



EUROPEAN
SPALLATION
SOURCE

ESS

Accelerator and target

Mats Lindroos on behalf of the ESS
PIP-II workshop / June 2014

A European research center

Copenhagen
Copenhagen-University
CPH Airport

Bridge
SE-DK



MEDICON
VILLAGE

IDEON
Innovation
Environment
Incubators
Venture Capital
Marketing Advice

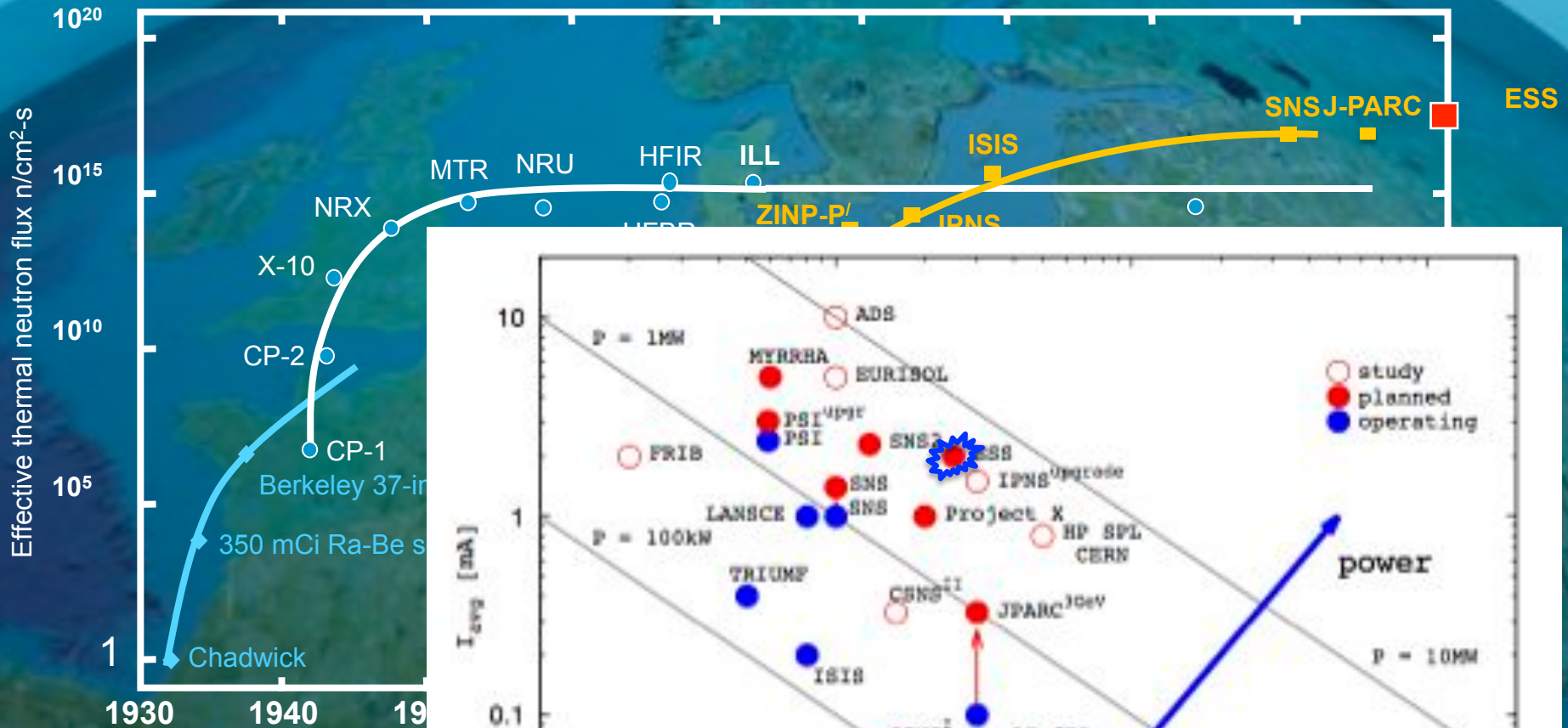
**SCIENCE
VILLAGE**
SCANDINAVIA



Neutron
Source



ESS - Bridging the neutron gap



17 nations committed to build ESS



**Cash contributions
from Sweden, Denmark
and Norway**

50% of construction and
15-20% of operations
costs

**In-kind contributions
from the other
14 nations**



Construction cost: 1843 M€

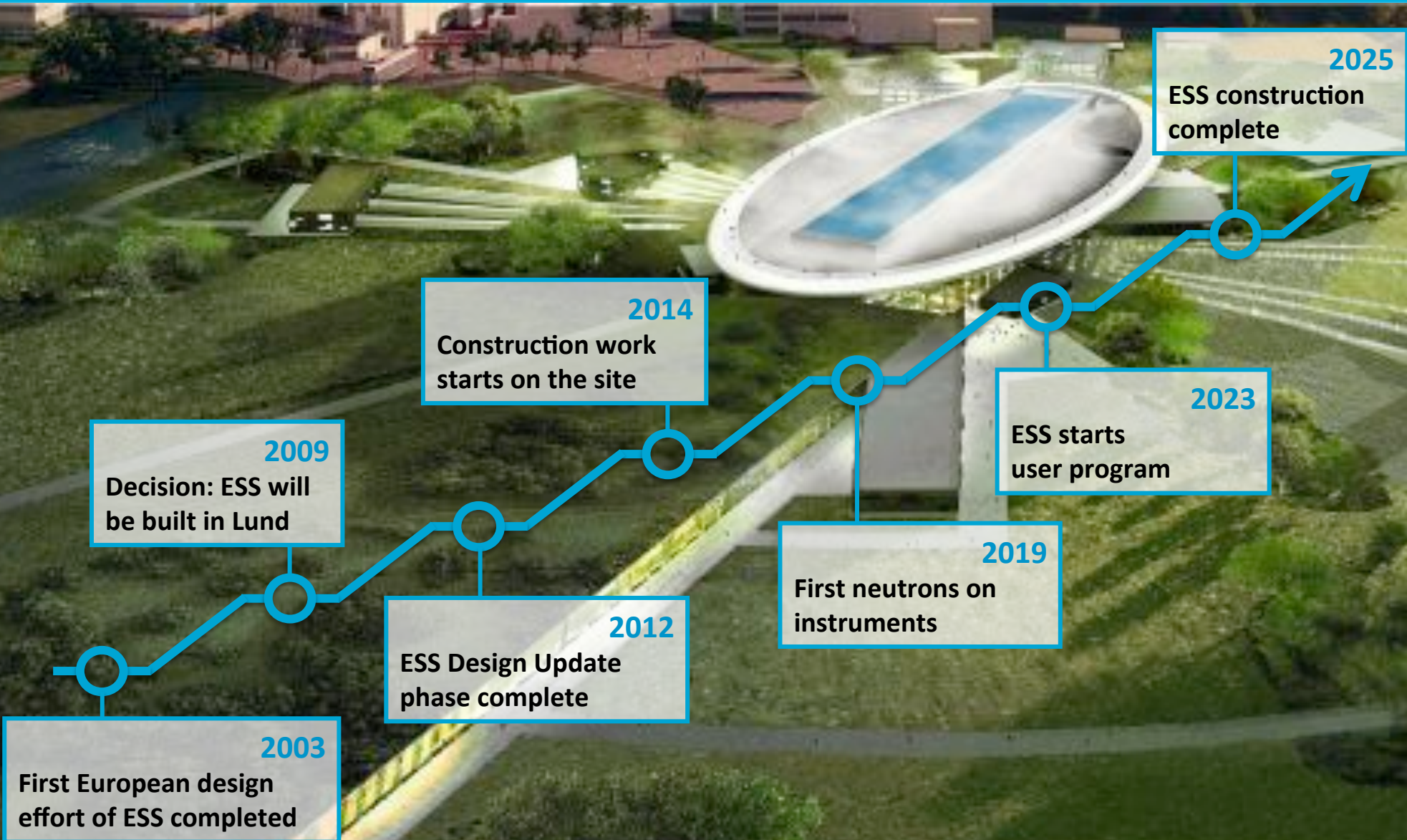
Operation cost: 140 M€

Decommissioning cost: 177 M€

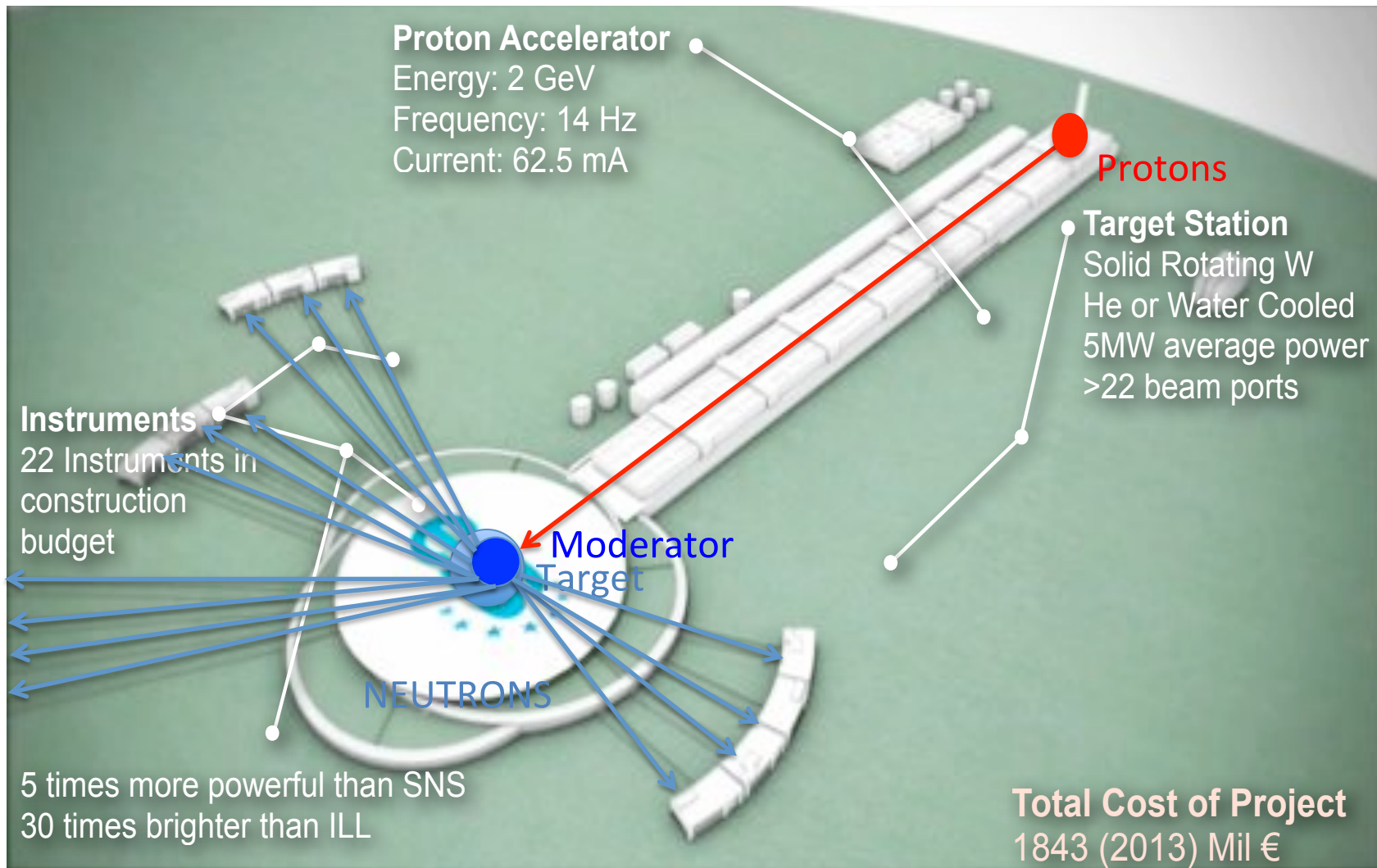
ESS AB 2014, ca 250 personer,
32 nationaliteter



Road to realizing the world's leading facility for research using neutrons



Helicopter view of ESS



Build and operate a 5 MW SCRF linac

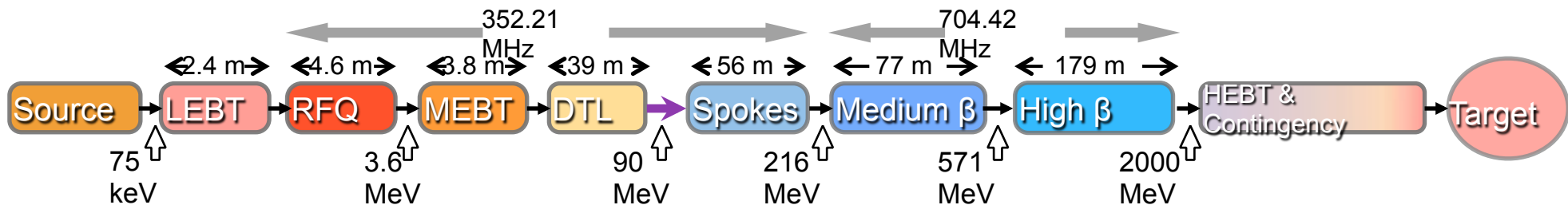
Design Drivers:

High Average Beam Power
5 MW
High Peak Beam Power
125 MW
High Availability
> 95%



Key parameters:

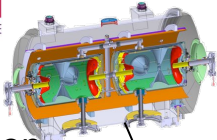
- 2.86 ms pulses
- 2 GeV
- 62.5 mA peak
- 14 Hz
- Protons (H+)
- Low losses
- Minimize energy use
- Flexible design for future upgrades



Prototyping the ESS accelerator



IPN
INSTITUT DE PHYSIQUE NUCLÉAIRE
ORSAY





Sebastien Bousson






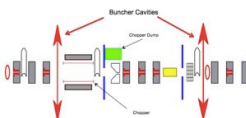
Pierre Bosland

CERN




Roger Barlow

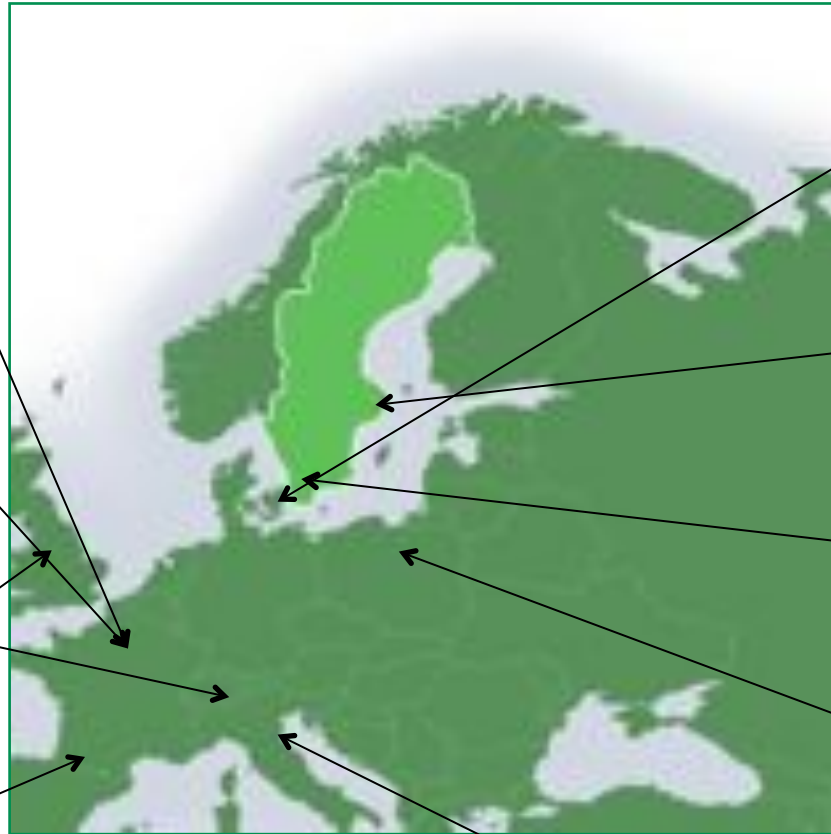
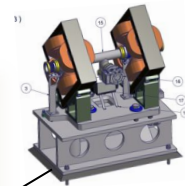



Buncher Cavity

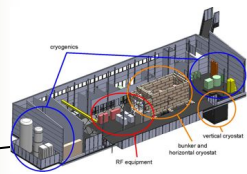

RFM (position and TCP)	SEM grid
Wire scanner	BCT
Filter	Diag
Collimator	Quad



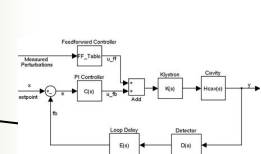
Ibon Bustinduy


Søren Pape Møller


Roger Ruber

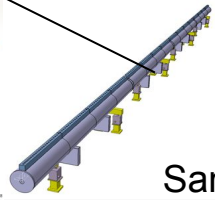
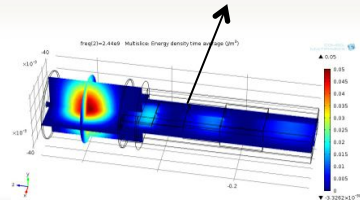



LUNDS UNIVERSITET



Anders J Johansson

The National Center for Nuclear Research, Swierk




INFN
Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare

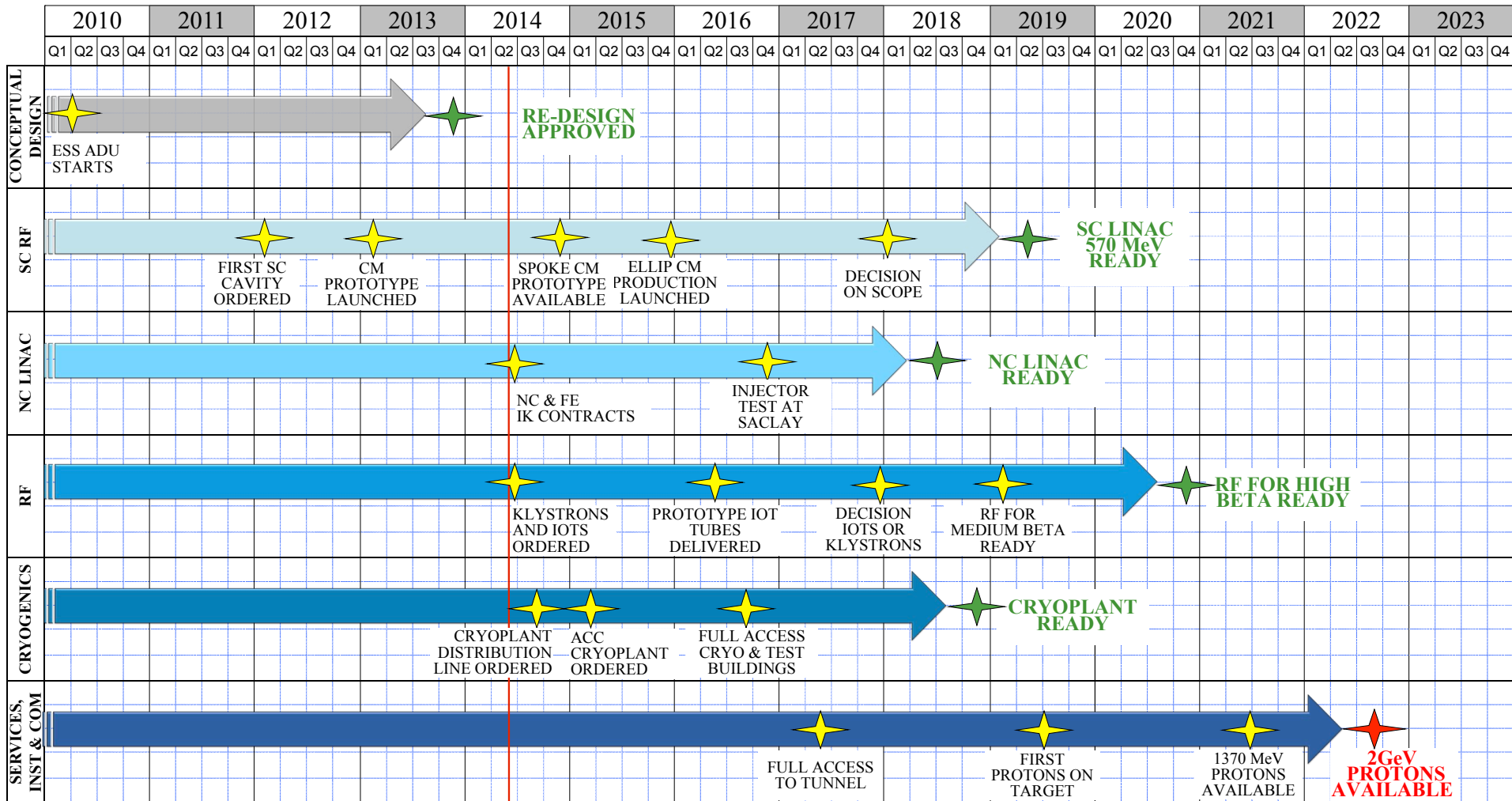
Santo Gammino



Plans



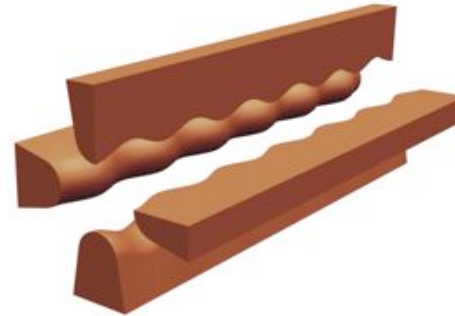
HIGH LEVEL SCHEDULE - ESS ACCELERATOR



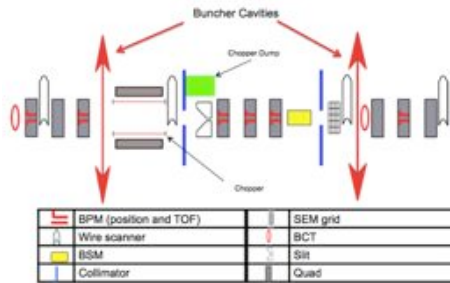
Ion Source and Normal-Conducting Linac



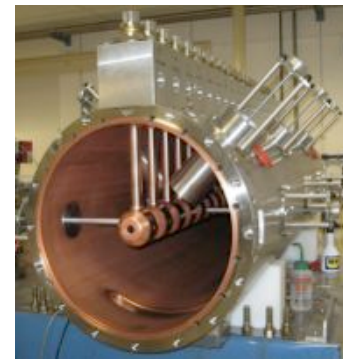
Prototype proton source operational, and under further development, in Catania. Output energy 75 keV.



Design exists for ESS RFQ similar to 5 m long IPHI RFQ at Saclay. Energy 75 keV \rightarrow 3.6 MeV.



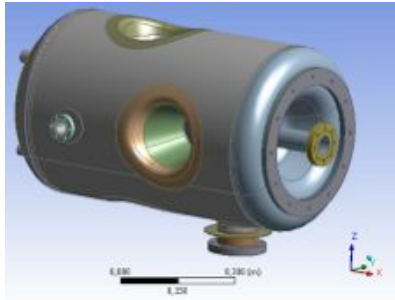
Design work at ESS Bilbao for MEBT with instrumentation, chopping and collimation.



DTL design work at ESS and in Legnaro, 3.6 \rightarrow 90 MeV.

Picture from CERN Linac4 DTL.

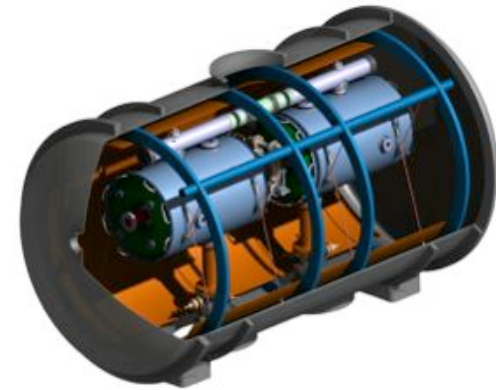
Spoke Cavities and Cryomodules



Superconducting double-spoke accelerating cavity, for particles with $\beta = 0.5$, energy $90 \rightarrow 216$ MeV.



Cold tuner, to mechanically fine-tune the 352 MHz resonance frequency.



Cryomodule, holding two cavities at 2 K with superfluid helium. Length 2.9 m, diameter 1.3 m.



Power coupler, the antenna feeding up to 300 kW RF power to the cavities.



Single-spoke prototype for EURISOL

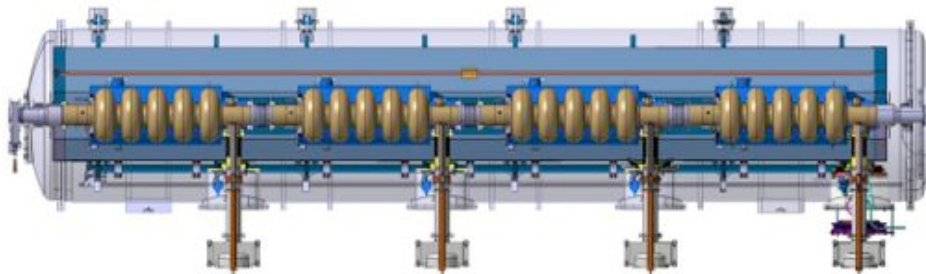
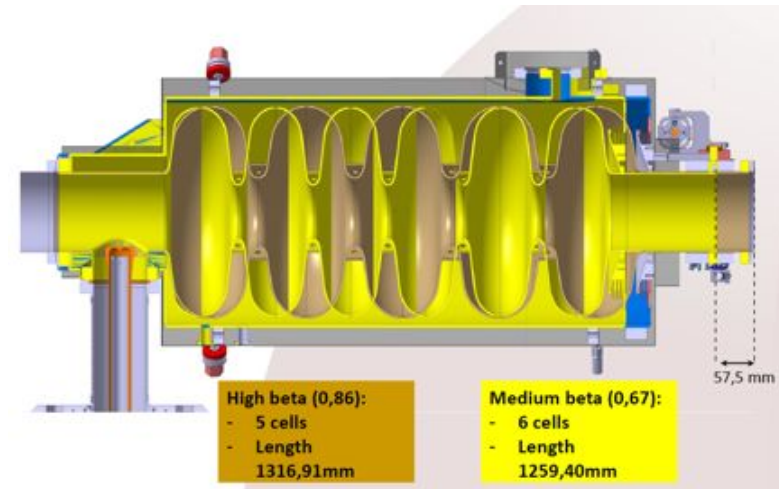
Cavity design done at IPN, Orsay, and prototype cavity has been ordered. Niobium procured and sent to manufacturer.

Cryomodule design highly advanced but not complete.

Elliptical Cavities and Cryomodules



Superconducting five-cell elliptical cavity (not ESS). Two families, for $\beta = 0.67$, energy 216 \rightarrow 561 MeV and $\beta = 0.86$, energy 561 \rightarrow 2000 MeV.



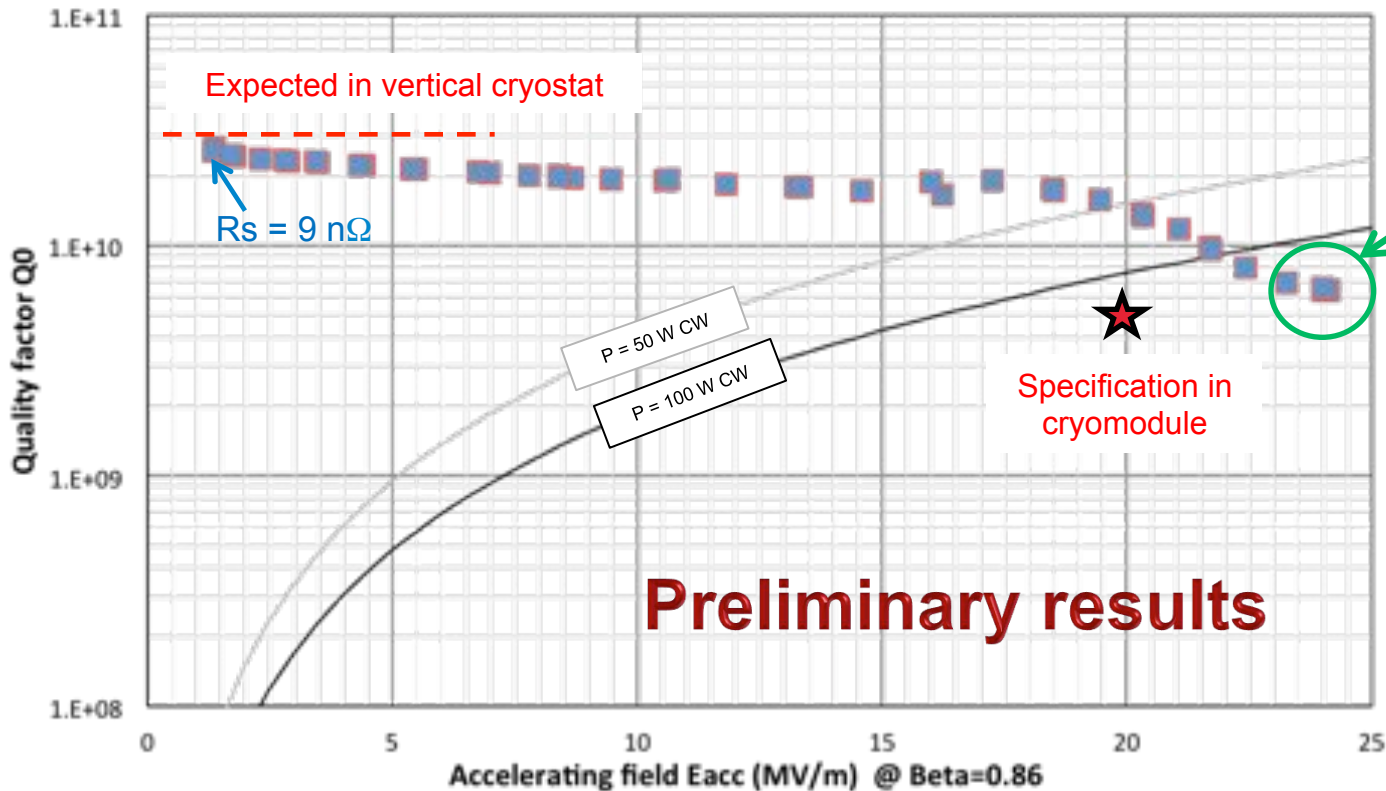
ESS elliptical cryomodule (not final) with 4 5-cell cavities and 4 power couplers for up to ~ 1 MW peak RF power.

Cavity and cryomodule design well advanced at Saclay.

Elliptical Cavities
Cryomodule
Technology
Demonstrator, ECCTD,
to be ready 2015.

FIRST COLD TEST RESULT OF FIRST ESS HIGH BETA PROTOTYPE CAVITY

- Measurements done the 22th of May 2014 in vertical cryostat at CEA Saclay
- Testing conditions: CW mode
- Operating temperature: 2 K
- Resonant frequency of π mode (measured): 704.292788 MHz
- External coupling (measured) : $Q_i = 6.5 \times 10^9 \pm 1 \times 10^9$, $Q_t = 6.8 \times 10^{12}$
- Parameters used : $G = 241$, $R/Q = 435.35 \Omega$ (at $\beta = 0.86$), $L_{acc} = 0.92 \text{ m}$



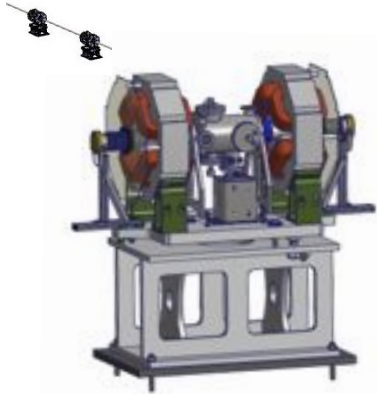
Test limited by RF amplifier (saturation at 190 W) and high X-ray level

➡ No quench observed

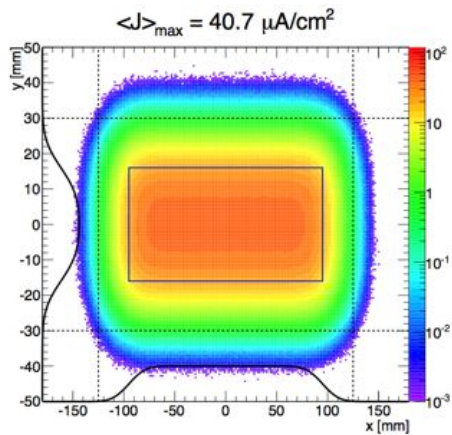
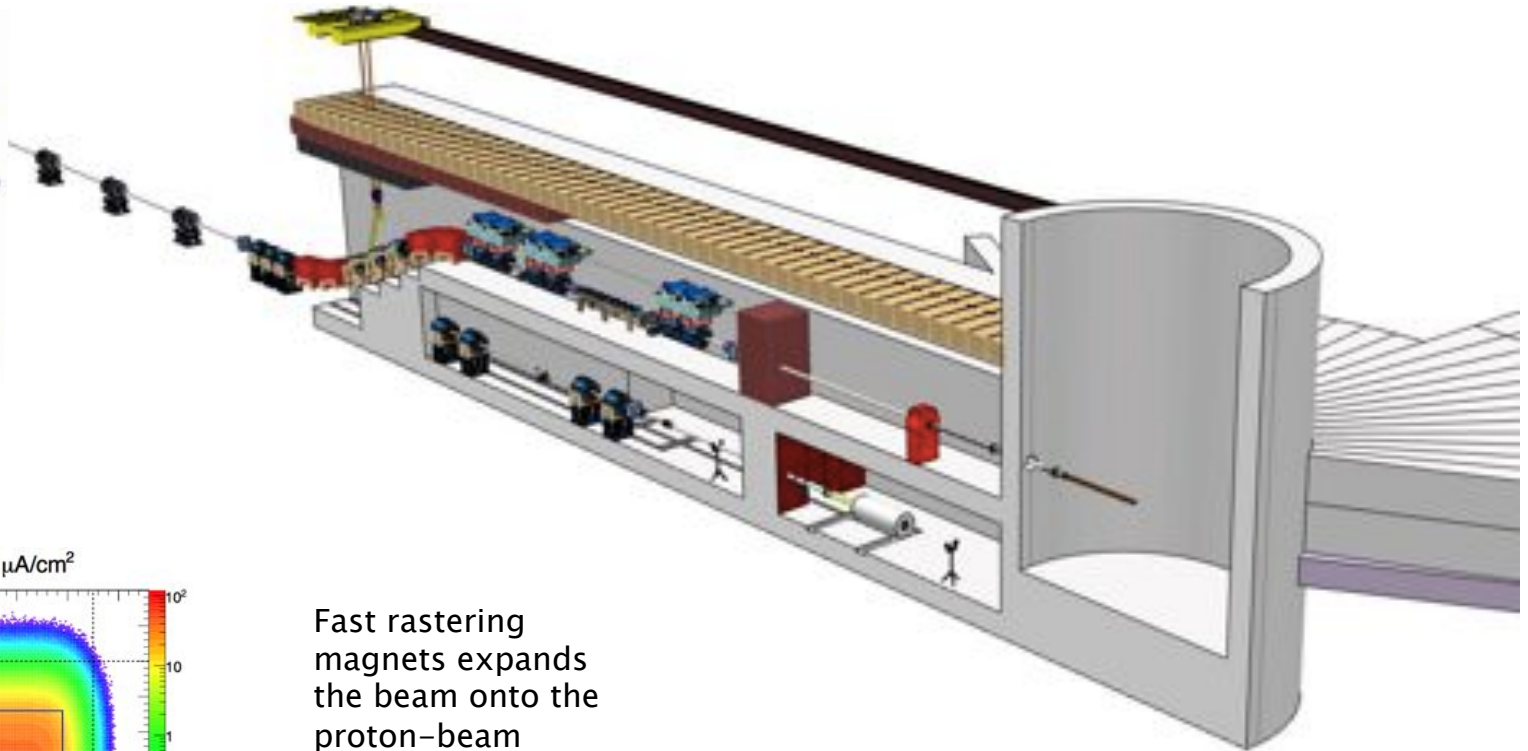
Next plans:

- Measurement of resonant frequency of 1st bandpass mode at 2K
- Measurement of resonant frequency of HOM at 2K
- If possible, increase accelerating field up to the quench limit
- Perform heat treatment at CERN at 650°C under vacuum

High-Energy Beam Transport



Quadrupole doublet for linac and HEFT



Fast rastering magnets expands the beam onto the proton-beam window and the 250 mm × 60 mm beam entrance window on the target wheel

The HEFT design is a contribution from ISA, Århus.

RF Systems

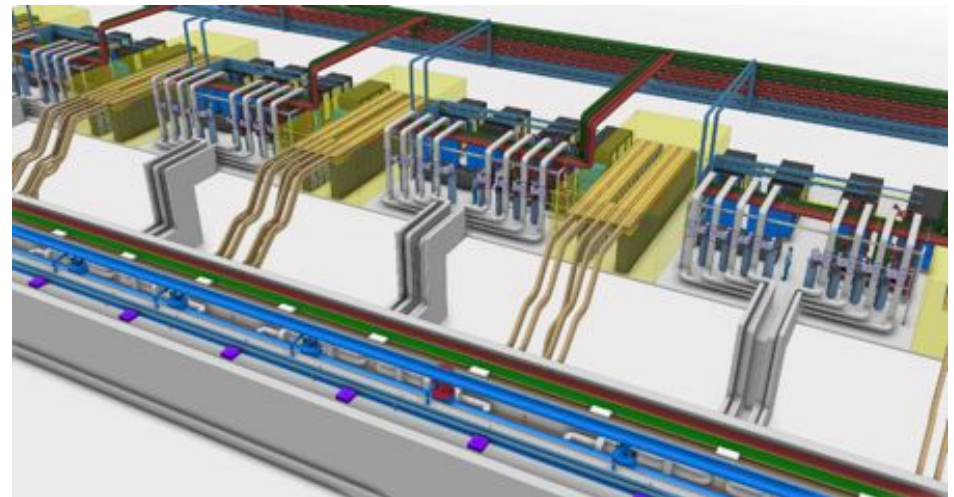


SNS klystron gallery

	Frequency (MHz)	No. of couplers	Max power (kW)
RFQ	352.21	1	900
DTL	352.21	5	2150
Spokes	352.21	26	350
Medium betas	704.42	32	900
High betas	704.42	88	1100

Main features:

- One RF power source (klystron, IOT, ...) per resonator
- Two klystrons per modulator for ellipticals
- Pulsed-cathode klystrons for RFQ, DTL
- Gridded tubes (tetrodes or IOTs) for spokes
- Klystrons for medium-beta ellipticals, and as backup for high-beta
- Developments with industry for high-power IOTs



Layout of ESS linac tunnel and klystron gallery

Cryogenics

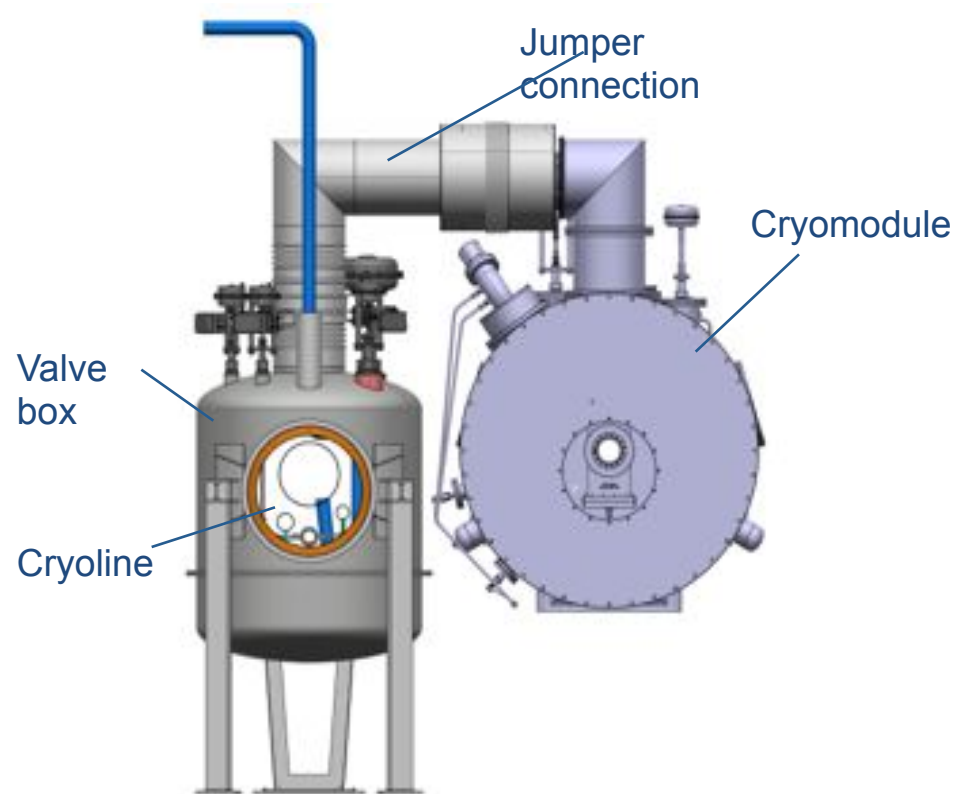
Three cryogenic plants

- Accelerator: 3.1 kW @ 2K, 12.8 kW @40 - 50 K plus 8 g/s helium liquefaction
- Target: ~ 20 kW @ 16K
- Test & Instruments ~ 250 W@ 4.5 K and 200 W @ 40K

Distribution system

- Permits independent cool down & warm up of cryomodules, likely IKC

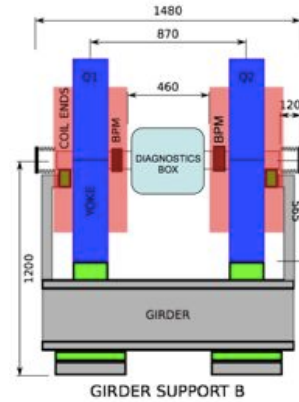
Cryoplant orders to be placed in 2015 with operations starting in 2017 - 2018



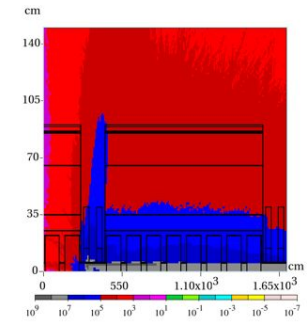
Further Components and Challenges...

... not mentioned for lack of time

- *Beam instrumentation*
- Control system (ICS)
- Machine protection
- *Personnel protection*
- Vacuum
- *Test stands*
- Cooling, electricity
- Installation
- Logistics
- Safety
- Reliability
- System engineering
- In-kind
- Time schedule
- **Budget**



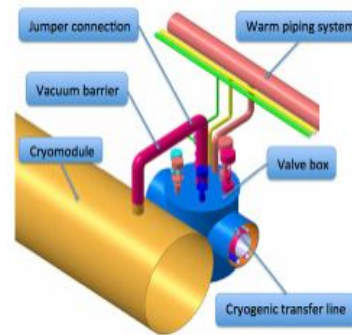
Quadrupole doublet on girder with BPMs and diagnostics box



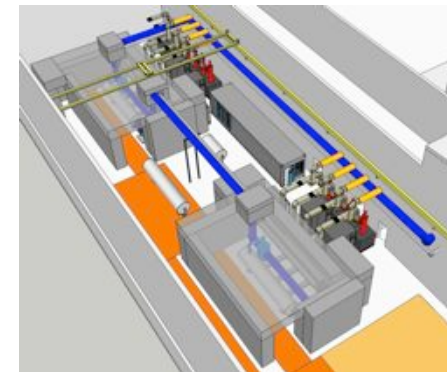
Beam-loss simulations



Control-box prototype

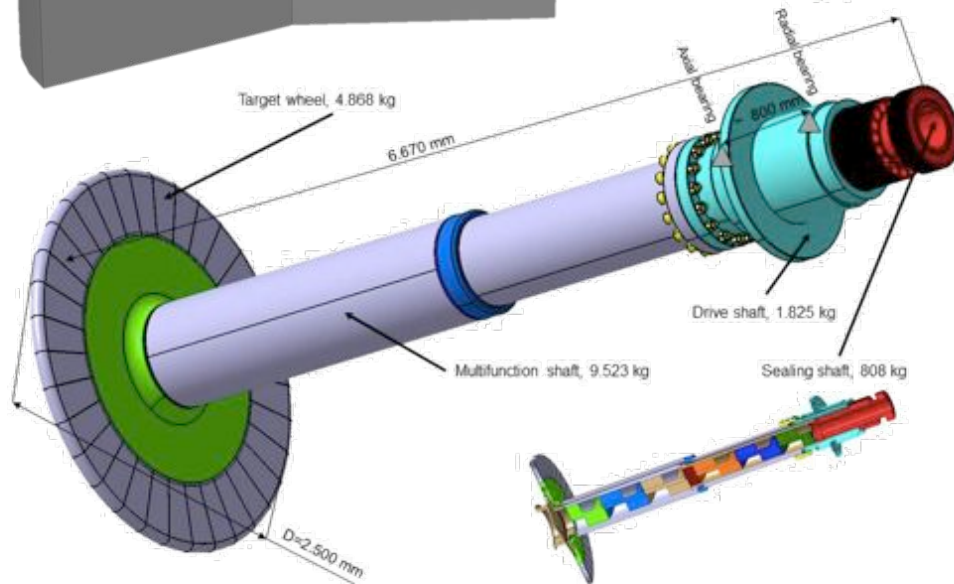
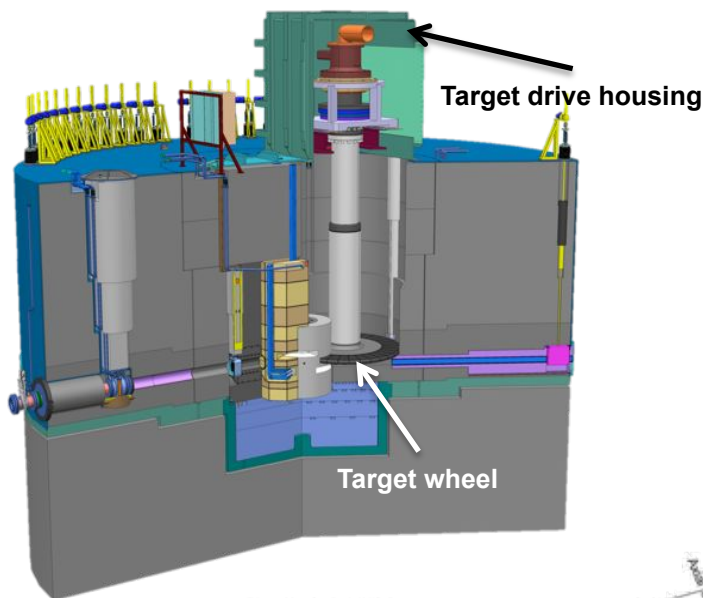


Cryogenic distribution

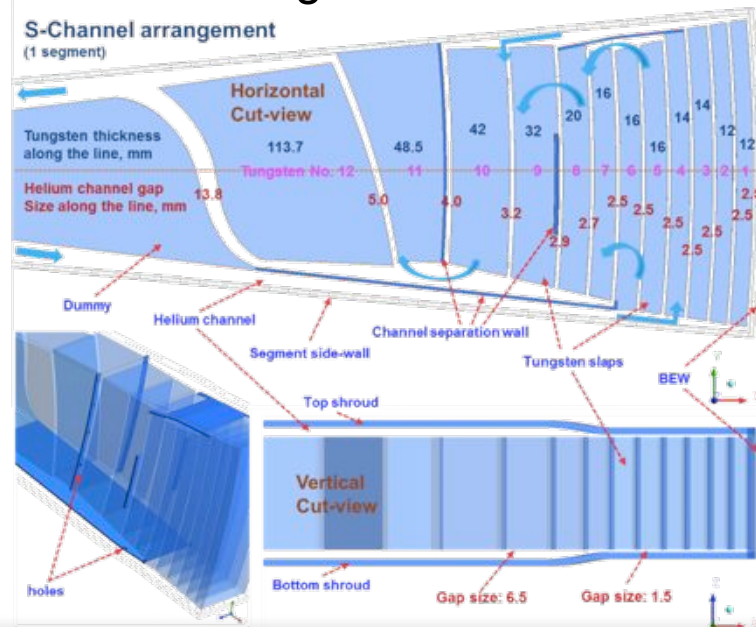


Cryomodule test stand

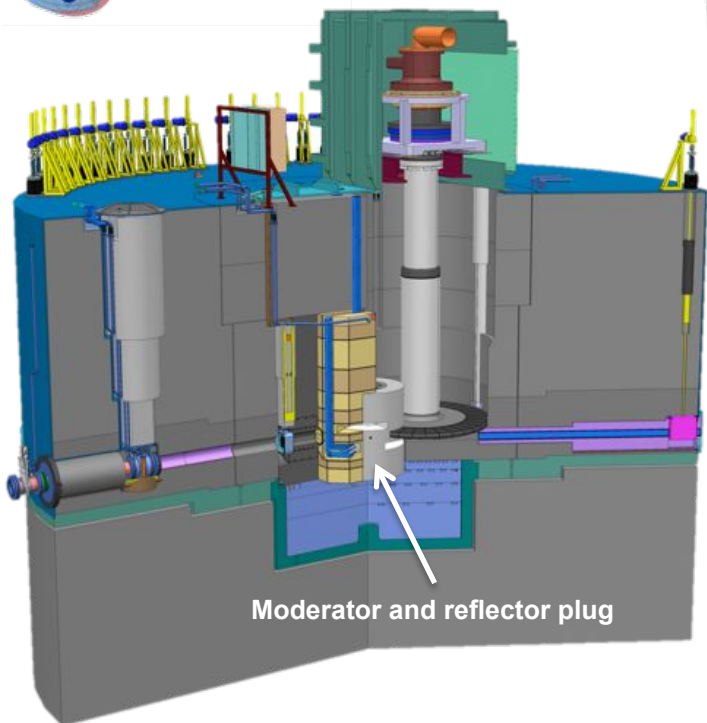
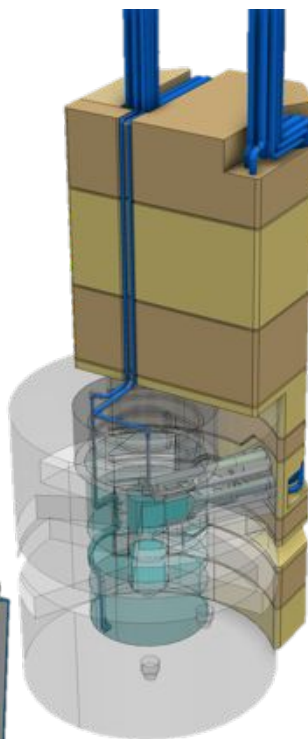
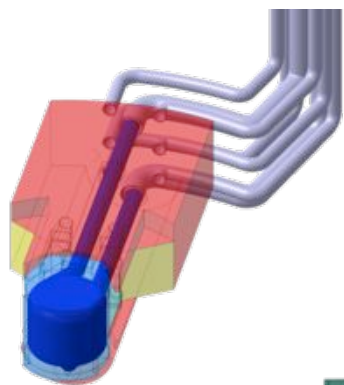
Target Wheel



- Tungsten slabs in 33 sectors
- Helium coolant
 - Mass flow 3 kg/s
 - Pressure 0,3 Mpa
 - Inlet temperature 20 °C
 - Outlet temperature 220 °C
- Rotational speed 25,5 rpm
- Wheel diameter 2,5 m
- Shaft length > 5 m



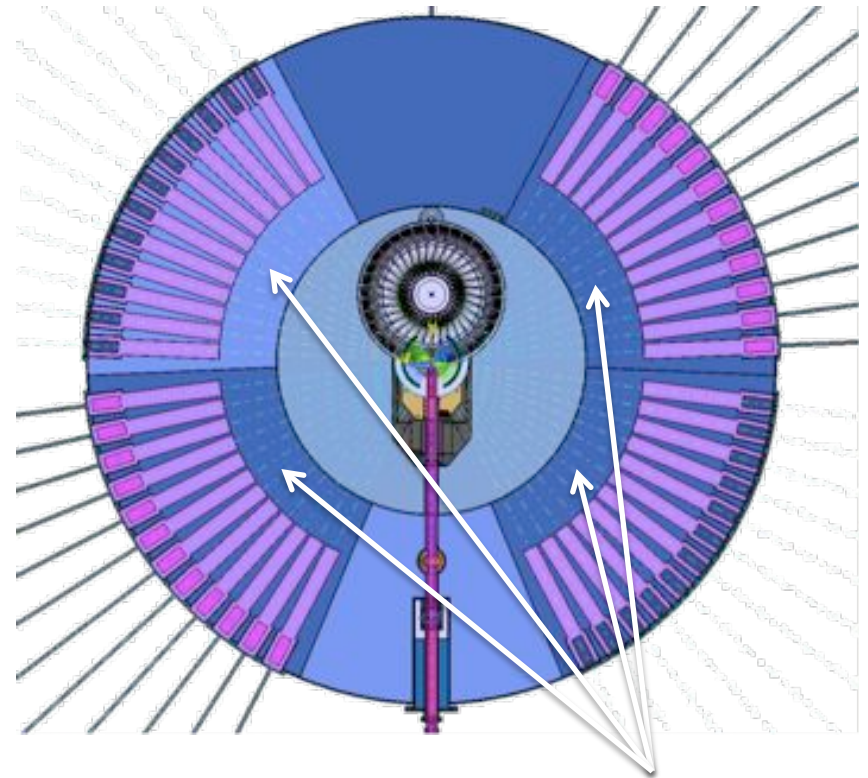
Moderators and Reflectors



- Cold moderators
 - Super-critical hydrogen at 20 K and 1.5 MPa
 - Vessel in aluminium alloy
- Water moderator assemblies
 - Vacuum jacket
 - Thermal water
 - Pre-moderator surrounding the cold moderator vessel
 - Extended wings to facilitate thermal or bi-spectral beam extraction
- Inner reflector
 - Beryllium
 - Complex “cylindrical” aluminium vessel
 - Water cooled
- Outer reflector
 - Steel
 - Water cooled
- Cut-outs
 - for the view path to the beam extraction
 - for the wheel

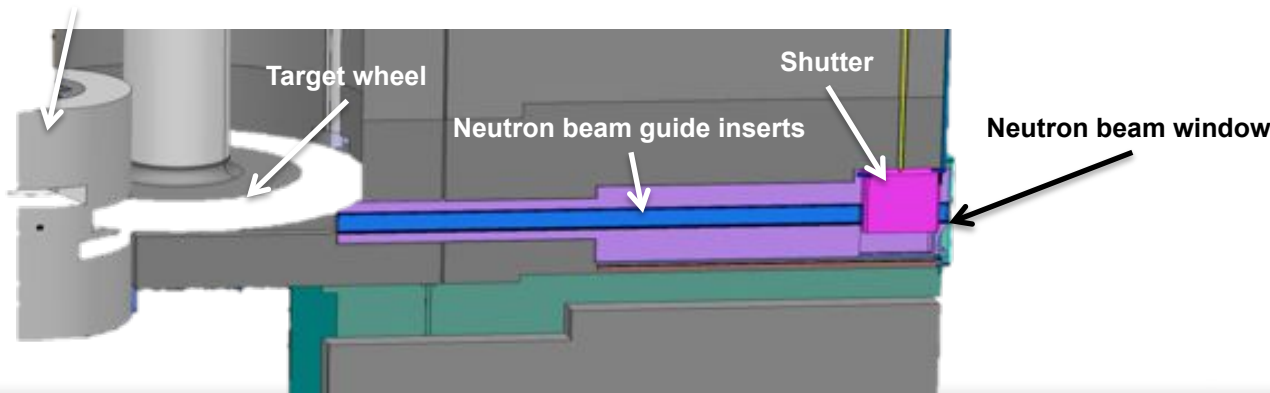
Neutron Beam Extraction

- Neutron beam extraction system design
 - Four 60 degree sectors, whereof
 - Two sectors view the upper moderators
 - Two sectors view the lower moderators
 - In total 48 ports for potential neutron beam line location
 - Neutron beam guide inserts can be located as close as 2 m from the surfaces of the moderators
 - Cut outs in reflectors and shielding for view of the moderators by the neutron beam guide inserts
 - Neutron beam windows separating the monolith helium atmosphere and the ambient atmosphere in the experimental halls



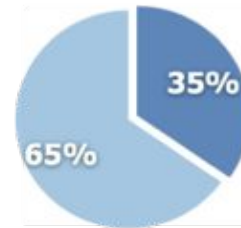
Four 60 degree sectors, each with 12 ports for potential neutron beam positions

Moderator and reflector plug

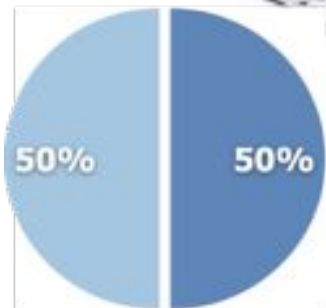
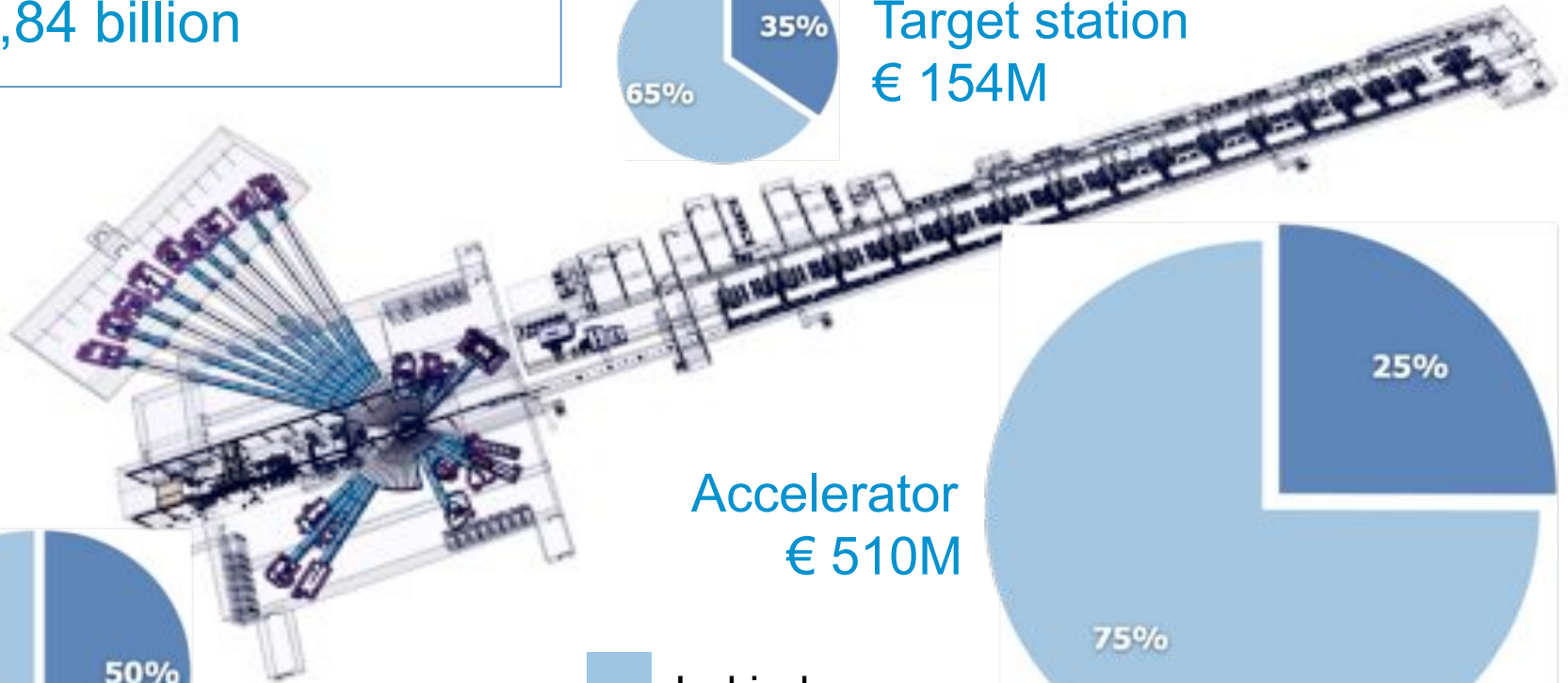


ESS In-kind contributions potential

Total construction cost:
€ 1,84 billion



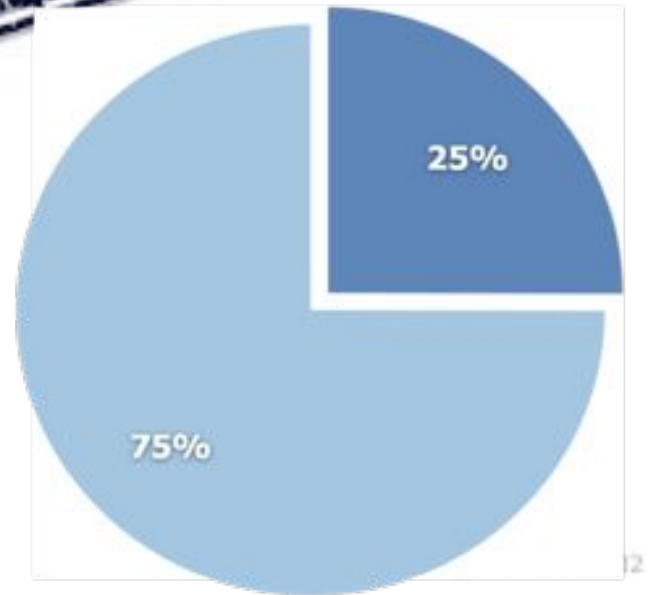
Target station
€ 154M



NSS/Instruments
€ 350M



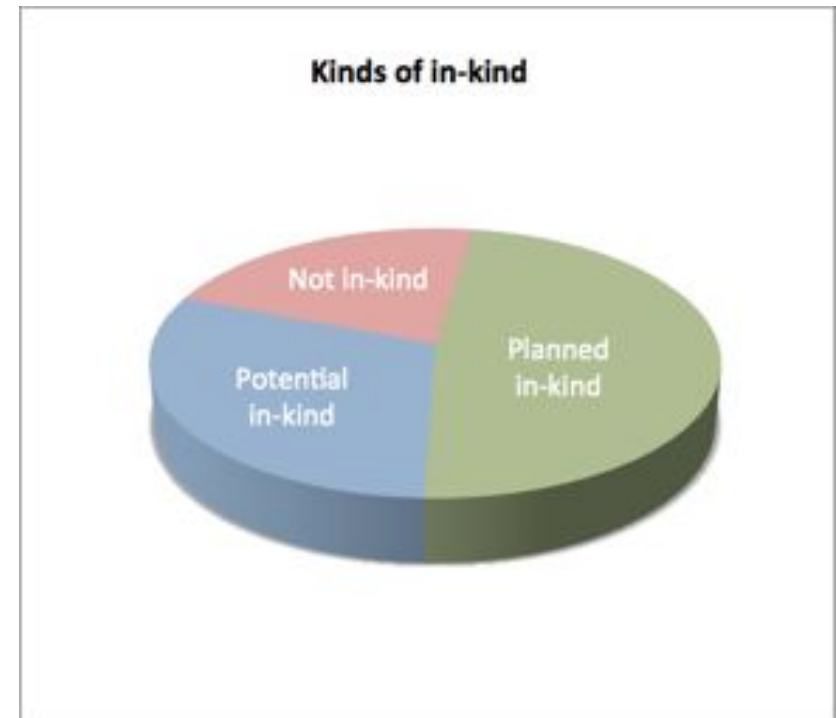
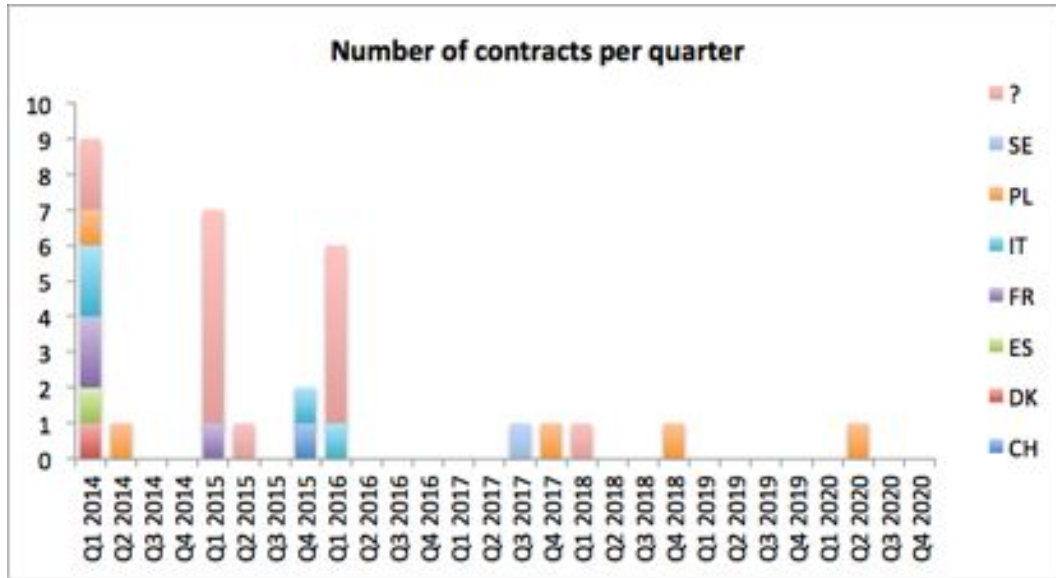
Accelerator
€ 510M



Collaborative projects

- ESS is an emerging research laboratory with (still) very limited capacity in-house
- Two possibilities:
 - Limit the scope of the project so that it can be done with in-house resources
 - Work in a collaboration where the scope of the project can be set by the total capacity (distributed) of the partners
- The accelerator part of the project well suited for this as this community has a strong tradition of open collaboration
- To keep cost down and to optimize schedule this requires that investments in required infrastructure is done at the partner with best capacity to deliver

ACCSYS update in-kind discussions

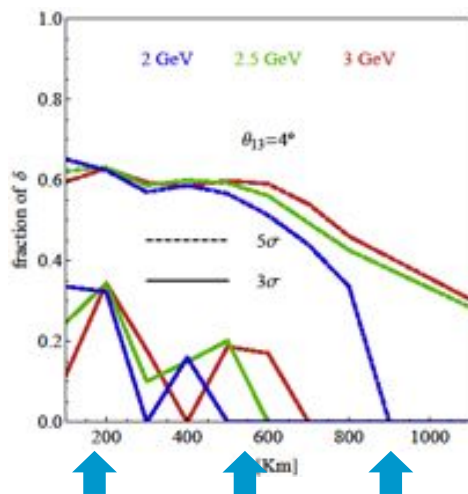


- Potential partners identified for 60% of the total planned/potential in-kind value
- Planned/potential in-kind is 78% of accelerator budget
- Many activities start Q1 2014, reflecting the importance of reaching agreements soon

ESSnuSB

Before spring 2012

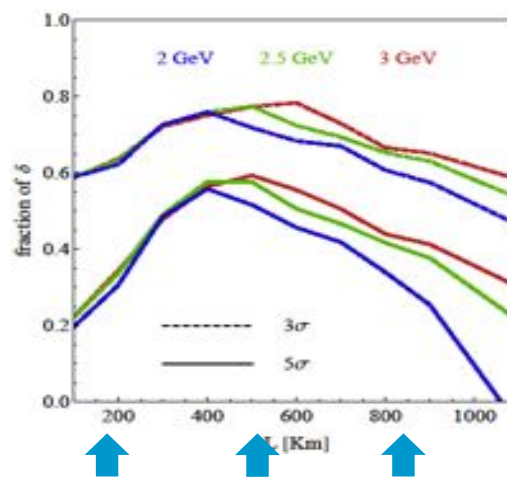
$$\Theta_{13}=4^\circ$$



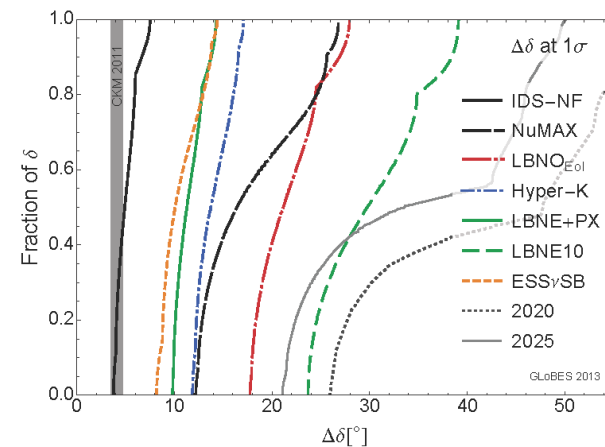
1st osc. max 2nd osc. max 3rd osc. max

After spring 2012

$$\Theta_{13}=8.73^\circ$$



1st osc. max 2nd osc. max 3rd osc. max



- New accumulation ring with staggered beam extraction using solid state switch driven ILC like strip line kickers of up to 100 pulses to match pulse length to moderators and simplify target design
- Linac operated with H- and at 28 Hz to keep both target station operating at 5 MW
- Support from ESS for Design study proposal

Neutron - antiNeutron oscillations

Neutron-Anti-Neutron Oscillations at ESS
12-13 June 2014, CERN, Geneva, Switzerland



Neutral particle oscillations have proven to be extremely valuable probes of fundamental physics. Mass oscillations provided us with our first insight into CP violation, but its oscillations provided the first indication that the top quark is extremely heavy. B oscillations have been the main fertile ground for the continued study of CP violation, and neutrino oscillations suggest the existence of a new, important energy scale well below the GUT scale. Neutrino oscillating into antineutrinos could offer a unique probe of baryon number violation.

The construction of the European Spallation Source in Lund, with first beam expected in 2015, together with modern neutron optical techniques, offers an opportunity to conduct an experiment with at least three orders of magnitude improvement in sensitivity to the neutron oscillation probability.

All this workshop the physics case for such an experiment will be discussed, together with the main experimental challenges and possible solutions. We hope this workshop will conclude with the first steps towards the formation of a collaboration to build and perform the experiment.

Organising committee:

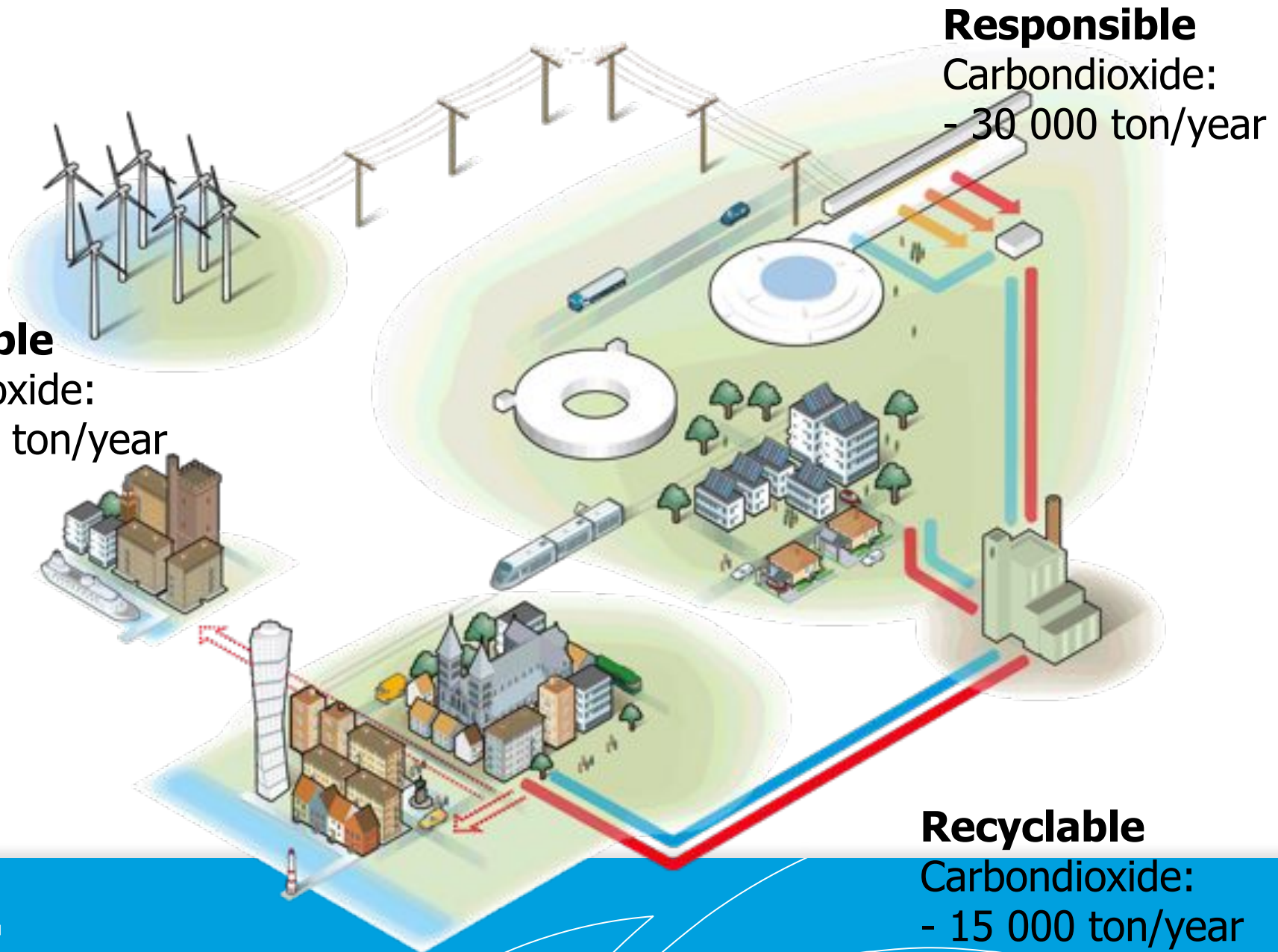
- 1. European Spallation Source
- 2. CERN/INFN
- 3. ILL
- 4. University of Geneva
- 5. University of Jyväskylä
- 6. University of Liverpool
- 7. University of Oxford
- 8. University of Turin
- 9. University of Vienna
- 10. University of York
- 11. University of Zurich
- 12. University of Edinburgh
- 13. University of Göttingen
- 14. University of Granada
- 15. University of Helsinki
- 16. University of Mainz
- 17. University of Manchester
- 18. University of Padua
- 19. University of Pisa
- 20. University of Rome
- 21. University of Santiago de Compostela
- 22. University of Seville
- 23. University of Valencia
- 24. University of Vienna
- 25. University of Würzburg
- 26. University of Zaragoza
- 27. University of Bonn
- 28. University of Bonn
- 29. University of Bonn
- 30. University of Bonn

Register before 18 May on www.rnlan-ill-ess.org



- Provided new physics occurs beyond the Standard Model at the mass scale of the order of 10^2 to 10^3 TeV the oscillation time could be in the region of 10^8 s
- The experimental search for neutron-antineutron oscillations was done at the ILL high flux reactor at Grenoble (1994). A neutron beam of intensity 10^{11} n/s was propagated for a time $t \sim 0.1$ s in vacuum in a region shielded against the external magnetic field. No antineutron was detected in $2.4 \cdot 10^7$ s running time.
- ESS can probably do more than two orders of magnitude better

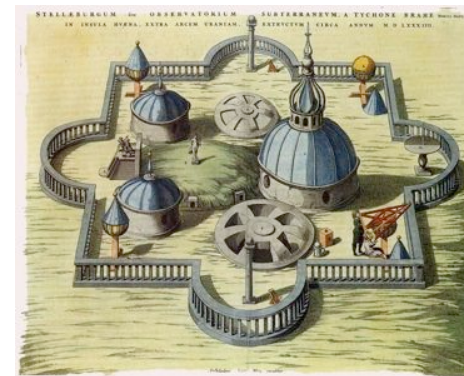
A sustainable research facility



1.8 Billion Euros: Biggest investment in Science ever in Scandinavia?

In modern time, definitely YES!

However, Tycho Brahe's Stjärneborg costed the Danish king 1% of the state budget in 1580.



“With better measurements of the stars positions and movements I can make much better horoscopes for you, your majesty!”



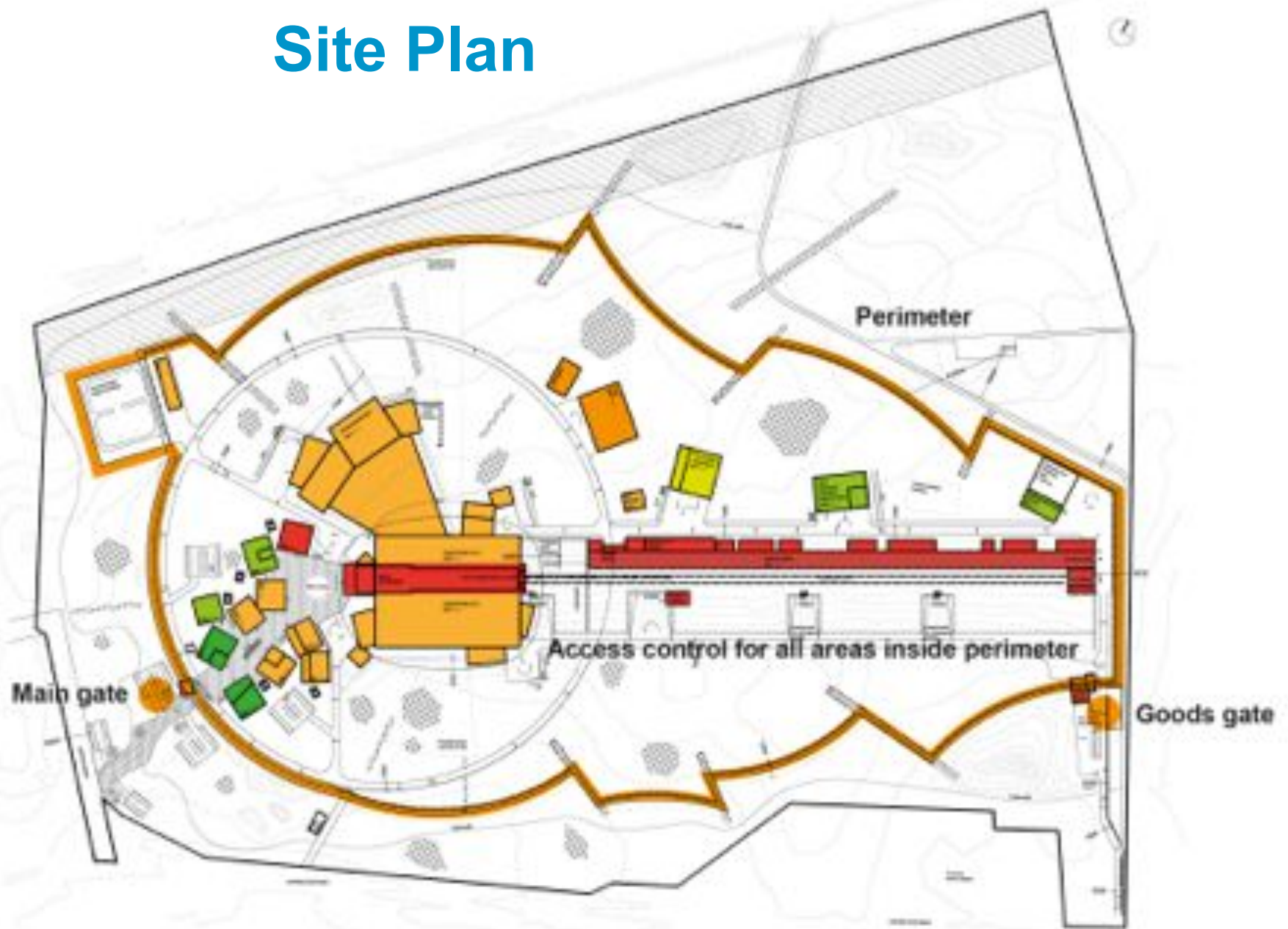
EUROPEAN
SPALLATION
SOURCE



EUROPEAN
SPALLATION
SOURCE

Welcome

Site Plan

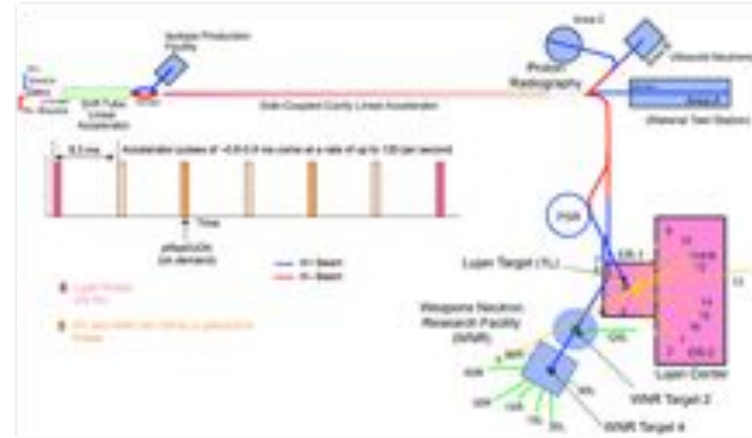


Short pulse neutron sources-SNS

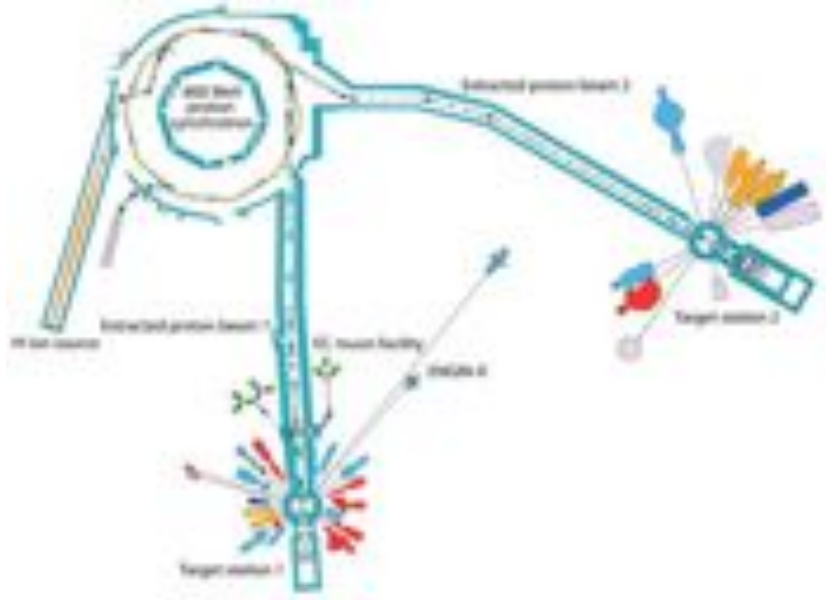


- SNS, SC LINAC/Storage ring, 2007, 1.4 MW, 1 GeV, 26 mA in linac, 627 ns long pulse, 60 Hz
- Examples of challenges: Better understand stripping reaction in linac, accumulation in storage ring

Short pulse sources-LANCSE



- LANCSE, NC LINAC /Storage ring, 1972, 100 kW, 800 MeV, 17 mA in linac, 600 ns, 20 Hz
- Examples: Combined H⁻ and H⁺ acceleration



Accelerated intensity at 800 MeV:

2.5×10^{13} ppp - 3.75×10^{13} ppp

(200 μ A)

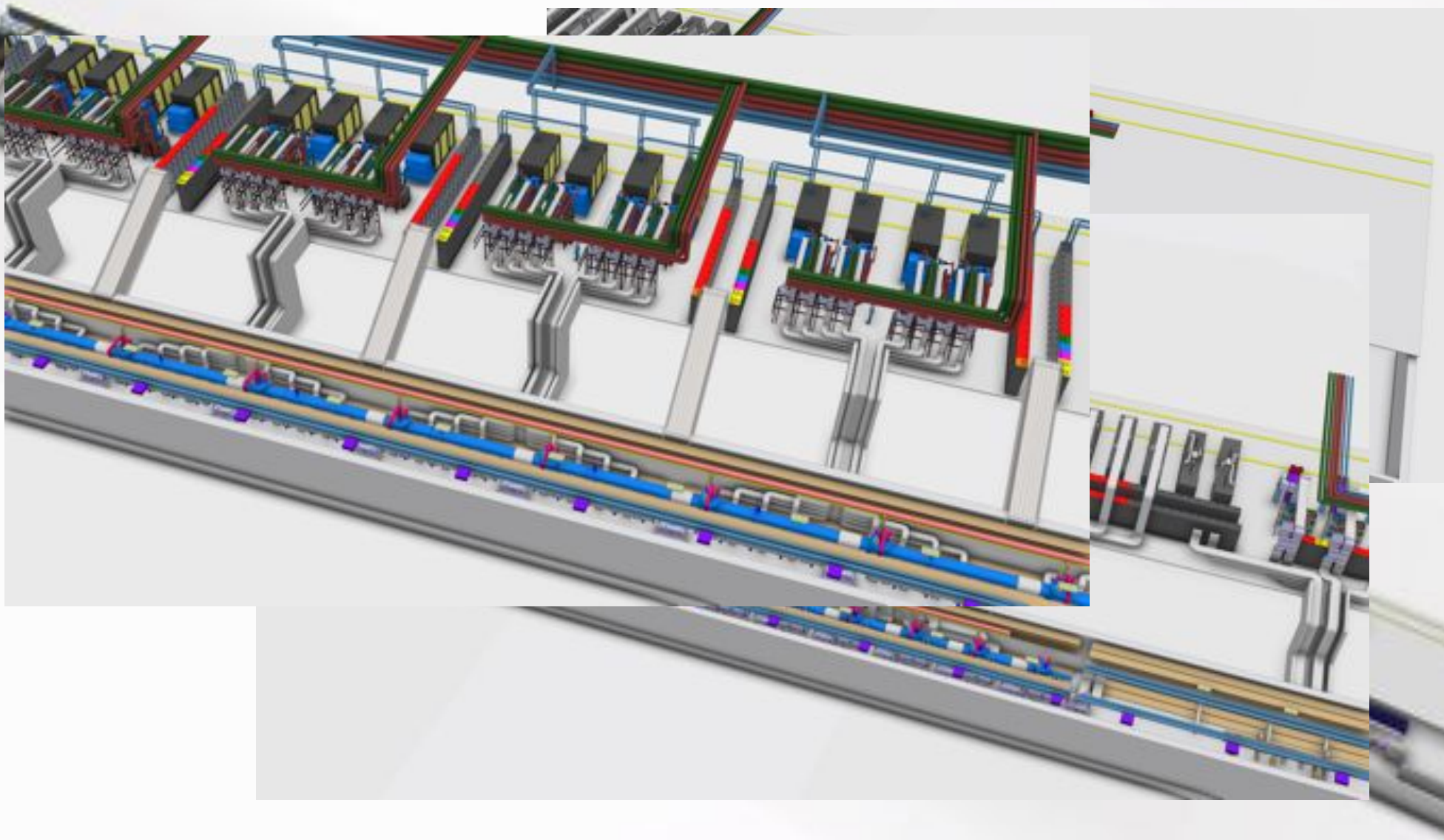
(300 μ A)

- Neutron scattering facility
- Two target stations
- Muon facility



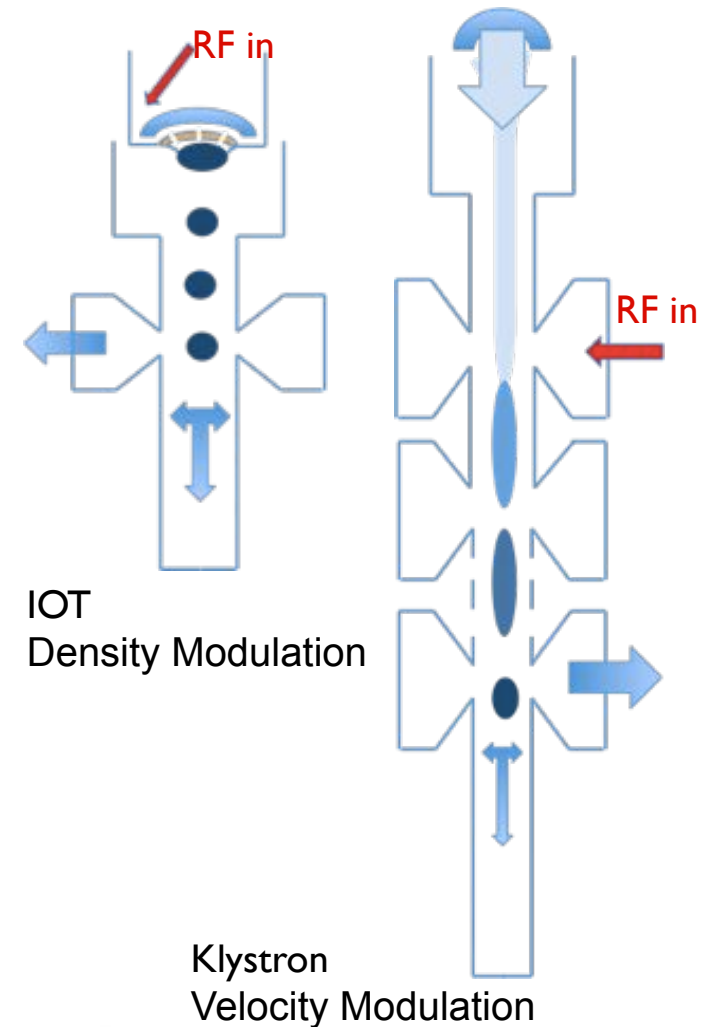
Examples of challenges:
Ceramic vacuum chambers, high space charge synchrotron

Linac layout



Inductive Output Tubes or klystrons?

- ESS
 - Induction Output Tubes, IOTs
 - Higher electrical efficiency
 - They don't conduct in the absence of input drive
 - Compact
 - Short MTTR
 - Cheaper modulator (No high voltage switching)
 - Why suddenly IOTs?
 - Development of Pyrolytic graphite grids
 - Solid state drivers



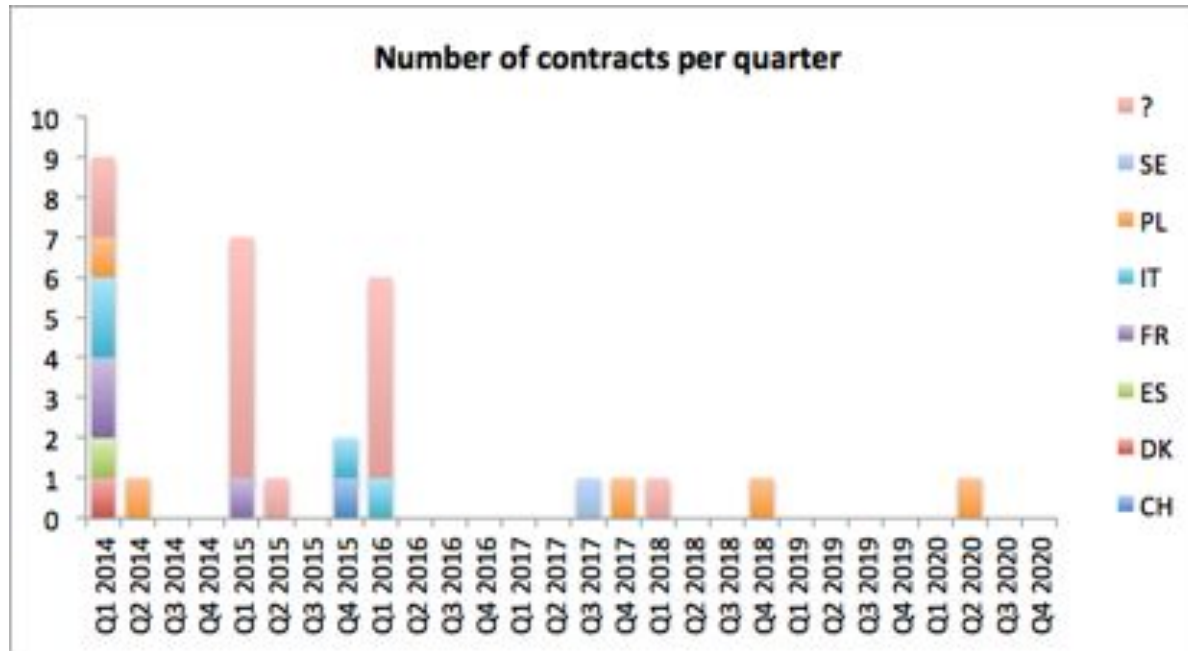
Courtesy of Morten Jensen (ESS)

Activity	Country	Start date	Value
11.3.2 Proton Source and LEBT	IT	2014-01-07	3 897 412
11.3.3 RFQ	FR	2014-01-07	7 838 071
11.3.4 MEBT	ES	2014-01-07	1 541 521
11.3.5 DTL	IT	2014-01-07	16 178 720
11.4 Spoke Cavities and Cryomodules	FR	2015-01-07	15 119 256
11.5 Elliptical Cavities and Cryomodules	FR	2014-02-03	99 978 029
11.6 HEBT and Conventional Magnet Systems	DK	2014-01-07	18 367 193
11.8.4.5 High power amplifiers Spoke	IT	2015-12-01	14 032 400
11.8.5 High Power Voltage Converters	CH	2015-12-01	42 750 000
11.8.8 RF installation phase 1	IT	2016-01-04	3 355 680
11.8.9 RF installation phase 2	PL	2018-12-17	3 606 720
11.10.4 Uppsala test stand	SE	2017-07-06	725 000
11.11.5 Cryogenic Distribution	PL	2014-06-12	12 543 200
11.99.3 Installation Non-conventional utilities	PL	2014-03-19	3 764 384
11.99.6 Installation phase 1	PL	2017-11-07	887 120
11.99.7 Installation phase 2	PL	2020-06-02	538 254
Sum			245 122 960

Summary of activities (work packages or work units) where at least one specific partner has been identified and discussions with this partner has started

Activity	Country	Start date	Value
11.7 Beam Diagnostics	?	2014-01-07	19 474 646
11.8.2 Low Level RF Control and control system	?	2016-01-07	13 789 257
11.8.3 Master Oscillator phase distribution	?	2016-03-23	81 000
11.8.4.2 High power amplifiers RFQ	?	2015-01-07	554 000
11.8.4.3 High power amplifiers MEBT	?	2016-03-01	210 000
11.8.4.4 High power amplifiers DTL	?	2015-01-07	2 674 000
11.8.4.6 High power amplifiers Medium Beta	?	2016-01-26	11 430 000
11.8.4.7 High power amplifiers High Beta	?	2018-01-03	26 630 000
11.8.6 RF Distribution	?	2016-01-07	21 462 800
11.10.2 Lund Test Stand 1 (LU)	?	2015-01-07	1 592 000
11.10.3 Lund Test Stand 2	?	2015-01-07	6 604 400
11.11.2 Accelerator Cryoplant	?	2015-02-04	34 789 200
11.11.3 Instruments and test stand cryoplant	?	2015-06-30	7 259 196
11.12 Vacuum	?	2015-01-07	8 175 160
11.99.8 Accelerator survey and alignment	?	2014-03-21	175 920
Sum			154 901 579

Summary of activities where no specific partner has been identified or, in the case of beam instrumentation, where the WP is being re-organized such that start dates and values cannot be assigned at the moment



Many activities start Q1 2014, reflecting the importance of reaching agreements soon

- Planned in-kind contributions cover 48% of accelerator budget.
- Many items still open.
- Design phase is largely over – now hardware contributions are needed.
- To reach >50% in-kind to accelerator, substantial commercial items must be obtained as in-kind.
- Nevertheless, in-kind to construction is far from "only procurement".
- In-kind is also an opportunity to local industry (study showed 80% of procurement budget spent within 100 km of large research facilities).