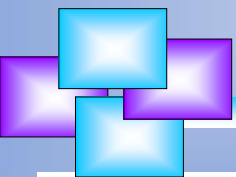


LIA-2 Upgrade

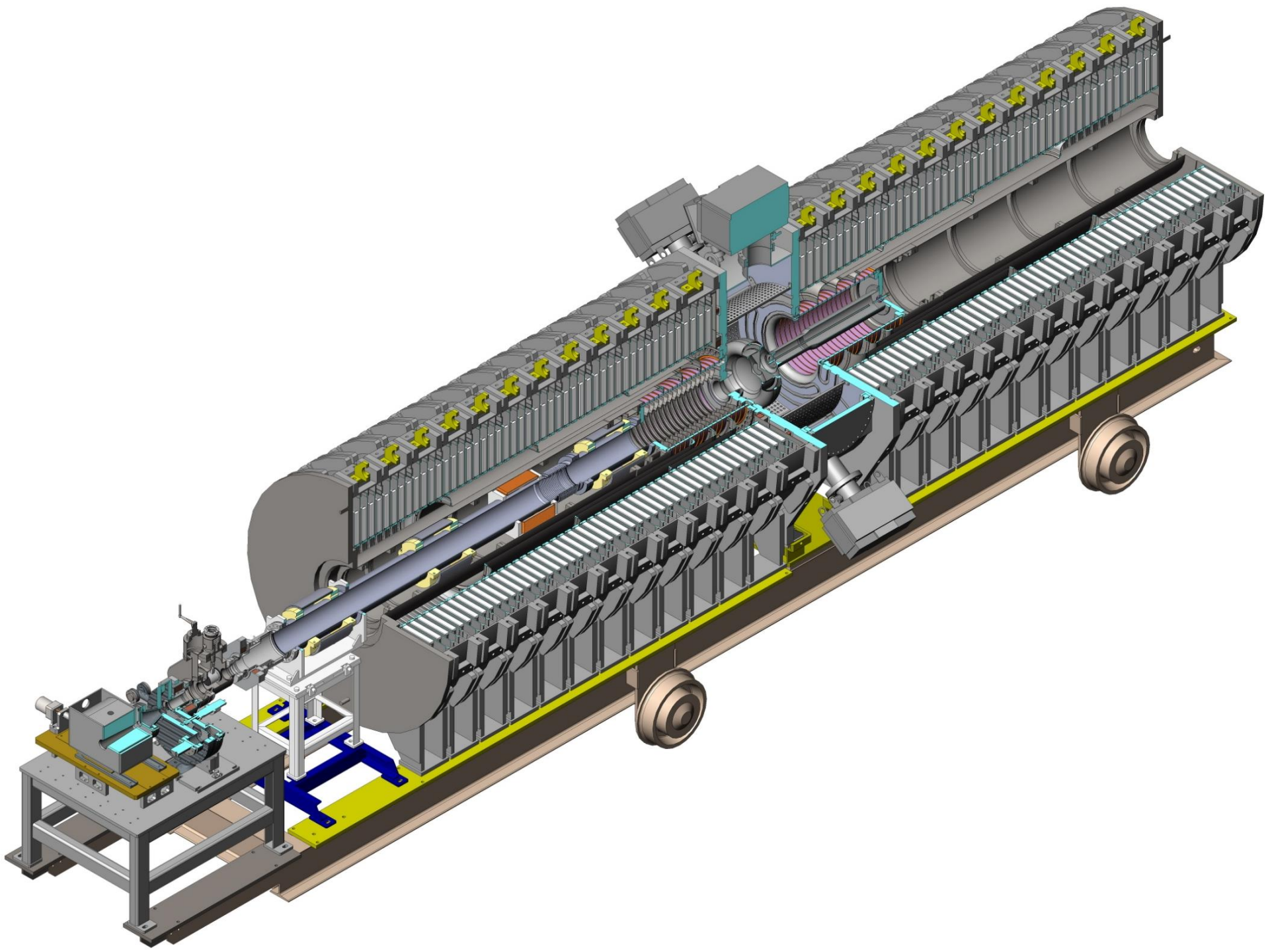
BINP SB RAS: Starostenko D.A., Logachev P.V., Akimov A.V., Bak P.A., Panov A.N., Pachkov A.A., Eliseev A.A., Kulenko Ya.V., Bolkhovityanov D.Yu., Pavlov O.A., Kuznetsov G.I., Batazova M.A., Batrakov A.M., Boimelshtein Yu.M., Pavlenko A.V.

VNIITF: Nikitin O.A., Petrov D.V., Ahmetov A.R., Kolesnikov P.A., Kargin A.A., Khrenkov S.V., Chernitsa A.O.



Outline

- **LIA-2 Project development history**
- **New version of cathode manufacturing**
- **Vacuum system upgrade**
- **Beam dynamics simulation**
- **Radiation losses control system manufacturing**
- **Current status**



The LIA-2 first stage upgrade was completed in 2019-2020

- New version of cathode was manufactured.
- Vacuum system upgrade, residual gas analyzer was installed.
- Radiation losses control system was manufactured.
- K-V envelope code was created (A. Petrenko, D. Nikiforov, V. Fedorov).

Beam compression $\approx 30\ 000$

Ion pumps

Inductors

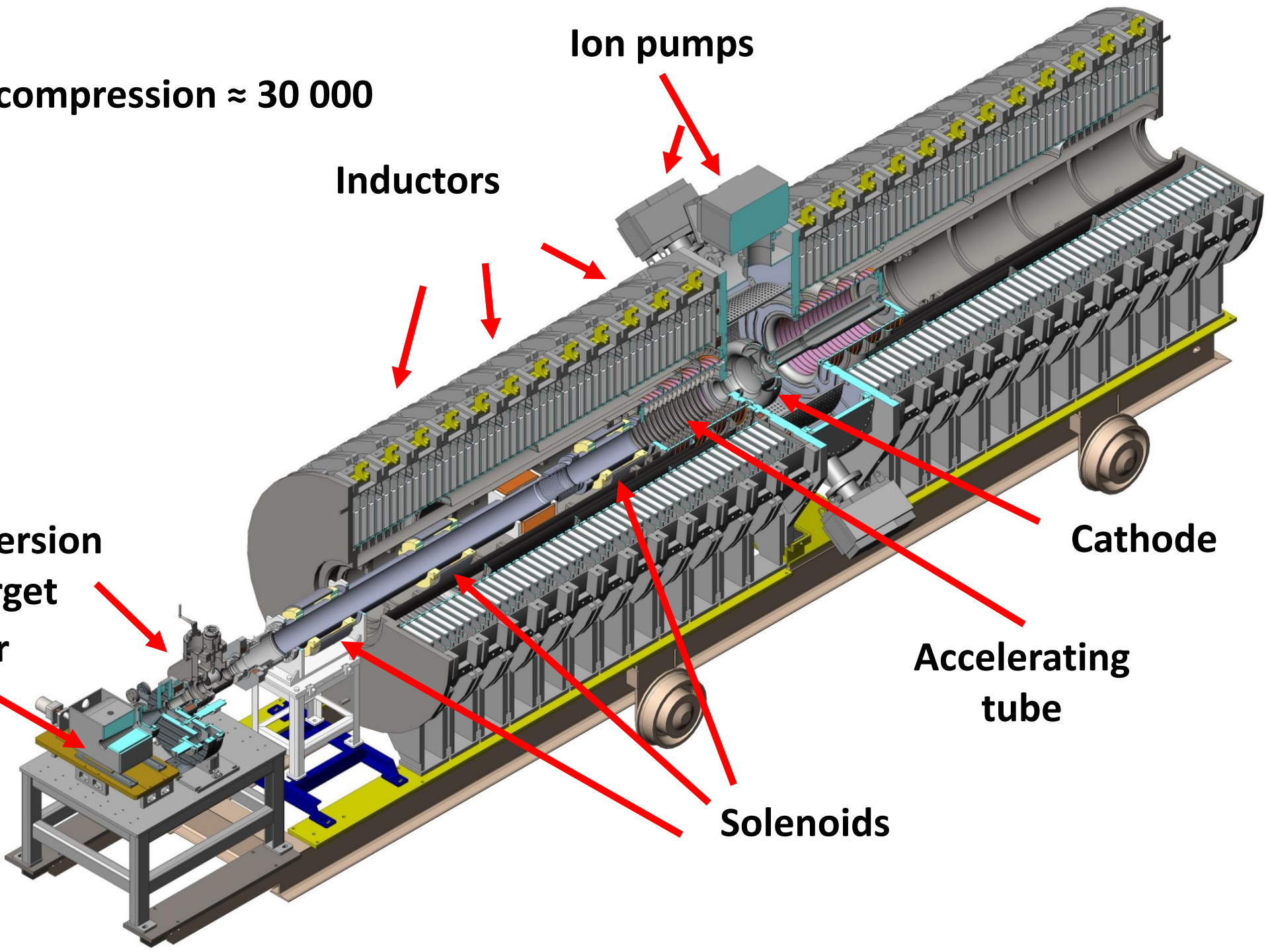
Cathode

Accelerating tube

Solenoids

Conversion target

Collimator



LIA-2 main parameters

Max. energy, MeV	2
Max. current , kA	2
Pulses quantity	2
Time delay between pulses, μs	$2 \div 100$
Current flat top, ns	200
Beam spot size, mm	2
Average number of pulses	150

New version of cathode

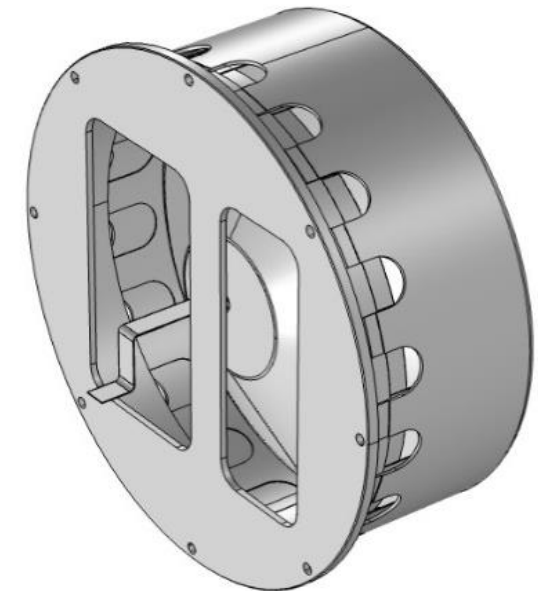
- the design of the heater mount was changed
- number of heat shields were increased
- welding technology was changed
- the new cathode has an extended lifetime and reliability



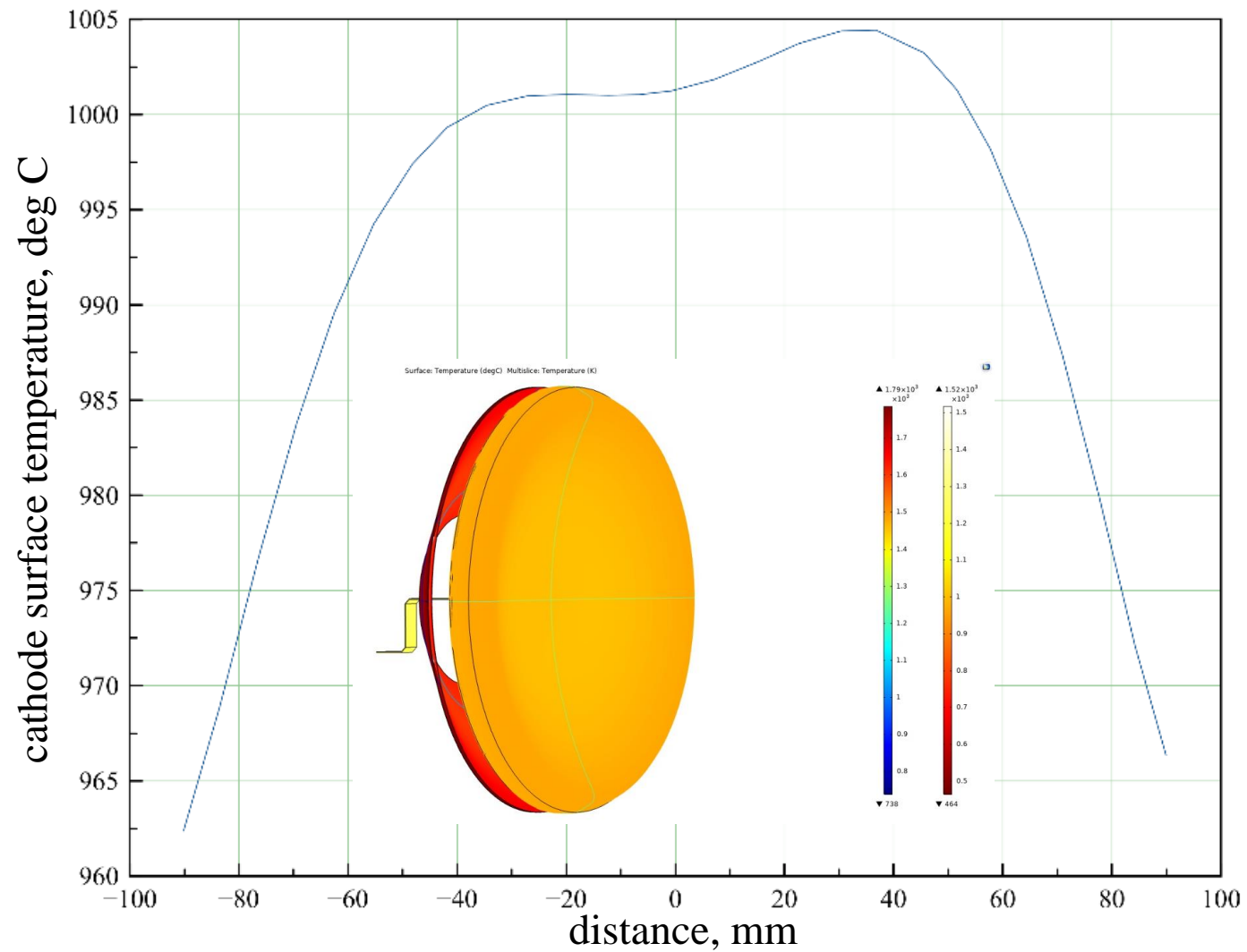
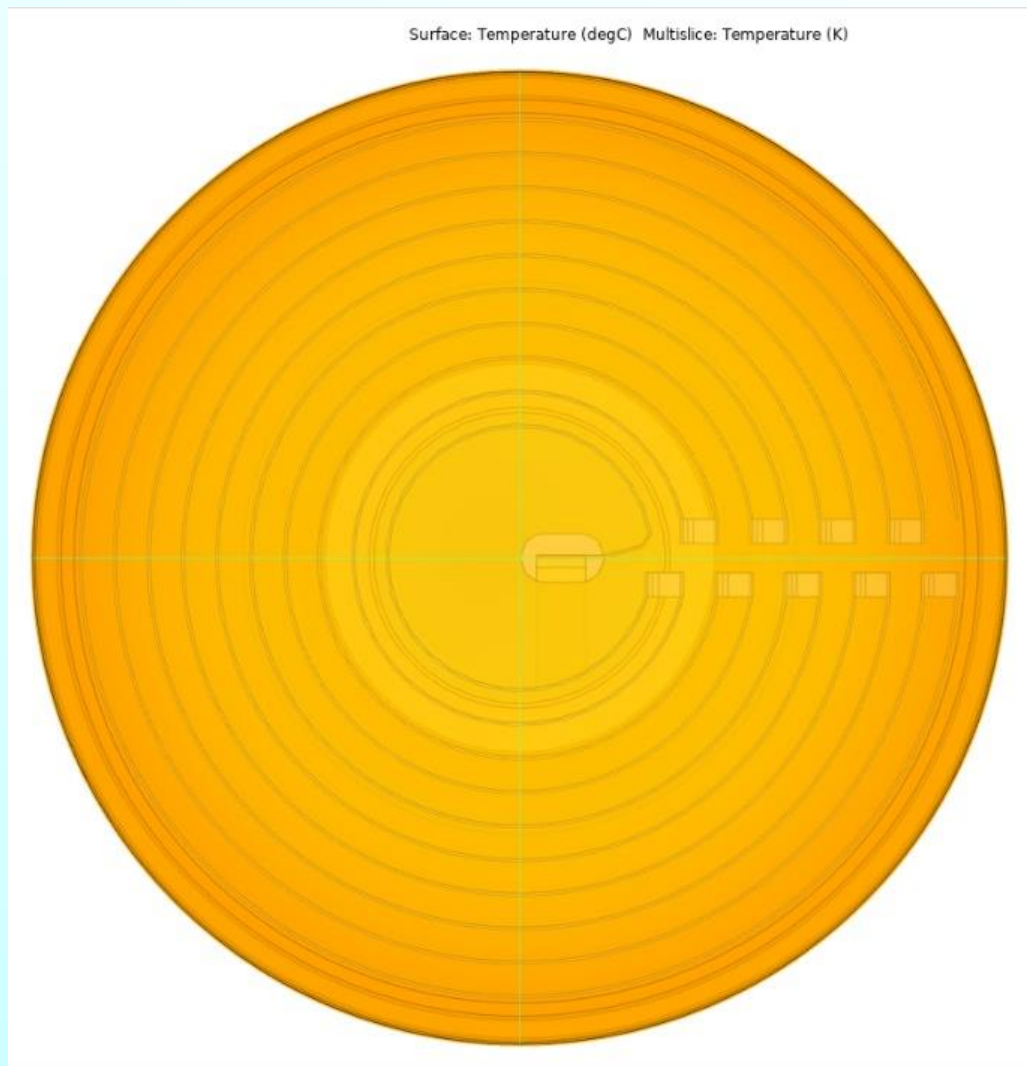
heater



Cathode assembly



Temperature distribution on the cathode surface at 2.5 kW.



Dispenser cathode conditions

Cathode lifetime depends on:

- residual gases composition in the vacuum chamber;
- evaporation rate of active substances from the cathode surface.

Evaporation rate of barium oxide:

$$\lg(w) = 7,7 - \frac{20000}{T(K)}$$

$$\text{At } 1300 \text{ K evaporation rate } w \approx 2 \cdot 10^{-8} \frac{g}{cm^2 \cdot sec}$$

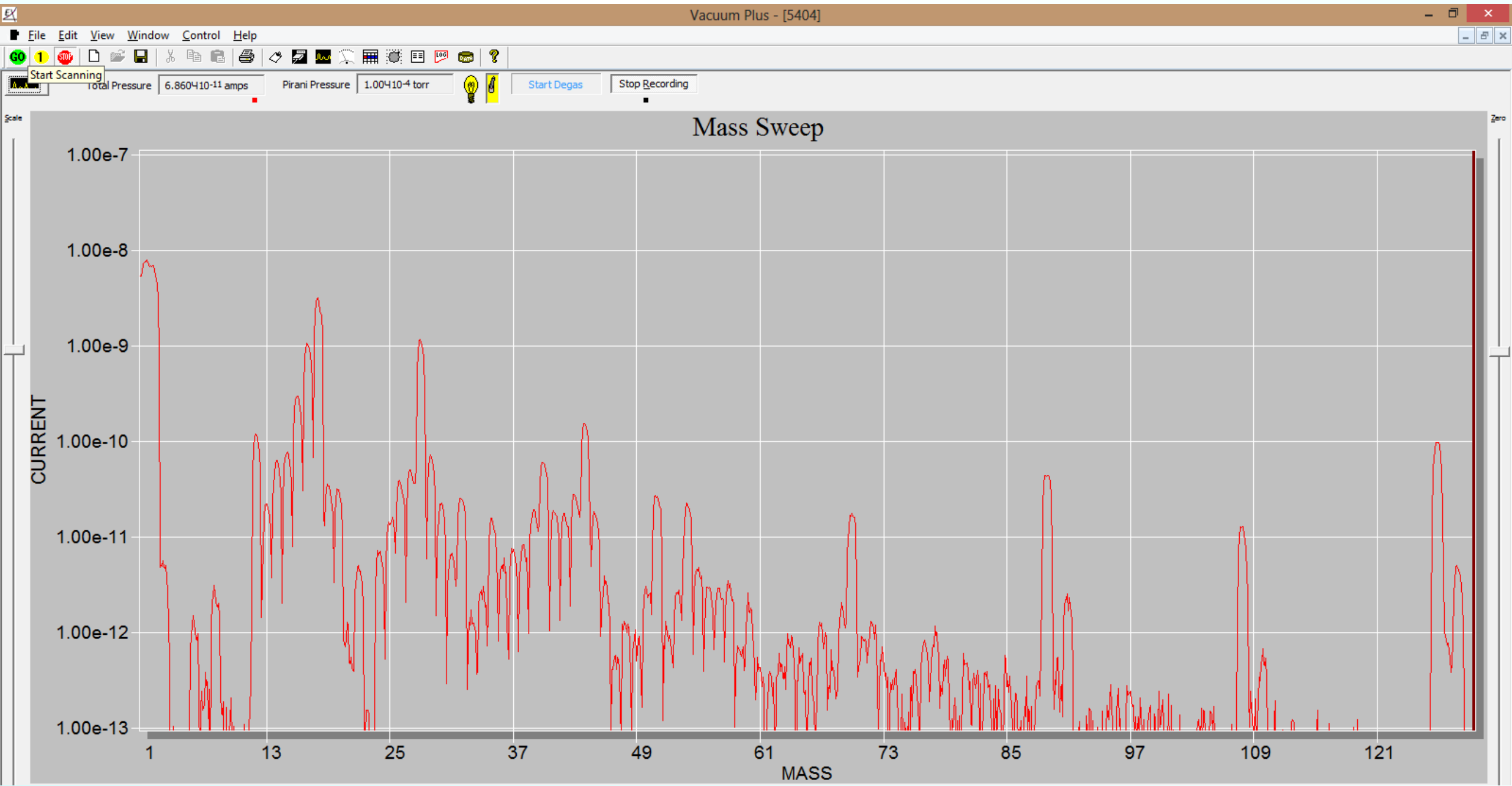
$$\text{At } 1400 \text{ K evaporation rate } w \approx 2,6 \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{g}{cm^2 \cdot sec}$$

Vacuum system upgrade

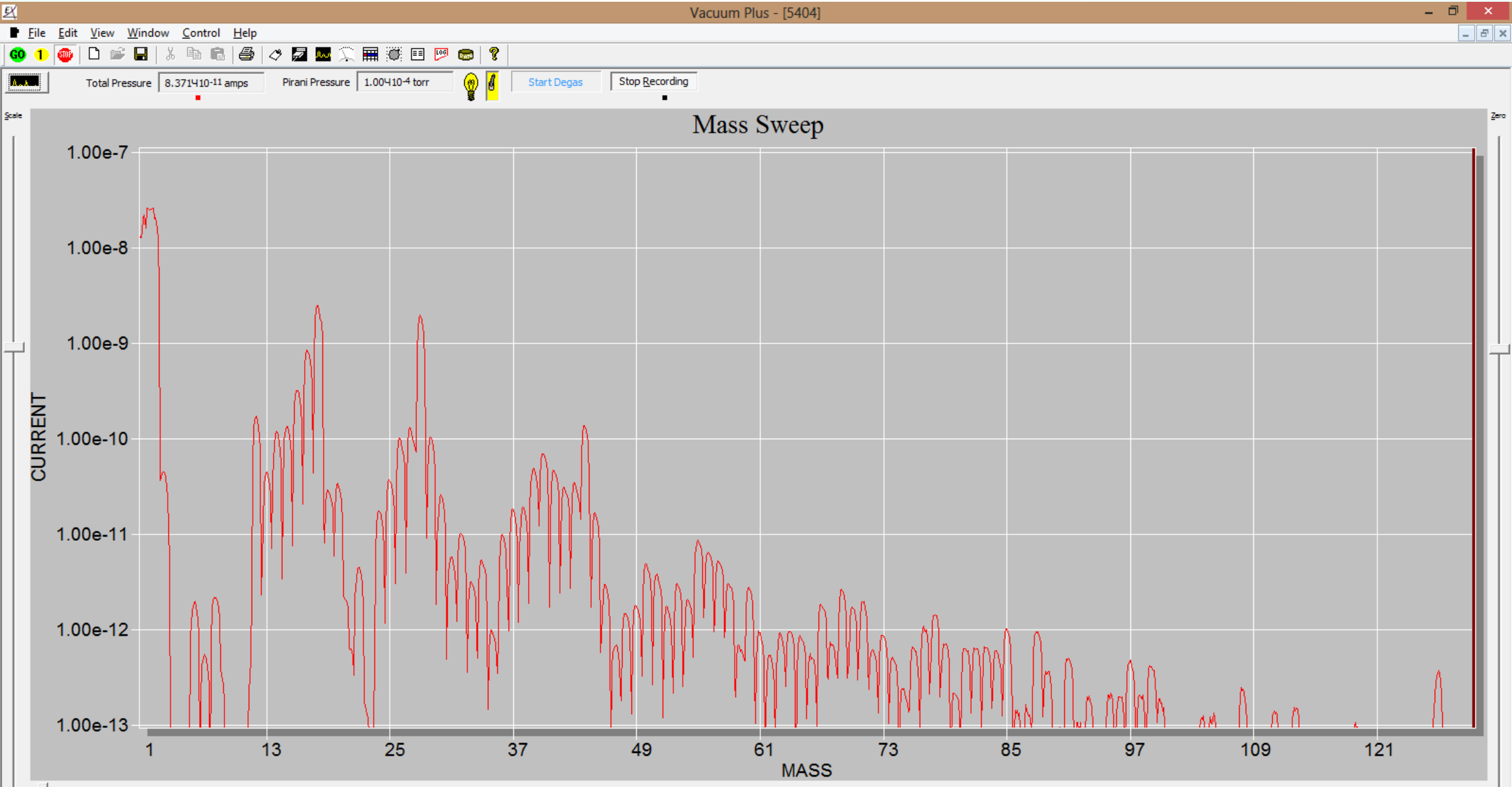
- residual gas analyzer was installed
- Ion pumps were replaced
- additional pump was installed



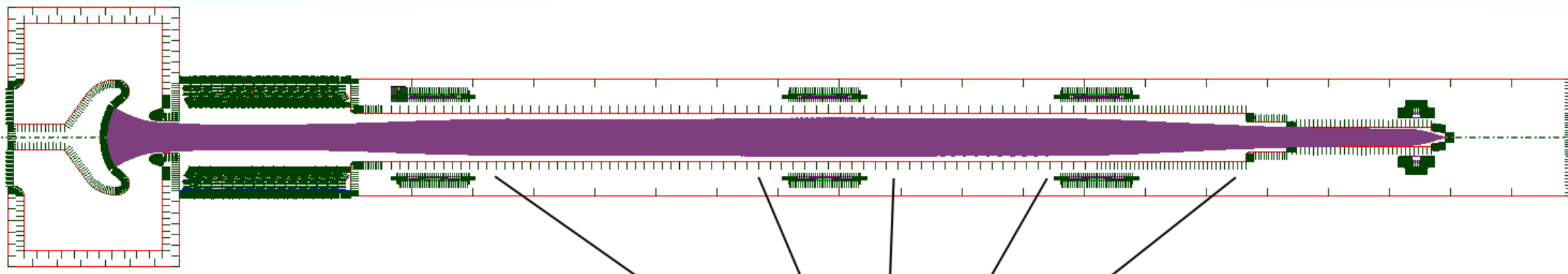
SF6 was detected



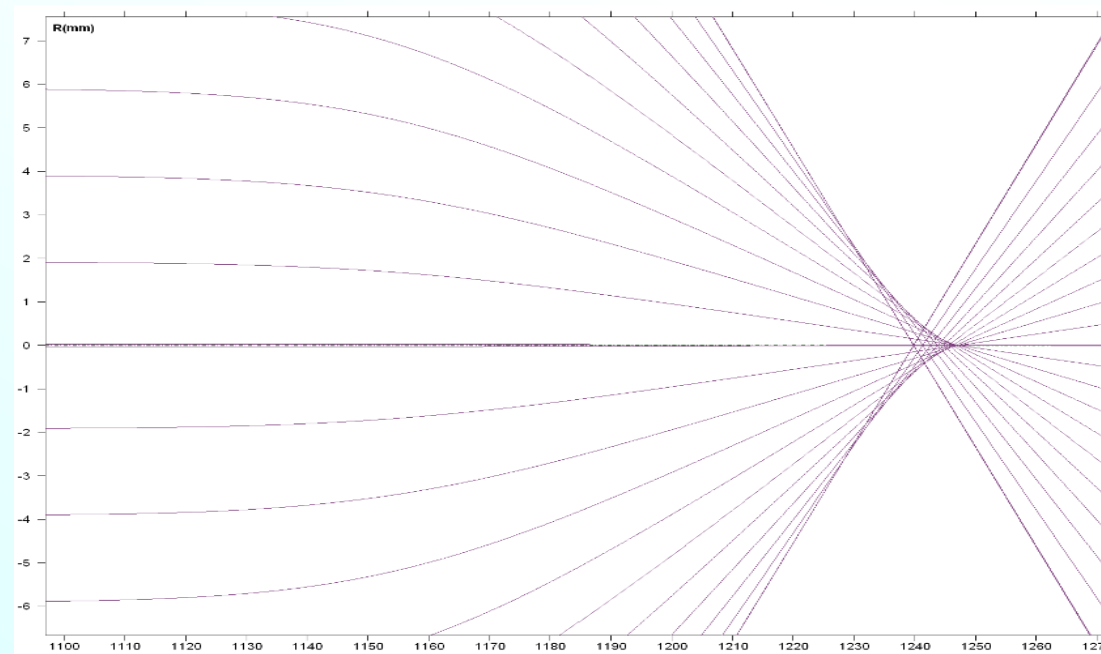
SF6 was deleted from inductors



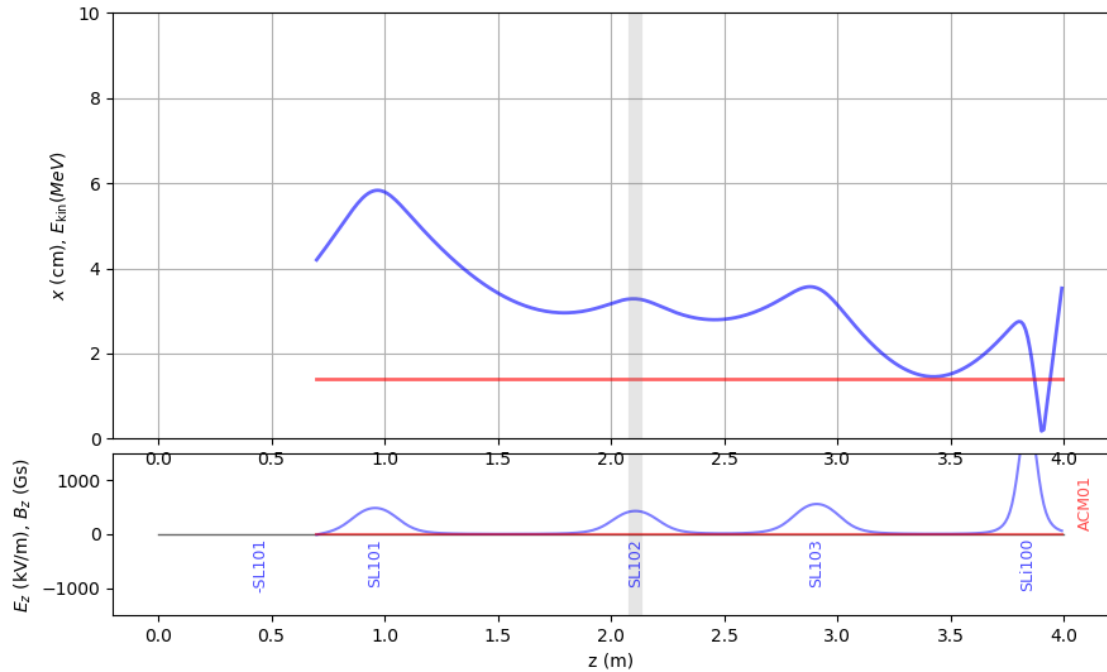
UltraSAM simulate



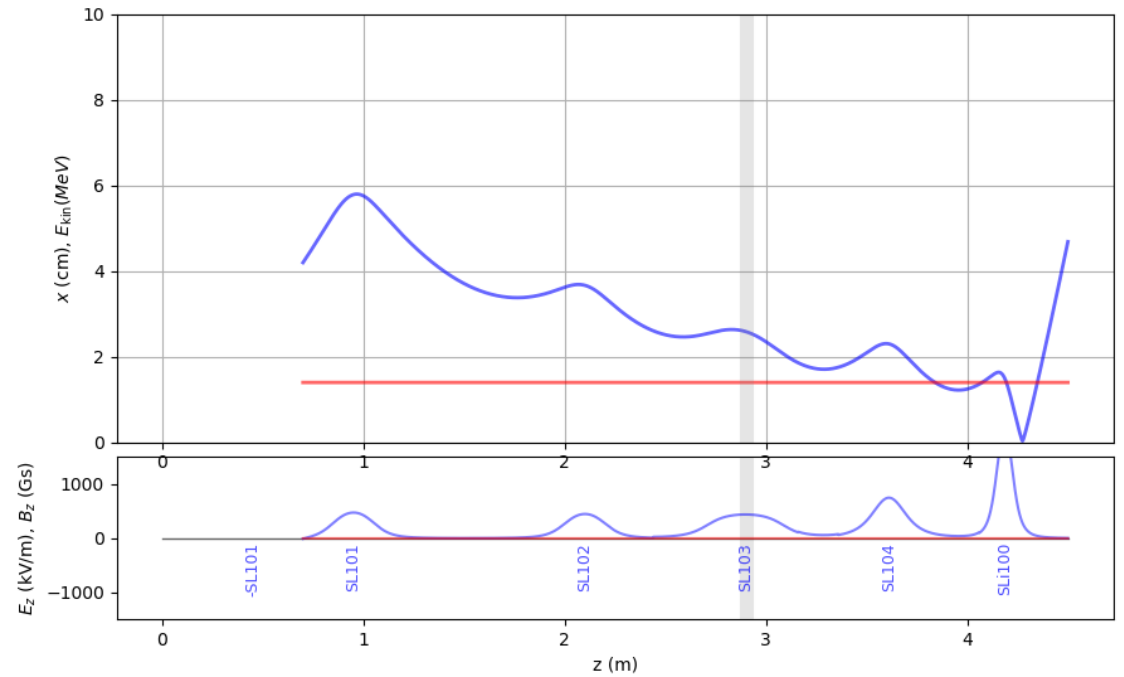
Final beam spot size 1 mm
Initial beam radius 20 mm
spherical aberration $\Delta r_{min} = 0.41$ mm



K-V envelope code simulate

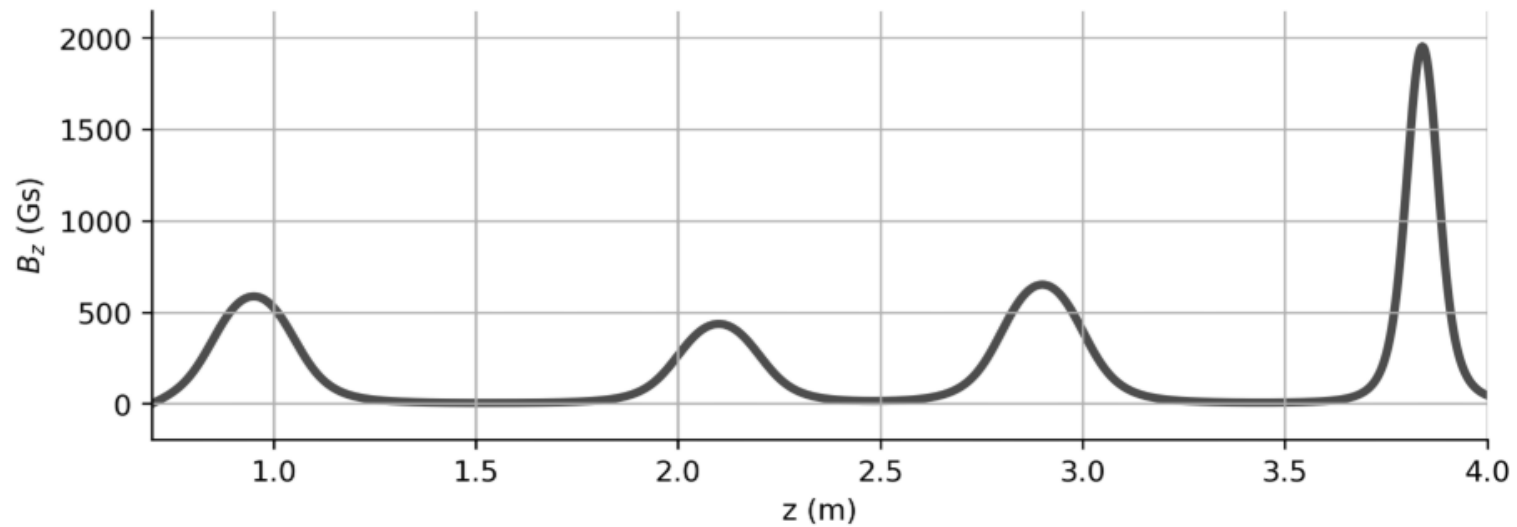
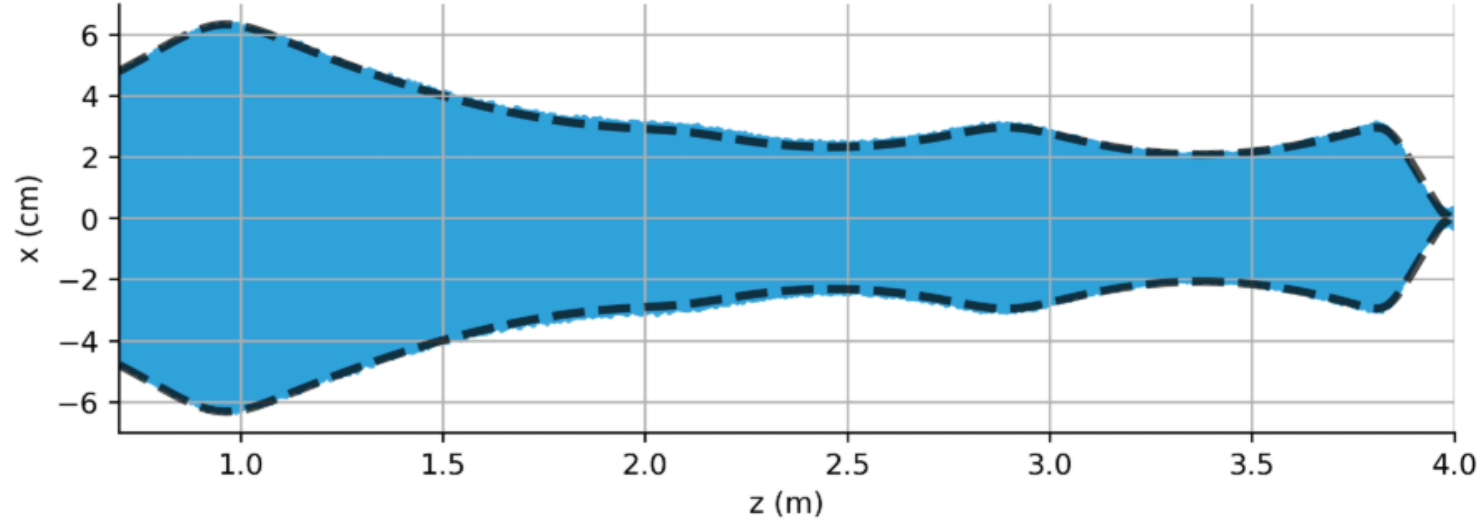


Beam envelope at 1.4 MeV, 1.3 kA.
Beam radius before the final focus lens 28 mm.
Beam spot size more than 1 mm.

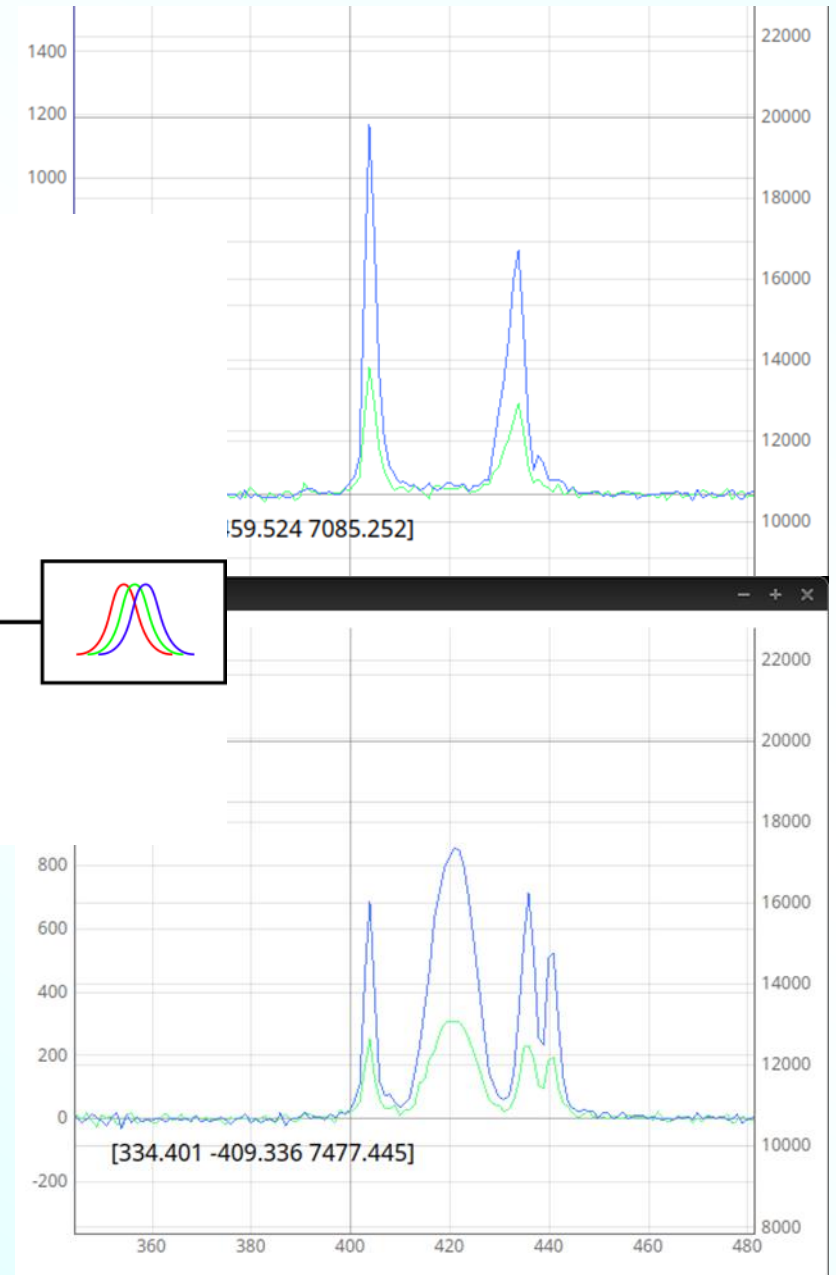
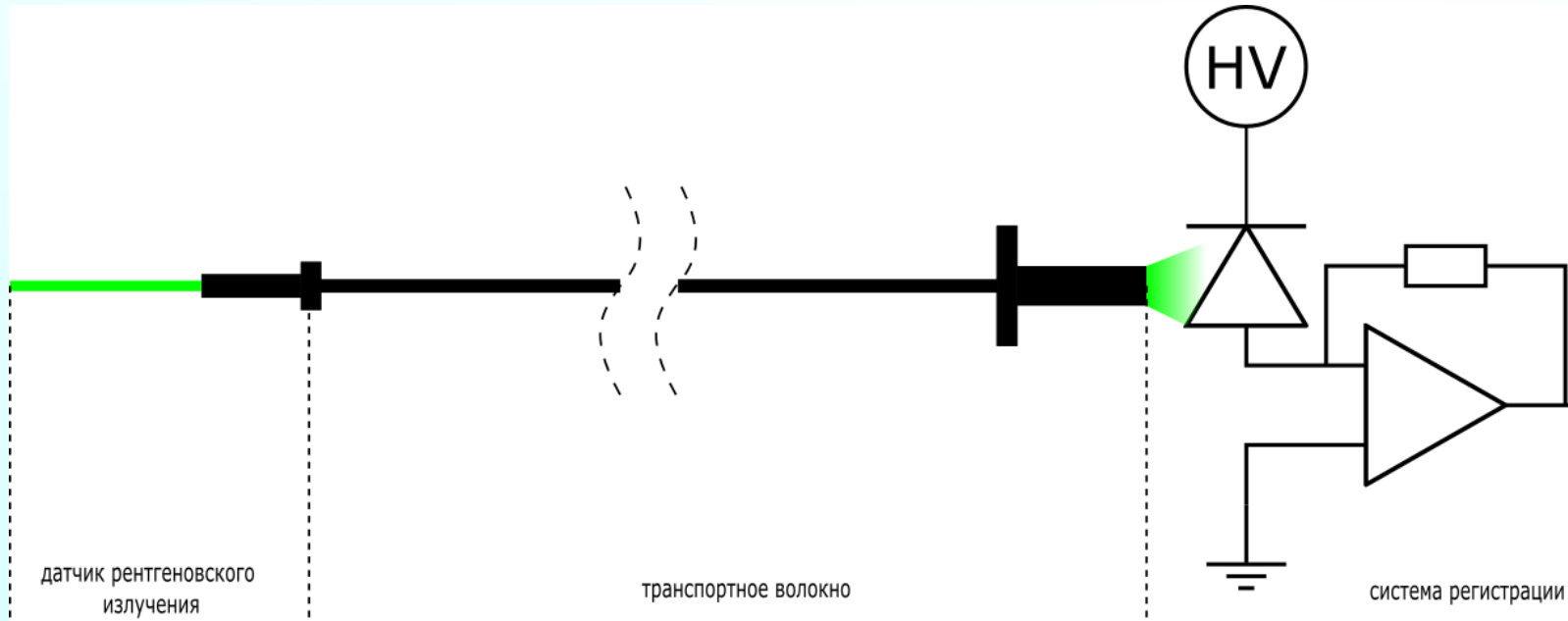


Additional lens 100 mm
Beam envelope at 1.4 MeV, 1.3 kA.
Beam radius before the final focus lens 16 mm.
Beam spot size 0.5 mm.

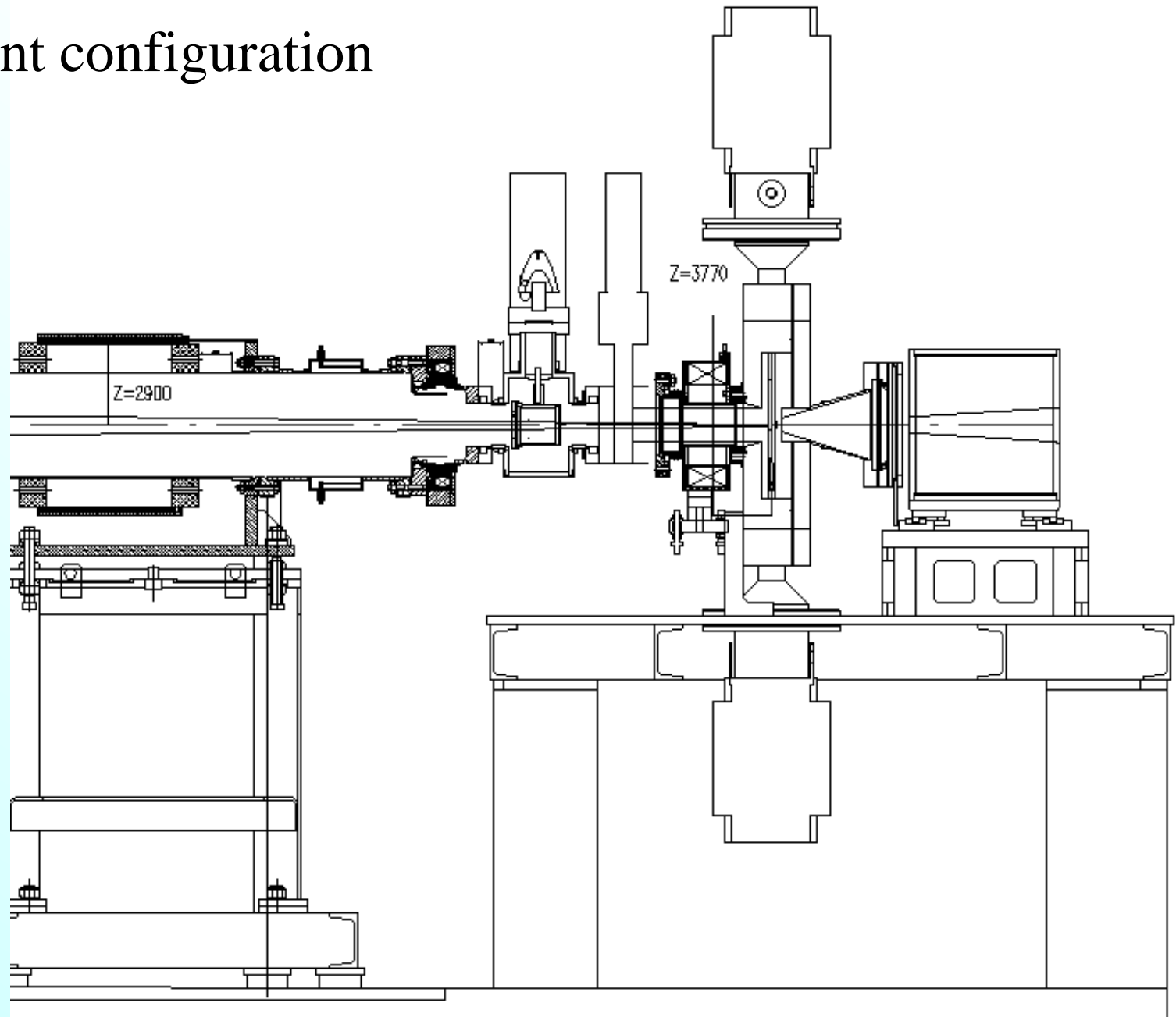
K-V envelope code simulate (dashed line) vs
ASTRA simulate with 1 million particulate



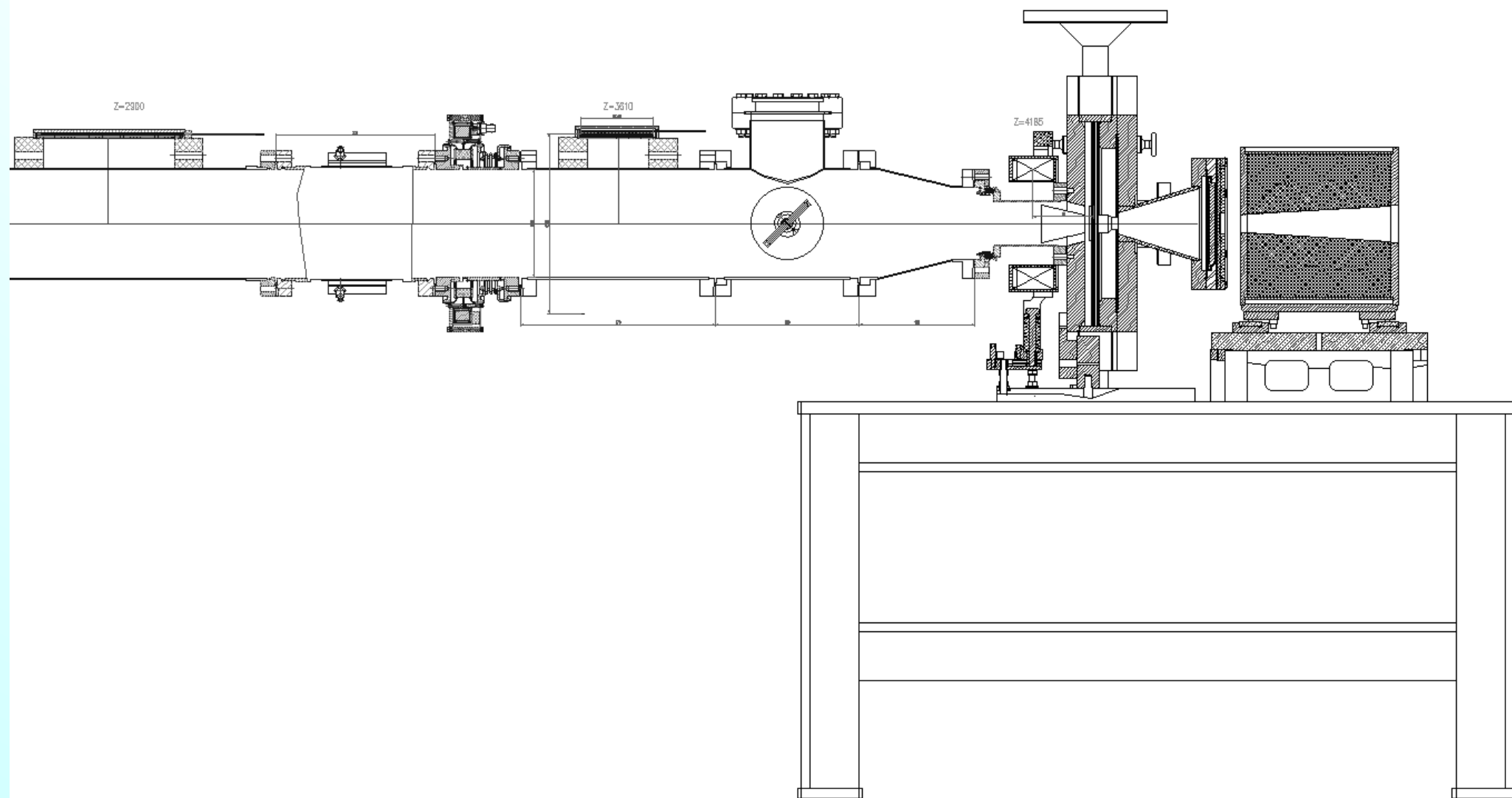
Radiation losses control system



Current configuration



Future configuration



Summary

- Vacuum system was upgraded and productivity increased ~ 25 times
- New version of cathode was manufactured and installed
- Beam envelope simulation was performed taking into account the spherical aberration of the final focus lens
- Radiation losses control system was manufactured and installed
- K-V Envelope code was verified by using of the radiation losses control system
- Simultaneous accelerator tuning and simulation was realized
- A new configuration of the transport channel with additional lens and new diagnostics is proposed

Current status

- 2021-2023 years
- manufacture of modulators for three-pulse mode
- Pulse flat top 90 ns

- 2024-2026 years
- Manufacture of new version inductors
- Manufacture of new diagnostics