



THE SPES PROJECT AT LEGNARO NATIONAL LABORATORIES

M. Comunian

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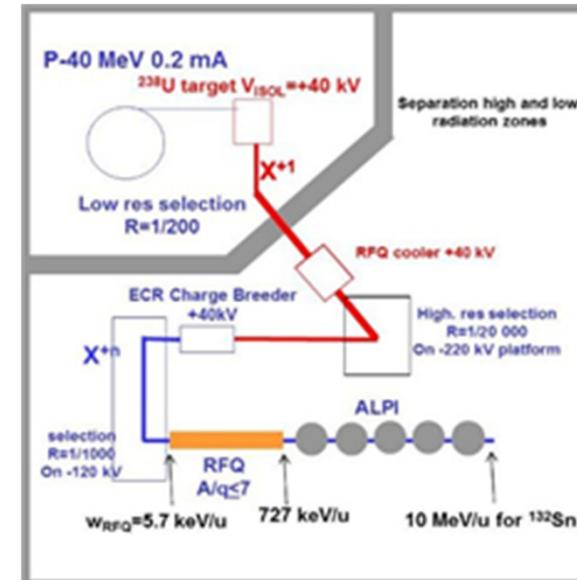
A. D. Russo, *INFN-LNS, Catania, Italy.*

B. Chalykh, *ITEP, Moscow, Russia.*

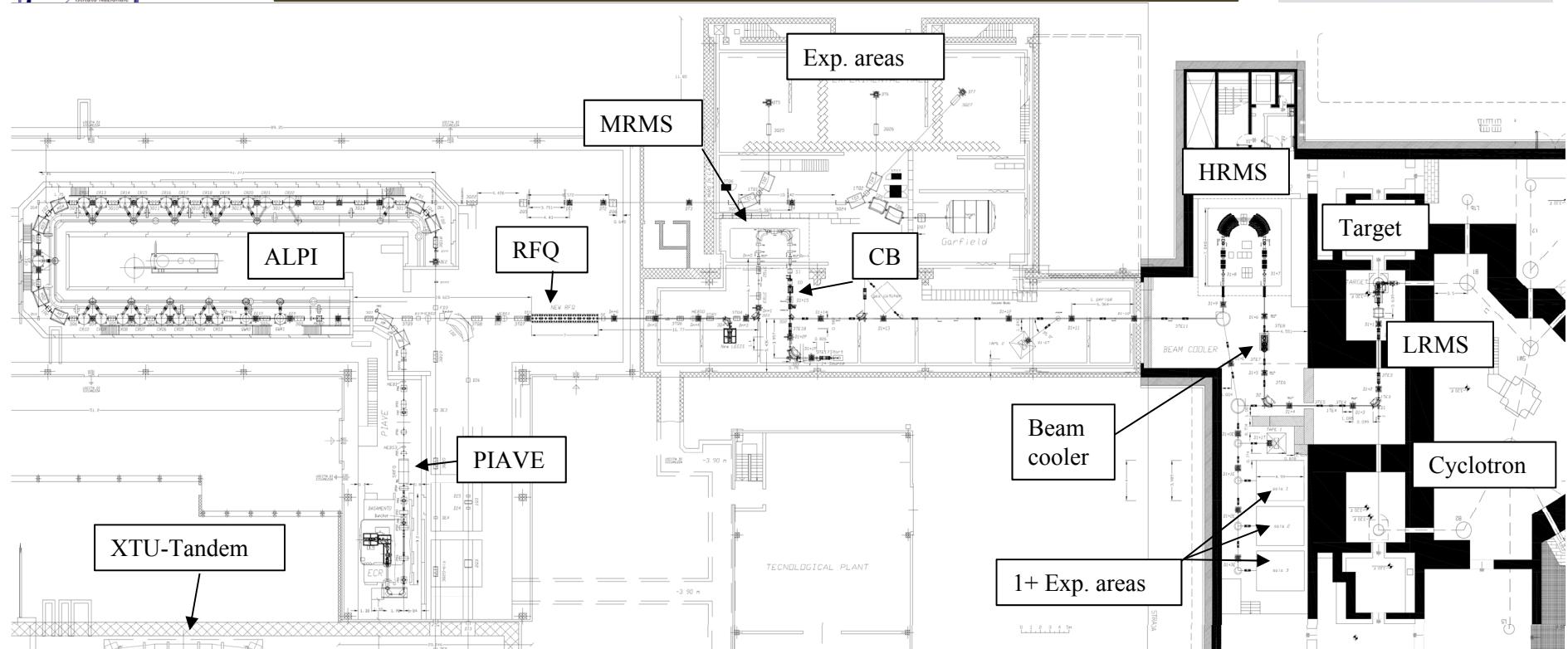
And all the SPES TEAM

Outline

- SPES Layout
- The SPES cyclotron
- The target
- The high resolution stage: RFQ Cooler and the HRMS
- The periodic transfer line.
- The post acceleration stage: charge breeder and the MRMS
- The MEBT matching line
- ALPI performances



The SPES Layout



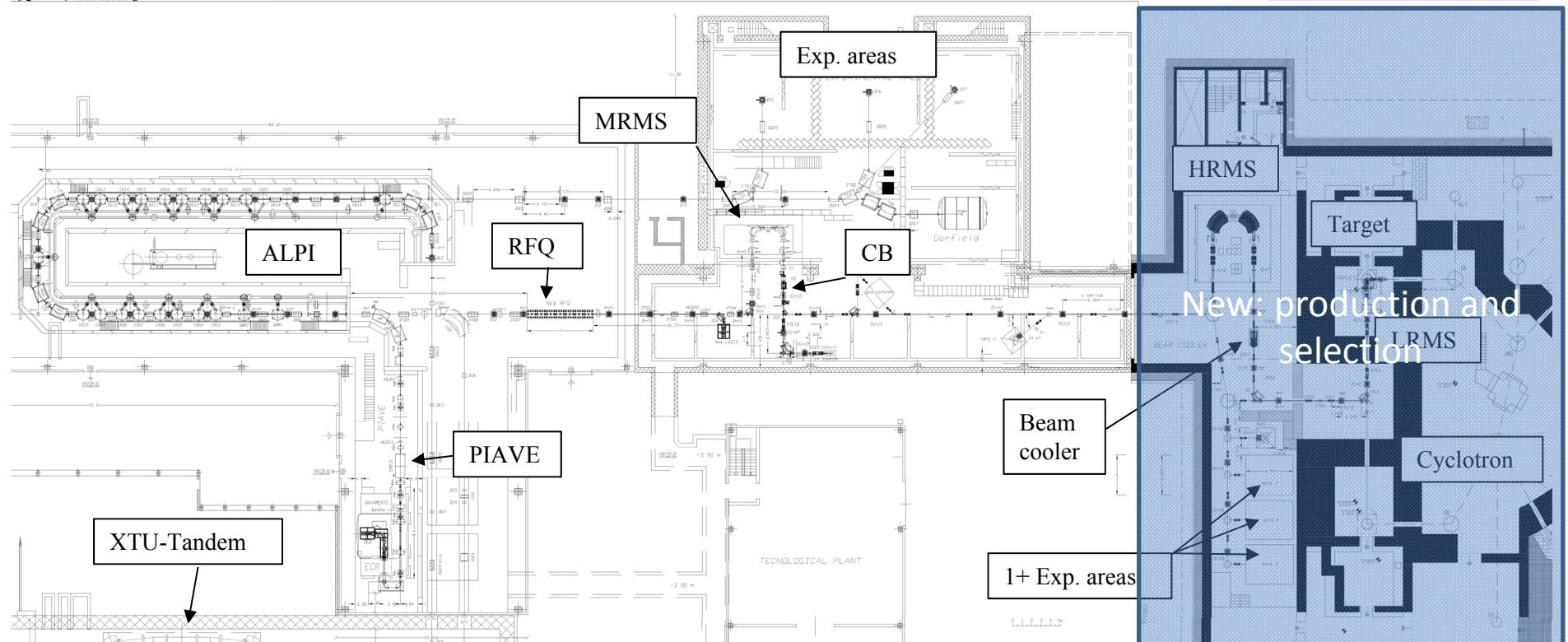
General features

- The SPES facility may be divided in three stages: the RIB production, the magnetic isotope separation and the charge breeding with the post-acceleration.
- Low current beams ($nA-fA$) and transfer line with high dispersion require a careful management of the beam optics.
- Several localised separation stages are needed for separate the nominal beam from the isotopes and fit the safety requirements.
- Very long transfer lines are needed in order to fit the new building with the existing linac ALPI.

Main stages

- The **cyclotron** accelerates 70 MeV proton beam of $750 \mu A$ onto a UCx **target**, heated at $2000^\circ C$. The radioactive ions produced are extracted @ 20-40 keV, depending on the RFQ's β_s of the n^+ beams.
- There are three separation stages: the **LRMS**, composed by a Wien filter and a 90° magnetic dipole 1/200 resolution in mass (isobar selection); the **HRMS**, with a capability of 1/20000 resolution (isotope separation) in mass and the **MRMS** of 1/1000, which removes the CB contaminants.
- The beam gains $1+ \rightarrow n^+$ charge and, after the removal of the **CB** contaminants is sent to an internal bunching **RFQ**, which accelerates the beam up to 727.3 keV/A (for $A/q=7$).
- The beam is longitudinally matched with the linac via a **MEBT** line (with two bunchers). The **ALPI linac** accelerates the beam up to 10 MeV/A .
- There are two experimental areas: the 1+ experimental areas down to the HRMS complex and the experimental areas down to ALPI for the post accelerated beams.

The SPES Layout



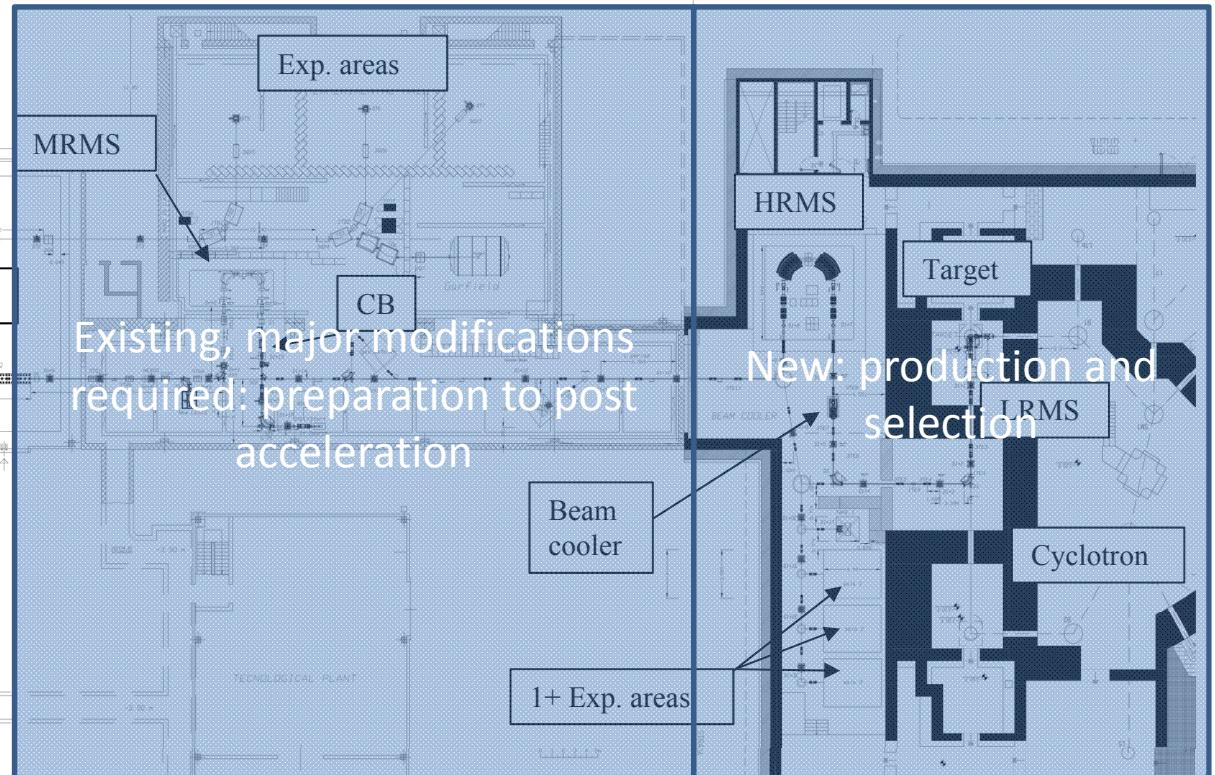
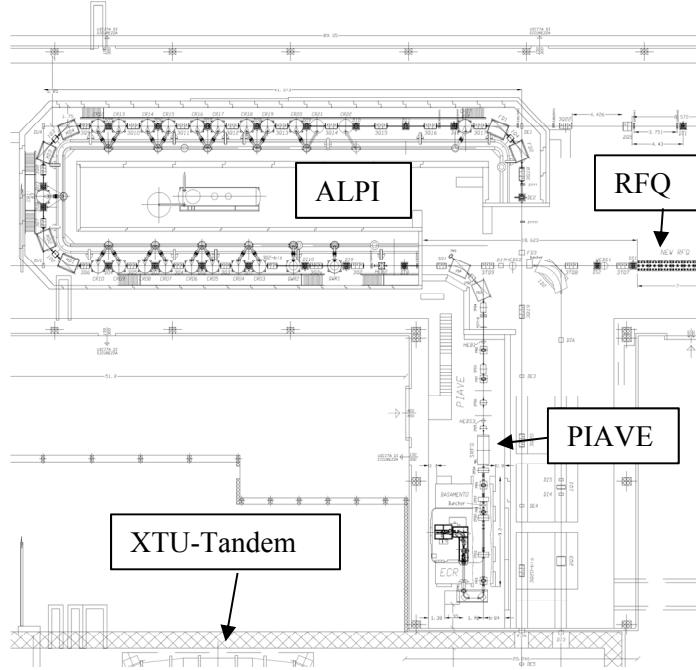
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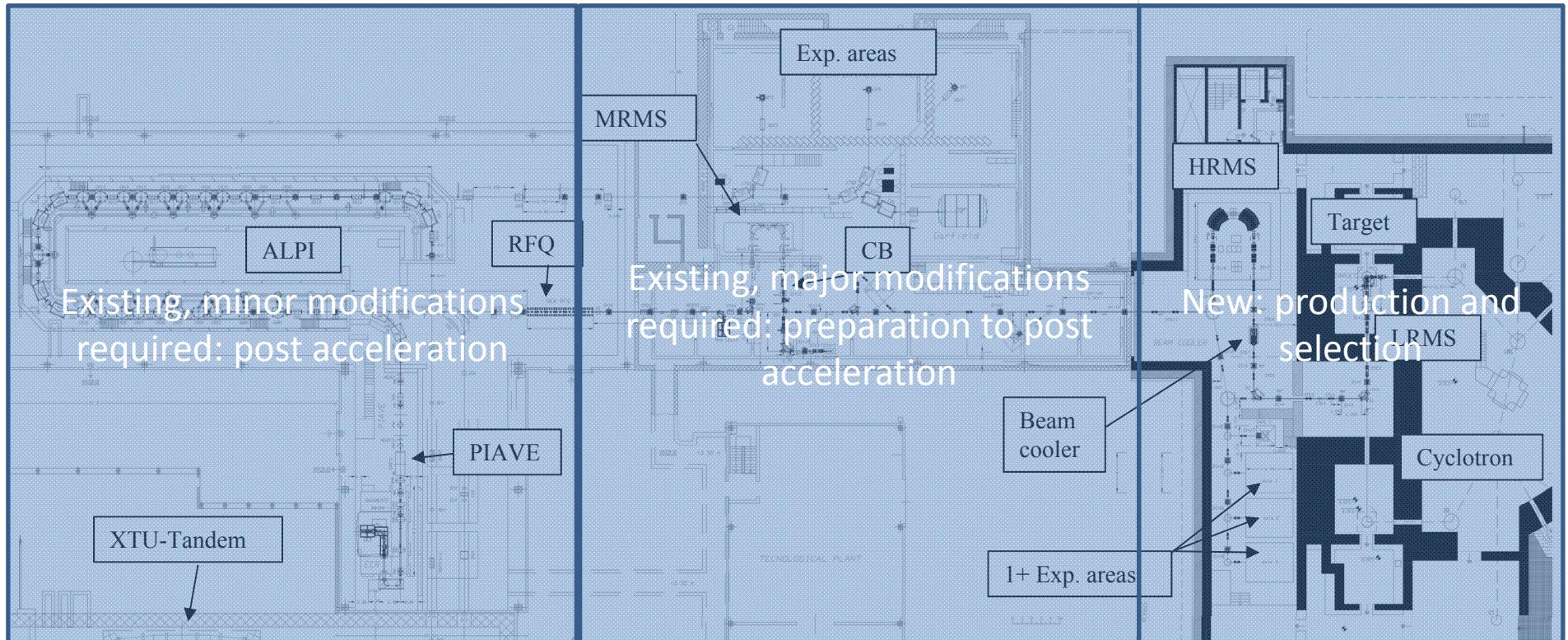
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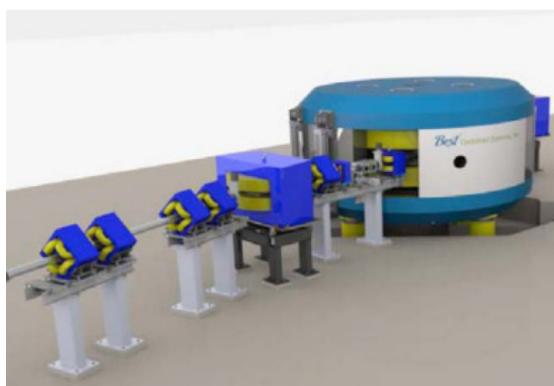
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The SPES Cyclotron



BEST Cyclotron main characteristics:

- 35-70 MeV, 750 μ A of DC proton beam
- 40 keV H⁻ source (placed at the bottom of the magnet) 15-20 mA DC beam (neutralisation is achieved via a vacuum level of 10^{-6} mbar). The injection is by mean of a axial transfer line upwards to the spiral inflector which bends the beam 90° into the central region.
- Four straight sector machine (B_{\max} of 1.6 T). Two independent extraction channels (2 stripping multi-foil carousels) which provides simultaneous two beams extractions.
- RF: two 4th harmonics independent cavities @ 57-58 MHz.

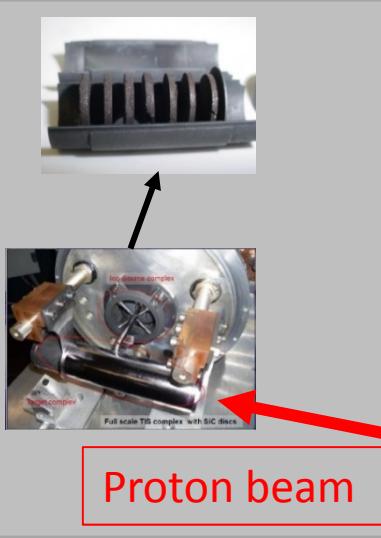
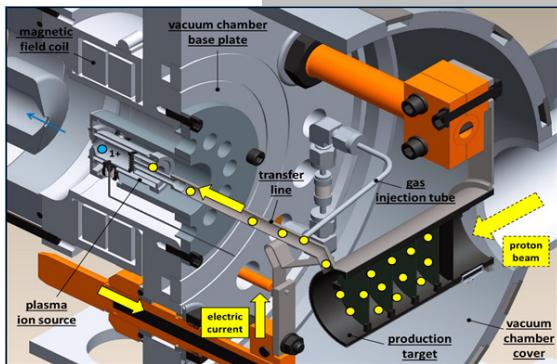


The cyclotron and the transfer lines are installed. The commissioning is going to start.

The SPES ISOL target

NEW CONCEPT

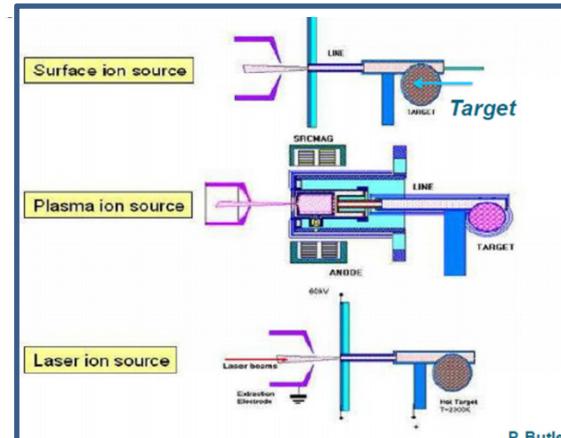
direct target
Multi-foil UCx
designed to
reach 10^{13} f/s



SPES direct target-ion source

30g UCx

ISOLDE-type target/source



For more
information, see
the next talk (A.
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Main characteristics of the SPES target :

- Up to 10^{13} f/s. Overall estimated current extracted up to 1 μ A (plasma ion source) of neutron rich isotopes.
- Heated up to 2000°, diffusion of radioactive gas generated by induced fission between the UCx and the proton beam.
- Three kind of sources: **surface ion source**, **laser ion source** and the **plasma ion source**. Can be used in order to pre-discriminate the nucleus of interest.
- Offline test on the SIS shows a normalised rms emittance of 0.005 mm mrad.

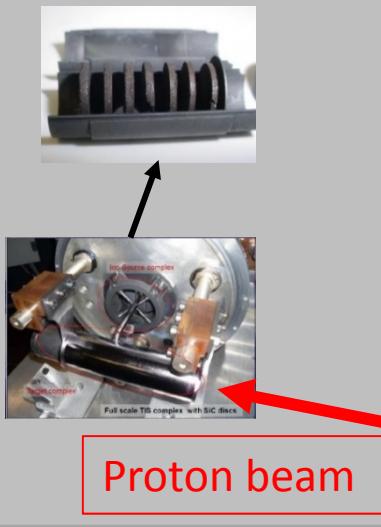
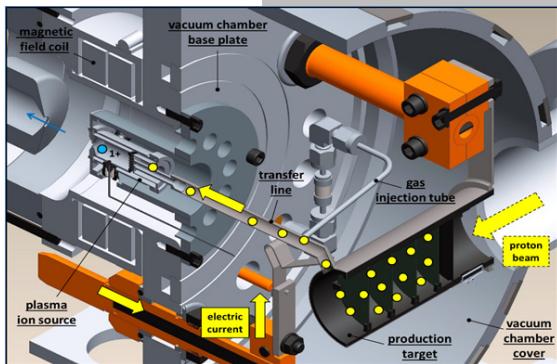
Z/A	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143			
42	0.00E+00																									
43	0.00E+00																									
44	0.00E+00																									
45	0.00E+00																									
46	0.00E+00																									
47	1.91E+10	8.96E+09	3.68E+09	4.12E+08	2.55E+09	1.98E+07	1.25E+07	2.86E+07	1.23E+07	1.54E+08	0.00E+00															
48	3.91E+10	4.32E+10	3.07E+10	2.27E+10	1.14E+10	8.06E+09	2.87E+09	1.44E+09	1.09E+09	1.38E+09	4.64E+05	2.81E+05	5.61E+03	0.00E+00												
49	3.22E+10	3.26E+10	3.76E+10	3.45E+10	3.75E+10	2.66E+10	2.26E+10	1.54E+10	1.12E+10	1.12E+10	2.71E+09	1.95E+09	1.27E+09	2.07E+08	1.72E+07	1.75E+06	0.00E+00									
50	1.79E+10	3.81E+10	2.31E+10	3.77E+10	2.83E+10	4.24E+10	3.38E+10	4.38E+10	3.66E+10	4.87E+10	2.94E+09	3.34E+10	4.69E+10	4.54E+09	2.24E+09	3.77E+08	5.02E+07	0.00E+00								
51	1.13E+10	1.21E+10	2.02E+10	1.83E+10	2.73E+10	2.15E+10	3.08E+10	2.36E+10	3.28E+10	2.52E+10	3.31E+10	2.52E+10	3.02E+10	8.02E+10	8.85E+09	1.08E+09	8.10E+09	3.32E+09	7.05E+08	0.00E+00						
52	2.75E+09	5.94E+09	7.01E+09	1.31E+10	1.31E+10	2.20E+10	1.83E+10	2.95E+10	3.25E+10	3.42E+10	2.67E+10	3.85E+10	3.02E+10	4.49E+10	2.23E+10	3.02E+10	1.61E+10	1.09E+10	0.00E+00							
53	6.88E+08	1.13E+09	2.58E+09	3.27E+09	6.73E+09	7.35E+09	1.36E+10	1.42E+10	2.19E+10	2.05E+10	3.05E+10	2.68E+10	3.97E+10	3.32E+10	4.43E+10	2.20E+10	2.76E+10	2.16E+10	2.38E+10	9.47E+09	2.57E+09	2.30E+08	3.67E+07	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
54	6.74E+07	1.75E+08	3.71E+08	8.77E+08	1.27E+09	2.98E+09	3.63E+09	7.49E+09	7.82E+09	1.43E+10	1.46E+10	2.43E+10	2.21E+10	3.53E+10	3.22E+10	4.50E+10	2.39E+10	3.30E+10	2.29E+10	2.05E+10	1.40E+10	1.11E+10	4.24E+09	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
55	0.00E+00	5.52E+07	4.04E+07	4.61E+07	2.56E+08	3.88E+08	1.04E+09	1.55E+09	2.91E+09	4.27E+09	7.75E+09	9.30E+09	1.56E+10	1.68E+10	2.66E+10	2.71E+10	3.86E+10	2.39E+10	2.98E+10	2.29E+10	2.75E+10	1.61E+10	2.34E+10	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
56	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	6.72E+06	6.74E+06	7.41E+07	2.83E+08	4.52E+08	1.31E+09	1.78E+09	3.67E+09	4.69E+09	8.97E+09	9.57E+09	1.82E+10	1.93E+10	3.03E+10	2.00E+10	2.79E+10	3.03E+10	1.38E+10	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	
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example of ^{132}Sn production.

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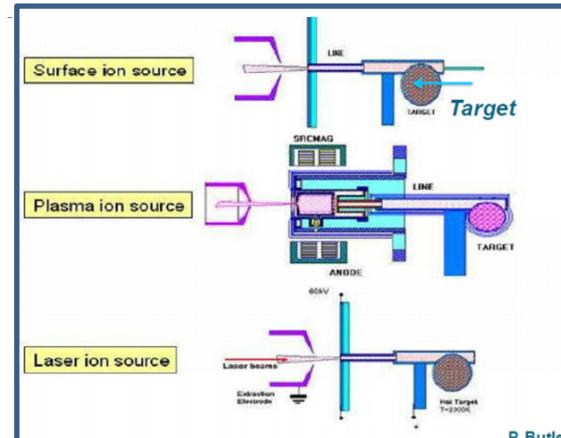
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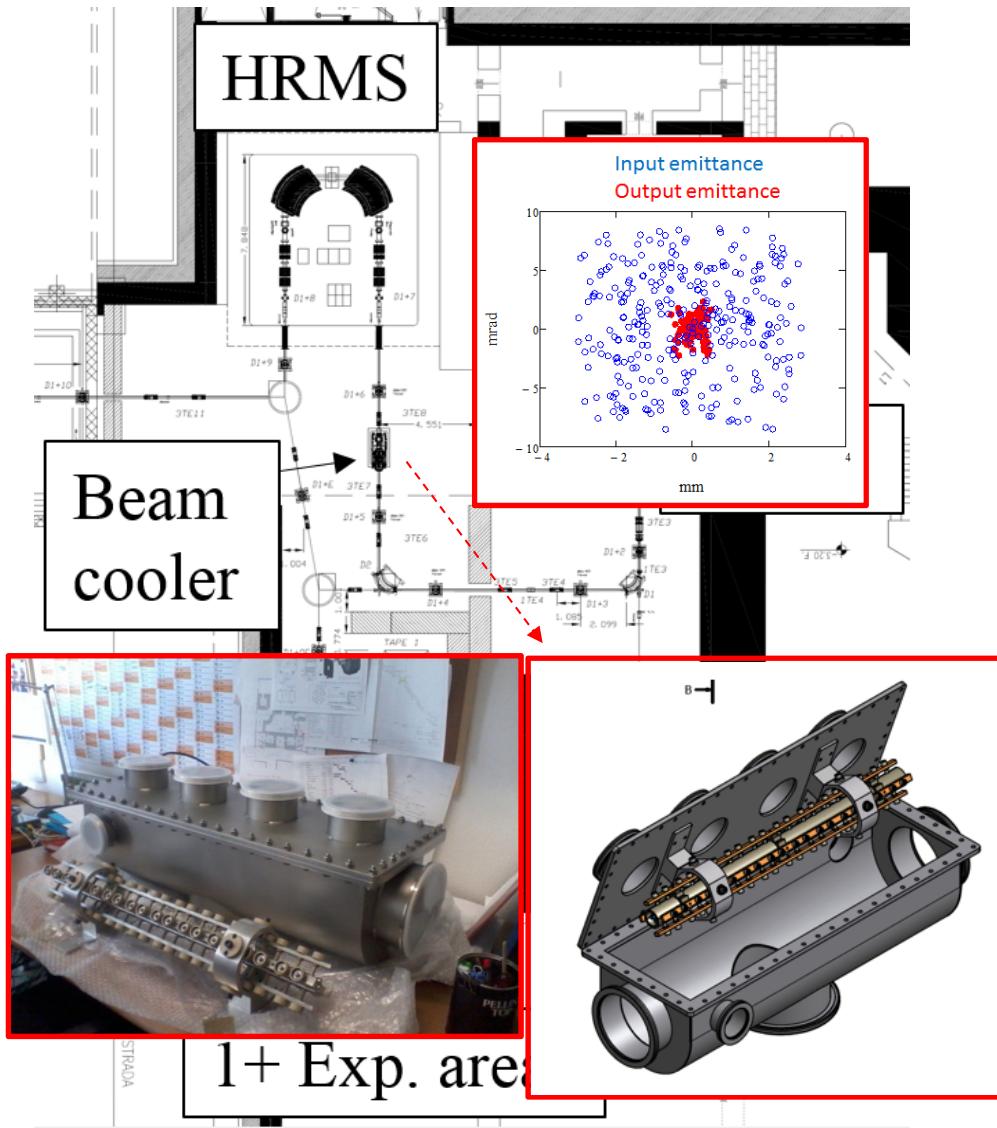
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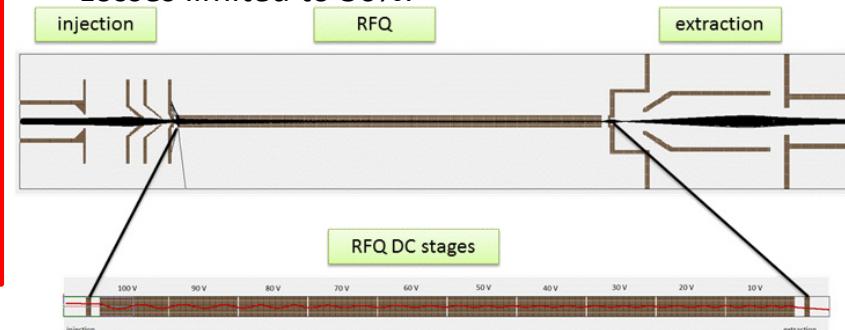
The High Resolution Section



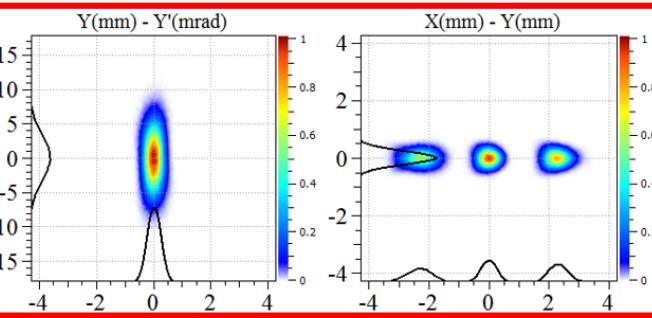
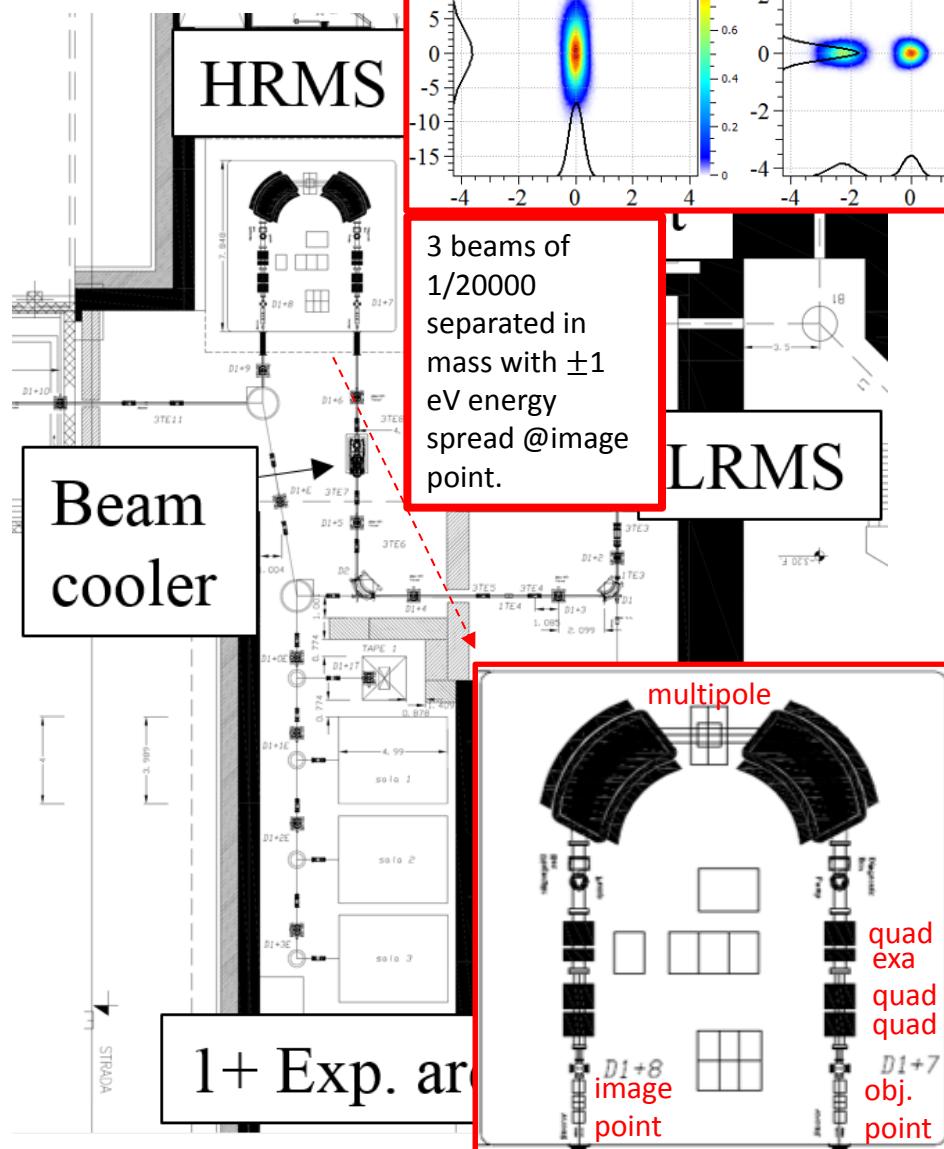
- The beam is prepared by the beam cooler:

Mass Range	5-200 amu
Transverse Emittance Injected beam	$30 \pi \text{ mm mrad}$ @ 40 keV
Emittance Reduction factor	10 (max)
Buffer Gas	He @ 273 K
Beam Intensity	50-100 nA $\rightarrow x10^{11}$ pps
Energy spread	< 5 eV <1 eV for input < 50 nA
RF Voltage range	0.5 – 2.5 kV (1 kV at q=0.25)
RF Frequency range	1 -30 MHz (3.5 – 15 MHz at q=0.25)
RFQ gap radius (r_0)	4 mm
RFQ Length (total)	700 mm
Pressure Buffer Gas (He) range	0.1 – 2.5 Pa
Ion energy during the cooling	100-200 eV

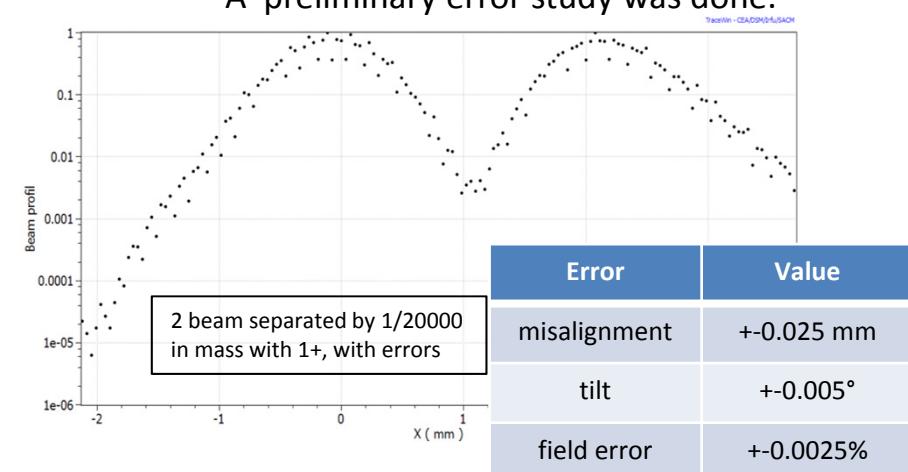
- Crucial for the separation and injection to the CB (low emittance and energy spread).
- 10 times lower emittance and +/-1eV energy spread.
Losses limited to 30%.



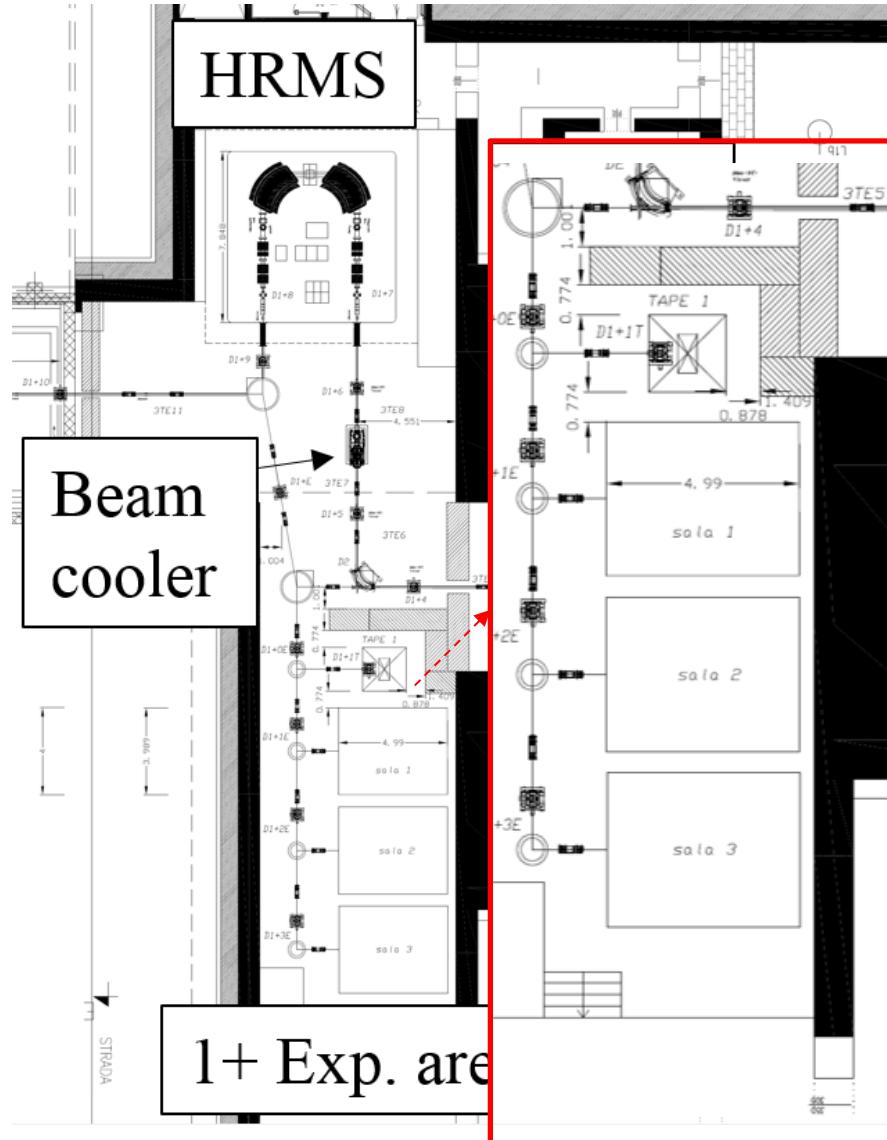
The High Resolution Section



- The HRMS is composed by 2 90° (overall 180°) dipoles of R=1.5 m. There are 3 electric quadrupoles at the entrance and at the exit, with an external hexapoles. Between the two dipoles a multipole (12° order) ensures the correction of curvature aberrations.
- The HRMS is placed onto a HV platform (@-220 kv) because of the effect on the relative energy spread term $\Delta E/E$ which reduces the resolution. This system is also used for the MRMS.
- The optimisation and engineering design is still ongoing.
- A preliminary error study was done.

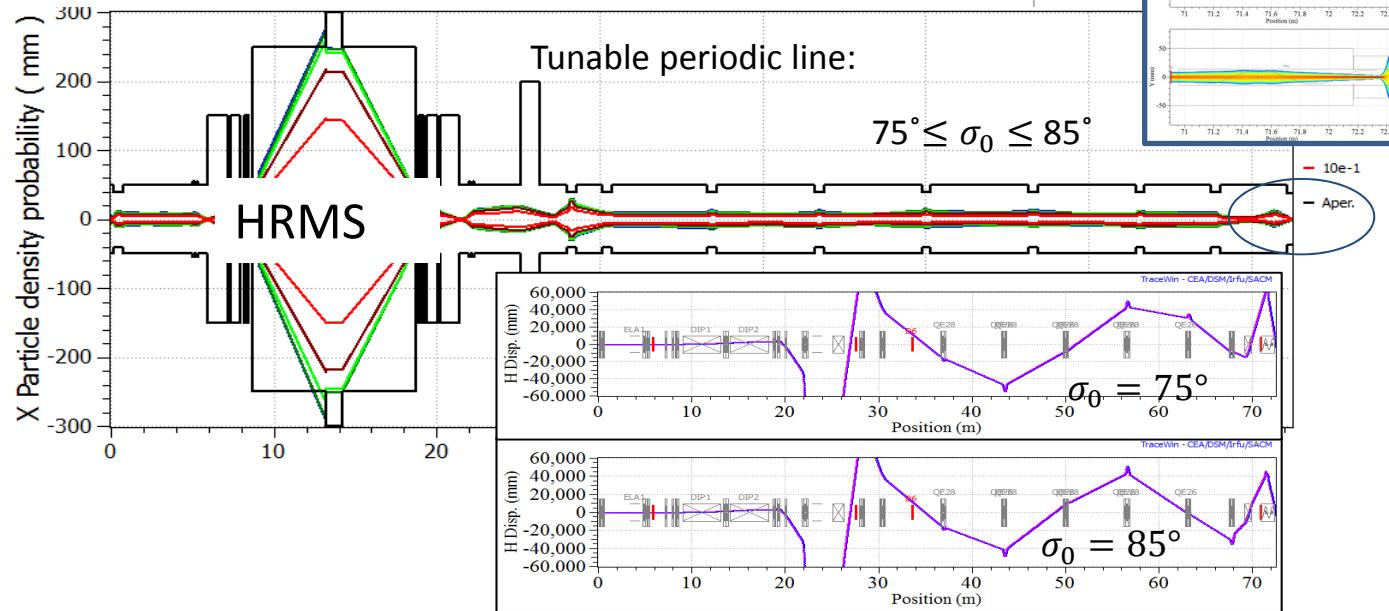
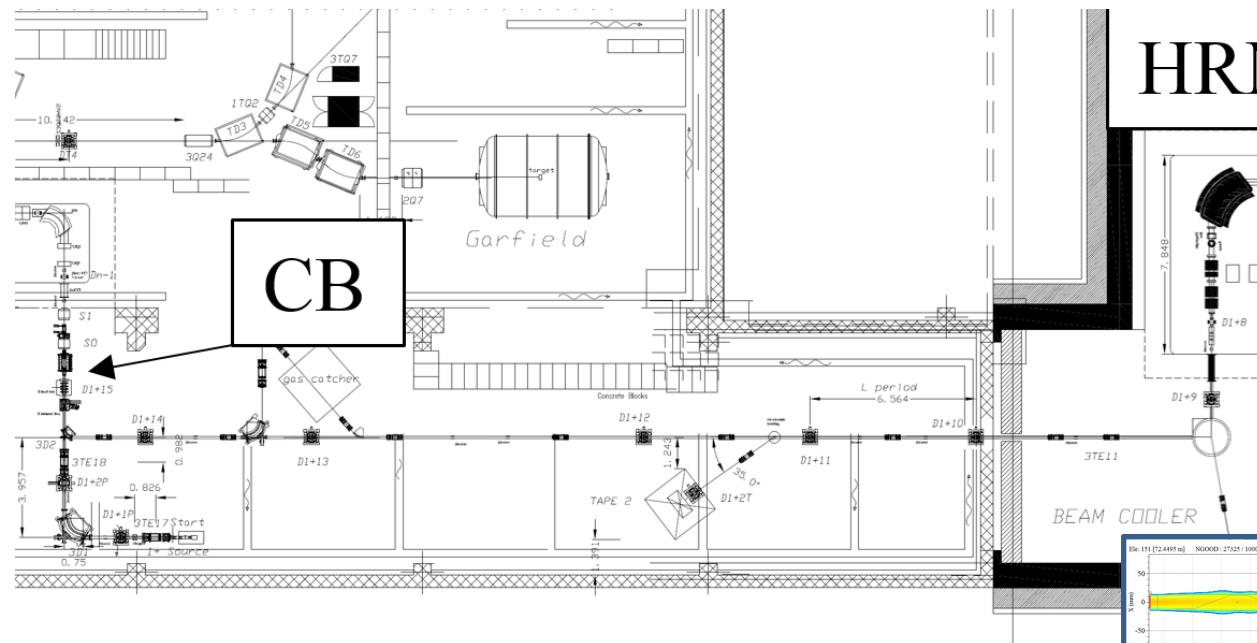


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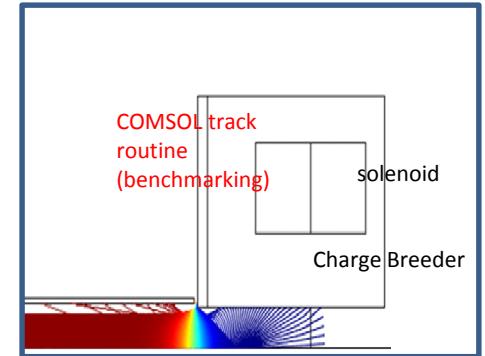
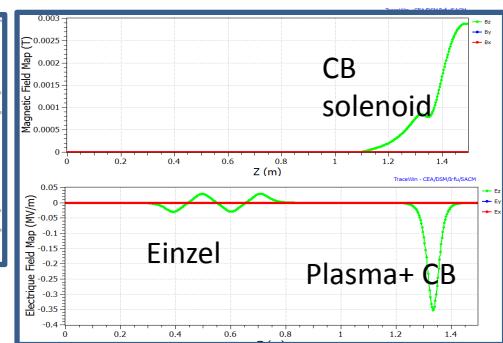


- Three 1+ experimental halls. Electrostatic deflectors under study.
- The beam cooler performances are crucial for: the beam separation and the charge breeding process
- Tape system foreseen after the LRMS in order to first characterise the target beam.
- Electrostatic deflectors under study: mass independent, but little aperture.

The periodic transfer line to CB

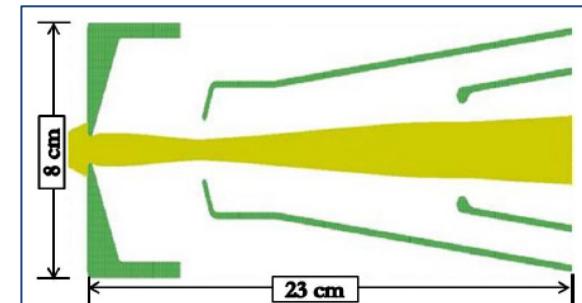
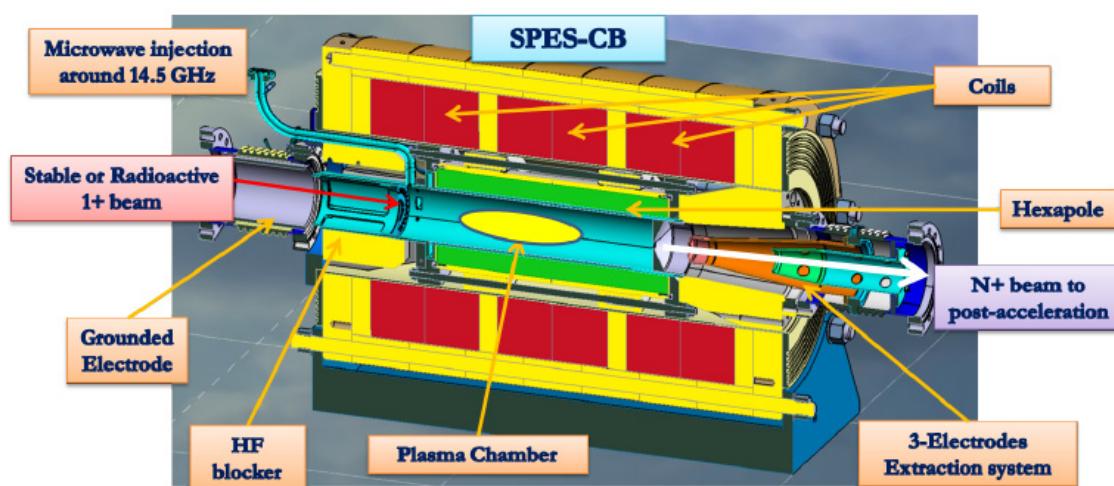


- The periodic transfer line is composed by electrostatic triplets.
 - The phase advance of the periodic line can be tuned from $75^\circ \leq \sigma_0 \leq 85^\circ$ (drive by dispersion).
 - Phase advance influences the maximum modulus of D_x along the periodic line
 - Triplet after the image point on HV HRMS platform help to control dispersion at HRMS exit.



The CB

- 2nd generation ECR source
- 3 coils for axial magnetic field (1.2 T at the injection, 0.42 T minimum and 0.82 T at extraction). 14.5 GHz microwave with a maximum power of 600 W
- Three electrode extraction system: from 40 kV to 20 kV depending on the a/q ratio.
- $\varepsilon_{rms,n} = \textcolor{red}{0.0486 \text{ mm mrad}}$ measured during the test bench @LPSC in March 2015 [1]

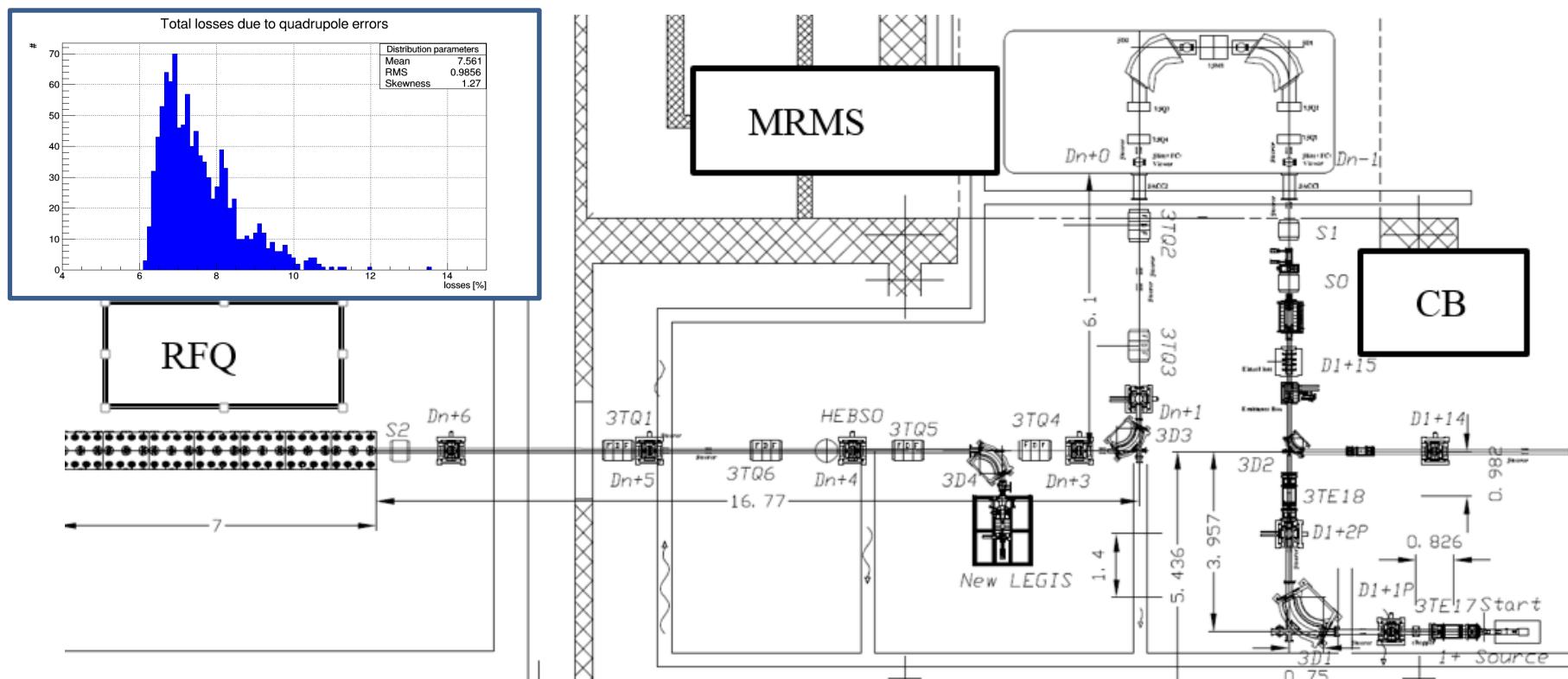


Kobra 3D simulations
benchmarked by the test
bench within 10%. [1]

	Mass Range	ION	Q	Efficiency [%]	Year Data Source	(M/q) _{min}	(M/q) _{max}
130	138	Xe	20+ (21+)	10,9 (6,2)	2012 (2005)	6.57	6.90
	132	Sn	21+	6	2005	6.19	6.38
	98	Sr	14+	3.5	2005	7	7
	94	Kr	16+(18+)	12(8,5)	2013	5.22	5.88
90	Y	14+	3.3	2002	6.43	7.07
74	Zn	10+	2.8	2002	7.40	8.00
	81	Ga	11+	2	2002	7.36	7.45
90	91	Rb	17+	7.50	2013	5.29	5.41
	34	Ar	8+(9+)	16,2(11,5)	2012 (2013)	3.78	4.25

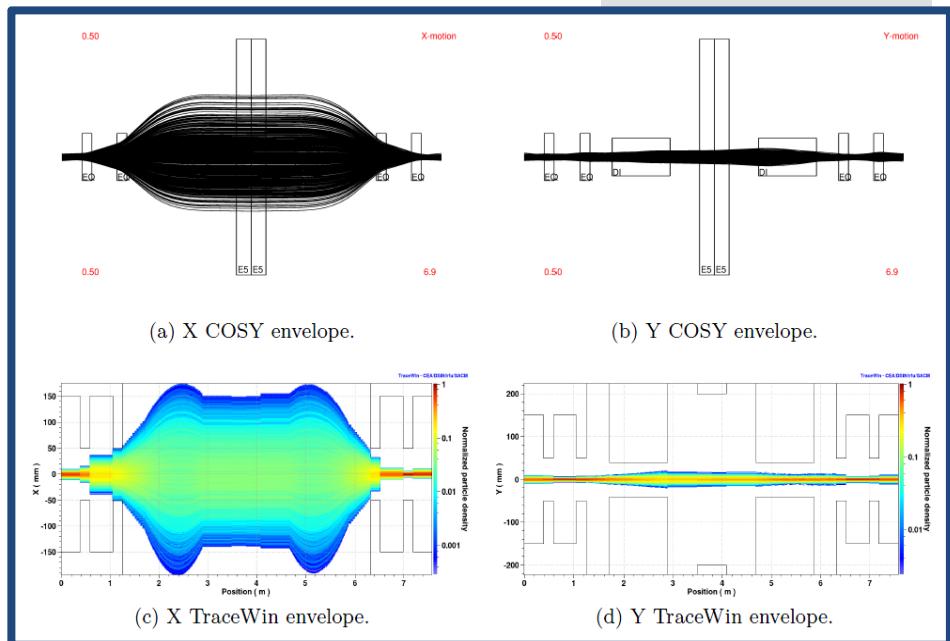
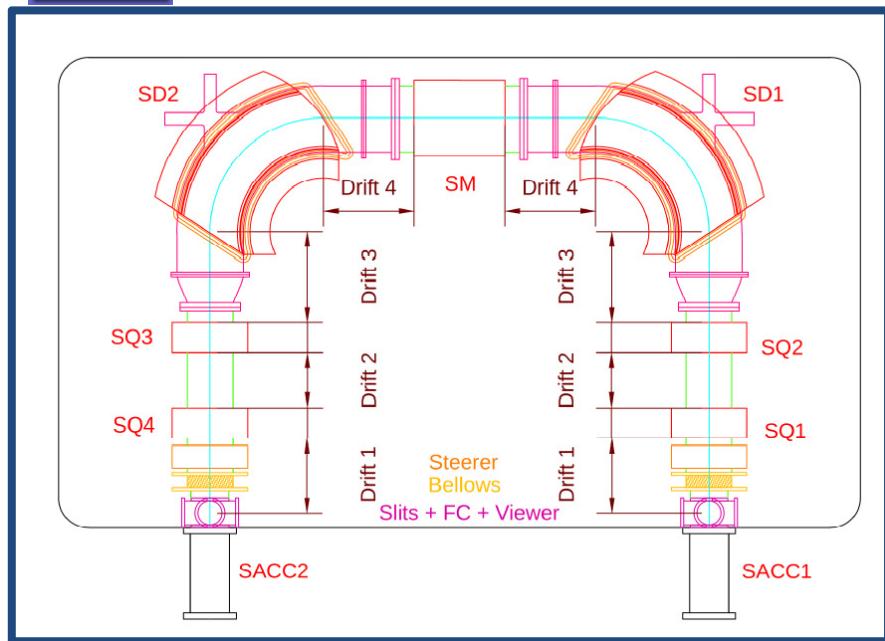
[1] The SPES-Charge Breeder (SPES CB) and its beam line INFN-LNL, Alessio Galatà et Al. EMIS15 under publication

The CB-RFQ line

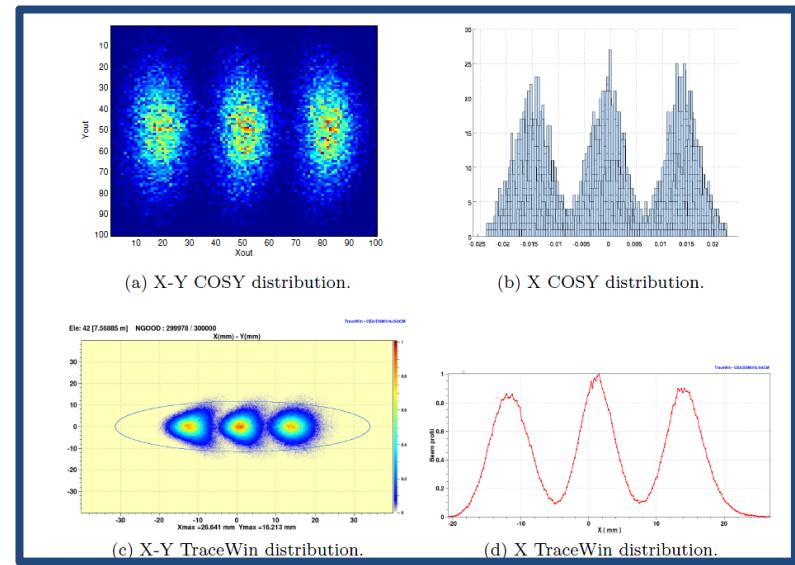
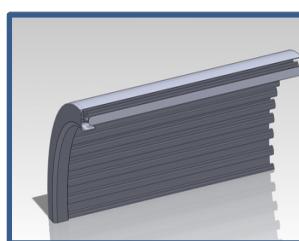
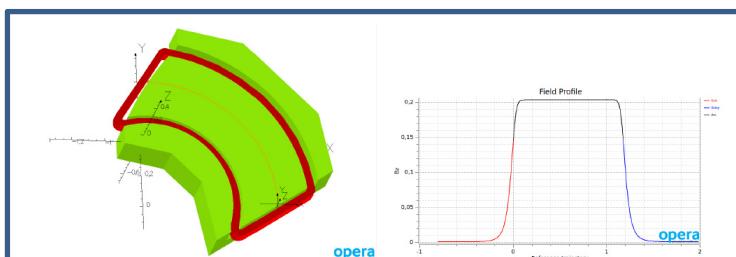


- The CB to RFQ line is composed by the Medium Resolution Mass Separator of 1/1000 in A/q which cleans the contaminants coming from the CB, and a matching line for the RFQ.
 - The 1+ pilot beam line is composed by a low resolution mass separator 1/150.
 - The MRMS is placed onto a HV platform like the HRMS in order to decrease the geometric emittance and to decrease the term $\frac{\Delta E}{E}$ which would decrease the resolution.
 - The line is design for a beam of $\varepsilon_{rms,n}$ of 0.1 mm mrad which is twice the measured emittance from the CB test bench. The assumed energy spread is ± 15 eV.
 - The RFQ is a CW RFQ with internal bunching at 80 MHz specifically designed for a low longitudinal emittance. A 5 MHz buncher is foreseen for the experiments which will require pulsed beam

The MRMS



- The optics is composed by 4 electrostatic quadrupoles, 2 dipoles and a 12° order multipole.
- Dipole characteristics: 0.750 m bending radius, 90° bending angle. External edge curvature: 2.6 m. Edge angles $\beta=33.35^\circ$. Horizontal aperture 0.4 m. Vertical aperture 0.08 m.
- Both the four quadrupoles are x defocusing.
- BD Benchmarking with COSYINFINITY.
- Required Platform stability of the order of 0.01% in voltage.



The four-vane SPES RFQ

Parameter (units)	Design Value
Operational mode	CW
Frequency (MHz)	80.00
Injection Energy (keV/u)	5.7 ($\beta=0.0035$)
Output Energy (keV/u)	727 ($\beta=0.0395$)
RF power dissipation (kW)	100

Table 2: RFQ design parameters

Parameter (units)	Design
Inter-vane voltage V (kV, A/q=7)	63.8 – 85.84
Vane length L (m)	6.95
Average radius R_0 (mm)	5.33 – 6.788
Vane radius ρ to average radius ratio	0.76
Modulation factor m	1.0 – 3.18
Min small aperture a (mm)	2.45
Total number of cells	321
Synchronous phase (deg.)	-90 – -20
Focusing strength B	4.7 – 4
Peak field (Kilpatrick units)	1.74
Transmission (%)	95
Input Tr. RMS emittance (mm ² rad)	0.1
Output Long. RMS emittance (mm ² rad) / (keVns/u)/(keVdeg/u)	0.055 / 0.15 / 4.35

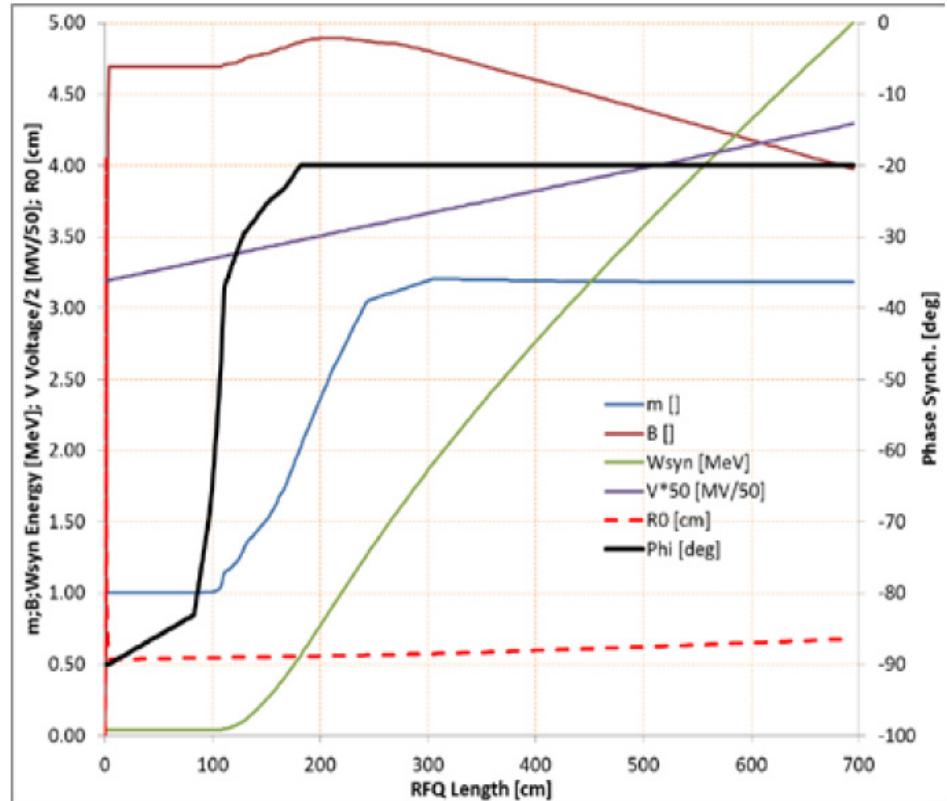
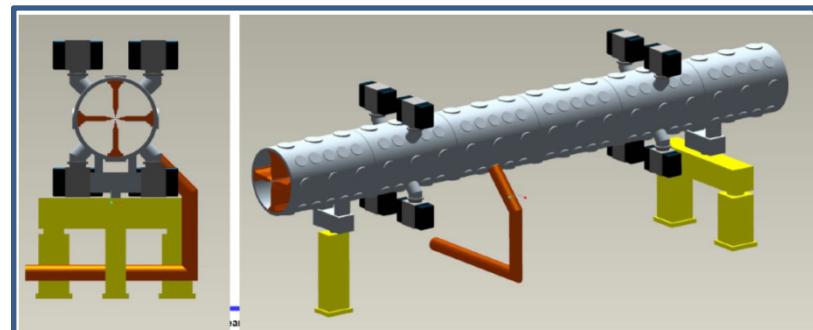
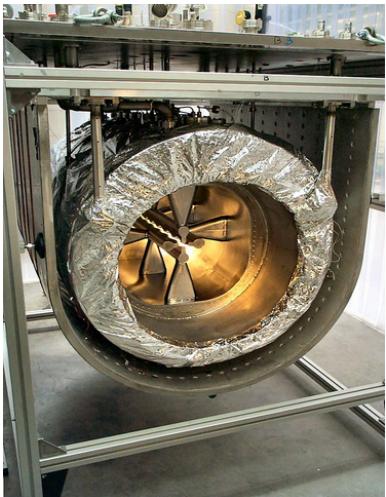


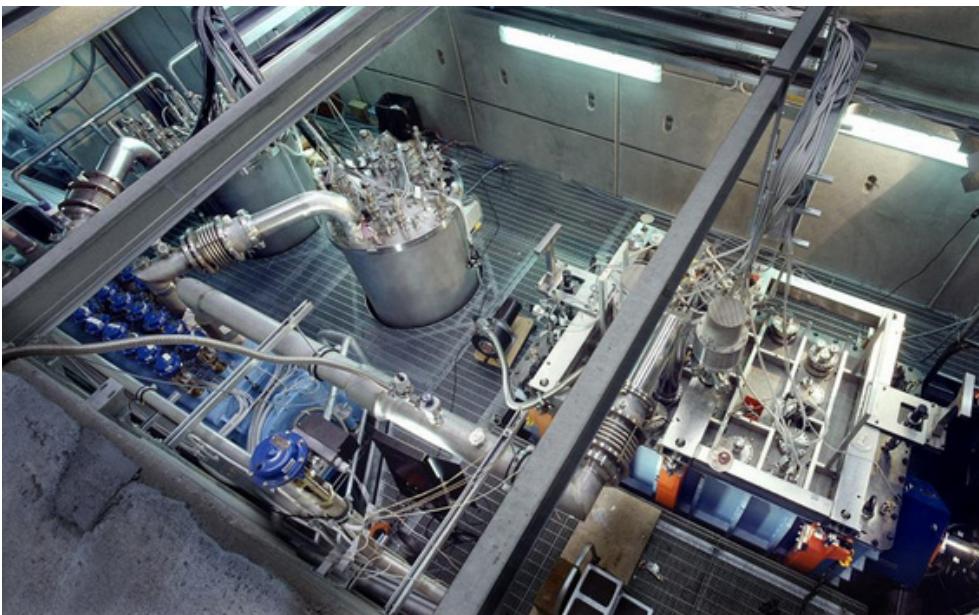
Figure 1: The main RFQ parameters vs. length.



SPES RFQ and PIAVE

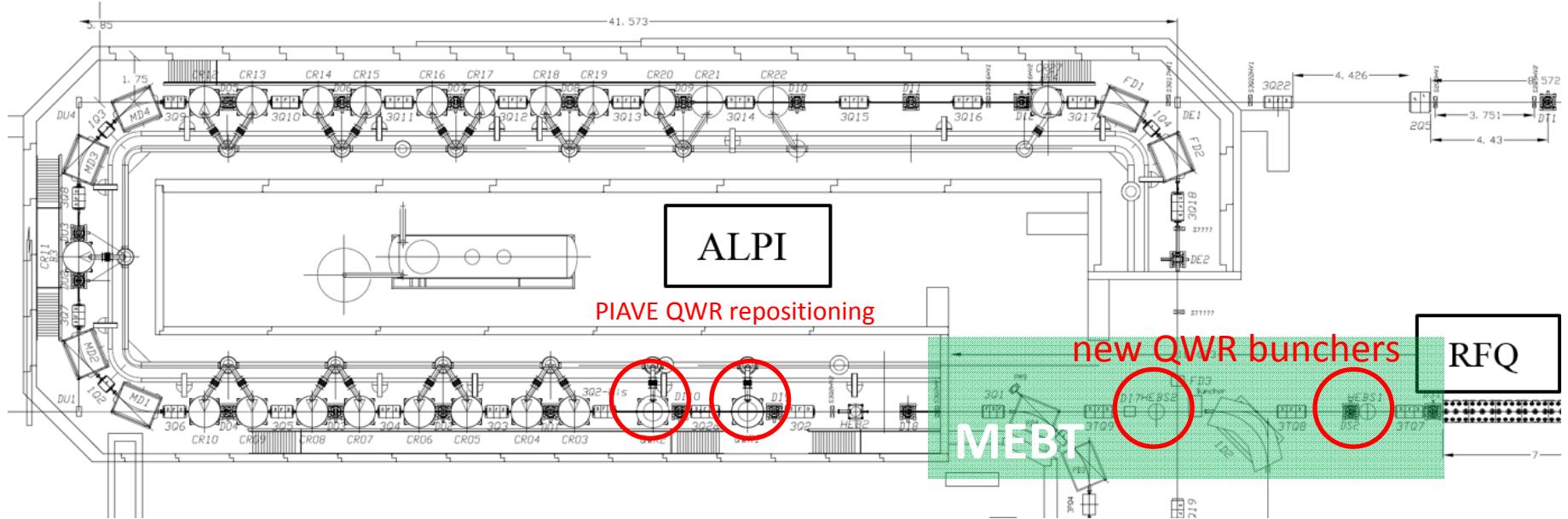


Parameter	SPES RFQ	PIAVE SRFQ
Input energy	5.7 keV/u	37.1 keV/u
Output Energy [keV/u]	727 ($\beta=0.0395$)	587 ($\beta=0.0355$)
Mass to charge ratio	3-7	2-8.5
Input Tr. Norm. RMS emittance [mm mrad]	0.071	0.1
Output RMS Long. emittance [deg keV/u]	4.5	4.8
Output 90% Long. emittance [deg keV/u]	29.3	26
Transmission [%]	75	95
QWR 0.047 TTF	0.85	0.95
QWR 0047 DY' [mrad]	-0.48	-0.32

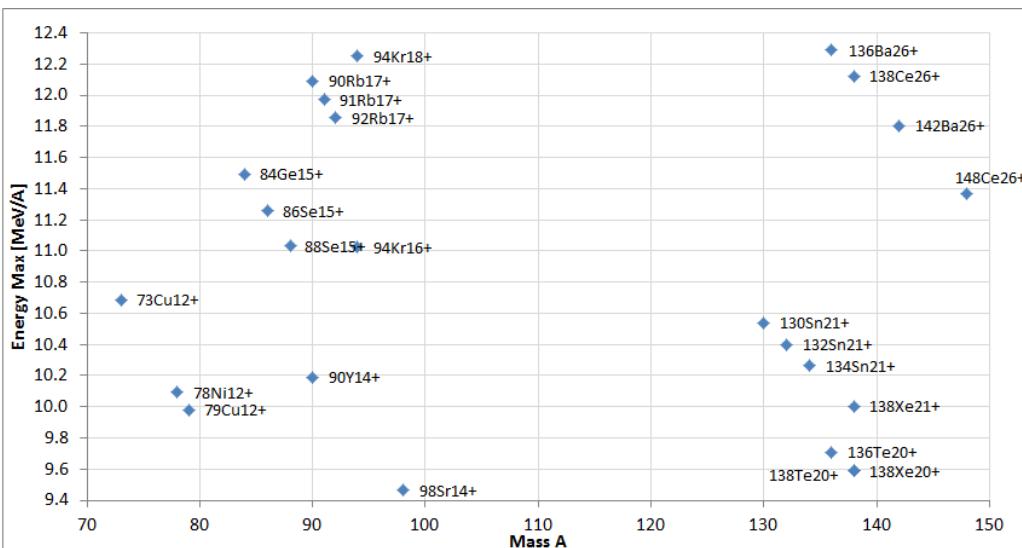


- The PIAVE accelerator is a superconductive injector (up to 8 MeV) composed by two superconductive RFQ in Nb, decoupled functions, and 8 QWR cavities.
- The cryo-cooling of the superconductive RFQ is key parameter for the stability.
- Transmission of 70% by External 3H buncher.

ALPI accelerator

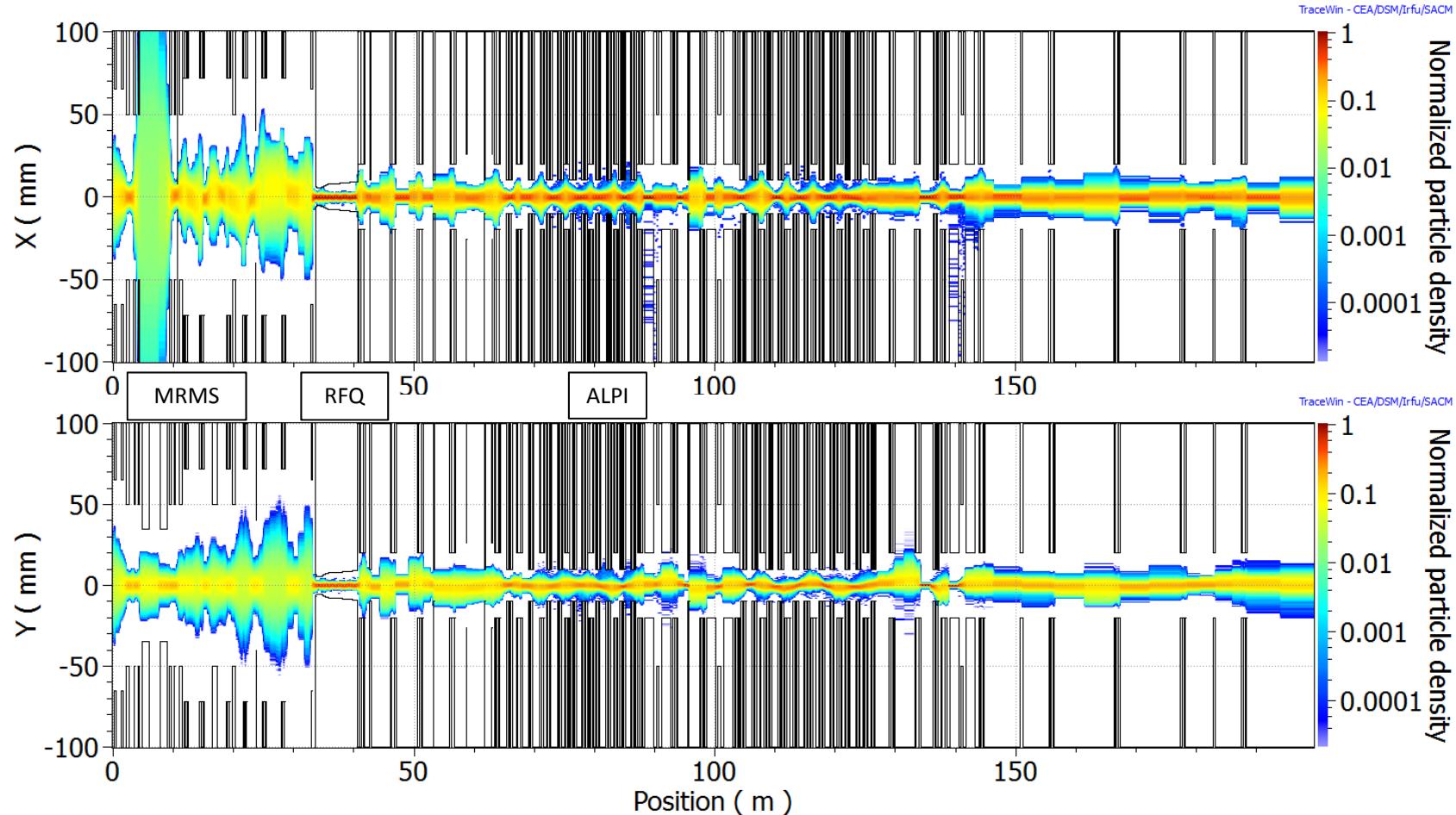


RIB energy as a function of mass



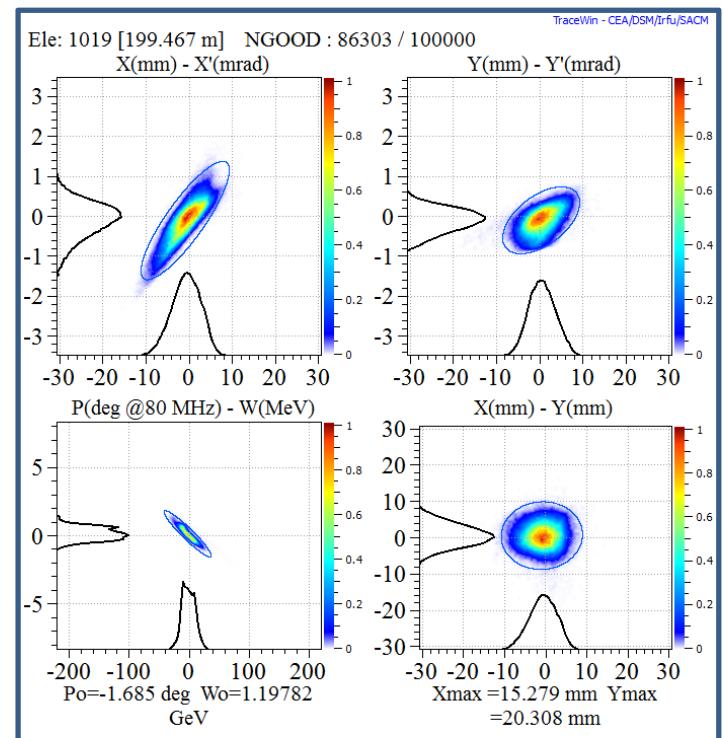
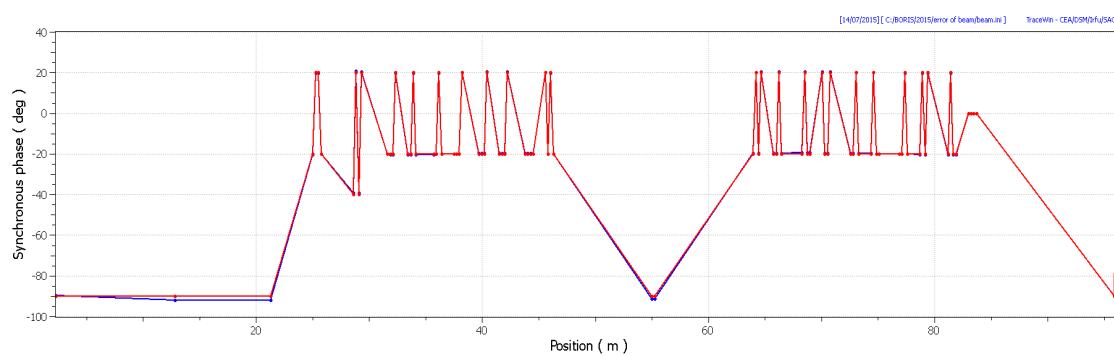
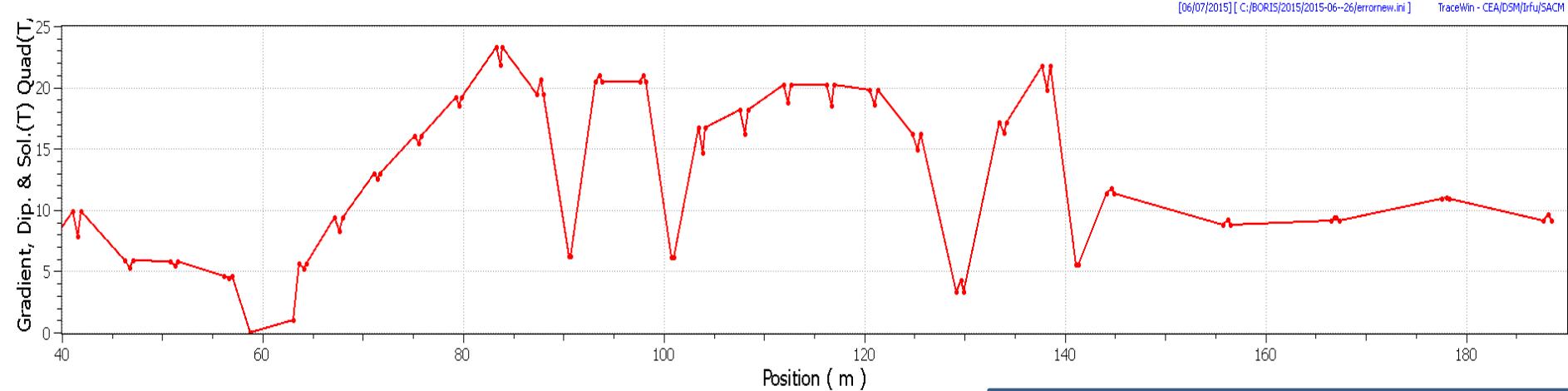
- Independent cavity LINAC
- New **quads** with higher gradient ($20 \rightarrow 25$ T/m) to optimize T
- MEBT will ensure longitudinal matching from the RFQ to ALPI
- Acceleration up to 10 MeV/u depending on the A/q ratio.

End to end simulation from the CB to end of ALPI



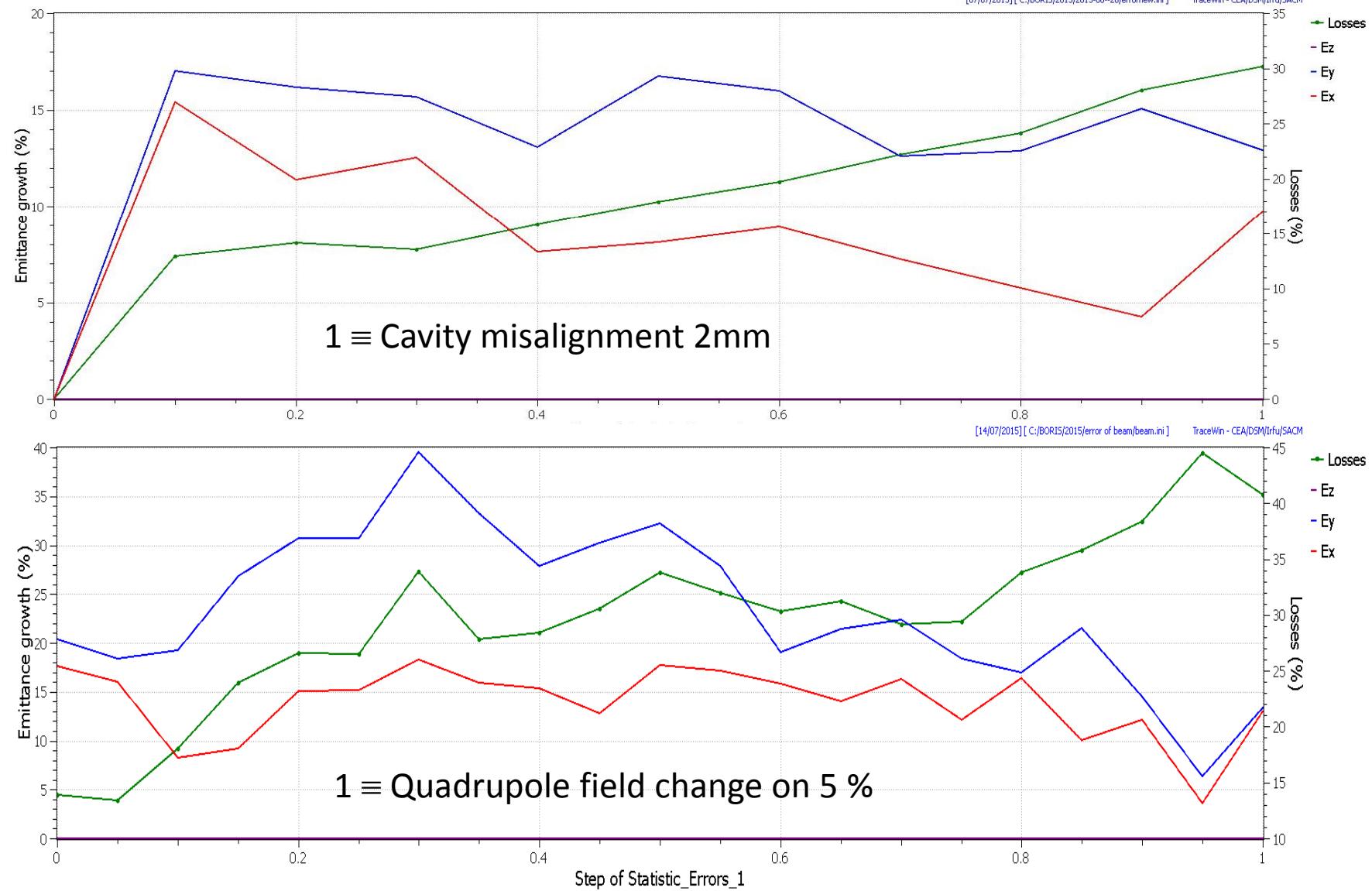
- Case of $^{132}Sn\ ^{19+}$ @ 0.76 MeV with 0.1 mm mrad from the CB and +/- 15 eV of energy spread.
- The total losses in the nominal case are less than 14%, the final energy is 1200 MeV

End to end simulation from the CB to end of ALPI



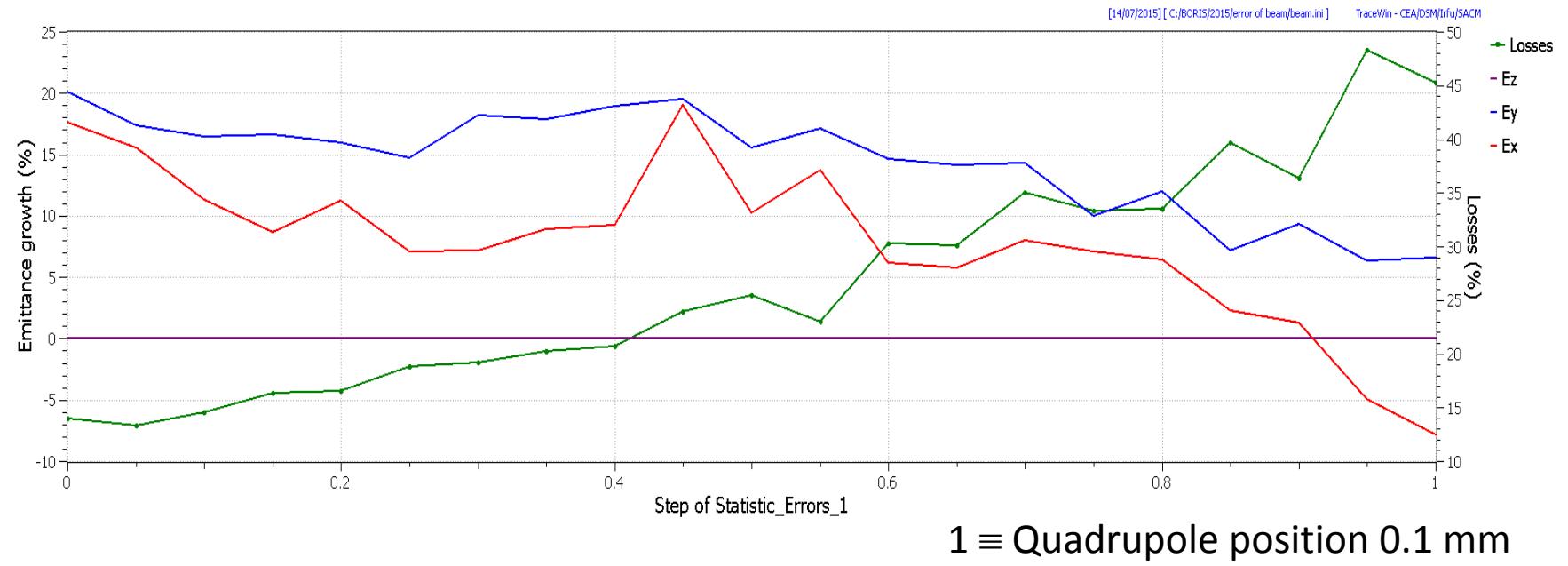
- Gradient and synchronous phase along ALPI
- Output beam with energy spread of about 1/1000

Preliminary error study



- Gradient and synchronous phase along ALPI

Preliminary error study



Parameter	Value	Average losses
Cavity displacement	±1 mm	30%
Phase error	±1°	15%
Input beam phase error	±2°	10%
Quadrupole displacement	±0.05 mm	22%



Conclusions



- The Layout of SPES has been fully defined.
 - The cyclotron commissioning is about to begin.
 - The line between the CB to the RFQ is on procurement.
 - The HRMS is on the final physics design.
 - ALPI will be upgraded with new magnets and control system.