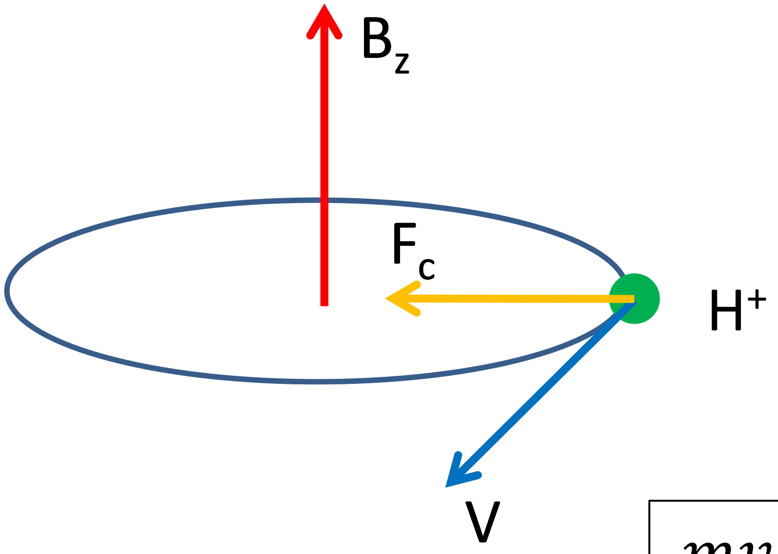
Applied cyclotrons: beam dynamics and magnetic design

- A short introduction
- ….. about focusing and isochronism
- ….. about injection
- ….. about extraction
- ….. about magnetic design

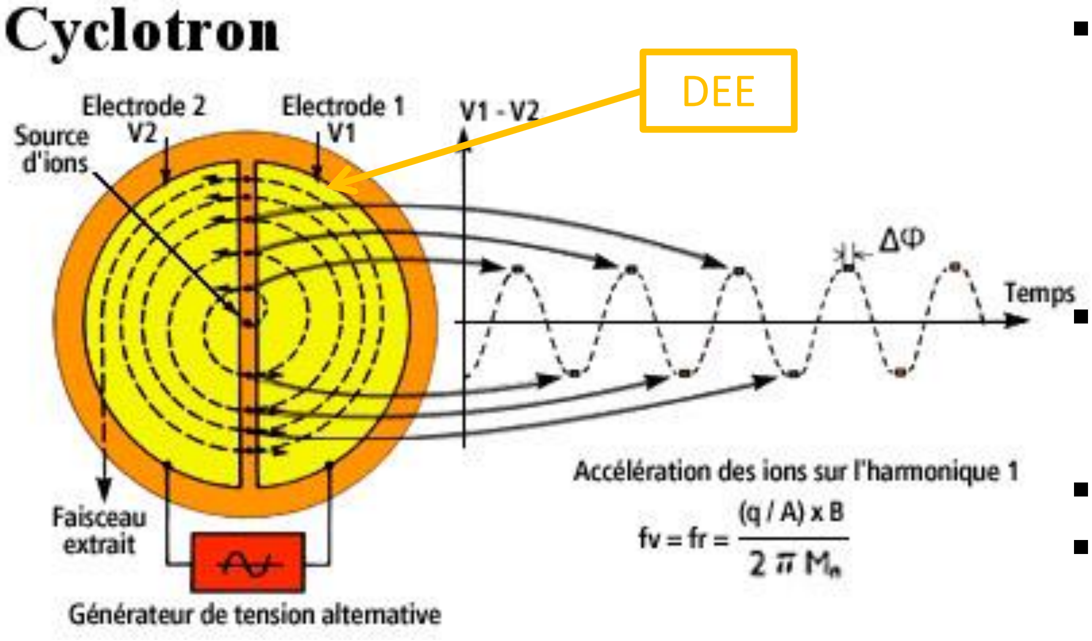
Introduction:
The most basic equation of the cyclotron



- A charged particle in a uniform magnetic field moves on a circle
- The centripetal force is equal to the Lorentz force acting on the particle
- **Thus the rotation frequency of the particle is constant => independent on radius ,velocity , energy or time** (in the non-relativistic limit)

$$\frac{mv^2}{r} = qvB \quad \Rightarrow \quad \omega = \frac{v}{r} = \frac{qB}{m}$$

Consequences of constant cyclotron frequency



Classical cyclotron:
Lawrence and Livingston, Phys. Rev. 40 (1932) 9

- Particles can be accelerated with an RF-system operating at constant frequency:

$$F_{RF}(MHz) = 15.2\ h(Z/A)\ B\ (Tesla)$$

- The orbit starts in the center (injection) and spirals outward towards the pole radius (extraction)
- The magnet field is constant in time
- RF and magnetic stucture are completely integrated => **Same RF structure accelerates many times** =>compact and cost-effective
- CW-operation (continuous wave)

Classical cyclotron: where is the problem?

i. In a uniform magnetic field there is no vertical focusing (metastable)

ii. During acceleration, due to the relativistic mass increase, the revolution frequency decreases in a uniform magnetic field => loss of resonance between RF and the beam => loss of isochronism

iii. just increasing the magnetic field with radius is not possible => **vertically unstable**

$$\omega = \frac{qB}{m_0}\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}$$

Another solution: **the synchro-cyclotron**

- Let the magnetic field gradually decrease with radius in order to obtain **weak vertical focusing** =>

$$\nu_z = \sqrt{k} \Rightarrow k = -\frac{r}{B}\frac{dB}{dr}$$

- Let the RF frequency gradually decrease with time in order to compensate for the drop of the magnetic field and for the increase of the mass

$$\omega = \frac{qB}{m}$$

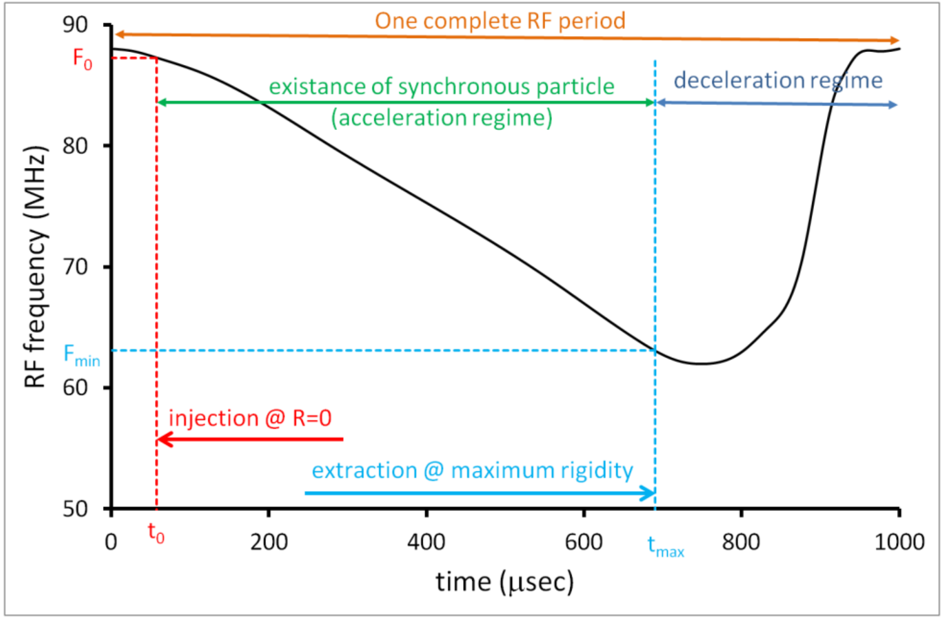
Veksler, J. Phys. USSR **9** (1945)153
McMillan, Phys. Rev. **68** (1945)143L

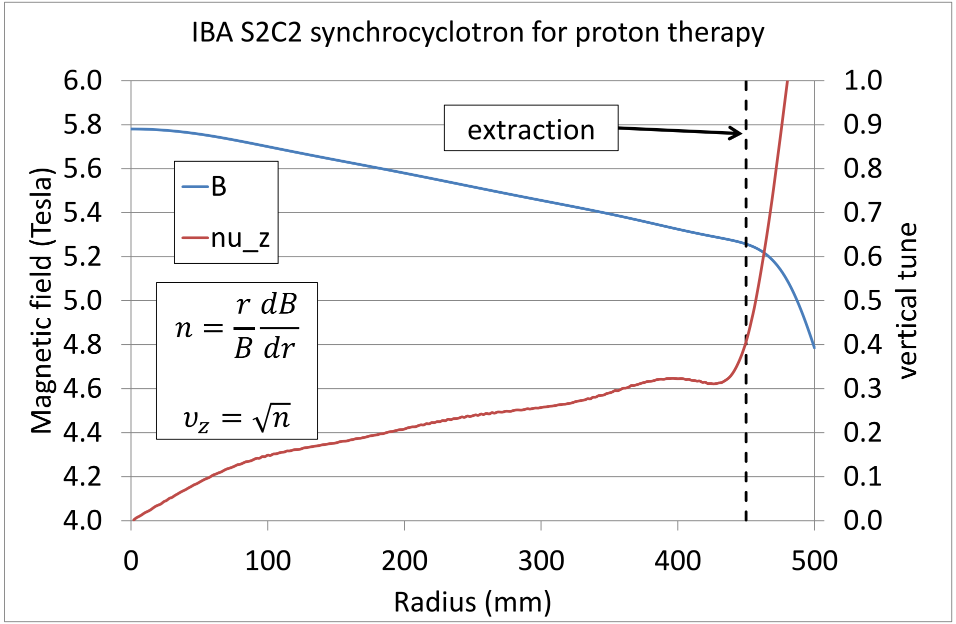
Note: synchrotron was invented at the same time

Some consequences

1. The RF is pulsed but the magnetic field is still constant (in time)
2. The beam is no longer CW but modulated in time
3. The mean beam intensity is much lower => OK for proton therapy
4. There is a longitudinal beam dynamics similar to that of the synchrotron
5. Only during a short time-window, beam can be captured in the cyclo-center
6. The timing between RF frequency, RF voltage and ion source need to be well defined and controlled
7. A more complicated RF system because of the required frequency variation
8. The RF frequency can not be varied very fast (rotating capacitor) and therefore the acceleration must be slow => low energy gain per turn => many turns up to extraction => little RF power needed
9. There is only a very small turn-separation. Therefore a special extraction method is needed to get the beam out of the machine (regenerative extraction)

Example: the IBA S2C2 for proton therapy





Repition rate = 1 kHz
Duty cycle about 100

Superconducting synchro-cyclotron
Extraction energy 230 MeV

Longitudinal dynamics in a synchro-cyclotron

- There is a definition of a synchronous particle: everywhere in the synchro-cyclotron, at any moment in time, the revolution frequency of the synchronous particle is equal to RF frequency
- There are oscillations (in energy and phase) of real particles around the synchronous particle
- There is a stability zone for these oscillations defined by a separatrix in the longitudinal phase space
- This separatrix is filled during the beam capture in the synchro-cyclotron center

Yet another solution: **the isochronous cyclotron**

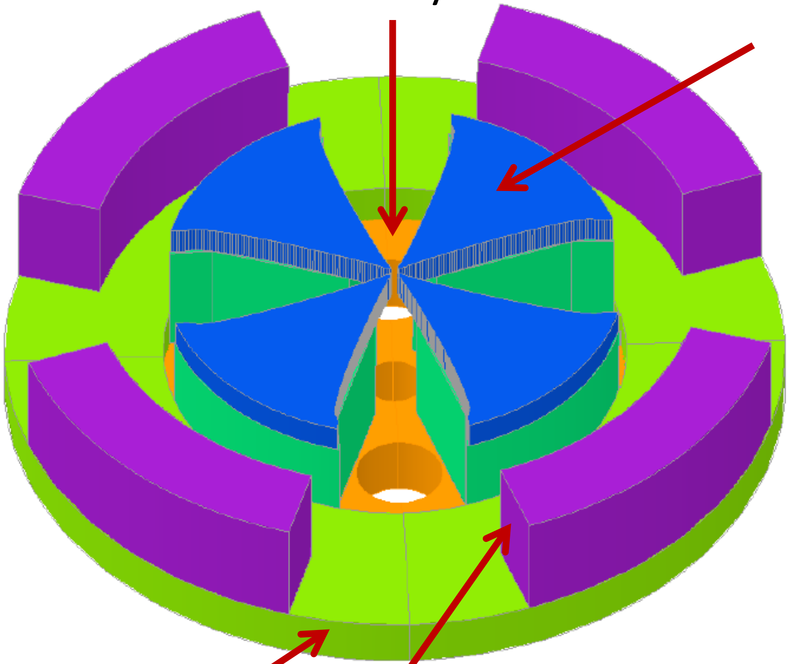
- Two contributions to vertical focusing:

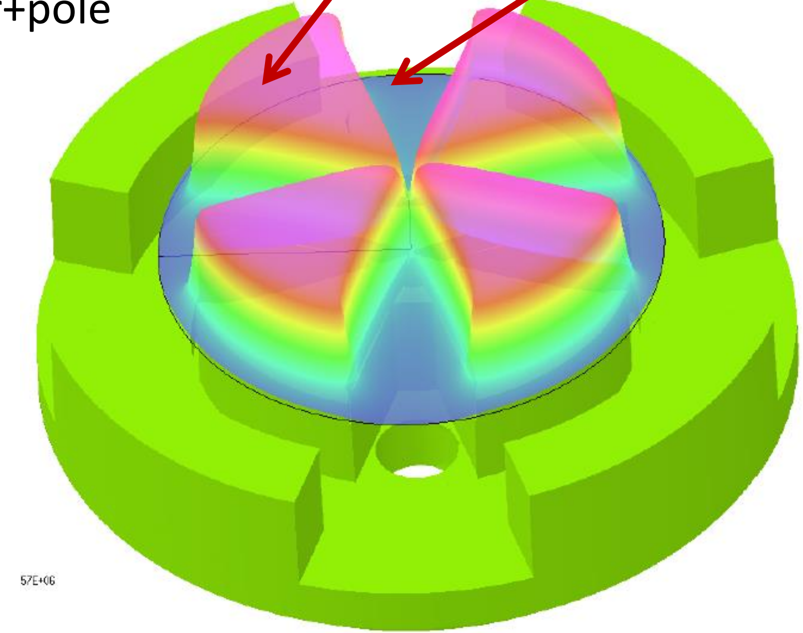
$$F_z = q(\vec{v} \times \vec{B})_z = -q(v_\theta B_r - v_r B_\theta)$$

  - $v_\theta B_r$ => obtained in the radially decreasing rotationally symmetric magnetic fields as in the classical cyclotron and the synchro-cyclotron
  - $v_r B_\theta$ => requires an azimuthal modulation of the magnetic field => introduce sectors (hills) with high field and valleys with low field => azimuthally varying field cyclotron=> the field variation creates the non-circular orbit

A little bit about vertical focusing and isochronism

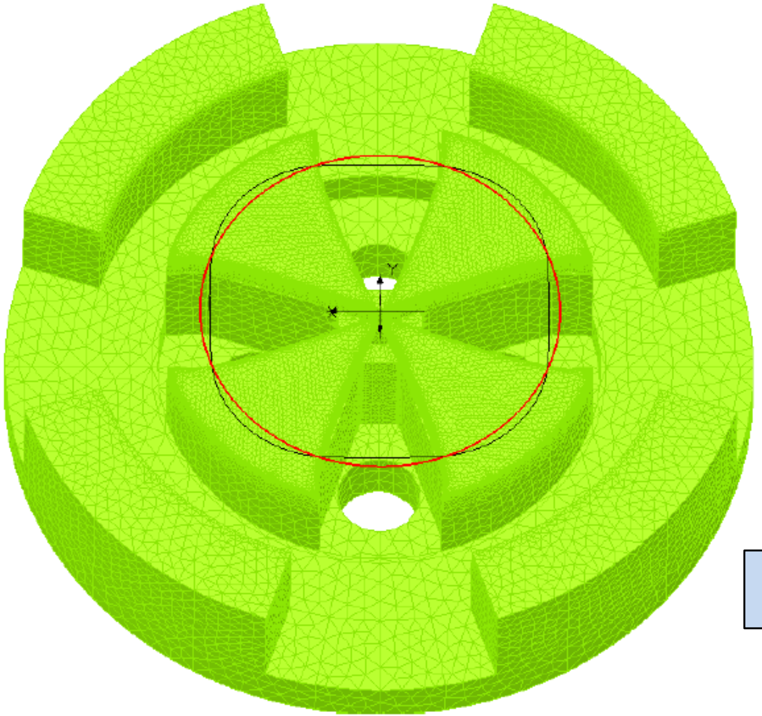
The Azimuthally Varying Field (AVF) cyclotron



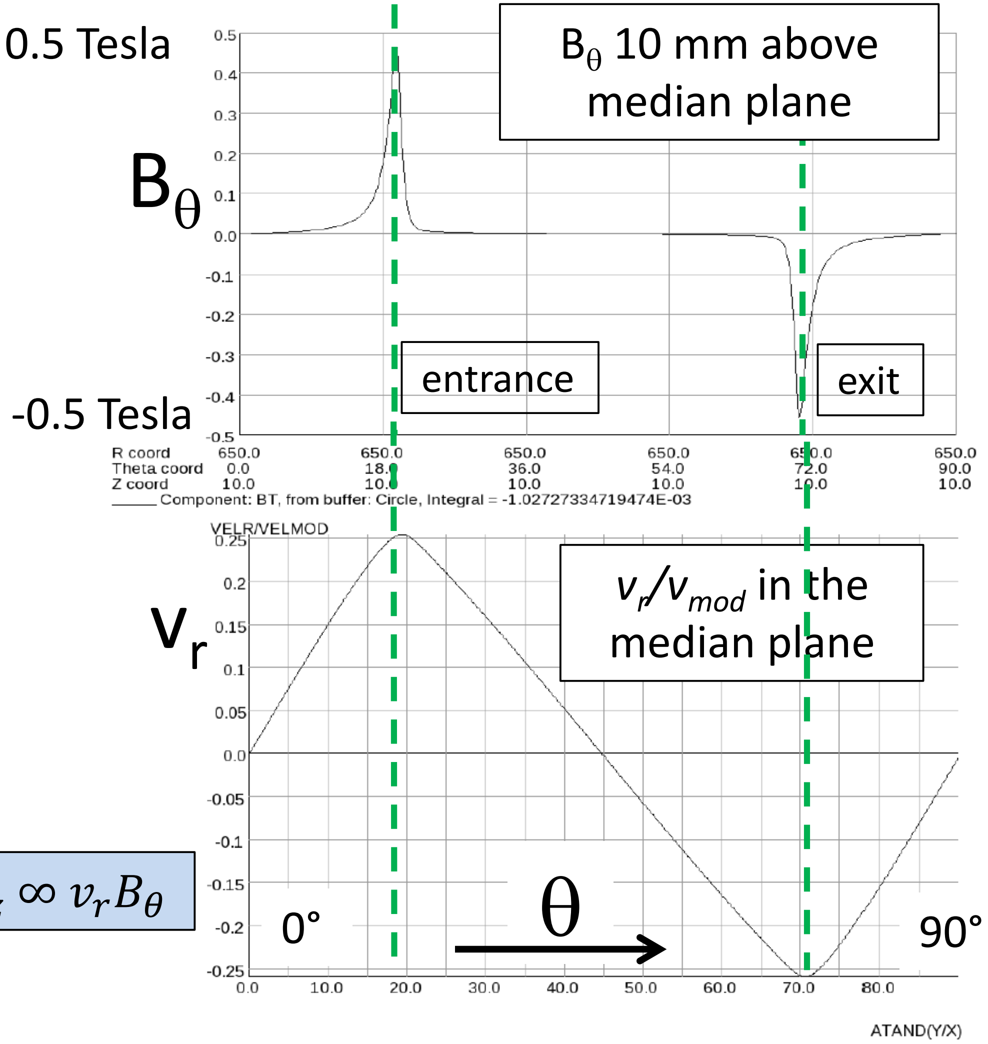


Magnetic field on hills and valleys

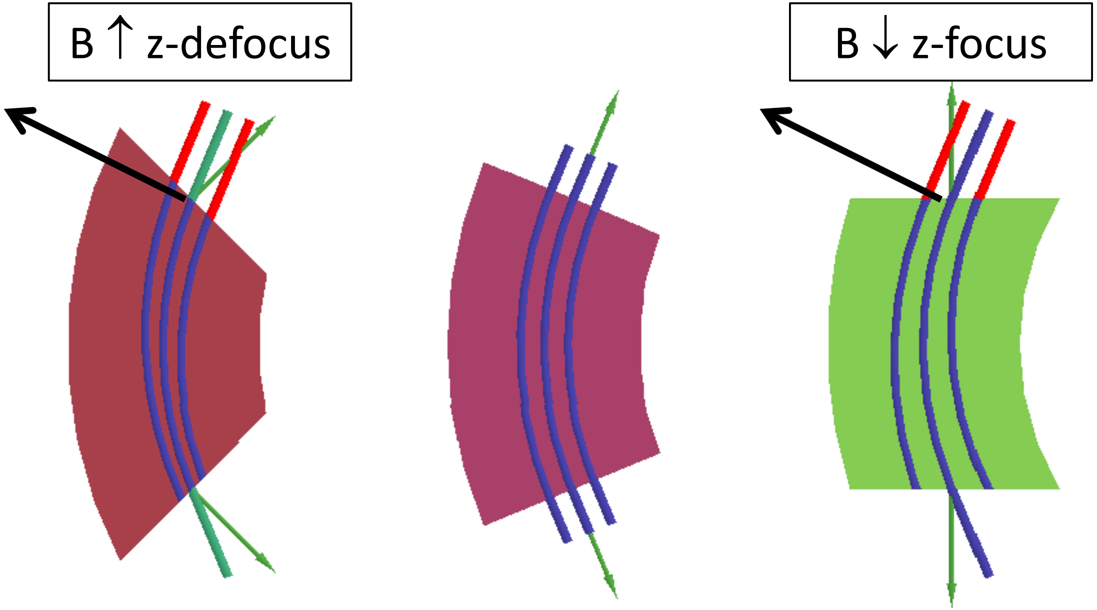
Vertical focusing => scaloping of the orbit



$F_z \infty v_r B_\theta$



Cyclotron sector focusing ≃ edge focusing

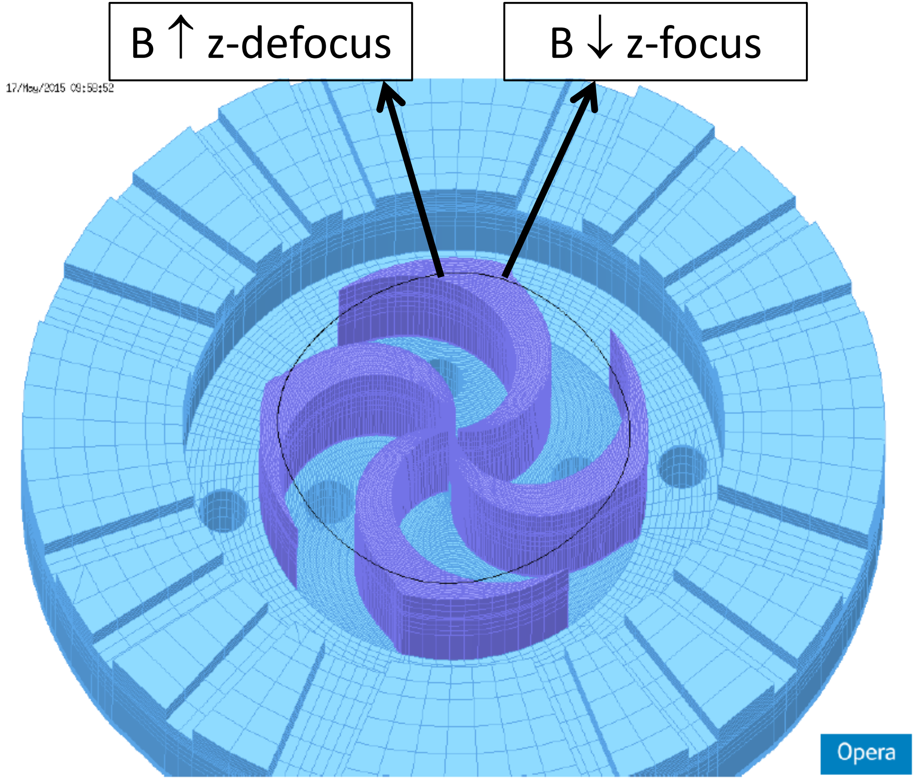


Look how the magnetic field changes when moving outward perpendicular to the orbit:

Increasing => vertically defocusing

Decreasing => vertically focusing

More vertical focusing => pole spiraling



For straight sectors: equal vertical focusing at entrance and exit of sector

Spiraling of the pole changes the focusing strength at the entrance and exit of the sector:

Entrance: strong B-decrease => strong z-focusing

Exit: strong B-increase => strong z-defocus

ALTERNATING FOCUSING

This may give a very large contribution

Flutter: a measure for the azimuthal field variation

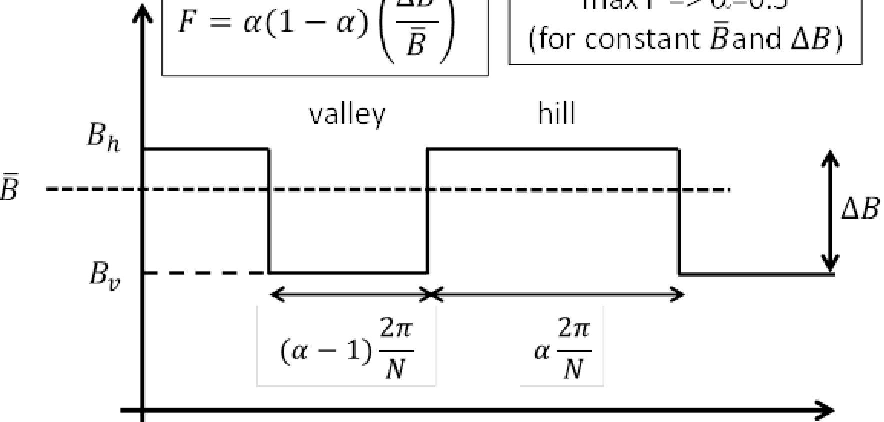
Average of the field modulation

N=number of sectors
α=‘filling factor’

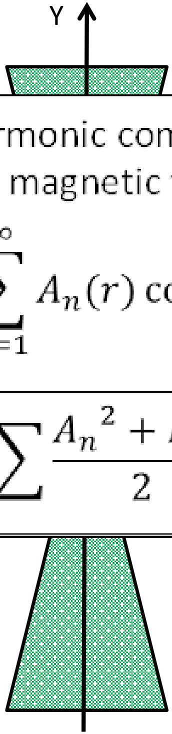
$$F(r) = \frac{\overline{B^2} - \bar{B}^2}{\bar{B}^2}$$

$$F = \alpha(1-\alpha)\left(\frac{\Delta B}{\bar{B}}\right)^2$$

max F => α=0.5
(for constant $\bar{B}$ and ΔB)



Hard-edge model



Fourier harmonic composition of the magnetic field

$$B(r,\theta) = \bar{B}(r)\left\{1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n(r)\cos n\theta + B_n(r)\sin n\theta\right\}$$

$$F = \sum \frac{{A_n}^2 + {B_n}^2}{2}$$

Formulas for focusing in an AVF cyclotron

$$\nu_z^2 = k + \frac{N^2}{N^2-1} F(1 + 2\tan^2\xi)$$

$$\nu_r^2 = (1-k) + \frac{3N^2}{(N^2-1)(N^2-4)} F(1 + \tan^2\xi)$$

k = field index = $-\frac{r}{\bar{B}}\frac{d\bar{B}}{dr}$

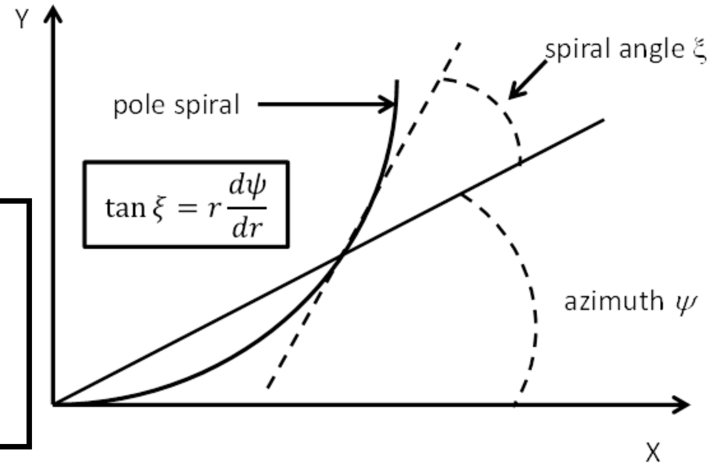
F = flutter

N = number of sectors

ξ = spiral angle

This is an approximation: There is also some dependency on radial gradients of the flutter. See: Hagedoorn and Verster, NIM **18,19** (1962) 201-228

Definition of spiral angle

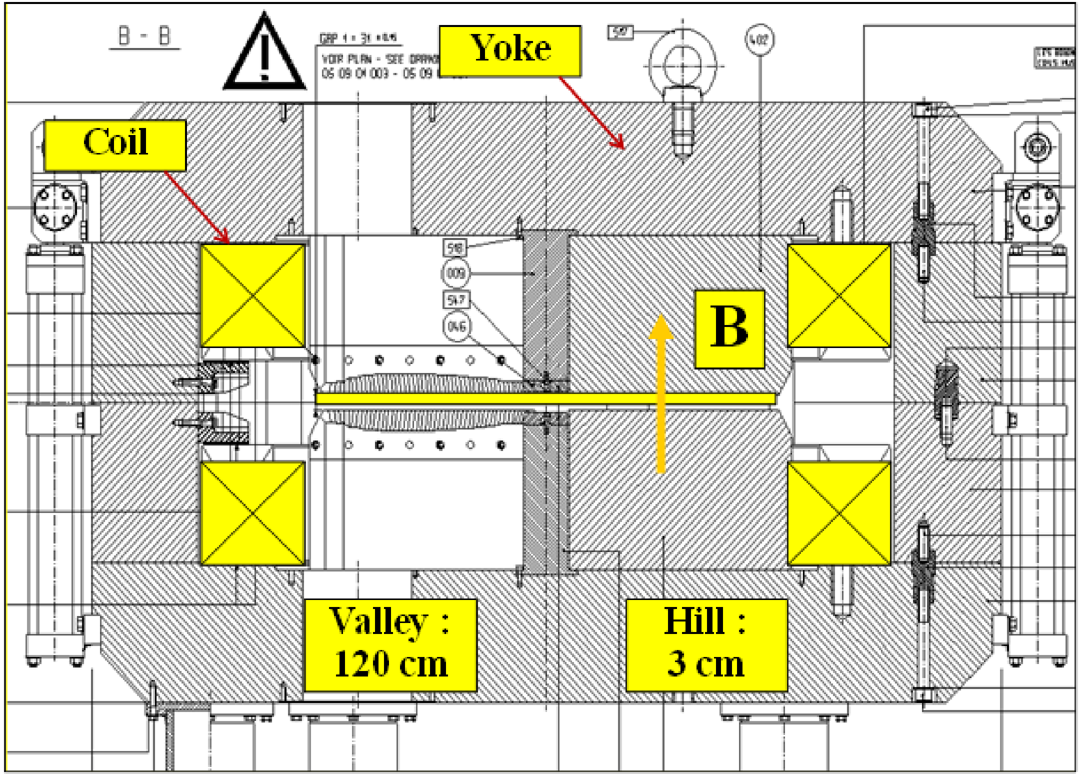


NOTE: for an iscochronous cyclotron:

$$k = 1 - \gamma_{\text{rel}}^2$$

$$\nu_r \cong \gamma_{\text{rel}}$$

The deep-valley cyclotron design (IBA-1986)



An industrial cyclotron

deep valley
⇓
large flutter
⇓
strong focusing
⇓
small beam size
⇓
small vertical gap
⇓
little resistive coil losses

Place RF cavities in the valleys
Acceleration of H^-

Isochronism => the revolution frequency of the particle is constant everywhere in the cyclotron independent of the energy of the particle

Isochronous cyclotrons have to be isochronized by correct shaping of the average magnetic field as a function of radius

All cyclotron magnetic fields are mapped in the median plane

Precise mapping and iron pole shimming is needed in order to isochronize the magnetic field

⇒

It is not possible to obtain isochronism just from the design => required precission of <B> =>10^{-4} to 10^{-5}

- Move Hall-probe or a search coil (S2C2 on a 2D polar grid to obtain a full field-map => automized and computer controlled system

- Analyse the magnetic field on equilibrium orbits in order to evaluate isochronism
- Shim the hill sectors of the iron in order to improve the isochronism (reduce the RF phase slip)

Essential information of a cyclotron field map

1. The level of isochronism => integrated RF phase slip
2. The transverse optical stability => tune functions
3. Crossing of dangerous resonances => operating diagram
4. Magnetic field errors
   - First and second harmonic errors => resonance drivers
   - Median plane errors => very difficult to measure
5. …

Analysis of a cyclotron field map

1. Static analysis => Acceleration is turned off
   - Computation of the closed orbits and their properties
2. Accelerated orbits => for special problems
   - Central region studies
   - Extraction studies
   - Study of resonance crossings
   - …

Information obtained from a closed-orbit analysis

- A family of closed orbits is computed for a full range of energies, covering the full region of acceleration in the cyclotron
- For each orbit the horizontal and vertical tune-functions (ν_r and ν_z) and the corresponding resonance diagram of ν_z versus ν_r
- The particle revolution frequency for each energy: from this the isochronism of the field can be evaluated
- The optical functions (Twiss parameters) on each orbit can also be obtained. This may be useful for study of beam extraction.

Isochronism: integrated RF phase slip

- Closed orbit code gives the RF phase slip per turn
- The integrated (accumulated) phase slip will depend on the number of turns and thus on the energy gain per turn: larger V_{dee} => less turns=> less slip
- However, energy gain per turn depends on the RF phase slip already accumulated.
- A self-consistent formula is needed:

$$\Phi(E) = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2\pi h}{f_{RF}}\int_0^E \frac{\Delta f(E')}{\Delta E_0(E')}\,dE'\right)$$

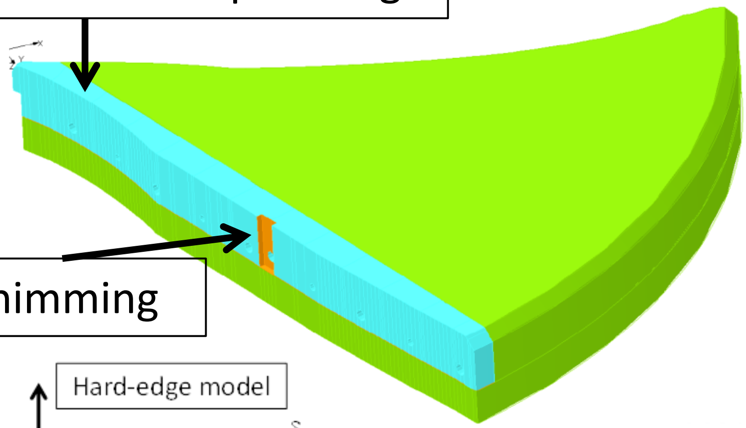
Φ = integrated RF phase slip
h = harmonic mode
f_{RF} = RF frequency
Δf = closed orbit frequency error
ΔE_0 = nominal energy gain per turn

See also: Gordon, Particle Accelerators **16** (1984) 39-62

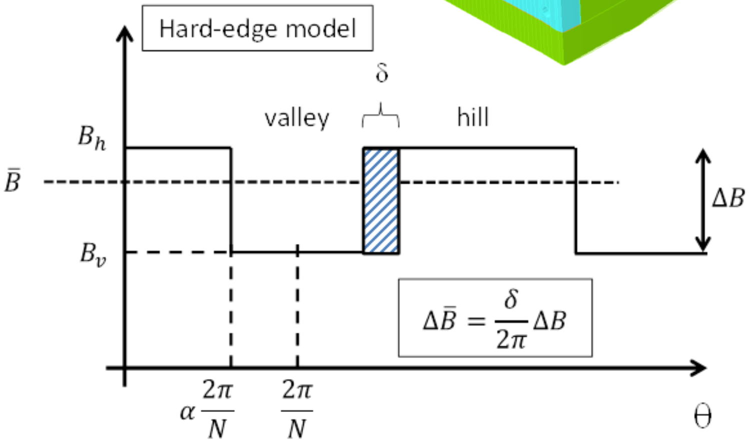
Isochronization by pole shimming

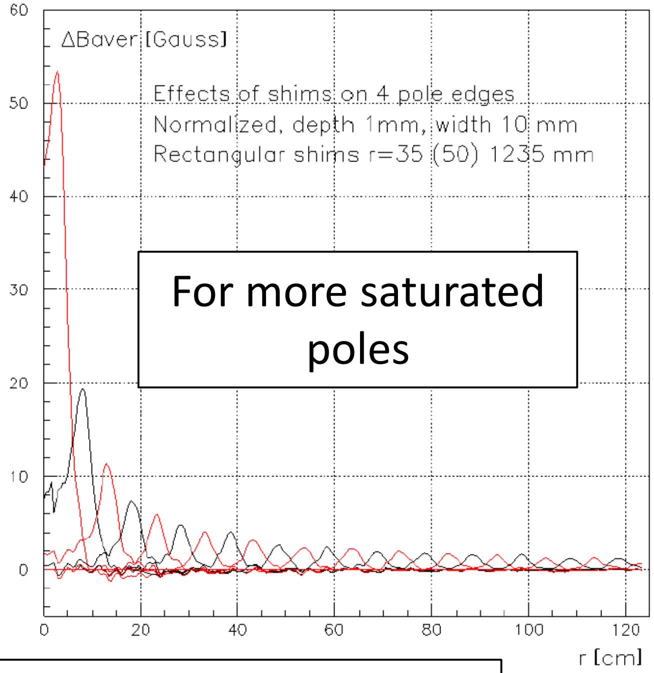
Calculate shim effect with OPERA3D shimming matrix: shim(r_1) => ΔB(r_2)

Removable pole-edge



Shimming

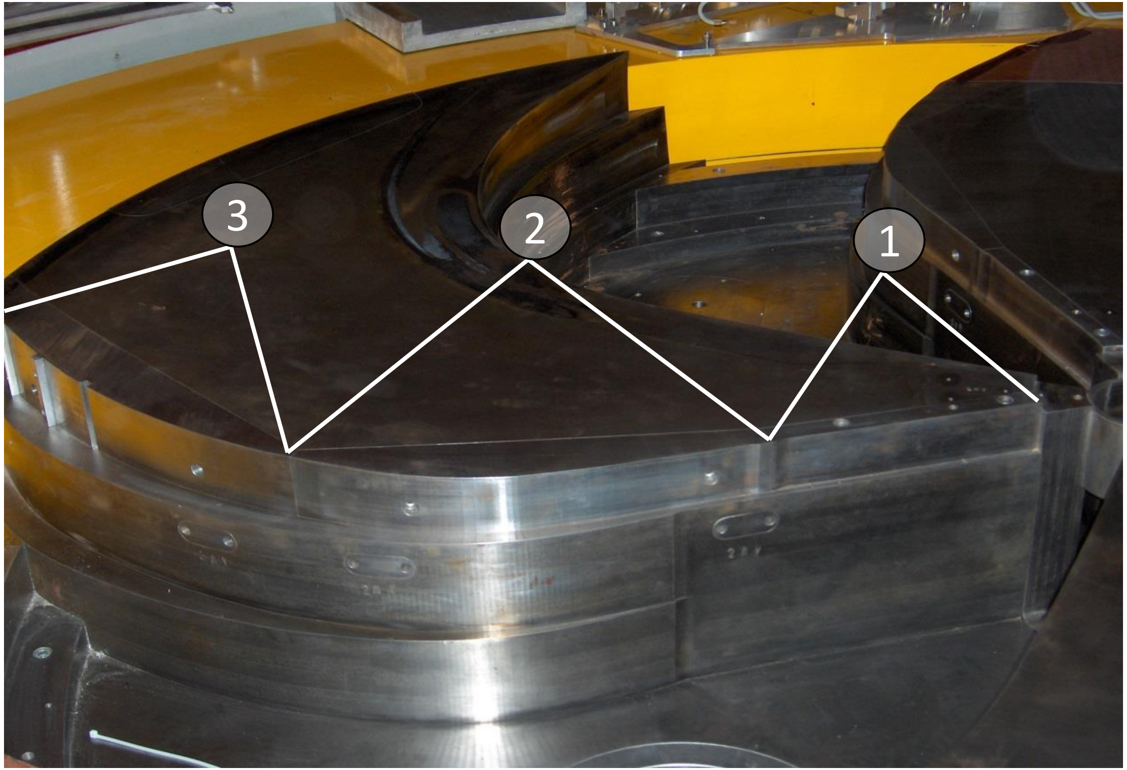




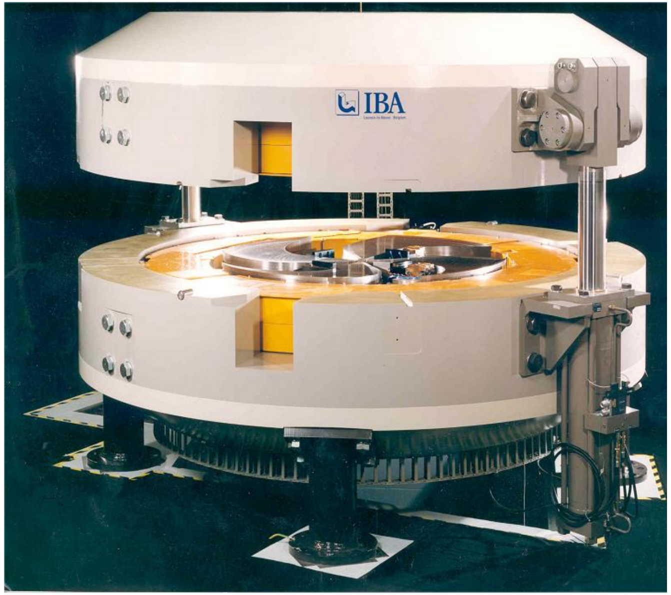
For more saturated poles

Simple => hard edge model
More advanced => shimming matrix

Removable pole edges in the C235 cyclotron



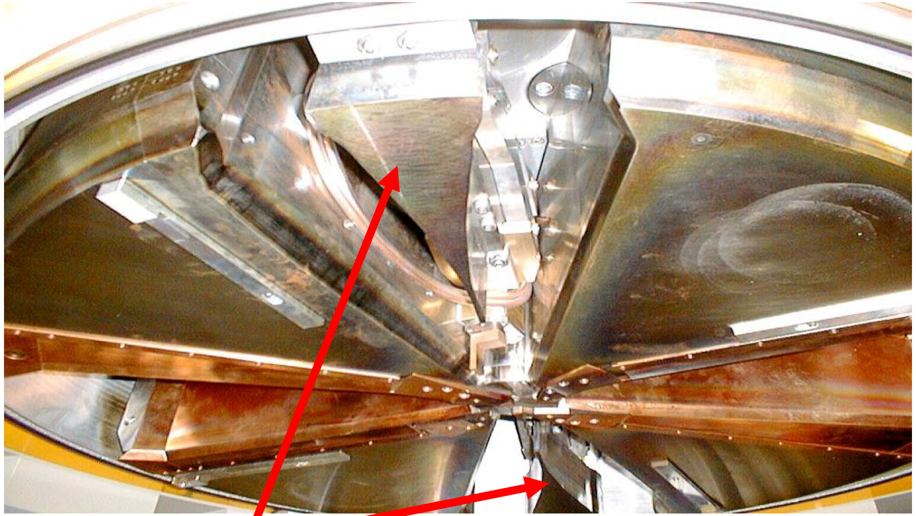
In this isochronous PT cyclotron, there are 3 removable pole edges (per pole) for shimming the average field as needed for isochronism



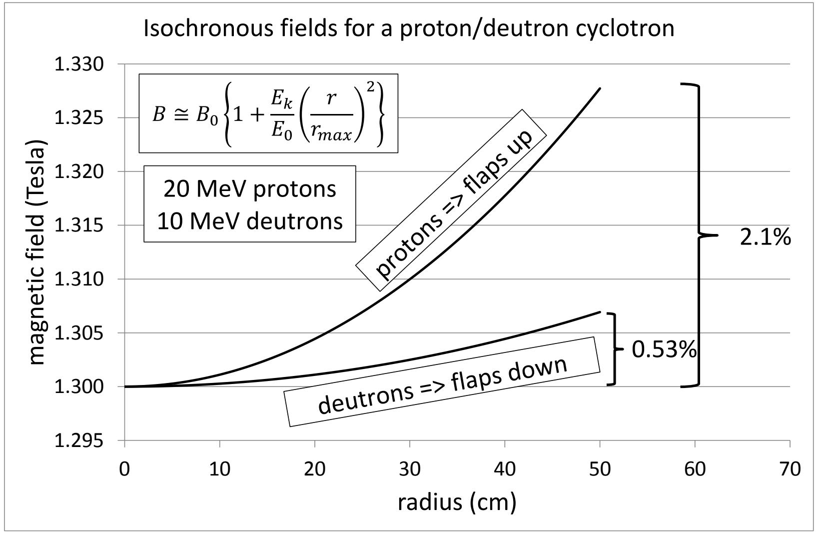
Isochronization for two different particles

Example: a proton/deuteron isotope production cyclotron

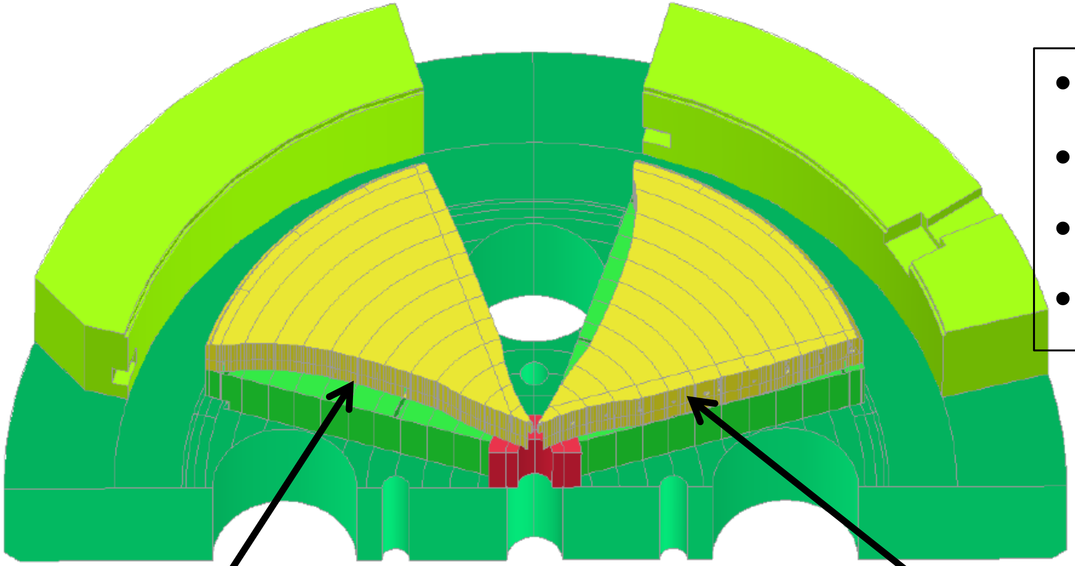
By placing iron shims (flaps) in the valleys which can be moved vertically close to the median plane (protons) or further away from the median plane (deuterons)



flaps



Example C70: industrial cyclotron for medical isotope production



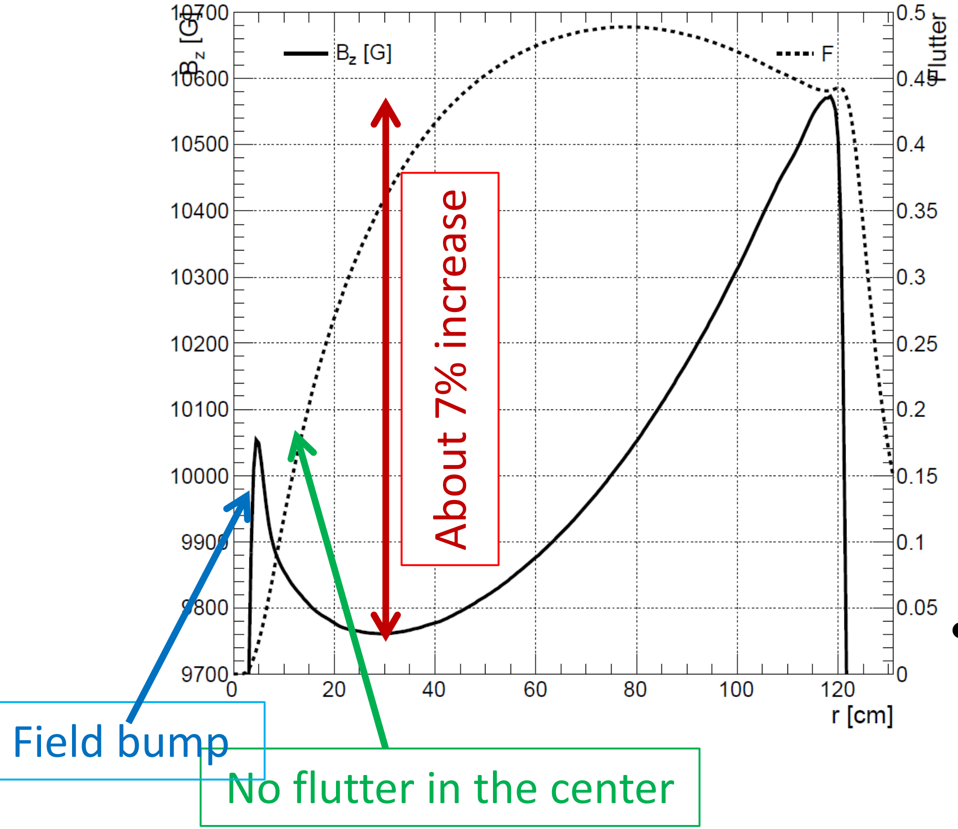
- Prototype recently delivered
- 70 MeV H^-, Intensity 750 μA
- N=4, axial injection
- Stripping extraction, dual beam

Slight spiraling of poles => fine-tuning of the ν_z curve

Little bit of pole spiral for fine-tuning of ν_z

Isochronization by pole shimming

Example C70: average field and flutter



- Average field increases with roughly 1% per 10 MeV
- No flutter in the cyclotron center; what about focusing in the center?
  - Local field bump provides some weak focusing
  - RF electric field will provide some vertical focusing
- Sharp field drop in the center due the axial hole for injection

PART III: Injection into a cyclotron

Transfer of the beam from the ion source onto the equilibrium orbit in the center of the cyclotron, two appoaches:

1. Internal Ion Source:
   - Ion source placed in the center of the cyclotron
   - Source is ‘integrated part’ of the accelerating stucture
   - Is used in proton therapy cyclotrons as well as isotope production cyclotrons
2. External Ion Source:
   - Ion source placed oustside of the machine
   - An injection line with magnets and electrostatic inflector is needed
   - Is used in high intensity isotope production cyclotrons (and in IBA C400)

Injection: some important design goals

1. Centering of the beam with respect to the cyclotron magnetic center. Equivalent to placing of the beam on the correct equilibrium orbit given by the injection energy
2. Vertical centering with respect to the median plane
3. Longitudinal matching =>bunching => compressing the DC beam from the ion source into shorter packages at the frequency of the RF
4. Matching of the beam phase space into the cyclotron acceptance or eigenellipse (if possible)
5. Preserve as well as possible the beam quality with minimum losses between the ion source and the cyclotron center

Injection: internal ion source

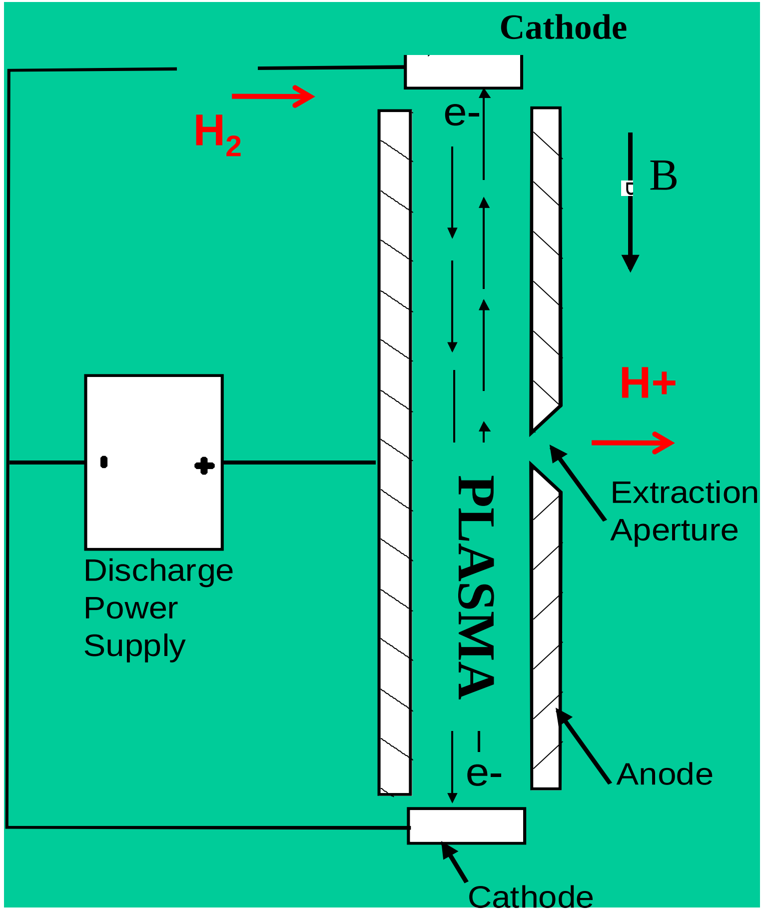
Some advantages

- Simple and cost-effective: simple ion source; no injection line needed
- Compact:
  - two ion sources can be placed simultaneously
  - Can be used in the high-field (6 to 9 Tesla) superconducting cyclotrons

Some disavantages/limitation

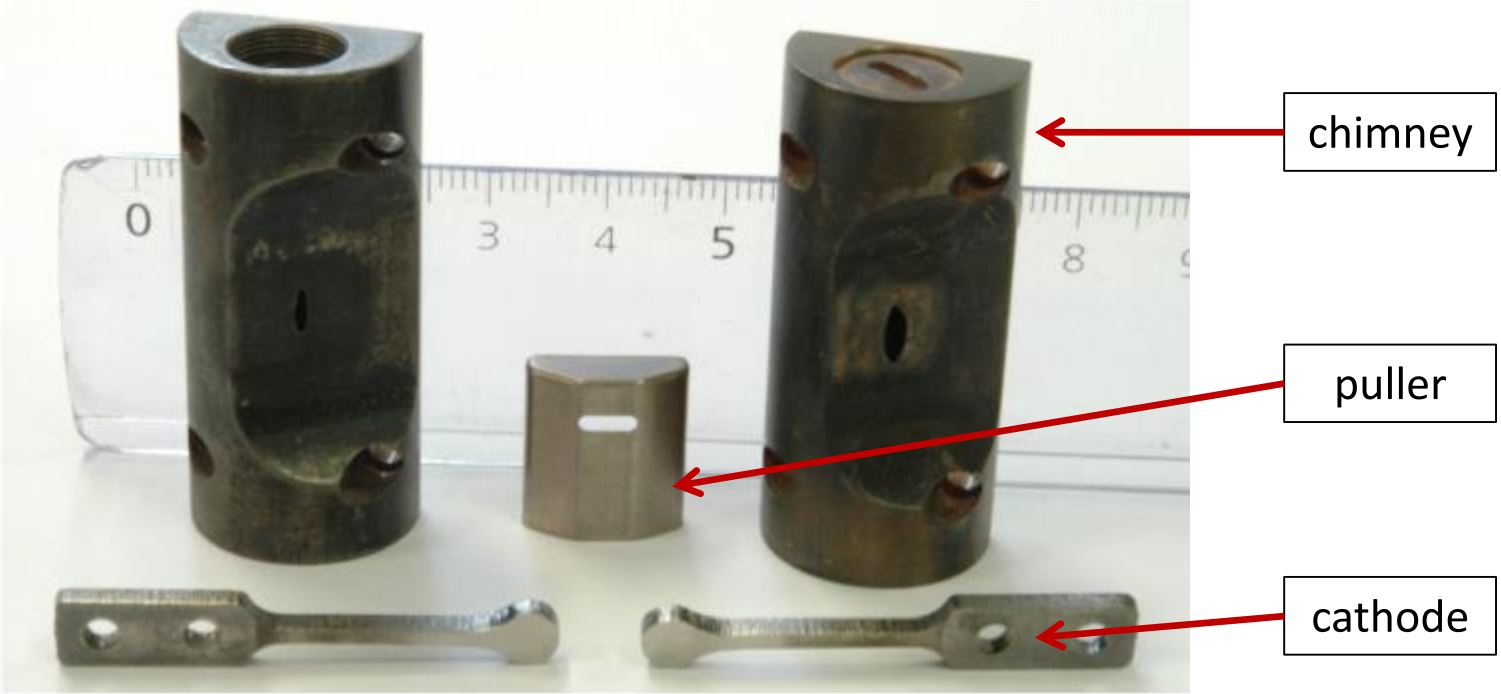
- Low to moderate beam intensities
- Simple ion species (H^+,H^-,deuterons,He-3, He-4)
- Beam matching/bunching/manipulation not possible
- Gas-leak directly into the cyclotron (bad for negative ions)
- Machine has to be stopped for ion source maintenance

Injection: cold cathode PIG ion source



- Electron emission due to electrical potential on the cathodes
- Electron confinement due to the magnetic field along the anode axis
- Electrons produced by thermionic emission and ionic bombardment
  - Start-up: 3 kV to strike an arc
  - At the operating point : 100 V
- cathodes heated by the plasma (100 V is enough to pull an outer e- off the gas atoms)
- Hot cathode PIG => heated with filament

Chimney, cathodes and puller



Chimney: copper-tungsten ⇒ good heat properies; machinable

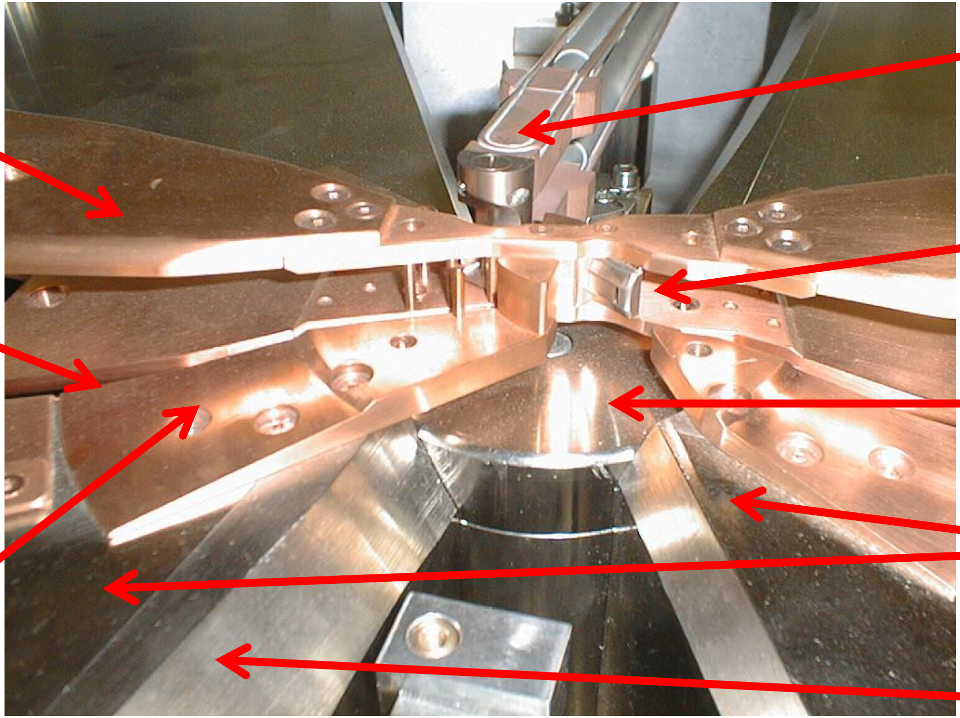
Cathodes: tantallum ⇒ high electron emission; shaped to reduce heat conduction

Example: central region of a compact cyclotron

2 Dees at V_{dee}

4 accelerating gaps

dummy dees at ground



2 ion sources (H^- and D^-)

Puller at V_{dee}

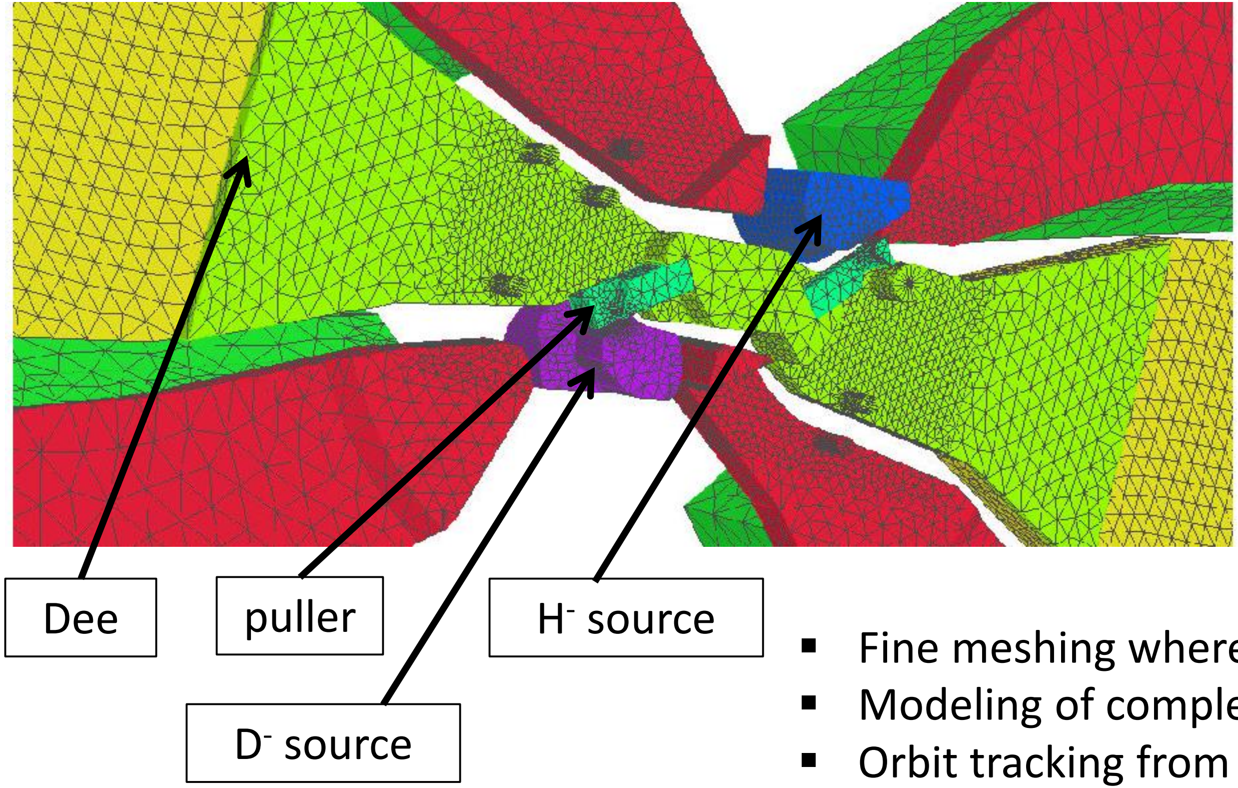
Central plug to adjust field in the center

4 poles

4 removable pole edges for shimming of isochronism

Small gap (≅1.5 mm) between chimney and puller

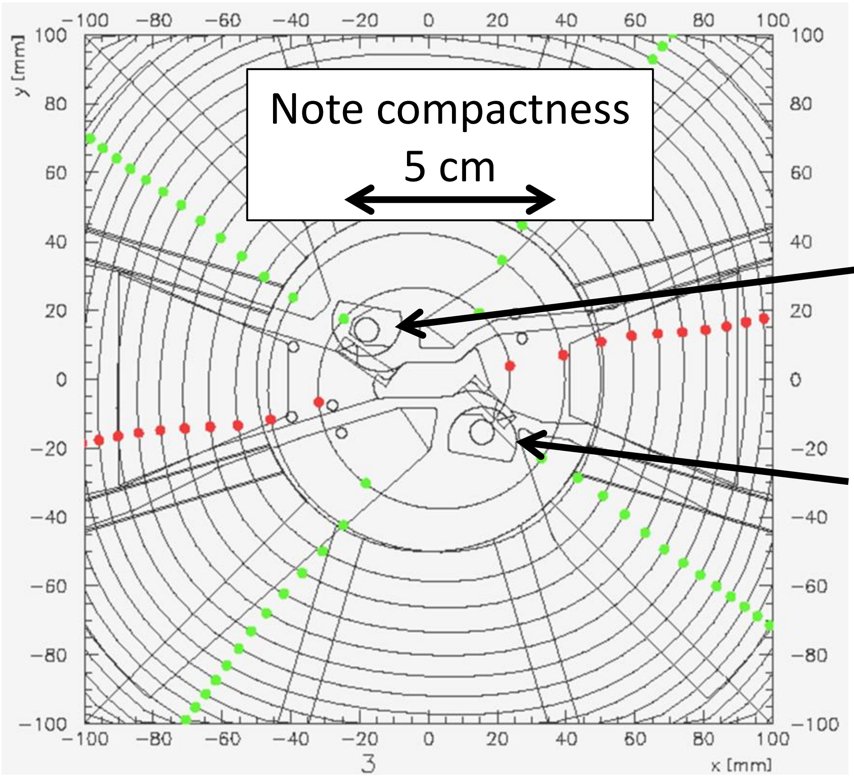
OPERA3D finite element model of a central region



- Goal: compute an 3D electric potential map that serves as input for an orbit tracking code.
- Electrostatic => $\lambda_{RF} \gg$ structure size
- Optimize beam centering, focusing, transmission etc.

- Fine meshing where needed $\Rightarrow$ source puller gap
- Modeling of complete accelerating structure
- Orbit tracking from source to extraction
- Parametrize for easy modification and optimization

Orbit tracking (C18/9 isotope production cyclotron)



E-fields => from Opera
B-fields => measured or Opera

D^- source;
h=4

H^- source
h=2

D^- source is placed further out because of larger orbit

Cut D^- chimney for H^- passage

Red dots: position of particle when V_{dee} =0

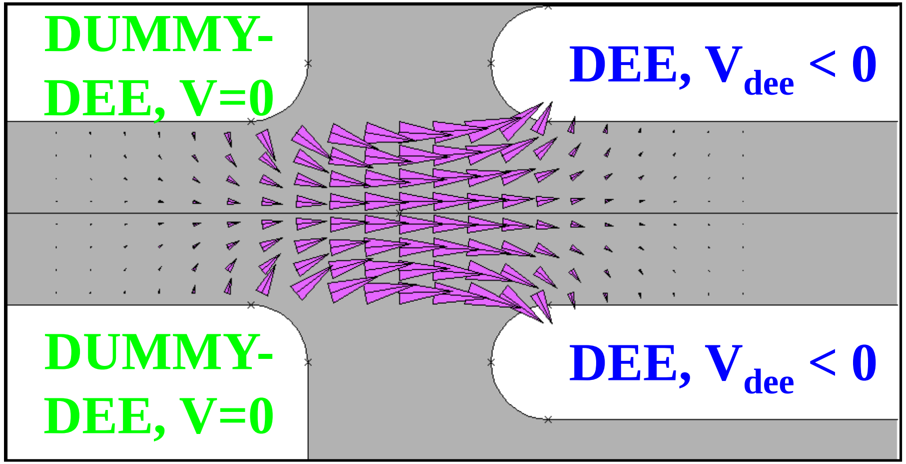
Green dots: position of particle when V_{dee} =V_{max}

Vertical focusing in the center

- Azimuthal Field Variation (AVF) goes to zero in the cyclotron center $\Rightarrow$ magnetic vertical focusing disappears
- Two remedies
  - Add a magnetic field bump in the center $\Rightarrow$ negative field gradient creates vertical focusing: field bump of a few hundred Gauss $\Rightarrow$ central plug
  - The first few accelerating gaps provide electrical focusing $\Rightarrow$ proper positioning of accelerating gaps during the design to get some phase focusing

Vertical Electrical Focusing in accelerating gap: two contributions

Vertical cross section

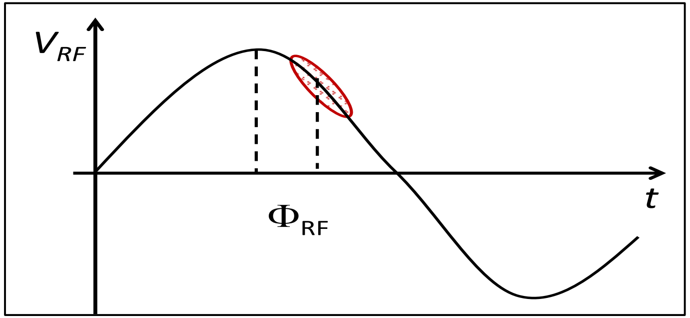


1st half => focusing 2nd half => defocusing

Falling slope of RF wave ⇒ net focusing (phase focusing)

i. Due to the shape of electric field lines in the gap: first half is focusing and second half is defocusing => total effect is focusing => comparable to **Einzel lens**

ii. Due to RF effect: If E-field is decreasing in time at moment of acceleration => falling slope of RF sine wave => second defocusing half is less important => net focusing (phase focusing)



Axial Injection

Axial injection $\Rightarrow$ most relevant for compact cyclotrons

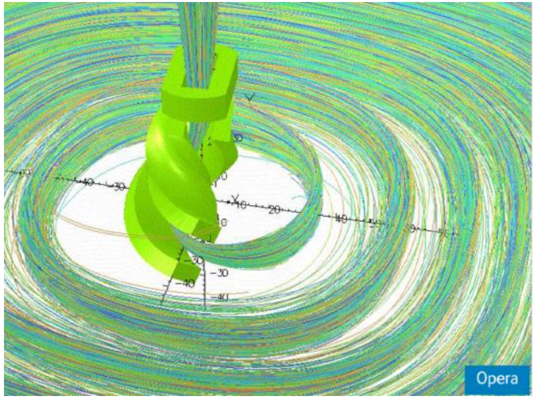
- Along the vertical symmetry axis of the cyclotron
- In the center, the beam is bent by 90° into the median plane
- For this an electrostatic inflector device is used

Spiral inflector for Axial Injection

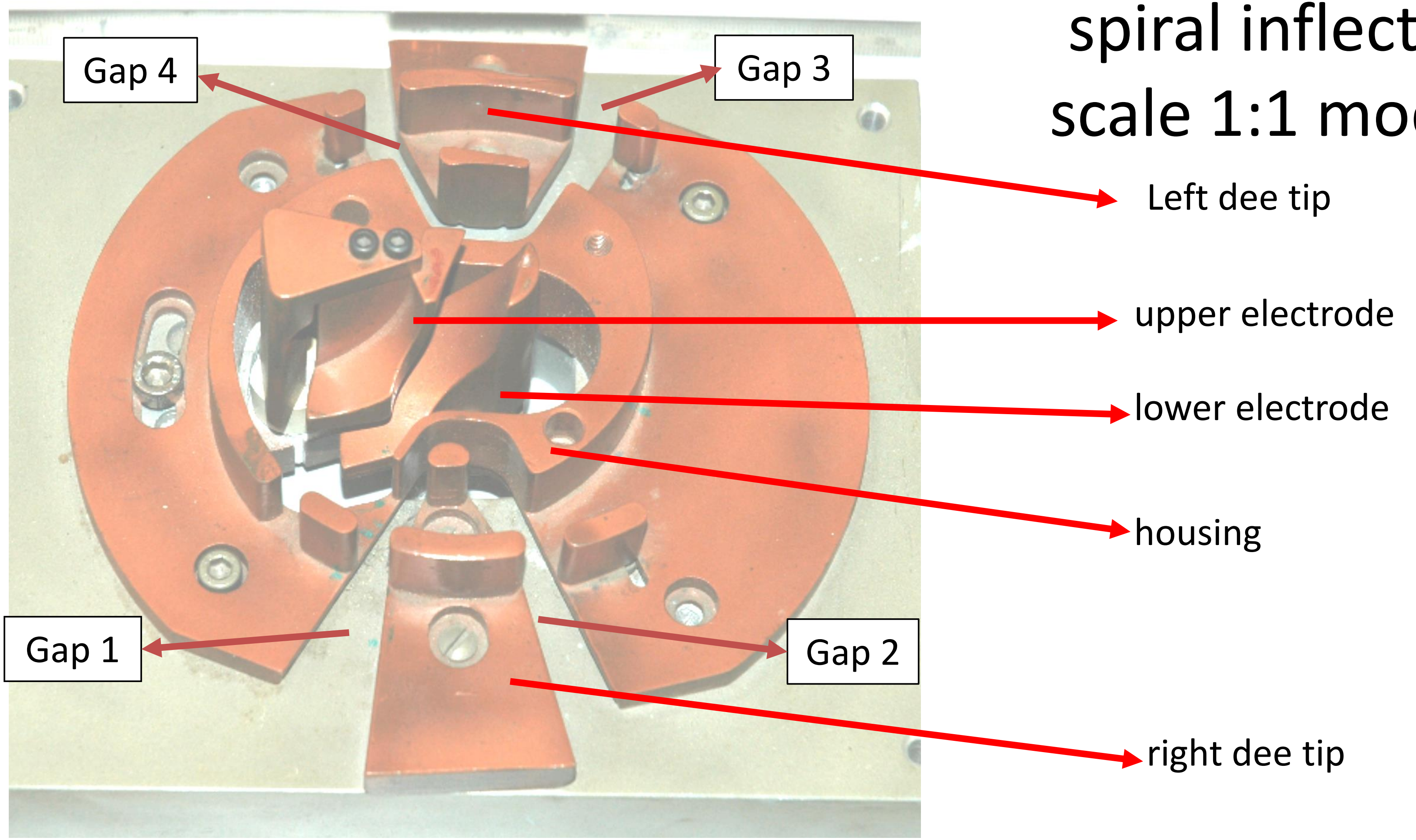
- The E-field between 2 electrodes bends the beam 90° from vertical to horizontal. The presence the cyclotron B-field creates a 3D orbit
- The spiral inflector basicly a cylindrical capacitor which is gradually twisted in order to take into account the spiraling of the trajectory induced by the vertical magnetic field
- E-field always perpendicular to velocity $\Rightarrow$ orbit on equipotential $\Rightarrow$ this allows for low electrode voltage

$$\frac{qV}{E} = \frac{2d}{A}$$

- Two free design parameters available to obtain orbit centering
    1. Electric radius A (equivalent to height of inflector)
    2. Tilt parameter k' (equivalent to a change of magnetic field)
- Very compact geometry
- Complicated electrode structure needs a 5 axis milling machine

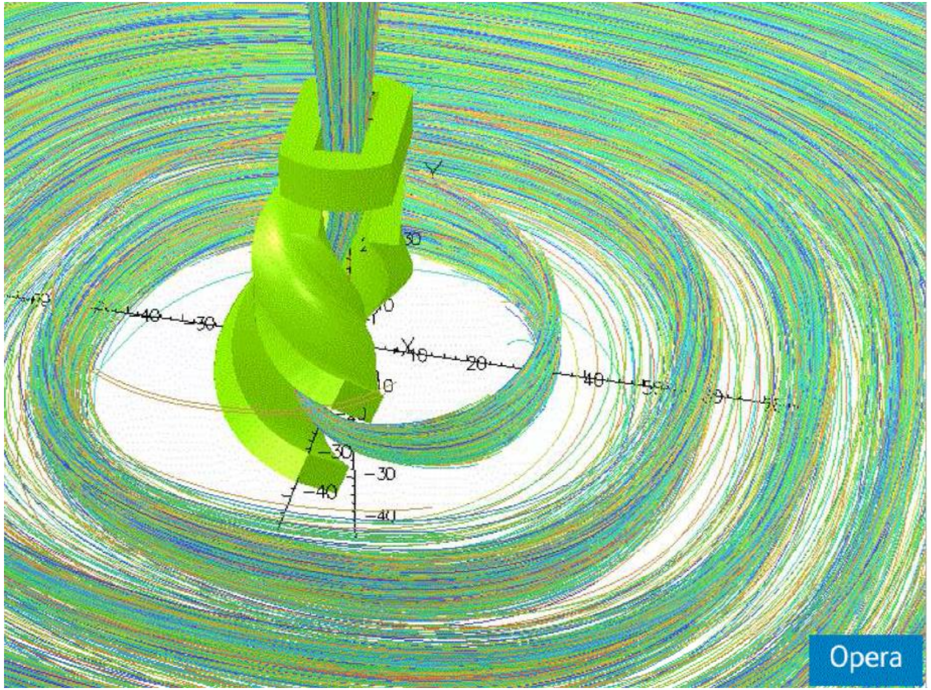


spiral inflector scale 1:1 model



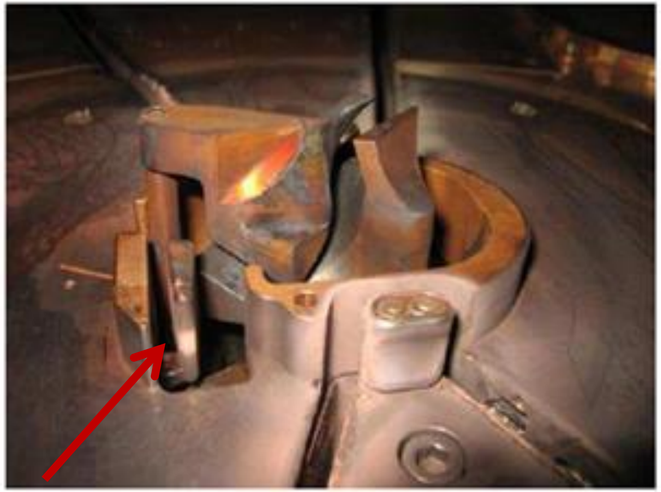
Inflector simulations

Calculated orbits imported in Opera3D



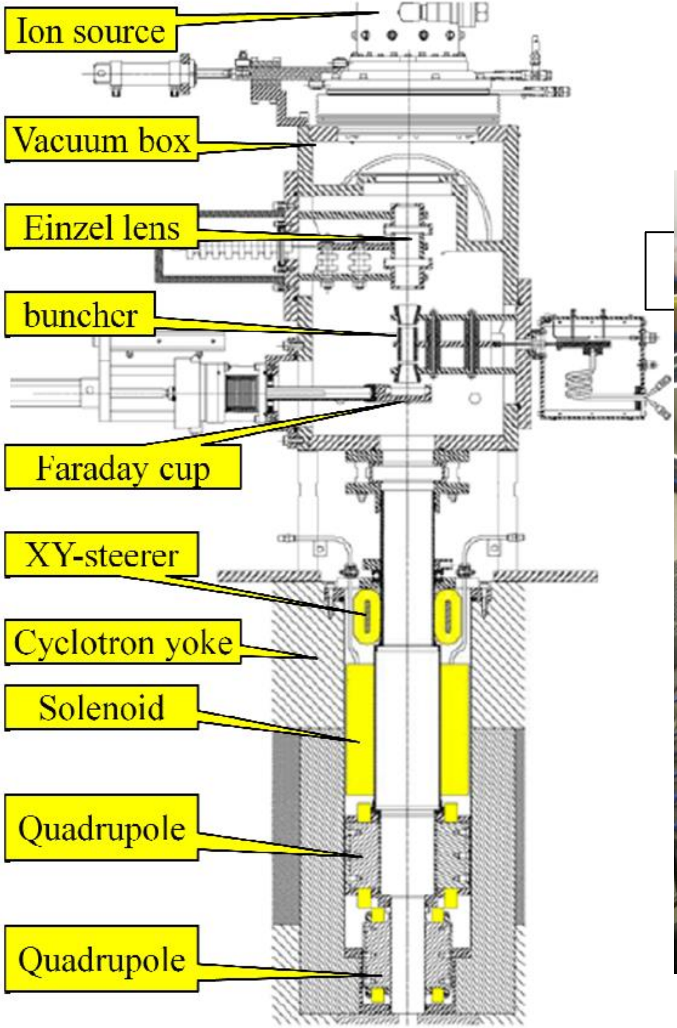
- Spiral inflector is a complex 3D problem
- 3D fields (B,E) are needed => Opera3d
- In house developed tracking code
- Calculated orbits are imported in Opera3d post-processor
- Tilt is seen as the electrode-rotation at the exit

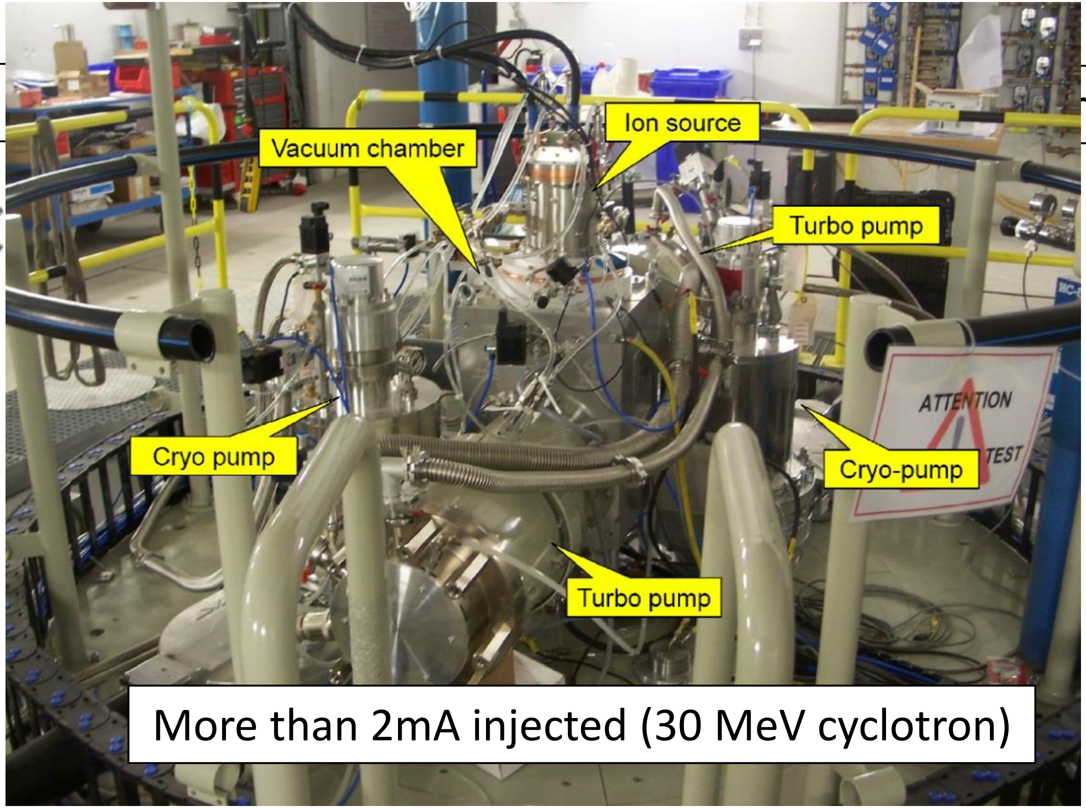
C70-example



An additional horizontal deflector is needed for multi-particle cyclotron

Injection line

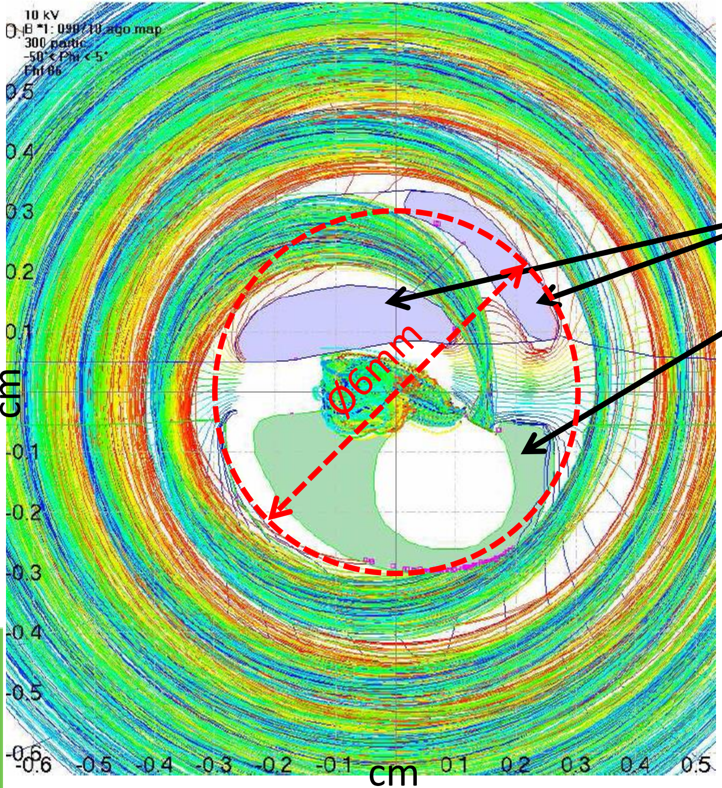




More than 2mA injected (30 MeV cyclotron)

Ion source and central region of the S2C2

Central region size with a very compact cold cathode PIG source



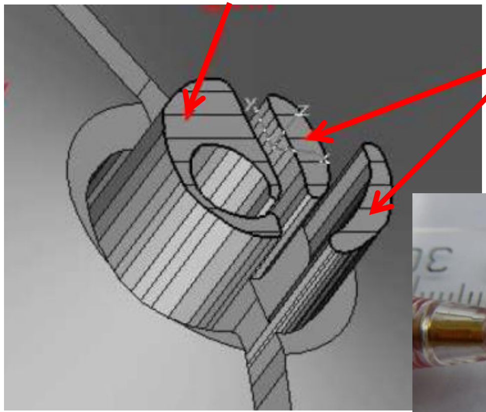
Puller

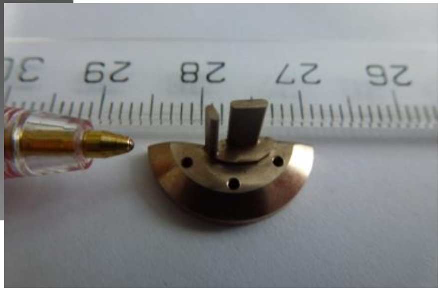
Chimney

Due to the high magnetic field (5,74T) and the low dee voltage (11kV), the source has to be extremely compact:

Chimney

Puller

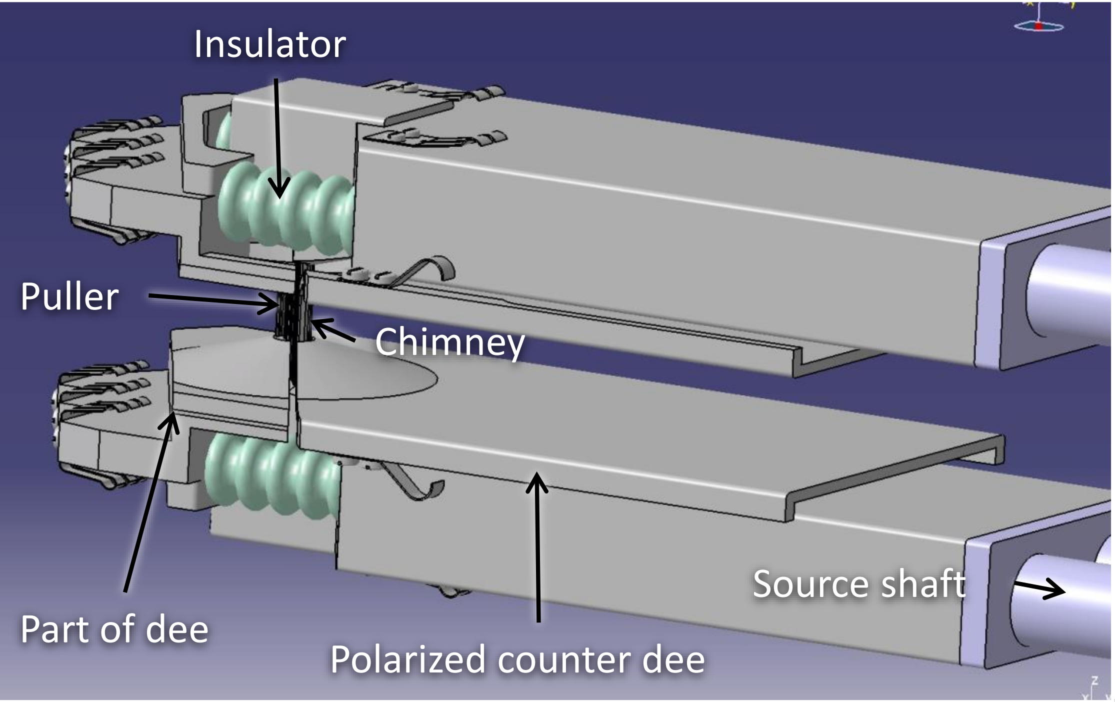




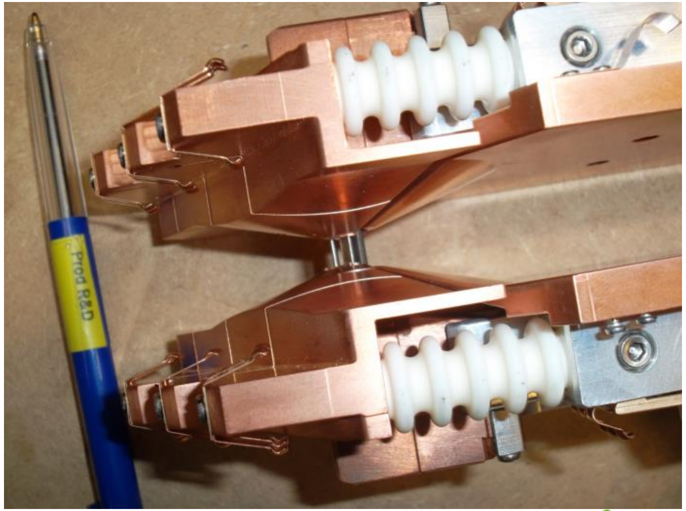
1. Source diameter < 5 mm
2. Vertical gap in the center 6 mm
3. First 100 turns within a radius of 3 cm

Ion source and central region of the S2C2

The Ion Source and the central region, can be extracted as one assembly for easy maintenance and precise repositioning, without turning down the magnetic field.



Dee and counter dee are biased at 1 kV DC, to supress multi-pactor

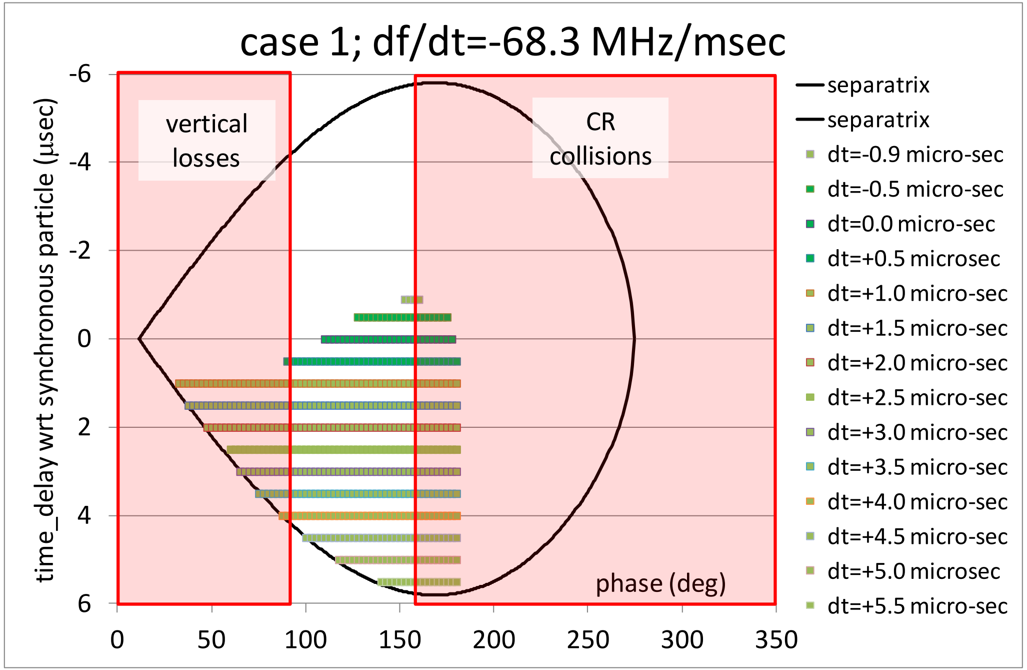


By the way: why a SC synchrocyclotron for PT

- An isochronous cyclotron needs flutter
- Flutter can only be created by the iron (not by the coil)
- Maximum achievable field modulation about 2 Tesla
- If average field is pushed too far up (using a SC coil) than no longer enough flutter => not enough vertical focusing
- In a synchro-cyclotron this problem does not occur

In a synchrocyclotron you can fully exploit the potential offered by superconductivity

Simulation of beam capture in the S2C2



Bohm and Foldy, The Physical Review 72 (1947) 649-661

A combined study of cyclotron central region and subsequent acceleration

Particles are started at the ion source at different time-moments and at different RF phases.

Only a subset is captured

In the central region there are additional transverse (horizontal/vertical) losses due to collisions with the geometry

A little bit about extraction

Extraction from a cyclotron

- <u>Extraction:</u> transfer of the beam from an internal orbit to the application outside of the magnetic field
- Often a difficult process. Why?
  1. The magnetic field is a trap: When the particle enters into the radial fringe field of the pole, it runs out of RF phase and will be decelerated $\Rightarrow$particle is « reflected » inwards (if nothing is done to prevent this)
  2. The orbits pile up at high radii $\Rightarrow$ smaller and smaller turn-separation

$$R \infty \sqrt{E}$$

  3. The beam quality is quickly destroyed in the non-linear fringe field

Different ways of extraction

1. No extraction at all => place an internal target
   - Can be done for isotope production (a little bit dirty)
2. Stripping extraction (H^- cyclotrons; or H_2^+)
   - Isotope production cyclotrons
3. Extraction with an electrostatic deflector (ESD)
   - Proton therapy cyclotrons (Varian, IBA, SHI)
4. Regenerative extraction => synchrocyclotron
   - Proton therapy cyclotrons (Mevion, IBA)
5. Self-extraction => suitable shaping of the magnetic field
   - One IBA prototype cyclotron but needs further improvement

Cases 3 and 4 require some way to increase the turn separation before extraction

Stripping Extraction (1)

Beam passes through a thin foil to remove electrons and suddenly change of the orbit curvature

$$\rho_f = \frac{Z_i}{Z_f}\frac{M_f}{M_i}\rho_i$$

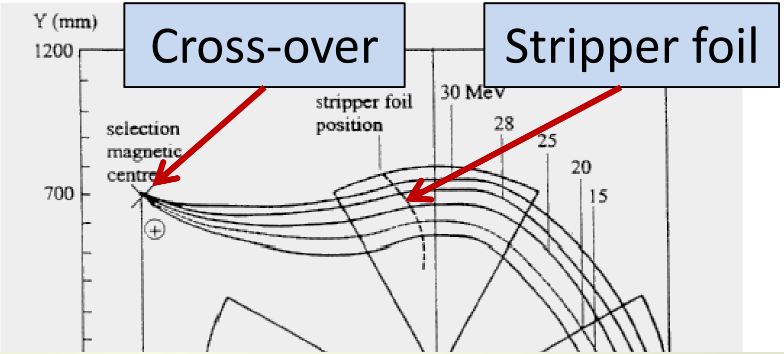
- Example H-minus, $H^- \Rightarrow H^+ + 2\,e^-$ (IBA C18/9, C30, ACS TR30, GE)
  - => Radius of curvature changes sign $\rho_f = -\rho_i$

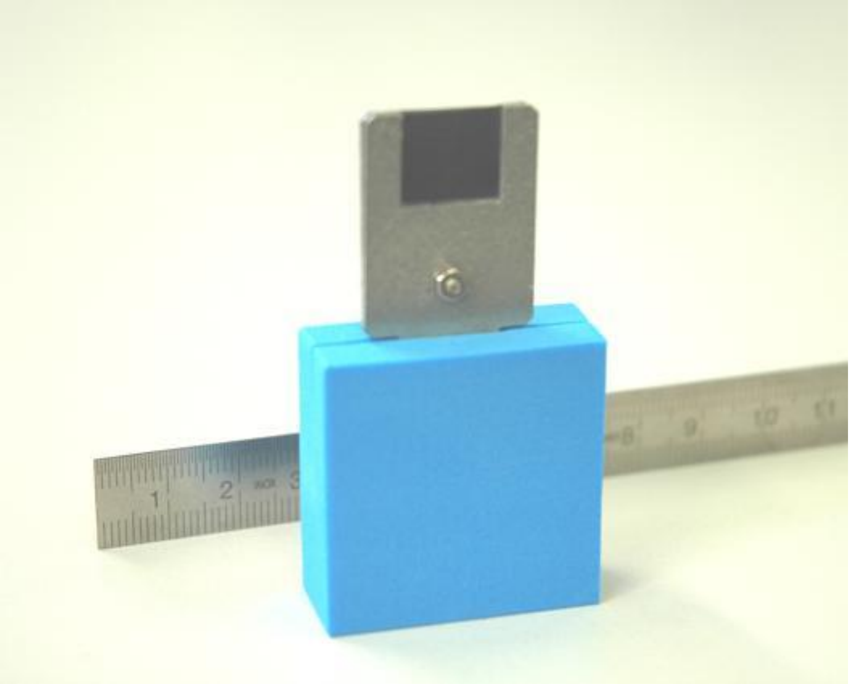
- Example $H_2^+ \Rightarrow 2\,H^+ + e^-$
  - Requires a much larger machine, because the extracted energy reduces with a factor 4 compared to protons
  - Only works when there is enough flutter

$$\rho_f = \frac{\rho_i}{2}$$

H^- stripping extraction (2)

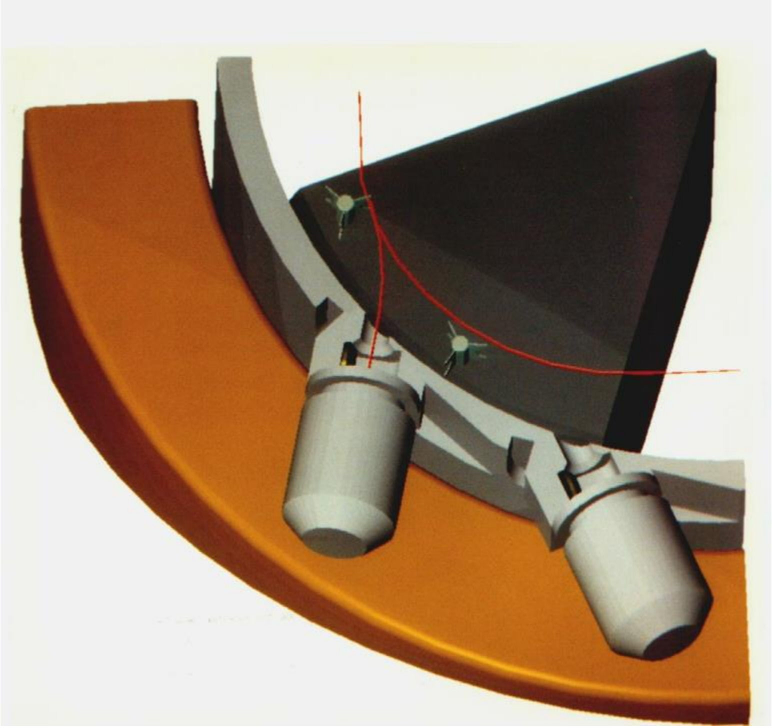
- Stripper foil removes the two electrons of the H^- ion and orbit curvature changes sign
- Energy variation by moving stripper position
- All energies go to one crossover point by proper foil azimuthal position
- Place combination magnet at crossover
- Ideal solution for industrial cyclotrons





Stripping Extraction (3)

- Other advantages
  - Simple and 100 % extraction efficiency
  - Multiple targets around the machine
  - Dual beam extraction
  - Good extracted beam optics
- Limitations due to stripping losses
  - Low B-field $\Rightarrow$large magnet (Triumf 500 MeV/3 kG)
  - Good vacuum required (expensive)
  - OK for isotope production but not for proton therapy



A side step: why cyclotrons for isotope production?

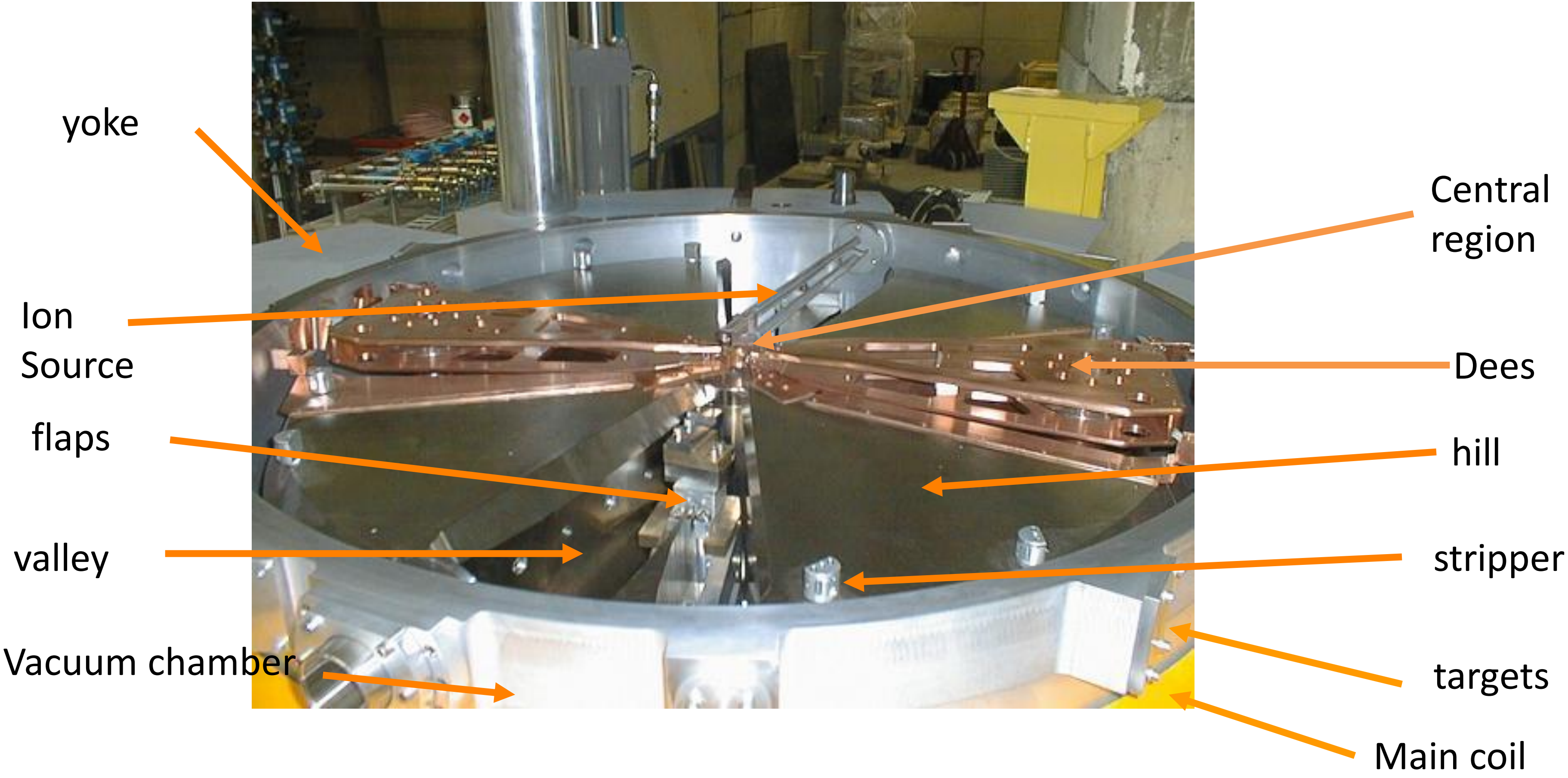
- Cost-effective machines for achieving:
  - required energies (<100 MeV) and
  - high currents (upto 1 to 2 mA)
- Efficient use of RF power => same accelerating structure used multiple times
- Compact =>
  - magnet and RF integrated into one system
  - Single stage => no injector accelerator needed
- Moderate magnetic fields: 1 to 2 Tesla
- Simple RF system:
  - Constant RF-frequency (10-100 MHz) => CW operation
  - Moderate voltages (10-100 kVolt)
- Relative easy injection (internal ion source or axial injection)
- Simple extraction (stripping for H^{-} ions)

IBA was founded in 1986.
Since then **more than 300 isotope production cyclotrons** have been sold by IBA
Many more by competitors

IBA isotope production cyclotrons: some general features

- Deep-valley magnetic structure
  - Strong azimuthal variation of B $\Rightarrow$ Strong focussing
  - Small gap requiring low power dissipation
- Acceleration of negative ions (H^- or D^-) $\Rightarrow$
  - Stripping =>very easy using thin carbon foil
  - 100% extraction efficiency
- 4-fold symmetry
  - Two accelerating structures (dees) in two valleys $\Rightarrow$
  - Very compact; two other valleys for pumping, ESD....
- Injection from internal PIG-source (PET-isotopes) or with a spiral inflector (SPECT => cyclone 30)

Compact Deep-valley Cyclotron Design



Some commercial cyclotron vendors/manufacturers

SIEMENS — Germany (RP)

GE — GE, USA (RP)

Best — Canada (RP)

ADVANCED CYCLOTRON SYSTEMS, INC. — Canada (RP)

VARIAN medical systems — USA (PT)

MEVION medical systems — USA (PT)

SUMITOMO — Japan (RP+PT)

C235

iba Particle Therapy — Belgium (RP+PT)

Extraction continued: turn-separation in a cyclotron

A Coherent beam oscillation
is an oscillation
around the equilibrium orbit

$\Rightarrow$

$$r(\theta) = \overbrace{r_0(\theta)}^{\text{EO}} + \overbrace{\underbrace{x(\theta)}_{\text{amplitude}} \sin(\underbrace{\nu_r\theta + \theta_0}_{\text{phase}})}^{\text{betatron oscilation}}$$

$\Downarrow$

There are three different
mechanisms to create turn
separation

$\Rightarrow$

$$\Delta r(\theta_i) = \overbrace{\Delta r_0(\theta_i)}^{\text{acceleration}} + \overbrace{\Delta x \sin(2\pi n(\nu_r - 1) + \theta_0)}^{\text{resonance}}$$

$$\overbrace{+2\pi(\nu_r - 1)x \cos(2\pi n(\nu_r - 1) + \theta_0)}^{\text{precession}}$$

How can turn-separation be used for extraction

I. By acceleration $\Rightarrow$ high dee-voltage

$\Rightarrow$ IBA/SHI C235

II. By resonances (coherent beam oscillations)

- Precessional extraction (more subtle)

  $\Rightarrow$ Varian SC cyclotron

  - Create oscillation amplitude with 1st harmonic or beam off-centering
  - Accelerate into fringe field where $\nu_r \sim 0.7$
  - Turn separation obtained from betatron phase advance
- Regenerative extraction (even more subtle)

  (IBA S2C2, Mevion Monarch)

  - Second harmonic gradient bump: $2\nu_r=2$; ν_r is locked to 1 in the stopband
  - Exponential growth of betatron amplitude

Deflecting and guiding the beam out

Example of a harmonic coil

A generic method of precessional extraction in a few steps

i. Create an oscillation amplitude $\Rightarrow$ by harmonic coils, trim rods or initial beam off-centering (at the ion source)
   - Obtain turn-separation by precession

ii. Provide an initial radial kick
$\Rightarrow$ Electostatic deflector ESD (peel off last turn)

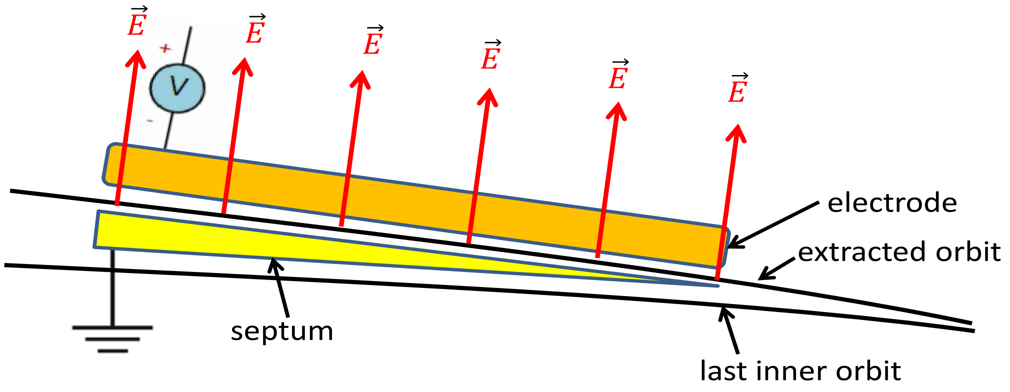
iii. Reduce B-field and minimize optical damage when passing the fringe field $\Rightarrow$ Gradient corrector channels

iv. Re-focus the beam as quickly as possible to handle beam divergencies created in the fringe field
$\Rightarrow$ First quadrupole doublet (in return yoke)

Non-adiabatic effect needed =>

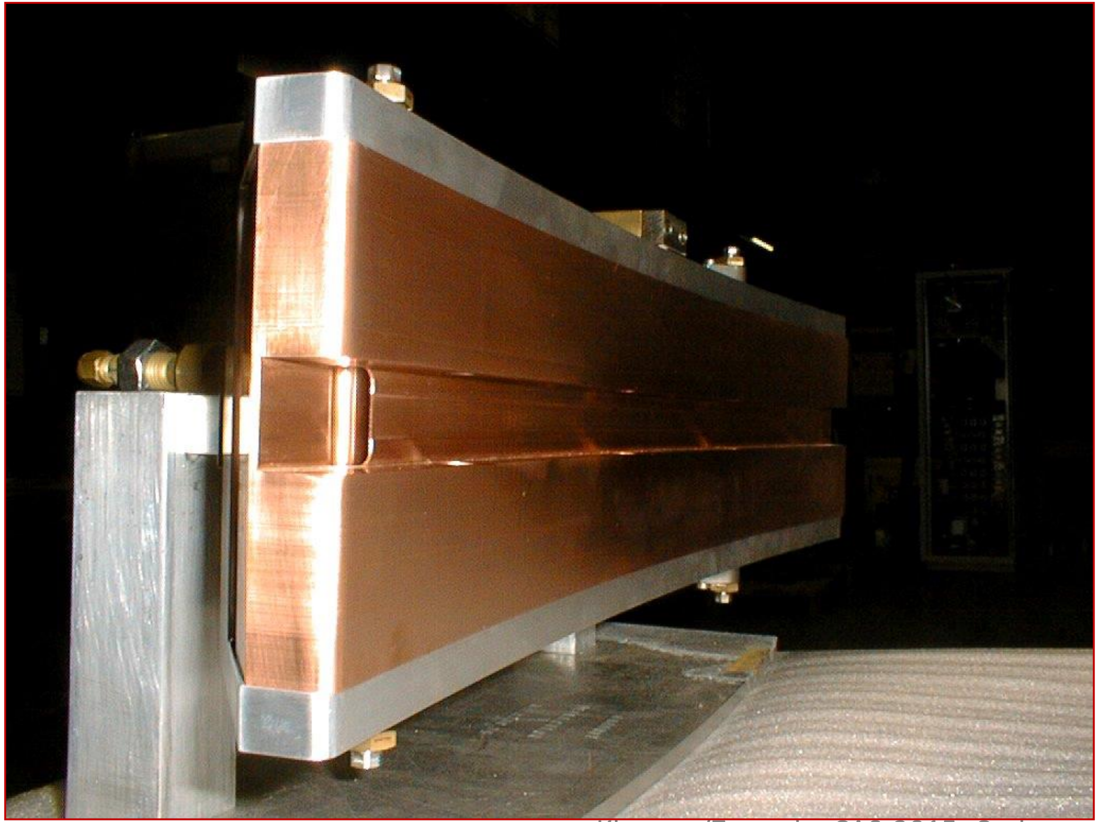
Electrostatic Deflector

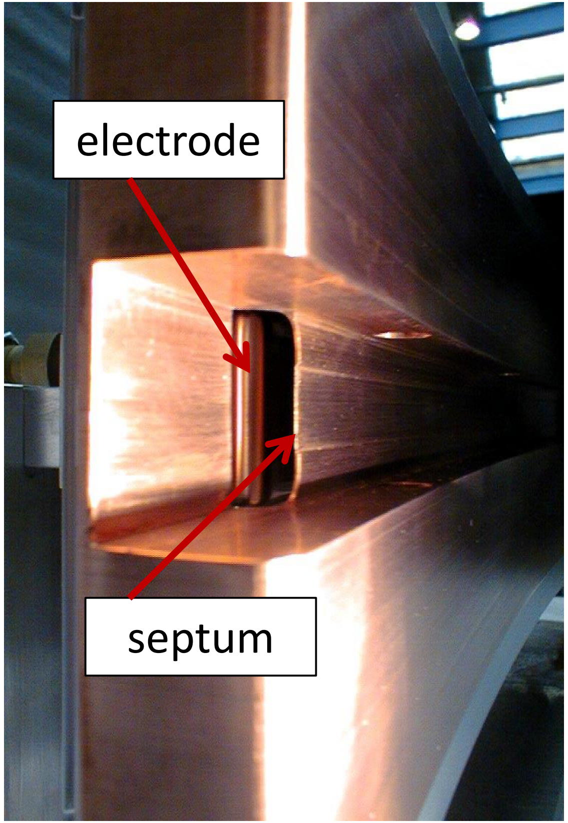
- DC radial E-field creates initial angular kick to deflect beam
- Inner electrode (septum) on ground potential
  - No disturbance on inner orbits
  - Knife thin (0.1 mm) and
  - V-shape at entrance (distribute heat)
  - Water cooled $\Rightarrow$ limitation for maximum beam intensity
- Outer electrode on negative potential
- Electrode shape = orbit shape



ESD for IBA C235

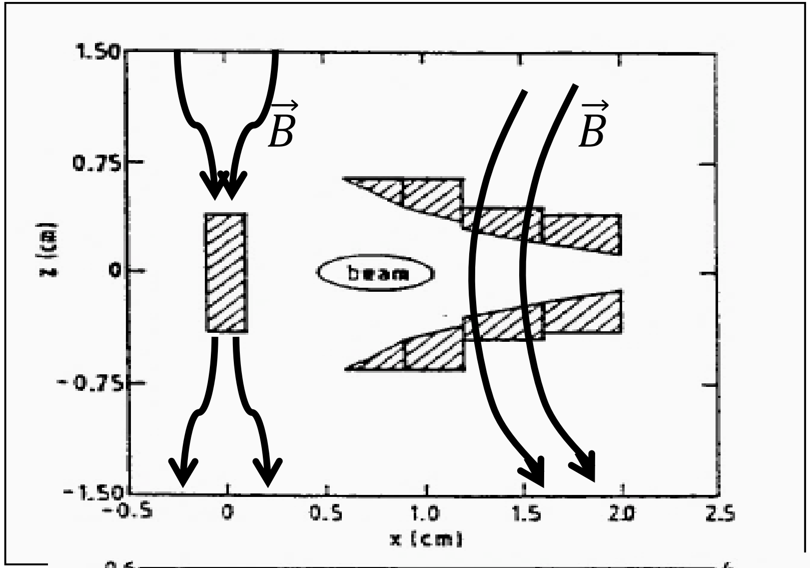
C235 Electrostatic deflector

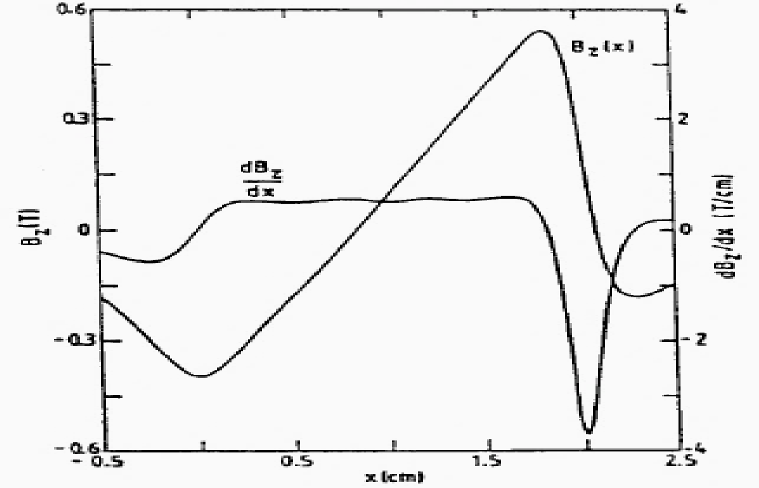




Gradient Corrector focusing Channel

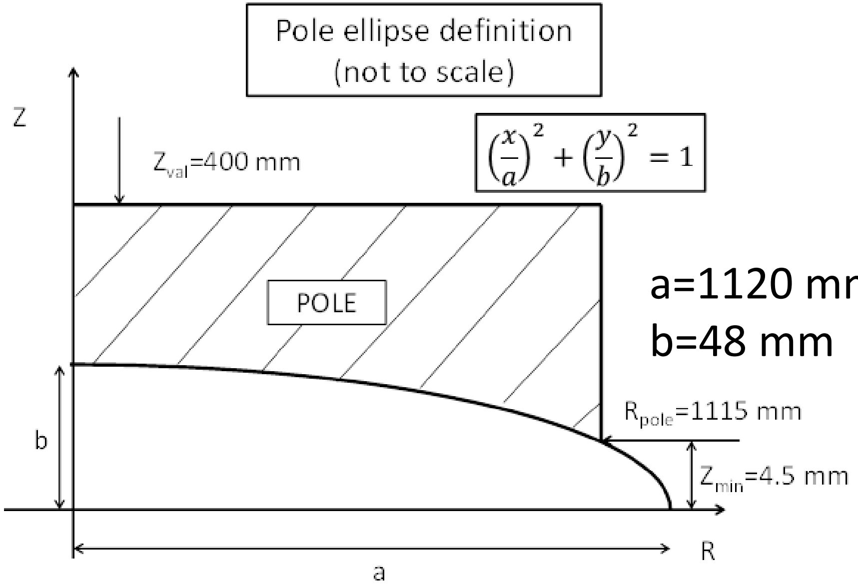
- Goal:
  - Guide the beam through the fringe field
  - Lower magnetic field on extraction path
  - reduce vertical/increase radial focusing through fringe field
- Different types
  - Passive: soft iron magnetized by the main field
  - Active:
    - Using permanent magnets
    - Using coils
- Designed in such a way as to minimize adverse effects on internal orbits

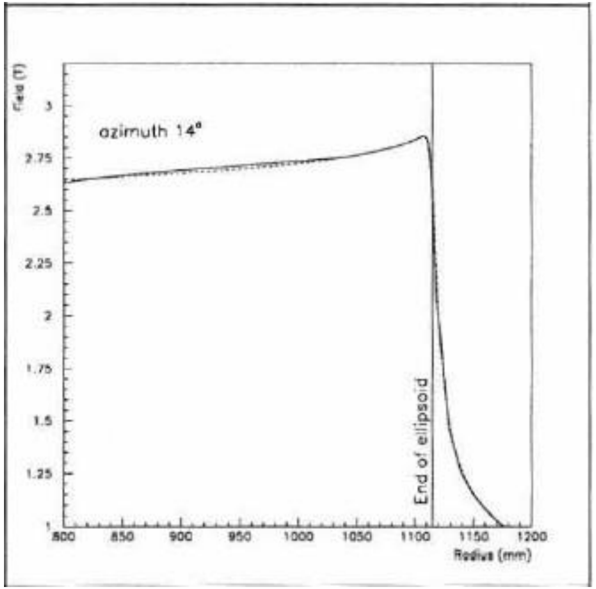




Extraction in the IBA C235

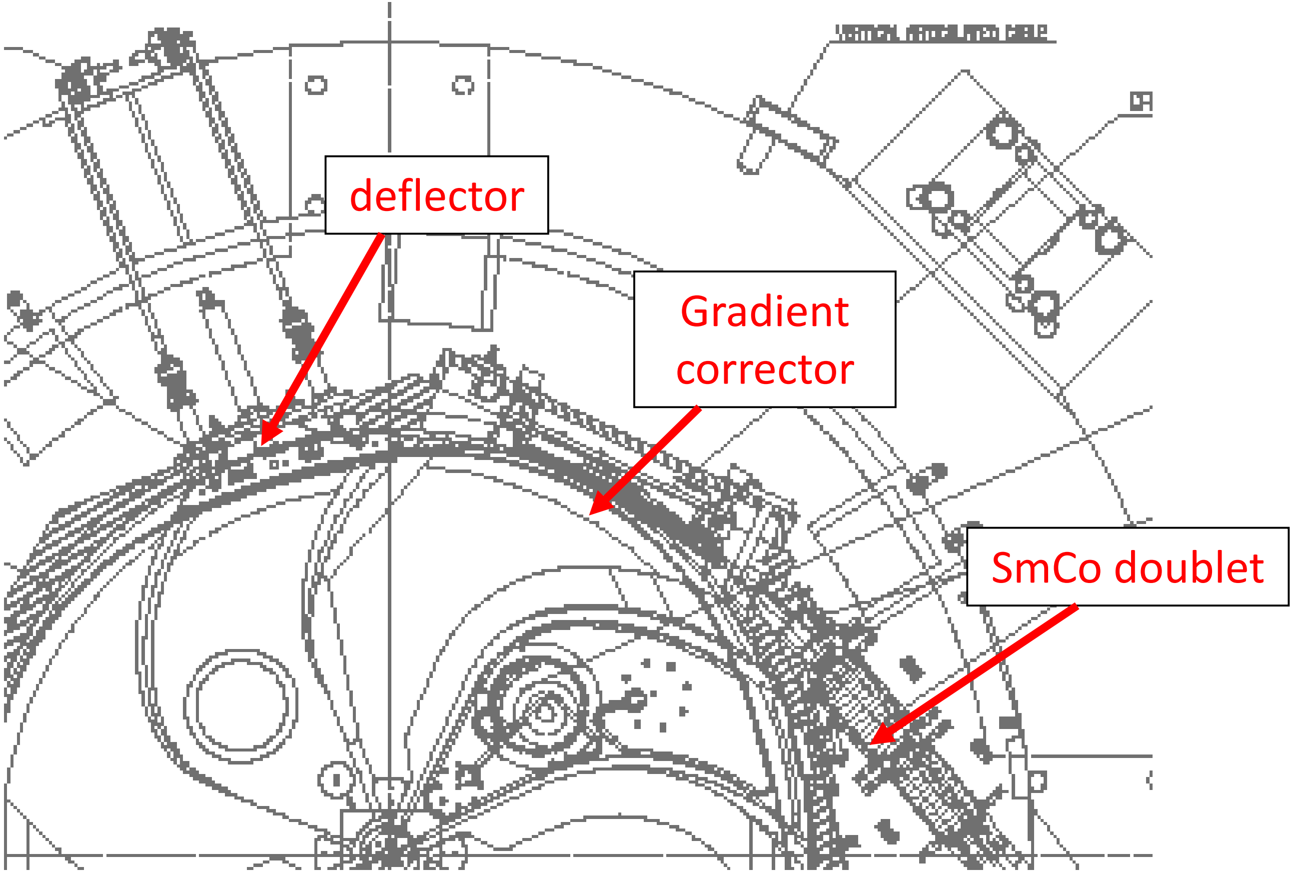
A very sharp transition from stable to unstable



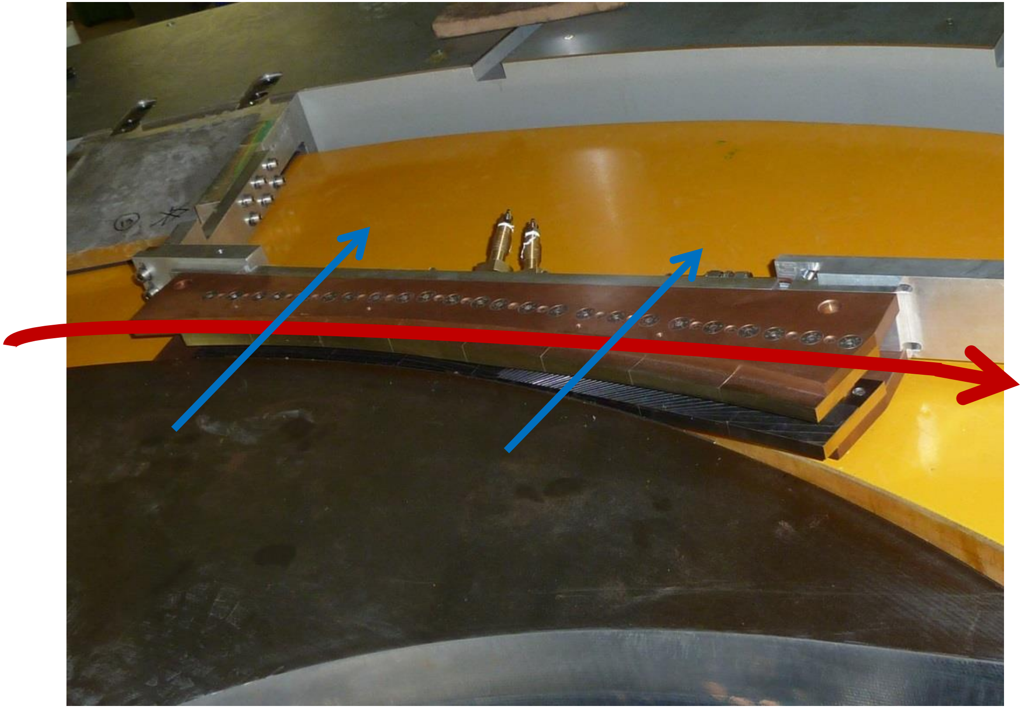


The pole gap in the C235 has an elliptical form.
This allows to obtain a good field region very close to the radius of the pole
Therefore particles can be accelerated very close to the radius of the pole
Only a small kick is needed to extract the beam => orbit is extracted in ¼ of a turn

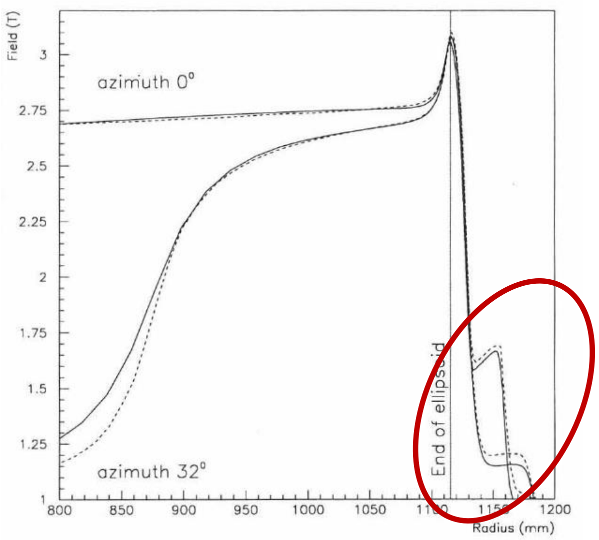
C235 Extraction Scheme



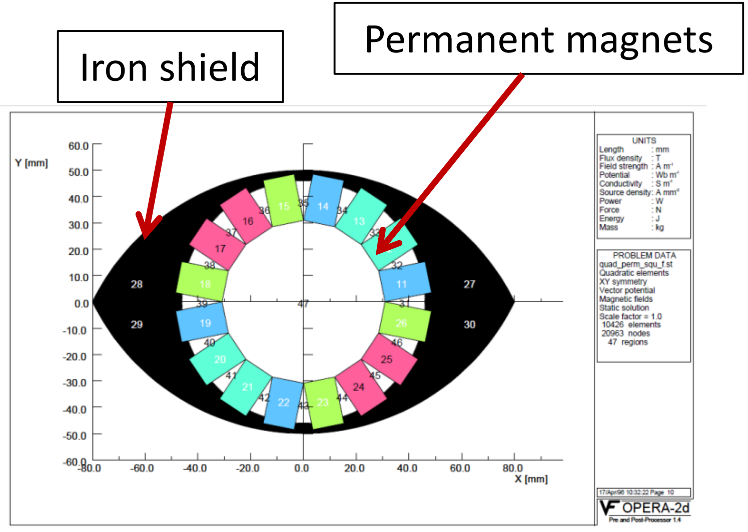
C235 Gradient Corrector

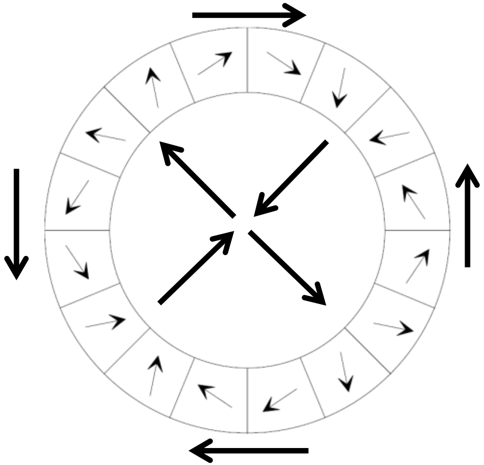


- A passif channel, magnetized by the cyclotron magnetic field
- Placed between the main coils, against (almost touching) the hill sector.
- A descending 'slider' of gradually decreasing magnetic field that guides the beam gently through the fringe field



C235 Permanent Magnet Doublet
Placed in the return yoke

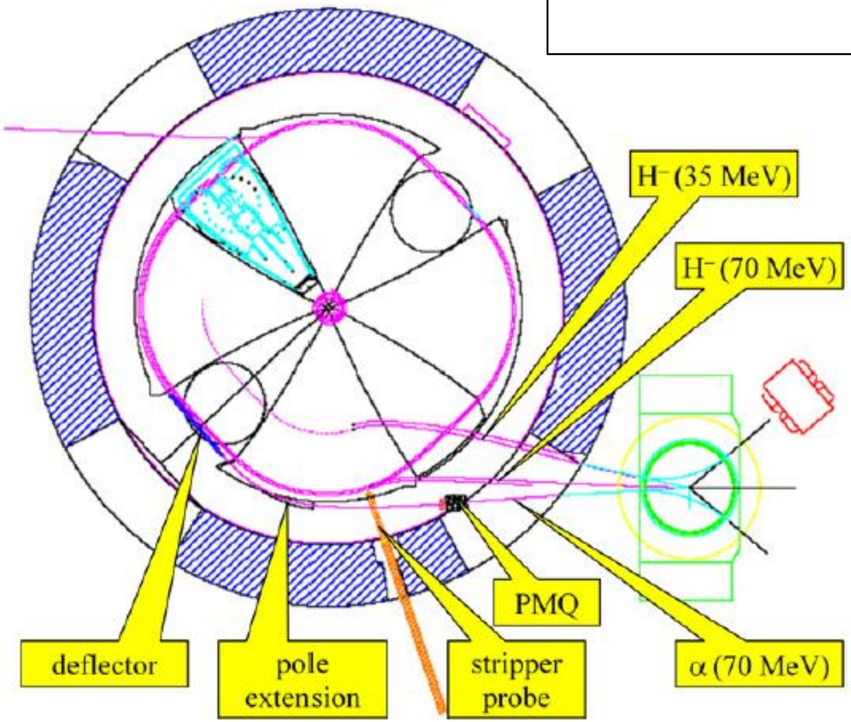




Two extraction systems in one cyclotron

C70 multiple particle cyclotron for Arronax in Nantes

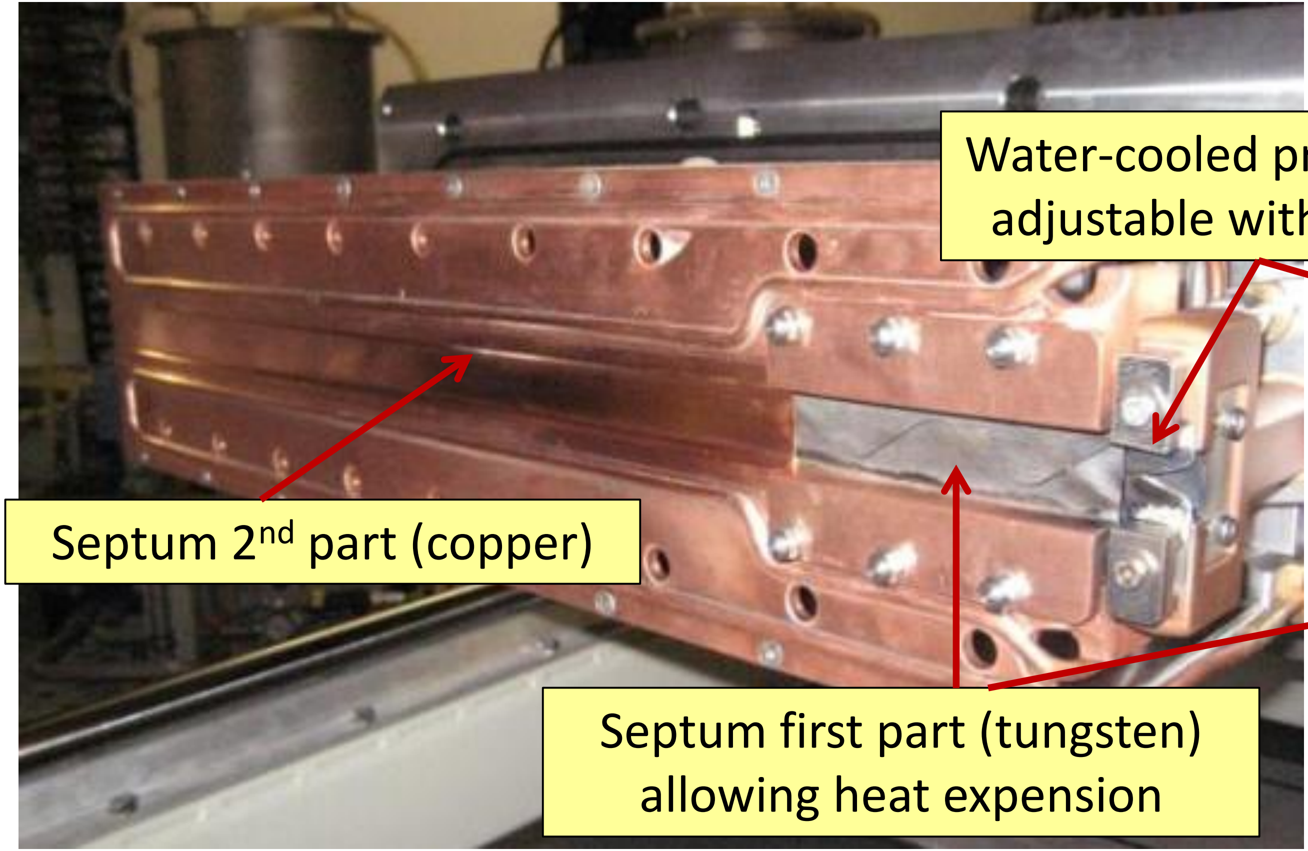
H^-, D^-, α, H_2^+

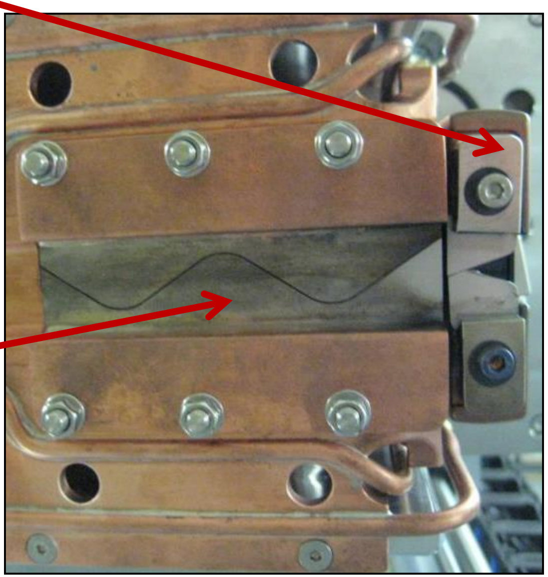


- Stripping extraction for negative particles
- ESD for α-particle
- Two opposite exit ports
- Simultaneous dual beam capability for H- and D-
- Variable energy for H- and D-
- External switching magnet to direct different energies and particle into the beam lines

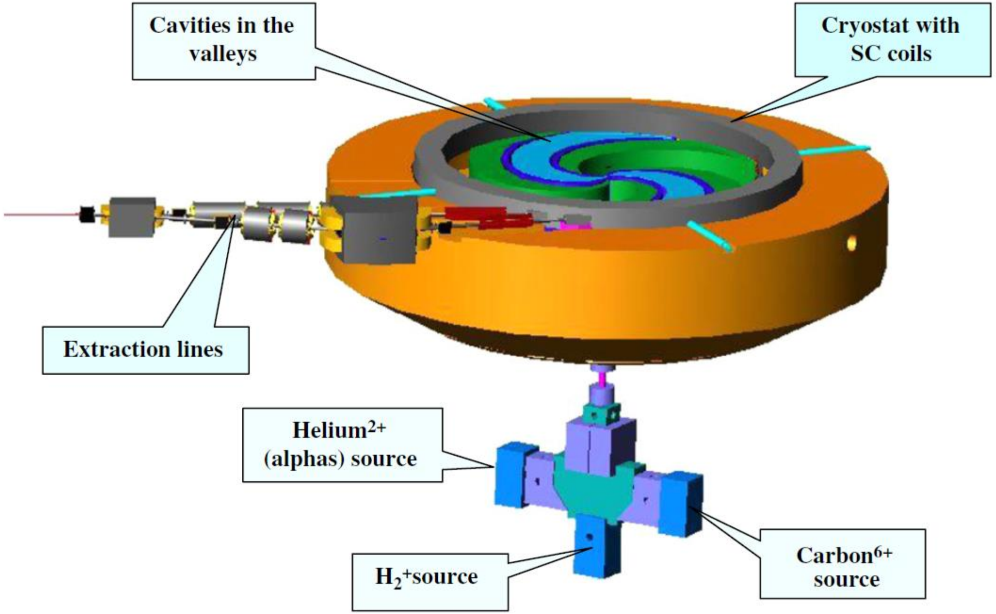
The C70 electrostatic deflector (ESD)

High intensity isotope production cyclotron





The IBA C400 cyclotron



particles	$^{12}C^{6+}$; H_2^+ ; $^4He^{2+}$
Final energy	
ions	400 MeV/A
protons	265 MeV
Bending limit	K=1600
Weight	700 t
Diameter	6.6 m
Hill field	4.5 Tesla
Valley field	2.45 Tesla
Number of cavities	2
RF frquency	75 MHz; h=4
Vdee	80-160 kV
Number of turns	2000
SC coil	NbTi; Helium cooled
Ischronism of H_2^+	Coil in 2 parts

Y. Jongen et.al., NIM A624 (2010) 47-53

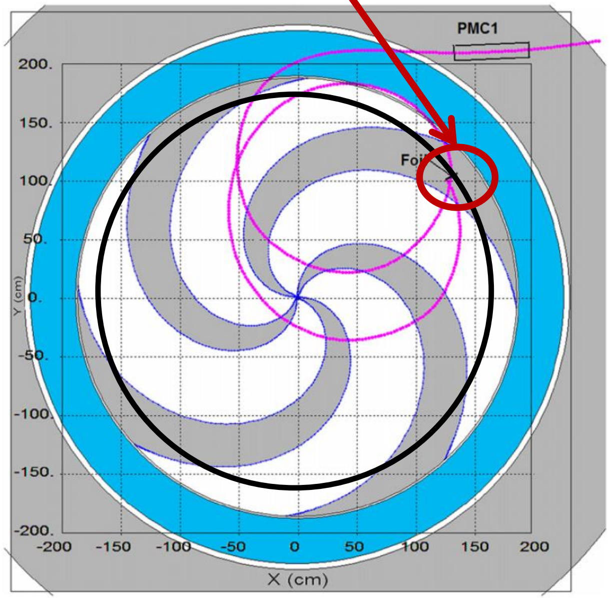
- Full detailed design study was done in collaboration with JINR
- Possibly/hopefully to be industrialized by the French company Normandy Hadrontherapy in which IBA is minority shareholder

Extraction from the C400

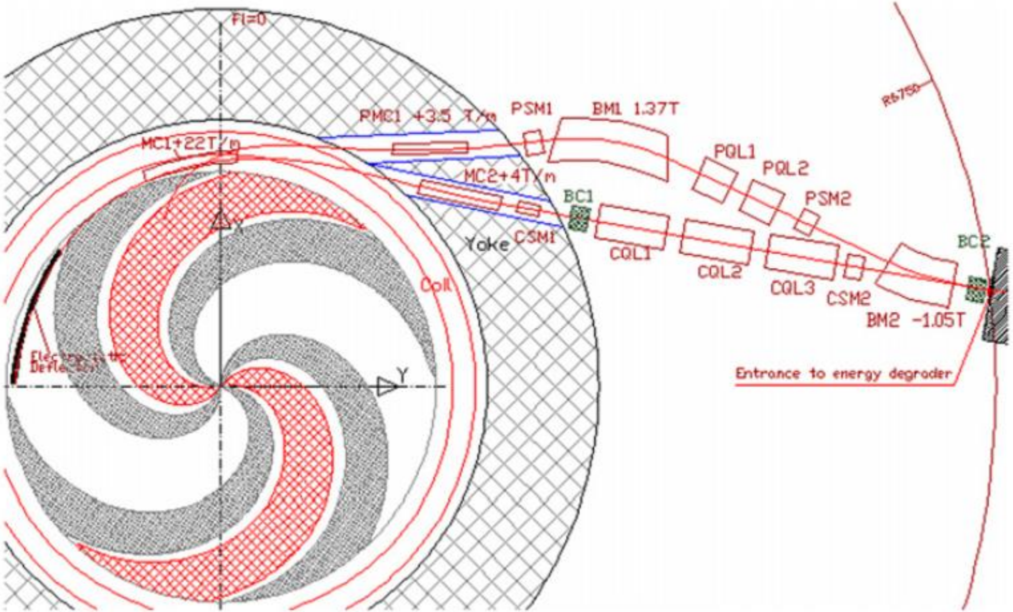
Protons => stripping of H_2^+

$^{12}C^{6+}$ => Electrostatic deflector

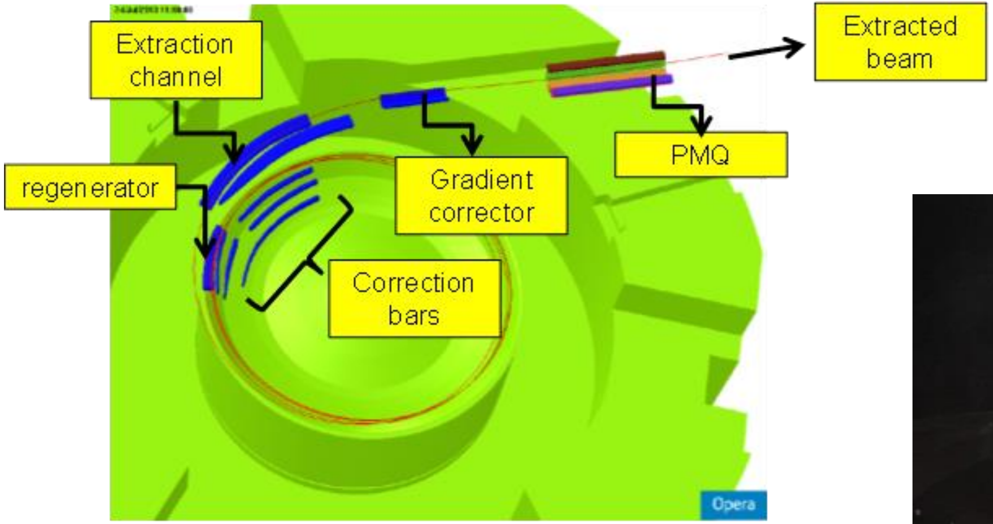
H_2^+ two-turn extraction after stripping



Combining both beams into one beam line



The IBA S2C2 extraction system



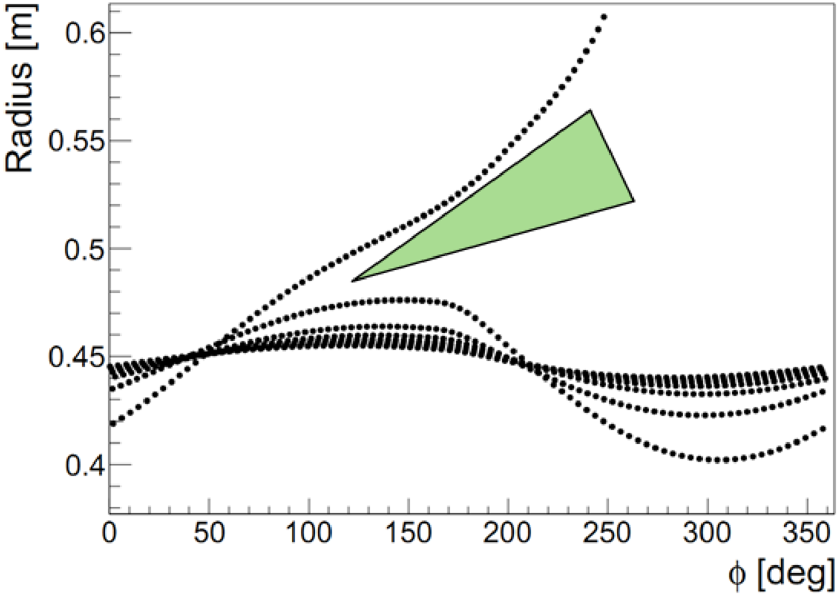
- Horizontal focusing by gradient corrector and permanent magnet quadrupole (PMQ) in strongly

r

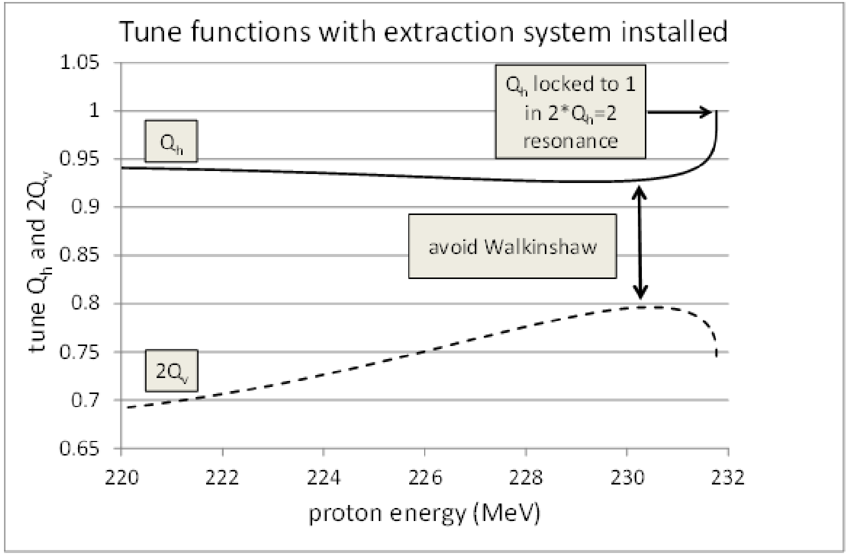
- Fully passive system => only soft iron
- Use resonant extraction based on $2Q_h$
- Strong local field bump produced by r
frequency and locks it to unity.
- Unstable orbit is pushed towards the

Regenerative extraction based on $2\nu_r=2$ resonance

- A strong regenerator bump increases ν_r and locks it to 1
- A steady shift of the beam towards the extraction channel builts up



- Avoid Walkinshaw resonance ($\nu_r=2\nu_z$)

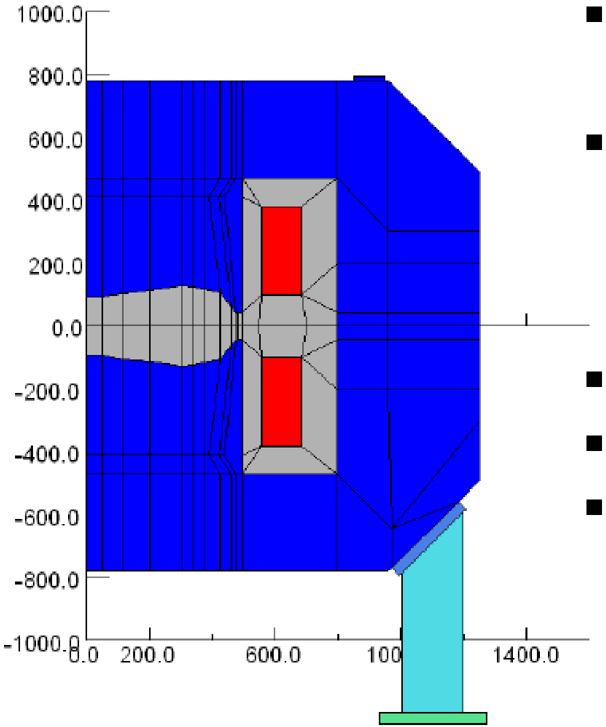


A little bit about magnetic design

Tools for magnetic modeling in OPERA

- OPERA2D =>
  - Perfect for a synchro-cyclotron
  - use stacking factors for modeling of AVF cyclotron (<B>, return yoke)
- OPERA3D => modeler interface
  - Easy to use and easy to include fine geometrical details
  - 3D FE-mesh automatically generated;
    - Tetrahedal mesh => less regular => magnetic fields may be more noisy
- OPERA3D => pre-processor interface
  - More difficult to use and to include geometrical details
  - 3D FE-mesh fully created by the user and more regular
    - Hexahedral mesh => less noisy magnetic fields => more precise prediction of magnetic forces

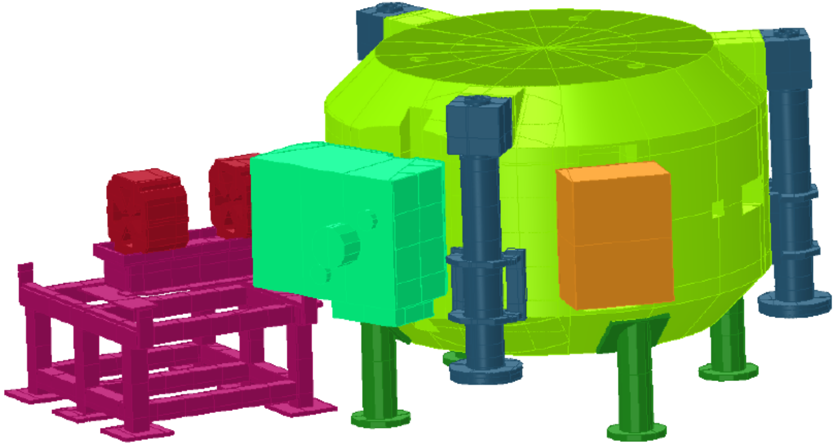
OPERA2D - example



- Initial design of a synchro-cyclotron can very well be done in OPERA2D => rotational symmetry
- Fast optimization of dimensions
  - Pole profile => magnetic field maps => tune functions
  - Yoke dimensions => stray-fields
  - Coil dimensions => Maximum field on the coils
- Yoke-penetrations + feet =>include by stacking factors
- Extraction-elements => assume fully saturated iron
- Study of special features
  - Vertical asymmetry
    - Median plane errors
    - Forces on the cold-mass
  - Compensation of vertical asymmetry

Elements included in S2C2 OPERA3D model

i. Yoke+poles+coils
ii. Yoke penetrations
iii. Extraction system (regenerator, channels, first harmonic correctors)
iv. External systems
    a) Cyclotron feet
    b) Yoke lifting system
    c) Shields (cryo-coolers + rotco)
    d) External quadrupoles



Due to saturation of yoke iron:

- external systems have to be included in the magnetic design studies
- Cryo-coolers and rotco must be shielded