



C Y C L O T R O N 2010 Lanzhou, China September 2010

CYCLONE® 70
ARRONAX Cyclotron
Progress Report

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Project Manager
On behalf of the IBA team...

We protect, enhance and save lives

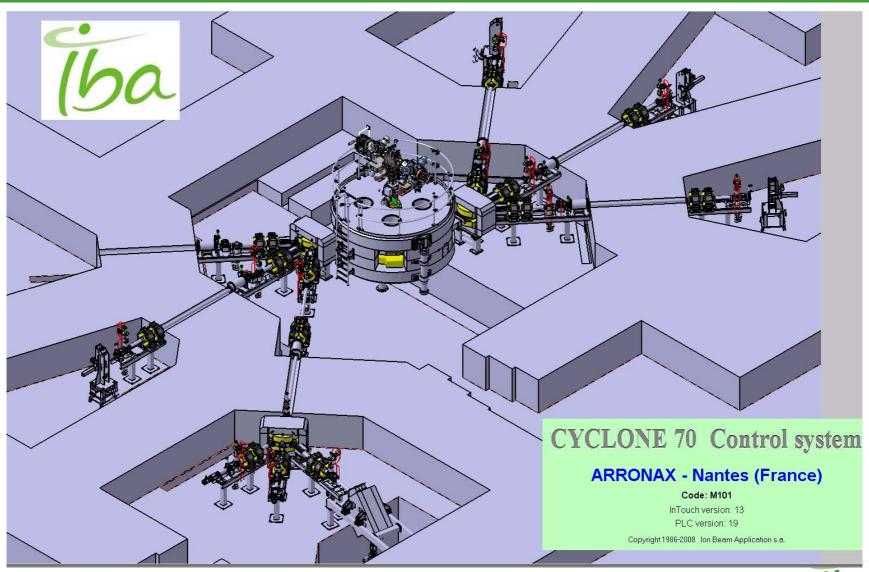
The Goals



| Accelerated Beam | Extracted Energy (MeV) | On target Beam Intensity (eµA) | Extraction mode |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| H ⁻ | 30 – 70 | 750 | Stripper (dual) |
| D- | 15 – 35 | 50 | Stripper (dual) |
| ⁴ He ²⁺ | 70 | 70 | Deflector (single) |
| HH+ | 35 | 50 | Deflector (single) |

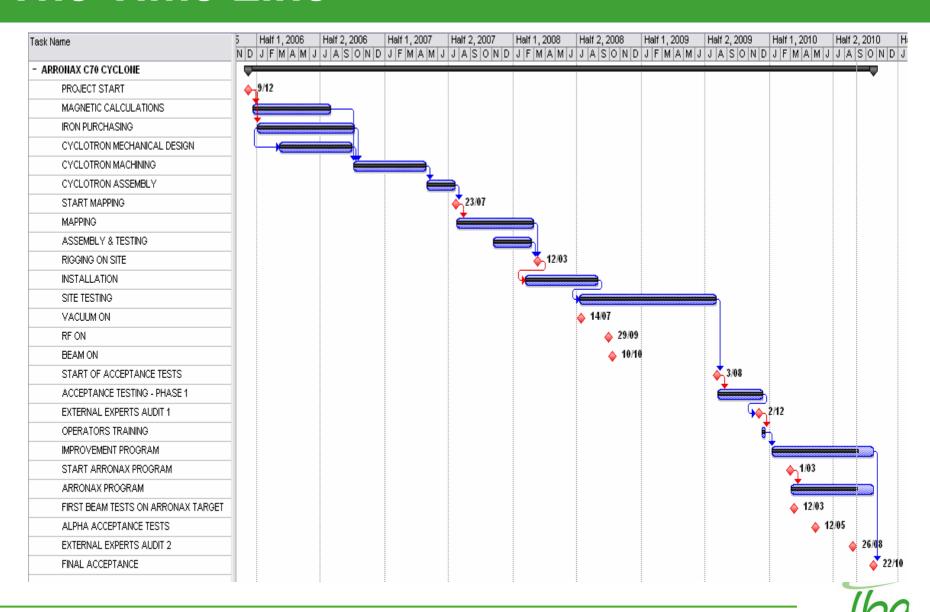


The Goals





The Time Line



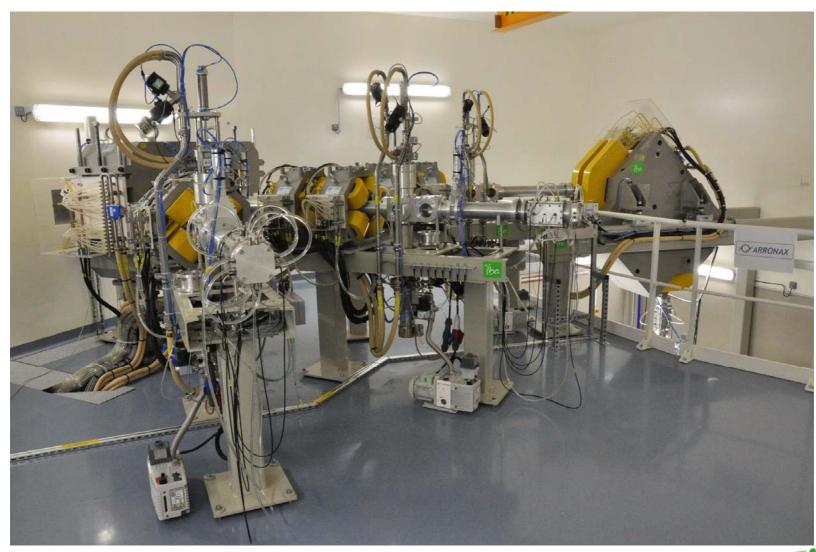
Birthday...30/04/2006



















Status Report

- Overtaken Hurdles:
 - ✓ Compensation coils
 - √ Harmonic 1
 - ✓ Electrostatic deflector
- Final challenges to success:
 - Vacuum improvement
 - High intensity 70MeV proton beam
- Substantial steps to full operation:
 - 90% of acceptance tests passed with success
 - Several months of beam tests successfully carried out for ARRONAX

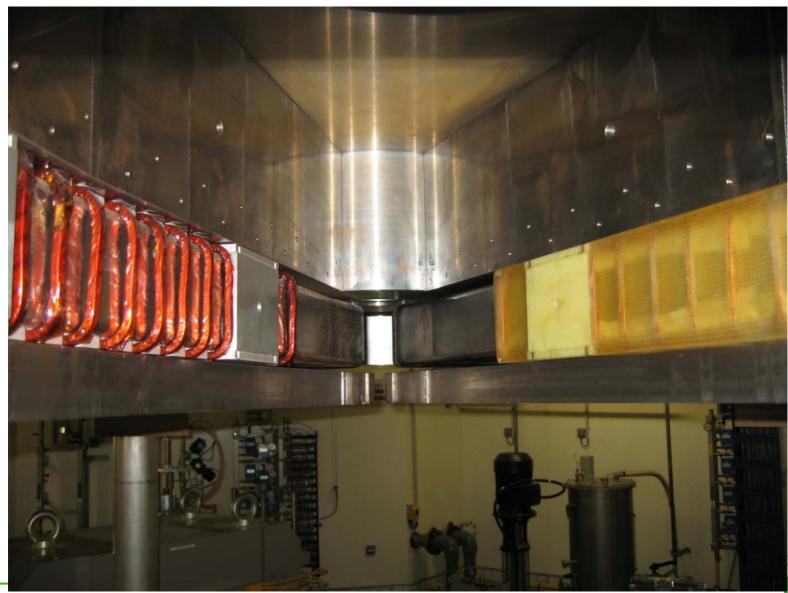


Compensation Coils

- Issue:
 - Important electromagnetic forces during current ramp-up
- Consequences:
 - Displacement of the conductors:
 - Wear out of the kapton isolation
 - ➤ short-circuits → iron
- Solution:
 - Epoxy isolated coils



Compensation Coils



Harmonic 1

- Issue:
 - □ H1 magnetic component ~ 10G (B ~ 1,6T)

- Consequences:
 - Beam decentering
 - $lue{}$ Dangerous crossing of u_z = 0.5 & u_r = 2 u_z
 - □ Negative impact on the He²⁺, D⁻ and HH⁺ beam optics

- Solution:
 - □ Harmonic coils → center & outer radii



Harmonic 1 – Center Coils

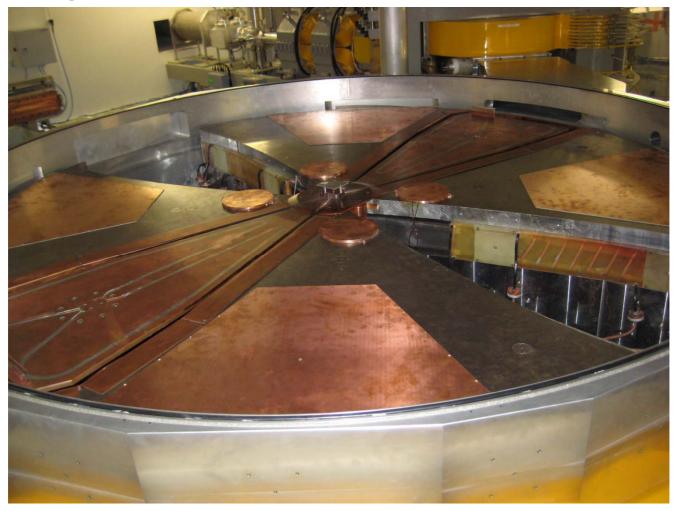
- □ Center radii → 300At
- Magnetic gap decreased from 30mm → 16mm





Harmonic 1 – Outer Coils

- □ Outer radii → 90At
- Magnetic gap decreased from 30mm → 20mm





Harmonic 1 – Outer Coils







Electrostatic deflector

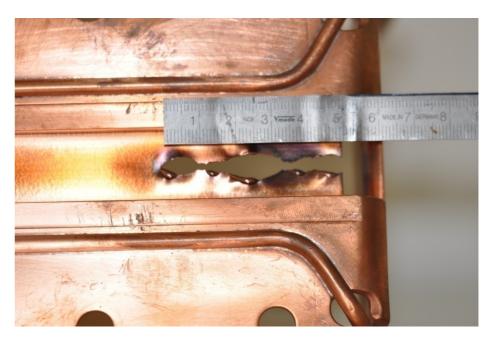
Issues:

- Septum's power dissipation capacities
- Pre-septum's position

Consequences:

Limited beam intensity extraction (25eµA – 70MeV)







Electrostatic deflector

- Solutions:
 - Redesigned septum & pre-septum:
 - W insert:
 - Increase power dissipation
 - Optimized profile:
 - □ Recalculated thickness variation → increase power dissipation
 - Gap variation: 4 8mm
 - \Box Vext = 65 70kV
 - ➤ Optimized pre-septum thickness → 0.6mm
 - ❖ Reduced septum to pre-septum distance: 10mm → 1mm
 - Improved septum protection



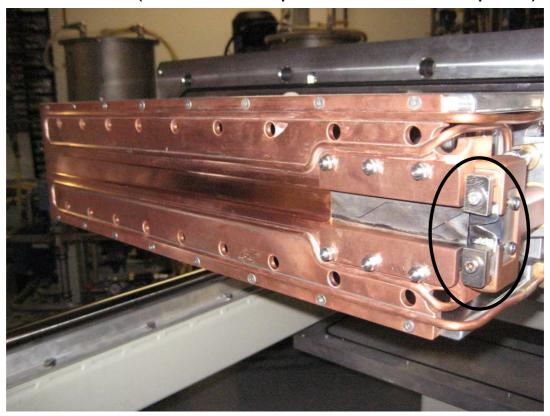
Electrostatic deflector – W insert





Electrostatic deflector – Pre-septum

- ☐ Issue:
 - Thermal contact of the pre-septum blades
- Proposed solution:
 - Braze the W blades (same technique used for the septum)





High Intensity 70MeV Proton Beam

Issues:

- Fast o-ring deterioration:
 - Stripper probes
 - Stripper air locks
 - Extraction vacuum chamber
- Outgassing:
 - Stripper probes
 - Vacuum chamber
- Vacuum level in the non pumped valleys (RF cavity valleys)

Consequences:

- Rapid deterioration of the base vacuum impacting the transmission yield and limiting accelerators H- performances
- H- limited performances (~ 450eµA) due to outgassing induced by neutral beam essentially heating up the vacuum chamber



High Intensity 70MeV Proton Beam

Specific studies:

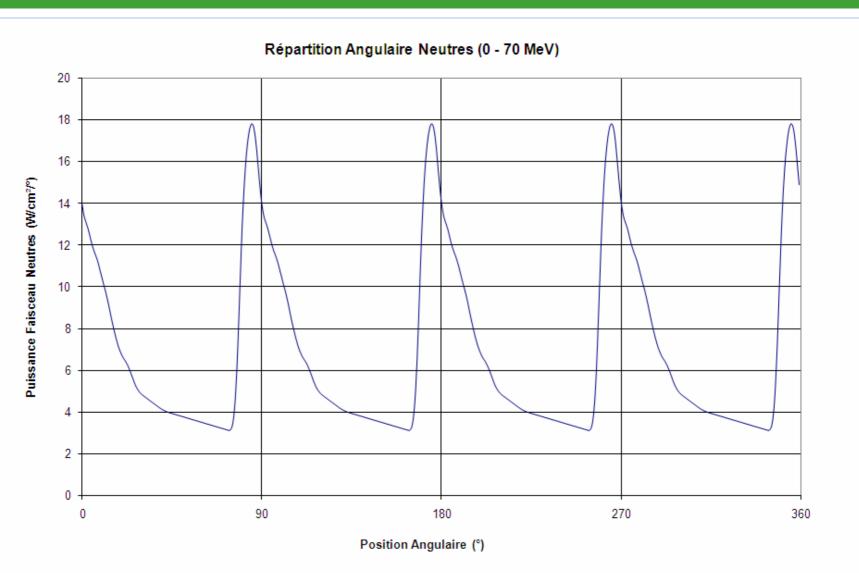
- Vacuum chamber neutral beam distribution and temperature analysis
- Residual Gas Analysis
- Detailed model of the vacuum system
 - See poster presented by Vincent Nuttens
- Long term activation

Solutions:

- ✓ New stripper probes → double cooling circuit
- Local o-ring shielding
- ✓ External Cooling → vacuum chamber
- Internal vacuum chamber cooling
- Pumping speed improvement

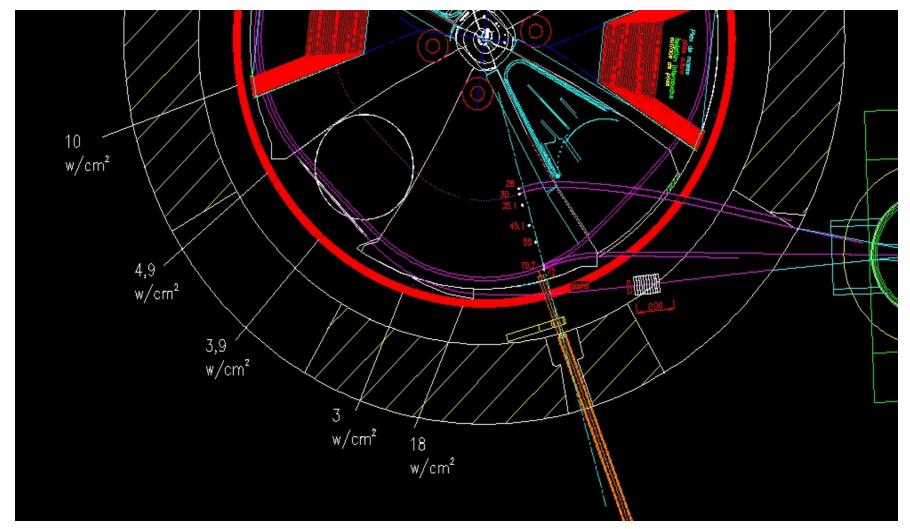


Vacuum Chamber Neutral Beam Distribution





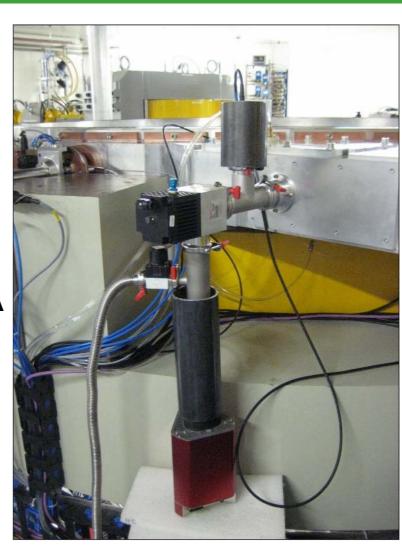
Vacuum Chamber Temperature Analysis





Residual Gas Analysis

- Difficult set-up:
 - Magnetic field
 - Distance from the cyclotron → sensibility of the measurement
 - Neutron flux
- □ Limited operation level → 125µA / 70MeV
- □ Conclusions → proper vacuum up to 125µA
 - Major detected compound: water





Local o-ring shielding

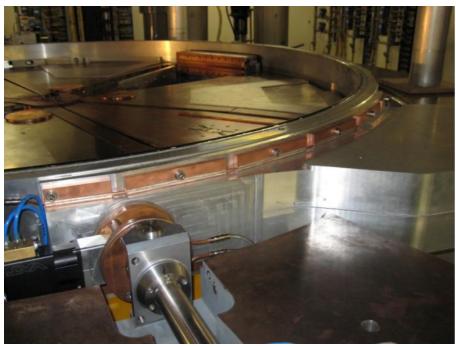








External cooling – vacuum chamber

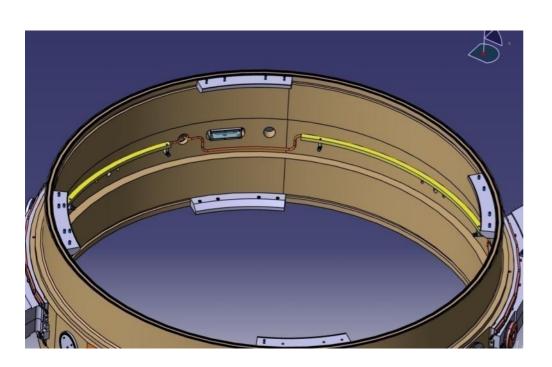


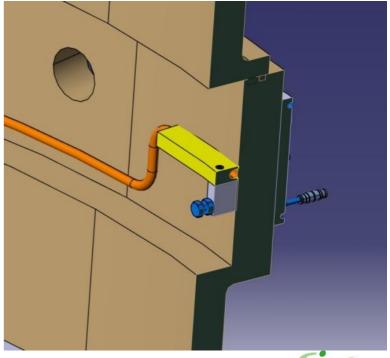




Internal cooling – vacuum chamber

- Decrease outgassing:
 - Resulted from the external cooling experience that was not sufficient
- □ 20mm Al water cooled neutral "beam stop" → acceleration plane





Internal cooling – vacuum chamber





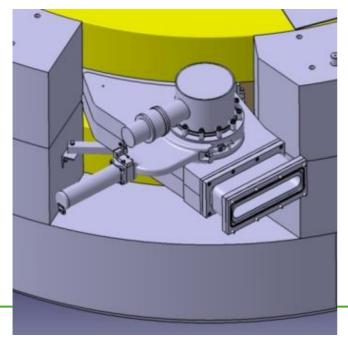
Pumping improvement upgrade

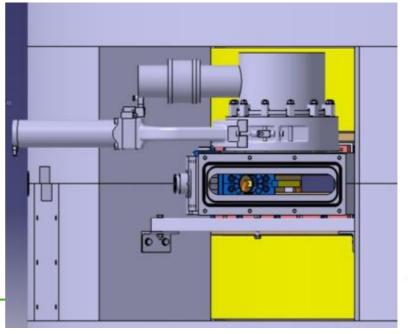
Solution:

- 2 additional cryo pumps → extraction chambers
 - Pumping speed: 6300l/s H₂O

Objective:

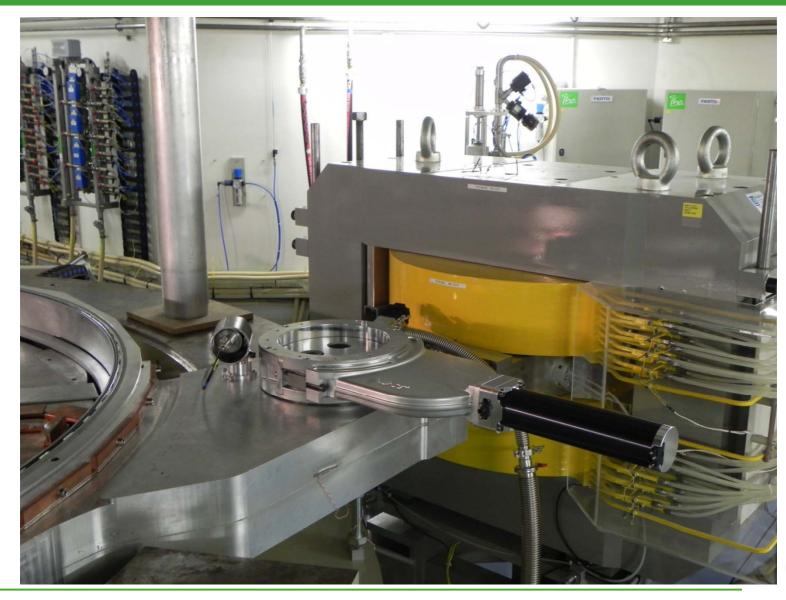
- 90% transmission yield at 750µA / 70MeV
- Full proton beam performance







Pumping improvement upgrade





- Main assumptions:
 - **ARRONAX** operational plan (very ambitious):

| Proton Beam 70 MeV | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------|--|
| Year | Intensity (µA) | Time (h) | |
| 2010 | 40 | 300 | |
| 2011 | 100 | 2000 | |
| 2012 | 250 | 2200 | |
| 2013 | 400 | 2300 | |
| 2014 | 600 | 2500 | |
| 2015 | 750 | 2700 | |

- Transmission yield at high current:
 - > 90% (vacuum calculations with cryo pump upgrade)
- Neutral beam distribution on vacuum chamber
 - measured on site

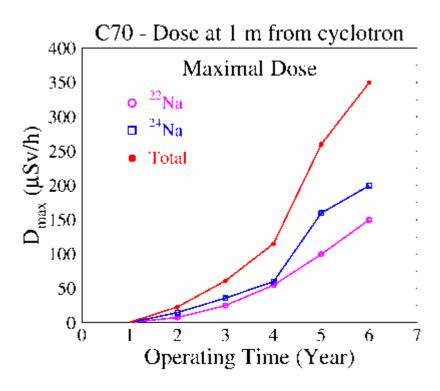


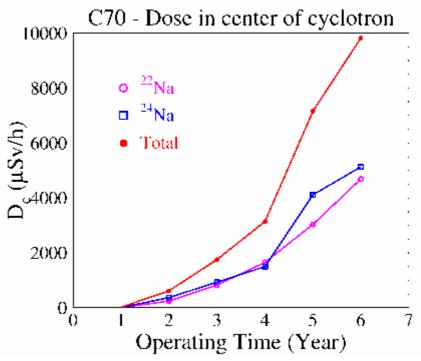
Conclusions:

- Calculations based on PHITS and measured cross sections:
 - Principle radioisotopes contributing (for E > 30MeV on Al):
 - 22 Na: $T_{1/2} = 2.6$ yrs
 - 24 Na: $T_{1/2} = 14.96$ hrs
- Cumulated activities after 6 years:
 - ²²Na: 7.35 10¹⁰ Bq
 - > ²⁴Na: 2.98 10¹⁰ Bq



Dose rates:







Solution:

- Add an aluminum 20mm thick belt that can be replaced at a given frequency:
 - Neutral beam beam stop
 - Reduce to acceptable levels the dose rates
 - Maintenance!
- ❖ Internal cooling circuit → perfect match!
- In progress:
 - Determine the frequency of replacement



Achievements – Acceptance Tests

Injection yields:

- ✓ H⁻: > 35% (with buncher)
- \checkmark He²⁺ / HH⁺ / D⁻ : > 10% (with buncher)

□ Transmission yields:

- + H-: 85% (at 450μA)
- ✓ D-: 75% (taking into account magnetic gap variation)
- ✓ He²+: 85% (taking into account magnetic gap variation)
- ✓ HH+: 85% (taking into account magnetic gap variation)

Extraction yields:

- ✓ He²+: 83%
- ✓ HH+: 80%
- \checkmark H⁻ / D⁻ : > 99%



Achievements – Acceptance Tests

- Simultaneous beam extraction:
 - √ H- 70 MeV: > 200µA
 - √ H⁻ 30 MeV: > 200µA
- Beam transport on all beam lines and all particles:
 - ✓ Transport yields: > 96%
 - ✓ Target yields: 92%
- ✓ Validated solid target system
- ✓ Validated control system
- ✓ Validated interlock system



Achievements – Present Performances

- □ H⁻:
 - 1mA at 150mm (1MeV)
 - ❖ High current BTL validated at 375µA 70MeV
 - ❖ 2 x 200µA 70MeV
- □ D-:
 - √ 50µA 35MeV
- ☐ He²⁺:
 - √ 70µAe 70MeV
- □ HH+:
 - √ 50µAe 35MeV
- Base vacuum: 4 10⁻⁷mbar (without cryo pump upgrade)



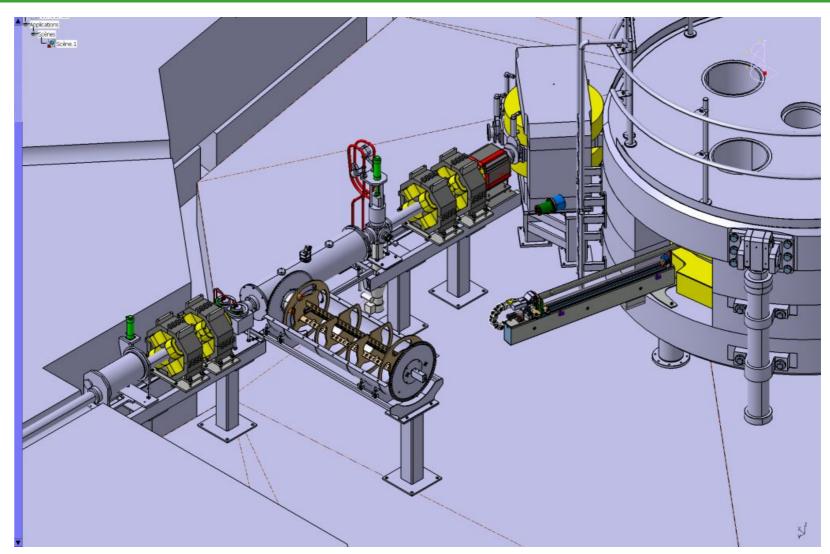


Major Final Steps...

- □ H-:
 - ❖ 2 x 375µA 70MeV
 - 55kW proton beam
 - Goal: 24 hour test
- Alpha pulsing



Alpha Pulsing





Alpha Pulsing





Thank-you...





Team...

Control Engineer: R&D Management: Yves Jongen Marc Pinchart Michel Abs **Technical team: Albert Blondin Jean-Baptiste Oliva System Owner: Dominique Bourgeois** Jean-Luc Delvaux **Serge Monfort** Physicists: Logistics: Will Kleeven **Chantal Van Uytven** Simon Zaremba QA: Dirk Vandenplaasche **Delphine Rosoux** William Beeckman QC: **Yves Paradis Pascal Pelerin Supply Chain: Designers:** Jean-Claude Amélia **Louis-Guy Servotte Matthieu Lemercier Pascal Robert** Sébastien de Neuter **Partners: Gérard Lannoye Sébastien Deprez** Sigmaphi **Christian Van Hove Pantechnik Field Engineers:** Cegelec **Thierry Vanderlinden François Peeters**

