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Considering Instrumentation for a High Intensity Moderator at the European Spallation Source

ESS ILL Joint User Meeting 2022



HighNESS – High Intensity Neutron Source @ ESS



Instrumentation

Software

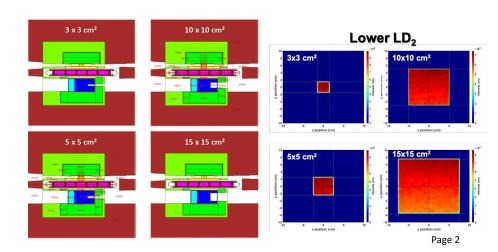
Simulations

Engineering

Design

Neutronics

- HighNESS: Development of <u>High</u> Intensity <u>Neutron Source at the European Spallation</u> Source.
- Design study of a second moderator, offering high intensity of cold neutrons.
- The moderator can potentially serve research on Condense Matter and Fundamental Physics.



PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT



HighNESS – High Intensity Neutron Source @ ESS



Deliverables

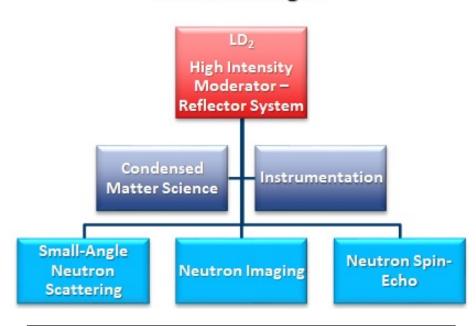
D7.1 Definition of instrument concepts (M6)

This report is the main output of Task 7.1 and will be delivered in month 6. It will list the instrument concepts selected for optimization, together with a brief justification for their selection and a preliminary definition of the FoM for each instrument concept.

D7.2 Optimization study of instruments, moderator and reflector (M34)

This report covers the work of Tasks 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4 and will be delivered in month 34, marking the end of the WP. For each instrument concept, it will describe the FoM used for the optimization and the iterative optimization process involving moderators, reflector and instrument design. It will then assemble the optimization of all the instrument concepts into a single global optimum and evaluate and present the resultant instrument concepts and their performance. For an example of a similar optimization effort, see Ref.*

Work Package 7



Objectives

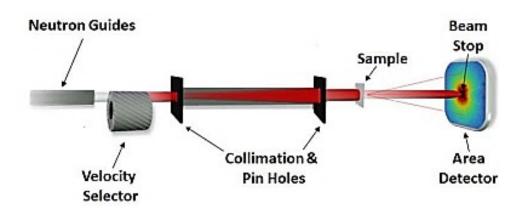
There are three high-level objectives to this WP:

- 1. Assemble an instrument suite for condensed-matter science viewing the ESS lower moderator
- Evaluate the optimum configuration of the moderator-reflector system and instrument designs which achieves the best performance over the full set of instruments.
- Quantify the instrument performance of that configuration, so as to provide a basis for estimating the scientific impact of such a facility.



SANS Motivation and Benefits

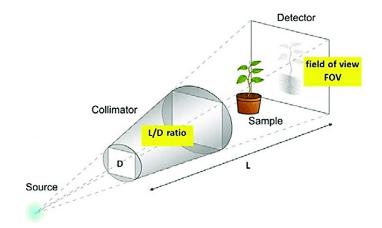
- Longer wavelength neutrons can be used to access larger structures/greater length-scales.
- > Potential overlap with the length-scale regime of neutron imaging.
- Higher intensity at longer wavelengths allows to measure smaller samples.
- ➤ Higher intensity will allow for time-resolved SANS as well as scanning SANS with small beams for probing inhomogeneities more locally.





NI Motivation and Benefits

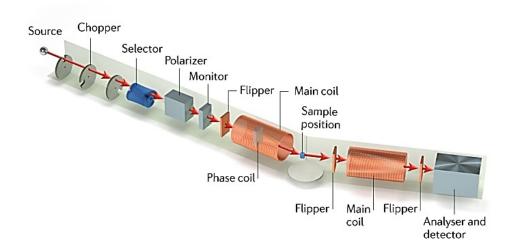
- > The moderator with a larger viewable area will allow a much larger and more uniform field of view.
- Measurement capability of much larger and more complex systems and industrial components or whole machinery.
- Increased sensitivity of polarized neutron imaging, extending the range of accessible 3D magnetic field distributions to lower fields and local electric currents, e.g. in energy conversion devices.
- > The long-λ regime will also greatly improve quantitative high resolution imaging.





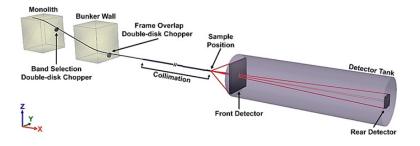
NSE Motivation and Benefits

- Increase the longest relaxation times which the technique can access.
- ➤ Allow measurements at larger wave vector transfer where the scattering cross sections are lower, probing movements associated with smaller structures.
- > Faster measurements, increasing throughput for such a flux-limited technique.
- Permit the study of much smaller amounts of sample, which is extremely important for e.g. biological studies.

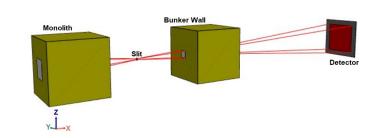




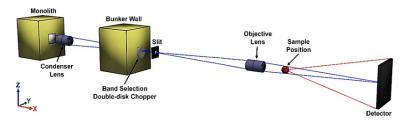
ConvSANS



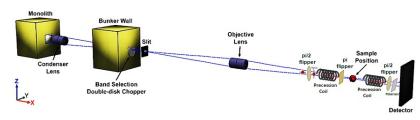
Neutron Imaging



WOF-SANS

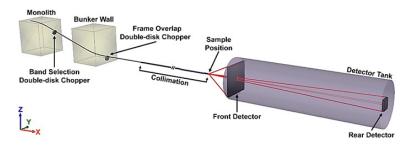


WOF-NSE

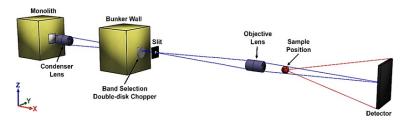


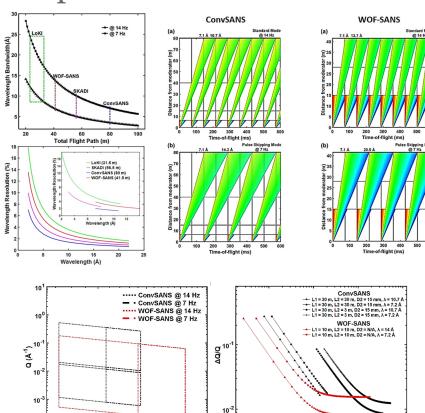


ConvSANS



WOF-SANS





20 25

Wavelength (A)

10⁻³

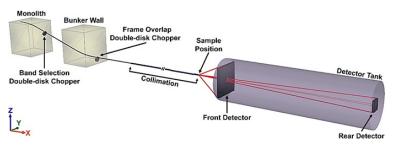
Q (A-1)

10⁰

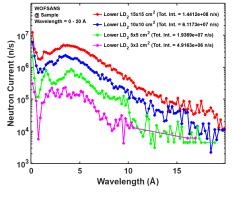


McStas

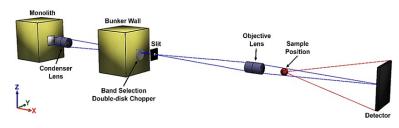
ConvSANS

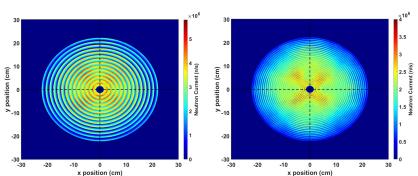


ConvSANS @ Sample Wavelength = 0 - 20 A (S) Lower LD₂ 15x15 cm² (Tot. Int = 1.8461e+07 n/s) Lower LD₂ 15x15 cm² (Tot. Int = 1.7213e+07 n/s) Lower LD₂ 3x3 cm² (Tot. Int = 1.571e+07 n/s) Lower LD₂ 3x3 cm² (Tot. Int = 1.1908e+07 n/s) 5 10 15 20 Wavelength (Å)



WOF-SANS

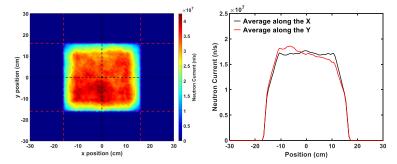




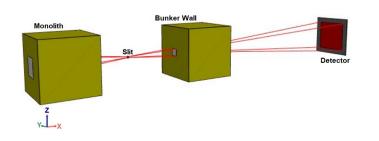




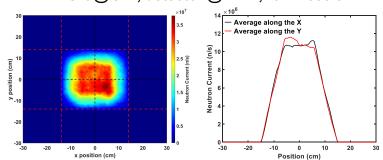
Example 1: LD₂ 15x15 cm² moderator, 3x3 cm² slit @ 8 m, detector @ 24 m, L/D = 533.3



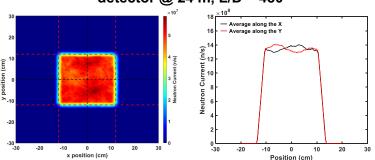
Neutron Imaging



Example 2: LD₂ 10x10 cm² moderator, 3x3 cm² slit @ 8 m, detector @ 24 m, L/D = 533.3



Example 3: LD_2 5x5 cm² moderator, no slit, detector @ 24 m, L/D = 480





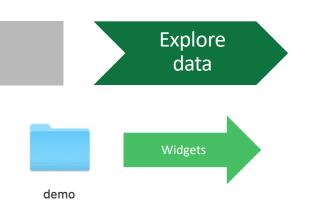
guide_bot

- Original MATLAB version in 2013
- Rewritten in python for HighNESS
- Full neutron guide optimization workflow
- · Python module, easy install through pip
- Scalable and expandable

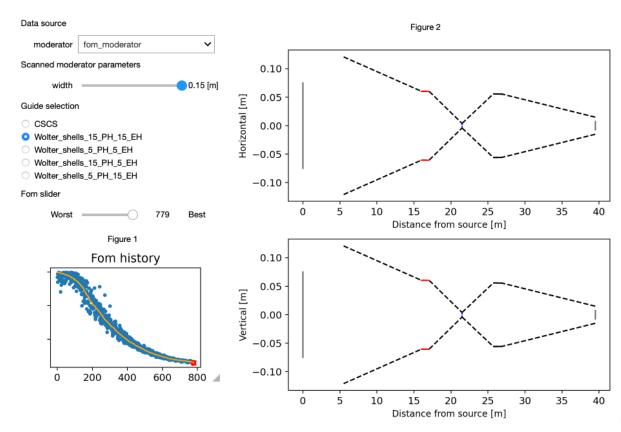






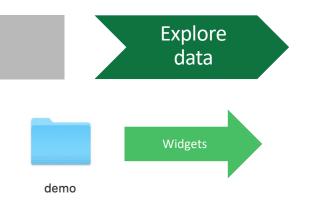


- Use interactive widgets to explore data
- Visualize guide at each step of the optimization

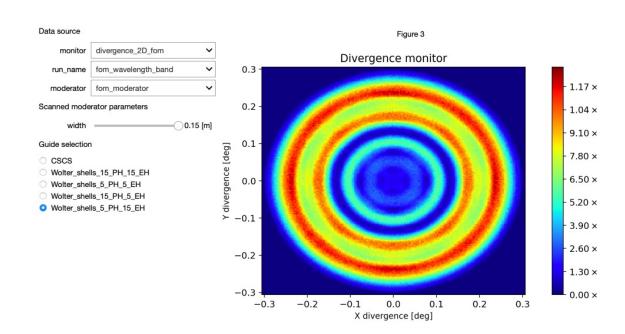


Page 13

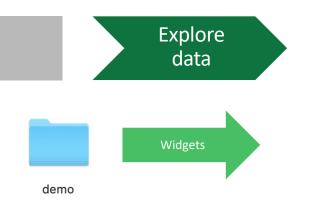




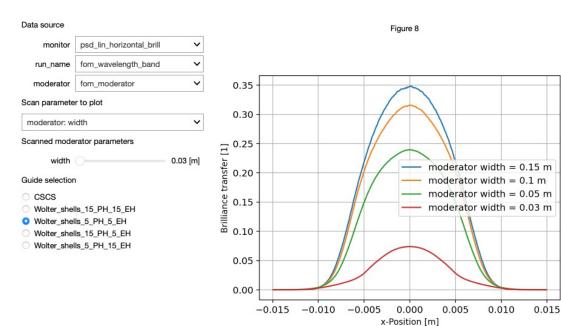
- Use interactive widgets to explore data
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- View results from any monitor



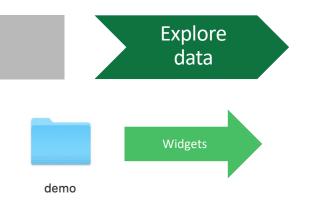




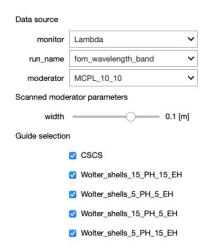
- Use interactive widgets to explore data
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- View results from any monitor
- · Compare results from guides / scans

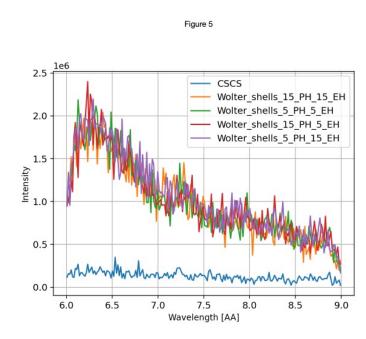






- Use interactive widgets to explore data
- Visualize guide at each step of the optimization
- View results from any monitor
- · Compare results from guides / scans







Select best guide



Downloaded project folder contains McStas instrument files for all optimized guides

guide_bot conclusion

- guide_bot is available on ESS gitlab and a powerful tool
- Ideal for providing fast feedback to moderator designers



Wir schaffen Wissen – heute für morgen

