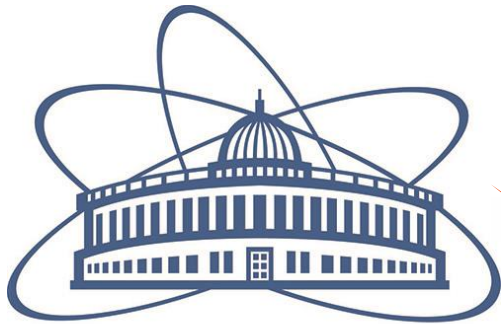


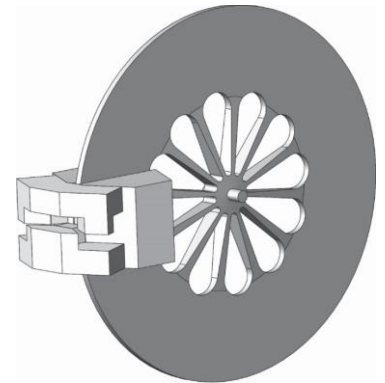
Prospects and requirements for the neutron radiography method on DNS-IV neutron source

Sergey Kichanov



JOINT INSTITUTE
FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH

FL'NIP

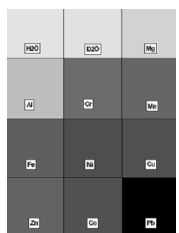


The neutron radiography and tomography advantages

A Nondestructive probe of large rare valuable objects

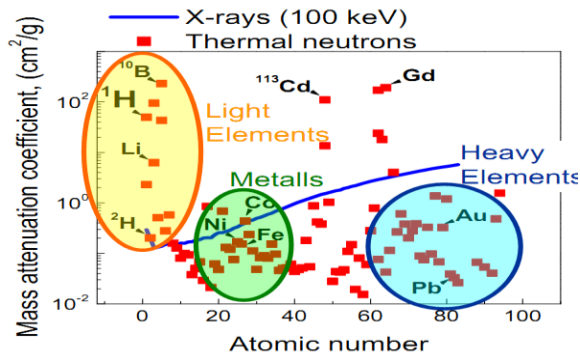


X-ray radiography (imaging)



X-ray

neutrons



X-ray



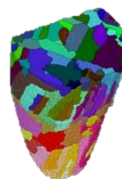
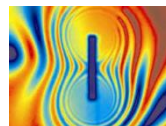
neutrons

E. Lehmann and et al, Journal of Instrumentation 6(01):C01050

● Nuclear interactions



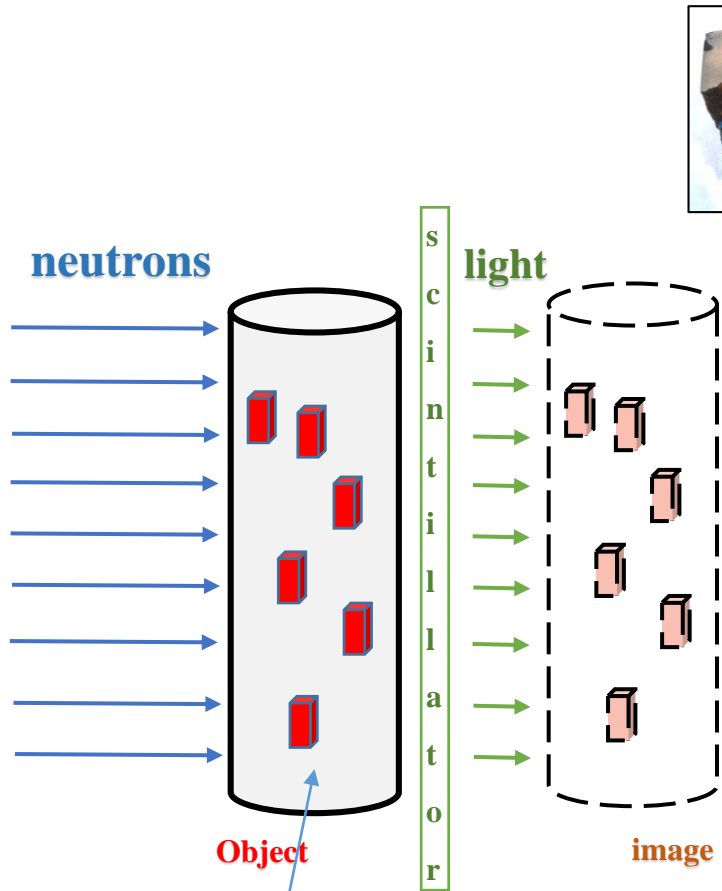
● Magnetic interactions



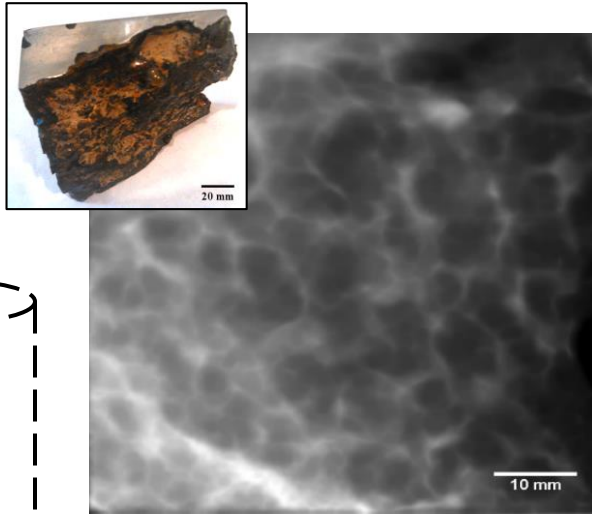
● High penetration



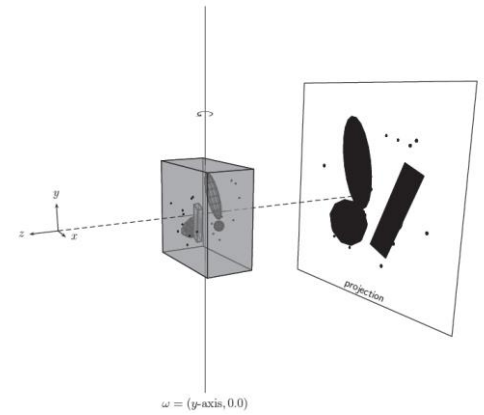
The neutron radiography and tomography methods



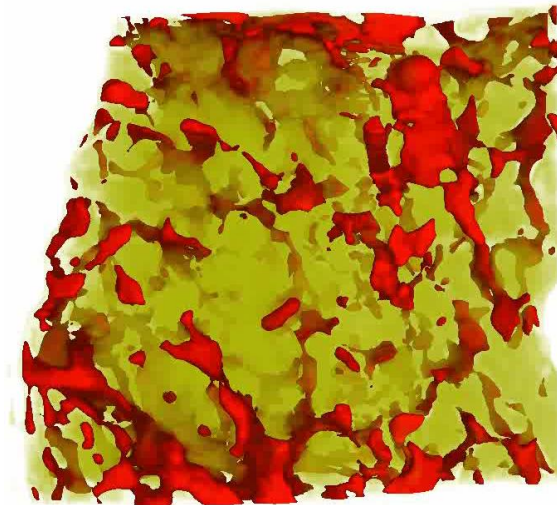
Absorption and scattering losses



Neutron image



Neutron tomography

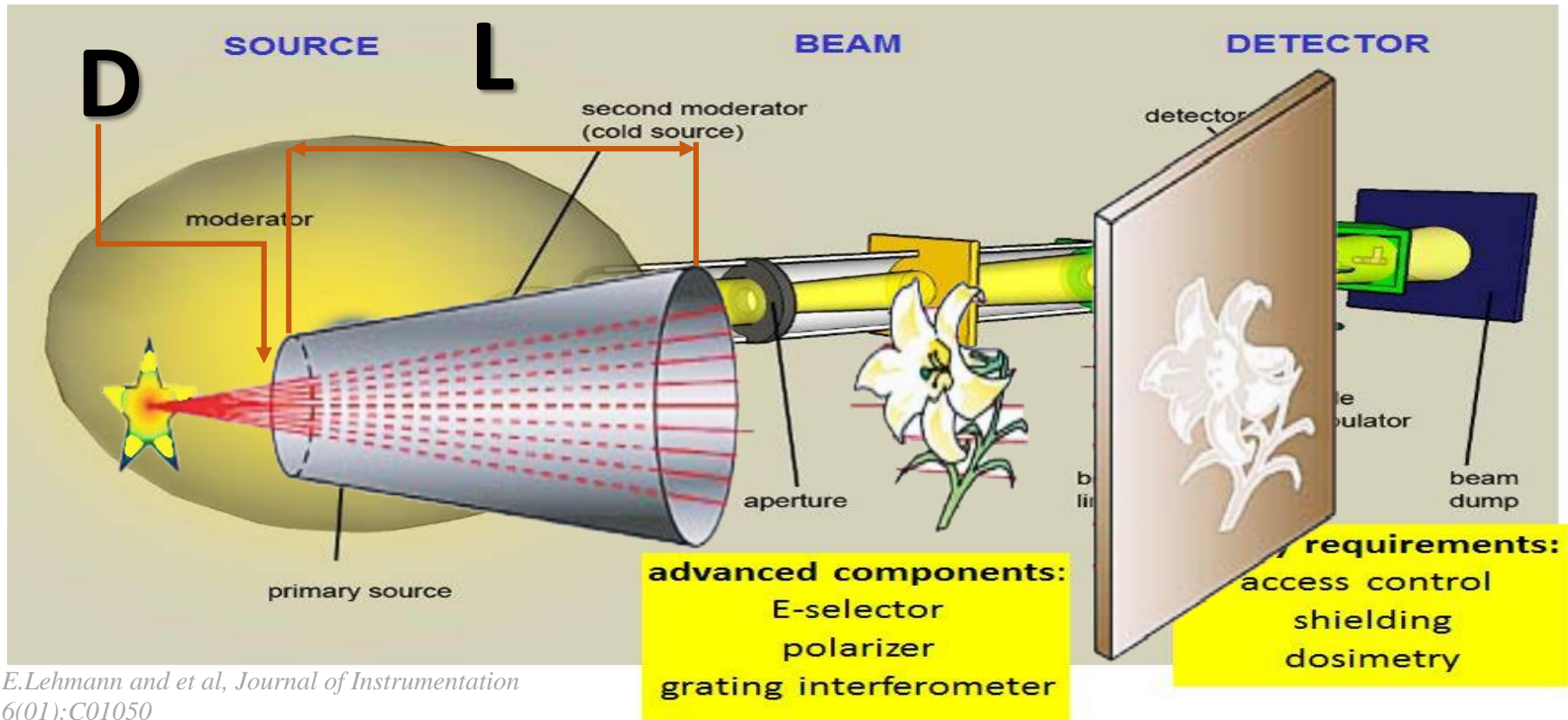


3D model from neutron tomography

Status of Neutron Imaging – Activities in a Worldwide

Country	Center	Station	Source
Australia	ANSTO	DINGO	OPAL reactor
Germany	TU Munich	ANTARES	FRM-2 reactor
Germany	TU Munich	NECTAR	FRM-2 reactor
Germany	HZB	CONRAD	BER-2 reactor
Hungary	KFKI	NORMA	WWS-M reactor
Hungary	KFKI	NRAD	WWS-M reactor
Japan	Kyoto Univ	NI	MTR reactor
Japan	JAEA	NI	JRR-3M reactor
Japan	JAEA	RADEN	J-SNS
Korea	KAERI	NI	HANARO
Russia	JINR	NRT	IBR-2 reactor
Switzerland	PSI	NEUTRA	SINQ
Switzerland	PSI	ICON	SINQ
UK	RAL	IMAT	ISIS
USA	NIST	BT-2	NBSR reactor
USA	NIST	NG-6	NBSR reactor
USA	ORNL	CG-1D	HFIR reactor
South Africa	NECSA	SANRAD	SAFA RI reactor

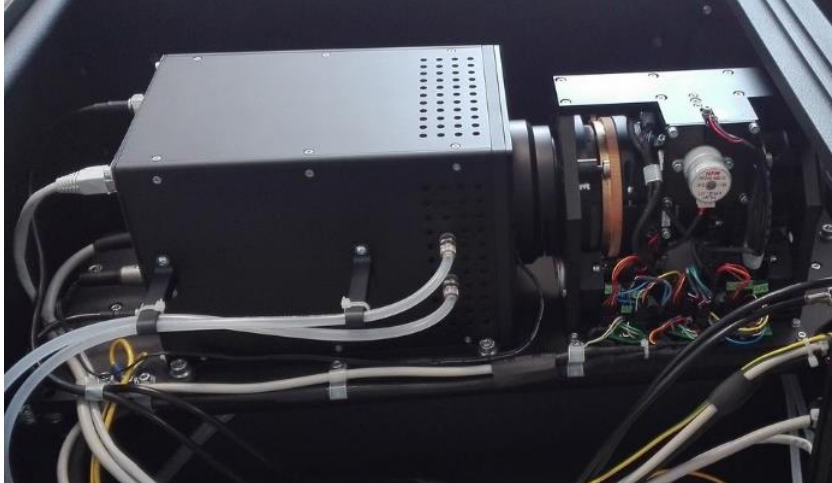
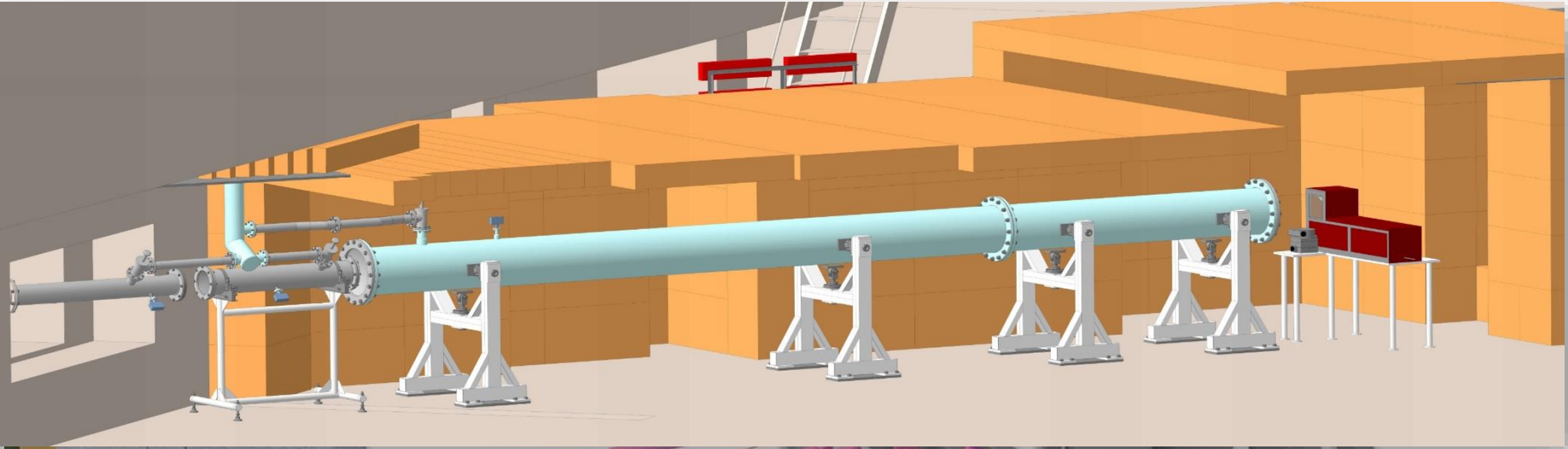
The traditional scheme of neutron imaging stations









*E. Lehmann and et al, Journal of Instrumentation
6(01):C01050*

Facility	Source	INTENSITY	L/D
CONRAD	BER-2 reactor	2.4×10^7 n/cm ² s	330
ICON	SINQ	1.3×10^7 n/cm ² s	343
ANTARES	FRM-2 reactor	4×10^8 n/cm ² s	200
IMAT	ISIS	3.8×10^7 n/cm ² s	245
NRT	IBR-2 reactor	5.5×10^6 n/cm ² s	198

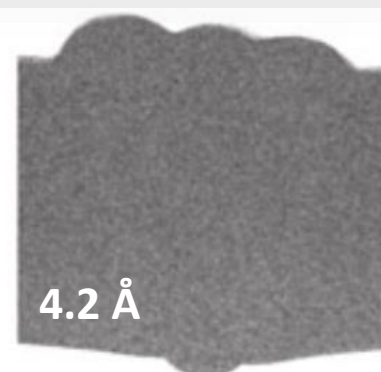
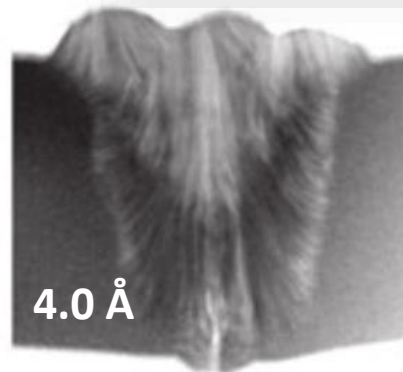
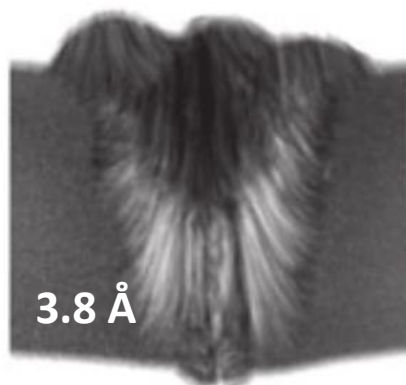
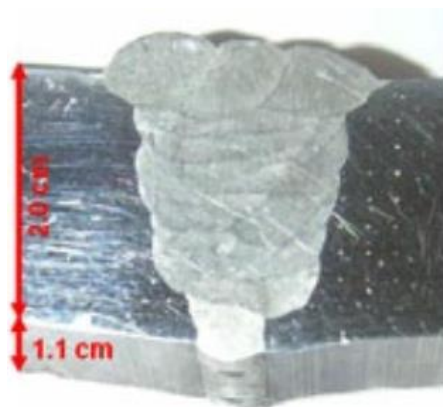
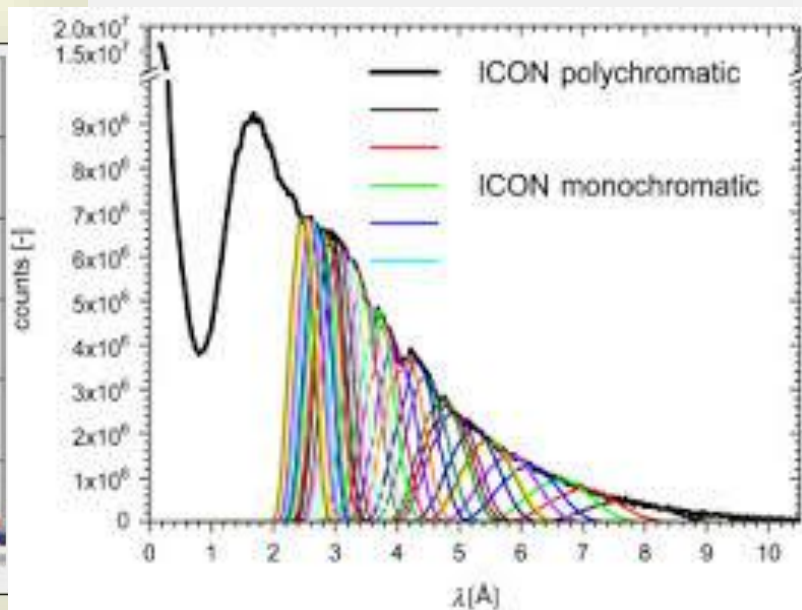
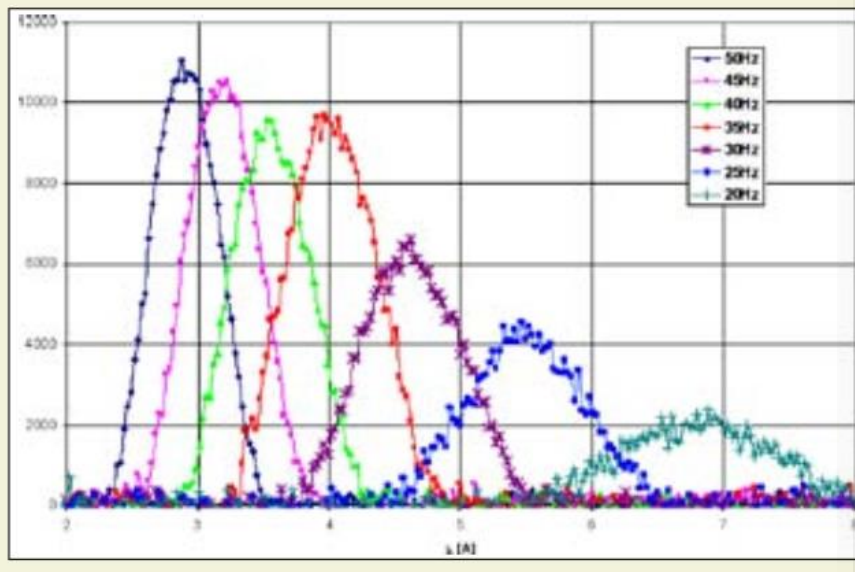
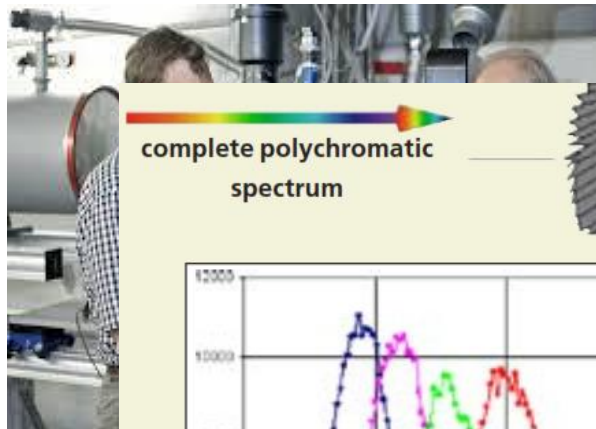
Neutron radiography and tomography station on IBR-2



The classical scheme of neutron imaging stations: Requirements

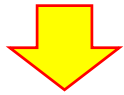
1. Neutron radiography ($10^4 - 10^5$)  Flux-Cold
2. Neutron tomography ($360 \times 10^4 - 10^5$)  Flux-Cold
3. Energy dispersive neutron radiography ($10^6 - 10^7$)  Flux-SP.Range
4. Neutron microscope ($10^7 - 10^9$) – high L/D ratio  Flux
5. Phase contrast (neutron interferometer) ($10^7 - 10^9$)  Flux
6. Polarized neutrons ($10^6 - 10^7$)  Flux
7. Multimodal facilities (neutron and X-rays; imaging and diffraction; imaging and activation analysis)

The energy dispersive neutron radiography

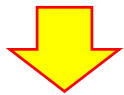


The energy dispersive neutron radiography

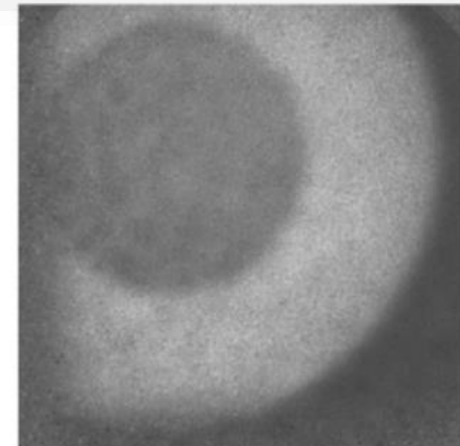
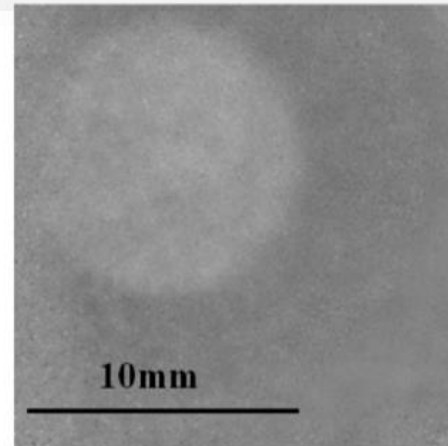
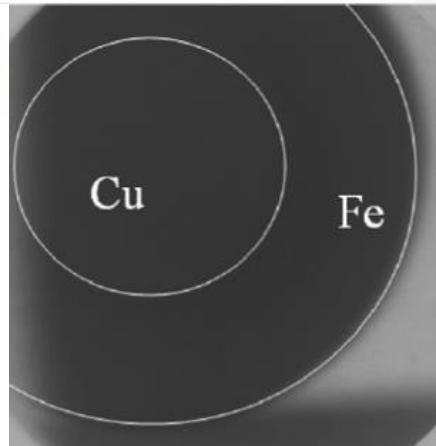
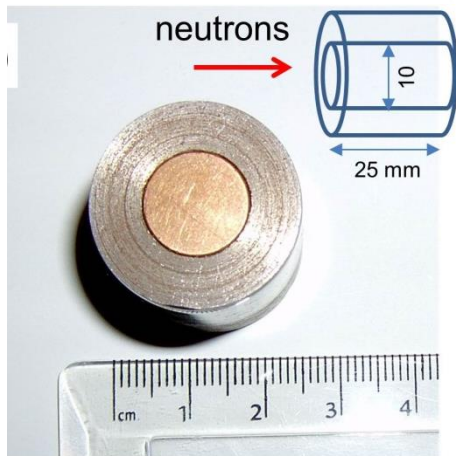
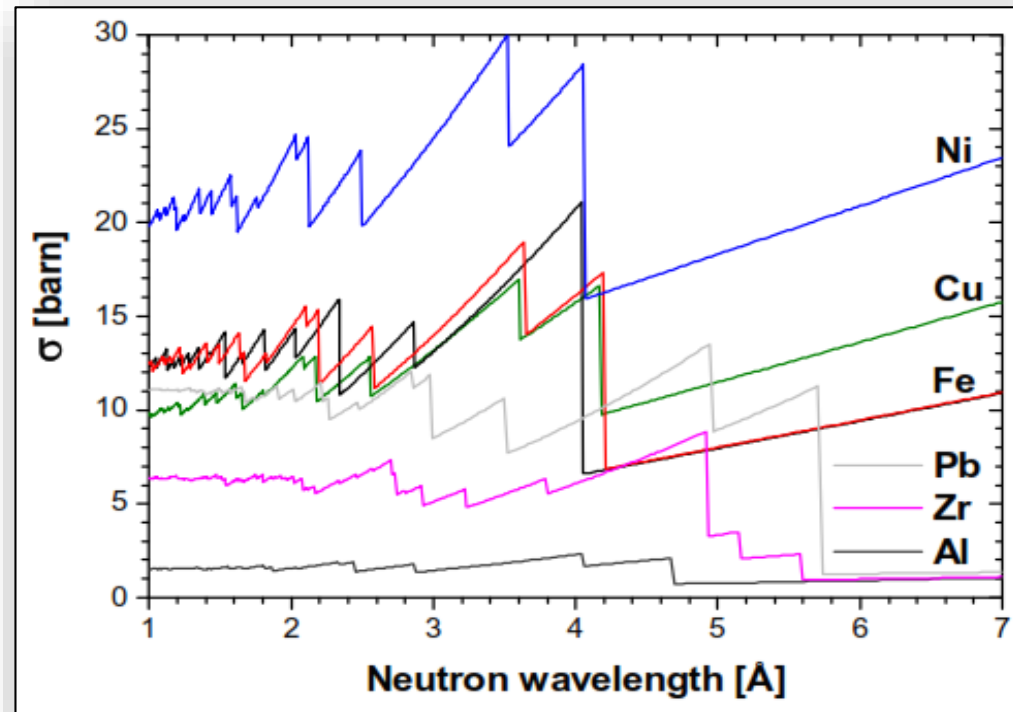
Pulse neutron source



time-of-flight
wavelengths separation



Bragg edge method



The energy dispersive neutron imaging stations: Requirements

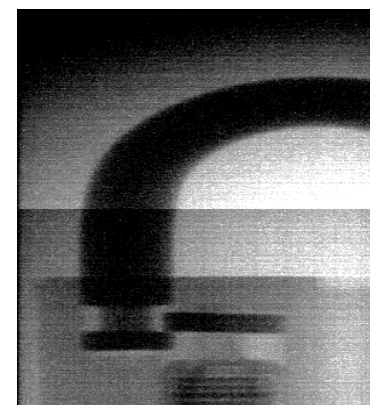
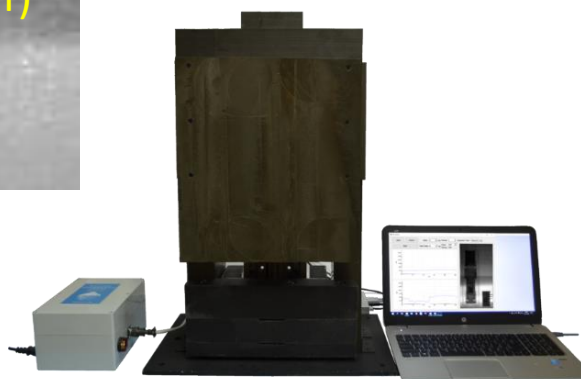
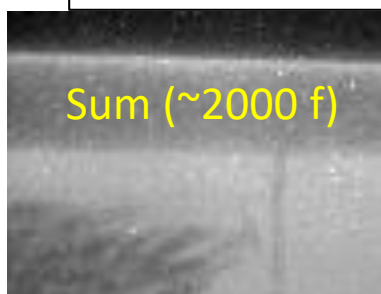
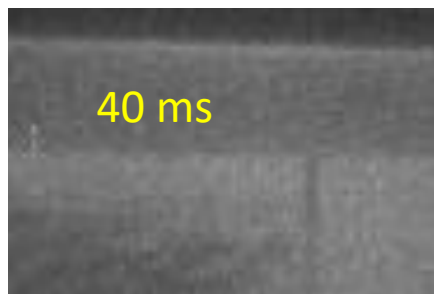
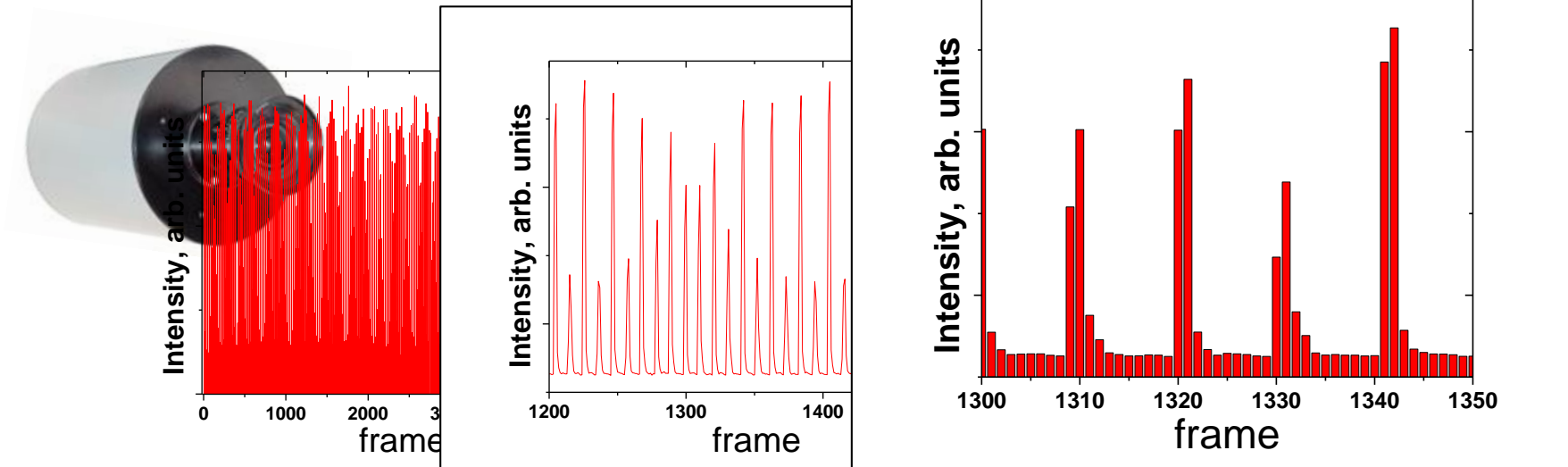
The spectral range $\Delta\lambda$

Facility	Source	ν , Hz	Source <Flux>	Facility Flux	L, m	$\Delta\lambda$, Å
NRT	IBR-2	5	$0.08 \cdot 10^{14}$	$5.5 \cdot 10^6$	10 (20)	7.8
RADEN	J-PARK	25	$0.1 \cdot 10^{14}$	5.8×10^7	10 (18)	6.9
IMAT	ISIS	10	$0.007 \cdot 10^{14}$	3.8×10^7	14 (56)	6
VENUS	SNS	60	$0.1 \cdot 10^{14}$	$\sim 10^8$	15 (20)	2.4
ODIN	ESS	14	$3 \cdot 10^{14}$	$\sim 10^9$	10 (64)	4.6 (14 Hz)

...according to a number of instrumentation projects at pulsed neutron sources and on the way, namely **RADEN at JPARC** [Kiyonagi et al. (2011)], which has meanwhile entered commissioning, **IMAT at ISIS** [Kockelmann et al. (2015)] which is in the final stage of construction, **VENUS at SNS** which reportedly has received funding for construction, but also an imaging instrument project at the pulsed reactor source **IBR-2** [Lukin et al. (2015)].»

The energy dispersive neutron radiography on IBR-2 reactor

*Fast camera Videoscans-415
100-1000 fps and 768x768*

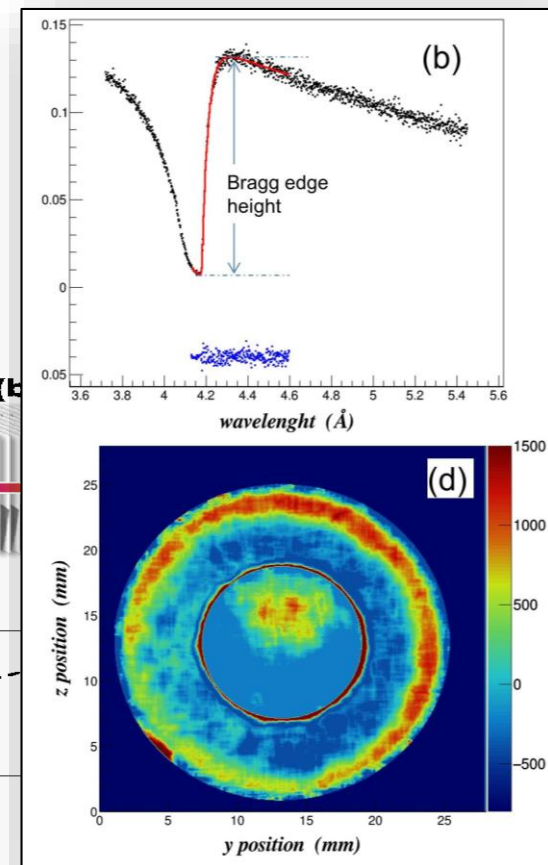
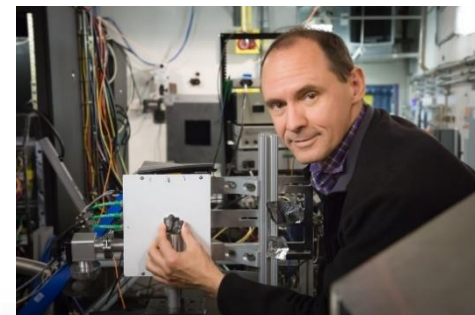
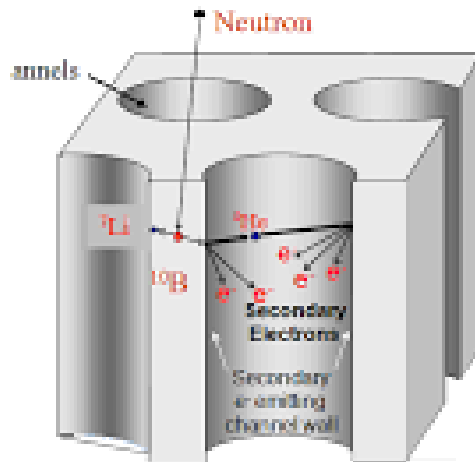


The energy dispersive neutron radiography: requirements

Tremsin et al, *Strain* 2016, 52, 548–558



Neutron Reaction Stimulates an Electron Pulse



Neutron source
25 Hz

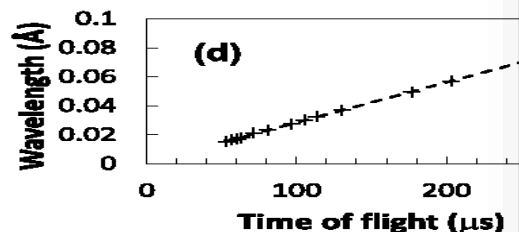
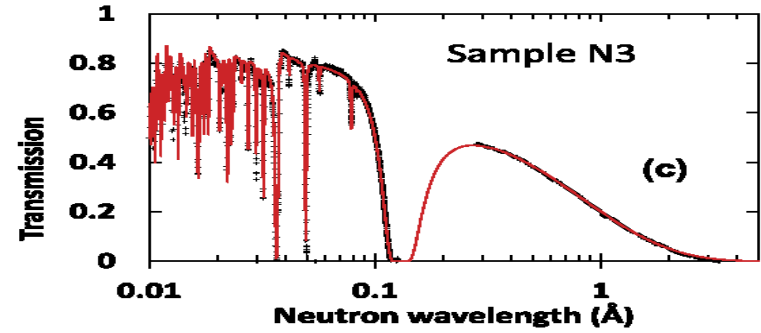
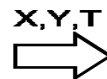
(a)



Samples

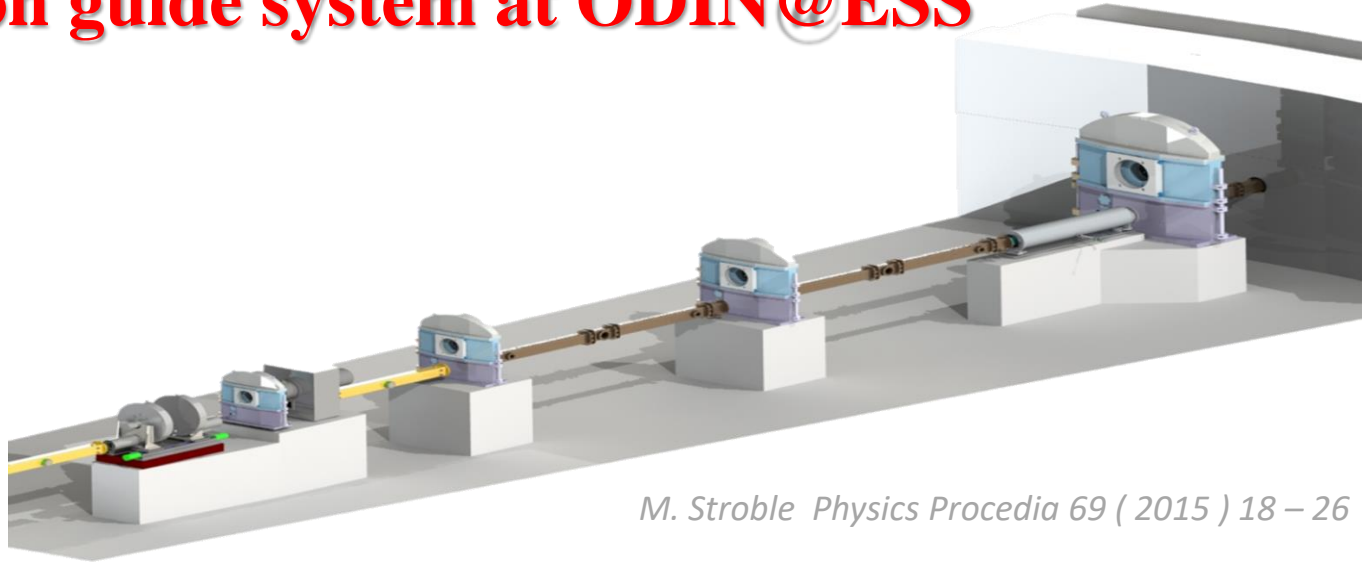
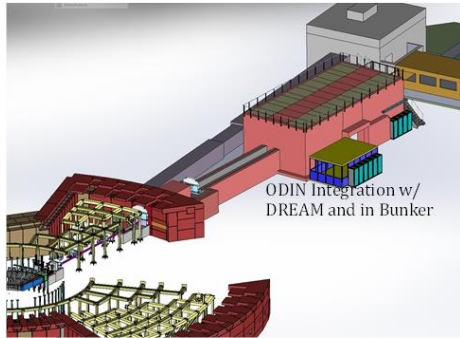


Detector at 14.3 m



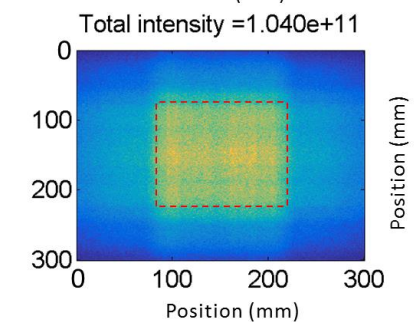
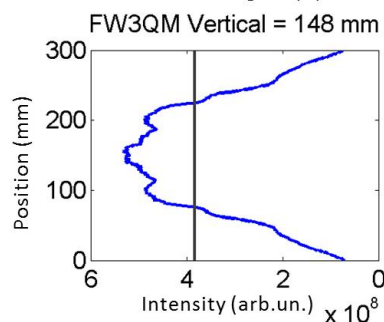
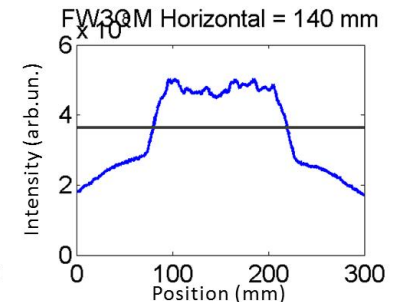
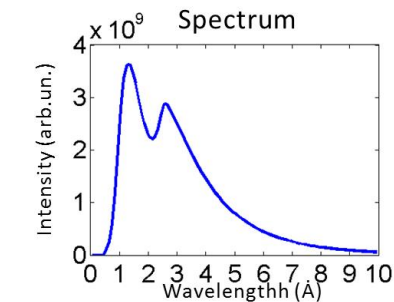
Tremsin et al, *Scientific Reports*, 7, 40759

The energy dispersive neutron radiography: neutron guide system at ODIN@ESS



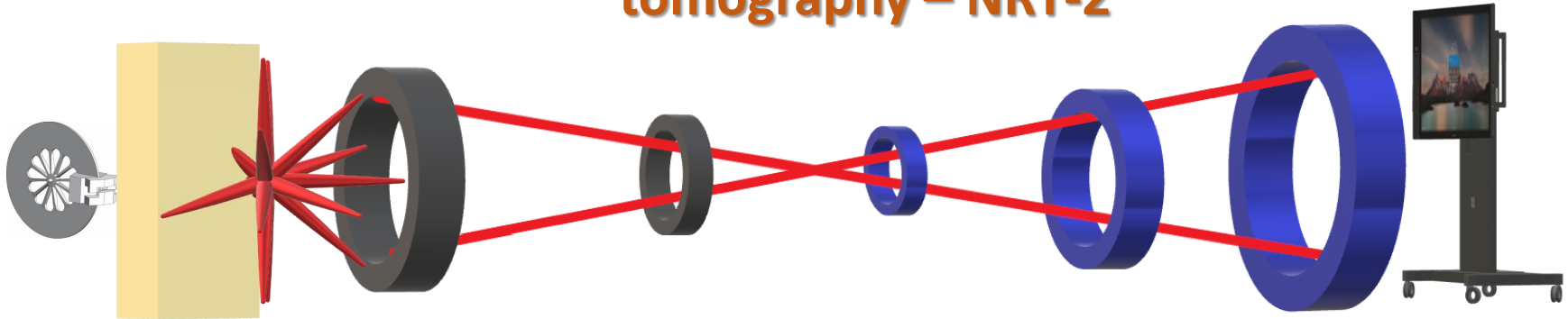
M. Stroble *Physics Procedia* 69 (2015) 18 – 26

Parameter	
L/D	400...2000
L	50(guide)+14 m
Flux	$\sim 10^9$ n/cm ² /s
Spectral resolution ($\Delta\lambda/\lambda$)	0.5% - 10 %
Spatial resolution (L/D=2000)	10 μ m
FOV	200x200 mm ²
Neutron bandwidth (14 Hz)	~ 4.6 Å
	(7 Hz) ~ 9 Å

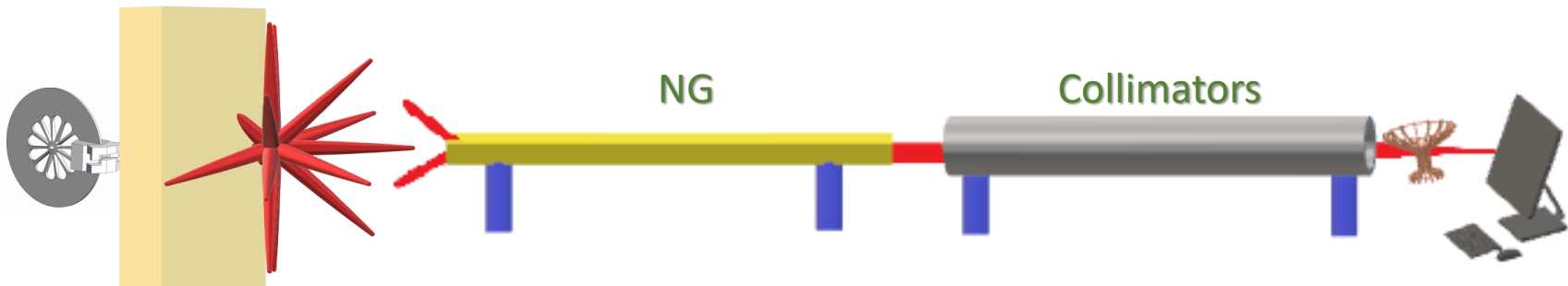


Prospects and requirements for the neutron radiography method on DNS-IV neutron source

1. Traditional or classical facility for neutron radiography and tomography – NRT-2

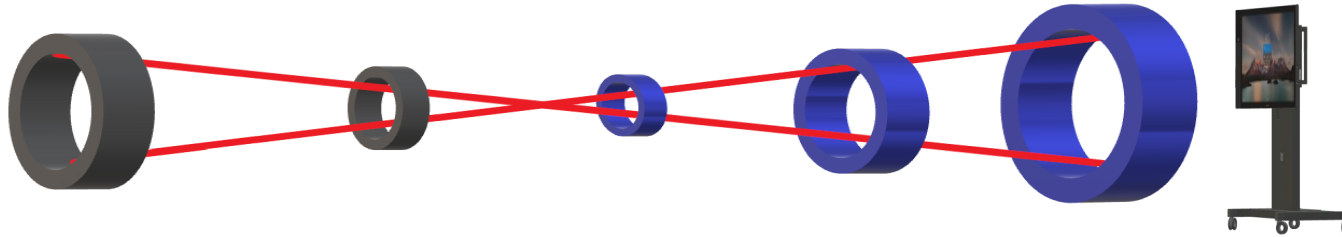


2. Energy dispersive neutron radiography station - EDNR



Prospects and requirements for the neutron radiography method on DNS-IV neutron source

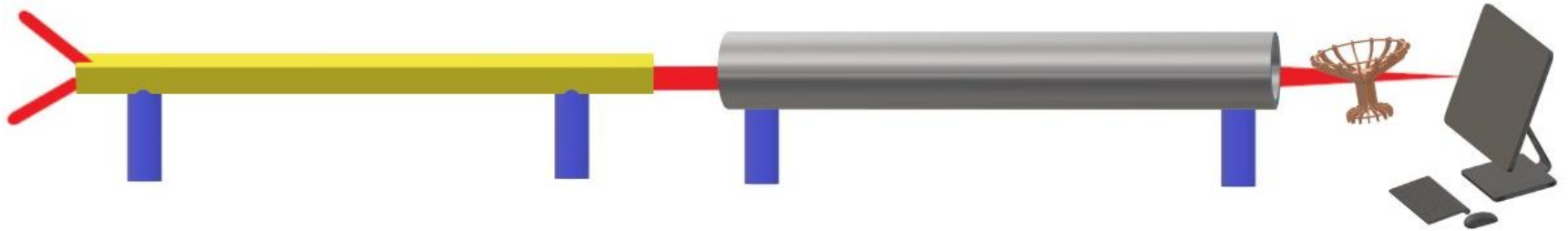
Requirements for neutron source



1. High flux at the sample position
2. High L/D parameter: long L and small D . We ask L to ~ 20 m
3. Low fast neutron background. We ask the tangential channel
4. Broad spectral range $\Delta\lambda$, repetition rate of source $\nu=10$ Hz
5. Cold neutron spectra (moderator $T=30$ K)

Prospects and requirements for the neutron radiography method on DNS-IV neutron source

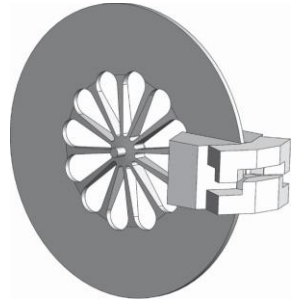
Requirements for neutron source



1. High flux at the sample position. Short exposition time
2. High L/D parameter: 15 m of NG and 30 m of Collimators
3. **Neutron Guide**. Uniform beam. $M=2$ and $M=3$. The radial channel.
4. Broad spectral range $\Delta\lambda$, repetition rate of source $\nu=10$ Hz.
5. **Cold neutron spectra** (moderator $T=30$ K +60 K)

Prospects and requirements for the neutron radiography method on DNS-IV neutron source

Requirements for neutron source



1. Time-average flux density: $(0.5 - 1.5) \cdot 10^{14} \rightarrow \underline{\Phi_0 = 1.5 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ n/cm}^2/\text{s}}$
2. Half-width of neutrons: $(20 - 200) \mu\text{s} \rightarrow \Delta t_0 = 200 \mu\text{s}$
3. Pulse repetition rate: $(10 - 30) \text{ Hz} \rightarrow \nu = 10 \text{ Hz}$
4. Moderators: **cold ($\sim 90 \text{ K}$) + very cold ($\sim 30 \text{ K}$)**

Facility	Source	ν , Hz	<Flux>	Flux	L, m	$\Delta\lambda$, Å
NRT	IBR-2	5	$0.08 \cdot 10^{14}$	$5.5 \cdot 10^6$	10 (20)	7.8 (exp)
RADEN	J-SNS	25	$0.1 \cdot 10^{14}$	5.8×10^7	10 (18)	6.9
IMAT	ISIS	10	$0.007 \cdot 10^{14}$	3.8×10^7	14 (56)	6
VENUS	SNS	60	$0.1 \cdot 10^{14}$	$1 \cdot 10^8$	15 (20)	2.4
ODIN	ESS	14	$3 \cdot 10^{14}$	$\sim 10^9$	10 (64)	4.6 Å (14 Hz)
NRT-M EDNR	DNS-IV	10	<u>$1.5 \cdot 10^{14}$</u>	<u>$\sim 10^9$</u>	~ 40 ~ 45	$\sim 6-7$

Thank you for your attention