



CERN Neutrinos to Gran Sasso, CNGS: Commissioning and First Operation

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CERN

on behalf of the CNGS project and commissioning teams



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- 1. Introduction**
 - 2. CNGS Commissioning**
 - 3. CNGS Operation**



CNGS Project



CNGS (CERN Neutrino Gran Sasso)

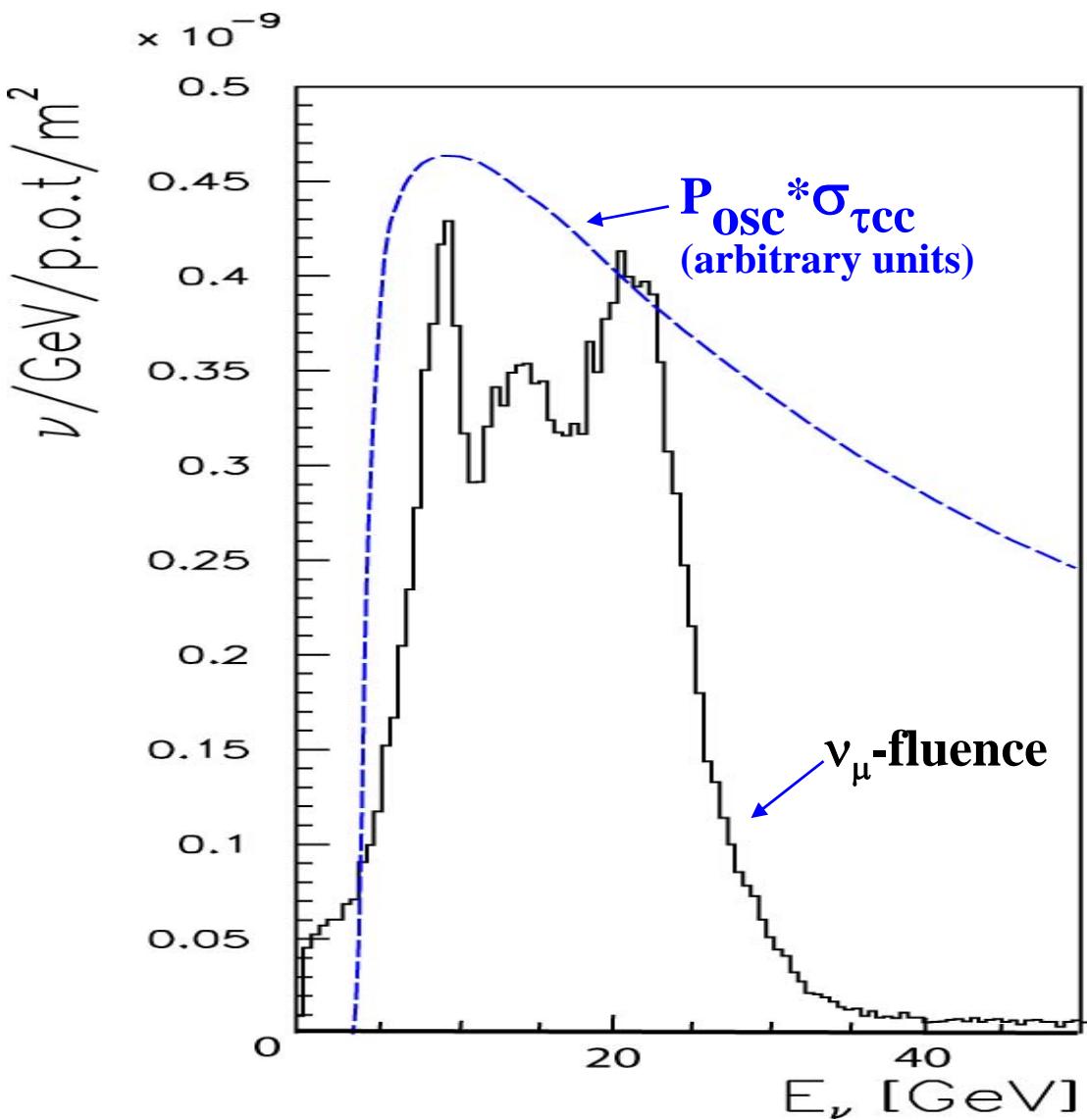
- A long base-line neutrino beam facility (732km)
- send ν_μ beam produced at CERN
- detect ν_τ appearance in experiments at Gran Sasso



→ direct proof of $\nu_\mu - \nu_\tau$ oscillation (appearance experiment)



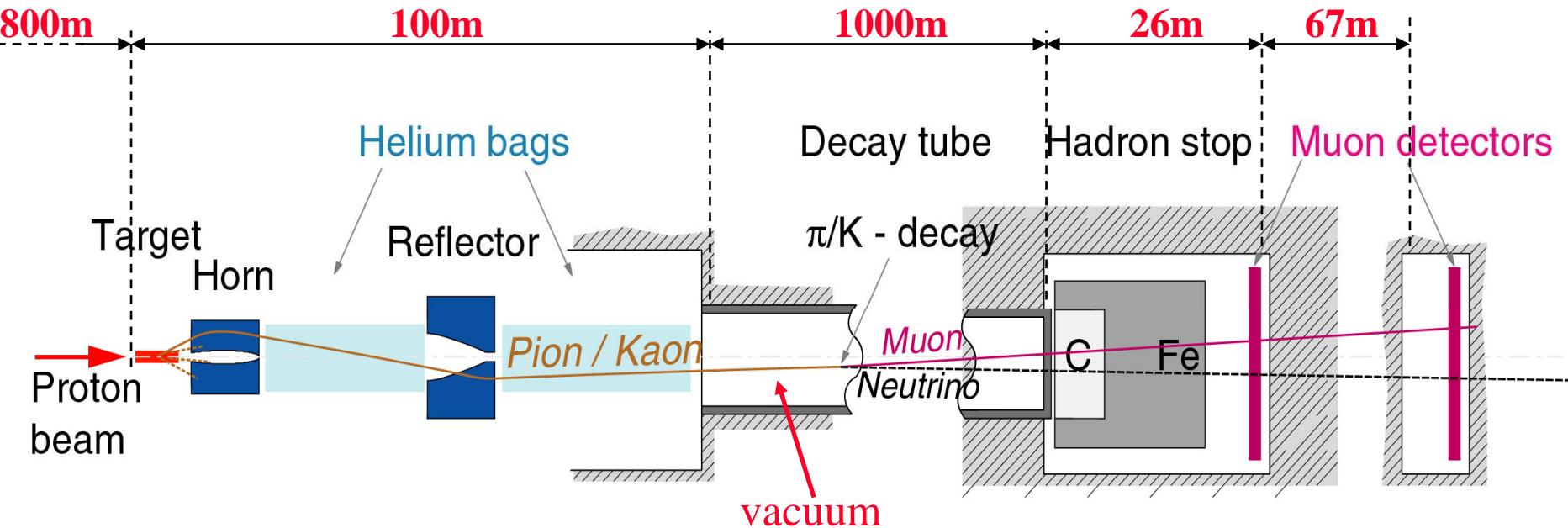
ν_τ – Appearance Experiment

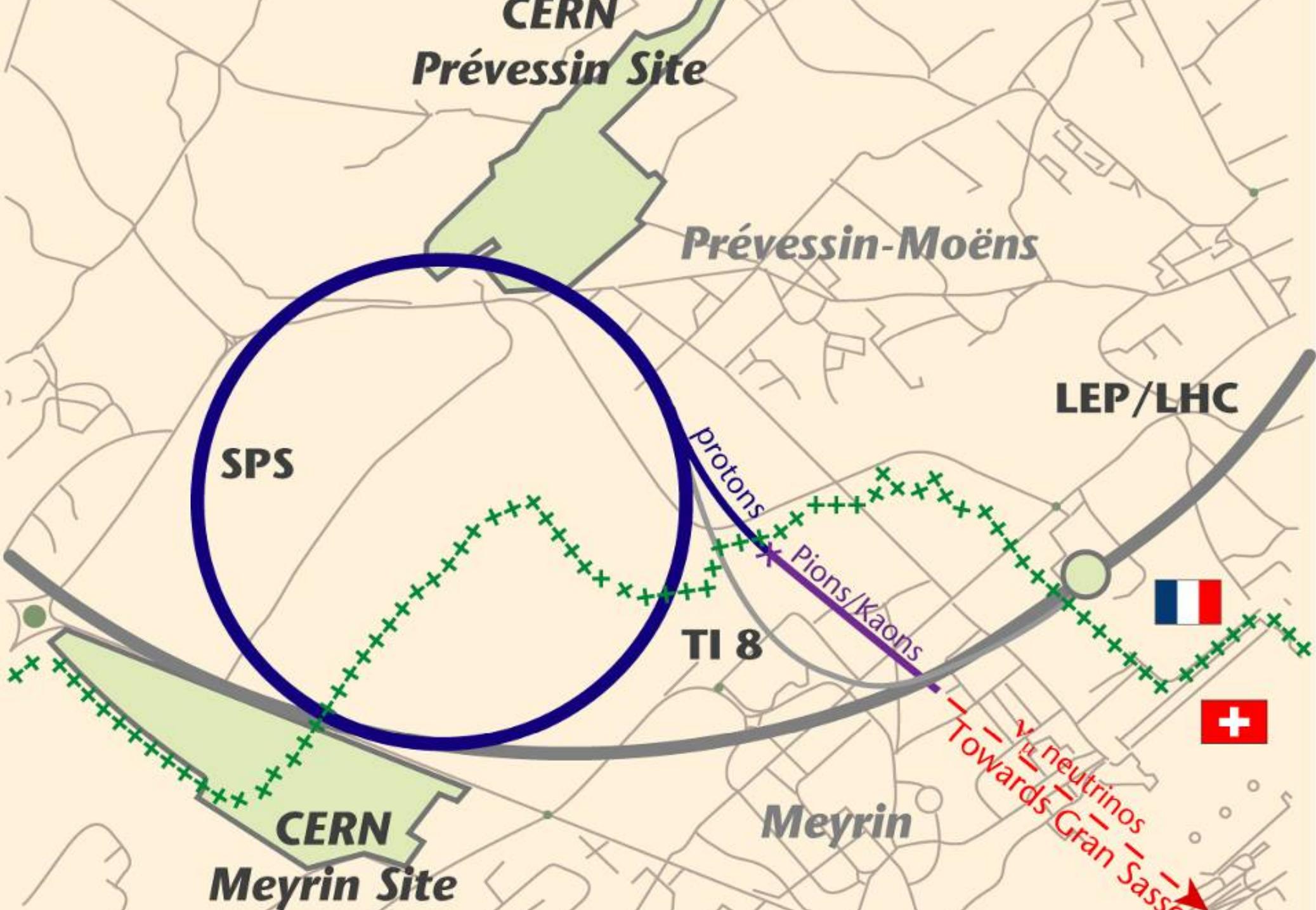


- Beam optimization:
 - Intensity: as high as possible
 - Neutrino energy: matched for ν_μ - ν_τ appearance experiments
- Product of
 - 1. Oscillation probability $\nu_\mu - \nu_\tau$
 - 2. Production cross-section ν_τ with matter
 - 3. ν_μ -fluence(E) + Detection efficiency in the experiment



CNGS Layout





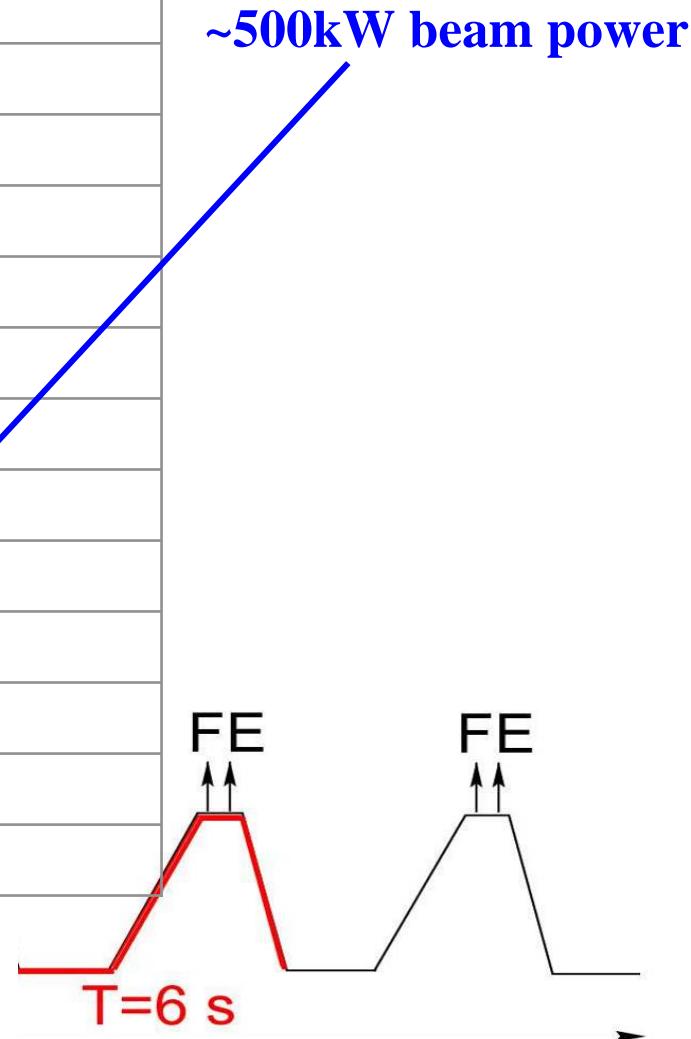


CNGS Proton Beam Parameters



Beam parameters	Nominal CNGS beam
Nominal energy [GeV]	400
Normalized emittance [μm]	H=12 V=7
Emittance [μm]	H=0.028 V= 0.016
Momentum spread $\Delta p/p$	0.07 % +/- 20%
# extractions per cycle	2 separated by 50 ms
Batch length [μs]	10.5
# of bunches per pulse	2100
Intensity per extraction [10^{13} p]	2.4
Bunch length [ns] (4σ)	2
Bunch spacing [ns]	5
Beta at focus [m]	hor.: 10 ; vert.: 20
Beam sizes at 400 GeV [mm]	0.5 mm
Beam divergence [mrad]	hor.: 0.05; vert.: 0.03

Expected beam performance: 4.5×10^{19} protons/year on target





Schedule



Civil Engineering

excavate civil engineering pit, tunnels and caverns;
concrete / shot-crete tunnels and caverns

Install hadron stop

iron + graphite blocks, aluminum plate + water cooling

Install decay tube

lower decay tube sleeves, weld together, pour concrete

Civil Engineering - phase 2

finish concrete floors, close provisional CE pit

Install general services

electrical services, ventilation, cooling water, etc.

Install equipment

proton beam line, target, horn+reflector, shielding

Commissioning w/o beam

First beam:

10 July 2006

MBG (Dipoles)

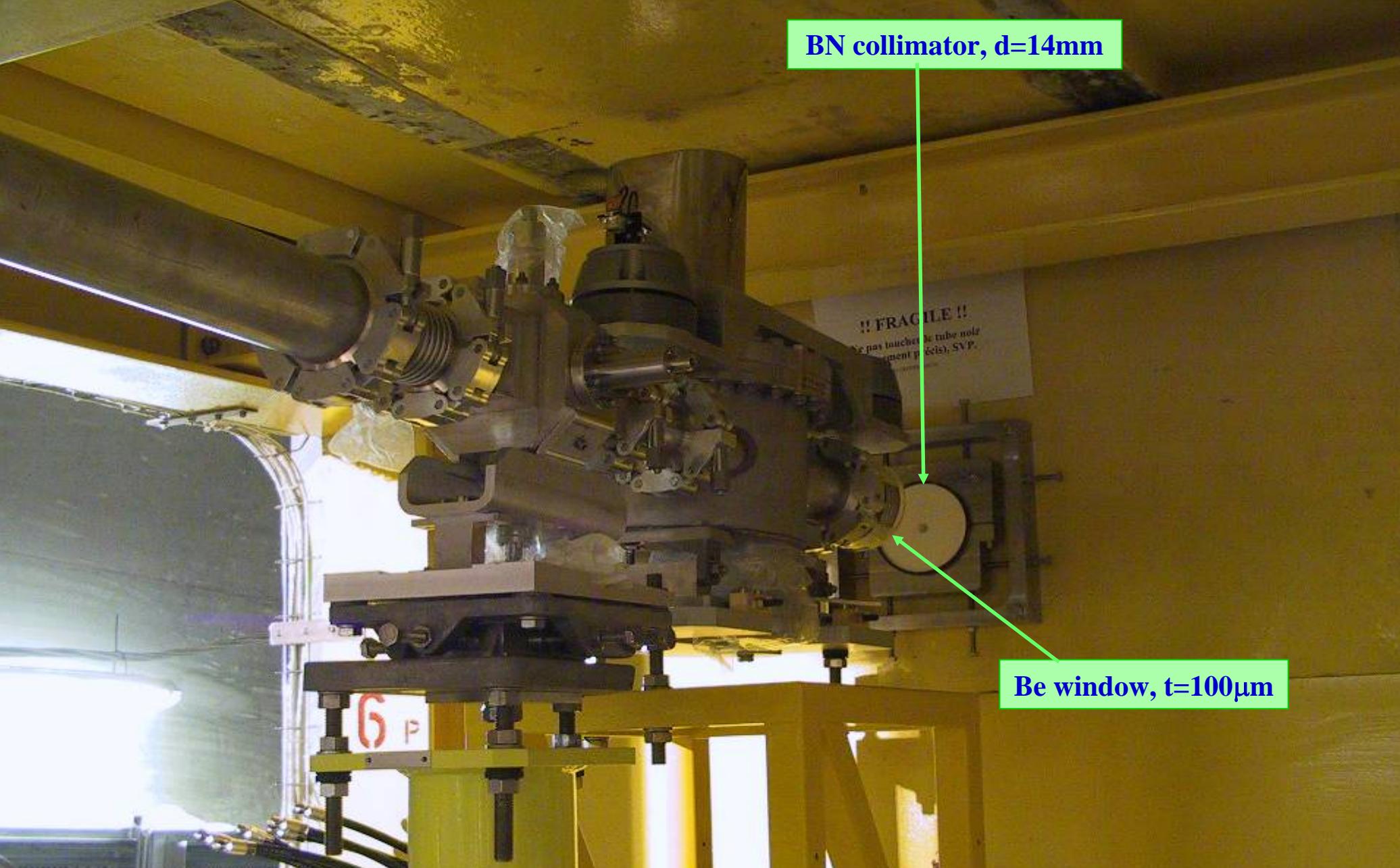
- 73 magnets (5 spares)
- Gap height 37mm
- Nominal field : 1.7 T @ 400 GeV
- Magnetic length : 6.3m

QTG (Quadrupoles)

- 20 magnets (3 spares)
- Magnetic aperture : 45mm
- Nominal gradient 40 T/m, 2.2m long

MDG (Corrector Magnets)

- 12 magnets (5 spares)
- Gap height : 45mm
- Bending angle 80mm, 0.7m long



Proton beam: last beam position / beam profile monitors upstream of the target station
collimator and shielding



Commissioning Plan



- **Hardware commissioning** **Feb. – April 2006**
 - Beam instrumentations
 - Power supplies
 - Magnets (polarities)
 - Vacuum system
 - (April / May: Target / Horn exchange excercises ‘real’)
- **‘Dry runs’ from CCC** **April – May 2006**
 - Timing
 - Controls
 - Interlocks
 - Beam permit
 - Magnets (currents & polarities)
- **Commissioning with beam** **2006: weeks 28, 30 and 33**

Active Data Set:

BCTFITT40:400344:TOTALINTENSITY:EXTR1

BCTFITT40:400344:TOTALINTENSITY:EXTR1

BCTFITT40:400344:TOTALINTENSITY:EXTR2



CNGS Commissioning:

total number of protons used: 7×10^{15}

(equivalent to 1 hour of CNGS running with nominal beam)

1×10^{13}

NO_Unit

1.422E13



week 28

week 30

week 33

Highlight not available for the Active Data Set at this zoom level.

Display: 2D

Legend: Visible

Size: Large



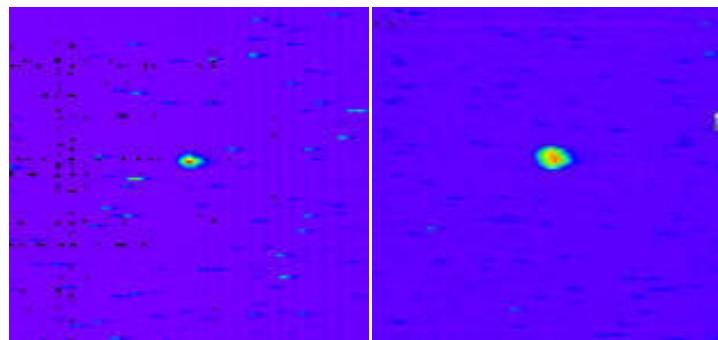
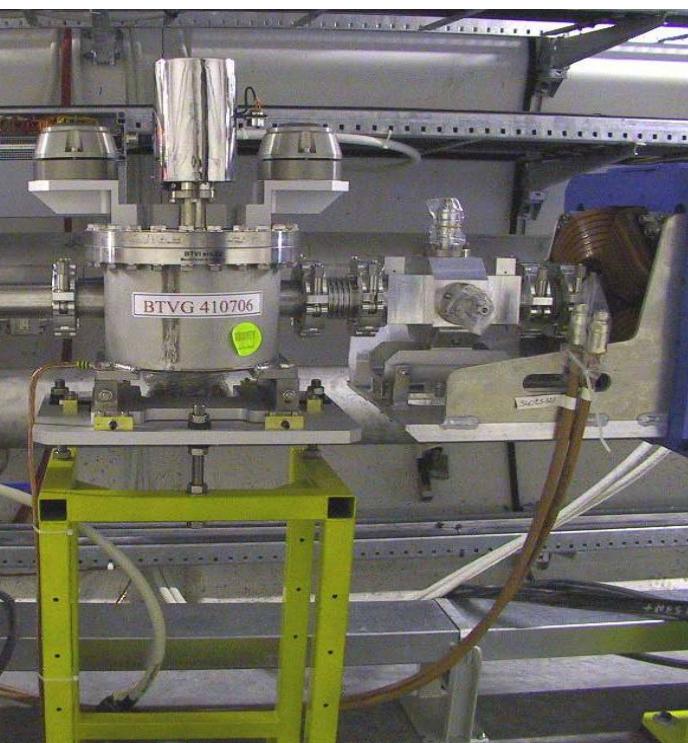
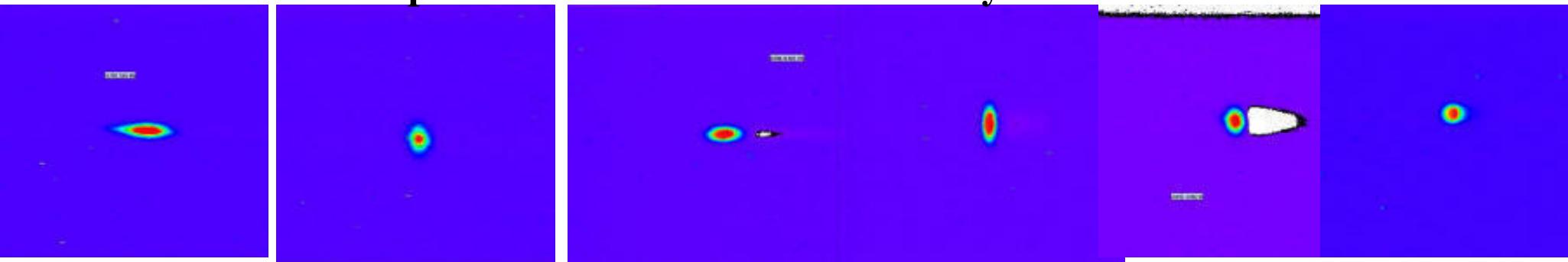
PNG JPEG



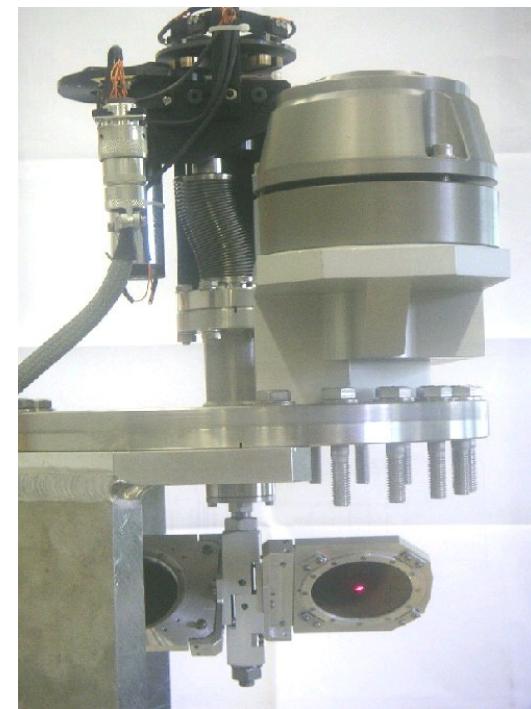
FIRST SHOT 11 July 2006



1st shot down proton beam line: beam is already well centered on screens



8 profile monitors (BTVG):
Optical Transition Radiation screens:
• 75 μm carbon
• 12 μm titanium screens

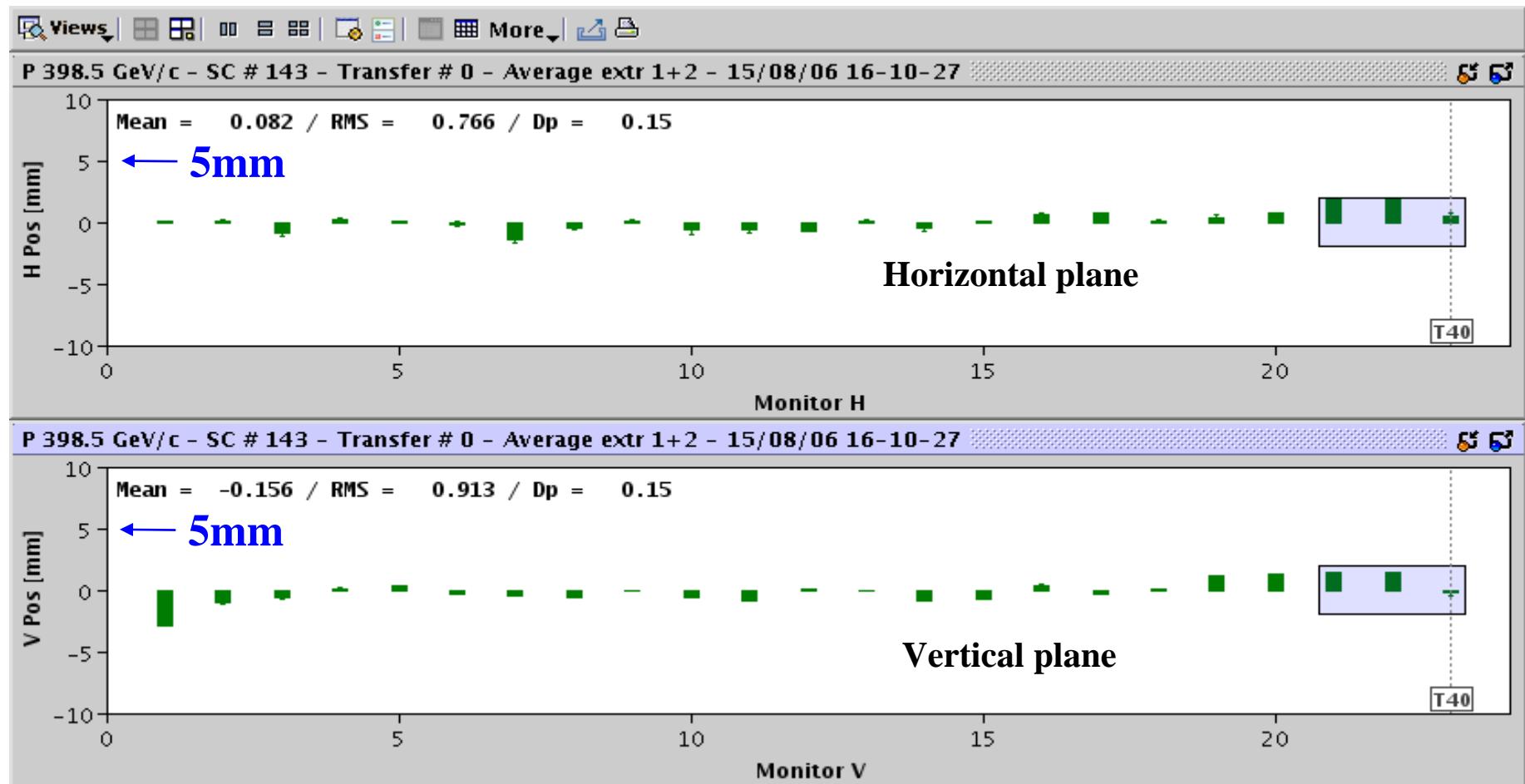




Trajectory along the Beam Line



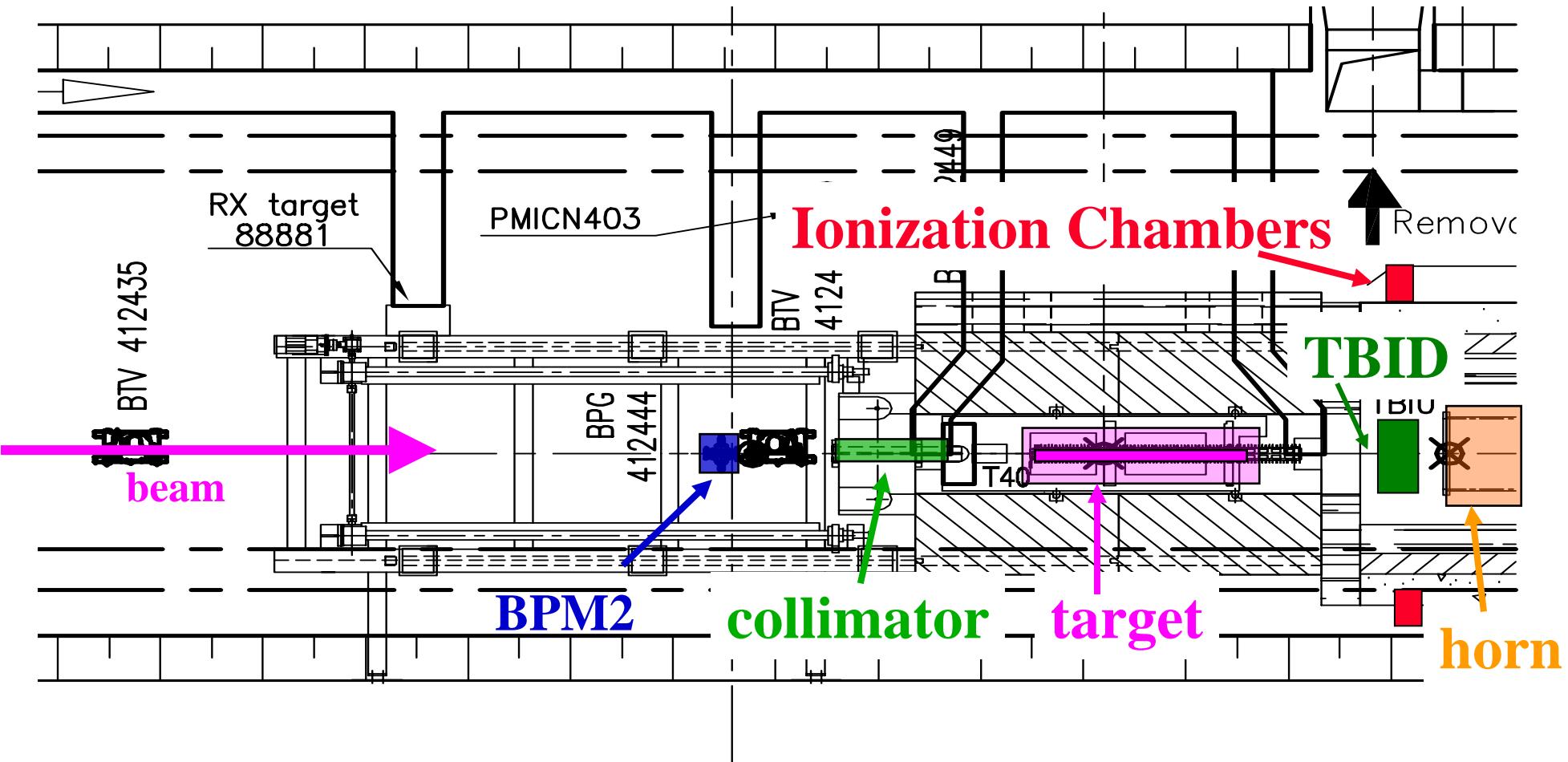
Average of two extractions. 1E13 protons per batch



→ Beam position stability onto the target over the 3 first days: $\sim 50 \mu\text{m}$ rms



Proton Beam Scans across the Target

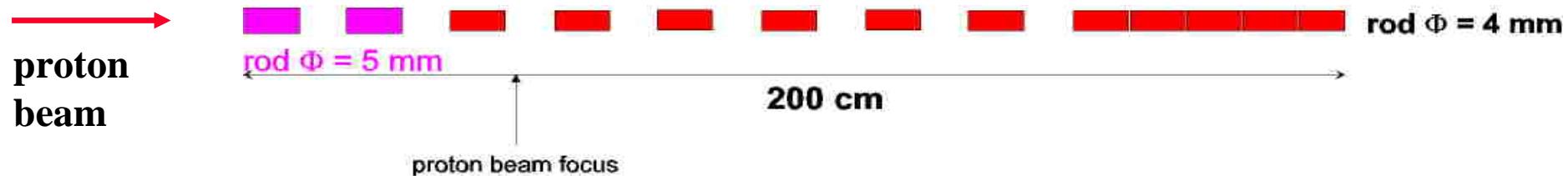




CNGS Target Elements



10 cm long **graphite rods**, $\varnothing = 5\text{mm}$ and/or 4mm



- Note:
- target rods **thin** / interspaced to “let the pions out”
 - target shall be **robust** to resist the beam-induced stresses
 - target is **air-cooled** (particle energy deposition)



Target Magazine



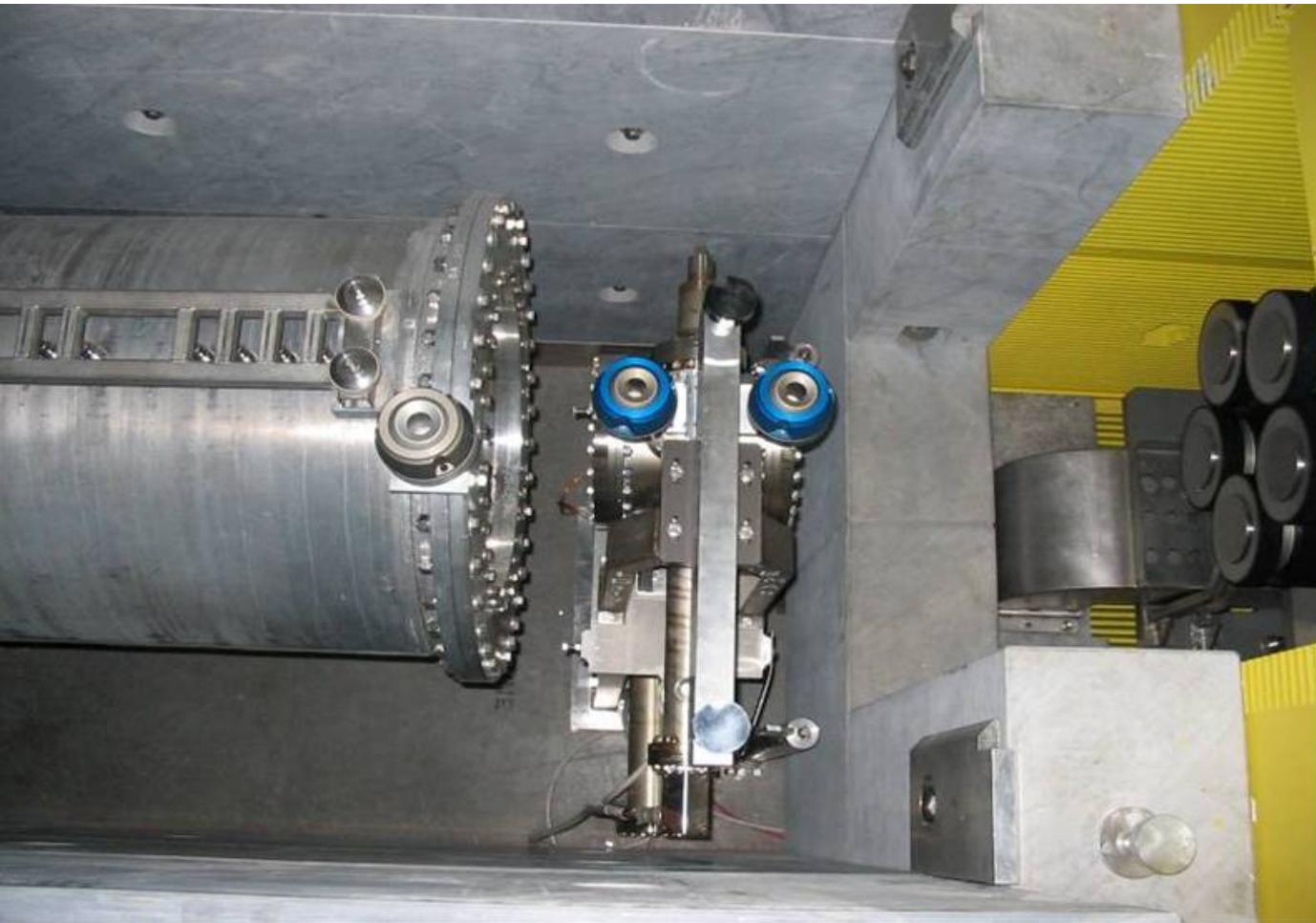
indexing finger



TBID (Target Beam Instrumentation Downstream)



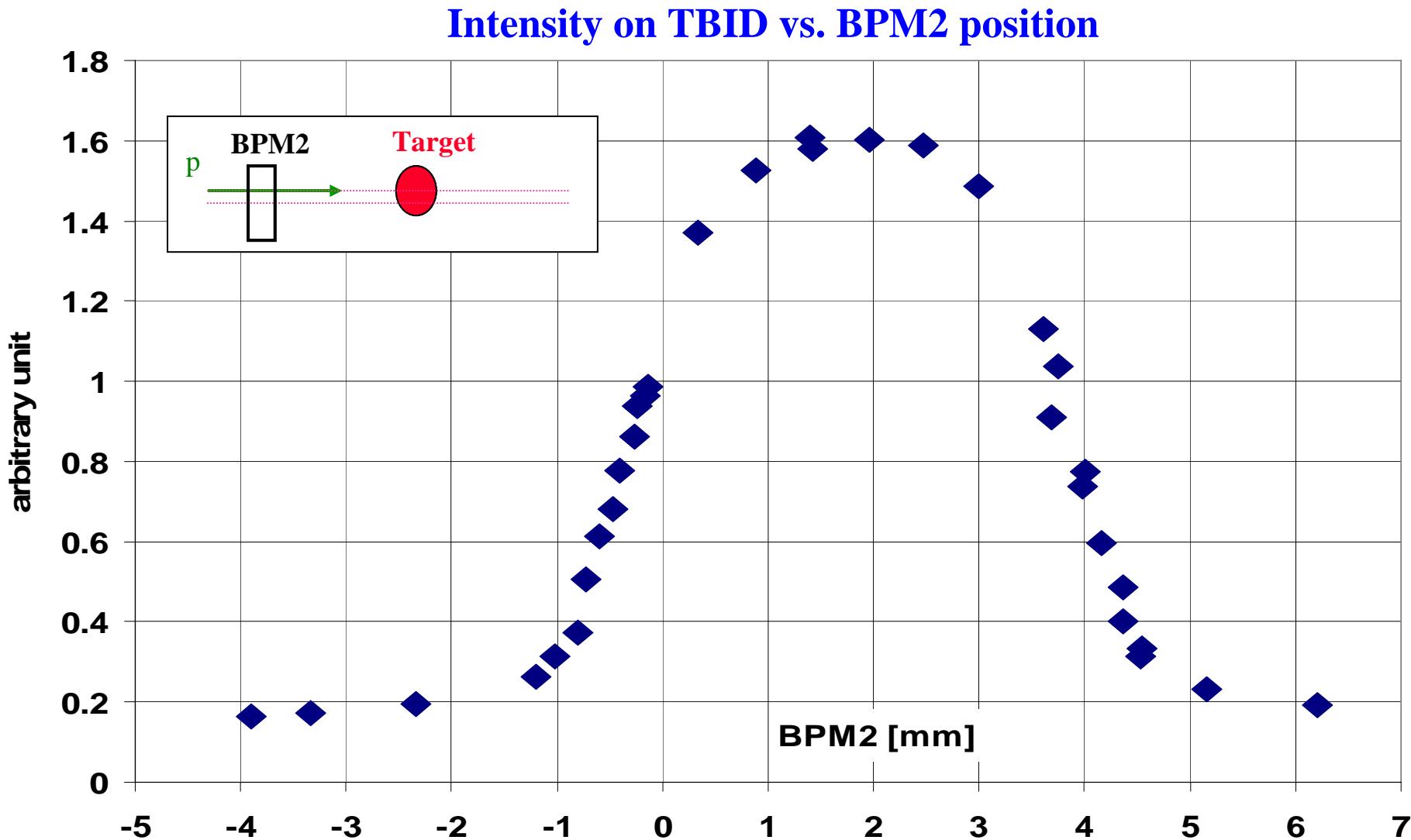
Secondary emission monitor, 12 µm Ti foils, diameter = 145mm



- Measures all charged particles downstream the target
 - ➔ Check efficiency of particle production in the target



Horizontal Beam Scan, Target IN



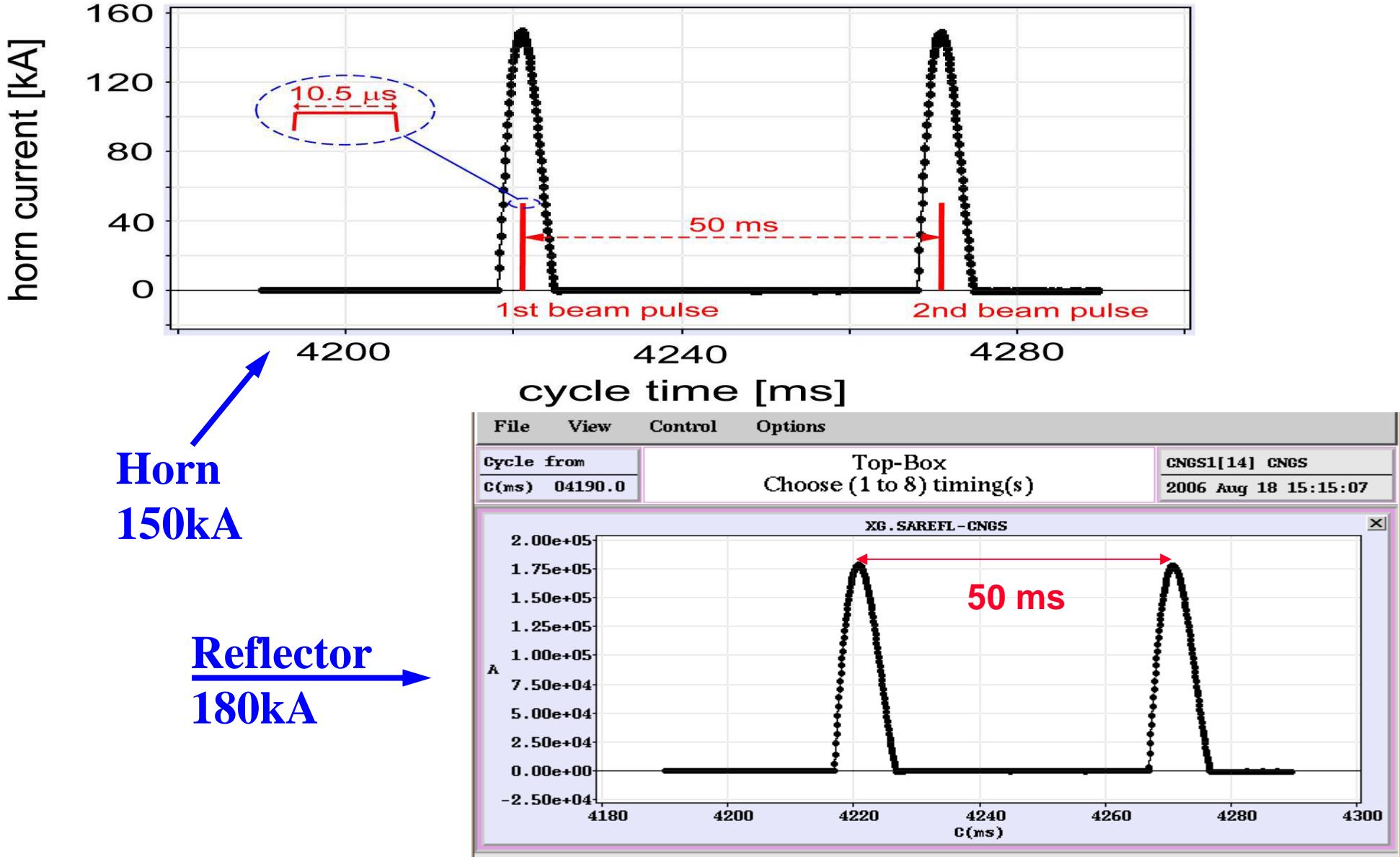
Horn



Installation of the horn in the target chamber



Horn/Reflector Power System



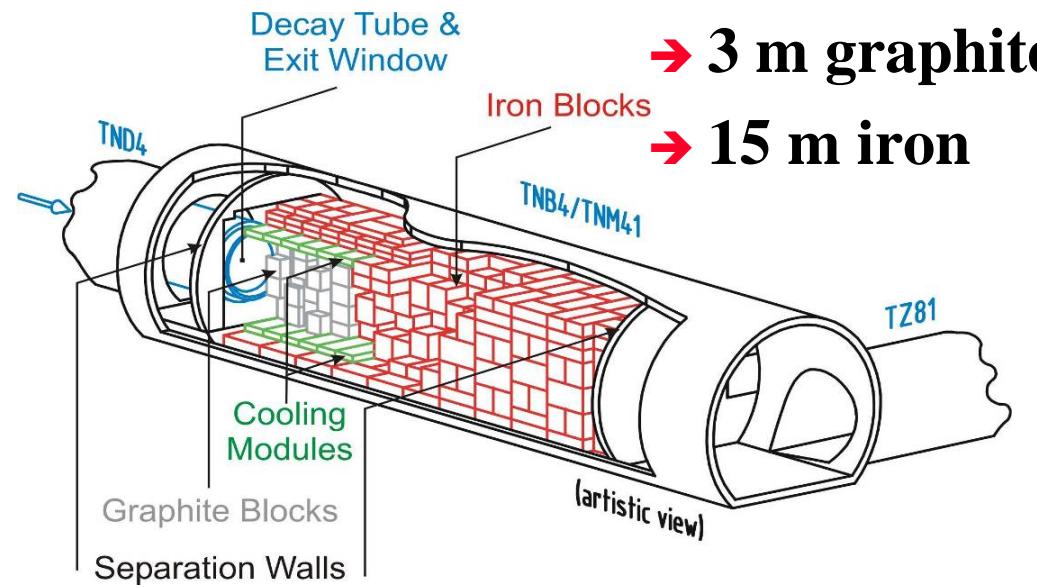
Decay Tube



- steel pipe
- 1mbar
- 994m long



Hadron Stop

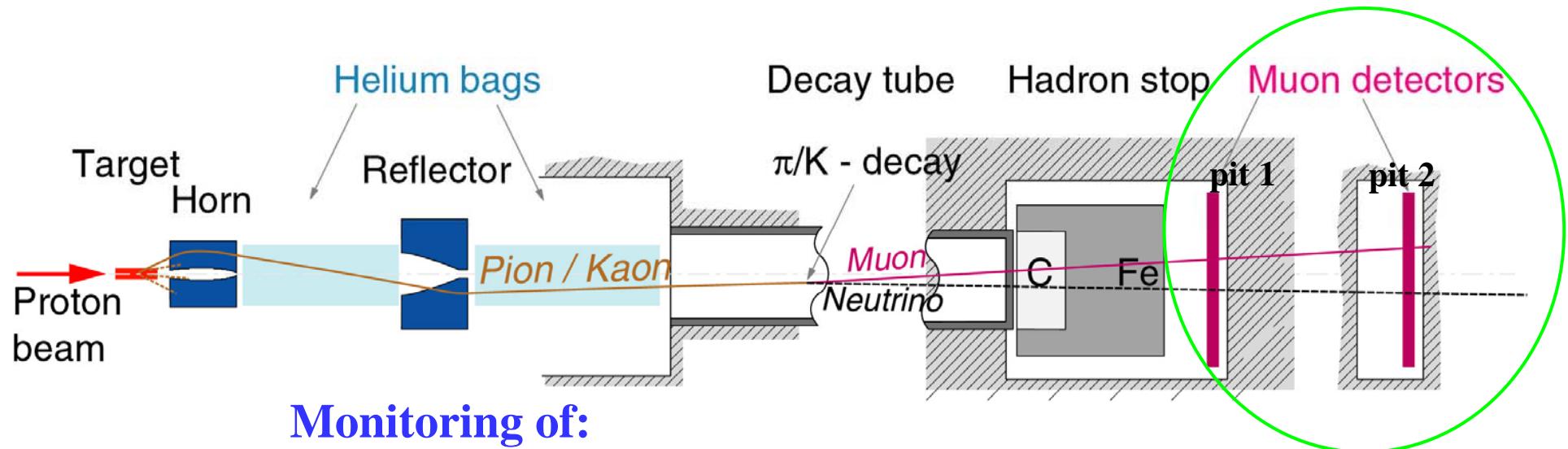


- 3 m graphite
- 15 m iron





Muon Monitors



Monitoring of:

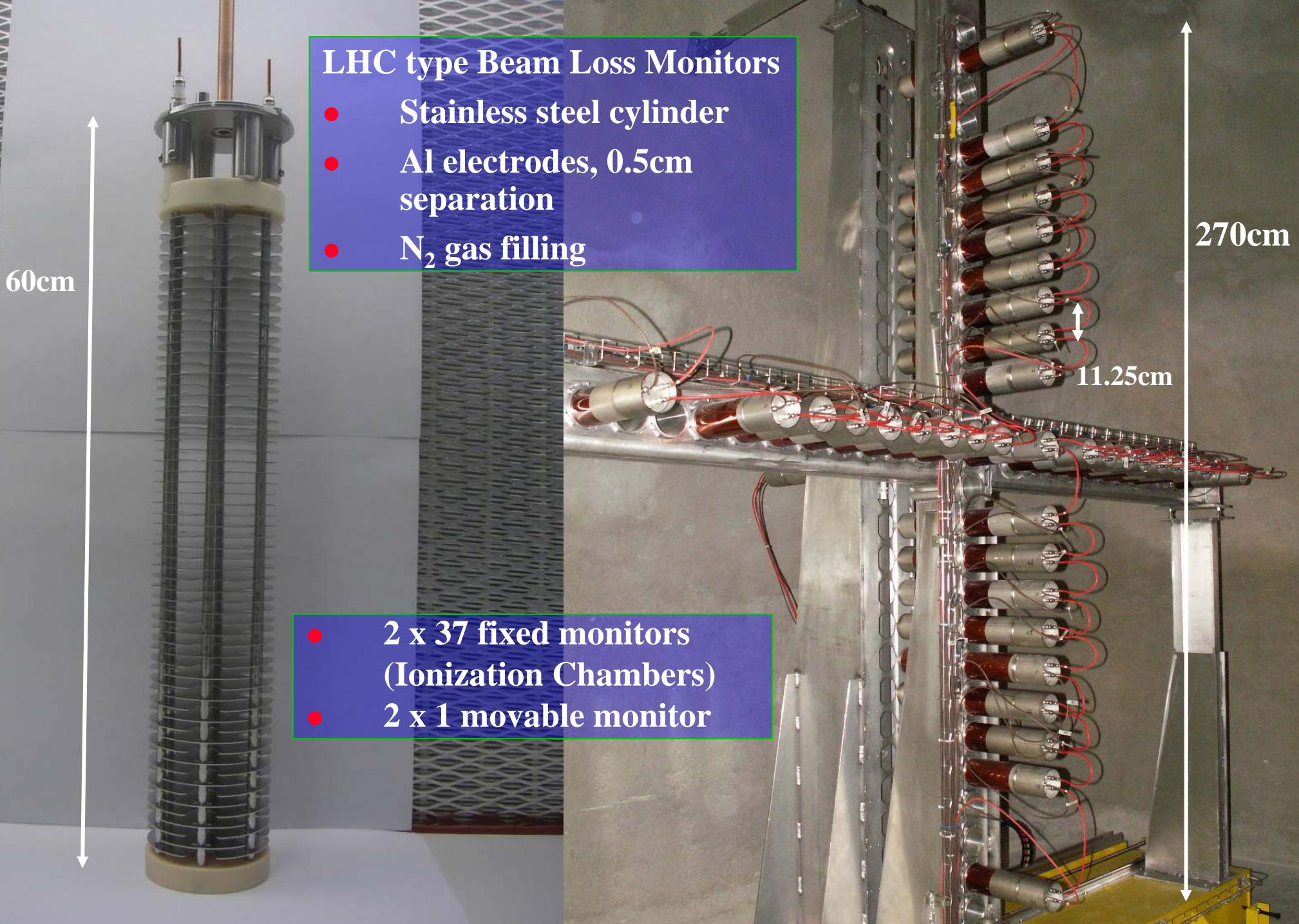
- muon intensity
- muon beam profile shape & centre

Muon energy filter due to 67m rock in between pit 1 and pit 2.

Muon intensity:

Up to $\sim 8 \times 10^7$ per cm^2 and $10.5\mu\text{s}$

→ **Detector choice: ionization chambers**



LHC type Beam Loss Monitors

- Stainless steel cylinder
- Al electrodes, 0.5cm separation
- N₂ gas filling

60cm

270cm

- 2 x 37 fixed monitors
(Ionization Chambers)
- 2 x 1 movable monitor

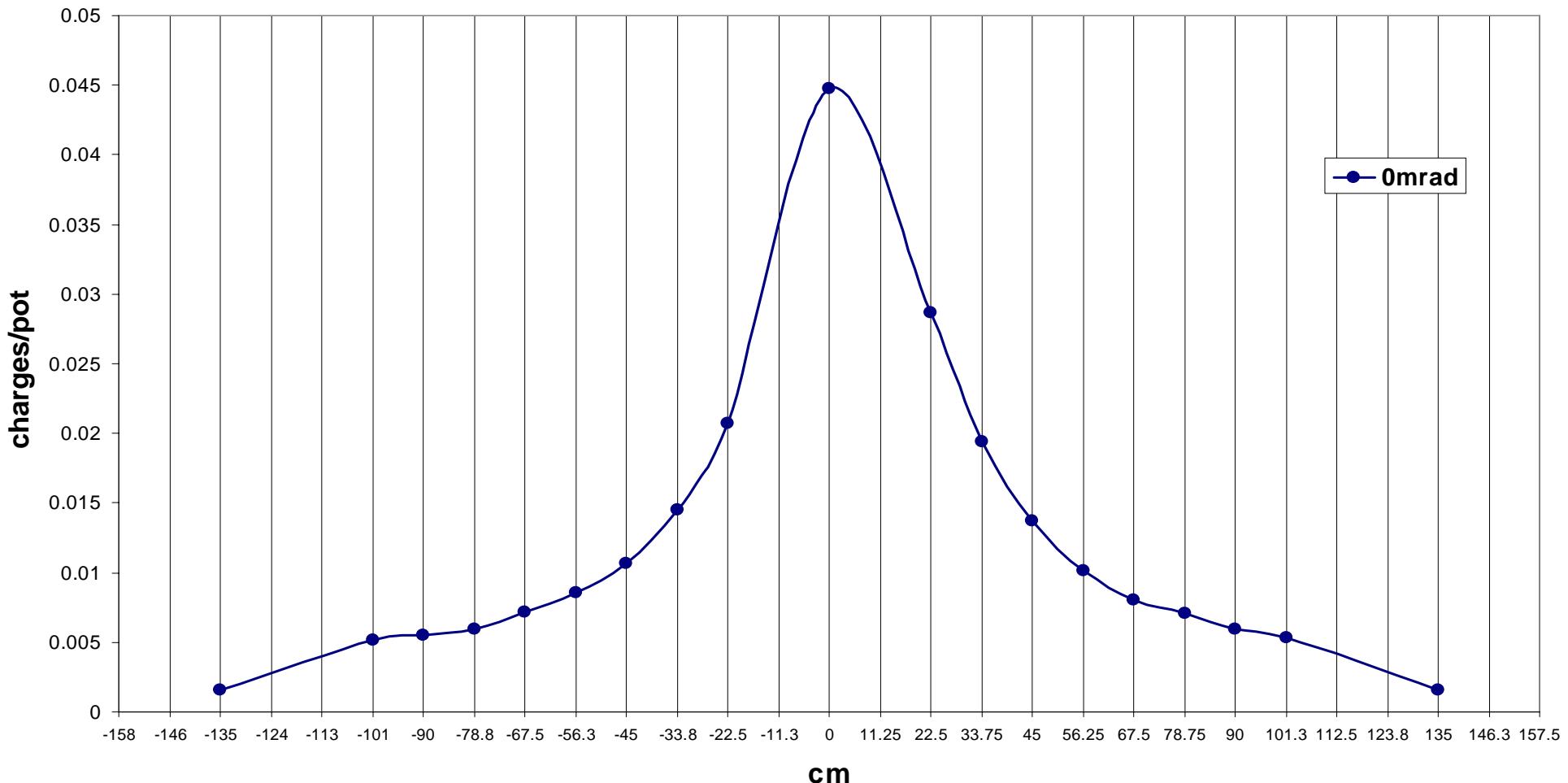
11.25cm



Horizontal Muon Profile, Target Out



horizontal muon detectors pit1, target out, horn/refl off, ~ 3E11 protons

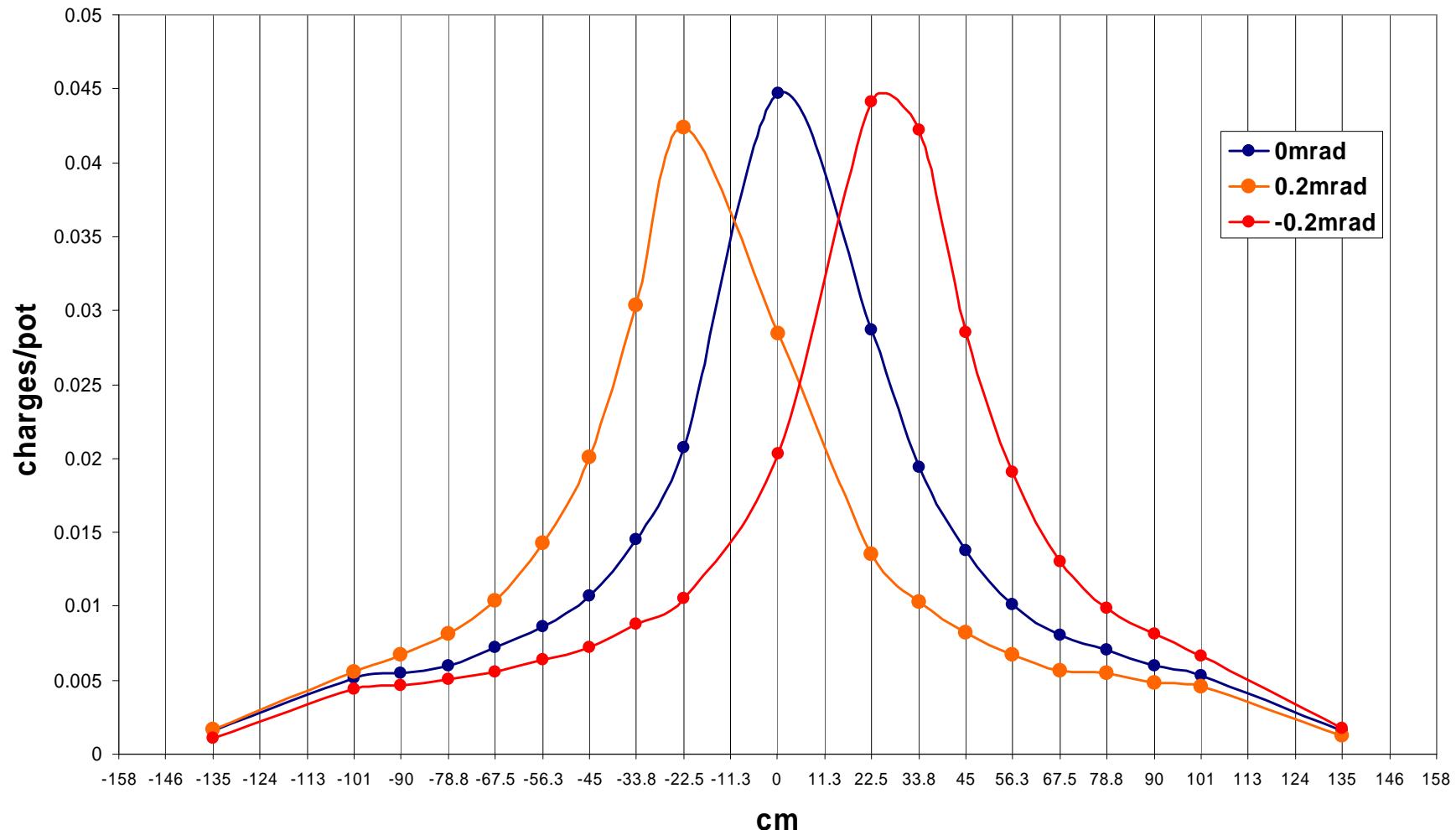




Horizontal Angular Scan, Target Out



horizontal muon detectors pit1, target out, horn/refl off, ~ 3E11 protons



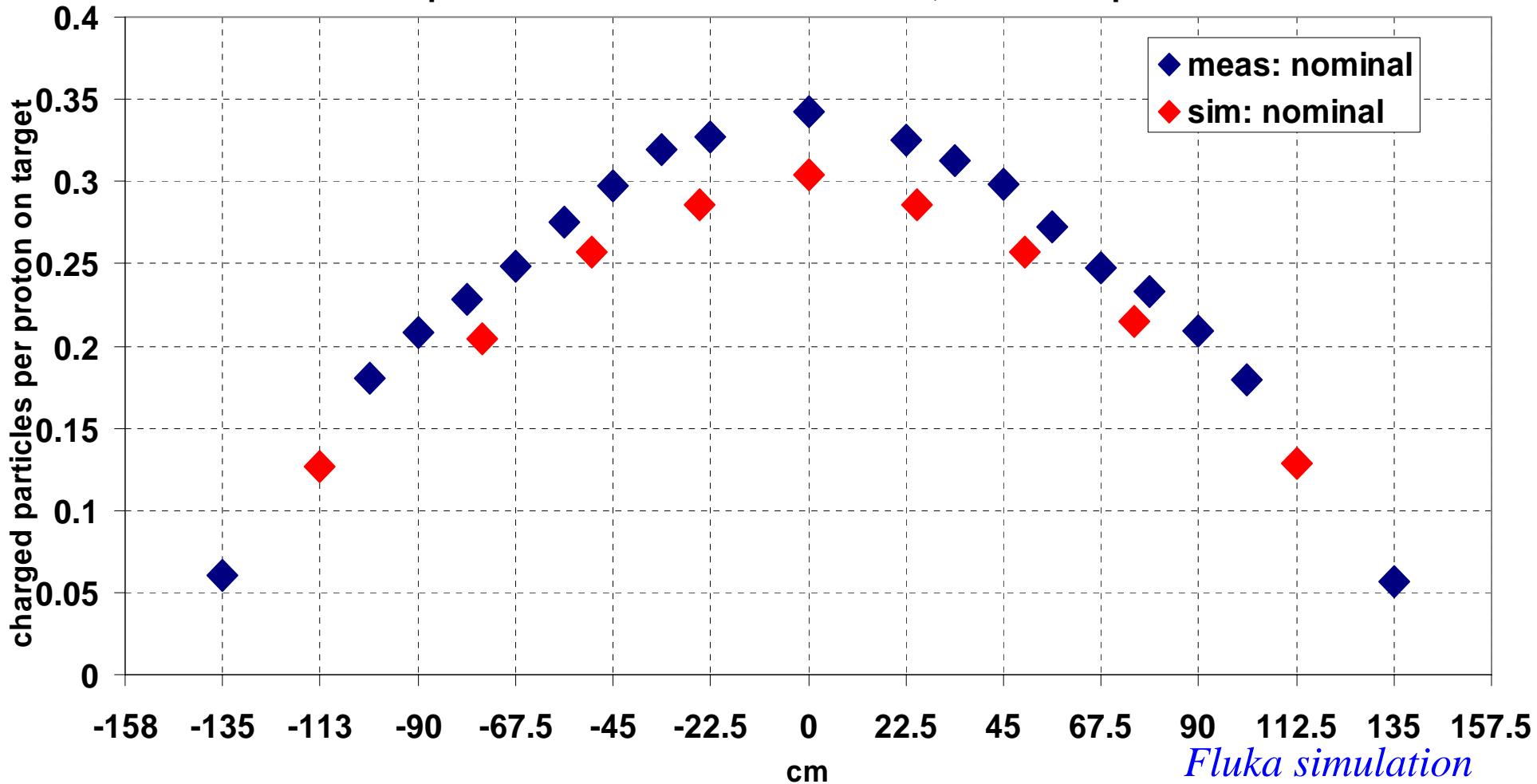


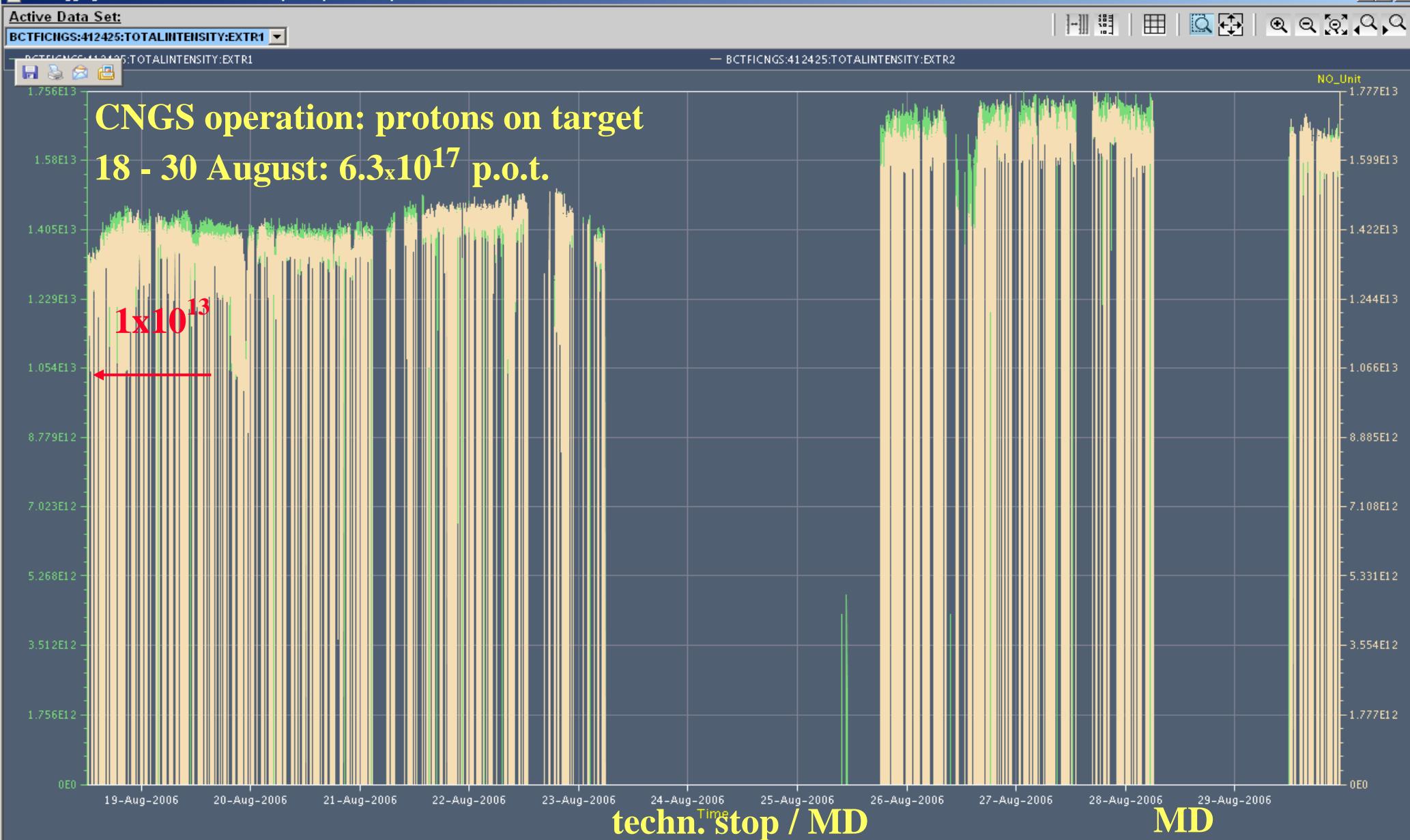
CNGS Quality Check (Preliminary)



Muon Monitors, Horizontal Pit 1

comparison measurement-simulation, horizontal pit1





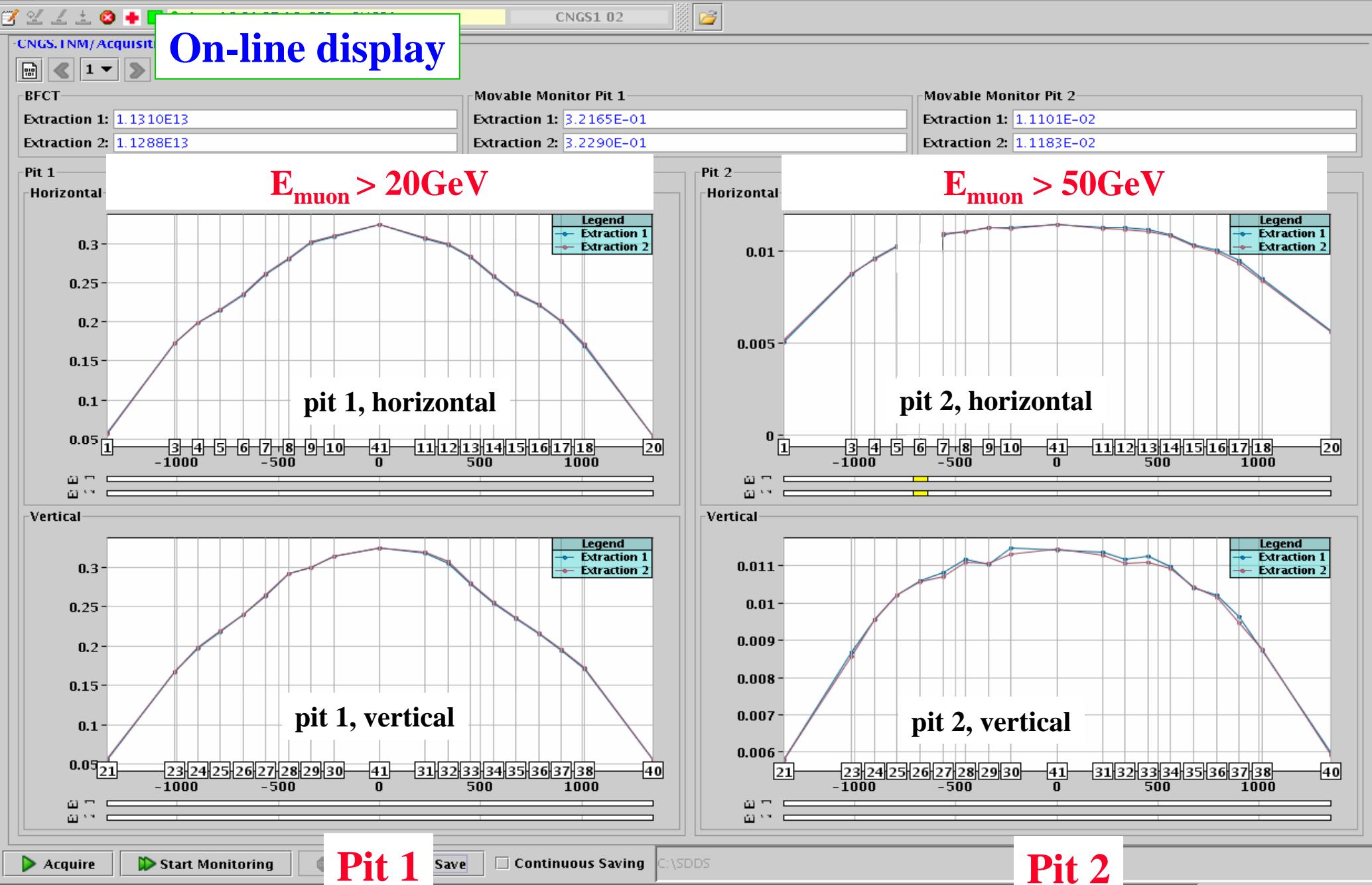
Display: 2D

Legend: Visible

Size: Large

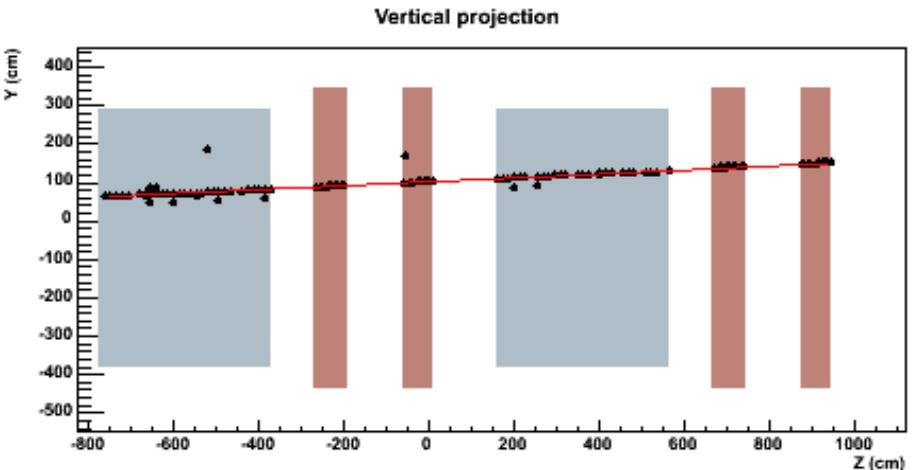
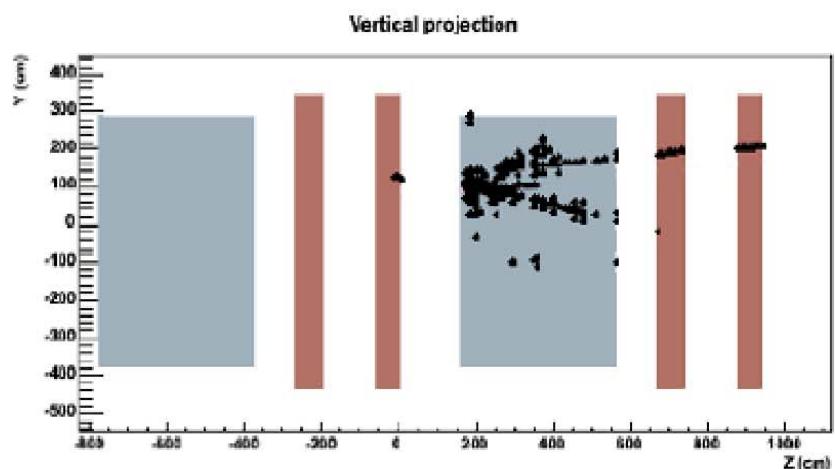
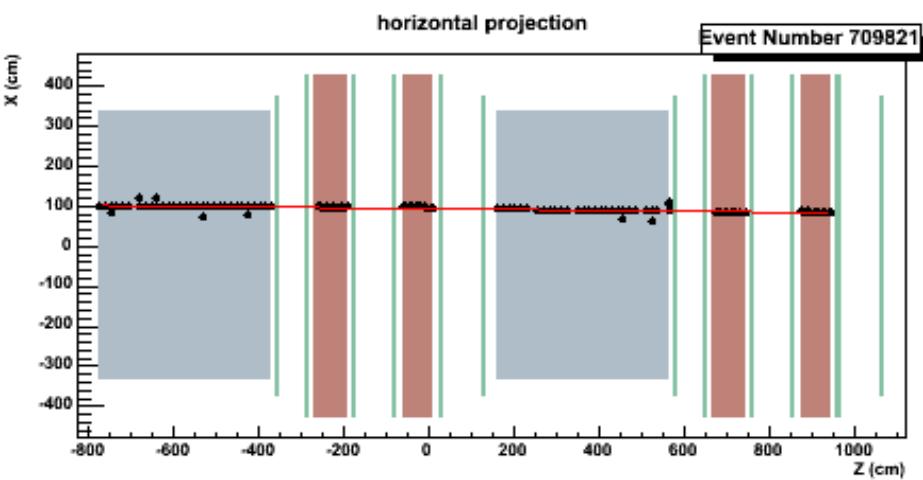
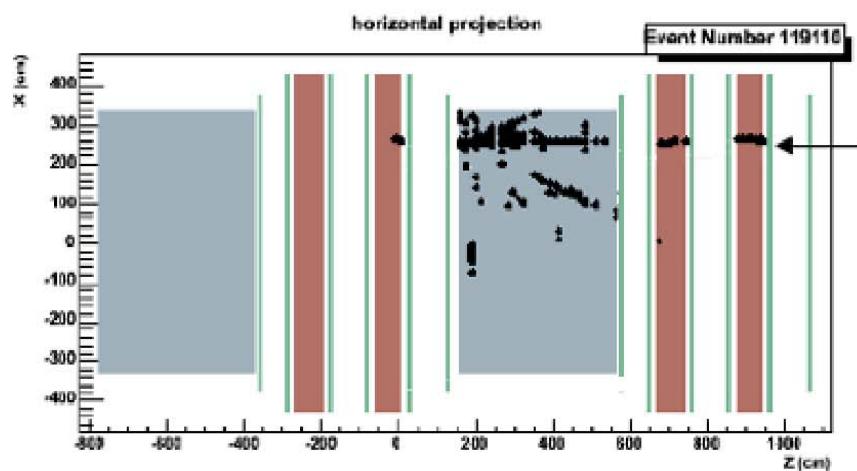


PNG JPEG





Beam Events at Gran Sasso



CC event in the first magnet

Muon from CC interaction in the material in front of the detector (BOREXINO, rocks)



Summary



- CNGS construction started 2000
- Installation finished beginning 2006
- Detailed hardware commissioning
- ‘Dry runs’
 - Allowed early debugging of all systems

→ **CNGS has been successfully commissioned**

- The challenging part (high intensity operation) starts now
 - Very high radiation levels
 - Fatigue from beam impact (shocks) on equipment
 - First surprise last Friday: Water leak on external cooling circuit of the reflector