

LNL Accelerator Facility: status, upgrades and perspectives

Francesco Grespan – ECOS2012

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- Performances and recent results
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- In-progress upgrades
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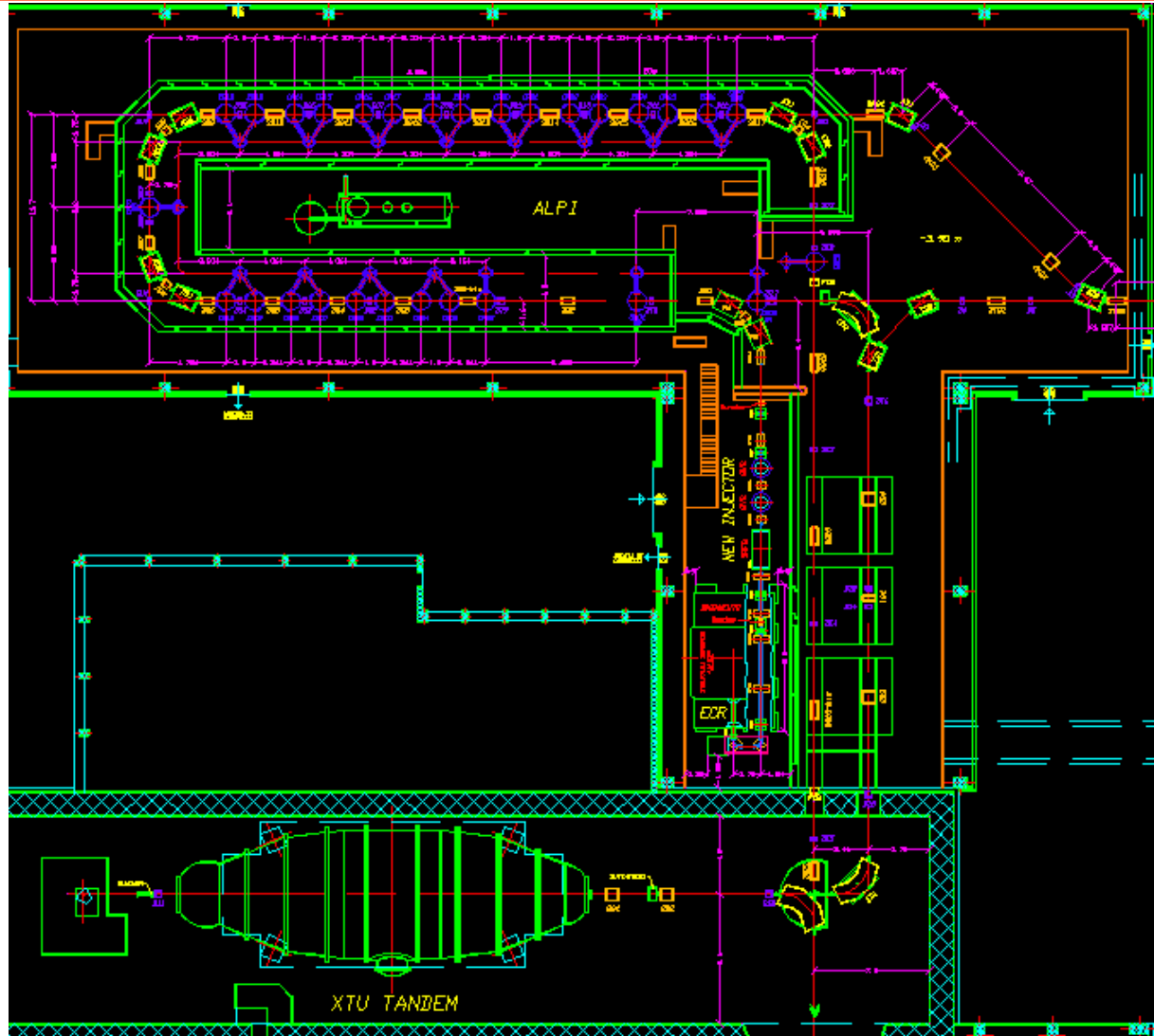
The LNL accelerator facility



The LNL accelerator facility

ALPI:

- 16 QWRs 80 MHz (full Nb)
- 44+8 QWRs 160 MHz (Cu/Nb)
- $\beta=0.13$



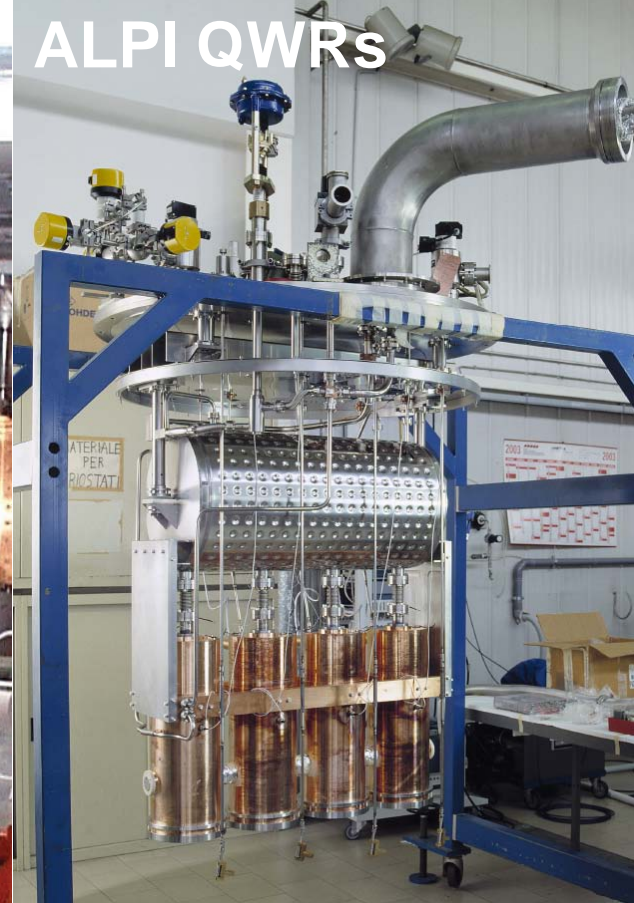
PIAVE:

- ECR source
- 2 s.c. RFQs 80 MHz (Nb bulk)
- 8 QWRs 80 MHz (full Nb)
- $\beta=0.051$

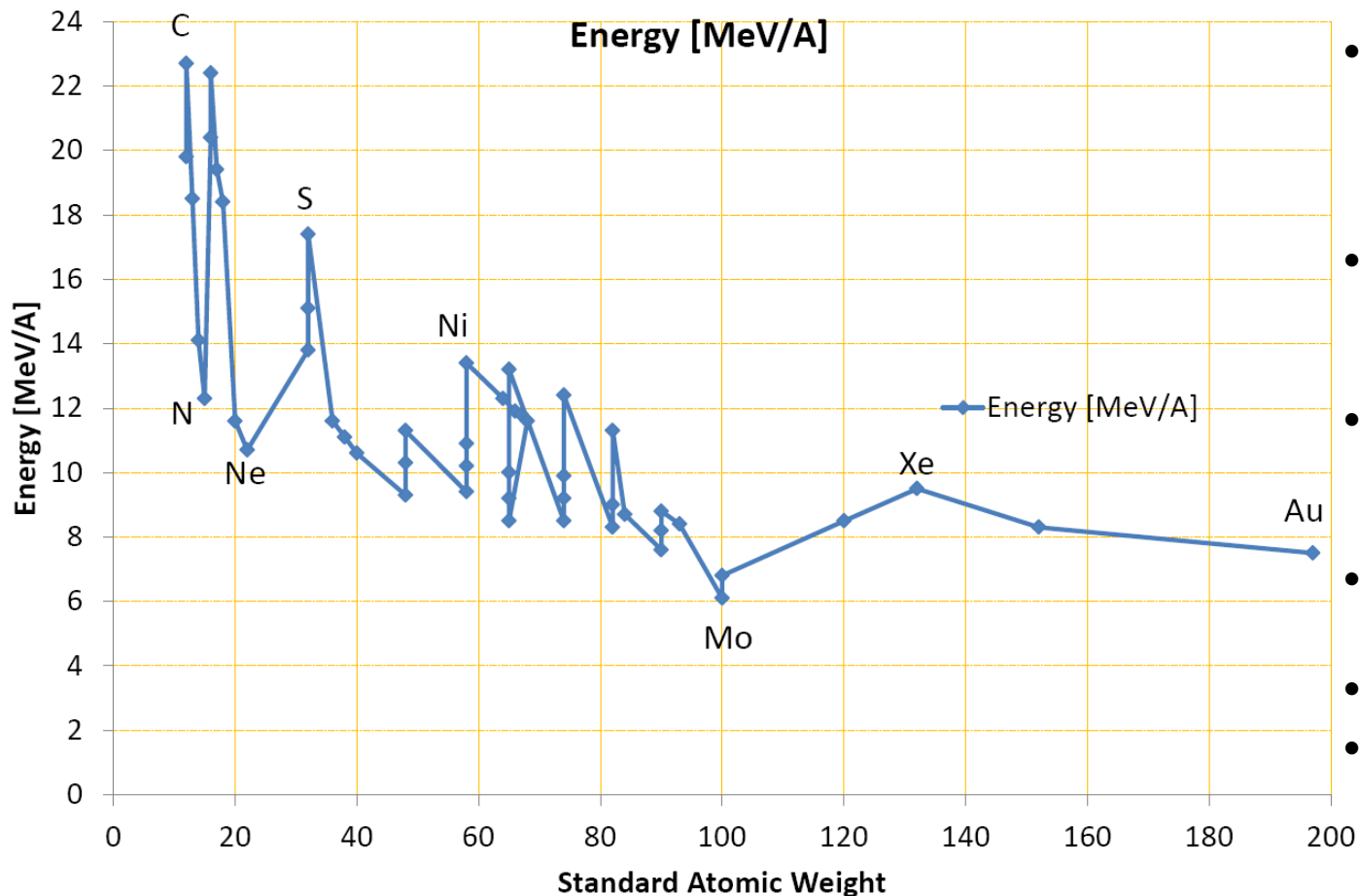
TANDEM:

- 14.5 MV
- from 1H to 197Au
- excluded noble gas

The LNL accelerator facility

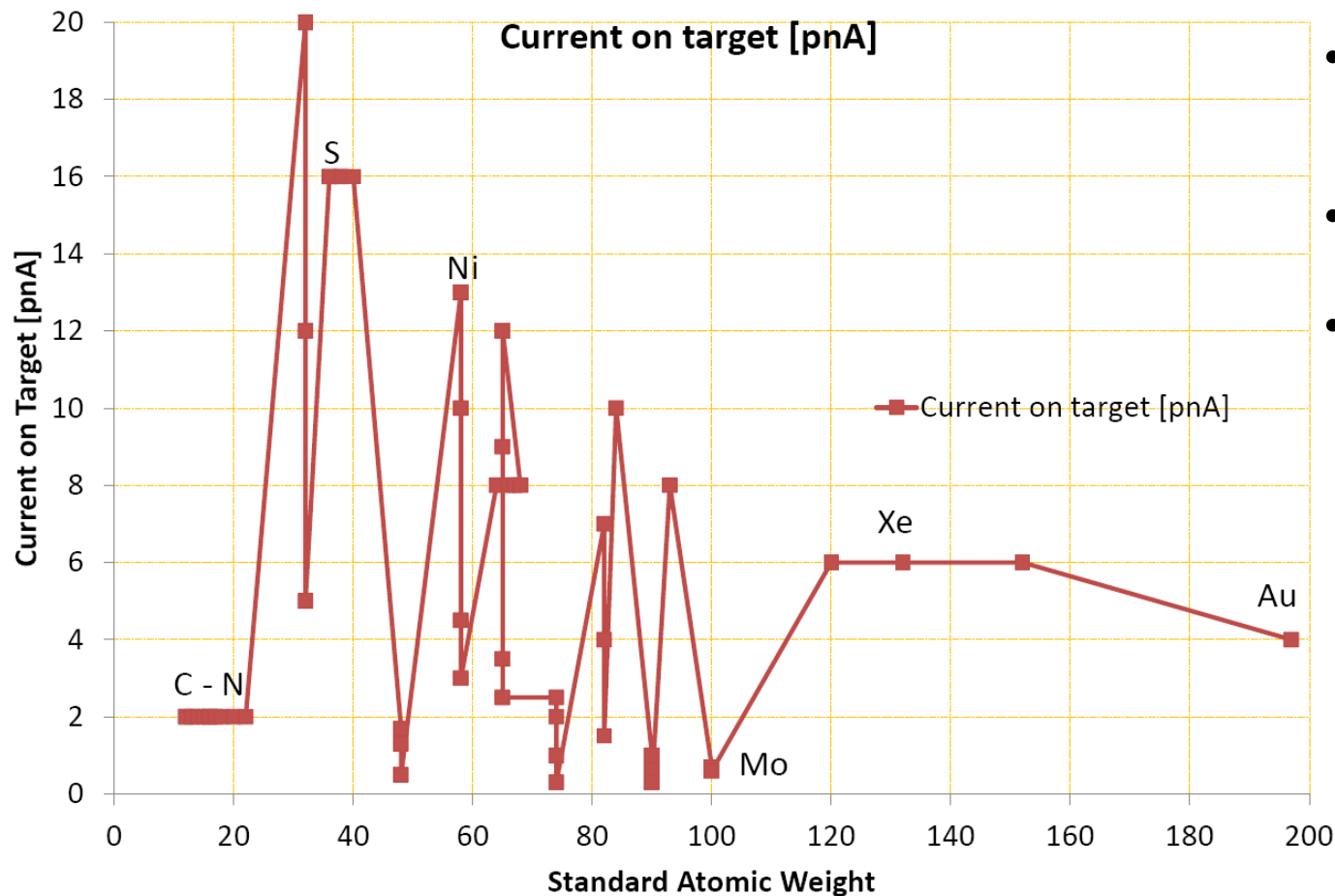


Performances



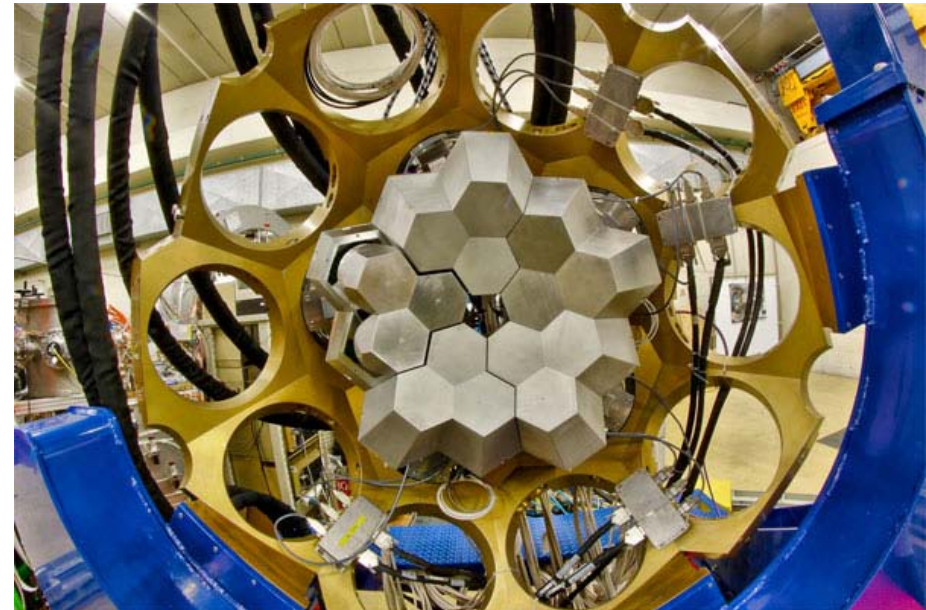
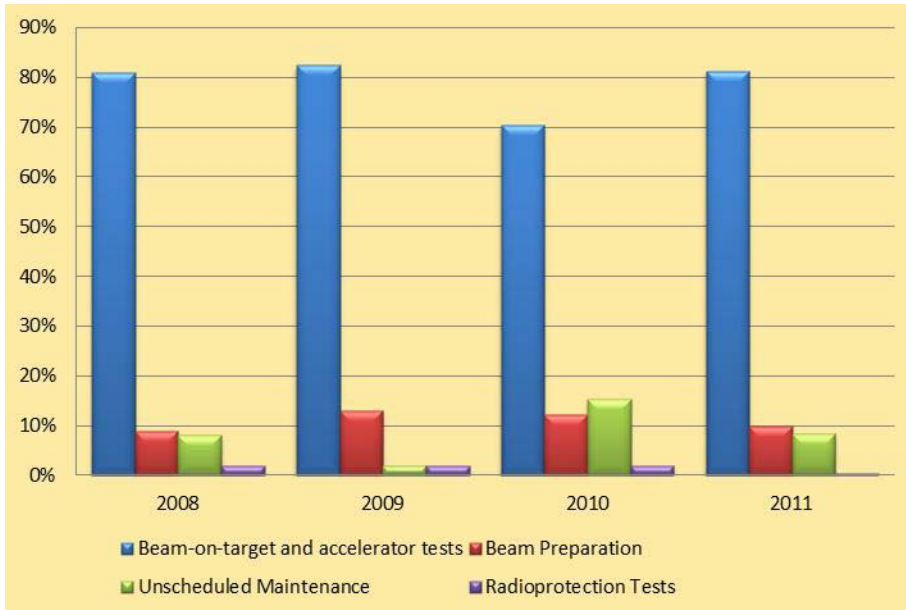
- The PIAVE-ALPI complex is able to accelerate beams up to $A/q = 7$.
- Average gradient on Low Beta cavities of 4 MV/m.
- Average gradient on Medium Beta cavities of 4.3 MV/m.
- The CR20 is off (Margin).
- Cavity CR14-2 is off.
- The CR04 is off.

Performances



- Radiation protection requirements (2 pnA for light ions)
- Tandem stripper lifetime
- Maximum current through the superconducting RFQs (2 uA)

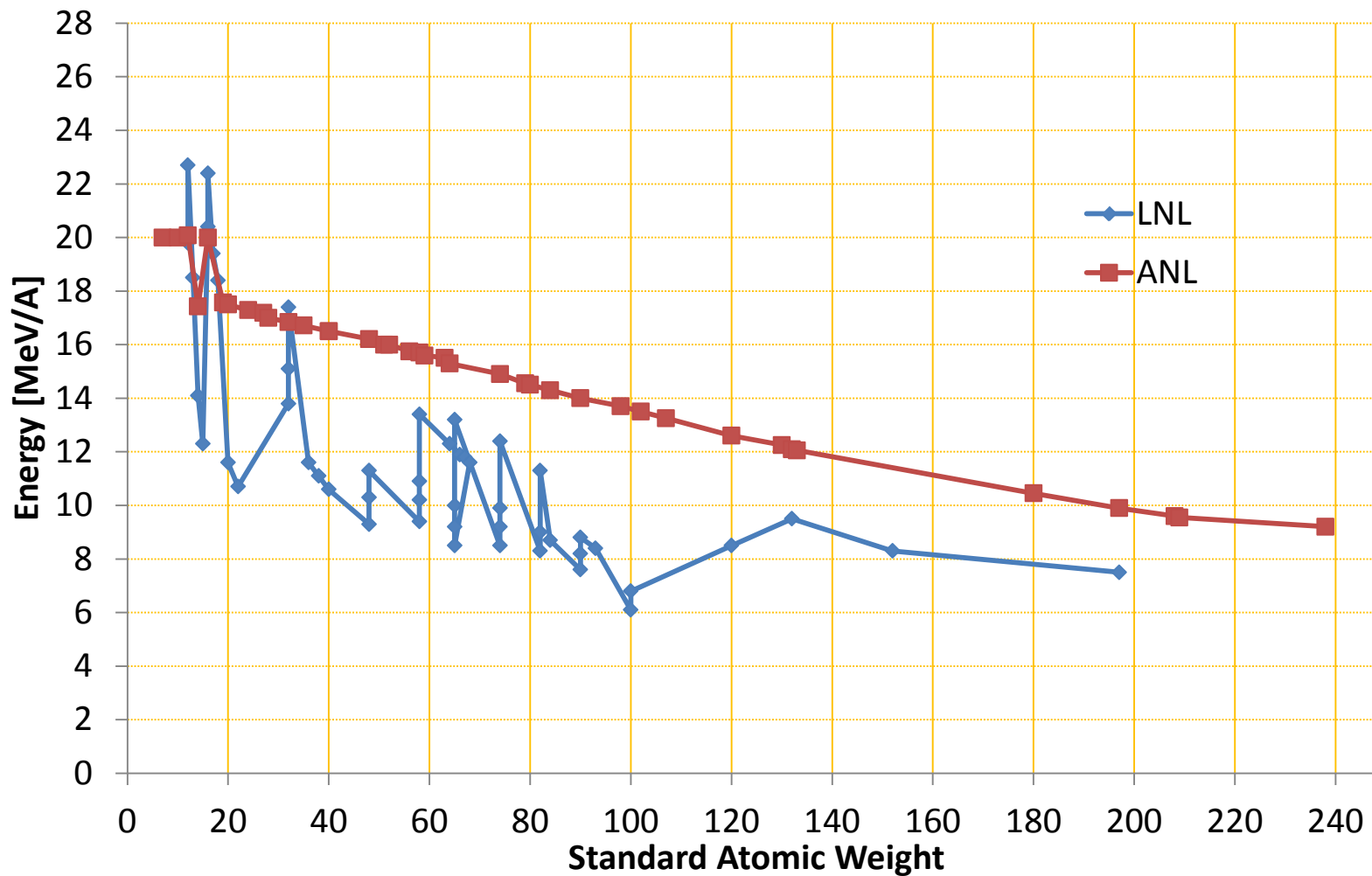
Recent results: AGATA



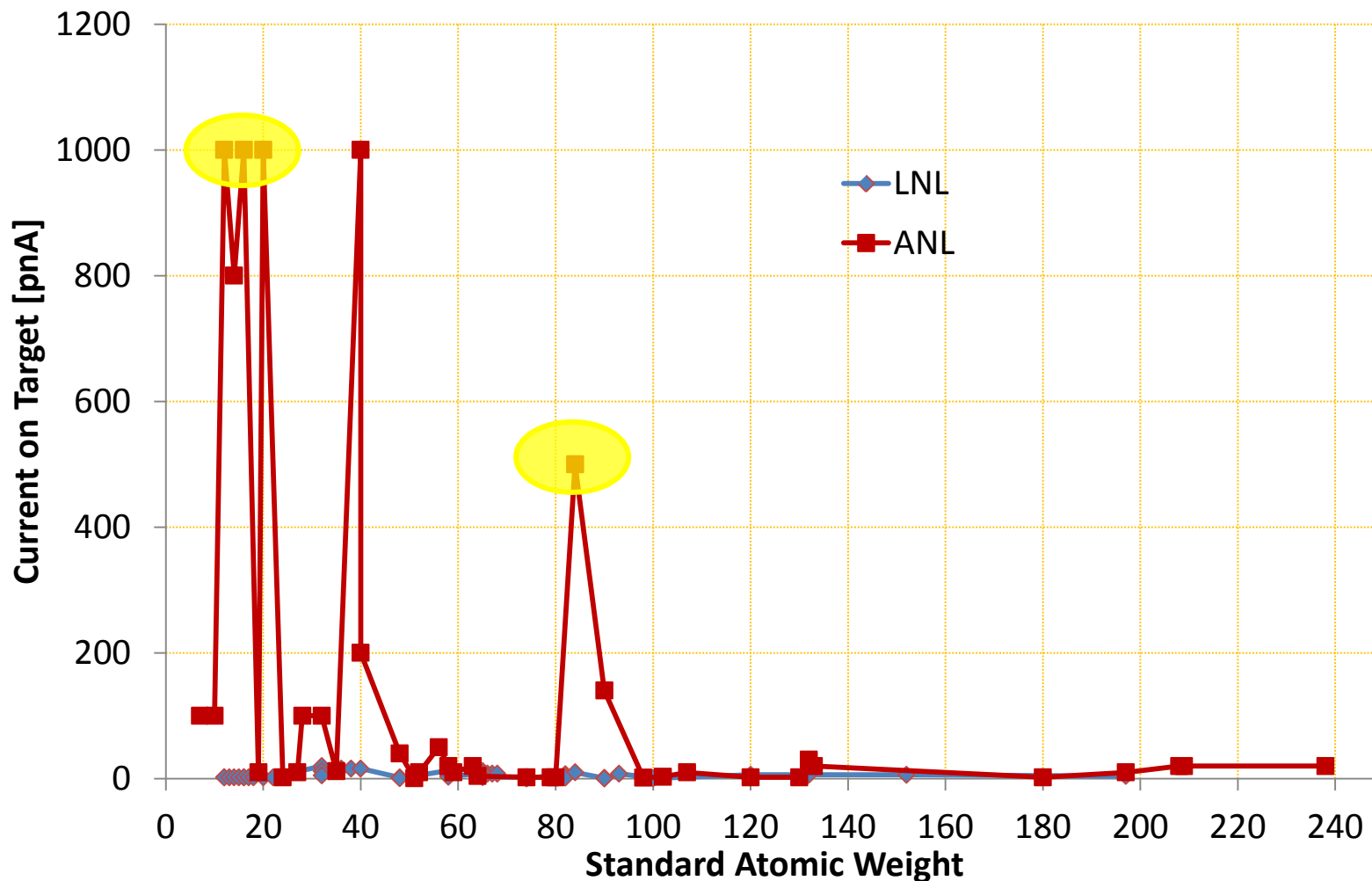
AGATA

- 20 experiments in 2010 and 2011
- $^{136}\text{Xe}^{26+}$ at 1130 MeV: 8.3 MeV/A, all available cavities running on
- Cryogenic power: 650 W

Comparison LNL-ANL

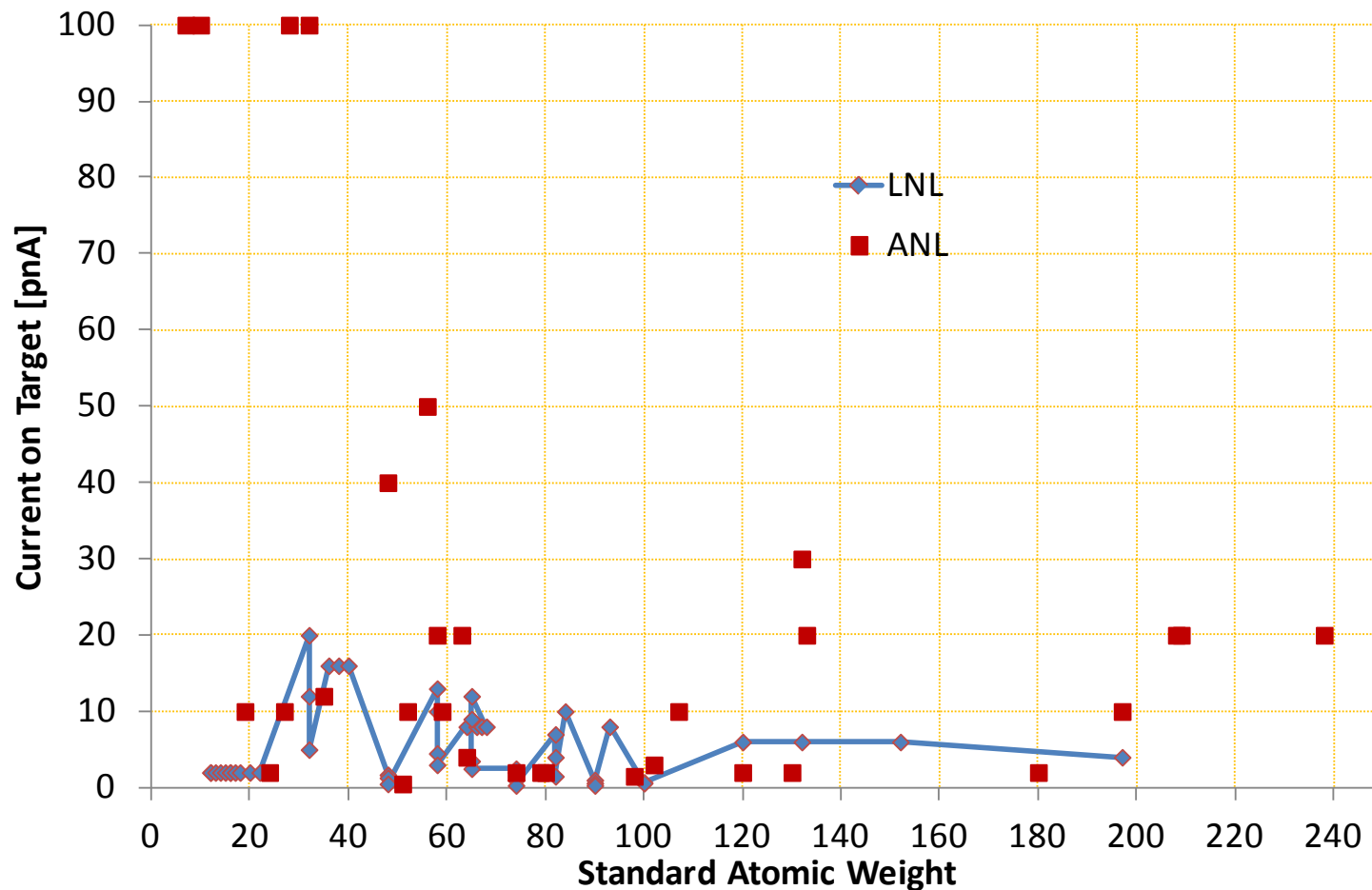


Comparison LNL-ANL



ANL: Allowed maximum radiation may limit beam current.

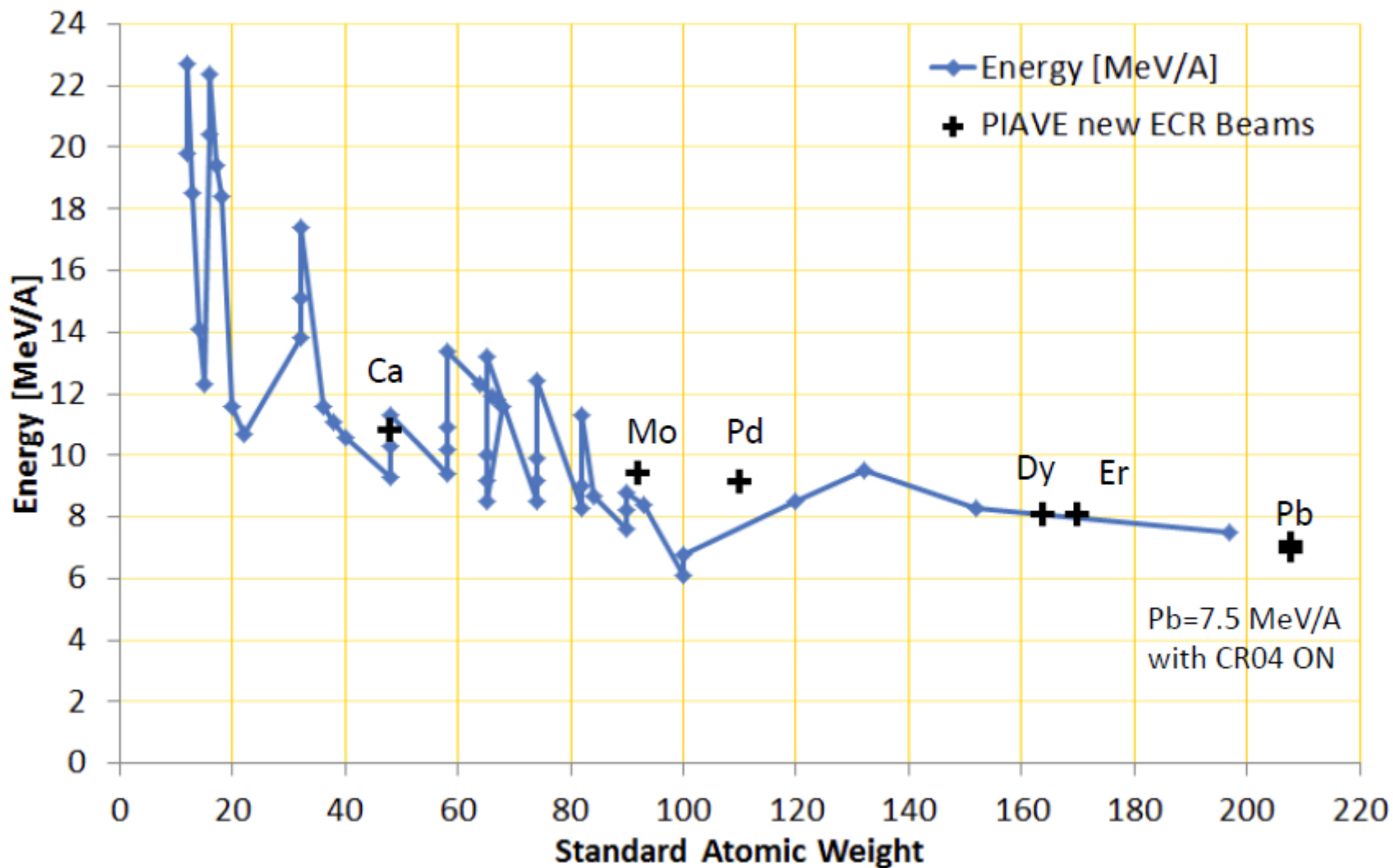
Comparison LNL-ANL



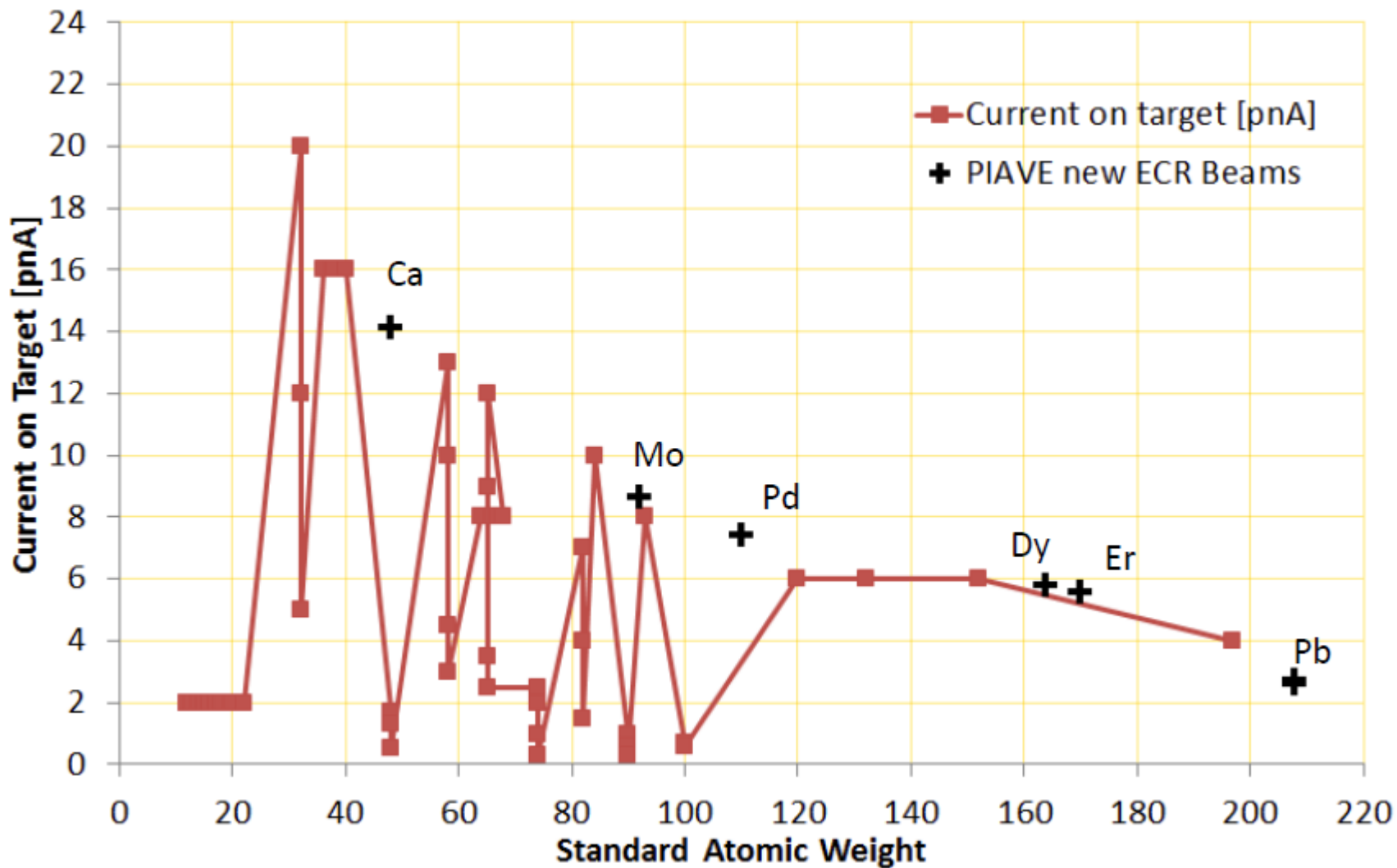
PIAVE-ALPI In-progress upgrades

- New ECR beams
- Low- β section upgrade
- Accelerator alignment
- 3° cryogenic turbine

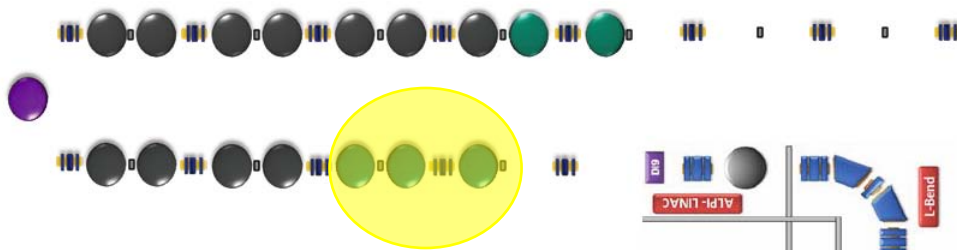
New ECR beams (energies)



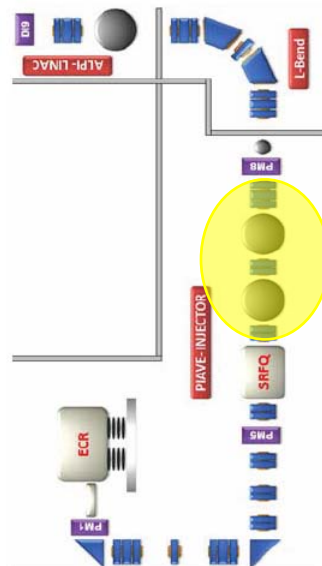
New ECR beams (currents)



Low β section upgrade



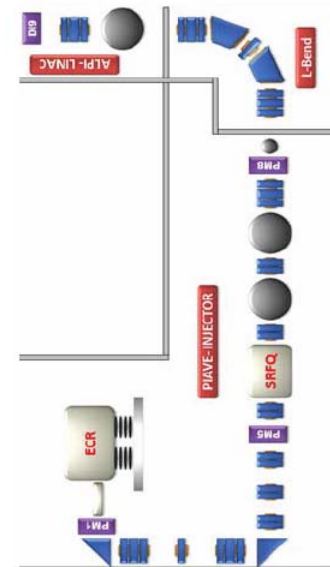
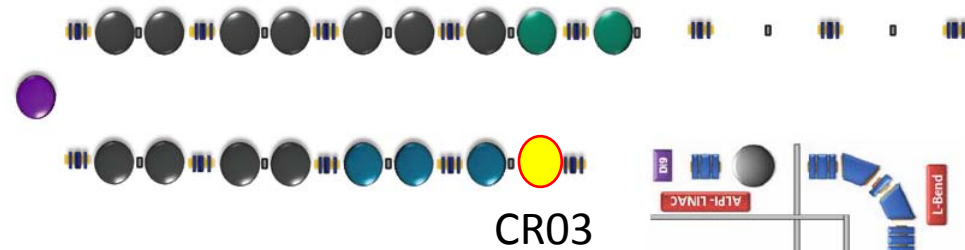
5 cryostats, 80 MHz – QWRs
 $\beta = 0.05$



- High A/q ions suffer from a too low injection energy to the medium- β cryostats
- Reliable operation of the cavities in the presence of environmental noise and Helium pressure fluctuations

Low β section upgrade

- ✓ replacement of all RF amplifiers
150W \rightarrow 1kW
- ✓ construction, installation and
testing of the first upgraded
cryostat with N-liquid cooled
coupler (CR03-2011)
- ✓ E_{acc} : 3MV/m \rightarrow 5MV/m
- Funded and in-progress the
upgrade of the 5 remaining low- β
cryostats with the cooled
couplers



Medium β section upgrade

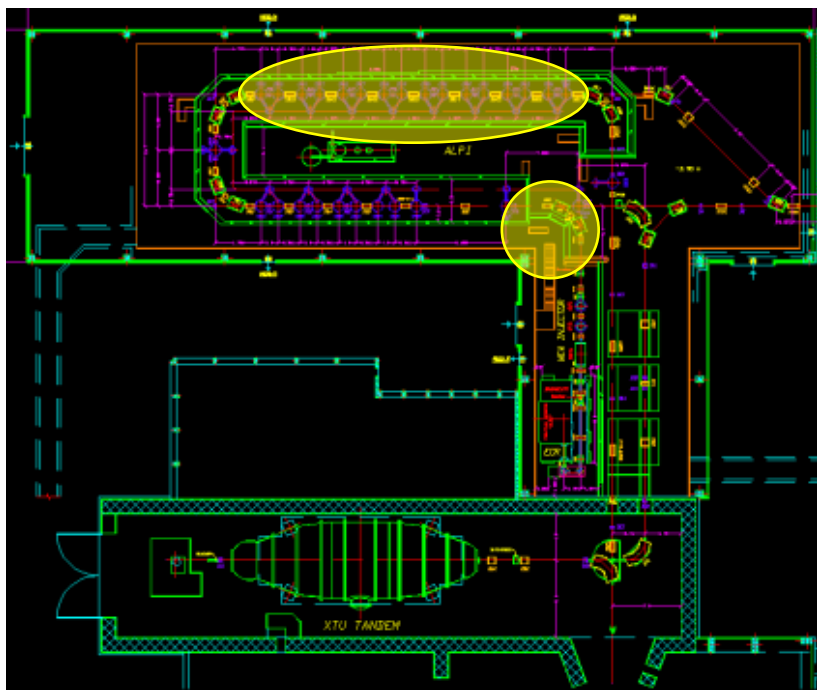
- $\beta=0.11$, 160 MHz:
 - new beam port design
 - rounded shorting plate
 - capacitive coupler
 - no holes in high current regions
 - no brazing in the outer resonator body
 - E_{acc} : 4.5MV/m \rightarrow 6 MV/m at 7 W (CR15)



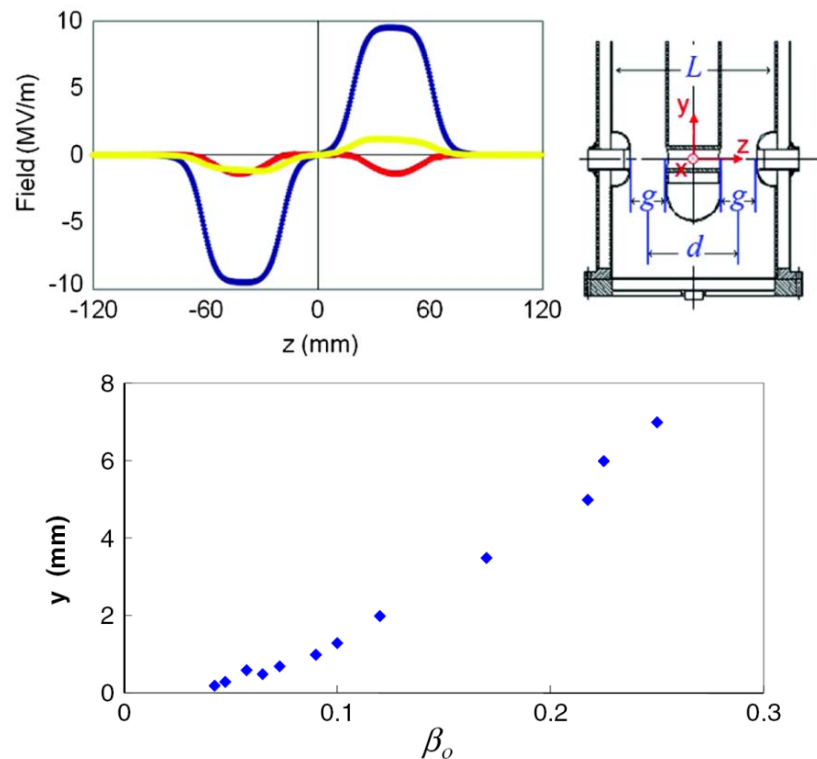
Priority use of the facility to deliver beams to the experimental stations for a large fraction of the time.

Alignment with Laser Tracker

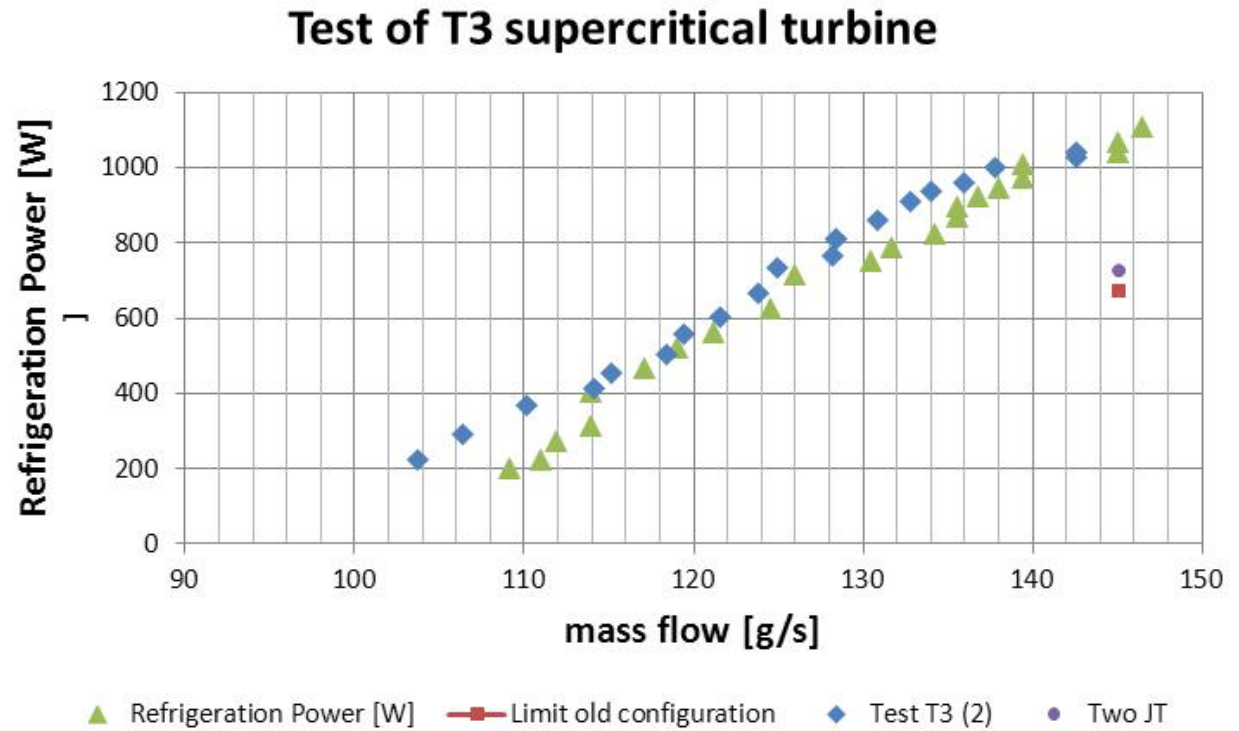
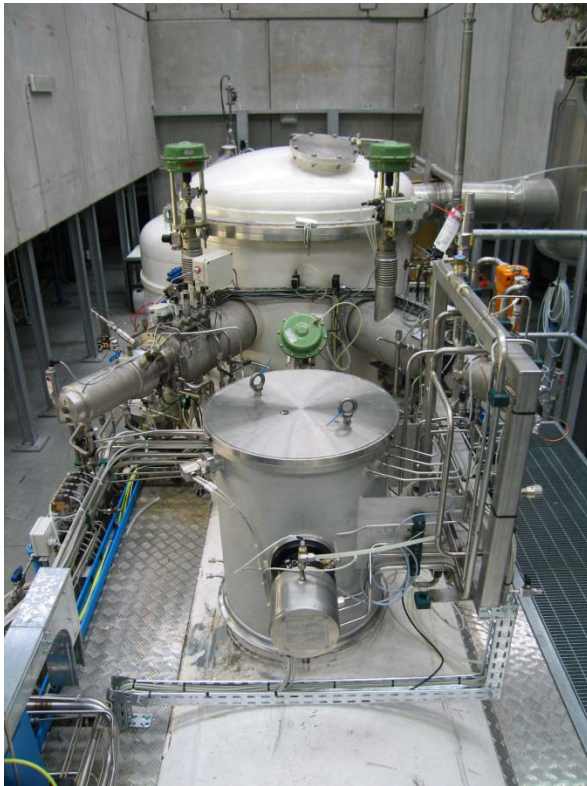
- Correction element misalignments of elements along beam line (\sim mm!)



- Correction of the QWR beam steering effect by offset beam axis

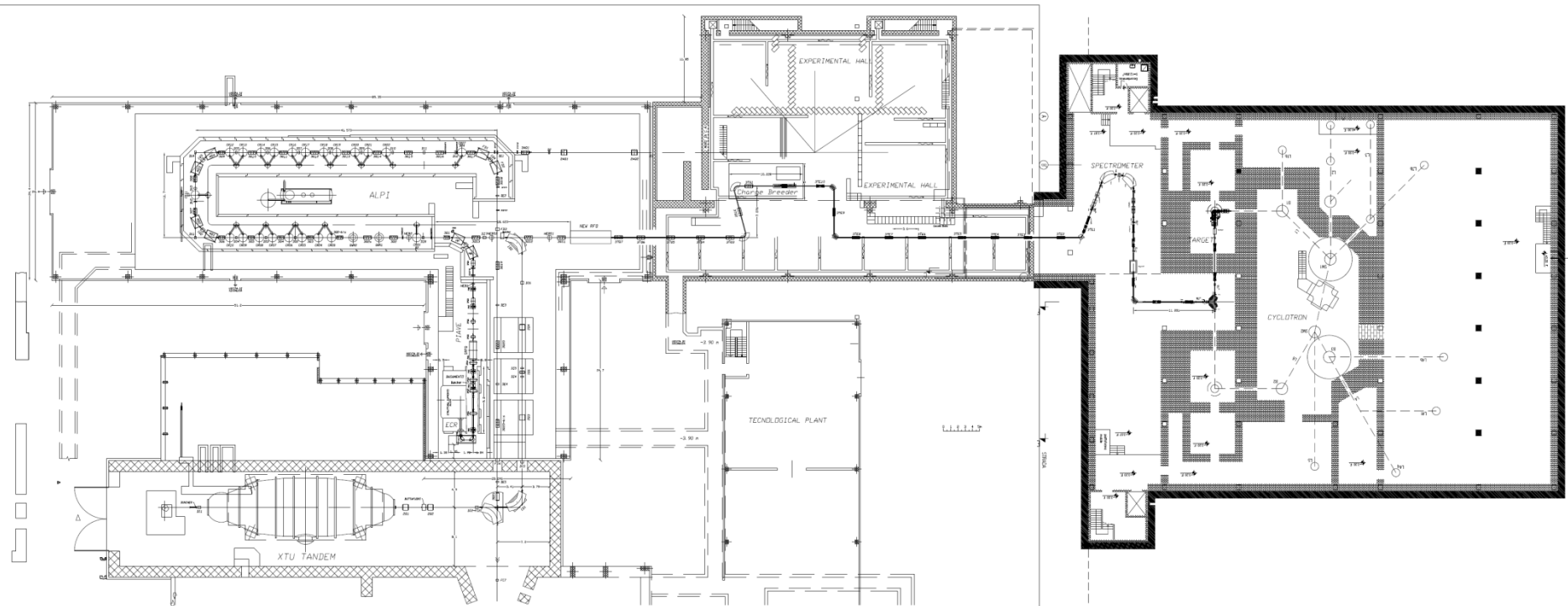


Cryogenic upgrade: 3rd turbine



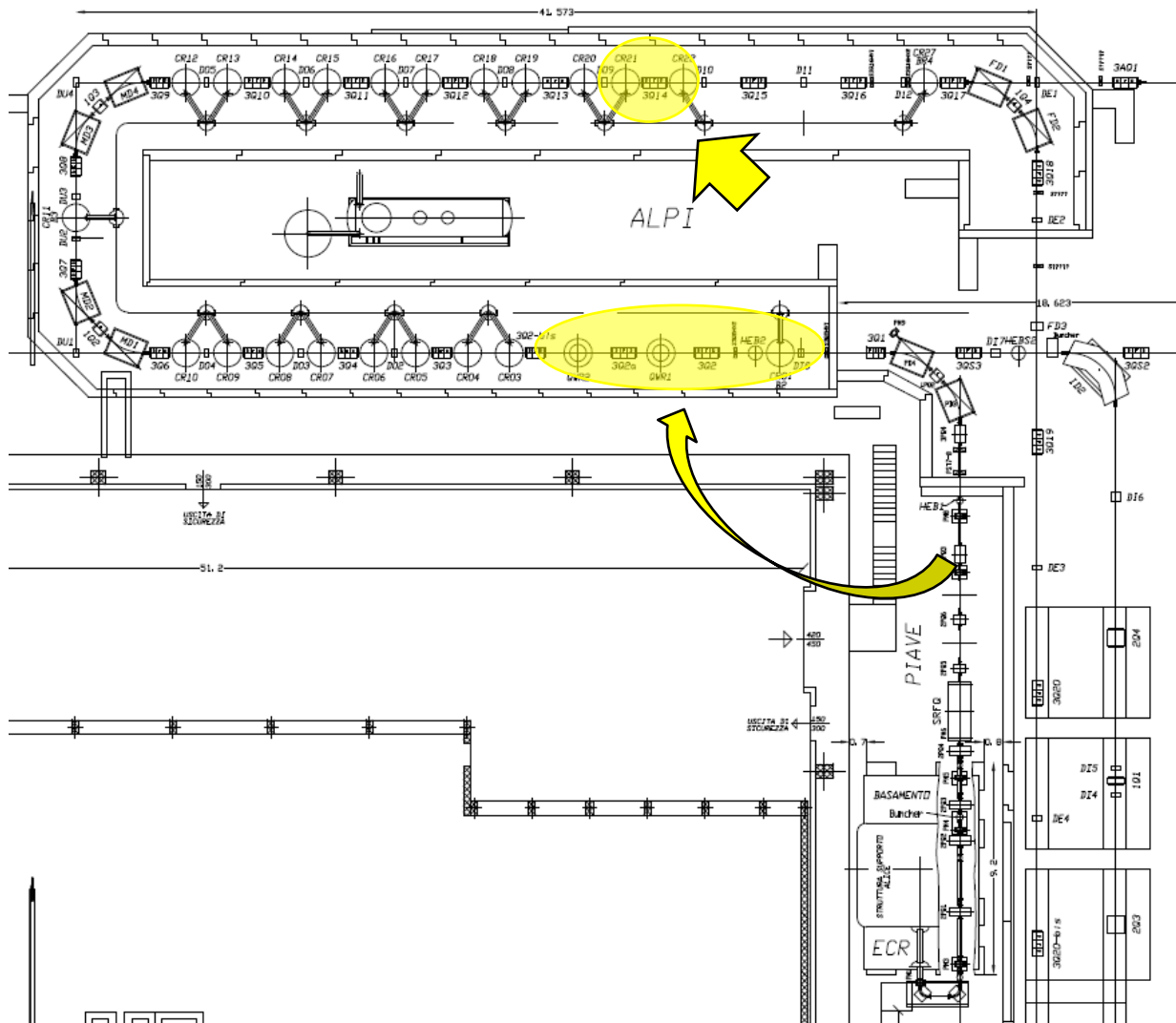
Increase the refrigeration capacity at 4.5 K:
 300 W = 200 W [redundancy] + 100 W [dissipation]

Future perspectives: SPES



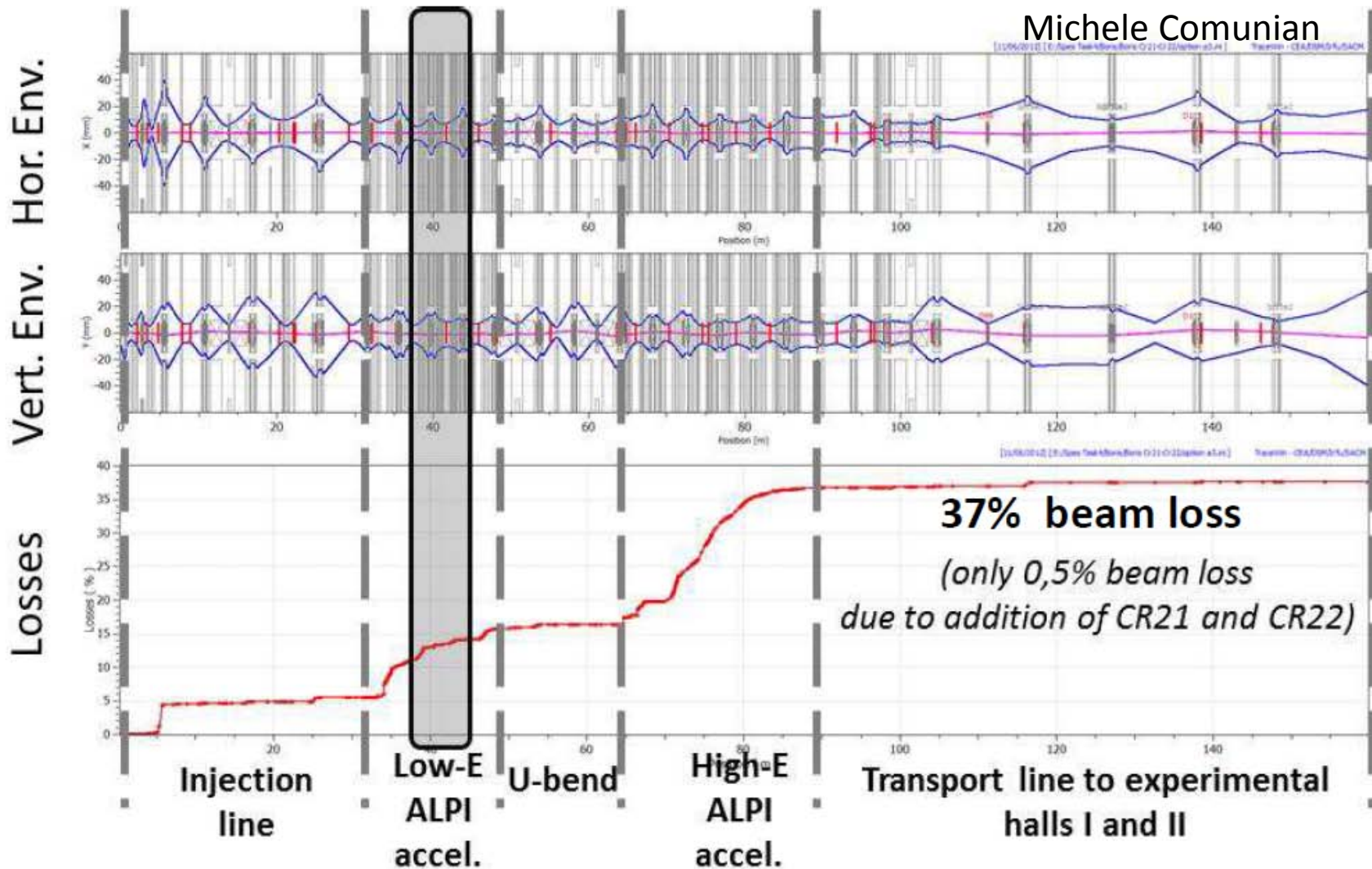
- Cyclotron (70 MeV, 0.75 mA)
- Direct Target (UCx, 10^{13} fission/s, A= 80-130)
- Wien filter & RFQ cooler
- High resolution spectrometer (1/40000)
- Charge Breeder (5.7 keV/u)
- New RFQ (80 MHz, 5.6m, 727.3 KeV/A)

New PIAVE-ALPI layout

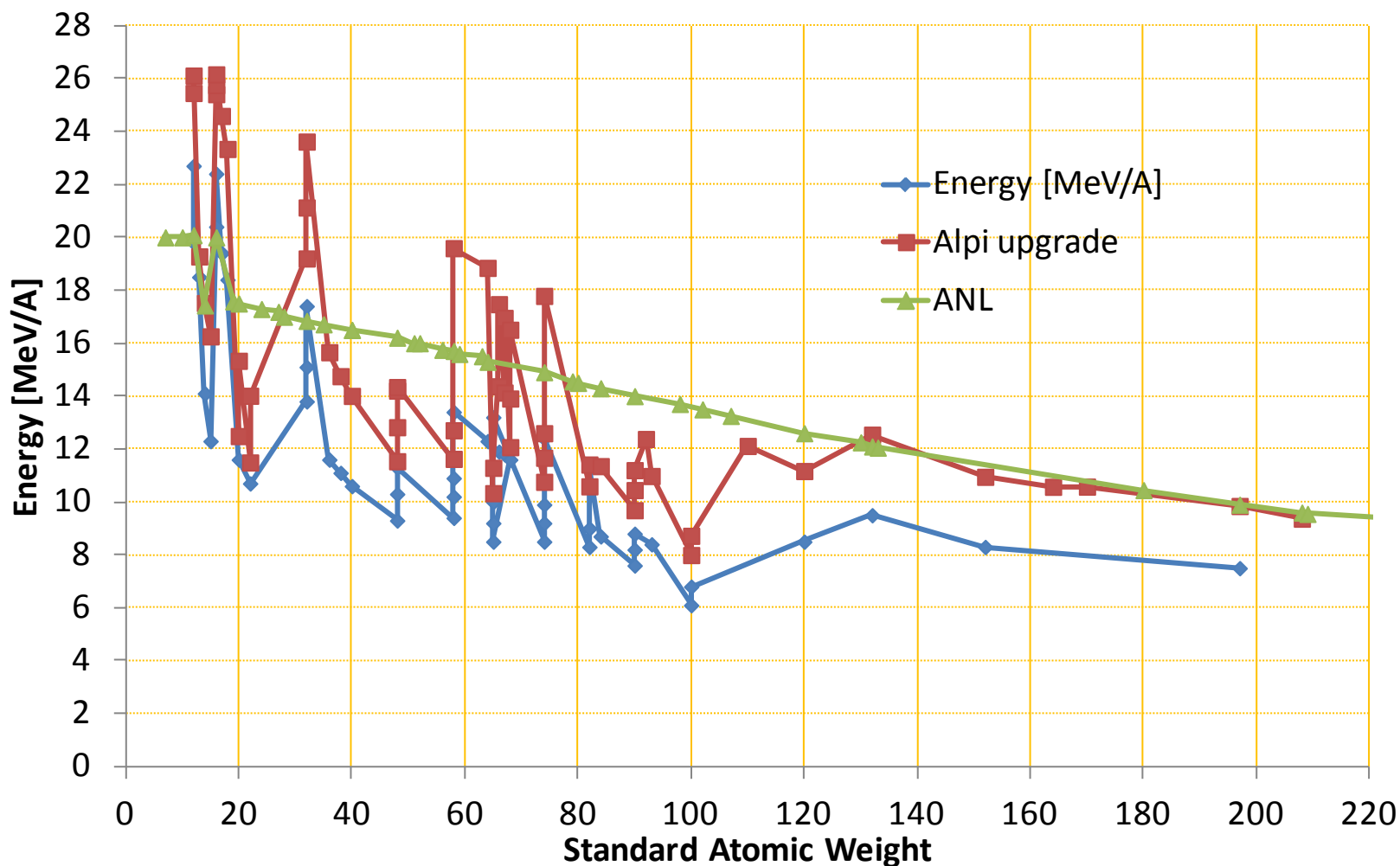


- Stable beams from PIAVE and Tandem
- PIAVE current: 5 uA
- 2 further cryostats in high β (7 MV/m)
- PIAVE QWRs moved into ALPI line, with quadrupole in between
- Low β : 5 MV/m (upgraded)
- Medium β : 4.5 MV/m (not upgraded)
- Magnetic Quad: 20 T/m.

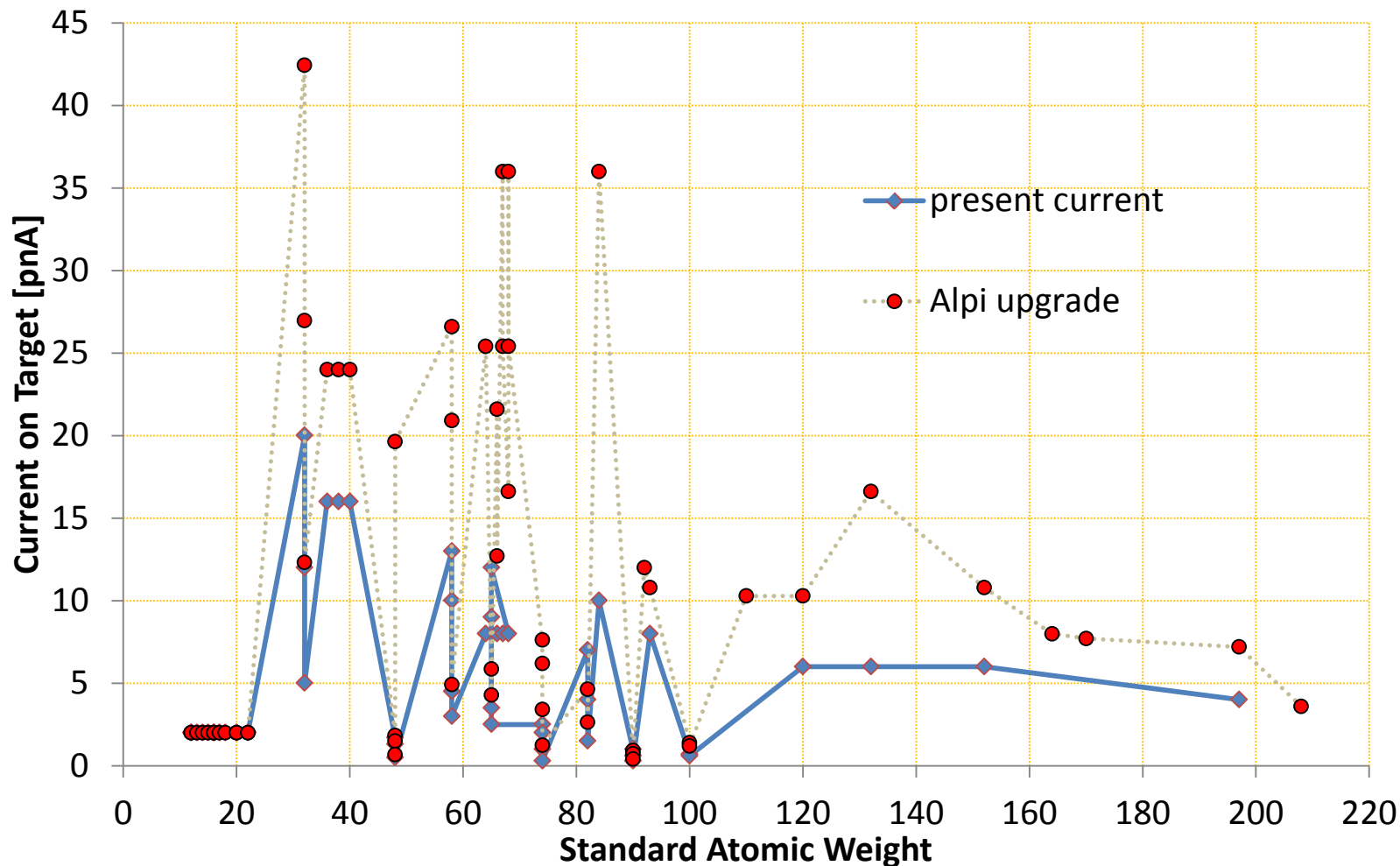
$^{208}\text{Pb}^{30+}$ on the modified Linac



Performances of the modified Linac



Performances of the modified Linac



Conclusions

- In-progress upgrades → immediate benefits (beam species, machine reliability, factor 2 in current)
- Cryostat reshuffling → higher final energies ($A/q \approx 7, 10$ MeV/A)
- ECR Source test stand → additional ion species, charge state, higher source currents
- Higher magnet gradient and shorter accelerating period → higher transmission and beam quality

Synergies between LNL and other facilities for recent upgrades

- ECR R&D
- Resonator development
 - Cavity shape
 - Construction technologies (sputtering, welding, surface finishing)
- Vacuum & Cryogenic system
- Beam dynamic studies
- Ganil
- MSU, CERN
- CERN
- ITEP Moscow, IFMIF collaboration

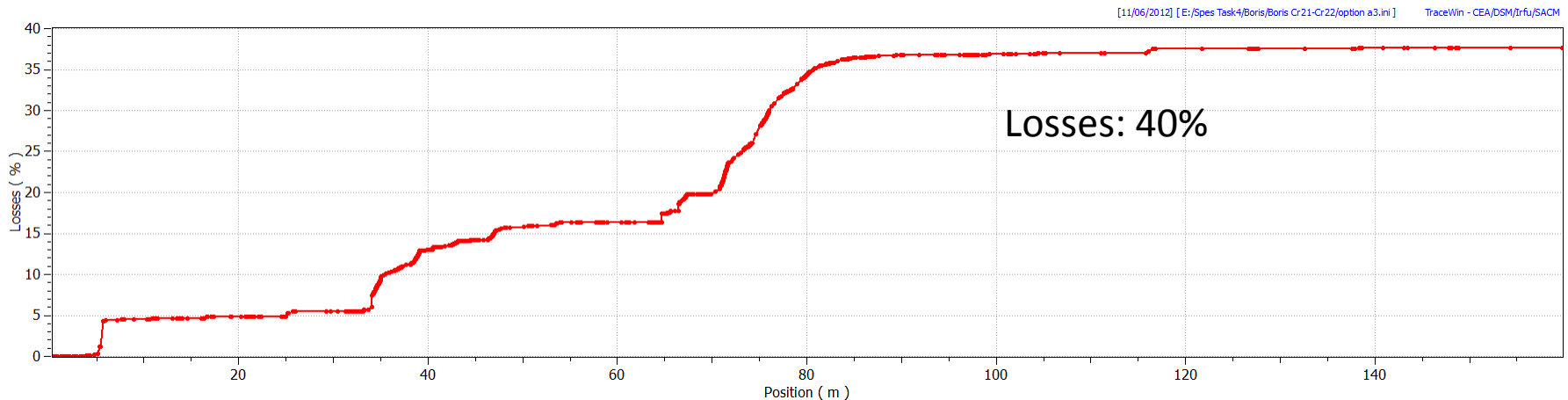
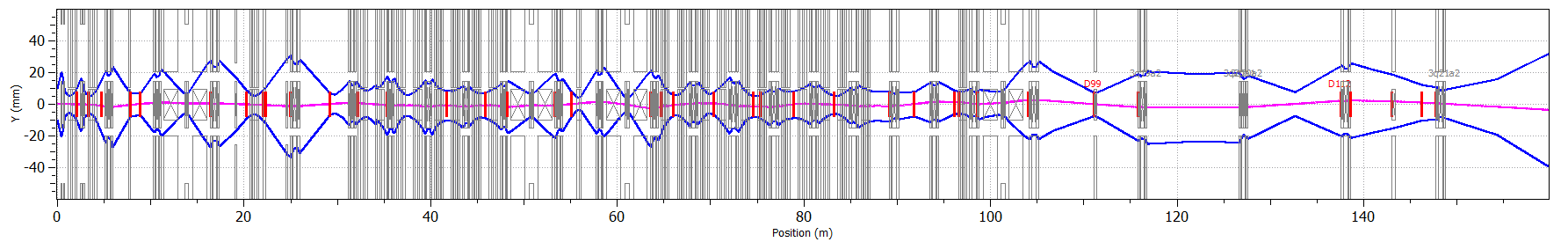
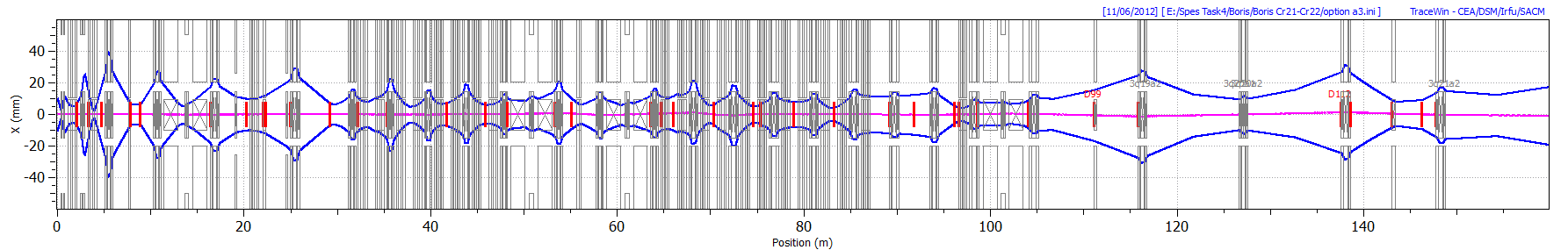
Comparison LNL-ANL

	ANL	LNL
Tandem	9 MV	14.5 MV
Injector Linac	12 MV	9 MV
Linac	40 MV	45 MV
N resonators	62	80
Available Isotopes	30	35
Source currents (pnA)	$^{16}\text{O}^{7+} = 38000$ $^{84}\text{Kr}^{15+} = 5700$	$^{16}\text{O}^{7+} = 280$ (T-A) $^{84}\text{Kr}^{15+} = 330$
I target (pnA)	$^{16}\text{O}^{7+} = 1000$ $^{84}\text{Kr}^{15+} = 500$	$^{16}\text{O}^{7+} = 2$ (T-A) $^{84}\text{Kr}^{15+} = 10$
E target (MeV/A)	$^{16}\text{O}^{7+} = 20$ $^{84}\text{Kr}^{15+} = 14.3^*$	$^{16}\text{O}^{7+} = 20.4$ (T-A) $^{84}\text{Kr}^{15+} = 8.7$
Hours/year	6000	4000

* $V_{\text{eq}} = 80$ MV... new cryo-module?

A. Galatà and R. Vondrasek

$^{208}\text{Pb}^{30+}$ on the modified linac



The final energy of the $^{208}\text{Pb}^{30+}$ beam increases up to 9.8 MeV/A.