

Operational experience with the RIKEN RIBF accelerator complex

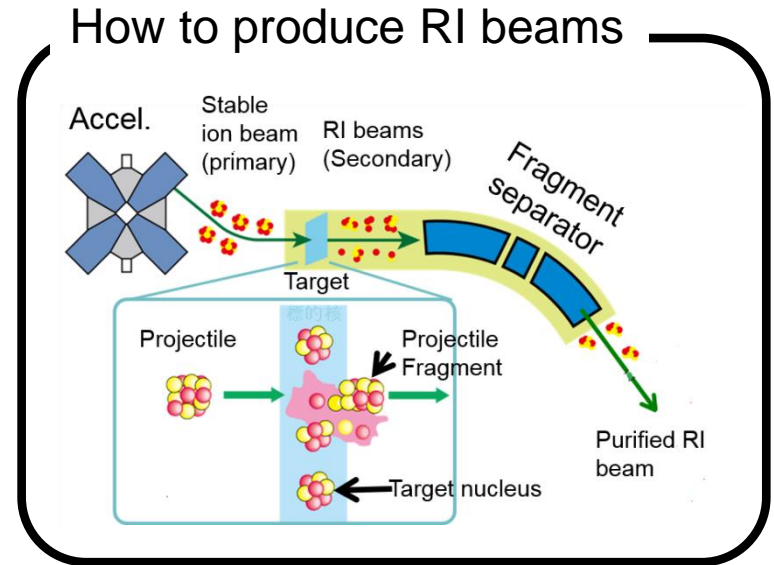
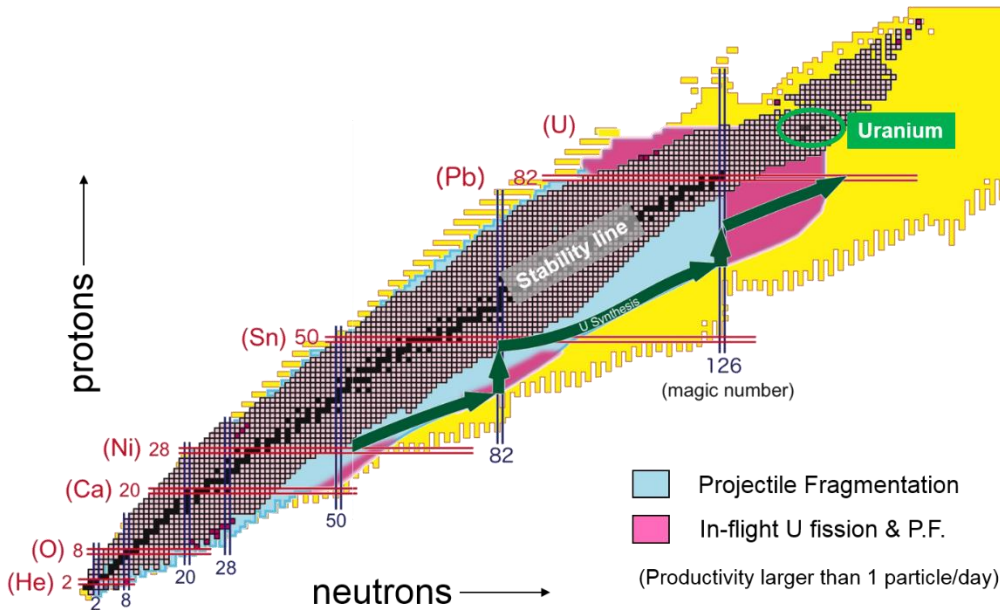


RIKEN Nishina Center for Accelerator-Based Science Accelerator Group₁

Hiroki Okuno

Goal of RIBF

- Great expansion of the nuclear chart (new 1000 kinds of isotope, exotic nuclei)
- Challenge to solve the big puzzle of element genesis (r-process = U-synthesis)
- Promotion of industrial and biological applications



- RI beams are generated by fragmentation or fission of high-speed heavy ion beams.
- Accelerator complex is required to produce high speed heavy ion beams with high intensity.

RIBF accelerators

3 injectors

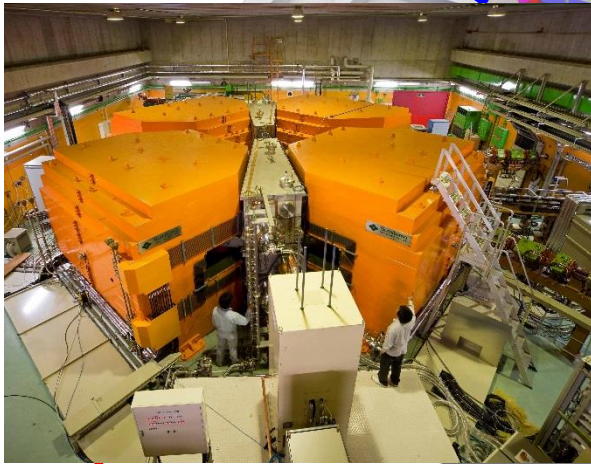
RILAC
RIKEN Heavy-ion LINAC
(1980 / 16MV)

AVF
(1989 / K70)

RILAC2
(2011 / 4.8 MV)

4 booster ring cyclotrons

RRC
RIKEN Ring Cyclotron
(1986 / K540)



fRC
fixed-freq. Ring Cyclotron
(2006 / K570 => K700)



IRC
Intermediate-stage Ring Cyclotron
(2006 / K980)



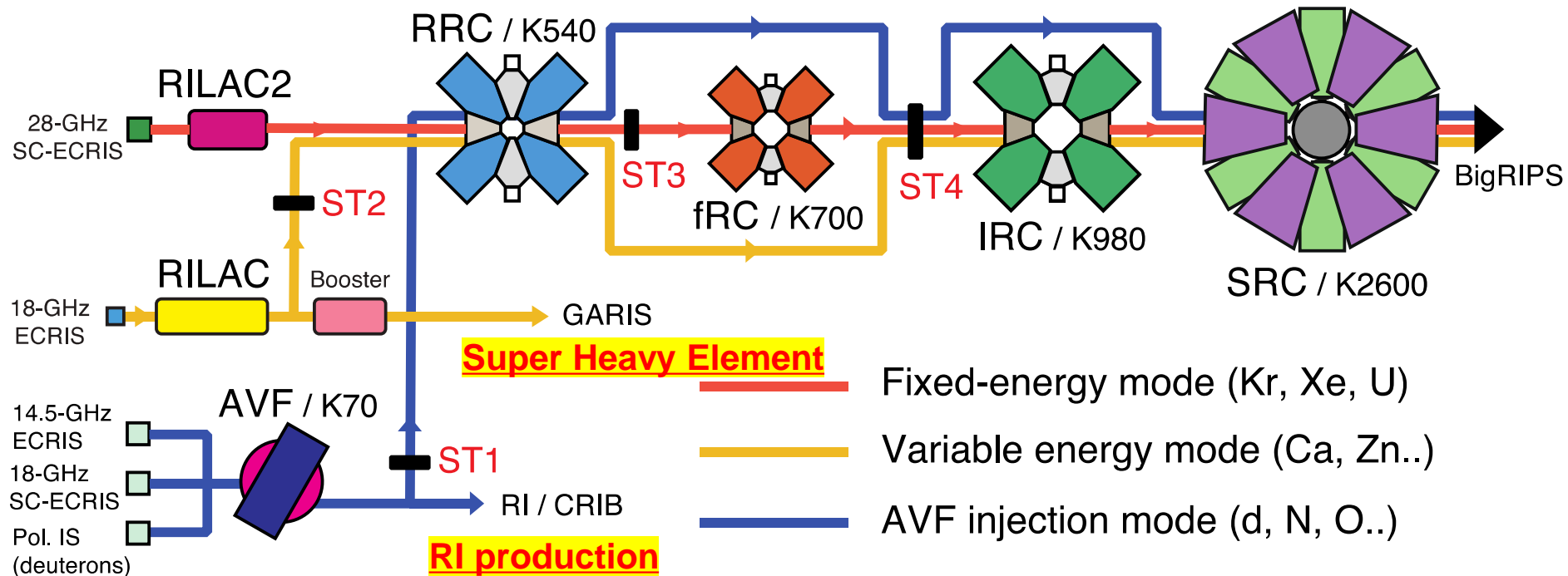
SRC
Superconducting Ring Cyclotron
(2006 / K2600)

Acceleration modes

Accelerate ALL ions (from H_2^+ to U), up to 70% of the light speed, in CW mode

3 injectors + 4 booster ring cyclotrons

- 1) AVF-injection mode (< 440 MeV/u) : d, He, O, ...
- 2) Variable-energy mode (< 400 MeV/u) : Ar, Ca, Zn, Kr, ...
- 3) Fixed-energy mode (345 MeV/u) : Xe, U ...

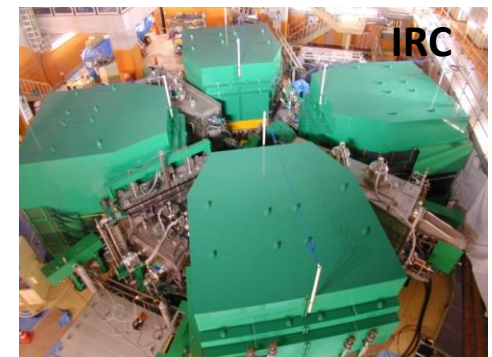


STn: charge stripper

Specifications of RIBF ring cyclotrons

Challenging

	RRC (1986~)	fRC	IRC	SRC
K-number (MeV)	540	700	980	2600
R_{inj} (cm)	89	156	277	356
R_{ext} (cm)	356	330	415	536
Weight (tons)	2400	1300	2900	8300
Sector magnets	4	4	4	6
Number of trim coils (/ main coil)	26	10	20	4 (SC) 22 (NC)
Trim coil currents (A)	600	200	600	3000 (SC) 1200 (NC)
RF resonators	2	2+FT	2+FT	4+FT
Frequency range (MHz)	18~38	54.75	18~38	18~38
Acceleration voltage (MV)*	0.28	0.8	1.1	2.0
Turn separation (cm)*	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.8



*uranium acceleration

SC : superconducting, NC : normal conducting, FT : flattop resonator

History of accelerator performance

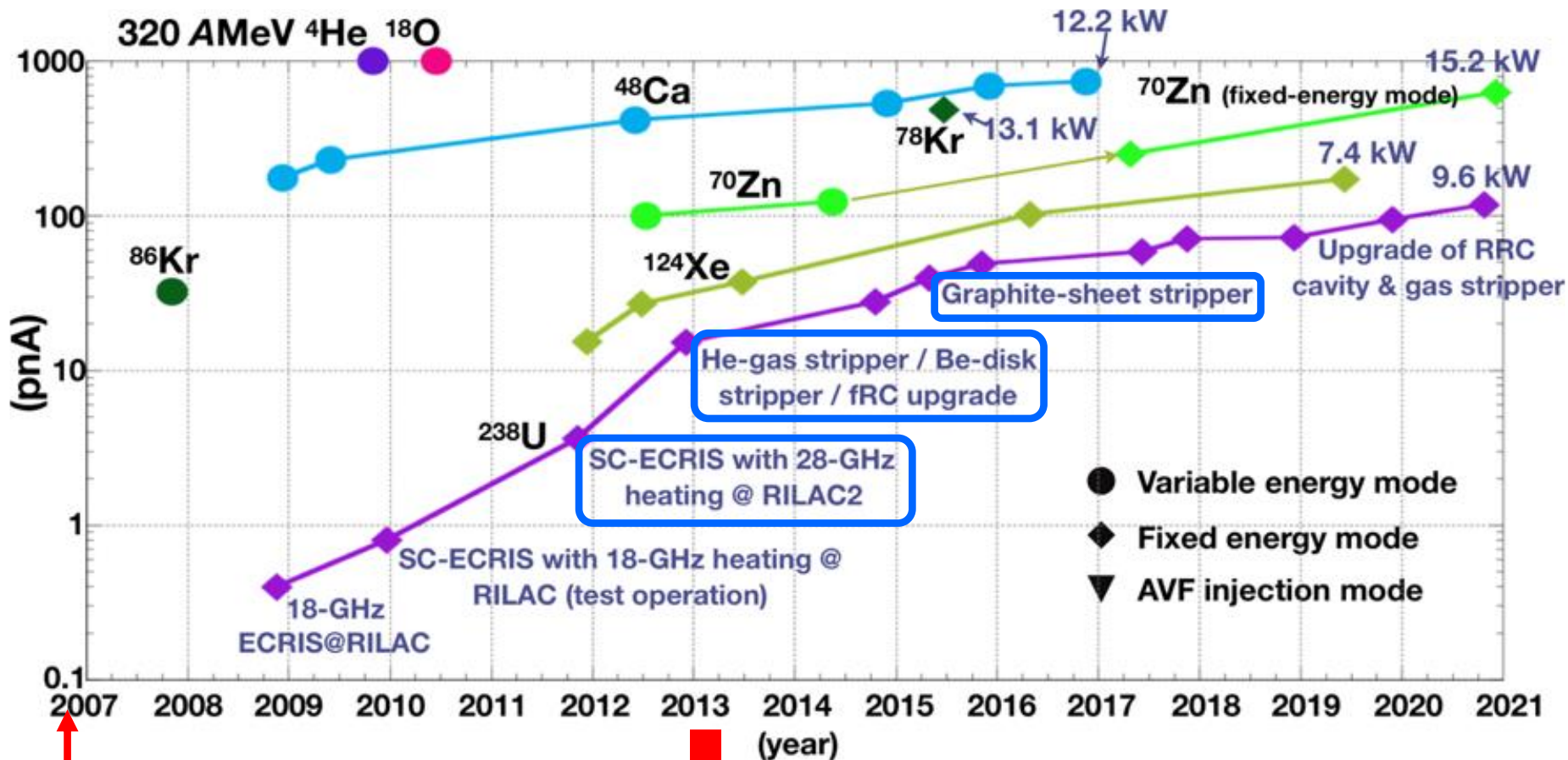
Our goal: $1 \mu\text{A}$ (6×10^{12} #/s) for all elements

^{48}Ca 736 nA
→ 12.2 kW

^{70}Zn 629 nA
→ 15.2 kW

^{124}Xe 173 nA
→ 7.4 kW

^{238}U 117 nA
→ 9.6 kW

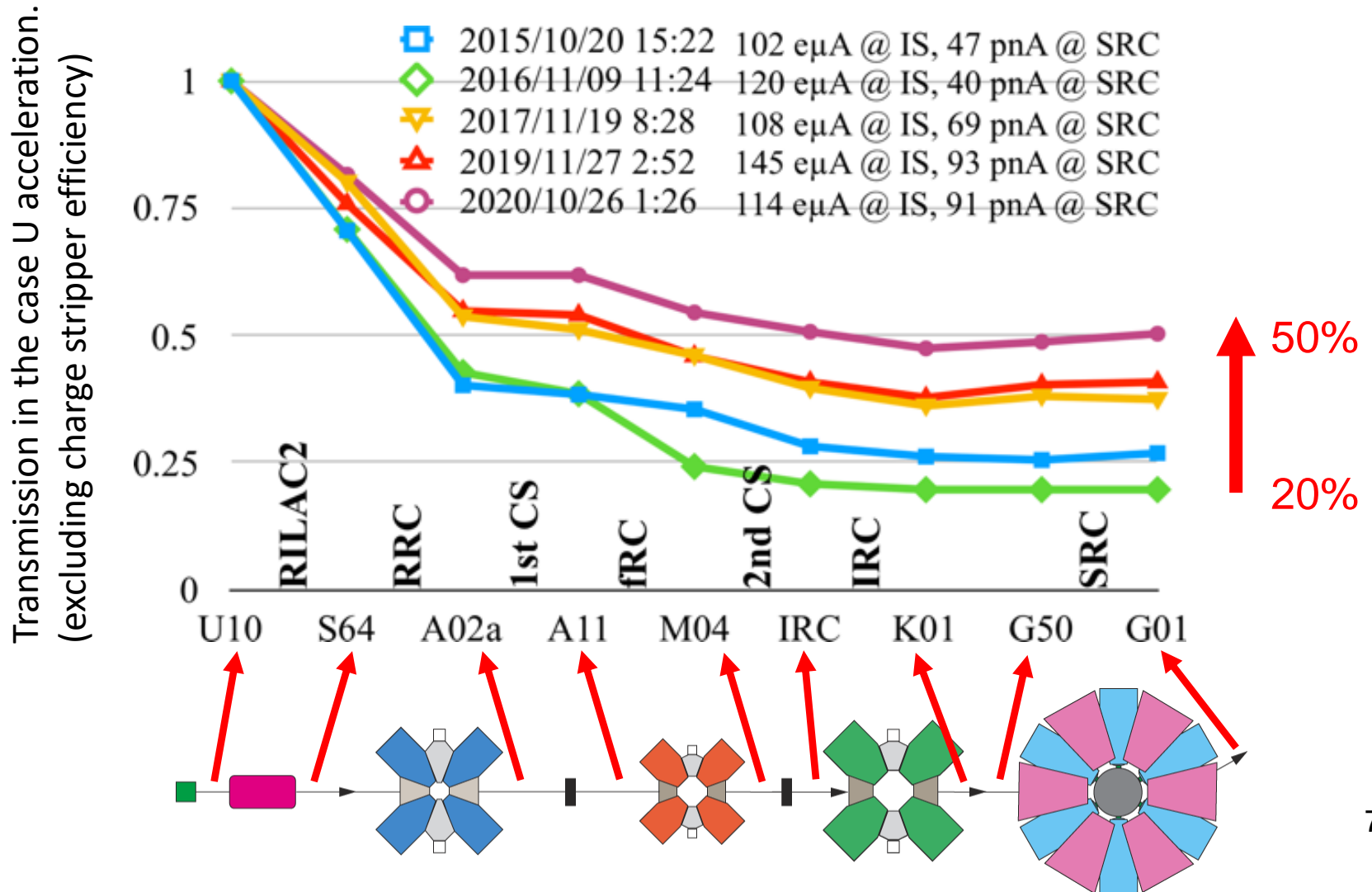


First Beam (2006/12/26)

Availability > 90% (2013~)

Lessons learned from the operational experiences 1

- It is very tough business to operate the accelerator complex where four cyclotrons are connected in series. (Inj./ext. four times, energy matching between the cyclotrons and single turn extraction)



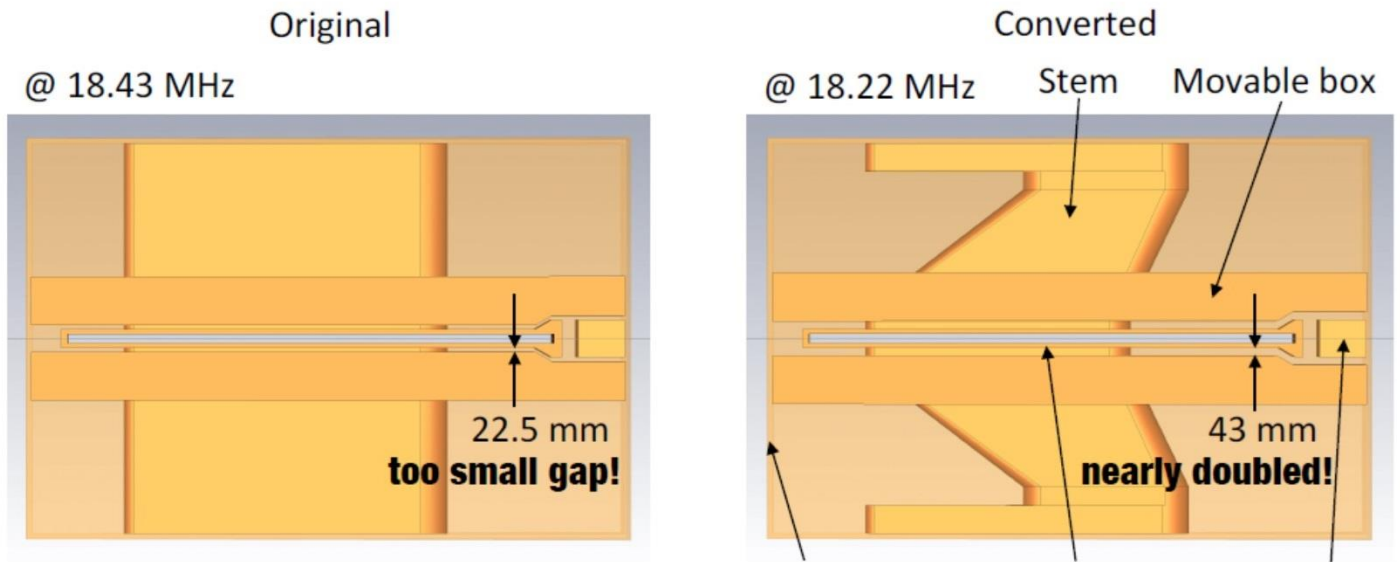
Lessons learned from the operational experiences 2

- Space charge effect is very intense in the low energy ring cyclotron (RRC)

(μA)	RRC	fRC	IRC	SRC
I_{lim}^*	0.7	4.7	6.6	5.1
$I_{\text{req.}}$	15	3	1	1

Current limit according to Baartman's paper (Proc. of Cyclotrons2013 WE2PB01).

The RRC cavity was remodeled.



20 - 46 MHz
61 - 594 k Ω
48 k Ω @ 18.43 MHz
~90 kV @ 18.25 MHz

RF frequency
Shunt Impedance (calc.)
Shunt Impedance (calc.)
RF Peak Voltage

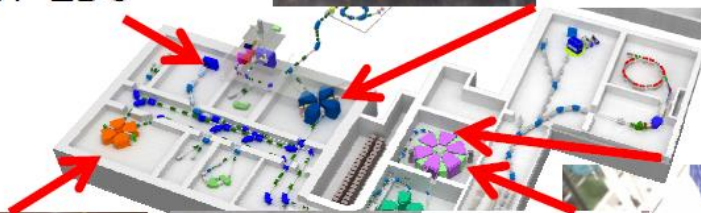
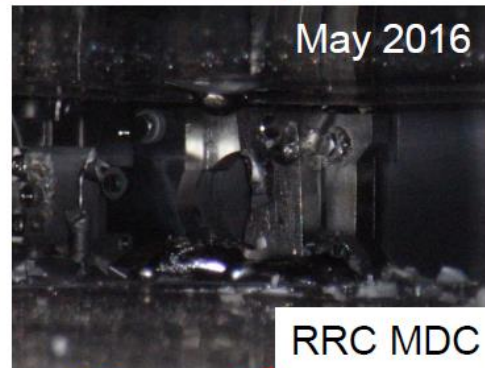
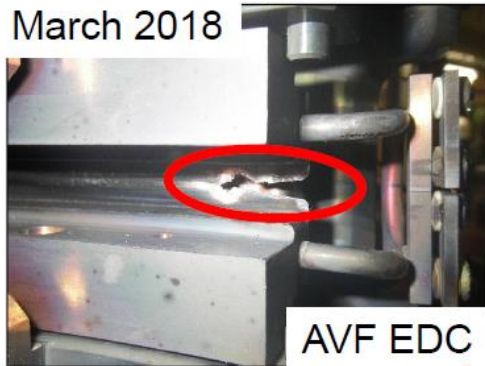
16 - 38.8 MHz
78 - 451 k Ω
99.4 k Ω @ 18.22 MHz
~150 kV @ 18.25 MHz

Working at 120 kV

Lessons learned from the operational experiences 3

- Heavy beams with \sim kW power easily give damages the critical parts such as EDCs.
- dE/dx of uranium beam is about 1000 times higher than of that of protons at 11 MeV/u.

Devices damaged by \sim kW beams



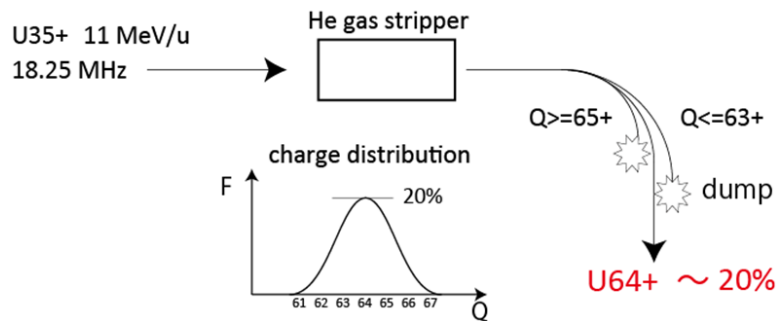
We need:

- very careful tuning.
- stable devices
e.g. power supplies, RF,..
- properly working control system.
- fast beam interlock system.
- and so on..

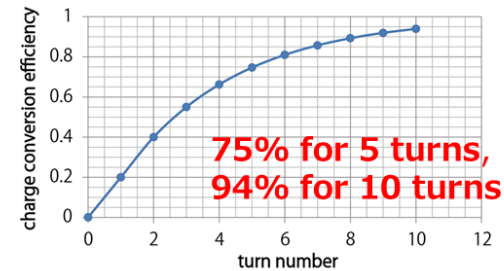
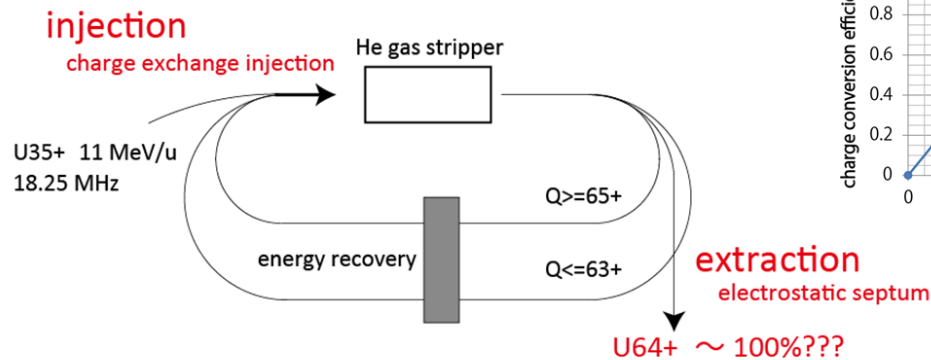
Lessons learned from the operational experiences 4.

- Multi-step charge stripping should be avoided, and thickness of the charge stripper should be as thin as possible.
- **Charge stripper Ring will be installed!** **Concept of stripper ring**

Present scheme at RIBF (conventional)



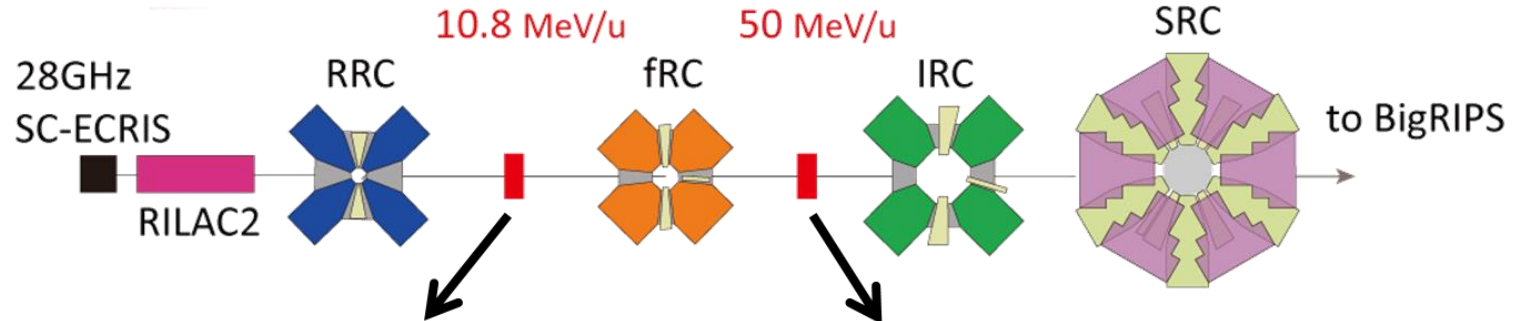
Stripper-ring scheme



The **bunch structure must be preserved** to match to acceptance of the subsequent cyclotrons (e.g., 18.25 MHz at RIBF).

Lessons learned from the operational experiences 4

Charge stripper ring (CSR)

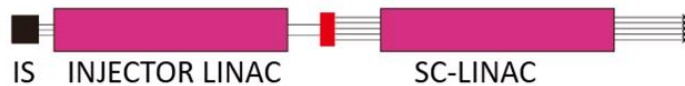


1. He gas stripper
 $35+ \Rightarrow 64+$ (20%)

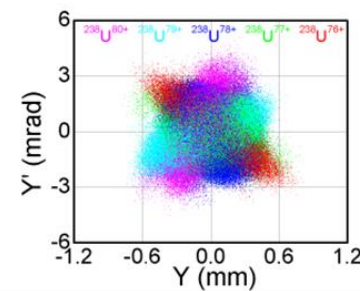
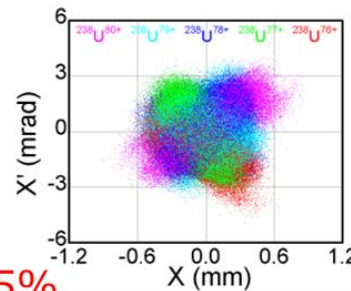
2. Rotating C-disk stripper
 $64+ \Rightarrow 86+$ (30%)

Total charge conversion efficiency < 6%

FRIB uses multi-charge acc.



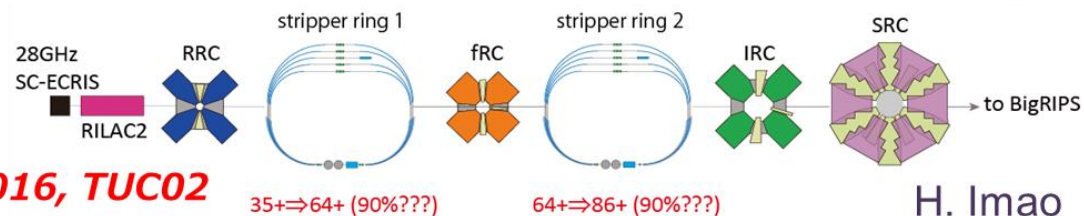
➔ aiming effective efficiency of 85%



Q. Zhao, HB2014

Charge stripper rings

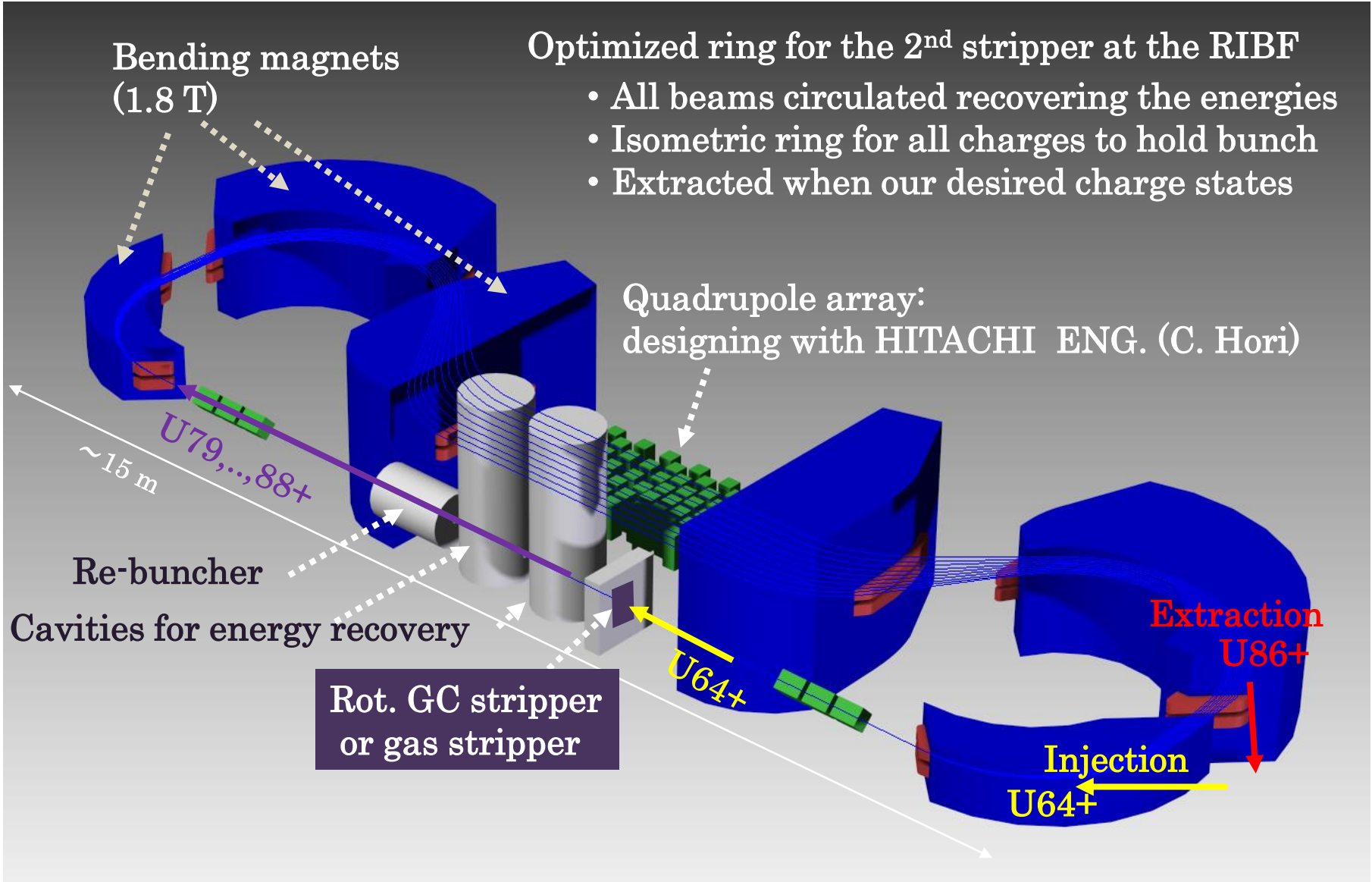
Efficiency ~ 100%?



H. Imao et al., Cyclotron2016, TUC02

H. Imao

Design of CSR at 50 MeV/u



Summary

- RIBF accelerator complex
 - The most intense heavy ion facility based on cyclotron.
 - Goal: More than 1 pμA of uranium beam with the energy of 345 MeV/u
- Successful operation for 15 years
- Lesson learnt from the operational experiences.
 - It is very tough business to operate the accelerator complex where four cyclotrons are connected in series.
 - **Transmission: 20% → 50%**
 - Space charge effect is very intense in the RRC
 - Increase the space charge limit in the low energy cyclotron of RRC
 - **Remodel of the RRC cavity to get higher voltage**
 - kW heavy ion beam easily gives a damage to the critical parts such as EDC.
 - **We should develop fast beam interlock system for machine protection.**
 - Multi-step charge stripping should be avoided, and thickness of the charge stripper should be as thin as possible.
 - **Charge stripper Ring will be installed.**