

# Status of the cw-LINAC-project w. Barth<sup>1,2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Helmholtz Institut Mainz, Germany

<sup>2</sup> GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung, Darmstadt, Germany

<sup>3</sup> Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz, Mainz, Germany

1. Introduction
2. General Linac layout
3. RF-cavity development
4. R&D activities
5. First heavy ion beam acceleration
6. cw-Linac status
7. Outlook



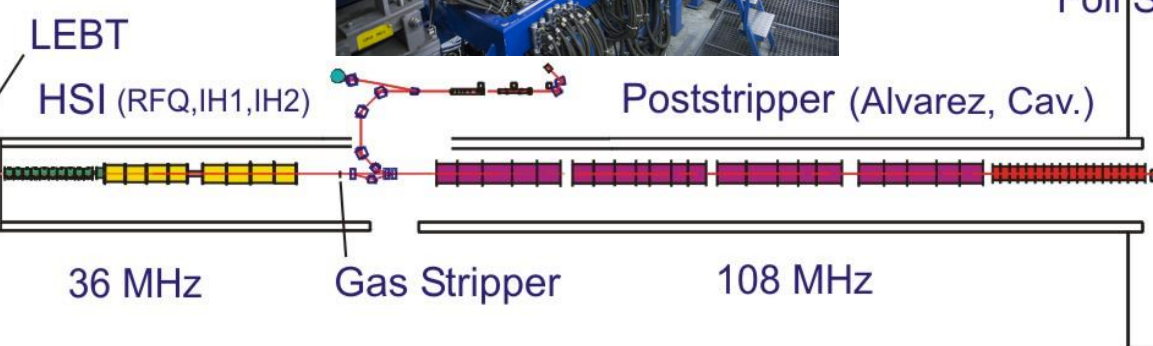
# Introduction

## GSI UNIversal Linear ACcelerator

### High Charge State Injector (1991)



MUCIS, MEVVA  
LEBT  
HSI (RFQ, IH1, IH2)  
36 MHz  
Gas Stripper  
108 MHz  
TK  
Foil Stripper  
to SIS 18



1.0 emA, p<sup>+</sup> (MUCIS)  
5.0 emA, <sup>238</sup>U<sup>28+</sup> (MeVVA)  
to SIS 18

1 μA, <sup>48</sup>Ca (ECR)  
1 μA, <sup>50</sup>Ti (PIG/ECR)  
0.1 μA, <sup>197</sup>Au (PIG)

### High Current Injector (1999)



### Alvarez (1975)



### Single Gap Resonators (1975)



## FAIR:

- high beam currents
- low repetition rate (max. 3 Hz)
- low duty factor (0.1 %, pulse length for SIS18 only 100  $\mu$ s)

## “Super Heavy Element”:

- relatively low beam currents
- high repetition rate (50 Hz)
- high duty factor (100 %, pulse length up to 20 ms)

## “Material Science”:

- Heavy Ions ( $m \geq 200$ )
- High Beam Energy (up to 10 MeV/u)
- high repetition rate (50 Hz)
- Continuous Beam Energy Variation (1.5 – 10 MeV/u)

## FAIR:

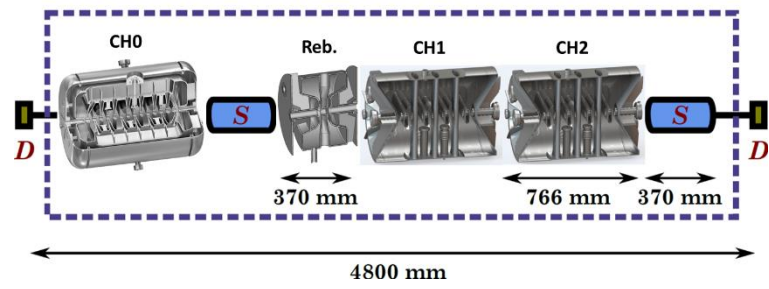
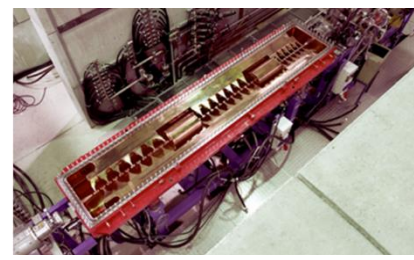
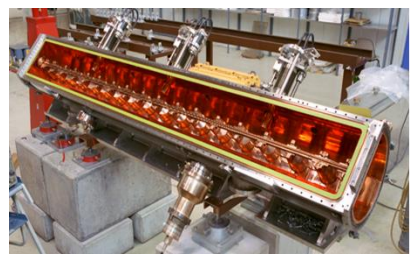
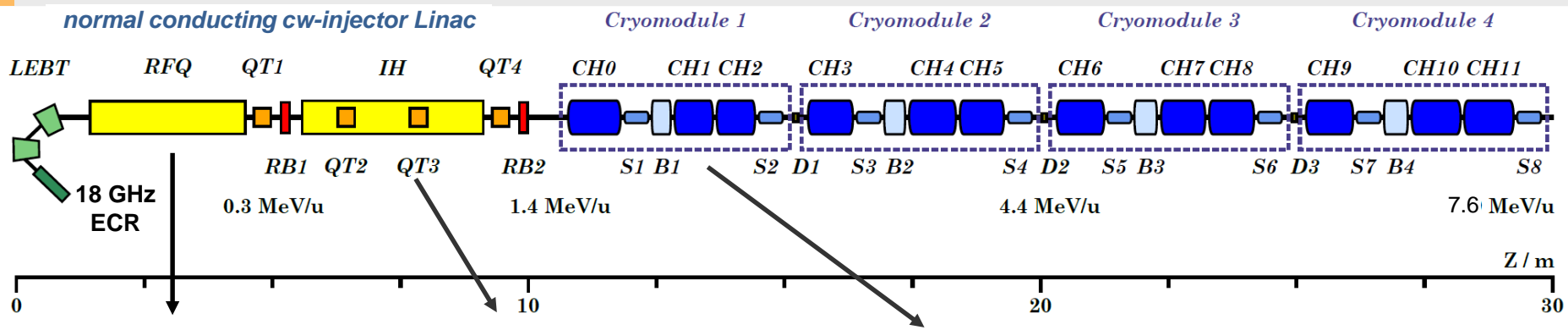
- high beam currents
- low repetition rate (max. 3 Hz)
- low duty factor (0.1 %, pulse length for SIS18 only 100  $\mu$ s)

## ~~“Super Heavy Element”:~~

- relatively low beam currents
- ~~– high repetition rate (50 Hz)~~
- ~~– high duty factor (100 %, pulse length up to 20 ms)~~

## ~~“Material Science”:~~

- Heavy Ions ( $m \geq 200$ )
- High Beam Energy (up to 10 MeV/u)
- ~~– high repetition rate (50 Hz)~~
- ~~– Continuous Beam Energy Variation (1.5 – 10 MeV/u)~~



$A/q$		$\leq 6$
Frequency	MHz	216.816
Beam current	mA	$\leq 1$
Injection energy	MeV/u	1.4
Output energy	MeV/u	3.5-7.6
Length	m	20
CH cavities	#	12
Rebuncher	#	4
Solenoids	#	8

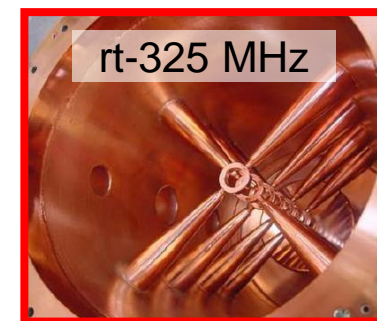
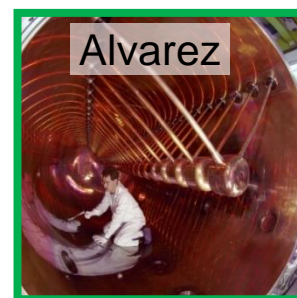
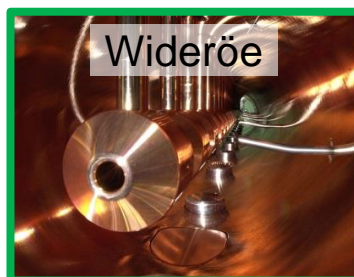
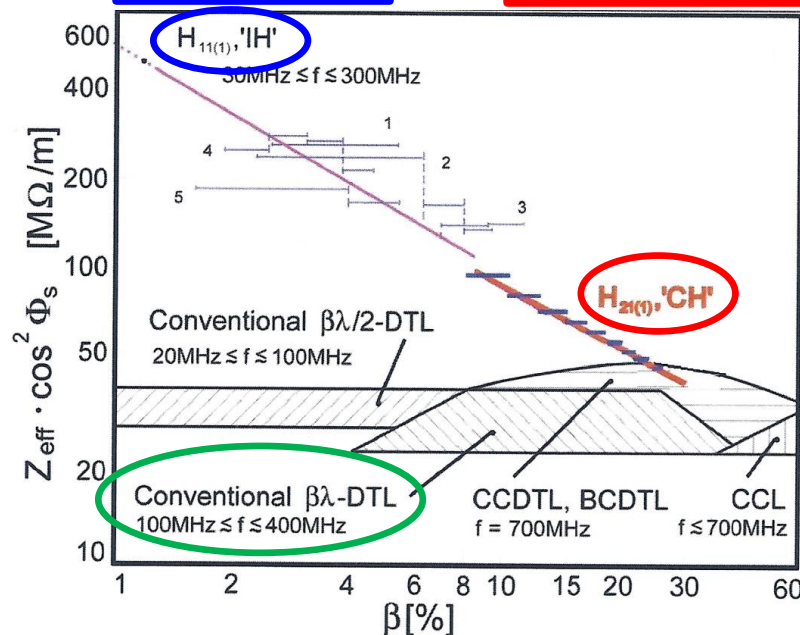
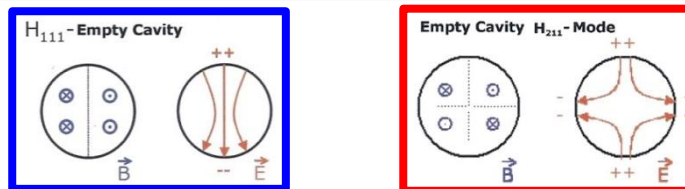
- Layout properties**
- Short multigap CH cavities: length <1 m), transverse dimensions <0.5 m
  - Modular construction: 4 cryomodules each with 3 CH, 1 buncher, 2 solenoids
  - Compact Linac design ( $E_a \geq 7.1$  MV/m)

Maximum energy per CM

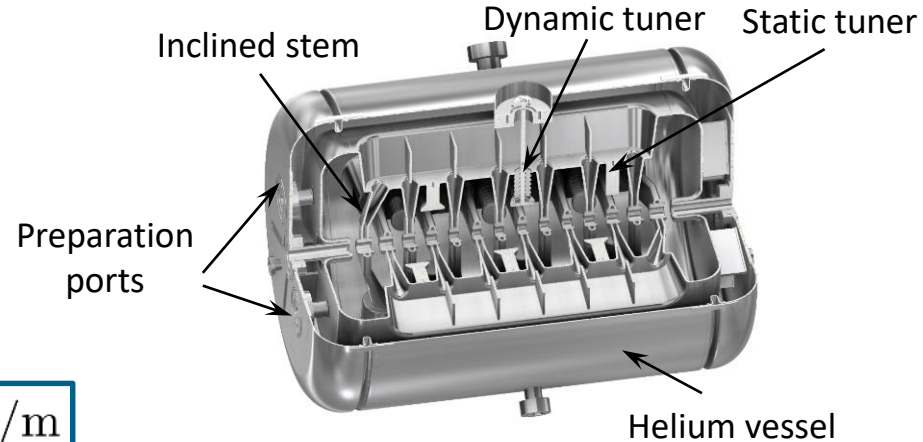
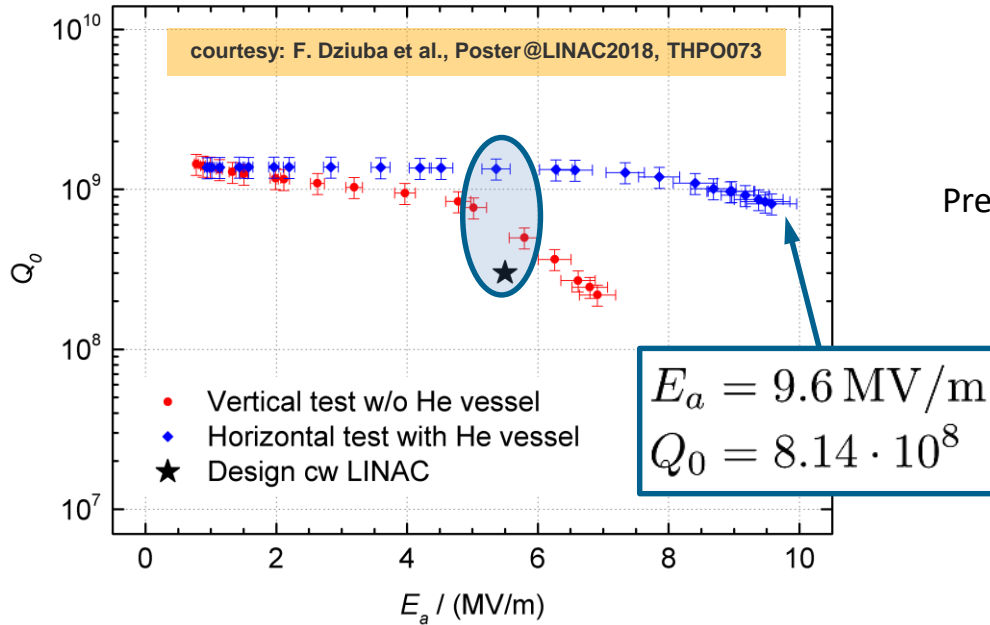
Cryo Module	Output energy (MeV/u)			
	$A/Z=8.5$	$A/Z=6$	$A/Z=3$	$A/Z=1$
CM1	2.6	2.9	3.6	4.6
CM2	3.5	4.2	5.5	7.7
CM3	4.5	5.8	7.8	10.9
CM4	5.55	7.6	10.5	14.6
CM4 + CH12	6	8	11.4	15.6



# H-type Cavity developments



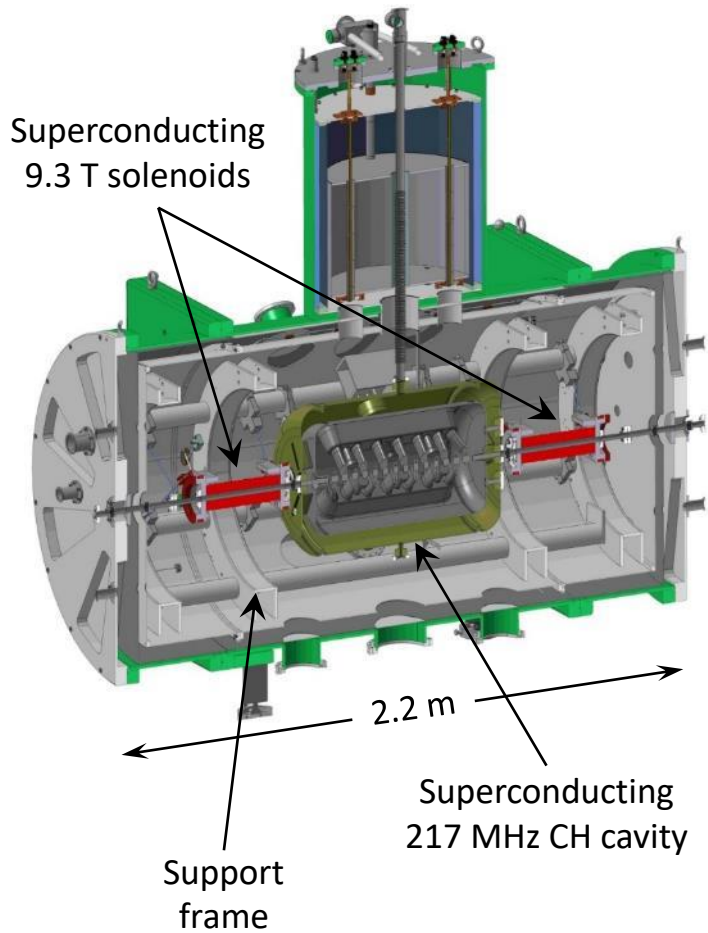
## RF test in a horizontal cryostat (@4.2°K)



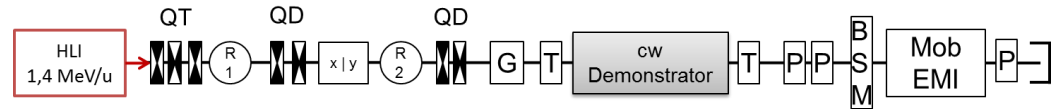
- Improved performance (add. HPR)
- Low field emission rate
- High field gradient
- Therm. quenching beyond 9.6 MV/m

	Vertical test w/o He vessel	Horizontal test with He vessel
$Q_0^{\text{low}}$	$1.44 \cdot 10^9$	$1.37 \cdot 10^9$
$R_S$	nΩ	36
$R_{BCS}$	nΩ	15
$R_{mag}$	nΩ	9
$R_0$	nΩ	12
$E_a$	MV/m	6.9
$Q_0$		$2.19 \cdot 10^8$
$V_a$	MV	4.2
$E_p$	MV/m	43
$B_p$	mT	39

## Layout of the horizontal cryomodule



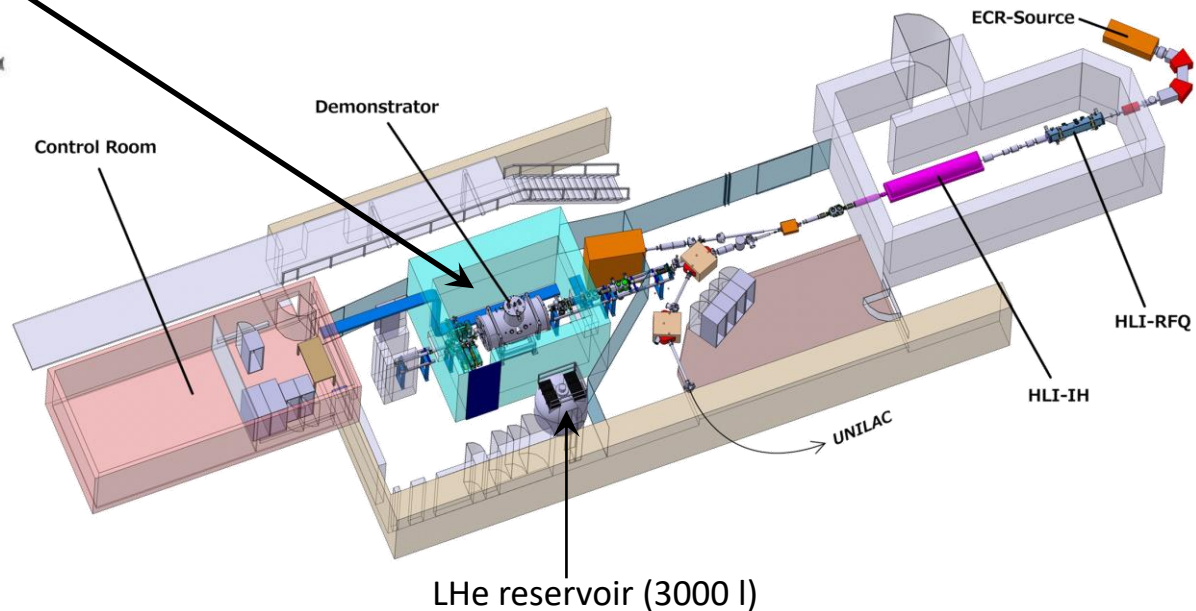
## Matching line - demonstrator – test bench



- Steering magnets
- Rebuncher
- Quadrupole doublet
- Profile grids

- Phase probes for TOF measurement
- Beam current transformers
- Bunch shape monitor (Feschenko)
- Emittance measurement

## Demonstrator at GSI-High Charge State Injector (HLI)

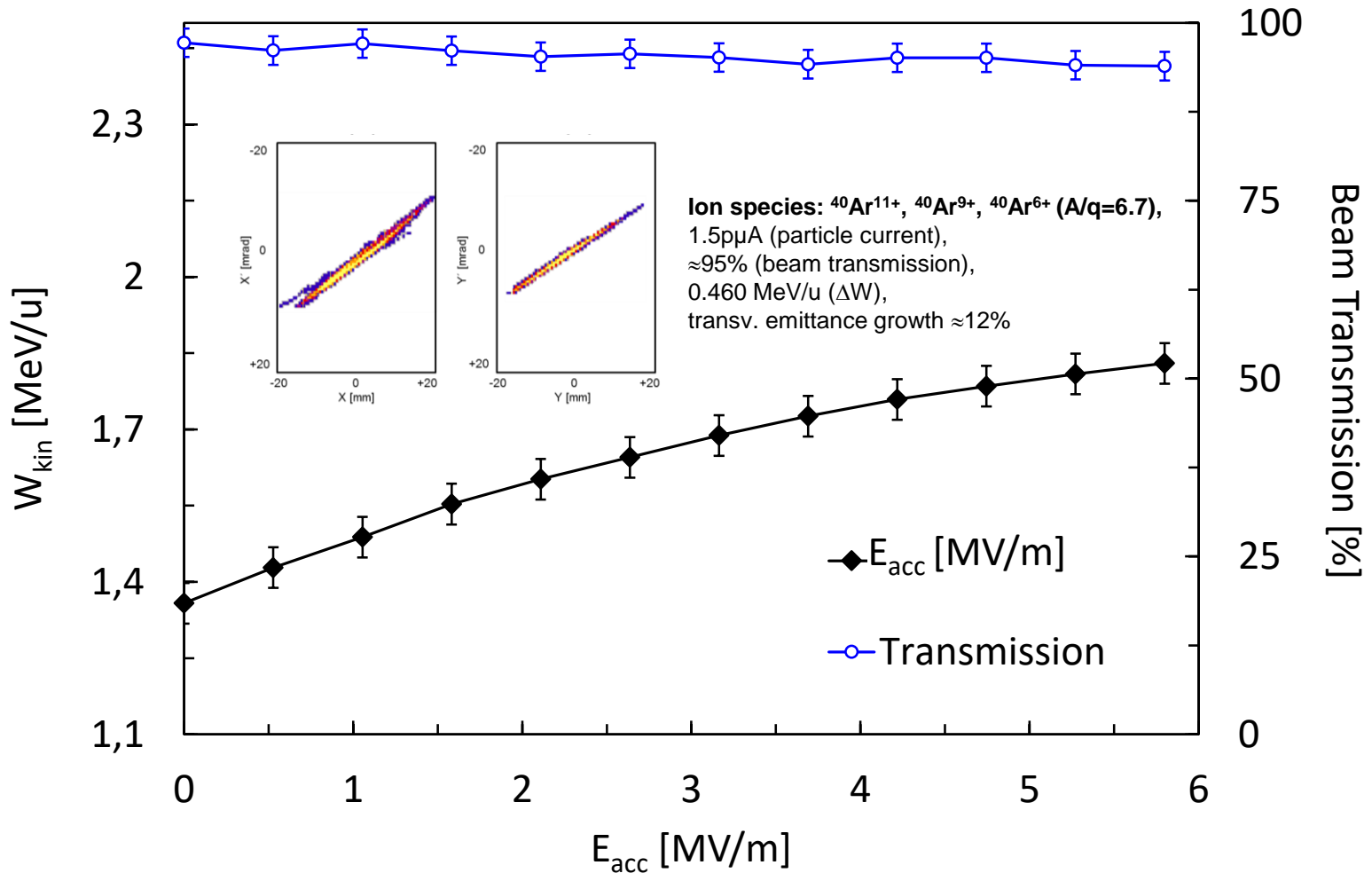




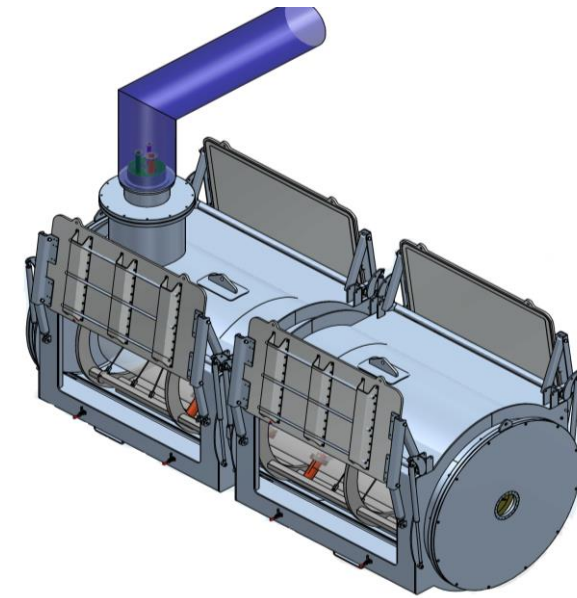
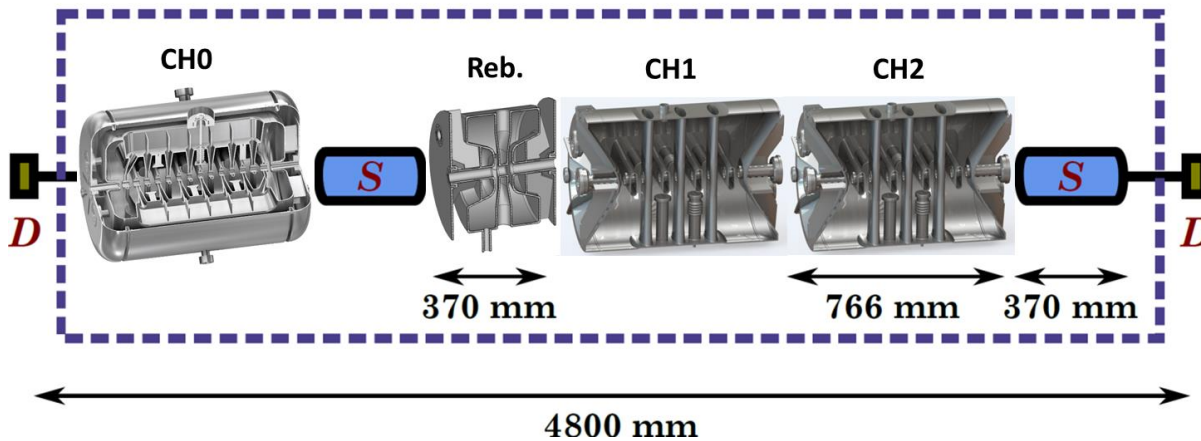
- First superconducting 217 MHz-CH-Cavity
- High  $E_{acc}$ -gradient up to 10 MV/m
- High quality factor  $\rightarrow$  low RF-dissipation ( $<10W$ )
- Equidistant gaps  $\rightarrow$  **continuous energy variation**
- 2017: Successful beam commissioning at GSI

June 2017  
First beam test

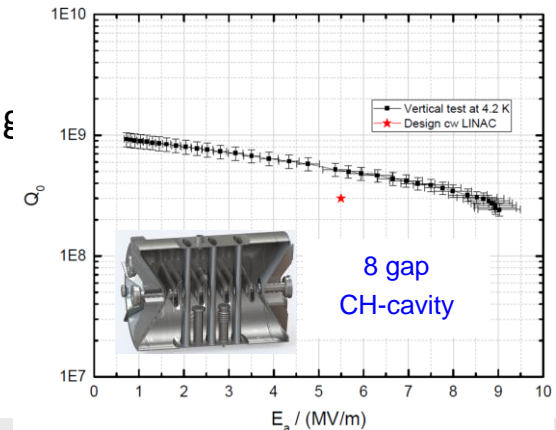




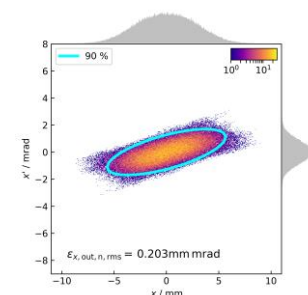
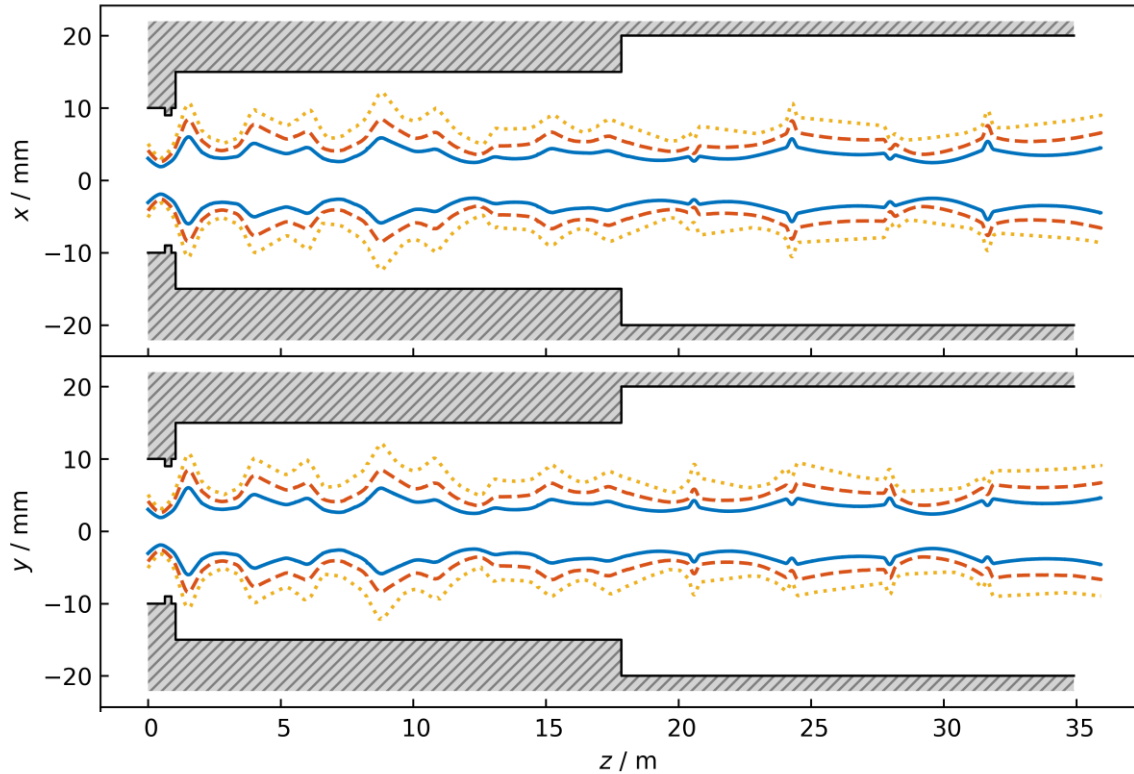
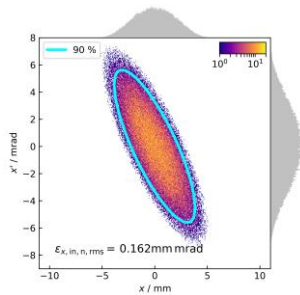
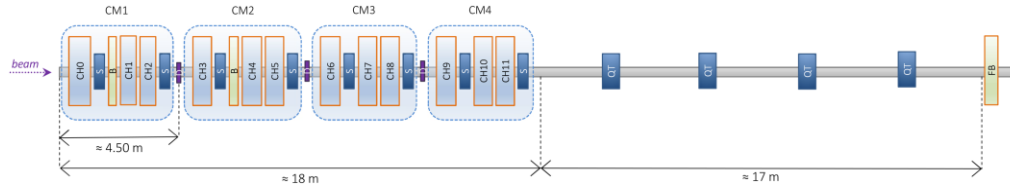
## Standard cryomodule layout



- New cryo module layout containing demonstrator CH cavity, 2 short CH cavities, 1 buncher and 2 solenoids
- Simplified cavity design (easier manufacturing & surface processing)
- CH1 & CH2 are already produce and tested
- cryostat delivery Q2/2021 ✓
- compact linac design for or higher  $A/q$  ( $=8.5$ )







courtesy:  
M. Schwarz, et al.



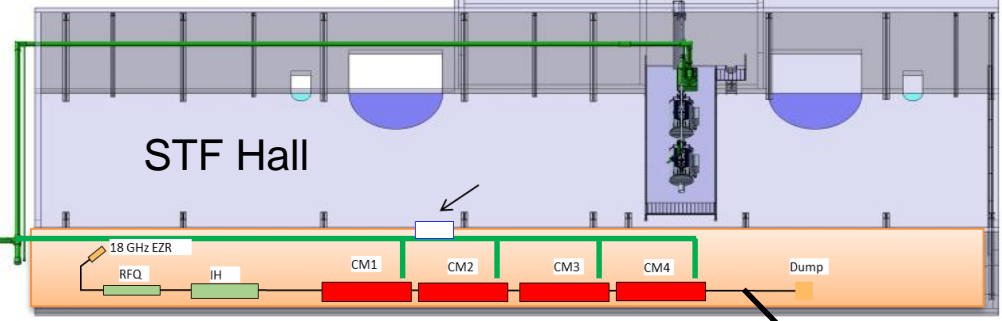
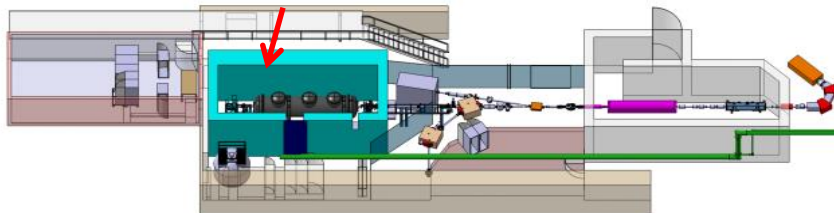
Link to STF  
(Series Test Facility)



2019/20

Advanced Demonstrator  
Testing Area

HLI Injector



HELIAC →

Ex-Hall,  
TK to SIS18

UNILAC →

- CH0: SRF-test at HI-Mainz Lab
- CH1: SRF-test at HI-Mainz Lab
- CH2: SRF-test at vertical cryostat (GU-Frankfurt)
- Set up of a new HELIAC-test area at GSI-Darmstadt
- Universal test kryostat for horizontal tests of „undressed“ CH-cavities



Universal Test Cryostat at GSI-Darmstadt

CH2 at GU-Frankfurt





## Main features

- Aluminum double floor (5 tons/m<sup>3</sup>)
- **Heavy duty rail system**
- Ultra high purity water supply (0.055 μS/cm, 2500 l/h, 5000 l storage)
- High pressure washer
- **High pressure rinse (HPR)**
- **Ultrasonic bath and conductance rinse**
- **160°C vacuum oven**

## Additional equipment

- Ionized nitrogen guns
- Particle counters
- Smaller US-baths
- Dish washer
- Lift trolleys (200 kg)
- Wet/Dry vacuum cleaners

## Preparation for PoF4-activities

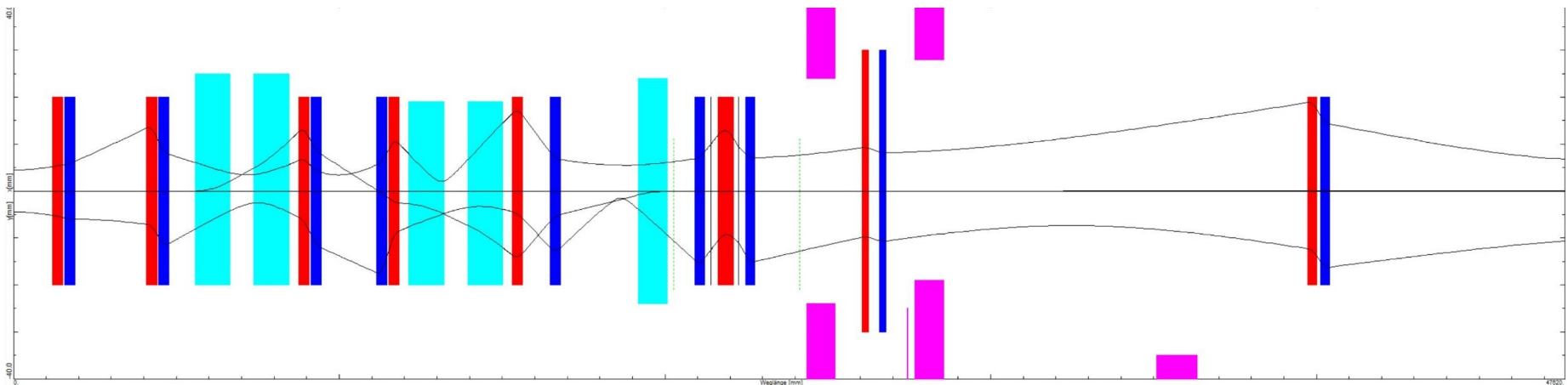
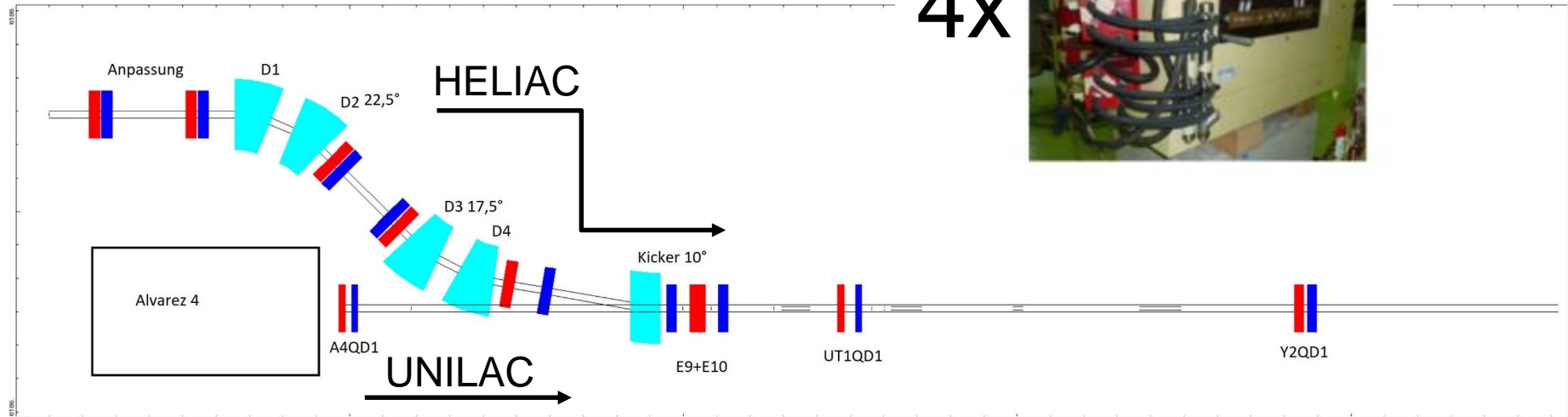
- Cleanroom successfully modified with new installations
- Cleanroom re-classified
- Particle concentrations even lower due to weekly cleaning
- On-going testing of equipment in operation



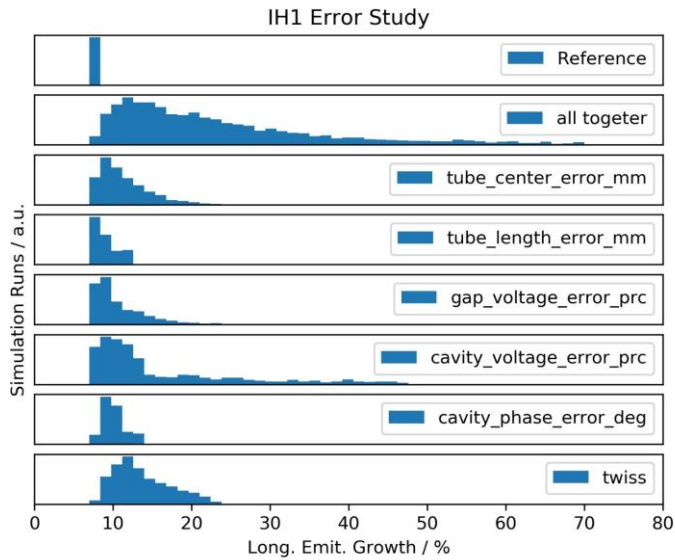
**Industry partnership (planned): Shared clean room for SRF-cavity preparation and installation projects**

## HEBT to UNILAC

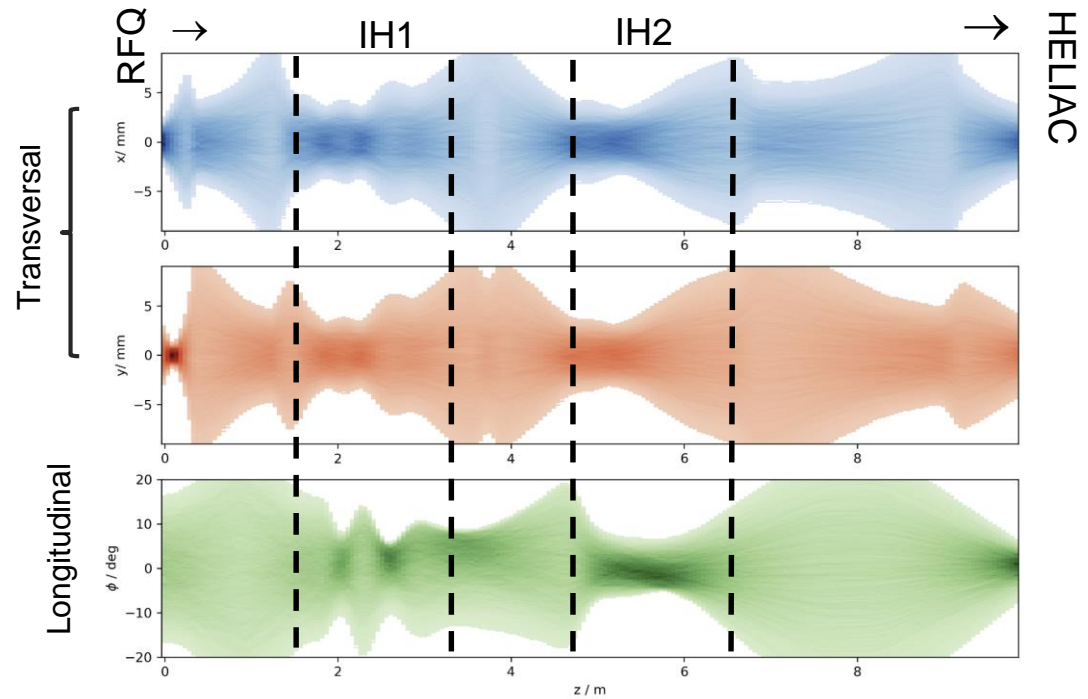
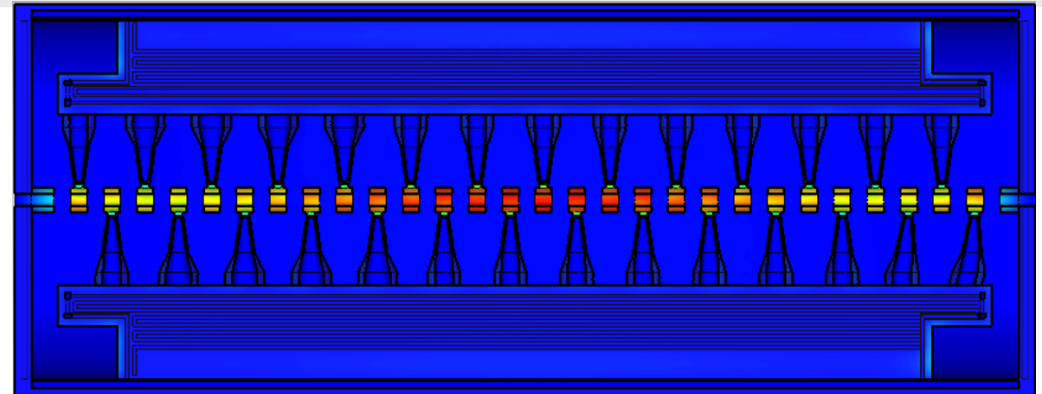
4x



## IH2



Variable	Value
Tube center	$\pm 0.2$ mm
Tube length	$\pm 0.1$ mm
Gap Voltage	$\pm 2$ %
Cavity Voltage	$\pm 1$ %
Cavity Phase	$\pm 1^\circ$

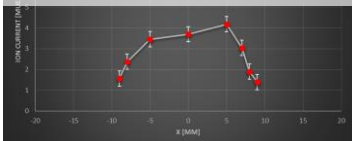




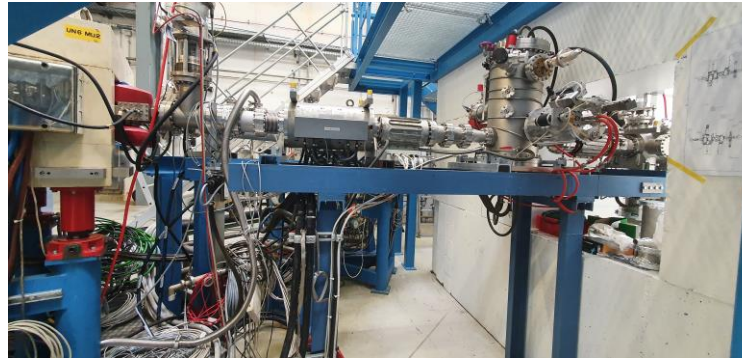


New Testbunker with test bench (2020)

beam meas. 2020



Installation of Matching Line (2020)



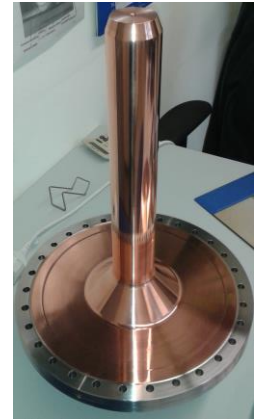
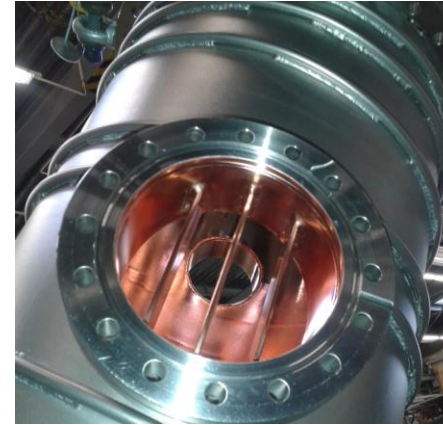
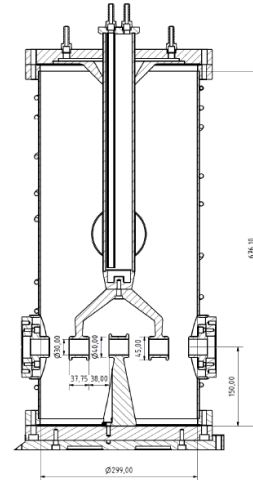
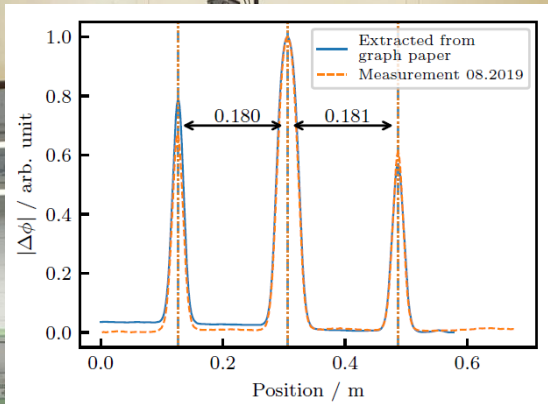
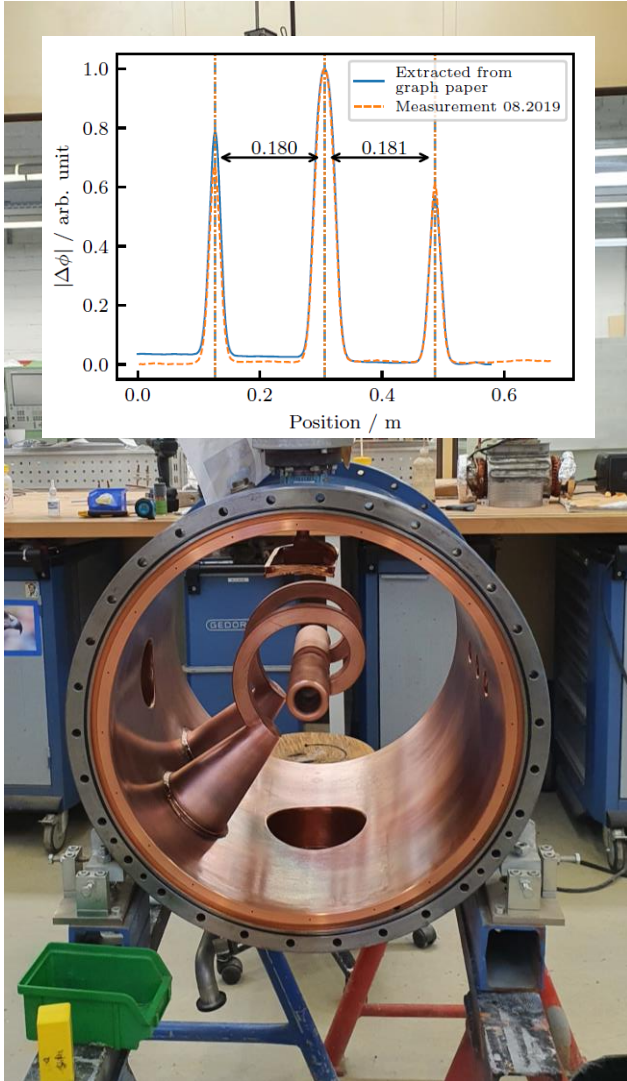
CM1-Advanced Demonstrator (2021)



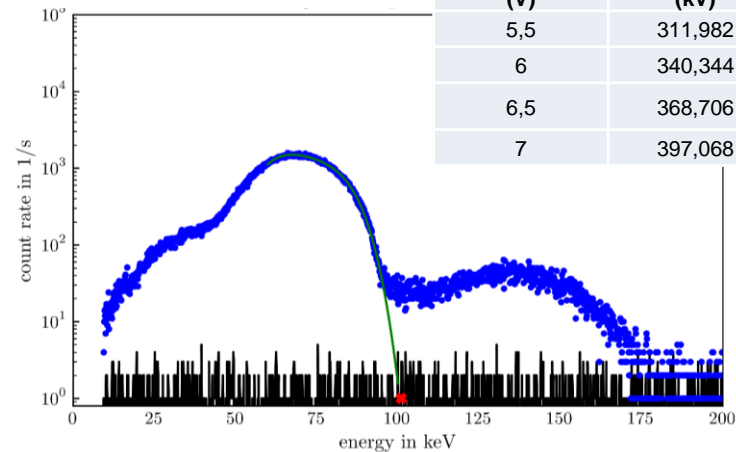
CM1 at Test Bunker (2021)

## Debuncher Cavity ( $\beta=0.1$ )

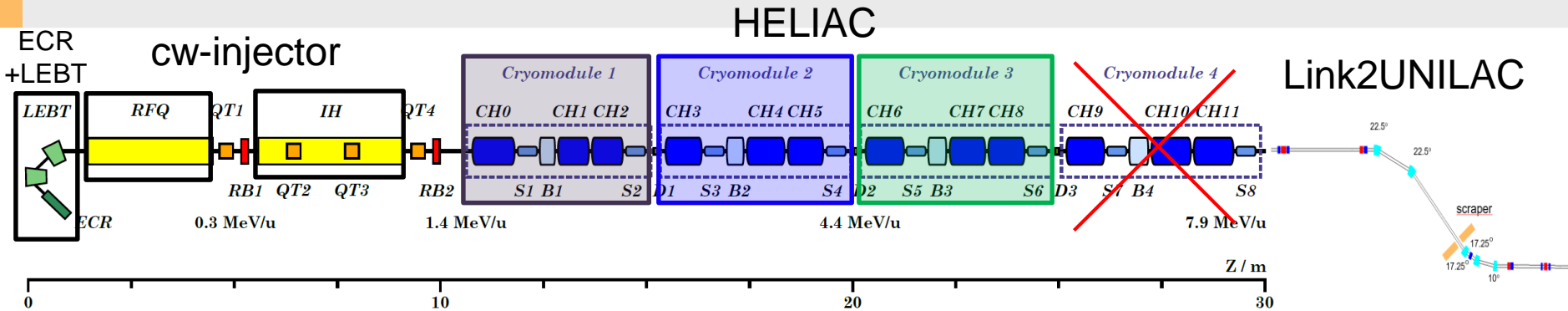
## Rebuncher Cavity ( $\beta=0.054$ )



## Measured Roentgen-spectrum



Rel. RF-Voltage (V)	Tot. TF-voltage (kV)	Gap-Voltage (kV)
5,5	311,982	77,995
6	340,344	85,086
6,5	368,706	92,176
7	397,068	99,267



2026


## normal conducting 25%-injector Linac

- **ECR + LEBT**
  - 18 GHz-ECR
  - LEBT (prelim. layout)
- **cw-RFQ**
  - former HLI-RFQ
- **cw-IH-DTL (tendering: Q1 2021)**
- **transport sections, etc.**
  - MEBT, Matching Line, HEBT (Quads, Dipole)
  - cw-Rebuncher, debuncher
- **High power Rf-ampl.** (RFQ, IH, buncher) (reused)
- **Other supply systems**
  - Power supplies (LEBT, MEBT, HEBT)
  - beam diagnostics, vacuum system, controls

## superconducting cw-Linac

- **CM1 (PoF3)**
  - CH1 tested & CH2 tested
  - Rebuncher cavity ordered
  - Cryostat ordered
  - Solenoids ordered
  - 4 rf amplifiers ordered
  - aux. comp. (couplers, tuner, BPM, LLRF)
- **CM2 (PoF4)**
  - CH3-5 specified, ordering (tendering/Q3 2021)
  - Re-buncher cavity ordered
  - Cryostat ordered
  - Solenoids, rf Amplifiers, aux. components
- **CM3 (BmBF)**
  - CH6-8 specified, ordering (tendering/Q2 2021)
  - Re-buncher, Cryostat, Rf Amplifiers, ...
  - Solenoids



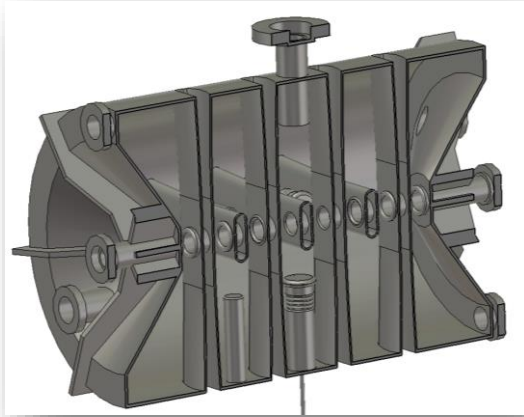


Q4/2022	CM1 (Advanced Demonstrator) beam test at Test Area
Q2/2024	<b>Linac-Tunnel (@SH2/3) ready for installation of components</b>
Q3&4/2024	ECR and LEBT commissioning @ Linac-tunnel
Q4/2024	CM2 beam test at Test Area
Q1/2025	RFQ commissioning @ Linac tunnel
Q2/2025	cw-IH-DTL commissioning @ Linac tunnel
Q3/2025	Matching Line & CM1 commissioning
Q4/2025	CM2 commissioning (and CM3 beam at Test Area)
Q1/2026	<b>CM3 &amp; HEBT to UNILAC commissioning</b>

**@Additional schedule for  
test activities at HI-Mainz**

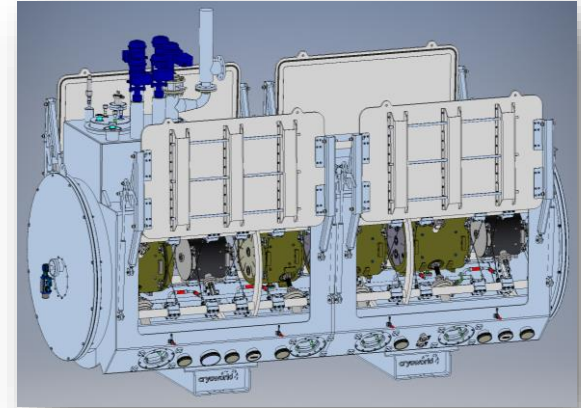
- Demonstrator beam commissioning was a major milestone paving the way to the GSI/HIM-cw-Linac
- Design acceleration gain was achieved with heavy ion beams even above the design mass to charge ratio at full transmission and maximum available beam intensity
- Beam quality was measured as excellent in a wide range of different beam energies, confirming EQUUS beam dynamics design
- Advanced cw-Linac layout based on four cryomodules, each equipped with three CH-cavities and a sc-rebuncher demonstrates the high capabilities due to energy variation preserving the beam quality
- New design could provide beam acceleration for a wide range of different ions (protons to uranium) above the design beam energy, featuring the ambitious GSI-user program, while the GSI-UNILAC is upgraded for short pulse high current FAIR-operation
- A basic cw-Linac approach (3 CM, 25% duty factor) is envisaged to be built and commissioned until 2026

## CH3-CH5 Design



- Design of CH3-CH5 for CM2
- Unified design of elements for 6 cavities:
  - stems
  - end cups
  - dynamic tuners
  - reduction of the costs
- Tender for manufacturing is in preparation
- HPR treatment at HIM-clean room
- Design, layout, manufacturing CM2-key components
  - cryostat
  - sc CH-rebuncher
  - sc-solenoids
  - rf-power coupler
  - fast and slow rf-tuning system
  - rf-amplifier-system
- Cryomodule assembly & rf-test at HIM
- CM2 beam test at advanced test area

## Cryomodule 2



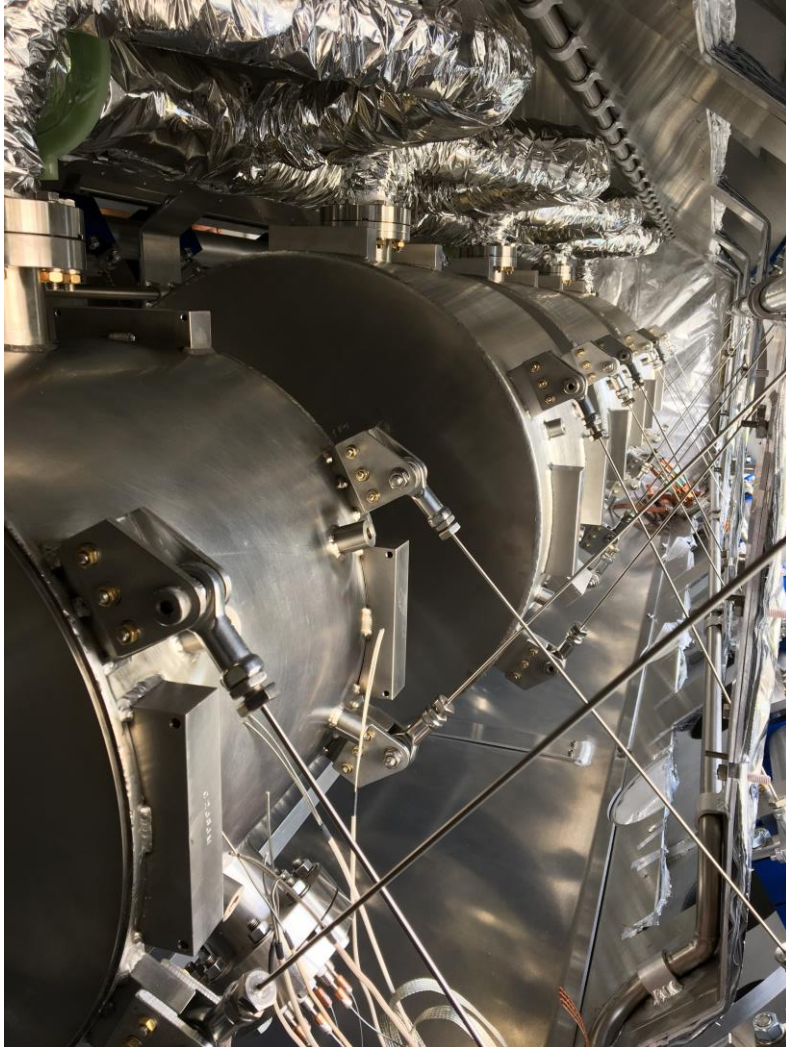
## High power Rf-coupler



## sc-CH-rebuncher







*June 2021: Delivery of CM1*

*Thank You for  
Your attention!*