



EUROPEAN
SPALLATION
SOURCE

The status of ESS (under construction)



2015

Mats Lindroos
Head of Accelerator

A European research center

Copenhagen
Copenhagen-University
CPH Airport

Bridge
SE-DK



MEDICON
VILLAGE



University

Synchrotron
Source

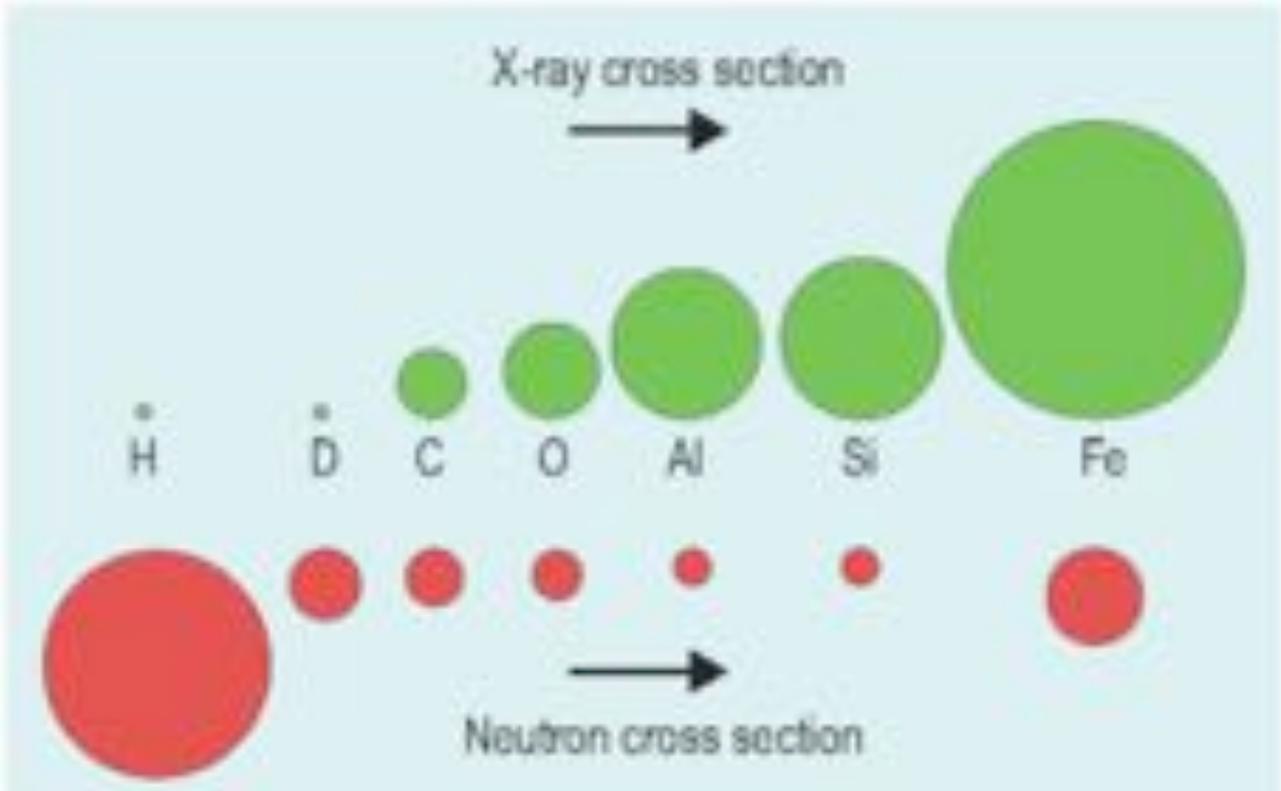
IDEON
Innovation
Environment
Incubators
Venture Capital
Marketing Advice



Neutron
Source



Neutrons & x-rays: similar methods, sensitive to different elements.



Neutrons

Its discovery
James Chadwick
1932
(α, n) reaction

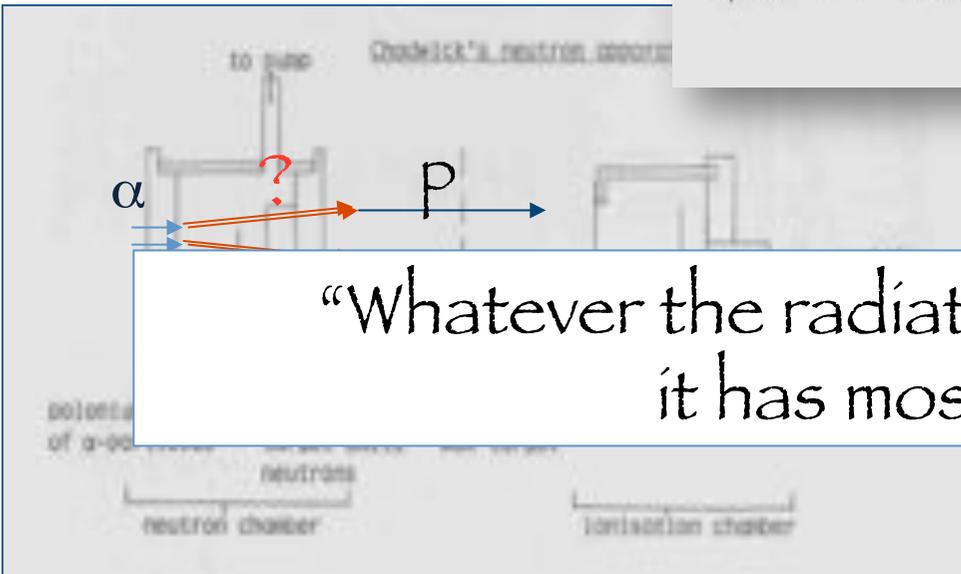
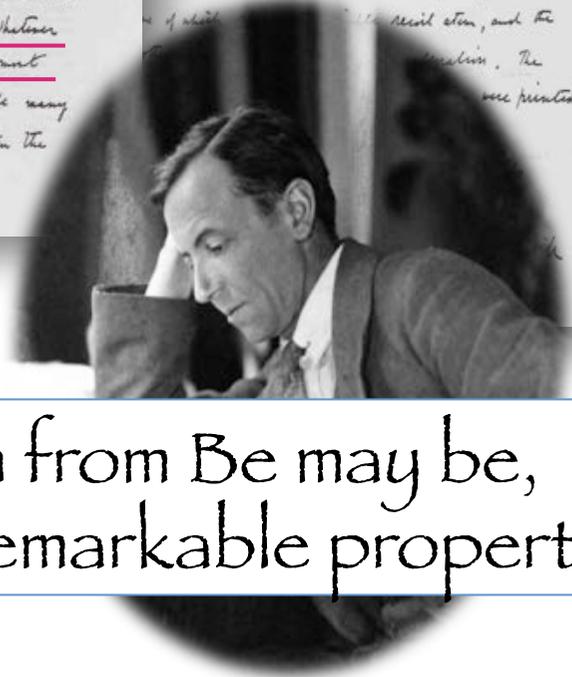
Cambridge Laboratory,
Cambridge.
24 February 1932.

Dear Bohr,

I enclose the proof of a letter I have written to 'Nature' and which will appear either this week or next. I thought you might like to know about it beforehand.

The suggestion is that α particles eject from beryllium (and also from boron) particles which have no net charge, and which probably have a mass ^{about} equal to that of the proton. As you will see, I put this forward rather cautiously, but I think the evidence is really rather strong. Whatever the radiation from Be may be, it has most remarkable properties. I have made many experiments which I do not mention in the

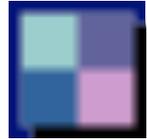
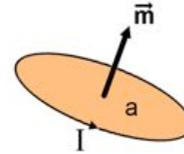
letter to 'Nature' and they can all be interpreted readily on the assumption that the particles are neutrons. Feather has taken some pictures in the dispersion chamber and we have already found about 20 cases of recoil atoms. About 4 of these show an abrupt ^{or fork} end (and it is almost certain that ~~the~~ one arm of this fork represents a recoil atom and the other some other particle, probably an α particle). They are disintegrations due to the capture of the neutron by N_{14} or O_{16} . I enclose two photographs of which one shows a recoil atom, and the other shows a disintegration. The ~~other~~ ^{other} one printed



“Whatever the radiation from Be may be, it has most remarkable properties”

Neutrons are beautiful !

Wave Particle Magnetic moment Neutral



Diffractometers - Measure structures
of atoms and molecules

0 Ångström



Clifford G. Shull, MIT, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA, receives one half of the 1954 Nobel Prize in Physics for development of the neutron diffraction technique.

S - Measure dynamics
of atoms and molecules do



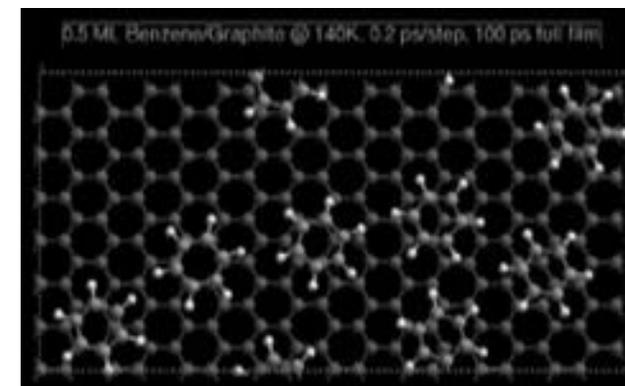
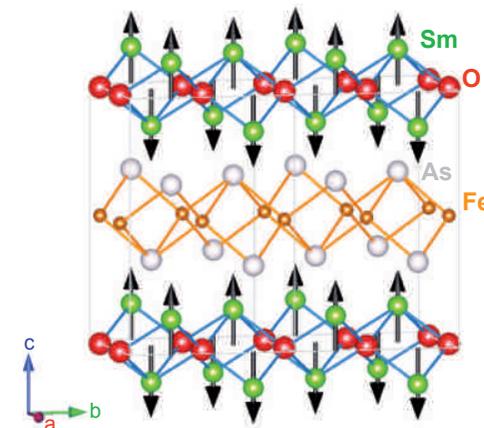
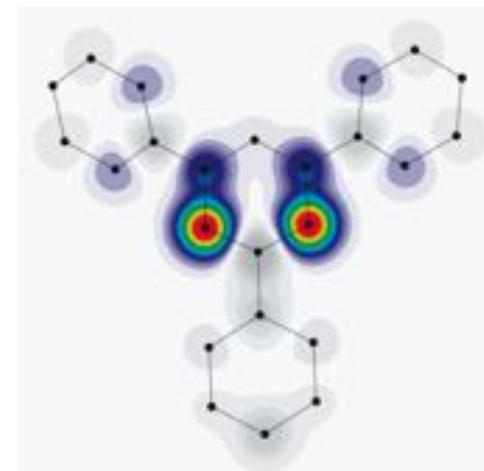
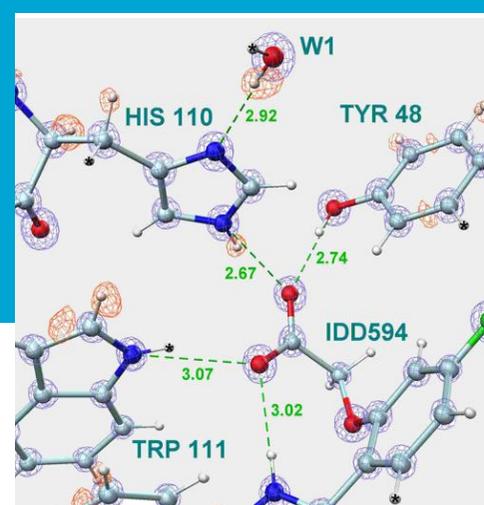
Betram N. Brockhouse, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, receives one half of the 1961 Nobel Prize in Physics for the development of neutron spectroscopy.

1 - 80 meV



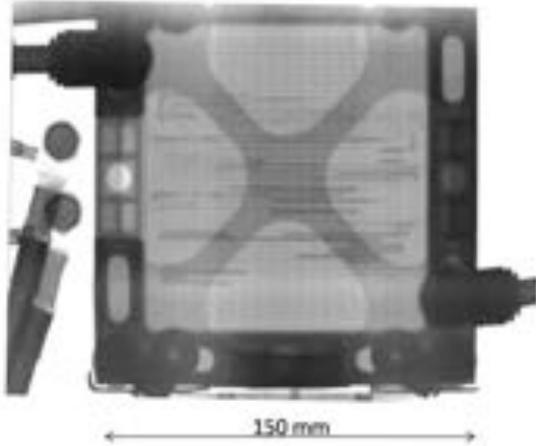
Neutrons are special

- **charge neutral:** deeply penetrating ... except for some isotopes
- **nuclear interaction:** cross section depending on isotope (not Z), sensitive to light elements.
- **spin $S = 1/2$:** probing magnetism
- **unstable** $n \rightarrow p + e + \bar{\nu}_e$ with life time $\tau \sim 900\text{s}$, $I = I_0 e^{-t/\tau}$
- **mass:** $n \sim p$; thermal energies result in non-relativistic velocities.
 $E = 293 \text{ K} = 25 \text{ meV}$, $v = 2196 \text{ m/s}$, $\lambda = 1.8 \text{ \AA}$



WHERE ARE THE ATOMS
AND WHAT DO THEY DO?

Neutron Imaging - Examples

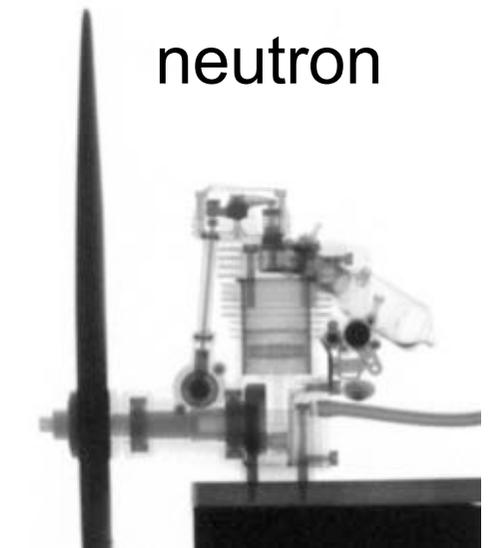
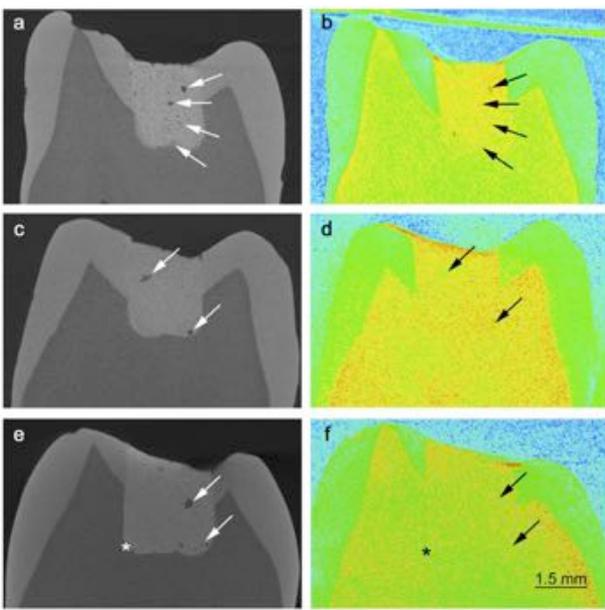
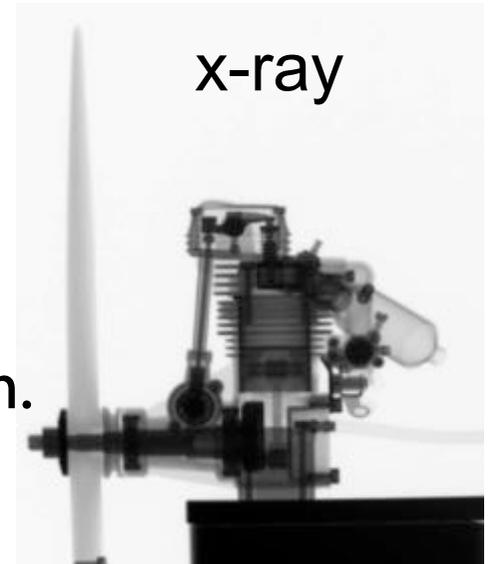


$$I = I_0 e^{-\mu \cdot d}$$

neutron μ different to x-ray

contrast hydrogen / deuterium.

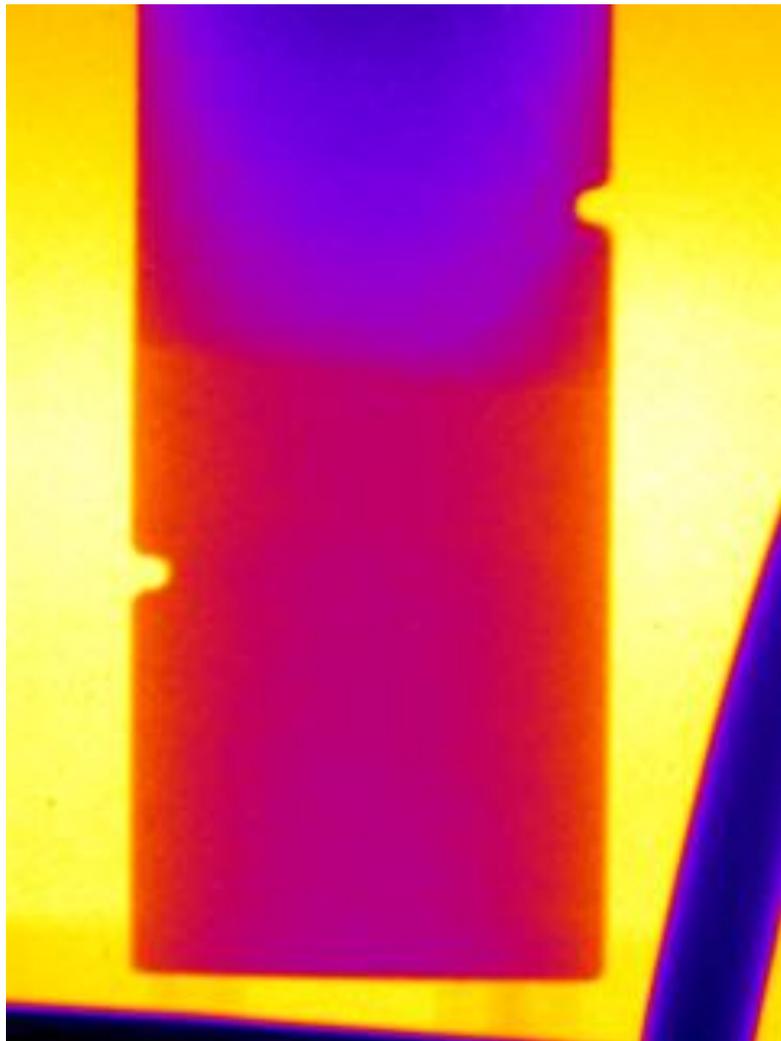
not increasing with Z^2



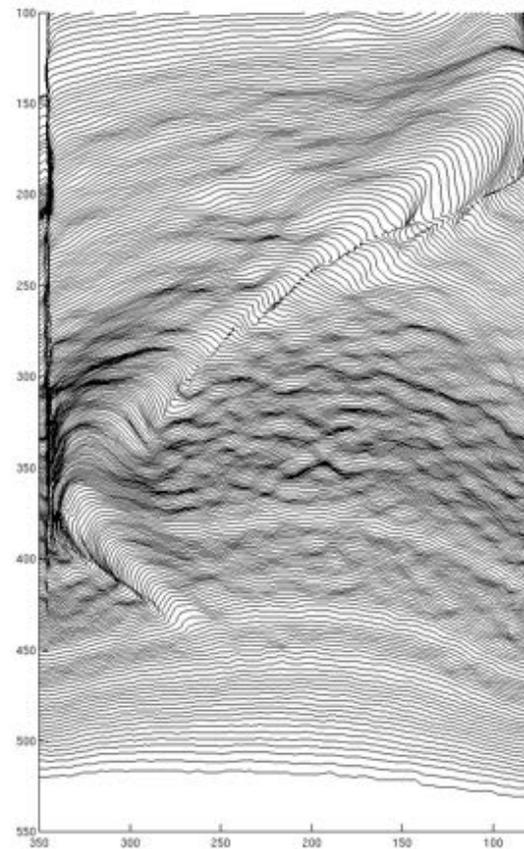


Fluid Flow in Sandstone with localized deformation

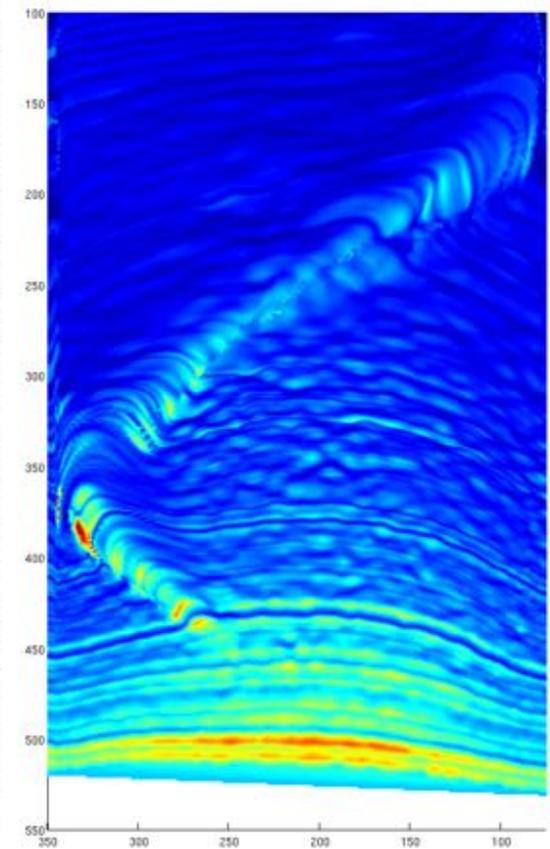
Time-lapse neutron radiography...



Flow-fronts



Flow-velocities

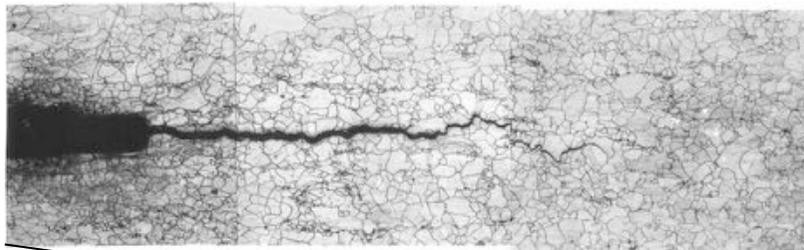


Pixel width = 0.124 mm

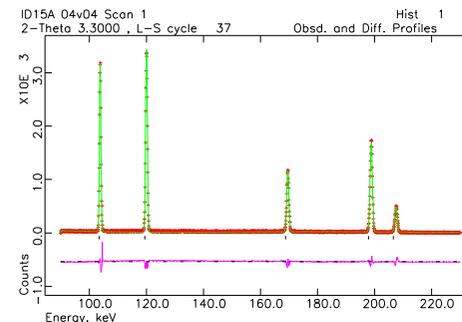
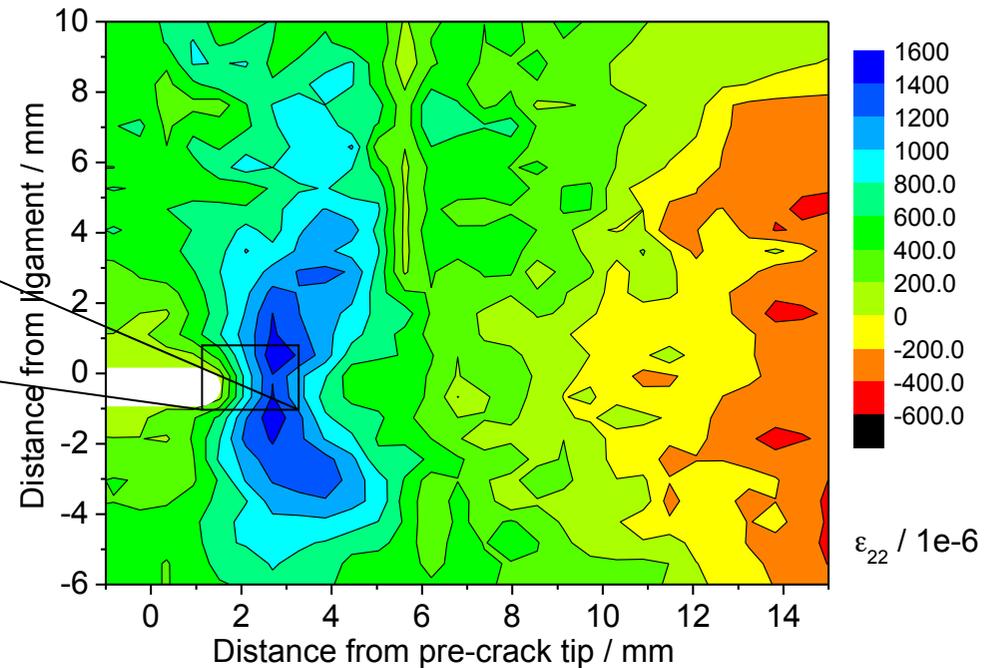


Stress around fatigue cracks

Fatigue + Creep Crack in **25mm** Austenitic steel



Aim: Exploring the boundaries of spatial resolution achievable in real materials engineering components, using combinations of in-situ techniques: imaging & diffraction, in-situ loading, high-temperature...



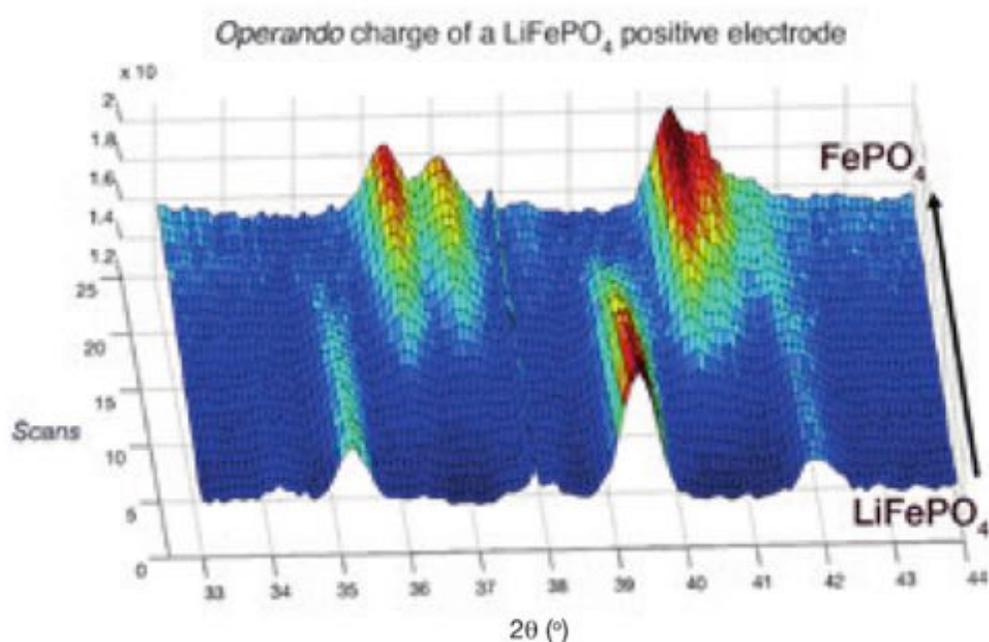


Neutrons for Energy Research

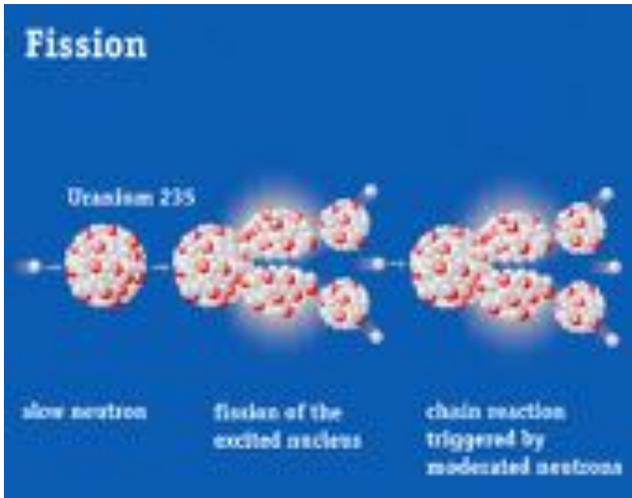
Real-time neutron diffraction studies of electrode materials for Li-ion batteries.

Neutrons are sensitive to light elements like lithium.

High intensity powder diffraction reveals lithium extraction / insertion in electrode material.



Why Spallation?



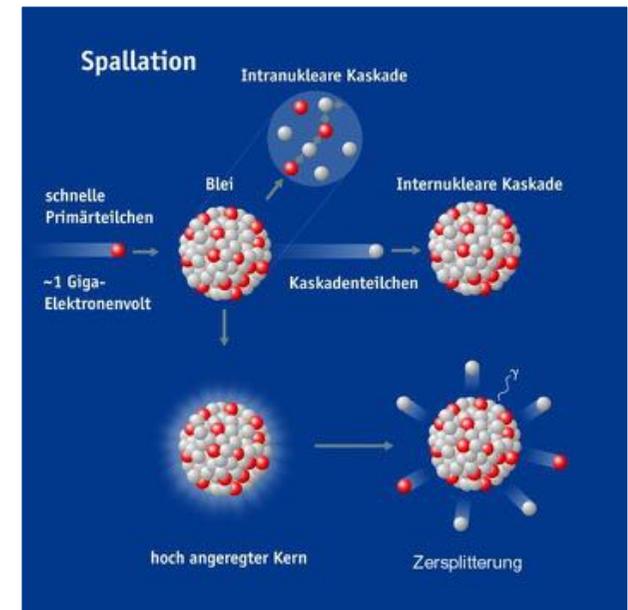
Fission of uranium
in nuclear reactor

2-3 neutrons per process

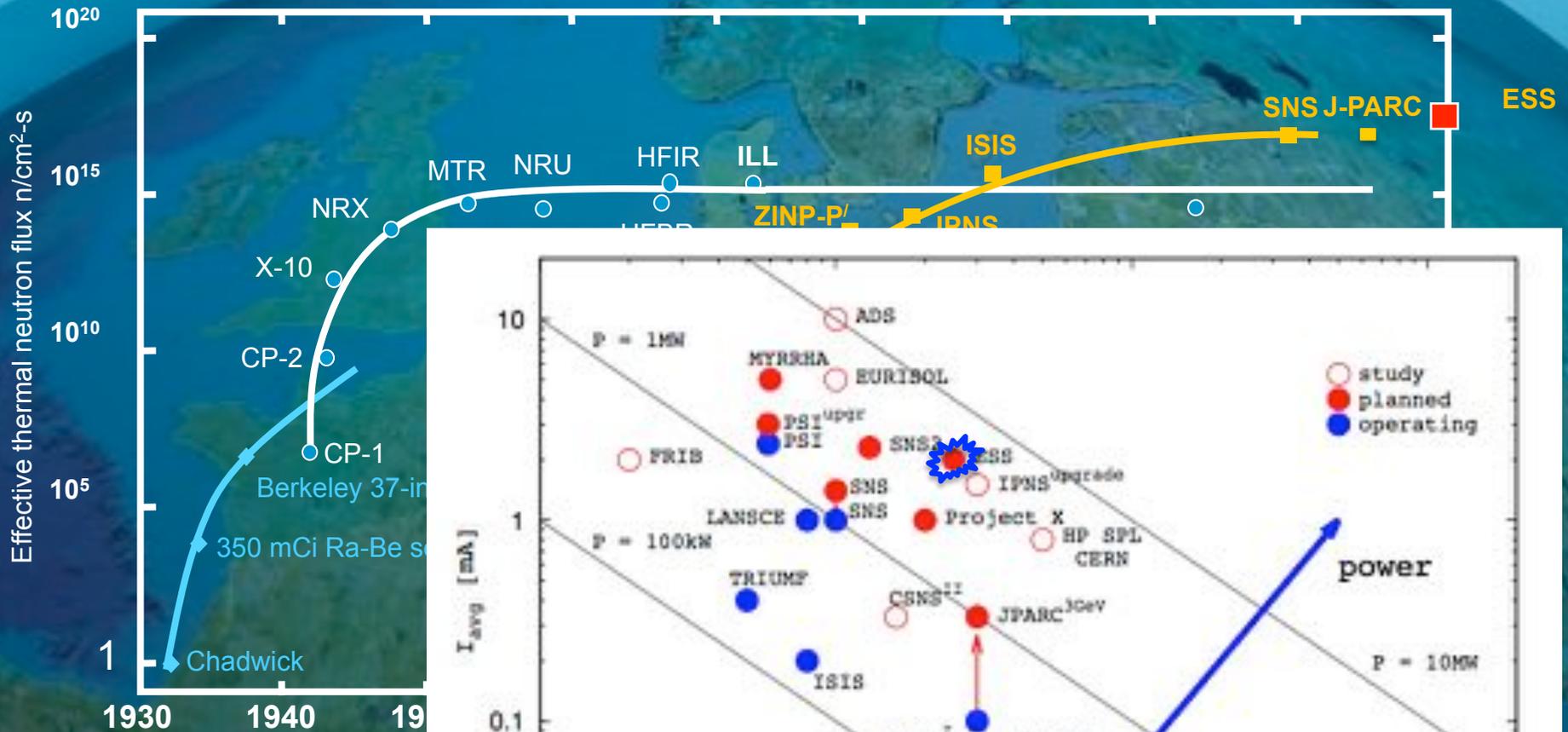


Spallation on target
using proton accelerator

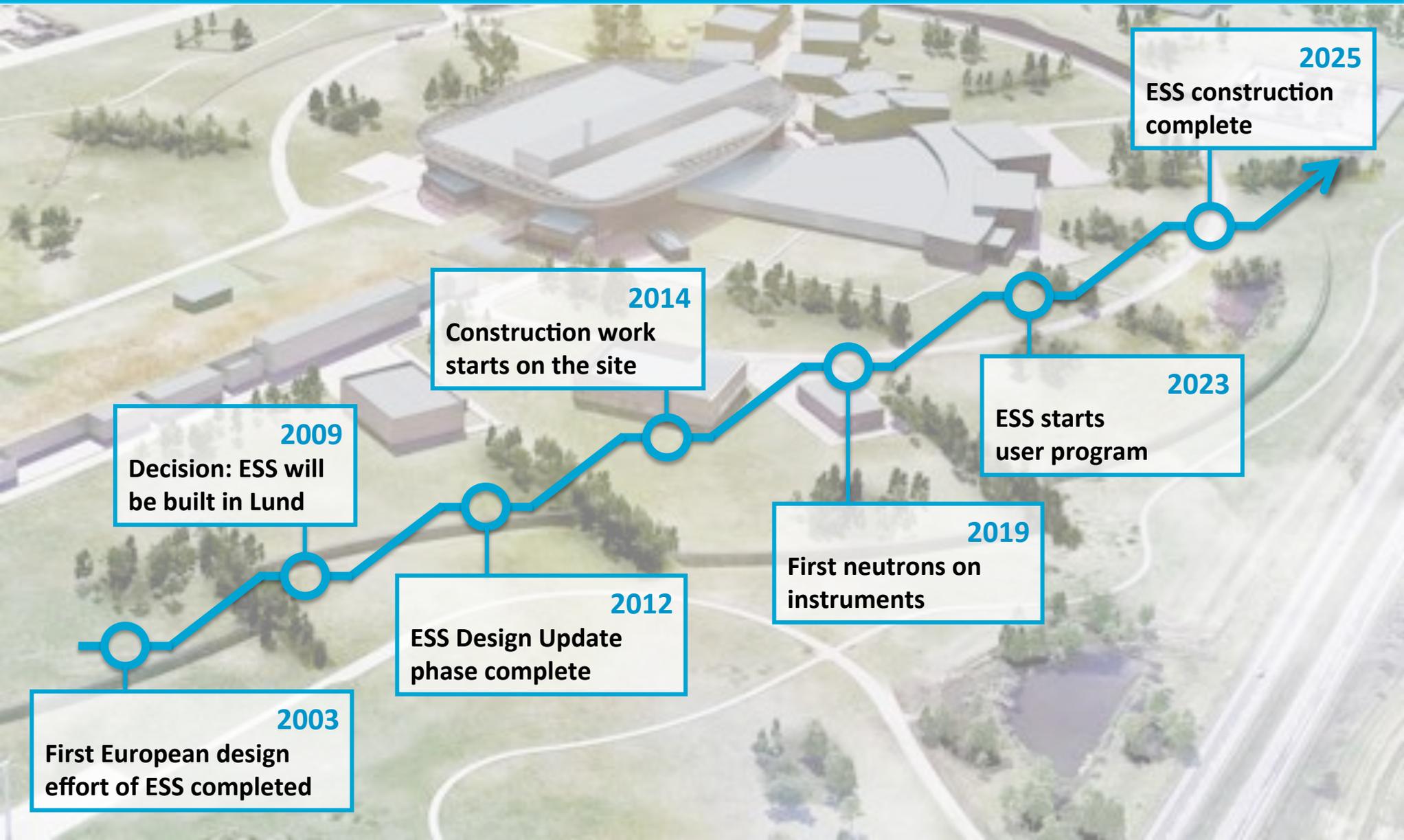
30+ neutrons per process



ESS - Bridging the neutron gap



The road to realizing the world's leading facility for research using neutrons



Financing includes cash and deliverables



Host Countries of Sweden and Denmark

47,5% Construction

15% Operations

In-kind Deliverables ~ 3%

Cash Investment ~ 97%

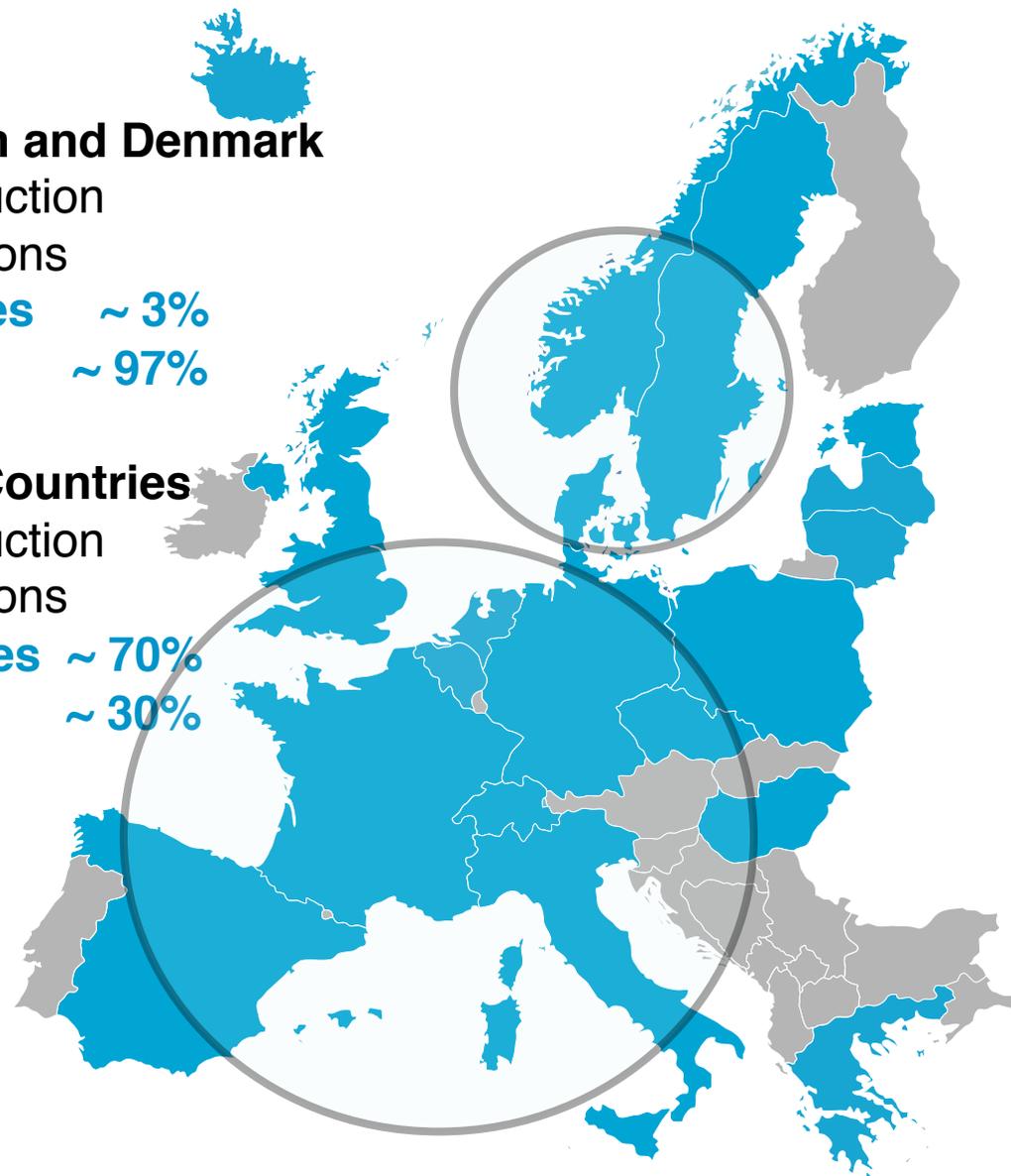
Non Host Member Countries

52,5% Construction

85% Operations

In-kind Deliverables ~ 70%

Cash Investment ~ 30%

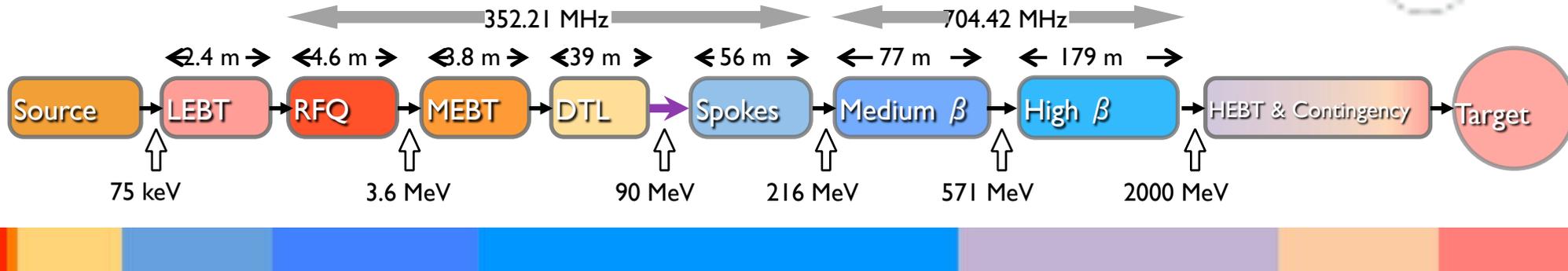


Start Civil Construction



March 9

High power 5MW proton accelerator



Accelerating protons to almost the speed of light
in pulses hitting the target 14 times per second.

Energy per pulse equals to

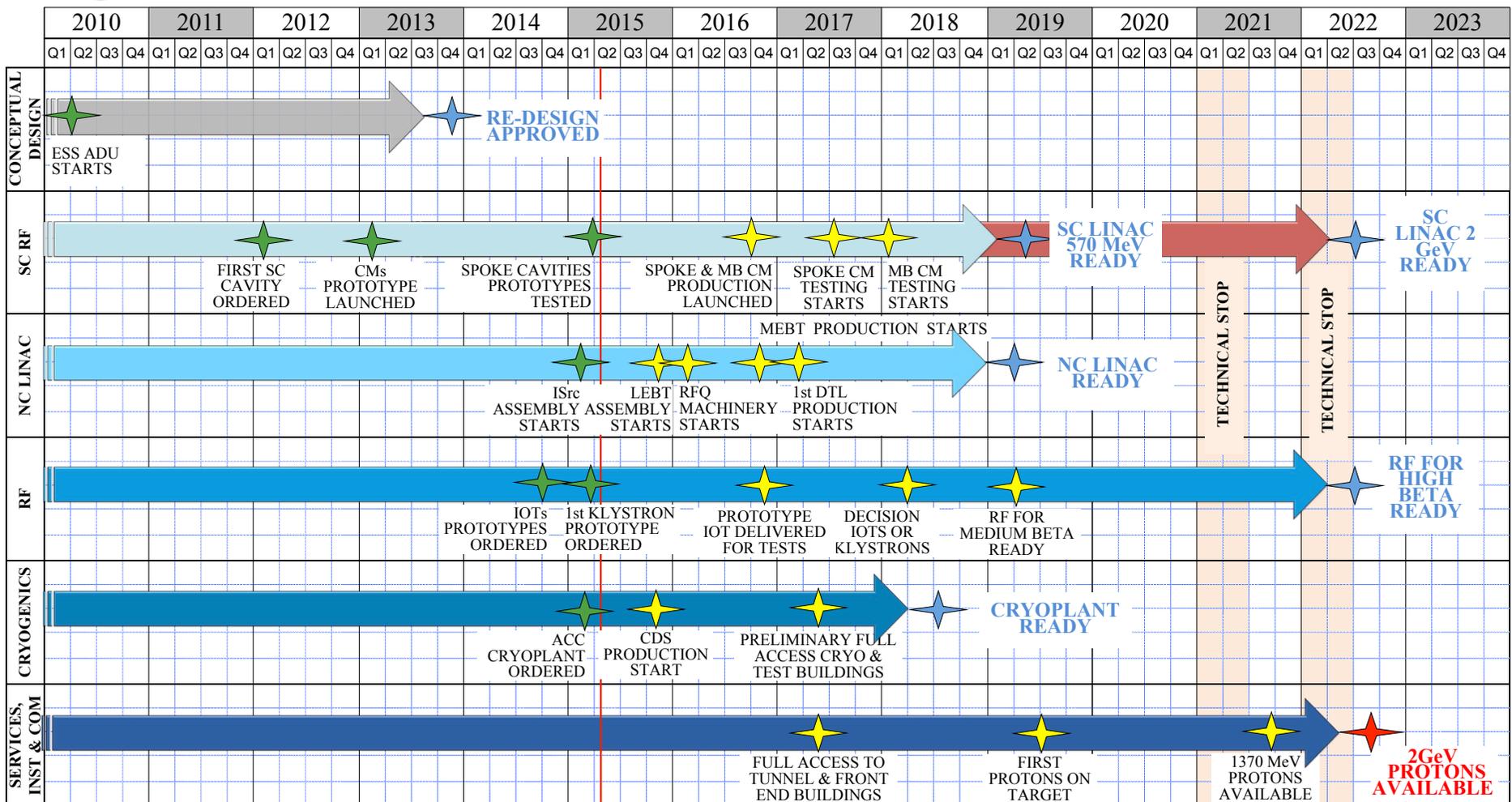
- 16lb (7,2kg) shot travelling with 1100 km/h.
- melting approx. 1 kg (1 liter) of ice ...

.... and next pulse boils it.

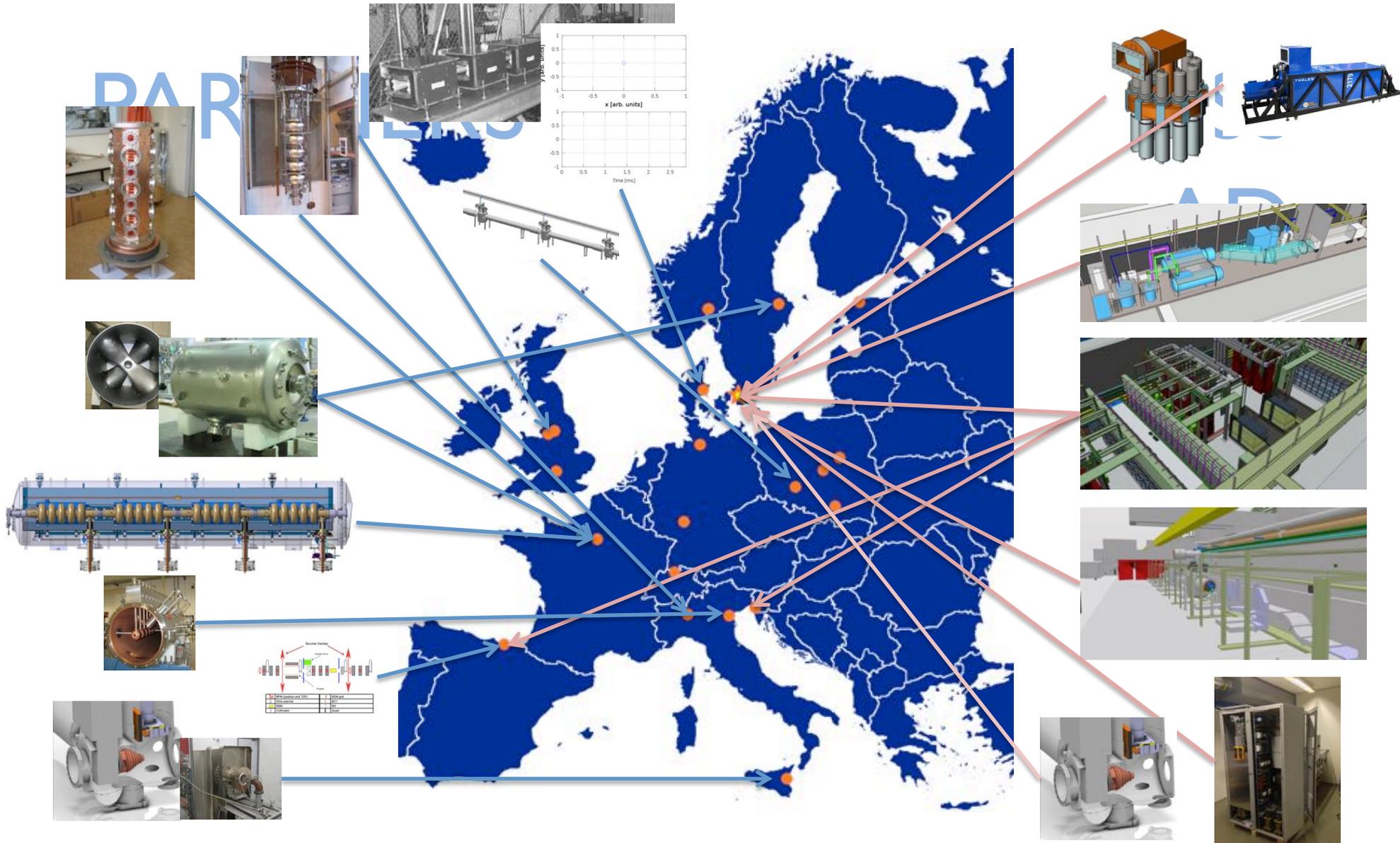


High Level Master Schedule

HIGH LEVEL SCHEDULE - ESS ACCELERATOR



Accelerator Selected technologies



DA RING

AD

Y [arb. units]

X [arb. units]

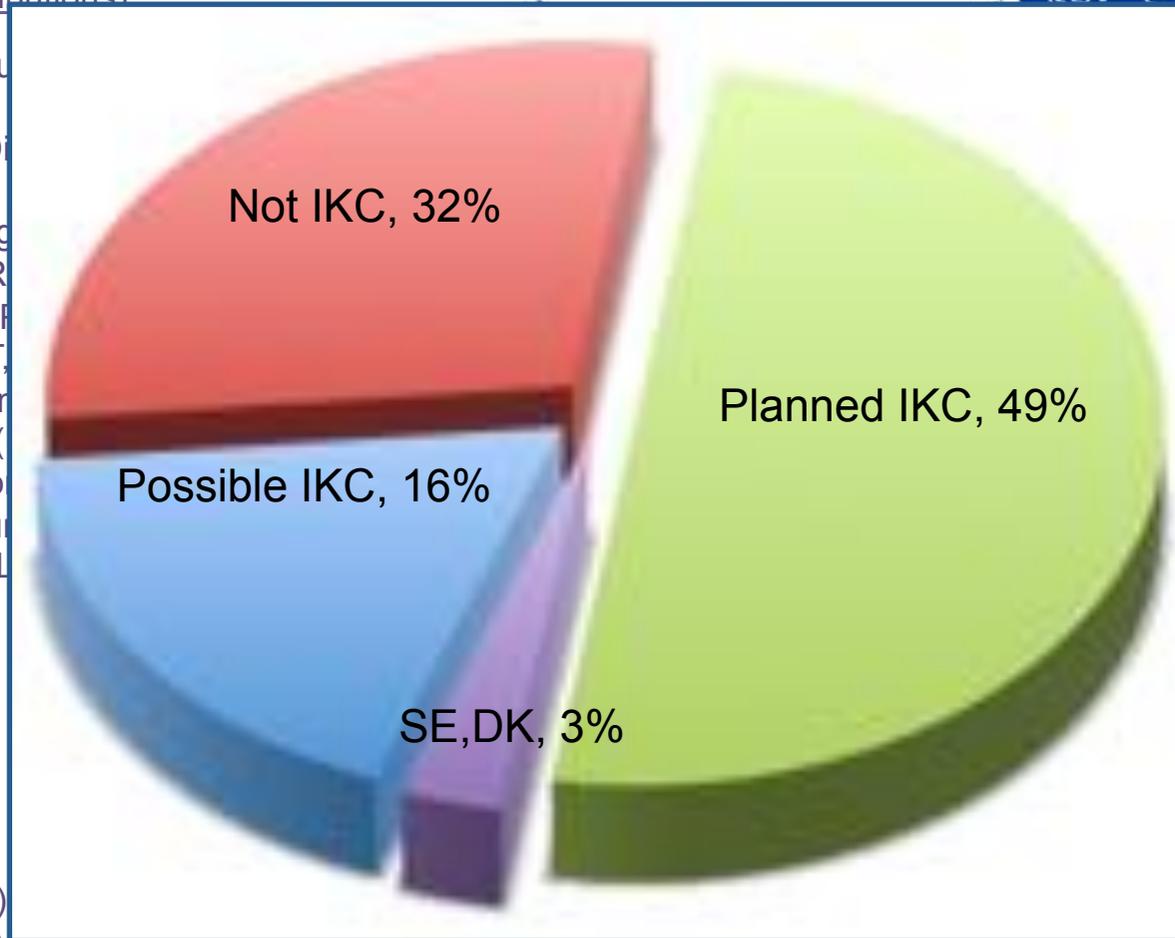
Time (ms)

Component	Material	Length (m)	Position (m)
Injector	Aluminum	1.5	0.0
Linac	Aluminum	1.5	1.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	3.0
Target Station	Aluminum	1.5	4.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	6.0
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	7.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	9.0
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	10.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	12.0
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	13.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	15.0
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	16.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	18.0
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	19.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	21.0
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	22.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	24.0
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	25.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	27.0
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	28.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	30.0
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	31.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	33.0
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	34.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	36.0
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	37.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	39.0
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	40.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	42.0
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	43.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	45.0
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	46.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	48.0
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	49.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	51.0
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	52.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	54.0
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	55.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	57.0
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	58.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	60.0
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	61.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	63.0
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	64.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	66.0
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	67.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	69.0
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	70.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	72.0
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	73.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	75.0
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	76.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	78.0
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	79.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	81.0
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	82.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	84.0
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	85.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	87.0
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	88.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	90.0
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	91.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	93.0
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	94.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	96.0
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	97.5
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	99.0
Transfer Line	Aluminum	1.5	100.5

Partner Institutions

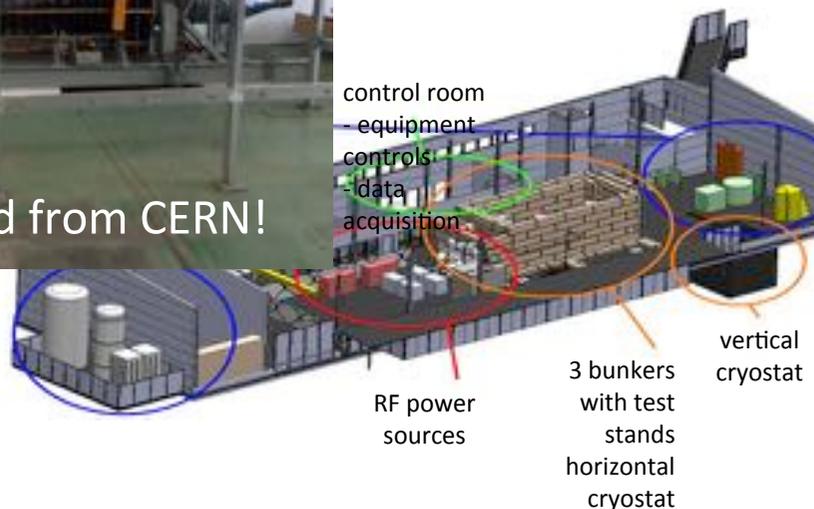
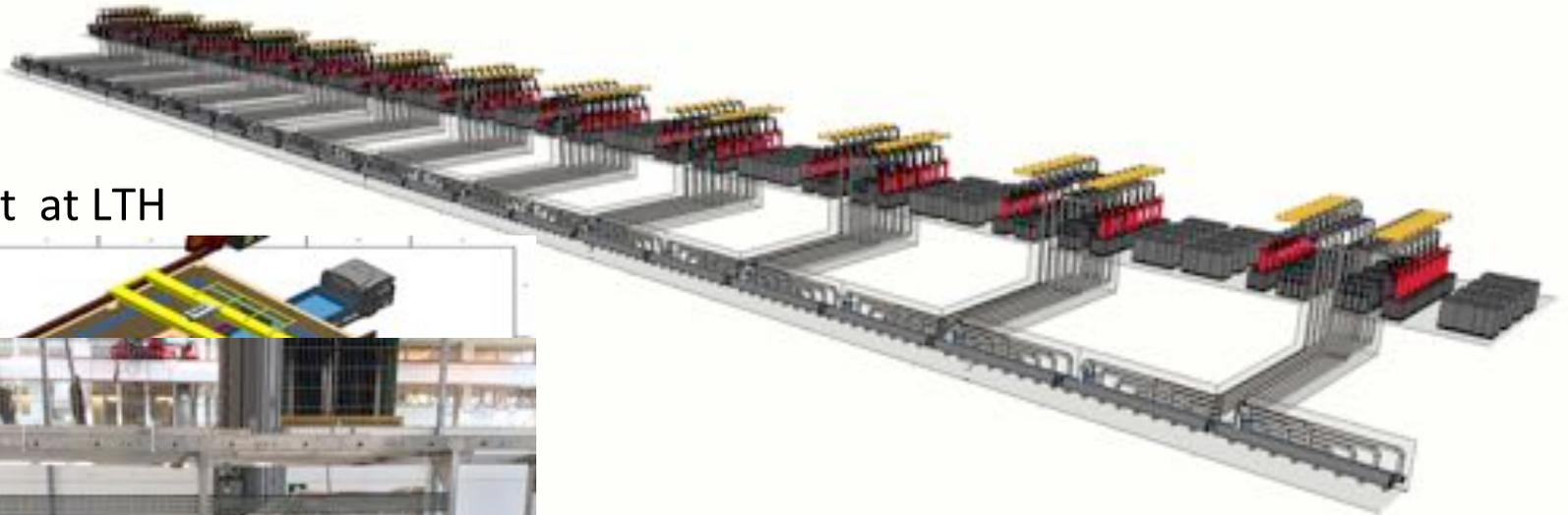
In-kind (main contributions)

Univ Agder (Ion sou
 ATOMKI (RF-LPS)
 CEA (RFQ, SRF, D
 CNRS (SRF, Cryo)
 Cockcroft Inst (Diag
 Daresbury Lab (SR
 Elettra (RF, Magn, P
 ESS-Bilbao (MEBT,
 GSI (Diagn, Vacuur
 Huddersfield Univ (I
 IFJ PAN (Installatio
 INFN Catania (Sou
 INFN Legnaro (DTL
 INFN Milan (SRF)
 NCBJ (LLRF)
 RAL (Diagn)
 RHUL (Diagn)
 Tallinn UT (RF)
 TU Lodz (LLRF)
 Univ Oslo (Diagn)
 Warsaw UT (LLRF)
 Wroclaw UT (Cryo)



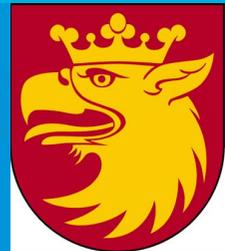
ESS Linac RF System

Integration test at LTH



- In-kind RF:
- Sweden, Uppsala University (FREIA) and Lund University
 - Polen, tri-uni
 - Italy, Elettre
 - Spain, ESS Bilbao
 - Hungary, Atomki
 - Estonia, TU Tallin

R&D on High Voltage and High Power Klystron Modulators for the ESS accelerator



Aug '14

Design and specifications:

- ESS and LTH;

R&D and training of Highly Qualified Personnel:

- LTH (3 MSc thesis, 5 Research associate,
1 PhD thesis starting Jan 2015);

Control system hardware :

- National Instruments AB, Skåne business center;

Control system software :

- Lund University Innovation System (LUIS) AB;

Construction (Low Voltage part):

- AQ Elautomatik AB, in Lund;



LUND
UNIVERSITY



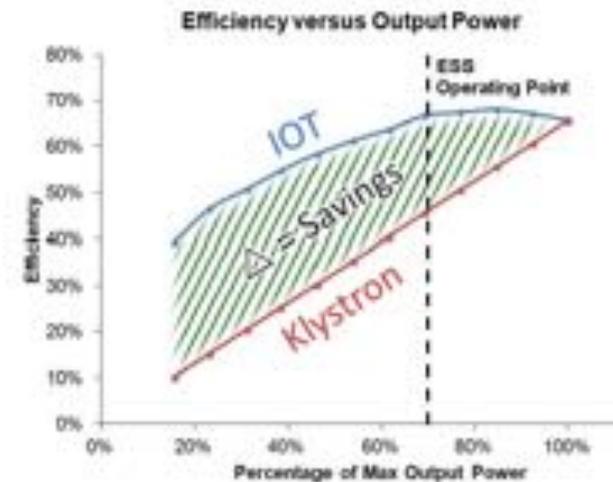
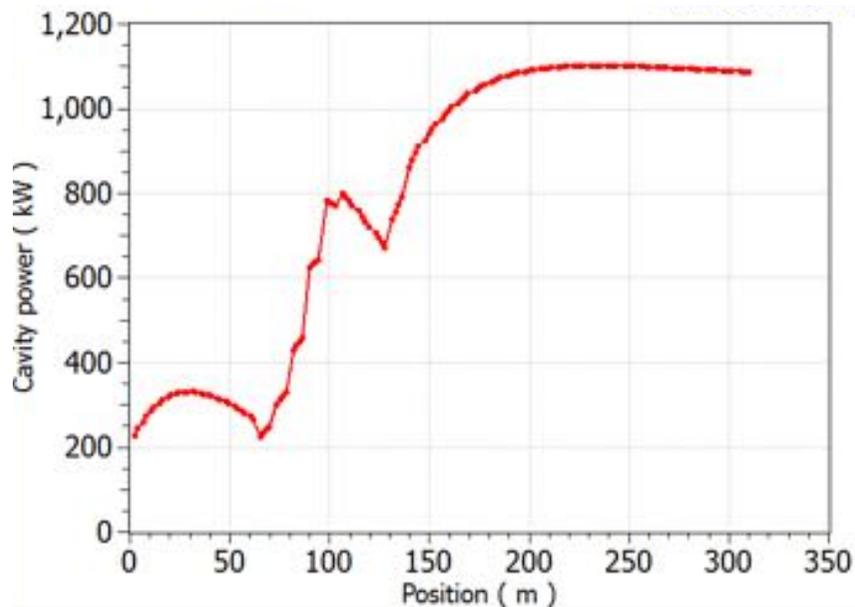
LU
INNOVATION
SYSTEM



WE ARE RELIABLE

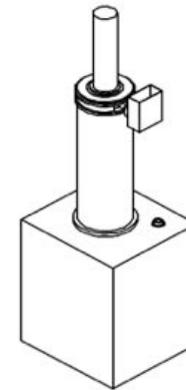
RF power sources: IOT progress

- 2 prototypes ordered
 - Good progress with both vendors with L3 being 4-6 months ahead of schedule
- Delivery in September 2016 to CERN test stand
- 84 tubes needed for high beta
- Decision and tender early 2018 for 84 tubes - possible In-kind

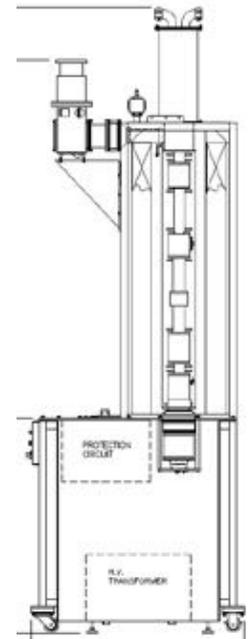


WP 8 Medium beta klystrons

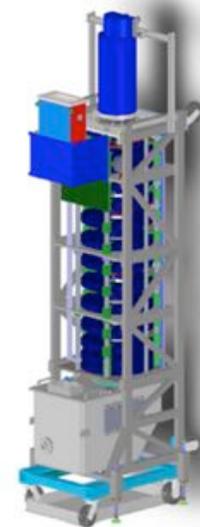
- 3 prototypes ordered
- Delivery Q2-Q3 2016
 - To be tested at ESS
- 36 tubes needed for medium beta
- Tender in the end of 2016 for 36 tubes - possible In-kind



**Toshiba
E37504**



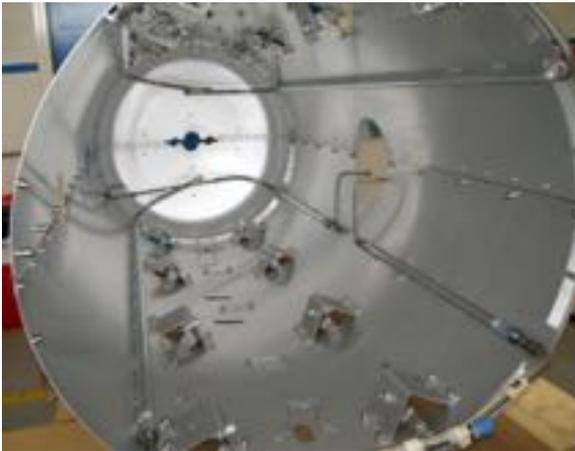
CPI



**Thales
TH 2180**

Spoke Cryomodule fabrication - CNRS

Thermal shield



Vacuum vessel & Mechanical support



+



+

Gate valves



Cold/warm transition



First blank assembly of some parts



Inter-cavity belows

Six beta0.67 prototype cavities – CEA (@ZANON)



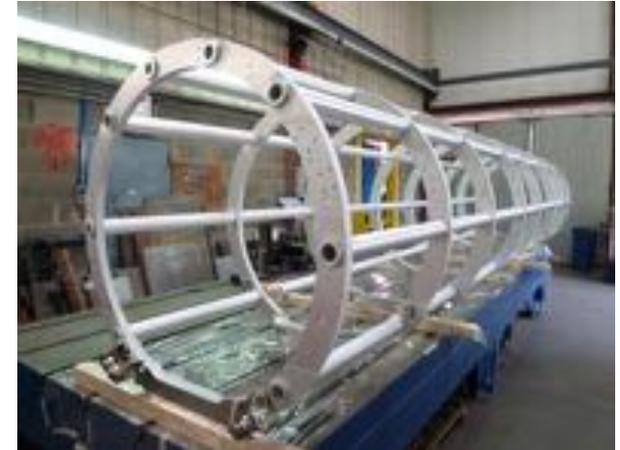
- All **Dumbbells** completed and frequency measurements performed
- **End groups** completed by end of September
- **Helium tank** prepared for welding
- **First cavity** delivered to CEA by **end of October**
- Once the 1st cavity is approved by CEA, Zanon can deliver **one bare cavity every 2-3 weeks**.

Medium β cryomodule fabrication – CNRS and CEA



Production of the main components and the toolings has been launched

Vacuum vessel & space frame delivered

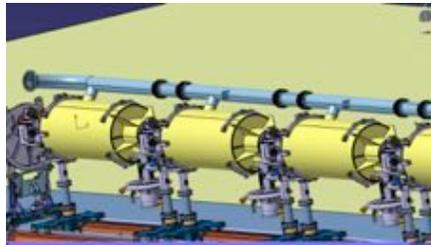


The detailed study of the assembling procedures is in progress.

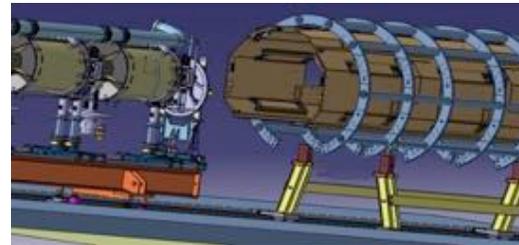
XFEL cryomodules assembly lessons learned applied to ESS, QA process



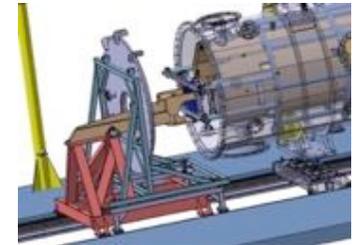
(N₂)



Welding the titanium diphasic tubes



The cavity string is inserted in the spaceframe already equipped with the thermal shield

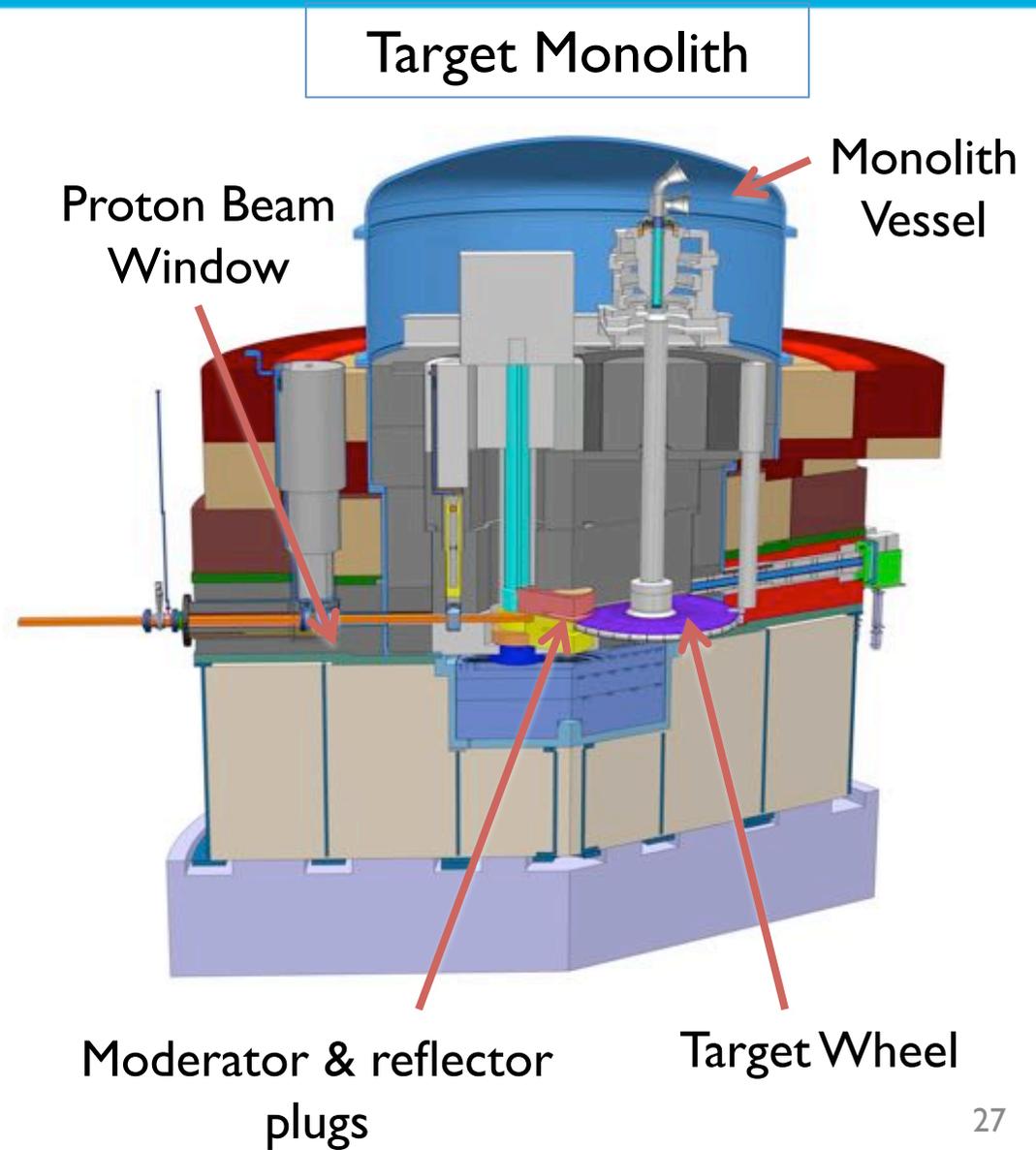


Closing the vacuum

Assembling of the cavity string with a N₂ flow for protection against dust particles

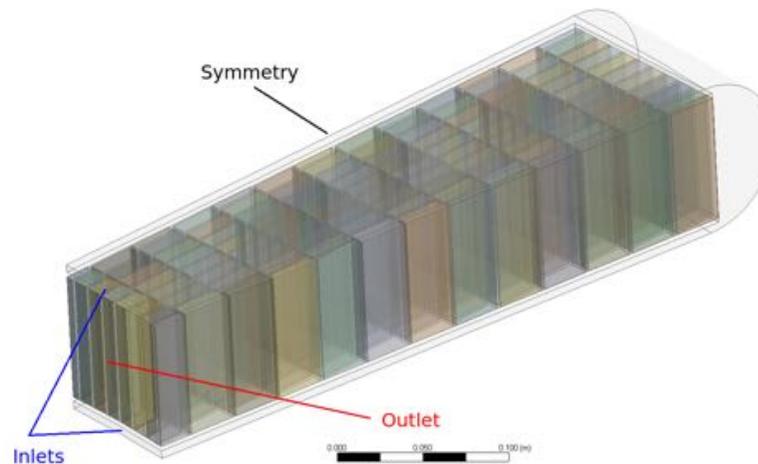
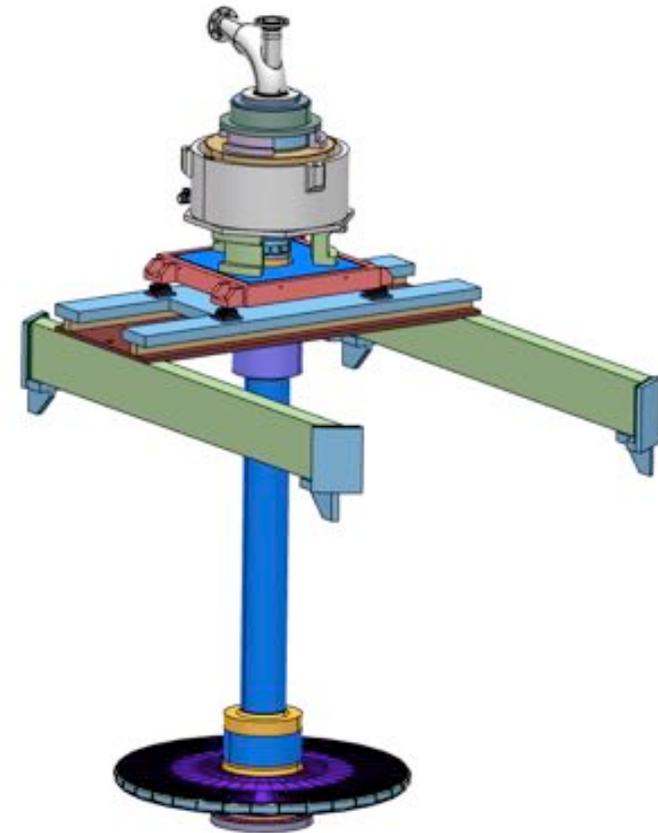
Target Station incorporates unique features

- Rotating W target
- He cooling for target
- High brightness neutron moderators



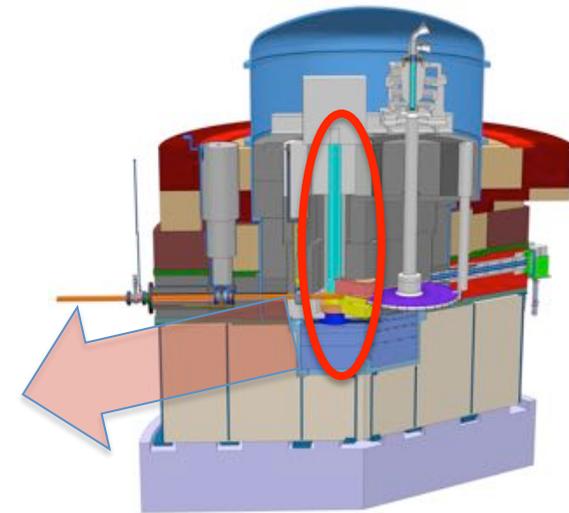
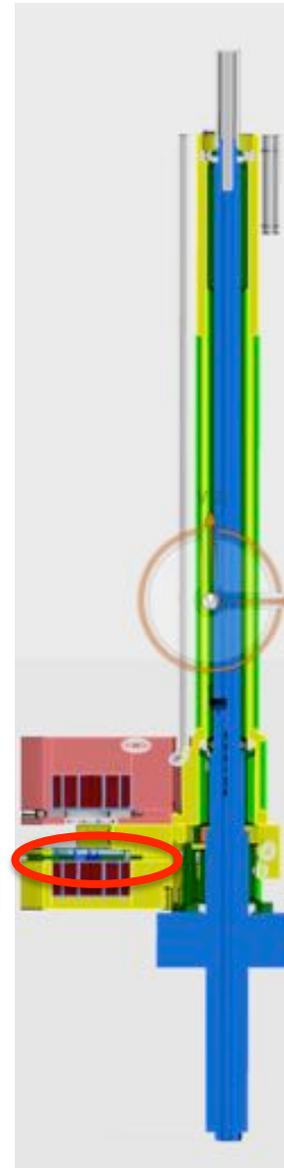
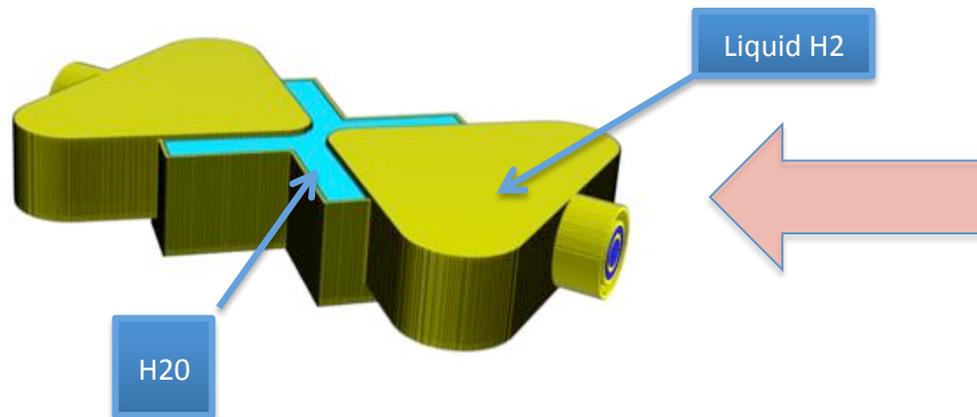
Target Systems

- Features:
 - He-cooled tungsten plates integrated in a wheel
 - ~ 60 n/p for 2 GeV p on W
 - 2.5 m diameter wheel on 5 m long shaft with rotational speed ~ 0.4 Hz
 - Lifetime ~ 5 years (@ 5 MW)



Moderator and Reflector Systems

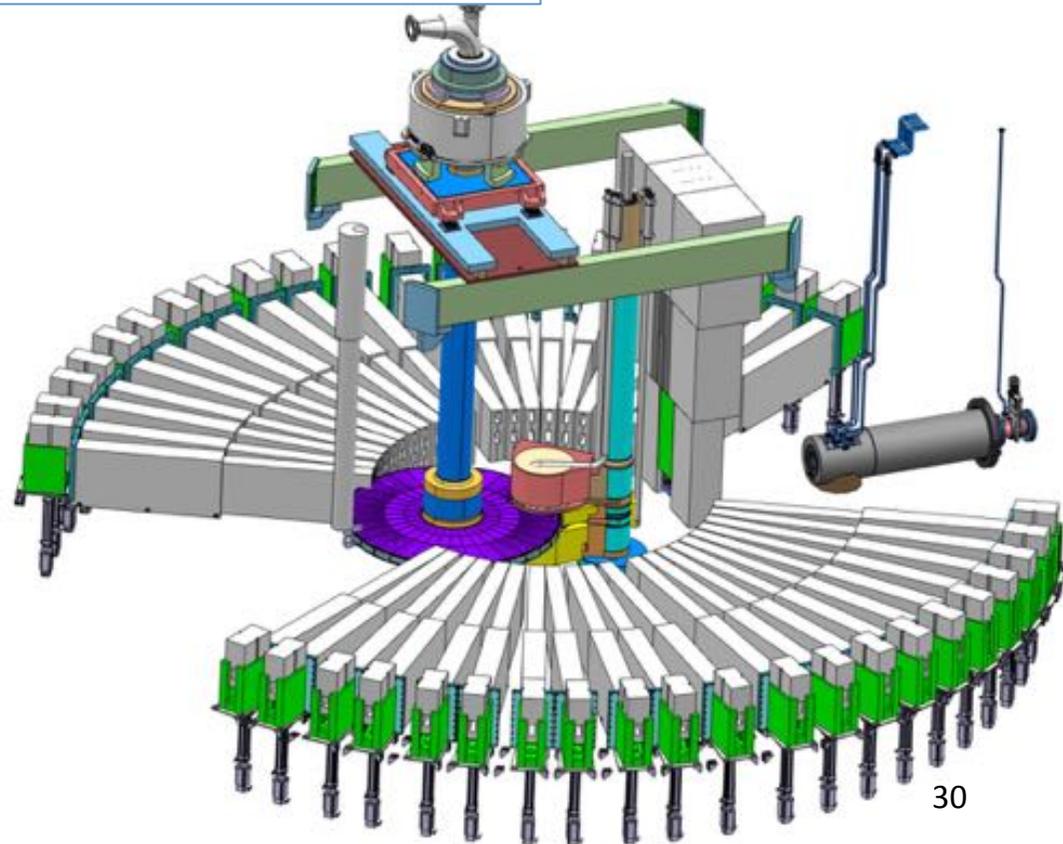
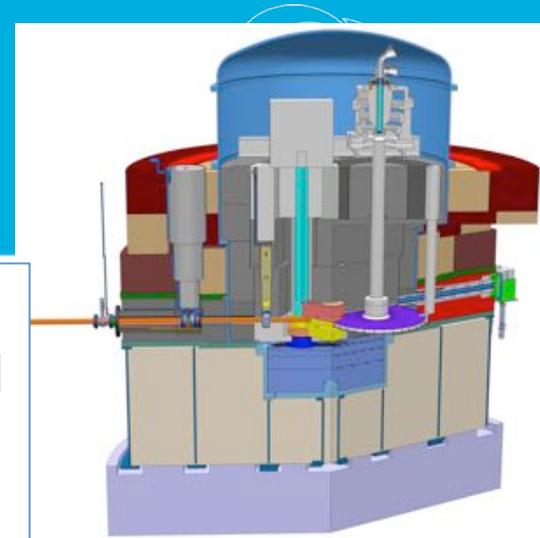
- Features:
 - Cold moderators - Supercritical hydrogen at 20 K
 - Thermal moderators – water
 - Al alloy vessels with beryllium reflector
 - New moderator concepts increase cold and thermal neutron source brightness by > 2x
 - Radiation damage limits lifetime to ~ 1 year at 5 MW



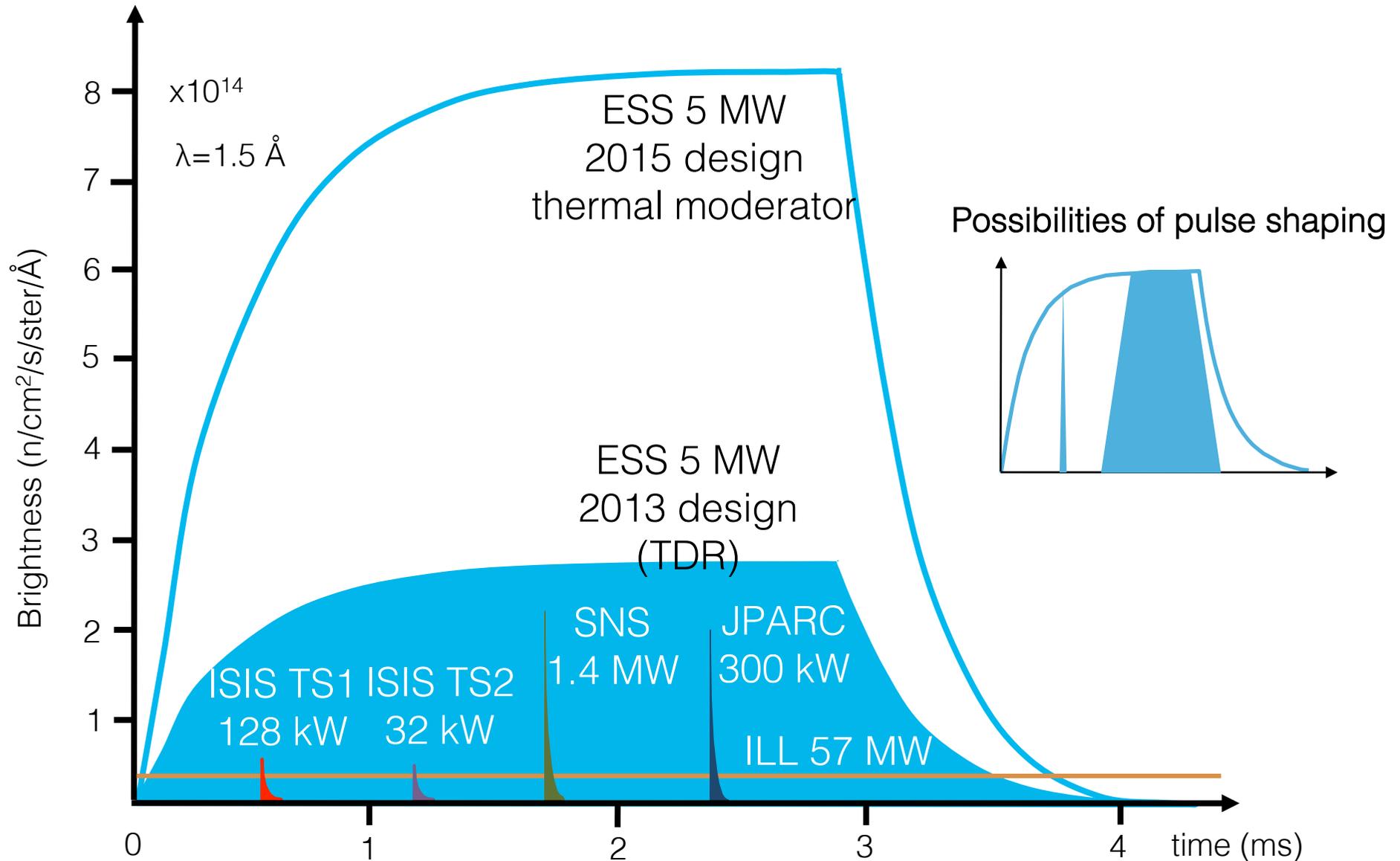
Monolith Systems

- Features:
 - Monolith internals:
 - Proton beam window (PBW)
 - Diagnostics inserts
 - Neutron extraction system
 - Shutters
 - Monolith vessel
 - He atmosphere in vessel
 - Shielding
 - Tuning beam dump

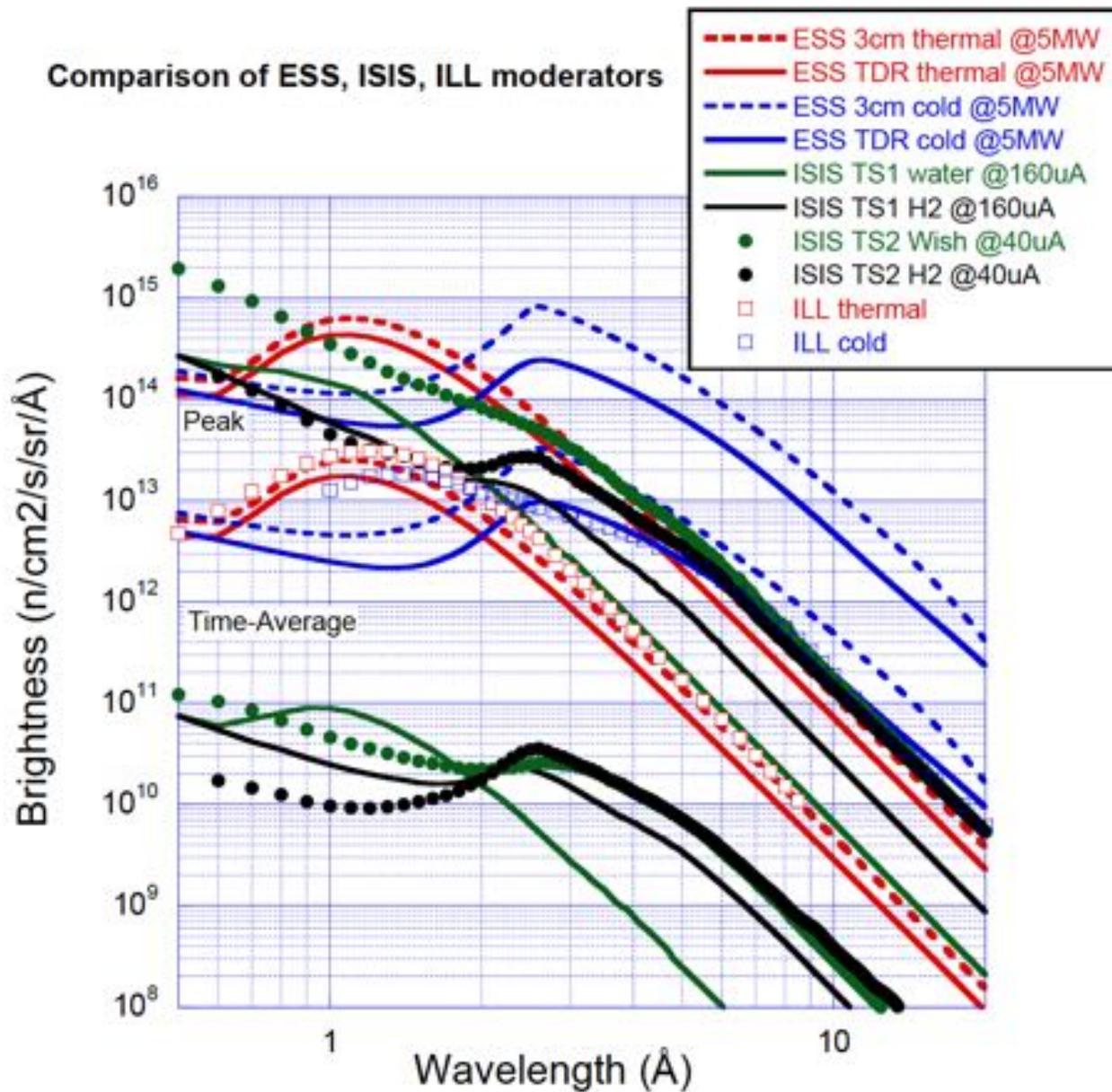
- 11 m diameter
- 6,000 tonnes of steel shielding
- 42 neutron beam ports



ESS long pulse potential



Comparison of ESS, ISIS, ILL moderators



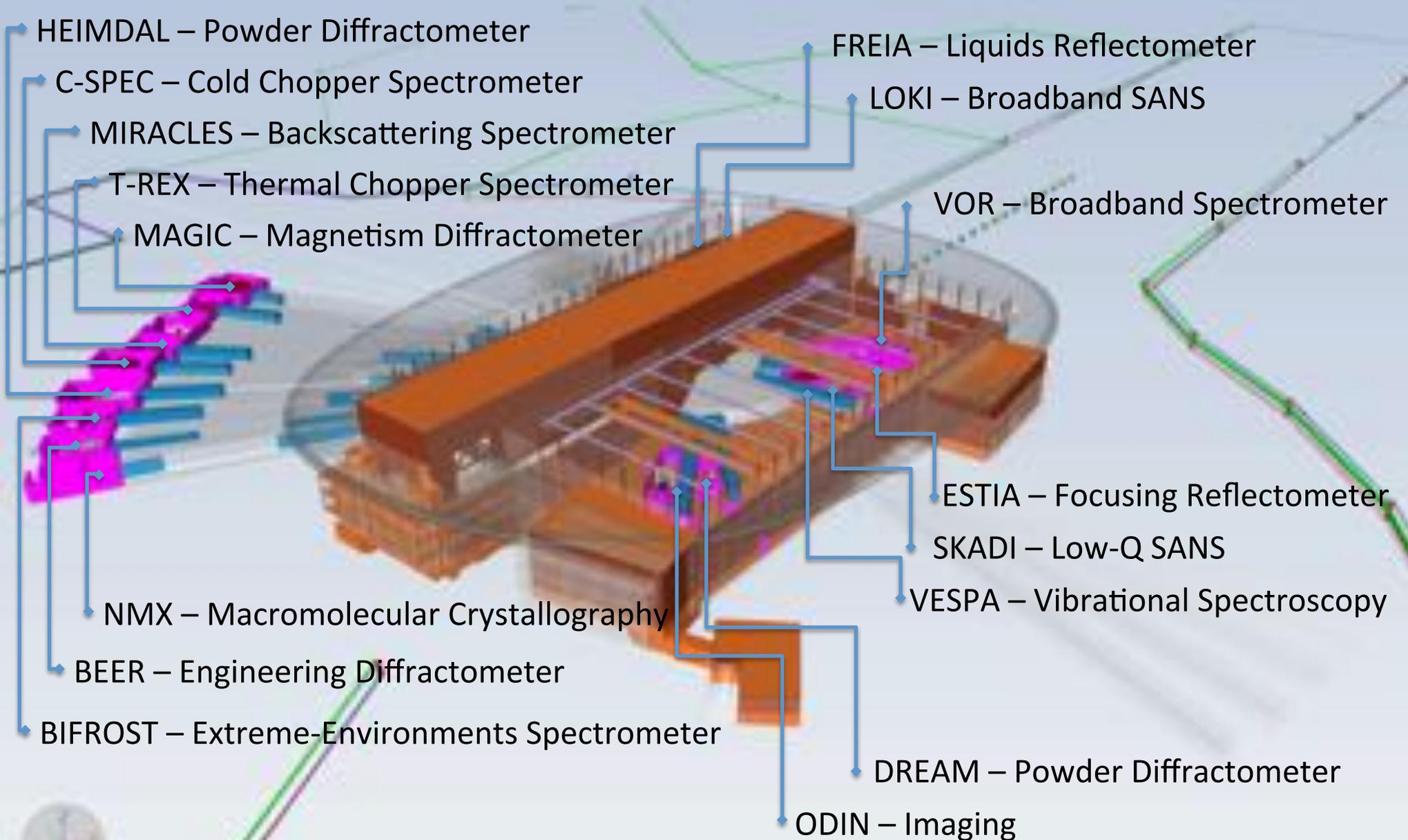
Science Drivers for the Reference Instrument Suite

Multi-Purpose Imaging	    
General-Purpose SANS	   
Broadband SANS	 
Surface Scattering	   
Horizontal Reflectometer	  
Vertical Reflectometer	   
Thermal Powder Diffractometer	   
Bispectral Power Diffractometer	   
Pulsed Monochromatic Powder Diffractometer	  
Materials Science Diffractometer	 
Extreme Conditions Instrument	  
Single-Crystal Magnetism Diffractometer	 
Macromolecular Diffractometer	

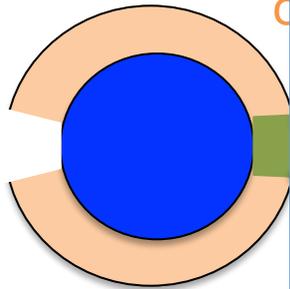
Cold Chopper Spectrometer	  
Bispectral Chopper Spectrometer	   
Thermal Chopper Spectrometer	  
Cold Crystal-Analyser Spectrometer	   
Vibrational Spectroscopy	  
Backscattering Spectrometer	  
High-Resolution Spin-Echo	   
Wide-Angle Spin-Echo	   
Fundamental & Particle Physics	

	life sciences		magnetism & superconductivity
	soft condensed matter		engineering & geo-sciences
	chemistry of materials		archeology & heritage conservation
	energy research		fundamental & particle physics

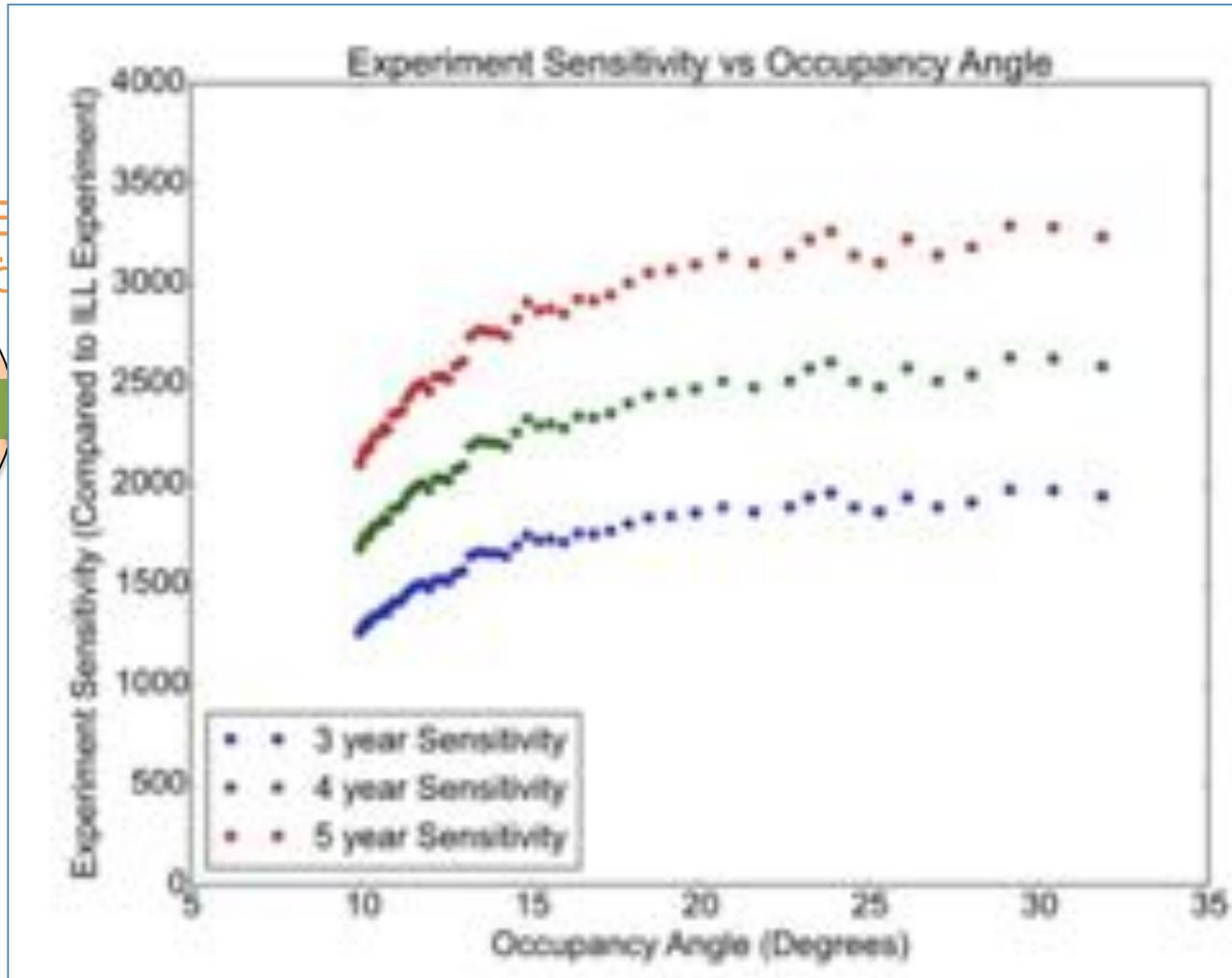
Instrument Suite is taking shape



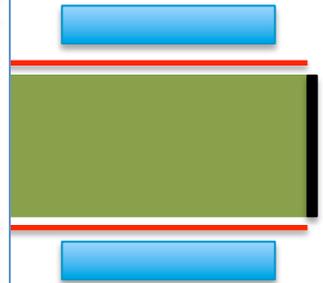
nnbar experiment @ ESS ?



En stor moderator

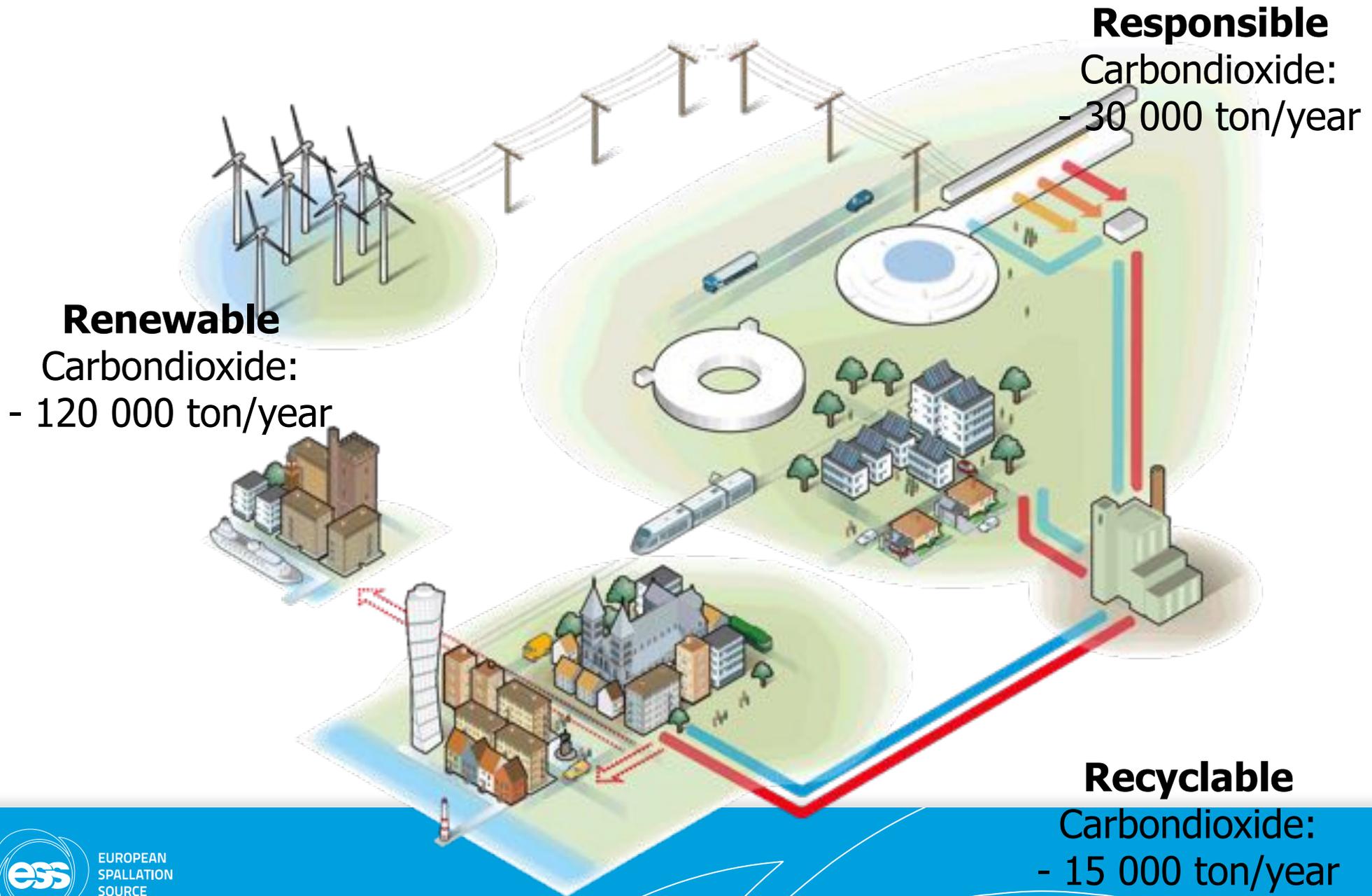


Detector



t och

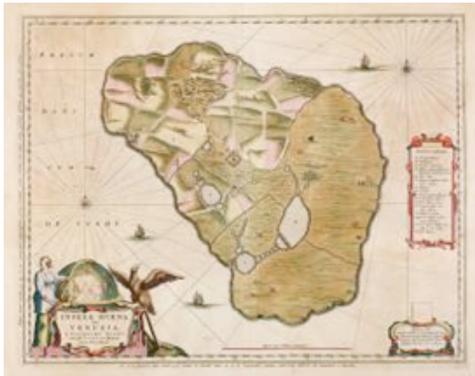
A sustainable research facility



1.8 Billion Euros: Biggest investment in Science ever in Scandinavia?

In modern time, definitely YES!

However, Tycho Brahe's Stjärneborg costed the Danish king 1% of the state budget in 1580.



“With better measurements of the stars positions and movements I can make much better horoscopes for you, your majesty!”



Welcome to ESS!

ESS, Science village and MAX-IV



Partners contributions

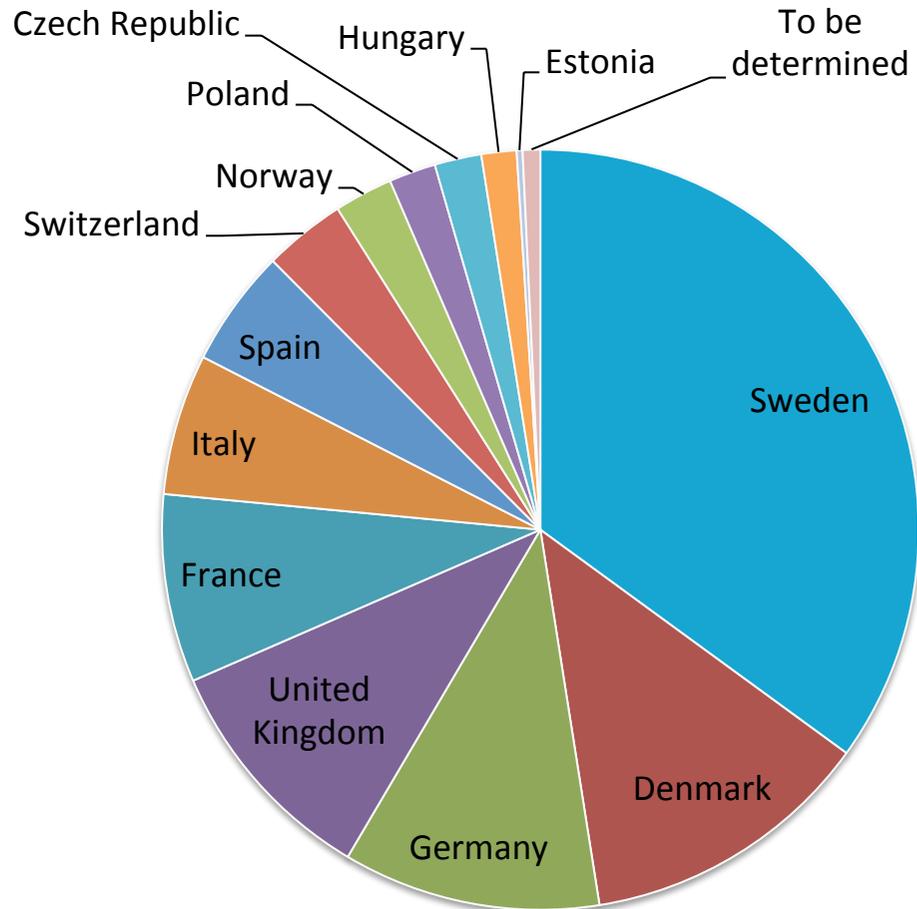


Sweden	35.0 %
Denmark *	12.5 %
Germany *	11.0 %
United Kingdom	10.0 %
France	8.0 %
Italy	6.0 %
Spain *	5.0 %
Switzerland	3.5 %
Norway	2.5 %
Poland	2.0 %
Czech Republic	2.0 %
Hungary	1.5 %
Lithuania	0.45 %
Estonia	0.25 %
Total	99.70 %

Iceland	<i>tbd (~0.25)</i>
Latvia	<i>tbd (~0.25)</i>
Netherlands	<i>tbd (~2.0)</i>

Belgium (observer)	<i>tbd (~2.0)</i>
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Greece (observer)	<i>tbd (~1.0)</i>
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* Includes Pre-construction Costs

Discussions: Finland, Portugal, and Turkey