

Novel Opportunities to study Dynamics @High Current Accelerator driven Neutron Sources

Jörg Voigt

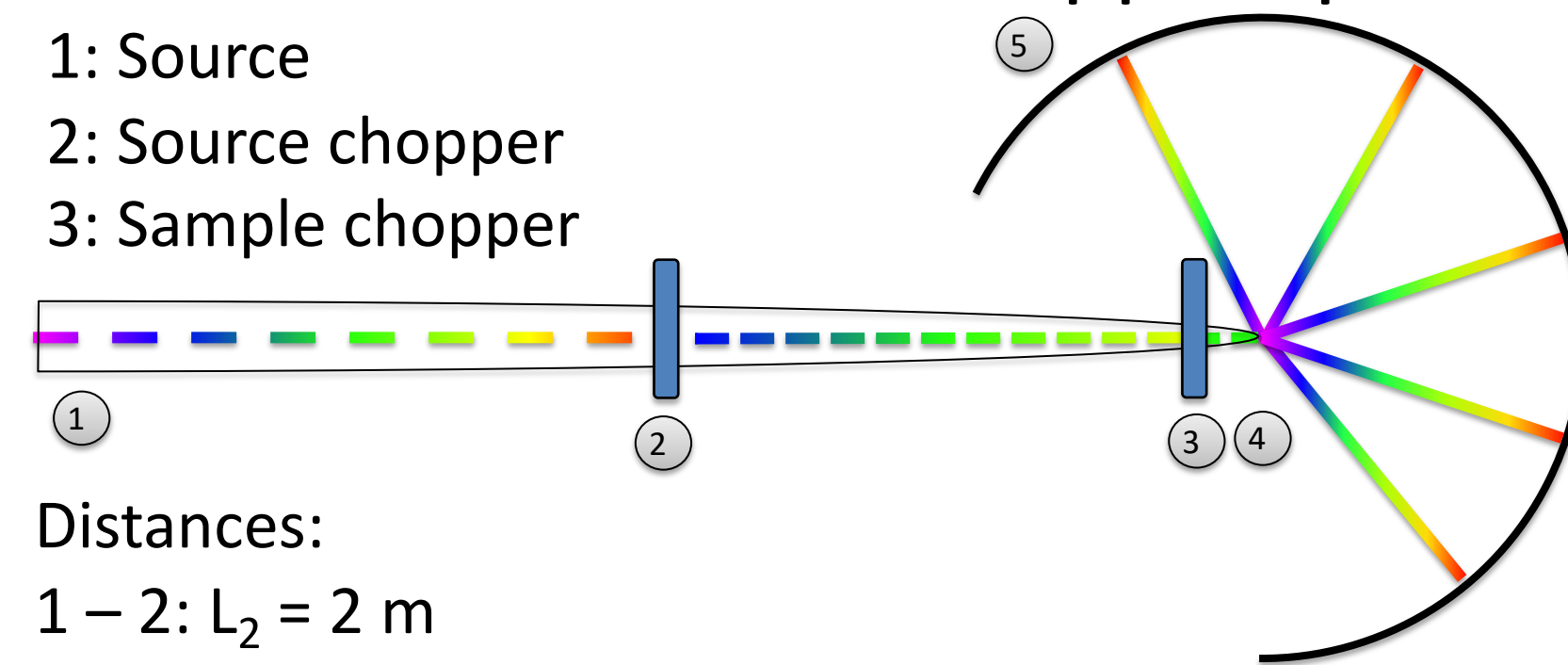
Jülich Centre for Neutron Sciences, Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH, 52425 Jülich, Germany



Direct geometry:

Cold monochromatic chopper spectrometer

- 1: Source
- 2: Source chopper
- 3: Sample chopper



Distances:

1 – 2: $L_2 = 2$ m

1 – 3: $L_3 = 14$ m

3 – 4: $L_{CS} = 1.5$ m

4 – 5: $L_{SD} = 3$ m

Secondary bandwidth

$$\Delta\lambda' = \frac{h}{m_n} (L_{SD} f_3)^{-1} \approx 13.7 \text{ \AA}$$

for $L_{SD} = 3$ m and $f_3 = f_{src}$

High repetition rate provides reasonable secondary bandwidth

→ monochromatic illumination at 96 Hz

→ Sample flux 2×10^5 n cm⁻²s⁻¹

@ $\lambda = 5 \text{ \AA}$, $2^\circ \times 2^\circ$ collimation, $\Delta\hbar\omega_{elast} = 100 \mu\text{eV}$

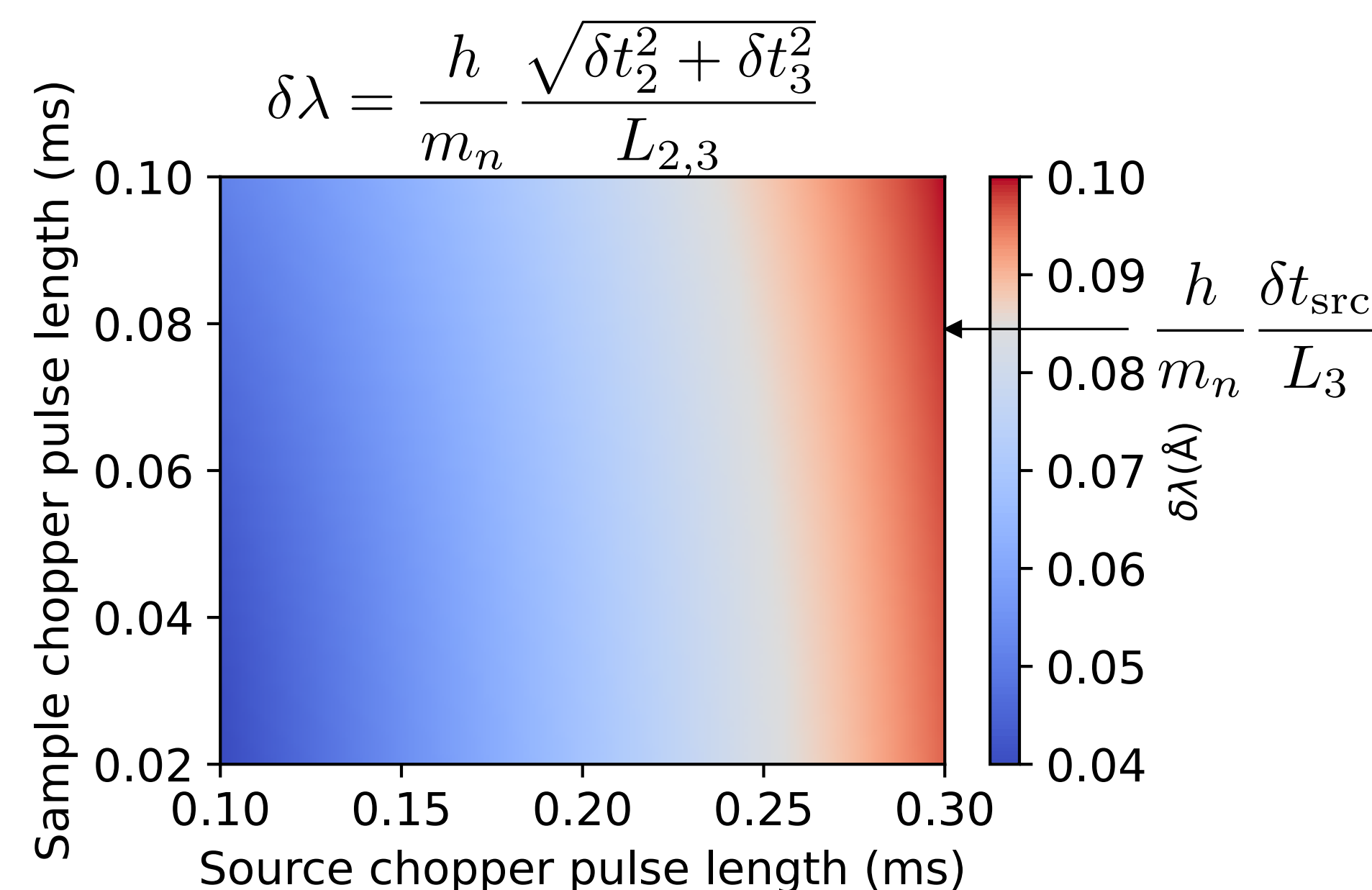
Chopper system: Sample chopper (3) controls λ' resolution

Source chopper (2) controls λ resolution

$\delta t_3 \ll \delta t_2$

Band width and frame overlap tbd.

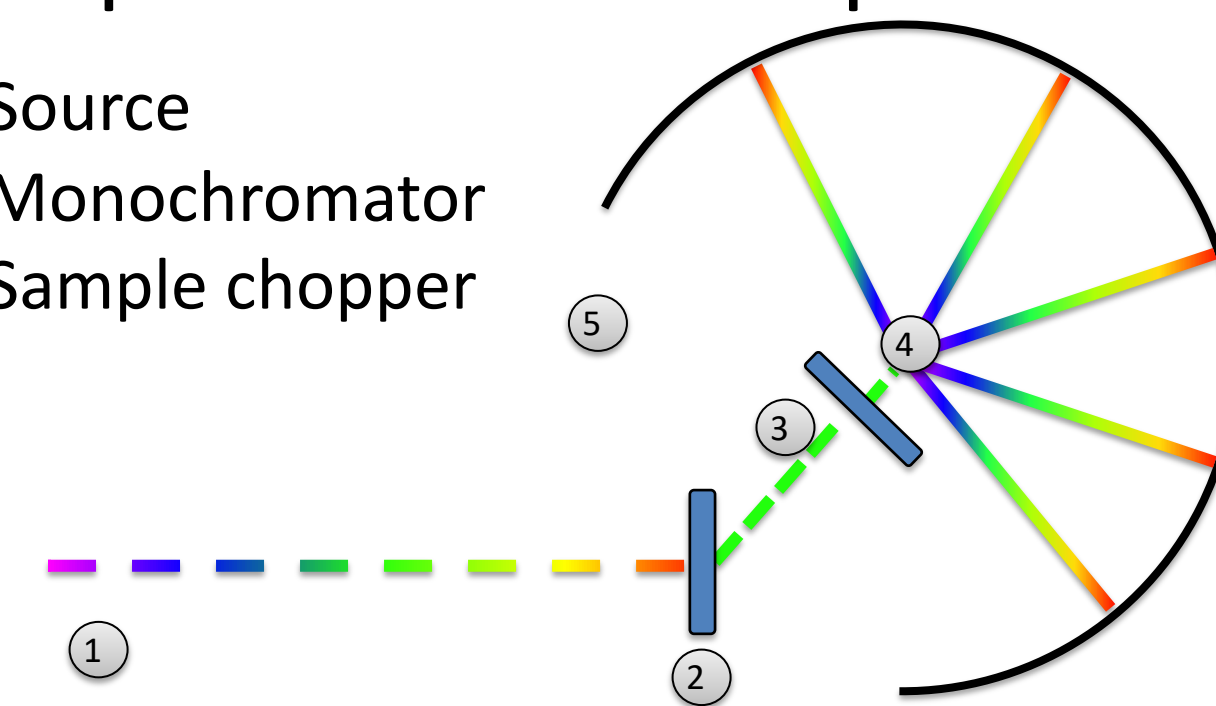
Compact instrument for flexible resolution: $L_3 \approx 14$ m



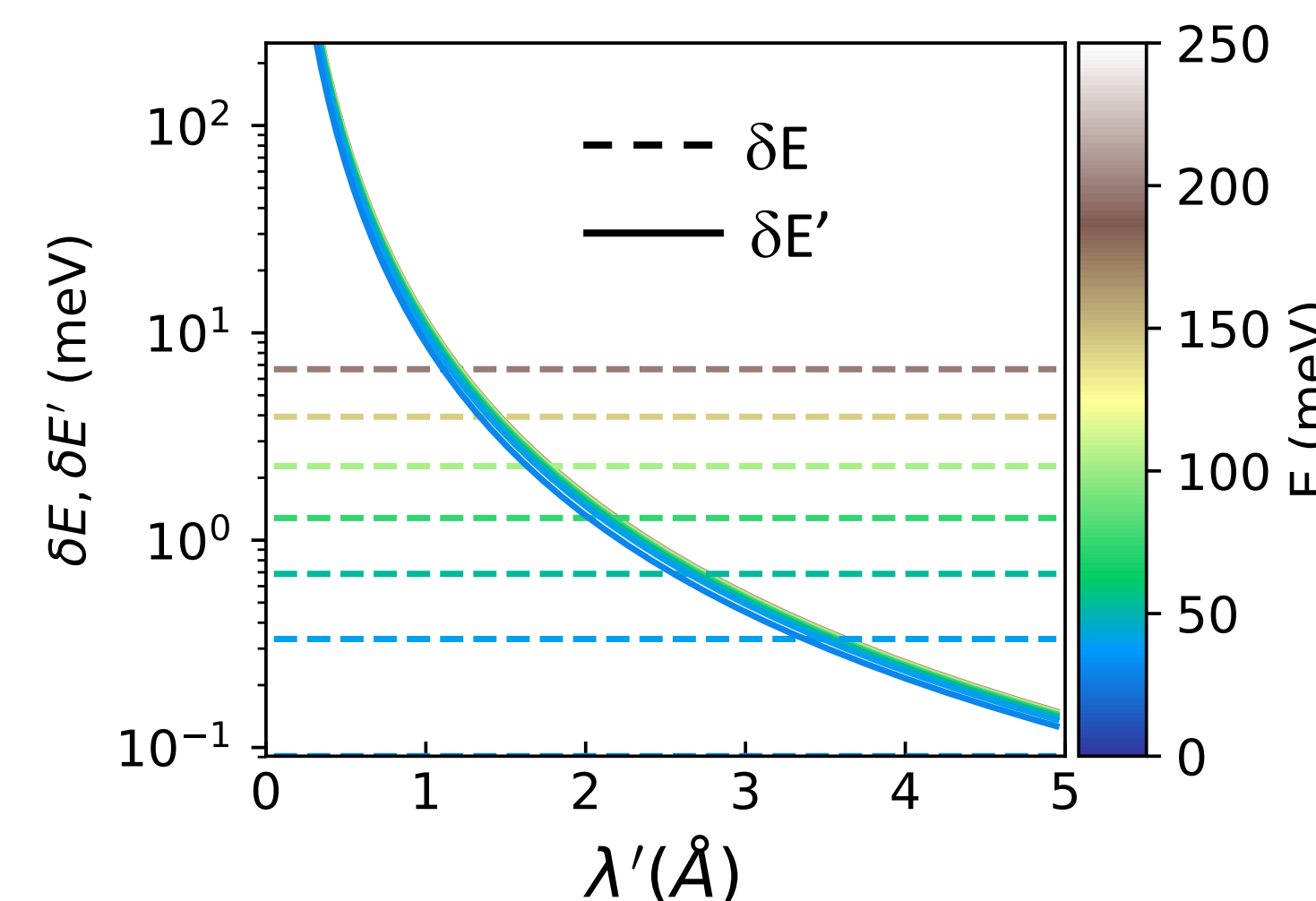
Direct geometry:

Epithermal X-ToF spectrometer

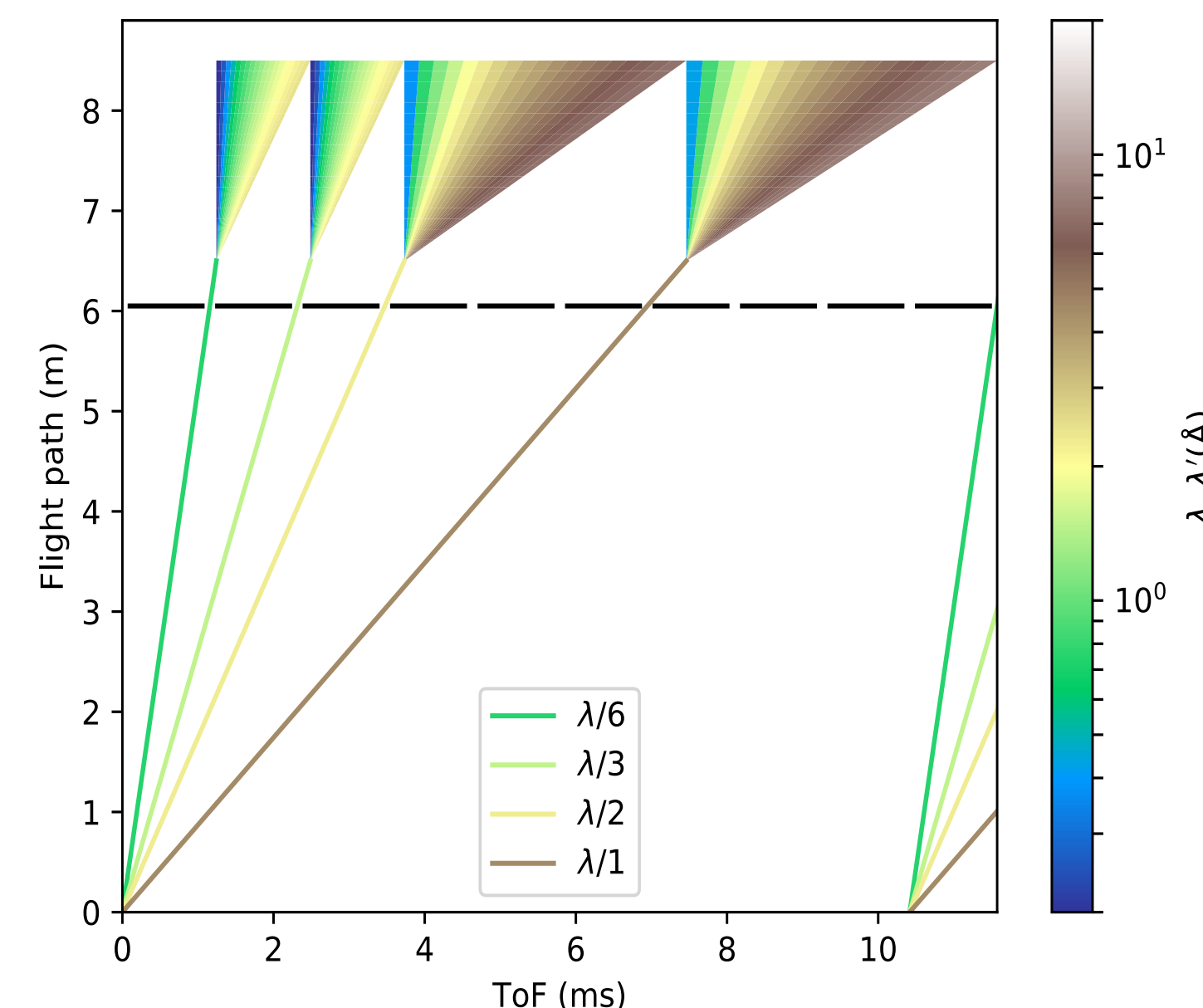
- 1: Source
- 2: Monochromator
- 3: Sample chopper



Optimize energy loss

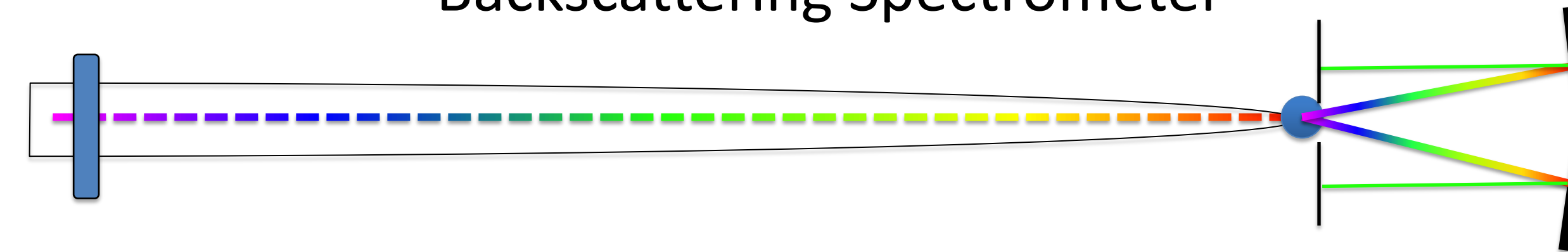


Possible Multiplexing: $\frac{2d}{n} \sin \theta = \frac{h}{m_n} \frac{1}{L_c f_{src} m}$



Indirect geometry:

Backscattering Spectrometer



Design goals

Dynamic range $-150 \mu\text{eV} < \hbar\omega < 150 \mu\text{eV}$

Energy resolution $3 \mu\text{eV} < \Delta\hbar\omega < 20 \mu\text{eV}$

→ high repetition rate (96Hz) at distance ~ 70 m

→ Pulse shaping at distance ~ 2 m, pulse length $\sim 50 \mu\text{s}$ for $2 \mu\text{eV} \Delta E$

Choice of analyzers:

Si₁₁₁

PG₀₀₂ using FARO concept:

(R.Bewley, Rev. Mod. Inst **90**, 075106)

Pulse must be long enough to sweep time window over full dynamic range

Neutron pulse $\sim 300 \mu\text{s}$ > Proton pulse = $208 \mu\text{s}$

λ -time distribution for 96 Hz source, 208 μs proton pulse Accepted λ -time distribution by Chopper @2m, providing $\Delta E = 2 \mu\text{eV}$ at 70 m

