

The Fermilab HINS Test Facility and Beam Measurements of the Ion Source and 325 MHz RFQ

V. Scarpine, B. Webber, J. Steimel, B. Hanna, C. Maag,
S. Chaurize, S. Hays, D. Wildman
Fermilab

DIPAC 2011, Hamburg, Germany
May 16 – 18, 2011

MDB (HINS) Test Facility

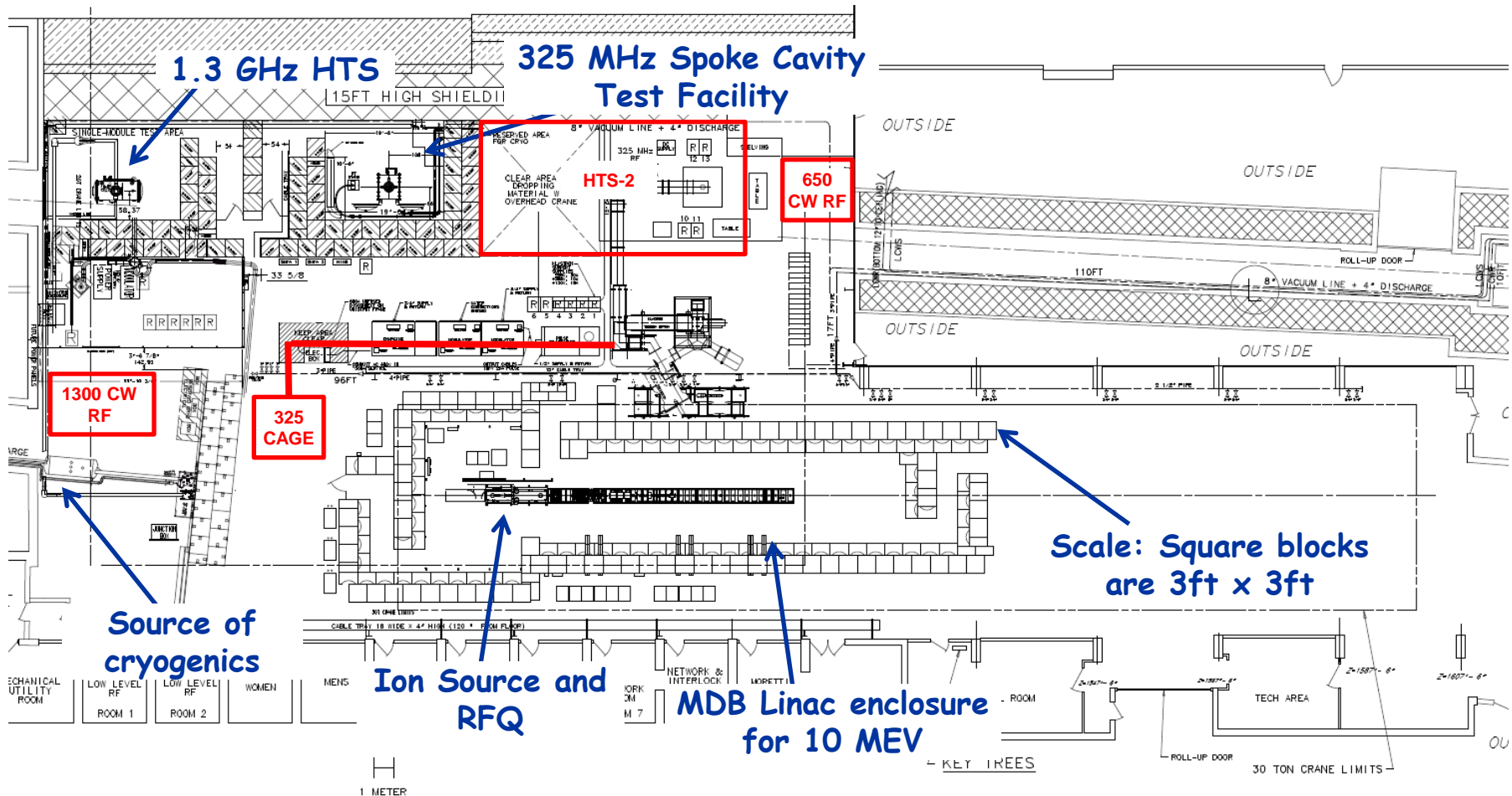


The Meson Detector Building (MDB) Test Facility (formerly known as HINS – High Intensity Neutrino Source) ultimately comprises:

- A shielded beam line enclosure with first proton, then H^- , pulsed 1% duty factor, 3 millisecond beam up to 10MeV
 - For Project X 325 MHz superconducting spoke cavity beam tests
 - For Project X chopper tests
 - For Project X H^- beam instrumentation development
- Shielded enclosures and RF power systems for testing individual, jacketed 1.3 GHz, 650 MHz, and 325 MHz superconducting RF cavities (no beam)
 - For ILC
 - For Project X

Project X - Fermilab's proposed superconducting RF, multi-MW, multi-GeV CW proton/ H^- linac for the Intensity Frontier.

MDB Test Facility Layout



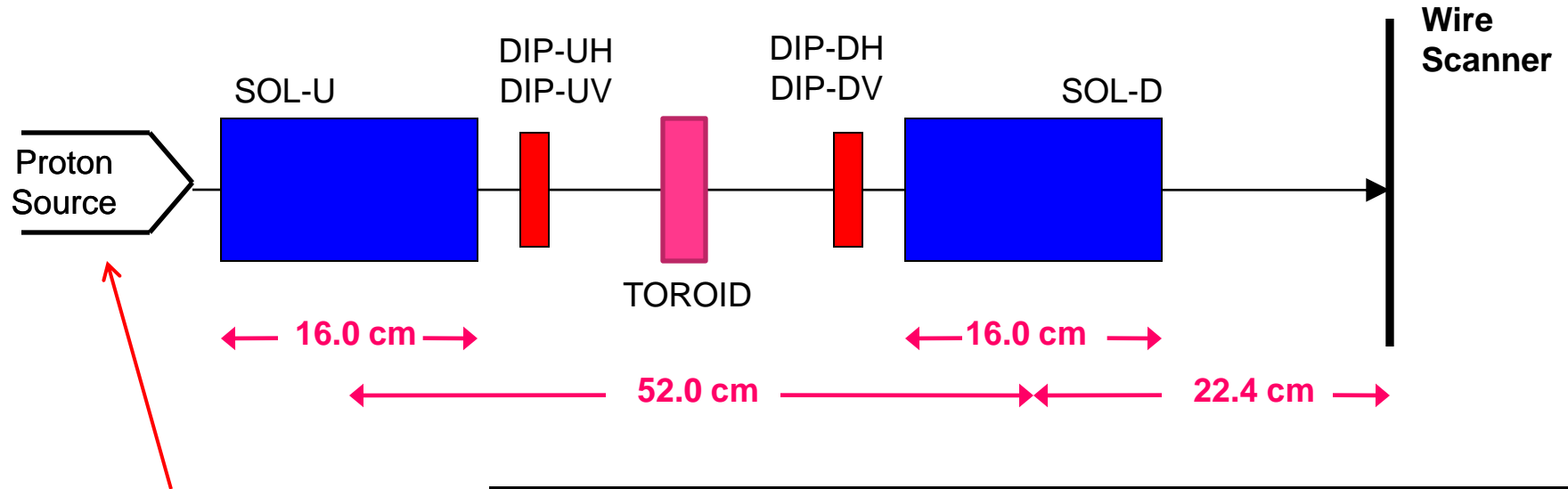
HINS Beam Parameters



Particle	H+ then H-	
Nominal Bunch Frequency/Spacing	325 3.1	MHz nsec
Particles per Pulse	37.5 *	E13
Pulse Length	3/1	msec
Average Pulse Current	~ 20	mA
Pulse Rep. Rate	2.5/10	Hz
Bunch Intensity	6.1 98	E8 pCoul

*** full un-chopped 3 msec pulse at klystron-limited 20 mA**

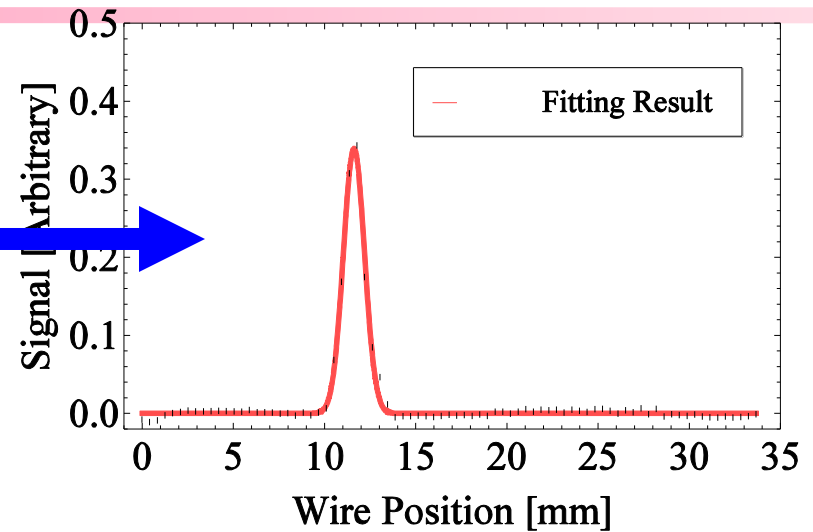
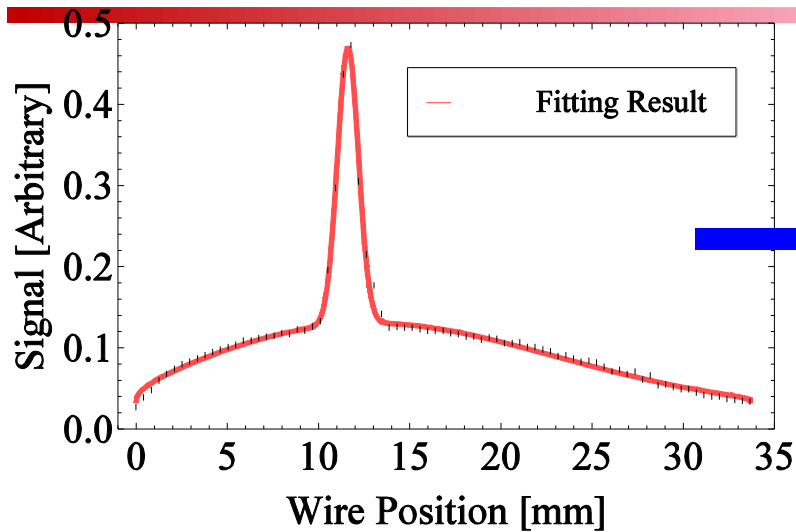
HINS Proton Source and LEBT



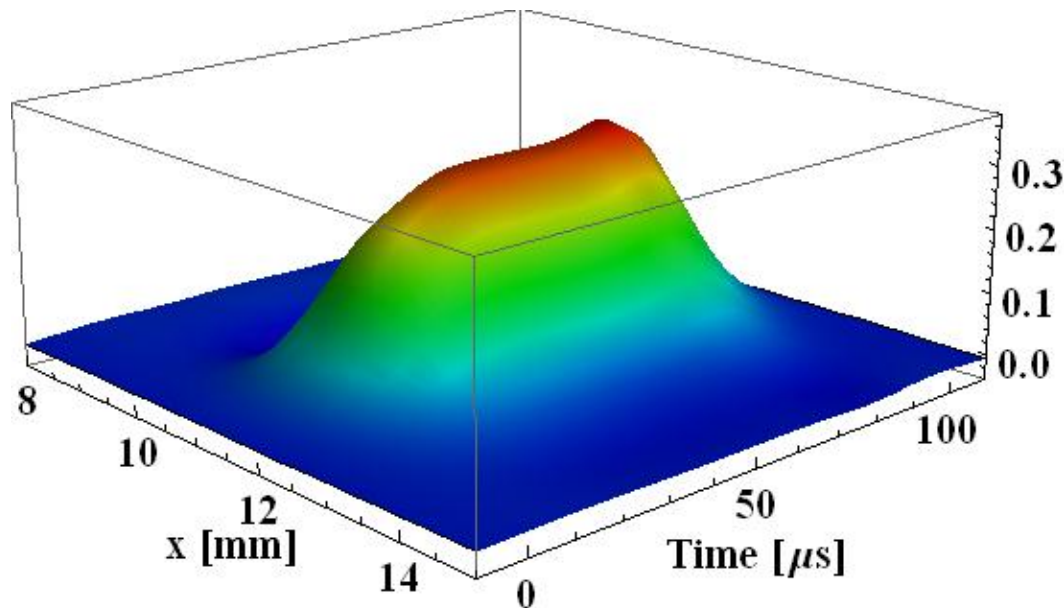
Duo-plasmatron Proton Source	
Energy	50 keV
Peak Current	> 20 mA
Pulse	3 msec
Rep. rate	2.5 Hz

	Name	Current [Amp]	B [Gauss]
SOL-U	Upstream solenoid	850	7900
SOL-D	Downstream solenoid	850	7900
DIP-UH	Upstream horizontal dipole	3	100
DIP-UV	Upstream vertical dipole	3	100
DIP-DH	Downstream horizontal dipole	3	100
DIP-DV	Downstream vertical dipole	3	100

A Typical Wire Scan

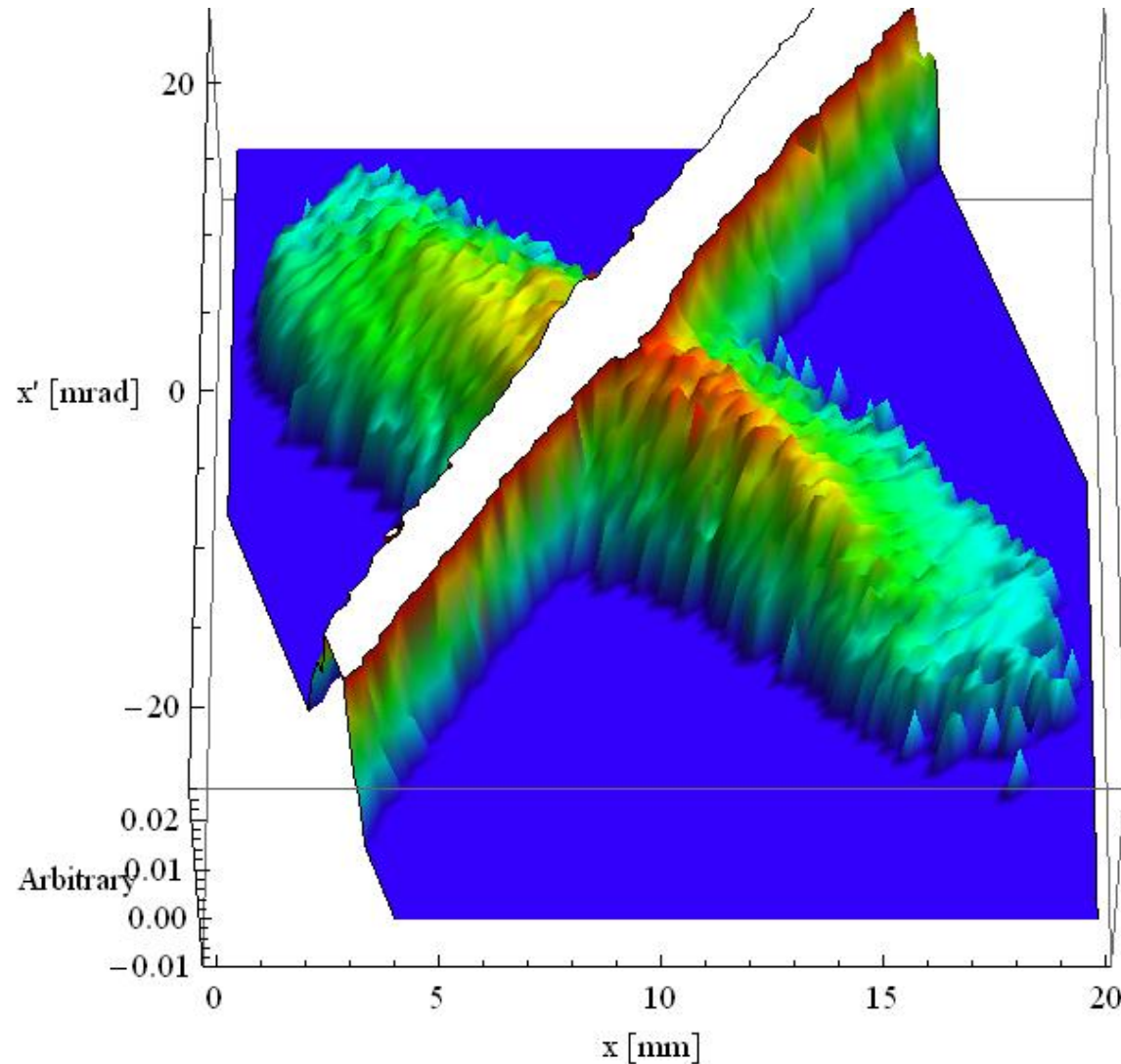


Signal with background subtracted.

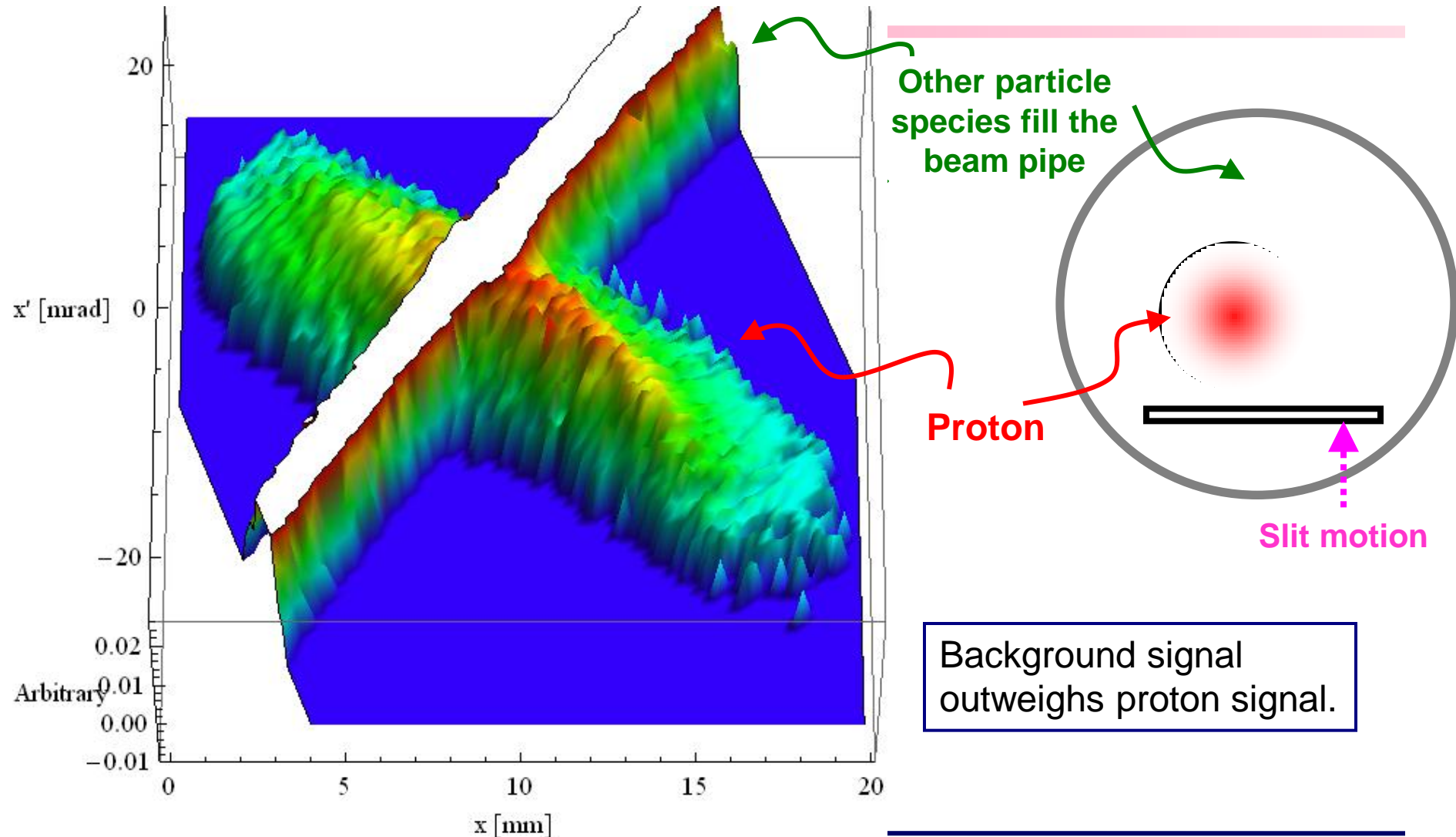


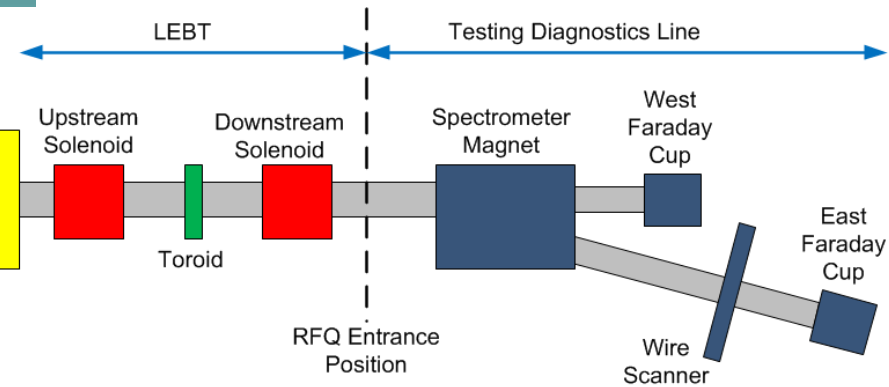
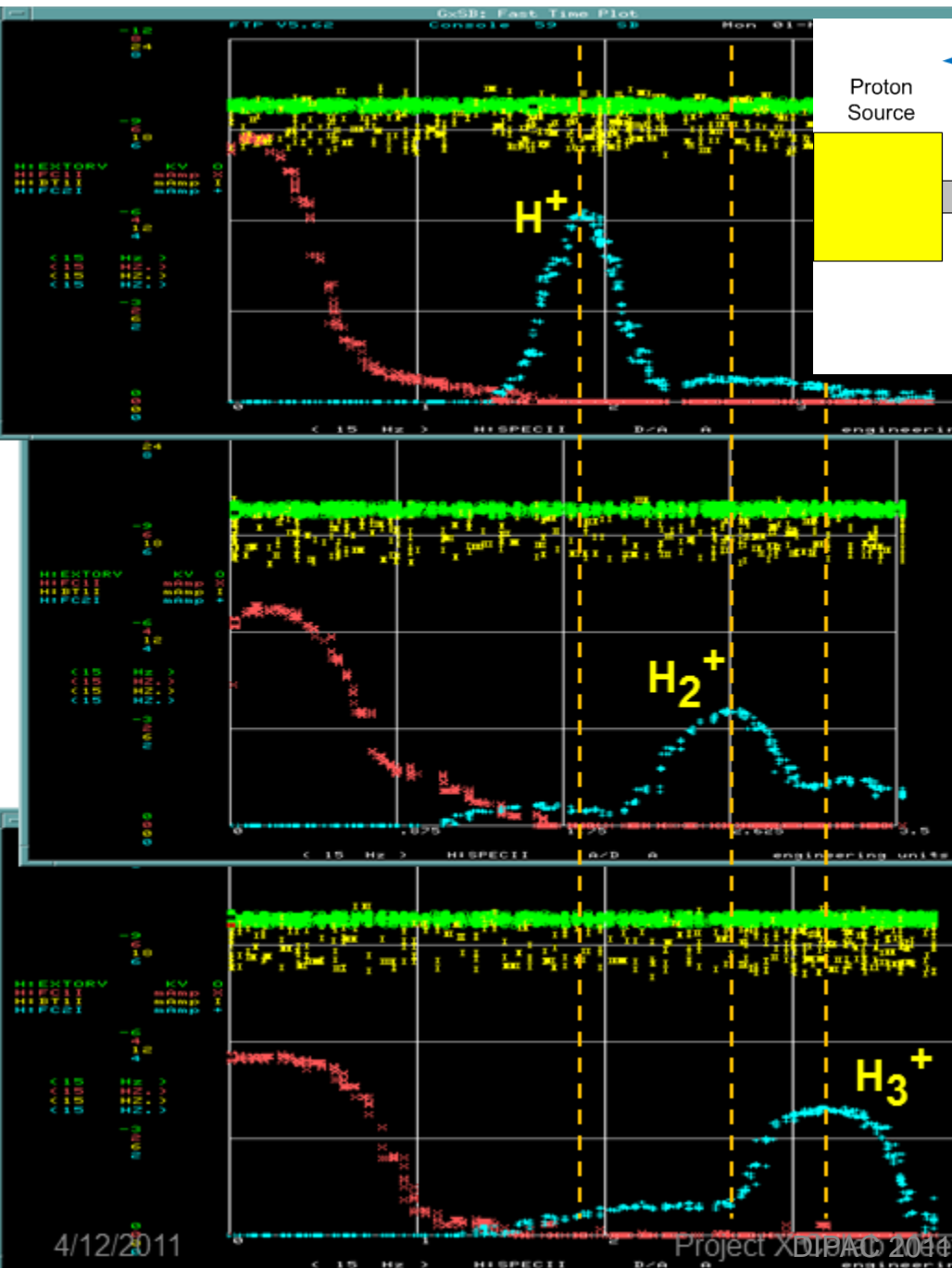
The time structure of a 100 μ s pulse. The flattop is about 50 μ s.

Proton Source Slit-WS Emittance Measurement



Proton Source Slit-WS Emittance Measurement





Source Species

Green – Source Extractor Voltage

Yellow – LEBT Toroid Current

Red – Straight ahead Faraday Cup

Blue – Spectrometer Faraday Cup (bend)

- Downstream solenoid optimized for each species
- Upstream solenoid fixed at 470 A

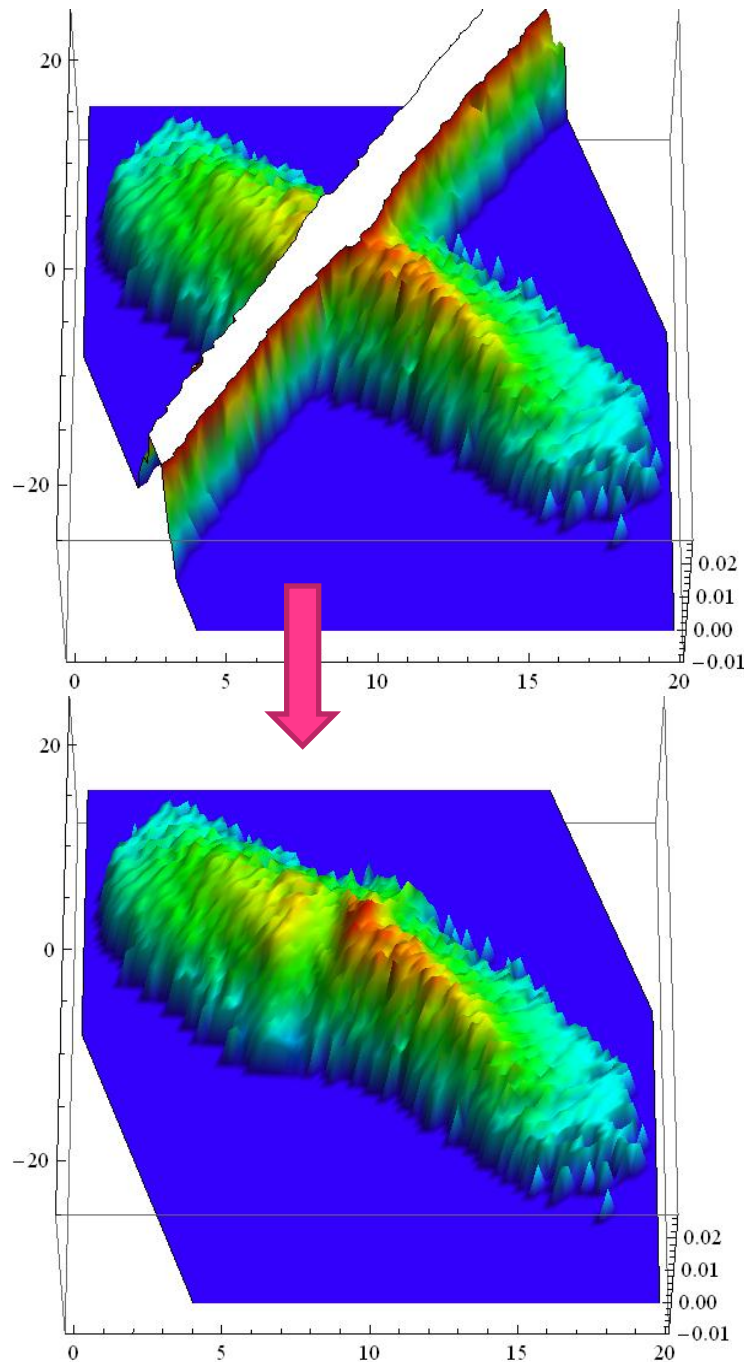
~ 40% Protons

~ 30% H_2^+

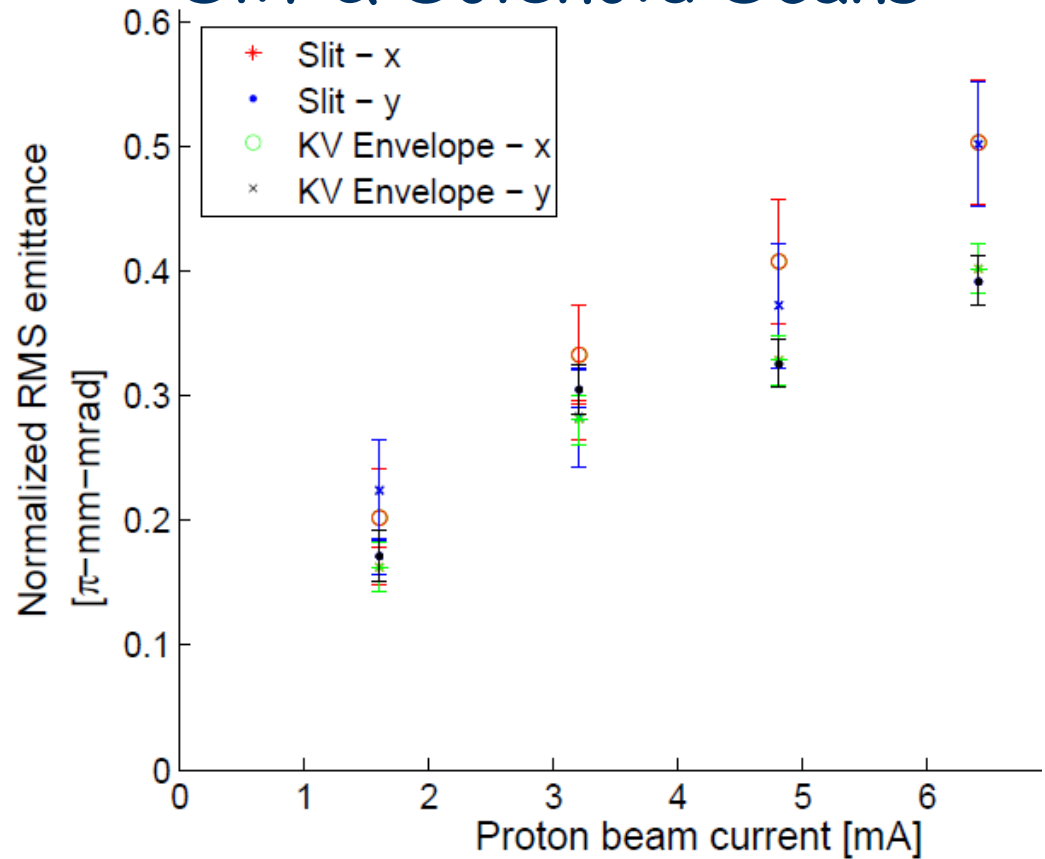
~ 30% H_3^+

- **As measured by LEBT toroid**

Phase Space Signal Cleaning



Source Emittance Slit & Solenoid Scans



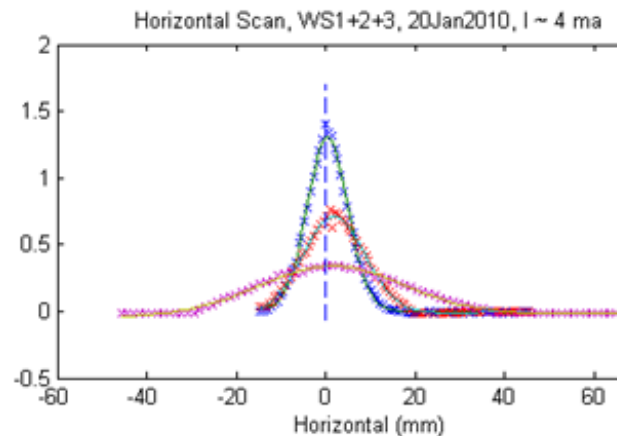
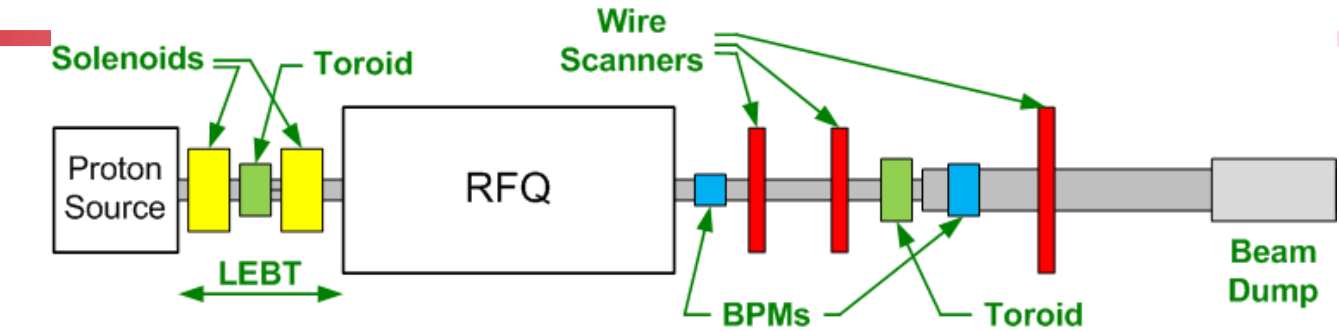
Initial RFQ Beam Measurements



RFQ design:

- 2.5 MeV
- 325 MHz
- Peak power up to 450 kW
- 1 ms pulses at 10 Hz

RFQ suffered from detuning problems and water leaks → 50 μ s pulses at 1 Hz



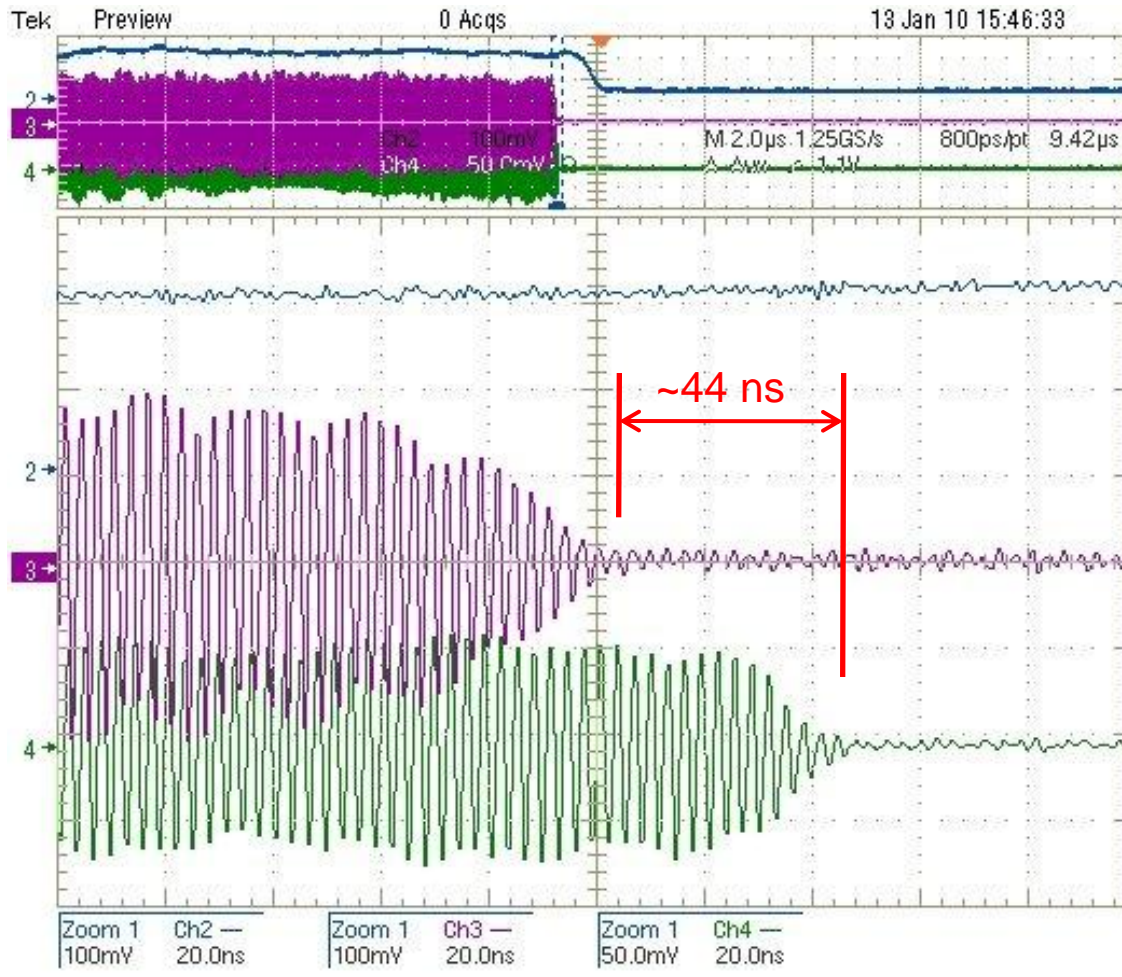
Profile Sigmas and Integrals ; I ~ 4 mA

Sigmas	Horizontal	Vertical	Diagonal
Scanner 1	4.5 mm	4.2 mm	4.3 mm
Scanner 2	7.0 mm	6.8 mm	6.2 mm
Scanner 3	16.2 mm	13.2 mm	13.4 mm

Integrals	Horizontal	Vertical	Diagonal
Scanner 1	14.8 V*mm	14.9 V*mm	14.7 V*mm
Scanner 2	11.8 V*mm	10.5 V*mm	10.2 V*mm
Scanner 3	11.6 V*mm	10.1 V*mm	10.7 V*mm

Beam loss after first wire scanner → need focusing

RFQ Energy Measurement by Time of Flight



Signals from toroid and two BPM buttons, all downstream of the RFQ

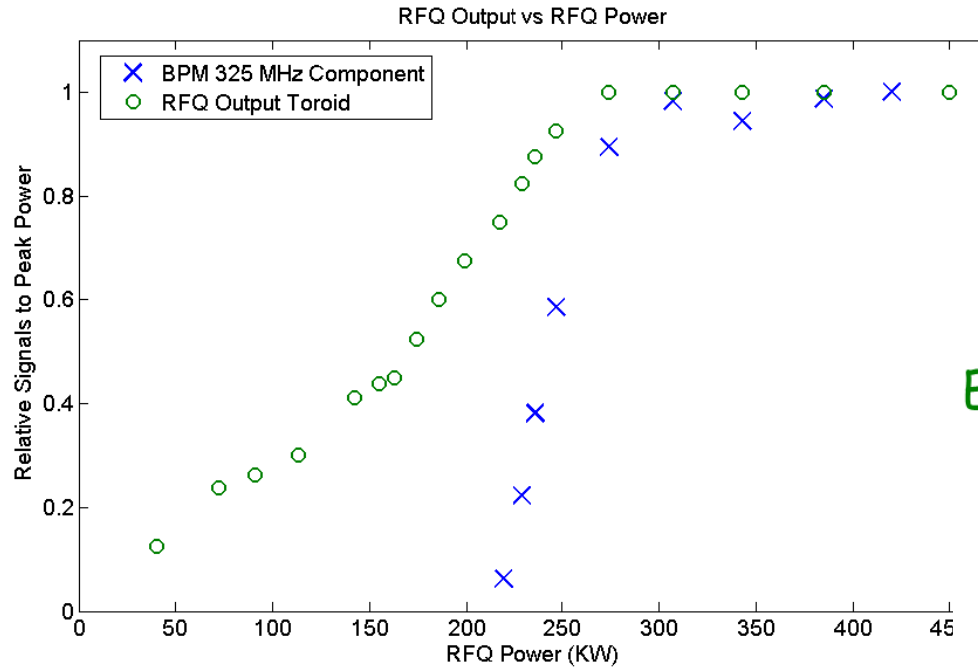
Upper display: 2 μsec/div

Lower display: 20 nsec/div

Lower display shows the 44 ns delay expected for transit of 2.5 MeV beam between the BPM two buttons separated by 0.96 meters

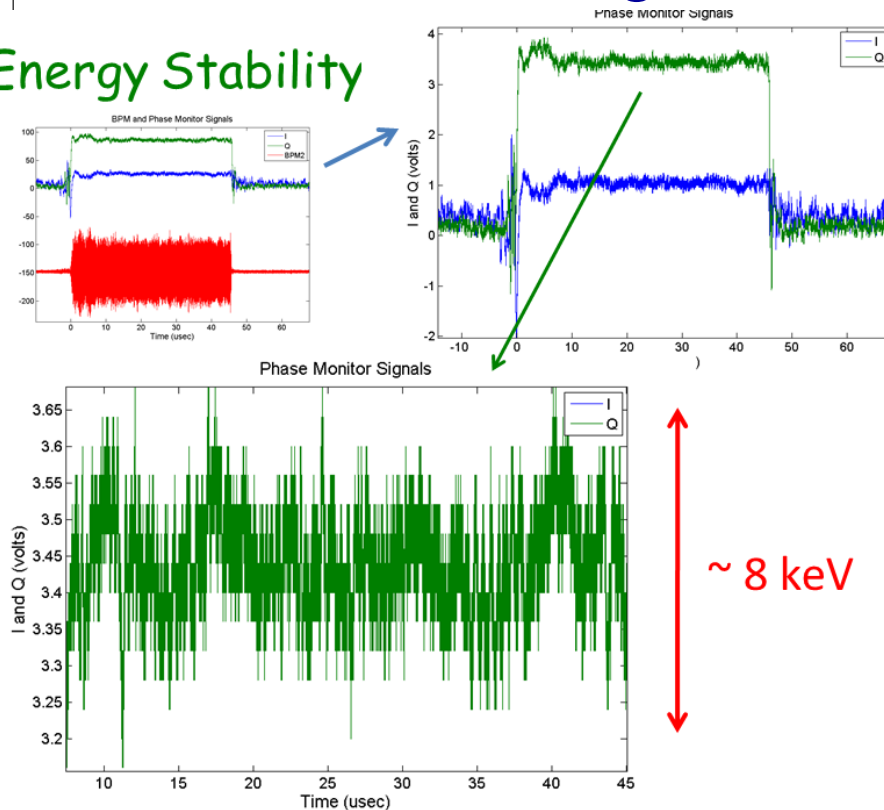
Beam current is about 3 mA

RFQ Stability



Phase variation from
time-of-flight

Energy Stability



Relative RFQ output
beam vs. RF Power

Next Iteration of RFQ Beam Measurements



- Initial measurements suffered from RFQ water leak problems
 - RFQ limited to 50 μ sec pulses
 - RFQ has been repaired and reinstalled at the Meson test facility
- Initial RFQ measurements suffered many issues
 - No transverse focusing → **Quadrupoles added**
 - No longitudinal measurements → **FFC and BSM**
 - No transverse emittance measurements → **Quad-Wire, Slit-Wire**
 - Energy measurement was not precise → **Spectrometer magnet**
 - RFQ efficiency not accurately measured → **Toroid at RFQ output**
- New diagnostics line has been install
 - Reconfigurable, movable
 - ***Space available for R&D projects***

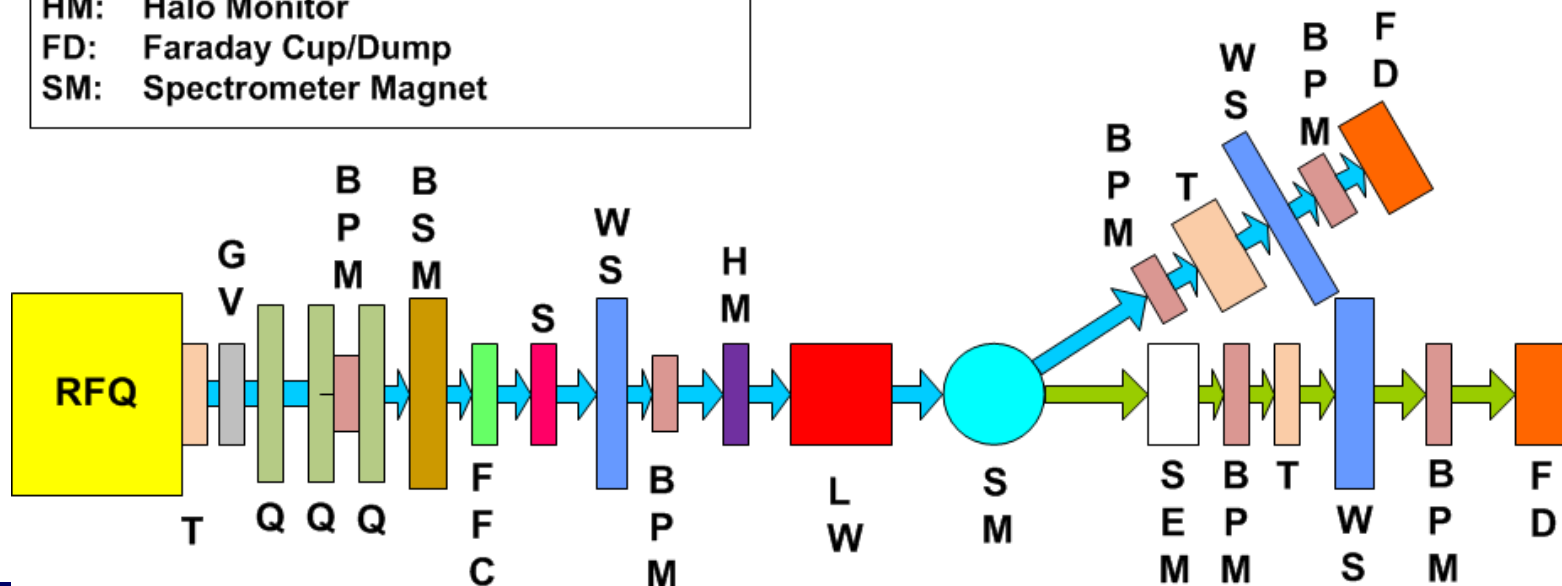
Advanced HINS Diagnostics Line

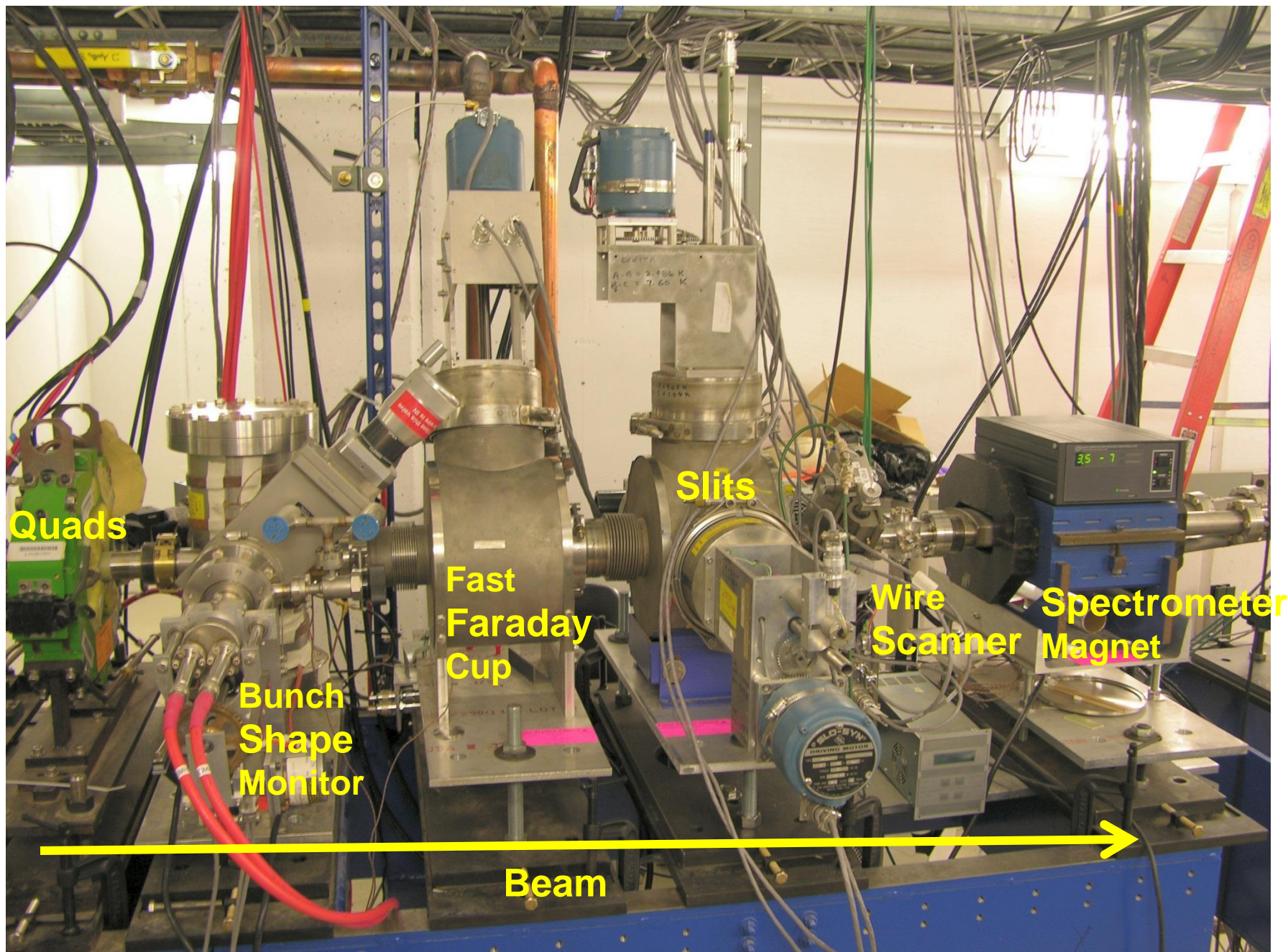


T: Toroid
GV: Gate Value
Q: Quadrupole
LW: Laser Wire
SEM: Secondary Emission Monitor
BPM: Beam Position Monitor
WS: Wire Scanner
S: Horz and Vert Slits
BSM: Bunch Shape Monitor (Longitudinal)
FFC: Fast Faraday Cup
HM: Halo Monitor
FD: Faraday Cup/Dump
SM: Spectrometer Magnet

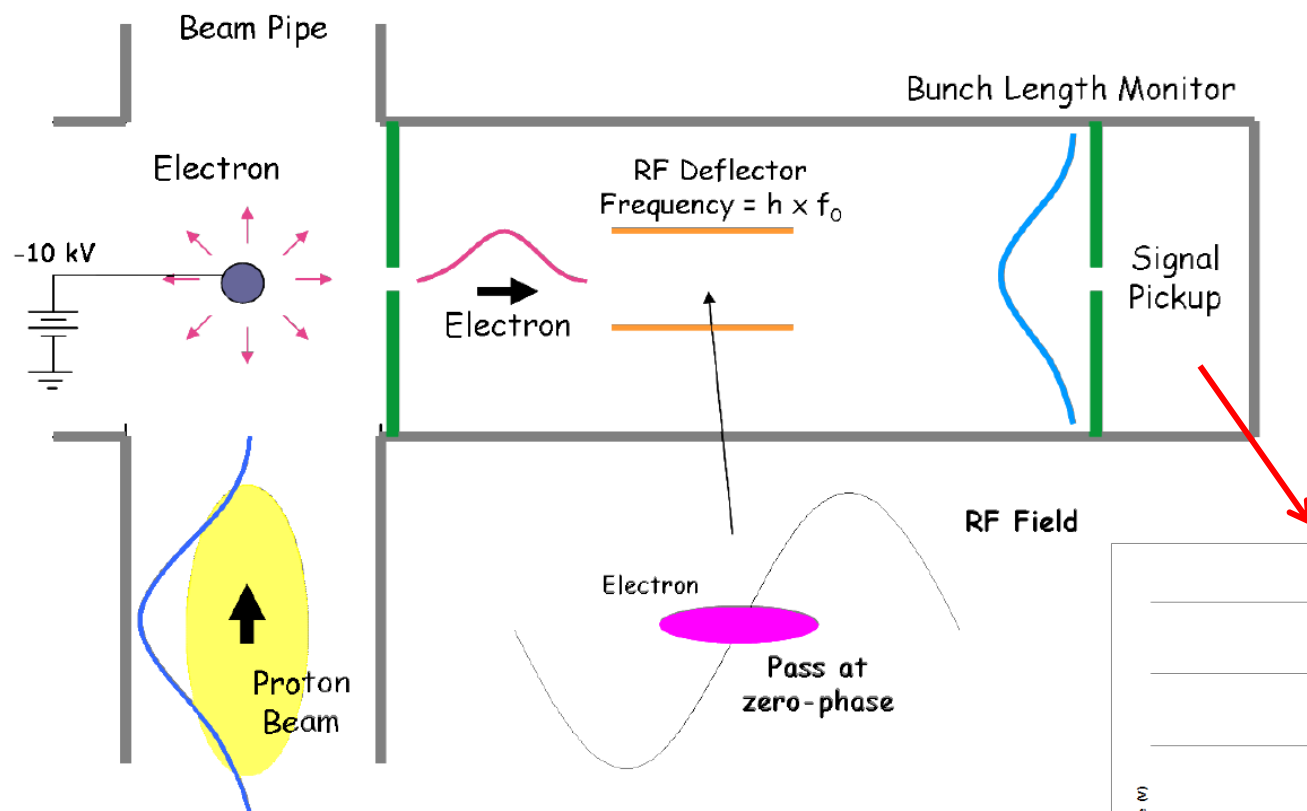
→ H^- Beam

→ H^0 Beam or H^- Beam





Longitudinal Bunch Shape Monitor

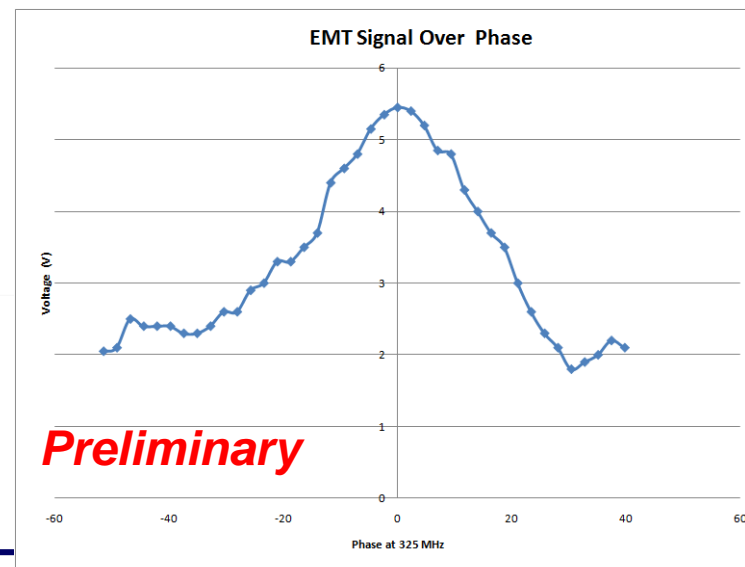


FWHM: (prelim)
~ 40° @325 MHz
~ 340 ps

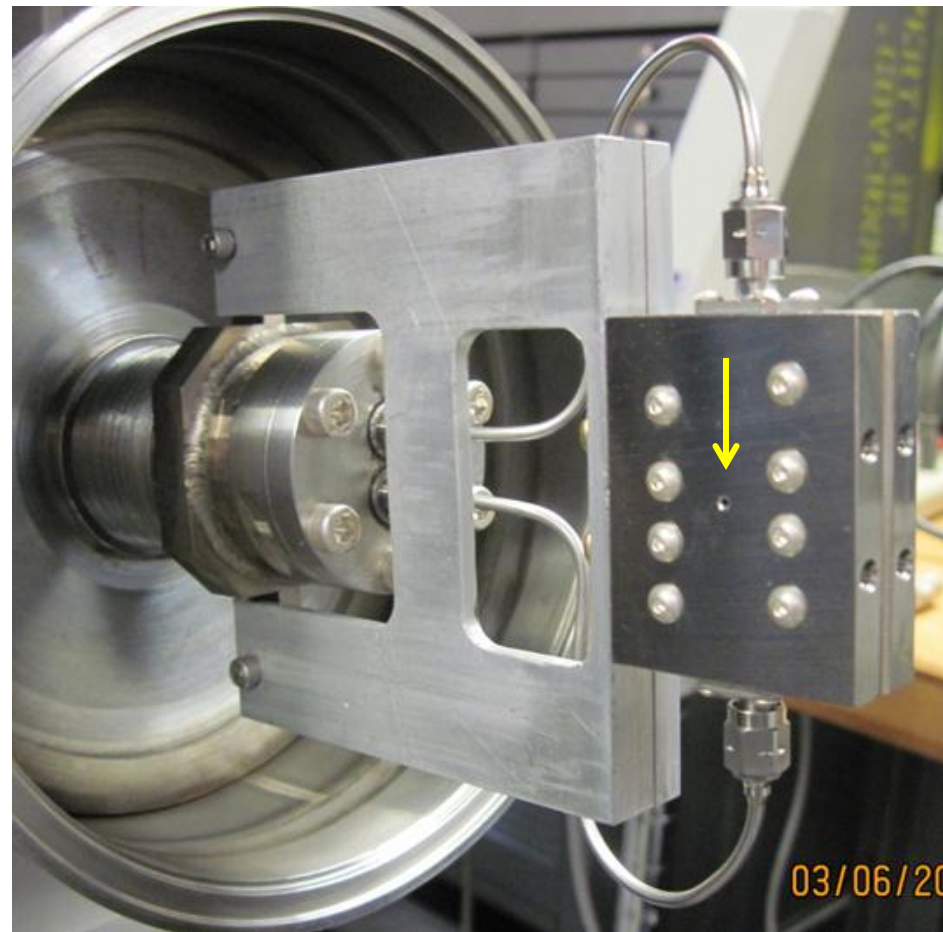
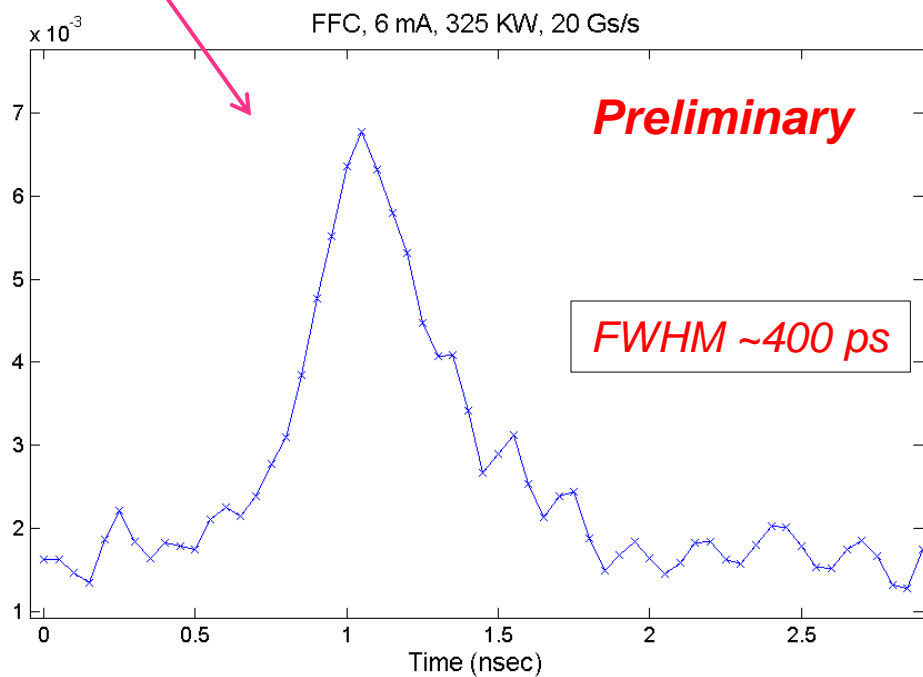
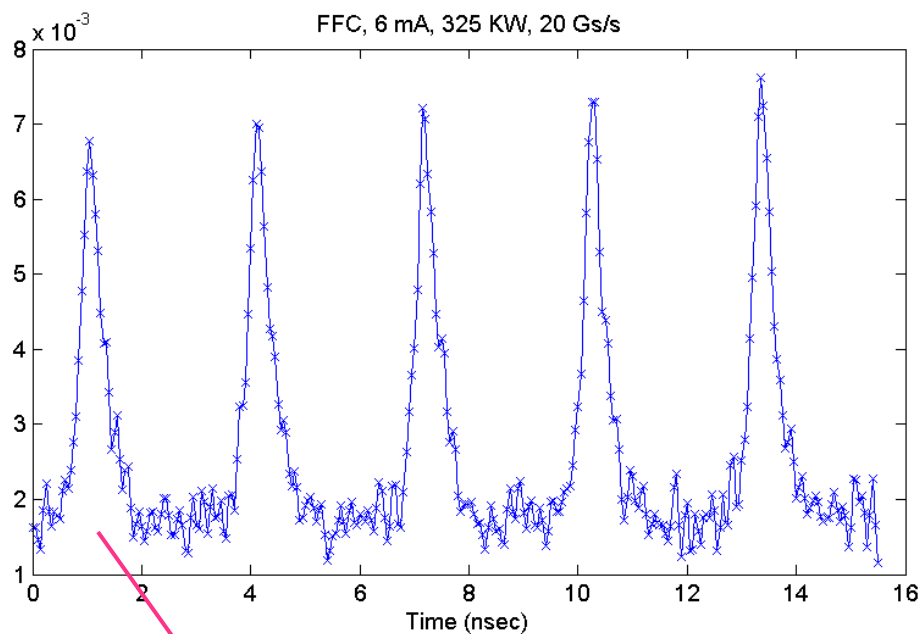
Translate time coordinate into space coordinate using RF deflector cavity

- like a streak camera

Systematics need to be understood



Longitudinal Bunch Shape – Fast Faraday Cup



Beam Diagnostic Projects for Project X

Transverse Diagnostics

- Laser Transverse Profile Monitor*
- Ionization Profile Monitors
- Electron Wire Transverse Profile Monitor – with SNS

Longitudinal Diagnostics

- Wire Longitudinal Profile Monitor*
- Laser Longitudinal Profile Monitor* - with LBNL
- Broadband Faraday-cup – with SNS*

Halo Monitoring – transverse and longitudinal

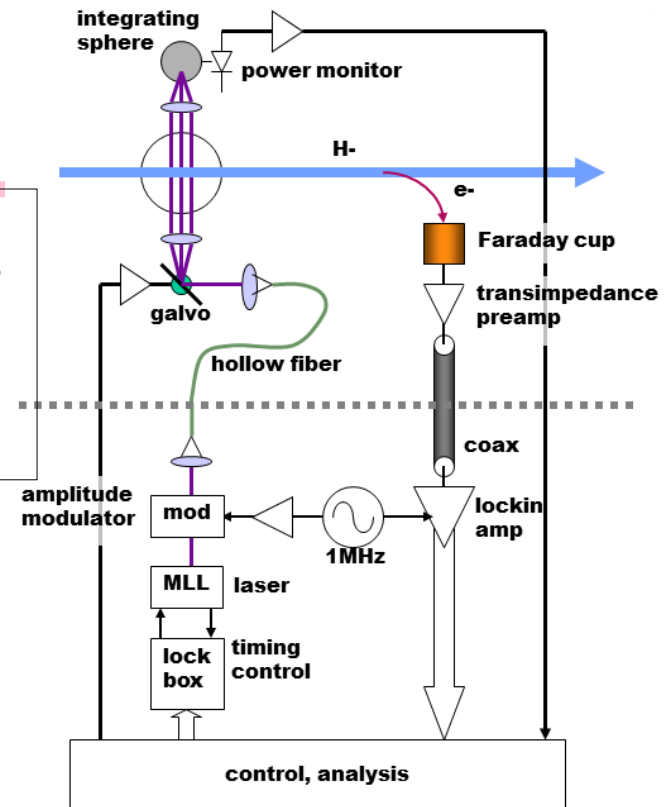
- Vibrating wire* - from Bergoz Instrumentation
- Laser wire* - with LBNL

MEBT Emittance station

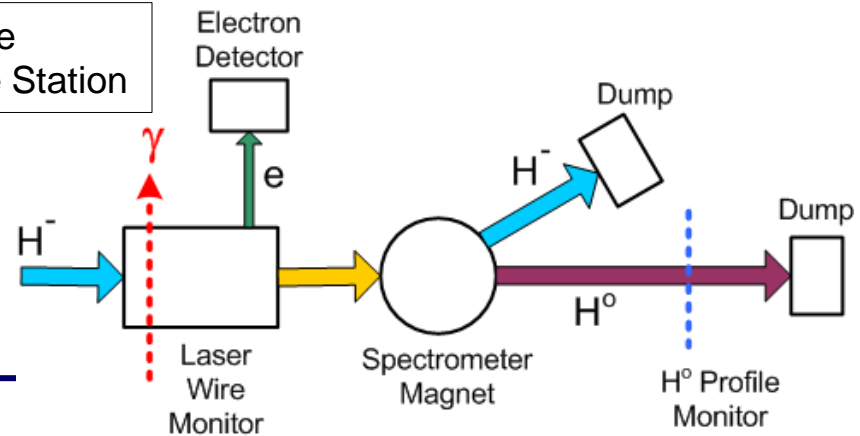
- Slit-collector*
- Laser Slit*

* Project X related instrumentation to be tested at HINS

See R. Wilcox Poster TUPD53
“A Low-Power Laser Wire with Fiber Optic Distribution”



Laser Wire Emittance Station



Conclusion



- MDB Test Facility (HINS) has taken initial proton source and RFQ beam measurements
- RFQ has been repaired and reinstalled at MDB
- New diagnostics line has been installed
- RFQ Beam measurements have started
- Six cavity to be installed this year – accelerator and buncher cavities
 - H^- to be installed later this year
- The MDB test facility HINS will be key to future Project X front-end testing
- ***Outside collaborators invited and encouraged to use MDB and HINS for diagnostic instrumentation R&D***