

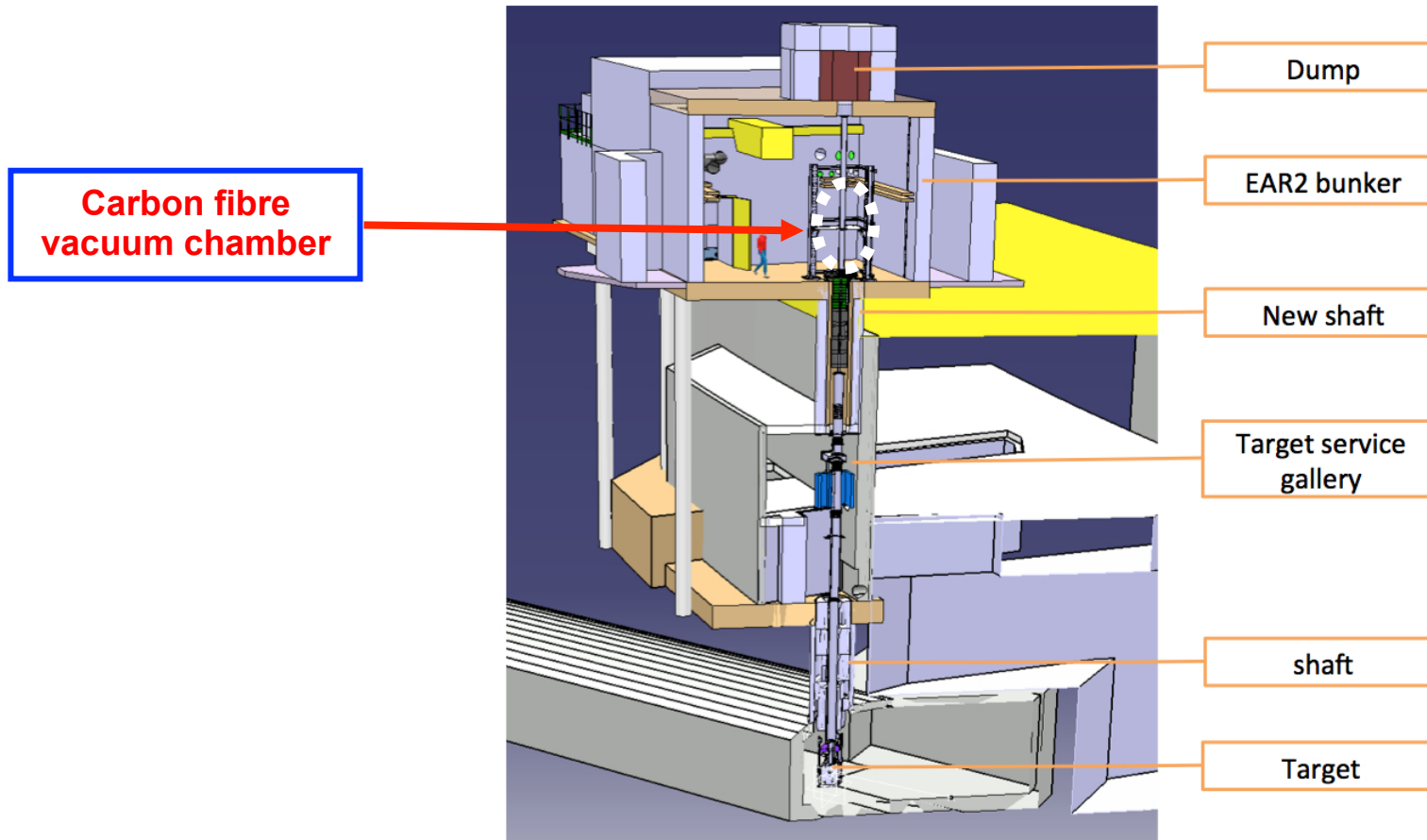
New monitors for flux measurement and n-beam profile in EAR2

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***INFN - LNS
Catania - ITALY***

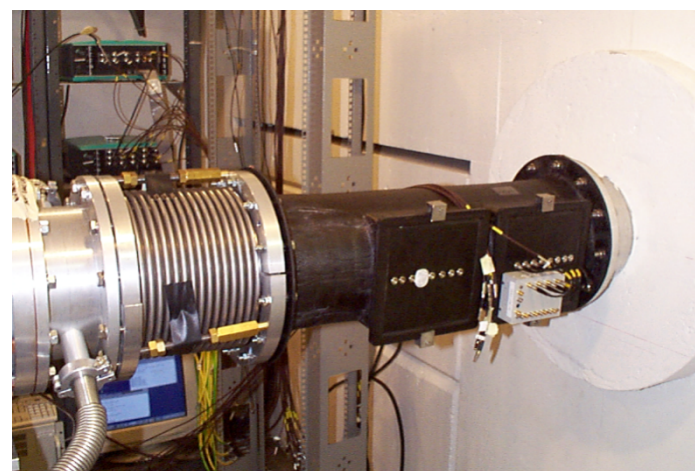
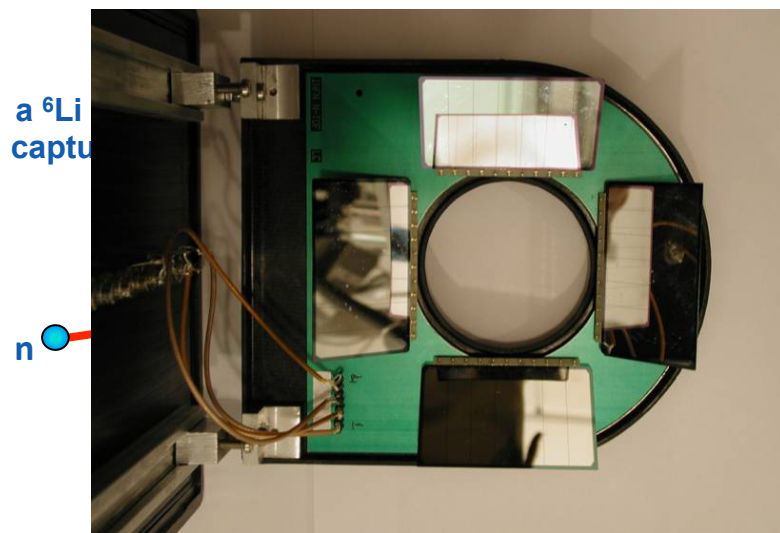
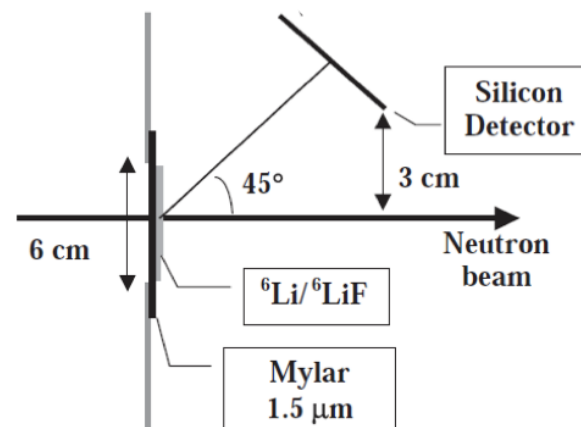
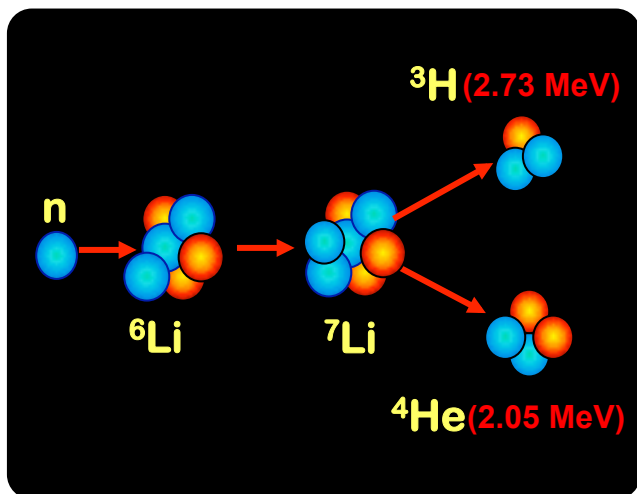


LNS is contributing to the development of the neutron beam monitors for flux and beam size measurements in EAR2



n-flux measurement: SiMon in EAR1

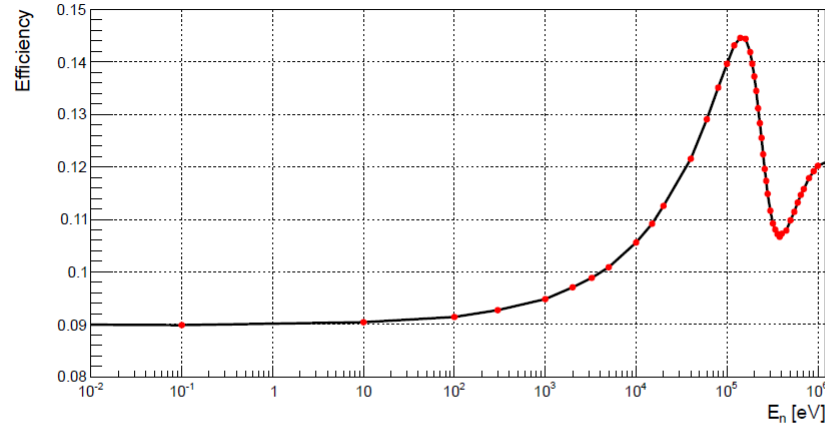
(M. Barbagallo, PHD thesis)



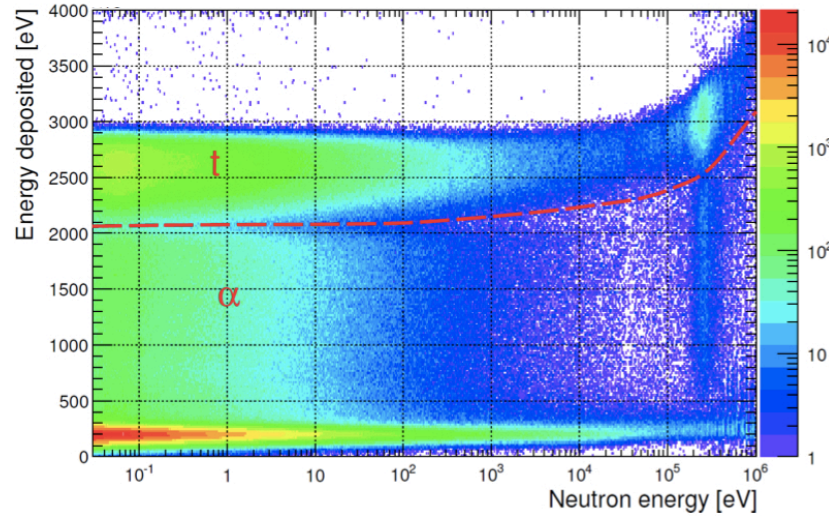
Detection of tritons to measure the n-flux

(M. Barbagallo, PHD thesis)

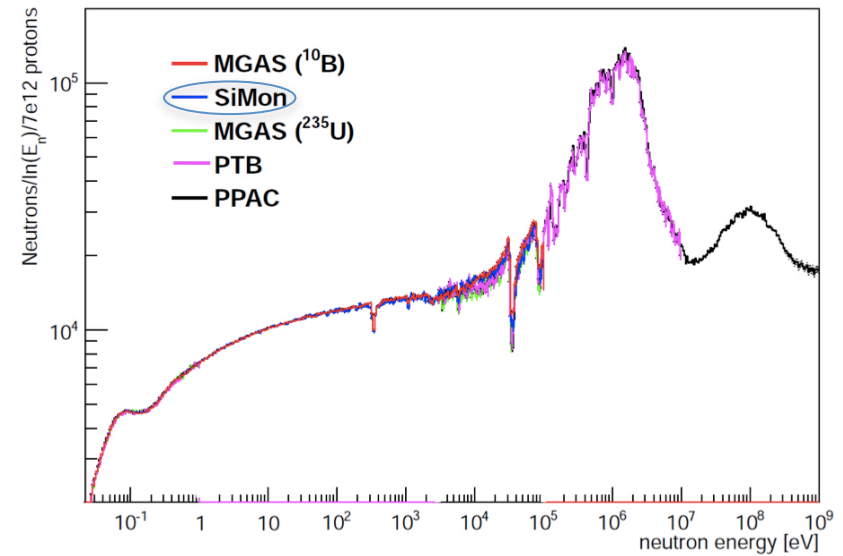
Calculated detection efficiency for tritons. The increase is related to the forward-peaked angular distribution



Energy deposition in each silicon detector vs. neutron energy

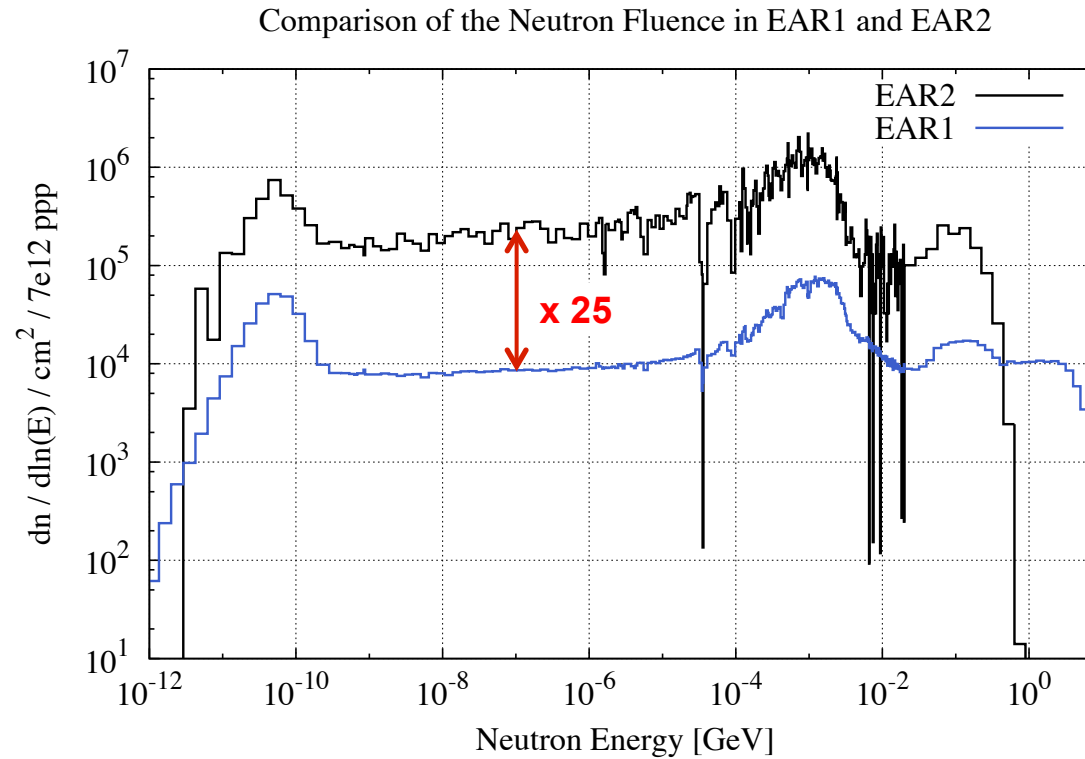


Fluence in EAR1



SiMon2

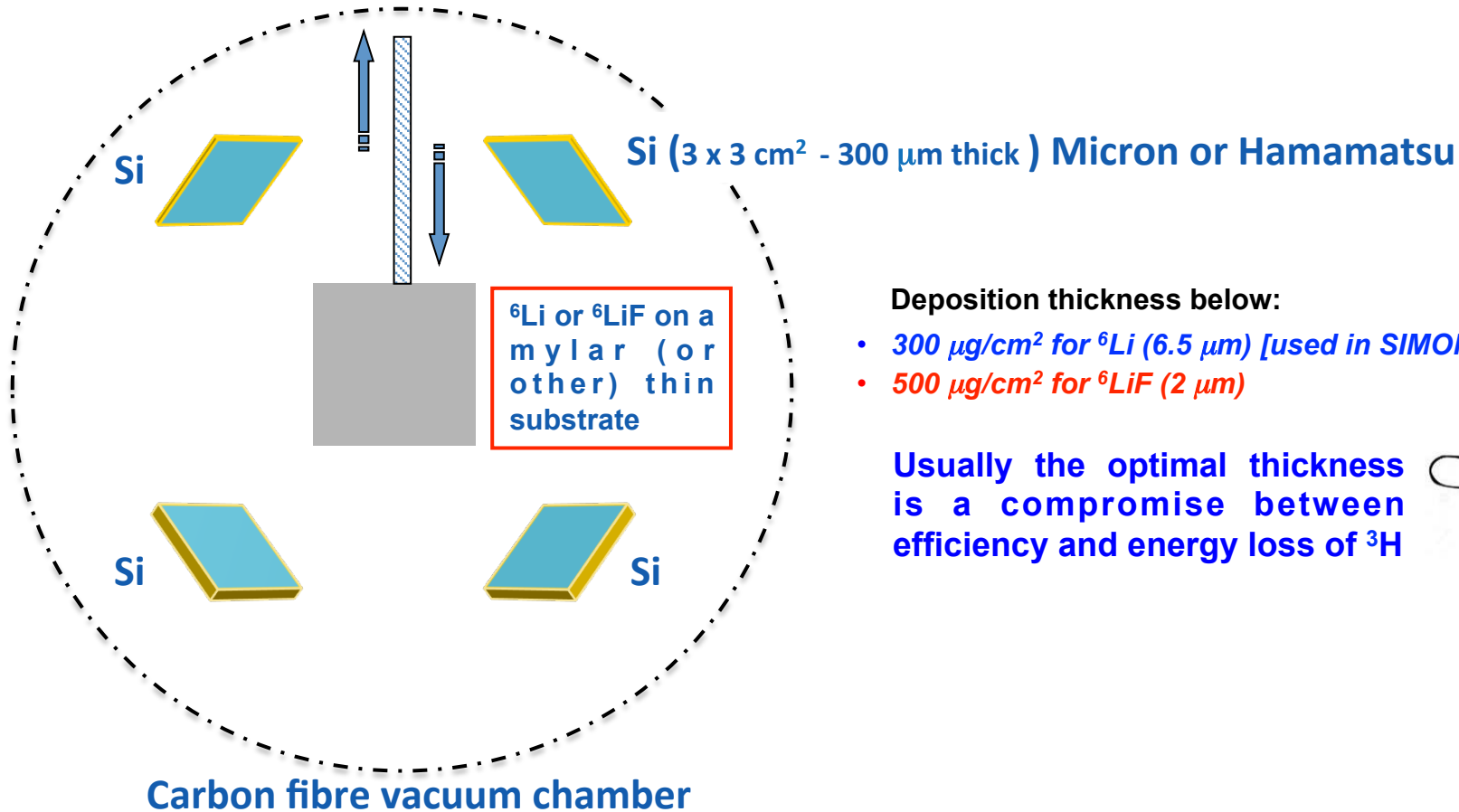
Beam monitor for neutron flux measurement in EAR2



- **SiMon2** will be similar to the version1.
- Silicon detectors are $3 \times 3 \text{ cm}^2$, $300\mu\text{m}$ thick.
- **${}^6\text{Li}$ and ${}^6\text{LiF}$ deposited onto a thin foil $5 \times 5 \text{ cm}^2$ made of mylar (or aluminum, carbon fibre or other). ${}^6\text{LiF}$ is easier to produce.**

SiMon2

Beam monitor for neutron flux measurement in EAR2



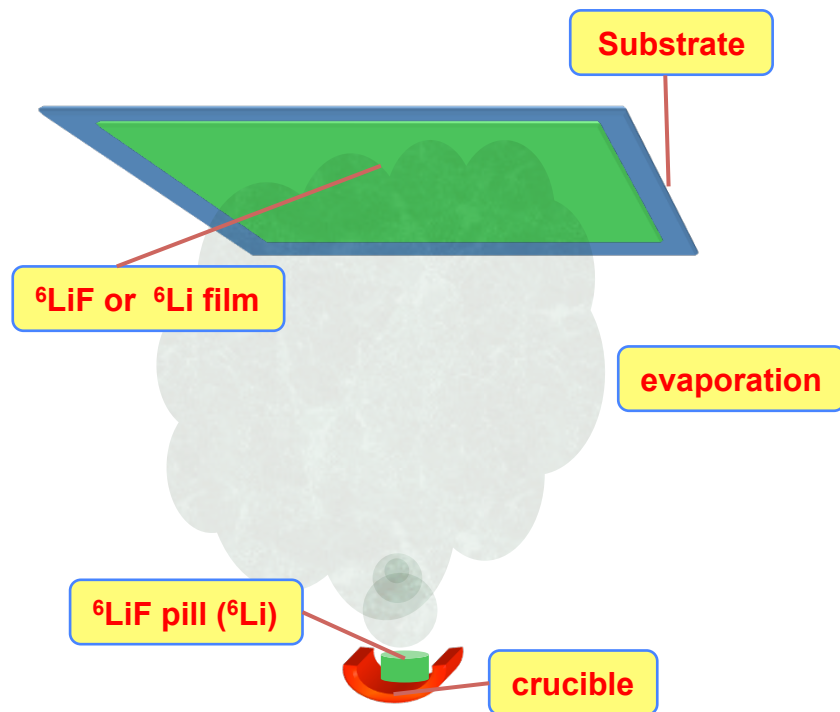
Deposition thickness below:

- 300 µg/cm² for ⁶Li (6.5 µm) [used in SIMON1]
- 500 µg/cm² for ⁶LiF (2 µm)

Usually the optimal thickness is a compromise between efficiency and energy loss of ³H



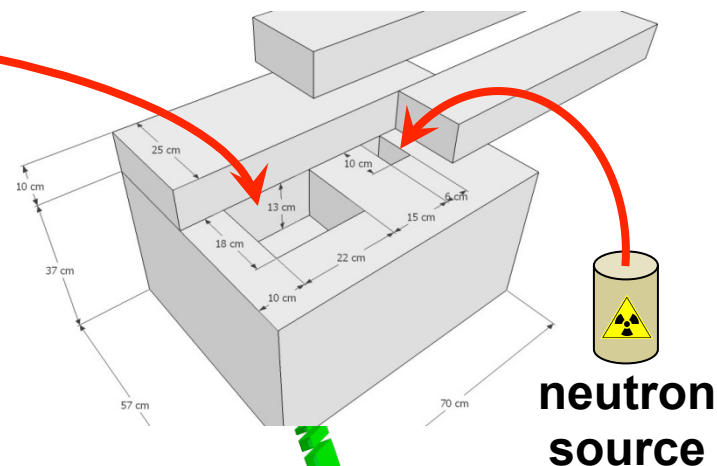
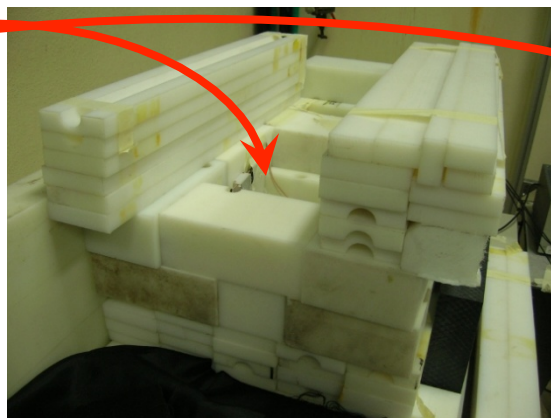
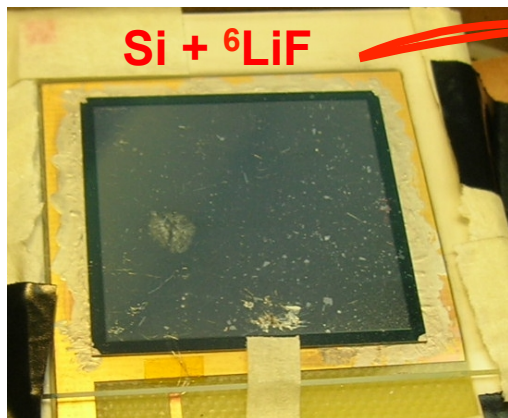
At LNS we can produce the ${}^6\text{Li}$ / ${}^6\text{LiF}$ foils.



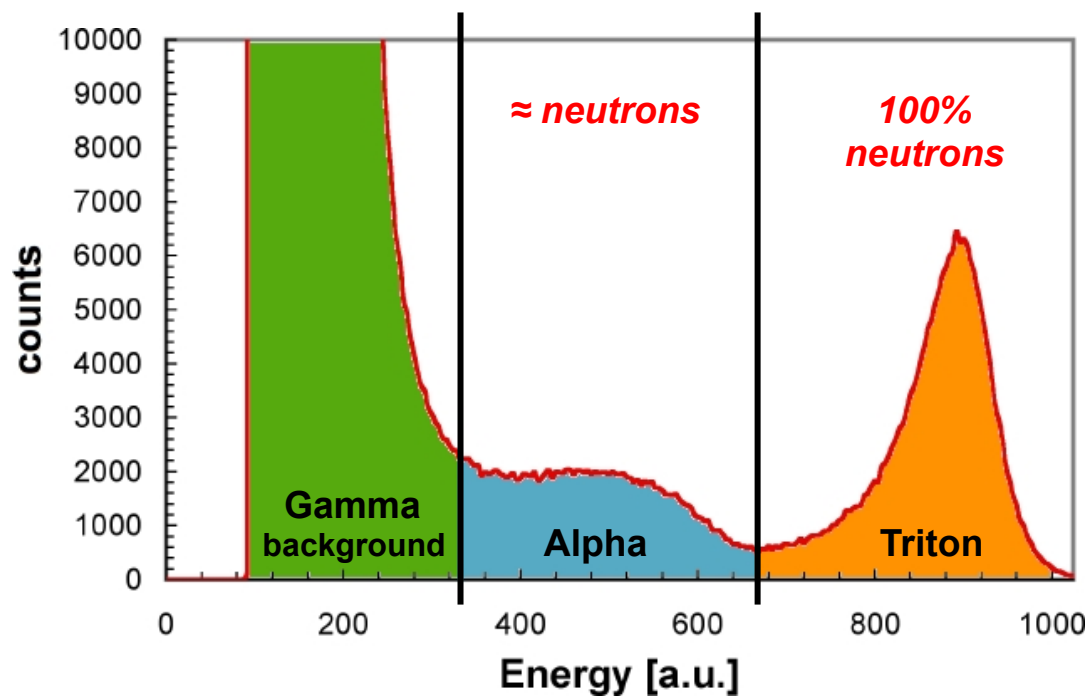
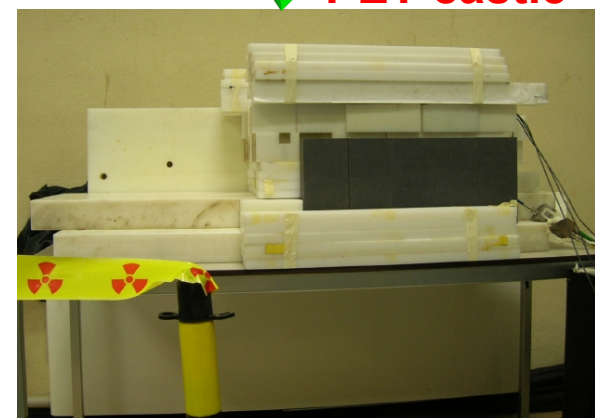
For pure ${}^6\text{Li}$ the deposition must be passivated by means of two ultra-thin carbon sheets (in a sandwich configuration).

The evaporation process takes few hours for $500\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ of ${}^6\text{LiF}$. No passivation is required.

Test at JRC: 3x3 cm² Si detector + LNS ⁶LiF layer

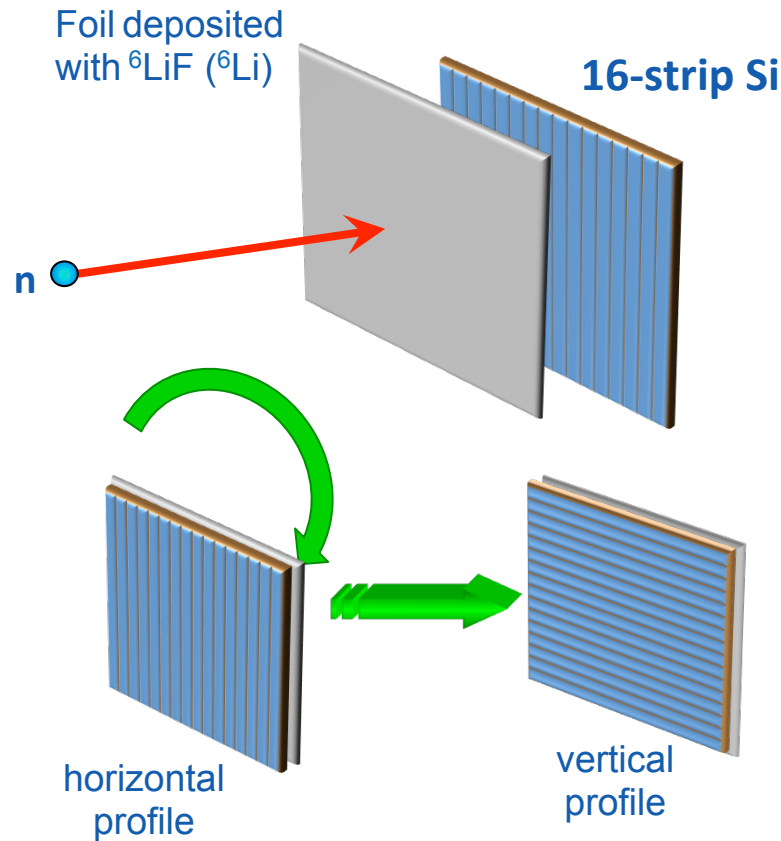


PET castle



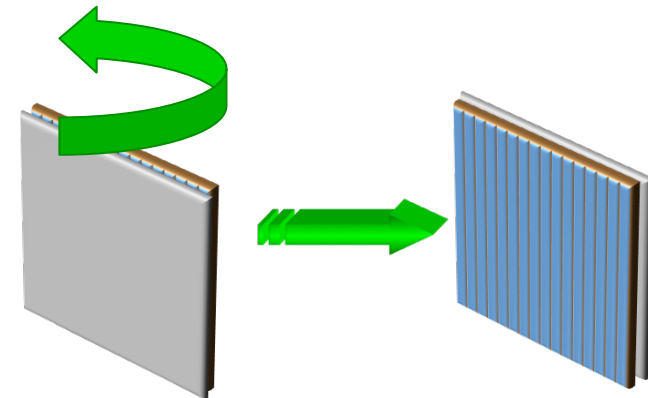
see talk P. Finocchiaro on Friday

A position sensitive silicon detector could allow to measure the X and Y neutron beam profiles



16 ADC channels required only during the profiles measurements.

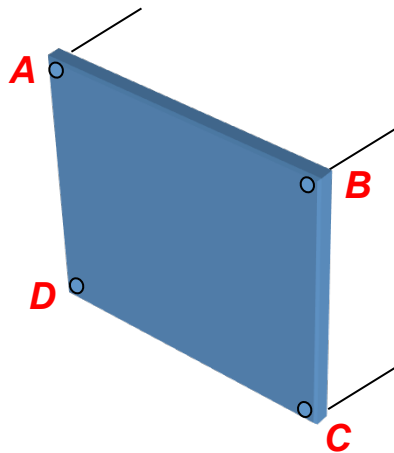
The flux in the forward and backward emission could be measured by rotating the device



MICRON Silicon micro strip detector F-140

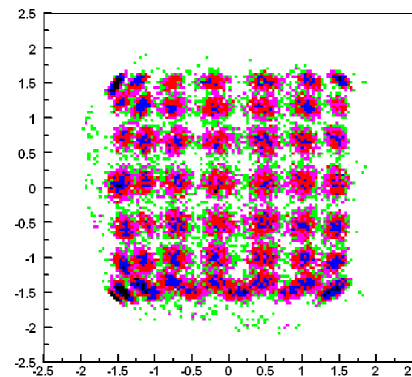
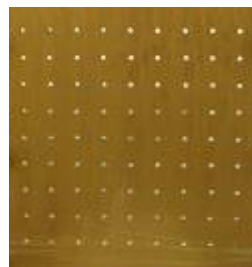
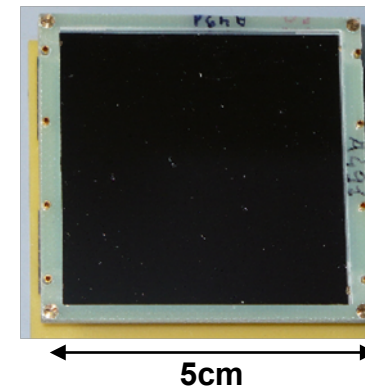
Transversal profiles of the neutron beam

An alternative possibility to be investigated, is to use a position sensitive silicon detector using a continuous resistive layer, with the readout at the four corners.



$$X = \frac{(A + D) - (B + C)}{\Sigma}$$

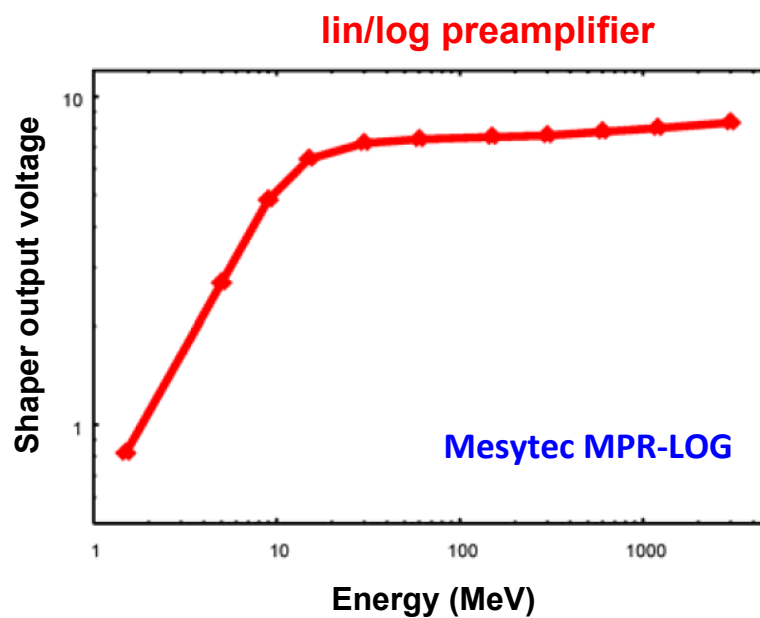
$$Y = \frac{(A + B) - (C + D)}{\Sigma}$$



How to reduce the effects of the prompt gamma flash

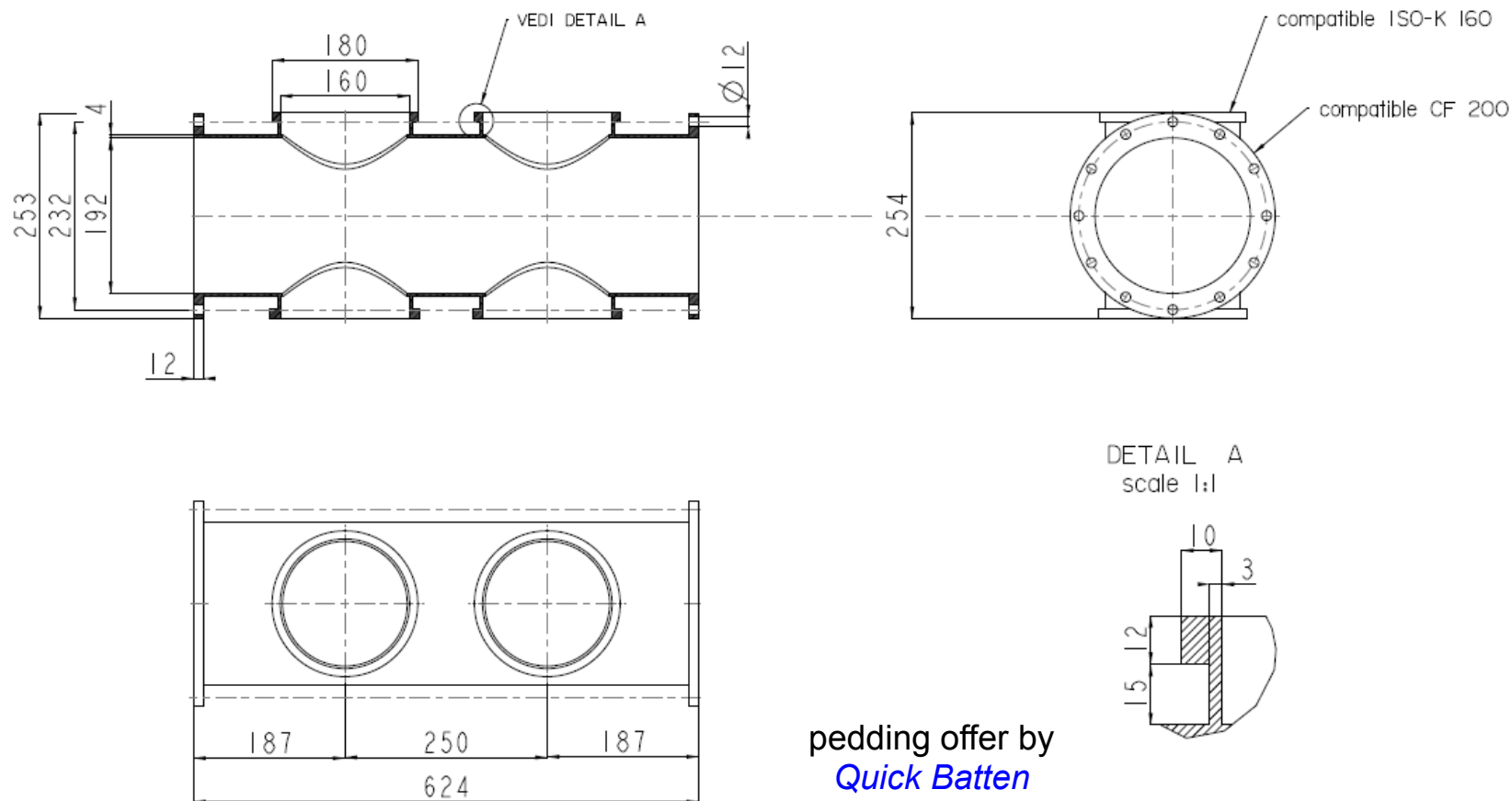
As readout electronics for the silicon detectors, a Mesytech lin/log preamplifier will be tested.

It guarantees a very fast recovery from large signals and precise spectroscopy of small signals.



It provides a linear range which covers 70% of the total range. The last 30% cover the range of up to 3 GeV

Carbon fibre vacuum chamber for n_monitor devices (designed by LNS)



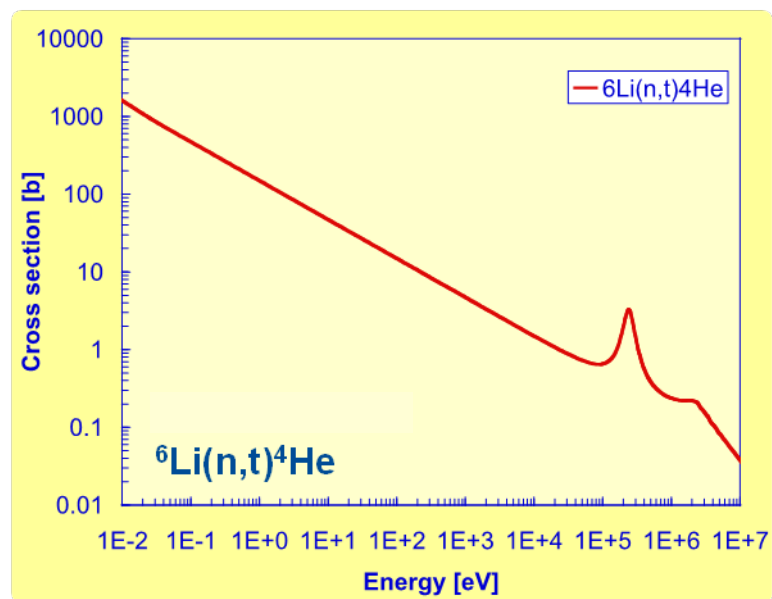
pedding offer by
*Quick Batten
Trieste (ITALY)*

The chamber design should comply with the cern safety rules (not yet delivered to us)

The thickness of the chamber (3.5mm) is chosen in order to withstand 7 bar

 <small>Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare</small> <small>Laboratorio Nazionale del Sud</small> <small>Via S. Sofia, 62</small> <small>95123 Catania</small> <small>095.542581</small>	Ufficio Tecnico		Drawn	Piacopo Massimo	24 oct 13
	Body Room		Controlled	Piacopo Massimo	04 nov 13
			Approved	Piacopo Massimo	
	Gruppo Sperimentale n-TOF		Scale : E5	Qty n. : 1	
Draw n. : 00			Replaced :		
		Mat. : Composito			

Thanks for your attention



Material: COMPOSITE

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| ✓ Master | <i>Epoxy</i> |
| ✓ Inclusion | <i>Carbon Fiber - PAN</i> |
| ✓ Master name | <i>EPR 320</i> |
| ✓ Inclusion name | <i>CQX 400 (406 g/m² - 12k)</i> |
| ✓ Production | <i>Rolling [0, -45, 90, +45]</i> |

Characteristics and properties:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| ➤ ρ - density | <i>1,80 g/cm³</i> |
| ➤ E - elastic | <i>210·10³ N/mm² (MPa)</i> |
| ➤ σ _{am} tensile | <i>430 N/mm² (Mpa)</i> |
| ➤ σ _{am} compression | <i>350 N/mm² (MPa)</i> |
| ➤ σ _{am} flexure | <i>140 N/mm² (MPa)</i> |
| ➤ operating temperature | <i>max 200 °C</i> |

Comparative table:

	<i>ρ - density (g/cm³)</i>	<i>σ_{am} flexure (N/mm²)</i>	<i>E - elastic (N/mm²)</i>	<i>S_{room} - (7 bar) mm.</i>
<i>Carbon Steel</i>	<i>7,85</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>206000</i>	<i>3,6</i>
<i>Stainless Steel (aisi 304)</i>	<i>7,88</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>200000</i>	<i>3,0</i>
<i>Aluminum alloy (anticorodal)</i>	<i>2,65</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>70000</i>	<i>6,0</i>
<i>Composite</i>	<i>1,80</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>210000</i>	<i>3,5</i>

