
i r f u

cea

saclay



Overview of Accelerator Activities in France

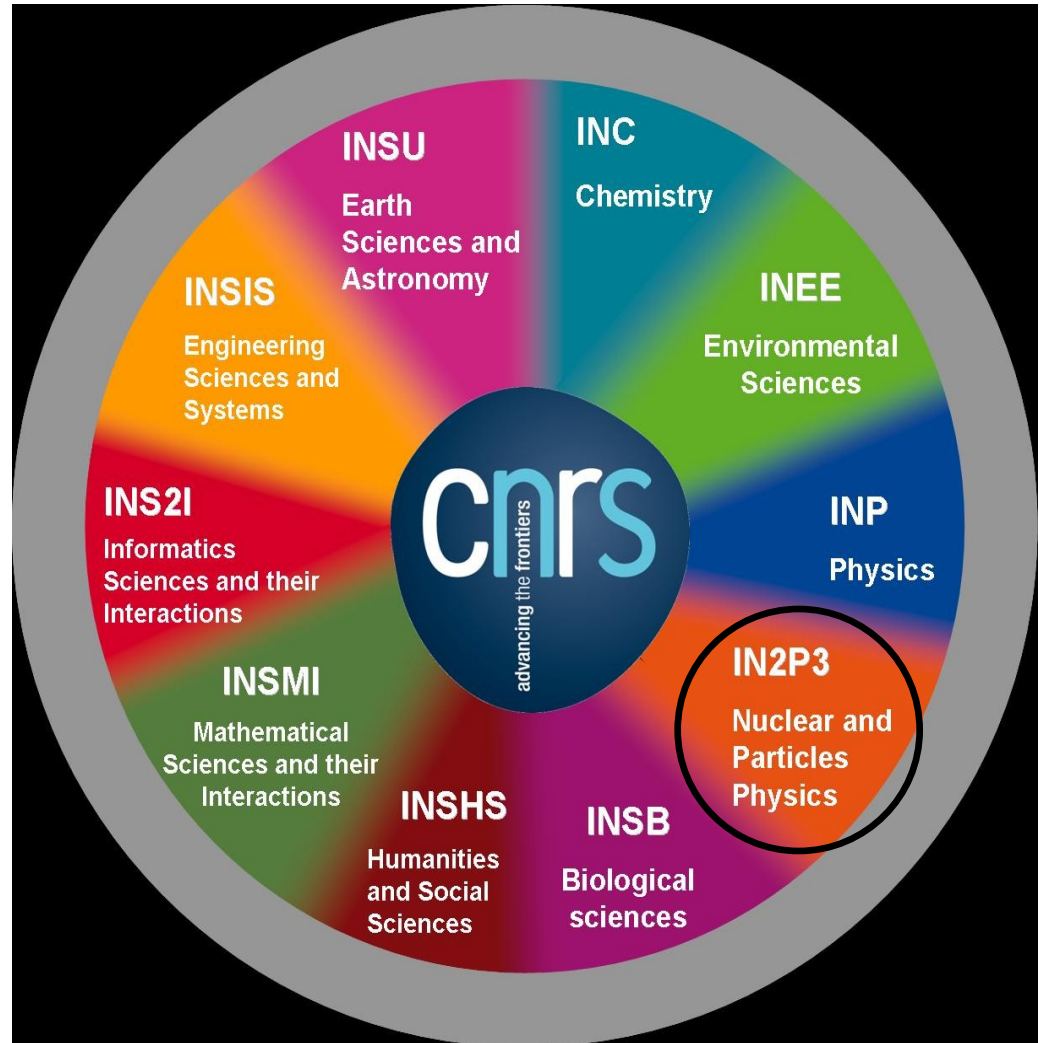
B. Launé and A. Daël
CEA/CNRS Pôle Accélérateurs

CNRS/IN2P3

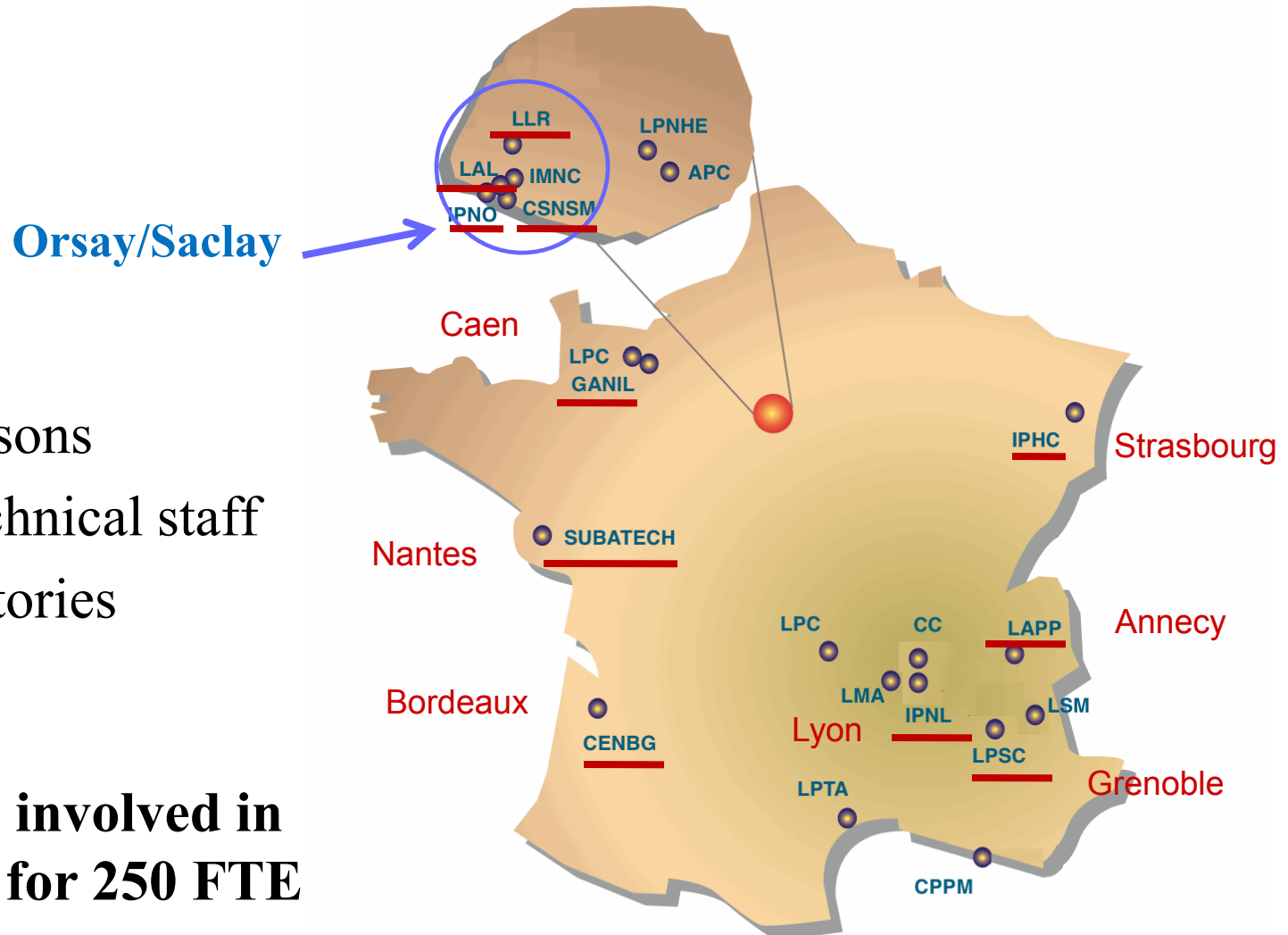
National
Scientific
Research
Center

32 000 persons

14 000 Technical staff



IN2P3 : Institut de Physique Nucléaire et des Particules



- 2 400 persons
- 1 500 Technical staff
- 20 laboratories

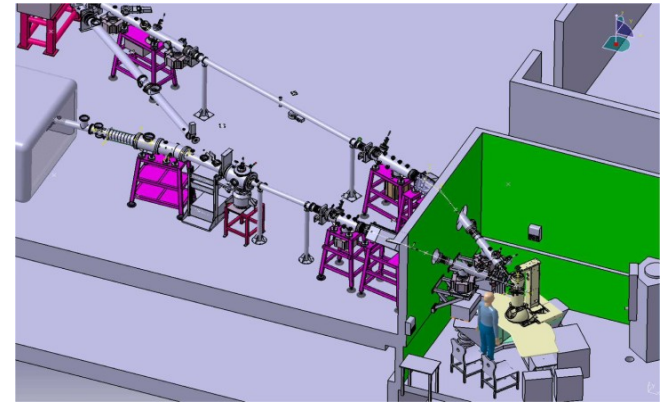
**Laboratories involved in
Accelerators for 250 FTE**

IN2P3 Platforms for research and applications

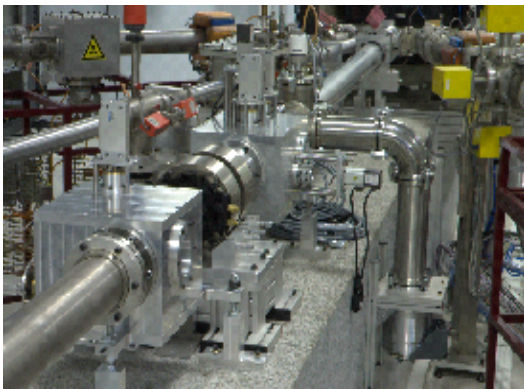
ANAFIRE Lyon



JANNUS CSNSM Orsay



AIFIRA Bordeaux

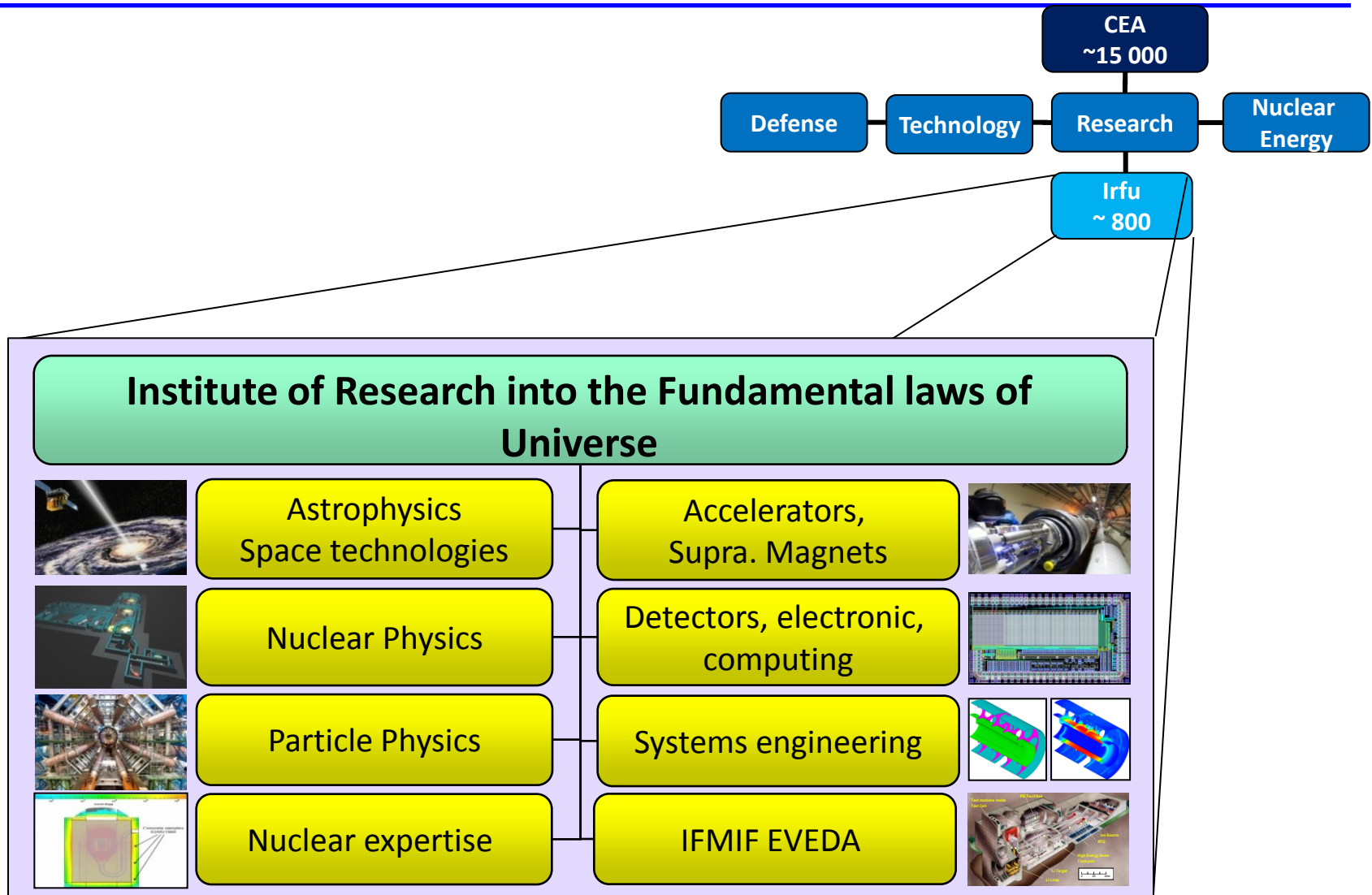


ARRONAX Nantes

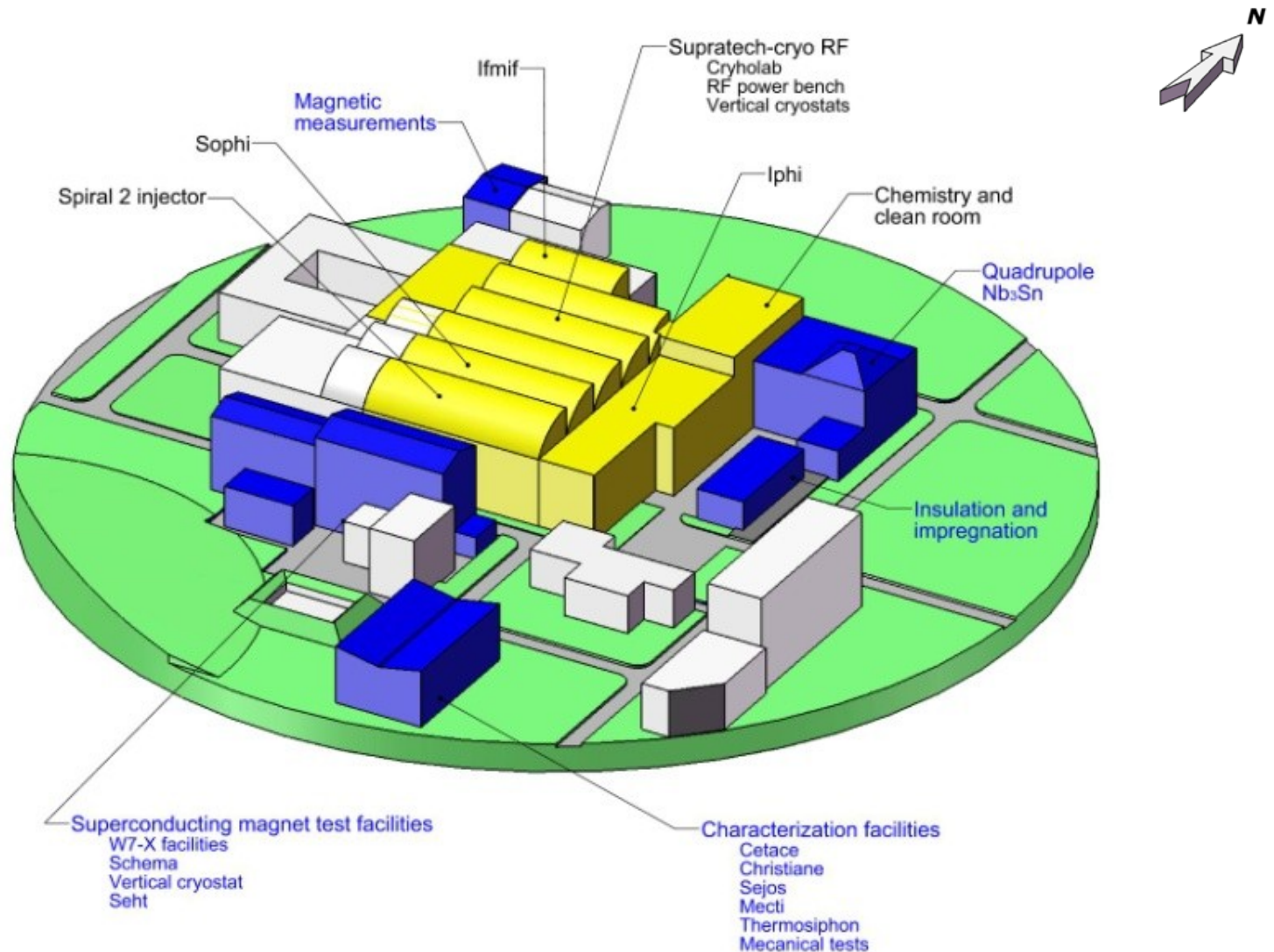


CEA/IRFU

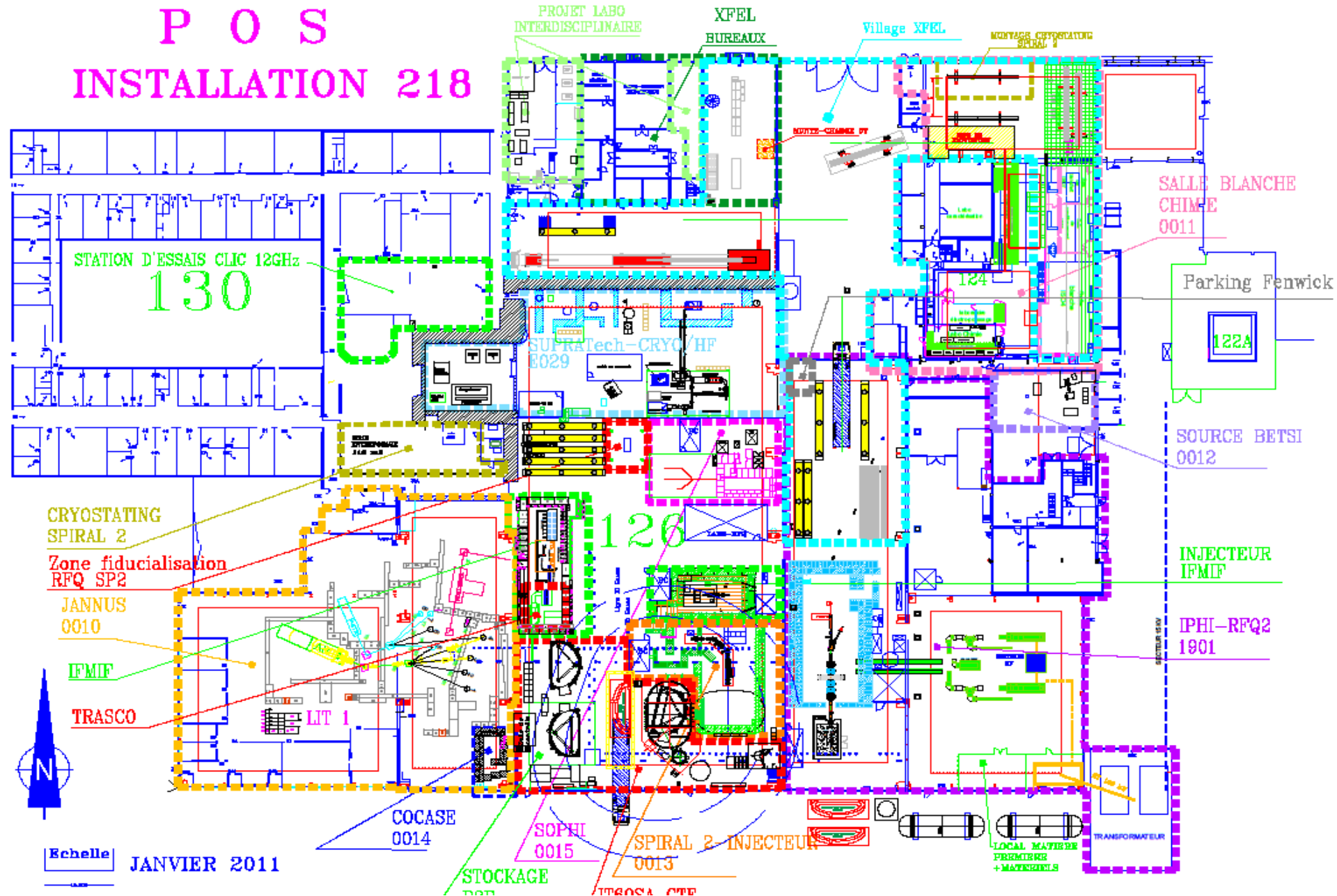
The largest institute of CEA : Research and Technology



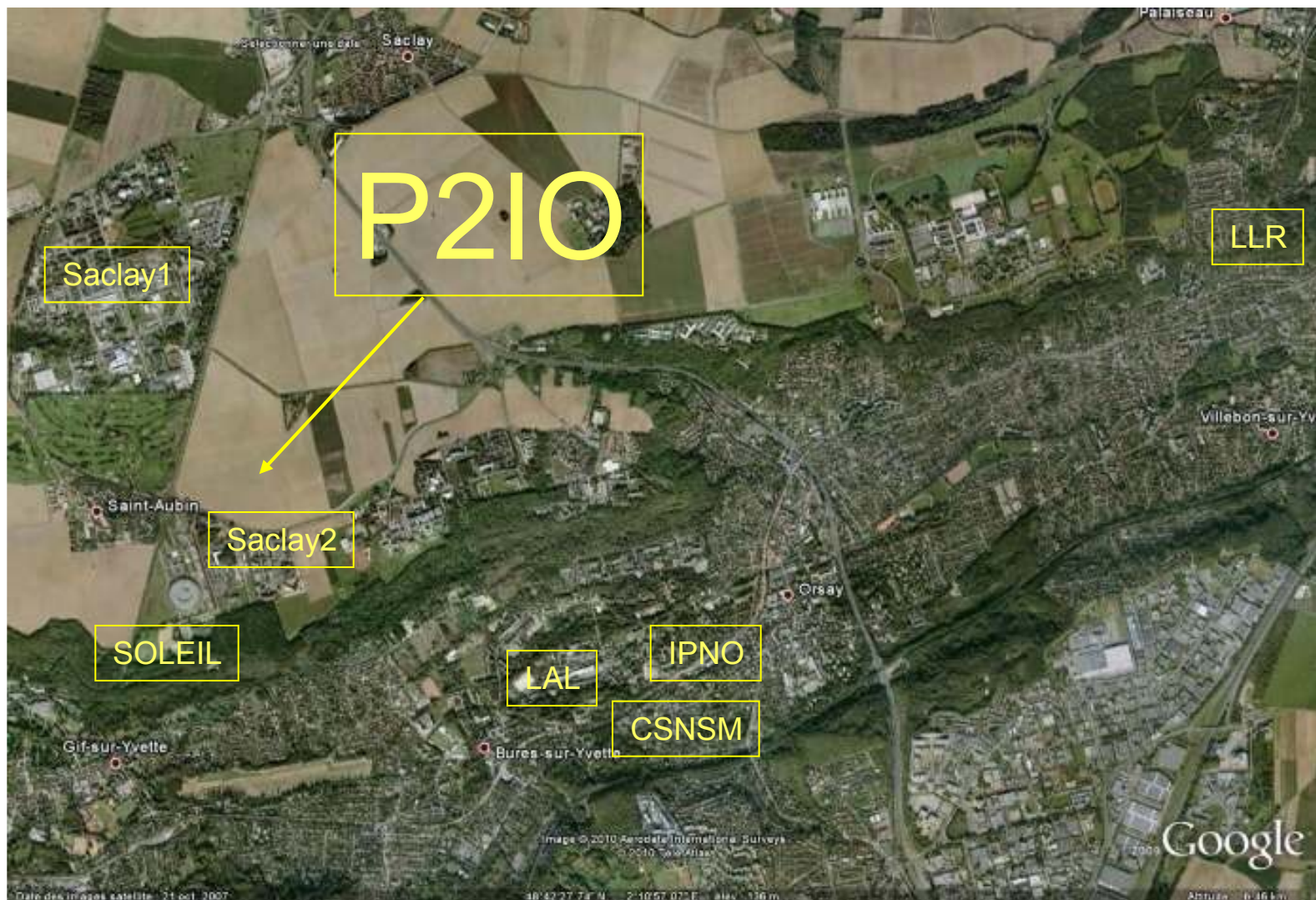
IRFU Accelerator Installations@Saclay



P O S INSTALLATION 218



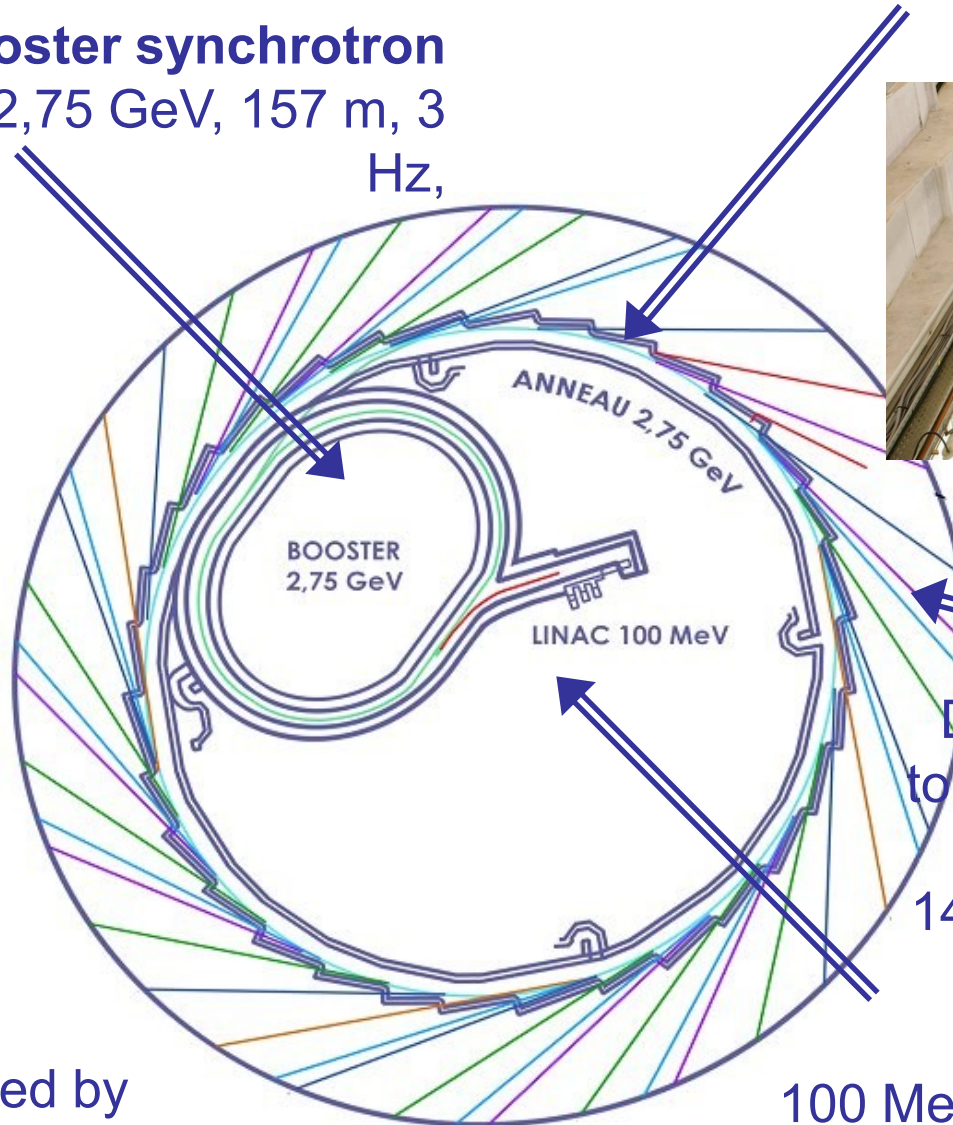
Plateau de Saclay



3 Accelerators at SOLEIL

A **Booster synchrotron**
100 MeV => 2,75 GeV, 157 m, 3 Hz,

A **Storage Ring**
2,75 GeV, 354 m



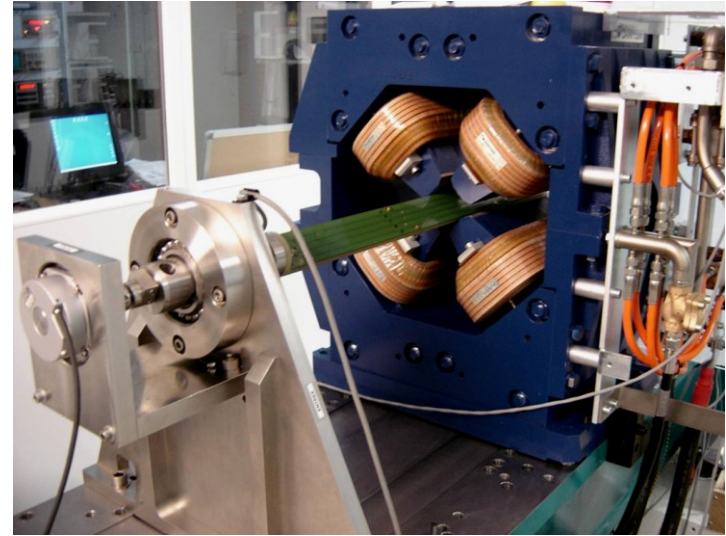
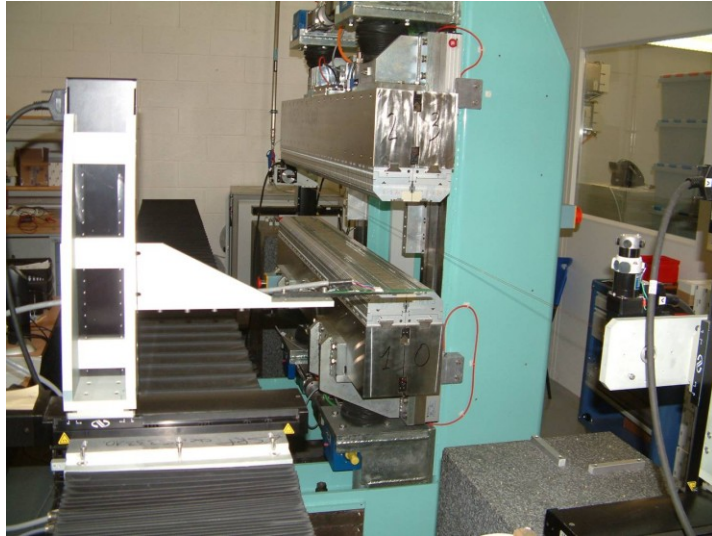
Delivering X-ray beam
to up to 35 **Beamlines** :
21 on insertions
14 on bending magnets

All designed by
SOLEIL

An **e- Linac** :
100 MeV, 16,5 m, 3 Hz, 8 nC

Accelerator R&D infrastructure

Magnetic measurement lab equipped with 4 benches and one clean room



Vacuum lab equipped with cleaning facility and NEG coating bench

RF and power supplies labs equipped with test stands

Metrology lab and mechanical workshops

SOLEIL R&D activities

Free electron lasers, seeding

(Collaboration with SPARC (Italy), with Japan, LUNEX5 project..)

Ultra short pulse (fs)

Slicing,..

Compton back scattering compact X-Ray source

(collaboration with LAL)

Development of new RF solid state amplifiers.

Development of new types of undulators

Development of innovative power supplies

Development of innovative kicker system (for Crying/FAIR) with SIGMAPHI

CEA/CNRS Collaboration on Accelerators

- Establishment of the « Pôle accélérateurs » in 2005
- Common entity to coordinate actions on accelerators

Expert Committee : Accelerator Scientific Committee

Executive Committee : A. Daël (CEA/IRFU) and B. Launé
(CNRS/IN2P3)

Regular meetings, negotiation in common for the
Contribution to CERN or to FAIR

Driving Forces

- Higher energy
- Higher intensity/luminosity
- Higher efficiency
- Higher reliability
- Make accelerator technologies available to society

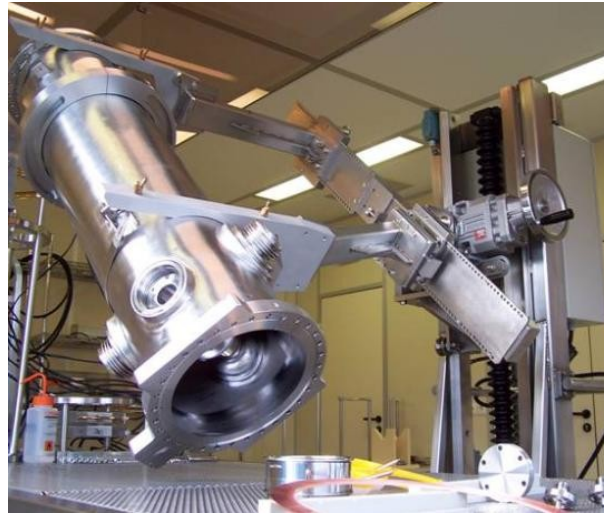
How

- Sustain R&D program
- Develop technological platforms
- Participate in European R&D programs
- Participate to world class accelerator development (SPIRAL2, ESS, XFEL...)
- Develop partnerships with CERN, DESY...
- Propose innovative accelerators for applications

Quest for high gradient

- Superconducting RF Technology
- CLIC/CTF3 accelerating structures
- Laser/plasma acceleration

SRF developments



EuCARD WP10



Example of technological platform: SUPRAtech@Orsay

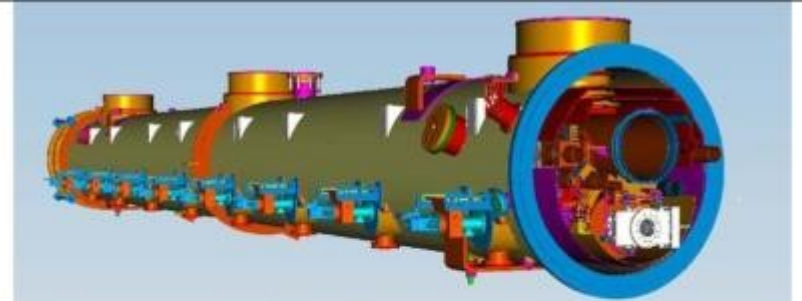


French participation to XFEL

- CEA/IRFU : Integration of 83 cryomodules
- CNRS/IN2P3/LAL : delivery of over 600 Couplers

CEA/IRFU : XFEL Cryomodules

- The 83 cryomodules of the XFEL LINAC will be integrated at CEA Saclay in a new dedicated facility
- The CEA contribution covers :
 - Assembly in the clean room of 83 cavity strings (each with 8 cavities, 8 RF couplers , one quadrupole, one BPM and two vacuum valves)
 - Assembly of 83 Cold Masses in their vacuum vessel
- The series operation will be sub contracted to an industrial operator



XFEL Module Assembly at Saclay

The 83 (103) XFEL cryomodules of the XFEL 14 (20) GeV Cold Linac will be assembled at Irfu-Saclay.



Prototyping: roll-in of cavity string in IS04 Area Clean Room

XFEL Module Assembly at Saclay



Transfer of cryomodule in Clean Room roll-out Area

XFEL Module Assembly at Saclay



Transfer of cryomodule in RF Coupler assembly area

CNRS/IN2P3/LAL : XFEL couplers' industrialisation

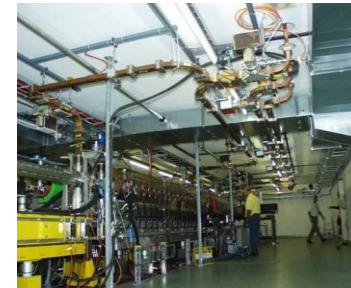
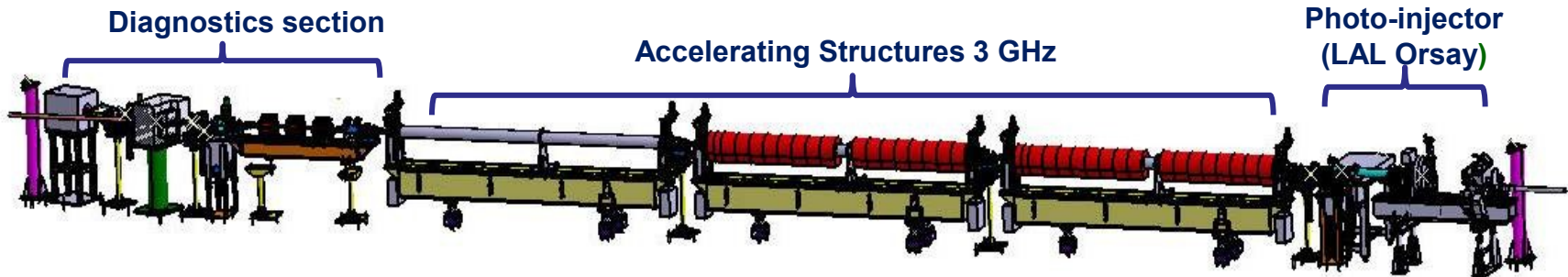


- Delivery of all the power couplers (more than 600) for the XFEL project in DESY Hamburg.
- The contract has already been attributed to a Thales / RI consortium
- LAL will host all the conditioning process. The couplers will be received, prepared, conditioned and then send to Saclay to be integrated in the CryoModule

The CLIC-CTF3 R&D Program

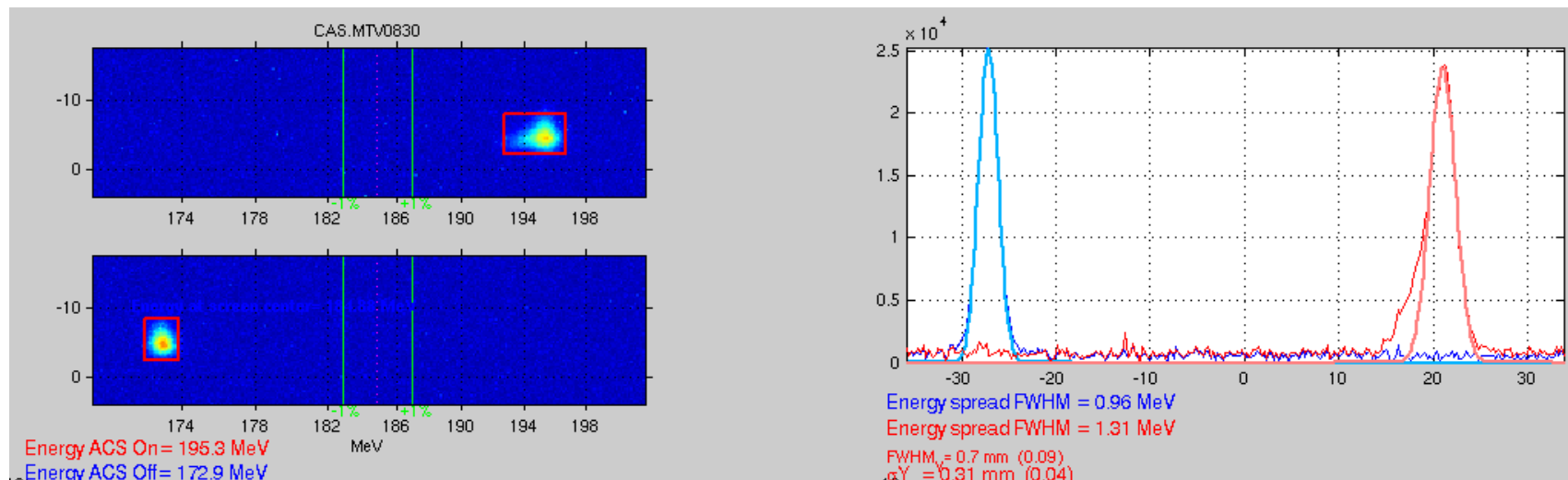
In collaboration with IRFU, IN2P3/LAL and CERN, the probe beam linac Califes is in operation since 2009 to test CLIC high gradient structures.

Parameters	Specified	Tested
Energy	200 MeV	185 MeV
Norm. rms emittance	$< 20 \pi$ mm.mrad	8π mm.mrad
Energy spread	$< \pm 2 \%$	$\pm 0.5 \%$
Bunch charge	0.6 nC	0.65 nC
Number of bunches	1-32-226	from 1 to 300



First Accelerating Gradient Result at CERN

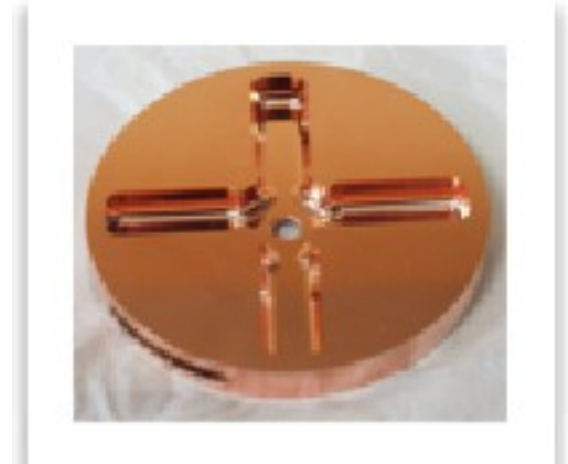
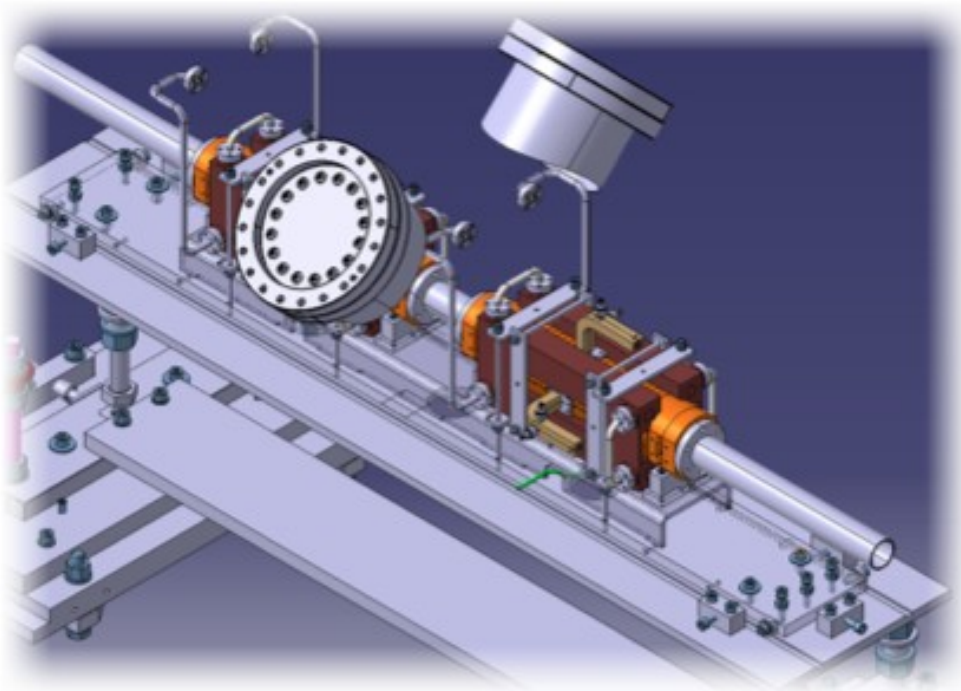
The first beam test at CERN (end of 2010) have reached an accelerating gradient of **112 MV/m** with a good energy spread in a reproducible manner.



CTF3, including Califes, started up again in February 2011.

New CLIC Accelerating Structures

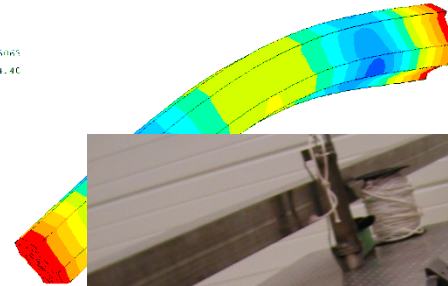
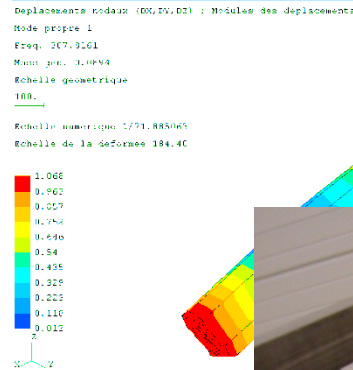
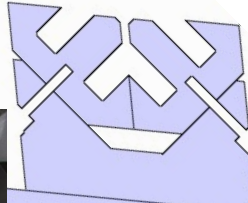
- IRFU is studying new structures fabricated by Mecachrome (25 nm surface rugosity).
- The partnership has trained the industrial producer to a new machining technology.
- The structures will be tested in the coming year at CTF3.



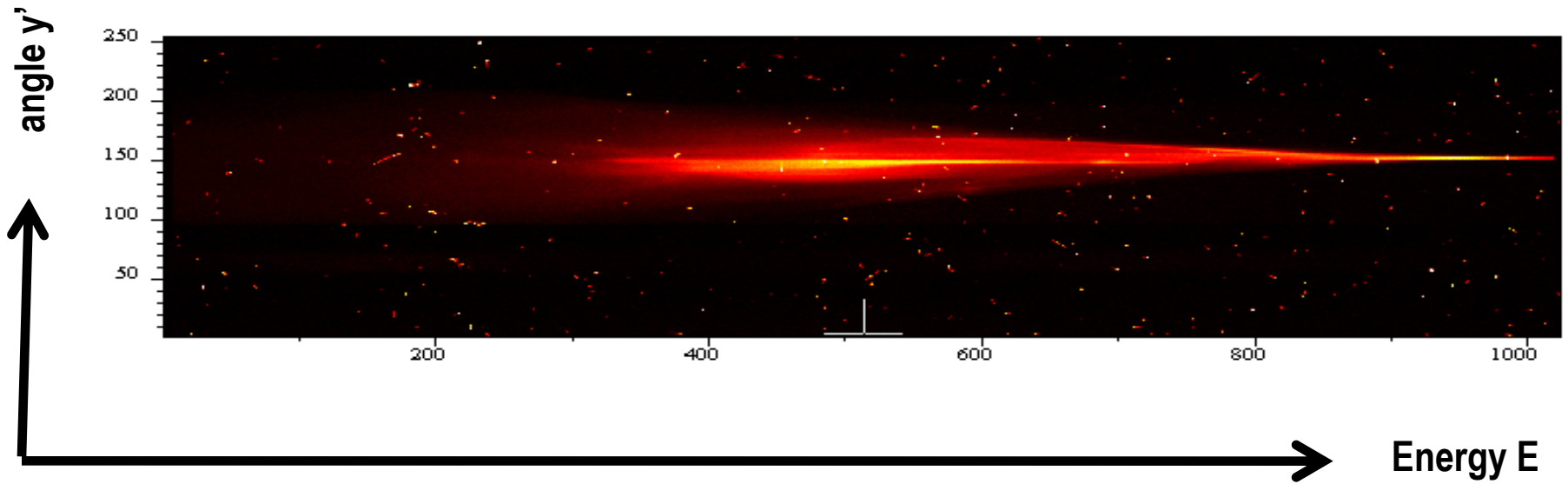
CLIC cell with wake field damping.

CLIC : IN2P3/LAPP

- Final focus optical elements stabilization
- Tests on a model : vibration calculations



Laser/Plasma Acceleration

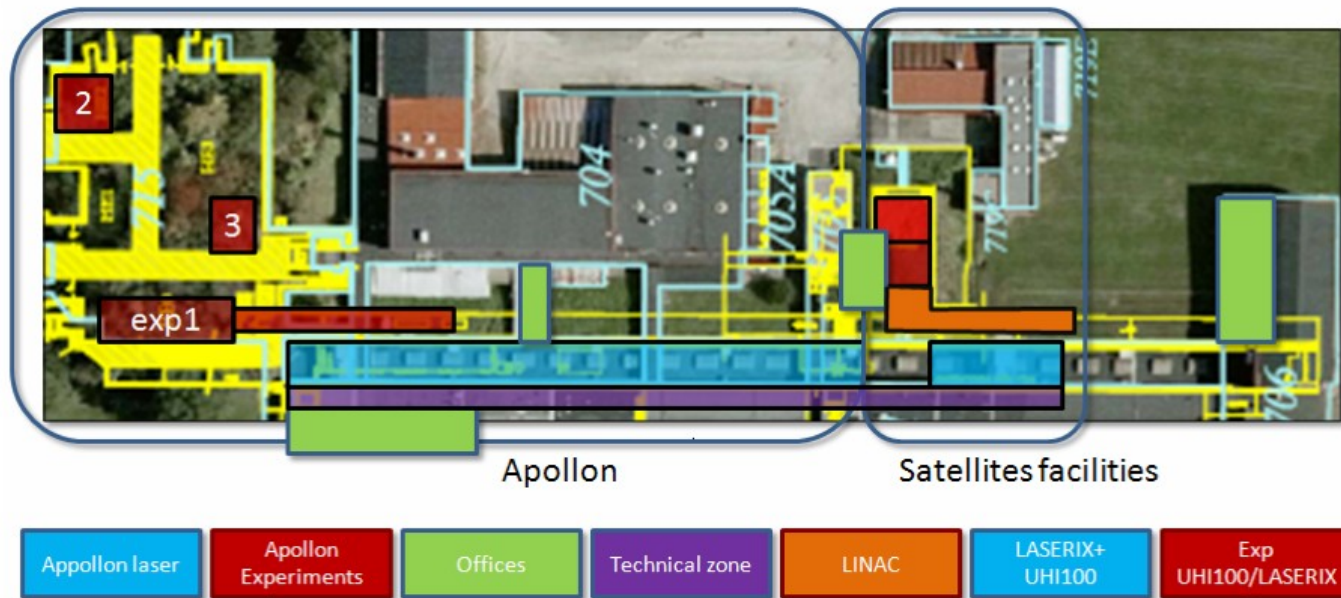


Bridgelab Symposium for Laser Acceleration
ROUTE TOWARD REALITY
Saclay, February 14th, 2011

New WP in EuCARD

Laser/plasma

- ILE : Institut de la Lumière Extrême, 3 instruments
 - Laser APOLLON, 10 PW -> construction 2015 @CEA (Orme)
 - Laser LUIRE (LOA) 500 TW, 2012
 - Laser ELFIE (LULI) OPCPA -> upgrade 100 TW



APOLLON : EQUIPEX « Equipement d'Excellence »

Dedicated area for laser acceleration, funded through EQUIPEX

- Transport and diagnostics e^- beam line (LLR)
 - low E ($\sim 200\text{MeV}$ – 2GeV): high precision, tunable
 - high E ($\sim 2\text{GeV}$ – 20GeV): low precision, fixed
- Magnetic wiggler and associated radiation diagnostics (SOLEIL)
(U18 cryogenic undulator, period 18mm, $B=1.55\text{T}$, $L=2\text{m}$)
- Photogun injector + RF LINAC (LAL)
(50-200 pC, 100 fs)

EuCARD WP11

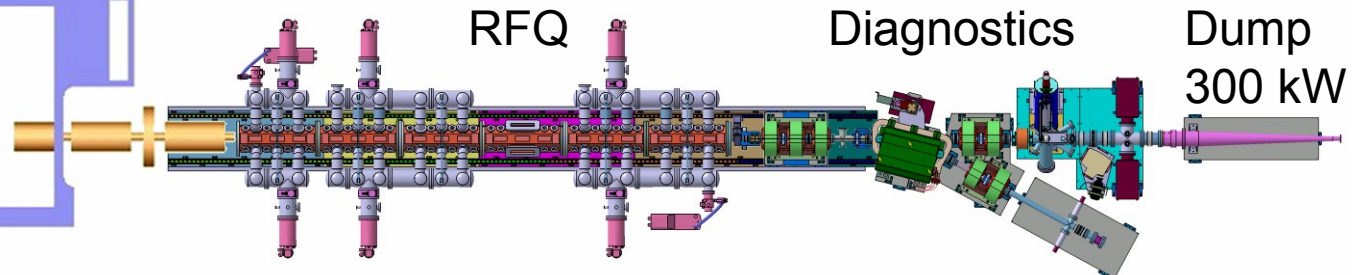
CNRS, CNRS/IN2P3/LAL-LLR , UParisSud, CEA/Iramis/Irfu, SOLEIL

Quest for higher intensities

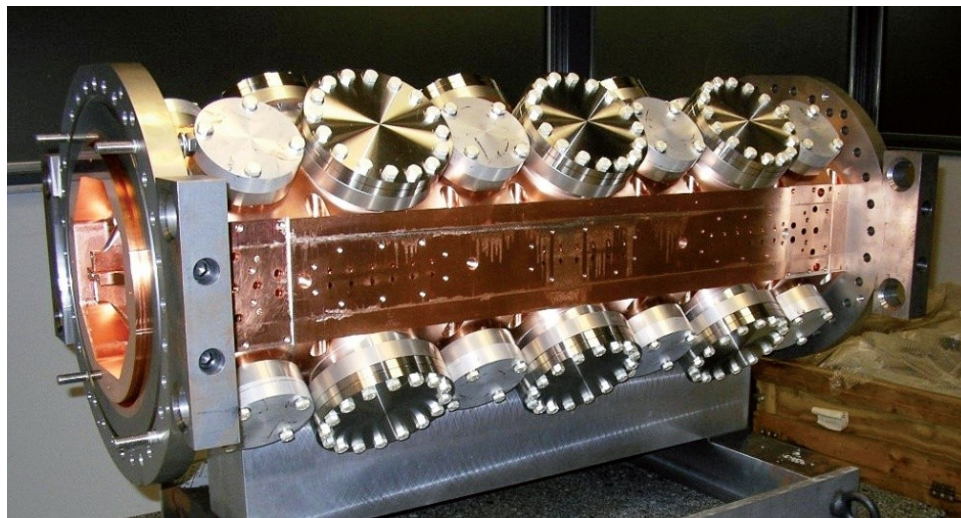
- Sources/front end : next talks (IPHI/SILHI and LPSC ion sources developments)
- IPHI
- SPIRAL2 : LINAC+ RIB
- IFMIF/EVEDA
- FAIR
- ESS

IPHI (High Intensity Proton Injector)

Source SILHI ECR
100 kV platform



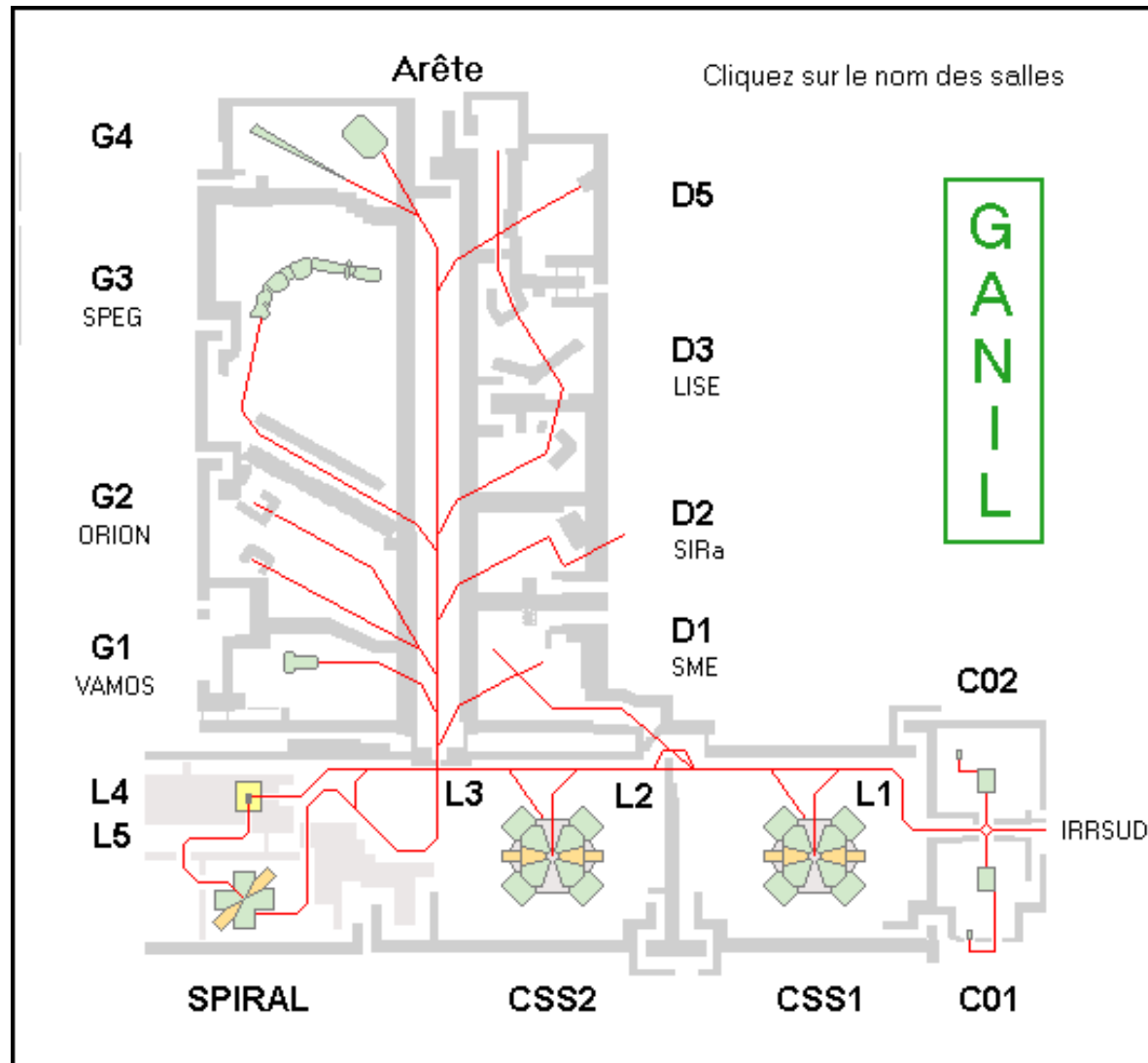
One RFQ sector (1m)



IPHI is a front-end demonstrator for future applications:

- Waste Transmutation (ADS)
- Neutrino Factories (NuFact)
- Spallation Neutrons Sources (ESS)
- Material Irradiation (IFMIF)

GANIL



Superconducting LINAC
40 MeV d, 5 mA , 14 MeV/n
Heavy Ions

Experimental halls

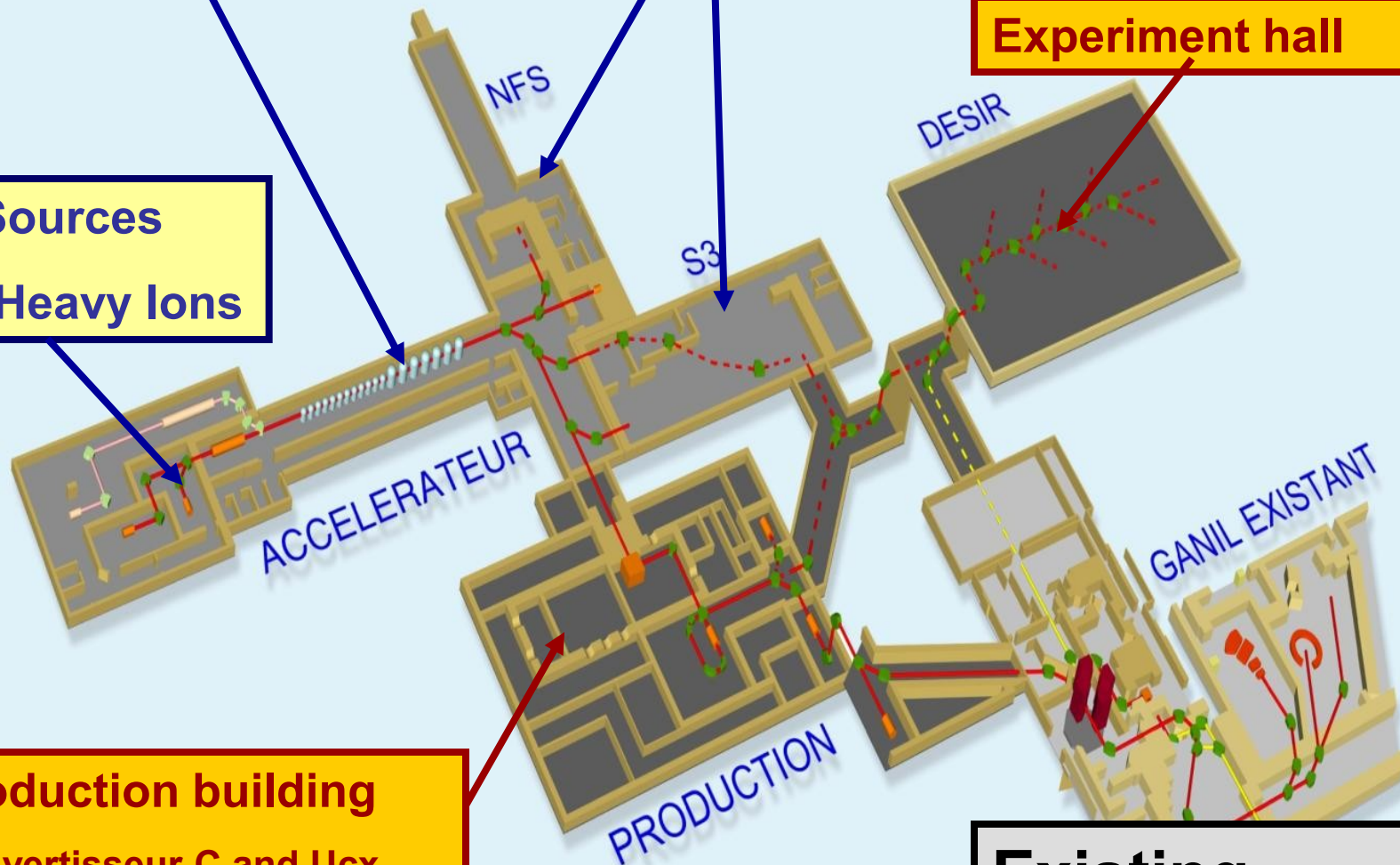
SPIRAL2

Ion Sources
D+ / Heavy Ions

Experiment hall

Production building
Convertisseur C and Ucx
target
 $\leq 10^{14}$ fissions/s

**Existing
Ganil**



SPIRAL2 : a shared Project

In France



IN2P3

Bordeaux

Caen

Grenoble

Lyon

Orsay

Paris

Strasbourg



Bruyères le Chatel

Cadarache

Fontenay aux Roses

Saclay (3 départements)

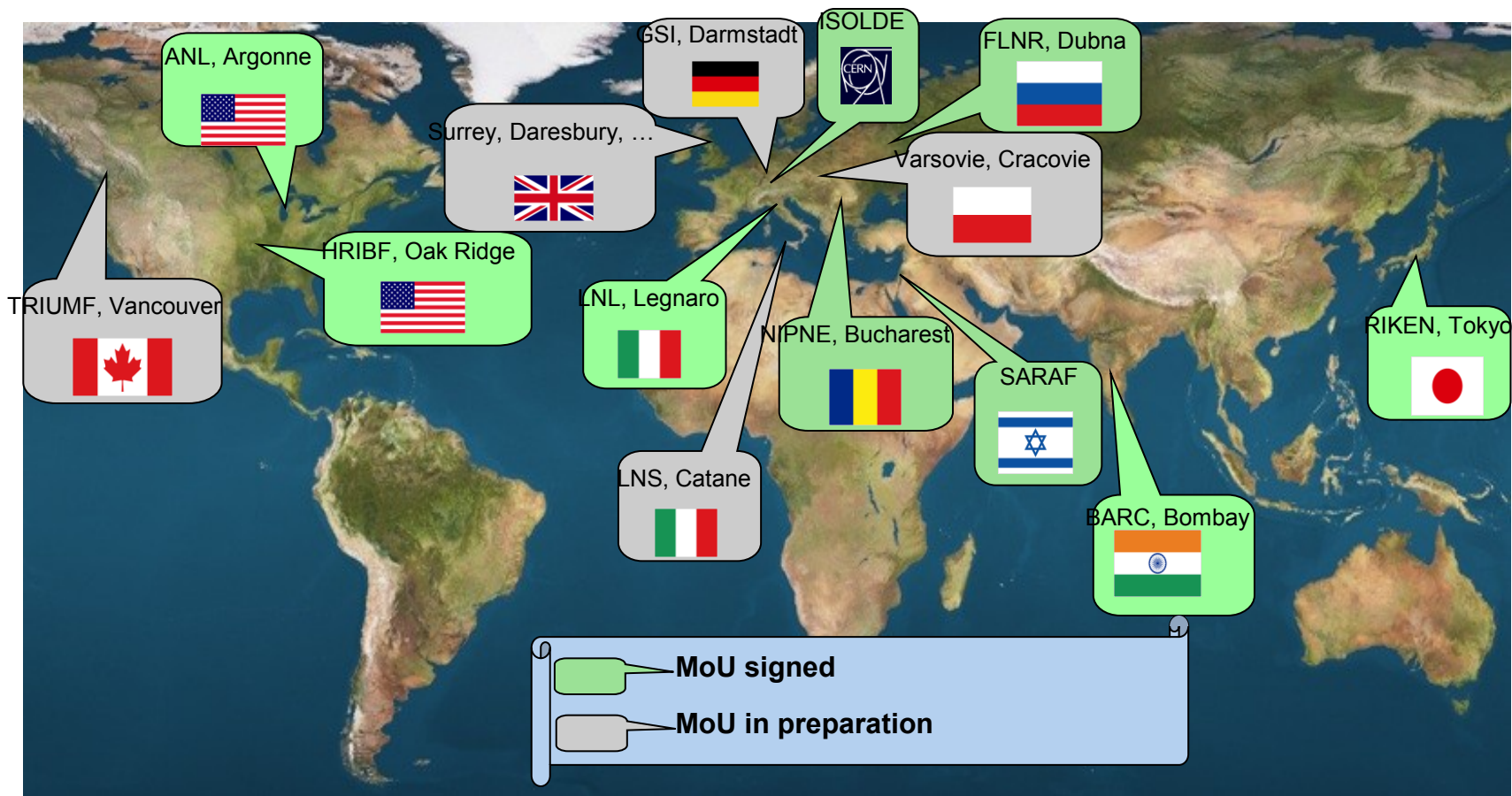
Grand Accélérateur National d'Ions Lourds

GANIL

Laboratoire commun CEA / DSM - CNRS / IN2P3

SPIRAL2 : A shared Project

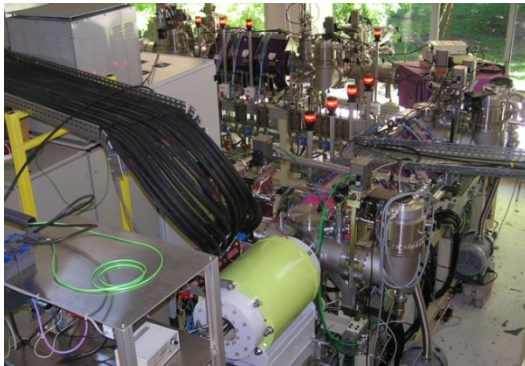
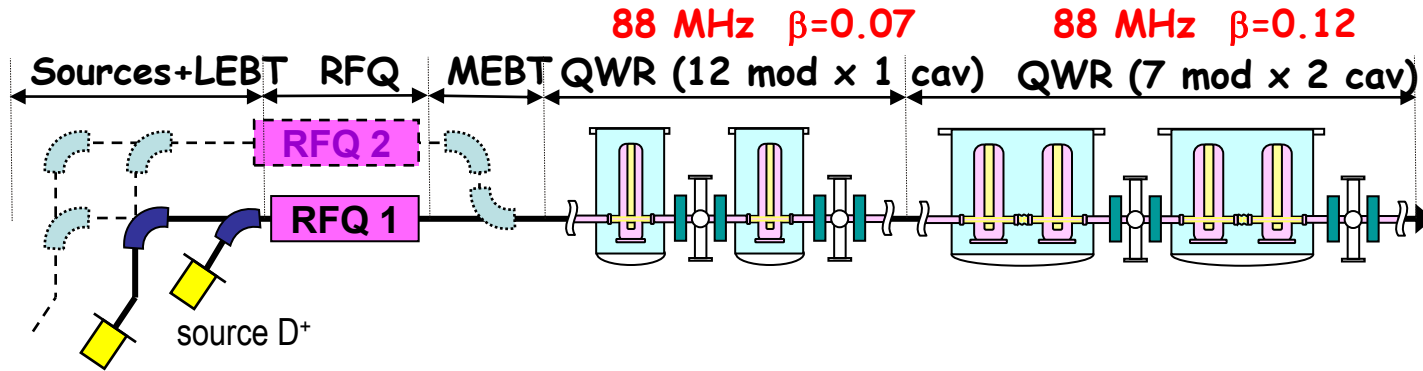
In the world



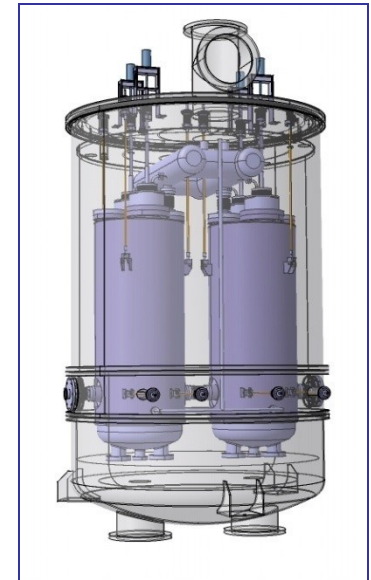
Phase 1 (LINAC) : construction started



SPIRAL2 LINAC



Low Energy Beam Line Spiral2

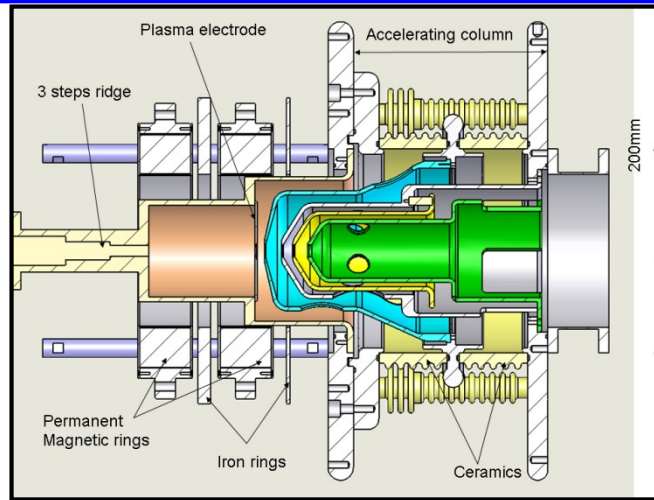


See T. Lamy's presentation

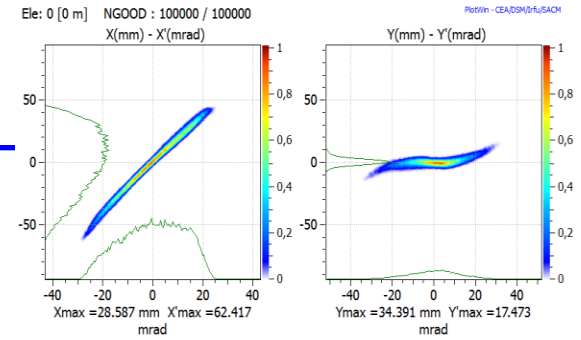
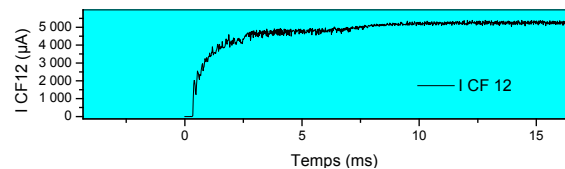
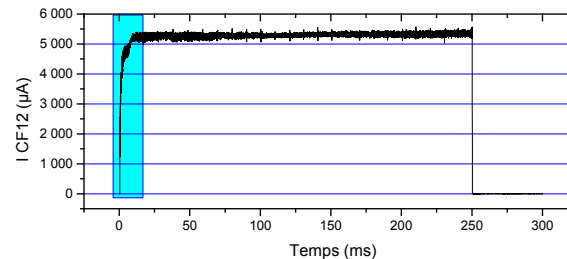
Spiral2 D+ injector at Saclay



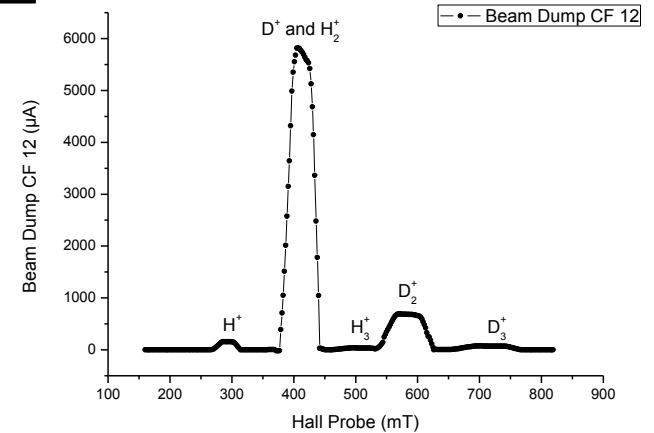
Injector in CEA Saclay. Blue arrow symbolises the beam orientation



Permanent magnet source

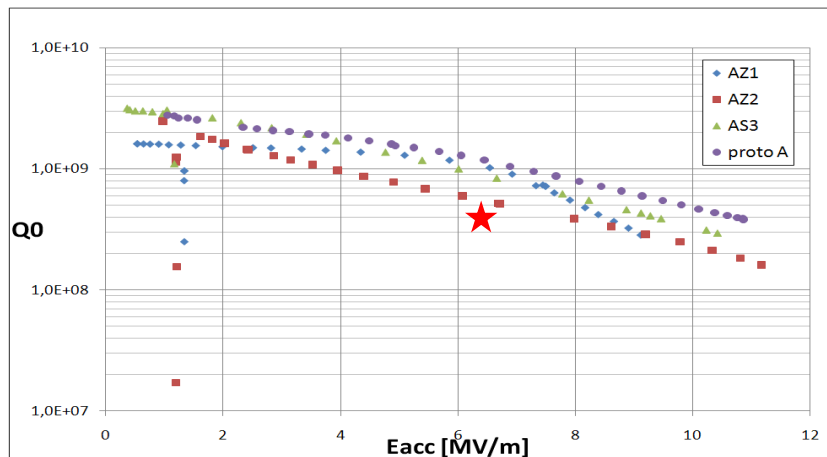


Horizontal and vertical measurements with the IPHC Strasbourg emittance measurement unit with a 5mA CW D+ at 40keV . Emit = 0.17 mm.mrad

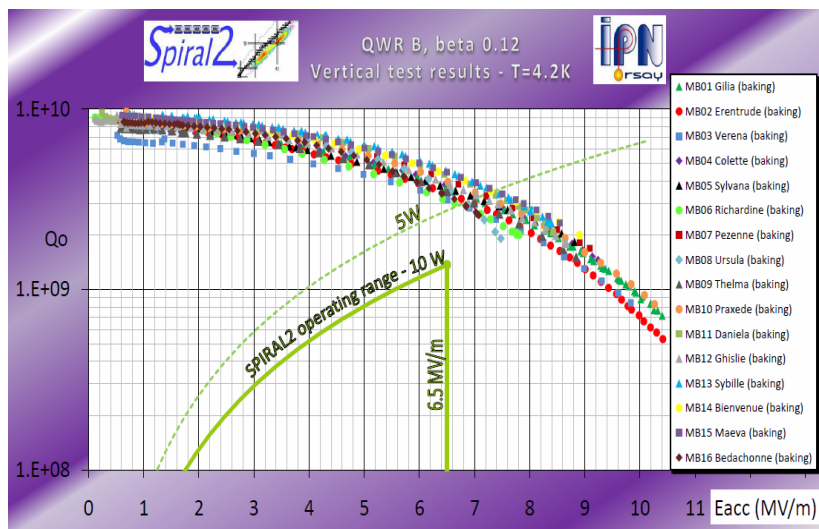


Mass spectrum after the first dipole D11. Some Proton particles are also detected. D+ proportion is are around 80%.

SPIRAL2 Cavities/Cryomodules

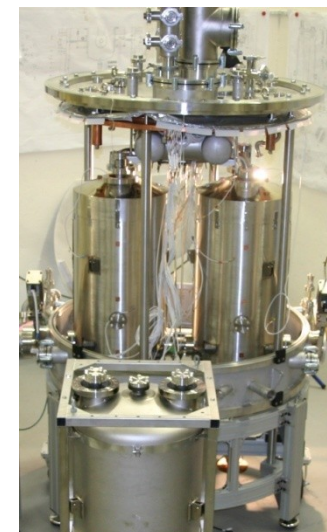


CEA/IRFU/SACM



Long Road

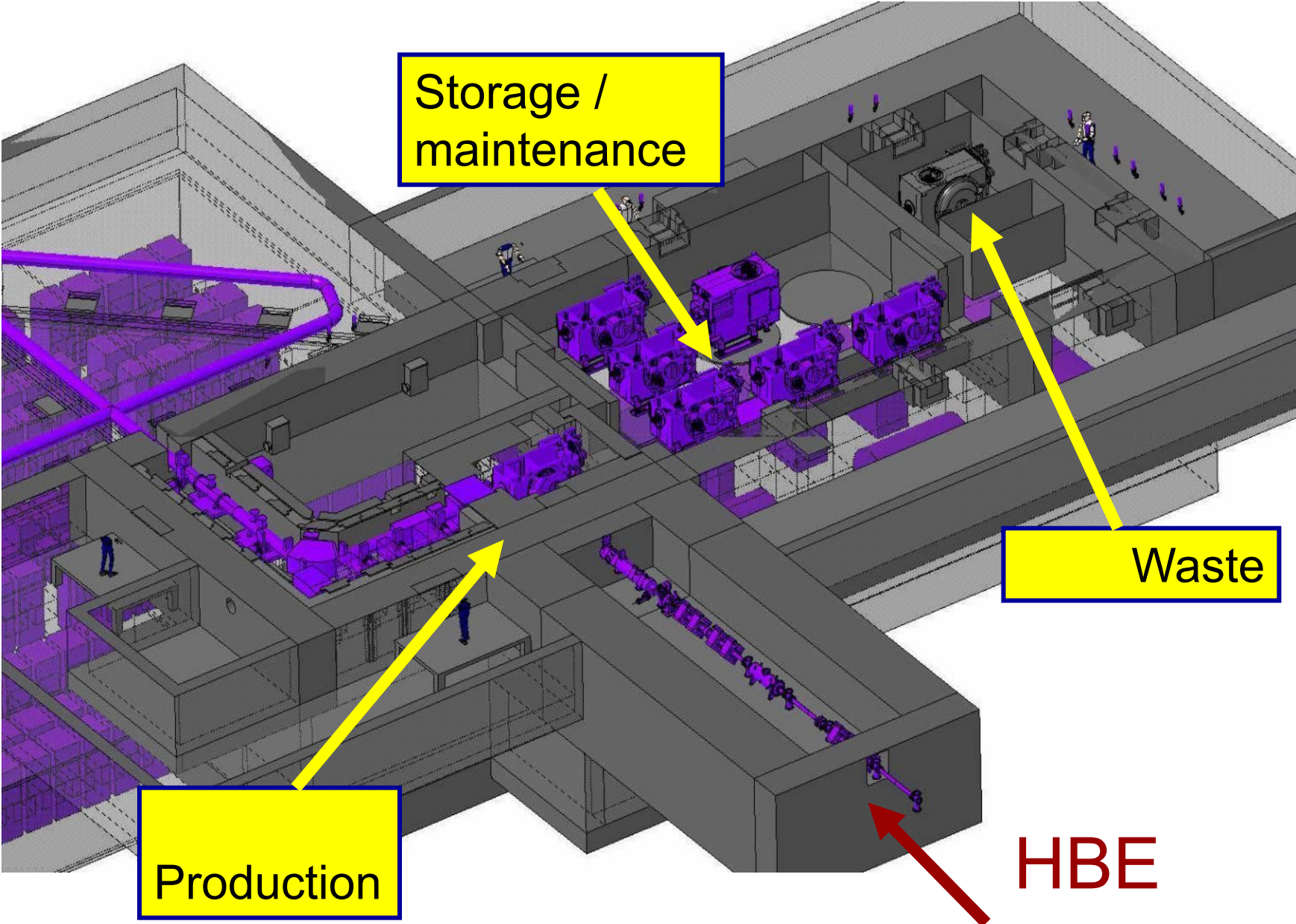
CNRS/IN2P3/IPNO



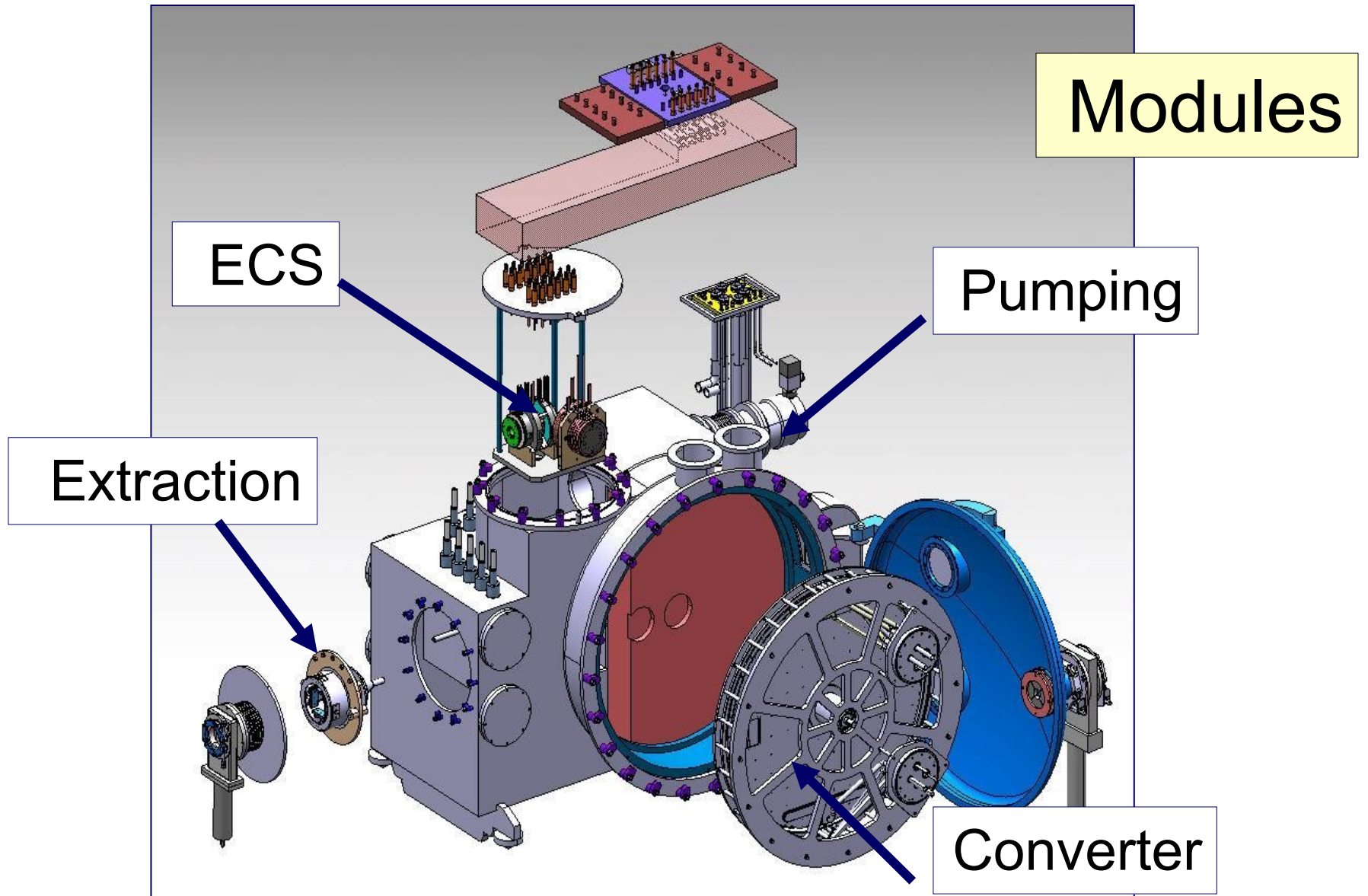
Phase 2 : RIB production



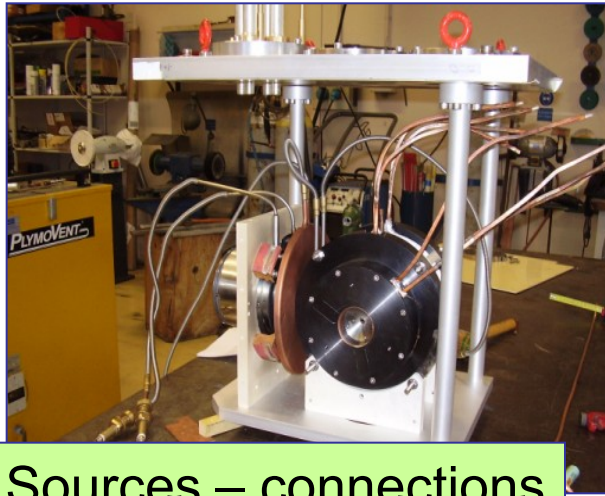
Production building



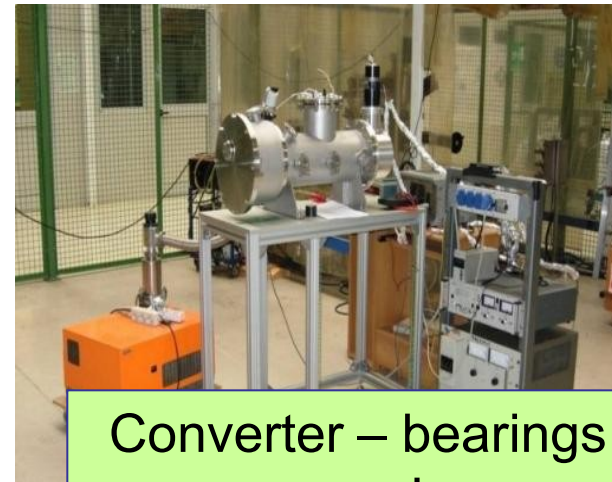
Production building : production module



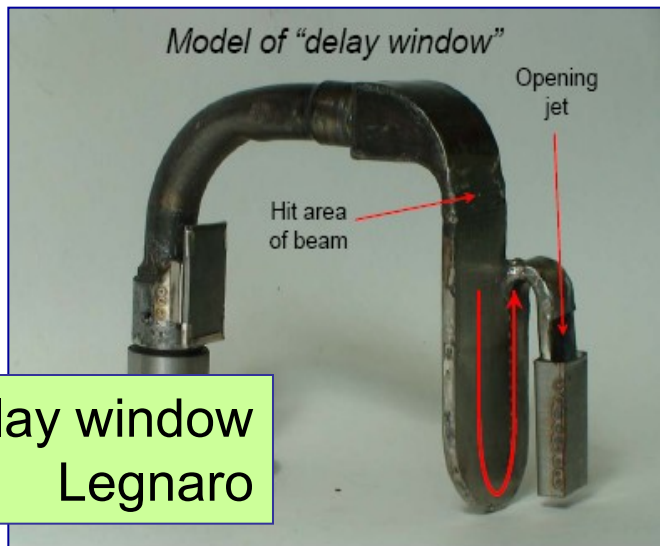
Production building : technological developments



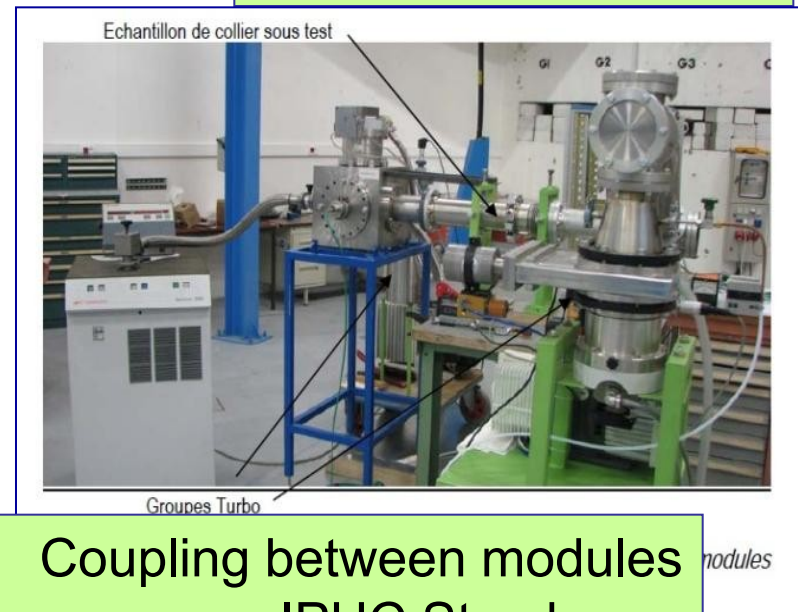
Sources – connections
Ganil



Converter – bearings
Legnaro



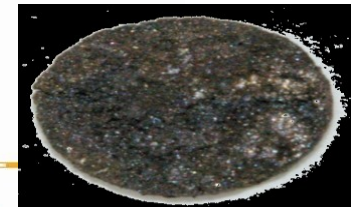
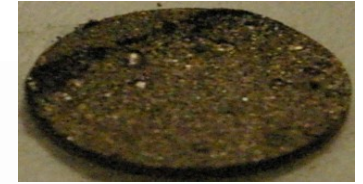
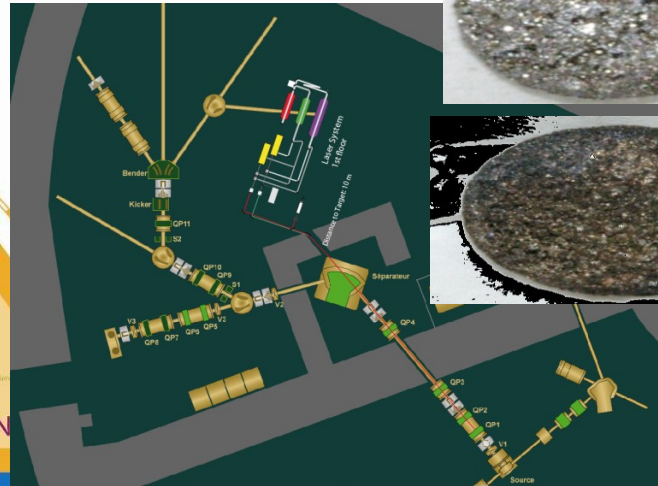
Delay window
Legnaro



Coupling between modules
IPHC Strasbourg

ALTO@IPN Orsay TNA Facility

Linac 50 MeV



420

110

PARRN

510

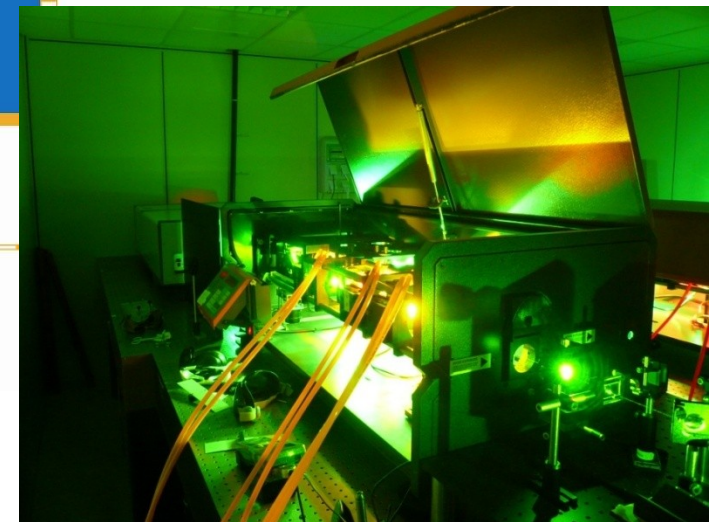
AGAT

HALL MACHINE
TANDEM

N001

N025

N009



IFMIF/EVEDA

IRFU is in charge of the construction of :

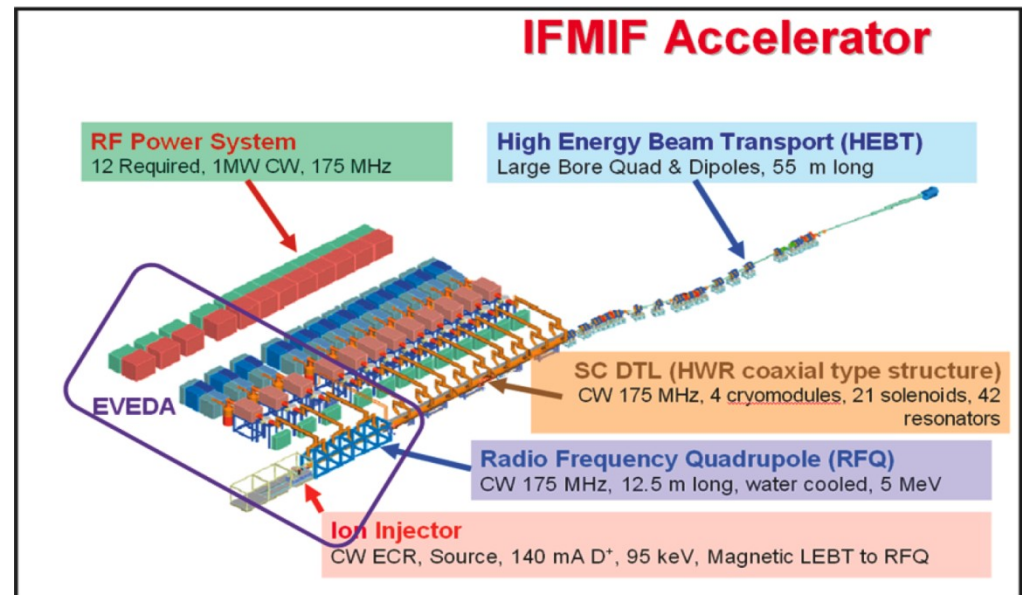
a) overall accelerator coordination, including beam dynamics

b) the ion injector (125 mA D⁺)

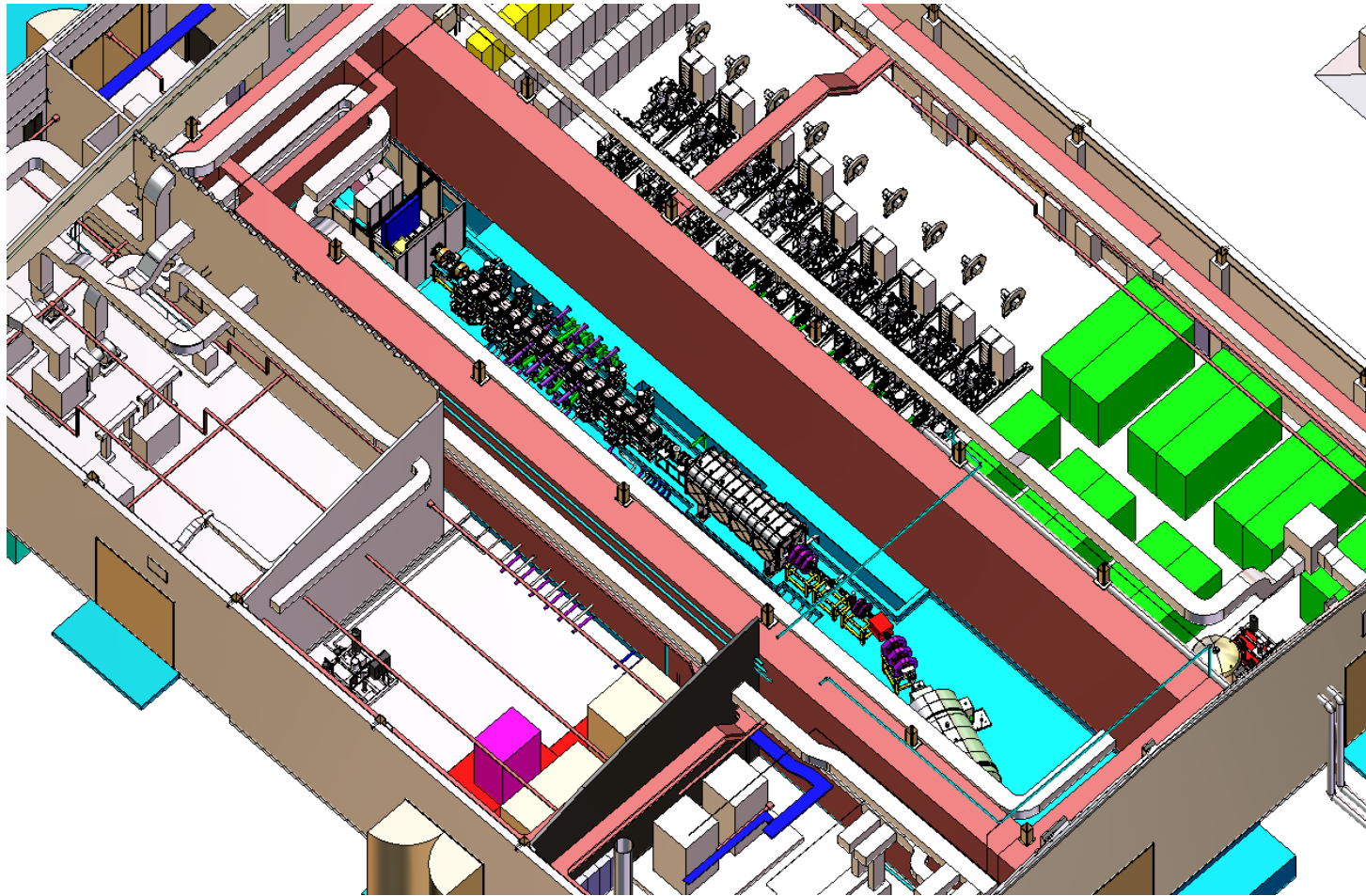
c) the high power RF tests

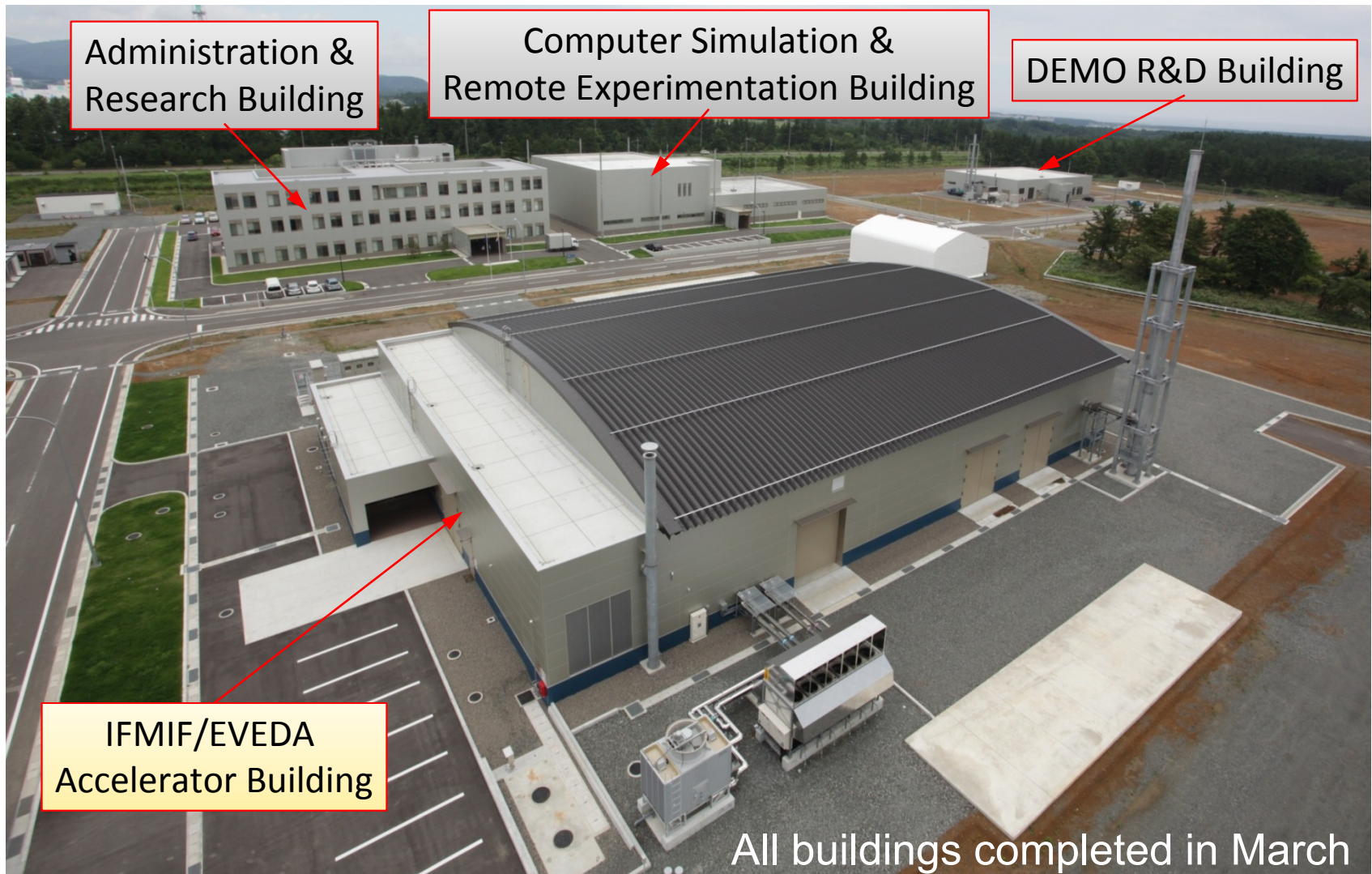
d) the superconducting linac module,

e) the linac control-command



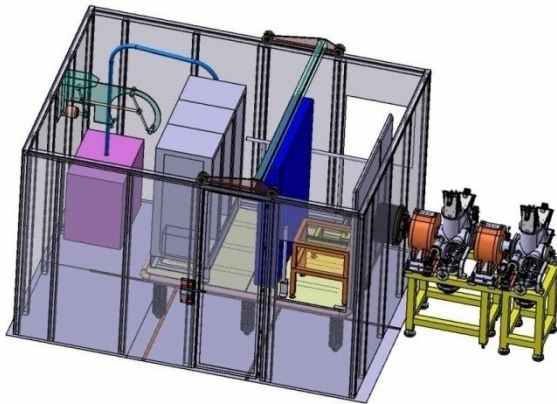
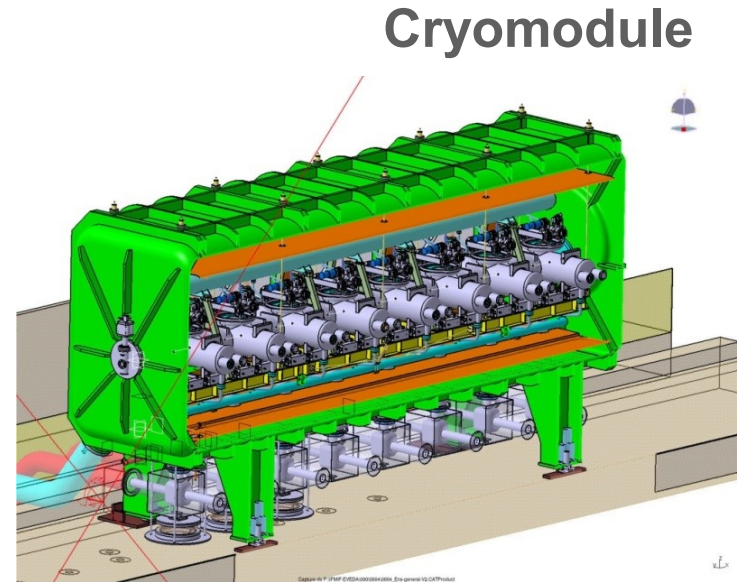
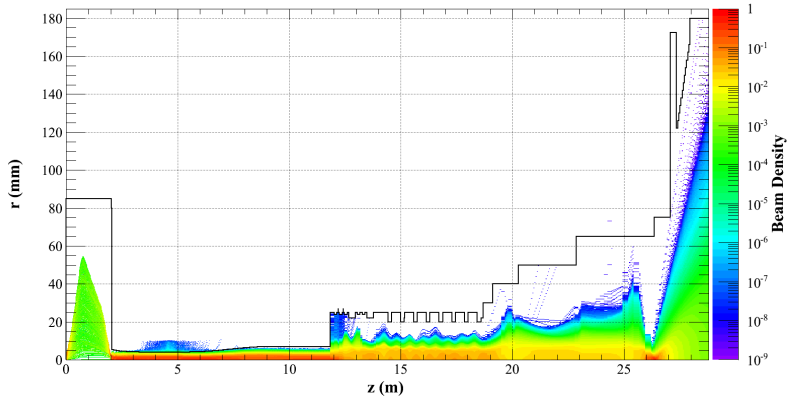
IFMIF EVEDA : 125mA Deuterons 9 MeV





IFMIF-EVEDA Project : a beam of 1 MW

Beam Dynamics: start-to-end simulations with space charge

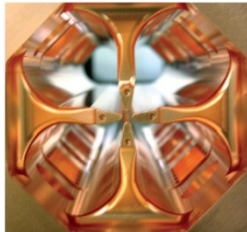
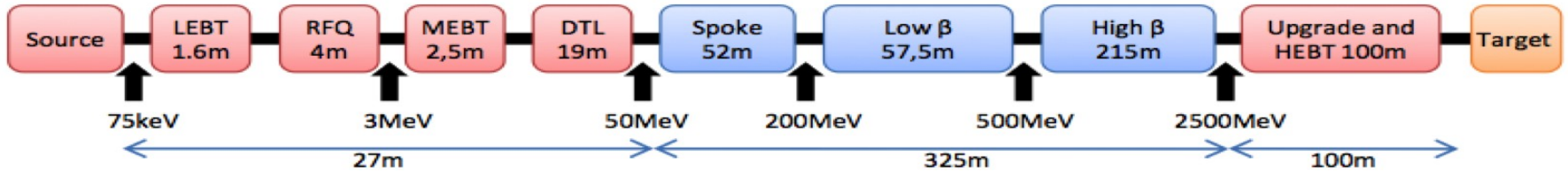
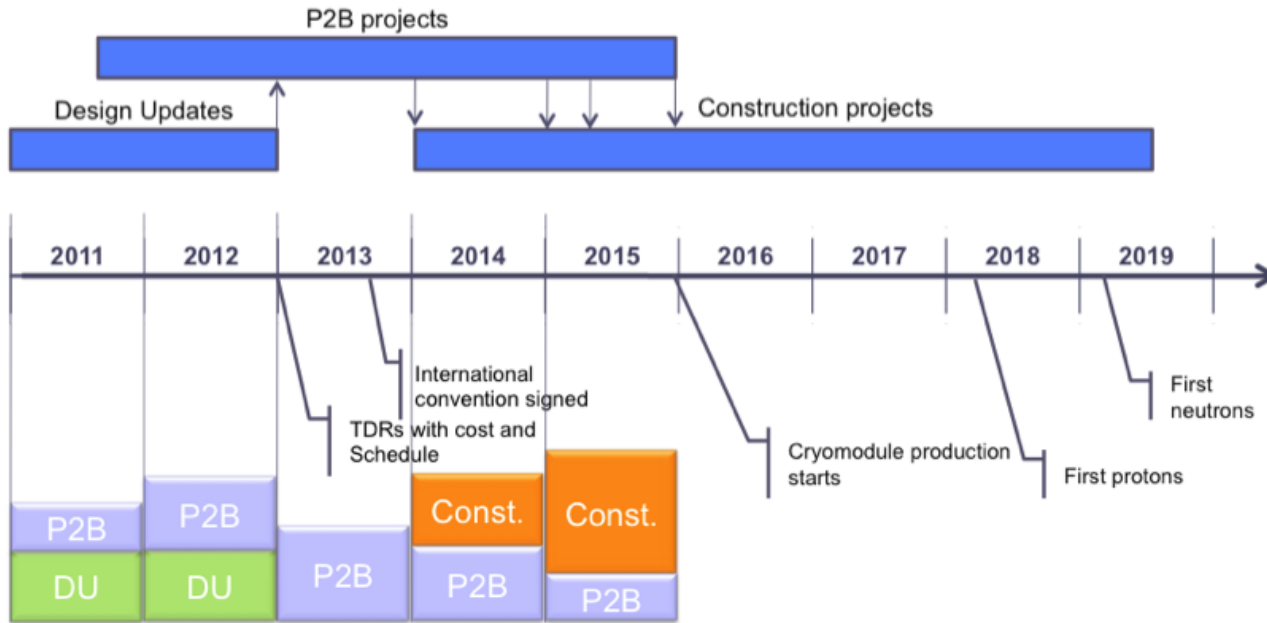


D+ injector



First cavity prototype under RF measurements

ESS : European Spallation Source

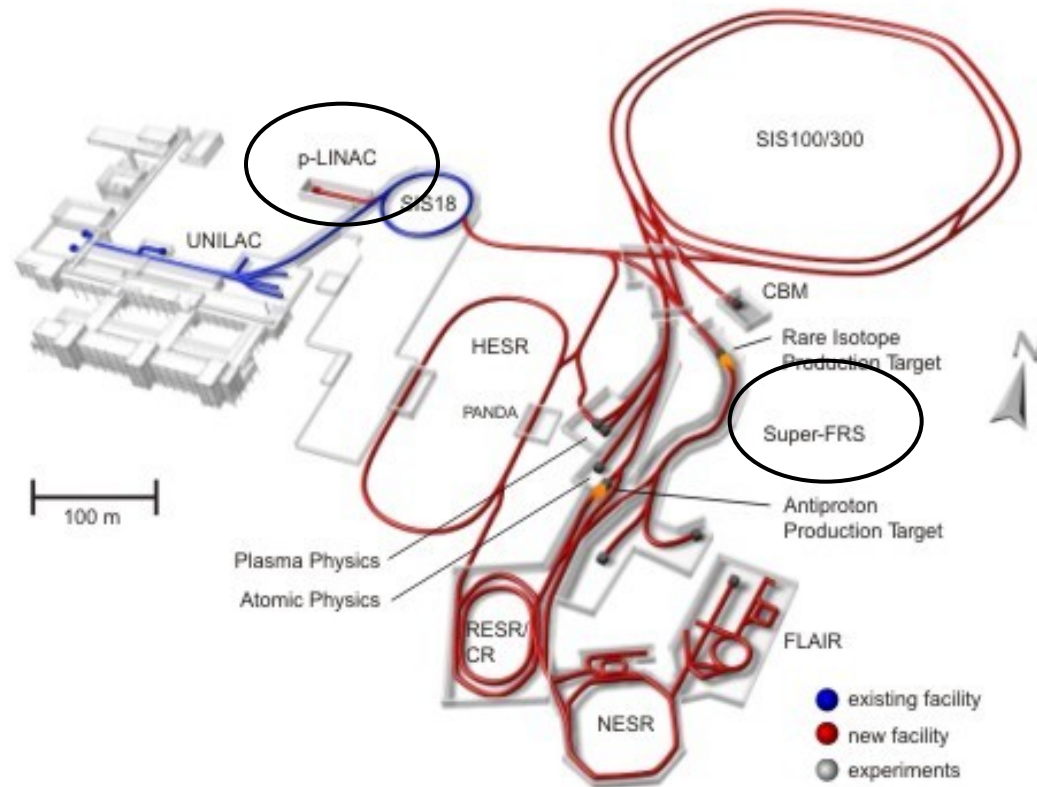


ESS : France Involvement

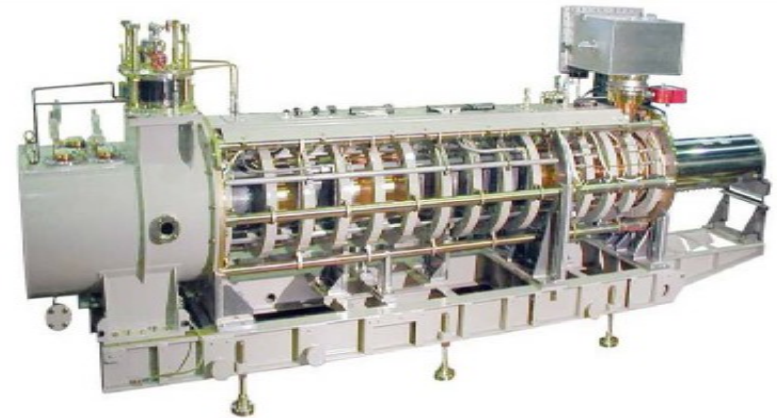
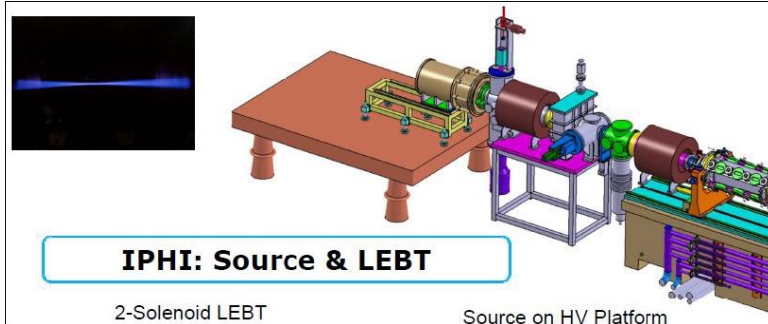
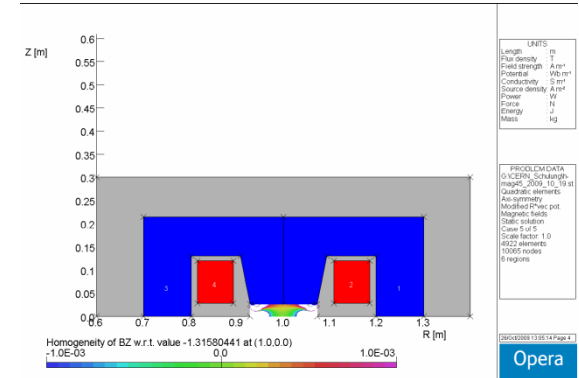
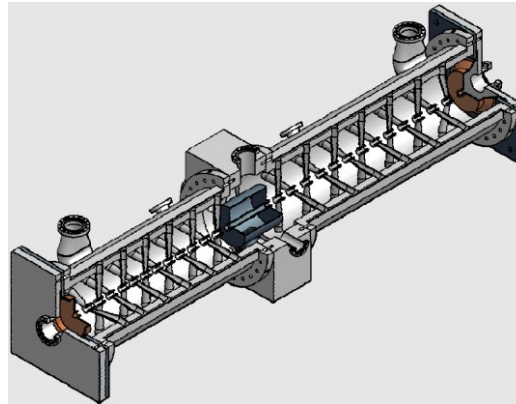
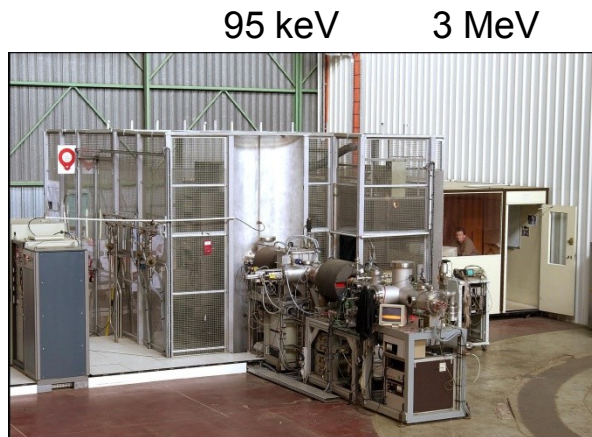
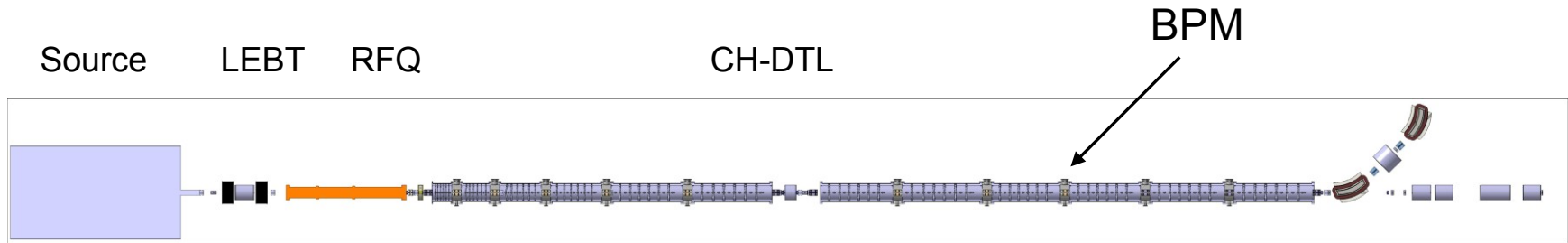
Dec 13th, 2010 : France/Sweden Agreement for the Accelerator Design Update and prototyping phases 2011-16 :

- CEA and CNRS lead WPs dedicated to the linac SC sections,
- Realization of :
 - 352 MHz test facility (CEA)
 - 2 Spoke cavities (CNRS)
 - 1 spoke cryomodule and its power coupler (CNRS)
 - 8 elliptical cavities with their 8 power couplers (CEA)
 - Beam test with IPHI (CEA)
- Several TDR contributions :
 - CEA: RFQ, SC quadrupoles, high beta elliptical cavity, power coupler
 - CNRS: Spoke cavity, its cryomodule and power coupler

FAIR



FAIR Proton Linac



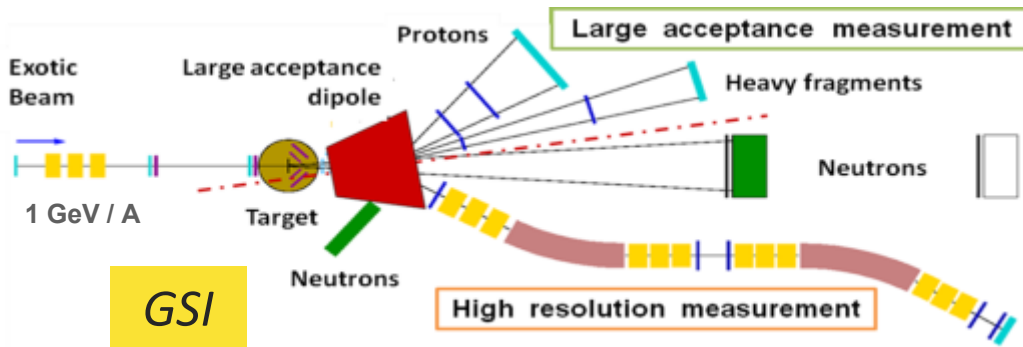
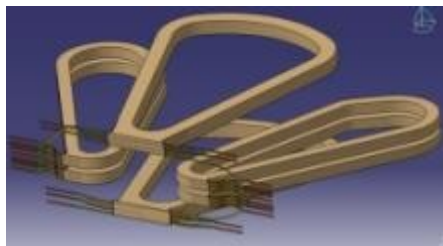
FAIR SFRS Dipole

Parameters

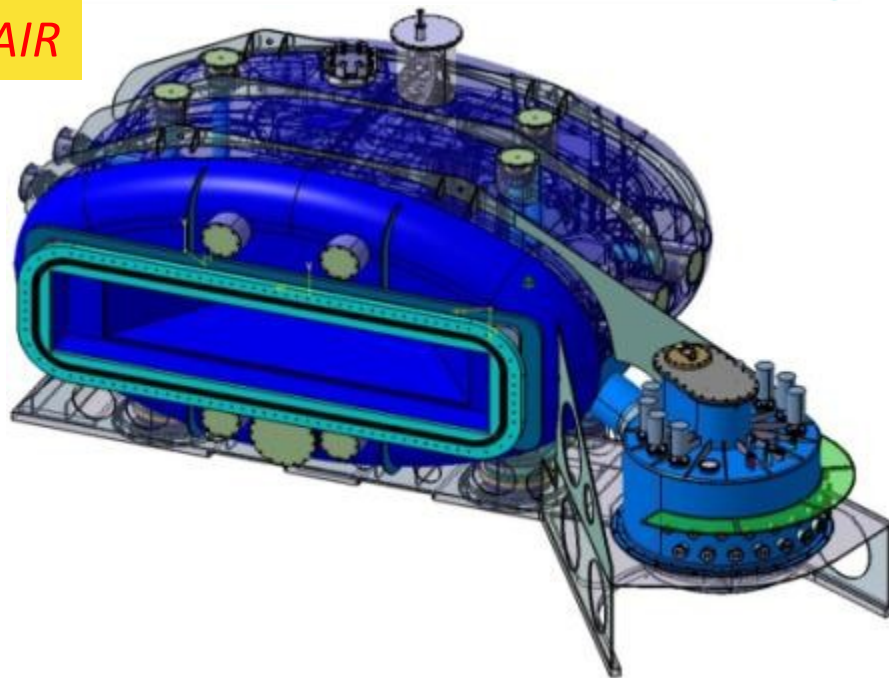
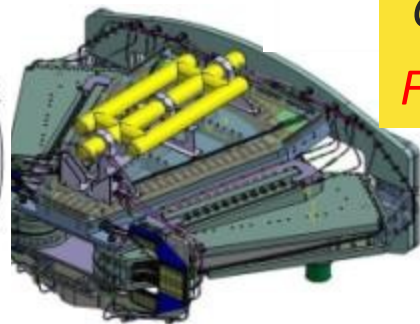
- **Design superferric H-type, straight**
- **Max. dipole field: 1.6 T**
- **Min. dipole field: 0.15 T**
- **Bending angle: 15°**
- **Pole face angles (entrance / exit): 0°**
- **Curvature radius, $R = 8.125$ m**
- **Effective path length, $L = 2.126$ m**
- **Useable horizontal aperture: ± 190 mm**
- **Sagitta: 70 mm**
- **Total horizontal good field area: ± 225 mm**
- **Useable vertical gap: ± 70 mm**
- **Vertical pole gap height: ± 85 mm**



R3B-GLAD : Large Acceptance Dipole pour GSI Darmstadt

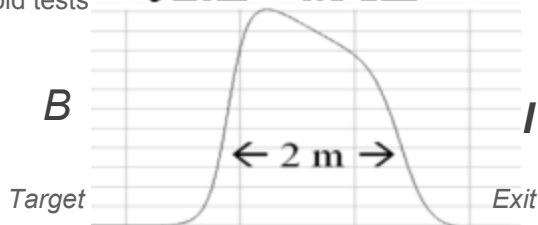


GSI
FAIR



Cold mass R3B-GLAD placée inside the W7X for cold tests

$$\int B \cdot dl = 4.8 \text{ Tm}$$



Cable : Rutherford Cu-NbTi, 17 km, 5.2 tons

Cold mass : Al 5083, 22 tons

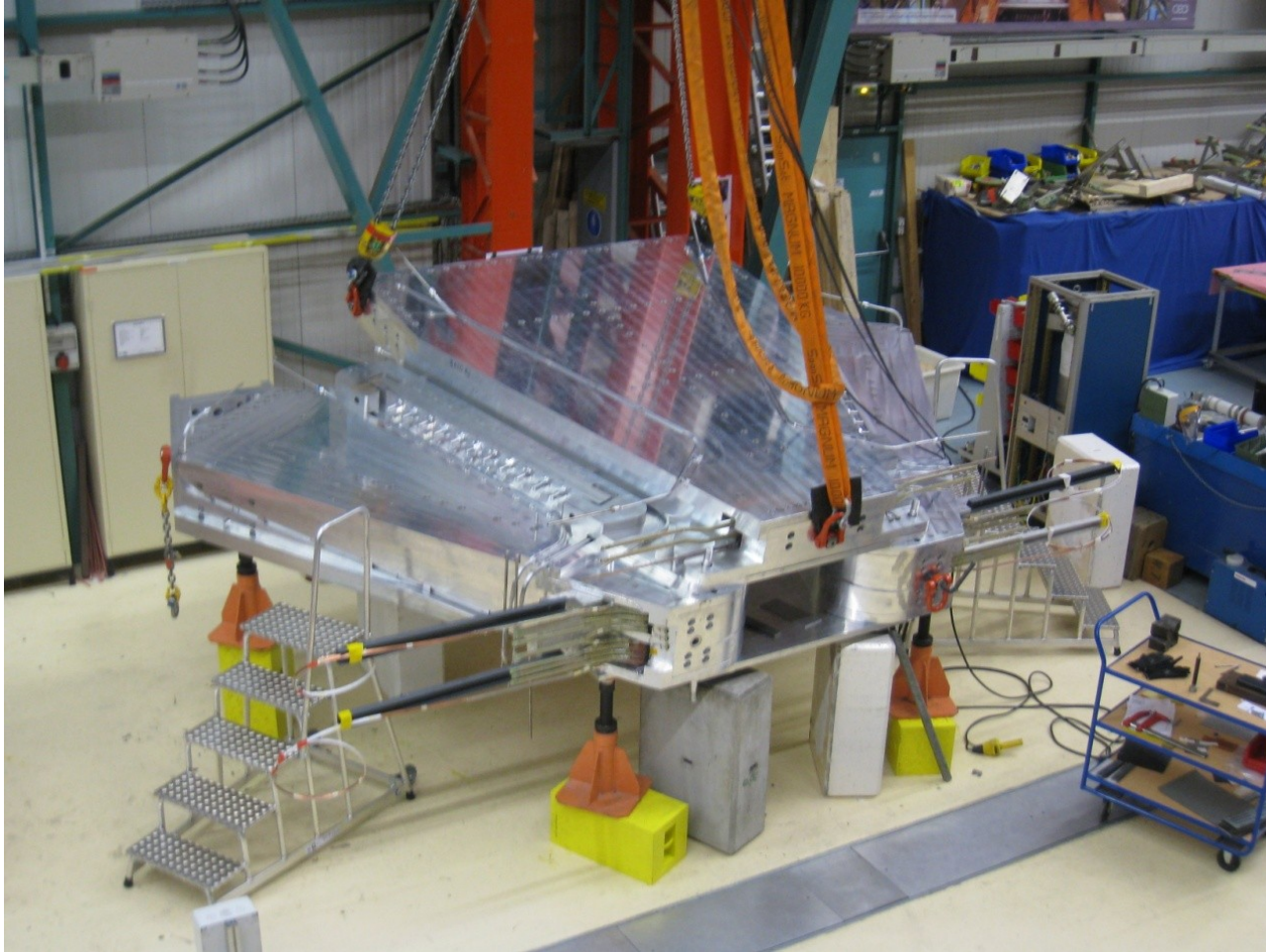
Thermosiphon : Liq-Helium 4.6 K

Magnet : 50 t

Active shielding : Target area < 20 mT



R3B-GLAD Spectrometer



Extra France Contribution to CERN

Agreement for LHC construction CERN/CEA/CNRS 1996-2005, CEA/DAPNIA and CNRS/IN2P3/IPNO:

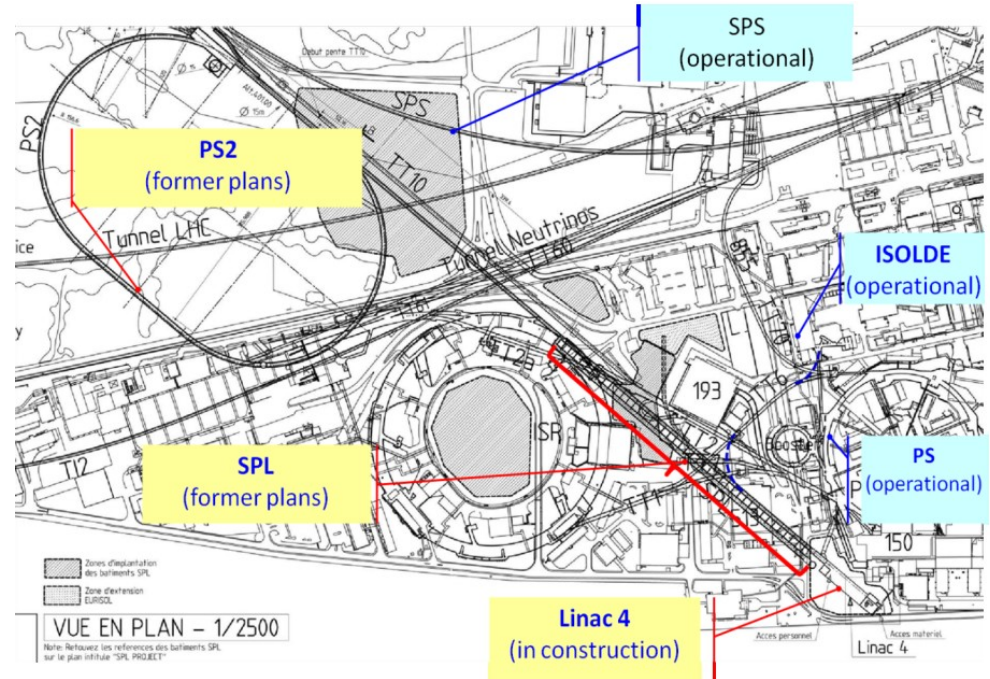
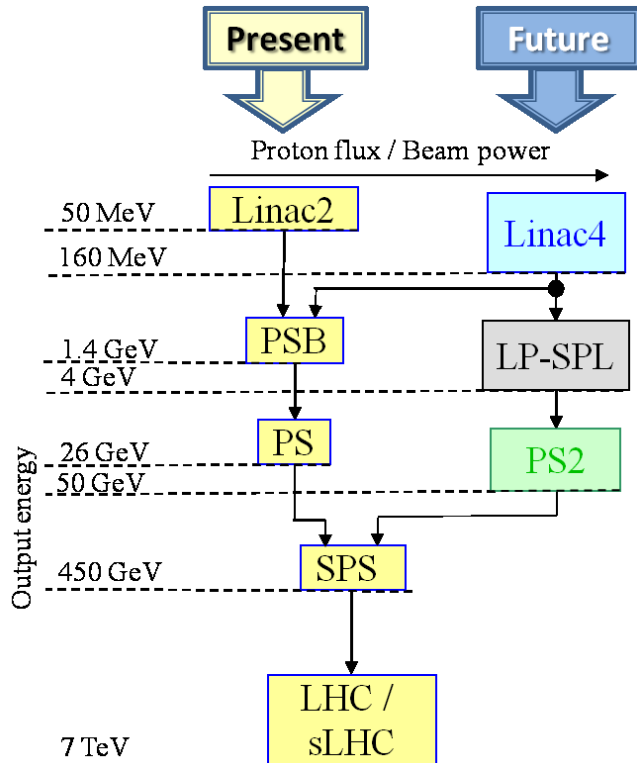
- Quadrupole
- Short Straight Section
- Thermometer Calibration

New agreement 2008-2012

- LINAC4
- SPL
- Superconducting magnets
- CLIC
- PS2 Studies, PS windings, LHC vacuum vessel, connection cryostat

11.2 M€ 471 person.month
IRFU + LAL, IPNO, LAPP, LPSC

CERN Roadmap

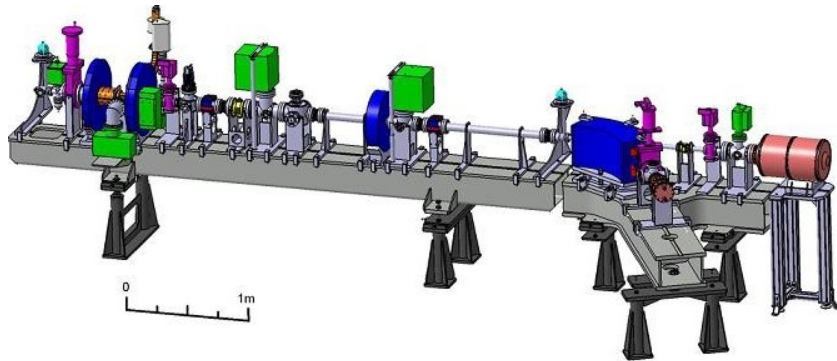


LP-SPL: Low Power-Superconducting Proton Linac (4 GeV)
PS2: High Energy PS (~ 5 to 50 GeV – 0.3 Hz)
sLHC: "Super-luminosity" LHC (up to $10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$)
HP-SPL: High Power-Superconducting Proton Linac (5 GeV, 5 MW) for neutrino factories

Examples of R&D

- PHIL LAL platform
- Thin layers technology

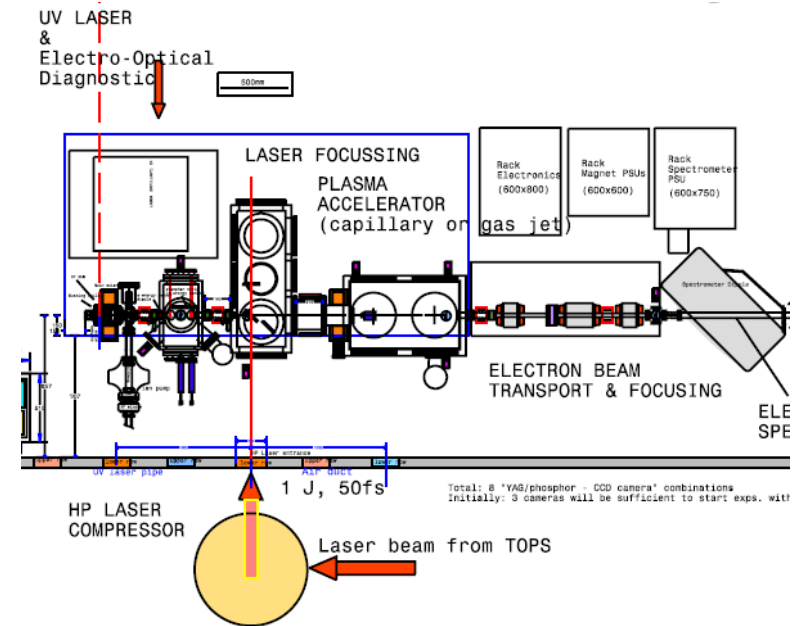
PHIL @ LAL



Test bench for high brilliance Photo Guns
Experiments at low energy
Test for other installation (ThomX...)
Student and personnel training

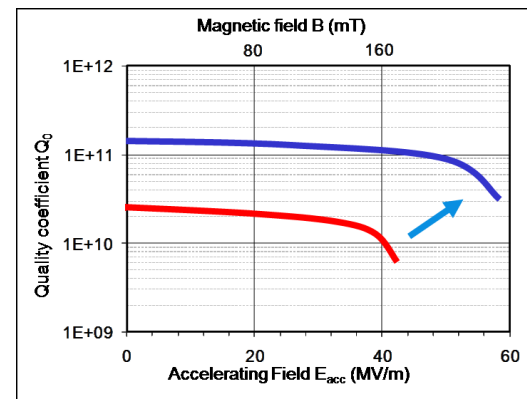
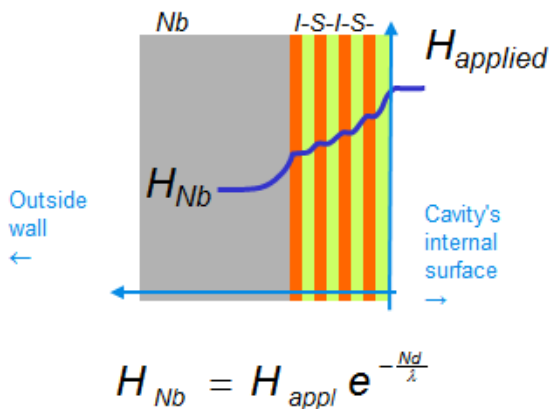
Beam in 2010,
Beam characterisation underway

Now different upgradings are ongoing to
increase the reliability of the machine.



Thin layers

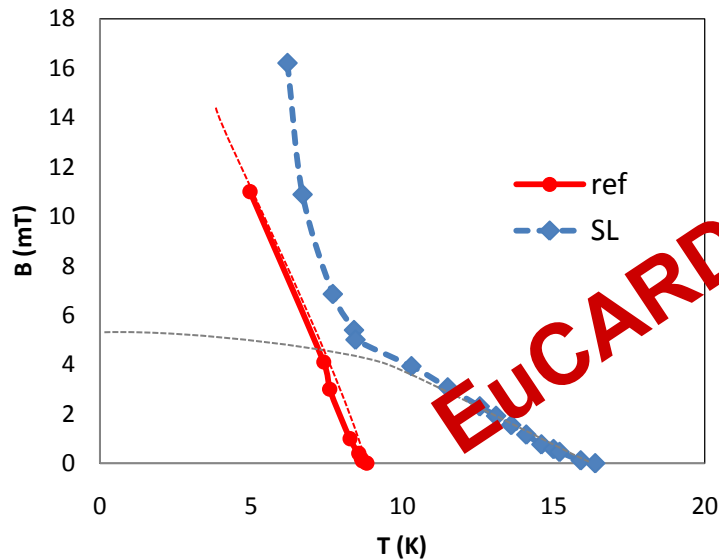
- **Nanometric layers I/S/I/S/ on Nb : field screening with high H_{C1} nanometric layers**
 - Structure proposed by A. Gurevich in 2006 to overcome bulk Nb monopoly in SRF applications
 - Nb surface screening => normal state transition delayed => **higher accelerating gradient.**
 - Layers with higher T_C => **higher Q_0**



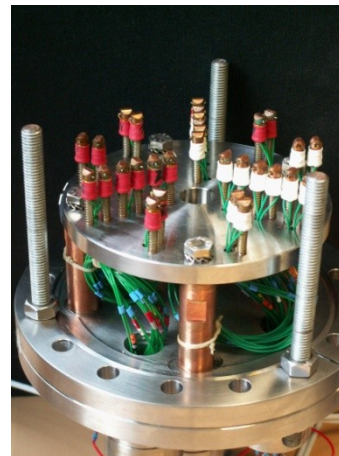
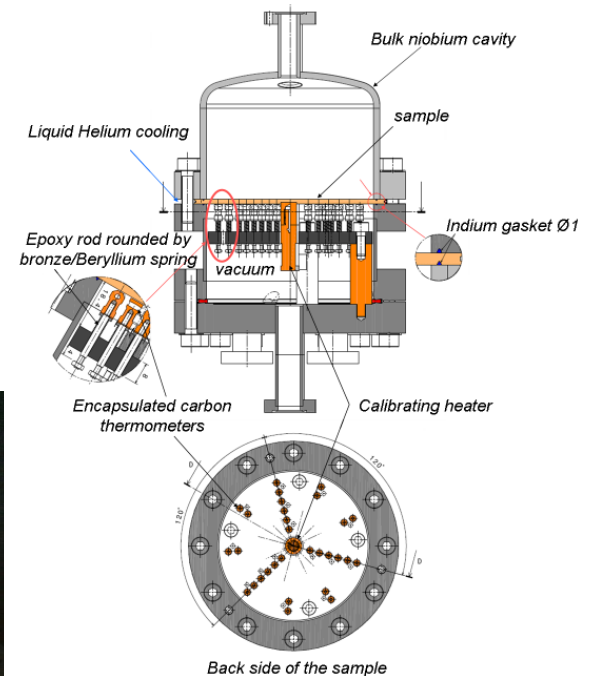
Thin layers

■ **Screening effect** experimentally demonstrated for the **1rst time** on a model sample

- $8.90 \text{ K} < T_p^\circ < 16 \text{ K}$: behavior \sim NbN alone
- $T_p^\circ < 8.90 \text{ K}$, i.e. when Nb substrate is SC ,
 $\Rightarrow B_{C1}^{SL} \gg B_{C1}^{Nb}$

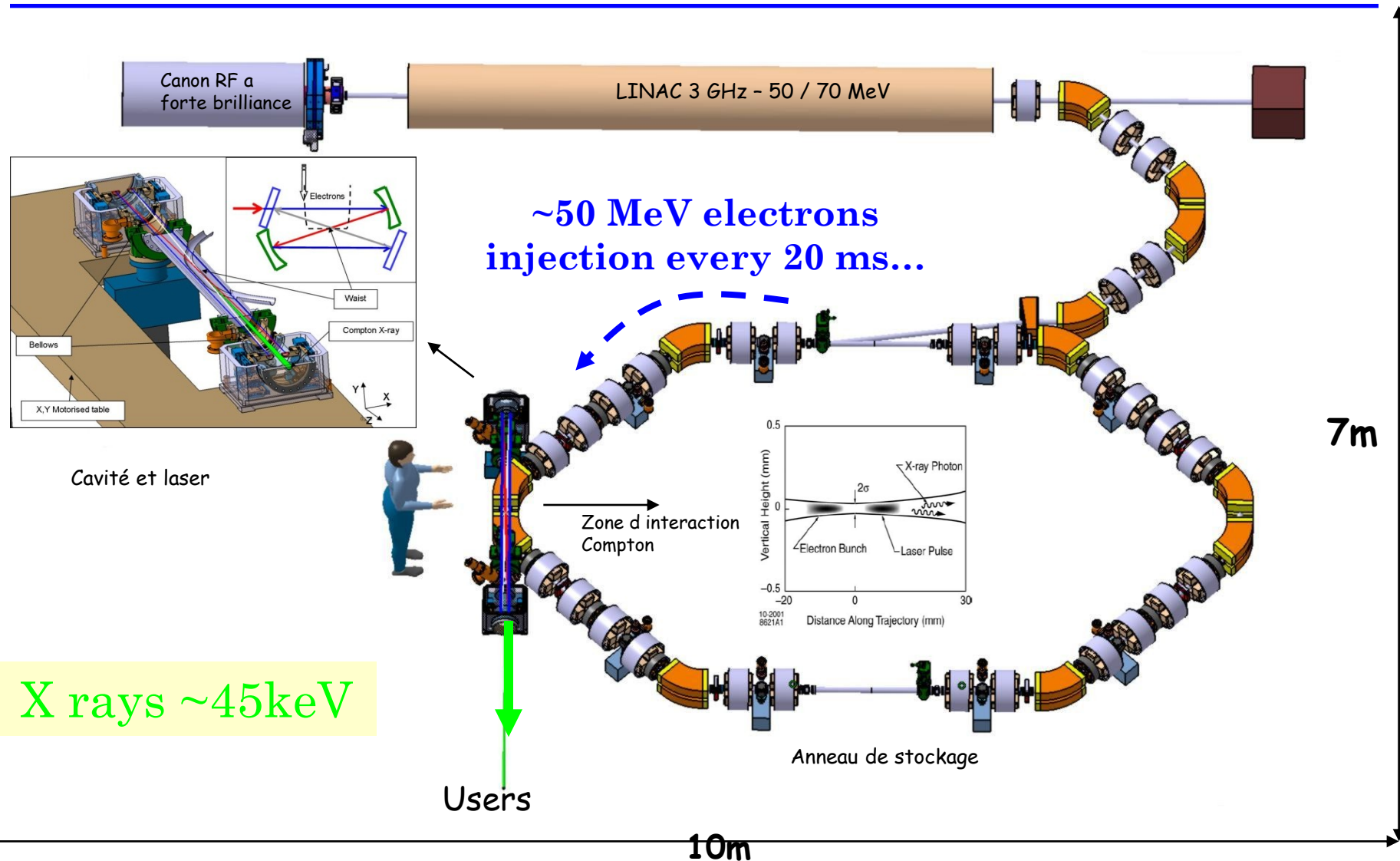


Caraterisation platform
Ex @IPNO



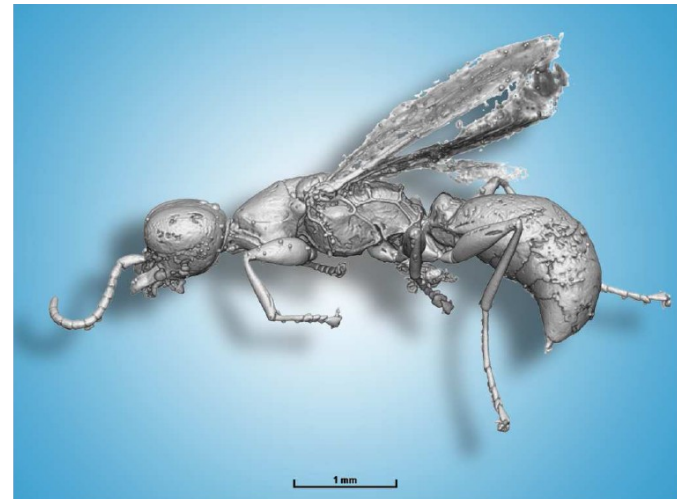
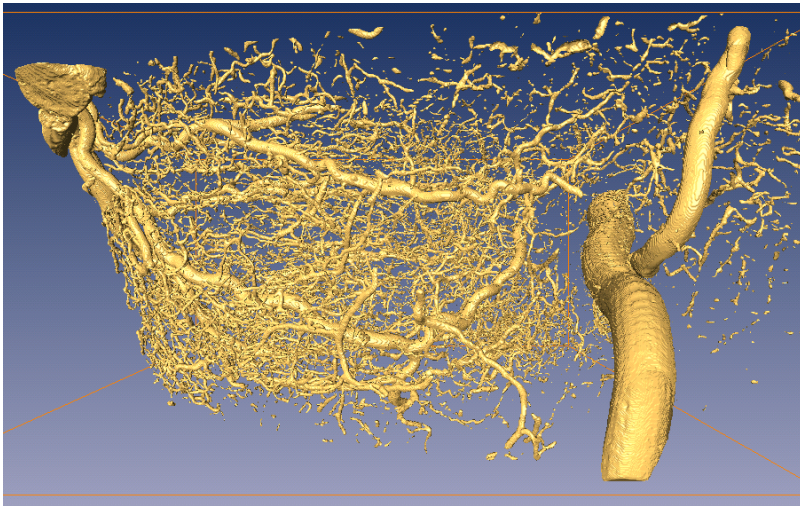
Applications

- ThomX
- SOFI
- ADS
- NMR : ISEULT
- High fields : CNRS/LNCFMI
- Fusion : JT60, ITER

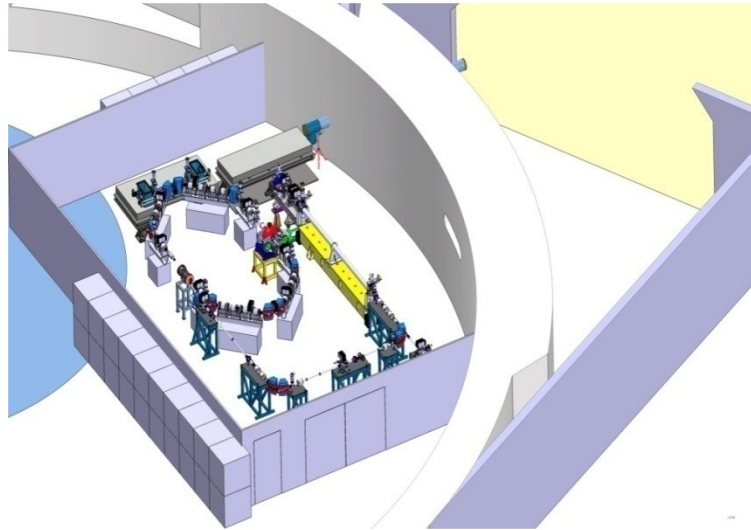


ThomX

- Many applications : museum, medicine...
- Industrialisation
- R&D machine : laser and accelerator technology



ThomX : A very compact machine which can be installed in a hospital or museum



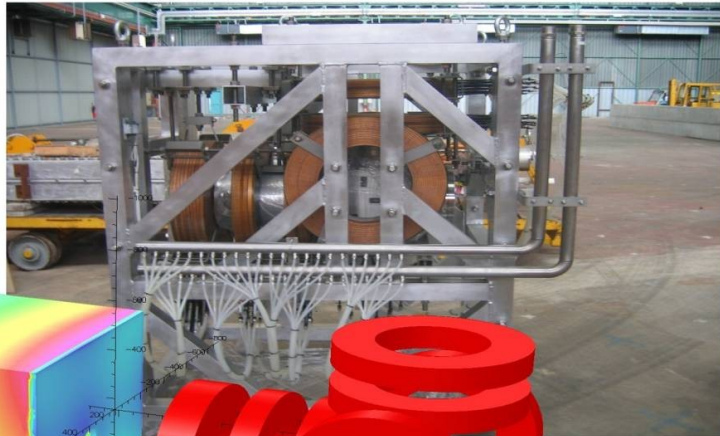
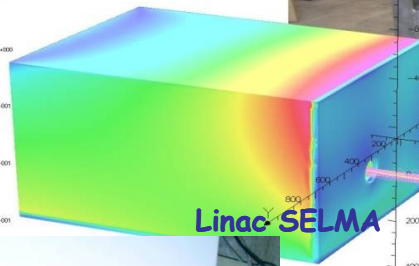
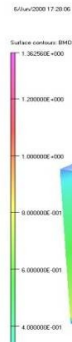
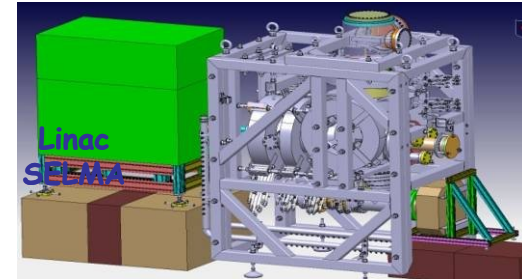
- Collaboration between UPSud, LAL IN2P3, Soleil, Celia, Thalès, Inst.Neel, ESRF, CNRS C2rmf, Inserm Grenoble
- CDR published, TDR Phase, has been financed via EQUIPEX, project team being gathered

SOPHI : High intensity positron source

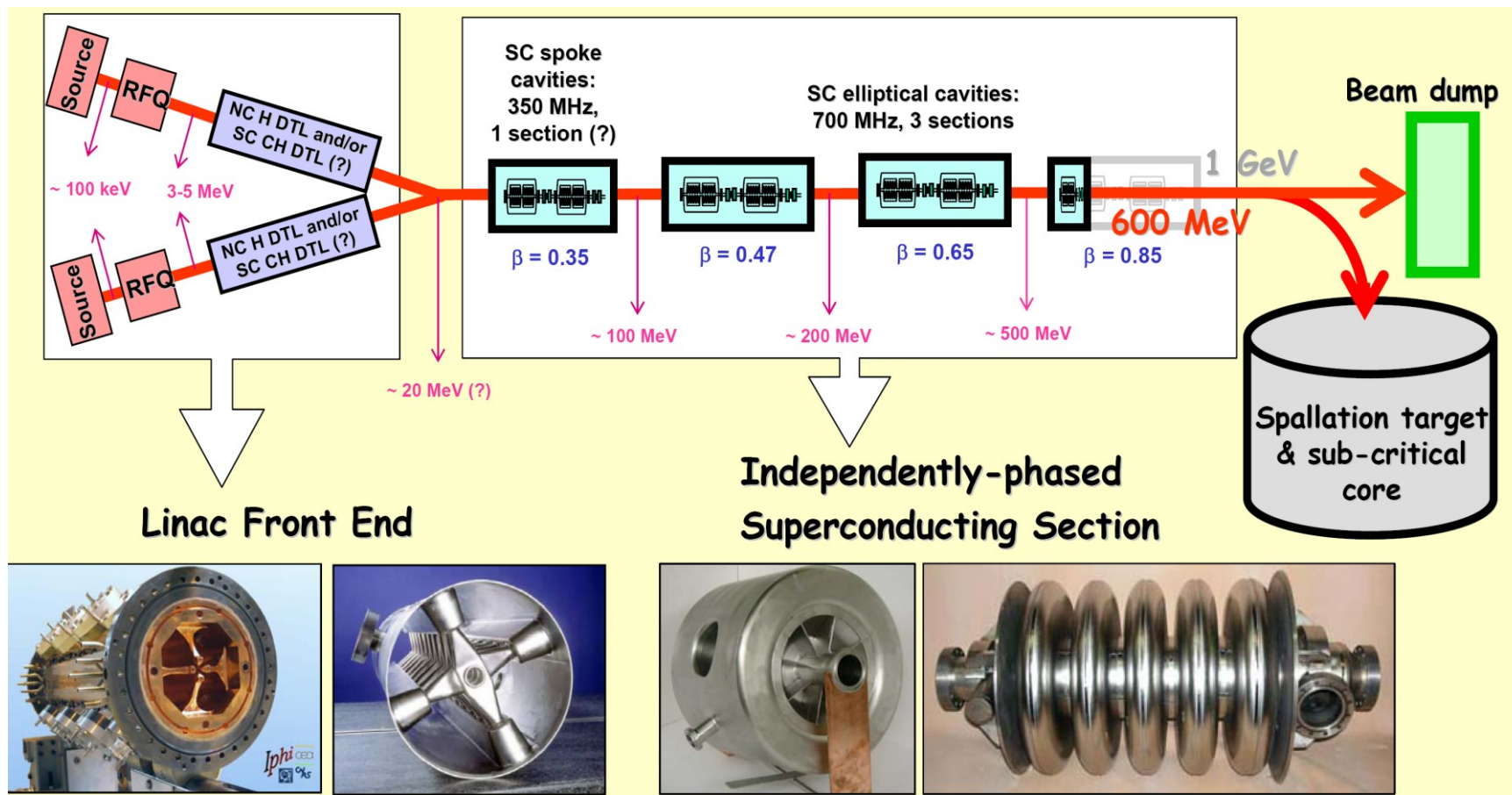
Démonstrator based on a electron accelerator

Application IRFU :

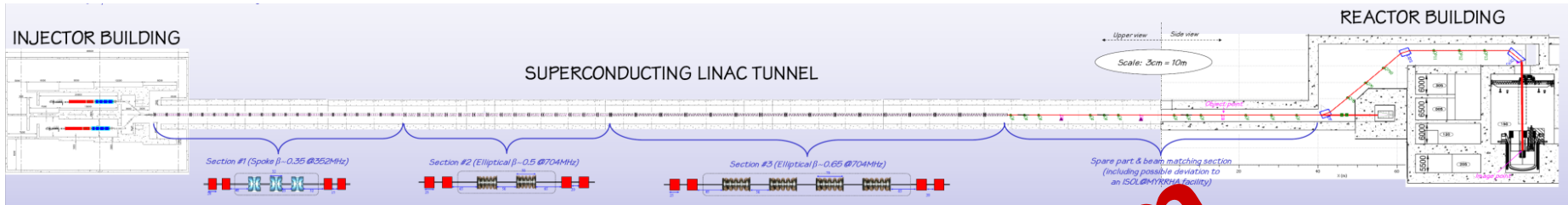
- *Anti hydrogene production*



Accelerator Driven Systems



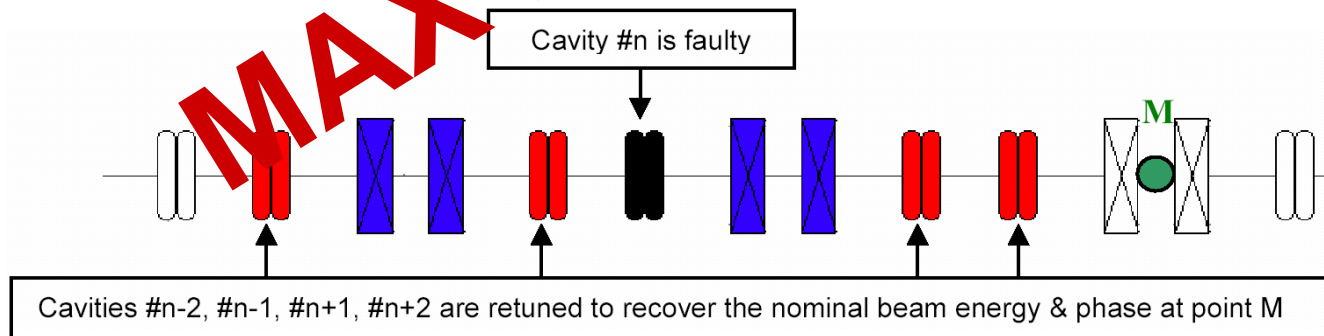
MYRRHA@MoI SCK•CEN



Less than 10 beam trips > 3 s during a 3-month shift :
main accelerator challenge

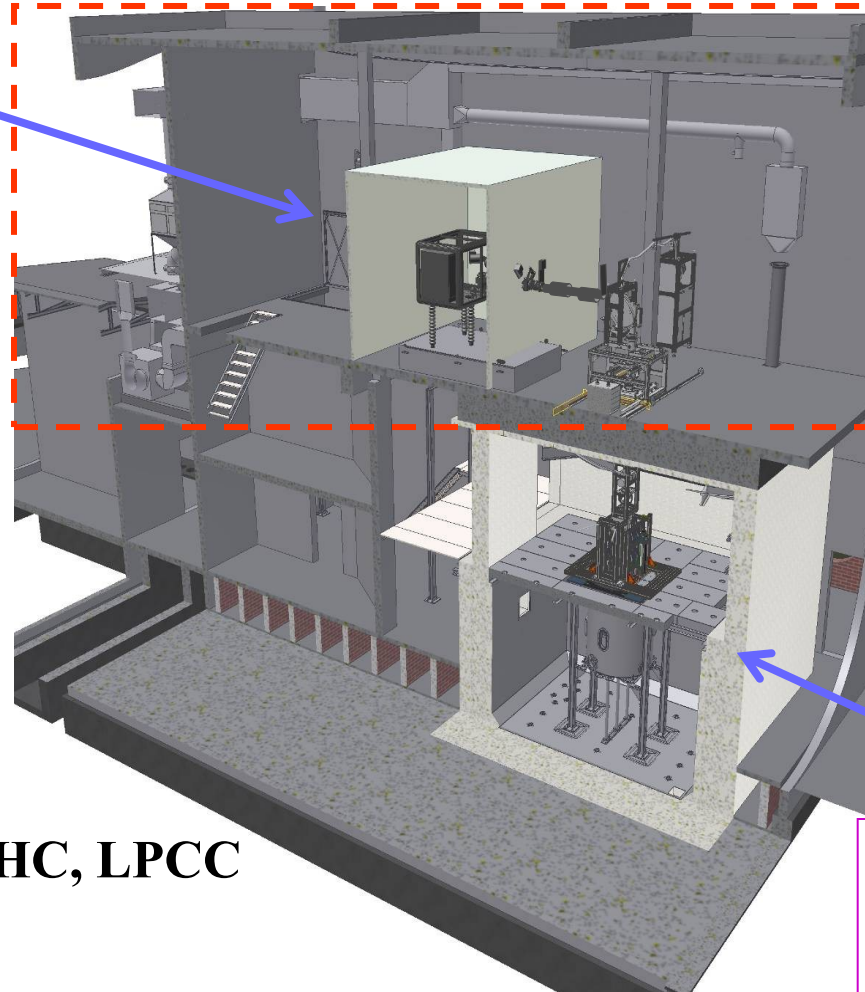
Constraints on the accelerator design

Overdesign, redundancy, fault tolerant design...



GUINEVERE

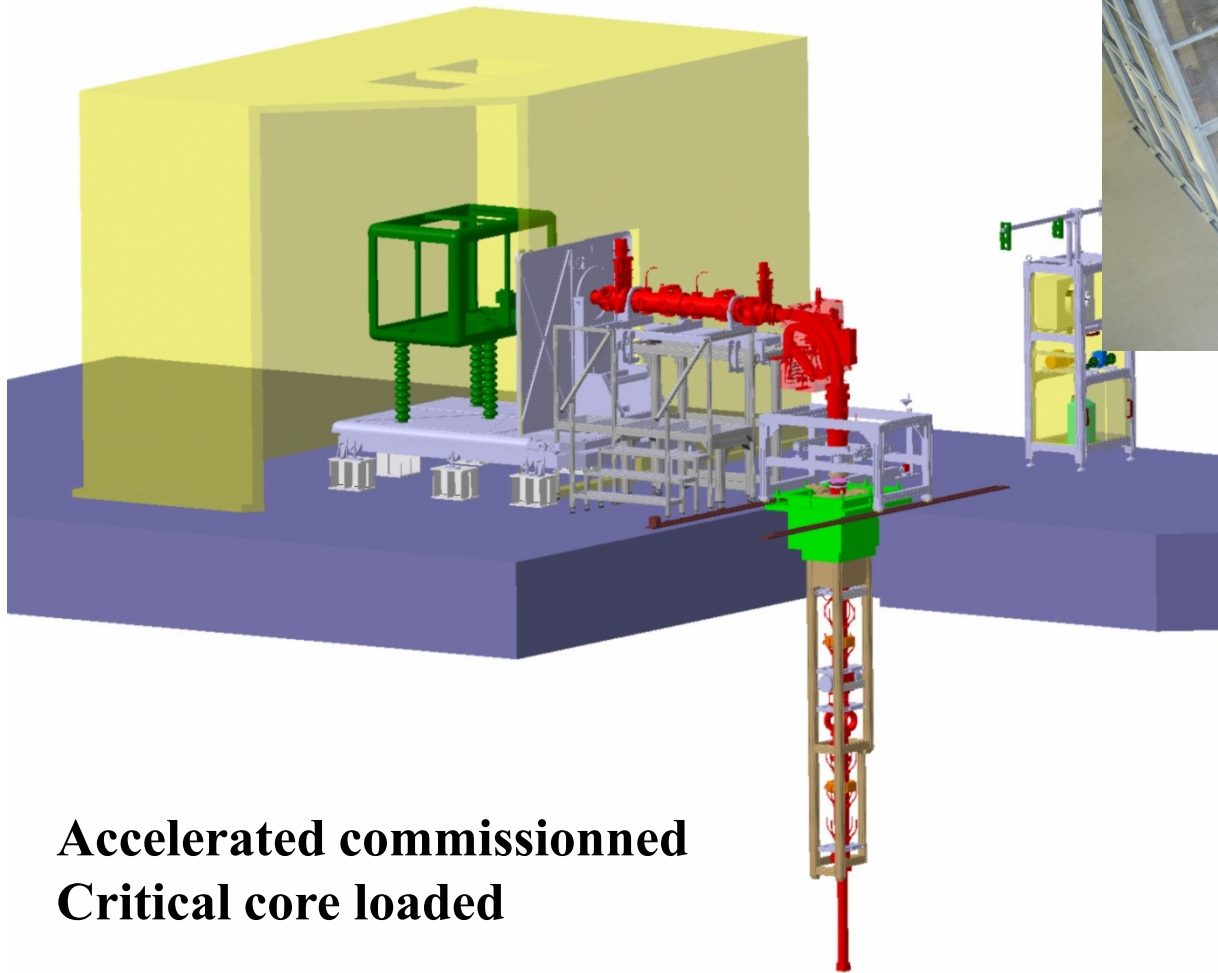
**D⁺ accelerator
GENEPI-3C**



**LPSC, IPNO, IPHC, LPCC
collaboration**

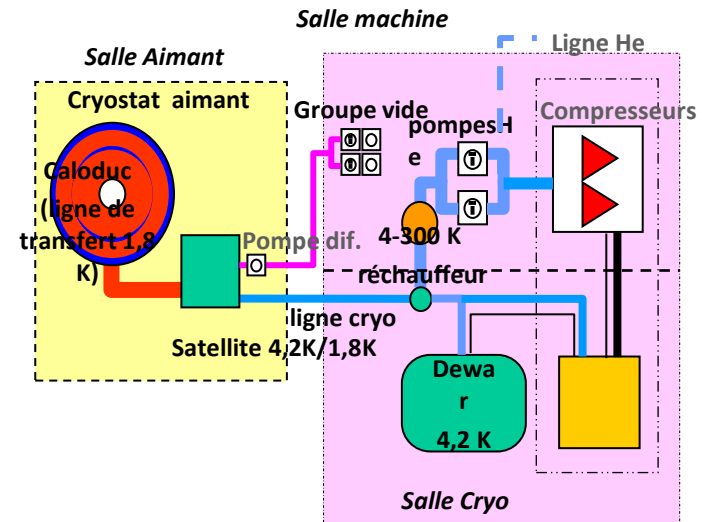
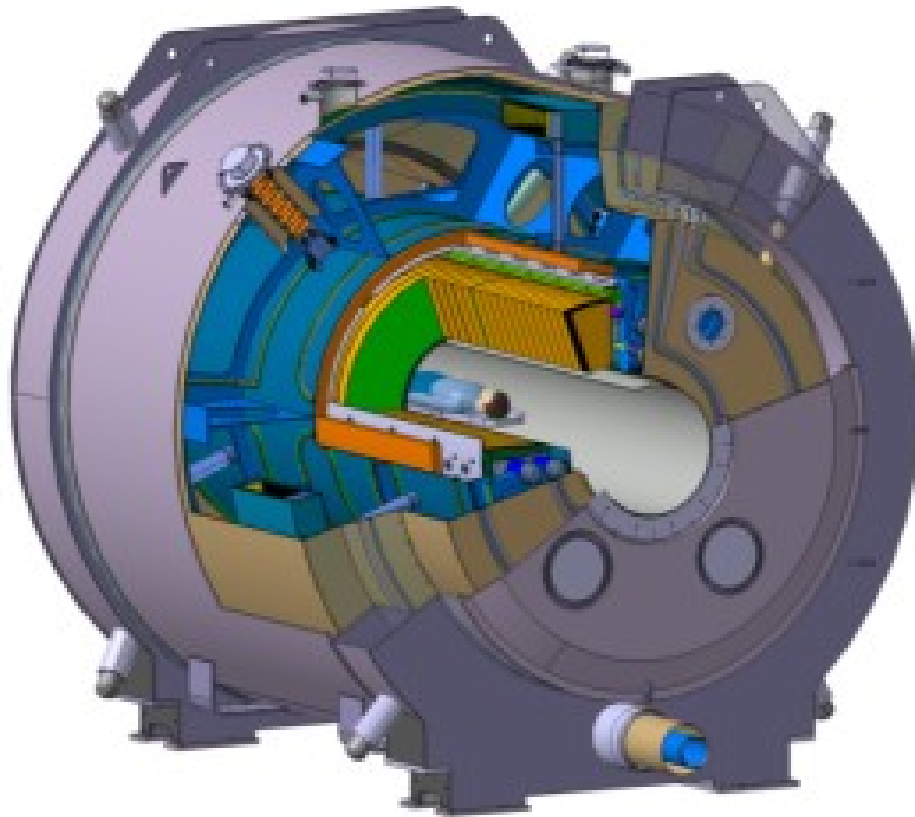
**Mol SCK-CEN
VENUS-F reactor
U enriched at 30%
+ solid lead**

GUINEVERE



**Accelerated commissioned
Critical core loaded**

ISEULT (Whole body MRI magnet at 11.75 T)



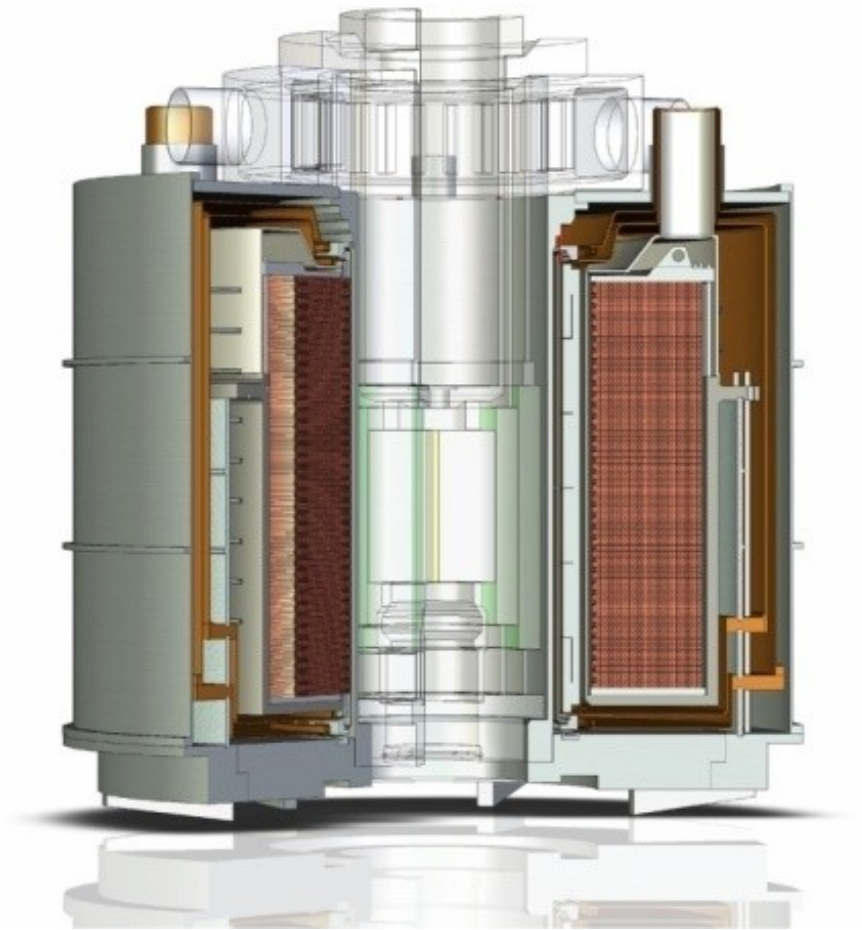
$B=11.75\text{ T}$

Stored Energy :338 MJ

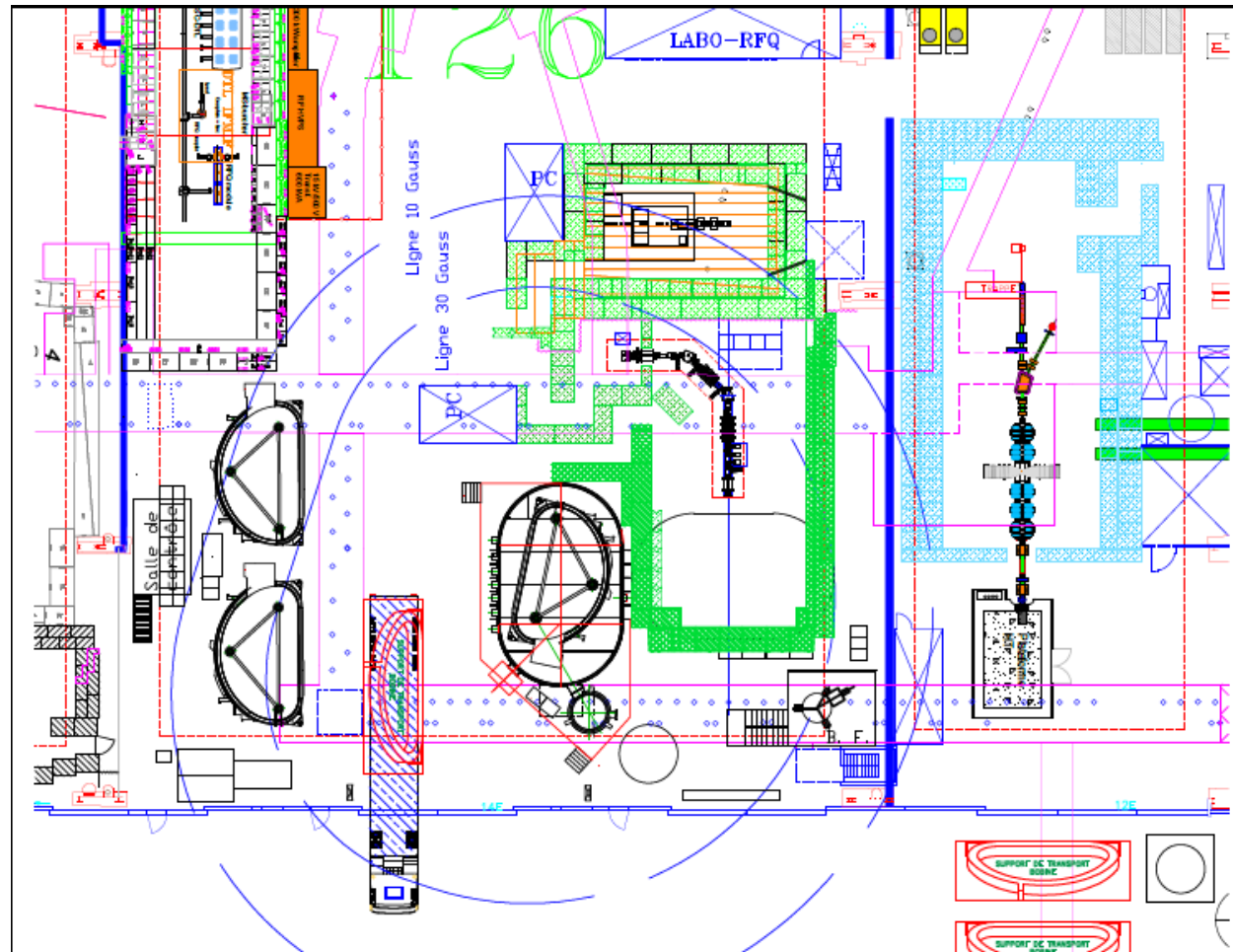
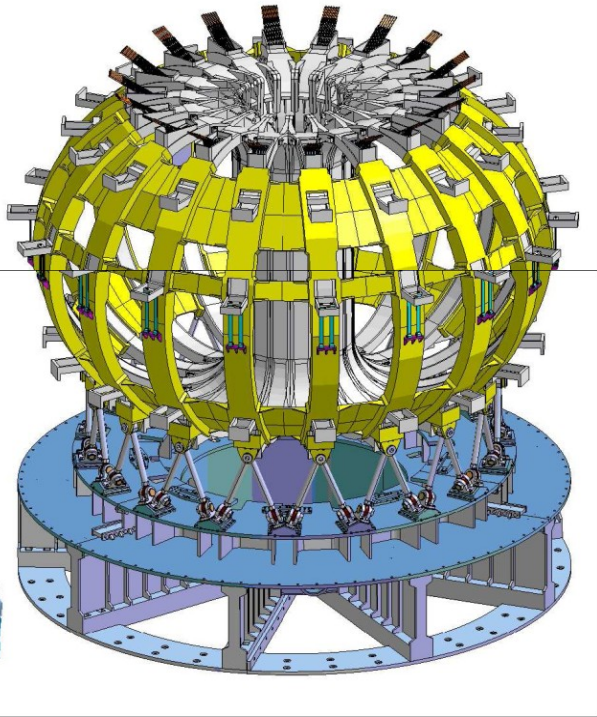
170 double pancakes

Construction of the SC outsert of 8.5 T for the CNRS/LNCMI

- A new concept of conductor is developed .
- The Rutherford cable is inserted in a channel
- The channel is a hollow OFHC copper allowing the cooling by super fluid helium.
- The winding pack is vacuum impregnated

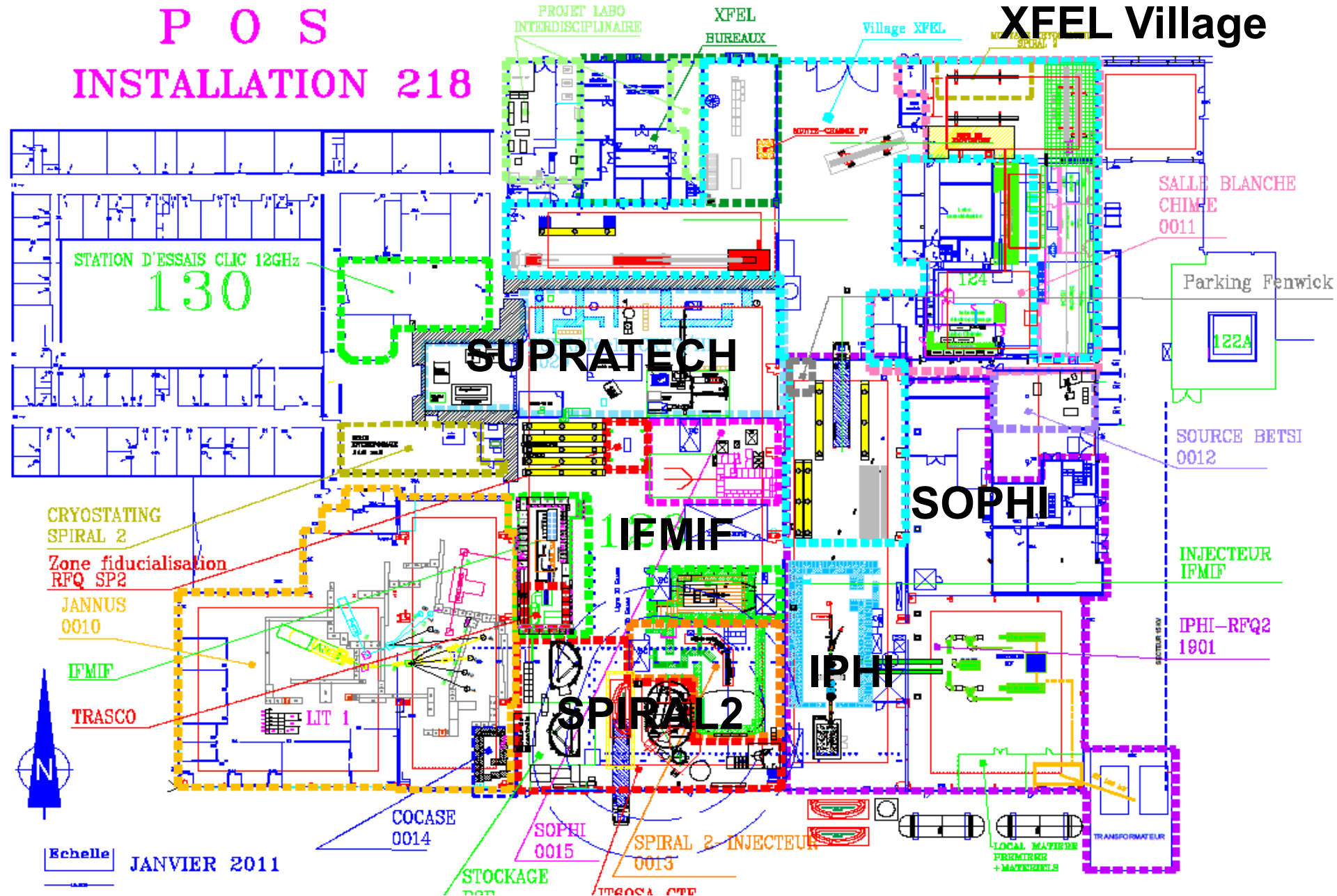


JT60SA Test facility



P O S INSTALLATION 218

XFEL Village



Conclusions

- Clear Roadmap
- Major challenges ahead : XFEL, SPIRAL2, IPHI, IFMIF, ESS ...
- European programs are a vital part