



The High-power Target Experiment at CERN

BENE'04

DESY, Hamburg

November 2, 2004

Multi-MW New Proton Machines

SNS at 1.2 MW	→	2.0 MW	
JPARC 0.7 MW	→	4.0 MW	
FNAL 0.4 MW	→	1.2 MW	→ 2.0 MW
BNL 0.14 MW	→	1.0 MW	→ 4.0 MW
SPL			4.0 MW

High Intensity Source plus RFQ

200 MeV Drift Tube Linac

200 MeV

400 MeV

Superconducting Linacs

800 MeV

1.2 GeV

BOOSTER

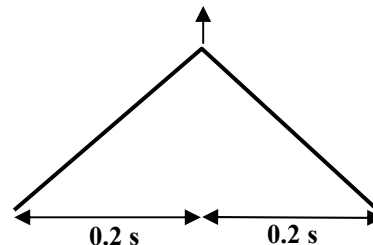
To Target Station

To RHIC

AGS Upgrade to 1 MW

AGS

1.2 GeV → 28 GeV
 0.4 s cycle time (2.5 Hz)



High-power Targetry Challenges

High-average power and high-peak power issues

- Thermal management
 - Target melting
 - Target vaporization
- Thermal shock
 - Beam-induced pressure waves
- Radiation
 - Material properties
 - Radioactivity inventory
 - Remote handling

High-Z Materials

Key Properties

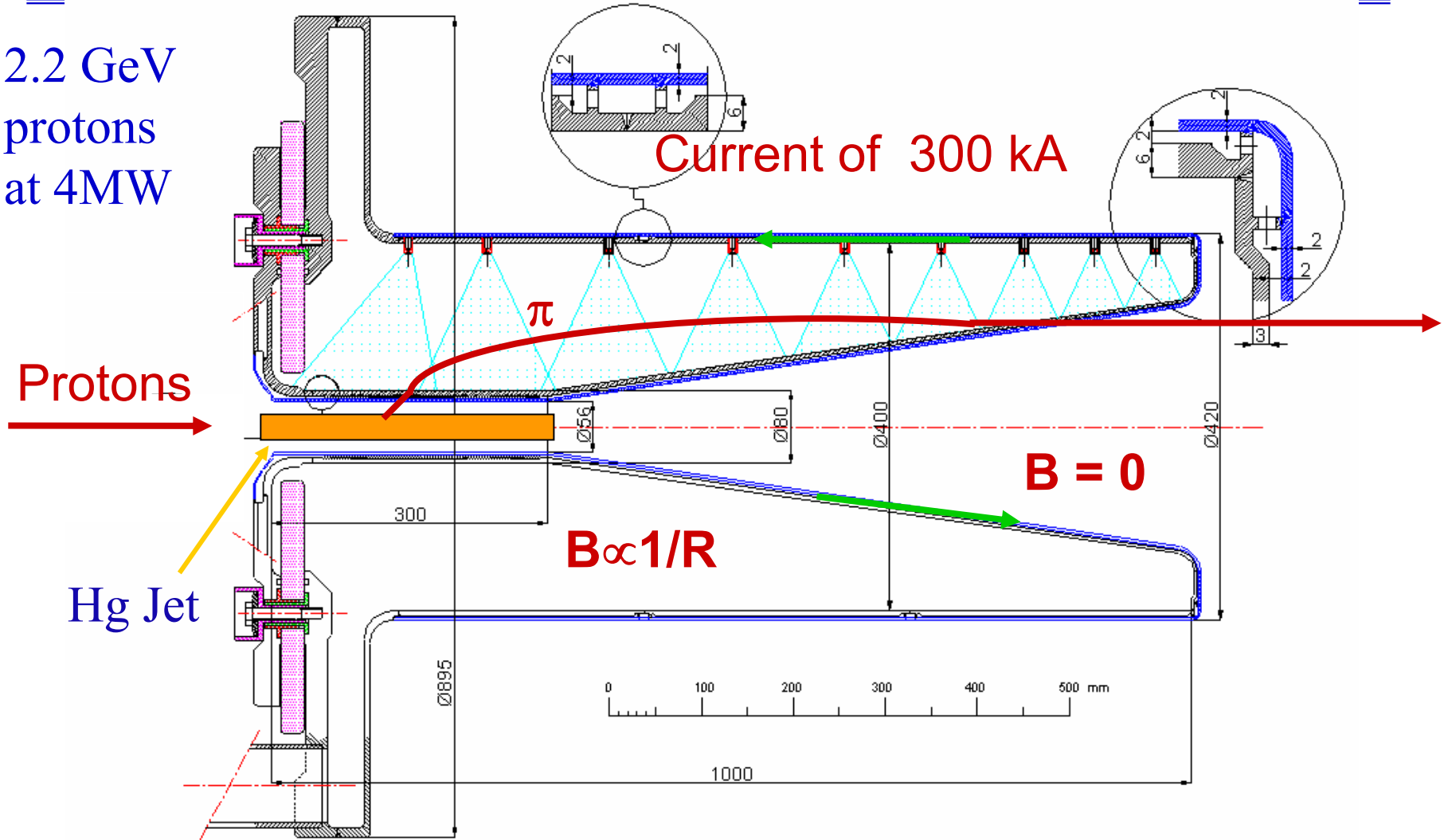
- Copious neutron production
- Maximal soft-pion production
- Both pion signs are collected
- Liquid (Hg) has potential for extension beyond 4 MW

Key Issues

- High pion absorption
- High peak energy deposition
- Jet dynamics in a high-field solenoid
- Target disruption in a high-field solenoid
- Achievement of near-laminar flow for a 20 m/s jet

The SPL Neutrino Horn

2.2 GeV
 protons
 at 4MW

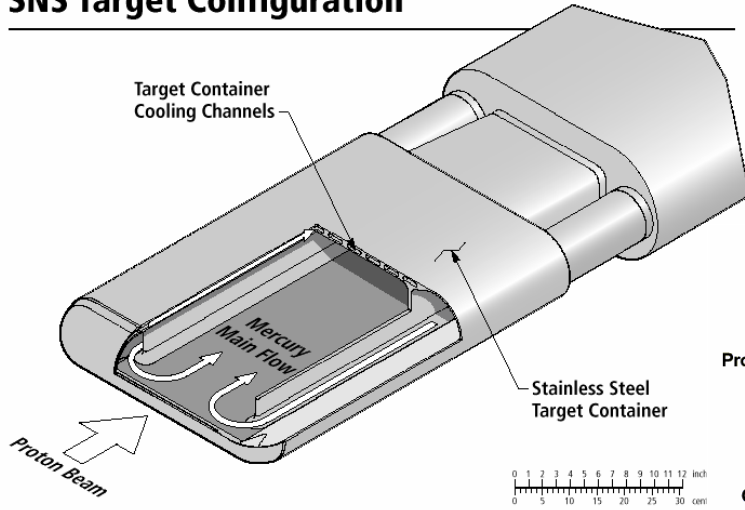


NEUTRINO FACTORY - Horn 1 prototype

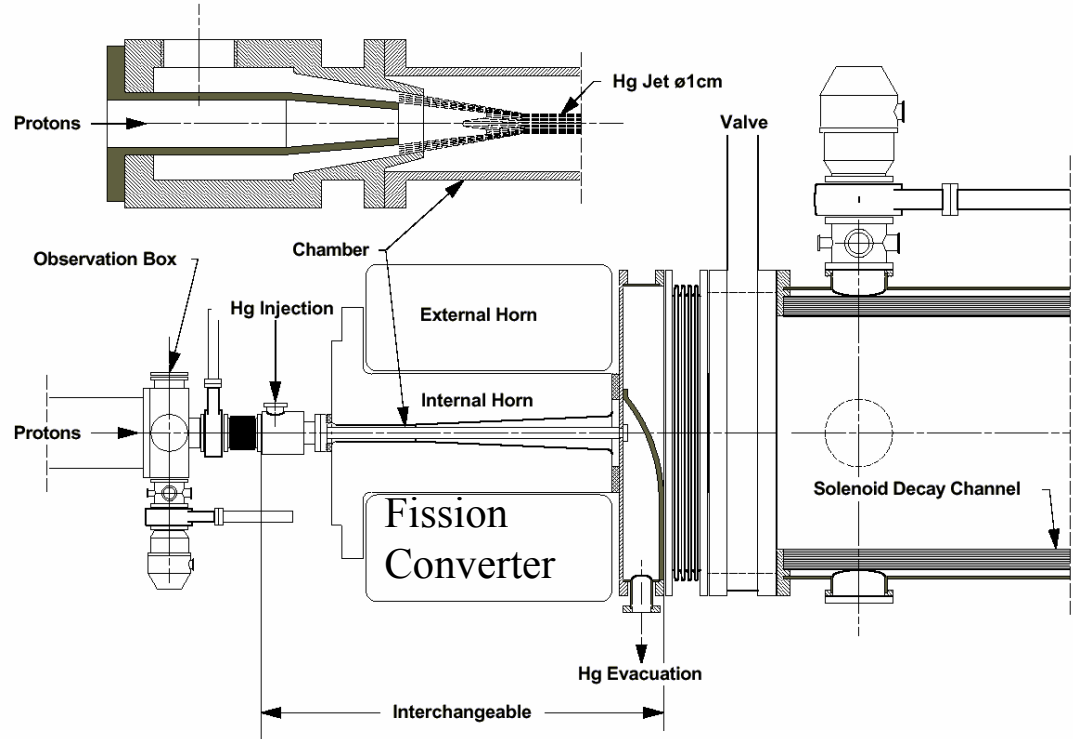
S. Rangod
 15/05/2001

Neutron Production using Hg

SNS Target Configuration



SNS Neutron
 Spallation Target

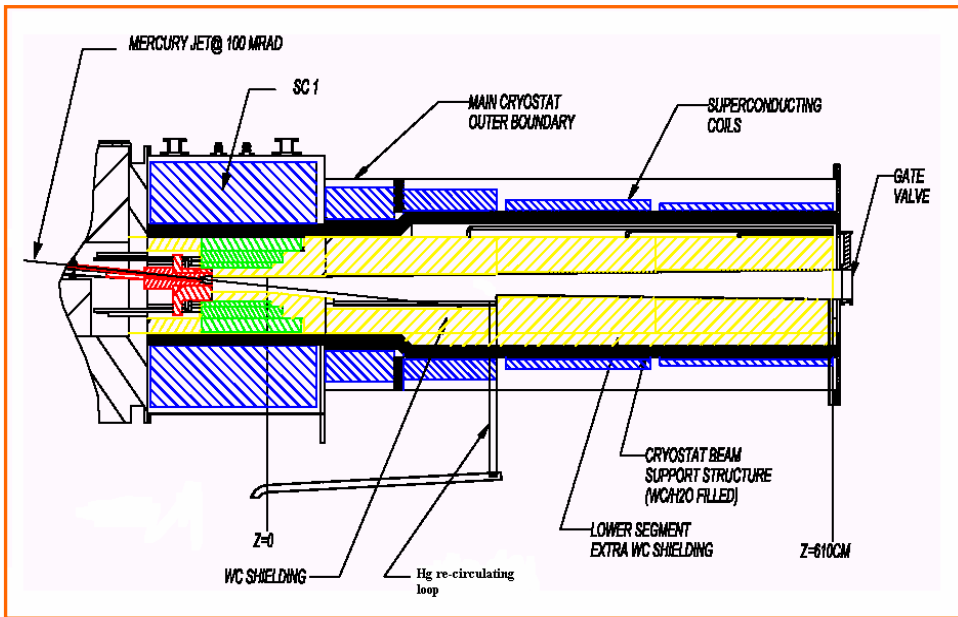


Beta Beams

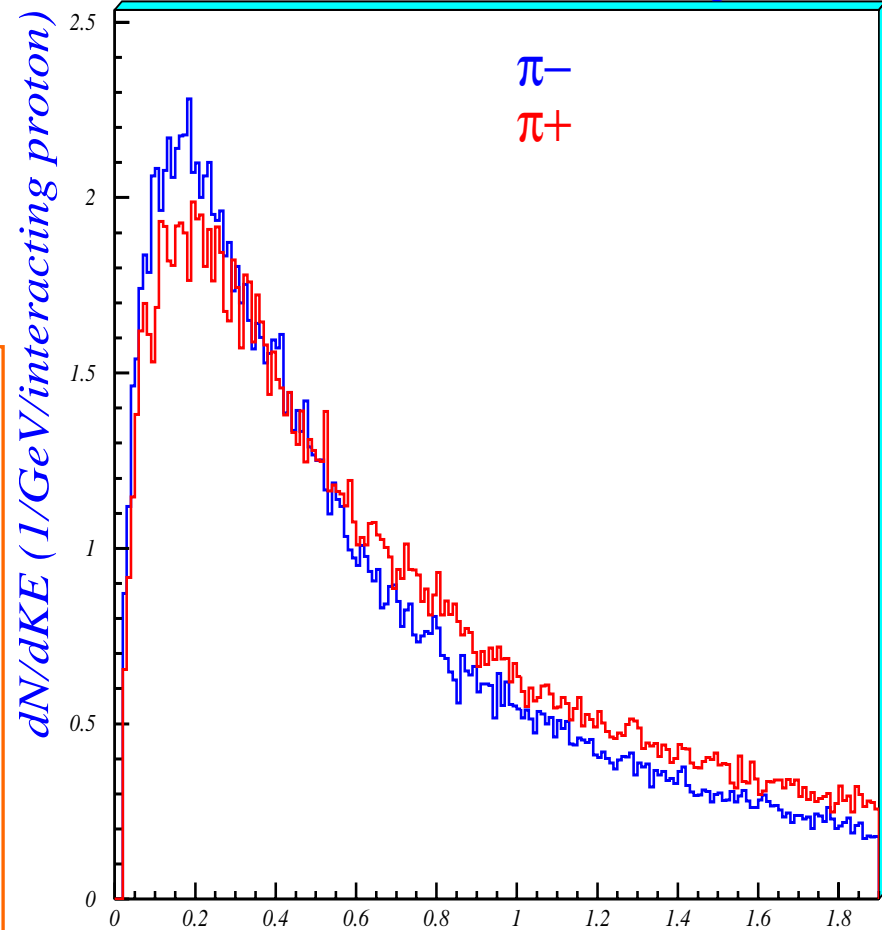
Achieving Intense Muon Beams

Maximize Pion/Muon Production

- Soft Pion Production
- High-Z material
- High Magnetic Field

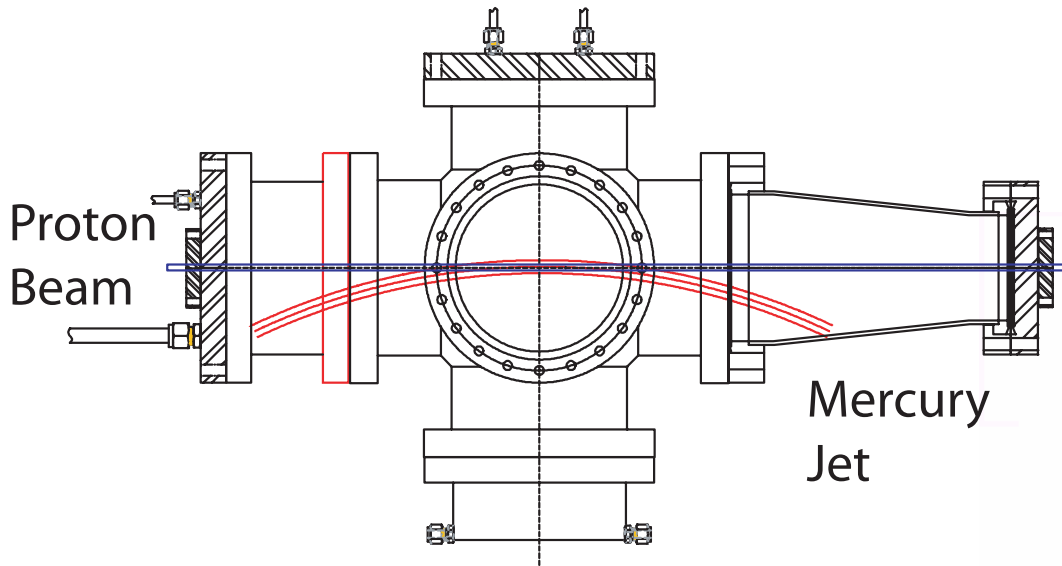


Meson Production - 16 GeV $p + W$

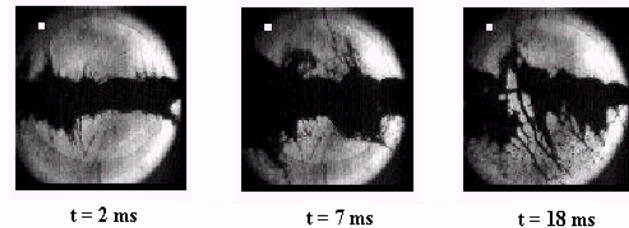
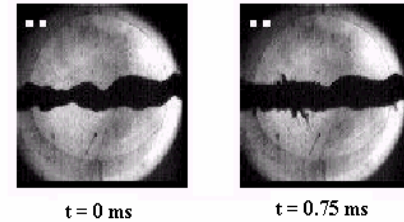


Pion Kinetic Energy, GeV

E951 Hg Jet Tests



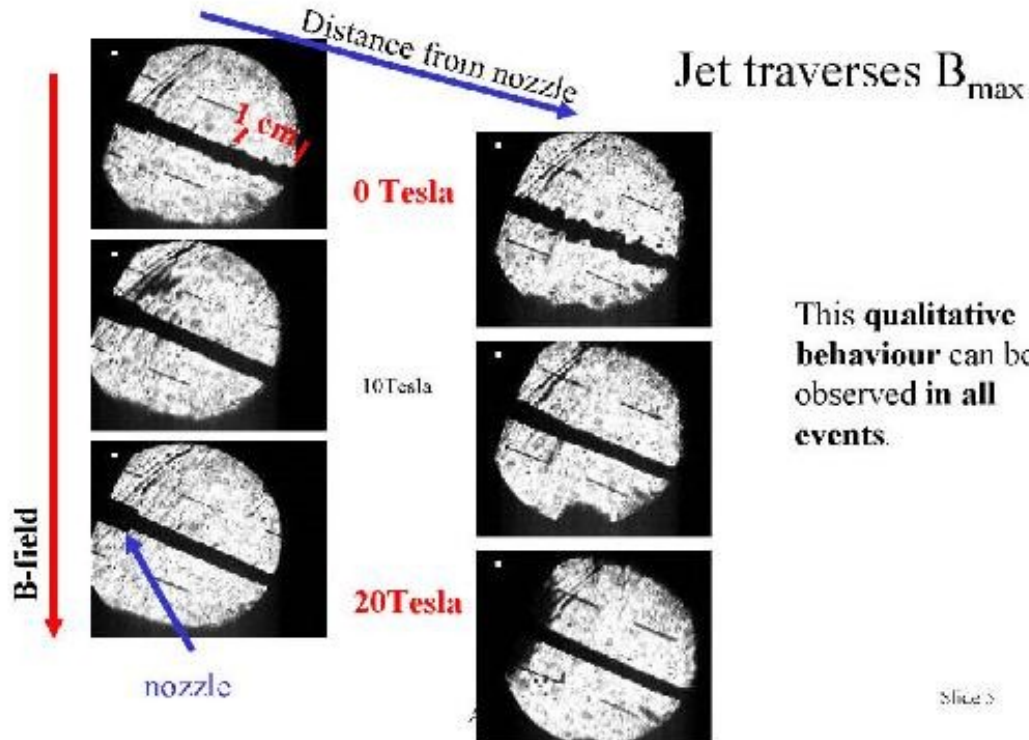
- 1cm diameter Hg Jet
- $V = 2.5$ m/s
- 24 GeV 4 TP Proton Beam
- **No** Magnetic Field



Key E951 Results

- Hg jet dispersal proportional to beam intensity
- Hg jet dispersal ~ 10 m/s for 4 TP 24 GeV beam
- Hg jet dispersal velocities $\sim 1/2$ times that of “confined thimble” target
- Hg dispersal is largely transverse to the jet axis -- longitudinal propagation of pressure waves is suppressed
- Visible manifestation of jet dispersal delayed $40 \mu\text{s}$

CERN/Grenoble Hg Jet Tests



- 4 mm diameter Hg Jet
- $v = 12$ m/s
- 0, 10, 20T Magnetic Field
- No Proton Beam

A. Fabich, J. Lettry
 Nufact'02

Slide 3

Key Jet/Magnetic Field Results

- The Hg jet is stabilized by the 20 T magnetic field
- Minimal jet deflection for 100 mrad angle of entry
- Jet velocity reduced upon entry to the magnetic field

Bringing it all Together

We wish to perform a proof-of-principle test which will include:

- A high-power intense proton beam (16 to 32 TP per pulse)
- A high ($\geq 15\text{T}$) solenoidal field
- A high ($> 10\text{m/s}$) velocity Hg jet
- A $\sim 1\text{cm}$ diameter Hg jet

Experimental goals include:

- Studies of 1cm diameter jet entering a 15T solenoid magnet
- Studies of the Hg jet dispersal provoked by an intense pulse of a proton beam in a high solenoidal field
- Studies of the influence of entry angle on jet performance
- **Confirm Neutrino factory/Muon Collider Targetry concept**

Proposal to Isolde and nToF Committee

CERN-INTC-2003-033

INTC-I-049

26 April 2004

A Proposal to
the ISOLDE and Neutron Time-of-Flight Experiments
Committee

**Studies of a Target System for
a 4-MW, 24-GeV Proton Beam**

J. Roger J. Bennett¹, Luca Bruno², Chris J. Densham¹, Paul V. Drumm¹,
T. Robert Edgecock¹, Tony A. Gabriel³, John R. Haines³, Helmut Haseroth²,
Yoshinari Hayato⁴, Steven J. Kahn⁵, Jacques Lettry², Changguo Lu⁶, Hans Ludewig⁵,
Harold G. Kirk⁵, Kirk T. McDonald⁶, Robert B. Palmer⁵, Yarema Prykarpatsky⁵,
Nicholas Simos⁵, Roman V. Samulyak⁵, Peter H. Thieberger⁵, Koji Yoshimura⁴

Spokespersons: H.G. Kirk, K.T. McDonald

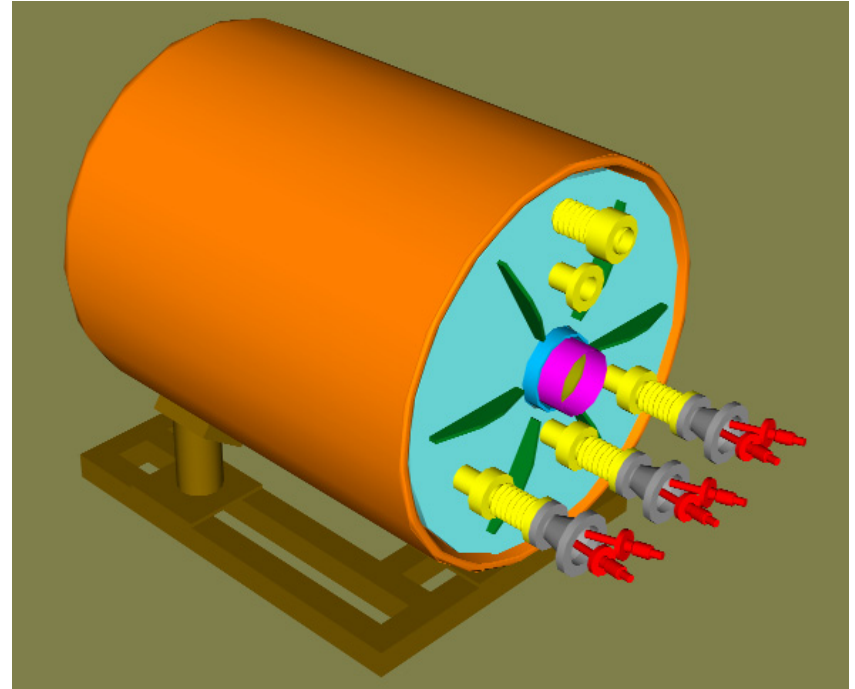
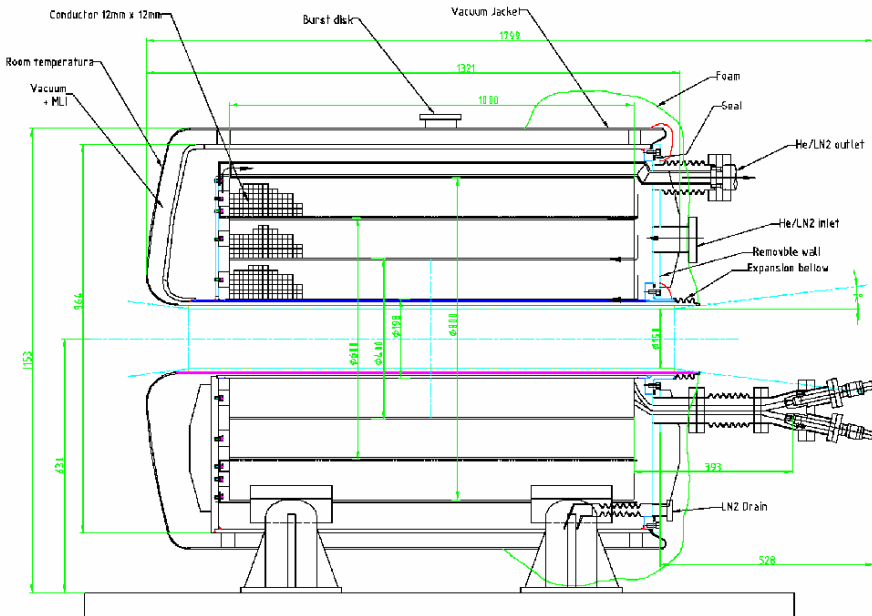
Local Contact: H. Haseroth

Participating Institutions

- 1) RAL
- 2) CERN
- 3) KEK
- 4) BNL
- 5) ORNL
- 6) Princeton University

Proposal submitted April 26, 2004

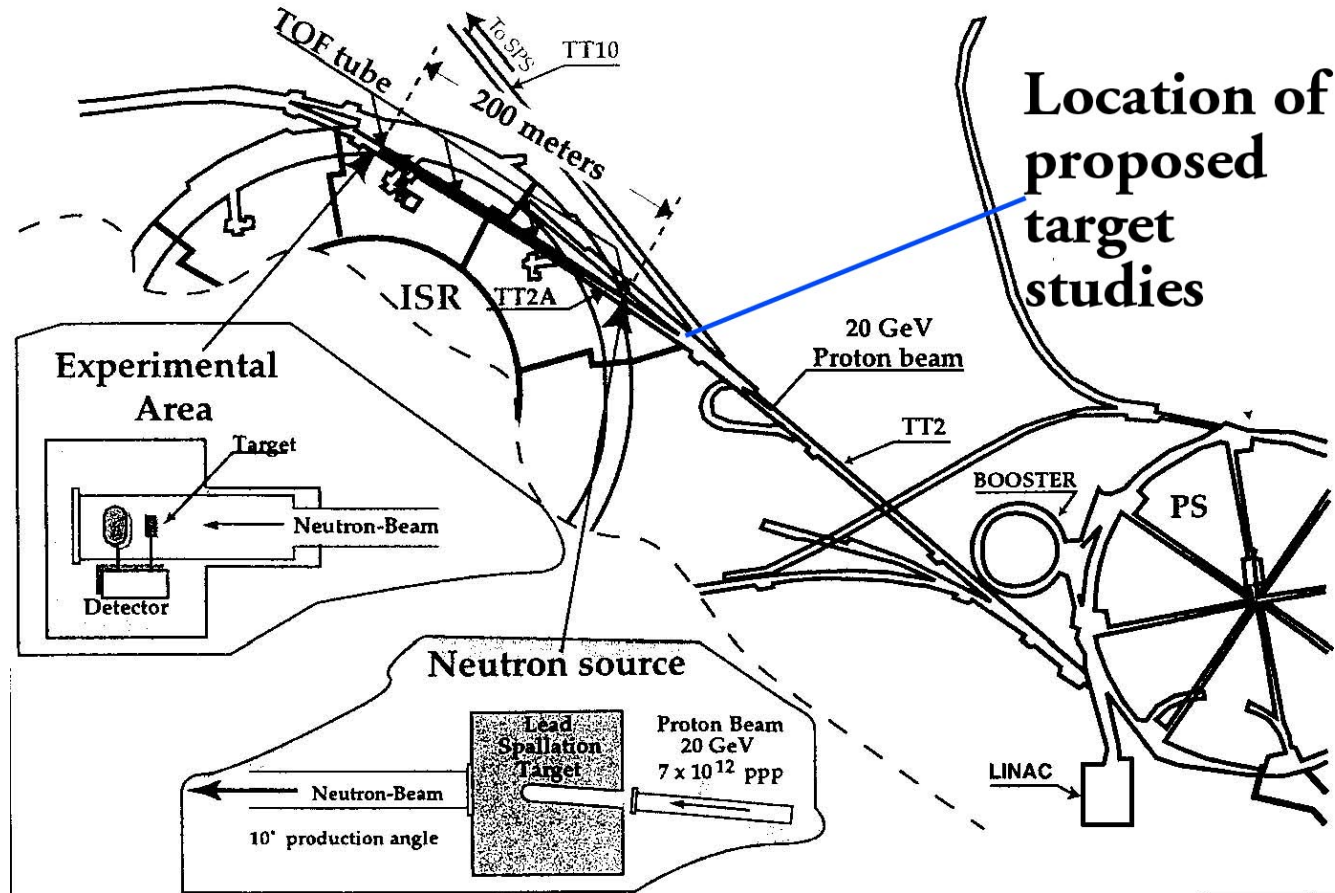
High Field Pulsed Solenoid



- 69° K Operation
- 15 T with 4.5 MVA Pulsed Power
- 15 cm warm bore
- 1 m long beam pipe

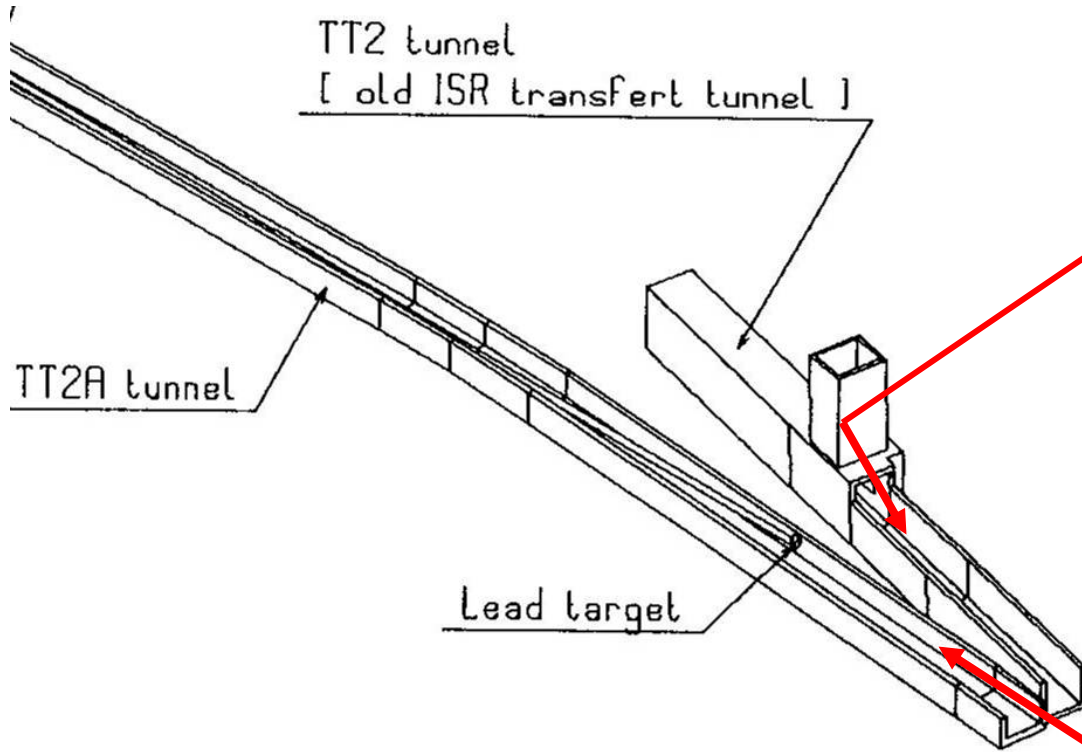
Peter Titus, MIT

Target Test Site at CERN

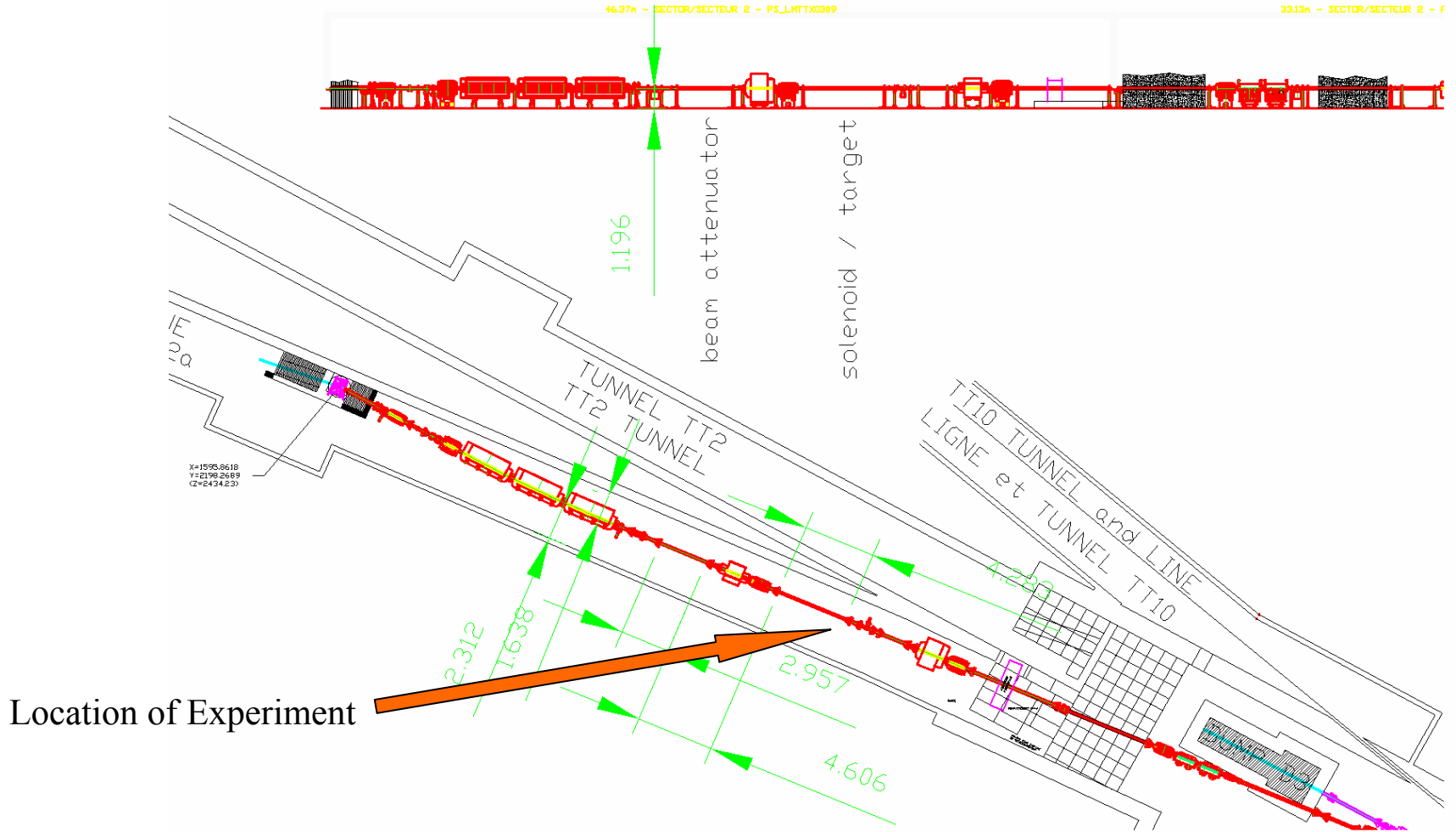


Location of
 proposed
 target
 studies

The TT2 Tunnel Complex



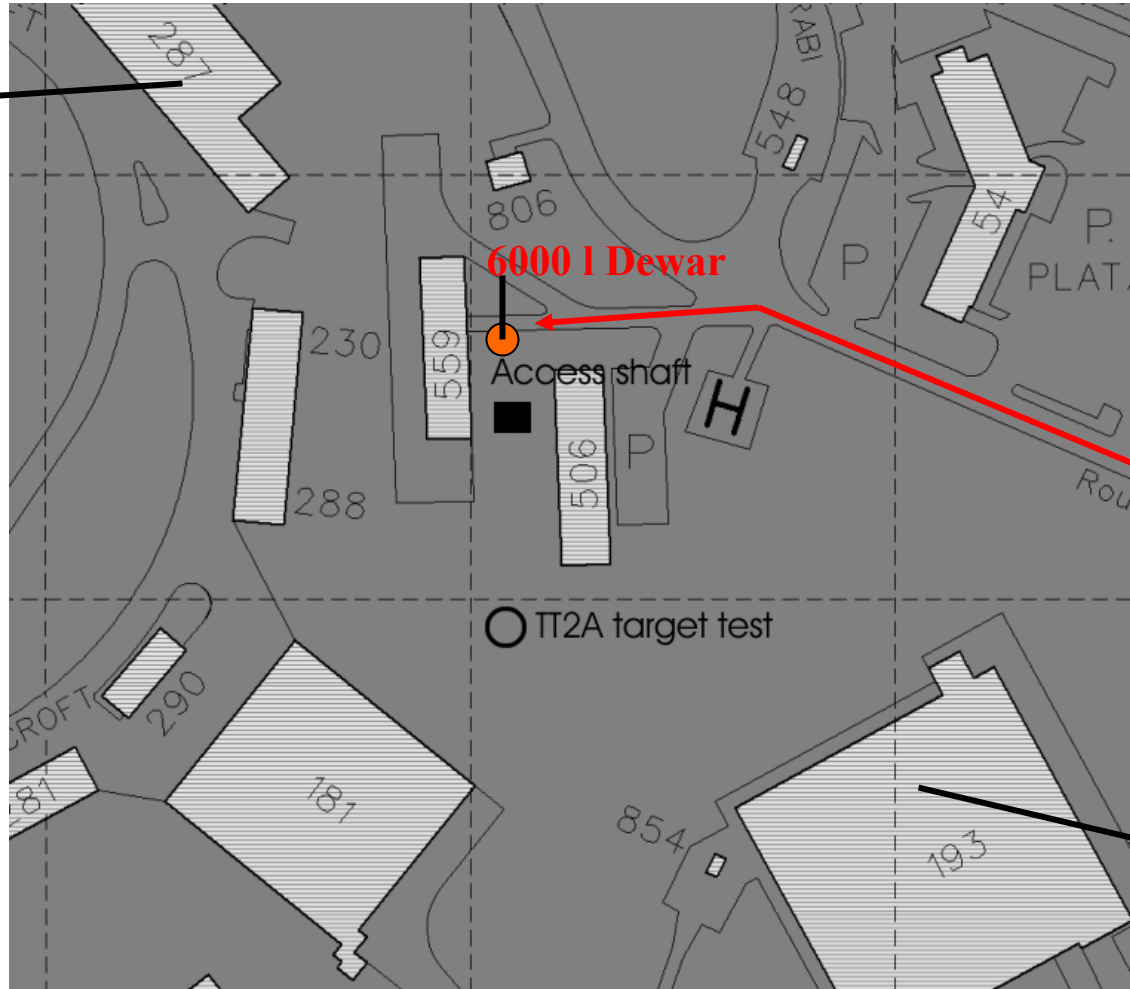
The TT2a Beamline Elements



Location of Experiment

Surface above the ISR

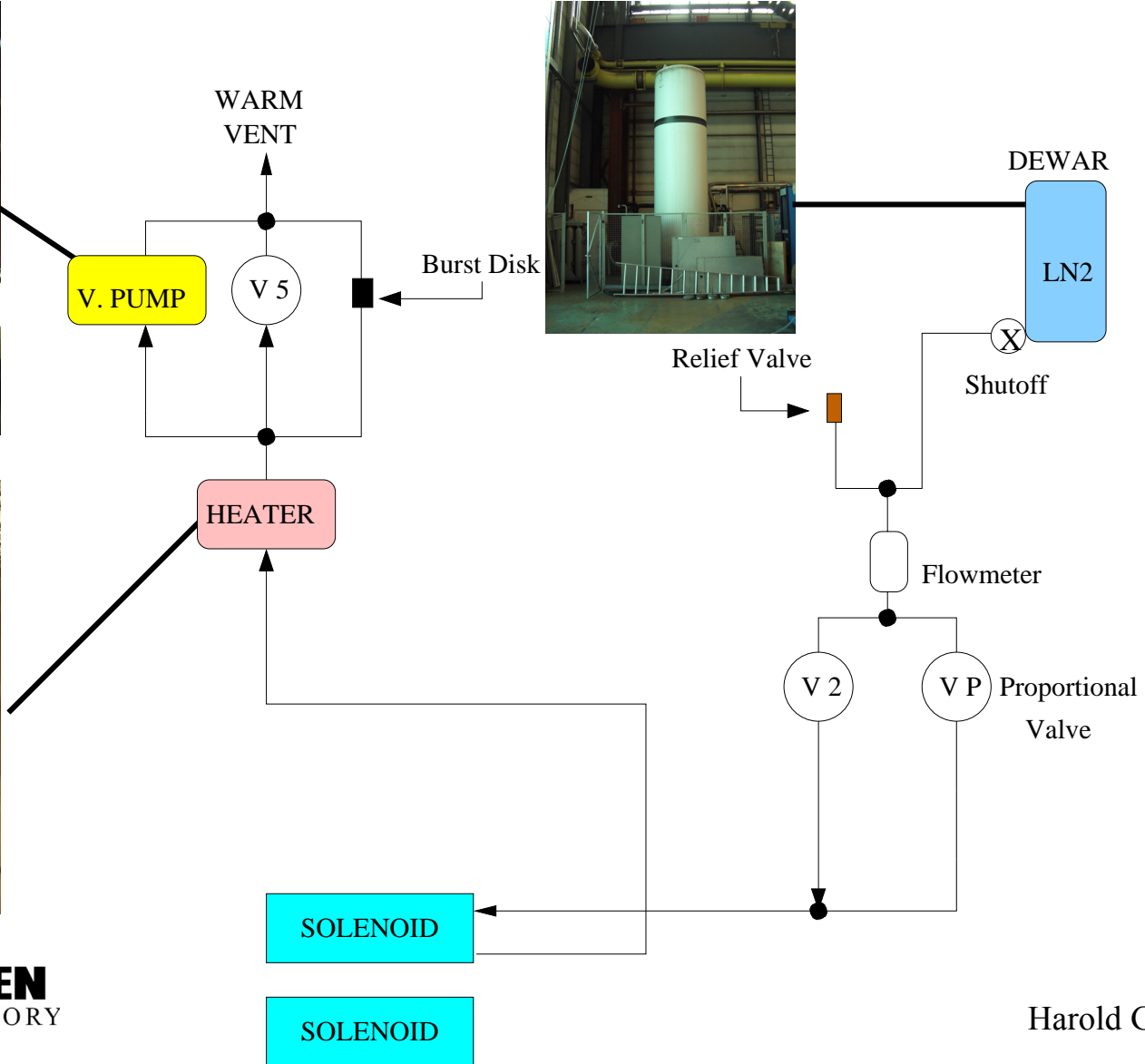
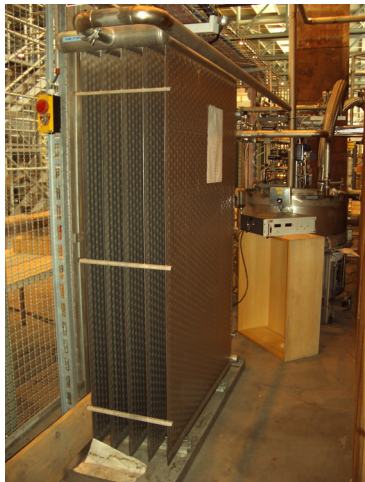
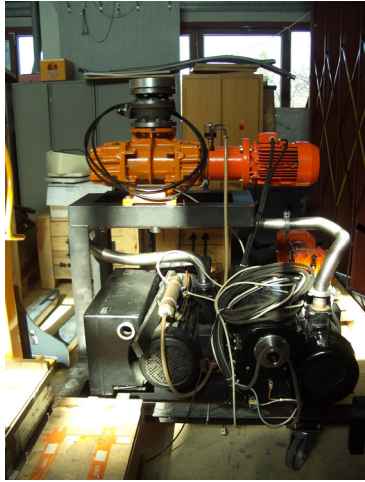
Two 18kV
sub-stations



Access
Route

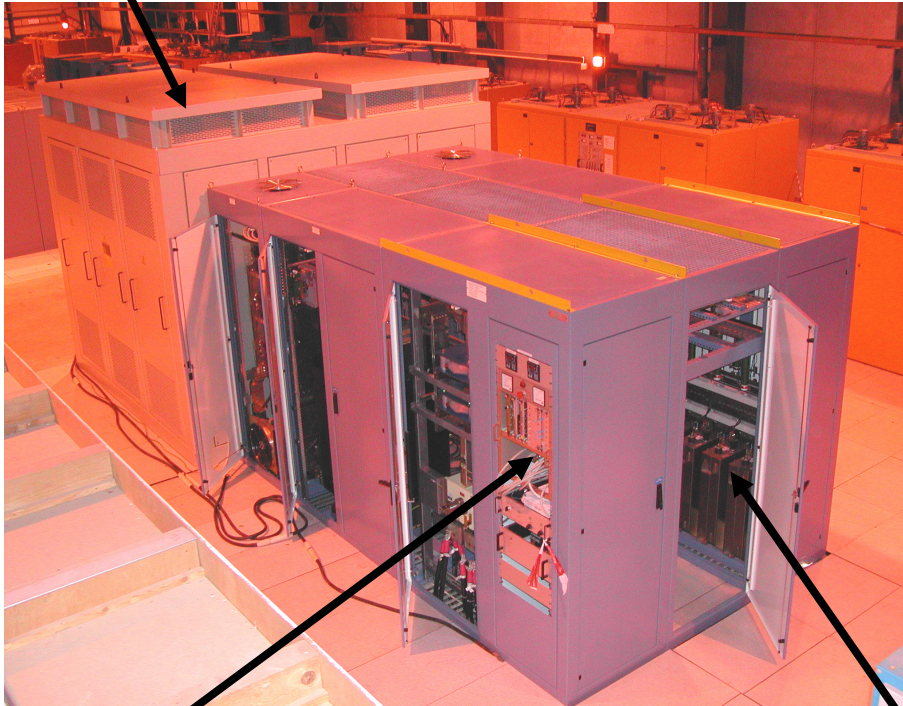
One 18kV
Sub-station

Cryogenic Flow Scheme



CERN proposed power supply solution type ALICE/LHCb, rated 950V, 6500A

2 x Power transformers in parallel, housed in the same cubicle



Total DC output ratings:
6500A_{dc}, 950V_{dc}, 6.7 MW

**AC input ratings
(per rectifier bridge):**
2858A_{rms}, 900V_{ac} (at no load), 4.5 MVA

Each power transformer ratings
Primary side: 154A_{rms}, 18kV_{ac}
Secondary side: 3080A_{rms}, 900V_{ac}
Nominal power: 4.8 MVA

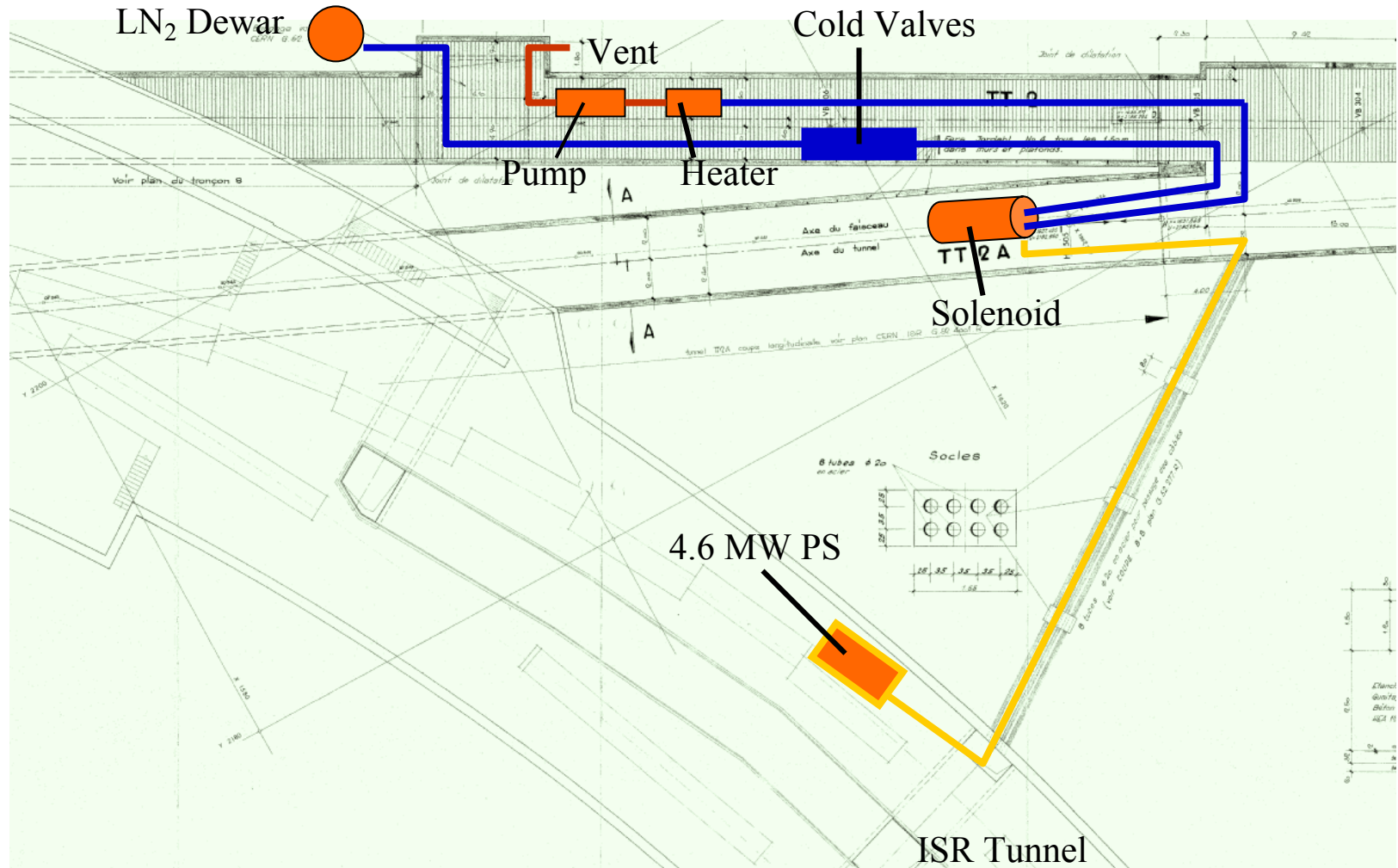
Other

- Air forced cooling;
- Fed by two 18 kV lines

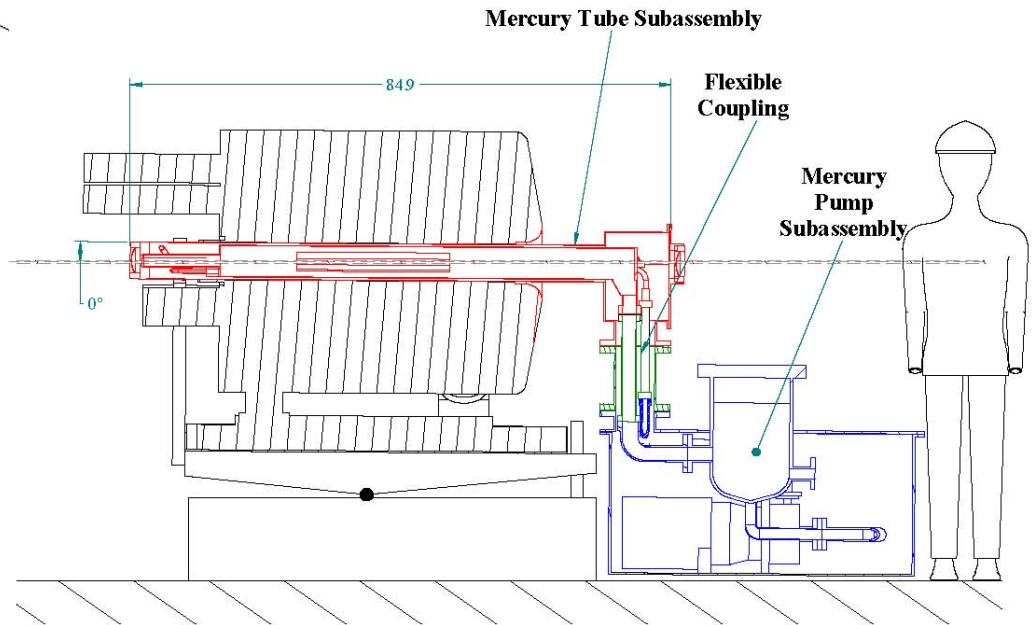
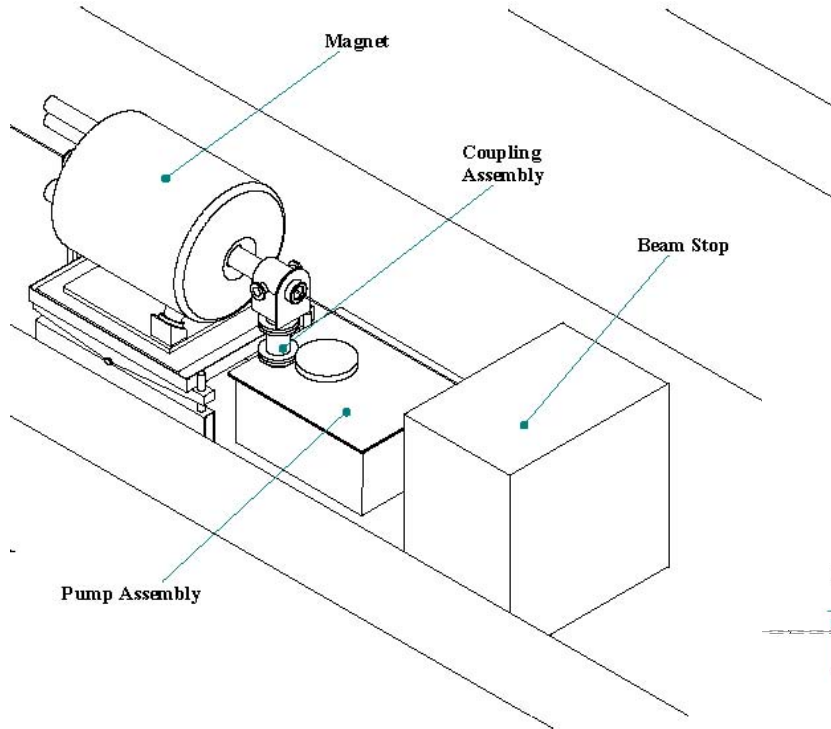
High precision current control
electronics

2 x rectifier bridges in parallel

Layout of the Experiment



The Experimental Footprint



Run plan for PS beam spills

Our Beam Profile request allows for:

- Varying beam charge intensity from 5 (7) TP to 20 (28) TP
- Studying influence of solenoid field strength on beam dispersal (B_0 from 0 to 15T)
- Vary beam/jet overlap
- Study possible cavitation effects by varying PS spill structure—Pump/Probe

Charge	Bucket Structure	B_0	Beam Shift	Number of Shots
4 x 5TP	1-2-3-4	0	0	2
4 x 5TP	1-2-3-4	5	0	2
4 x 5TP	1-2-3-4	10	0	2
4 x 5TP	1-2-3-4	15	0	2
4 x 5TP	1-2-3-4	15	+5mm	2
4 x 5TP	1-2-3-4	15	+2.5mm	2
4 x 5TP	1-2-3-4	15	-2.5mm	2
4 x 5TP	1-2-3-4	15	-5mm	2
1 x 5TP	1	15	0	2
2 x 5TP	1-2	15	0	2
3 x 5TP	1-2-3	15	0	2
4 x 5TP	1-2-3-5	0	0	2
4 x 5TP	1-2-3-5	15	0	2
4 x 5TP	1-2-3-6	0	0	2
4 x 5TP	1-2-3-6	15	0	2
4 x 5TP	1-2-3-7	0	0	2
4 x 5TP	1-2-3-7	15	0	2
4 x 5TP	1-2-3-8	0	0	2
4 x 5TP	1-2-3-8	15	0	2

Total

High-peak Power Issues

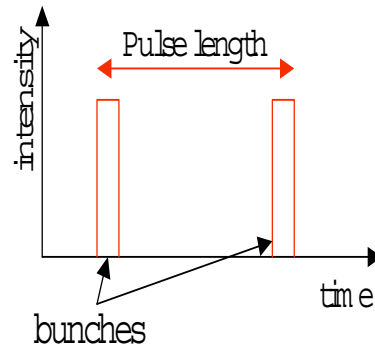
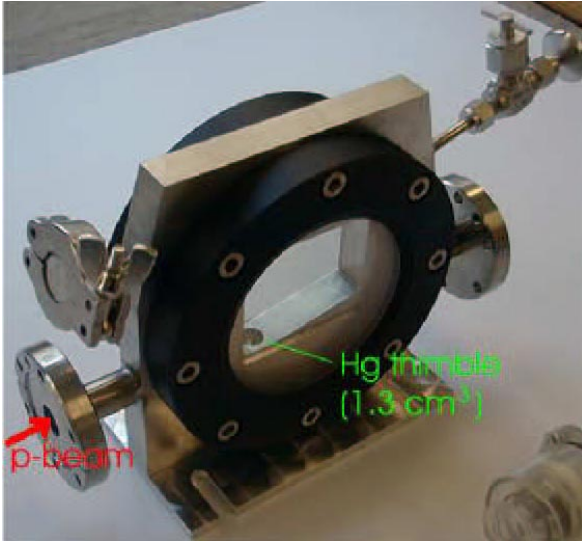
When the energy deposition time frame is on the order of or less than the energy deposition dimensions divided by the speed of sound then pressure waves generation can be an important issue.

Time frame = beam spot size/speed of sound

Illustration

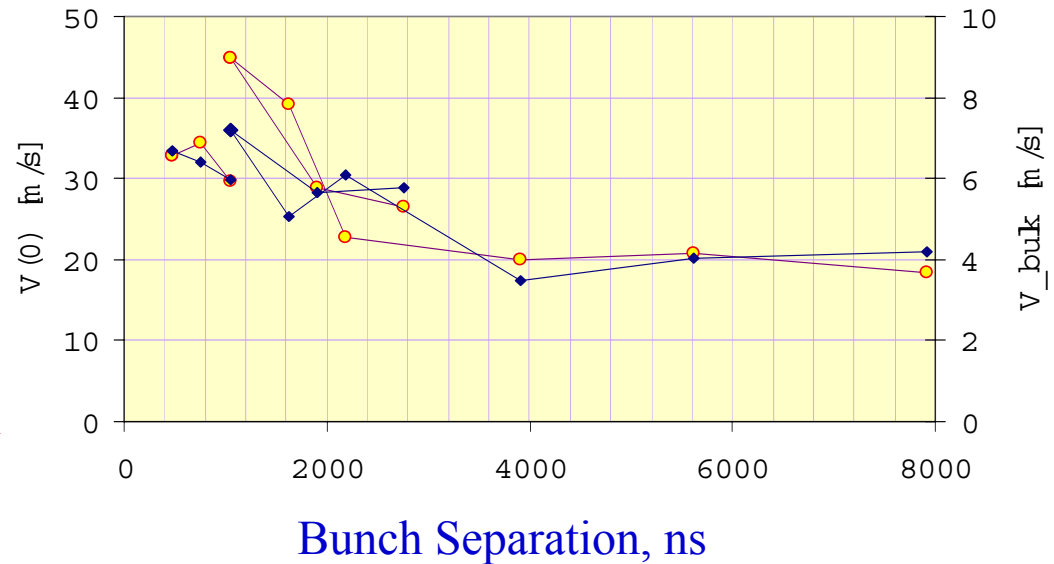
Time frame = $1\text{cm} / 5 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s} = 2 \mu\text{s}$

CERN ISOLDE Hg Target Tests

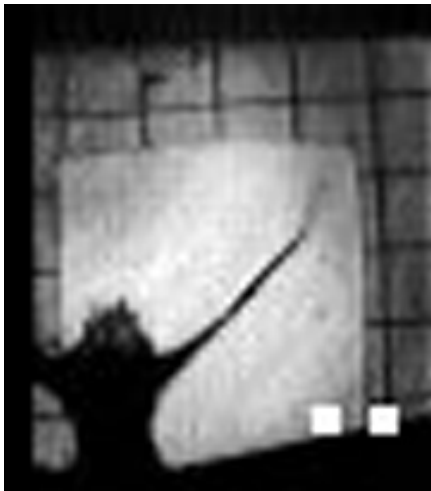


Pulse length

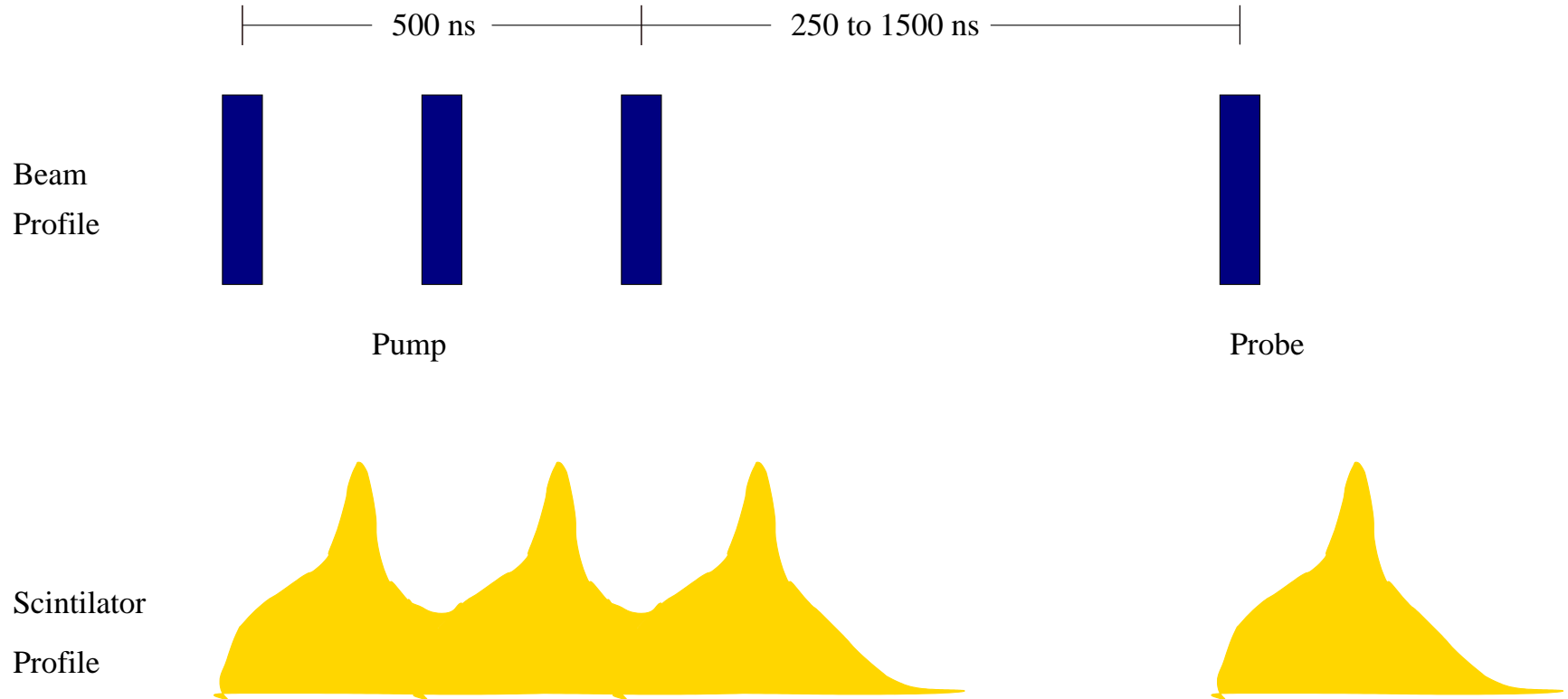
Velocities (pulse length)



Proton beam
 5.5 TP per
 Bunch.



PS Extracted Beam Profile



The Hg Jet system

More details about the experimental setup including the mercury jet system will be given tomorrow at 11:30 am in the Target and Collection session.