



Status of CNGS

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many thanks !

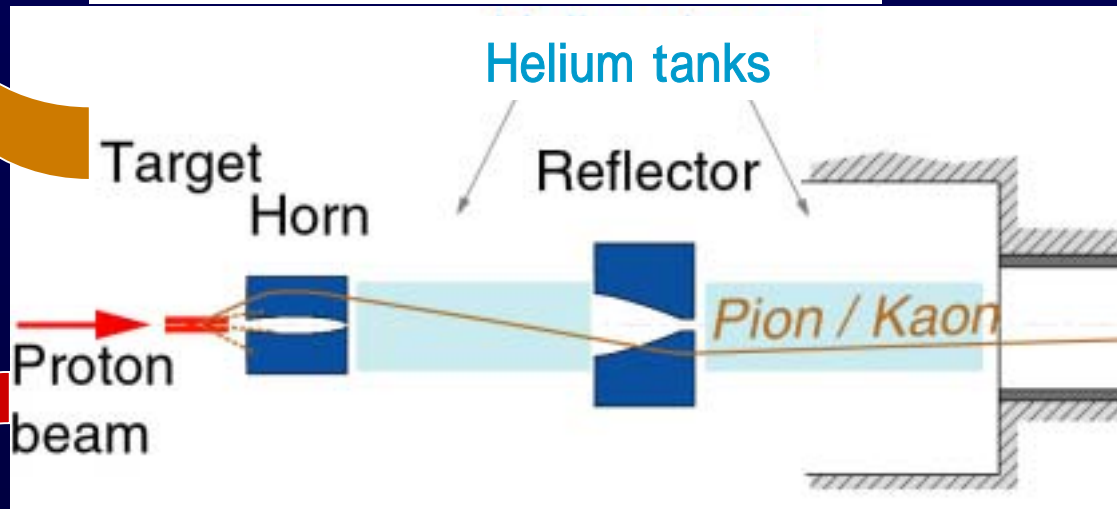
Status of CNGS

OUTLINE

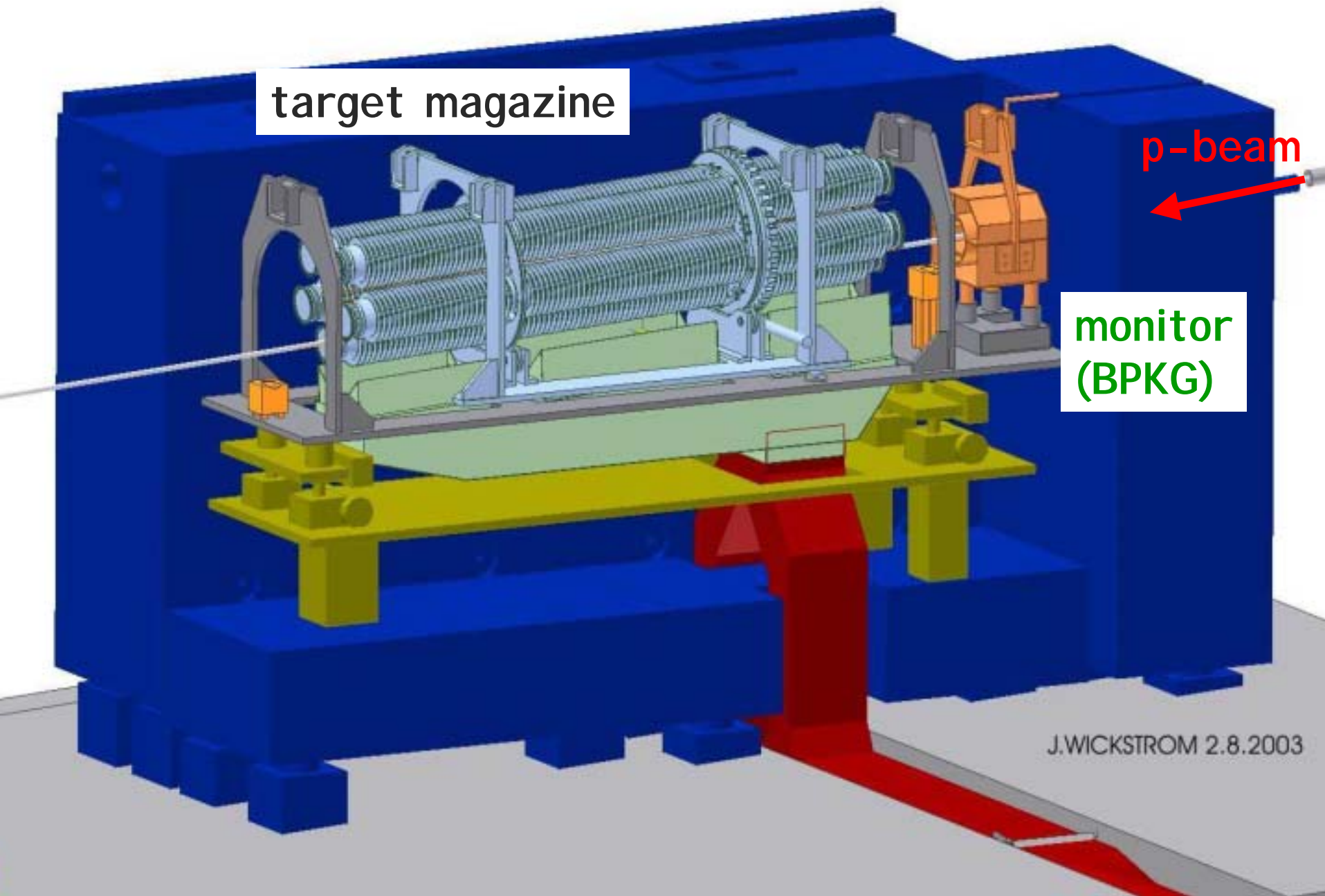
1. The CNGS beam
2. Schedule
3. Status of works
4. Summary

1. The CNGS beam

10 cm long graphite rods
(13 segments, interspaced);
total length 2 m; $\Phi = 5 / 4$ mm



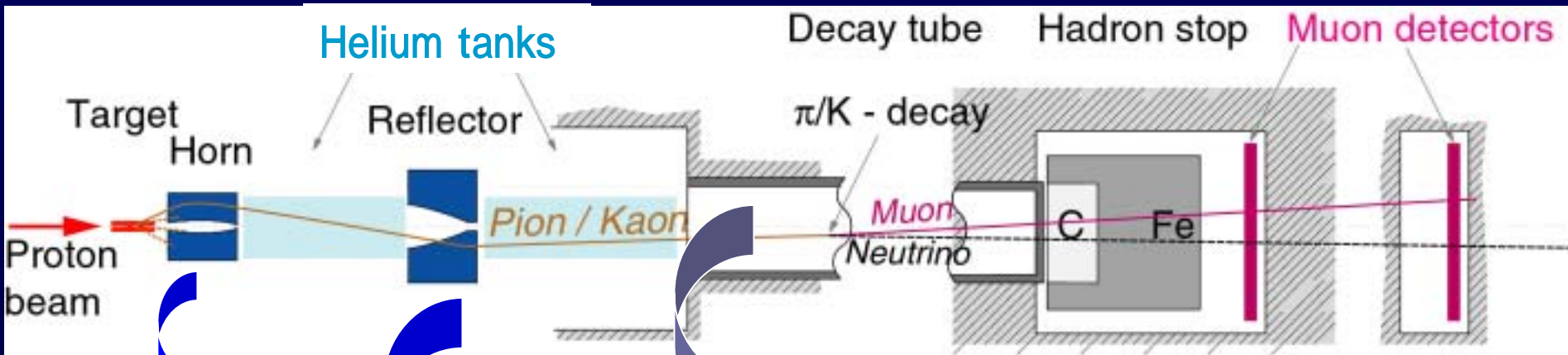
400 GeV protons from SPS,
fast extracted ($2 \times 10.5 \mu\text{s}$, $\Delta t = 50 \text{ ms}$)



target magazine

p-beam

monitor
(BPKG)



150 kA

180 kA

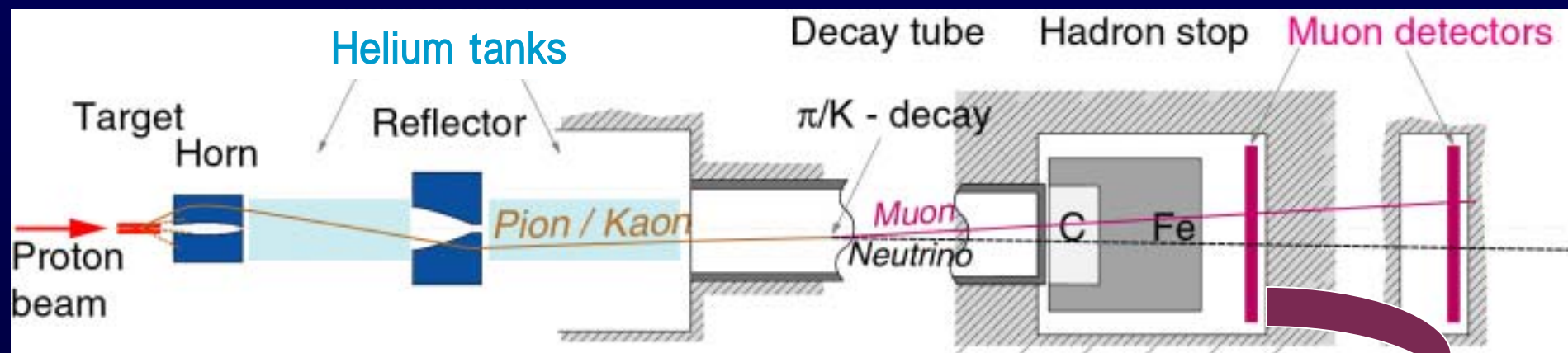
$\Phi = 2.45$ m steel tube, $t = 18$ mm
surrounded by 50 cm concrete;
- NO COOLING -
vacuum 1 mbar
entrance window 2mm Ti
exit window 50 mm steel

800 m

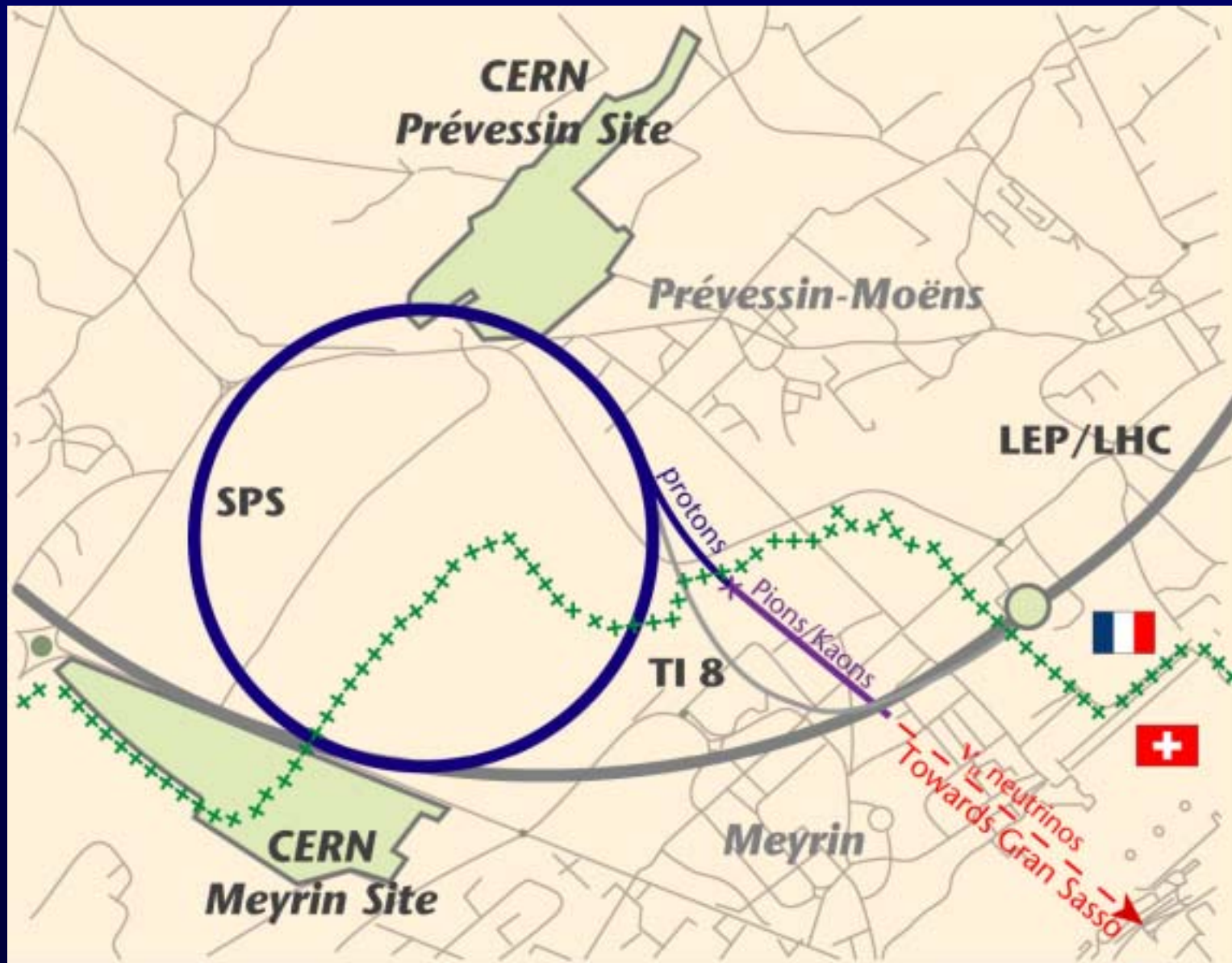
100 m

1000m

67 m



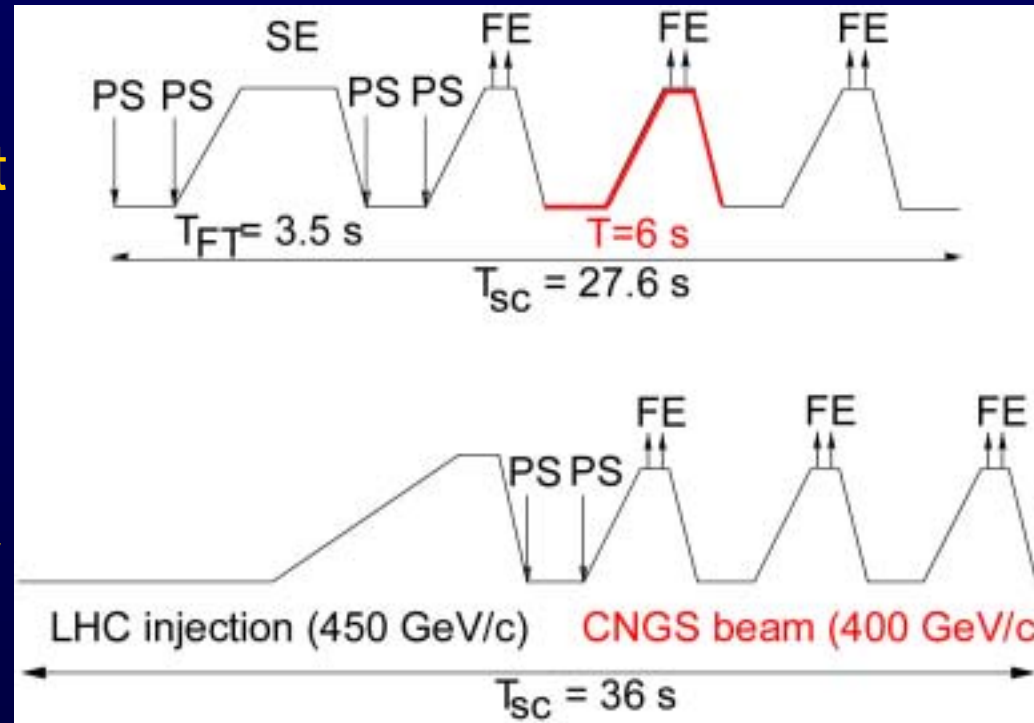
$V = 1$ litre air-filled ionisation chambers
(17 fixed + 1 moveable detector
in both muon detection chambers)



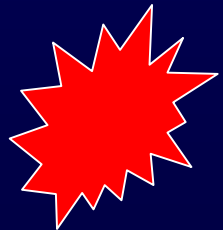
SPS supercycles for CNGS running with Fixed Target or LHC filling



CNGS + fixed target



CNGS + LHC

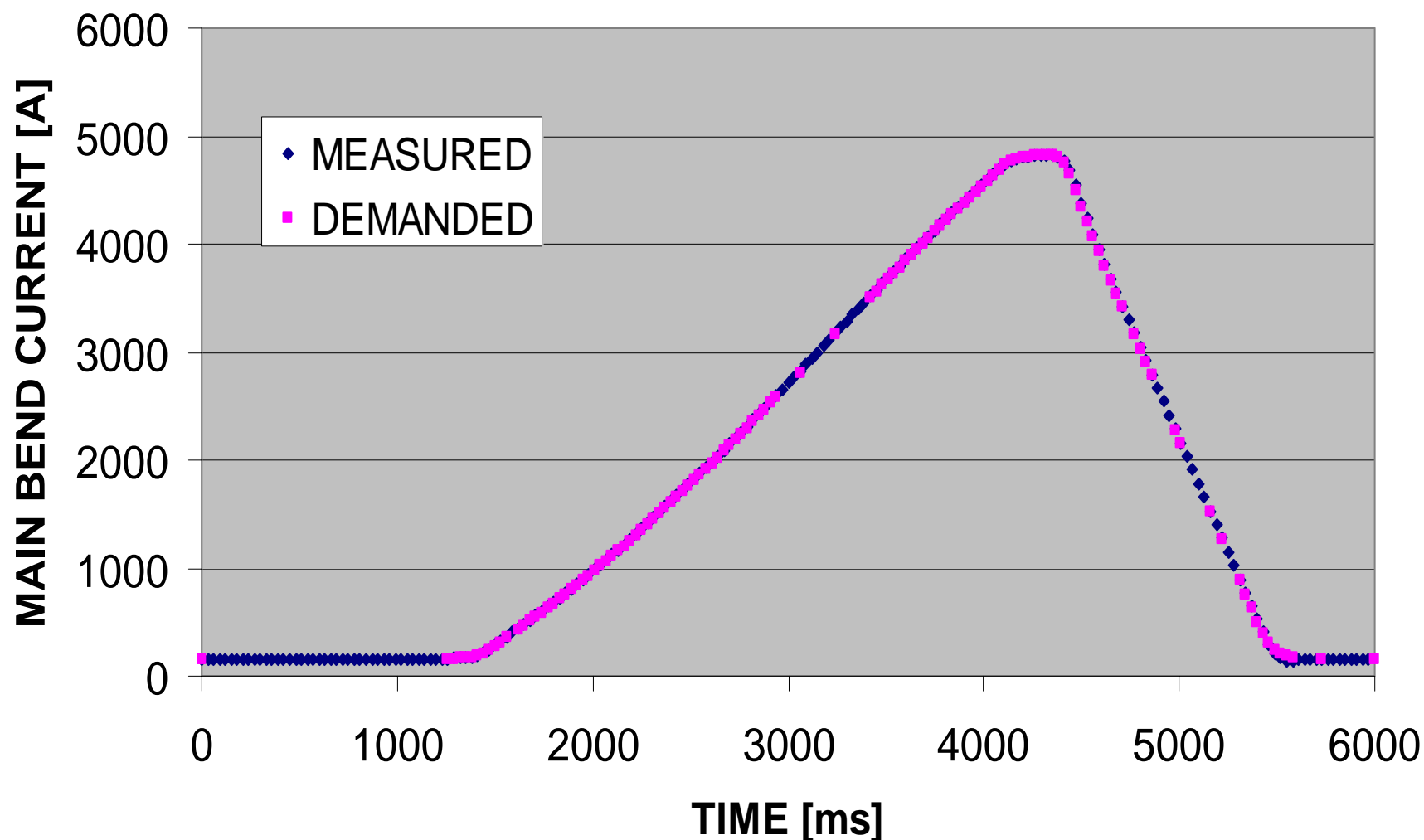


For 1 year of CNGS operation (200 days) we expect:

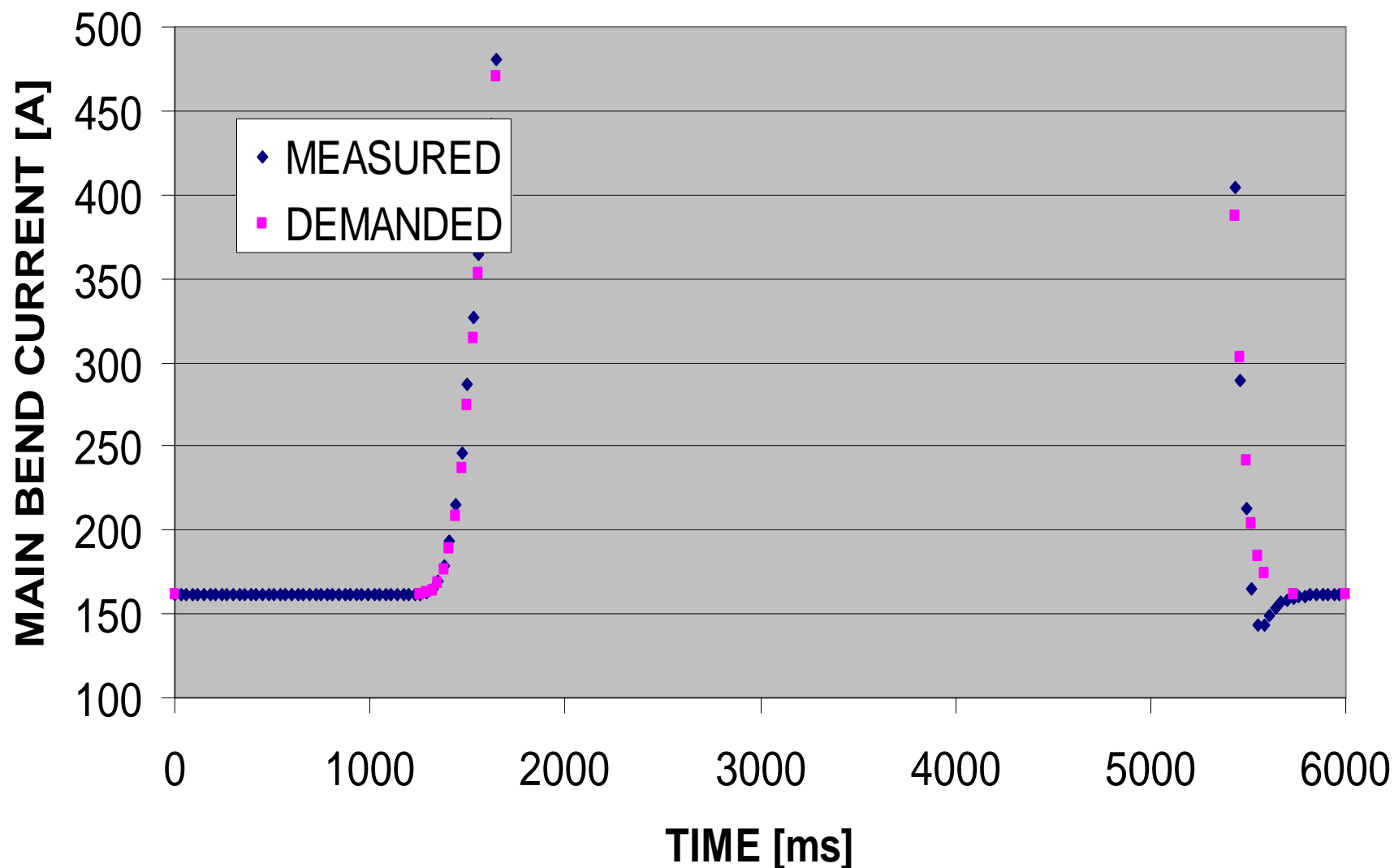
(4.8×10^{13} protons in SPS, 55% efficiency -- 1998)

4.5×10^{19} protons on target ("nominal")

SPS magnet cycle for CNGS – Sept. 2002

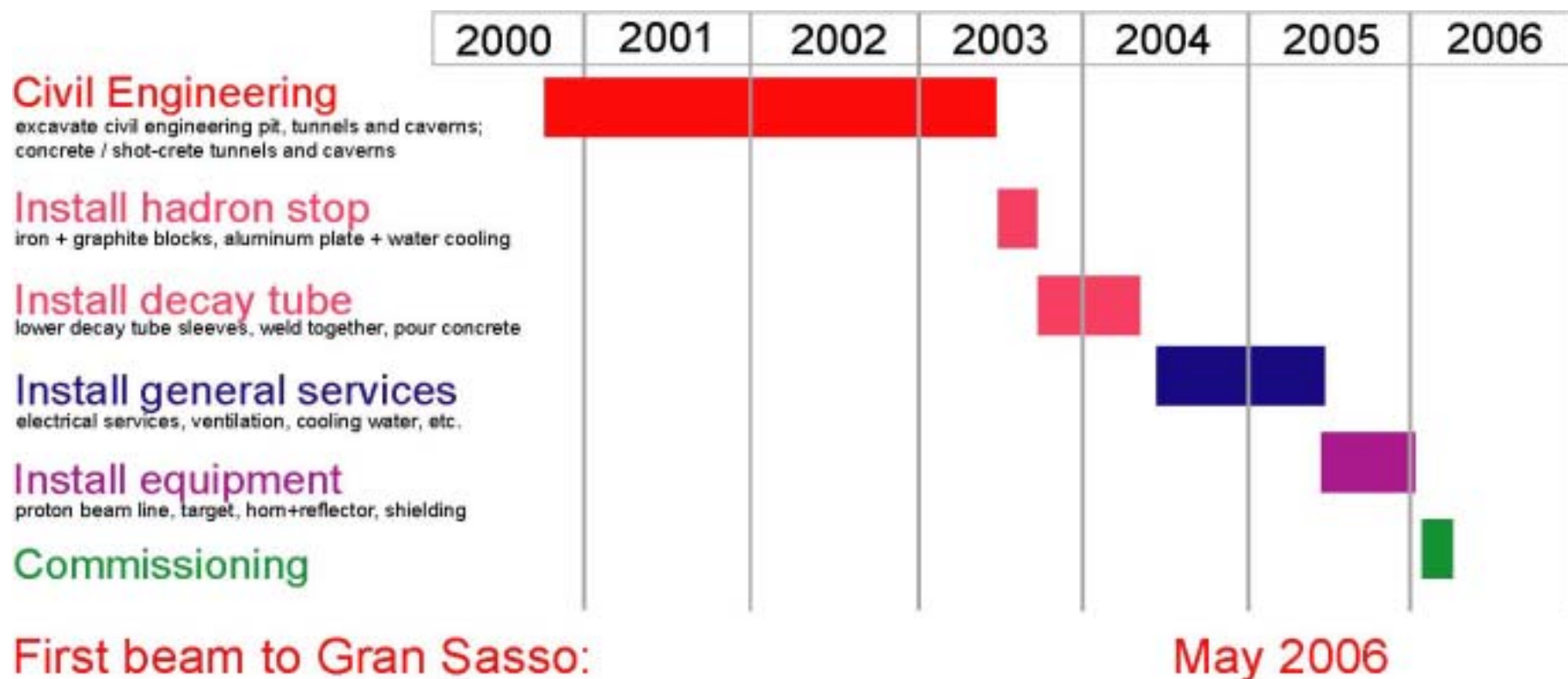


SPS magnet cycle for CNGS – Sept. 2002



2. Schedule

Note: due to PS/SPS stop in 2005 (decided in June 2002)
 -> start of CNGS now planned for 2006 instead of 2005



3. Status of works

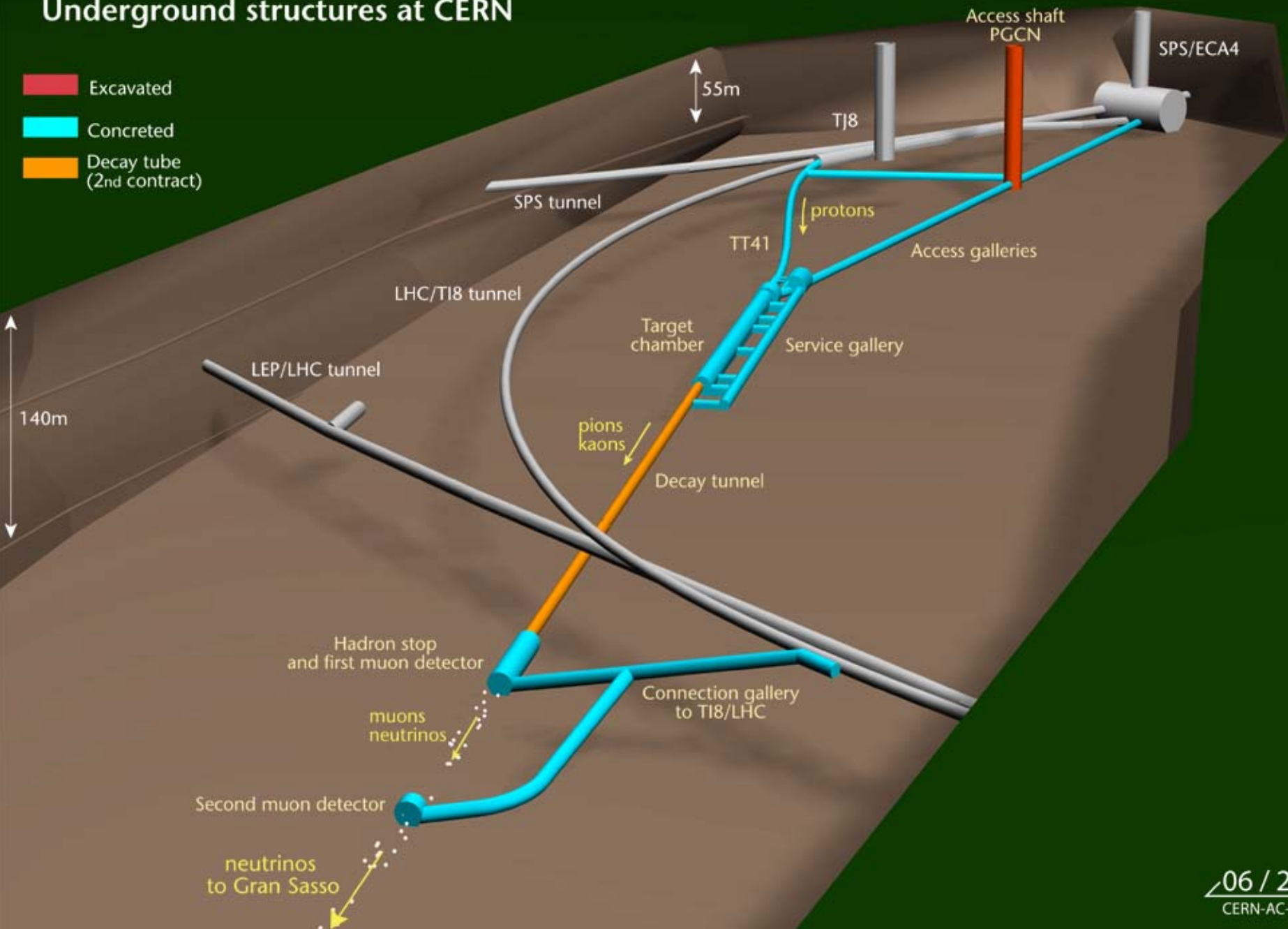
3a. Civil Engineering – Phase I



12 October 2000

CERN NEUTRINOS TO GRAN SASSO

Underground structures at CERN



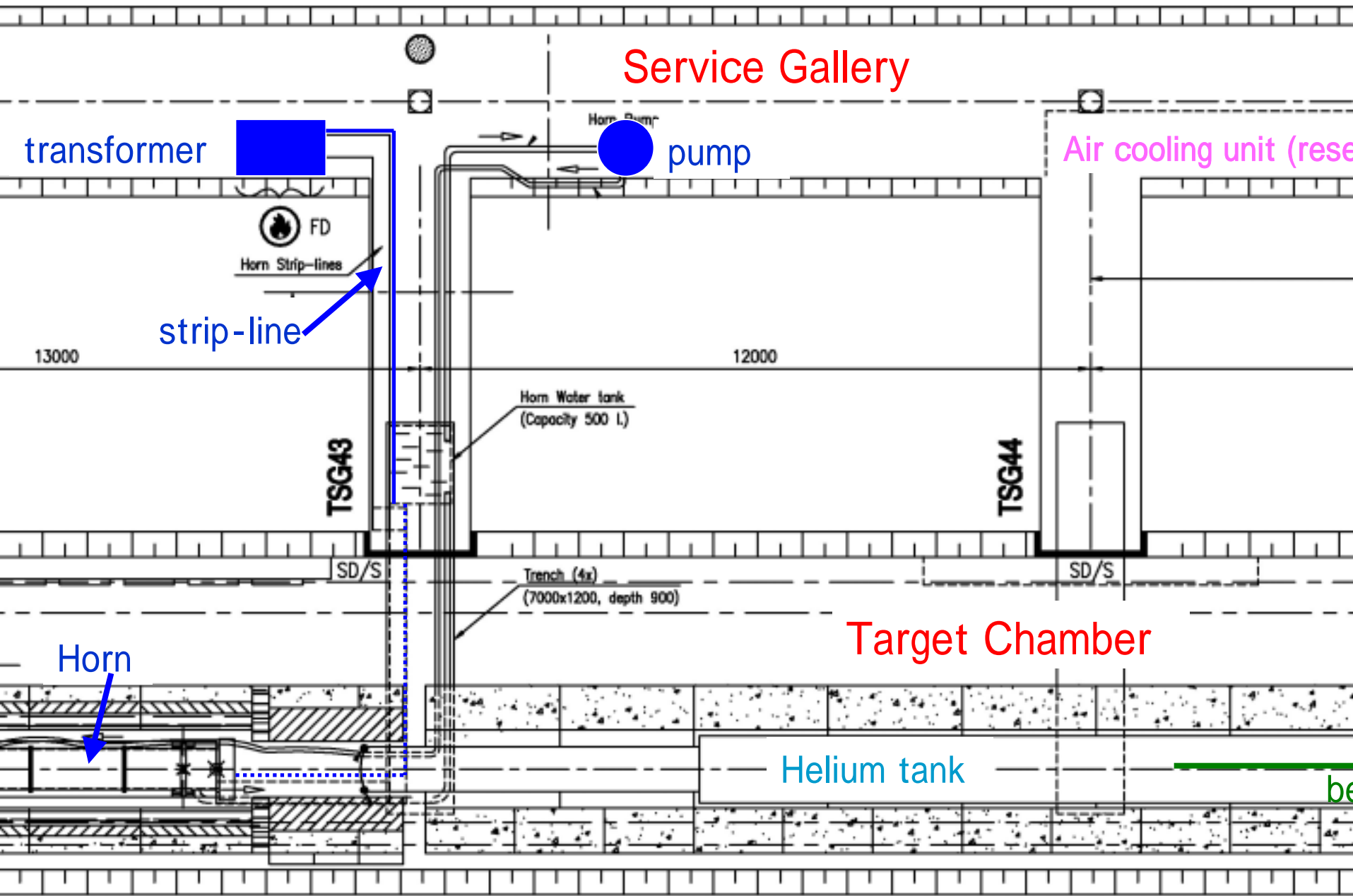


Proton beam tunnel – Feb. 2002

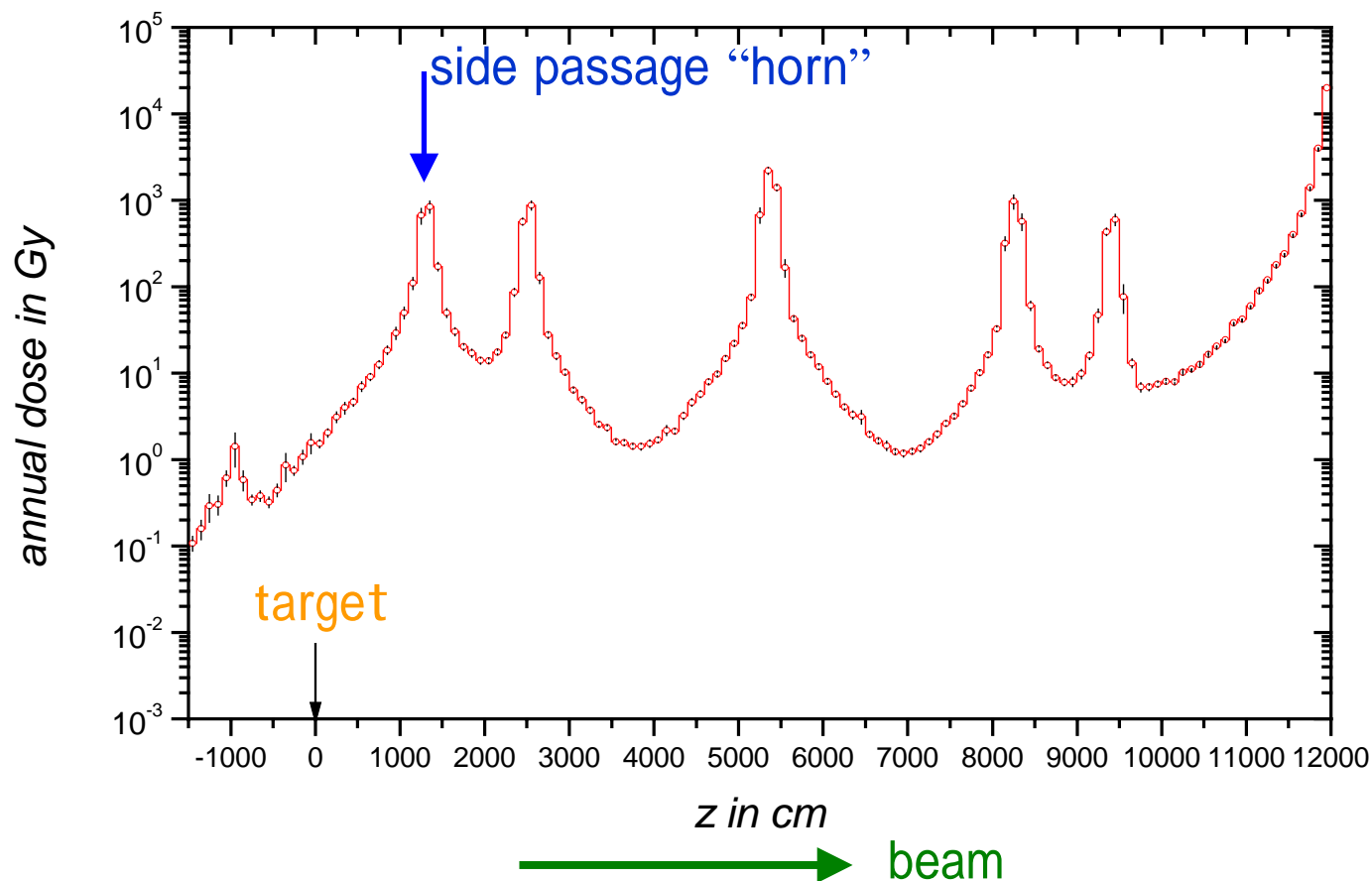


Proton beam tunnel - April 2003





Absorbed doses in concrete walls of service gallery (based on 13.8×10^{19} pot/y)



3b. Infrastructure



Hadron stop + muon detector access galleries:
(access via LHC - TI 8)

going towards completion (Jan. 2004)



shot-crete
10% slope

3c. Equipment



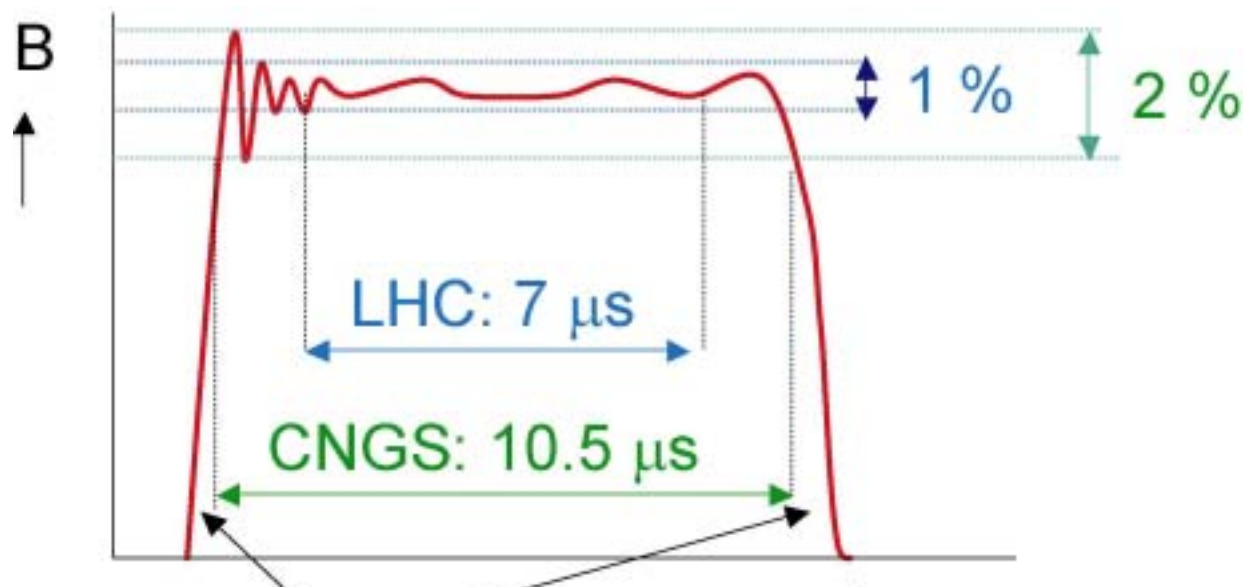
Extraction from SPS + TT40 (common with LHC):

concept tested successfully with beam;
pulse shape for CNGS double pulse to be done

Extraction from SPS –

SPS: $23 \mu\text{s}$

Timing foreseen for $10.5 \mu\text{s}$ CNGS pulse:



CNGS needs: fast rise and fall time,
2% ripple over the full length of flat top

(Note: two such pulses are needed, 50 ms apart)

extracted beam
(8 Oct. 2003)
 $\sigma_x = 1 \text{ mm}$, $\sigma_y = 0.6 \text{ mm}$



7 November 2003

3c. Equipment



Proton beam (cf. M. Meddahi + R. Jones):

- magnets from Novosibirsk are arriving at a regular rythm
(37 bends arrived, 1st quad arrived ;
corrector magnet design is finished)
- vacuum system design complete (except window -> L. Bruno)
- beam monitoring equipment under construction
(except target monitor -> R. Jones)





3c. Equipment (cont.)



Target station (cf. L. Bruno):

design progressing, shielding design approaching completion,
target unit prototype under construction

Horn/Reflector (cf. S. Rangod, S. Wallon, G. Maire)

under construction (horn inner conductors: finished, under test)
water cooling circuit in design phase

electrical system: new capacitors ordered

3d. Decay Tube + Windows



(cf. A. Pardons):

- first decay tube sleeves have arrived at CERN
long, difficult job to build the 1 km tube;

(contractor has reserved a lot of time for
vacuum testing...)



3d. Decay Tube + Windows (cont.)



(cf. A. Pardons):

- exit window is already in the hadron stop chamber (ready)
- entrance window: exists, needs to be mounted
- vacuum pumps: ordered



exit flange
"in the box"



3e. Hadron Stop (beam dump)



(cf. A. Pardons):

finished (except water cooling connections)



1 July 2003

4. Summary

CNGS civil works are completed (phase I),
hadron stop installed

--> CNGS is "on schedule" for May 2006

Next major step on the site:

--> installation of decay tube,
then finalize civil works → Aug. '04

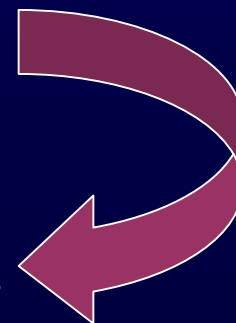
Main problem: m&m

Our worries: welding decay tube, windows, beam stability,
target rods, target monitor,
shielding + radioactive handling,...
(cf. the other CNGS talks)





V = 1 litre air-filled ionisation chambers
(17 fixed + 1 moveable detector
in both muon detection chambers)



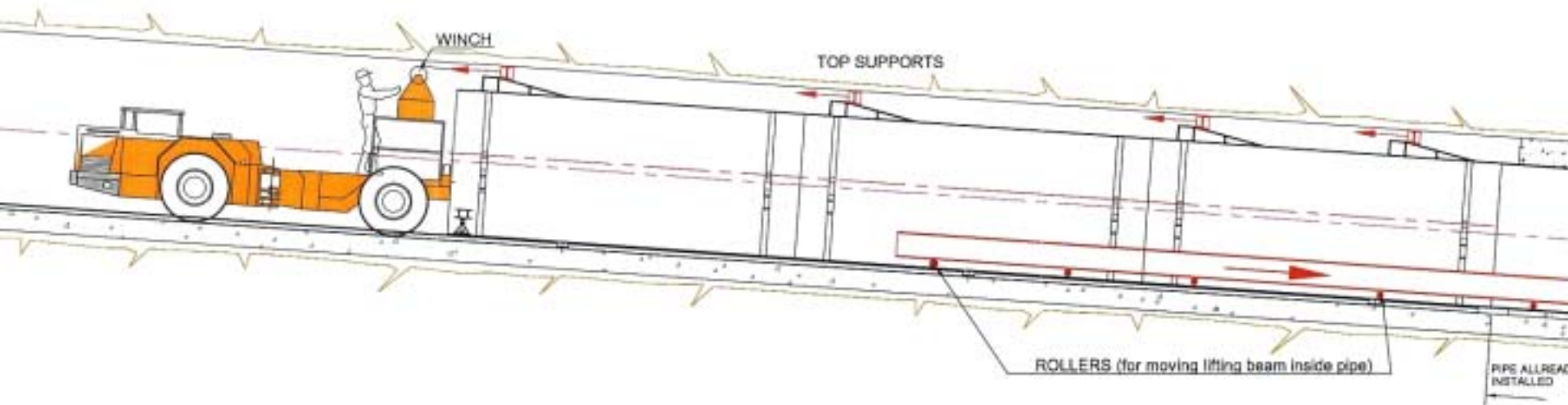
CNGS: effects of alignment errors

- study the needs of remotely controlled movements

Examples:	effect on ν_{τ} cc events
horn off axis by 6 mm	< 3%
reflector off axis by 30 mm	3%
proton beam on target off axis by 1 mm	< 3%
CNGS facility misaligned by 0.5 mrad (beam 360 m off)	< 3%

ELEVATION

1/100



3b. Infrastructure



other areas of CNGS:

- crane in target chamber: contract adjudicated
- ventilation: bids opened
- water cooling systems: call for tender
- electrical systems: in progress (using existing contracts)