

**PSI** Center for Neutron and  
Muon Sciences

# 15 Years of Operational Experience with the Ultracold Neutron Source UCN at PSI

**ICANS-XXV**

B. Blau, B. Lauss  
Paul Scherrer Institut, CH-5232 Villigen PSI, Switzerland  
Malmö, Sweden, 13<sup>th</sup> April 2026

# Outline

1. Introduction
2. Main Features of PSI's UCN Source
3. Cryogenic Challenges with handling three phases of deuterium
4. Maximizing the UCN yield
5. Upgrading the UCN source: The UCN EZE Project

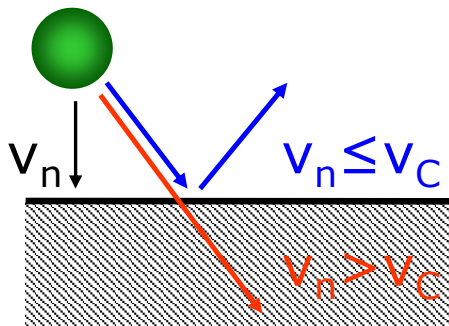
## Ultracold Neutrons



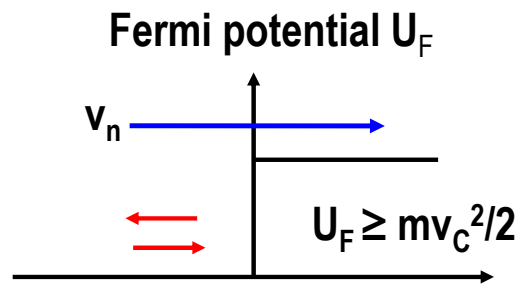
Ultracold neutrons are free neutrons which are reflected on certain materials under any angle of incidence

UCN < 300neV ~ 8m/s ~ 0.003 K !

particularly suited wall materials:  
e.g. diamond-like-carbon (DLC),  
beryllium, nickel



⇒ Neutrons with  $E_{kin} < 300$  neV  
can be stored



E. Fermi, 1946 , Ya. B. Zeldovich  
Sov. Phys. JETP 9, 1389 (1959)

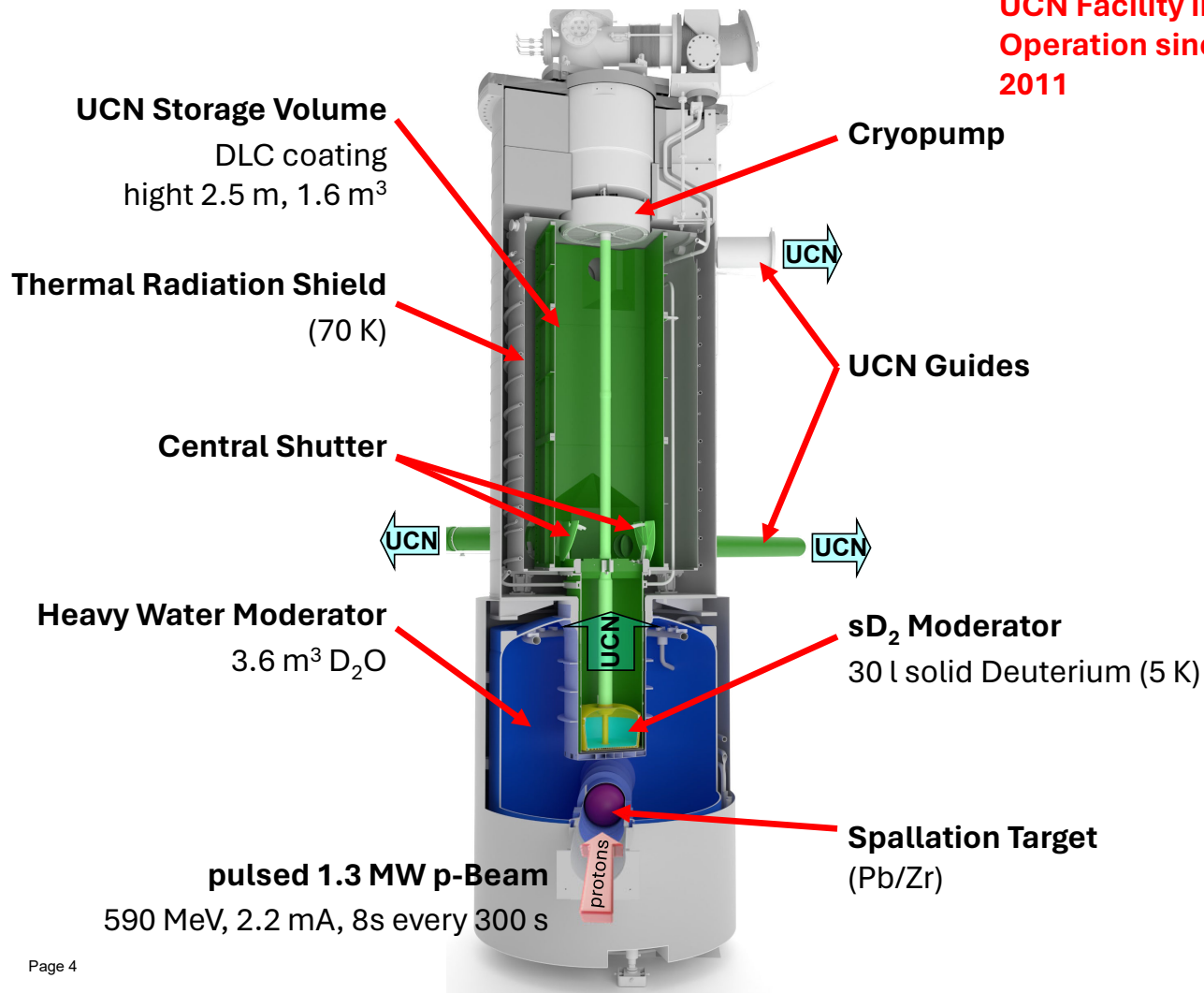
Fundamental neutron physics:

- the search for an electric dipole moment,
- neutron lifetime,

drives the world wide interest in UCN sources with high UCN density.

## Key Components of the UCN Facility

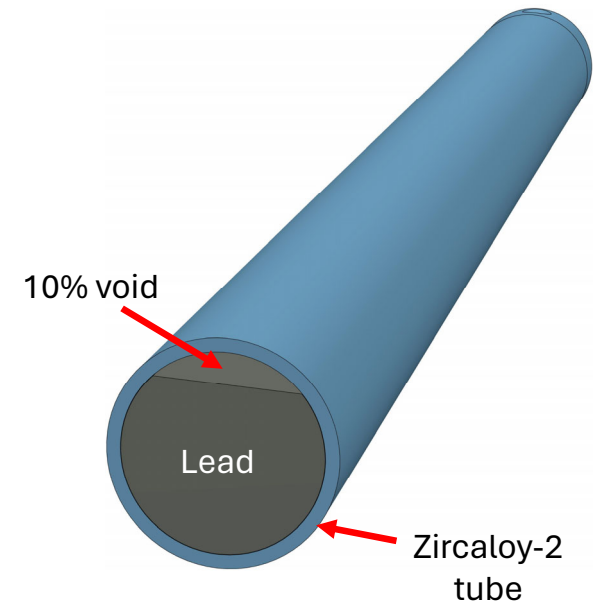
World's Largest  
UCN Facility in  
Operation since  
2011



7 m



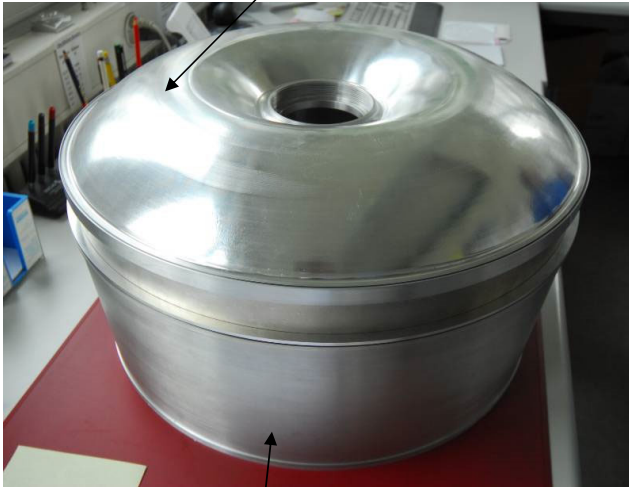
## The UCN Target



The UCN target was fully assembled in PSI's in-house workshop  
«Cannelloni»-type target rods: 621 Zircaloy tubes filled with lead (90%)

# The UCN sD<sub>2</sub> moderator vessel

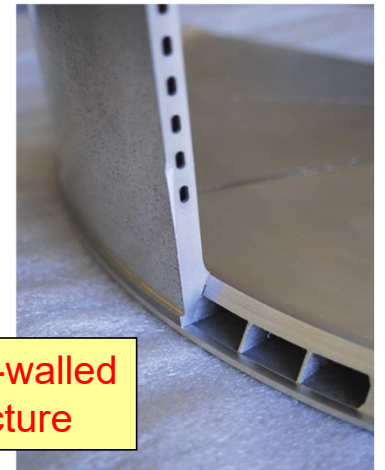
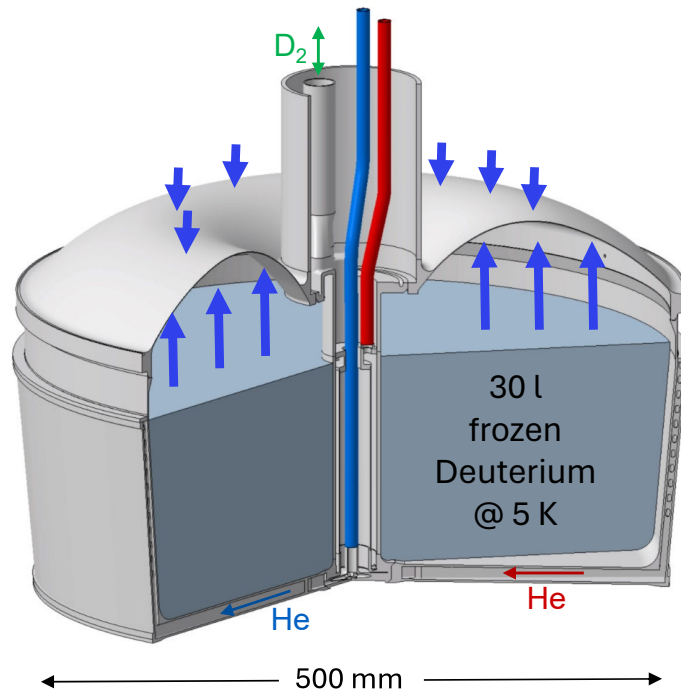
0.5 mm AlMg<sub>3</sub>



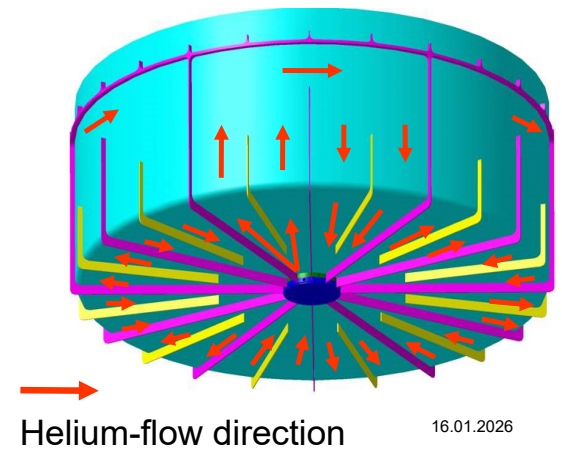
2 × 1.5 mm AlMg4.5Mn

all parts  
EB welded

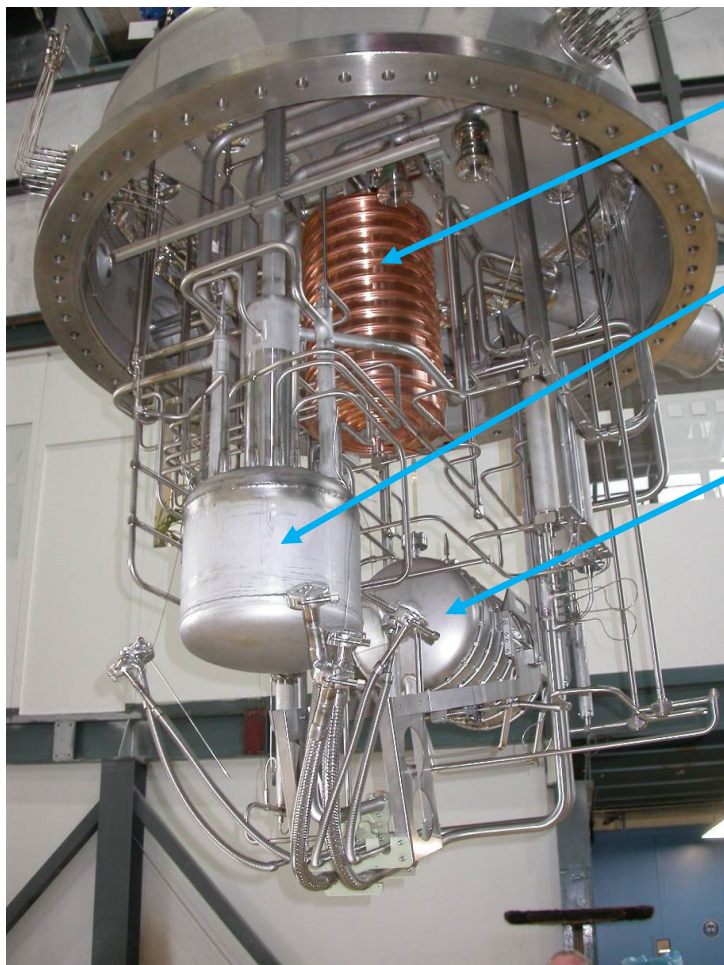
at 3 bar inner pressure ⇒ 2 t load



double-walled  
structure



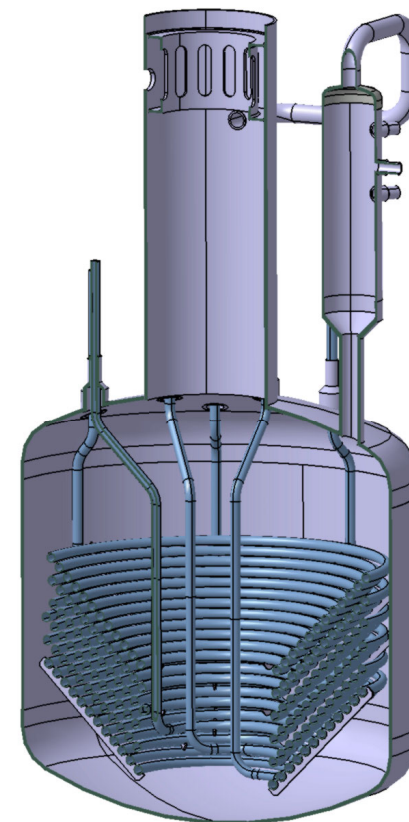
# Coldbox for Gaseous/Liquid/Solid Deuterium Handling



Condenser

Helium  
Phase Separator  
with HX

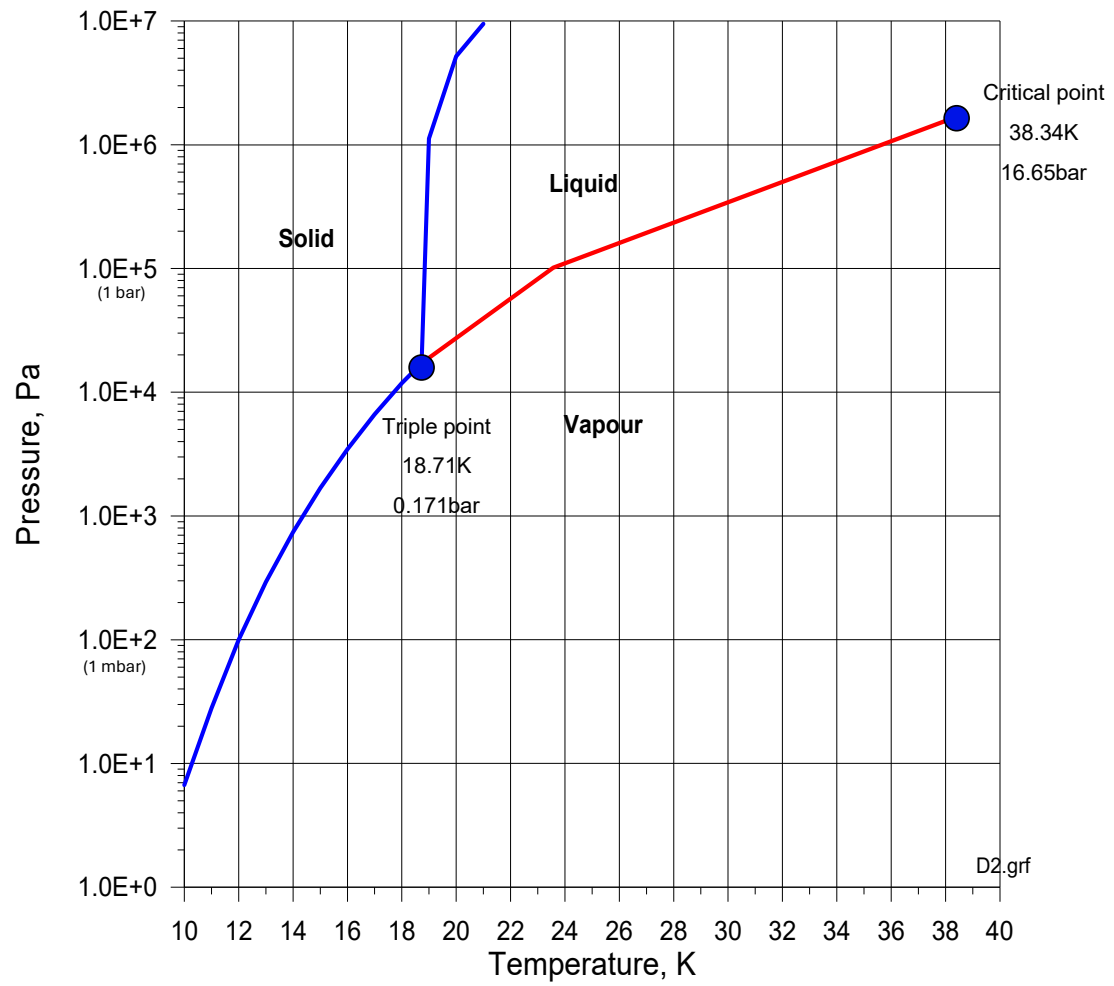
Para/Ortho  
Converter



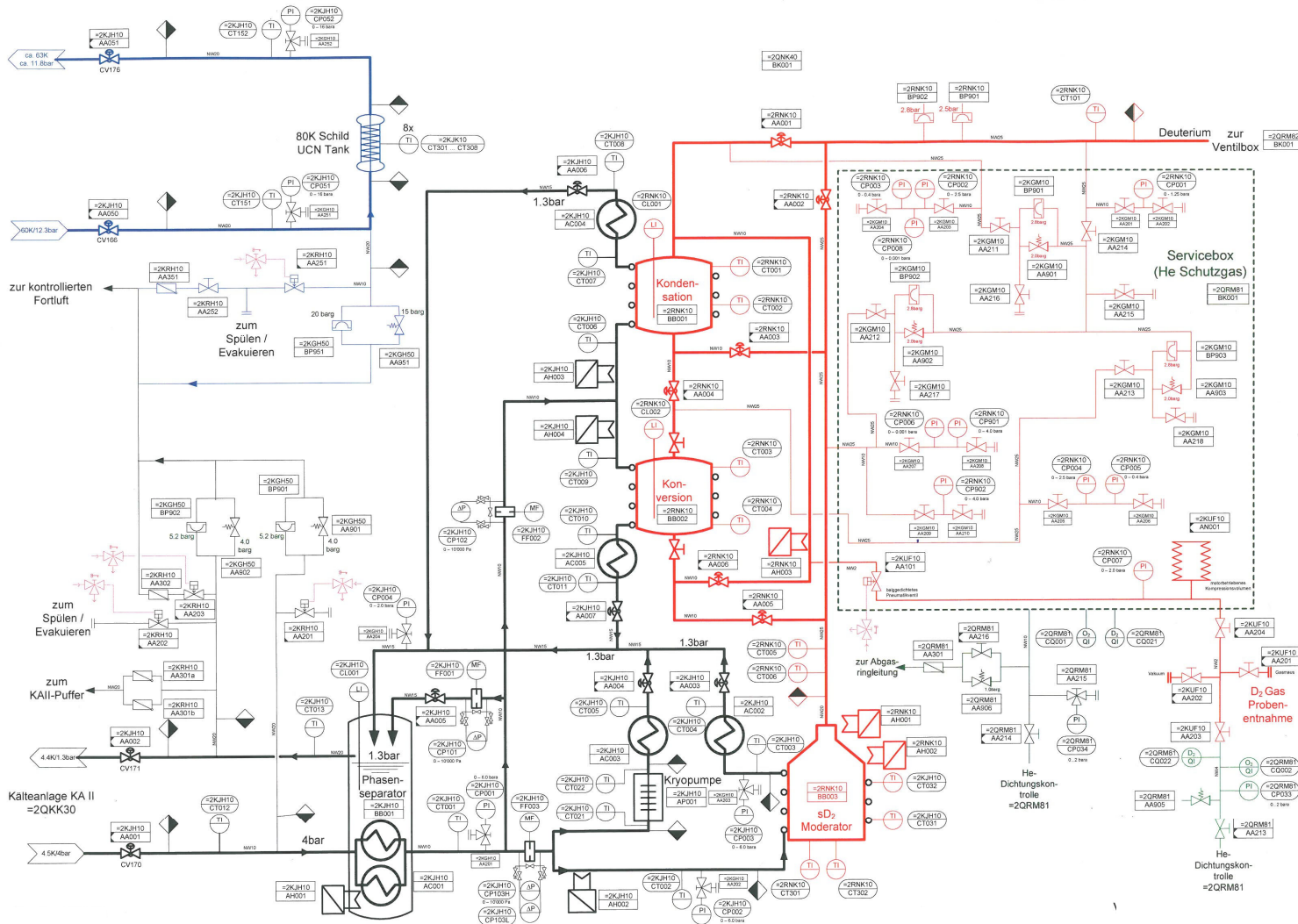
helium phase separator with  
6 heat exchangers (7.5m each)

Interior of the coldbox without superinsulation

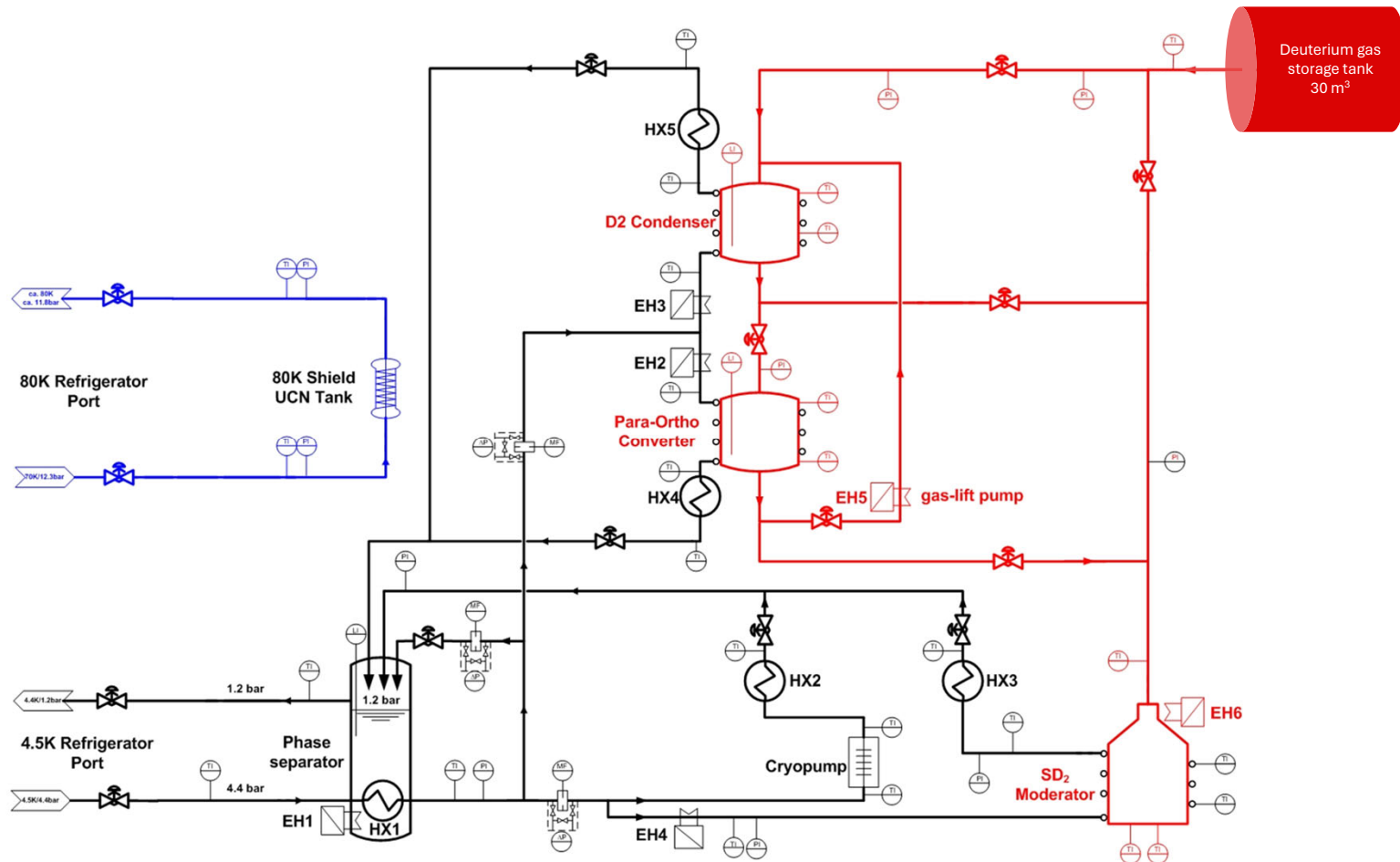
# D<sub>2</sub> phase diagram



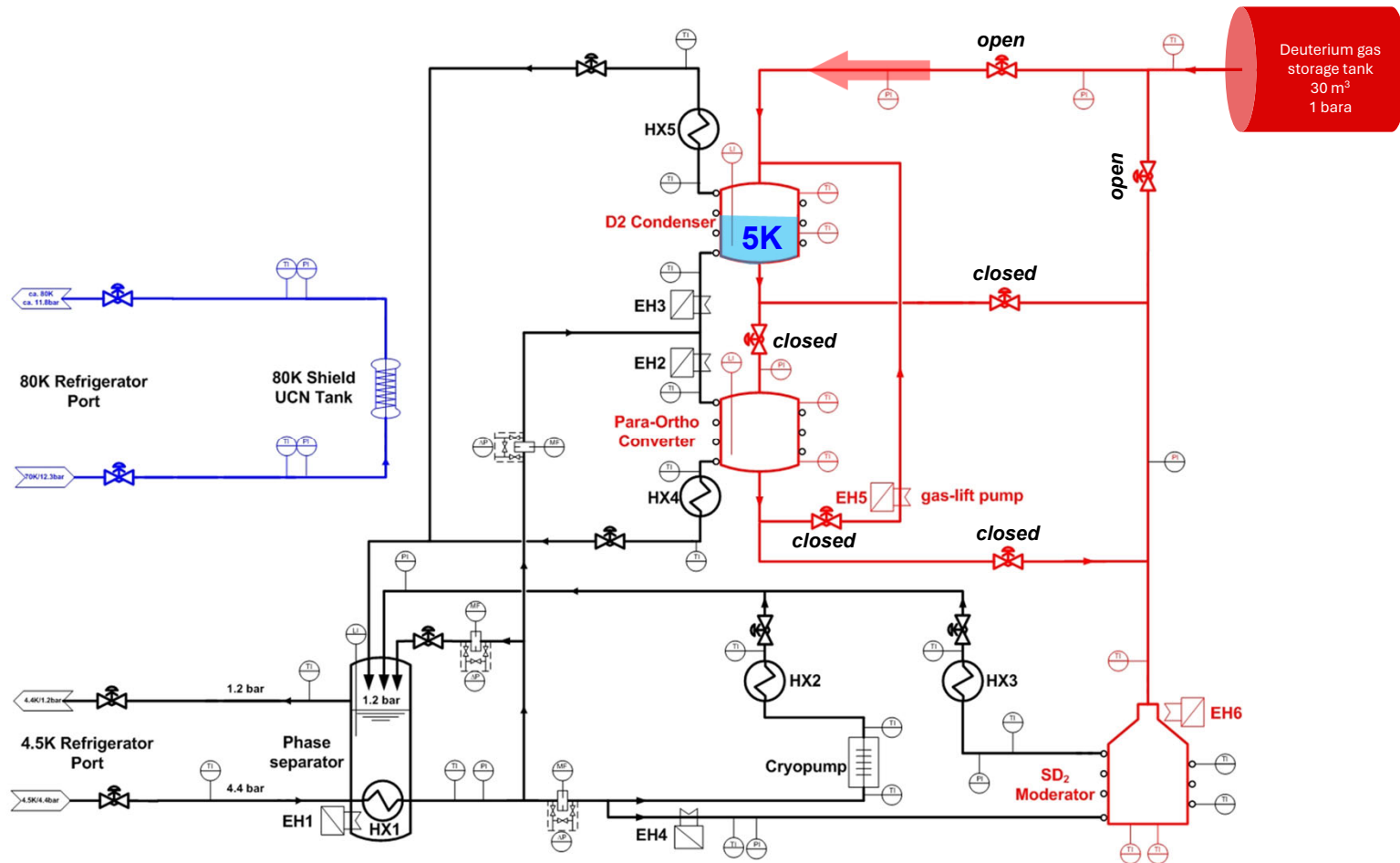
# Detailed Coldbox Cooling Scheme



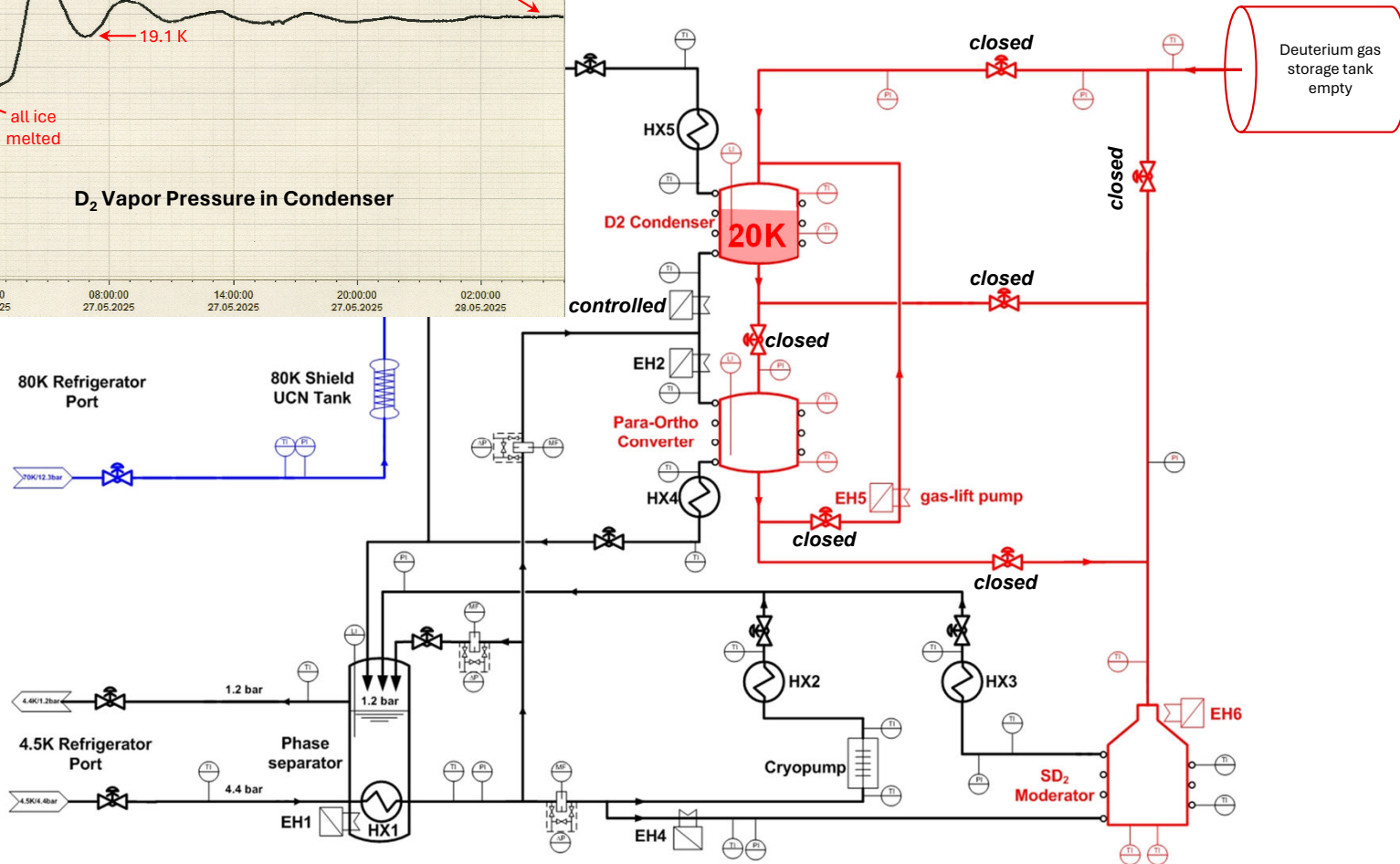
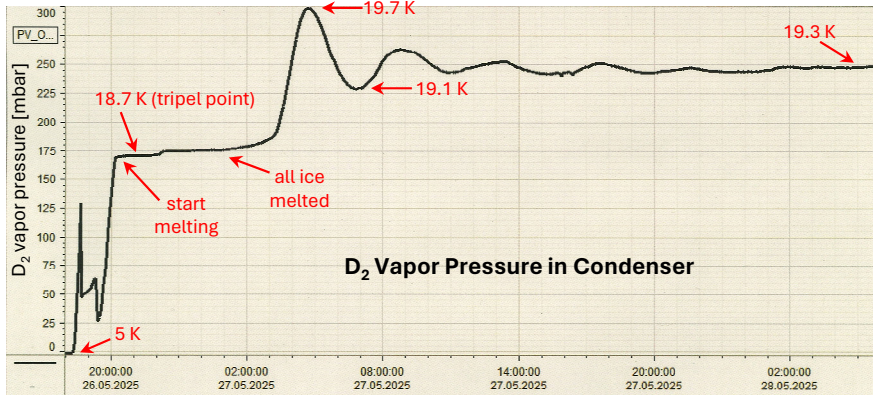
# Simplified Cooling Scheme



# Condensation from storage tank



# Melting and Keeping at 20K

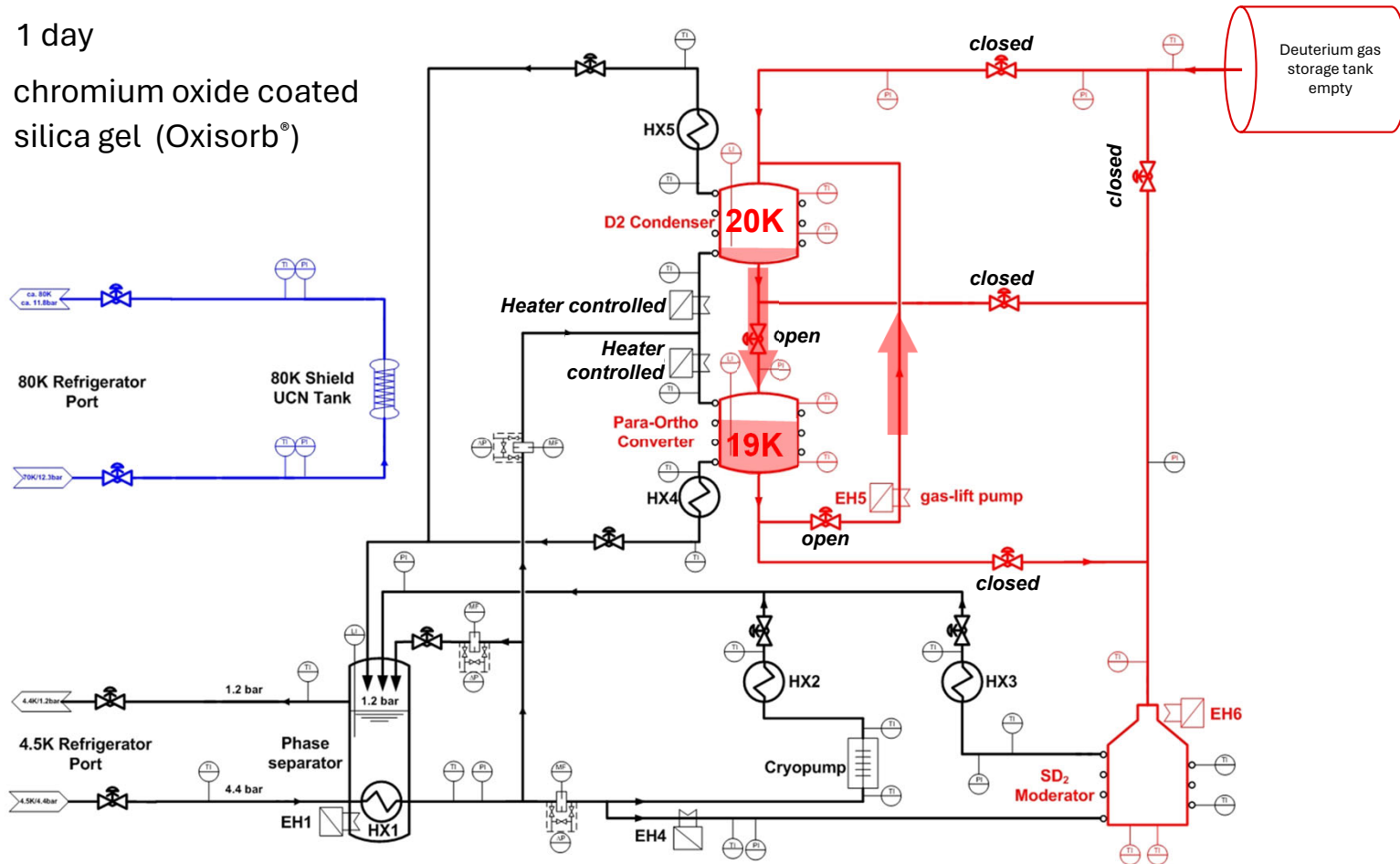


# Transfer and para/ortho Conversion

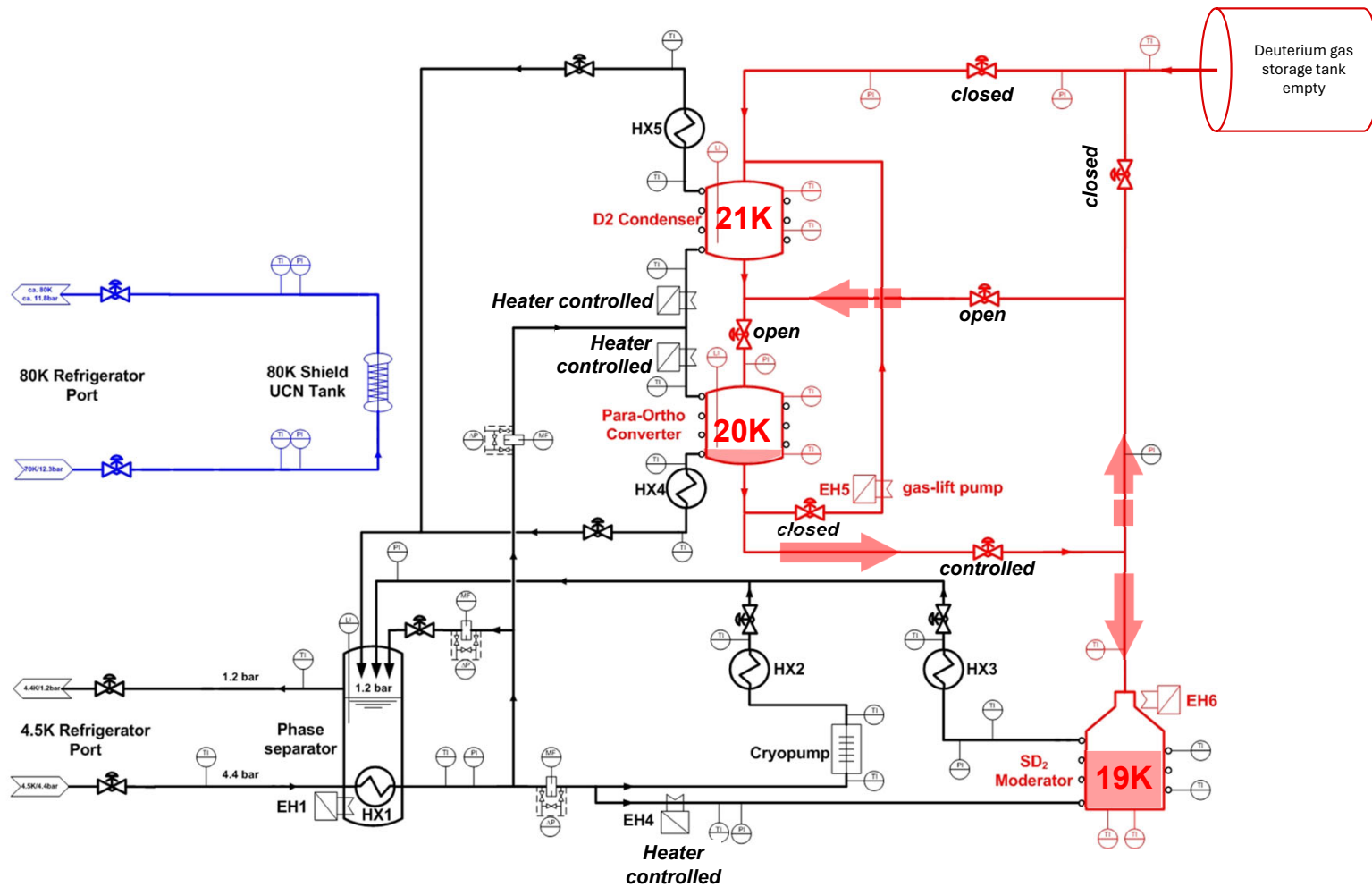


typical duration: 1 day

catalyst: chromium oxide coated silica gel (Oxisorb®)



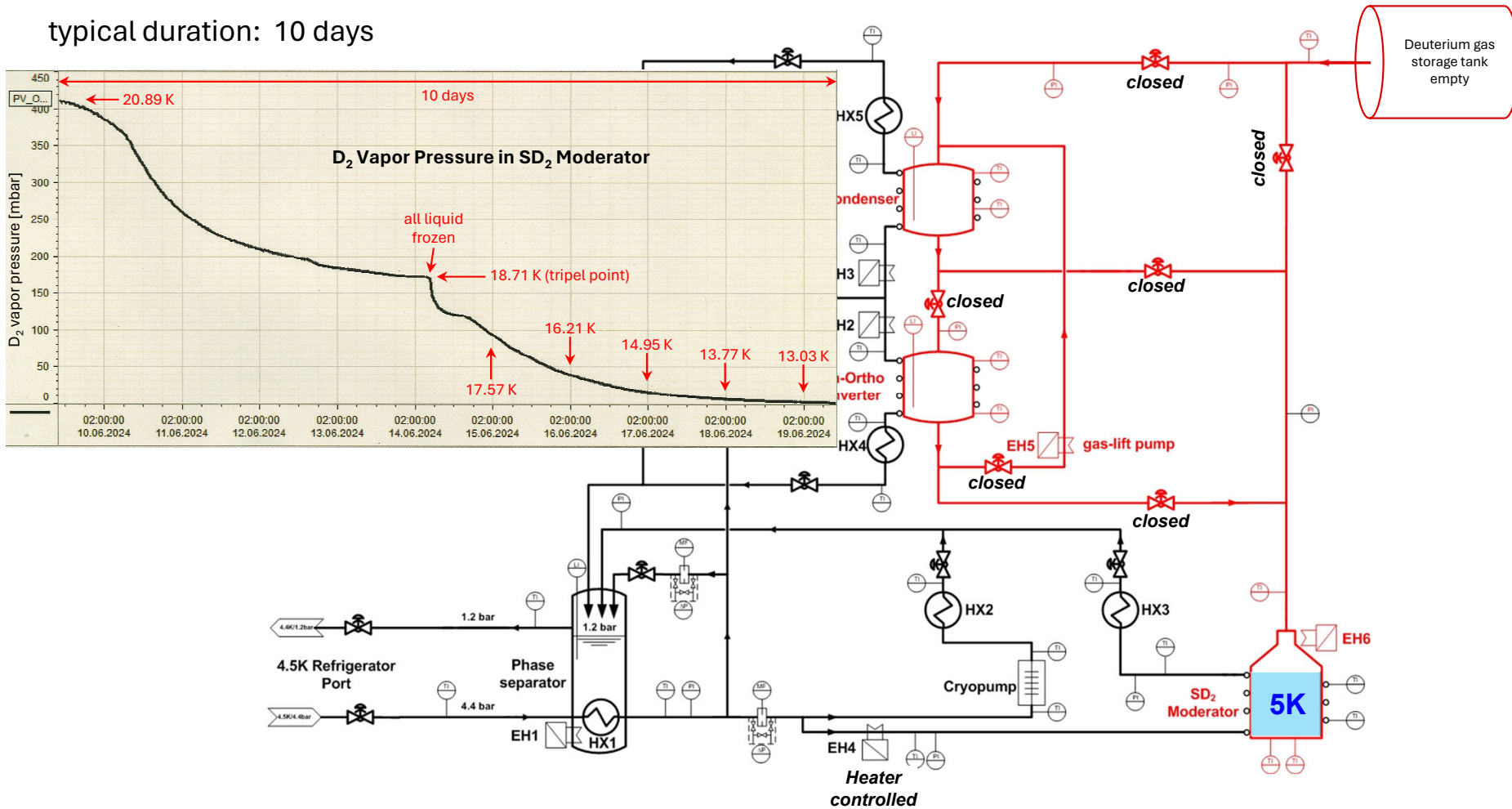
# Transfer of ortho-D<sub>2</sub> to Moderator



# Freezing of Liquid $\text{oD}_2$ in Moderator and Operation



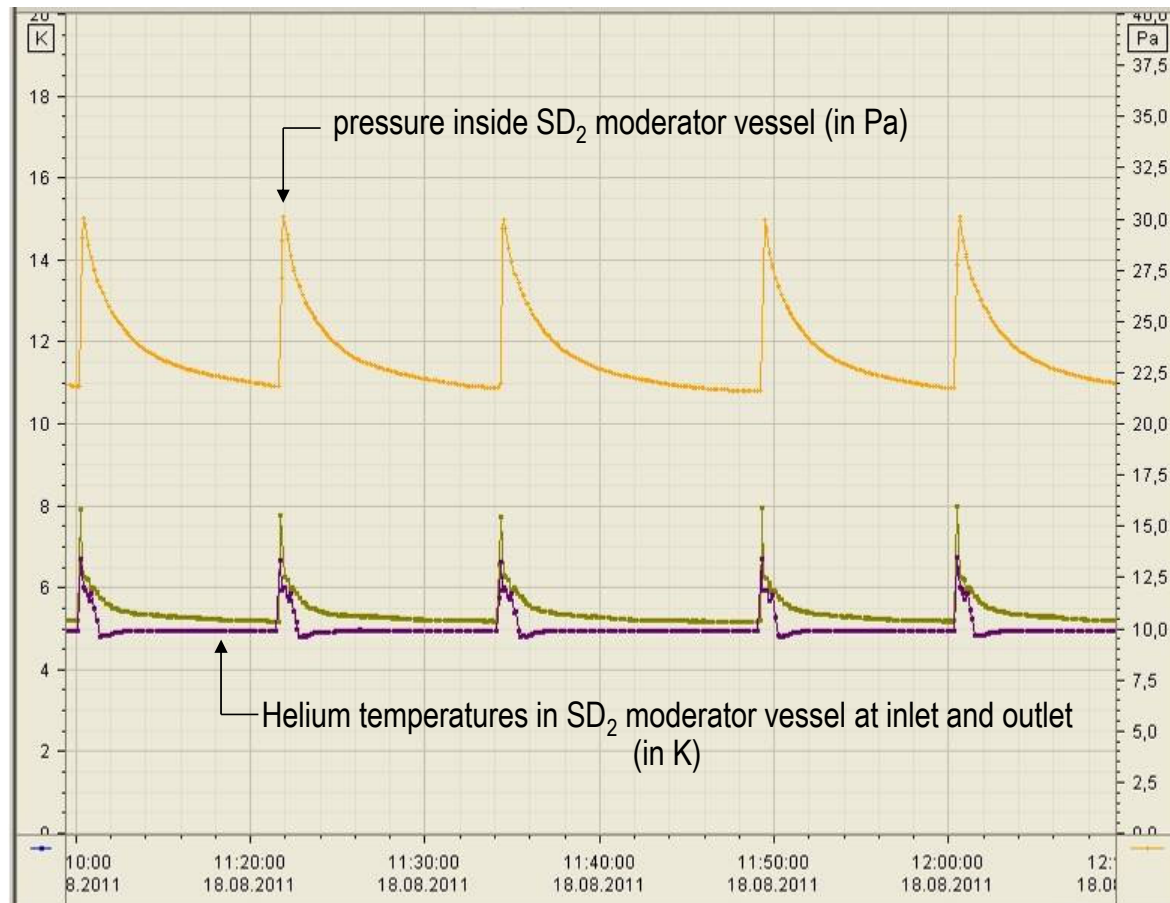
typical duration: 10 days



## Periodic p-Beam Kicks onto UCN Target



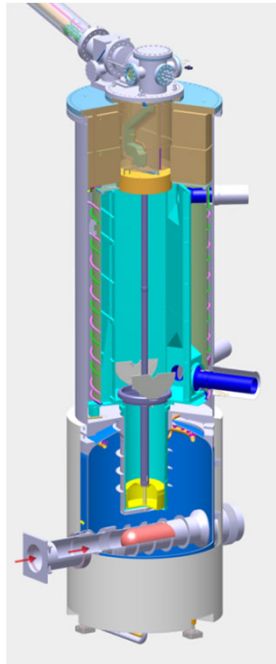
cryo-system copes well with periodic heating due to neutron pulses



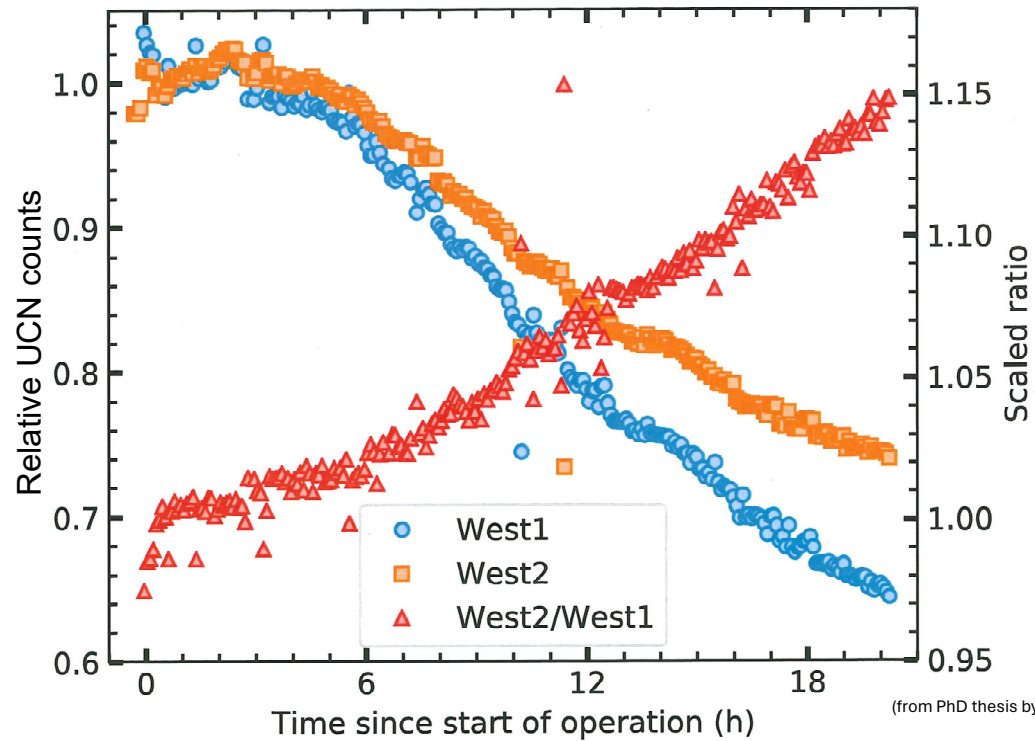
## Short-Term UCN Yield Decrease

Continuous pulsed operation leads to a decrease of UCN output

UCN count ratio West2/West1 increases  $\rightarrow$  UCN yield decreases more rapidly for lower energy UCN



$\Delta E = 206$  neV  
West 2  
2 m  
West 1



# The Frost Model



Published in European Physical Journal A: “Solid deuterium surface degradation at ultracold neutron sources” (2018)

## Simplified picture :

Continuous pulsing leads to built-up of frost layers due to re-sublimation of  $D_2$  vapor

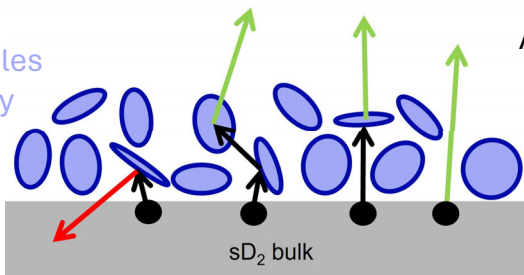


UCN escaping from bulk surface get scattered on the frost particles which have a neutron optical potential of 102 neV



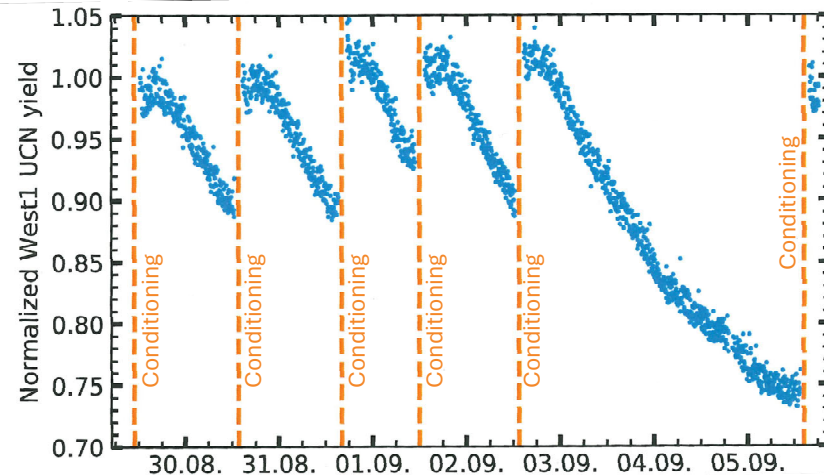
The larger the number of frost layers and the lower the UCN energy the higher the probability that the UCN gets reflected

Frost particles isotropically oriented in vacuum



A recovery process for the bulk ice surface is needed to keep the UCN output high:

## “Thermal Conditioning”



Eur. Phys. J. A (2018) 54: 148

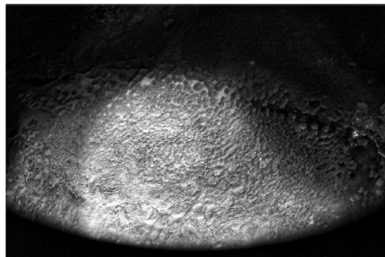
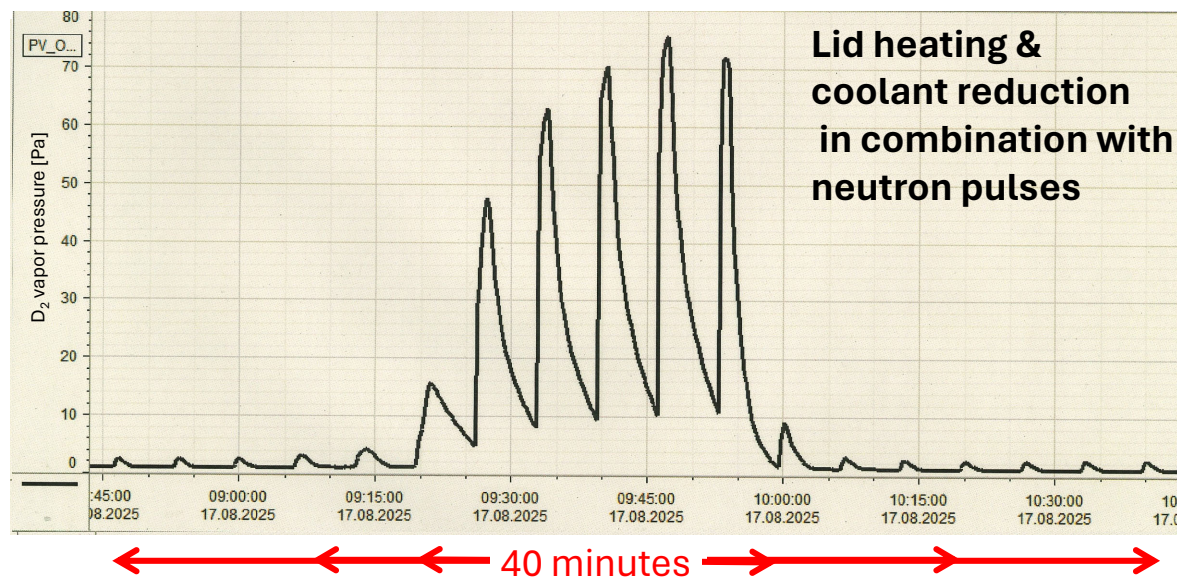
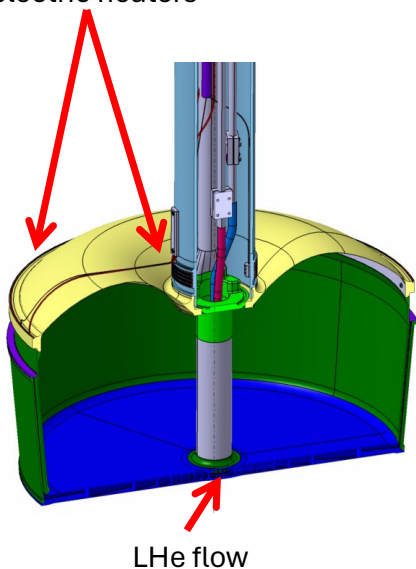


Fig. 15. Z-omcd and post-processed image of the  $sD_2$  surface after thermal conditioning.

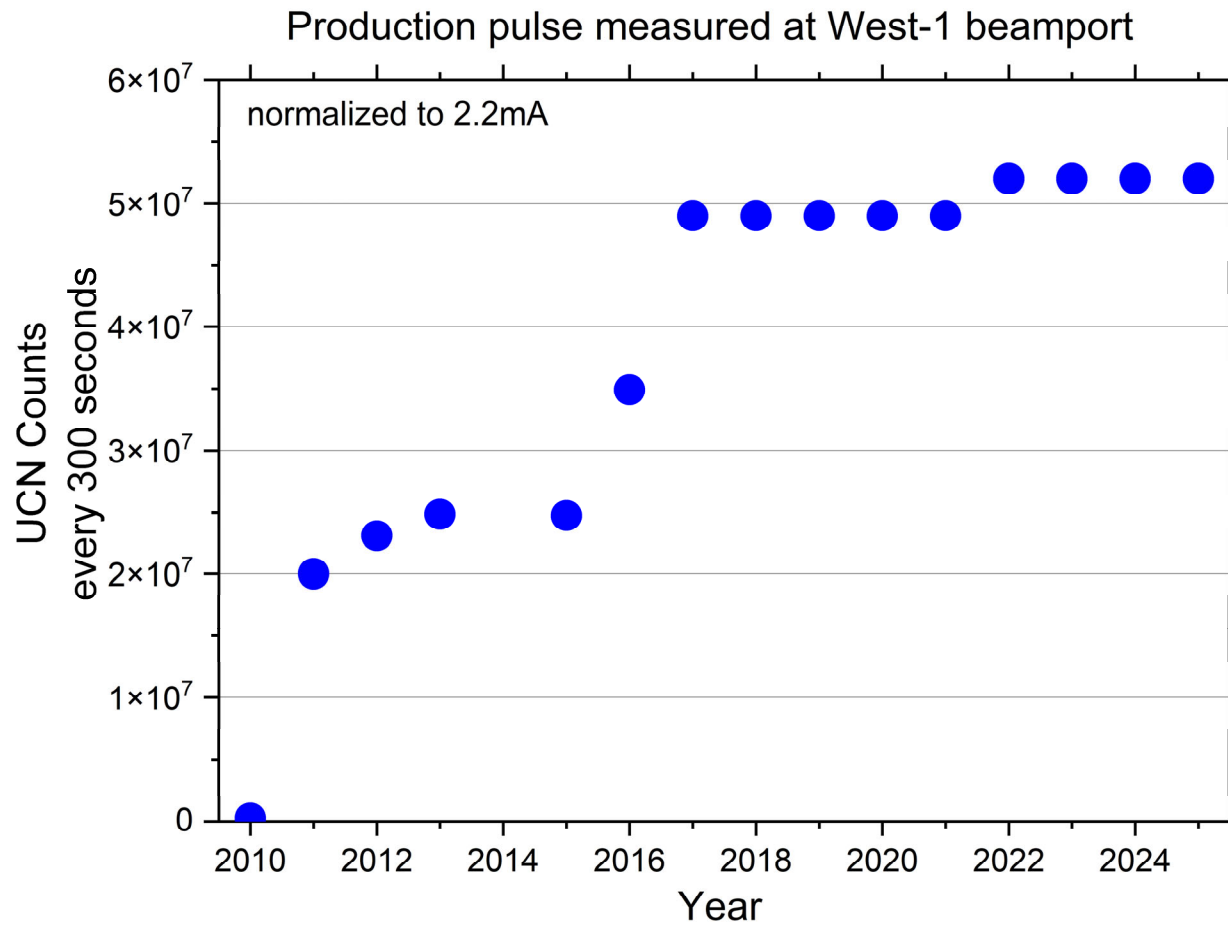
## Evolution of the Conditioning process

- ✓ Development of surface treatment called “conditioning” to recover output:  
**Reduce He cooling of moderator vessel with additional heat input using heating wires**
- ✓ but conditioning interrupts operation → time needed for output recovery must be minimized

electric heaters



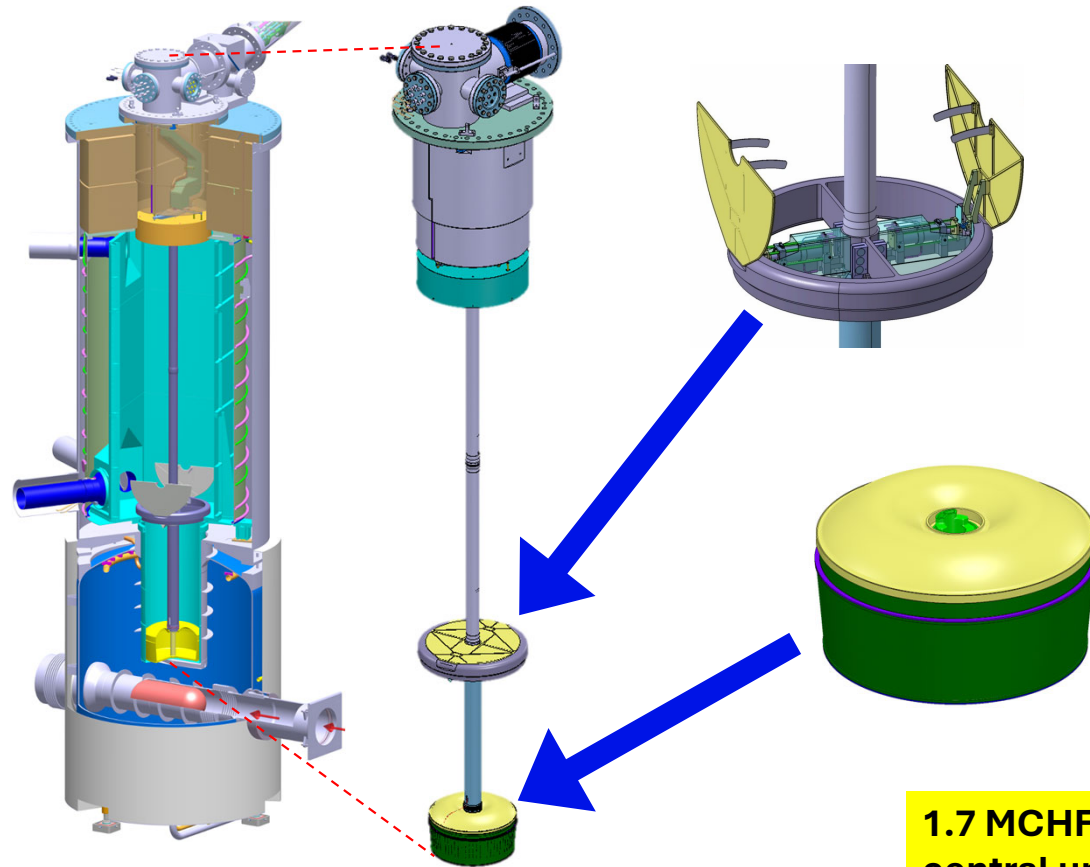
## Maximum UCN Yields versus Operating Years



## Refurbishment & Improvement Project: UCN EZE



### central insertion unit



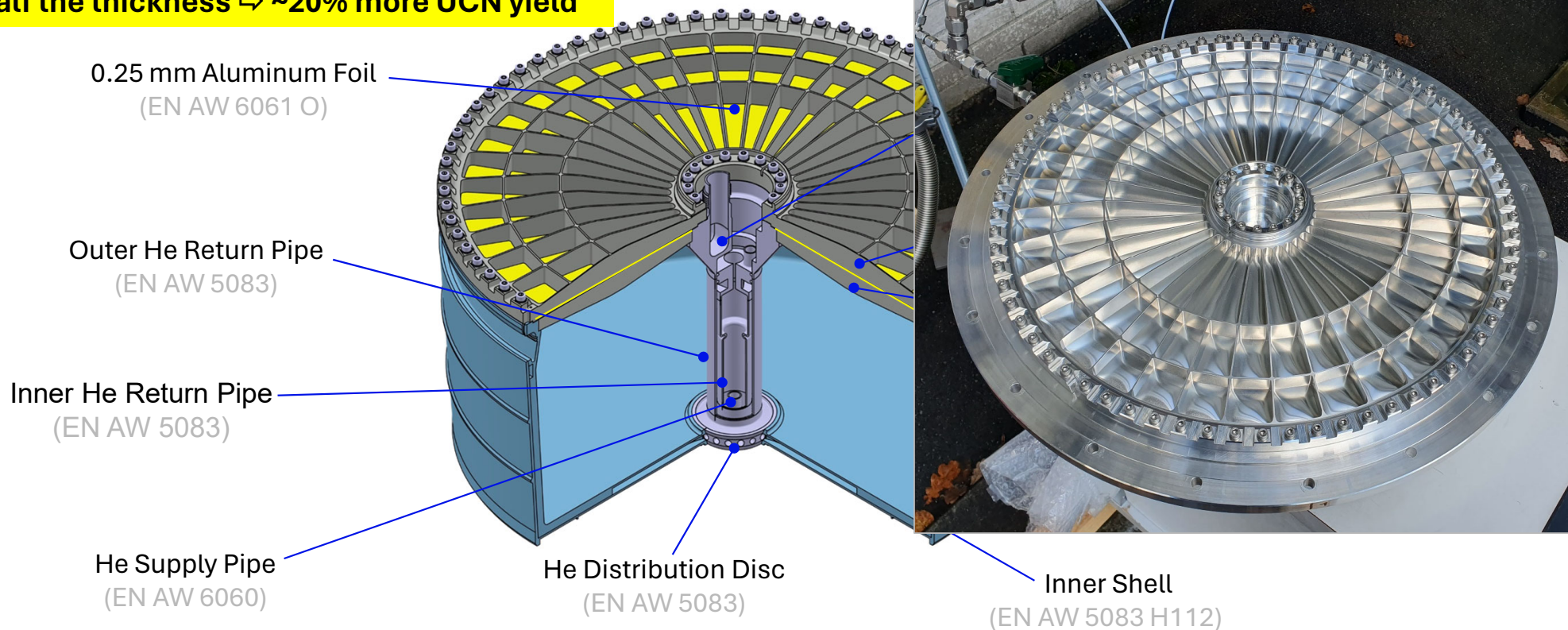
### Situation after 15 years of operation:

- ☹ one of the two central shutters is not functional anymore. Shutter is permanently closed now
- ☹  $sD_2$  moderator vessel developed a small He cold leak ( $< 20K$ ) over time causing deterioration of the vacuum of the UCN storage volume
- ☺ with a thinner moderator lid the UCN yield could be higher

**1.7 MCHF project to replace and improve the existing central unit including the  $sD_2$  moderator vessel by 2028**

# New UCN Moderator Vessel

Half the thickness  $\Rightarrow$  ~20% more UCN yield

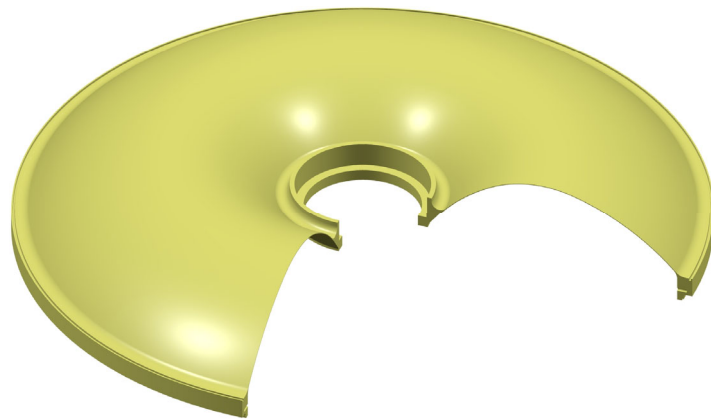


Details will be presented in the talk «*Design and Validation of a Thin Aluminium Lid for a new Solid Deuterium Moderator Vessel at the UCN Facility at PSI*» given by D. Schori

## Comparison to Old Moderator Lid



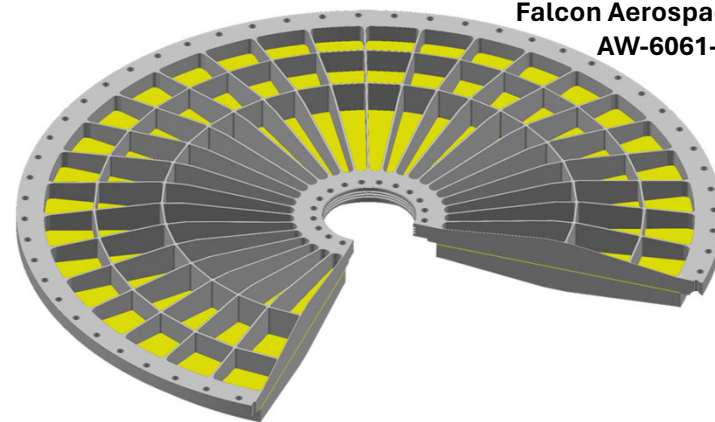
OLD



foil thickness: 500  $\mu\text{m}$

neutron-transparent area: 164'333.8  $\text{mm}^2$

NEW



Supplier:  
Falcon Aerospace (USA)  
AW-6061-O

foil thickness: 250  $\mu\text{m}$

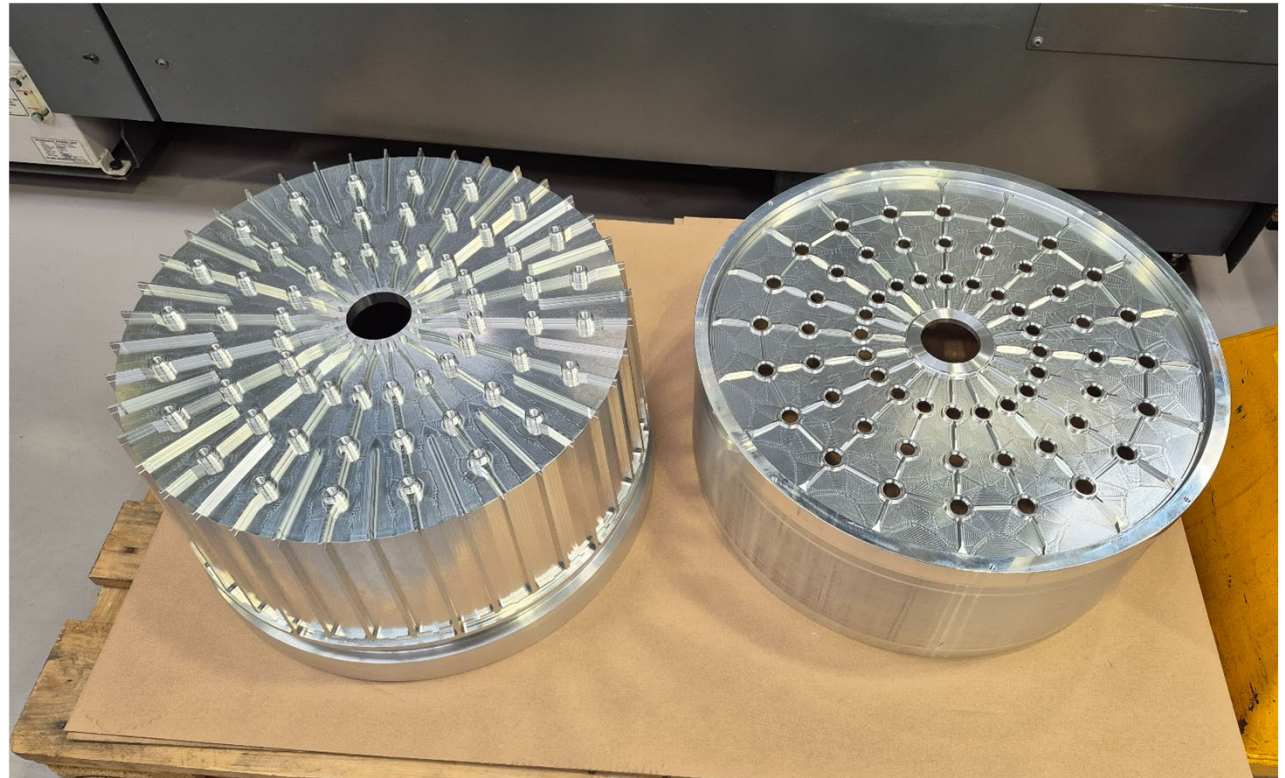
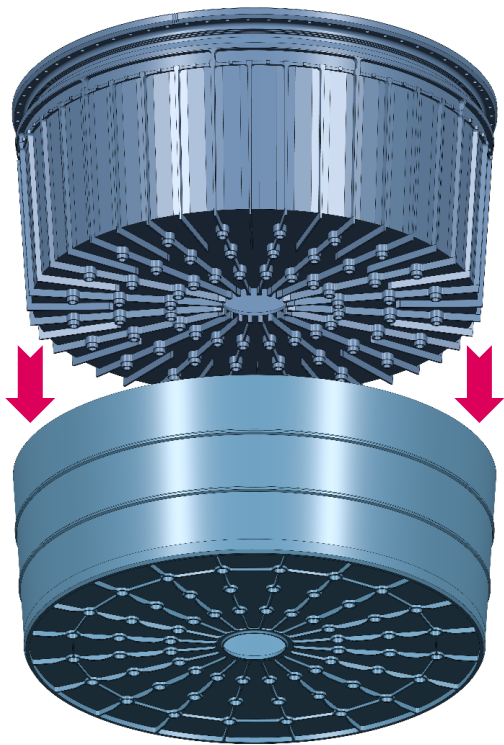
neutron-transparent area: 154'017.7  $\text{mm}^2$  (-6.3%)

**neutron gain: ~10 – 20%**

## Double-Walled Lower Part of Vessel



- Both shells have a wall thickness of 2.5 mm thick after machining. The slugs were forged to avoid micro leaks.
- 60 welding nozzles (EBW)



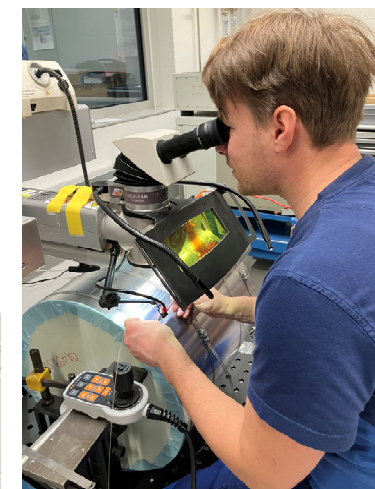
# New Vertical Neutron Guide



Al sheets: 0.5 x 500 x 2000



dummy cylinder for testing



Laser welding test of dummy cylinder

**Inner surface roughness :  $R_a \leq 10 \text{ nm} !!$  (Japanese supplier)**

## Summary

- PSI operates the world's most intense source for ultracold neutrons
- Preparation of the solid deuterium moderator takes up to 3 weeks
- Conditioning time could be reduced from 2 days to 40 min to maintain a high UCN yield
- A major refurbishment & upgrade project, UCN EZE, is underway
- The goal is to improve the UCN yield by ~50%

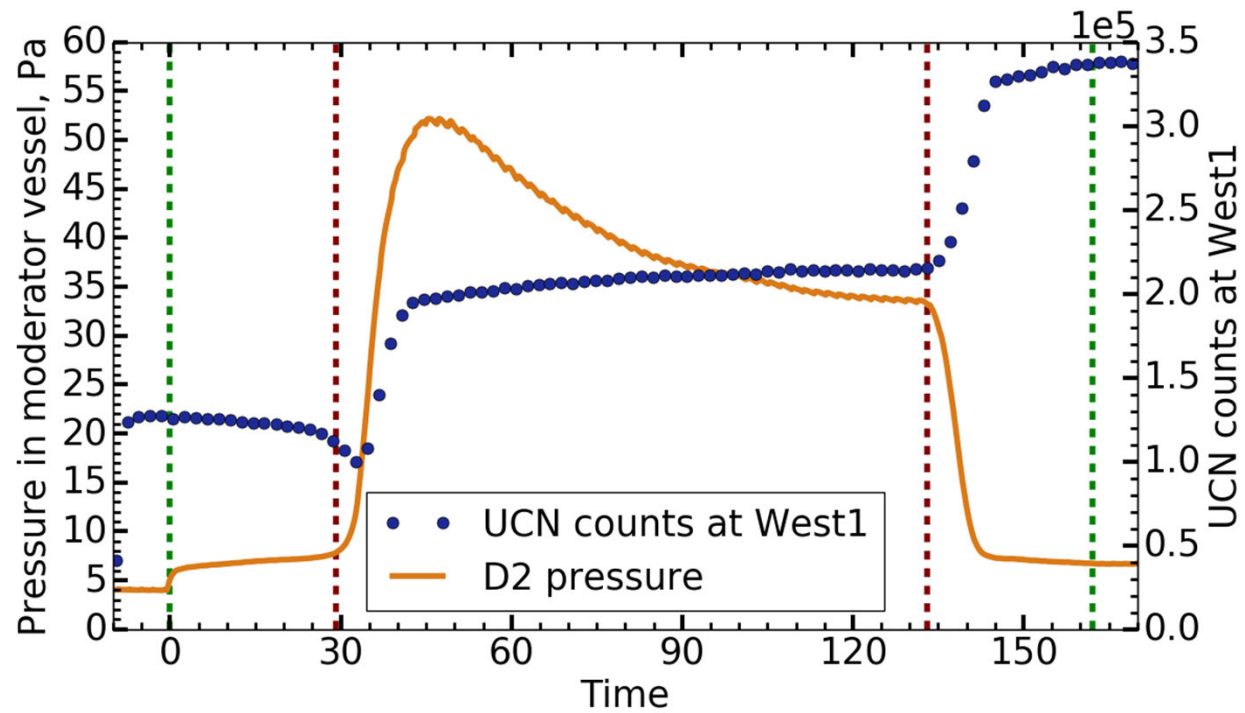
Thank you for  
your attention!



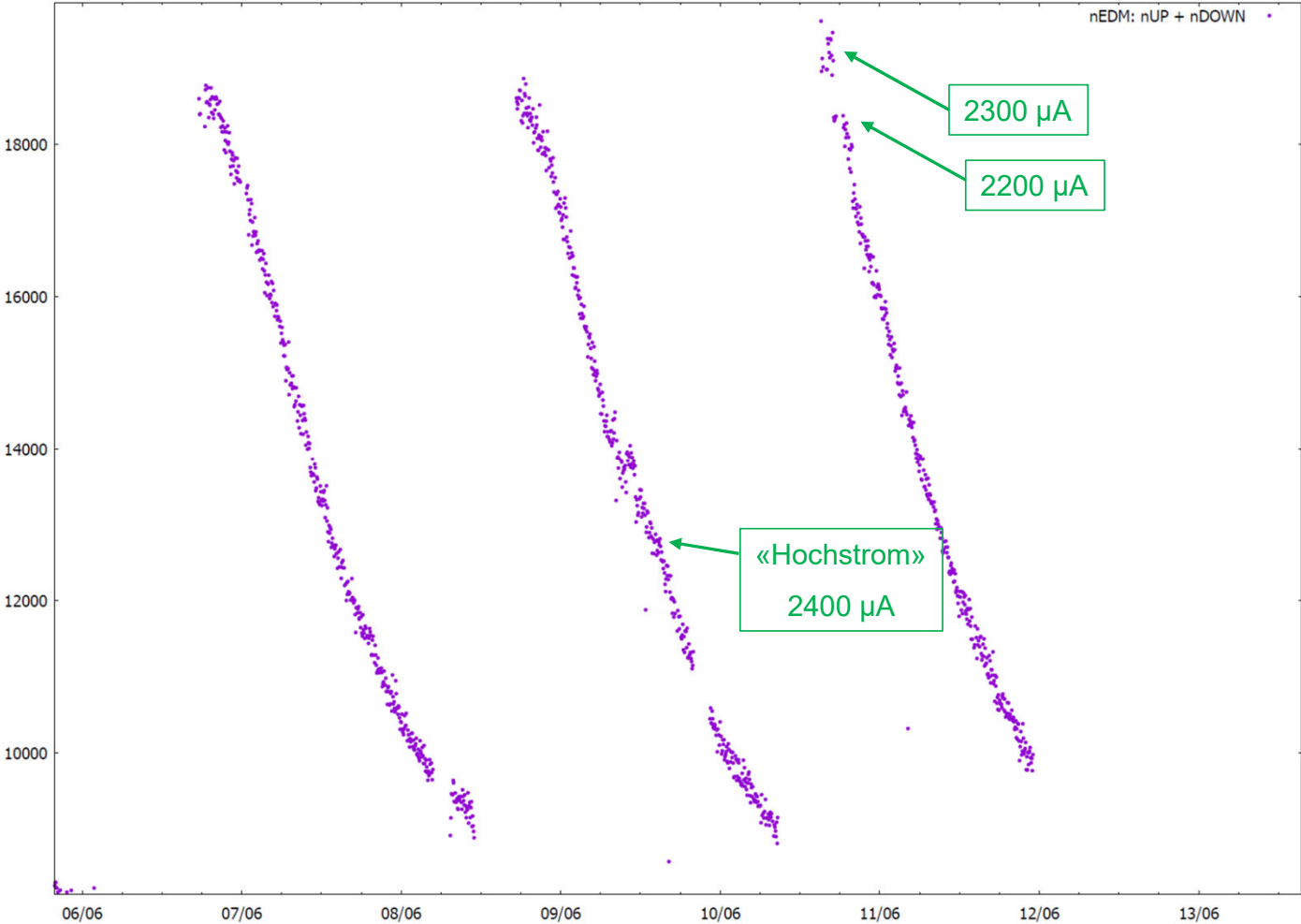
## Probing UCN Output



**Probe UCN output during conditioning** with short 0.1 s pulses at 1.4 mA in quick 2 min succession  
→ minimal interference with conditioning process

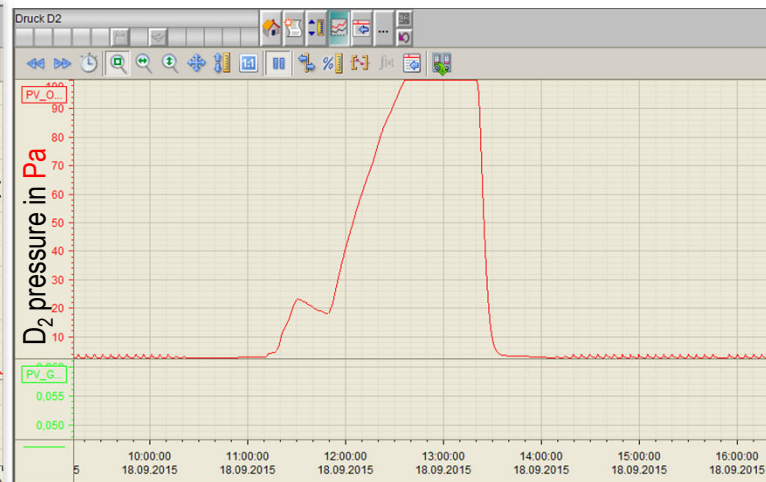
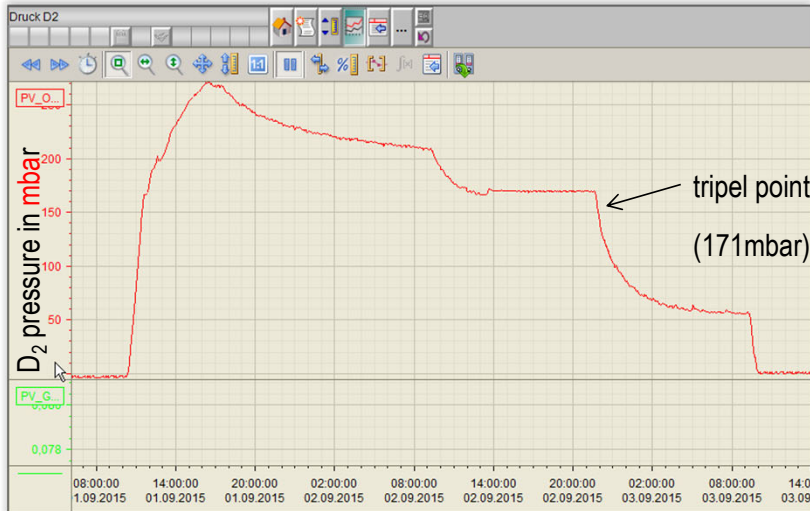


# 3x Conditioning letzte Woche



normal annealing cycles

ultrashort annealing cycles  
lid heating only



~ 3 days

~ 3 hours

