

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

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ECRIS 2012

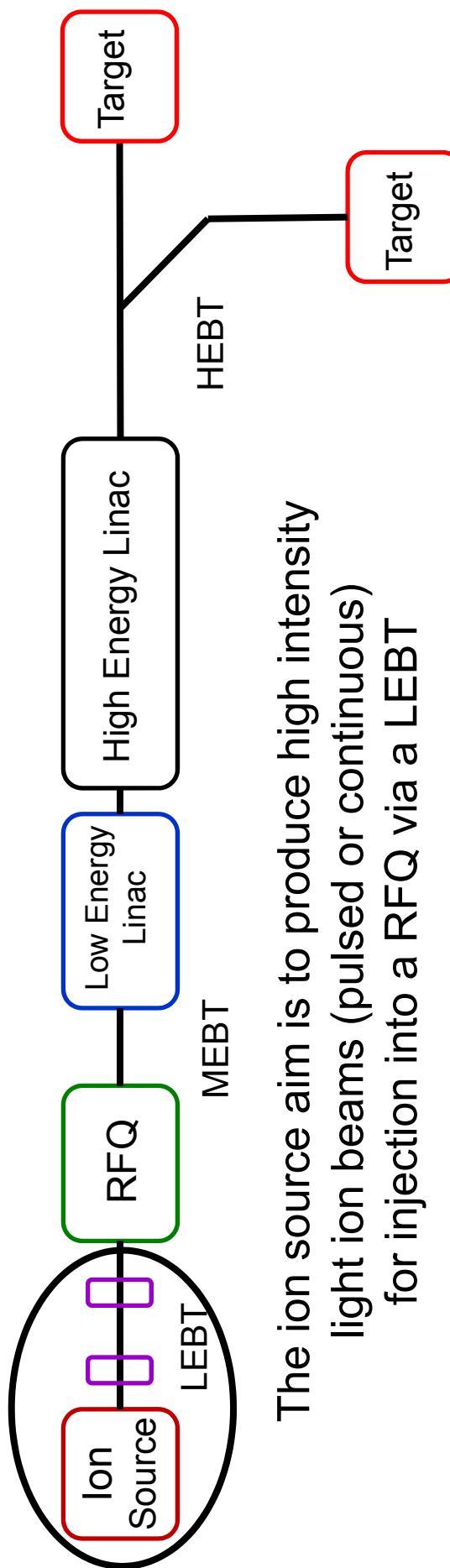
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OUTLINE

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

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⁺

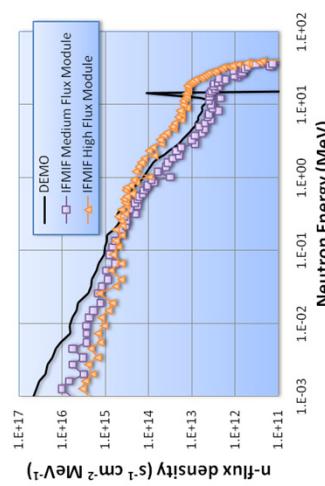
and is now involved in several projects: IFMIF, SPIRAL2, FAIR

IFMIF PROJECT

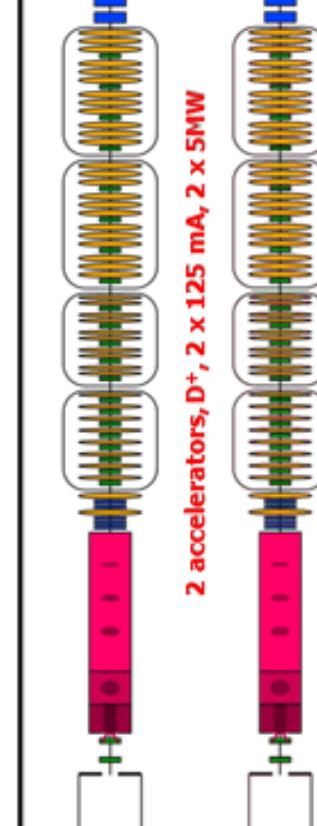


Aim:
production of high neutron flux with same spectrum than future fusion nuclear plants

The accelerator of all records

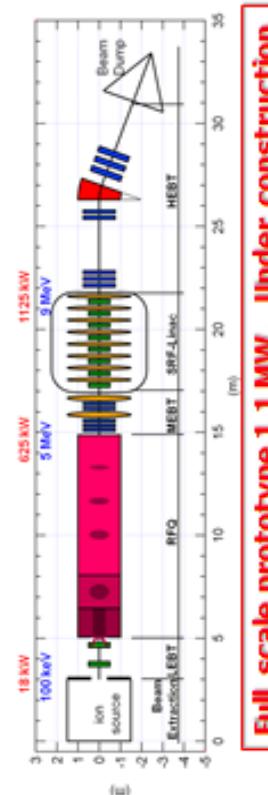


- The highest intensity
- The highest power
- The highest space charge
- The longest RFQ

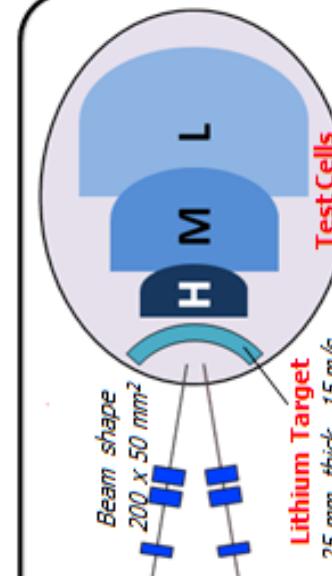


2 accelerators, D^+ , $2 \times 125 \text{ mA}, 2 \times 5 \text{ MW}$

IFMIF : International Fusion Materials Irradiation Facility
EVEDA: Evaluation Engineering and Design Activities

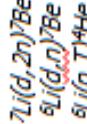


Full scale prototype 1.1 MW, Under construction



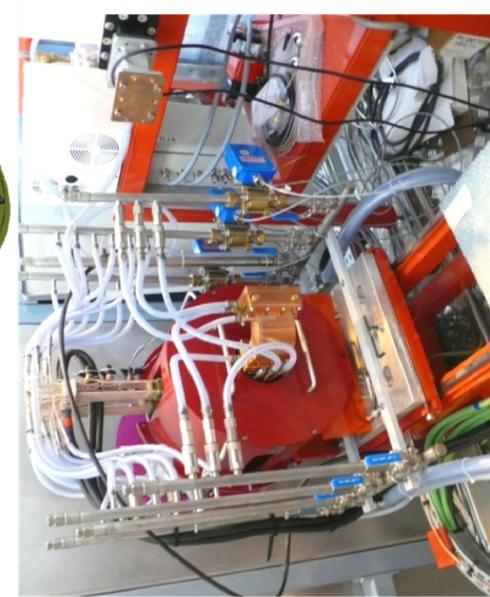
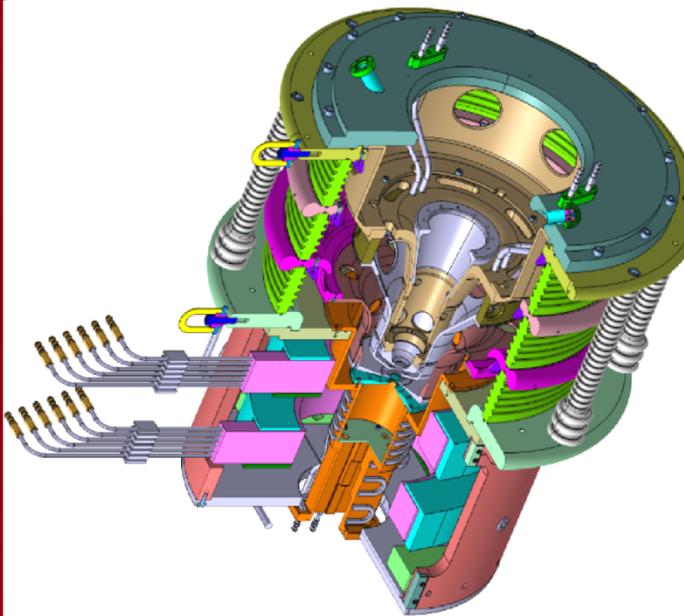
High > 20 dpa/an, 0.5 L
Medium > 1 dpa/an, 6 L
Low < 1 dpa/an, > 8 L

Typical reactions



Rokkasho (JAPAN)

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	$\leq 2\% \text{ rms}$	At frequencies below $\sim 1 \text{ MHz}$
rms norm. emittance	$\leq 0.30 \pi \text{ mm mrad}$	At the output of the LEBT
Duty factor	CW	Possibility of pulsed operation.
Modulation capability	1 ms – CW @ 1-20 Hz	Typically

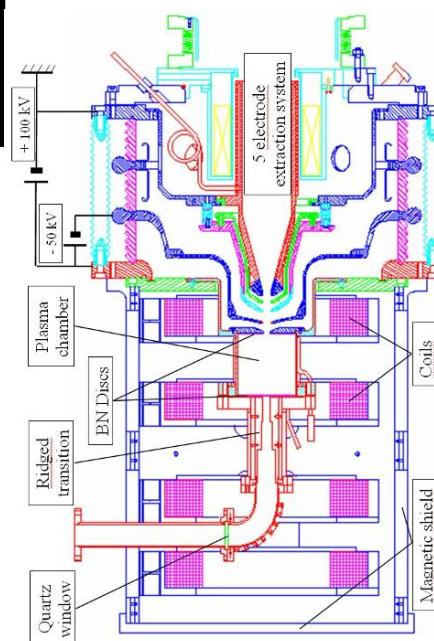
IFMIF Injector has been designed, built and under test
at Saclay before shipment to Rokkasho site in Japan

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

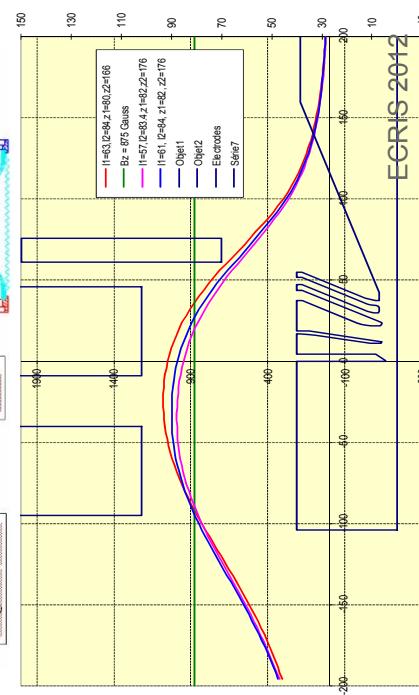
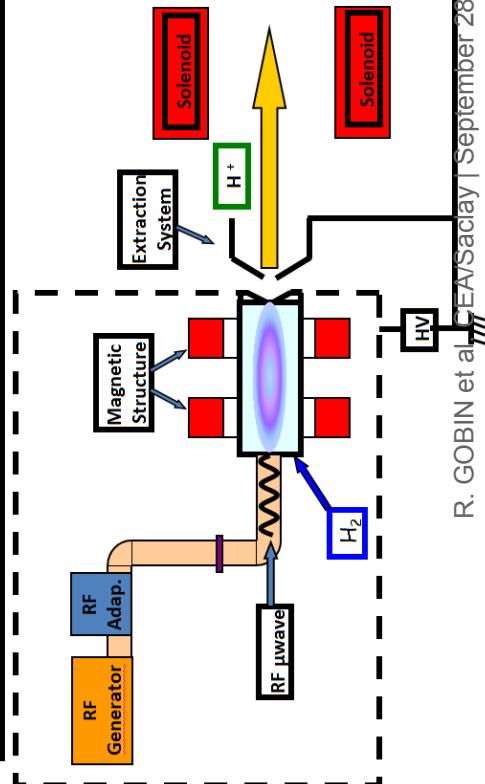
ECR Source → Resonance zone if $\omega = e B / m \omega$, pulsation
 e , electron charge
 B , magnetic field
 m , electron mass

2.45 GHz ➔ 875 Gauss

Magnetic field provided by coils
 Multi-electrode extraction system



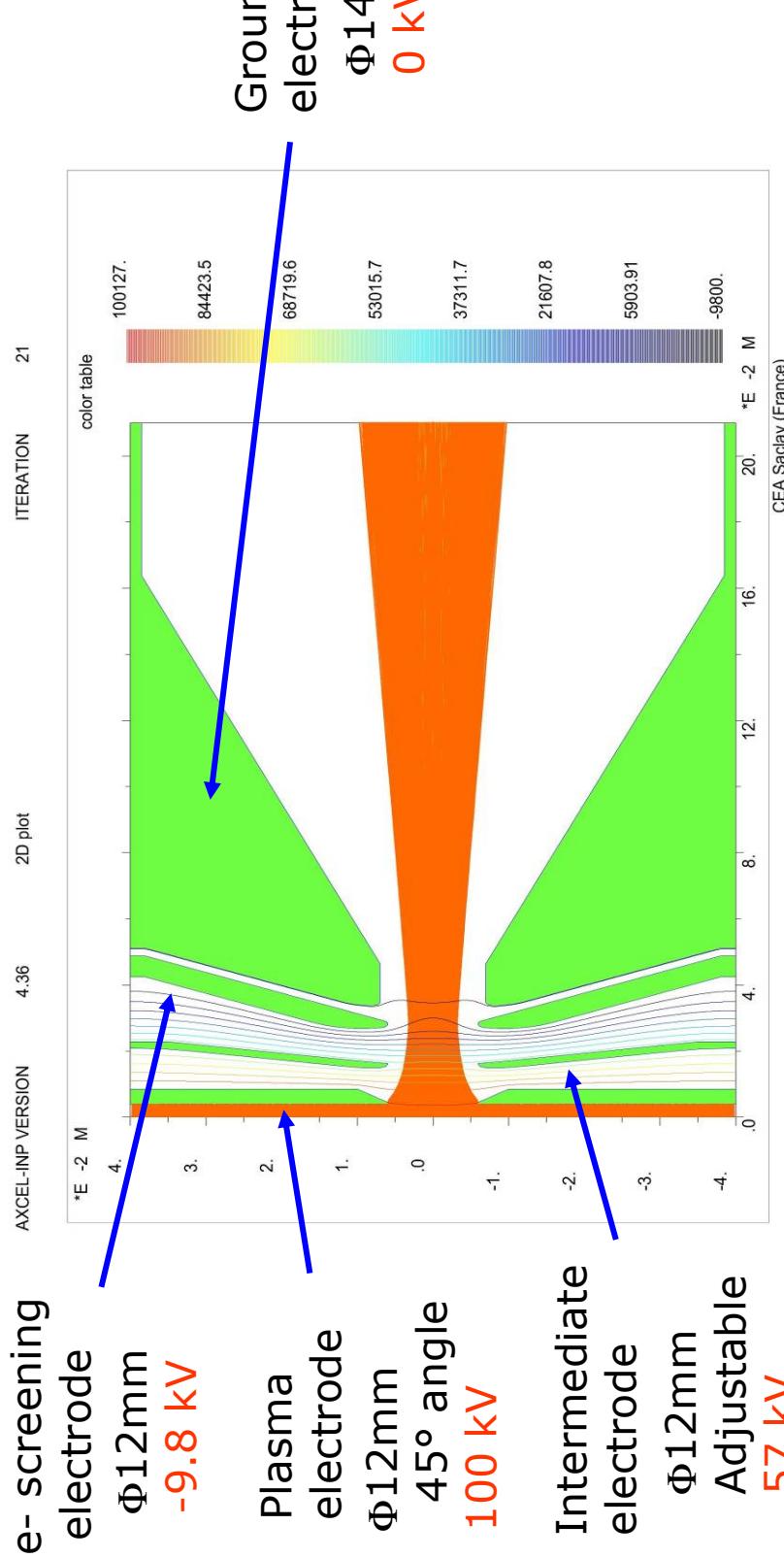
- Protection of the window
- Electron repeller
- Ridged or tapered transition on RF chain
- Ceramic disks to improve electron density
- Resonance value at plasma chamber entrance
- Negative Triple junction shielding



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
 Φ 12mm
-9.8 kV



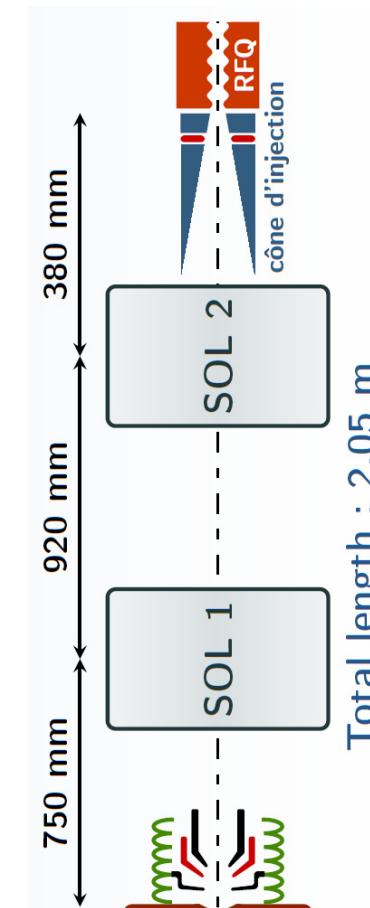
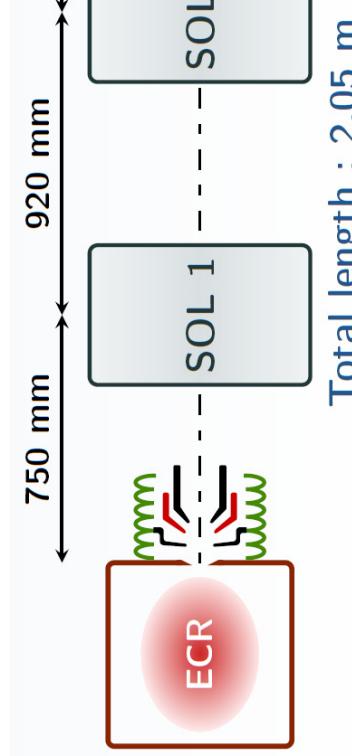
From Child-Langmuir law, we can calculate the **space charge limited beam current**:

$$I = \frac{4\pi}{9} \epsilon_0 \left(\frac{2q}{m_2} \right)^{1/2} \frac{V_0^{3/2} r_s^2}{d^2} \quad [\text{A}]$$

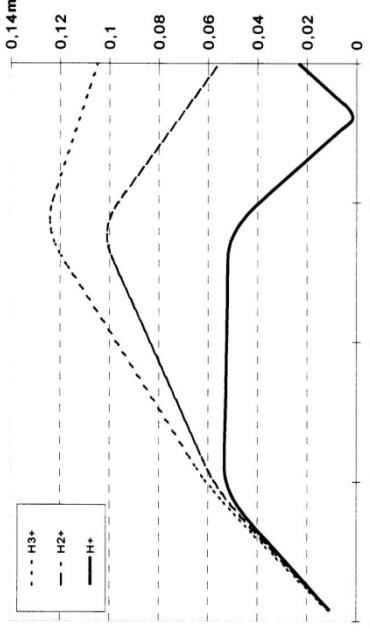
IFMIF: $r_s=6$ 10-3m, $d=25\text{mm}$, $V_0=100000\text{V}$,
 $q/m(\text{D}^+)=4.79$ 10⁷, $4pe0/9=1/81*10^{-9}$
I=3.8212*(rs/d)²=0.220 A | PAGE 7

R. GOBIN et al. CEA/Saclay | September 2012

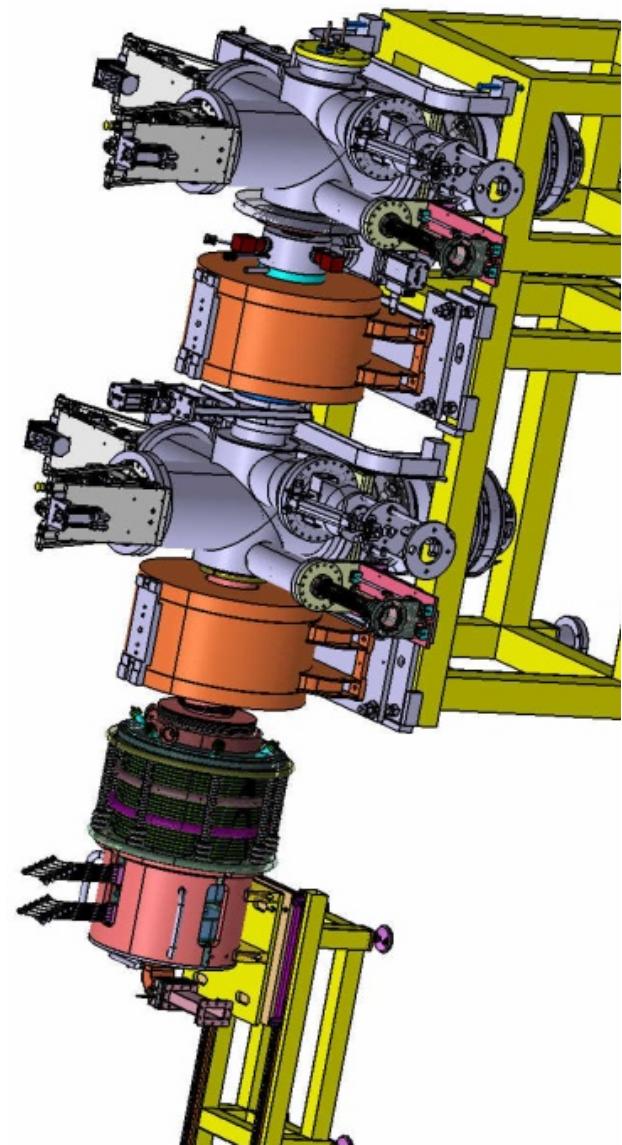
LEBT DESIGN



SILHI hydrogen beam envelops



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



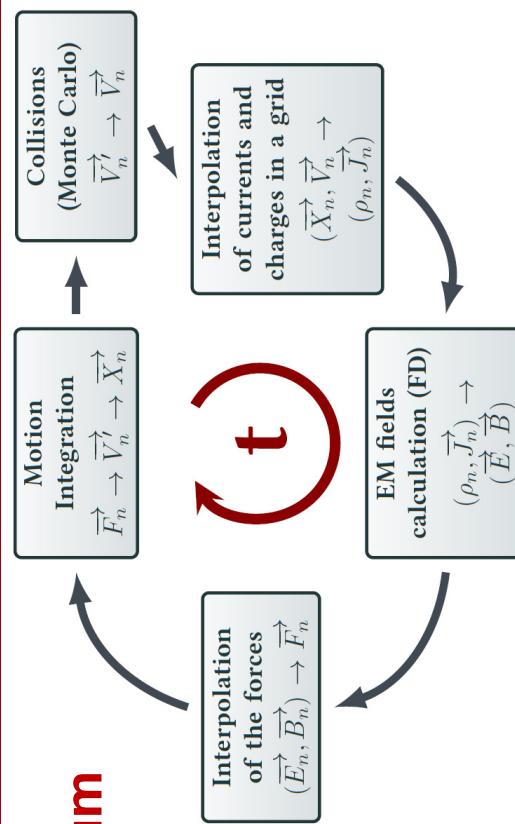
Space Charge Compensation

Time is needed to reach SCC equilibrium

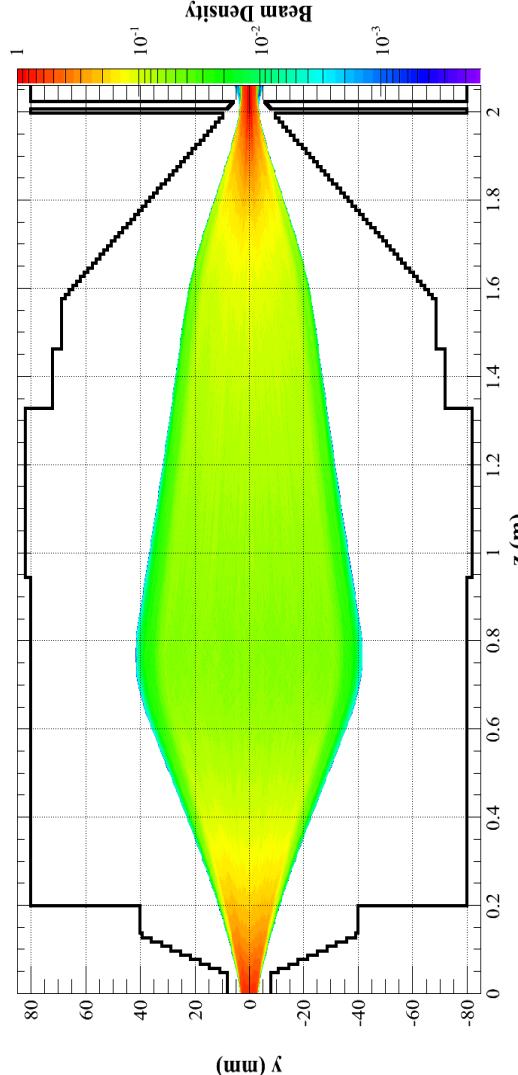
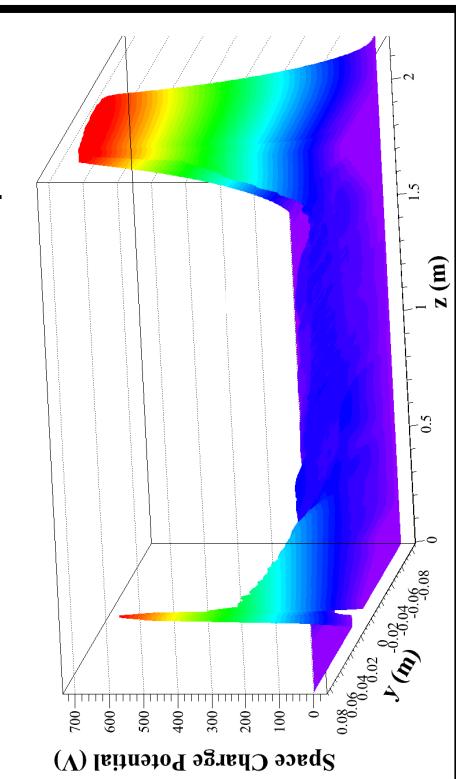
Dedicated code **SOLMAXP**

(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**



INJECTOR DIAGNOSTICS

- Thermocouples

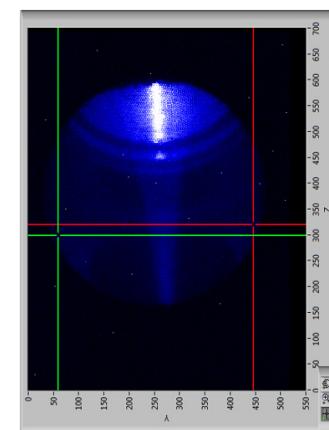
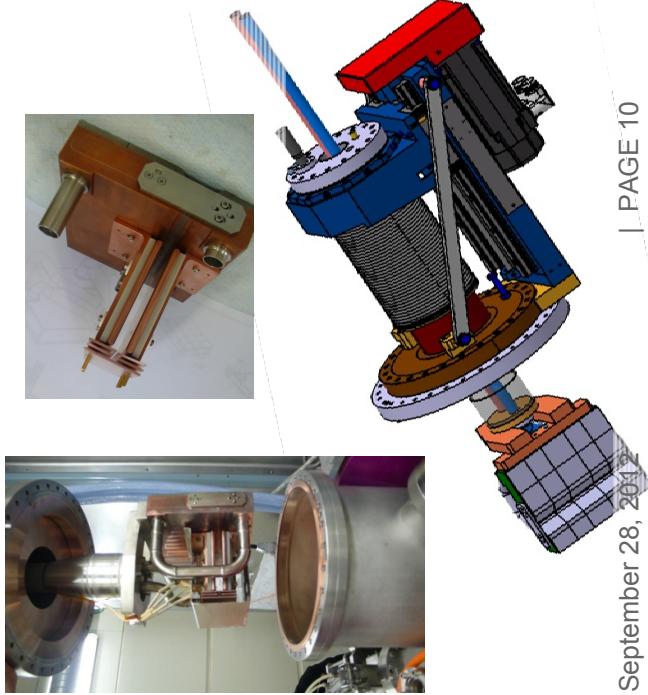
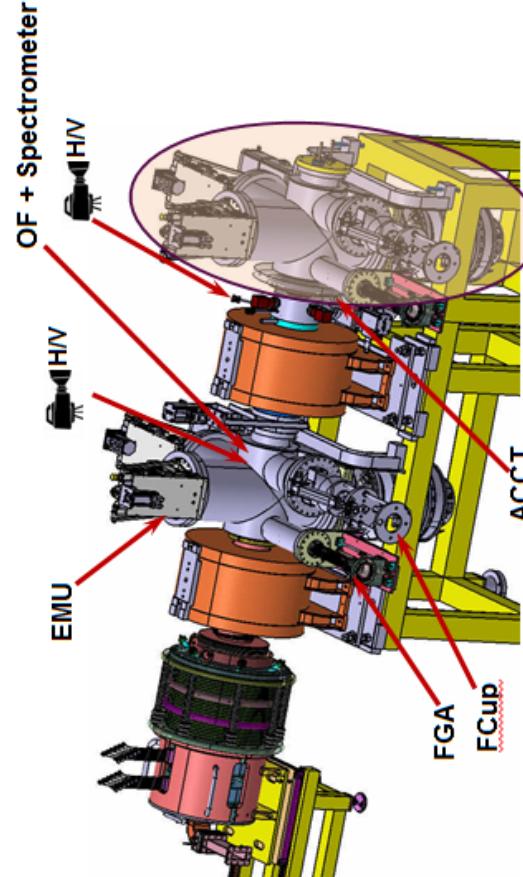
- EMU – Allison scanner designed for 15 kW continuous beam

- 4 Grid Analyzer

- CID (hardened) cameras

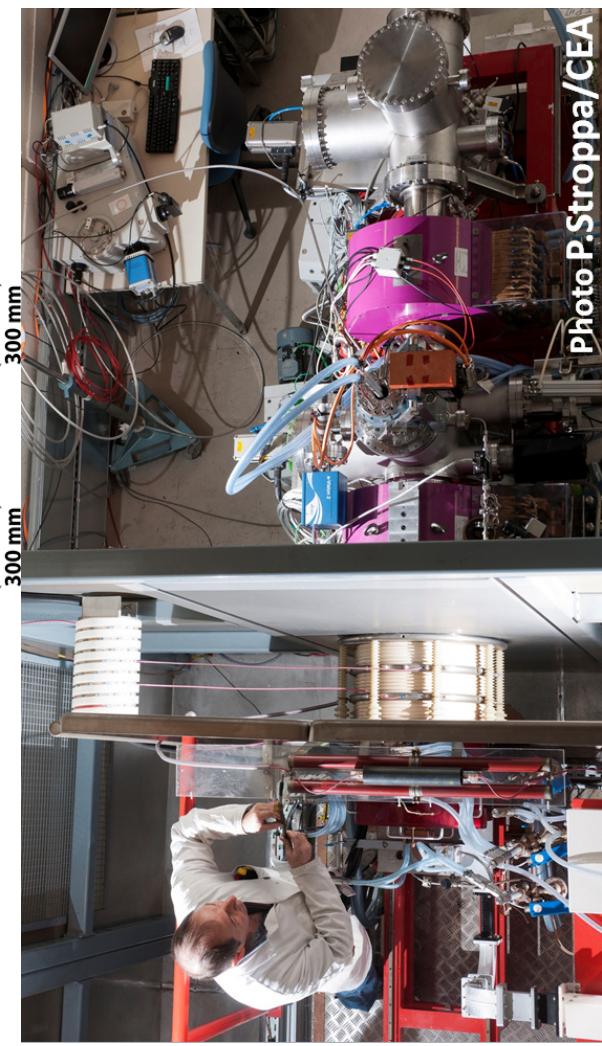
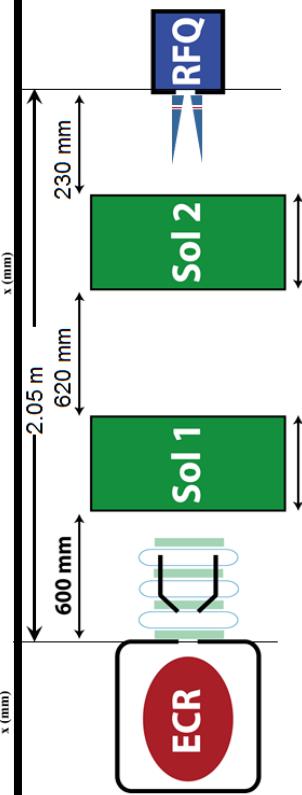
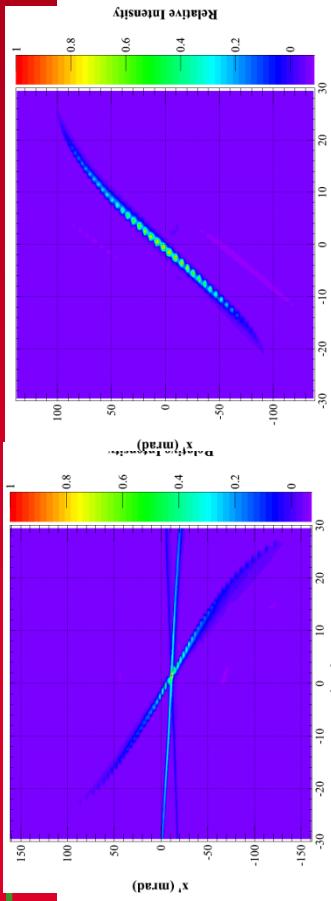
- Spectrometer associated with optic fiber for Doppler shift analysis

- 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



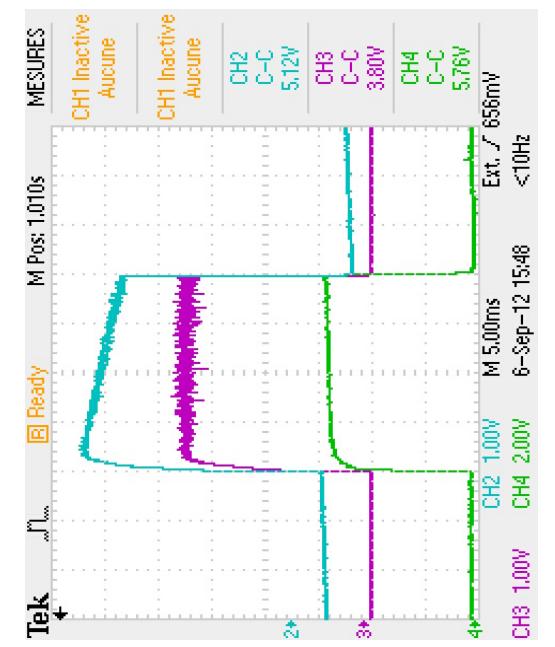
CW 50 keV H+ beam - PE Φ 8

Emissance:

- After Sol1, 81 mA, 0.46 $\pi \cdot \text{mm} \cdot \text{mrad}$
- After cone, 42 mA, 0.29 $\pi \cdot \text{mm} \cdot \text{mrad}$

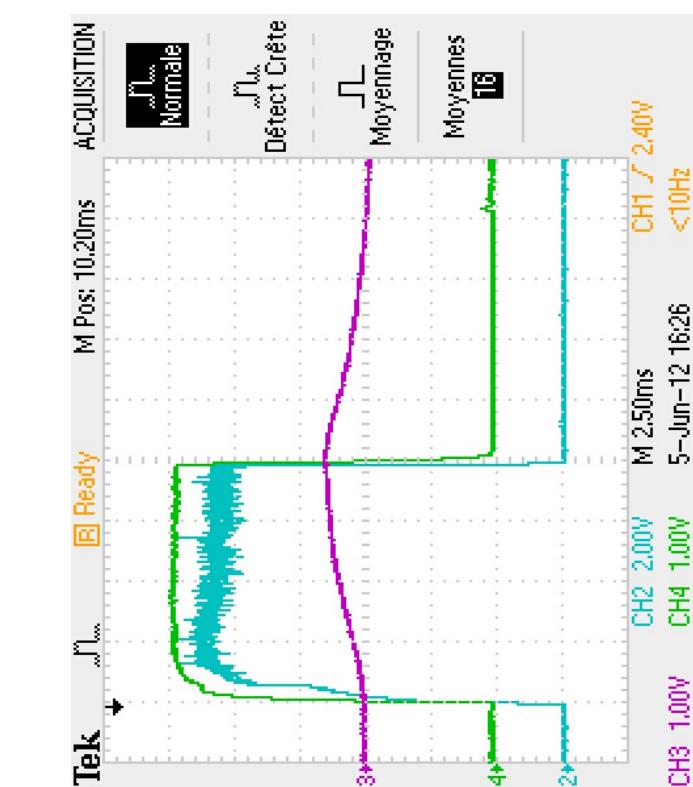
Plasma Electrode Φ 10

| ext. = 140 mA
| BS = 75 mA (with cone)
50 keV DC = 20 %

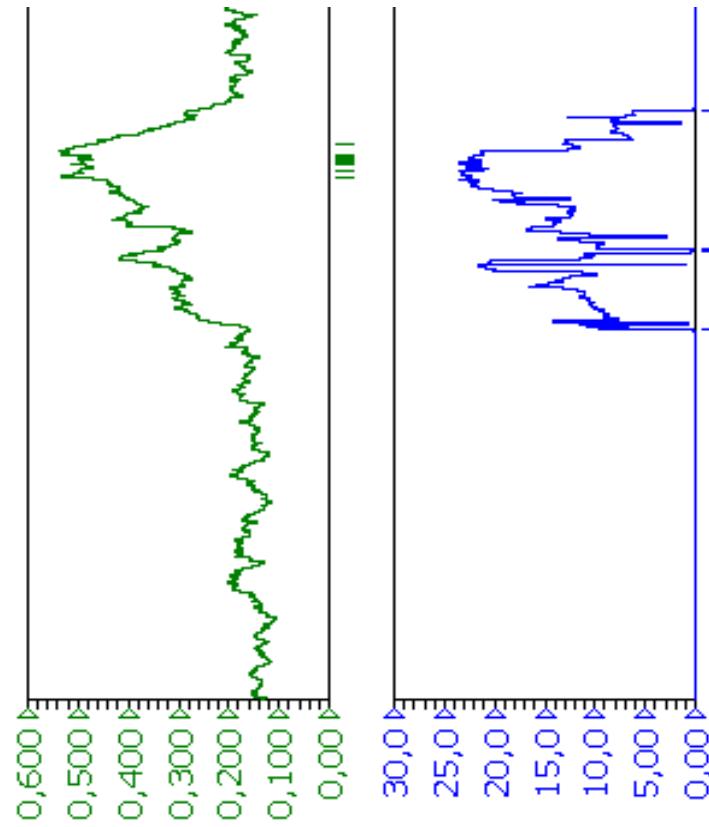


Due to neutron production (d,D reaction) preliminary measurements are done with 1 % duty cycle (10 ms / 1 Hz).

125 mA extracted from the source with 100 keV energy

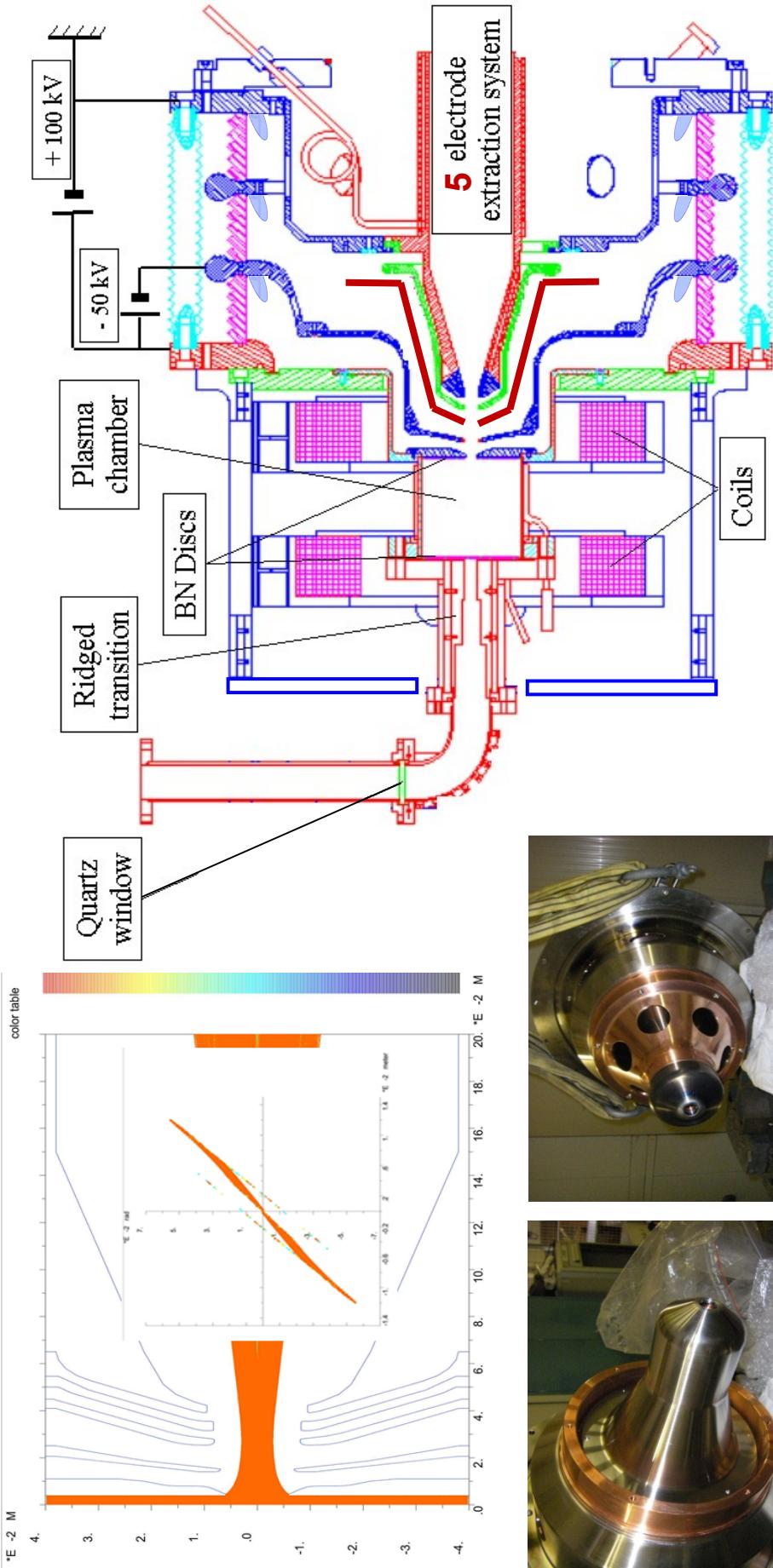


Green: current from HVPS
Blue: current on Beam Stop (w/o cone)



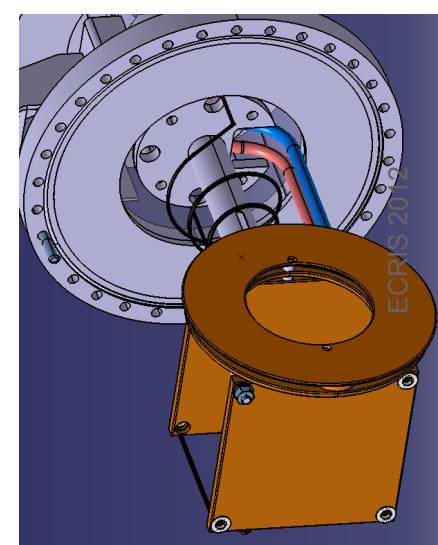
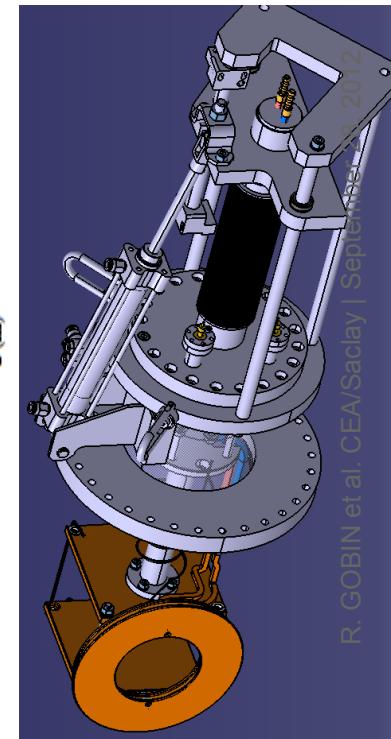
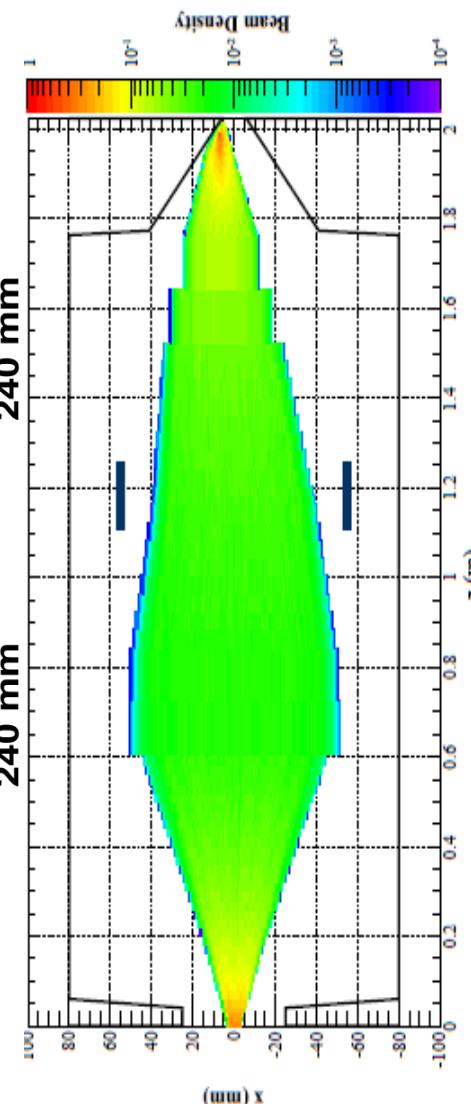
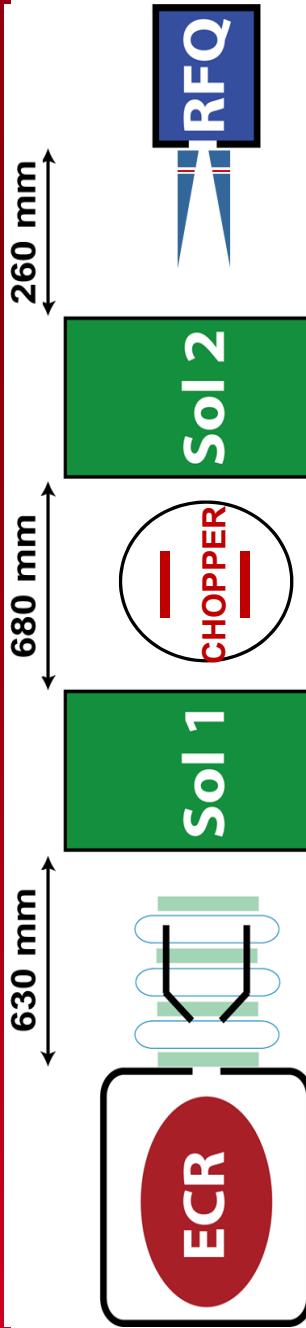
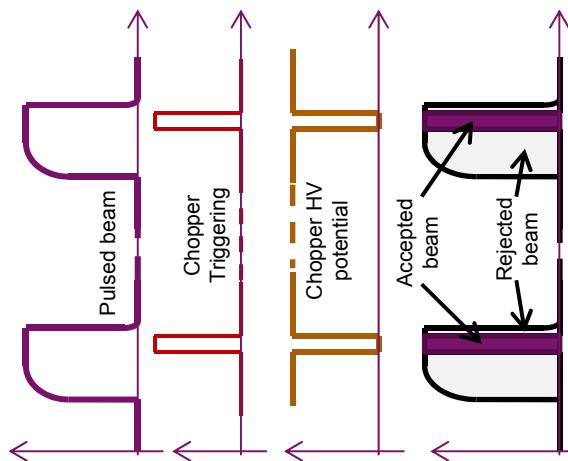
ONGOING ACTIONS (1)

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.



ONGOING ACTIONS (2)

Slow Chopper
for high energy beam
characterization



CONCLUSION

- 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

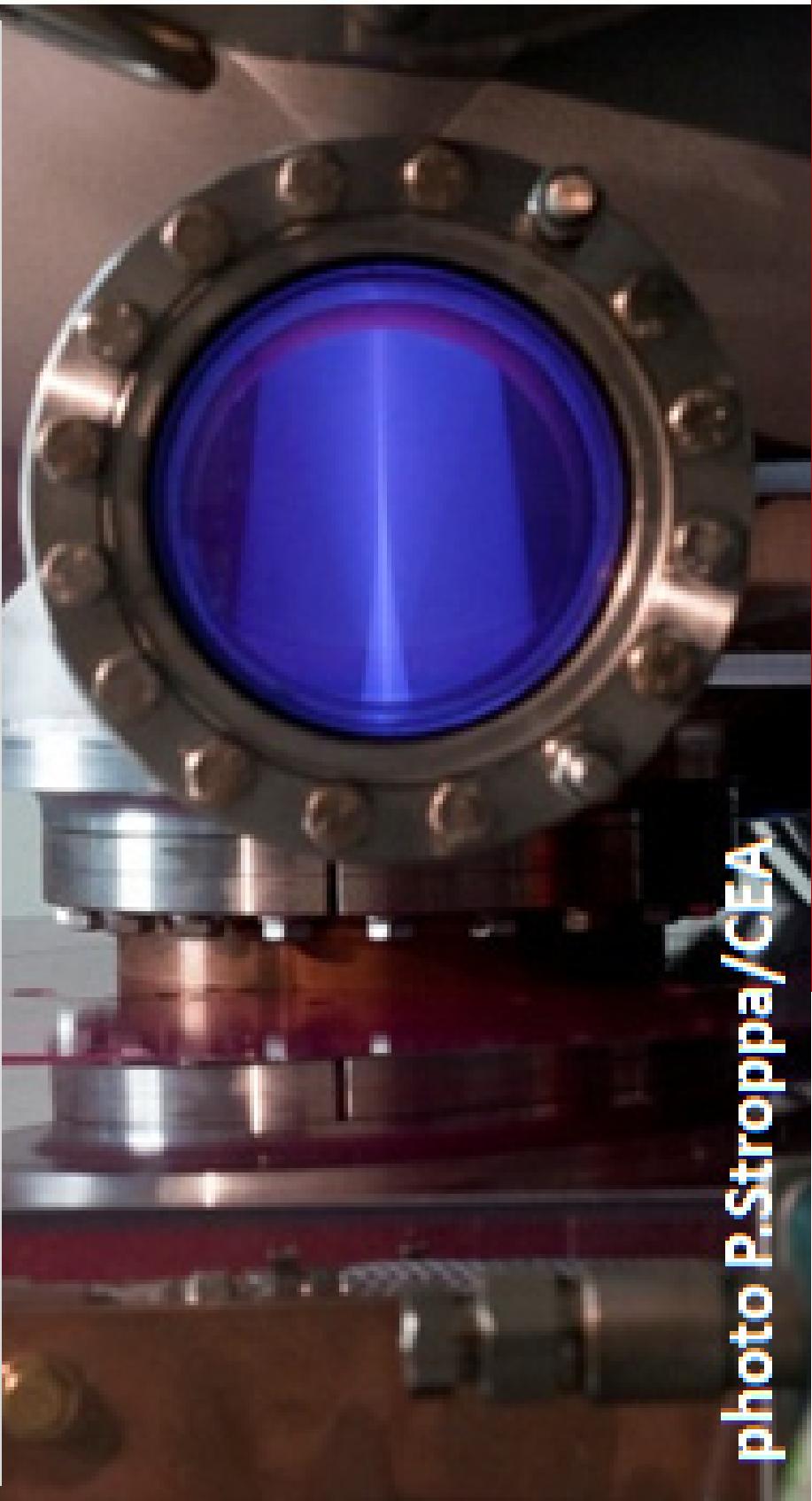


photo P.Stroppa/CEA

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