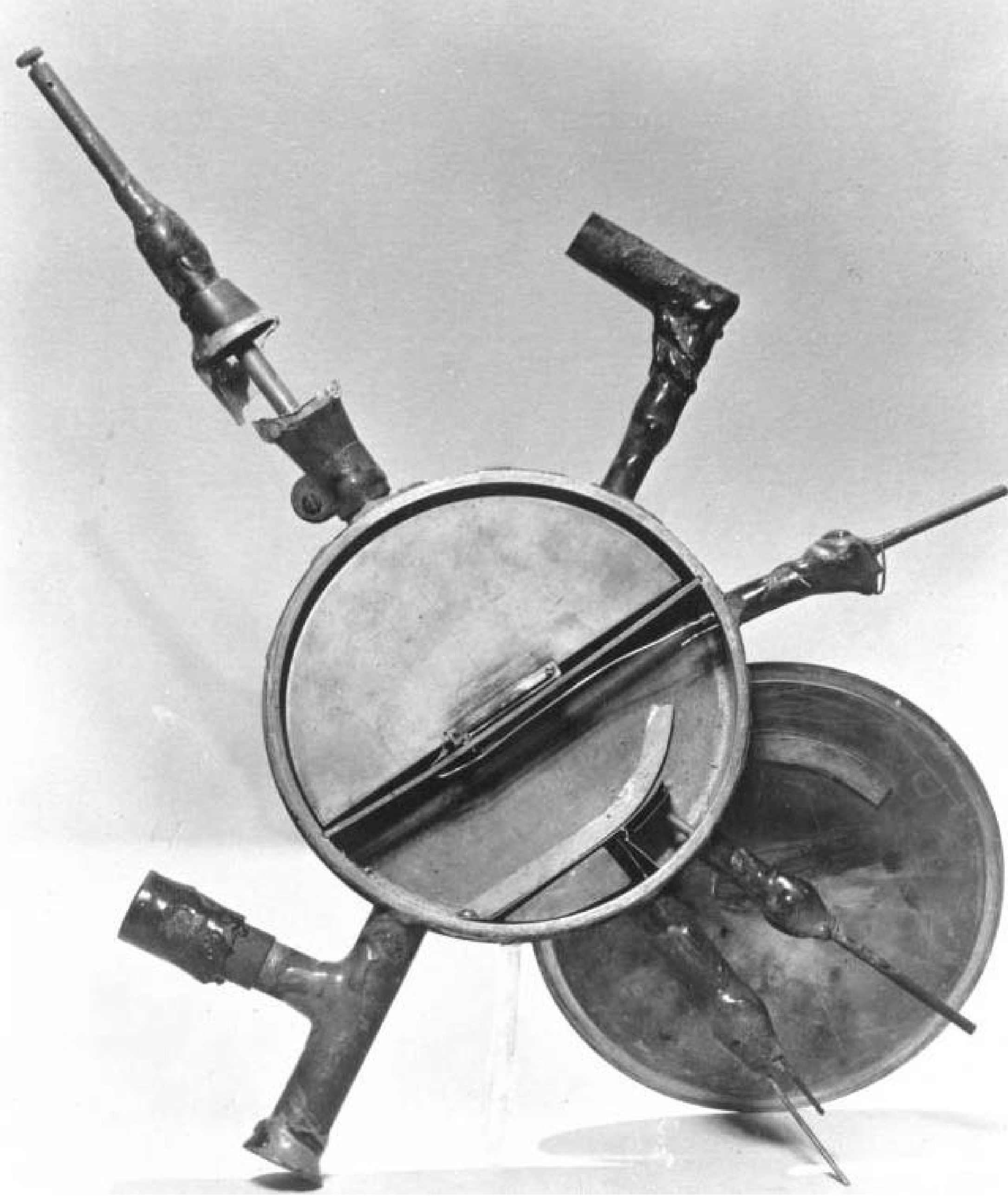
cyclotron

RF

systems



outline

- cyclotron basics
- resonator design techniques
  - transmission line
  - 3D finite element
- tuning
- power coupling
- RF control
- flat topping
- some specific examples

cyclotron basics

- original observation: homogeneous magnetic field isochronous (Lawrence & Livingston 1931)

$$\frac{mv^2}{R} = qvB \qquad R = \frac{mv}{Bq} \qquad \nu_{orb} = \frac{Bq}{2\pi m}$$

centrifugal force ($\frac{mv^2}{R}$) Lorentz force (qvB)

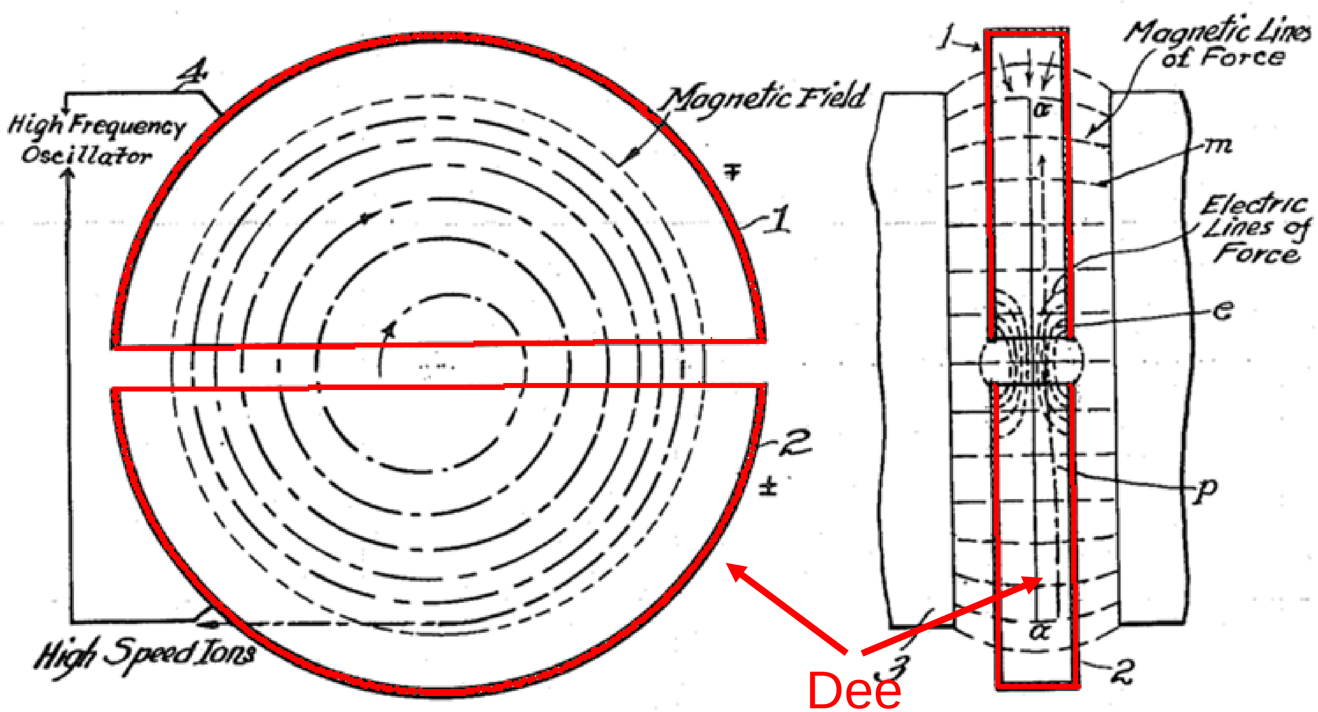
cyclotron basics

- original observation: homogeneous magnetic field isochronous (Lawrence & Livingston 1931)

$$\frac{mv^2}{R} = qvB \qquad R = \frac{mv}{Bq} \qquad \nu_{orb} = \frac{Bq}{2\pi m}$$

  - accelerate with RF electric field with $\nu_{RF} = h\ \nu_{orb}$ (h integer)

- drift tube linac “rolled up” in a magnetic field



U.S. Patent 1948384 -- Ernest O. Lawrence – Method and apparatus for the acceleration of ions.

why it should not work

- transverse optics
  - homogeneous field: fieldindex n = 0
    - Q_z, ν_z= 0; no vertical stability

    è linear growth of vertical beamsize
    - Q_r, ν_r= 1; resonance

    è no stable orbit due to imperfections

- longitudinal optics
  - isochronous: no longitudinal stability
  - relativistic mass increase

  è loss of synchronisation with accelerating voltage

why it works after all to some extent

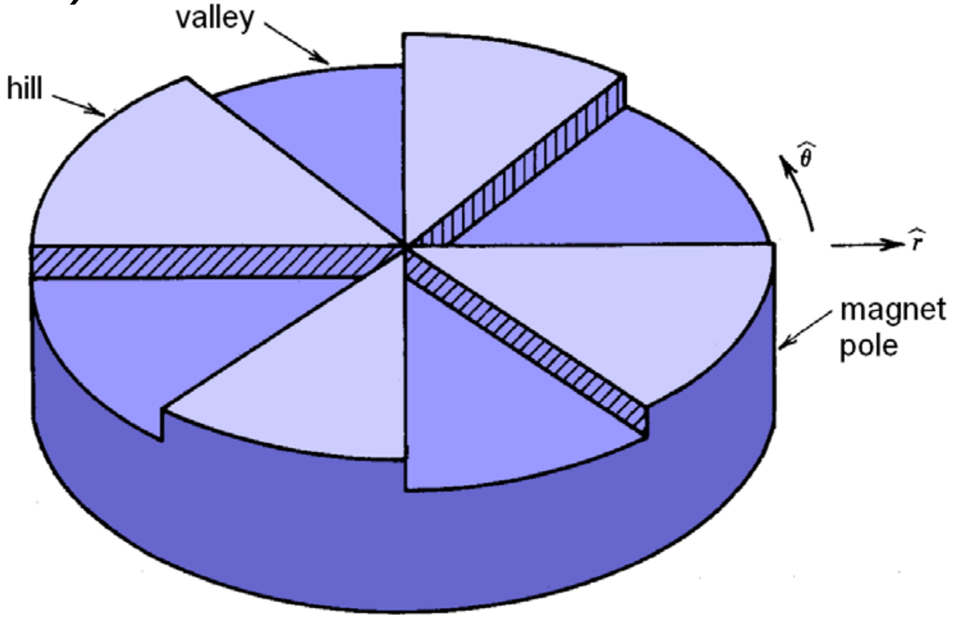
- fringe field effects: fieldindex $n = \varepsilon > 0$
  - Q_z, $\nu_z > 0$; marginal vertical stability
    è large beamsize è bad transmission
  - Q_r, $\nu_r < 1$; no resonance
  - “weak” focussing

- loss of synchronisation with accelerating voltage gradual
  è acceleration possible over limited number of turns
  - maximum energy dependent on acceleration voltage
    50 keV acceleration voltage: 12 MeV protons
    Bethe and Rose, Phys. Rev. 52 (1937) 1254–1255

how to get it really working

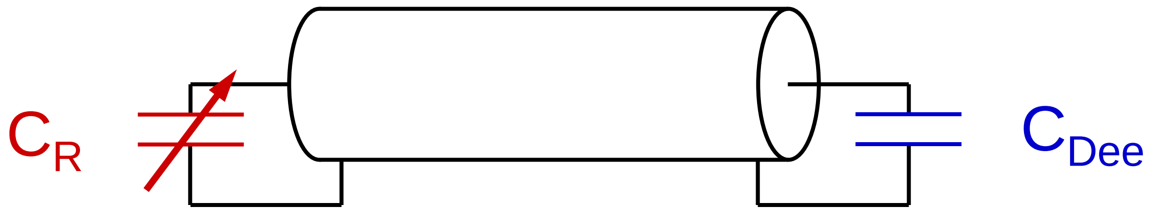
- radially decreasing field + RF frequency modulation
  - è vertical and phase stability
    E. MacMillan, Phys. Rev. 68 (1945) 144
    V. Veksler, Phys. Rev. 69 (1946) 244
  - synchro-cyclotron è synchrotron è storage ring
    workhorse high energy physics

- radially increasing field + azimuthal field modulation
  - vertical stability and isochronism
  - Thomas, Phys. Rev. 54 (1938) 580 and 588
  - isochronous cyclotron
    workhorse nuclear physics

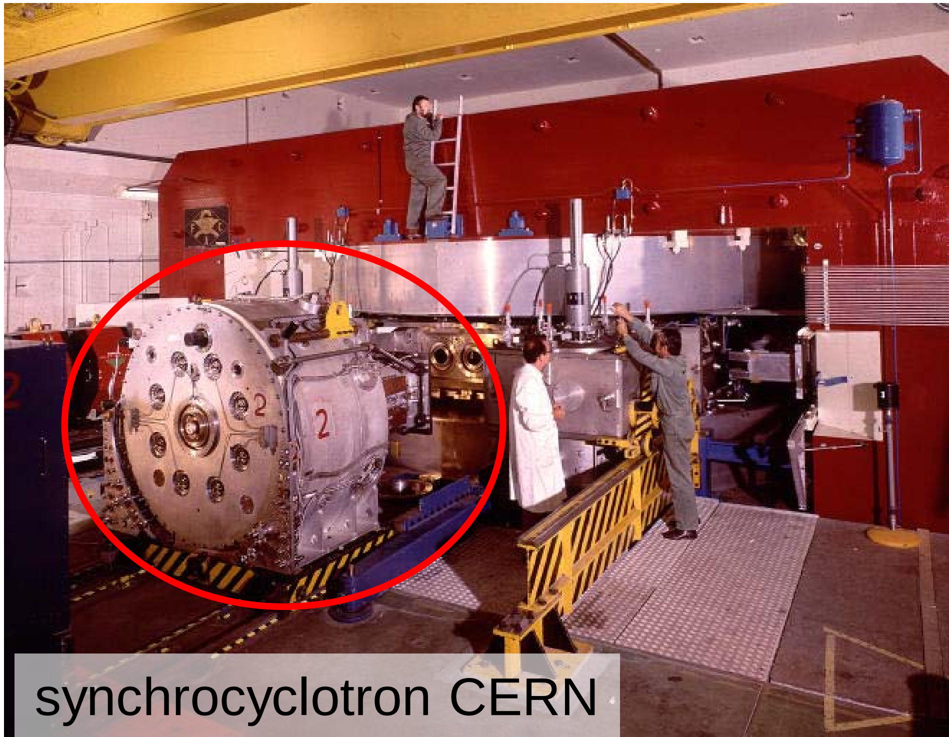


synchrocyclotron

- $\lambda/2$ transmission line with capacitive load on both ends



- frequency variation by variation of C_R
  - capacitance rotating in vacuum
- acceleration electrode C_{Dee}
- operational parameters
  - acceleration voltage ~20 kV
  - RF power 10 – 100 kW
  - self-oscillating
  - frequency swing ~20 %
    Orsay 19 – 24 MHz
  - rep rate 100 - 400 Hz



synchrocyclotron CERN

synchrocyclotron

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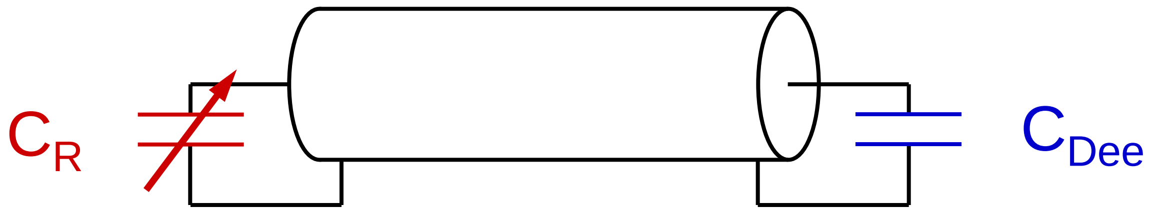

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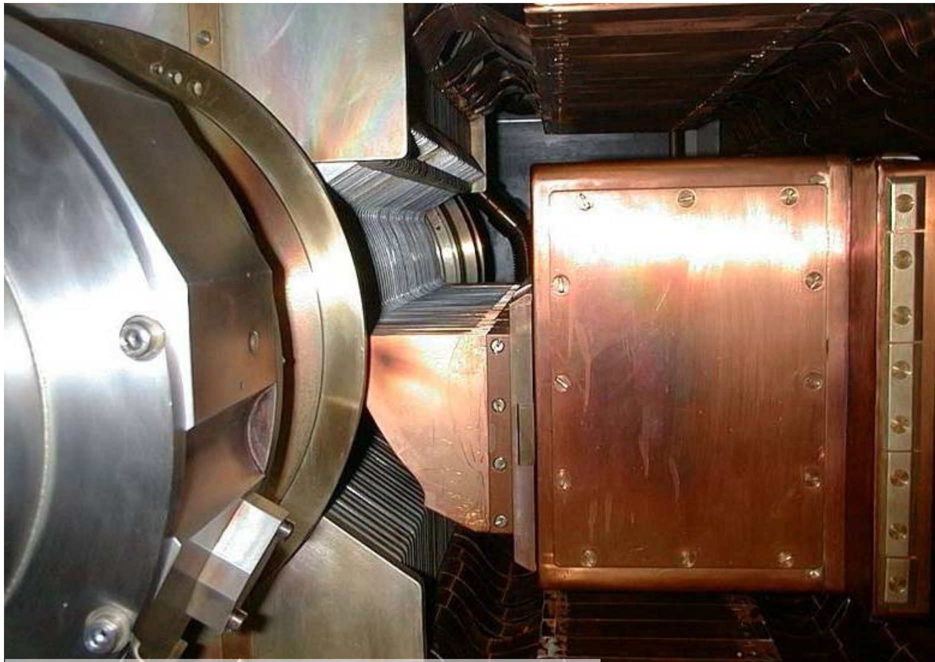


synchrocyclotron Orsay

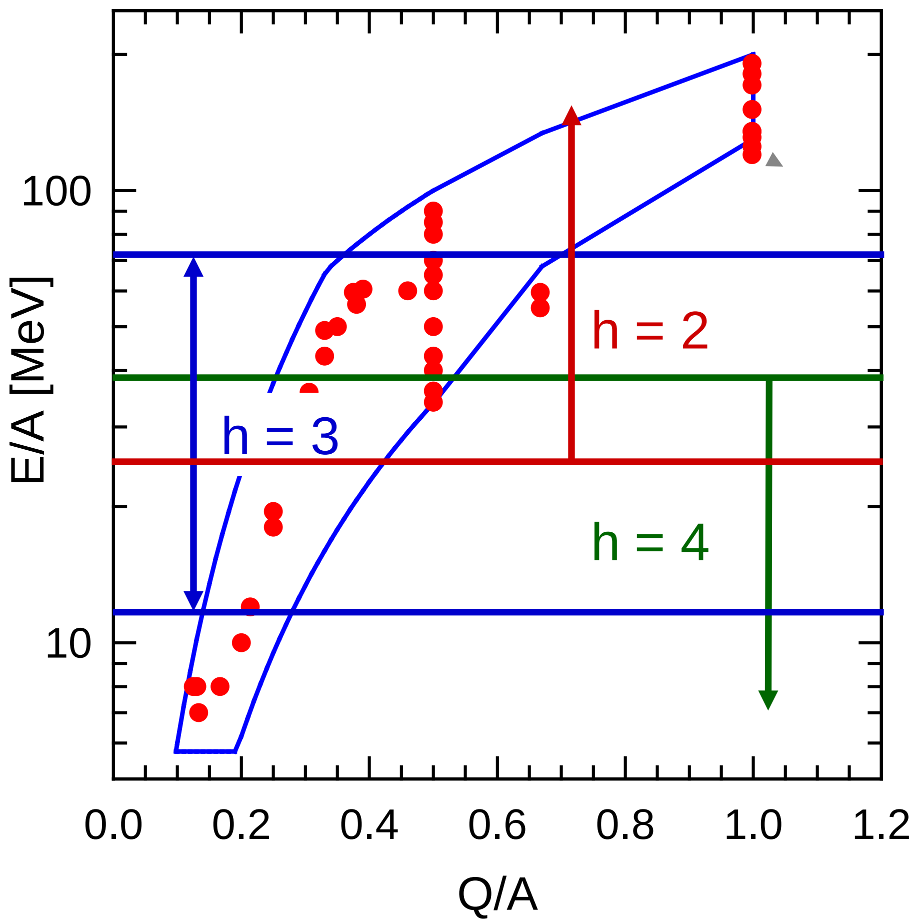
operational parameters

- orbital frequency (non-relativistic) $\nu_{orb} = 15.2 \frac{Q}{A} \bar{B}$ [MHz]
  - $\bar{B}$ average magnetic field along orbit [T]
  - Q/A charge-to-mass ratio ion
- typical values
  - compact RT cyclotrons 1 – 15 MHz
  - superconducting cyclotrons 6 – 35 MHz
  - separated sector cyclotrons 1 – 10 MHz
  - research machines
    - multi-particle
    - multi-energy

    è large orbital frequency range
    - typical example SC AGOR-cyclotron @ KVI
      - particles protons – Pb
      - energy 190 – 5.5 MeV/nucleon
      - orbital frequency 30 - 6 MHz

operational parameters

- orbital and resonator frequency ranges incompatible
  - è use different harmonic modes (example AGOR)
    different phasing of resonators

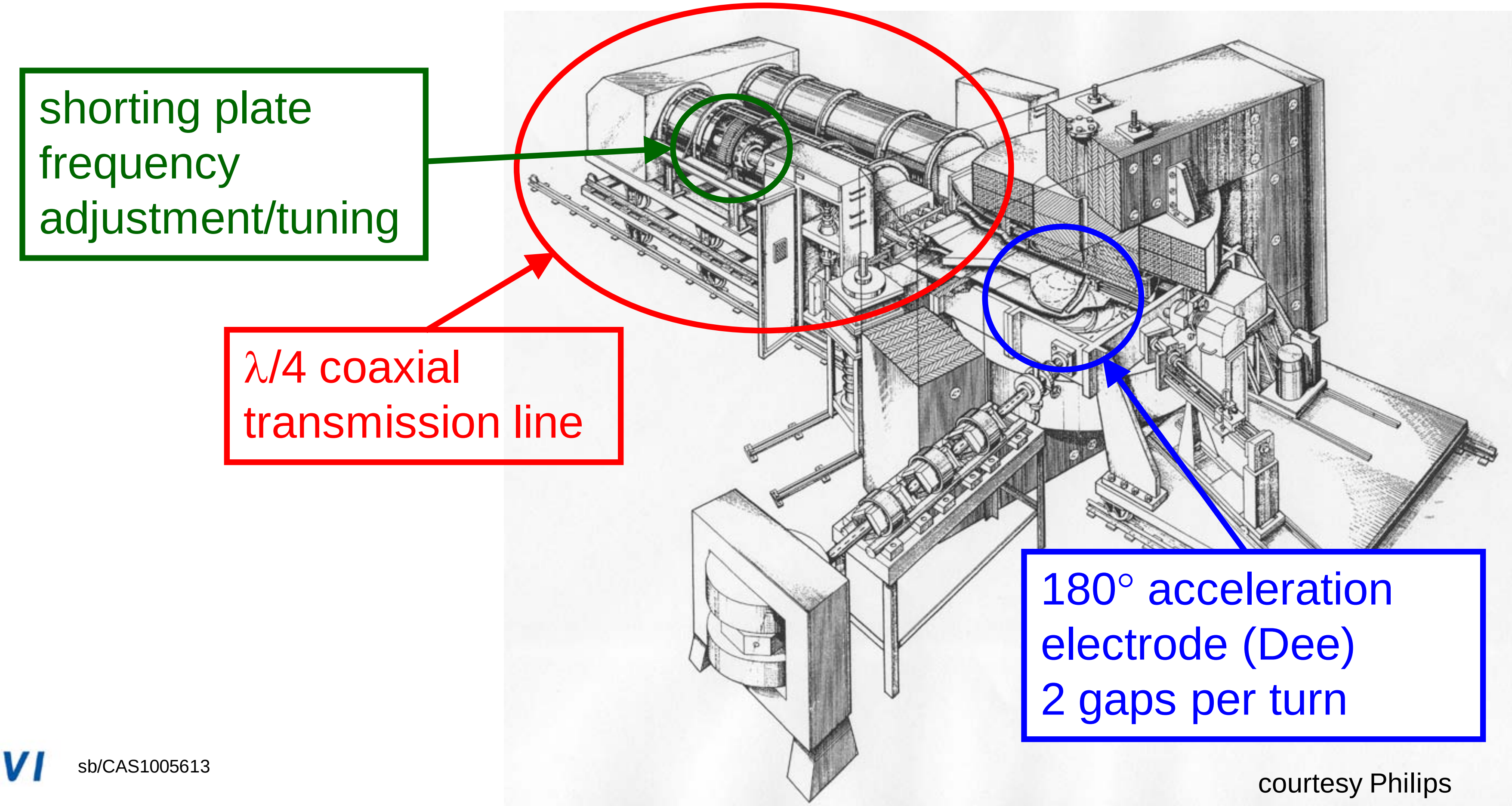


operational parameters

- orbital and resonator frequency ranges incompatible
  è use different harmonic modes
- harmonic mode
  - geometry acceleration electrode è possible values
  - typical h = 1 – 6, max. 10
- acceleration voltage
  - typical V = 50 – 100 kV; max. 1000 kV
- RF power
  - typical P = 10 – 100 kW; max 400 kW (excl. beamloading)

resonator types

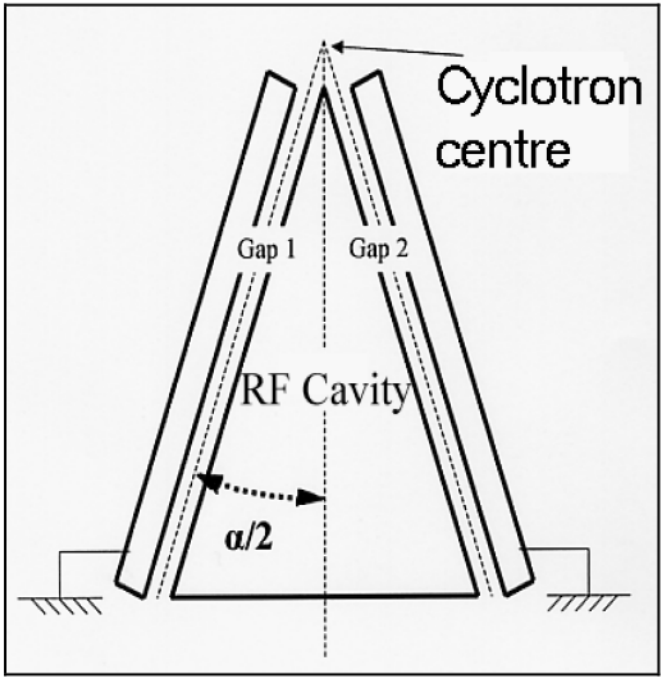
- capacitively loaded transmission line (λ/4 or λ/2)
    - dual gap acceleration electrode
    - TEM-mode
    - most common solution

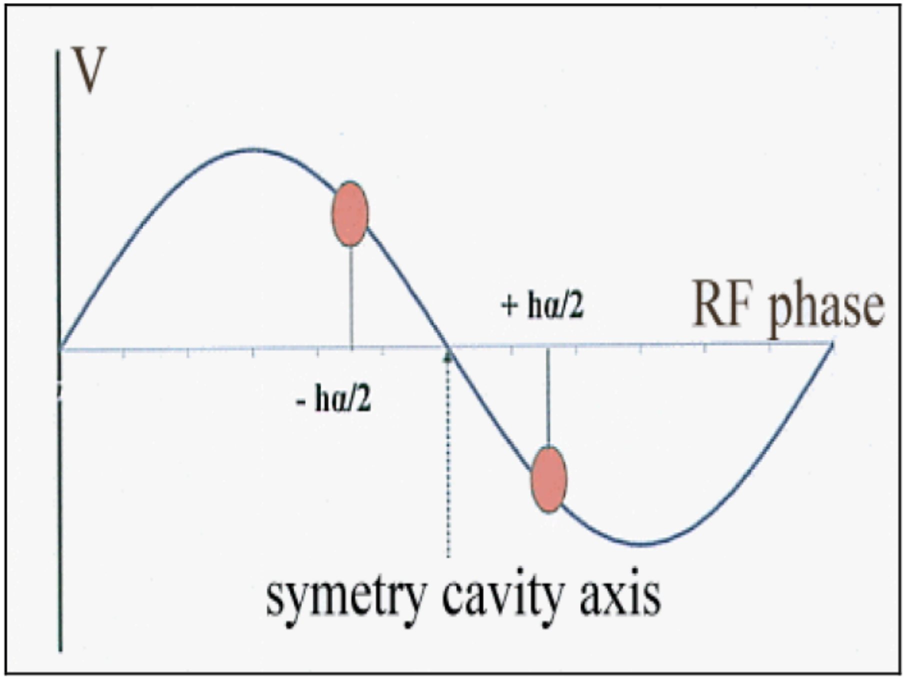


courtesy Philips

shape acceleration electrode vs. harmonic

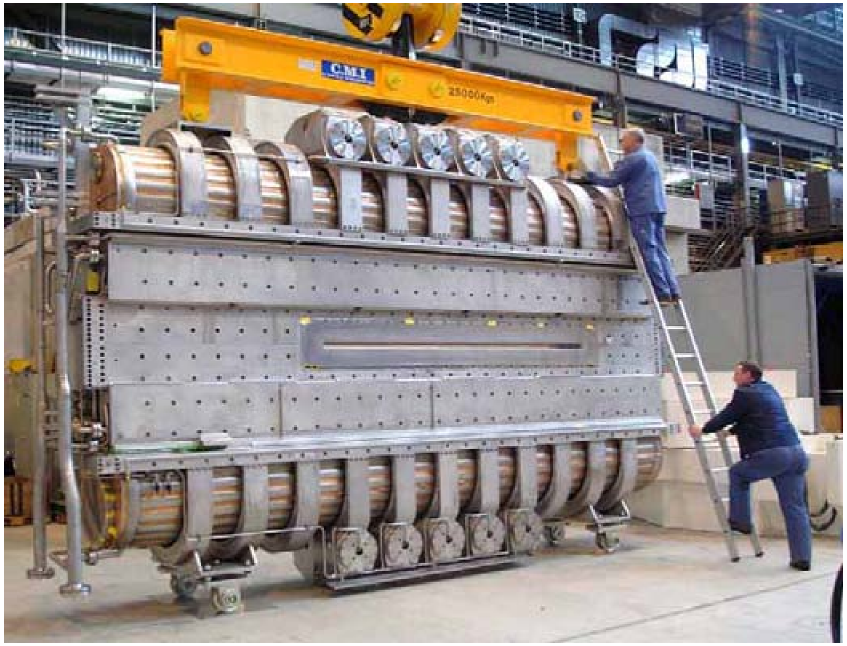
- highest acceleration: particle passes symmetry axis for $\varphi = \pi$
  $\Delta E = -QV_D \sin(h\alpha/2)\sin(\varphi)$
- not all harmonic modes possible
  e.g. $\alpha = 60°$ è no acceleration for h = 6

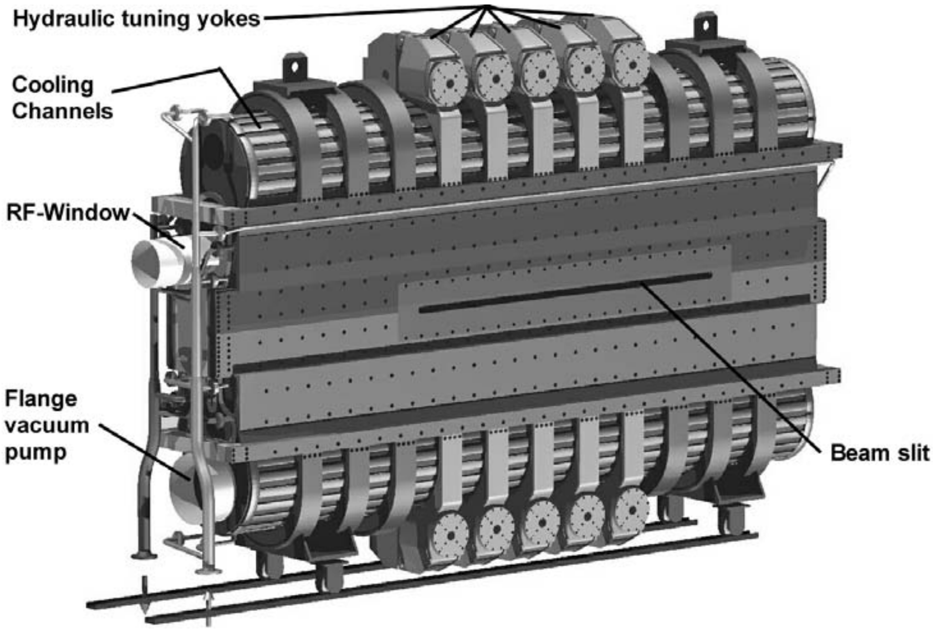




resonator types

- single gap resonator
  - separated sector cyclotrons
  - used at PSI, RCNP and RIKEN
  - TE_{110} mode

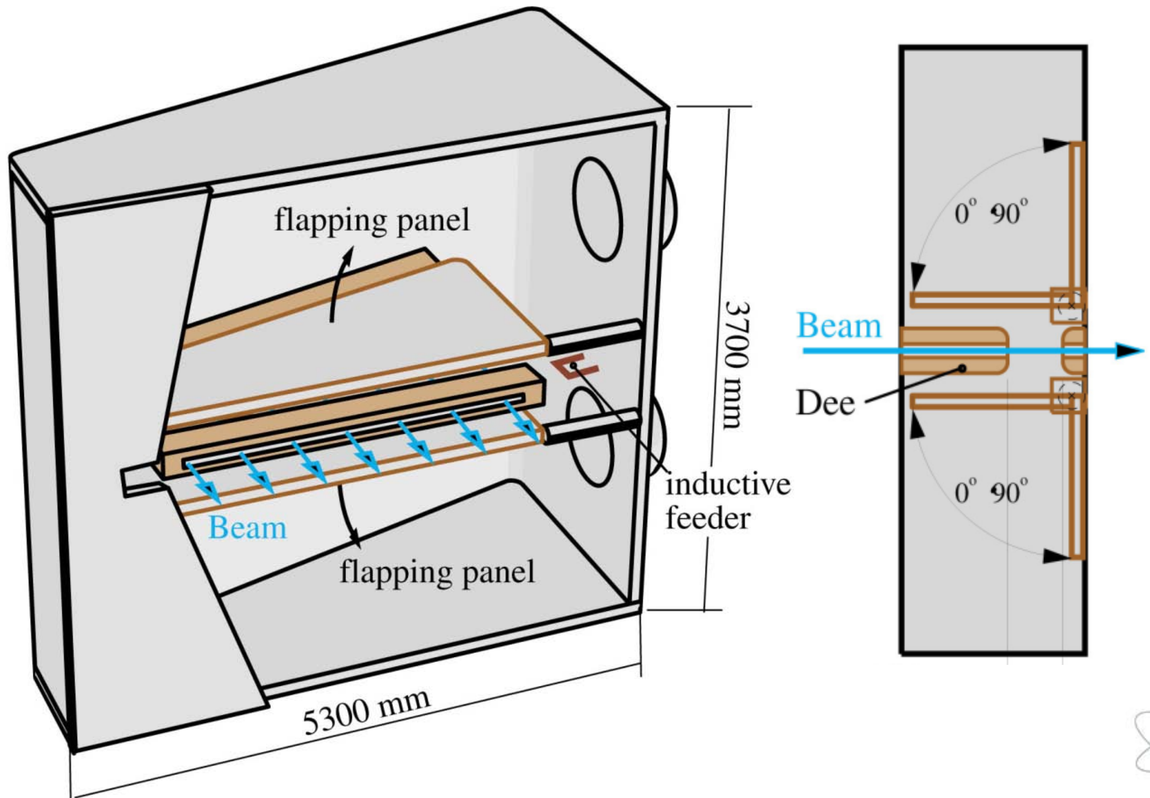




resonator types

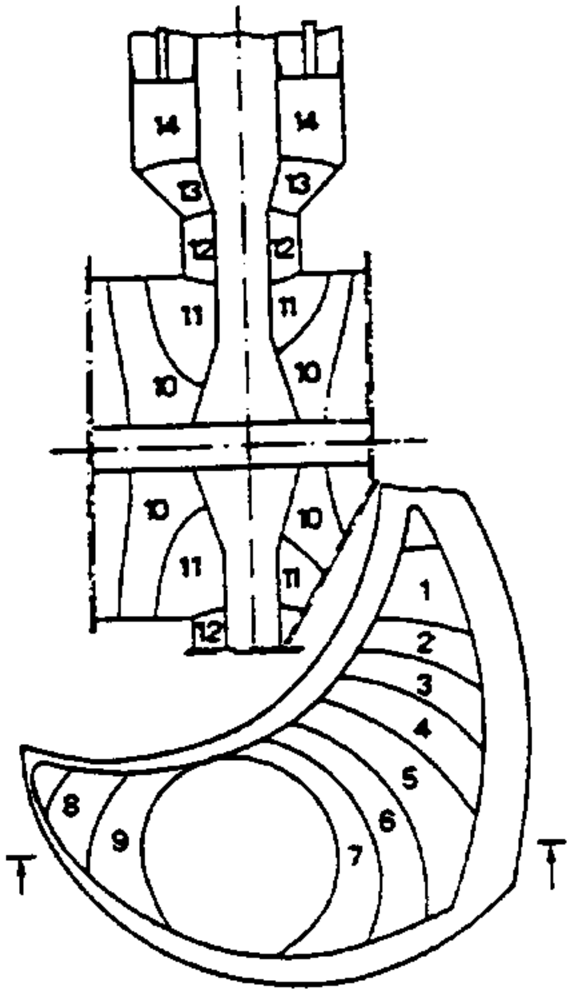
- single gap resonator
  - separated sector cyclotrons
  - used at PSI, RCNP and RIKEN SRC
  - TE_{110} mode

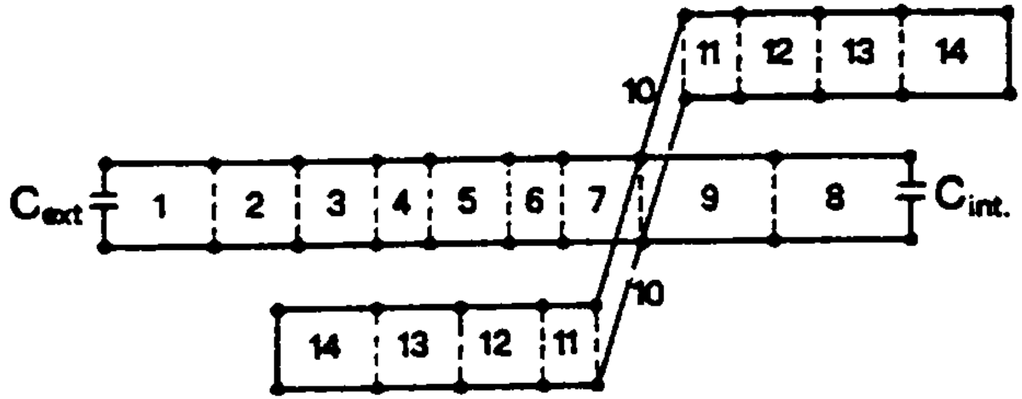
SRC Single Gap Type Resonator

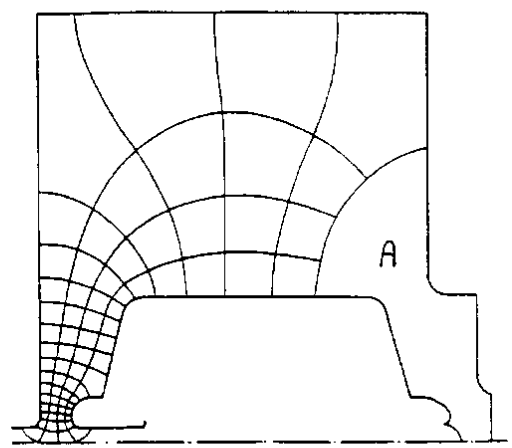


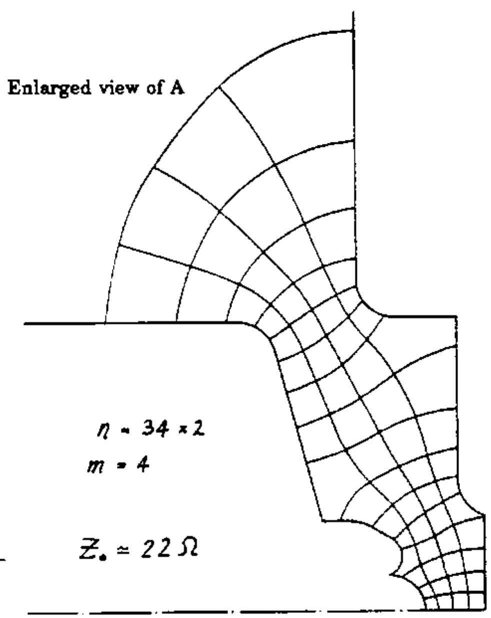
resonator design: transmission line model

- traditional approach (used until ~10 years ago)
  - validation on scale models



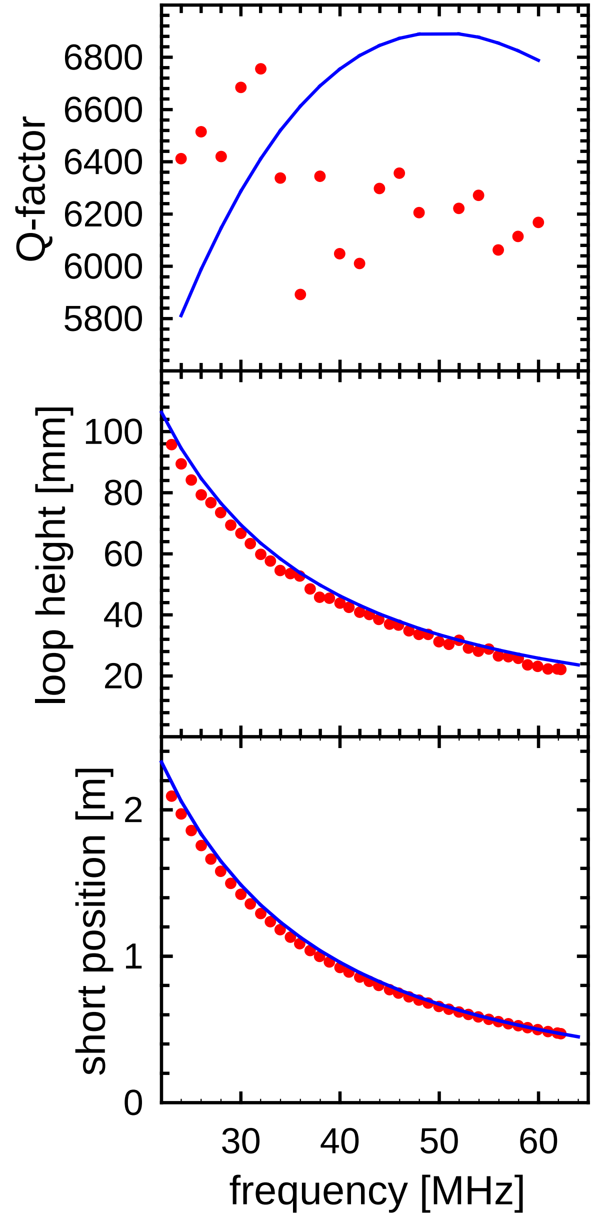






resonator design: transmission line model

- sufficient accuracy feasible
- design AGOR cavities
  - transmission line model
  - model measurements
  - results
    - Δ frequency < 1 MHz
      range 22 – 62 MHz
    - Δ loop height < 5 mm
      range 100 mm
    - Δ Q-factor/power < 10 %



resonator design: 3D simulations

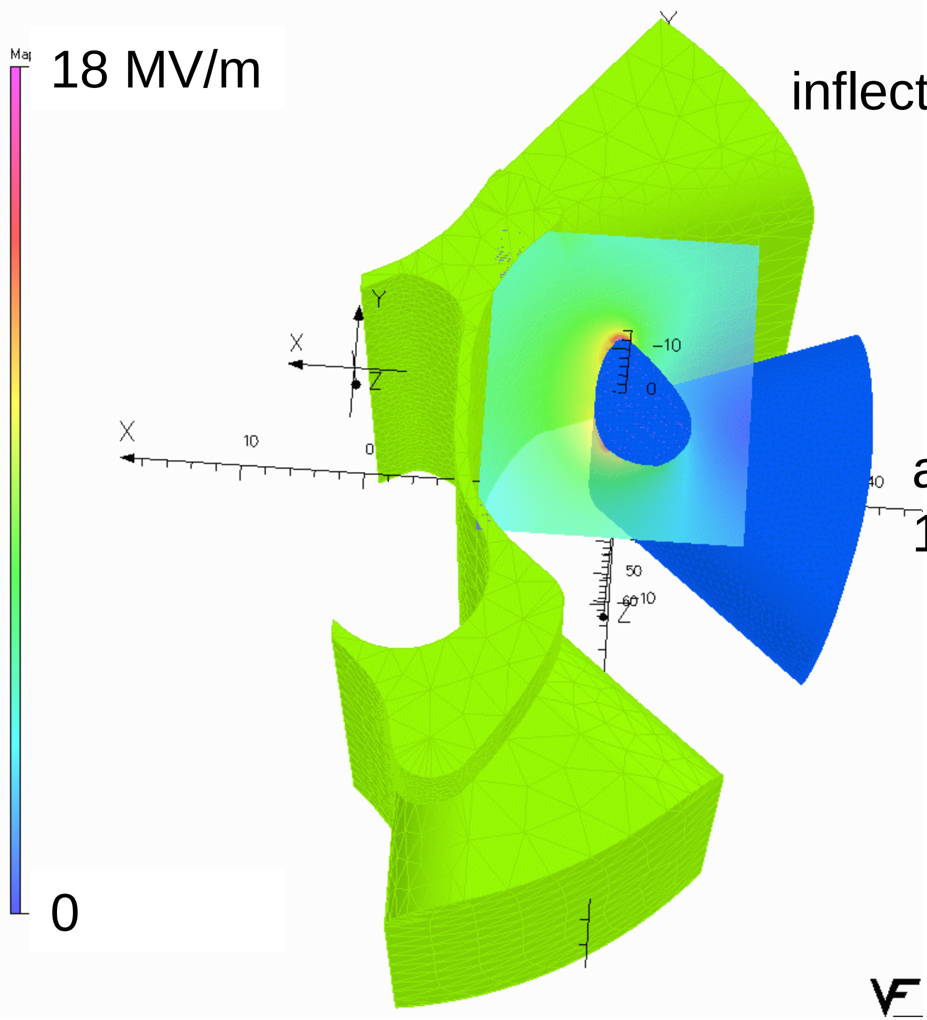
- recent trend; facilitated by computer and ICT revolution

- advantages
  - calculation of more complex resonator shapes
  - coupling with CAD-packages: input detailed geometry
  - detailed insight in current and voltage distribution
    - è better optimization of
      - cooling
      - peak fields (breakdown probability)
    - detailed maps RF-field for trajectory calculations
  - higher accuracy resonance parameters
  - coupling with thermal and mechanical simulations (deformation)
  - better insight in higher order modes

- disadvantages
  - less insight in critical parameters
  - initial stages design significantly slower
  - large computing power required

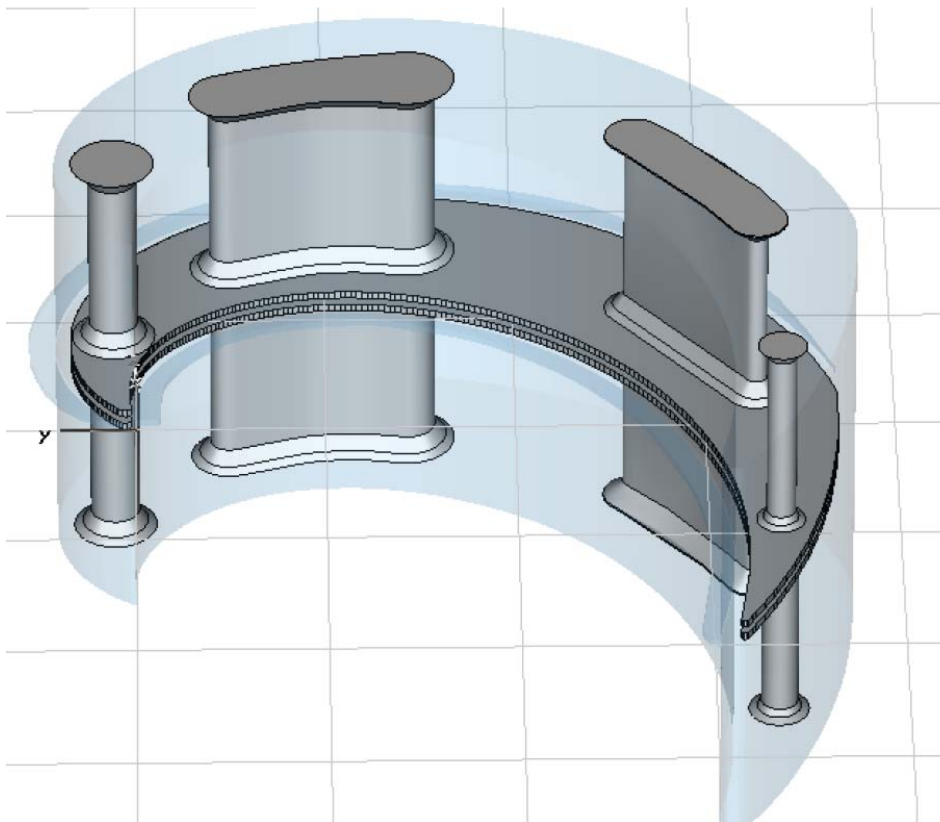
resonator design: 3D simulations

- optimization electric fields AGOR central region
  - reduce breakdown frequency



resonator design: 3D simulations

- 75 MHz resonator for 400 MeV/nucleon ^{12}C cyclotron IBA
- 4 parallel transmission line cavities
  - optimized voltage distribution
  - suppression higher order modes along Dee
  - mechanical stiffness



courtesy IBA, JINR

resonator design: 3D simulations

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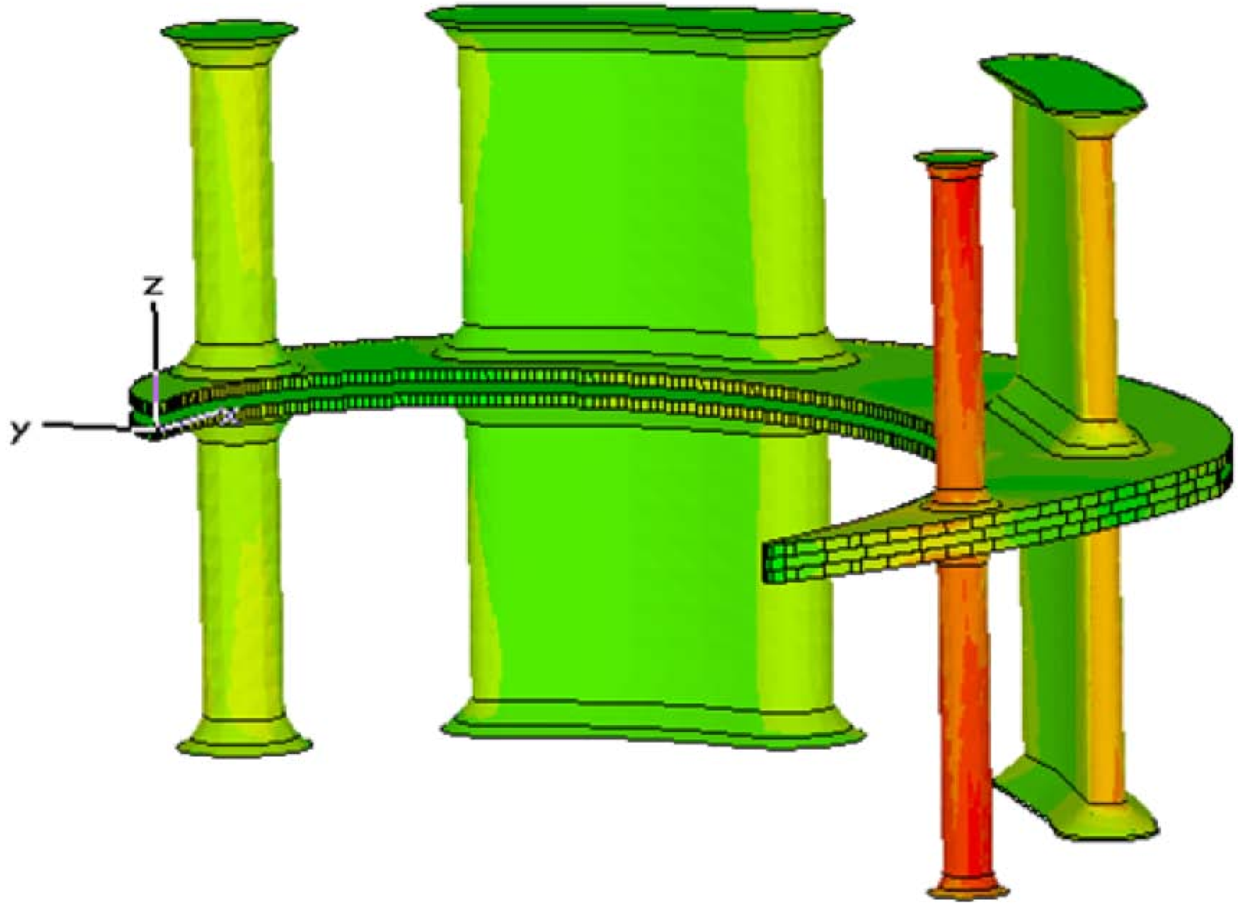
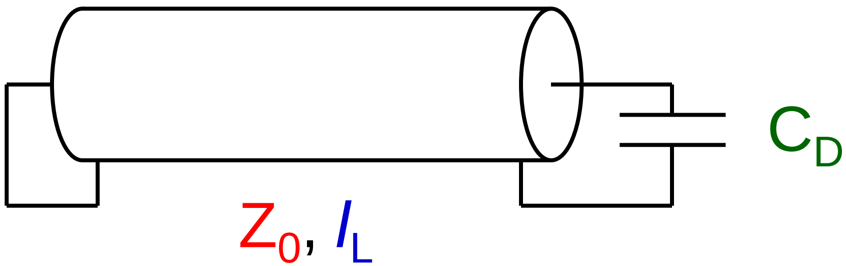


courtesy IBA, JINR

frequency tuning transmission line resonator



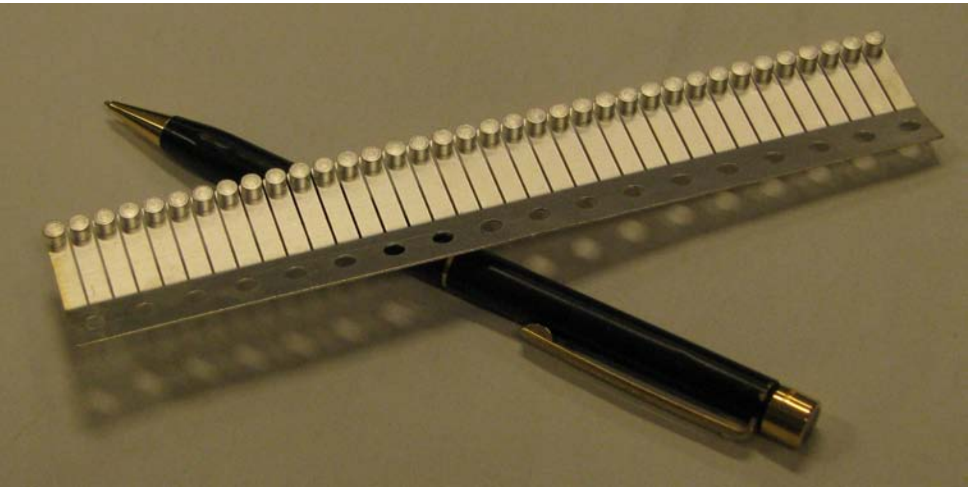
$$Z_D = \frac{-1}{\omega C_D} \qquad Z_L = Z_0 \, tg\left(\frac{c\omega}{l_L}\right)$$

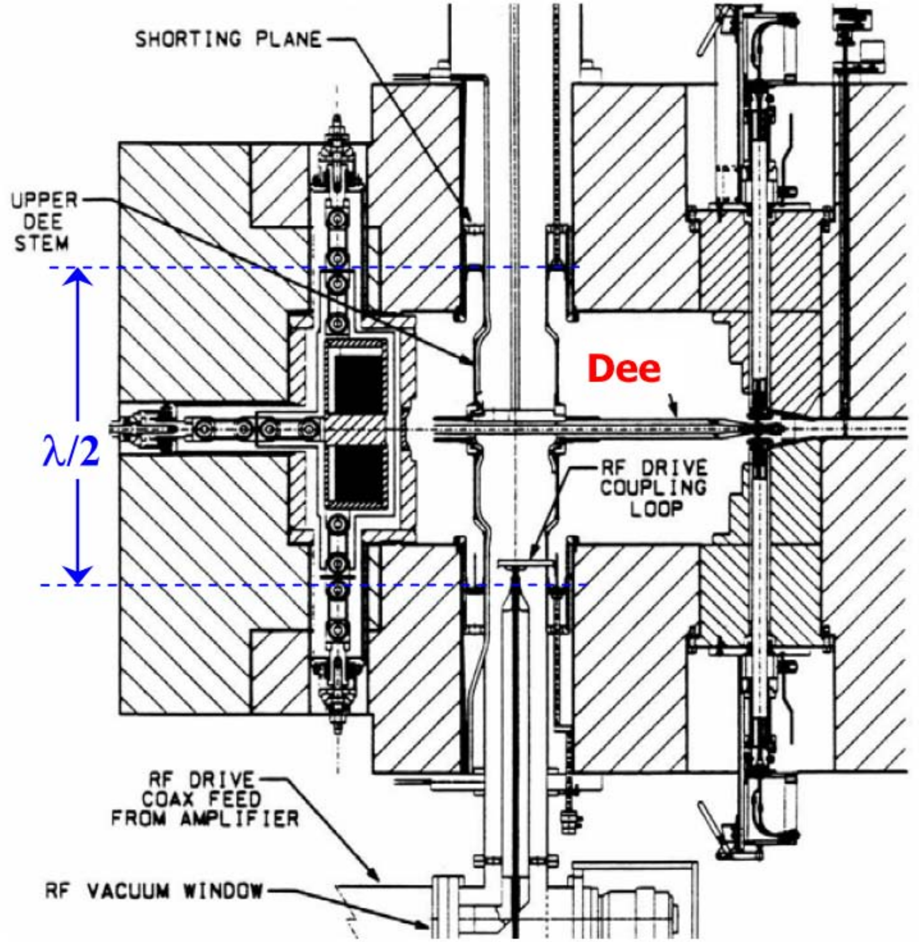
- resonance condition $Z_D = -Z_L$
- transmission line resonators
  - length transmission line
    è mobile short
  - characteristic impedance transmission line
    è mobile panel, plunger
  - capacitance acceleration electrode
    è mobile panel
  - combination of techniques for coarse and fine tuning

frequency tuning: VARIAN PT cyclotron

- frequency adjustment and tuning with sliding shorts
  - move both to retain symmetry
  - move under power

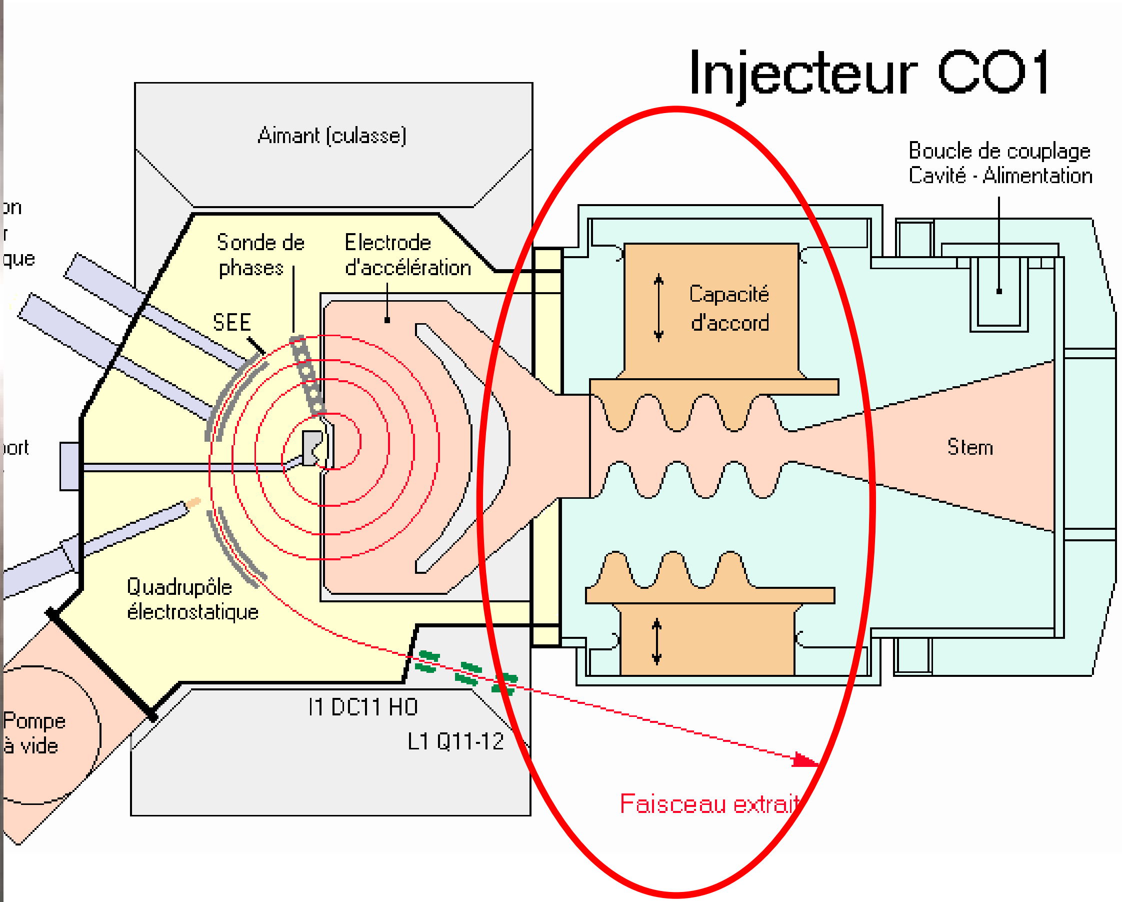
è high performance contacts
  - silver plated CuBe spring
  - carbon-silver contact grain
  - 50 A per contact at 60 MHz
  - development GANIL/AGOR





frequency tuning: GANIL injector cyclotron

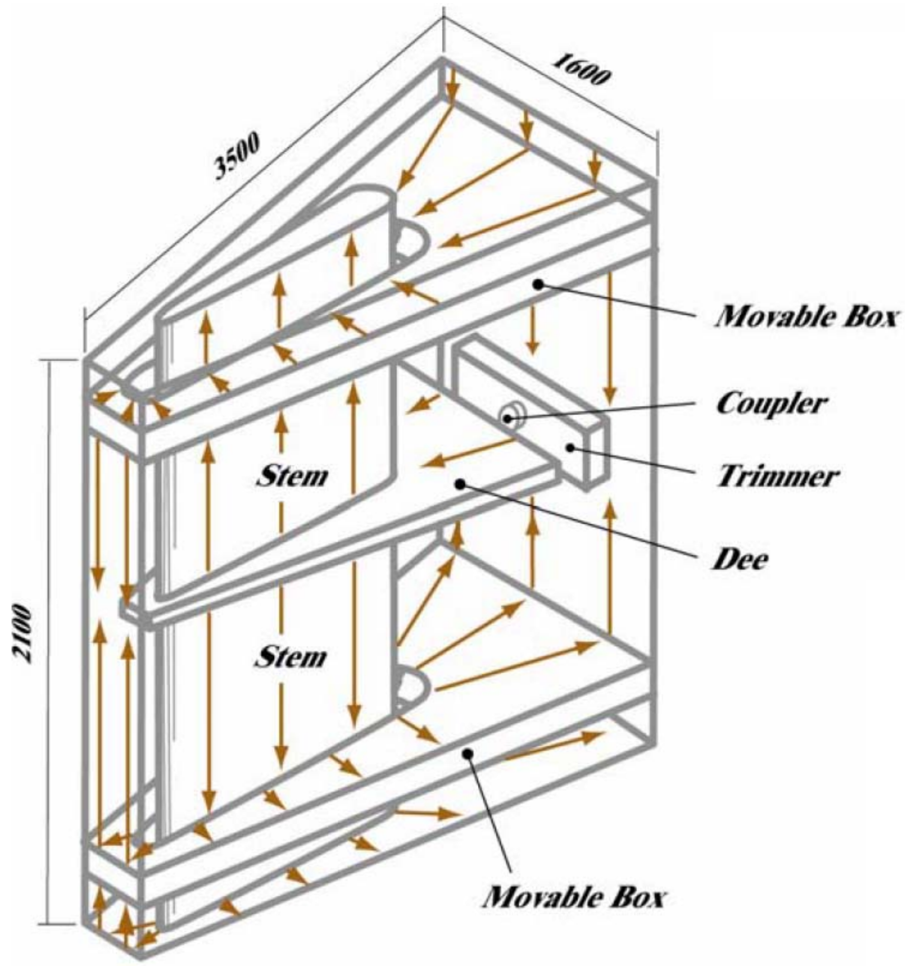
- change characteristic impedance transmission line



frequency tuning: RIKEN ring cyclotron

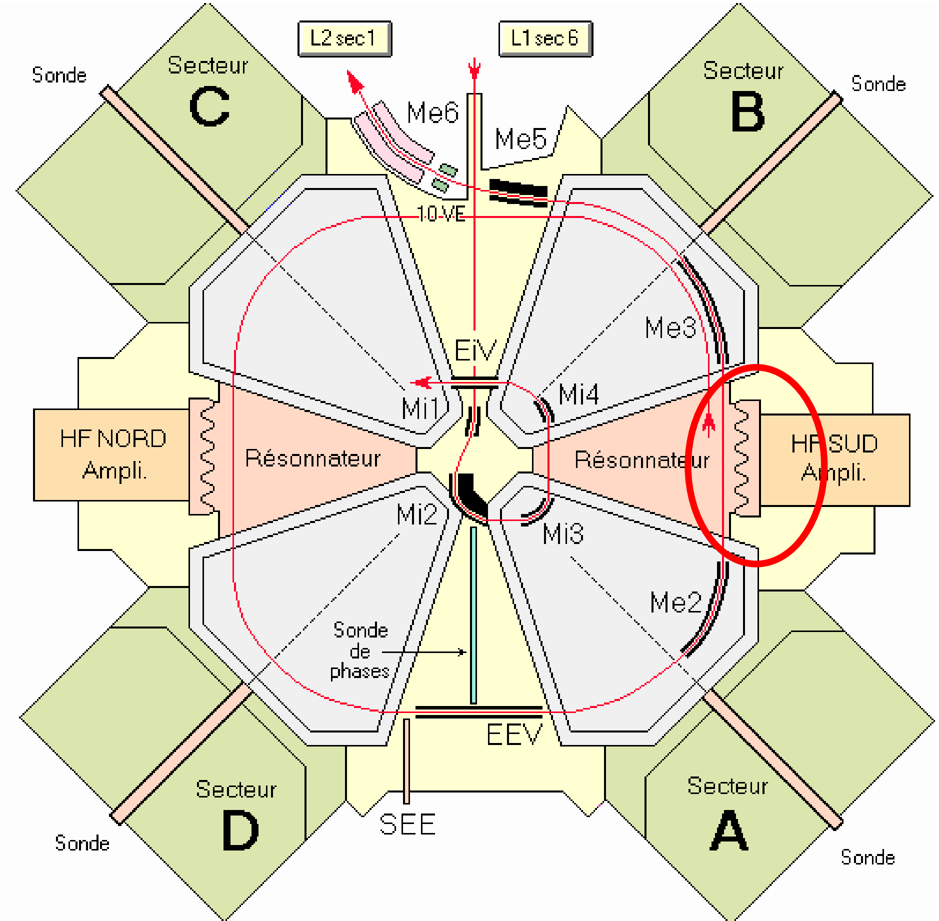
- change of characteristic impedance at different location
  - no high current density contacts on stem
  - box to median plane: more capitance è lower frequency
  - box to outside: less inductance è higher frequency

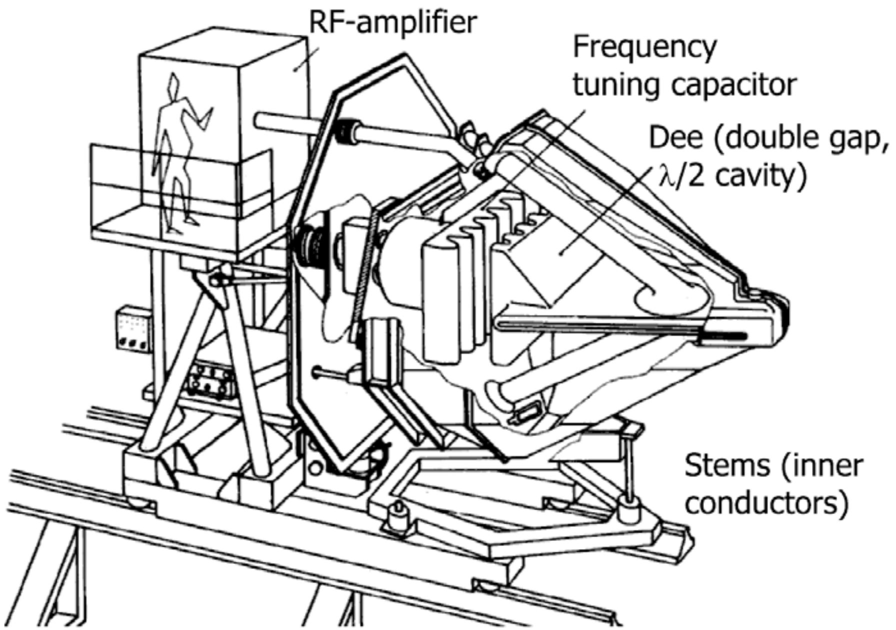
- resonator characteristics
  - 18 – 45 MHz
  - 300 kV @ 45 MHz
  - 150 kW @ 45 MHz



frequency tuning: GANIL main cyclotron

- change capacitance acceleration electrode





rijksuniversiteit groningen

frequency tuning: GANIL main cyclotron

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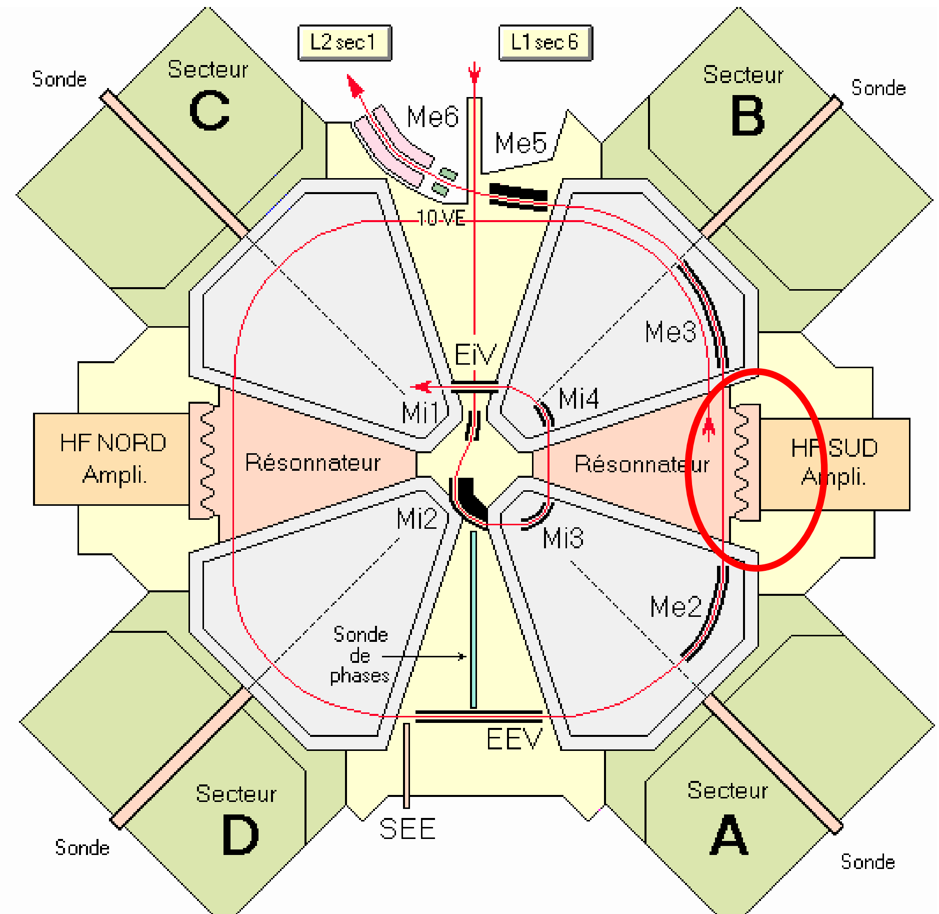
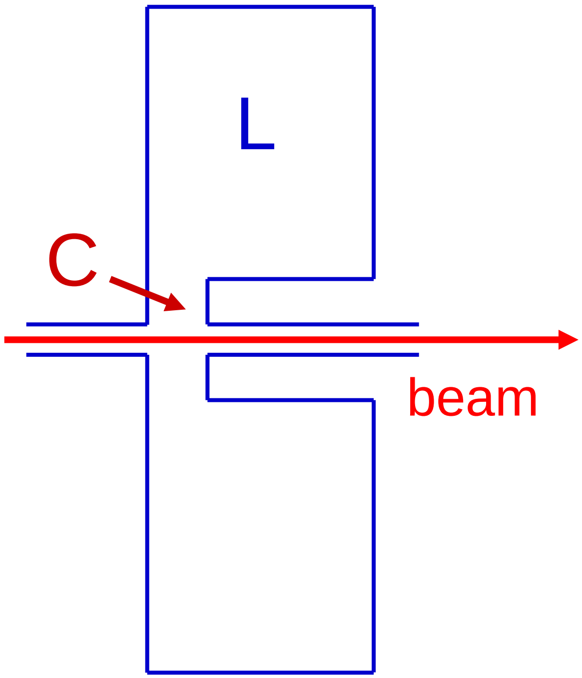


frequency tuning: single gap resonator

- basically two options
  - gap capacitance
  - chamber inductance

flapping panel



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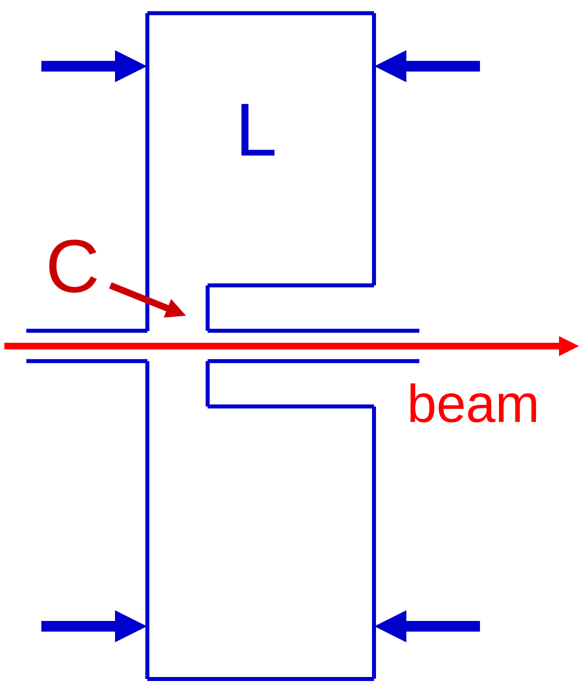

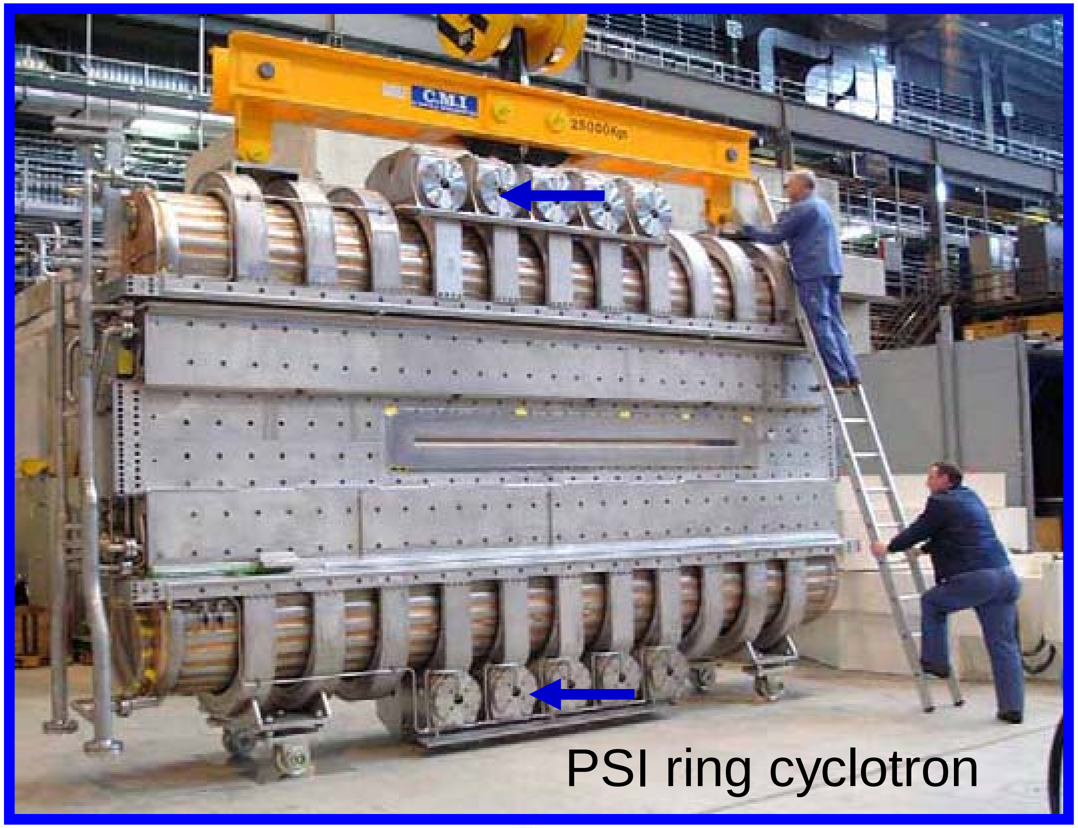

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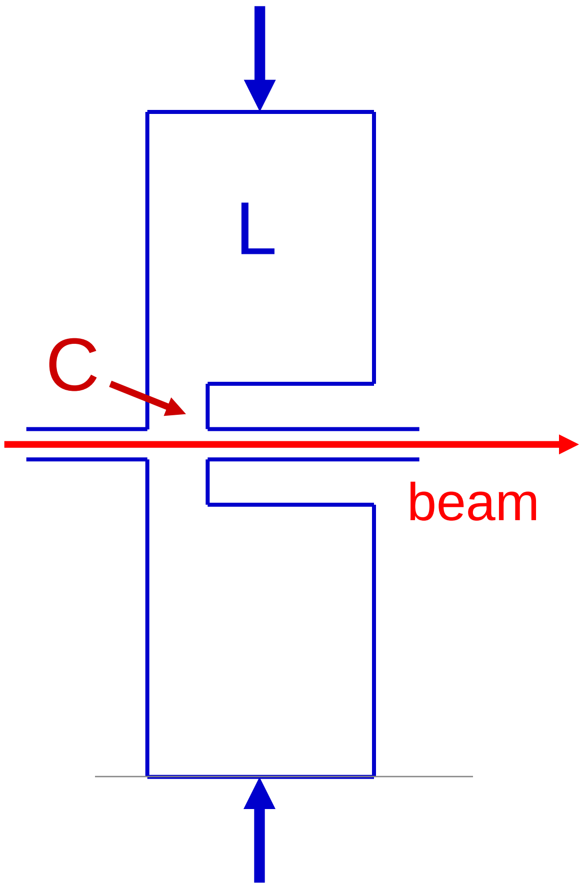
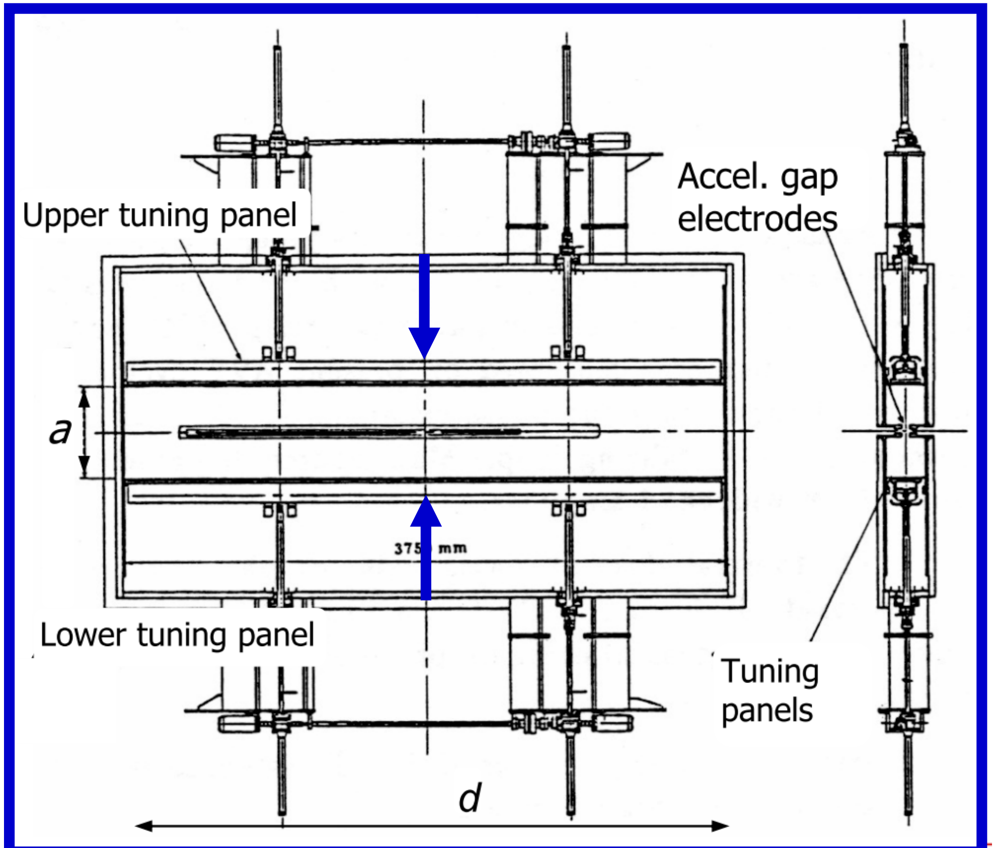
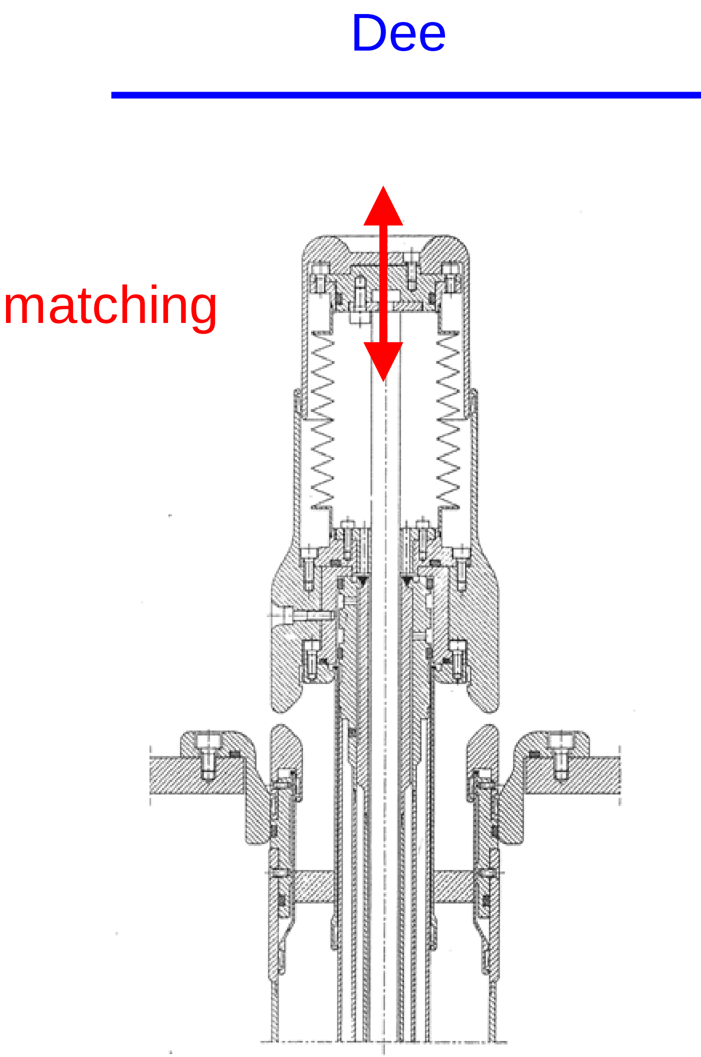


RCNP ring cyclotron



power coupling: capacitive

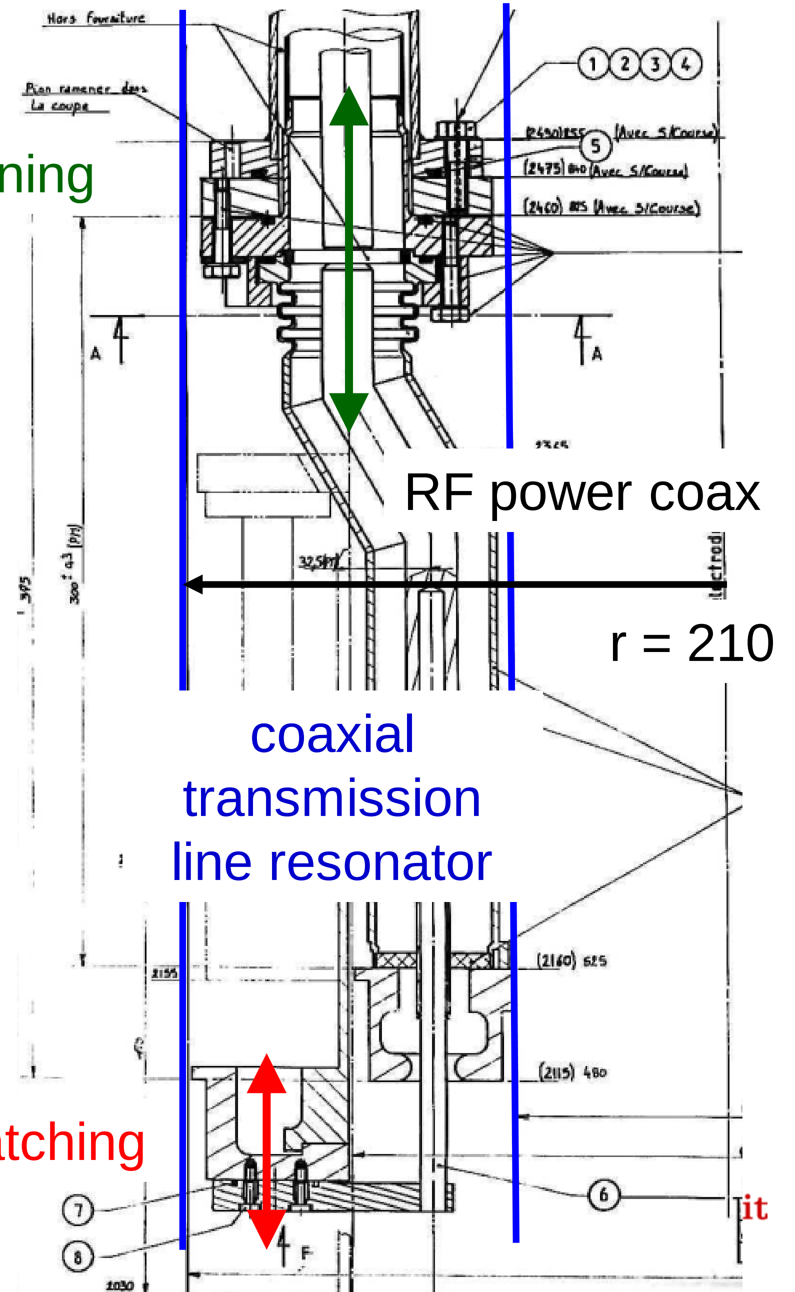
- simple mechanics
- also applicable for tuning control
- high voltage
  - insulator
  - discharge



power coupling: inductive

- low voltage è insulator no problem
- multipactor
- variable frequency resonator: complex mechanics
- high current rotating/sliding contact


AGOR, Groningen



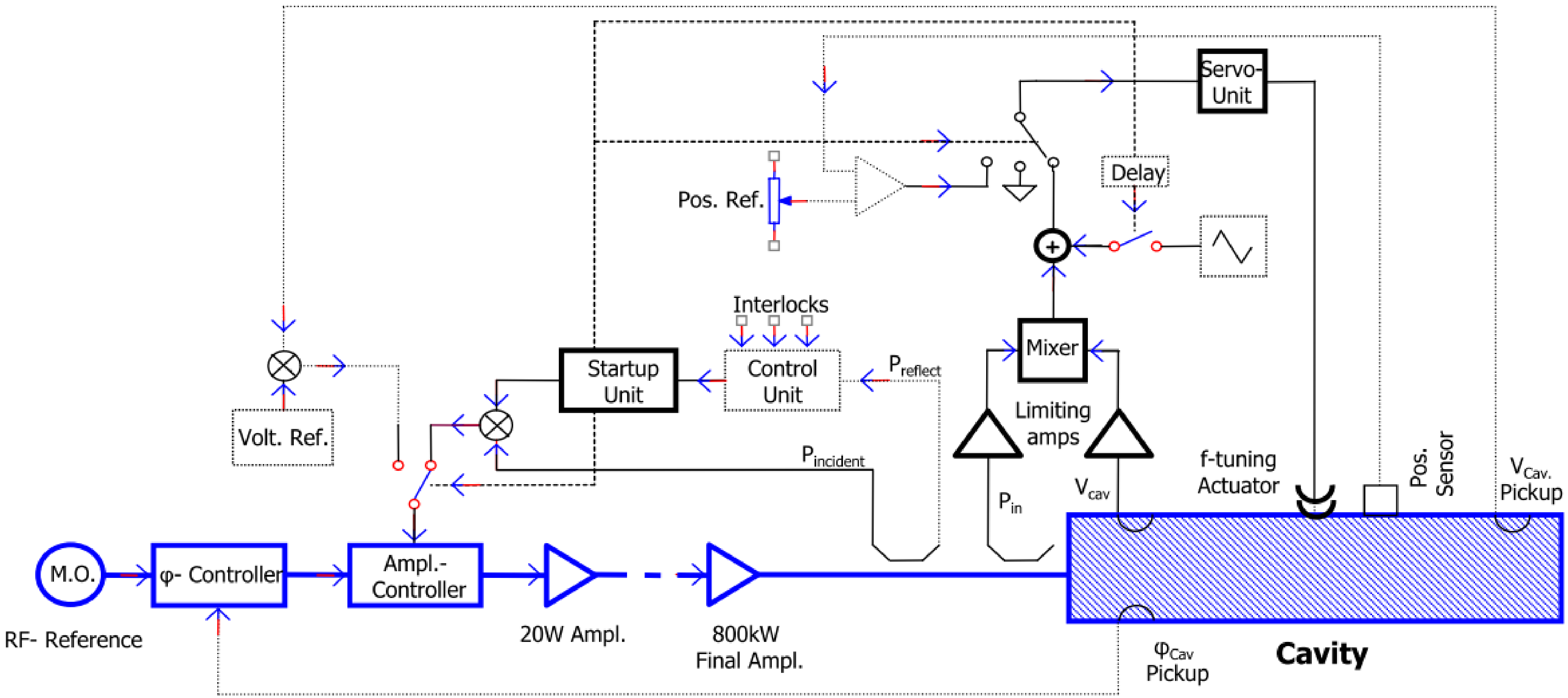
RF controls

- controlled parameters
  - amplitude acceleration voltage
  - phase acceleration phase
    - required when using several independent resonators
  - resonator tuning
  - high intensity: possibly matching (beam loading)
- measured parameters
  - amplitude acceleration voltage
  - phase acceleration voltage
  - phase incident wave – acceleration voltage
  - reflected power

RF controls: design issues

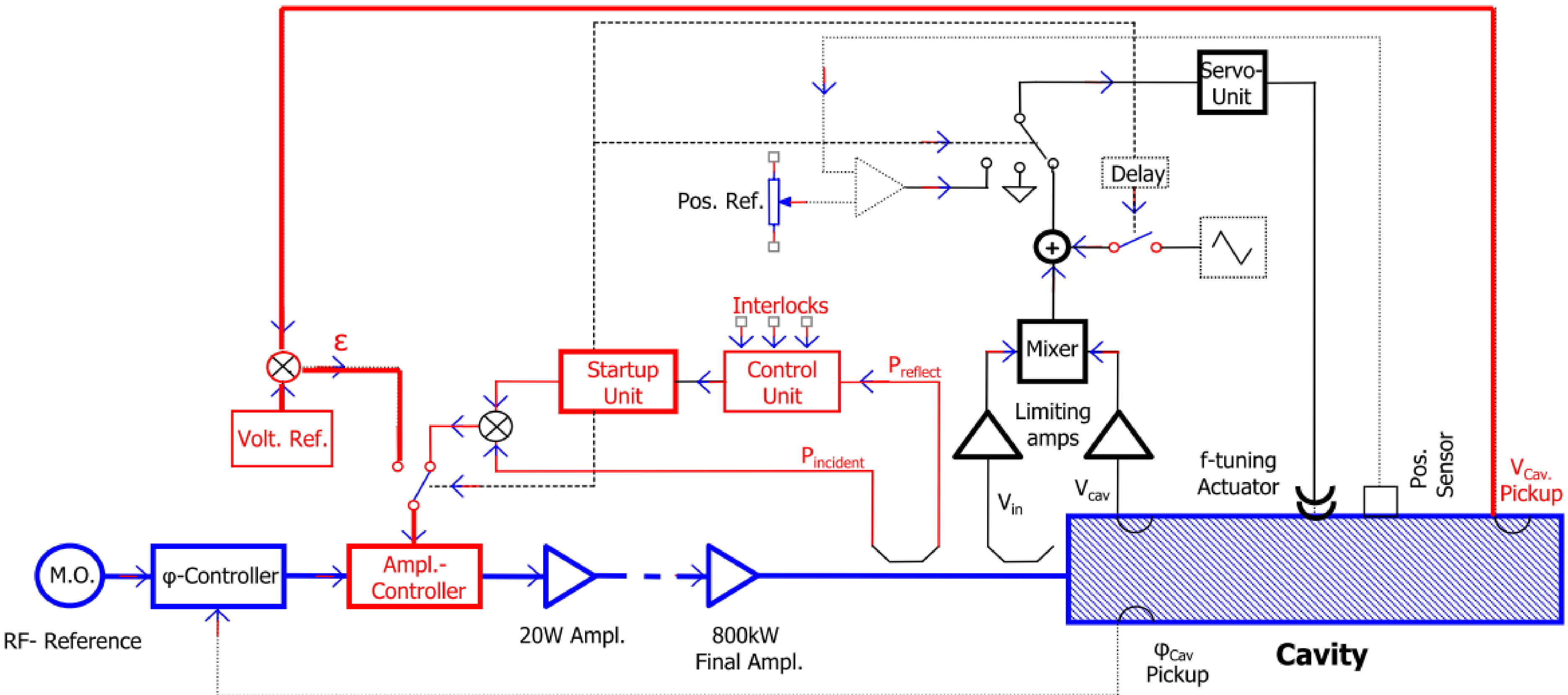
- pick-up probes
  - mechanical stability
- pick-up electronics
  - large amplitude and frequency range
- error signal processing
  - high gain for phase and amplitude stability
  - compensation resonator response
- grounds loop via RF circuitry

RF controls: overview



courtesy Peter Sigg, PSI

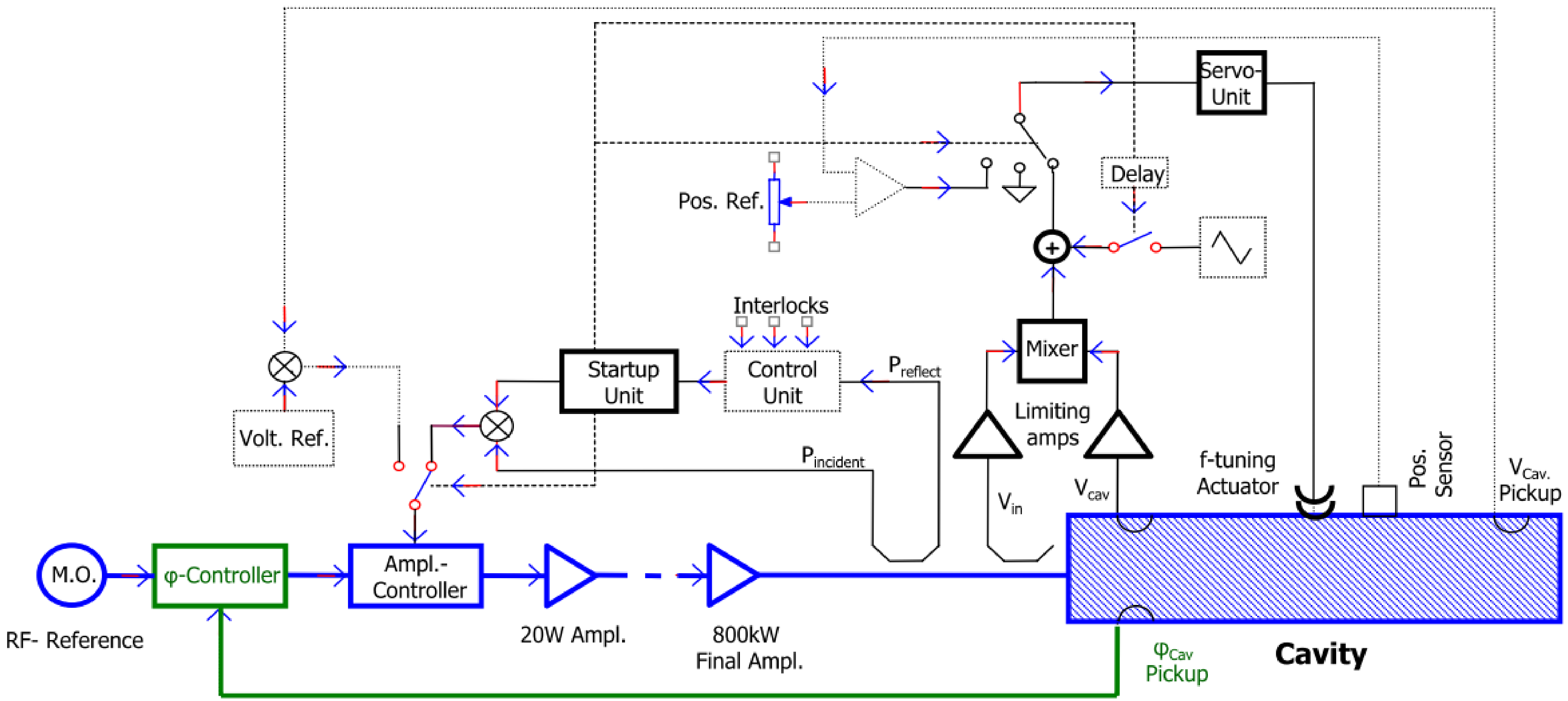
RF controls: amplitude



courtesy Peter Sigg, PSI

- power pulse at start-up to pass through multipactor region
- amplitude stability <10^{-4}

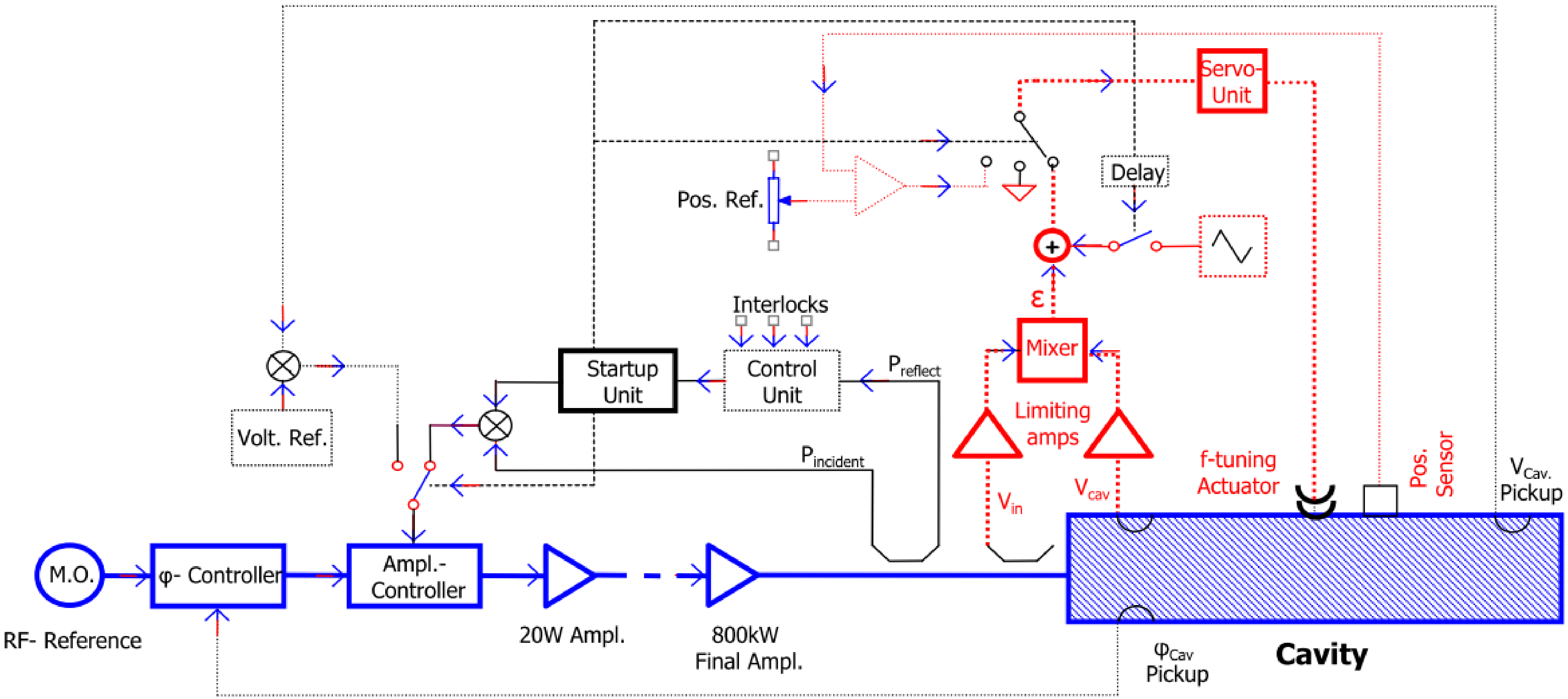
RF controls: phase



courtesy Peter Sigg, PSI

- essential for multi-resonator system
- phase stability <0.1°

RF controls: tuning



courtesy Peter Sigg, PSI

- bandwidth typ. 1 Hz

flattopping with higher harmonic

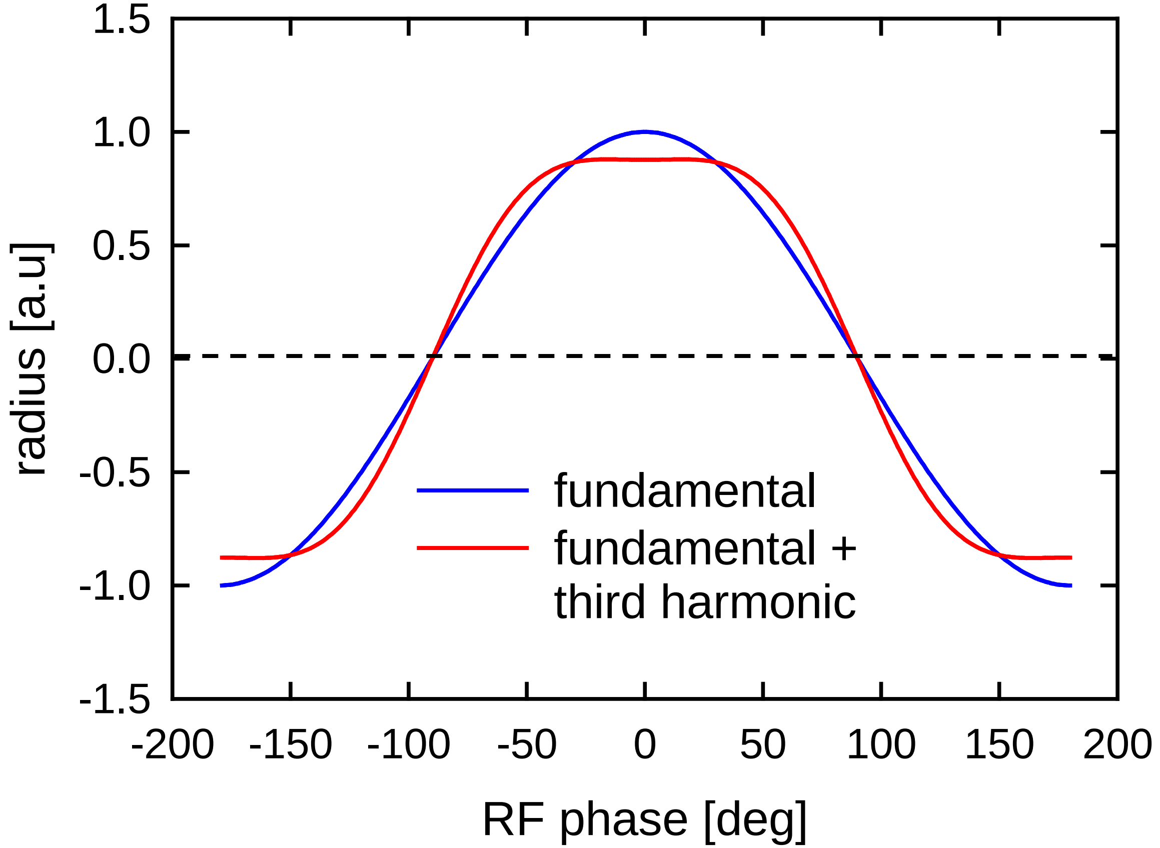
- cyclotron: no phase stability (always on transition)
  - Δφ translates into ΔE
    - è radial bunch broadening, overlapping turns
    - increased by fieldimperfections: acceleration on slope

- add odd higher harmonic of RF voltage
  - è reduced energyspread
  - è compensate longitudinal space charge force

- flat topping resonator extracts power from beam
  - è complex voltage and phase control @ high beam intensity

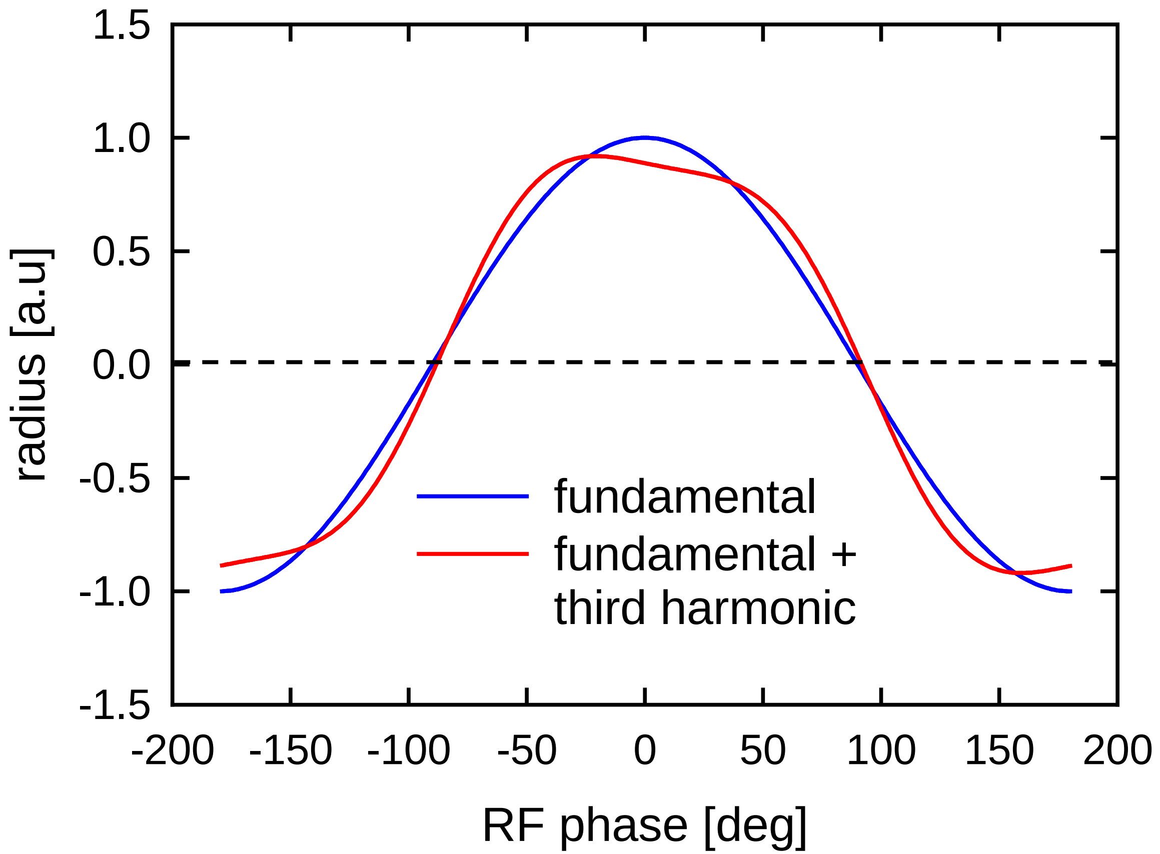
flattopping with higher harmonic

- accommodate larger bunchwidth and isochronism deviations



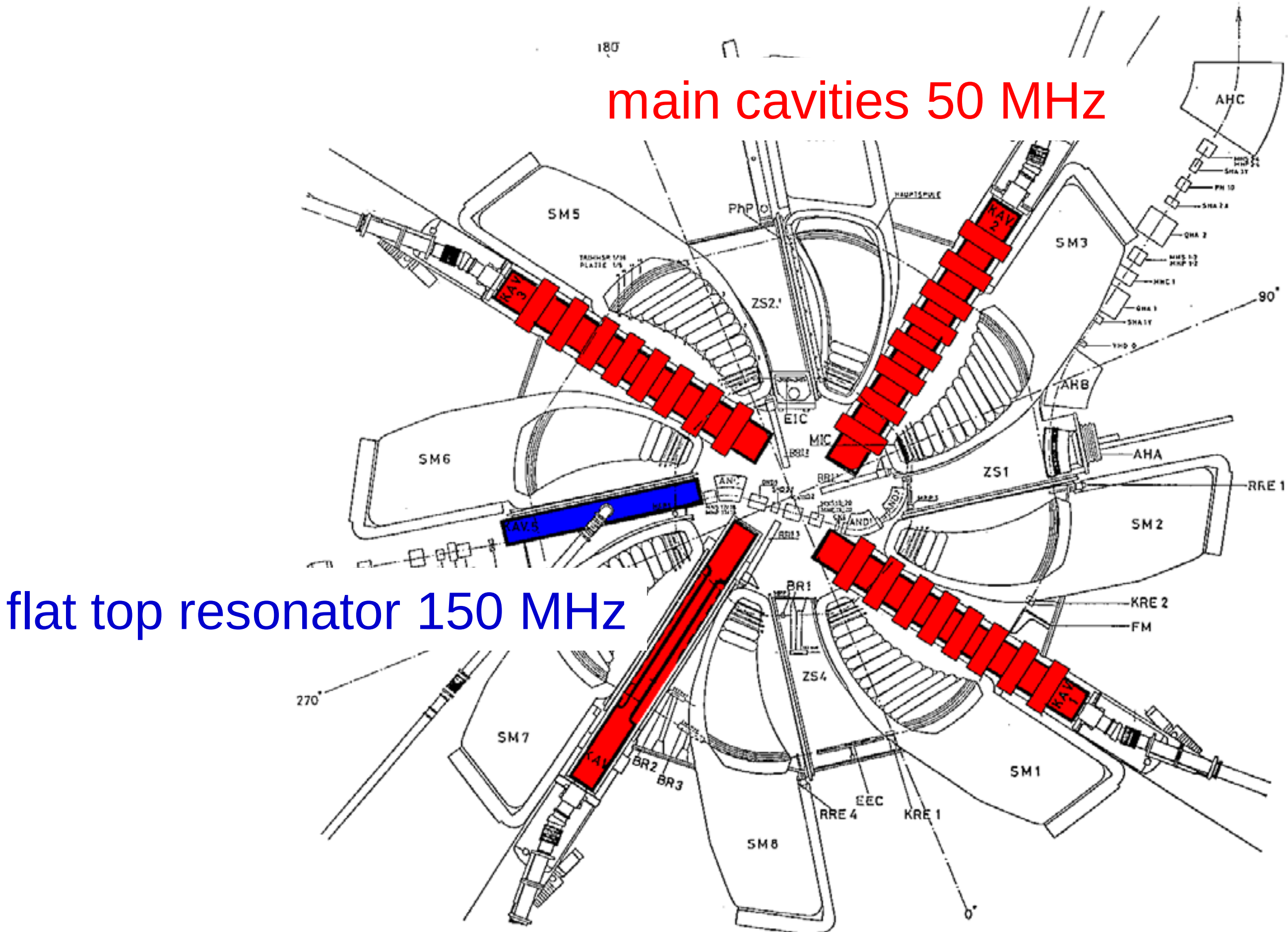
flattopping with higher harmonic

- accommodate larger bunchwidth and isochronism deviations
- compensate longitudinal phase space force
  - phase and amplitude intensity dependent



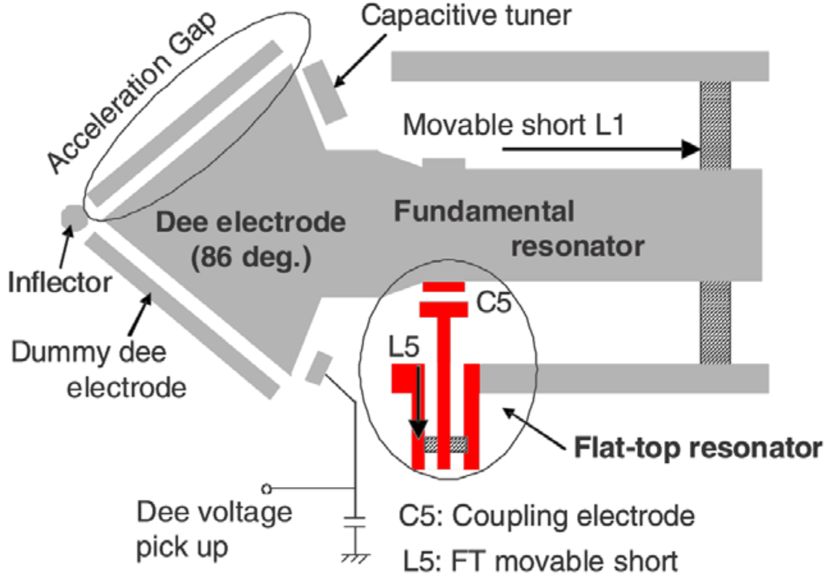
flattopping with higher harmonics

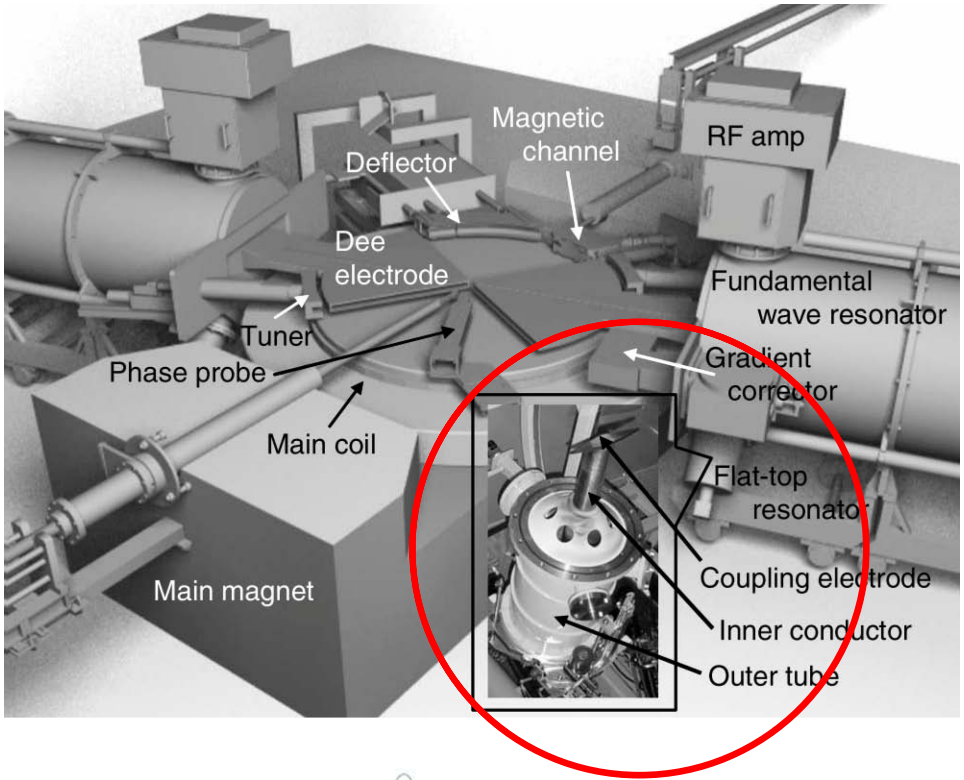
- PSI, RIKEN, RCNP: separate higher harmonic resonator



flattopping with higher harmonic

- JAERI AVF cyclotron: higher harmonic superimposed





some examples: TRIUMF

- beam 200 μA 520 MeV H^-

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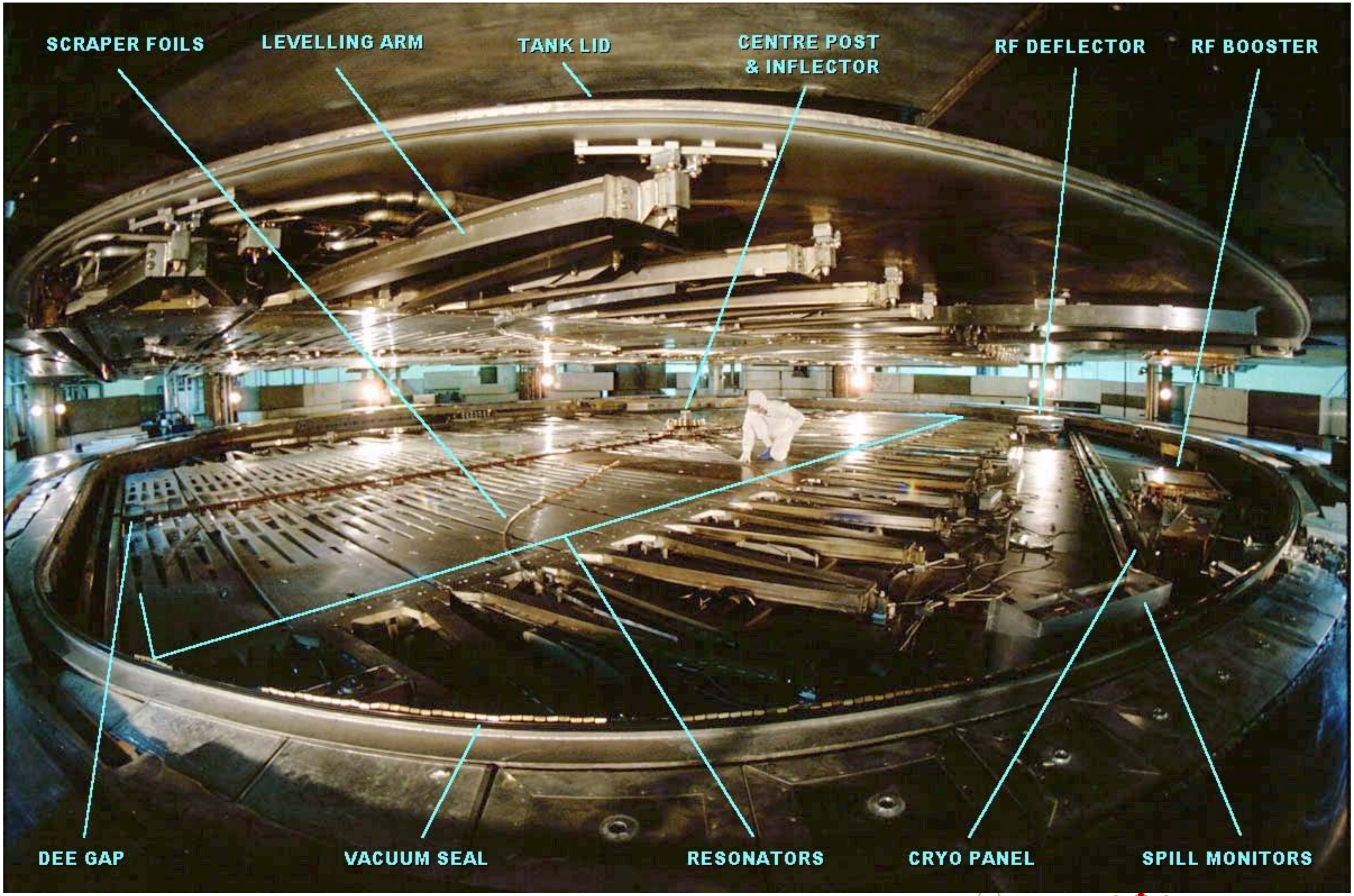
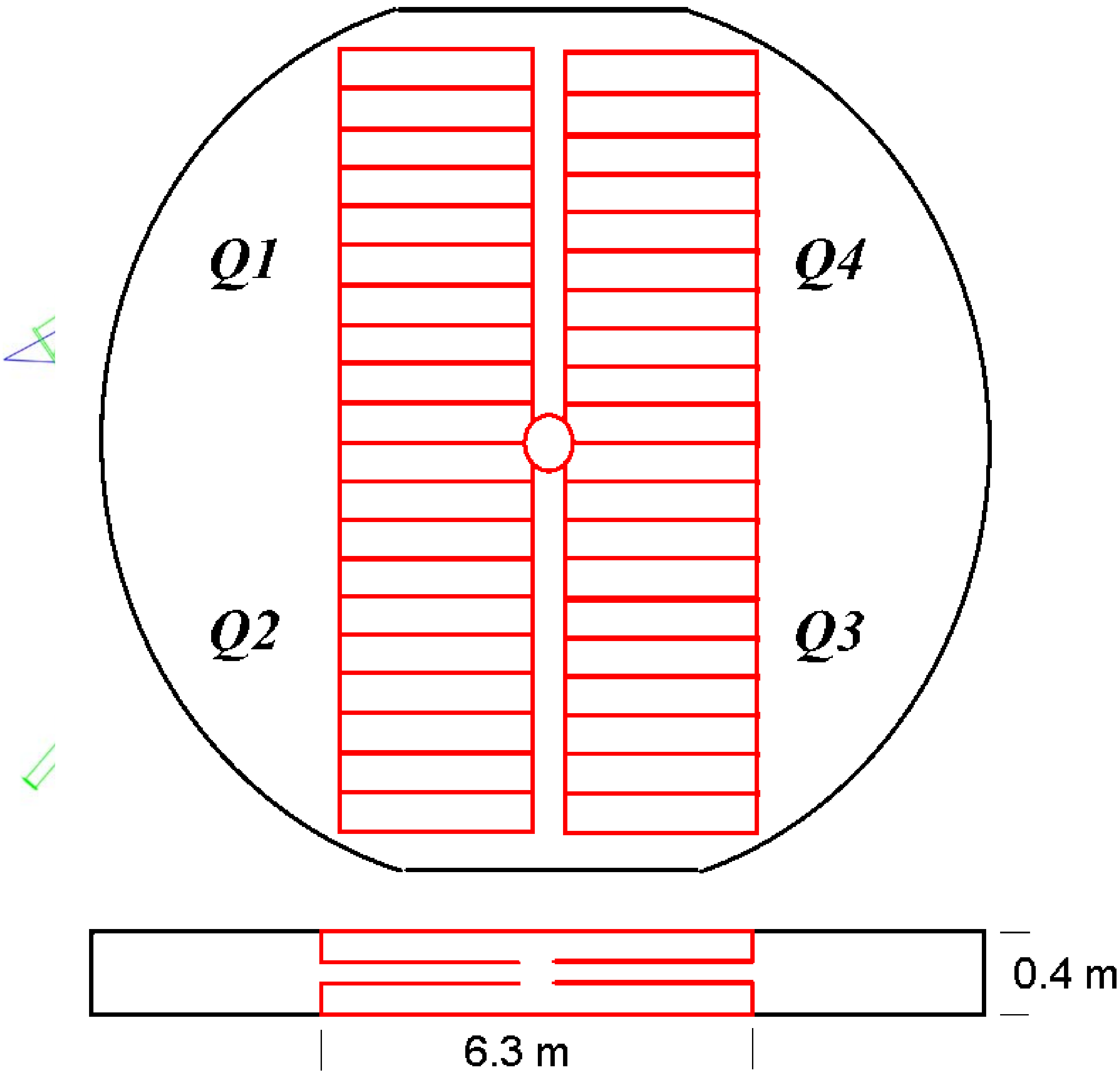


some examples: TRIUMF

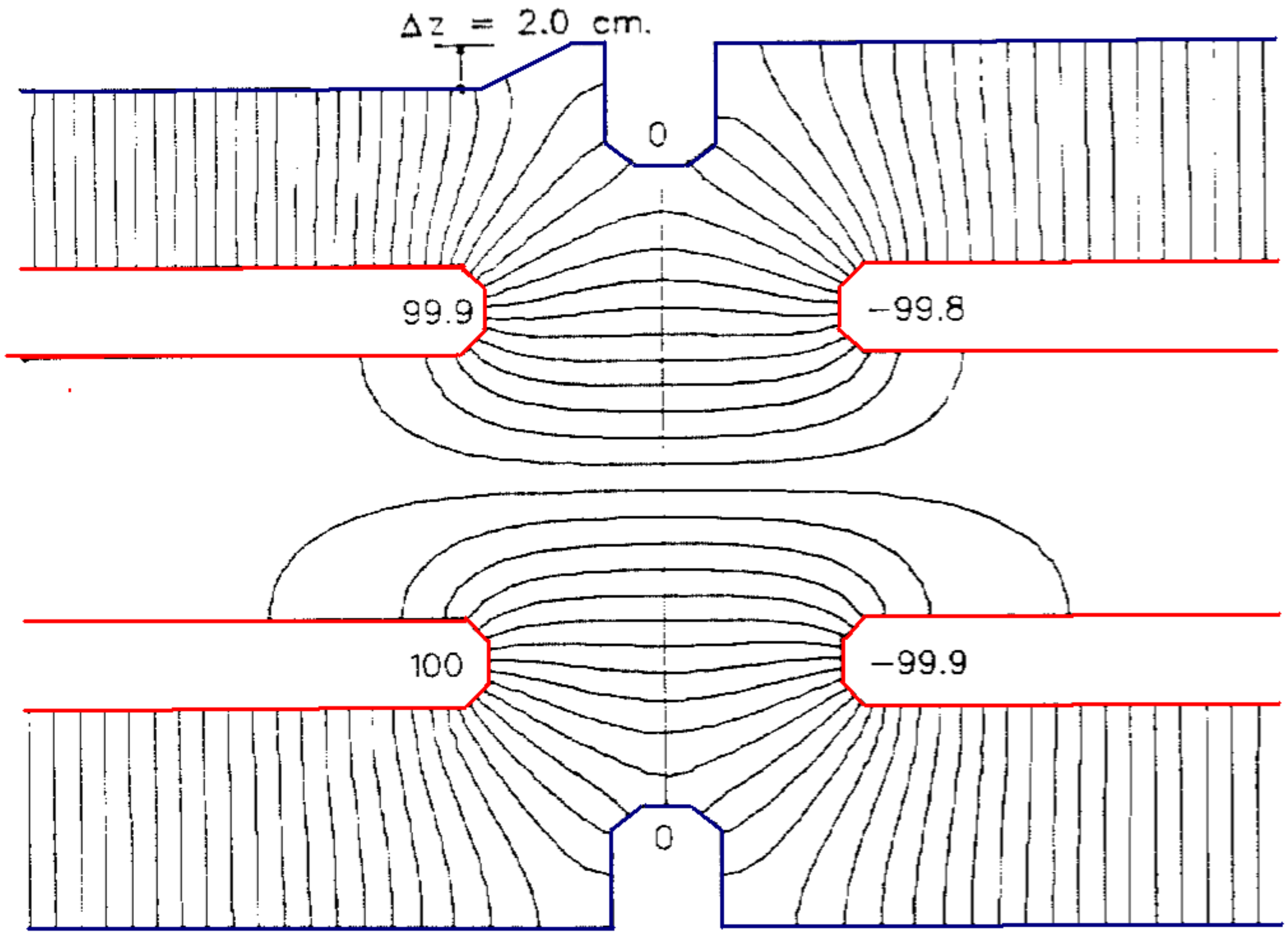
- 80 23 MHz λ/4 resonators
  - 2 x 20 above median plane
  - 2 x 20 below median plane
- excitation scheme
  - above – below — inductive coupling; 0-mode
  - adjacent — capacitive coupling; 0-mode
  - left – right — capacitive coupling; π-mode
- inductive coupling; RF power 1.2 MW
- tuning by resonator deformation

some examples: TRIUMF



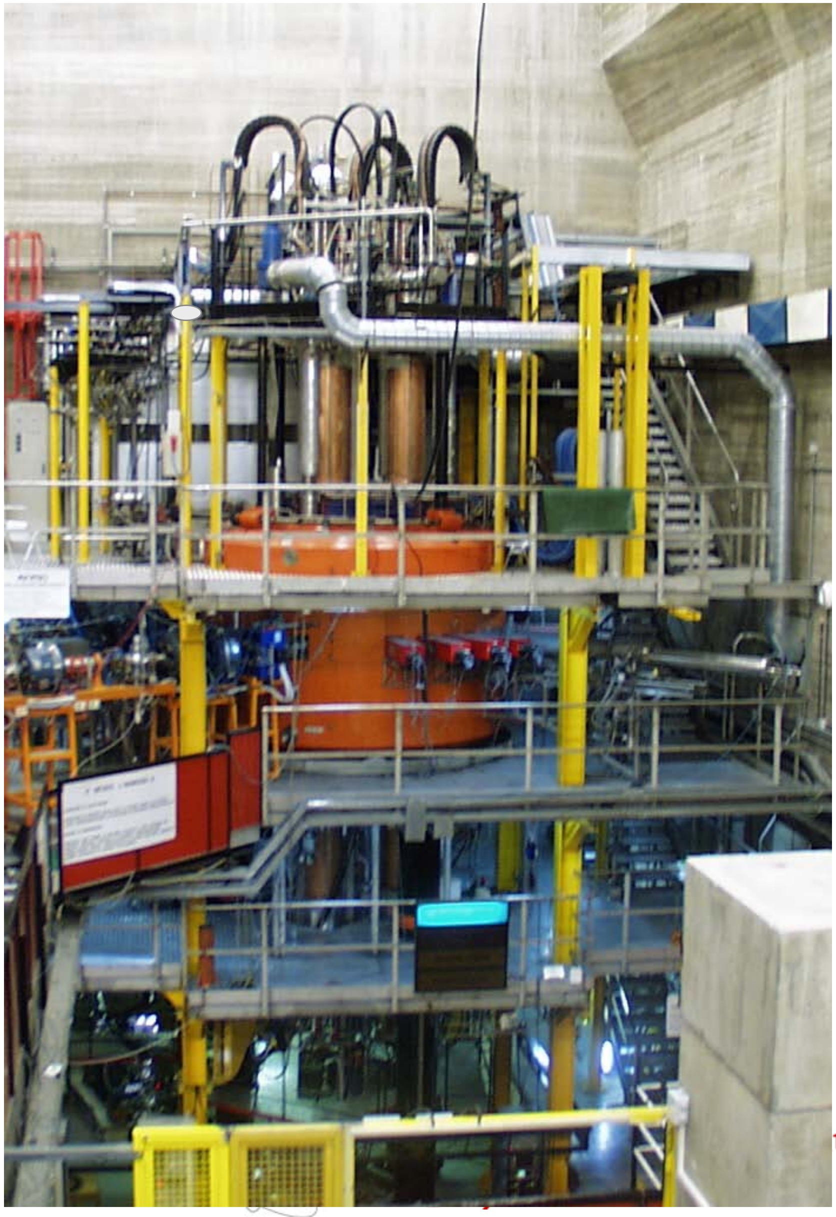
some examples: TRIUMF

- electric field distribution in accelerating gap



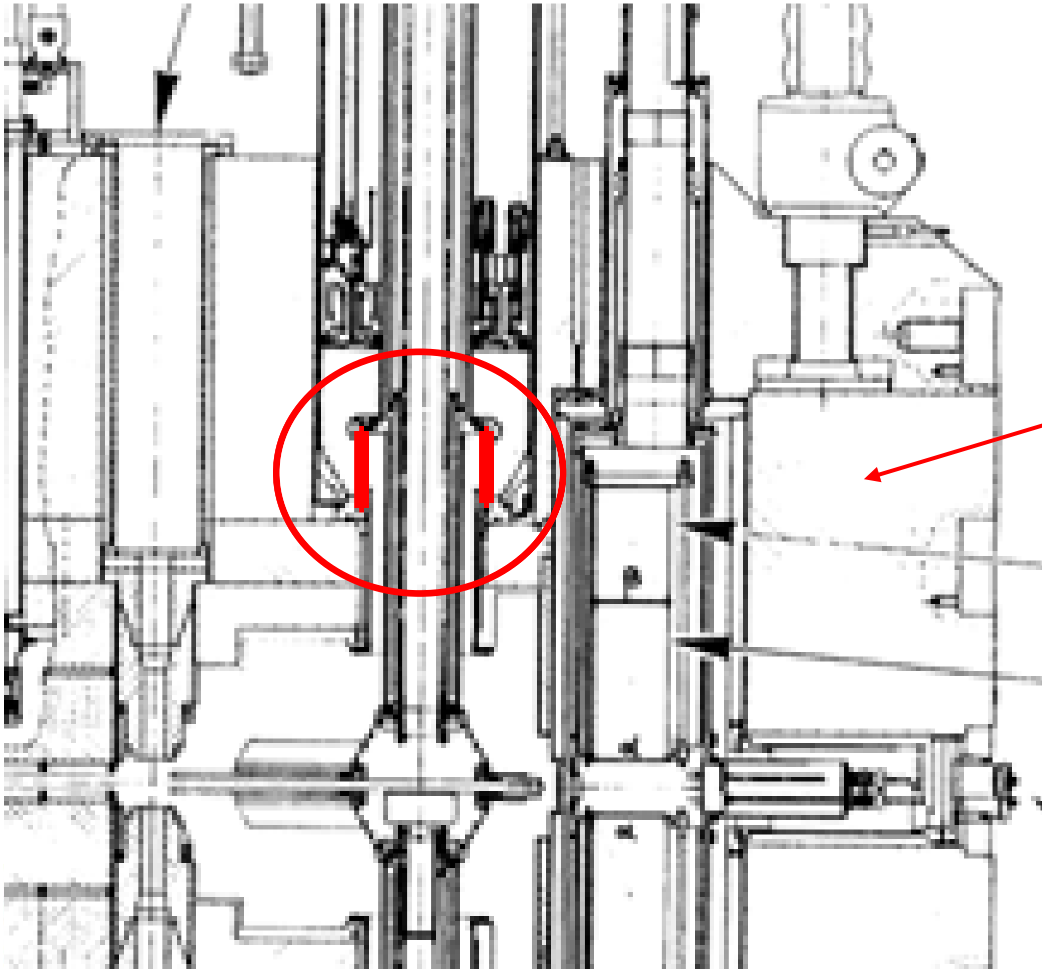
some examples: LNS SC cyclotron

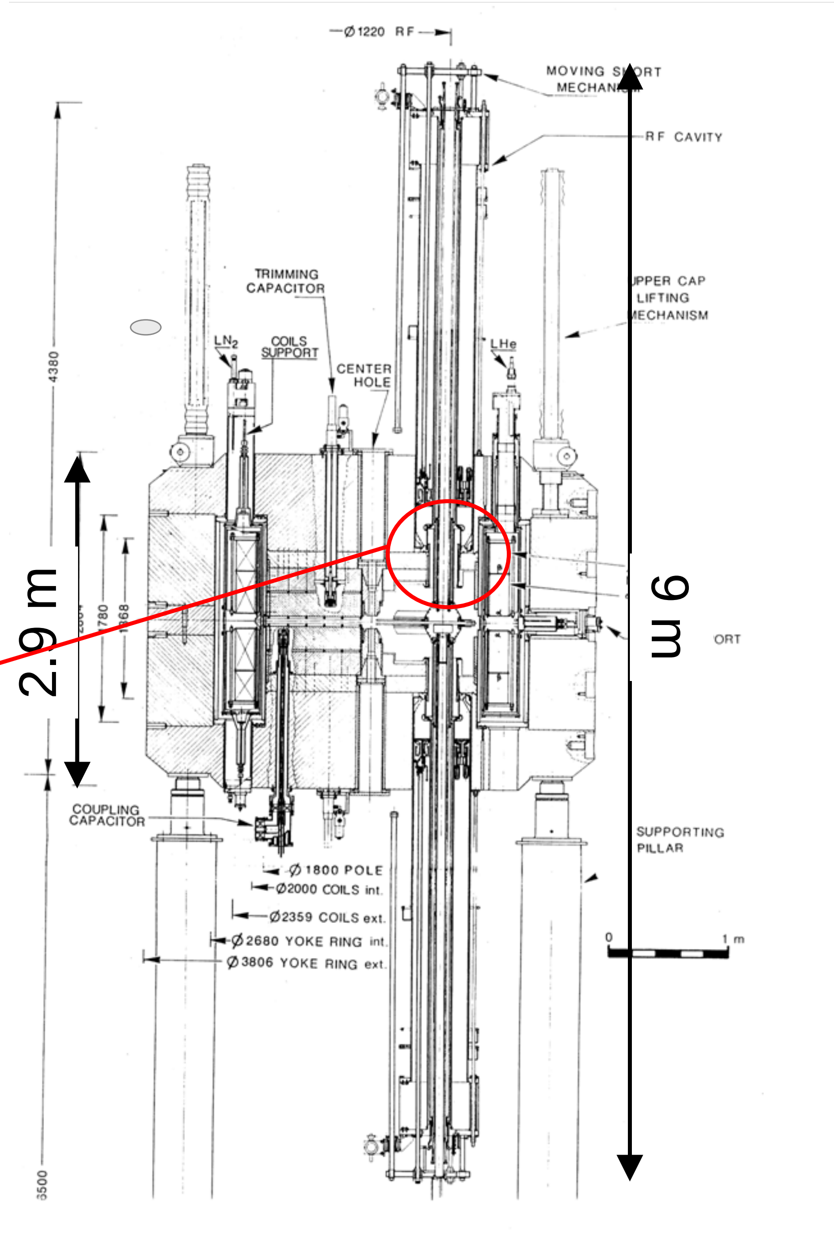
- three 15 – 48 MHz λ/2 resonators



some examples: LNS SC cyclotron

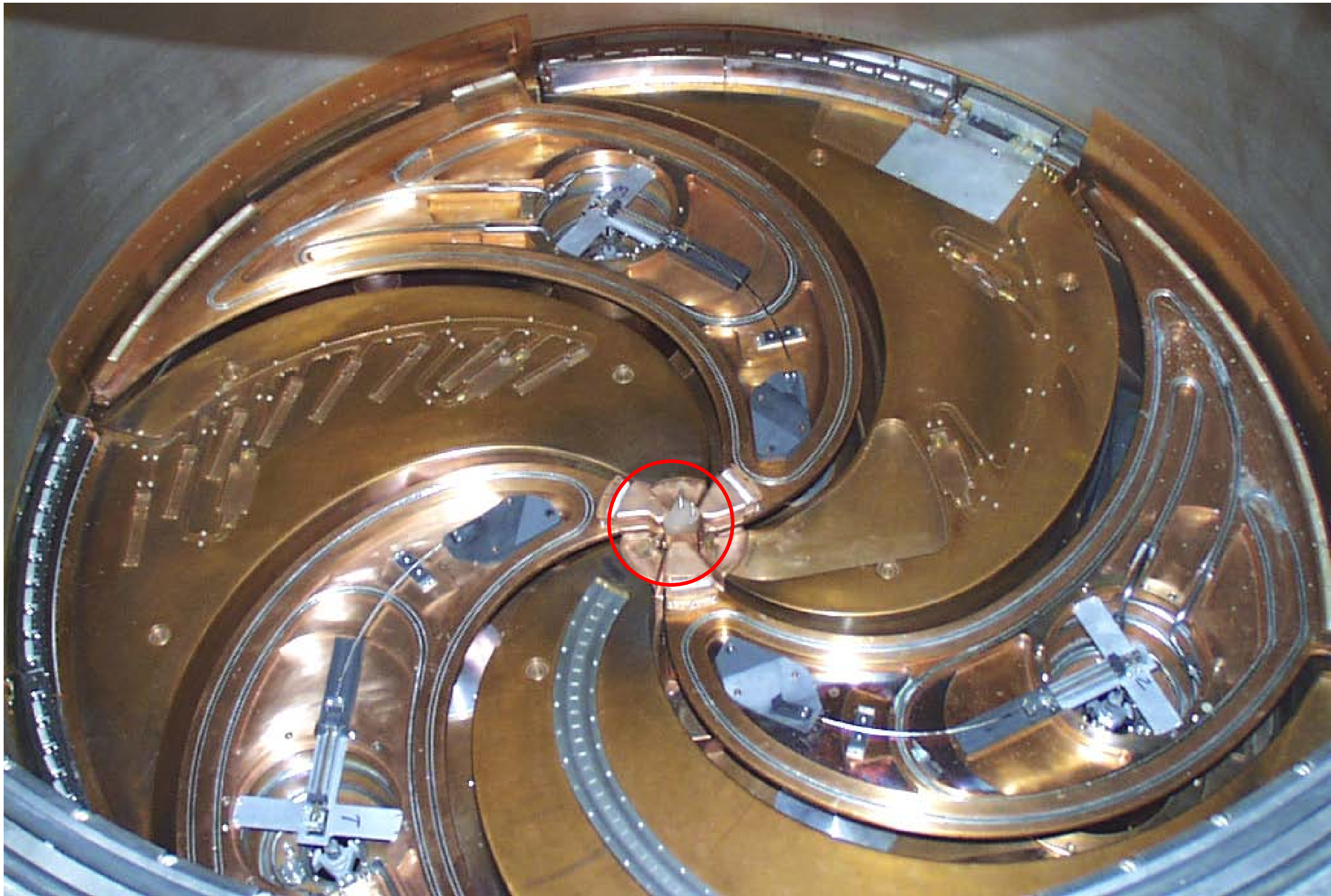
- three 15 – 48 MHz λ/2 resonators
  - vacuum feedthrough issue: E || B





some examples: LNS SC cyclotron

- inter-resonator coupling in center
- not operating in Eigenmode
  - power transfer between resonators è perturbation



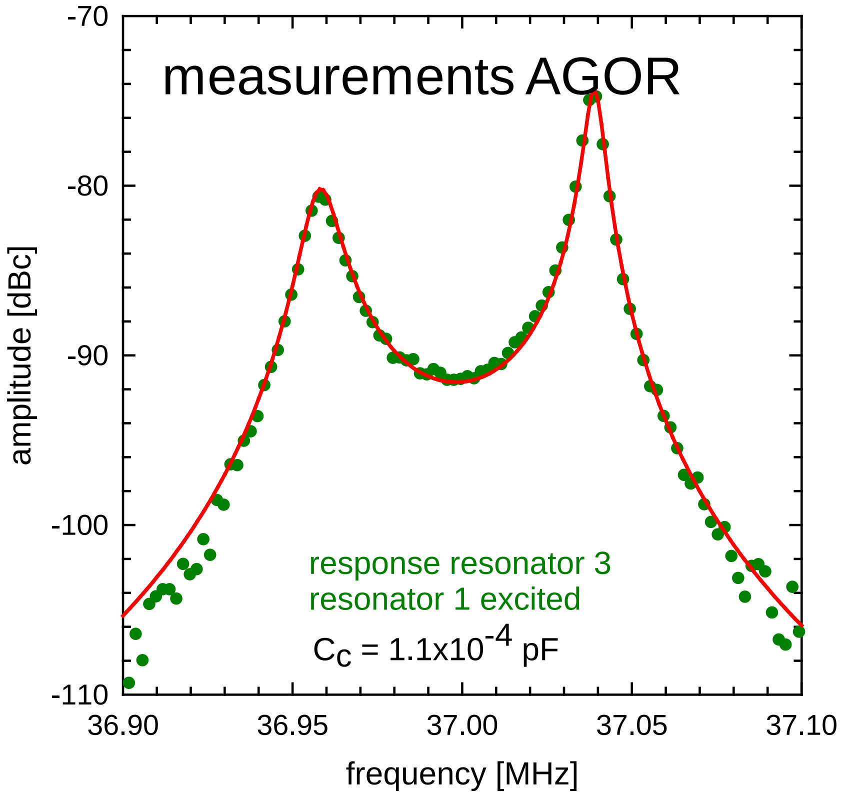
some examples: LNS SC cyclotron

- inter-resonator coupling in center
- not operating in normal mode (h = 3)
  - power transfer between resonators è perturbation
- some numbers
  - reactive power resonator — P_R = 100 MW
  - electrode voltage — V_D = 100 kV
  - operating frequency — ν = 40 MHz
  - reactive power coupling — $1.75\ V^2 \omega C_c$
    4.4 MW/pF

è minimize coupling capacitance
achievable value $C_c \leq 10^{-3}$ pF

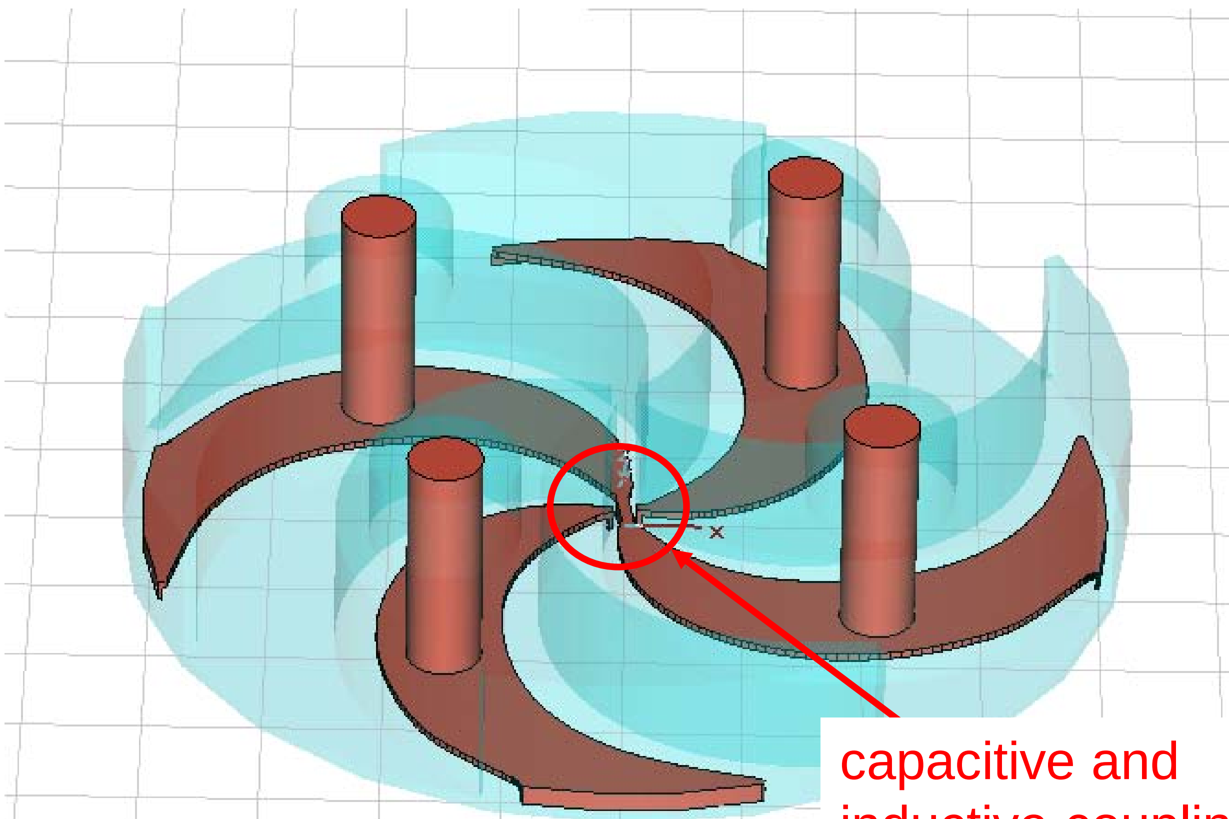
some examples: LNS SC cyclotron

- inter-resonator coupling in center
- not operating in normal mode (h = 3)
  - power transfer between resonators è perturbation
  - è minimize coupling capacitance
    achievable value $C_c \leq 10^{-3}$ pF



some examples: VARIAN PT cyclotron

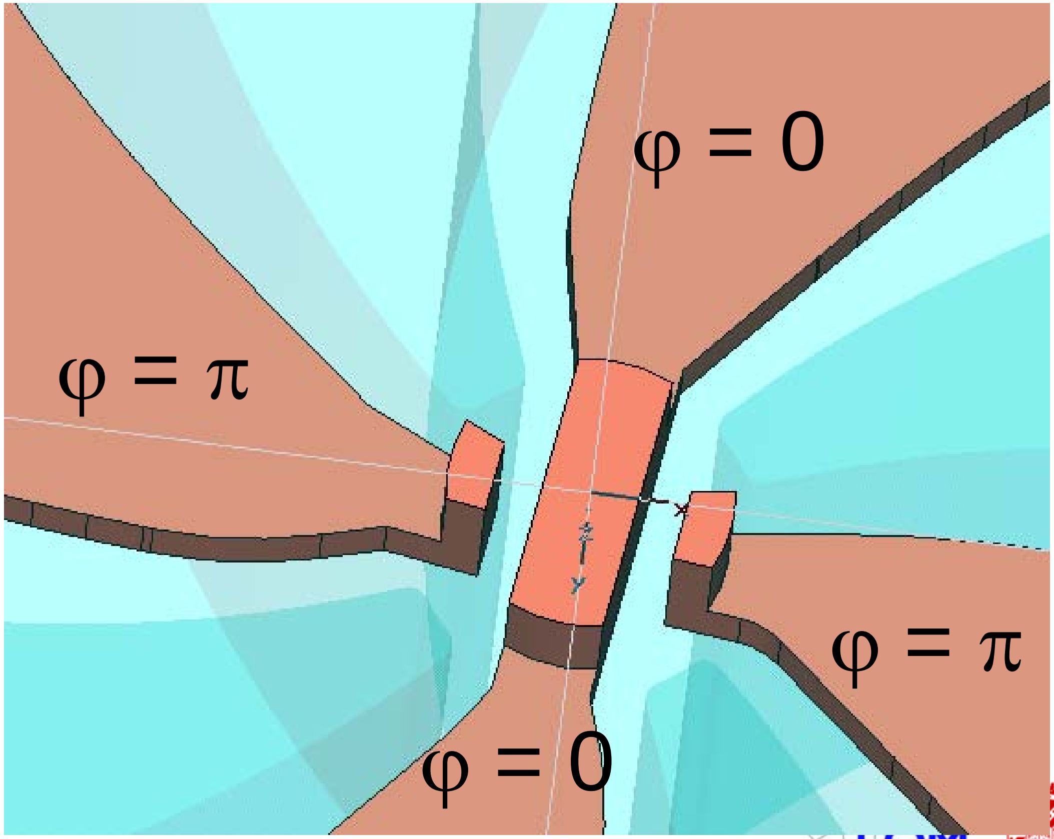
- 250 MeV protons
- 4 coupled λ/2 resonators; 1 amplifier



courtesy Varian PT

some examples: VARIAN PT cyclotron

- 250 MeV protons
- 4 coupled λ/2 resonators driven via one power coupler
  - 4 Eigenmodes; only three can be excited
  - push-pull mode



courtesy Varian PT

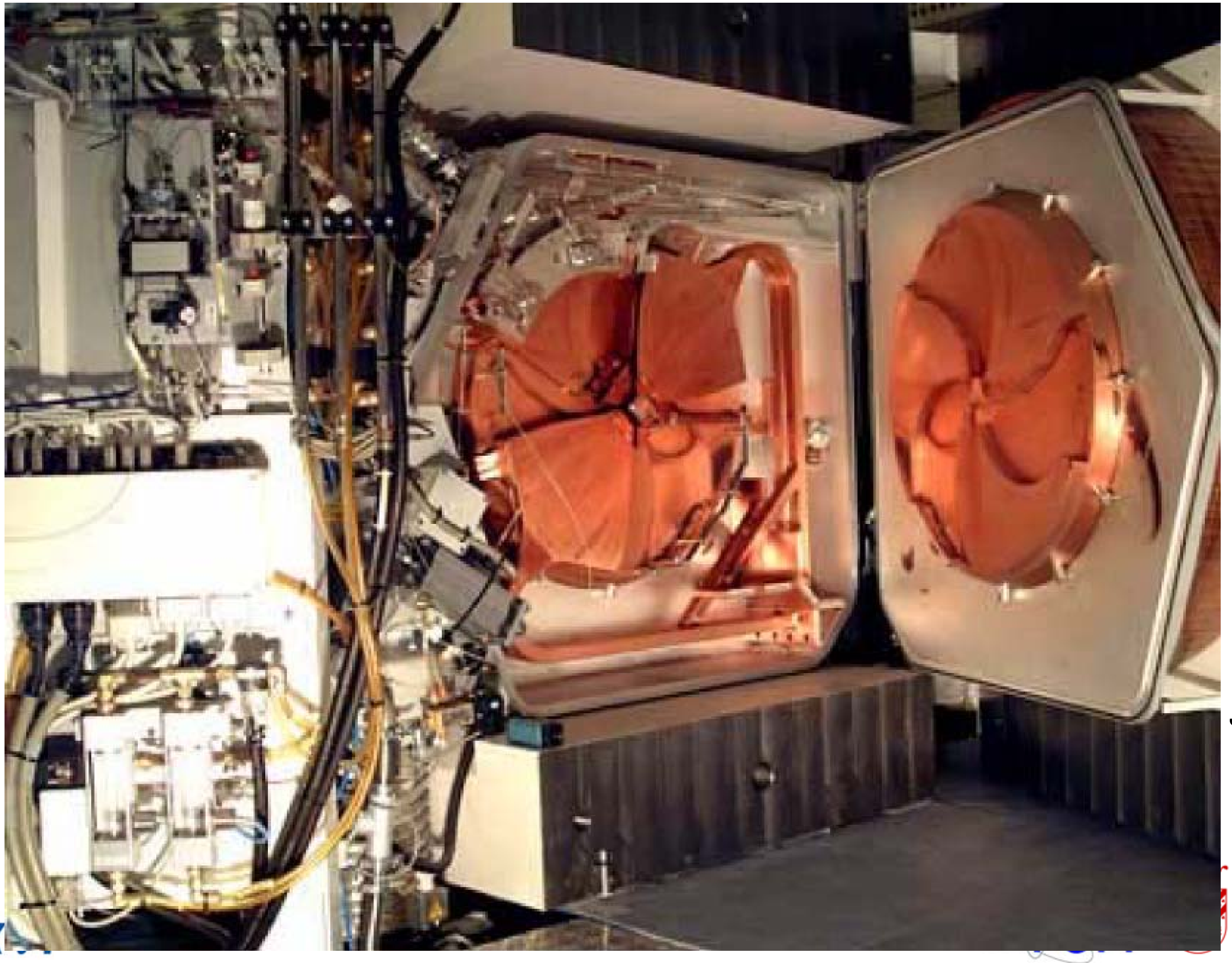
some examples: VARIAN PT cyclotron

- 250 MeV protons
- 4 coupled $\lambda/2$ resonators driven via one power coupler
  - 4 Eigenmodes; only three can be excited
  - push-pull mode
- complex tuning control
  - control parameters: 4 positions sliding short
  - error signals
    - phase drive power – resonator 1
    - 3 voltage ratios resonator 1 – resonator 2; 3 and 4
  - 4 x 4 transfer matrix not diagonal

    è no independent servo loops

example: PET isotope production cyclotron

- 2 MHz $\lambda/4$ resonators; π-mode for protons, 0-mode for deuterons



courtesy GE

conclusions

- wide range of applications
  - isotope production
  - nuclear physics; radioactive beam production
  - meson factory; spallation neutron source
- wide range of beams and energies
  - protons up to uranium
  - 1.5 MeV/nucleon – 590 MeV/nucleon
- large dynamic range in intensity and beam power
  - <1 nA – 5 mA
  - <1 W – 1.3 MW
- compact cyclotrons, separated sector cyclotrons
- extraction radius 0.2 – 8 m

è large variety of RF systems

acknowledgement

- Claude Bieth, GANIL
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  IBA
  VARIAN PT
  for providing a lot of information