

FROM RESEARCH TO INDUSTRY



# SARAF COMMISSIONING: INJECTOR, MEBT AND CHOPPER

## OUTLINE

1. INTRODUCTION
2. INSTALLATION STATUS
3. SARAF FAST CHOPPER (SNRC)
4. CONTROL SYSTEM (INJECTOR+MEBT)
5. INJECTOR AND MEBT BEAM COMMISSIONING STATUS

Jonathan Dumas on behalf of the Saraf-linac project teams

## SARAF accelerator for neutron production

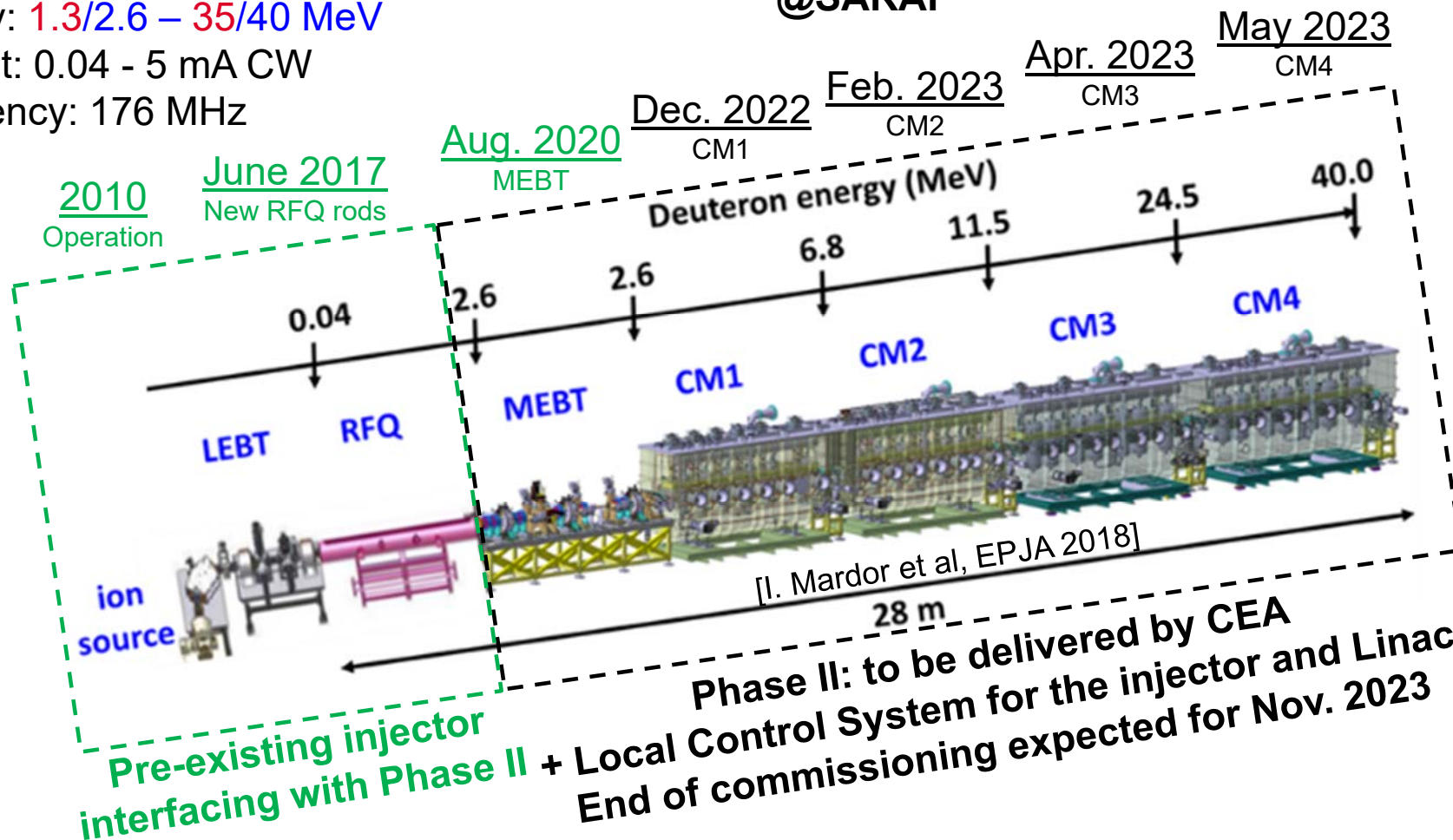
Ions: **Protons/Deuterons**

Energy: **1.3/2.6 – 35/40 MeV**

Current: 0.04 - 5 mA CW

Frequency: 176 MHz

**@SARAF**



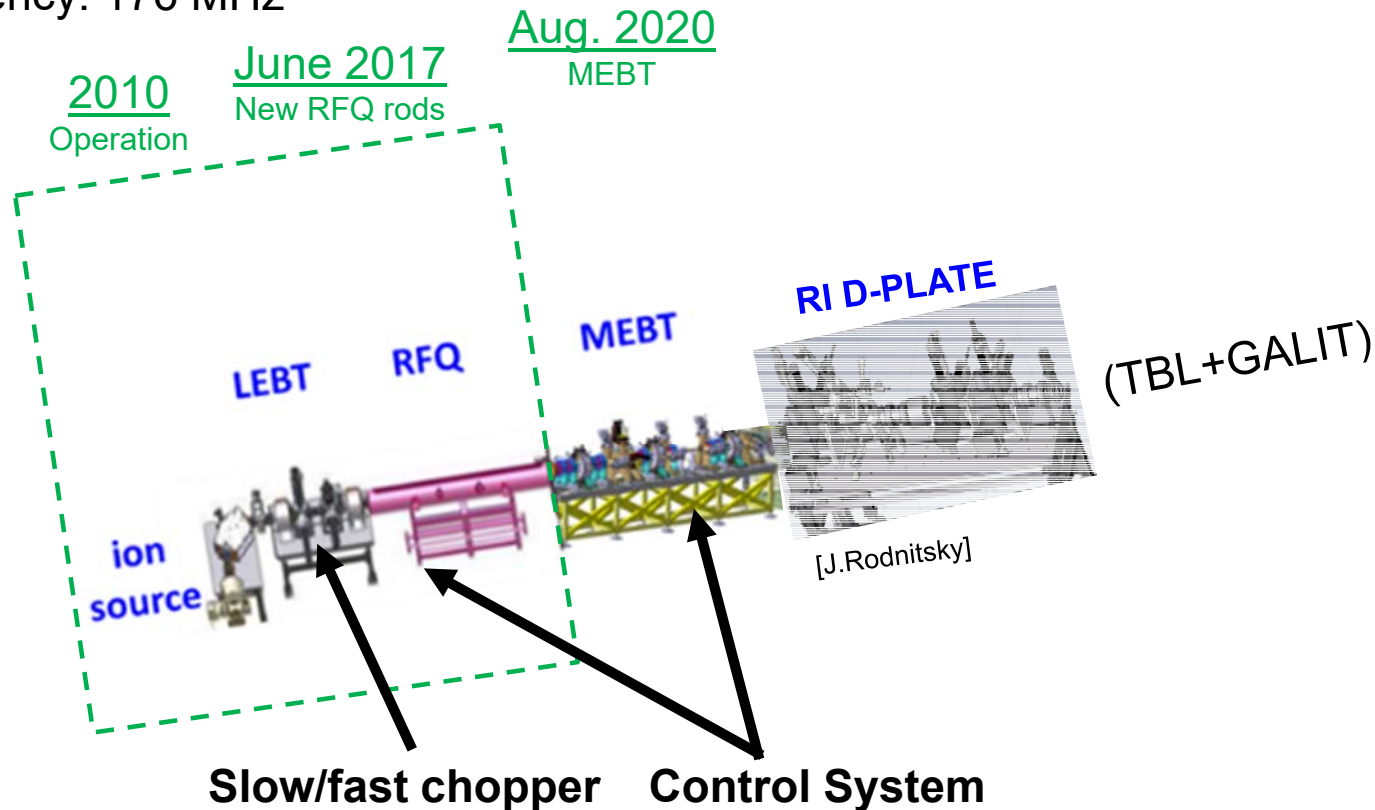
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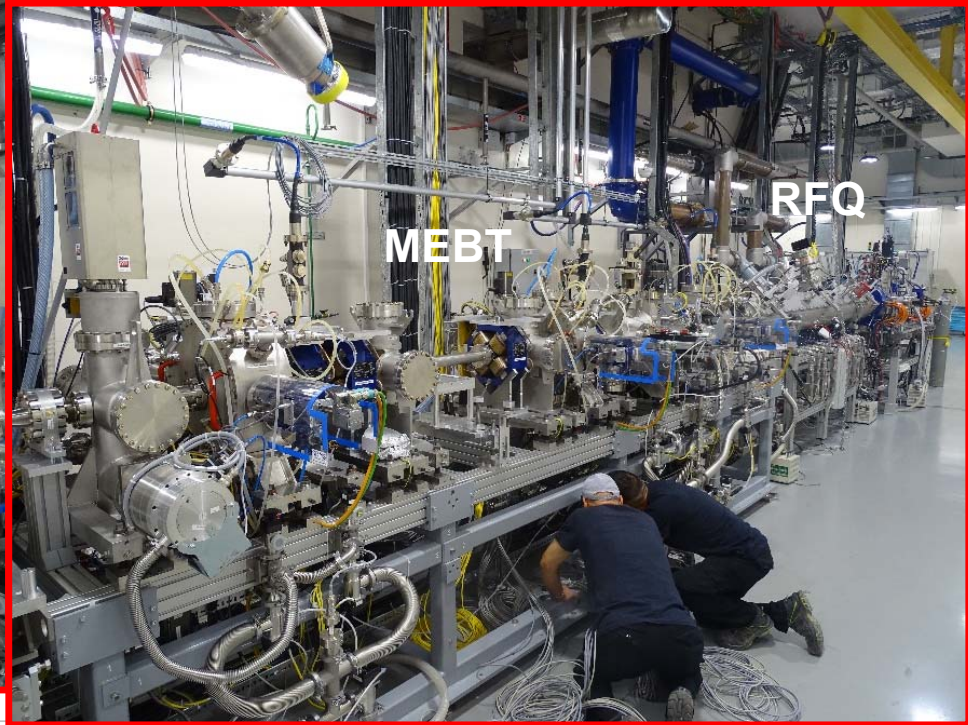
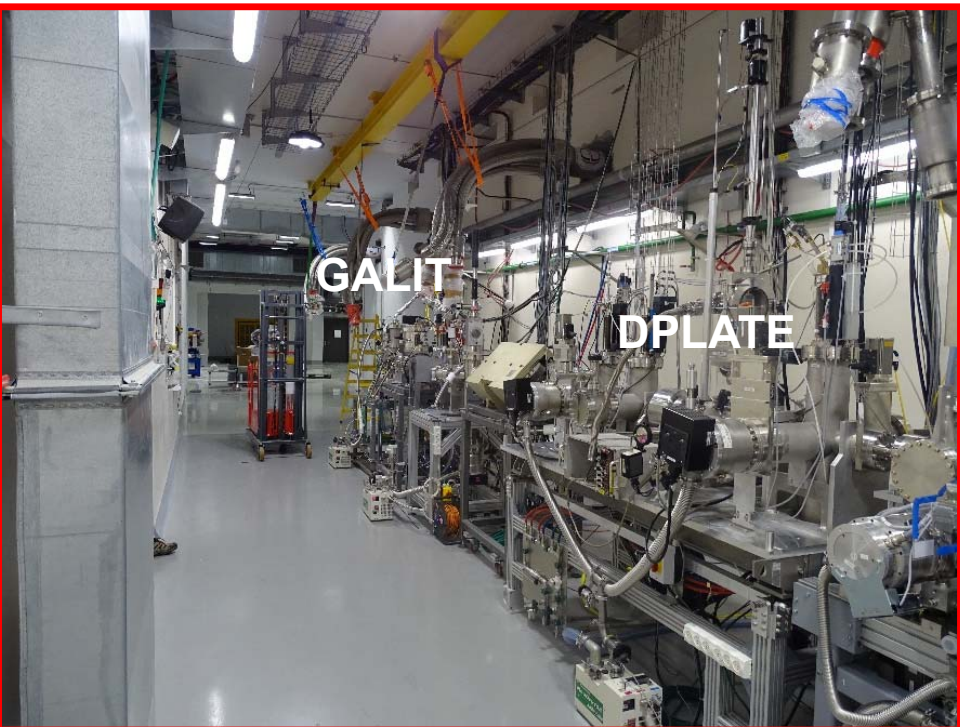
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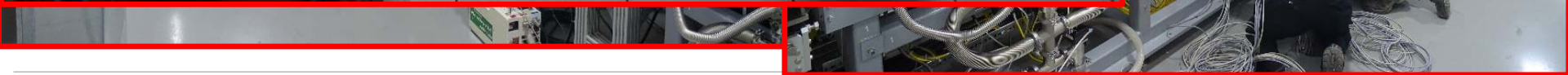




## CONTROL SYSTEM CABINETS

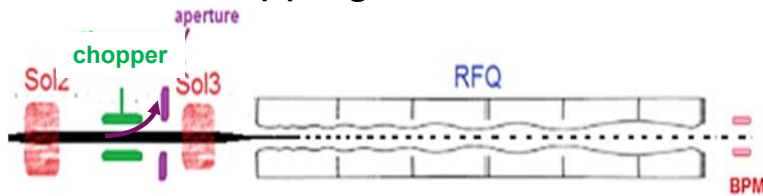


## OR CM



## Slow chopper mode:

Deflection of beam in LEBT  
Shortest chopping time ~ 180 ns

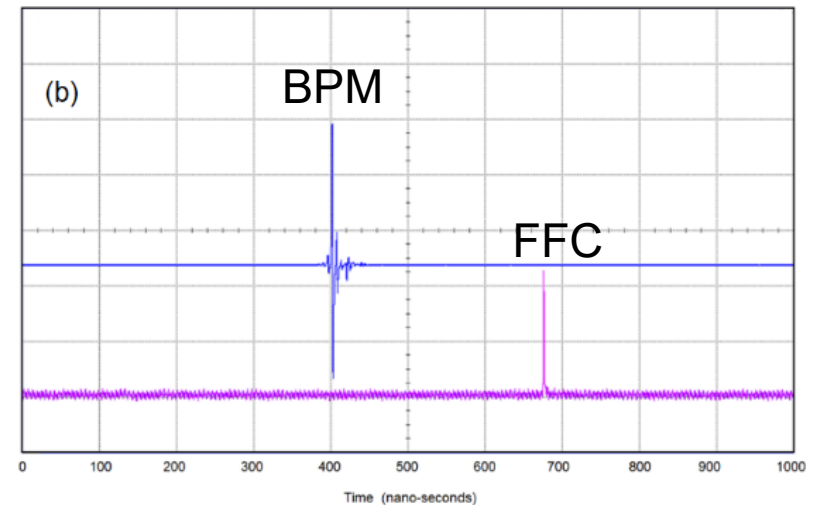
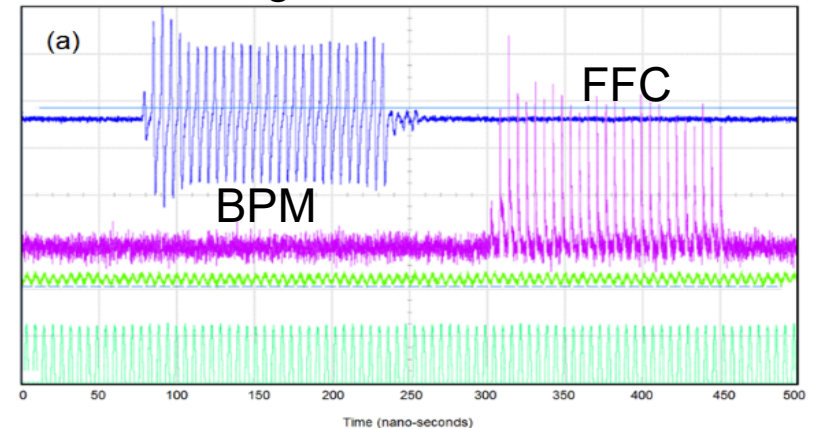


## Fast chopper mode:

Sweep of beam in LEBT  
Sweep voltage synchronized with RF  
Pseudo single bunch is formed in RFQ



## Signals after RFQ



Courtesy of L. Weissman (SNRC)

*A. Shor et al., Phys. Rev. Accel. Beams 22, 020403 (2019)*

## EPICS environment

Common platform to control:

- Injector local control system (LCS)
- MEBT LCS
- SCL LCS

## Hardware

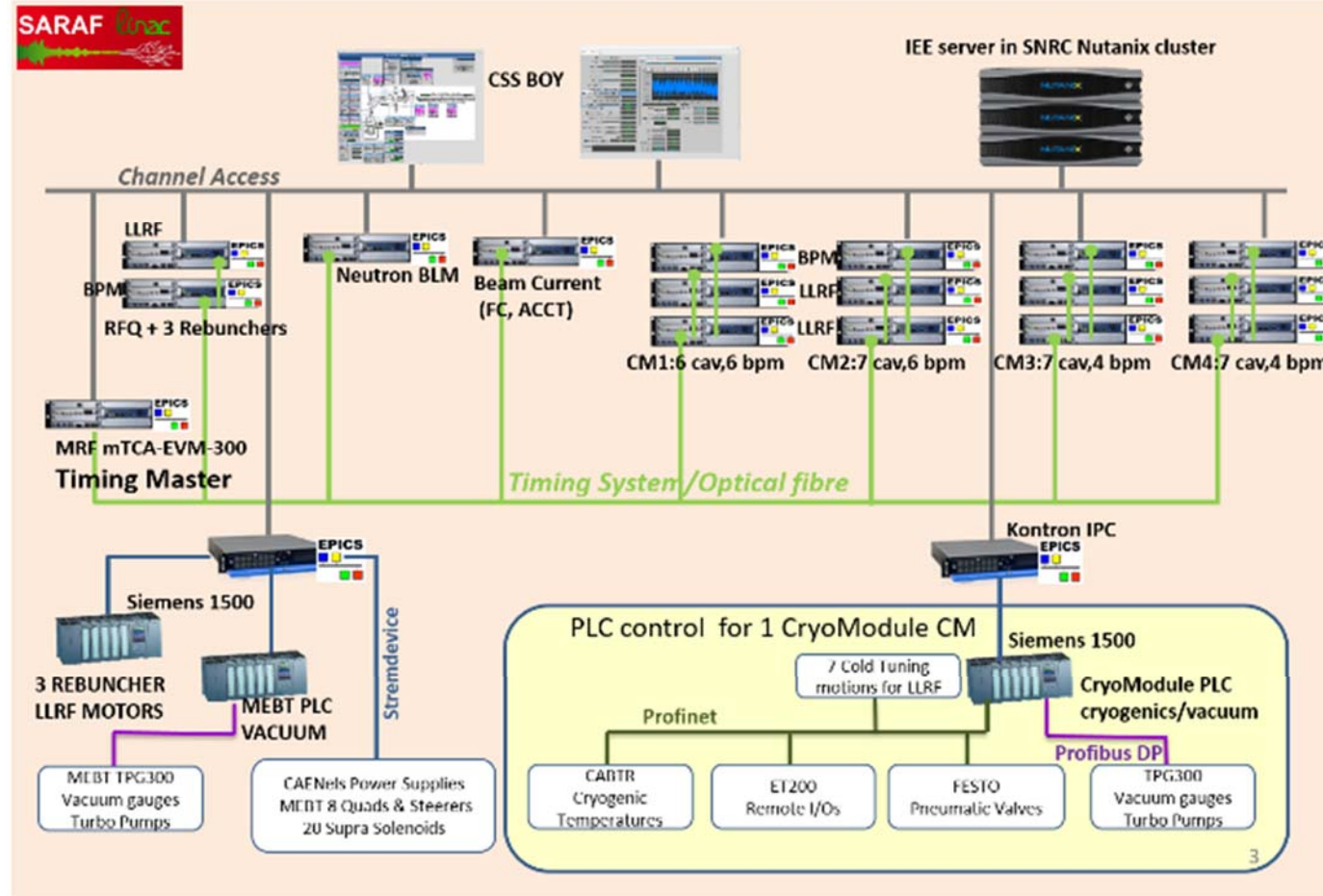
MTCA.4

Siemens 1500 PLC

Industrial PC

## MRF for timing system

IOxOS boards for fast acquisition for current measurement and beam loss monitors





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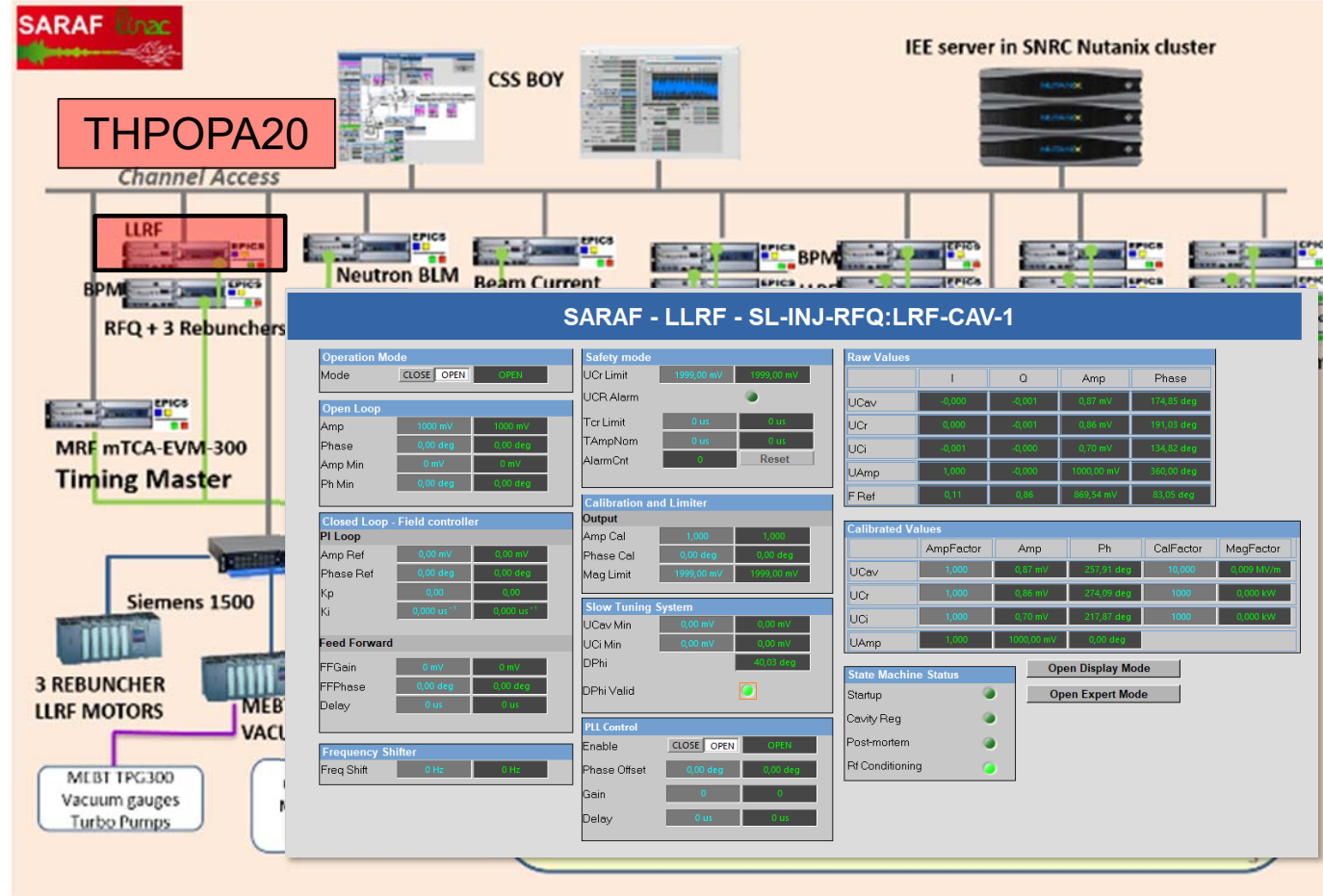
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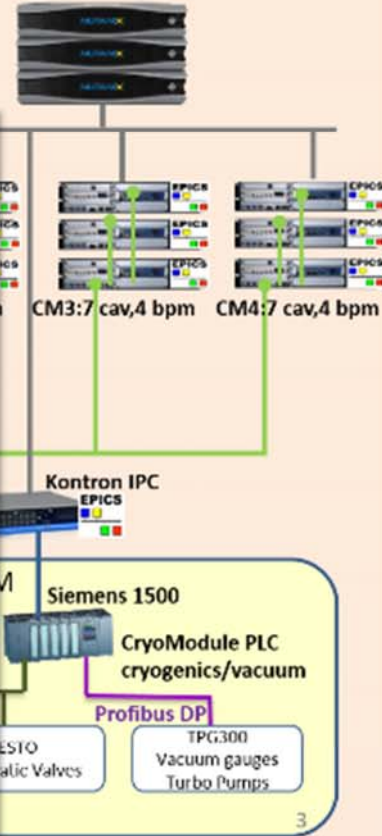
IOxOS boards for fast acquisition for current measurement and beam loss monitors



## Interface



IEE server in SNRC Nutanix cluster



The main interface is titled "Injector - operator interface" and displays a detailed schematic of the linac beamline. The beamline starts from the left with injectors (I1 to I4) and accelerators (A1 to A4), passing through various cavities and magnets, and ending at the WEST target. The interface includes numerous control panels for different components, such as:
 

- Apertures:** Control for various apertures with ON/OFF buttons and status indicators.
- Chopper:** Control for the chopper system, including HV and HV- sections.
- LEBT Faraday Cup (FC):** Monitoring and control for the Low Energy Beam Transport (LEBT) Faraday Cup.
- LEBT ACCT:** Monitoring and control for the LEBT Acceleration Control.
- LEBT solenoids:** Control for solenoids S1, S2, and S3.
- RFQ BB:** Monitoring and control for the Radio Frequency Quadrupole (RFQ) Beam Beam.
- Gas regulation:** Control for gas regulation in different sections (G1, G2, G3).
- Beamline status:** Real-time monitoring of beam parameters and system health.

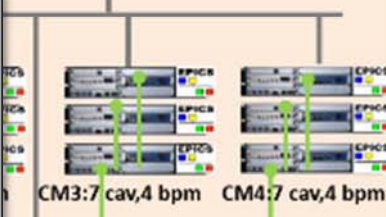
## Interface



CSS BOY



IEE server in SNRC Nutanix cluster

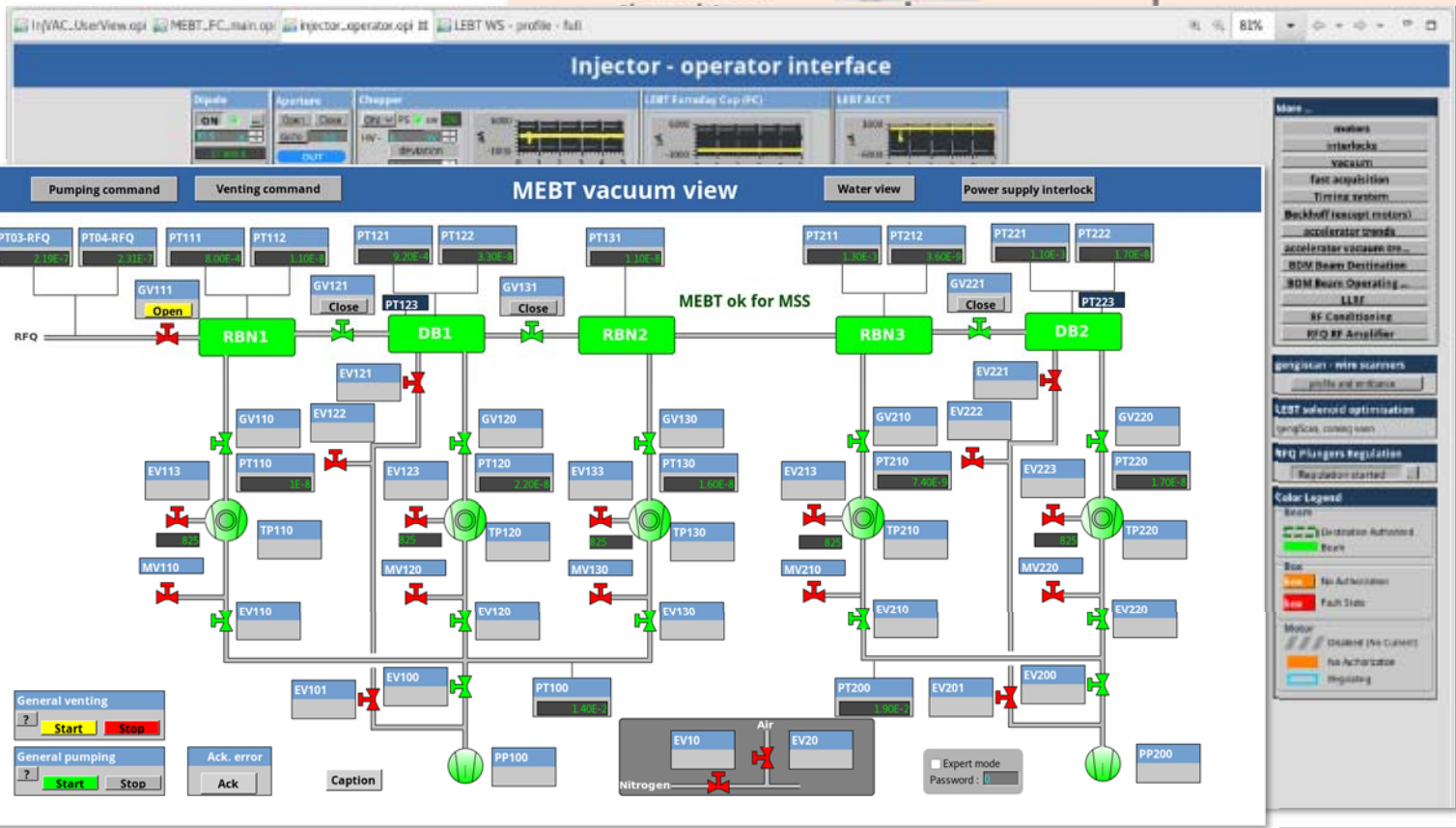


Kontron IPC  
EPICS

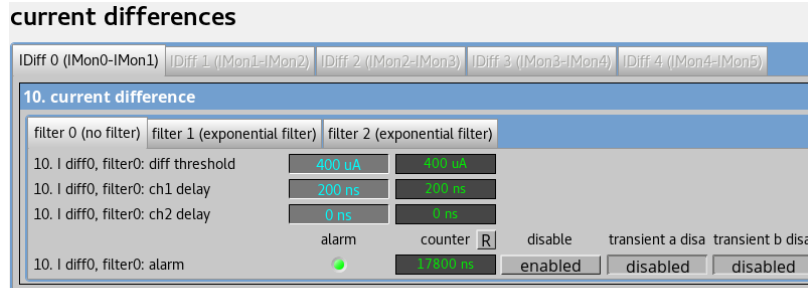
Siemens 1500  
CryoModule PLC  
cryogenics/vacuum

Profibus DP  
TPG300  
Vacuum gauges  
Turbo Pumps

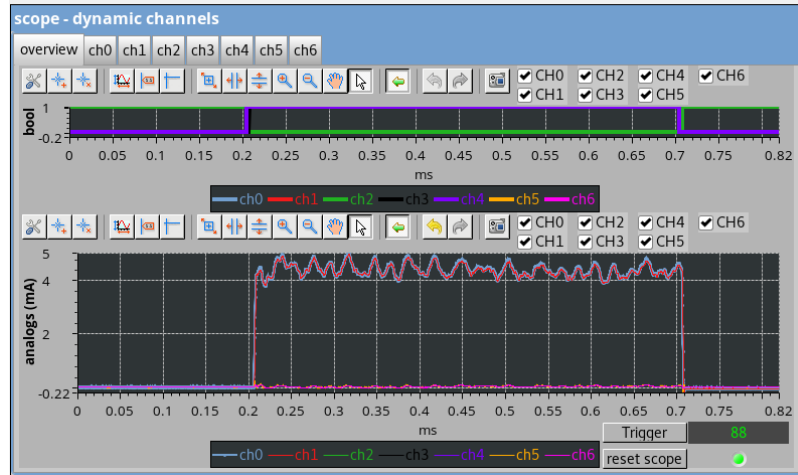
3



## Section Beam Current Transmission

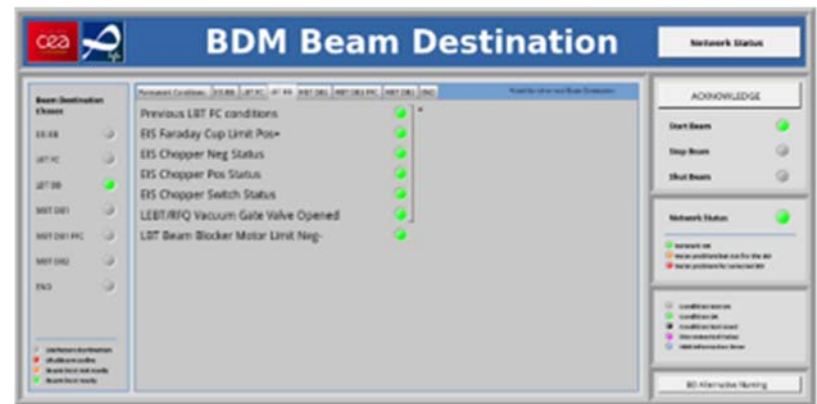
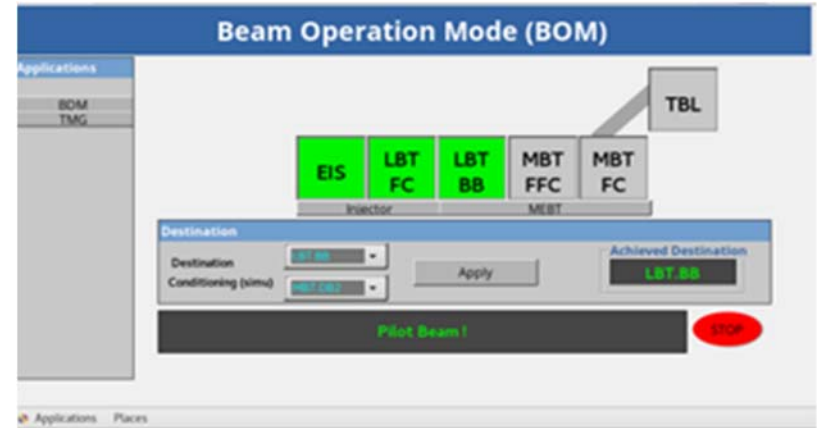


Beam Destination MEBT FC1 [S] [R] [E] [G] [...]  
TBL [S] [R] [E] [G] [...]

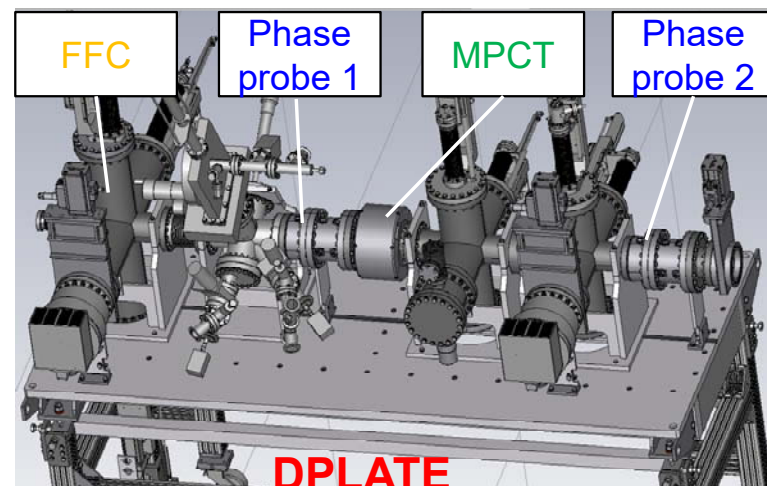
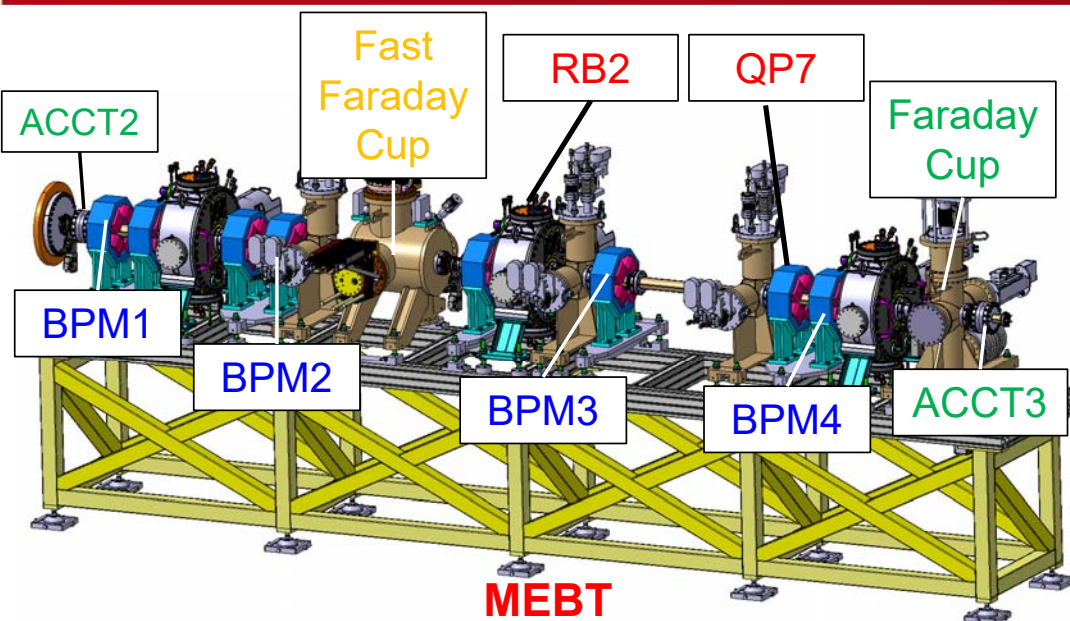


Monitors current difference between 2 ACCT to prevent harmful losses.

## BOM for beam destination request



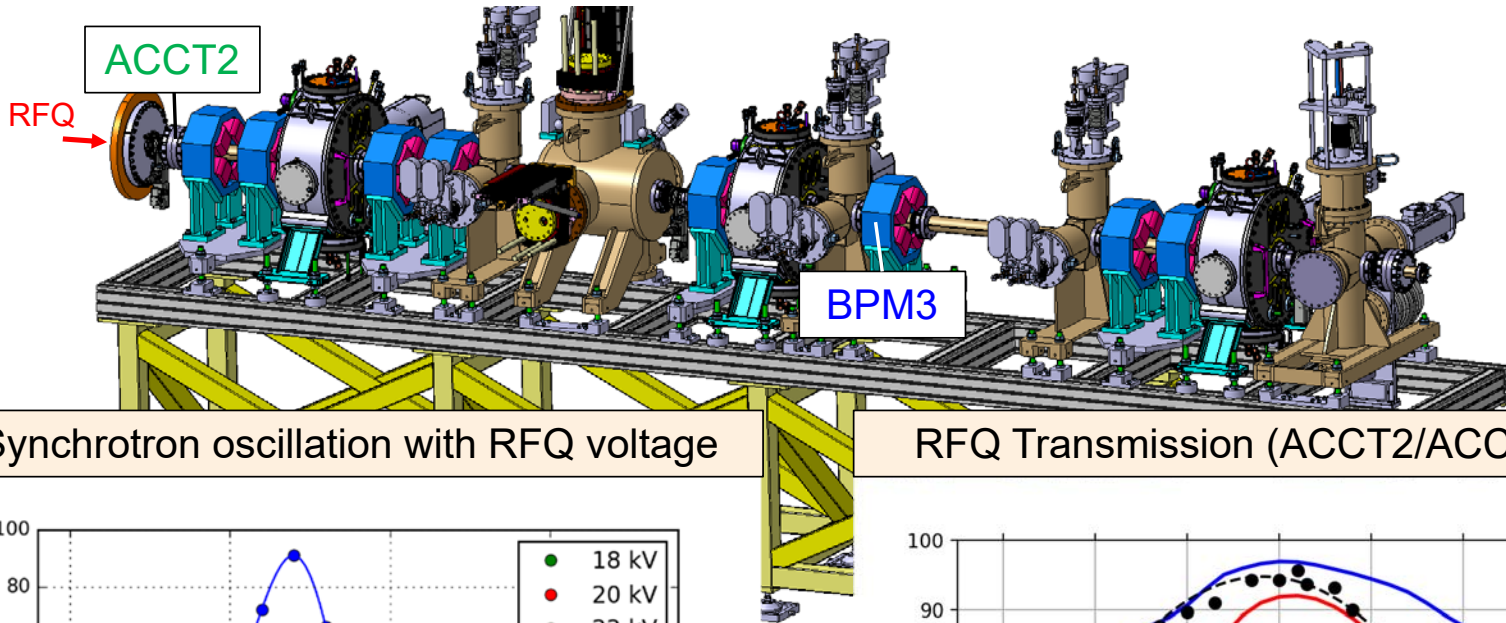
BDM for accepting beam destination request



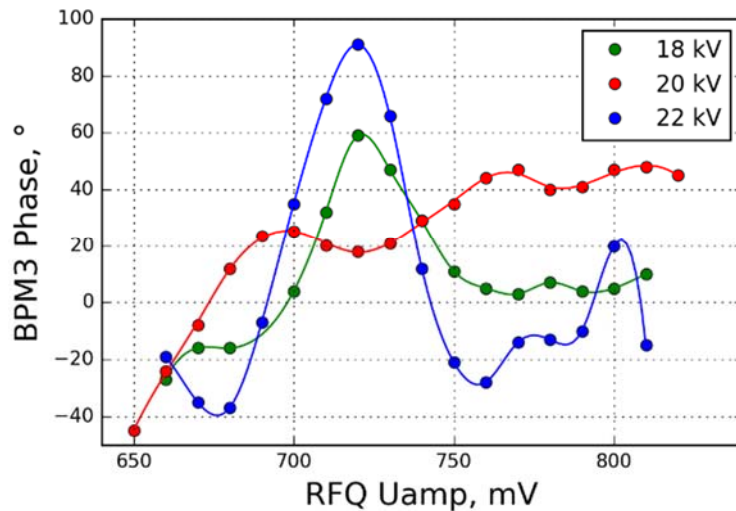
## Goals for a low power proton beam (low DC, 5mA peak, 1.28 MeV)

- ❑ Using available diagnostics in beam conditions ✓
- ❑ Measure RFQ/MEBT transmission using nominal transverse optics ✓
- ❑ Rebunchers calibration (beam phase/energy, rebuncher phase/amplitude) ✓
- ❑ Longitudinal beam characterization (bunch length, emittance) ✓

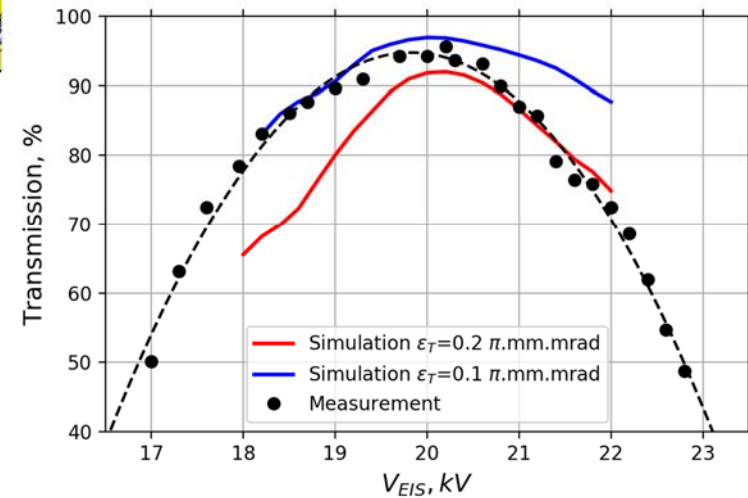
## Nominal transverse optics from simulations

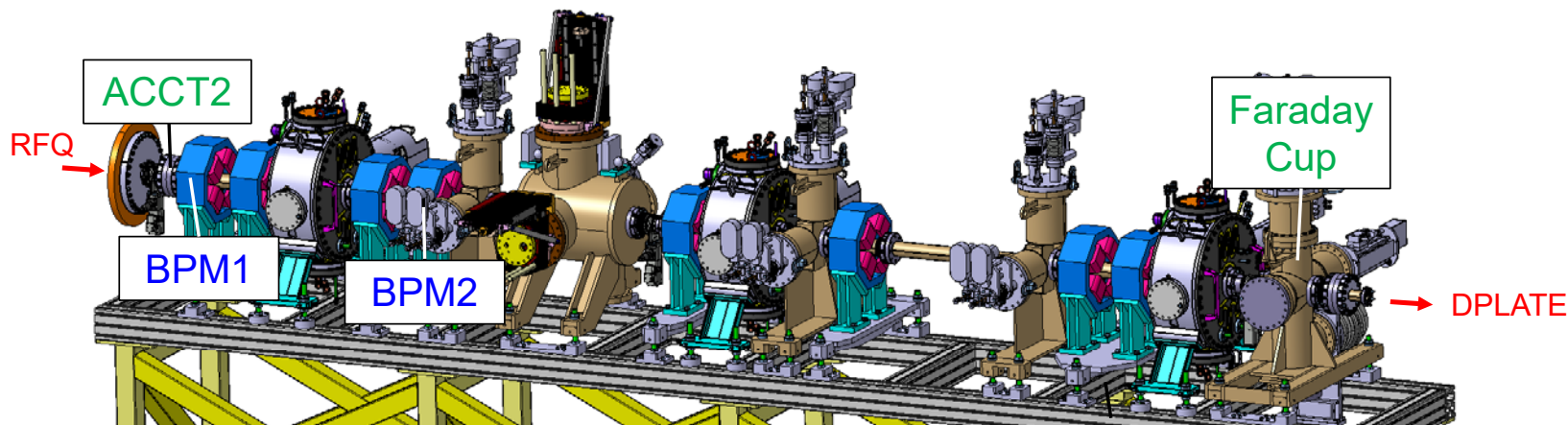


Synchrotron oscillation with RFQ voltage



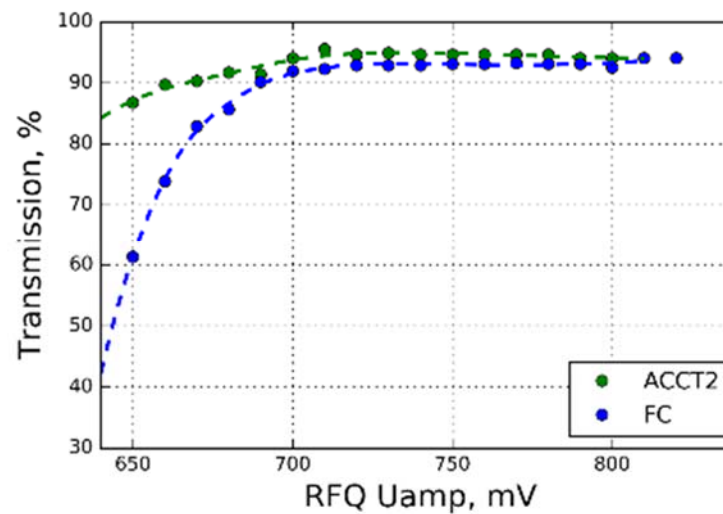
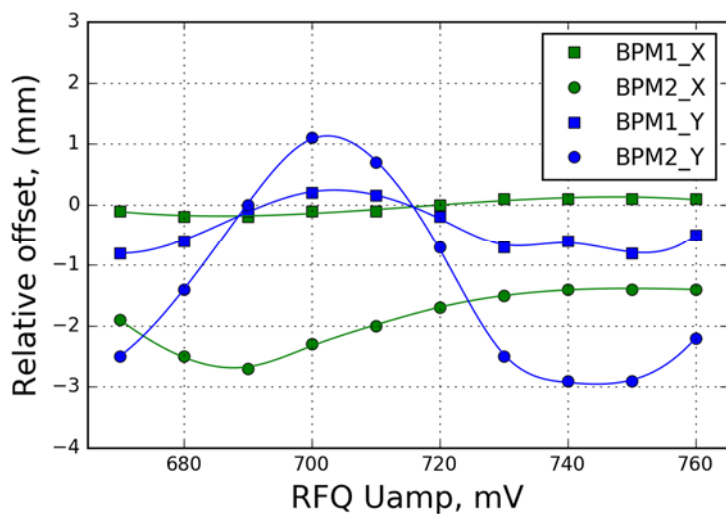
RFQ Transmission (ACCT2/ACCT<sub>LEBT</sub>)

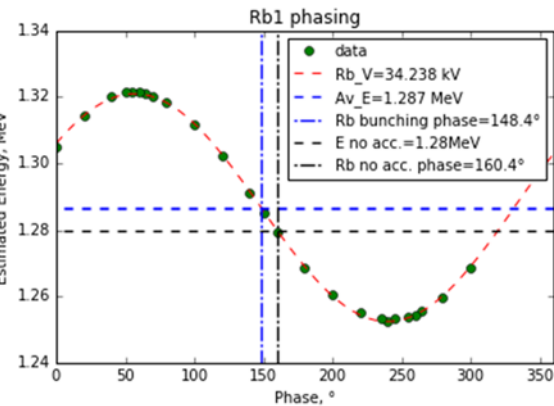
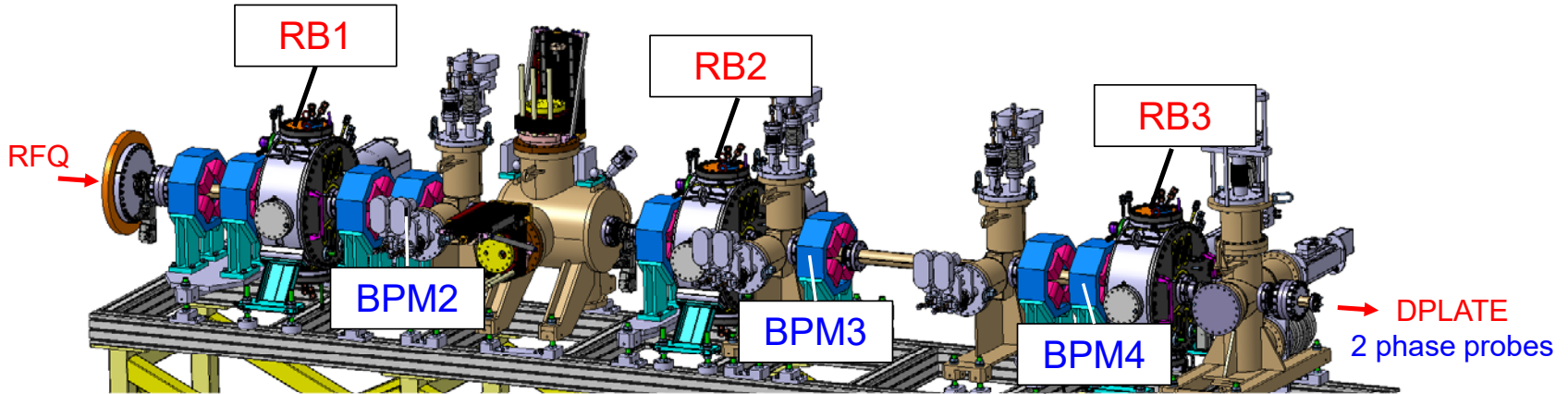




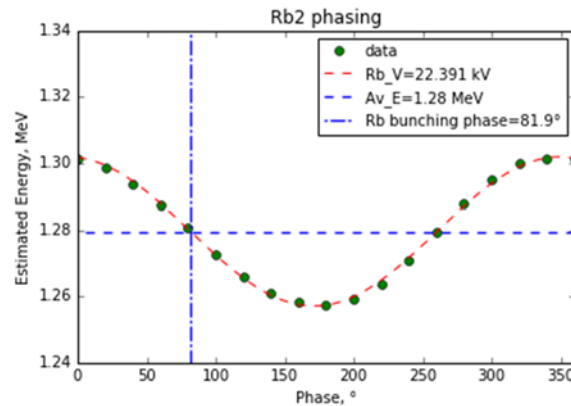
Beam centroid with transverse optics OFF

Transmission ( $/ACCT_{LEBT}$ ), optics ON

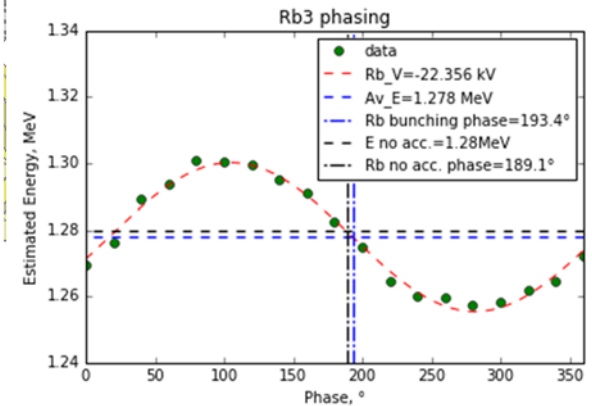




Using BPM2-BPM3



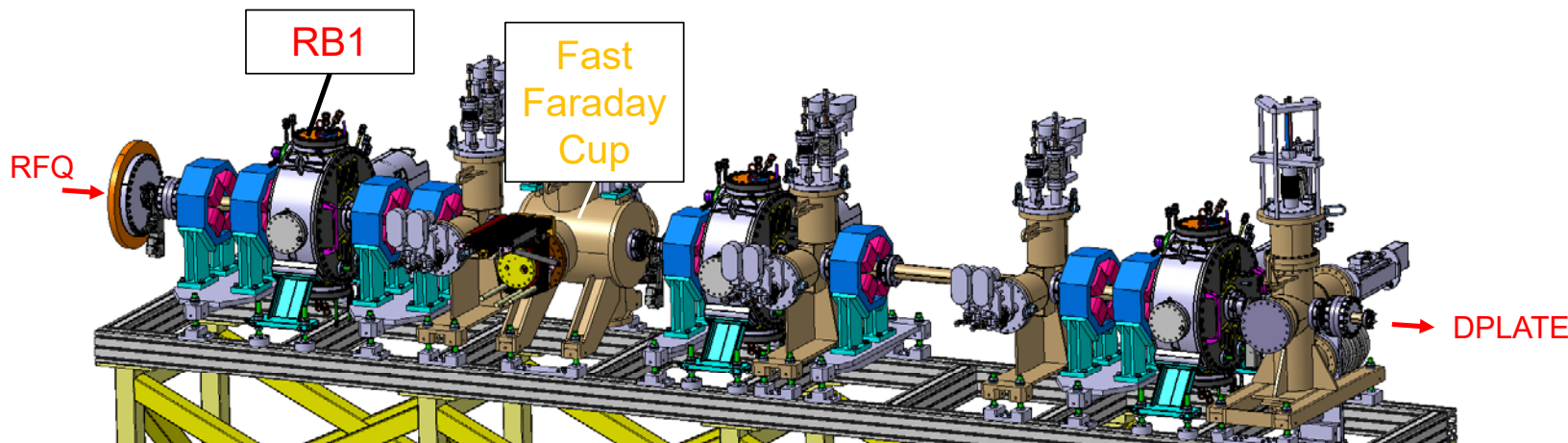
Using BPM3-BPM4



Using DPLATE Phase probes

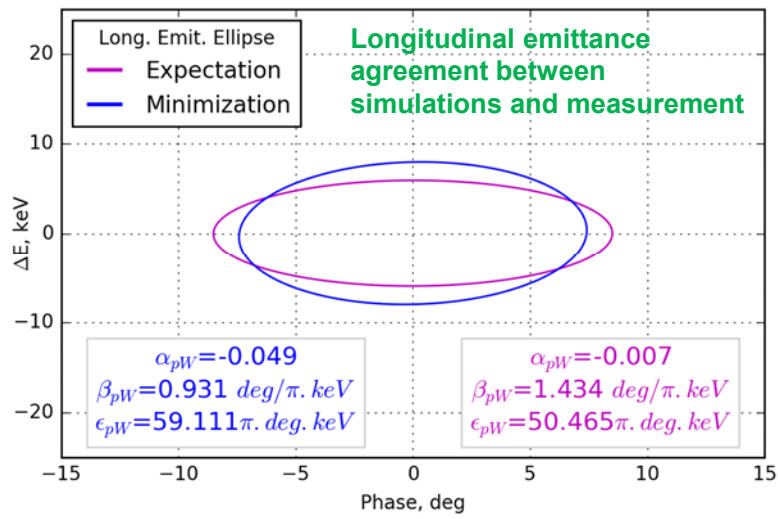
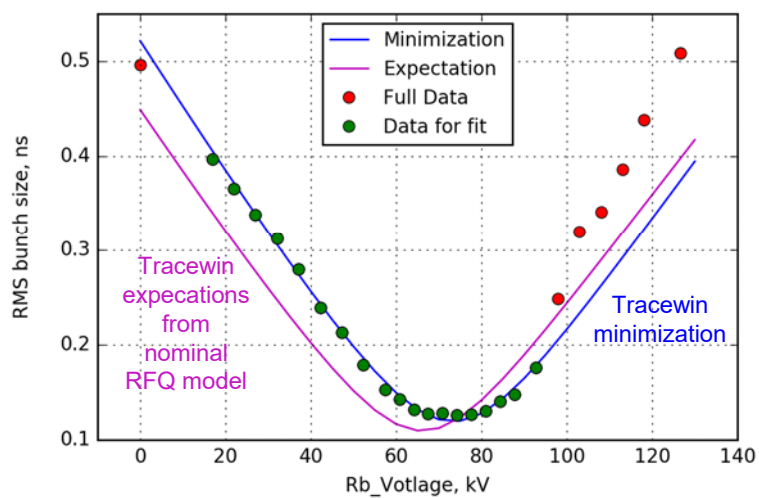
- BPM phase measurement very stable
- Calibration of RB voltage vs LLRF voltage setpoint ( $U_{cav}=150\text{mV}$ )
- Calibration of Rebunching phase vs LLRF phase setpoint

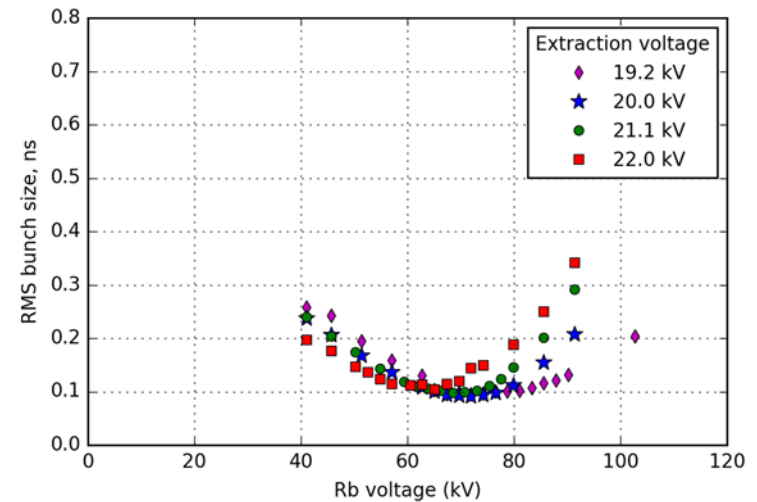
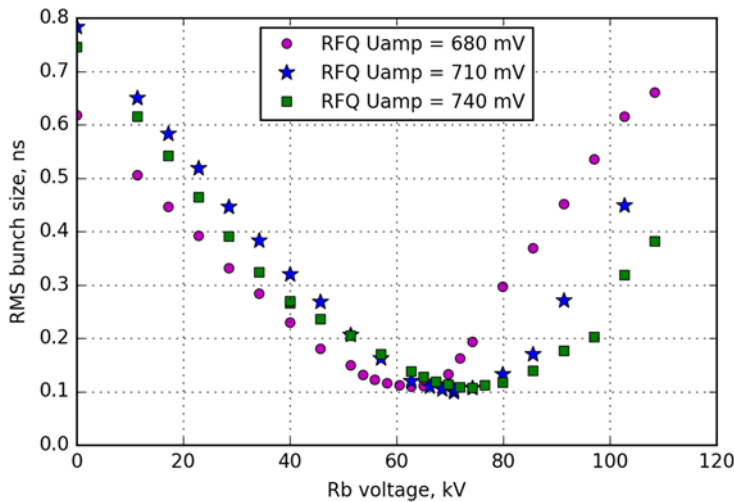
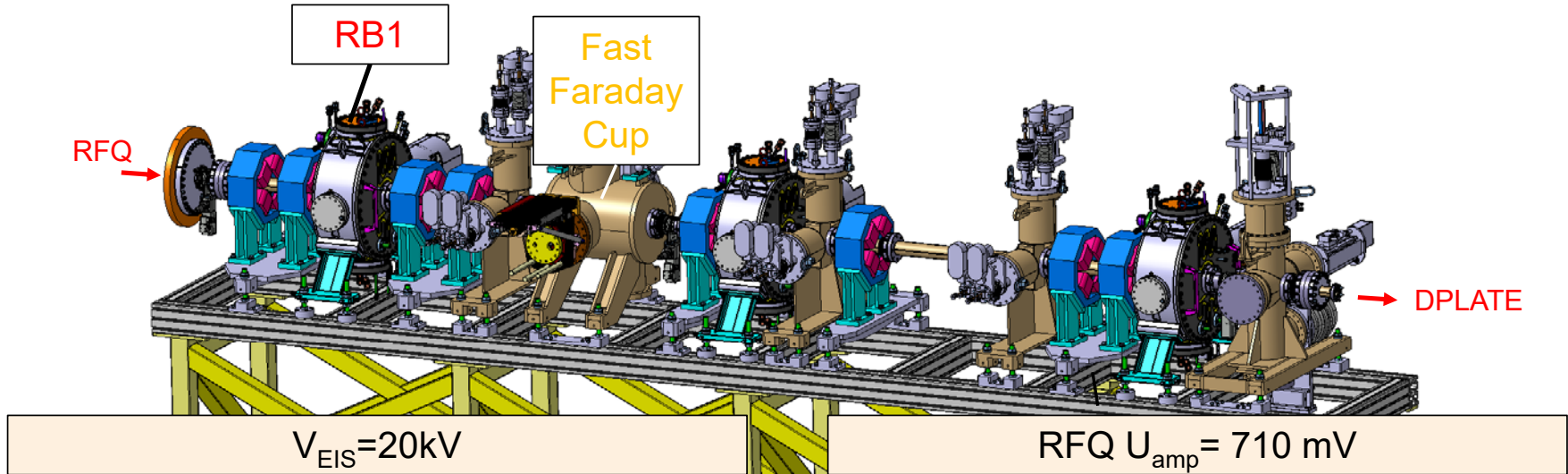




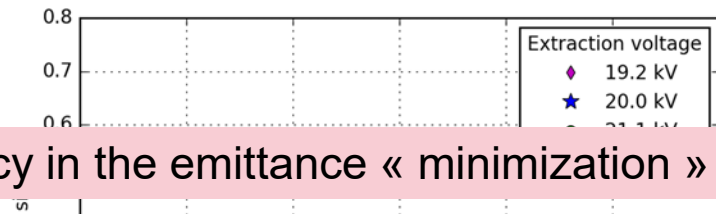
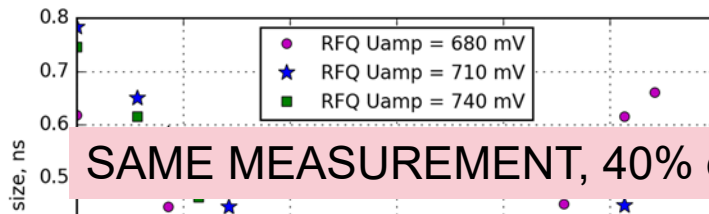
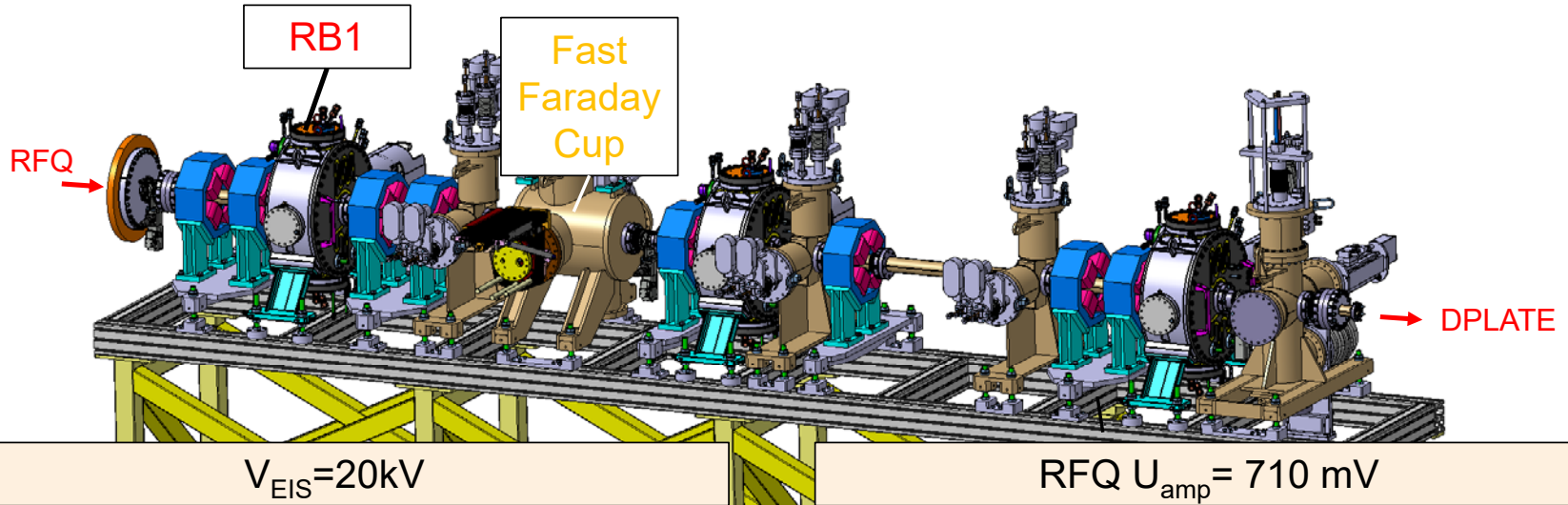
Bunch size

Twiss parameters calculations





# LONGITUDINAL EMITTANCE VARIATIONS: SOURCE EXTRACTION AND RFQ VOLTAGE



SAME MEASUREMENT, 40% discrepancy in the emittance « minimization »

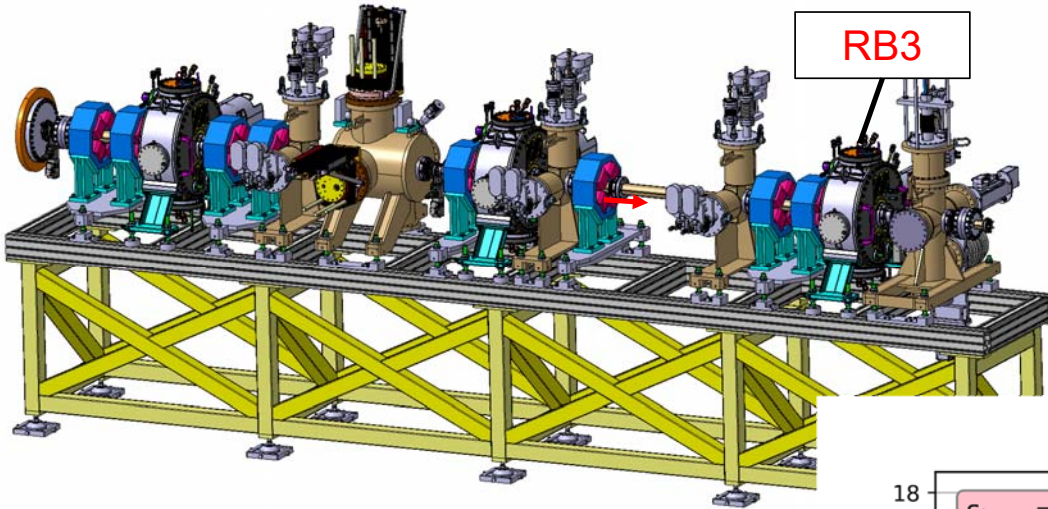
RFQ $U_{amp}$ , mV	$\epsilon_{\phi,w}$ , $\pi \cdot \text{deg} \cdot \text{keV}$	$\alpha_{\phi,w}$	$\beta_{\phi,w}$ , $\text{deg} / \pi \cdot \text{keV}$
680	77.39	0.69	1.84
710	76.43	0.86	1.03
740	61.49	0.24	0.86

Rb voltage, kV

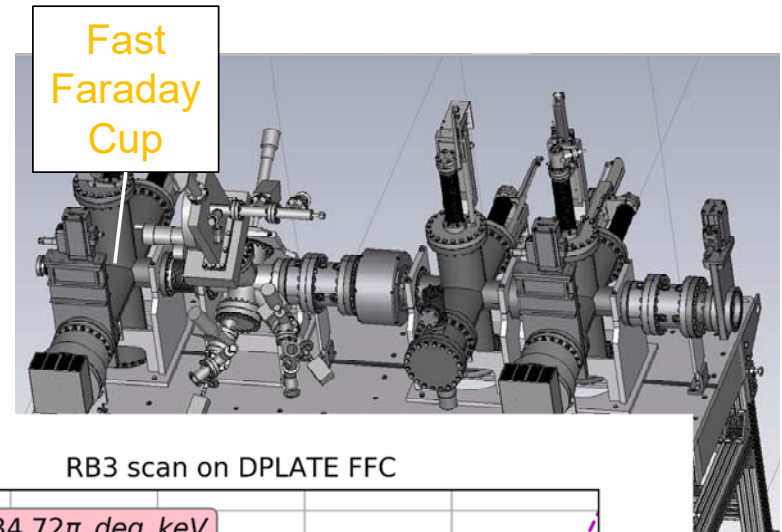
$V_{EIS}$ (kV)	$\epsilon_{\phi,w}$ , $\pi \cdot \text{deg} \cdot \text{keV}$	$\alpha_{\phi,w}$	$\beta_{\phi,w}$ , $\text{deg} / \pi \cdot \text{keV}$
19.2	46.05	0.15	0.84
20.0	47.73	0.33	1.11
21.1	56.10	0.44	1.24
22.0	65.08	0.41	1.73

# LONGITUDINAL EMITTANCE : 3 GRADIENT VARIATION WITH RB3

MEBT

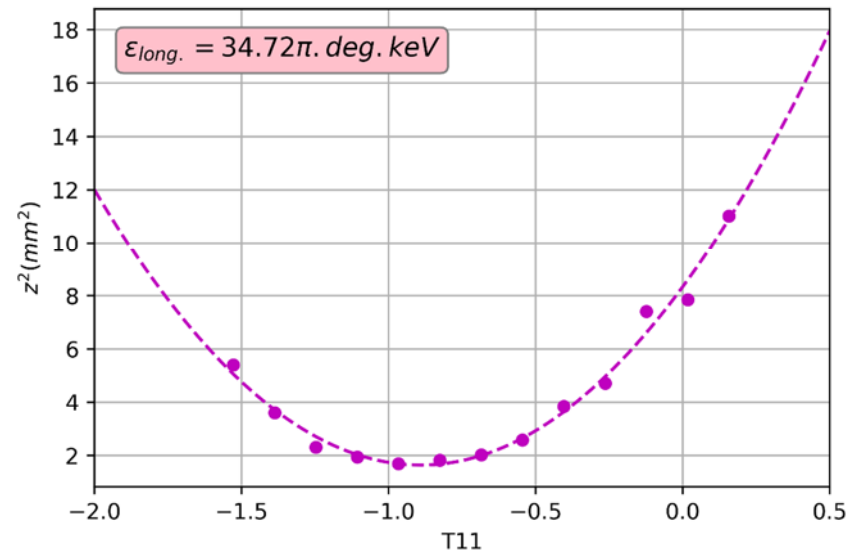


DPLATE



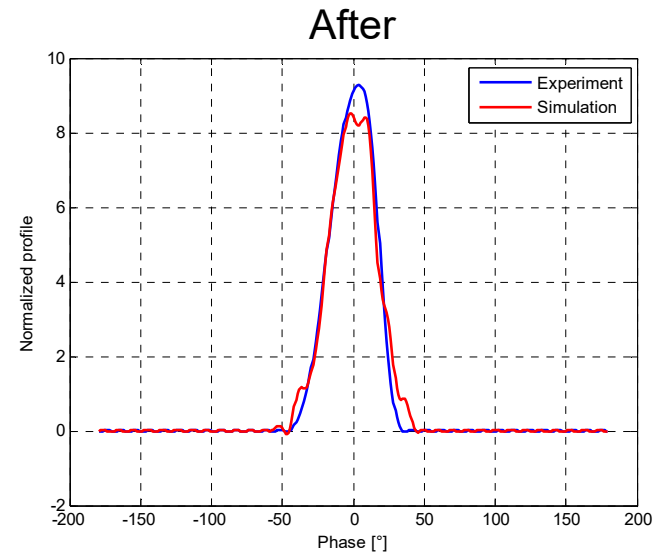
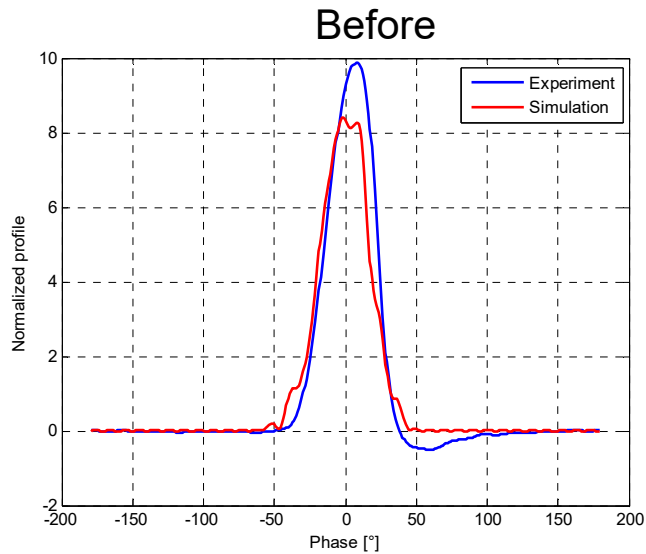
Nominal transverse and longitudinal setting  
First order longitudinal emittance calculation

RB3 scan on DPLATE FFC

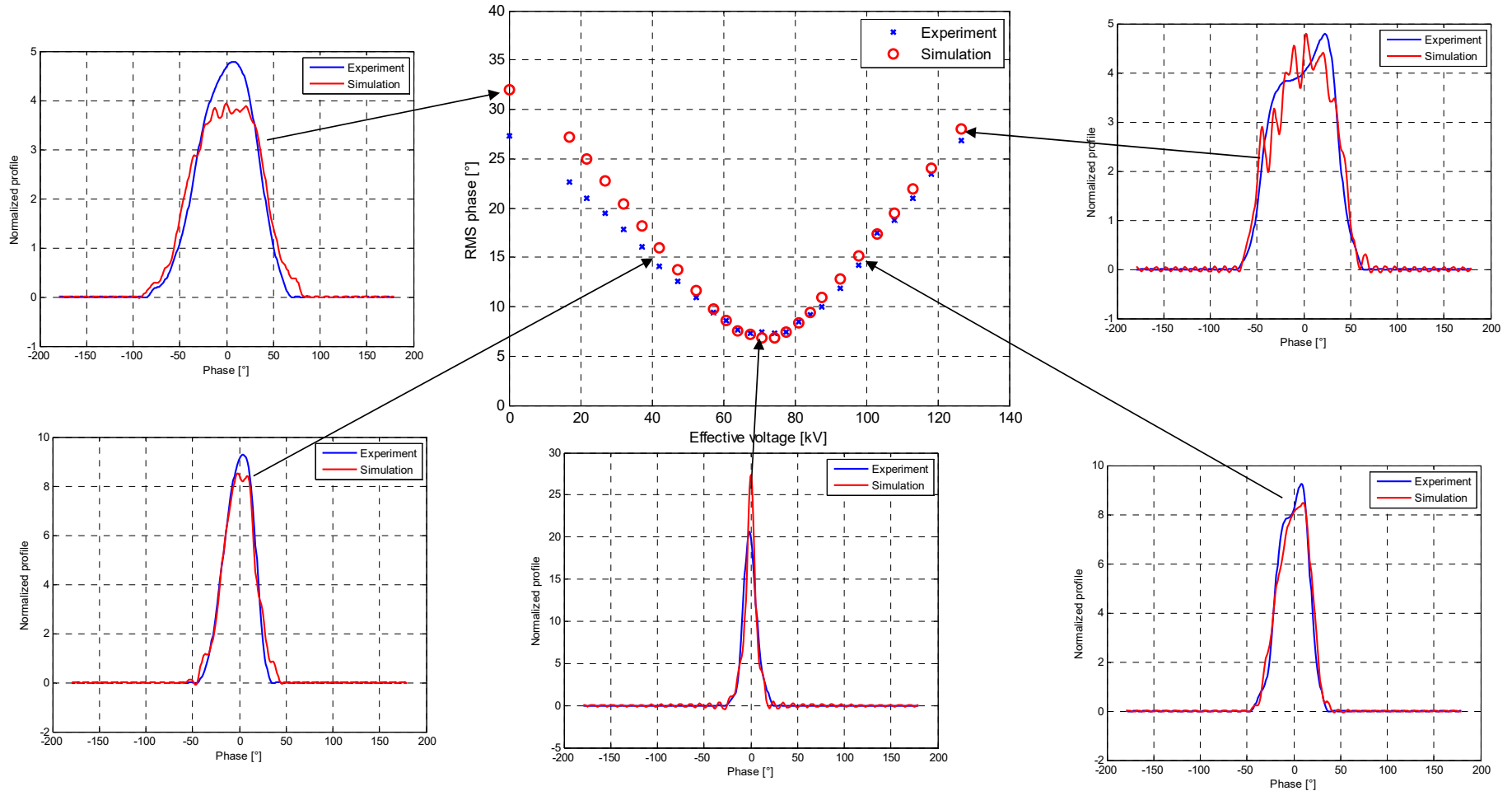


For improving the simulation model :

- FFC pinhole of 0.5mm radius
- Comparison of raw signal with bunch profile simulation (normalizing beam center and integral)
- The profiles are noisy and experimental profiles have negative “bounce”
- Simulating the scope bandwidth of 6Ghz



- Remarkable agreement between simulations (TraceWin) and experiment
- Iterative process with new beam/beamline characterization (RFQ, transverse emittance...)



Beam commissioning overall on tracks

## Chopper slow->fast:

- ❑ SNRC successfully managed to single out bunch with fast chopper in LEBT

## Control system:

- ❑ Many systems are developed and functional. Debugging as they are used in operation

## Injector/ MEBT commissioning:

- ❑ High transmission in RFQ/MEBT (>90%)
- ❑ All rebunchers calibrated
- ❑ Beam longitudinal characterization reproducibility to be checked

## Next for the MEBT commissioning until December 2022:

- ❑ Transverse characterization coming up next with the installation of a SEM Grid in September 2022.
- ❑ Switch to deuteron beam
- ❑ Max beam power (5mA peak, high DC: 13kW)