

Progress of Linear IFMIF Prototype Accelerator (LIPAc) in collaboration with EU

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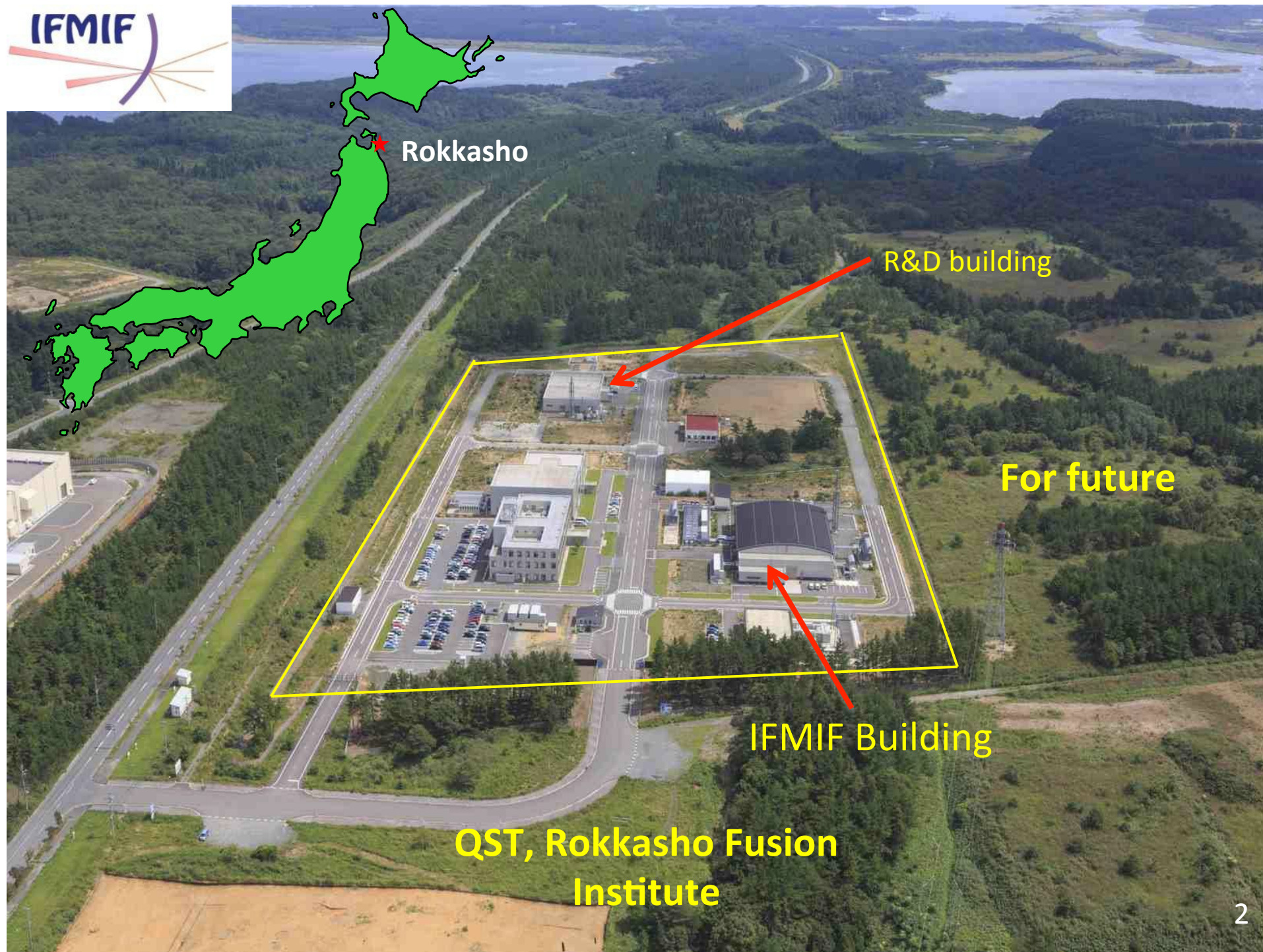
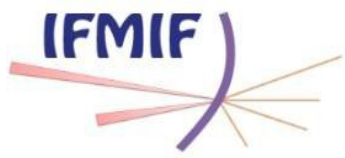
^{B)} IFMIF/EVEDA Project Team, Rokkasho, Aomori, Japan

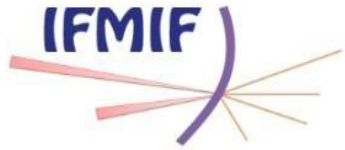
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IFMIF Building

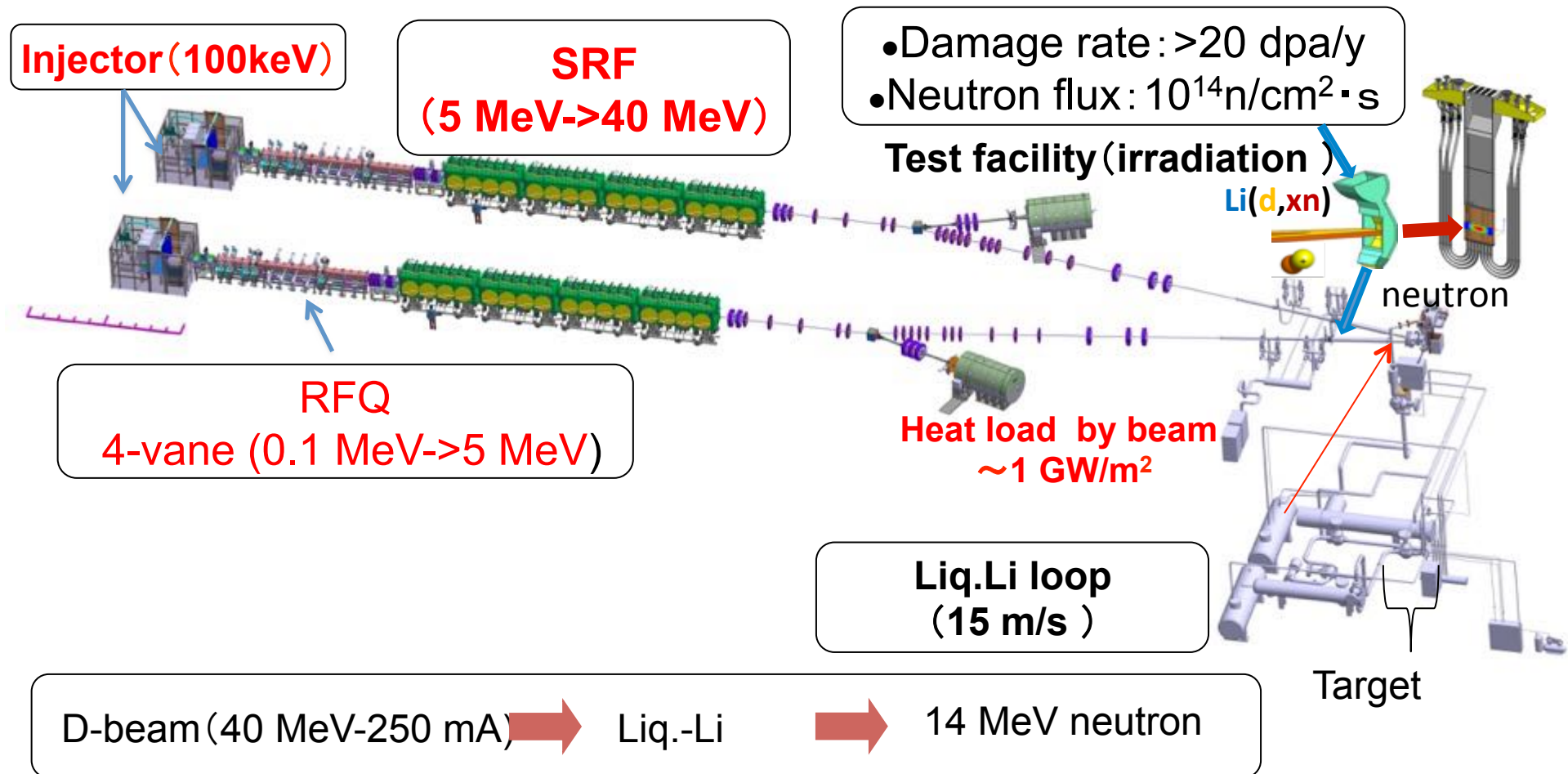


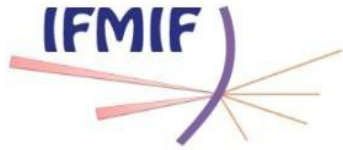
(26 Jan. 2018)



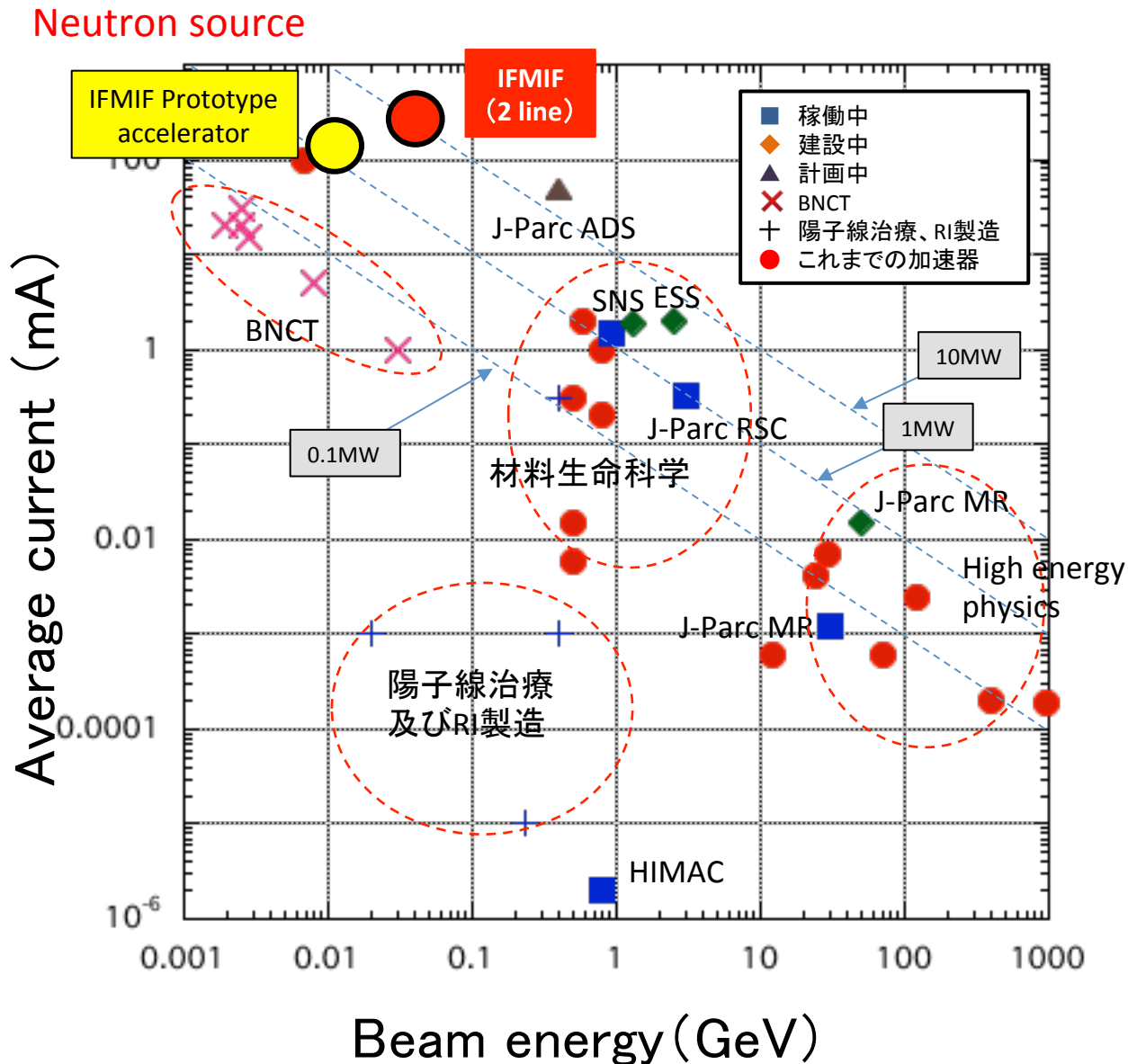
International Fusion Material Irradiation Facility (IFMIF)

Accelerator Based High Intensity Neutron Source for Fusion Material Irradiation



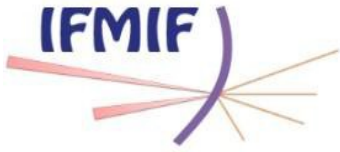


Accelerators (Beam energy vs. current)

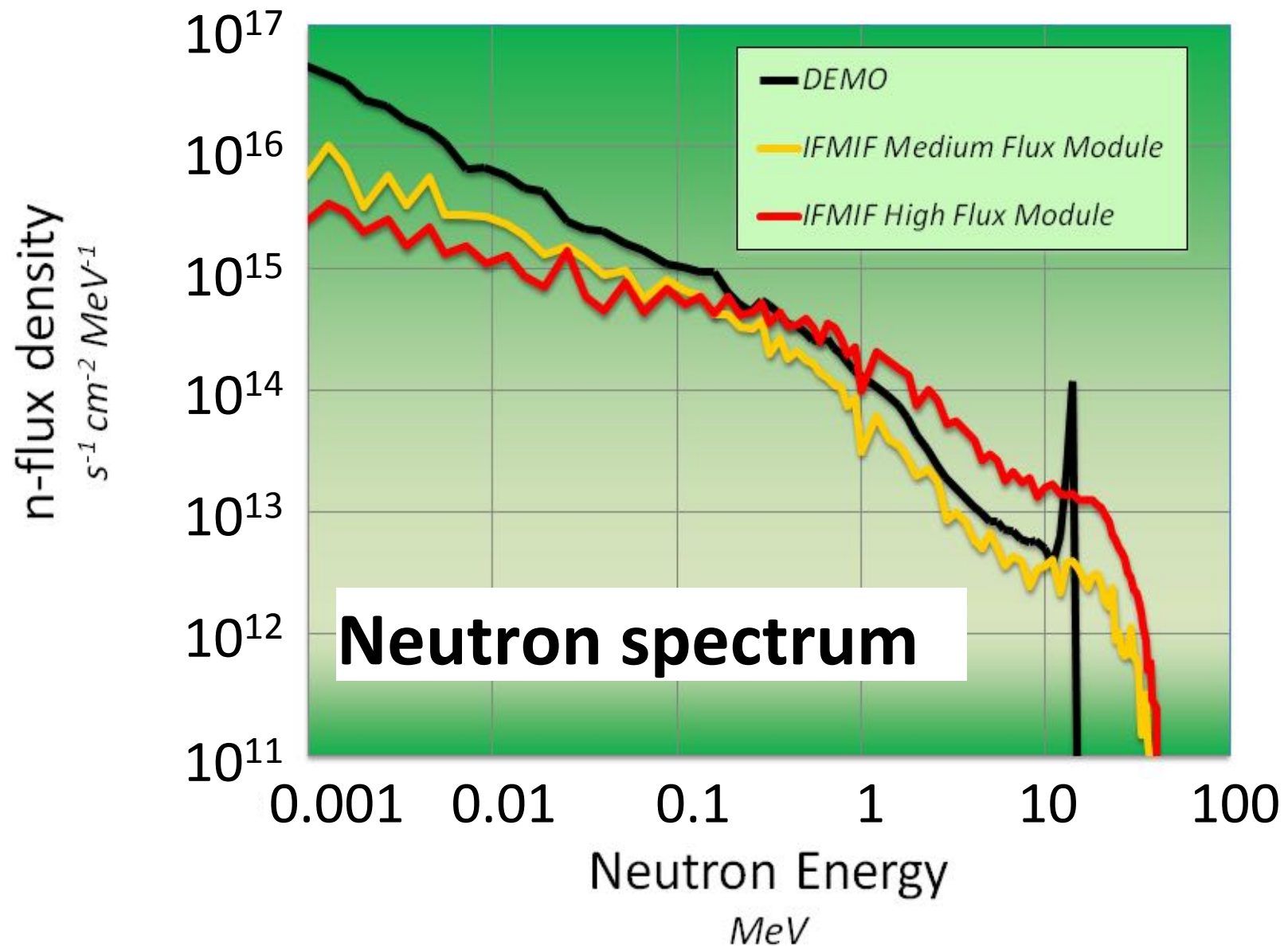


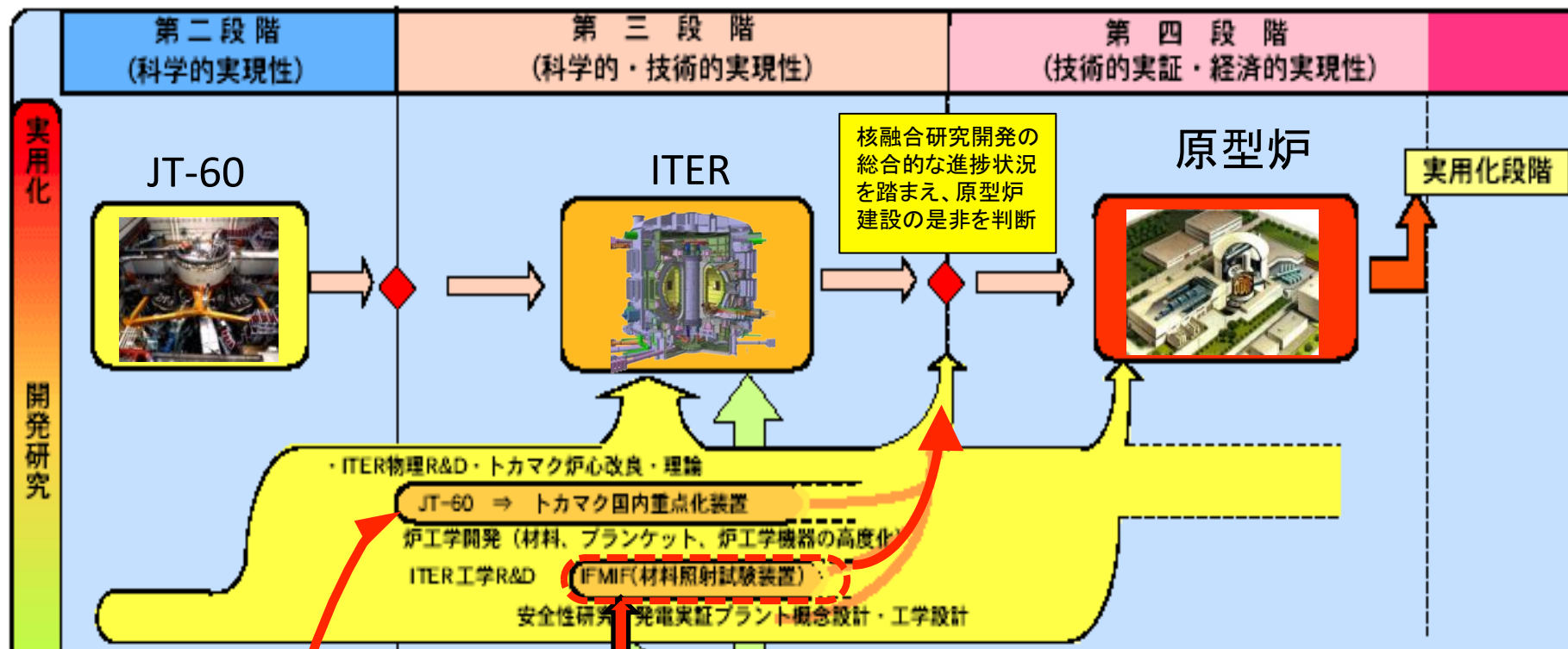
IFMIF prototype accelerator:

- High current,
- CW,
- D-beam



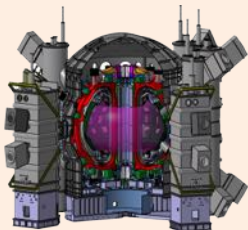
Neutron Spectrum at the test material





Development of fusion reactor

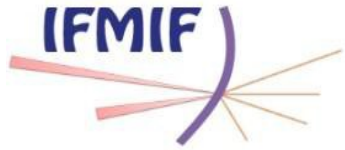
Satellite
Tokamak (JT-60SA)
Plasma research



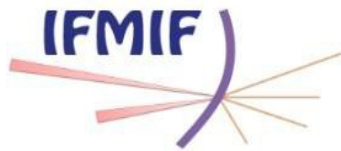
IFMIF Irradiation Test by 14MeV fusion neutron facility



In order to evaluate the influence of neutron irradiation on material properties, it is necessary to investigate He generation by nuclear transformation and damage detection at the same time, so acquisition of material data under neutron environment is indispensable for material development similar to nuclear fusion reactor



Progress of IFMIF Prototype Accelerator



International Fusion Material Irradiation Facility (IFMIF)

High Intensity neutron source for fusion material irradiation

Injector (100keV)

SRF
(5 MeV-→40 MeV)

Damage ratio: >20 dpa/y
•N-flux: $10^{14} \text{ n/cm}^2 \cdot \text{s}$

Irradiation Test facility

Li(d,xn)

Neutron

Heat load $\sim 1 \text{ GW/m}^2$

RFQ
4 vane type (0.1 MeV-→5 MeV)

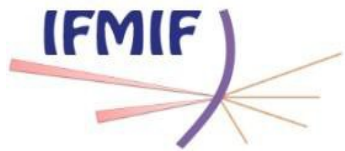
IFMIF Prototype Accelerator (LIPAc)

Energy 9MeV/
Average beam current 125mA/D+beam

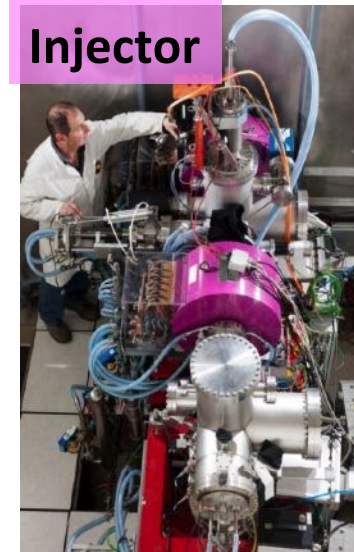
Objective: Proof of principle of IFMIF

Beam dump

Target



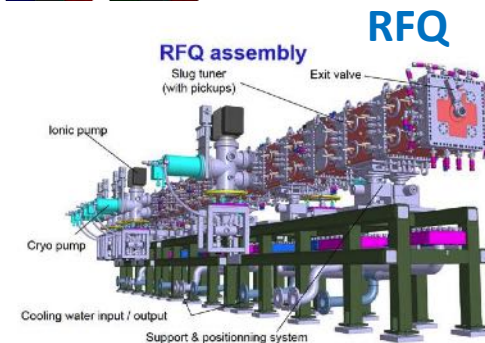
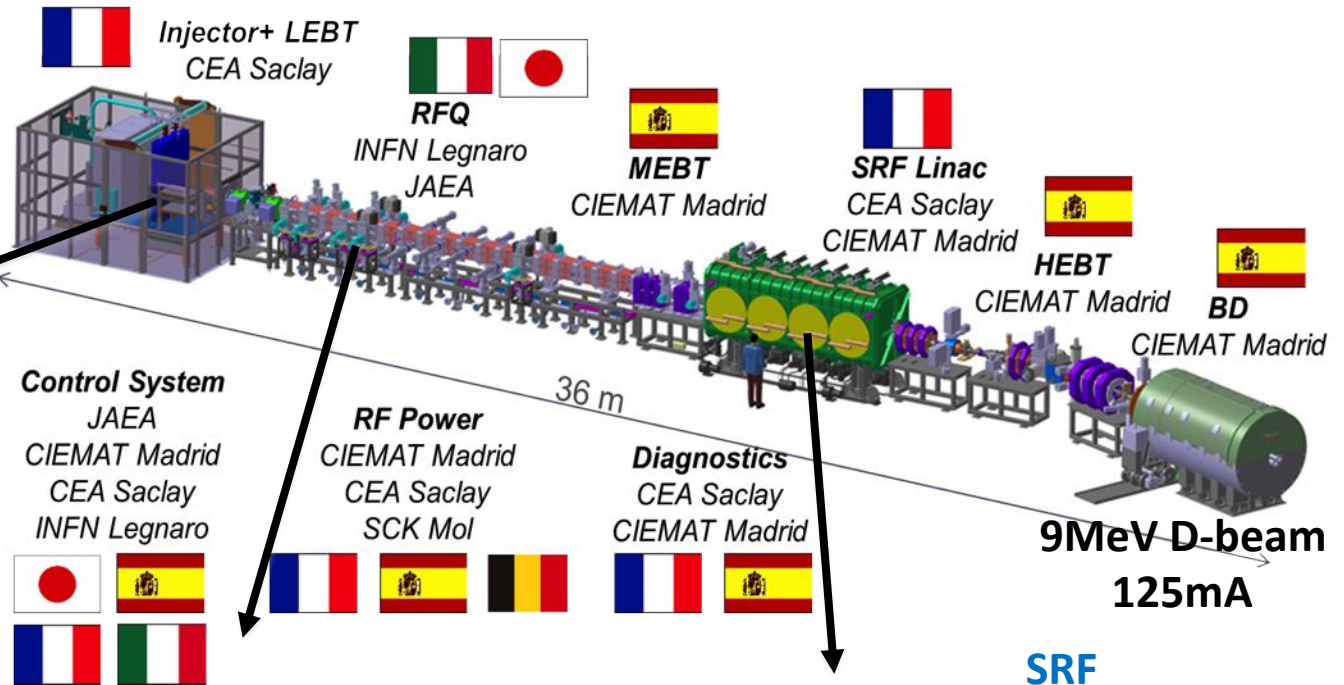
IFMIF Prototype accelerator (LIPAc)



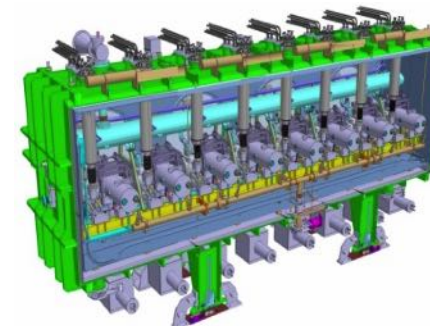
Injector



Injector



RFQ

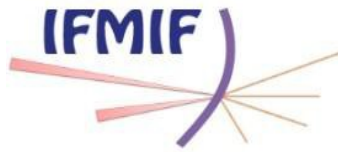


SRF



Prototype

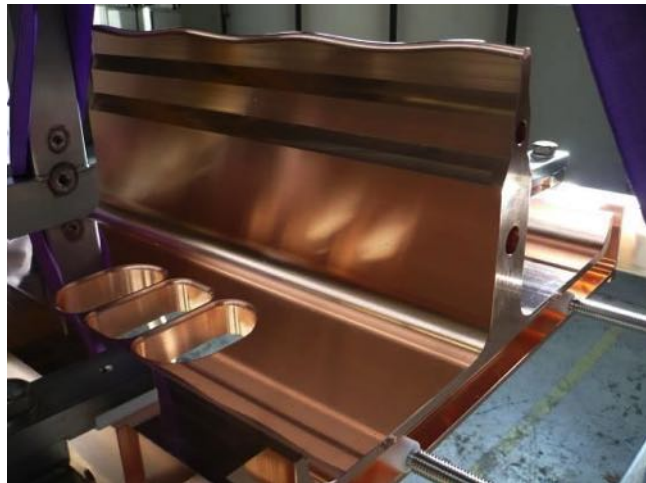




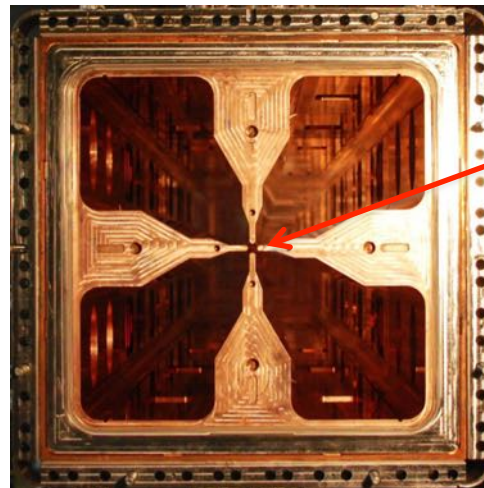
World Largest RFQ



RFQ (Length 9.8m : 0.55mx18モジュール)

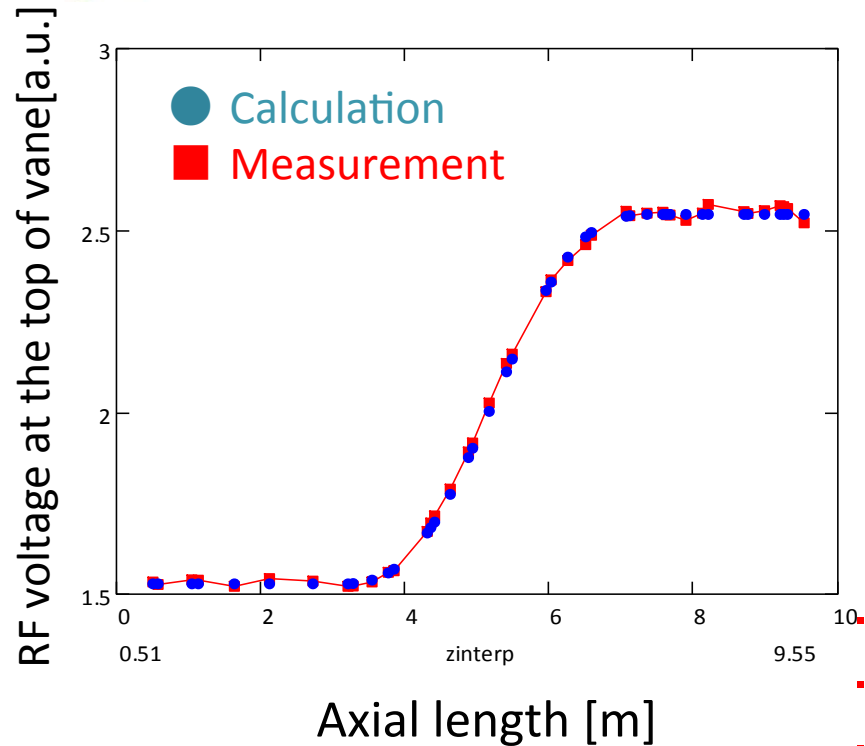


Vane before assembly



RFQ cross section
(430x430mm)

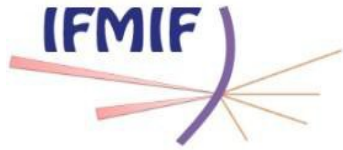
- D+ beam
- acceleration
 - focusing
 - bunching



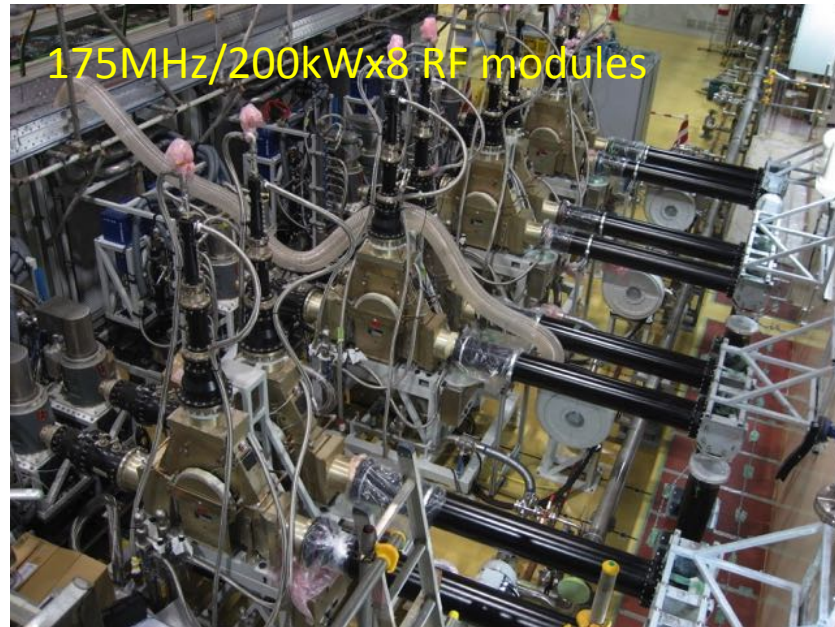
- Resonant frequency: 174.995 MHz
- $Q = 11500 > 9000$
- Error of RF voltage distribution $\pm 2\%$
- un-wanted mode ratio $< 2\%$

98 tuners are adjusted.

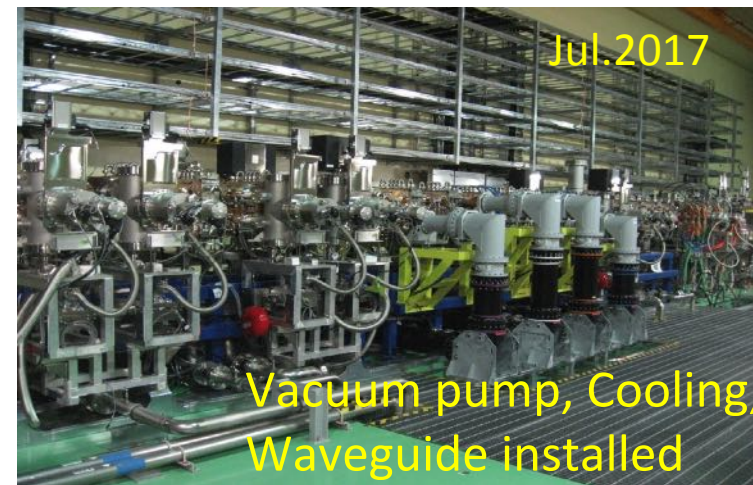
Required resonant frequency and electric field distribution as designed were obtained

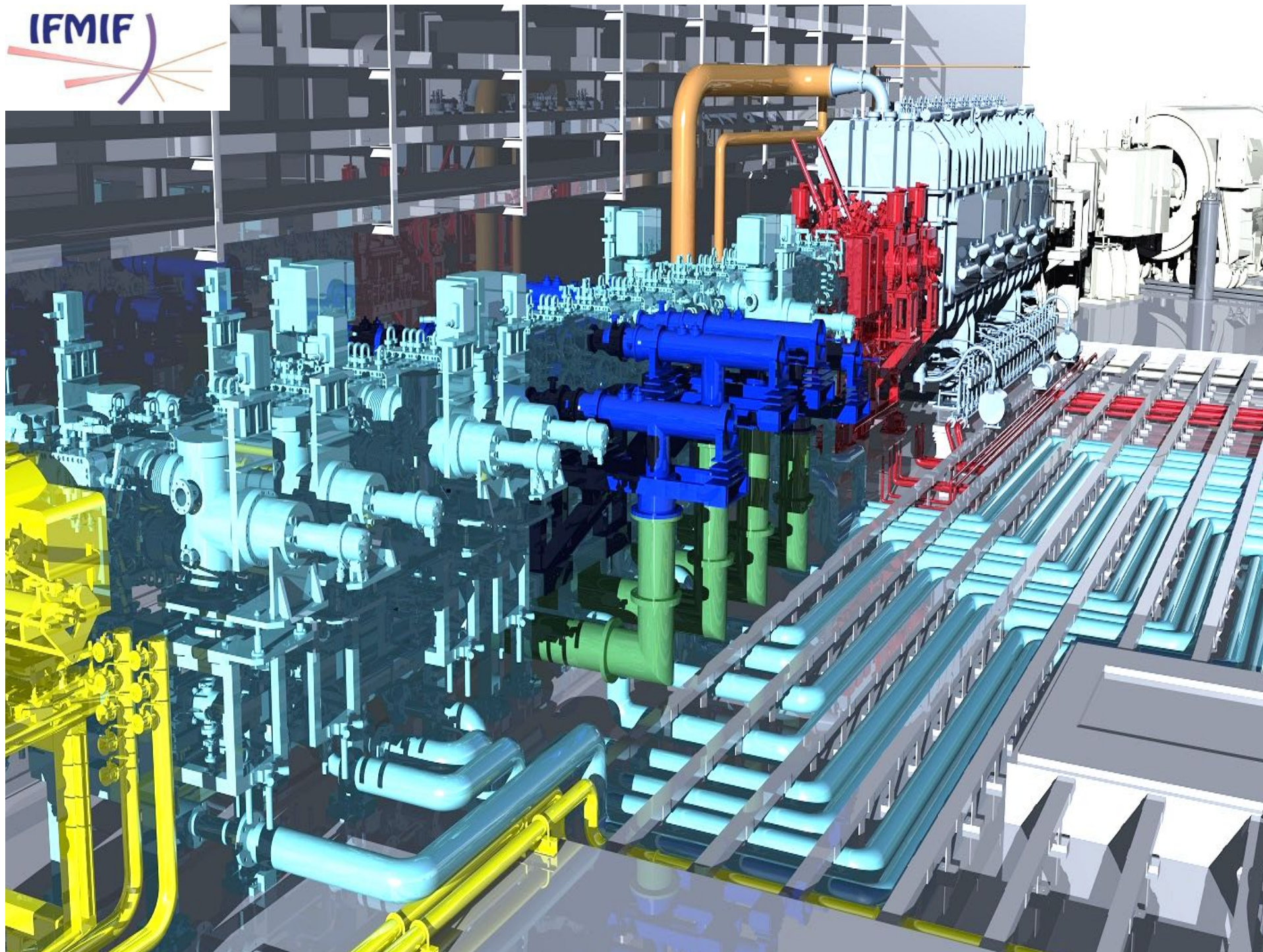
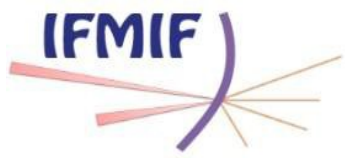


RFQ and High Power RF System (2017)

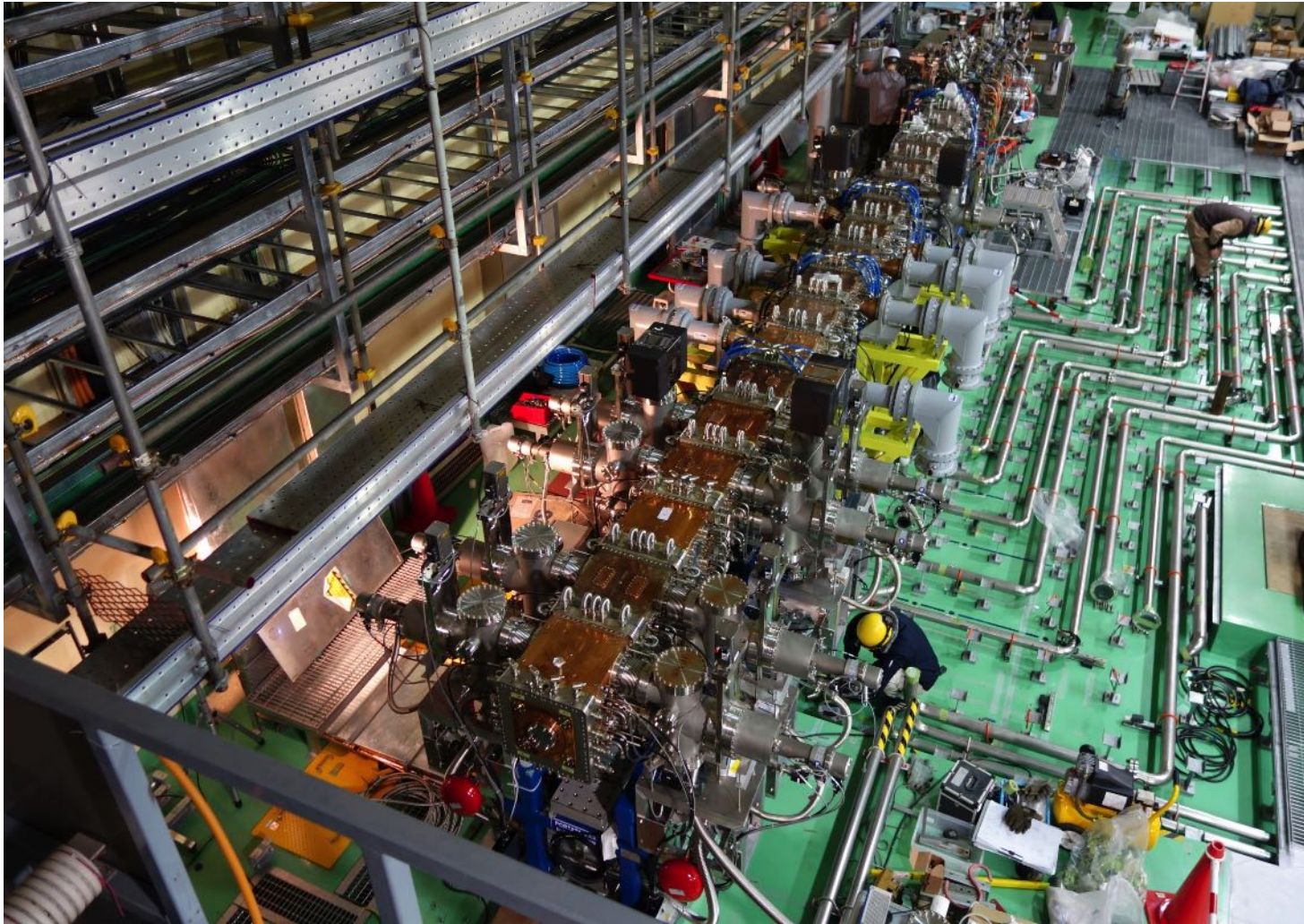


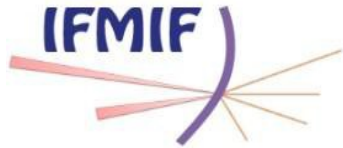
Jul.2017: Waveguide was connected
From RF module to RFQ





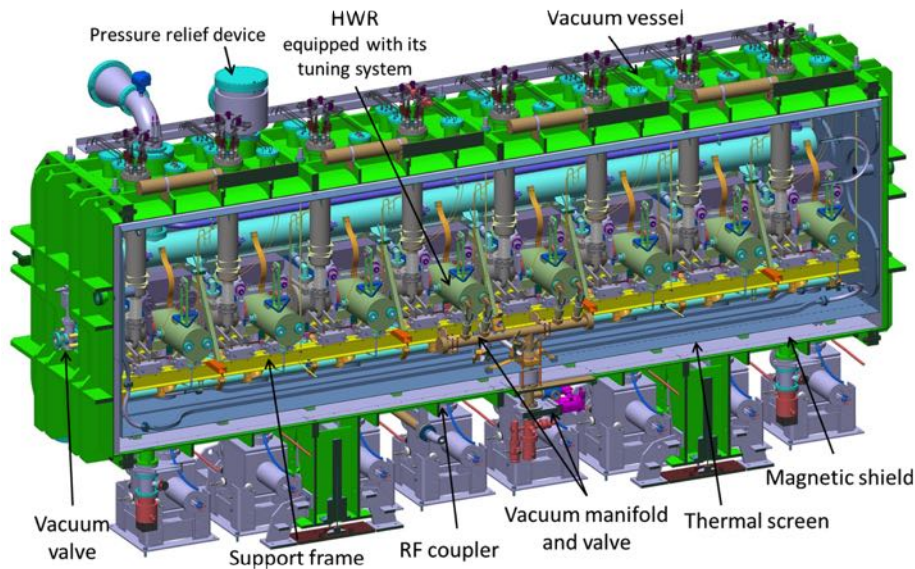
RFQ and Cooling Pipes



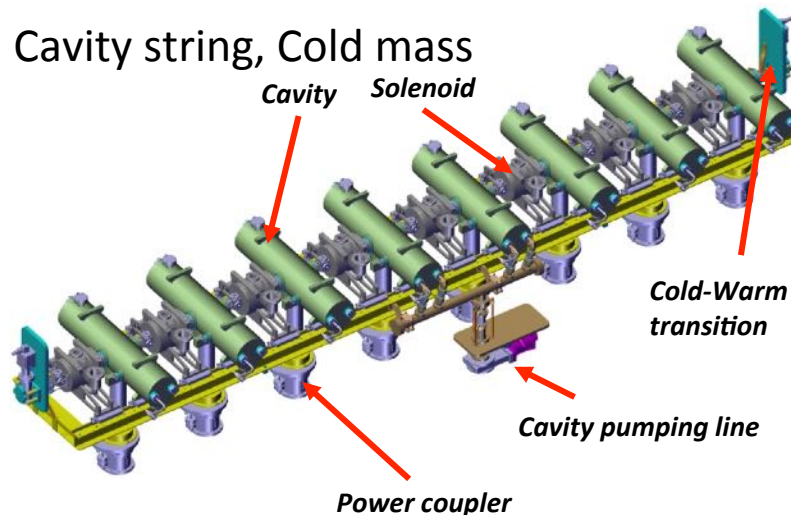


SRF Linac: Specifications

Objective: accelerate a 125 mA D⁺ beam in CW operations from 5 to 9 MeV

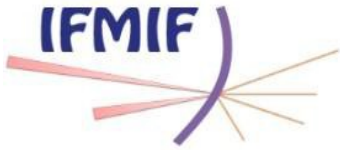


Cavity string, Cold mass

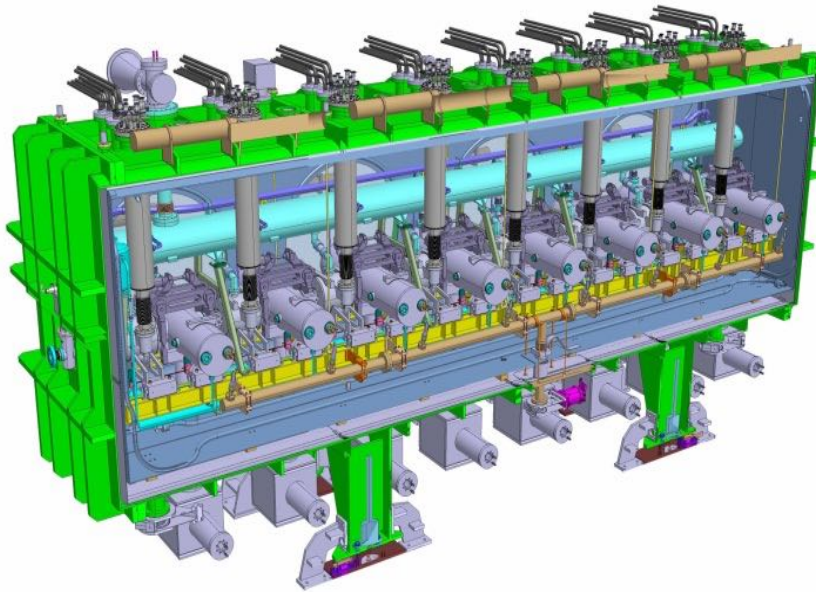


Target Values of complete Cryomodule

Frequency	175 MHz
β value of the HWR	0.094
Accelerating field E_a	4.5 MV/m
Unloaded Quality factor Q_0 for $R_s=20$ n Ω at nominal field	1.4×10^9
Beam aperture HWR/SP	40 / 50 mm
Freq. range of HWR tuning syst	60 kHz
Freq. Resolution of tuners	200 Hz
Max. transmitted RF power by coupler in CW (for LIPAc)	70 kW
Max. reflected RF power in CW	20 kW
External quality factor Q_{ex}	6.3×10^4
Magnetic field B_z on axis max.	6 T
$\int B \cdot dl$ on axis	1 T.m
Field at cavity flange	≤ 20 mT
CBPM position meas. Accuracy	0.25 mm
CBPM phase meas. accuracy	2 deg
Total Static/Dynamic Heat losses	26 / 95 W



SRF Linac



Inner structure of SRF

Super conducting cavity arrays

D⁺ beam/125 mA is accelerated
from 5MeV to 9MeV



Super conducting cavity
Prototype
(Nb, Ti)

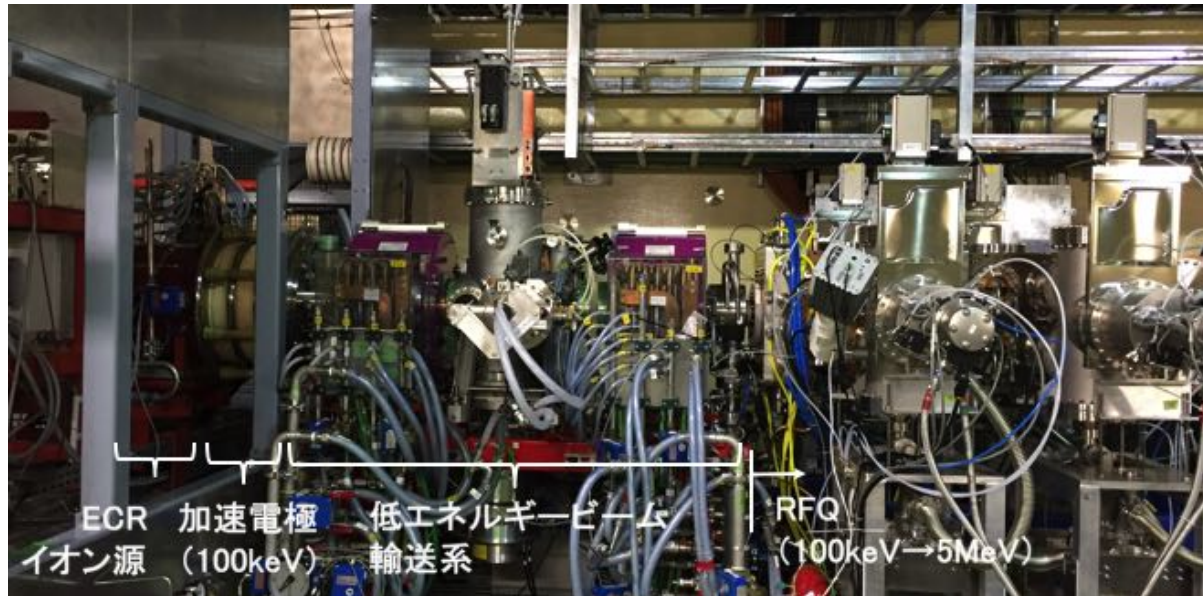


RF test
 $Q \sim 6E8 @ 5.4MV/m$

$1.6E9 @ \text{low field}$

Will be assembled at Rokkasho in 2018

Commissioning LIPAc components



Present status:

- Vacuum of Injector and RFQ is separated by gate valve
- H⁺, D⁺ beam is absorbed by the W-Faraday cup
- In parallel, RFQ conditioning is underway

Commissioning scene of LIPAc components



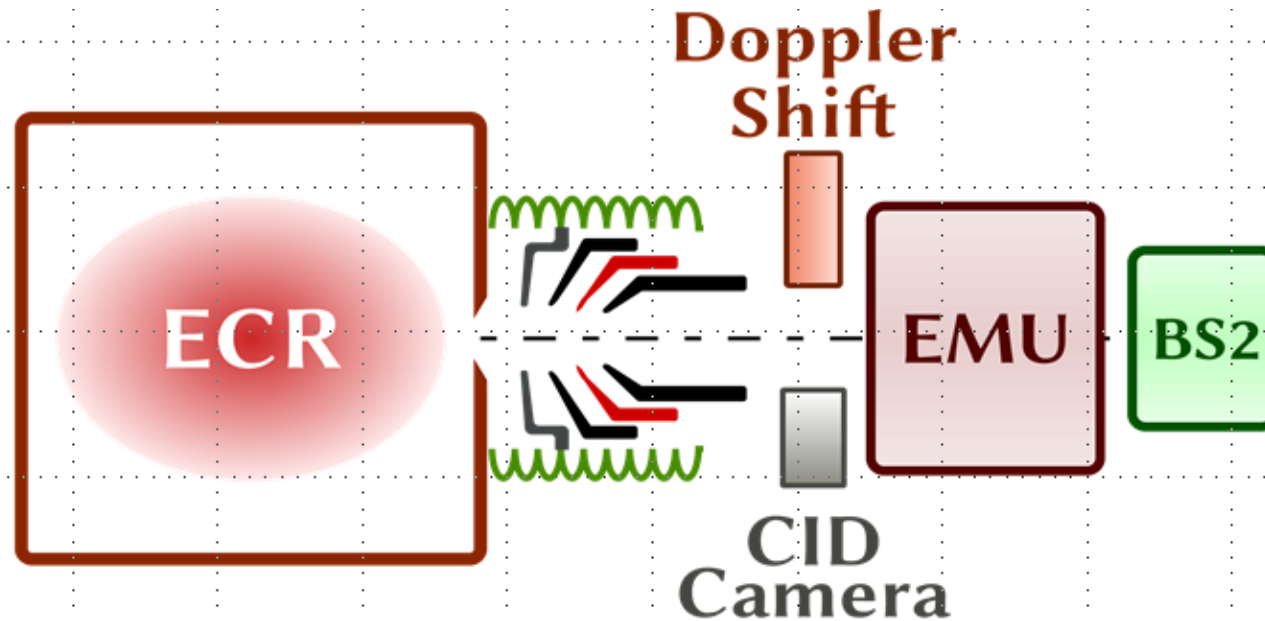
Parallel works of

- Injector
- RFQ conditioning
- MEBT commissioning
- D-Plate commissioning
- Part of control system



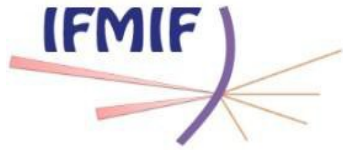
Toward first beam acceleration
By RFQ

Configuration: conceptual set up

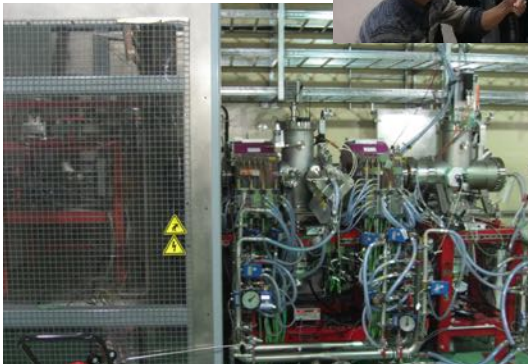
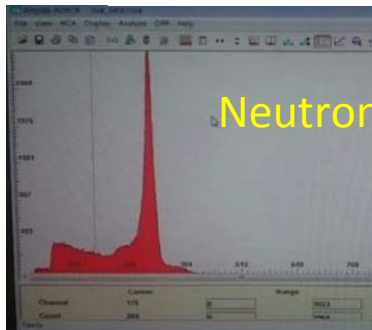
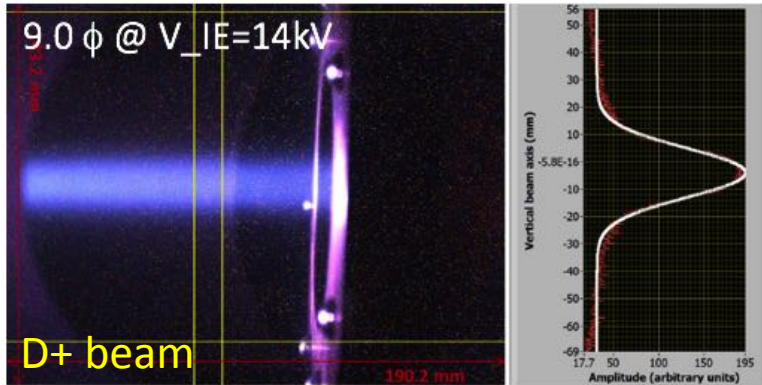


Available Diagnostics

- Emittance Measurement Unit: Allison Scanner
- Doppler Shift Spectroscopy
- Profile Measurement: intensified CID camera
- Beam Stopper with electron repeller (permanent magnets upstream)

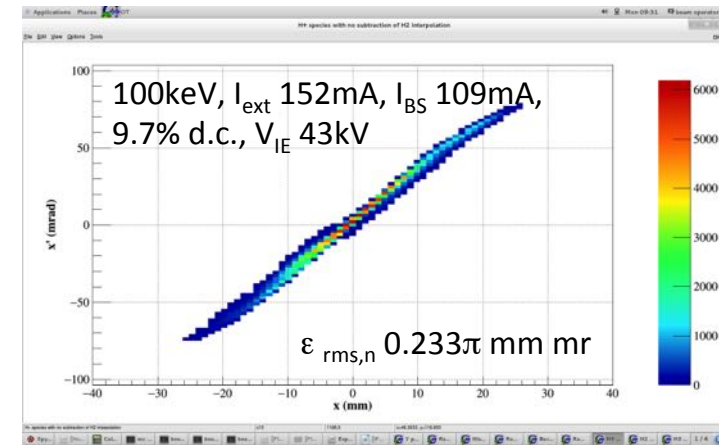


First Experiment of Injector (2015)



First D+ beam was obtained at

Emittance meter



Emittance@2015

(target: $< 0.3\pi$)

$\epsilon = 0.233\pi \text{ mm}\cdot\text{mrad}$

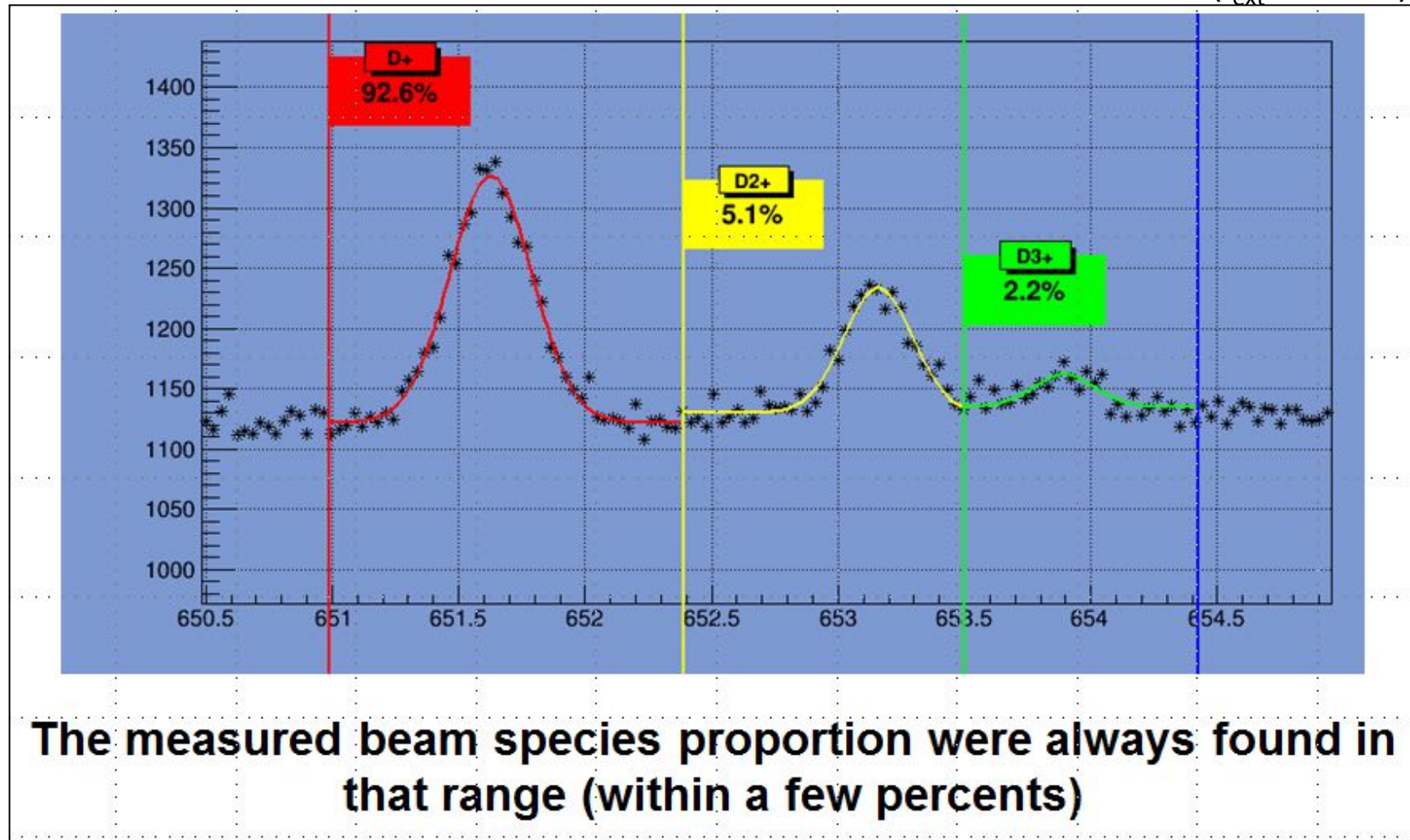
@ beam current=109 mA

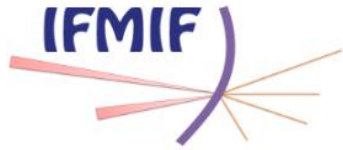
Beam voltage: 100 keV

10% duty

Beam species measurement (2017)

($I_{\text{ext}}=156\text{mA}$)

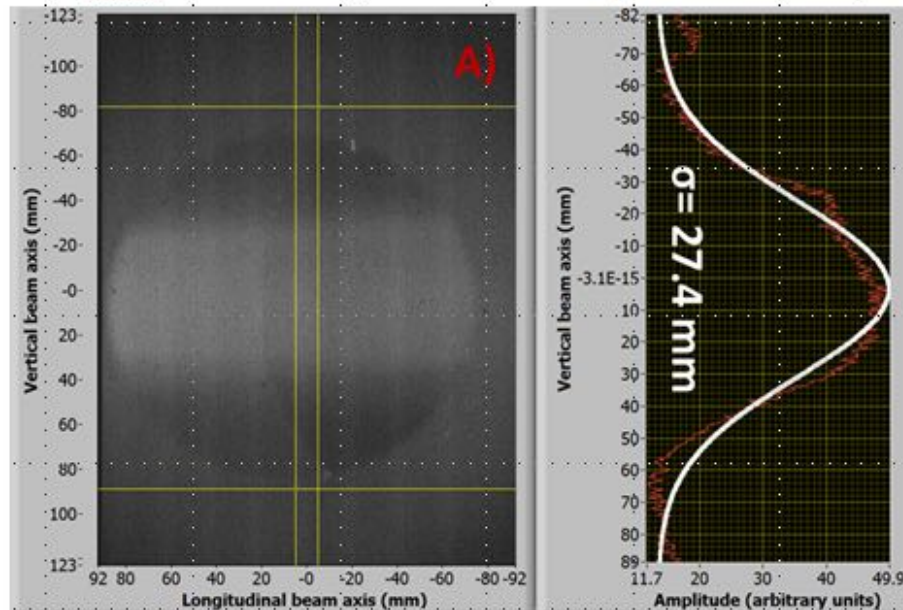




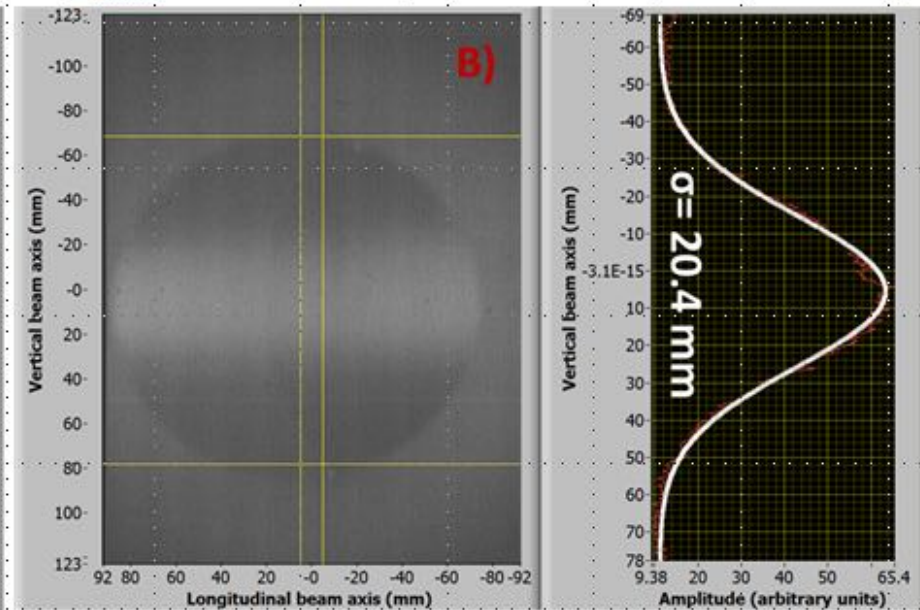
Beam profile measurement (2017)

- Exposure time set to 30 s by performing average of images (no external trigger used)
- Gain of the MCP tuned to maximize the signal to noise ratio

A) $I_{ext} = 156 \text{ mA}$; $DC = 5.0\%$ ($VIE = 14 \text{ kV}$)



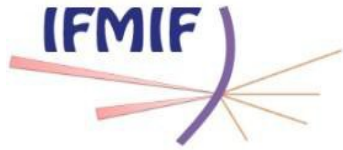
B) $I_{ext} = 116.5 \text{ mA}$; $DC = 7.5\%$ ($VIE = 14 \text{ kV}$)



- Profile flattened (high space charge)
- Profile well Gaussian (lower space charge)

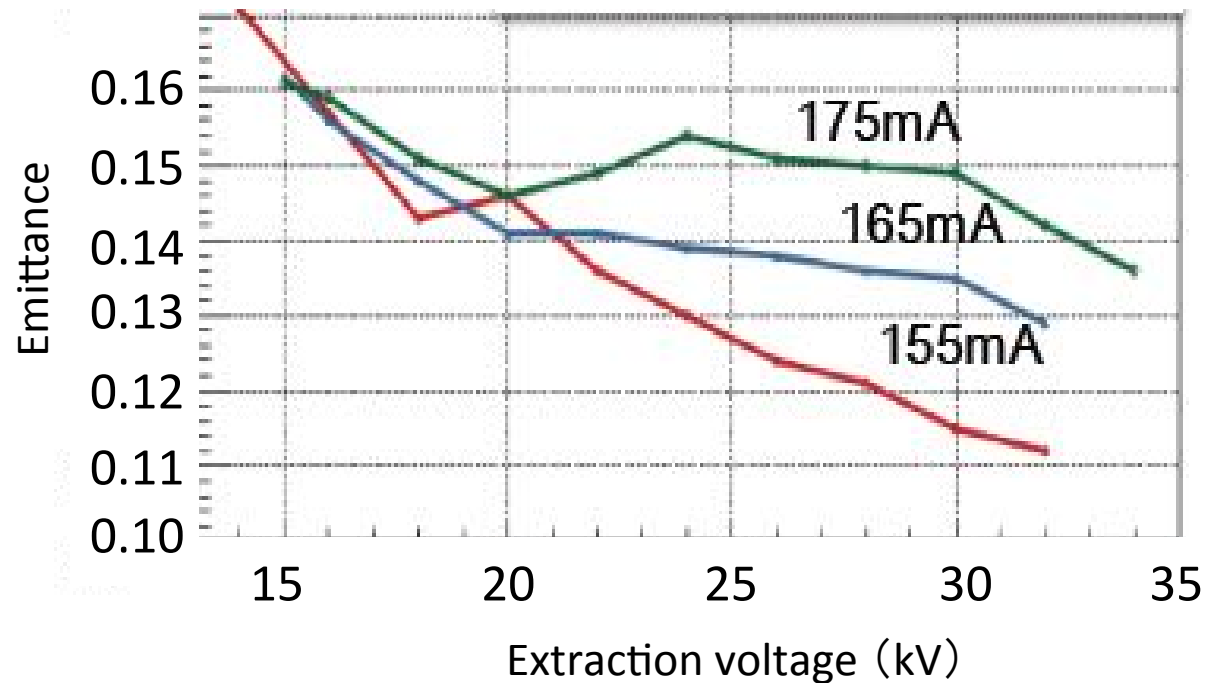
The intensified CID camera was tested successfully since the beam profile was measured with a sufficient signal to noise ratio at low duty cycle and for a beam of large size

Improvement to be done: Paint in black (baking) the vacuum chamber to avoid reflection

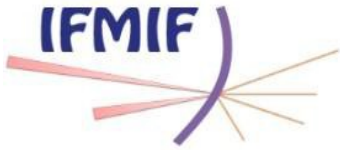


Beam Emittance measurement (2017)

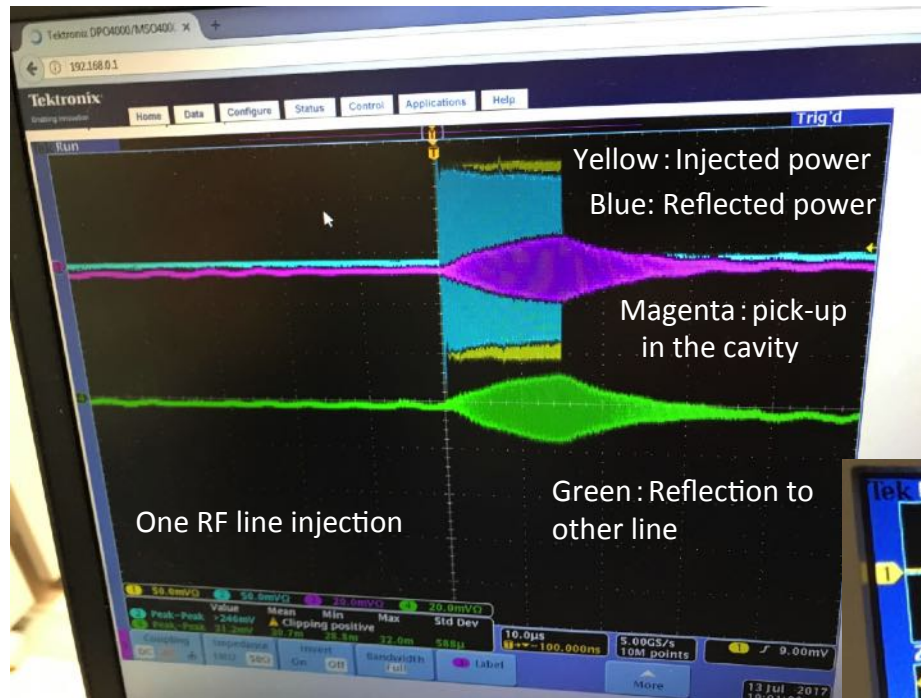
Injector Experiment (2017年10月一)



D+ beam / 100kV: Good Emittance of $0.15\pi\text{mm}\cdot\text{mrad}$ was achieved.
(Initial target : $<0.3\pi\text{mm}\cdot\text{mrad}$)



First RF injection to RFQ (July 2017)



(1) First step

Using 1 RF line

- low power (several kW)、short pulse 15 μ s、low duty (2Hz)
- $\sim 10\%$ power injection into the RFQ
- $\sim 70\%$ reflection from injected line、
- $\sim 20\%$ reflection to other lines (total)

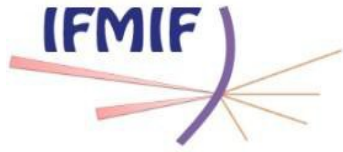


(2) Second step

- Simultaneous injection from 8 RF lines (31 July 2017)
- White Rabbit

(3) Third Step

From October, RFQ conditioning has started.



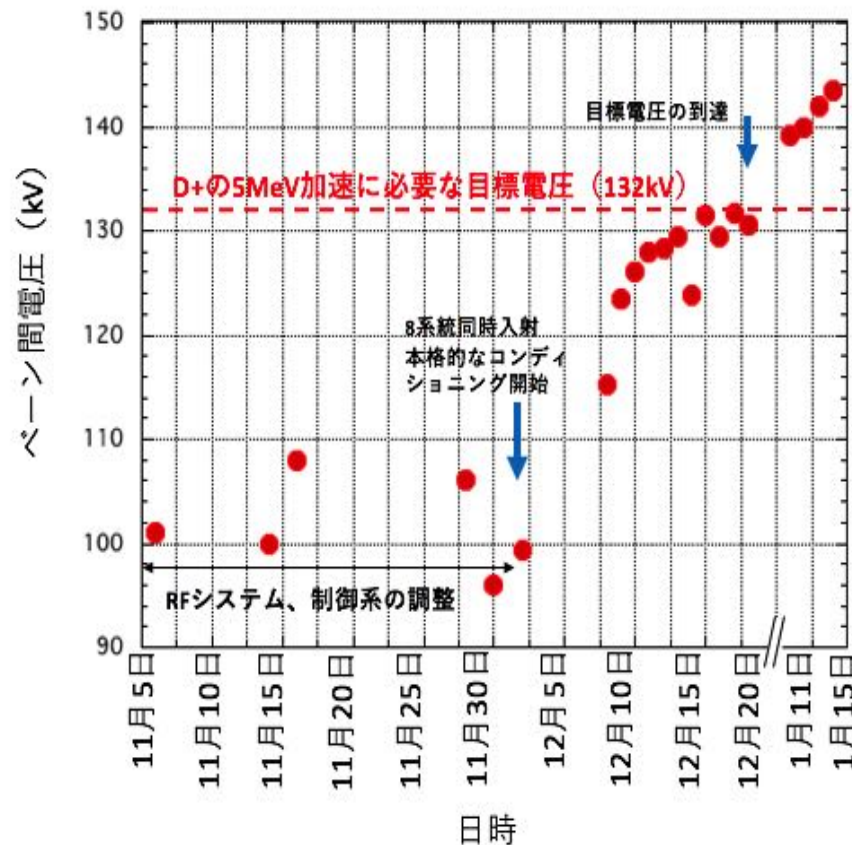
RFQ RF conditioning with 8 RF modules

1st RF injection to RFQ cavity with 8 RF chains synchronized was succeeded on 31 Jul 2017



Our activities have entered into a new stage.

Status of RFQ Conditioning



<- Required Vane Voltage
for D+ beam acceleration

Short pulse (~20 microseconds)

RFQ Conditioning

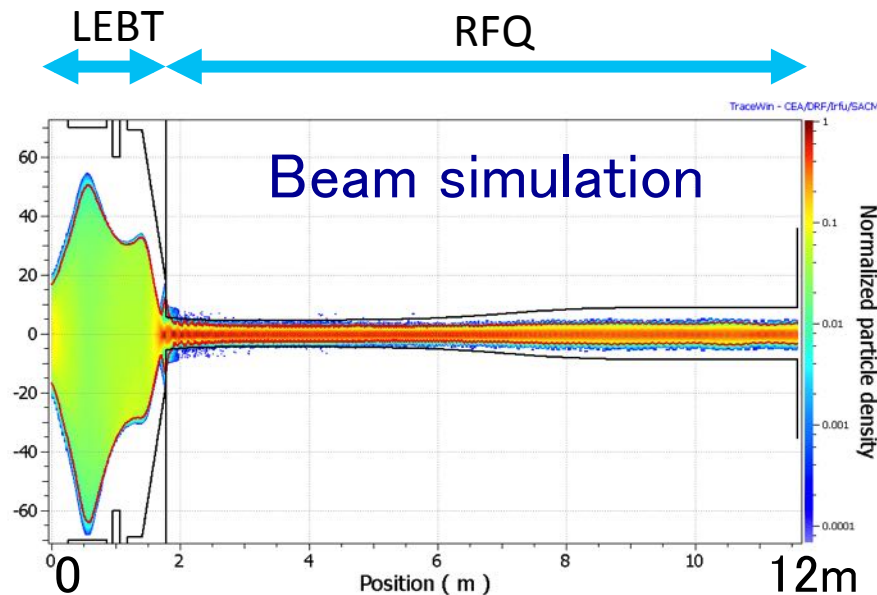
- Simultaneous Injection using 8 RF modules
- Voltage between the vanes : 143 kV (enough for D+ beam acceleration)

H⁺ beam acceleration commissioning will be started in February

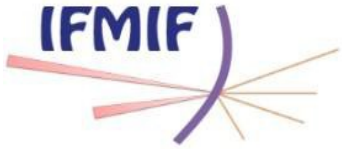
Injector (100 keV/D⁺140mA)



LPBD(Low power beam dump)



2.5MeV H⁺ beam acceleration
Duty 0.1%



Summary

- IFMIF Prototype accelerator is under construction with international collaboration between Japan and EU.
- In the Injector experiment, high quality D⁺ beam was demonstrated. 175 mA extracted beam, Emittance= $0.15\pi\text{mm}\cdot\text{mrad}$ @ 100keV.
- RF power commissioning is underway for RFQ (9.8m length). RF voltage (between the vanes) required for D⁺ beam acceleration from 100keV to 5 MeV was achieved.
- H⁺ beam acceleration commissioning will be started soon.