

J-PARC Neutrino Target Operation Status



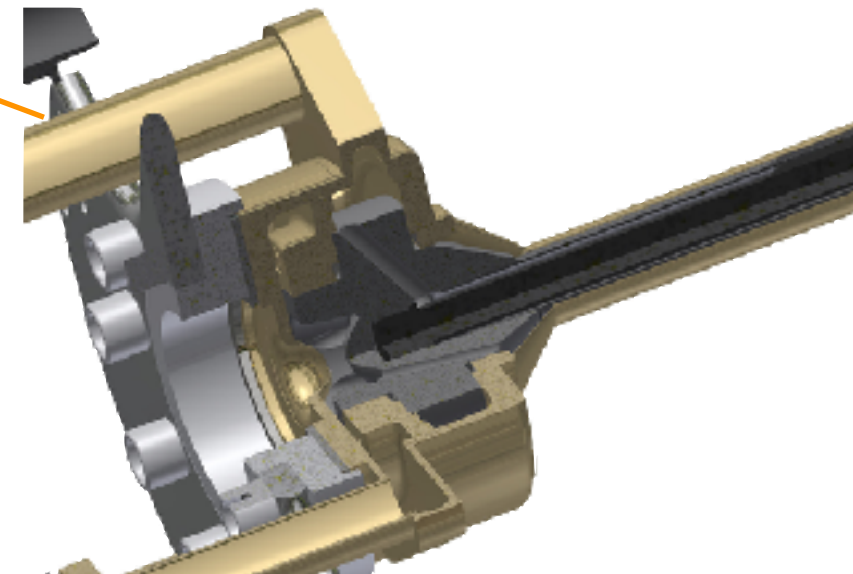
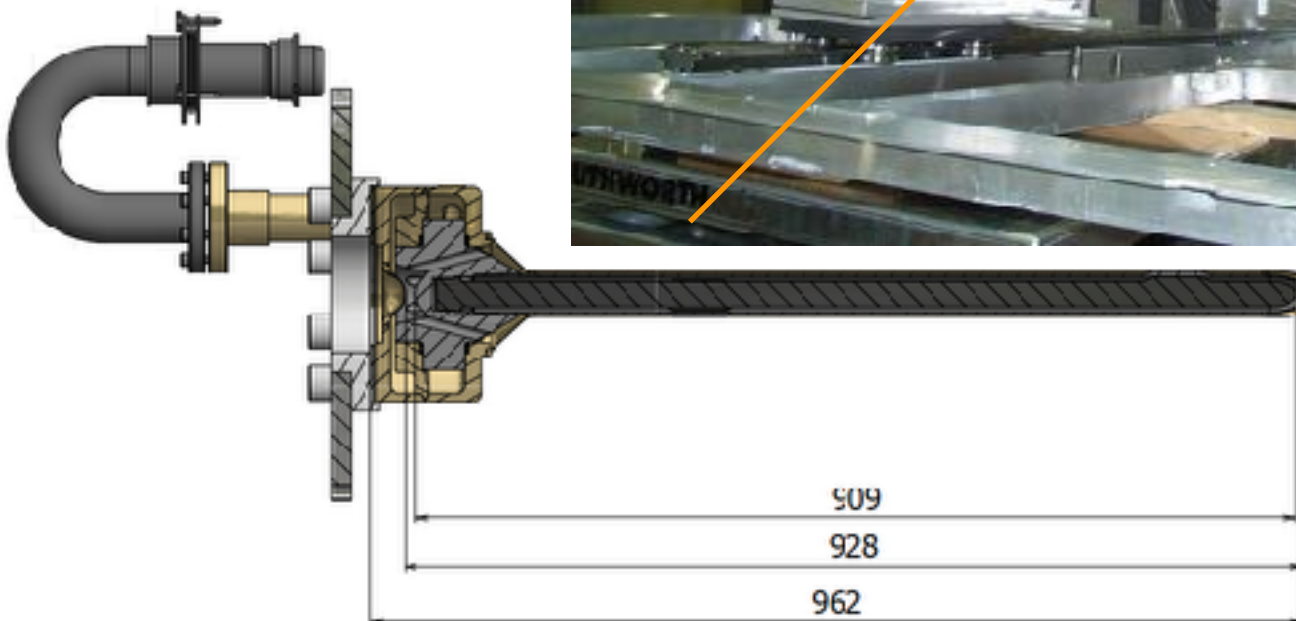
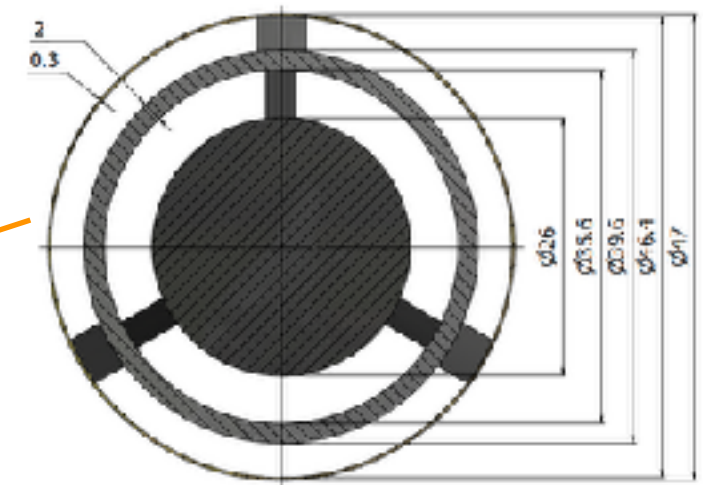
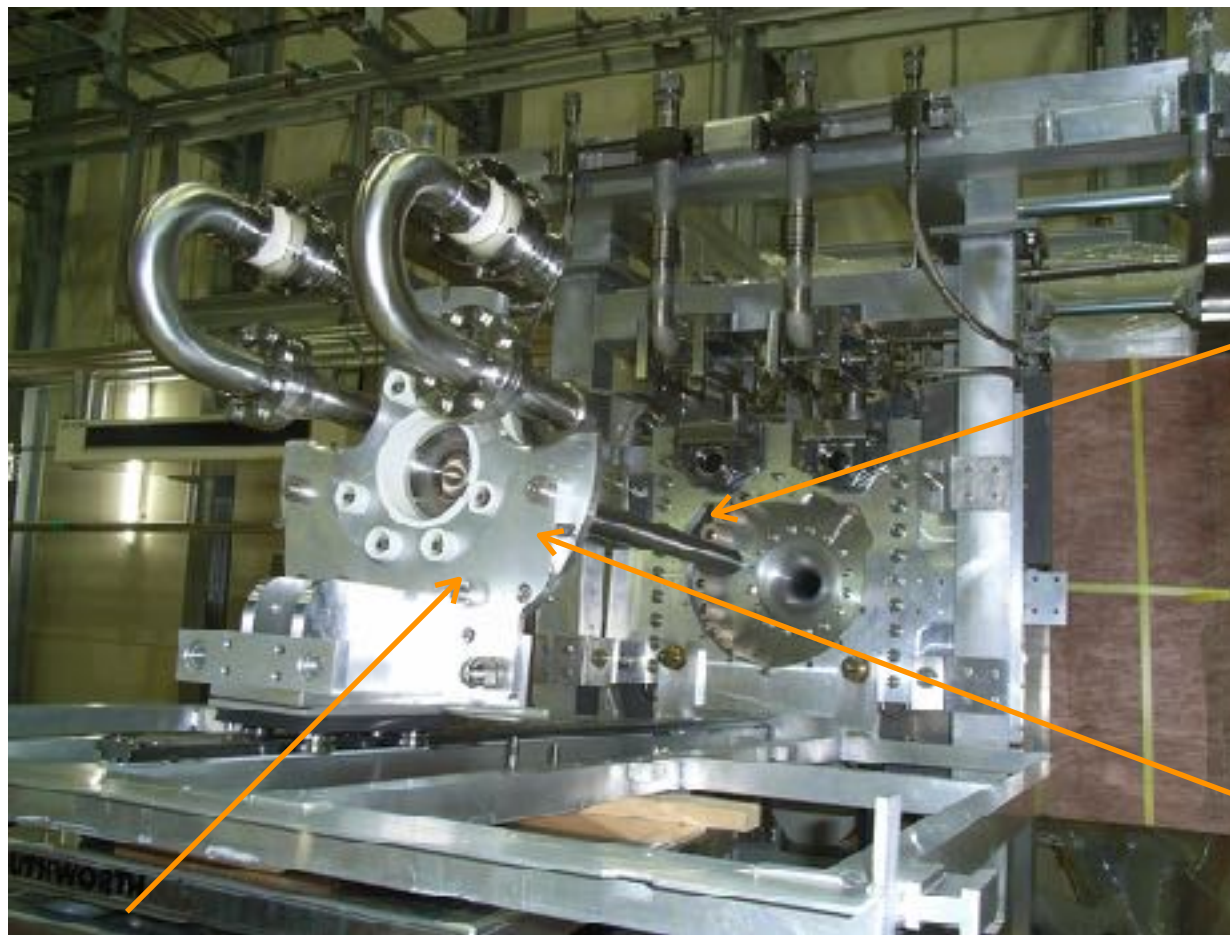
T. Nakadaira



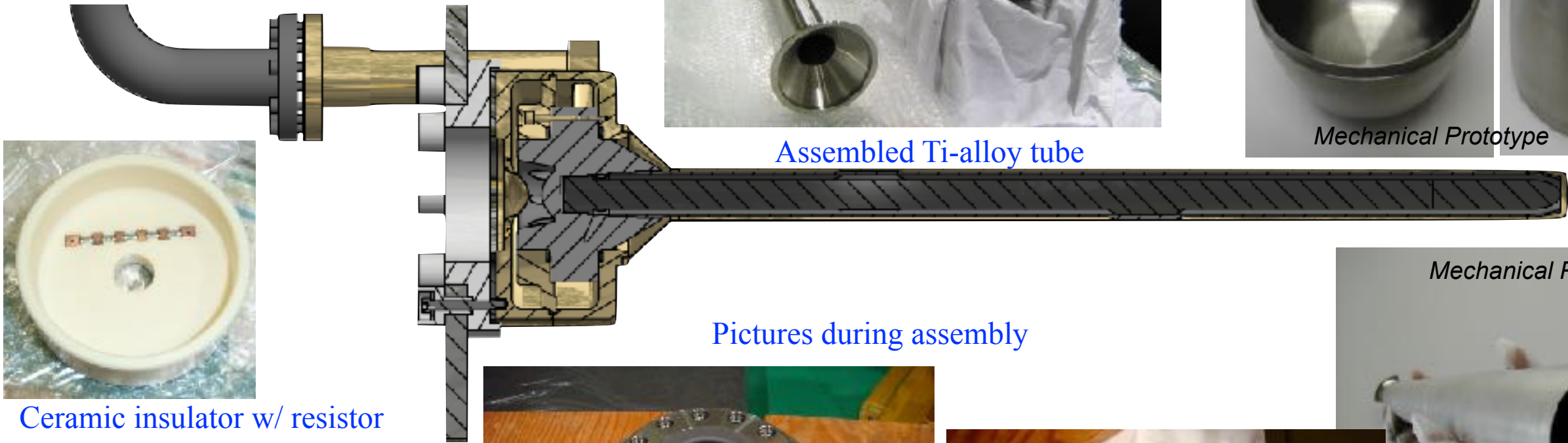
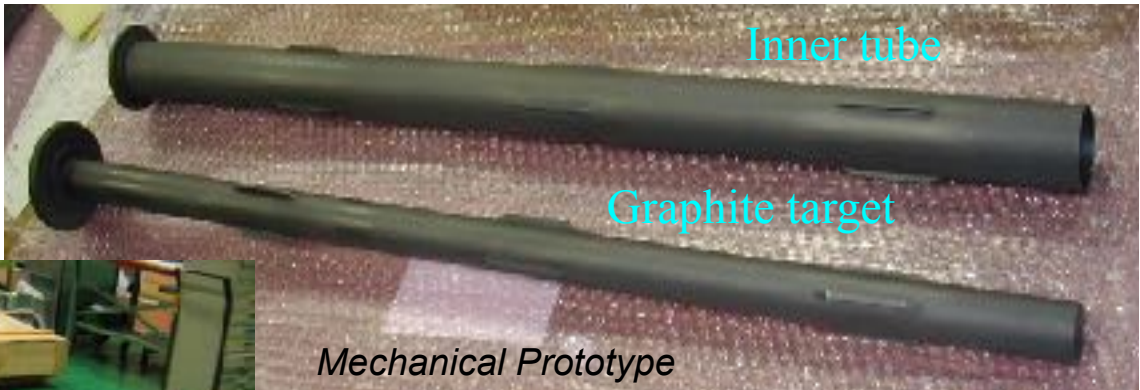
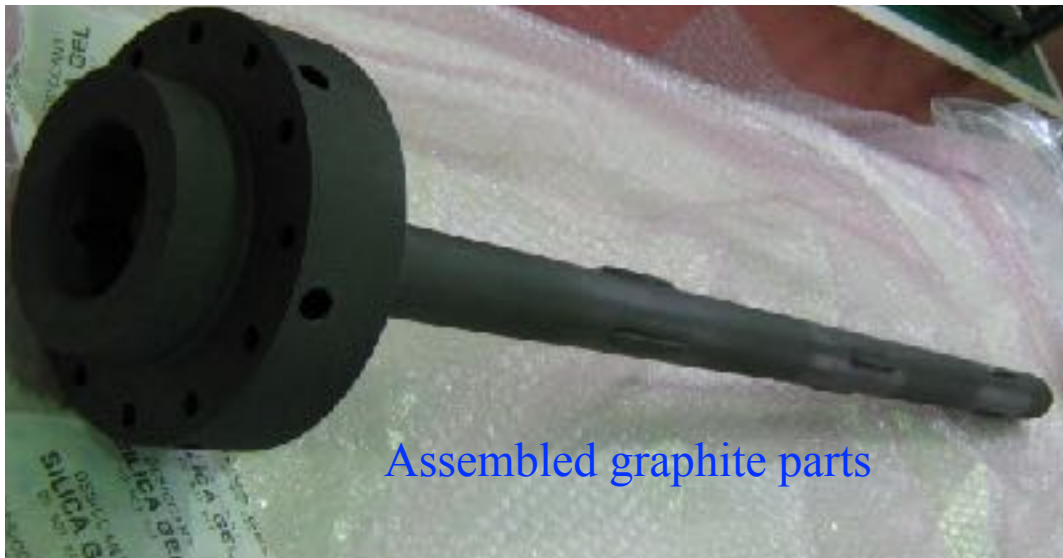
Institute of Particle and Nuclear Studies / J-PARC center,
High Energy Accelerator Research Organization(KEK)

J-PARC neutrino target

- Isotropic Graphite: ~90cm 26mm ϕ cantilever
- Co-axial two pipes for He gas cooling and Ti-alloy container.
- Upstream structure for single-side He gas port.



Components of J-PARC neutrino target



Pictures during assembly

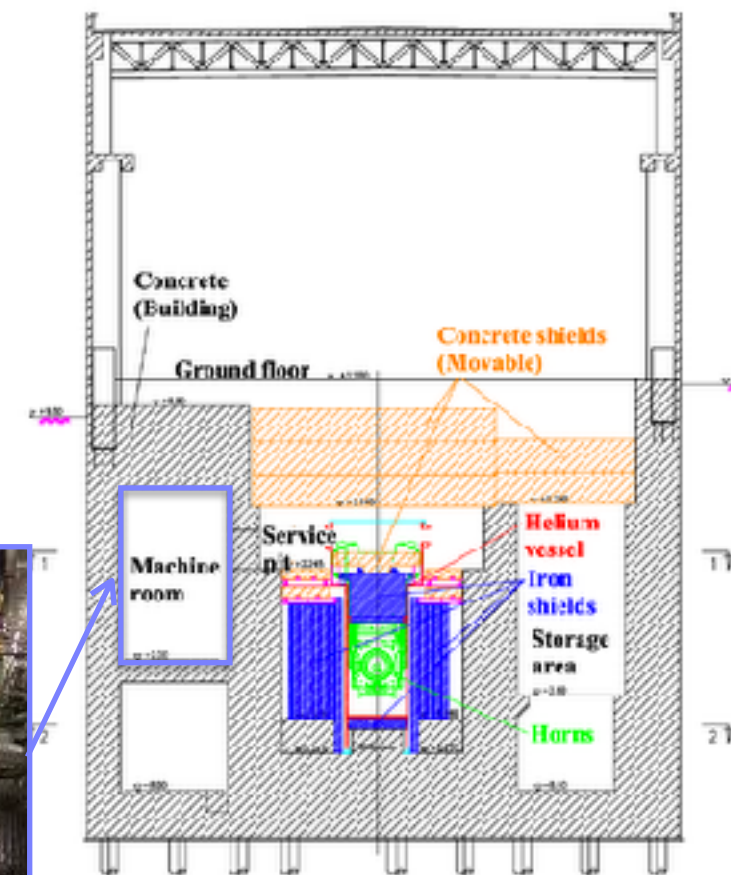


Outer tube (Ti-6Al-4V)
 $t = 0.3\text{mm}$



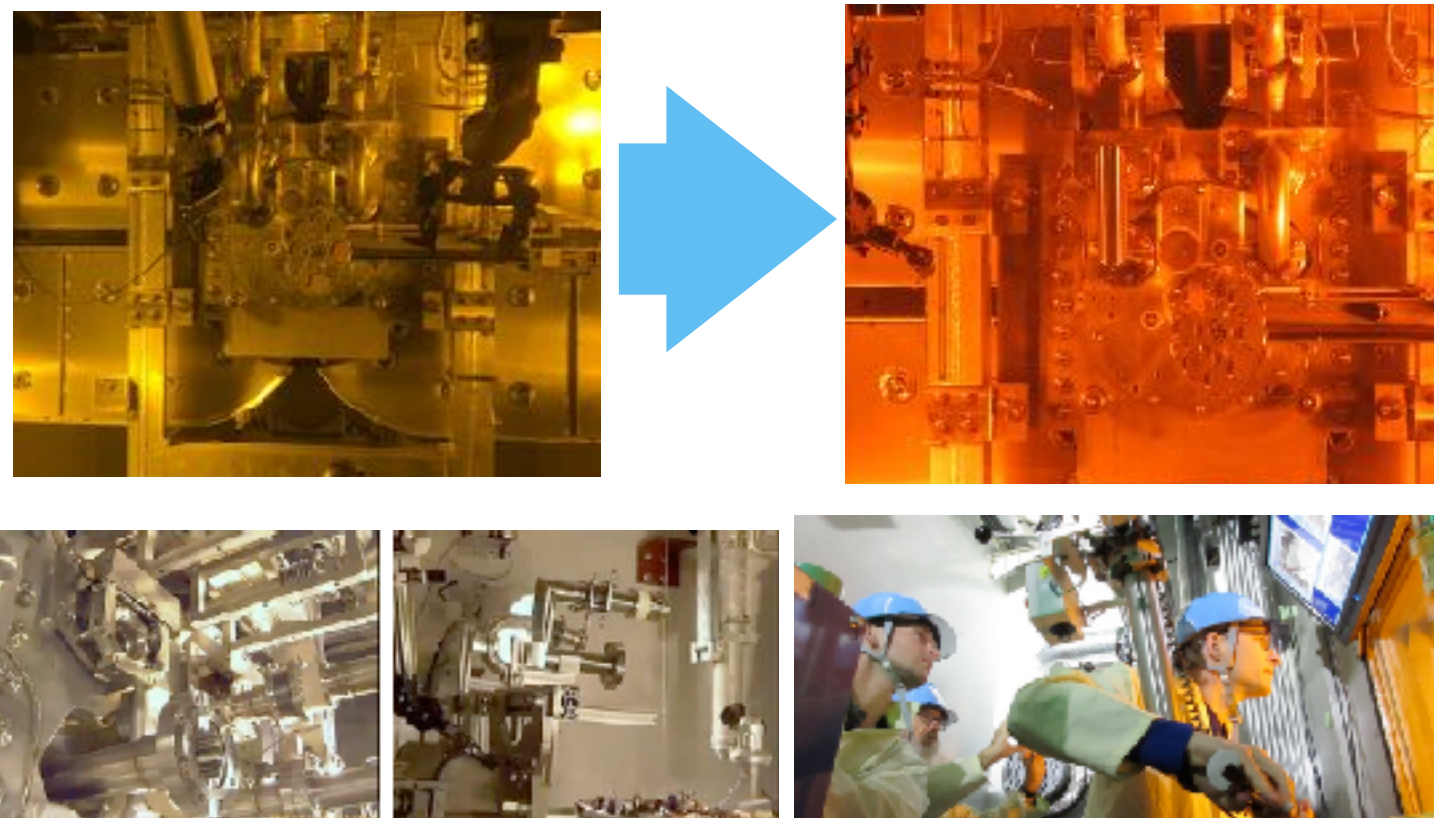
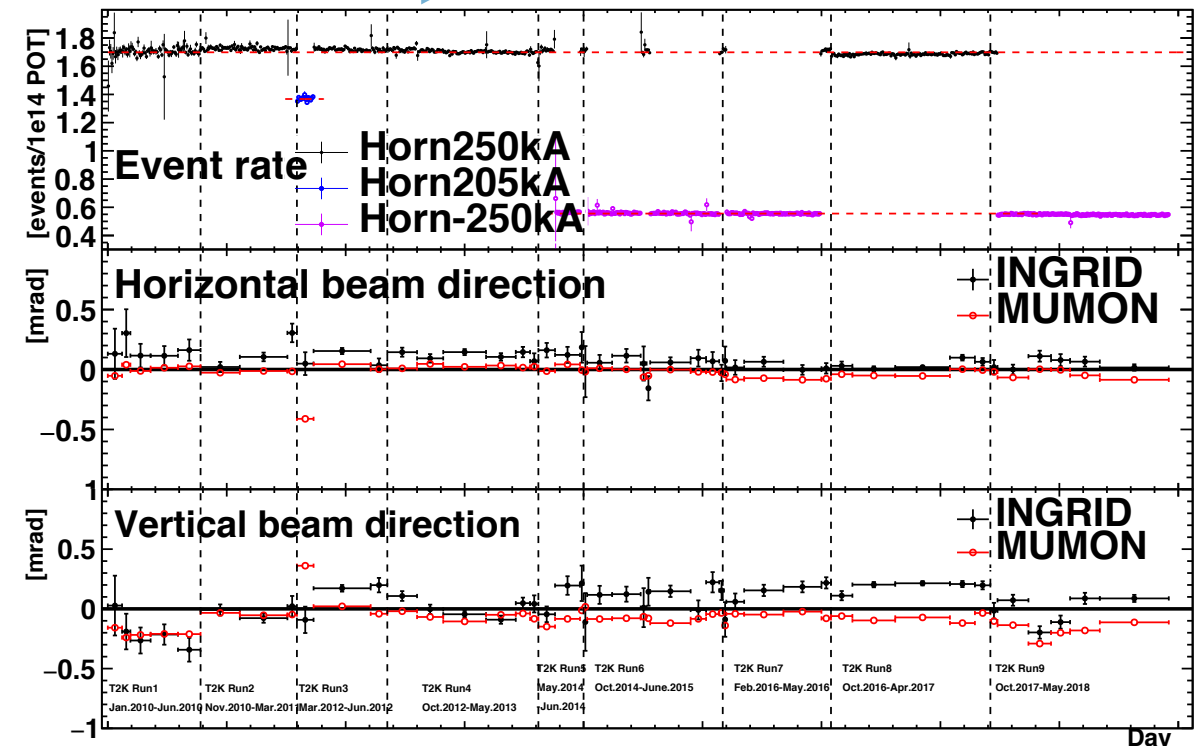
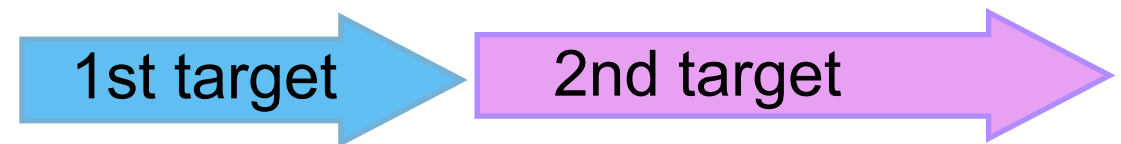
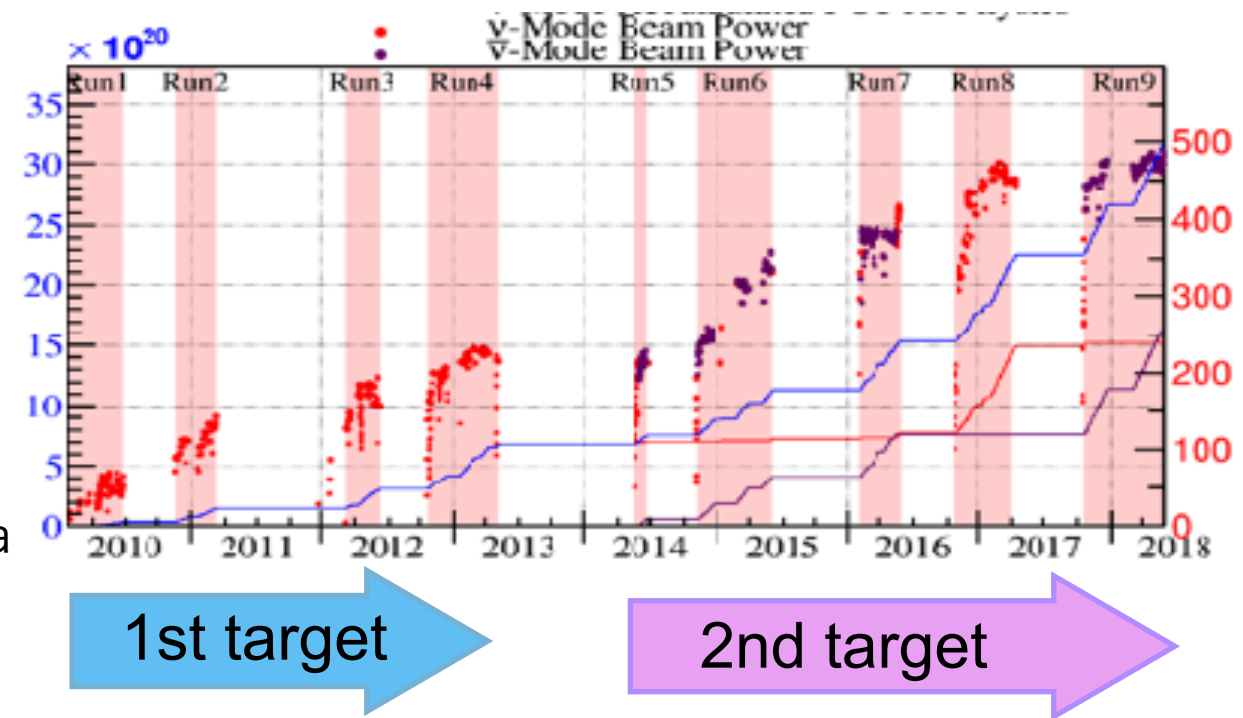
Target position

- Target installed inside horn-1
- He compressor system for cooling is located at machine room besides TS-Vessel.



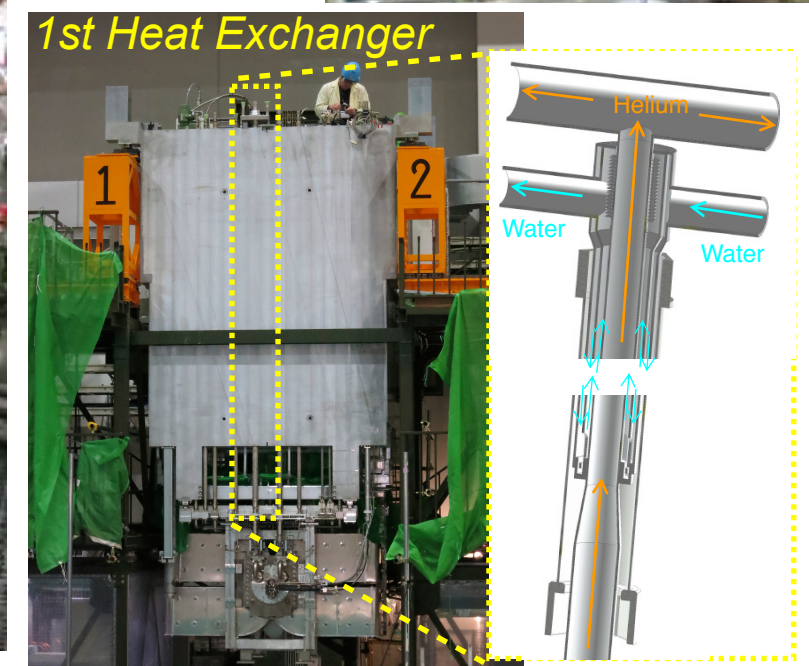
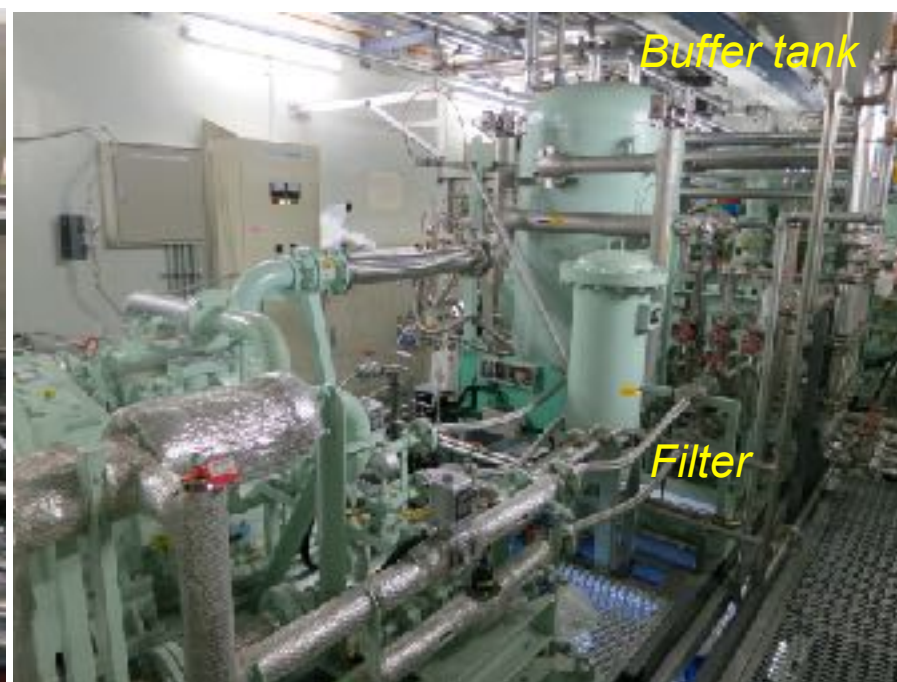
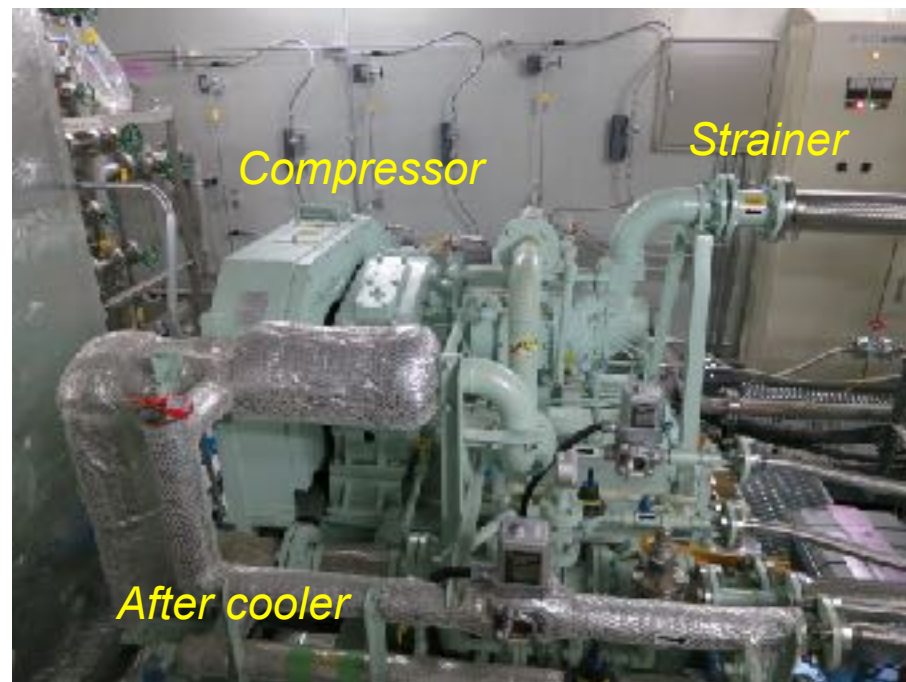
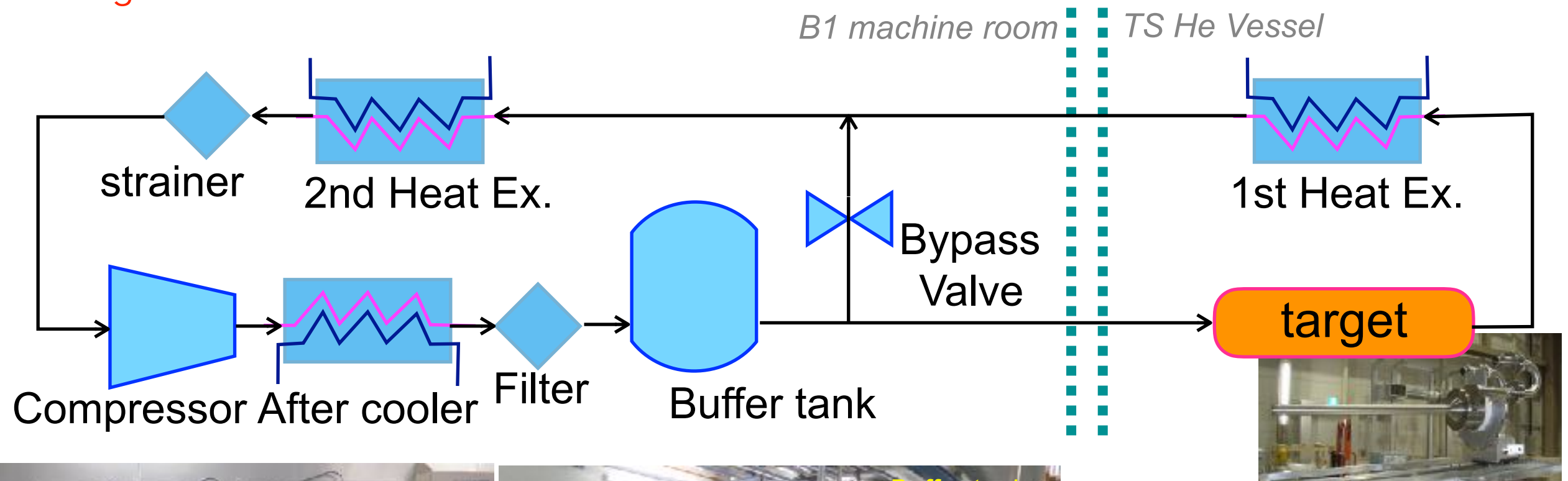
Target Operation History

- 1st target (2009 Apr. ~ 2013 May)
 - : 0.67×10^{21} POT:
 - Max beam power ~230kW
 - No significant trouble, but replaced when Horn-1 replaced.
- 2nd target (2014 May ~): 2.49×10^{21} POT so far
 - Max beam power ~490kW
 - Normalized neutrino event rate (INGRID) is stable so far
 - He leak happened at “ceramic break”
 - Fixed in 2015 by remote maintenance
- 3rd target is produced by RAL.
 - It will be installed into Horn-1 Ver.3 in next year.
 - 3rd target + Horn-1 Ver.3 will be used from 2022~.



He compressor system

- Diagram of Main Target He loop
 - By-pass valve is adjusted to keep the pressure of He supply to target.
- Periodical radiation survey of filter and strainer is performed.
 - No significant excess above BG has been observed so far.

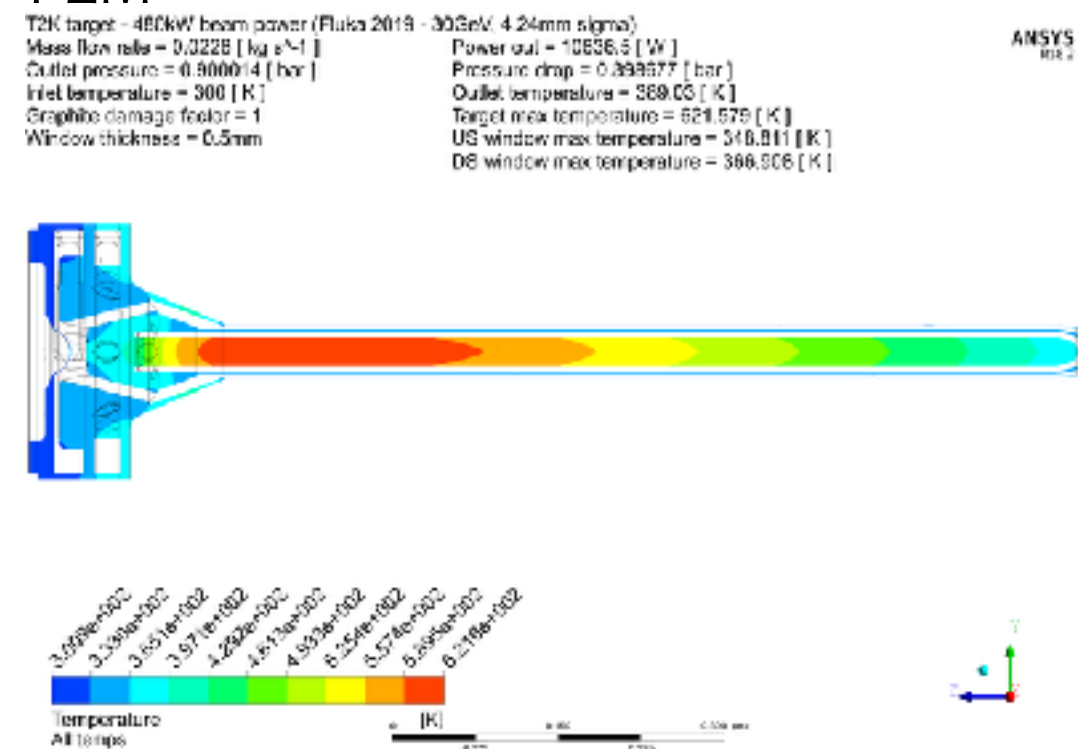


He gas measurement

- He gas temperature at Target inlet and outlet was measured.
 - 490kW beam, He flow ~25 [g/s] → ΔT (He) ~72K
- Latest simulation with FLUKA & ANSYS by M. Fitton (RAL)
 - 480kW beam, He flow 23 [g/s] → ΔT (He) ~89K
- **No large discrepancy**, considering the condition difference and the temperature measuring point.

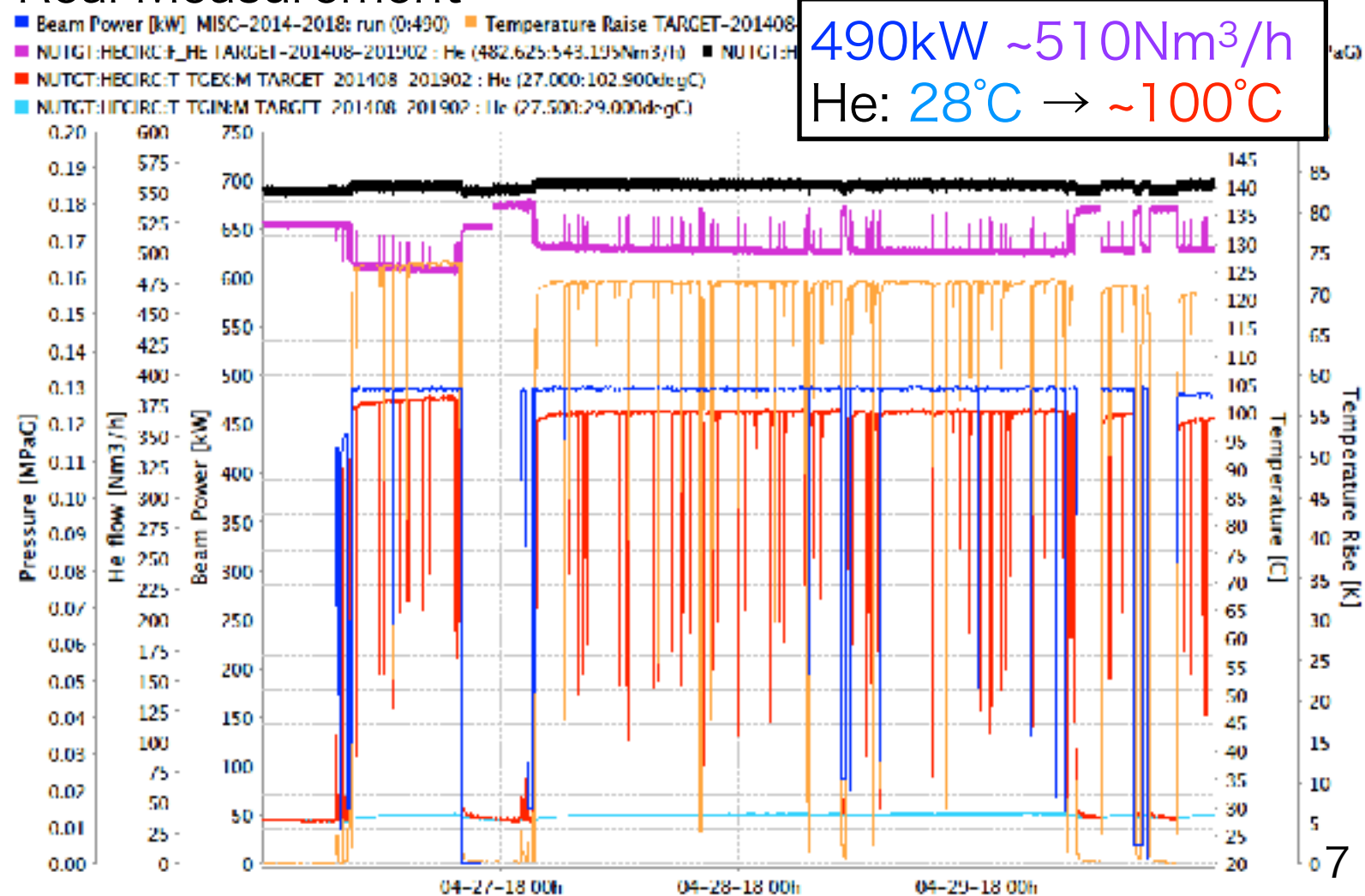


FEM



480kW 22.8[g/s] No. Rad. damage
 He: 300K → 389K
 Graphite: 622K max.

Real Measurement



490kW ~510Nm³/h
 He: 28°C → ~100°C

He gas cooling for 1.3MW

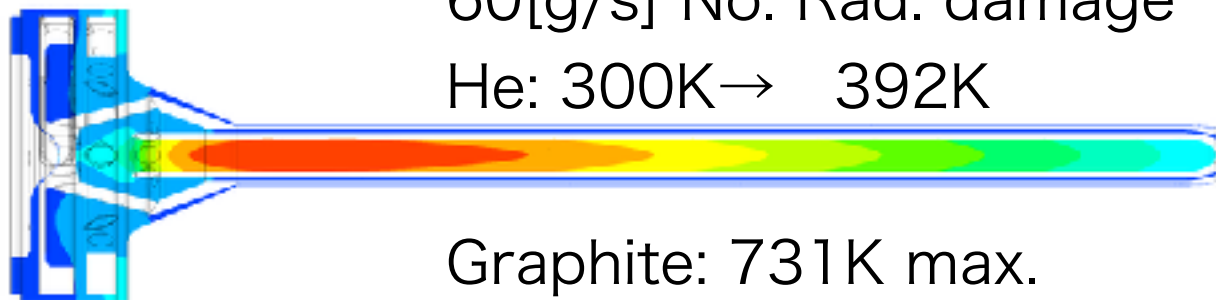
- He cooling simulation for 1.3MW beam is also performed with FLUKA & ANSYS (M. Fitton ,RAL)
 - Requirements: graphite temperature $\leq 700^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - He gas temperature $\leq 200^{\circ}\text{C}$
- To satisfy these requirements for 1.3MW, flow rate should be increased: 32[g/s] \rightarrow 60 [g/s]
- He gas pressure will be increased: 0.2MPaG \rightarrow 0.5MPaG
 - \rightarrow He gas system and should be upgraded.

T2K target - 1300kW beam power (Fluka 2019 - 30GeV, 4.24mm sigma)
Mass flow rate = 0.06 [kg s⁻¹]
Outlet pressure = 4.00003 [bar]
Inlet temperature = 300 [K]
Graphite damage factor = 1
Window thickness = 0.5mm
Power out = 28896.5 [W]
Pressure drop = 0.874753 [bar]
Outlet temperature = 392.228 [K]
Target max temperature = 731.513 [K]
US window max temperature = 377.385 [K]
DS window max temperature = 376.405 [K]

ANSYS
10.5.2

60[g/s] No. Rad. damage
He: 300K \rightarrow 392K

Graphite: 731K max.

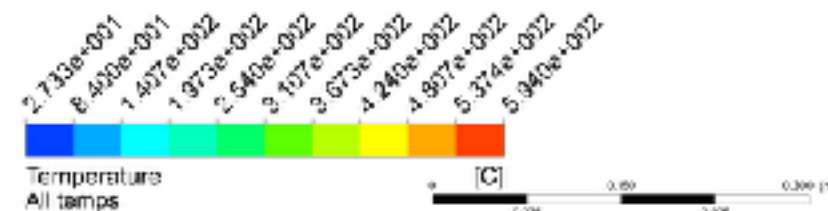
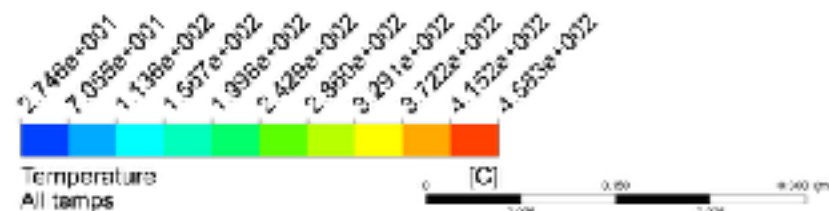
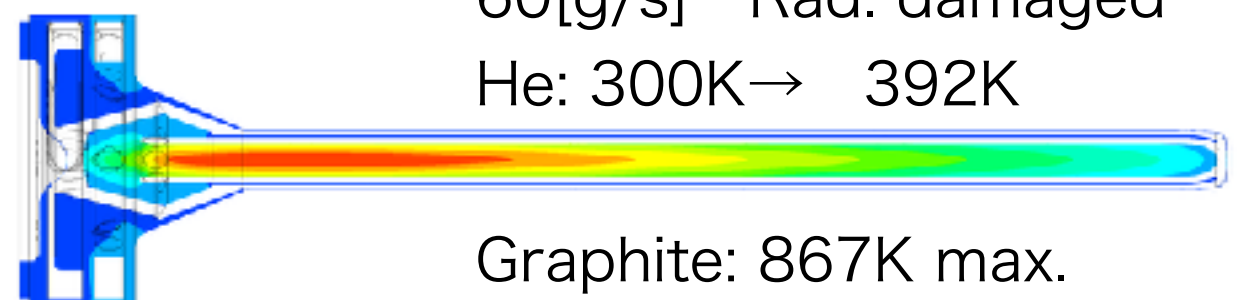


T2K target - 1300kW beam power (Fluka 2019 - 30GeV, 4.24mm sigma)
Mass flow rate = 0.06 [kg s⁻¹]
Outlet pressure = 4.00003 [bar]
Inlet temperature = 300 [K]
Graphite damage factor = 4
Window thickness = 0.5mm
Power out = 29133 [W]
Pressure drop = 0.881158 [bar]
Outlet temperature = 392.653 [K]
Target max temperature = 867.202 [K]
US window max temperature = 375.128 [K]
DS window max temperature = 370.395 [K]

ANSYS
10.5.2

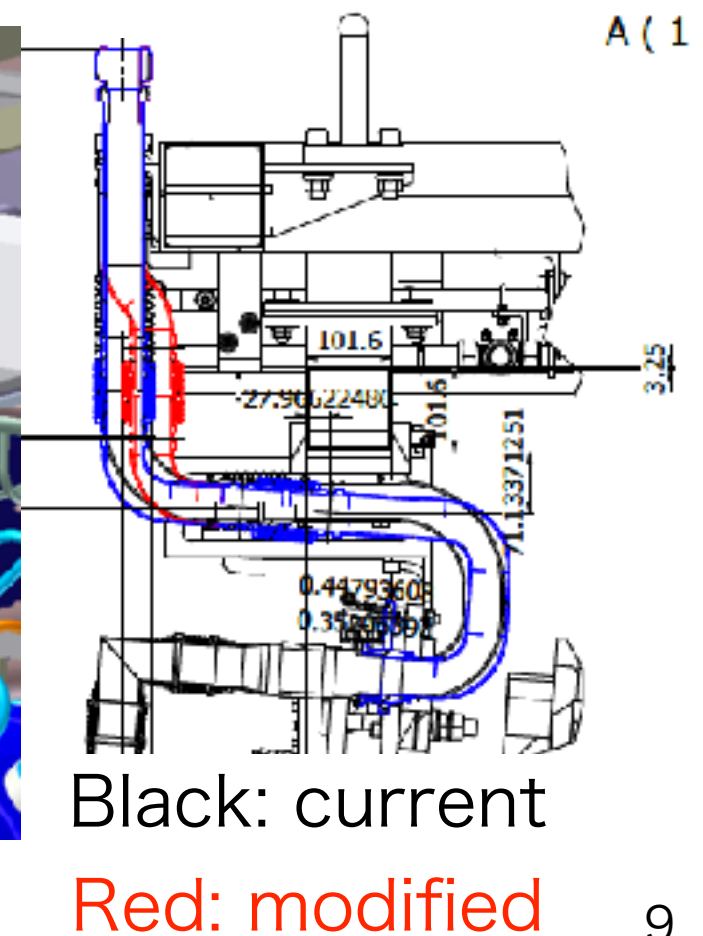
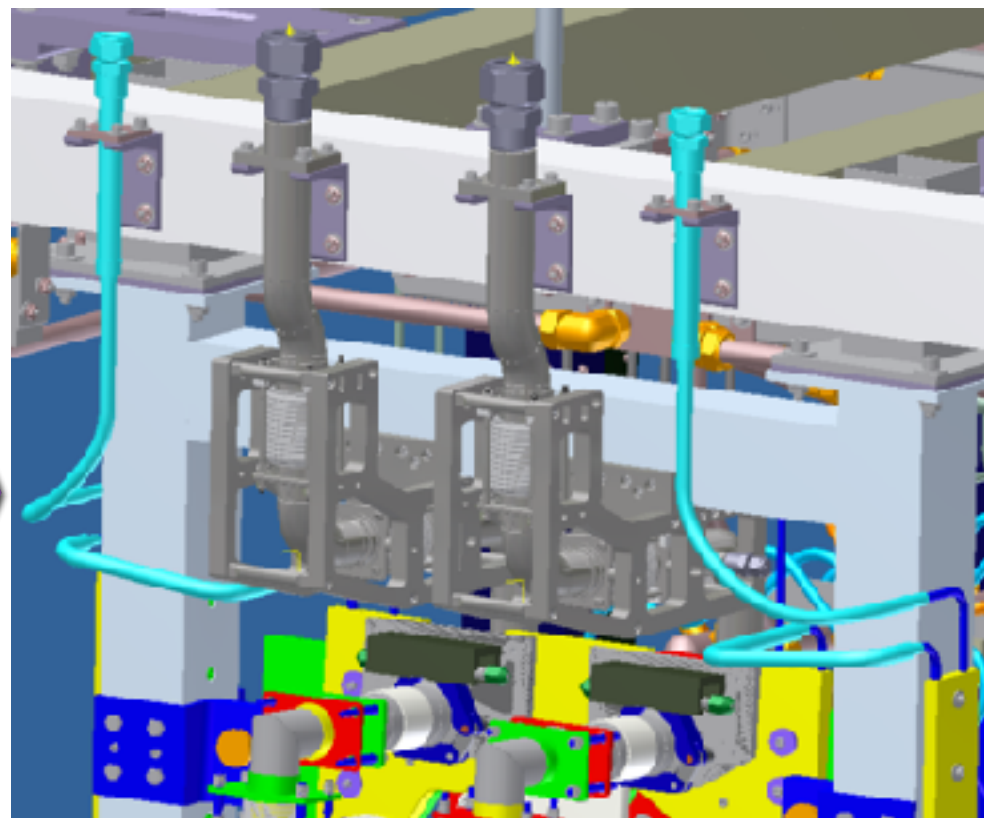
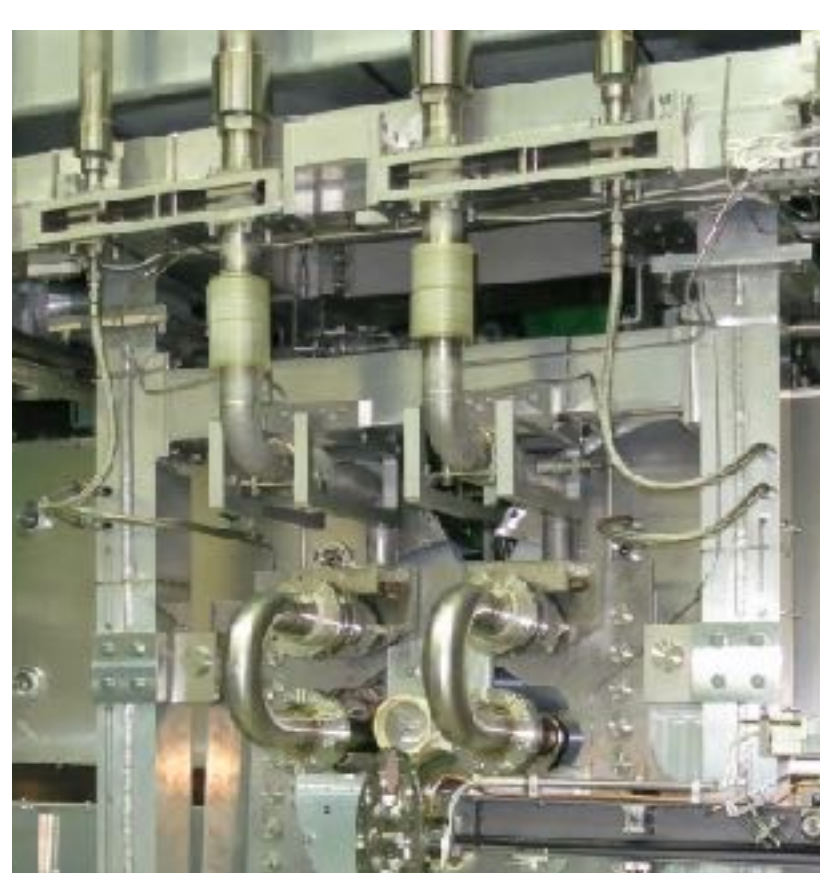
60[g/s] Rad. damaged
He: 300K \rightarrow 392K

Graphite: 867K max.



He system upgrade for 1.3MW

- Current system is designed for 0.2MPa He, and several parts has only 0.3MPa pressure resistance.
→ It should be replaced for 1.3MW operation.
- Bellows of He tubes on horn-1 frame should be updated.
 - The target He tube with 0.9MPa pressure resistance for Horn-1 Ver.3 is under construction.
→ Horn-1 ver3 become ready for 1.3MW beam.
- Detailed upgrade plan of He system will be presented by T. Matsubara.



Black: current

Red: modified

He gas sampling / impurity measurement

- Target He gas can be remotely sampled at TS ground floor for
 - Impurity measurement by gas-chromatography
 - O_2 , CO , CO_2 , H_2 , CH_4 , N_2
 - Tritium measurement
- He gas is sampled / exhausted thorough strainer and filter to avoid the emission of fragments from target system if it is exists.
 - Radiation survey of filter and strainer is always performed when He gas exhaust.
 - No excess w.r.t BG has been observed so far.



He measurement results

- Beam period: 2018 Mar. 9th ~ 2018 May. 30th.
 - Delivers beam: 5.6×10^{20} POT (~480kW)
 - He system is filled with fresh He gas in Mar. 5th.
- CO and CO₂ increase is observed: (caused by O₂ contamination?)
 If we assume all target loss, ~0.1% mass reduction for 1×10^{21} POT.
 → Acceptable level, but it is better to improve.
- ~0.1% H₂ production, ~1 [kBq/L] Tritium production for 1×10^{21} POT.
 But, the beam period by period fluctuation is large. Under investigation.
- It is desired to measure H₂O contamination in He gas.

Impurity [ppm]	CO ₂	H ₂	O ₂	N ₂	CH ₄	CO	[Bq/L]	³ H Total	(HTO)	(HT)
2018/3/5	0	0	1	3	0	0	2018/3/5	n/a		
2018/5/31	118	489	0	26	41	371	2018/5/31	543	(471)	(18)

Summary

- J-PARC neutrino target made of 90cm, 26mm ϕ graphite that is cooled by He gas, and contained by Ti-alloy case.
- Currently used Target-2 has been exposed to proton beam (max. $\sim 500\text{kW}$) $\sim 2.5 \times 10^{21}$ POT, so far.
 - **No big trouble** after He-leak trouble (2015) is fixed.
 - Target-3 is produced by RAL and waiting for installation.
- Measured He gas temperature is comparable with the expectation with FLUKA+ ANSYS simulation.
- For 1.3MW beam power, He system upgrade (32g/s, 0.2MPa \rightarrow 60g/s, 0.5MPa) is necessary.
- CO and CO₂ in He gas are produced during beam operation. It is probably acceptable level at this moment.
- Production rates of H₂ gas and ³H are obtained. Its period by period fluctuation is not yet understood.