

DESIGN AND SIMULATION OF THE EXTRACTION SYSTEM OF DC140 CYCLOTRON

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Abstract

Flerov Laboratory of Nuclear Reaction of Joint Institute for Nuclear Research carries out the works under creating of FLNR JINR Irradiation Facility based on the cyclotron DC140. The facility is intended for SEE testing of microchip, for production of track membranes and for solving of applied physics problems. The DC140 cyclotron is intended for acceleration of heavy ions with mass-to-charge ratio A/Z within interval from 5 to 5.5 up to two fixed energies 2.124 and 4.8 MeV per unit mass. The intensity of the accelerated ions will be about 1 pmcA for light ions ($A < 86$) and about 0.1 pmcA for heavier ions ($A > 132$). The system based on three main elements - electrostatic deflector, focusing magnetic channel, Permanent Magnet Quadrupole lens is used in the DC140 cyclotron for extraction of the accelerated beam. The design and simulation of the beam extraction system from the DC140 cyclotron are presented in this report.

INTRODUCTION

The DC140 is a sector cyclotron is intended for acceleration of heavy ions with variation of the magnetic field level at range $B_0=1.415\div 1.546$ T. The main parameters of DC140 cyclotron are given in Table 1.

The DC140 will be a reconstruction of the DC72 cyclotron [2,3].

Table 1: DC140 cyclotron main parameters

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Pole (extraction) radius, m | 1.3 (1.18) | |
| Number of sectors | 4 | |
| RF frequency, MHz | 8.632 | |
| Harmonic number | 2 | 3 |
| Energy, MeV/u | 4.8 | 2.124 |
| A/Z range | 5.0÷5.5 | 7.57÷8.25 |
| RF voltage, kV | 60 | |
| Number of Dees | 2 | |
| Ion extraction method | Electrostatic deflector | |
| Deflector voltage, kV | 73.5 | |

INTRODUCTION

For beams extraction from the cyclotron is used the electrostatic deflector. The extraction system of the DC140 cyclotron consist a next elements (see Fig. 1):

1. Electrostatic deflector (ESD);
2. Focusing magnetic channel (MC);
3. Permanent Magnet Quadrupole lens (PMQ).

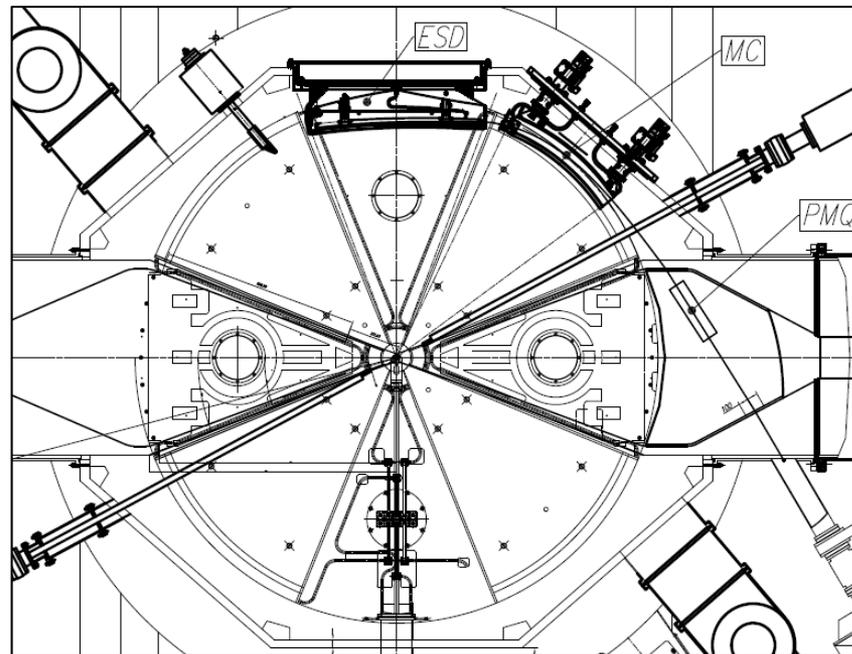


Figure 1: Layout of the elements of extraction system

OPTIMIZATION OF THE CURVATURE RADIUS OF THE ELECTROSTATIC DEFLECTOR

Azimuthal position of the electrostatic deflector - $70 \div 110^\circ$ (40°).

The main parameters of the electrostatic deflector are given in Table 2.

Table 2: Parameters of the electrostatic deflector

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Azimuthal position [deg] | $70 \div 110$ |
| Max. Voltage [kV] | 73.5 |
| Thickness of the “septum” plate [mm] | $0.3 \div 1.0$ |
| Gap between plates [mm] | 9 |
| Displace of the deflector edges [mm] | ± 10 |

OPTIMIZATION OF THE CURVATURE RADIUS OF THE ELECTROSTATIC DEFLECTOR

The task of the optimization comes down to minimizing the sum of differences of radius of curvature of the deflector R_d centered at a point $(x_0; y_0)$ and distances from this point to the point of the extraction orbit as shown in Eq.1.

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (R_d - R_i)^2 = \min \tag{1}$$

R_d – radius of curvature of deflector, cm;

$R_i = \sqrt{(r_i \cdot \cos(\varphi_i) - X_0)^2 + (r_i \cdot \sin(\varphi_i) - Y_0)^2}$ – the minimal distance from the centre of curvature of the deflector $(X_0; Y_0)$ to the i point of extraction orbit of ion beam (Table 3);

φ_i – the angle of i point of extraction orbit of ion beam, °.

Table 3: Coordinates for the centre of curvature and radius of curvature

| Ion | $^{40}\text{Ar}^{8+}$ | $^{209}\text{Bi}^{38+}$ | $^{197}\text{Au}^{26+}$ | $^{132}\text{Xe}^{16+}$ |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| W, MeV | 4.8 | 4.8 | 2.124 | 2.124 |
| $B\rho$, T×m | 1.58 | 1.74 | 1.59 | 1.73 |
| X_0 , cm | 20.87 | 19.01 | 20.6 | 19.16 |
| Y_0 , cm | -200.26 | -176.31 | -198.67 | -177.33 |
| R_d , cm | 309.28 | 285.68 | 307.68 | 286.71 |
| d_{max} , cm | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.01 | 0.008 |

OPTIMIZATION OF THE CURVATURE RADIUS OF THE ELECTROSTATIC DEFLECTOR

The y-axis of the local coordinate system (x,y) is turned up to 3.71° angle (for all the considered ions) from Y-axis of the global one (X,Y) with origin in the centre of the cyclotron (see Fig. 2). Figure 3 shows the extraction orbits of beams and the medium position of septum of electrostatic deflector. On the basis of the calculation of the optimization, the deflector radius is $R= 2947$ mm, $L= 775$ mm.

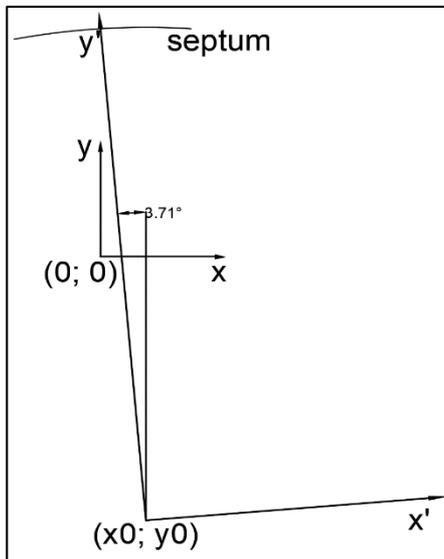


Figure 2: The septum of deflector in the local coordinate system

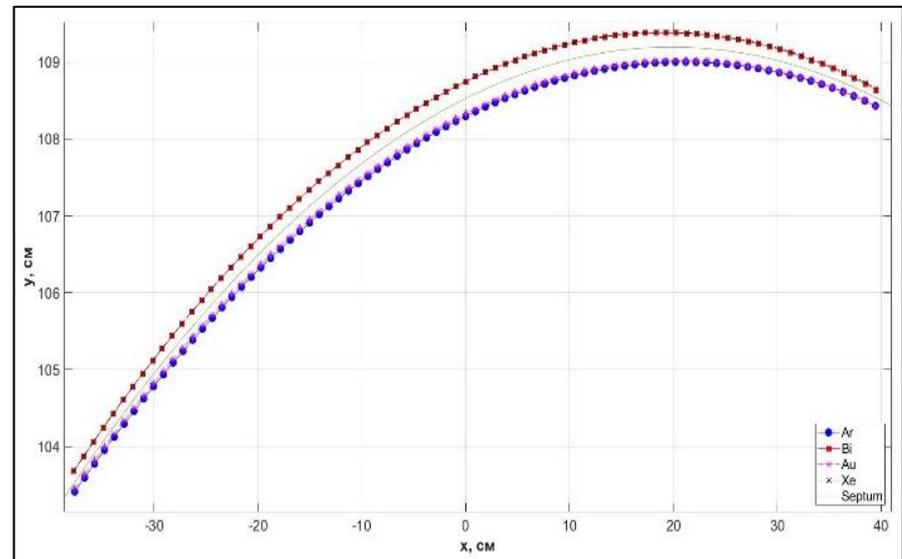


Figure 3: The graph of extraction orbits of ion beams and medium position of septum of electrostatic deflector

NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF THE BEAM EXTRACTION

For numerical simulation the test ion in accordance with working diagram are used. The parameters of there ion are given in Table 4.

Table 4: Parameters of the test ions

| | |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| Ion | $^{209}\text{Bi}^{38+}$ |
| A/Z | 5.5 |
| B_0 , T | 1.5458 |
| B(R), T | 1.5540 |
| E (R) | 4.80 |
| Fion MHz | 4.316 |
| har | 2 |
| Rmag, cm | 3 |
| Uinj, kV | 18.86 |

NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF THE BEAM EXTRACTION

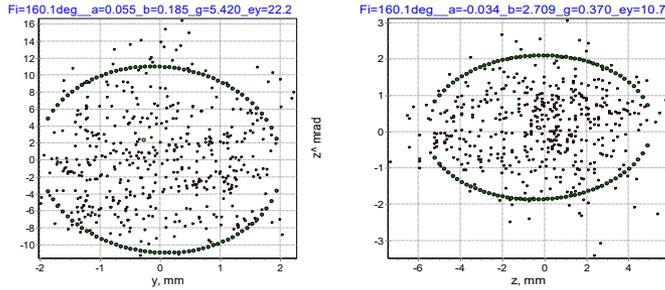


Figure 4. The horizontal and vertical beam emittances at the deflector entrance ($A/Z=5.5$, $B_0=1.55$ T)

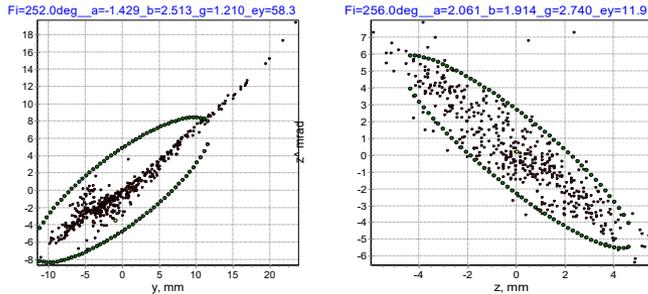


Figure 6. The horizontal and vertical beam emittances at the PMQ entrance ($A/Z=5.5$, $B_0=1.55$ T)

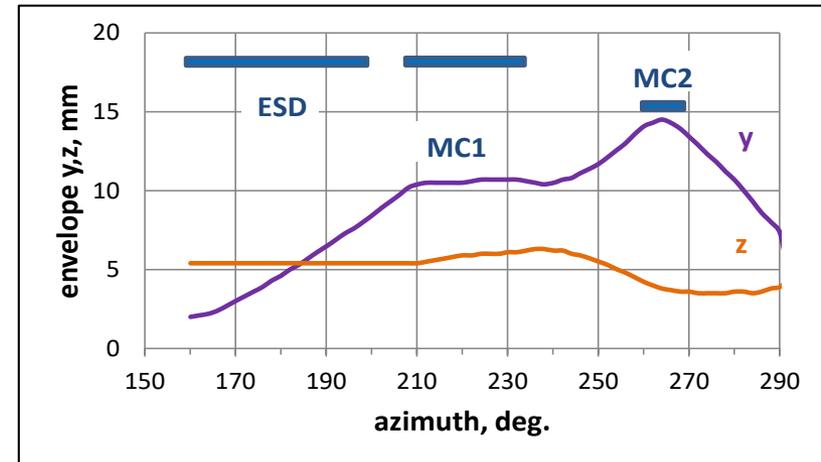


Figure 5. The horizontal and vertical beam envelopes

FOCUSING MAGNETIC CHANNEL

The main parameters of the magnetic channel are given in Table 5. The magnetic channel is shown in Figure 7.

PERMANENT MAGNET QUADRUPOLE LENS

The main parameters of the permanent magnet quadrupole lens are given in Table 6.

Table 6: Parameters of PMQ

| | |
|---|------|
| Aperture [mm] horizontal | 64 |
| vertical | 25 |
| Effective length [cm] | 29.9 |
| Focusing gradient of the magnetic field [T/m] | 8.1 |

Table 5: Parameters of magnetic channel

| | |
|---|-------|
| Azimuthal position [deg] | 36÷64 |
| Aperture [mm] horizontal | 32 |
| vertical | 20 |
| Displace of the edges [mm] | ± 15 |
| Focusing gradient of the magnetic field [T/m] | 13.5 |



Figure 7: Computer model of the magnetic channel MC [2]

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