



SPS Beam Dump Facility target prototype tests results

E. Lopez Sola (EN/STI)

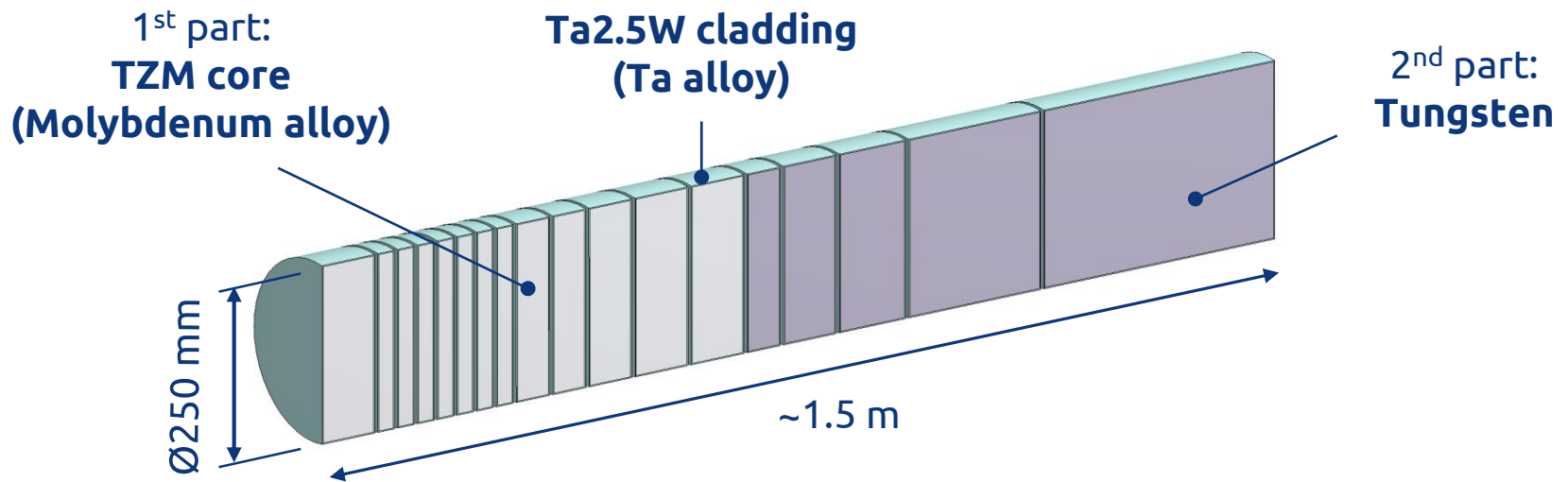
on behalf of the BDF Target & Target Complex WG



MSWG Meeting 2019 #4

Introduction – BDF target

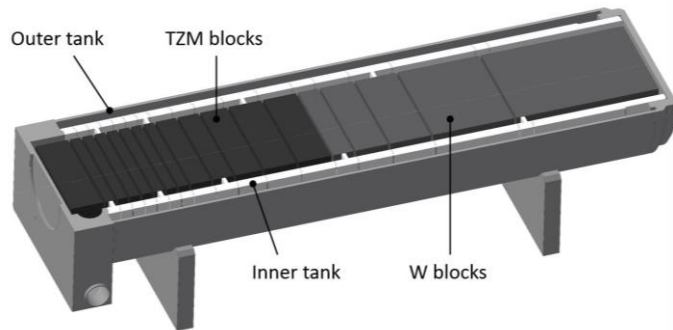
- Requirement: high-Z materials + short interaction length



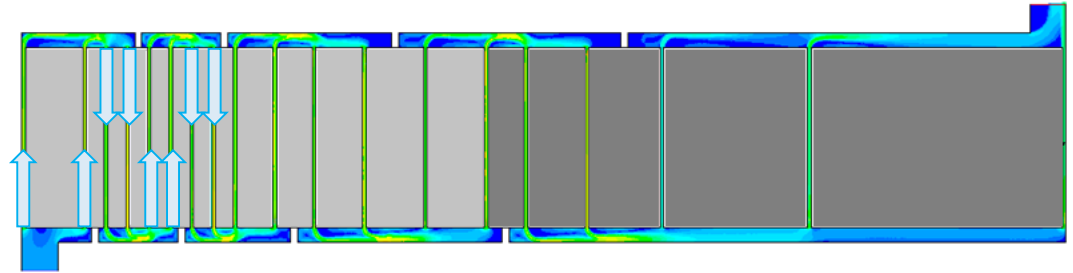
- **320 kW on target** → Optimized segmentation, water cooling
- Tantalum alloy cladding to avoid corrosion/erosion effects

Introduction – BDF target challenges

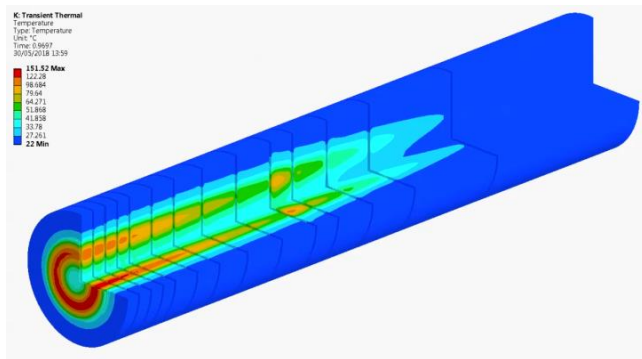
Target mechanical design



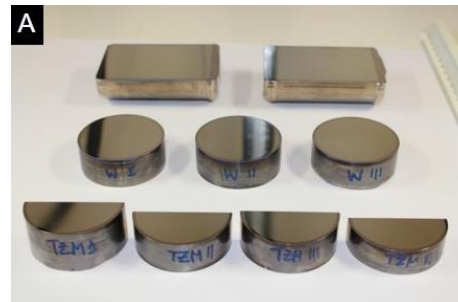
Cooling system



Target simulations




Material R&D

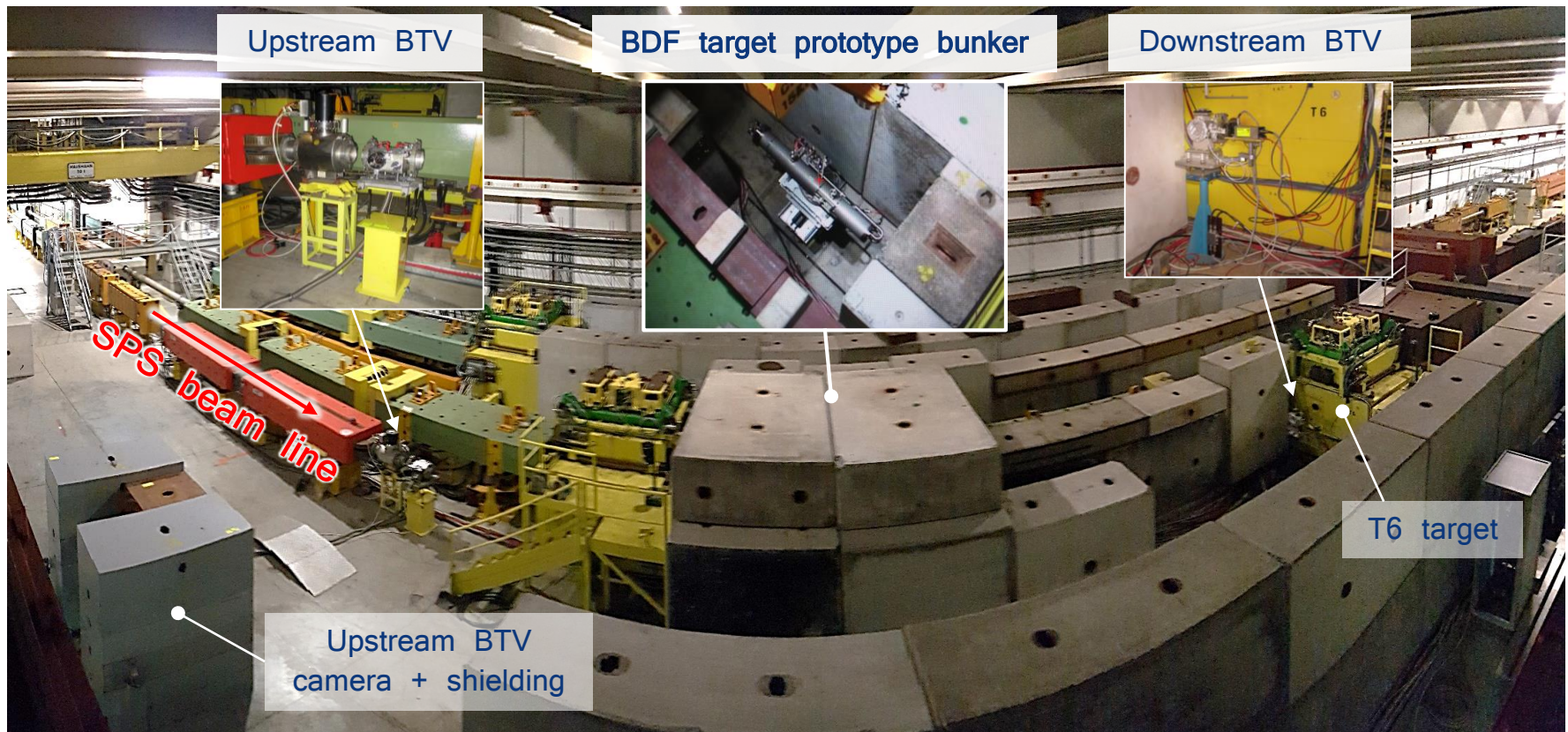


More details:
arxiv.org/abs/1904.03074
Paper submitted to
Physical Review of
Accelerators and Beams

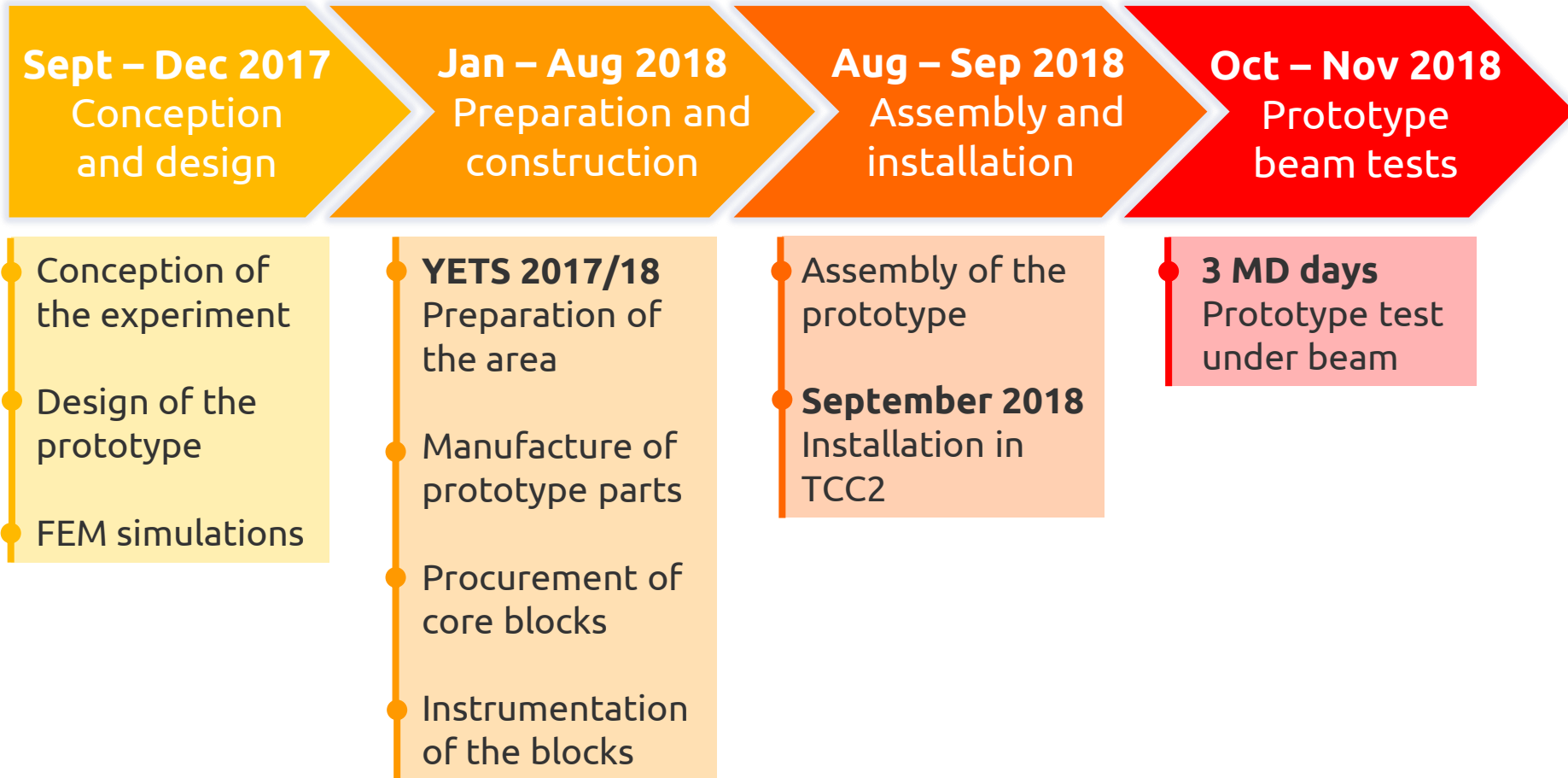
**Experimental validation required
in view of ESPP submission**

BDF target prototype

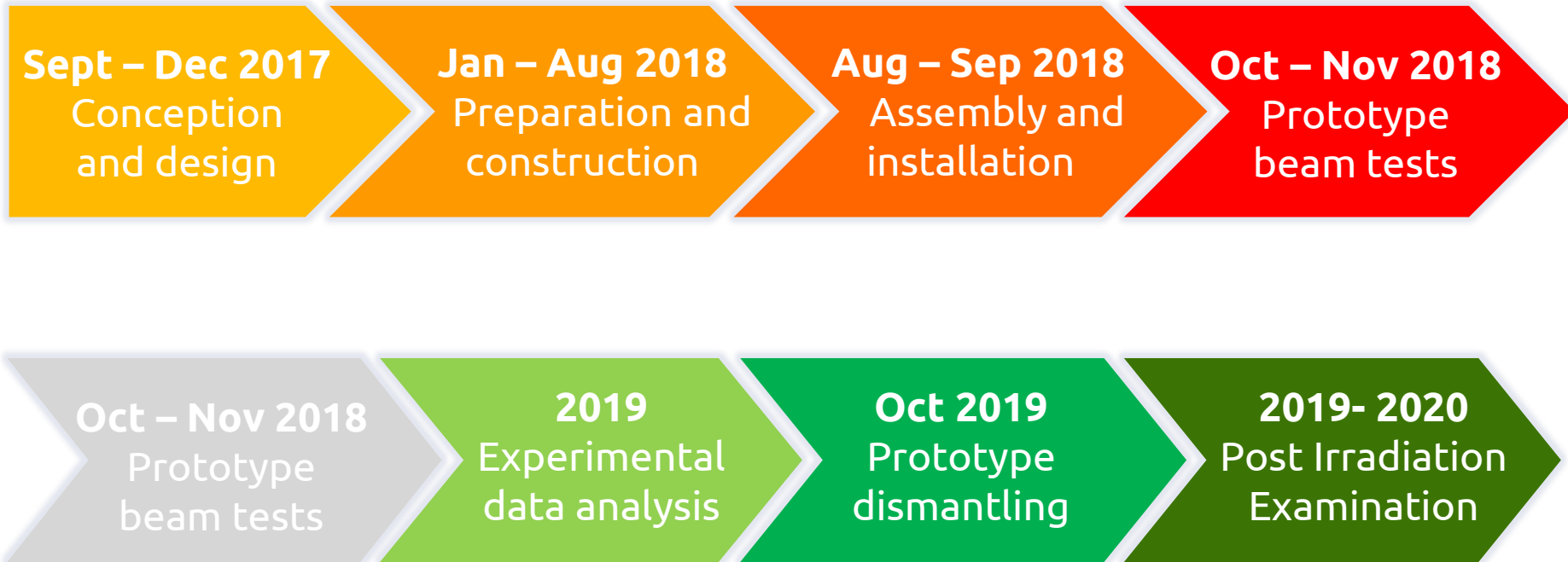
- Representative beam tests → **SPS high intensity beam**
- Slow extraction required (1 second spill) 
- Fully dedicated experimental setup in TCC2 (NA)



Prototype timeline



Prototype timeline

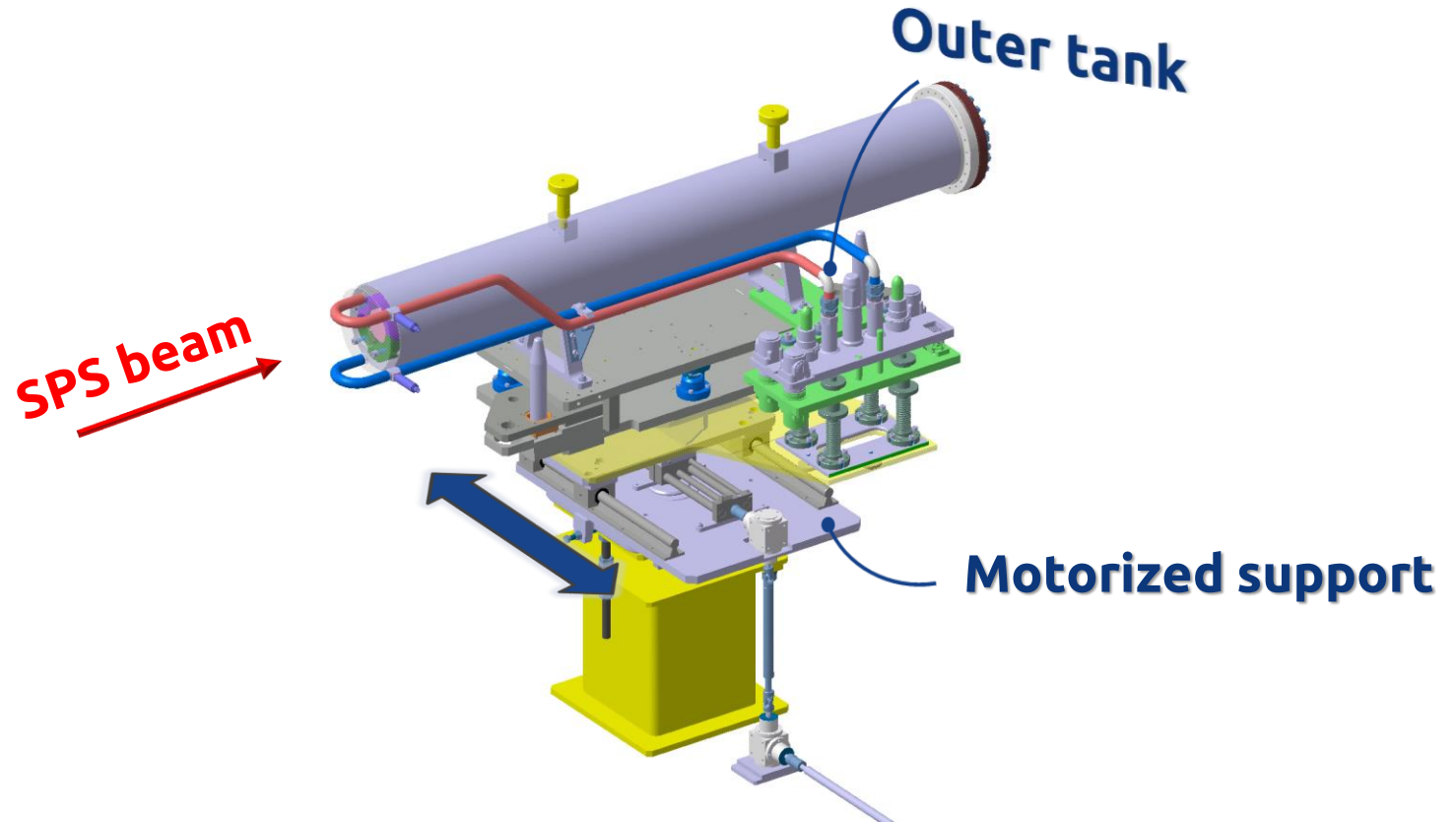


Sept – Dec 2017
Design

Jan – Aug 2018
Construction

Aug – Sep 2018
Installation

Oct – Nov 2018
Beam tests

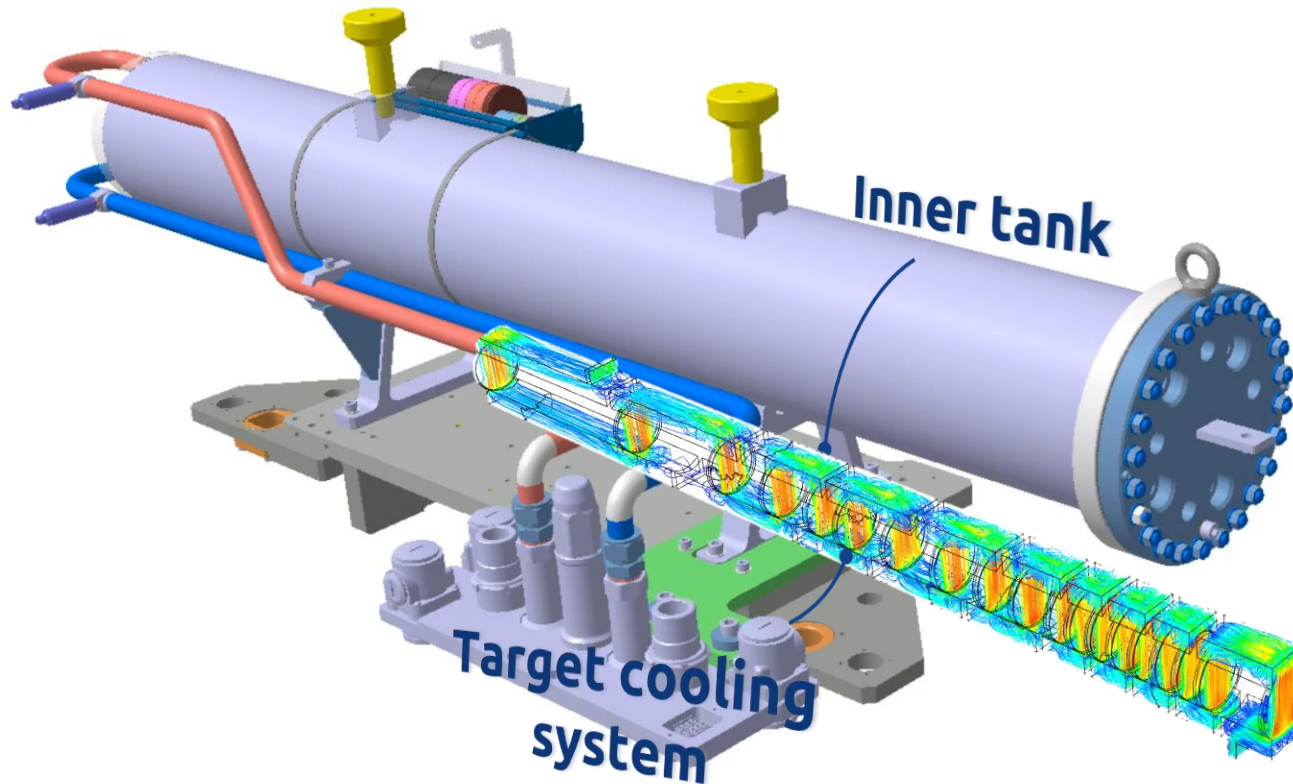


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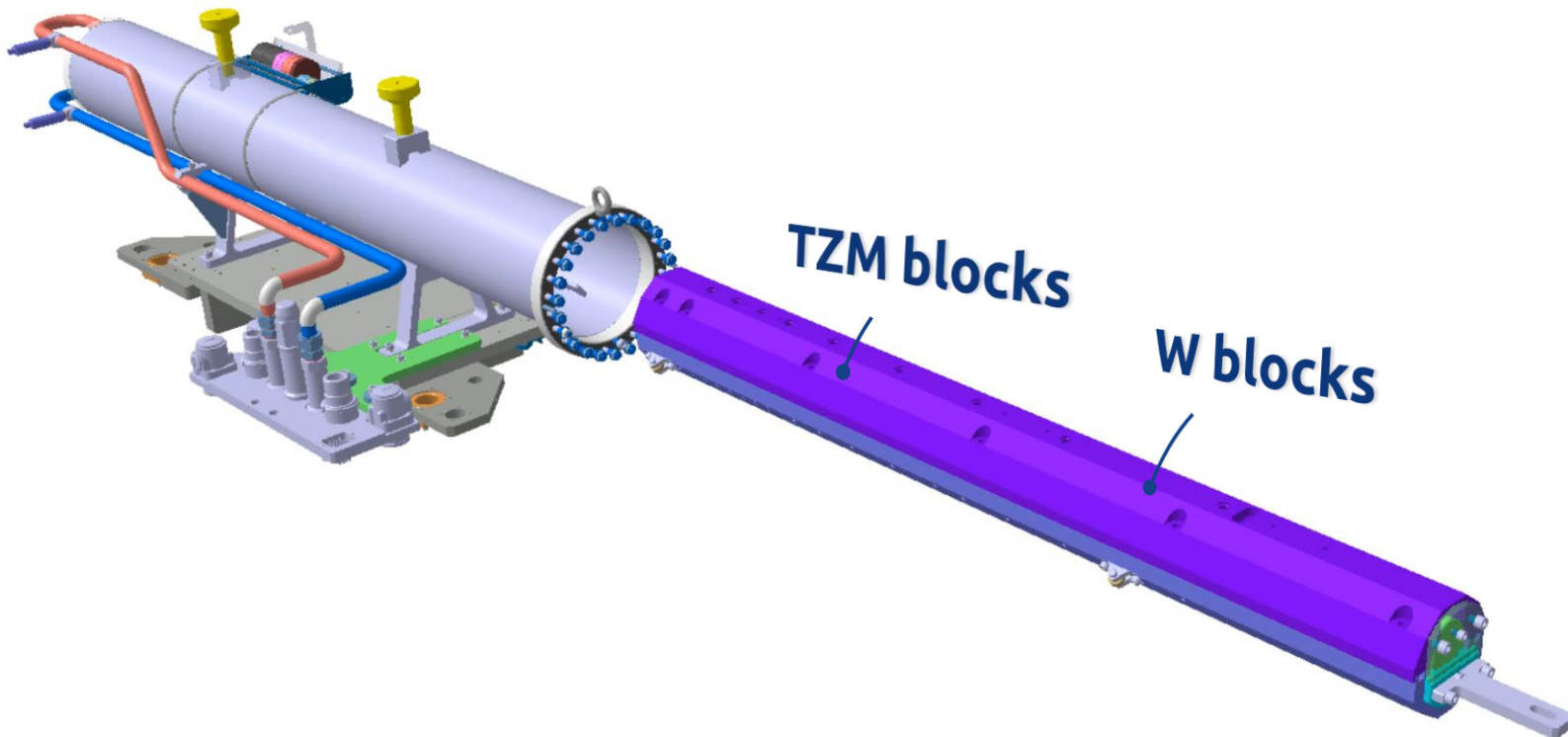


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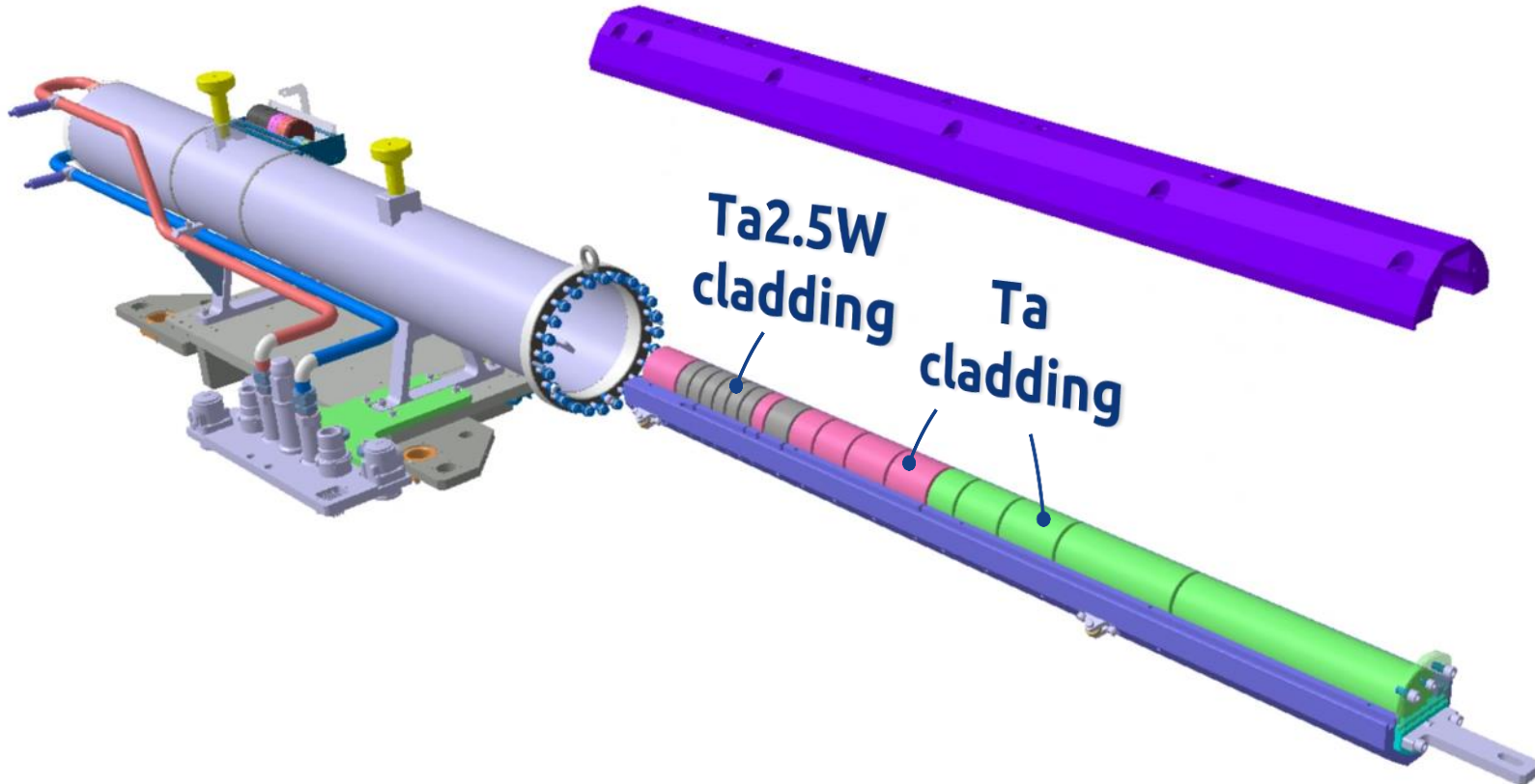


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Beam tests

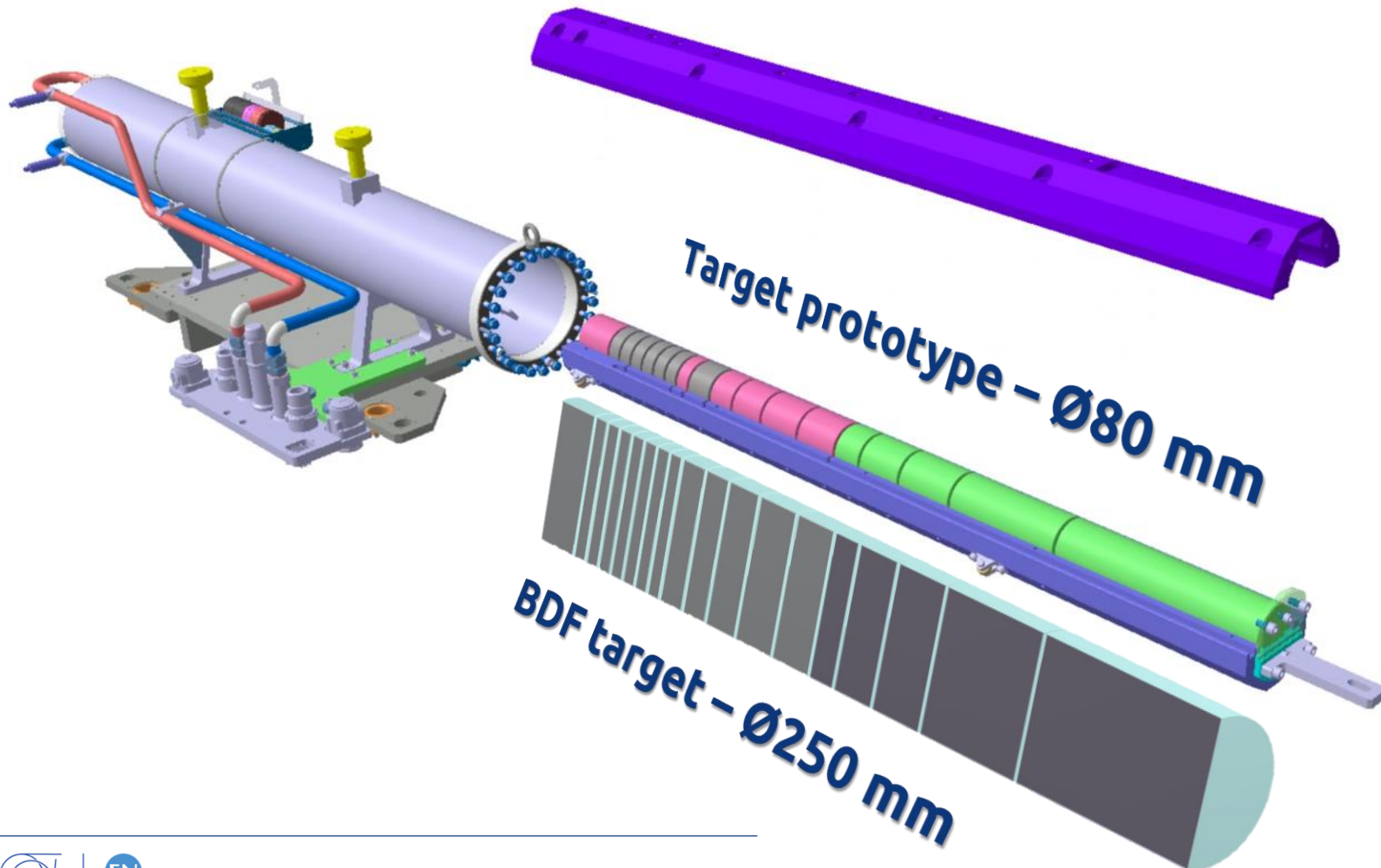


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Beam tests



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Beam tests

Baseline characteristics	Final BDF target	Target prototype
Proton momentum [GeV/c]	400	
Beam intensity [p+/cycle]	4.0·10¹³	3.0 - 4.0·10¹²
Beam dilution	4 circular sweeps / s	No
Cycle length [s]	7.2	
Spill duration [s]	1.0 (SX)	
Beam size (H/V) [mm]	8/8	3/2.5
Average beam power [kW]	350	35
Average beam power/spill [MW]	2.56	0.26
Power density / spill [MW/m ³]	18	

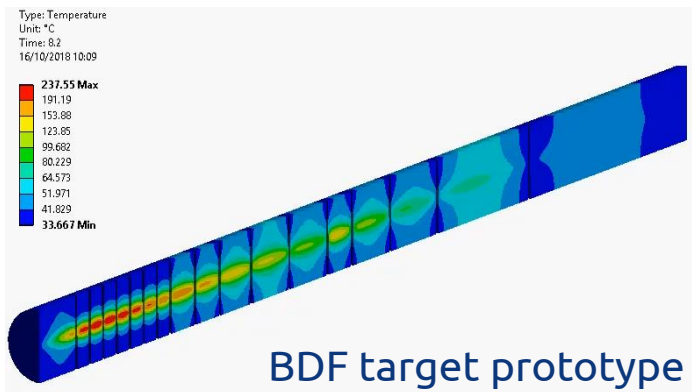
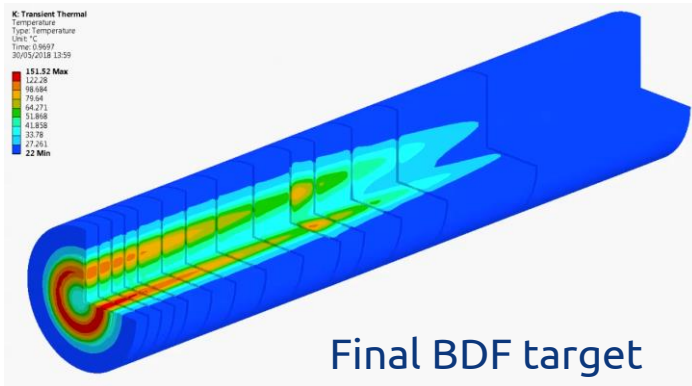
Reach representative level of temperatures and stresses despite lower intensity & lack of dilution

Sept – Dec 2017
Design

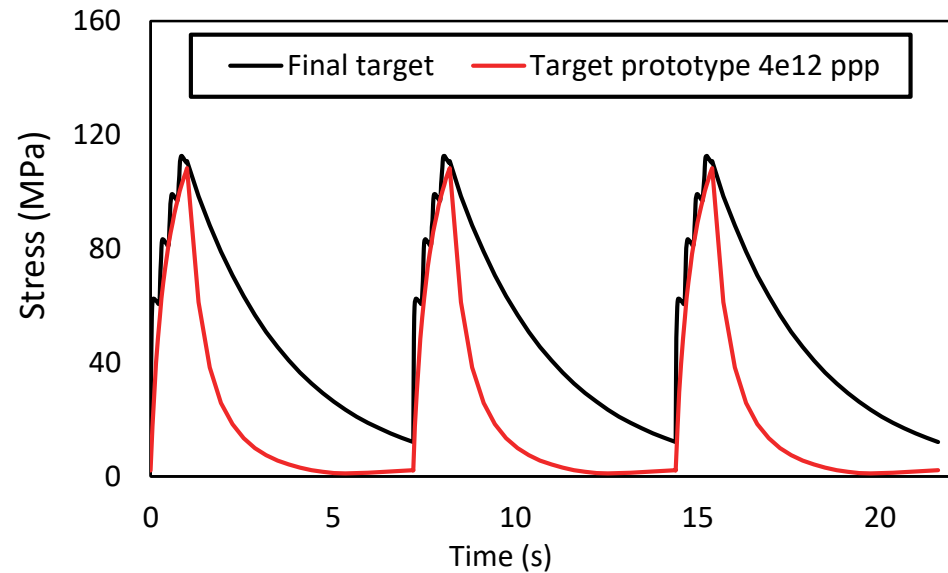
Jan – Aug 2018
Construction

Aug – Sep 2018
Installation

Oct – Nov 2018
Beam tests



Von Mises Equivalent stress Ta2.5W cladding



Reasonable approximation of the level of stresses in the core and cladding materials, despite lack of dilution and lower intensity

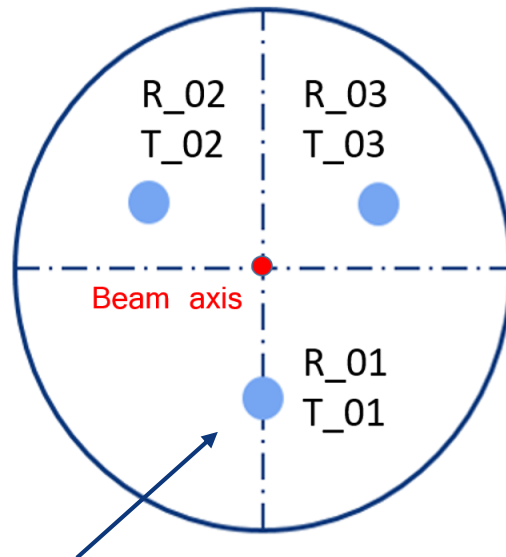
Sept – Dec 2017
Design

Jan – Aug 2018
Construction

Aug – Sep 2018
Installation

Oct – Nov 2018
Beam tests

- Target prototype instrumentation
- 4 instrumented blocks



Strain gauges
(radial and transversal)



M. Guinchard, L. Bianchi (EN/MME)

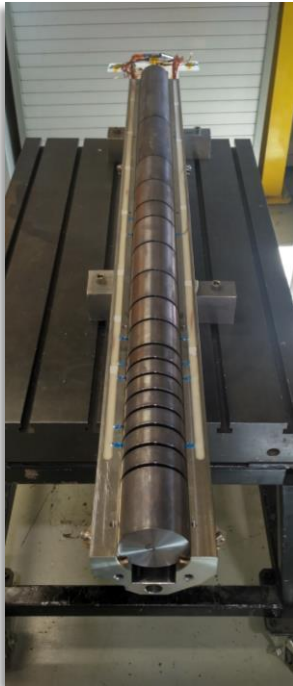
Sept – Dec 2017
Design

Jan – Aug 2018
Construction

Aug – Sep 2018
Assembly &
Installation

Oct – Nov 2018
Beam tests

- Target prototype assembly
- Fully remote installation in TCC2 during TS



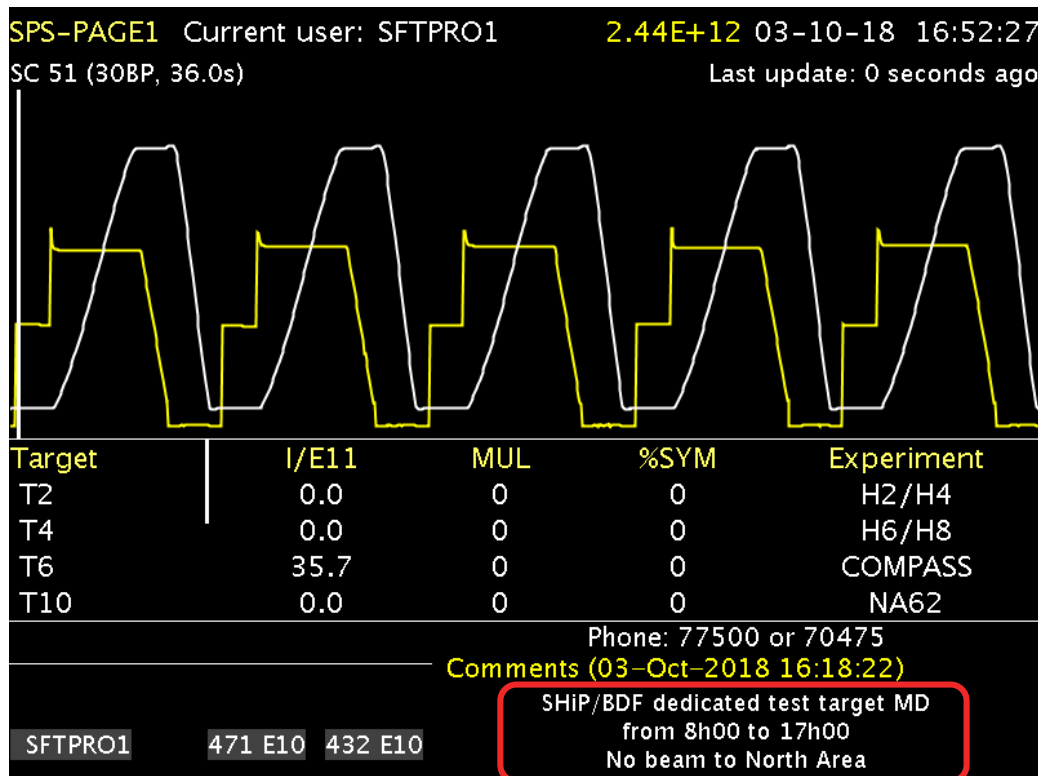
Sept – Dec 2017
Design

Jan – Aug 2018
Construction

Aug – Sep 2018
Installation

Oct – Nov 2018
Beam tests

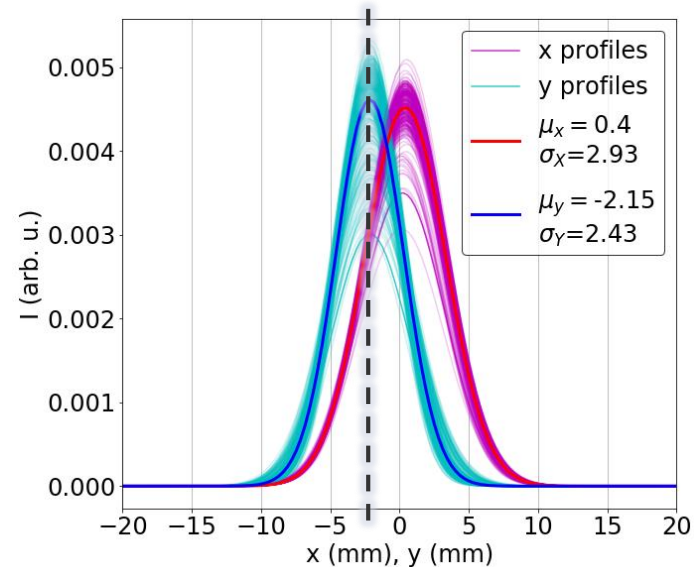
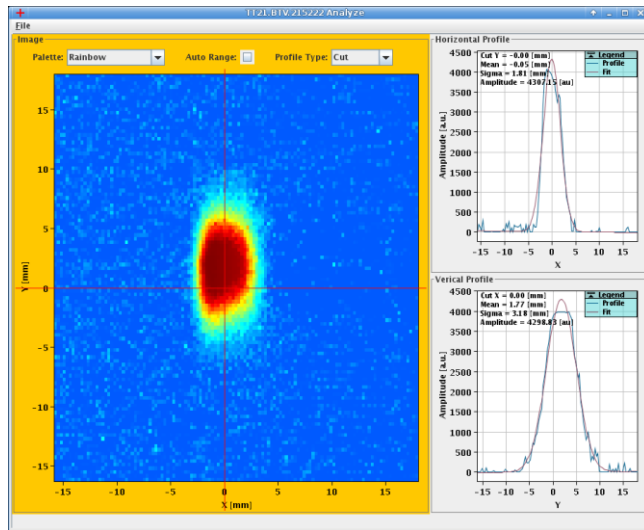
■ 1st MD day – Successful target operation



Dedicated SPS supercycle

- SHiP cycle achieved (1 sec spill, 7.2 sec pulse)
- > 6h of dedicated beam
- $\sim 1 \cdot 10^{16}$ POT
- Maximum power on target = **33 kW**

■ 1st MD day – Successful target operation

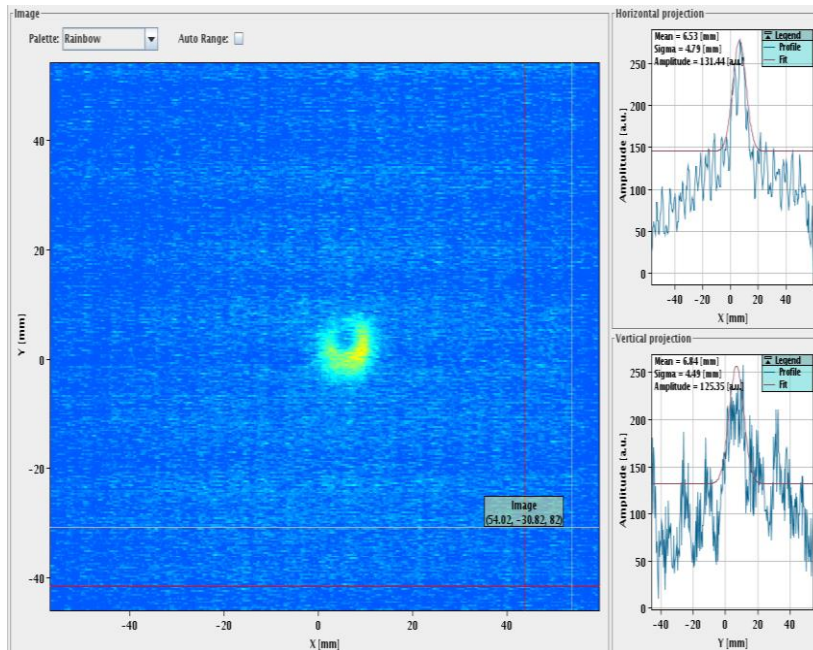


Upstream and downstream BTV key for beam tuning

- Beam 2 – 3 mm down from target center
- Average beam size $\approx 2.9 \times 2.4$ mm (expected = 3×2.5 mm) ✓

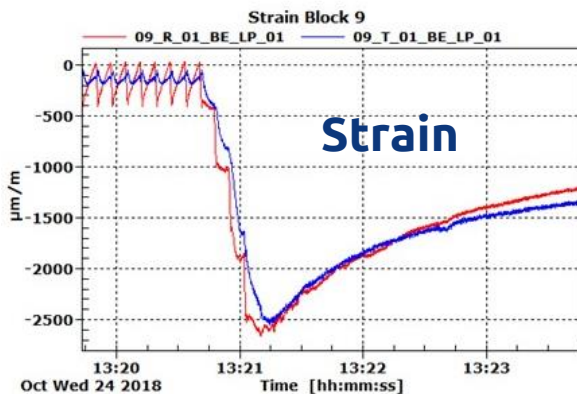
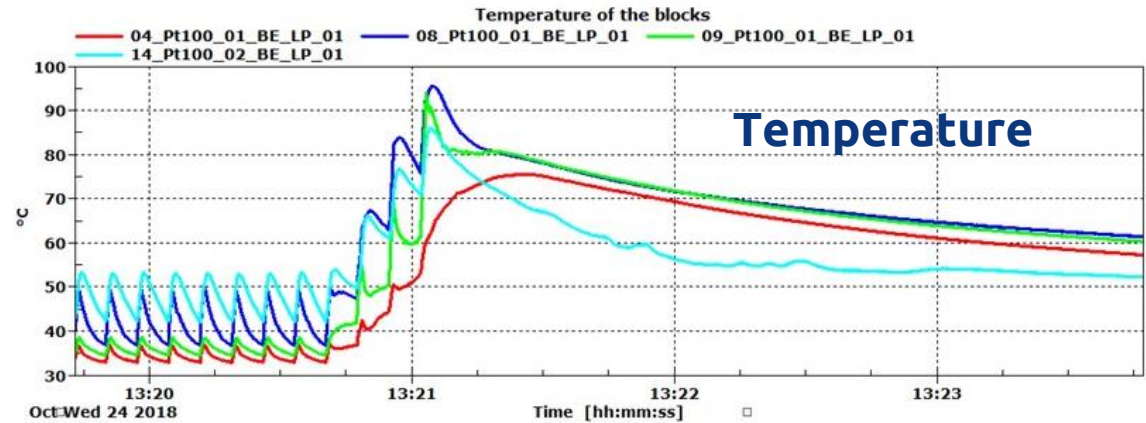
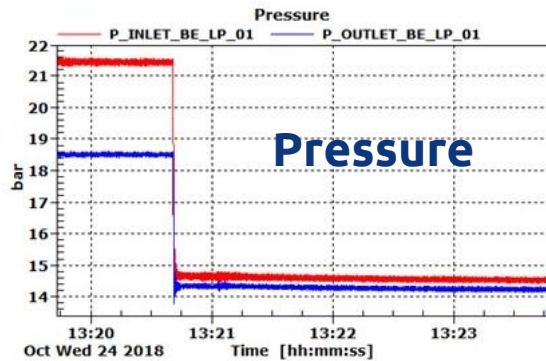
■ 2nd MD day

- **Upstream BTV camera failed (radiation exposure)**
→ Beam tuning performed with downstream BTV



- > 5h of dedicated beam
- $\sim 1.5 \cdot 10^{16}$ POT
- Maximum power on target = **45 kW**

- 2nd MD day
 - Cooling skid pump failure (Loss Of Coolant Accident)



Beam interlocked after 4 pulses
on target without cooling

Sept – Dec 2017
Design

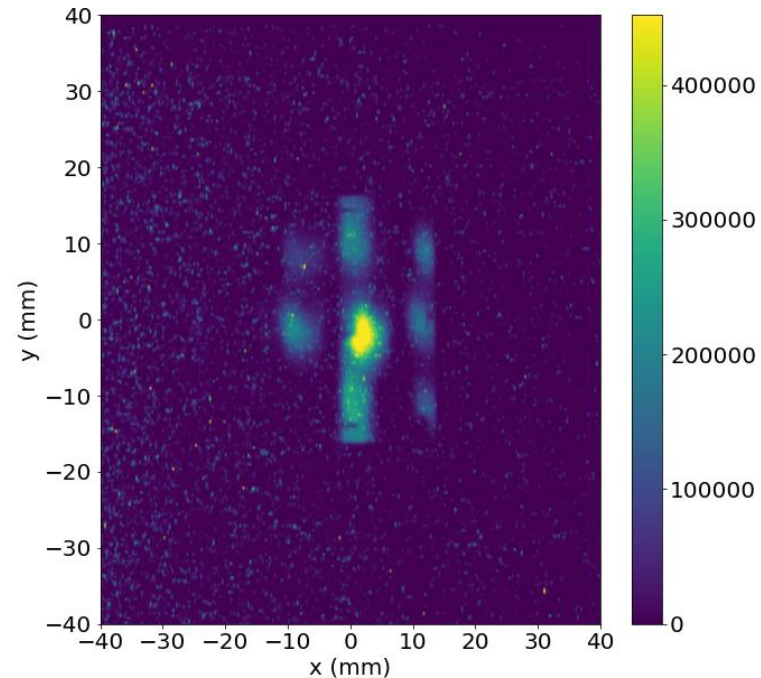
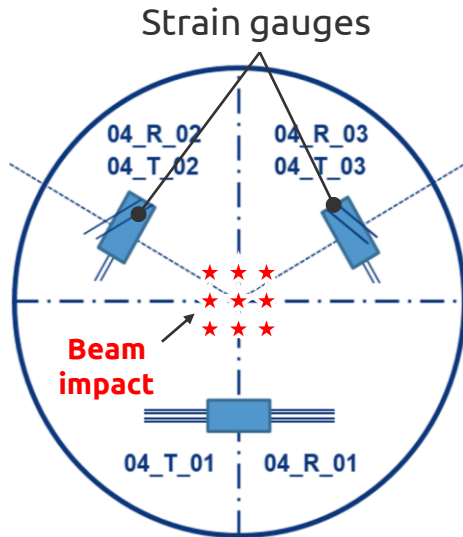
Jan – Aug 2018
Construction

Aug – Sep 2018
Installation

Oct – Nov 2018
Beam tests

■ 3rd MD day

- Exchange of upstream BTV → “Sensitivity” tests



Sept – Dec 2017
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Installation

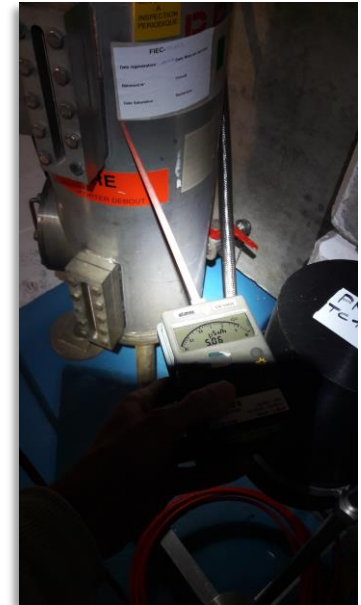
Oct – Nov 2018
Beam tests

■ RP situation

■ Dose rate measurements

- Good agreement with simulations
- Expected after 1 year:
~Sv/h @ contact

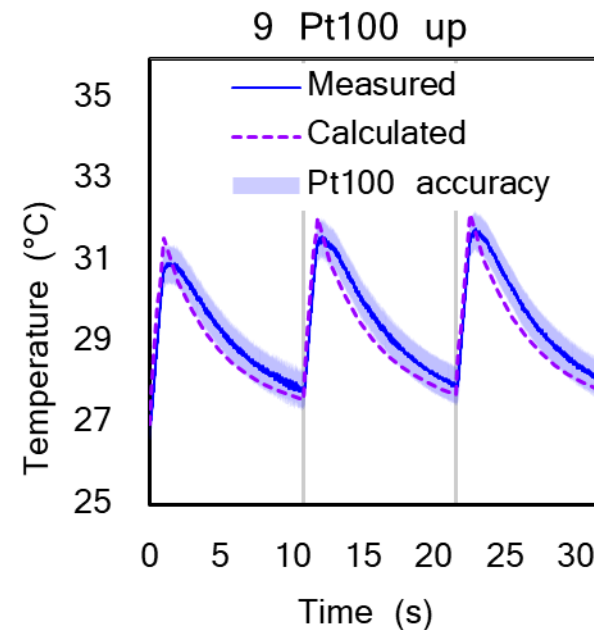
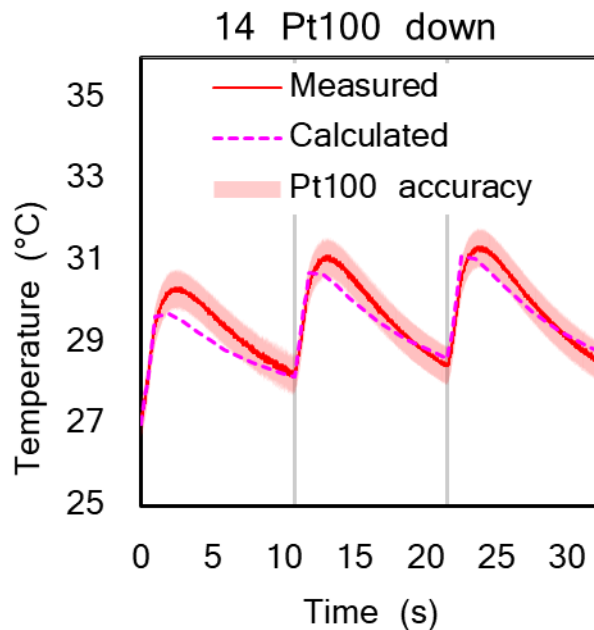
→ Fully remote dismantling



■ Water activation and circuit contamination detected

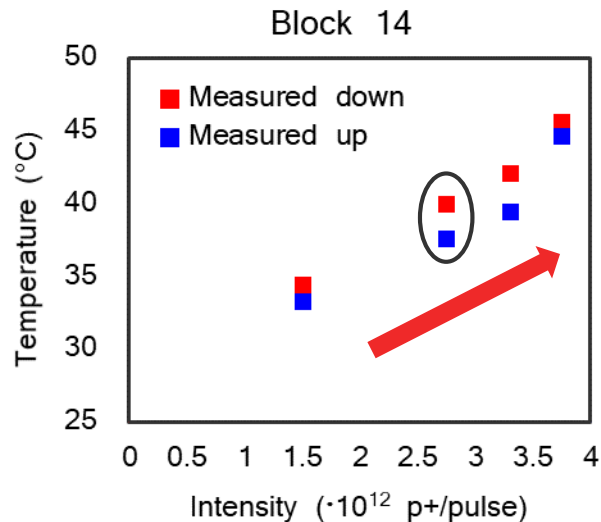
- Probable cause: **debris from bronze wheels**
- Good choice to have a **separate cooling circuit**

- **Temperature sensors vs. FEM (1st MD)**
 - Temperature evolution first beam pulses

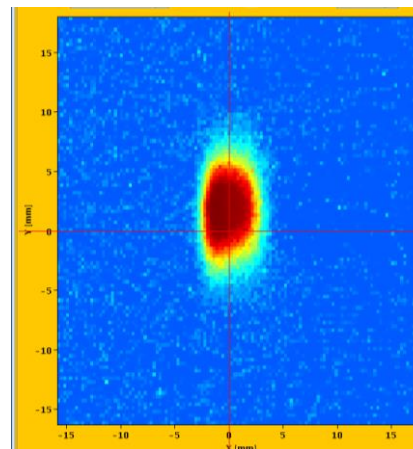


Accurate estimation of the trend ✓

- **Temperature sensors vs. FEM (1st MD)**
 - Maximum temperature at different intensities



Beam offset 2 mm down
 $\rightarrow T_{\text{down}} > T_{\text{up}}$



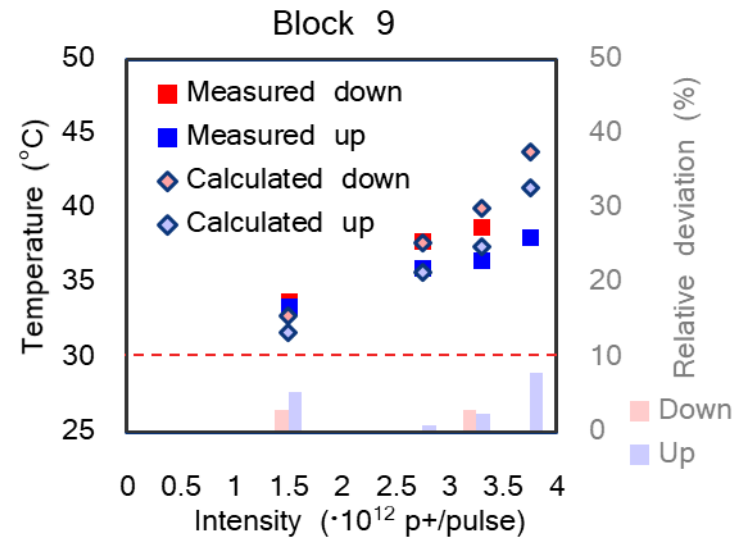
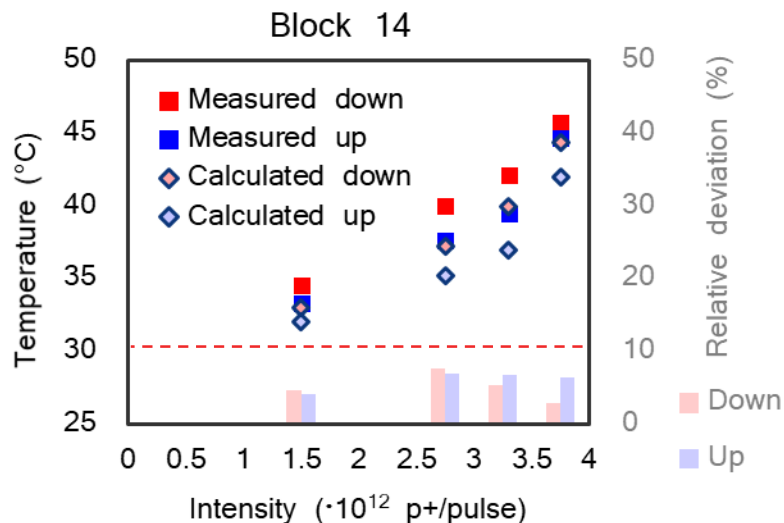
Data analysis

2019
Experimental
data analysis

Oct 2019
Prototype
dismantling

2019- 2020
PIE

- Temperature sensors vs. FEM (1st MD)
 - Maximum temperature at different intensities



< 10% relative deviation ✓

Data analysis

2019
Experimental
data analysis

Oct 2019
Prototype
dismantling

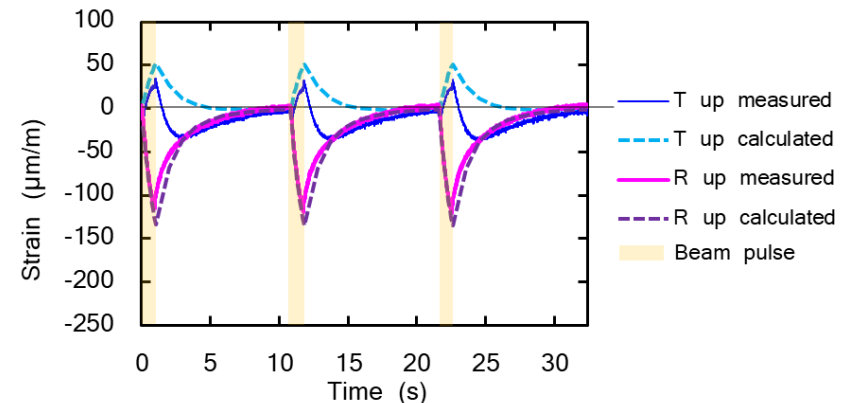
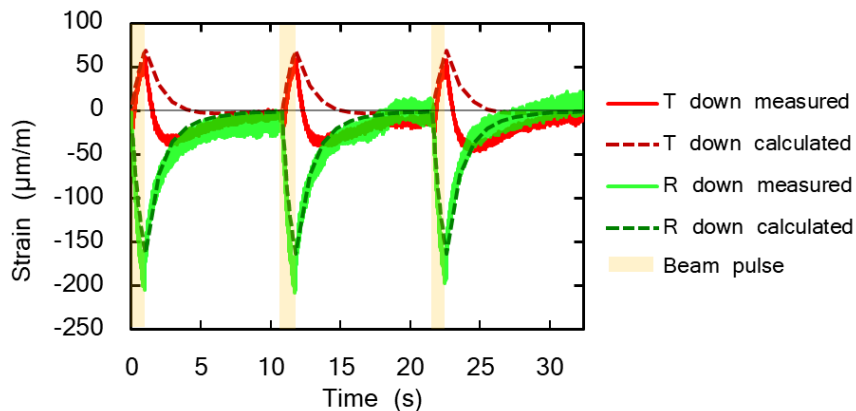
2019- 2020
PIE

- Extrapolation to estimate **maximum temperatures**
- **Representative level of temperatures** assuming good correlation with FEM simulations (within 10% deviation)

Material		Maximum temperature (°C)		
		Prototype target		Final BDF target
Core	TZM	280	>	180
	W	160	>	150
Cladding	Ta2.5W	250	>	160
	Ta	195		-

■ Strain sensors vs. FEM (1st MD)

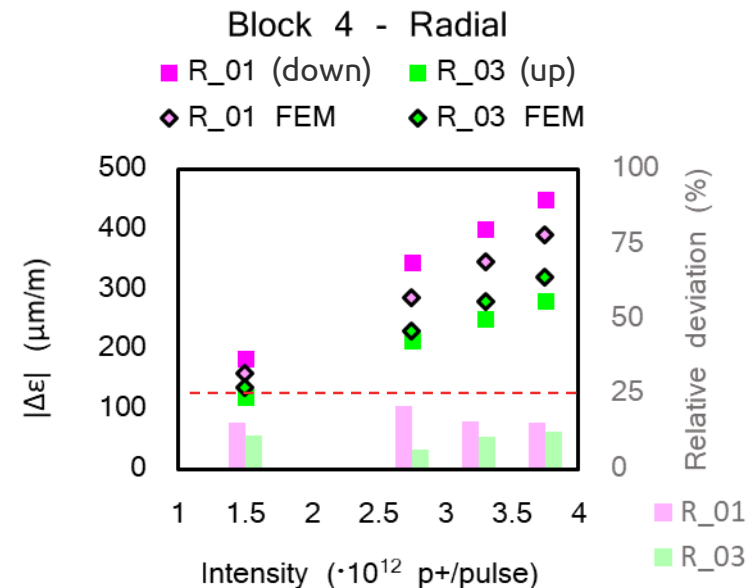
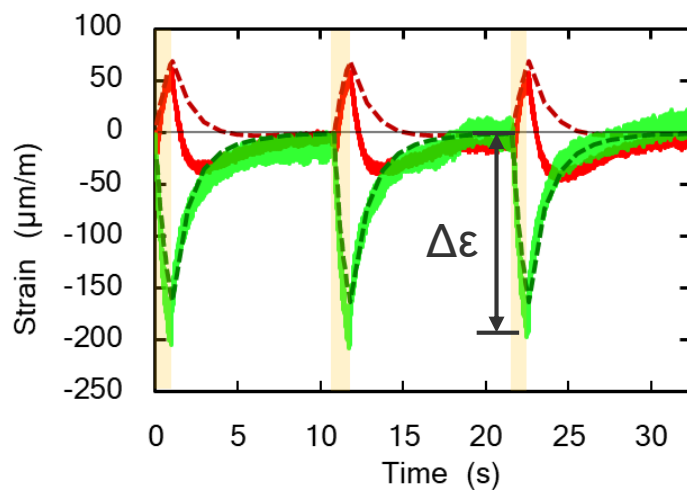
- Strain evolution – First beam pulses (block 4)



Good estimation of the trend
Larger uncertainties during cool-down phase – flow behavior, beam effects ✓

Strain sensors vs. FEM (1st MD)

- Δε after beam impact at different intensities



< 25% relative deviation ✓

Data analysis

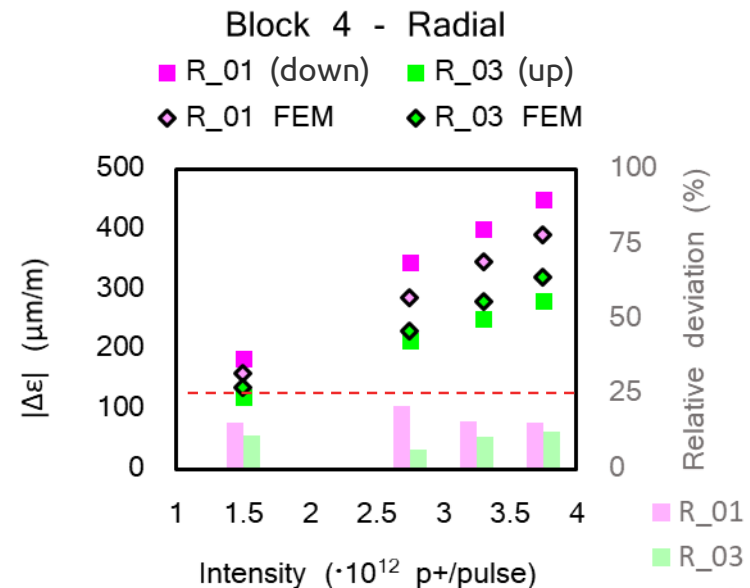
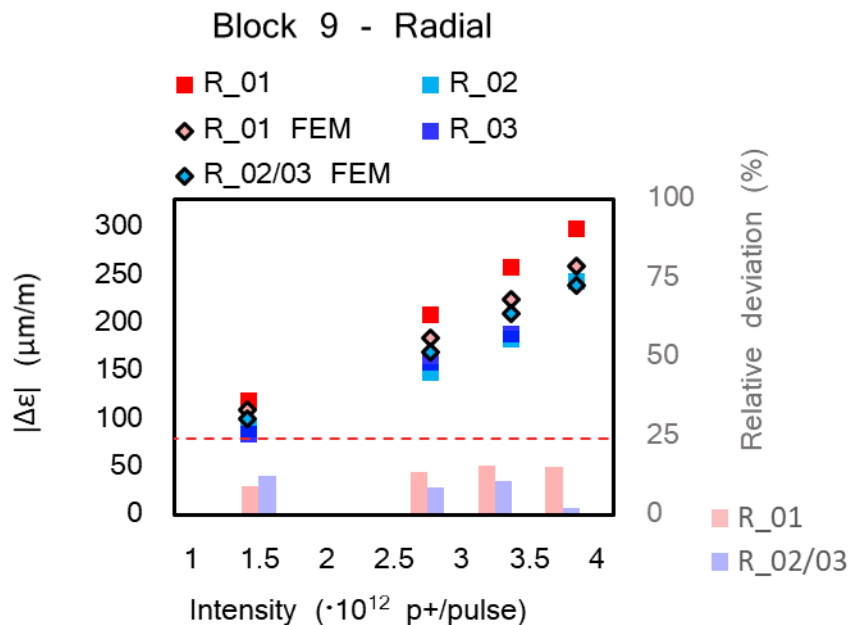
2019
Experimental
data analysis

Oct 2019
Prototype
dismantling

2019- 2020
PIE

■ Strain sensors vs. FEM (1st MD)

- $\Delta\varepsilon$ after beam impact at different intensities



< 25% relative deviation ✓

Data analysis

2019
Experimental
data analysis

Oct 2019
Prototype
dismantling

2019- 2020
PIE

- **Representative level of stresses** assuming good correlation with FEM simulations

Material		Maximum stress (MPa)		
		Prototype target		Final BDF target
Core	TZM	180	>	130
	W	115	>	95
Cladding	Ta2.5W	105	>	95
	Ta	75		-

- **On-going paper preparation:** BDF target prototype tests and results analysis

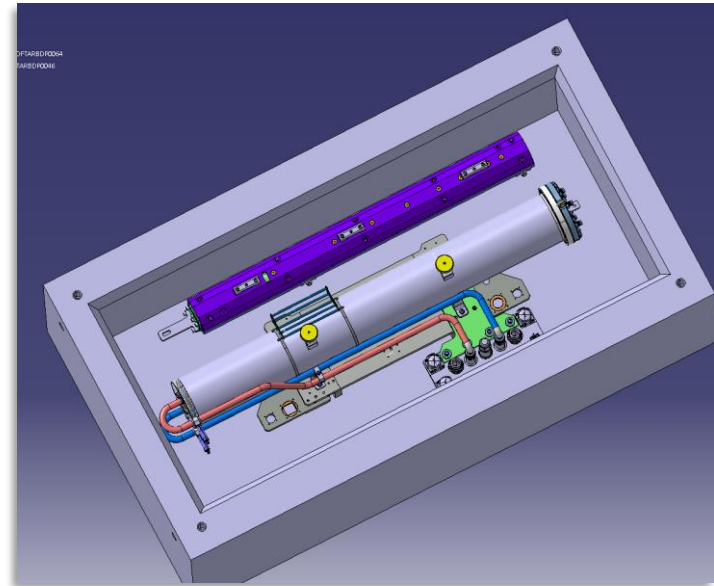
Next steps

2019
Experimental
data analysis

Oct 2019
Prototype
dismantling

2019- 2020
PIE

- Fully remote target dismantling (ALARA 3)
 - October – November 2019



- Discussing whether to keep the area as **slow extraction target test area**

Next steps

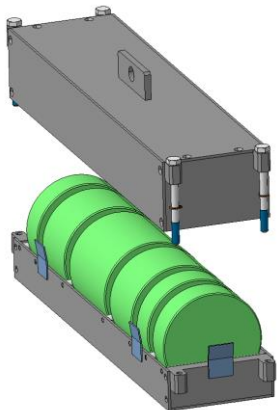
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2019- 2020
PIE

■ Post Irradiation Examination (PIE)

- 6 irradiated blocks to be examined → **influence of stress, thermal cycles, cooling and irradiation** in material properties, interface bonding,...



- Metrology – microscopy
- Non-destructive testing
- Destructive testing

→ **Critical for the BDF target assessment**

Conclusions

- **Successful prototype** design, construction and operation under the SPS proton beam
- The target prototype is a **key development** for the assessment of the final BDF target
- **First analysis of the results completed**, good correlation with the FEM simulations and **representative level of temperatures and stresses** reached
- The **results of the PIE are crucial** for the validation of the final BDF target design



ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT

Thank you for your attention
Questions?