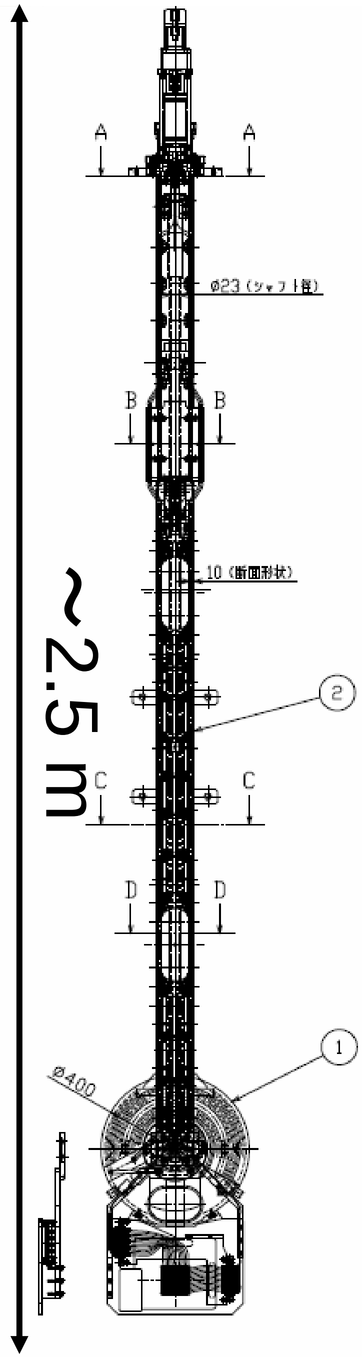
HB2023, 10 Oct.. 2023

Muon Production Target at J-PARC

Shiro Matoba
KEK J-PARC

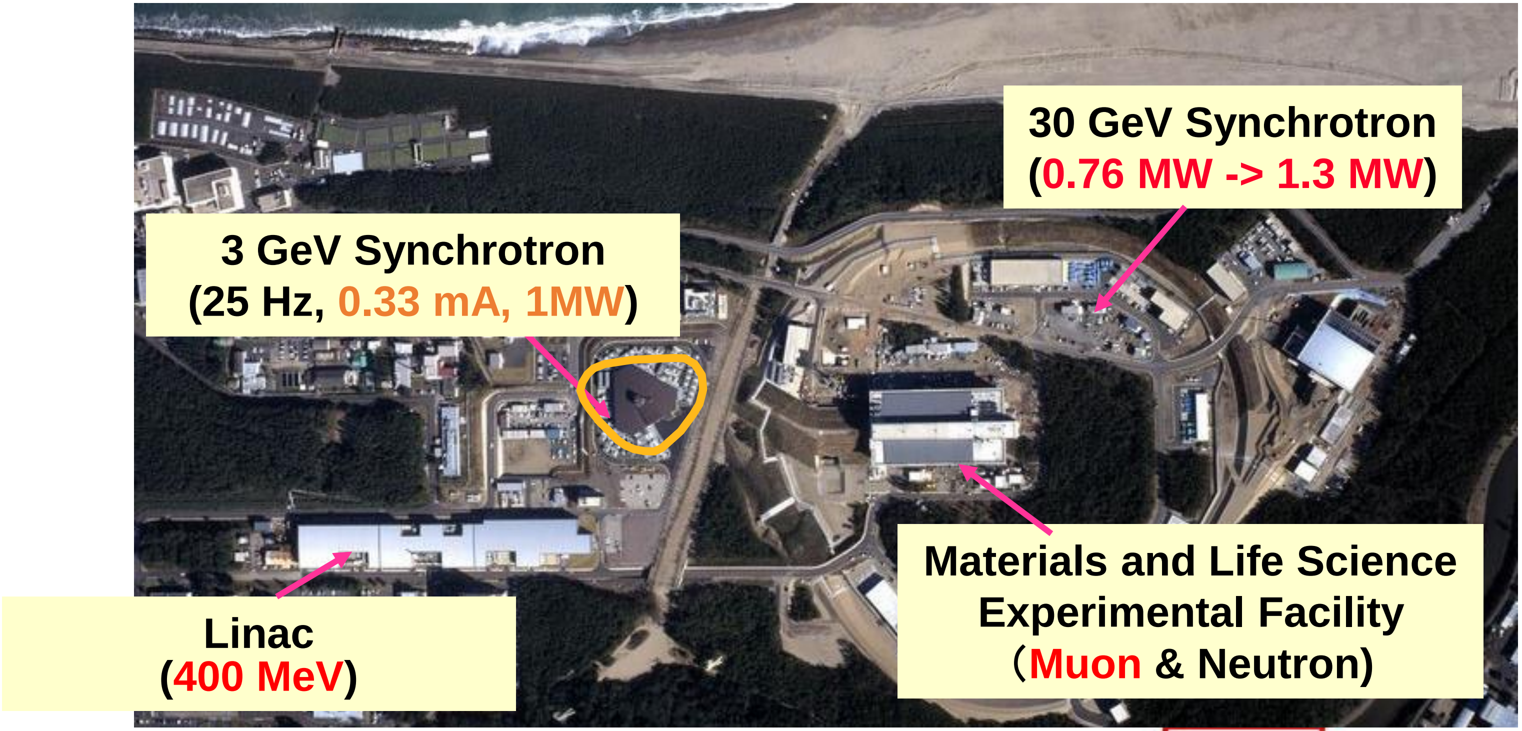


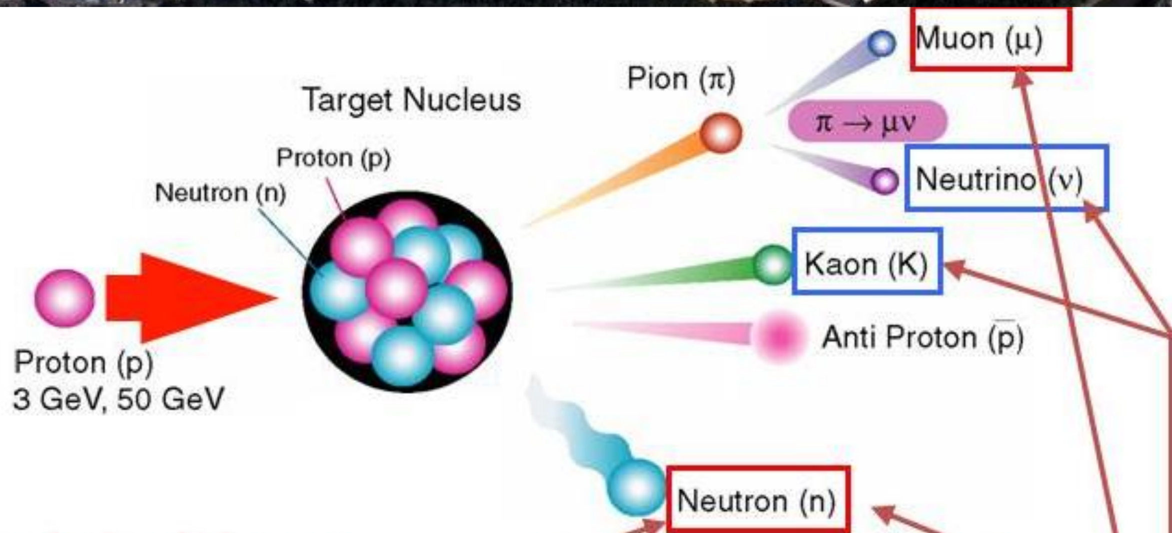
Contents

- Muon production target
- Development of monitoring systems
- Exchange of the target

Meson factories in JAPAN
RCNP at Osaka
(DC Beam)
J-PARC at Tokai
(Pulsed beam)
Sendai
Tokyo
Kyoto
日本原子力研究開発
機構 J-PARCセンター
日本海
(東海)
弘前
八戸
秋田
盛岡
新潟
本州
日本
横浜
姫路
岡山
神戸
高松
四国
Google

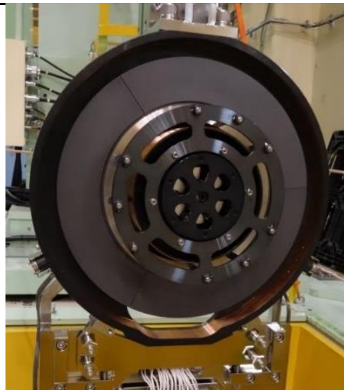
Japan Proton Accelerator Research Complex



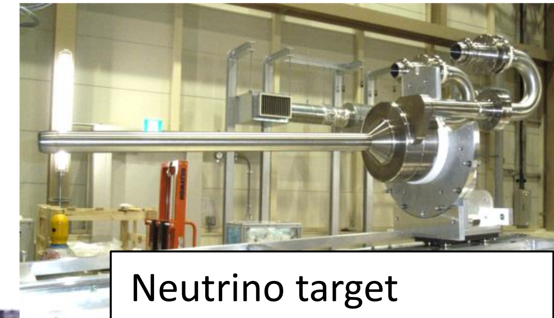


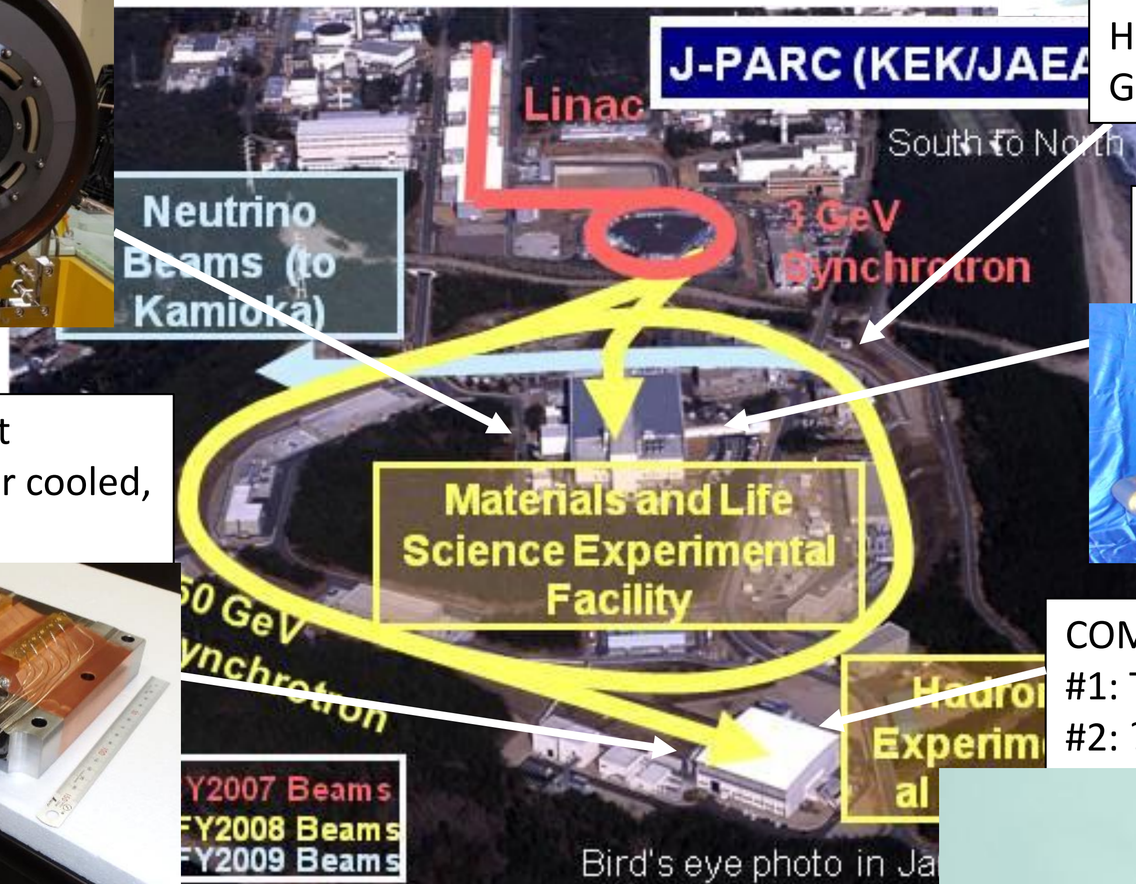
Various targets at J-PARC

Muon target
Rotating, Th. Radiation
Graphite



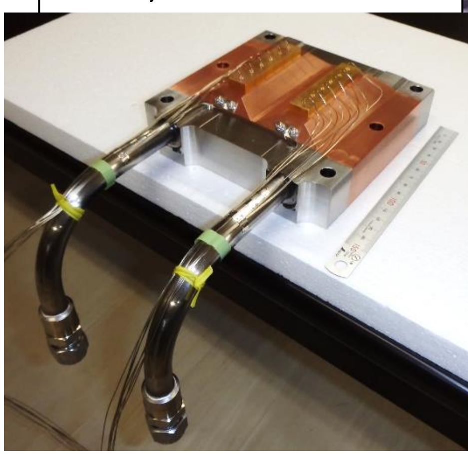
Neutrino target
He-gas-cooled, fixed,
Graphite



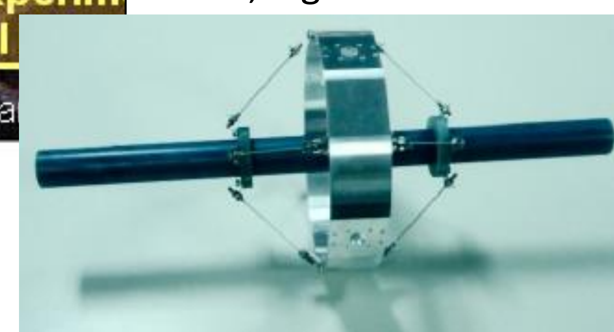


Neutron target
Liquid metal, Mercury

Hadron target
Indirect-water cooled,
Fixed, Gold



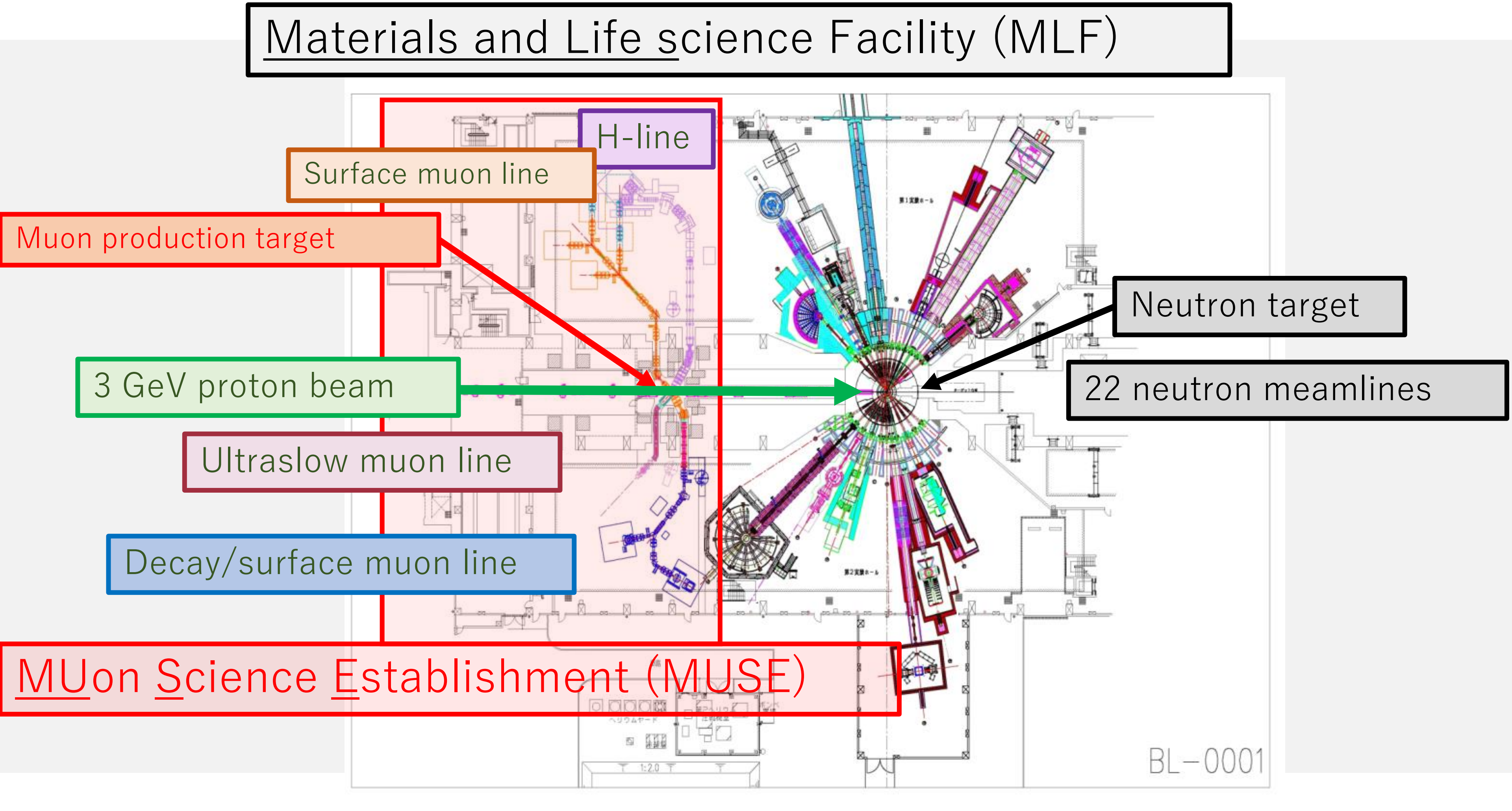
COMET target, Fixed
#1: Th. Radiation, Graphite
#2: ??, high-Z



MUSE & MUON TARGET

MFL : muon and neutron production targets.

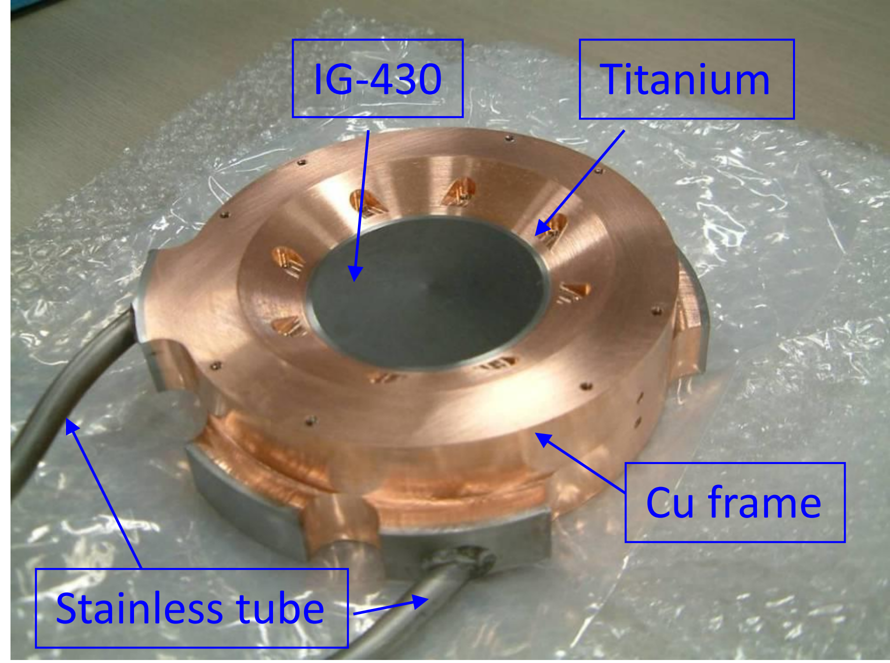
- D and S lines are opened for users.
- U and H lines are operated in beam commissioning.



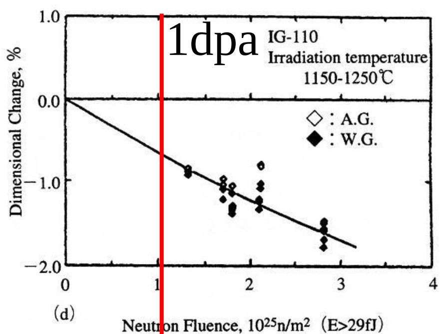
Muon Fixed Target (2008-2013)

Isotropic Graphite
(IG-430; Toyo Tanso Co., LTD.)
Thickness; 20 mm, Diameter 70 mm
4-kW heat, beam diameter 14 mm
Fixed edge-cooling method

Irradiation by proton beam to graphite,
Lifetime; 6 months (@1MW)



1 %/year shrinkage of graphite
on the beam spot

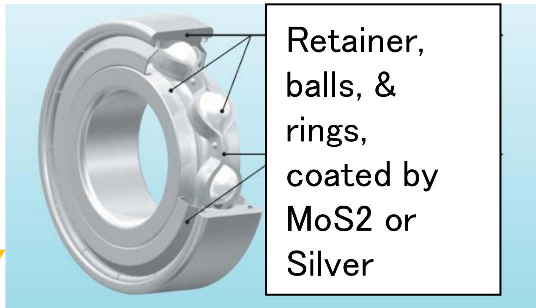


H. Matsuo, graphite1991 [No.150] 290-302

Remote controlled replacements in Hot cell

Rotating Target (Graphite)

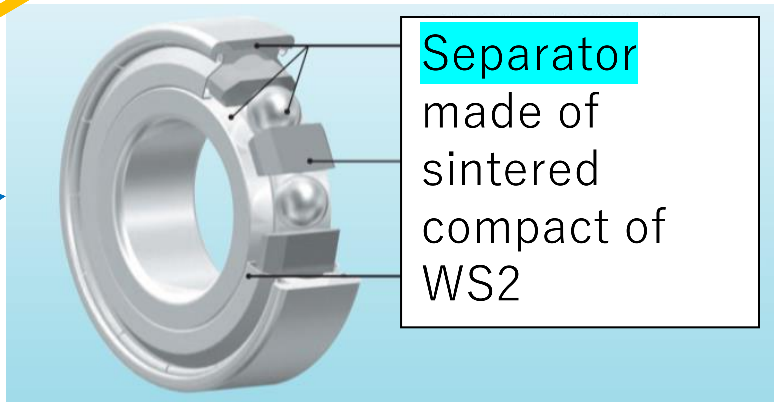
Learning from Paul Scherrer Institute, Rotating target method to distribute the radiation damage of graphite to a wider area.



The lifetime of bearings is critical.

Solid lubricant;

- ☐ Silver coating at PSI (–2020)
- ☐ Disulfide tungsten at MUSE



Expected lifetime; 10 years

Dose ; **100MGy/year**、Vacuum ; **10^{-5}Pa**、Tmp. ; **150°C** 、Radial load ; **33N**, thrust load; 20N

I.D. =17mm, O.D.= 40mm, w=12mm, Internal clearance C4 (ISO 5753)

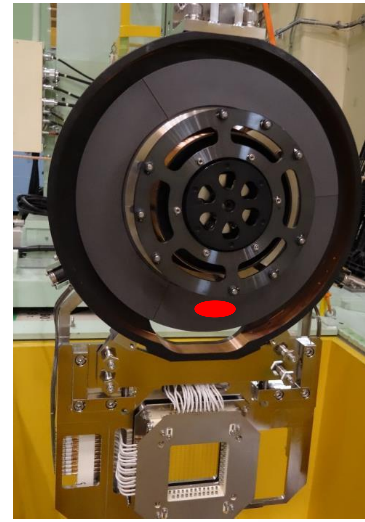
	Type	Temp. (°C)	Vacuum (Pa)	radiation resistance	Inventory Storage	Life at J-PARC / h
MoS_2	Retainer	<300	10^5 to 10^{-5}	OK	Atmos.	1100
WS_2	Separator	<350	10^5 to 10^{-5}	OK (EB test)	Atmos.	110000
AIP-Ag	Retainer	<350	10^{-3} to 10^{-10}	OK	In vacuum	5800

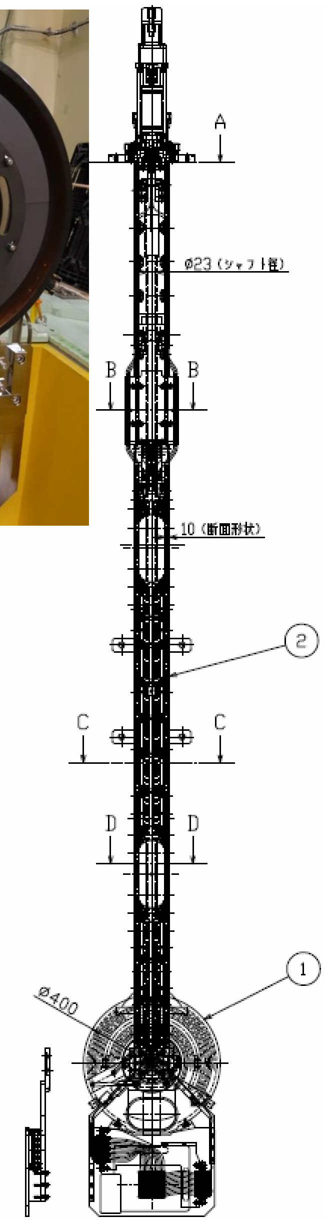
Rotating Target for muon production

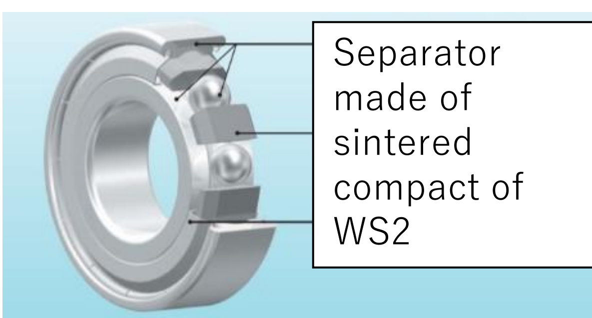
The No.1 target was installed in Sep. 2014, and was replaced with the No.2 in Sep. 2019.

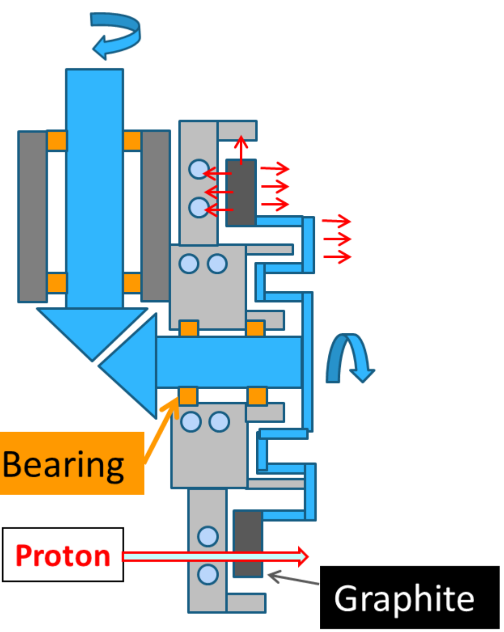
- Diameter: 33 cm, thickness : 2 cm
- 15 rpm operation
- Radiation cooling
- Lubricant of bearing: tungsten disulfide
- Life time : aiming ≧ 5 years

- Beam diameter: 14 mm (2sigma)
- 4kW heat on target at 1 MW



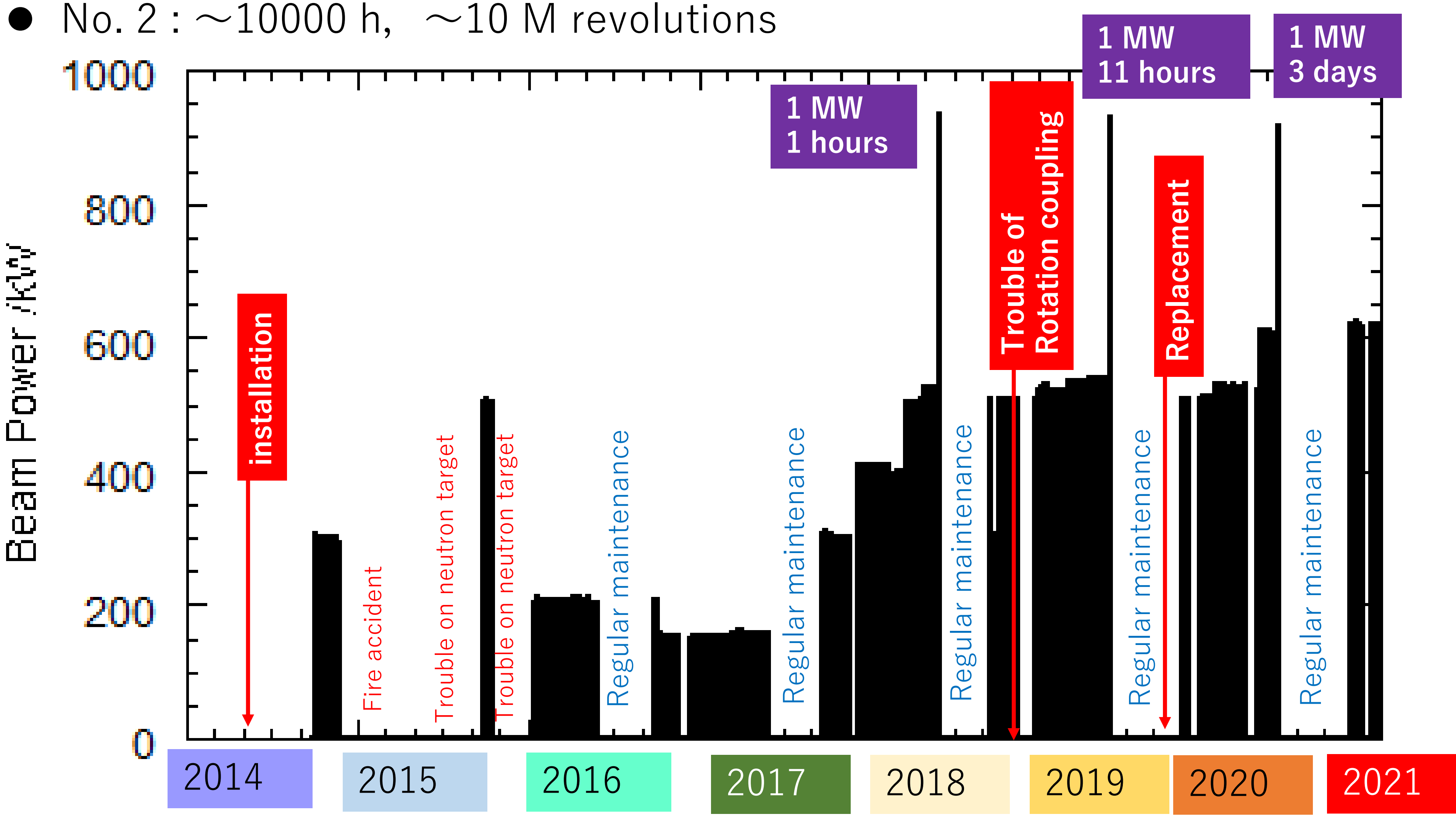






Operation history of the rotating targets

- No.1: Operation for the 5 years.
- History of beam operation (~June 2019) : ～15000 h
  Rotation : ～15 M revolutions (Service life of WS_2 bearings ～50 M)
- No. 2 : ～10000 h, ～10 M revolutions



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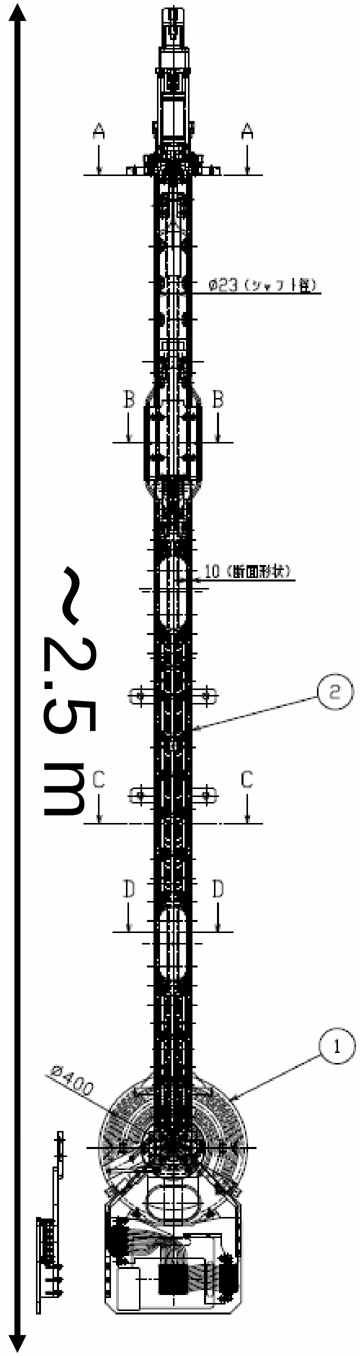
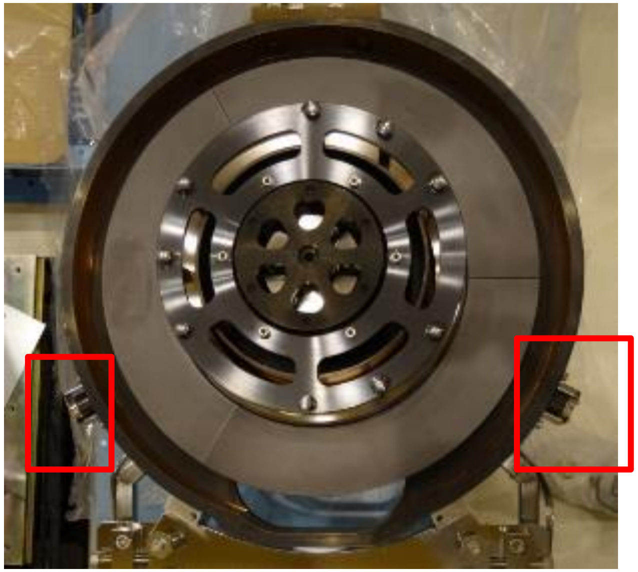
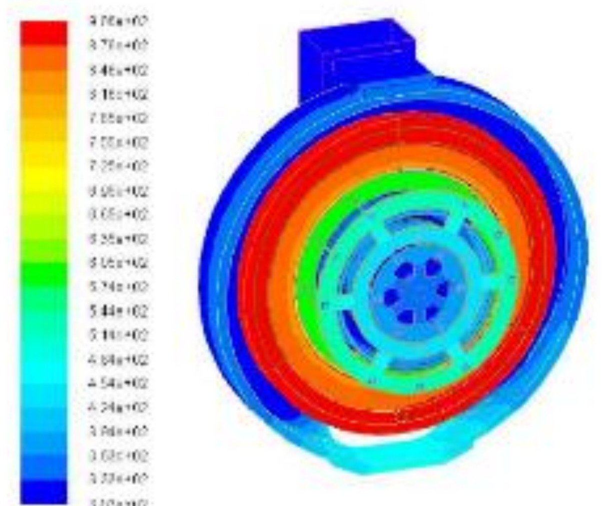


- Muon production target
- Development of monitoring systems
- Exchange of the target

Monitor with Infrared camera





Heat conduction calc.

■Thermocouples
・ Slow response time
・Target temperature unknown

■Infrared camera
・Quick response
・Imaging

ⒸVision sensing

★ULVIPS-04171SL

Pixels：648×480
accuracy： ±2 K or ±2%
focal distance : 150 mm

→Rapid beam stop when temperature abnormality increases

- Multiplexing and speed up for the interlock system
- Life prediction for the rotating system and target
- ABNORMALITY PORTENT

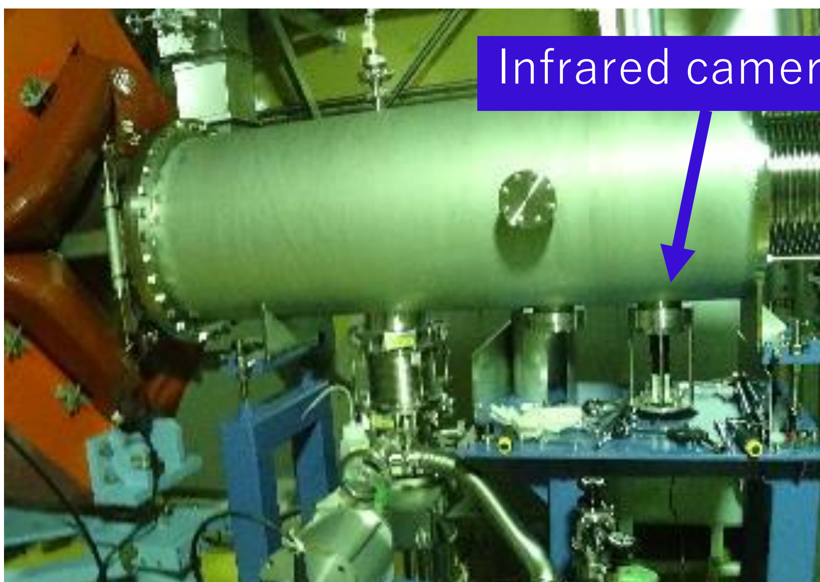
Infrared camera

■**An infrared camera was installed to quickly detect the temperature rise due to rotation stop.**

・The infrared camera has irradiation test (QST Takasaki and NIRS). The camera is expected to have radiation resistance of more than one year (5 Gy or more) at 1 MW operation.

・The beam duct was replaced with a duct with a camera port. The reflected light from the mirror in the duct is measured. We performed a trial measurement for several months.

Infrared mirror in beam duct



Beam duct with camera port

Shielding for the camera

Infrared camera

・Direct observation with the infrared camera was successful. (Figure 1, Figure 2)
・At the center, a high-temperature part, which is likely to be a beam spot with a diameter of about 1.5 cm, was observed.

Fig. 1 Infrared camera image at 1 MW

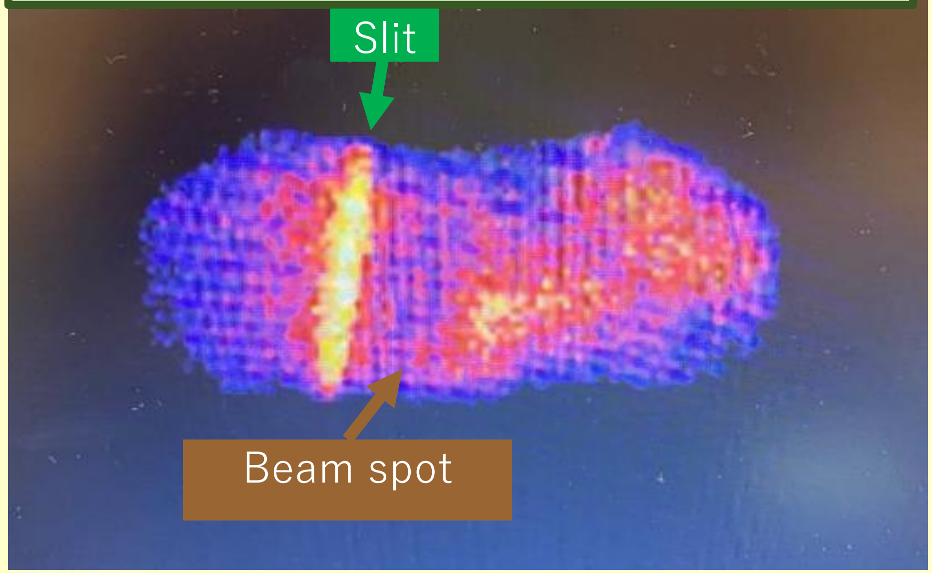


Fig. 2. Beam power dependence of muon target temperature

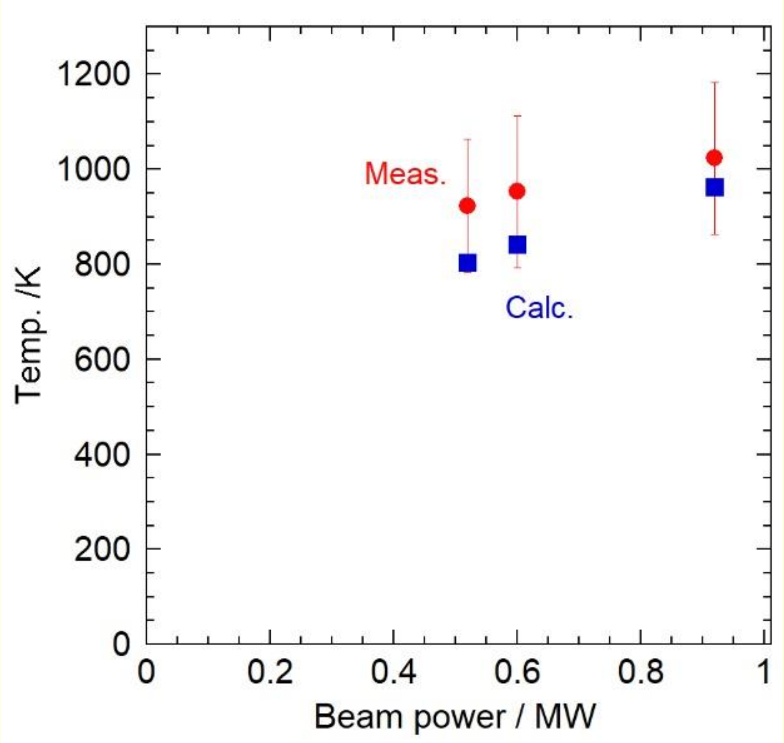
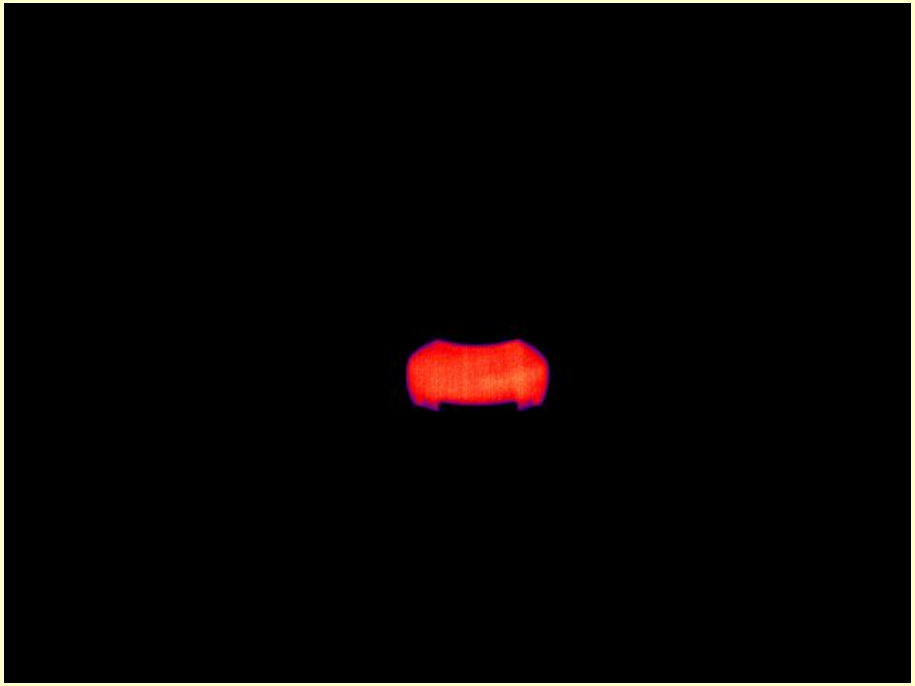


Photo of the target taken with a digital camera during the beam stop.

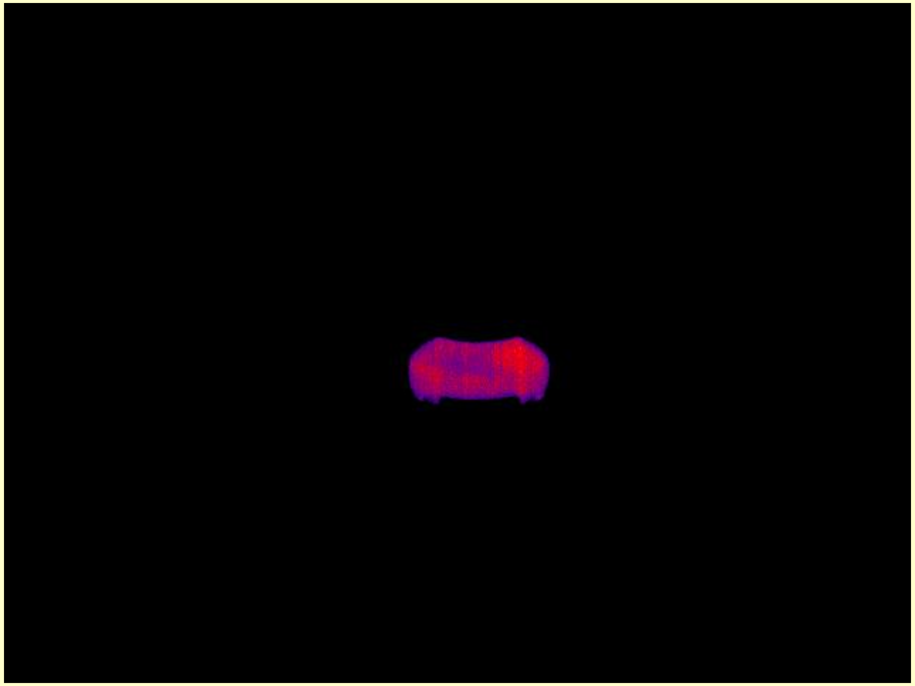
Infrared camera

■Interlock for beam stop
・Abnormal temperature rise
・Rotation stop by an image recognition technique
■Life prediction for the rotating system
・Evaluate damage to graphite and rotating shaft by image recognition

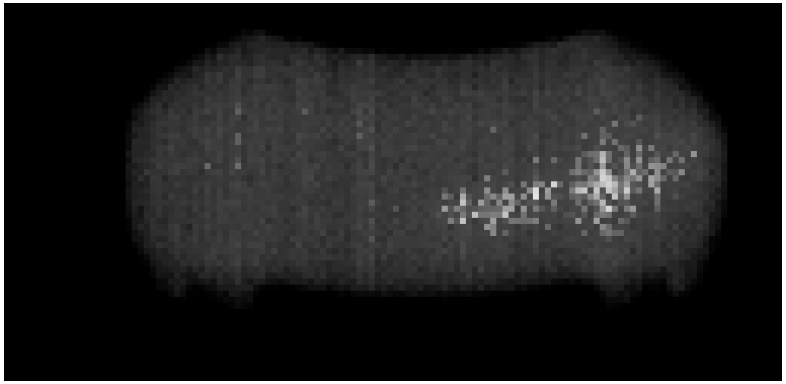
Movie. 1 Infrared camera at 1 MW



Movie. 2 at 600kW (CCW)



Analysis of images



- Diffusion of local heating by the proton beam can be seen in the direction perpendicular to the rotation.

- Fast eXtraction(FX) : Missing 4 pulses every 2480 ms at MLF
  -> Heat is more diffuse during FX.
- The infrared camera takes a picture every 99.4 milliseconds on average.
  After 25 shots, 99.4 x 25 = 2485 ms
- **The 5 msec gap allows for stroboscopic analysis.**

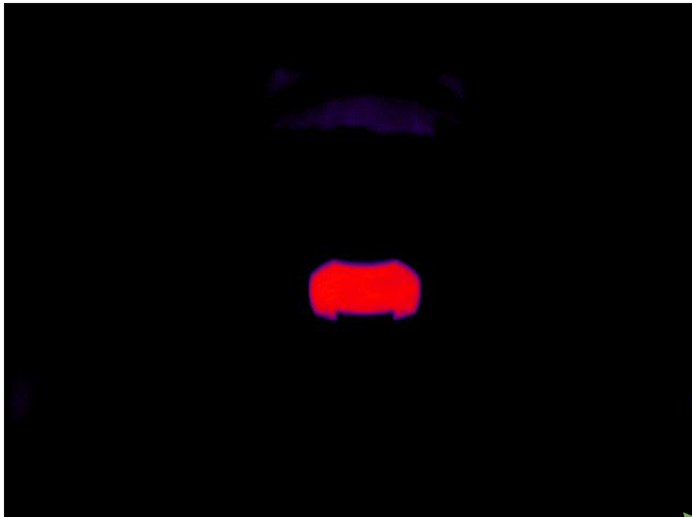
Heat conduction analysis was estimated from thermal diffusion images taken every 5 milliseconds.

Thermal conductivity $k = D \rho Cp = 144.18$ W/K/m

is good agreement with IG430 of the target material : k~140W/K/m

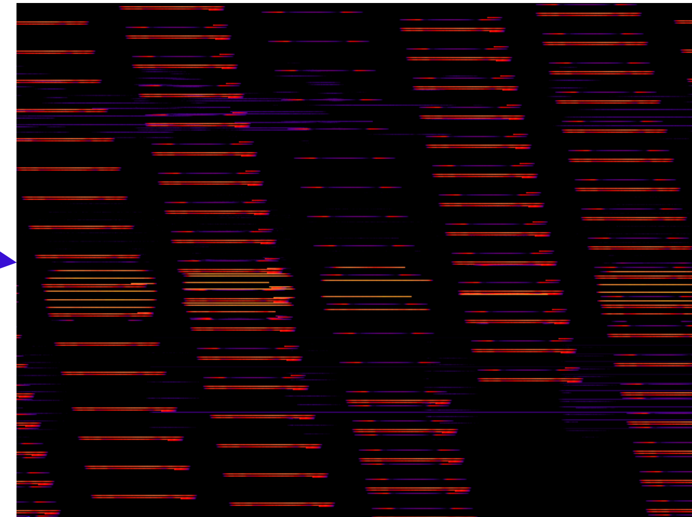
*We are currently analyzing the change in thermal conductivity due to irradiation using long-term imaging data.

Radiation errors



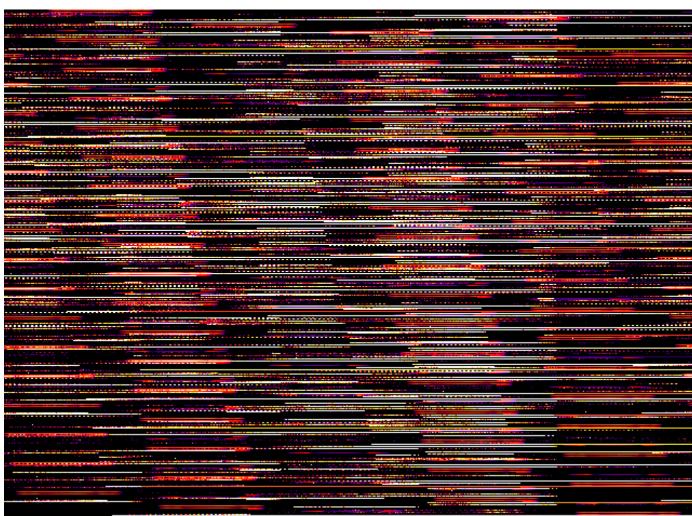
Rotating target during irradiation

after 1-12h



The video is distorted after a few hours of operation.

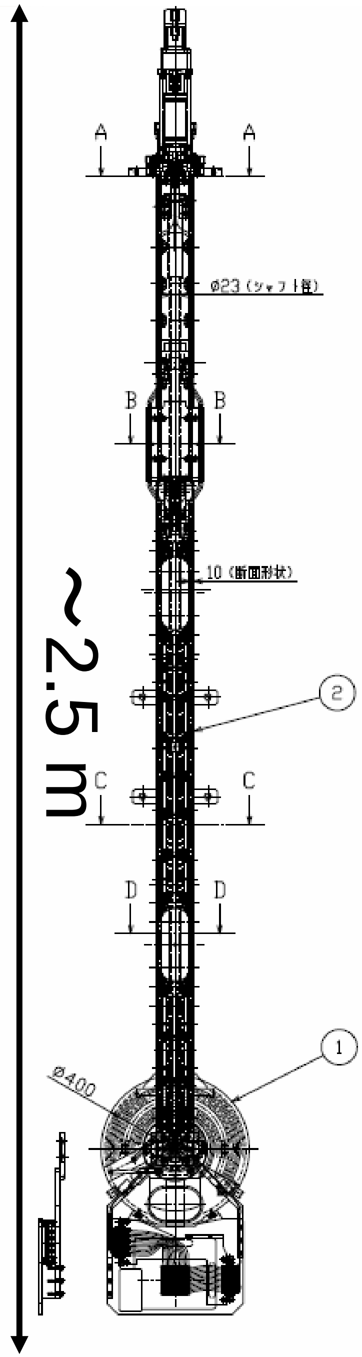
after 4 h



after 2h

Communication disruption

Automatic recovery by “Rebooter” that pings the camera every minute.



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Trouble with rotating coupling (2018)

・The rotating coupling to transmit rotational motion was broken (found in Sept. 2018 during maintenance work).

・The rotating coupling has a keyway process to prevent slippage at the joint with the rotating shaft. There was a mistake in the processing of the keyway, and the strength of the coupling was reduced.

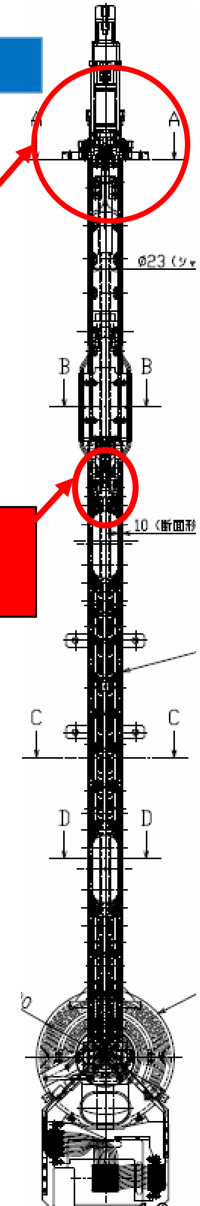
Keyway

Rotating coupling

Rotational motion feedthrough

Replaced

cannot be replaced

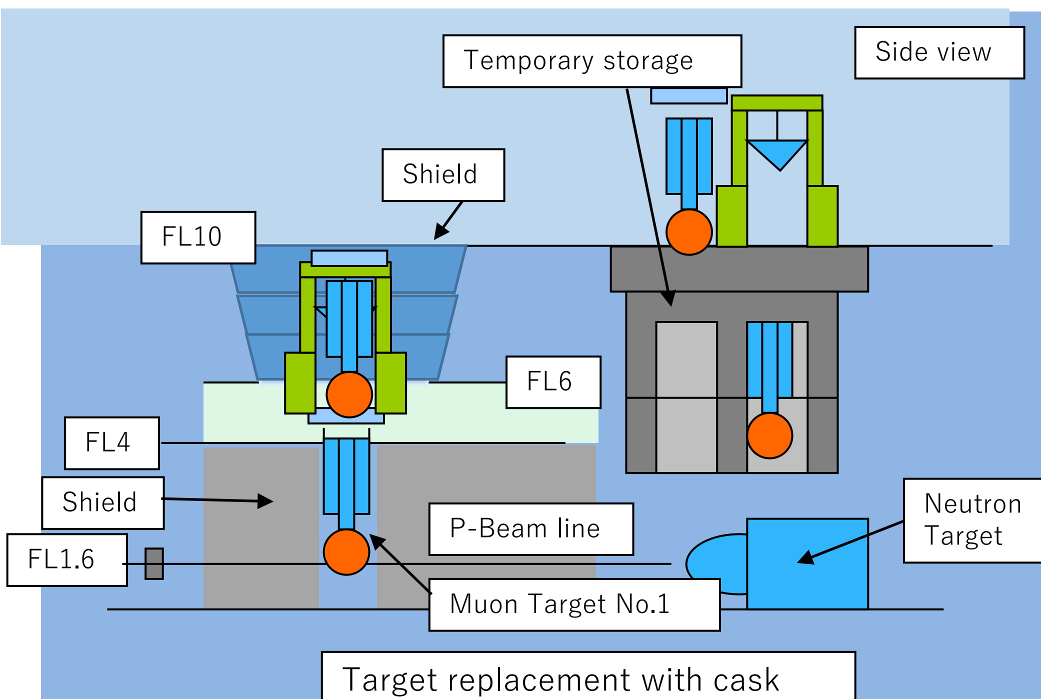


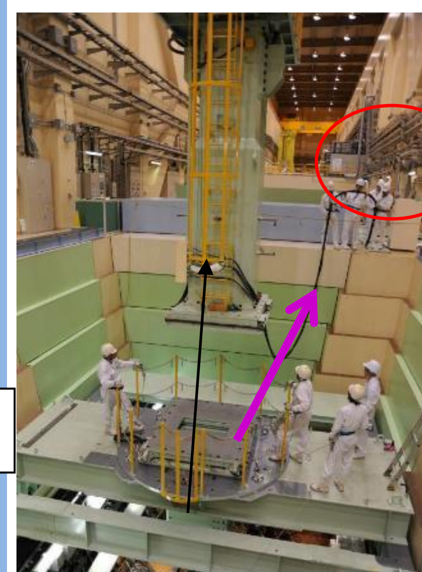
The damaged coupling was replaced with a stronger one in the summer of 2018.
Another weak coupling is used in vacuum.
Beam operation was continued until 2019 under strict monitoring.

Replacement the muon production target in 2019

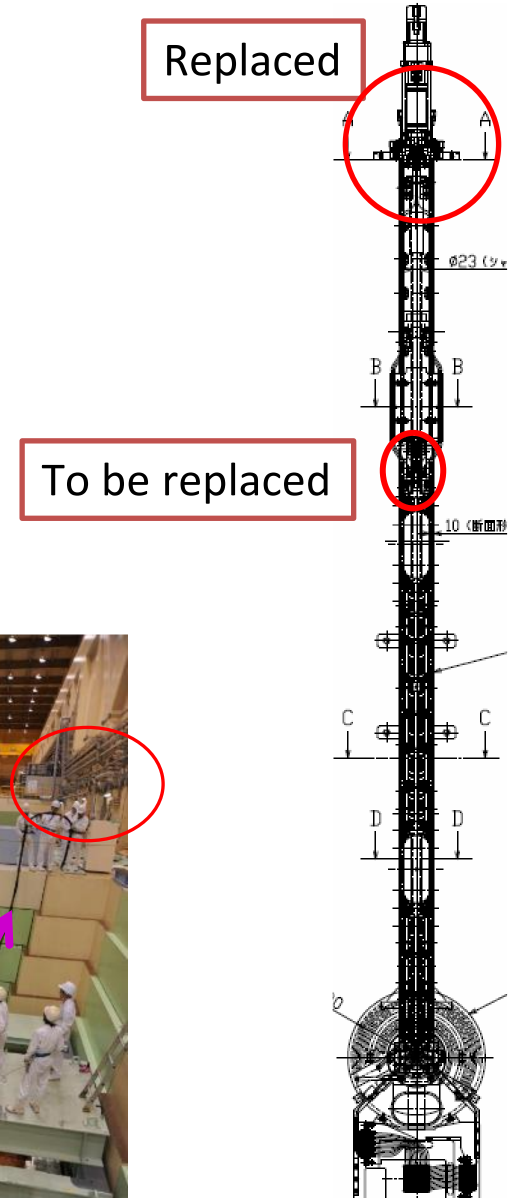
The procedure is below;

① Removal of shieldings
② Transportation of target to temporary storage with Cask
③ Replace entire target
④ Transport of No.2 target to beam line





Cask with Shielding



Prevention of internal exposure and contamination

When water enters tritium contaminated equipment during work, tritium diffuses into the atmosphere due to isotopic exchange.

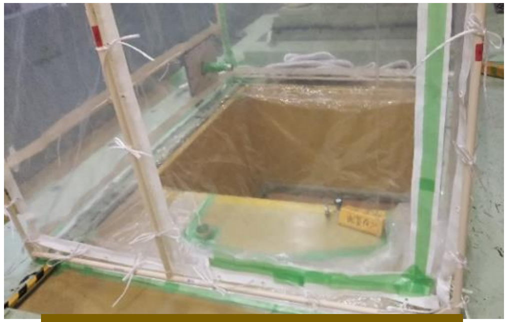
Measures

① Airline respirator
② Greenhouse
③ Negative pressure in Cask for transportation

Negative pressure test

Airline respirator

Greenhouse for M2

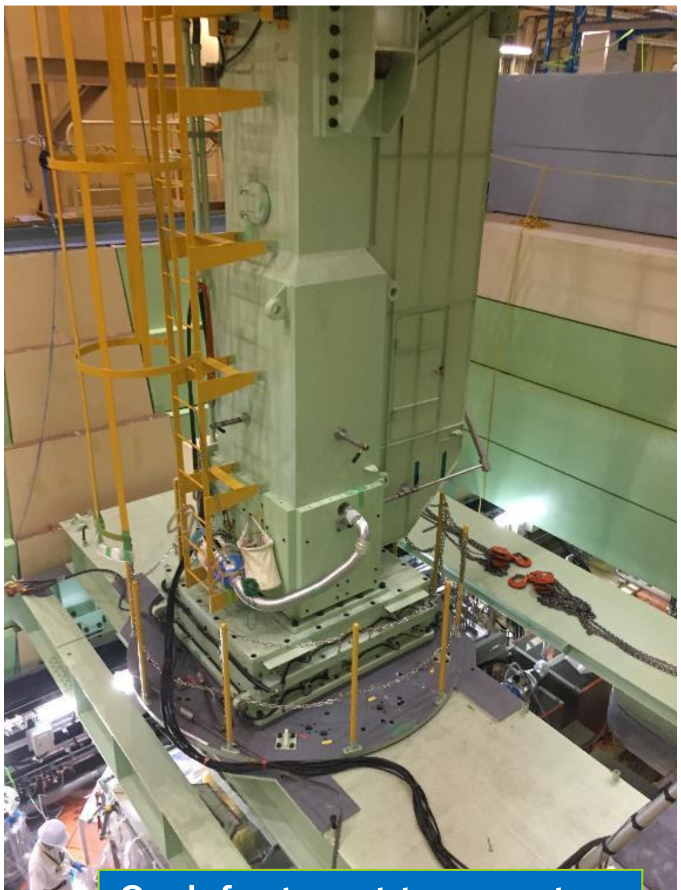


Temporary storage

Blower for negative pressure control
Exhaust to stack piping after contamination measurement

Replacement work

•Rotating target (No.1) was successfully pulled out from proton beamline.
• Tritium contamination level (Max: 0.3 Bq/cc) was lower than the J-PARC regulation value (0.8 Bq/cc).



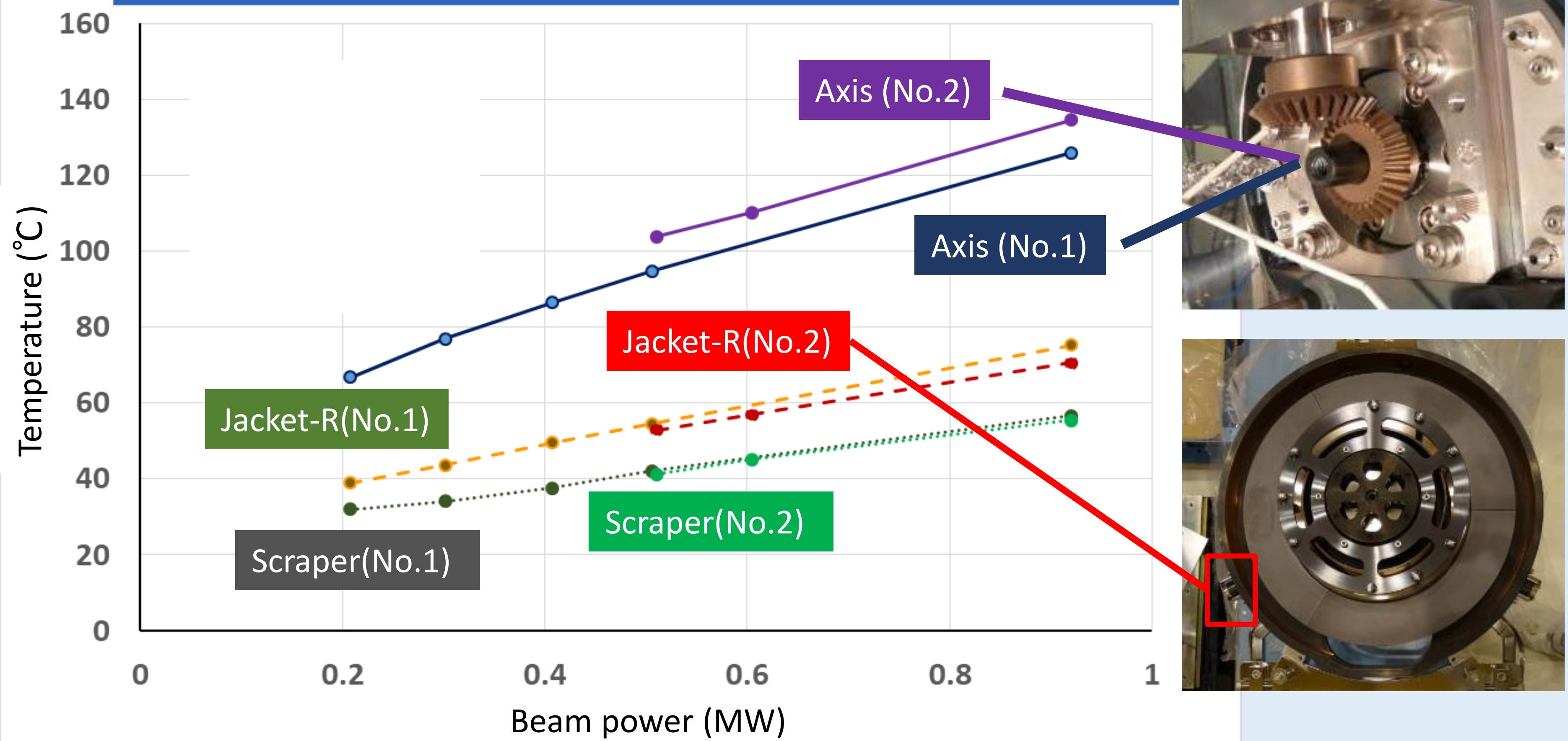
Cask for target transport

Maintenance in green house with anorack suits & airline mask.

1 MW operation for 32 hours (June, 2020)

- Thermal response of targets and scrapers was found to be consistent with the prediction.
  No difference was observed between the previous (No.1) and current (No.2) target systems.
- Motor torque showed no anomaly during 1 MW operation.

Beam-power dependence of target system temperature



Target Group at MUSE

- 2014 Fabrication and installation of rotating targets

S. Makimura
(Target)

N. Kawamura
(proton beam line

Y. Kobayashi
(Controls)

Y. Miyake
(Section leader)

- 2023 Operation and development of monitoring systems

S. Matoba
(Target)

H. Sunakawa
(Monitors)

(Section leader)

Summary

- The muon rotating target at J-PARC continues to operate stably for a long life time with WS2 bearings.
- Developing of new monitoring systems
  - Machine learning of torque. →In development
  - IR Camera to measure real-time two-dimensional temperature →installed
    ※Countermeasures for radiation errors
  - Analysis of emitted gases with Q-Mass
    → Installed
- Replace of rotating target
  - Measures against tritium pollution and radiation exposure