

Low energy front-end: RFQ

Aurélien Ponton

European Spallation Source ESS AB
Accelerator Division

CEA in-kind contribution to the ESS accelerator,
European Spallation Source head quarters,
Lund, Sweden 2012-10-10

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 The ESS RFQ
 - Chronology
 - Achievements and criticalities
 - Design requirements and changes
- 3 Test strategy
 - Scenarii
 - Estimation of labor cost
 - Pro et contra of a front-end test at Saclay
- 4 Conclusions



Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 The ESS RFQ
 - Chronology
 - Achievements and criticalities
 - Design requirements and changes
- 3 Test strategy
 - Scenarii
 - Estimation of labor cost
 - Pro et contra of a front-end test at Saclay
- 4 Conclusions

Introduction

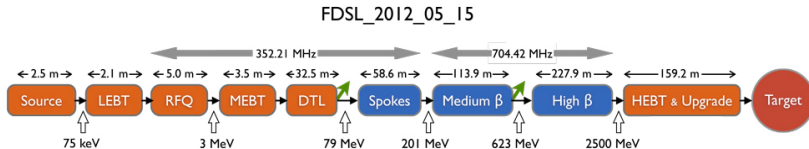


Figure: ESS linac baseline layout.

Work units	Leader	Institutes	Locations
Management	S. Gammino	INFN-LNS	Catania
Source and LEBT	L. Celona	INFN-LNS	Catania
RFQ	B. Pottin	CEA-Irfu	Saclay
MEBT	I. Bustinduy	ESS-Bilbao	Bilbao
DTL	A. Pisent	INFN-LNL	Legnaro

Table: From ADU to construction phase.

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 The ESS RFQ
 - Chronology
 - Achievements and criticalities
 - Design requirements and changes
- 3 Test strategy
 - Scenarii
 - Estimation of labor cost
 - Pro et contra of a front-end test at Saclay
- 4 Conclusions



Meeting and presentations

- **May 2011**, *"RFQ input to MEBT"*, ESS-Bilbao meeting on MEBT and Spoke Resonators
→ Pole tip design of the 5 m RFQ completed
- **July 2011**, *"RFQ: basic considerations, achievements and criticalities"*, ESS warm linac meeting
→ RF 2D model, vacuum grids, tuners, 3D model of the end-cells
- **December 2011**, *"The ESS front end"*, ESS AD retreat
→ BD RFQs comparison: needs >5 m to meet the ESS requirements
- **February 2012**, *"Defining the RFQ requirements"*, ESS warm linac meeting
→ RFQ designers work with a list of requirements
- **June 2012**, *"Beam dynamics"*, *"IPHI status"*, *"RF design"*, *"Stability of shorter RFQs"*, ESS warm linac internal review
→ RF design completed on the 5 m RFQ, stability of a shorter RFQ evaluated, preliminary BD design of a 4 m RFQ (green light from the reviewers)



Milestones

CEA contribution

- **July 2011**, *"The ESS RFQ pole tip geometry profile"*, ESS Technote
- **September 2011**, *"High Power Proton Linac Front-End: Beam Dynamics Investigation and Plans for the ESS"*, IPAC'11
- **May 2012**, *"RF design of the ESS RFQ"*, IPAC'12
- **October 2012**, *"TDR"*

The 5 m RFQ has been considered
in the CEA studies



Milestones

CEA contribution

- **July 2011**, *"The ESS RFQ pole tip geometry profile"*, ESS Technote
- **September 2011**, *"High Power Proton Linac Front-End: Beam Dynamics Investigation and Plans for the ESS"*, IPAC'11
- **May 2012**, *"RF design of the ESS RFQ"*, IPAC'12
- **October 2012**, *"TDR"*

**The 5 m RFQ has been considered
in the CEA studies**



Ressource criticality

Recent change in the RFQ design: from 5 to 4 m

- **September 2012**, *"the ESS RFQ beam dynamics design"*, LINAC'12
- **October 2012**, *"TDR"*
- Additional resources required from CEA to perform the RF design and the thermo-mechanical calculations on the 4 m RFQ (methodology already established)
- Availability of CEA staff may be an issue
- Task to be achieved in parallel with the preparation of the industrial drawings

Early agreement between CEA and
ESS is mandatory



Ressource criticality

Recent change in the RFQ design: from 5 to 4 m

- **September 2012**, *"the ESS RFQ beam dynamics design"*, LINAC'12
- **October 2012**, *"TDR"*
- Additional resources required from CEA to perform the RF design and the thermo-mechanical calculations on the 4 m RFQ (methodology already established)
- Availability of CEA staff may be an issue
- Task to be achieved in parallel with the preparation of the industrial drawings

**Early agreement between CEA and
ESS is mandatory**



Previous requirements

Imposed/Limitations

- initial operation at peak current of 50 mA but upgradable to 75 mA
- beam loss above 2 MeV is limited to 1 W/m
- both transverse and longitudinal emittances are minimized to reduce the potential for subsequent halo development
- there should be no longitudinal tails as they are known to translate into transverse halo

Additional requirements

- Kilpatrick limit: $K_p \leq 1.8$
- constant vane radius of curvature
- 20 % margin: 90 mA design

2011 design:
4 vanes RFQ composed of 5
segments of 1 m each



Previous requirements

Imposed/Limitations

- initial operation at peak current of 50 mA but upgradable to 75 mA
- beam loss above 2 MeV is limited to 1 W/m
- both transverse and longitudinal emittances are minimized to reduce the potential for subsequent halo development
- there should be no longitudinal tails as they are known to translate into transverse halo

Additional requirements

- Kilpatrick limit: $K_p \leq 1.8$
- constant vane radius of curvature
- 20 % margin: 90 mA design

**2011 design:
4 vanes RFQ composed of 5
segments of 1 m each**



New requirements

Imposed/Limitations

- peak operational beam current will not exceed 50 mA
- no limit to allowable beam loss below 3 MeV
- halo development and beam loss in the high energy linac section traceable to the RFQ are minimized
- no longitudinal tails as they are known to translate into transverse halo
- phase advances are matched to adjacent sections

2012 BD design:
4 vanes RFQ composed of 4
segments of 1 m each

- To be completed in 2013:
- RF design with new resource
 - Thermo-mecanichal calculations with unused 2012 resource

New requirements

Imposed/Limitations

- peak operational beam current will not exceed 50 mA
- no limit to allowable beam loss below 3 MeV
- halo development and beam loss in the high energy linac section traceable to the RFQ are minimized
- no longitudinal tails as they are known to translate into transverse halo
- phase advances are matched to adjacent sections

**2012 BD design:
4 vanes RFQ composed of 4
segments of 1 m each**

To be completed in 2013:

- RF design with new resource
- Thermo-mecanichal calculations with unused 2012 resource

New requirements

Imposed/Limitations

- peak operational beam current will not exceed 50 mA
- no limit to allowable beam loss below 3 MeV
- halo development and beam loss in the high energy linac section traceable to the RFQ are minimized
- no longitudinal tails as they are known to translate into transverse halo
- phase advances are matched to adjacent sections

2012 BD design:
4 vanes RFQ composed of 4 segments of 1 m each

- To be completed in 2013:**
- RF design with new resource
 - Thermo-mecanichal calculations with unused 2012 resource

Benefits of a shorter RFQ

- 1 A shorter RFQ has reduced the potential fabrication and operational risks since less tuners and vacuum and RF seals as well as vacuum pumps are required.
- 2 The construction cost will also be lower as machining and brazing are known to impact significantly the overall cost of the RFQ.
- 3 Less power dissipated in copper will as well reduce the cost in operation.
- 4 Removing one segment will finally ease the alignment procedure.

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 The ESS RFQ
 - Chronology
 - Achievements and criticalities
 - Design requirements and changes
- 3 Test strategy**
 - Scenarii
 - Estimation of labor cost
 - Pro et contra of a front-end test at Saclay
- 4 Conclusions



Without the Saclay test stand for the ESS front-end

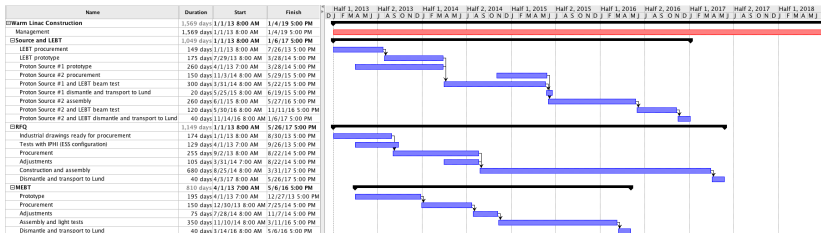


Figure: Front-end construction planning without the Saclay test stand.

With the Saclay test stand for the ESS front-end

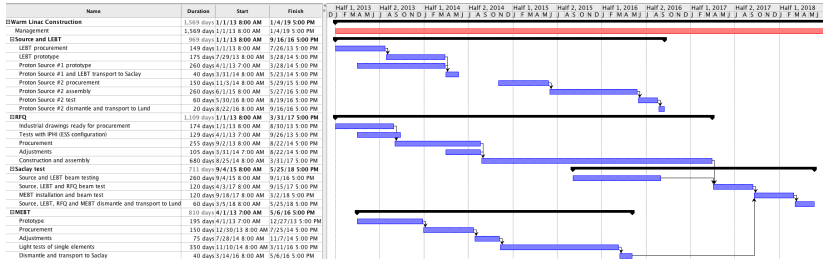


Figure: Front-end construction planning with the Saclay test stand.

The Saclay test:
711 working days
• 180 days of high power test



With the Saclay test stand for the ESS front-end

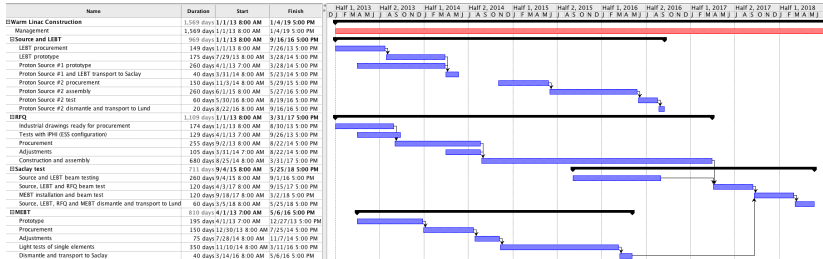


Figure: Front-end construction planning with the Saclay test stand.

The Saclay test:

- 711 working days
- 180 days of high power test



Using the CERN test stands

We are investigating all possibilities for testing the ESS RFQ:

- RF conditioning
- test with beam

ESS and CERN are currently discussing potential availabilities of the CERN test stand (LINAC 4 RFQ) for the ESS RFQ and front-end.

Tentative labor cost estimate in man.days for prototyping, assembly and test

	Without Saclay TS	With Saclay TS
Source and LEBT	3070	1510
RFQ	3236	3236
MEBT	1635	1635
Saclay test	0	3200
Total	7941	9581

Table: Man.days comparison.

- the Saclay front-end test requires 1640 man.days more (+20 %)
- it corresponds to ~ 7 persons working during one year
- it is roughly the amount of external workers that ESS will need for the conditioning and the commissioning of the front-end



Full front-end test

From source to MEBT

Pro

- Room and infrastructure available
- CEA expertise
- Pre-conditioning of the front-end
- Plug and run strategy
- Not a labor cost issue
- Lower potential risks during installation
- Participation of the CEA-Irfu/SIS to help us with controls

Contra

- 1 Schedule ^a:
 - RF ready for RFQ: December 2017
 - front-end at Lund: May 2018 (+1 year)
- 2 Modulator and high power klystron:
 - Not available at Saclay
 - ESS needs only 9 months of high power test

^aIf the RFQ is not commissioned at high power 12 months of commissioning may be necessary

Front-end test without MEBT

	Without Saclay TS	With Saclay TS
Source and LEBT	3080	1510
RFQ	3236	3236
MEBT	1635	1635
Saclay test	0	2000
Total	7951	8381

Table: Man.days comparison (tentative estimate).

the Saclay front-end test without MEBT requires:

- 430 man.days more (+5 %): < 2 persons working during one year
- 591 days with 120 days of high power tests
- The front-end will arrive at Lund in December 2017



Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 The ESS RFQ
 - Chronology
 - Achievements and criticalities
 - Design requirements and changes
- 3 Test strategy
 - Scenarii
 - Estimation of labor cost
 - Pro et contra of a front-end test at Saclay
- 4 Conclusions



Conclusions

We have to discuss the following points:

- 1 Team availability for the RF design and thermo-mechanical calculations of the 4 m RFQ
- 2 Potential contribution for the RF source necessary for the the ESS front-end beam test at Saclay
- 3 The SIS participation in the ICS for the front-end