

A powerful UCN source at an external beam of thermal neutrons at the PIK reactor

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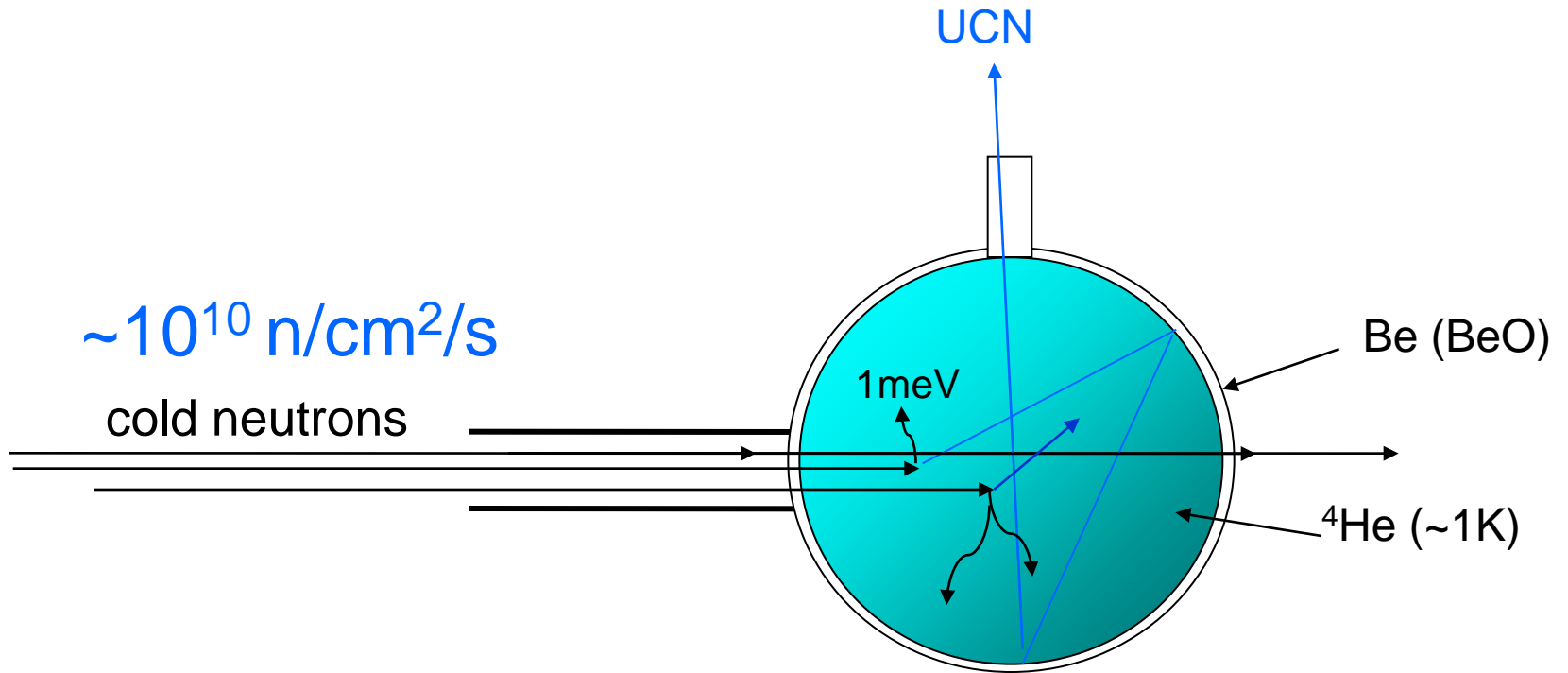
² *NRC KI Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, Gatchina, Russia*

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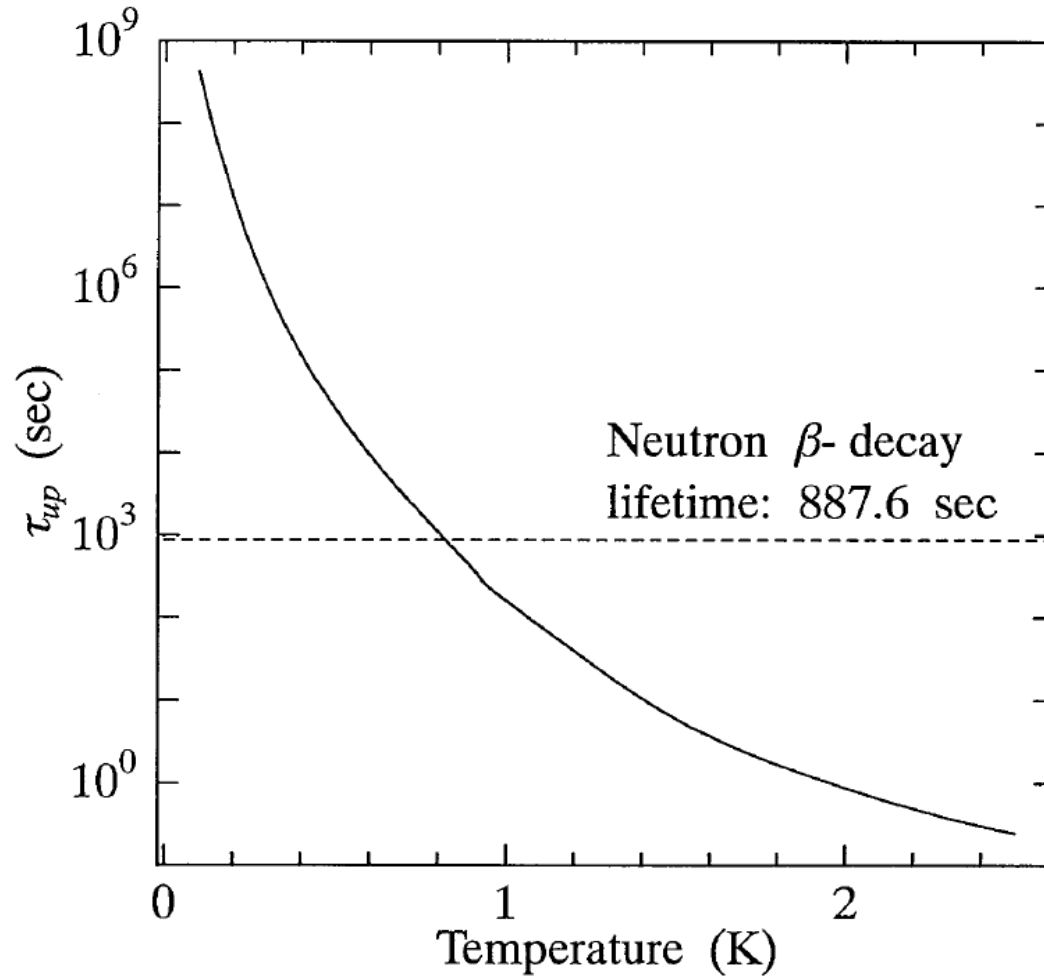
The idea of the source

1. SUPER-TERMAL SOURCES OF ULTRACOLD NEUTRONS

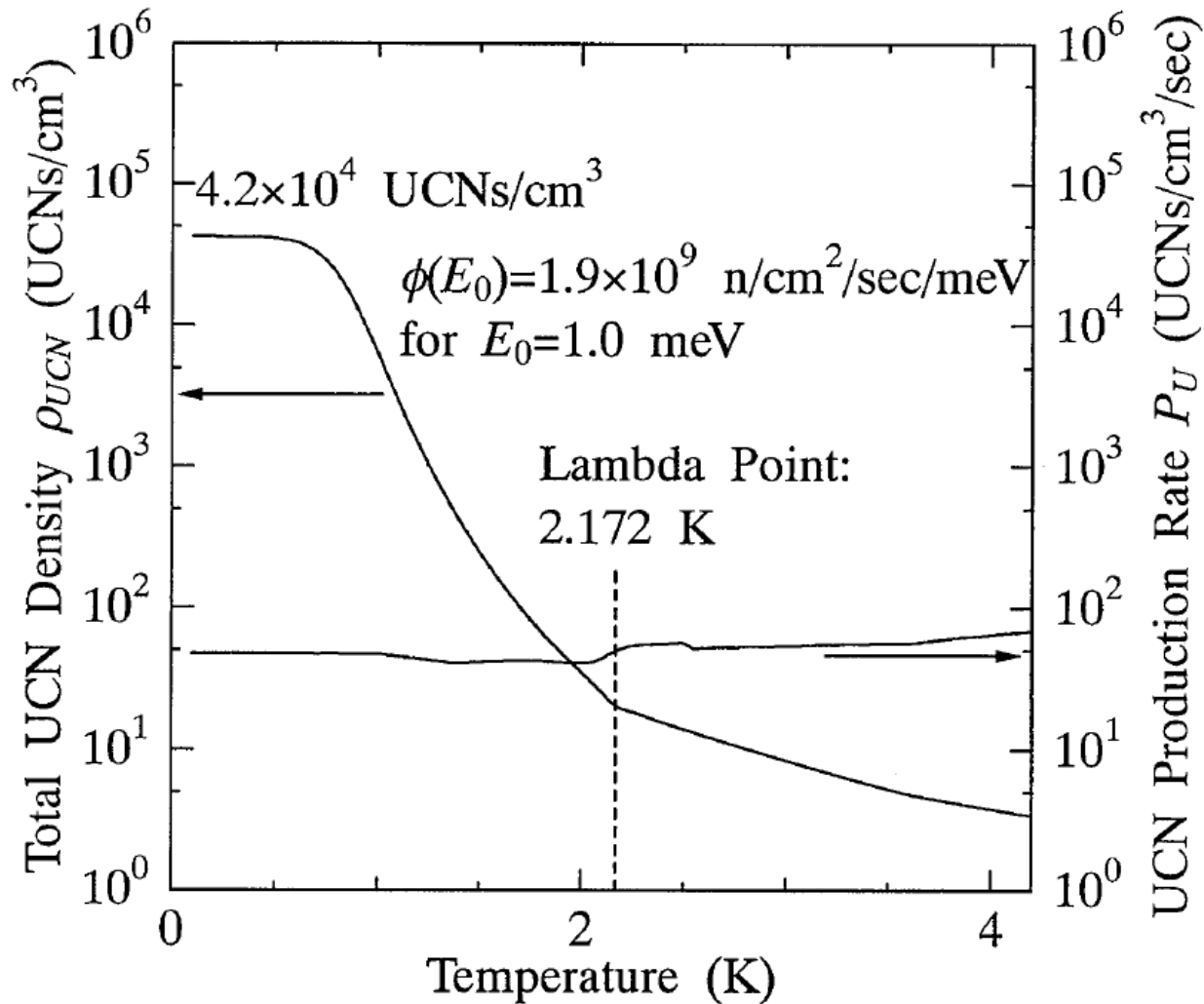
R.Golub and J.M. Pendlebury. *PHYSIC LETTERS* V53 A, 1975.



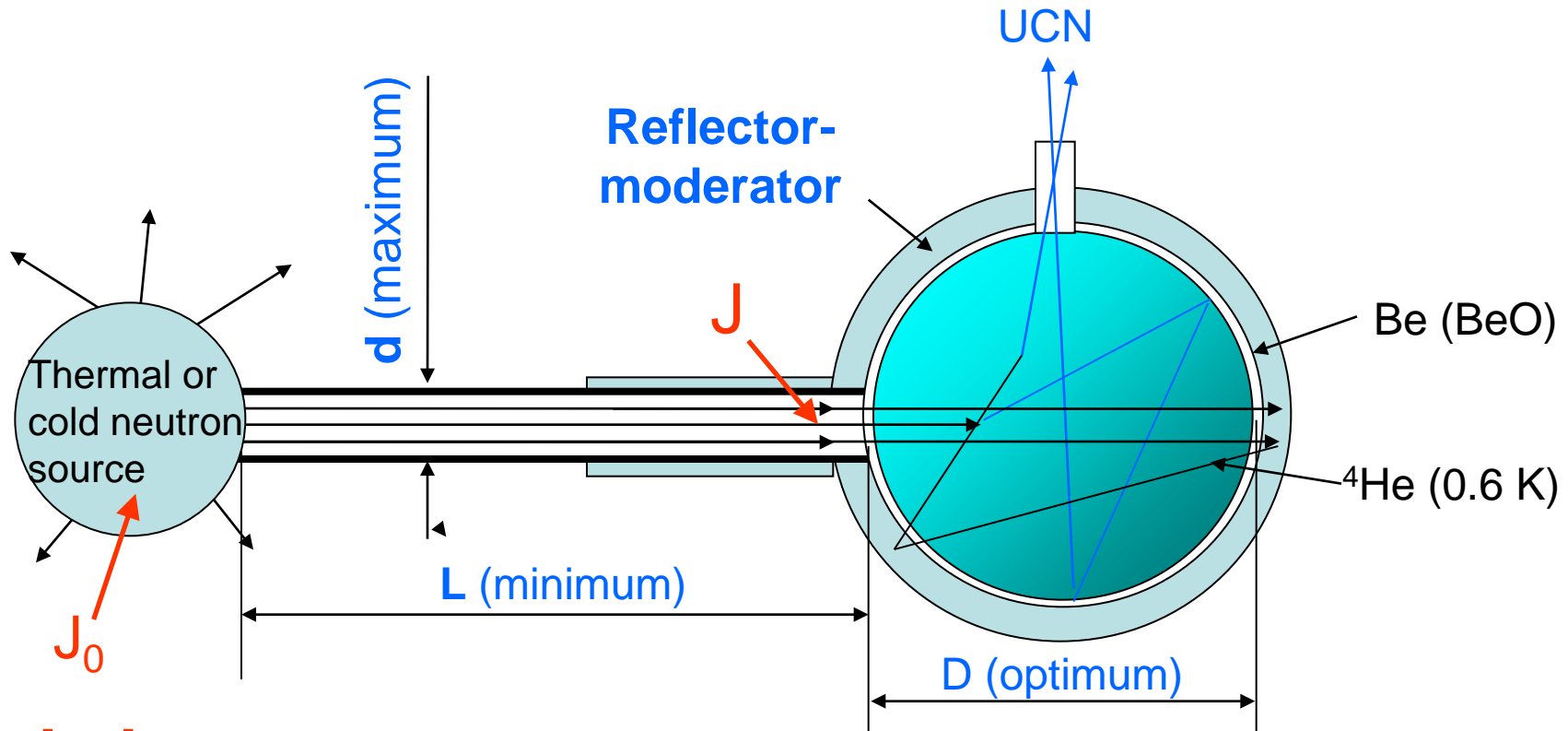
The idea of the source



The idea of the source



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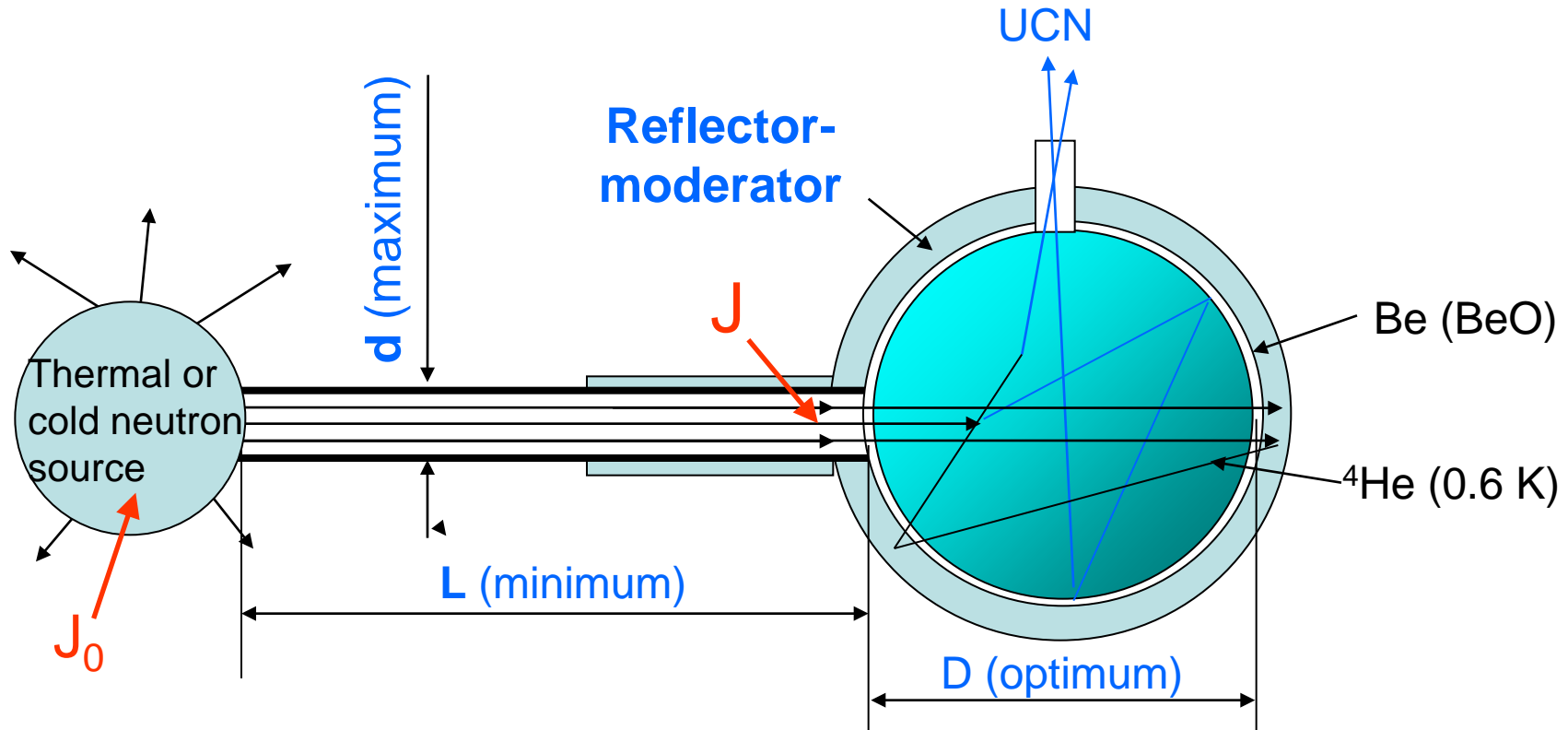


Optimistic:

ILL: L_{\min} - 5m; d - up to 20 cm; $J_0 \sim 10^{15} \text{ n/sm}^2/\text{s}$; $J \sim 10^{11} \text{ n/cm}^2/\text{s}$; $F \sim 4 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ n/s}$

PIK: L_{\min} - 3m; d - up to 30 cm; $J_0 \sim 10^{15} \text{ n/sm}^2/\text{s}$; $J \sim 8 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ n/cm}^2/\text{s}$; $F \sim 5 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ n/s}$

The idea of the source

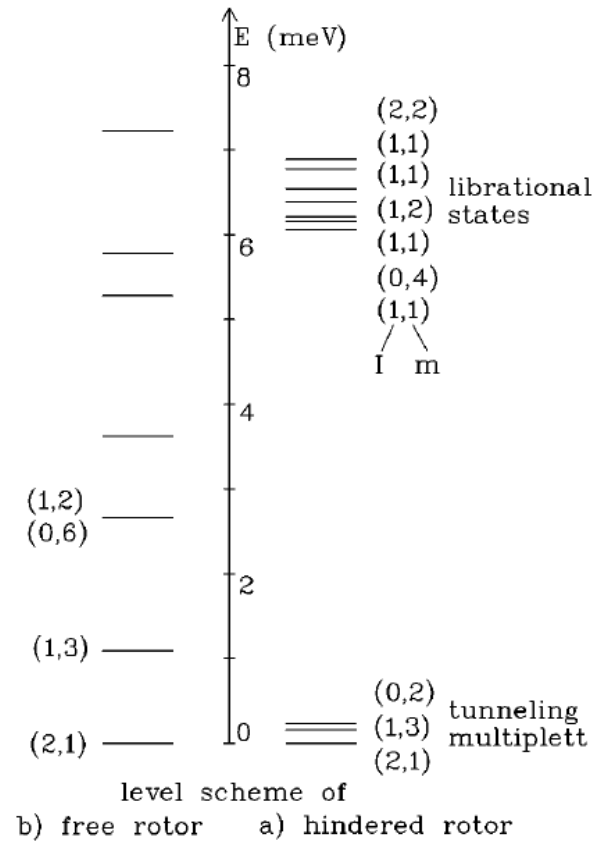
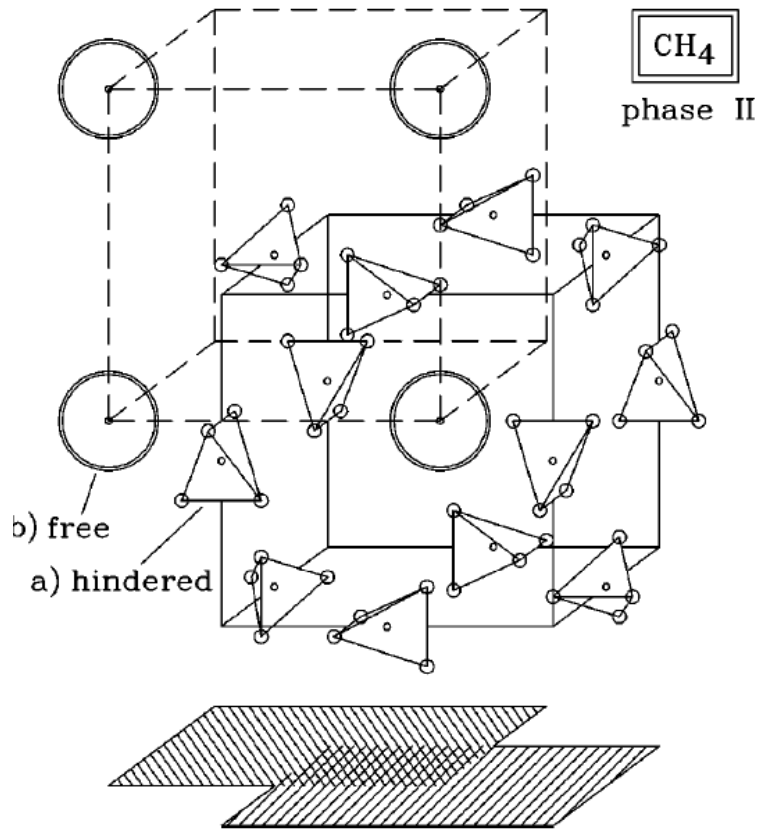


Realistic:

ILL: L_{\min} - 5m; d - 15 cm; $J_0 \sim 10^{15} \text{ n/sm}^2/\text{s}$; $J \sim 6 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ n/cm}^2/\text{s}$; $F \sim 10^{13} \text{ n/s}$

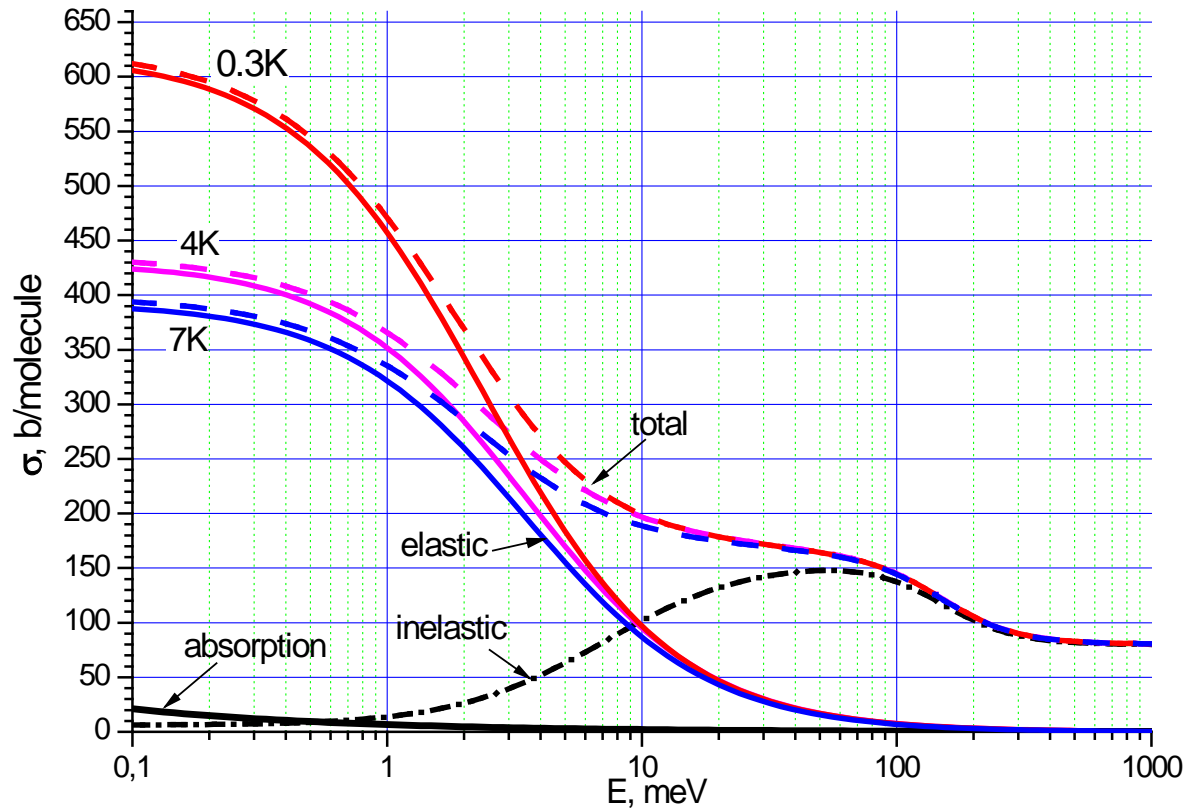
PIK: L_{\min} - 3m; d - 20 cm; $J_0 \sim 10^{15} \text{ n/sm}^2/\text{s}$; $J \sim 4 \times 10^{11} \text{ n/cm}^2/\text{s}$; $F \sim 10^{14} \text{ n/s}$

Methane



molecular crystal with a very round molecule

Methane

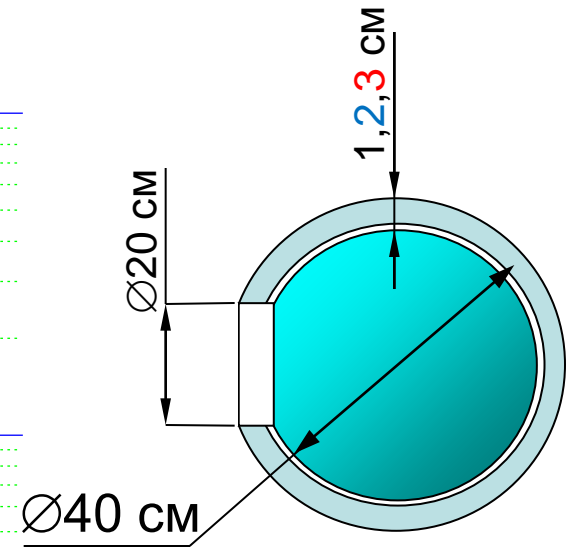
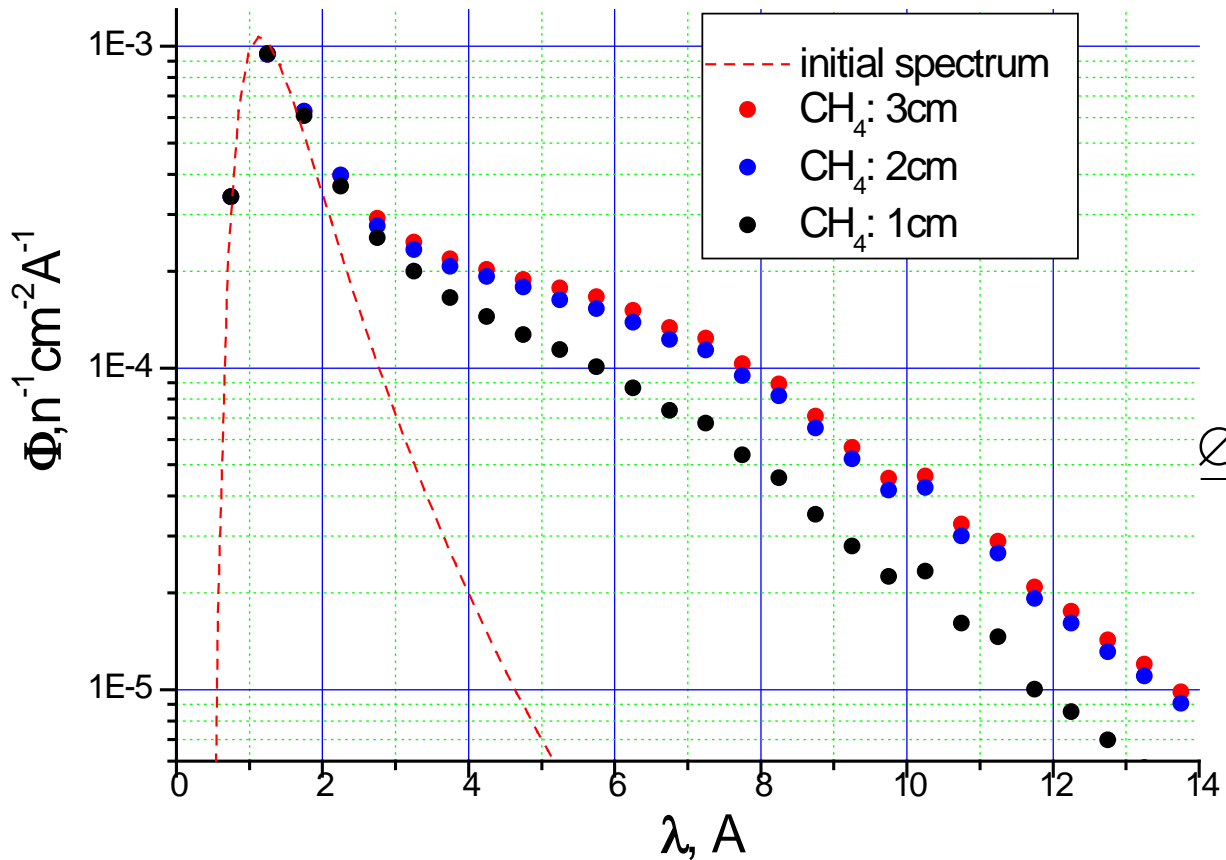


Solid CH_4 : Coherent scattering in one molecule and incoherent scattering on different molecules.

Simulations

MCNP 4c with special kernel (solid CH₄)

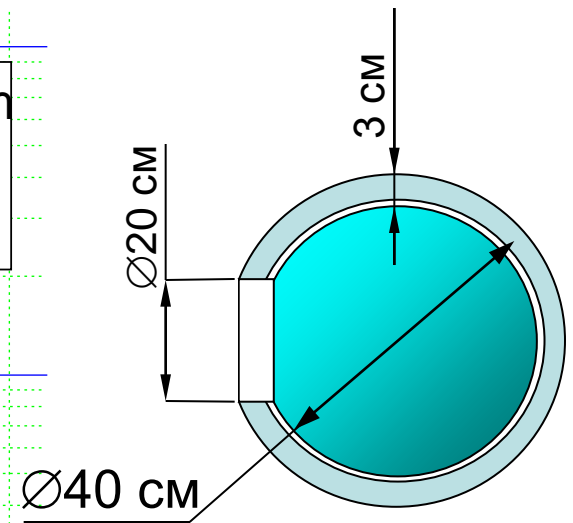
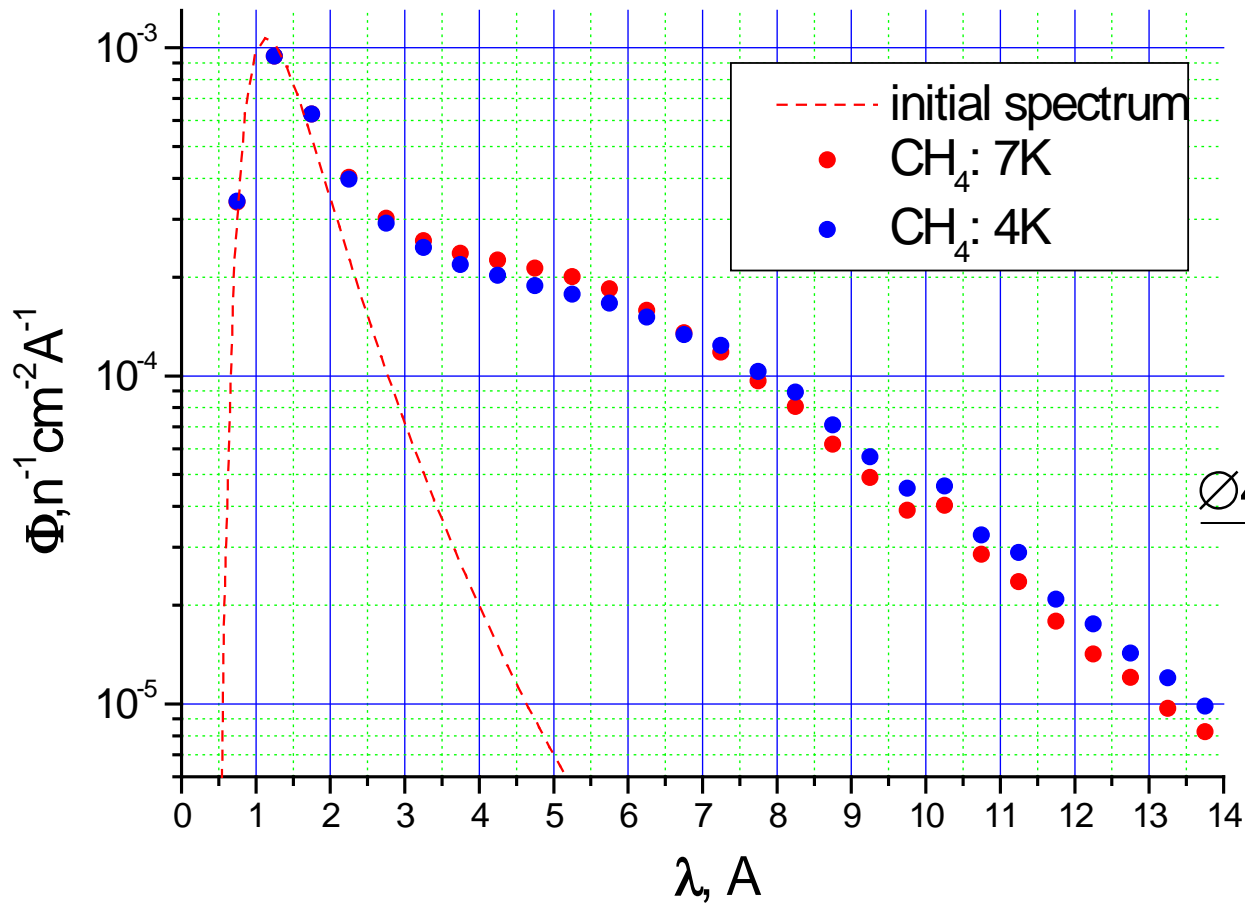
CH₄: 4K, ϕ 40 cm. Entrance hole ϕ 20 cm



Simulations

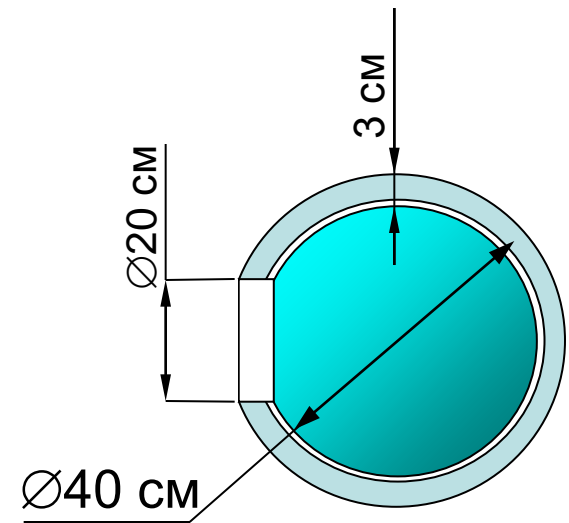
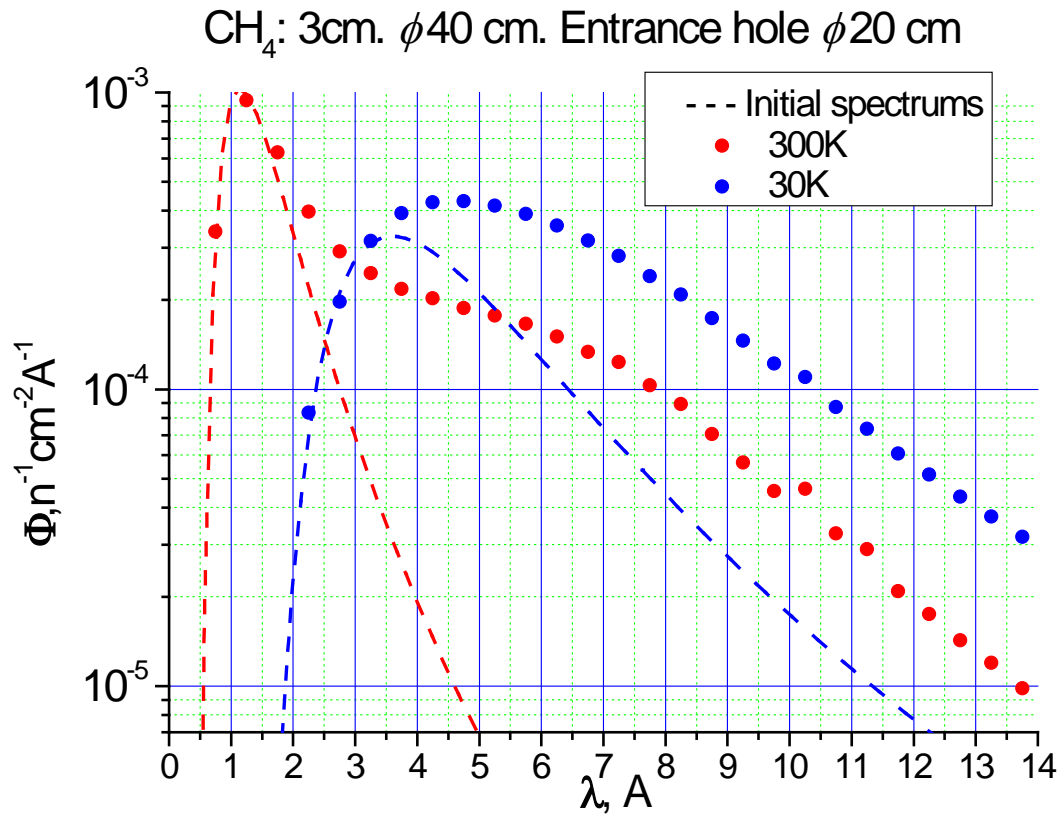
MCNP 4c with special kernel (solid CH₄)

CH₄: 3cm. ϕ 40 cm. Entrance hole ϕ 20 cm

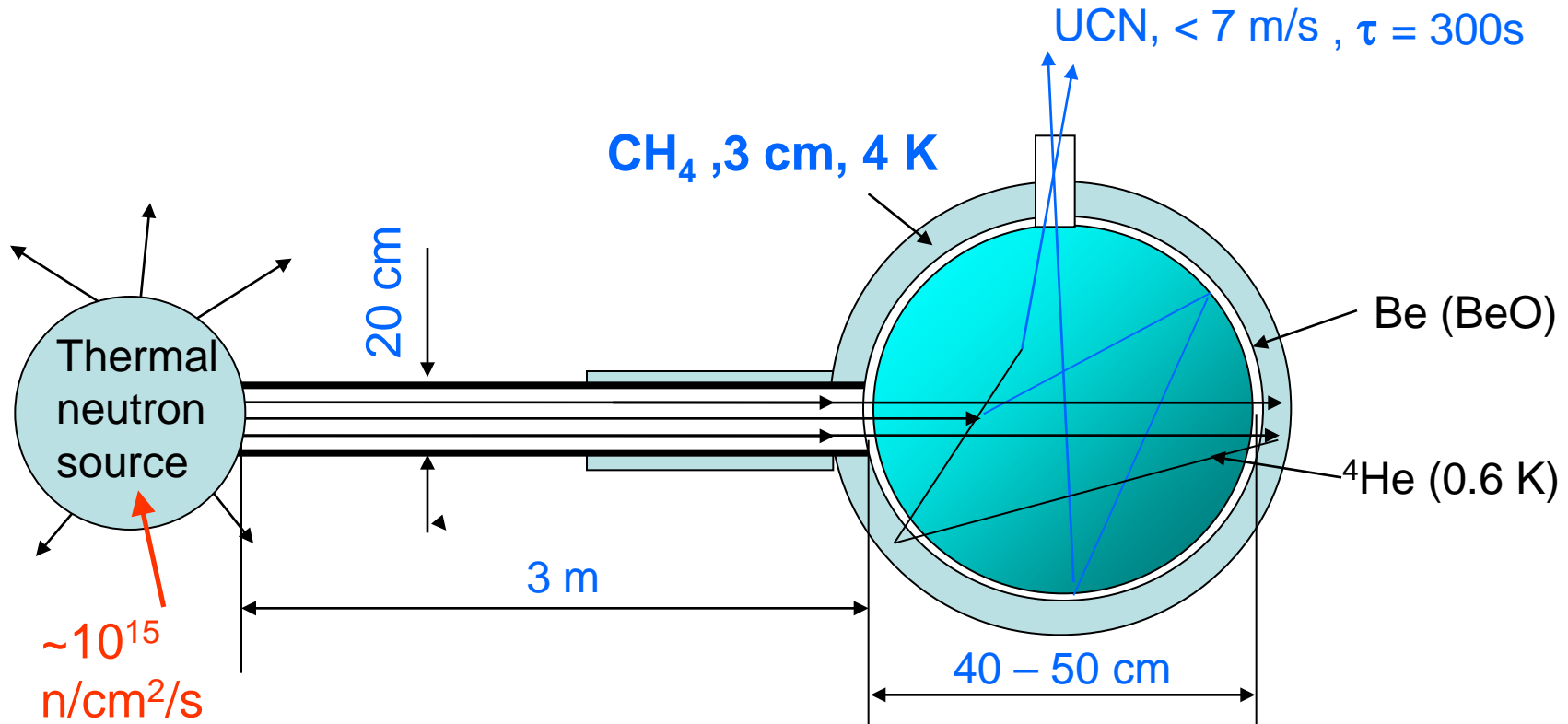


Simulations

MCNP 4c with special kernel (solid CH₄)



Evaluation parameters of the source



Density $\sim 10^5$ cm⁻³

Power $\sim 10^7$ UCN/s

Size is very important !

Up to d⁵

Radiative heating

1. External radiative heating:

γ -rays+fast neutrons from the reactor

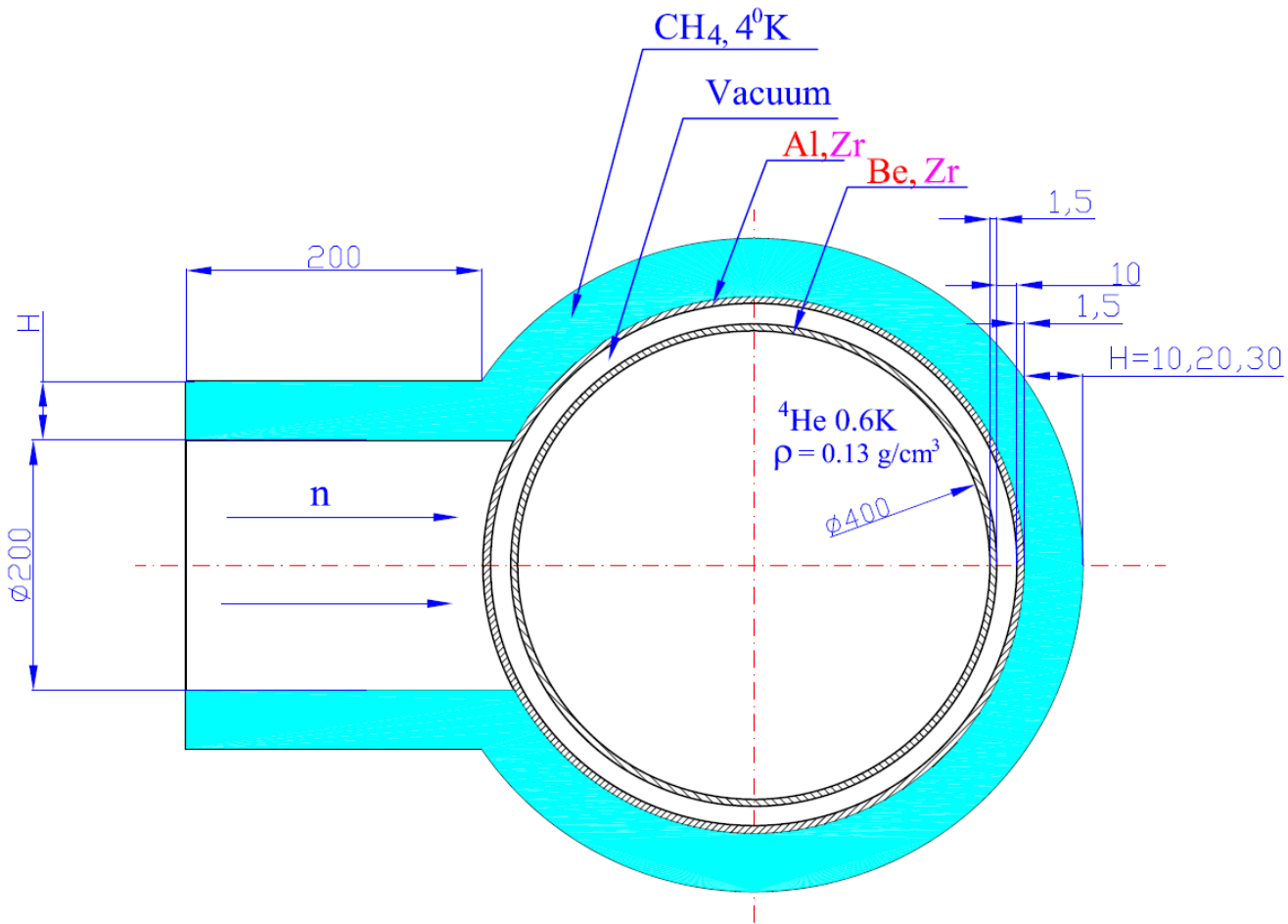
2. Internal radiative heating:

capture of thermal neutrons in the source

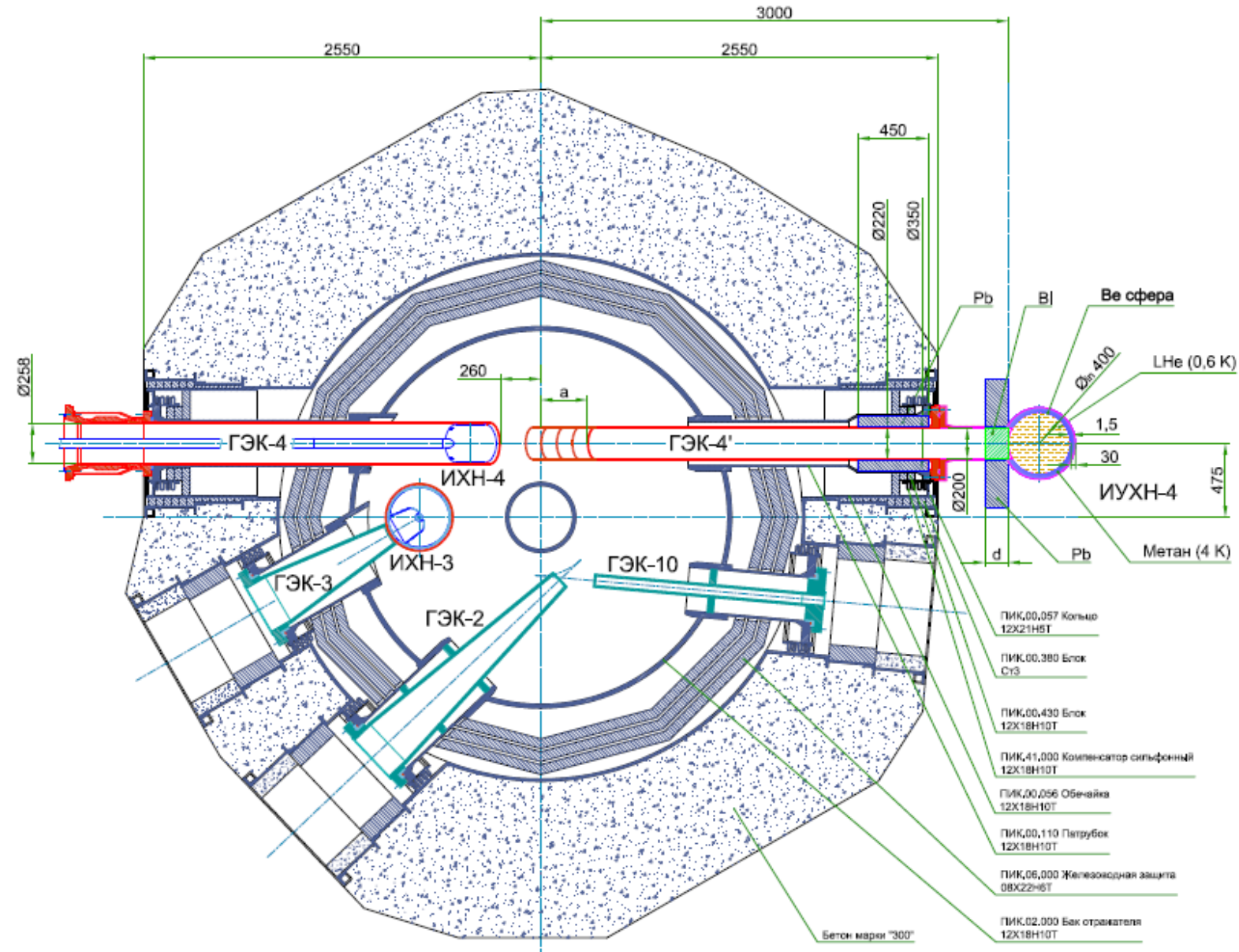
Limitations:

$$Q \sim 1 - 2 \text{ W}$$

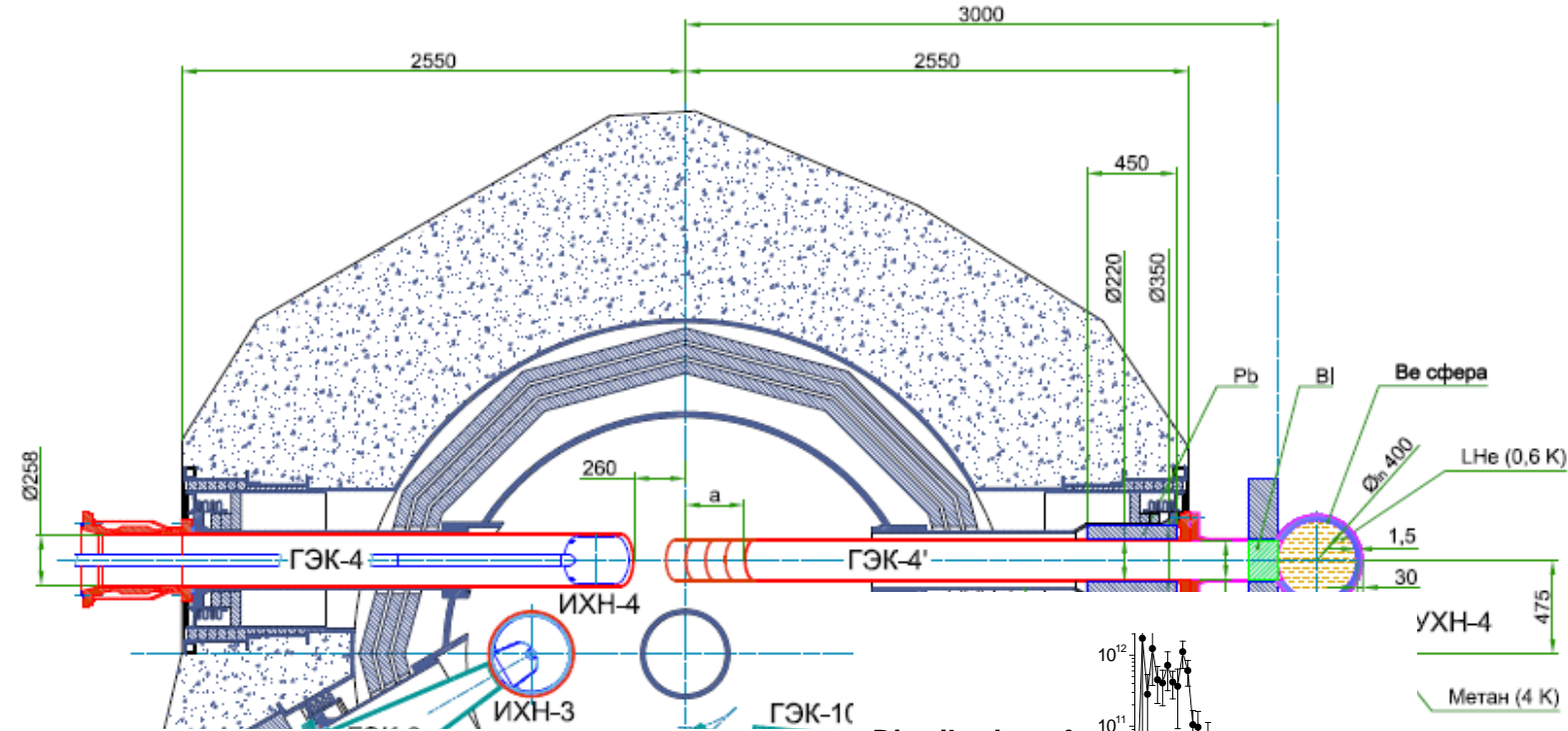
Geometry for simulations:



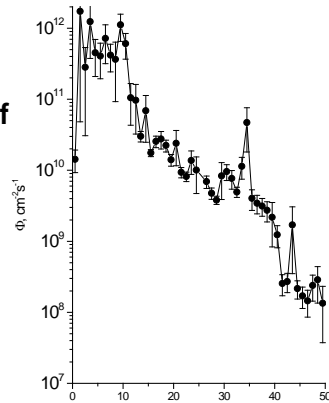
Geometry for simulations:



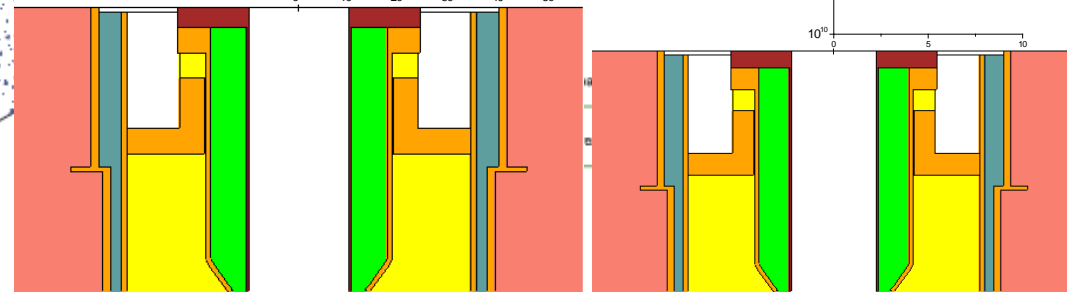
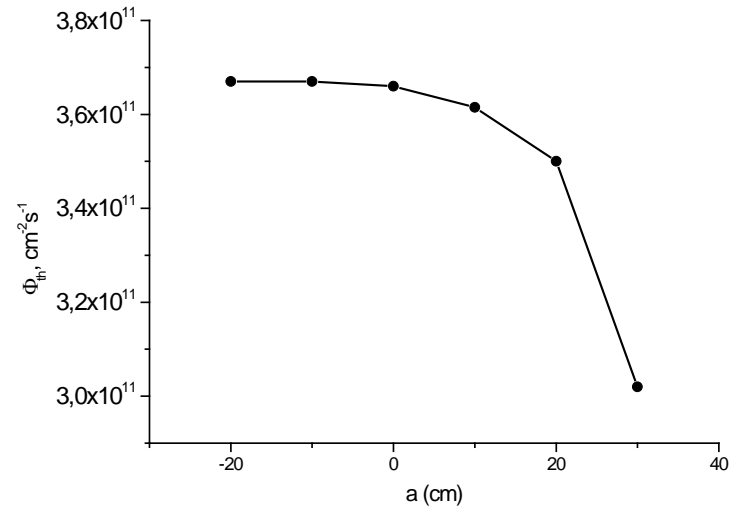
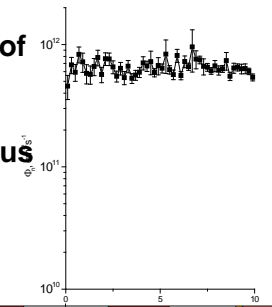
Geometry for simulations:



Distribution of gamma Flux along radius



Distribution of neutron Flux along channel radius



External radiative heating

Simulations $d=20\text{cm}$; $D=40\text{cm}$; $J=3.66\text{ n/sm}^2/\text{s}$;

Be vessel ($h=1.5\text{ mm}$):

$Q = 3.67\text{ W}$ ($\text{He}_4 > 90\%$ $\gamma\text{-rays} > 90\%$)

\Rightarrow $\gamma\text{-filter}$

$10\text{ cm Bi: } Q < 0.2\text{W}$

Thermal neutron
transmission:

Polycrystal Bi $\sim 10\%$

Perfect single crystal Bi (300K) $\sim 50\%$

Perfect single crystal Bi (80K) $\sim 80\%$

Real single crystal Bi (80K) $\sim 60\%$

Internal radiative heating

Substances for the source: **min σ_{abs} and max E_b**

Al: $\sigma_{\text{abs}} = 0.233\text{b}$ β -decay ~ 2 Mev/n

Zr: $\sigma_{\text{abs}} = 0.185\text{b}$

Be: $\sigma_{\text{abs}} = 0.0076\text{b}$

C: $\sigma_{\text{abs}} = 0.0035\text{b}$ - pyrolytic graphite

Coatings: **Be:** $E_b(v_b) = 250$ neV (6.9 m/s)

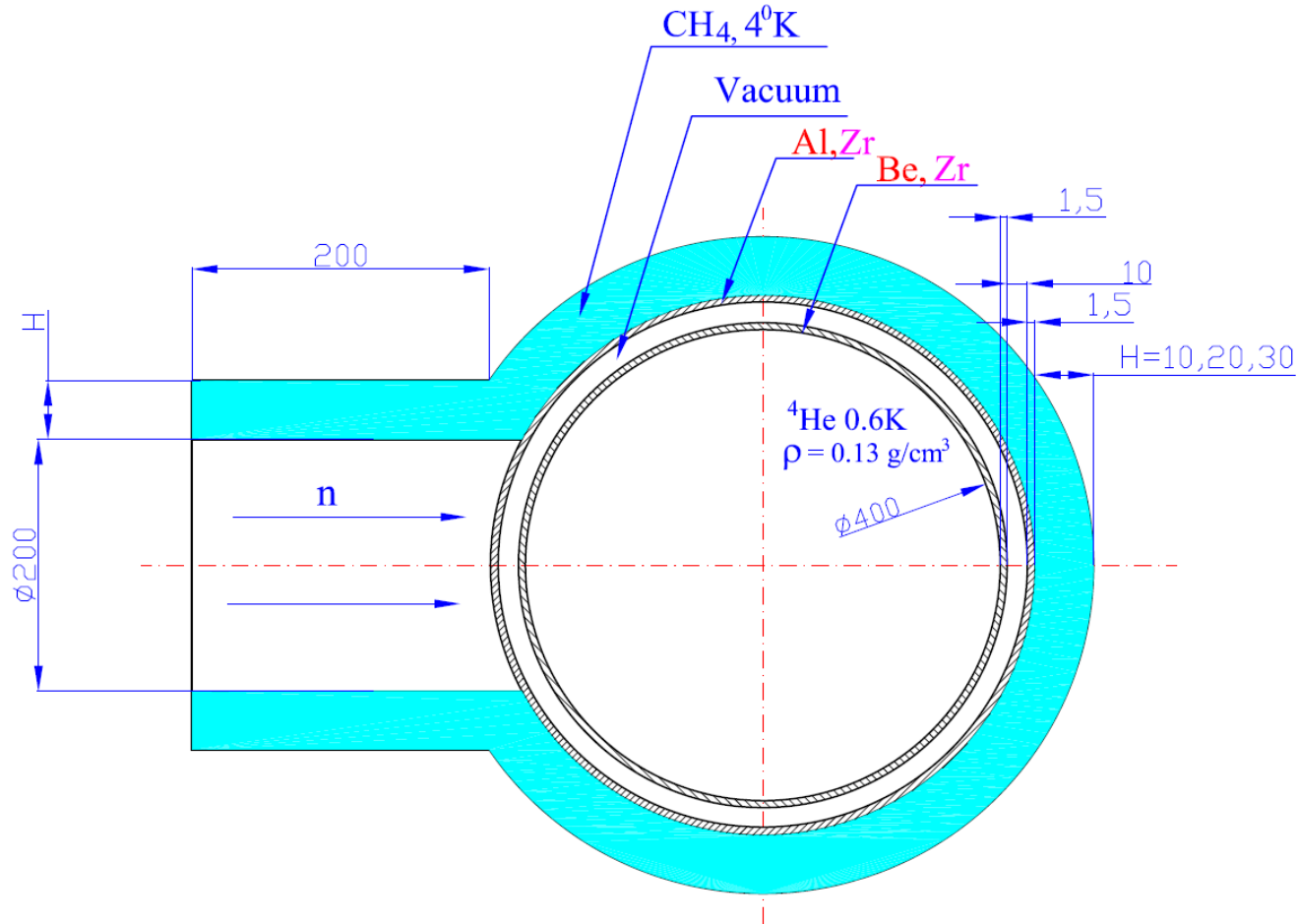
diamond: $E_b(v_b) = 300$ neV (7.6 m/s)

DLC (sp³-70%): $E_b(v_b) = 270$ neV (7.2 m/s)

DLC (sp³-45%): $E_b(v_b) = 250$ neV (6.9 m/s)

Internal radiative heating

Geometry for simulations:

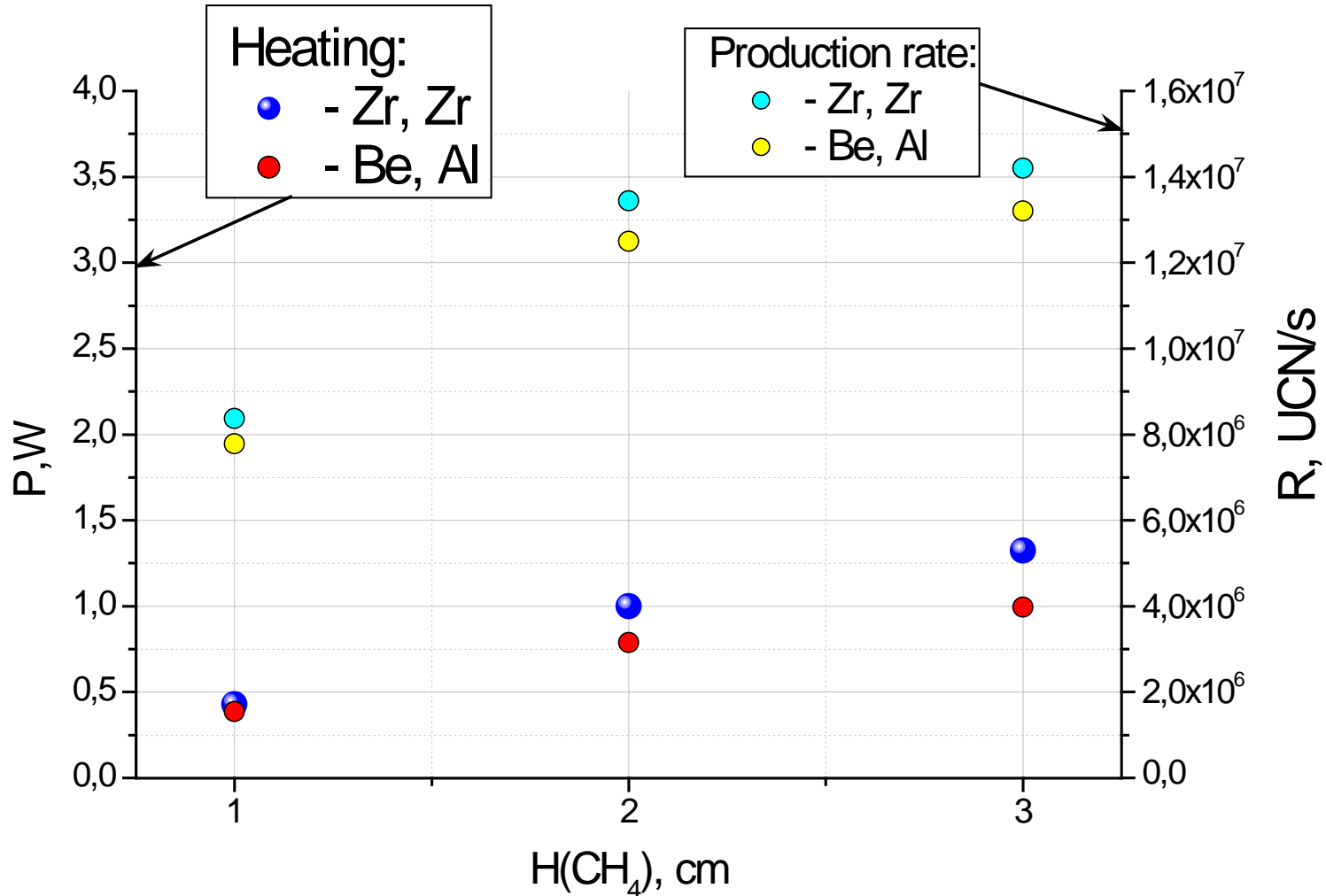


$$J = 3.66 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ n/cm}^2/\text{sec}$$

Internal radiative heating

Simulations (Without Bi-filter)

UCN source $\phi 40$ cm; neutronguide $\phi 20$ cm; $J=3.66 \cdot 10^{11}$ n/cm²/s



**UCN source with solid CH₄ moderator
(h(CH₄) = 2 cm)**

d=20 cm; D=40cm, Be, Bi-filter:

Thermal neutrons:

power – $6 \cdot 10^6$ n/s; density - $6 \cdot 10^4$ n/cm³; Q – 0.7 W

Cold neutrons:

power – $2 \cdot 10^7$ n/s ; density – $1.7 \cdot 10^5$ n/cm³; Q – 1.2W

d=25 cm; D=50cm; Be, Bi-filter: :

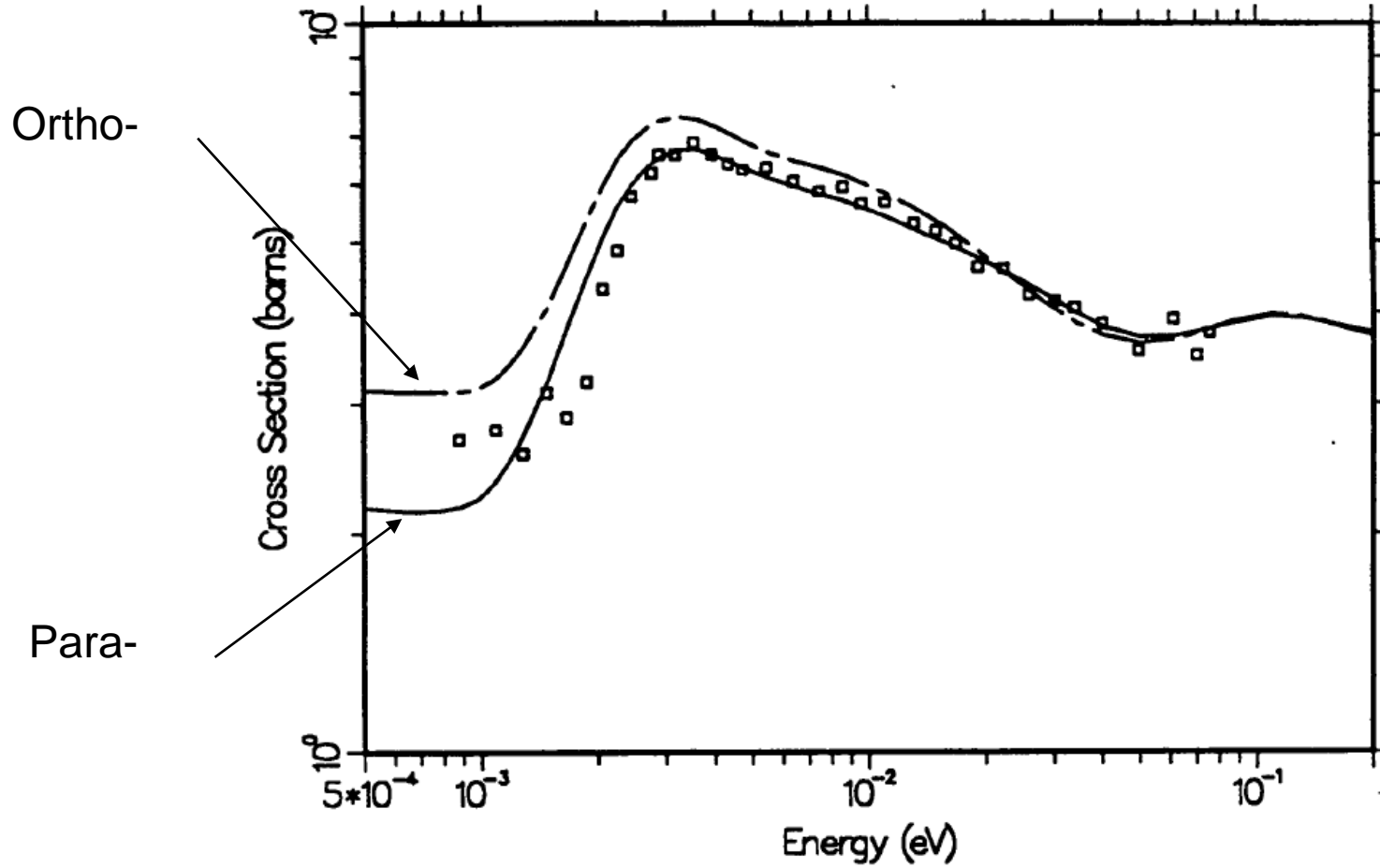
Thermal neutrons:

power – $1.8 \cdot 10^7$ n/s ; density – $1 \cdot 10^5$ n/cm³; Q – 1.8 W

Cold neutrons:

power – $5 \cdot 10^7$ n/s ; density – $3 \cdot 10^5$ n/cm³; Q – 3.1W

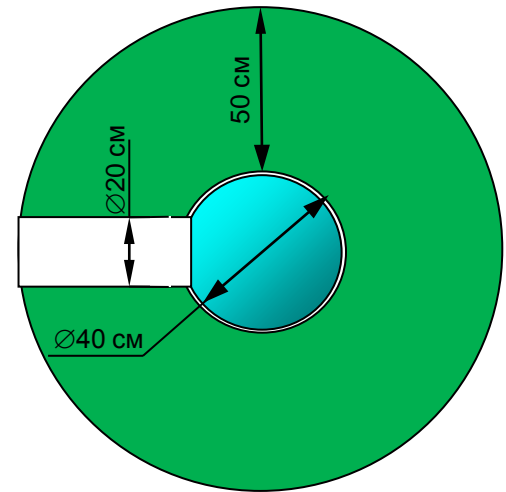
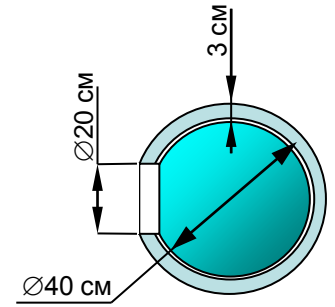
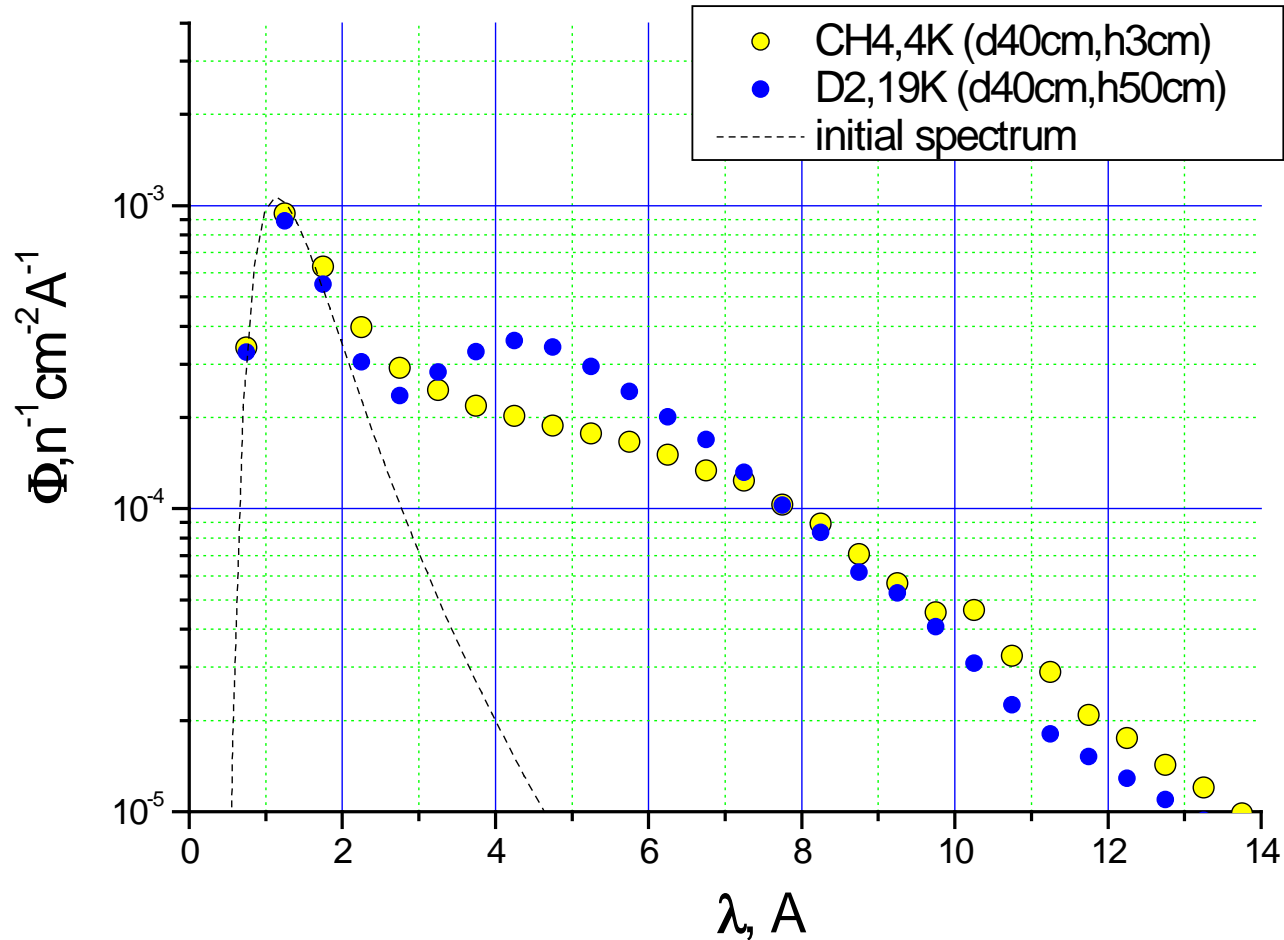
Liquid deuterium 19K



coherent scattering → optical potential

Simulations

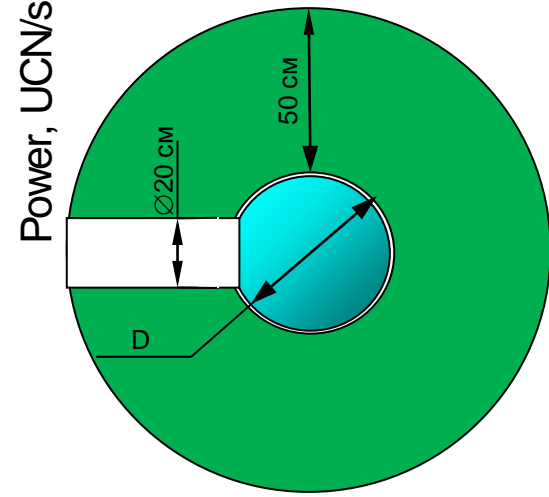
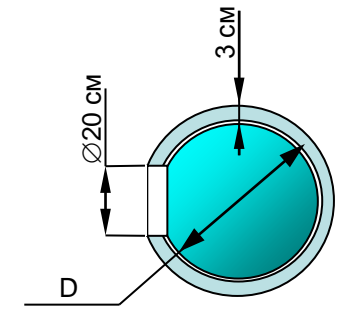
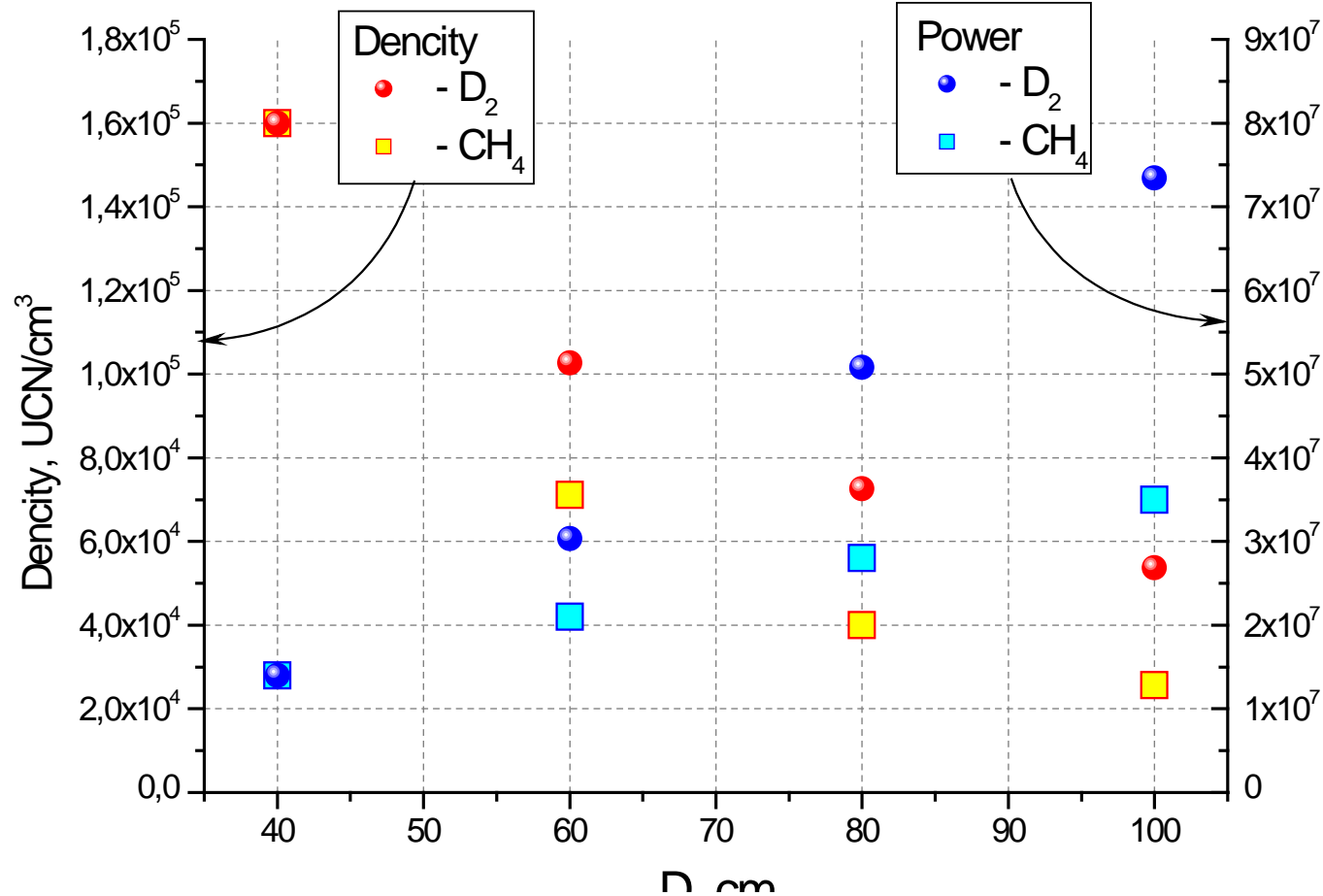
MCNP 4c with special kernels (solid CH₄ and liquid D₂)



Simulations (Without Bi-filter)

MCNP 4c with special kernels (solid CH_4 and liquid D_2)

D_2 : 19K, $h=50$ cm; CH_4 4K, $h=3$ cm . Entrance hole $\phi 20$ cm

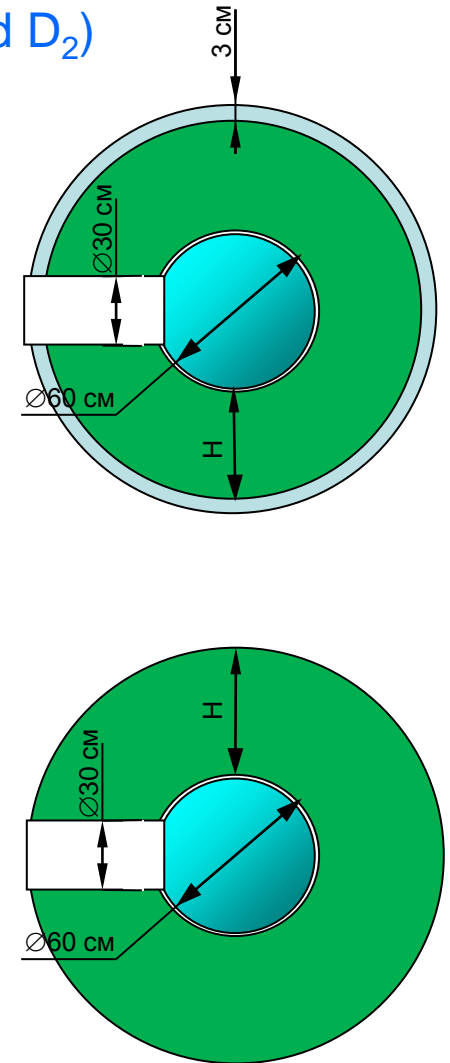
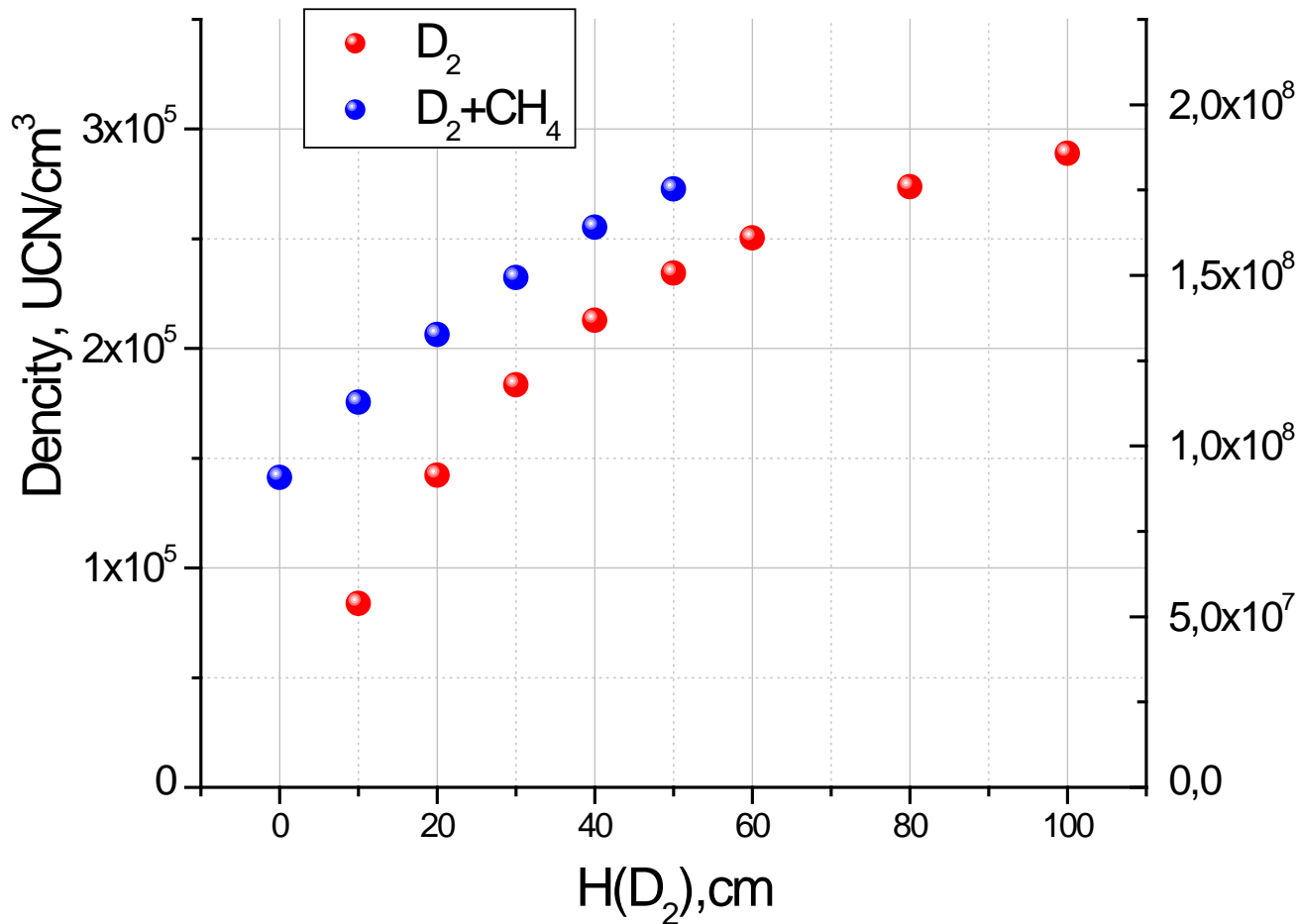


Simulations

MCNP 4c with special kernels (solid CH₄ and liquid D₂)

D = 60cm

D₂: 19K, CH₄ 4K, h=3 cm . Entrance hole ϕ 30 cm, J = $8 \cdot 10^{11}$ n/sm²/s

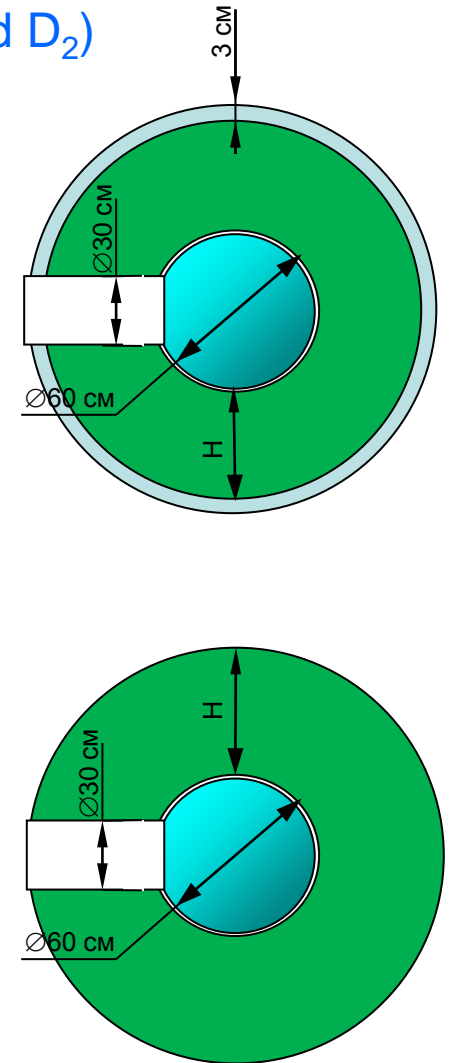
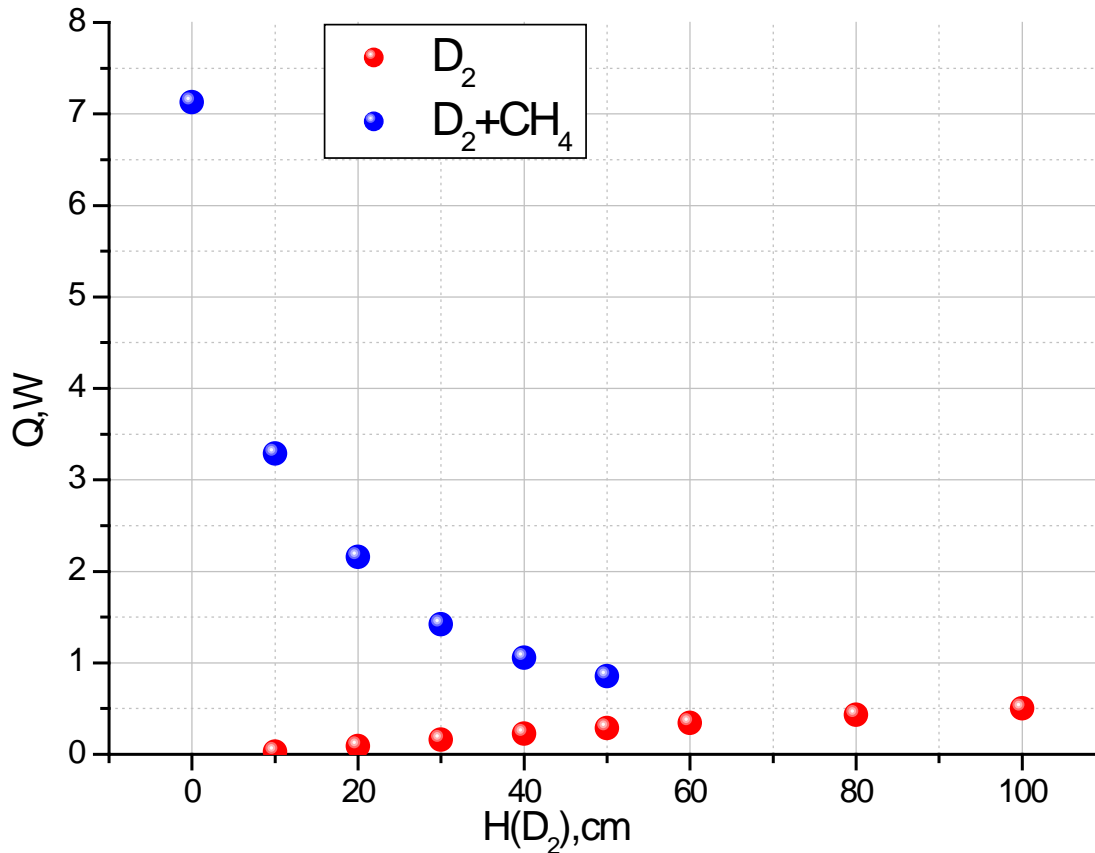


Simulations

MCNP 4c with special kernels (solid CH_4 and liquid D_2)

D = 60cm

D_2 : 19K, CH_4 4K, $h=3$ cm . Entrance hole $\phi 30$ cm, $J = 8 \cdot 10^{11}$ n/sm²/s



**UCN source with solid D₂ moderator
(h(D₂) = 50 cm), Bi-filter.**

d=30 cm; D=60cm:

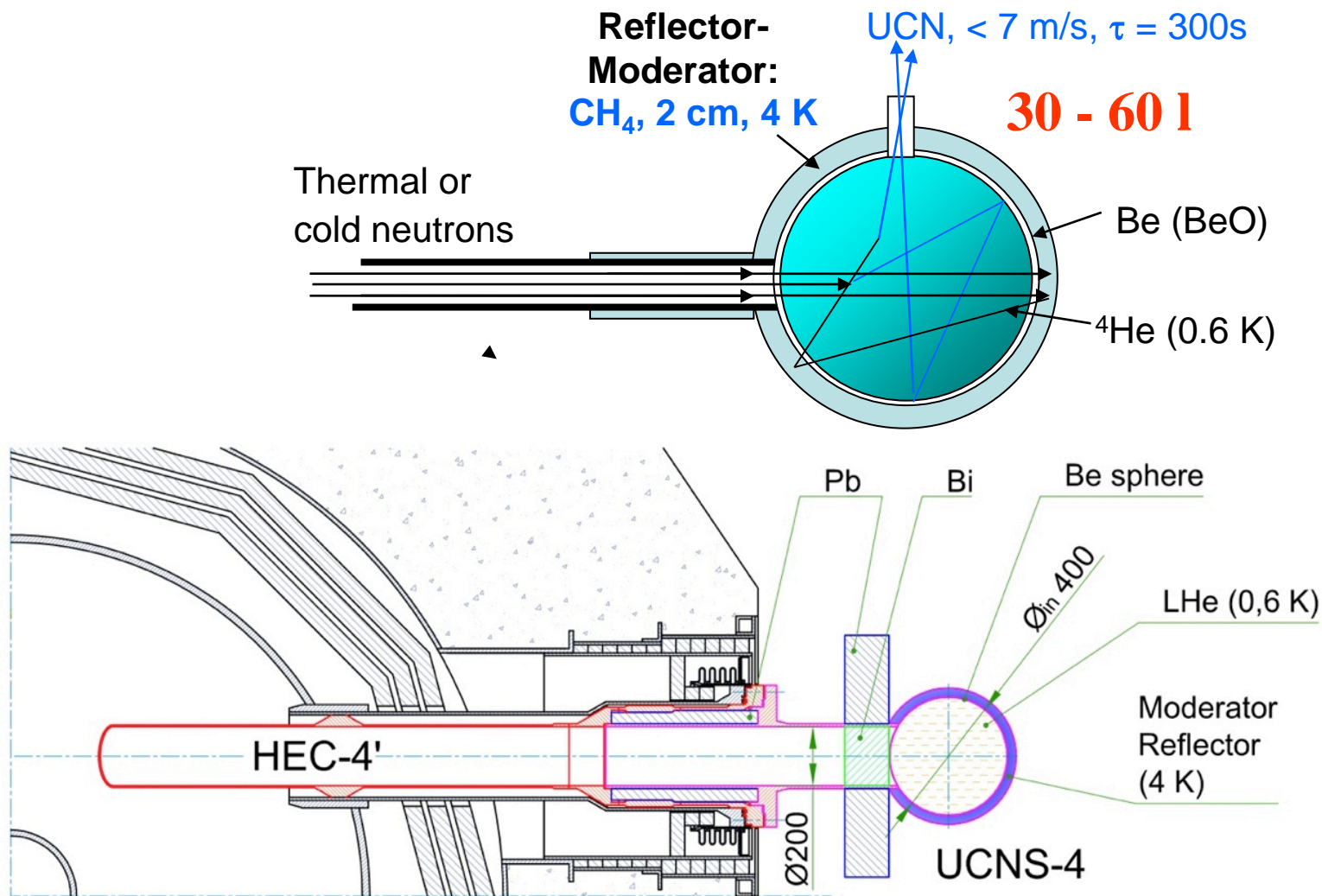
Thermal neutrons:

power – $7 \cdot 10^7$ n/s ; density – $1.5 \cdot 10^5$ n/cm³; Q – 1.5 W

Cold neutrons:

power – $2 \cdot 10^8$ n/s ; density – $5 \cdot 10^5$ n/cm³; Q – 2.1 W

UCNS on the extracted beam of the PIK reactor



UCN density $\sim 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ UCNS flux $\sim 10^7 \text{ c}^{-1}$