

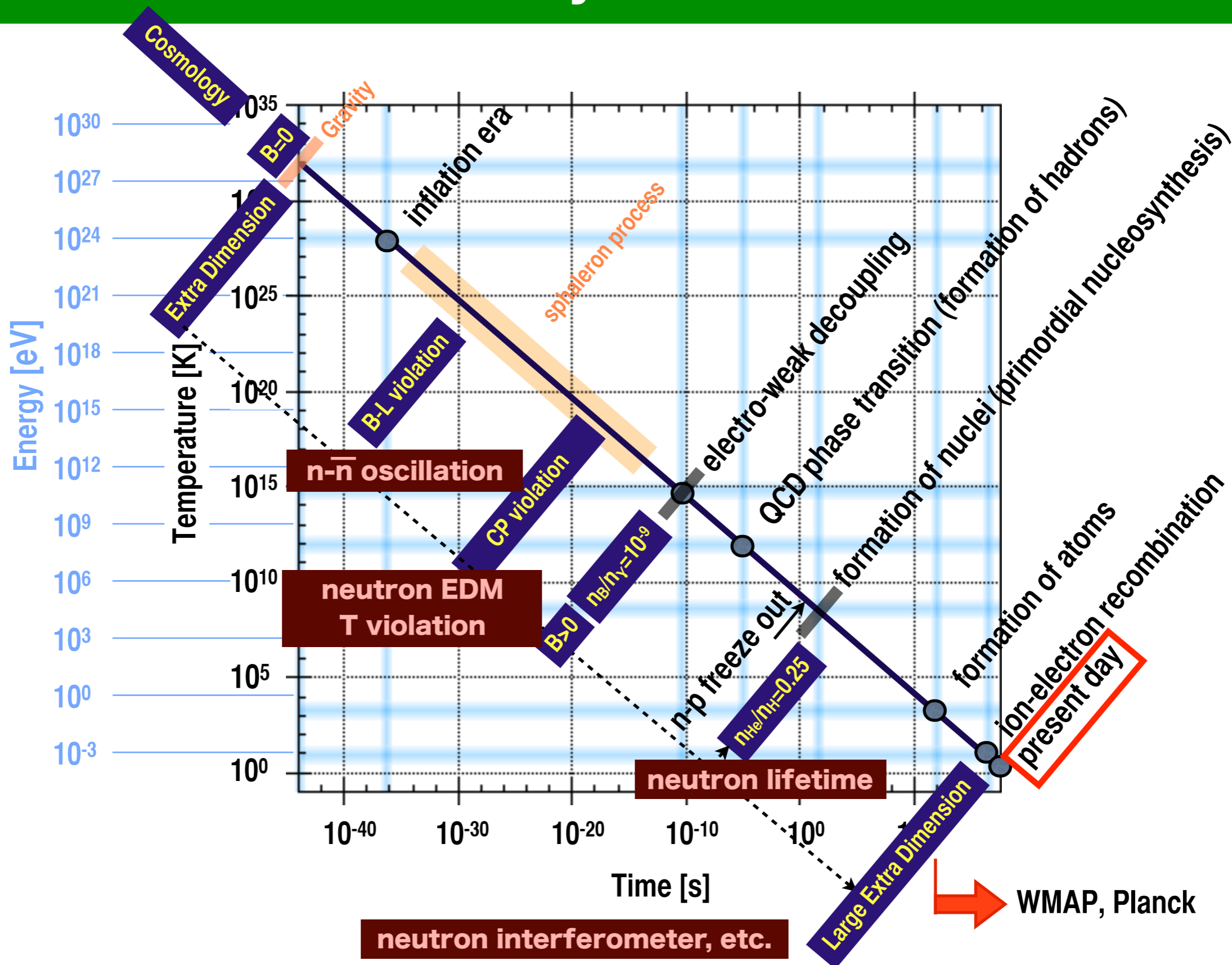
# R&D for Neutron Physics

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# Introduction

# Fundamental Physics with Neutrons



# T-violation search using compound nuclear resonance

Candidates of Sample targets

$^{139}\text{La}$  ( $E_n = 0.73\text{eV}$ )

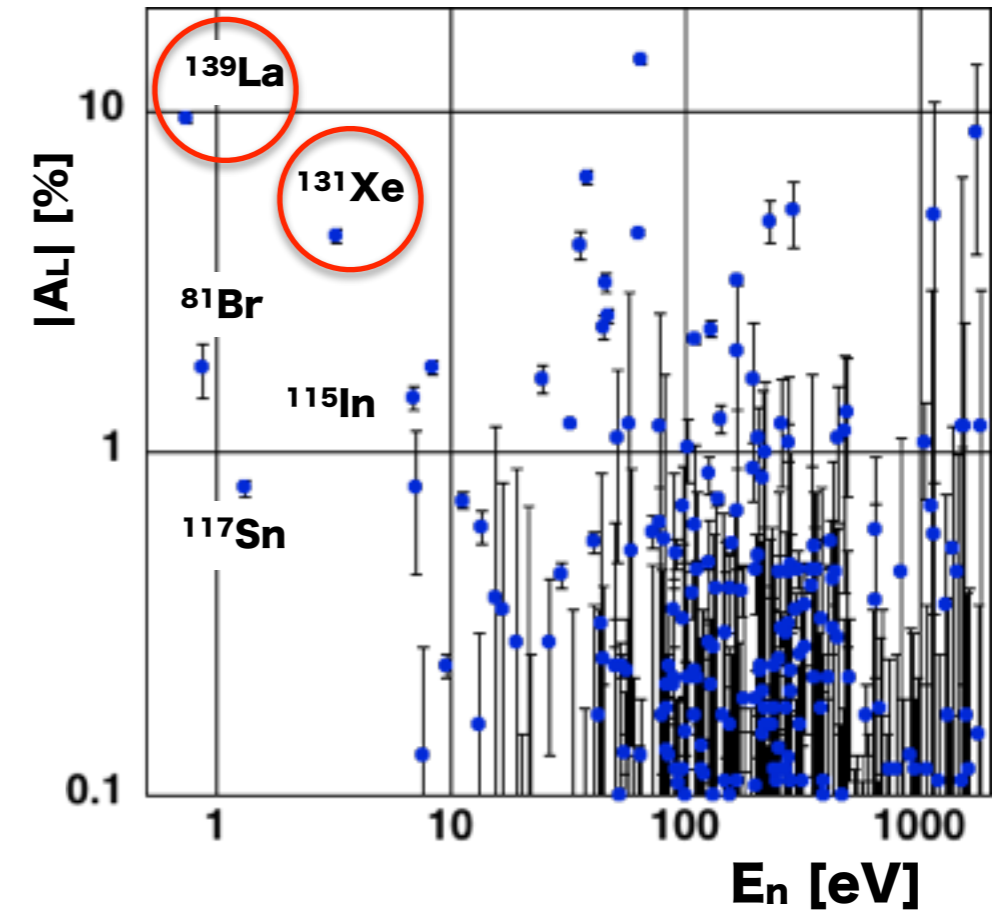
$^{131}\text{Xe}$  ( $E_n = 3.2\text{ eV}$ )

$^{81}\text{Br}$ ,  $^{115}\text{In}$ ,  $^{117}\text{Sn}$

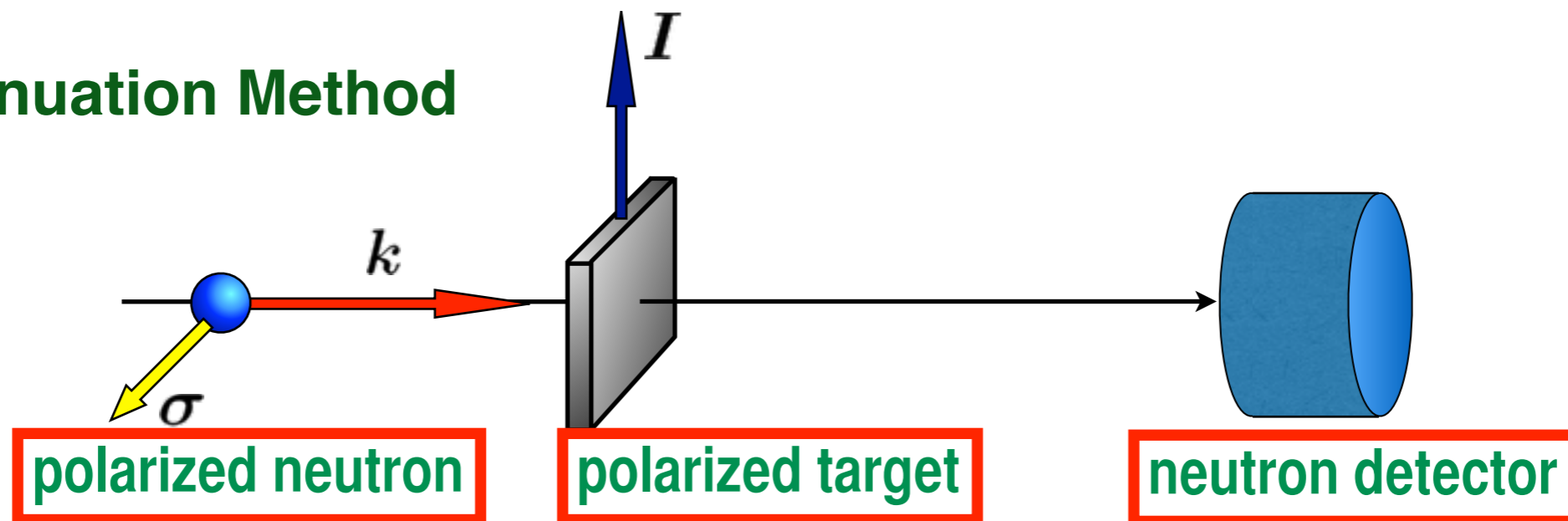
Measurements

neutron attenuation  
( $n,\gamma$ ) measurements

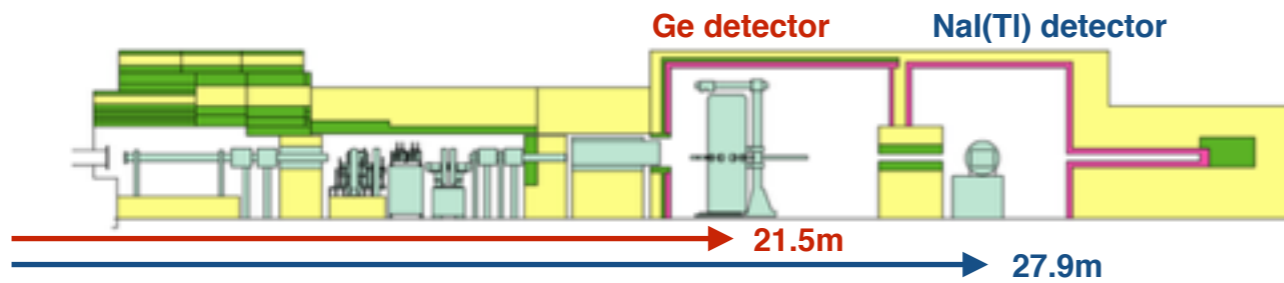
P-violating Asymmetry



## Attenuation Method



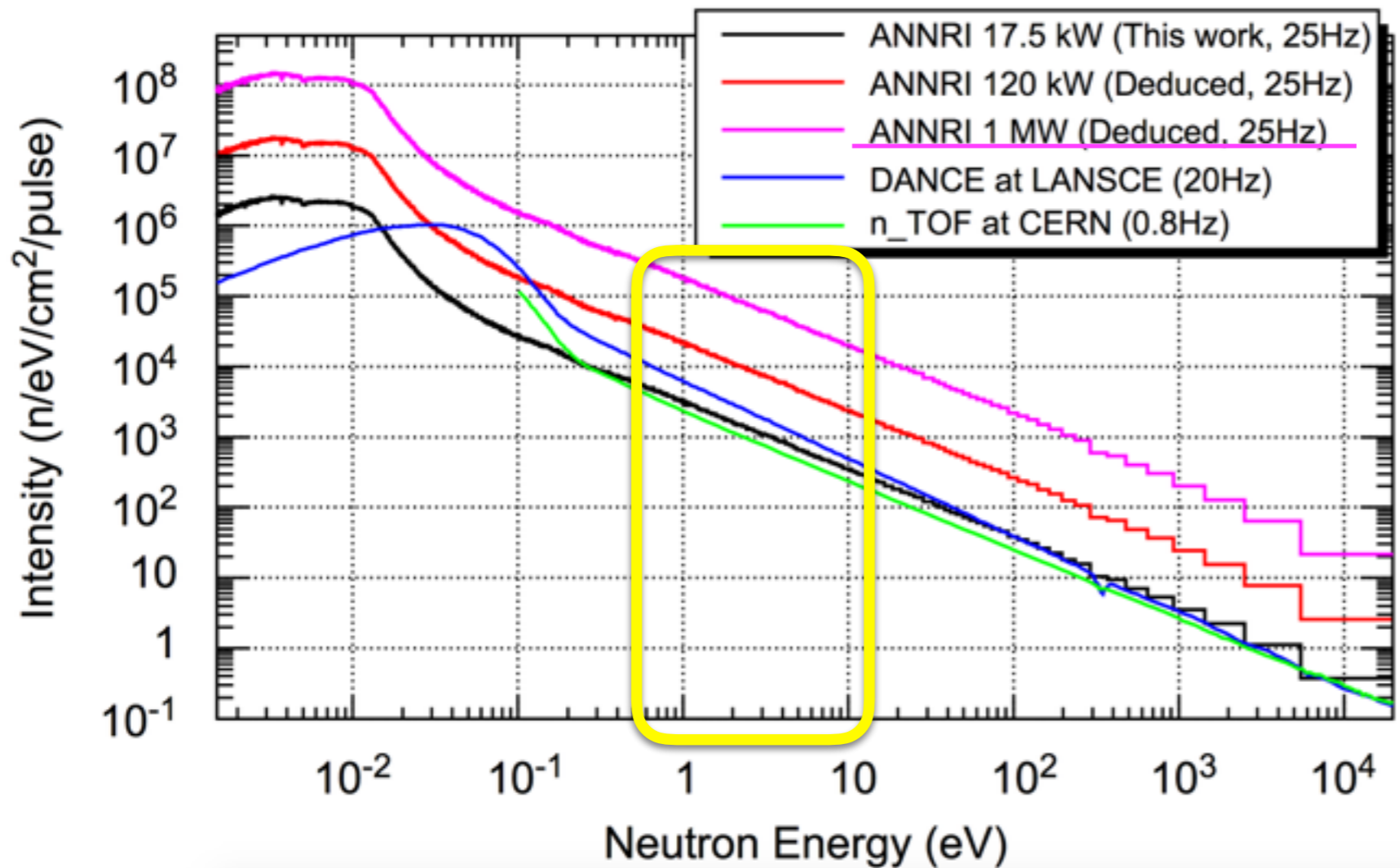
# Requirements for Neutron Detector



For La case, ( at L= 21.5 m)  
 0.7- 0.8 eV neutrons are coming 120 usec  
 → **160 Mcps / cm<sup>2</sup>**

For Xe case,  
 3.0 -3.5 eV neutrons are coming in 67usec  
 → **420Mcps /cm<sup>2</sup>**

Neutron Flux at J-PARC BL04 (ANNRI)



ref) Kino et.al., NIM A626 (2011) 58

## High count rate detector

- fast DAQ system
- fast decay time scintillator
- n/ $\gamma$  separation, simple algorithm → install to DAQ system

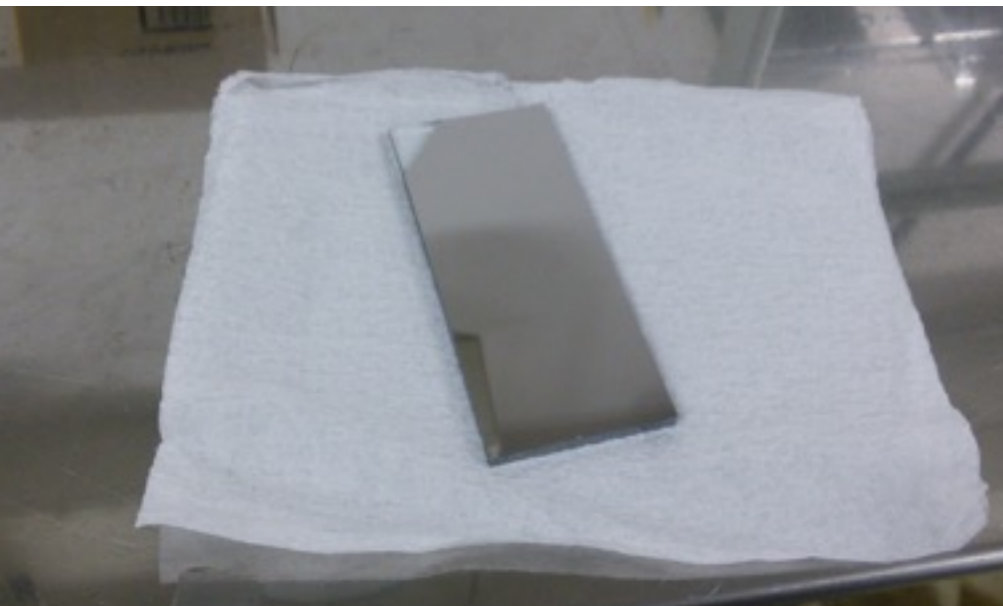
## Candidate of scintillator

		Light output % Anthracene	Wavelength (nm)	Decay time(ns)	neutron converter	neutron absorption at 0.75eV , 1cm thickness	neutron absorption at 3eV, 1cm thickness
NE213 BC501A, EJ301	Liquid	78	425	3.2	-		
BC523A	Liquid	65	425	3.7	Boron 4.41 %	82%	57%
GS20 (Li Glass)	Solid	20 - 30	395	16, 49 & 78	Lithium 6.6 %	93%	74%
LBO:Cu (Li <sub>2</sub> B <sub>4</sub> O <sub>7</sub> )	Solid	0.5	360	< 1	Li 8% B 26%	99%	93%



# Neutron Mirror Development

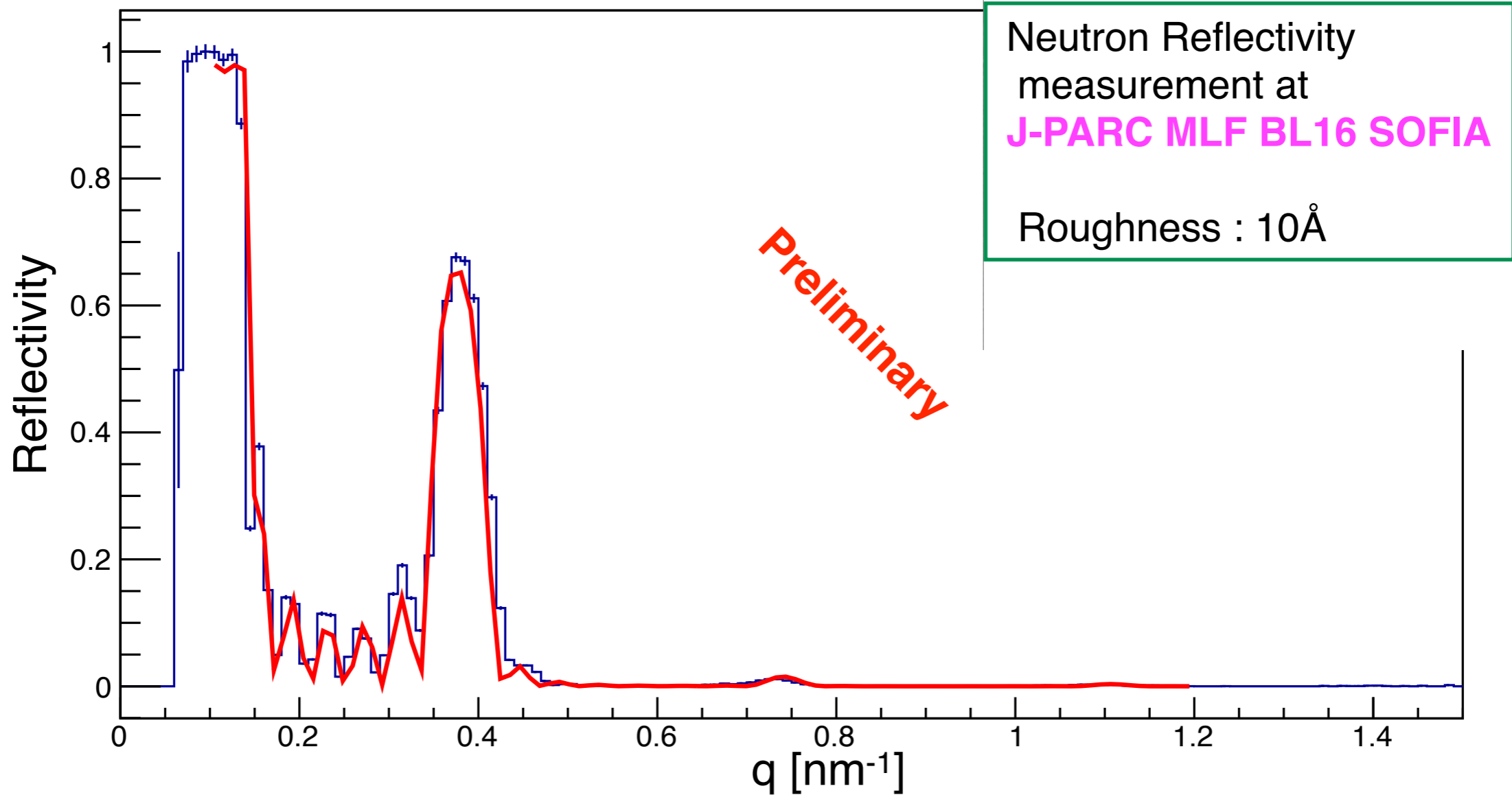
DC magnetron sputtering system with Ux Lab.



First example of multilayer  
neutron mirror by DC Sputter.  
 $m = 2, 14$  layer

# DC magnetron sputtering system with Ux Lab.

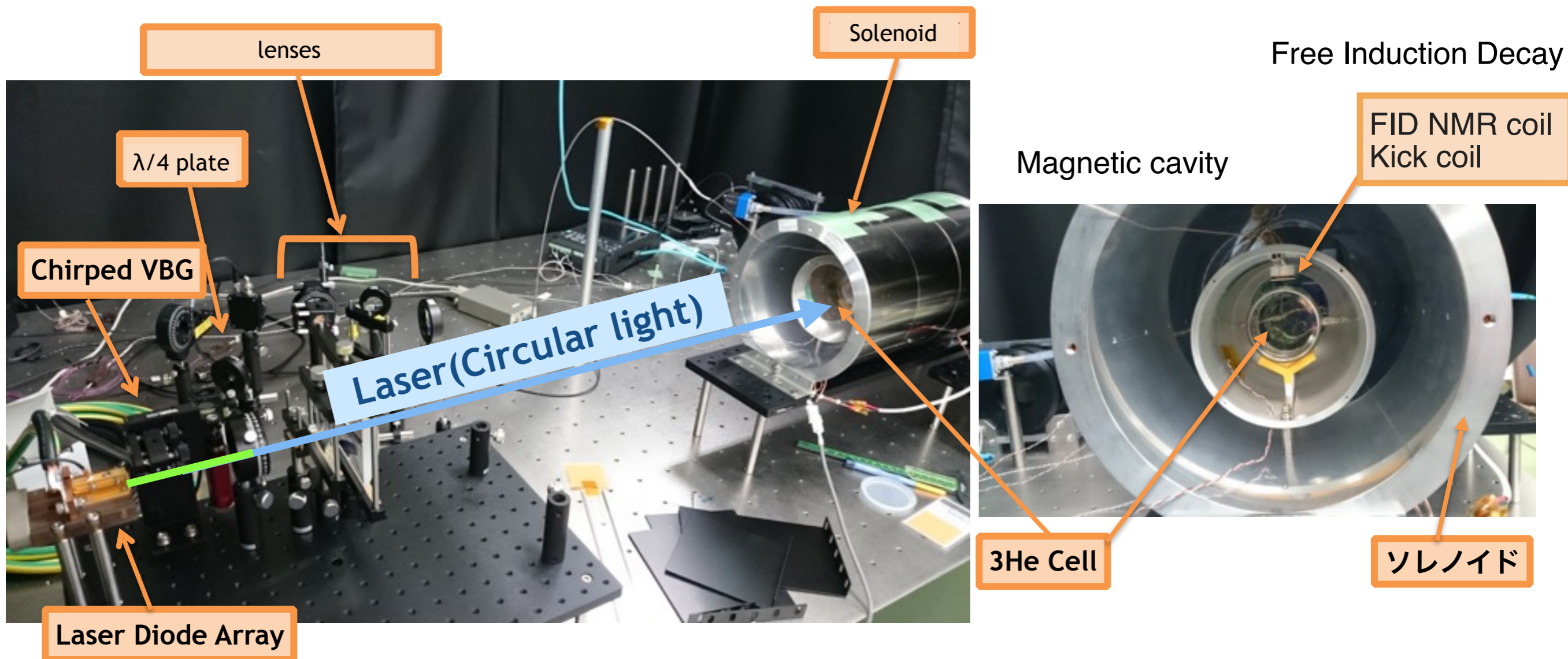
Nichrome -Ti multilayer: 7 nm thickness, 14 layers



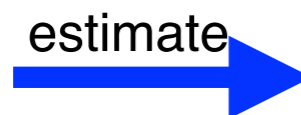


# Polarized Neutron beam - SEOP

Spin Exchange Optical Pumping



$^3\text{He}$  Polarization :  $(61.4 \pm 0.2) \%$  ( at J-PARC MLF BL05)



Neutron Polarization : 19 % ( $E_n=0.75$  eV)

# Device development

We need neutron devices for our experiments

Mainly for  $n\bar{n}$  oscillation search

- neutron mirror (multilayer material mirror )  
:  $m=6\sim 10$  ( $\sim 10,000$  layer)

Mainly for T-Violation search

- Neutron Polarizer (or Analyzer)  
: epithermal neutron beam ( $\sim eV$ )
- High counting rate neutron detector :  $\sim GHz/detector$

We also need neutron beam for developing these devices.

→ We decide to construct new compact neutron source

**In Nagoya University Campus.**

# Compact Neutron Source

## Nagoya University Accelerator-driven Neutron Source NUANS

Nagoya University Science-Engineering Quantum Beam  
Intra-university Collaboration

Science :  $\Phi$ -Lab. + N-Lab. + F-Lab.  
Engineering: Uritani-Lab. + Iguchi-Lab.

# NUANS

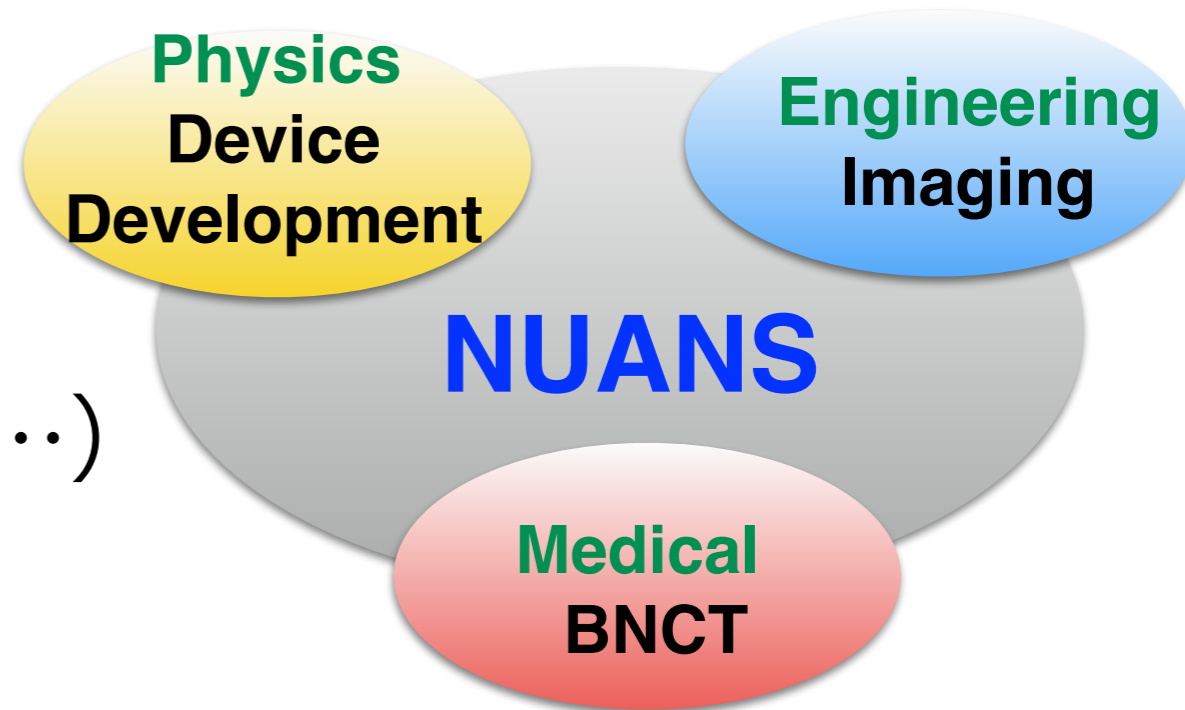
Two beamlines are designing at NUANS

1st beamline (42kW)

- Device and system development for BNCT (Li-Target, moderator, etc...)

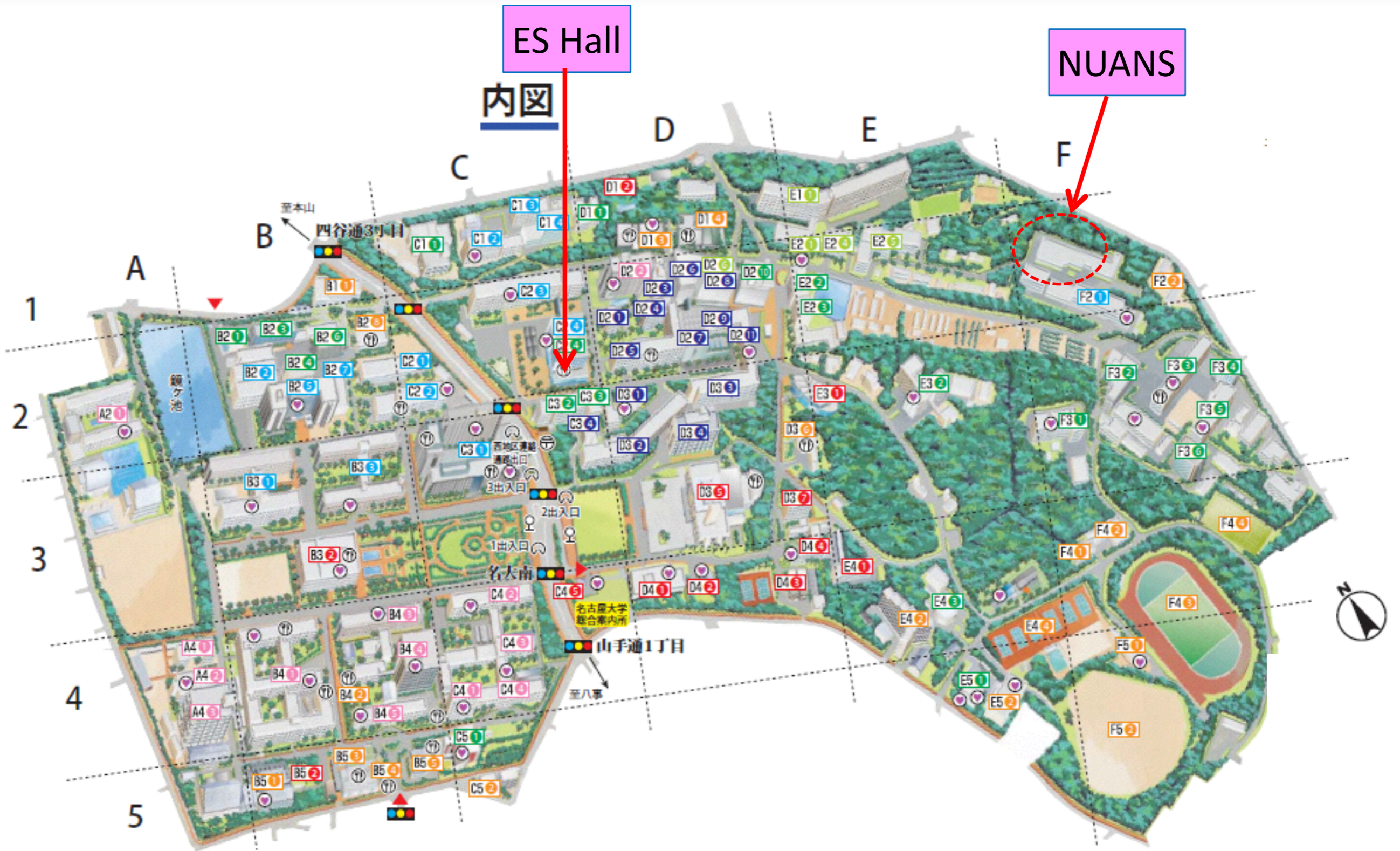
2nd beamline (4kW)

- Neutron Imaging
- Neutron Detector Development
- Neutron optics Development (mirror, lens, etc...)
- Education





# Location of NUANS





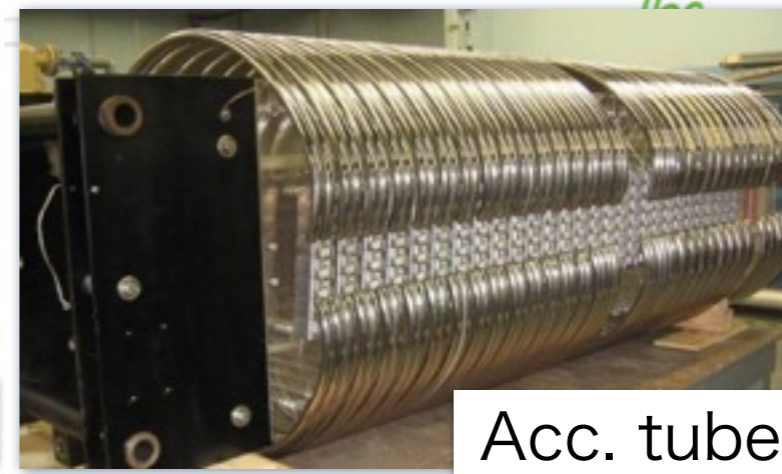
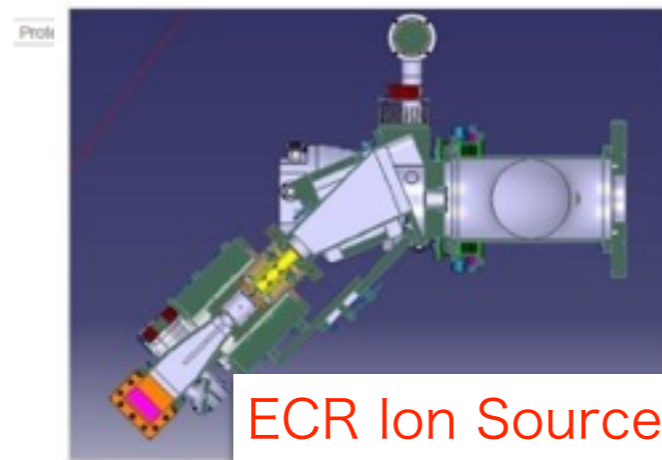
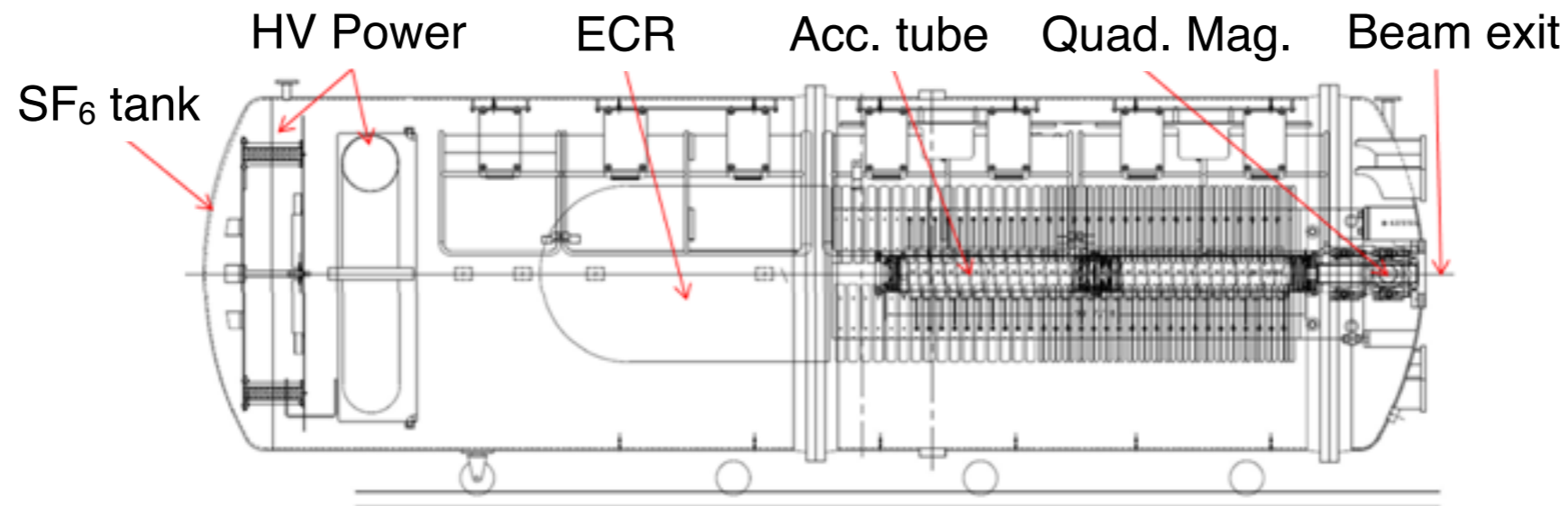
# Electrostatic proton accelerator

Dynamitron Accelerator (**DC beam**) by IBA Indust.

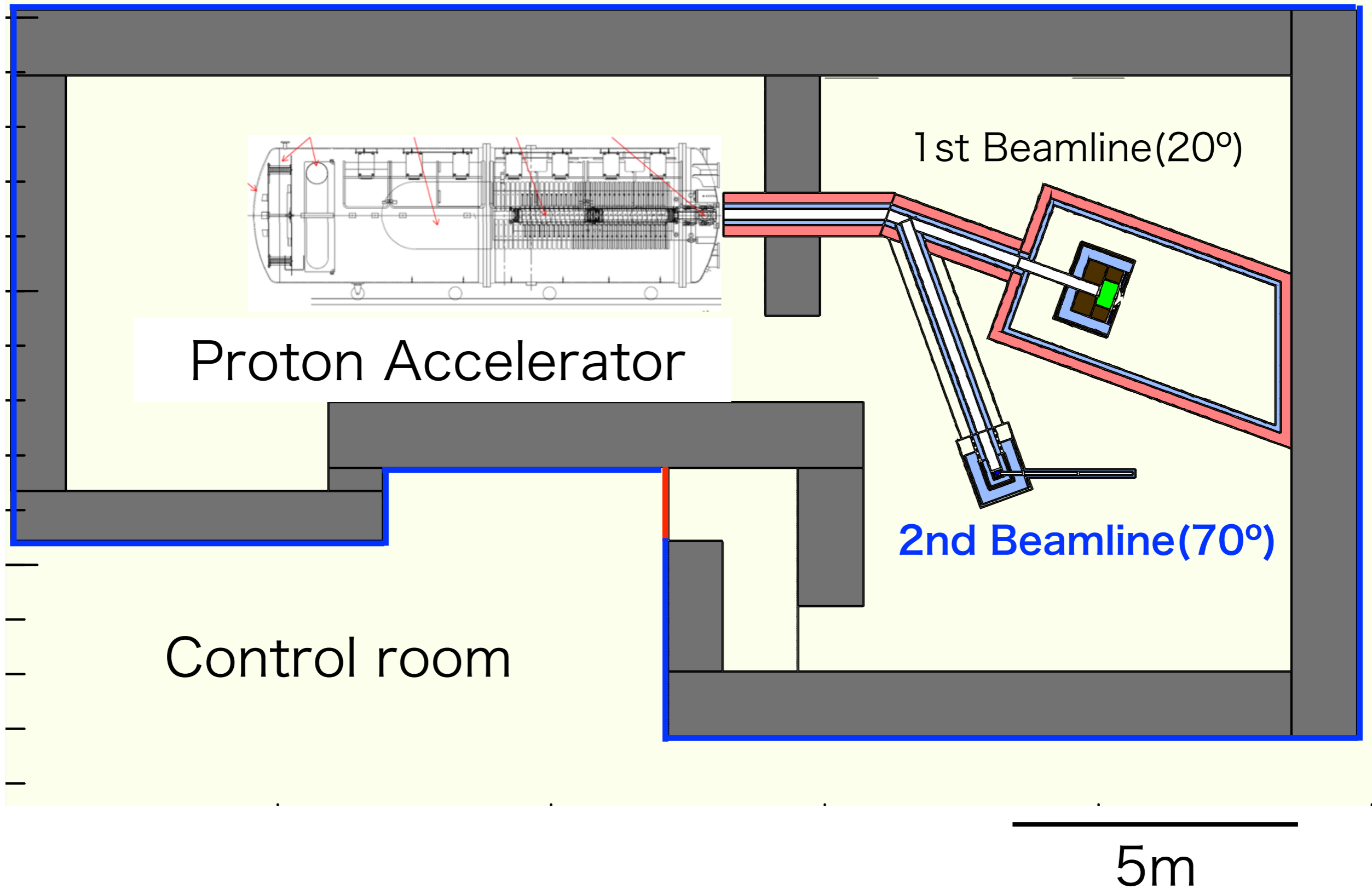
Proton Energy: 1.9MeV-**2.8MeV**

Proton beam current: Maximum **15mA**, 1.5mA(2nd BL)

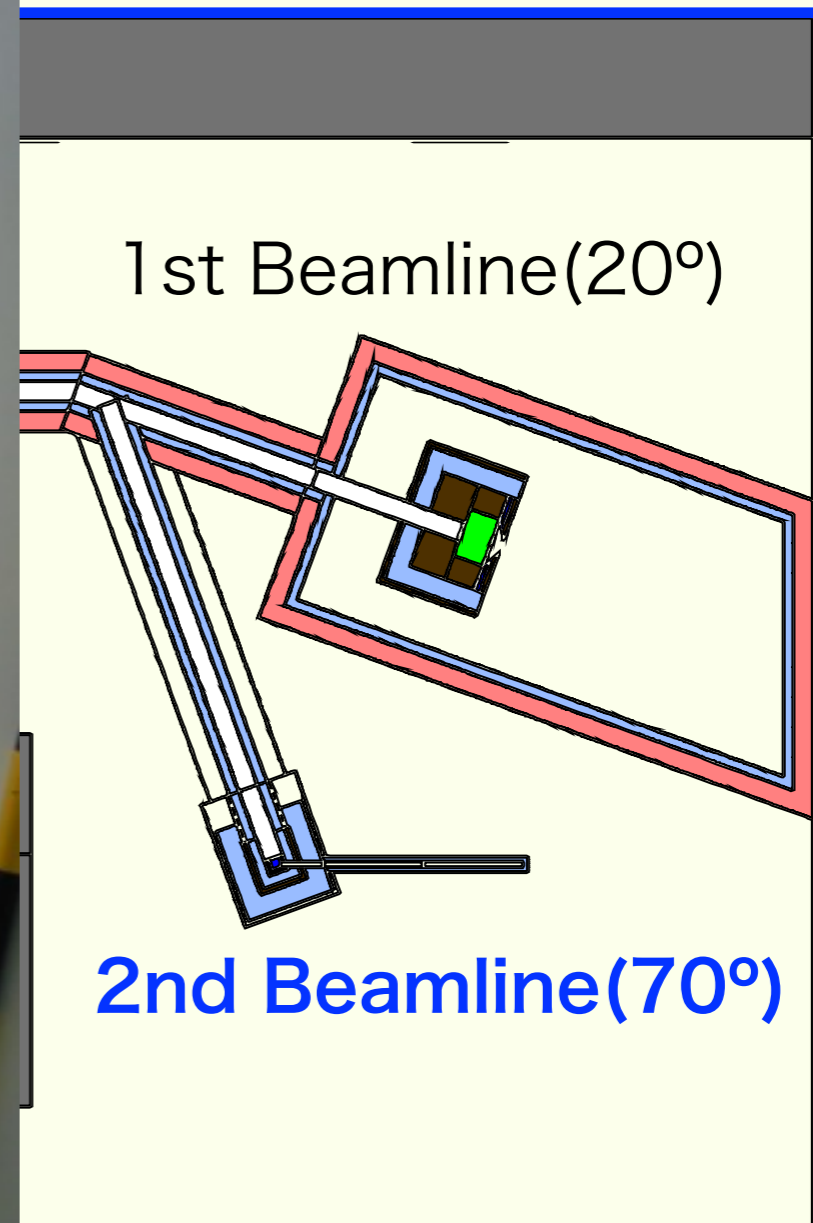
Size : 7.5m x 2.8m 6.5ton



# NUANS is constructing now !



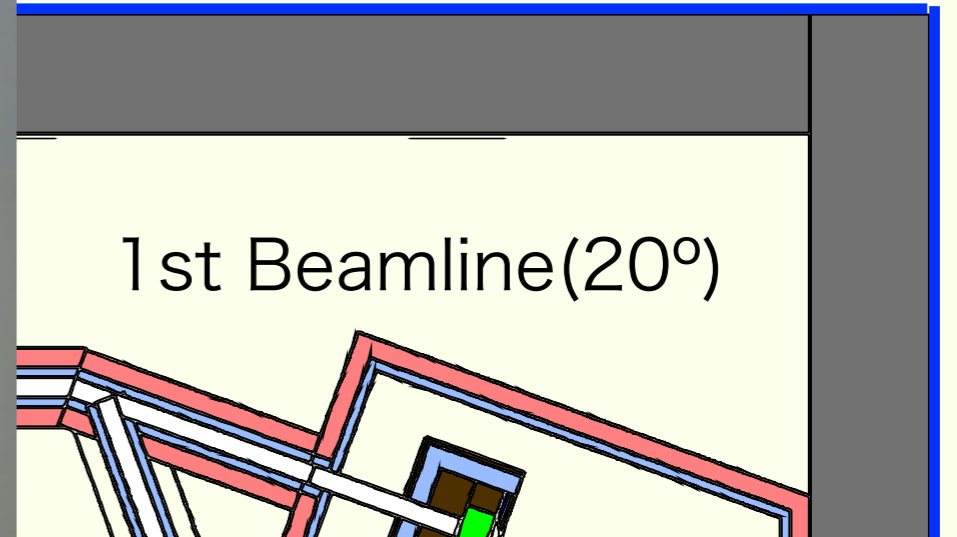
# NUANS is constructing now !



5m



# NUANS is constructing now !



# 2nd beamline

- multi-purpose beamline : easy handle, low cost

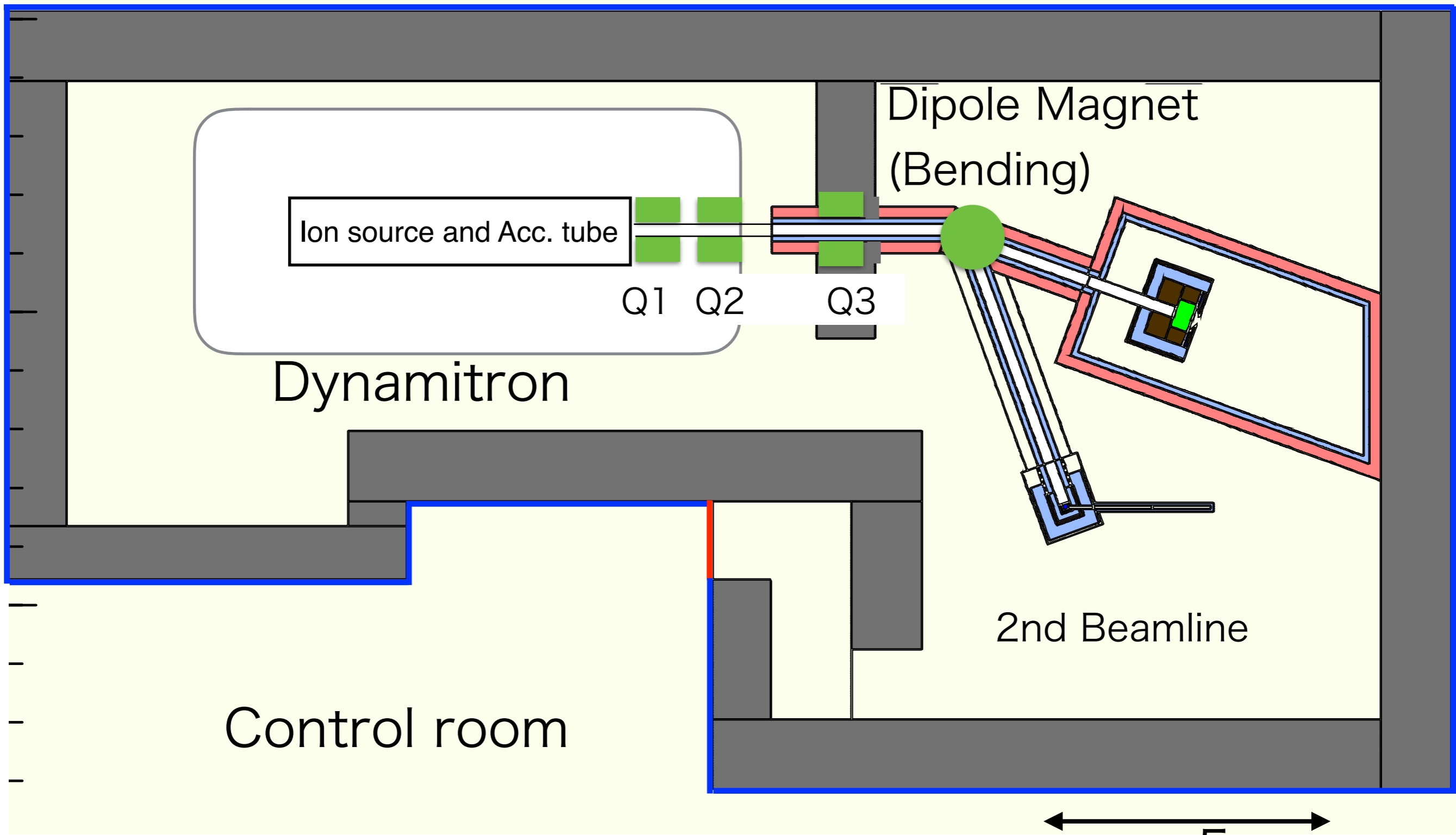
Neutron Imaging

## Neutron detector and devices development

- Proton beam current **1.5mA**  $\sim$  4kW
- **Be** target  $\phi$  100mm  $\rightarrow$  target simulation
- **Polyethylene** moderator(**thermal neutron**)
- radiation level :  $< 0.1 \mu\text{Sv/h}$  (desired value)  
shield weight :  $< 2$  ton : request by floor capacity
- thermal neutron flux  $10^6\text{n/cm}^2/\text{s}$  @50cm  
Neutron Flight path : Short (50cm) or Long (2m)

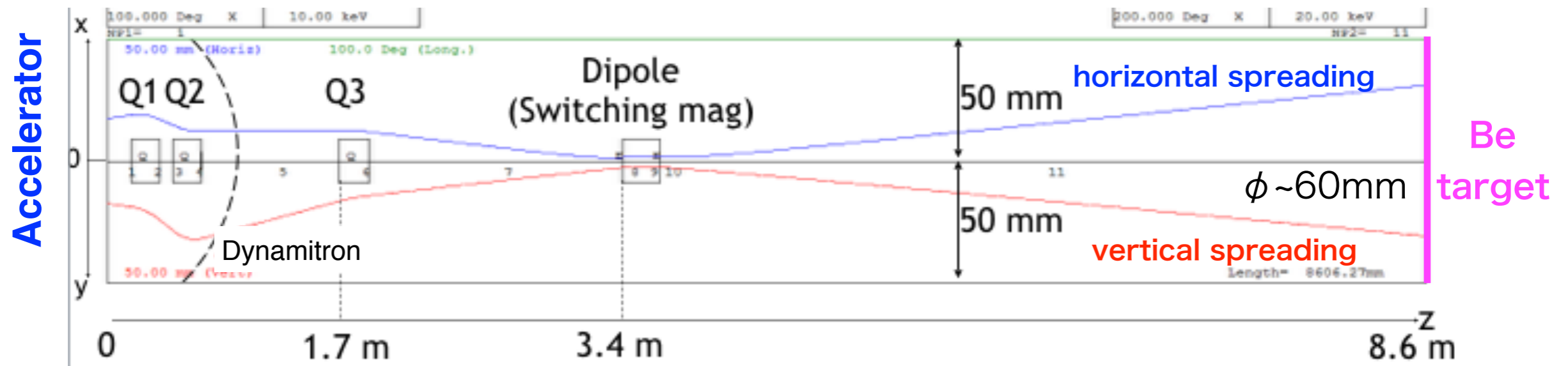


# Proton beamline



# Proton beam simulation

We want to set the proton beam size around  $\phi 80$  mm at target position.



Sim. Code : TRACE3D

→ Available to control the beam size:  $\phi 60$ mm~ $\phi 100$ mm

# Neutron target

Li Neutron yield  $\sim 10^{13}$ n/sec for 15mA

Be Neutron yield  $\sim 10^{12}$ n/sec for 15mA

1st BL :  ${}^7\text{Li}$  target

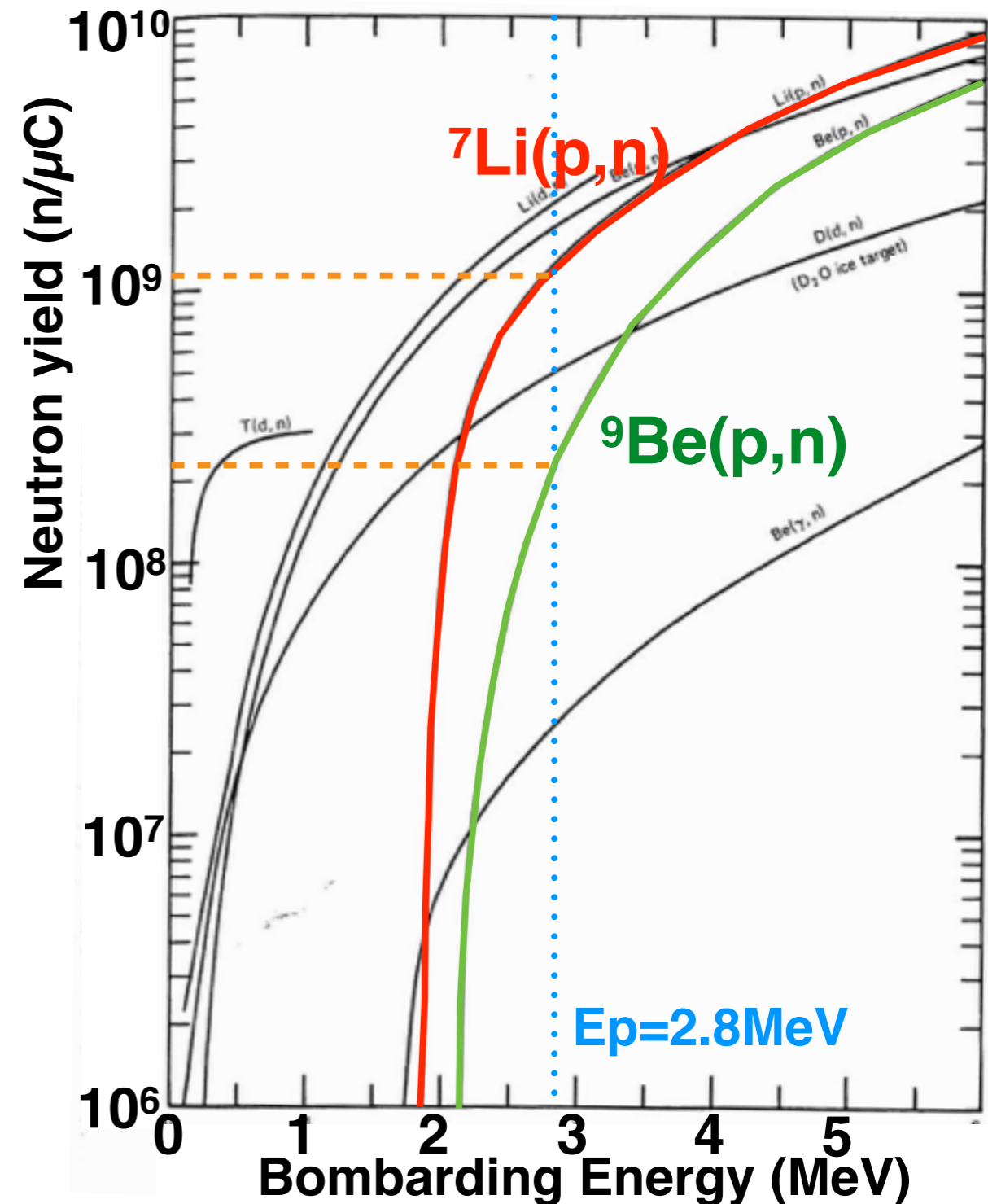
high neutron intensity

Chemically unstable

2nd BL :  ${}^9\text{Be}$  target

Chemically stable

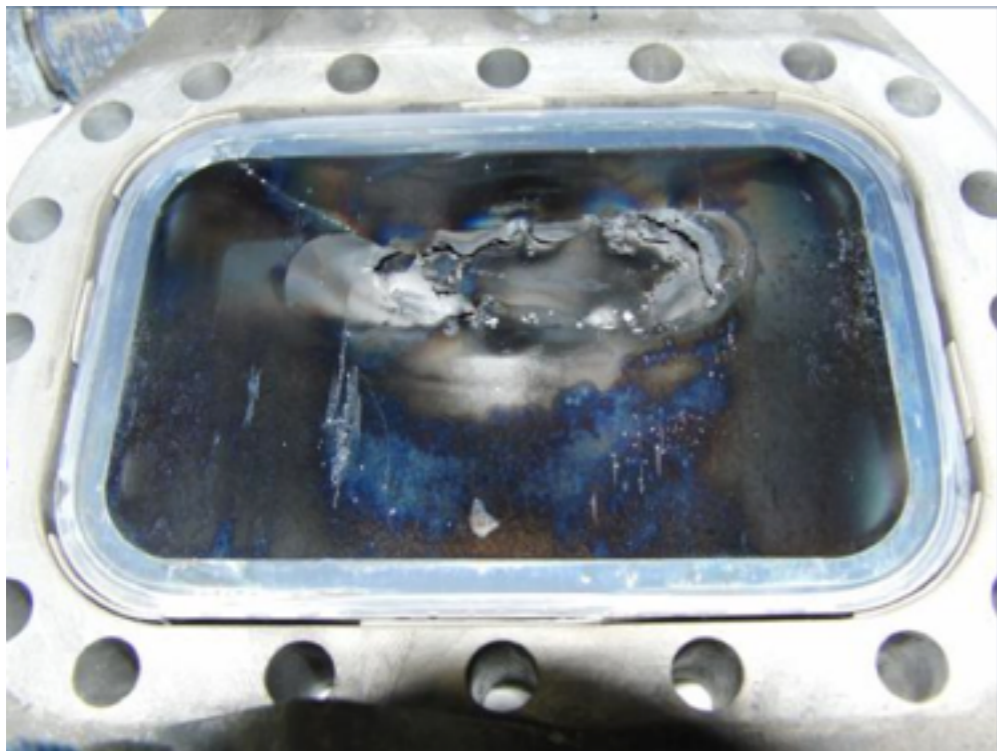
Succeeded to use at RANS, KUANS



Ref) M.R.Hawkesworth, Atomic Energy Review 15 2(1977) P169

# Hydrogen blistering

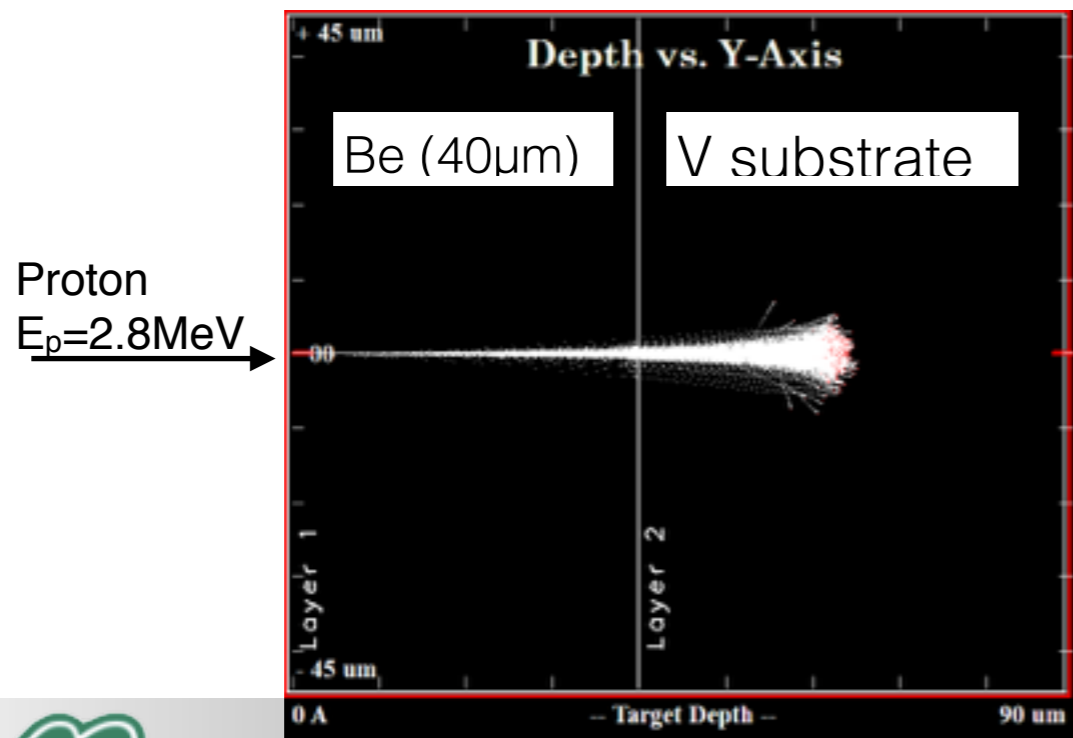
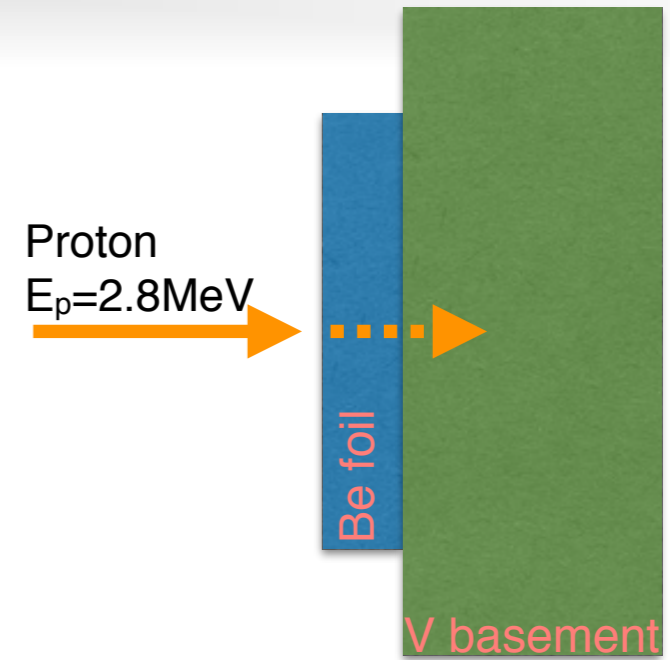
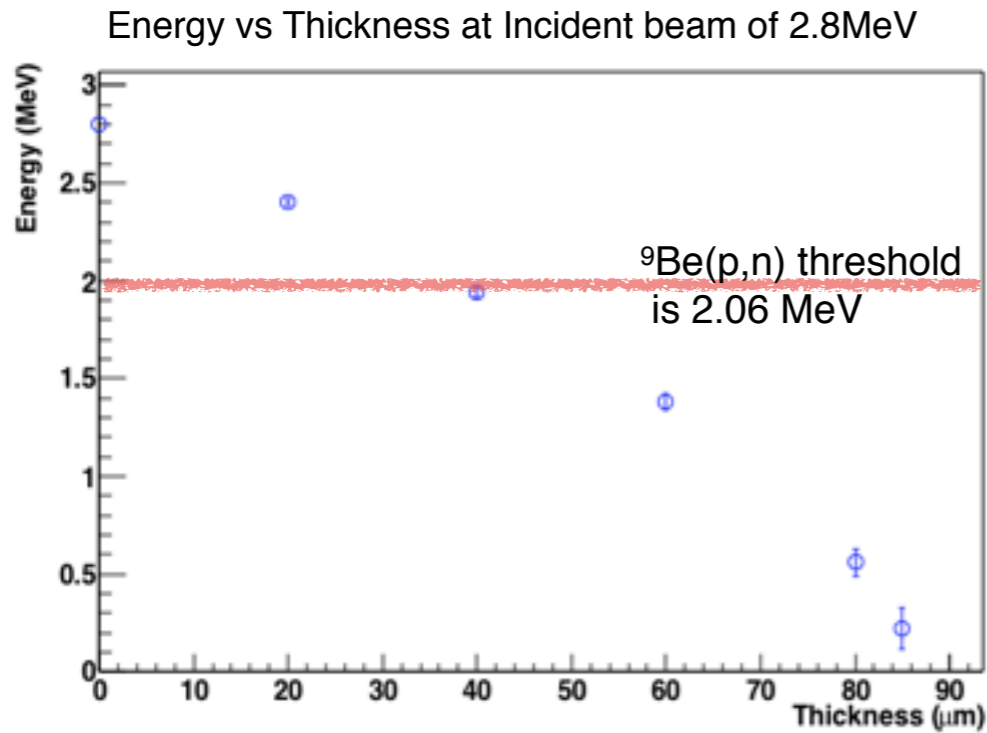
Be Target was broken by hydrogen blistering.  
Be target is also difficult to use for low energy neutron source.



Indiana University



# Neutron Target : Proton Injection simulation





# Neutron Shielding

## Polyethylene

Slowdown the neutron velocity by elastic scattering with the hydrogen. Neutron absorption is decrease with velocity.

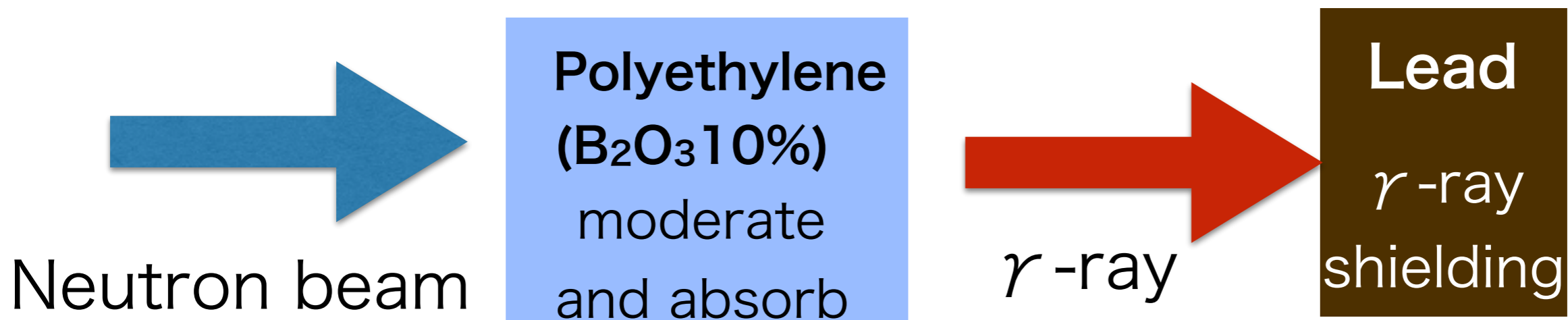
## Boron ( $B_2O_3$ )

absorb thermal neutron and emitt gamma-ray



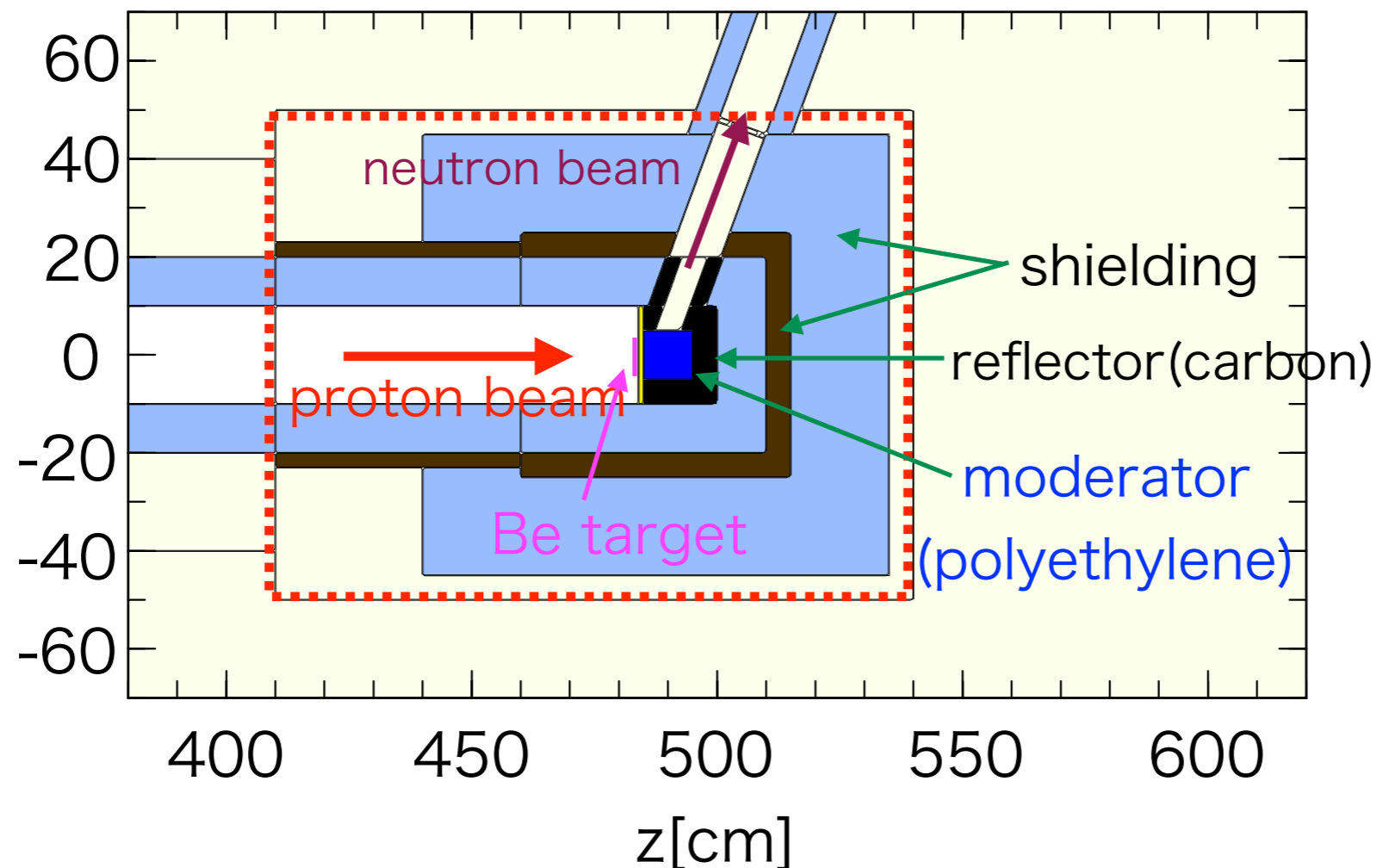
## Lead

Shielding the gamma-ray and transperence neutron



# Optimize the target shielding by PHITS

around the 2nd target shielding



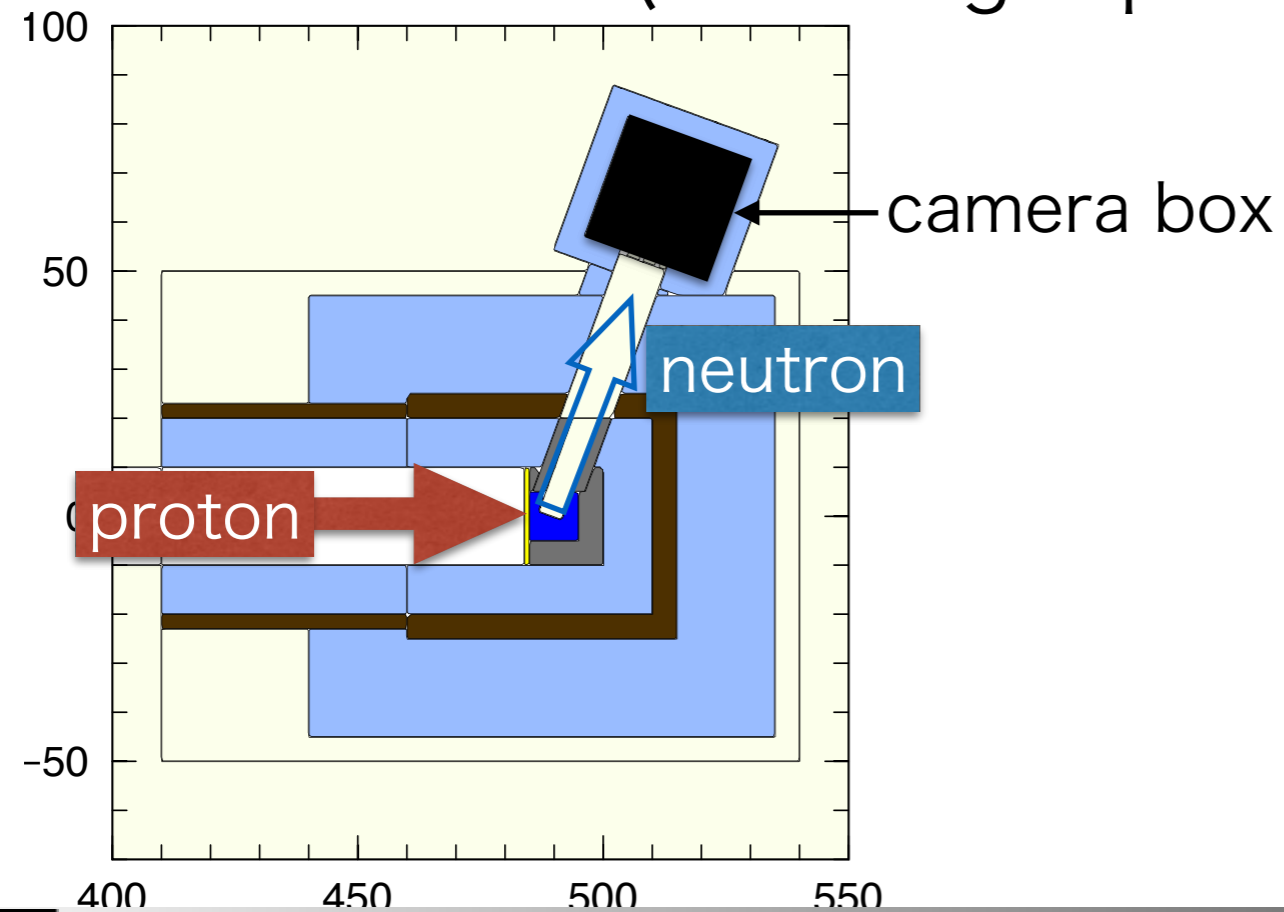
- Shielding : BPE(Polyethylene with  $B_2O_3$ ), Lead
- weight (inside the red line): about 1.7ton
- radiation level at border door: about  $0.05 \mu sv/h$

# Neutron beam flux

We can select two neutron path.

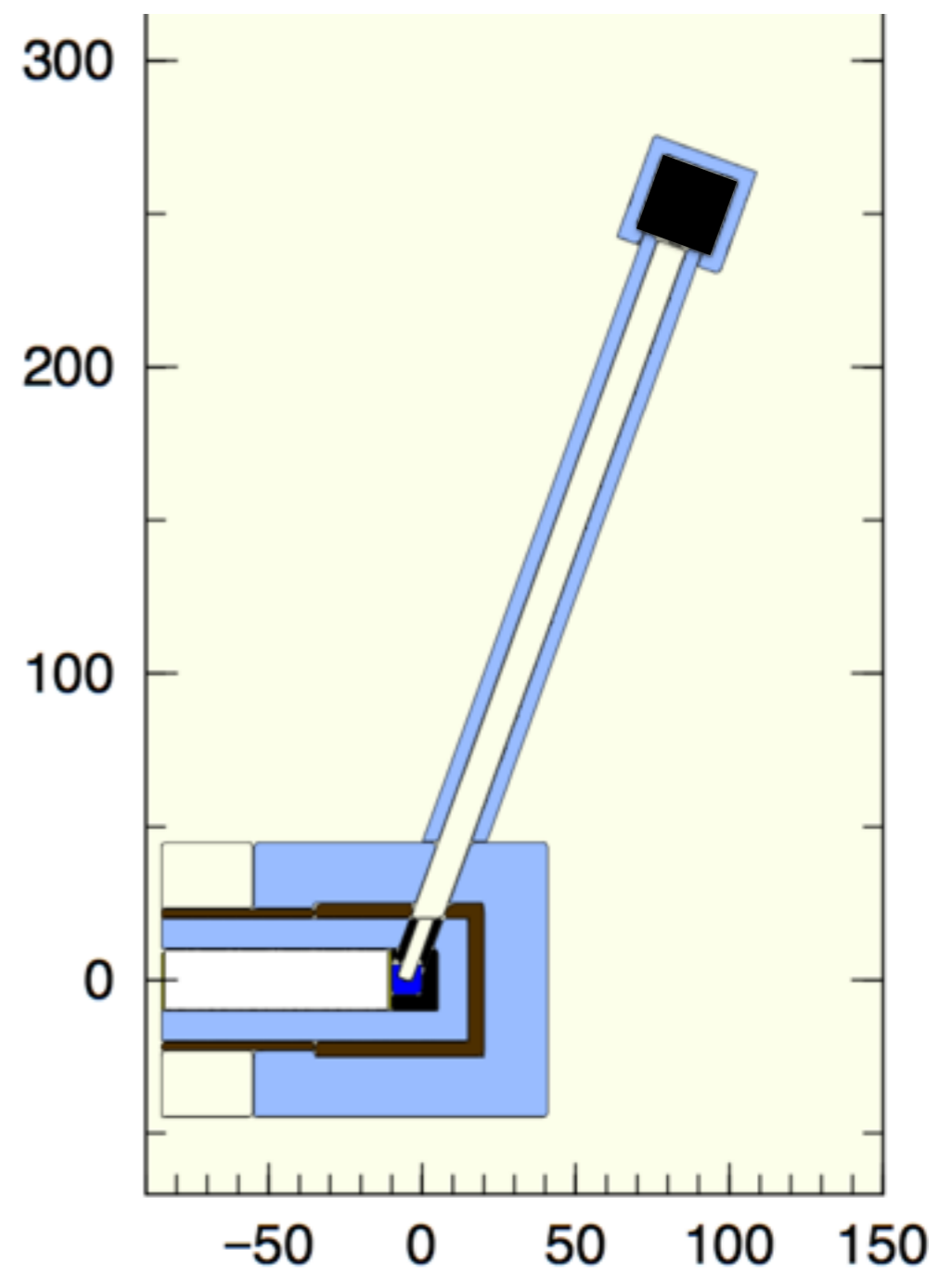
$O(10^6) / \text{cm}^2/\text{s}$

@50cm (short flight path)



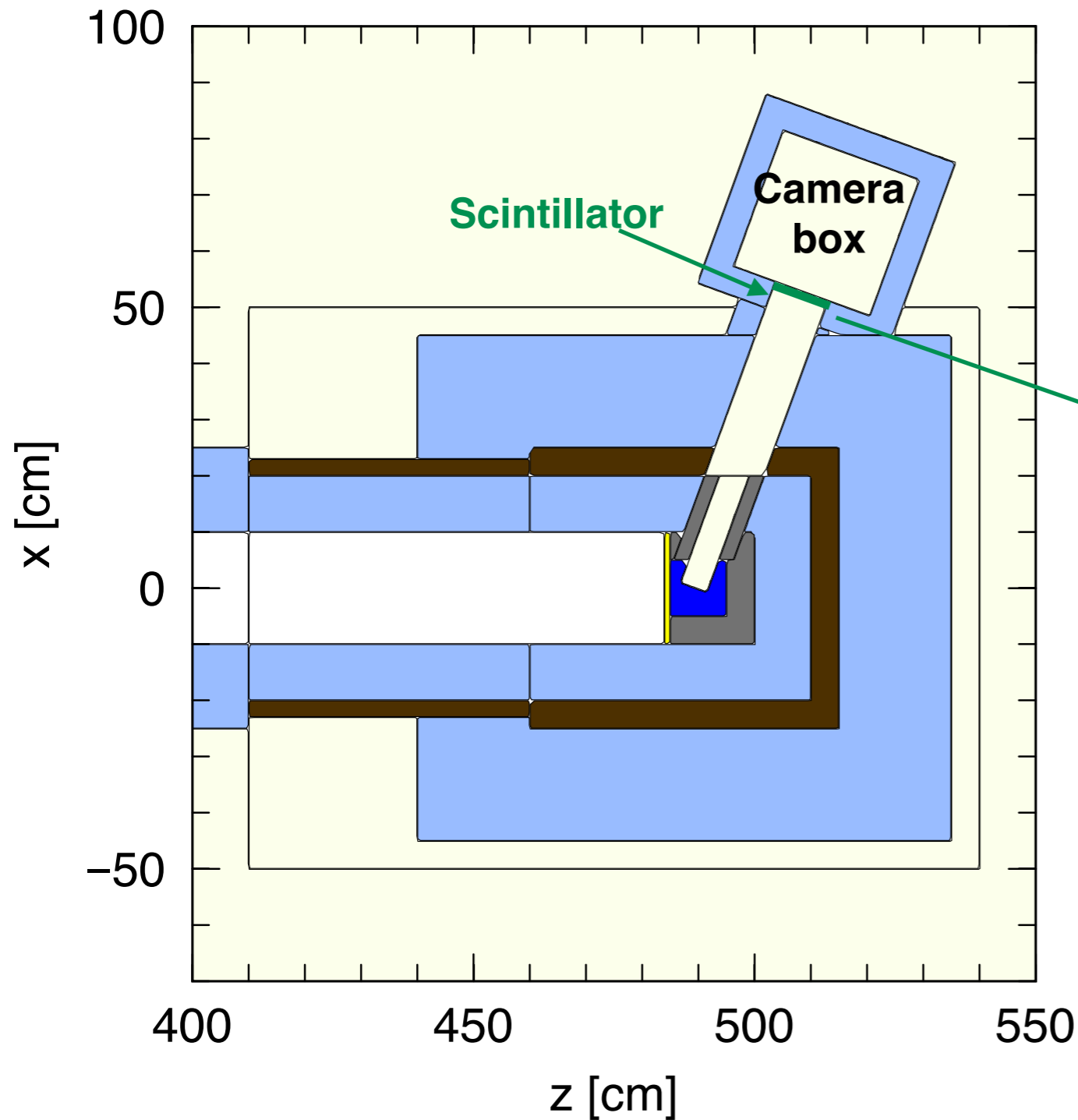
$O(10^4) / \text{cm}^2/\text{s}^1$

@250cm(long flight path)

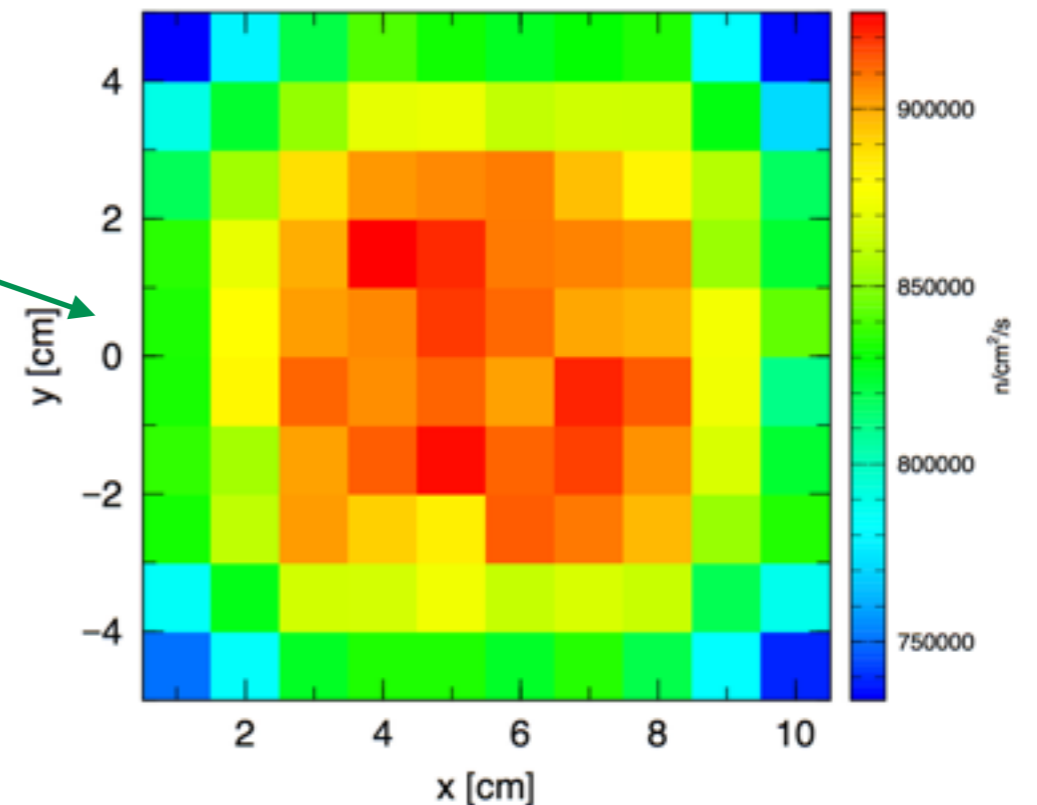




# Imaging port of 2nd BL (Short)



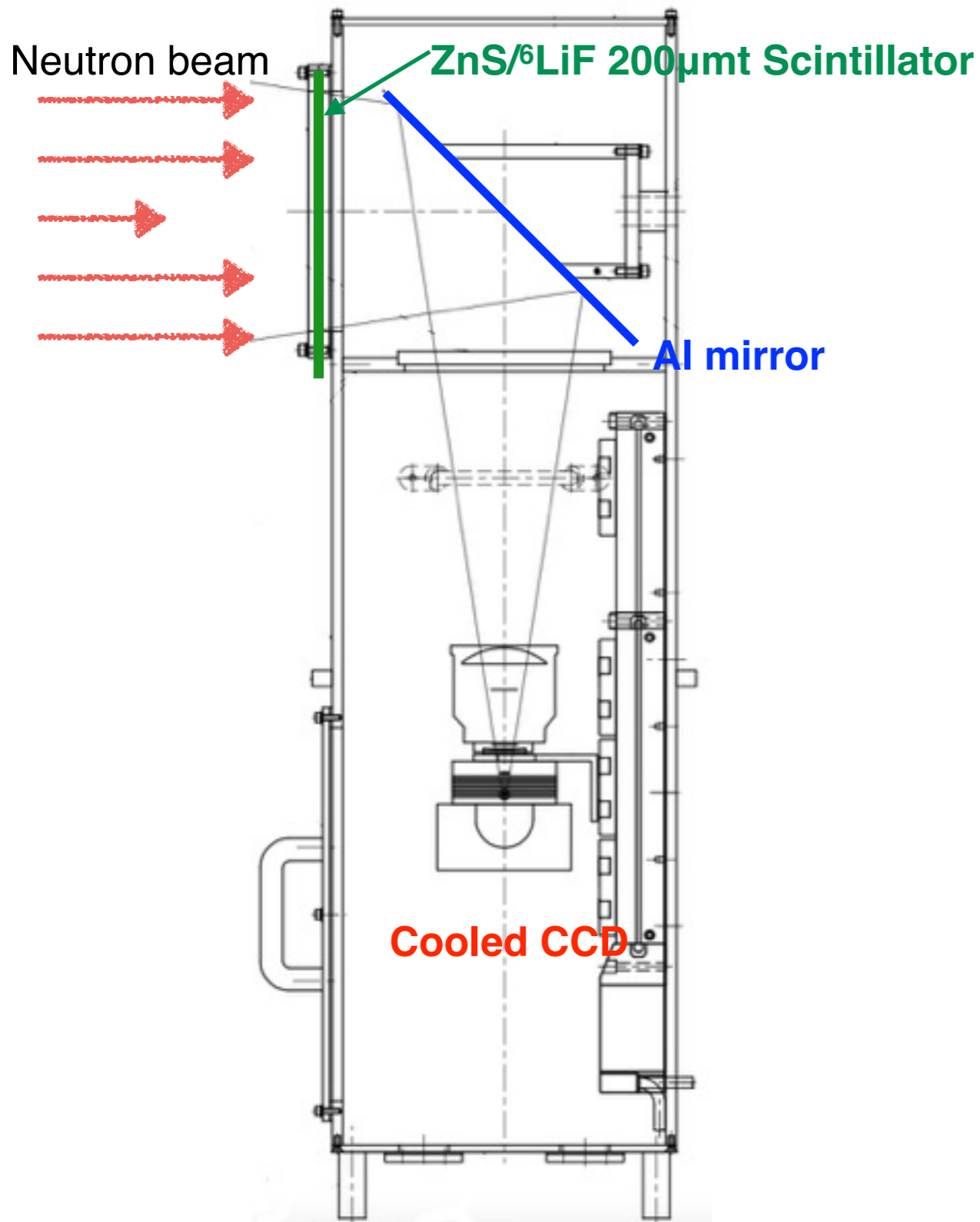
Neutron flux distribution on the scintillator surface



Scintillator size : 10cm x 10cm  
Beam flux : Max =  $9.5 \times 10^5$  n/cm<sup>2</sup>/s,  
Min. =  $7.3 \times 10^5$  n/cm<sup>2</sup>/s  
25% peak to peak

# Imaging Camera box for Engineering application

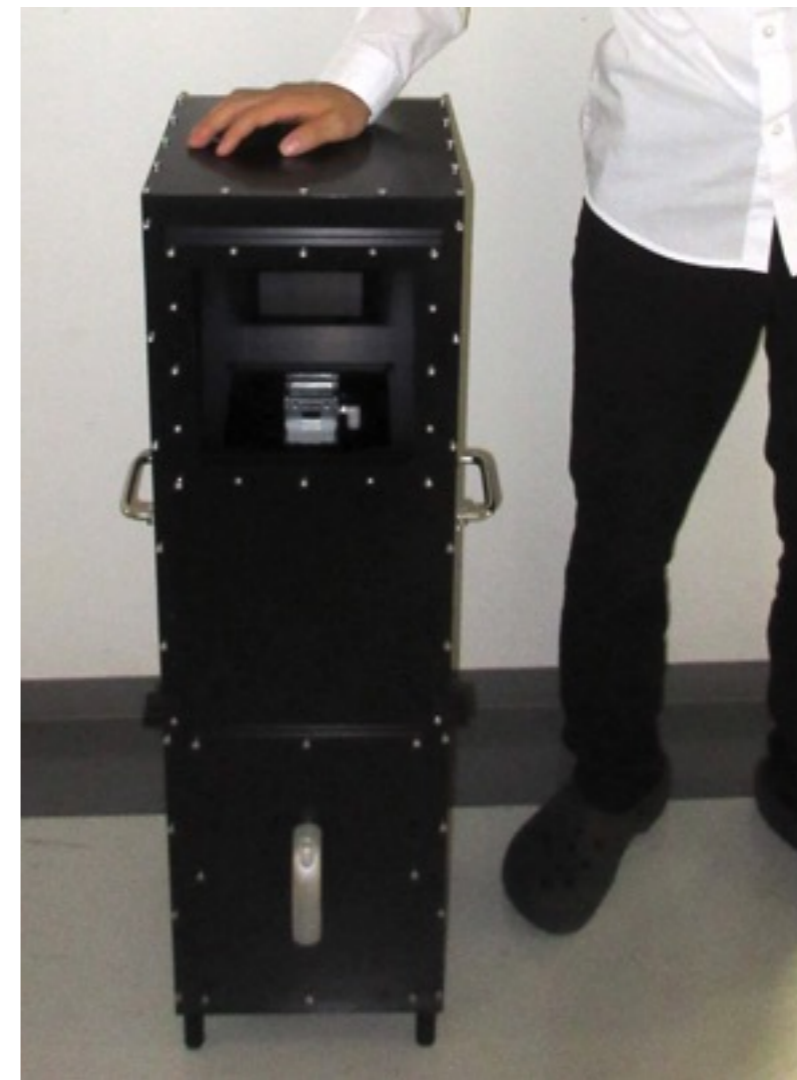
CCD and Scintillator system



Spatial resolution:  $\sim 200 \mu\text{m}$

Irradiation time :  $\sim \text{min.}$

Movie is available : (DC beam)



# Summary

We are developing Neutron devices

- Multilayer Neutron Mirror by using DC sputter system.  
NiCr-Ti  $m=2$ , 14 layers mirror
- $^3\text{He}$  Spin filter for polarized neutron beam
- High counting rate (1GHz) Neutron detector

- NUANS for neutron device development.

NUANS with electrostatic accelerator

$$E_p=2.8\text{MeV } I_p=15\text{mA } (42\text{kW})$$

Designing and constructing beamlines

- Li and Be target (Be for physics experiment)
- Proton beamline simulation
- Shielding  $< 0.1 \mu\text{v/h}$ , weight  $< 2$  ton
- Neutron flux estimation :

$$10^4\text{n/cm}^2/\text{s at } 2\text{m from moderator}$$



# Thank you for your attention