

Status of the **NEWGAIN** Project: The New Heavy Ion Injector for SPIRAL2

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on behalf of the NEWGAIN team

The NEWGAIN project benefits from State aid managed by the National Research Agency under the France 2030 program bearing the reference ANR-21-ESRE-0018

SUMMARY

- Context
- NEWGAIN Injector design
- Main challenges
- Milestones
- Conclusions

- The NEWGAIN project aims to build **a second SPIRAL2 injector designed for $A/q = 3$ to 7 ions**, to produce very intense heavy ion beams up to uranium, far exceeding the performance of the existing injector
- **A new 28 GHz superconducting ion source** will be developed to complement the existing sources and achieve high-intensity uranium beam
- This improvement will allow the SPIRAL2 LINAC to deliver intense beams on a wide variety of ions ranging from protons to uranium and will strengthen GANIL's international competitiveness, both in fundamental sciences and in associated applications.

Beam intensities μA 100% enriched	SPIRAL2 GANIL, Caen		SHE factory FLNR, Dubna**	RIKEN Nishina Center Wako (Tokyo)		GSI Darmstadt
	LINAG A/q $\leq$ 3 Phoenix v3	NEWGAIN* A/q $\leq$ 7 SC source	DC-280	RILAC	RRC (RILAC(2) as injector)	UNILAC***
^{18}O	80	300	16	10	-	1
^{40}Ar	16	38	10	10	1	8
^{36}S	23	30	****	-	-	-
^{40}Ca	2.9	16	****	-	-	-
^{48}Ca	1.2	16	10	3	0.3	4
^{58}Ni	1.1	6.4	****	****	****	2.2
^{86}Kr	0.1	16	****	10	****	0.2
^{136}Xe	0.001	>10	16	10	0.3	1
^{238}U	<<0.001	4.8	0.008	0.2	0.5	0.06 ⁱ

* 80% total transmission assumed

** <http://flerovlab.jinr.ru/index.php/2017/03/23/she-factory/>

*** for the cw-linac project with the assumption of a 50% total transmission, priv. comm. W. Barth et al., GSI

**** beams not delivered

i VARIS ion source, 80% Alvarez-transmission, mode: 2 Hz/0.1 ms, priv. com. W. Barth et al., GSI

- intensities not provided

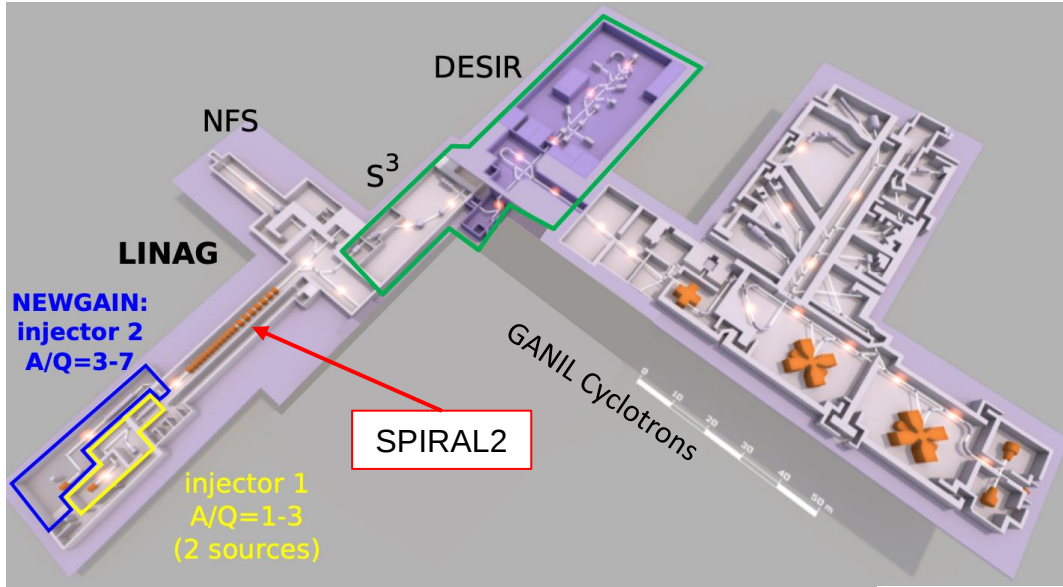
NEWGAIN parameters		
Main Frequency	88.0525 MHz	
LEBT input energy	10 keV/A	
After RFQ2	590 keV/A	
HEBT	A/q=7: 7 MeV/A A/q=3: 14 MeV/A	
Reference beam	$^{48}\text{Ca}^{11+}$	$^{238}\text{U}^{34+}$
Normalised RMS ε ($\pi\cdot\text{mm}\cdot\text{mrad}$)	0.2	0.15
Beam intensity after analysis	20 p μ A (210 μ A)	10 p μ A (340 μ A)
LEBT beam power (W)	10	24
MEBT beam power (W)	540	1400
HEBT beam power (kW)	6.9	16.7

- Since 1st Oct 2022, the French “EQUIPEX NEWGAIN” is launched for 6 years and 9 months (July 2029)
- The construction phase started in mid 2023
- 25 M€ budget



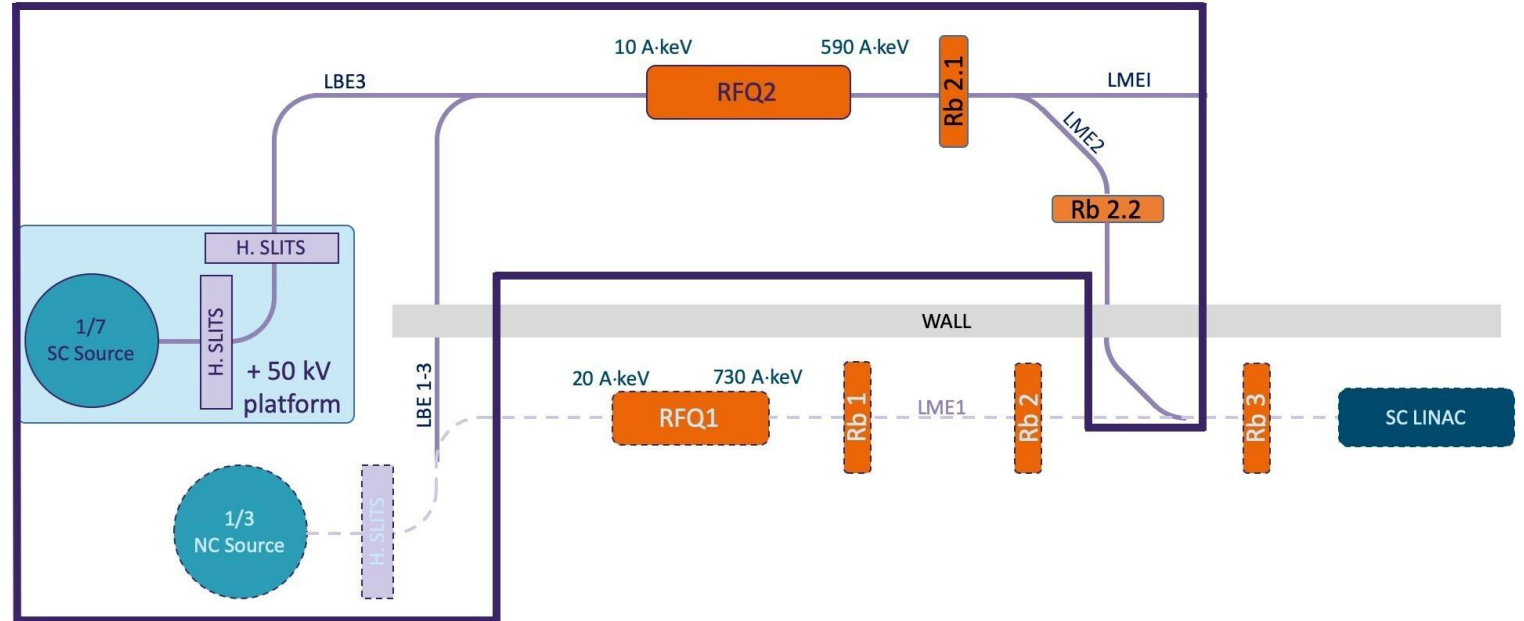
- Partners



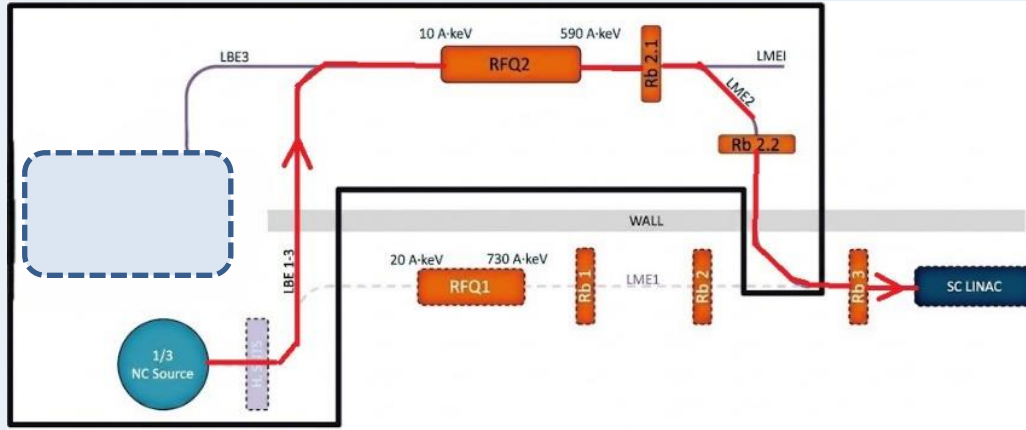


- Existing
- Current project
- Experiments

- **NEWGAIN perimeter**
- **Equipment to be built**
- **Existing equipment**



@GANIL: First beam tests without SC source

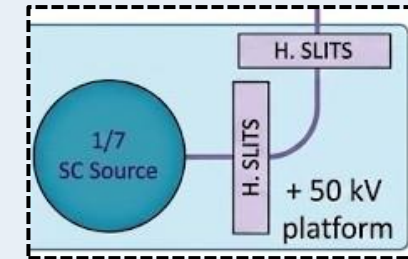


2029 First beams

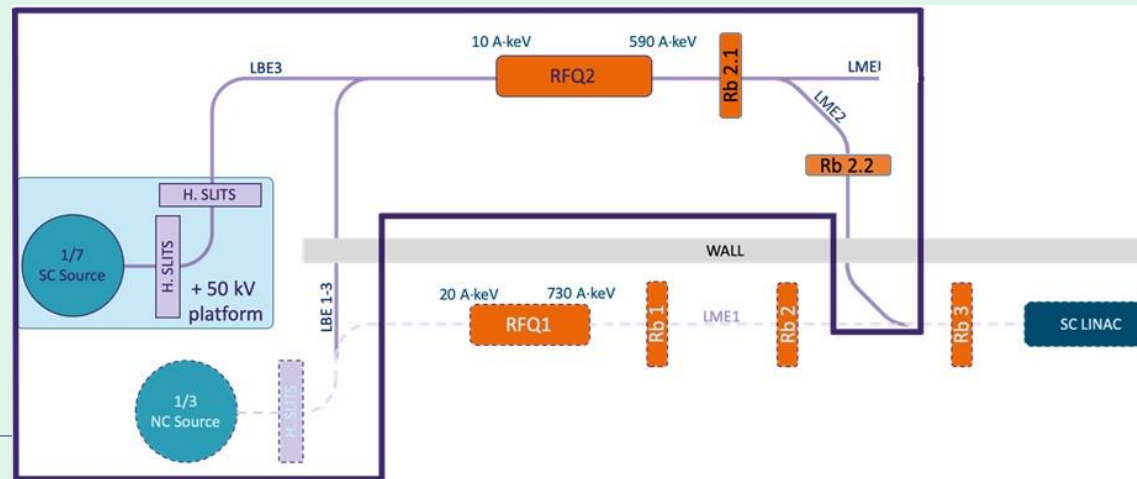
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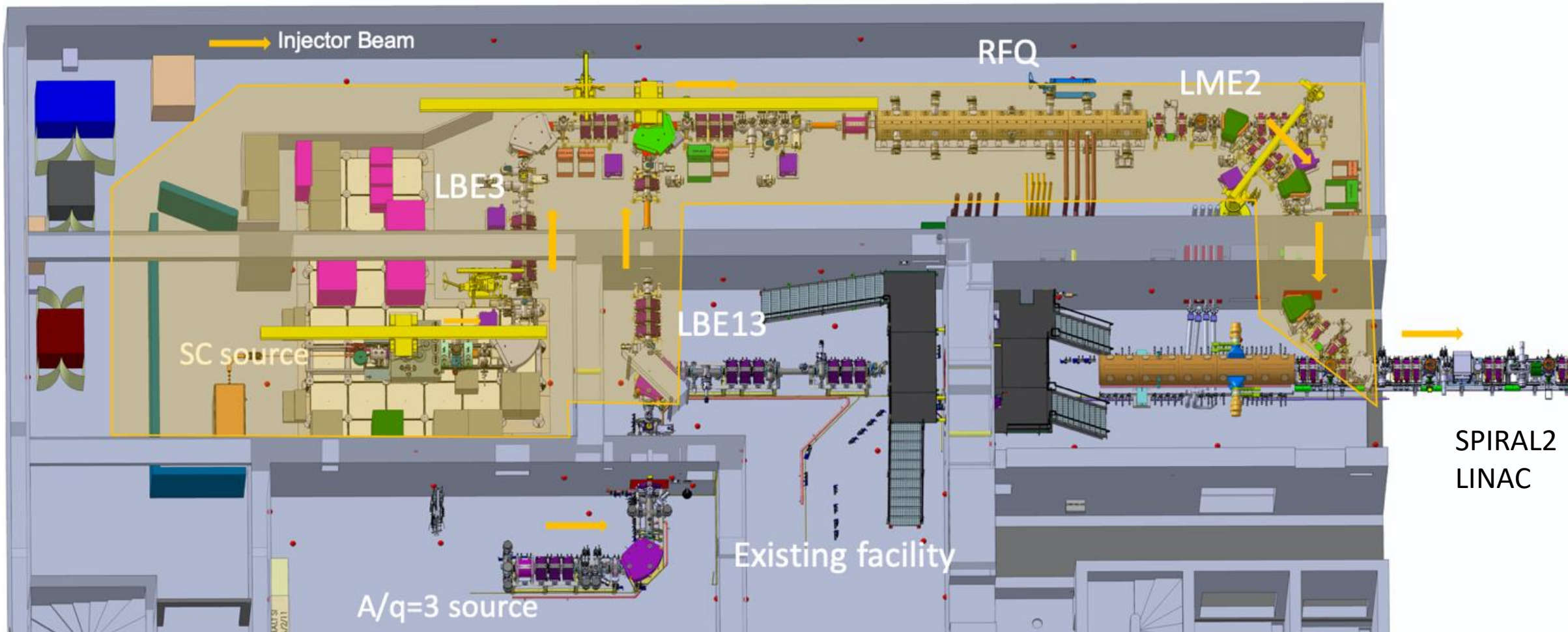
@LPSC, Grenoble

First beam tests up to Uranium at LPSC,
Grenoble



>2031 Final Installation @GANIL





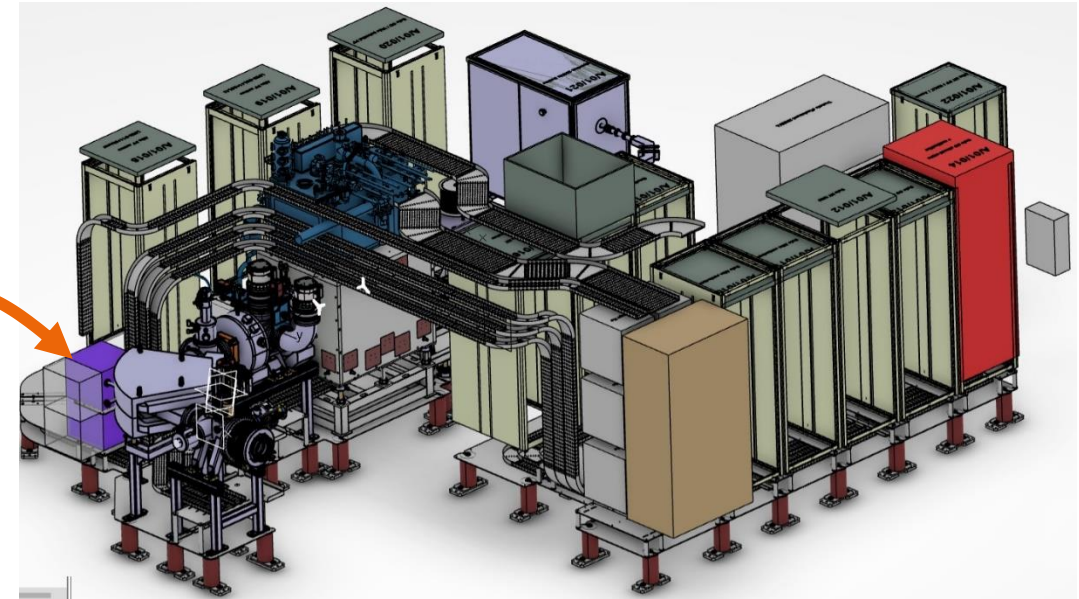
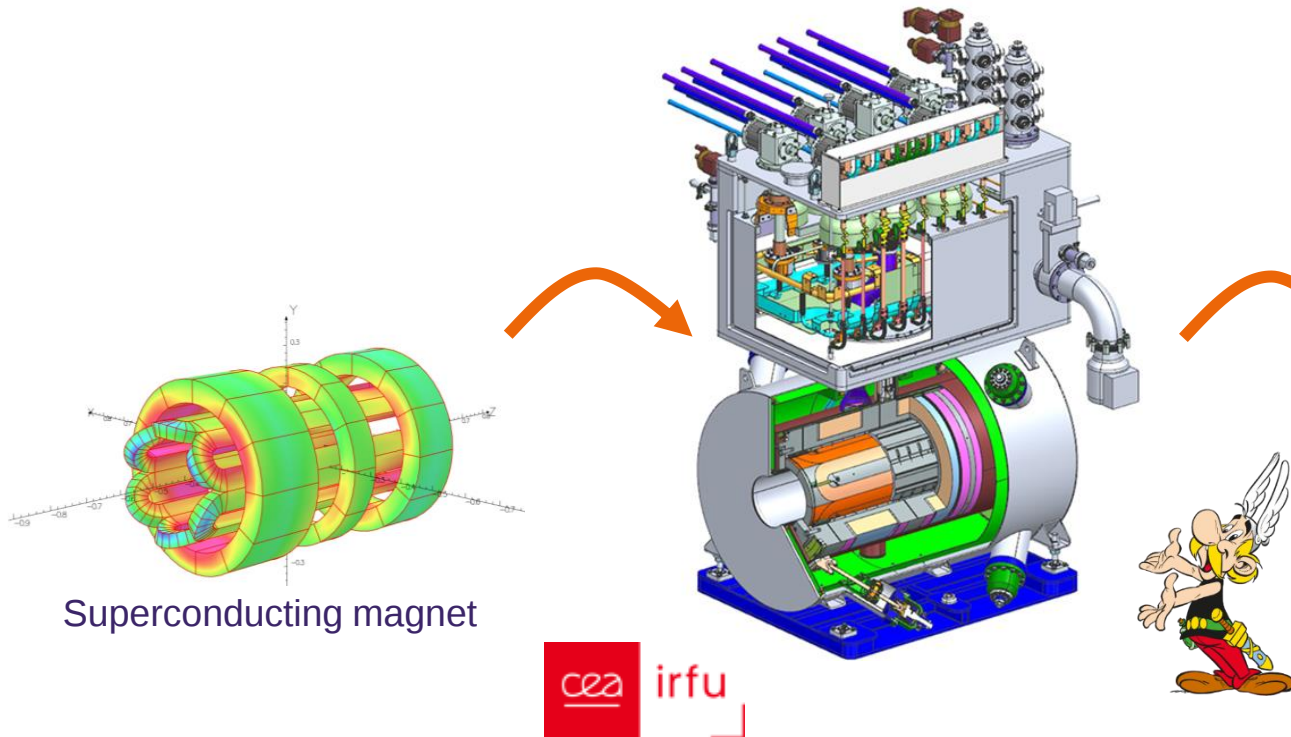
Due to the tight schedule and to reduce manpower time:

- We reproduce as much as possible the design of the SPIRAL2 equipment or slightly improved to reduce development times (diagnostics, vacuum system, power supplies, automation, safety equipments, rebunchers, etc.)
- Nevertheless, some equipment are upgraded: emittance-meter acquisition, RFQ power supply (solid state amplifiers)...

ASTERICS : Advanced Spiral Two Electron cyclotron Resonance Ion Source in Caen With Superconducting magnet

Superconducting Ion source

- The first of its kind in France and in Europe
- The primary objective is to obtain at least the performance of similar sources existing in the United States and China, **while maintaining identical reliability conditions**

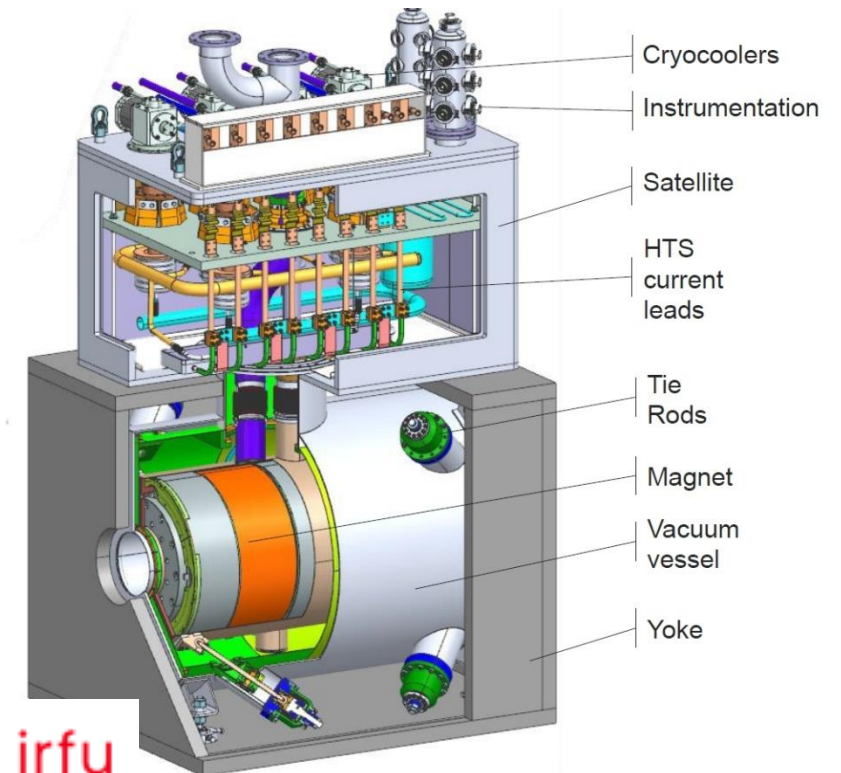


This source will be integrated and tested at the LPSC (CNRS/IN2P3) before transfer to GANIL

The design is inspired by the VENUS/FRIB source.

Plasma chamber volume: multiplied by 1.9 (26% inner radius, 20% length) to meet the physics requirement: 10 pμA of U34+ (6 pμA obtained with VENUS).

Parameters	Values	vs VENUS
ECR frequency	28 GHz	
Max Axial Mirror Peak Field	3.7 – 0.1 – 2.5 T	
Radial Peak Field	2.55 T	
Chamber length	600 mm	+20%
Chamber radius	91 mm	+26%
Chamber volume	15.6 liter	+92%
ECR Length @ $B_{\min}=0.3$ T	220 mm	+15%
ECR volume @ $B_{\min}=0.3$ T	1.9 liter	+58%
Cooling power@ 4.2 K	10.8 W	
SC Cable	Nb-Ti	



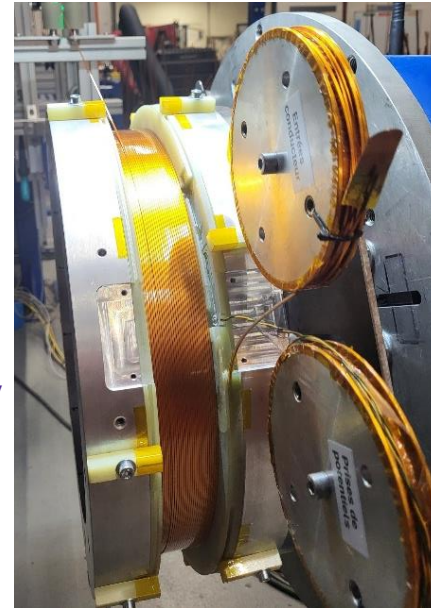
Industrial Strategy for the SC-coils:

- Order only the magnet without the ancillary components
- Supply the conductor, vacuum equipment and cryocoolers to the manufacturer (saving time and money)
- Provide a functional design of the magnet
- Impose certain technologies to be used (conductor, B&K, cryogenics, etc.)
- Ask the manufacturer to produce the detailed design, taking over responsibility for design and manufacturing
- Conduct cold tests of the magnet alone at the CEA and then of the cryostatized magnet at the LPSC

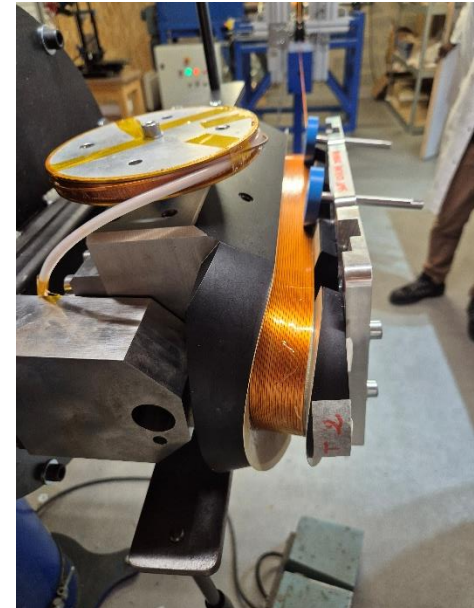
Safer but Expensive

- February – October 2026: Magnet prototyping
- October 2026: Magnet production
- November 2027: Magnet testing
- June 2028: Magnet + satellite assembly
- November 2028: Transport to LPSC Grenoble for source assembly
- April 2029: Commissioning and production

Solenoid



Sextupole

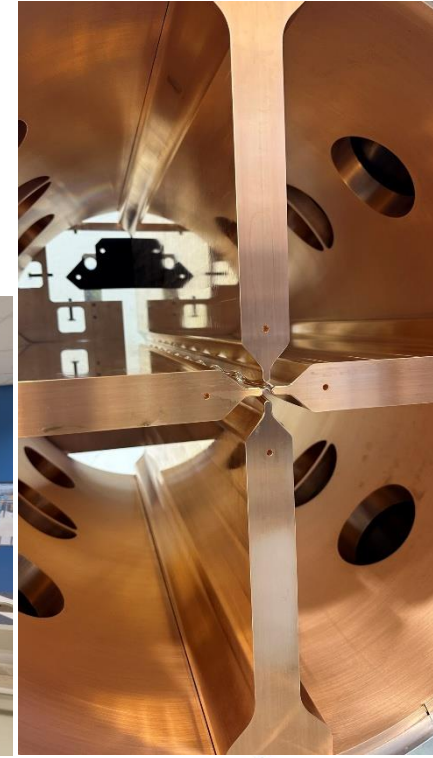


Radio-Frequency Quadrupole

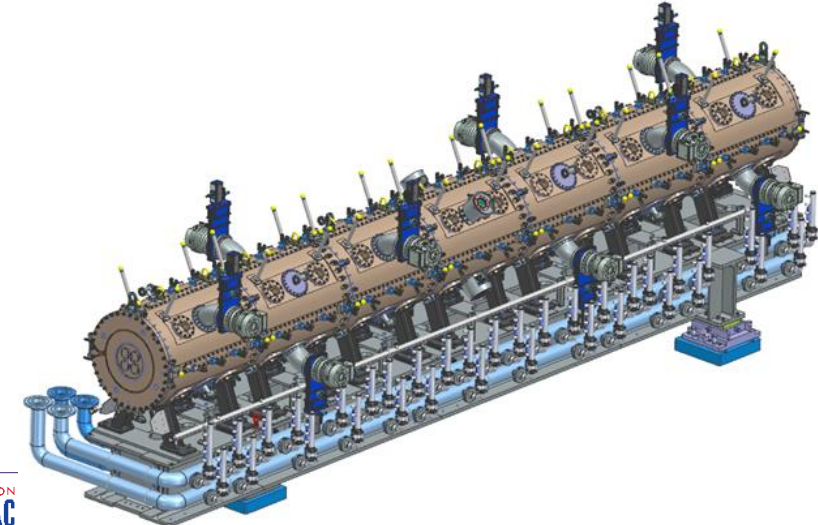
- First RFQ of this type for heavy ions (solid copper) in Europe, allowing a very high transmission (> 98%)
- Same technology as the 1st RFQ of SPIRAL2 (risk reduction)

Key Features:

- 7 sections
- 7 m long
- 0.8 m diameter
- 14 tons of copper
- Machining accuracy = $\pm 20 \mu\text{m}$
- Assembly accuracy = $\pm 50 \mu\text{m}$
- Vacuum level = 10^{-9} mbar
- 150 kW RF power
- 100 m³/h of water for cooling



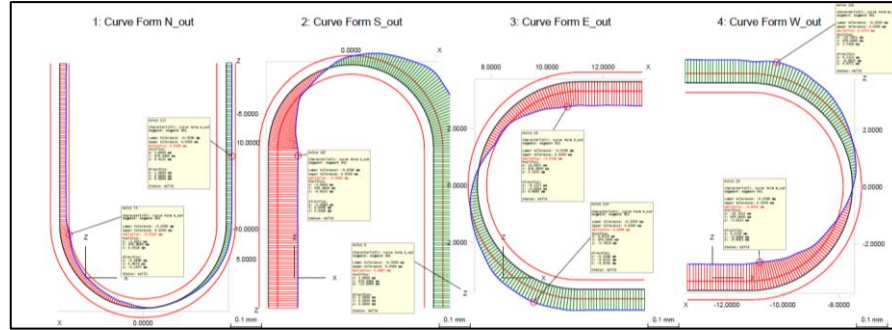
- March 24 – October 2026: Cavity manufacturing and assembly tests
- November 2026: RFQ installation @GANIL
- March 2027: Beadpull testing + Sizing of copper pistons
- July 2028: RFQ conditioning
- November 2028: RFQ ready for beam



One of the vanes of section T5 does not meet the required output tolerances : deviation between 80 and 100 μm

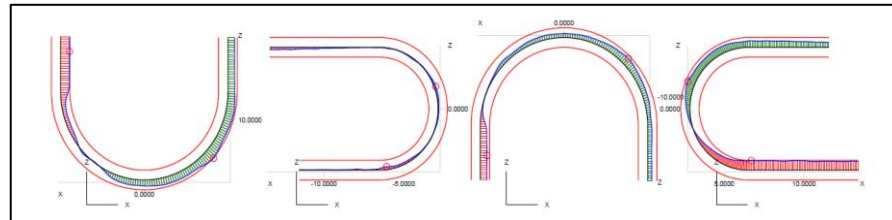
Very limited impact with no significant consequence expected on the final performance of the RFQ

Section T5
Meas.



Corrective Action : Search for a new assembly procedure on section T4 -> Validated -> To be confirmed on section T3

Section T4
Meas.



To be confirmed on section T3

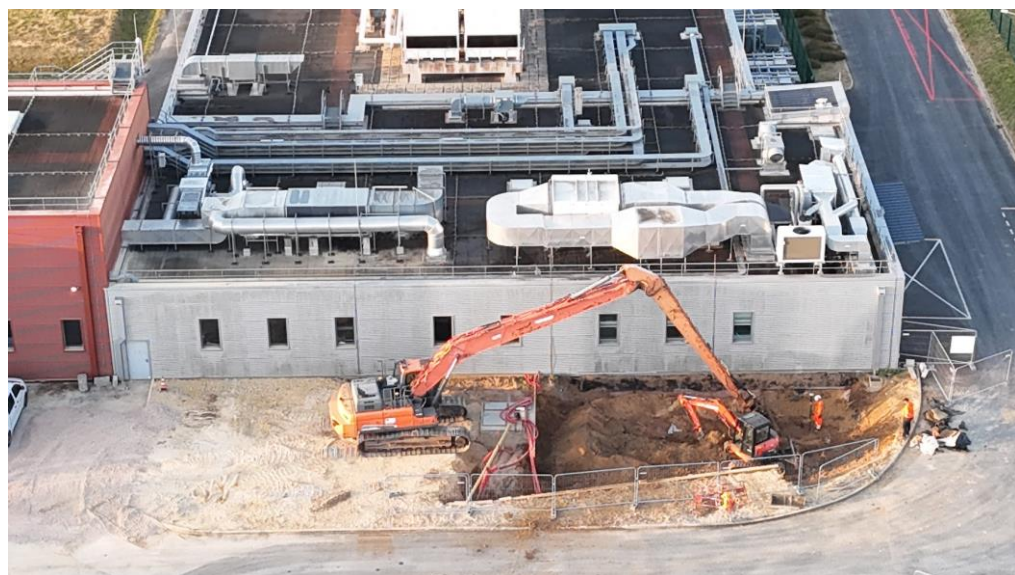
Review of the rework on section T5 on sept. 26

1. Financial Risk: An additional cost of 25k€
2. Significant risk of damage during the handling and disassembly of the copper vanes

06/01/2026

19/06/2026

Building



24/06/2024



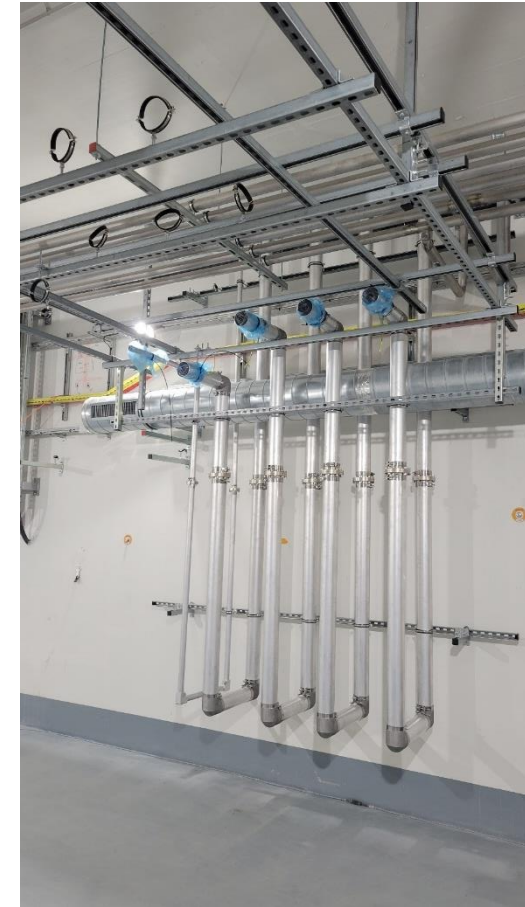
Today ready to drilling



Drilling through the SPIRAL2 wall for the NEWGAIN beamline



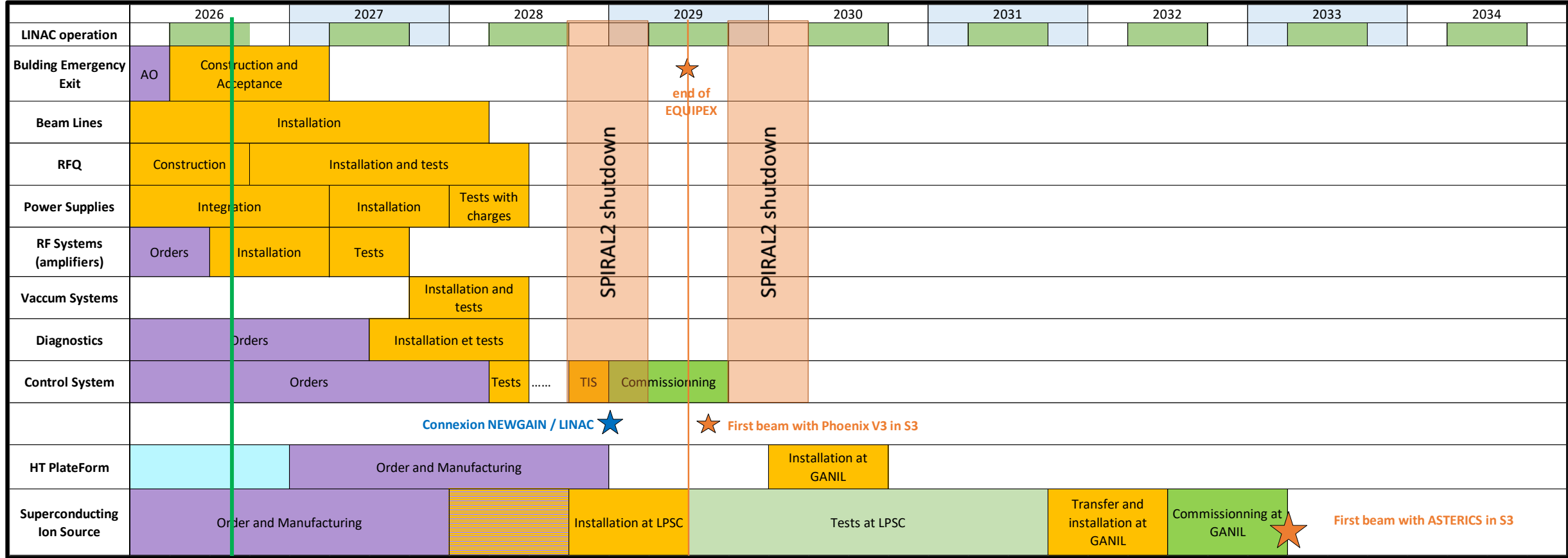
NEWGAIN room ready for installation, awaiting drilling of the emergency exit



RFQ feeders pre-installation

A lot of equipment to
insert into an already
very constrained space





Achievements & Milestones (On Track)	Points of Attention & Risks
• May 2025: SPIRAL2 line modified (vacuum chamber / LBE12 dipole) • NEWGAIN Project: Progressing well, still on time. • 2029: First beams in GANIL and start-up of ASTERICS source (LPSC).	• Civil Engineering (August): Emergency exit drilling critical for equipment installation -> Delay • Human Resources: Strict workload plan being consolidated @GANIL • > 2031: SC source integration @GANIL

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION