



Aug 15-18, 2010, Beijing

A plan for compact accelerator-based neutron source and detector systems at RIKEN

Katsuya Hirota
RIKEN Radiation lab.

RIKEN group

Hirota : Hardware

Yamagata : Software

Ju : Simulation (poster)

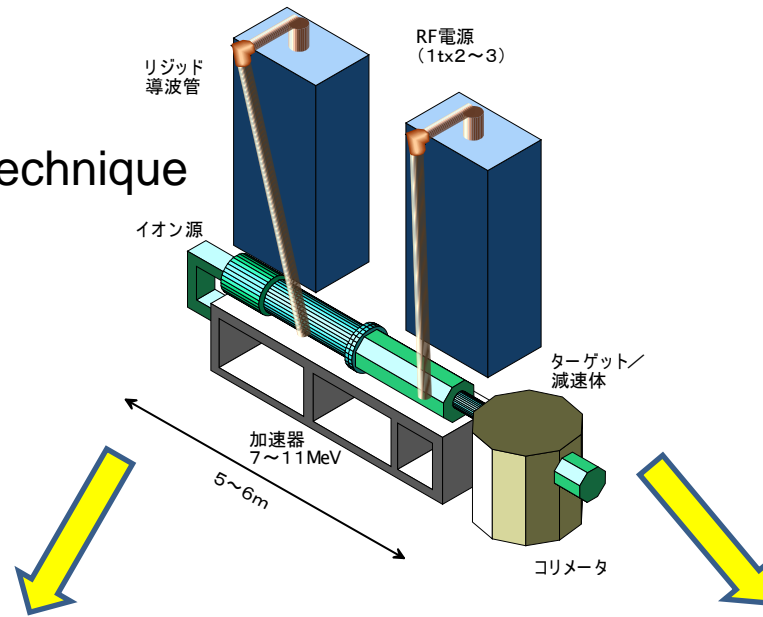
Morita : Neutron imaging experiment (poster)

RIKEN Project



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Neutron imaging technique



Applying to manufacturing technique

Quality control by small neutron sources at each factory

stationary

cheap price, easy to access, easy to handle

Applying to large scale structure materials

Measurement the bridge outdoors

transportable



Neutron source Plan (tentative plan)



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- Developing an as possible small neutron source system
The small machine is available to use for many factories.
- We also want to develop the transportable neutron source.

accelerator

energy : proton 4-7 MeV

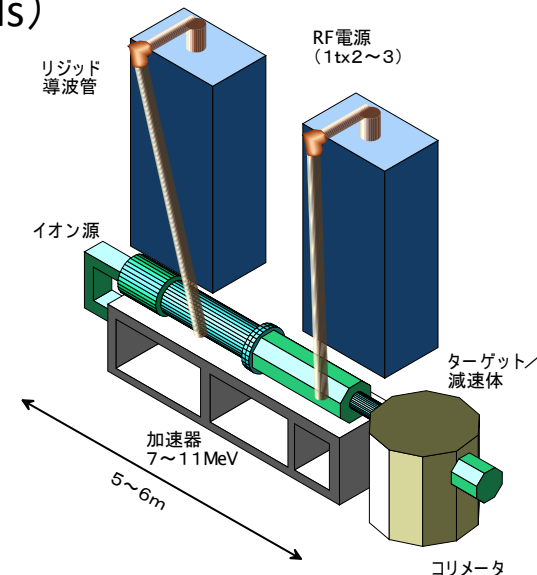
average current : 0.1 ~ 1mA

power : ~ 7 kW

neutron target : Be

neutron energy : thermal (fast neutron for structural materials)
pulse beam

neutron flux : 10^5 n/cm²/s @sample position (L = 4m)
 10^9 n/cm²/s @ moderator surface



Commercial based accelerator

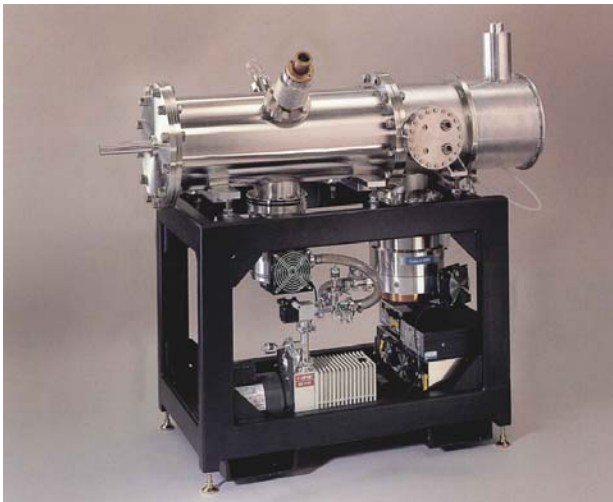
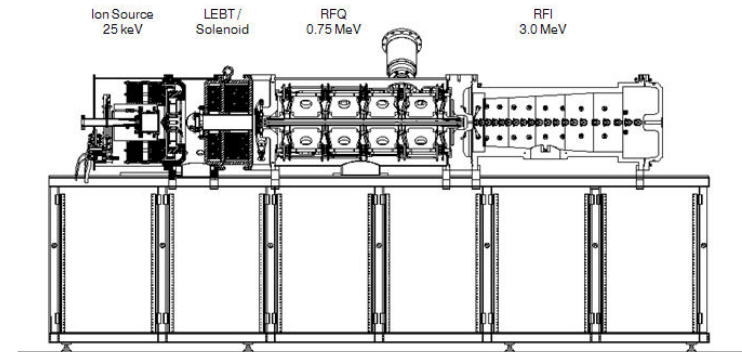


Model PL-7 Proton Linac

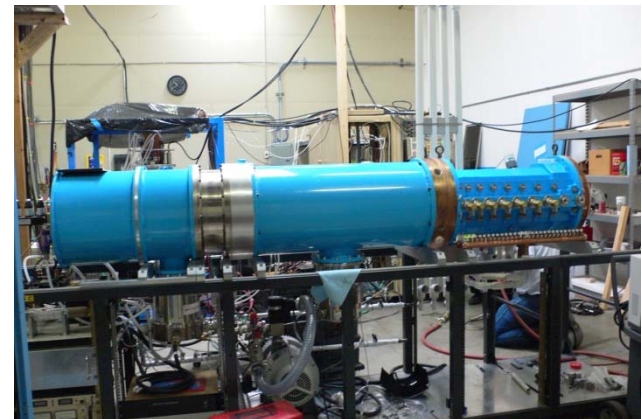


AccSys
TECHNOLOGY, INC.

Proton Linac 3-MeV



AccSys 2MeV p+/d+ Linac



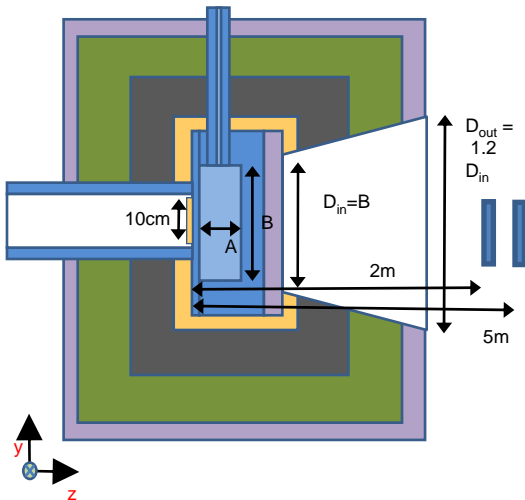
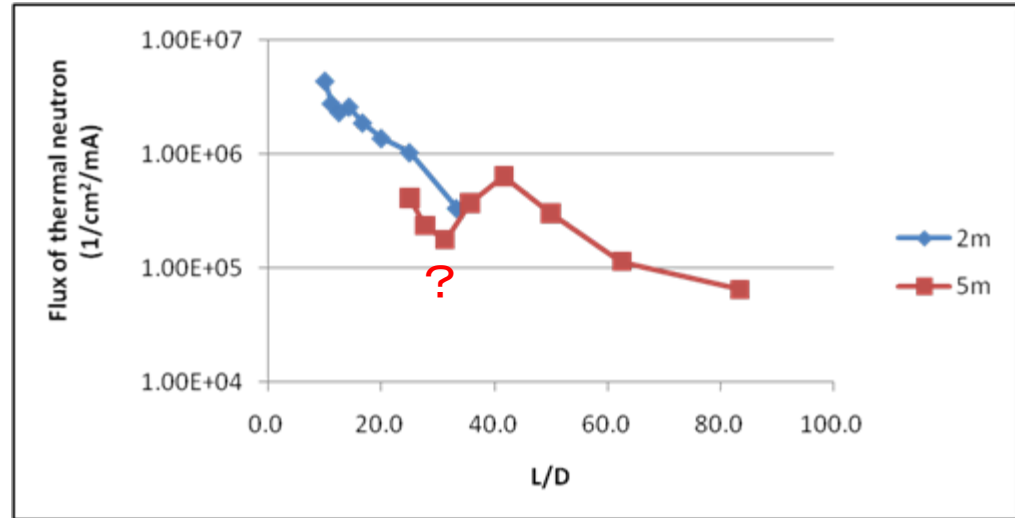
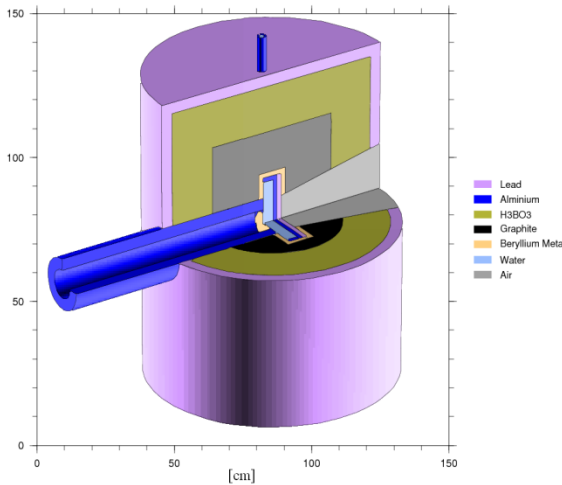
Linac Systems 2.5MeV

Target and Moderator system



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- We calculated the neutron flux by using simulation code "PHITS"
- The detail shows at Poster (J. Ju)



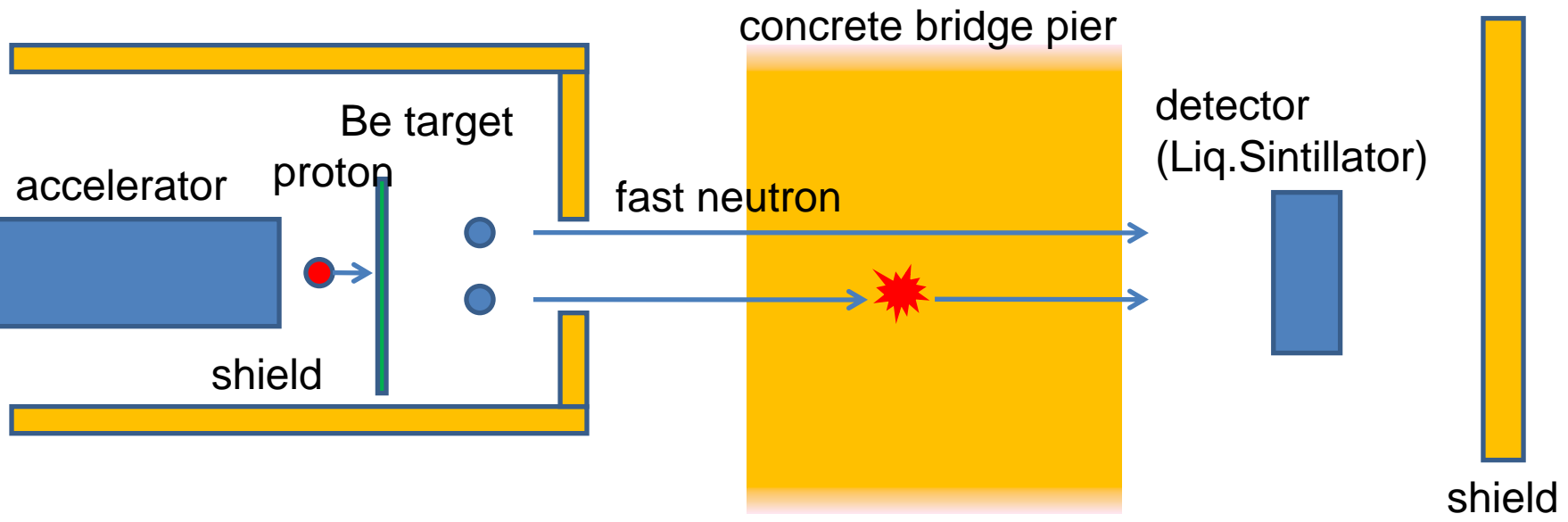
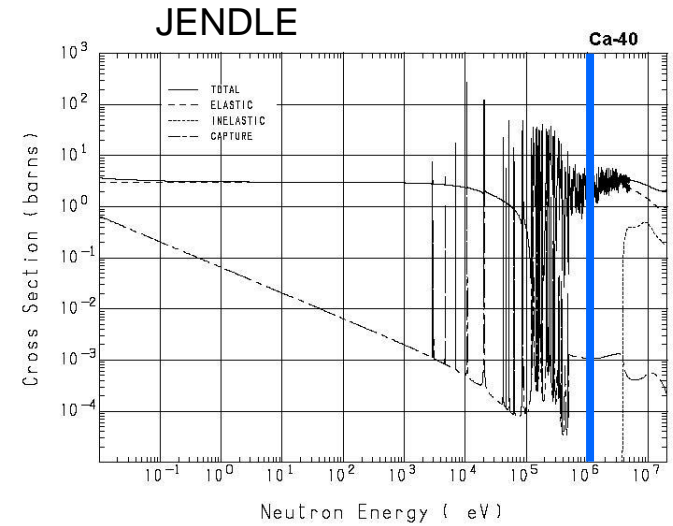
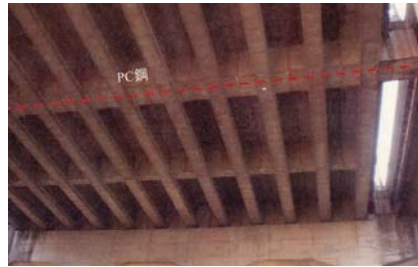
This calculation shows the flux 3×10^5 n/cm²/sec at L=5 m. (proton 5.4 MeV 1mA)

7MeV	1mA	: 6×10^5	0.1mA: 6×10^4
4MeV	1mA	: 0.9×10^5	0.1mA: 0.9×10^4

Fast neutron radiography



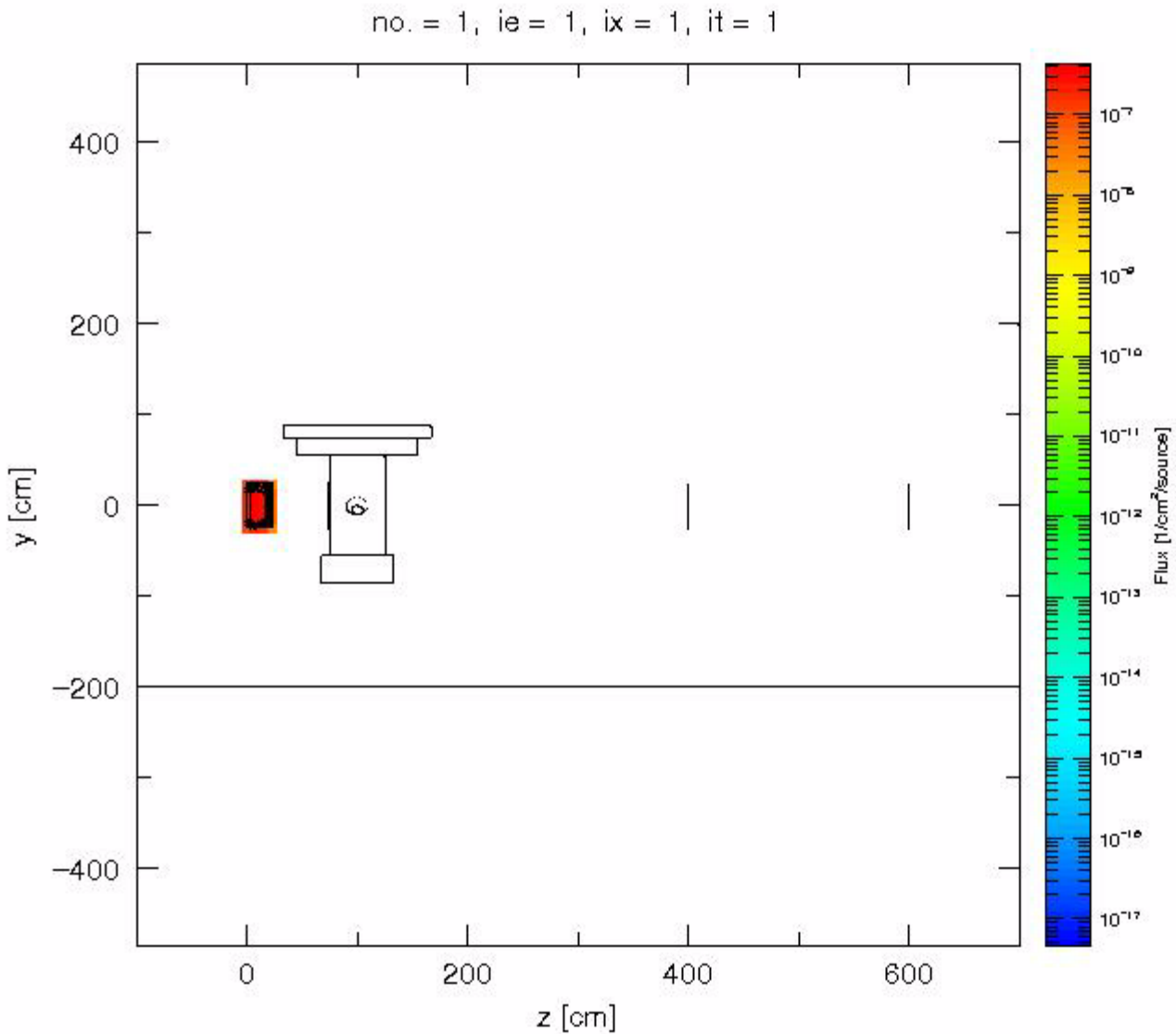
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The simulation of the neutron flight

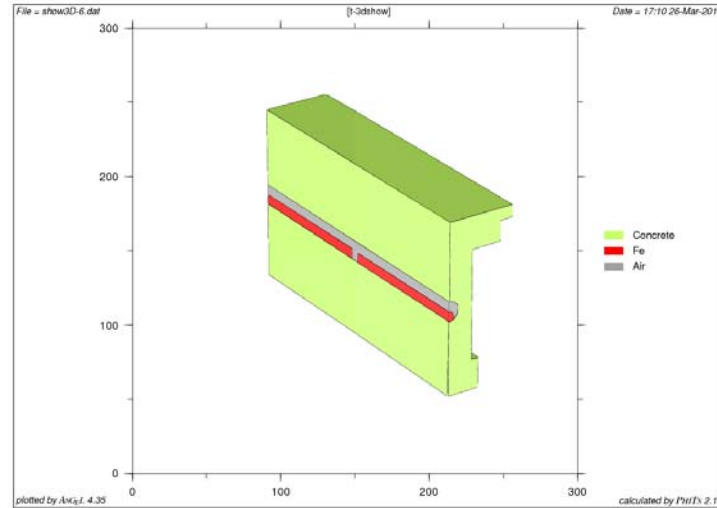
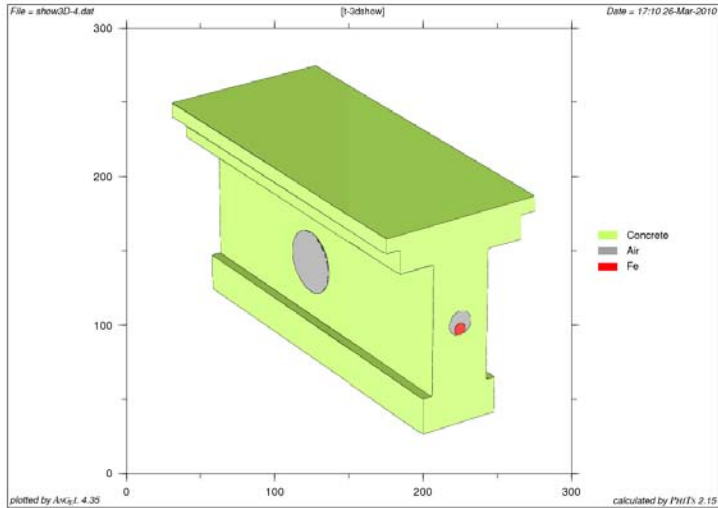


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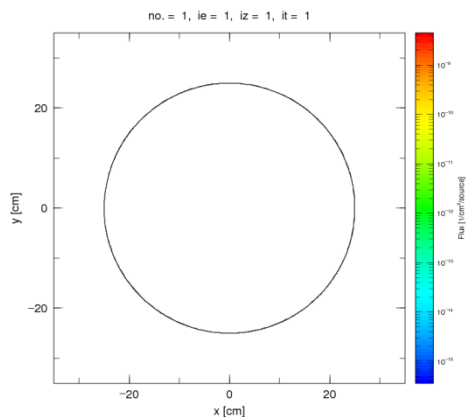


emin = 0.0000E+00 [MeV]
emax = 2.0000E+01 [MeV]
xmin = -1.0000E+01 [cm]
xmax = 1.0000E+01 [cm]
part. = neutron
tmin = 0.0000E+00 [nsec]
tmax = 1.0000E+01 [nsec]

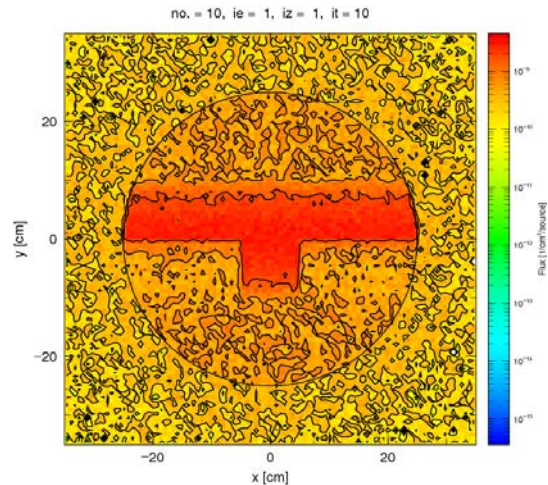
Fast Neutron Imaging (simulation)



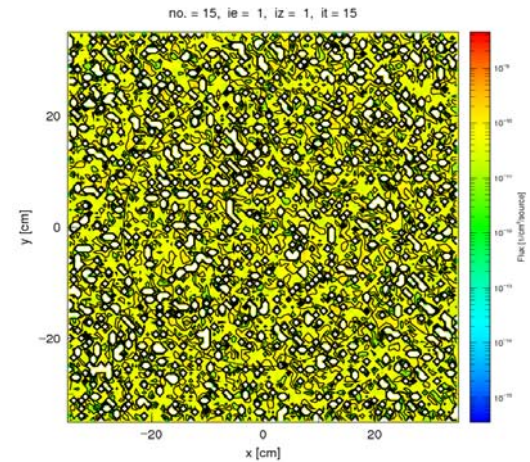
TOF image $\Delta t = 10\text{nsec}$



10ns



100ns

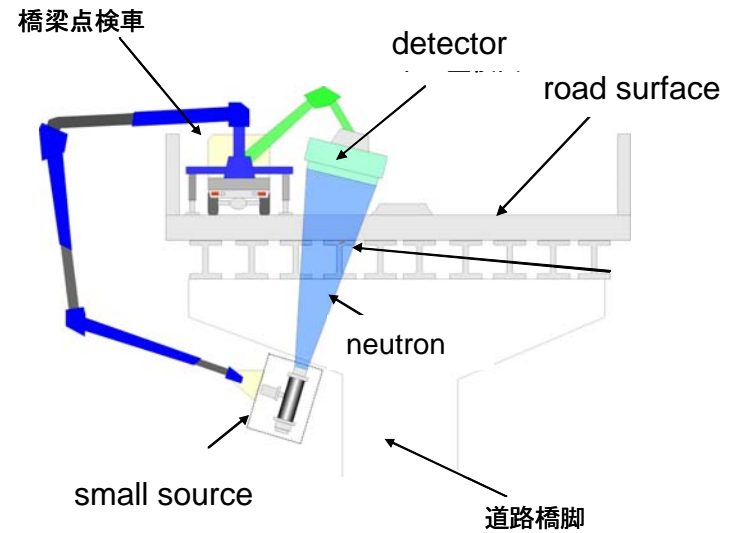
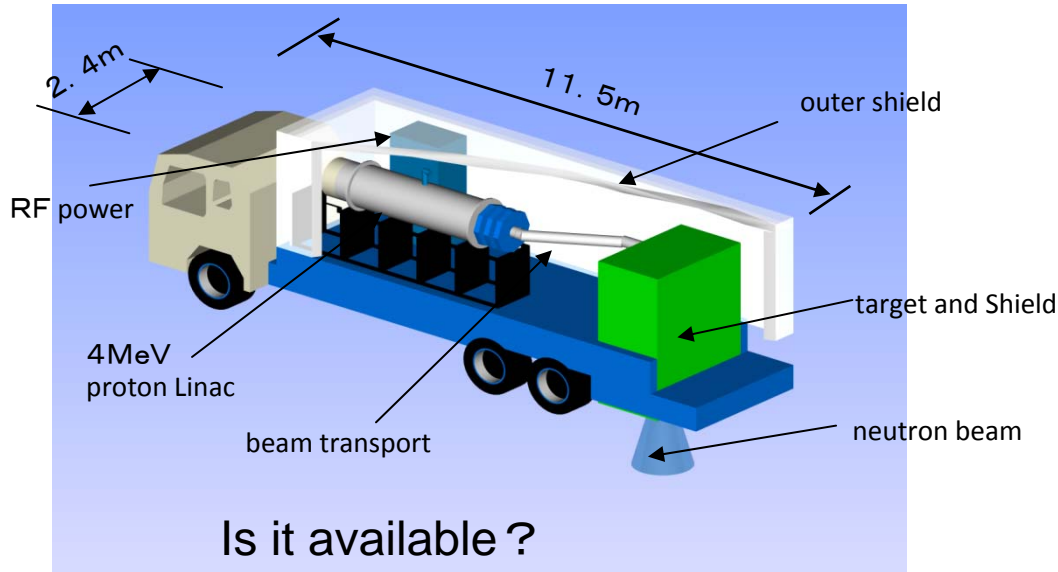


150ns

Model of the Transportable Neutron Source



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AccSYS PL-7 (7MeV, 150 μ A). This is a maker product machine.



Development



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- design of Neutron Source
 - small accelerator low energy and high current , short pulse, stable RF amplifier (Klystrode/Triode) ?
 - target (heat, blistering, Li/Be), moderator
 - shield , Neutron Optics
 - Simulation (PHITS, GEANT4)
- Detector
 - Neutron I.I, Scintillator+CCD, GEM, μ PIC
 - fast neutron detector (liquid scintillator / μ PIC ?)
 - resolution (time / spatial)
- Image Processing/ 3-D reconstruction/ Modeling technique
 - noise reduction, super-resolution, clearness , CT reconstruction
- Simulation • Prediction technology
 - Using VCAD software, Collaborate with Civil engineering

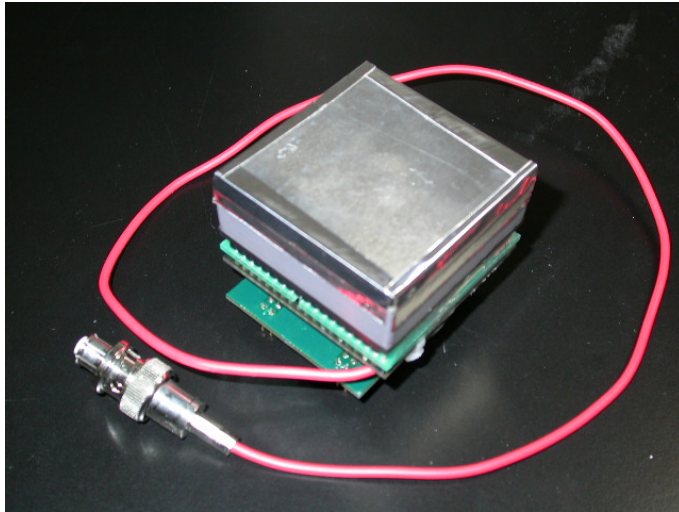
Time table



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- October, 2009 ~
 - Preliminary Experiment
at JRR-3, KUR, J-PARC, Linac (Hokkaido Univ.) , CYRIC(Tohoku Univ.)
 - Committee of accelerator based neutron source project
- January, 2010 ~
 - Budget demanding ← We are here.
- April , 2011 ~ Project Start
 - first neutron beam on March 2012 ?
 - thermal neutron radiography
 - Large Scale Structure Experiment (fast neutron radiography) 、
PGAA(Prompt Gamma Activation Analysis), Cl⁻ distribution in the concrete
 - phase contrast imaging
 - magnetic field measurement (polarization imaging)
 - strain, temperature measurement (pulse imaging) ?
- 2016~
 - applying manufacturing in the factory
 - mobile system, outdoors
 - flux increasing

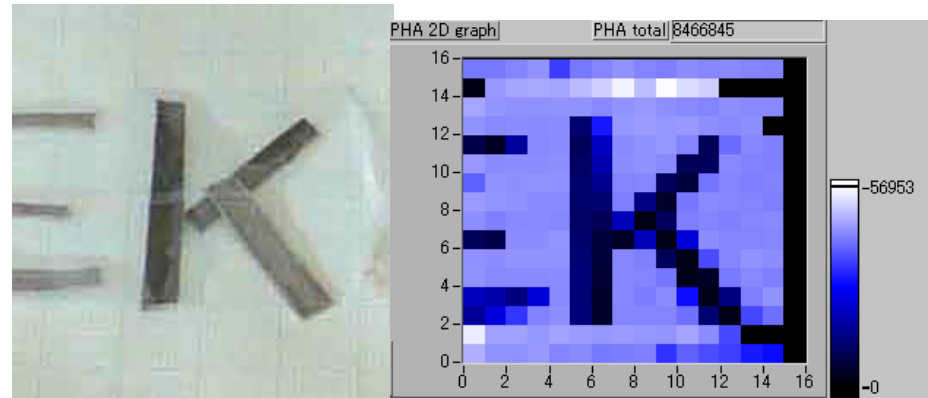
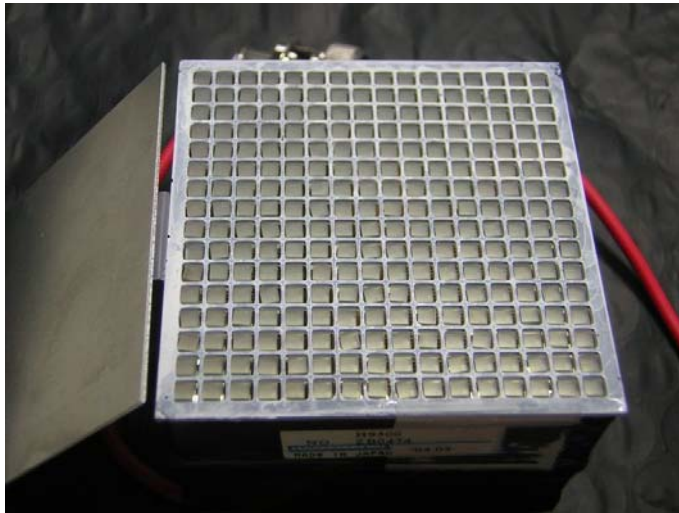
Detector and other devices



High counting rate detector
Li Pixel Detector
by Hokkaido University

Scintillator: ^6Li -glass (GS20)
16 × 16 pixels (2.1 × 2.1 × 1 mm / pixel)
Effective area 50 × 50 mm²
spatial resolution 3 mm
efficiency 40% @ thermal neutron
counting rate 2-3 Mcps/ detector

TOF : available



RPMT detector

Hirota et.al., Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys. , 2005, 7, 1836

Scintillator: ZnS/⁶LiF ⁶Li-glass
 Effective area 35 × 35mm²(ϕ 3 PMT)
 60 × 60mm²(ϕ 5 PMT)
 spatial resolution (FWHM) 0.5~0.8mm
 efficiency 20-30% @cold neutron
 counting rate 20kcps@10% dead time

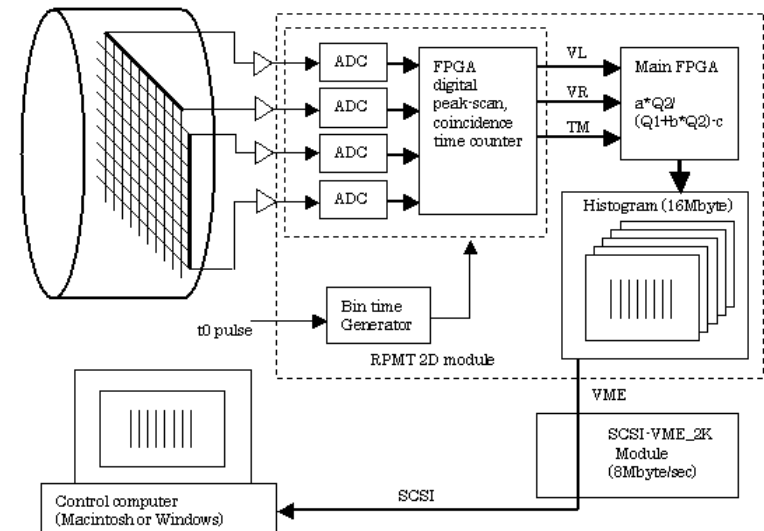
compact DAQ system USB2.0 transfer
 → 100BASE network (NEUNETsystem at J-PARC)



Easy to use and good performance

SANS(F-, mf-, vcn-), Spin Echo,
 Reflectometer, Pulse Imaging, ...

TOF : available

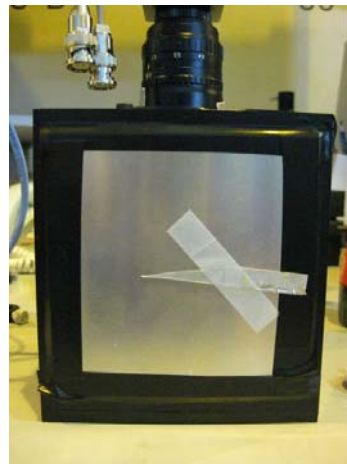
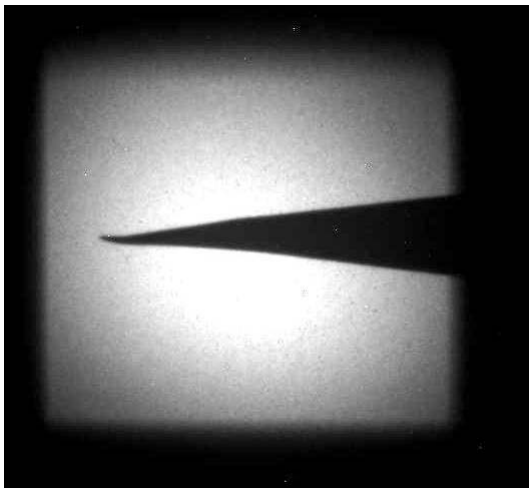


Compact CCD System

This system is made for contrast imaging measurement at JRR-3 cold beam line (ULS).

- compact and easy handle
- use at very low background

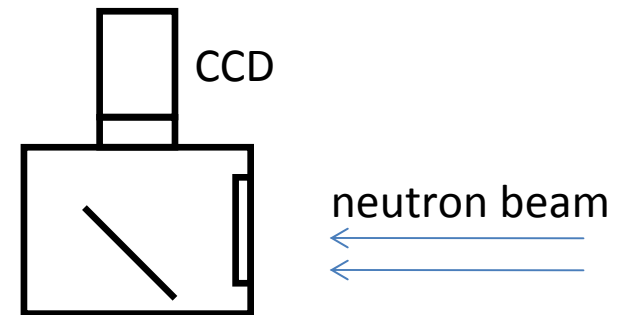
CCD: 1/2inch 656 x 484 pixel
shutter: 1 μ sec - 3600 sec
data transfer: G bit ethernet
effective area: 53mm(H) x 40mm(V)
weight : 2kg (w/o shield)
spatial resolution : about 200 μ m



exposure time: 20sec @ 4.4 \AA , 3×10^5 n/cm²/s



TOF : not-available



Standard CCD system



TOF : not-available

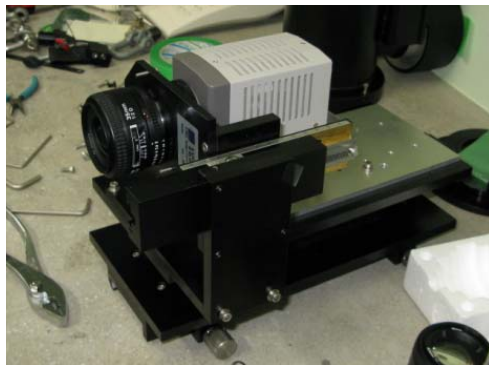
This system is using for neutron radiography at JRR-3 thermal beam line (guide hall).

- old system (made about 7 years ago)
- liquid N₂ Cooling CCD

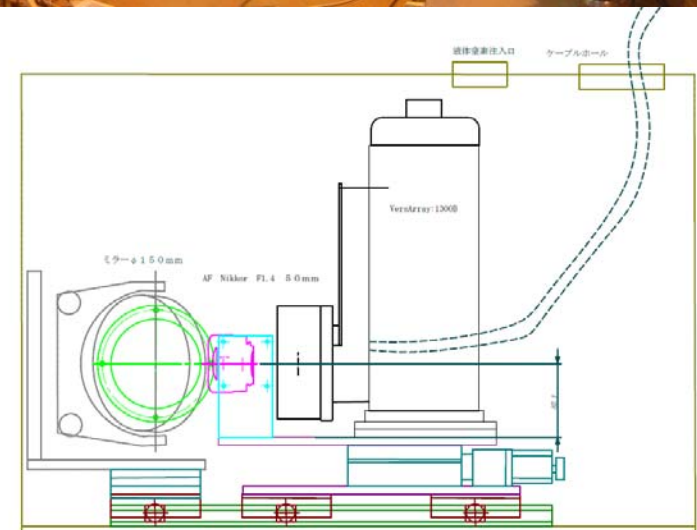
CCD: 1340 x 1300 pixels (VersArray/ Princeton)
data transfer: USB2.0

effective area: 50mm(H) x 50mm(V)
spatial resolution : about 200 μ m

available to change another CCD



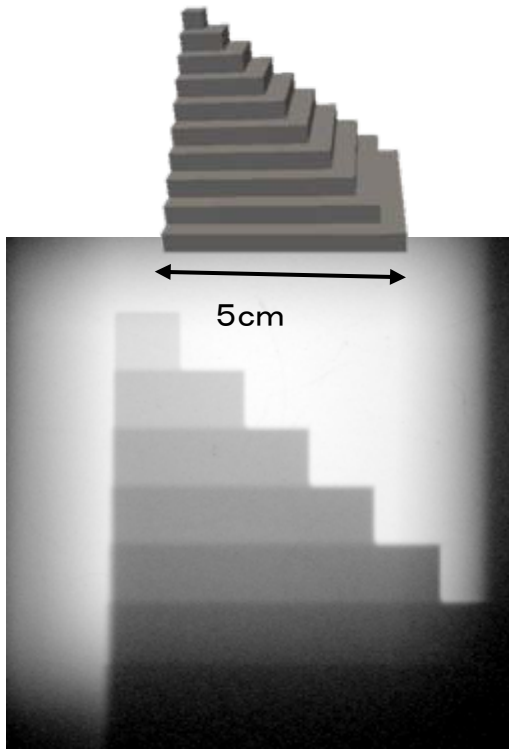
EMCCD:C9100-12
(Hamamatsu K.K.)
High sensitivity camera
512x 512 pixels



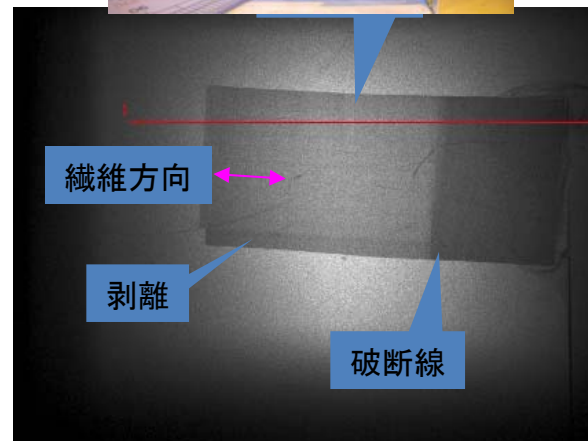
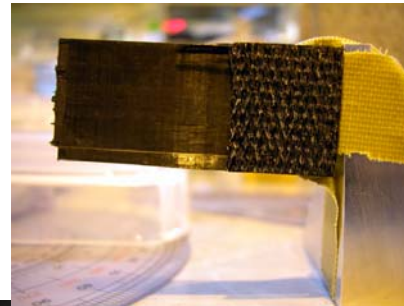
Thermal Neutron Radiography

(Morita's poster)

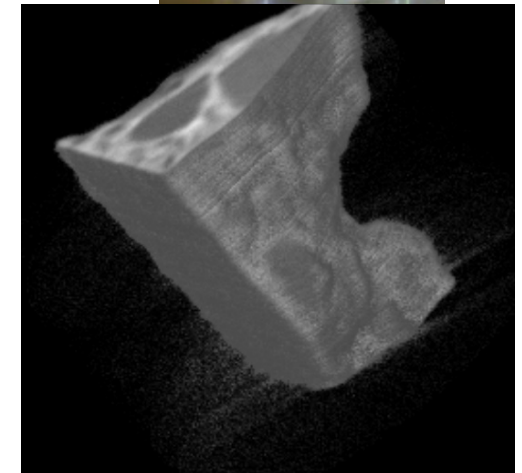
- We are measuring at JRR-3 MUSASI port, 8×10^5 n/cm²/s
- This flux is about one order stronger than our small neutron source.
- The exposure time is tens sec for radiography and less than one hour for CT.



pyramid-shape ion alloy



Test piece of CFRP



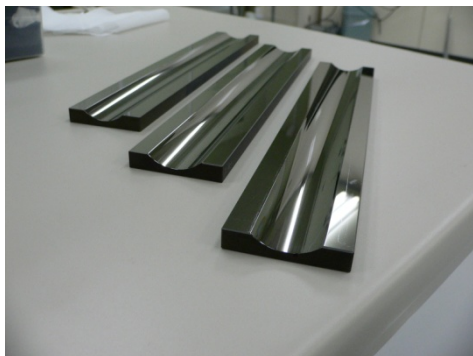
CT of concrete

Neutron Optics devices

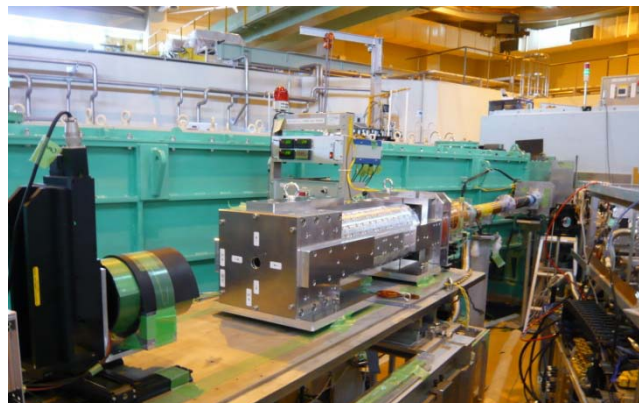
RIKEN, KEK, JAEA, Hokkaido Univ.



Curved mirror

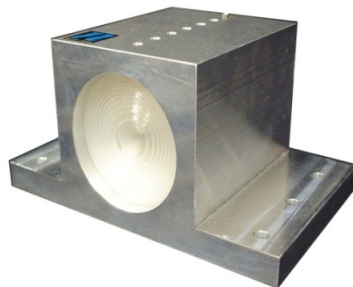
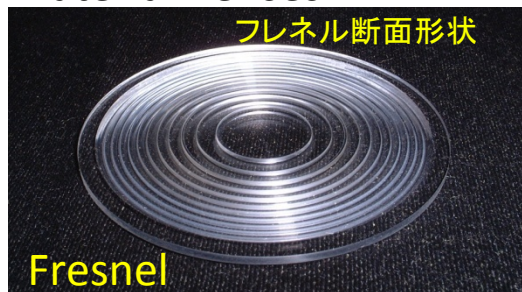


mf-SANS mirror

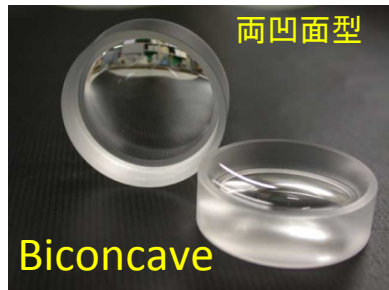


magnetic devices

material -lenses



Focusing-SANS



Summary



- RIKEN Group is planning to construct an accelerator-based neutron source. The main purpose is thermal and fast neutron radiography.

accelerator

energy : proton 4-7 MeV
average current : 0.1 ~ 1mA, pulse beam
power : 1 ~ 10 kW
neutron target : Be / water moderator
neutron energy : thermal and fast neutron
neutron flux : about 10^5 n/cm²/s @sample position

There are some neutron detector for thermal neutron, but poor for fast neutron.

Collaborators



- RIKEN : A. Makinouchi, Y. Yamagata, H. Sunaga, H. Yokota, Y. Otake,
Y. Seki, S. Morita, T. Sera, J. Ju, S. Wan, S. Mihara, D. T.
- KEK : Dung
- JAEA : H.M. Shimizu, S. Satoh , S. Mutoh, T. Ino, K. Mishima,
- PWRI : T. Shinohara, T. Oku, J. Suzuki, N. Metoki
- Hokkaido Univ. : Y. Kimura
- Kyoto Univ. : Y. Kiyanagi, M. Furusaka, T. Kamiyama, F.Hiraga
- Tokyo Univ. : Y. Iwashita
- Hosei Univ. : H. Yoshizawa, A. Momose, W. Yashiro
: F. Kimura

And many graduate school students

Thank you for your attention !