EXPERIMENTAL PERFORMANCE OF THE CHOPPER FOR THE ESS LINAC∗

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Abstract

At the Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare – Laboratori Nazionali del Sud (INFN-LNS) the beam commissioning of the high intensity Proton Source for the European Spallation Source (PS-ESS) was completed in November 2017. The ESS requires a high intensity proton beam (74 mA pulsed at 14 Hz of repetition rate), with fast Beam pulse rise/fall time (<20 µs). In order to meet the project requirement, an electrostatic chopping system has been used in the Low Energy Beam Transport (LEBT). The design of the control system was done also to be the main element of the fast beam abort system and taking into account the radiation issue in the accelerator tunnel. This paper describes the performances of the chopper. The experimentally-achieved rise/fall times of the beam pulses measured by using an AC Current Transformer (ACCT) at the end of the LEBT collimator, are presented. An experimental investigation of the effects of different amounts and types of gas injected into the LEBT (for the sake of space charge compensation) has been carried out with respect to the beam and chopper parameters.

INTRODUCTION

The European Spallation Source (ESS), under construction in Lund, Sweden, will use a high current proton LINAC required for generating high flux of pulsed neutrons by the spallation process. The LINAC layout is made of a warm (or room temperature) section and a superconducting section. The warm linac consists of a proton source (75 keV), a LEBT, a Radio Frequency Quadrupole (RFQ) (3 MeV), a Medium Energy Beam Transport (MEBT) line and a 5-tank Drift Tube Linac (DTL) to accelerate the beam up to 90 MeV. Double-spoke resonators and cell-elliptical cavities will accelerate the beam in the superconducting linac up to 2.5 GeV. This paper will focus on the Chopper of the LEBT line (see Fig. 1) of the ESS project. The aim of the LEBT [1] is to transport and adapt the 70 mA beam from the ion source into the RFQ. The beam pulse duration will be 2.86 ms for a repetition rate of 14 Hz; rise and fall time must be lower than 20 µs. In this paper, the chopper requirements, the chopping development, the optimization of the electrostatic fields, as well as numerical and experimental results are presented.

REQUIREMENTS

The chopper was designed in order to decrease the beam pulse rise and fall time, preserve the Space Charge Compensation (SCC) and limit heating problem due to a focused chopped beam in the LEBT collimator. The recent collaboration between INFN-LNS and Ganil, in the frame of the Spiral 2 project [2], was a good starting point in the design of the ESS LEBT chopper. The position along the beam line and the function of the two choppers, developed for the two projects is quite similar and the time response request is practically the same. The chopper electronic works up to 10 kV, 14 Hz repetition frequency rate, with a rise and fall time of about 15 ns and it was designed to be as reliable as possible because it is part of the beam abort chain of the machine protection system. The design parameters for the chopper power circuit have been reported in Table 1.

Table 1: Design Parameters for the Chopper Power Circuit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Design</th>
<th>Measure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Voltage</td>
<td>~10 kV</td>
<td>~12 kV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beam Rise/fall time</td>
<td>&lt;20 µs</td>
<td>500 ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HV Rise/fall time</td>
<td>&lt;100 ns</td>
<td>15 ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duty Cycle</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0.01-99.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rep. Rate</td>
<td>14 Hz</td>
<td>&lt;500 Hz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHOPPER DEVELOPMENT

The development of the ESS was accomplished in two years. In the first year, the power circuit, the feedthrough and the mechanical assembly concept have been studied and tested on a prototype. Reliability and minimization of the maintenance time were taken into account in the design approach of the whole chopper system. Standard commercial devices easy to check and to replace in case of failure have been installed for the power electronic system. For the mechanical assembly concept, we avoid any insulator between the plates, to reduce breakdown probability and capacitive effects. The vacuum feed-through, already assembled with its standard flange, is directly connected to the high voltage electrode.

Electrical Design

The first consideration in the design was that no significant improvement was observed if the deflecting voltage is applied to both electrode or just in one electrode of the two-parallel-plate standard chopper. Consequently, to simplify the electronic system and the mechanical manufacturing only one of the two electrodes was biased to the required voltage, the other being connected to the ground of the vacuum box. One of the differences between the prototype chopper [3] and the present one, is the voltage bias, set to negative polarity instead of positive. In this way the negative high voltage electrode repels the secondary emission electrons, produced by the beam ionization of the residual gas and decreases the total current drained from the power supply. The block diagram of the chopper system is shown in Fig. 2. The high voltage switch alternatively connects the electrode to ground or to the high voltage power supply following the timing signal repetition rate and duty cycle. A capacitive pick-up probe, placed near the feed-through, detects the high voltage pulse on the electrode for the electronic diagnostic system.

Figure 2: Chopper block diagram.

Electrostatic Optimization Design

The shape of the electrodes was chosen to be able to provide two electric field components, one for the deflection of the beam and the second for the beam defocusing (see Fig. 4a and 4b). In other layouts, the design is optimized to reduce the fringing field, especially if the chopper plates are used in a Wien filter [4]. In our case, a high fringing field is able to defocus the beam. In such a way the chopped beam is spread over a wide area of the LEBT collimator, reducing the heating problem due to a focused chopped beam with a few millimeters diameter. Figure 4b shows, on the right, the transverse electric component used to defocus the beam from the center towards the external zone. The new defocusing chopper requires only one flange for the mechanical assembly (geometry shown in Fig. 4a) while providing a flat transverse field (Fig. 4b, left), preserving the Space Charge Compensation (SCC) inside the LEBT, reducing the required HV power and beam propagation delay and improving the defocusing electric field.

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The ESS proton source test bench at INFN-LNS (see Fig. 5) for the chopper performance tests consists of: the ion source, the LEBT, the gas injection system, two ACCT measurement units placed at the exit of the source and at the end of the LEBT after the collimator, and a Faraday cup located after the LEBT. The ACCT located in the collimator was used to measure the rise and fall times of the transmitted beam. When the chopper is switched-on, the beam is deflected: due to the negative polarity of the chopper electrode, the electric field does not destroy the SCC electron cloud but it only empties the region closest to the chopper. In this way, the beam is spread out over the LEBT collimator, improving the defocusing effect.

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way, the beam remains compensated in all the other parts of the LEBT. When the chopper is switched-off, the beam starts to travel along the axis and the space charge is allowed to occupy again all the beam envelope. The chopper electric field transition was measured to be of 15 ns while the beam transition time was measured to be around 500 ns. The most important result is that rise and fall times are practically the same. This means that the rise time does not suffer from the SCC time. This is a confirmation that the space charge in the LEBT is almost preserved even if the chopper is turned on. Figures 6 and 7 show rise and fall times measurements of the order of 500 ns; a statistical analysis of this measurement is also shown, resulting in a deviation of the order of 10 ns. Finally, an experimental investigation of the effects of different amounts of gas injected into the LEBT (for the sake of space charge compensation) has been carried out with respect to the beam and chopper parameters. Gas addition of N₂ or H₂ in the LEBT is useful for SCC and emittance reduction. In particular, we observed that for 1 sccm of N₂ in the LEBT, the minimum emittance growth can be obtained. Moreover, we observed an increase of the beam pulse rise time proportional with the LEBT gas addition. However, for 1 sccm of Nitrogen addition, the measured rise time was 703 ns, still below the 20 µs required for the ESS project.

REFERENCES


