The Very High Intensity Future

Jie Wei

IPAC'14, Dresden, June 16, 2014

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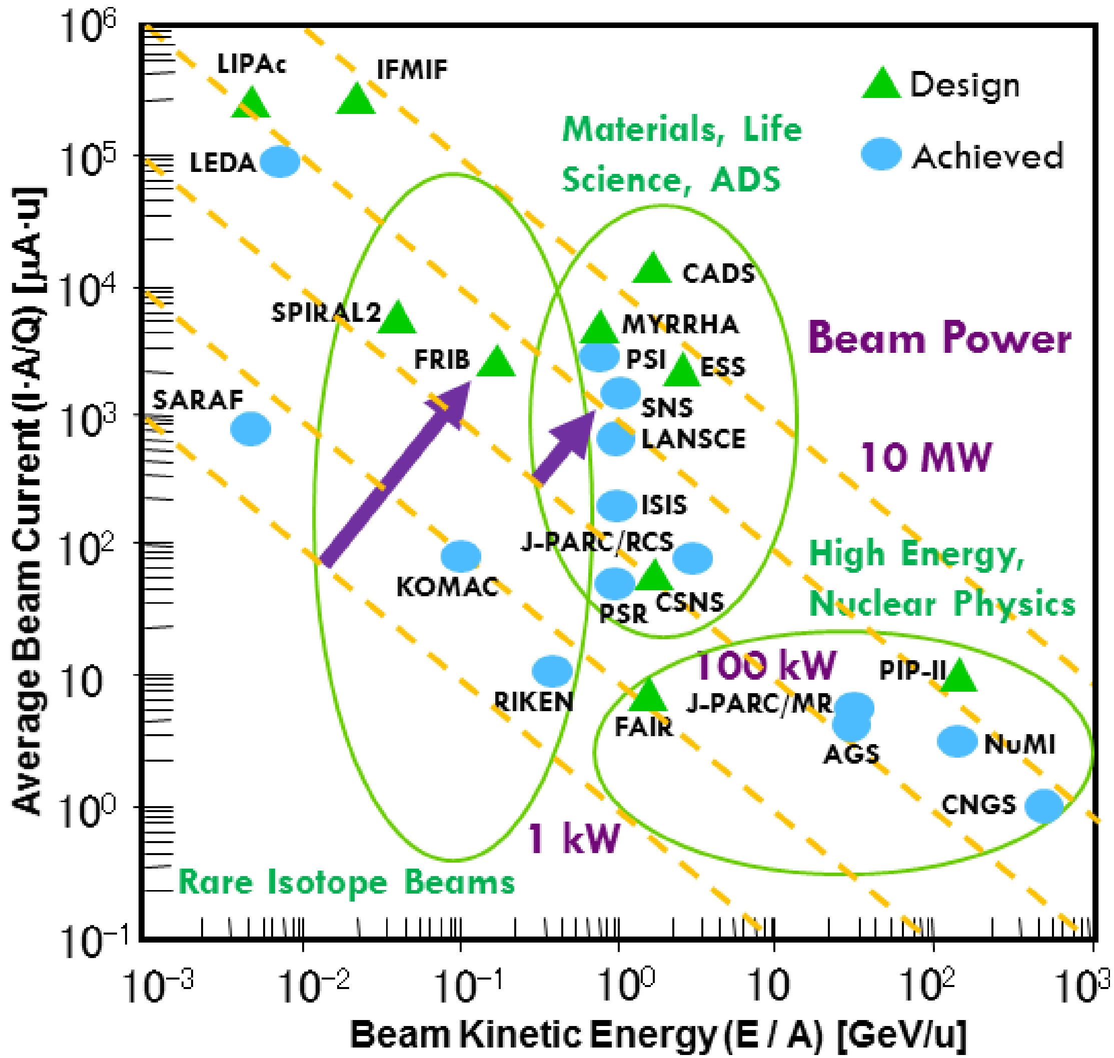
Michigan State University designs and establishes FRIB as a DOE Office of Science National User Facility in support of the mission of the Office of Nuclear Physics.

Outline

- Introduction
- Key technologies
- Accelerator physics challenges
- Future perspectives
- Acknowledgements

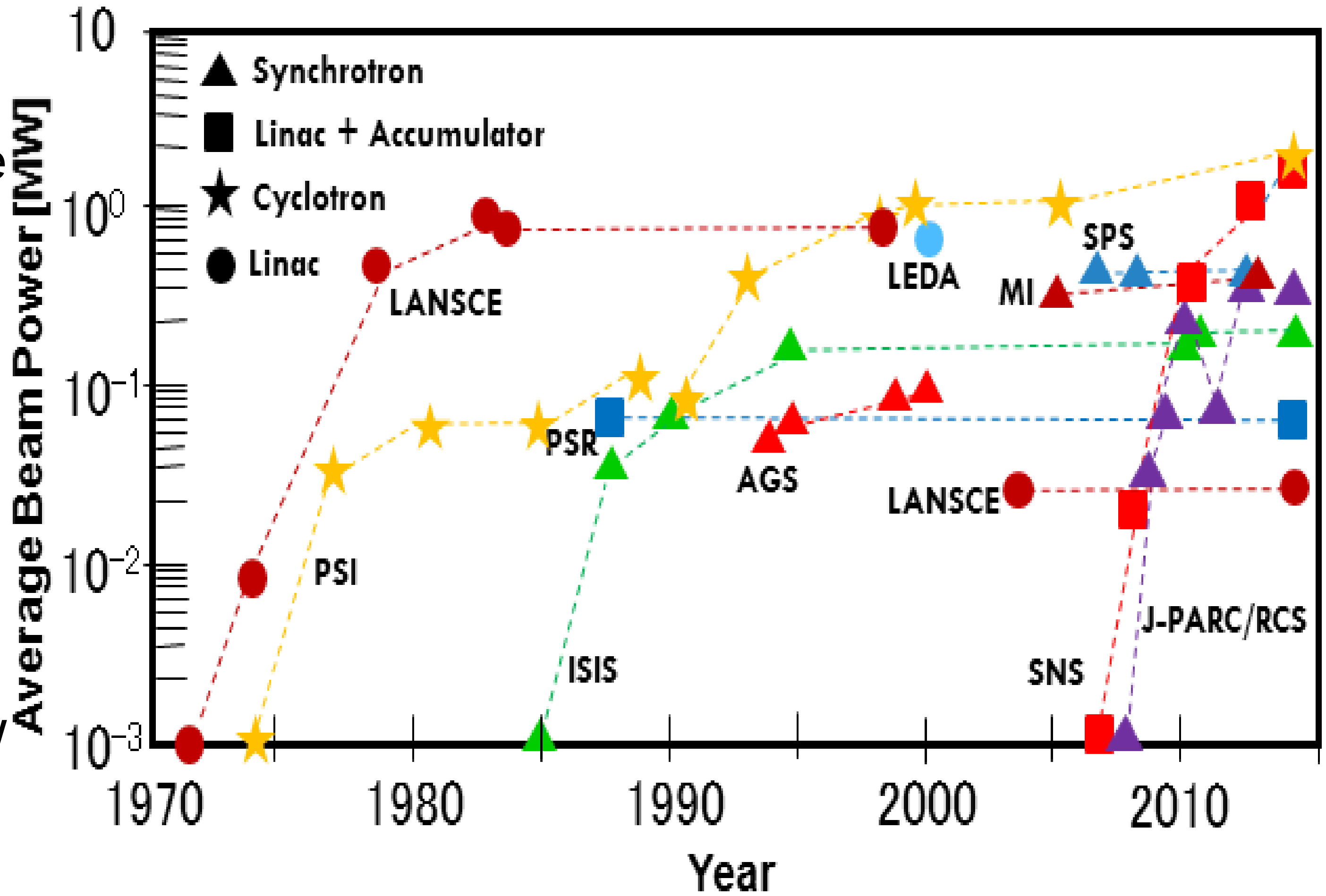
Accelerator Beam-power Frontier

- High energy, nuclear physics (ν, K factories)
  - 1 ~ 400 GeV proton
  - Linac + Synchrotron
- Material, life science, (SNS) accelerator-driven subcritical systems (ADS)
  - 0.5 ~ 3 GeV proton
  - Cyclotron, linac, rapid cycling synchrotron, accumulator
- Rare isotope beams (RIB)
  - 0.01 ~ 1 GeV/u heavy ion
  - Linac, cyclotron, synchrotron
- Material irradiation; isotope
  - ~0.02 GeV/u deuteron; linac



Historical Records of Beam Power

- Proton CW
  - LANSCE: ~ MW since 1980
  - PSI: ~ MW since 1995
- Proton pulsed
  - ISIS: ~ 0.1 MW since 1985
  - AGS ~ 0.1 MW since 1994
- Heavy ions
  - RIKEN, ATLAS, NSCL up to 7 kW
- ~100 MW R&D
  - LEDA 0.7 MW 2000



SNS: 1.4 MW Pulsed Proton on Target
Planned Linac Energy Increase to 1.3 GeV for ~ 2.8 MW

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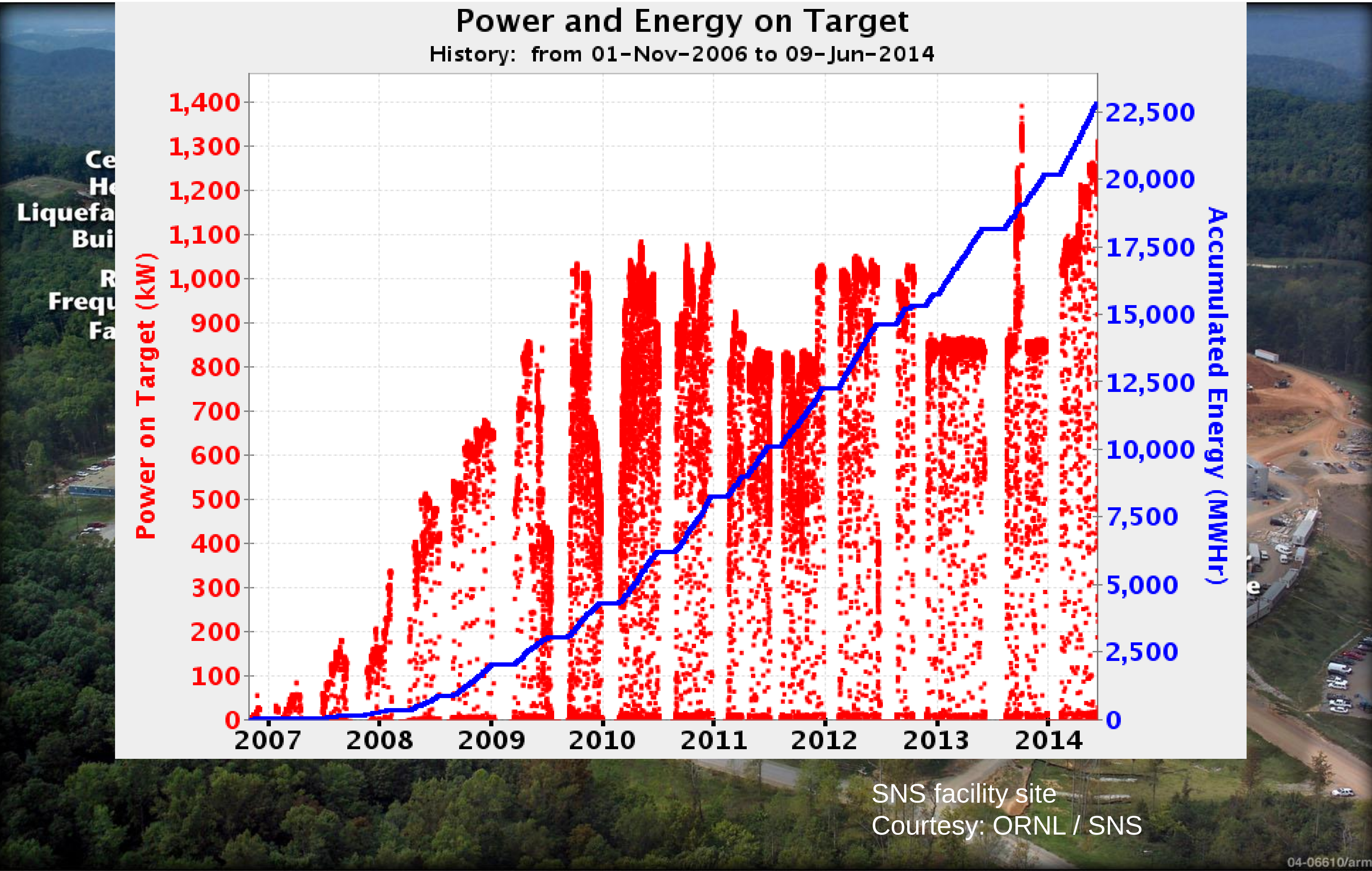
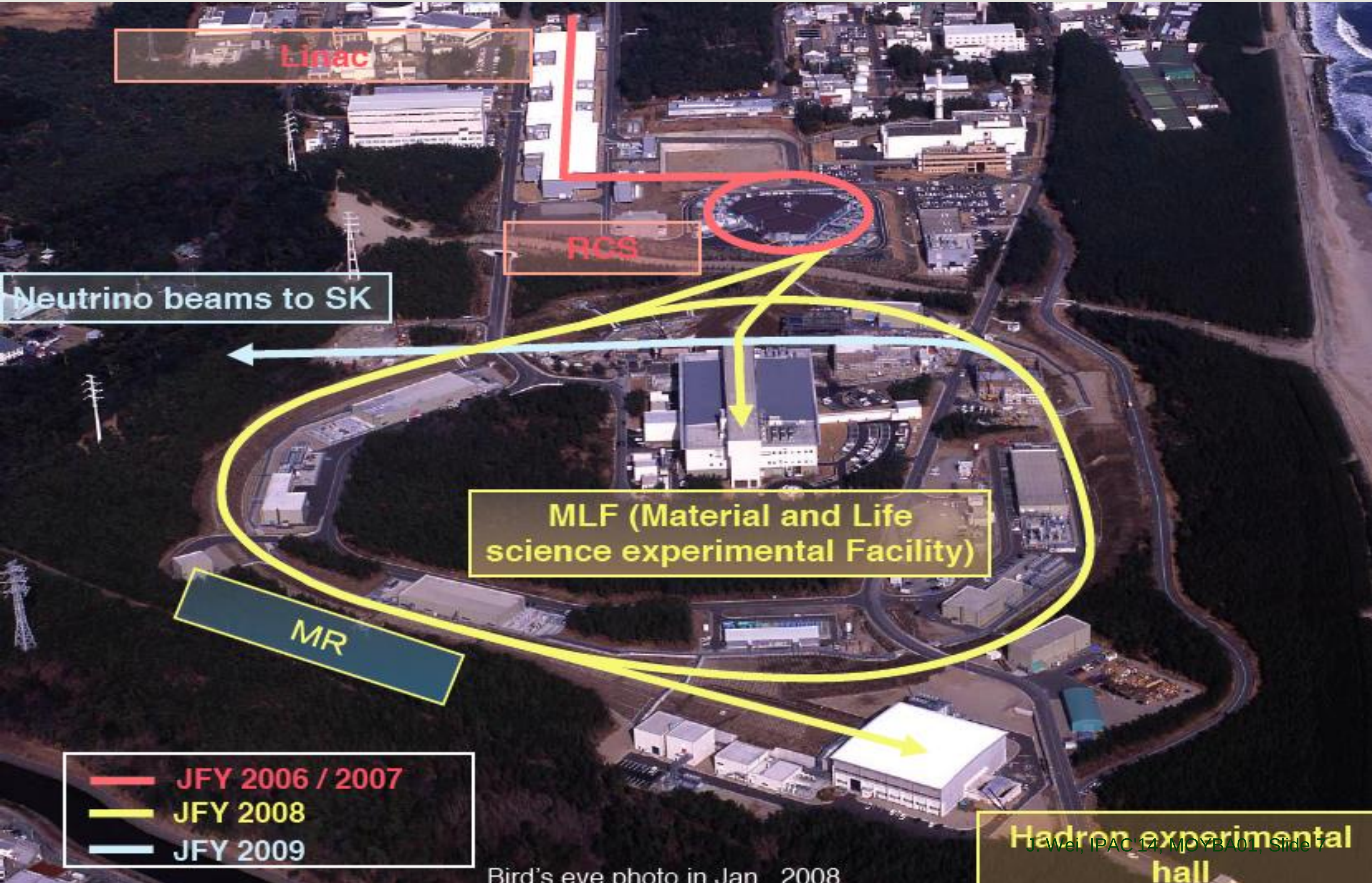


SNS facility site
Courtesy: ORNL / SNS

04-06610/arm

J-PARC: Marching Towards 1 MW Goal
Recovered from Earthquake; Commissioned 400 MeV Linac



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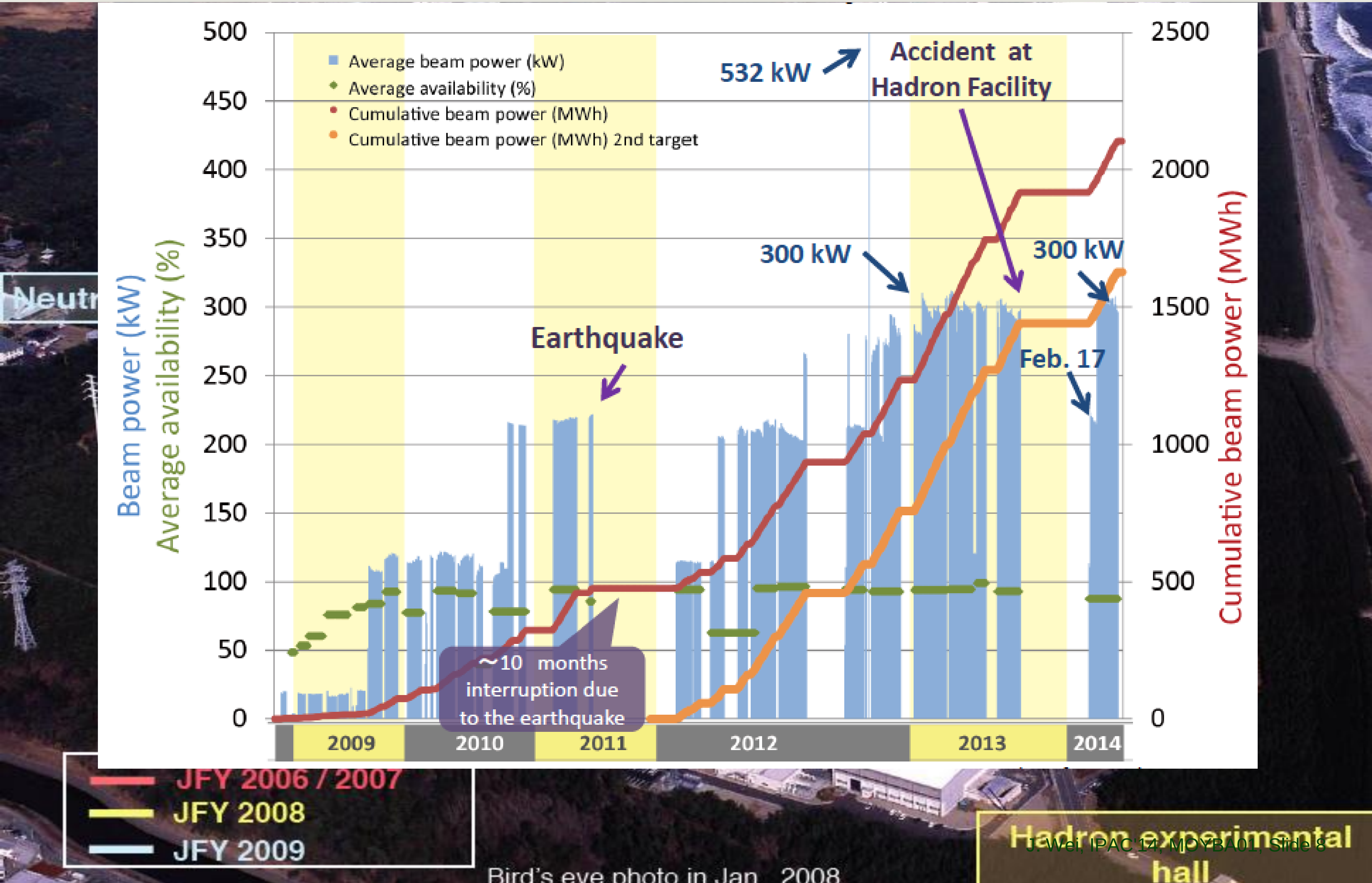
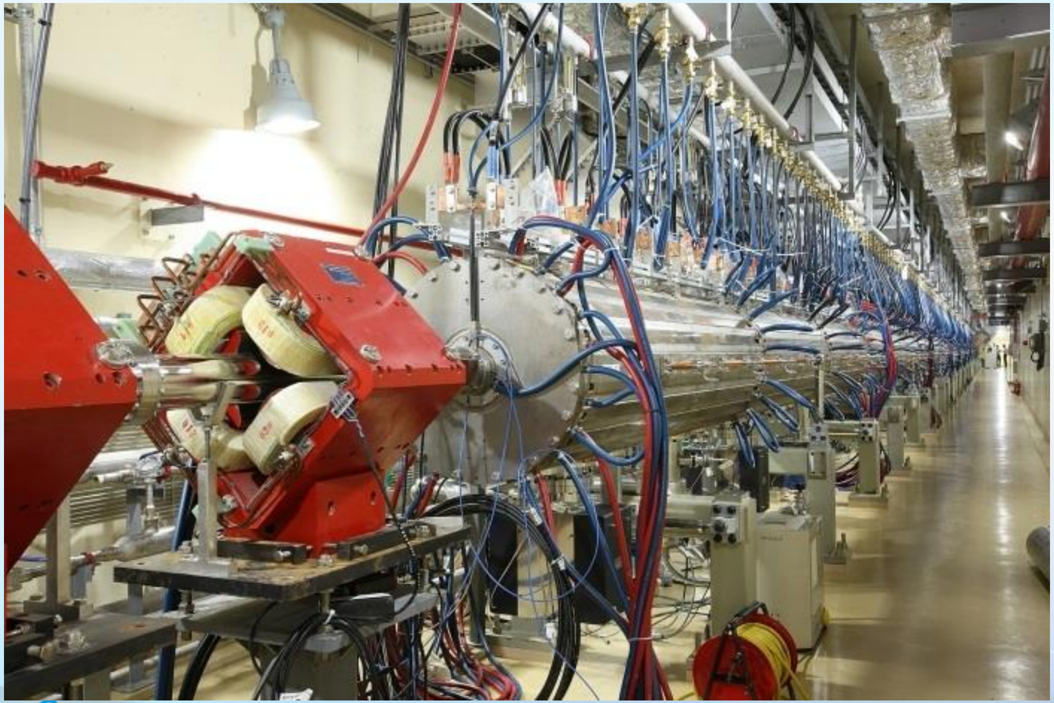


Status of KOMAC 100 MeV Proton Linac (1)

Korea Multi-purpose Accelerator Complex, Gyeongju, Korea
Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute

- **Developed as a National User Facility for Basic & Applied Research by Proton Engineering Frontier Project (2002-2012)**
  - **Structure: 50 keV Injector, 3 MeV RFQ, 20 MeV DTL-I, MEBT, 100 MeV DTL-II**
  - **RF Frequency : 350 MHz, Beam extractions: 20 MeV or 100 MeV**
- **Commissioned & Started beam service in July 2013 with 2 beamlines**
  - **Utilized in Bio-life, Materials, Energy-environment, Space, Nano, Isotopes, Basic Science, & Industrial applications**



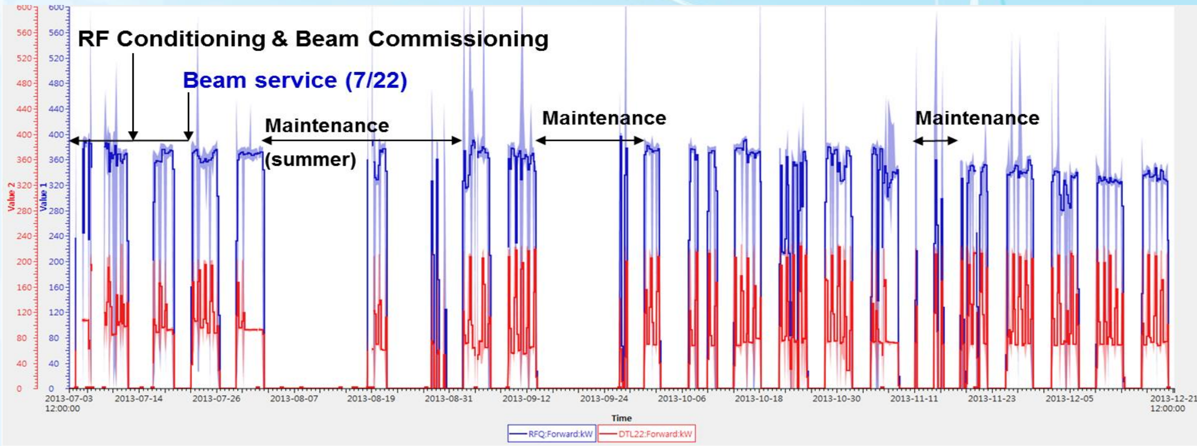
Key Parameters

Output energy (MeV)	20	100
Peak beam current (mA)	20	20
Beam duty (%)	24	8
Avg. beam current (mA)	4.8	1.6
Pulse length (ms)	2	1.33
Repetition rate (Hz)	120	60
Avg. beam power (kW)	96	160

Status of KOMAC 100 MeV Proton Linac (2)

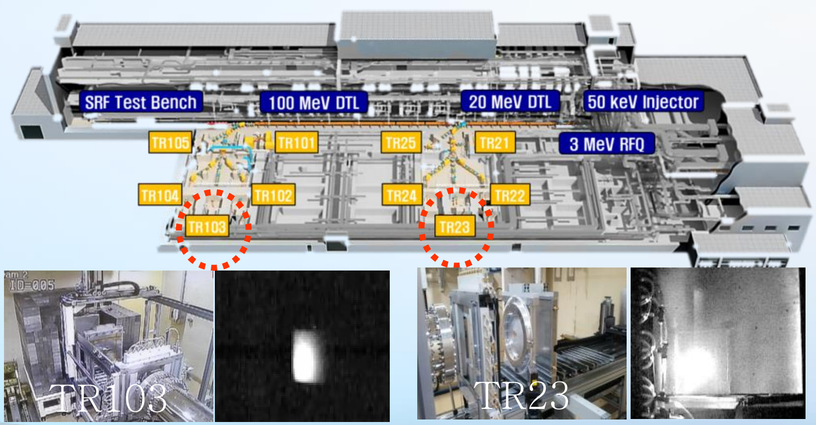
Korea Multi-purpose Accelerator Complex, Gyeongju, Korea
Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute

■ Accelerator Operation in 2013

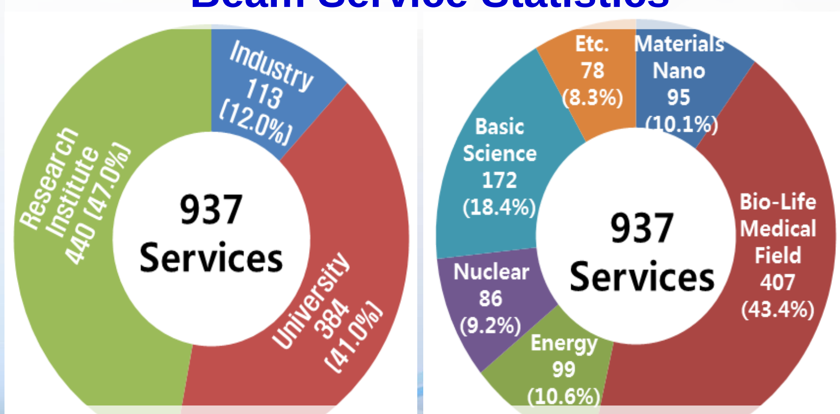


- ■ Operation : 2,290 hours
- ■ Beam on: 432.7 hours
- ■ Availability : 82%
- ■ Operation Conditions
  - Energy : 20 & 100 MeV
  - Beam power : 1 kW

■ User Service in 2013 by 2 Beamlines (TR23 & TR103) : from July 22 – December 20, 2013

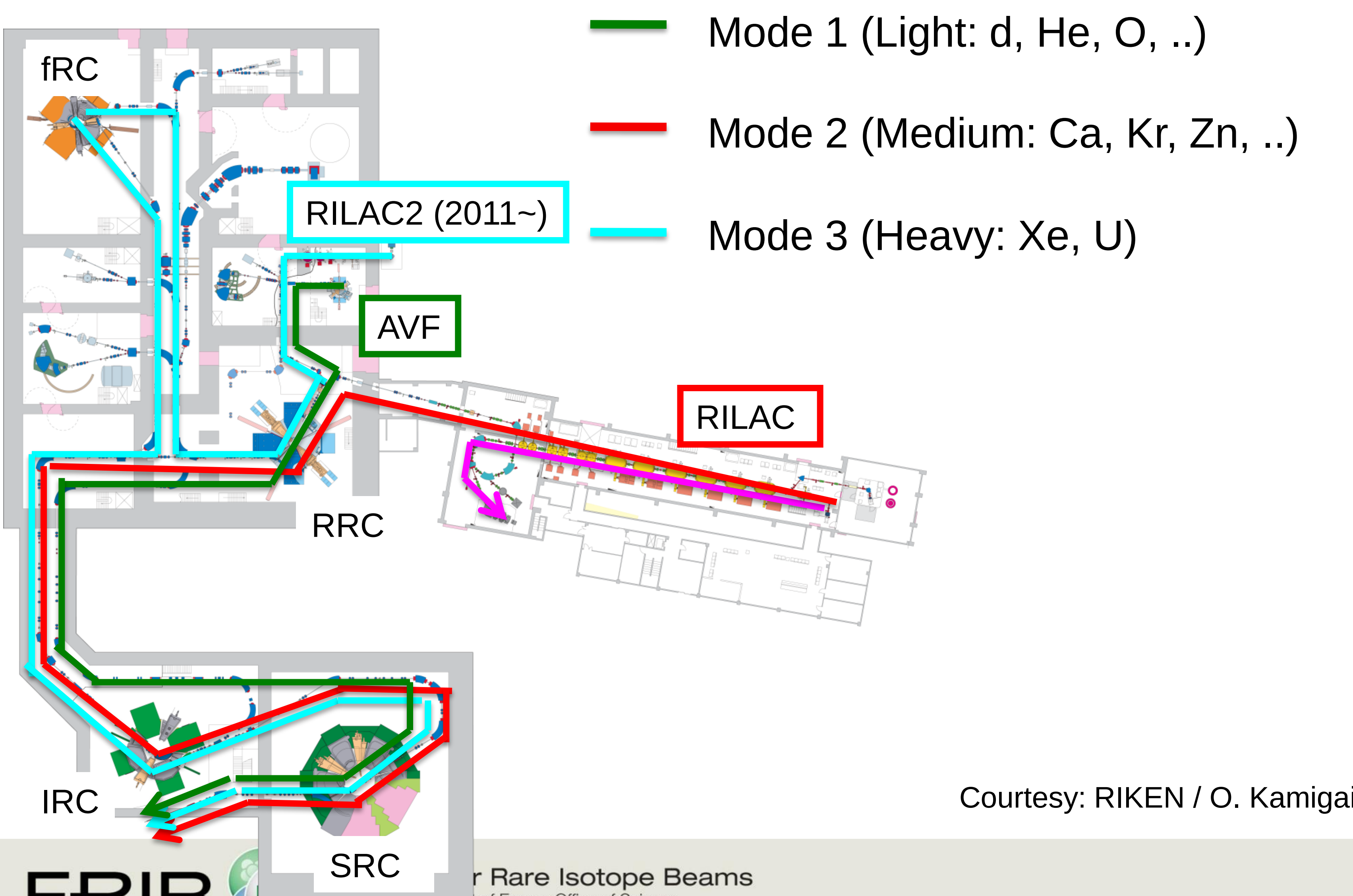


Beam Service Statistics



Institution R&D Fields

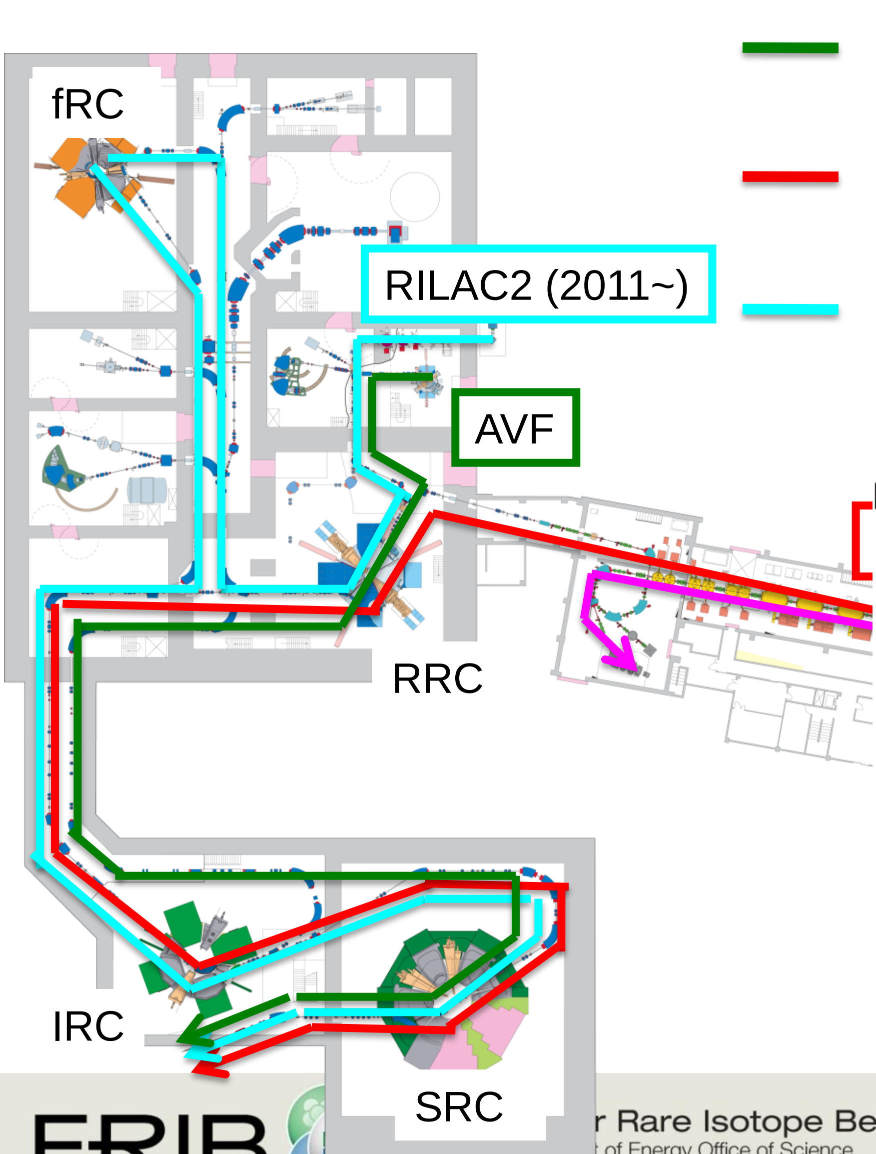
RIKEN: CW Beam from d to U
Cyclotron-based Facility with Cutting Edge Developments

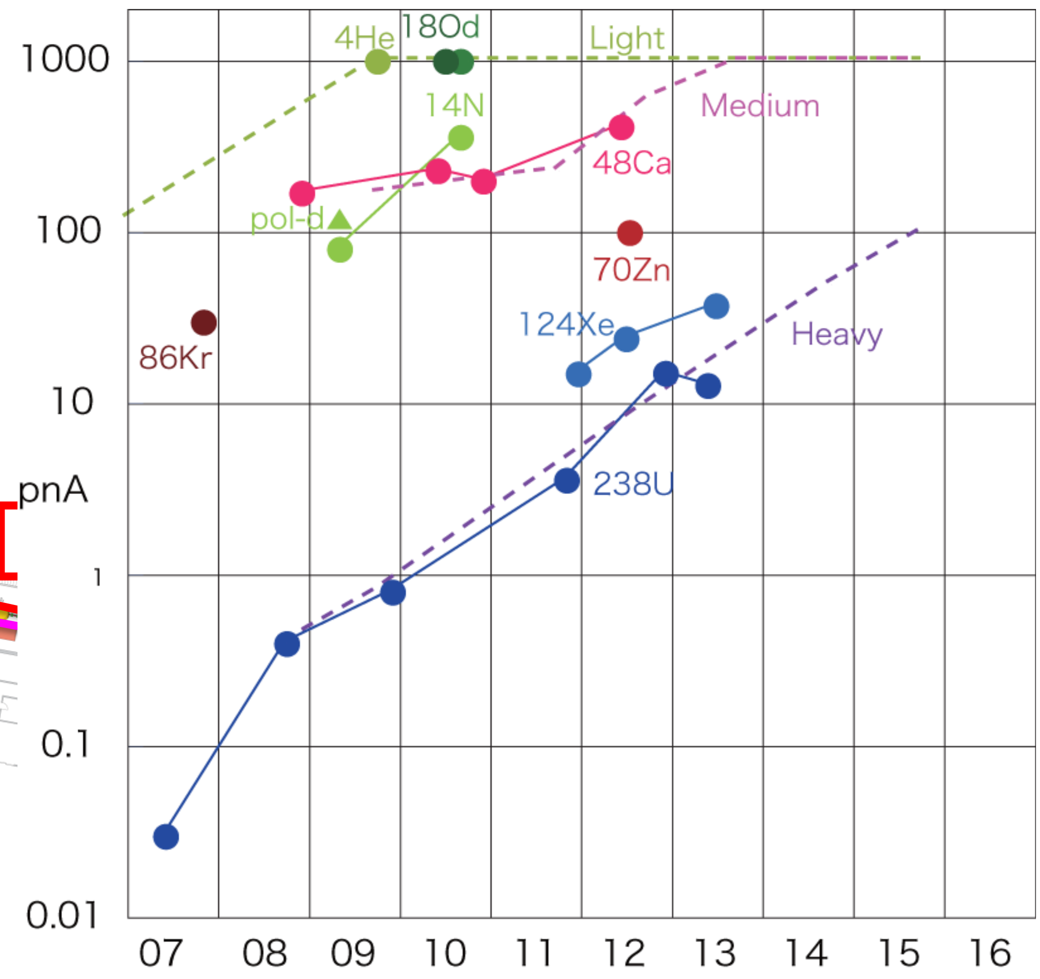


Courtesy: RIKEN / O. Kamigaito

RIKEN: CW Beam from d to U

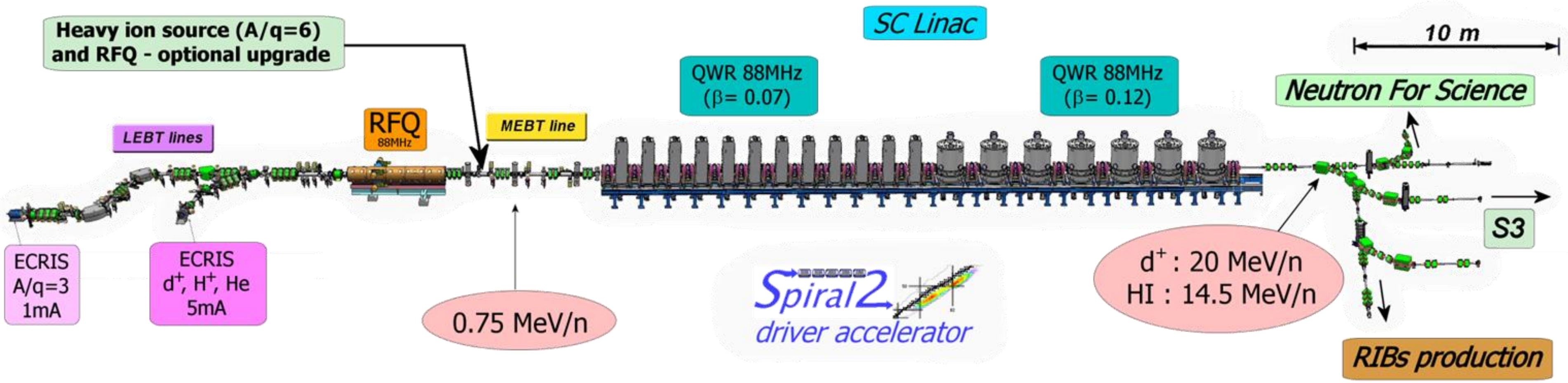
Cyclotron-based Facility with Cutting Edge Developments





Courtesy: RIKEN / O. Kamigaito

Accelerator Baseline Configuration



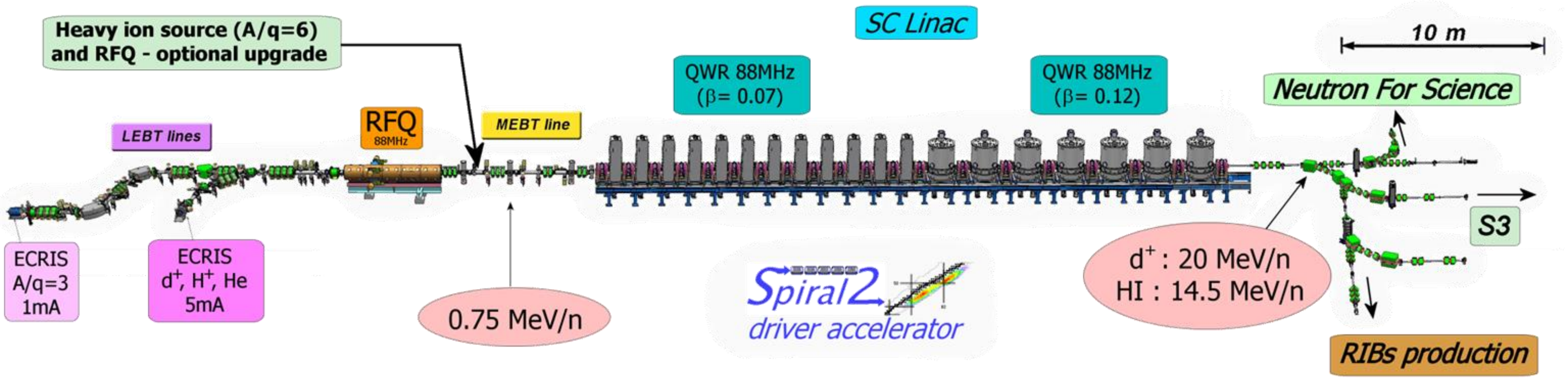
Particles	H^+	$^3He^{2+}$	D^+	Ions	
Q/A	1	2/3	1/2	1/3	1/6
I (mA) max.	5	5	5	1	1
W_O max. (MeV/A)	33	24	20	15	9
CW max. beam power (KW)	165	180	200	44	48

Total length: 65 m (without HEBT)

Slow (LEBT) and Fast Chopper (MEBT)
RFQ (1/1, 1/2, 1/3) & 3 re-bunchers

12 QWR beta 0.07 (12 cryomodules)
14 QWR beta 0.12 (7 cryomodules)
1.1 kW Helium Liquifier (4.5 K)
Room Temperature Quadrupoles
Solid State RF amplifiers (up to 20 KW)
6.5 MV/m max $E_{acc} = V_{acc}/(\beta_{opt}\lambda)$ with $V_{acc}=\int E_z(z)e^{i\omega z/c}dz$.

Accelerator Baseline Configuration



FRIB: Goal 400 kW CW p to U

Ground Broken in March 2014

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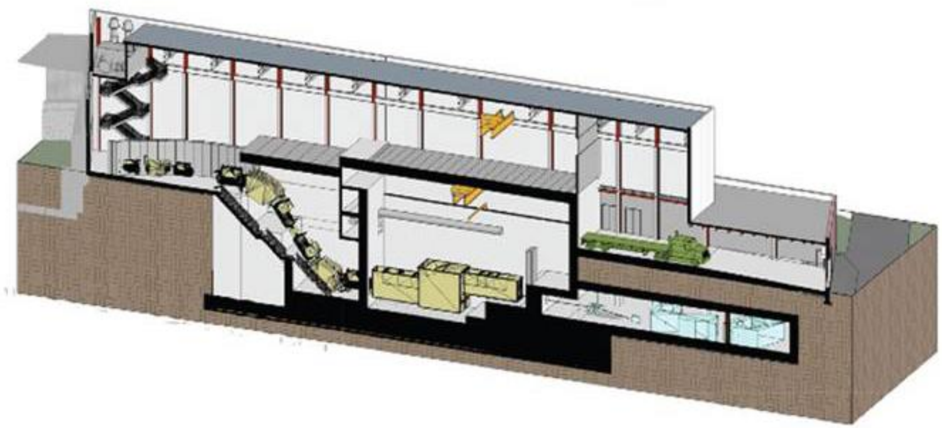
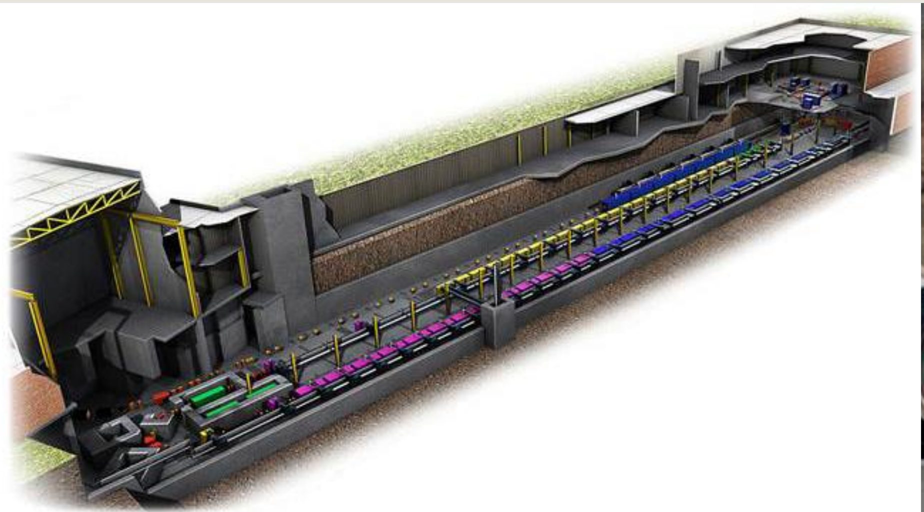
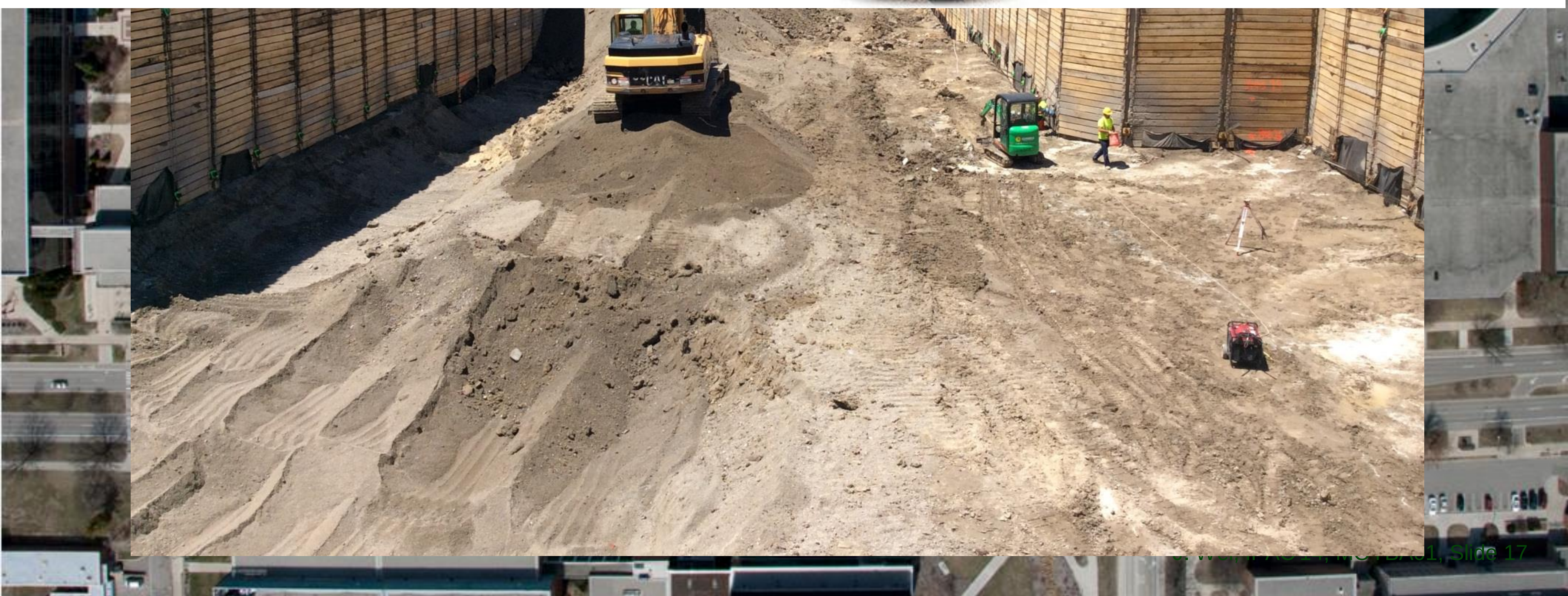
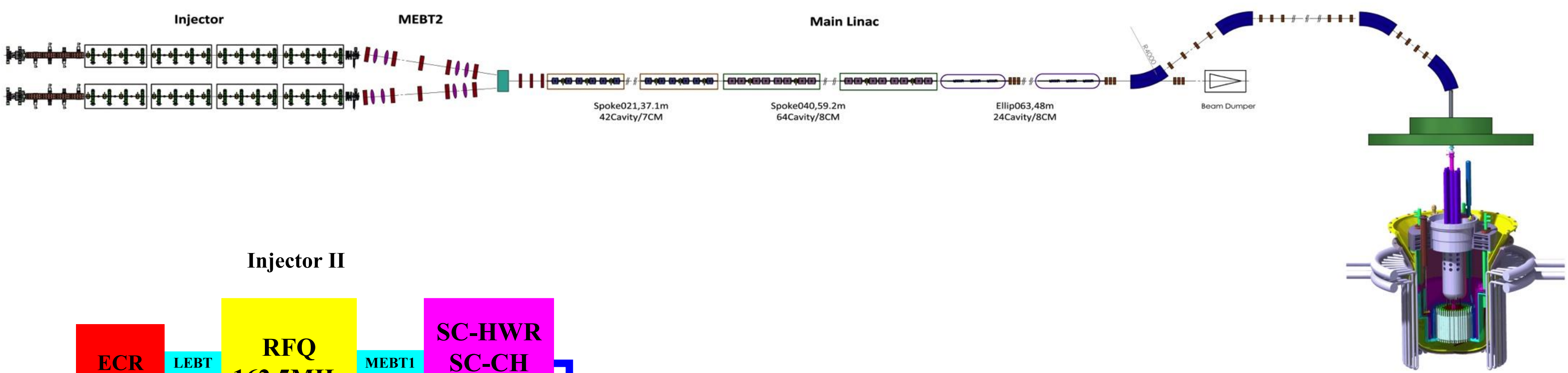
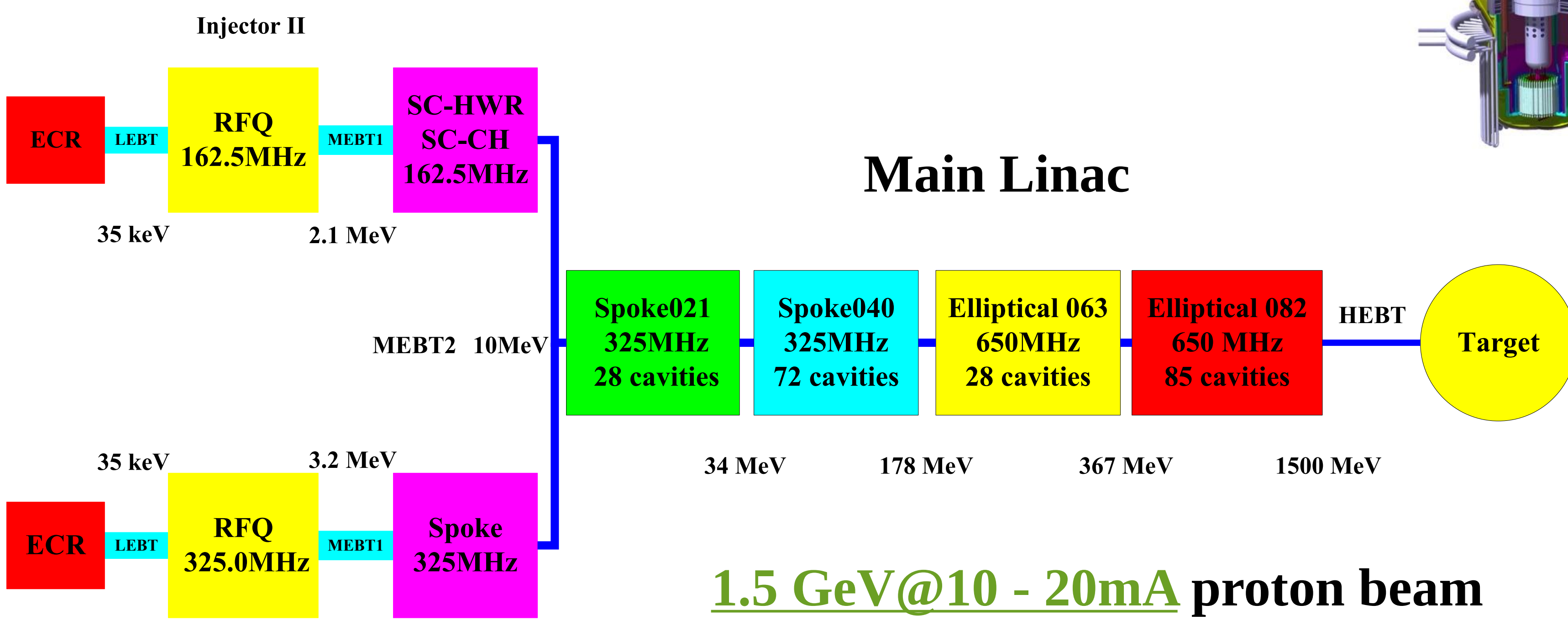






CADS: Goal 15 – 30 MW CW Proton





1.5 GeV@10 - 20mA proton beam

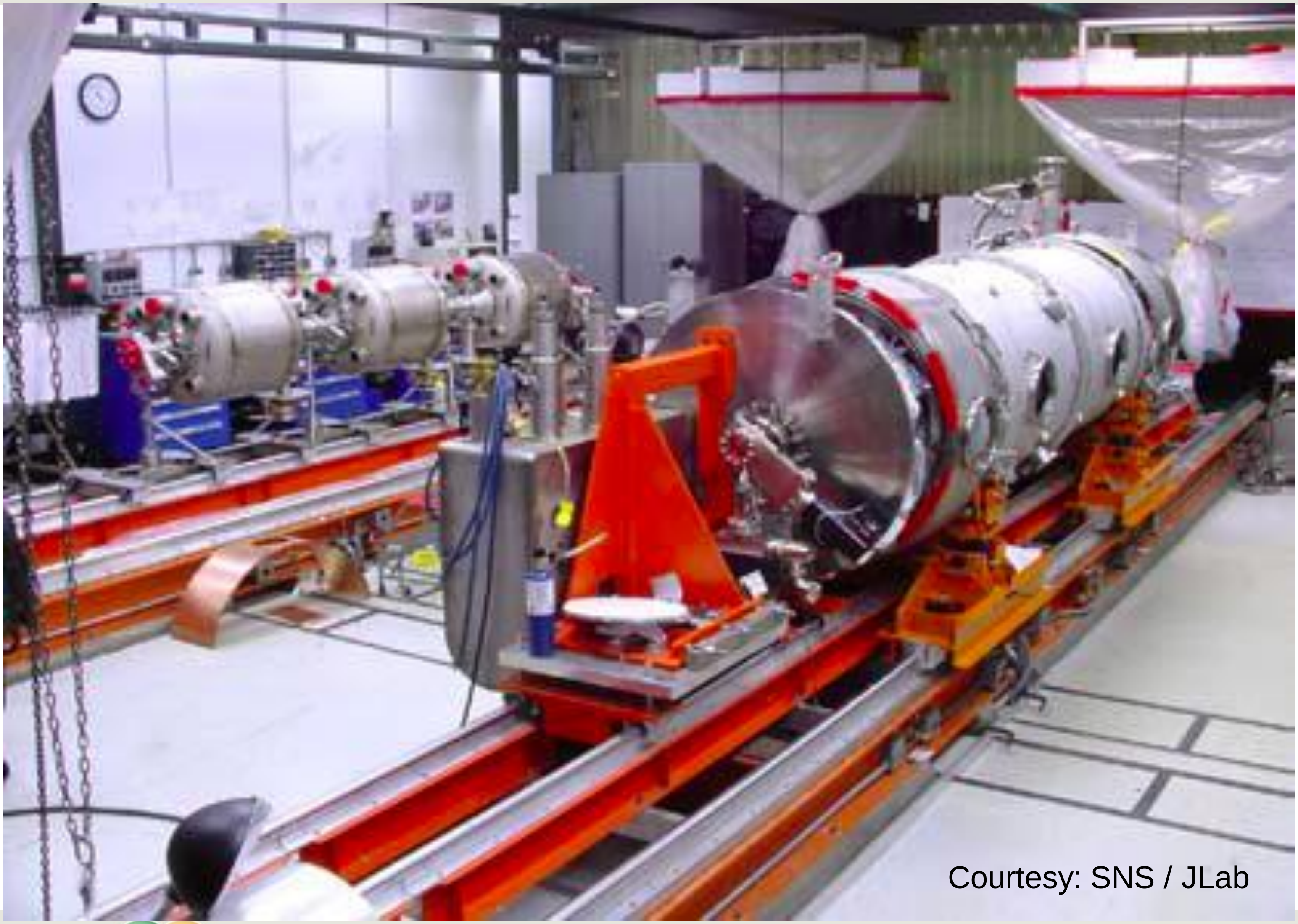
Courtesy: CAS

Injector I

Key Technology Examples

- Superconducting RF
- Integrated Cryogenics
- Loss Detection and Machine Protection
- Collimation
- Ion Source
- RFQ
- Charge Stripping
- Target
- Radiation-resistant Magnets, Handling
- Rapid Cycling Synchrotron Technology
- Accumulator Technology
- Site Specific Complications

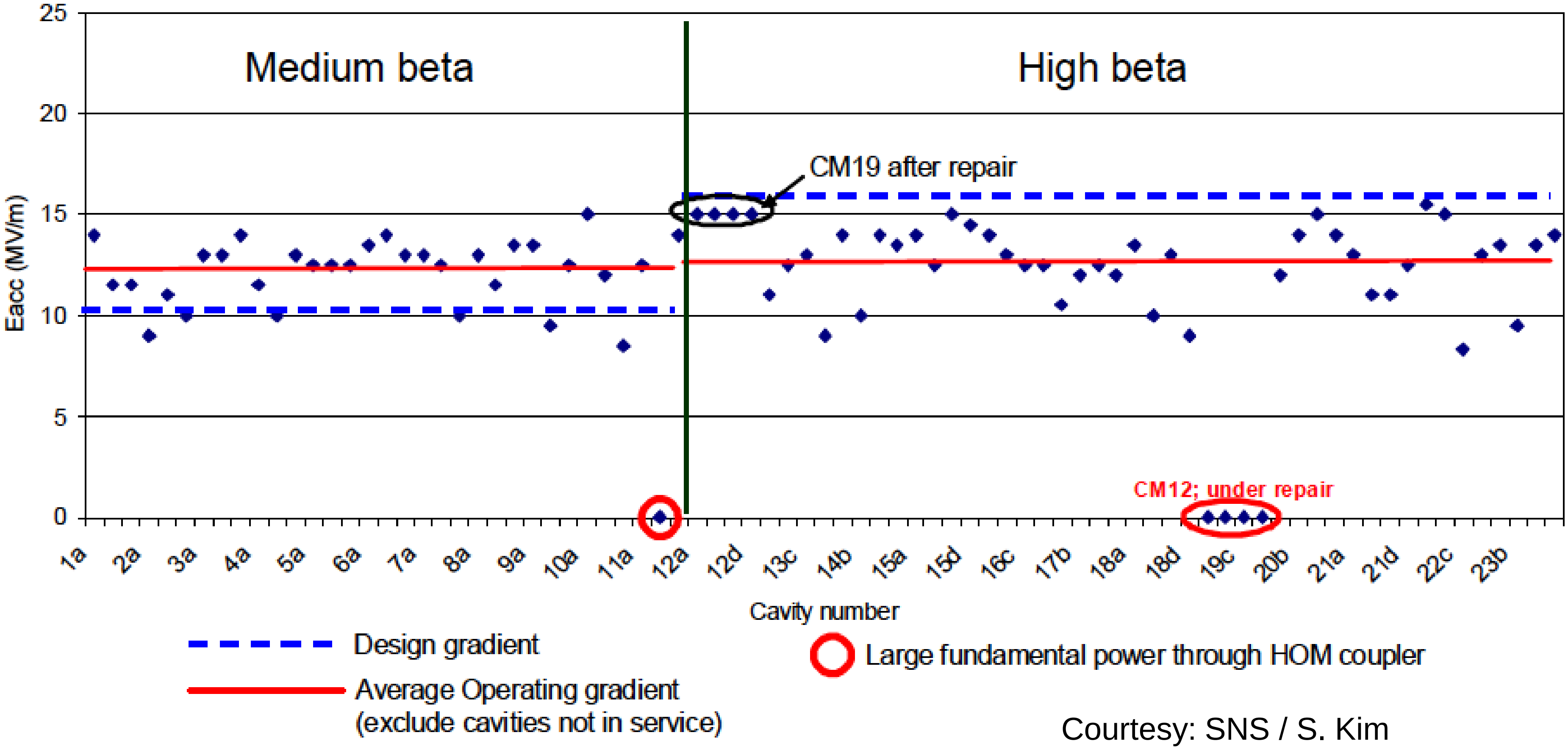
Superconducting RF
SNS: the First Hadron Linac Extensively Using SRF (JLab)



Courtesy: SNS / JLab

Superconducting RF

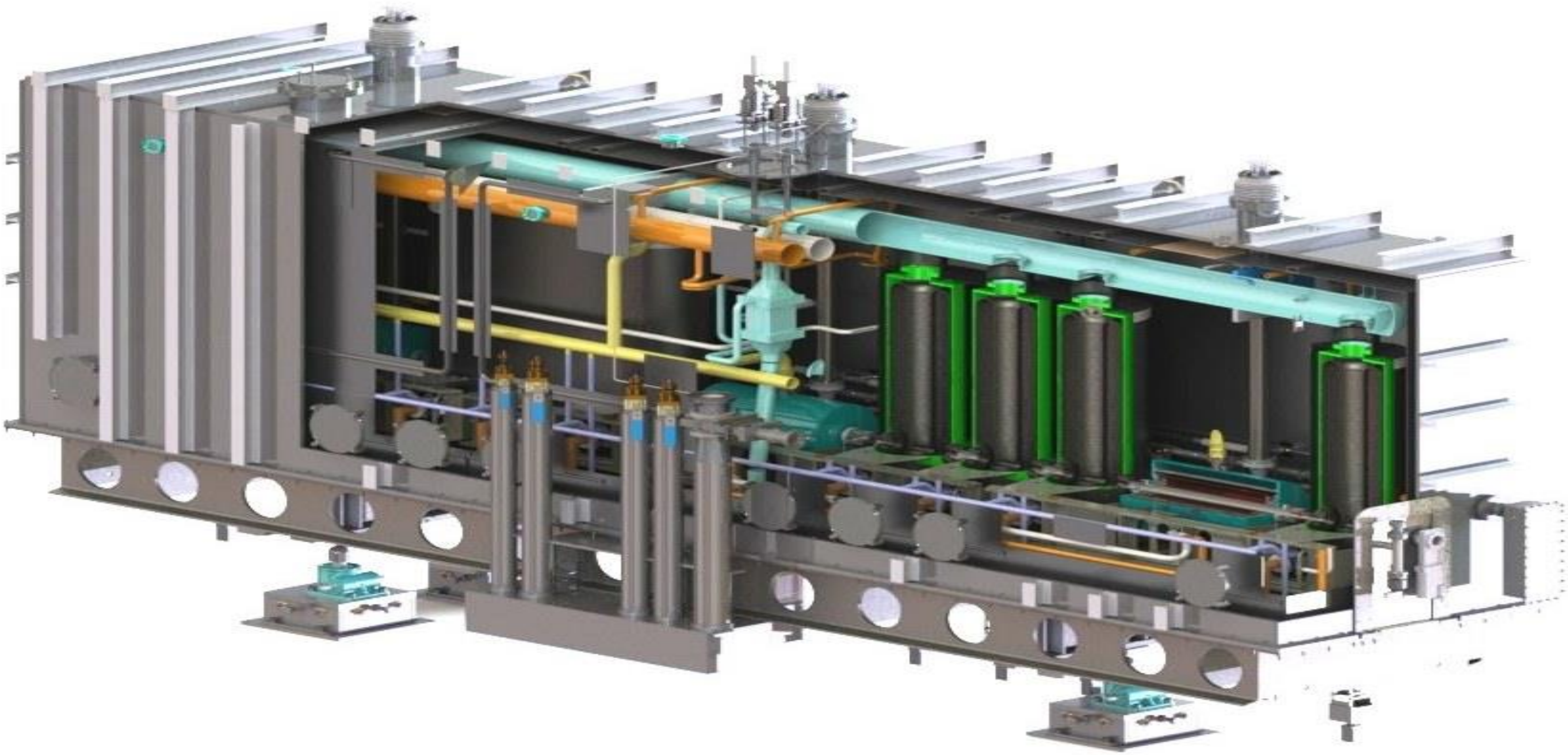
SNS: Actual Accelerating Gradient Largely as Designed



Courtesy: SNS / S. Kim

Superconducting RF
FRIB: CW Linac Extending SRF to Low Energy (500 keV/u)

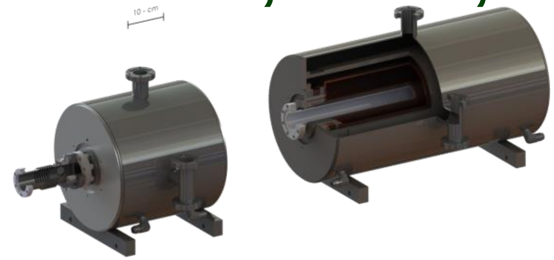
- Resonators (2 K) and magnets (at 4.5 K) supported from the bottom to facilitate alignment
- Cryogenic headers suspended from the top for vibration isolation



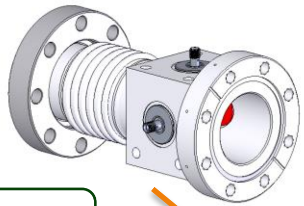
Superconducting RF

FRIB Subsystems: Resonators, Couplers, Tuner, Mechanical Damper, Solenoids, BPMs, Shieldings

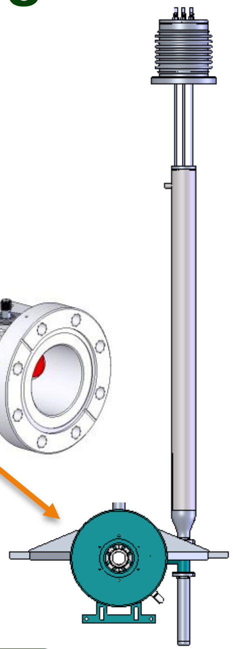
QWR & HWR Cavities



QWR & HWR Cavities



Cold BPM

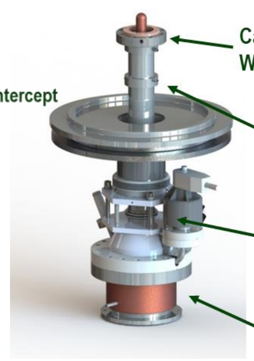


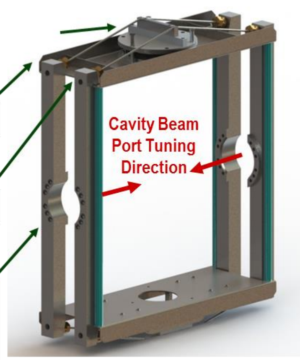
QWR Coupler

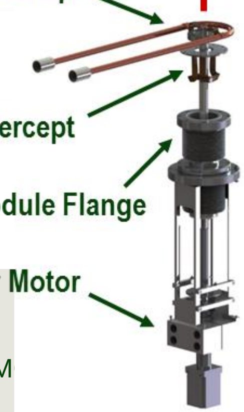
HWR Coupler

HWR Tuner

QWR Tuner

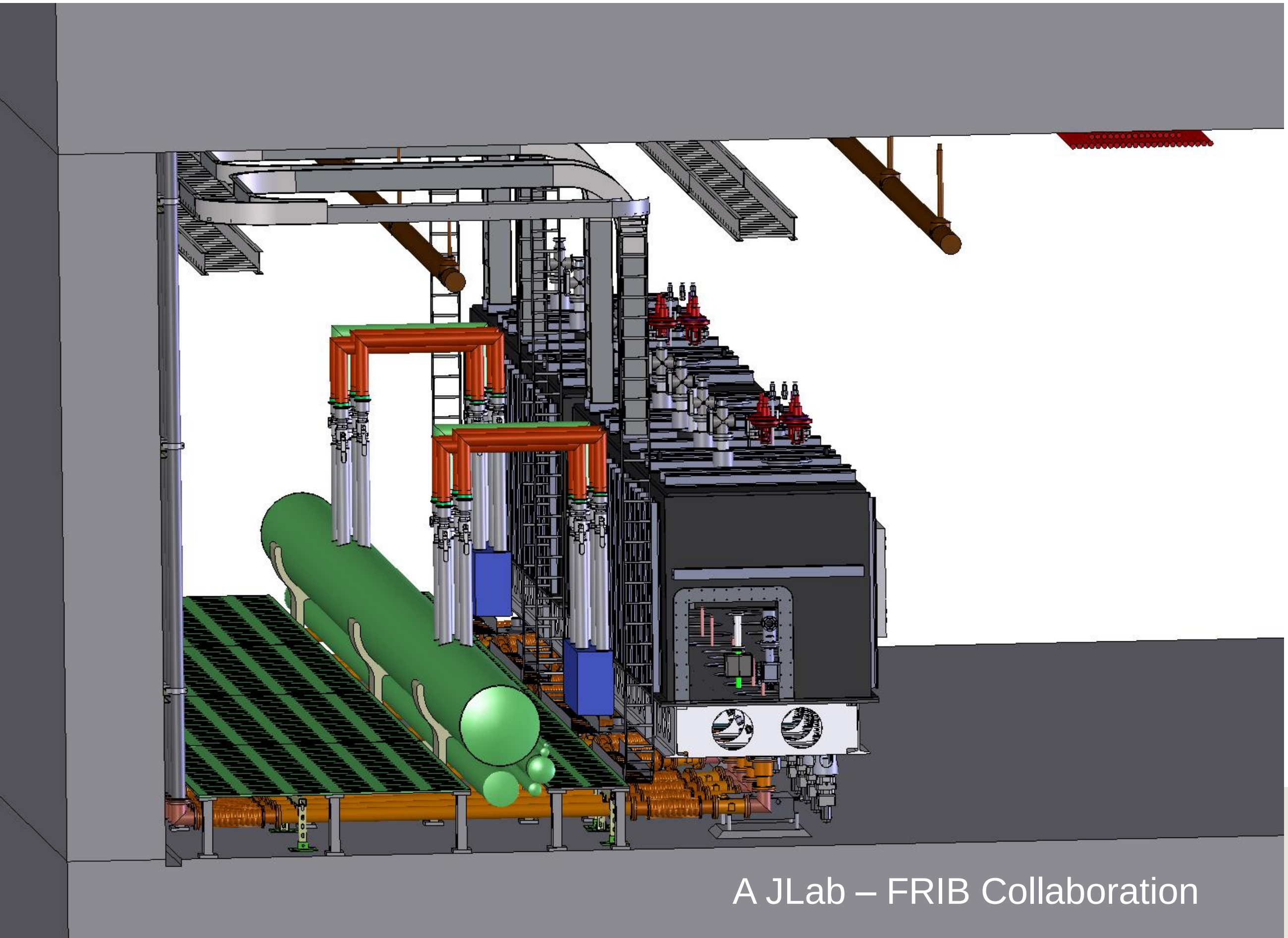






Integrated Cryogenics
Extending the SNS Practice to FRIB

- Cost significant: cryogenics systems accounts for ~ 20% linac cost
- An integrated design of the cryogenic refrigeration, distribution, and cryomodule systems is key to efficient SRF operations.



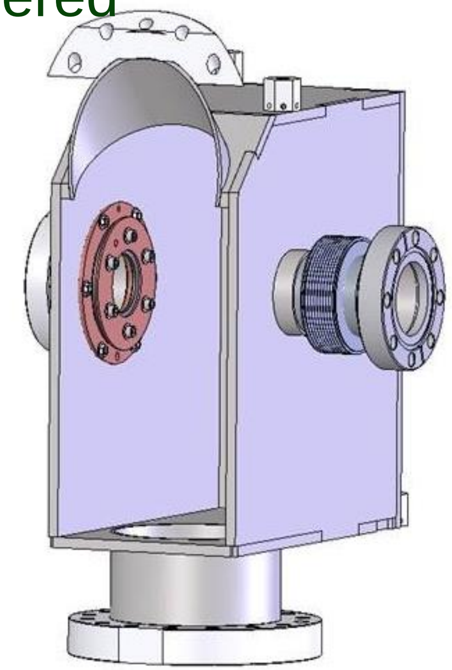
- Ganni cycle: floating pressure process
- Distribution lines segmented
- Cryomodules connected with U-tubes: maintenance
- 4-2 K heat exchangers housed inside cryomodules

Loss Detection and Machine Protection
Multi-time Scale Mitigation Necessary

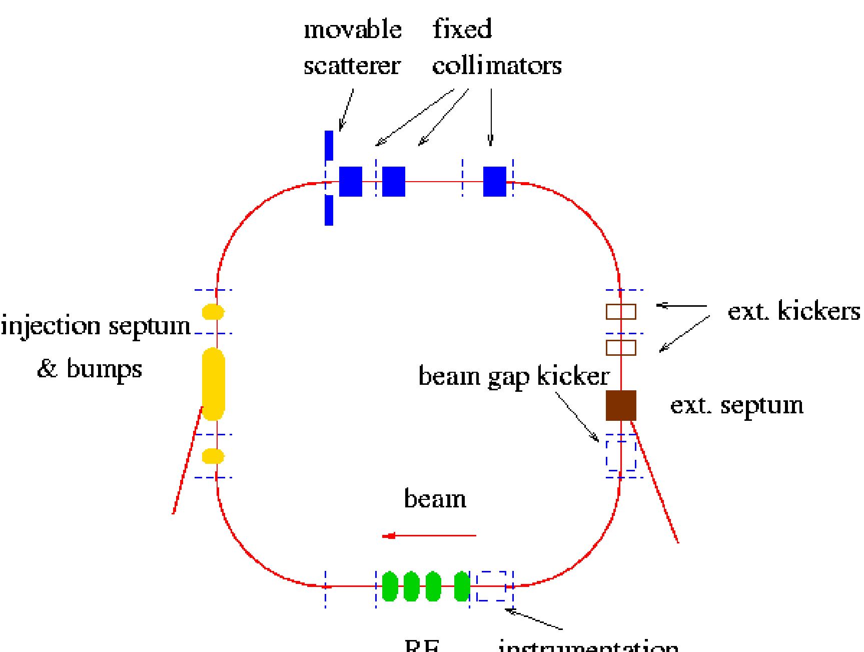
- Low-energy ions has low detection sensitivity & high impact
- Must mitigate both acute & chronicle beam loss (by beam inhibition)

Mode	Time	Detection	Mitigation
FPS	~ 35 μs	LLRF controller; Dipole current monitor; Differential BCM; Ion chamber monitor; Halo monitor ring; Fast neutron detector; Differential BPM	LEBT bend electro-static deflector
RPS (1)	~ 100 ms	Vacuum status; Cryomodule status; Non-dipole PS; Quench signal	As above; ECR source HV
RPS (2)	> 1 s	Thermo-sensor; Cryo. heater power	As above

- Halo monitor rings in development
- Differential BCM used
- Thermo-sensors considered



Beam Collimation
Halo & Beam Loss Control; Charge Selection



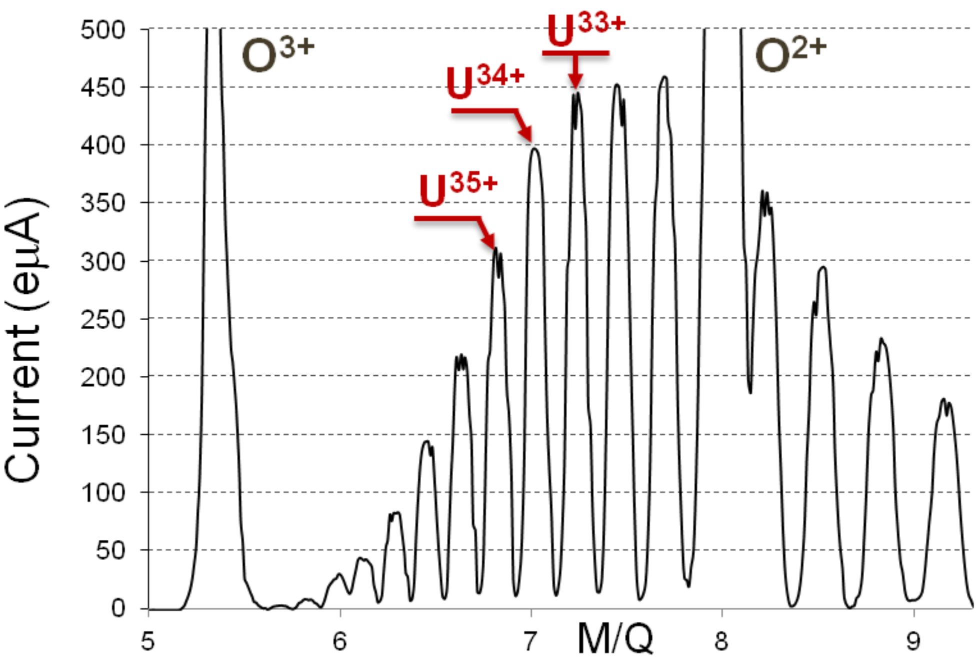
- Ring: 3D phase space collimation; multi-stage in transverse direction
  - SNS: dedicated collimation straight section
- Linac & transport: often combines with charge stripping
  - Heavy ion linac: charge selector


SNS Ring primary scraper
Courtesy SNS / BNL


SNS Ring multi stage collimator
Courtesy SNS / BNL

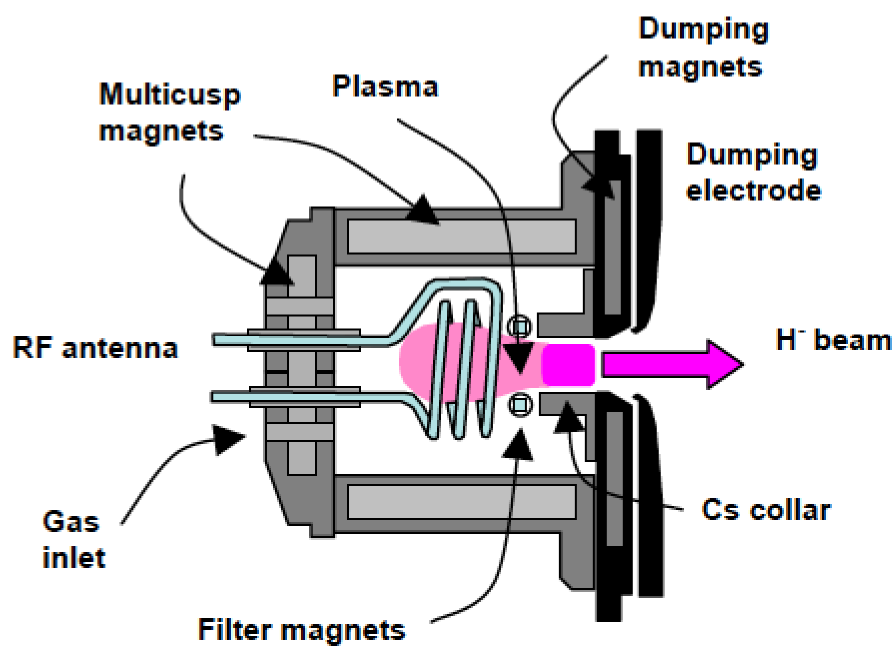
Ion Source

Sources for High Intensity/Duty Ions and for Pulsed H^-



LBNL VENUS ECR ion source test result
Courtesy: LBNL

- ECR source for high intensity (CW), high charge state beams
- Higher RF frequency and magnetic field (~28 GHz; RF power ~15 kW)
- SC sextupole & solenoid state-of-the-art SC technology



- Cesium-seeded, volume production sources are most promising for high current, long pulse, low emittance H^- beams

Courtesy: ORNL / LBNL / SNS

RFQ
Extending LEDA Technology to Heavy Ions

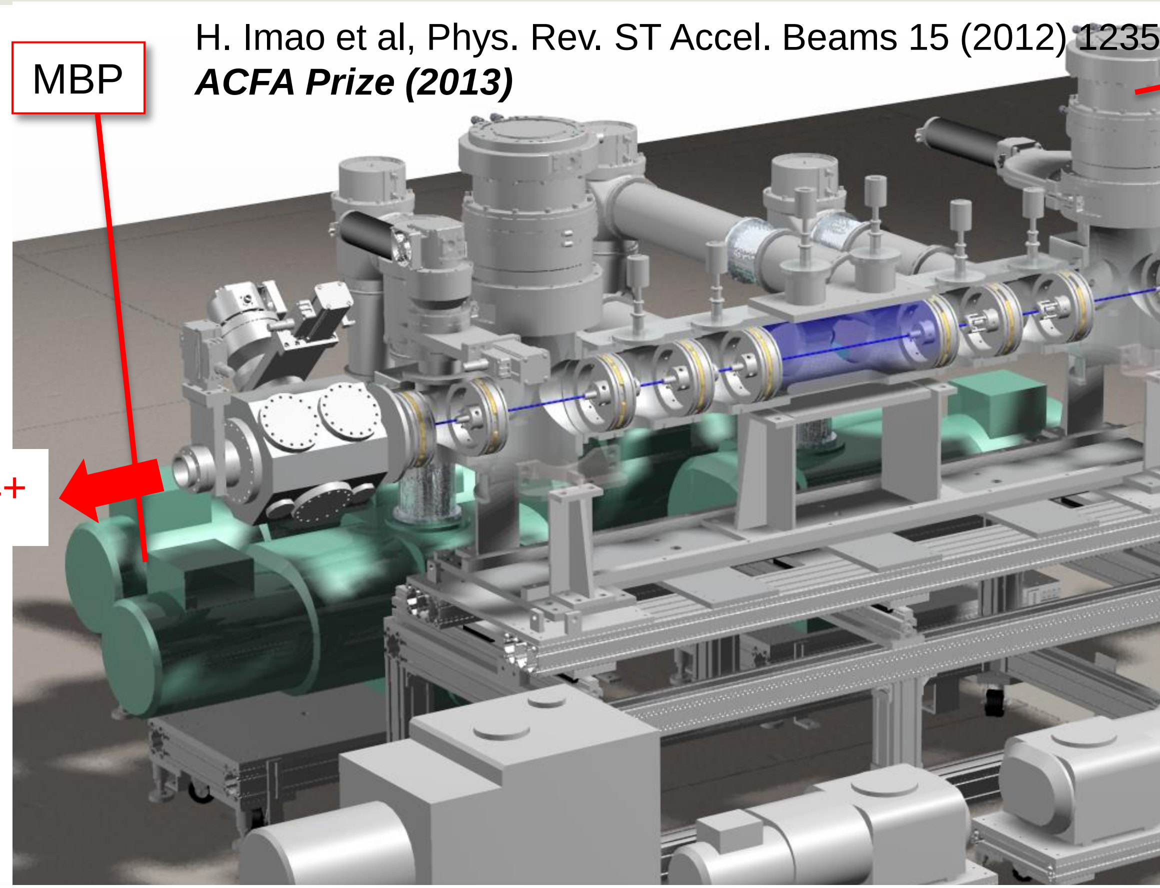
- LEDA RFQ holds the power record accelerating 100 mA CW proton beam to 6.7 MeV (4-vane, variable voltage profile)
- Challenging mechanical / cooling design and fabrication process
- RFQ with trapezoidal vane modulation built/tested at ANL
- RFQs developed worldwide
- Heavy ion RFQ: low frequency, large dimension

Charge Stripping: Heavy Ion

He Gas stripper for U @ 11 MeV/u; Plasma Window Test

H. Imao et al, Phys. Rev. ST Accel. Beams 15 (2012) 123501

ACFA Prize (2013)



Large beam aperture: > ϕ 10 mm

8 order pressure reduction: 7,000 Pa => 10^{-5} Pa

5 stage differential pumping: 21 pumps

He circulating volume: 300 m^3/day

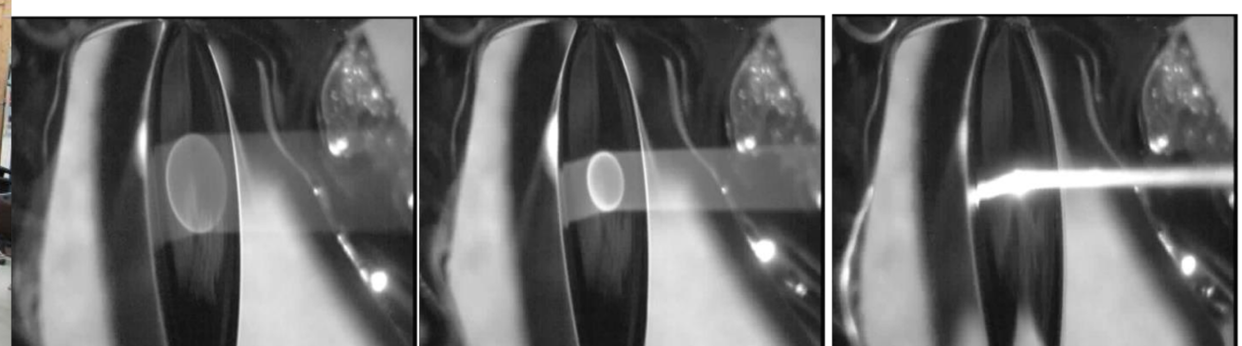
Plasma window successfully tested at BNL

To ease the challenge of differential pumping

Charge Stripping: Heavy Ion
Liquid Lithium Film Tested with LEDA Source at ANL

- Liquid lithium film established with controllable thickness and uniformity
  - Liquid lithium film moving at ~50 m/s speed to remove deposited heat
  - Controlling uniformity to ~10% within beam spot area
- Beam power tests on liquid lithium film successfully performed at ANL
  - The film sustained ~200% of FRIB maximum power density deposition

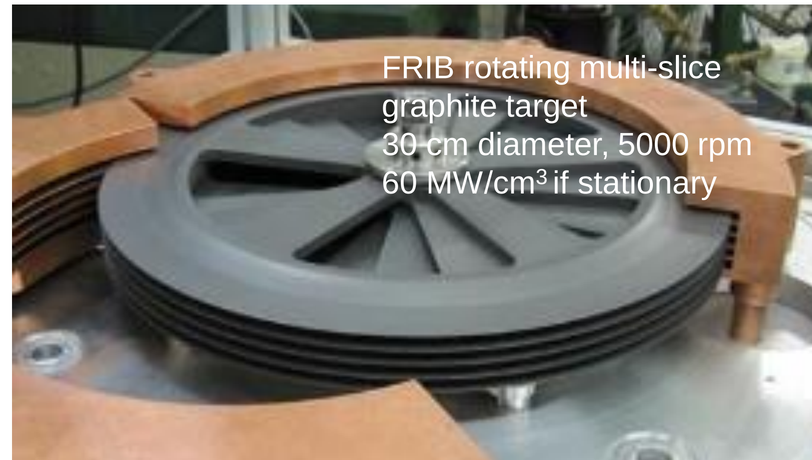
Liquid lithium film flowing at high speed (~ 50 m/s) intercepting a proton beam of about 60 kV at ANL. The test produced power deposition densities similar to the FRIB uranium beams.



Target

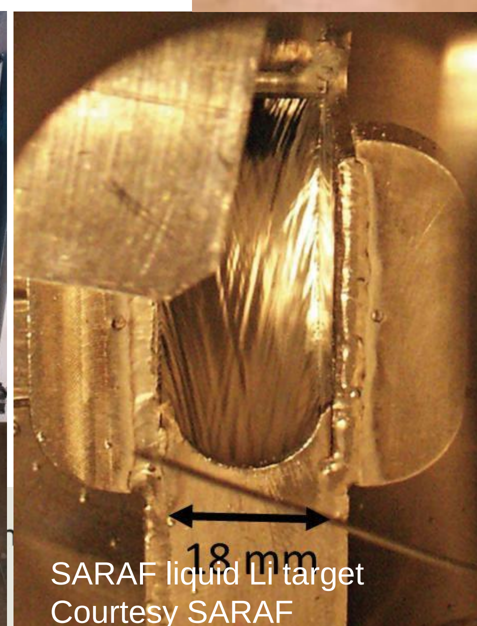
Stationary, Rotating and Liquid Targets

- Target is often the bottleneck to high power applications
  - Neutron production targets: absorbs most beam power to an enlarged area
  - RIB target (FRIB): ~25% power onto 1 mm
  - High energy targets: < 5% power absorbed
- Non-stationary targets more often used
  - Liquid:
    - SNS, J-PARC: Hg
    - SARAF, IFMIF: Li
    - MYRRHA: PbBe
  - Rotating
    - FRIB …

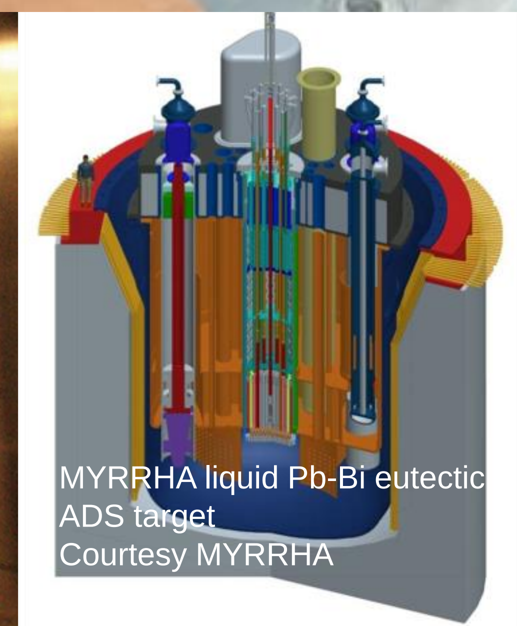


FRIB rotating multi-slice graphite target
30 cm diameter, 5000 rpm
60 MW/cm^3 if stationary

ISIS Target Station 2 target
Courtesy ISIS



SARAF liquid Li target
Courtesy SARAF



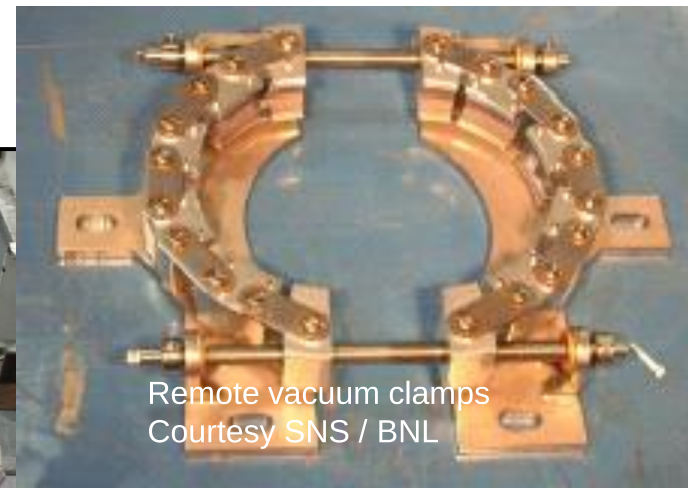
MYRRHA liquid Pb-Bi eutectic ADS target
Courtesy MYRRHA

Radiation-resistant Magnets, Handling

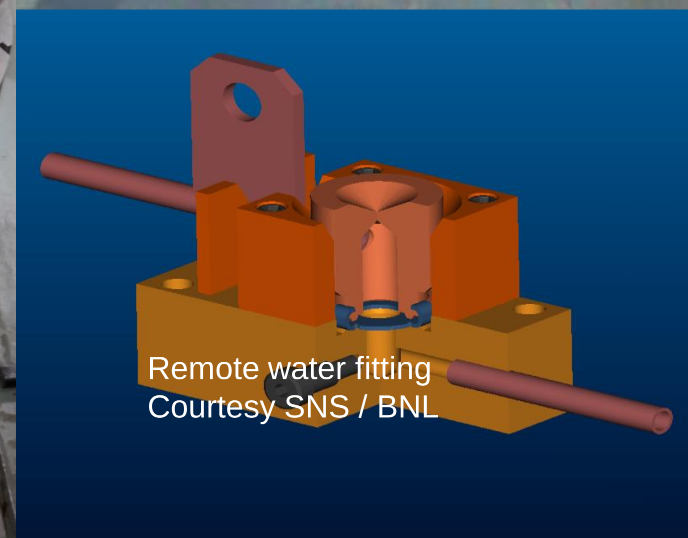
- High radiation area near the target, collimator, beam dump require special attention

SNS RTBT mineral insulated radiation hardened magnets
Courtesy SNS / BNL

High Temperature Superconducting warm iron quadruple for use behind FRIB production target.
Courtesy FRIB / BNL



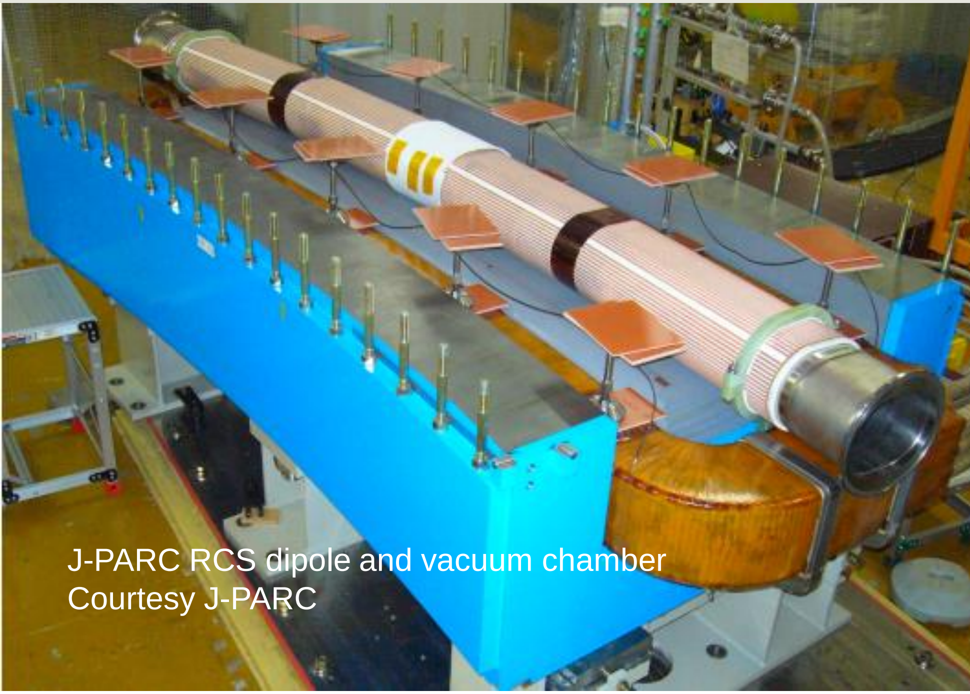
Remote vacuum clamps
Courtesy SNS / BNL



Remote water fitting
Courtesy SNS / BNL

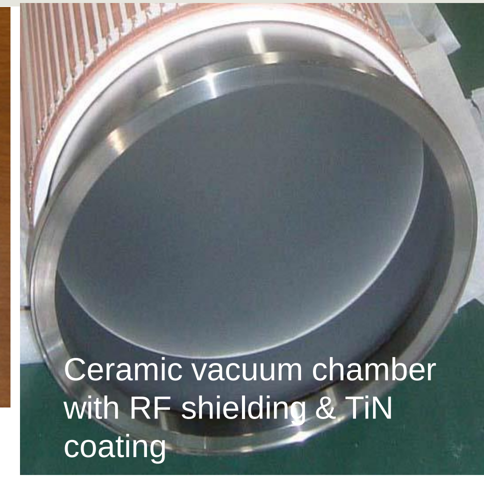
Rapid Cycling Synchrotron Technology

J-PARC Advanced RCS Technology Pioneered by ISIS/AGS



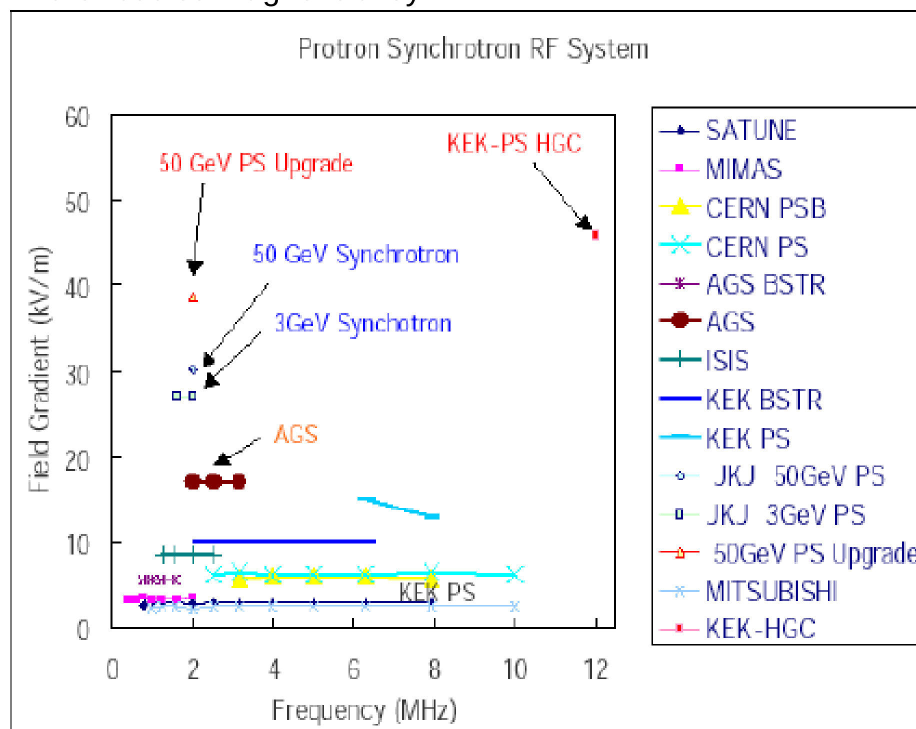
J-PARC RCS dipole and vacuum chamber
Courtesy J-PARC

Wideband RF cavity with water-cooled magnetic alloy



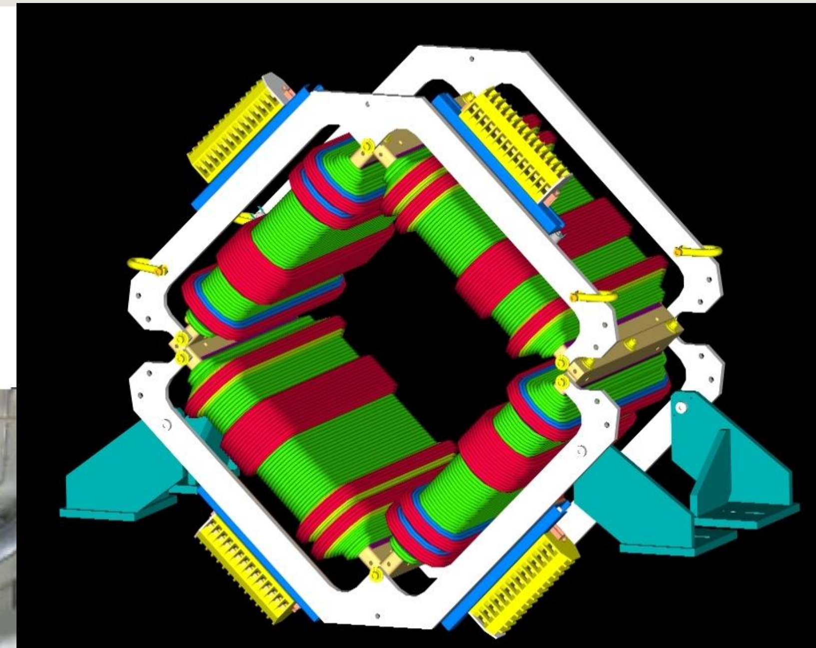
Ceramic vacuum chamber with RF shielding & TiN coating

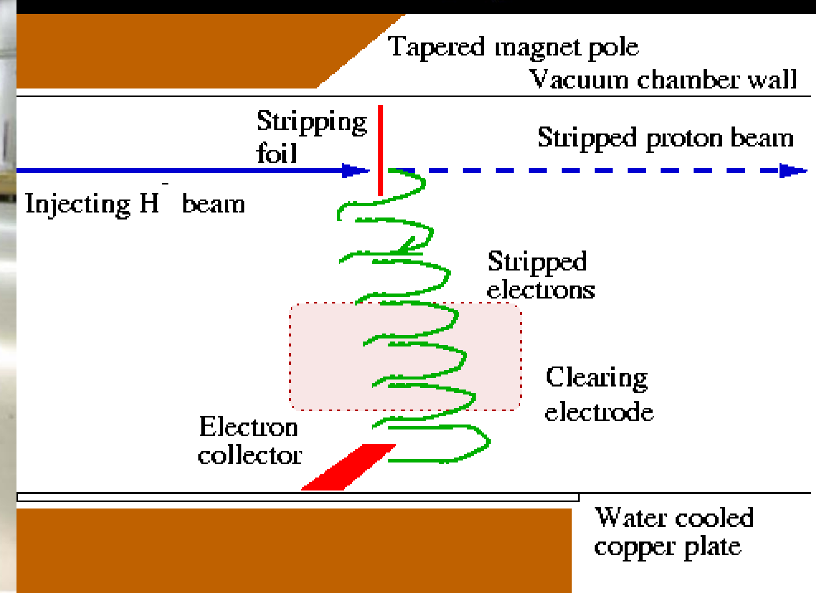
- Large beam chamber aperture
- Accurate magnet tracking
- Limit the uncontrolled beam loss below 1%



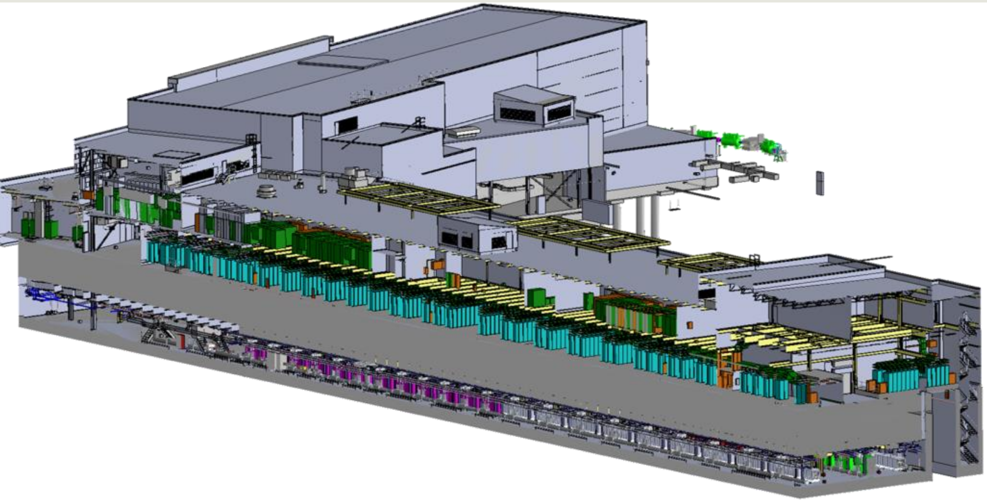
Accumulator Technology
SNS Advanced Accumulator Technology Pioneered by PSR

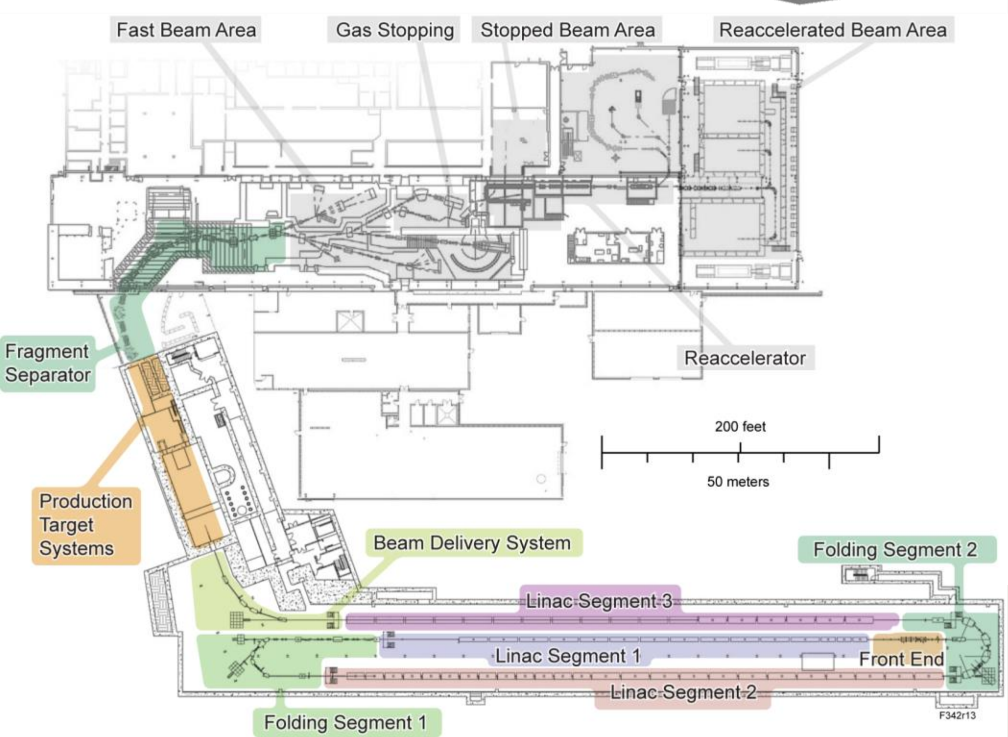
- Large beam chamber aperture
- Electron cloud mitigation
- Impedance reduction (kickers)
- Nonlinear magnetic corrections





Site Specific Complications
FRIB Sited in the Middle of University Campus





- Folder linac with 2nd order achromat bends for wide momentum acceptance
- Beam loss at high energy interferes with loss detection of low-energy beams
- Hazard analysis upon beam faults complicated; installation and commissioning interlaced
- Vibration mitigation: linac service/utility area and cryogenics area are near the accelerator tunnel housing cryomodules

Design Challenge Examples

- Beam Loss Control
- Space Charge
- Coupling Impedance
- Instabilities
- Multiple Charge State Acceleration
- Electron Cloud

Beam Loss Control
Key to High-power Accelerator Design and Operations

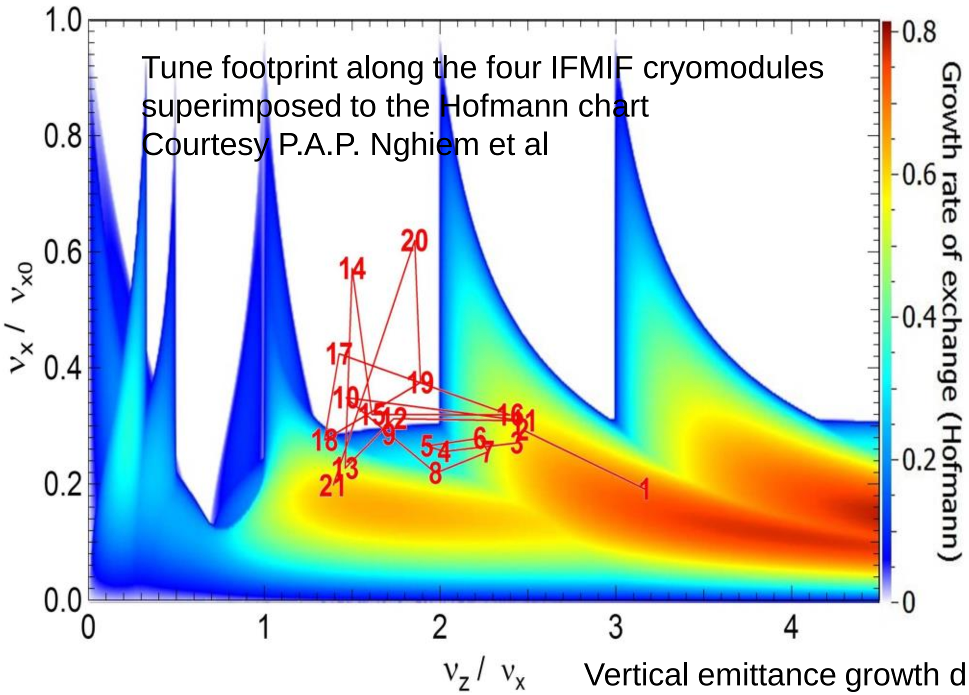
- Hands-on maintenance:
  - Proton: uncontrolled beam losses kept below ~ 1 W/m (activation ~ 1 mSv/h; 30 cm from surface; 4 h after machine shut down)
  - Heavy ion: ~ 1 W/m (less stringent in activation but more demanding in machine protection; similar cryogenic heat load considerations)
- Personnel protection: commissioning, operation & fault conditions

Type and location	Energy [MeV/u]	Peak power	Duty factor
Uncontrolled loss	0 – 200	~1 W/m	100%
Controlled loss:			
Charge selector	12 – 20	42 kW	100%
Charge stripper	12 – 20	~1 kW	100%
Collimators	0 – 200	~1 kW	100%
Dump FS1-a	12 – 20	42 kW	0.03%
Dump FS1-b	12 – 20	12 kW	5%
Dump FS2	15 – 160	300 kW	0.03%
Dump BDS	150 – 300	400 kW	0.03%

Space Charge

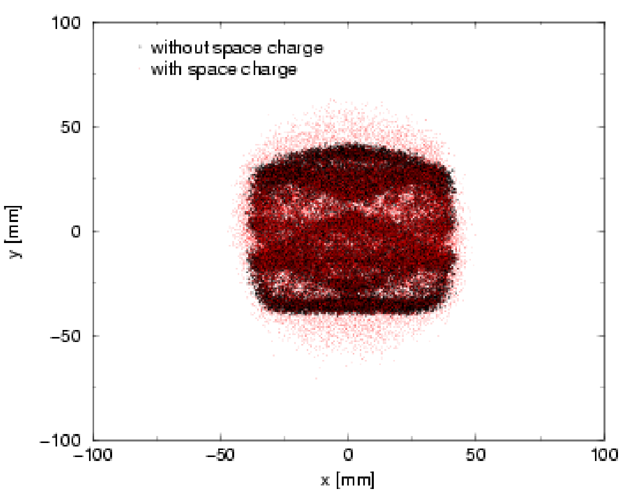
Performance Limiting for Low-energy Linac and Rings

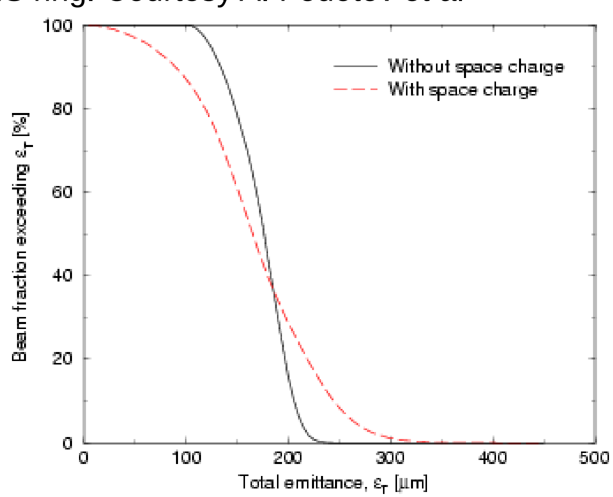
- Linac: halo generated through core-halo parametric resonance; resonances between transverse longitudinal motion
- Ring: resonances & halo excited by lattice nonlinearity in the presence of space charge induced tune spread

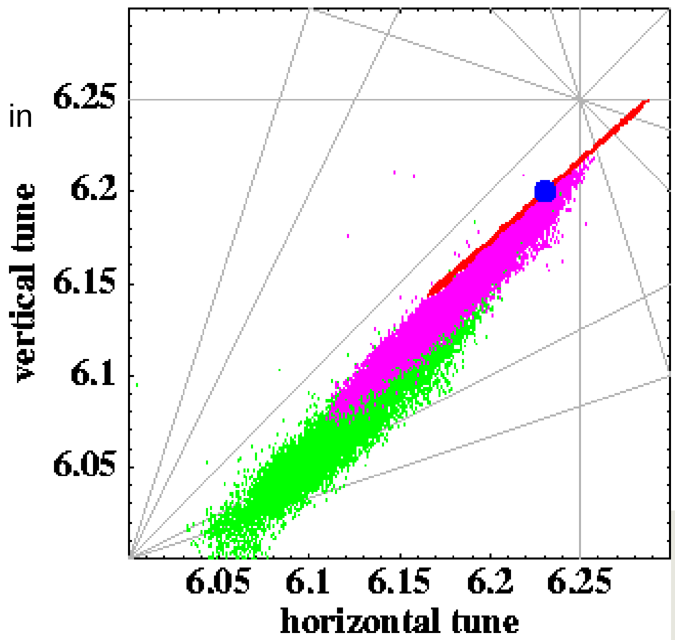


Tune footprint along the four IFMIF cryomodules superimposed to the Hofmann chart
Courtesy P.A.P. Nghiem et al

Vertical emittance growth due to space charge in SNS ring. Courtesy A. Fedotov et al





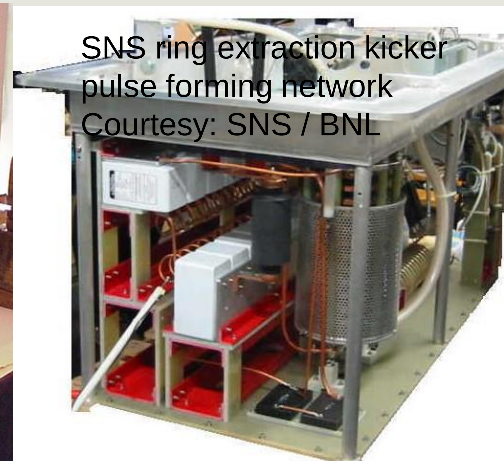


Coupling Impedances Control

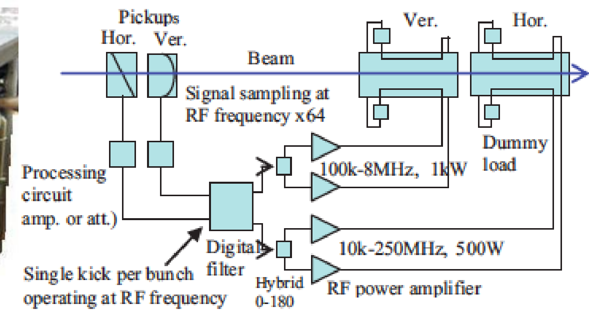
Instability Control with Design Mitigation & Feedback

SNS ring injection kicker with double coating Courtesy: SNS / BNL

SNS ring extraction kicker optimization Courtesy: D. Davino et al



SNS ring extraction kicker pulse forming network Courtesy: SNS / BNL

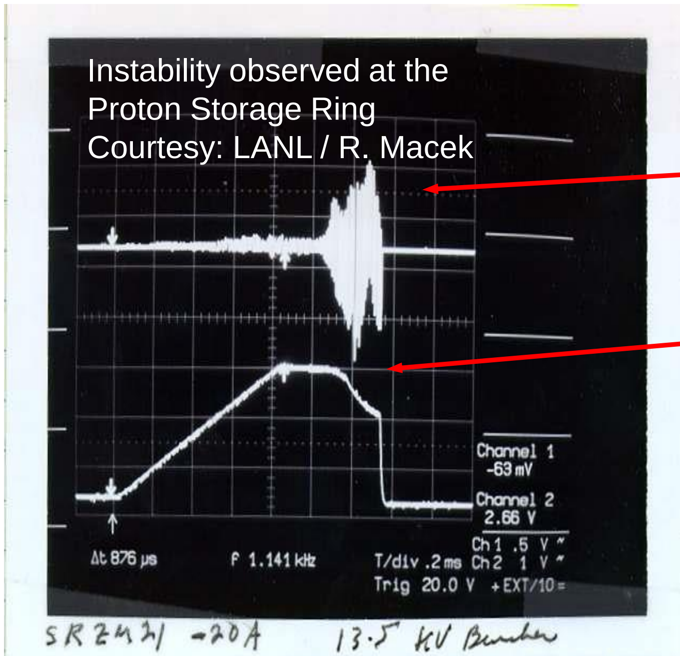


J-PARC MR transverse bunch-by-bunch feedback in a narrowband mode Courtesy: O. Konstantinova et al

TABLE V. Estimated beam coupling impedance of the SNS accumulator ring at frequency below 10 MHz. The beam revolution frequency is 1.058 MHz. The leading impedance source contributing to possible instability is the extraction kicker modules located inside the beam vacuum pipe (Sec. IV.C.2).

Device/Mechanism	$Z_\parallel/n$ (Ω)	$Z_\perp$ (kΩ/m)	Comment
Space charge	$-j196$	$j(-5.8+0.45)\times 10^3$	incoherent and coherent part
Extraction kicker	$0.6n+j50$	$33+j125$	25 Ω termination at PFN
Injection kicker & pipe	$0.5/n$	17.5	pipe coated; lowest tune at 200 Hz
Injection foil assembly	$j0.05$	$j4.5$	MAFIA modeling
rf cavity	0.9 (resonance peak)	18	to be damped
Resistive wall	$(j+1)0.71$ at ω_0	$(j+1)8.5$ at ω_0	
Broadband beam position monitor	$j4$	$j18$	
Broadband bellows	$j1.1$	$j7$	unscreened
Broadband steps	$j1.9$	$j16$	tapered 1-to-3 ratio
Broadband ports	$j0.49$	$j4.4$	screend
Broadband valves	$j0.15$	$j1.4$	unscreened
Broadband collimator	$j0.22$	$j2.0$	

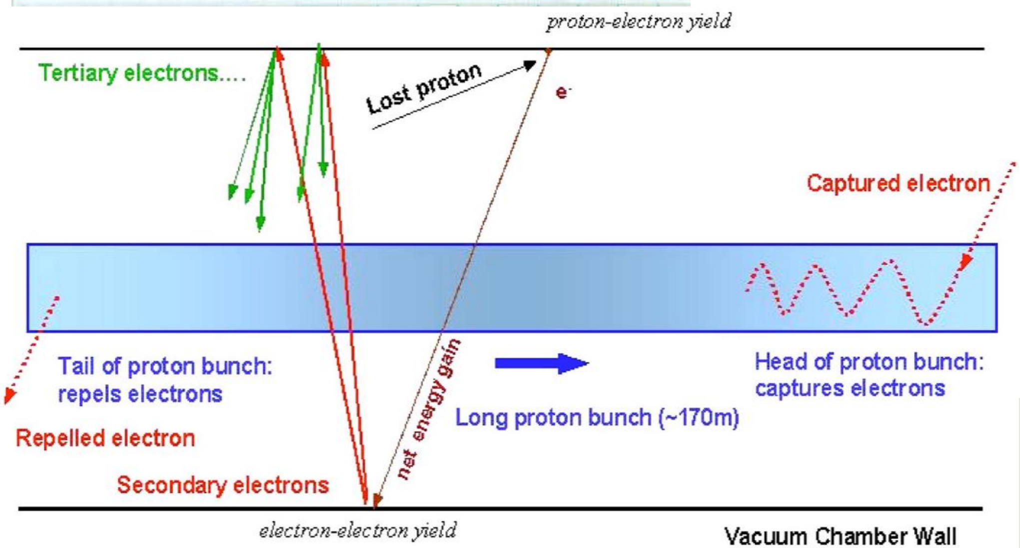
Electron Cloud
Performance Limiting for PSR But Not Yet for the SNS Ring

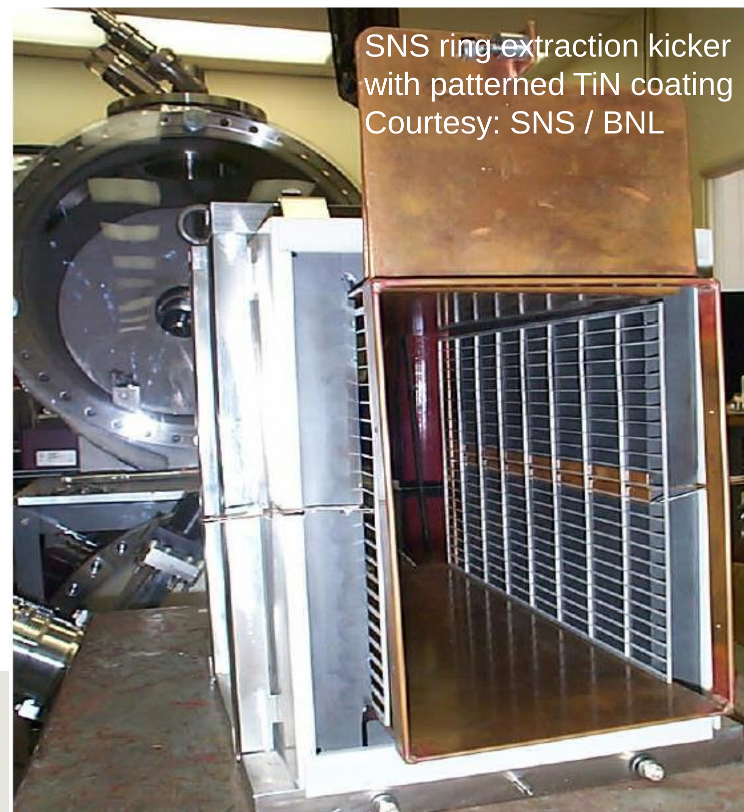


BPM ΔV signal

CM42 (4.2 μC) (Circulating Beam Current)

- Preventive measures are effective in the SNS ring suppressing electron generation and enhancing Landau damping

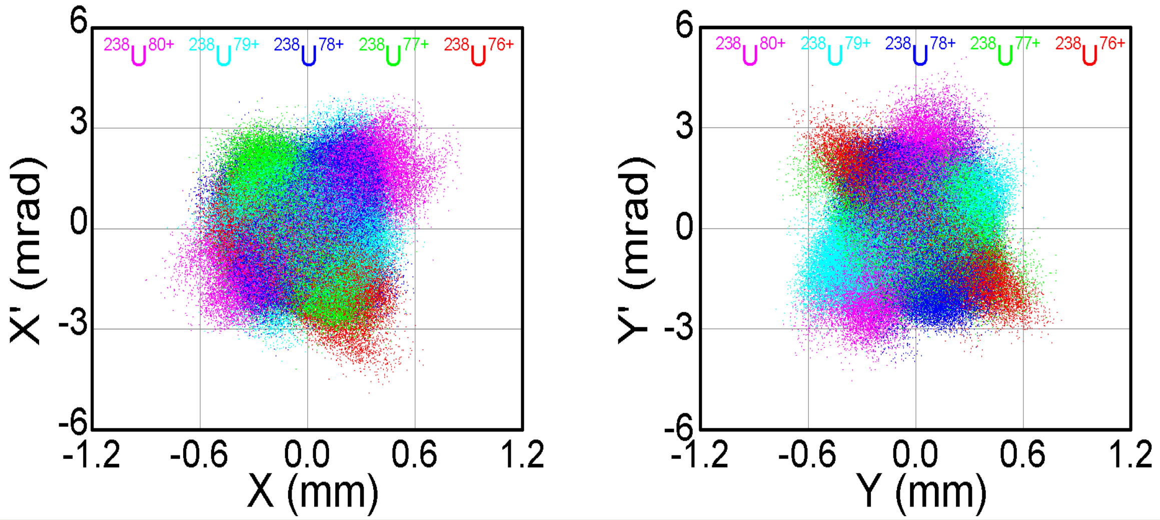




Multiple Charge State Acceleration
Demanded for Heavy Ions to Achieve High Power on Target

- Simultaneous acceleration of multiple charge state needed due to the broad charge spectrum upon stripping
- Challenges in optics design, diagnostics, fault recovery

Five charge states of the uranium beam designed to overlap at the FRIB target.



Future Perspective

- Accelerator projects at the high-intensity frontier are flourishing worldwide with demands from science to applications
- Efforts worldwide are readying the technologies and designs meeting the requirements of user facilities with high reliability, availability, maintainability, tunability, and upgradability
- Heavy ion machines are join the crowd towards MW power level
- For protons applications, we speculate to reach multi MW beam power using cyclotrons, synchrotrons or accumulators, and up to 100 MW with SRF linacs

Growth of Accelerator Beam Power

- Proton CW
  - ADS (APT) linac-based: aiming at 10 ~ 100 MW proton based on LANSCE, LEDA
  - ADS cyclotron-based: aiming at ~ 2.4 MW based on PSI experience
- Proton pulsed
  - SNS, J-PARC/RCS advanced PSR, ISIS, AGS power records x10 to MW level
- Heavy ions
  - FRIB, SPIRAL2… linac-based aiming at ~ 400 kW to advance existing records by ~ 2 orders-of-magnitude

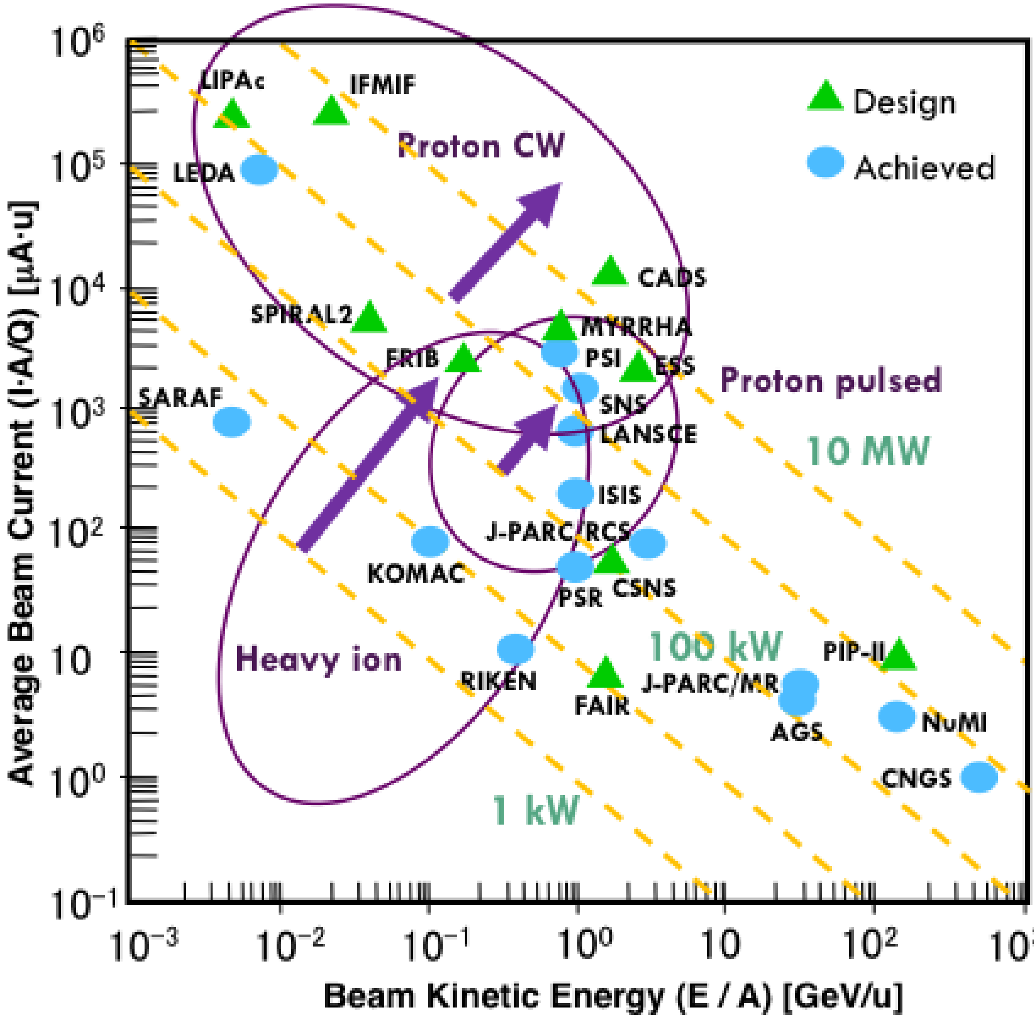


Table 1: Major parameters of some proton and heavy ion accelerators at design, construction, and operation stage.

Project	Status	Primary Beam	Sec. Beam	Accel. Type	f_{rep} [Hz]	Beam Duty	Target Type	Energy [MeV/u]	Ave. Power [MW]
AGS	Achieve	p	μ, K	LN/SR	0.5	5e-7;.5 ^{t}	Ni; Pt	24000	0.1
SPS	Achieve	p	ν	LN/SR	0.17	3.5e-6 ^{t}	C	450000	0.5
	Goal	p	ν	LN/SR	0.17	3.5e-6	C	450000	0.75
MI	Achieve	p	ν	LN/SR	0.75	1.e-5 ^{t}	C	120000	0.4
	Goal	p	ν	LN/SR	0.75	1.e-5 ^{t}	C	120000	0.7
J-PARC	Achieve	p	ν, K, π	LN/SR	0.4;0.16	2e-6;.3 ^{t}	C; Au	30000	0.2; 0.02
MR	Goal	p	ν, K, π	LN/SR	1; 0.16	5e-6;.3 ^{t}	C; M ^{r}	30000	0.75; > 0.1
RIKEN	Achieve	d to U	RIB	LN/CY	CW	1	Be	345-400	0.007-0.002
	Goal	d to U	RIB	LN/CY	CW	1	Be	345-400	0.08 (U)
PSI	Achieve	p	n, μ	CY	CW	1	C ^{r}, Pb	590	1.4
	Goal	p	n, μ	CY	CW	1	C ^{r}, Pb	590	1.8
SNS	Achieve	p	n	LN/AR	60	0.06 ^{i}	Hg ^{l}	>940	1.3
	Goal	p	n	LN/AR	60	0.06 ^{i}	Hg ^{l}	1300	2.8
J-PARC	Achieve	p	n, μ	LN/SR	25	0.02 ^{i}	Hg ^{l}	3000	0.3
RCS	Goal	p	n, μ	LN/SR	25	0.02 ^{i}	Hg ^{l}	3000	1
LANSCE	Achieve	p, H^-	π, μ, n	LN	100	0.15	C ^{r}	800	0.8
PSR	Achieve	p	n	LN/AR	20	0.08 ^{i}	W	800	0.08
ISIS	Achieve	p	n, μ	LN/SR	40; 10	0.01 ^{i}	W	800	0.16; 0.04
	Goal	p	n, μ	LN/SR	40; 10	0.01 ^{i}	W	800	0.45; 0.05
SARAF	Achieve	p; d	n; -	LN	CW; 1	1	SST;Li ^{l}	3.9; 2.8	0.0039; -
	Goal	p, d	n, RIB	LN	CW	1	Li ^{l}; Be	40; 20	0.2
KOMAC	Achieve	p	-	LN	10	0.005	-	100	0.01
	Goal	p	-	LN	60	0.08	-	100	0.16
FRIB	Constru.	p to U	RIB	LN	CW	1	C ^{r}	>200	0.4
FAIR	Constru.	p to U	RIB, $\bar{p}$	LN/SR	0.2;0.5	<0.25 ^{i}	M ^{r}; Ni	1e3;3e4	0.012;0.001
SPIRAL2	Constru.	p,d,A/q≤3	RIB, n	LN/CY	CW	1	C ^{r}	33,20,14	0.2,0.2,0.04
CSNS	Constru.	p	n	LN/SR	25	0.01 ^{i}	W	1600	0.1
LIPAc	Constru.	d	n	LN	CW	1	Li ^{l}	4.5	1.1
PIP-II	Design	p	ν, μ	LN/SR	15	0.15 ^{i}	C; Al	1e5; 800	1.2; 0.1
ESS	Design	p	n	LN	14	0.04	W ^{r}	2000	5
IFMIF	Design	d	n	LN	CW	1	Li ^{l}	20	2 x 5
CADS	Design	p	n	LN	CW	1	G+He	1500	15 – 30
MYRRHA	Design	p	n	LN	CW	1	Pb-Bi ^{l}	600	1.5 – 2.4

Notation: LN for Linac; CY for Cyclotron; SR for Synchrotron; AR for Accumulator; C for graphite; M for metal; RIB for rare isotope beams; Superscripts r for rotating and l for liquid targets, i for linac beam duty and t for beam duty on target.

- Other operating or proposed projects include LEDA, PSR, HIAF, RAON, CPHS and those proposed at CERN (SPL, LAGUNA-LBNO, SHIP) and RAL

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[71] For example, it is feasible to design a CW superconducting RF linac accelerating proton beams of 20 mA to 10 GeV. Challenges include technical aspects discussed in this paper as well as the cost, reliability and efficiency. Depending on the application, target technology demands separate developments.

FRIB

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