

Status of CSNS Project

Shinian FU
for CSNS project

Institute of High Energy Physics, CAS



Outline

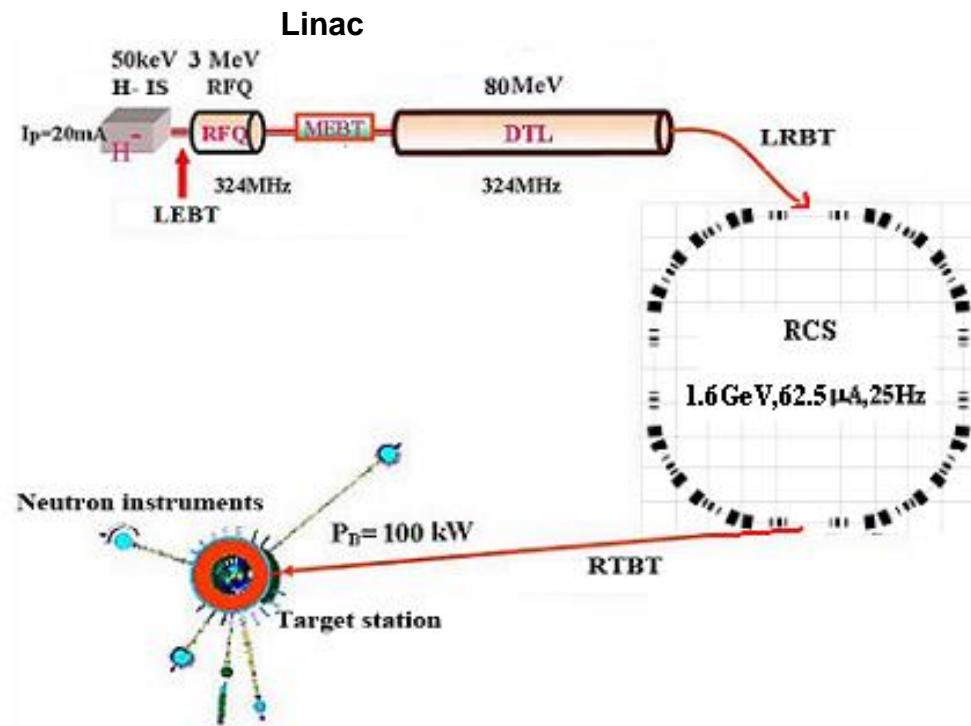
- Project Overview
- Civil Construction
- Accelerator Design and Construction
- Target & Instruments
- Summary

Project Overview

Facility Design

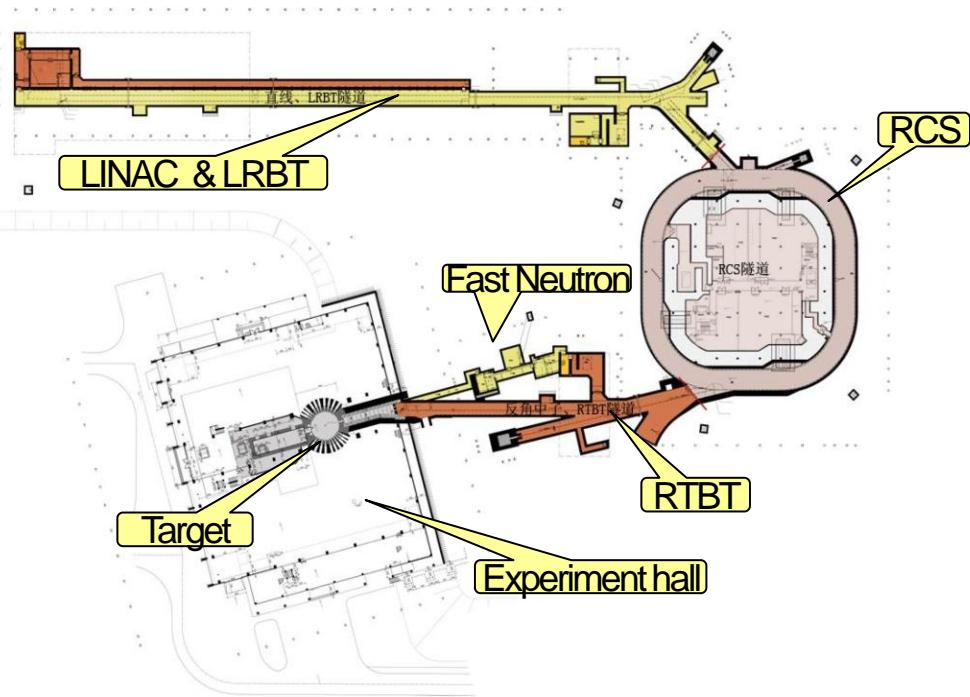
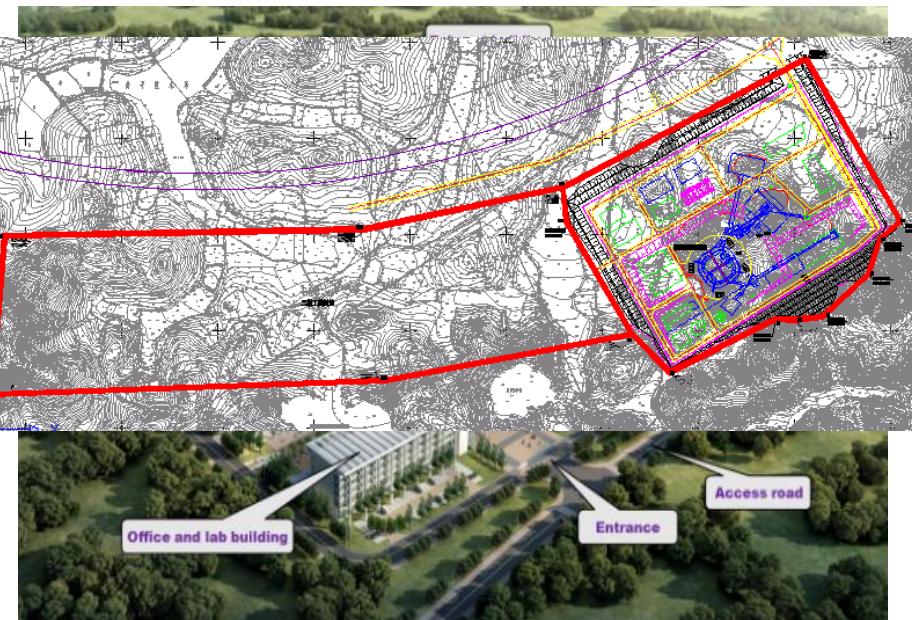
- The phase-I CSNS facility consists of an 80-MeV H⁻ linac, a 1.6-GeV RCS, beam transport lines, a target station, and 3 instruments.

Project Phase	I	II
Beam Power on target [kW]	100	500
Proton energy [GeV]	1.6	1.6
Average beam current [μ A]	62.5	312.5
Pulse repetition rate [Hz]	25	25
Linac energy [MeV]	80	250
Linac type	DTL	+Spoke
Linac RF frequency [MHz]	324	324
Macropulse. ave current [mA]	15	40
Macropulse duty factor	1.0	1.7
RCS circumference [m]	228	228
RCS harmonic number	2	2
RCS Acceptance [πmm-mrad]	540	540
Target Material	Tungsten	Tungsten



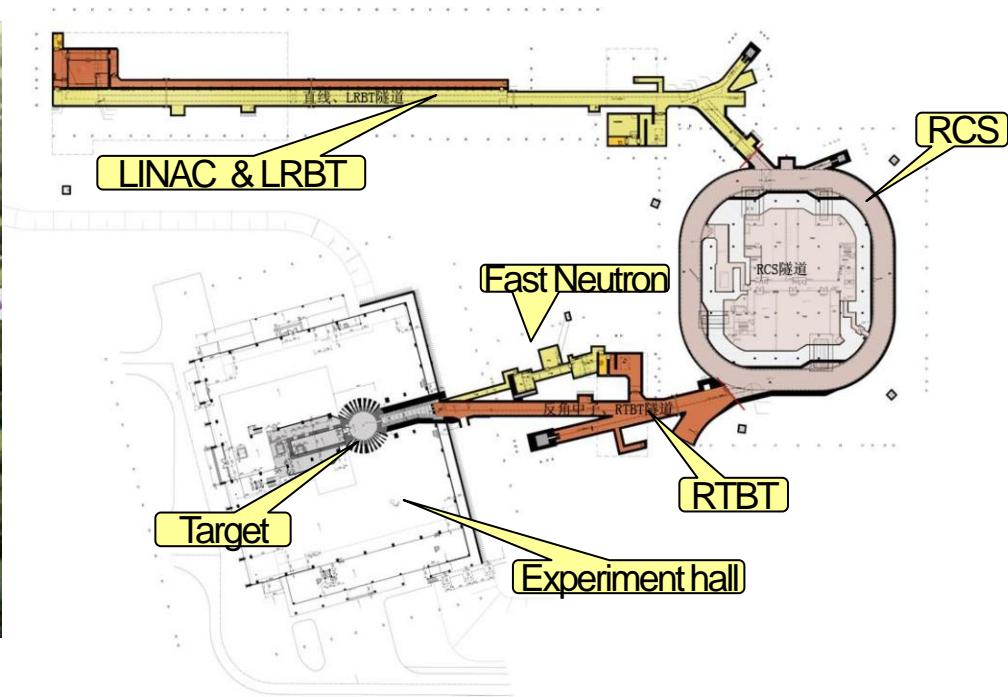
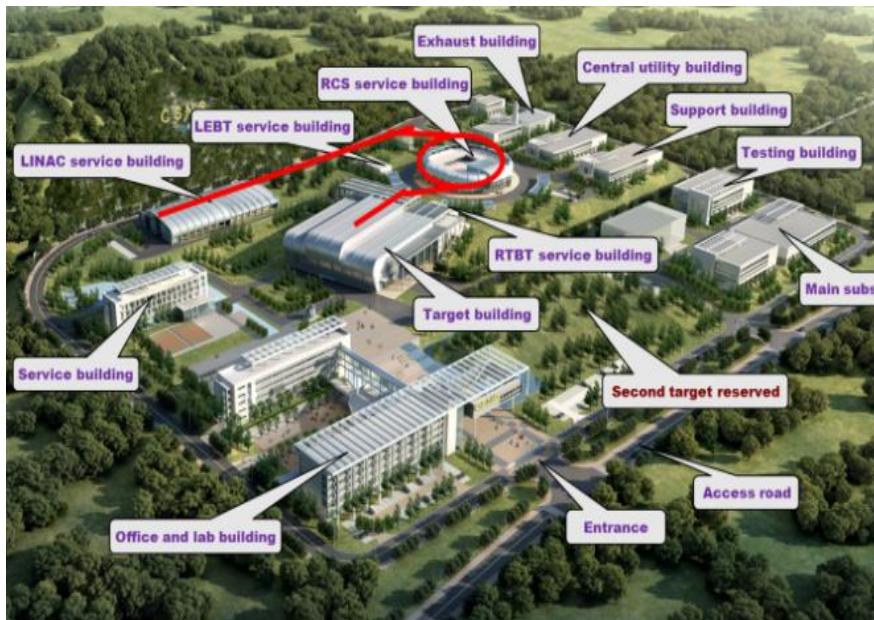
Civil Design

- Total long-term construction site area is about **0.67km²**. **0.27km²** has been occupied for phase-I construction. The remaining land is planned for future expansion for new project.
- Facility buildings, including Linac, RCS, transport line, target, have a total area of **30,431m²**. Auxiliary buildings, including administration office, test halls, occupy a total area of **36,258m²**.



Civil Design

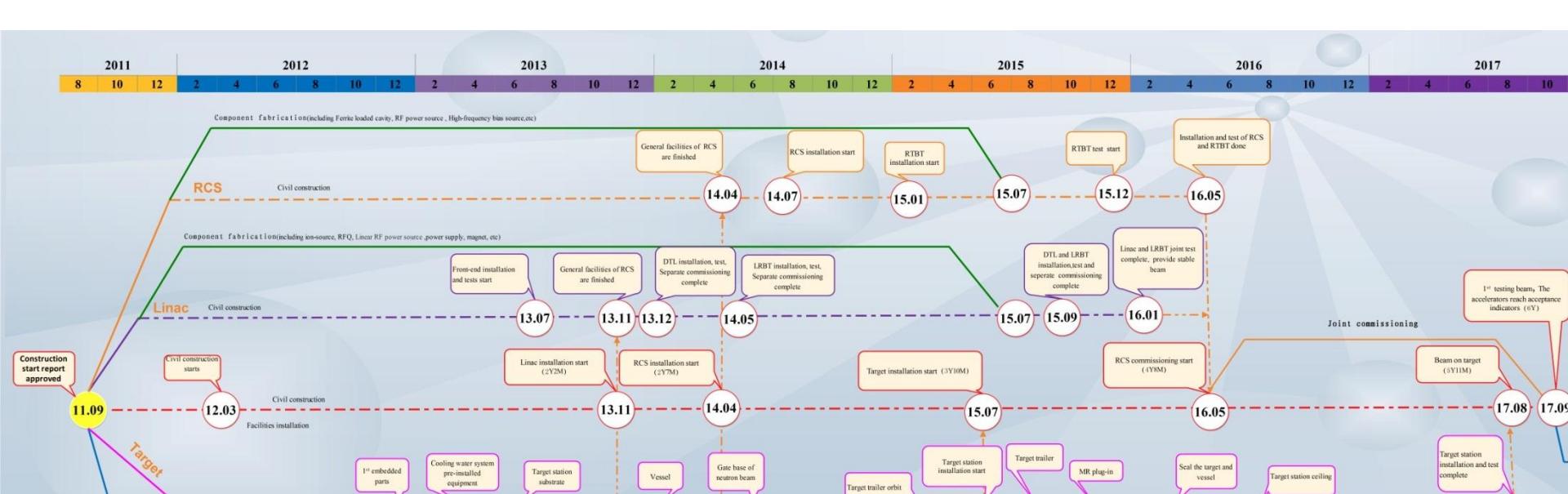
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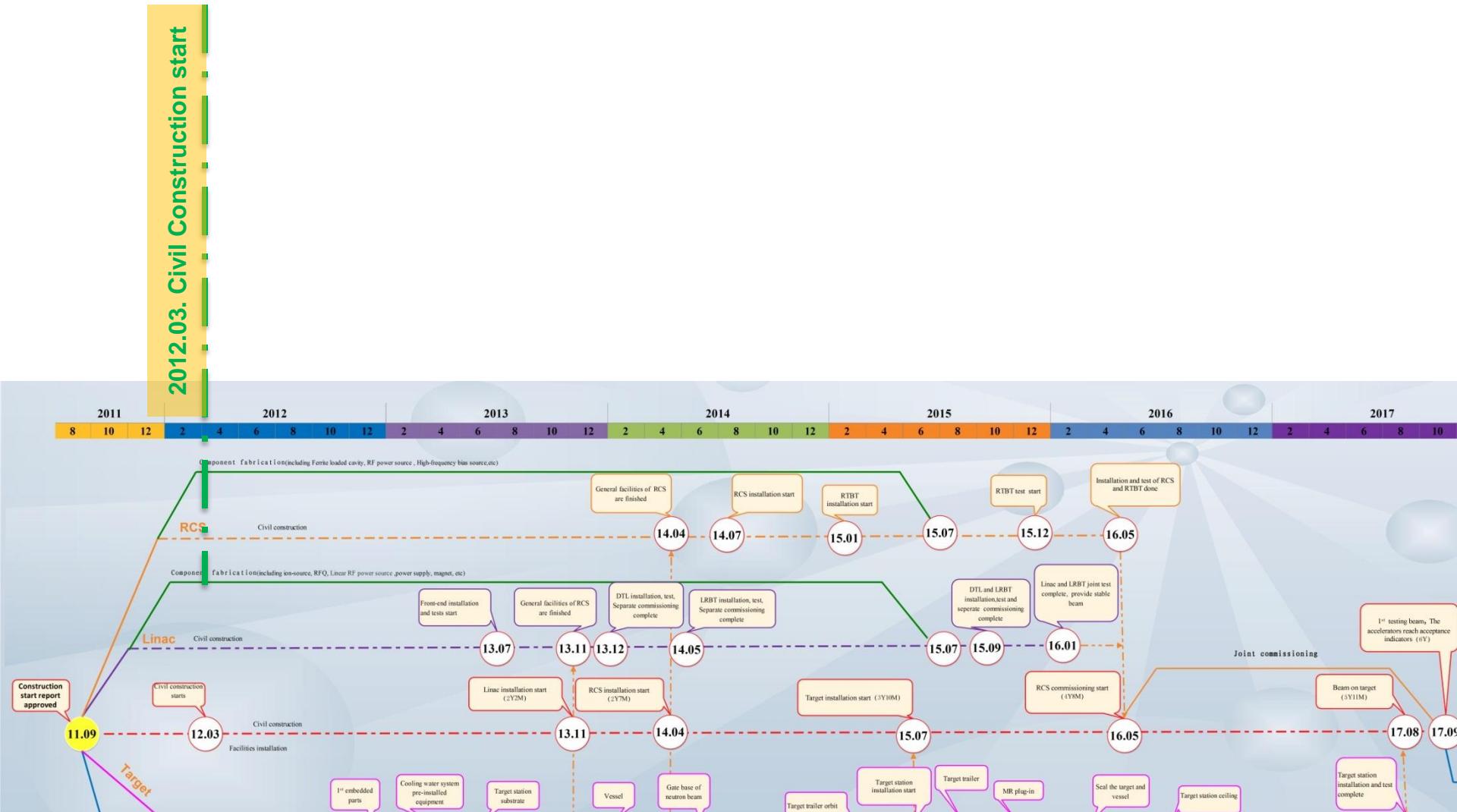
Baseline Budget and Support

- Approved budget
 - **1.67B CNY** from central government for project construction
 - **0.5B CNY** from Guangdong/Dongguan local government for additional support
 - **~0.5B CNY** from Dongguan local government for the site preparation and infrastructure
 - **30M CNY** from CAS for initial R&D
 - Personnel salary provided by CAS (now ≈300 staff, finally to 400)

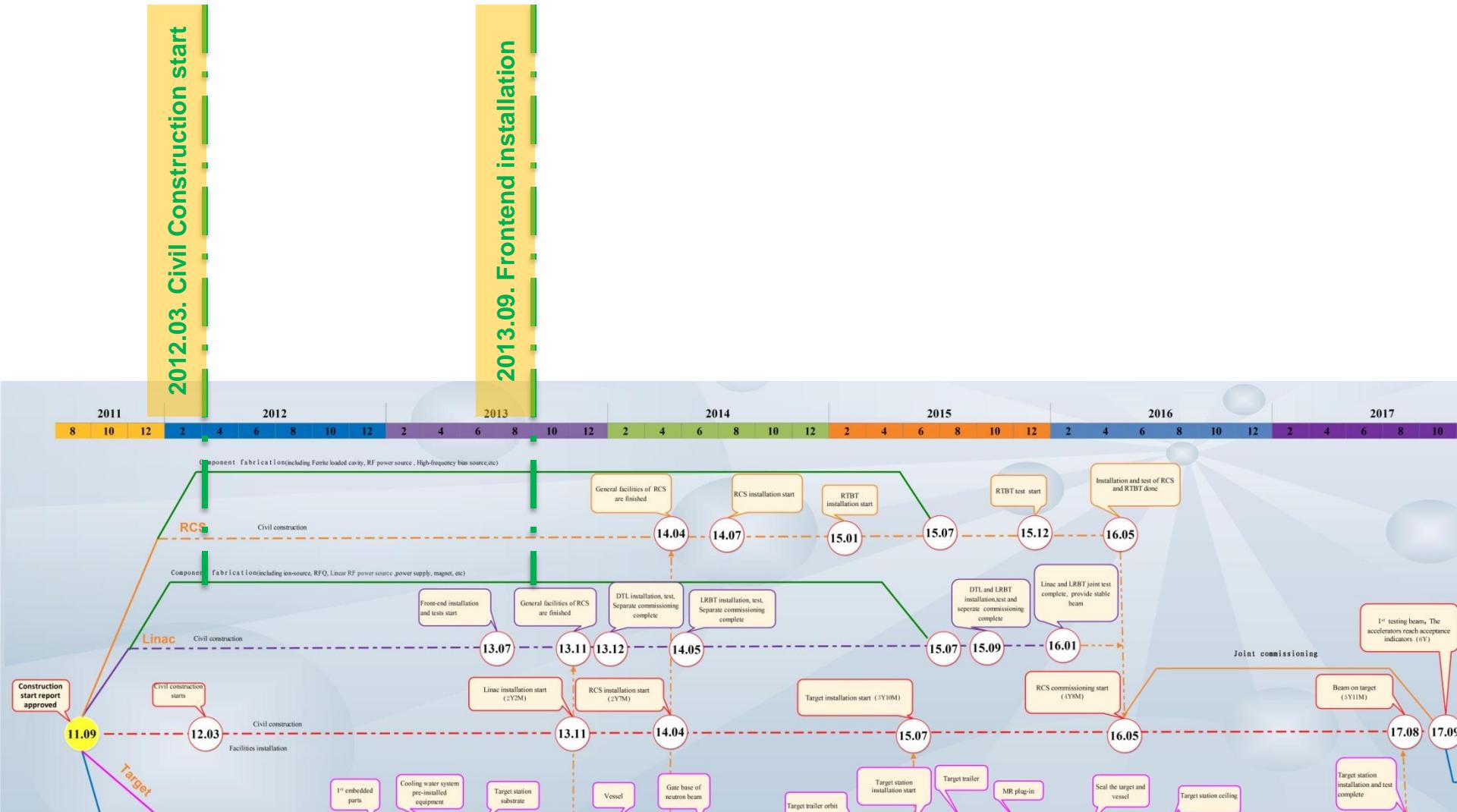
0-order CPM



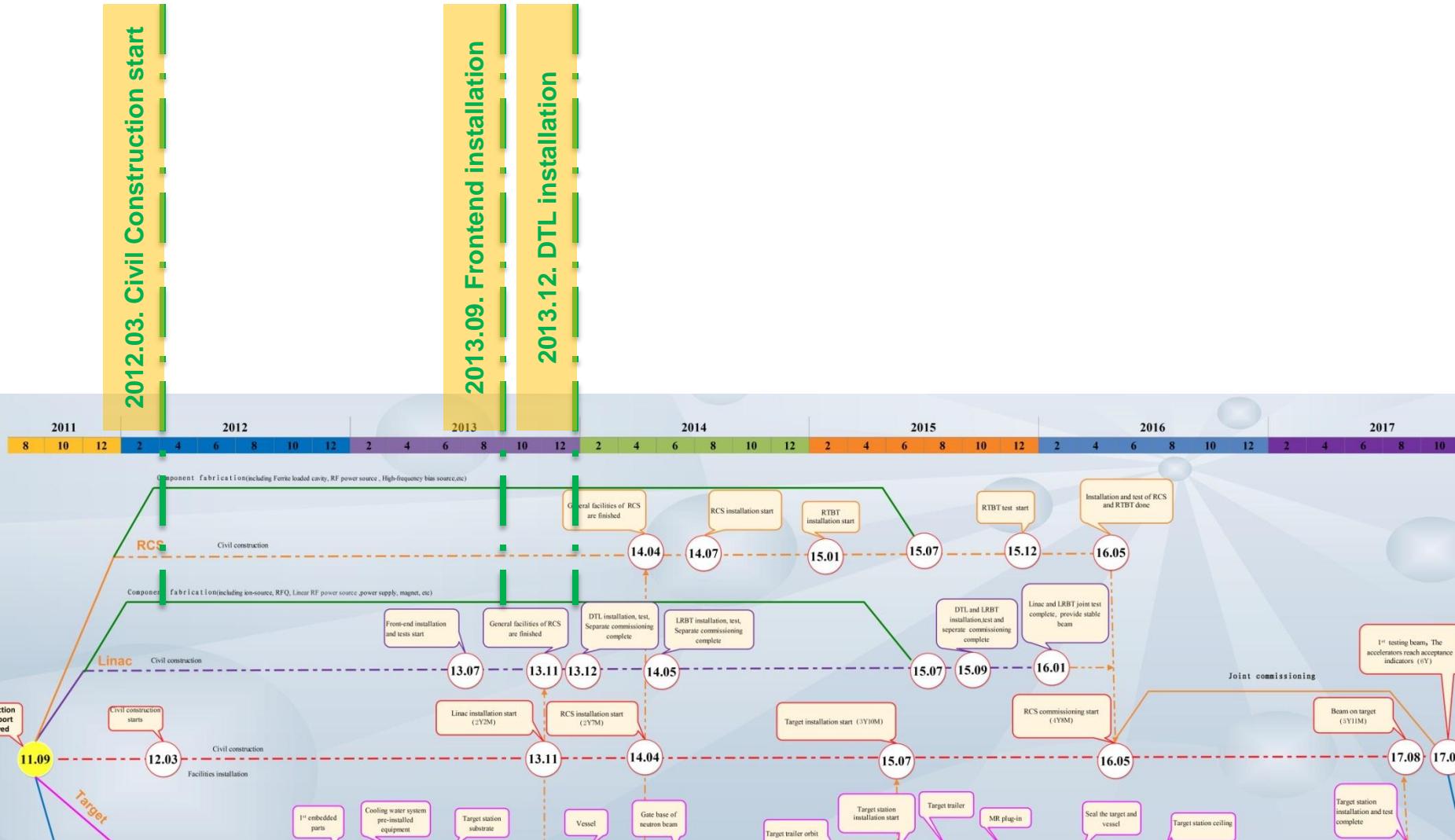
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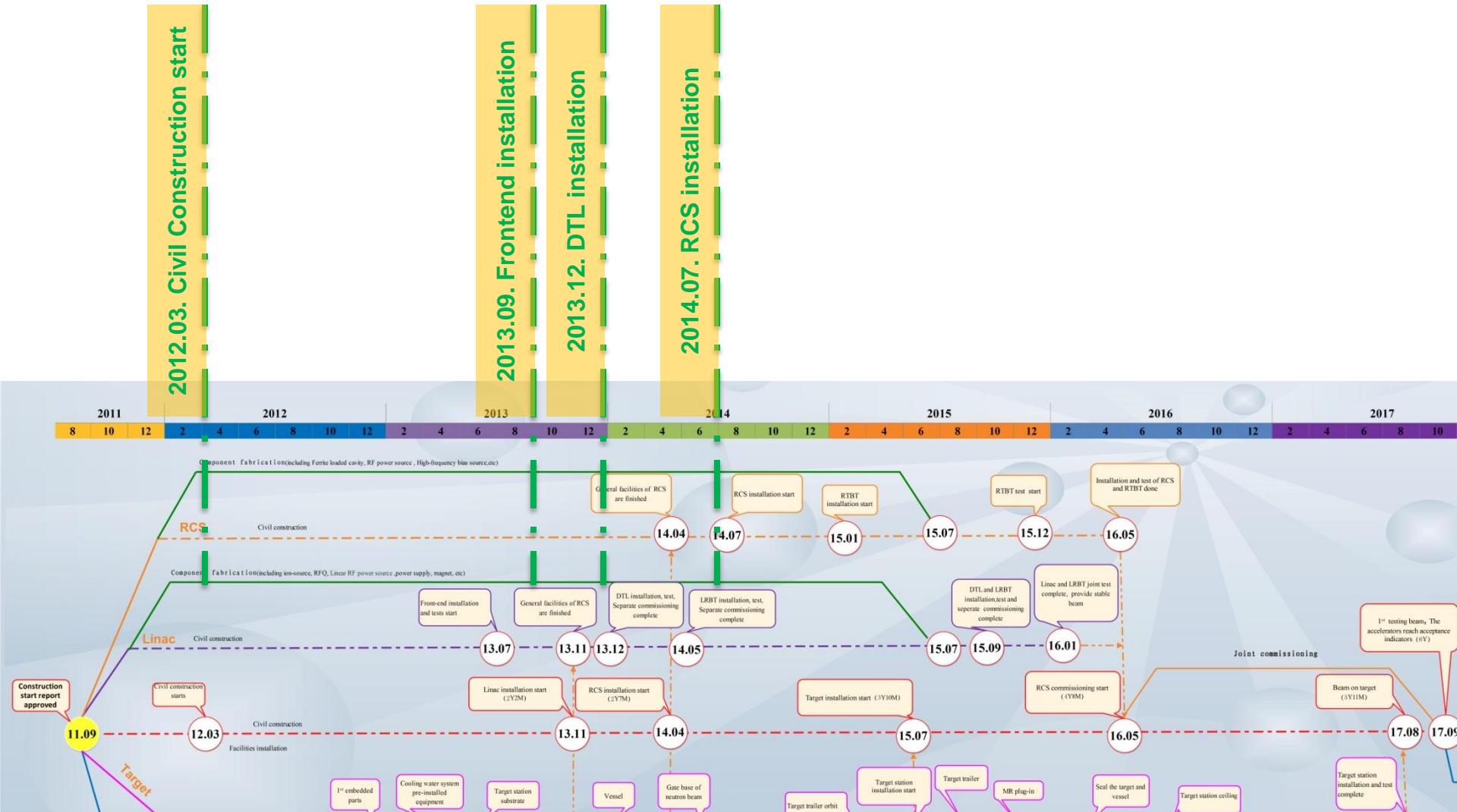
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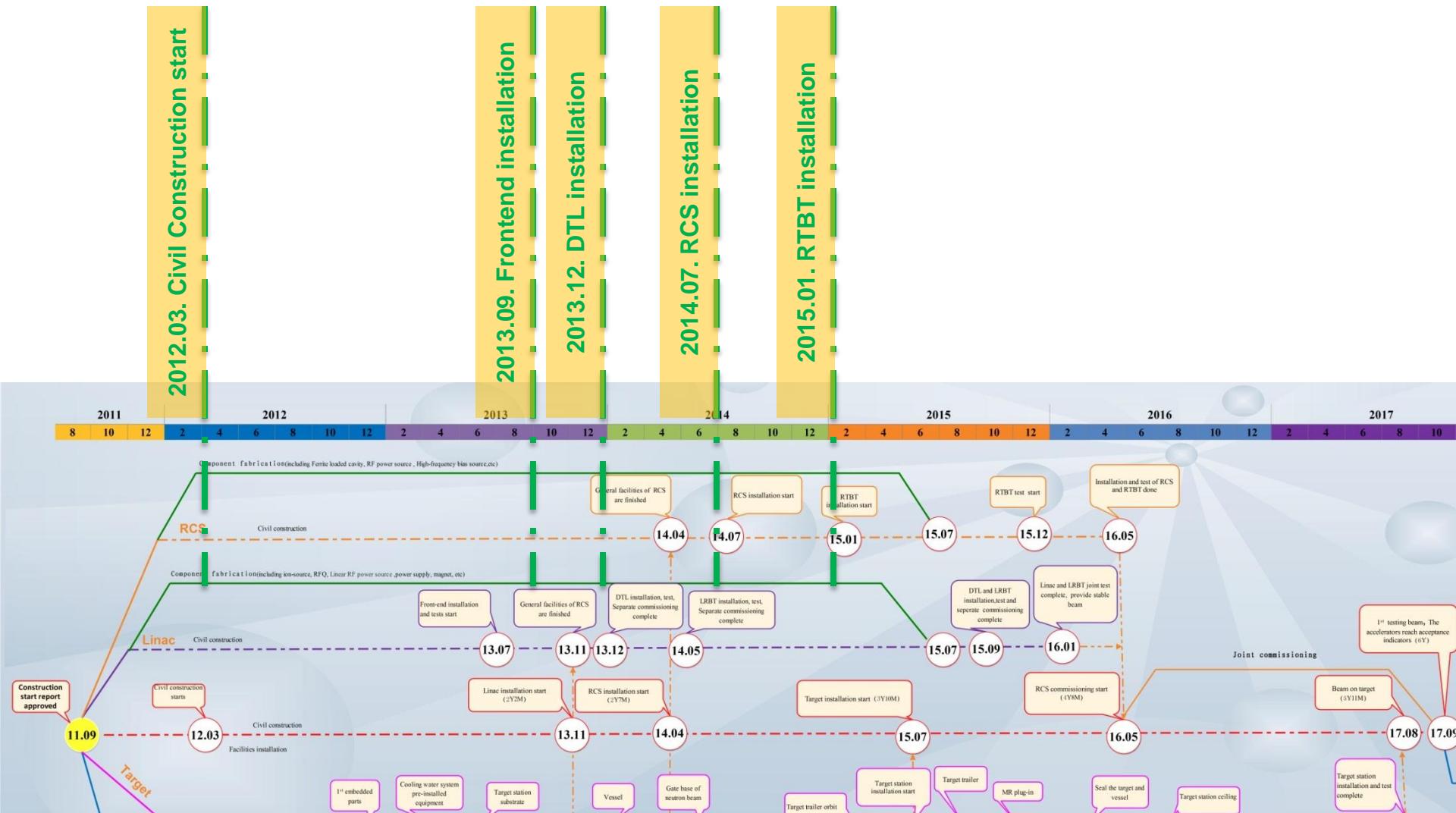
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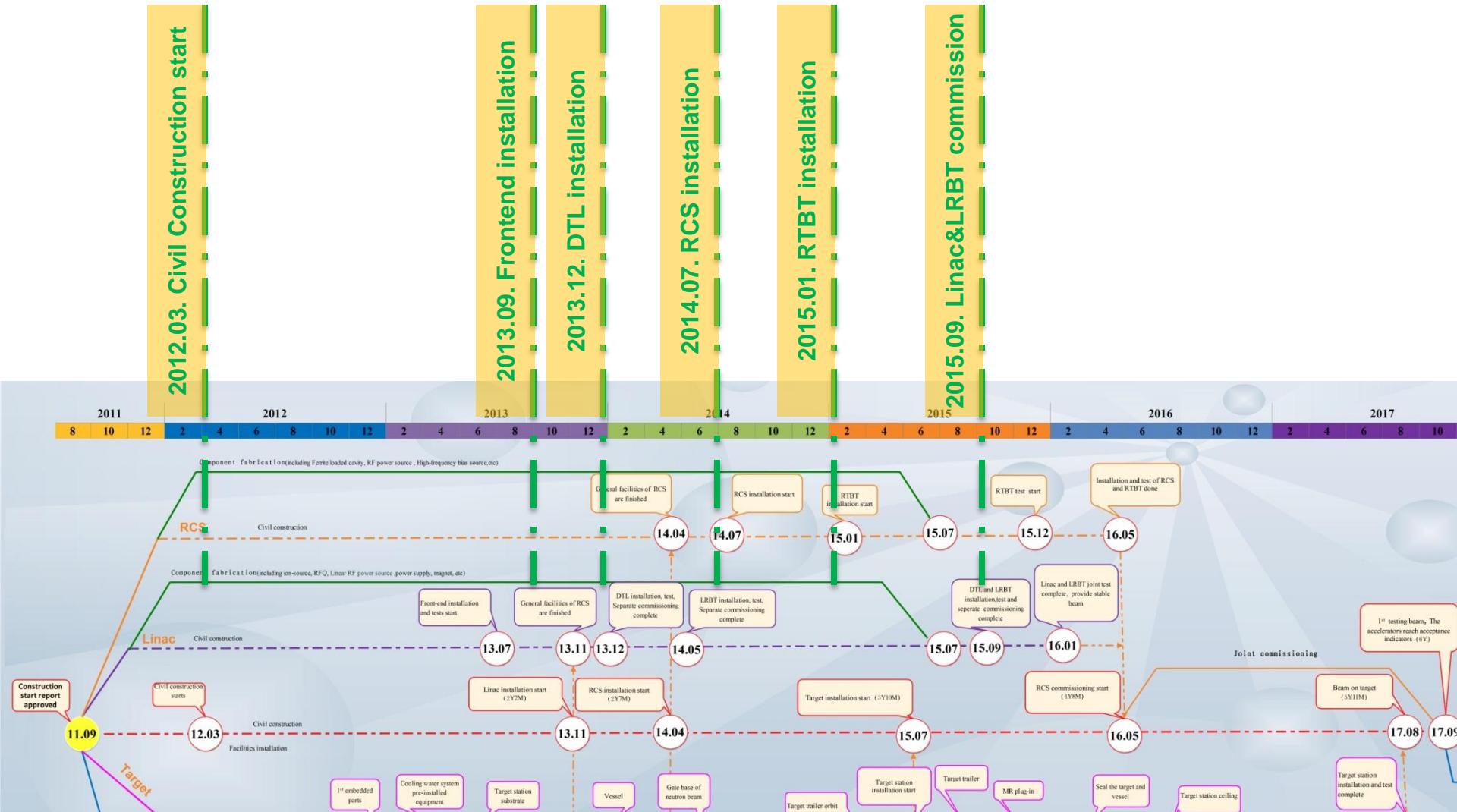
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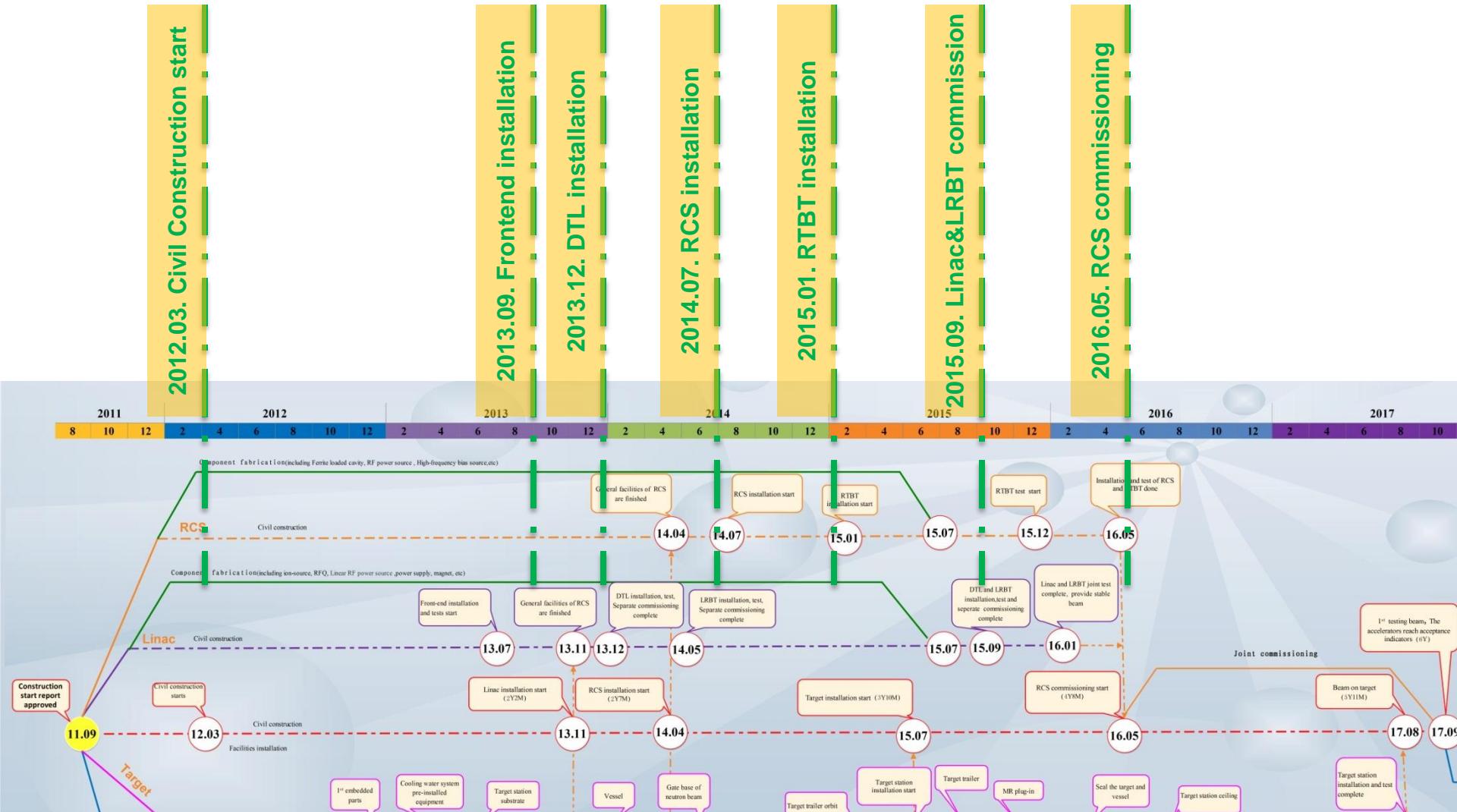
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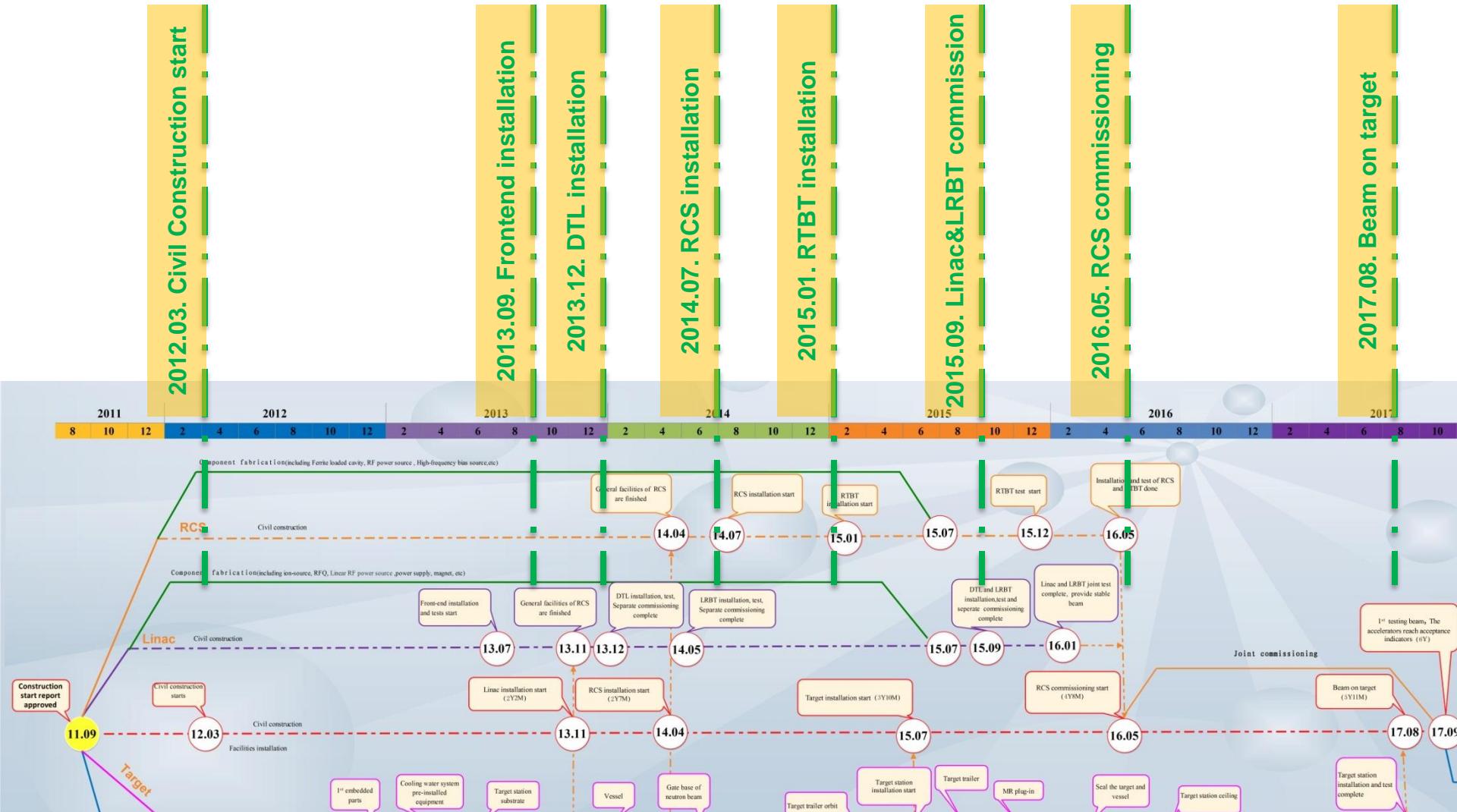
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0-order CPM



0-order CPM



Challenges

- Primary challenges
 - complete project scope at high quality with limited time and budget
 - preserve potential for future development (beam power upgrade & many other application requirements)
 - relatively small scale of R&D

- Physics
 - space charge & halo, ramping, fringe field, impedance & instabilities

- Engineering
 - rapid-cycling technology, high-yield target & moderator, ...
 - first-time practice in China (low industrial base level)

- Budget
 - ~US\$270M (accelerator, target, 3 instruments, buildings)

Civil Construction

Site Preparation

中国散裂中子源装置地A点拍摄 (09.5.9)

May 2009



2011.8.18中国散裂中子源装置地A点拍摄

August 2011



Sept. 2012





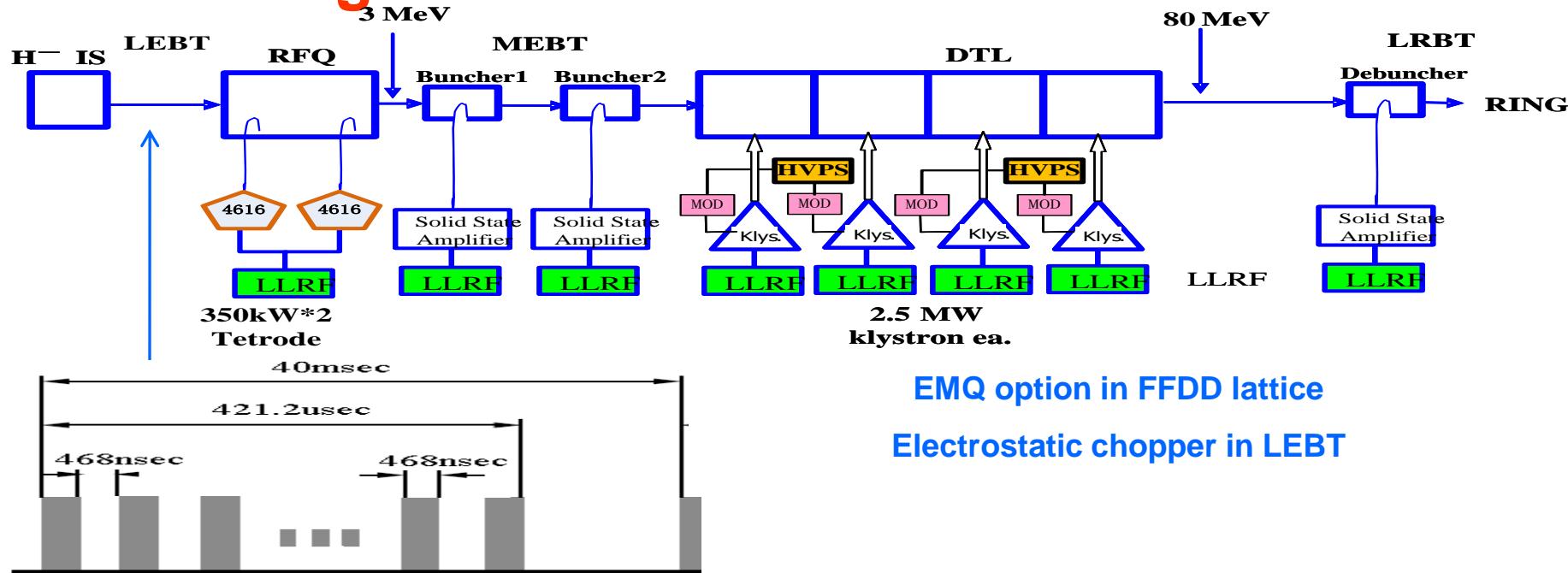
Residential Construction

- The Dongguan local government provided **33,453m²** land at Songshan Lake for apartment room construction.
- Construction of the first 10 buildings has been completed with 230 rooms, and additional 320 rooms will soon start construction.



Accelerator Design and Construction

Linac Design

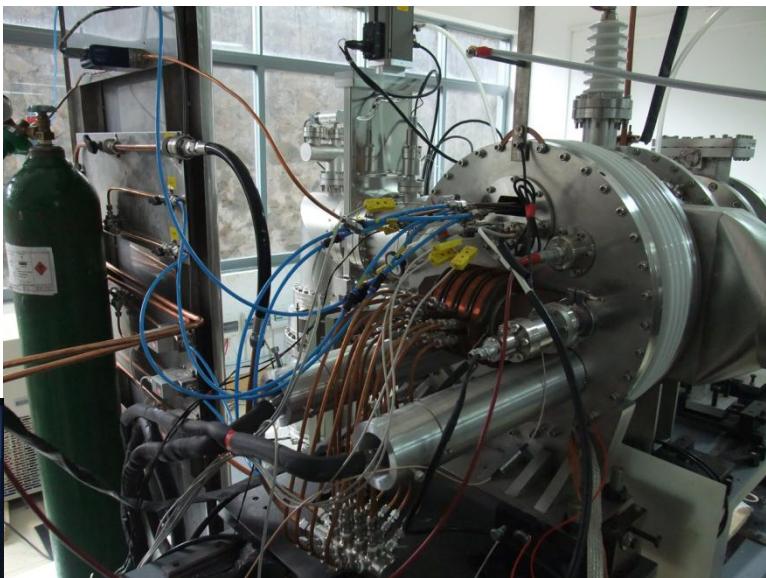
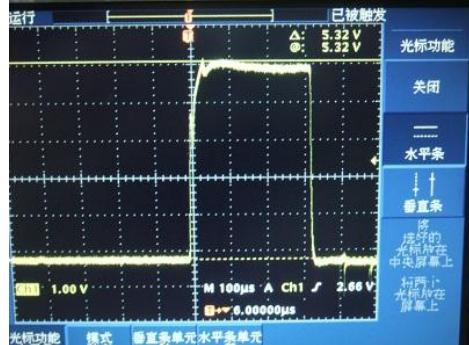


	Ion Source	RFQ	DTL
Input Energy (MeV)		0.05	3.0
Output Energy(MeV)	0.05	3.0	80
Pulse Current (mA)	20/40	20/40	15/30
RF frequency (MHz)		324	324
Chop rate (%)		50	50
Duty factor (%)	1.3	1.05	1.05
Repetition rate (Hz)	25	25	25

Front-end

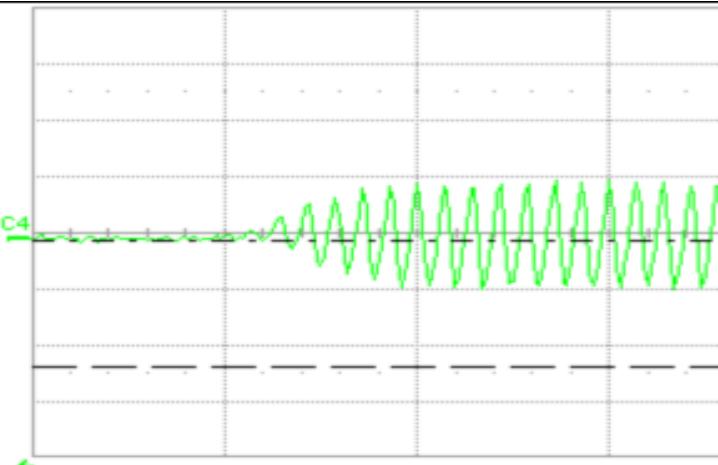
- **H- ion source**

A Penning source has been set up. It is now under beam extraction test. The first extracted H- beam reached 20 mA this week.



- **LEBT with a chopper**

Space charge neutralized LEBT with an electrostatic deflector as a chopper at the entrance of the RFQ. A prototype of the chopper reaches a fast rise time less than 17ns in a proton beam test.



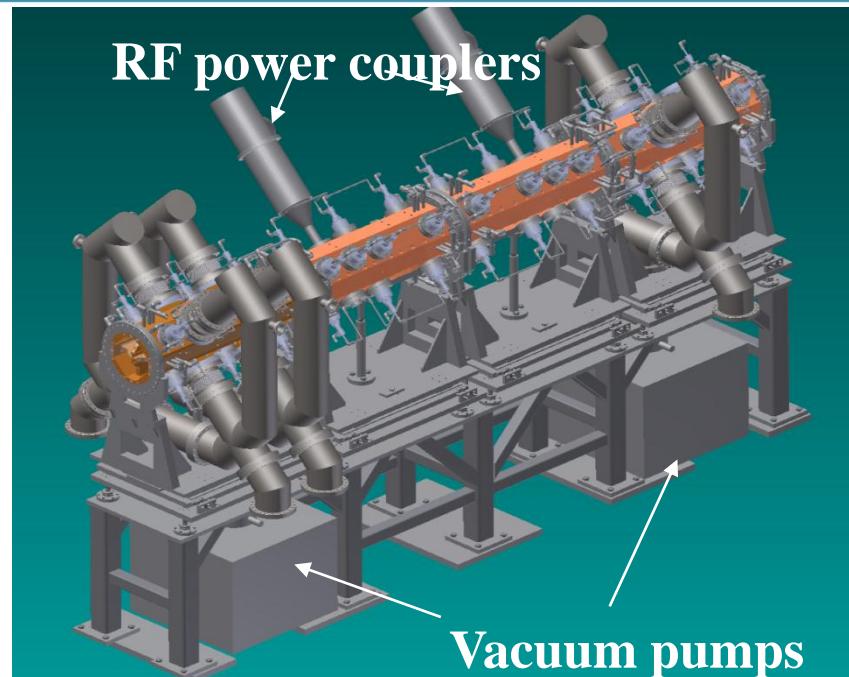
Front-end

- **RFQ**

A four-vane type RFQ at 324 MHz composed of two coupled resonators. Four modules have been brazed for assembly and field tuning.

- **RF Power**

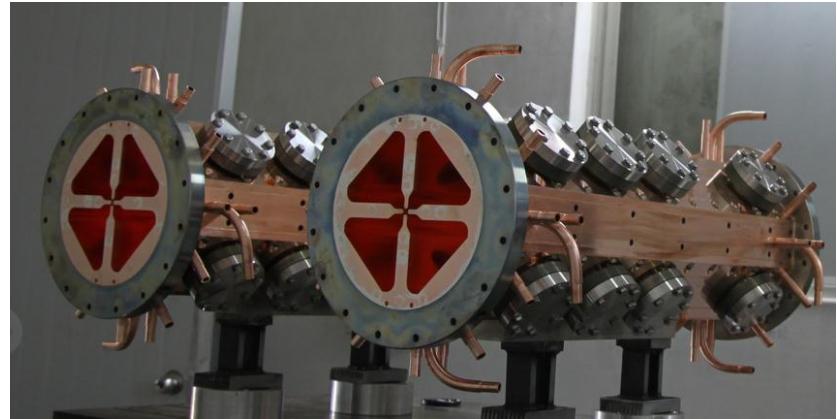
Two sets of Burle 4616 Tetrode feed 530 kW total RF power to the RFQ. In the power test, the source can reach 400 kW pulse power with pulse length of 700 μ s at 25 Hz, better than specification.



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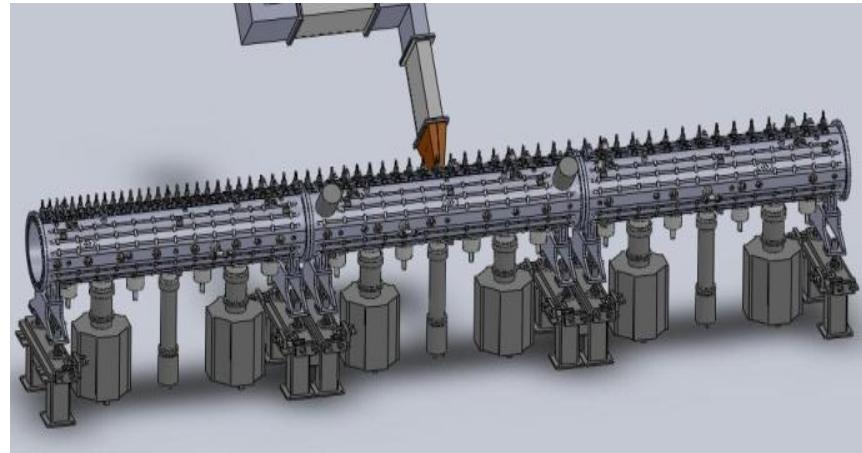
DTL

- **Tank and drift tube**

The DTL linac is composed of 4 tanks with a total length of 35 m. Each tank is about 9m long and assembled with 3 technical modules.

EMQs in FFDD lattice provide focusing in equipartitioning design.

- The first tank is under fabrication. Tank is made of a carbon steel tube with copper plated on the inner surface. A feature of the DTL is the use of OFC in all parts of DTs. SAKAE coil is adopted for the quadrupole.



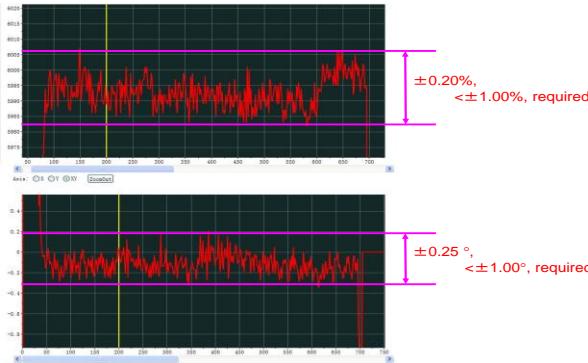
•RF Power

RF power source for DTL is 324 MHz klystron from CPI, with maximum output power of 3 MW. Two sets of 400 Hz AC series resonance high voltage power supply is under manufacture.



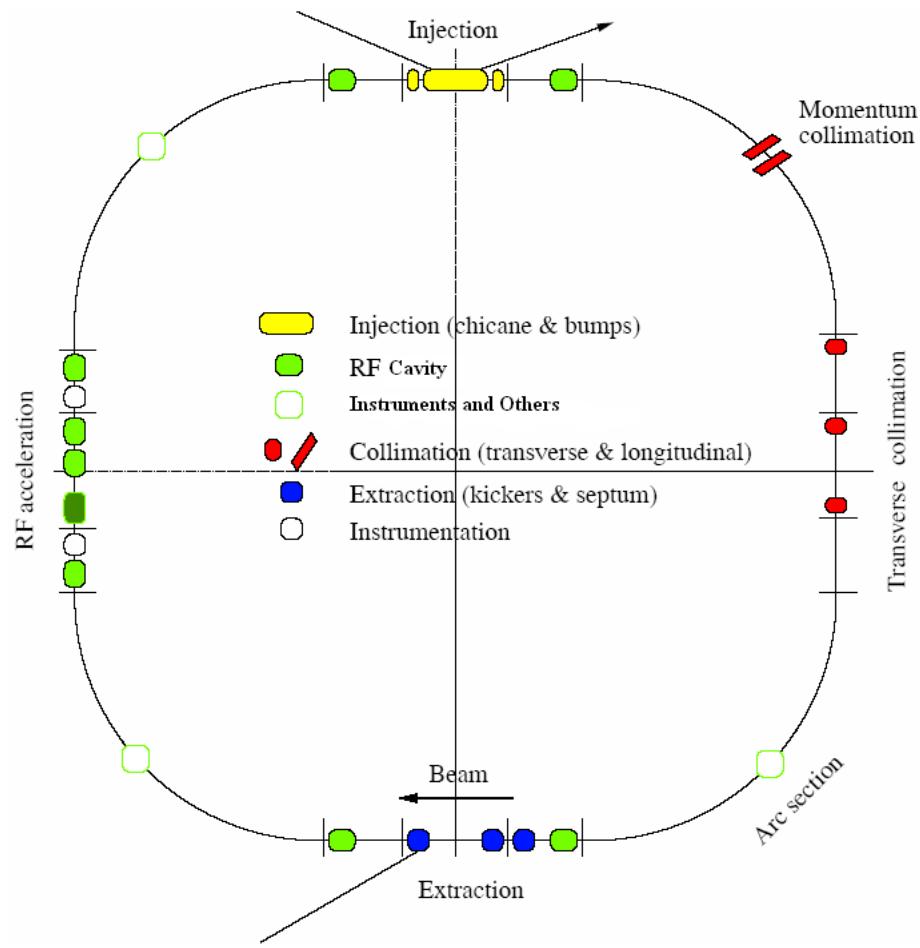
•LLRF

A full digitalized LLRF system was tested with amplitude and phase variations in the cavity less than $\pm 0.25\%$ and $\pm 0.35^\circ$ with beam loading, much better than the requirements of $\pm 1\%$ in amplitude and $\pm 1^\circ$ in phase.



RCS Design

- Lattice of 4-fold symmetry, triplet.
- 227.92m circumference.
- Four long straight sections for injection, acceleration, collimation and extraction.
- 24 main dipoles with one power supply.
- 48 main quadrupoles with 5 power supplies.
- Ceramic vacuum chambers for the main magnets.
- 8 RF ferrite loaded cavities to provide 165 kV.



- **RCS Main Dipole**

Two prototypes were fabricated to address the issue of laminate crack. Based the successful experience we started the mass production at IHEP workshop.



- **RCS Main Quadrupole**

Overcome crack trouble of the coil epoxy resin. Contracted with IHEP workshop and the first one has been manufactured. 72 hours test run has been conducted without any crack.



Field measurement show a satisfactory results.

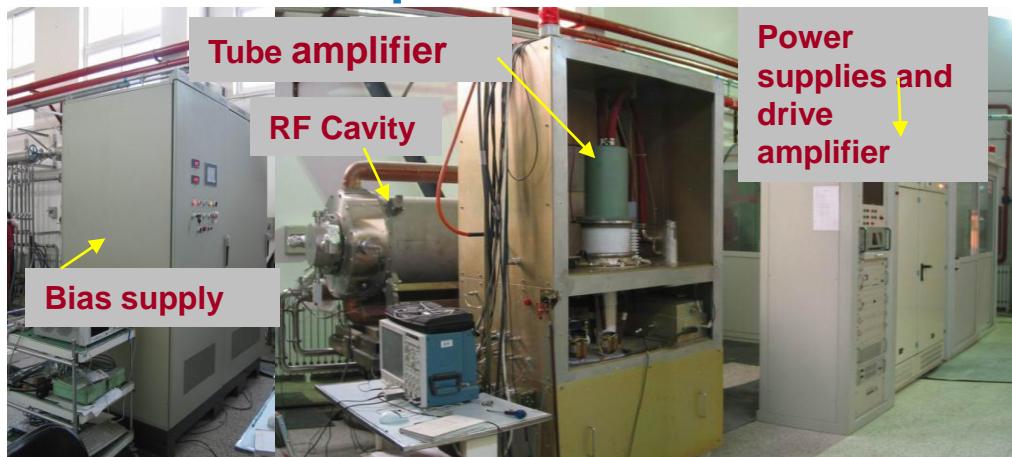
Power supply

White resonant circuit is chosen as the power supply to provide AC+DC current to the main magnets. Power source and choke are now under mass production. To compensate for the field deformation due to the magnet core nonlinearity, harmonic injection technology is successfully introduced into the power supplies in the test of the prototype.

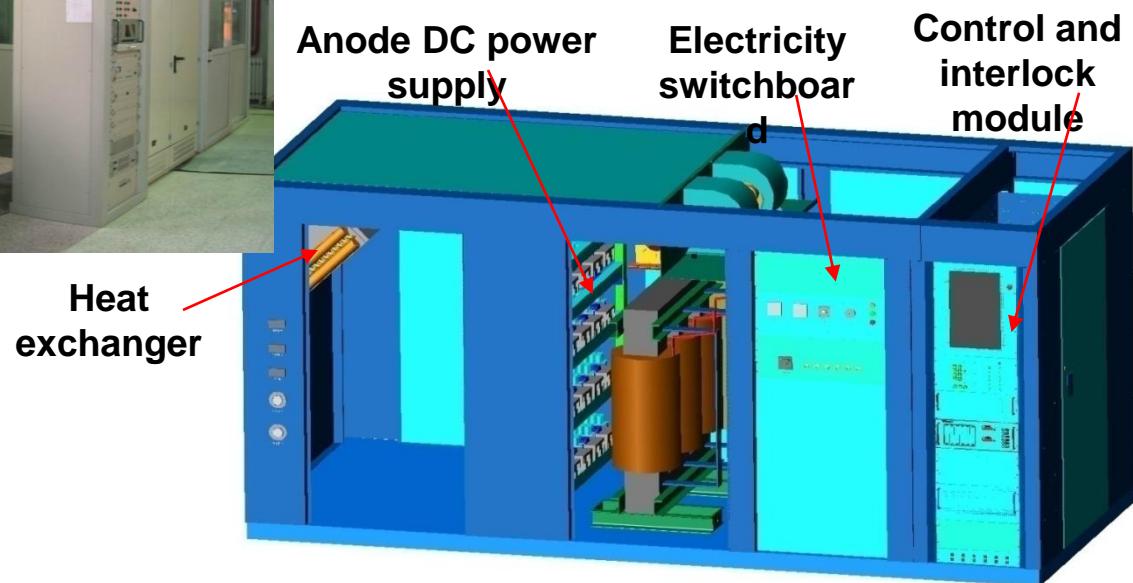


Ring RF

Ferrite loaded cavity's resonant frequency shifts from 1.02 MHz to 2.44 MHz in 20 ms by a bias current supply. Cavity design is improved, under mass production.



8 sets of 500 kW transmitter have been in mass production.

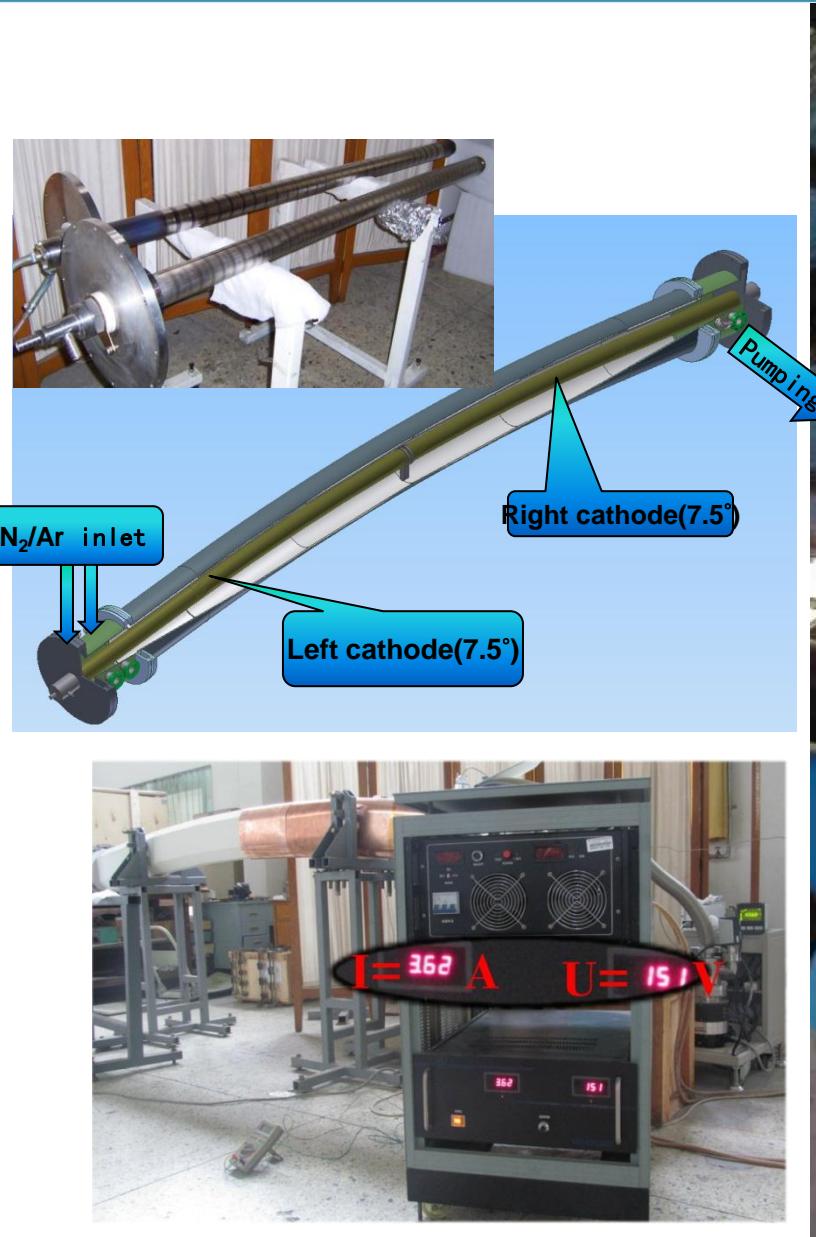


Ceramic Chamber

Mass production of the ceramic chambers for RCS main Q and D magnets has started.



A curved magnetron sputtering facility for TiN coating has been set up at IHEP and glow discharge has been got in the first test for the prototype dipole ceramic chamber.

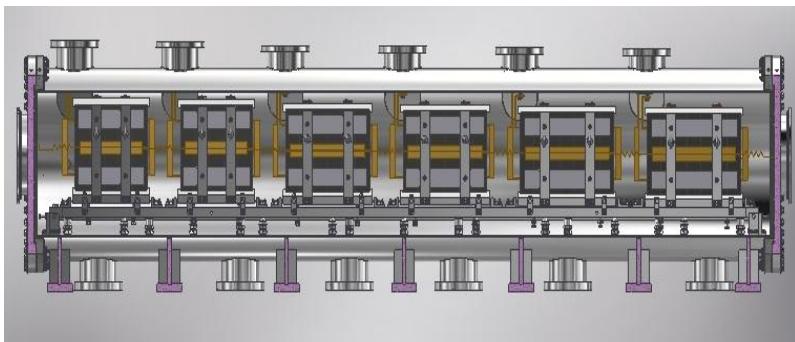


- **RCS Injection & Extraction**

The stripping foil facility has been manufactured with 20 carbon foils on a rotating frame. One of the two injection pulsed bump power supplies of 9,000A made in R&D phase can be directly used.



- 8 kicker magnets have been put into mass production and the first one will be accepted in August. Their power supplies are now under fabrication and the first one is scheduled in Sept. 2013.



Target & Instruments

- **Target**

Target station design has been finalized. It is optimized for 100 kW operation in the first phase and reserved the feasibility to upgrade its capability to 500 kW. The target is maintained with a horizontal plug while the moderator and reflector are maintained with a vertical plug.



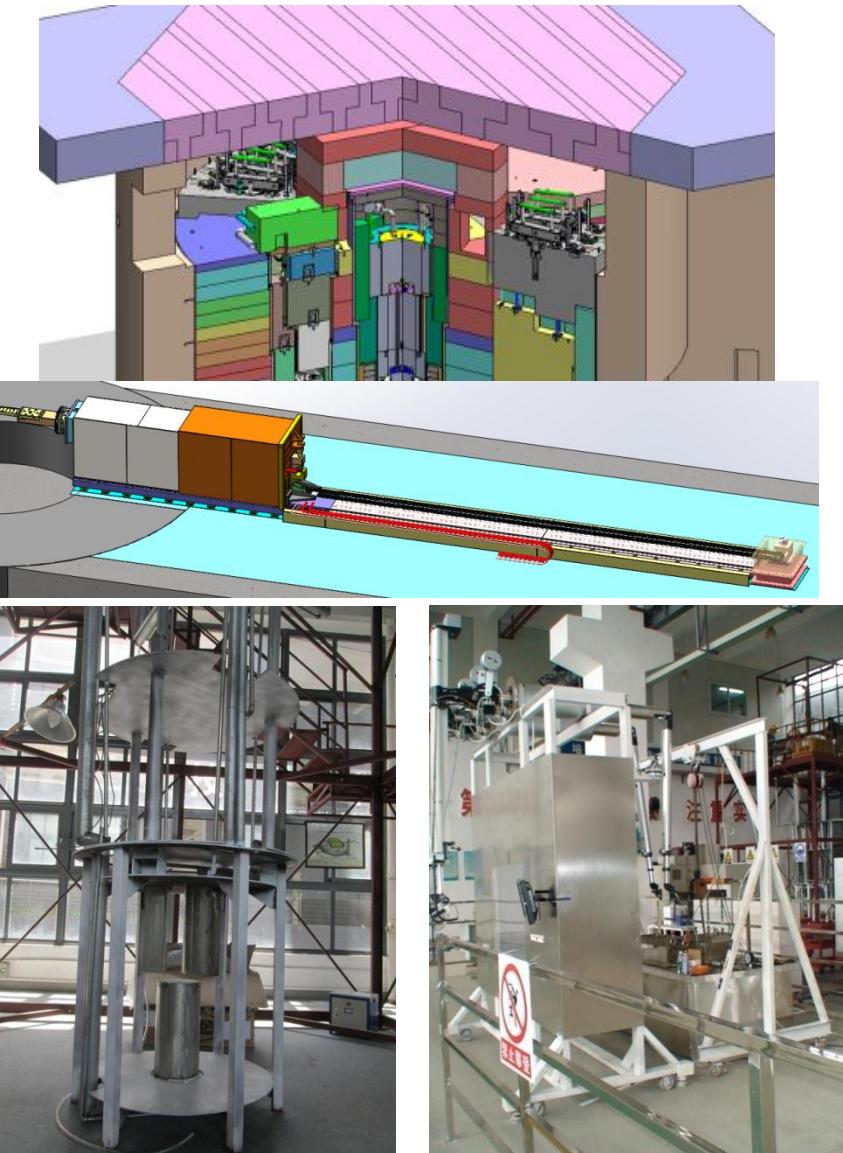
- **TMR Mock-up**

A mock-up of the Target-Moderator-Reflector remote-handling system has been set up to confirm the design and to demonstrate the maintenance scheme.



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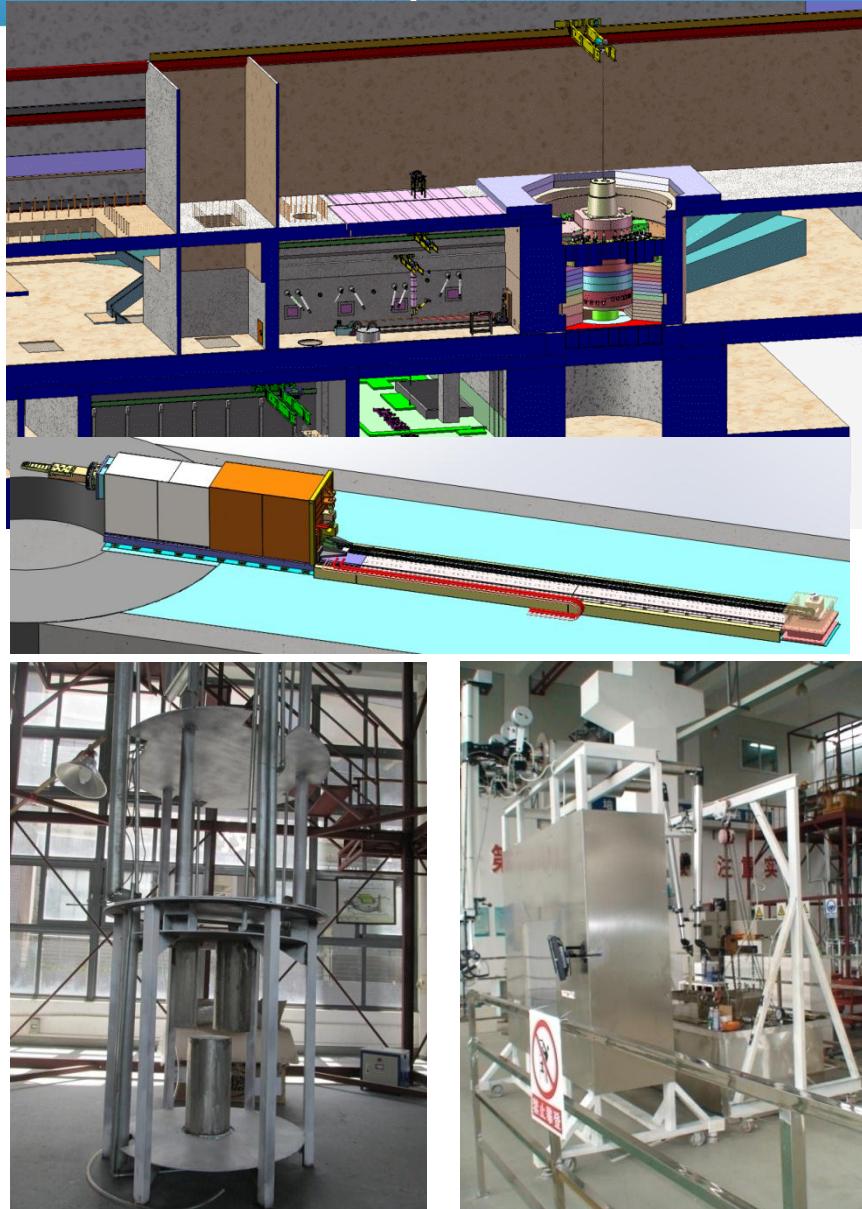
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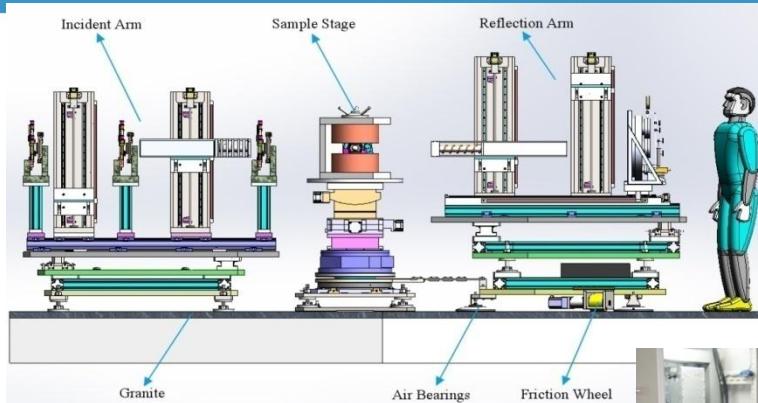
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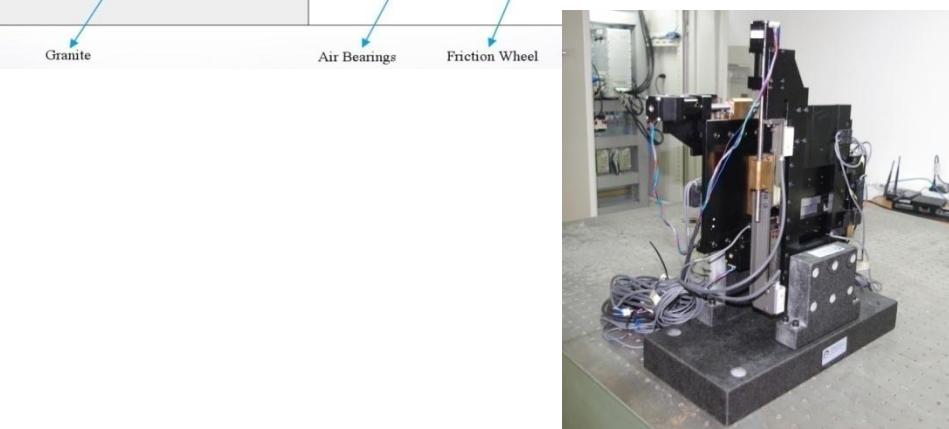
- **Instruments**

3 instruments: General Purpose Powder Diffractometer, Reflectometer, SANS. High resolution slit has been made with a position resolution below 2 μm .



- **Detectors**

A ${}^3\text{He}$ -MWPC with an active area: 200mm*200mm has been made and tested with neutron beam from CARR rector, with a position resolution below 2 mm.



More than 36 CSNS papers on IPAC13

1	Yong Li	MOPEA036 Transport Line Orbit Correction for CSNS/RTBT
2	Na Wang	MOPEA037 Theoretical Study on the Two-stage Collimation System Design
3	Yuwen An	MOPFI030 An Introduction of the Design of the Injection System and the Extraction System of the Proton Irradiation Accelerator
4	Ming-Yang Huang	MOPFI032 Electron Scattering of the stripping foil and collimator for CSNS/RCS
5	Jiaoni Bai	MOPME032 The Development of Beam Phase Measurement System for RFQ
6	Fengli Long	MOPWA010 Research and Application of Digital Power Supply Control Module
7	Xin Qi	MOPWA011 The Status of Power Supply System for CSNS
8	Yingpeng Song	TUPFI008 Study and Design of the Muon Transport Line of China
9	Liangsheng Huang	TUPWA014 The State of Coupling Impedance Measurement for the CSNS/RCS Extraction Kicker Prototype
10	Kaiwei Li	TUPWA016 Electron Cloud Effects in RCS of CSNS
11	Jun Peng	TUPWA017 Determining Phase-space Properties of the IHEP RFQ Output Beam using only RMS Beam Size from Wire-scanner
12	Yaliang Zhao	TUPWA020 The Implementation of Equipartitioning in the Proton Linac Code PADSC
13	Zhiping Li	TUPWO022 Space Charge Effects Study in CSNS/LRBT
14	Ye Zou	TUPWO023 Study on Slow Parasitic Extraction of Exceedingly Weak Beam in a High-intensity Rapid Cycling Proton Synchrotron
15	Shou Yan Xu	WEPEA023 Space-charge Effects and Resonance for Different CSNS/RCS Working Points
16	Shou Yan Xu	WEPEA024 Combine Effects of Space Charge and Chromaticity Sextupoles at CSNS/RCS
17	Hua Shi	WEPFI027 Simulation of Ferrite-loaded Coaxial Cavity of CSNS RCS
18	Hong Sun	WEPFI028 RF System of the CSNS Synchrotron
19	Xiao Li	WEPME022 Overview of the CSNS/RCS LLRF Control System

Cont.

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|----|-----------------------|--|
| 20 | Renhong Liu | WEPME023 Study of the Vibration of the AC Dipole and Magnetic Measurement Girder for CSNS/RCS |
| 21 | Xuan Wu | THPEA010 Design and Implementation of the Remote Control System of the Digital Magnet Power Supply of China Spallation Neutron Source |
| 22 | Yuliang Zhang | THPEA011 WPF Based EPICS Server and its Application in CSNS |
| 23 | Ling Kang | THPFI024 Application of Electropolishing in CSNS/RCS Primary Collimator Scrapers |
| 24 | Huachang Liu, | THPFI025 Design and Experimental Results of an Electro-static Pre-chopper for CSNS LEBT |
| 25 | Lei Liu | THPFI026 Design for CSNS Beam Dump Window |
| 26 | Lei Liu | THPFI027 Study on Structure and Thermal Analysis of CSNS Beam Dumps |
| 27 | Xiaojun Nie | THPFI028 Anti-earthquake Structural Design on CSNS Beam Dump |
| 28 | Haijing Wang | THPFI029 The Structure Design and Analysis of Proton Beam Window for CSNS |
| 29 | Jianli Wang | THPFI030 The Design of Remote Maintaining System In RTBT Line and Target Interface |
| 30 | Jiebing Yu | THPFI031 Development of Beam Collimators for the 1.6 GeV Rapid Cycling Synchrotron of CSNS |
| 31 | Haijing Wang | THPFI032 The Analysis of Proton Beam Window for CSNSIII |
| 32 | Lihua Huo | THPME009 Design of the Pulse Bump Magnet for the Injection of Rapid Cycling Synchronous in China Spallation Neutron Source |
| 33 | Siming Guo | THPWA015 Simulation of a High Sensitivity Neutron Detector |
| 34 | Hongping Jiang | THPWO042 Macroparticle Simulation Studies of a Beam-core Matching Experiment |
| 35 | Jun Peng | THPWO045 Commissioning Plans for the CSNS Linac |
| 36 | Sheng Wang | THPWO046 The Preparation for the Commissioning of CSNS Accelerators |

Summary

- CSNS is designed with the capability for upgrading from 100kW to 500kW beam power with repetition rate 25Hz.
- It is the first high power proton accelerator in China, facing many challenges.
- Project construction started in Sept. 2011, and will be completed in March 2018.
- Mass production of the accelerator components is going well, as planned.
- Before the end of 2013 the front-end of the accelerator will be installed in the linac tunnel.
- International collaboration has a great contribution.

**Thanks for
your attention!**