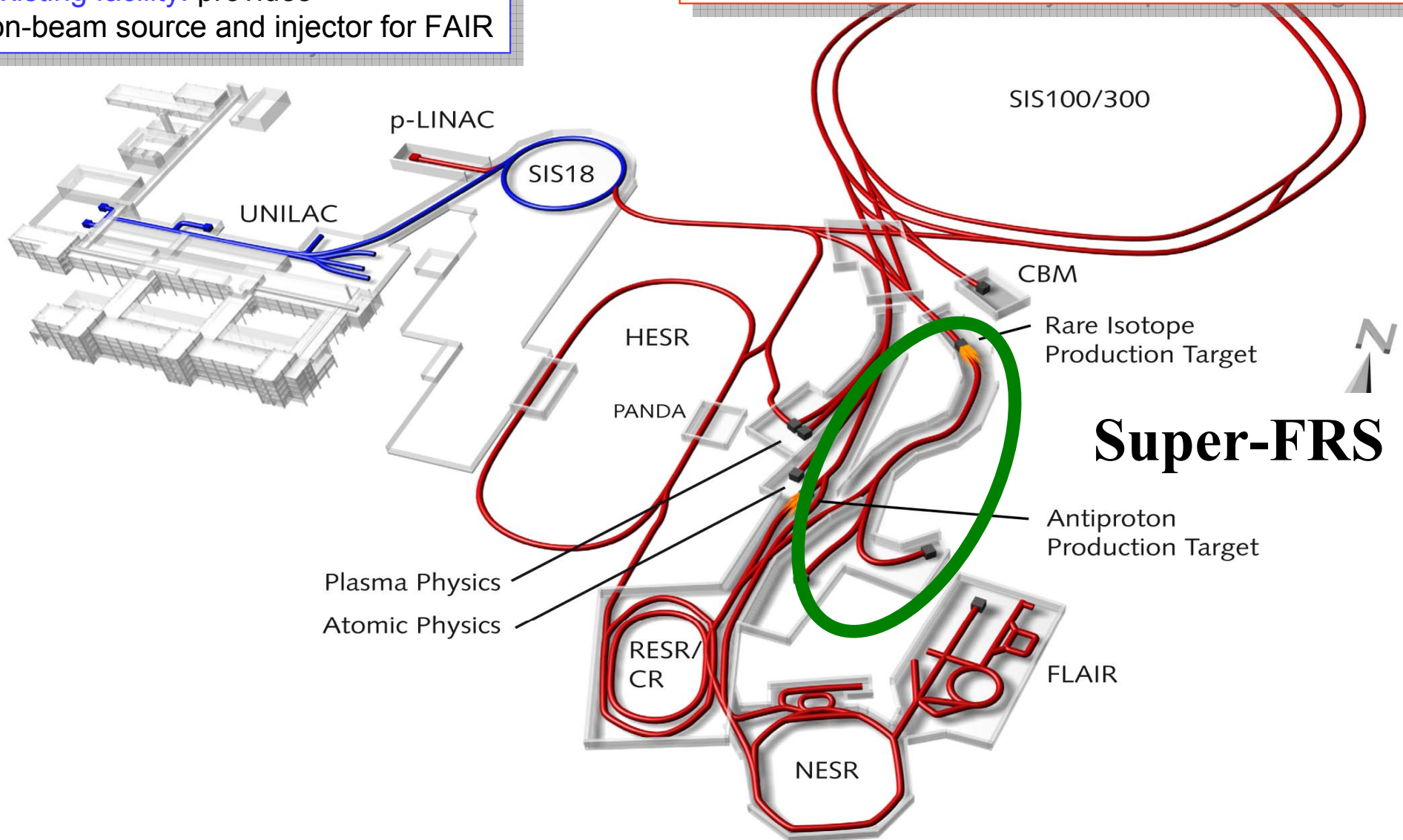


Status Super-FRS

Martin Winkler, EoI/Pre-Consortium Meeting, GSI, October 9, 2008

Existing facility: provides ion-beam source and injector for FAIR

New future facility: provides ion and anti-matter beams of highest intensity and up to high energies



Layout and Design parameters

Goal: **Larger Acceptance**

Projectile:

- Elements p - U
- Energy up to 1.5 GeV/u
- Intensity up to 10^{12} /s (depending on element)
- DC or **pulsed** operation

Design Parameters:

$$\varepsilon_x = \varepsilon_y = 40 \pi \text{ mm mrad}$$

$$\Phi_x = \pm 40 \text{ mrad}$$

$$\Phi_y = \pm 20 \text{ mrad}$$

$$\Delta P/P = \pm 2.5 \%$$

$$B\rho = 2 - 20 \text{ Tm}$$

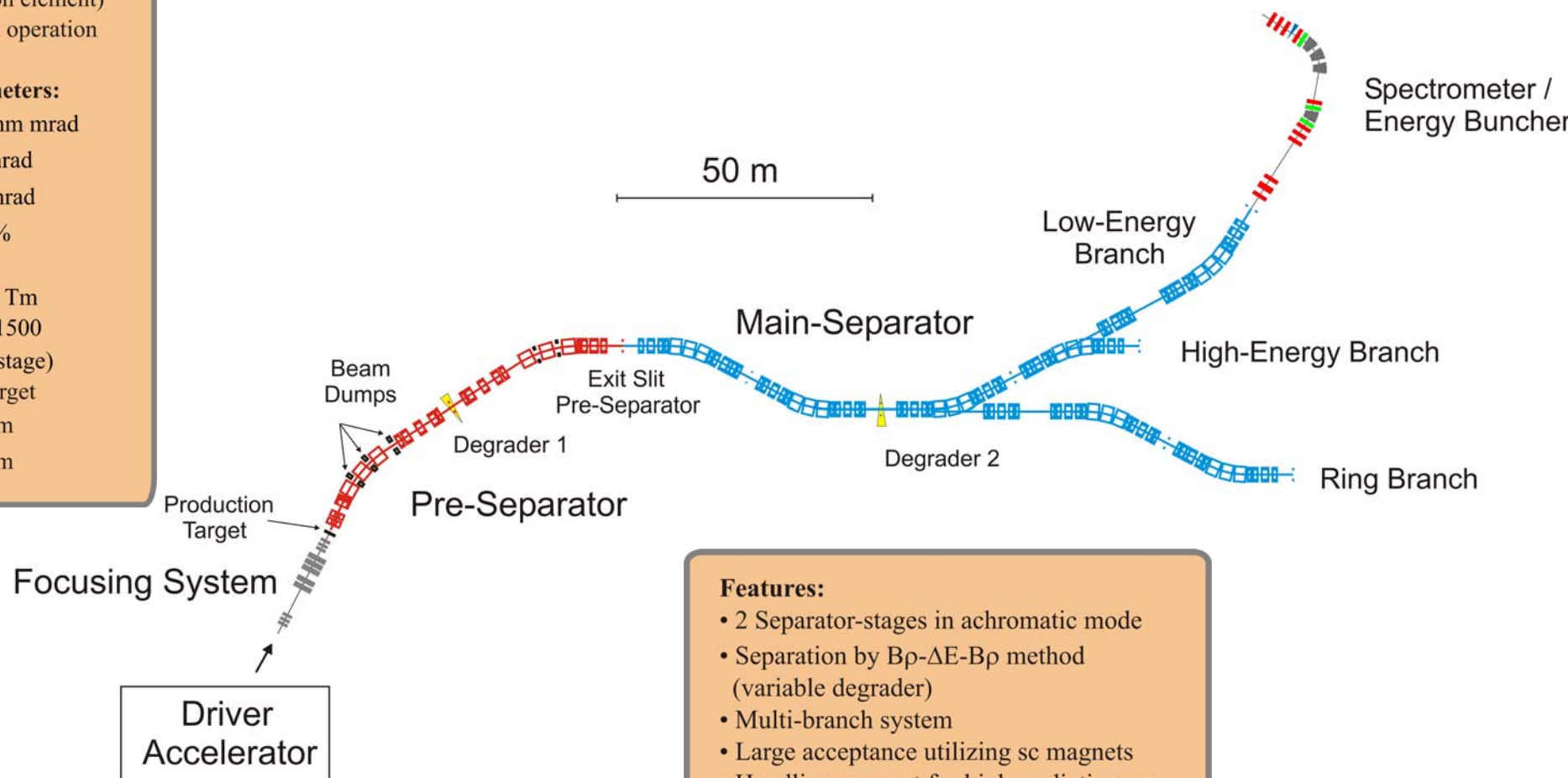
$$R_{\text{ion}} = 750 / 1500$$

(first / second stage)

Spot size on target

$$\sigma_x = 1.0 \text{ mm}$$

$$\sigma_y = 2.0 \text{ mm}$$

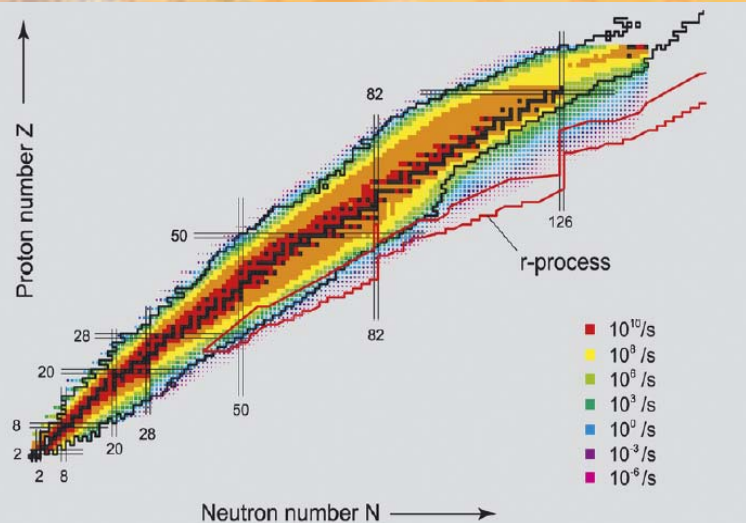


Features:

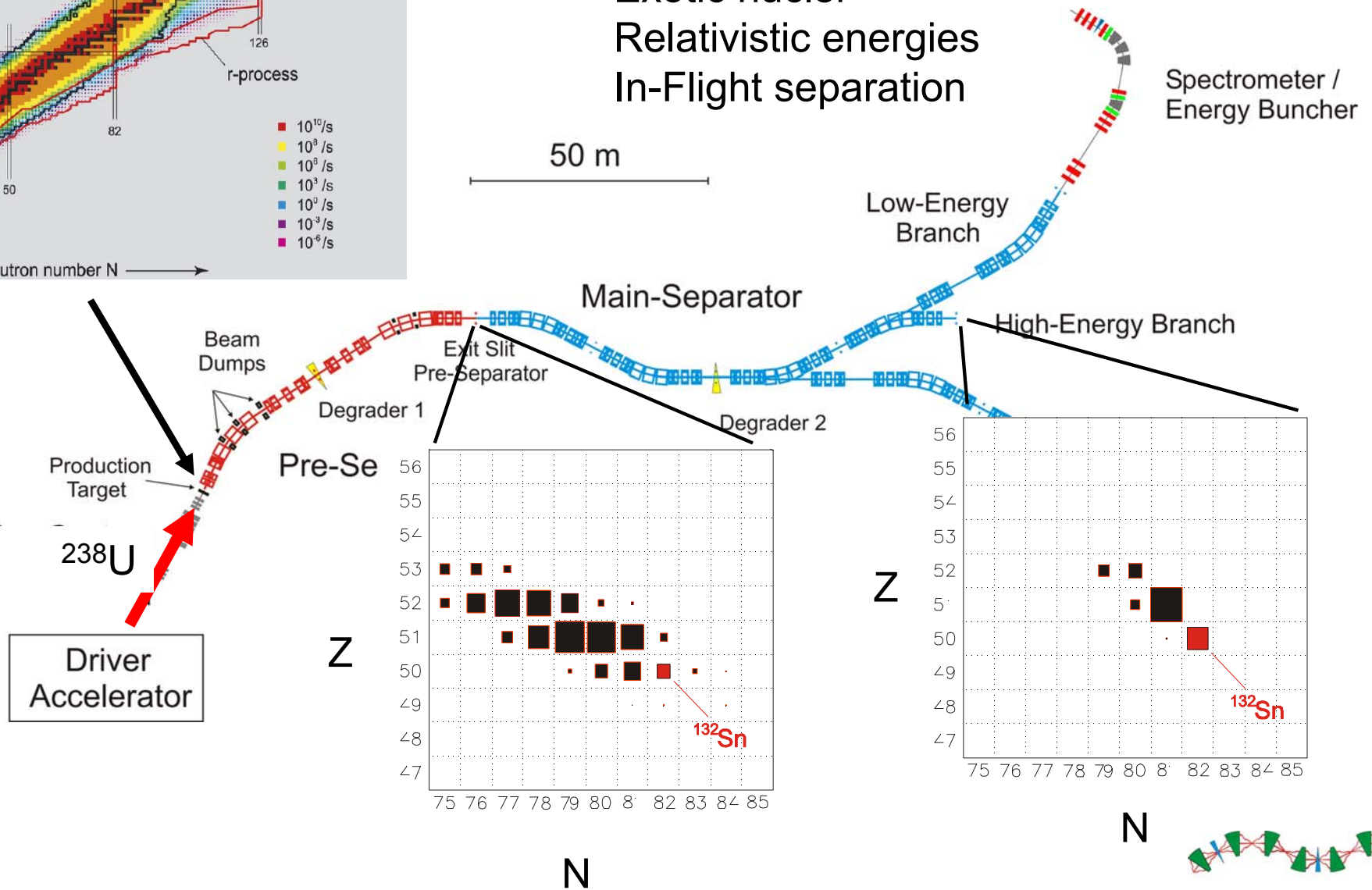
- 2 Separator-stages in achromatic mode
- Separation by $B\rho$ - ΔE - $B\rho$ method (variable degrader)
- Multi-branch system
- Large acceptance utilizing sc magnets
- Handling concept for high-radiation area



Aim: Production and Separation of Exotic Nuclei Using Super-FRS



Keywords:
 Exotic nuclei
 Relativistic energies
 In-Flight separation



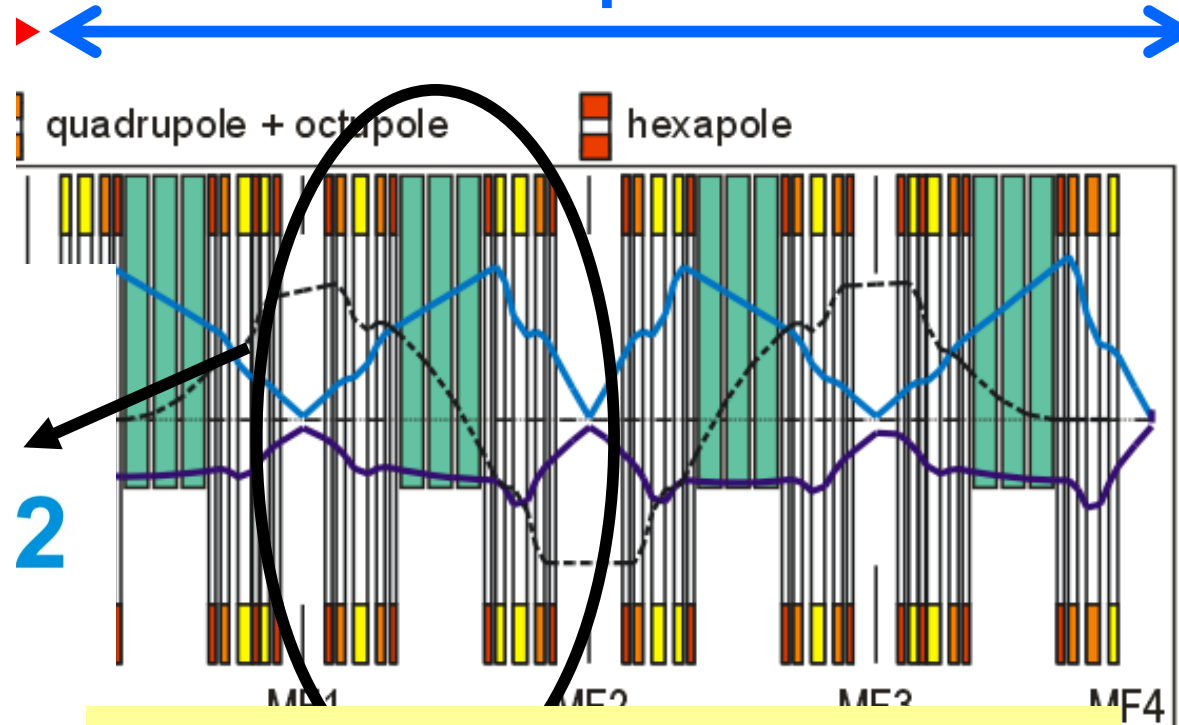
Ion-optical design of the Super-FRS High-Energy Branch (HEB)

1st order ion-optics of the Main-Separator

Matrix Element	MF1	MF2	MF3	MF4
(x, x)	-2.11	0.97	-2.11	1.7
(x, a)	0	0	0	0
(x, δ)	6.50	-5.95	6.50	0
(a, a)	-0.47	1.03	-0.47	0.59
(a, δ)	≈ 0	0	≈ 0	0
(y, y)	-1.14	1.25	-1.14	0.52
(y, b)	≈ 0	≈ 0	≈ 0	≈ 0
(b, b)	-0.91	0.89	-0.92	1.94
free space	4.0	6.0	4.0	3.0+



Main-Separator



Aberration correction:

- sextupole magnets
- embedded octupole coils

Alignment correction

- y-steerer (integrated in multiplet cryostat)

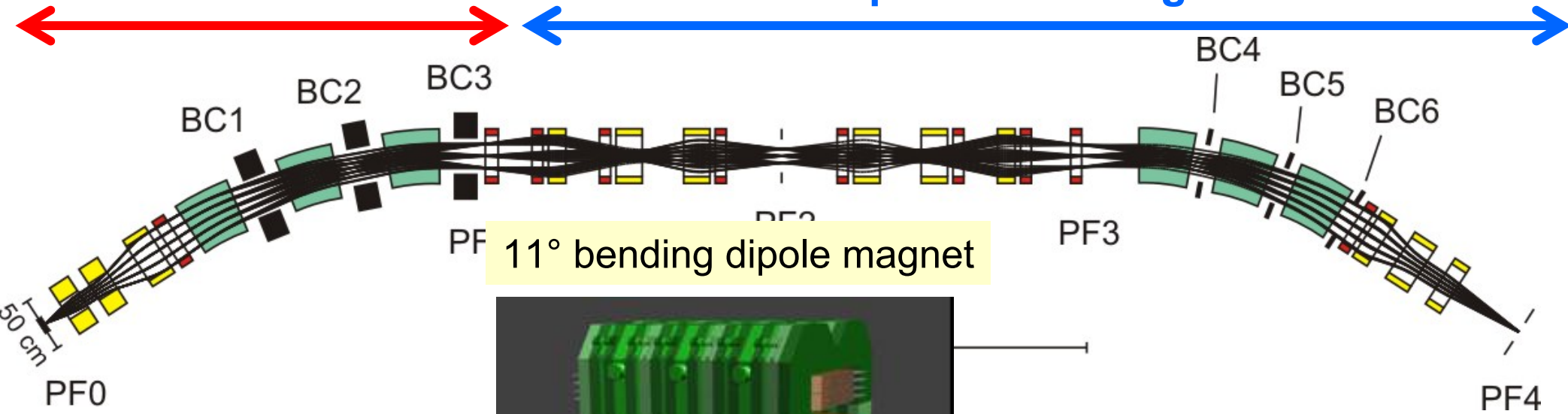
Magnets must be individually powered !

Layout of the Pre-Separator

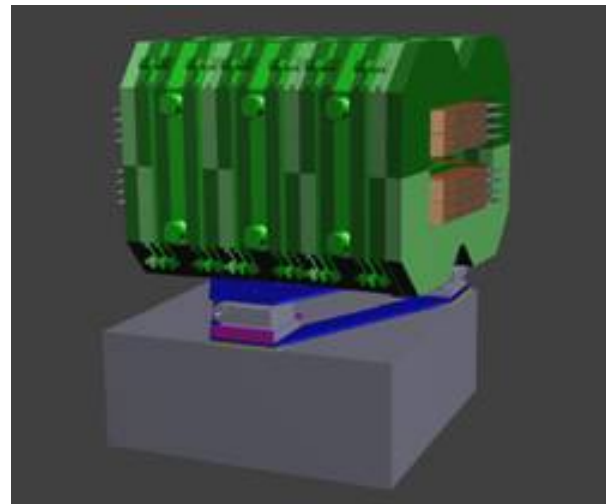
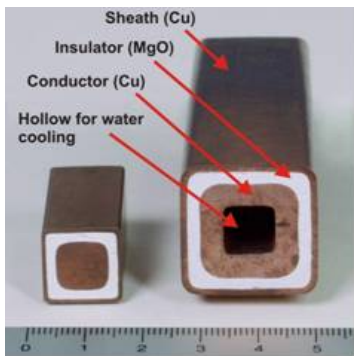
High-radiation level

→ Normal conducting

Super conducting



Mineral Insulated Cable (MIC)

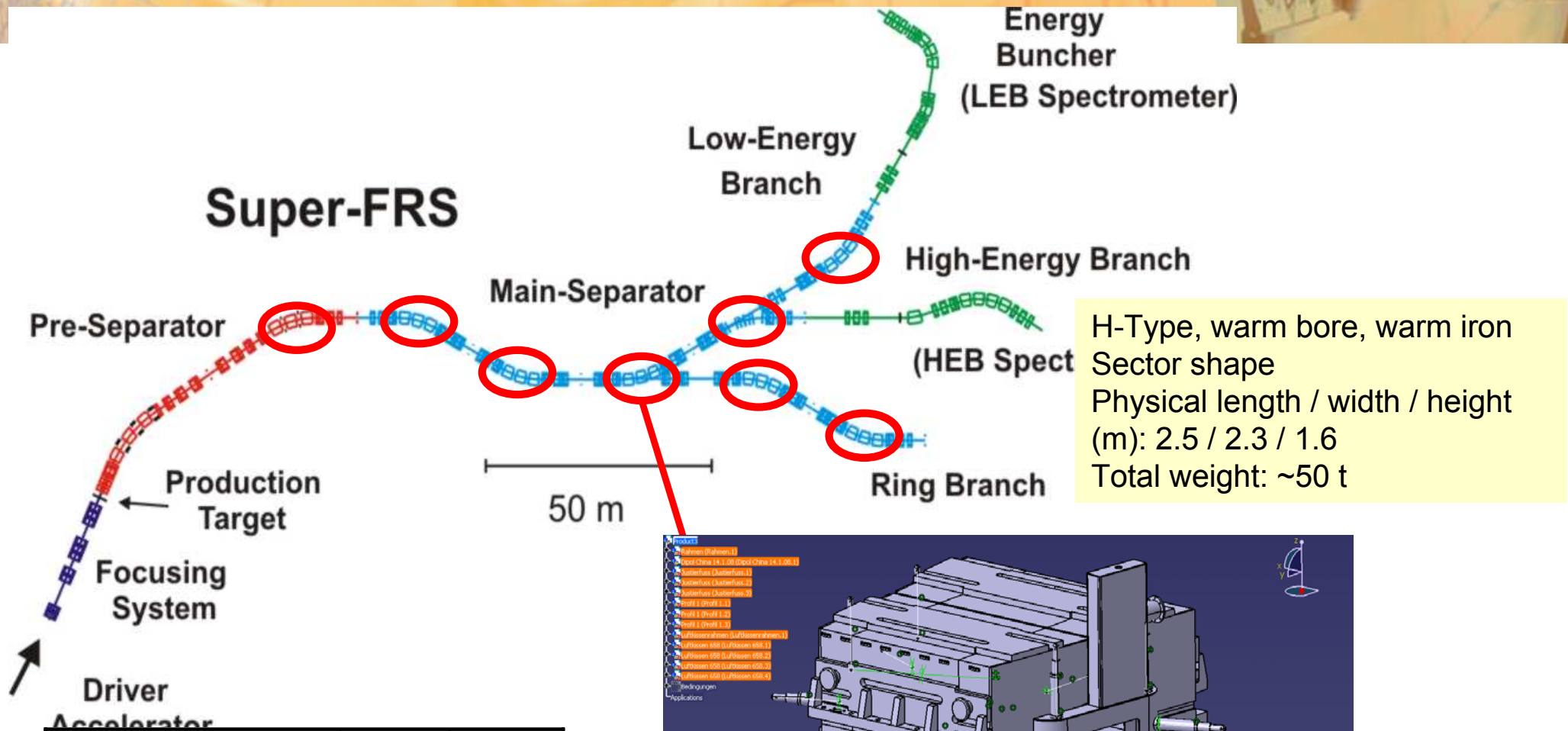


Prototype dipole magnet under construction at BINP

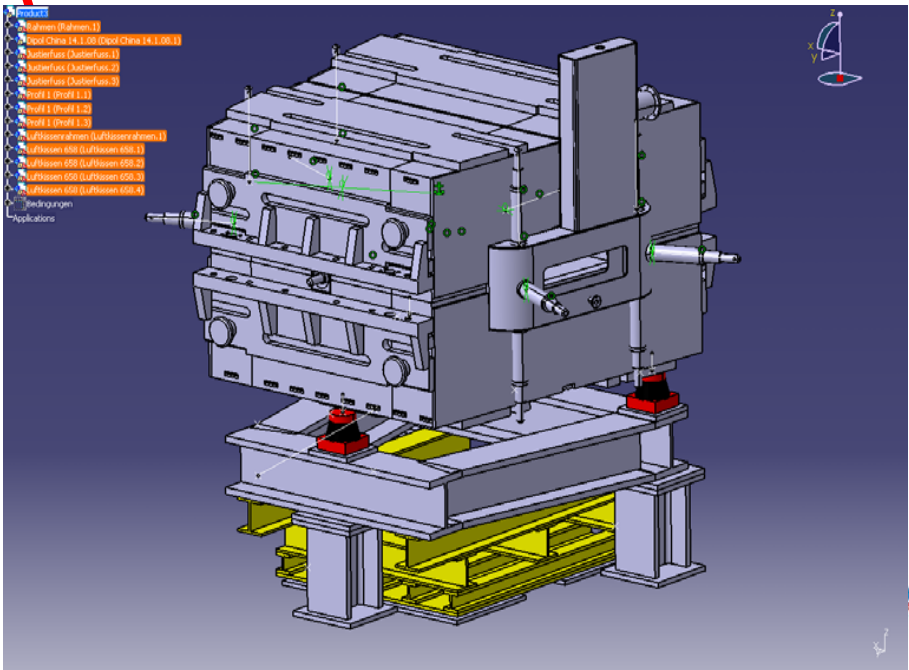


- Pole gap height: 180 mm
- Length / width / height (m): 3.2 / 3.0 / 2.1
- Total weight: 100 t
- Integrated field quality $\pm 3 \cdot 10^{-4}$

Superferric Dipoles for the Main Separator



H-Type, warm bore, warm iron Sector shape
 Physical length / width / height (m): 2.5 / 2.3 / 1.6
 Total weight: ~50 t



Number of main dipoles		21
Dipole field	T	0.15-1.6
Bending angle	Degree	9.75
Curvature radius, R	m	12.5
Effective straight length, L_{eff}	mm	2127
Good field region	mm	$\pm 190 \pm 35$
Pole gap height	mm	170
Integral field quality (relative)		$\pm 3 \times 10^{-4}$



Prototype Dipole Fabrication by FCG

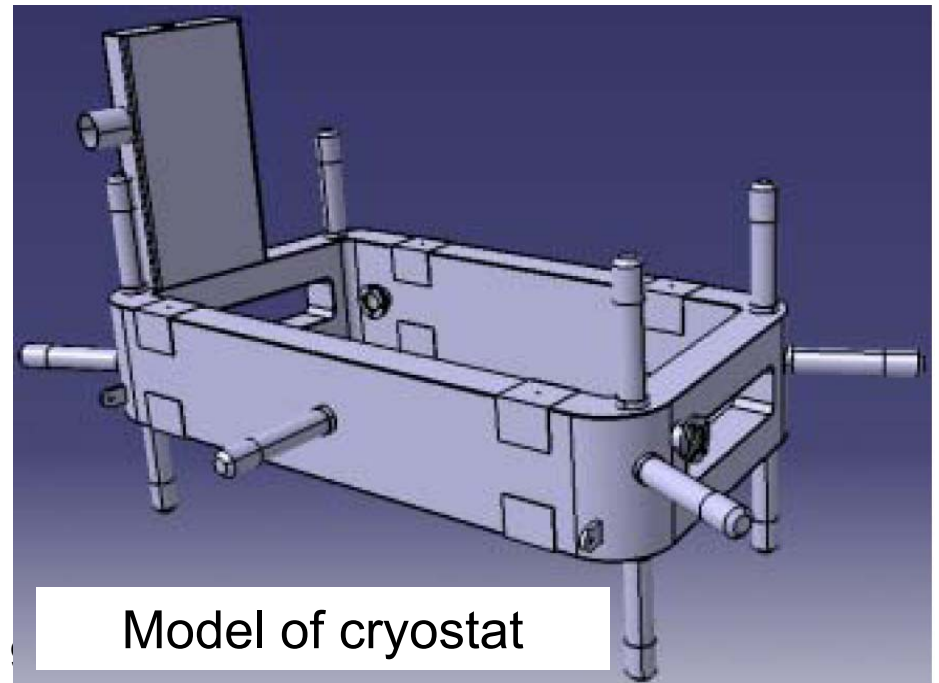


First punched sheet



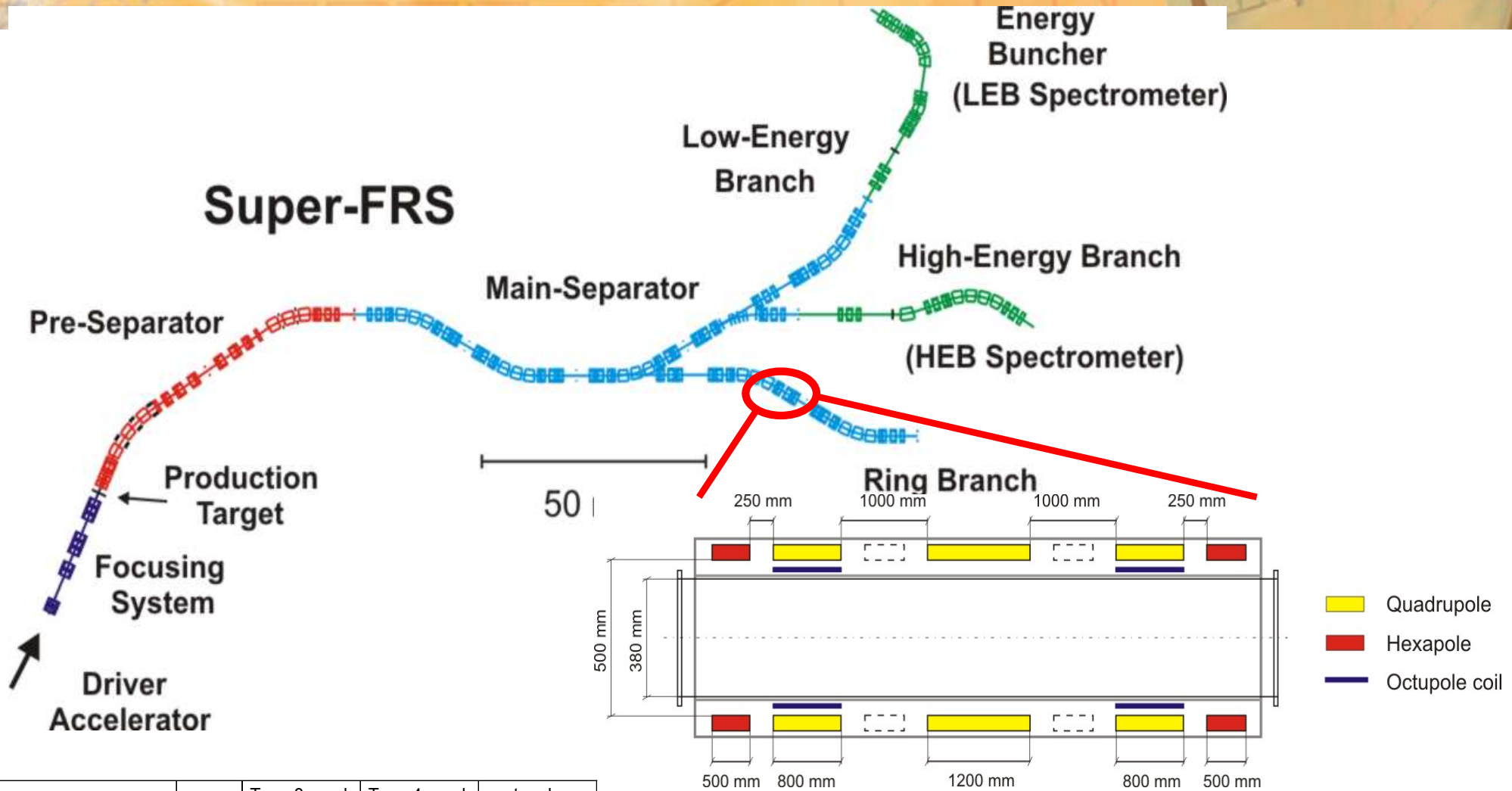
Test-coil

- Prototype fabrication by FCG
Inst. of Modern Phys. Lanzhou,
Inst. of El. Eng. Beijing,
Inst. of Plasma Phys. Hefei
- Prototype status
Yoke finished
Test-Coil fabricated and tested
Cryostat under construction
- Prototype test: end of 2008



Model of cryostat

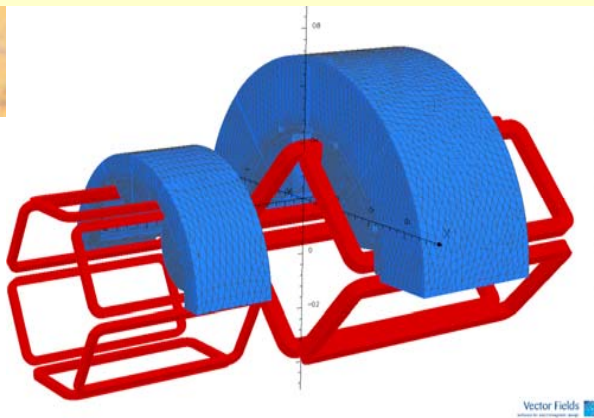
Superferric Multiplets for the Super-FRS



		Type 3 quad	Type 4 quad	sextupole
Number of Magnets		36	21	39
Eff. length, L	m	0.8	1.2	0.5
Gradient range G.		1.0-10 T/m	1.0-10 T/m	4-40 T/m ²
Gradient quality		$\pm 8 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$\pm 8 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$\pm 8 \cdot 10^{-4}$
Useable horizontal aperture	mm	± 190	± 190	± 190
Useable vertical aperture	mm	± 120	± 120	± 120
Embedded octupole (B''')	T/m ³	105		

- Warm bore diameter of 38 cm
- (Iron-dominated, cold iron)
- Quadrupole triplet + separated sextupoles + steering magnet
- Octupole correction coils are embedded

Superferric magnet design made by GSI

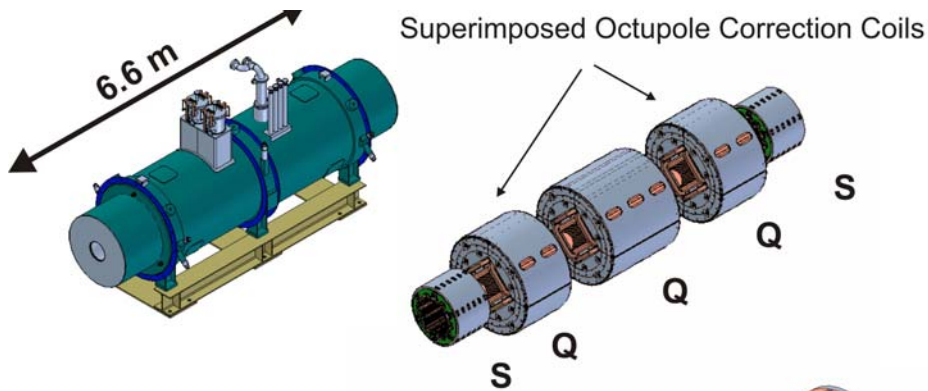


Super Conducting Multiplet Design

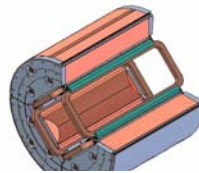
Conceptual designs started by France/Spain (CEA / CIEMAT)

- re-design (superferric)
- alternative solutions

Conceptual design by Toshiba Corporation

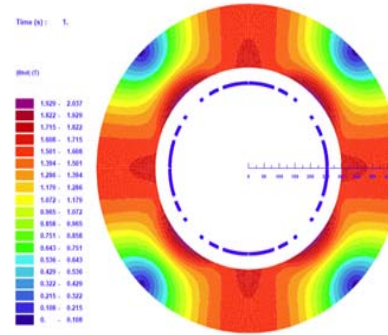


Effective length (quads) 0.8 / 1.2 m
 Aperture (warm) ± 190 mm
 Pole radius 240 mm
 Field gradient 1.0 - 10.0 T/m

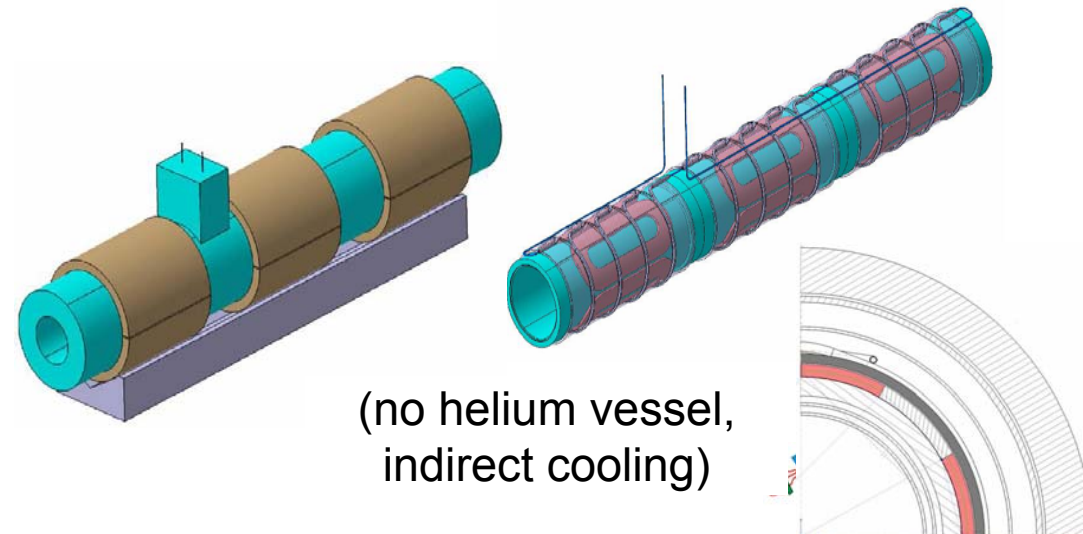
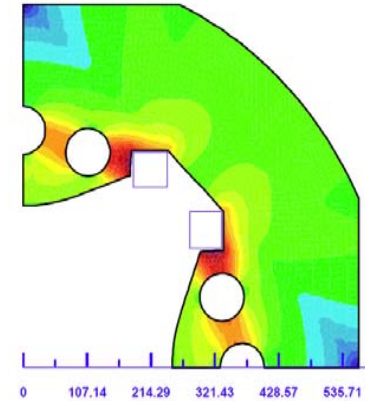


FAIR Cos theta Quadrupole Type 3

08/06/09 11:20



BEMFEM * ROXIE



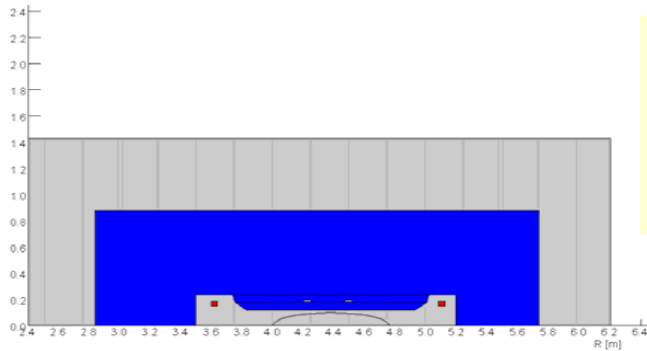
(no helium vessel, indirect cooling)

		Type 3 quad	Type 4 quad	sextupole
Number of Magnets		36	21	39
Eff. length, L	m	0.8	1.2	0.5
Gradient range G.		1.0-10 T/m	1.0-10 T/m	4-40 T/m ²
Gradient quality		±8·10 ⁻⁴	±8·10 ⁻⁴	±8·10 ⁻⁴
Useable horizontal aperture	mm	±190	±190	±190
Useable vertical aperture	mm	±120	±120	±120
Embedded octupole (B''')	T/m ³	105		

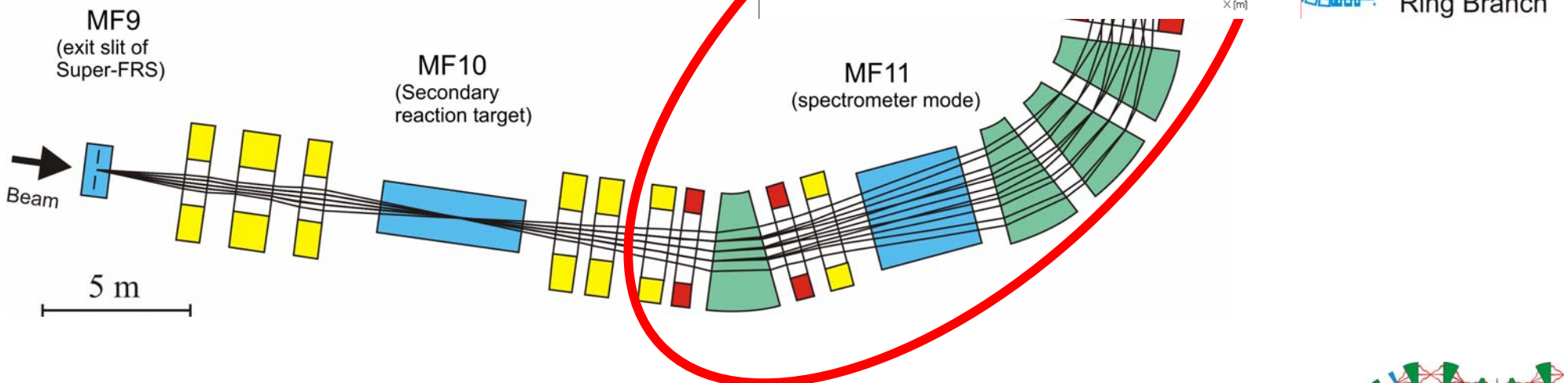
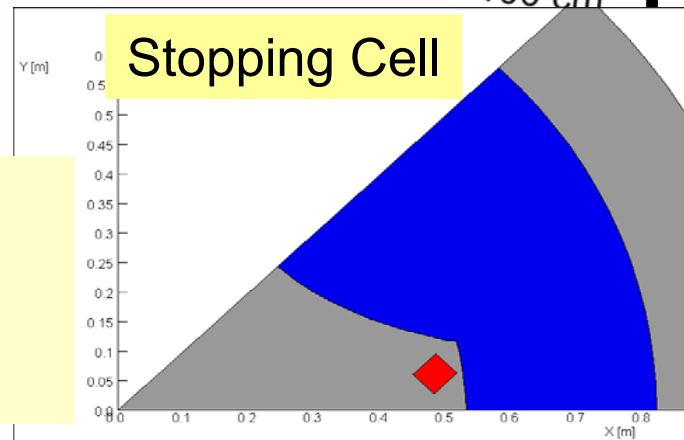
Energy Buncher / Magnetic Spectrometer

Superferric magnet design made by GSI

- Pole gap height: 240 mm
- Physical length / width / height (m): 2.7 / 2.89 / 1.76
- Total weight: 80 t
- Maximum current density in the coil is 104 A/mm²

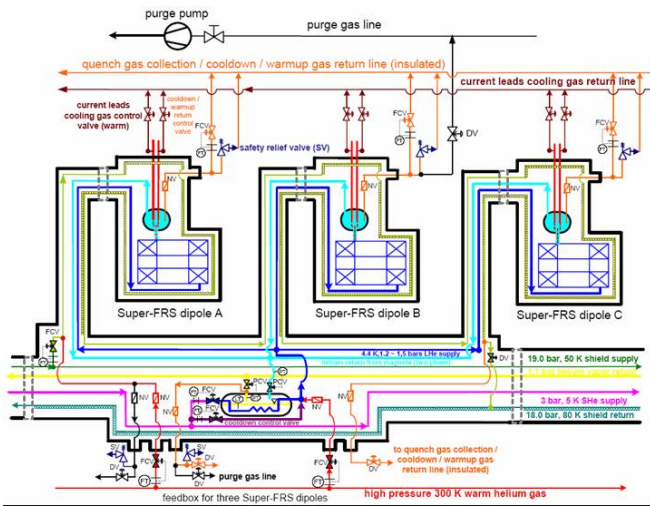


- Pole tip radius: 345 mm
- Yoke length/width/height (m): 1.2 / 1.7 / 1.7
- Total weight: 17.7
- Maximum pole-tip field: 1.75 T
- Maximum current density in the coil is 110 A/mm²

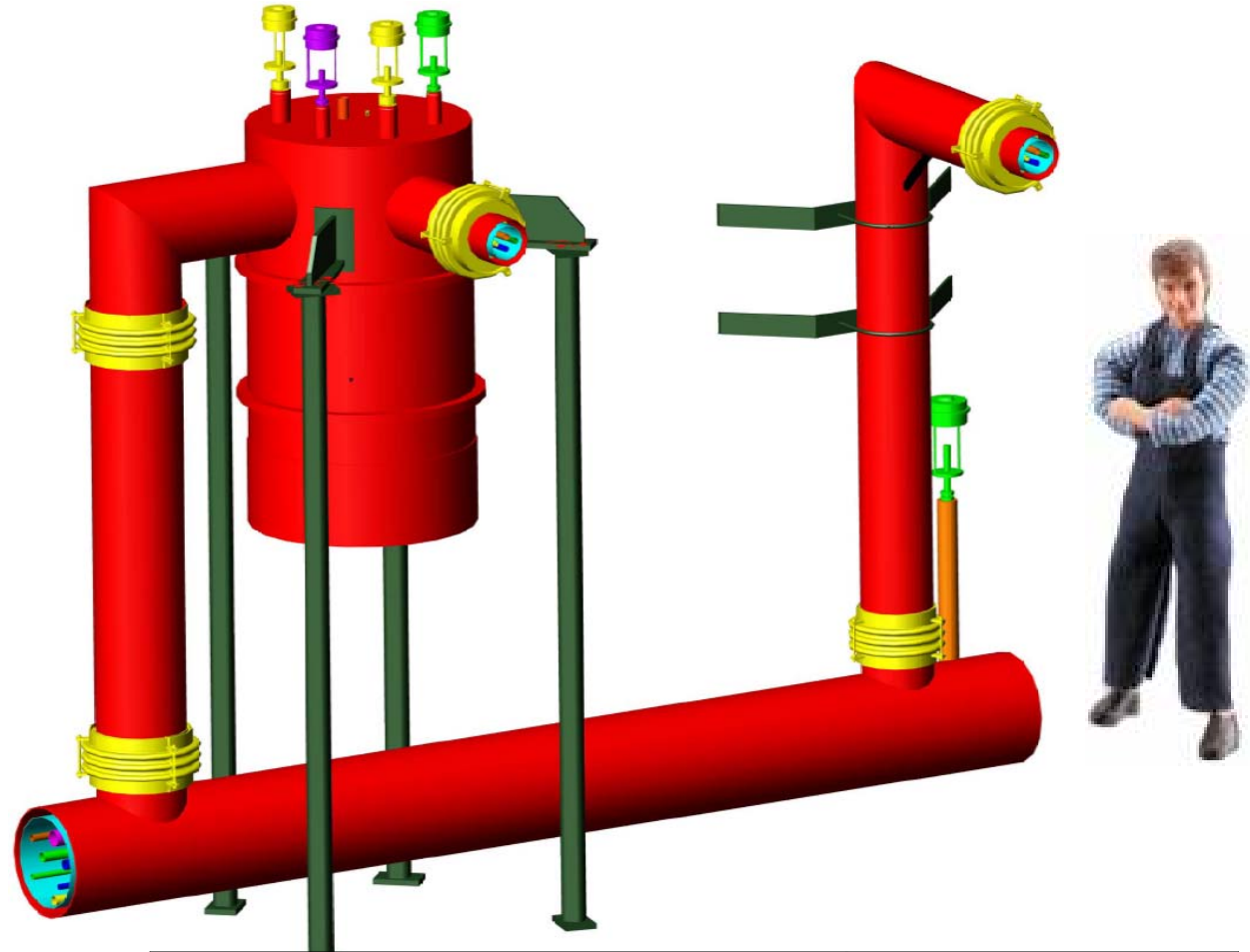
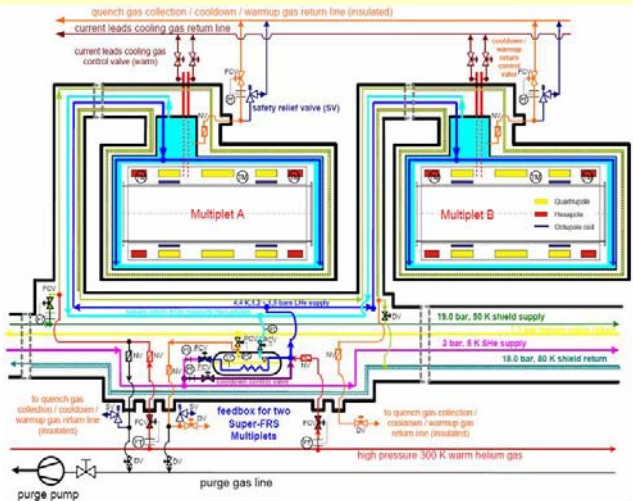


Local Cryogenics

- three dipole units + one feedbox

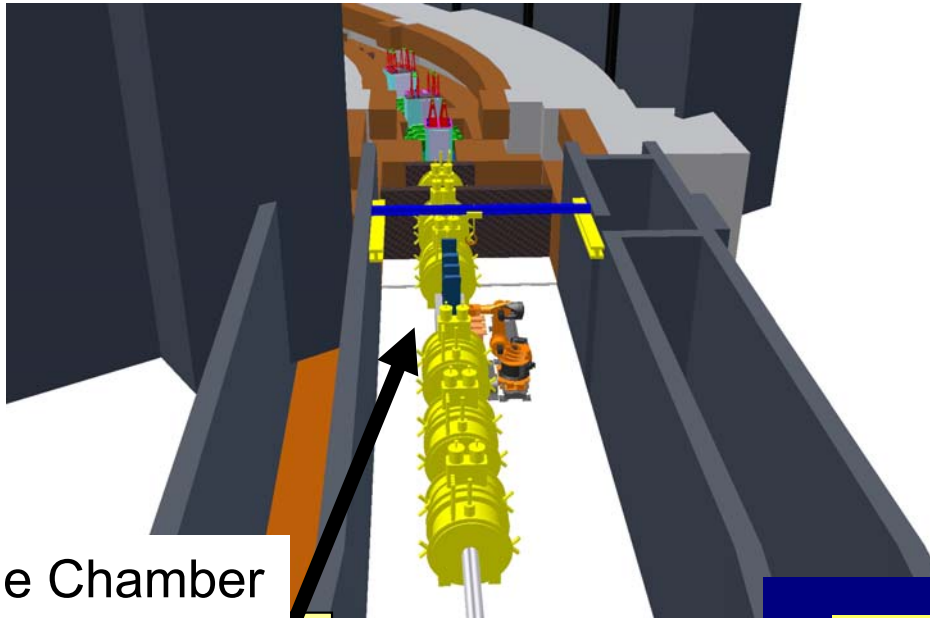


- two multiplet units + one feedbox

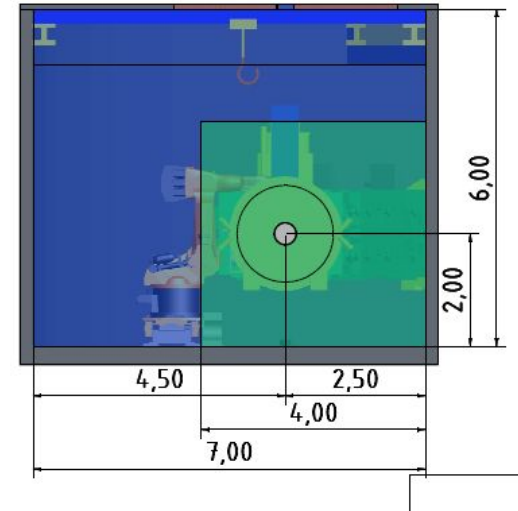


outer diameter of feedbox vacuum vessel	1012 mm (~DN 1000)
height of feedbox (from bottom to top of the valves)	~ 2.4 m

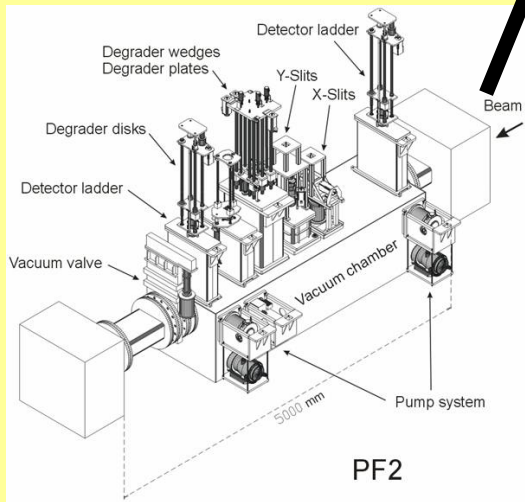
Installation (Tunnel Build. #103)



Schnitt Tunnel Cross Section

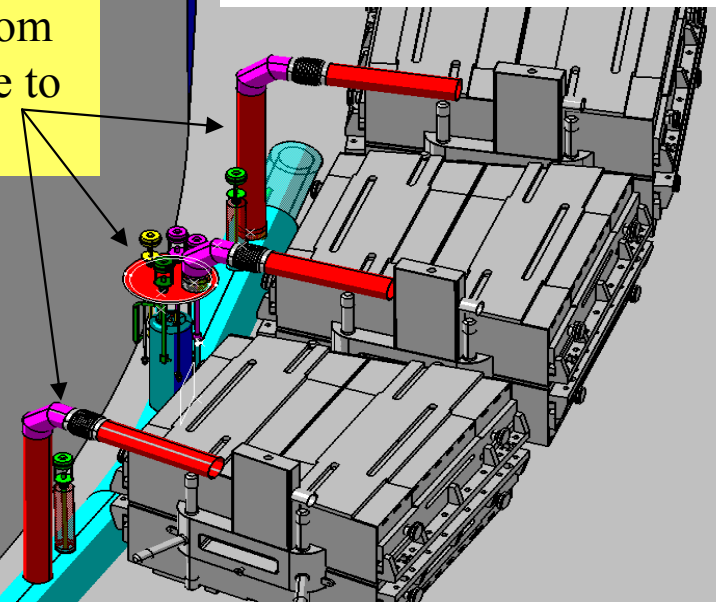


Focal Plane Chamber

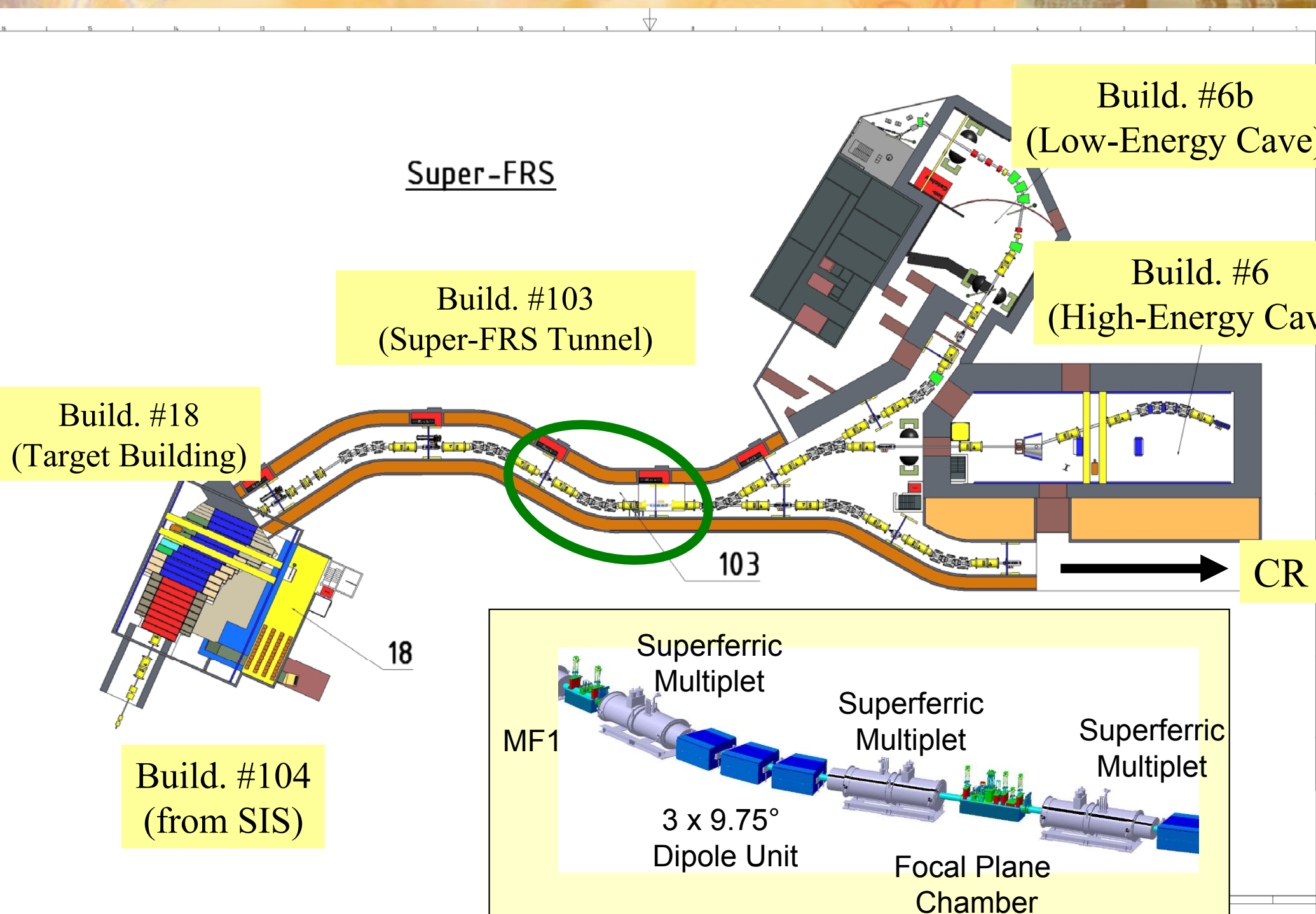


Local Cryogenics

3 branch from transfer line to dipole

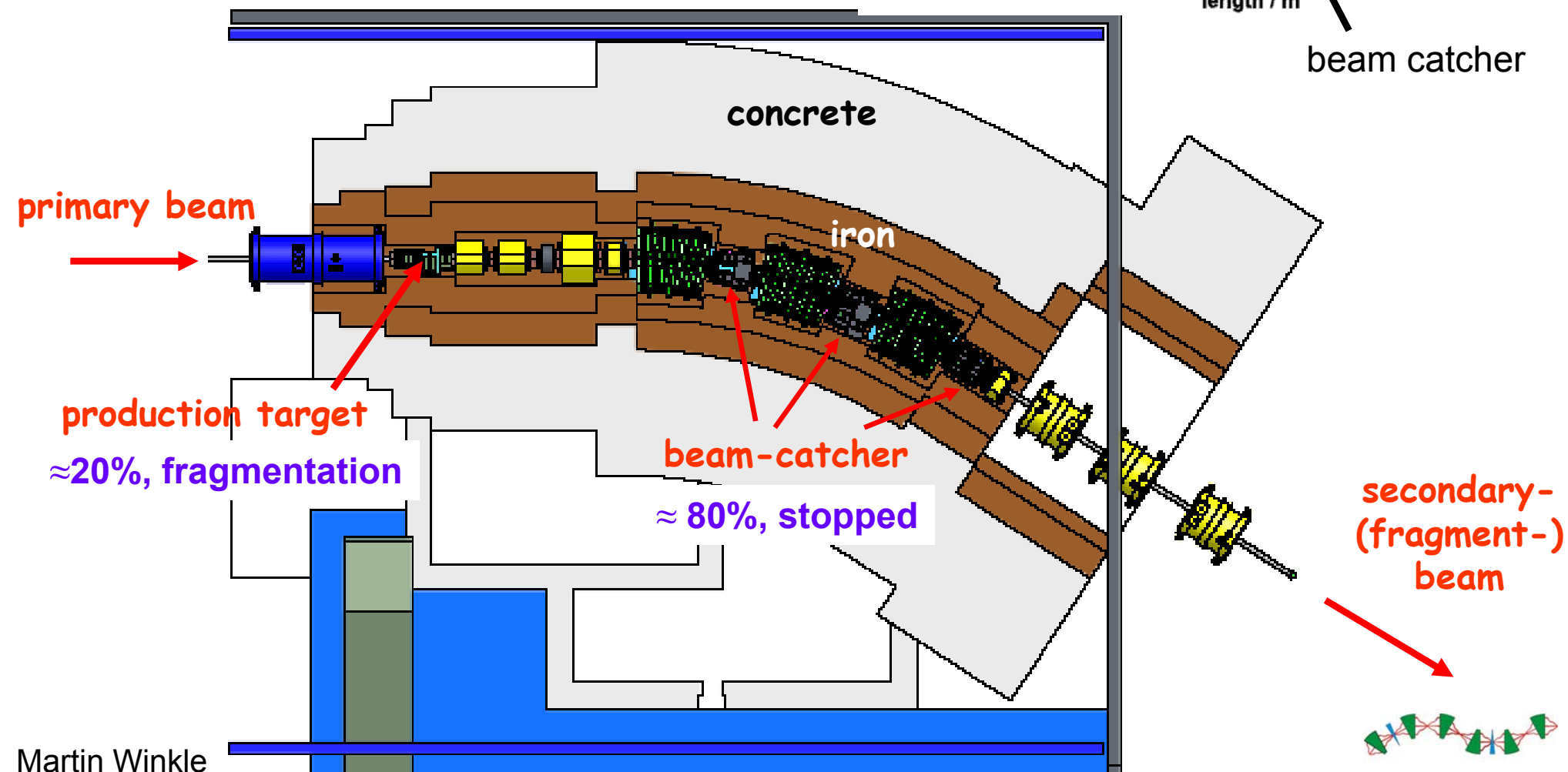
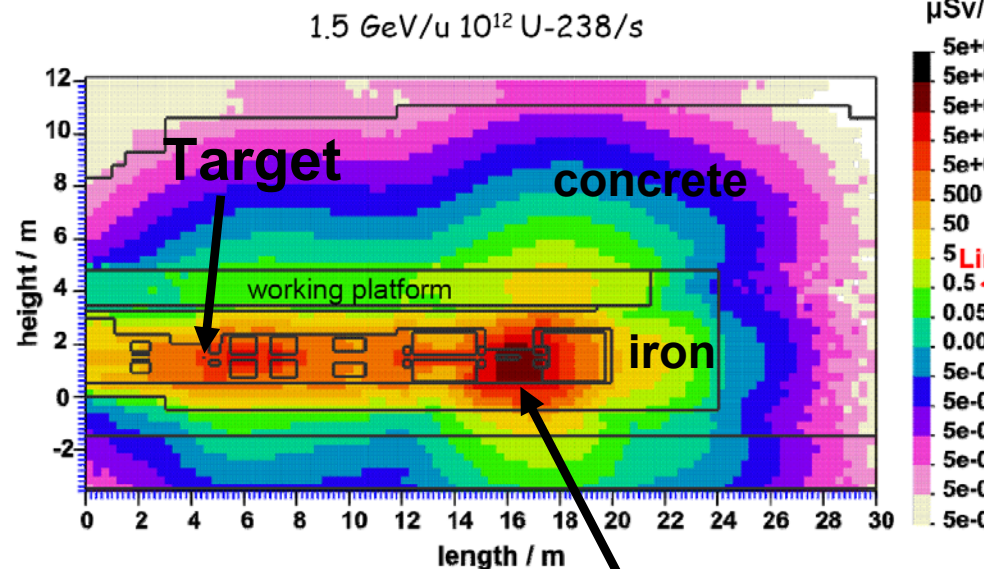


Super-FRS Buildings

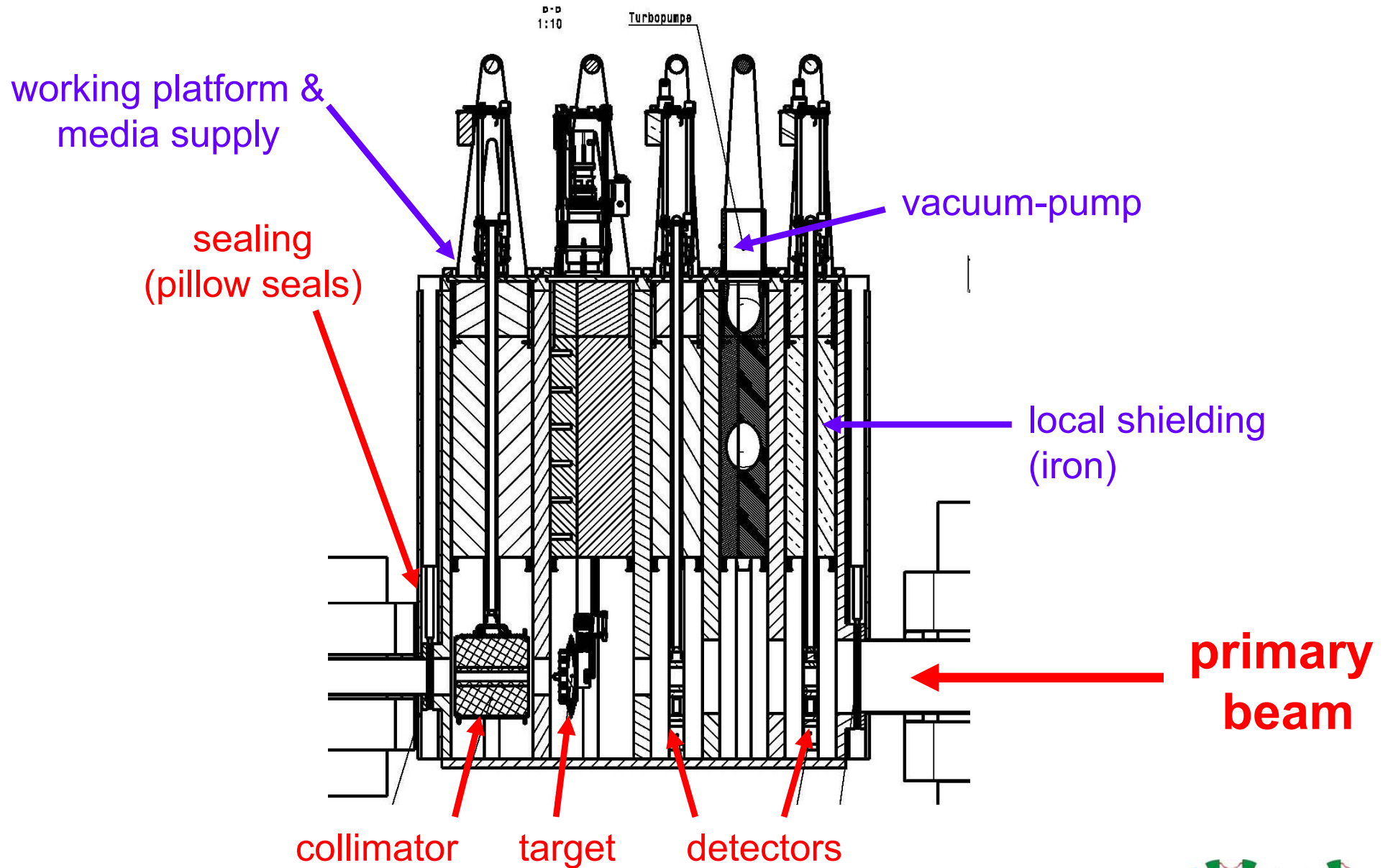


Target Building

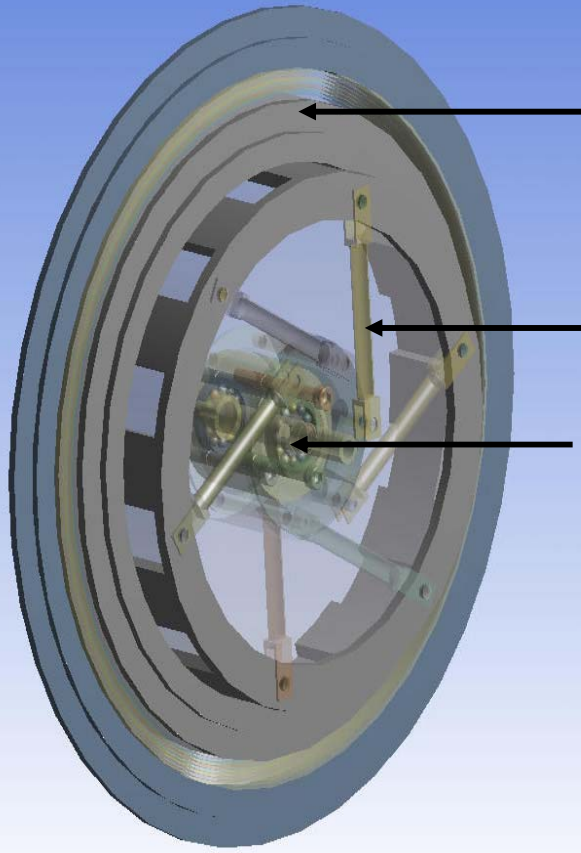
100% $\leq 10^{12}$ Ion/s
1000 MeV/nucleon



Target Area Equipment



Graphite Wheel Target



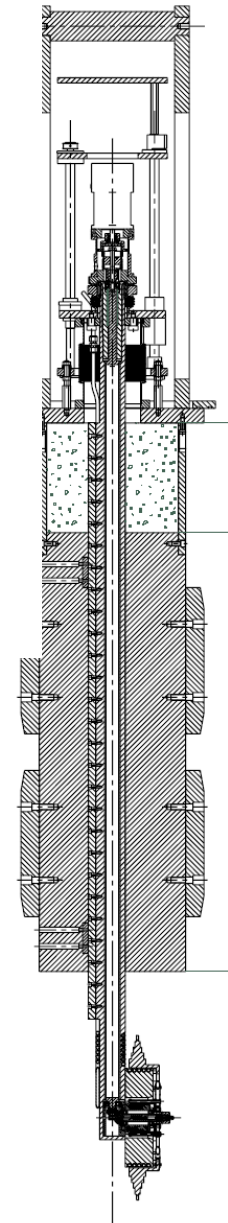
Solid graphite
SGL Carbon R 6400P
5 steps, 1 – 8 g/cm²
each step 16 mm wide

Spokes from INCONEL 600

Si₃N₄ ball bearings
Ag-coated cages
MoS₂ lubrication
T_{limit} = 150°C



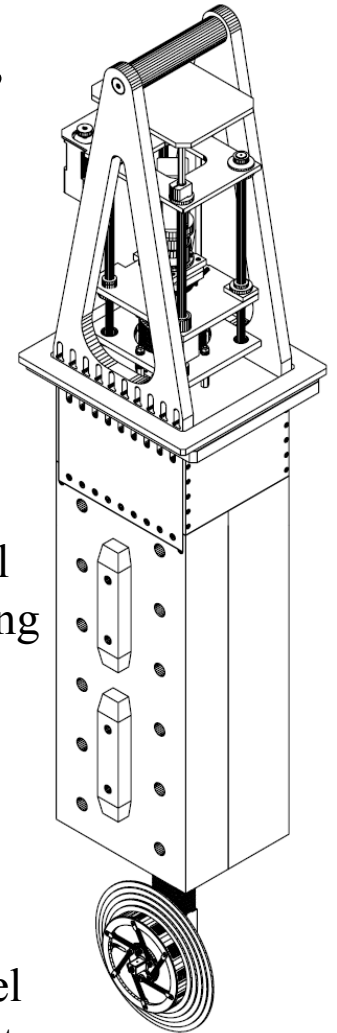
- cooling only by radiation
- R_{out} = 22.5 cm



Motor,
media,
etc.

Local
shielding

Wheel
target



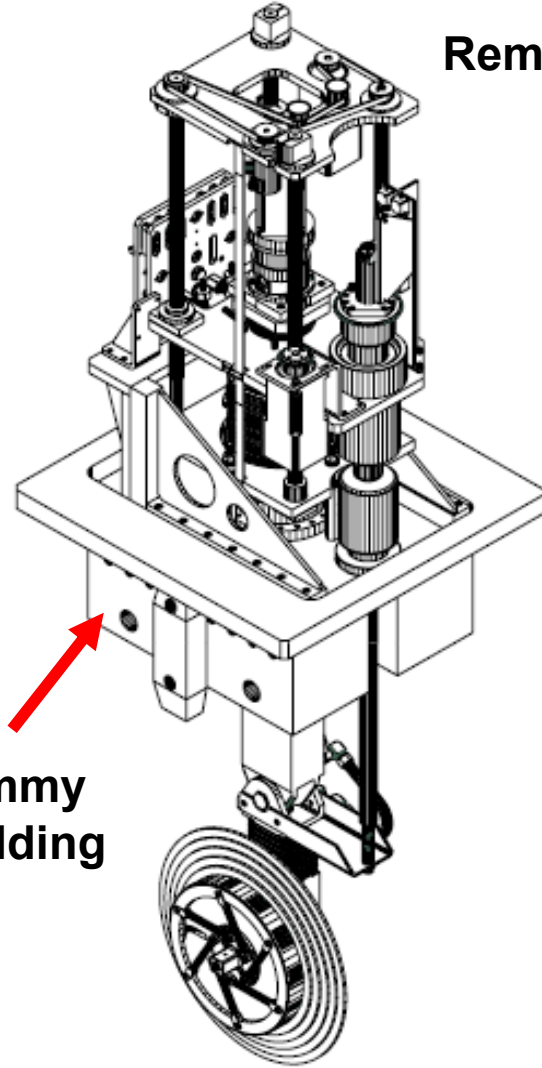
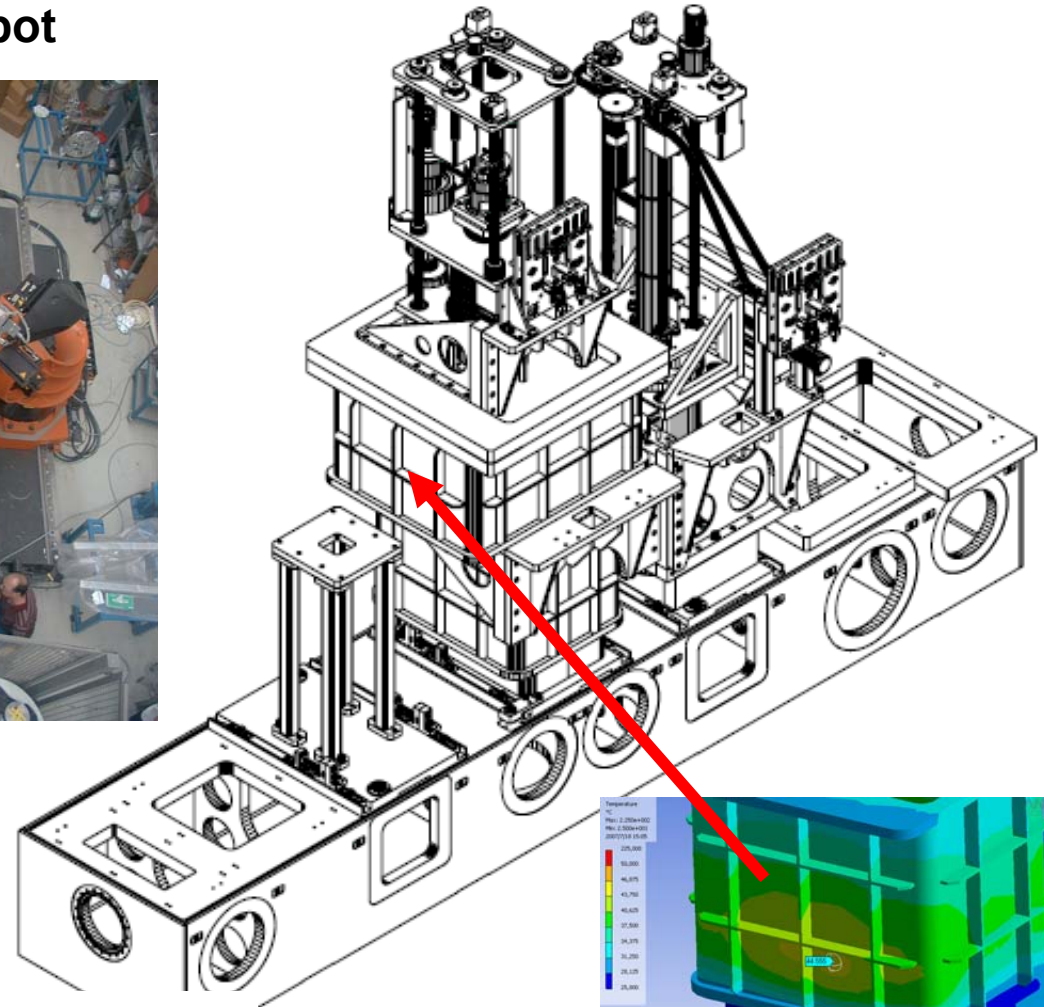
Prototype Target

to be used at FRS with SIS18 beams

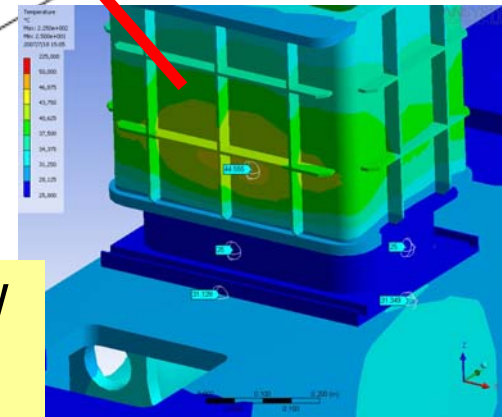
Remote handling adapted for
FRS target robot



New FRS target chamber



dummy
shielding



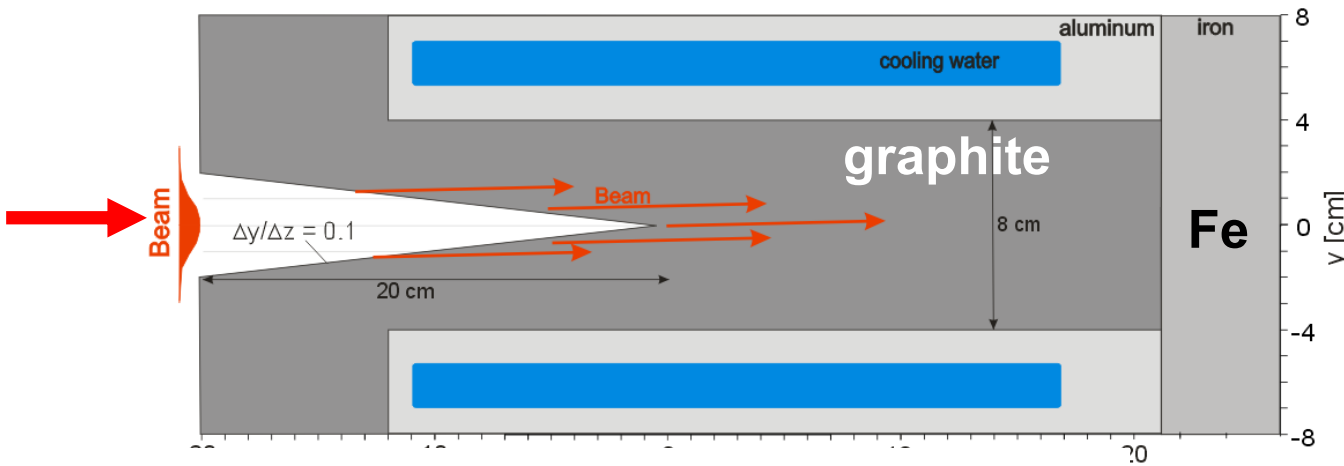
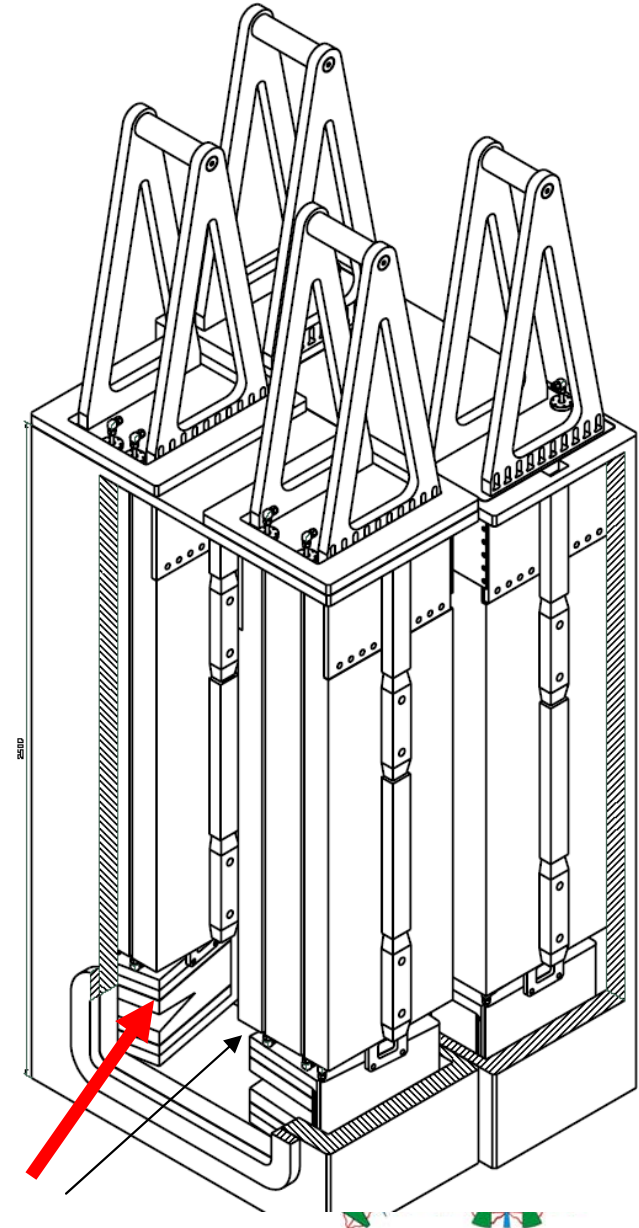
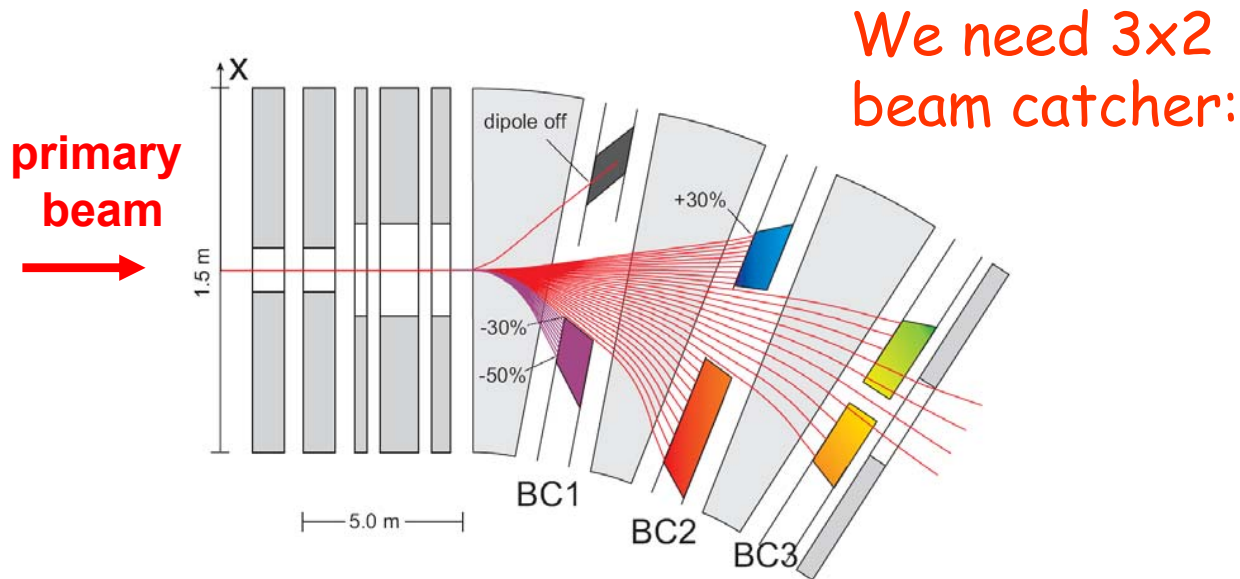
$P_{Max} \approx 600 \text{ W}$
 $T_{Max} \approx 45^\circ\text{C}$

Construction at Fa. Reuter, Germany

➤ Fabrication completed in 10/2008

➔ Preparation for test @ FRS

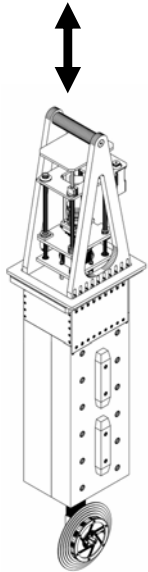
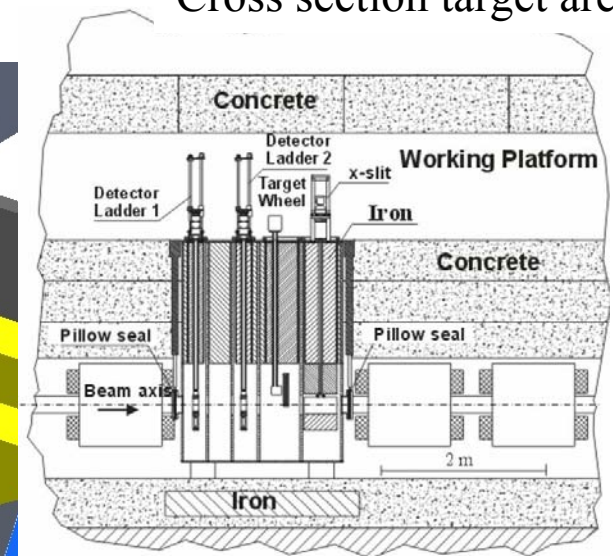
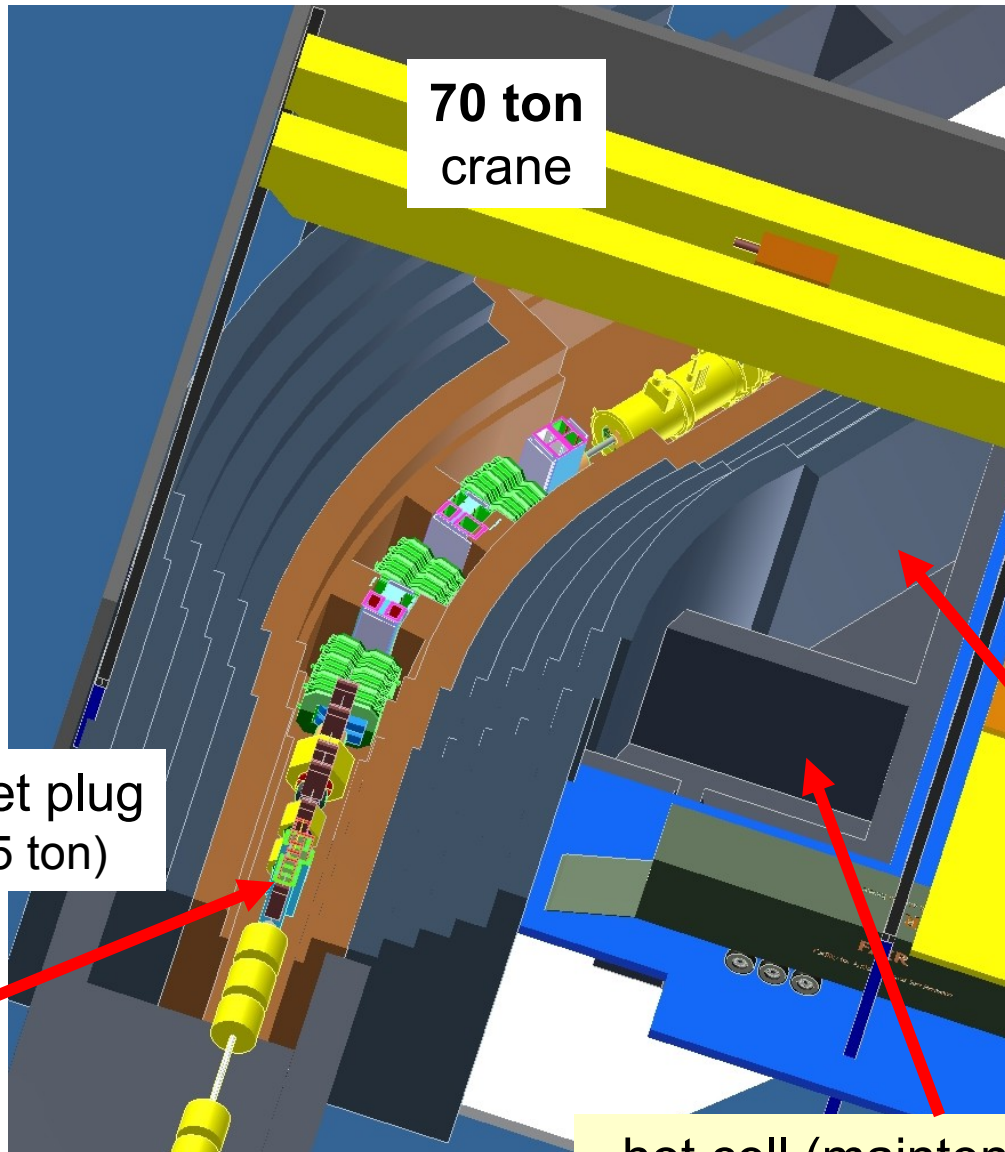
Beam Catcher



- **Front part:** graphite (20cm+) to absorb strong pressure waves, water cooled
- **Back part:** iron (60cm) to absorb protons and neutrons.

Handling Concept (analog to PSI Villigen/CH)

Cross section target area



target plug
(3.5 ton)

hot cell (maintenance)

decay cell

feasibility study at HKA finished in 6/2008

Super-FRS detector system

Operation mode

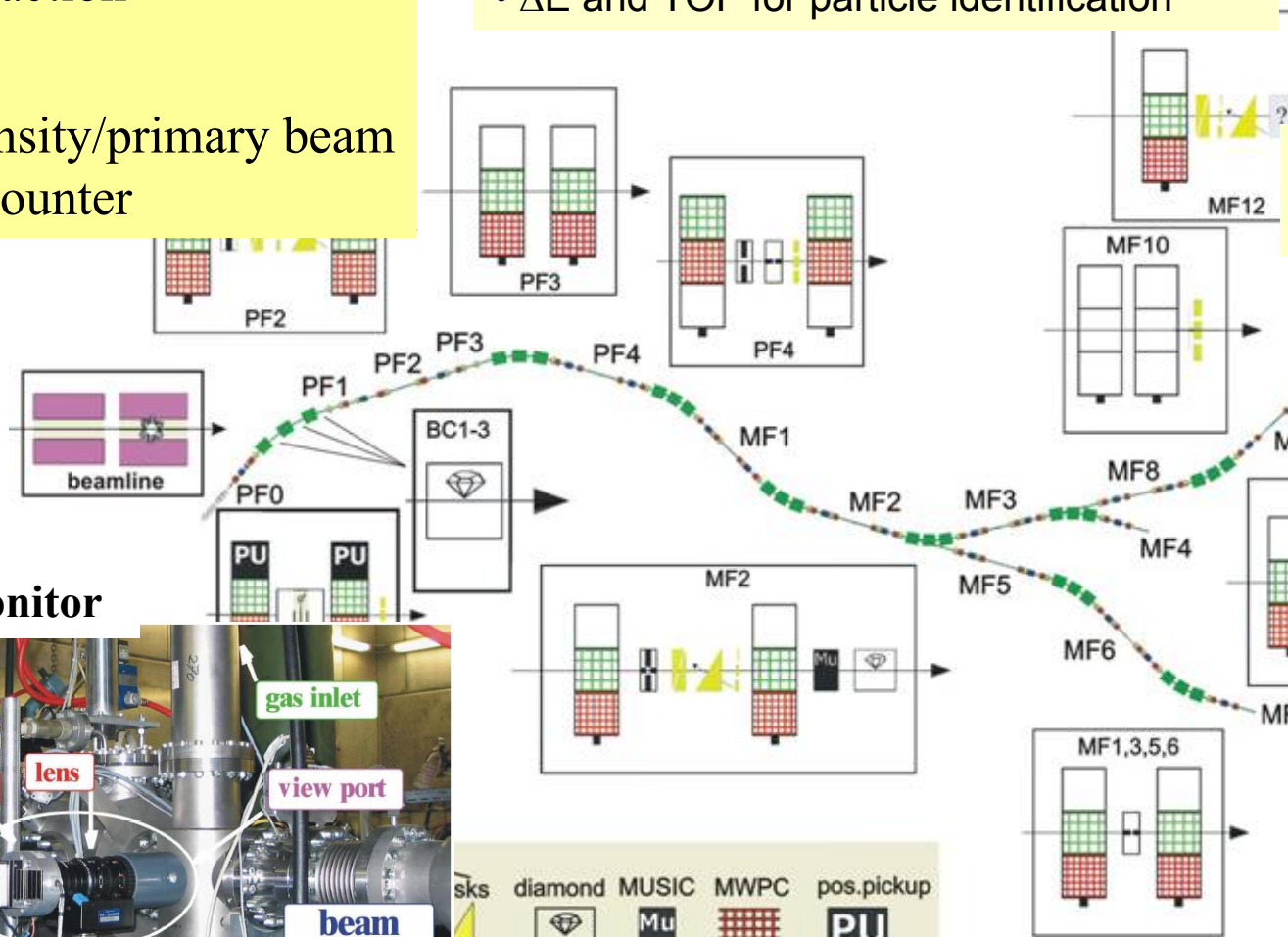
- fast extraction
- slow extraction

Intensity

- high intensity/primary beam
- particle counter

Full isotope identification

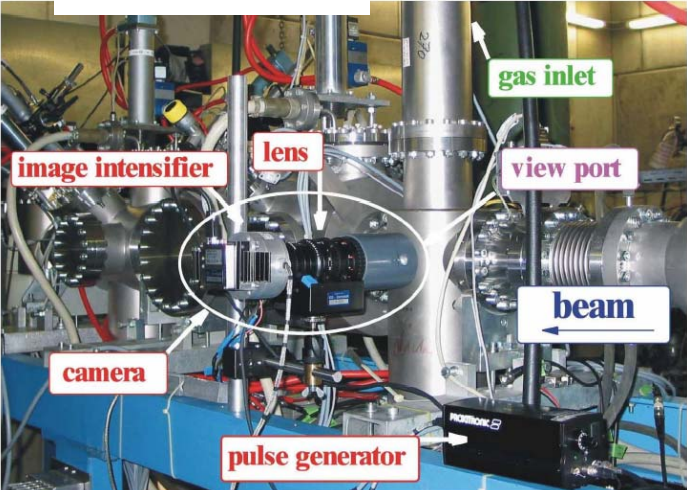
- x, y : position measurements $\rightarrow B\rho$
- x', y' : corresponding angle measurements
- ΔE and TOF for particle identification



Prototype BC Detector (EU Design Study)

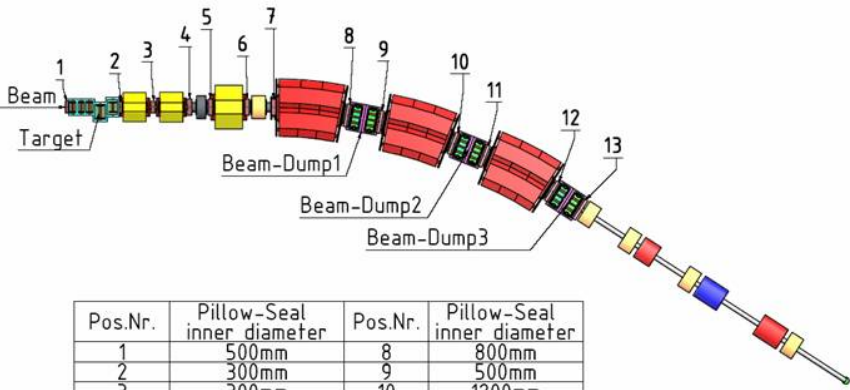


BIF Monitor



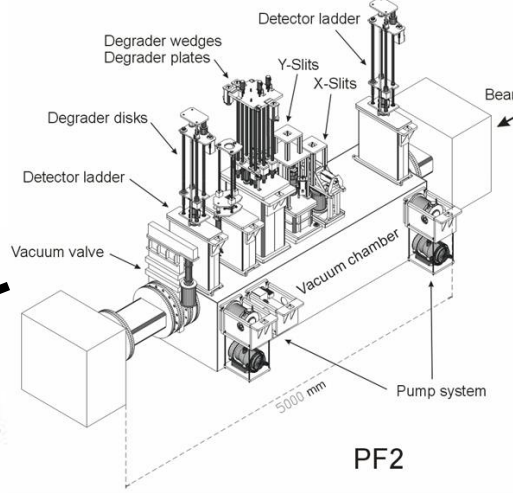
Inflatable Pillow Seals in the Pre-Separator

Concept for the Super-FRS vacuum system

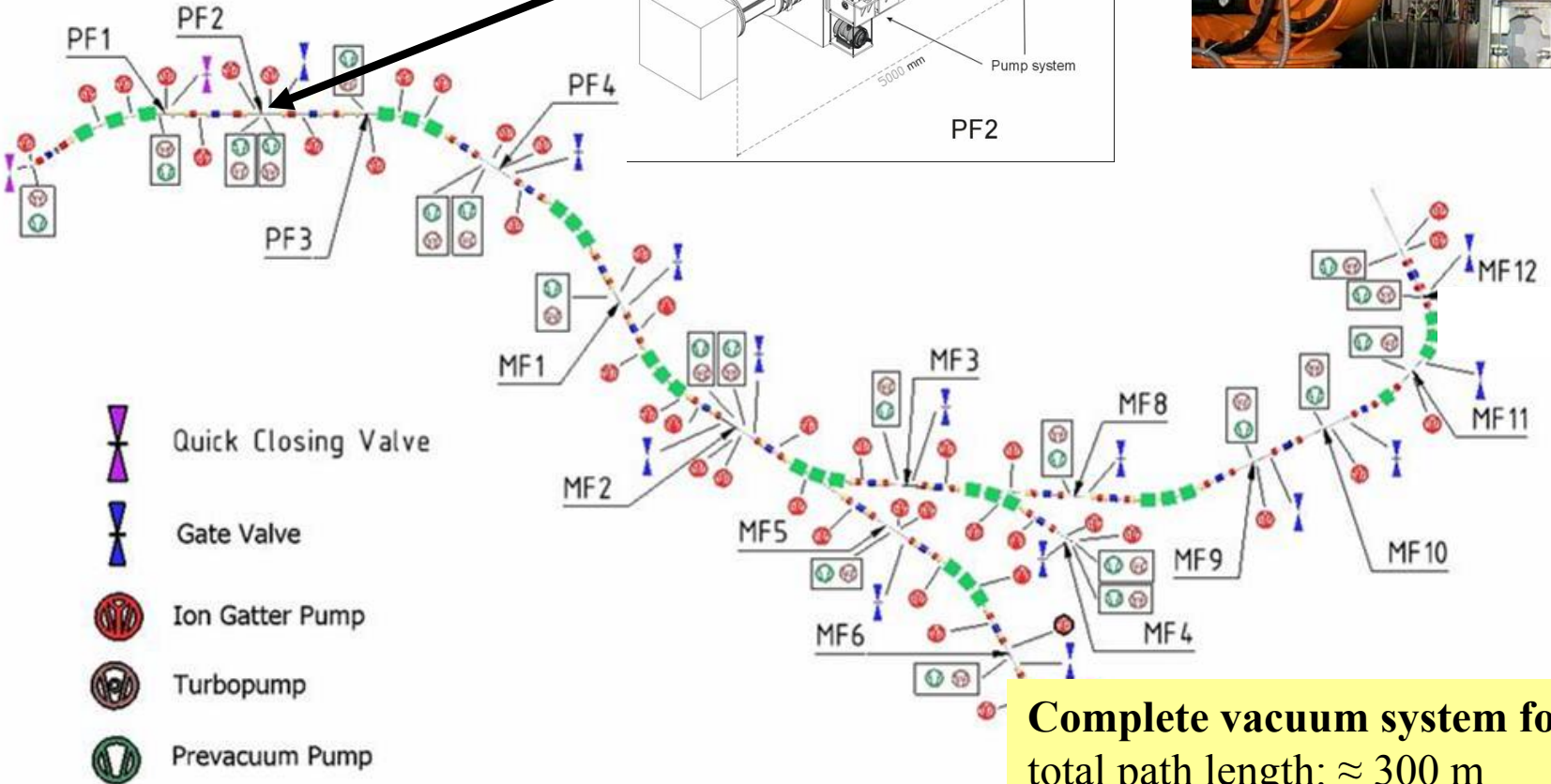
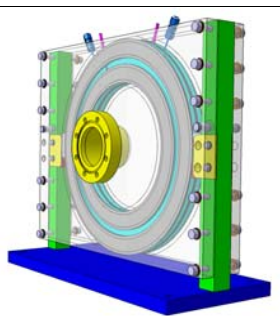
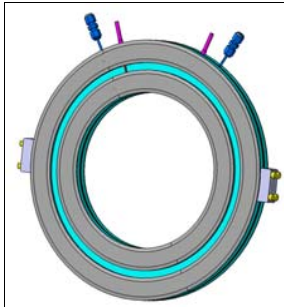
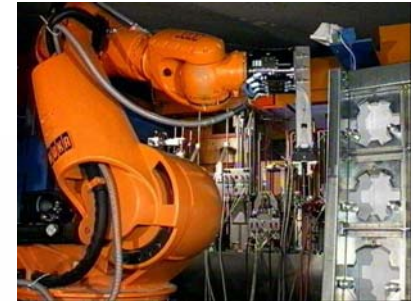


Pos.Nr.	Pillow-Seal inner diameter	Pos.Nr.	Pillow-Seal inner diameter
1	500mm	8	800mm
2	300mm	9	500mm
3	300mm	10	1200mm
4	500mm	11	500mm
5	500mm	12	800mm
6	500mm	13	500mm
7	500mm		

PF2 diagnostic chamber

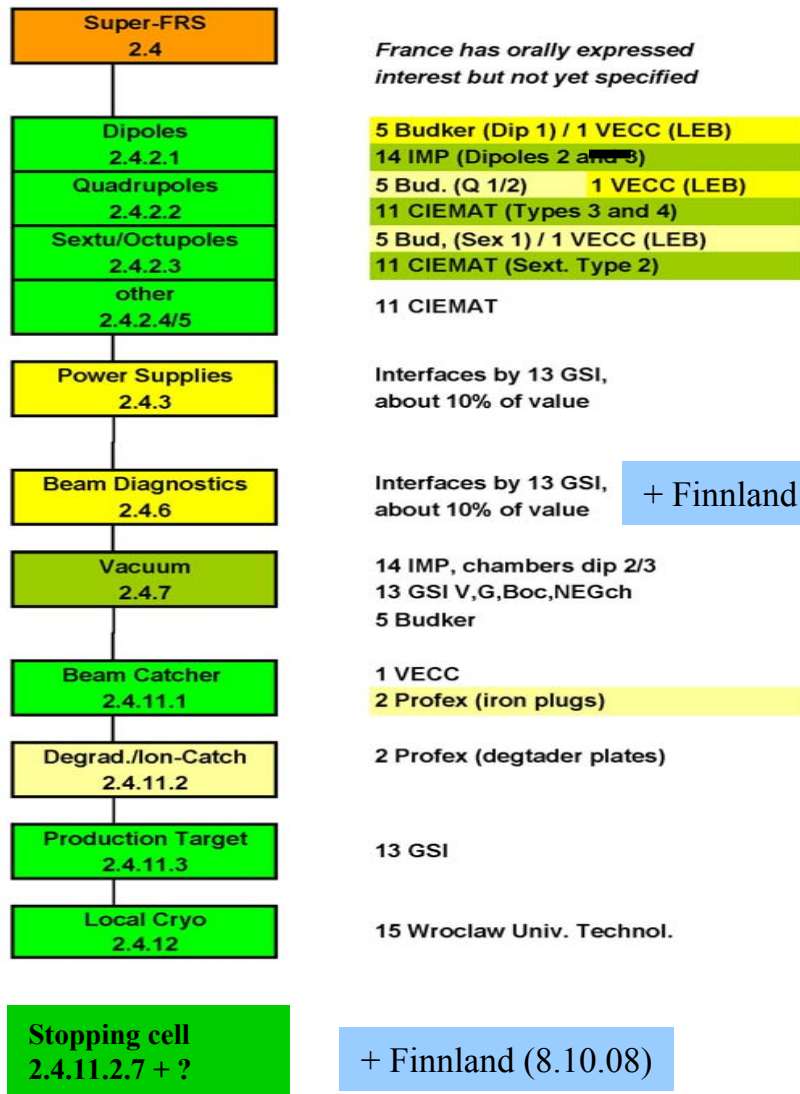


Robotor handling



Complete vacuum system for:
 total path length: ≈ 300 m
 pressure: $\approx 10^{-7}$ mbar

Expressions of Interest for Super-FRS



Events in 2008

- March 2008:
Technical Design Report
- April 2008:
1st International EoI Meeting
- May 2008:
Re-Evaluation of Super-FRS by SRG
- July 2008:
FAIR CC kick-off meeting
- October 2008
1st meeting and formation of international pre-collaboration board



Frame for Super-FRS Road Map

- 2008 Conceptual design, design studies and R&D completed
- 2009 – 2010(11) Finalization of engineering designs
- 2010 – 2012 Manufacturing of components
- 2012 – 2013 Installation and commissioning



Issue for the Eol Discussion

1. Which technical systems **in detail** does your Eol cover ?
2. Is this work package fitting into your available Eol budget ?
3. Which is the road map for your Eol ?

Schedule for the afternoon discussion

1. Presentation of the Eol representatives
2. Discussion of the Eol interpretation
3. Discussion of road map and preconditions/comments

