

Außenansicht auf einen Treiber für 50 Jahre Spitzenforschung: **Das PSI-Zyklotron**

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Festsymposium 50 Jahre HIPA

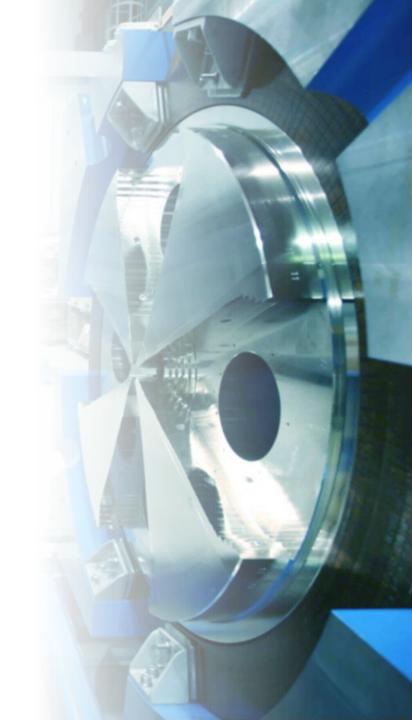


Festsymposium 50 Jahre HIPA

Outline

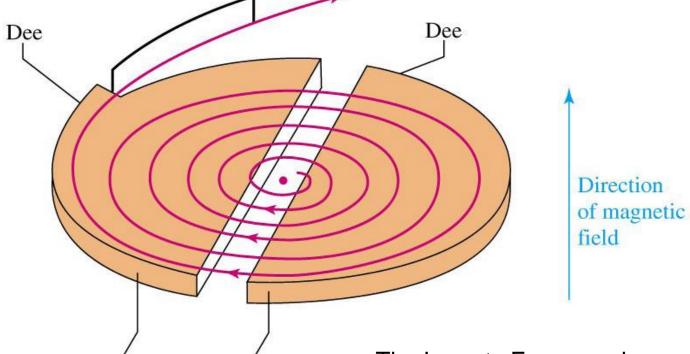
- The path towards the highest beam power cyclotron (and the competitor)
- How the High Intensity Proton Accelerator (HIPA) became one of the most powerful proton accelerators in the world an why it remains world leading!
- What has the cyclotron made possible at PSI?

Thanks to Mike Craddock, Rick Baartman, Mike Seidel and Werner Soho for all the information that made this talk possible!



RF-amplifier

The cyclotron - principle



Ernest Lawrence at Berkeley considered in 1930 a circular version of the drift-tube linac!

Using a uniform and constant magnetic field and an accelerating gap between two D-shaped electrodes.

The particles are held to a spiral trajectory by a static magnetic field and accelerated by an RF-field.

→ Magnetic resonance, cyclotron motion

The Lorentz Force produces a circular track

$$\frac{mv^2}{r} = qvB \implies \frac{v}{r} = \omega_c = \frac{q}{m}B$$

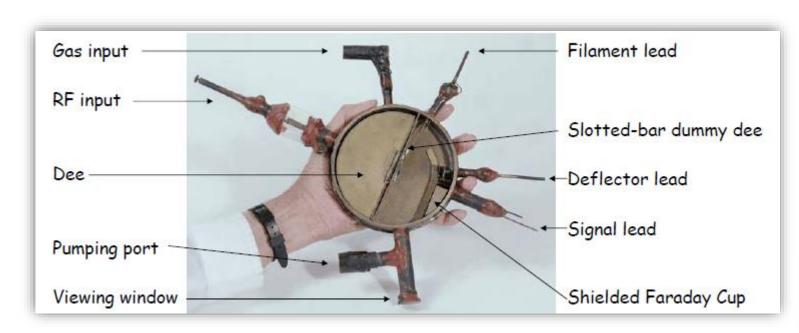
Cyclotron frequency

$$\omega_c = 2\pi \cdot f_c$$

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Cyclotron history

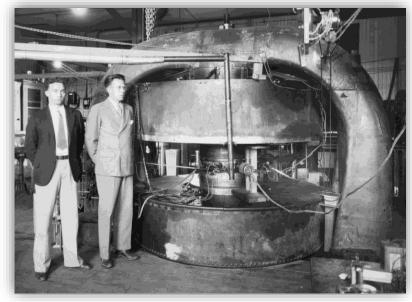


In late 1930, Lawrence's student, Stanley Livingston, built a "4-inch" version in brass.

Clear evidence of magnetic field resonance was found in November, and in January 1931 they measured 80-keV protons. Ions were produced from the residual gas by a heated filament at the centre.

Lawrence and Livingston at the 27-inch cyclotron, Berkeley (1932).

The magnet was originally part of the resonant circuit of an RF current generator used in telecommunications.



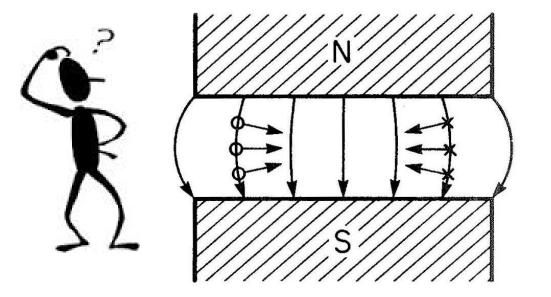




Limits of the classical cyclotron

Relativistic mass effect require a stronger magnetic field at the outside to keep isochronicity!

$$\omega_c = \frac{q}{\gamma \cdot m_0} B_z(r(\gamma)) = \frac{q B_0 \cdot \gamma}{\gamma \cdot m_0} = \frac{q B_0}{m_0}$$



An outwardly-decreasing field ⇒ vertical focusing.

Positive axial focusing requires B decreasing with r.

Solution to this problem: The use of edge focusing!

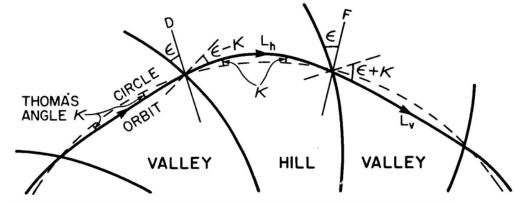


Edge focusing in the 520 MeV cyclotron

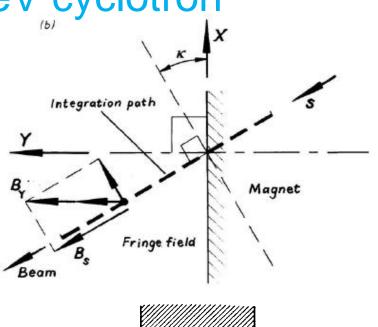
When a particle crosses a magnet end at an angle κ to the normal, longitudinal components of the fringe field B_{ν} interact

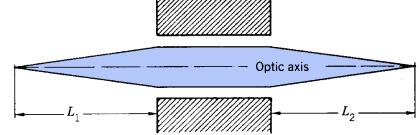
with velocity components v_x parallel to the edge, giving a vertical force!

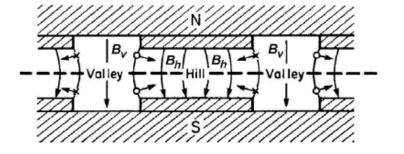
Kerst (1956) suggested using spiral sectors to increase the axial focusing



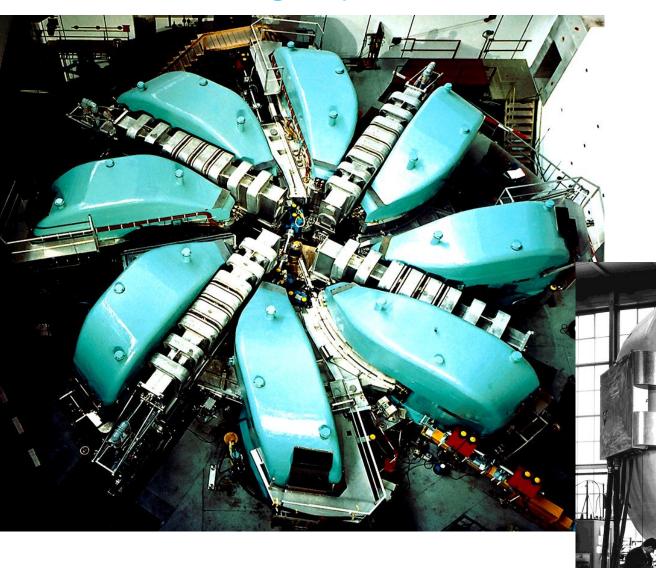








The Ring Cyclotron 1974



590 MeV Protons

8 Magnets (250 tons each)

4 RF-Cavities

15 m Diameter

Concept: Hans Willax

Director: J. P. Blaser

Advantages of ring cyclotrons:

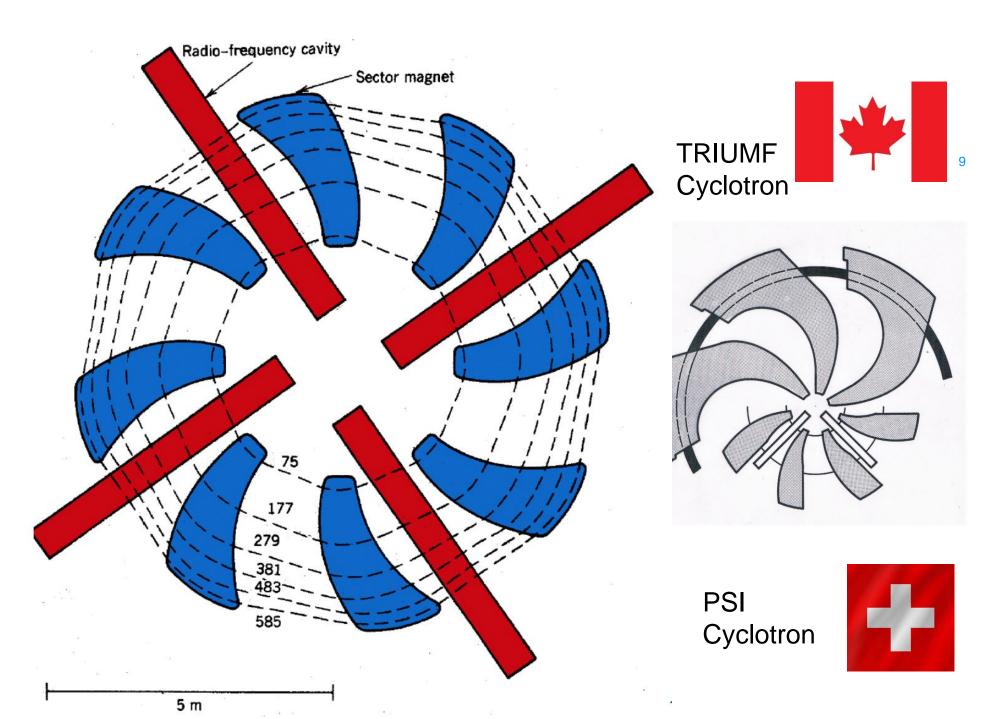
- Magnet and RF systems are decoupled
- Many high voltage cavities
 → good separation between turns (good extraction)
- Small gaps possible (power consumption)
 also SC magnets can be used
- Space for diagnostics!!!

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PSI ring cyclotron

Outer orbit is 4.5m compared with TRIUMF's 7.6m.

The TRIUMF 520 MeV cyclotron was put into operation in 1974 as well!

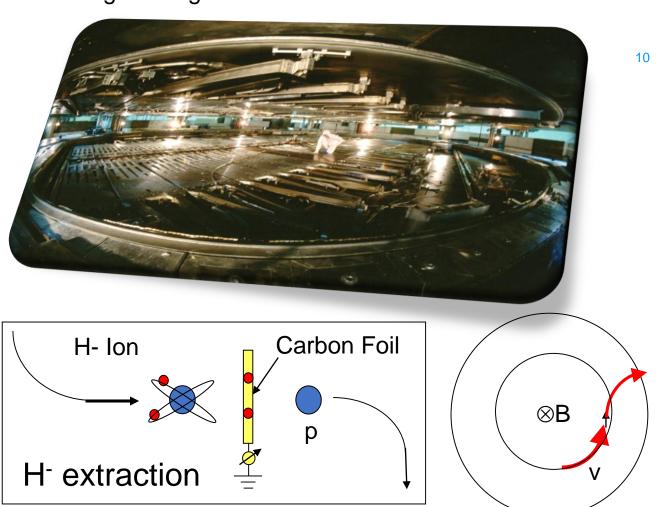


A competitor (and friend)!

Therapy & PIF Production Jack Child Cont

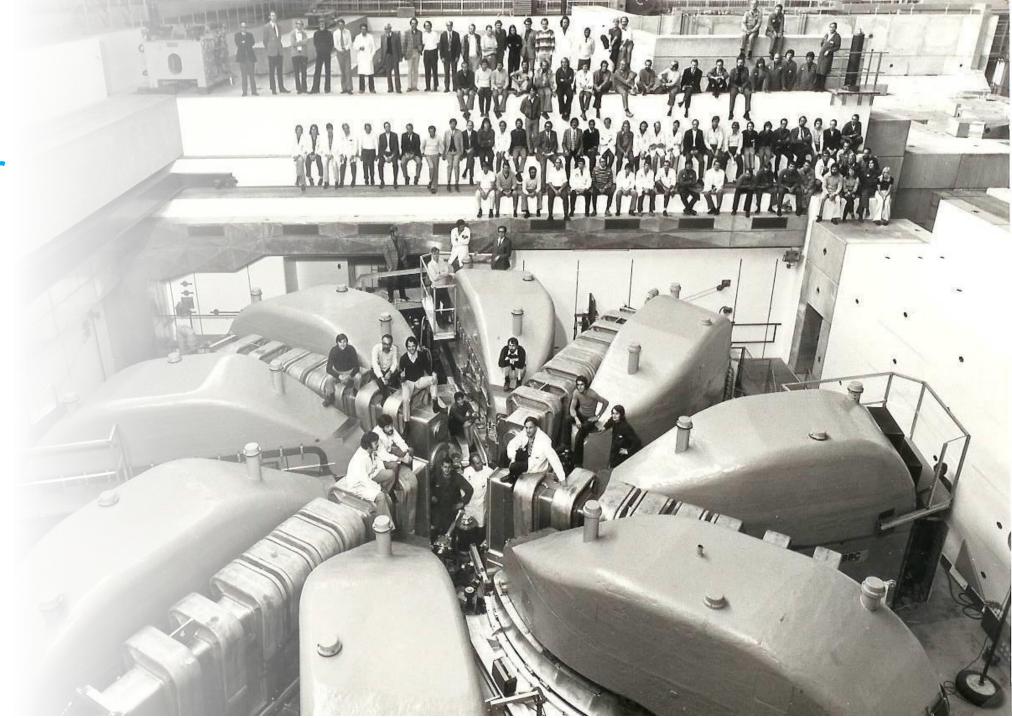
- Proton beam energy can be varied between 70 and 480 MeV.
- Low magnetic field (0.3-0.5 T) required!
 At higher energies, the Lorentz electric field lowers the potential barriers of the weakly bound electron in the H⁻→ significant beam losses

The 520 MeV cyclotron at TRIUMF – an IEEE major engineering milestone!





Ring Cyclotron September 1973

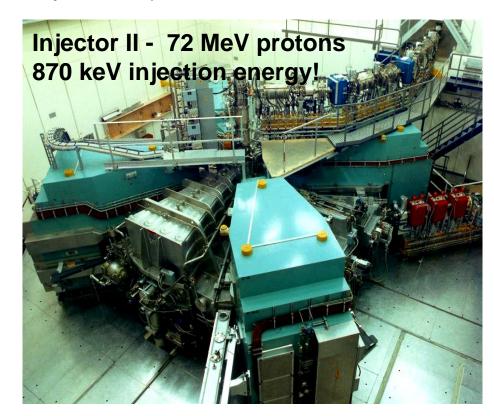


The High Intensity Proton Accelerator (HIPA)

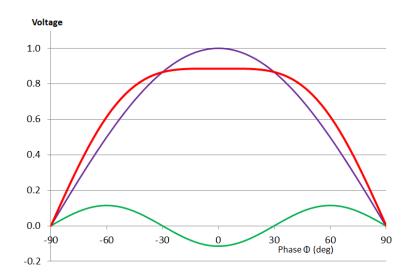


The path to high intensities

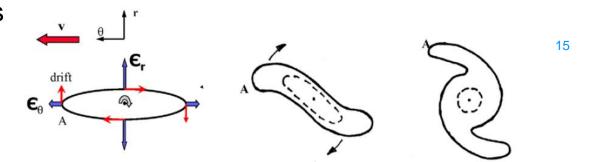
- The HIPA reaches 2.4 mA beam intensity and 1.4 MW average Beam Power which is World Record!
 - most intensive Muon Beams: 5-10⁸ μ+/s , 10⁸ μ-/s
 - Spallation-Neutron-Source 10¹⁴ n/s (medium flux reactor equivalent)
- Why can the TRIUMF cyclotron only deliver 300-400 µA?
 - High intensity → requires a powerful injector and higher injection energy of the beam from the source.
 - 870 keV at PSI versus 300 keV at TRIUMF
- Current limits in a Sector/Ring Cyclotron?
 - Longitudinal space charge forces increase the energy spread => higher extraction losses
 - Can be mitigated by high voltage on the RF cavities
 → lower turn number, current limit ~ V³ (Joho's rule)

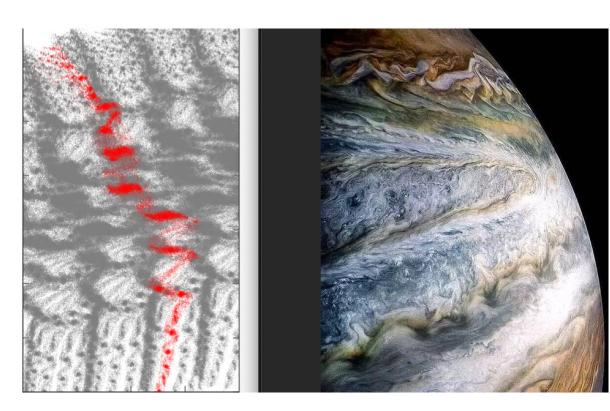


- Joho's model (1981) showed how disc-like bunches develop spiral arms (space charge effect), and led to his cubic law for beam current I ~ V³.
- Reduction of space charge forces by cavity voltage flattop – added higher harmonics (150 MHz)



• We observe this in the simulation of high intensity beams in the TRIUMF 520 MeV cyclotron. Equations that describe the behaviour are identical to those that describe the cloud motion of Jupiter!

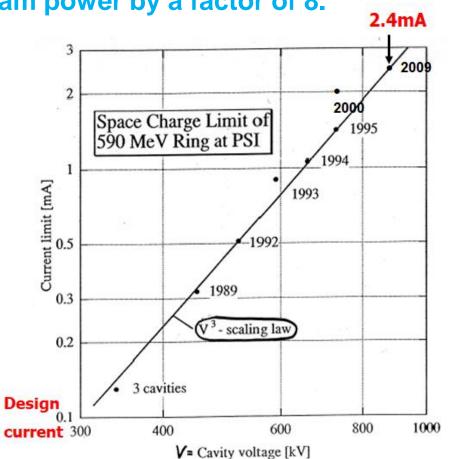




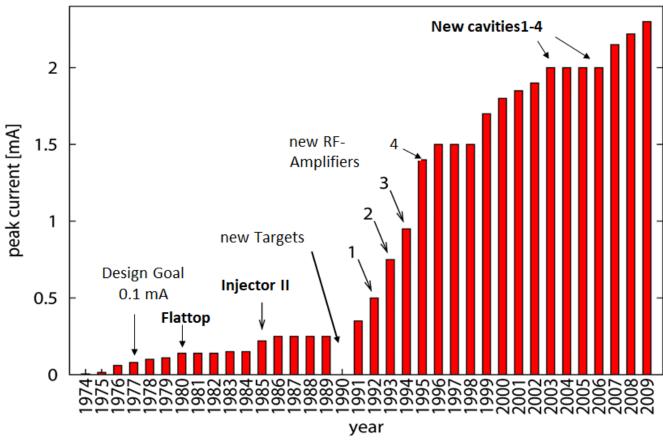
New Copper Cavity 50 MHz

- Voltage limit ~ 1MV, better cooling and better breakdown characteristic
- 60% of RF power go into the beam only 40% losses in the cavity

 Replacing the 500-kV cavities by 1-MV ones has raised beam power by a factor of 8.

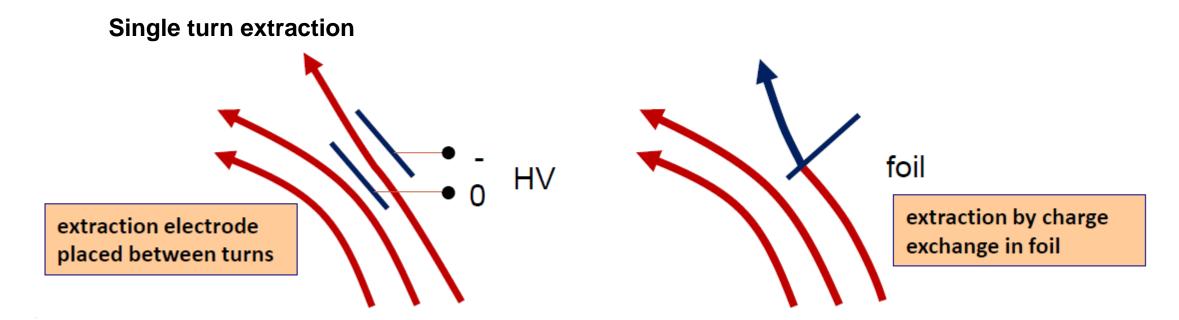






Extraction – beam path separation

- For protons the stripping extraction cannot be applied → use of a deflecting element
- Deflecting element should affect just one turn, not neighboured turn otherwise it will be the cause of losses!
- Often used are electrostatic deflectors with thin electrodes → can be damaged by heating of lost beam particles! Requires
 >99.9% extraction efficiency, difficult to reach.



How to get sufficient turn separation for extraction?

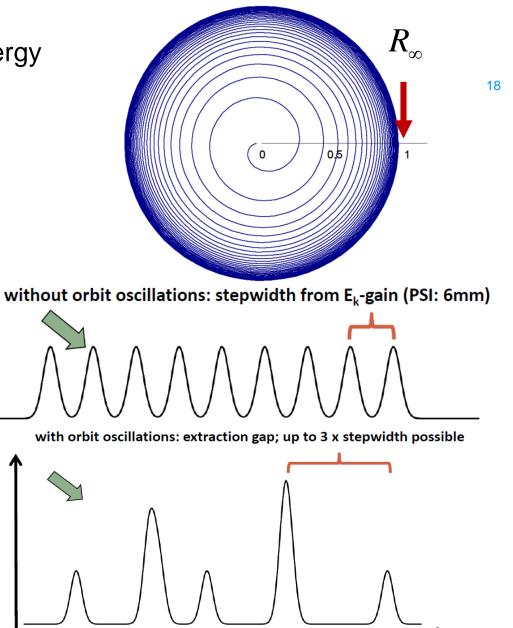
oarticle density

 Radius increment per turn decreases with increasing energy (R ~ momentum and isochronicity)

$$R = \frac{p}{qB} = \frac{m\beta c}{qB} = \frac{\beta c}{\omega_c} = R_{\infty}\beta$$

- → extraction becomes more and more difficult at higher energies
- Solution: Extraction with off-center orbits using strong betatron (transverse) oscillation.





What has the cyclotron made possible at PSI?



World leading programs in

Subatomic physics, fundamental symmetries – precision measurements

Muon Spin Resonance studies of materials

Spallation neutron studies of materials

Proton irradiation, Ultra-Cold Neutrons

Cancer therapy with pions and protons

2 complementary
 Probes for material research:

cold Neutrons Pions Muons Injector II = 7-Ringcyclotron

Neutronsource SINQ

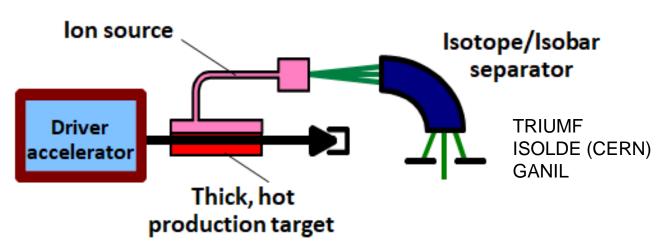
Muons (μ SR) \rightarrow internal magnetic fields in solids Neutrons (SINQ) \rightarrow Atomic Nuclei

ultra cold Neutrons Medical Annex (3 Gantries)



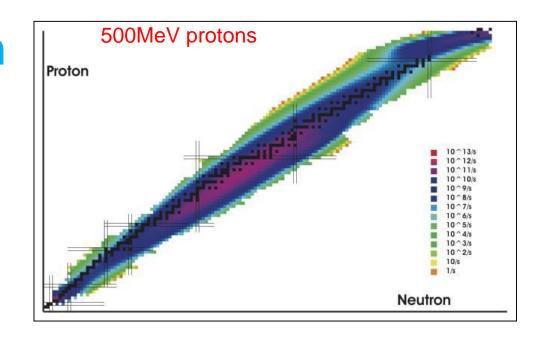
Rare isotope production example TRIUMF

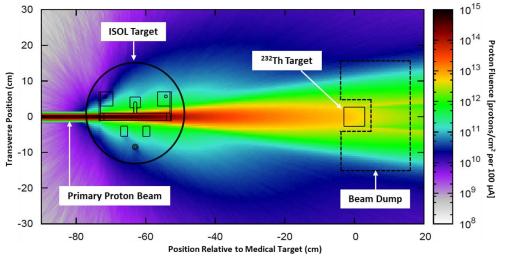
Ion Separation OnLine (ISOL)



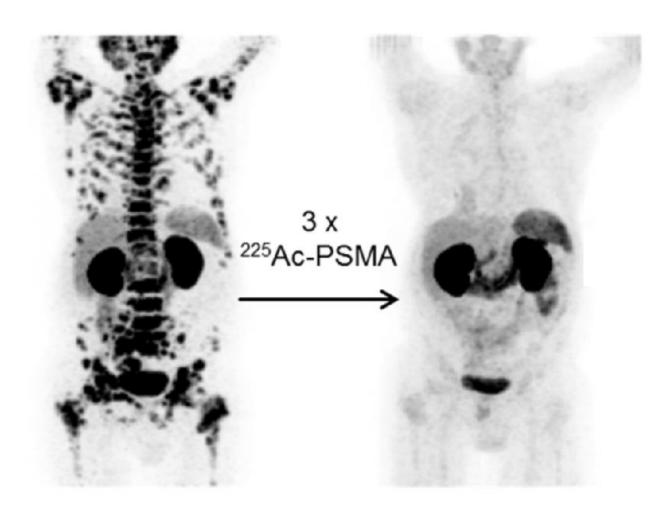
Symbiotic production of medical radionuclides

- Place symbiotic medical target in-between ISOL target and beam dump
- Pneumatic target delivery system from ARIEL hot cell complex to proton target station
- up to 100 mCi of ²²⁵Ac from ²³²Th spallation





The future: Clinical Medical isotopes



Kratochwil et al., J. Nuc. Med. 2016;57(12):1941-1944.

They make IMPACT!

- Patient (prostate cancer) had received several other treatment
 - all failed
- In many clinical trials now
- Primary 225Ac sources:
 - ²²⁹Th/²²⁵Ac generator (t_{1/2} ~ 7880 y) sourced via legacy stockpile, ORNL, ITU
 - ²²⁶Ra irradiation
 - ²³²Th spallation with p beams (500 MeV)
- Not enough Ac-225 worldwide available for all clinical trial and treatments for different cancer sites!!!

In conclusion! The future is bright!



First 590 MeV protons on meson-targets 24.2.1974 the start of a great success story



Thomas Werner Stammbach Joho

Hans Willax Urs Schryber

Jean-Pierre Blaser

How shall I summarize the external view on the game-changing machine at PSI?



Fascination and Admiration!

Congratulations

on the 50th Anniversary of the PSI HIPA





from Nigel Smith, Executive Director and CEO and a lot of good friends at TRIUMF!