







Wir schaffen Wissen – heute für morgen

Christian Grünzweig

Neutron Imaging & Activation Group, Paul Scherrer Institut, Switzerland

Application range of neutron imaging

Outline

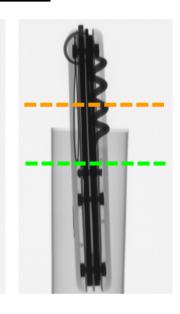
- 1. Motivation and complementary character compared to X-ray imaging
- Do we need neutron imaging? Any application range left?
- The application range and limits of conventional attenuation based neutron imaging concerning
 - the spatial resolution and object dimension
 - the temporal resolution
- 3. Advanced Imaging techniques and their application range
 - Diffractive imaging
 - Scattering based imaging
- 4. Conclusion and outlook



Swiss army knife: X-ray vs. neutrons

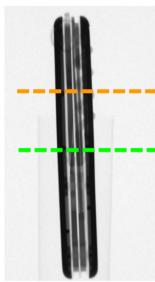


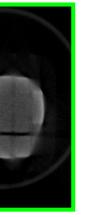
X-rays



Neutrons









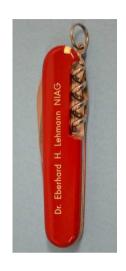


2D Projections





Swiss army knife: 3D lubricant distribution







X-ray vs. Neutrons

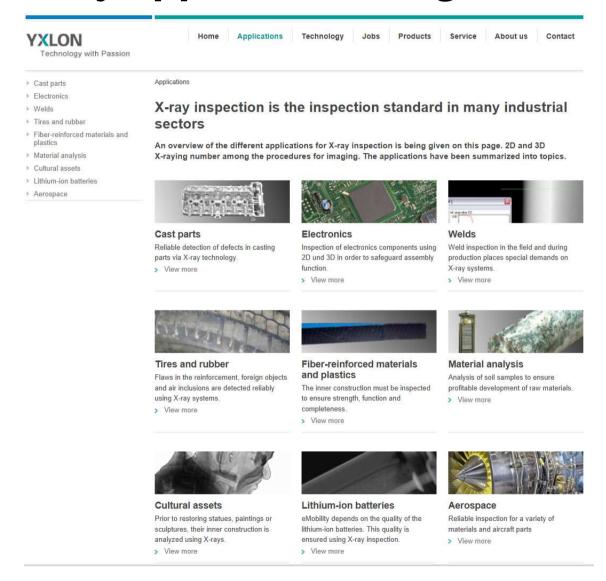


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Do we need neutron imaging? Any application range left?



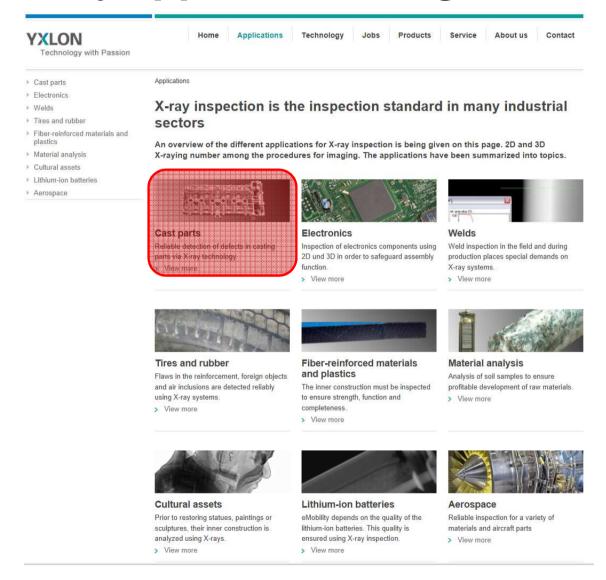


Thank you for your aftention





Do we need neutron imaging? Any application range left?





Massiver Aluminium Zylinderblock

Bild



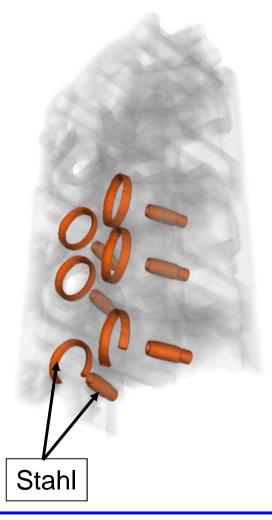
Tomographie

- Aussenaufnahme -



Tomographie

- Segmentierung -



Defects in an Aluminium casting

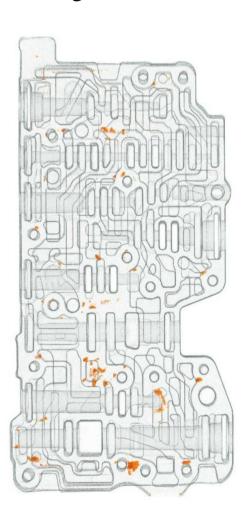
Tomography

- 3D rendering -

3 cm

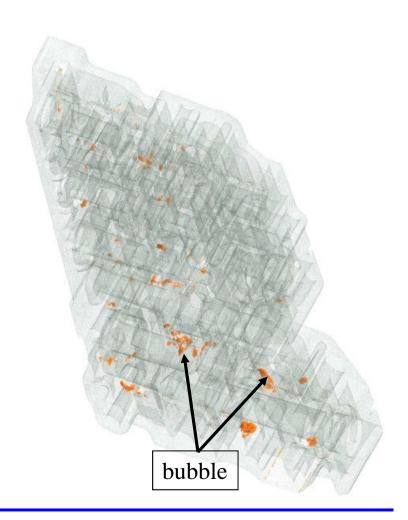
Tomography

- Segmentation -



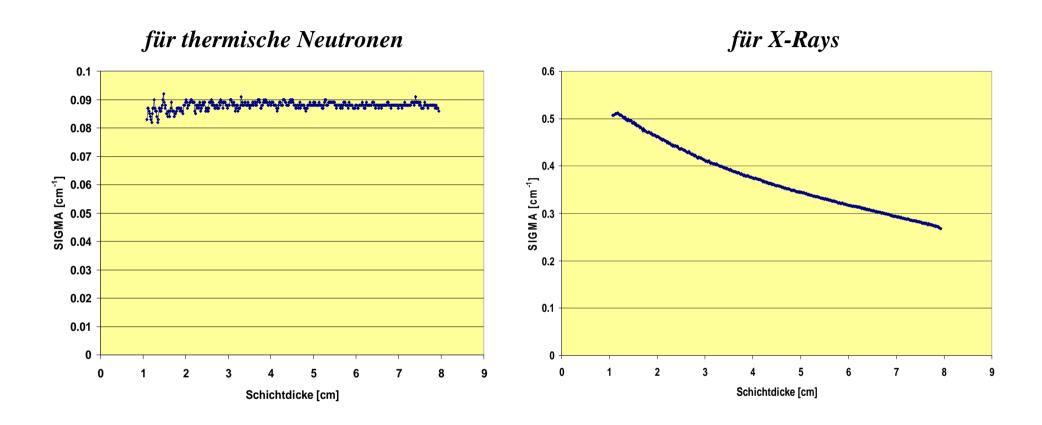
Tomography

- Segmentation -





Wirkungsquerschnitt von Aluminium

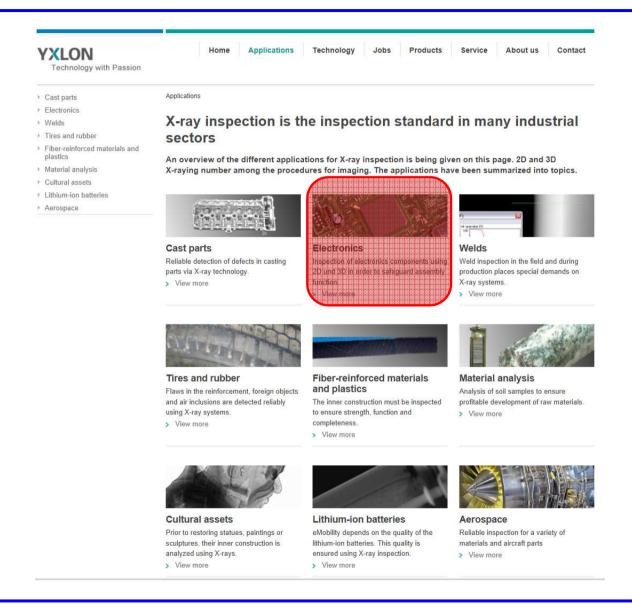


keine konstanten Werte für X-rays -> "beam hardening" -> Fehler in der Tomographie

Neutronen erlauben eine direkte Quantifizierung der Tomographiedaten



Overview



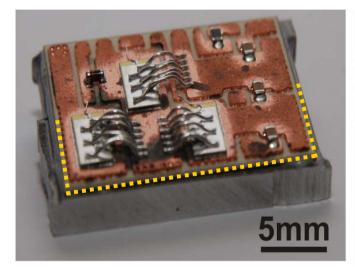


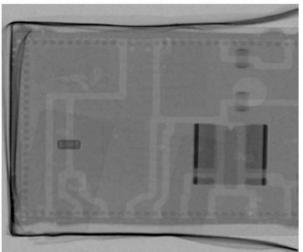
Degree of utilization of a adhesive joint

Image

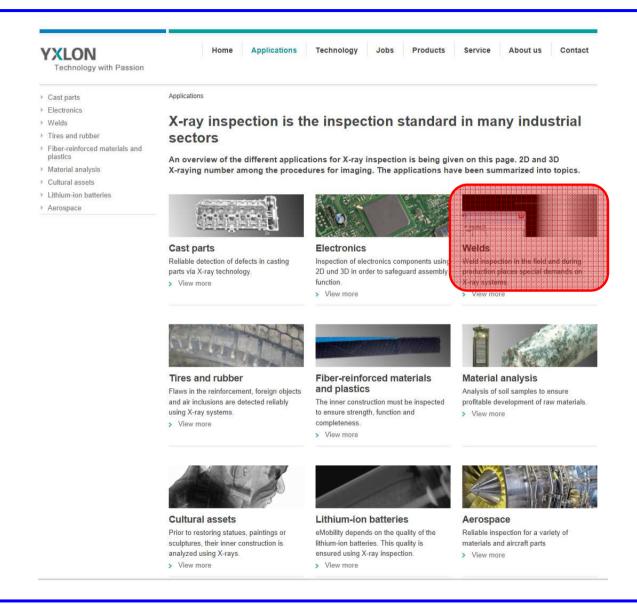


Micro-tomography





Overview

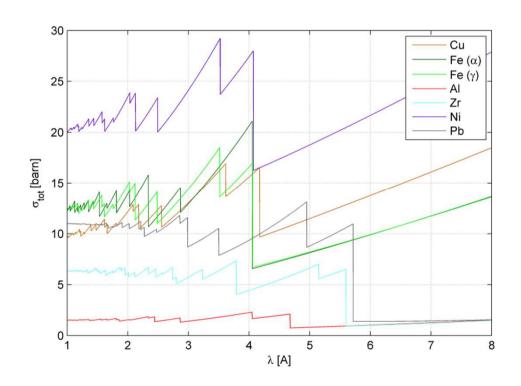




Diffractive Imaging: Bragg edges

$$\sigma(\lambda) = \frac{\lambda^2}{4V_0} \sum_{hkl}^{2d_{hkl} < \lambda} \left| F_{hkl} \right|^2 d_{hkl}$$

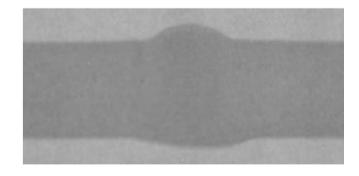
$$2d_{hkl}\sin\theta = \lambda_{hkl}$$



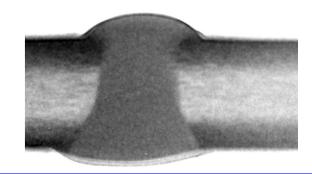
Photo



White beam

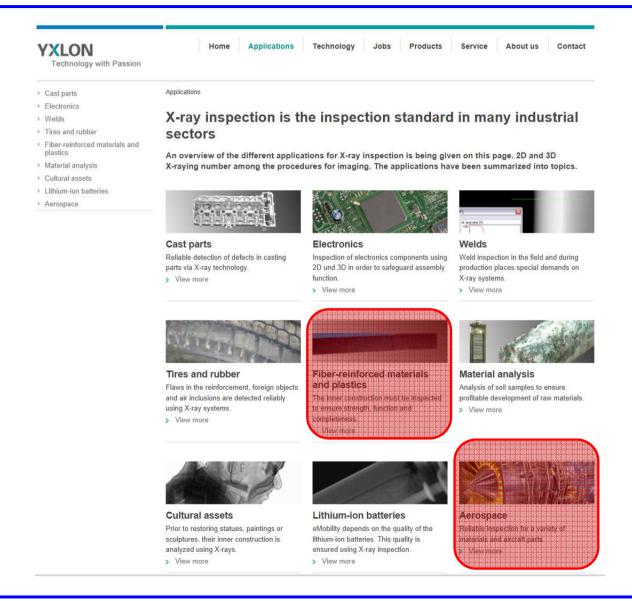


Energy selective





Overview









4/3 layers, 0° fiber angle, 97% ultimative load

Field of view: 27 x 27 mm²

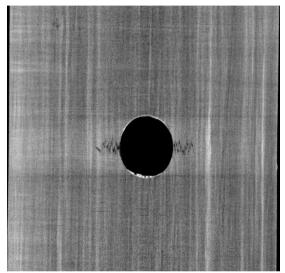
Nominal pixel resolution: 13,5 µm

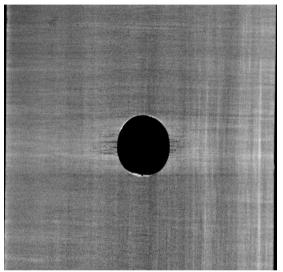


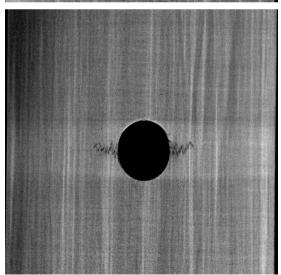
4/3 layers, 0° fiber angle, 97% ultimative load

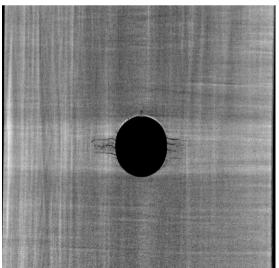


4/3 layers, 0° fiber angle, 97% ultimative load







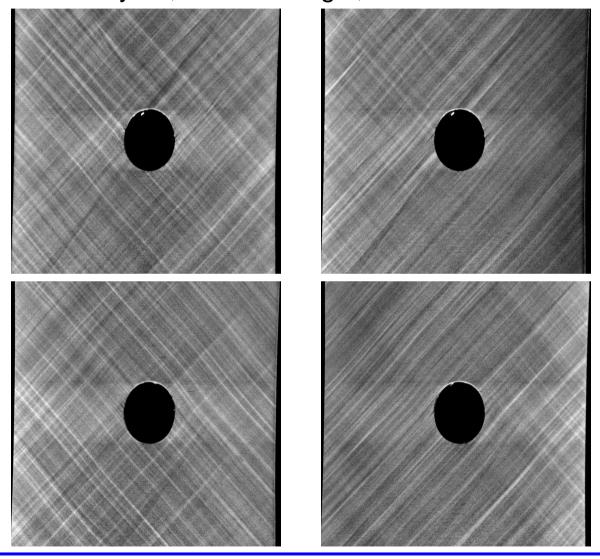




4/3 layers, 45° fiber angle, 97% ultimative load

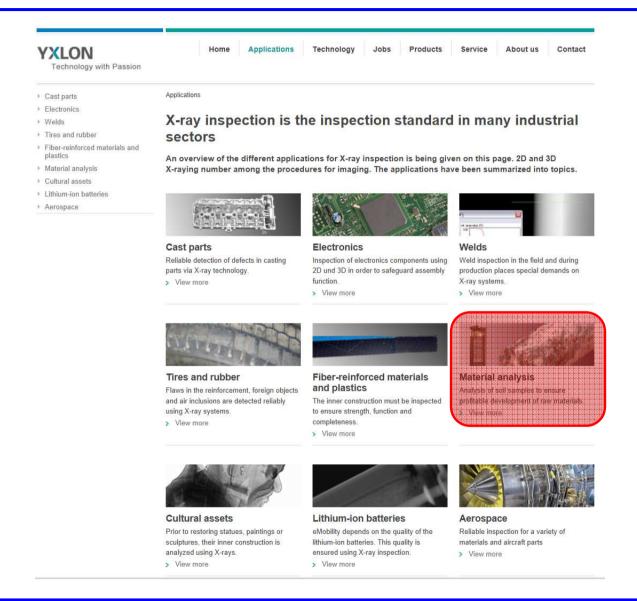


4/3 layers, 45° fiber angle, 97% ultimative load



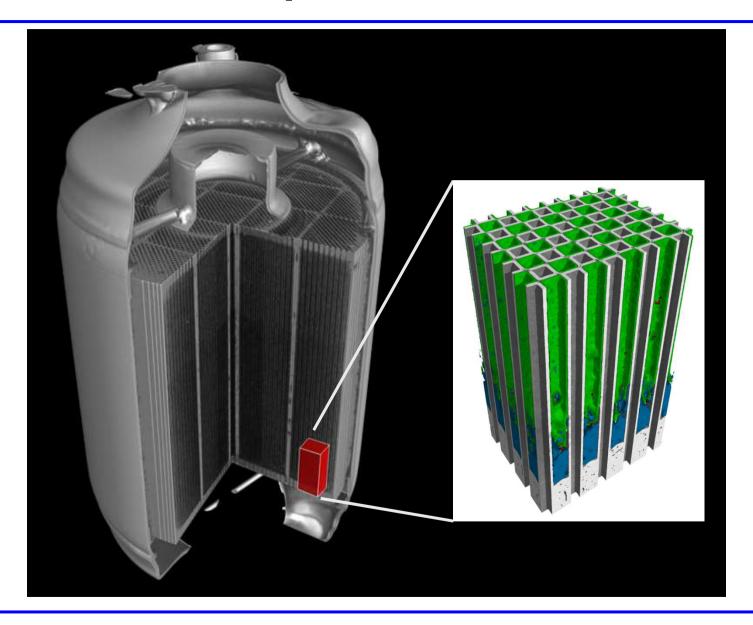


Overview



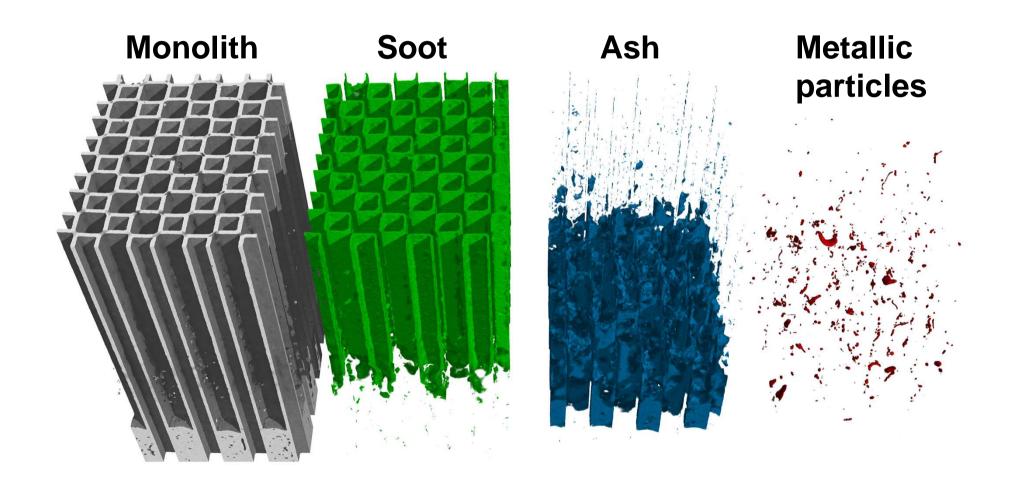


Diesel particulate filter



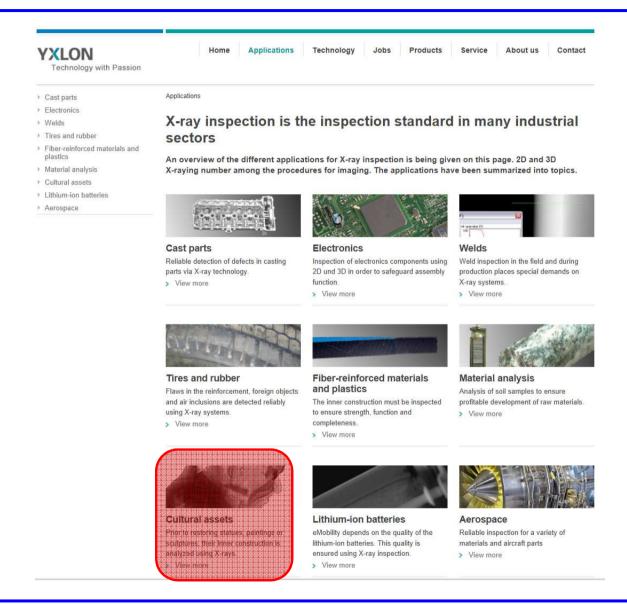


Diesel particulate filter, Micro-setup





Overview





Cultural heritage

X-rays



Bronze Buddha

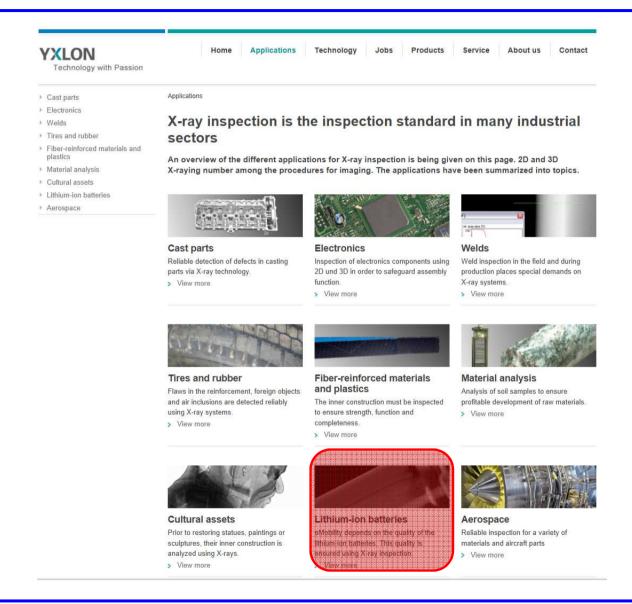


Neutronen



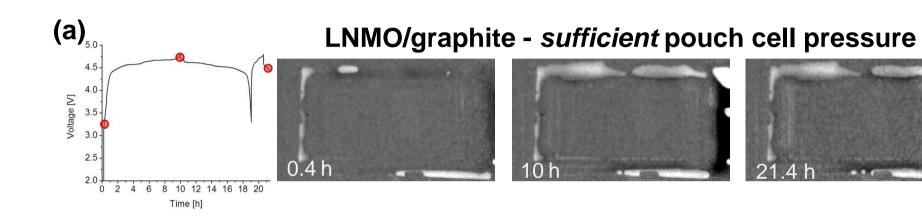


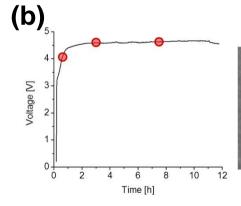
Overview



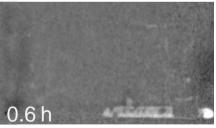


Gas formation in pouch cells

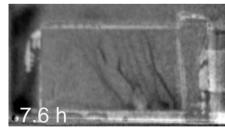




LNMO/graphite - insufficient pouch cell pressure







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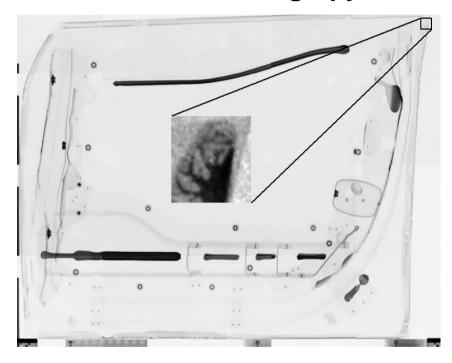


Inspection of a glewed car door

Image



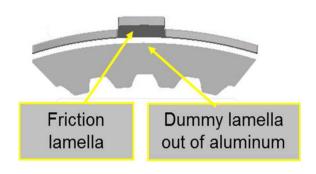
Neutron radiograpy



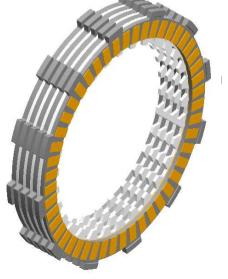


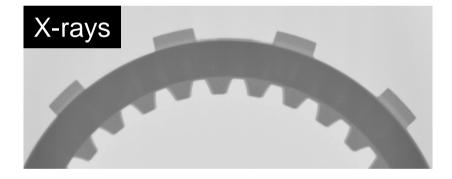
Ölverteilung in einer Motorradkupplung

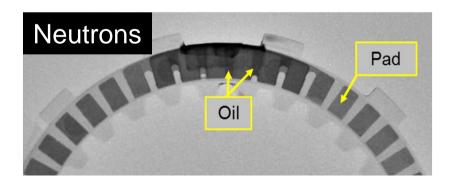






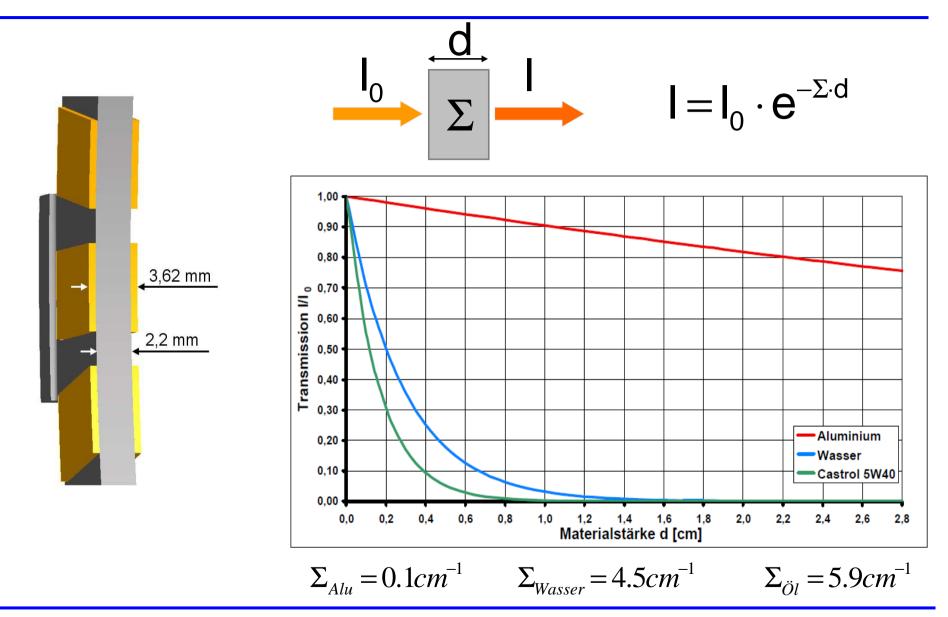






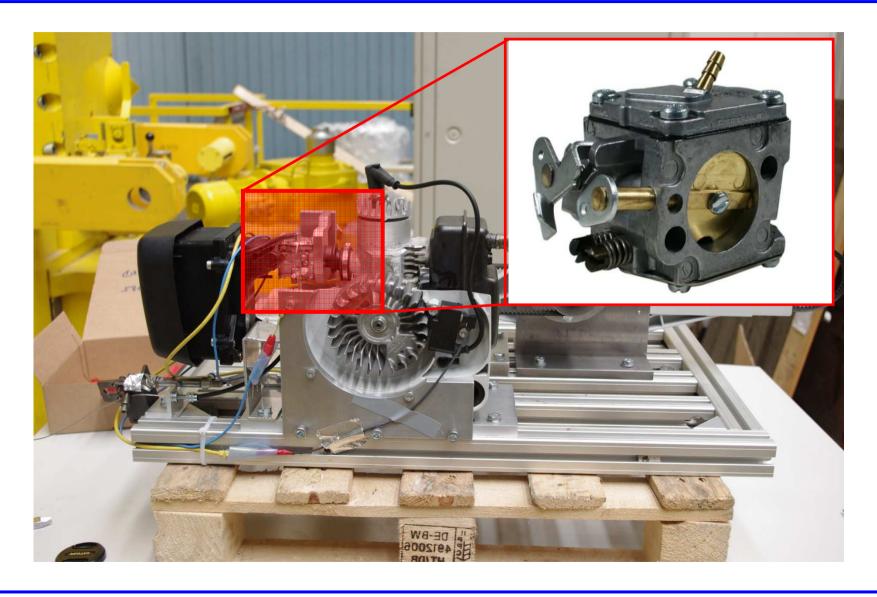


Abschwächung des Neutronenstrahls



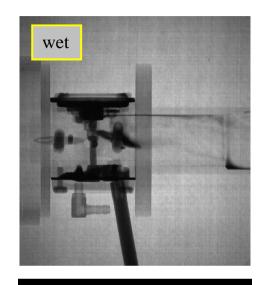


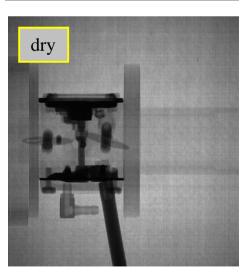
Spray visualization

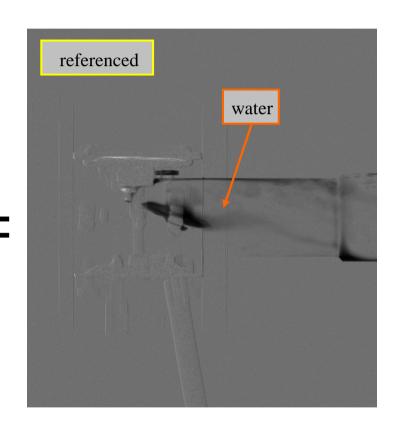




Spray visualization: Referencing

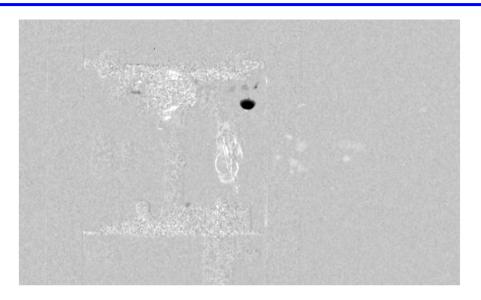


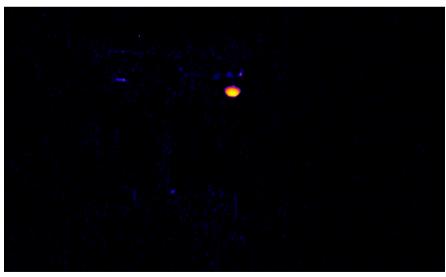






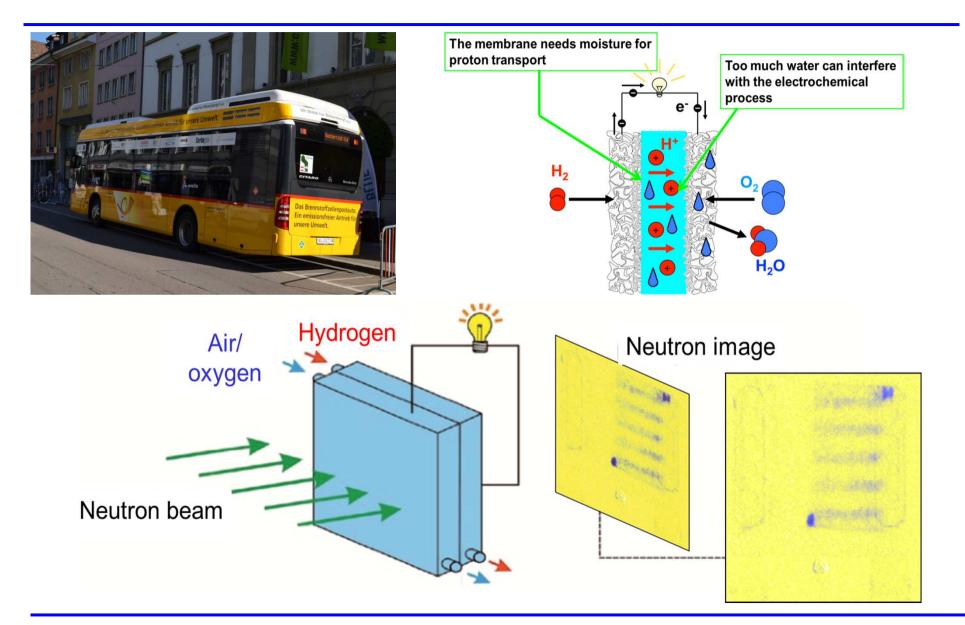
Spray visualization







Water distribution within a fuel cell



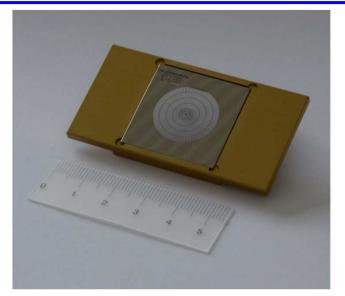


Outline

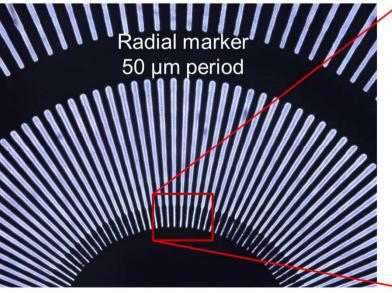
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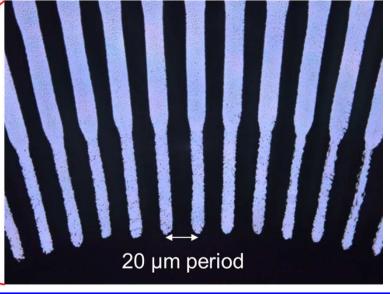


The "new" Gd test object



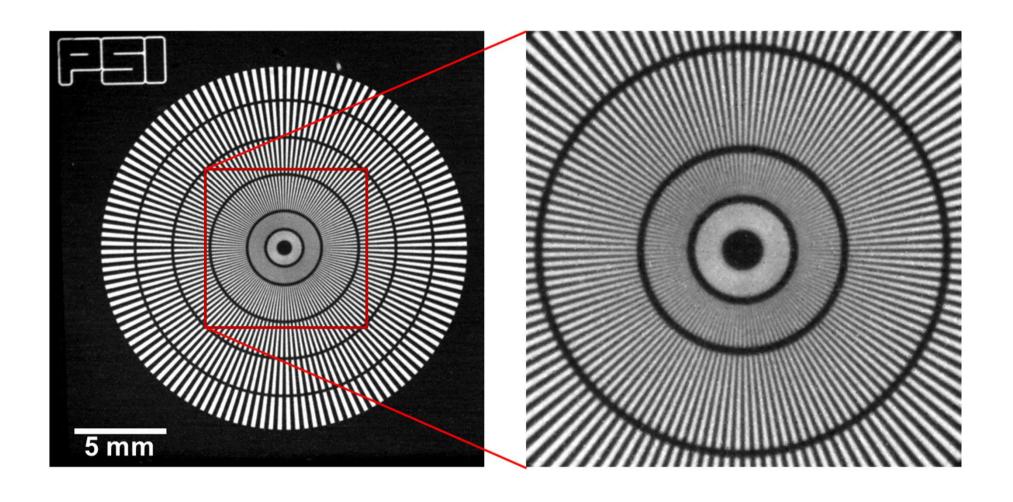








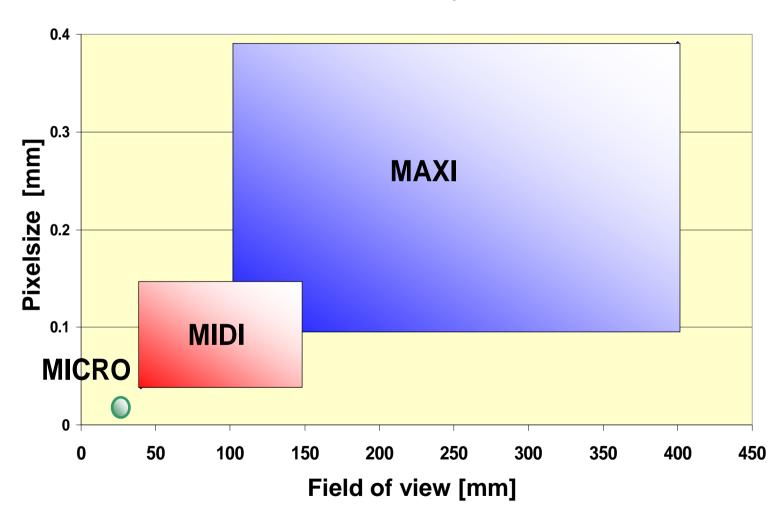
The "new" Gd test object





Classical Neutron Imaging

CCD-based systeme





Maxi setup





Midi setup







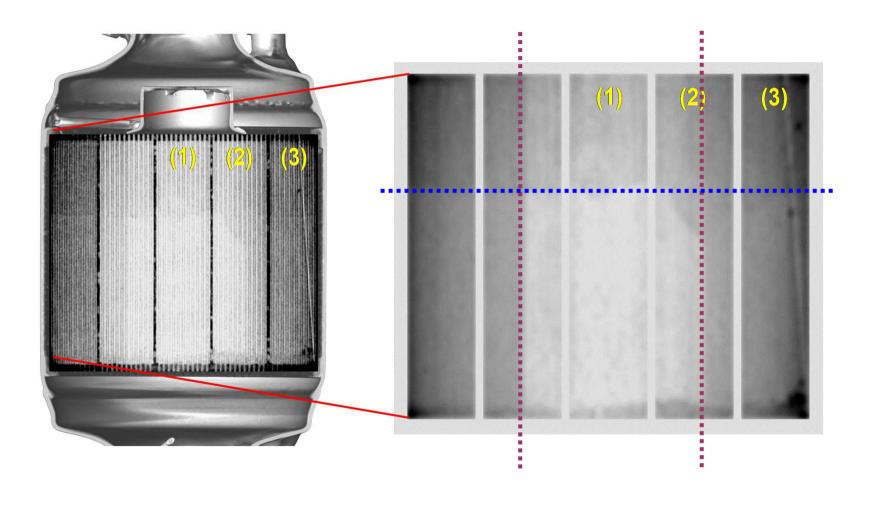
Tomography





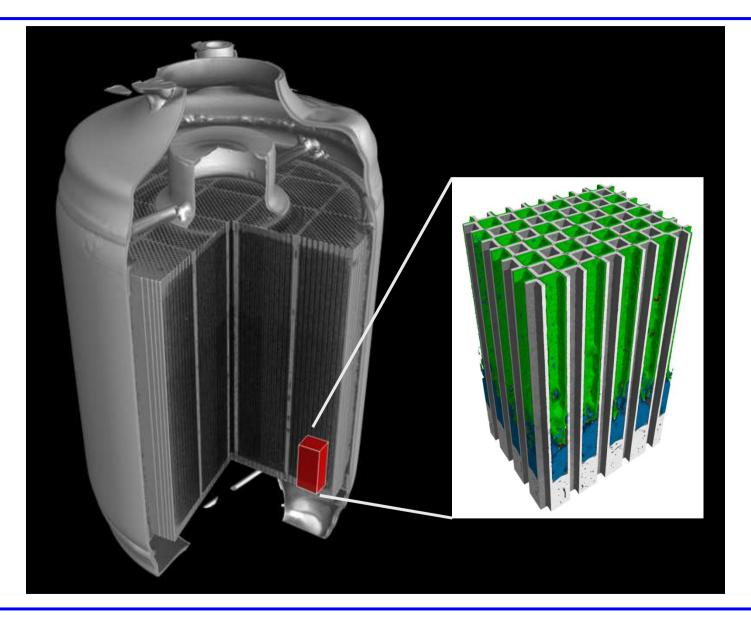
Local loading level

Tomography: vertical slice





Micro setup

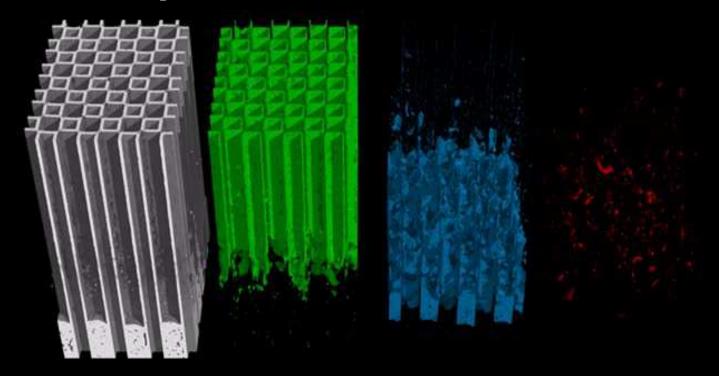








Neutron microtomography Diesel particulate filter (DPF)

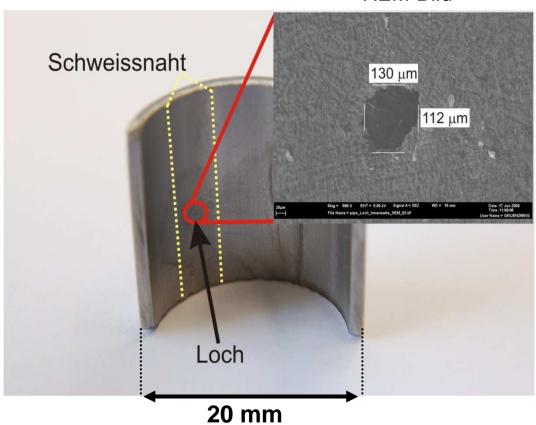


Sample size $10 \text{mm} \times 13 \text{mm} \times 18 \text{mm}$

Voxel size 13.5µm³

Micro-crack in a joint weld

REM-Bild





Detailed tomography of swiss watch





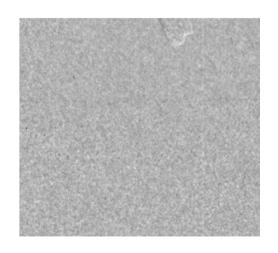


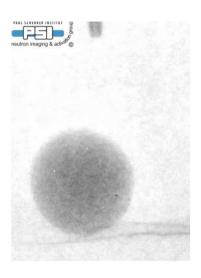
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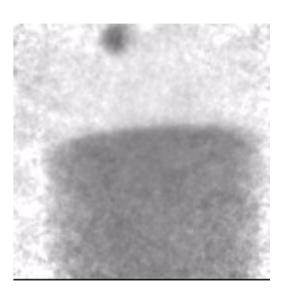
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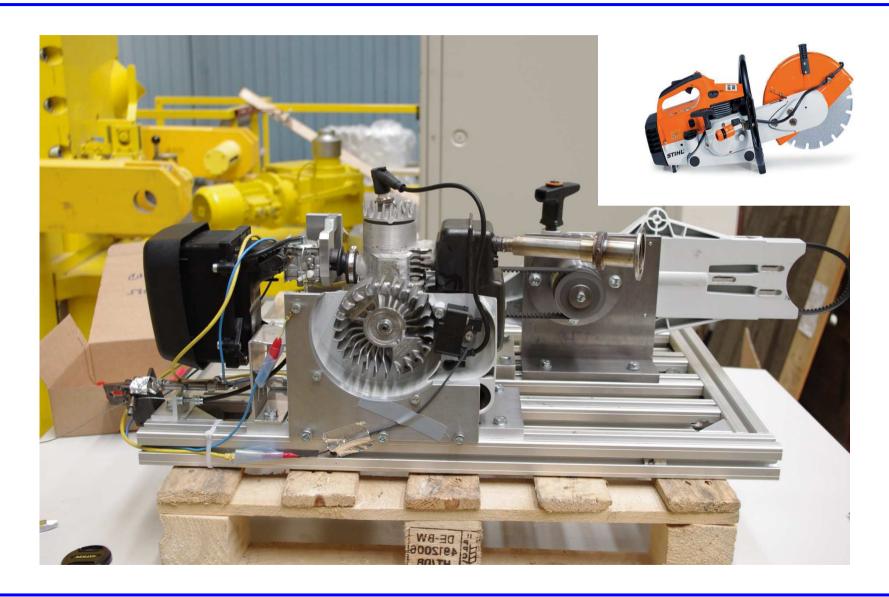
Transient motions: dNR







The test bench



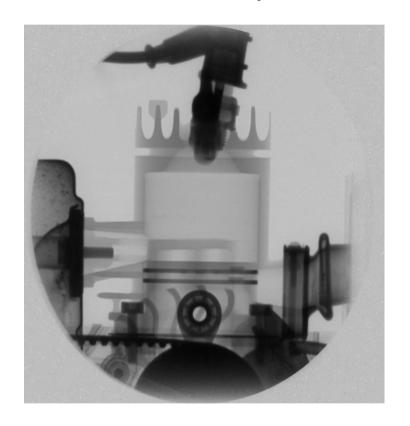


Static images

Originaler Zylinder

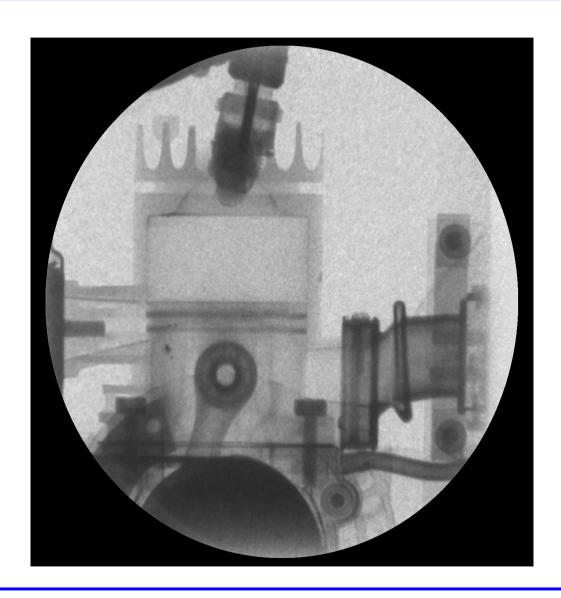


Bearbeiteter Zylinder





Dynamic Experiment



Max. speed:

[U/min, Hz] 8000, 134

Exposure time single image 50 µs

Number of images 1000

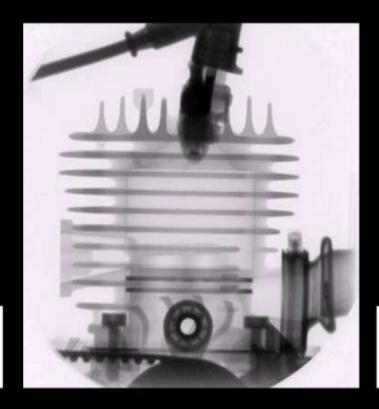
Crank shaft resolution [deg] 2.4

Crank shaft steps [deg] 5



Dynamic Neutron Radiography

fired 64ccm two-stroke engine @ 10'000rpm STIHL TS 400





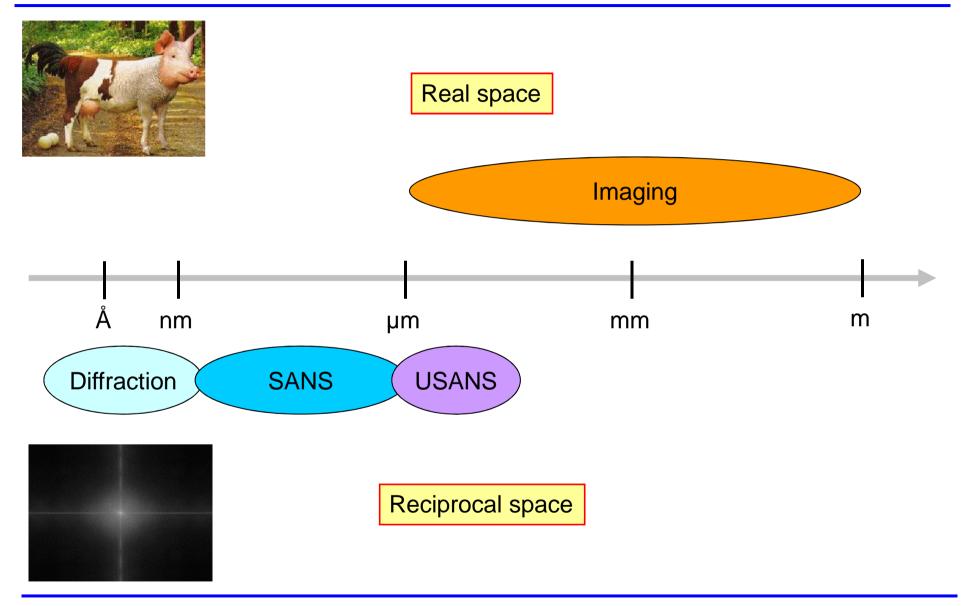


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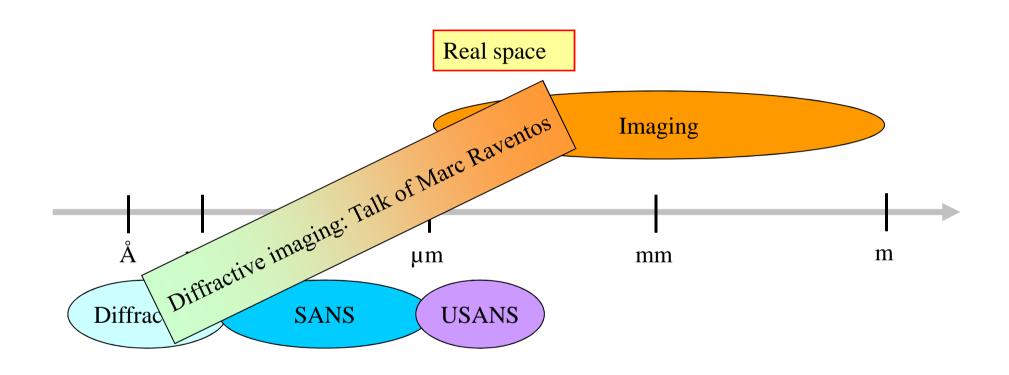


Length scales and techniques





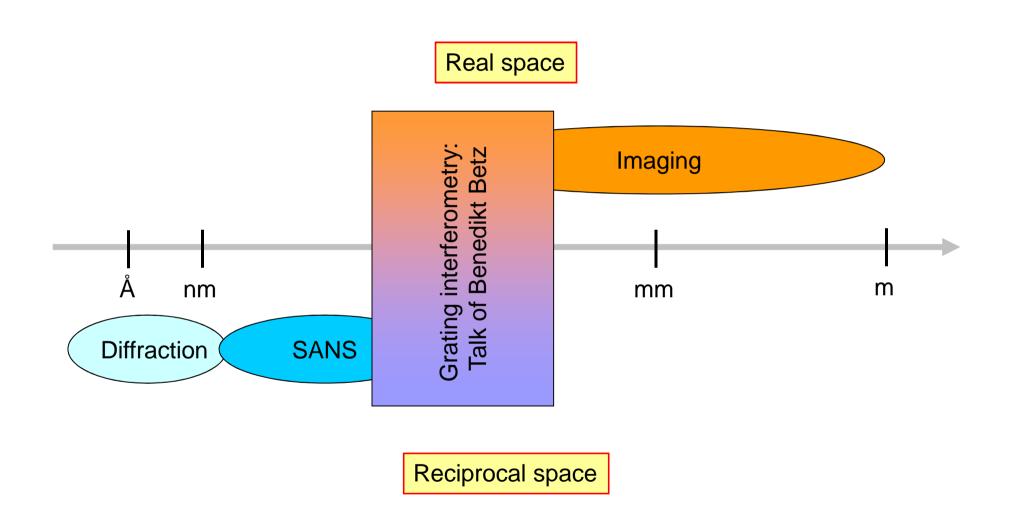
Length scales and techniques



Reciprocal space



Length scales and techniques



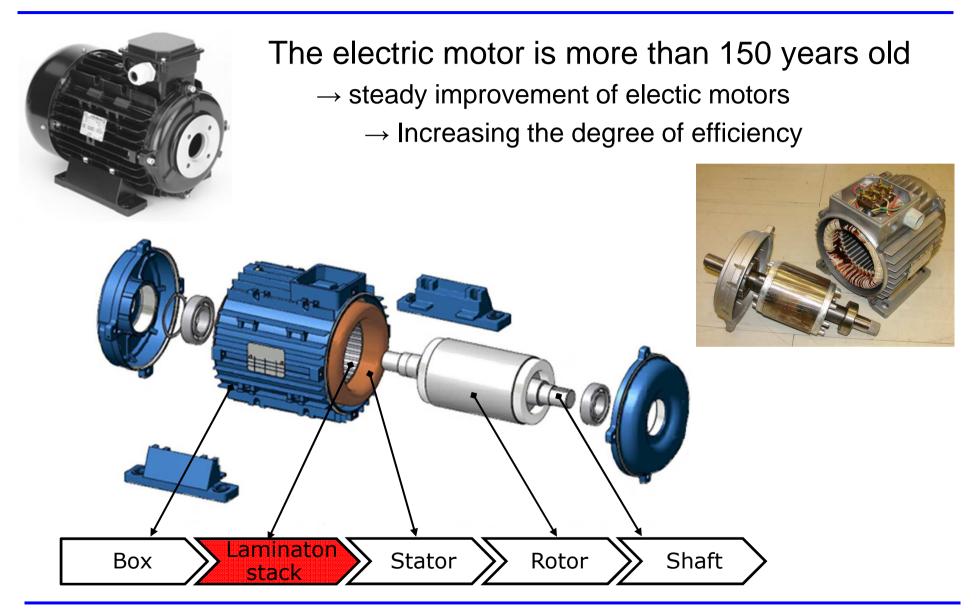




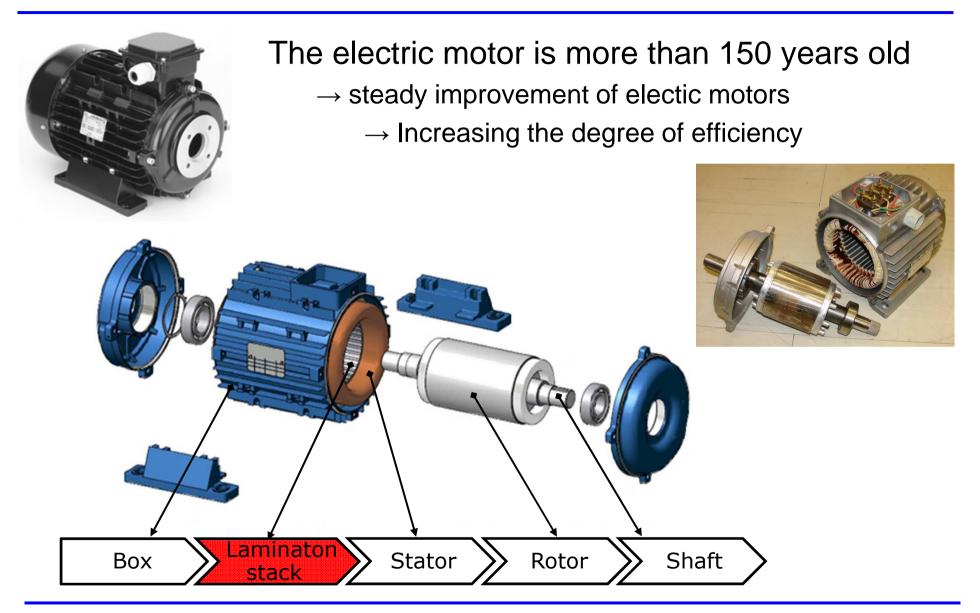
The electric motor is more than 150 years old

- → steady improvement of electic motors
 - \rightarrow Increasing the degree of efficiency







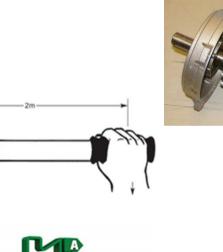


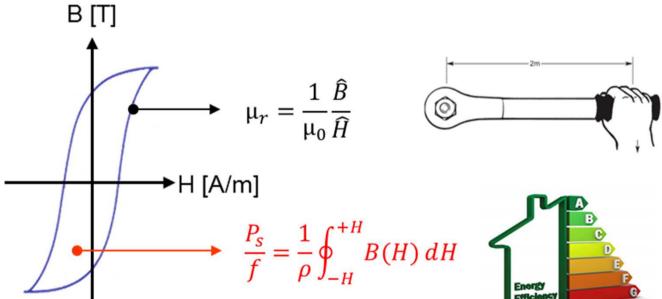




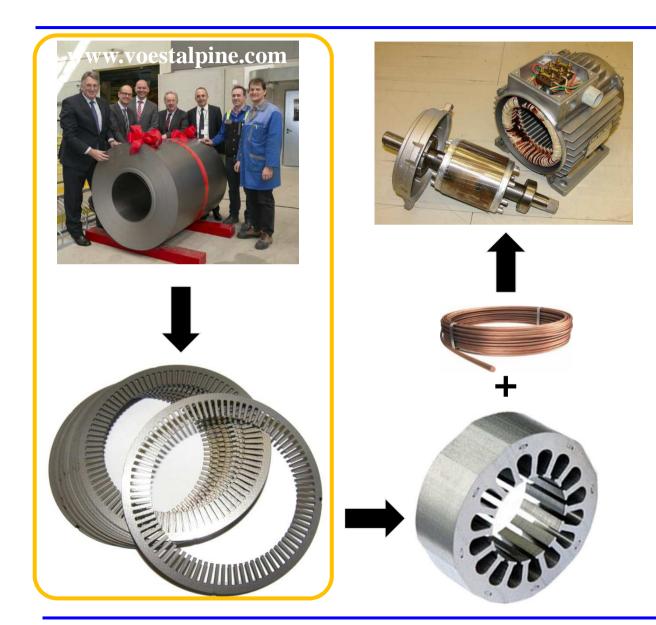
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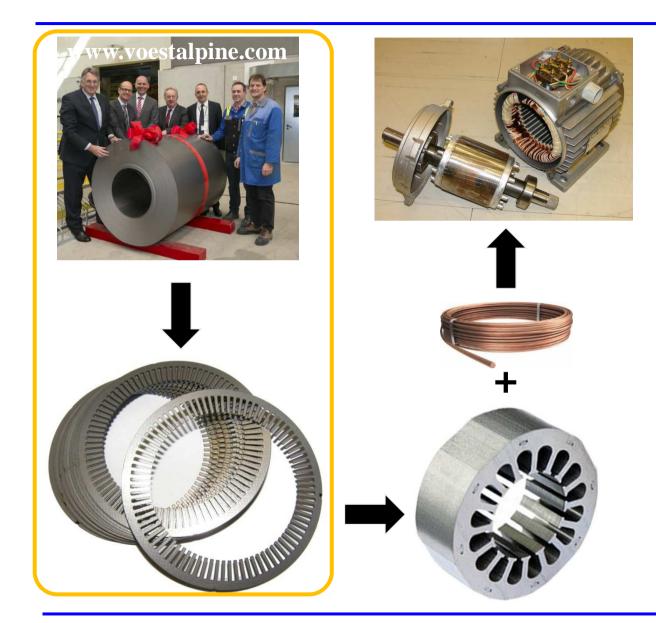




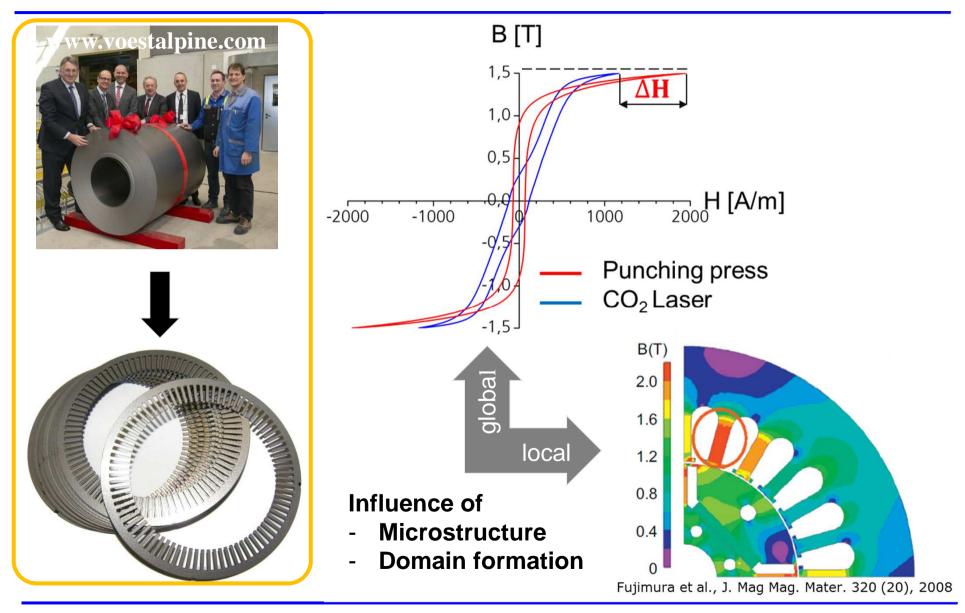






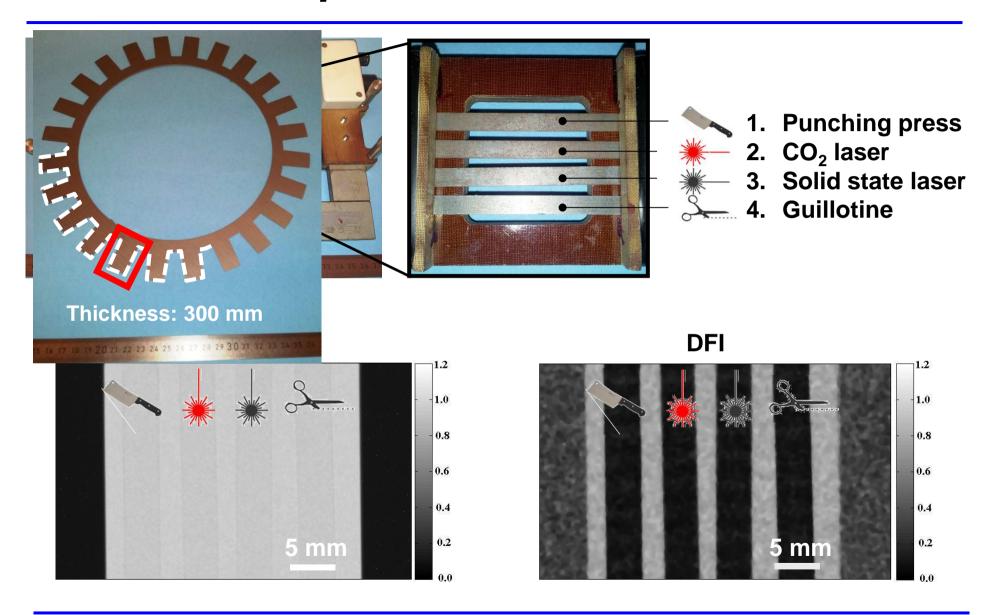






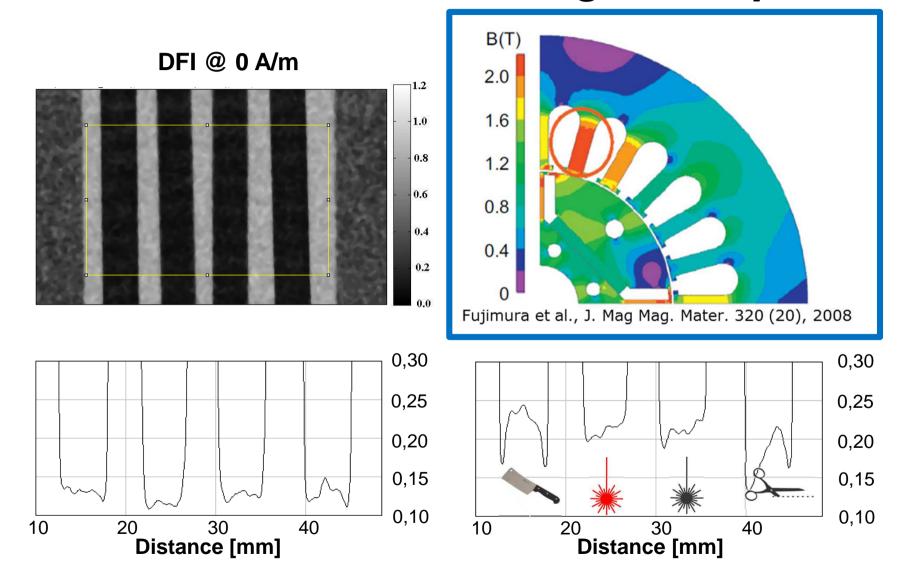


Samples and environment





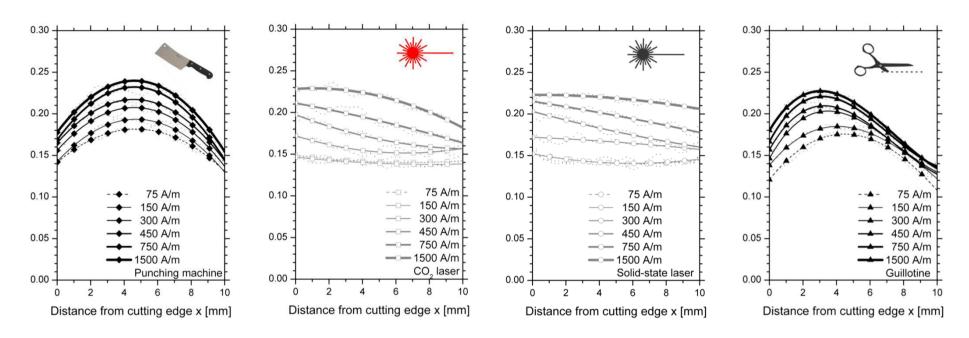
Deterioration effects for different manufactering techniques





Deterioration effects for different manufactering techniques

DFI data for 10 mm strip width @ different H fields

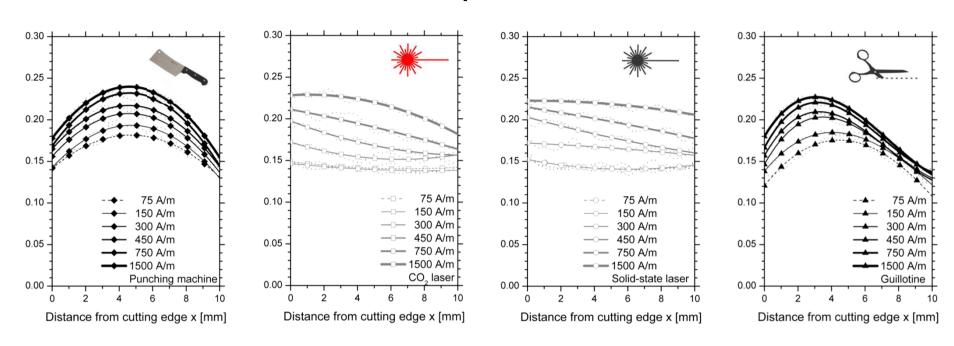


Relation between domain wall density (DFI signal) and applied field

→ Calibration of the DFI signal with magnetic flux density from B-H measurements



DFI data for 10 mm strip width @ different H fields

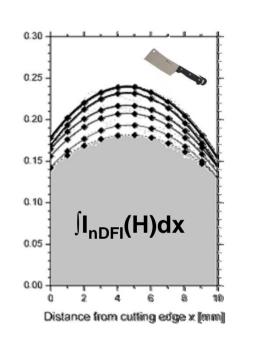


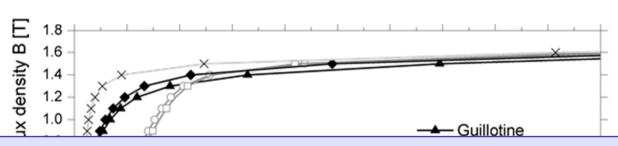
Relation between domain wall density (DFI signal) and applied field

→ Calibration of the DFI signal with magnetic flux density from B-H measurements



DFI data for 10 mm strip width @ different H fields





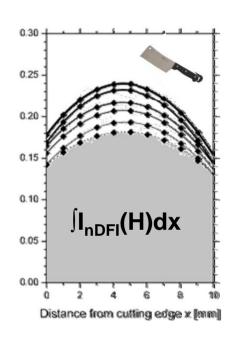
Relation between domain wall density (DFI signal) and applied field

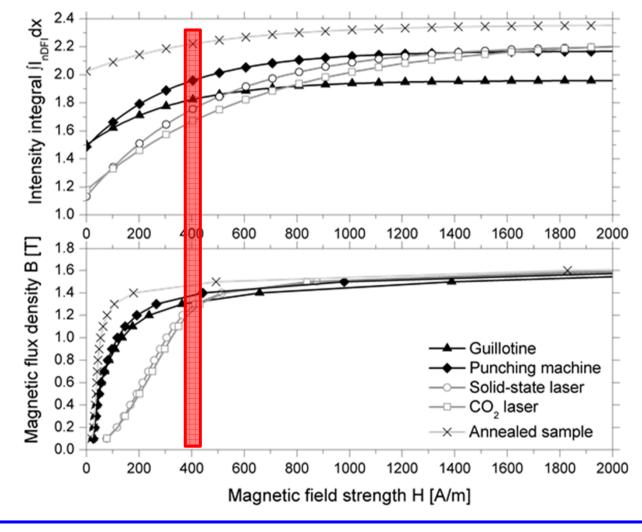
→ Calibration of the DFI signal with magnetic flux density from B-H measurements

wagnetic neid strength H [A/m]



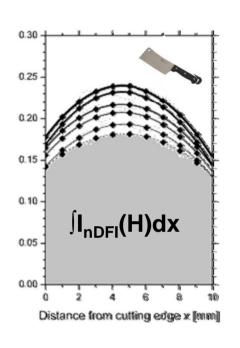
DFI data for 10 mm strip width @ different H fields

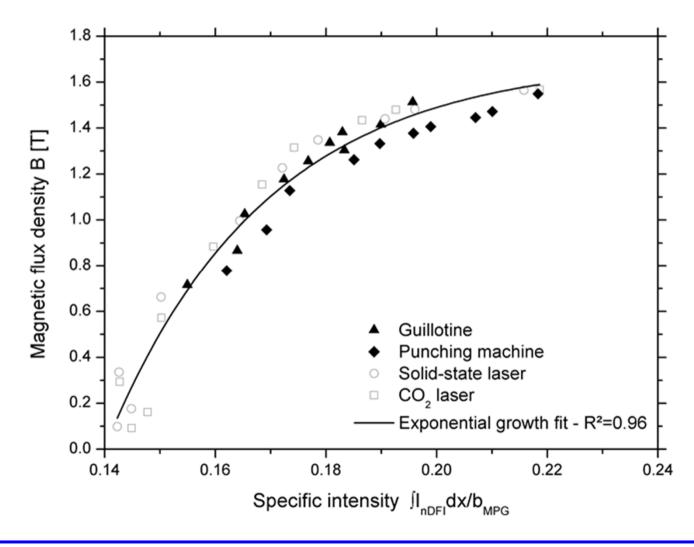






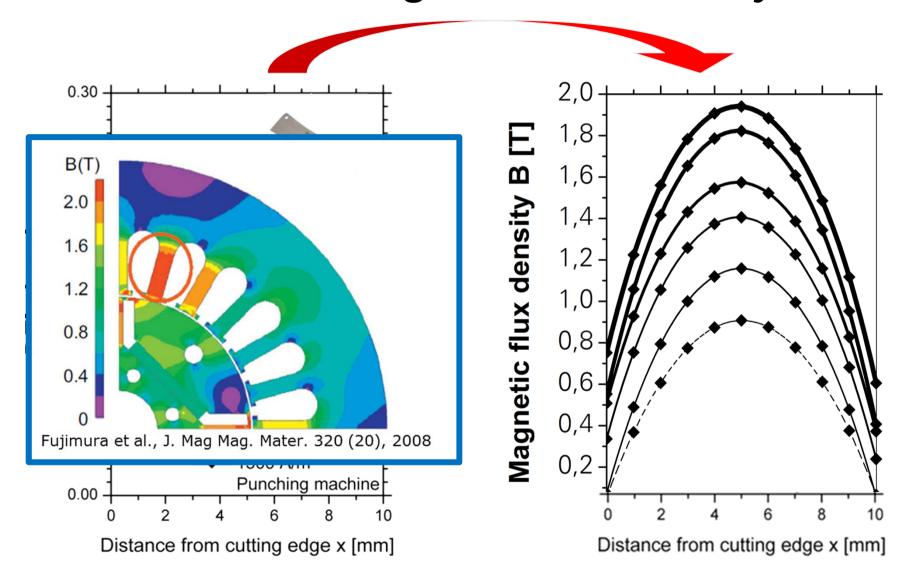
DFI data for 10 mm strip width @ different H fields







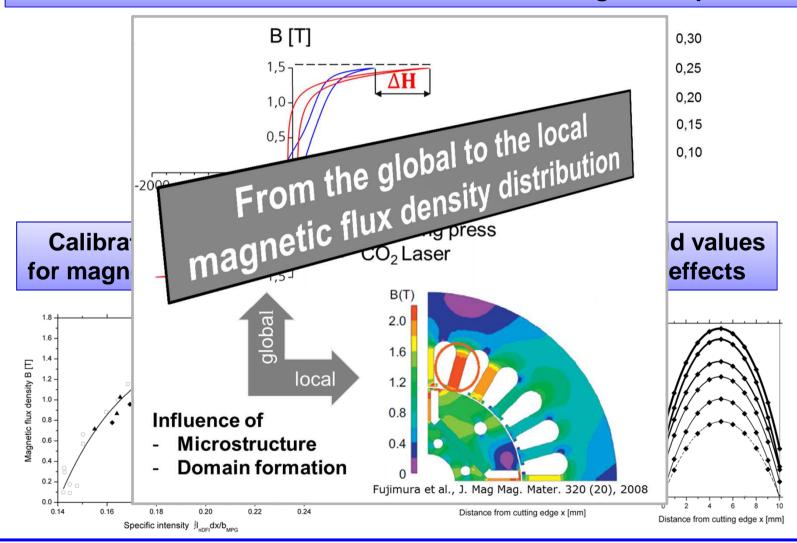
Quantitative DFI information on local magnetic flux density





Quantitative DFI information on local magnetic flux density

Deterioration effects for different manufacturing techniques





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