



HIGH INTENSITY BEAM PRODUCTION AT CEA/SACLAY FOR THE IFMIF PROJECT

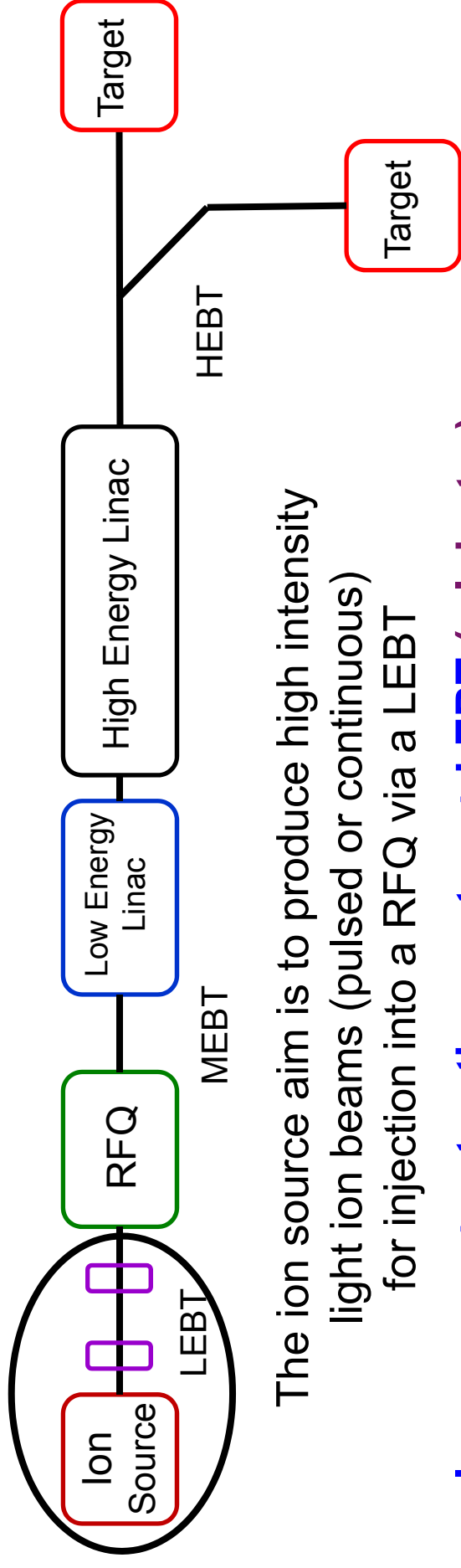
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ECRIS 2012

- Brief presentation of the IFMIF project
- Ion source design
- LEBT design
- First beam results
- On going actions

HIGH POWER PROTON ACCELERATOR

INJECTOR Schematic drawing of an HPPA



The ion source aim is to produce high intensity light ion beams (pulsed or continuous) for injection into a RFQ via a LEBT

Ion source + extraction system + LEBT (= Injector) have to be considered as a whole.

(S. Gammino at ICIS 2009)

In the 90's, CEA started the IPHI project with the SILHI source.

Goal : > 100 mA H⁺

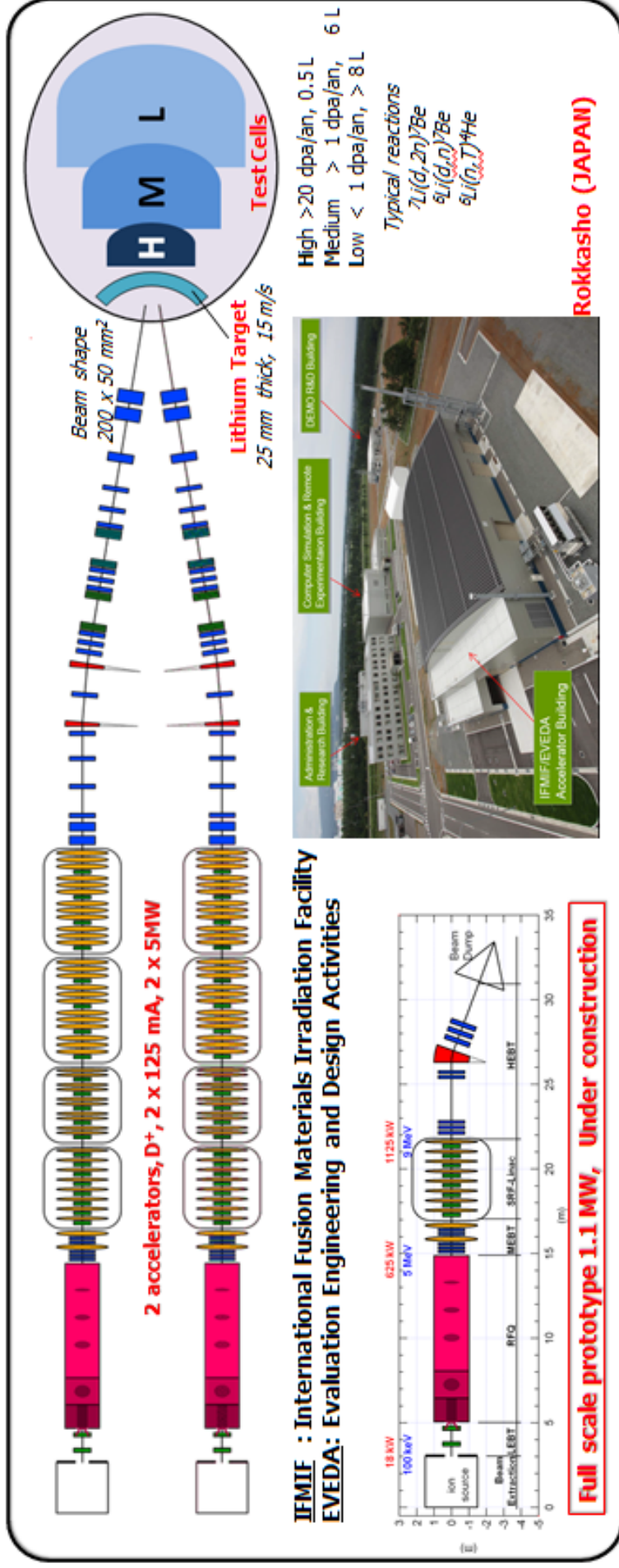
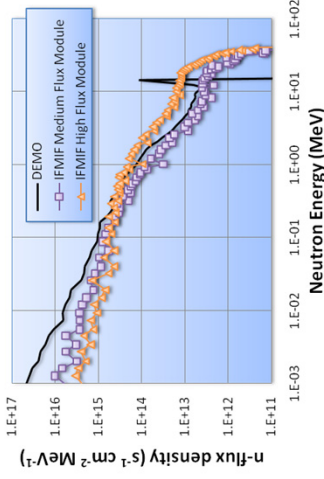
and is now involved in several projects: IFMIF, SPIRAL2, FAIR

Aim:

production of high
neutron flux with same
spectrum than futur
fusion nuclear plants

The accelerator of all records

- The highest intensity
- The highest power
- The highest space charge
- The longest RFQ

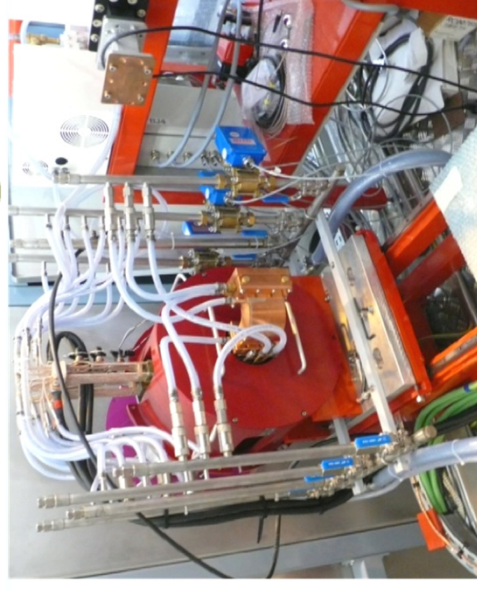
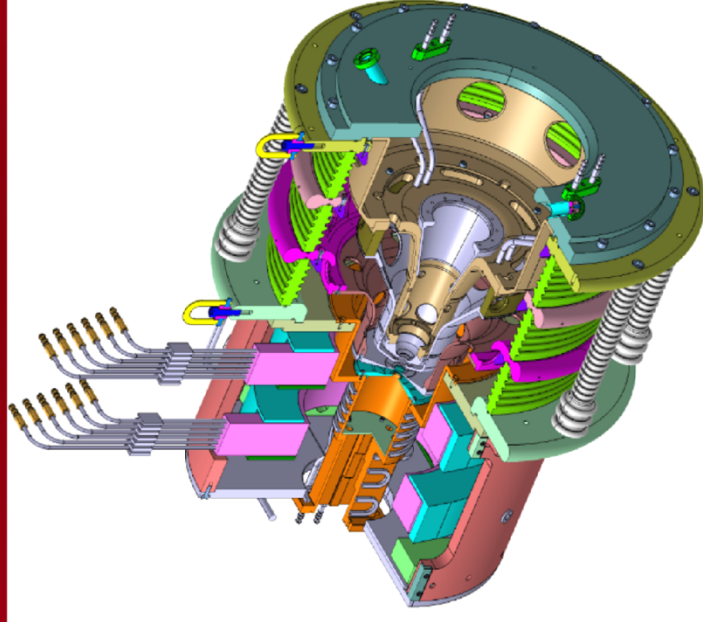


Request for IFMIF Injector

As previously shown , IFMIF is the machine
of all the challenges...
as soon as the exit of the source.

Requirements	Acceptance criteria	Comment
Particle type	D ⁺	H ⁺ for injector conditioning
Output energy Energy stability	100 keV 100 eV	Fixed by the RFQ acceptance
Output D ⁺ current	140 mA	RFQ transmission $\geq 90\%$
Species fraction D ⁺	$\geq 95\%$	At the output of the LEBT
Beam current noise	$\leq 2\%$ rms	At frequencies below ~ 1 MHz
rms norm. emittance	$\leq 0.30\pi$ mm mrad	At the output of the LEBT
Duty factor	CW	Possibility of pulsed operation.
Modulation capability	1 ms – CW @ 1-20 Hz	Typically

IFMIF Injector has been designed, built and under test
at Saclay before shipment to Rokkasho site in Japan

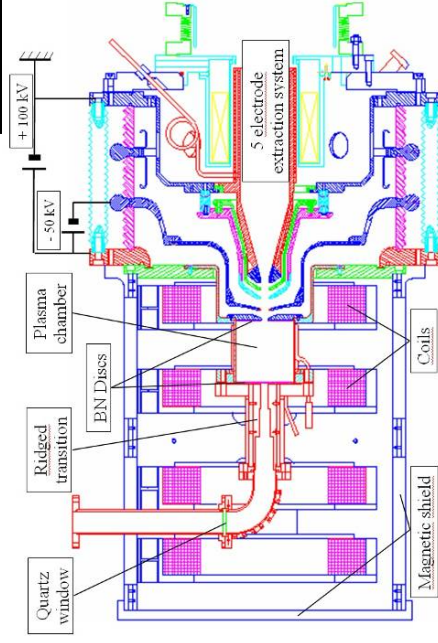


Classical design
for high intensity
light ion beam
based on SILHI source

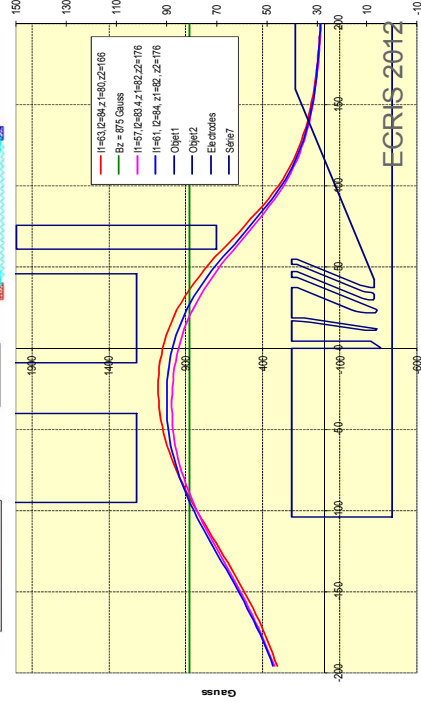
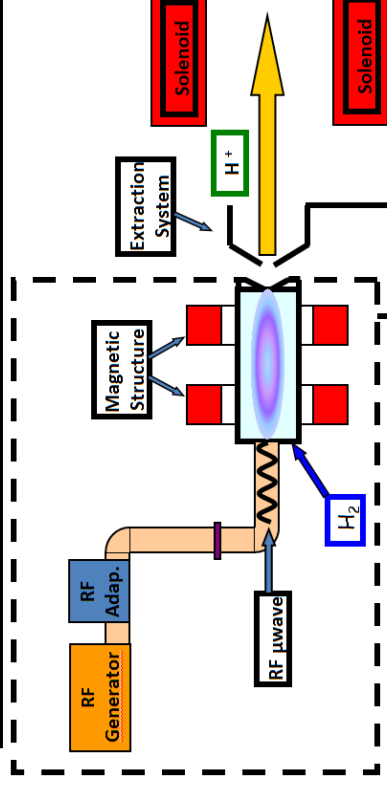
ECR Source → Resonance zone if $\omega = e B / m$
 e , electron charge
 B , magnetic field
 m , electron mass

2.45 GHz → 875 Gauss

Magnetic field provided by coils
 Multi-electrode extraction system



- Protection of the window
- Electron repeller
- Ridged or tapered transition on RF chain
- Ceramic disks to improve electron density
- Resonance value at plasma chamber entrance
- Negative Triple junction shielding



IFMIF Extraction System

➡ **100 KeV, 175 mA total beam current, 1560 A/m² (Φ 12mm)**

(80% D⁺, 15% D₂⁺, 5% D₃⁺) ⇔ (140mA D⁺, 26 mA D₂⁺, 9 mA D₃⁺)

e- screening

electrode

Φ12mm

-9.8 kV

Plasma

electrode

Φ12mm

45° angle

100 kV

Intermediate

electrode

Φ12mm

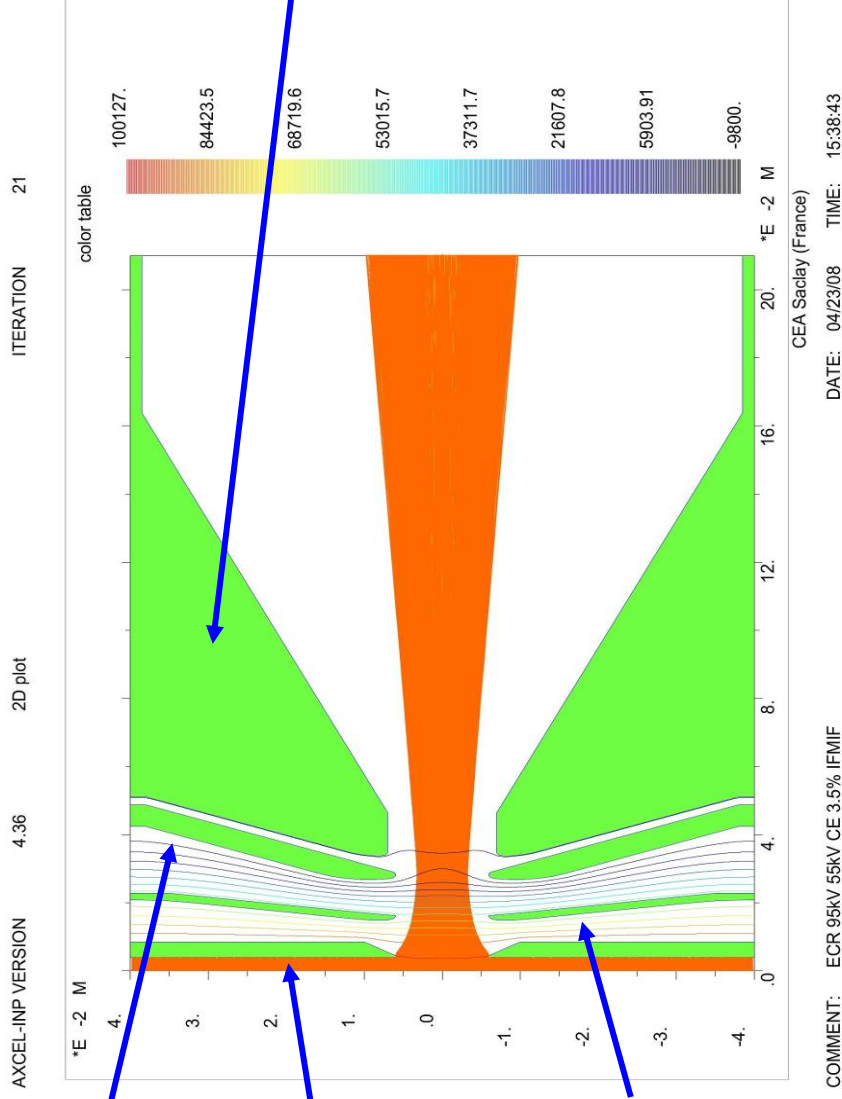
Adjustable

57 kV

Grounded
electrode

Φ14mm

0 kV



From Child-Langmuir law, we can calculate the *space charge limited beam current* :

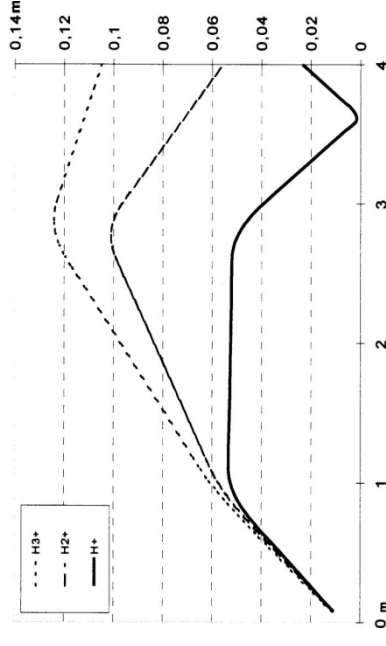
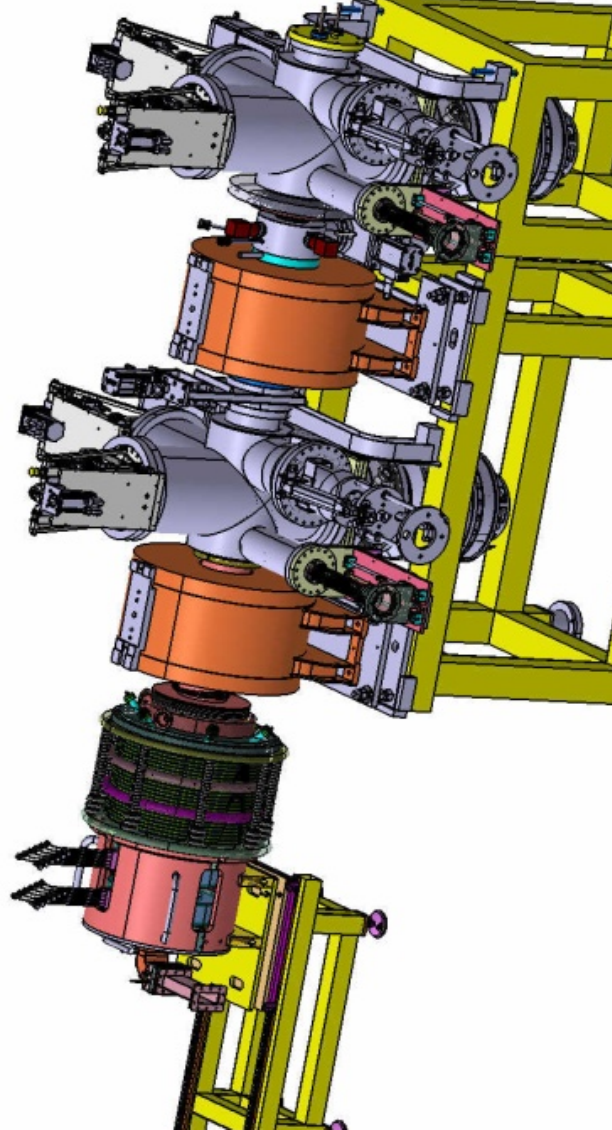
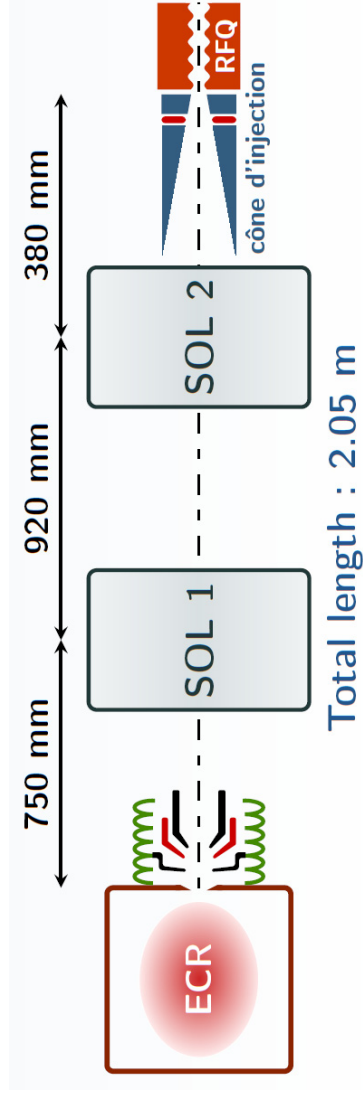
$$I = \frac{4\pi}{9} \epsilon_0 \left(\frac{2q}{m_e} \right)^{1/2} \frac{V_0^{3/2} r_s^2}{d^2} \quad [\text{A}]$$

IFMIF: rs=6 10-3m, d=25mm, V0=100000 V,

q/m(D⁺)=4.79 10⁷, 4pe0/9=1/81*10⁻⁹

$I = 3.8212 * (rs/d)^2 = 0.220 \text{ A}$

LEBT DESIGN



SILHI hydrogen beam envelopes

- 2 solenoids design LEBT
- RFQ entrance cone
- Short LEBT to minimize emittance growth
- 2 TM pumping system
- Added Kr injection
- Limited space for diagnostics

Space Charge Compensation

Time is needed to reach SCC equilibrium

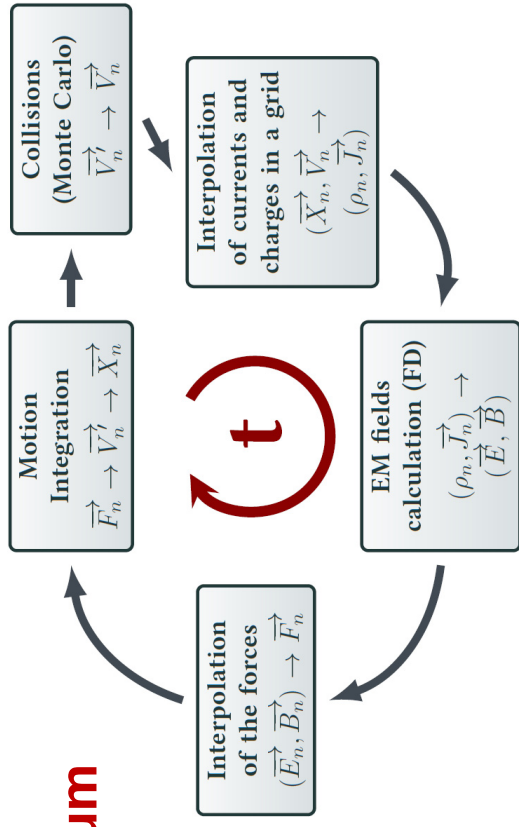
Dedicated code **SOLMAXP**

(R. Duperrier et al.)

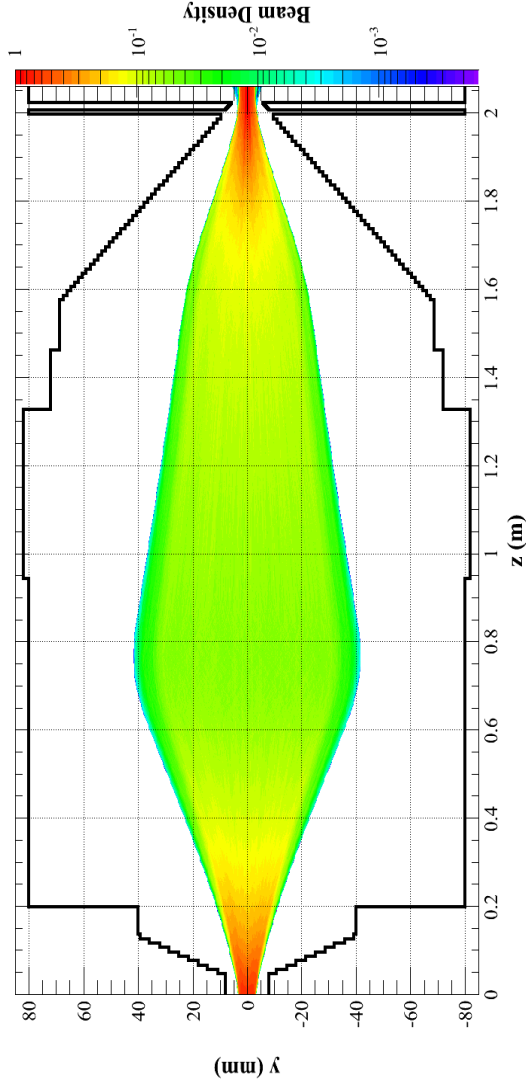
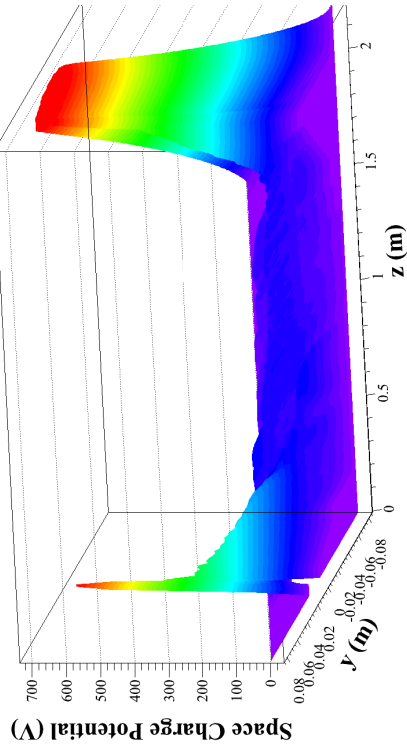
has been developed at Saclay

to take into account

the space charge compensation evolution



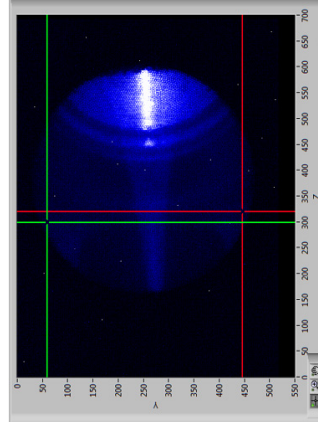
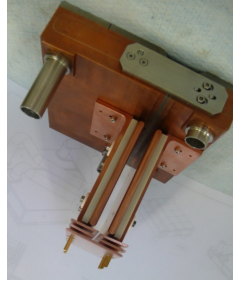
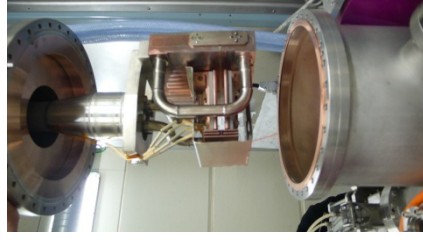
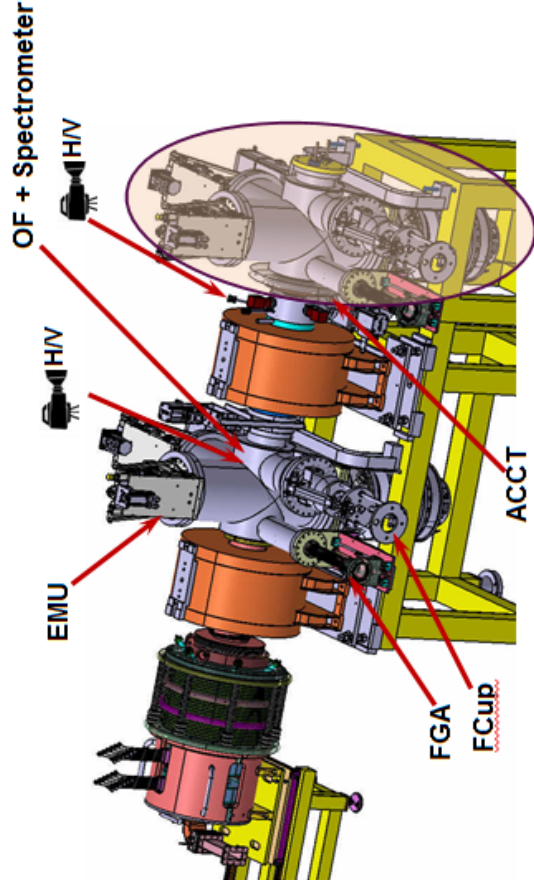
SOLMAXP gives the SC potential map
allowing calculation
of SC electric field map



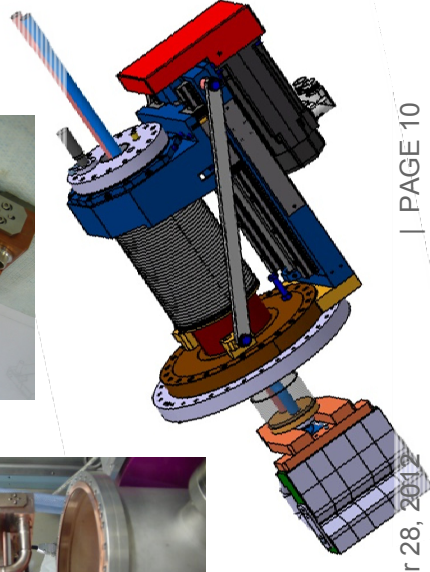
t = 20 μ s

INJECTOR DIAGNOSTICS

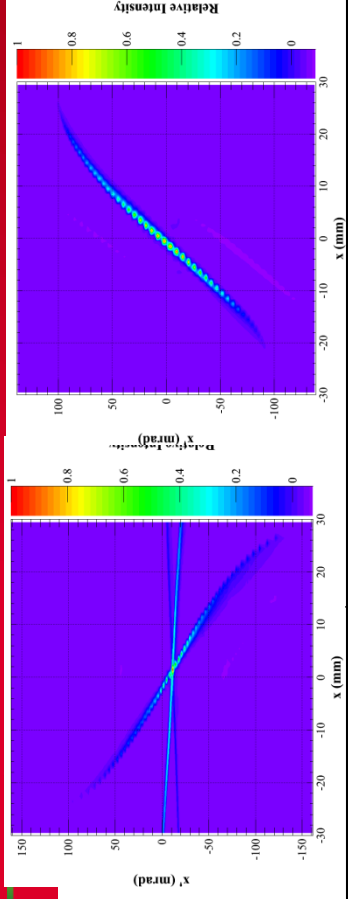
- Thermocouples
- EMU – Allison scanner designed for 15 kW continuous beam
- 4 Grid Analyzer
- CID (hardened) cameras
- Spectrometer associated with optic fiber for Doppler shift analysis
- A large ACCT installed at the RFQ entrance with specific magnetic shielding



72 mA IFMIF Beam
observed at 30° with
a 20 m long
FUJIKURA fiberscope



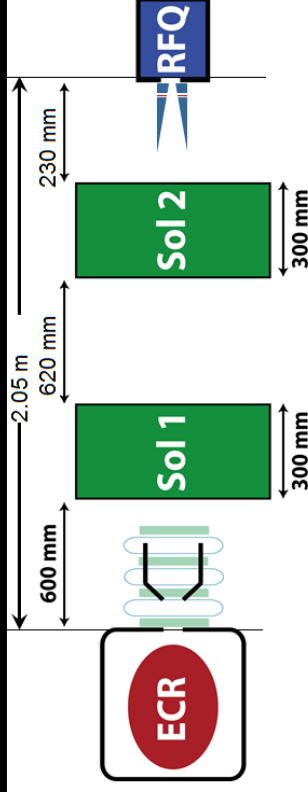
PROTON BEAM CHARACTERIZATION



CW 50 keV H⁺ beam - PE Φ 8

Emitance:

- After Sol1, 81 mA, 0.46 π .mm.mrad
- After cone, 42 mA, 0.29 π .mm.mrad



Plasma Electrode Φ 10

$I_{\text{ext}} = 140 \text{ mA}$

$I_{\text{BS}} = 75 \text{ mA (with cone)}$

50 keV DC = 20 %

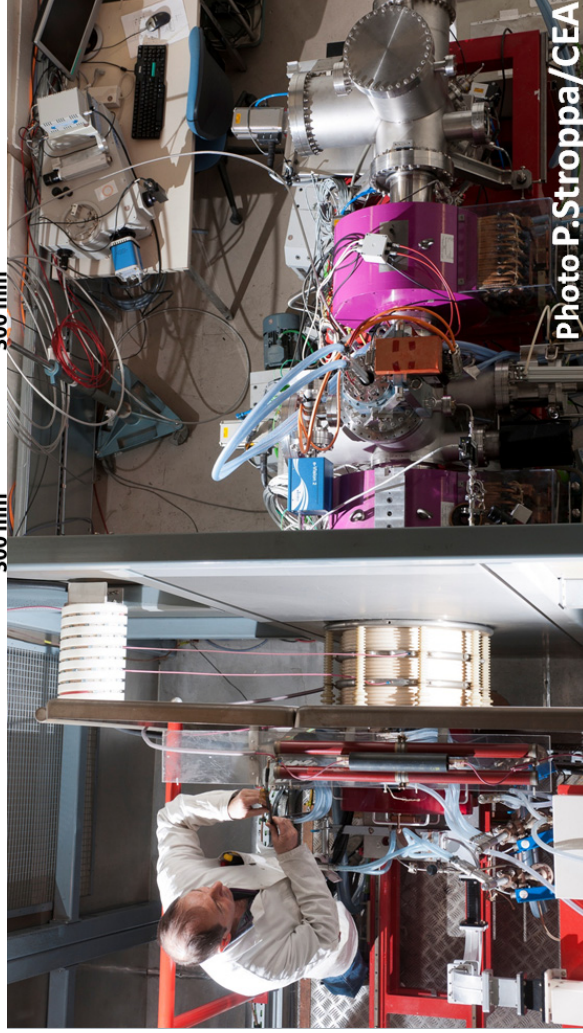
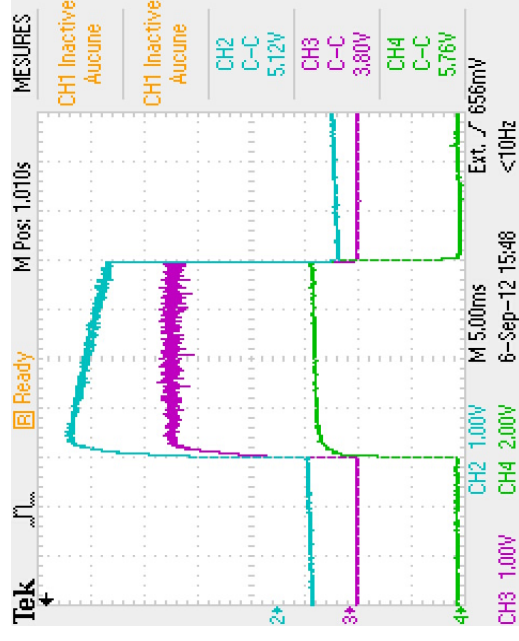
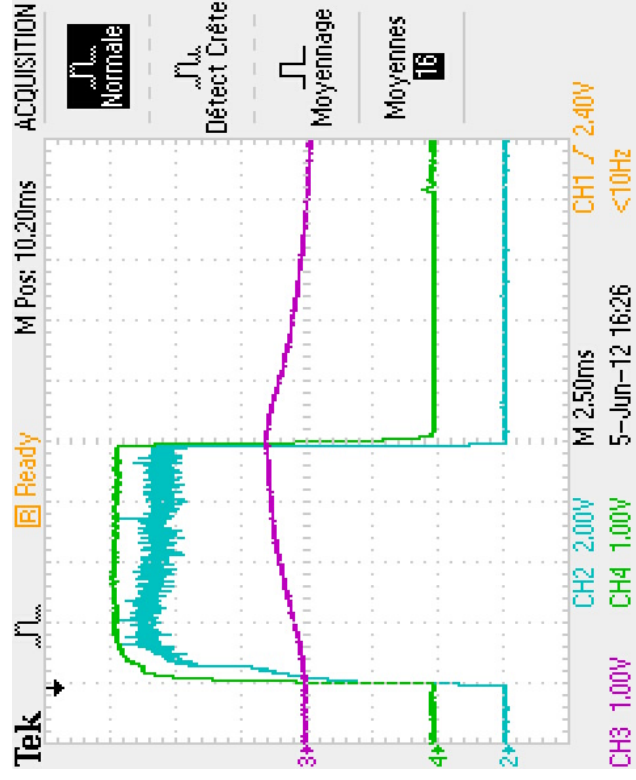


Photo P.Stroppa/CEA



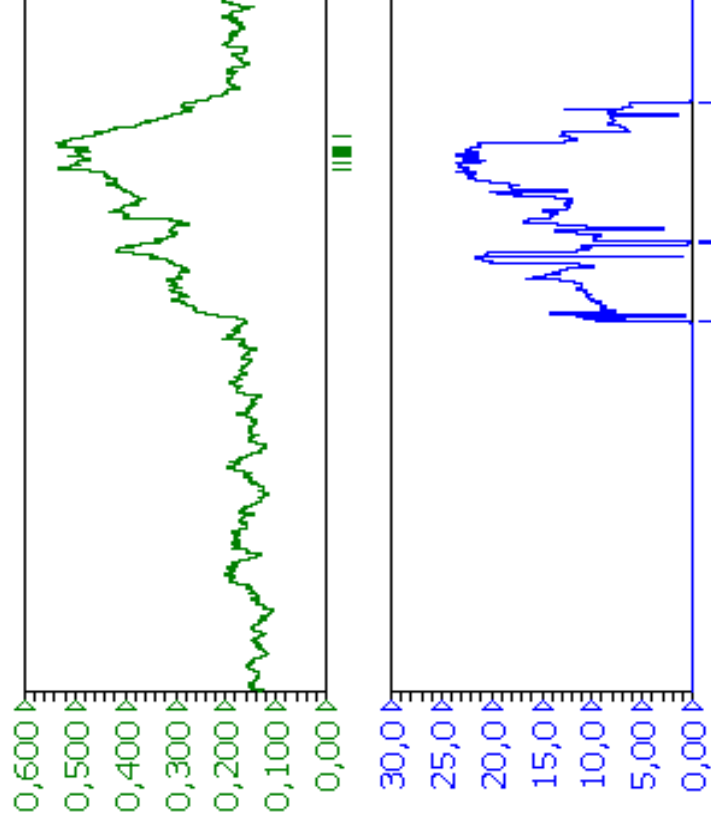
Due to neutron production (d,D reaction) preliminary measurements are done with 1 % duty cycle (10 ms / 1 Hz).

125 mA extracted from the source with 100 keV energy



Green: current from HVPS

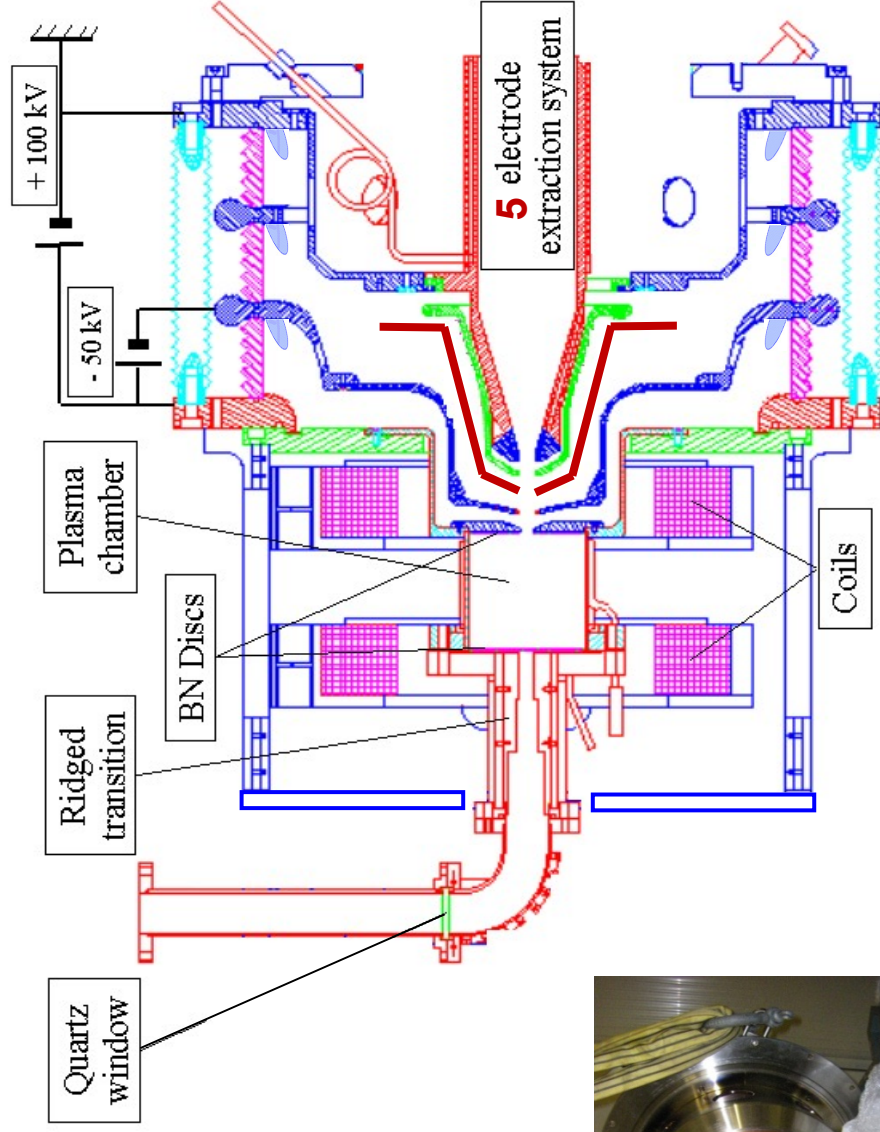
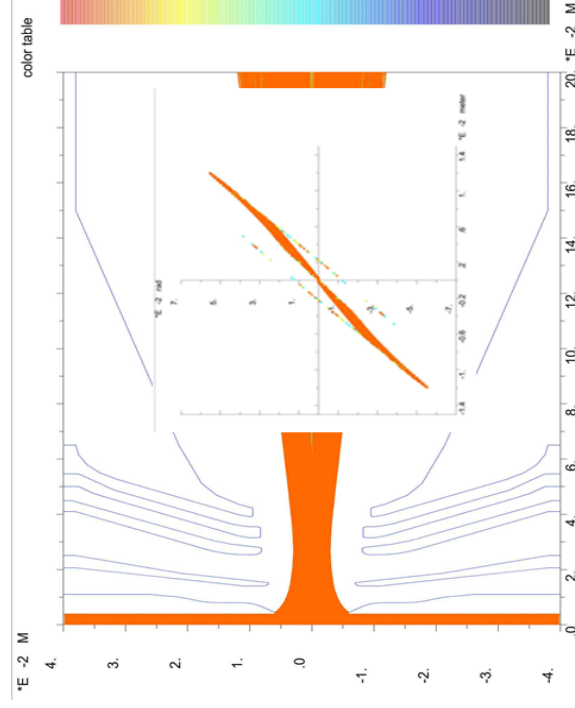
Blue: current on Beam Stop (w/o cone)

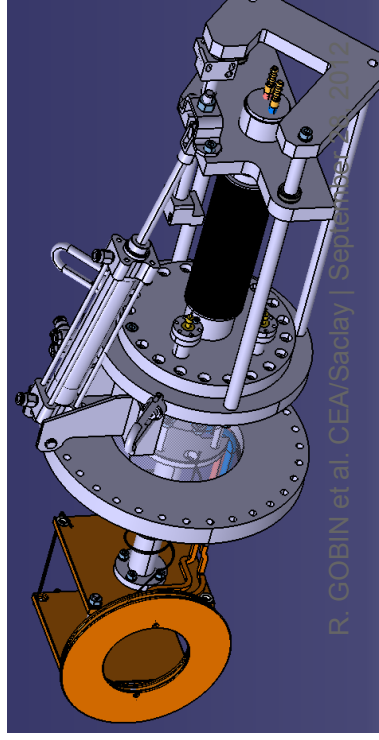
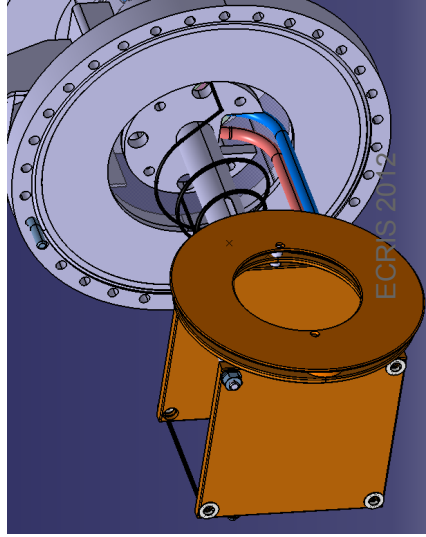
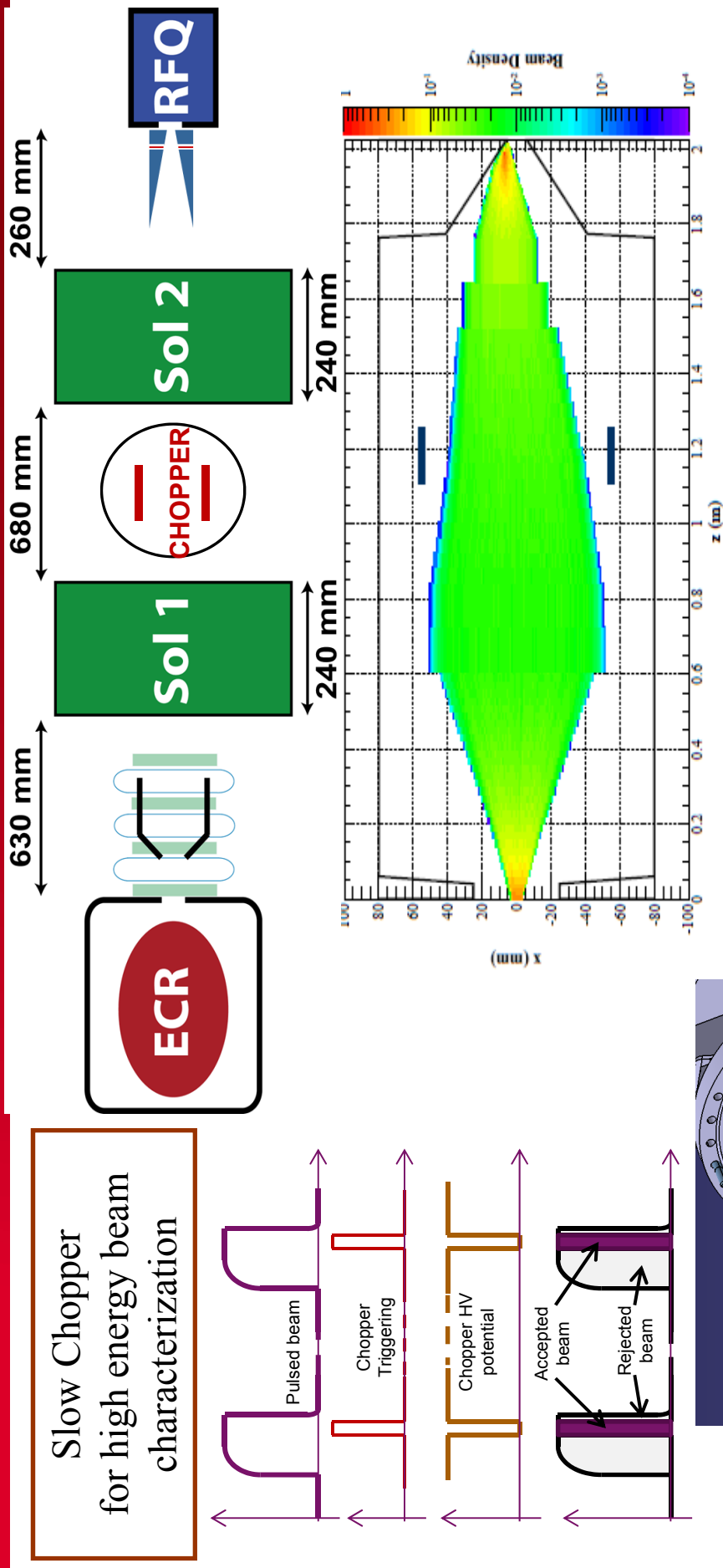


Green: X-ray probe

Blue: Neutron probe

Tests at high energy (100 kV) showed high spark rate.
The installation of a 2nd grounded electrode
(between puller and repeller) has been made last week.





- Preliminary measurements performed with the IFMIF injector proton beams proved the expected challenges start immediately at source extraction and beam transport at low energy
- Beam optimization and characterization with the 5 electrode extraction system is expected in the next weeks
- Deuteron beam characterization before the end of 2012
- IFMIF injector transfer to Japan before summer 2013

= very challenging program

Thank you for your attention

photo P.Stroppa/CEA

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