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Neutron Imaging

Motivation



This module's important concepts



- Instrumentation
- Radiography (2D)



- Tomography (3D)
- In situ/In operando
- Virtual Imaging experiment



Image and contrast formation

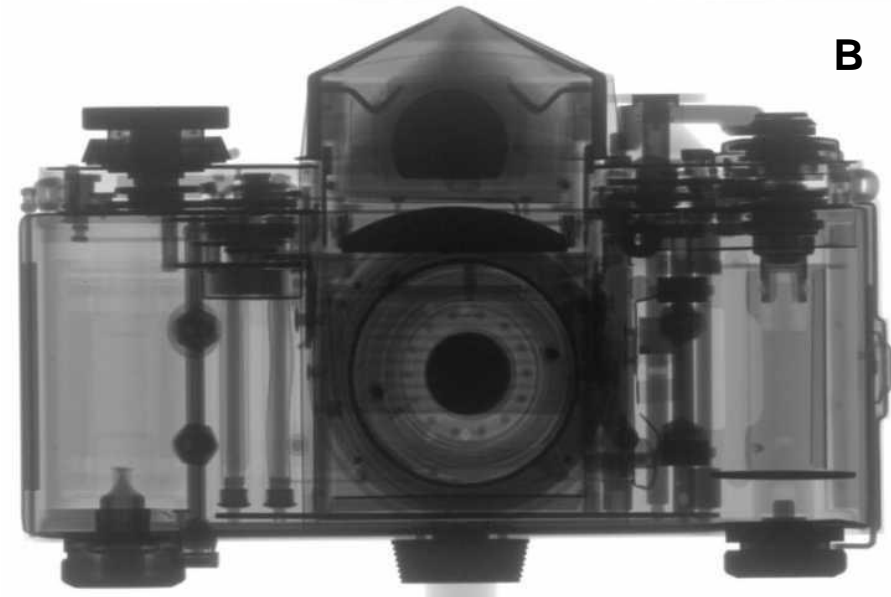
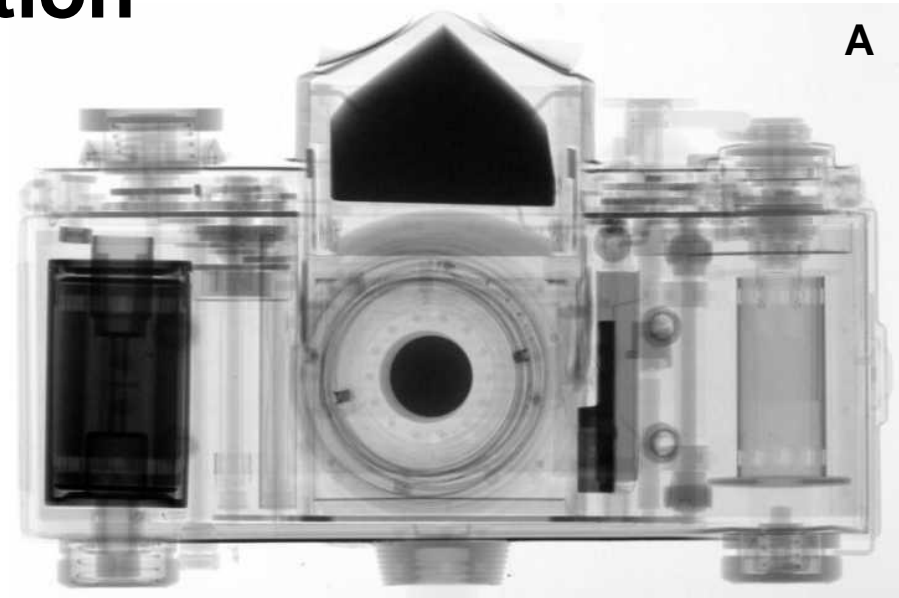
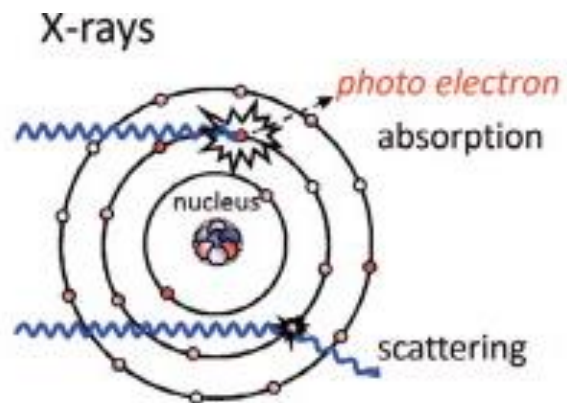
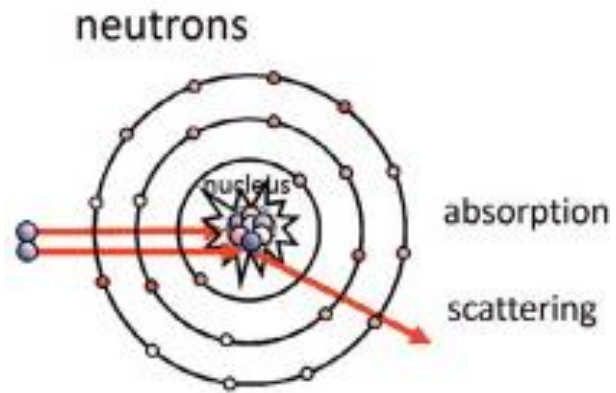
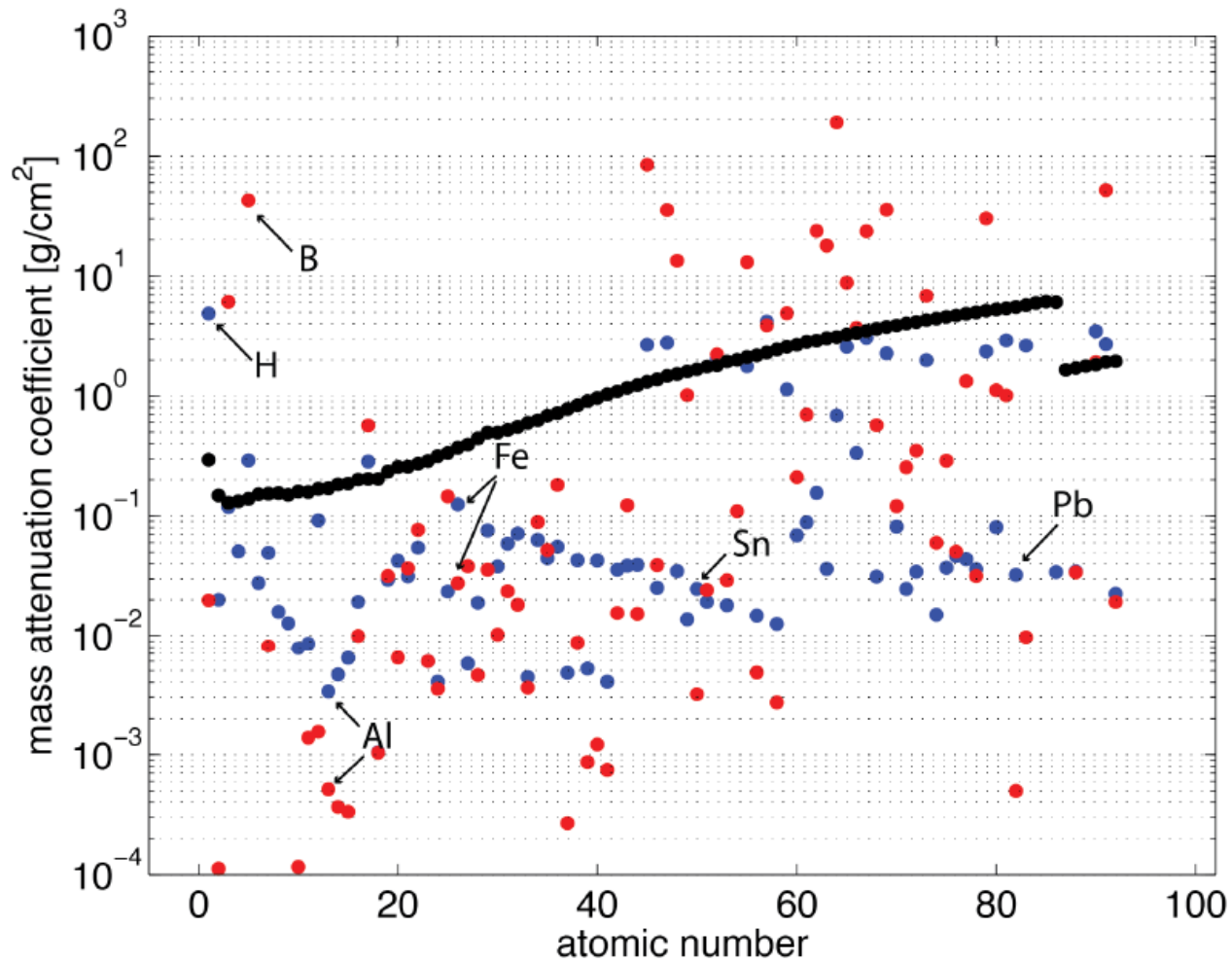


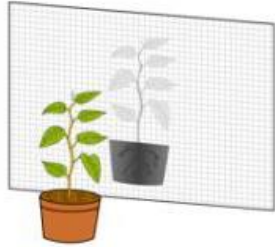
Image and contrast formation



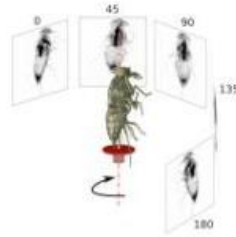
$$\frac{\mu}{\rho} = \frac{N_a}{M} \sigma$$

Summary

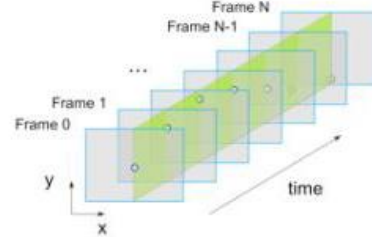
Standard techniques



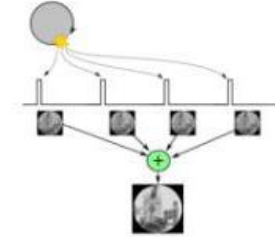
Radiography



Computed tomography

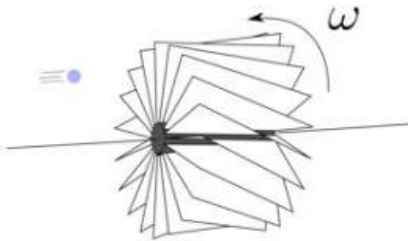


Time-series imaging

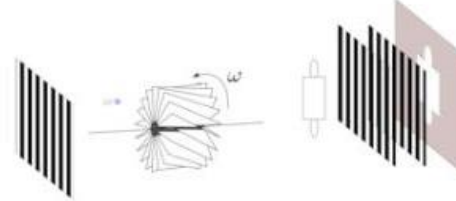


Stroboscopic imaging

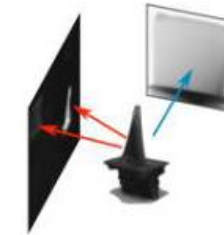
Advanced techniques



Energy selective imaging

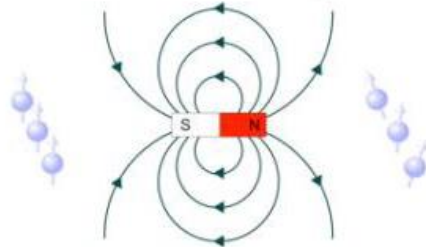


Neutron grating interferometry



Diffraction imaging

Under development



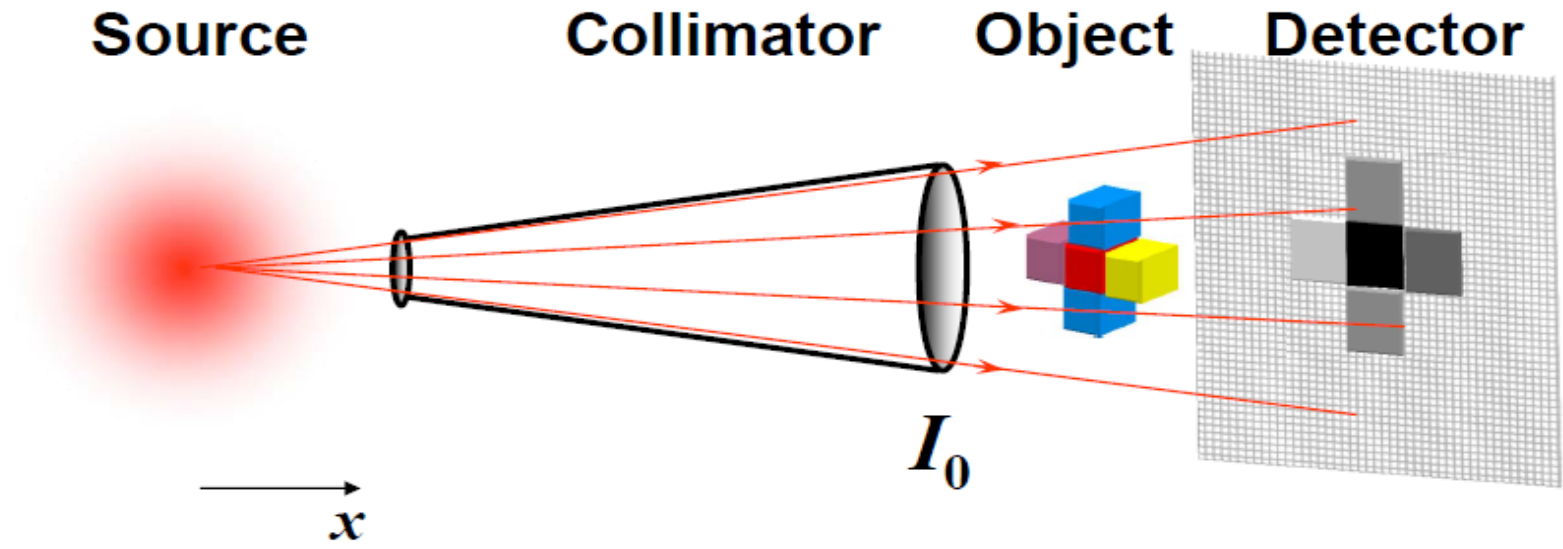
Imaging with polarized neutrons



High resolution imaging

Lehmann, E. et al. (2017). *Phys. Proc.* **88**, 5.

Radiography



Beer-Lambert law: $\sim I_0 e^{-\int \mu(x) dx}$

x – propagation direction

I_0 – primary beam

$\mu(x)$ – attenuation coefficient

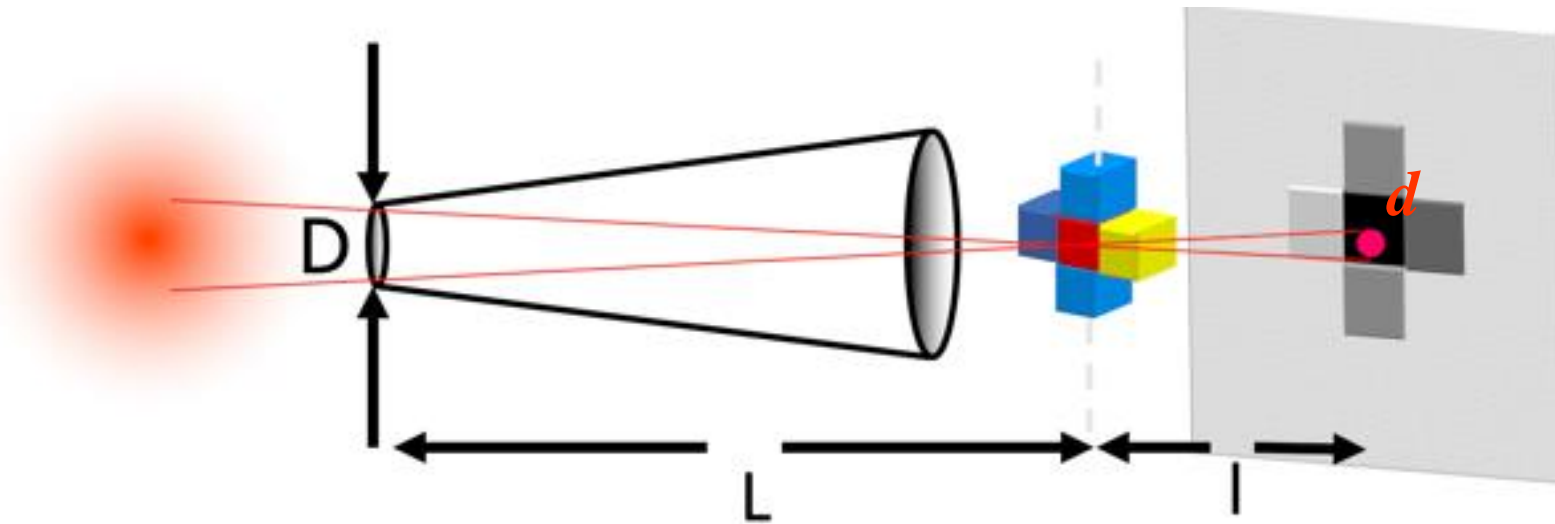
$$\mu_{\text{total}} = \mu_a + \mu_s$$

Neutron imaging

Source Collimator

Object Detector

Total neutron scattering cross section



Beer-Lambert law:

$$\sim I_0 e^{-\int \mu(x) dx}$$

I_0 – primary beam

$\mu(x)$ – attenuation coefficient

D – Collimator aperture, pinhole

L – Distance Collimator-Object

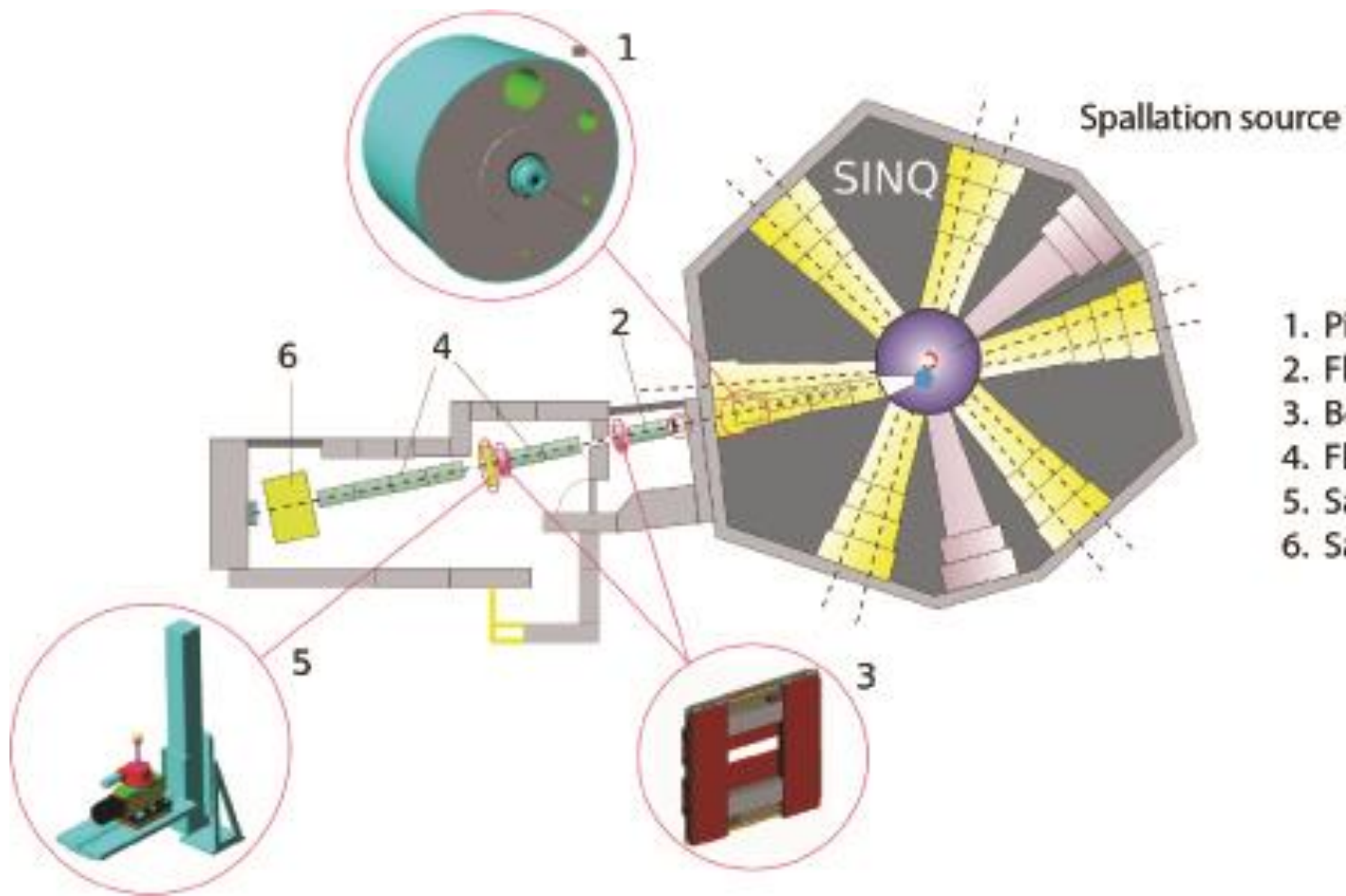
l – Distance Object-Detector

Spatial resolution

$$d = \frac{l}{L/D}$$

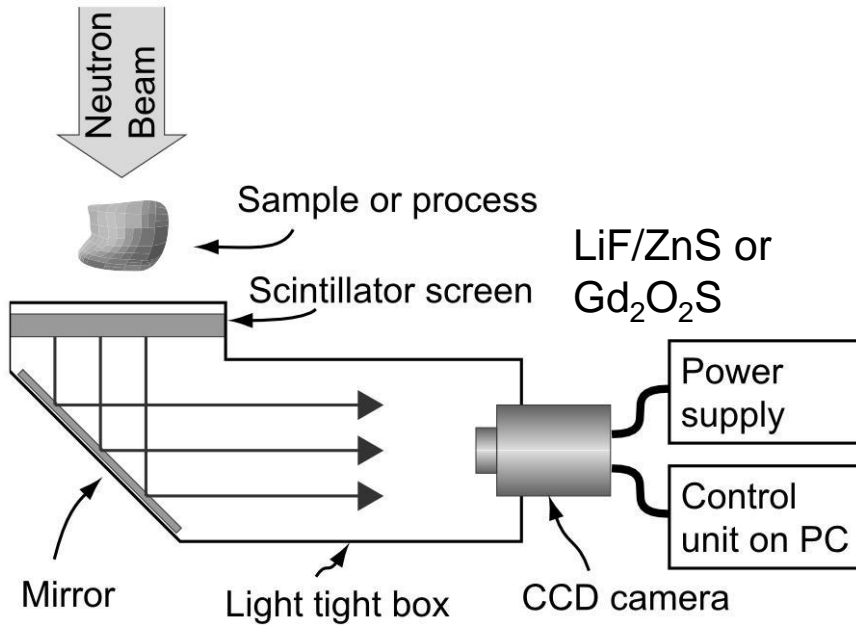
$$\mu_{\text{total}} = \mu_a + \mu_s$$

Setup: ICON @ Paul Scherrer Institute

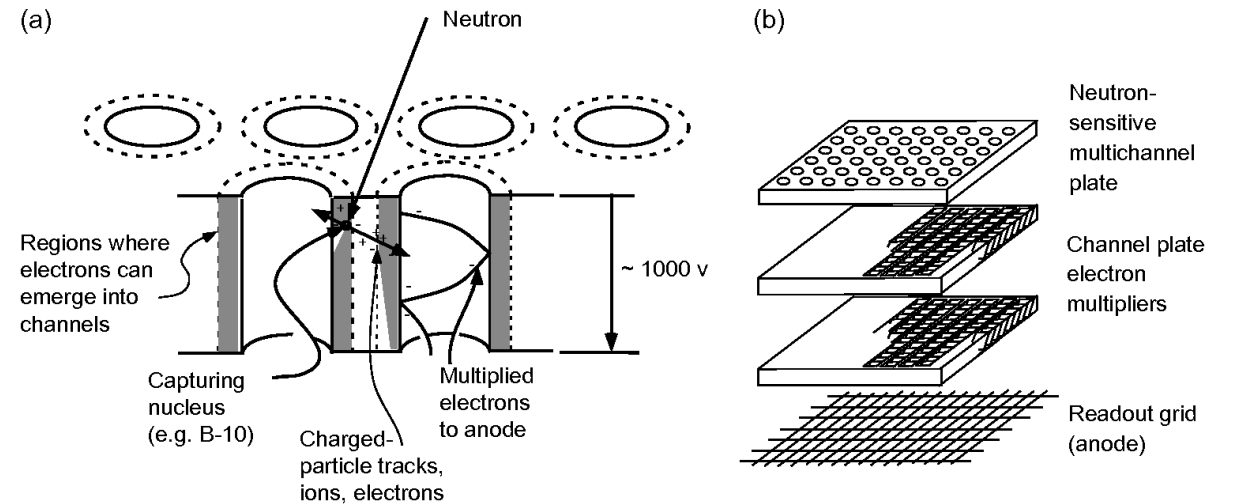


Detectors

Charged Coupled Device



Multi Channel Plate

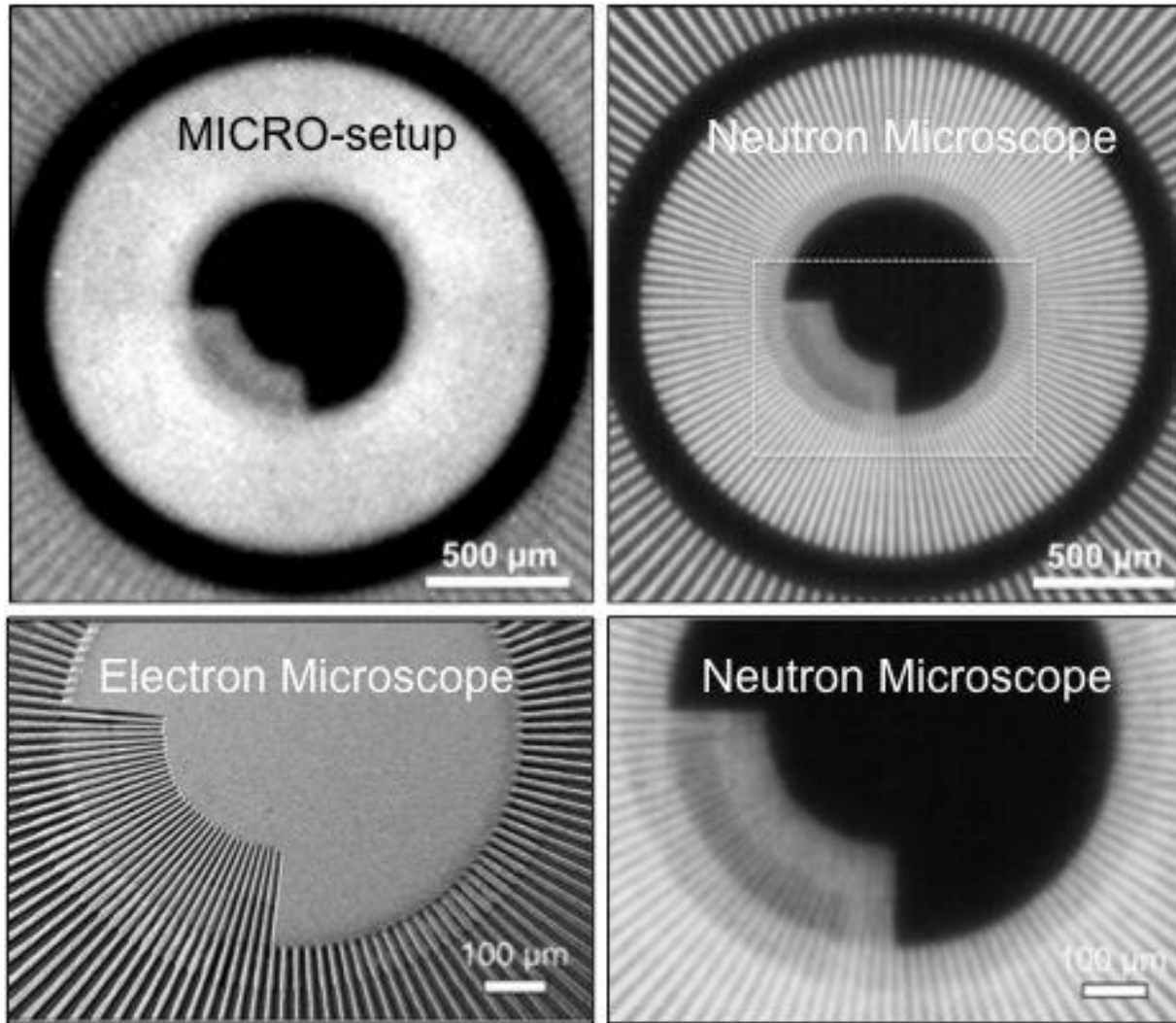


<http://www.novascientific.com/technology/>

Field of view: $0.5 \times 0.5 \text{ m}^2$ to $5 \times 5 \text{ mm}^2$
 Pixel size: $500 \times 500 \text{ }\mu\text{m}^2$ to $1.5 \times 1.5 \text{ }\mu\text{m}^2$

Spatial resolution - Siemens star

32.9 μm



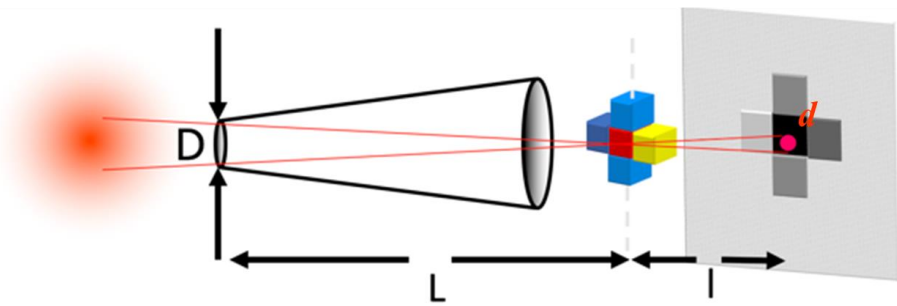
7.6 μm

Trtik, P. et al. (2015). *Physics Procedia*. **69**, 169.

Neutron microscope with neutron optics

Source Collimator

Object Detector

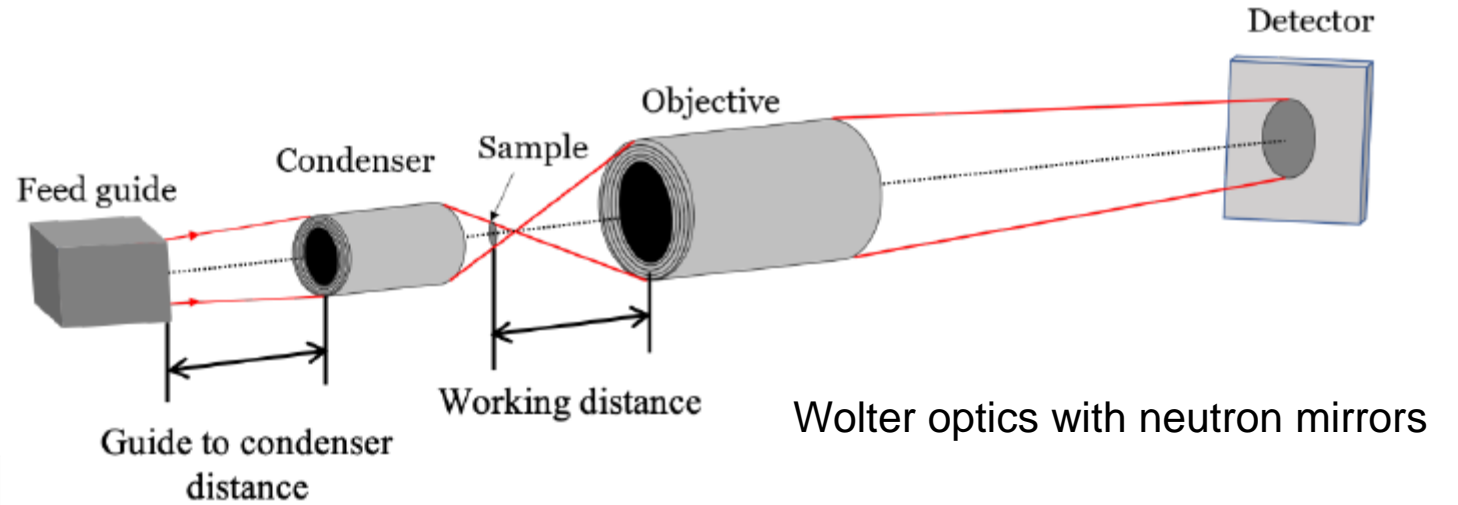


D – Collimator aperture, pinhole

L – Distance Collimator-Object

l – Distance Object-Detector

$$d = \frac{l}{L/D}$$



Wolter optics with neutron mirrors

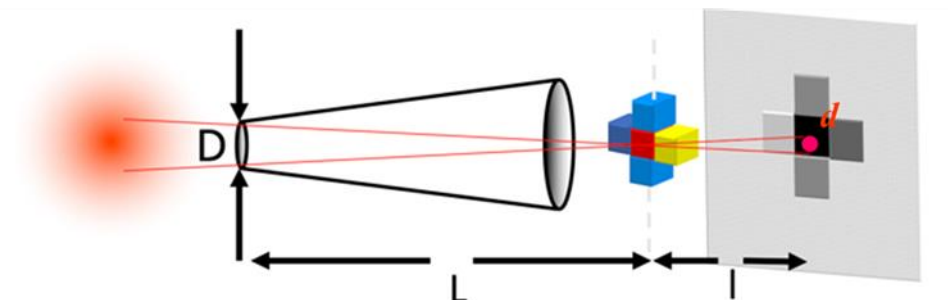
Principle for data acquisition in imaging experiment

1. Raw image, I_θ
2. Dark field image (no beam), correct for dark-current in detector system, DF
3. Flat-field image (open beam), correct for inhomogeneities in beam-profile and in detector screen, FF
4. Image, T_θ

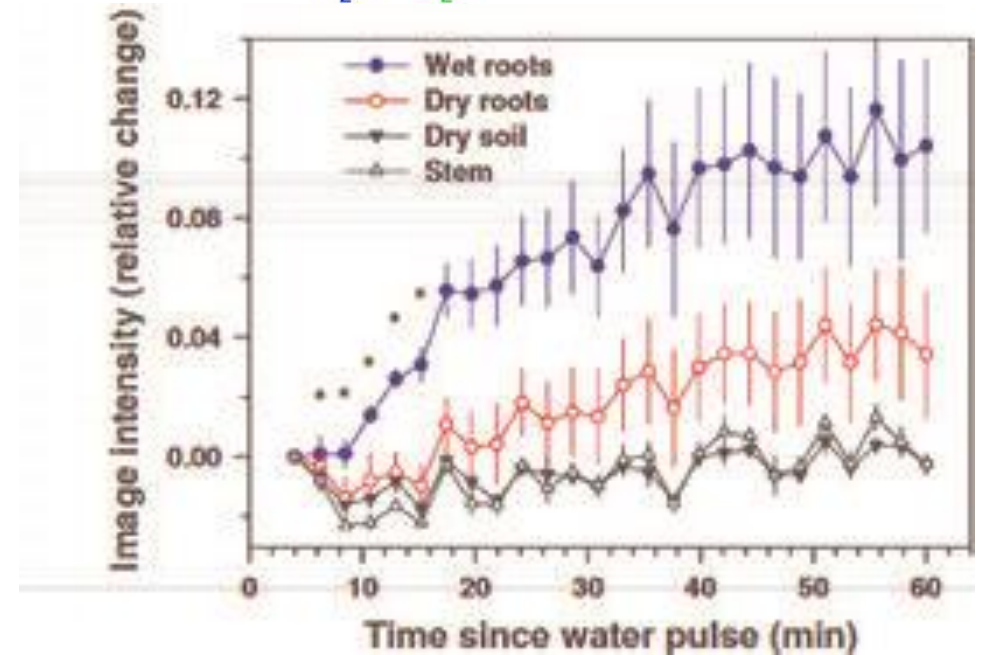
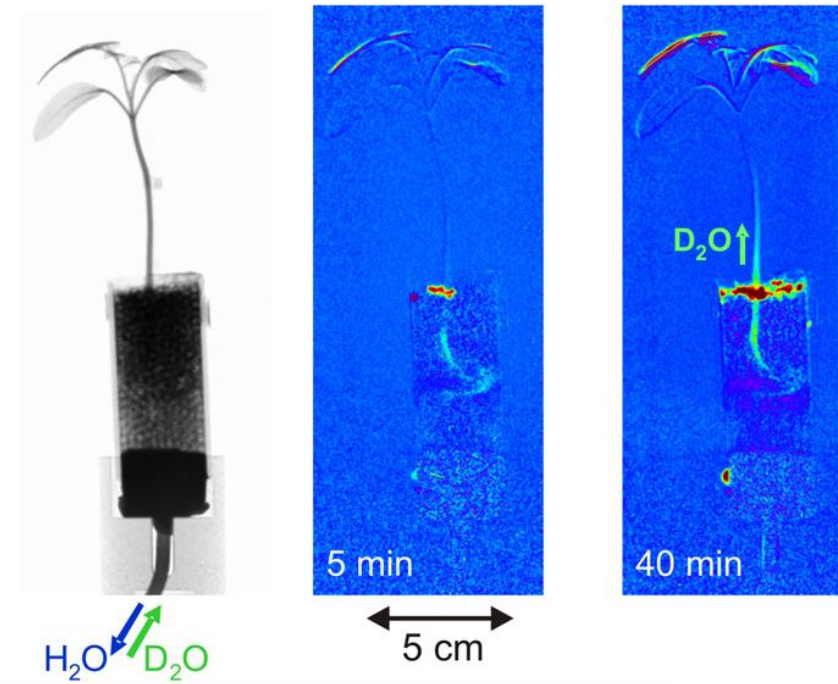
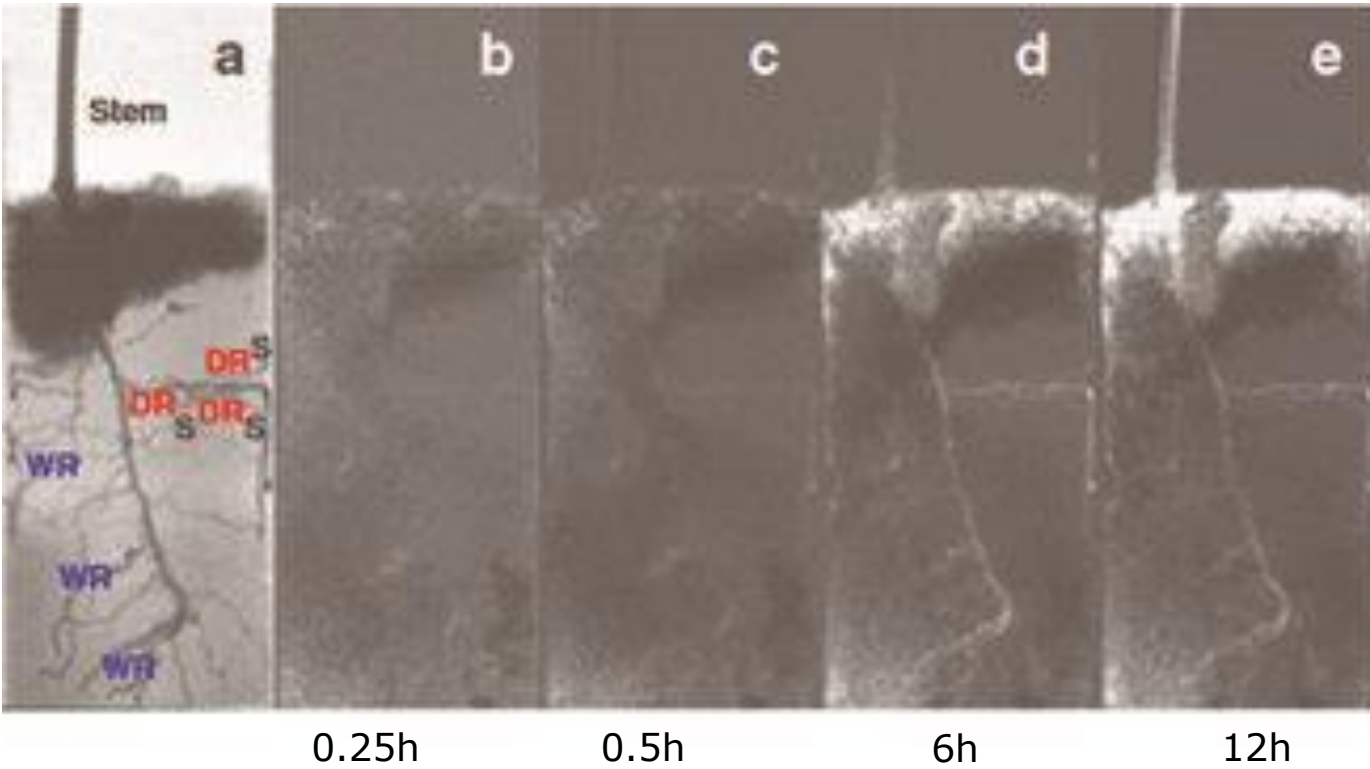
$$T_\theta = \frac{I_\theta - DF}{FF - DF}$$

Source Collimator

Object Detector

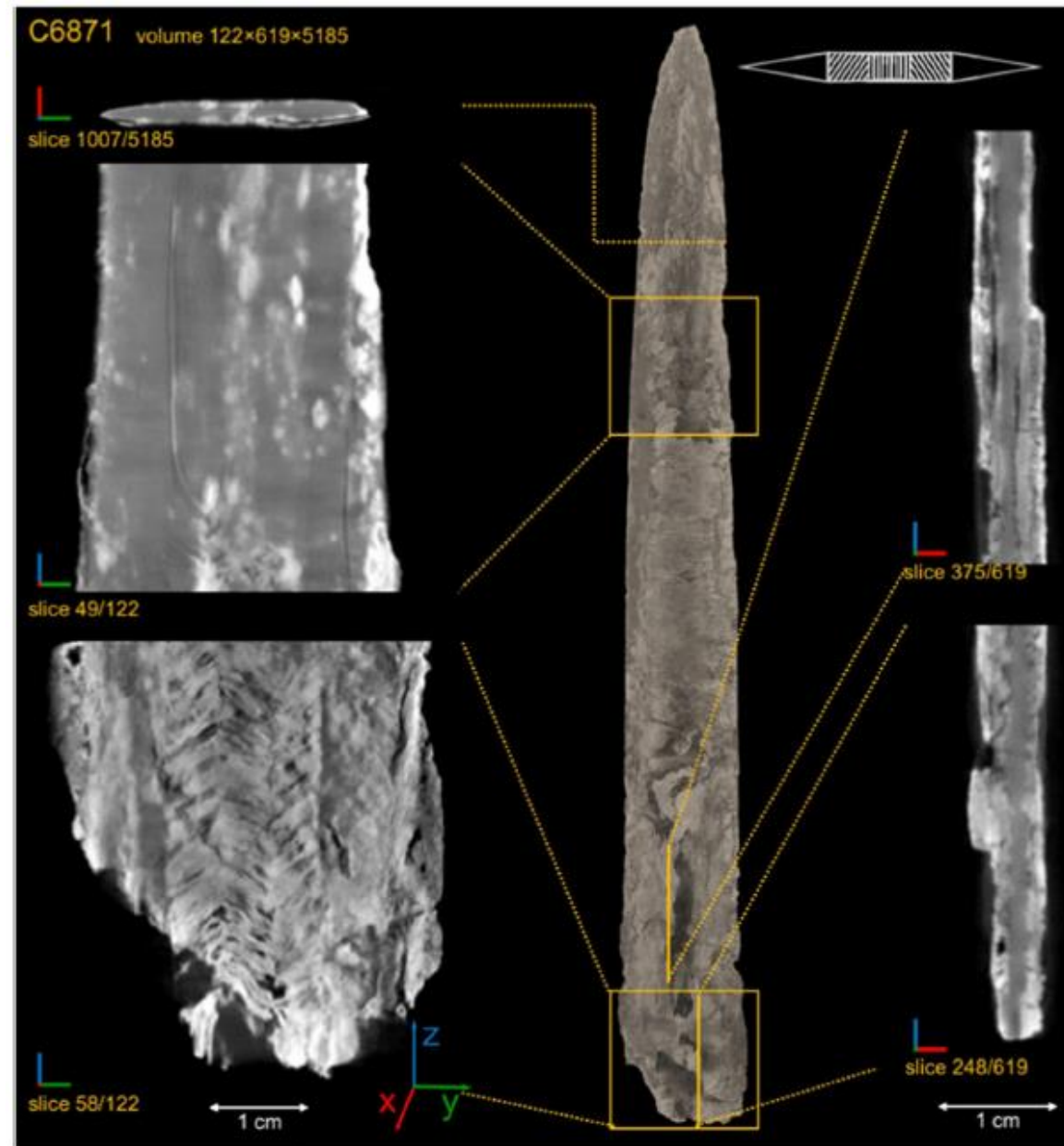
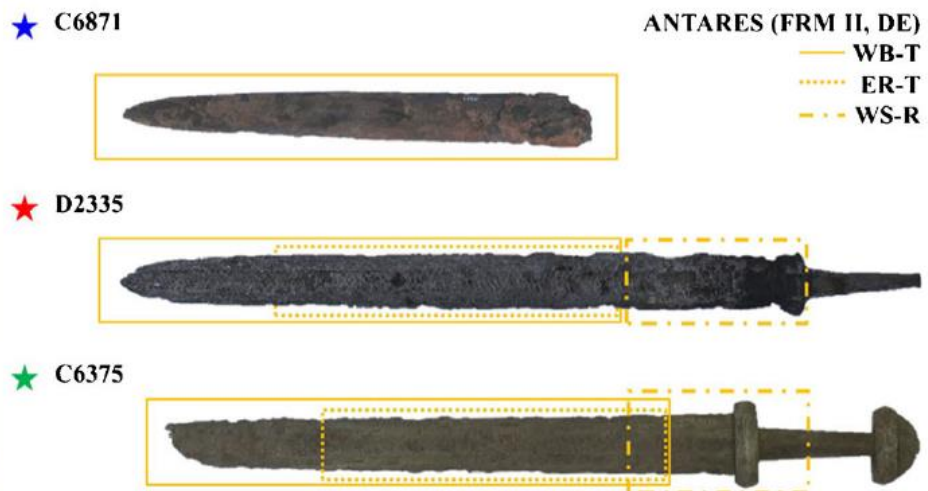


Cases: water uptake in plants



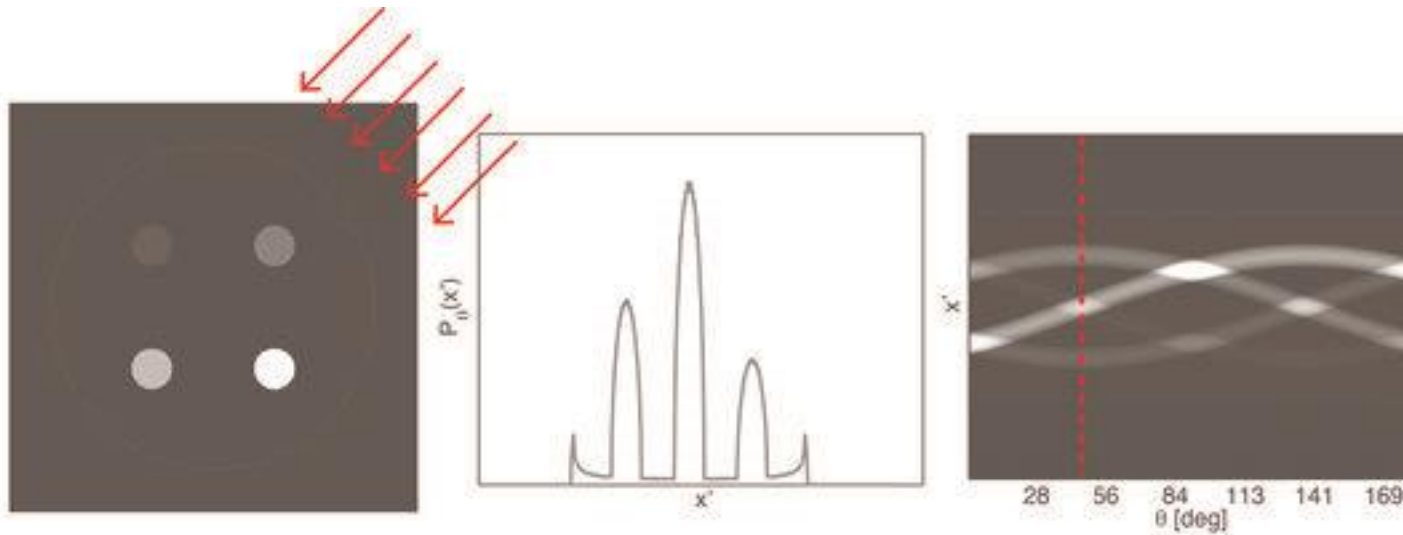
Strobl, M. et al. (2009). *J. Phys. D: Appl. Phys.* **42**, 243001.

Cases: Cultural heritage



A. Fedrigo et al, *Archaeol Anthropol Sci* (2018) **10**,1249–1263

Tomography



2D sample

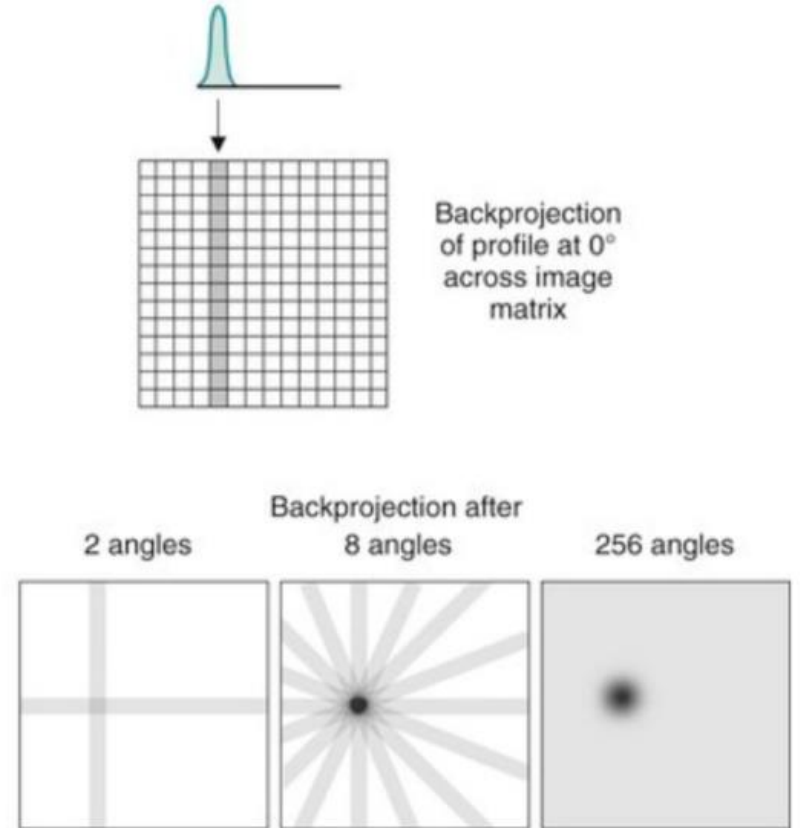
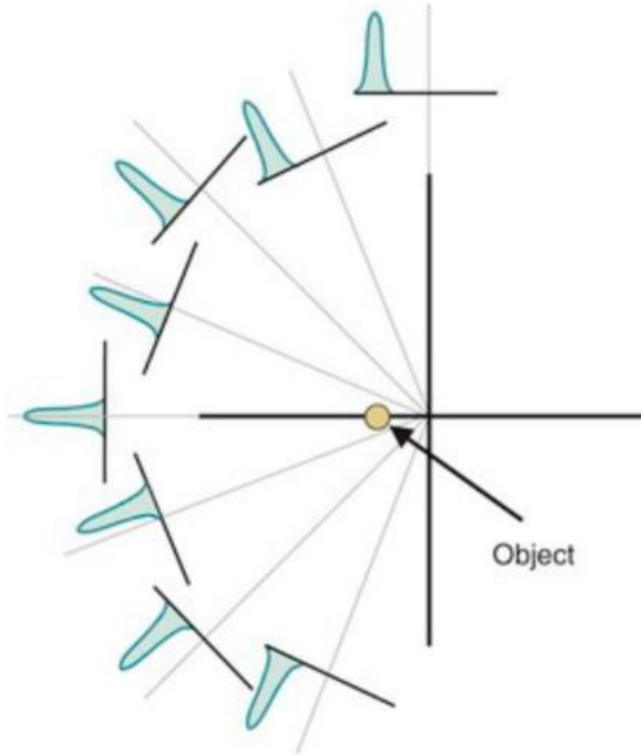
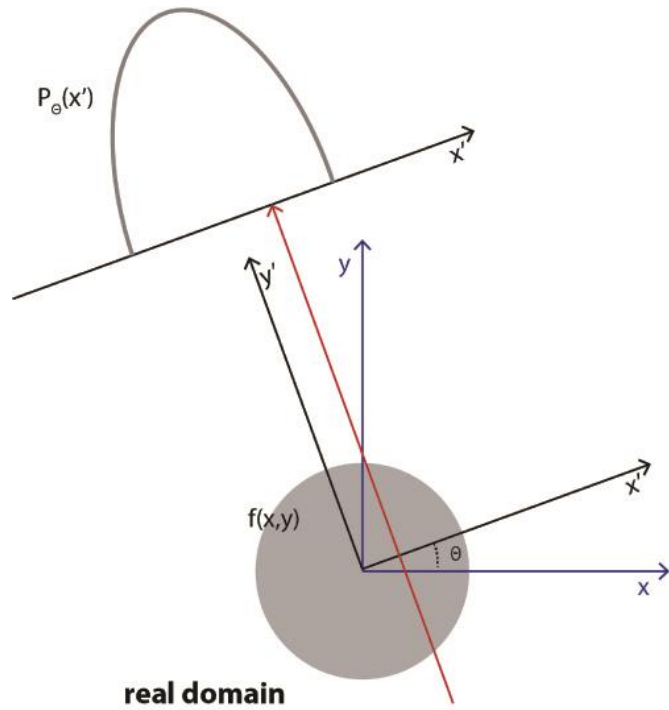
Projection image T_θ

Sinogram

no. of projections n with resolution d of object with size R

$$n = \frac{\pi R}{2d}$$

Tomographic reconstruction – Radon transform

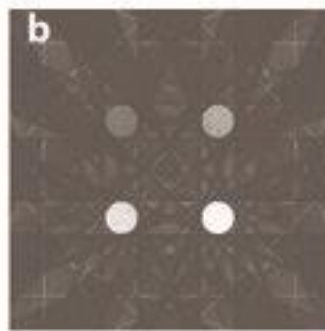


Principle for tomographic reconstruction

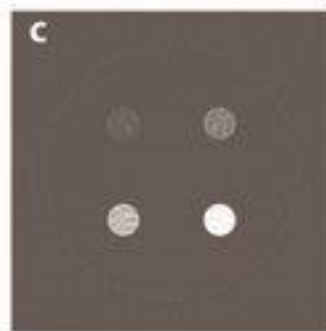
1. Collect projections, $P_\theta(x')$, for several angles
2. Calculate the Fourier transform of each projection
3. Apply the Fourier filter to approximate the ideal case
4. Find the inverse Fourier transformation of the filtered projection
5. Sum over all angles to make the reconstruction



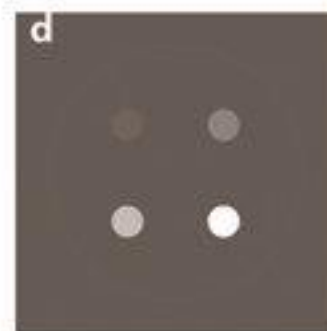
4 projections



8 projections

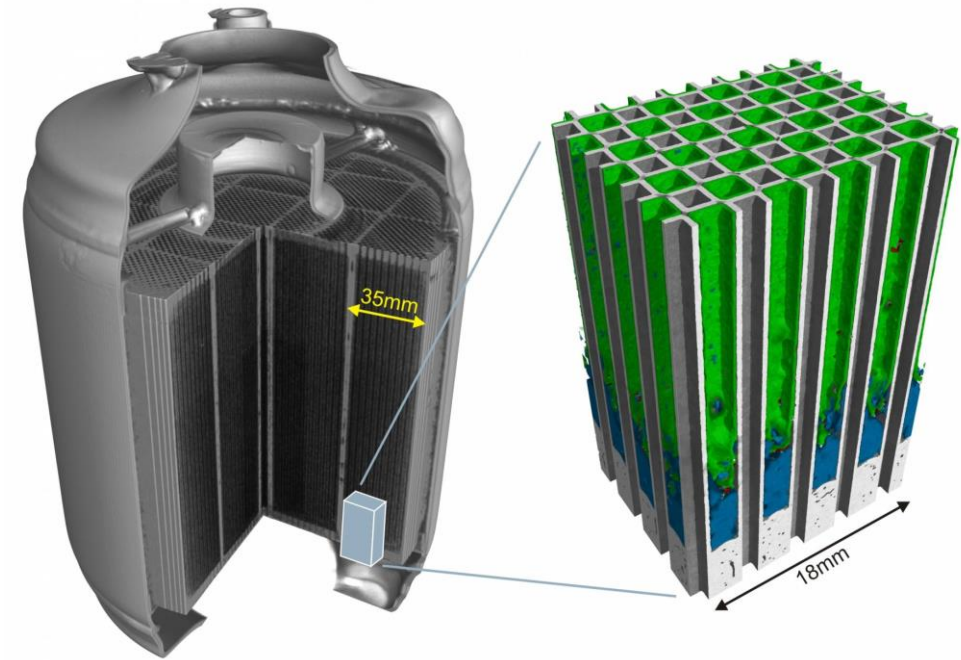
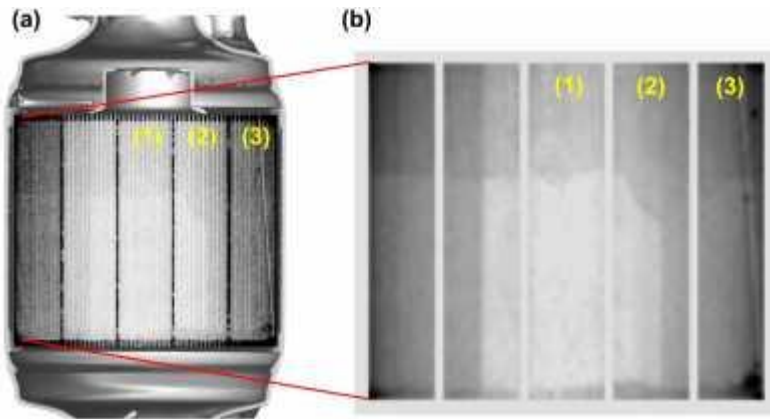
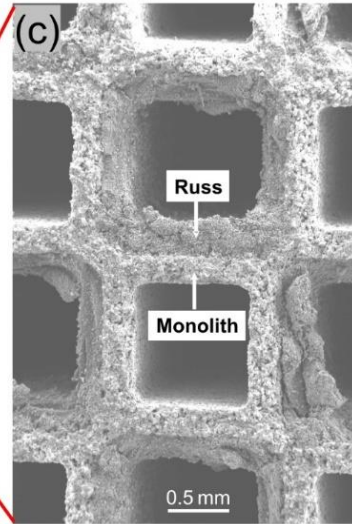


32 projections



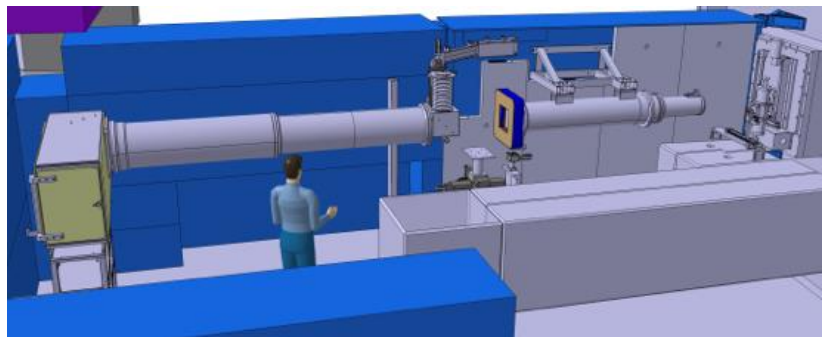
128 projections

Cases: Soot in particulate filter for diesel engine

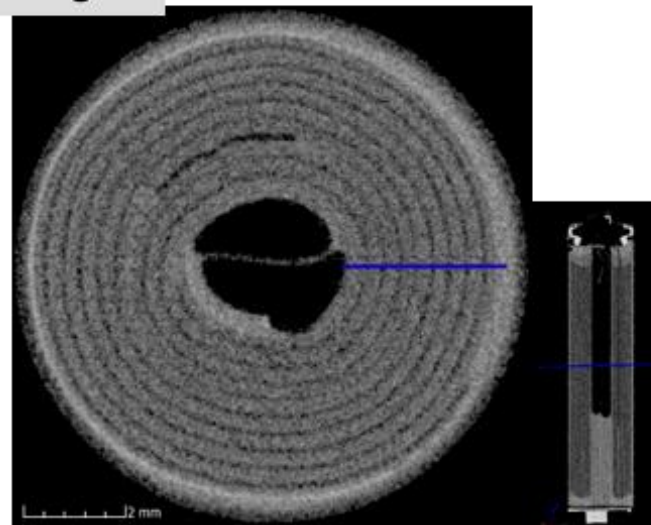


<https://www.psi.ch/media/distribution-of-soot-particles-in-particulate-filters-of-diesel-vehicles>

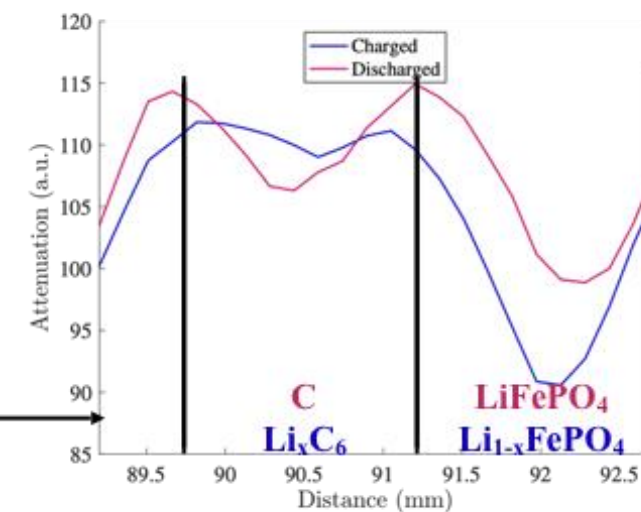
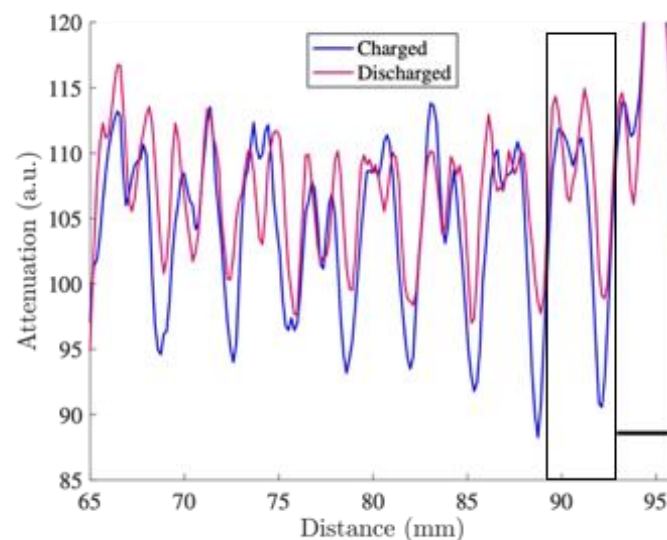
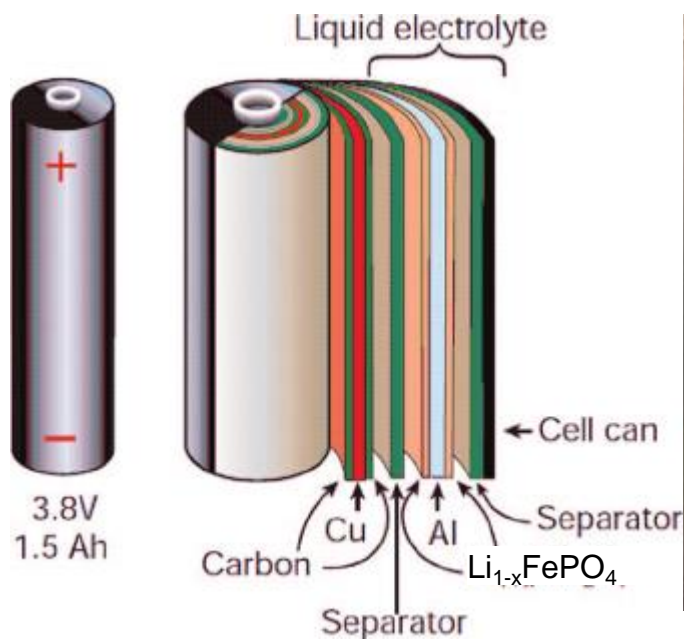
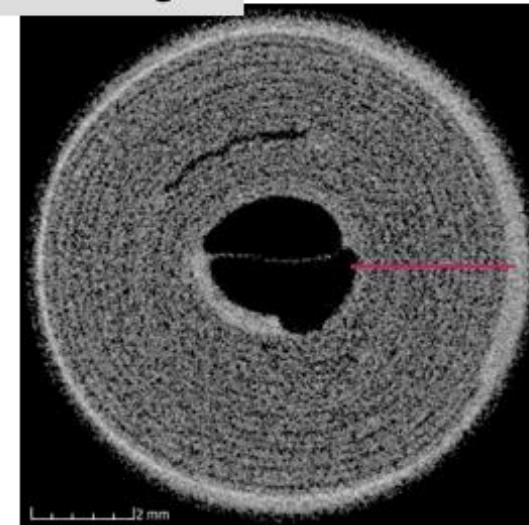
NEUTRA@PSI



Charged



Discharged

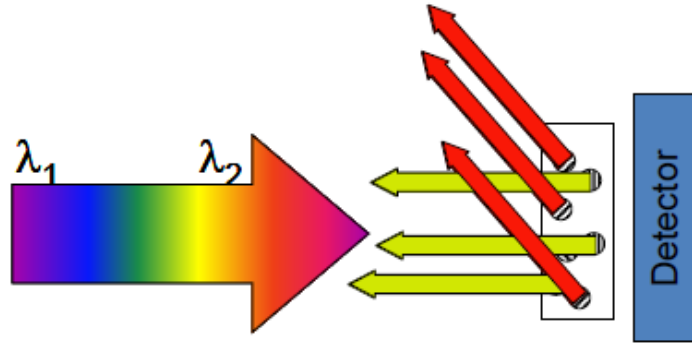


Break – 10 min



Energy-resolved neutron imaging

Bragg-edge imaging

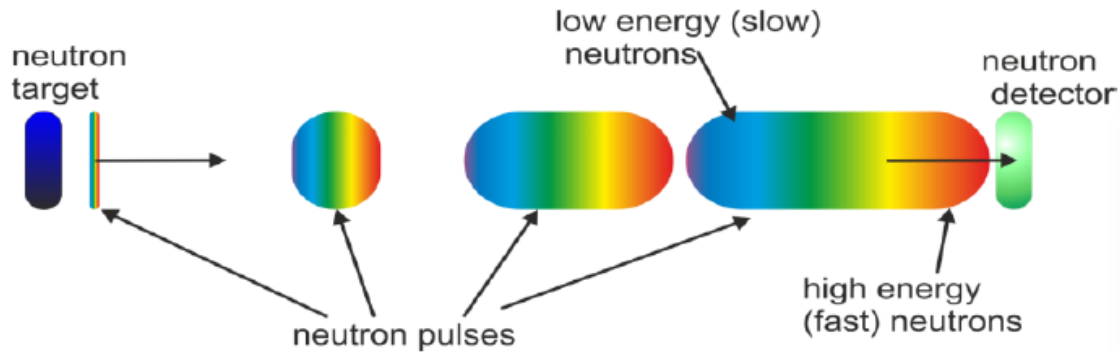


$$2d_{hkl} \sin \theta = \lambda$$

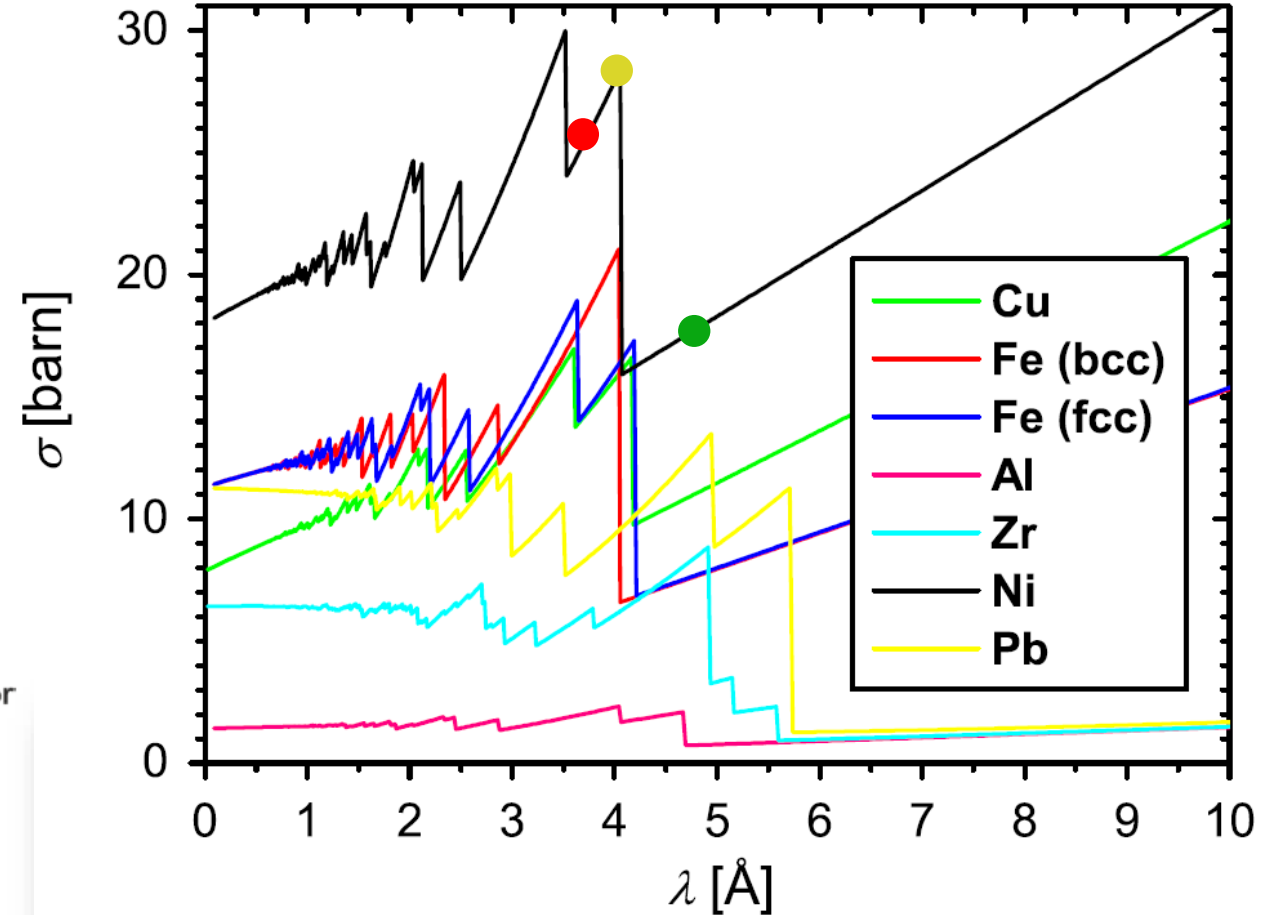
$$2d_{hkl} \sin 90^\circ = \lambda$$

$$2d_{hkl} \sin \theta < \lambda$$

Bragg's law:



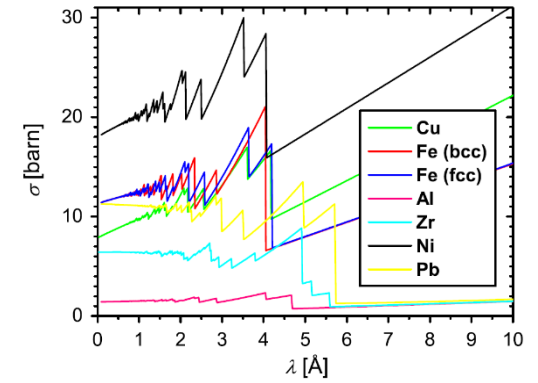
Total neutron cross section for different polycrystalline materials



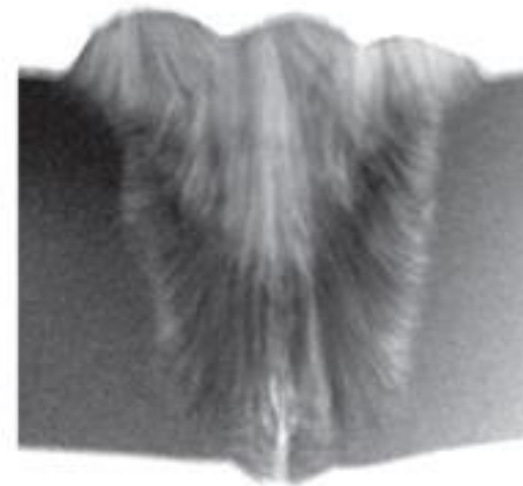
Josic, L. et al (2011). *Nucl. Instruments Methods Phys. Res.* **651**, 166.

Energy-resolved neutron imaging

Case: welding of steel



3.4 Å

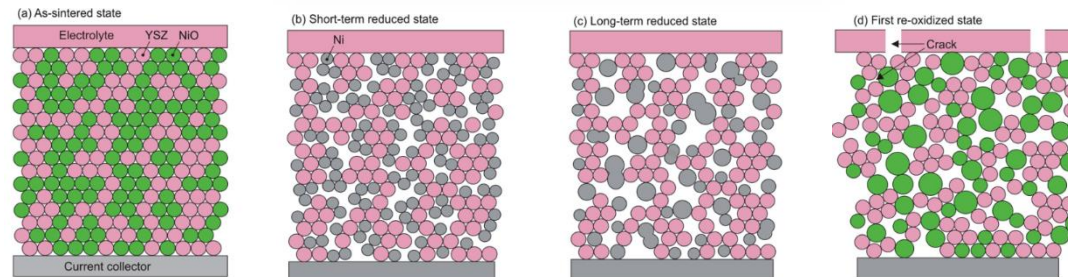
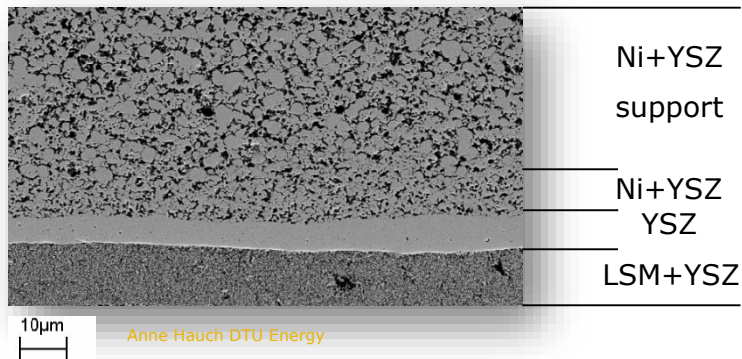
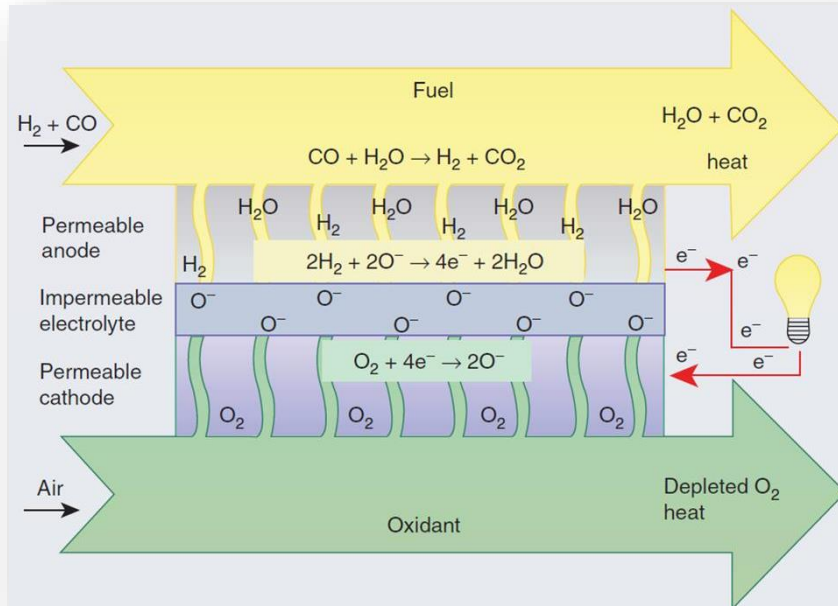


4.0 Å

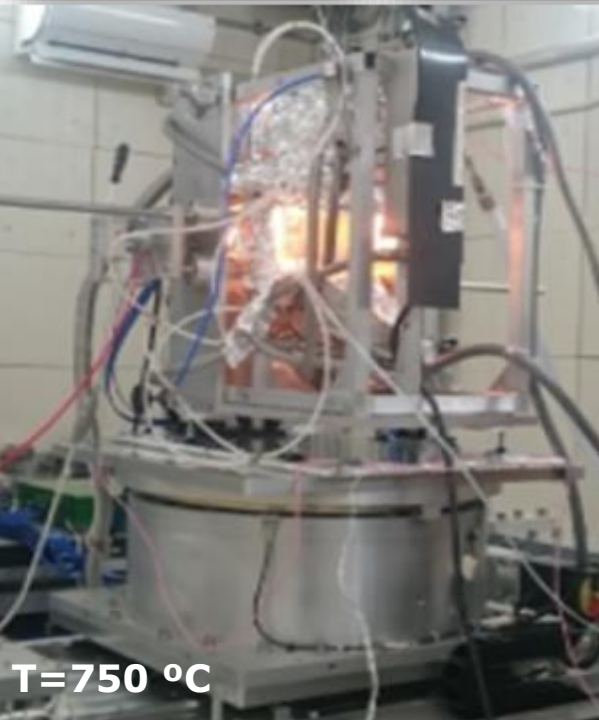


4.4 Å

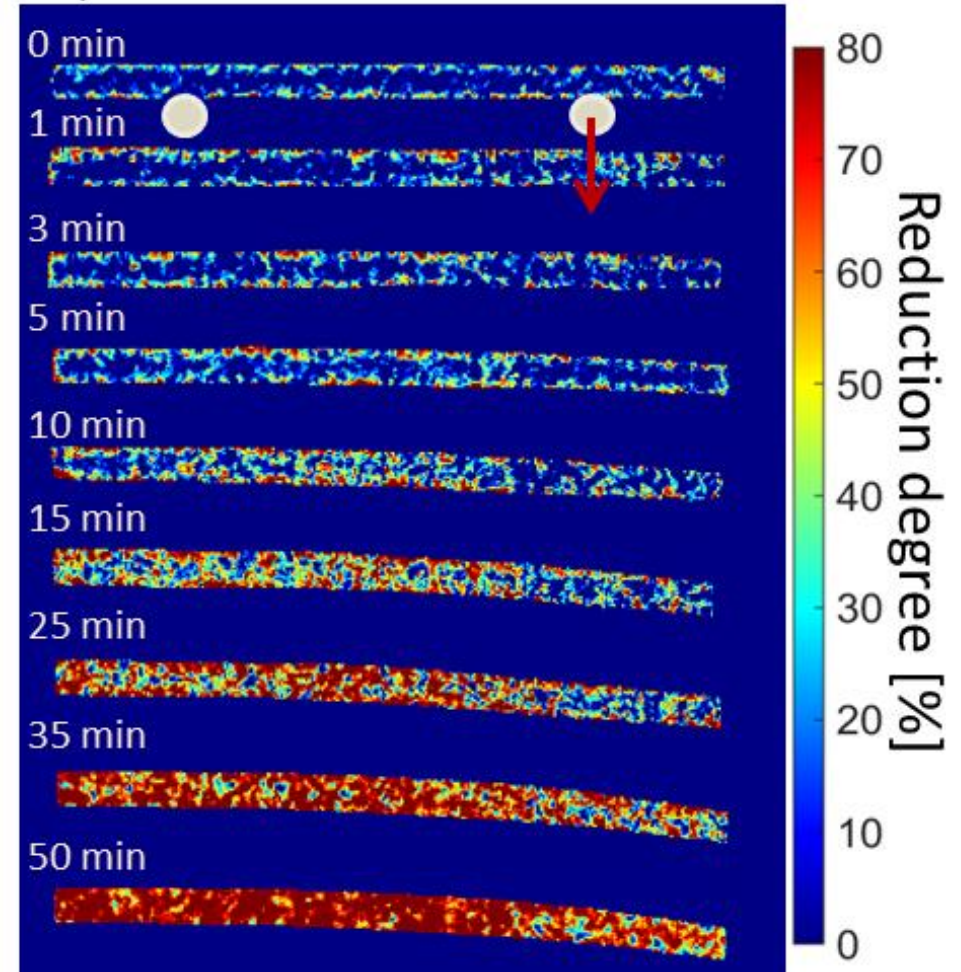
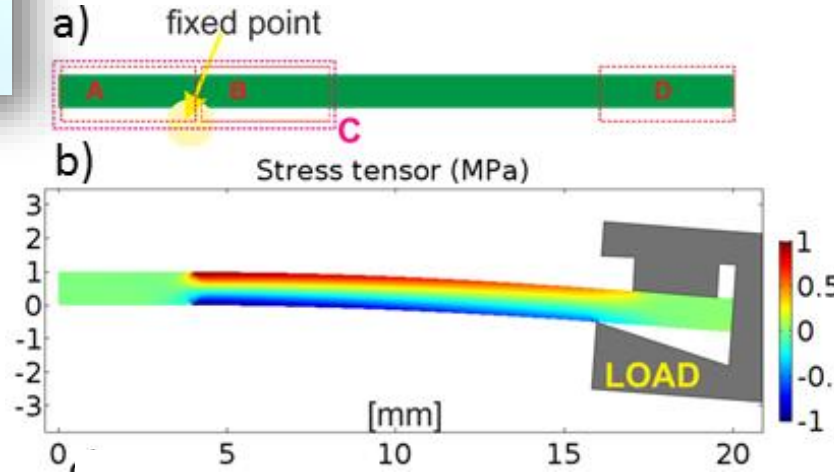
Solid Oxide Electrochemical Cell (SOFC/SOEC)



Cases: In-situ Bragg-edge imaging linking strain and NiO reduction in Solid Oxide Fuel/ Electrolysis Cell electrodes

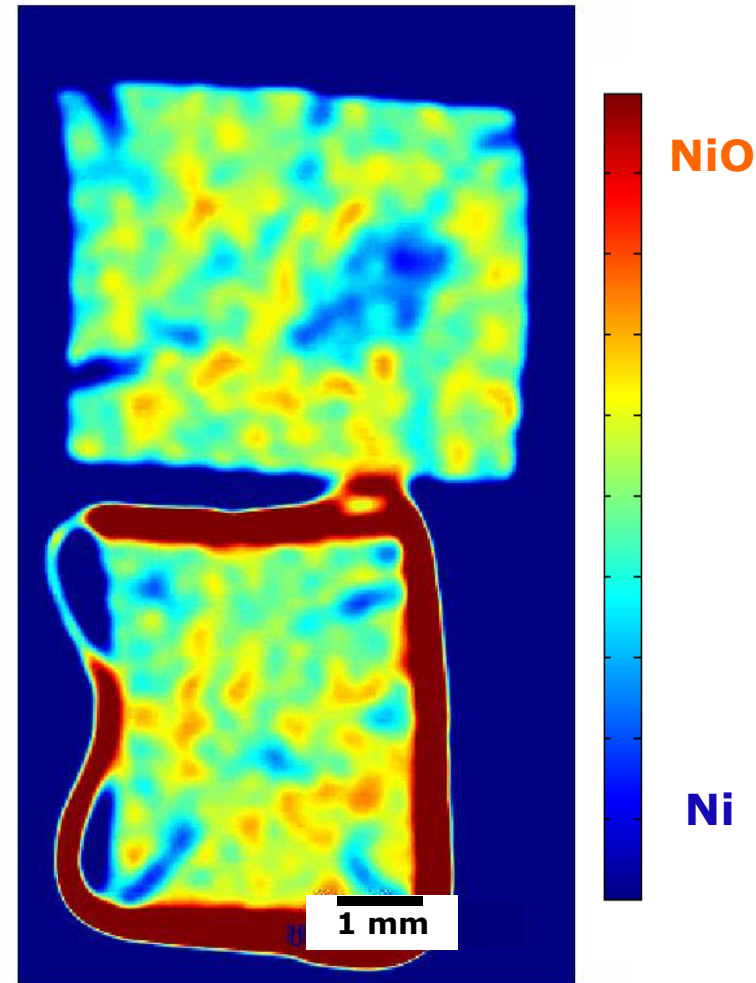
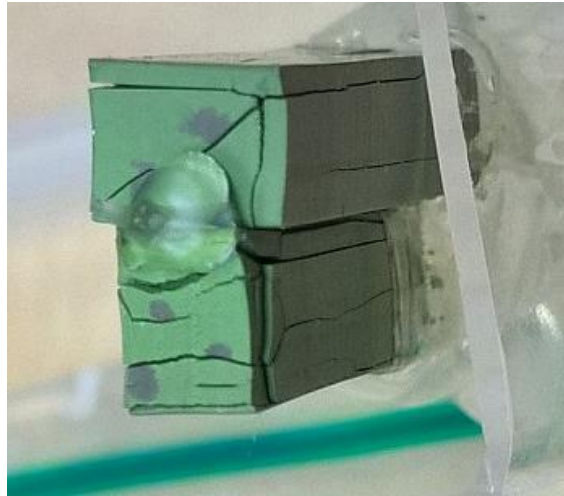


T=750 °C



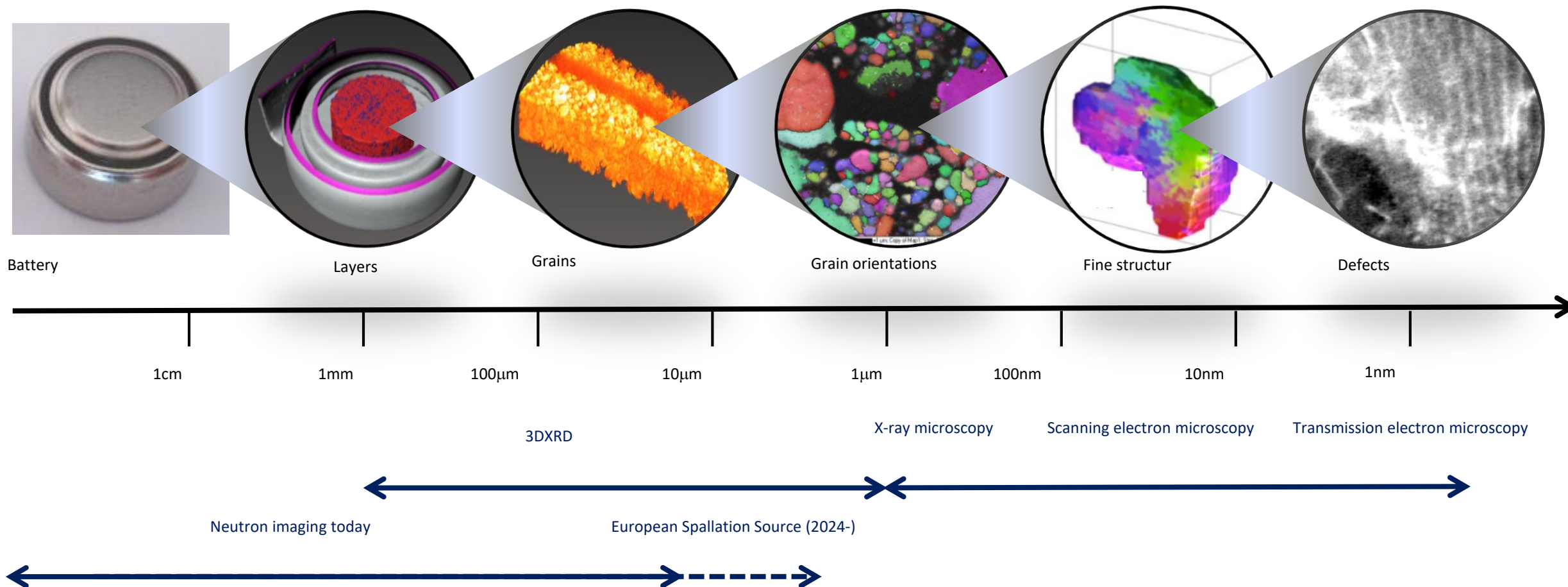
M. Makowska et al, *J.Appl.Cryst.* **48**, 401(2015)
 M. Makowska et al, *J. Appl. Cryst.* **49**, 1674 (2016)

Neutron Bragg-edge tomography of crack evolution after 5x red-ox cycling

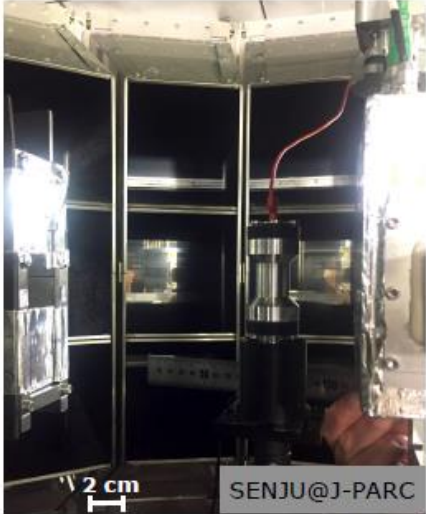


M. Makowska et al, Physica B: Cond. Matter 551, 24-28 (2018)

Degradation of batteries - a multi-scale challenge



Multi-modal neutron 3D imaging and diffraction

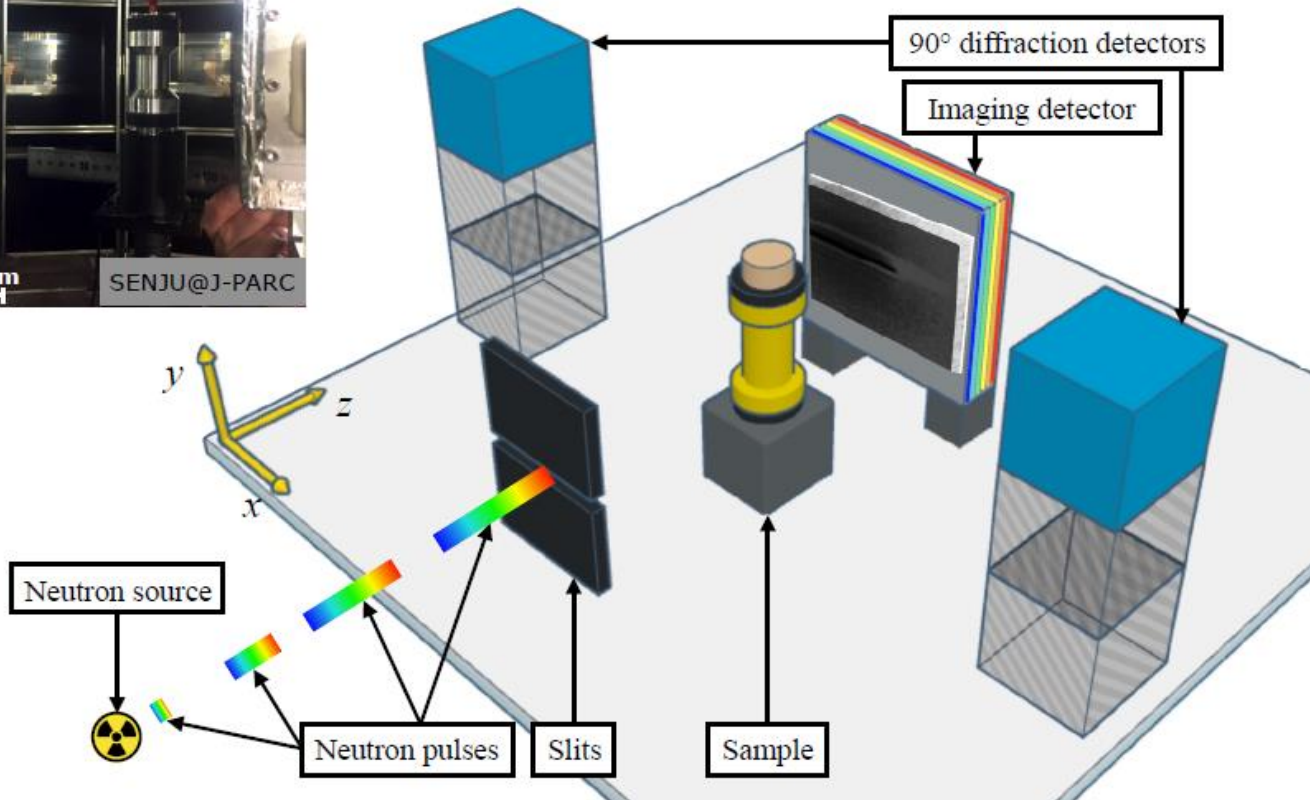


Imaging detector:

- 55x55 μm^2 & 512x512 pixel array
- 1774 wavelength resolved images
- Adapted range: 2.0 \AA - 6.4 \AA
- 20.48 μs temporal binning

Diffraction detector:

- 256x256 mm^2 & 64x64 pixels
- 90° detector range: 1.7 \AA - 4.4 \AA



- Mapping phase, shape, orientation and position of individual detectable grains
- Strain tensor determination for individual grains -> 3D strain tensor field

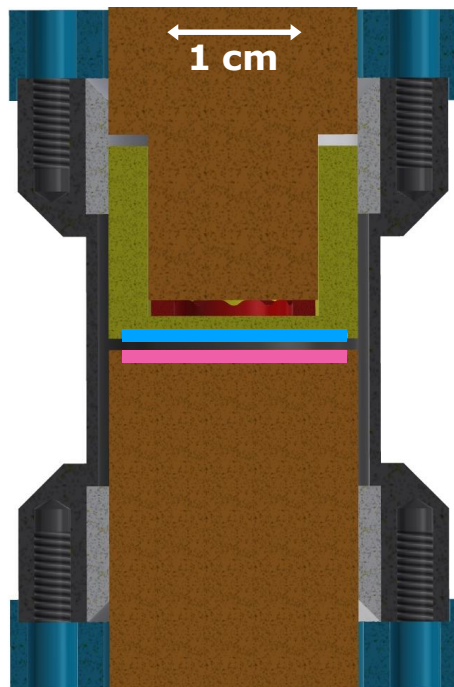
Battery cell for operando neutron tomography

Working Electrode = graphite:carbon PVDF (8:1:1) (740 μm)

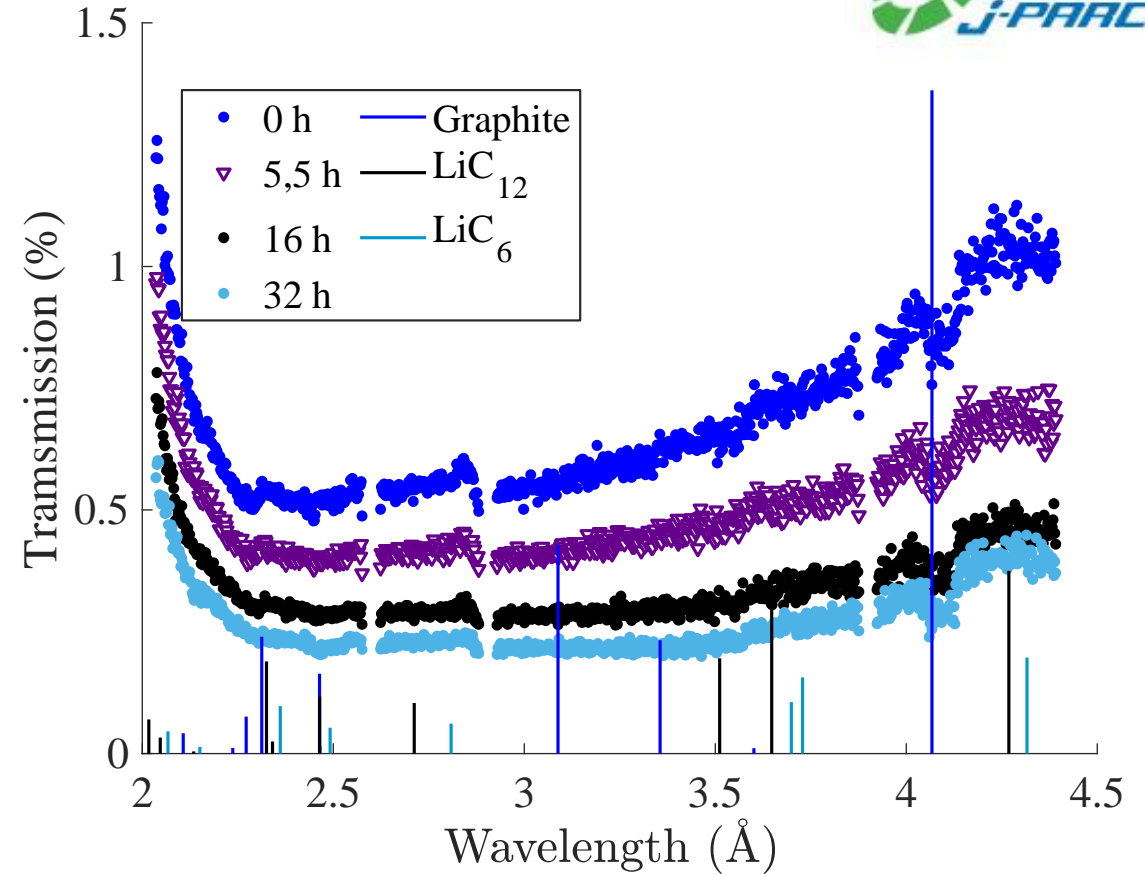
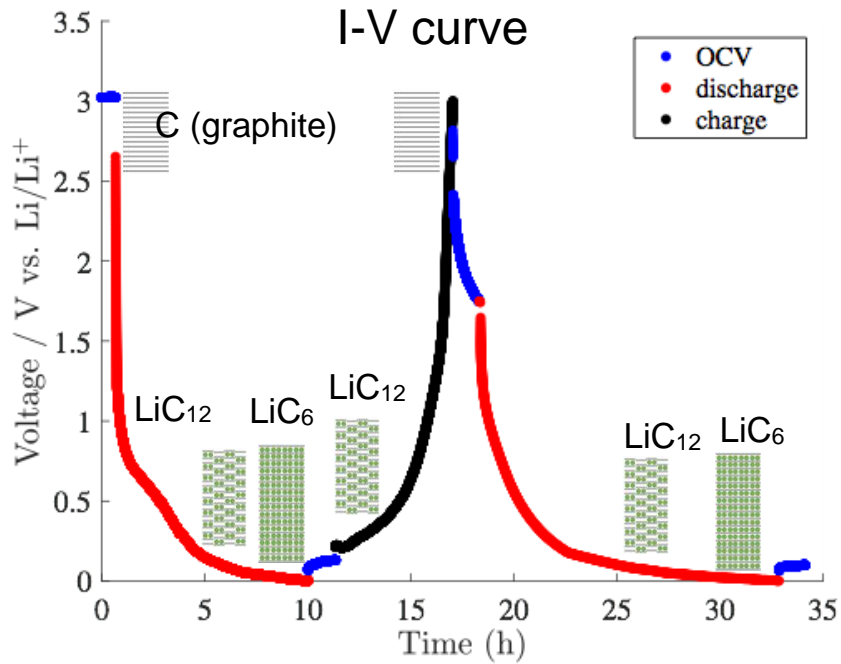
Counter Electrode = metallic lithium (760 μm)

Electrolyte: 1 M LiPF₆ in EC/DMC: 50/50

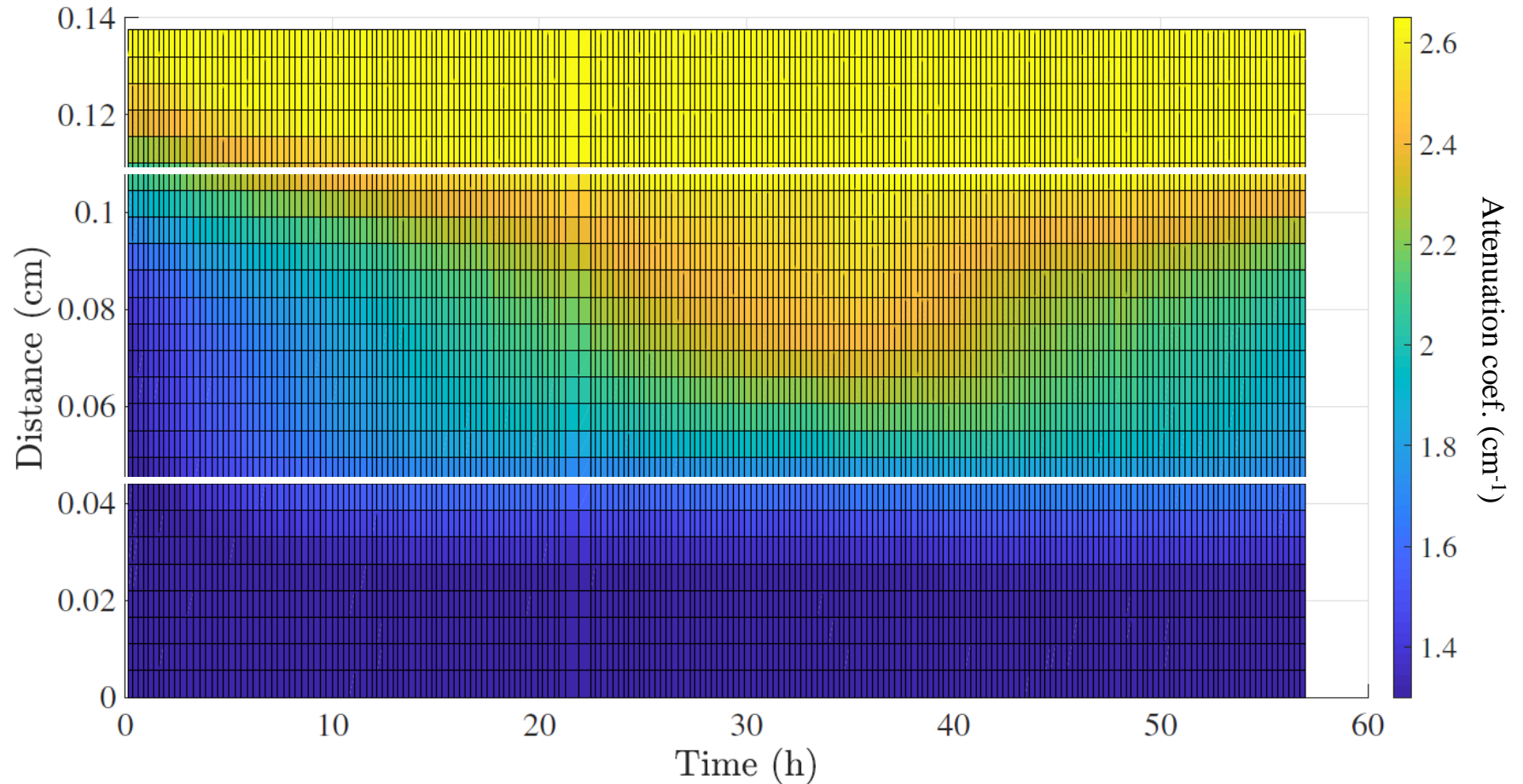
Separator (fiberglass, 50 μm)



Discharge – charge of model Li-ion battery

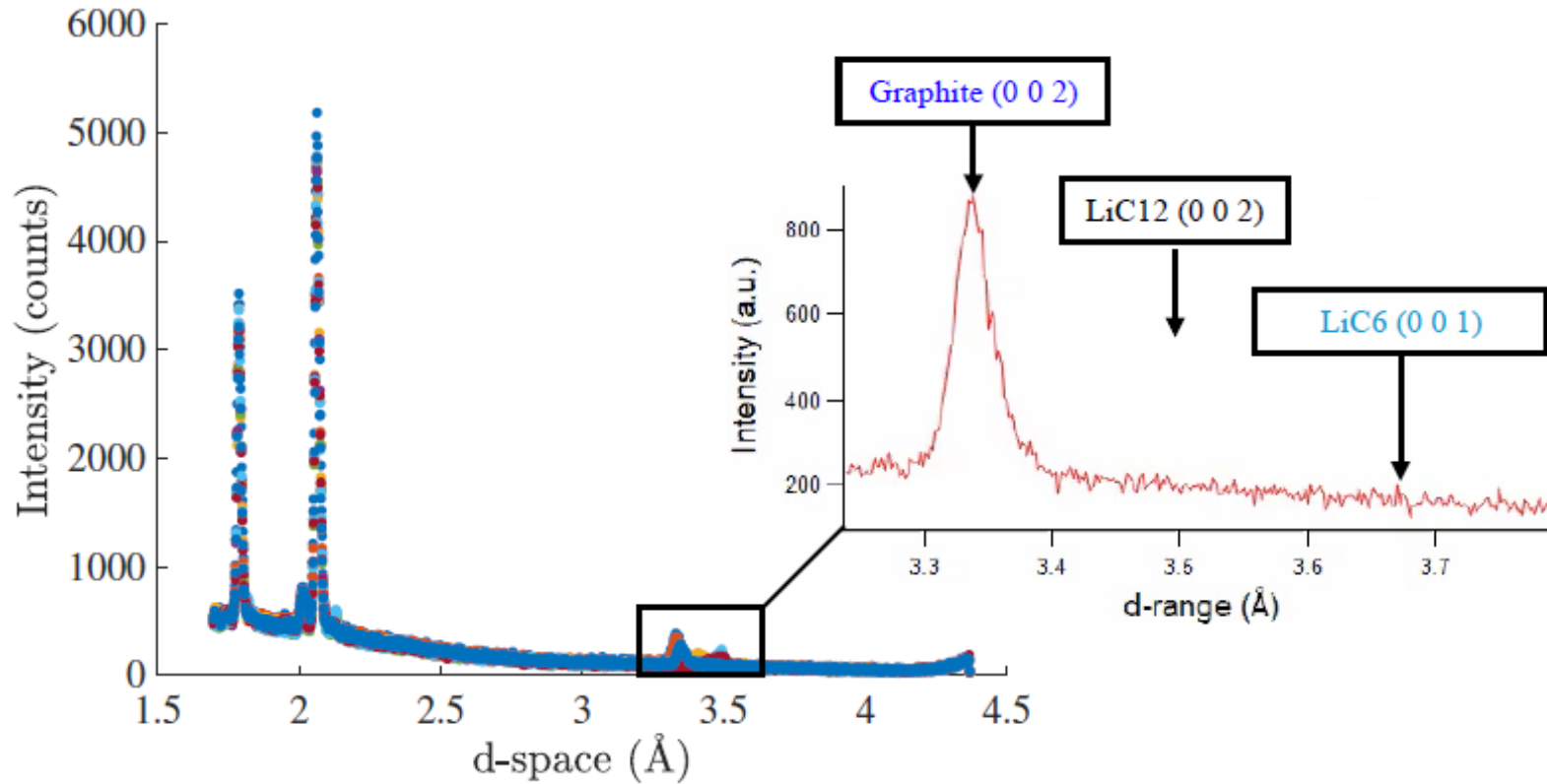


Distribution of Li and transformation $C \rightarrow LiC_{12} \rightarrow LiC_6$

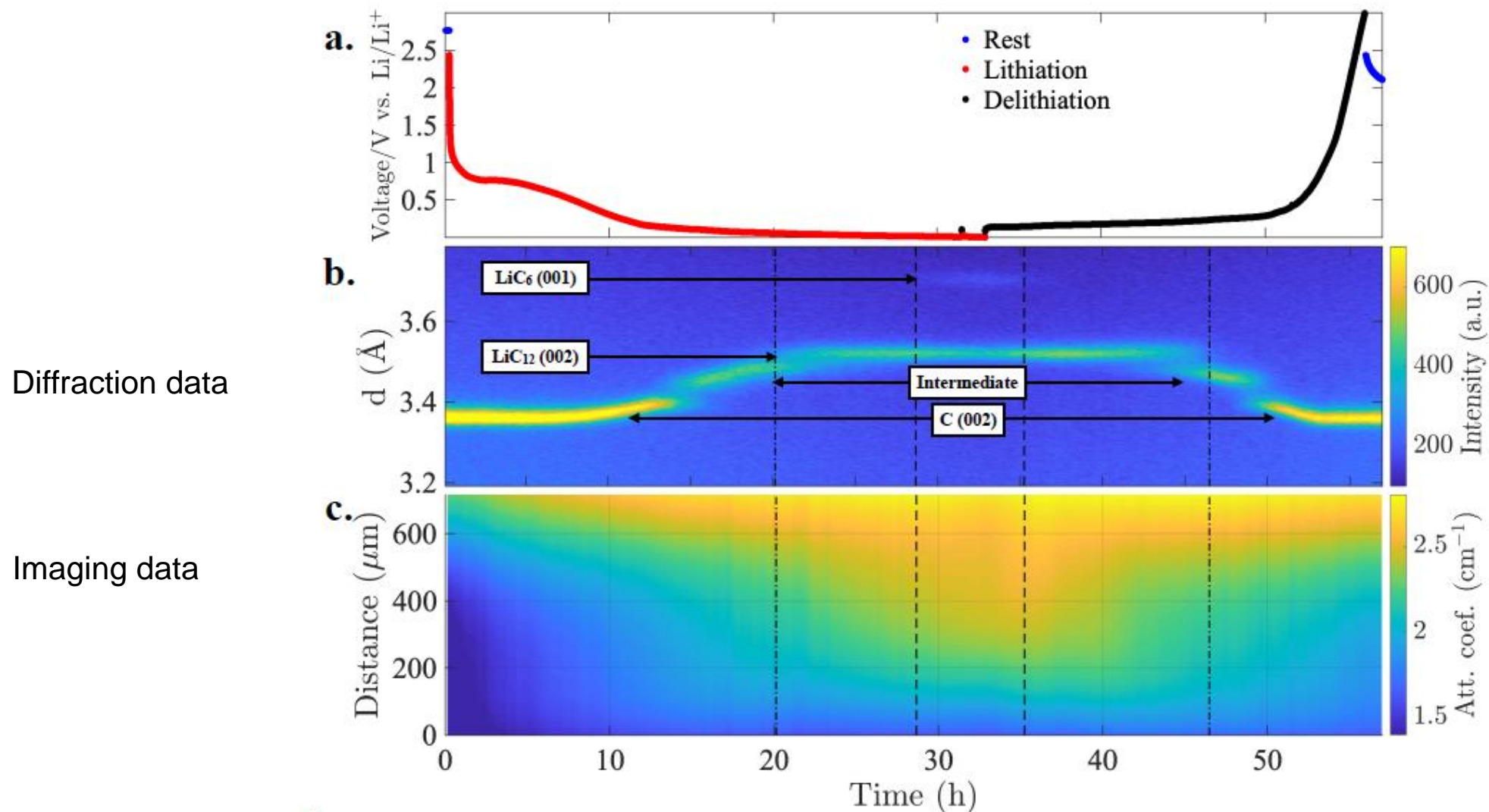


3D neutron diffraction

Reflection	d-space	Phase
0 0 2	3.355 Å	Graphite
0 0 2	3.520 Å	LiC ₁₂
0 0 1	3.670 Å	LiC ₆

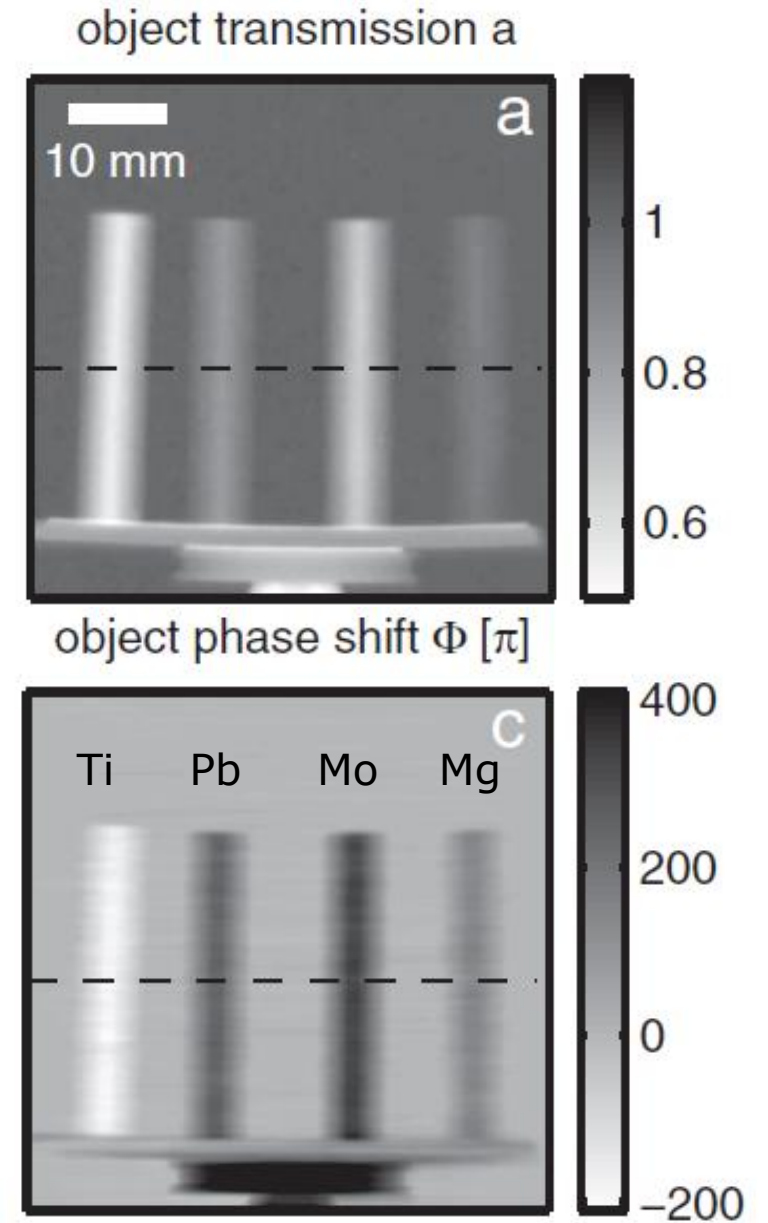
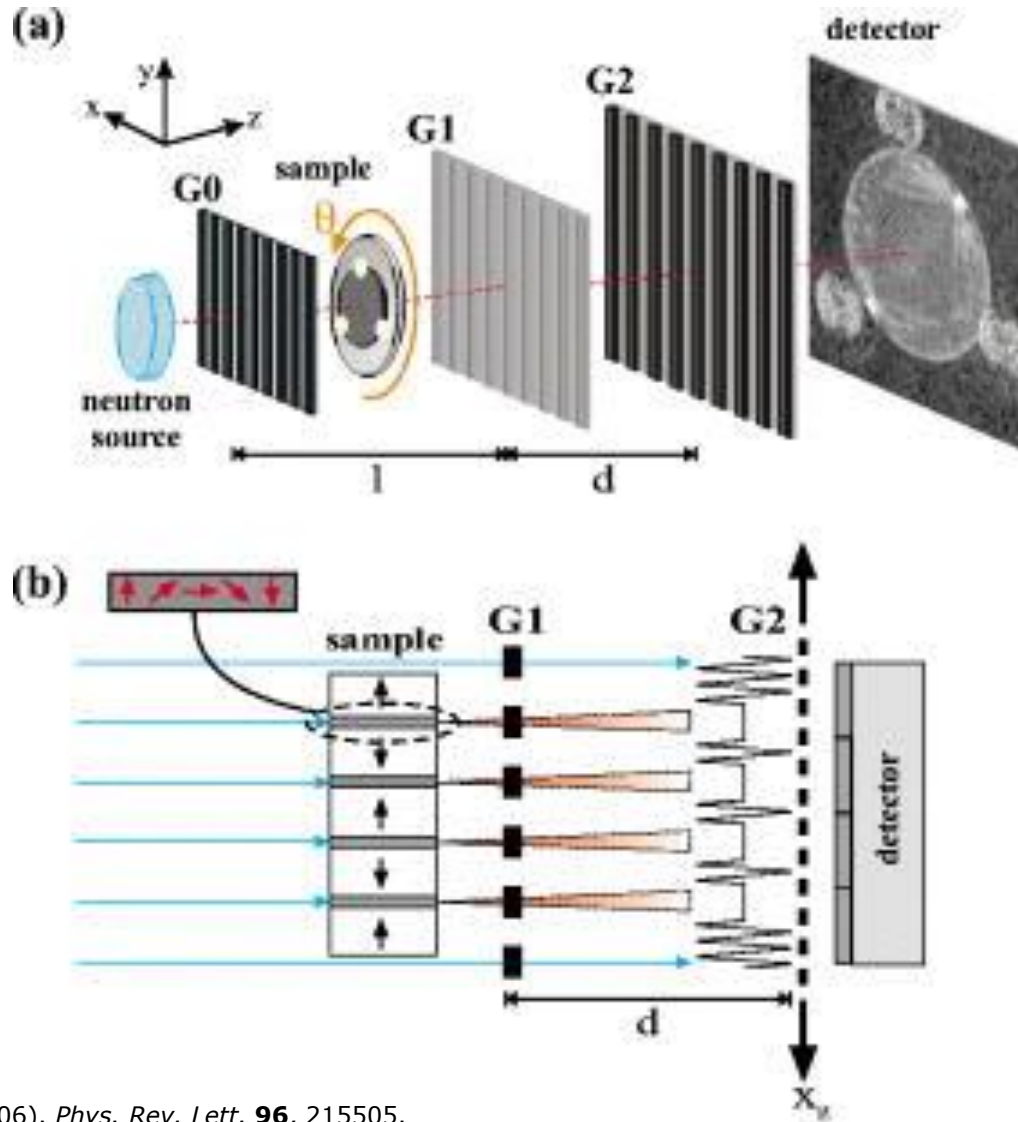


Distribution of Li and transformation $C \rightarrow LiC_{12} \rightarrow LiC_6$



Manuscript in preparation

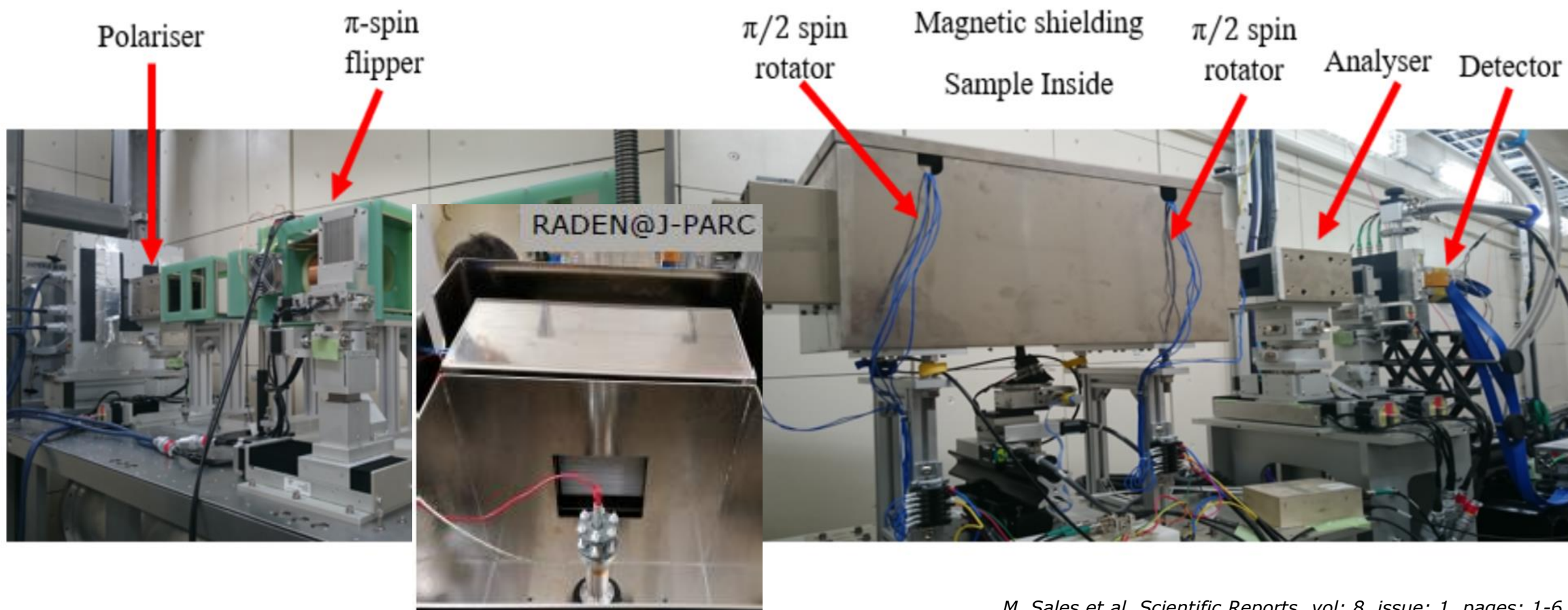
Enhancing contrast: Neutron grating interferometry



Grünzweig, C. et al. (2006). *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **96**, 215505.

Grünzweig, C. et al. (2008). *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **93**, 112504.

3D polarimetric neutron tomography of magnetic fields and current distributions @RADEN

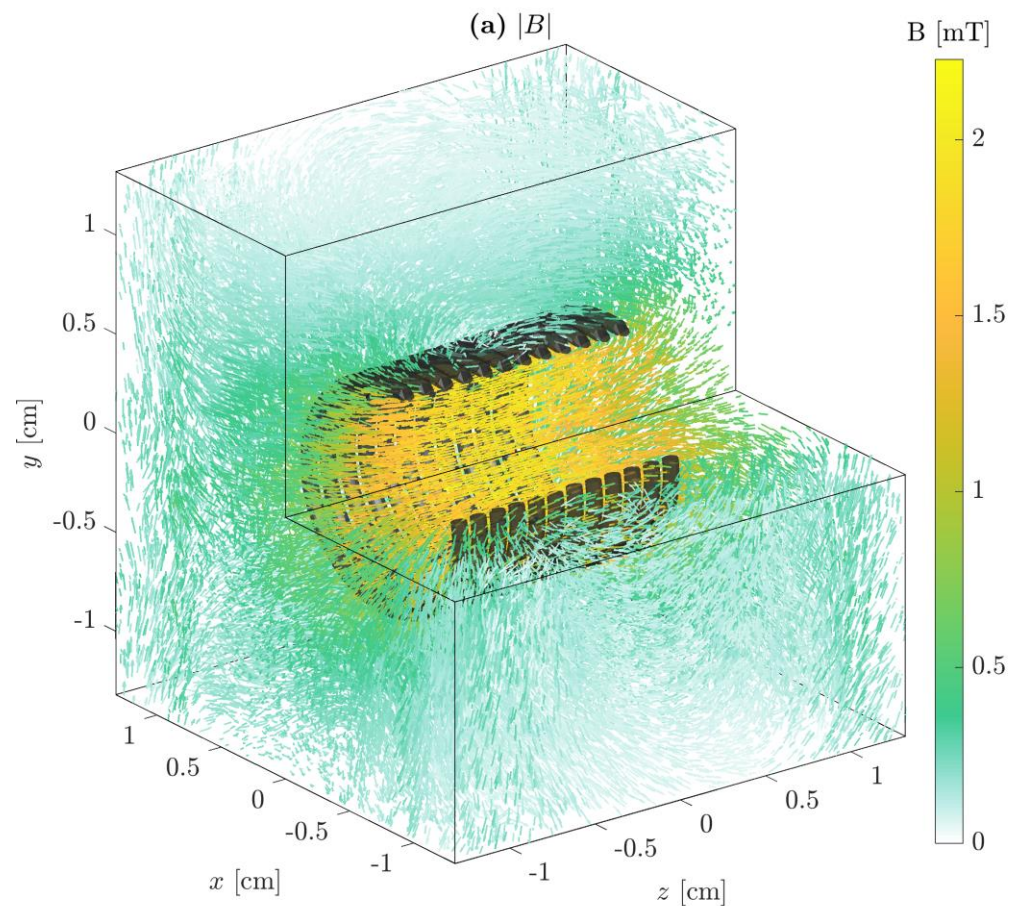
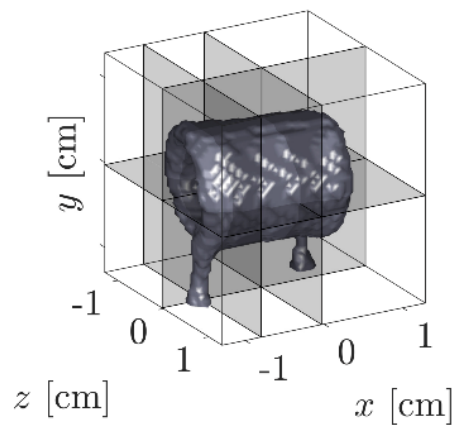


M. Sales et al, Scientific Reports, vol: 8, issue: 1, pages: 1-6, 2018

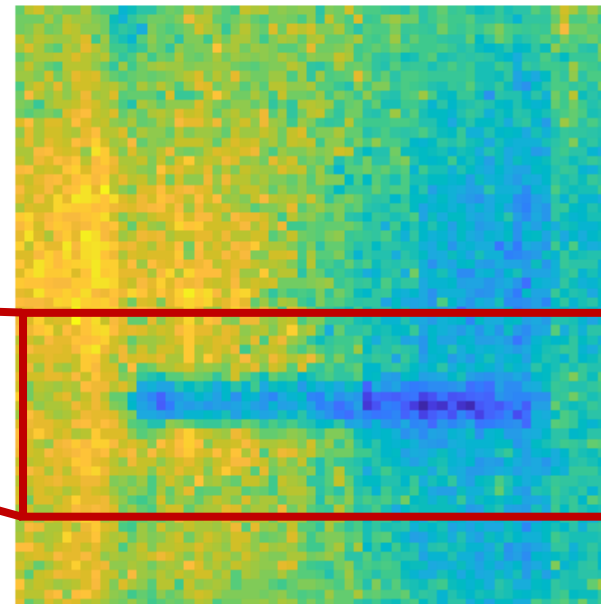
3D polarimetric neutron tomography of magnetic fields and current distributions @RADEN



(a) Structural

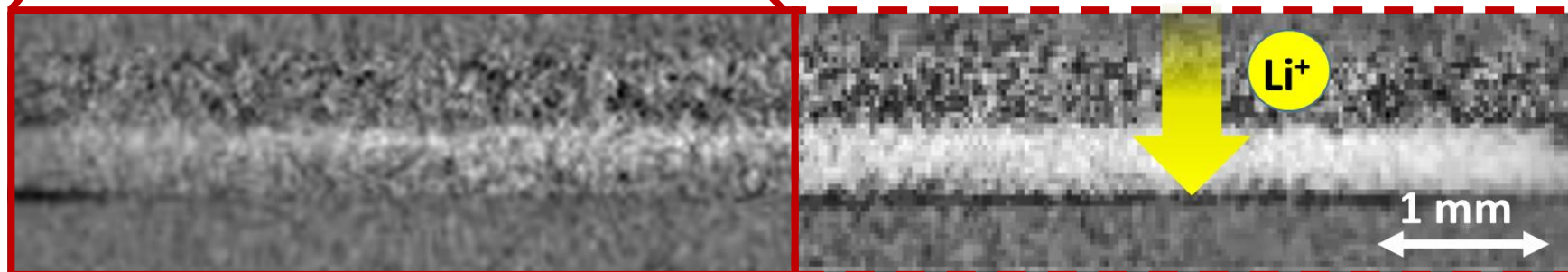


3D polarimetric neutron tomography of magnetic fields and current distributions @RADEN



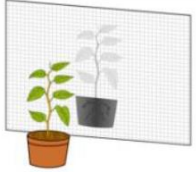
B-field component around electrode

Work in progress:
Link current distribution to
Bragg-edge data in each
pixel
Link to diffraction in 3D
Map in 3D

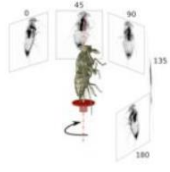


Neutron imaging

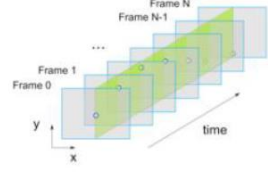
Standard techniques



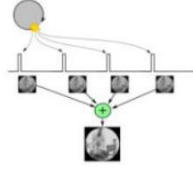
Radiography



Computed tomography

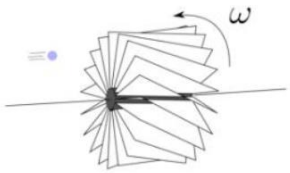


Time-series imaging

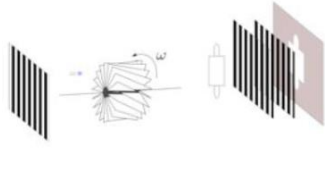


Stroboscopic imaging

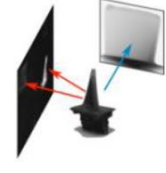
Advanced techniques



Energy selective imaging

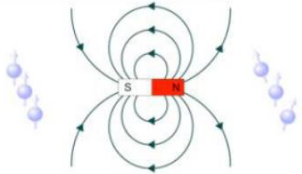


Neutron grating interferometry



Diffraction imaging

Under development



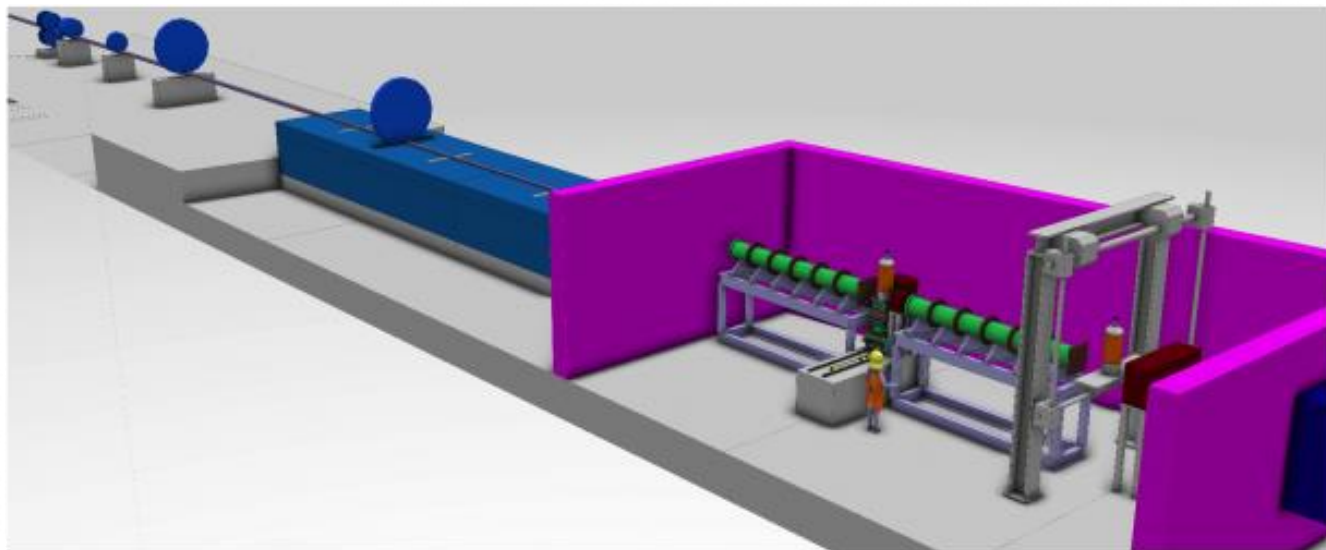
Imaging with polarized neutrons



High resolution imaging

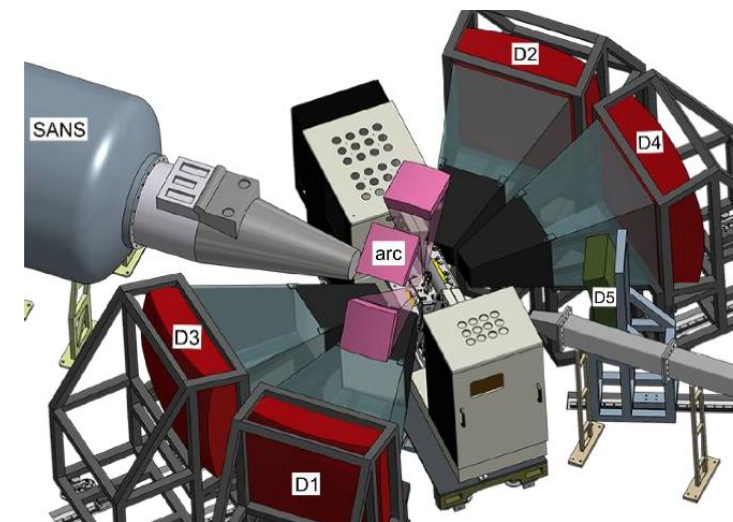
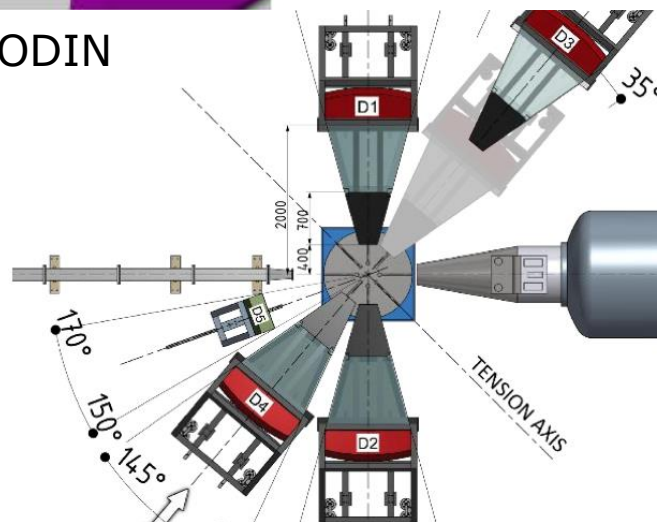
	2D	3D		4D +
	spatial	spatial	spatiotemporal	spatiotemporal/ +
attenuation contrast				
dark-field contrast				
diffraction contrast				
polarisation contrast				
multimodal				

ESS: ODIN and BEER



EUROPEAN
SPALLATION
SOURCE

Optical and Diffraction Imaging with Neutrons - ODIN



Beamline for European materials Engineering Research - BEER

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SUBSTANCE longterm proposal @JPARC



Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak

ESS & MAX IV: Cross Border
Science and Society

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European Regional
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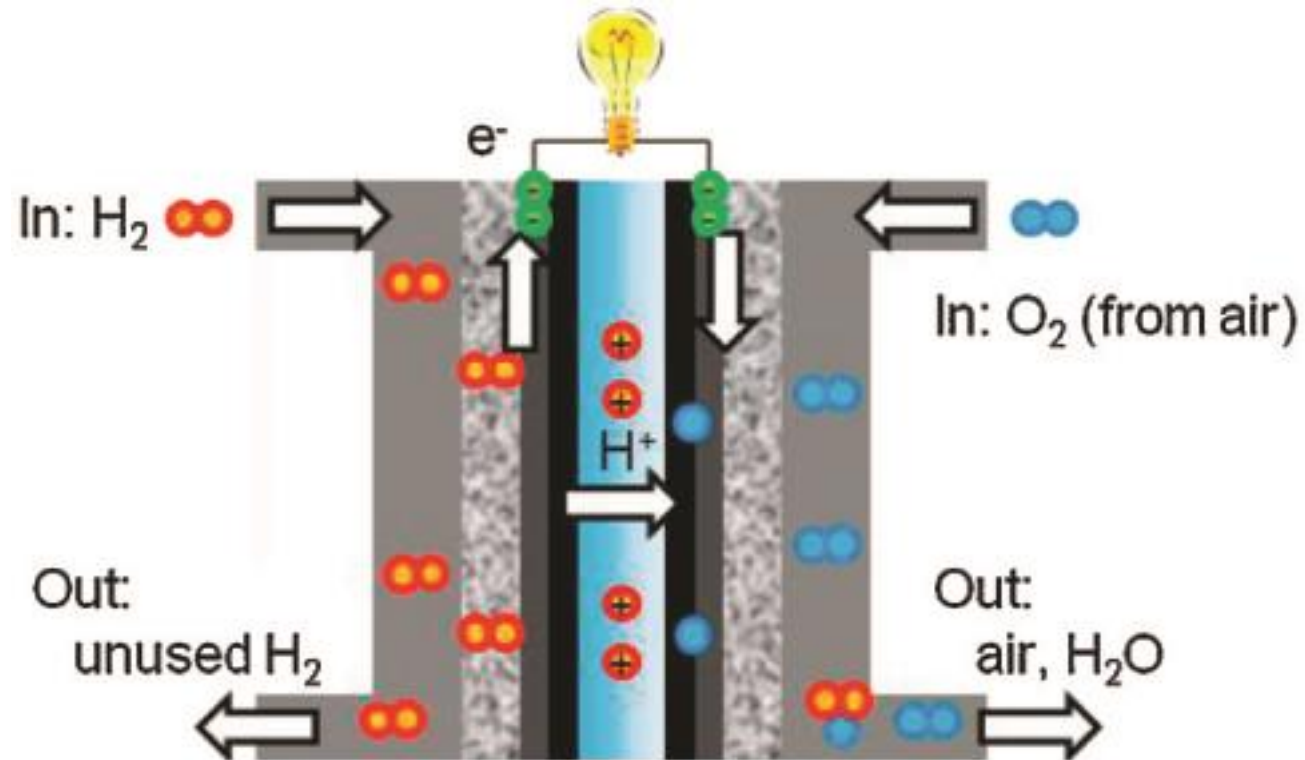
NordForsk



DanScatt

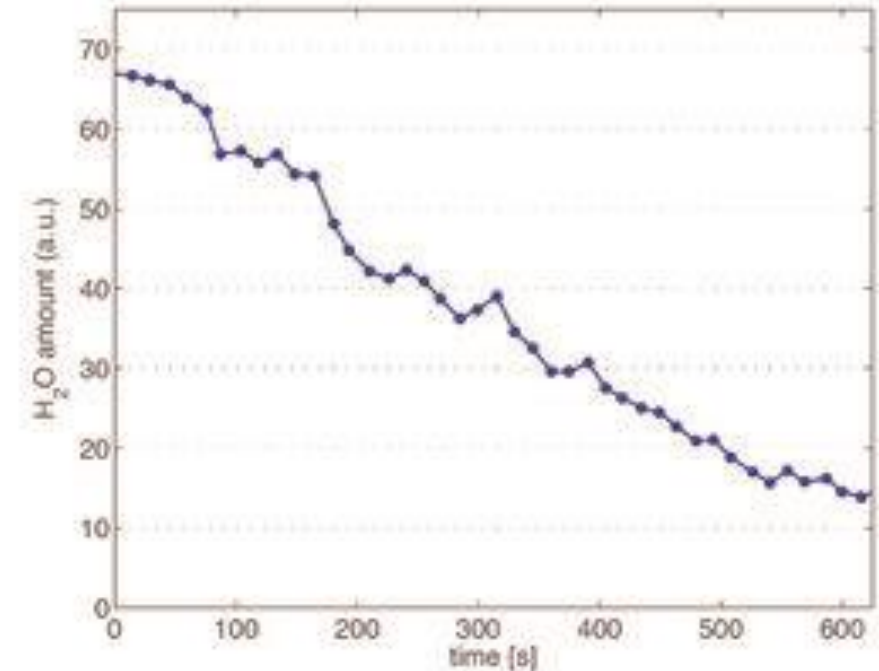
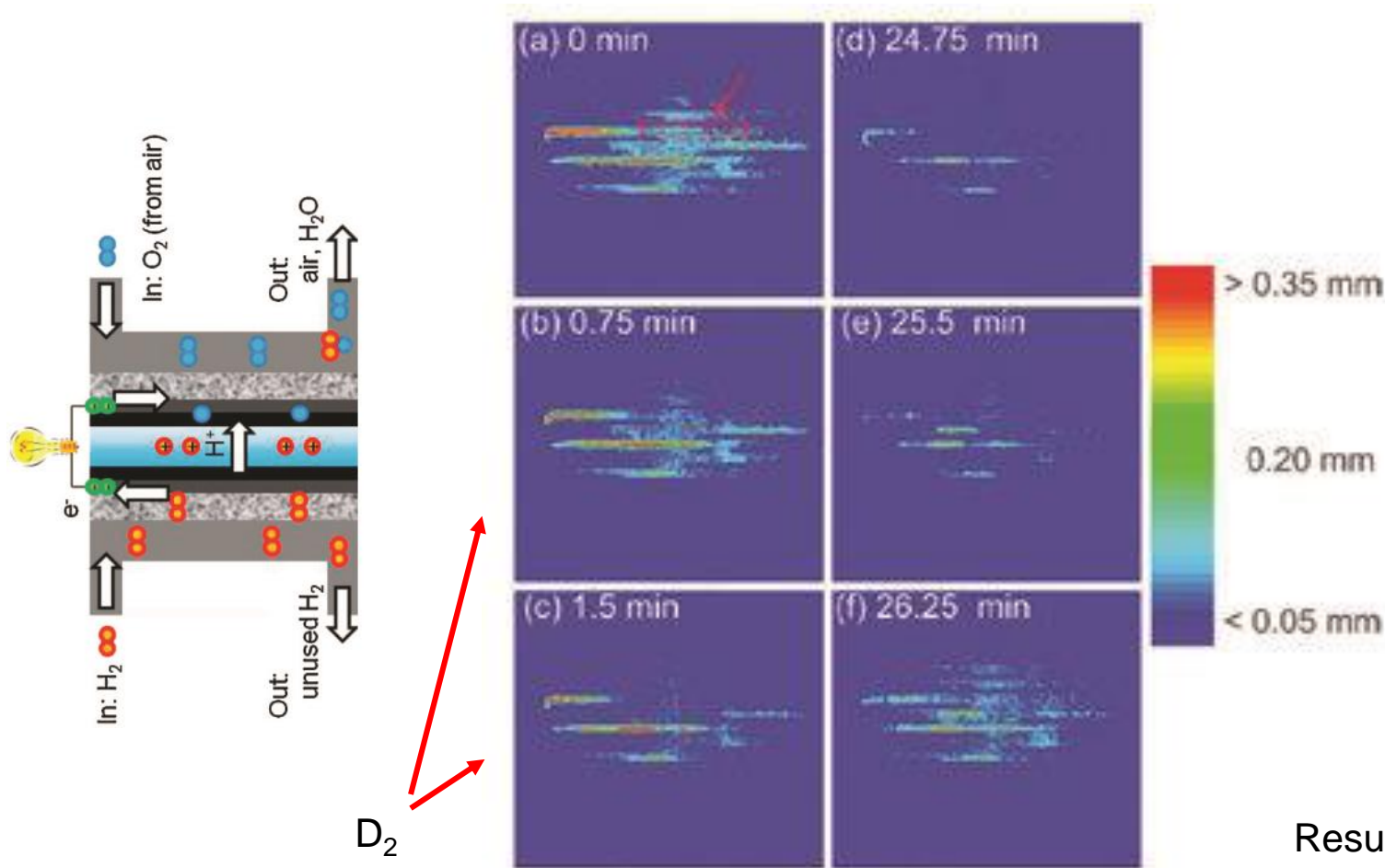
Cases:

Polymer Electrolyte Membrane Fuel Cell (PEMFC)



Mischler, J. et al. (2010). *Electrochimica Acta*. **75**, 1.

Cases: In-situ study of water in PEMFC



Result: a new model for two-phase flow

Manke, I. et al. (2009). *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **92**, 244101.