

# INVESTIGATING ETHANE'S EFFICACY AS A COLD NEUTRON MODERATOR IN LIQUID AND SOLID PHASES

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# Topics

- Introduction
- Experimental setup
- Results
- Correction processing
- Neutron temperature extraction
- Outlook

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# Introduction

Cold neutron moderator materials



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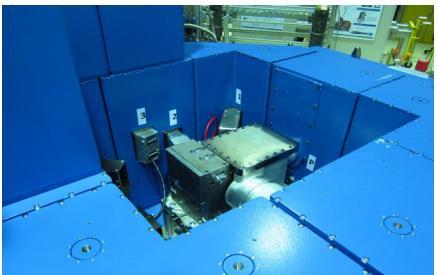
# Experimental setup

## Moderator assembly

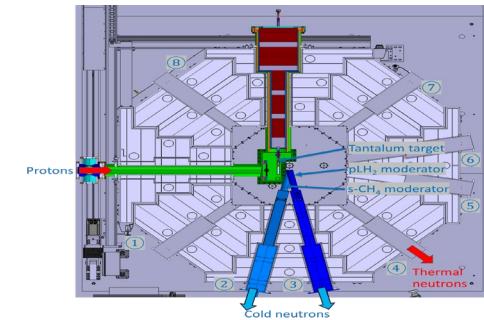


- The cryogenic moderator vessel is contained within a cylindrical vacuum vessel 6 cm in length and an outer diameter of 2.2 cm.

- The moderator vessel connected to a completely evacuated guideline of 6.5 meters, coated with nickel ( $^{58}\text{Ni}$ ). At the end of the guide.

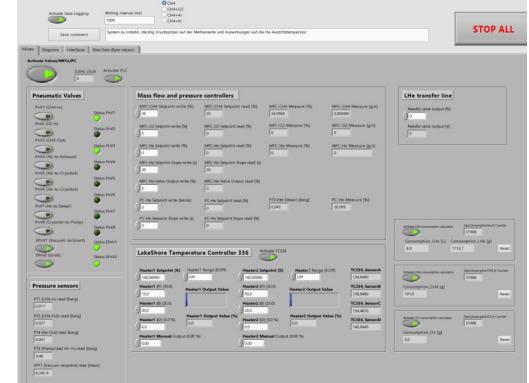
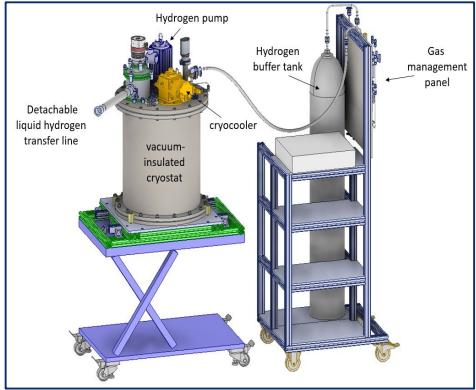


- The ethane moderator is placed at the beamline number 2 at BigKarl in the JULIC neutron platform.



# Experimental setup

## Cryogenic system



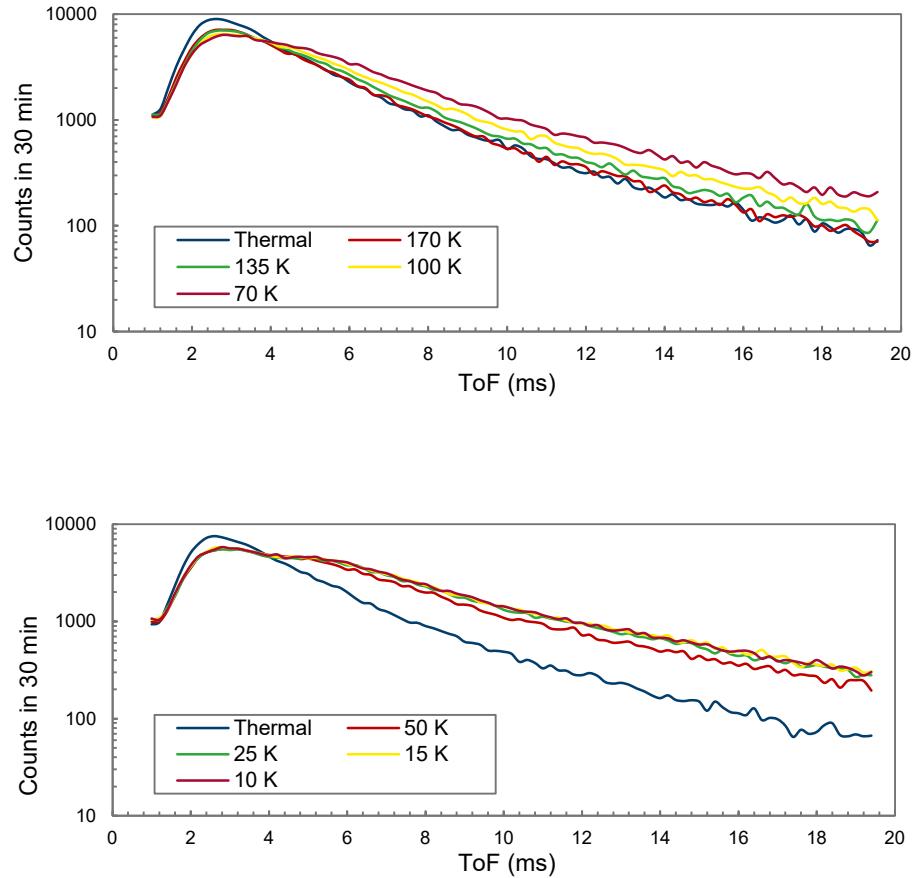
- The cryostat can be operated in large parts via the LabVIEW-VI interface for the processes of Cooling-down, Liquefaction, solidification and Warming-up.

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# Results

## Cryogenic system



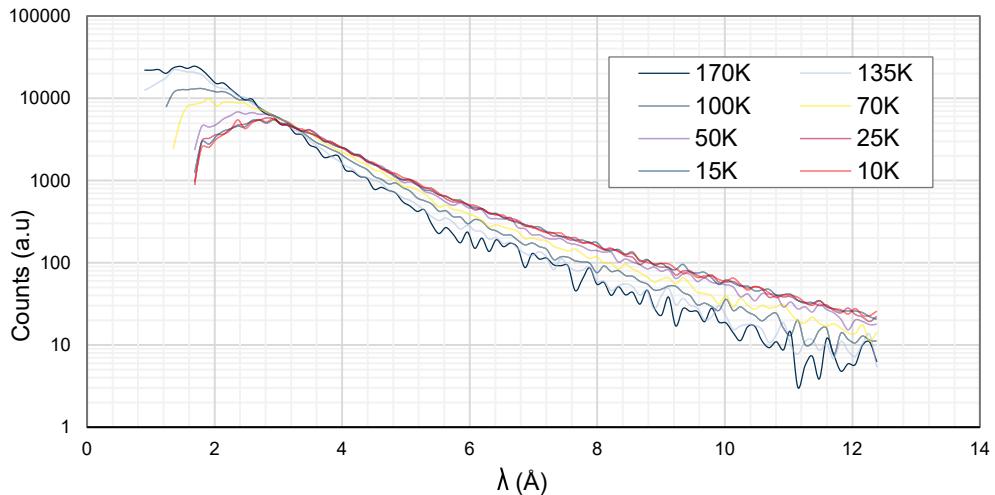
- Neutron spectrum emitted at 6.5m from the ethane cold neutron moderator in separate-on-time tests with different thermal contributions.
- temperatures of 170K, 135K, and 100K representing the liquid state, 70K for the solid state and crystalline phase, 50K for the second phase characterized by a metastable state, and subsequently 25K, 15K, and 10K for the amorphous phase of solid ethane.

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# Correction processing

Thermal contribution/ normalization to monitor/ guide effect

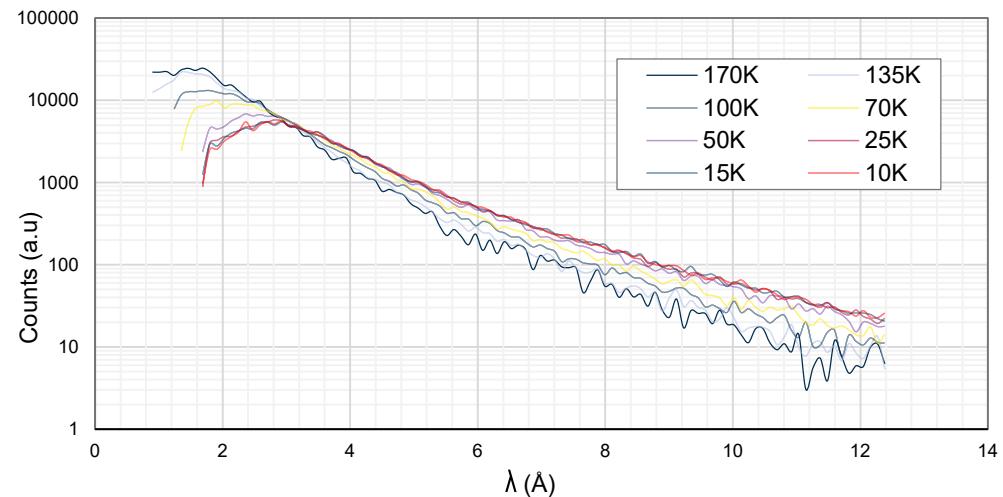


- The thermal flux contribution to the overall cold neutron spectra is influenced by the ratio of the cylindrical moderator's surface area ( $\varnothing$  2.2 cm) to that of the rectangular guide (3.0 cm, 5.0 cm).

$$Sg-Sc/Sg = 0.747$$

# Correction processing

Thermal contribution/ normalization to monitor/ guide effect

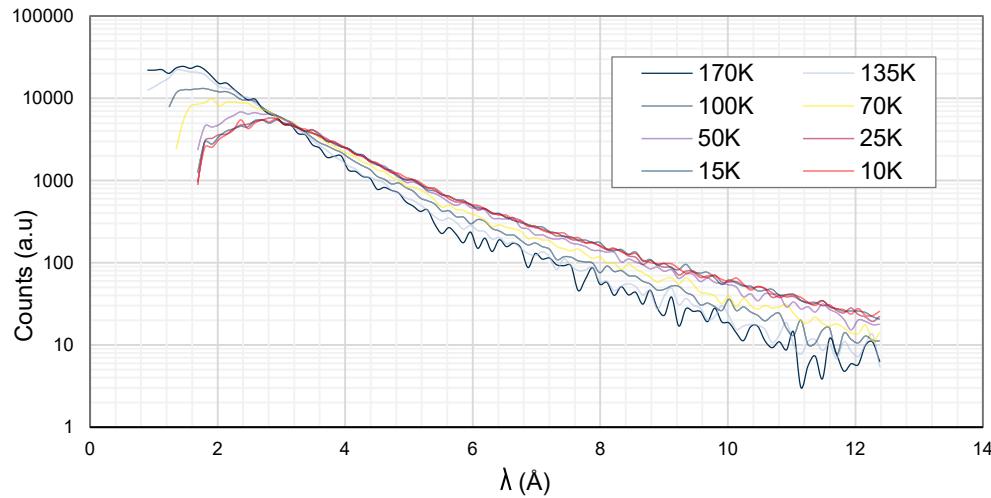


- Normalization to the monitor



# Correction processing

Thermal contribution/ normalization to monitor/ guide effect



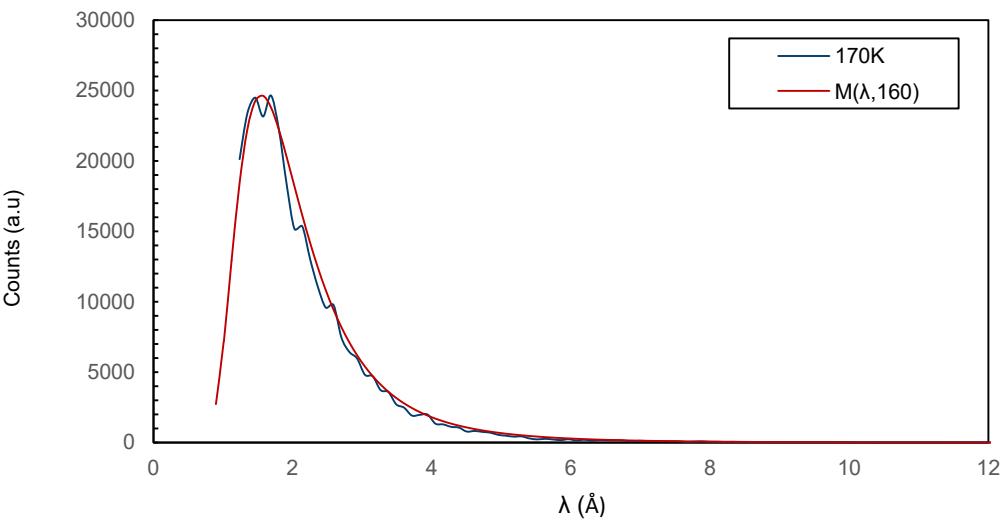
- Impact of the guides must be addressed as a factor dependent on the square of the wavelength.

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# Neutron temperature extraction

## Maxwellian distribution fitting



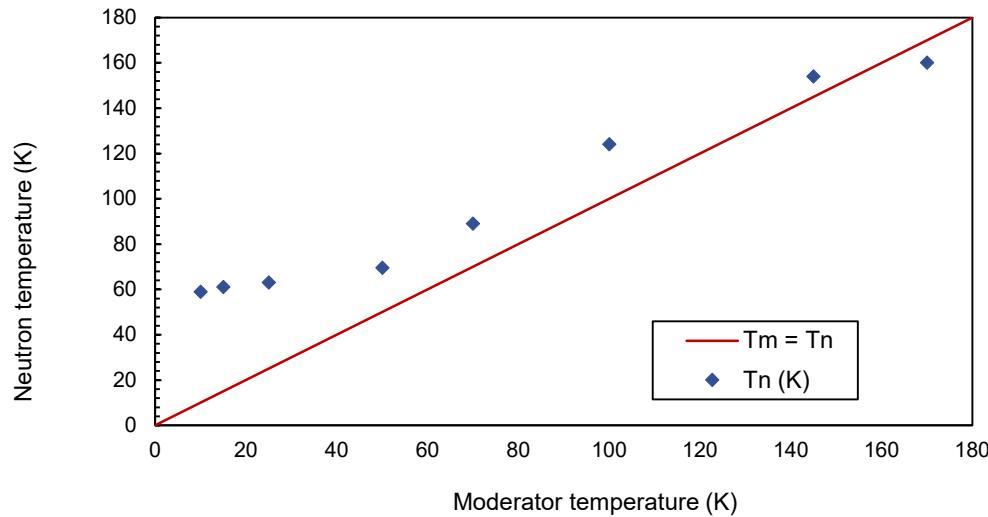
- The normalized Maxwell wavelength distribution is characterized by the following function

$$M(\lambda, T) = 2 a^2 \lambda^{-5} \exp(-a/\lambda^2)$$

'a' is a parameter calculated as  $950.52/T$ , determined by the wavelength and temperature of a 25 meV neutron.

# Neutron temperature extraction

## Maxwellian distribution fitting



- the trend of the neutron temperature shows a decreasing value of temperature proportional to the decreasing of the moderator.

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# Outlook

- PHITS simulations to compare with the experimental results and also, confirm the validity of cold source kernels
- Measure other moderator materials
  - Gases (condensed)
  - Liquids (frozen)
  - Binay mixtures

*Thank you!*

# HBS Team



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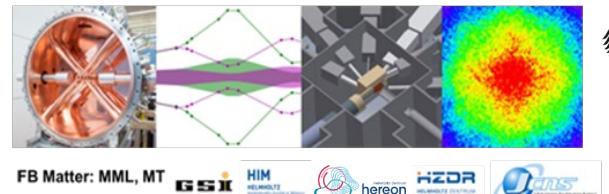
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## HBS Innovationpool Project



<https://hbs.fz-juelich.de/>

