

Electron Accelerator Complex at Tohoku University, 42-Year-Operation and Future

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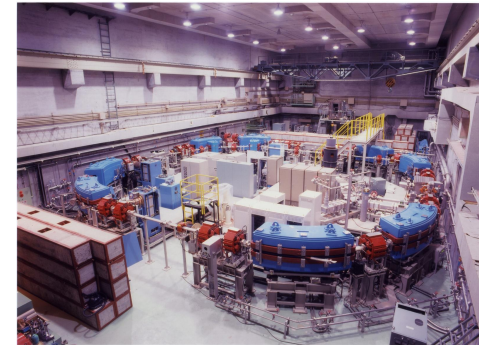
- introduction about the facility
History (How We Did Business)
- present status
 - operation status
 - machine status (feature and difficulties)
- machine improvements
- future prospects
- summary

facility introduction (since 1966)

(since



Laboratory of Nuclear Science (LNS),
Faculty of Science
established in 1966



1.2 GeV Booster Synchrotron
STB ring (since 1997)
hadron phys. by GeV - γ

first pulse-neutron generation

pulsed neutron source (1971 ~ 1994)
M. Kimura , NIM 71, 102 (1969)

300 MeV Electron Linac
(since 1967)

42-year-old



nuclear phys. by c.w. e-beam

150 MeV pulse stretcher (1981 ~ 1994)
T. Tamae , NIM-A 264, 173 (1988)

first observation of coherent SR

T. Nakazato *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 63 1245, (1989)

Research Center of
Electron Photon Science

target : user facility opened
for worldwide
reorganized in 2009

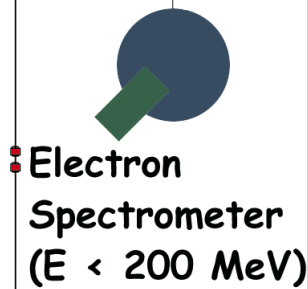
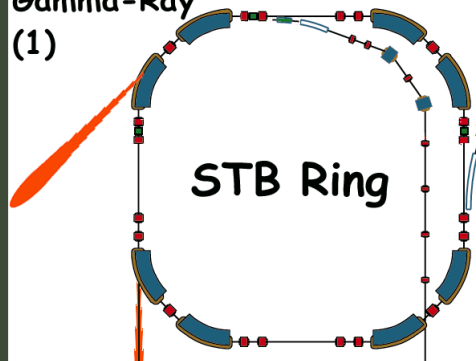
Tohoku University

Experimental Halls and Accelerators

present activities

Nuclear Physics
(such as hyper nucleus)
by neutral-K spectrometer

Tagged GeV
Gamma-Ray
(1)



Tagged Photon
($E < 200$ MeV)

**RI production for
Nuclear Chemistry**

($E < 60$ MeV)



(since 2002)

Tagged GeV
Gamma-Ray
(2)

300 MeV Linac

Hadron Physics, detector R&D

1.2 GeV Booster Synchrotron (STB ring)

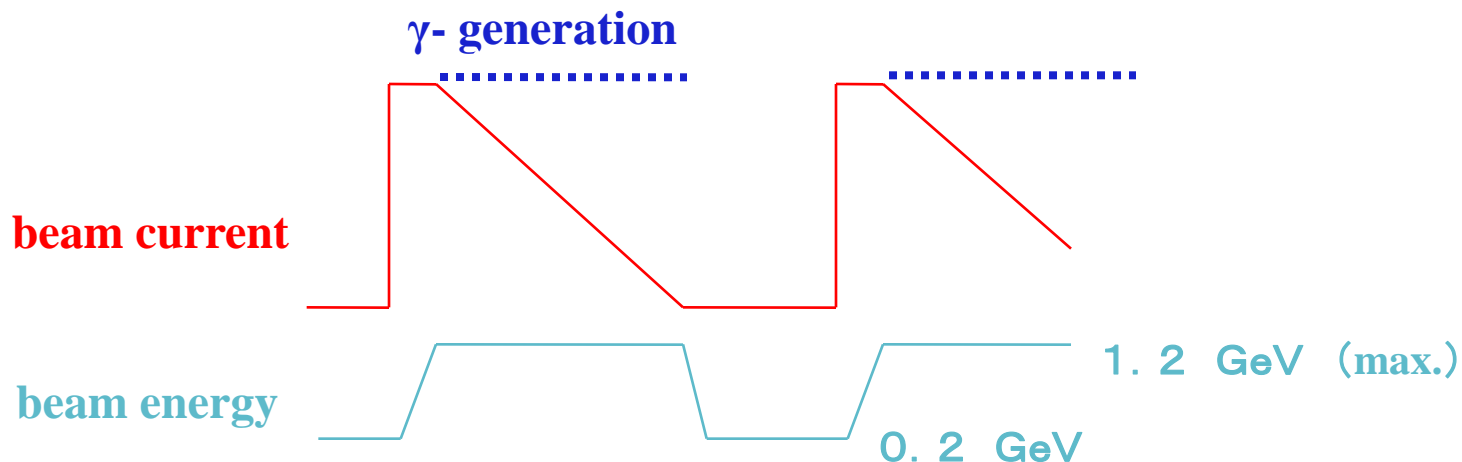


Stretcher mode (slow extraction with 3rd-resonance)

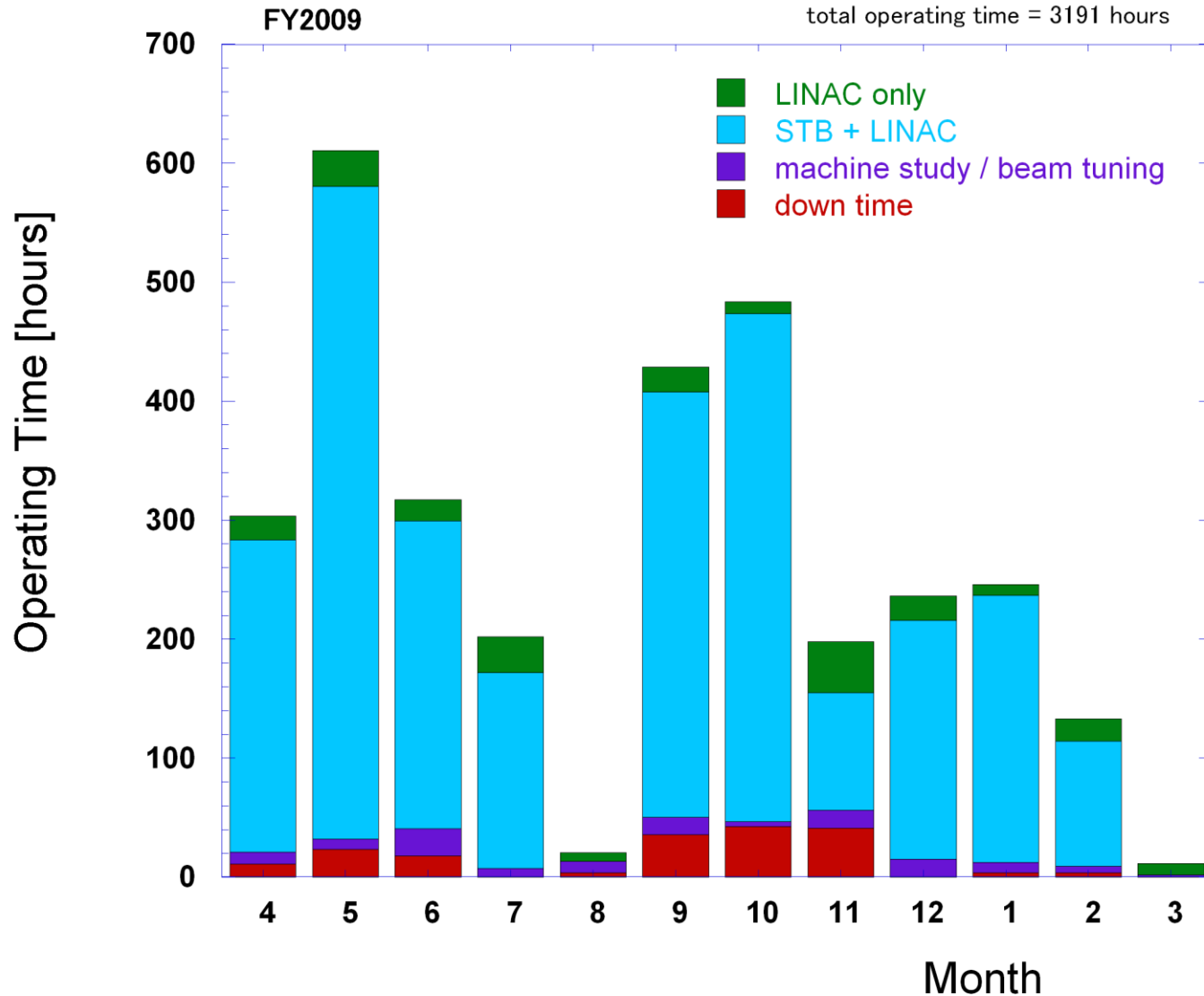
Convert pulsed beam to c.w.-beam ($E_b = 140 \sim 200$ MeV)

Booster (storage) mode

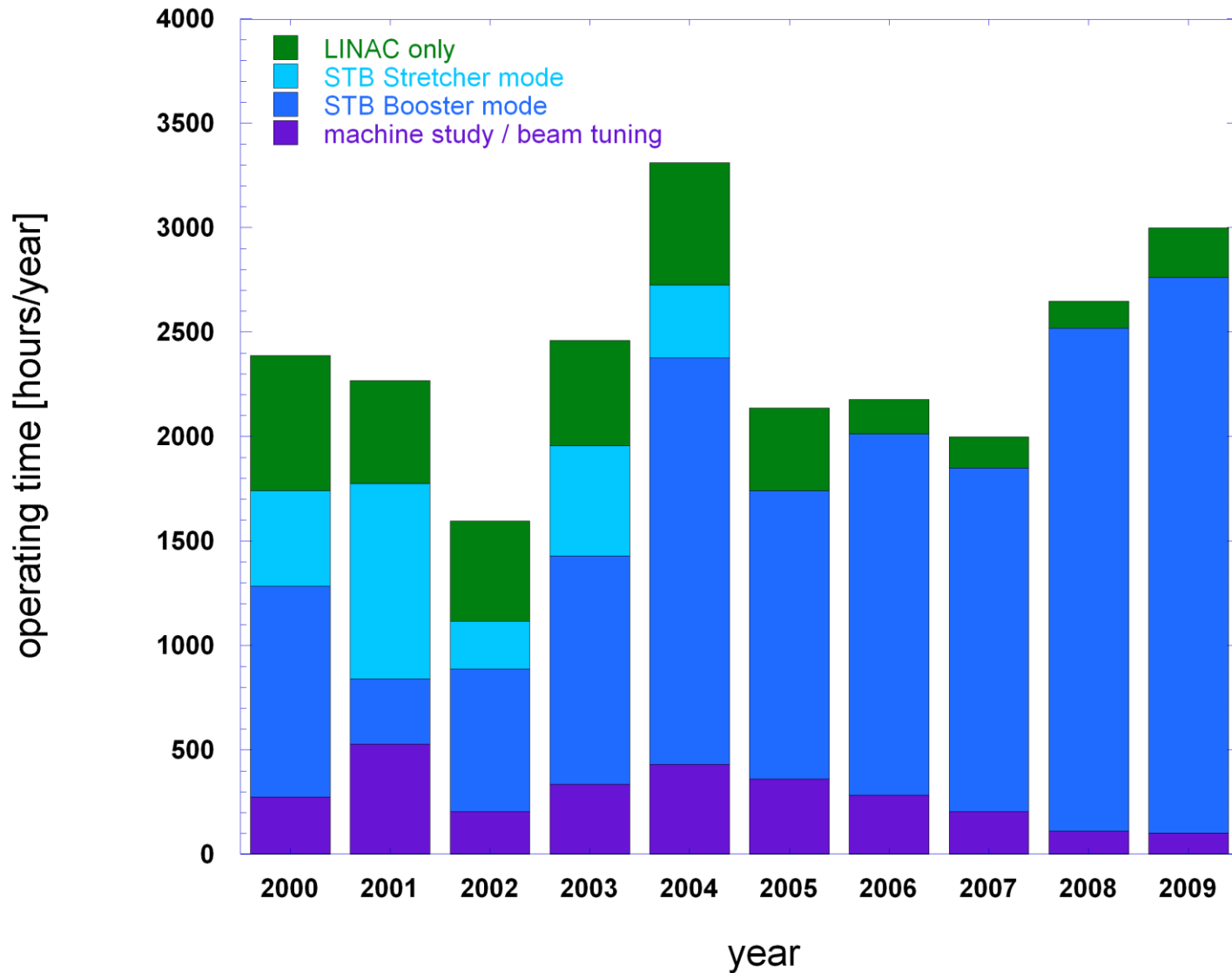
- Injected beam with the $E_b = 150$ or 200 MeV is ramped up to 1.2 GeV (max.) in about 1 second.
- After the consumption of circulating beam due to high energy gamma-ray generation via bremsstrahlung, beam injection is repeated.
(radiator : $10 \mu\text{m}$ carbon fiber)



operation status in FY2009



record of beam operating times



machine status (features & difficulties)



300 MeV Linac

20 acc. structures driven by 5 klystrons.

typical energy = < 50 MeV (for low-energy mode)

150 ~ 200 MeV (for high-energy mode)

300 Hz repetition (max) → High average current (~150 μ A)

1. Very very old (since 1967) with essentially no-update

→ vacuum leak, much trip rates in modulators,
old modulators make a wide energy spread

2. Poor design of the injector part and no well-considered beam optics

→ give a lot of beam loss, large beam emittance (200 mmmrad)
low BBU threshold (<100 mA), poor beam monitors

1.2 GeV Synchrotron

One linac burst gives 20~30 mA.

Ramp-up time ~ 1 sec. @1.2 GeV

1. Poor vacuum

→ lifetime ~10 min.@1.2GeV

2. High ring impedance (may be $|z/n|=100 \Omega$)

→ microwave instability

3. Many HOMs in a used cavity

→ Serious coupled-bunch inst.

4. No chromatic sextupole !!

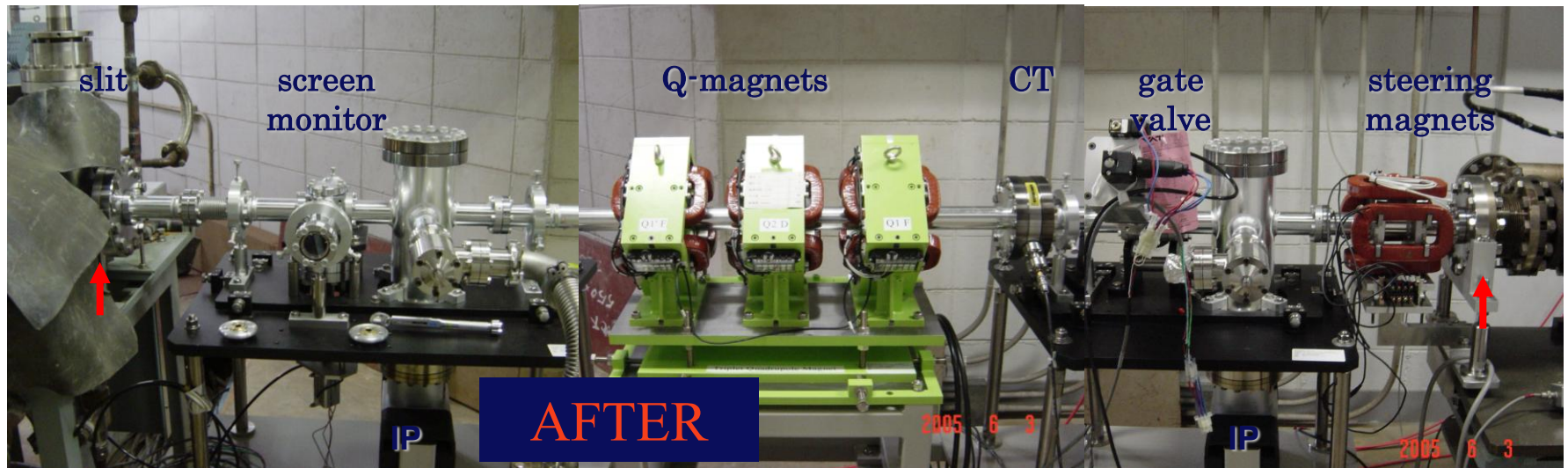
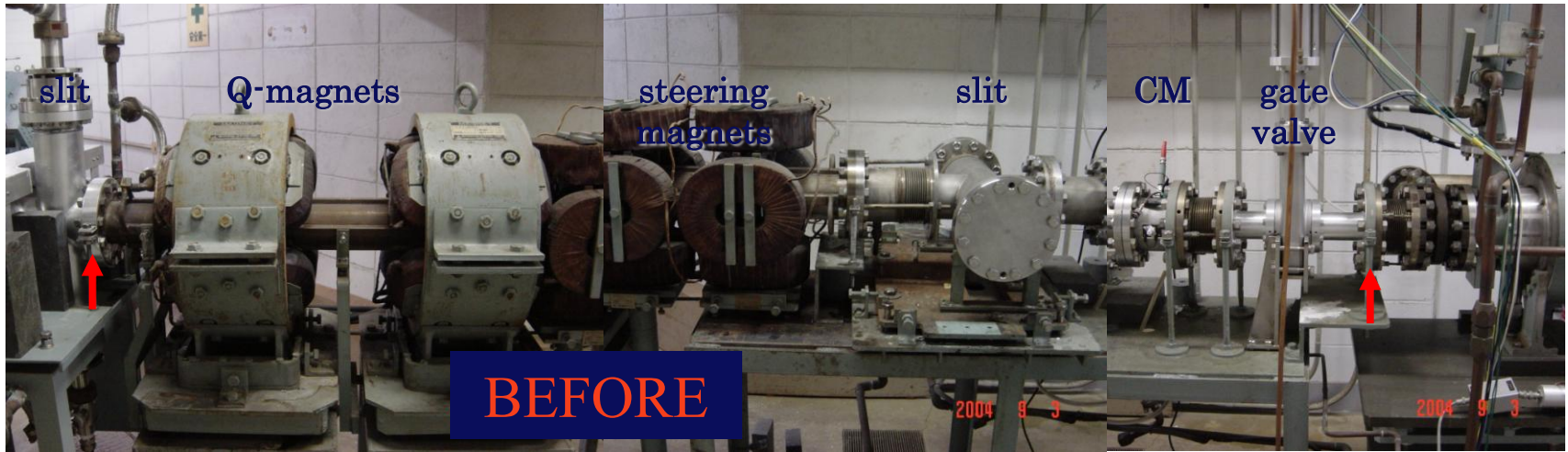
→ a lot of problems

machine improvements



- replacement of LINAC beam line (still under progress)
 - installed more IPs and beam monitors
 - improved vac. performance, beam tuning work
- replacement of a component in DC-gun power supply
 - IVR → inverter power supply
- replacement of some components in a LINAC modulator (still under progress)
 - IVR → inverter power supply
 - old thylatron (F-175) and driver → CX2411
- replacement of controller for synchrotron

replacement of linac beam-line



machine improvements



- replacement of LINAC beam line (still under progress)
 - installed more IPs and beam monitors
 - improved vac. performance, beam tuning work
- replacement of a component in DC-gun power supply
 - IVR → inverter power supply (improved reliability)
- replacement of some components in a LINAC modulator (still under progress)
 - IVR → inverter power supply
 - old thylatron (F-175) and driver → CX2411
 - suppressed the down time
- replacement of controller for synchrotron magnet power supplies (almost completed)

progress in machine operation



- establishment of operation parameters

There are many operation modes depending on user.

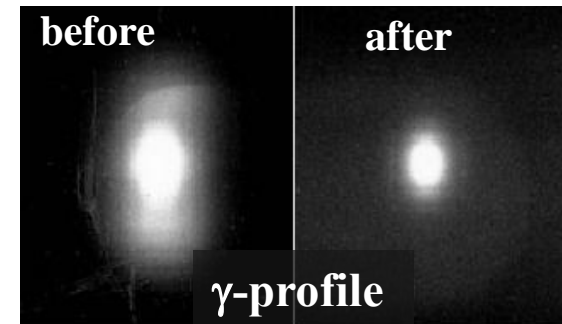
shorten the beam tuning time

- introducing lattice modification for the 2nd GeV- γ beam line

huge spread of γ -profile and poor tagging efficiency

**improvement of γ -ray beam quality
and tagging efficiency ($\epsilon = 20 \rightarrow 80 \%$)**

(PAC'05 by F. Hinode et.al.)



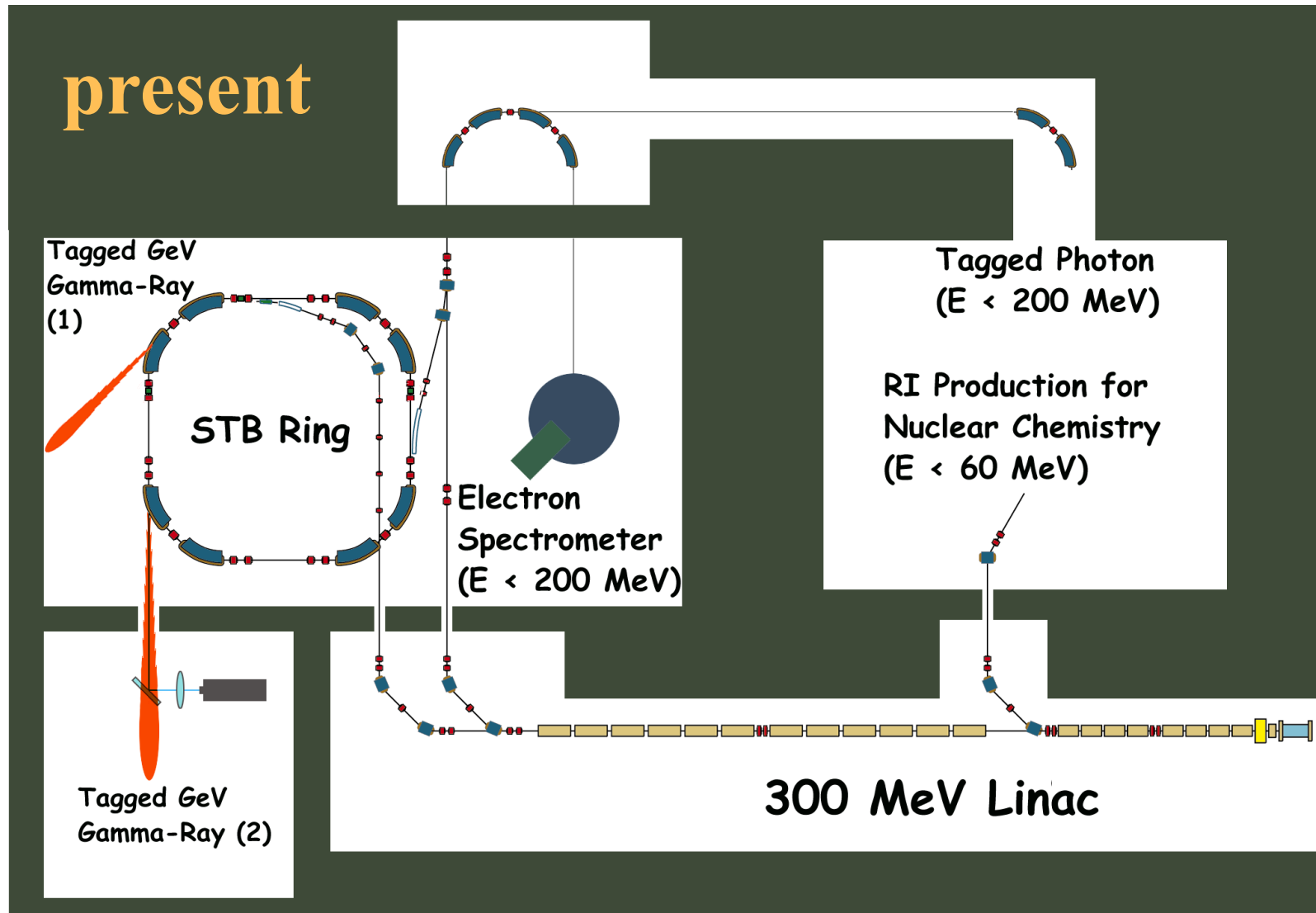
- transverse phase space manipulation by a mono-frequency RFKO in stretcher-mode operation

quasi-CW beam for nuclear physics (e^- scattering exp.)

emittance reduction for extracted beam (PAC'05 by A. Miyamoto et.al.)

upgrade plan of injector

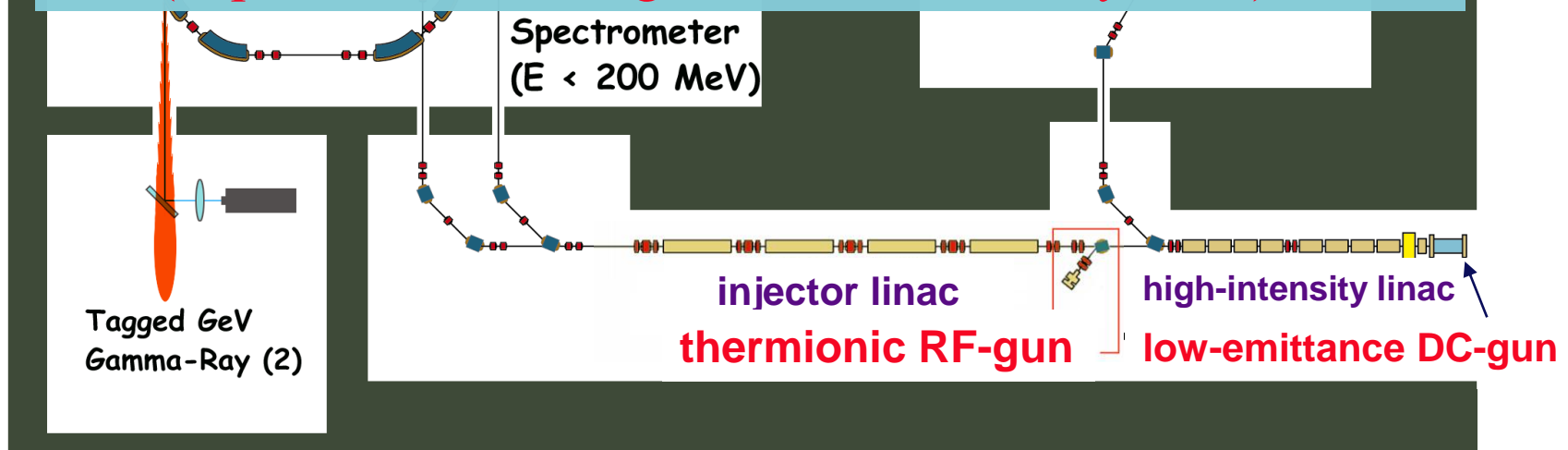
present



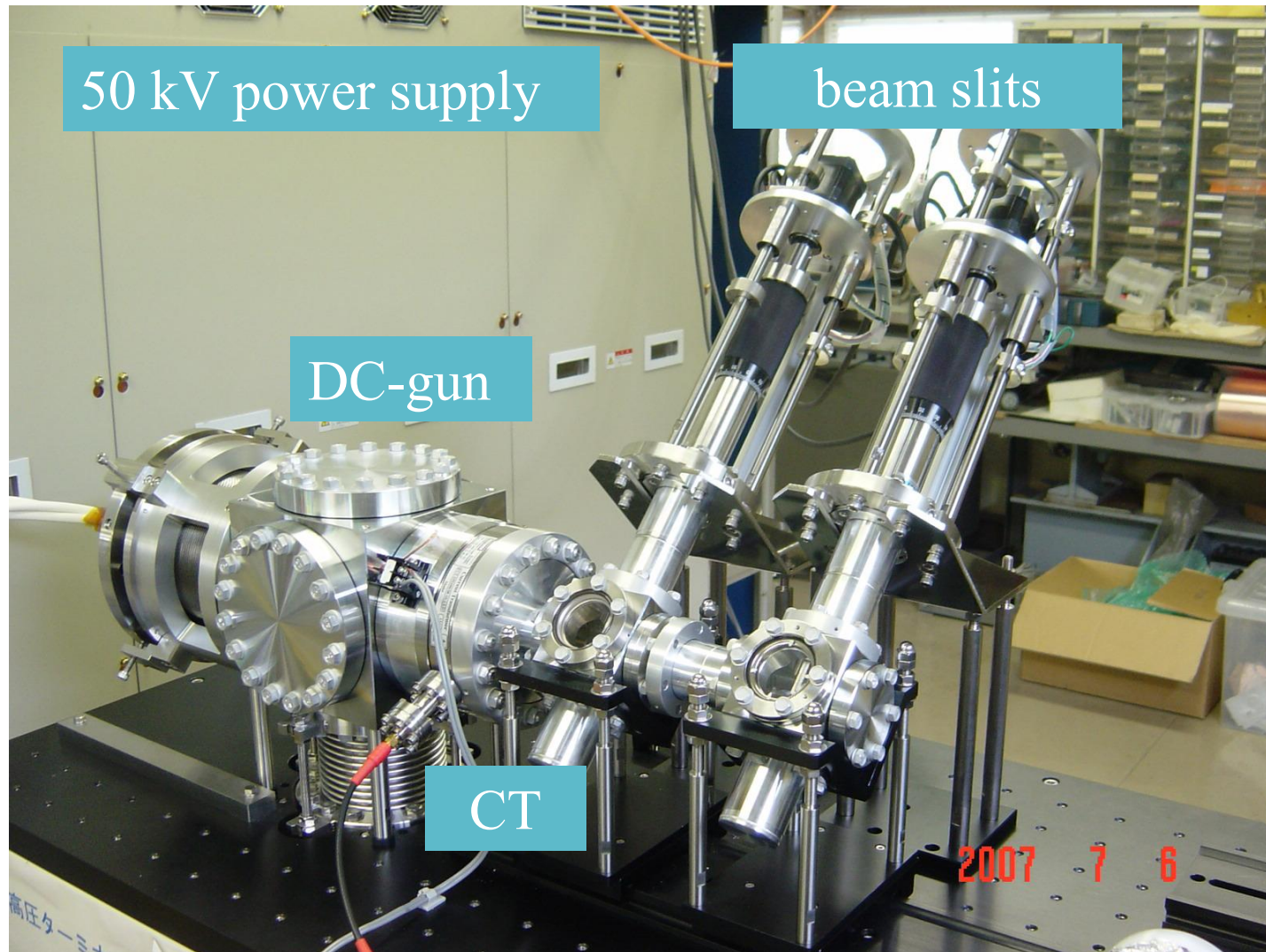
upgrade plan of injector

divide the high- and low-energy part of linac
& separate the function and operation

- improve the flexibility of scheduling the user time
- much easier operation with better beam quality
- more available time for user shift ?
(depends on the budget for the electricity rates)



Low Emittance DC-gun



Design parameters of DC-gun



	Design	Measured
Beam energy (acceleration voltage)	50 keV (Max.)	← OK
Electron beam current	> 300 mA	← OK
Pulse width (FWHM)	1-5 μsec	← OK
Repetition rate	300 pps (Max.)	← OK
Normalized emittance	$<5\pi$ mm mrad.	$<2\pi$ mm mrad
Normalized thermal emittance	0.25 π mm mrad. (*theoretical)	—
LaB₆ Cathode diameter	1.75 mmϕ	←

Low Emittance DC-gun

Phase space from double slit

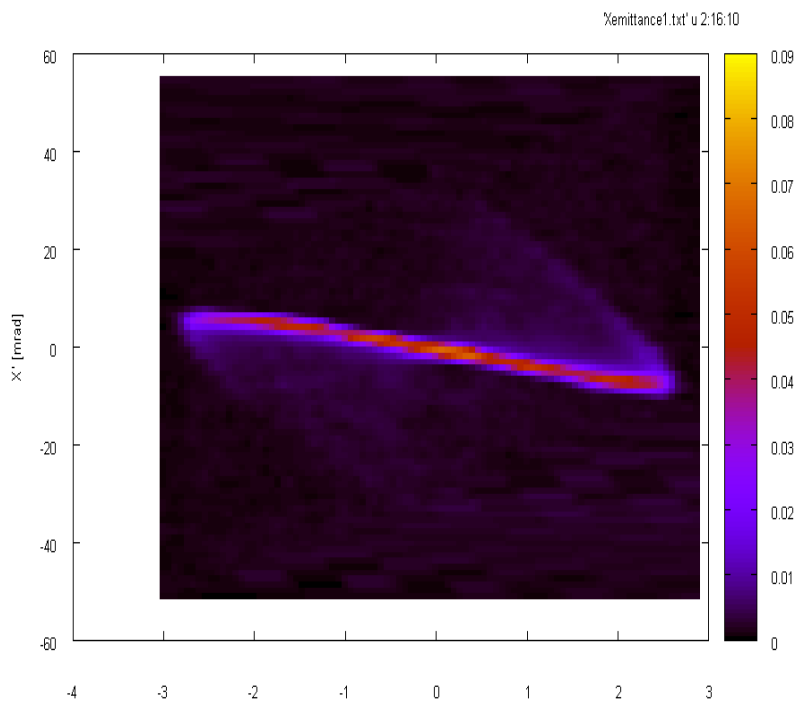
measurement

HV : 50 kV

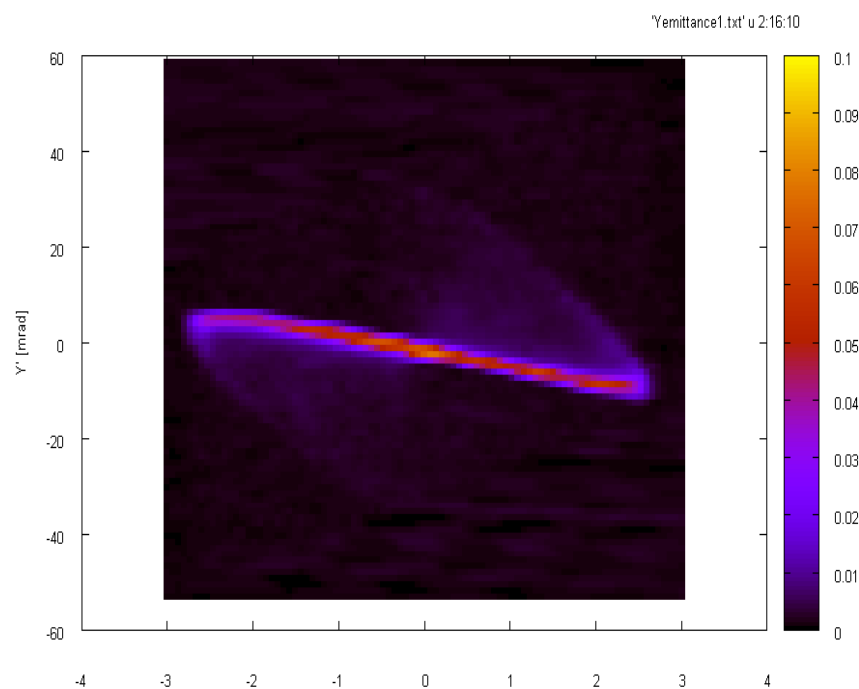
Beam current : 492 mA

Heater current : 8 A

Solenoid current : 3.2 A



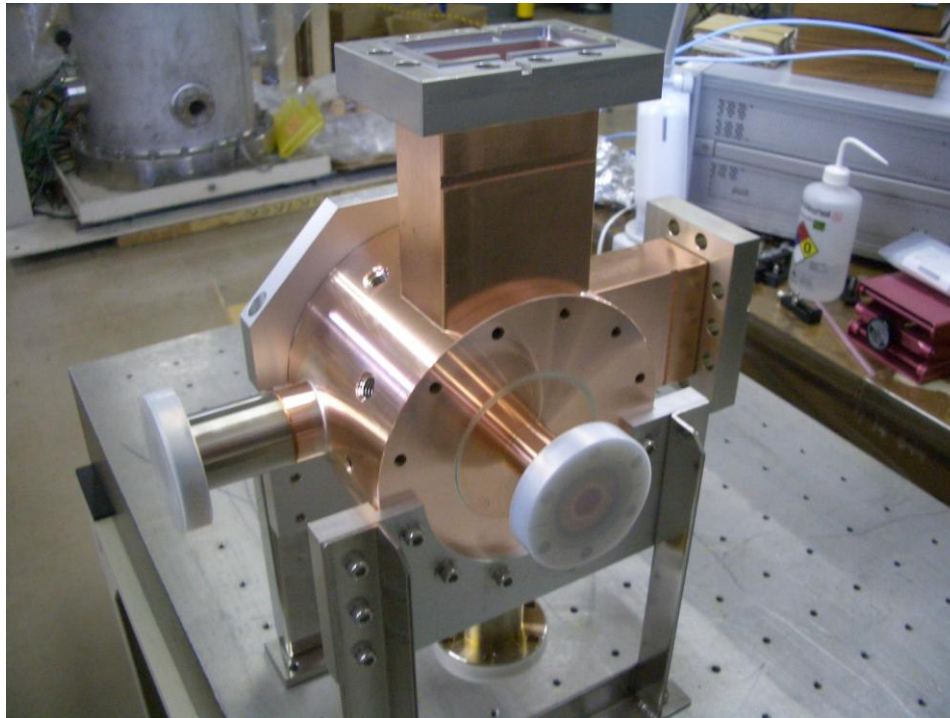
Horizontal X(mm)



Vertical Y(mm)

Norm. emittance $< 2\pi$ mm mrad

Independently Tunable Cells RF-Gun



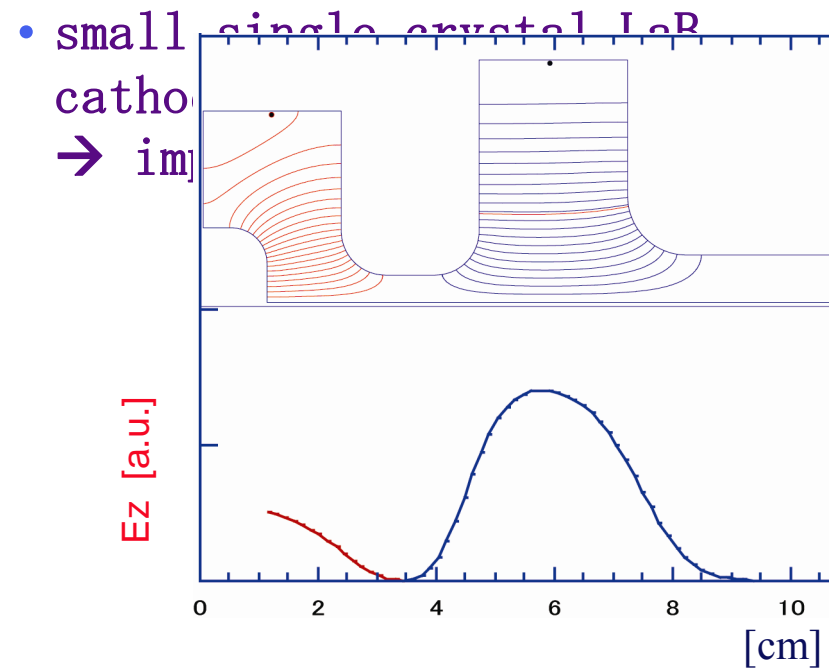
ITC RF-Gun

Why thermionic RF Gun ?

Simple ! No buncher. No high-voltage stage

Back-bombardment effect can be acceptable by introducing small size cathode and short macropulse operation.

- uncoupled two cells with each other
→ manipulation of phase space dist.



summary



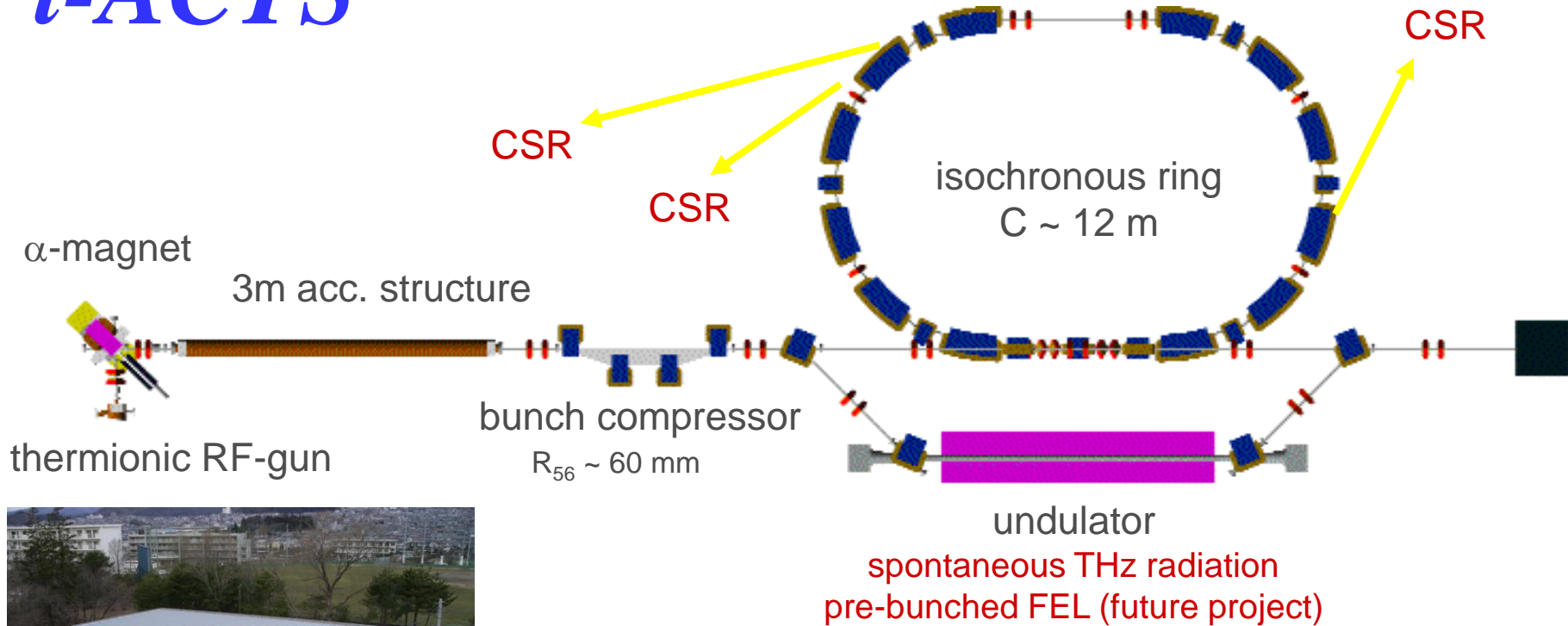
- User group takes over the beam operation from the accelerator staff after the beam tuning.
→ to be reliable and stable,
preparation of manuscripts of the trouble-shooting for user,
otherwise down-time ...
- continuing the machine maintenance
progressing in R&D work for upgrade and new fields
- towards the further prosperity, aiming at the user facility authorized by the government

Both efforts would be important
to keep and/or develop the machine performance as high as possible,
and the same time to get the more budget.
(Presently, the machine time has been mainly limited by budget for the electricity rates.)

test Accelerator as Coherent THz Source



t-ACTS



end

Present performance of the STB rings



Stretcher Mode

Energy region	140 – 200 MeV
Beam current at injection	~ 100 mA @0.2 GeV
Repetition rate	300 pps (max.)
Extracted beam current	> 1 μ A
Duty factor	> 90 %
Extraction efficiency	> 50 %

Booster Mode

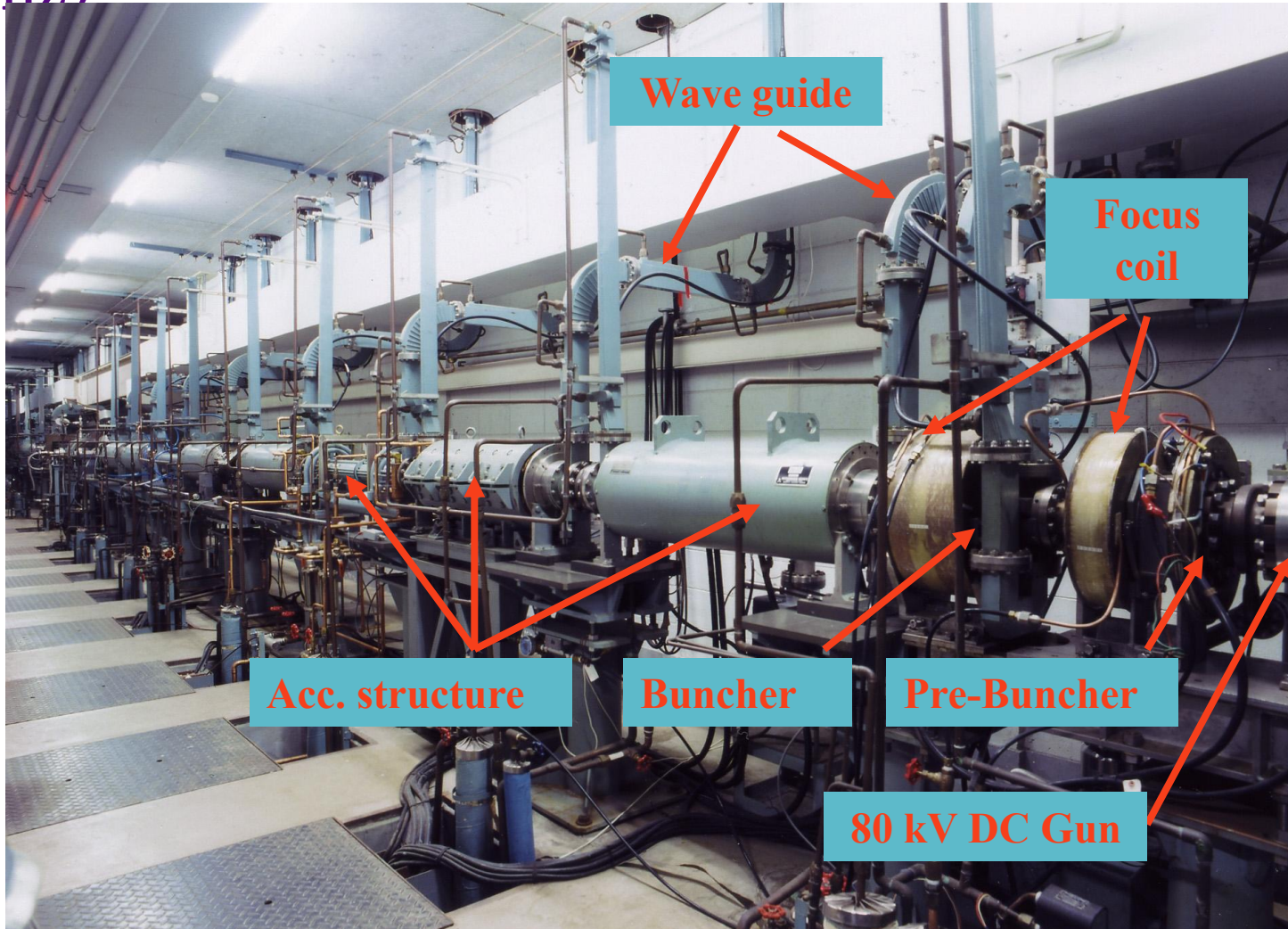
Beam current @1.2GeV	~ 40 mA
Ramp-up time @1.2GeV	1.1 sec (min.)

Specification 1.2 GeV Synchrotron (since 1997)

1. Nominal injection 150 MeV
2. One linac burst gives $20 \sim 30$ mA
3. Ramping time from 0.2 to 1.2 GeV is 1sec
4. Poor vacuum
 - > lifetime ~ 10 min. @1.2GeV
5. High ring impedance (may be $|z/n|=100 \Omega$)
 - > microwave instability
6. Many HOMs in a used cavity
 - > Serious coupled-bunch inst.
7. No chromatic sextupole !!
 - > a lot of problems


300 MeV Linac (42-year-old)

(20 Acc. Structures, 5 Klystrons,
300 Hz)

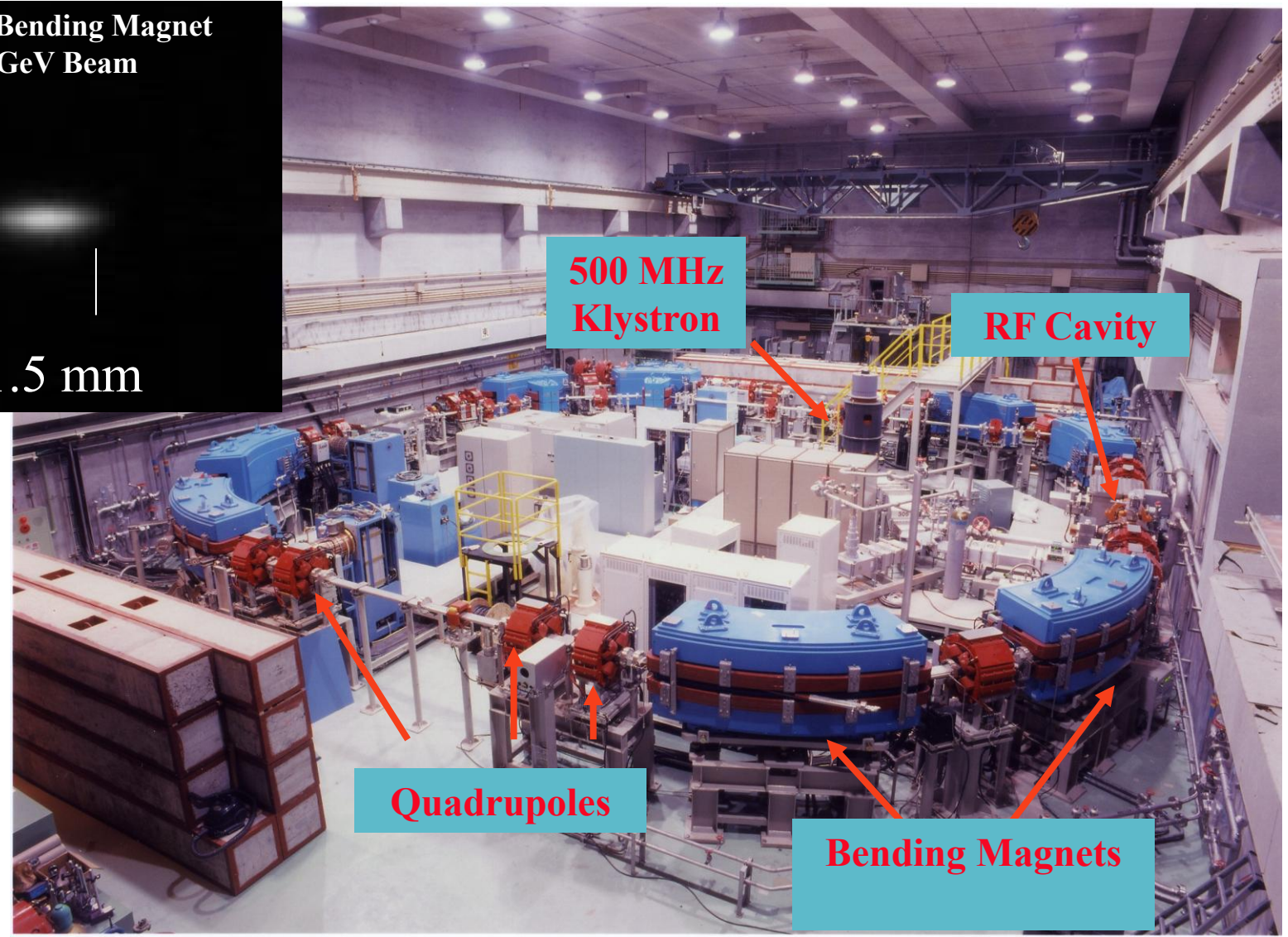


1.2 GeV Booster and Storage Ring (200 MeV Pulse-Stretcher)

SR from Bending Magnet
1.2 GeV Beam



~1.5 mm



Ion trapping

3 mA



7 mA



10 mA



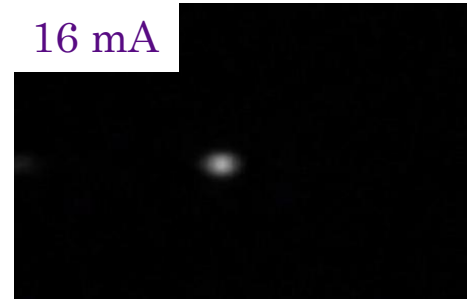
11 mA



12 mA



16 mA



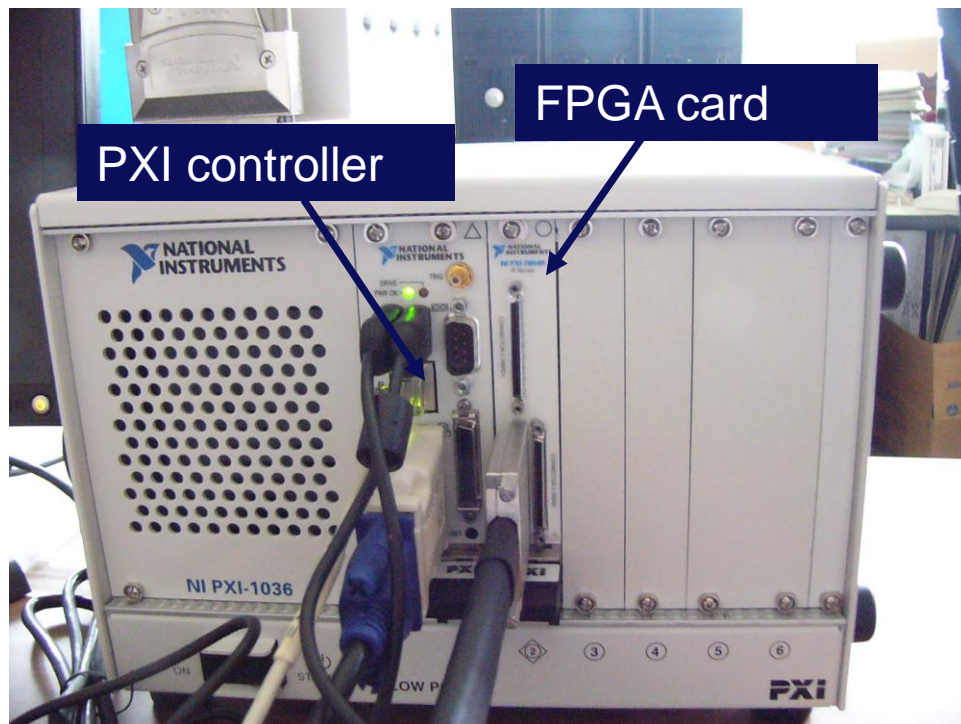
21 mA



28 mA



PXI controller for synchrotron magnet power supplies



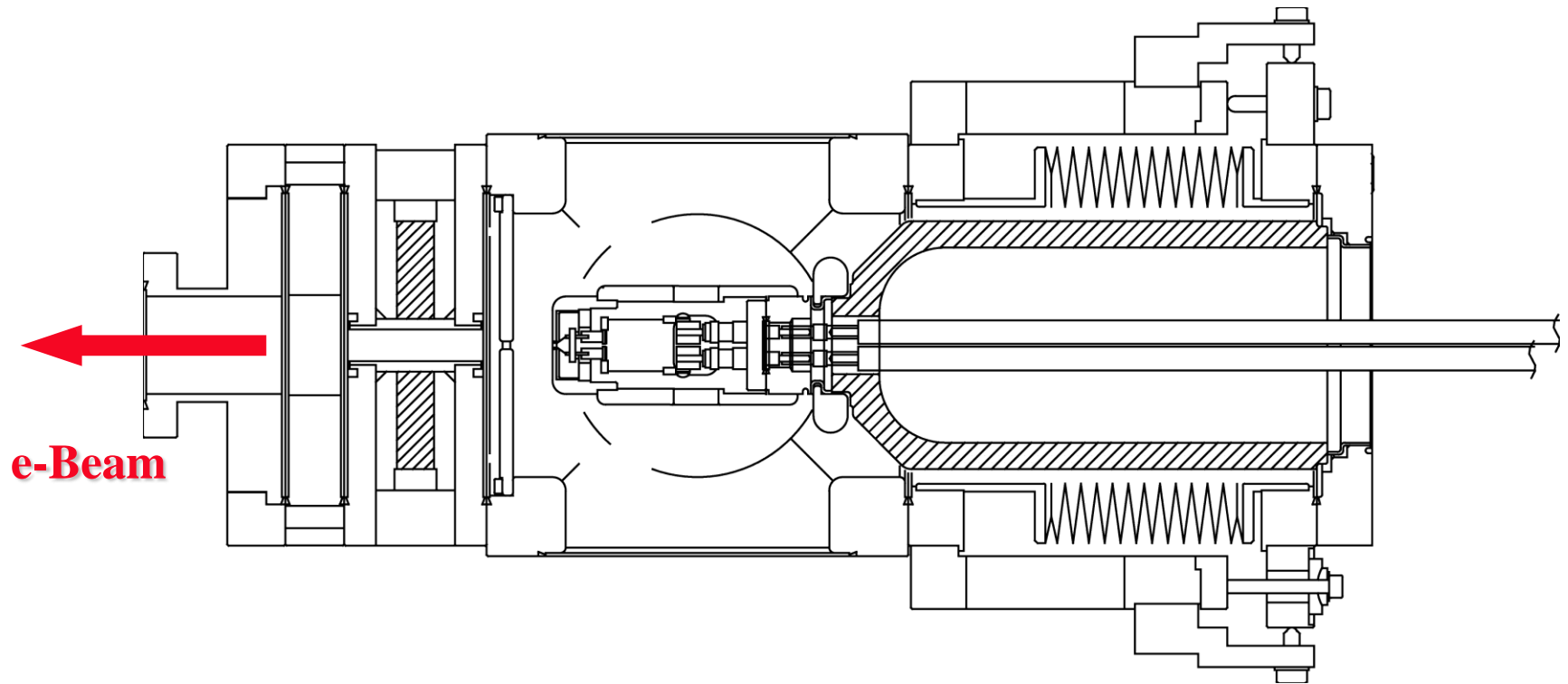
PCI eXtensions for Instrumentation (PXI)
FPGA (Field Programmable Gate Array)



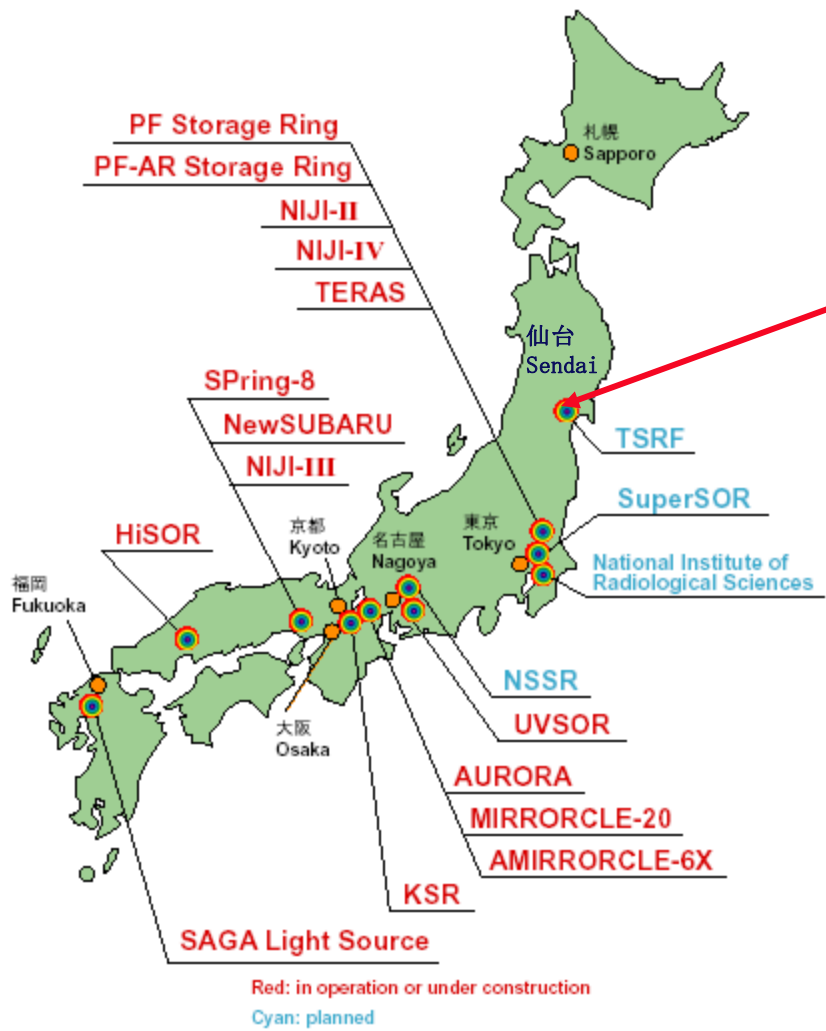
- PCベースのオープンプラットフォーム
- コンパクトPCIがベース
(バースト転送時の帯域幅は
132MB/sec)
- 1200種を超えるモジュール
- 比較的安価
- 同期バス信号

- LHCのコリメータコントローラなど
(VMEの代替として)

Low Emittance DC-gun



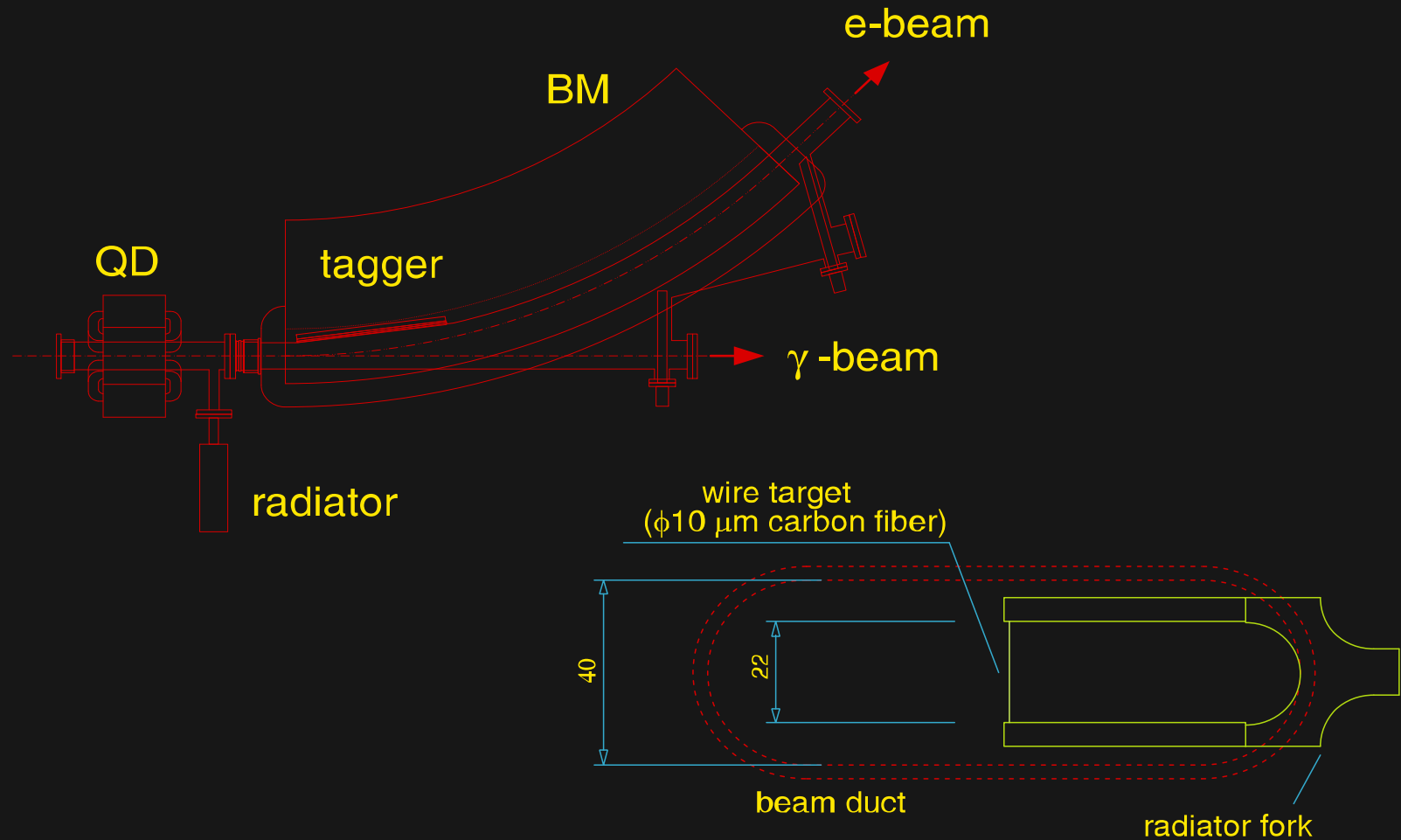
日本の放射光施設
SR Facilities in Japan



Laboratory of Nuclear Science
(LNS)
Faculty of Science
Tohoku University

GeV-energy gamma-ray generation

via Bremsstrahlung from internal target wire

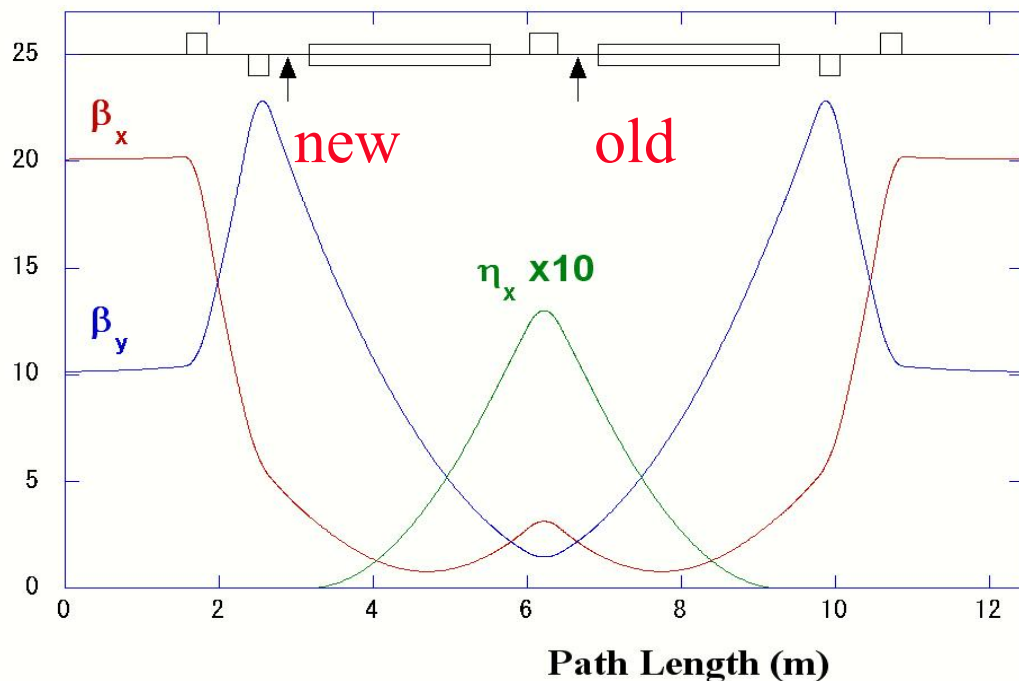


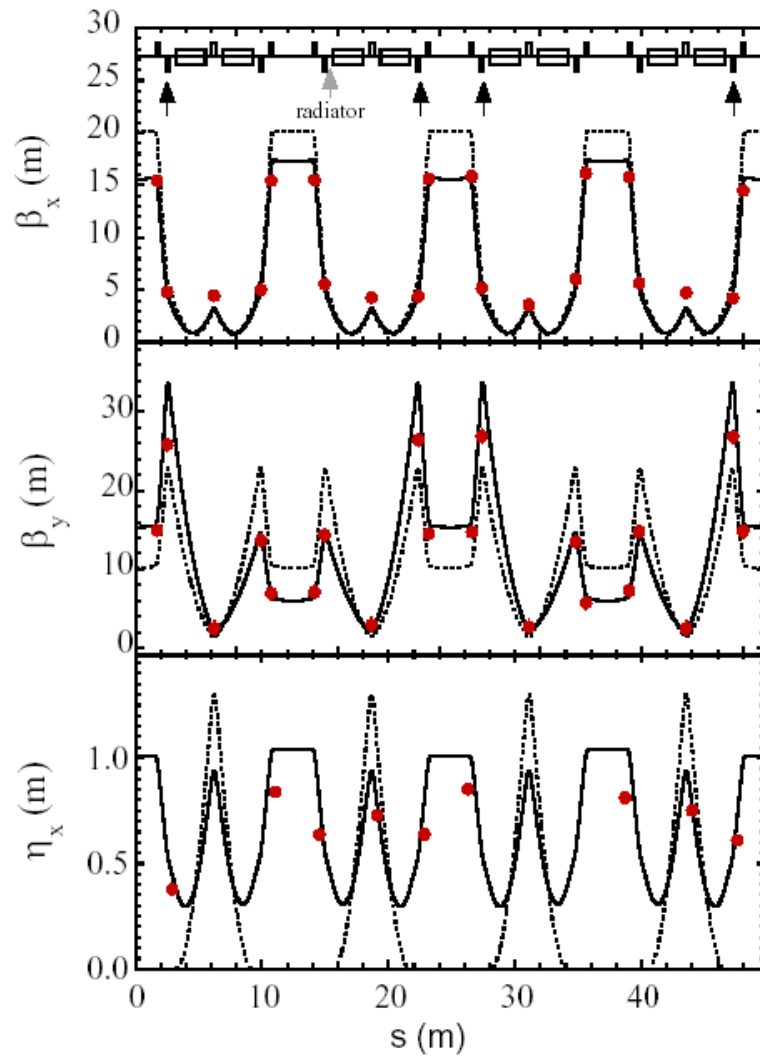
STB main parameters



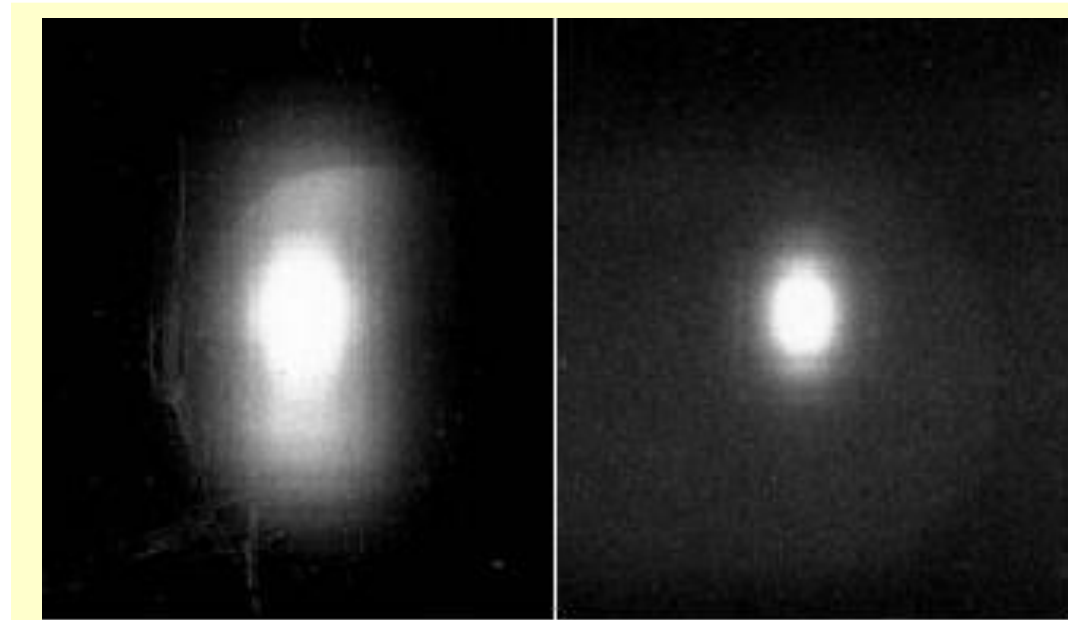
Lattice type	Chasman-Green
Superperiodicity	4
Circumference	49.7 m
Maximum energy	1.2 GeV
Injection energy	0.2 GeV (nominal)
Betatron tune	(3.22, 1.15) *
Chromaticity	(~-5.5, ~-4.7)*
RF frequency	500.14 MHz
RF voltage	140 kV
Harmonics	83
Natural emittance	170 nrad (@ 1.2 GeV)
Momentum compaction	0.0378
Dispersion	< 10 cm*
x-y coupling coefficient	0.005*
Beam current	< 20 mA* (@ 1.2 GeV)
Lifetime	~ 10 min* (@ 1.2 GeV)

Lattice Function (m)



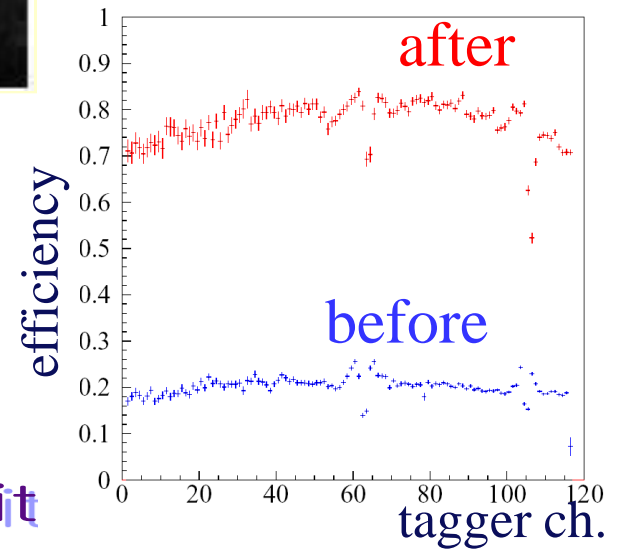


Improvement in gamma profile



before

after

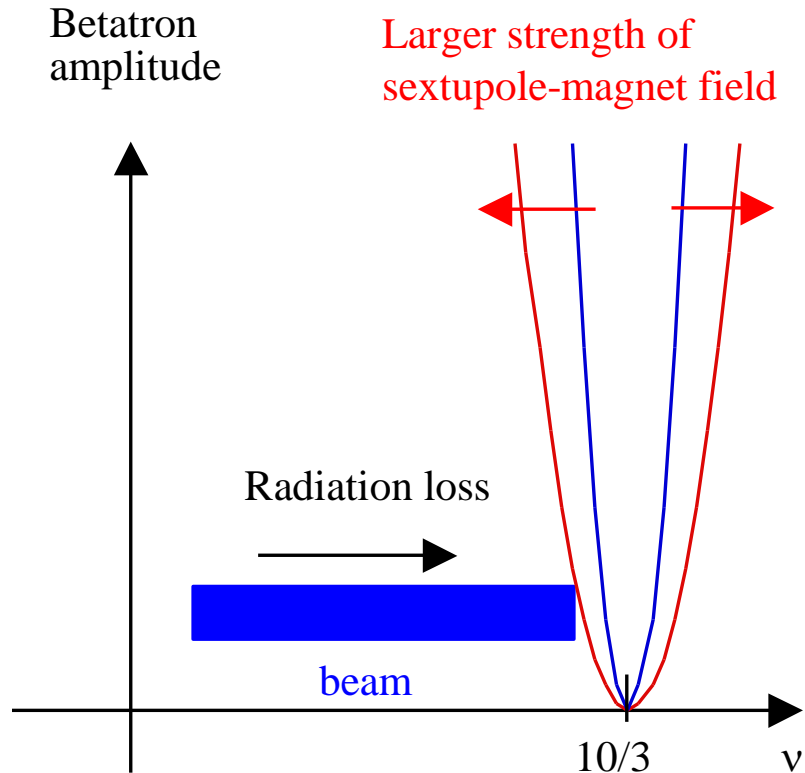


Pulse stretcher

converts pulse beam generated by RF linac into quasi-continuous beam.

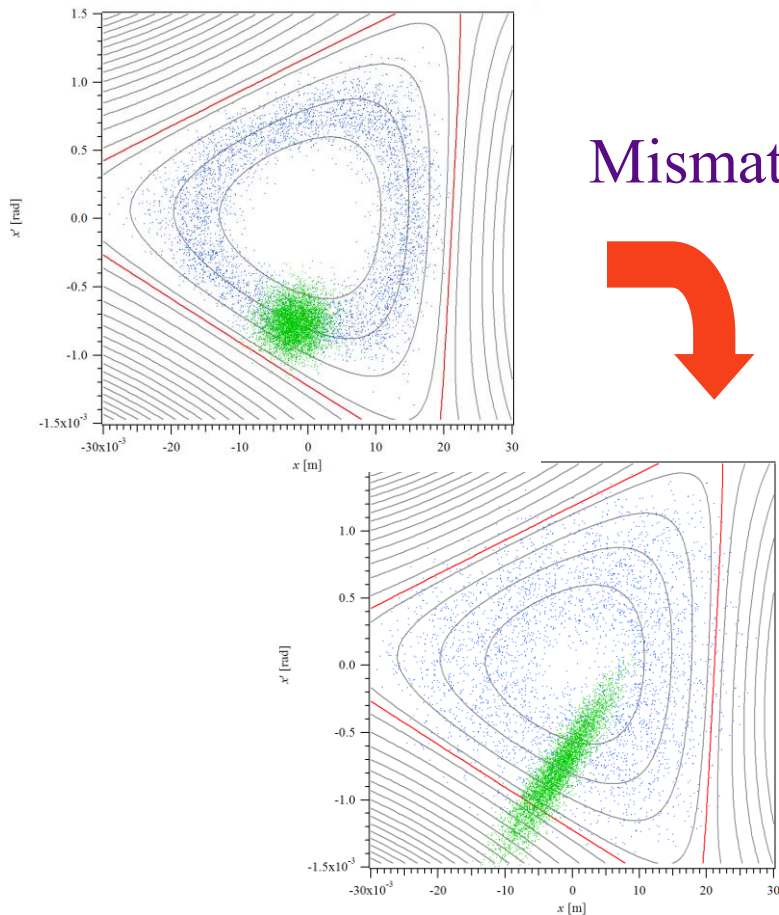


Schematic Diagram of Beam Extraction

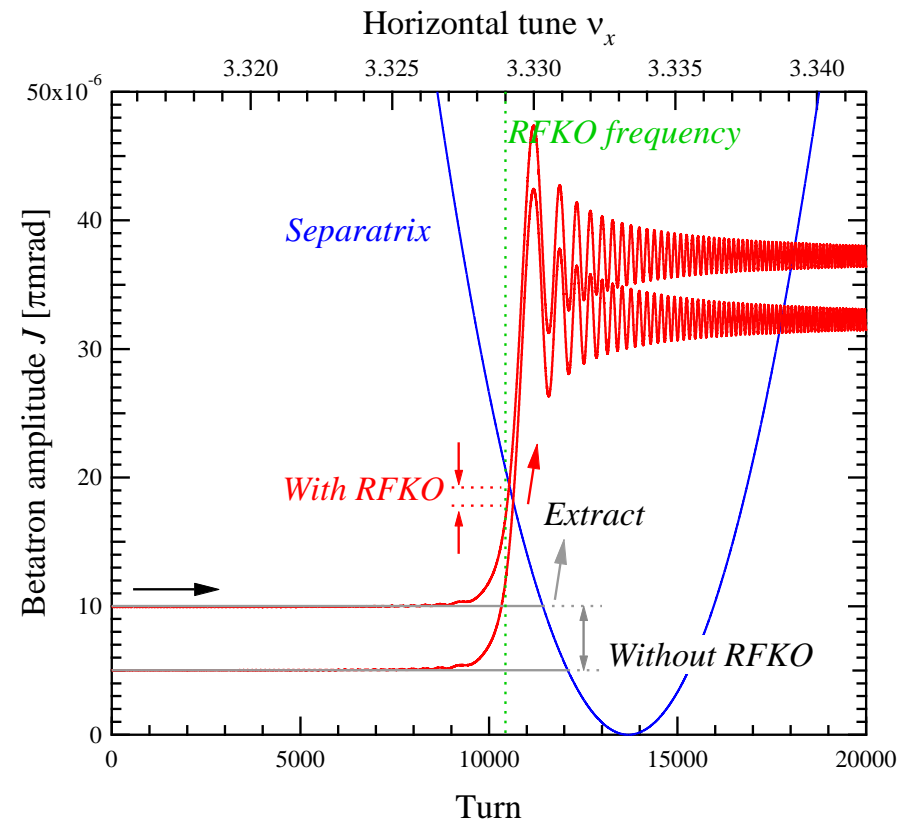
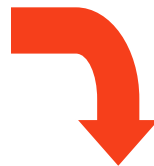


Emittance reduction for extracted beam by using an RF shaker driven by a mono-frequency.

(by A. Miyamoto)



Mismatched optics



STBリング

Lattice	Chasman-Green
Superperiodicity	4
Circumference	49.751 m
Beam energy	200 MeV (nominal)
Betatron tune	(3.31, ~1.20)
Natural Chromaticity	(-5.79, -4.98)
Energy loss / turn	46 eV @ MeV
Repetition period	3.33 ms @ 200 MeV
Relative energy loss / period	0.46 % @ 200 MeV
Horizontal tune shift / period	0.0267 @ 200 MeV
Twiss at injection point	$\beta_x=20.2, \alpha_x=-0.06$
Number of harmonic sextupole	

