

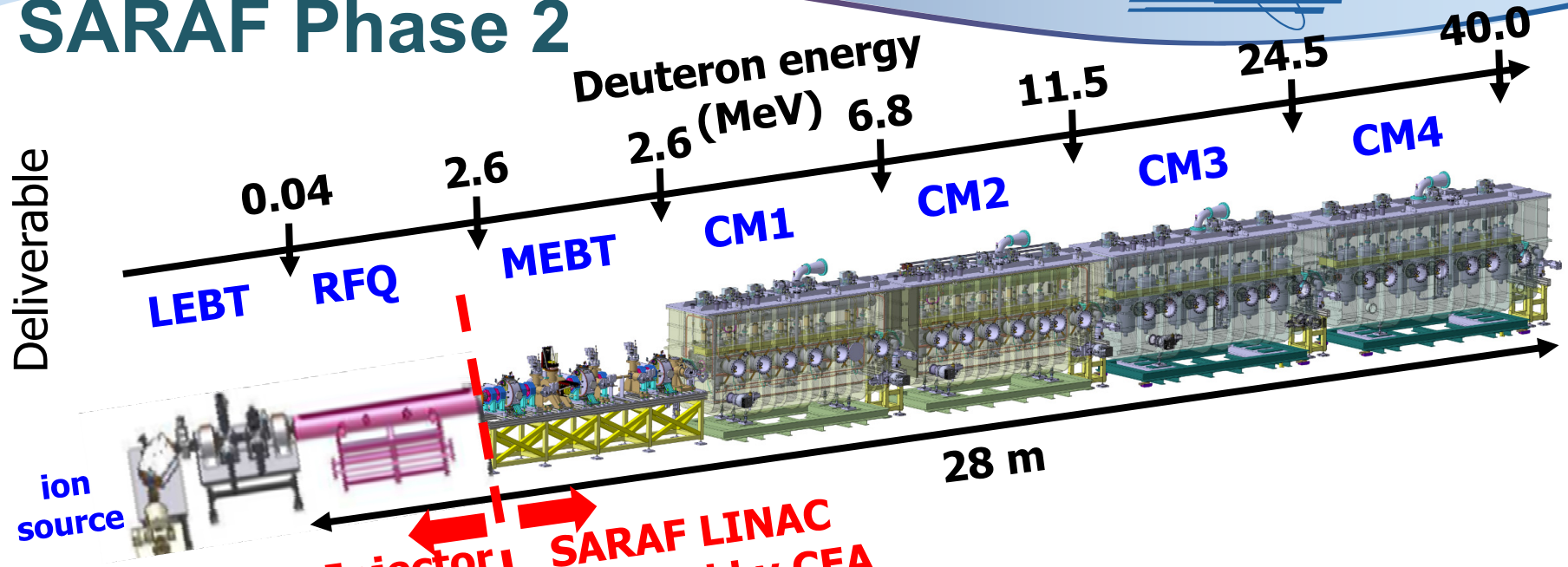
Upgrade of SARAF 4 rods RFQ & the Design of the new Linac

A. Perry and N. Pichoff on behalf of SARAF, CEA's SARAF-LINAC and NTG teams

Outline:

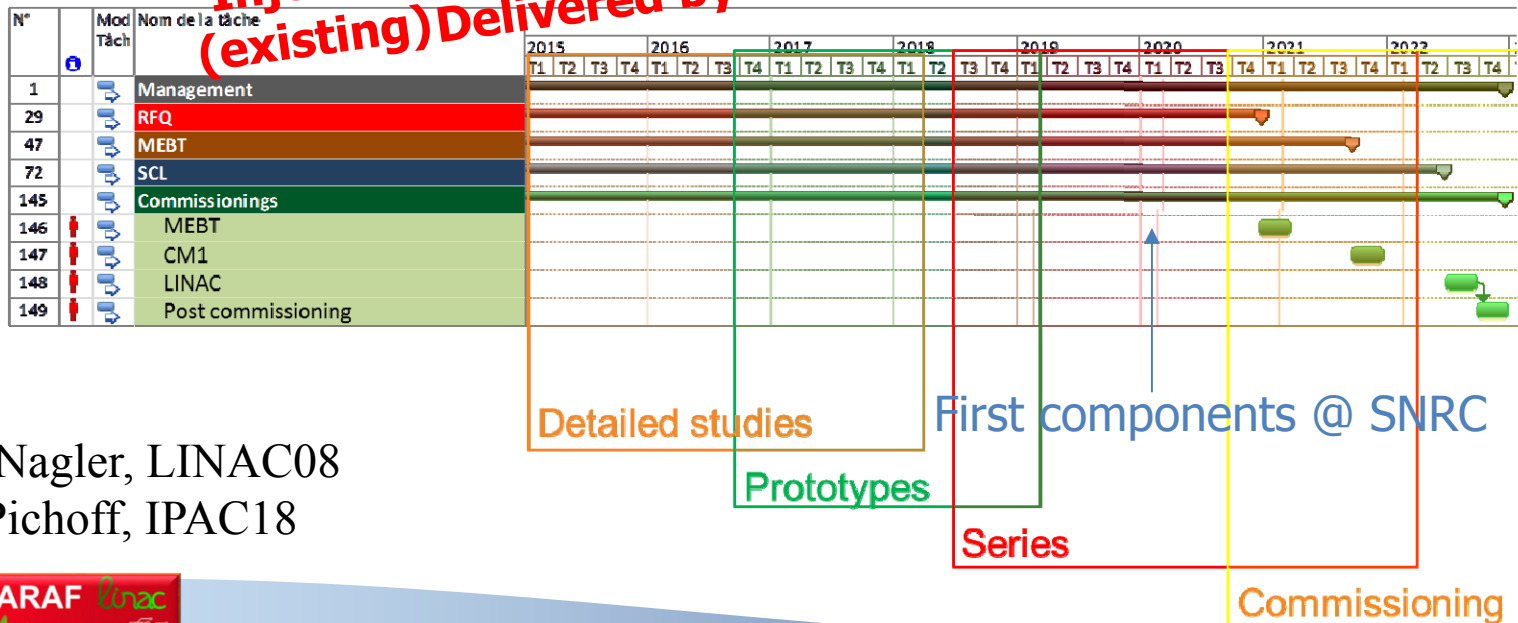
- Overview of SARAF Phase 2 Project
- Upgrade of SARAF 4-rods RFQ
 - Motivation for upgrade
 - Installation & RF conditioning
 - Beam characterization with pulsed beams
 - High intensity CW deuteron beam acceleration
 - Summary and future improvements
- Status of SARAF-LINAC development by CEA:
 - MEBT/ Rebuncher
 - SC HWR
 - RF Couplers
 - Solenoids
 - Cryomodules
 - Teststands
- Summary

SARAF Phase 2



**Injector (existing) SARAF LINAC
(existing) Delivered by CEA**

Schedule



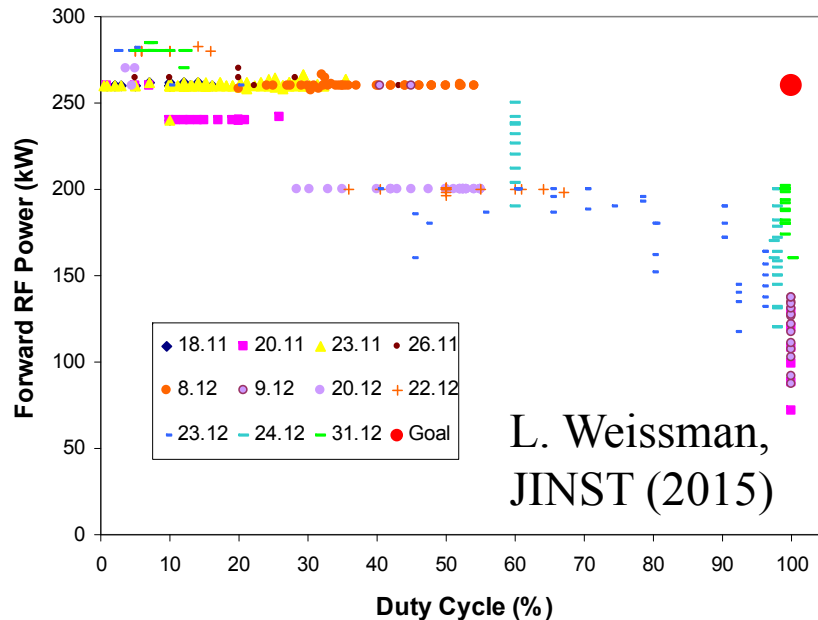
A. Nagler, LINAC08

N. Pichoff, IPAC18

Motivation for RFQ Upgrade

Original RFQ:

- Design by Univ. Frankfurt, built by ACCEL (RI) GmbH and NTG GmbH
- In operation since 2008
- Stable operation for high intensity CW proton beams
- Stable operation for deuterons only at low DC (<20%)



New RFQ:

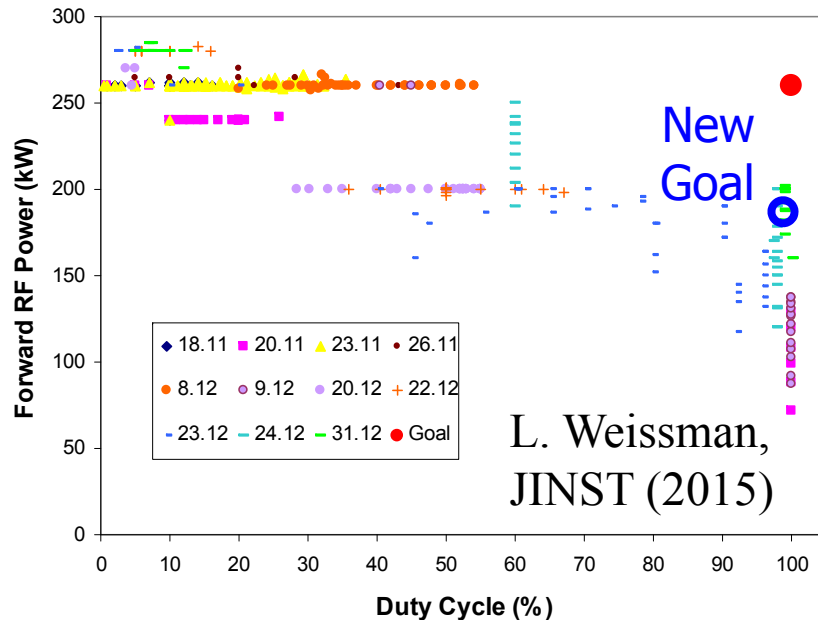
- Series of gradual improvements: tuners, end flanges, o-rings, pumping...
- In 2016 – splitting of RF power (J. Rodnizki Linac16)
- In 2017 – new rod modulation (Design by A. Shor)

For (A/Q=2)		Original	new
Power	kW	250	185
Inter-electrode voltage	kV	65	56
Kilpatrick		1.54	1.52
Exit energy	MeV/u	1.50	1.28
Aperture radius	mm	4	3.4
RF couplers		1	2
Frequency	MHz	176	176

Motivation for RFQ Upgrade

Original RFQ:

- Design by Univ. Frankfurt, built by ACCEL (RI) GmbH and NTG GmbH
- In operation since 2008
- Stable operation for high intensity CW proton beams
- Stable operation for deuterons only at low DC (<20%)



New RFQ:

- Series of gradual improvements: tuners, end flanges, o-rings, pumping...
- In 2016 – splitting of RF power (J. Rodnizki Linac16)
- In 2017 – new rod modulation (Design by A. Shor)

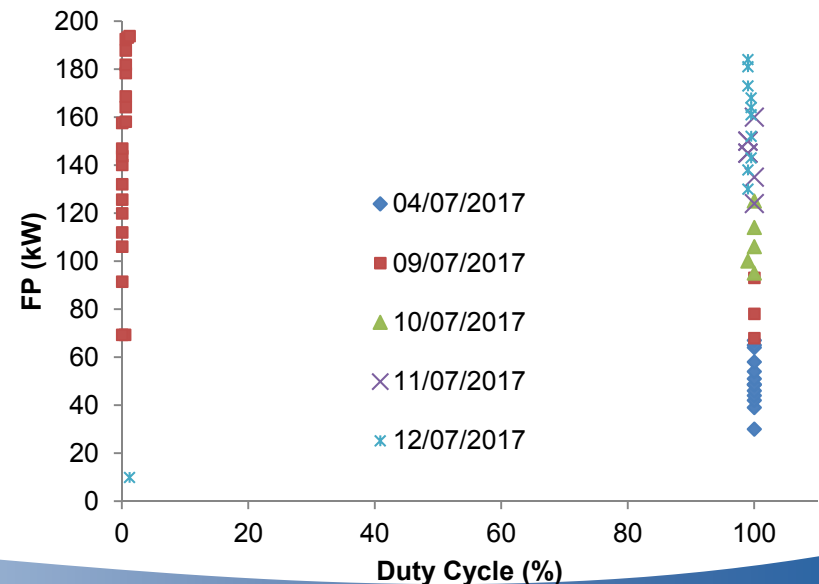
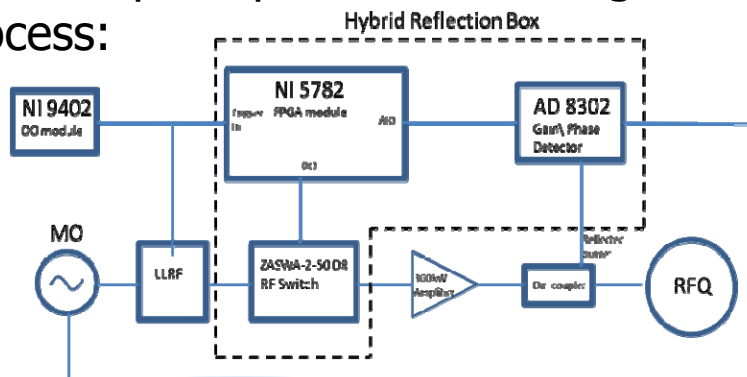
For (A/Q=2)		Original	new
Power	kW	250	185
Inter-electrode voltage	kV	65	56
Kilpatrick		1.54	1.52
Exit energy	MeV/u	1.50	1.28
Aperture radius	mm	4	3.4
RF couplers		1	2
Frequency	MHz	176	176

Installation and RF Conditioning



- New rods fabricated by NTG GmbH
- Installation took place in June17
- After 36 net hours – 180kW CW (6 hours w/o trip)
- Additional 35 net hours – 205kW CW (~1 trip per hour)
- In terms of the electric field: 200kW in new RFQ $\leftrightarrow$ 260kW in the old RFQ

Utilization of new reflection protection scheme sped up the conditioning process:

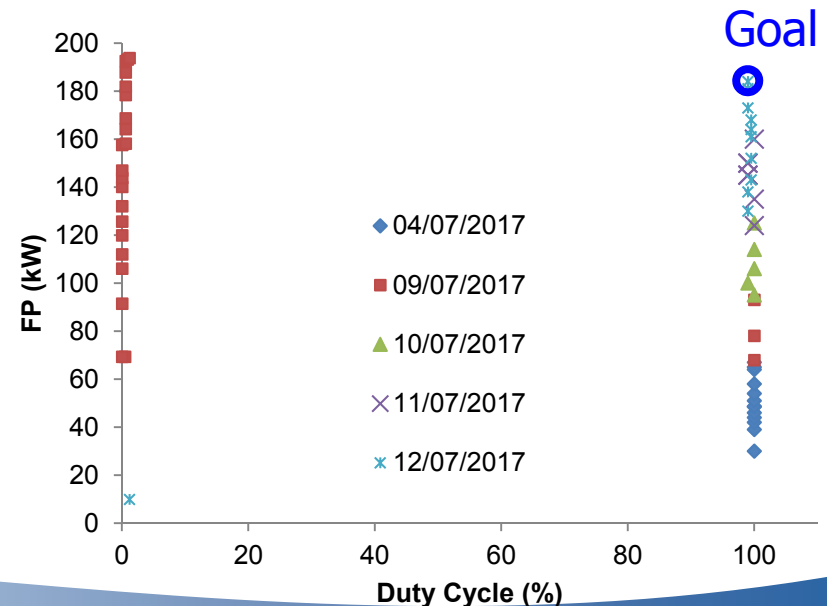
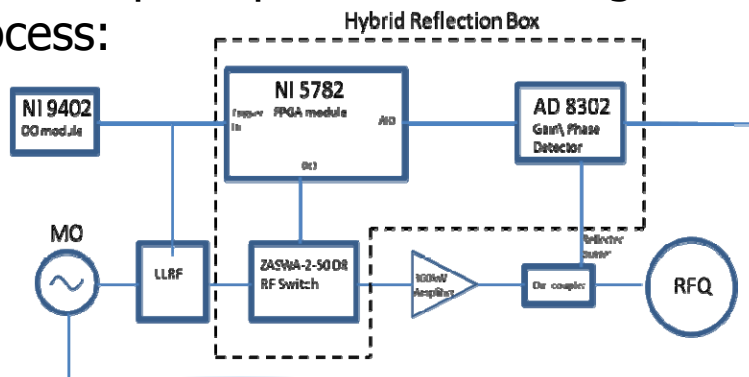


Installation and RF Conditioning



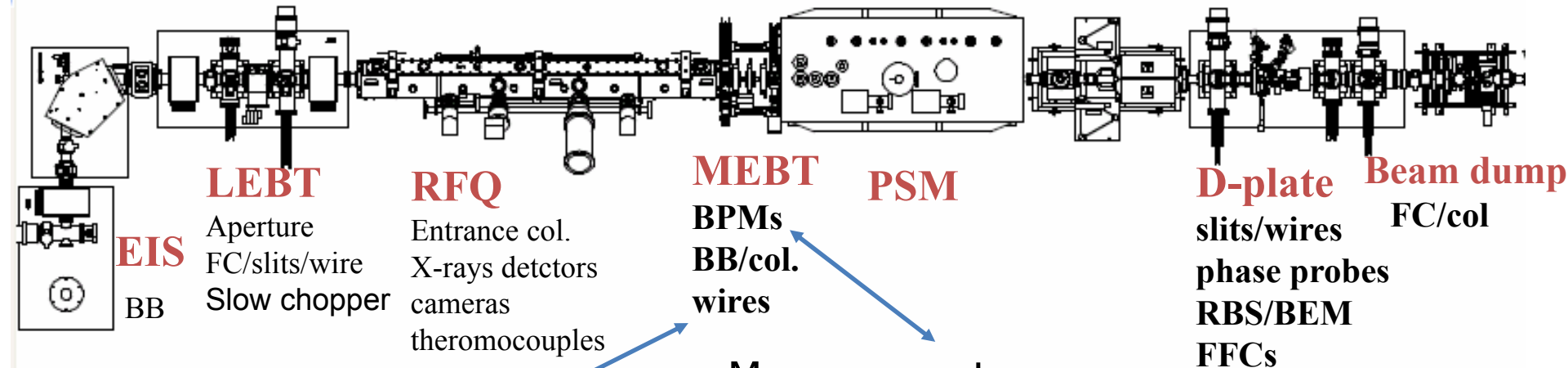
- New rods fabricated by NTG GmbH
- Installation took place in June17
- After 36 net hours – 180kW CW (6 hours w/o trip)
- Additional 35 net hours – 205kW CW (~1 trip per hour)
- In terms of the electric field: 200kW in new RFQ $\leftrightarrow$ 260kW in the old RFQ

Utilization of new reflection protection scheme sped up the conditioning process:

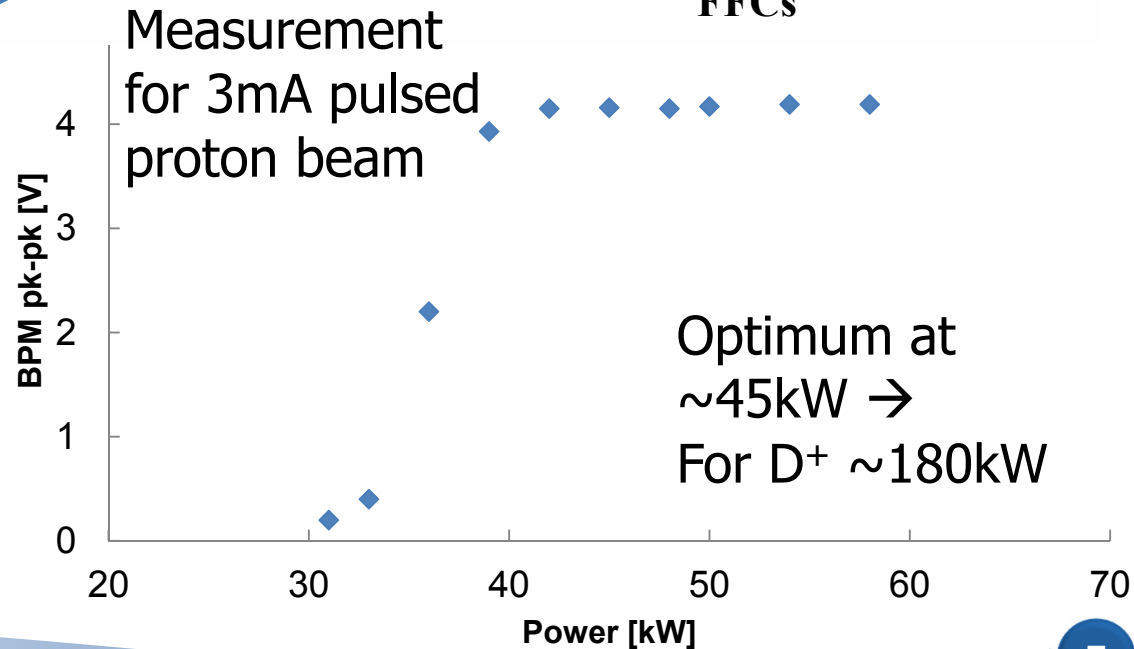
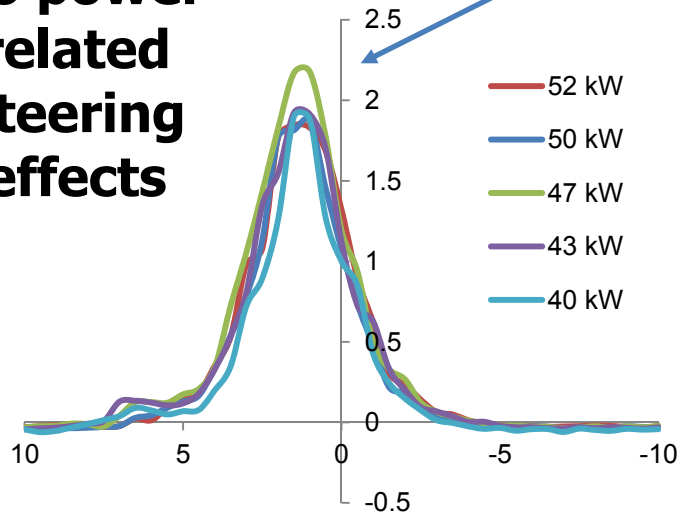


Beam Characterization (MEBT)

Layout of the diagnostic elements:

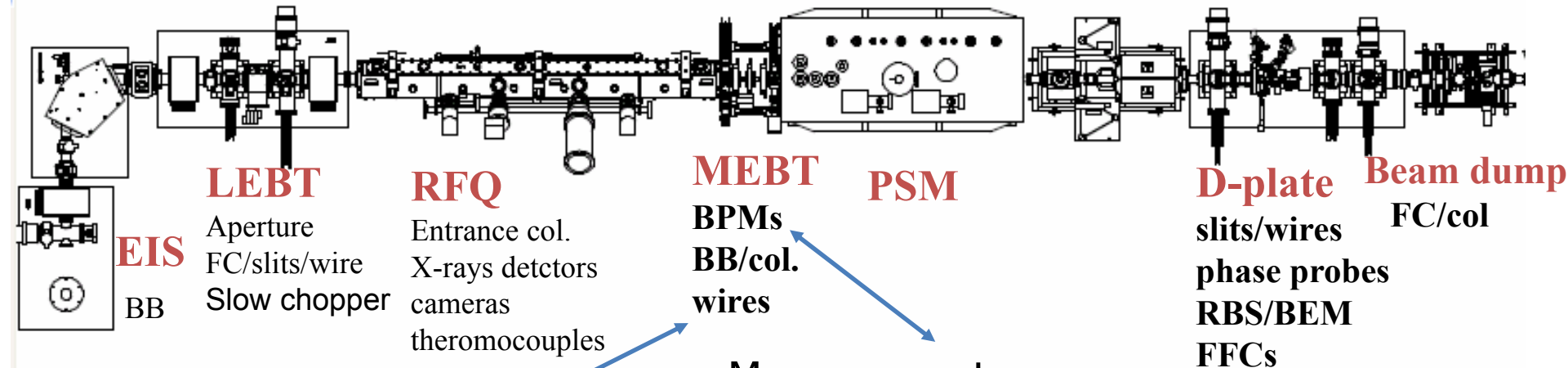


No power related steering effects

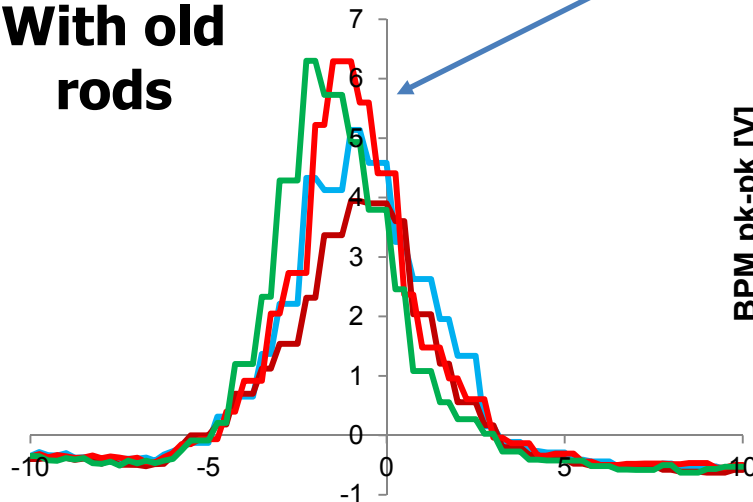


Beam Characterization (MEBT)

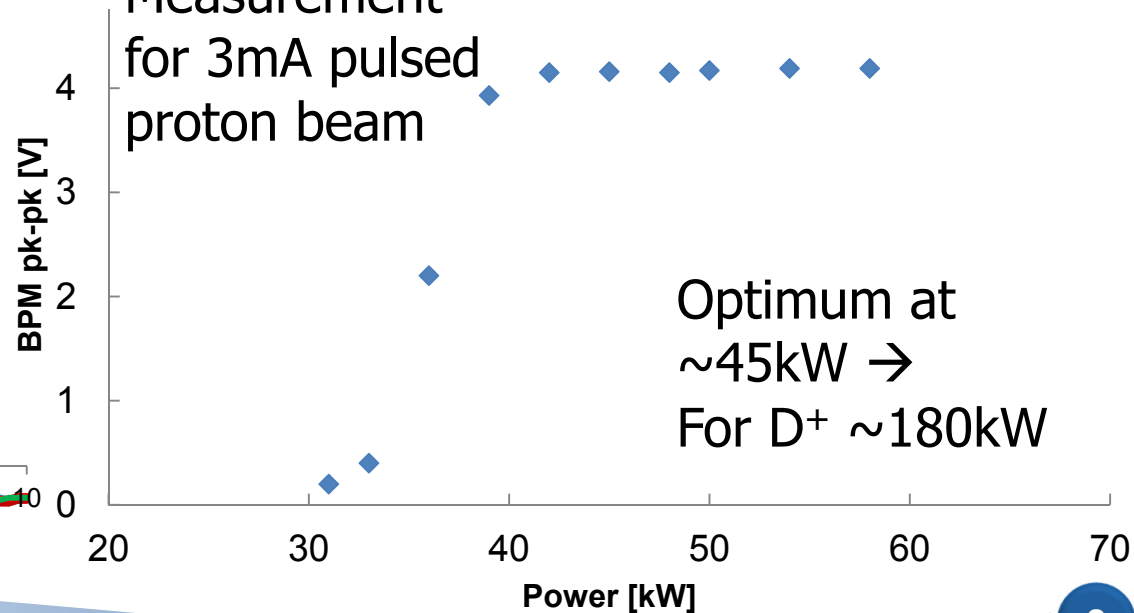
Layout of the diagnostic elements:



With old rods

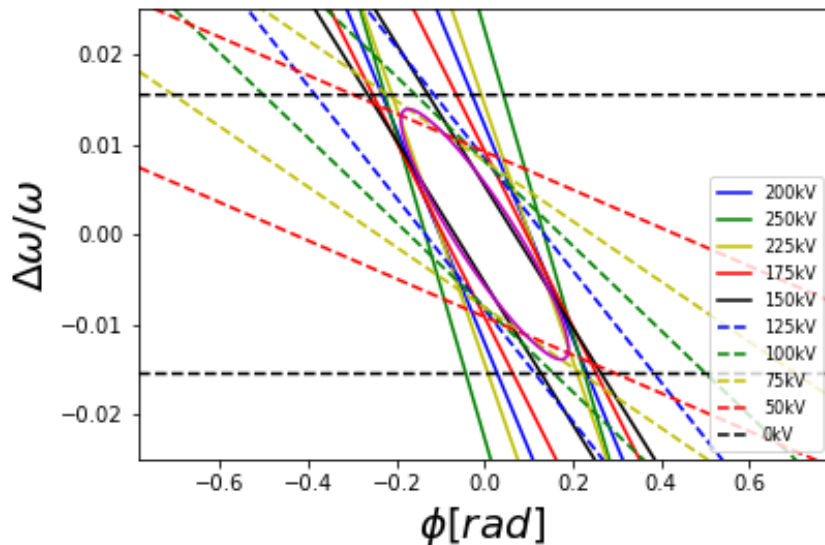


Measurement
for 3mA pulsed
proton beam

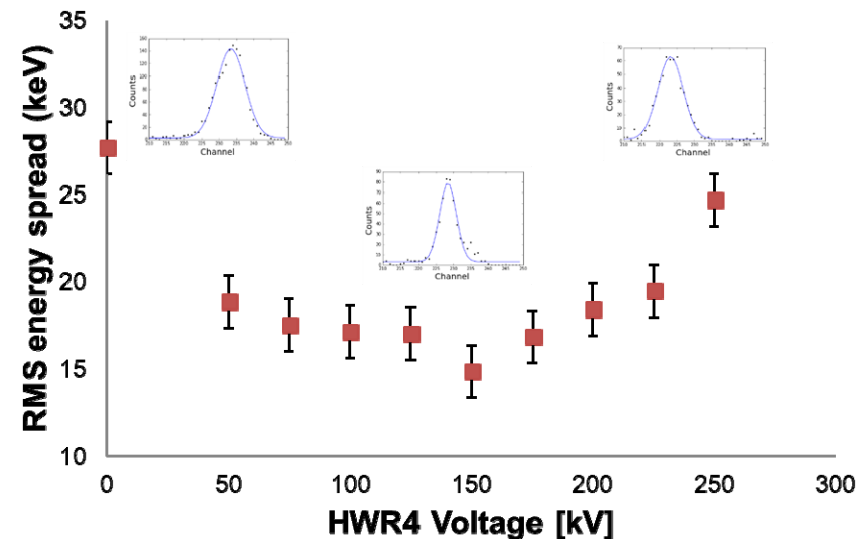
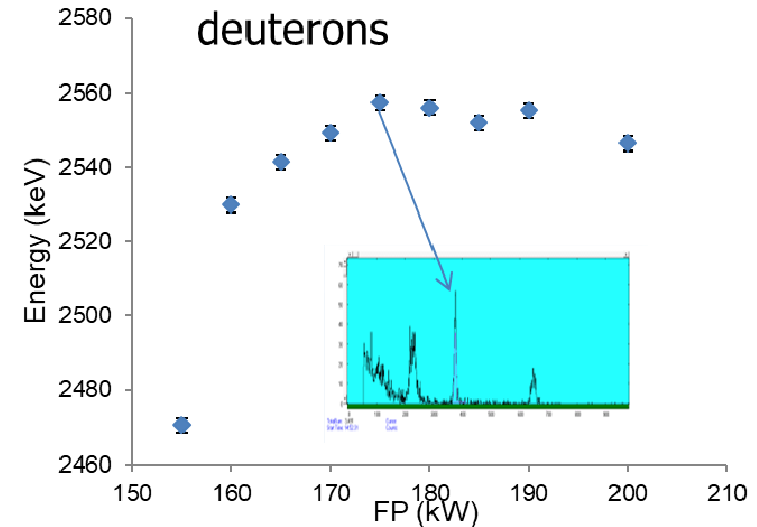


Beam Characterization (D-plate)

- Energy measured with RBS apparatus[†]
 - Output energy 1.275 MeV/u agrees with design value
 - RBS also provides information on energy spread
- Use HWRs and apply Gradient Variation to extract long. Emittance

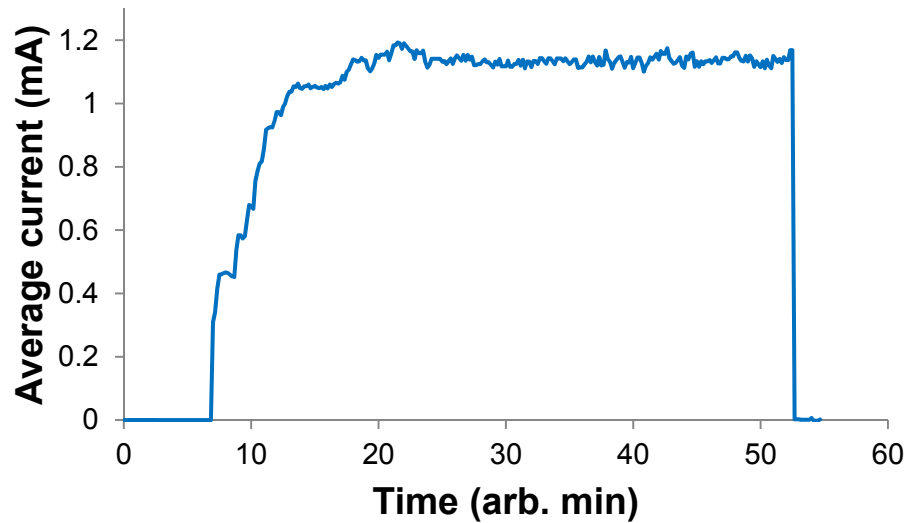


$$\epsilon_{z, \text{RMS}} = 1.3 \pi \text{ keV/u nsec}$$



[†]L. Weissman, DIPAC (2009)

CW Deuteron Beam Acceleration

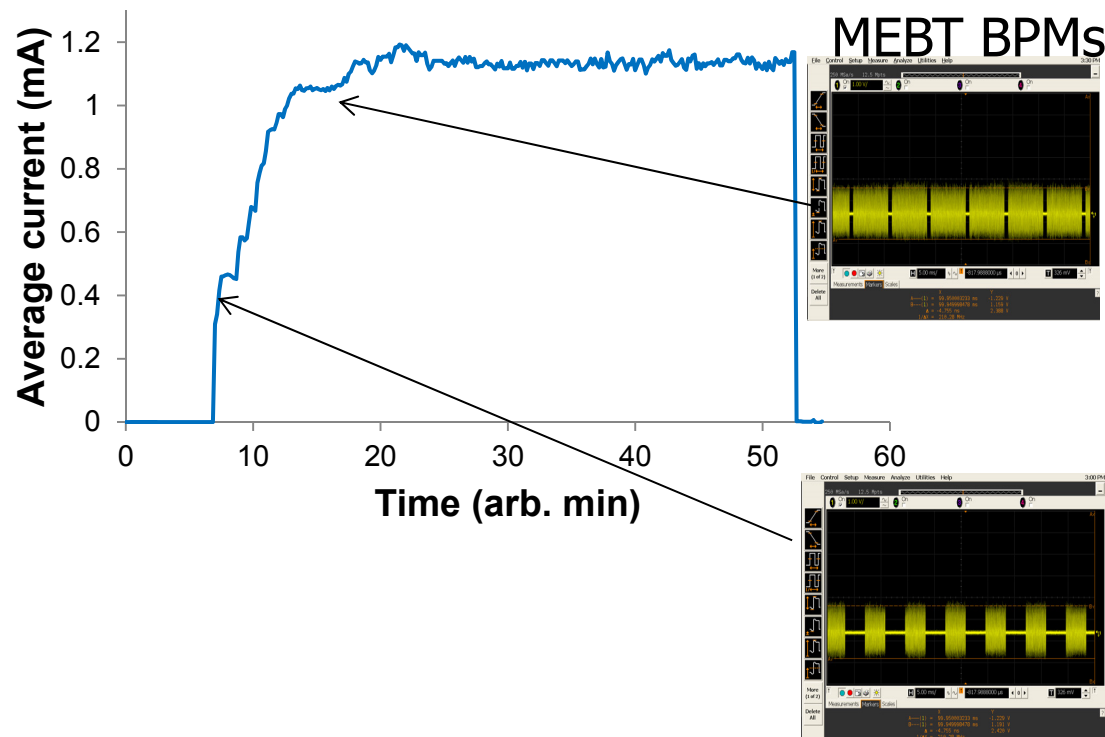


RFQ at pseudo CW 99.5 %

1.15 mA low duty cycle
pulsed deuteron beam to
the dump

Increased beam DC to 98 %
and kept beam on the dump
for ~ 30 min

CW Deuteron Beam Acceleration

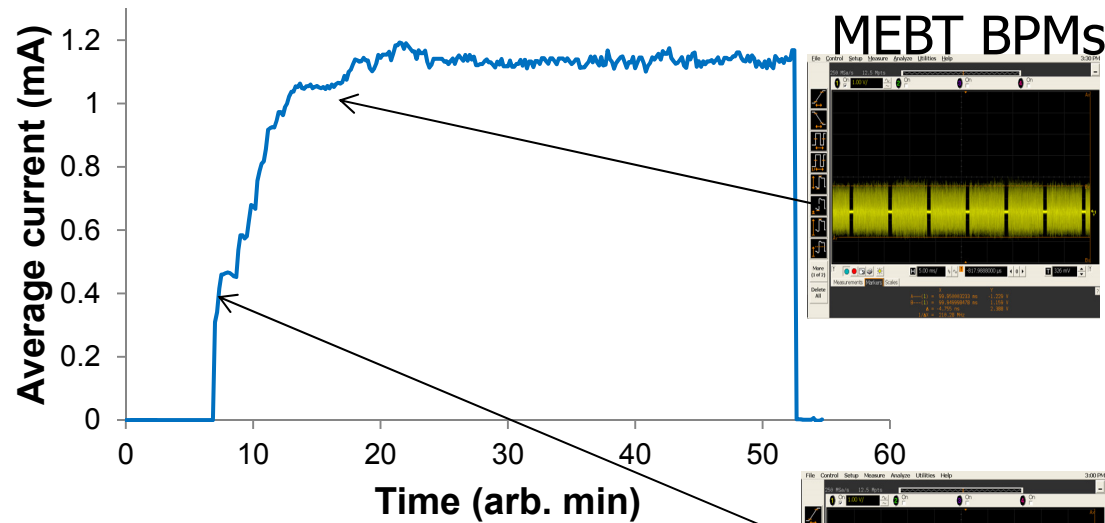


RFQ at pseudo CW 99.5 %

1.15 mA low duty cycle pulsed deuteron beam to the dump

Increased beam DC to 98 % and kept beam on the dump for ~ 30 min

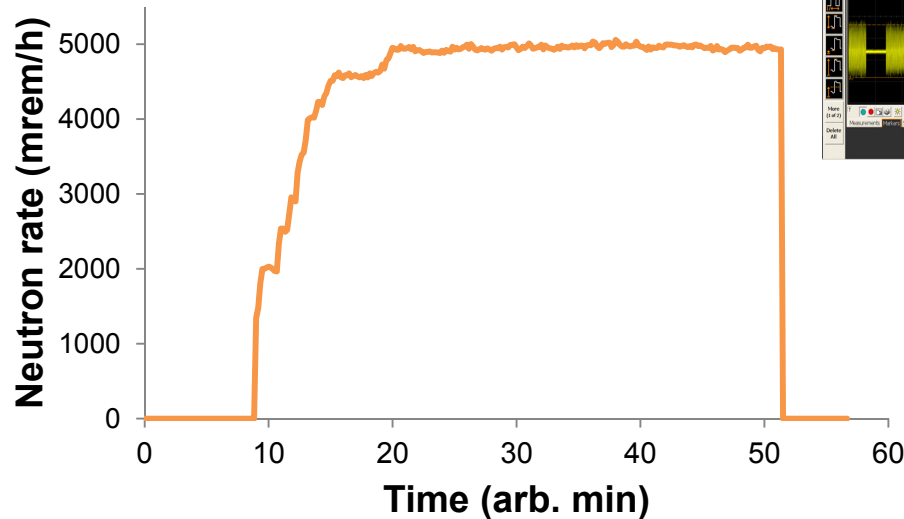
CW Deuteron Beam Acceleration



RFQ at pseudo CW 99.5 %

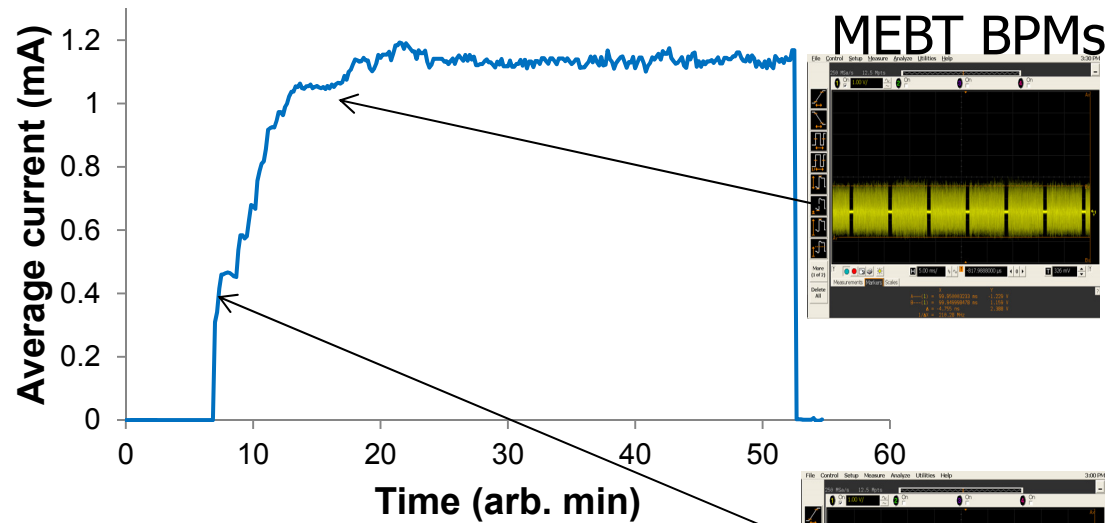
1.15 mA low duty cycle pulsed deuteron beam to the dump

Increased beam DC to 98 % and kept beam on the dump for ~ 30 min



Neutron dosimeter ~10 m away from the beam dump

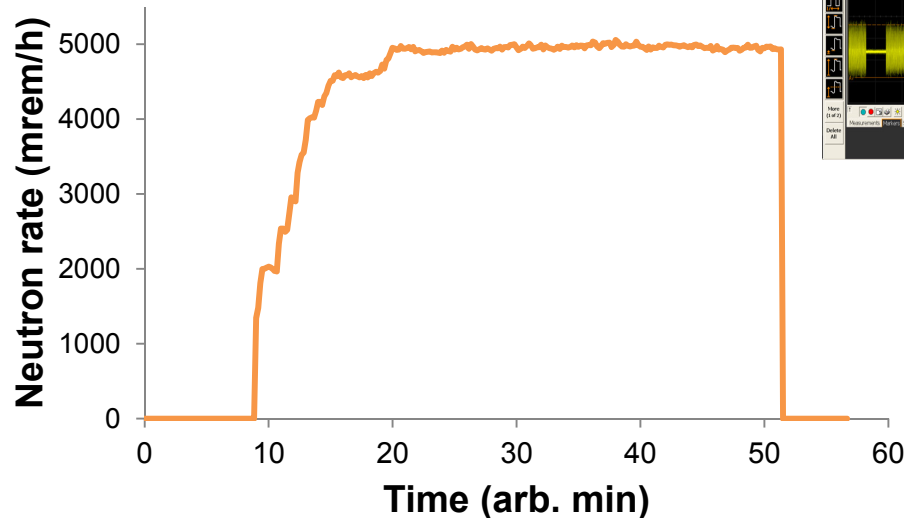
CW Deuteron Beam Acceleration



RFQ at pseudo CW 99.5 %

1.15 mA low duty cycle pulsed deuteron beam to the dump

Increased beam DC to 98 % and kept beam on the dump for ~ 30 min



Neutron dosimeter ~10 m away from the beam dump

First deuteron CW beam !

Summary of the RFQ Commissioning Results

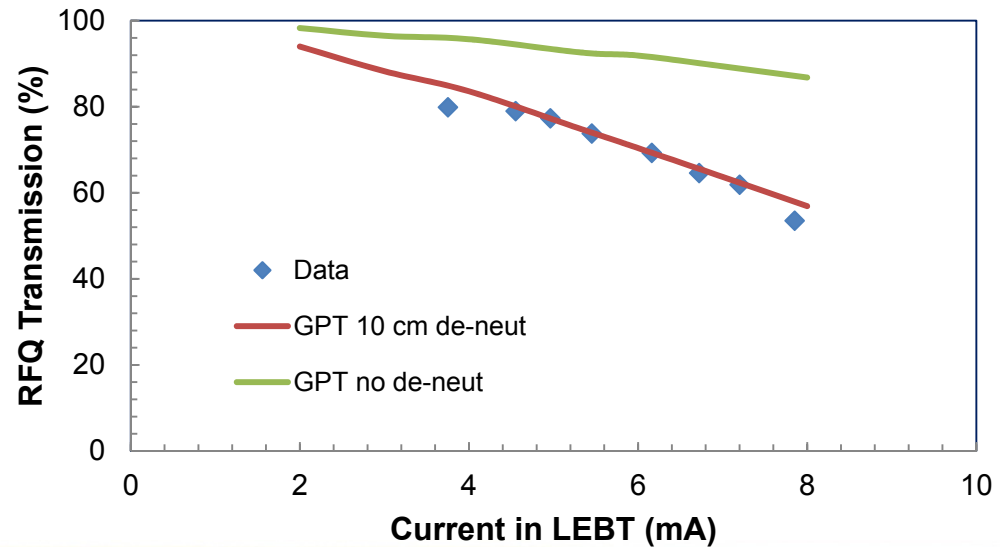
Parameter	Design value (for 5mA)	Measured value
Energy (MeV/u)	1.275	1.275(5)
Working power protons (kW)	46.5	45-50
Working power deuterons (kW)	186	180-190
Transmission protons (%)	93	60 (for 5 mA)
Transmission deuterons (%)	93	70 (for 5 mA)
Transversal emittance protons ($\pi \cdot \text{mm} \cdot \text{mrad}$)	0.2	≤ 0.2 (for 5 mA)
Transversal emittance deuterons ($\pi \cdot \text{mm} \cdot \text{mrad}$)	0.2	≤ 0.2 (for 5 mA)
Longitudinal emittance protons ($\pi \text{ keV/u nsec}$)	0.85 (1.3 for low current)	1.1 (low current)

Future Improvements (two examples)

Transmission Vs. Beam Current, for Protons

Improving RFQ Transmission

- Neutralization loss at RFQ entrance?
(L. Weissman, ICIS17)
- Insufficient matching in the LEBT?
- Dipole effect inside RFQ?

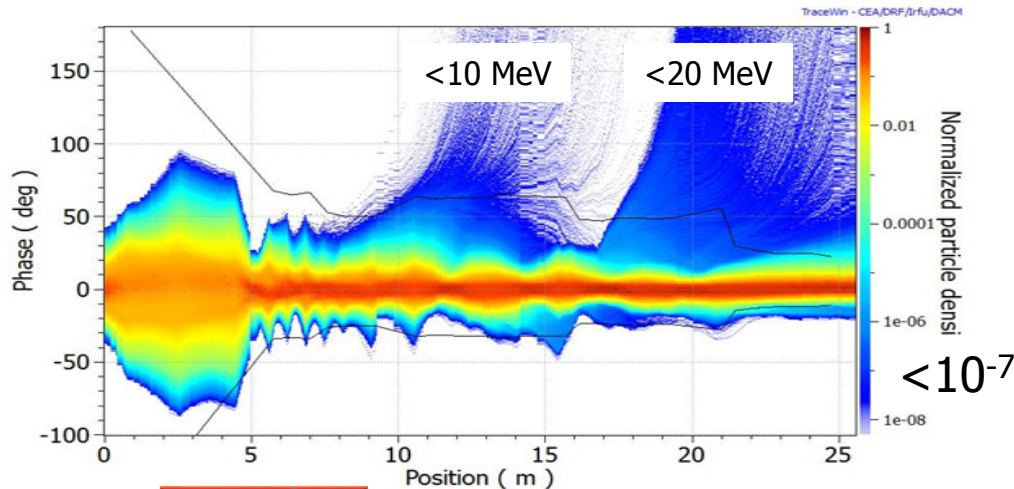
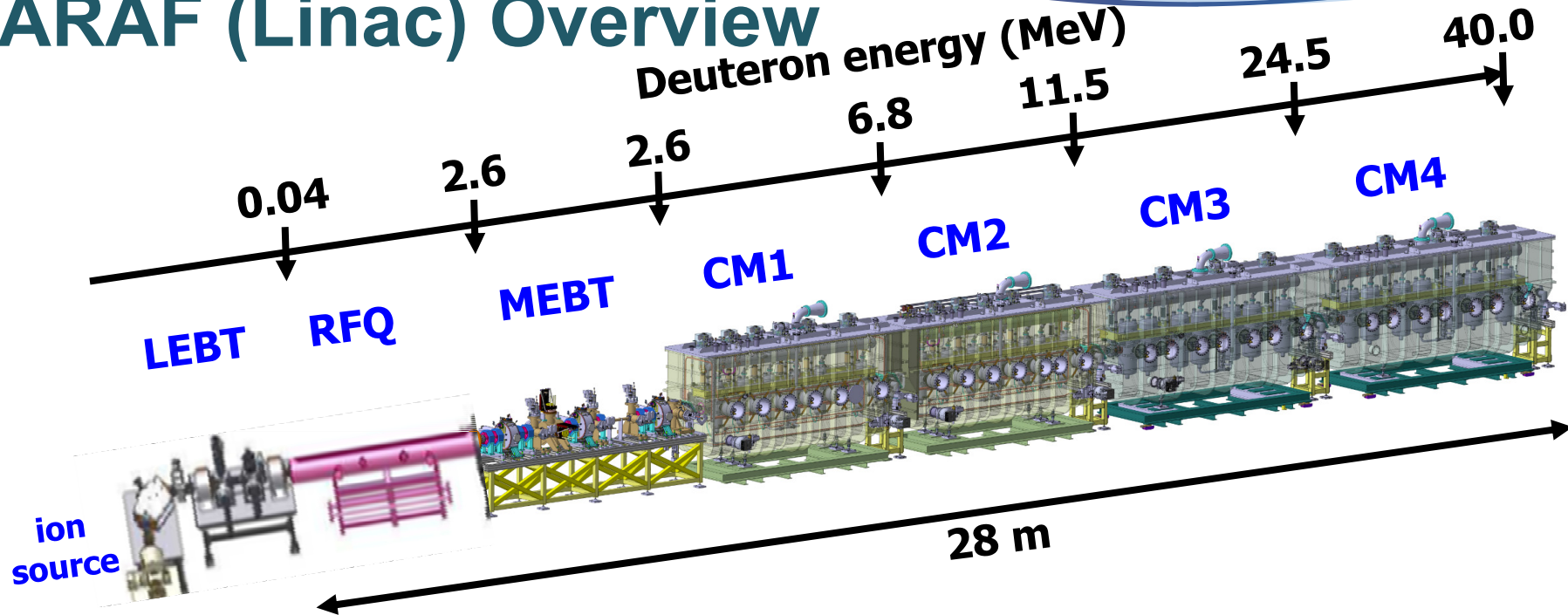


Improvement of O-ring sealings

RFQ vented 3 times due to rupture of o-rings during high power operation



SARAF (Linac) Overview



Major challenge : Beam Losses

- < 40 nA/m ($\sim 8 \cdot 10^{-6}$) above 5 MeV
- < 5 nA/m ($\sim 1 \cdot 10^{-6}$) above 10 MeV
- < 1 nA/m ($\sim 2 \cdot 10^{-7}$) above 20 MeV

MEBT / 176 MHz Rebuncher (by SDMS)

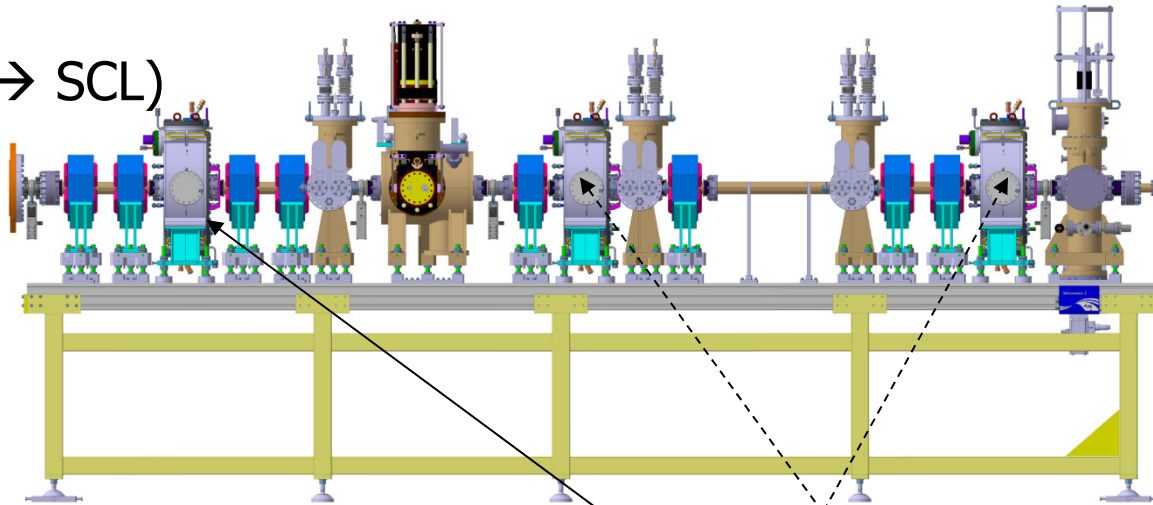
MEBT:

Match/Steer the beam (RFQ → SCL)

Measure/clean the beam

Minimize gas flow → SCL

Allow beam fast chopper



Rebunchers:

120 kV; < 5 kW

Manufactured by SDMS (copper-coated stainless steel)

RB1 Mechanical FAT in September 2018, then:

- RB1 copper coating + RB2&3 manufacturing
- RB1 RF SAT + RB2&3 Mechanical FAT
- RB2&3 copper coating
- RB2&3 RF SAT



SC 176 MHz HWR (by RI)

13 Low- β (0.091) HWR

Status → RF performances measured, He jacketing

Field $\gg$ specification (10.6 MV/m $>$ 7 MV/m)

He consumption $\sim$ requirement (8 W @ 7 MV/m)

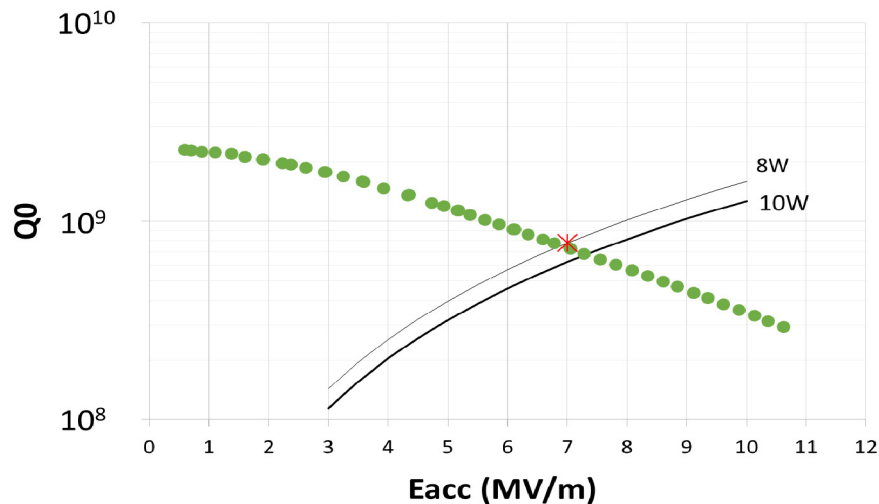
14 High- β (0.181) HWR

Status → Prototype frequency trimming

LB-prototype for test in VC



SARAF SAP0901 04/07/2018 (P=1100mBar)



LB-prototype HWR RF performances



HB-prototype trimming @ RI

RF couplers (TETD)

27 RF couplers
20 kW RF power
<1 W consumption in 4 K

Status → Two prototypes in SAT



Solenoid package (Elytt)

20 solenoid packages (focusing + steering)
 $3.5 \text{ T}^2\cdot\text{m} / 8 \text{ T}\cdot\text{mm}$

<1 W consumption in 4 K

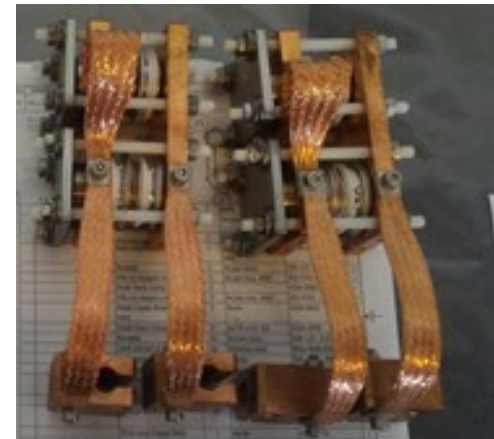
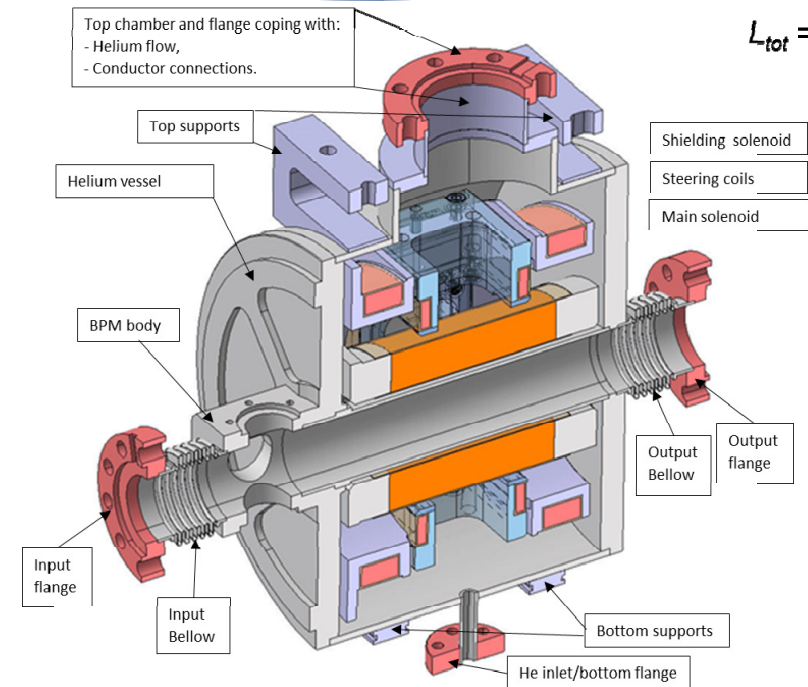
Status : Prototype being built by Elytt

20 current leads

Status : Prototype being built by CRIOTEC

60 power supplies ($20 \times 100 \text{ A} + 40 \times \pm 20 \text{ A}$)

Status : Technical specifications ready

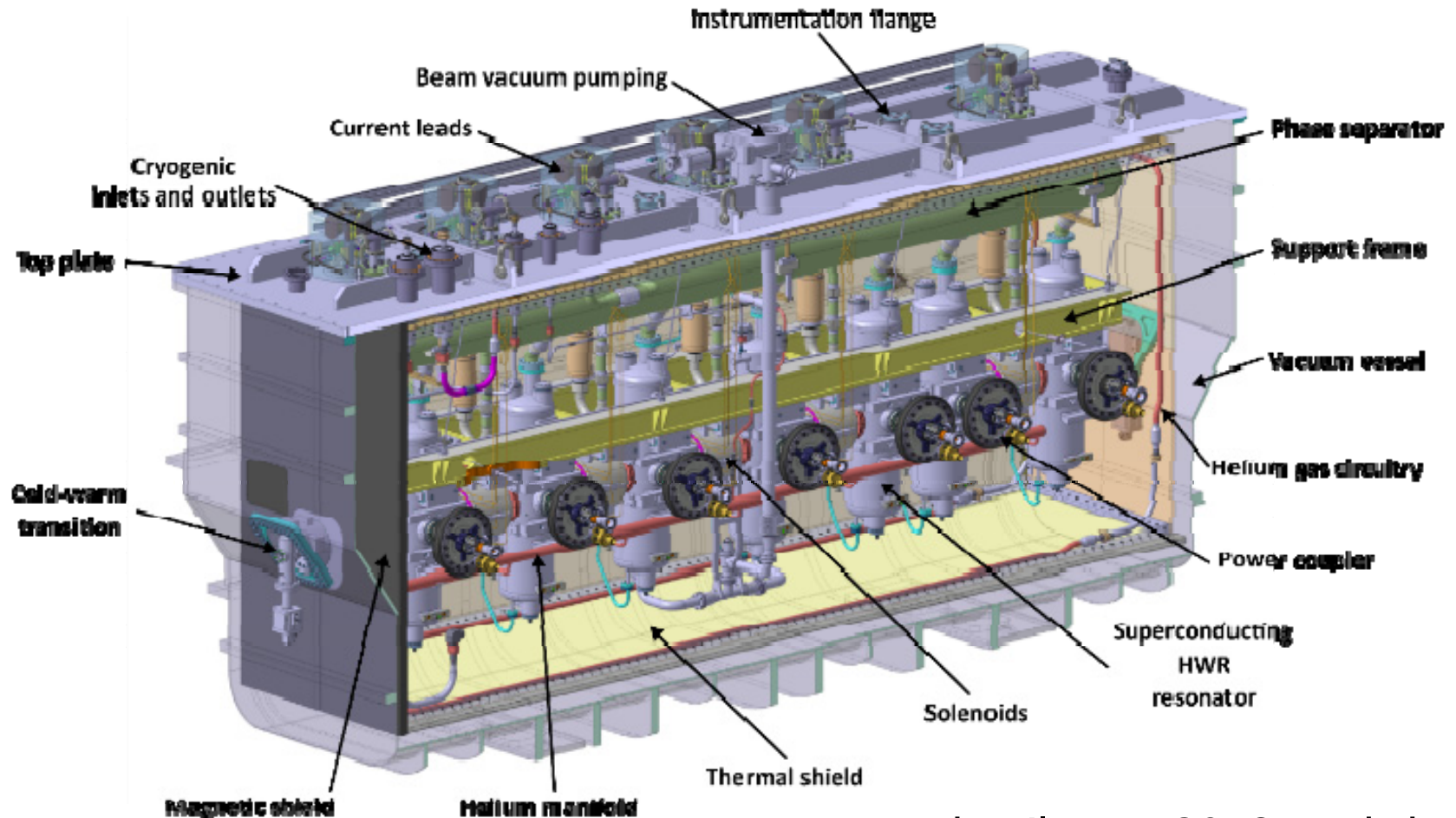


Current leads protection

Cryomodules

4 cryomodules : CM1&2 for LB HWR and CM3&4 for HB HWR

Status : CDR passed in March, tendering process.



More details : HB2018 workshop

Test Stands (@ Saclay)

Rebunchers

RBTS : ReBunchers

HWRs

CVTS : Vertical Cryostat

ECTS : Equipped Cavities

Couplers

C2TS : Coupler Conditioning

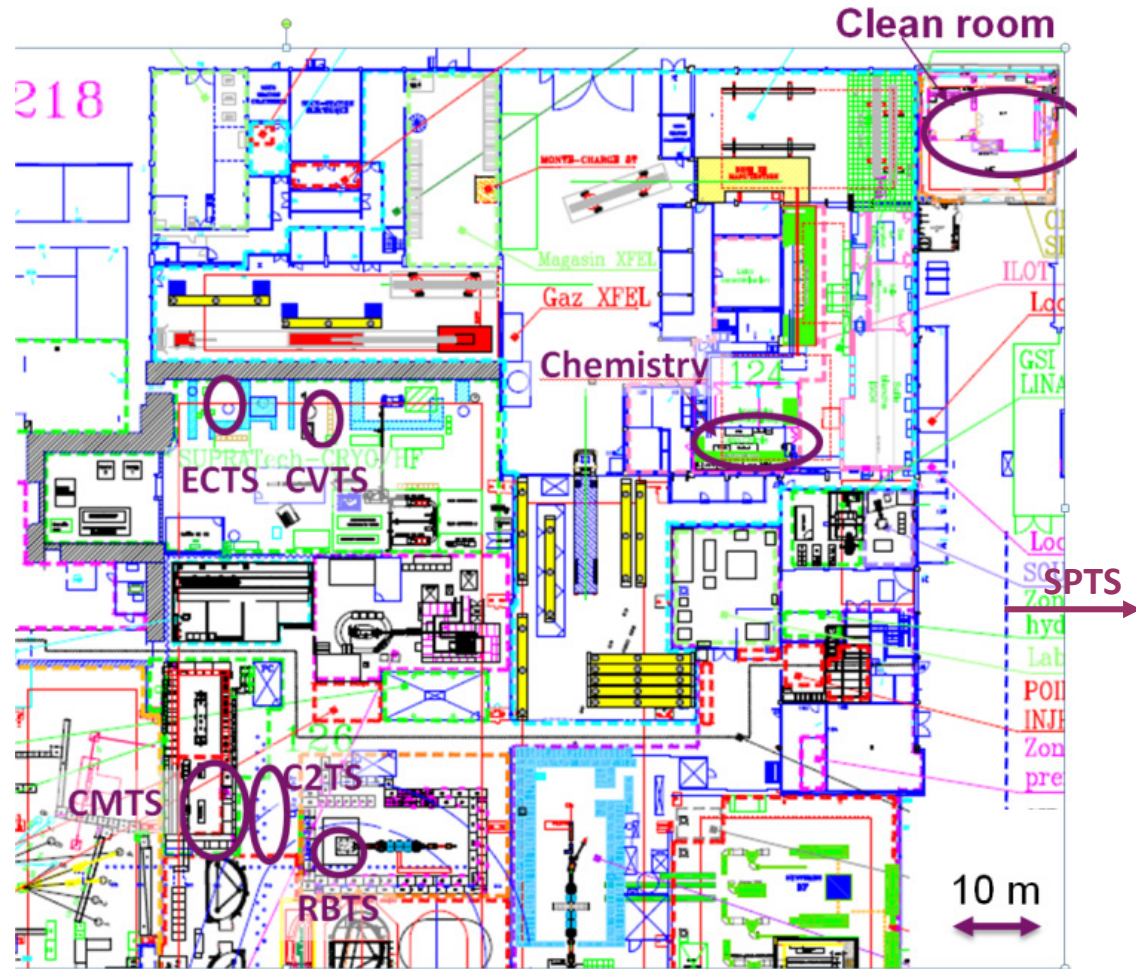
Solenoid Packages

SPTS : Solenoid Package

Cryomodules

CMTS : CryoModule

+ Chemistry + Clean rooms



Saclay DACM infrastructure

Conclusion

- RFQ Upgrade
 - ✓ New rods fabricated and installed
 - ✓ Conditioning to 180kW CW in ~5 days
 - ✓ Measured beam parameters agree with design values
 - ✓ First acceleration of a CW deuteron beam at SARAF
- SARAF LINAC Development:
 - ✓ Design stage complete, enter production stage
 - ✓ SC HWR prototype: Low β first tests OK, high β – frequency trimming
 - ✓ Rebuncher 1 – Mechanical FAT in September
 - ✓ Solenoid package prototype – being built
 - ✓ RF Couplers prototypes in SAT
 - ✓ Cryomodules – CDR passed, now tendering
 - ✓ Testing of all components at dedicated test-stands in Saclay