

Upgrades to the SINQ Cold Neutron Source

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Abstract. Changing the configuration of the cold neutron source during an extended shutdown of the Swiss Spallation Neutron Source (SINQ) at the Paul Scherrer Institut is being considered for improving performance of the instruments that use the cold source. Proposed plans include making the REH external (ensuring that it is not filled with liquid D₂) and using a REH that has been optimized to provide maximum gains between 3 and 6 Å. The optimization study was done using the MCNP Monte Carlo particle transport code, but was made tenable by developing a quick flux reconstruction technique that allows the neutron guide reflectivity to be approximated and accounted for in the optimization figure of merit. Ultimately, a wedge-shaped REH that penetrates the D₂ volume to about 4 cm from its center was determined to be optimal, and should provide an average gain of 24% from 3 and 6 Å and a peak gain of 29% at 5.5 Å.

1. Introduction

The Swiss Spallation Neutron Source (SINQ) is a spallation neutron source driven by a continuous 590 MeV proton beam at the Paul Scherrer Institut (PSI) in Villigen, Switzerland. The incoming protons impinge on a lead target cooled with heavy water, producing high energy neutrons. These neutrons are moderated by the tank of D₂O surrounding the target. The cold source is a 20 liter volume of liquid D₂ at approximately 25 K located within the D₂O moderator tank with its innermost face approximately 35 cm away from the center of the target. It serves to further reduce the energies of the “thermal” neutrons coming from the D₂O tank into a regime that is more useful to instruments which receive neutrons from its surface. Neutrons are transported from the cold source to the instruments via neutron guides, which are internally coated with neutron “supermirrors” reflective to neutrons at low energies and low incident angles [1].

There is an extended shutdown of SINQ ambitiously planned for 2018 which will provide an opportunity for changes to be made to the cold neutron source [2]. In the planned upgrade strategies, no changes to the surrounding aluminum and zirconium safety hulls will be made, and no changes to the insert tube structure will be made. In other words, all changes must fit into the existing multi-walled insert geometry. This paper presents a parametric study on changes to the physical dimensions of cold source and the predicted effects these changes have on the integral neutron flux in the neutron guides.



2. Re-entrant Hole

The goal of a re-entrant hole (REH) is to remove scattering and absorbing material between the spot with the maximum cold neutron flux and the direction of interest. In this case, this spot is at the center of the cold source and the direction of interest is towards the SINQ guide hall. The REH is presently a five-sided box with the open face at the bottom. It sits inside the D_2 volume directly next to the wall facing the guide hall. Voiding this kind of REH relies on radiative heating to boil D_2 which in turn fills the REH cavity with vapor, pushing the liquid D_2 out. Proposed plans include making the REH external, ensuring that it is not filled with liquid D_2 .

Calculations done prior to these changes predicted cold neutron fluence gains from 1.2 to 1.9, with gains increasing with wavelength [3]. These increases have not been observed, and it is suspected that the REH is not fully voided [4]. All future designs will have an external REH, which will decouple the fill level from radiation heating and ensure that the REH is never filled with liquid D_2 .

3. Simulation Geometry

Simulations for the optimization study were done using the Monte Carlo N-Particle code (MCNP) developed at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). Figure 1 shows a zoomed-in view of the important parts of the MCNP model geometry. A CAD model of the neutron guide bundles was converted to MCNP geometry by the Monte Carlo Modeling Interface Program (MCAM) package and integrated into the model [5]. The target is made of lead rods with zircaloy cladding and is cooled by D_2O , the moderator tank is filled with D_2O , the cold source is liquid D_2 , the nozzles are filled with a low-pressure helium mixture, and the shielding and neutron guide structure is steel. All structural material in the moderator tank is an aluminum alloy (AlMg-3), which is shown in yellow in Figure 1. The cross sections used in the simulations were from the ENDF/B-VII.1 library. Thermal scattering $S(\alpha,\beta)$ tables (continuous-energy when possible) were used for both moderators and structural materials within the moderator tank [6].

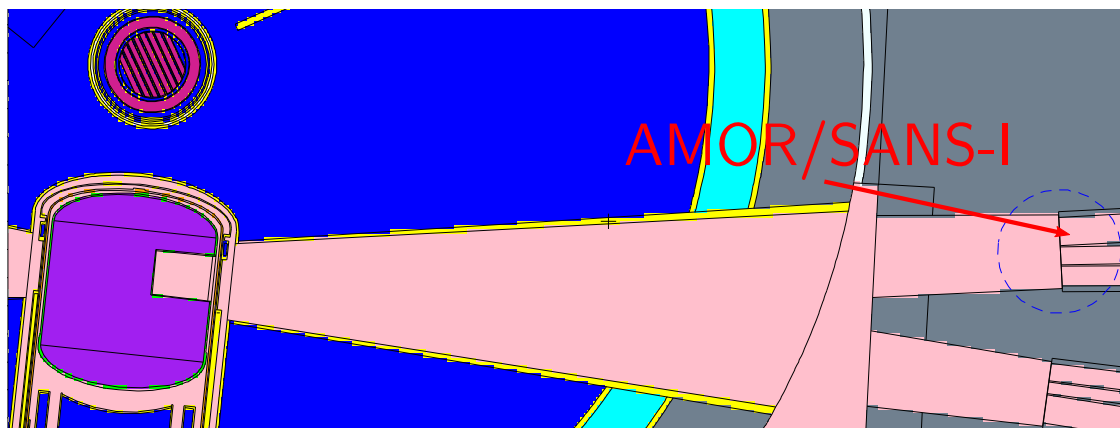


Figure 1. A horizontal slice through the MCNP simulation geometry showing the target (magenta), moderator tank (blue), cold source (purple), nozzle (pink), and neutron guide entrance (grey with circle).

4. Variance Reduction

Two variance reduction methods were used in conjunction to perform the simulations in a reasonable amount of time. First, mesh-based weight windows were generated based on the response of a point detector located inside the AMOR/SANS-I neutron guide. The point detector was positioned 75 cm from the guide entrance, giving it an approximately two degree view towards the cold source. The generated weight windows serve to increase the number of neutrons in regions that make large contributions to the point detector, which in this case is the cold source. In order to not bias the simulation, the weight windows cause neutrons entering the cold source to be split into many neutrons with a lower individual statistical weight.

The second variance reduction method used was a DXTRAN (deterministic transport) sphere. This tool is a non-physical sphere that is placed around the guide entrance that causes neutrons to be generated on its surface. Whenever a neutron undergoes a scattering reaction, the probability of scattering into the sphere's direction is calculated, a line is traced from the scattering location to the sphere's surface, and a new neutron is generated at the surface with a weight reduced by the scattering probability and material attenuation. The generated neutrons are then transported normally inside the sphere [7, 8]. This method serves to preferentially scatter neutrons into the direction of the neutron guide instead of relying on probability to transport them there.

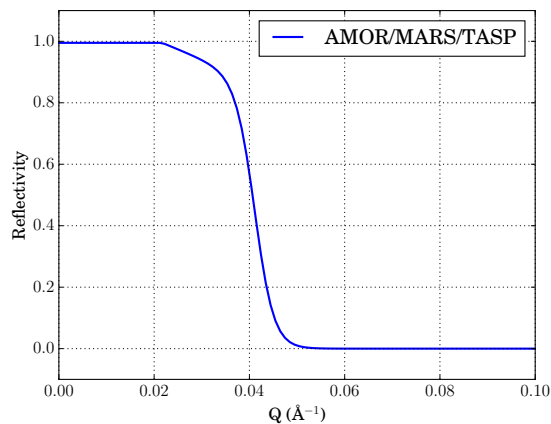
5. Neutron Guide Response

In conjunction with the variance reduction methods described in the previous section, an approximation to the neutron guides was also used. McStas is another Monte Carlo code that has been developed specifically for neutron scattering experiments, and can simulate the neutron reflections that happen with neutron supermirrors. It is solely used to simulate neutron guides and is unable to simulate the detailed physics involved in neutron moderation, however. Since changing the source changes how the neutrons are moderated, MCNP, a code capable of simulating the relevant physics, was used. A patch was developed at Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) and PSI that implements the McStas guide reflectivity model in MCNPX 2.5.0 and 2.7.0 [1, 9], but the model is analog and is not fully compatible with DXTRAN spheres. If a neutron is sampled to *not* reflect on a guide surface, it is transmitted into the next cell. This means that neutron paths have to be sampled multiple times to account for any reflectivity losses, which slows the simulation down.

Some stability issues were also encountered while using the reflectivity patch in the same simulation as a DXTRAN sphere. In order to ensure stable runs, the simulation was split into two parts. First, a simulation was done where a surface source was written at the guide entrance surface. In this first simulation, the DXTRAN sphere surrounds the guide entrance. Any neutrons entering the guide were recorded and terminated. This source was then used in a second simulation with the guide reflectivity activated and without the DXTRAN sphere. This step transported the entering neutrons to the end of the guide where a tally was scored. Again, this process slowed the simulation down since two MCNP simulations needed to be made for each case. Thus, a guide response approximation was used to eliminate the need for a second run, which simply served to transport the neutrons to the end of the guide.

5.1. Guide Reflectivity

The guide reflectivity model implemented in MCNP is identical to that used in McStas [1]. The reflectivity curve for the current AMOR/SANS-I guide is shown in Figure 2 and the reflectivity equation and parameter values shown in Eq. 1 [10]. The values shown are the same for all the straight guides in the SINQ hall [11]. The dimensions of the guides are slightly different, however, as can be seen from their horizontal cross sections in Figure 1.



$$R(Q) = \begin{cases} \text{if } Q > Q_c : \\ \frac{R_0}{2} \left\{ 1 - \tanh \left(\frac{Q - mQ_c}{W} \right) \right\} \{ 1 - \alpha(Q - Q_c) \} \\ \text{if } Q \leq Q_c : \\ R_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_0 &= 0.995 & Q_c &= 2.17 \times 10^{-2} \text{Å}^{-1} & m &= 1.9 \\ \alpha &= 6.40 \text{Å} & W &= 4.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{Å}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

(1)

Figure 2. The reflectivity curve of the current SING neutron guides.

Since the neutron reflection probability is based on momentum transfer and the reflections are specular, the probability is determined by the incident neutron angle and energy. If the guide is rectangular, the reflection probability will not change as the neutron travels down the guide since the reflection angle remains constant. These conditions mean that the exiting neutron current should be completely defined by the incident polar angle and energy of a neutron entering the guide. The vertical and horizontal position in the guide entrance determines where neutrons exit the guide, but if the exit current is integrated over exit position, exit position becomes irrelevant and only the transmission probability matters.

5.2. Reconstruction

In order to approximate the spatially-integrated neutron spectrum at the guide exit, a number of fixed-source runs of MCNPX were done as precalculations to the parametric study. An evenly-distributed source was defined at the entrance surface of the guide that emits neutrons in a polar angle bin $1/8^\circ$ wide and logarithmically in energy (to ensure low energies are sampled well). The exiting current at the end of the guide was tallied and divided by the entrance current to yield a transfer function in energy for the polar angle of the source. This was done for 0 to 7.5 degrees of polar angle to yield the set of 60 functions shown in figure 3.

Blue curves are those for incident angles that have an integer value of 0 degrees (e.g. 0.125, 0.250, etc.), green curves for 1, red curves for 2, and so on. The set clearly shows that incident angles above 2 degrees make no contributions to wavelengths shorter than 8 Å in the exit spectrum, and incident angles above 4 degrees make no contributions to wavelengths shorter than 16 Å.

If neutrons are tallied at the guide entrance in the same polar and energy binning as the transfer functions, it can be multiplied by the set and summed over all incident angles to yield the integrated neutron spectrum at the guide exit. This way, the reflectivity model can be eliminated from the transport runs and a good estimate of the exiting current can still be made.

5.3. Self-Consistency Test

In order to verify that the reconstruction method works as expected, a comparison was made to an exit spectrum calculated without using the approximation. To calculate the exit spectrum, a surface source was first written at the guide entrance using a DXTRAN sphere. This surface source was then used in a second run with the guide reflectivity model activated. During the

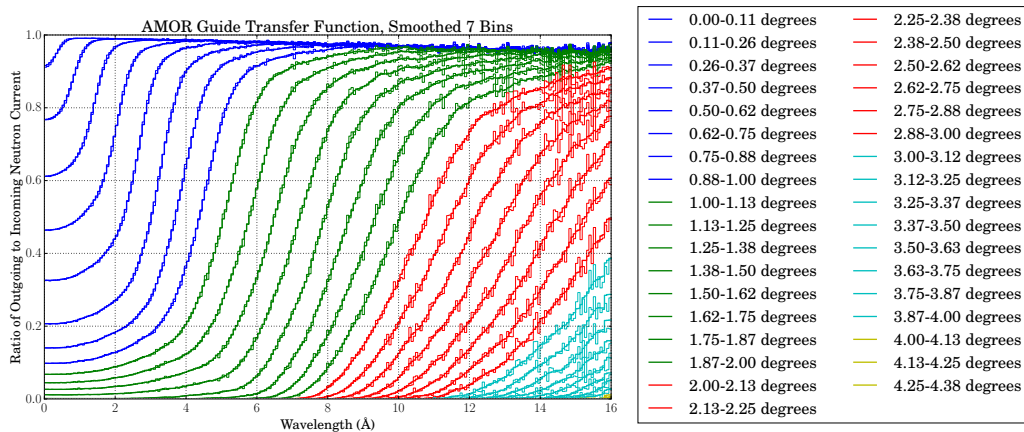


Figure 3. Set of transfer functions for a $m = 2$ guide.

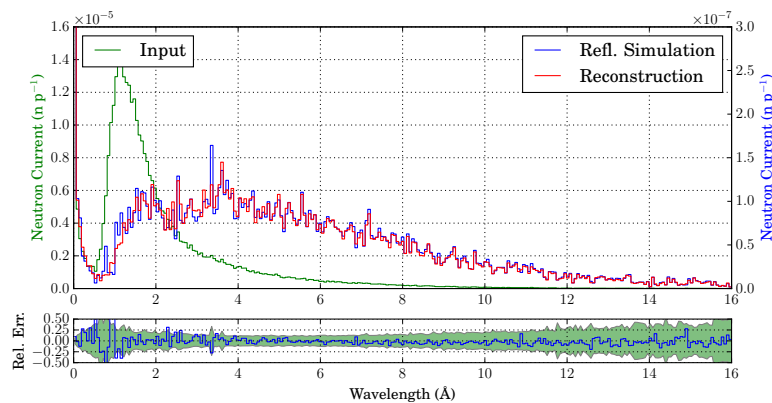


Figure 4. The reconstructed guide exit current compared to the exit current calculated with a MCNP simulation with guide reflectivity activated. A total set of 60 polar bins from 0 to 7.5 degrees was used. The right axis is for the exit spectra and the left axis is for the entrance spectrum. The lower plot shows the reconstruction relative error compared to the reflectivity simulation. The green envelope is the 1-sigma relative error of the reflectivity simulation.

second run, the entry and exit current was tallied. The entry current was binned in polar angle according to the divisions in the precalculated transfer functions and was used to reconstruct the exit spectrum so it could be compared to the exit tally. The results of the comparison are shown in Figure 4. The green line is the total, integrated neutron spectrum at the guide entrance, the blue line is the integrated exit current that was transported by the reflectivity model and tallied at the guide exit (the benchmark), and the red curve is the reconstructed exit spectrum. The entrance spectrum shown in Figure 4 is integrated over all incoming angles, and shows a thermal spectrum due to contributions from the thermal D₂O tank. If only the polar bins up to about 2 degrees (approximately the extent of the D₂ volume as view from the guide entrance) were integrated instead, the spectrum would have a cold peak as well. The maximum error seen is about 70% at 0.55 Å, but decreases with energy and is almost always within the statistical error of the simulation. The average 1-norm value (norm divided by number of bins) of the relative error is 7.8%, and the average 2-norm value is 0.8%.

6. REH Parametric Study in the Horizontal Plane

The REH parametric study was done to investigate a wide range of geometries differing in the horizontal plane, where the guide width is smaller than the hole size and all the guides have different view angles. Four REH depths (14, 10, 6, 2 cm), four opening widths (4, 8, 12, 16 cm), and eleven hole slopes (-0.5, -0.4, -0.3, -0.2, -0.1, 0.0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5) were investigated in the study, totaling 176 cases. Figure 5 shows the parameters in relation to the cold source geometry. The REH vertical dimensions were chosen to be the full width of the nozzle with a slightly tapering inward slope. The vertical dimensions were kept constant in this study, but will be the focus of future work.

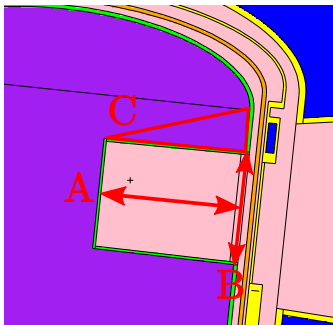


Figure 5. The geometric dimensions varied in the REH parametric study. “A” is the hole depth, “B” is the opening width, and “C” is the hole slope.

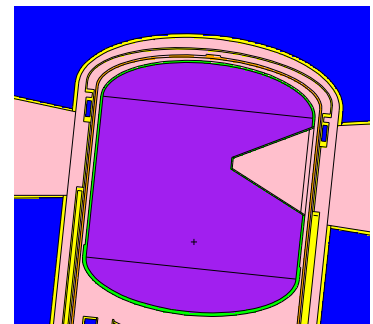


Figure 6. Horizontal cut of the cold source D₂ volume showing the best-performing geometry for the REH.

With all of the variance reduction and approximations implemented, each case took about one hour to run on a 144-core configuration on a computer cluster at PSI. The spectra from all the cases are shown in the upper plot of Figure 7, and their figures of merit are shown in the lower plot. The figure of merit was chosen to be the total current exiting the AMOR/SANS-I guide six meters from the cold source surface from 3 to 6 Å – the wavelength band which is useful for most of the instruments in the guide hall [12]. The parameters were varied in slope-width-depth order, with slope being the fastest varied parameter. Figure 7 has labeled, colored blocks in the lower plot to show which parameters are constant for that block. Slope and opening width have the most effect on the exit current at large hole depths.

The geometry of the best-performing case is shown in figure 6. The depth is 10 cm, the opening width is 12 cm, and the slope is 0.5. This opening is as wide as the nozzle and almost tapers to a point at the maximum depth. The maximum depth is 4 cm from the radial center of the cold source.

Figure 8 shows the gain from the best performing REH geometry over an absent REH. The maximum gain is 1.29 at 5.5 Å and its average value from 3-6 Å is 1.24. Similar gains should be seen by all instruments in the SINQ guide hall. The drop in gain after 5.5 Å is suspected to be from the liquid D₂ cross section decreasing between 5.5 to 25 Å, making it more transparent to colder neutrons and reducing the benefits of the REH.

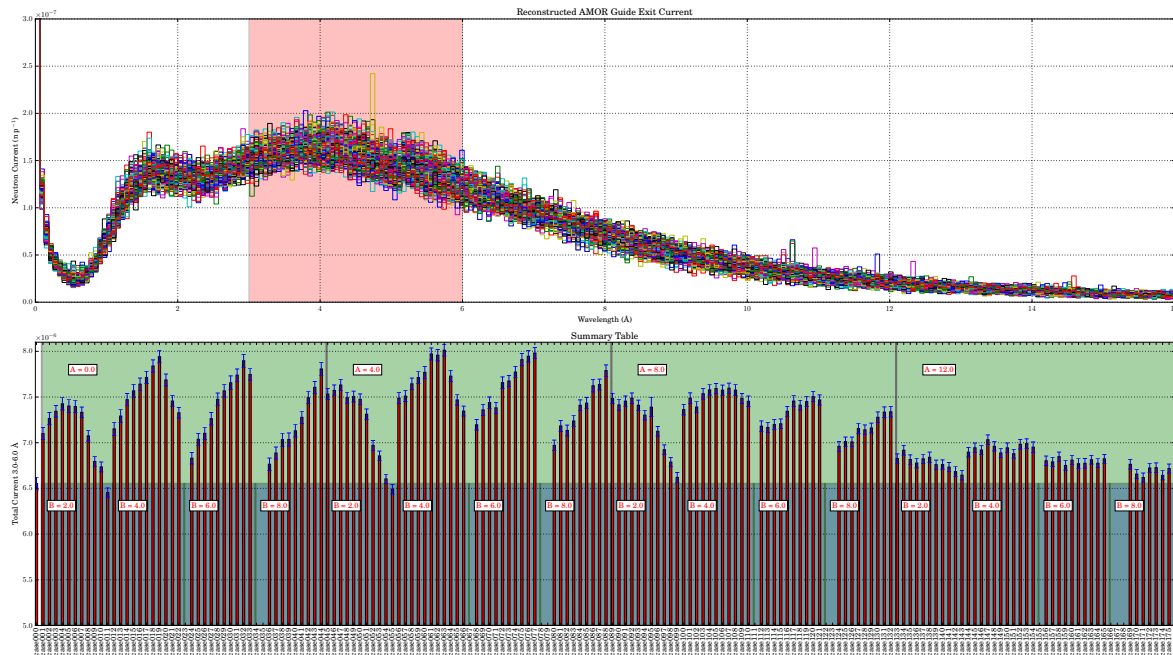


Figure 7. The envelope formed by the spectra from all 176 cases considered (upper) and their figures of merit (lower) which is total current from 3 to 6 Å. The red band denotes the wavelength range which has been summed over to produce the totals shown in the lower plot. Case000 is the case with the REH completely filled.

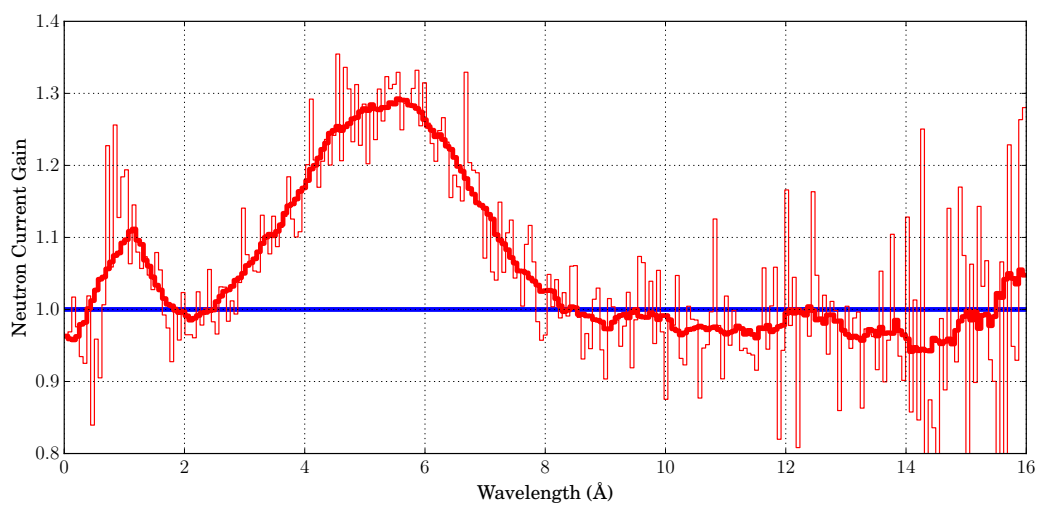


Figure 8. The gain factor of the neutron guide exit current of best-performing REH geometry over the REH being absent. The thick, red line is the simulation data smoothed over 15 bins.

7. Conclusions

From this study, it can be concluded that the flux reconstruction method is at least self-consistent, and can speed up calculations significantly. Furthermore, a near-optimal horizontal REH geometry has been determined. The REH increases total exit current for wavelengths of 3-6 Å by a factor of 1.24 on average. The peak gain is 1.29 at a wavelength of 5.5 Å.

8. Future Work

The optimal horizontal dimensions of the REH have been determined, another study is needed to investigate REH sensitivity to changes in the vertical dimensions. The effect the REH has on the neutron flux on the opposite side of the cold source will also be determined. Different types of reflector materials and configurations will also be investigated. The reflector sits behind the cold source (the side opposite the target), and reducing cold neutron losses in it may increase the guide exit current. Adding a belt of liquid H₂ to produce a “cold spot” for focusing instruments will also be investigated. In these studies, the flux reconstruction method will once again be used.

A guide reflectivity patch for MCNP 6.1 will also be done. Ideally, it will also include a switch to reduce neutron weight upon reflection instead of leaking non-reflected neutrons. This should help speed up in-beam calculations where this signal is of interest and not the noise.

Acknowledgments

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