



# Cubic boron nitride- a new material for ultracold neutron application

## University of Mainz

W.Heil, J.V.Kratz, Th.Lauer, M.Meister, P. Reichert  
Ch. Plonka-Spehr, Yu.Sobolev, J.Zenner

IST Braunschweig  
M.Keunecke

PNPI, Gatchina  
Yu. Borisov

JNRI, Dubna  
Yu.Pokotylosvki

---

Thorsten Lauer  
Saint Petersburg 2009



# Cubic boron nitride- a new material for ultracold neutron application & Status of the UCN sources in Mainz

University of Mainz

W.Heil, J.V.Kratz, A.Kraft, Th.Lauer, Ch. Plonka-Spehr, Yu.Sobolev

---

Thorsten Lauer  
Saint Petersburg 2009

# Neutron optical potential

---

$$V = \frac{2\pi}{m} \hbar^2 \cdot \sum_i N_i b_i$$

N: scattering center density  
b: bound coherent scattering length  
M: neutron mass



Critical velocity:

$$v_c = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot V}{m}}$$

Common materials:

material	Fermi potential [neV]	velocity [m/s]
Be	252	6.9
Ni	252	6.9
stainless steel	200	6
Al	54	3.3

## Non common Materials

---

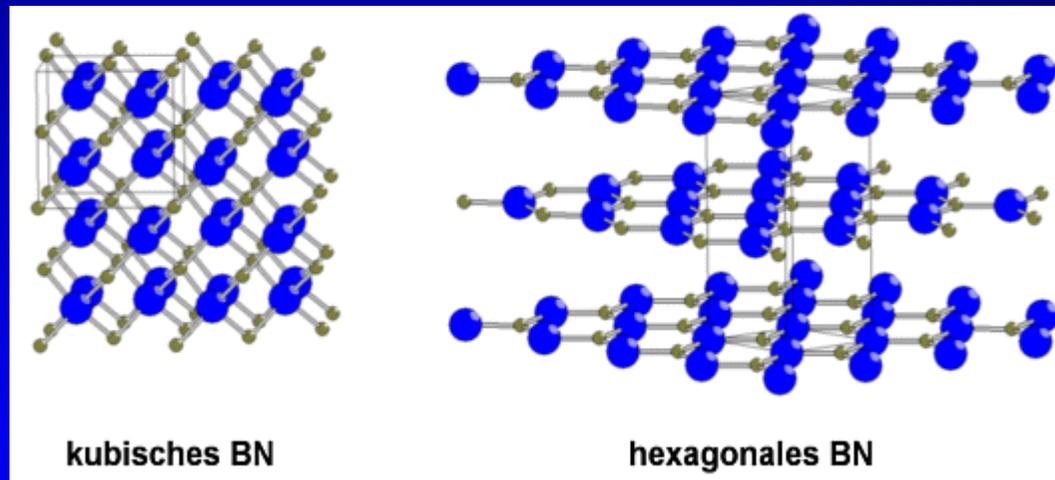
material	Fermi potential [neV]	velocity [m/s]	Typical Application	disadvantage
$^{58}\text{Ni}$	335	8	UCN guides	Expensiv
BeO	257	7.2	Storage vessel	toxic
Diamond	305	7.6	Storage vessel	Production (H2)
DLC	250 - 270	6.9 - 7.2	Storage vessel, guides	Production (H2)

Looking for new candidates with improved characteristics

# Boron nitride

---

BN:	molar mass:	24,83 g·mol <sup>-1</sup>
	scattering length:	14.66 fm
	insulator:	>10 <sup>15</sup> Ohm cm
	melting point:	2000°C



Density: 3,45 g·cm<sup>-3</sup>

2,25 g·cm<sup>-3</sup>

Fermipotential: 338 neV

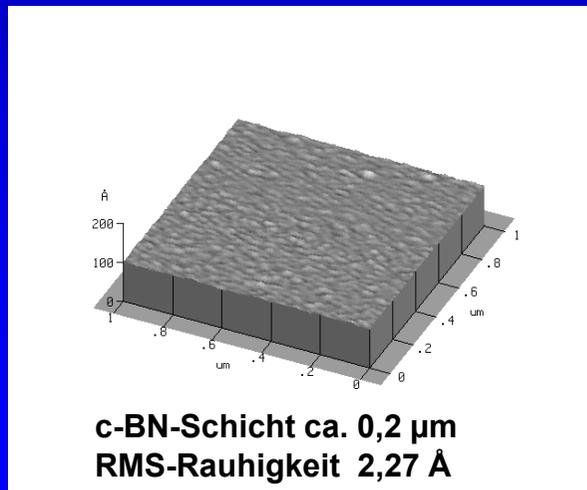
220neV

# Film Production

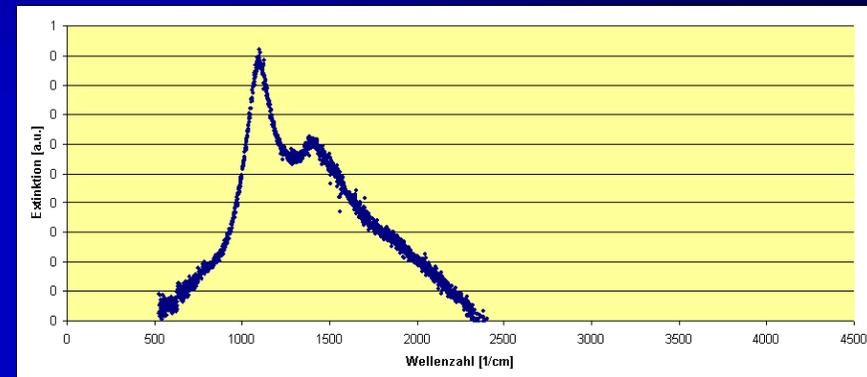
Coating performed at IST Braunschweig (M.Keunecke)

Reactive RF- sputtering in nitrogen  
Atmosphere from boron carbide target

Special procedure was developed by  
the IST to obtain 2 $\mu\text{m}$  layers of cBN



Infrared spectrum of typical samples



- cBN peak at 1090 1/cm
- hBN fraction from peak at 790 1/cm

# First samples

Natural boron (20%  $^{10}\text{B}$  )

$$V_F = 338\text{neV}$$

UCN death !!!

767 barn absorption



Isotopic enriched  $^{11}\text{B}$

0.0055 barn absorption

+ 2 barn of  $\text{N}_2$

nat. Ni 4.5 barn

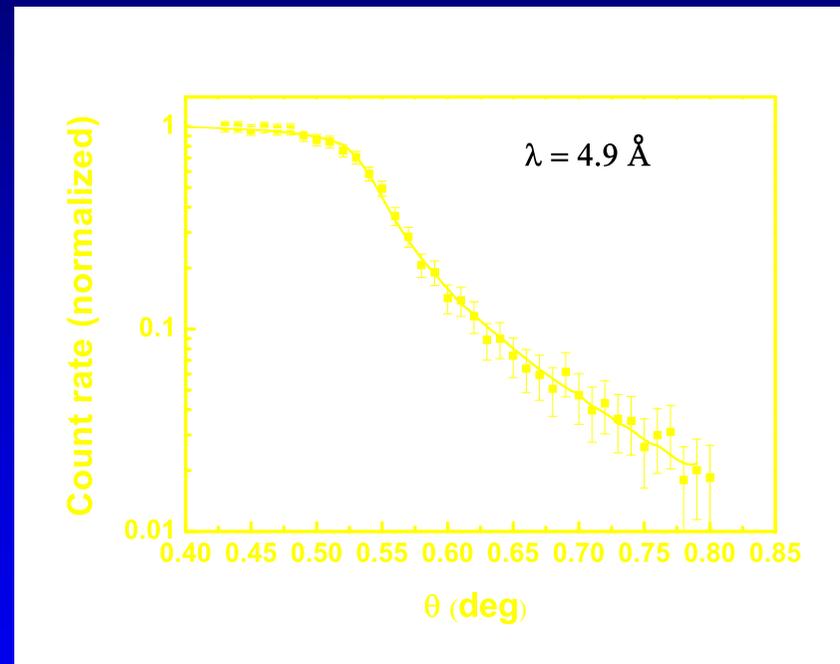


Standard 3" Silicon wafer  
Coated with 300nm of cBN structur

$$V_F \approx 350\text{neV}$$

# Neutron reflectometry

Cold neutron (4.8 Å) reflectometry performed at HMI (Th.Krist)

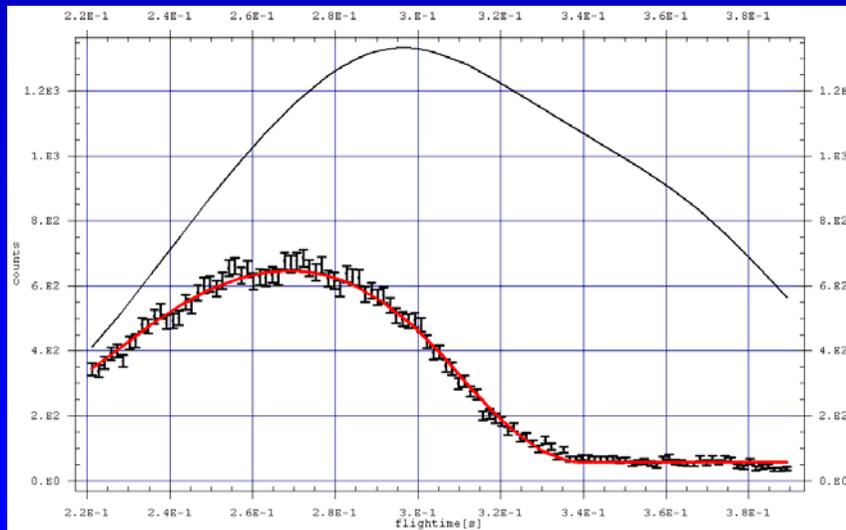
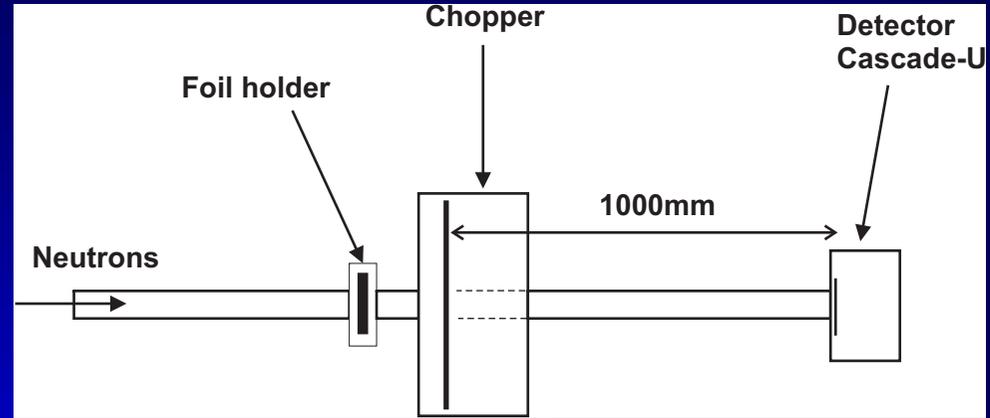


waviness of sample  $\longrightarrow$  not exact cut off angle

Fit Result: 300+/- 30neV

# Transmission of UCN

Time of flight method

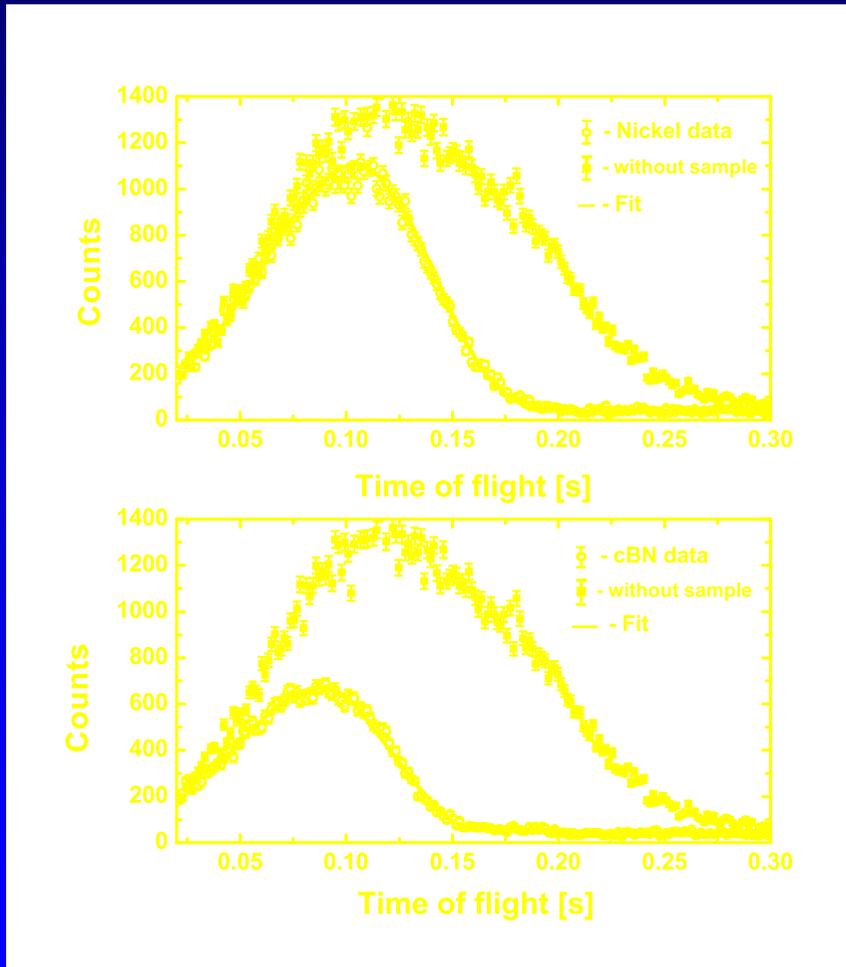


Result of the fit

$305 \pm 15$  neV

91% of theoretical density

# Check of TOF methode



Crosscheck:

500nm Ni on Si wafer

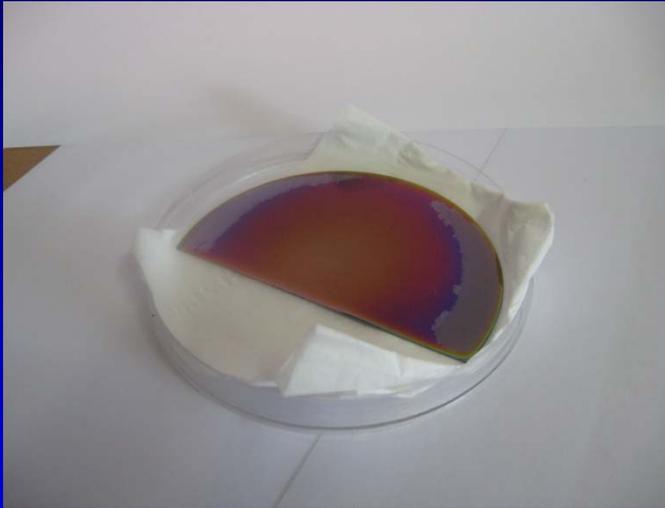
Fit Result :

245 +/- 15neV

98.2% of theoretical density

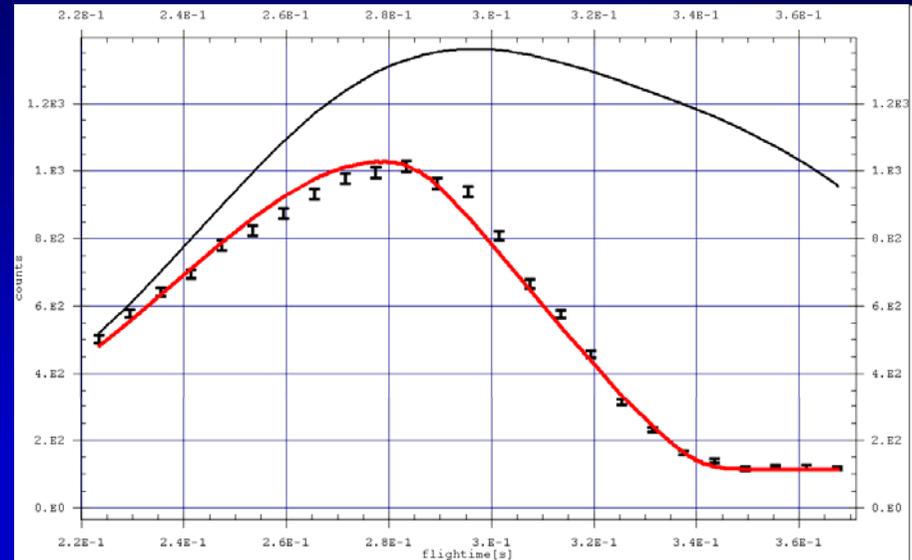
Density verified by x-ray diffraction measurement !

# First $c^{11}\text{BN}$ sample (96.22% $^{11}\text{B}$ )



First boron 11 sample:

- 340nm cBN on Si wafer
- Stresses in layer !!
- Production parameters are different from standard target



- smaller absorption (100barn) !!
- Preliminary Result of Fermi Potential

~ 315 +/- 10neV

~ 93% of theoretical density

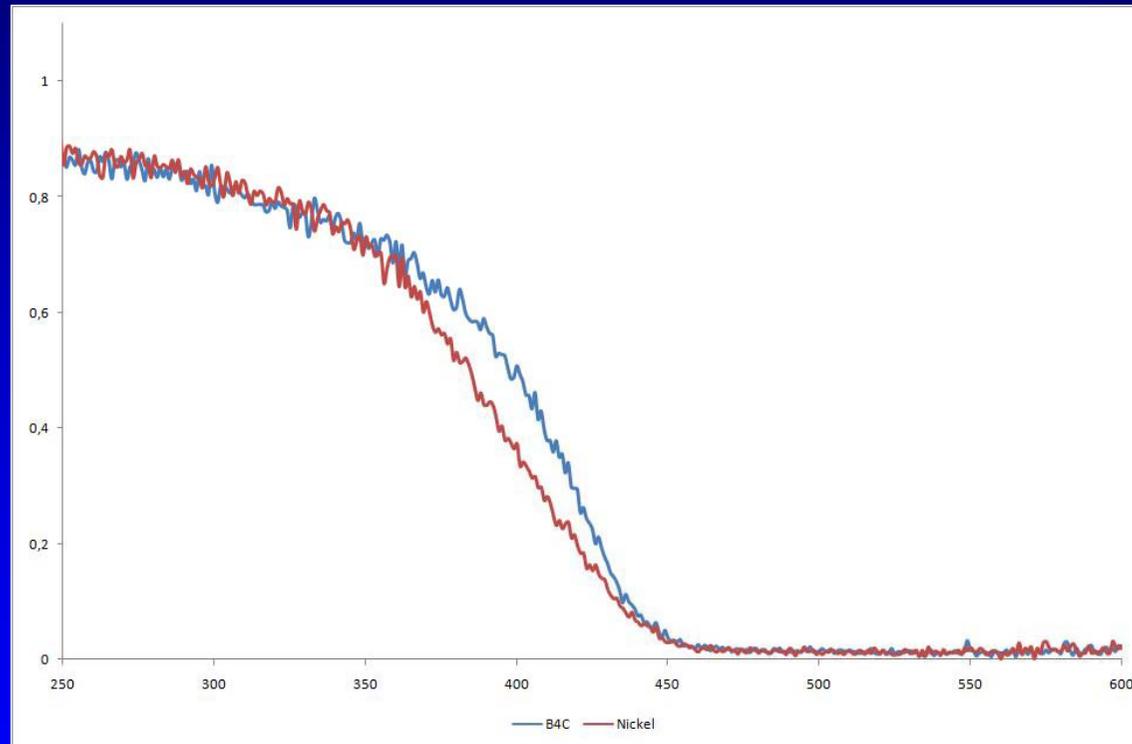
# *Conclusion and Outlook*

---

- First measurement of the Fermi Potential of natural and isotopic enriched cubic boron nitride
- Further improvements of production parameters for isotopic boron are needed
- Investigation of losses during storage of ultracold neutrons in a vessel coated with highly enriched cubic boron-11 nitride

# Conclusion and Outlook

Investigation of B<sub>4</sub>C for non depolarizing UCN guides based on B<sub>4</sub>C



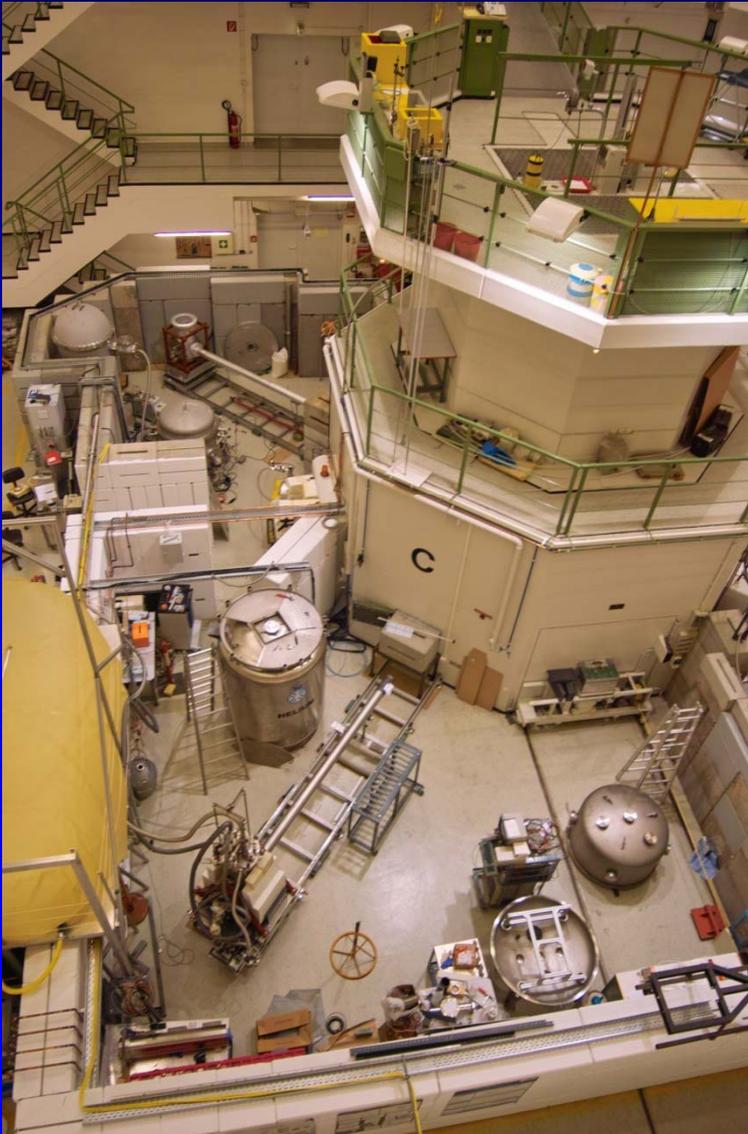
Expected: 220neV Measured: ~ 211neV

# Conclusion and Outlook

Production of UCN guides based on discussed materials



# Ultracold neutrons at the TRIGA Mainz



## Triga Mark II

Pulse mode 250MW in peak  
constant power 100kW

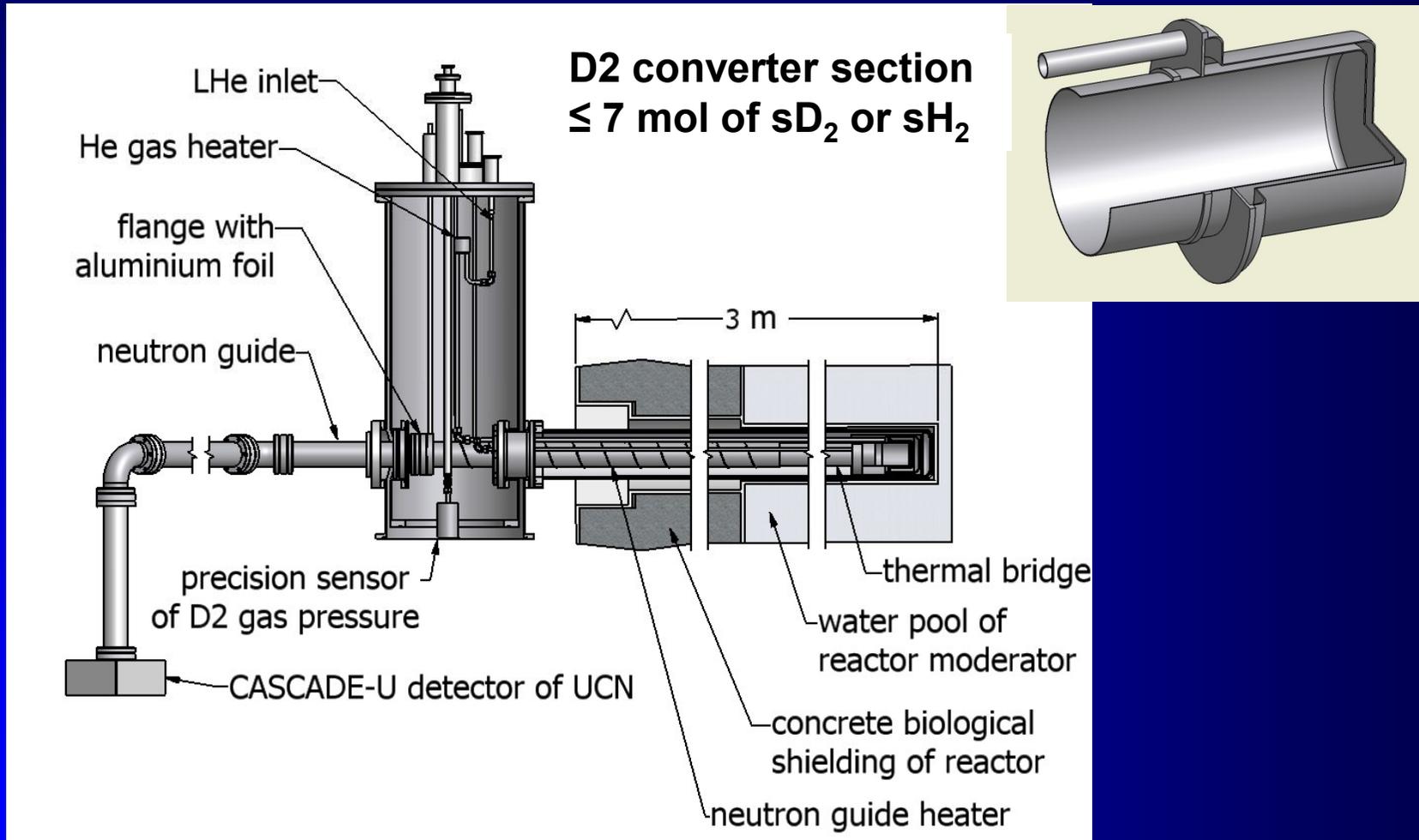
## UCN C (tangential beamline)

operation since 2006)  
20000 UCN/2\$ Puls  
Filling time 2.2 sec  
Helium consumption 16l/h  
Crystal Preparation 3 hours

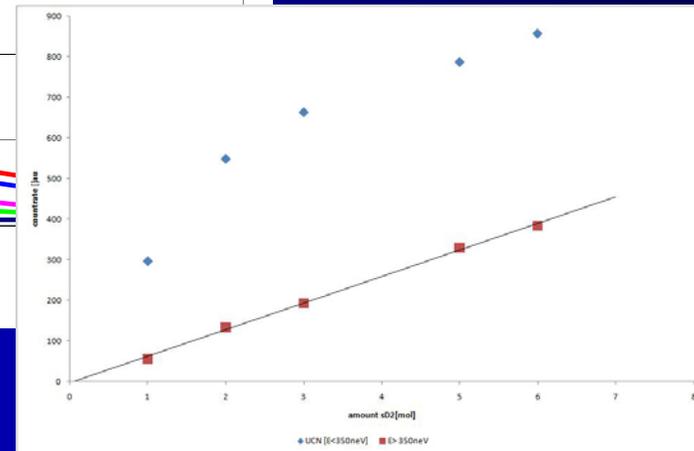
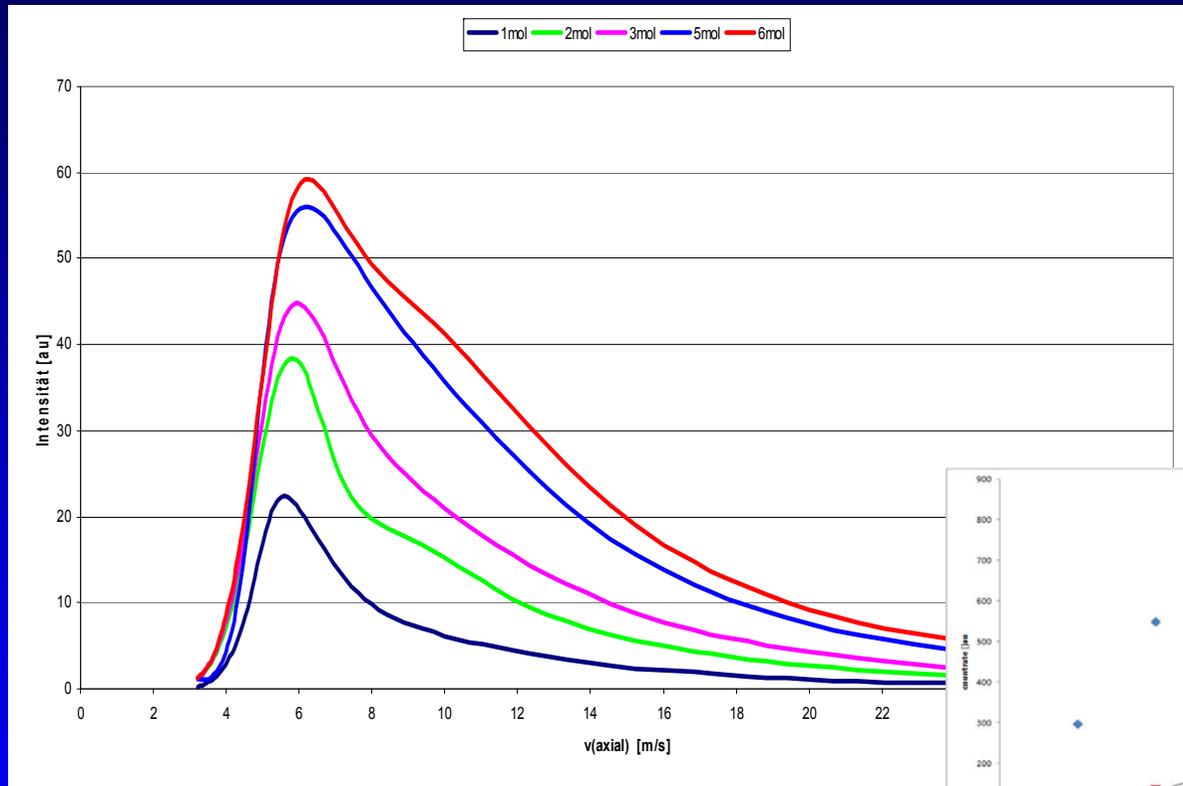
## UCN D (Radial beamline)

Source ready!  
Waiting for German TÜV approval

# Munich/Mainz Prototype source



# Investigation of sD2

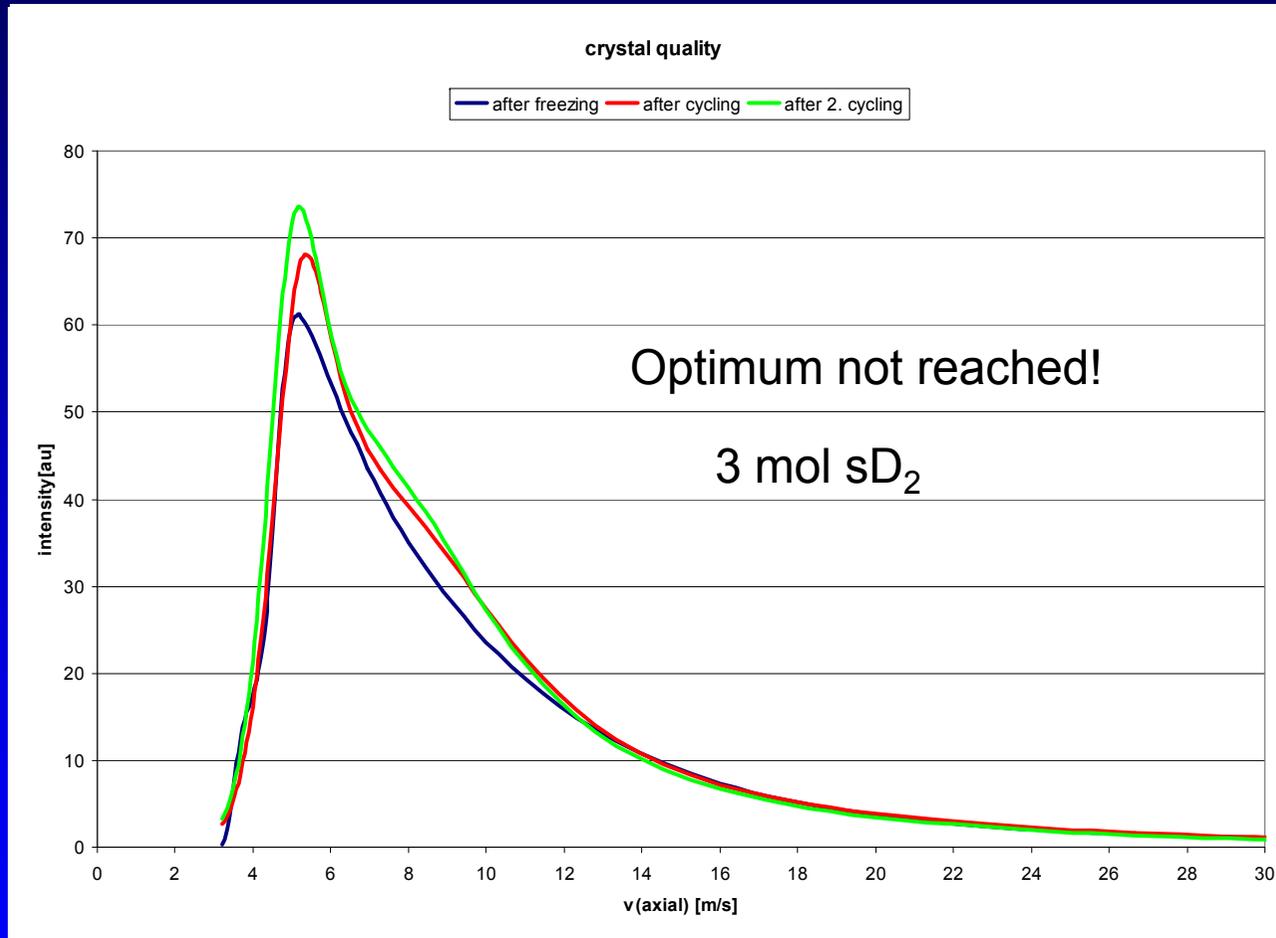


Mean free path of UCN inside sD2 <2cm



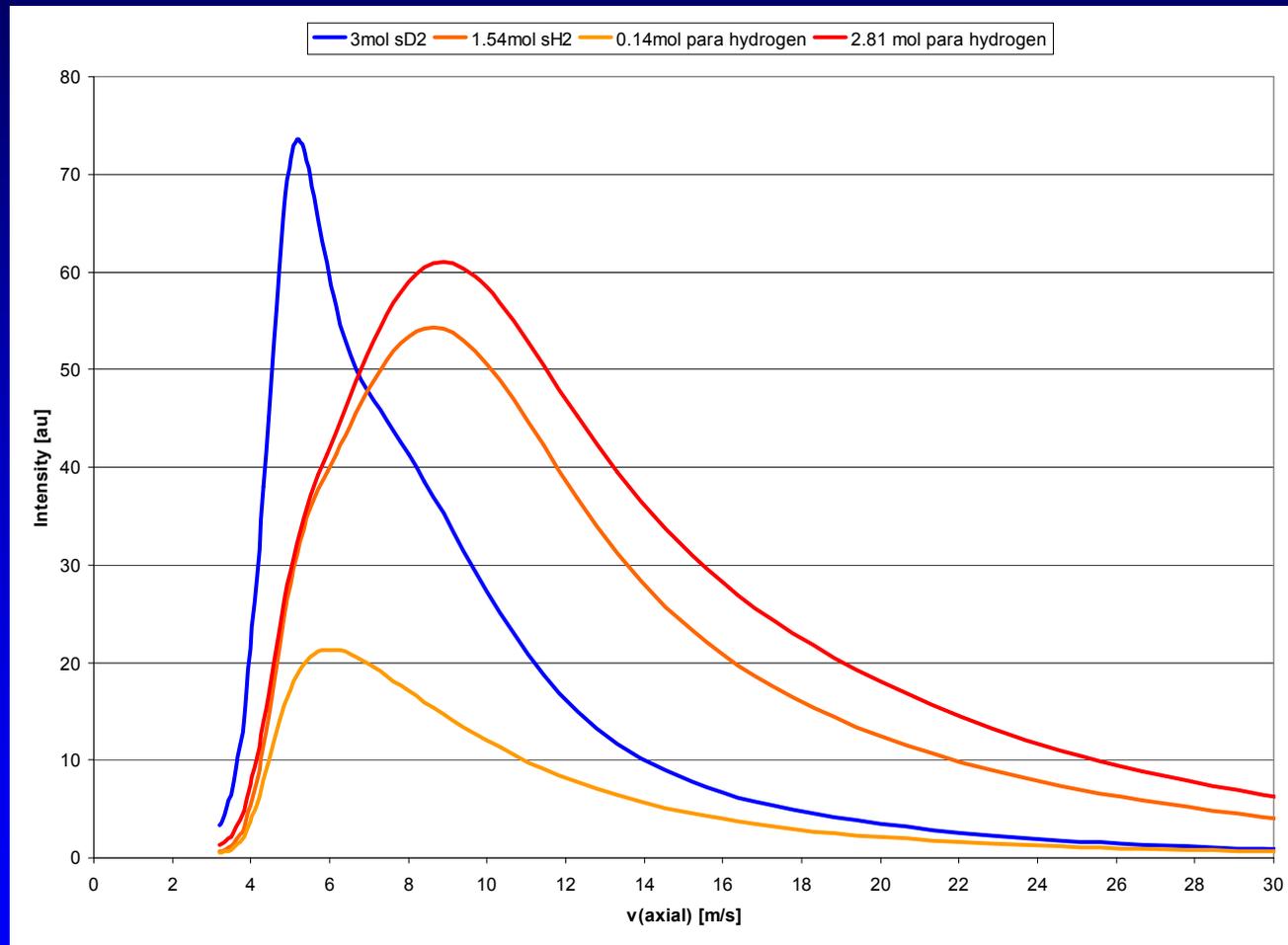
premoderator should be separated from converter volume

# Investigation of sD2



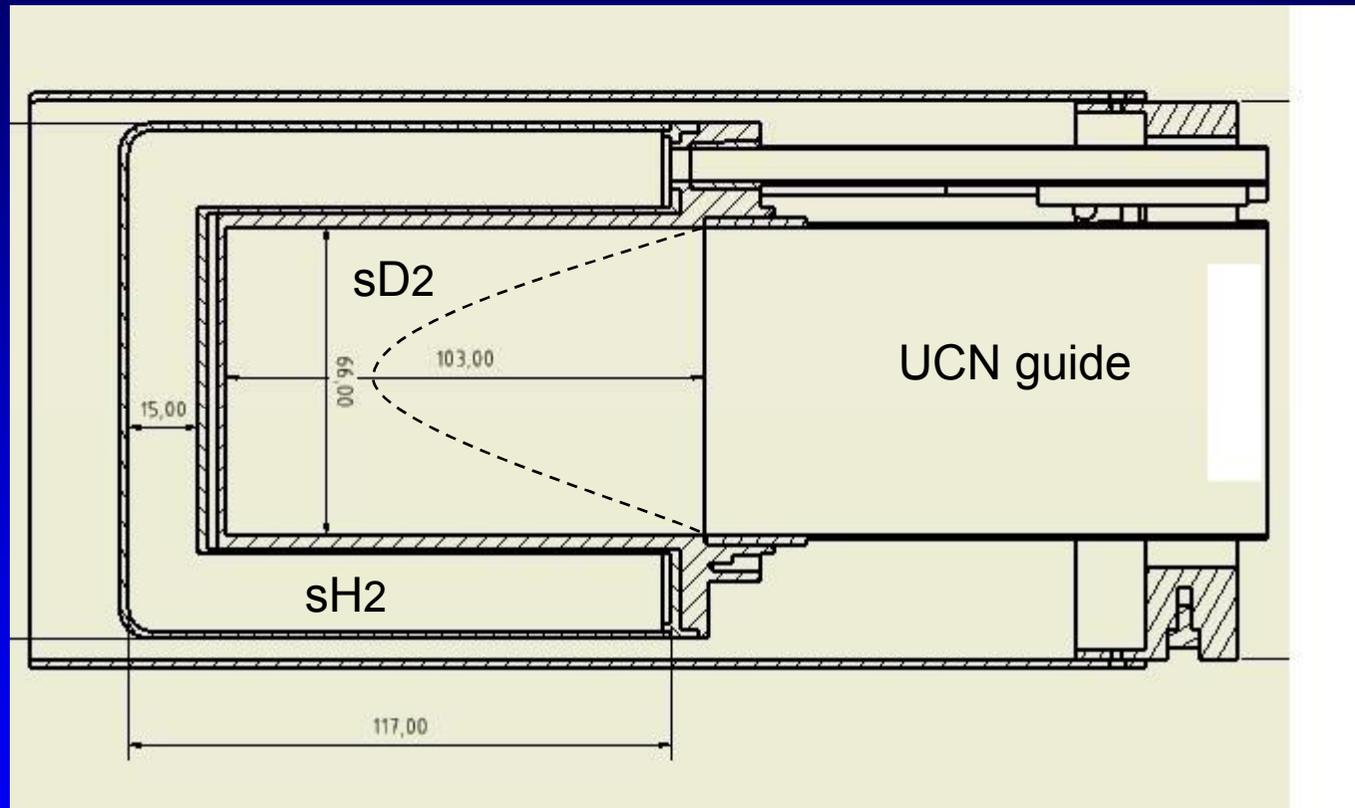
30min Cycling improves transparency of deuterium

# Investigation of sH<sub>2</sub>



First measured TOF spectras of a solid hydrogen UCN source

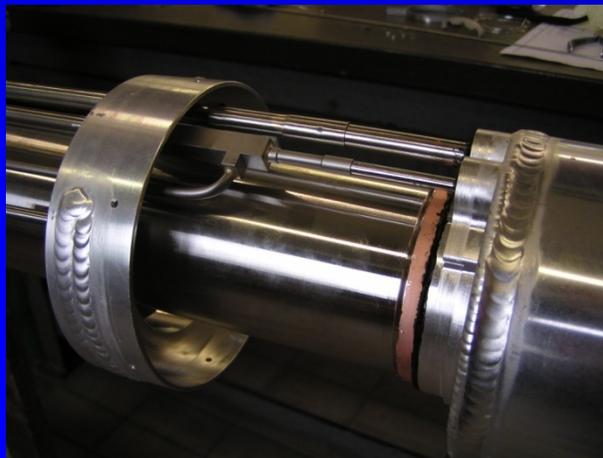
## *New beamline at radial channel*



*New Design of the converter section*

# *New beamline at radial channel*

---



Blablabla !!

Thank you  
for your attention !