



Development of CW heavy ion linac at IMP

Xuejun Yin

Accelerator Physics Group,IMP
September 18th,2018,Beijing



Outline

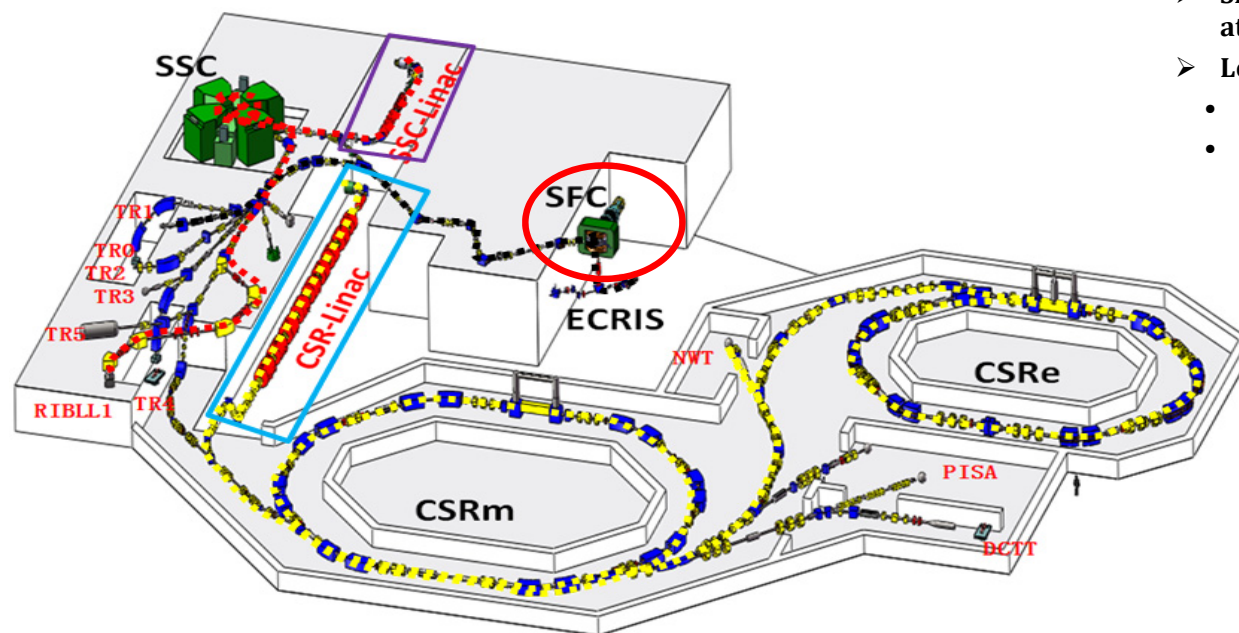
- Introduction of new injectors for HIRFL
- Design of SSC-Linac
- Development of key components
- Beam commissioning
- Summary



New injectors for HIRFL

● Limited by the **only one injector** - Spiral Focusing Cyclotron (SFC)

- No Parallel mode
- Lack of flexibility



- **HIRFL is long historical standing:**
 - Built in 1960s; Upgraded in 1980s & 2000s;
- **Heavy operation duty,**
 - >7000 hrs/y
- **Low energy and Low intensity of heavier ions (1-3 euA).**
 - Short lifetime and low accumulated intensity at CSRm
 - Uranium < 105 MeV/u;
 - Xeon < 240 MeV/u.



Research Aim : Beam & Efficiency

- ◆ The transmission of SSC-Linac can be **>80%**; .
- ◆ The total efficiency will be **>40%**;
- ◆ The beam intensity of light-ion will increase **1 ~2 times**, the beam intensity of heavy ion will increase **1 ~2 order**.

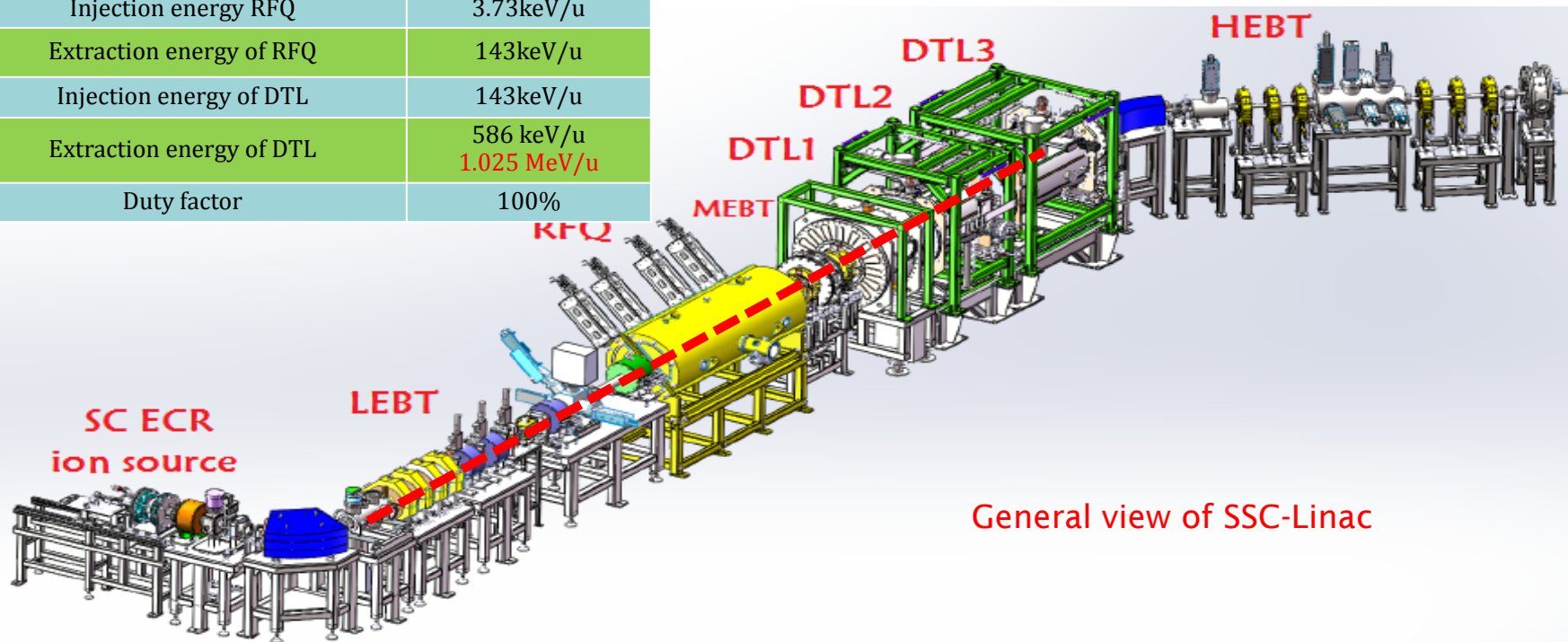
Table1.Comparison of beam current and efficiency before and after upgrade

Ion \ I (eμA)	SFC+SSC			SSC-Linac+SSC		
	Injection	Extraction	Efficiency	SSC-Linac	SSC(6.0AMeV)	Efficiency
$^{20}\text{Ne}^{5+}$	2.57	0.36	14%	84	33.6	40%
$^{86}\text{Kr}^{19+}$	1.5	0.4	26.6%	70	28	40%
$^{136}\text{Xe}^{27+}$	2.4	0.7	29%	63	25.2	40%
$^{238}\text{U}^{34+}$	0.6	<0.06	10%	21	8.4	40%



Design ion	$^{238}\text{U}^{34+}$
Frequency of RF	53.667MHz
Design A/q	7
Extraction voltage of ECRIS	25kV
ϵ (90%nomalized)	0.6
Injection energy RFQ	3.73keV/u
Extraction energy of RFQ	143keV/u
Injection energy of DTL	143keV/u
Extraction energy of DTL	586 keV/u 1.025 MeV/u
Duty factor	100%

- CW heavy ion linac
- Beam current : $\sim 200\text{e}\mu\text{A}$ for various ions.
- Beam intensity: increase to $1\sim 2$ order to inject to SSC for heavier ions.
- $^{238}\text{U}^{63+}$ can be accelerated to 360MeV/u by CSRm facility after stripping .



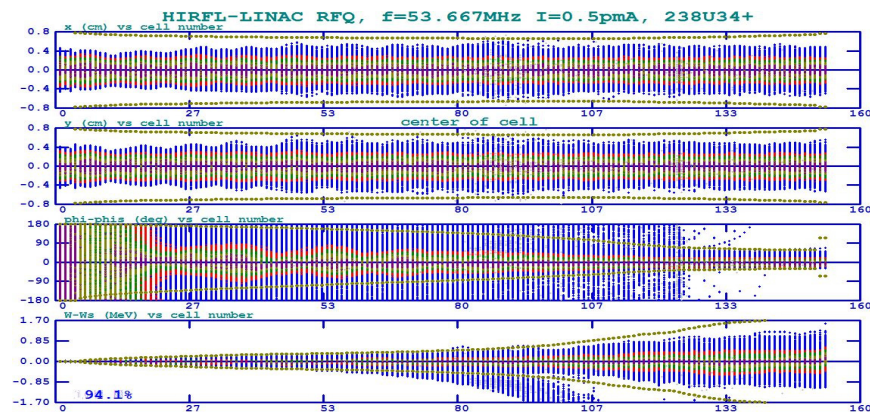
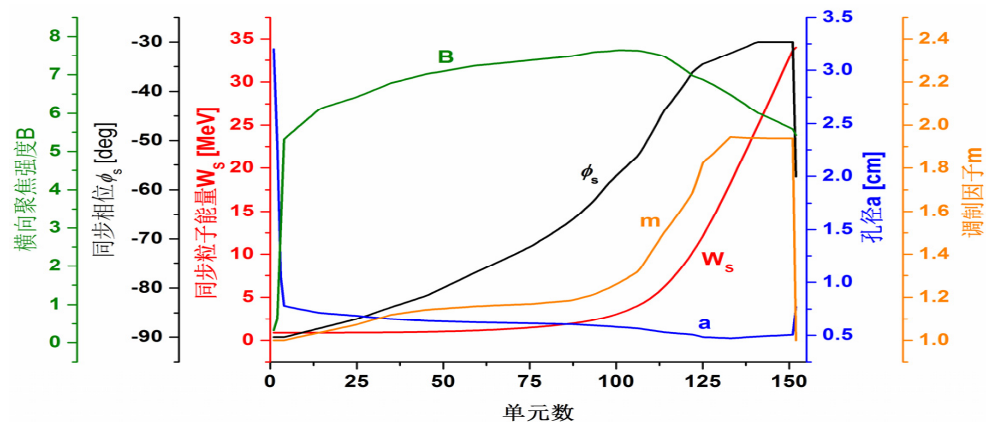
General view of SSC-Linac



Four-rod RFQ(PKU-IMP)

RFQ parameters

Parameters	Value
Operation frequency(MHz)	53.667
Design ions	$^{238}\text{U}^{34+}$
Beam intensity(mA)	0.2
Voltage(kV)	70
Max surface field(MV/m)	14.09
Kp value	1.523
Minimum aperture(mm)	4.67
Average aperture(mm)	7.07
Maximum modulation	1.94
Synchronous phase at exit	-30.0
Electrode length(cm)	250.48
Cells number	153
Transmit efficiency(%)	94.5





Rebuncher&DTL parameters

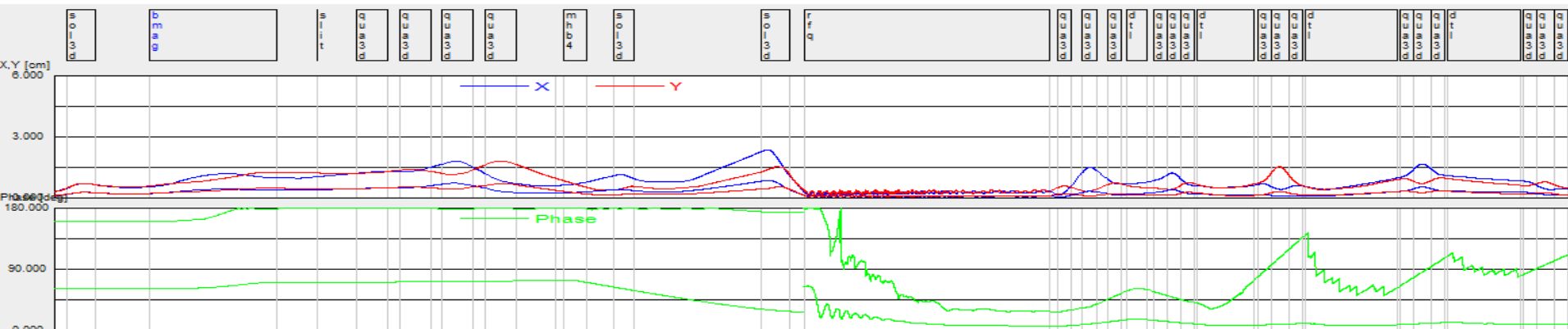
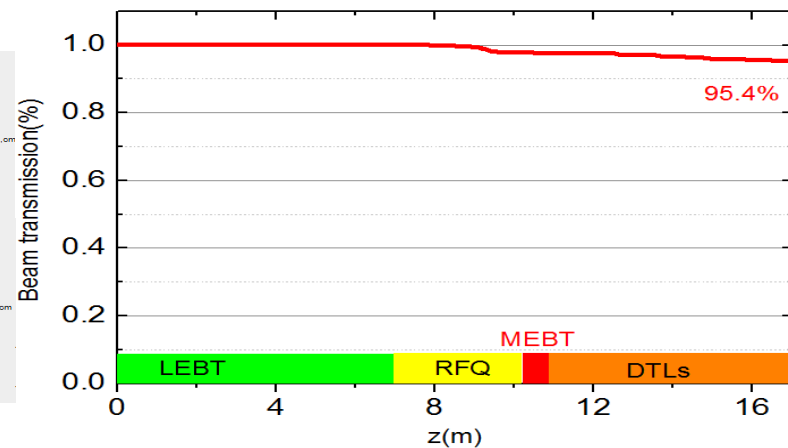
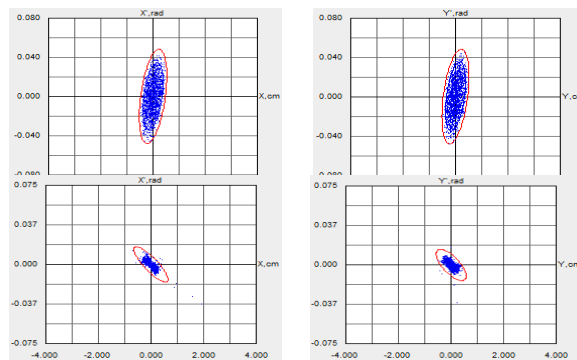
	Rebuncher1	DTL1	DTL2	DTL3
W_{in} (keV/u)	143	143	295	586
W_{out} (keV/u)	143	295	586	1025
Φ_s (deg)	-90	-45~0	-20~-10	-20
Radius of tube (cm)	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Acc. gaps Num.	4	10	12	12
Voltage (kV)	37	165	224	300
RF power(kW)	2	18.4	20.4	40.5
Cavity Length (cm)	20	58.6	102.2	137



Beam dynamics study of the SSC_Linac

End-to-end beam dynamics simulation

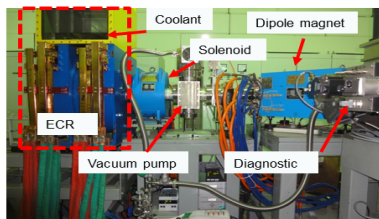
- ◆ Matched solution
- ◆ Optimization
- ◆ Beam loss
- ◆ Emittance growth



Beam dynamics simulation of SSC-Linac



Development of key components

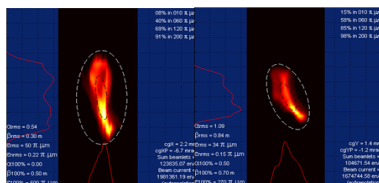


General layout of Ion source

- High charge state room temperature ECR Ion Source.
- Maximum mirror field is 2.3T.
- Evaporative cooling technology is used.
- Beam commissioning of $^{16}\text{O}^{5+}$ at 200 μA
- The measured normalized rms emittances were $\epsilon_x = 0.22 \text{ pmm.mrad}$, $\epsilon_y = 0.15 \text{ pmm.mrad}$, respectively.

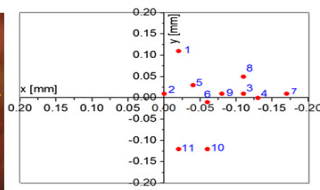
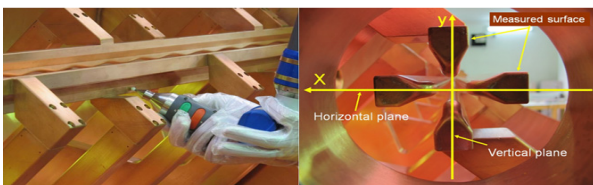
Beam test results of Ion source

LECR4		
Ion		I(μA)
^{16}O	6^+	1970
	7^+	438
^{40}Ar	8^+	1717
	9^+	1075
	11^+	503
^{129}Xe	20^+	293
	23^+	143



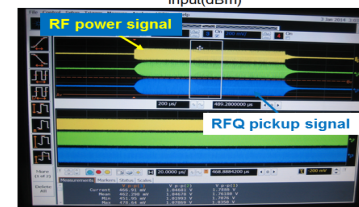
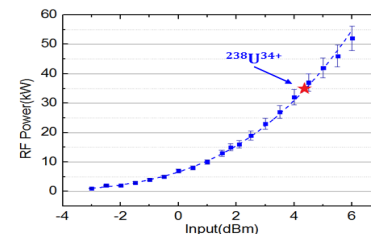
Measurement results of emittance

- CW 4-rod
- Heavy ion
- High charge state
- Pre accelerating
- ✓ Fine alignment
- ✓ High RF power
- ✓ RF stable conditioning
- ✓ Cooling design

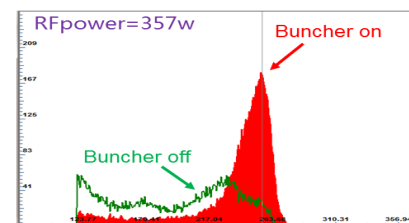
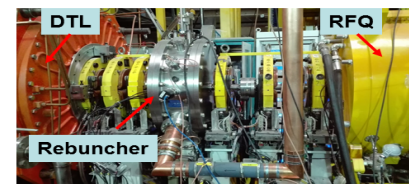
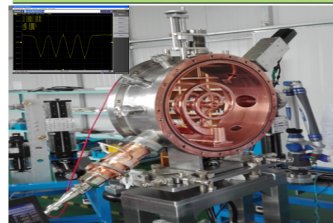


RF conditioning

- ◆ RF amplifier CW 52kW output
- ◆ RFQ conditioning from pulse to CW
- ◆ RFQ conditioning at CW 35kW

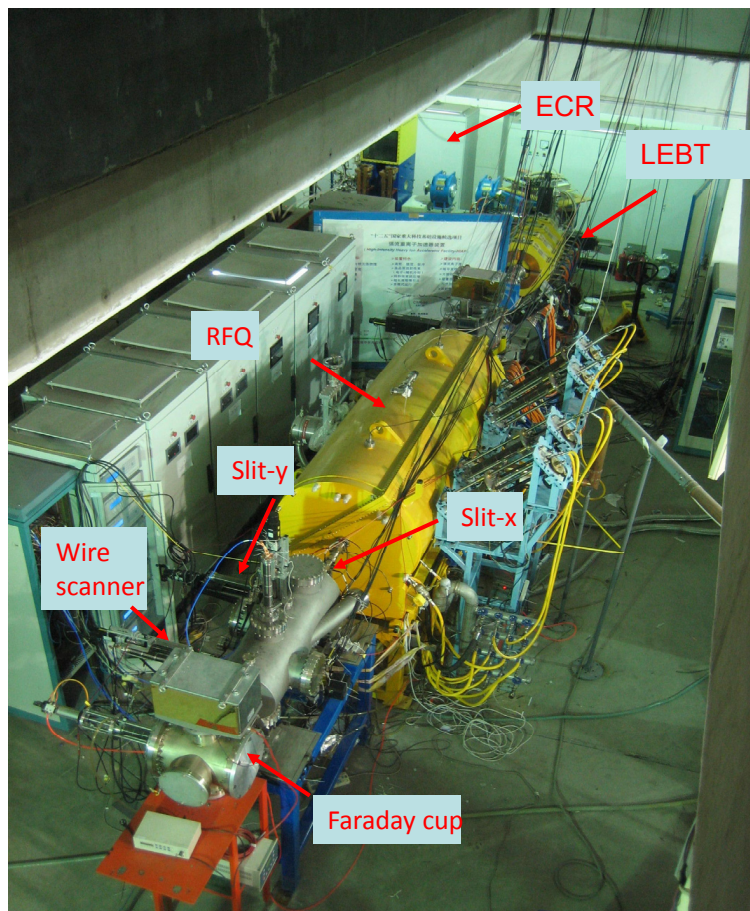


Parameters	Values
Ion	$^{12}\text{C}^{4+}$
Power	357W
Voltage amplitude	30kV
Phase	$+76^\circ$
Phase stability	$\pm < 0.5\%$
Energy spread	$\pm < 2\%$

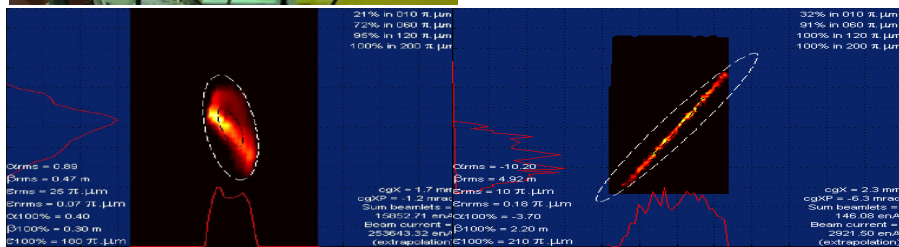
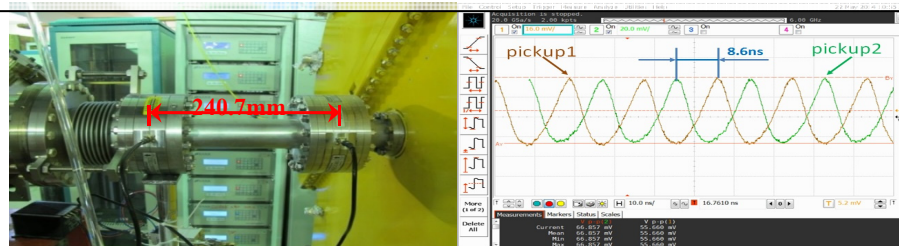




Beam commissioning of RFQ



Parameters	Values
Ion	$^{16}\text{O}^{5+}$
Beam current	170uA
Input /Output energy	3.7/142.8keV/u
ϵ_{nrms}	0.18mm·mrad
Transmission	>90%
Accumulated OP Time	500h

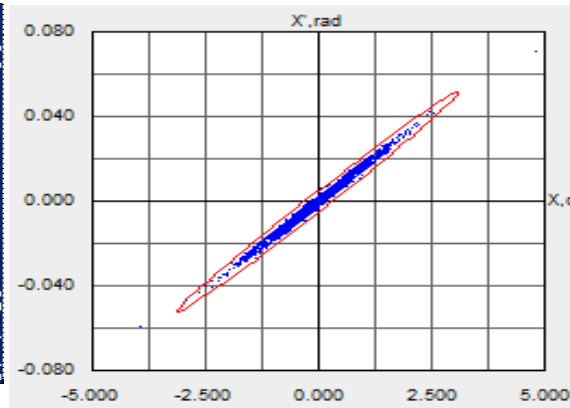
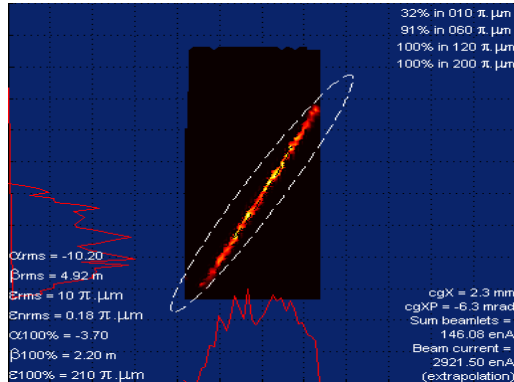


Measured transverse emittance and beam signals

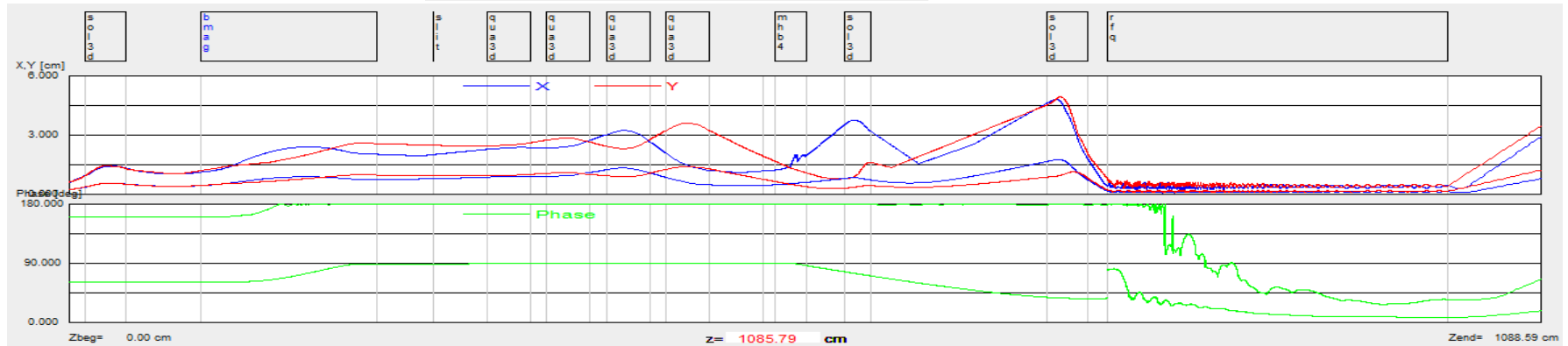
Linac2018 16-21 September Beijing



Code benchmarking and beam experiment with RFQ[1]



RFQ		
Parameter	Simulation	Experiment
$\epsilon_{\text{rms}} [\text{mm} \cdot \text{mrad}]$	0.176	0.18
α	-10.23	-10.20
$\beta [\text{mm/mrad}]$	6.1	4.92

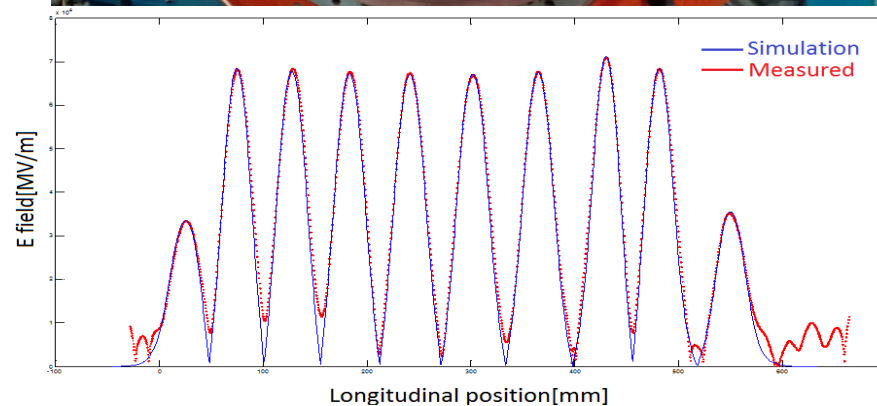


[1] X.J.Yin,Y.J.Yuan,J.W.Xia, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Accel. Beams 19, 010402 (2016).

- ◆ CW mode
- ◆ High Intensity
- ◆ High efficiency
- ◆ Compact

RF measured results

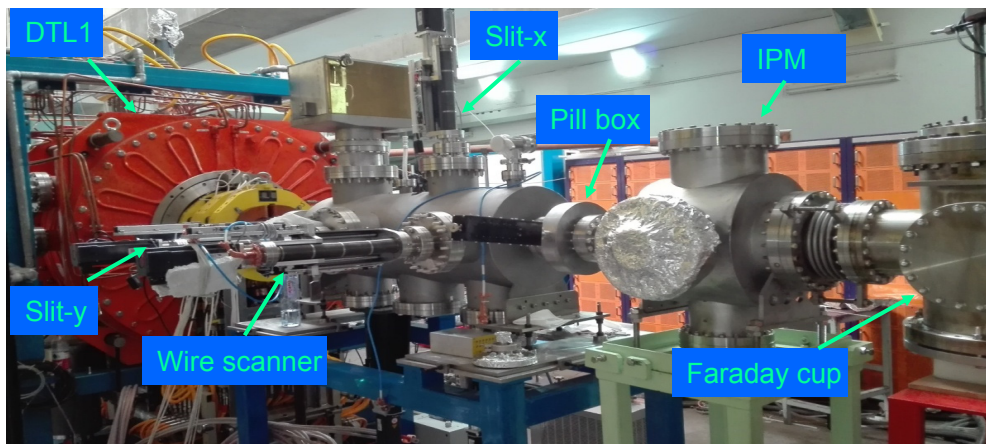
Frequency[MHz]	53.667
Q0	10200 (Designed 12400)
Fixed tuner[mm]	150
Tuning range[MHz]	1.4
Moveable tuner[mm]	100
Tuning range[kHz]	140
Power[kW]	18.2(Calculated)



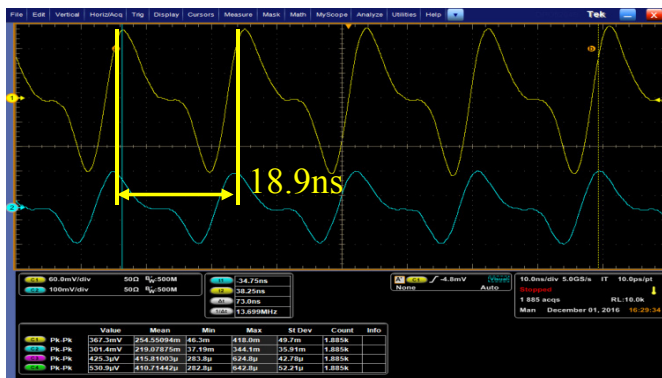
Field distribution along the IH-DTL1



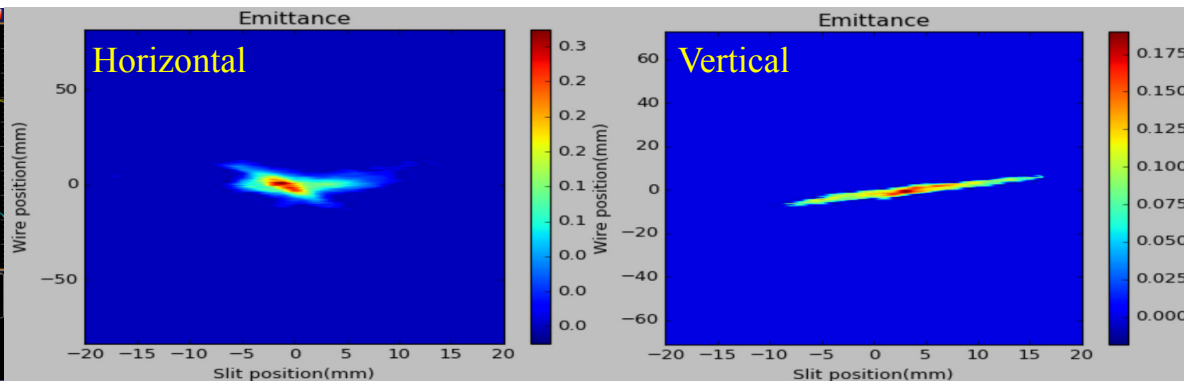
IH-DTL1 Beam Commissioning



Parameters	Values
Ion	$^{16}\text{O}^{5+}$
Beam current	70uA
Input energy	142.8keV/u
Output energy	295.6keV/u
ϵ_{xnrms}	0.18mm·mrad
ϵ_{ynrms}	0.14mm·mrad



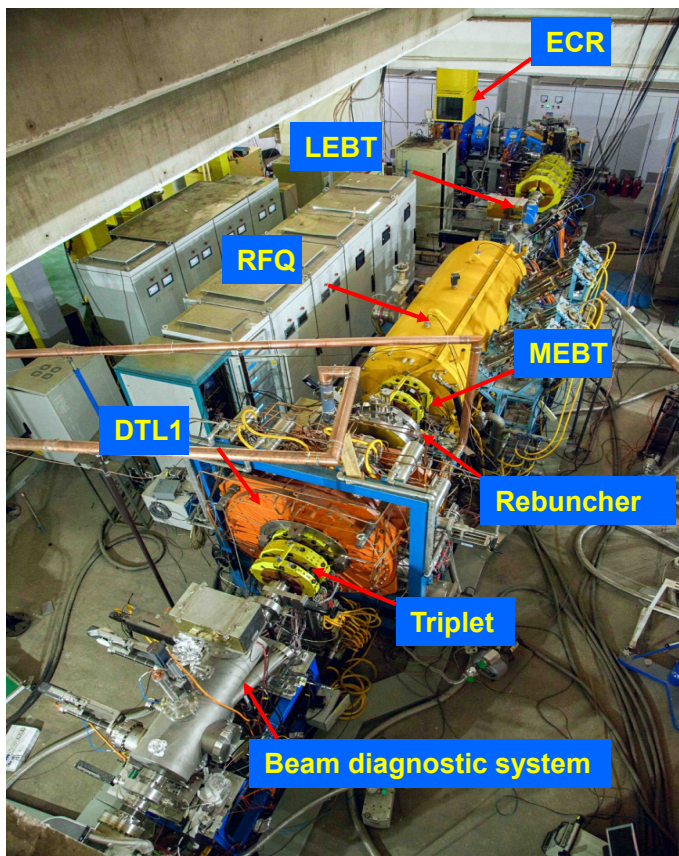
Particle energy measurement by TOF method



Measured emittance at the DTL1 exit



SSC_Linac Beam Commissioning



SSC-Linac layout

- Beam commissioning: $^{16}\text{O}^{5+}$, $^{12}\text{C}^{4+}$, $^{16}\text{O}^{4+}$ & $^{209}\text{Bi}^{30+}$
- Beam energy 295.6keV/u
- Beam transmission > 70%
- DTL2(576keV/u) will be finished in 2018

Beam experiment results

Parameters	Values	
Frequency	53.667MHz	
Input energy	3.7keV/u	
Output energy	295.6keV/u	
$\epsilon_{x \text{ nrms}}$	0.18mm·mrad	
$\epsilon_{y \text{ nrms}}$	0.14mm·mrad	
Energy spread	$\pm < 2\%$	
Ion	I(eμA)	
	INPUT	OUTPUT
$^{12}\text{C}^{4+}$	45	37(DTL)
$^{16}\text{O}^{5+}$	184	170(RFQ)
	100	70(DTL)
$^{40}\text{Ar}^{8+}$	220	198(RFQ)
$^{209}\text{Bi}^{30+}$	42	12(RFQ)



- ◆ The CW heavy ion linac.
- ◆ 4-rod RFQ and IH-DTL.
- ◆ Beam commissioning of SSC-Linac.
- ◆ Challenges in the design and operation of CW machine.
- ◆ Long term operation
- ◆ High current beam dynamics study.
- ◆ Code benchmarking on space charge effect.



Thank you for your attention !