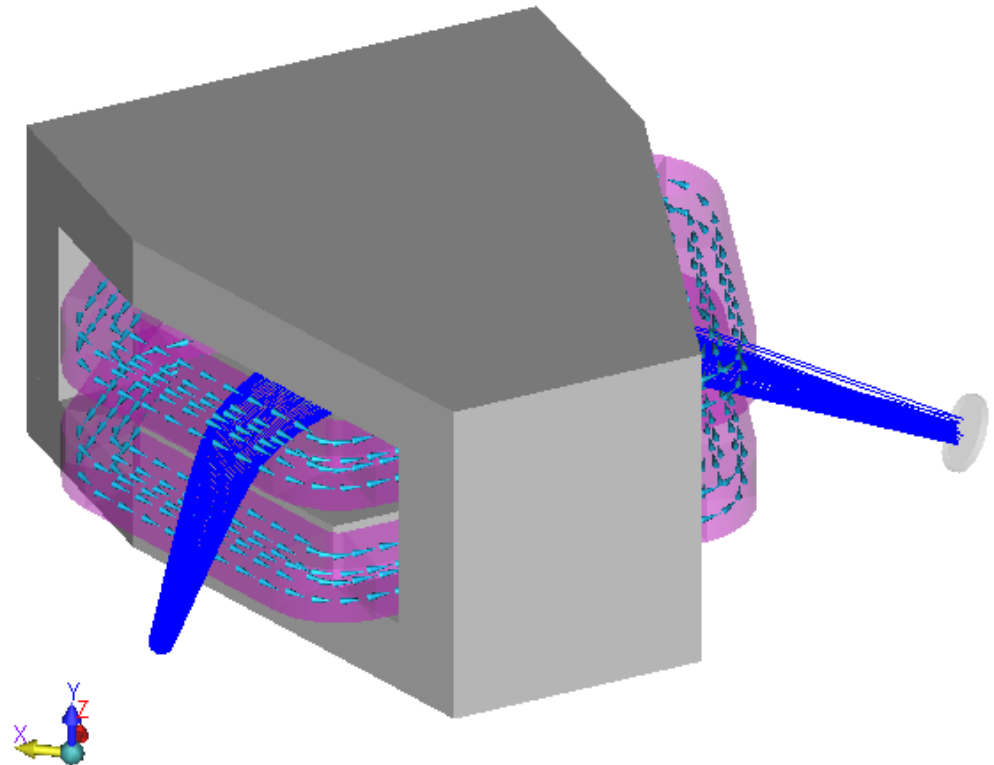


# Dipole Magnet Optimization for LEBT

**S Saminathan**

**KVI, Groningen,  
The Netherlands**

**26 Aug 2010**



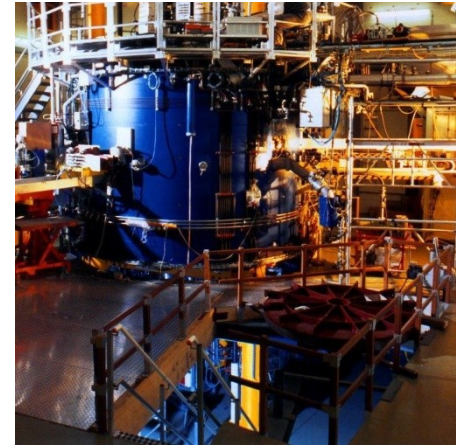
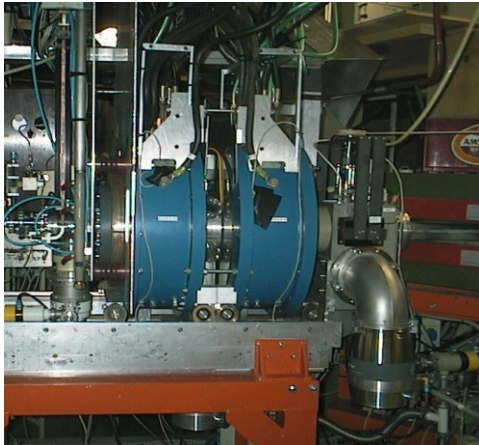


# Outline

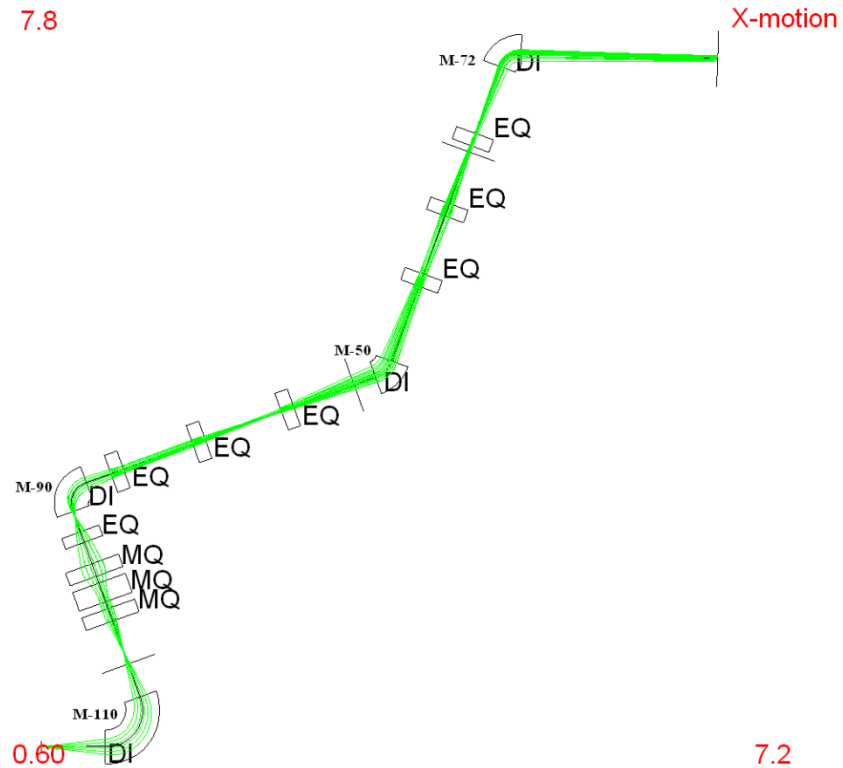


- Motivation
- Simulation of Ion beam extraction and transportation
- Beam profile and emittance measurements
- Dipole optimization
- Conclusion

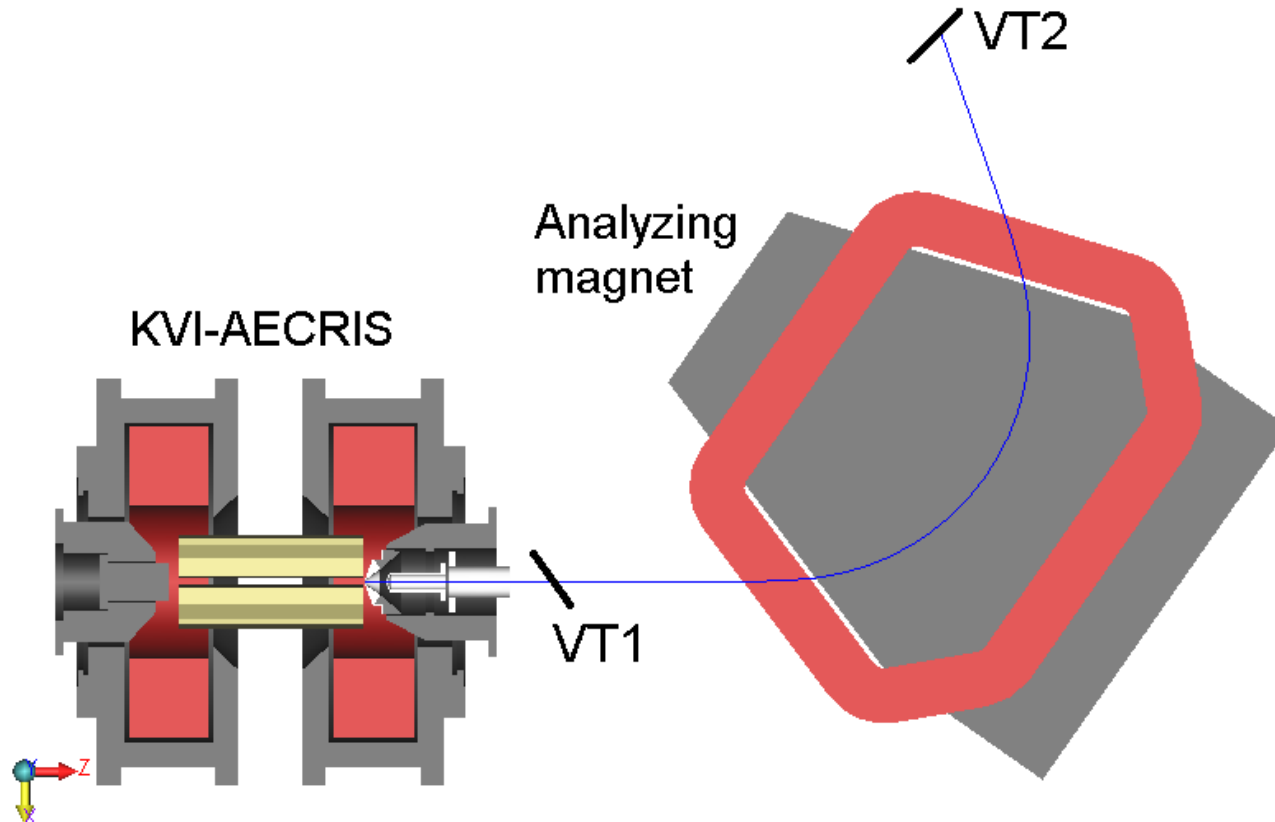
## AECRIS



## Cyclotron

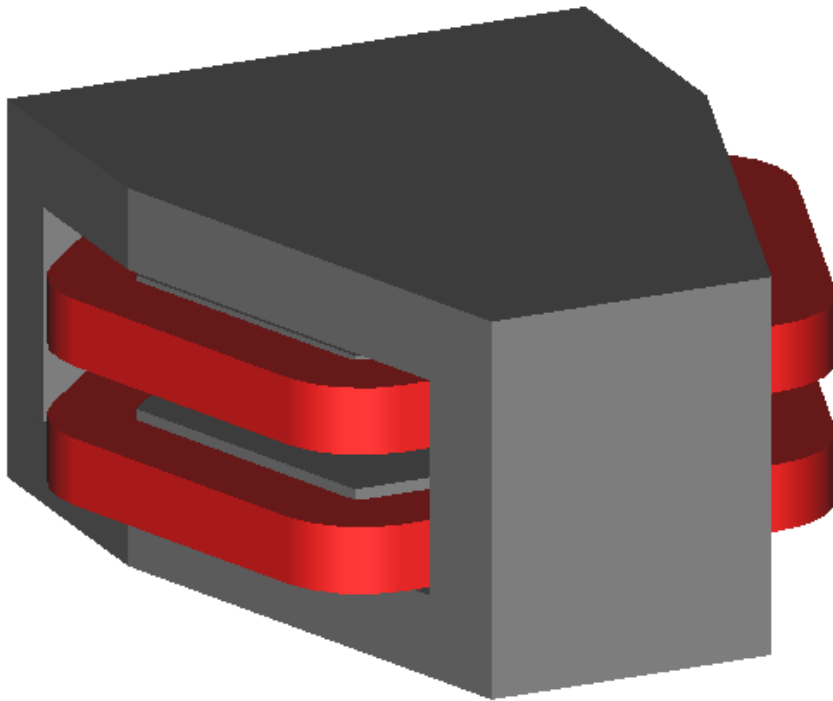


# AECRIS & Analyzing magnet



- RF heating: 14.1 GHz, (11- 12.5 GHz)
- $B_{inj} = 2.1$  T,  $B_{min} = 0.36$  T
- $B_{ext} = 1.1$  T,  $B_{rad} = 0.86$  T
- Chamber length: 30 cm
- Chamber diameter: 7.6 cm
- Extraction aperture: 0.8 cm
- Typical analyzed beam currents for  $Ar^{8+}$  : 500 e $\mu$ A ,  $Ne^{6+}$  : 450 e $\mu$ A and for  $O^{6+}$  : 650 e $\mu$ A ( $O^{6+}$  )
- Total ext. beam cur. Upto: 4 mA

# Analyzing magnet (M110)



- Double focusing
- Bending radius: 400 mm
- Bending angle:  $110^\circ$
- Vertical gap: 67 mm
- Entrance pole face angle:  $37^\circ$
- Exit pole face angle:  $37^\circ$



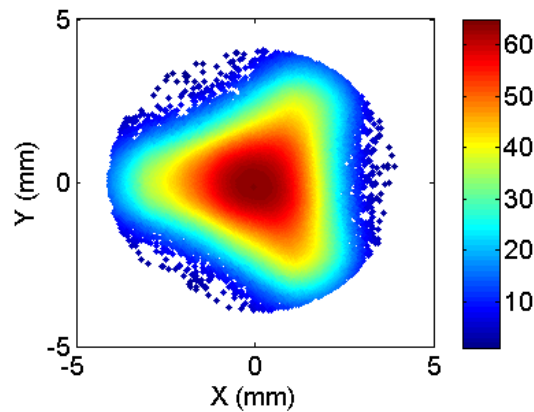
# Numerical tools used for the simulations



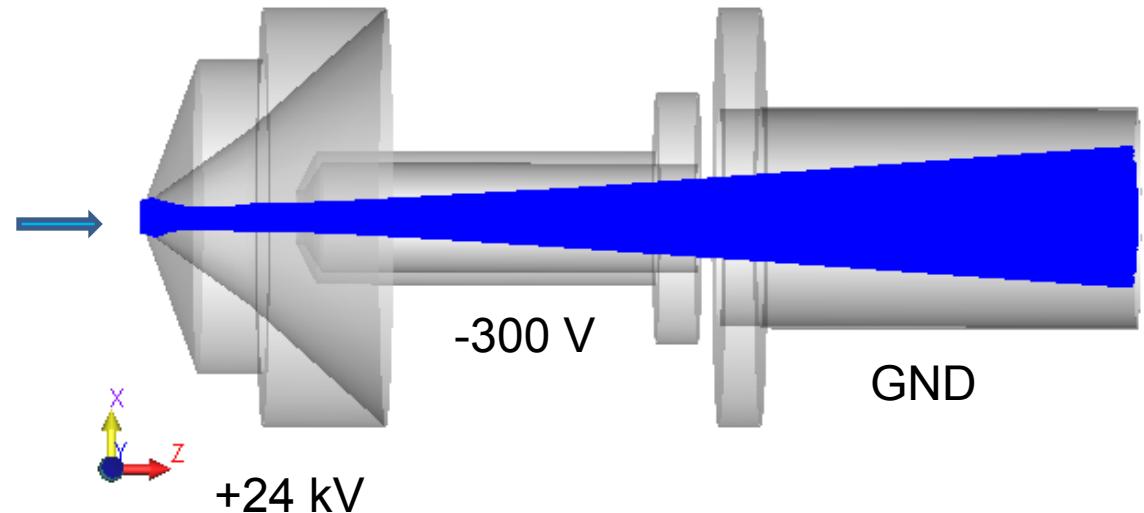
- **PIC-MCC**  
(Initial Phase-space distribution)
- **GPT**  
(Beam extraction and transport simulation including space charge effects)
- **LORENTZ-3D**  
(3D E/M-field calculation, Beam extraction and transport simulation)
- **COSY-INFINITY**  
(Beam envelope calculation)

# Ion beam( $\text{He}^{1+}$ ) extraction from AECRIS

Spatial distribution at the plasma electrode



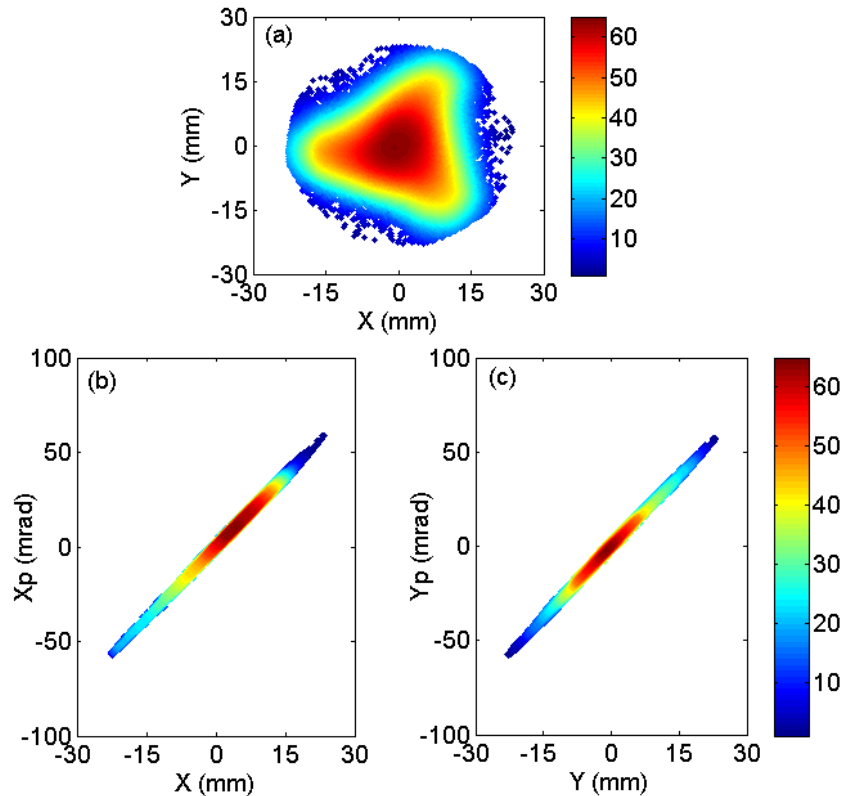
Ion trajectories through the extraction system



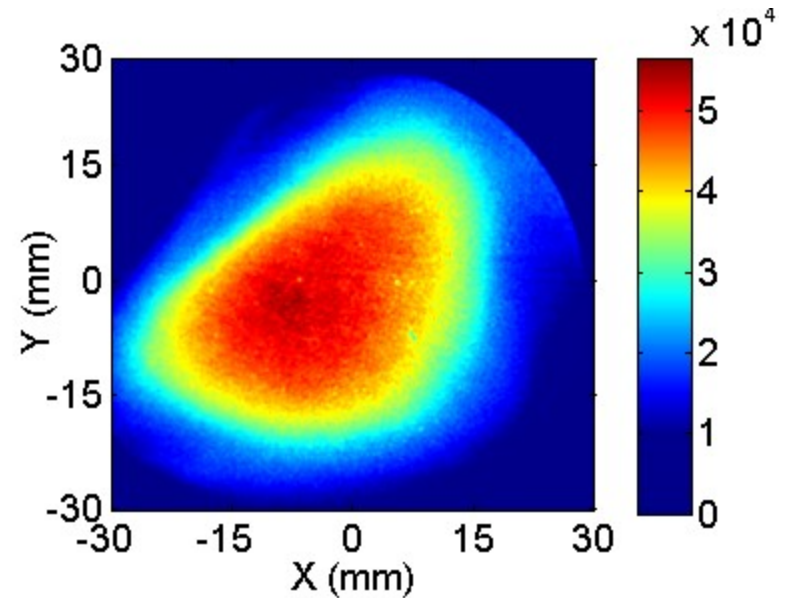
V. Mironov and J.P.M. Beijers, Phys. Rev. ST Accel. Beams **12**, 073501 (2009)

S. Saminathan et.al., Rev. Sci. Instrum **81**, 02B706(2010).

## Simulated (VT1)



## Measured (VT1)

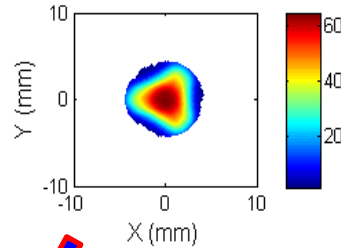


**x & y 95% RMS Emitt :  $65 \pi$  mm mrad**

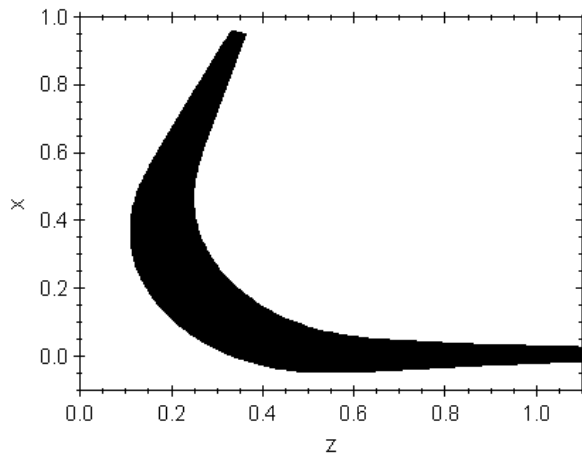
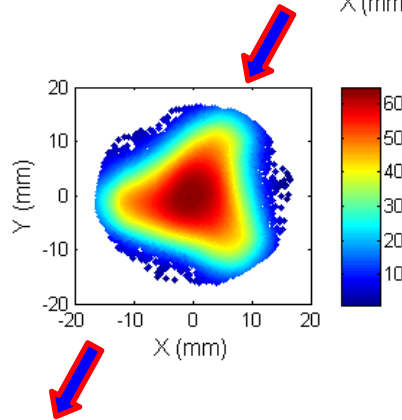


# Beam ( $\text{He}^+$ ) Transport Through Analyzing Magnet

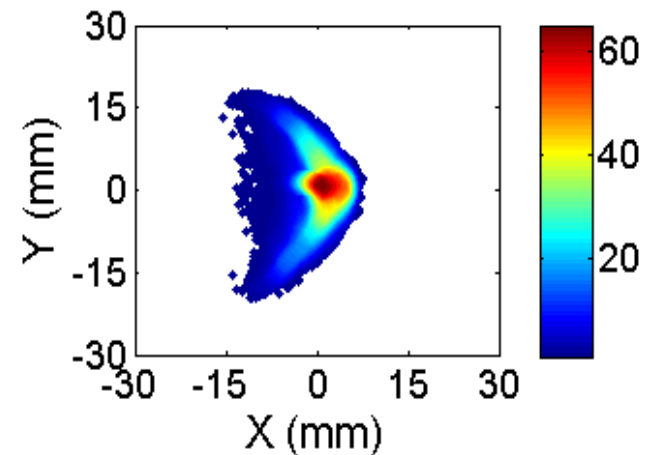
**Plasma electrode**



**Ground electrode**

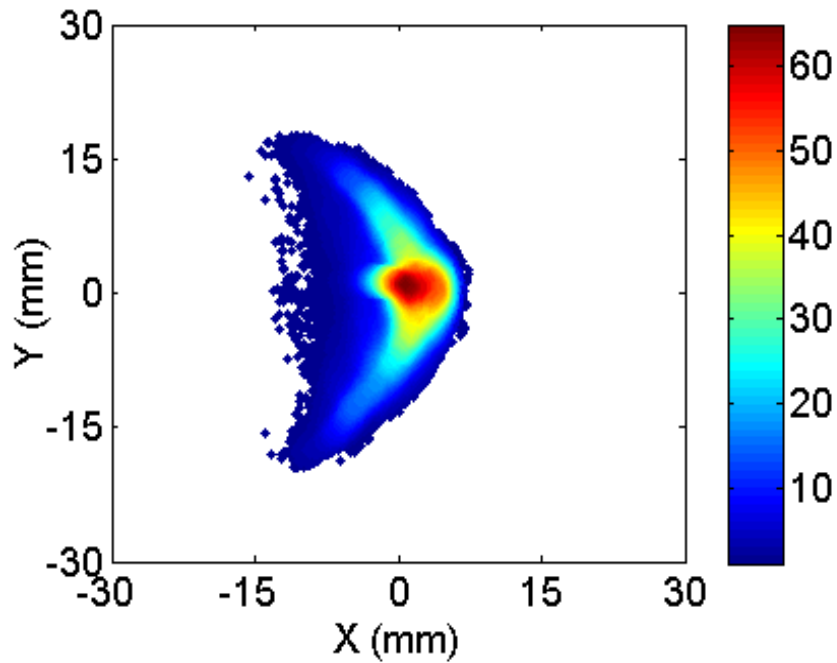


**M-110**

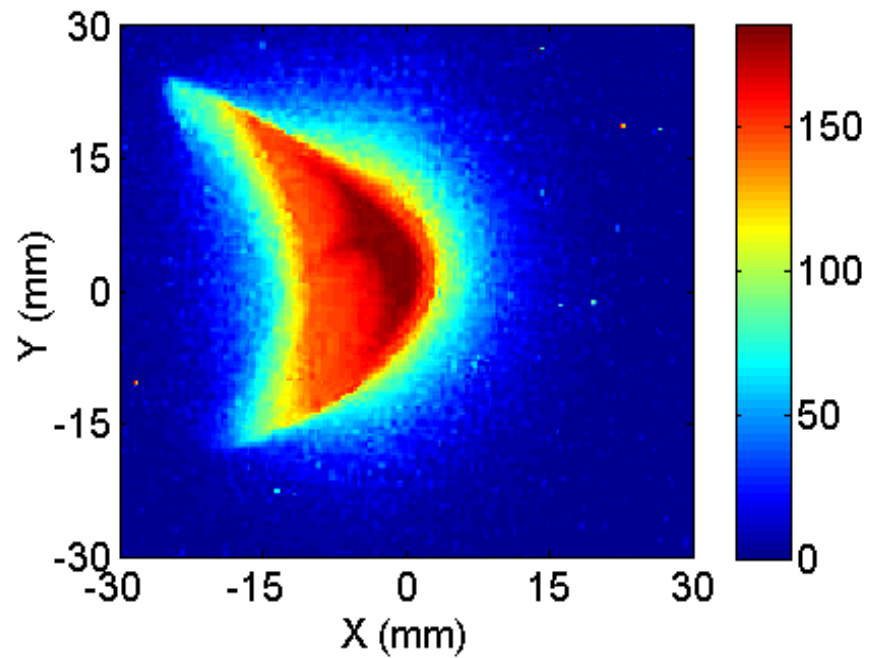


# Ion beam profile behind the analyzing magnet

## Simulated (VT2)

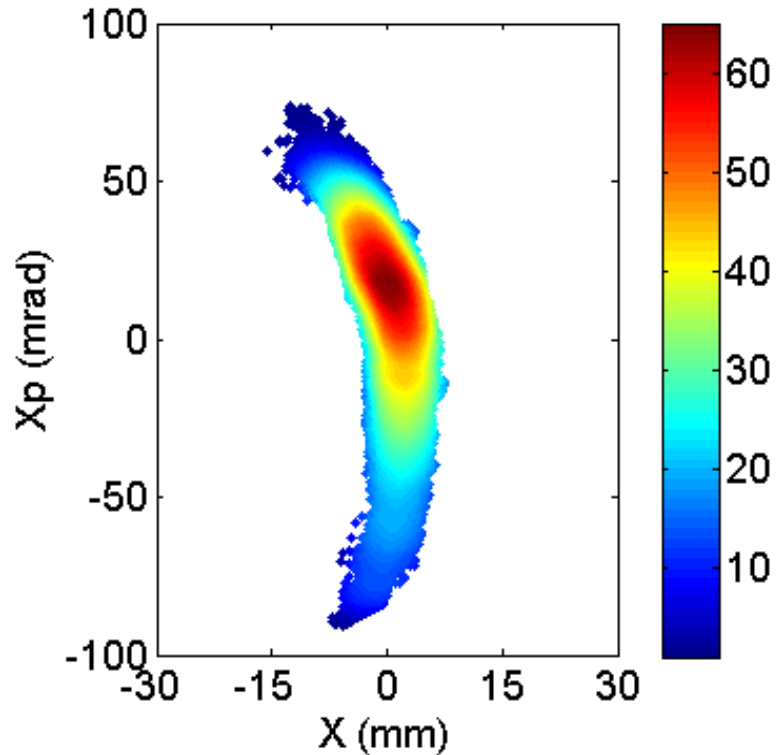


## Measured (VT2)



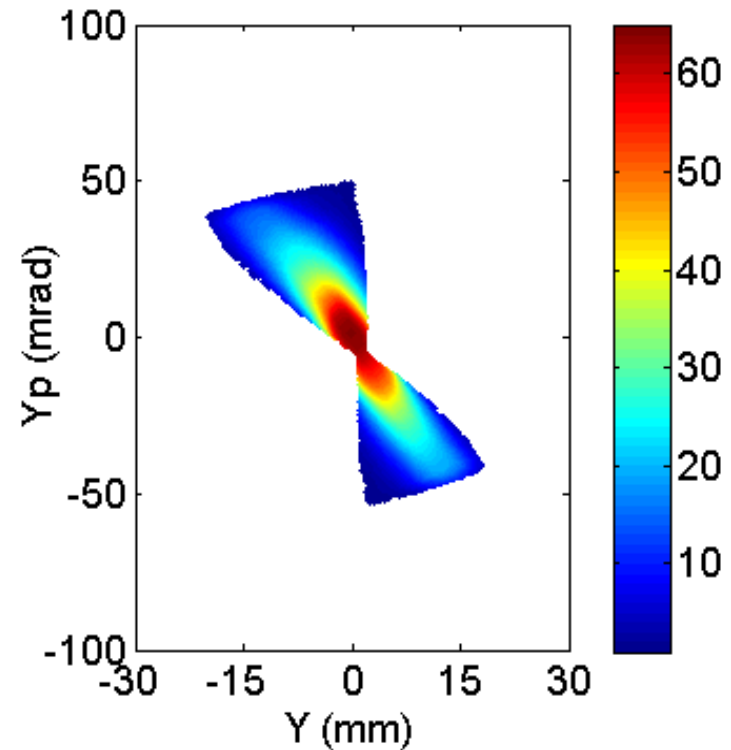
# Simulated beam emittance behind the analyzing magnet

## Horizontal emittance



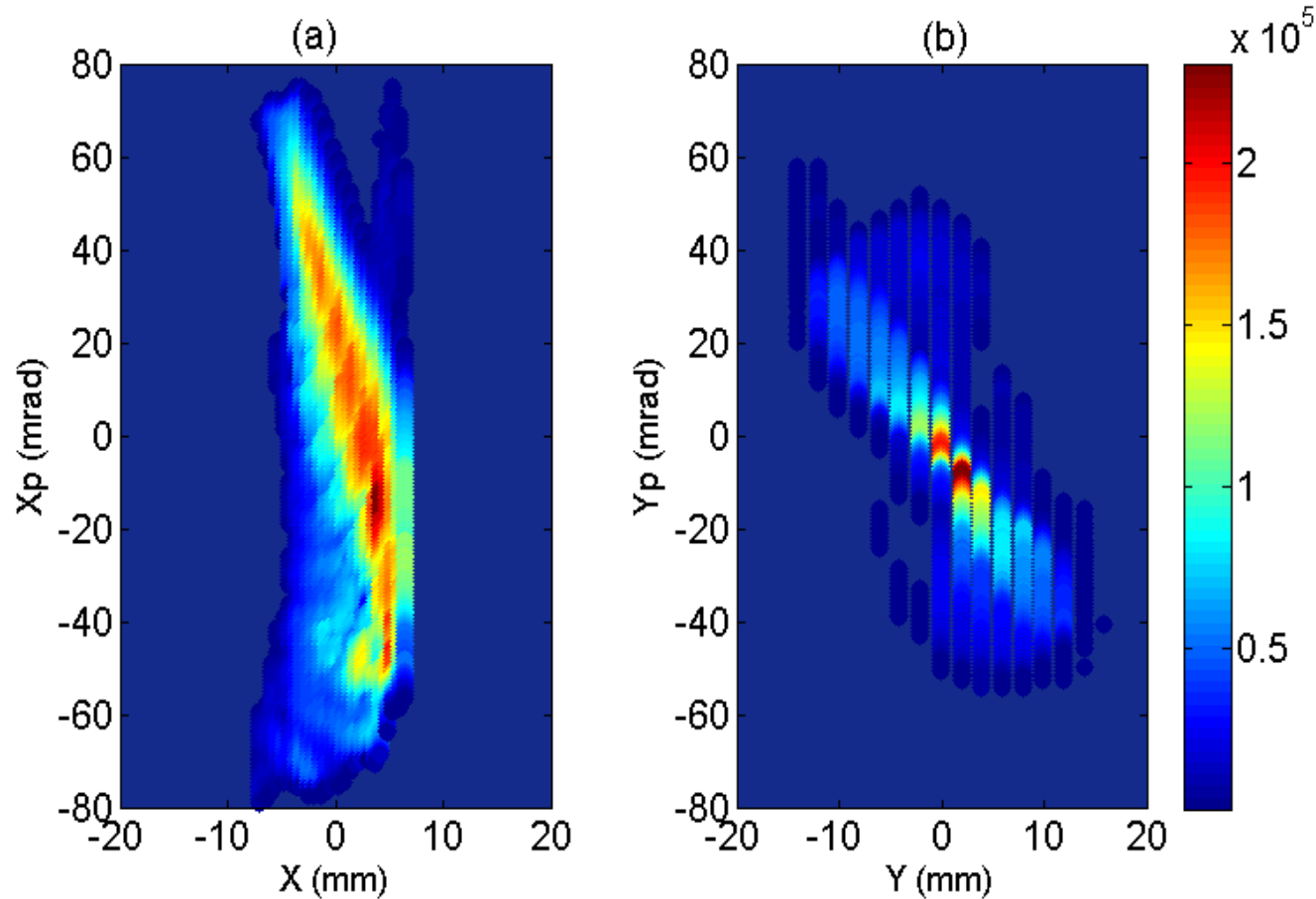
**95% RMS Emitt :  $360 \pi$  mm mrad**

## Vertical emittance



**95% RMS Emitt:  $240 \pi$  mm mrad**

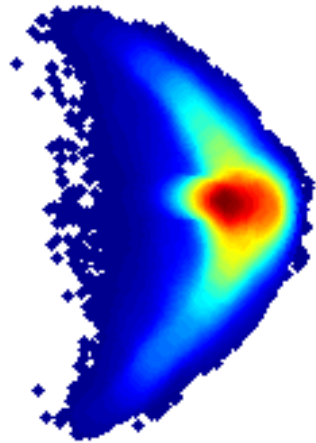
# Measured ion( $\text{He}^+$ ) beam emittance



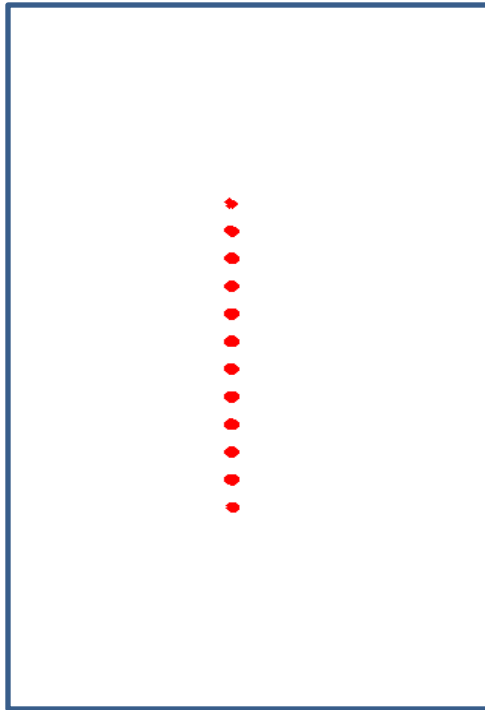
**95% RMS Emitt :  $390 \pi$  mm  
mrad**

**95% RMS Emitt:  $320 \pi$  mm  
mrad**

# Pepper-pot simulation

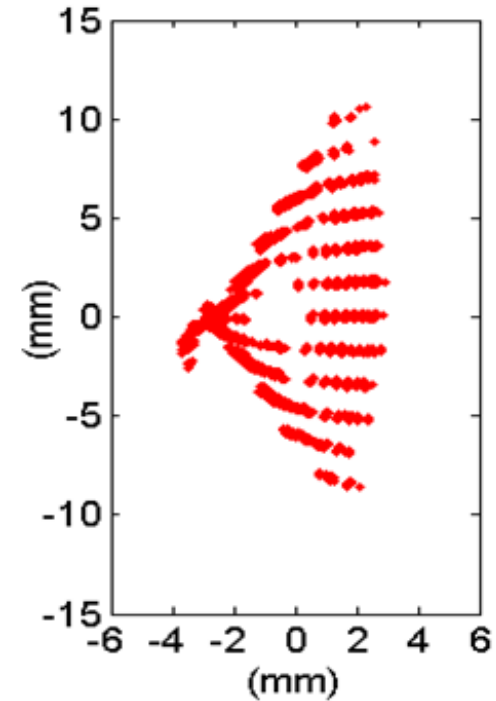


# Pepper-pot simulation



Pepper-pot  
Mask ( $x = 0$ )

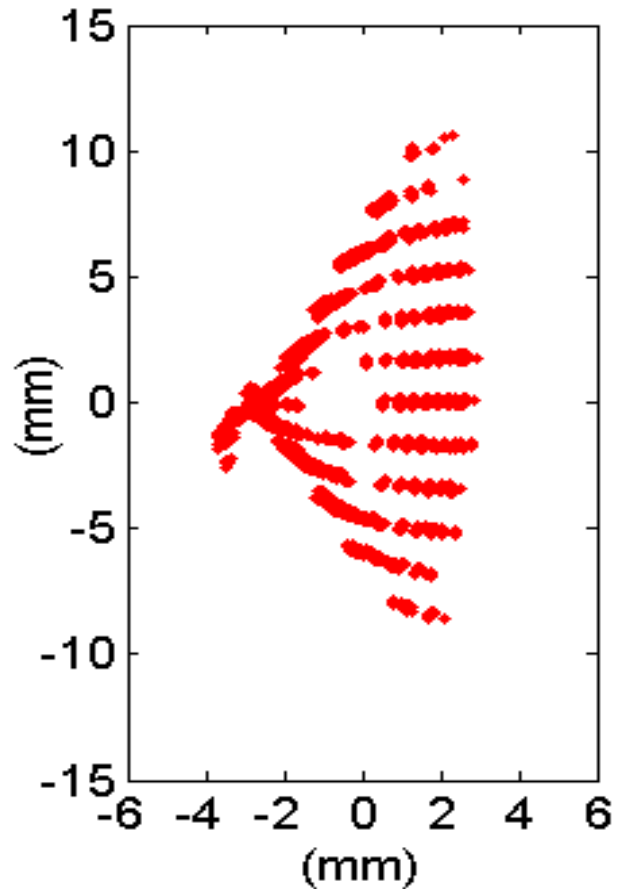
51 mm



MCP

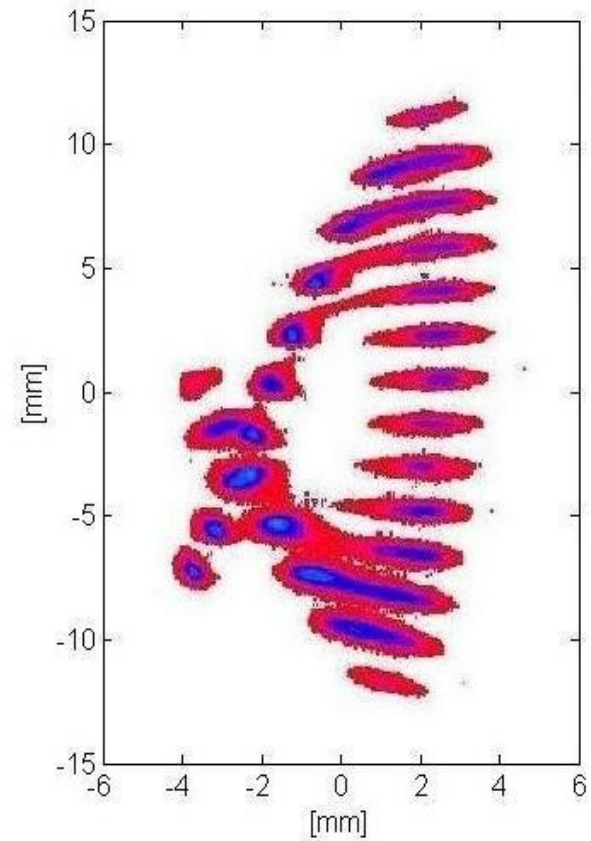
# Pepper-pot simulation

Simulation



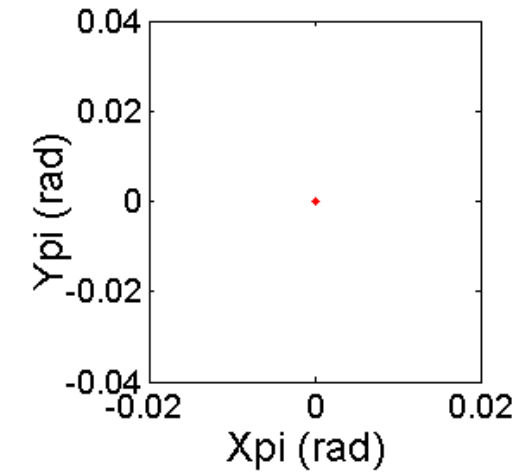
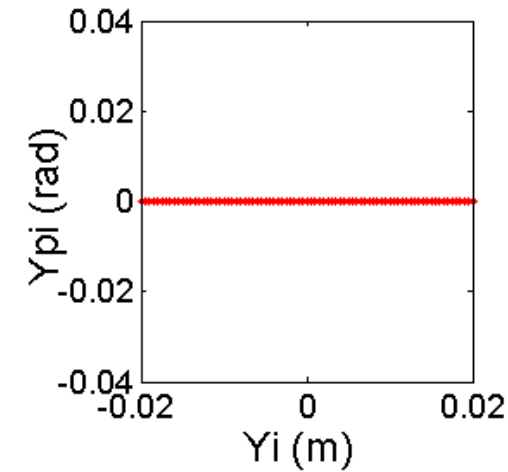
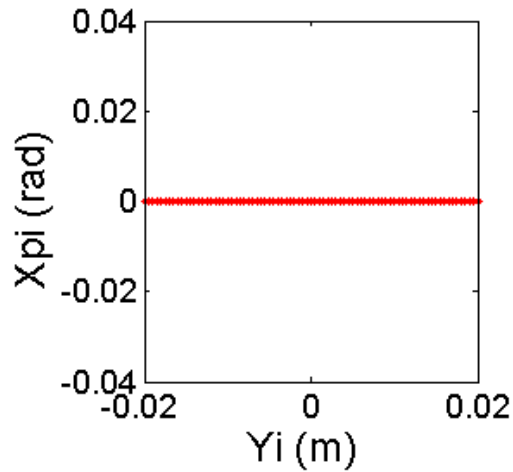
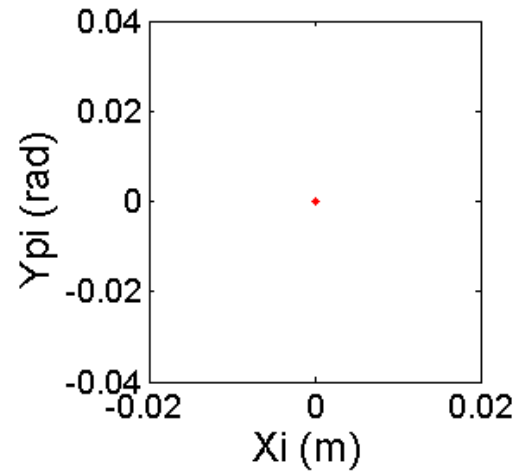
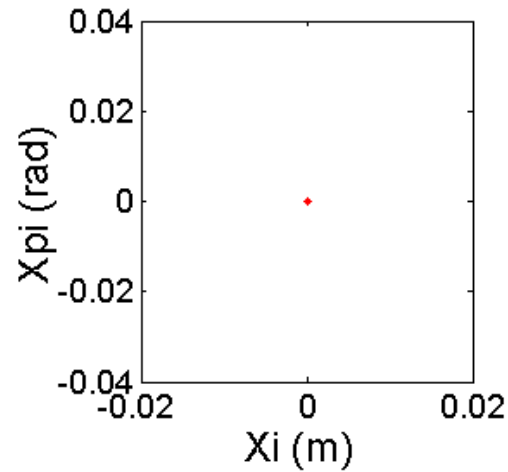
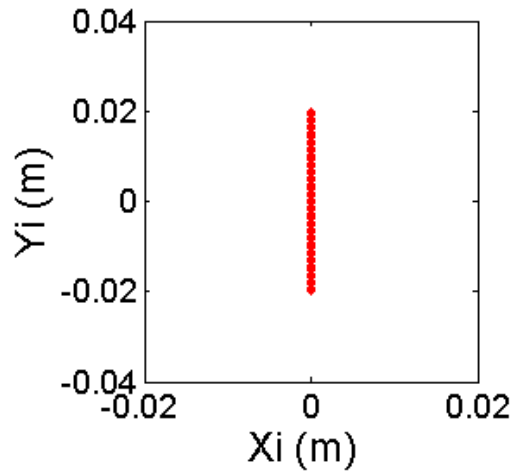
MCP

Measured



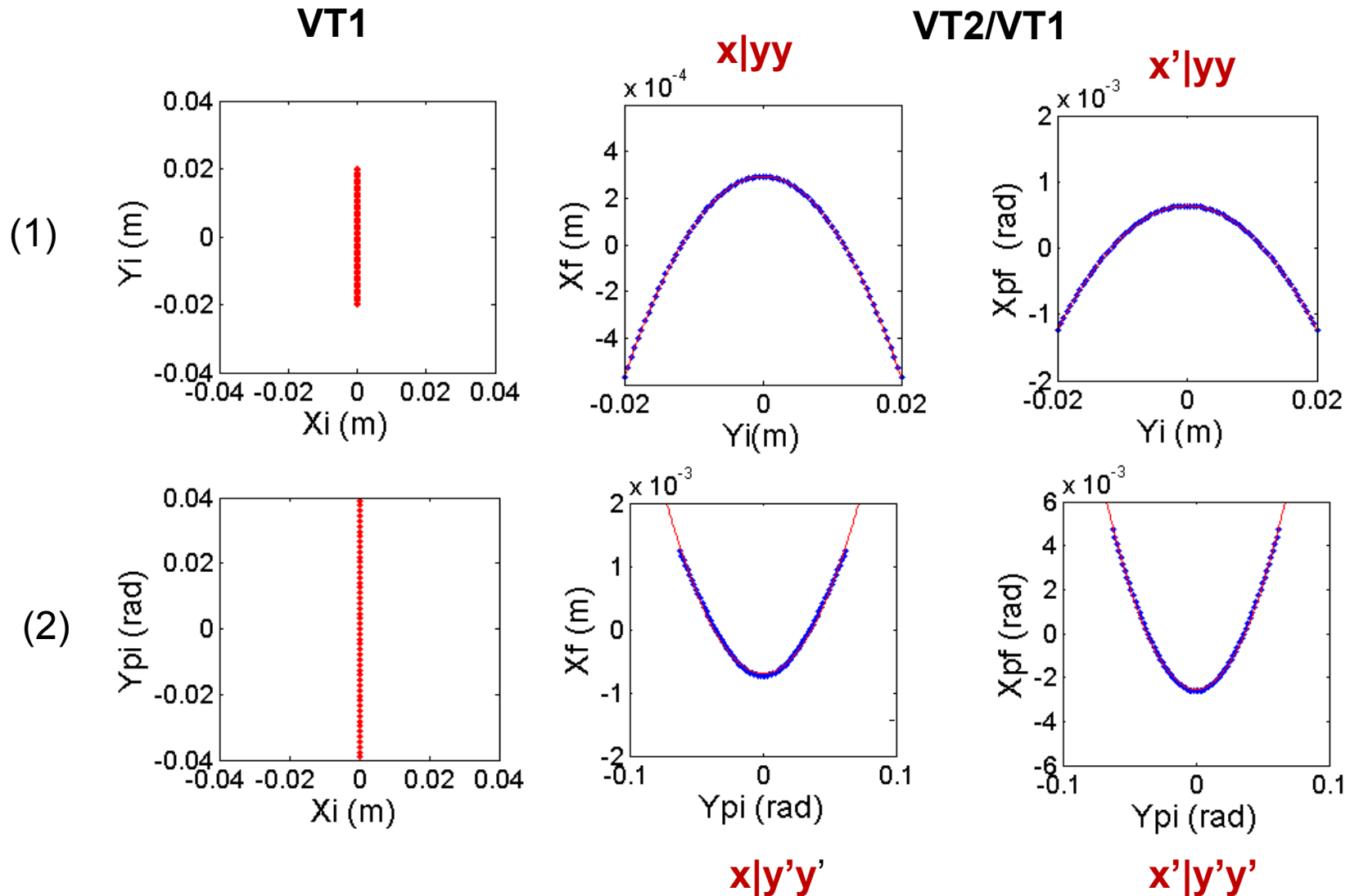
MCP

# Initial co-ordinates for the aberration calculation





# Effect of the second-order geometric aberration



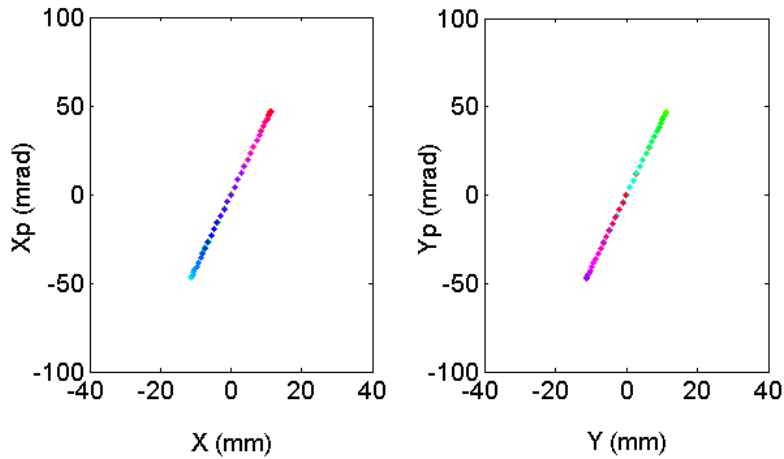
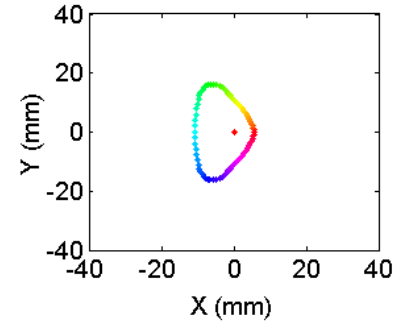
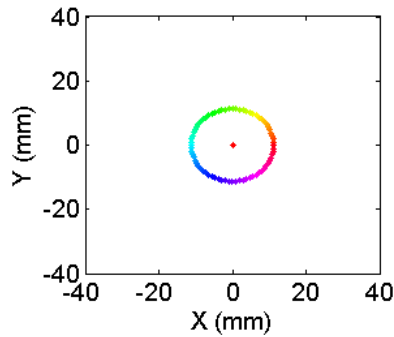


# Methods to correct the image aberrations

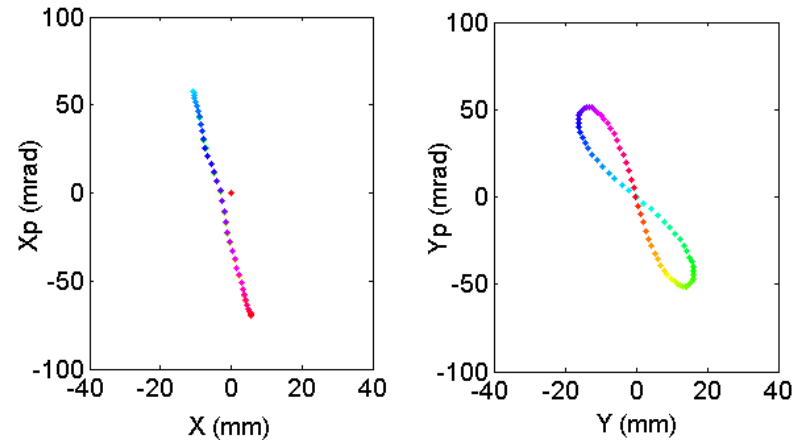


- By placing a correction element(Multipole) between an object and an image of an optical system. **Disadvantage:** Availability of space in the beam line.
- The required magnetic flux distribution can be achieved by using a specialy designed pole shape. **Disadvantage** : Fine tuning of the multipole field.
- Generating the required flux distribution by a superposition of thin multipole coils (etched electronic circuit boards) with the main poles of the magnet.

Vertical gap = 110 mm



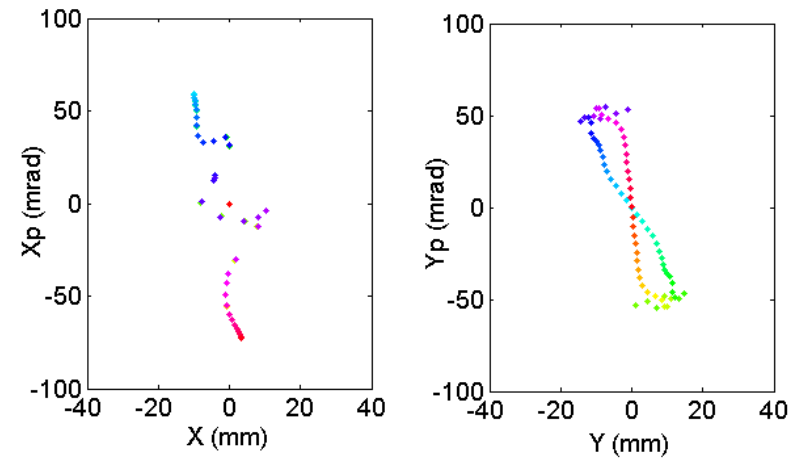
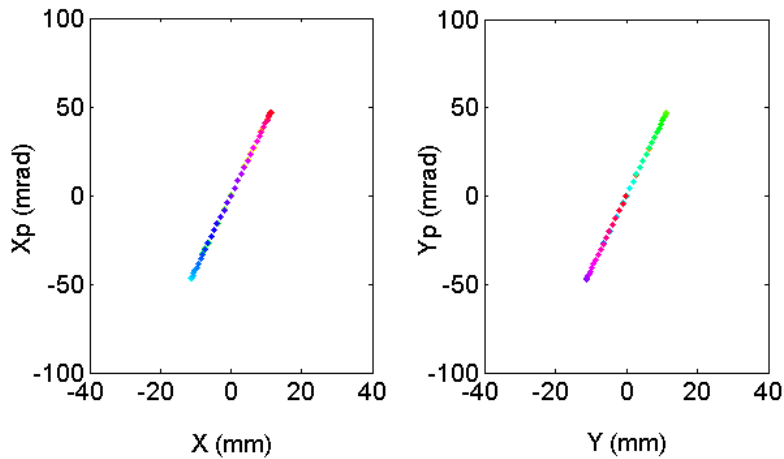
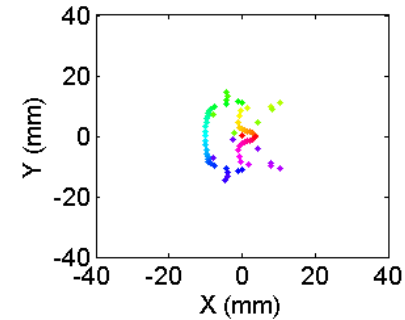
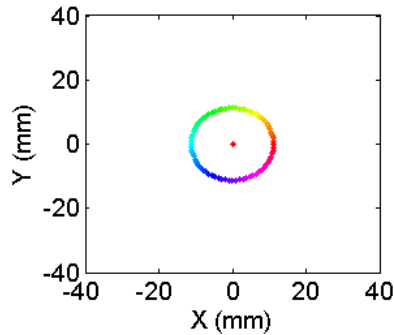
**VT1**



**VT2**

# Transport Simulation (1)

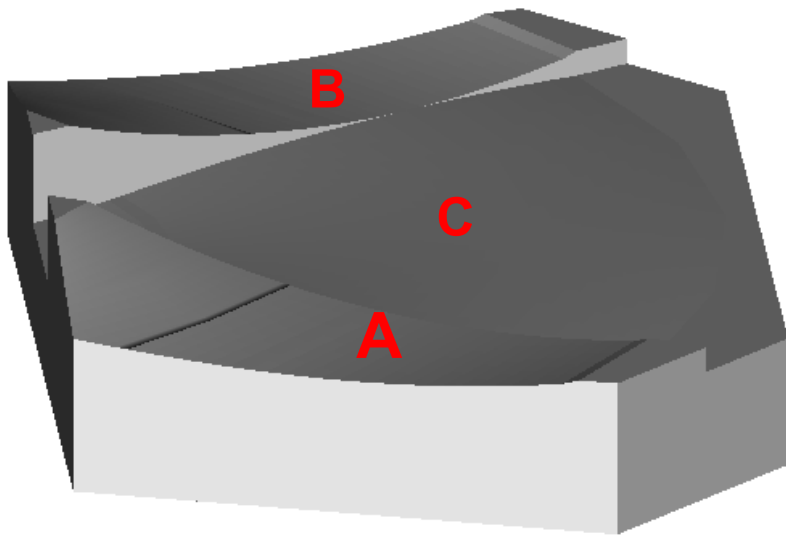
Vertical gap = 67 mm



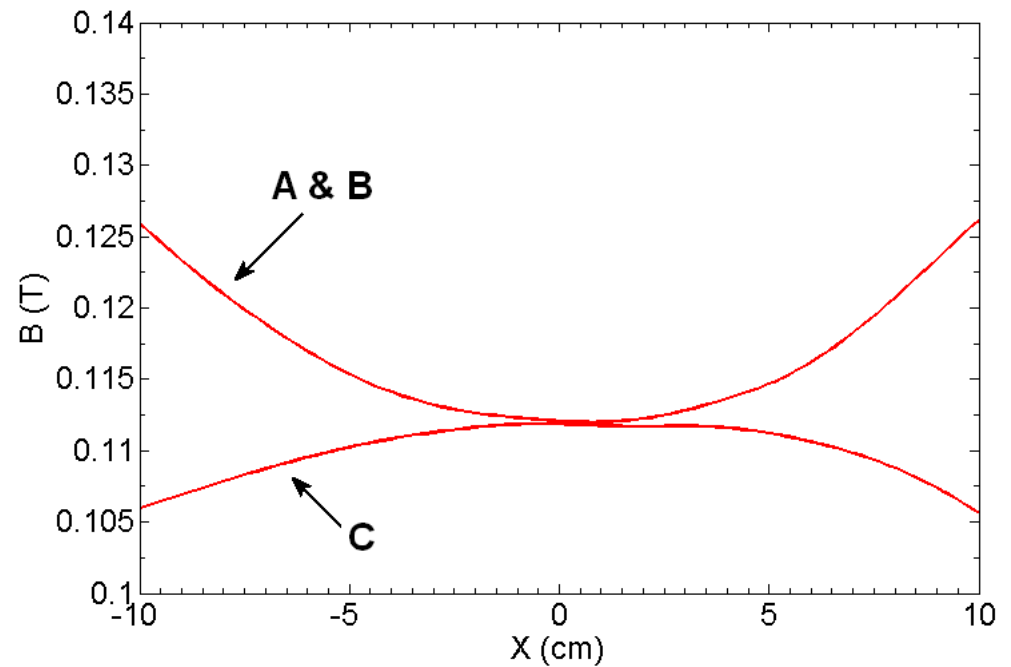
**VT1**

**VT2**

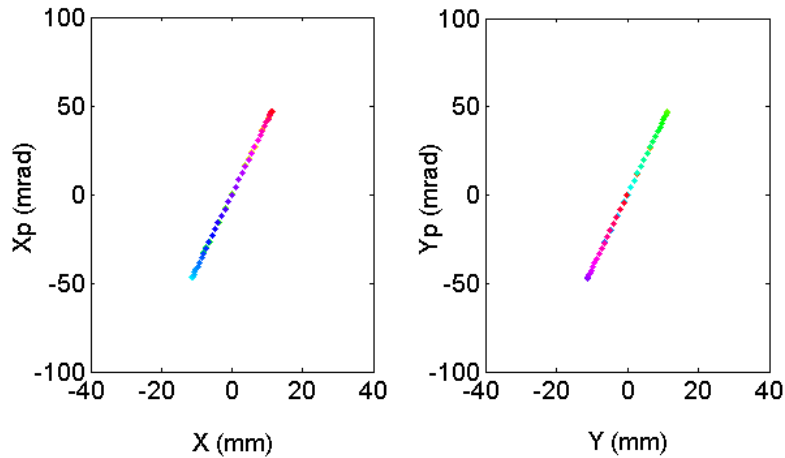
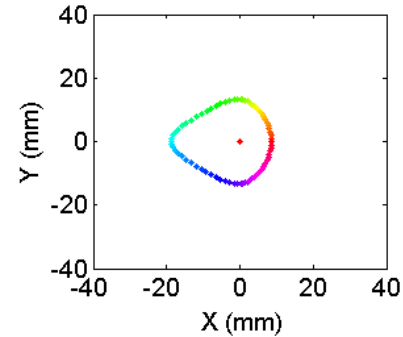
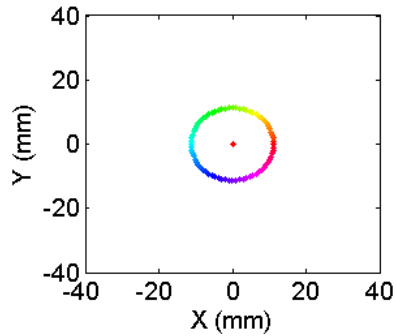
# Modified pole



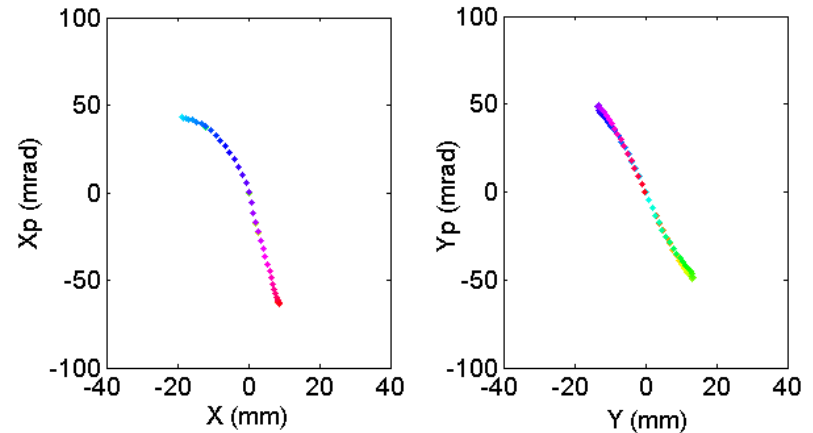
## Magnetic field at the mid-plane



## Modified pole

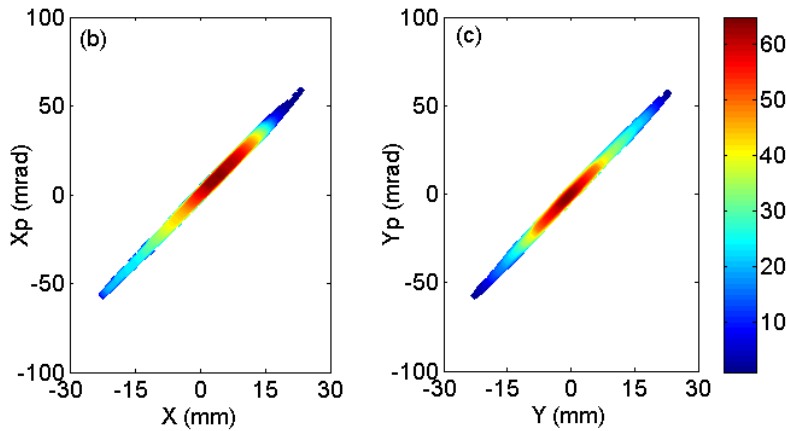
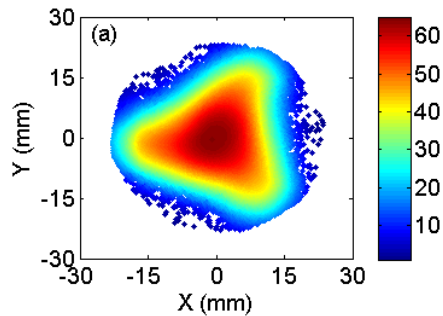


VT1



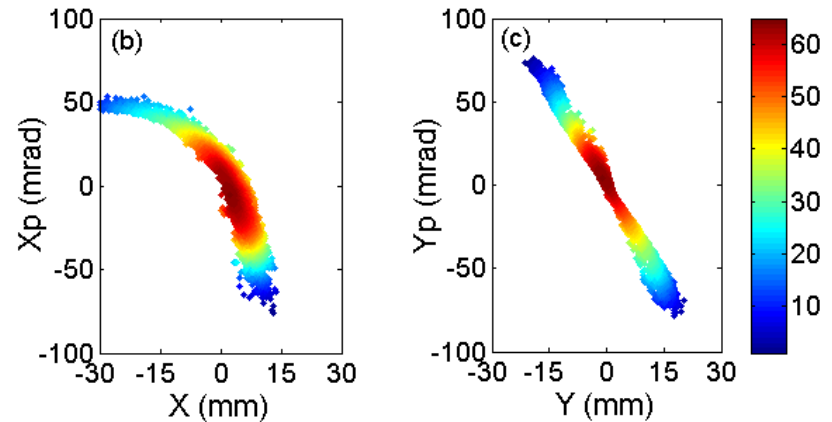
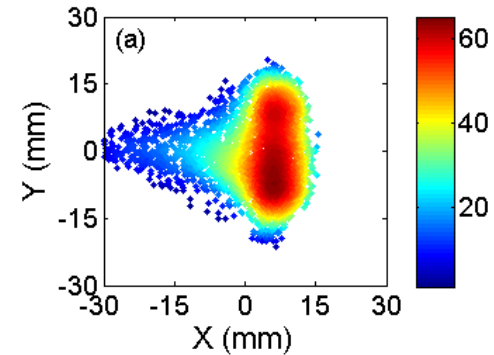
VT2

## Behind the Extraction system (VT1)



**Emitt :  $65 \pi$   
mm mrad**

## Behind the Analyzing magnet (VT2)



**Emitt :  $190 \pi$   
mm mrad**

**Emitt :  $150 \pi$   
mm mrad**

- **The experimental observations support the model assumptions**
- **Second order aberrations of the bending magnet strongly increase the effective beam emittance.**
- **Simulation results shows that the bending magnet with the second order correction improves the 4D phase-space distribution.**





# Our Team

**Suresh Saminathan**

**Hans Beijers**

**Rob Kremers**

**Vladimir Mironov**

**Jan Mulder**

**Sytze Brandenburg**

**Thanks for your Attention !**