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# In-bunker monitors for ESTIA

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on behalf of the ESS detector group

Thanks to **Artur Glavic** and **Sven Oliver Schütz** (ESTIA team)

IKON15 Lund

2018/09/11

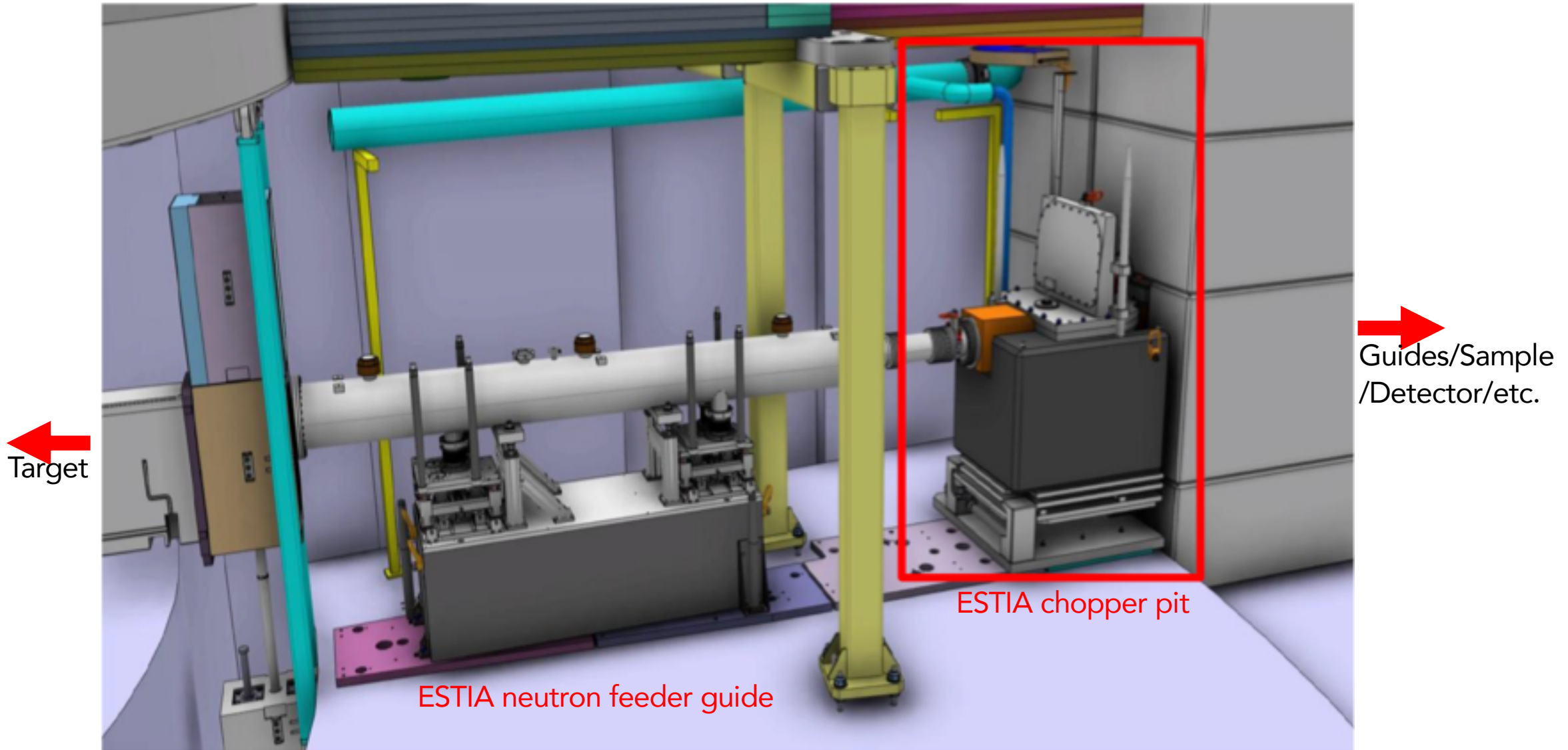
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part of the Sub-TG3 review  
(in-bunker system)

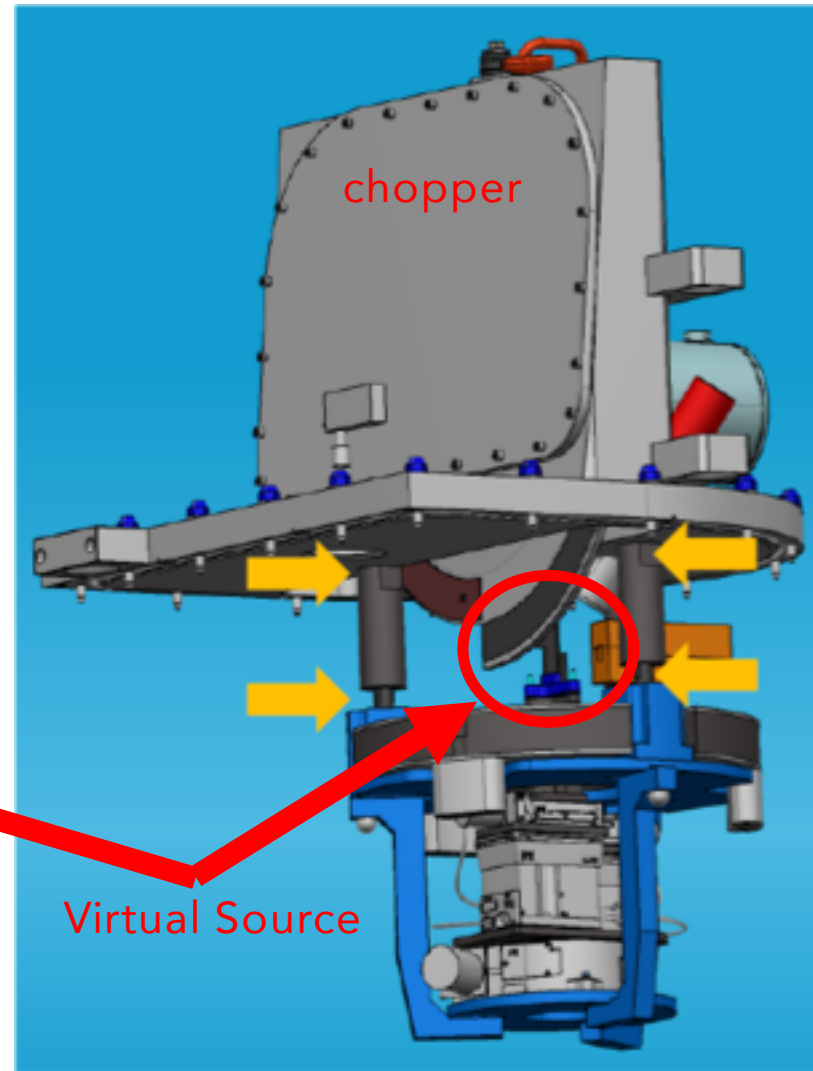
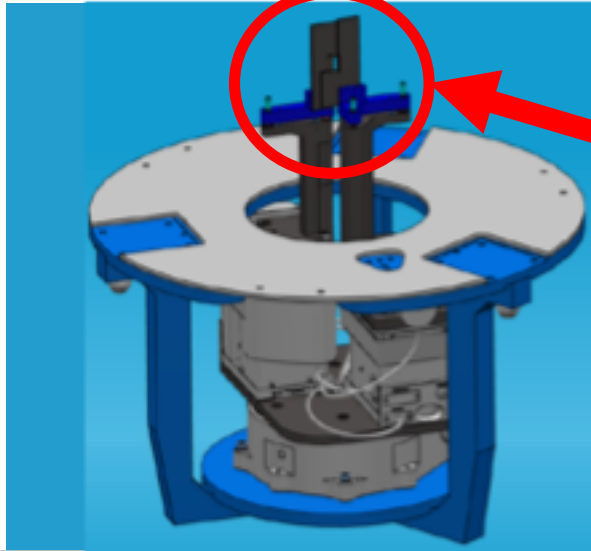
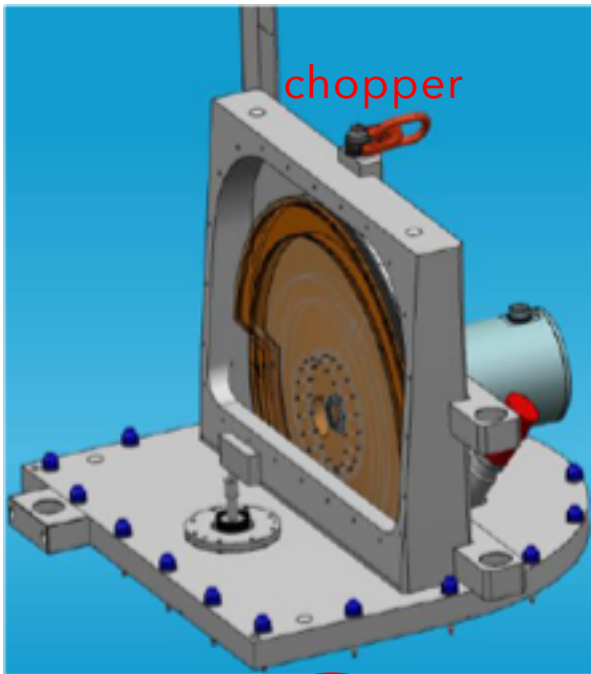
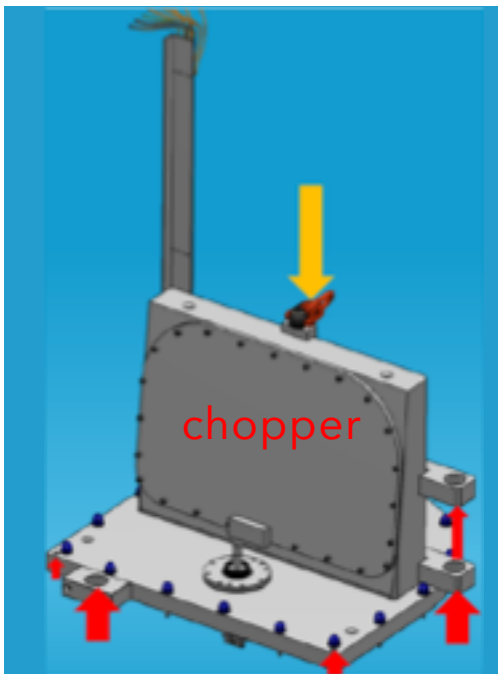
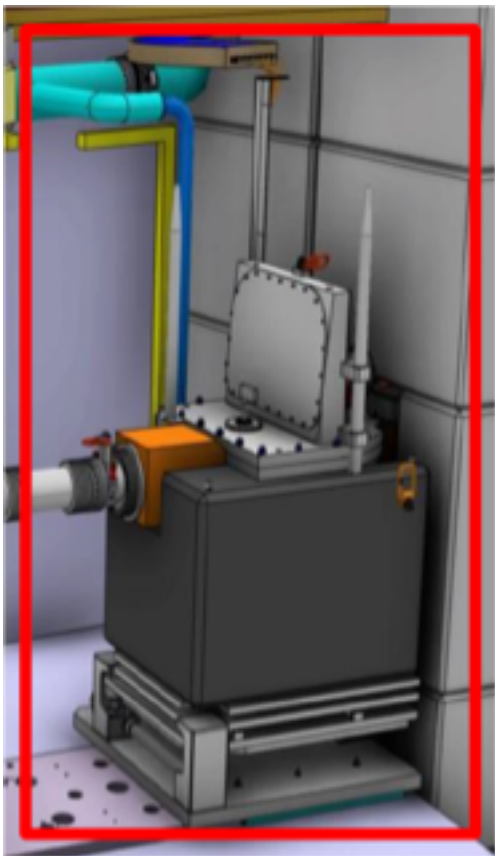
ESTIA as an example ...

how problems are approached and how integration is performed

# ESTIA in-bunker system

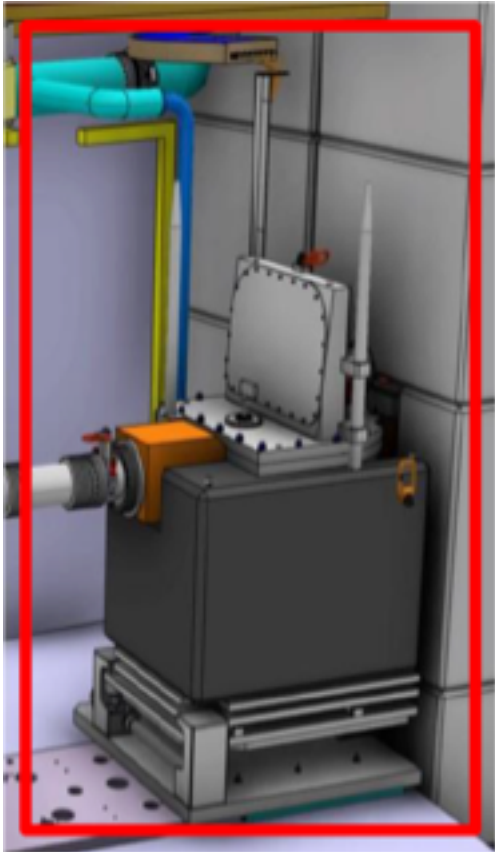


# ESTIA chopper pit

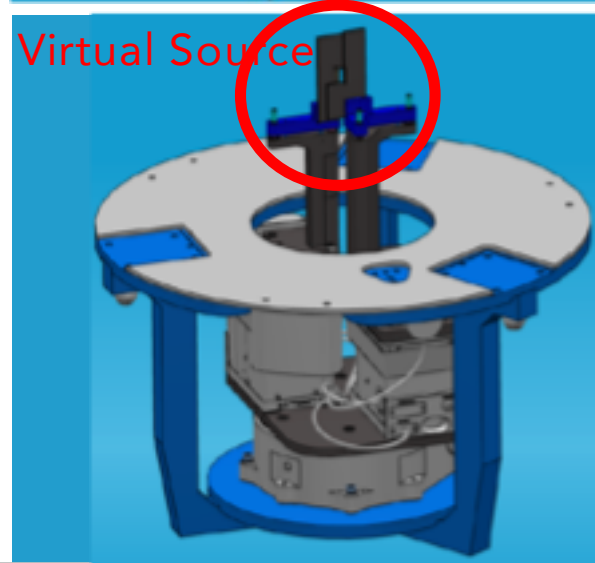
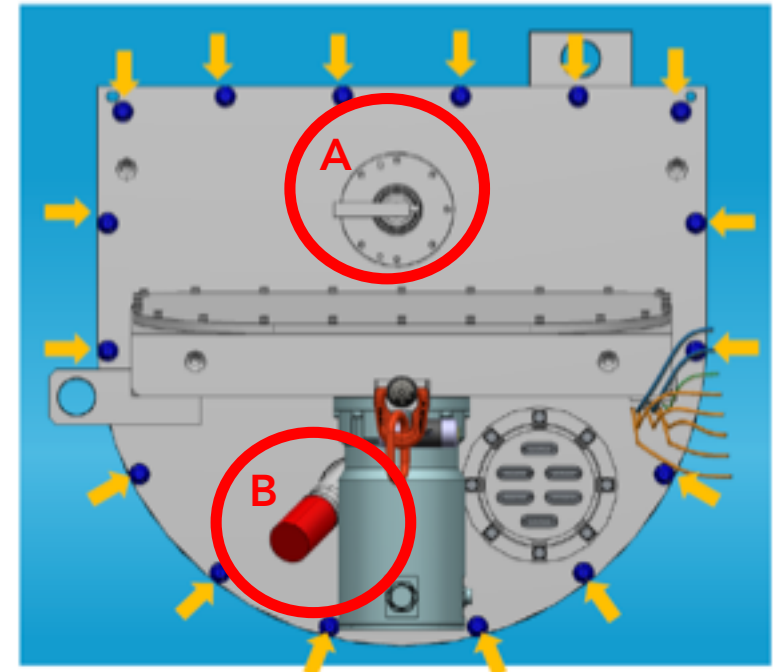
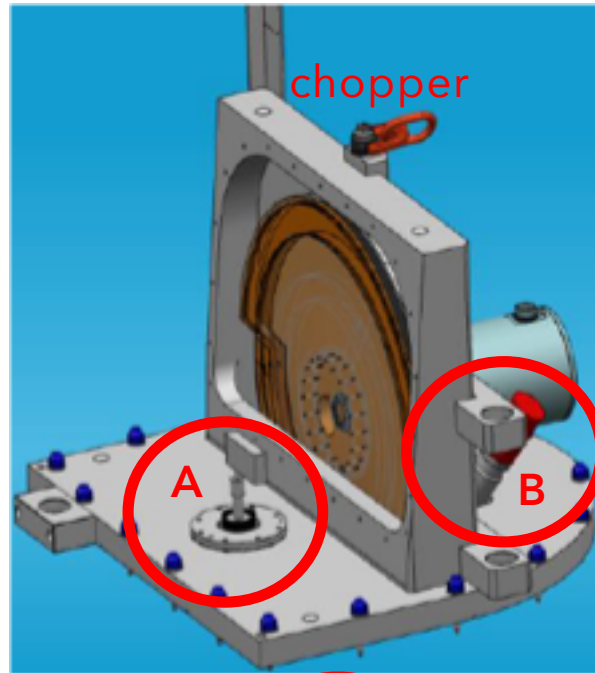


Virtual Source

## ESTIA chopper pit

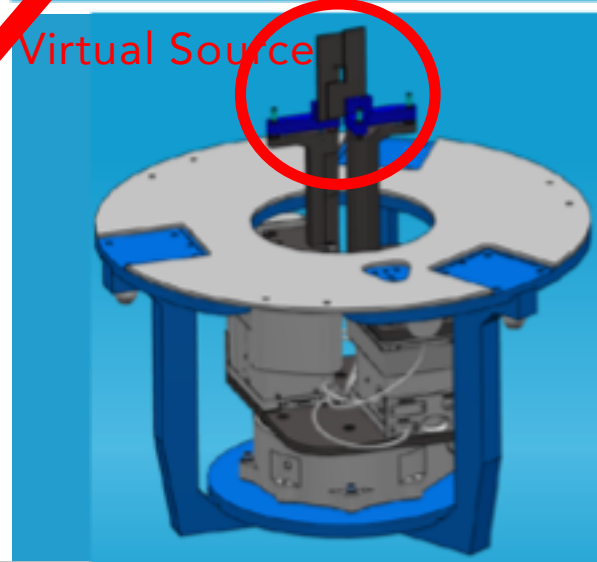
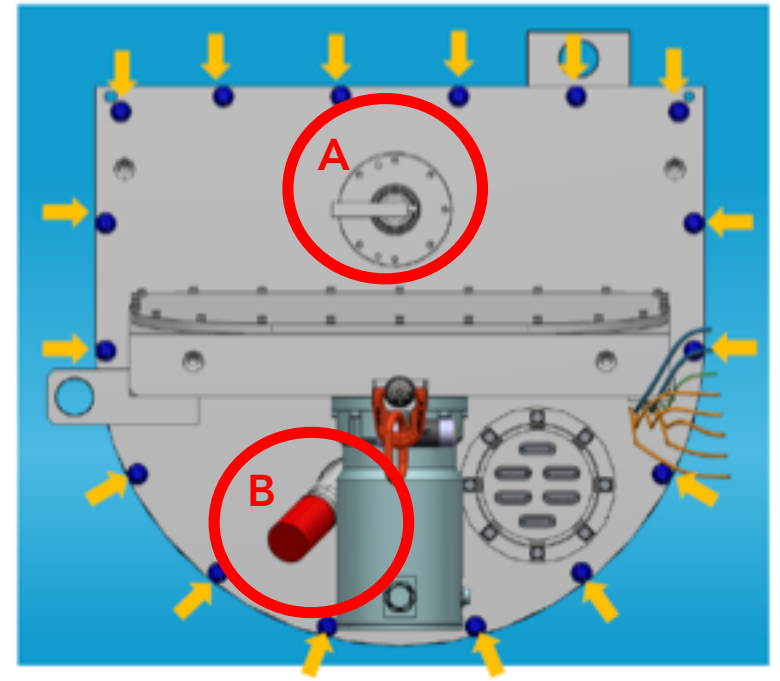
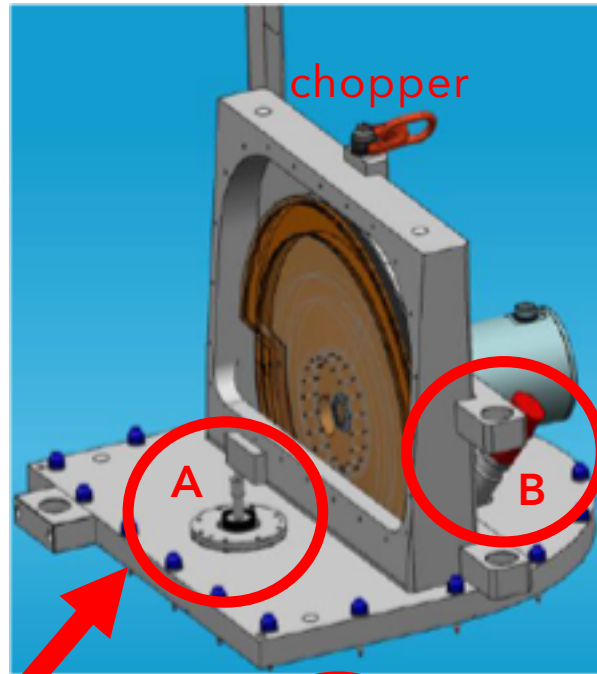
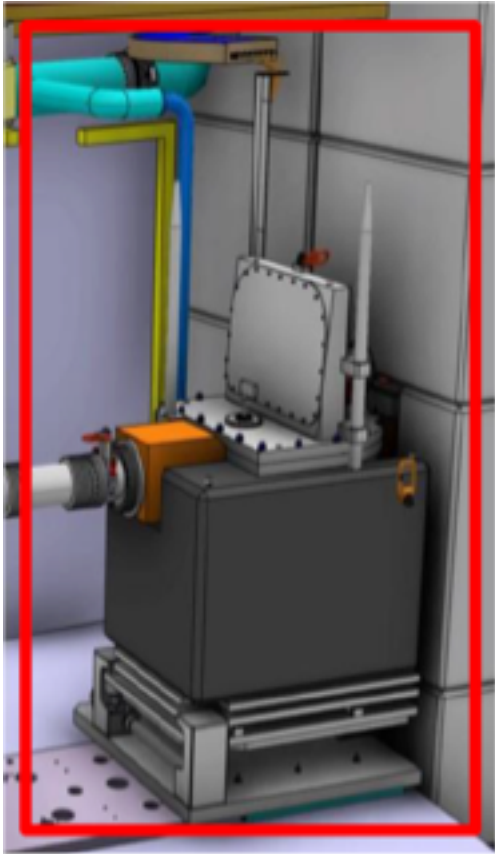


2 Monitors:  
A) He3 tube  
B) Scintillator



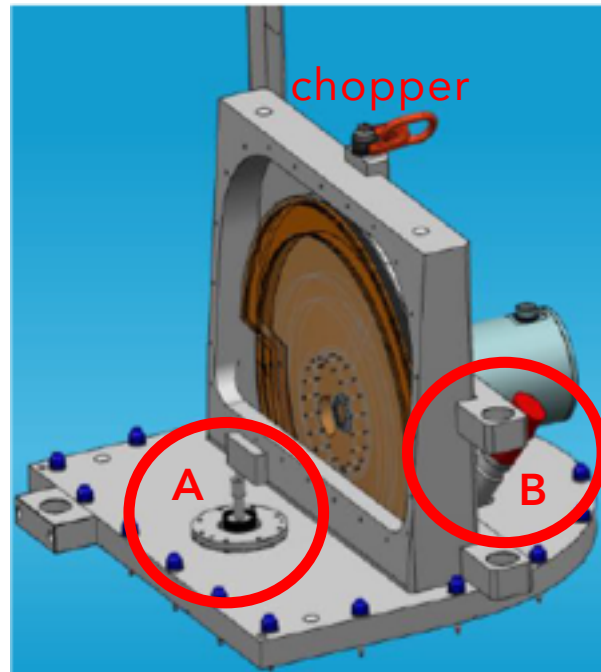
## ESTIA chopper pit

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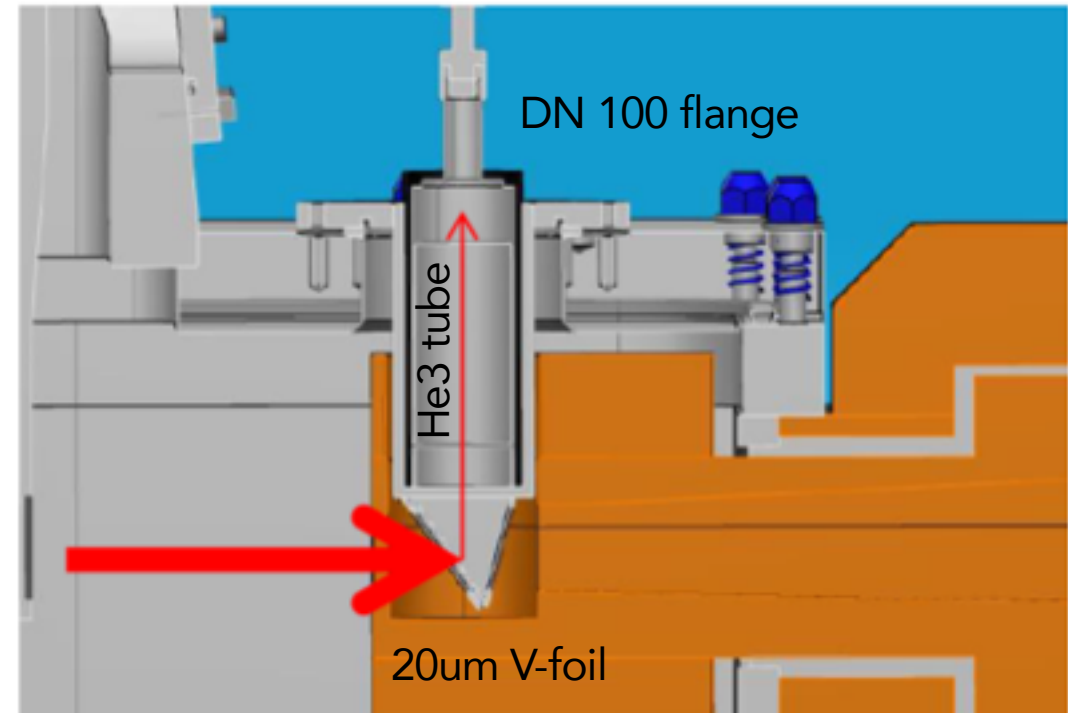


Good mechanical integration  
and good for remote handling,  
generally good to attach the BM to a chopper

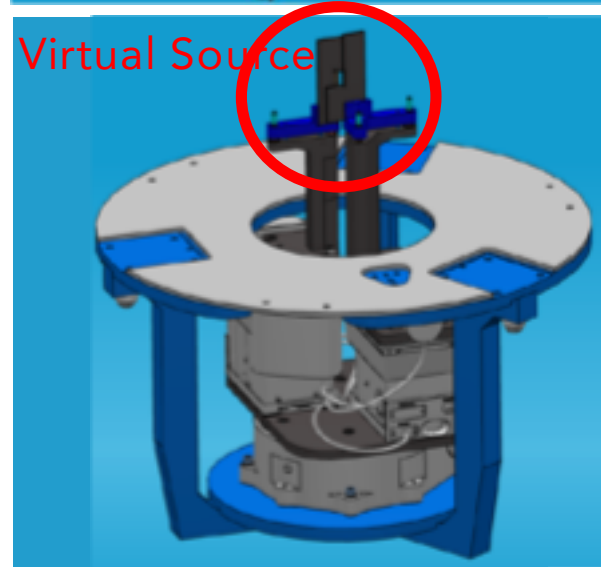




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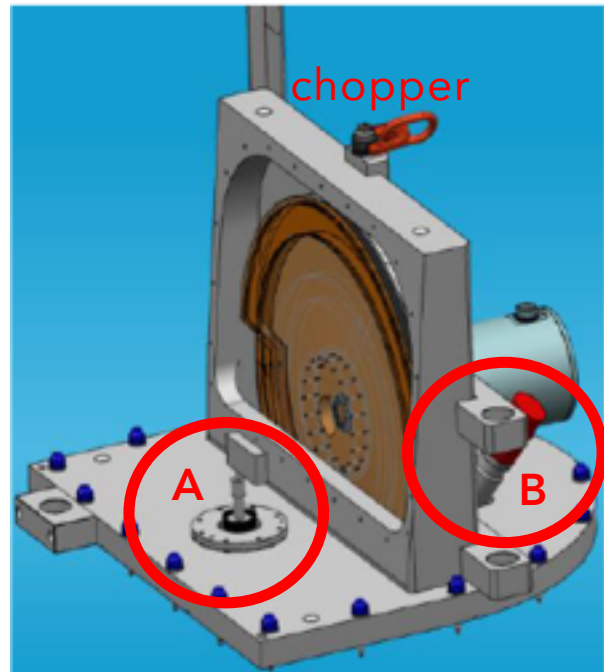


20um Vanadium scatters 0.1% of neutrons (1.8Å) in 4pi



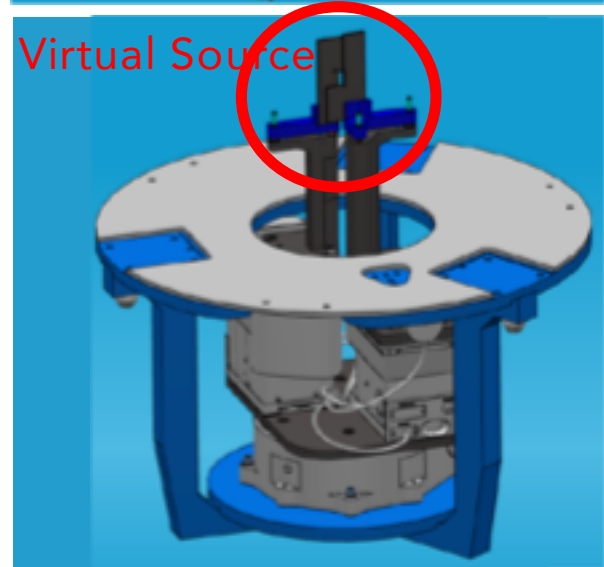
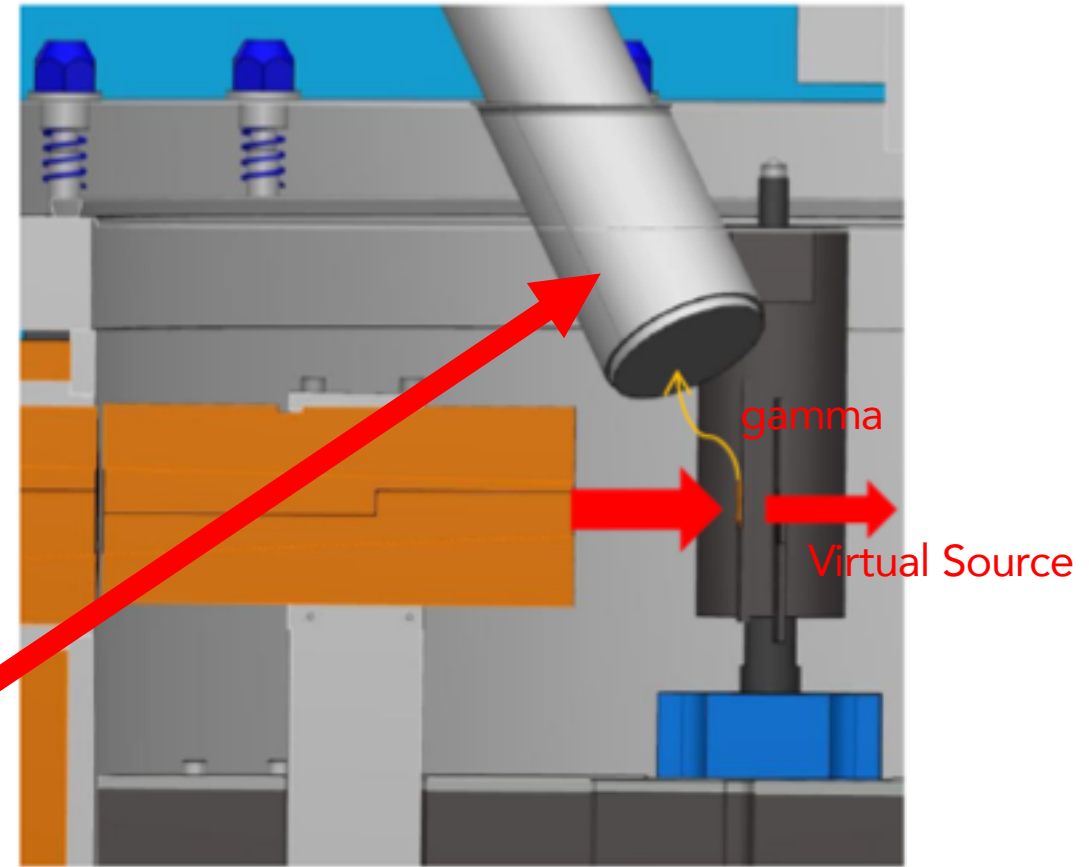
**WARNINGS:**

- Counting rate capability up to **50kcps** at most  
 -> V foil thickness and He3 efficiency must be carefully tuned
- Challenge in the signal to background ratio (**S/B**), assuming  $10^{10}$ n/s that can produce background (even with a good shielding).  
**Gamma-sensitivity**  $10^{-6} - 10^{-7}$  and **fast-neutron sensitivity** is about  $10^{-3}$
- **Aging** of the He3 tube due to integrated radiation dose (integrated current on the anode wires)



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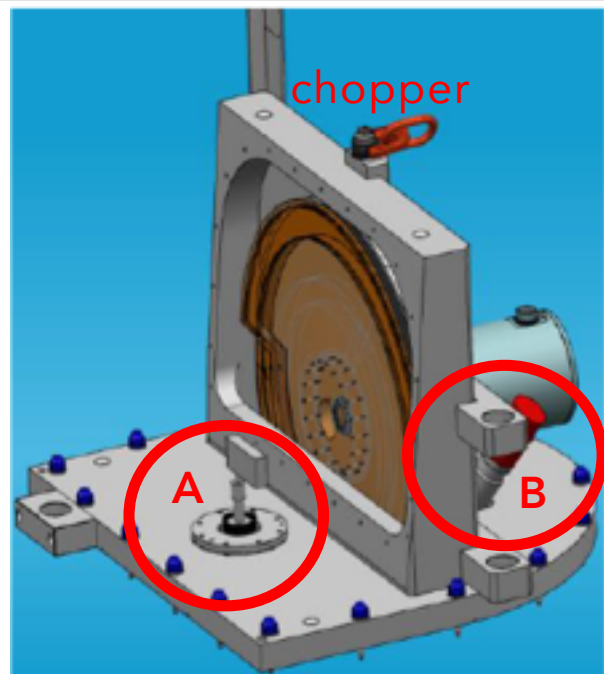
Canberra LaBr3 **B**



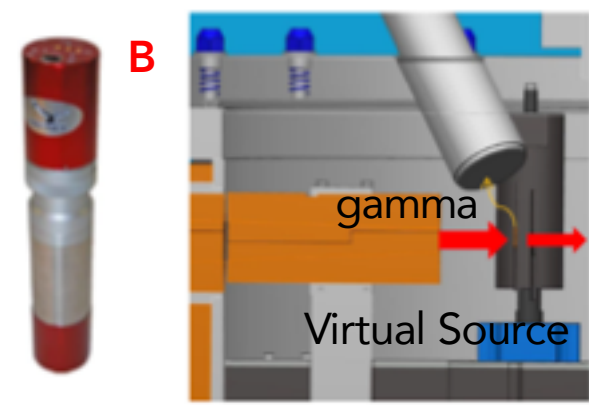
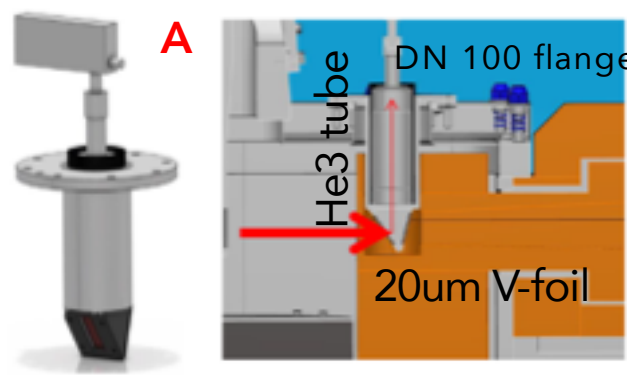
**WARNINGS:**

- Challenge in the signal to background ratio (**S/B**), the chopper will also produce a large amount of gammas.
- **Aging** and radiation hardness.
- Electronics usually coupled for commercial devices, cannot be moved away.

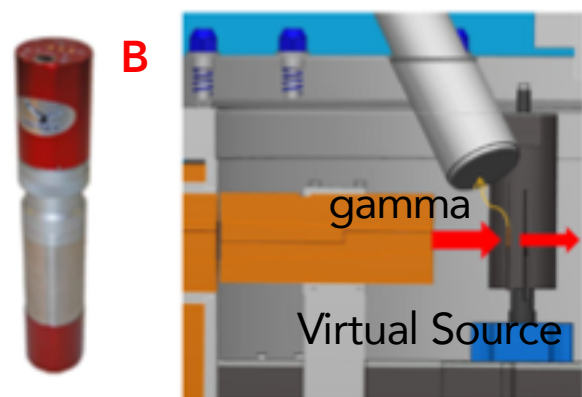
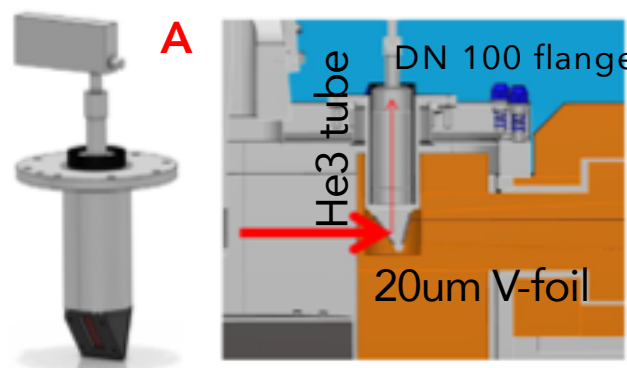
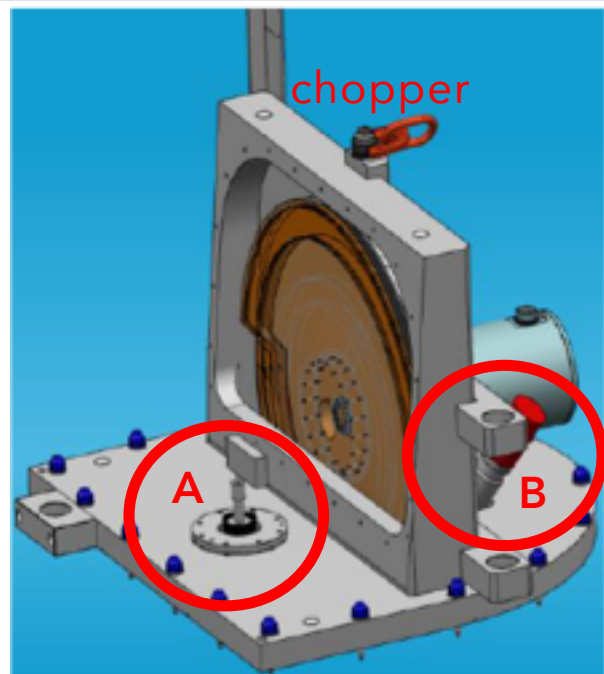




2 Monitors:  
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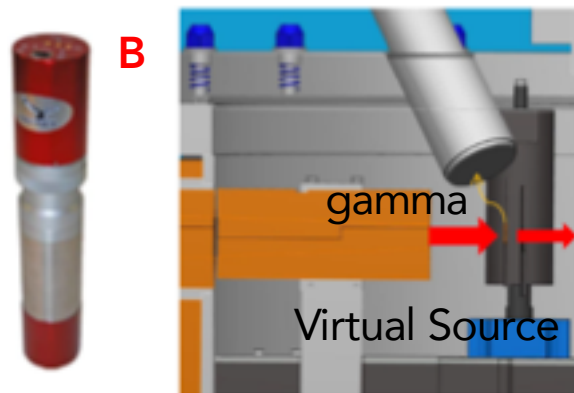
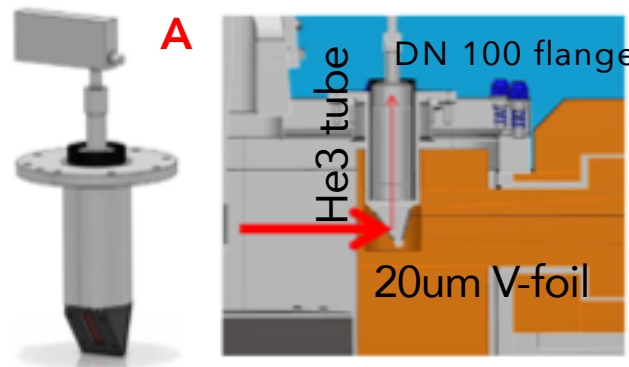
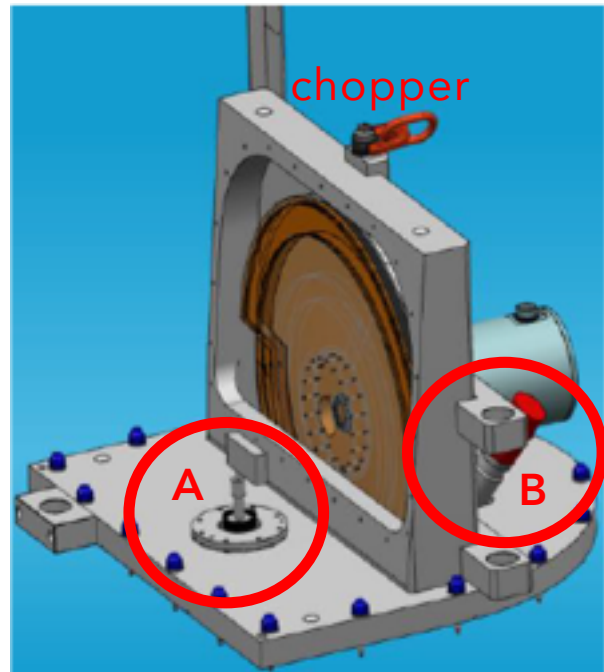
- Both mechanically coupled to the chopper -> Maintenance
- Space enough for different technologies and electronics and routing cables



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- Space enough for different technologies and electronics and routing cables

- GND of monitor must be separated to the mechanics (isolated BM) (GND floated and fixed from the HV source over a long cable)
- Amplifiers/electronics must be moved as far as possible from radiation source (He3 feasible, scintillator not)

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- Aging, radiation hardness, lifetime
- Signal-to-Background (S/B) challenge
- Count rate

As per today's knowledge it is not clear if it is possible to operate these monitors in the bunker

2 Monitors:  
A) He3 tube  
B) Scintillator

These details need to be solved for all instruments.

Thanks to the ESTIA team for the effort put on this.

Discussion, thoughts, feedback ...

