

# Status of RAON accelerator system

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# RAON site

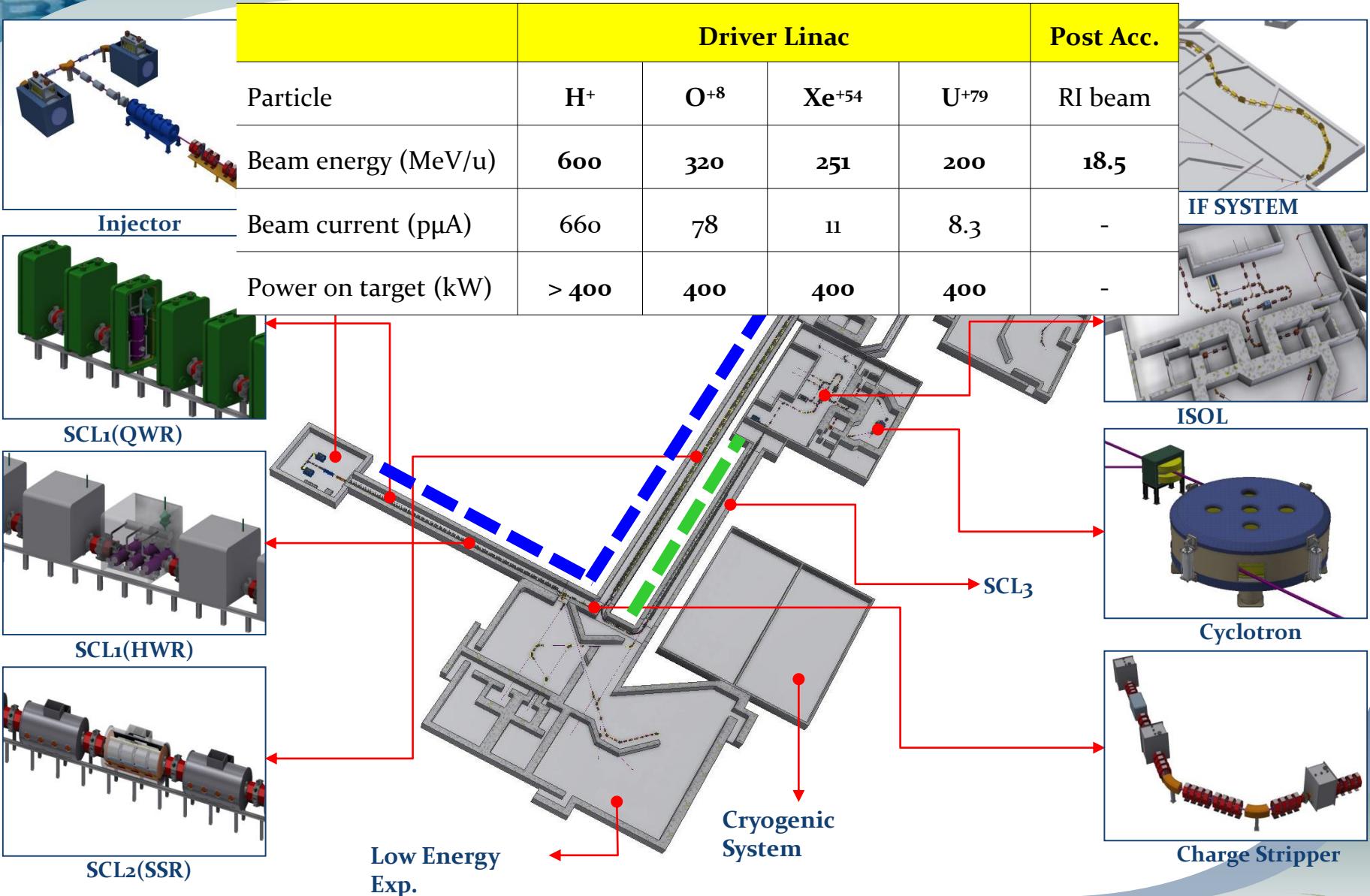


Project period: 2011.12-2021.12 (10 years 1 month)

Site area: 952,066m<sup>2</sup>

Budget: 382M\$(Acc.), 299M\$(Land), 519M\$(Bld.)

# RAON Layout and Beam Parameters



# Progress of Accelerator Systems

# Injector specification

## ECR-IS

- Output norm(rms) emittance
- Beam current
- Output beam energy
- RF frequency
- Magnets

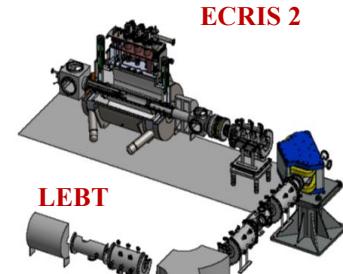
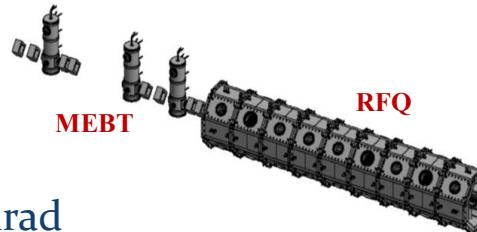
$0.12 \pi \text{ mm-mrad}$

$400\text{e}\mu\text{A}$  for  $^{238}\text{U}^{33+} + ^{238}\text{U}^{34+}$

10 keV/u

28+18 GHz

Fully superconducting NbTi



ECRIS 2

## LEBT

- Pre-bunchers
- Two Bends

Multi-harmonic buncher, Velocity equalizer  
90 deg.

## RFQ

- RF frequency
- Output beam energy
- 4 Vane types

81.25 MHz  
500 keV/u

## MEBT

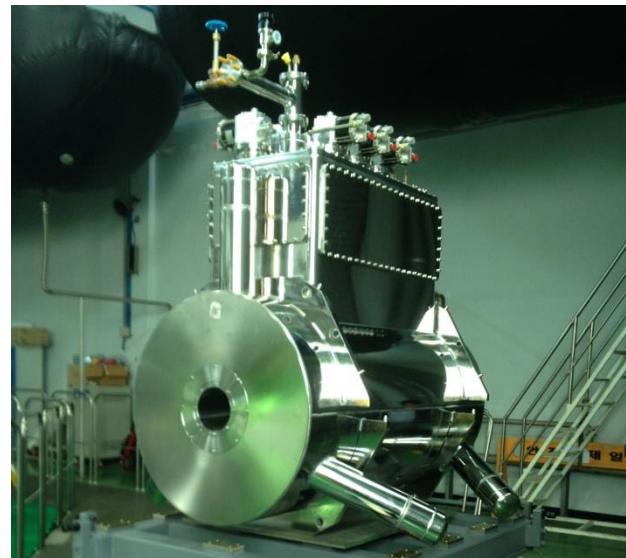
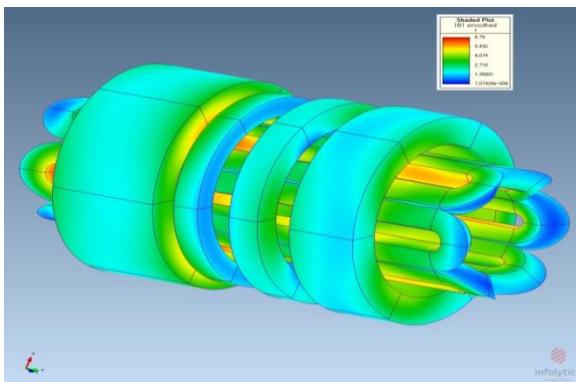
- 3 Re-bunchers RF freq.

81.25 MHz

# 28 GHz ECR Ion Source



- Superconducting sextupole and solenoid prototypes were tested in 2013.
- Superconducting magnet assembly (6 sextupoles + 4 solenoids) was completed in 2014.
- Cryostat fabrication and assembly was done in 2014
- Beam test is in progress.



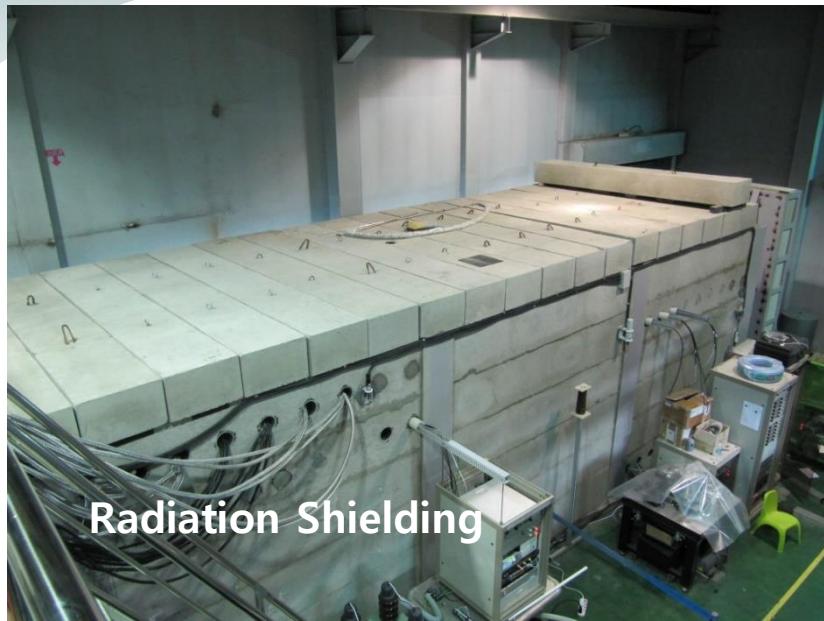
$B_{\text{inj}} = 3.5 \text{ T}$ ,  $B_{\text{ext}} = 2.2 \text{ T}$ ,  
 $B_r = 2 B_{\text{ecr}}$ ,  $B_{\text{min}} = 0.7 \text{ T}$

Six 4K cryocoolers,  
One single stage cryocooler

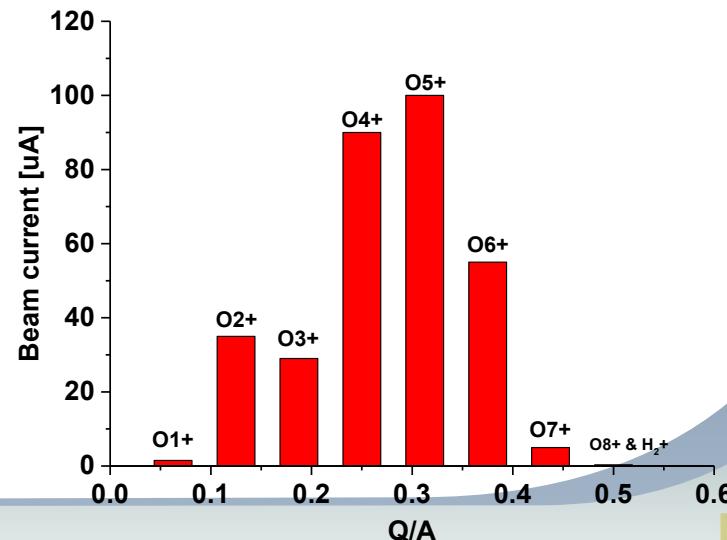
28GHz Gyrotron

# ECR Ion Source commissioning

RAON

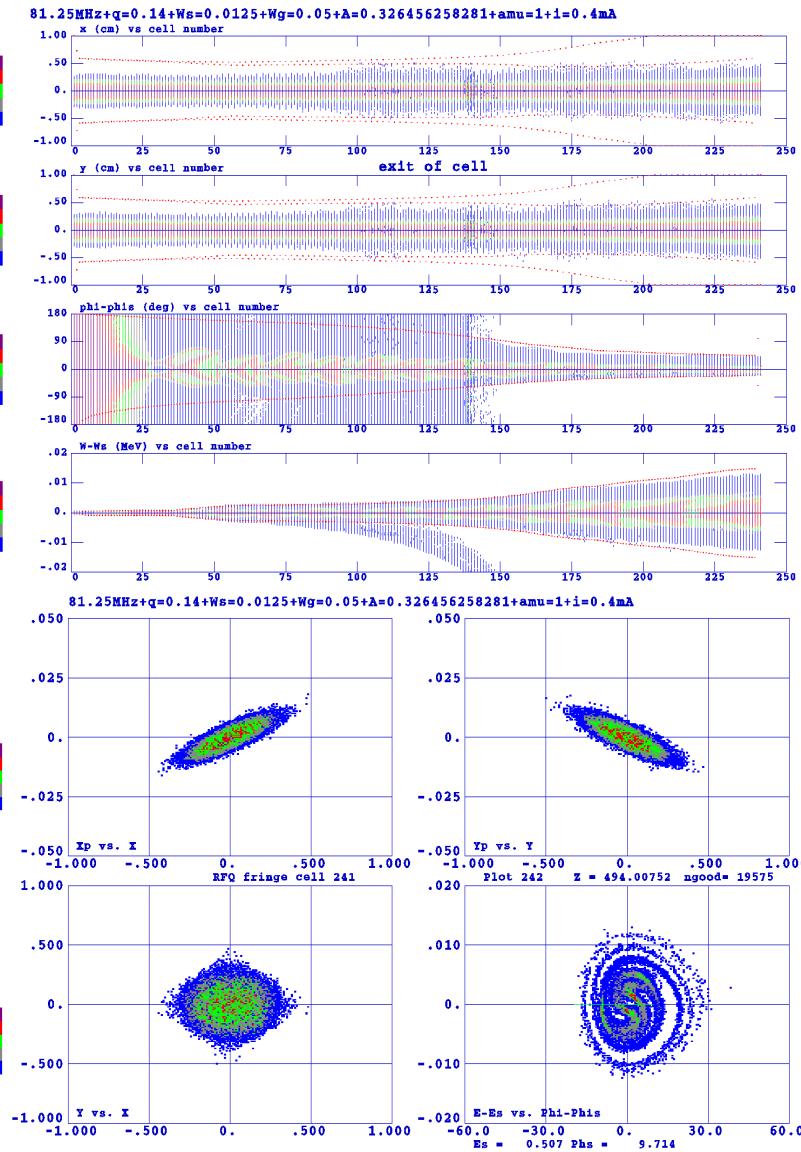


Parameters	value
Magnetic field	70% of the designed value
Operating pressure	8.4e-8 @ injection chamber (not in plasma chamber)
Microwave power	28GHz, 1 kW
Bias disk voltage	-50 V
Electrode structure	Triode structure
Extraction voltage	20 kV, -0.5kV, oV
Extraction current	2.1 mA
Electrode distance	24 mm – 15 mm



# RFQ design parameters

PARAMETER	VALUE
Beam Properties:	
Frequency	81.250 MHz
Particle	$H^{+1}$ to $U_{238}^{+33}$
Input Energy	10 keV/u
Input Current	0.4 mA
Input Emittance: transverse (rms, norm)	0.012 .cm. mrad
Output Energy	0.507 MeV/u
Output Current for 0.4mA in.	~0.39 mA
Output Emittance: transverse (rms, norm) longitudinal (rms)	0.0125 .cm. mrad ~26 keV/u-Degree
Transmission	~98 %
Structures and RF:	
Peak surface Field	1.70 Kilpatrick
Structure Power (for $U_{238}^{+33}$ )	92.4 kW
Beam Power (for 0.2mA each $U_{238}^{+33\&+34}$ )	1.44 kW
Total Power	94 kW
Duty Factor	100%
RF Feed	1 Drive loops
Mechanical:	
Length	4.94 meter
Operating Temperature	TBD Degree C



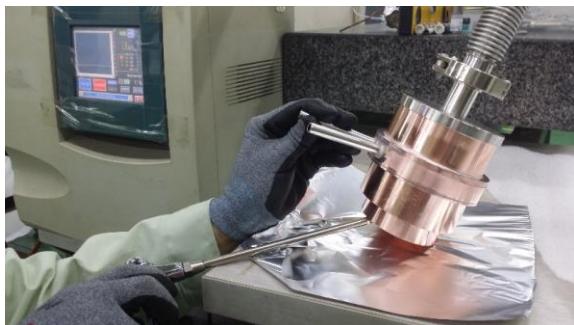
# RFQ Prototype

- RFQ Design (2013.08)
- Design review (2013.11)
- RFQ Prototype

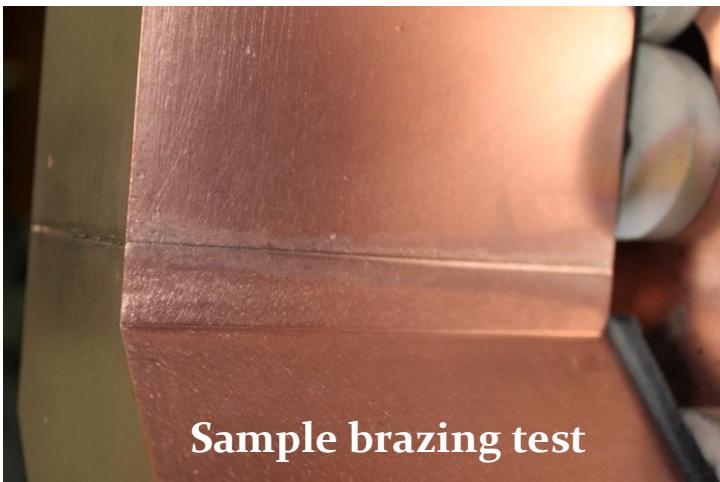
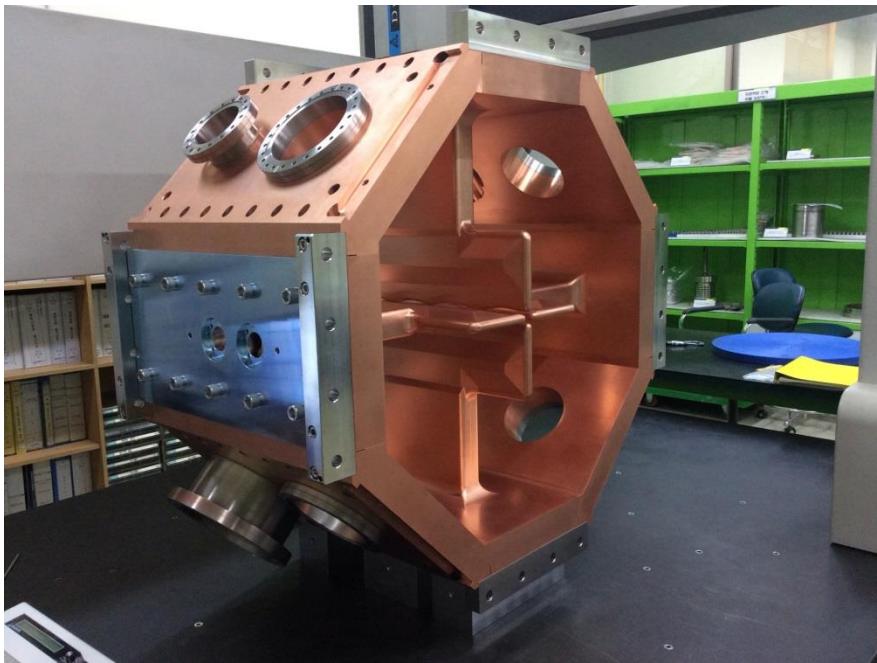
- vane machining and 3D measurement
- The 1<sup>st</sup> brazing failed (2014.04)
- Assessed the related issues
- Brazing procedure modified (2014.05)
- Confirmed brazing procedure (2014.06)
- RFQ prototype fab. completed (2014.09)

## ■ RFQ Prototype test

- 15kW SSA, coupler, RCCS are installed



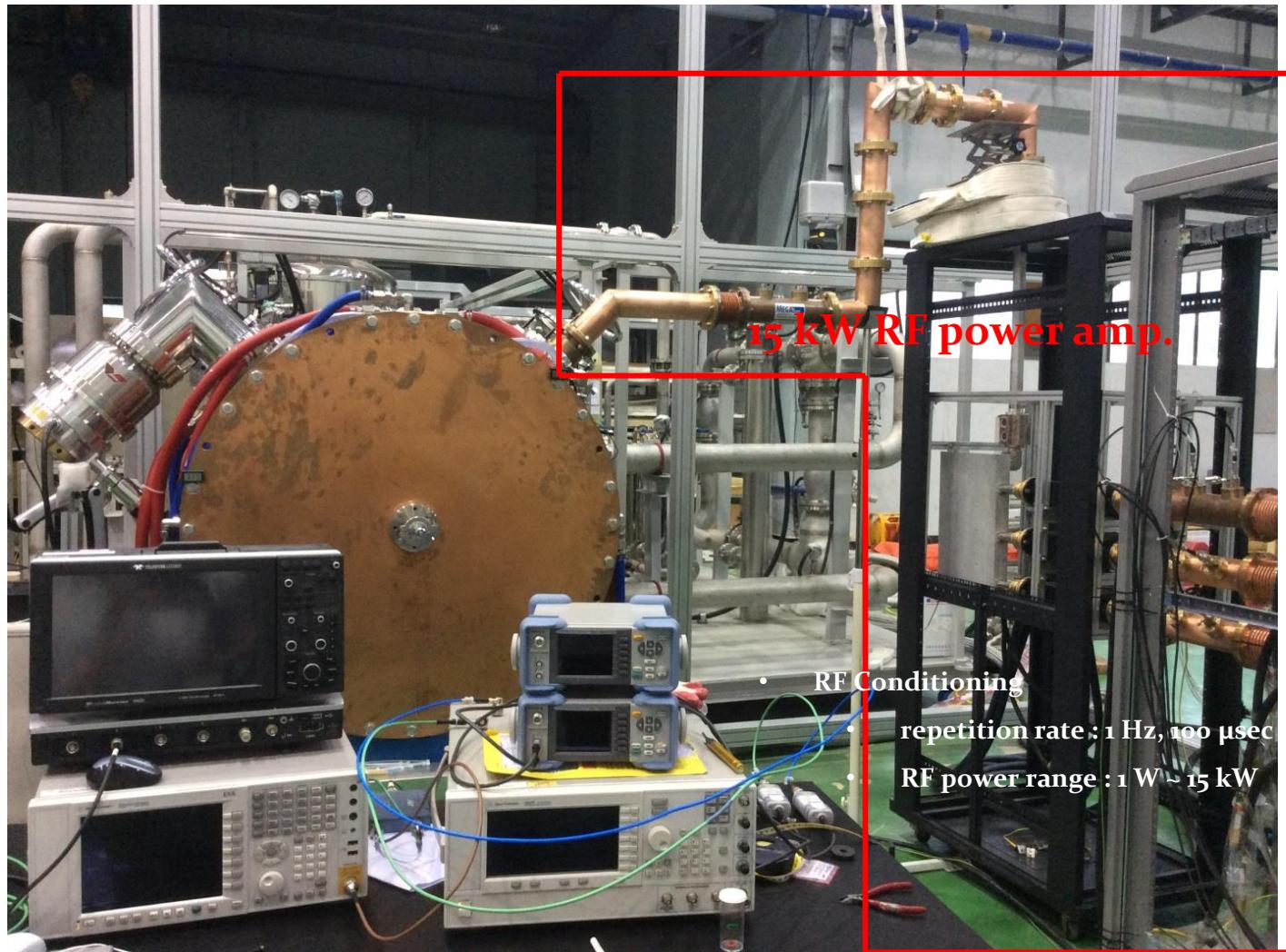
RFQ coupler  
Leak test



Sample brazing test

# Prototype RFQ - RF conditioning

RAON



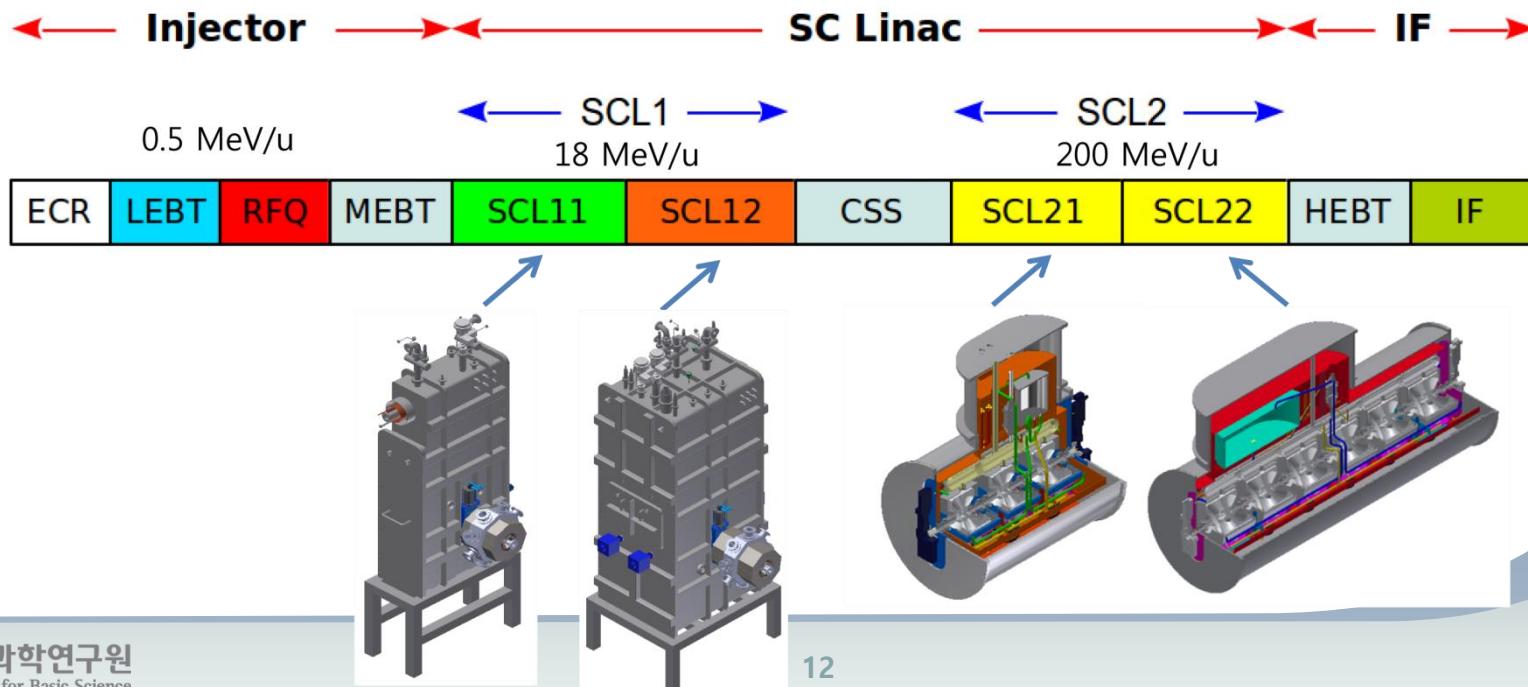
# RFQ Fabrication

RFQ Fabrication: delivered in 2016.08



# RAON Superconducting Linac

- RAON SCL is designed to accelerate high intensity beams.
- Focusing by NC quad doublets rather than SC solenoids.
- Optimized geometric beta of SC cavities ( $0.047, 0.12, 0.30, 0.51$ ).
- Employs larger aperture to reduce beam loss (40 mm and 50 mm aperture).
- Prototyping of SC cavities and cryomodules is done.



# Layout of Driver Linac

ECR	LEBT	RFQ	MEBT	SCL <sub>11</sub>	SCL <sub>12</sub>	STRIP	SCL <sub>21</sub>	SCL <sub>22</sub>
				QWR (81.25MHz)	HWR (162.5MHz)		SSR <sub>1</sub> (325MHz)	SSR <sub>2</sub> (325MHz)



22 cryomodules → Output 2.7 MeV/u

22  $\beta=0.047$  QWRs, 44 quadrupoles



13 cryomodules → Output 6.0 MeV/u



19 cryomodules → Output 18.5 MeV/u

98  $\beta=0.12$  HWRs, 64 quadrupoles

Stripper: charge state 33, 34 → 77,78,79,80,81 for Uranium



23 cryomodules → Output 56.5 MeV/u

69  $\beta=0.30$  SSR<sub>1</sub>, 46 quadrupoles



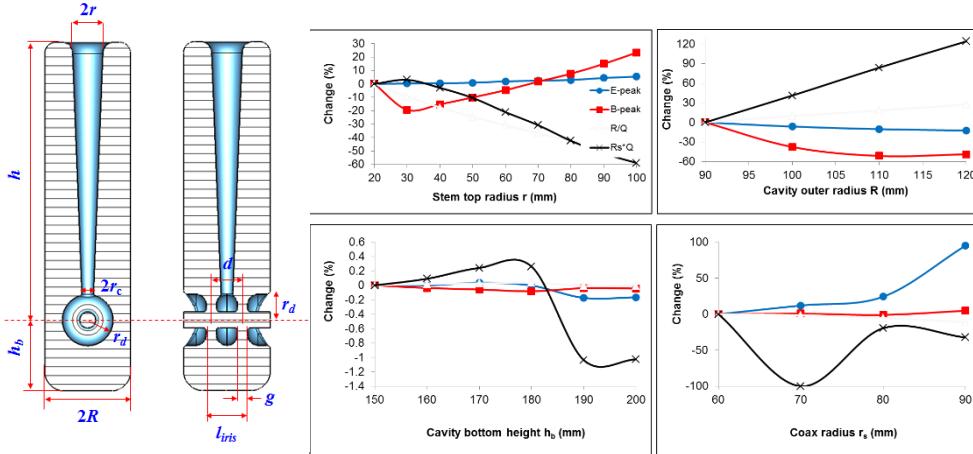
23 cryomodules → Output 200 MeV/u

138  $\beta=0.51$  SSR<sub>2</sub>, 46 quadrupoles

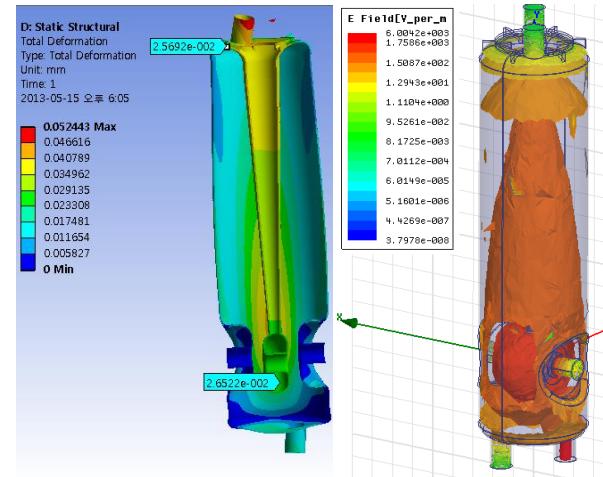
# Design of SC Cavity

CRAON

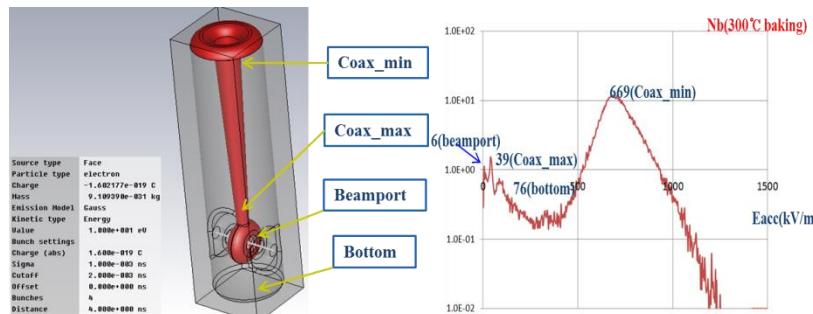
## Optimization of Cavity Parameters



## Mechanical analysis



## Multipacting analysis



## Frequency shift

Frequency shift	QWR
Resonant Frequency	81.25MHz
Cavity length(upper)	-67.1kHz/mm
Cavity length(lower)	+1.3kHz/mm
Welding (0.58mm shrink)	+38.2kHz
EP/BCP (125um)	+267kHz
External pressure(Vacuum, L-He)	-4.6Hz/mbar
Cool down(293K→2K)	+203kHz
Lorentz Detuning	-1.7Hz/(MV/m) <sup>2</sup>

# Superconducting cavity

QWR



HWR

SSR<sub>1</sub>SSR<sub>2</sub>

Parameters	Unit	QWR	HWR	SSR <sub>1</sub>	SSR <sub>2</sub>
$\beta_g$	-	0.047	0.12	0.30	0.51
F	MHz	81.25	162.5	325	325
Aperture	mm	40	40	50	50
$QR_s$	Ohm	21	42	98	112
R/Q	Ohm	468	310	246	296
$V_{acc}$	MV	0.9	1.3	1.9	3.6
$E_{peak}/E_{acc}$		5.6	5.0	4.4	3.9
$B_{peak}/E_{acc}$		9.3	8.2	6.3	7.2
$Q_{calc}/10^9$	-	1.7	4.1	9.2	10.5
Temp.	K	4.5	2	2	2

EM design optimization: Parameters sweeping

# SC Cavity Prototyping

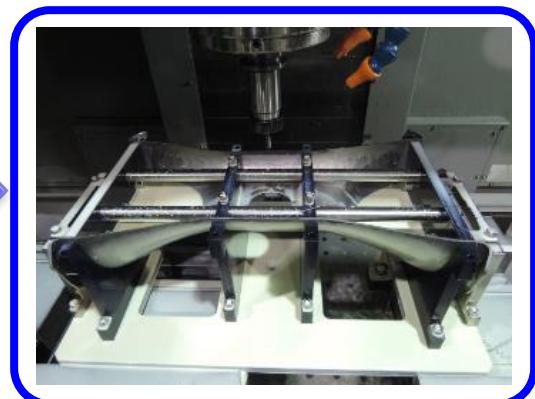
## ➤ CAVITY Manufacturing Process



MATERIAL INSPECTION



DEEP DRAWING



MACHINING



3D SCAN (CMM)



BCP



EBW

# Buffered Chemical Polishing

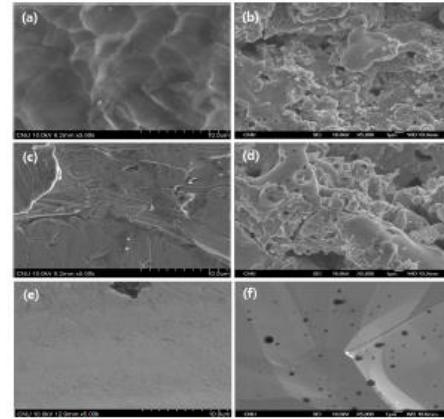
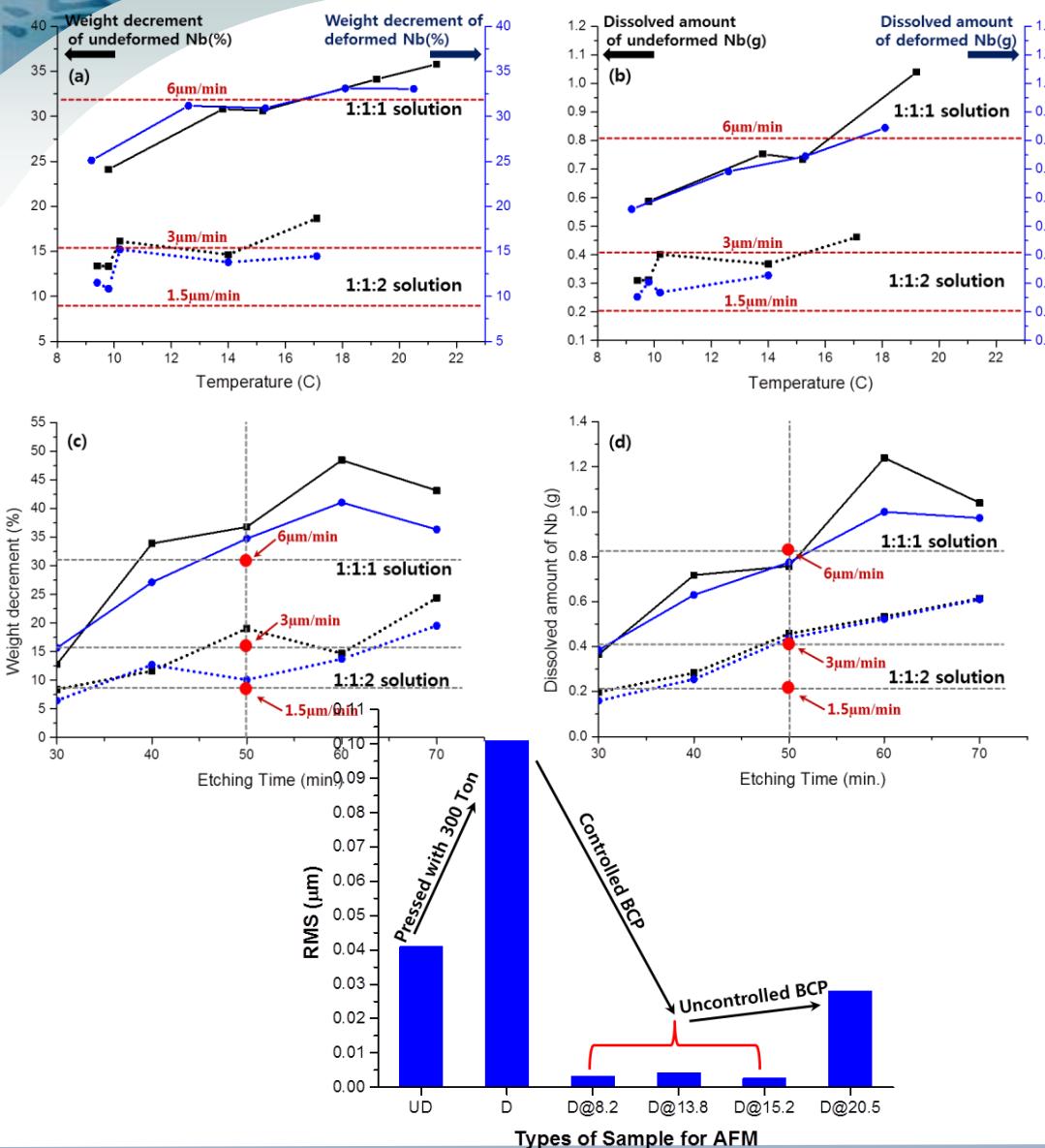


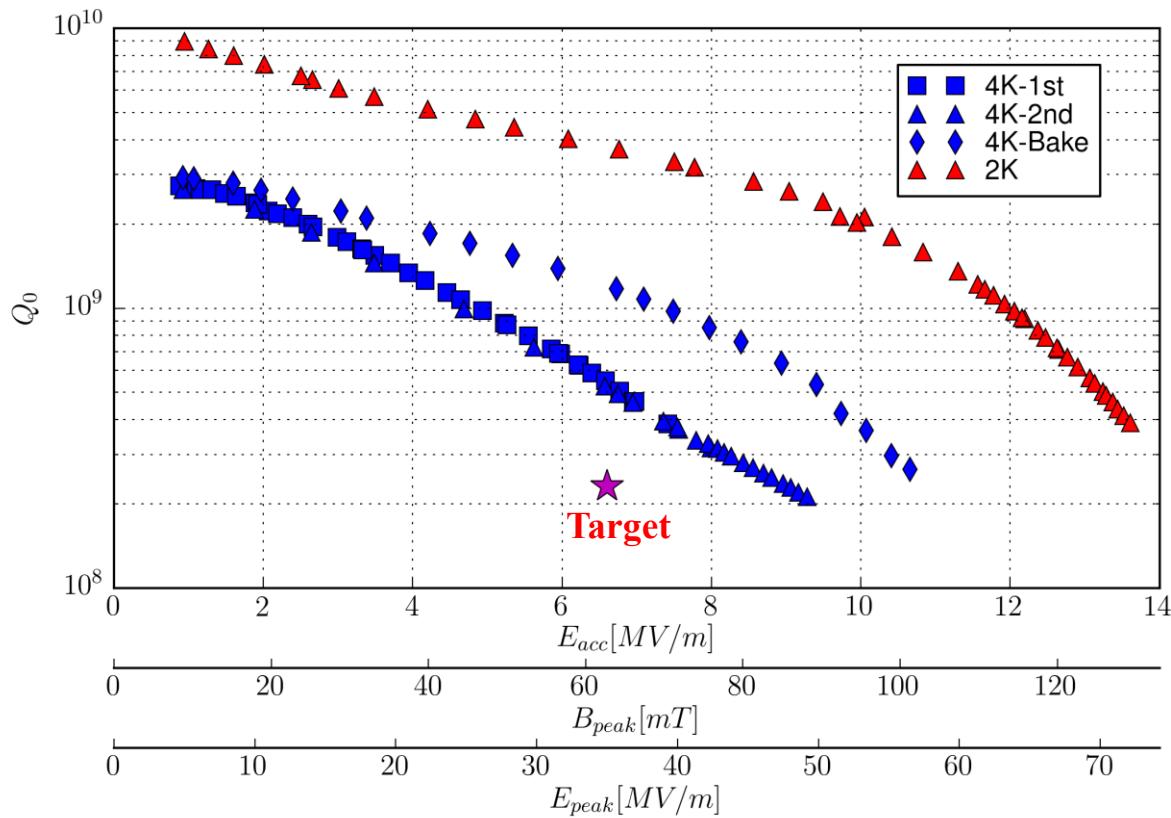
Figure 3: SEM Images of Nb samples ( $\times 5000$ ), (a) surface of undeformed Nb, (b) cross-section of undeformed Nb, (c) surface of deformed Nb, (d) cross-section of deformed Nb, (e) surface of undeformed Nb with 1:1:1 BCP treated for 50 min, and (f) cross-section of undeformed Nb with 1:1:1 BCP treated for 50 min.



(Courtesy of TRIUMF)

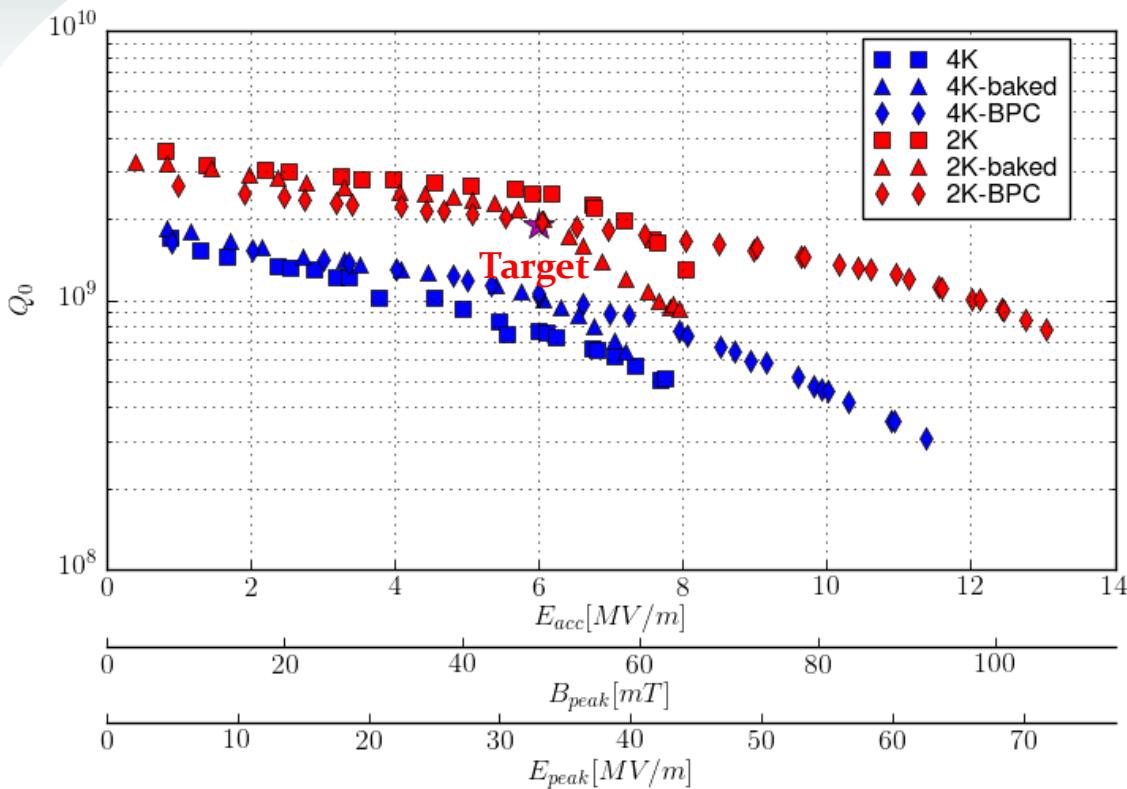
# Vertical test of QWR cavity

RAON

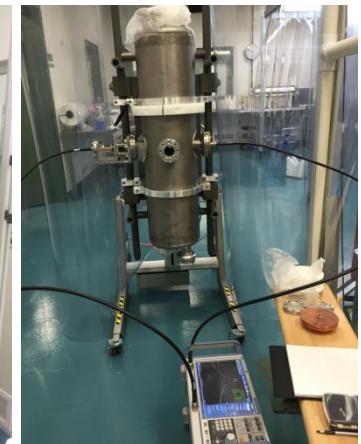


# Vertical test of HWR cavity

RAON



HWR in HPR



Qext calibration

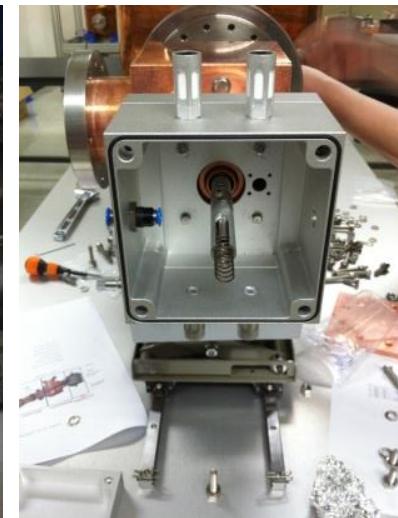
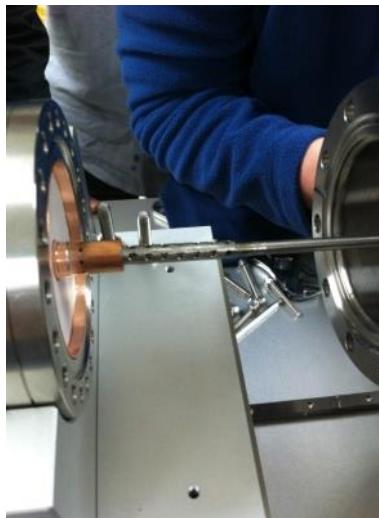
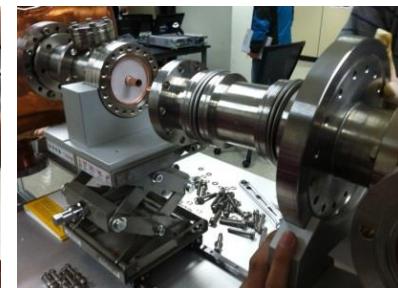
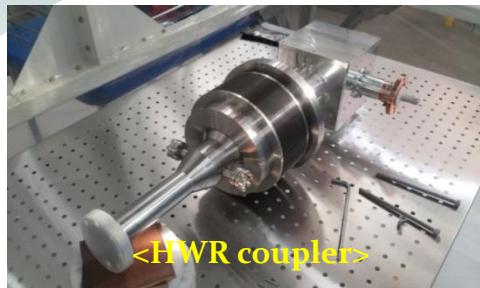


RF system



Leak check

# RF coupler prototyping



High power test: TW 16kW, SW 5kW

Frequency: 162.5 MHz

Nominal RF power: 5kW

$Q_{ext} = 2 \times 10^6$

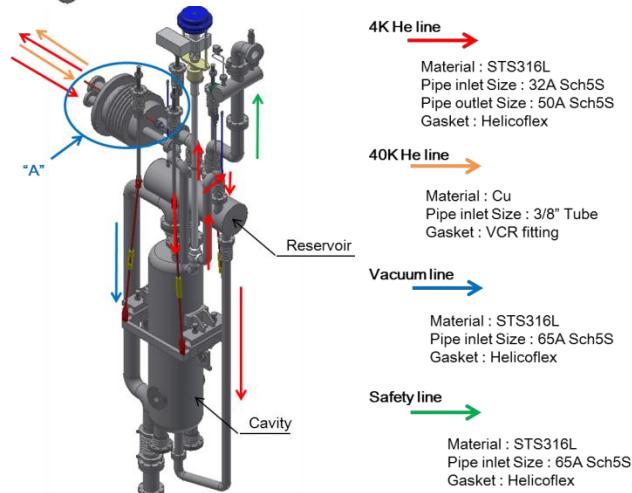
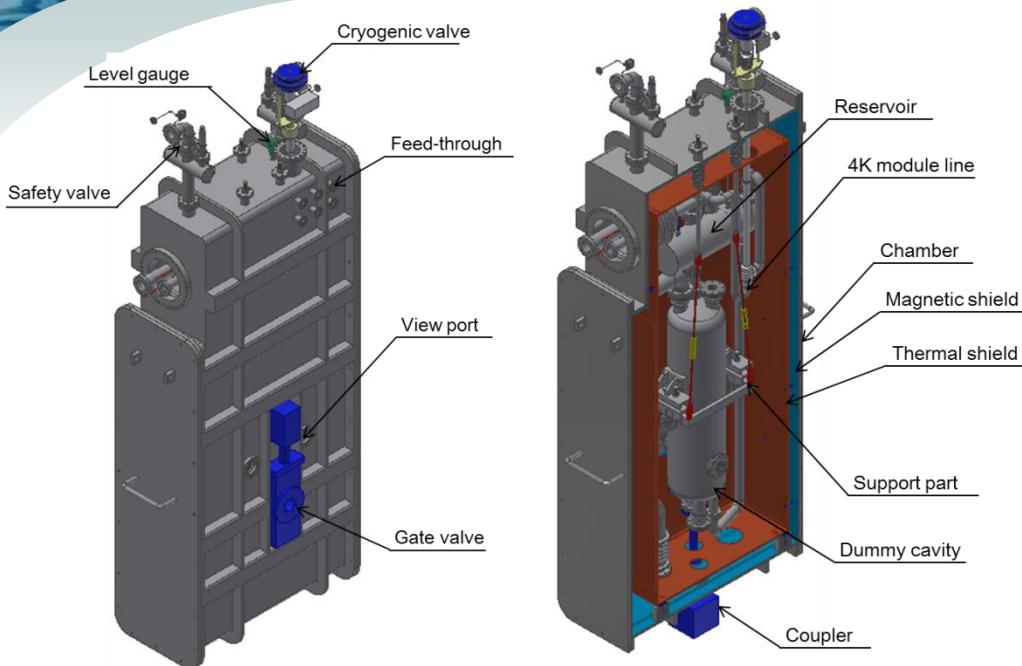
Frequency: 325 MHz

Nominal RF power: 20 kW

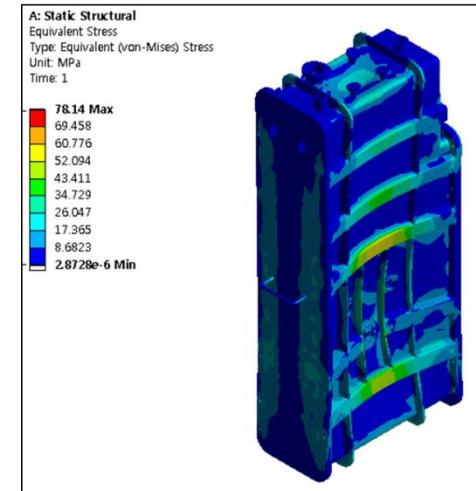
$Q_{ext} = 6 \times 10^6 \sim 7 \times 10^6$



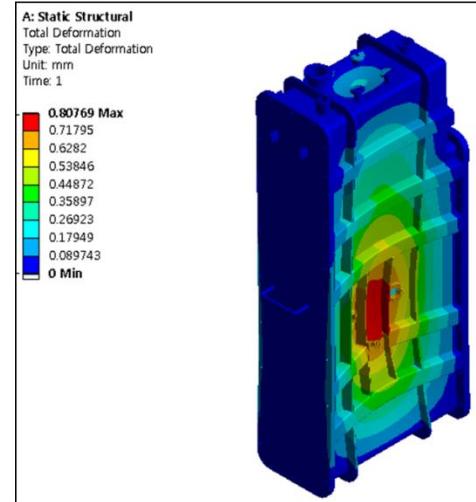
# Cryomodule design (QWR)



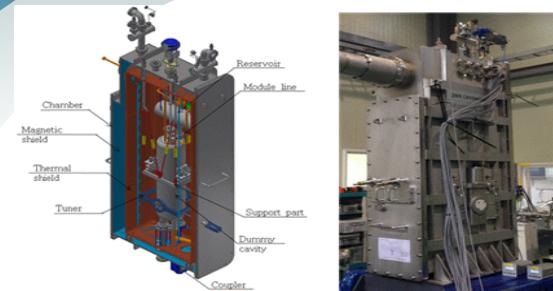
▼ Stress (Condition : Vacuum)



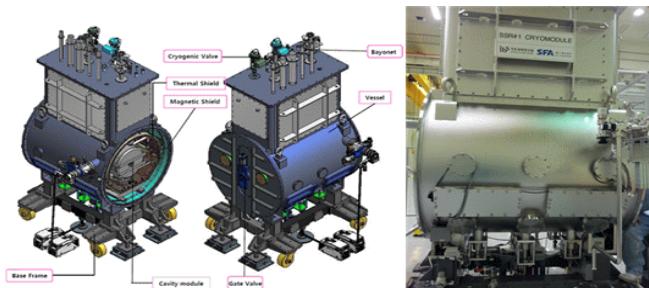
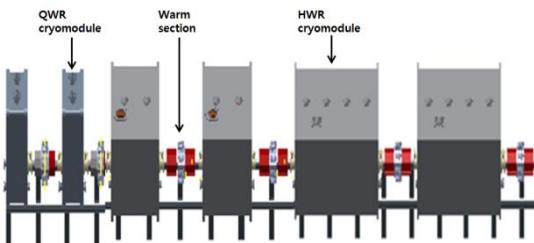
▼ Displacement (Condition : Vacuum)



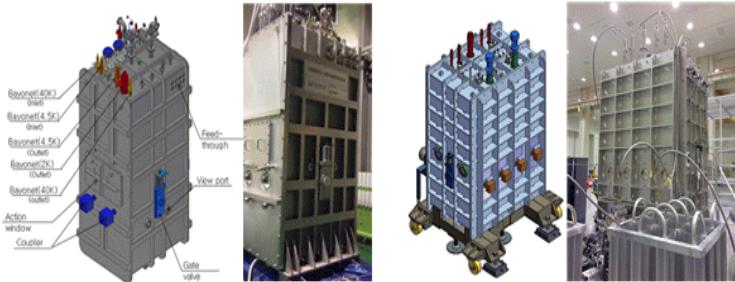
# Cryomodule development



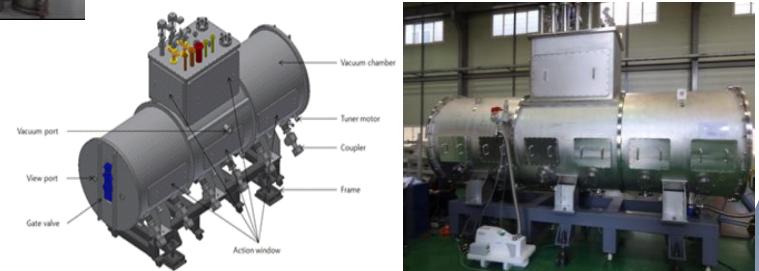
**QWR Cryomodule  
(LHe/LN test)**



**SSR1 Cryomodule  
(LN test)**



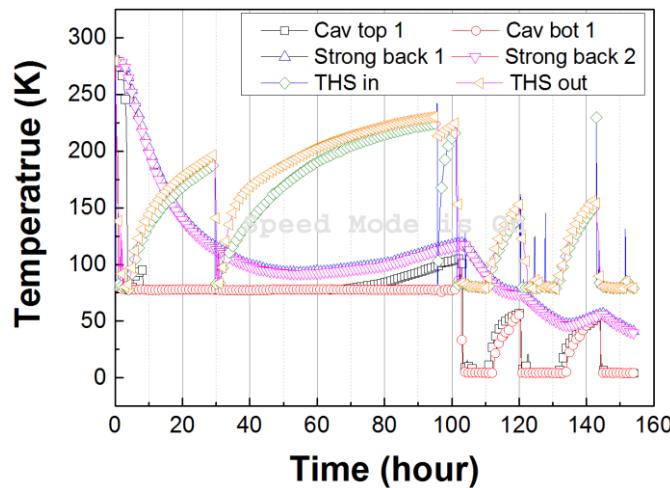
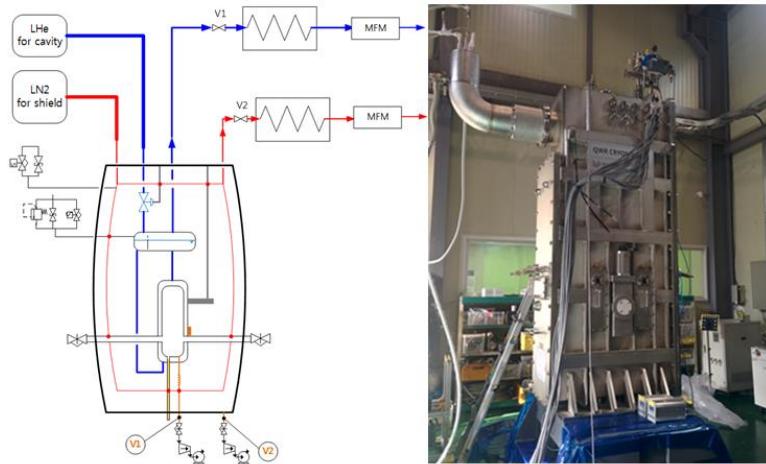
**HWR Cryomodule  
(LHe/LN test)**



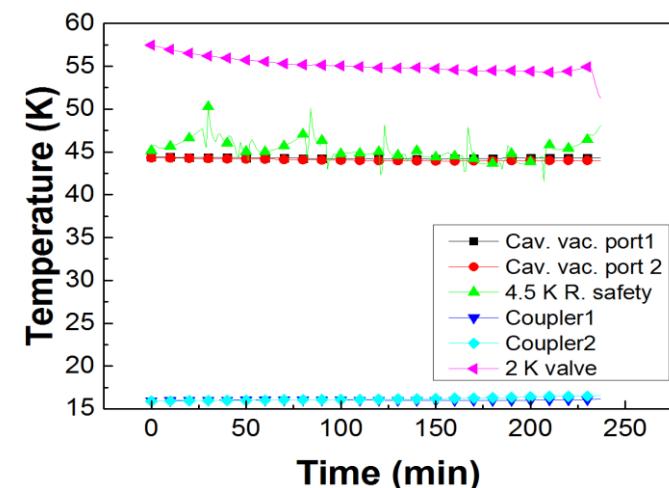
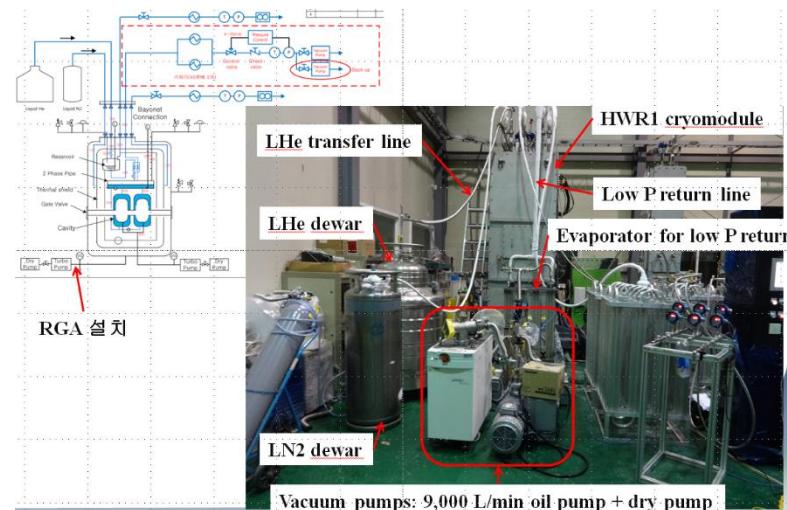
**SSR2 Cryomodule  
(LN test)**

# Static load of cryomodule

- QWR static load: 3.9 W (expectation: 3.2 W)



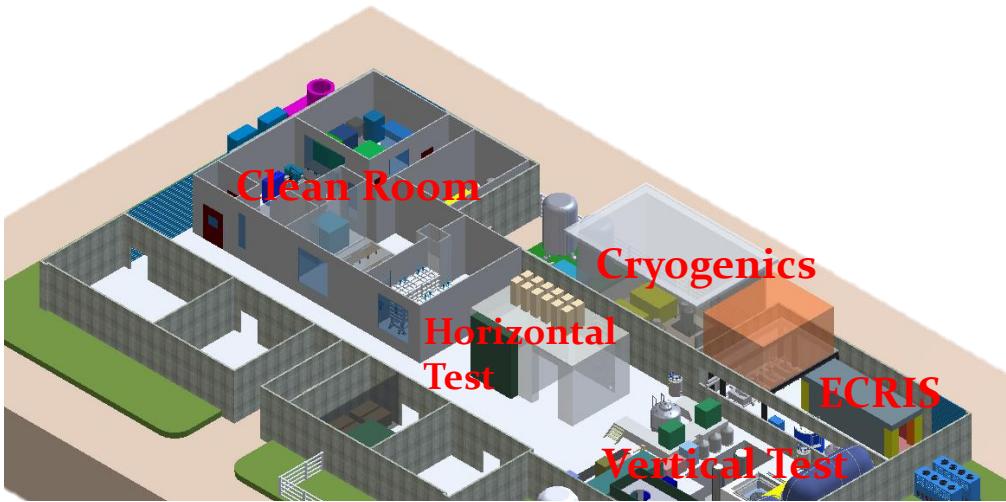
- HWR static load: 13.5 W (expectation: 14.7 W)



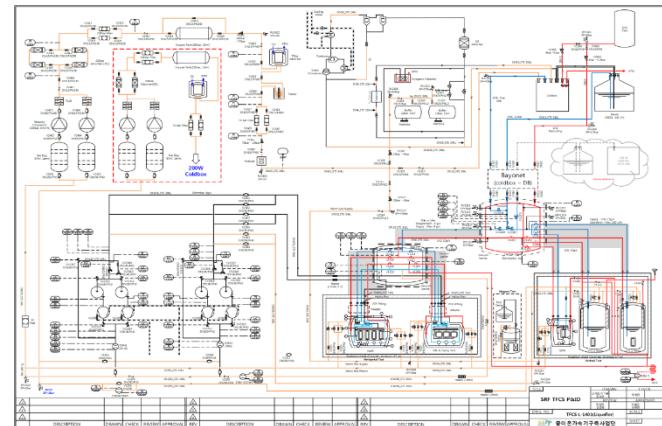
# SRF Test Facility

- Install Helium Liquefier (New & Old)
- Install Warm Pump for 2K-module and 2K-module testing
- Remodeling of the facility is under way

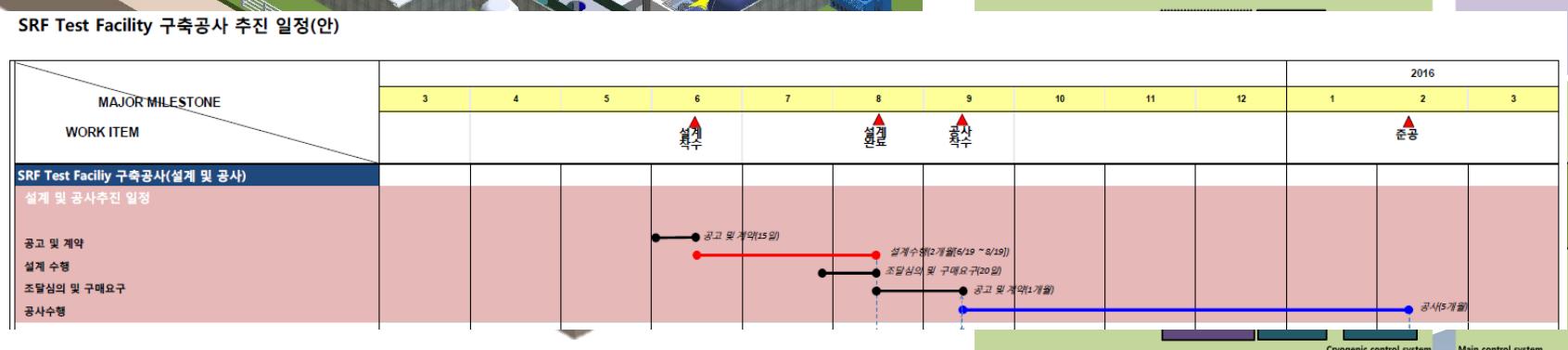
[SRFTF Layout]



[P&ID]

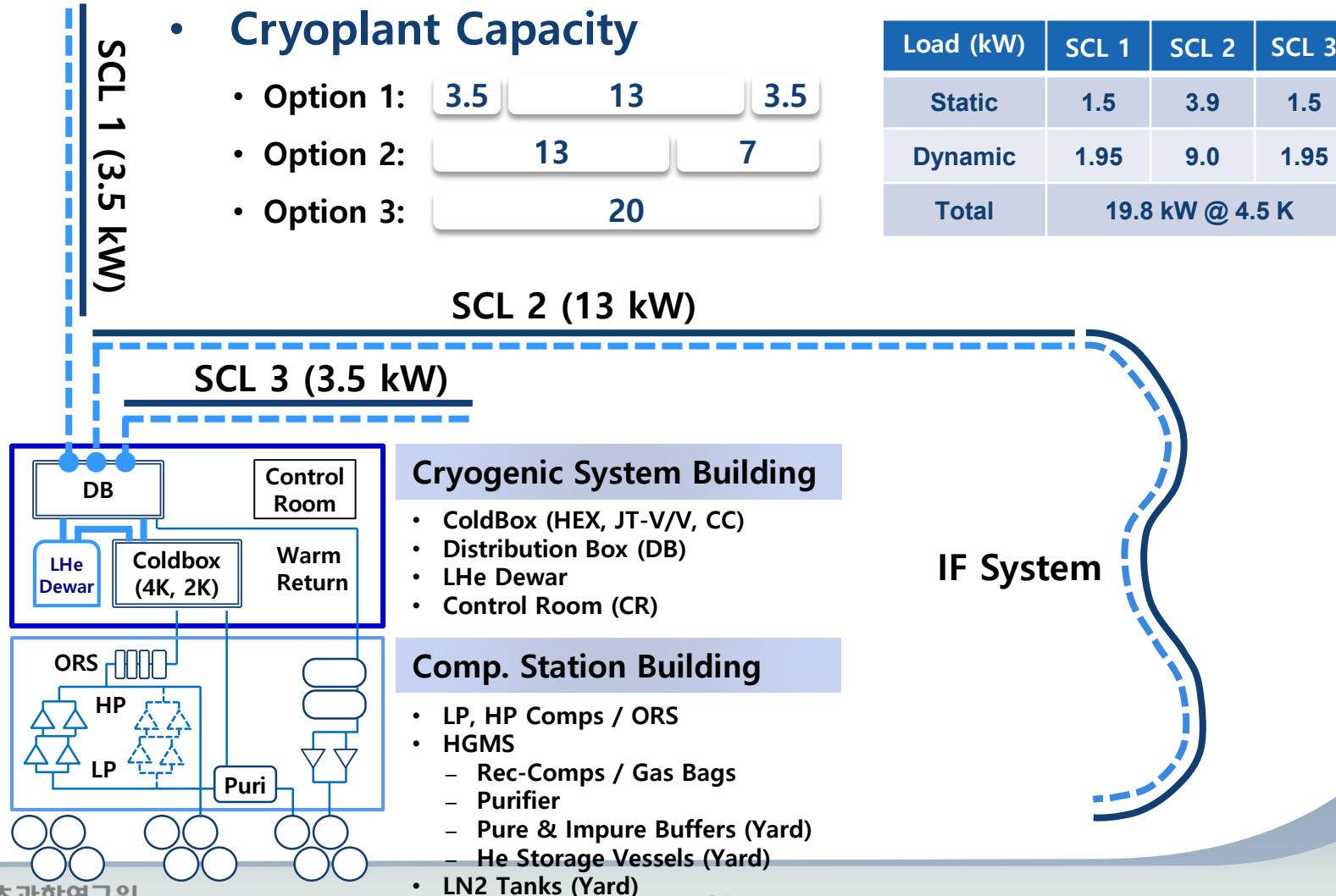


[Control System Logic]



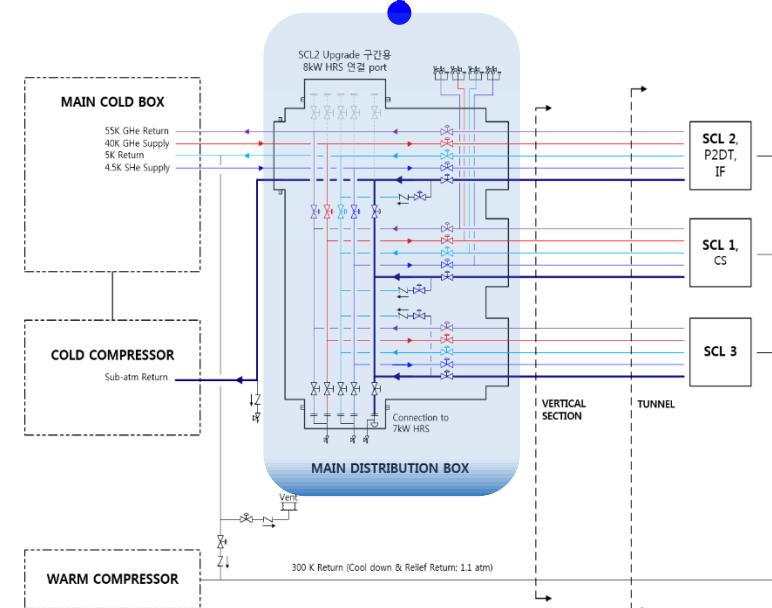
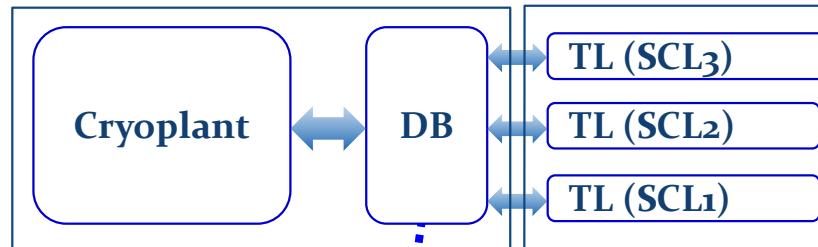
# Main Cryoplant Schematics

- Report on Strategy of Constructing the Cryoplant of RAON were submitted.
- HRS Capacity options, HRS/HDS Construction Budgets were included.

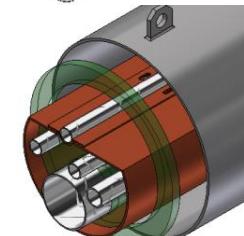
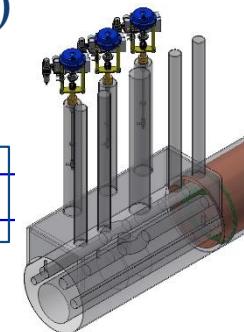
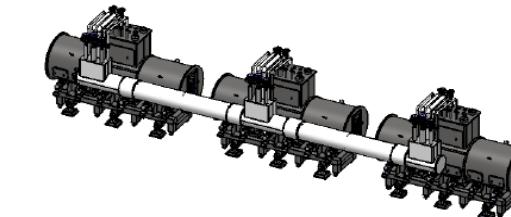
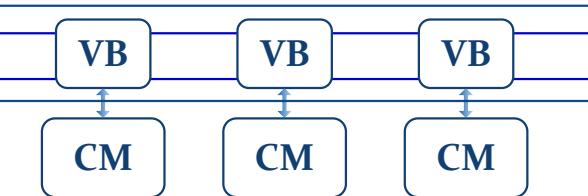


# Helium Distribution System

- Helium Distribution Flow : Cryoplant → DB (Distribution Box) → TL (Transfer Line) → VB (Valve Box) → CM (Cryomodule)



[DB P&ID]



## [Helium Distribution System P&ID]

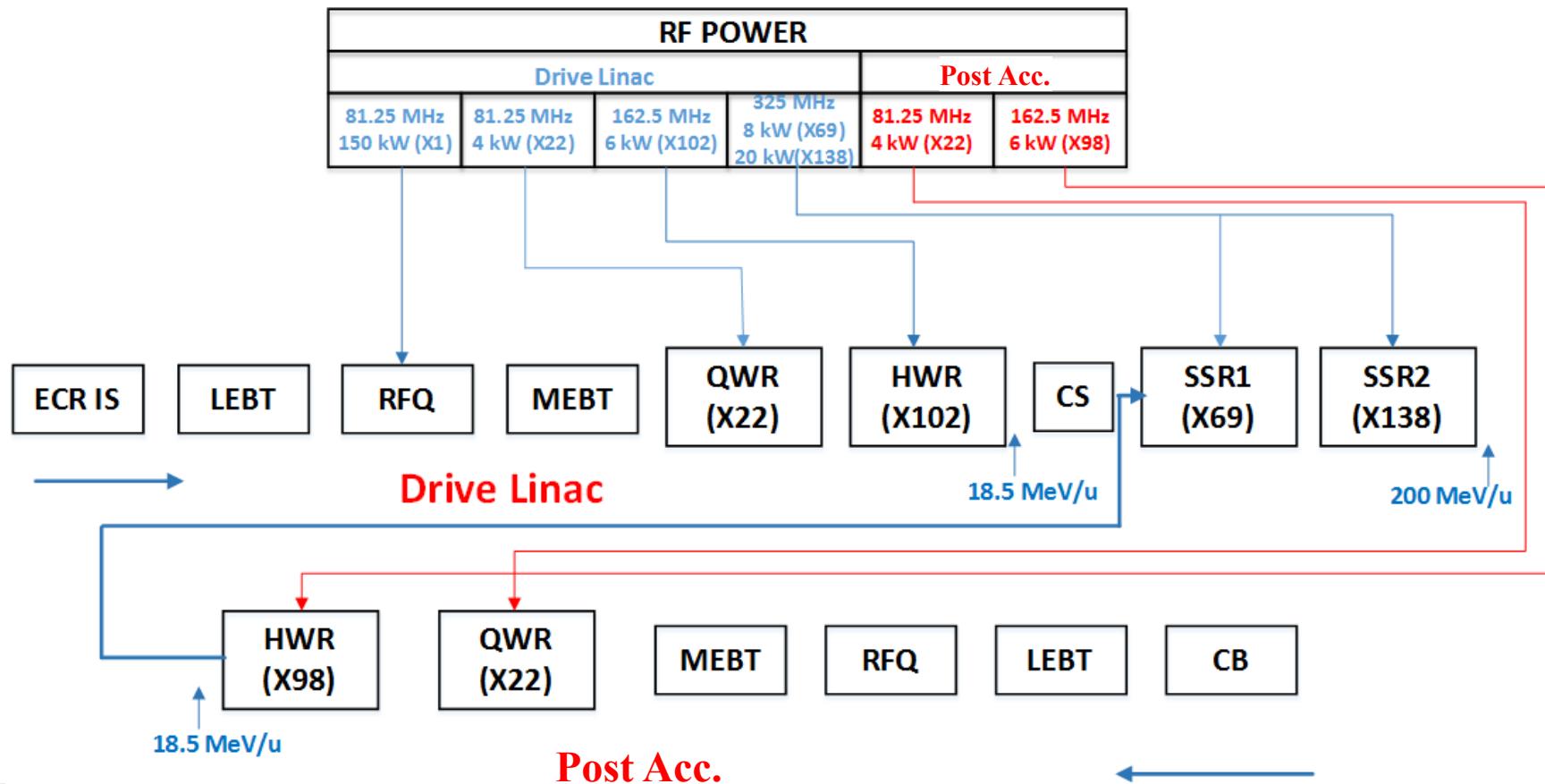
# RAON RF Systems

## RF Systems : Supplying RF Power to Cavity

- LLRF : RF Power Control
- HPRF : High Power Amp. , Transmission Line
- RF Distribution

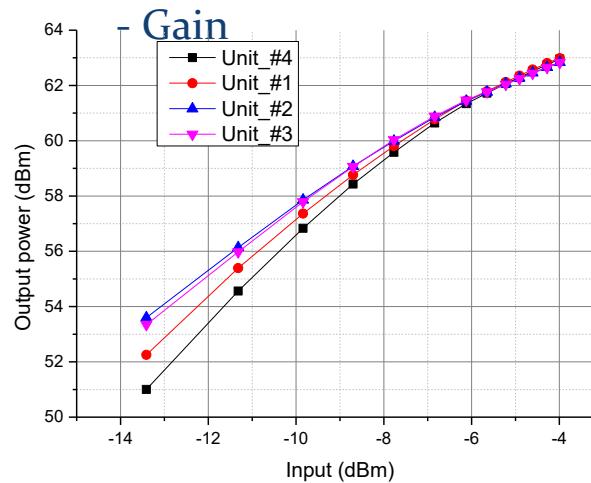
### LLRF Control Stability

- Amplitude :  $\pm 1\%$
- Phase :  $\pm 1^\circ$

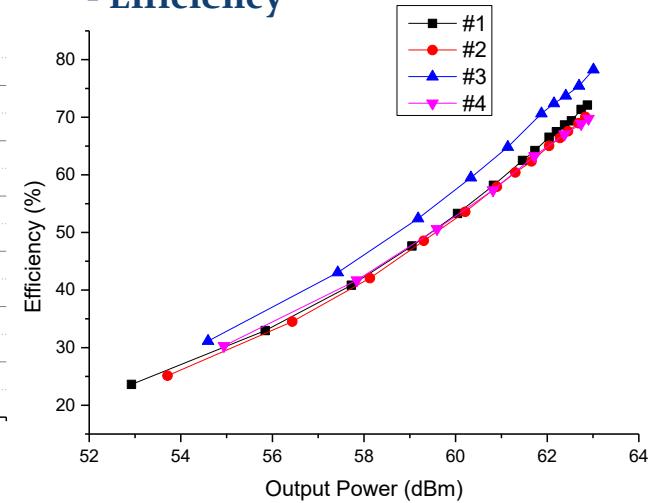


# HPRF test (QWR/HWR/SSR/RFQ SSPA)

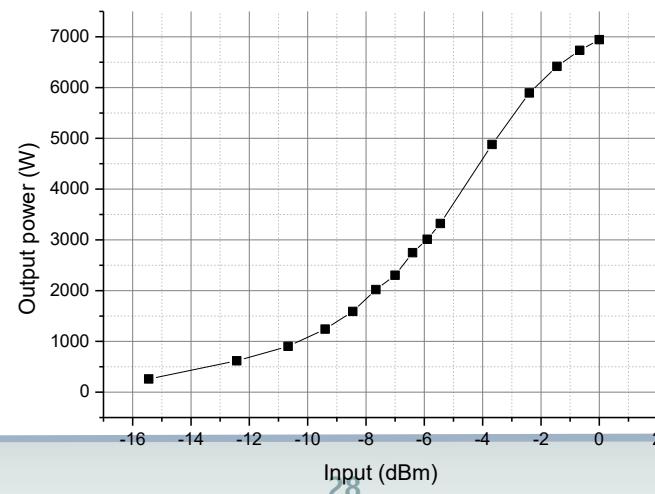
- 2 kW SSPA unit test



- Efficiency



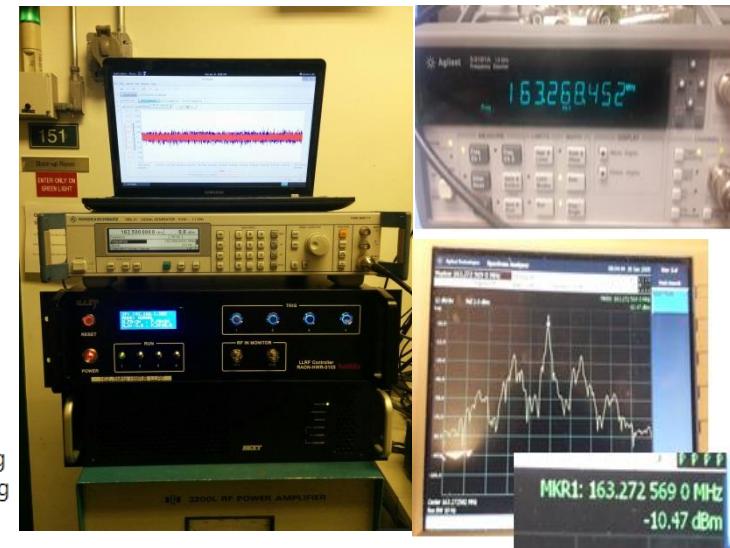
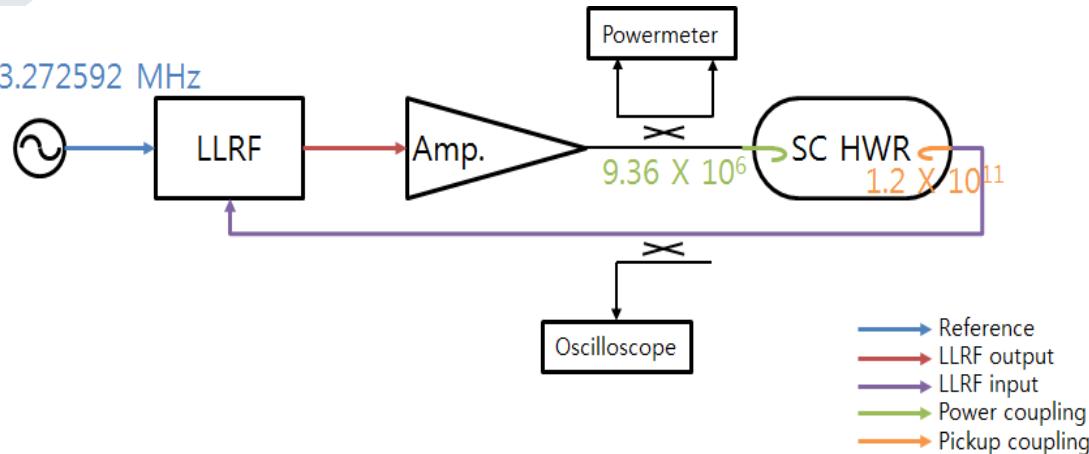
- 7 kW full power test



# LLRF+HPRF+Nb cavity test

## Setup

163.272592 MHz



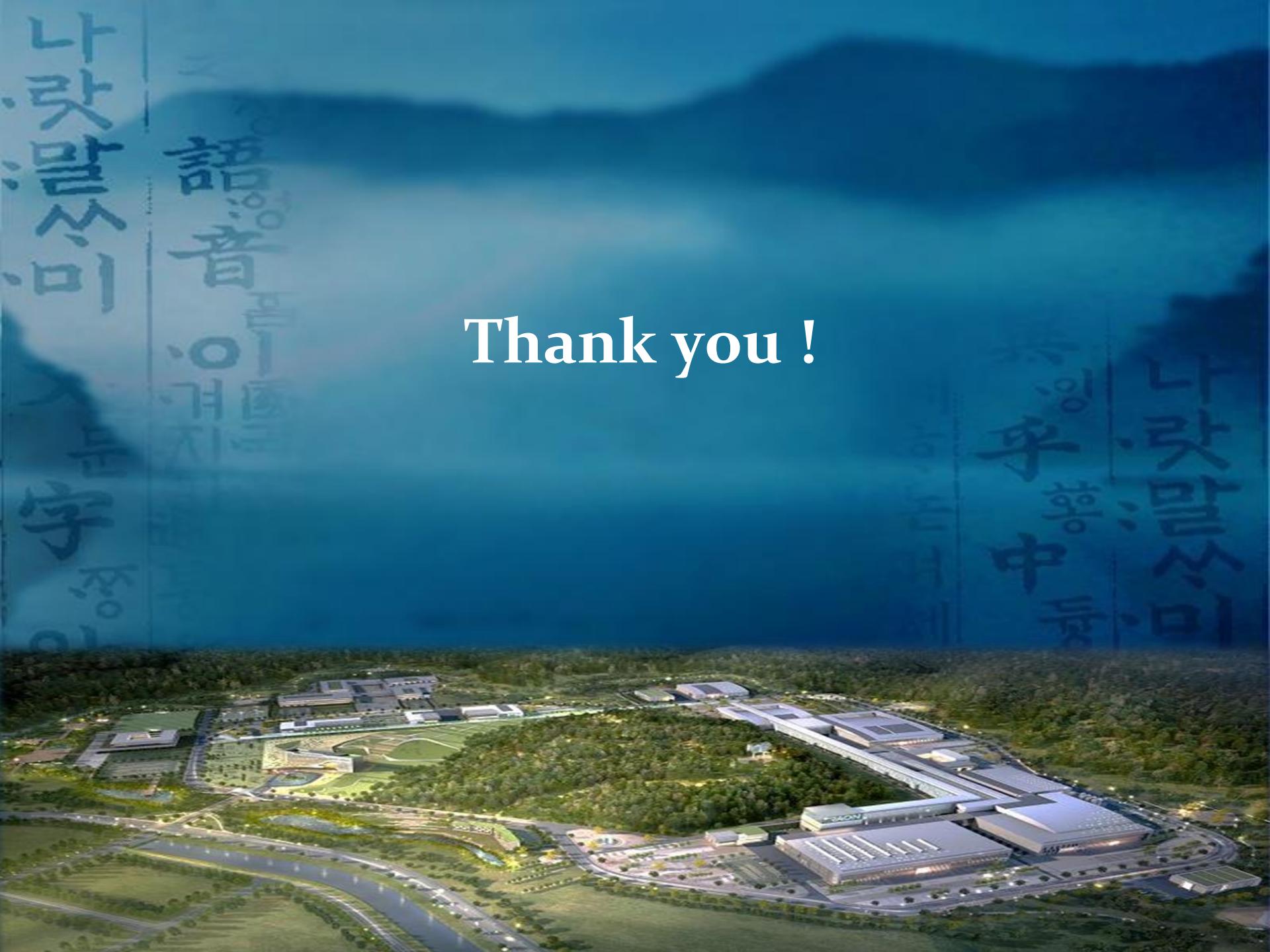
## Result

- Operation range: under 50 W, HPRF output power (T/L limitation)
- CW operation: 1 H

LLRF		target	QWR	HWR	SSR <sub>1</sub>	SSR <sub>2</sub>
w/o PI FB (%)	(amplitude shift (dB))		±2.6 (1.5)	± 58 (7)	-	-
w/ PI FB (%)	w/o P & I optimization	±1	±1.1	±7	-	-
	w/ P & I optimization	±1	±0.15	±1.05	-	-

# Summary

- Prototyping of major accelerator parts has been in progress since 2013 through domestic vendors.
  - ECR ion source cryostat was fabricated (2014.09)
  - RFQ prototype fabricated successfully (2014.10)
  - SC cavity prototypes were delivered for test (since 2014.05)
  - Cryomodule prototypes were delivered for test (since 2014.12)
- Some prototypes are in testing stage.
  - ECR ion source, RFQ, MEBT buncher
  - Superconducting cavities and cryomodules (QWR, HWR)
- SRF test facility is under installation and will be ready in Feb. 2016.



An aerial photograph of a large industrial or technological complex. The complex features several large, modern buildings with a mix of glass and steel facades, some with illuminated windows at night. It is surrounded by a dense network of roads, parking lots, and green spaces, including small parks and walking paths. The overall layout is organized and planned, suggesting a high-tech or pharmaceutical facility.

Thank you !