

# LHC Injectors and Experimental Facilities Committee Workshop

## Linac4 Source

*The numerous contributions of the Linac4 ion source and sLHC teams and international colleagues is gratefully acknowledged*

### *Abstact*

According to the Linac 4 design parameters, the H<sup>-</sup> source is expected to deliver 400 us pulses with an average current of 80mA at 45 KeV, at a frequency of 1 Hz.

The RF driven volume source presently installed at the 3 MeV test stand has been conceived as an upgrade of the 35 KeV, 50mA source used at DESY. The [commissioning at 35 KeV](#) has been completed and the problems encountered for the 45 KeV H<sup>-</sup> upgrade will be discussed.

The source has been now converted to a [45 KeV proton source](#) and will be used for the RFQ and chopper commissioning.

In the frame of the plasma generator work package within the [SLHCPP EU-project](#), a 50Hz, 1.2 ms, 100kW, 2MHz RF test stand was developed and a multi kW plasma generator derived from the DESY volume source was designed, produced and tested.

A crash program has been initiated to provide a [new Linac4 source](#) design. The new source development compatibility with the different Linac4 installation scenarios, the needed resources and main road map will be described in detail.

## Linac4 Source

- DESY vs Linac4 and SPL ion source parameters
- Copy of the Desy ion source at the 3 MeV test stand: Commissioning findings
- WPIS amendment proposal August 2010
- A brief review of H<sup>-</sup> accelerators ion sources
- sLHCPP 7.1 Plasma Generator commissioning
- WPIS February 2011 vs. LS1 schedule

# DESY, Linac4 and SPL ion source parameters

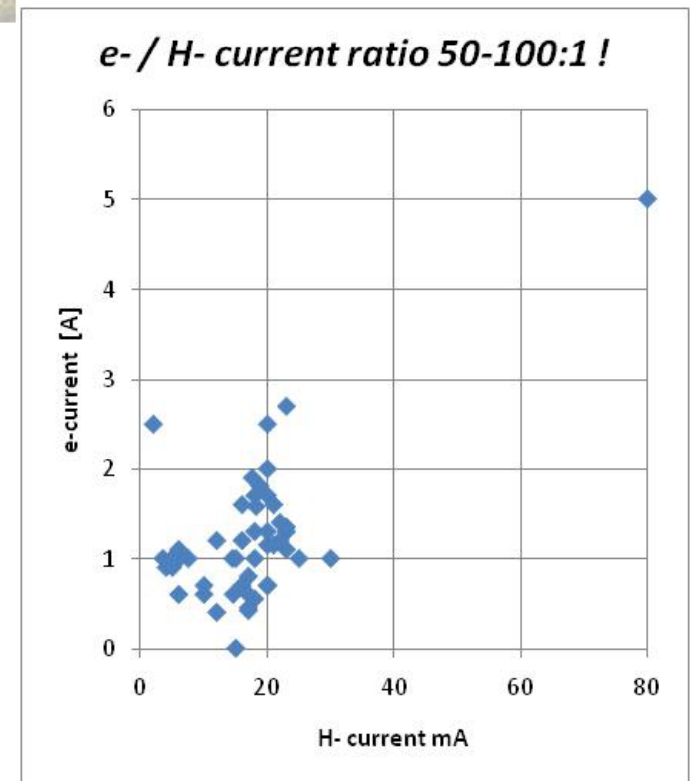
<i>H<sup>-</sup> ion source stages</i>		DESY	Linac4 Oct-2010	<i>Linac4</i> Dec-2012	Nominal June- 2015	SPL-PG	L4 / DESY
Repetition rate	Hz				2	50	
HT	kV	35	35	45	45		128%
RF-power	kW	30	30	80	100	100	333%
RF-pulse	J	4.5	15	40	70	120	15.56
H- current	mA	30	20	30	60-80		267%
Pulse duration	ms	0.15	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.2	467%
Co-extracted electrons *	A		2	3	5		
e-dump power *	J		35	68	158		

(\* ) Assuming dump at ground, the volume source's e/H<sup>-</sup> of 50,  
Cs sources have e/H<sup>-</sup> ratio of typically 2-10.

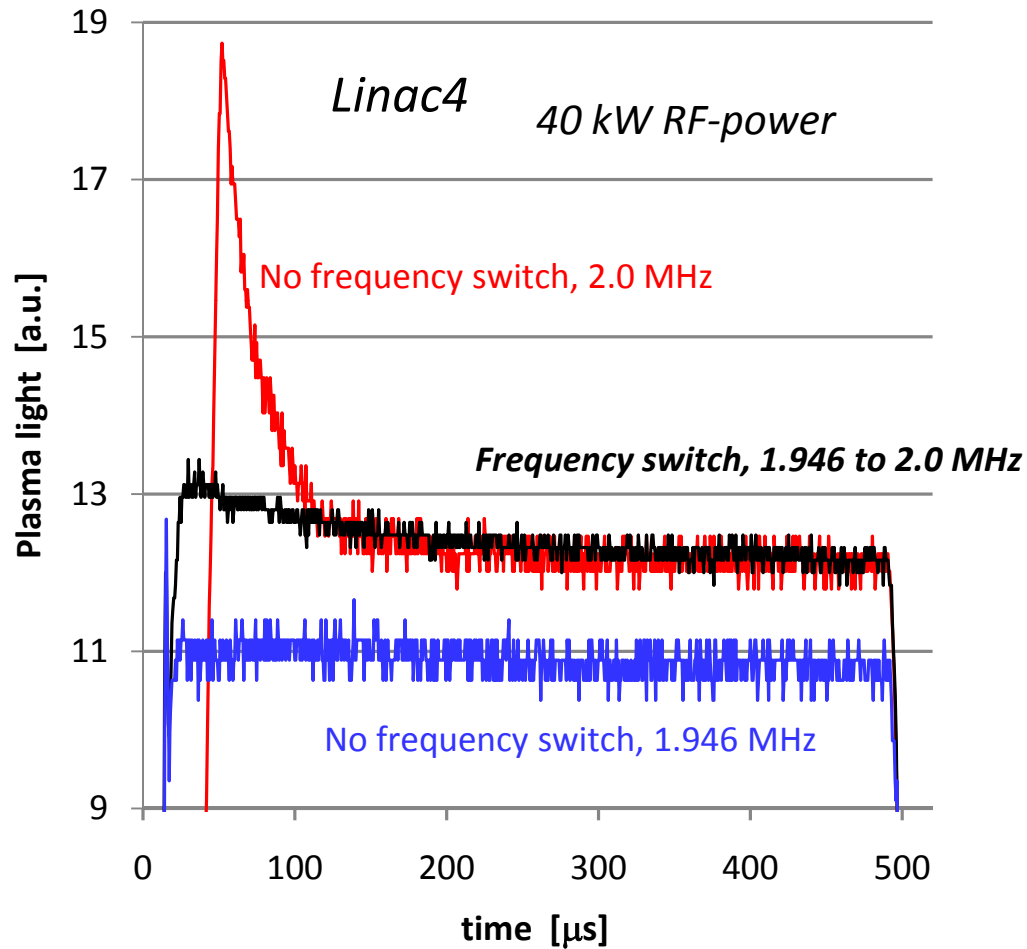
# Copy of the DESY ion source at the 3 MeV test stand: Commissioning findings

Present Show stopper

- E-dump energy: *2 orders of magnitude reduction mandatory*
- High voltage
  - Sparks ( $2 \mu\text{F} > 2 \text{ kJ}$ )
  - Antenna air ionization
  - Internal capacities (sparks to H2-line)
- Thermal load
- Alignment, tuning flexibility
- Spare parts policy (*fast IS-exchange*)
- Emittance is nominal at low current and is expected to increase
- HT power supply requires upgrade for 2 Hz operations



# L4-IS achievement: *RF frequency switch*



O. Midttun,  
R. Scrivens,  
D. Kuchler,  
M. Paoluzzi,  
M. O'Neil,  
C. Mastrostefano

# Action plan August 2010,

## draft Schedule & Resources: *34 FTE, 4.5 MCHF*

Date	L4-IS 3 MeV test stand	L4-IS -tunnel Bldg. 400	L4-IS upgrades	sLHC Plasma Generator test stand	H- IS test stand	Cs Laboratory
2010			Minimal dump, protons	RF and plasma diagnostics		Design
2011	Operation, p, mini H- pulse		<b>Rev. world's IS</b> <b>Rev. WPIS june</b>	Gas Dynamics, Upgrade to HT	Design, production	
2012			Multistage and e- dump		Test and commissioning	
2013	Move to L4- building	Commissioning in L4 building	New HT-supply & extraction		Operation	Surface source Proto.
2014		Operation, Upgrade, control	Spare parts		Operation	Test of prototype
2015					Move test stand to 152	

	<i>mY</i>	<i>fraction</i>	<i>kCHF</i>	<i>hours</i>
total Manpower	33.9			
staff	20.3	60%		
Fellows	13.6	40%, 36%	1632	
FSU+MME		18%	791	15500
hardware		46%	2064	
total cost			4487	

<i>Resources' profile</i>		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Hardware	2.1 MCHF	kCHF	1062	1637	958	494
Design office	0.8 MCHF					
fellows	1.6 MCHF		24%	36%	21%	11%
Staff	20.3 FTE	FTE	7.9	11.1	7.4	4.7
fellows	13.6 FTE		23%	33%	22%	14%

3/23/2011

IS-Linac4 J.L.

6

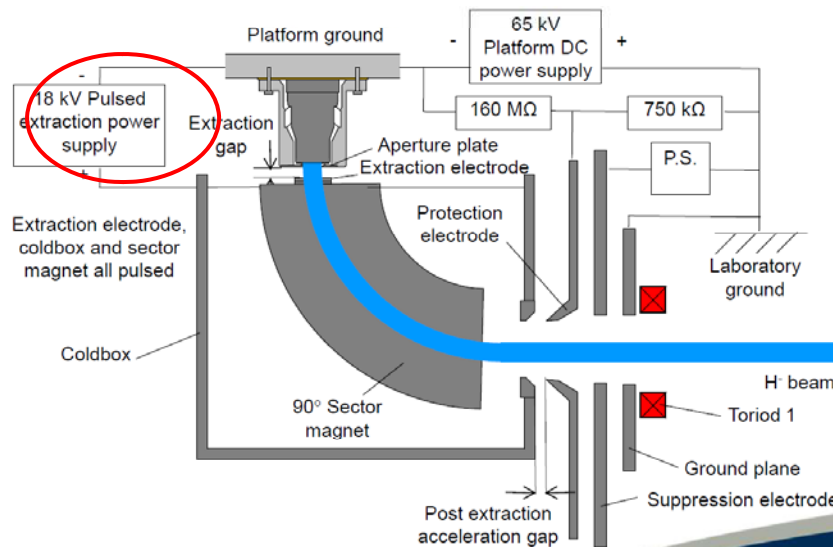
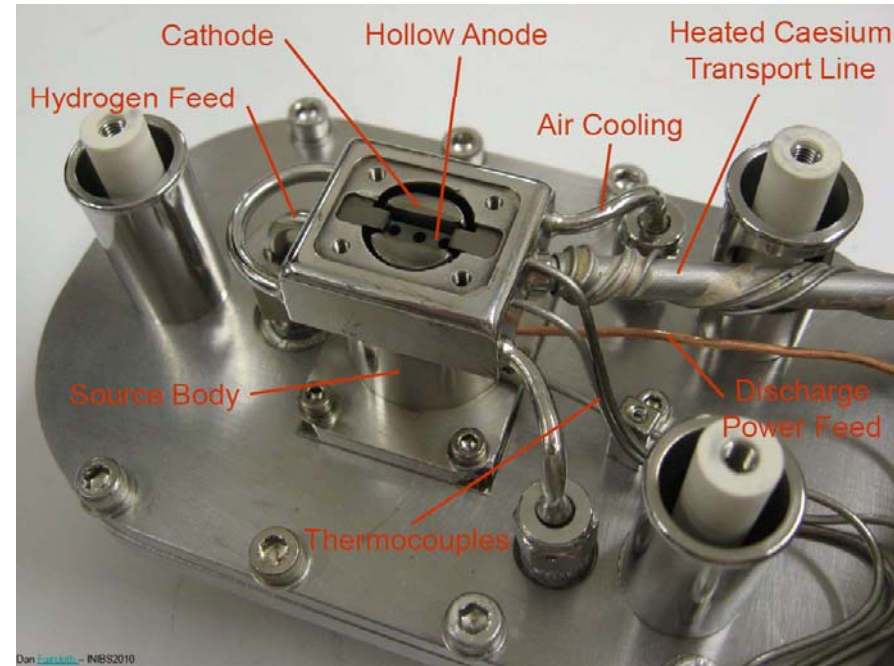
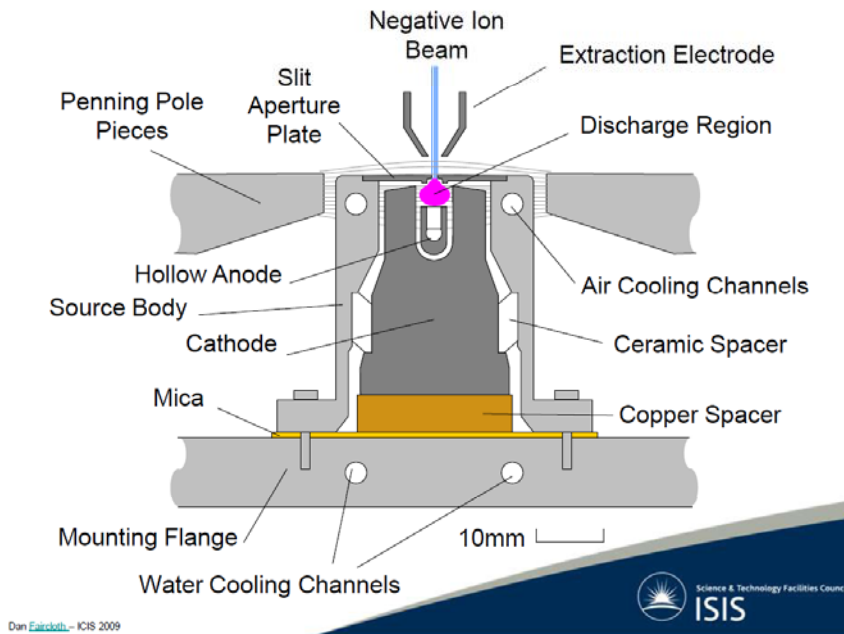
## Cesiated H<sup>-</sup> ion sources,

Data extracted for specific operation conditions on: Cs-injection rate,  
H<sup>-</sup> current, emittance, HV, repetition rate and life time

	<i>Cs consumption</i>	<i>mg/day</i>	<i>H<sup>-</sup> mA, μs, mmmRad</i>	<i>Rate, Life time</i>
LANL	20 g/ 30 days	600	40 mA, 1000μs, 0.13 π, 80 keV	120Hz,
DESY	1 mg/day	1	25 mA, 150μs, 0.25 π, 35 keV	6 Hz, 6 month
J-parc	LaB6, W	No ALARA	36 mA, 500 μs, 0.25 π, 50 keV 60 mA	25 Hz, 500 h
SNS	30 mg / 40 days	0.75	56 mA/85%, 1000 μs, 0.2 π, 50 keV	60 Hz, 5 weeks
SNS goal	3 mg	<0.1		
RAL	3 g/month	100	35-80 mA, 800 μs, 0.3 π, 65 keV	50 Hz, 1 month
BNL	< 0.5 mg/h	< 12	90-100 mA, 700 μs, 0.4 π, 35 keV	6 Hz, 3-9 month

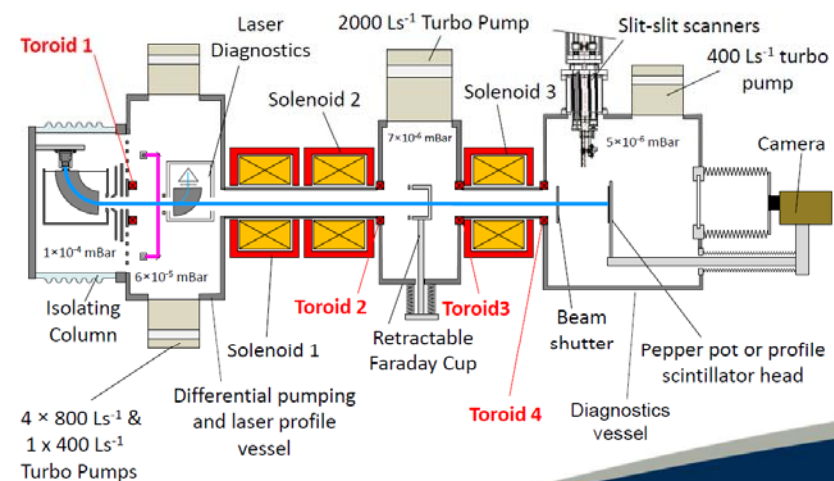
# RAL Penning H<sup>-</sup> ion source

Courtesy from: D. Faircloth,  
Presented at NIBS 2010 Takayama



## FETS Source Schematic

Dan Faircloth - NIBS2010



Dan Faircloth - NIBS2010





# BNL's Magnetron surface plasma H<sup>-</sup> ion source

- Pulsed H<sub>2</sub> injection
- IS-exchange : 8h
- Life time: 6 month
- Slow buildup of CsOH will gradually block the hydrogen inlet

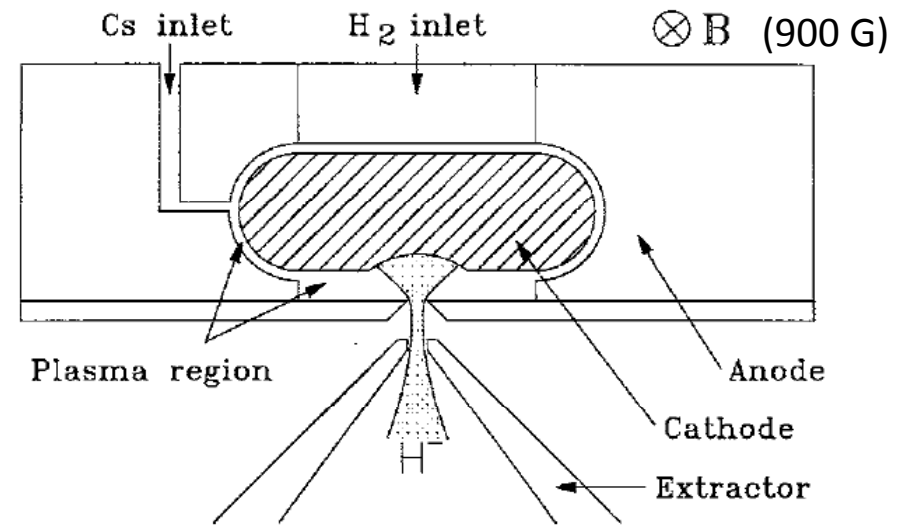


FIGURE 1. Schematic of the magnetron source.



Ref: Performance of the Magnetron H- Source on the BNL 200 MeV Linac , James G. Alessi, 20th ICFA Advanced Beam Dynamics Workshop on High Intensity and High Brightness Hadron Beams, edited by W. Chou, Y. Mori, D. Neuffer, and I.-F. Ostiguy, 2002

TABLE 1. Typical running parameters	
H- current	90-100 mA
J (H-)	1.5 A/cm <sup>2</sup>
Extraction voltage	35 kV
Electron/H-	0.5- 1.0
Arc voltage	140 – 160 V
Arc current	8 – 18 A (see note)
Rep rate	7.5 Hz
Pulse width	700 μs
Duty factor	0.5 %
rms emittance	~ 0.4 π mm mrad
Cs consumption	< 0.5 mg / hr
Gas flow	~ 2 sccm

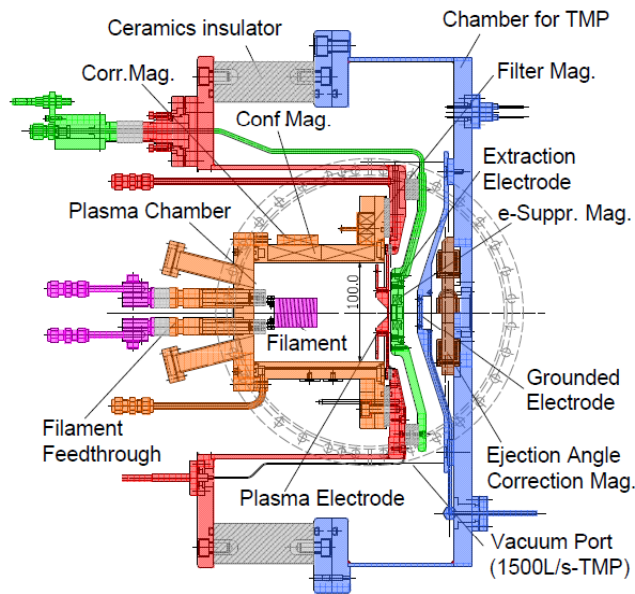
# J-Parc double helix cathode, ion sources



## J-PARC present ion source

NIBS2010  
@Takayama,  
Japan

Courtesy form: H. Oguri, K. Ikegami,  
K. Ohkoshi, Y. Namekawa, A. Ueno  
Presented at NIBS 2010 Takayama



### Plasma chamber:

- Material: Cu (OFC)
- Size: 100mm in diameter  
133mm in length
- **Cesium: Free**

### Filament:

- Material: **LaB<sub>6</sub>**
- Type: Double helix
- It was originally developed and has been used at KEK-PS

### Beam extractor:

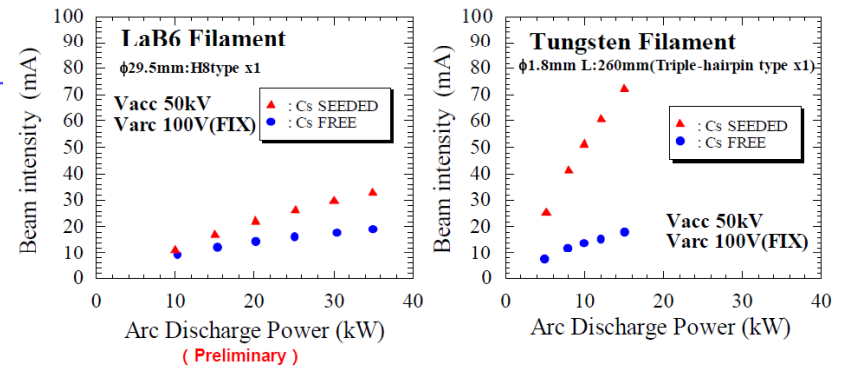
- Number of electrode: 3
- Ejection angle correction magnet (@ exit flange)

Basic structure of the ion source is not changed since the operation was started.



## Results of cesium seeded experiment

NIBS2010  
@Takayama  
Japan



In the Cs-free condition, the maximum H<sup>-</sup> ion currents were around **18 mA** for the cases with the LaB<sub>6</sub> and the W filament.  
In the Cs-seeded condition, the H<sup>-</sup> ion current increased by about **4 times** for the case with the **tungsten filament**, however, by less than **45 %** for the case with the **LaB<sub>6</sub> filament**.

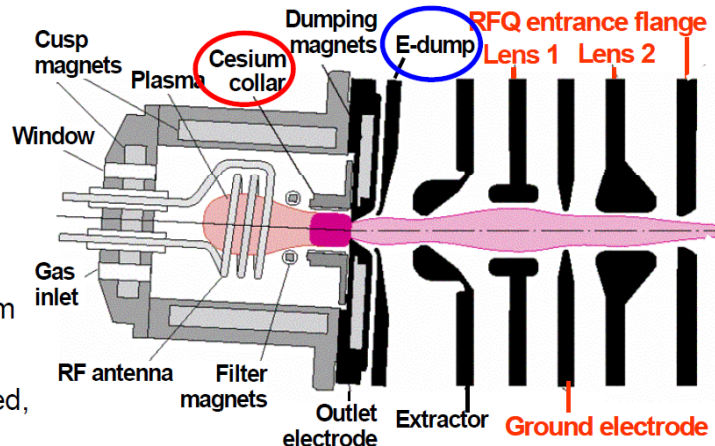
# SNS H<sup>-</sup> ion source, RF internal antenna

Courtesy from: M. P. Stockli,  
Presented at NIBS 2010 Takayama

*Cs-chromate + Al-Zr getter*

## The SNS Baseline H<sup>-</sup> Source

- LBNL developed the SNS H<sup>-</sup> source, a cesium-enhanced, multicusp ion source.
- Typically 250 W from a 600-W, 13-MHz amplifier generate a continuous low power plasma.
- The high current beam pulses are generated by superimposing 30-70 kW from a pulsed, 80-kW, 2-Mz amplifier.



- After significant modifications, the SNS H<sup>-</sup> source now routinely produces the 38 mA LINAC beam current required for 1-1.4 MW beams!
- The source service cycle has been increased from 2 weeks in 2008, to 3, and to 4 and 5 weeks without seeing old-age signs or failures.
- We have demonstrated 56 mA MEBT pulse current and 59 mA MEBT peak current, which is sufficient for 2-3 MW beam power.

**An initial injection of ~3 mg Cs is sufficient for >5 weeks of persistent, ~50 mA H<sup>-</sup> beams.**

Managed by UT-Battelle  
for the U.S. Department of Energy

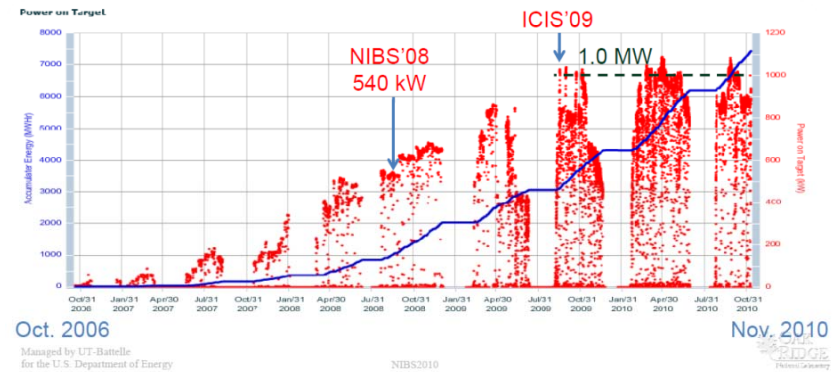
ORNL  
BRIDGE  
Physics Laboratory

## The SNS Beam Power Ramp-up

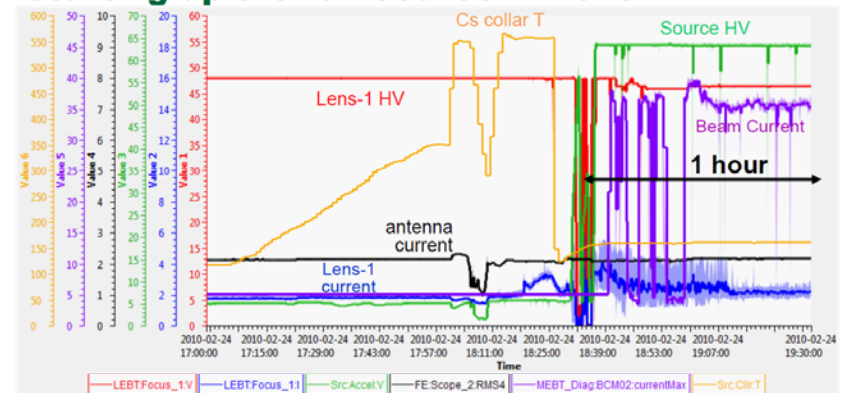
The 1-MW operation parameters:

- Beam energy: 0.925 GeV
- Beam current: 38-42 mA
- Duty factor: 4.8% (60Hz, 0.80ms)
- Chopper beam-on fraction: ~0.6
- Average current: ~ 1.1mA

In Sep. 2009, the SNS beam power on target reached 1-MW milestone.



## Starting up the Ion Source in 2010



- Reducing the initially released Cs to  $\leq 5$  mg has reduced the time of severe arcing to <1 hour. Occasionally, the severe arcing causes extensive damage that requires replacing the source and/or other components.

**The goal of this work is to minimize Cs-related arcing to improve source availability and shorting source start-ups!**

23 March 2011

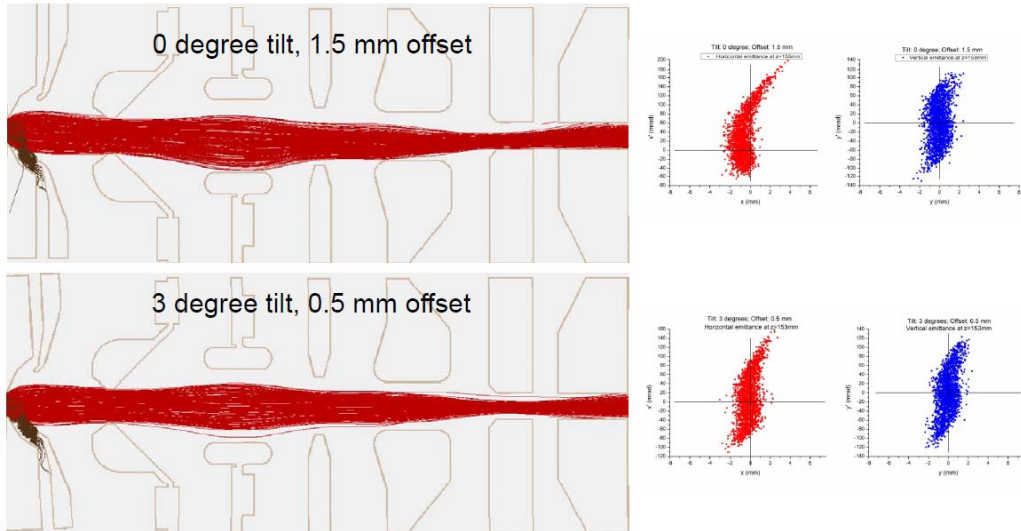
BCC, J. Lettry

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for the U.S. Department of Energy

ORNL  
BRIDGE  
Physics Laboratory

# SNS-simulation of tilt angle and new LEBT

## Toward the MW – optimizing ion source tilt and offset



Beam simulation with and without 3 degree tilt

According to this simulation, the beam should be better aligned and transported through the LEBT when the source is at 3 degree tilt. Further work is needed to understand the discrepancy between the simulation and the reality.

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for the U.S. Department of Energy

NIBS2010



Courtesy from: B. Han  
Presented at NIBS 2010 Takayama  
**THE NEW LEBT FOR THE  
SPALLATION NEUTRON SOURCE  
POWER UPGRADE PROJECT**  
B. X. Han and M. P. Stockli, SNS,  
ORNL, Oak Ridge, PAC07,  
Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA

April May, 3D simulation  
T. Kalvas's simulation code including  
effect of the e-beam

# Outcome of H<sup>-</sup> accelerators ion sources review

- Review of world's accelerators H<sup>-</sup> ion sources completed (Feb)
  - RAL-ISIS
  - BNL Magnetron + Cs metal
  - JPARC
  - SNS inductive RF internal or external antenna + Cs Chromate
  - DESY inductive RF external antenna
- *No H<sup>-</sup> ion sources within specified emittance @ nominal beam intensity !*
- Options for Linac4:
  - 1) L4-inductive external antenna + Cs
    - > 1 MCHF already invested
    - Existing know how, intrinsic flexibility
  - 2) Upgrade of BNL's magnetron to 45 kV as Risk mitigation
    - Simple and reliable for BNL operations @ 6Hz

## Summary:

- August 2010 ISWP resource envelope accepted as 0-baseline.
- ISWP Review confirmed for June 2011
- Pulsed extraction & BNL-IS Mitigation added to the 0-baseline

# Mandatory R&D for best Linac4 IS-candidates

function	RF-source	BNL Magnetron
Pulsed gas injection	R&D	R&D
Pulsed HT power supplies	R&D	R&D
Pulsed discharge	Ignition, 20A, 1 kV + R&D on uncorrelated ignitions	Discharge, 400-150 V, 15A, R&D
Cesium injection	Cs-Chromate Single injection	Cs-metal cw flow
H-plasma	Inductive coupling, ignition	Cs-Mo-H plasma & metallurgy
Life time extrapolated to L4	5 weeks, 60 Hz > 3 years	6 month, 6 Hz > 1.5 years
Risks , mitigation	60 to 1-2 Hz, thermal control	6 to 1-2 Hz, heating
Tuning	RF pulse and frequency Gas pressure	Arc power, Gas pressure
Extraction	Multistage 65 kV to 45 kV	Single 35 kV to multi 45 kV

Both system require very similar development at CERN, namely:

- Pulsed power supplies
- Thermal control
- Cs-ovens
- 3D Simulation of extraction

Test stand design:  
*compatible to RF & Magnetron sources  
and also to the sLHC PG or DESY-IS*

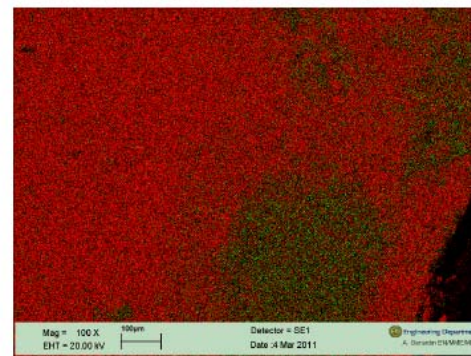
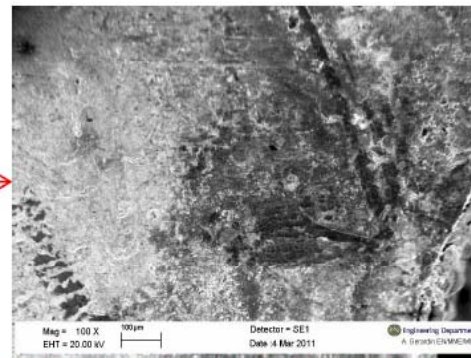
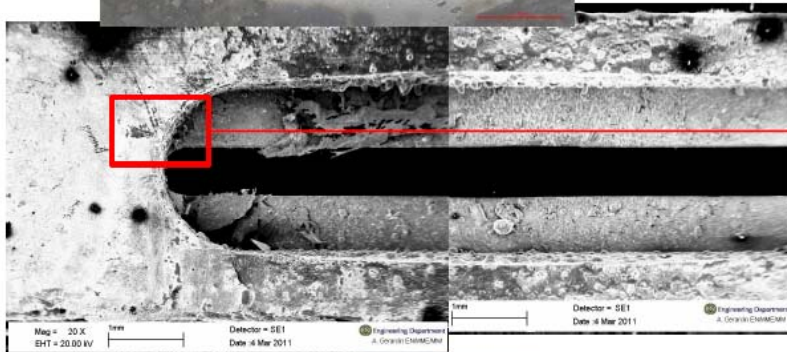
# First investigations on arc discharge driven metallic Cs H<sup>-</sup> ion sources



EN Engineering Department

## SEM observations:

aperture plate inner surface



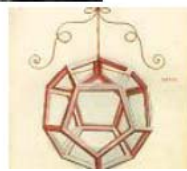
EDX mapping:

Red: Mo

Green: Cs

Probe: ISIS' best ion source  
courtesy of D. Faircloth RAL

Metallurgy: S. Sgobba & A. Gerardin



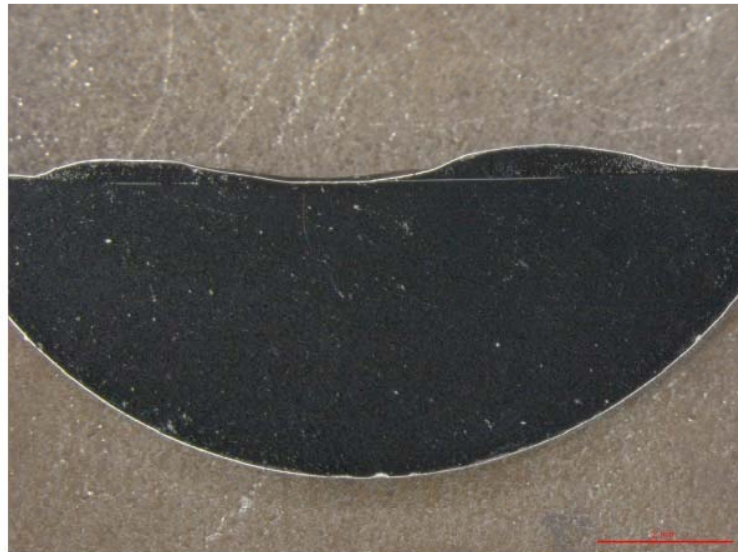
MME Mechanical & Materials Engineering

# Sputtering and Mo-deposition under H<sub>2</sub>-vapours



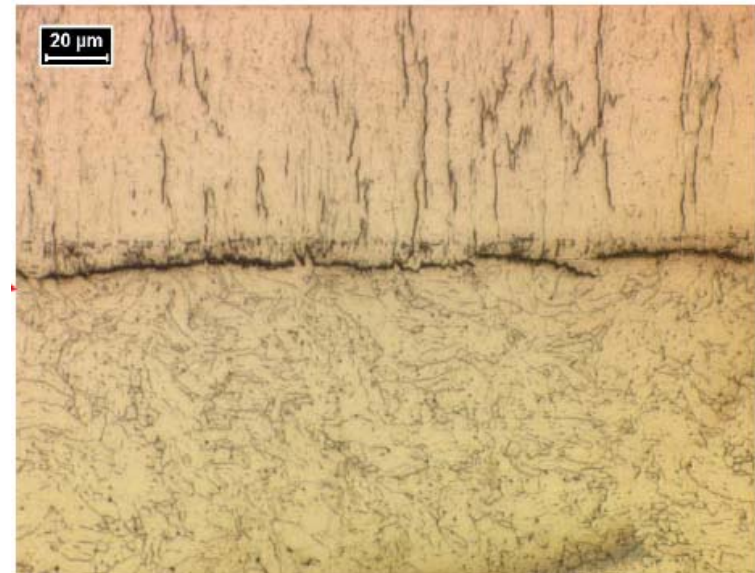
## SEM observations:

Cathode tip: sample 2 section analysis



MME Mechanical & Materials Engineering

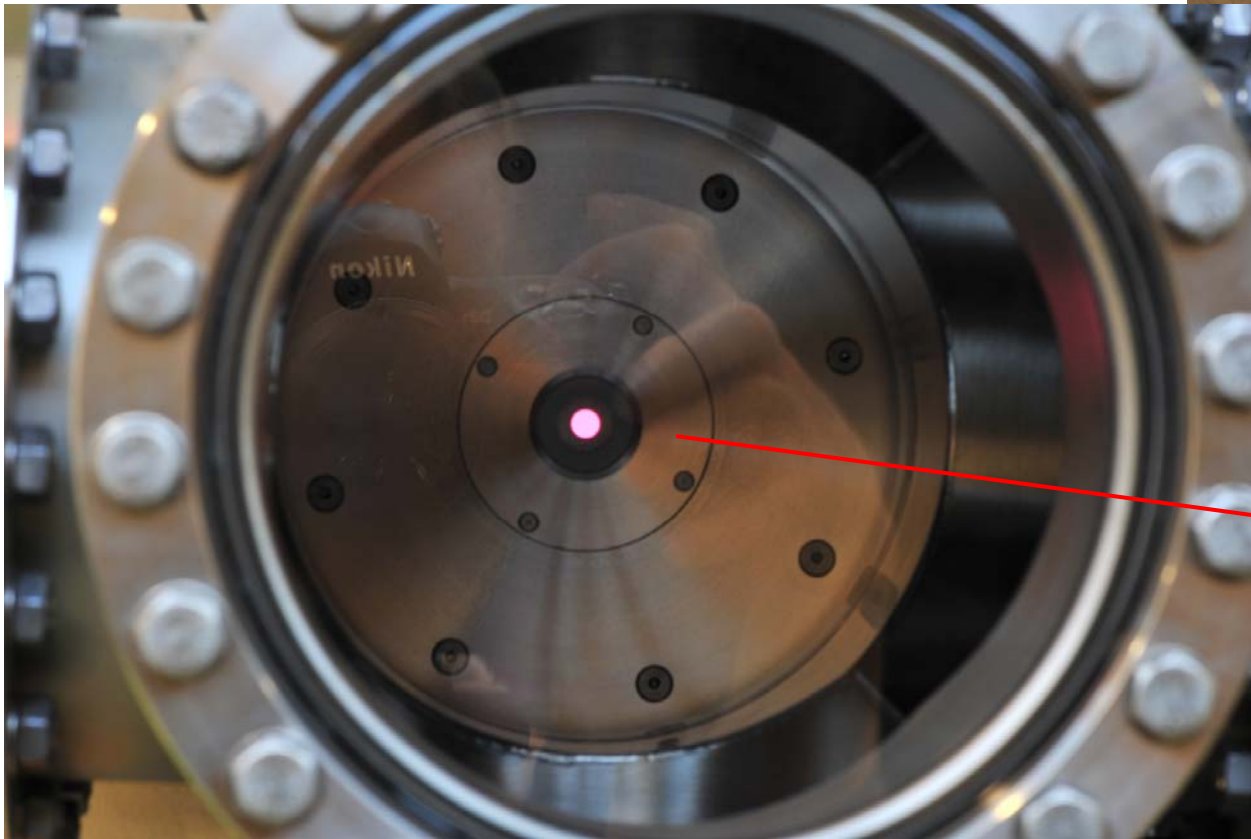
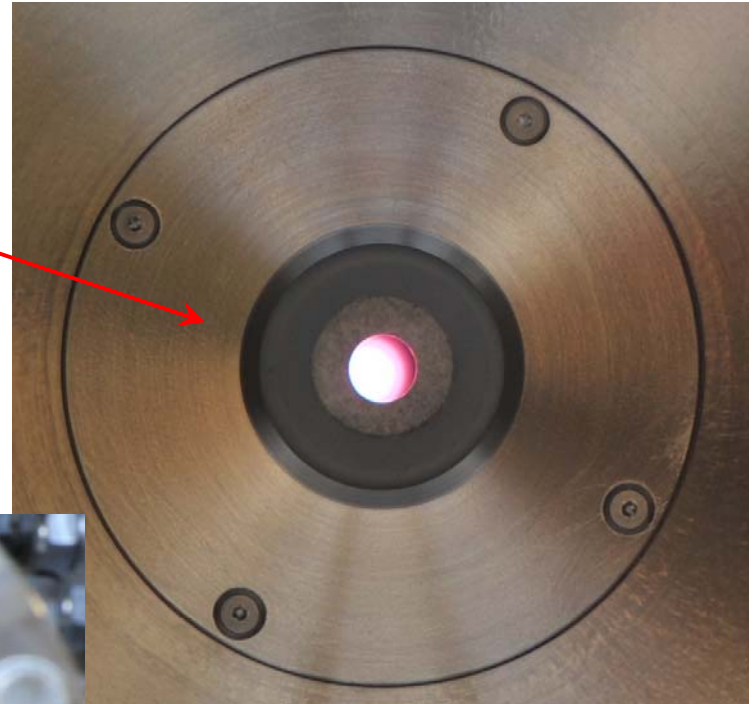
Cs Sputtering of Mo  
epitaxial Mo-growth under H<sub>2</sub> atm.  
Generation of brittle Mo-flakes





*sLHC Plasma Generator's  
1<sup>st</sup> Spark gap Ignition  
& 1<sup>st</sup> RF-H-plasma*

1<sup>st</sup> November 2010

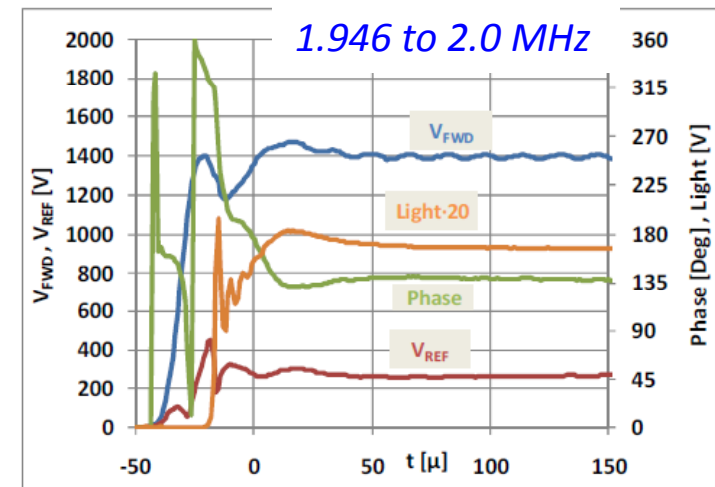
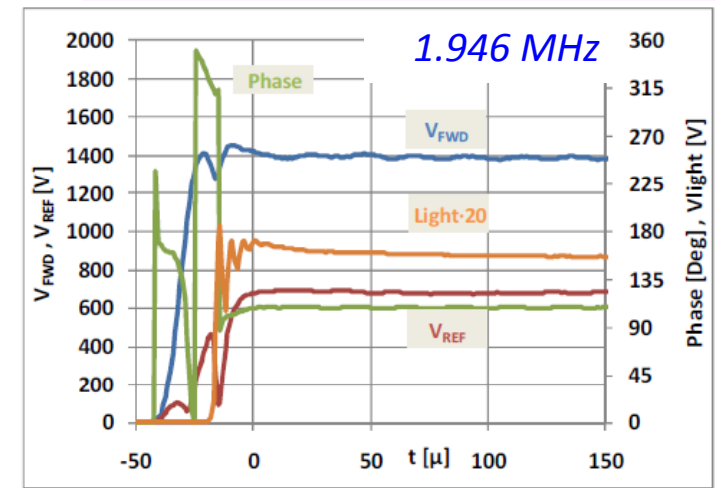
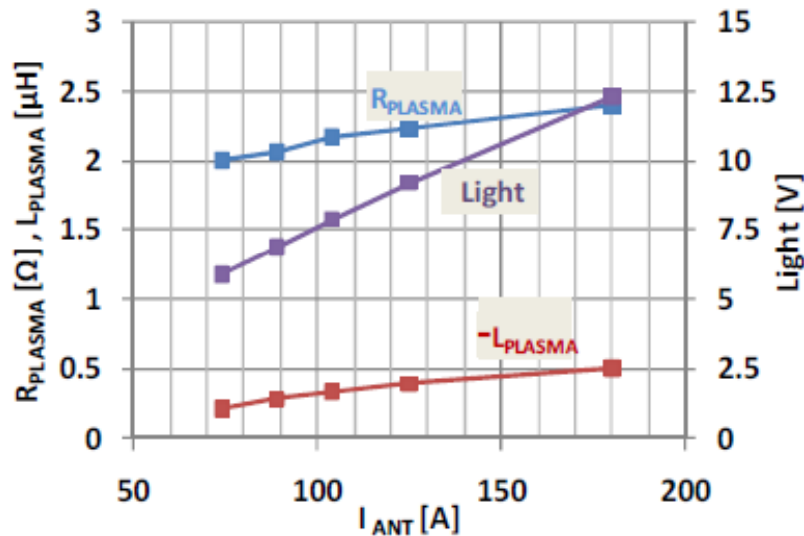
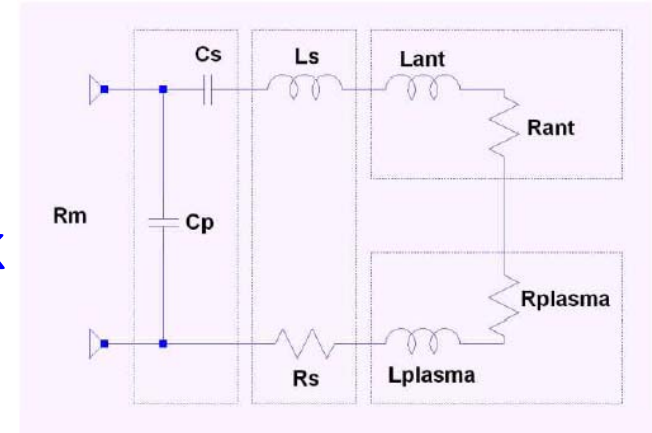


CERN LINAC4 H- Source and SPL  
plasma generator RF systems, RF  
power coupling and impedance  
measurements

M. M. Paoluzzi, M. Haase, J.  
Marques Balula, D. Nisbet,  
NIBS-2010 Takayama

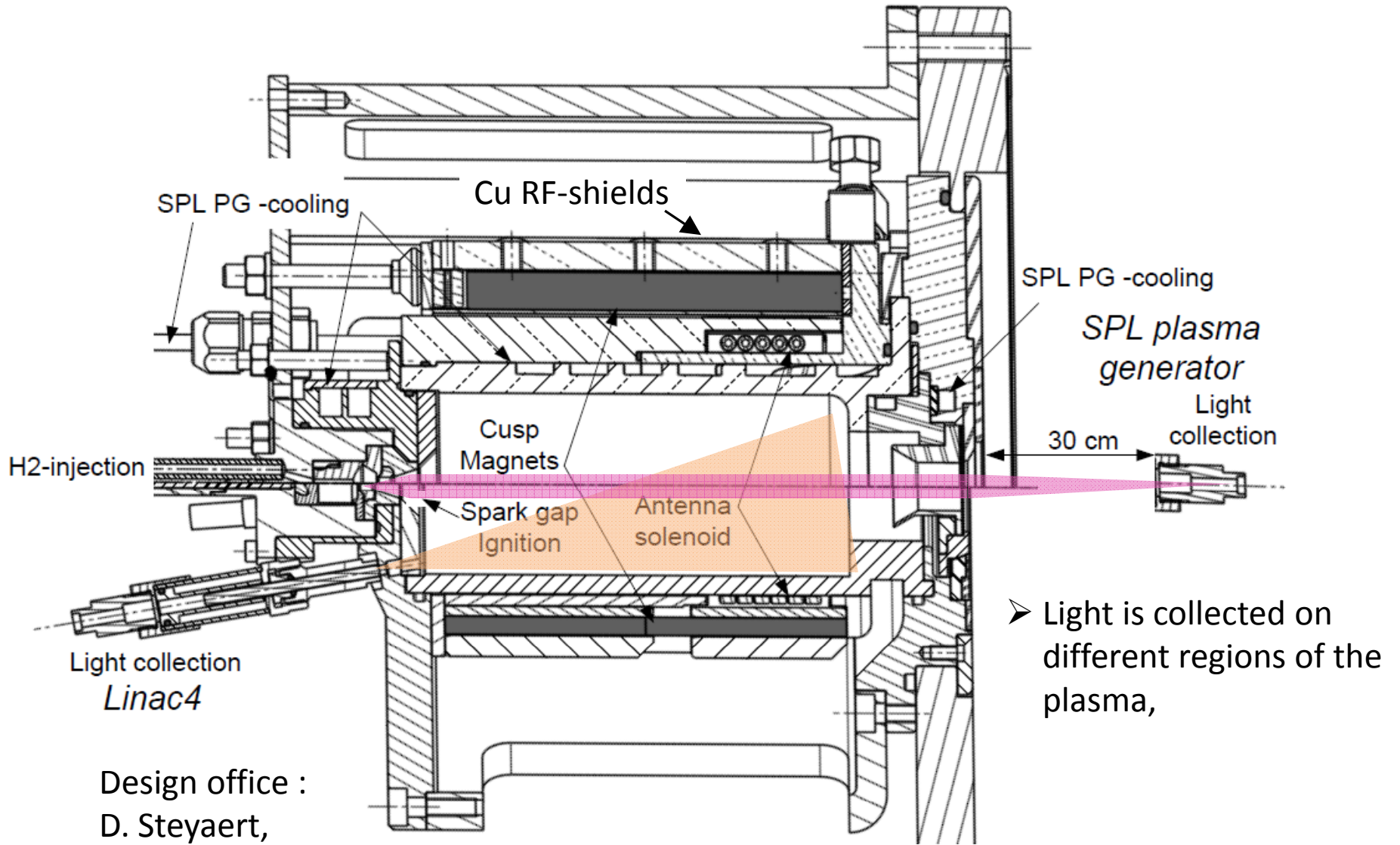
# sLHC 7.1

## Plasma diagnostics: via RF matching network



Parameter	H Source	SPL Plasma generator
$L_{ANT}$	3.2 $\mu H$	2.53 $\mu H$
$R_{ANT}$	0.4 $\Omega$	0.2 $\Omega$
$L_S$	1.98 $\mu H$	2.27 $\mu H$
$R_S$	0.5 $\Omega$	0.16 $\Omega$
$C_S$	1.61 nF	1.505 nF
$C_P$	6.5 nF	6.3 nF
$Q$	~70 no plasma ~30 with plasma	~170 no plasma ~150 with plasma
Cable $Z_0$	50 $\Omega$	50 $\Omega$
Cable length	32.2 ns	30.0 ns

# Plasma light capture

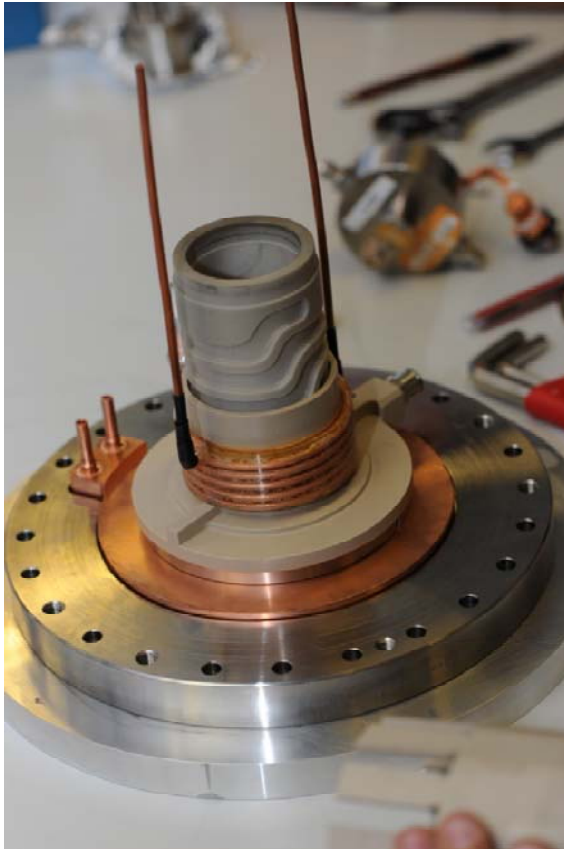


Design office :  
D. Steyaert,  
E. Chaudet

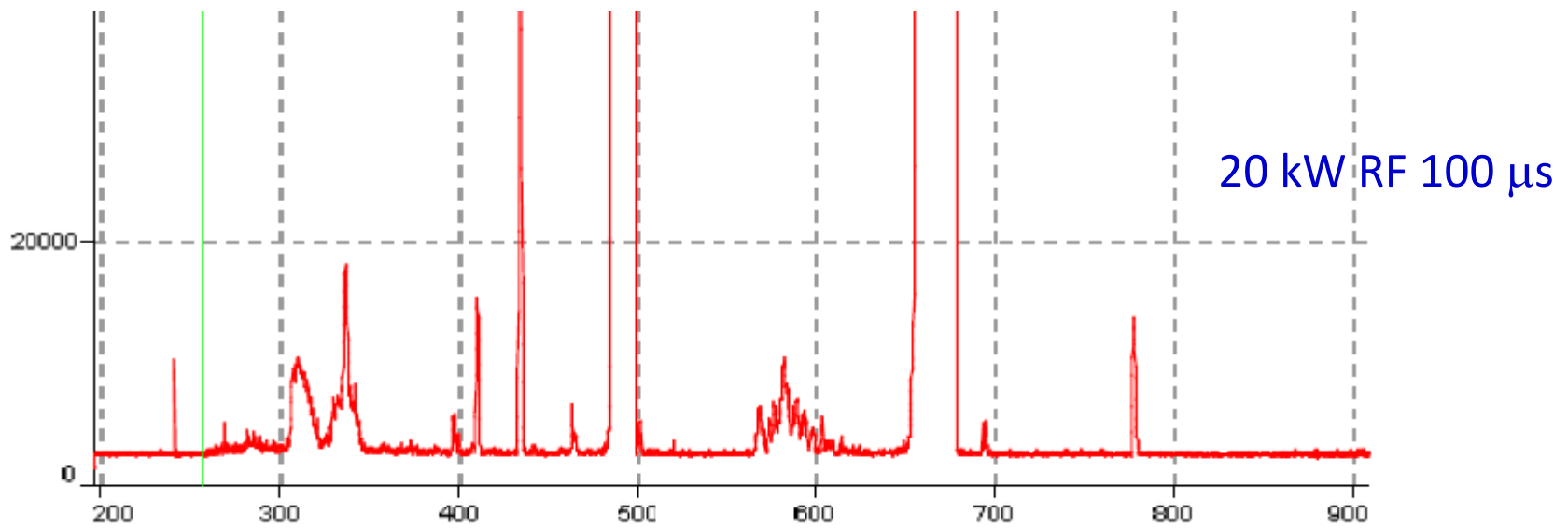
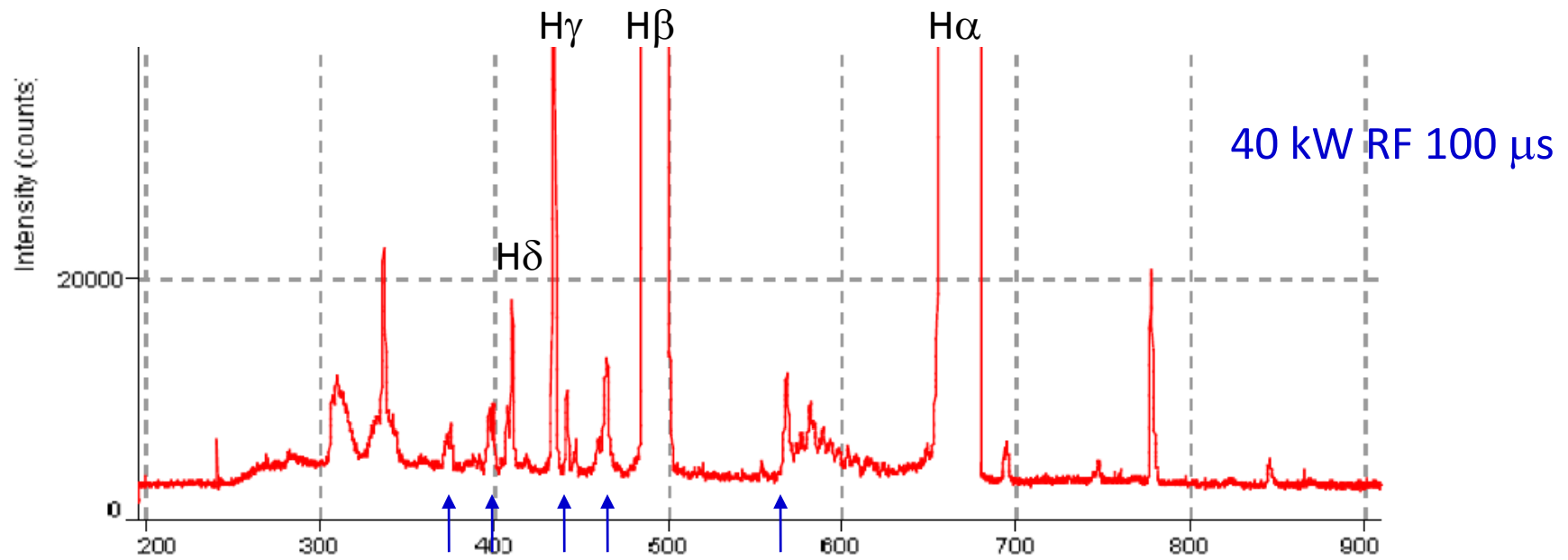
# sLHC plasma generator prototype

P. Moyret & G. Favre  
EN-MMe

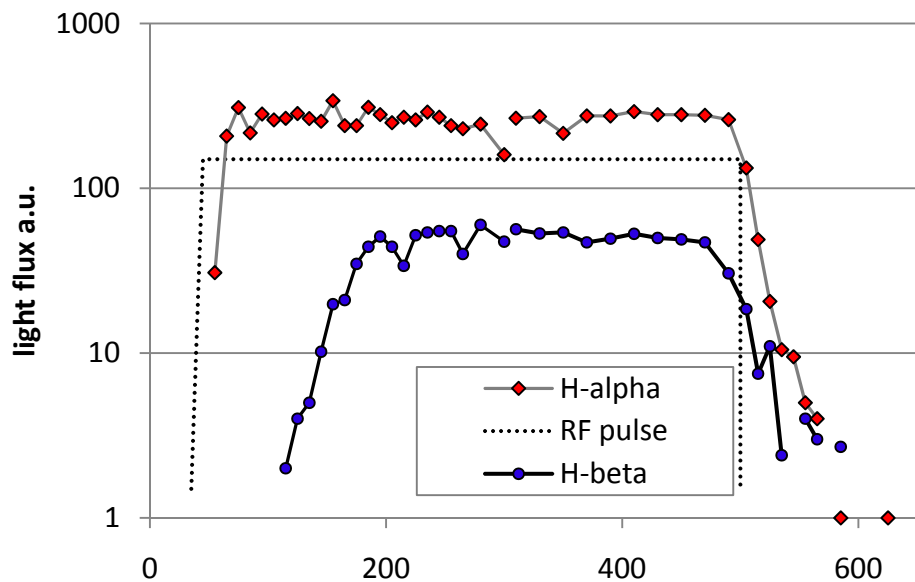
Tight fit is good for team spirit



# sLHCPP 7.1 Optical emission spectroscopy

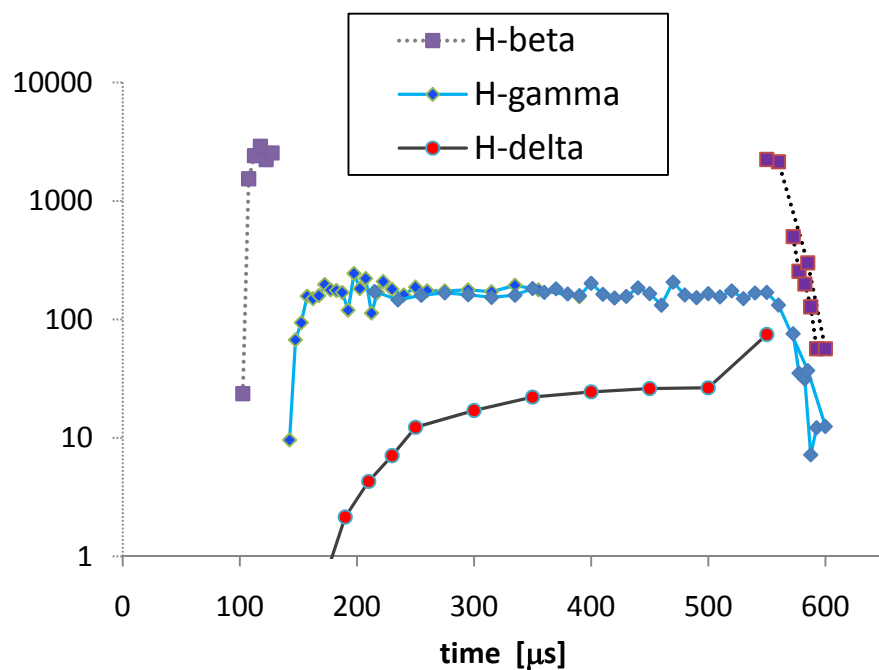


# Hydrogen Balmer lines



← Plasma Generator (\*)

For the sLHC PG & Linac4 IS  
Optical Emission Spectroscopy is the  
best and only direct characterization  
method



← Linac4 ion source

	Ratio to previous line	Delay $\mu\text{s}$	10-90 rise time $\mu\text{s}$
H $\alpha$	1		< 3
H $\beta$	8-15*	80*	< 5, <40*
H $\gamma$	15	40	< 10
H $\delta$	8-15	40	< 50

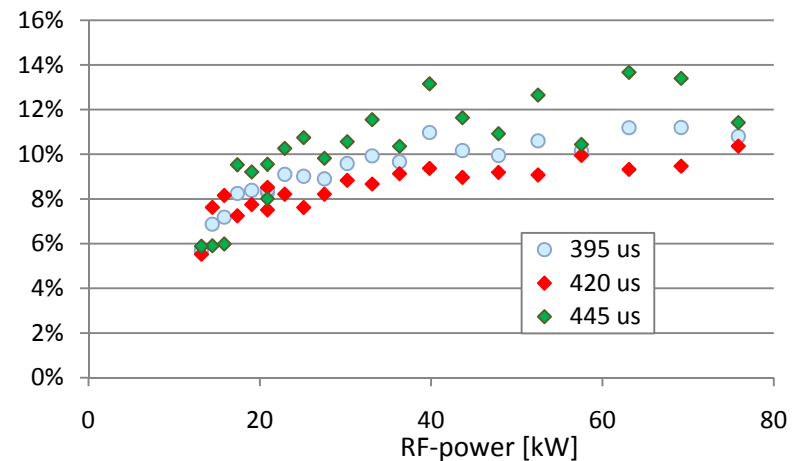
# IS Hydrogen plasma characterization: The ratio $H\beta/H\alpha$

- At IPP Garching, CR-models are applied to ITER ion sources to characterize the plasma, We extract  $H^-$  ions before equilibrium is reached.
- Are the basic assumptions of these models valid 200  $\mu\text{s}$  after the start of an RF pulse ?

## *Linac4 ion source*

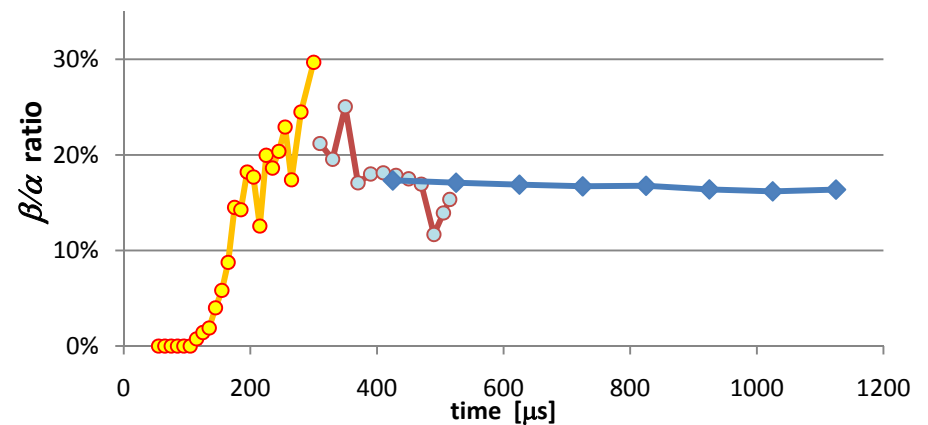
The ratio  $H\beta/H\alpha$  increases with RF power from 6-12%

The lines intensity increases with RF-power



## *sLHC-Plasma Generator*

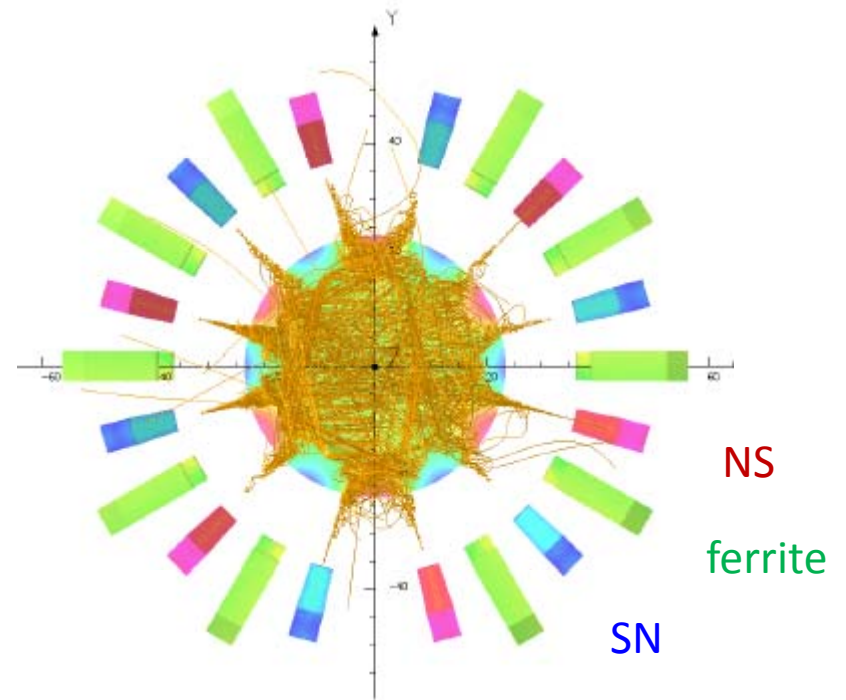
The ratio  $H\beta/H\alpha$  (18%) is almost stable after 150  $\mu\text{s}$  (slope  $\sim 1\%/ms$ )



# Electron – multicusp confinement

12-pole NS config. Simulation C. Schmitzer)

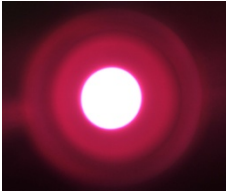
electron-loss lines



8-pole Halbach config. Proposed by D. Kuchler

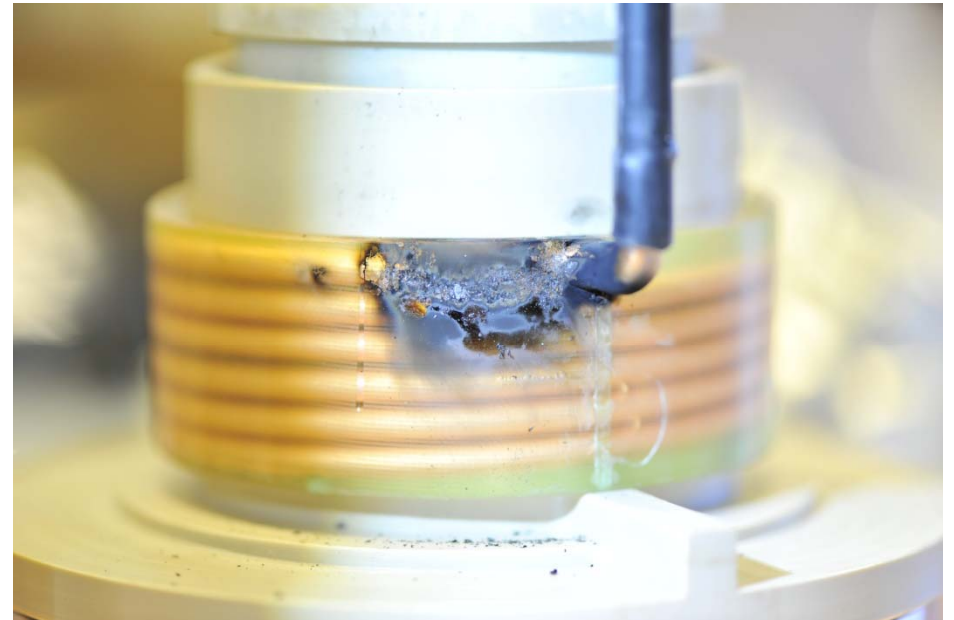
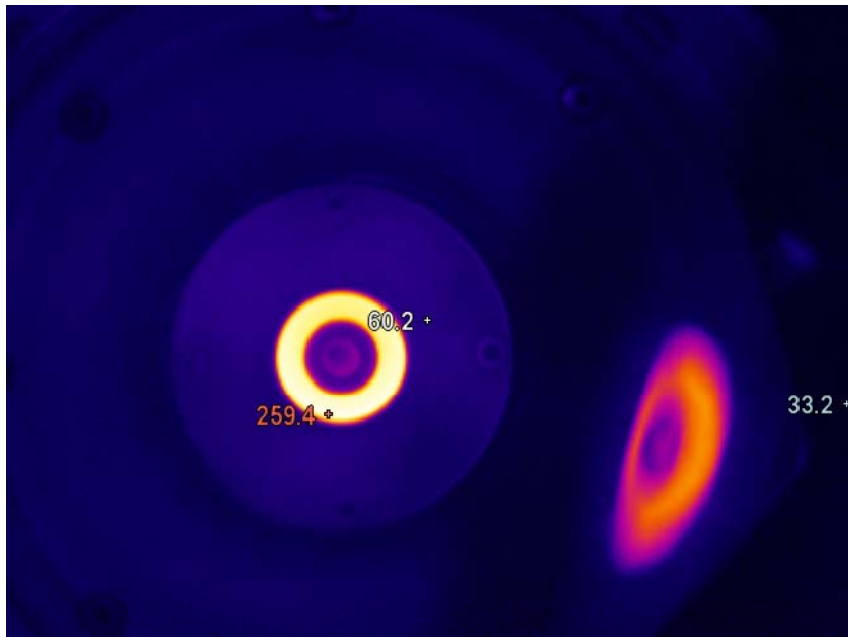


# Visible and Infra red views at high power, temperature measurement



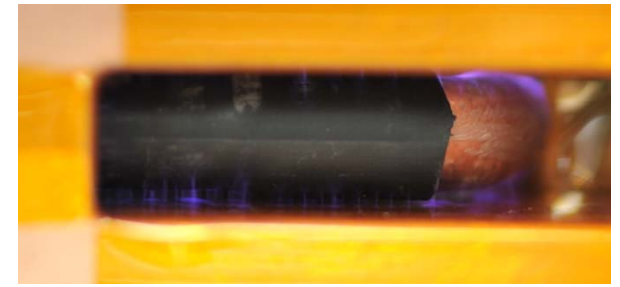
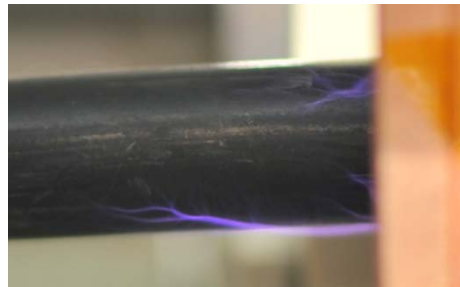
sLHC's best today: 50 kW, 1.2 ms at 50 Hz (3 kW av.)  
100 kW, 1.2 ms at 1 Hz

Mould, epoxy type reviewed



Th-simulation by M. Kronberger

3/23/2011

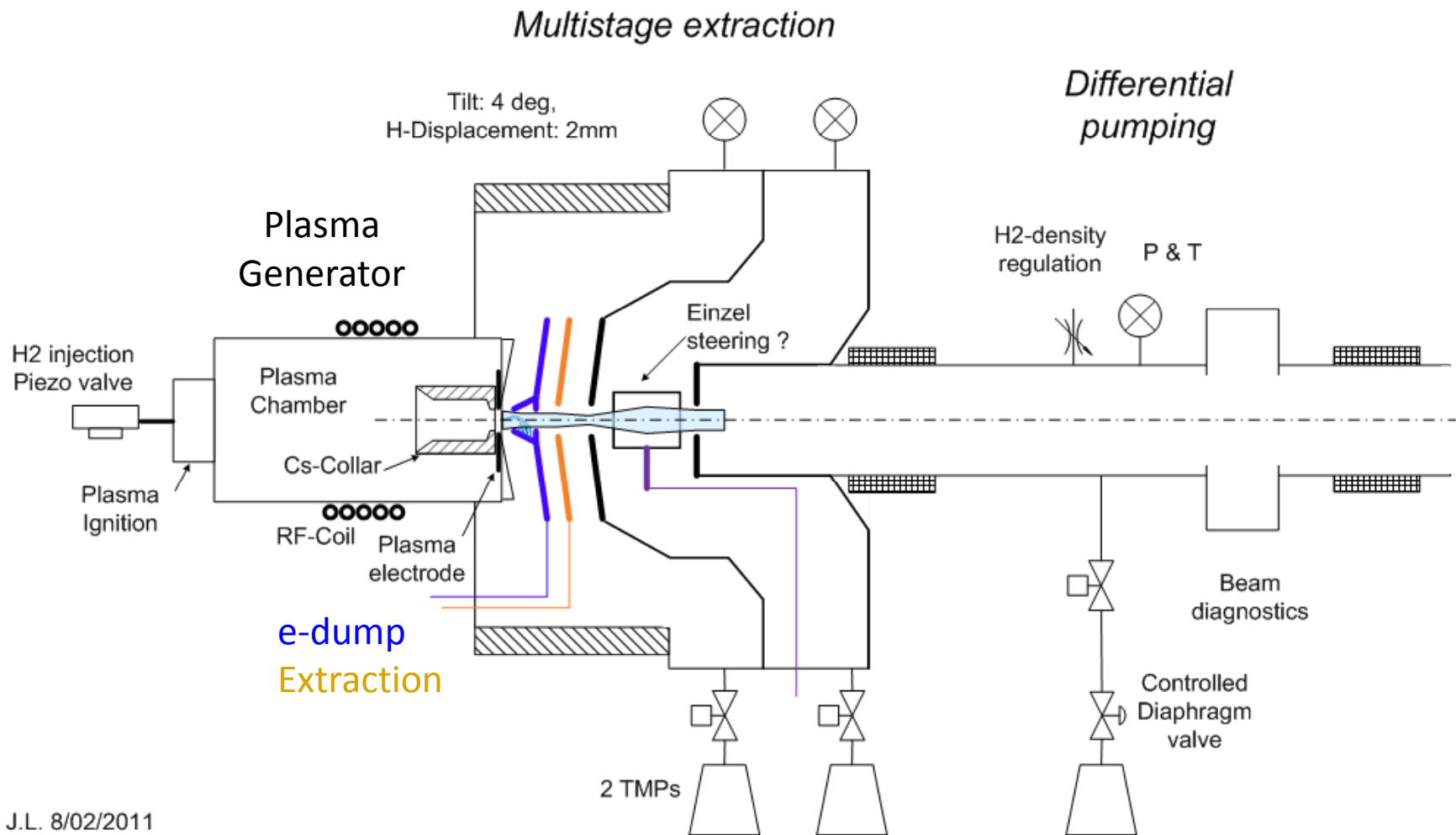


# ISWP coordination, scheduling

ID	Task Name
1	<b>3MeV test stand milestones relevant for ISWP</b>
6	
7	<b>Linac4 project milestones relevant for ISWP</b>
10	<b>357 Test stands</b>
22	IS-WP review
23	
24	<b>Safety</b>
42	
43	<b>Power supplies</b>
104	
105	<b>RF-components</b>
108	
109	<b>Mechanical design and production</b>
247	
248	<b>Simulation</b>
257	
258	<b>Beam Diagnostics 357</b>
265	
266	<b>Trigger timing controls</b>
276	
277	<b>Vacuum systems and vacuum control</b>
311	
312	<b>H2, Ar and N2 distribution</b>
337	
338	<b>Magnets</b>
363	
364	<b>Electronics</b>
367	
368	<b>Measurements</b>
376	
377	<b>Travel, collaborations</b>
385	
386	<b>L4IS-WP-start</b>
583	
584	<b>Linac4 ISWP completed</b>

ID	Task Name
109	<b>Mechanical design and production</b>
110	<b>Linac4- 3MeV test stand</b>
111	<b>Pre-LEBT and HT insulator Lina4</b>
120	<b>Linac4-tunnel</b>
121	Design
122	drawings, Procurement
123	<b>Production faraday cage</b>
127	<b>IS Test stand 357</b>
128	<b>Pre-LEBT and HT insulator IS-TS 357</b>
136	<b>LEBT support</b>
140	<b>Plasma test stand 357 available</b>
141	False floor
142	Move of plasma test stand to new location
143	<b>Cs-Oven test stand 357</b>
144	integration, Design
145	<b>Test vacuum Chamber</b>
149	<b>RF driven Plasma Generators</b>
150	<b>Plasma Generator sLHC + Cesium 2Hz</b>
163	<b>Plasma Generator proto 01</b>
175	<b>Plasma Generator proto 02 i.e. SNS unit</b>
187	<b>Plasma Generator proto 03, L4</b>
199	<b>Plasma Generator proto 03, L4 spare unit</b>
211	<b>RF-Matching network for each PG</b>
223	<b>Magnetron source BNL</b>
224	Drawing 3D model
225	Metallurgy, Cs-Mo, H2 (samples from old ISI and BT)
226	Arc, arc-plasma simulation, characterization
227	<b>Metallic Cs-Oven</b>
230	<b>Plasma Generator BNL 01</b>
238	<b>Plasma Generator BNL 02</b>

# Diff. Pumping, Insulator, Tilt and Alignment



J.L. 8/02/2011  
not to scale

3/23/2011

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27

# WPIS Vacuum

- 1) 3MeV test stand upgrades:
    - a) LEBT Density regulation (2-5%),  $10^{-8}$ - $10^{-4}$  mbar at 25 deg.C, measurement integration time > 1s, regulation loop time constant > 1 min). time resolved pressure (5ms) temperature (1 min) monitoring for failure analysis.
    - b) Based on pulsed IS flow 1-5  $10^{-3}$  mbar l/s per pulse and apertures size (5-20 mm), pre study of the differential pumping effectiveness.
    - c) Beam extraction chamber's Differential pumping system (2+1 TMP).
  - 2) 357-Plasma Generator test stand: Modification.
  - 3) 357-Cs-Oven test stand: design, produce and commissioning of pumping system (1 TMP compatible with Cs vapours)
  - 4) 357-Ion-source test stand: identical to linac4's source +LEBT
    - a) LEBT: produce and commissioning of pumping system (1 TMP+ diaphragm + H2 injection)
    - b) LEBT Density regulation,  $10^{-8}$ - $10^{-4}$  mbar at 25 deg.C, measurement integration time > 1s, regulation loop time constant > 1 min)
    - c) Beam extraction chamber's Differential pumping system (2+1 TMP).
  - 5) Control's rack, cabling, Operation and maintenance of the 357 test stands and Linac4 components
  - 6) Spare parts: 10% + at least 1 unit of each item
- The gauges shall be calibrated for H2, the pressure and density measurements shall be monitored in a database and accessible.

# ISWP-Vacuum cost and duration *(schedule integration pending)*

Task Name	Total Cost	Apr '11				May '11				Jun '11				Jul '11							
		20	27	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	
<b>Vacuum systems and vacuum control</b>	<b>280 kCHF</b>																				
<b>Vacuum system study and specification (June 2011)</b>	<b>10 kCHF</b>																				
LEBT density regulation: pre-study and specification (cat2/cat3 FTE)	10 kCHF																				
Diff-pumping study (cat2 FTE)	0 kCHF																				
Specification of TMP compatible with Cs vapours (cat2/3)	0 kCHF																				
Pumping & diagnostics equipment definition (cat3 FTE)	0 kCHF																				
<b>Vacuum equipment Procurement</b>	<b>225 kCHF</b>																				
Cabling and controls cat3	25 kCHF																				
conventional pumping & diagnostics equipment, 1st lot, cat3	95 kCHF																				
conventional pumping & diagnostics equipment, 2nd lot, cat3	95 kCHF																				
gas injection regulation, temperature measurement, cat2/3	10 kCHF																				
<b>Plasma test stand 357 new vacuum cabling July August 2011</b>	<b>2 kCHF</b>																				
DIC for vacuum (cat3)	0 kCHF																				
cabling and tests for vacuum (FSU)	2 kCHF																				
<b>Vacuum for the Cs-Oven test stand 357 July August 2011</b>	<b>4 kCHF</b>																				
installation, incl controls	2 kCHF																				
tests and commissioning	2 kCHF																				
<b>Vacuum for the Ion source test stand 357 (Sept-Nov 2011)</b>	<b>17 kCHF</b>																				
<b>Ion source pumping 357</b>	<b>8 kCHF</b>																				
installation, incl controls and PVSS	6 kCHF																				
tests and commissioning	2 kCHF																				
<b>LEBT pumping 357</b>	<b>9 kCHF</b>																				
controls for the gas regulation loop	5 kCHF																				
installation, incl controls and PVSS	2 kCHF																				
tests and commissioning	2 kCHF																				
<b>Vacuum for the Ion source test stand 3MeV (Mars 2012)</b>	<b>12 kCHF</b>																				
<b>Ion source pumping 3 MeV</b>	<b>8 kCHF</b>																				
installation, incl controls and PVSS	6 kCHF																				
tests and commissioning	2 kCHF																				
<b>LEBT pumping 3MeV</b>	<b>4 kCHF</b>																				
installation, incl controls and PVSS	2 kCHF																				
tests and commissioning	2 kCHF																				
Vacuum operation at b.357 cost per year	10 kCHF																				

# WPIS Beam diagnostics

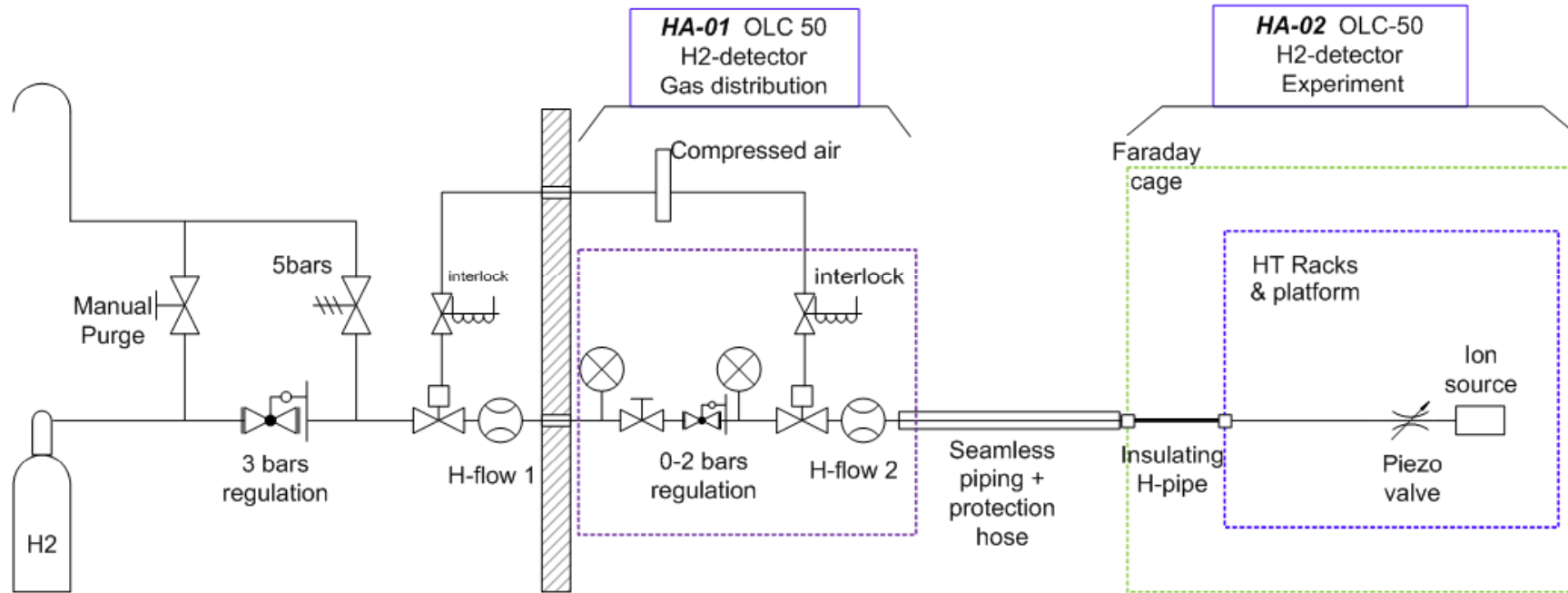
*(schedule integration pending)*

- Emittance meter
- Faraday cups
- x-y Beam profile monitor
- Beam energy (and plasma potential via Retardation method)

ID	Task Name	Total Cost
258	<b>Beam Diagnostics 357</b>	<b>480 kCHF</b>
259	<b>Emittance meter (tuned for frequent use)</b>	<b>330 kCHF</b>
260	Mechanics	250 kCHF
261	Electronics	80 kCHF
262	Faraday cups 357 (2 units floating up to 5 kV)	20 kCHF
263	Beam profile measurement (10x10 x-y meas grid)	80 kCHF
264	Retardation Beam energy	50 kCHF

# H2 injection

M. Wilhelmsson



## ***H- test stand at building 357 proposition:***

The amount of explosive gas is minimized in the HT ion source set up as follow:

- 2 flow meters, 2 interlocked pneumatic valves
- OLC50 flammable gas detectors with hood on the low pressure gas distribution
- OLC50 flammable gas detectors with hood on the experimental area
- Seamless tubing up to the faraday cage
- Insulating tubing from the farday cage to the HT racks-platform

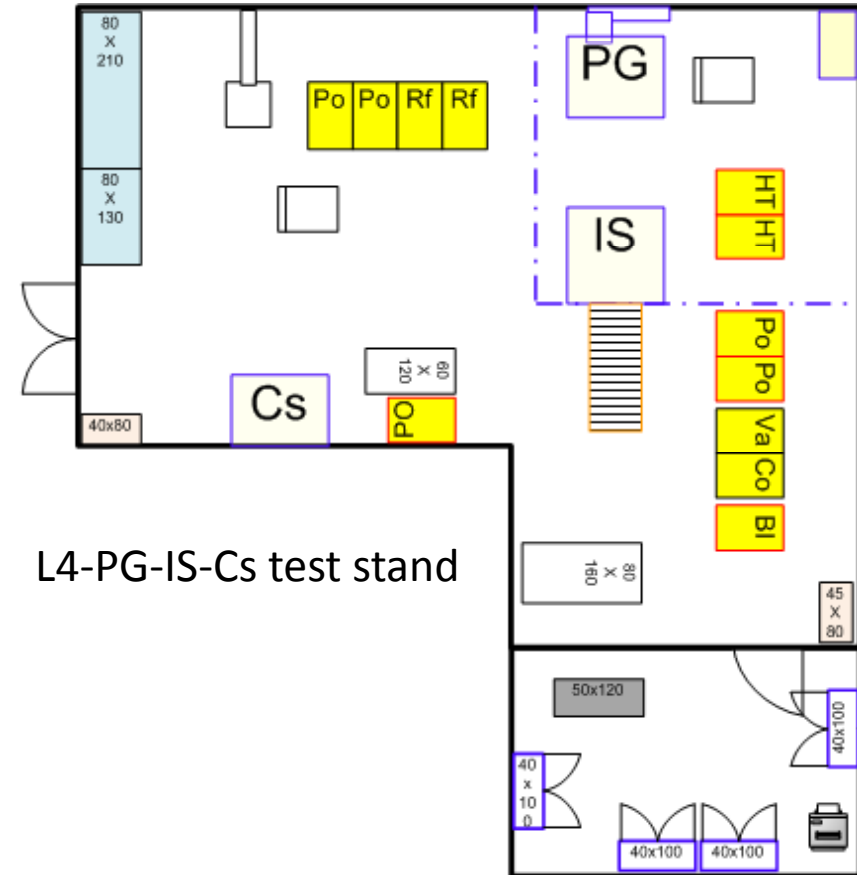
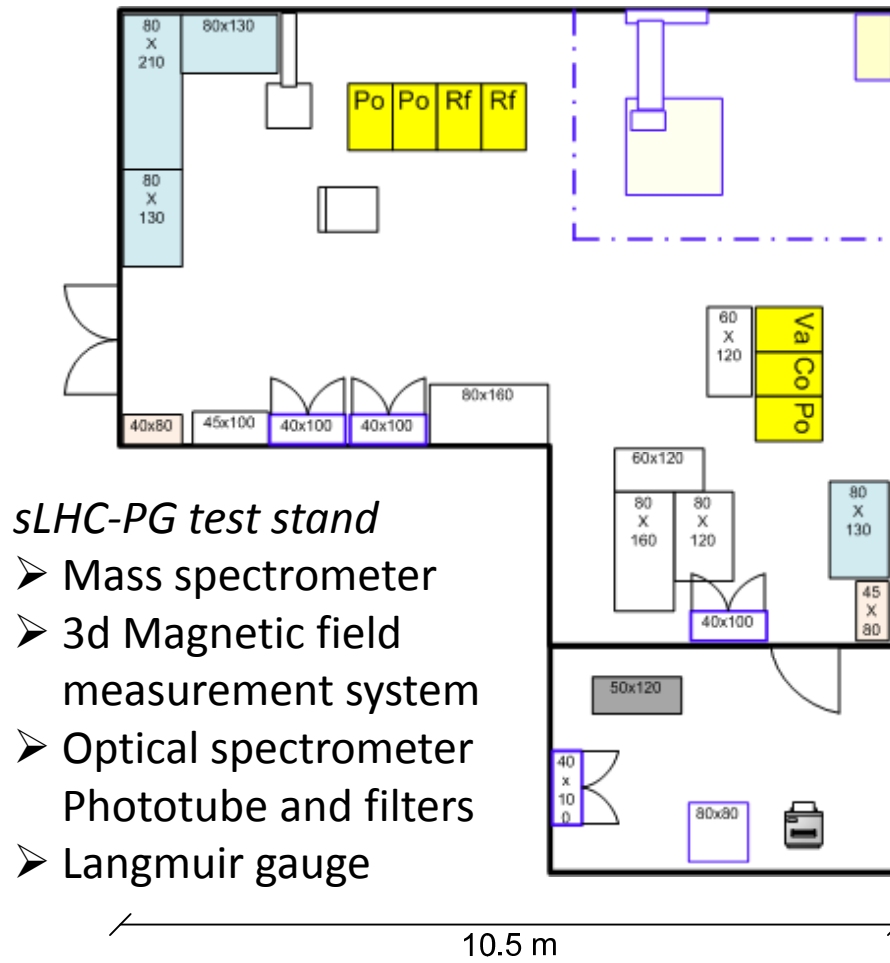
Interlock system : Presence of 10-20% LEL or H2 flow > nominal.

*This shall also be considered for the **Linac4 ion source**, and merged with the **Linac4 LEBT***

# 357-R-005 Test stand

Demineralized Water cooling  
and SPL RF-generator

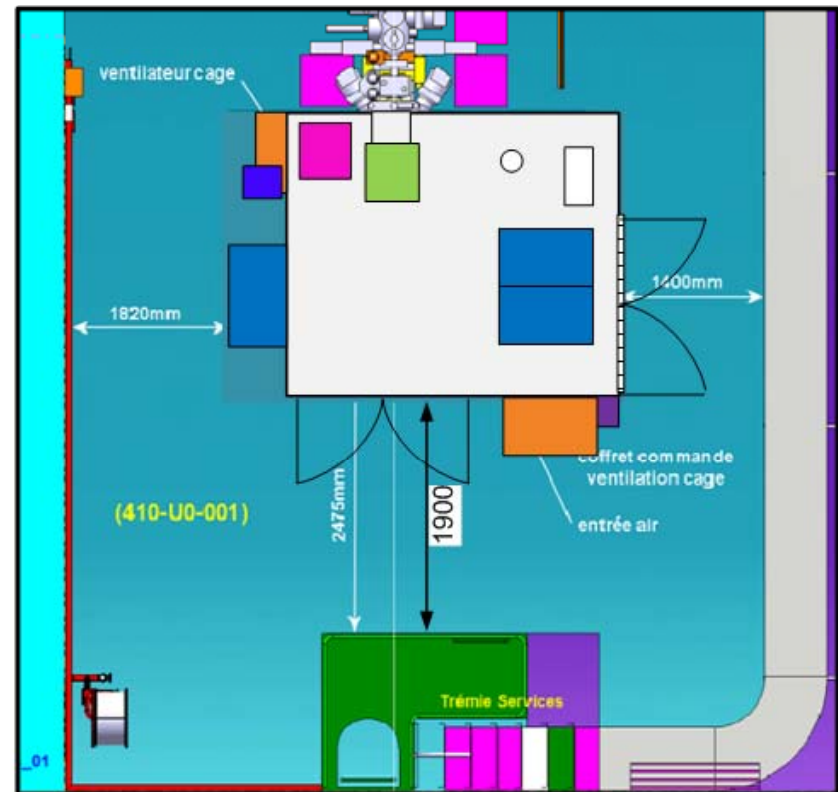
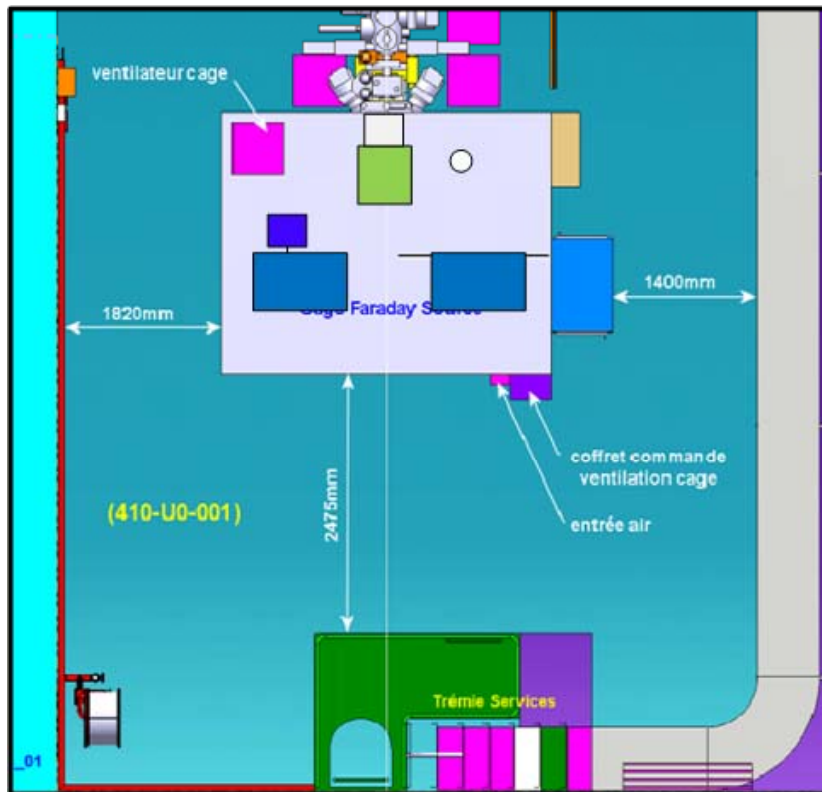
*Quite Crowded,  
Missing space for Cs-lab  
Challenging handling of equipment  
Integration study required*





# Modification of Faraday cage

Gain in accessibility mandatory for “fast” ion source exchange and space for pulsed HT-transformers



H2 gas system out of HT cage and common to LEPT and IS

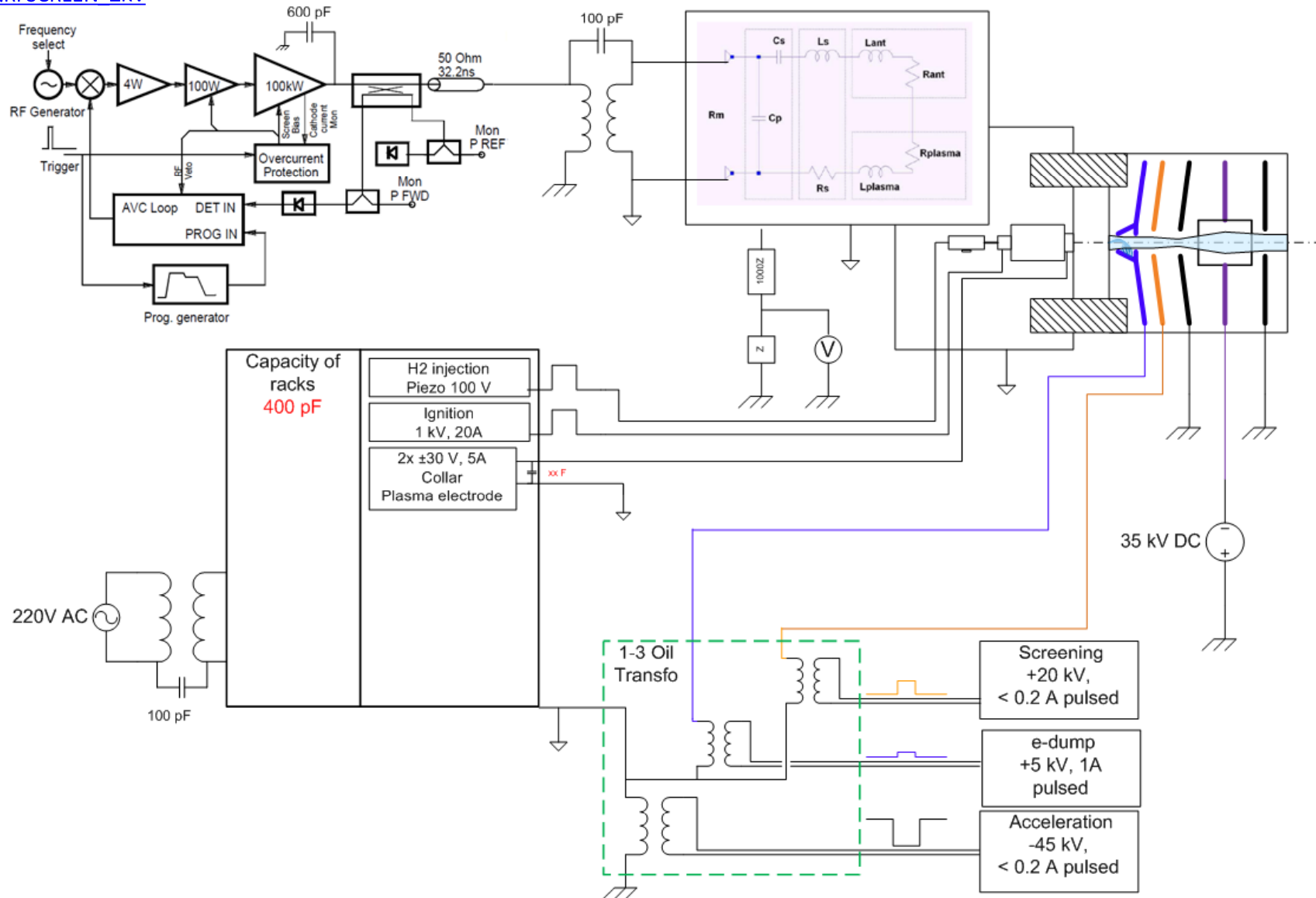
RF-generator power supplies:

[L4L.RFANODE 22KV](#)

[L4L.RFGRID 550V](#)

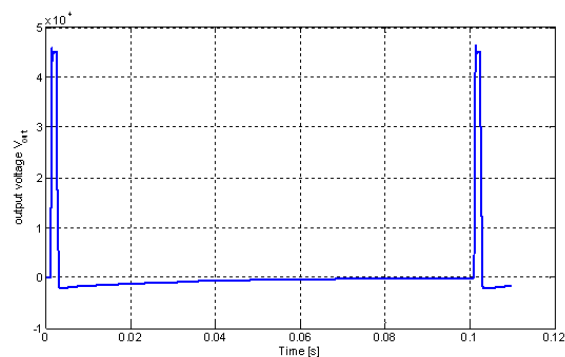
[L4L.RFSCREEN 2KV](#)

# WPIS Power supplies

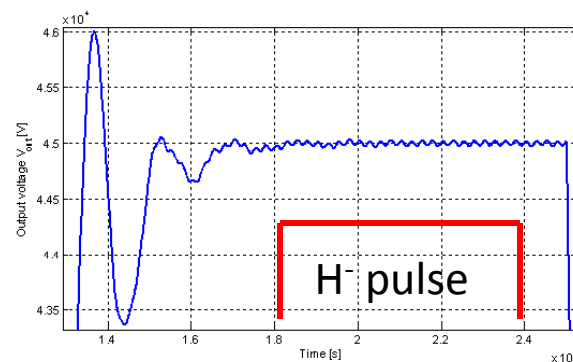


# WPIS Power supplies

Name, location	Responsible Group	type	Voltage, polarity	Load	load duration	Pulse duration	Rep. rate	357 test facility's test			3 MeV Linac4	Spares	Status		
				[A]	[ms]	[ms]	[Hz]	PG	Cs	IS			total	avail.	need
Acceleration, HT racks	Gnd + transfo	TE/EPC	-45 kV	0.2	0.7	2-5	2			1	1	1	3		3
Extraction	Gnd + transfo	TE/EPC	20 kV	0.2	0.7	2-5	2			1	1	1	3		3
Electron dump	Gnd + transfo	TE/EPC	4 kV	2	0.7	2-5	2			1	1	1	3		3
Insulation transformer	Gnd	*	commercial							1	1	1	3	1	2
Einzel lens	Gnd	TE/EPC	commercial	0.2	0.7	cw				1	1	1	3		3
Collar	HT-racks	BE/ABP	CERN	+/- 30 V		cw		1			1	1	3	2	1
Plasma electrode	HT-racks	BE/ABP	CERN	+/- 30 V		cw		1			1	1	3	2	1
Ignition	HT-racks	BE/ABP	R&D	+ 1 kV	20	0.1	0.1	2	1		1	1	3	2	1
Arc discharge	Gnd + transfo		R&D	400/150 V	20	1				1			1		1
Cs-Cromate Oven	HT-racks		R&D							1		1	2		2
Cs-metal Oven	HT-racks		R&D							1			1		1
LEBT solenoid	Gnd	TE/EPC	commercial		350		cw				2	2	5		5
LEBT steerers	Gnd	TE/EPC	commercial		10		cw				4	4	9		9
LEBT pre chopper	Gnd		R&D			0.1					1	1	3		3
HT- for RF amplifier	Gnd	TE/EPC	CERN	20 kV	2		cw				1	1	3	2	1
HT- for commissioning	Gnd		CERN	-50 kV	0.05		cw				1	1	2	1	1



3/23/2011

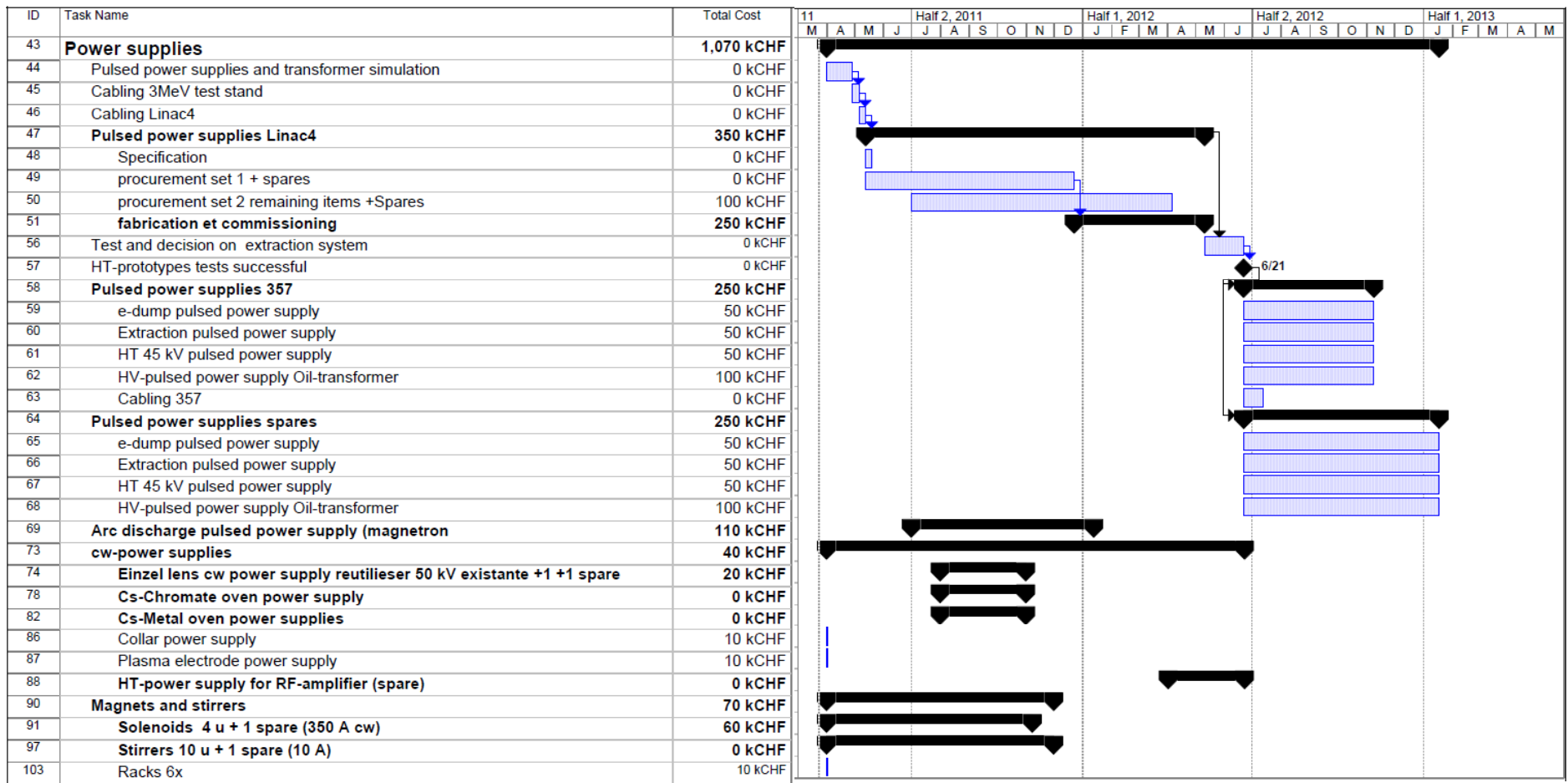


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35

# WPIS – power Draft schedule and cost

*(schedule integration pending)*



## WPIS Controls, Monitoring

Controls: Settings and readout of effective value

- Power supplies: All currents and voltages (time)
- RF Amplifier:
  - Power setting (time), frequency shift
  - Injected, reflected power
  - Current and voltage phase, Power deposited into the plasma
- Plasma generator: OES-intensities:  $H\alpha$ ,  $H\beta$ ,  $H\gamma$  (time)
- Gas injection, settings pulse (time), H<sub>2</sub>-Pressure
- Vacuum: Pressure of differential pumping tanks (time)
  - H<sub>2</sub> Density of LEPT
- Timing signals

*Controls panel software by OP team not yet discussed but necessary*

# Collaborations, sLHC & linac4 IS

*Creative manpower was required to address missing staff and expertise; Students, PhDs & Project associates and collaboration to external institutes the list below is our way to address it.*

- SNS: Visit J. Lettry to SNS (April), ion source exchange, operation of external antenna SNS ion source on test stand
  - Visit R. Welton to CERN April-May tbc.
- IPP Garching (*sLHC*): Seminar U. Fantz at CERN,
  - Visit J. Lettry, M. Kronberger (February):
    - Visit Cs-laboratory and ITER ion source
    - Emission spectroscopy and Cs-density diagnostics
    - Interpretation of emission spectroscopy via CR models
- Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, ISIS ion source
  - Visit D. Faircloth December (eddy current shielding), february-March high power operation of SPL plasma Generator
  - Visit J. Lettry to RAL (January), ion source operation and exchange, new test stand.
  - Arc discharge plasma simulation
- Prof. Akiyoshi Hatayama, (KEIO university, Japan)
  - Simulation of e-heating in Hydrogen plasma, undefined schedule, upgrade from arc discharge to external antenna.
- S. Mochalsky (Orsay & Cadarache), 3D-simulation of the plasma in the CERN linac4 ion source (Plasma parameter measurement pending).
- O. Tarvainen & T. Kalvas (University of Jyväskylä) *sLHC & Linac4*
  - UV-VUV Lyman lines emission spectroscopy on sLHC plasma. 2 weeks plasma (April tbc.).
  - T. Kalvas code for simulation of multistage extraction with co-extracted electrons (1 month)
- BNL, James Alessi, visit R. Scrivens and F. Wenander (Feb. 2011)

## Conclusion and outlook

- WPIS review is scheduled *June 2011*
  - Resources presented by tasks representatives
  - Extraction simulation April May
  - Draft differential pumping design
  - Report on : Resources (cost and manpower), Feasibility, schedule, Optimization and Risk mitigation
- **WPIS February 2011 vs. LS1 schedule:** The likelihood of matching the LS1 schedule is part of the of the review's report. At this stage it is premature to conclude but the goal is quite challenging
- Installing a new extraction system, new power supplies and a new source **mid 2012** is challenging but leaves 5 month for debugging and commissioning of the prototype *This is our baseline.*
- Developing prototype, producing a test stand and in parallel multi collaboration for simulation ... senior physicists welcome to share the honor
- L4 will only move after (successful) H<sup>-</sup> tests

# Acknowledgments, & thank you

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