



TRIUMF 520 MeV Cyclotron Developments: Past, Present and Future

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On behalf of beam physics group
and cyclotron machine development team

TRIUMF science week

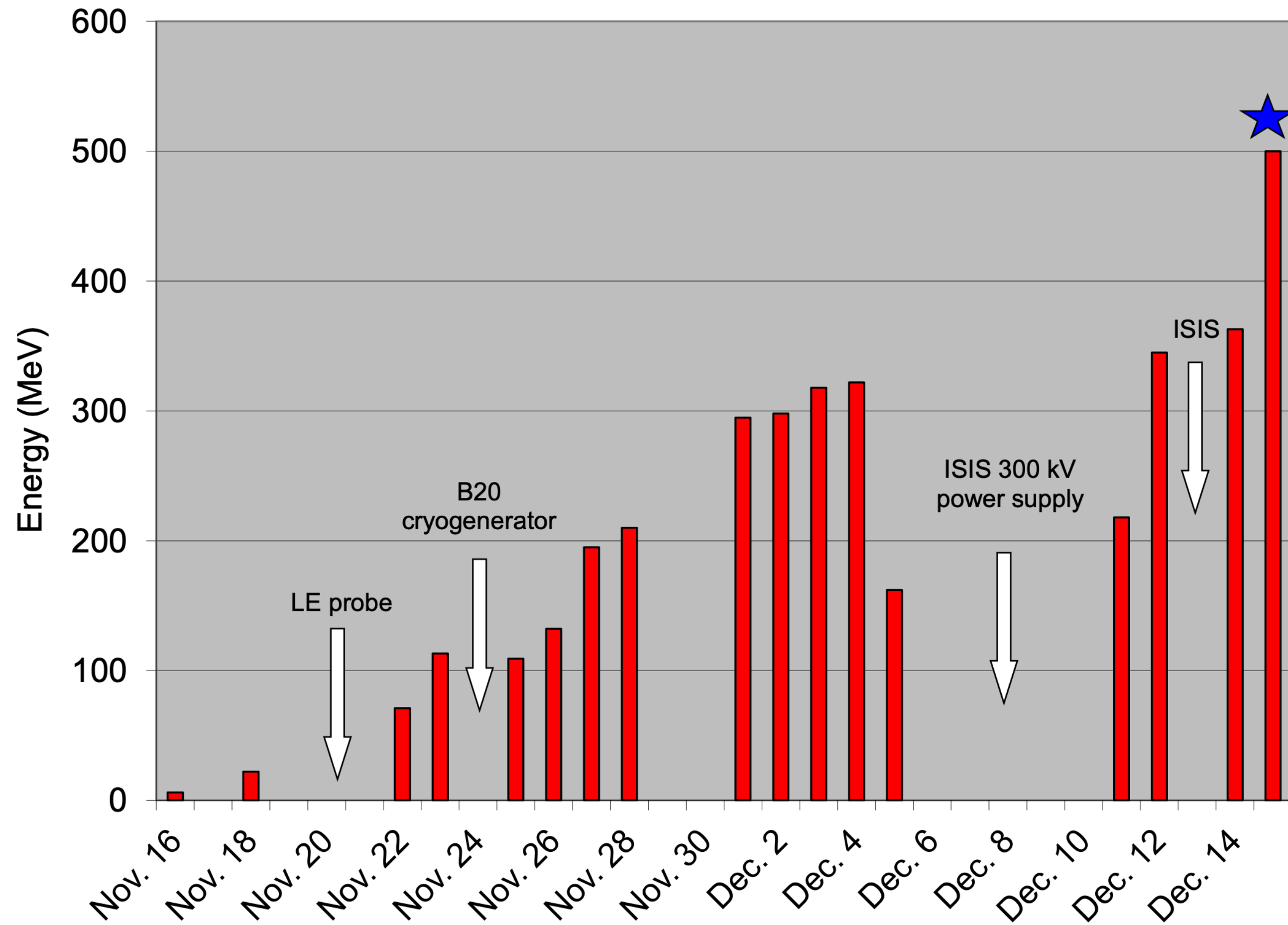
July, 2024



Outline

- Fifty years of TRIUMF cyclotron developments
- Present work on reducing the beam loss and improving magnet reproducibility
 - Experimental and theoretical study on error field and linear coupling
 - New procedures to ramp up the massive main magnet
- Future Plans

First beam in 1974



By November 1974, the ISIS injection, RF resonators, cryopanel, diagnostic and extraction probes had all been installed, and the cyclotron was ready for beam.

Richardson manually adjusted the 54 circular trim coils and 78 harmonic coils.



High intensity developments

1974, 15 nA

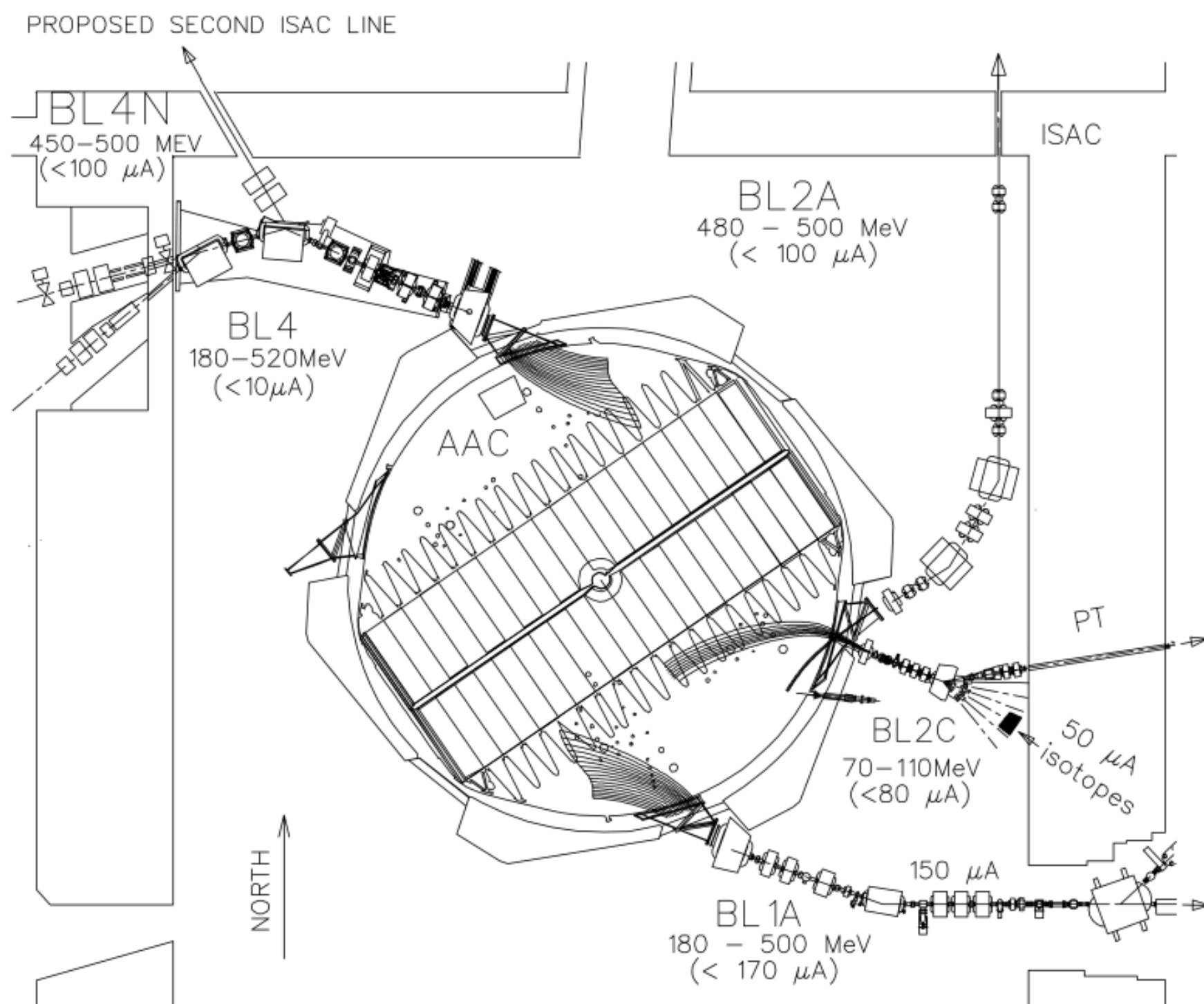
1984, CW 200 μ A

1990, 200 μ A~ 300 μ A

1977, 100 μ A target

1987, pulsed 400 μ A

2002, above 300 μ A



The TRIUMF cyclotron was originally designed for a maximum current of 100 μ A up to 500 MeV.

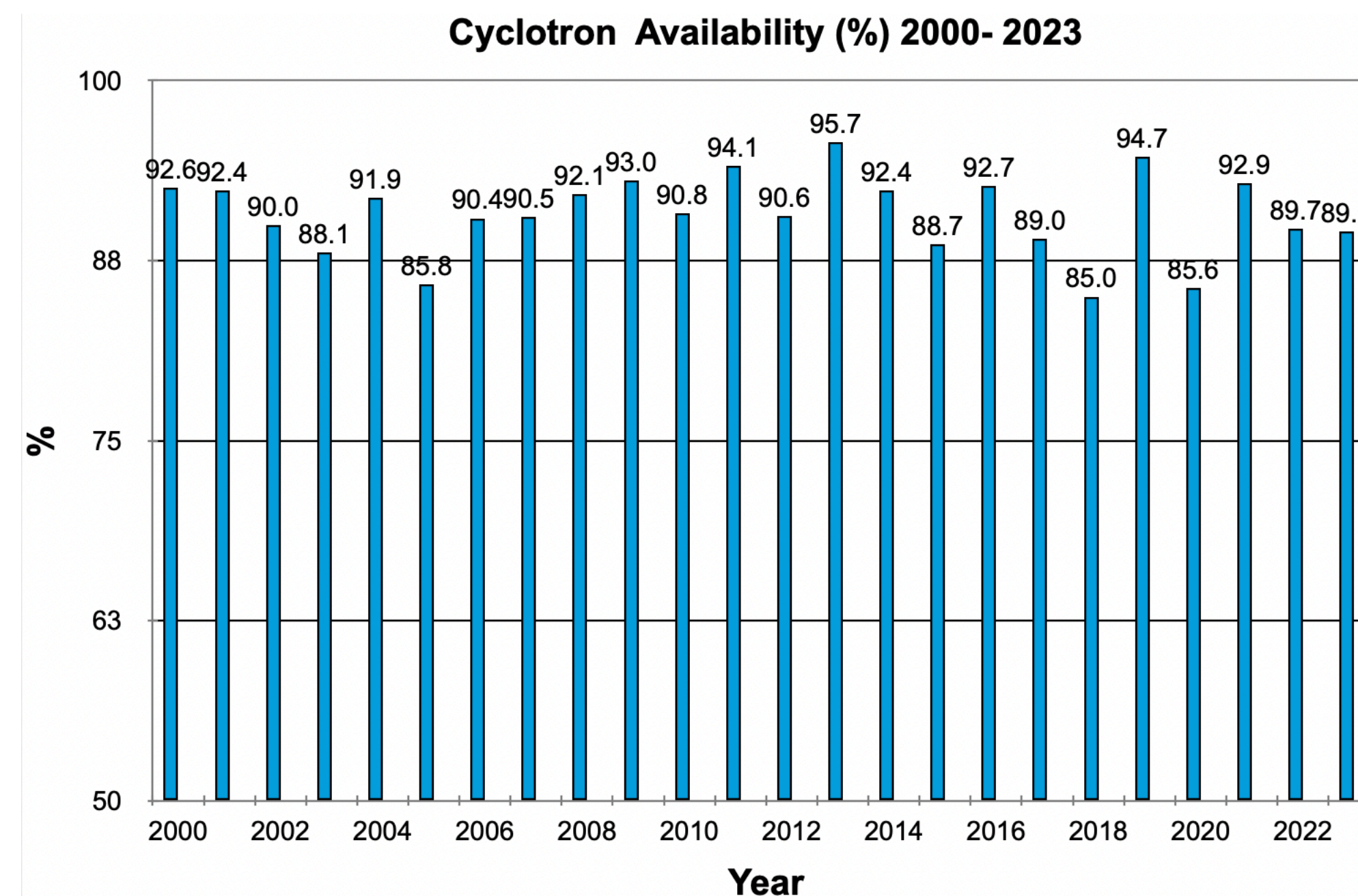
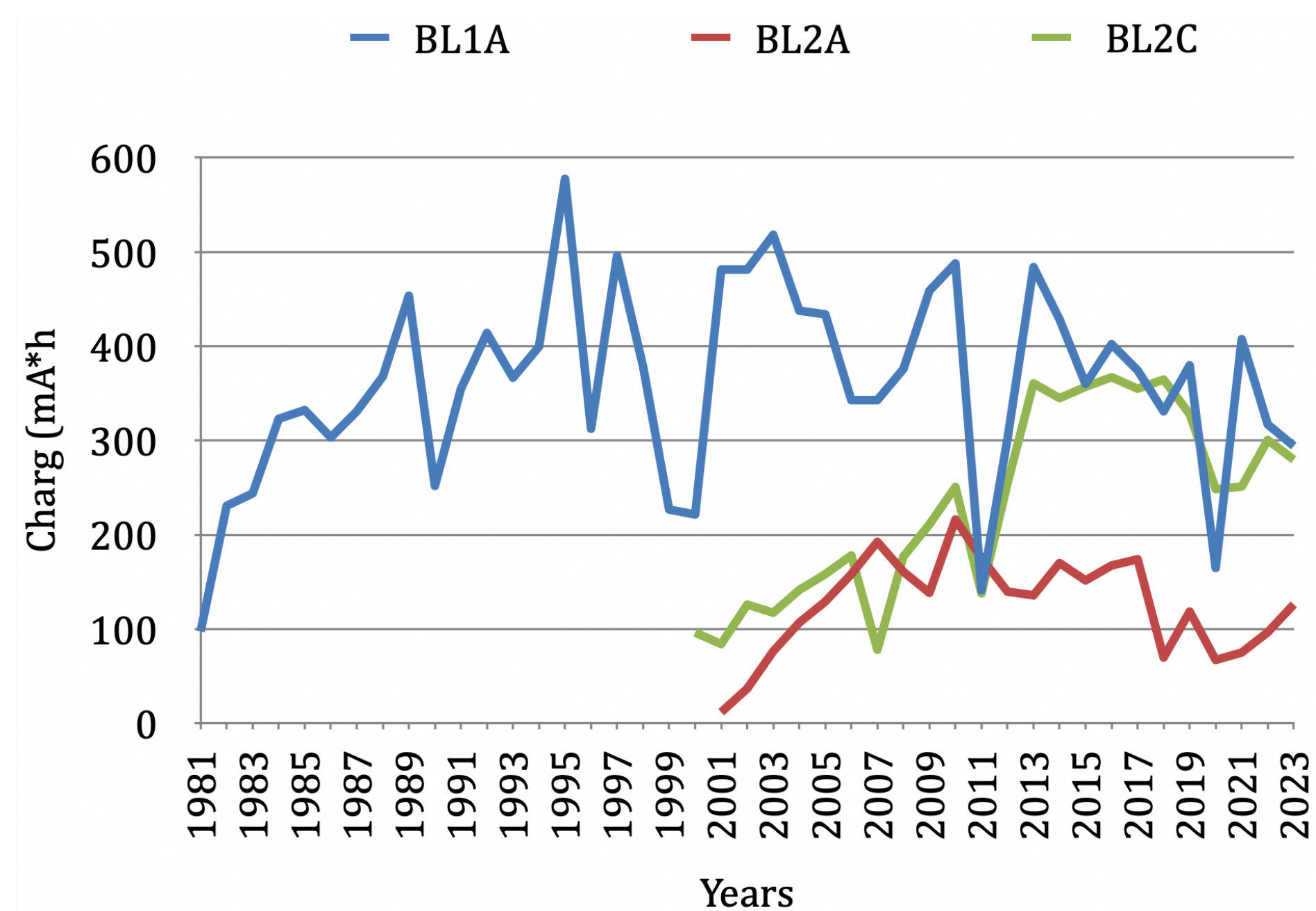
However, higher intensity has been demanded by users.

Development work since the cyclotron's commissioning has gradually increased its intensity.

*G. Dutto et al, "The Upgrading of the TRIUMF Facility to 500 μ A Operation"
R. Baartman et al, "The TRIUMF 500 MeV Cyclotron: Present Operation and Intensity Upgrade"

Maintain reliability

The TRIUMF 520 MeV H- cyclotron has been delivering beams to users for 5 decades, reaching yearly 3*5,000 beam hours and a 90% availability.



**Data from Angela Lang
Y. Bylinskii et al, "TRIUMF 500 MeV Cyclotron Refurbishment"
R. Baartman et al, "Reliable Production of Multiple High Intensity Beams with the 500 MeV TRIUMF Cyclotron"*

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Redundancy in the field survey data

Inherited field survey data for beam dynamic study

Axial field:

B_z

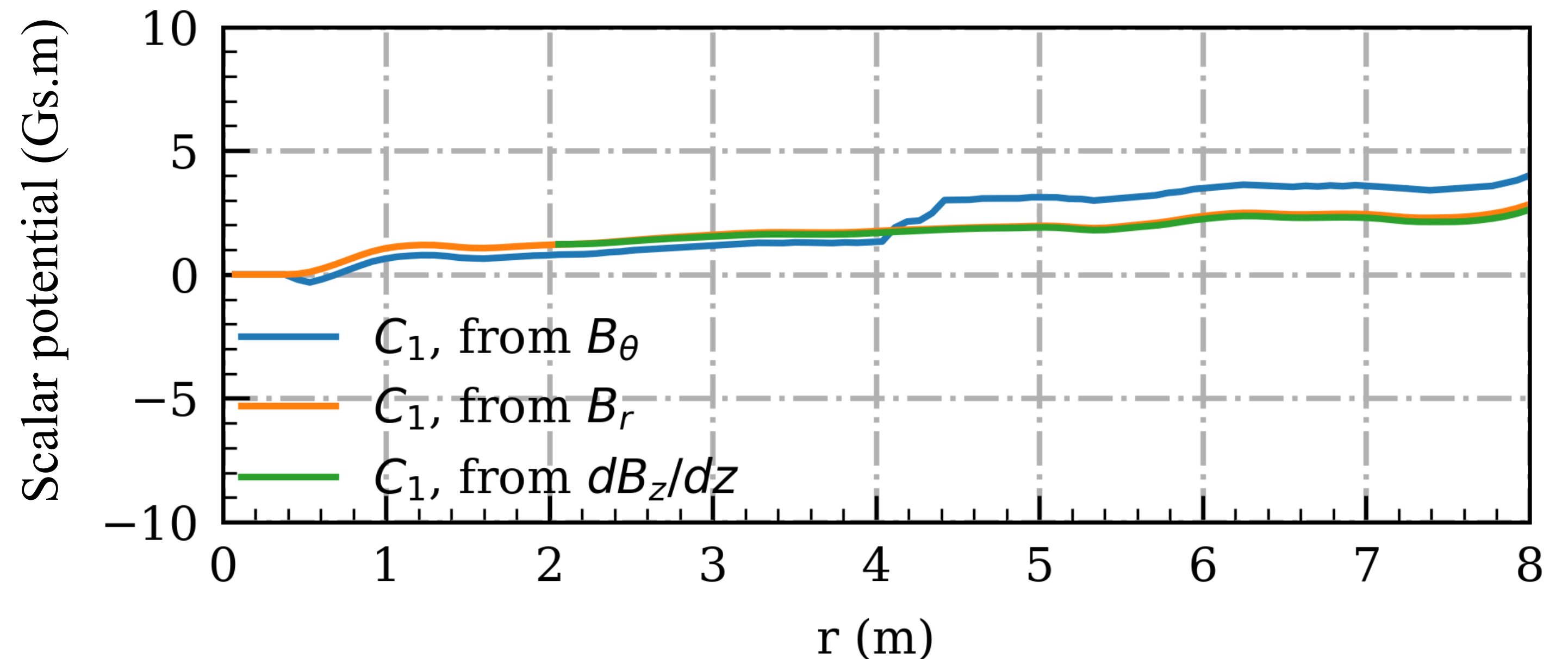
Error field:

$B_r, B_\theta, dB_z/dz$

Redundancy revealed by Maxwell's equation

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$$

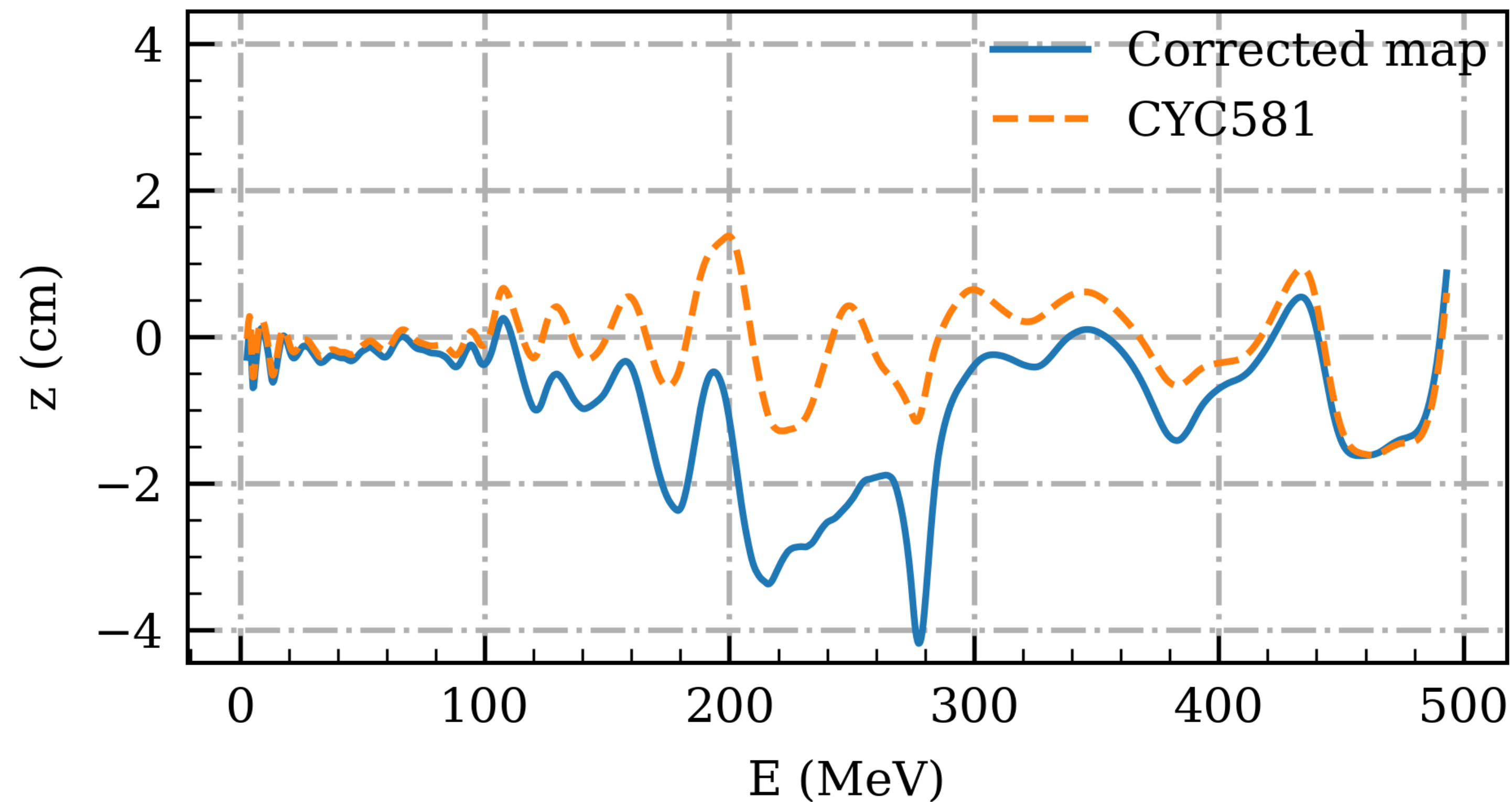
$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = 0 \quad (\text{Free space, } \mathbf{J}=0)$$



Correcting the error in the field survey data

>1" centering error between 200 MeV and 300 MeV

Vertical aperture is limited by scraper gap of 2"

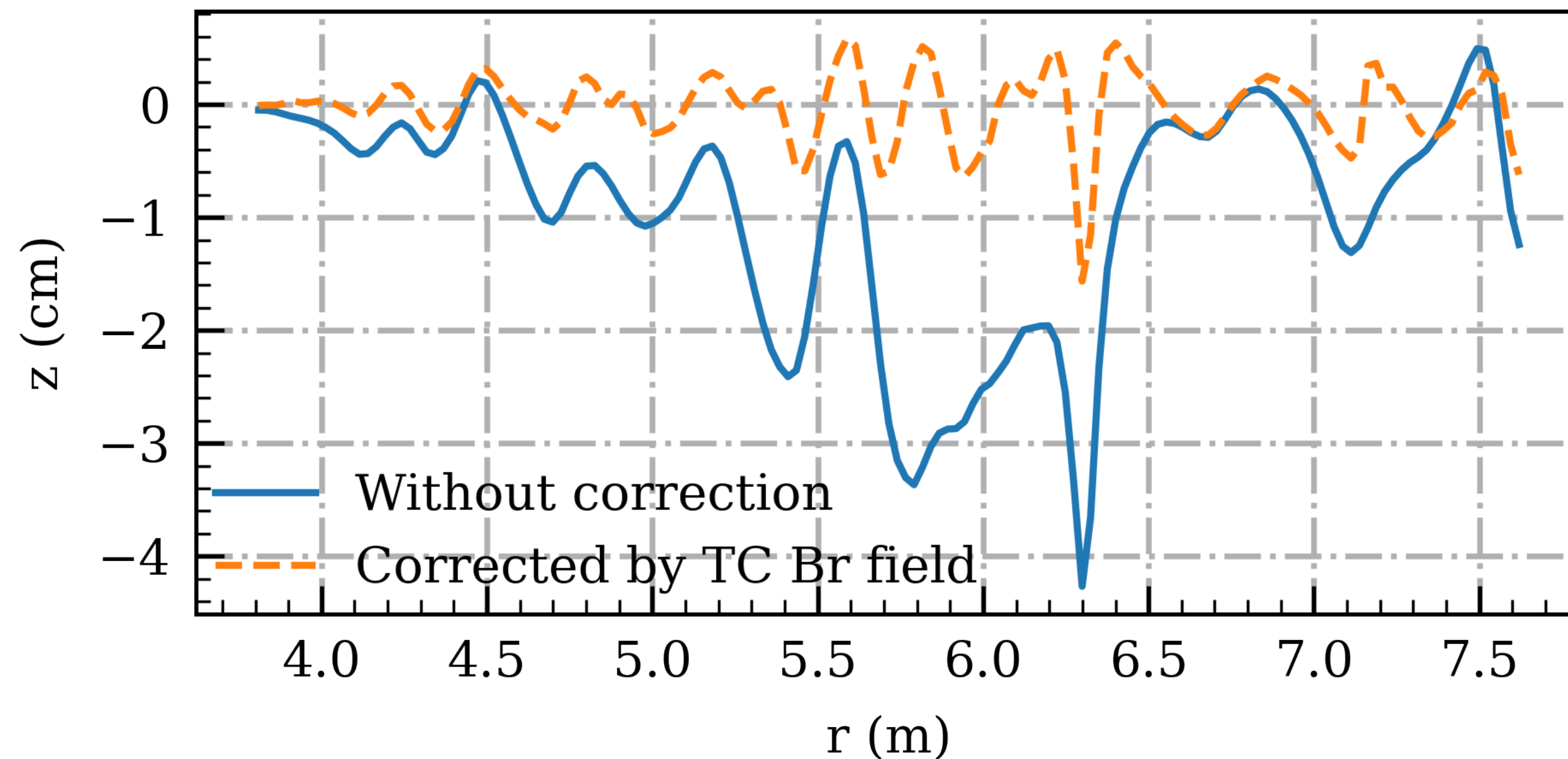


Correcting the error in the field survey data

Vertical centering error corrected by TC radial field

9

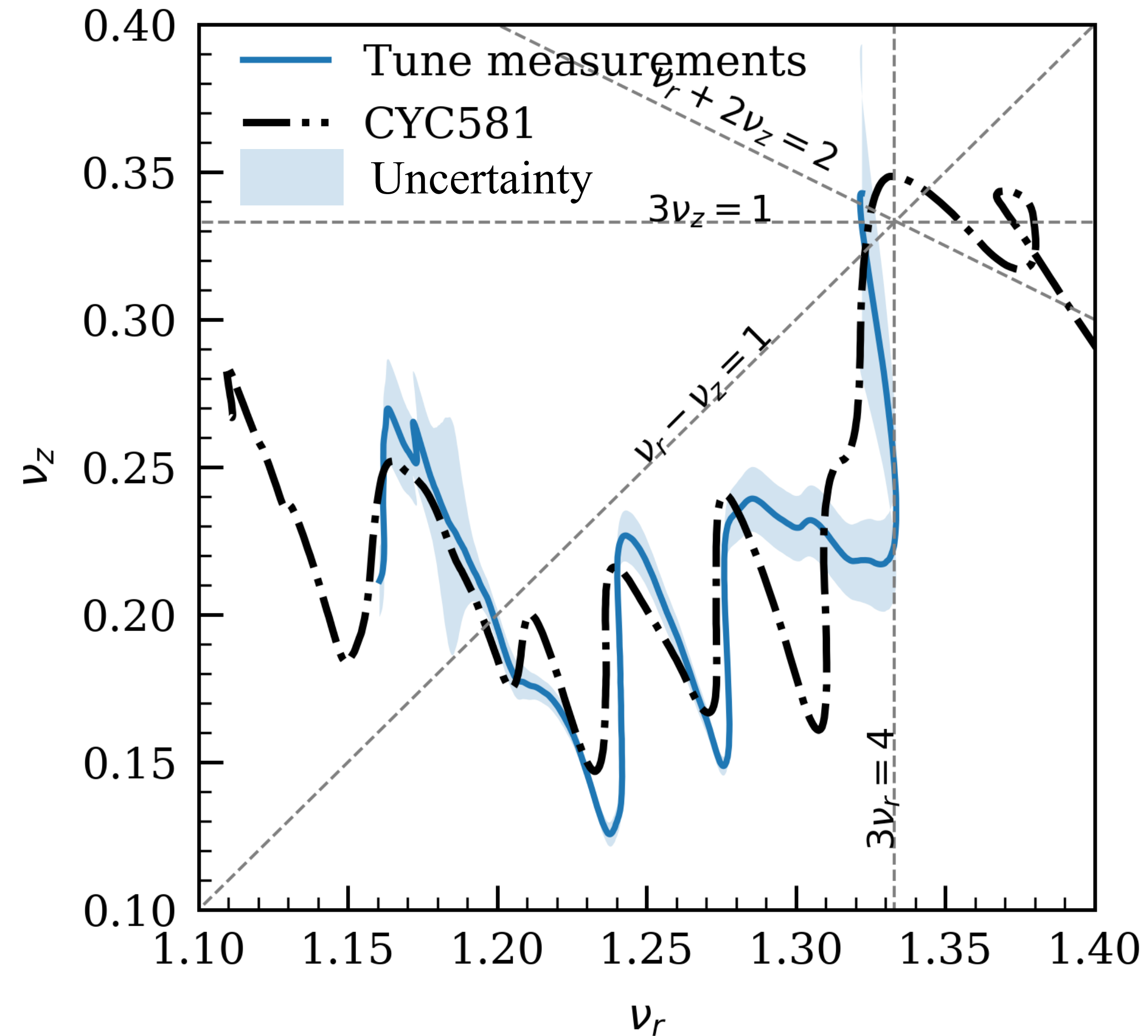
$$\Delta z = \frac{\bar{R}}{\bar{B}_z} \frac{\Delta \bar{B}_r}{\nu_z^2},$$



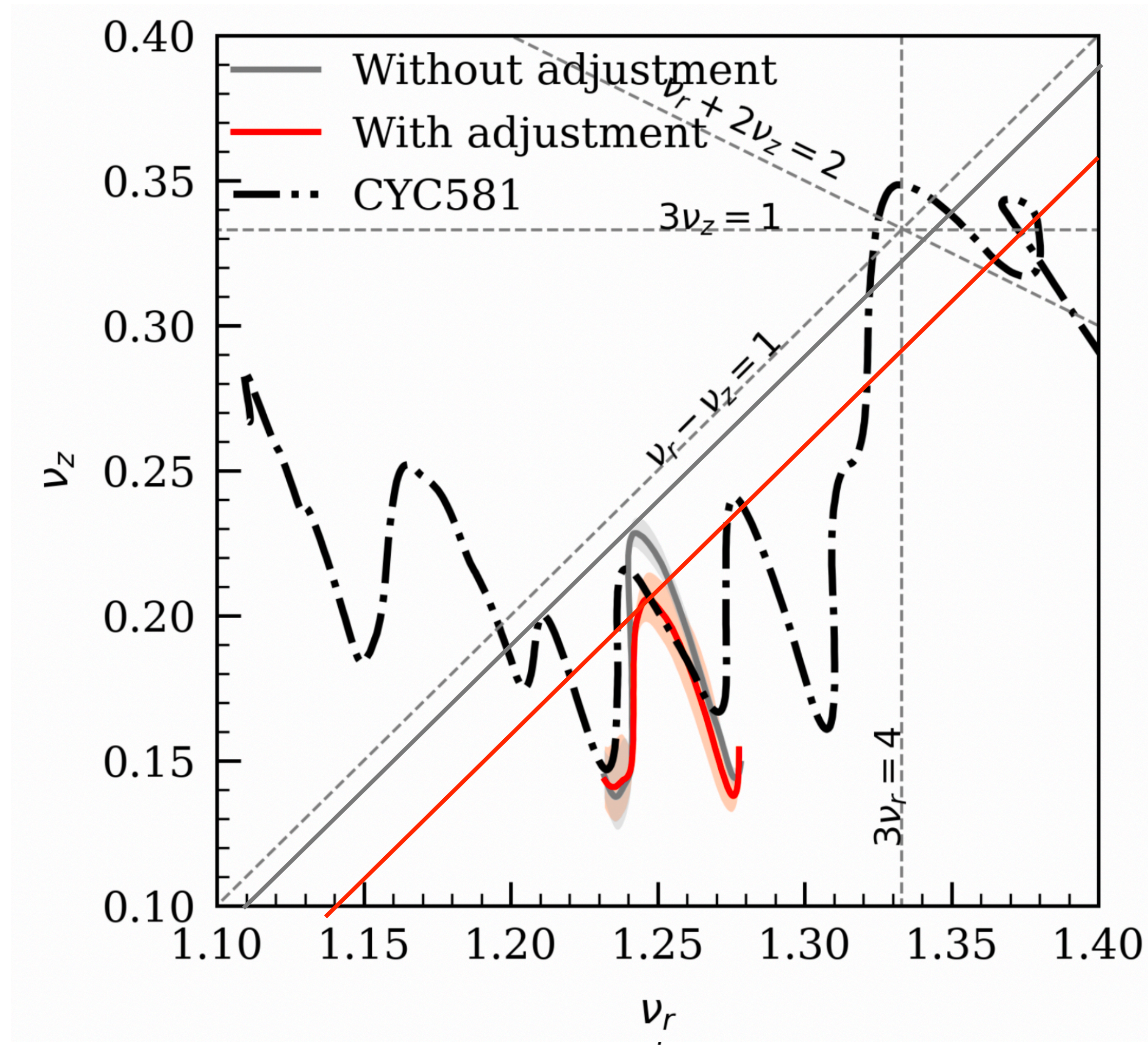
Cyclotron tune

Measured by scanning the trim coil radial field.

$$\Delta z = \frac{\bar{R}}{\bar{B}_z} \frac{\Delta \bar{B}_r}{\nu_z^2},$$



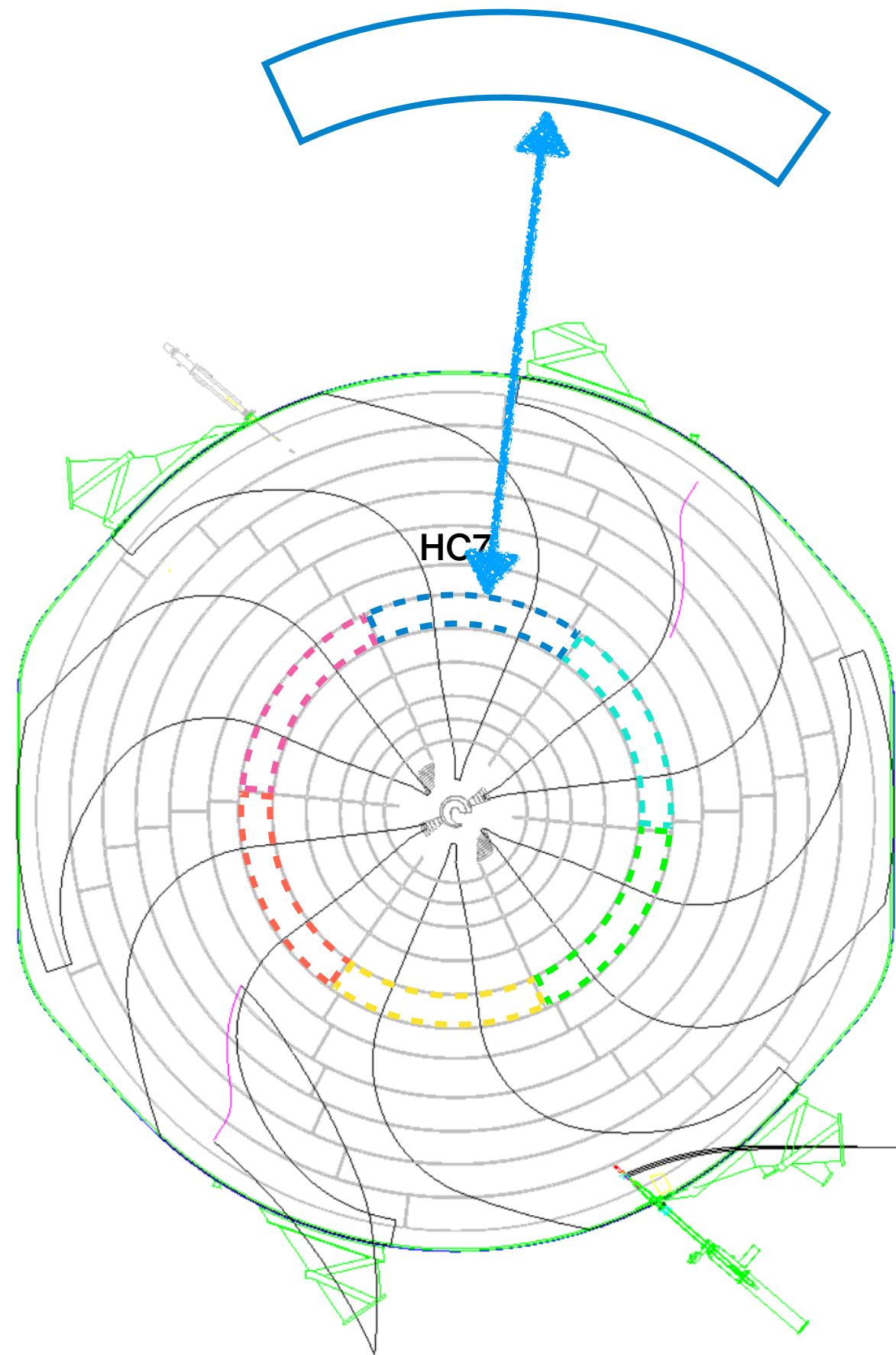
Optimize the vertical tune



Tune is optimized to avoid the linear coupling resonance.

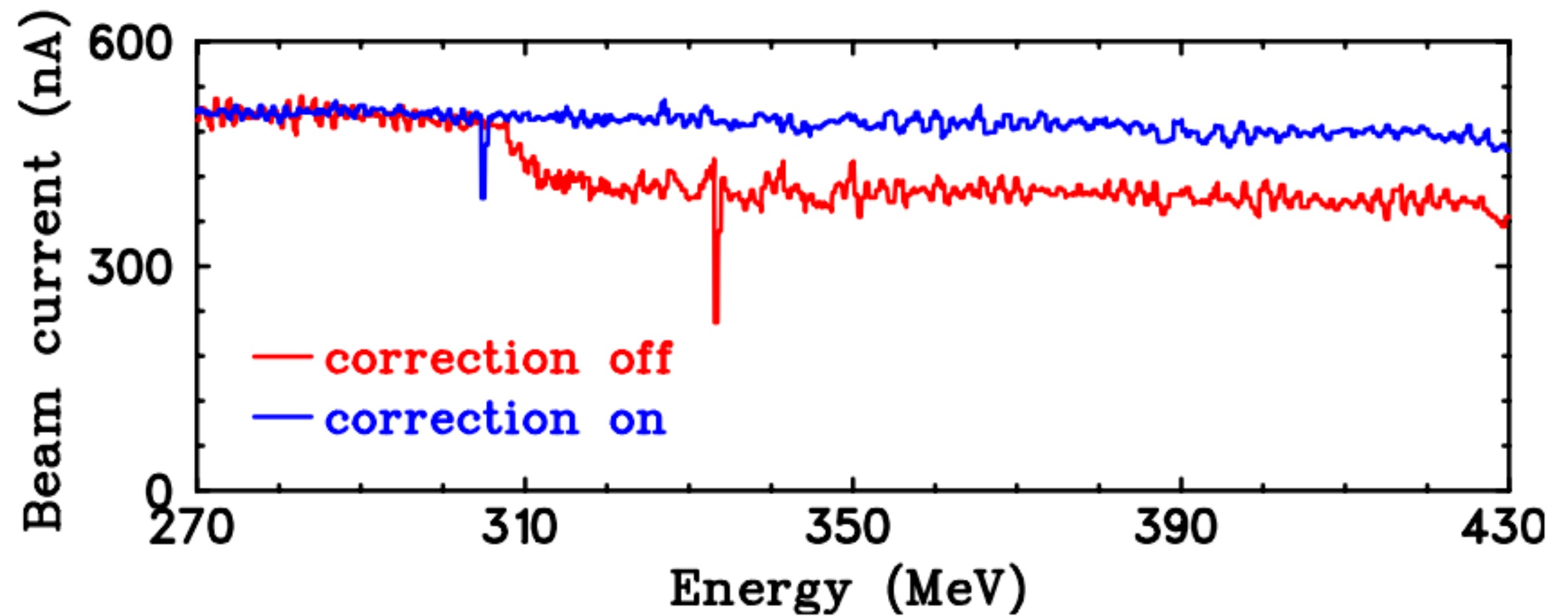
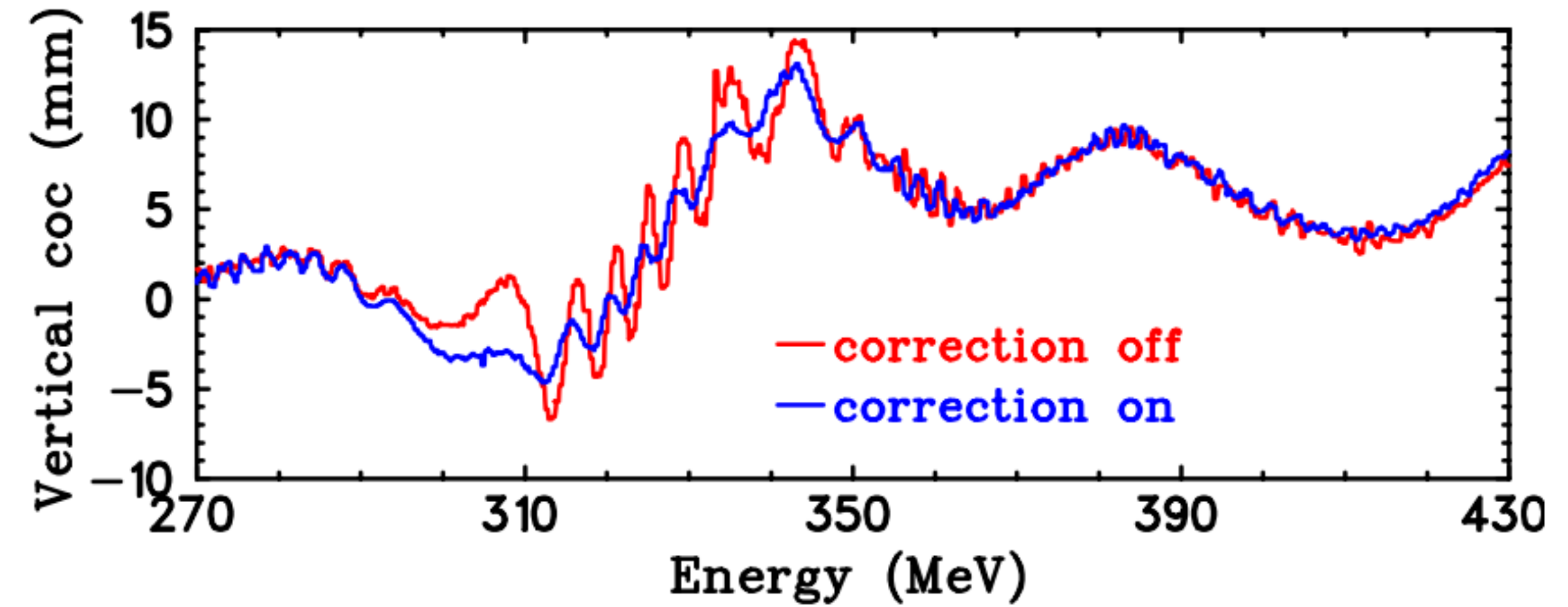
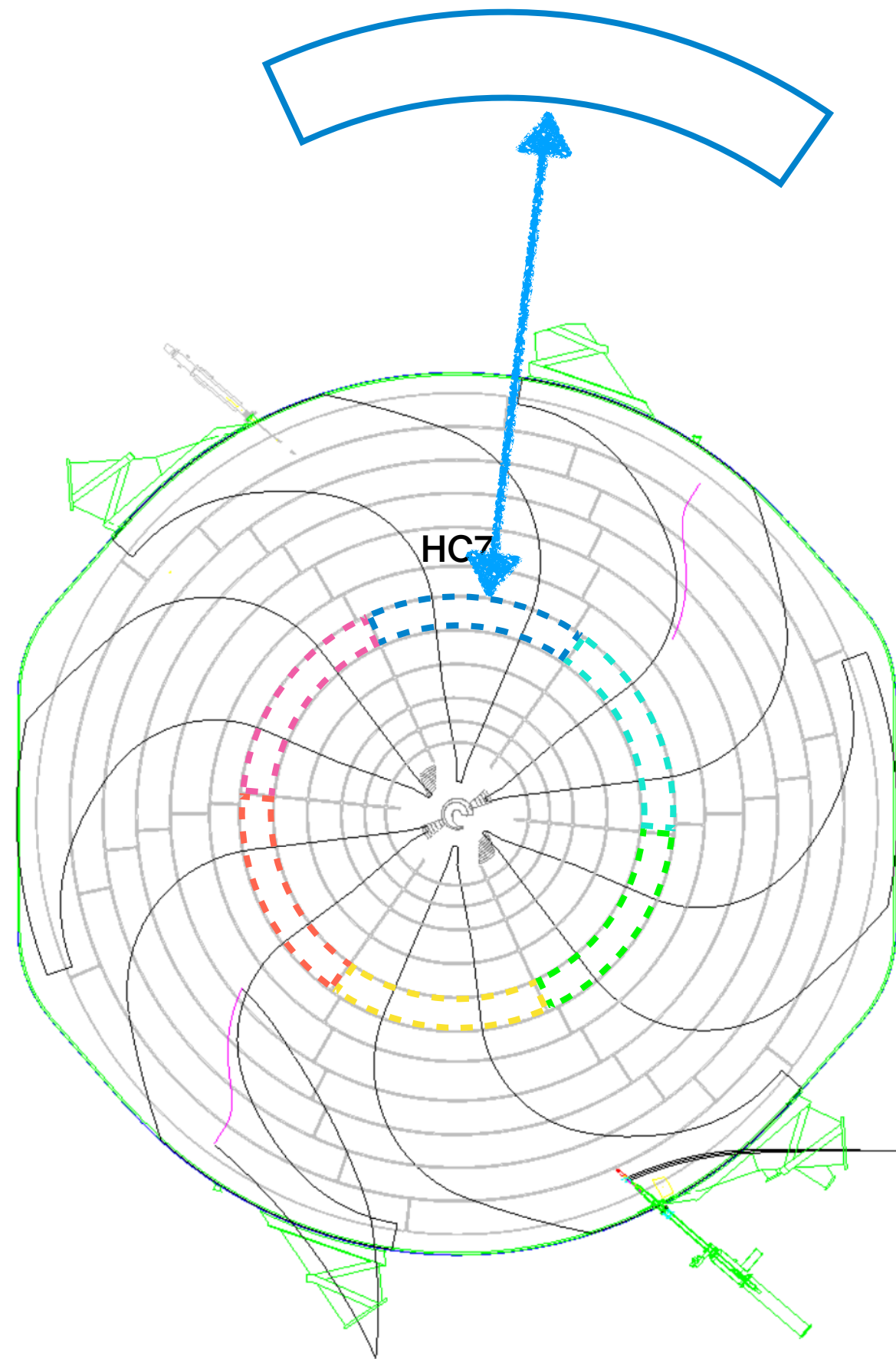
Correcting the linear coupling resonance

The error field driving the linear coupling is corrected using groups of HCs.



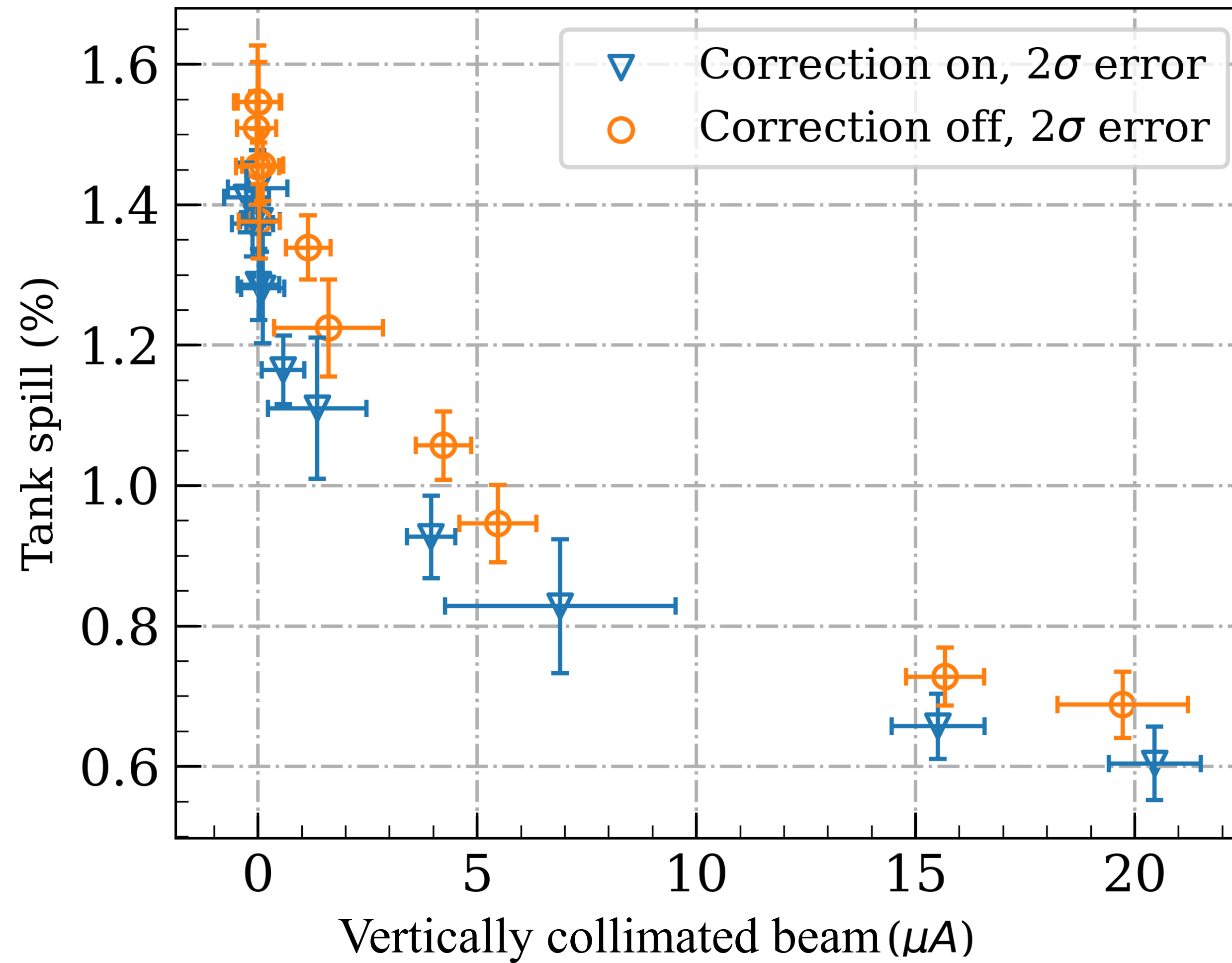
Correcting the linear coupling resonance

The error field driving the linear coupling is corrected using groups of HCs.



Beam loss

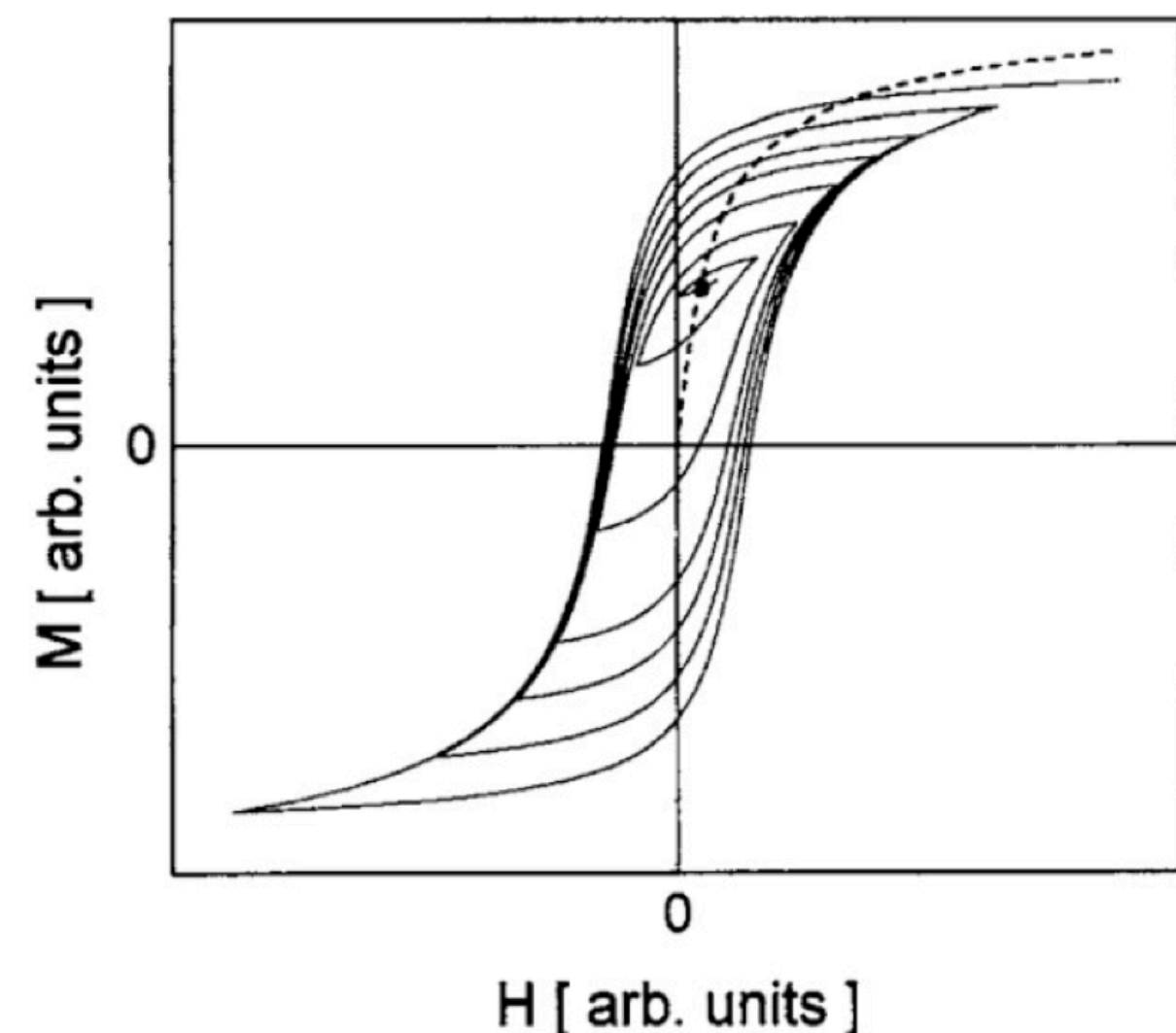
Beam loss is reduced by $\sim 15\%$.



Outline

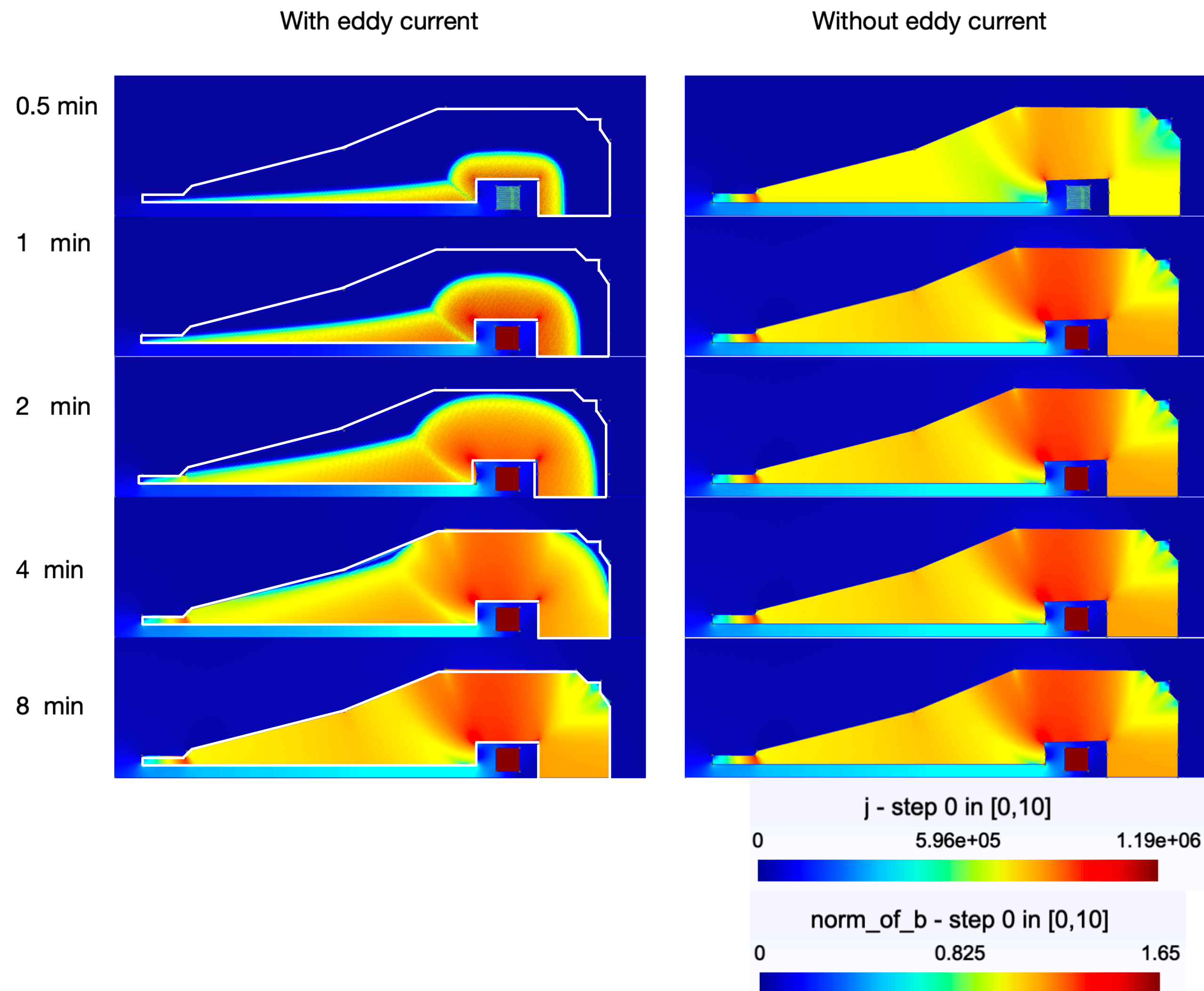
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Hysteresis and eddy current

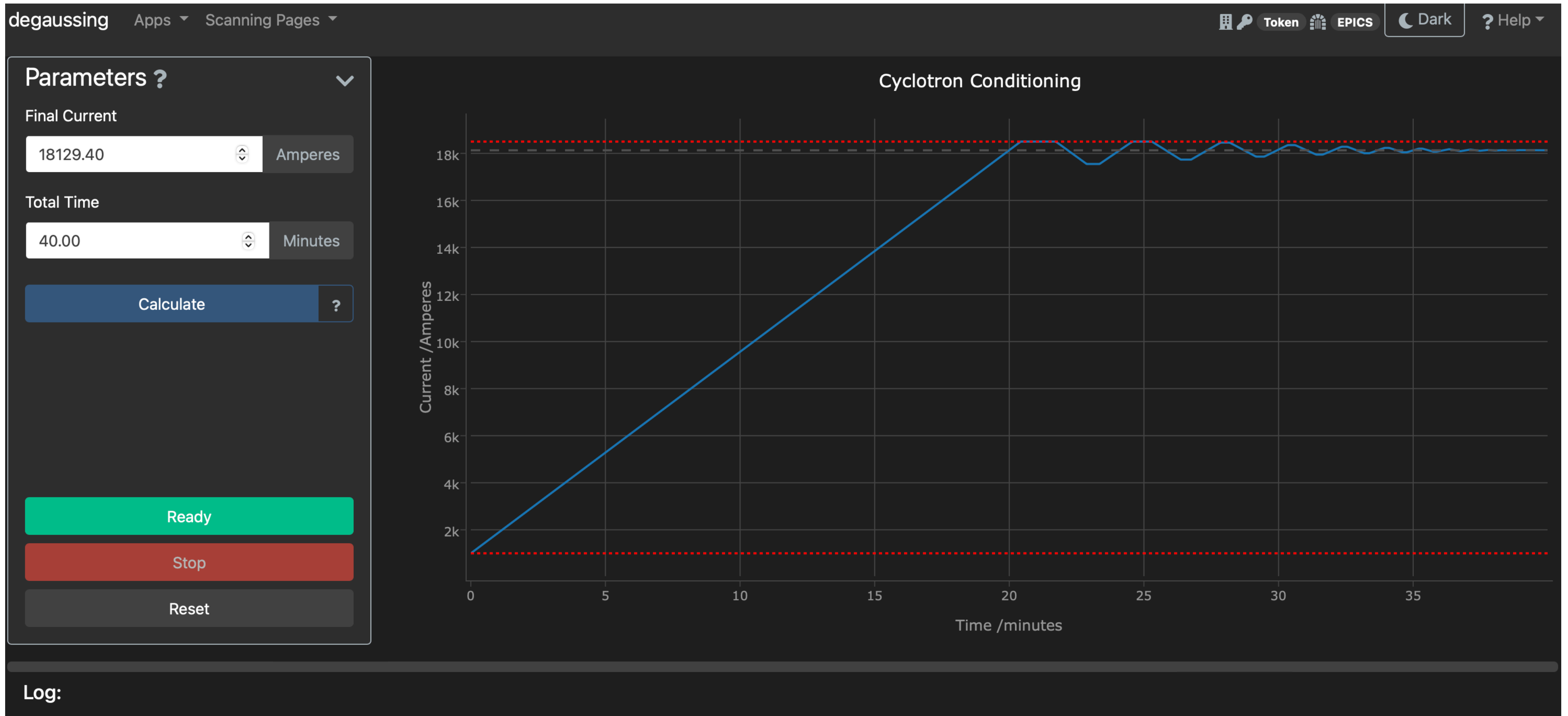


A cyclic field of variable amplitude is applied to allow the magnet jump between different hysteresis loop.

Varying frequency of the degauss curve is also important for triumf cyclotron due to the eddy current.



Programmed magnet ramp



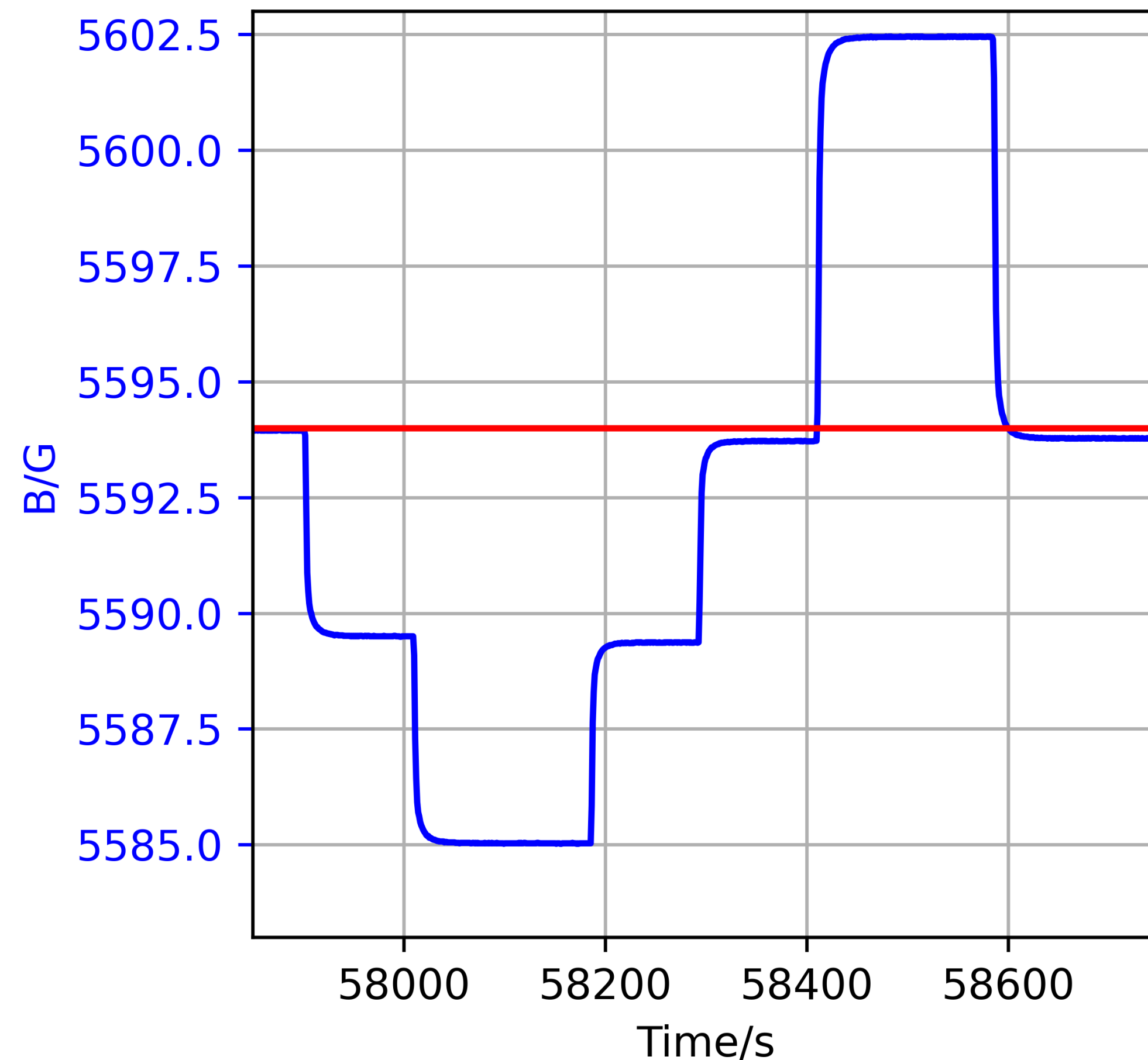
Field reproducibility

Magnetic field flux density reading from NMR probe

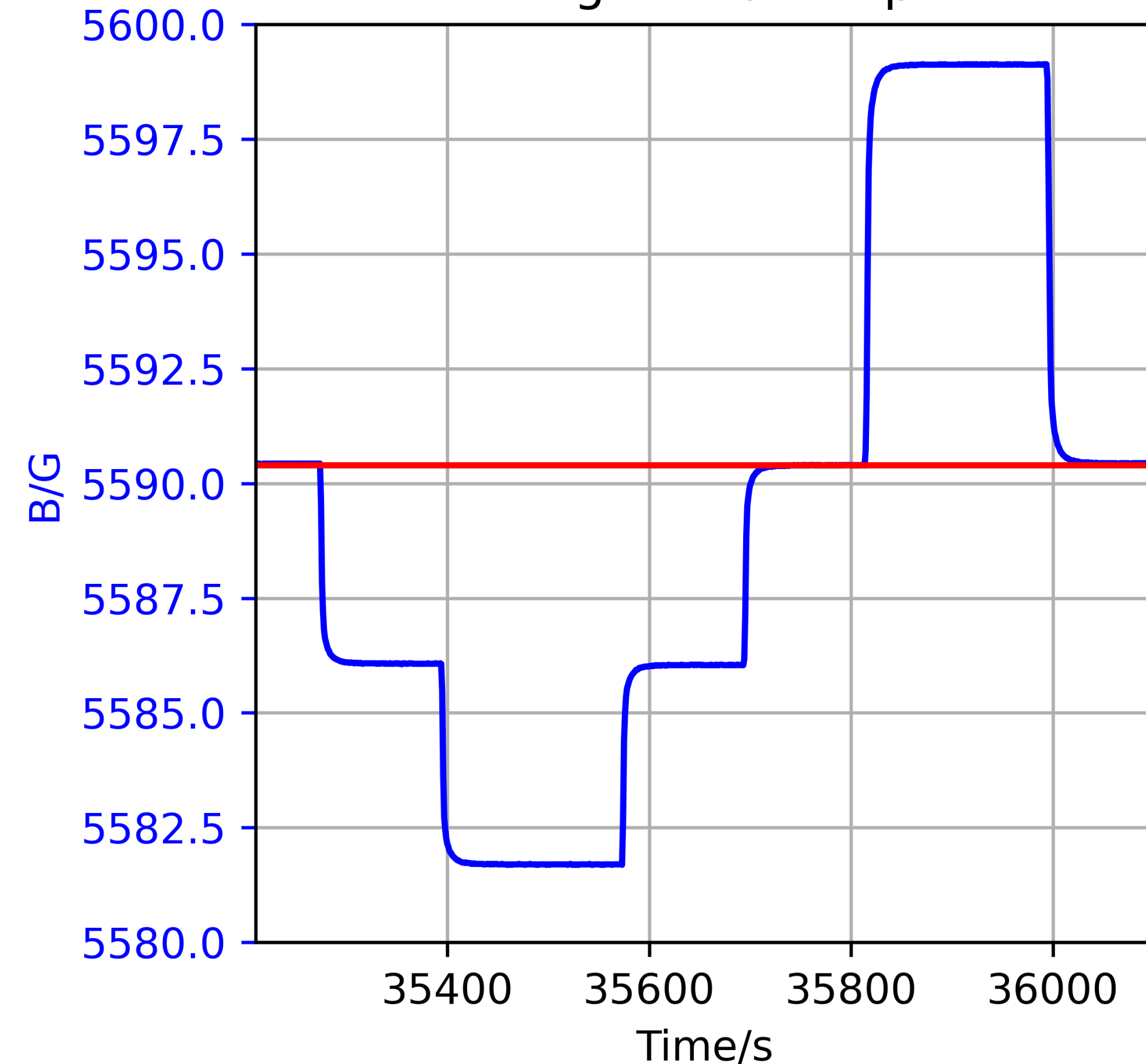
Maximum field change is 250 mG (± 22 ppm)

Maximum field change is 40 mG (± 3.5 ppm)

Conventional ramp



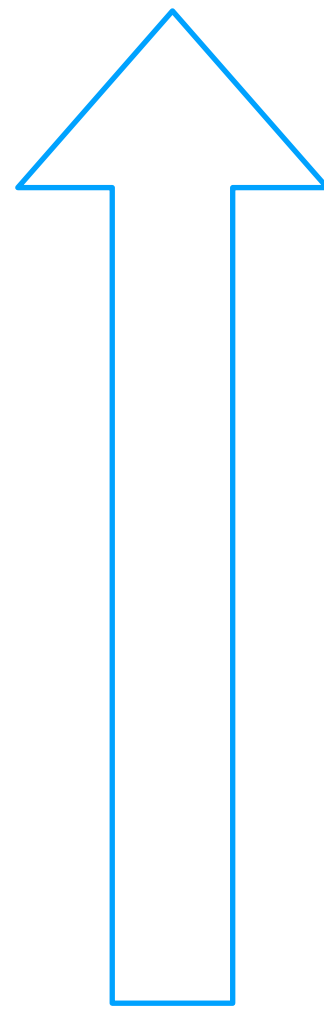
Programed ramp



Future plans

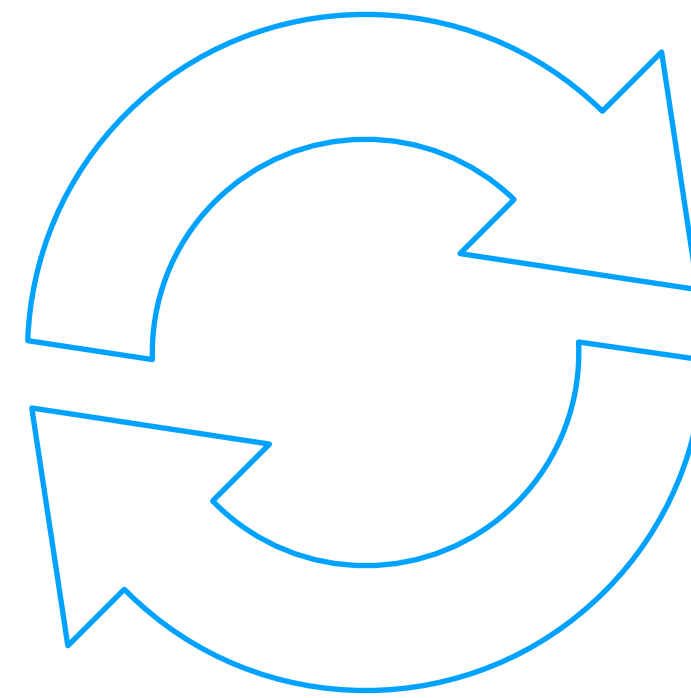
Cutting edge
accelerator
researches to
develop reliable
high intensity
beam

Source brightness
Injection
Space charge in
the central region
Beam loss in the
high energy region
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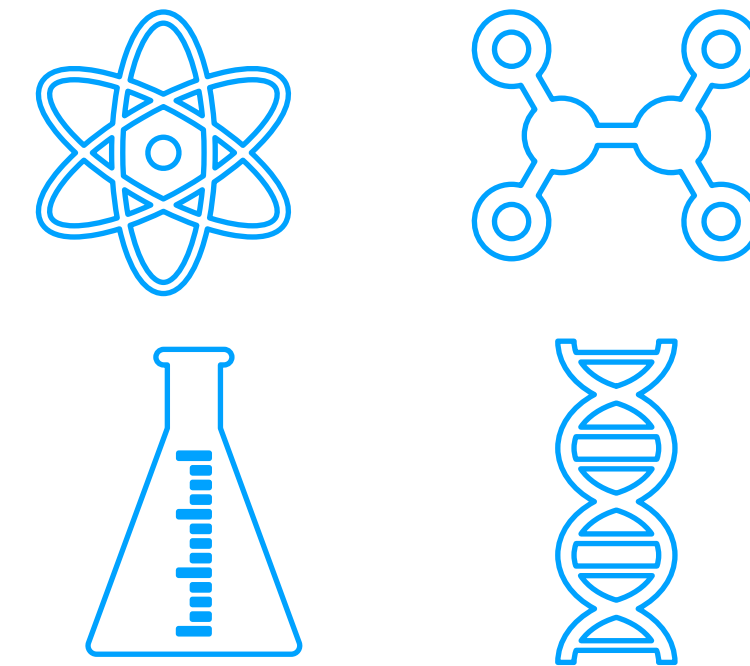


Cyclotron

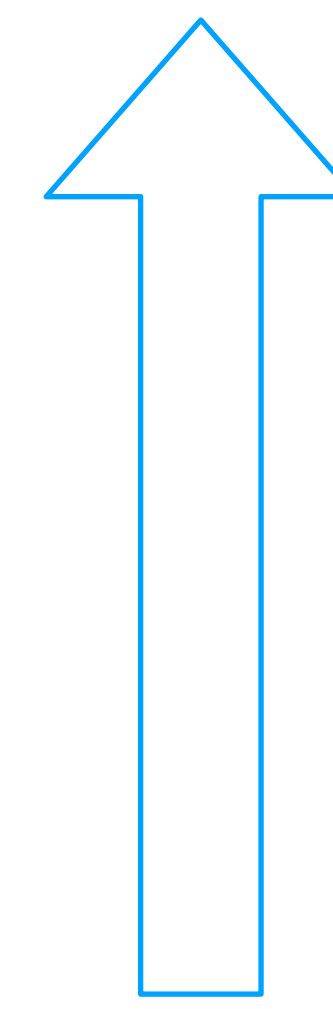
Boost support for users



New demand for cyclotron



Users



New projects
conducted by the
TRIUMF
community and
new partner

Thank you
Merci

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