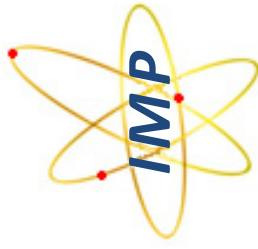


All Permanent Magnet ECR Ion Source Development and Operation Status at IMP

L. Sun

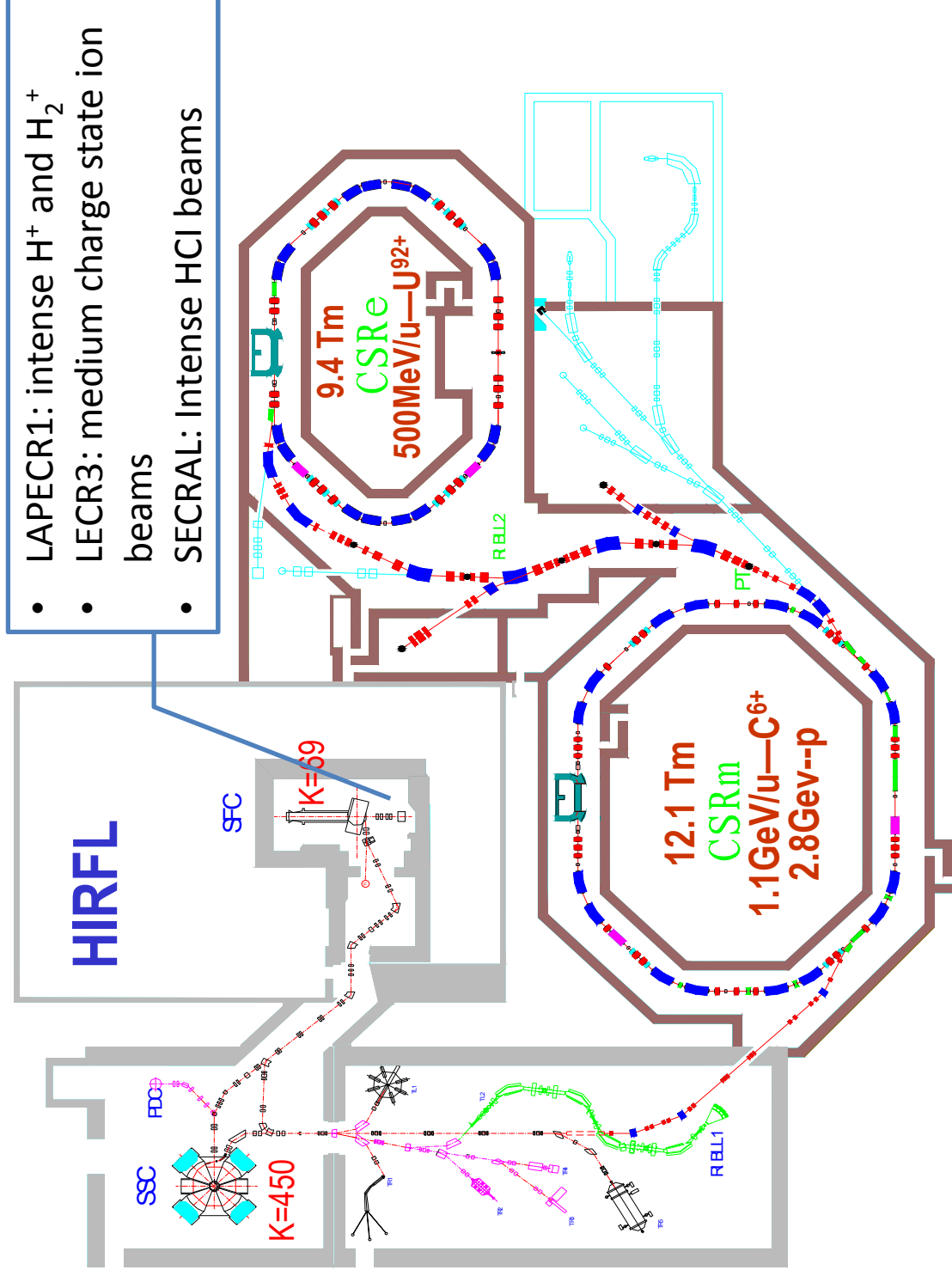
Institute of Modern Physics, CAS, Lanzhou 730000, China



Outline

- Introduction to IMP facility
- Why all permanent magnet?
- All permanent magnet ECRISs at IMP
 - LAPECR1
 - LAPECR2
 - LAPECR3

HIRFL in Lanzhou

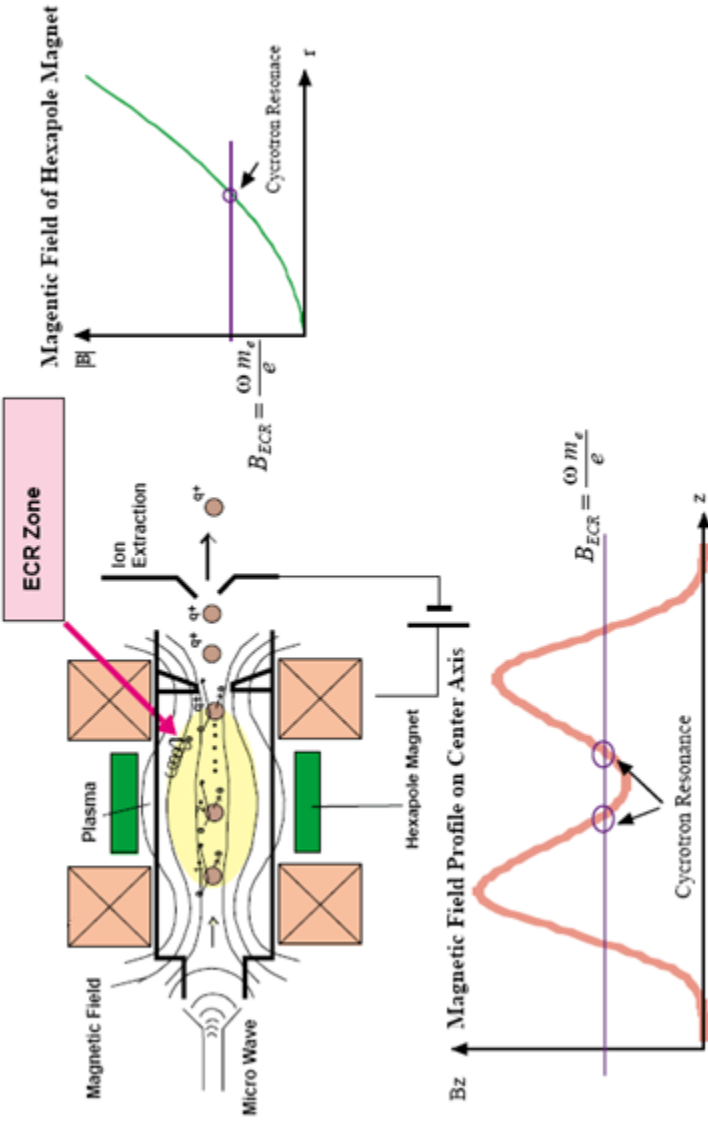


Research Activities at IMP

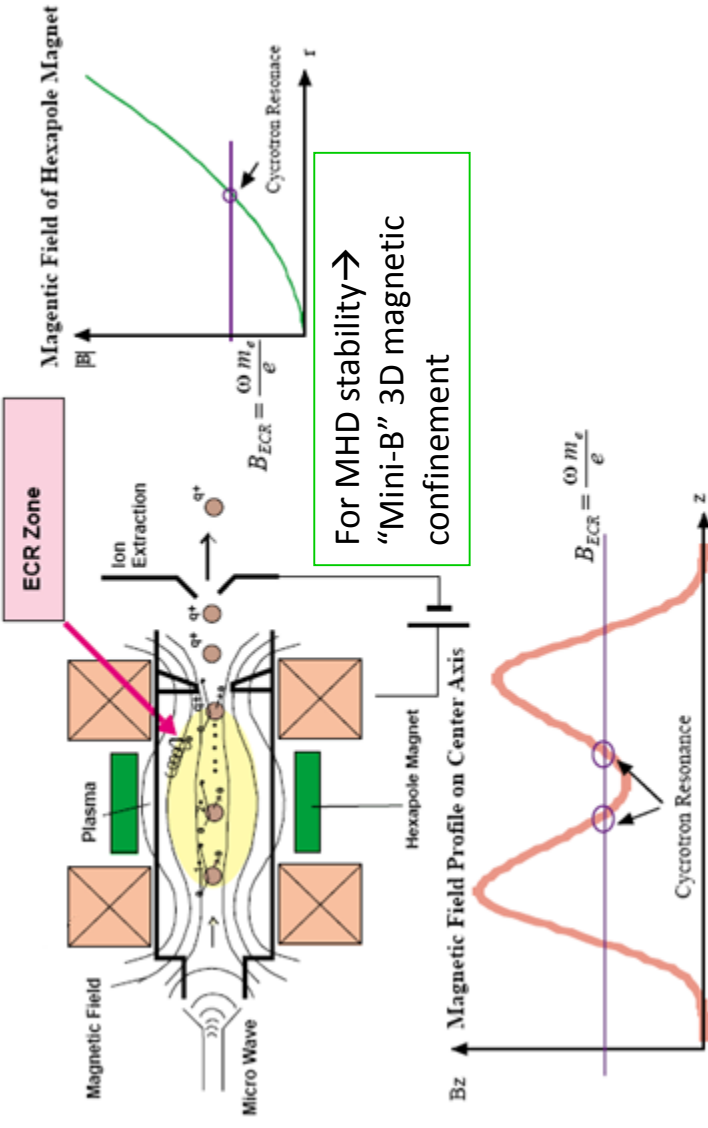
- New isotopes synthesis
- Spectroscopy on unstable nuclei
- Precise Mass measurement
- Irradiative Material, Biology experiments
- Cancer therapy
- RIB structure experiments
- Atomic Physics
- Material physics
- Astrophysics
-

Different purpose ECRISs are built
at IMP for the various needs

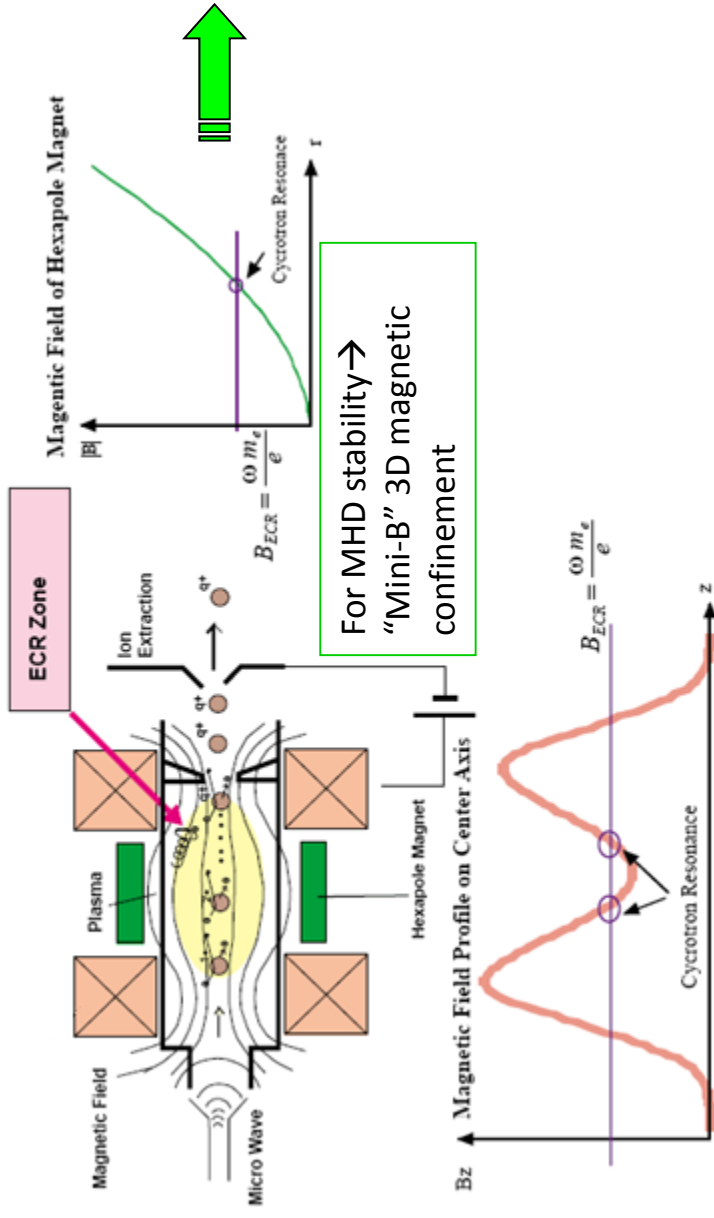
ECR Ion Sources



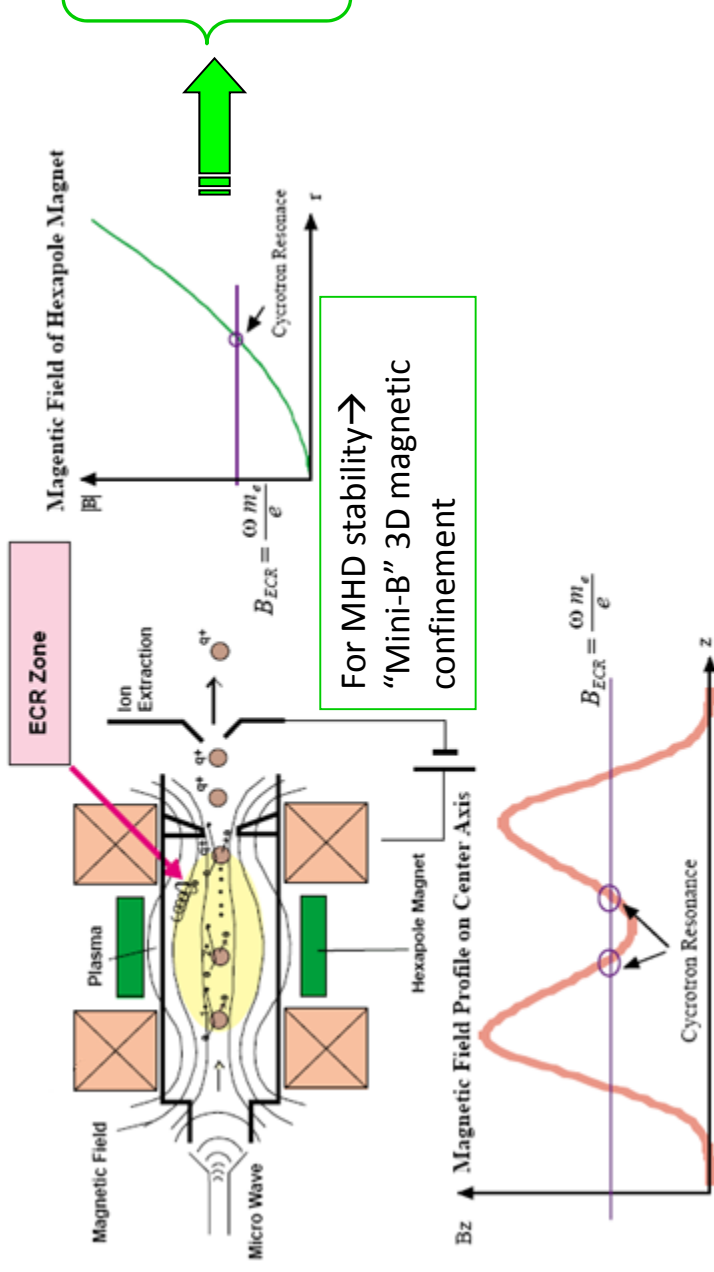
ECR Ion Sources



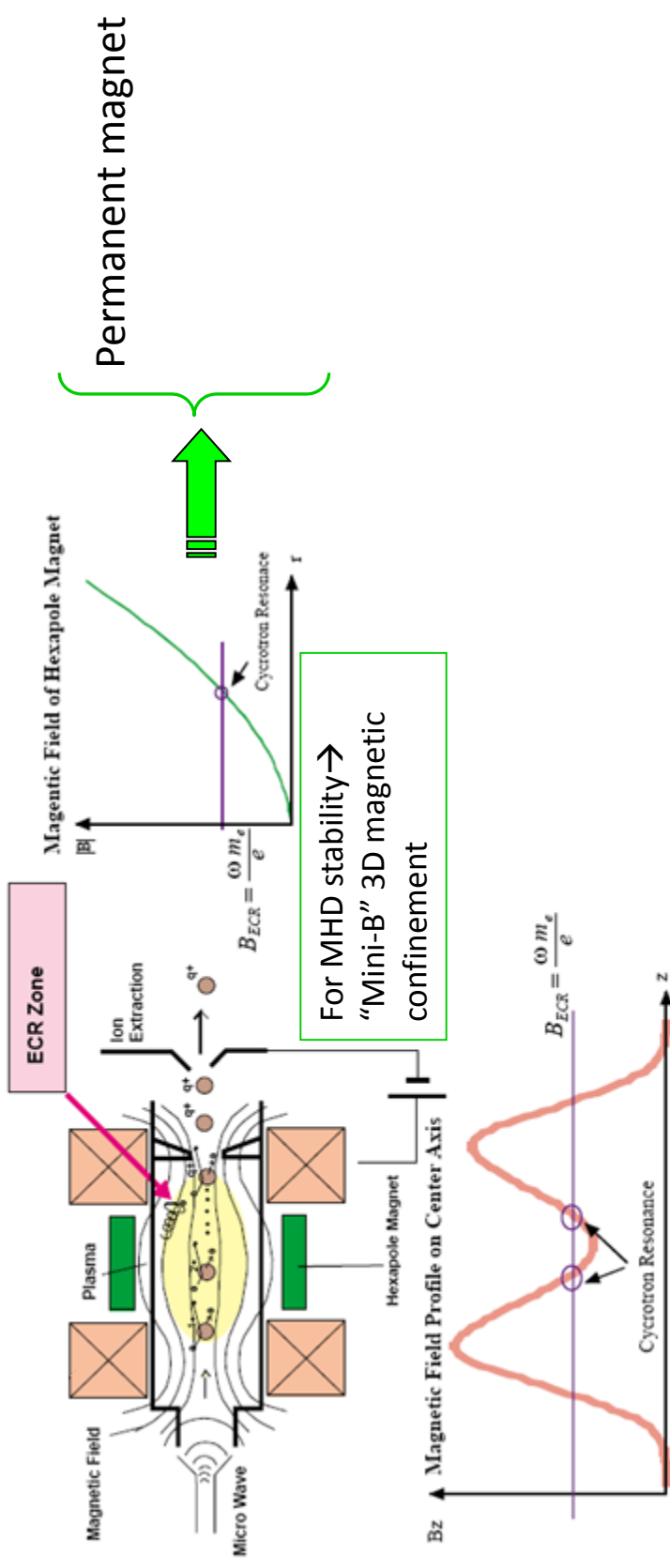
ECR Ion Sources



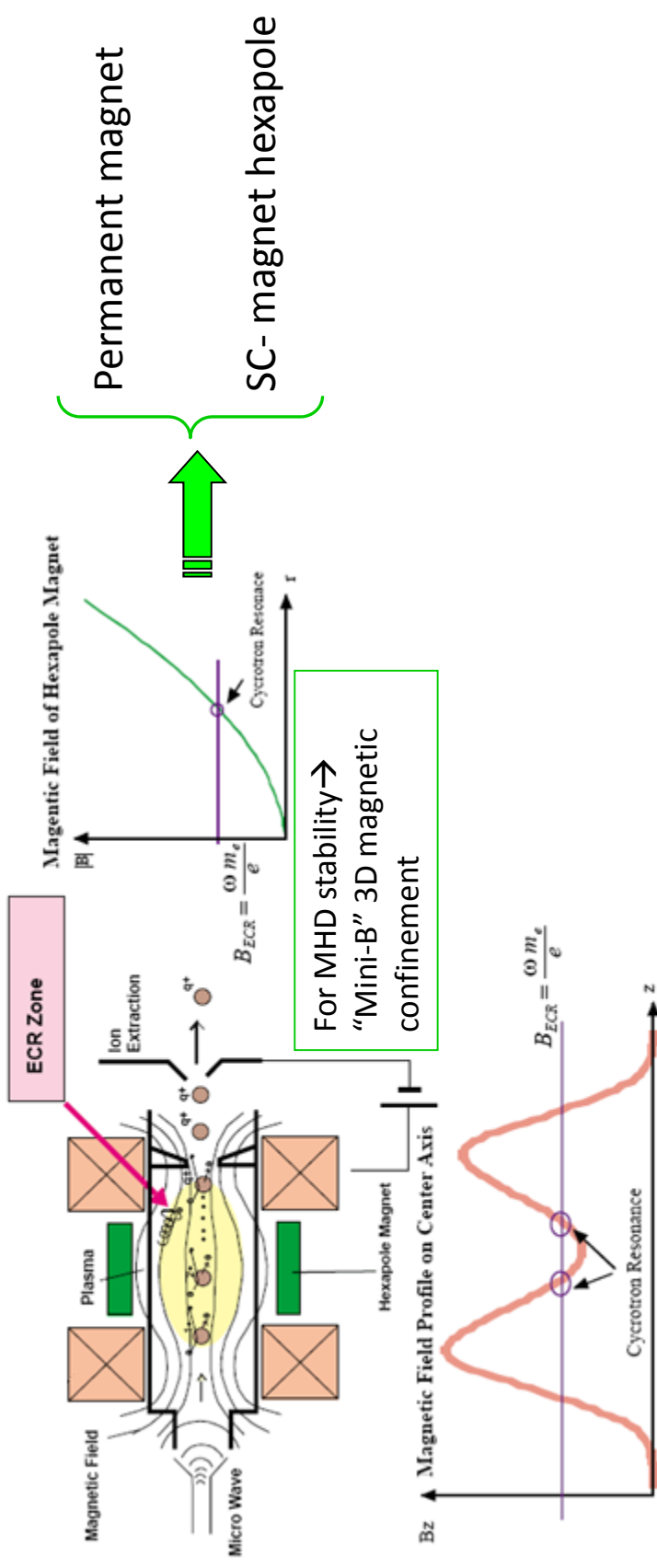
ECR Ion Sources



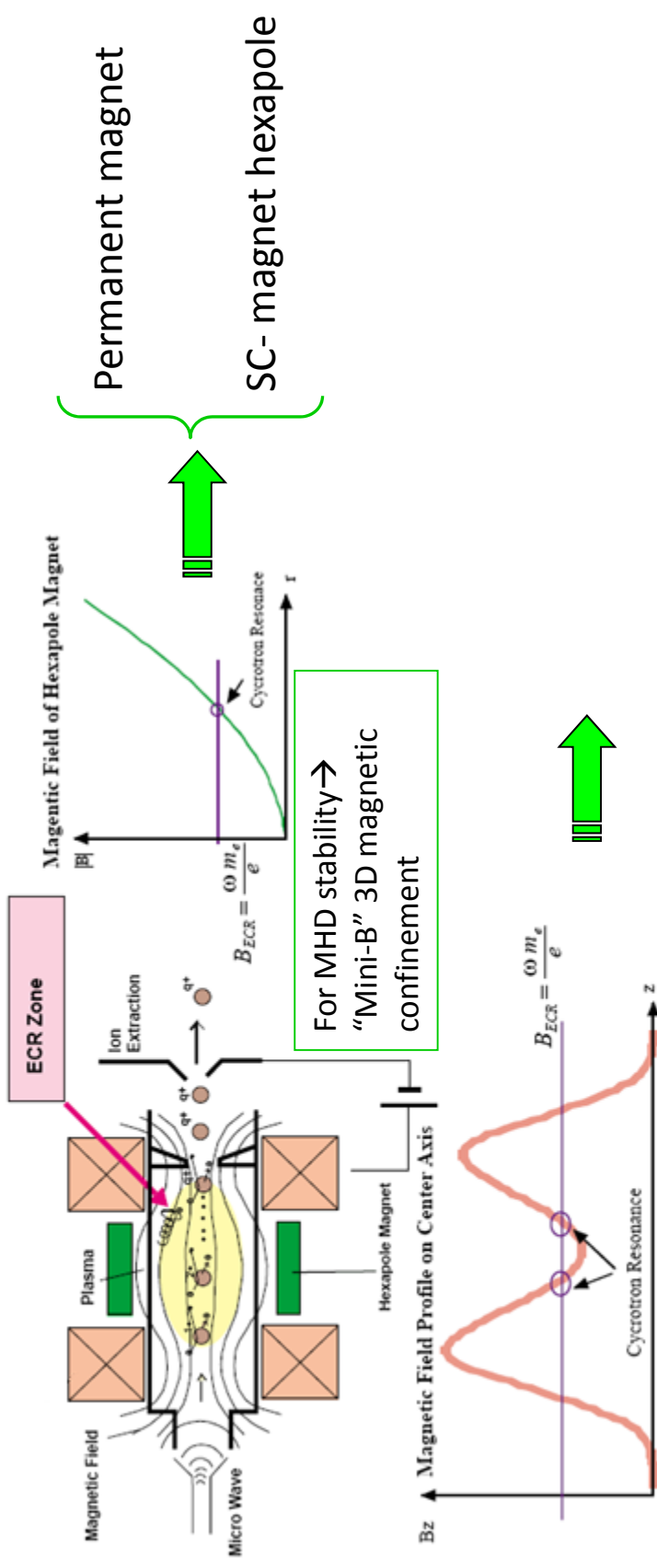
ECR Ion Sources



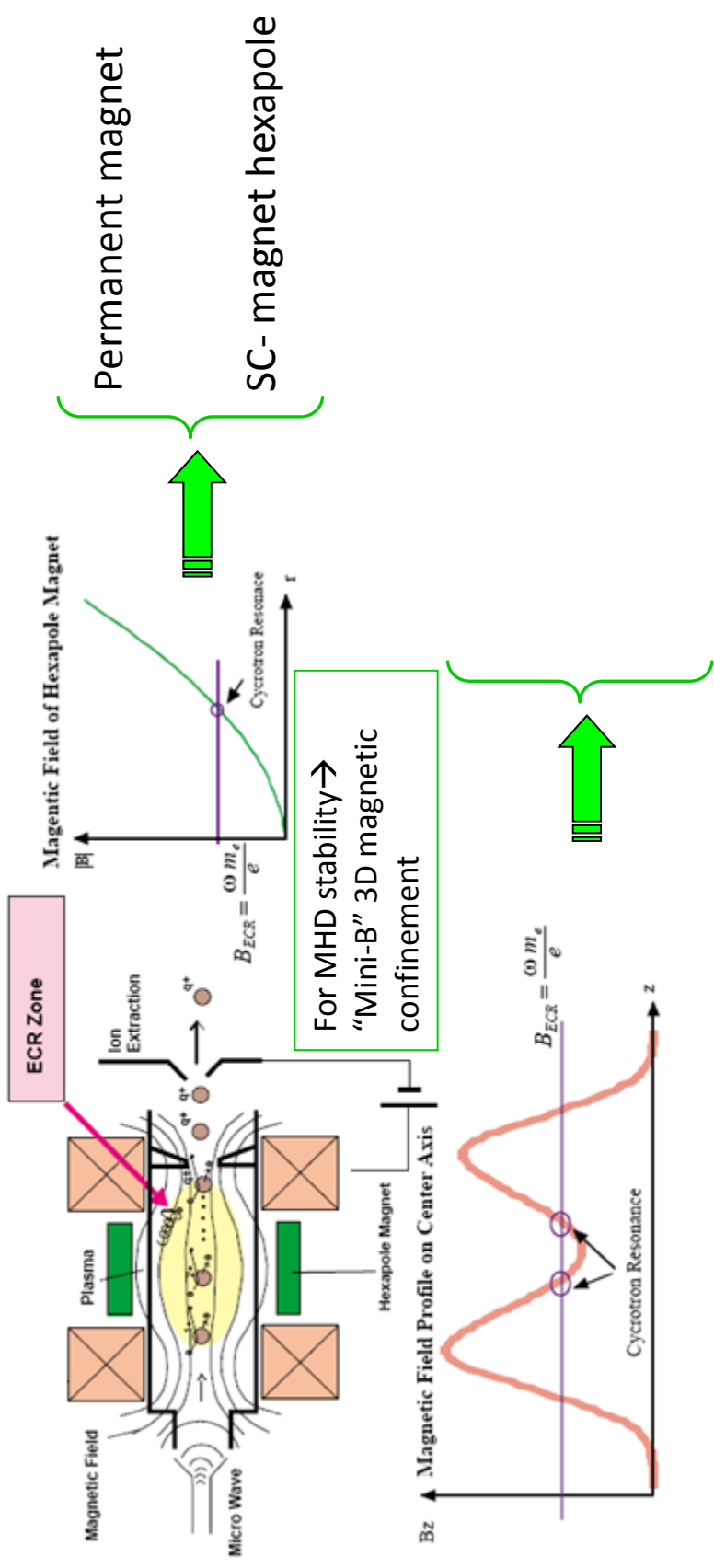
ECR Ion Sources



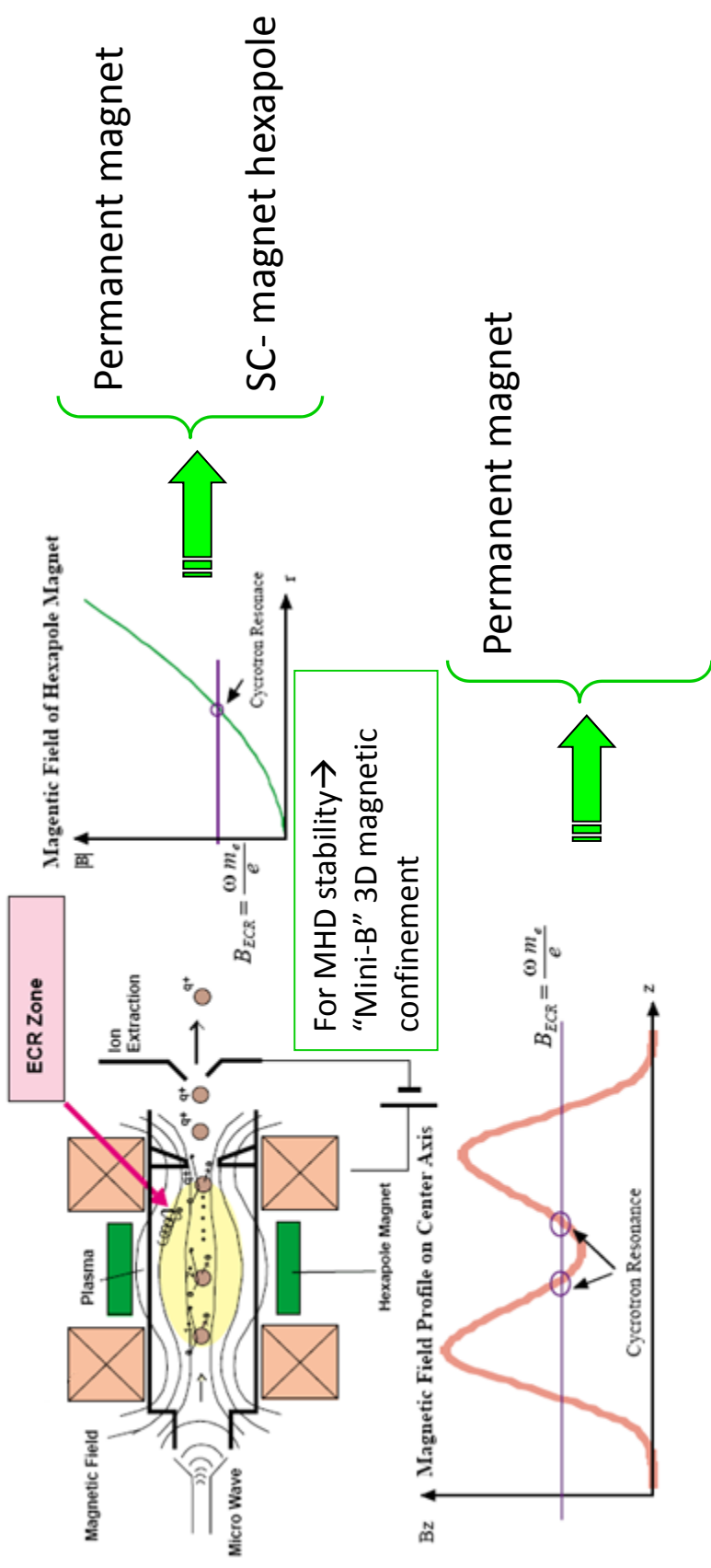
ECR Ion Sources



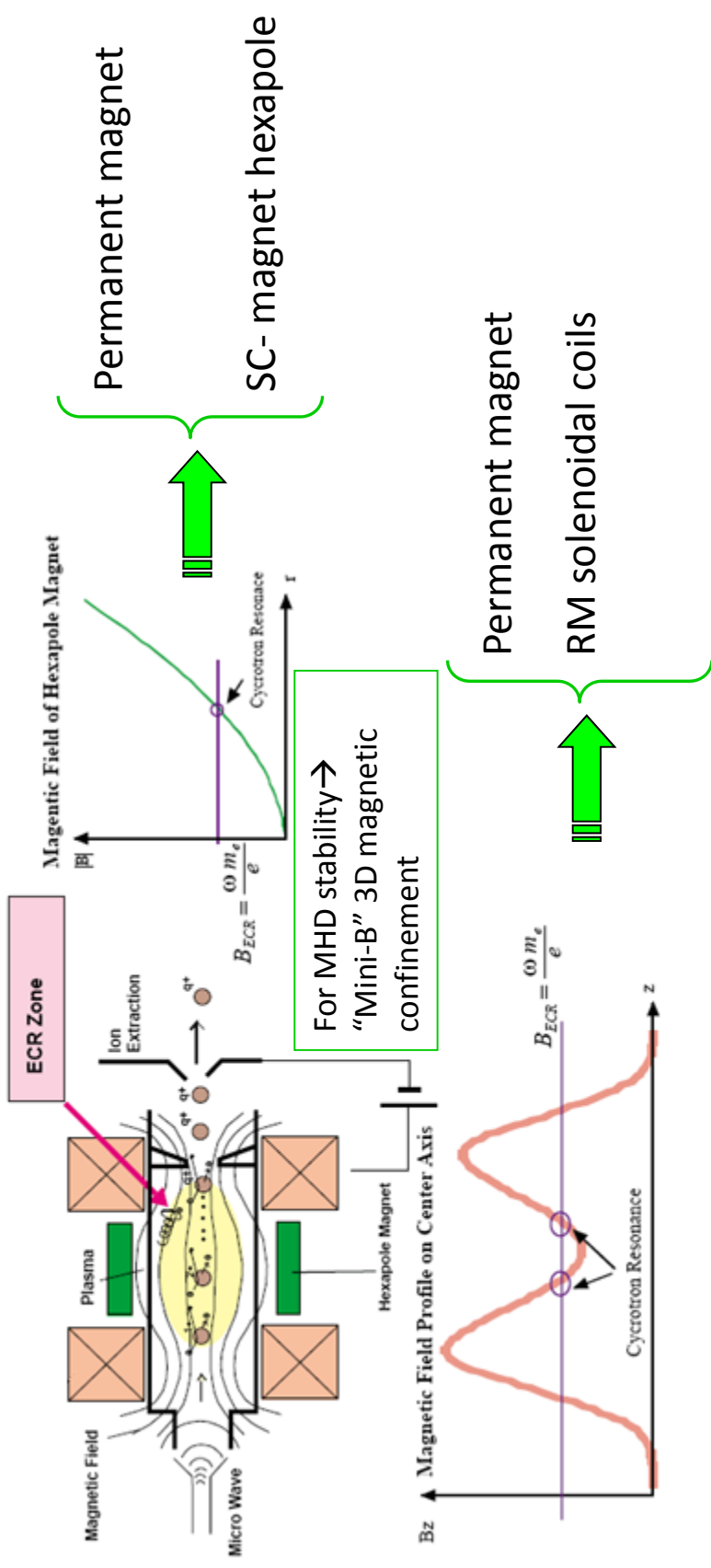
ECR Ion Sources



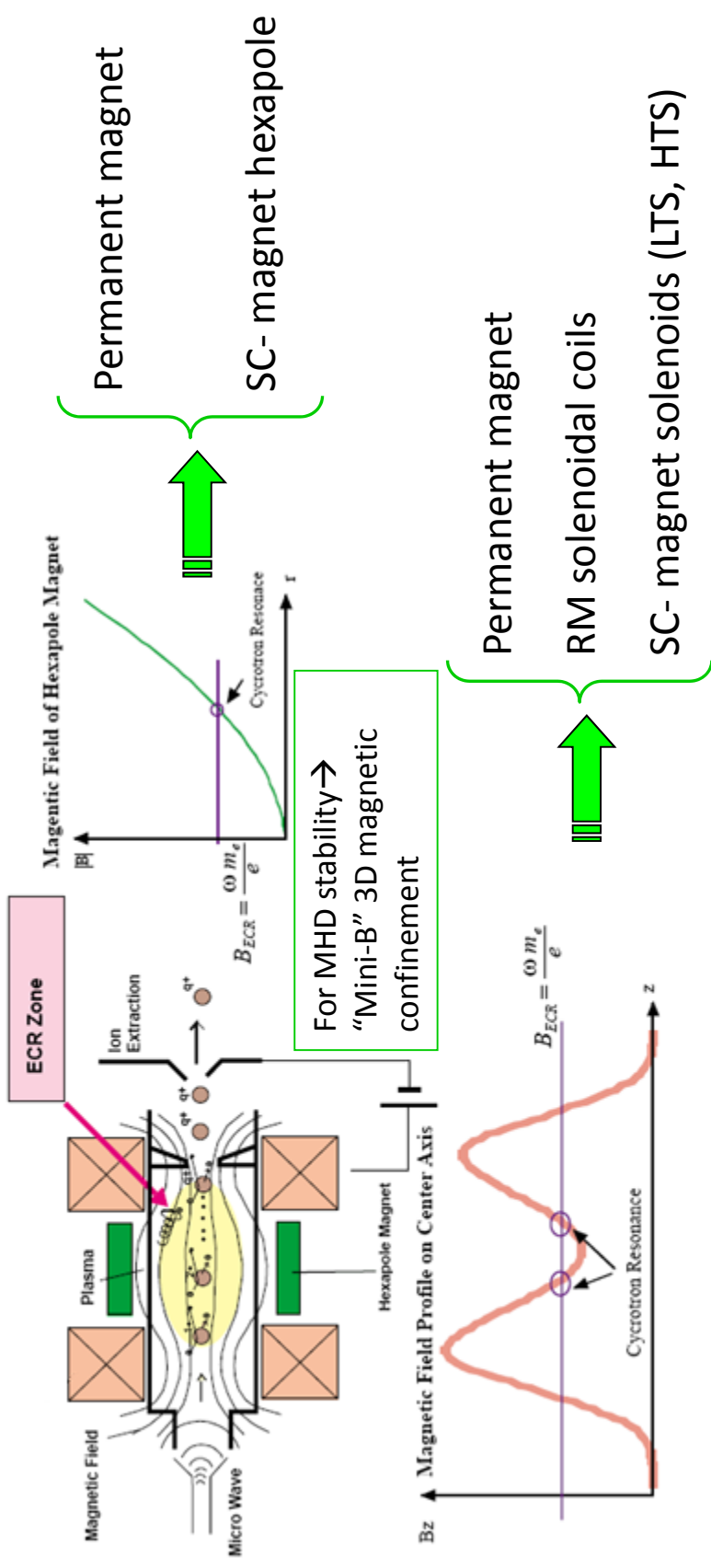
ECR Ion Sources



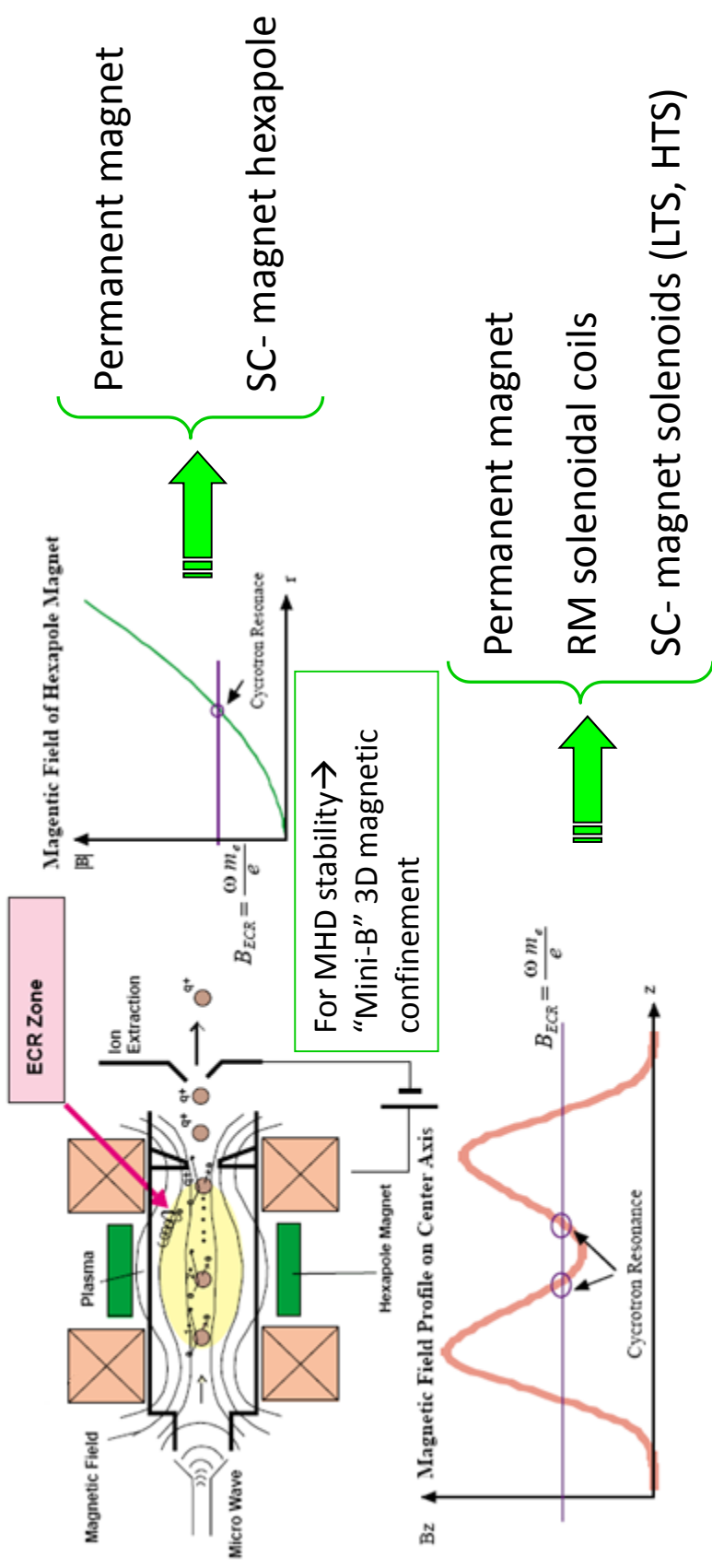
ECR Ion Sources



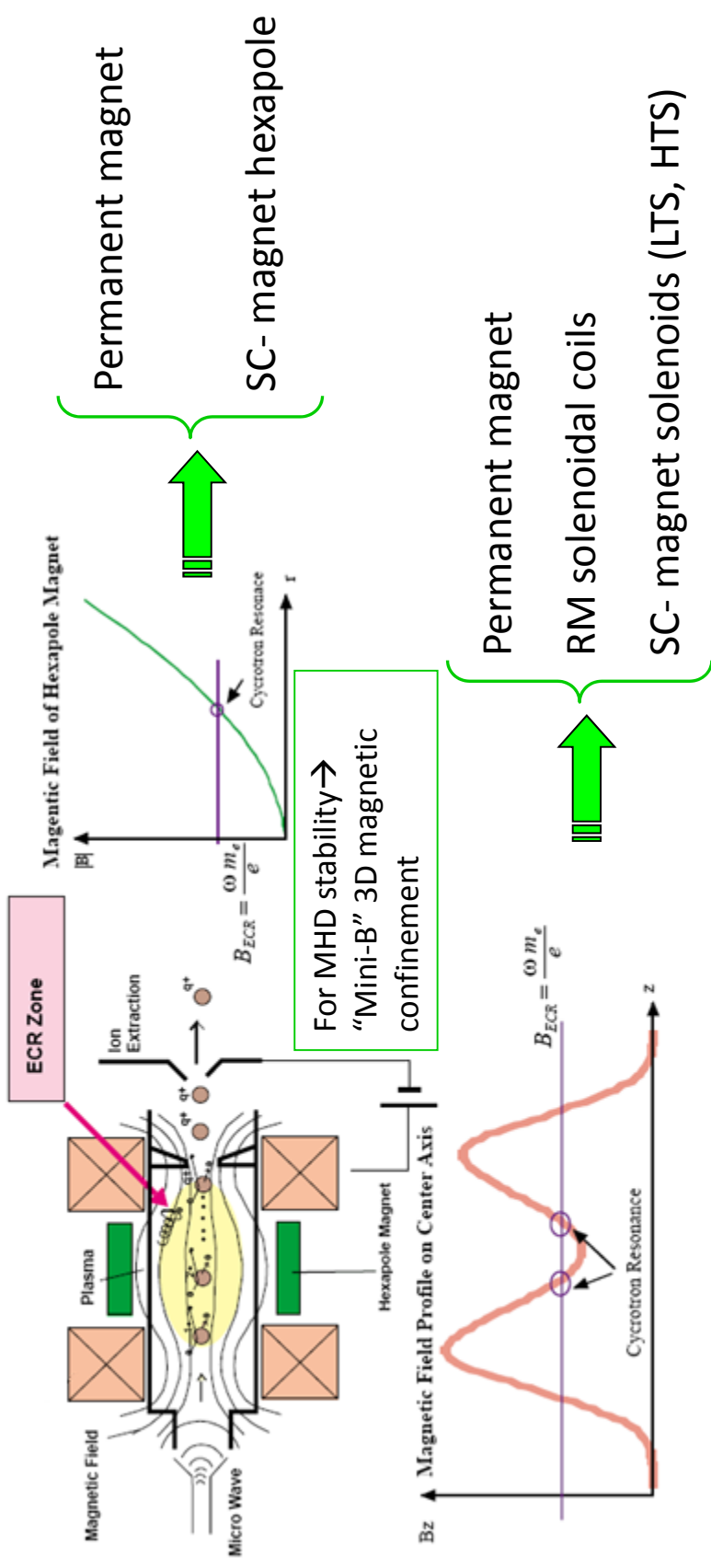
ECR Ion Sources



ECR Ion Sources



ECR Ion Sources

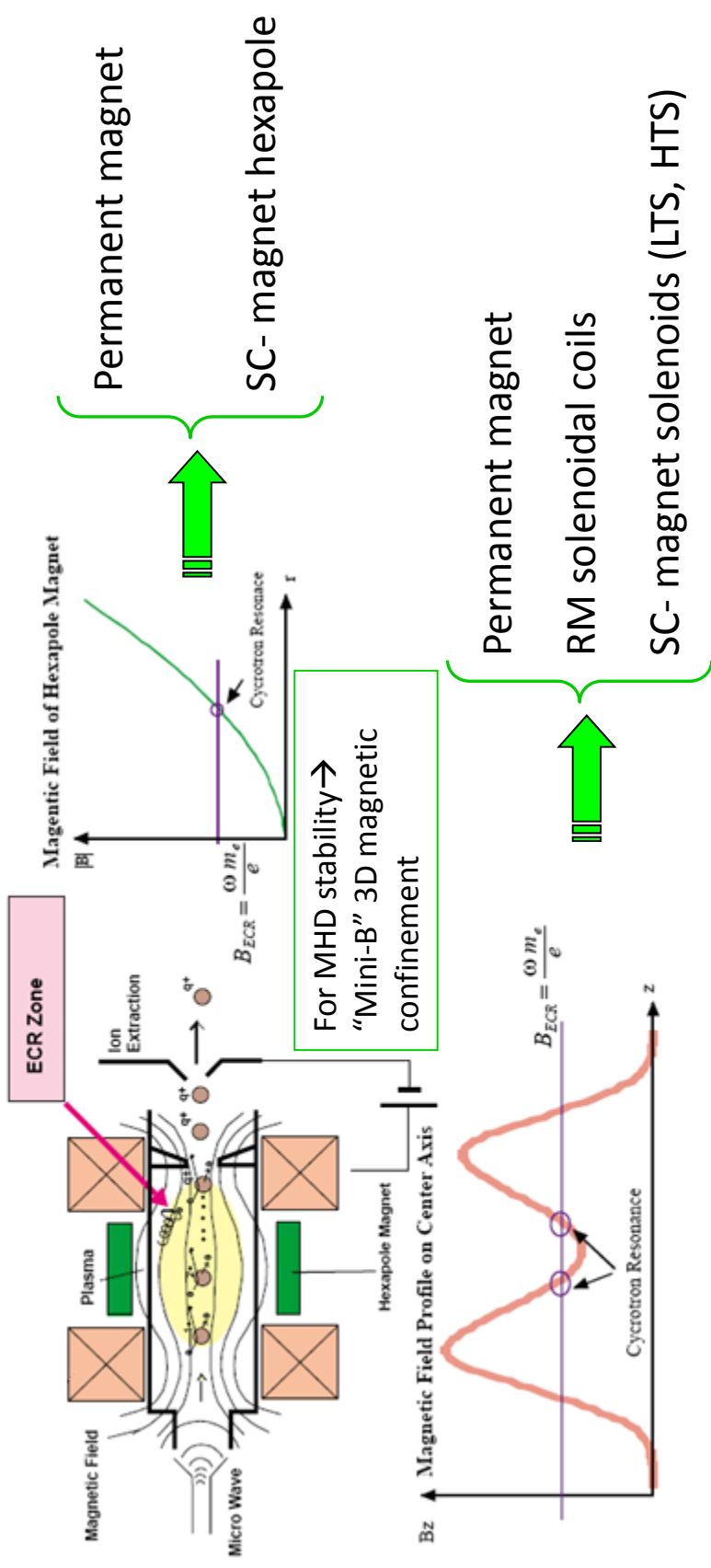


All permanent magnet ECRIS
 Nanogan series ion sources
 BIE series ion sources
 LAPECR1, LAPECR2, LAPECR3
 Kei1, Kei2
 SOPHIE

Operated 2.45 ~ 14 GHz

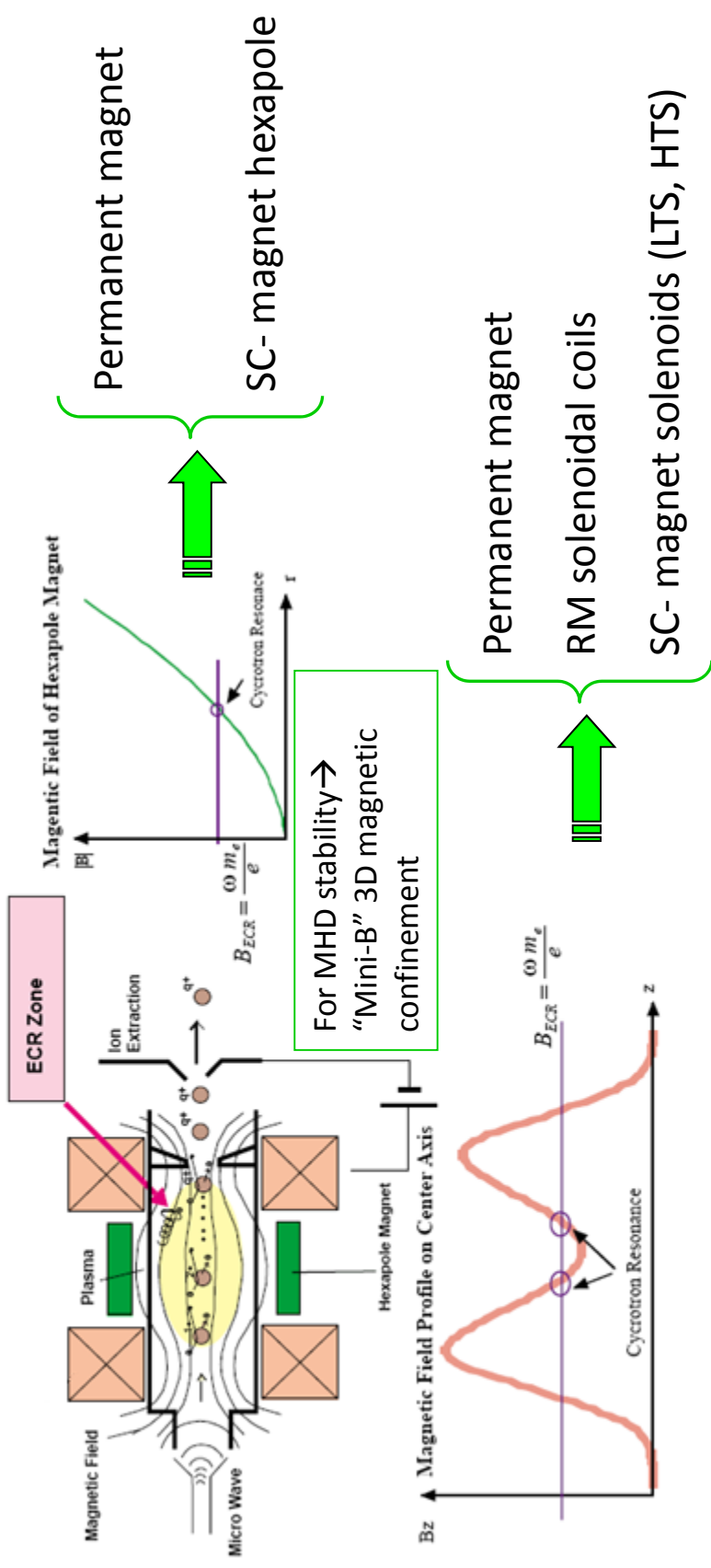


ECR Ion Sources



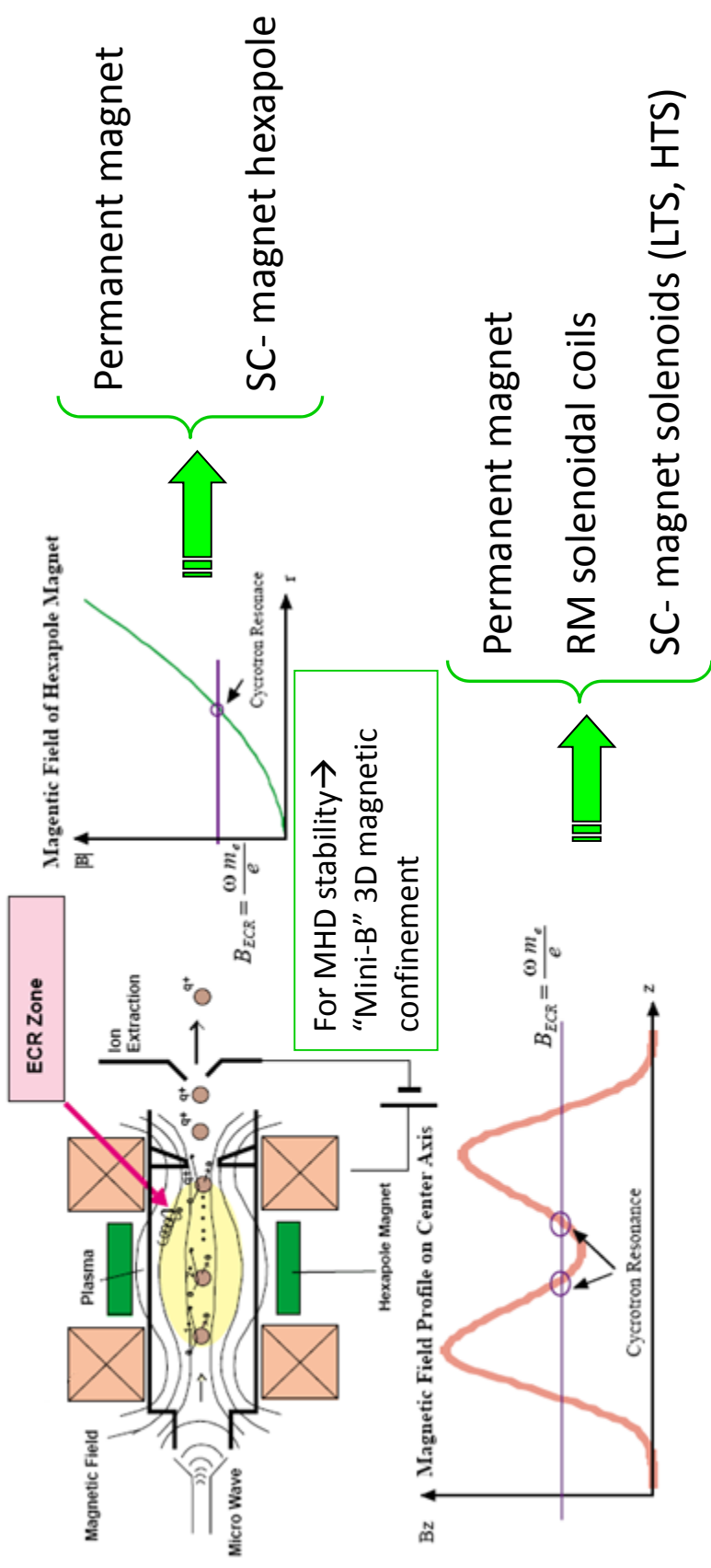
All permanent magnet ECRIS	Classical RM ECRIS
Nanogan series ion sources	GTS source
BIE series ion sources	AECR-U
LAPECR1, LAPECR2, LAPECR3	LECR2, LECR3, LECR4
Kei1, Kei2	RIKEN 18 GHz
SOPHIE	ECR4, Caprice
Operated 2.45 ~ 14 GHz	Operated 10 ~ 18 GHz

ECR Ion Sources



All permanent magnet ECRIS	Classical RM ECRIS	Hybrid SC-ECRIS
Nanogan series ion sources	GTS source	RAMSE, SHIVA
BIE series ion sources	AECR-U	A-PHOENIX
LAPECR1, LAPECR2, LAPECR3	LECR2, LECR3, LECR4	PKDELIS
Kei1, Kei2	RIKEN 18 GHz	Dubna 18 GHz
SOPHIE	ECR4, Caprice	
Operated 2.45 ~ 14 GHz	Operated 10 ~ 18 GHz	Operated 14 ~ 28 GHz

ECR Ion Sources



All permanent magnet ECRIS	Classical RM ECRIS	Hybrid SC-ECRIS	Fully SC-ECRIS
Nanogan series ion sources	GTS source	RAMSE, SHIVA	SERSE 18 GHz
BIE series ion sources	AECR-U	A-PHOENIX	VENUS 28GHz
LAPECR1, LAPECR2, LAPECR3	LECR2, LECR3, LECR4	PKDELIS	SECRAL 18~24 GHz
Kei1, Kei2	RIKEN 18 GHz	Dubna 18 GHz	SUSI 18~24 GHz
SOPHIE	ECR4, Caprice		RIKEN SCECRIS 28 GHz
Operated 2.45 ~ 14 GHz	Operated 10 ~ 18 GHz	Operated 14 ~ 28 GHz	Operated 18 ~ 28 GHz

Features of All Permanent ECRISs

Pros:

- Very compact device
- Easy maintenance
- Simple and easy to operate
- Low electricity consumption
- No need for large volume LCW
- Cost saving

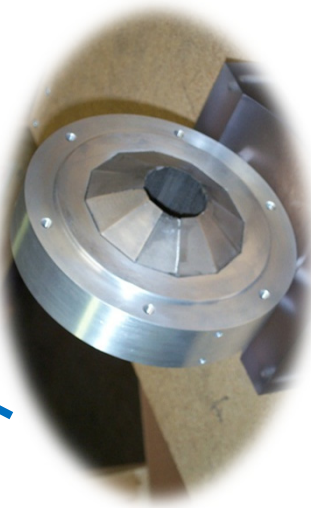
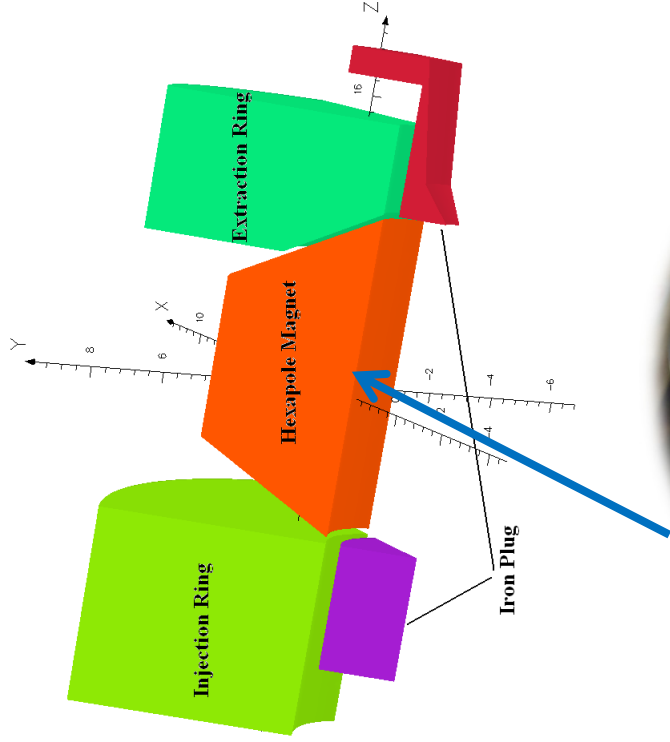
Cons:

- No flexibility for magnetic field optimization
- Lower magnetic field and smaller chamber volume
- Moderate HCl beam intensity

LAPECR1

Typical Parameters of LAPECR1 source

B_{inj}	1.0 T
B_{ext}	0.56 T
Hexapole pole surface	1.1 T
Plasma chamber ID	40 mm
f	14.5 GHz
RF power	1 kW
Dimension	$\Phi 102 \text{ mm} \times 296 \text{ mm}$
Weight	$\sim 25 \text{ kg}$
Permanent material	N45M NdFeB
L_{mirror}	74 mm
L_{ECR}	55 mm
HV	30~50kV

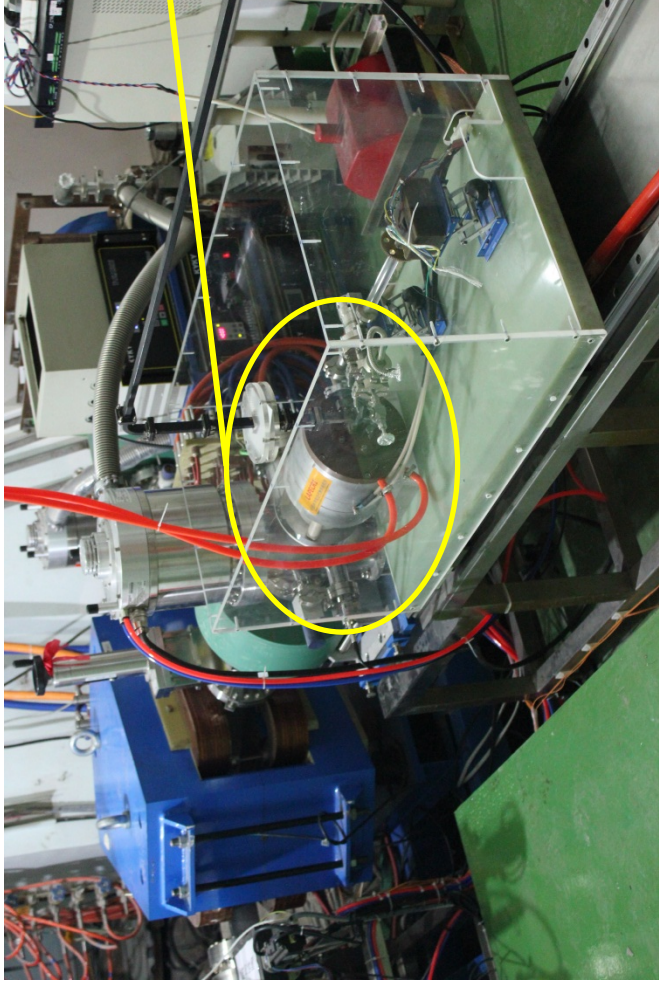


12-segment conical shaped sextupole

Purpose of LAPECR1

- To produce low charge state ion beams with the currents varying from several emA to tens of euA
 - such as: He^+ , He^{2+} , B^+ , C^+ , C^{2+} , O^+ , O^{2+} , N^+ , N^{2+} , Ar^+ ...
- To produce medium charge state ion beams with the currents varying from several euA to several hundred euA,
 - Such as : B^{4+} , C^{4+} , N^{5+} , O^{6+} , Ne^{8+} , Ar^{9+} ...
- To produce low charge state ion beams of some metallic elements;
- Suitable to be put on a HV platform or some small laboratory.

LAPECR1 for HIRFL Accelerator

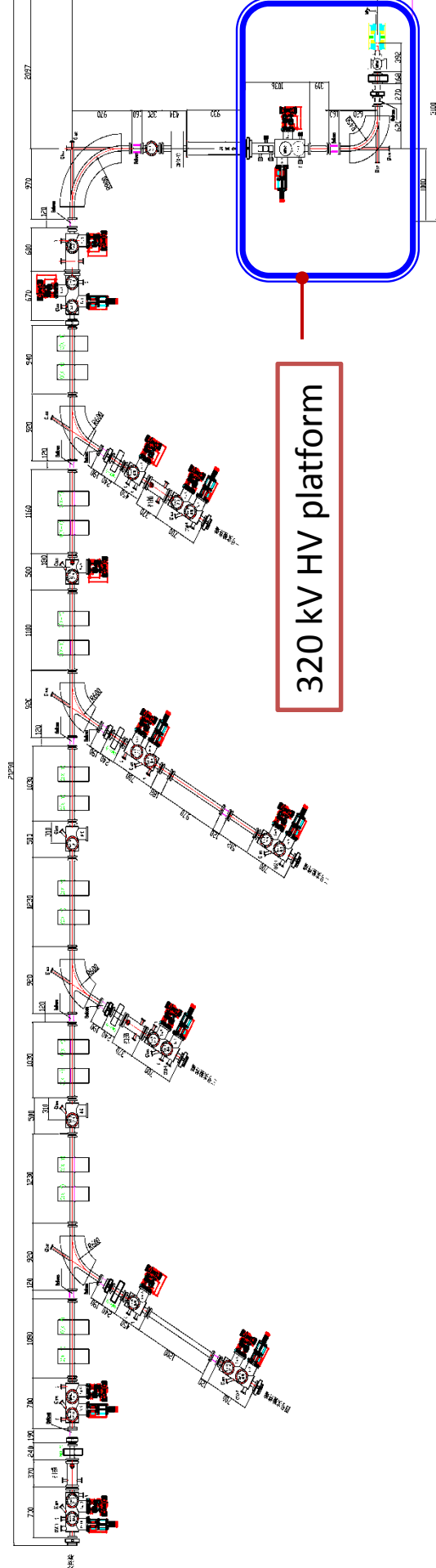


HV=26.7KV
 $I_0=2.352\text{emA}$
 $P_{rf}=30\text{W}$ $P_{ref}=3\text{W}$
Slit=30mm
 $P_{ex}=9.7*10^{-7}\text{mbar}$
 $\sim 500\text{ e}\mu\text{A H}^+$

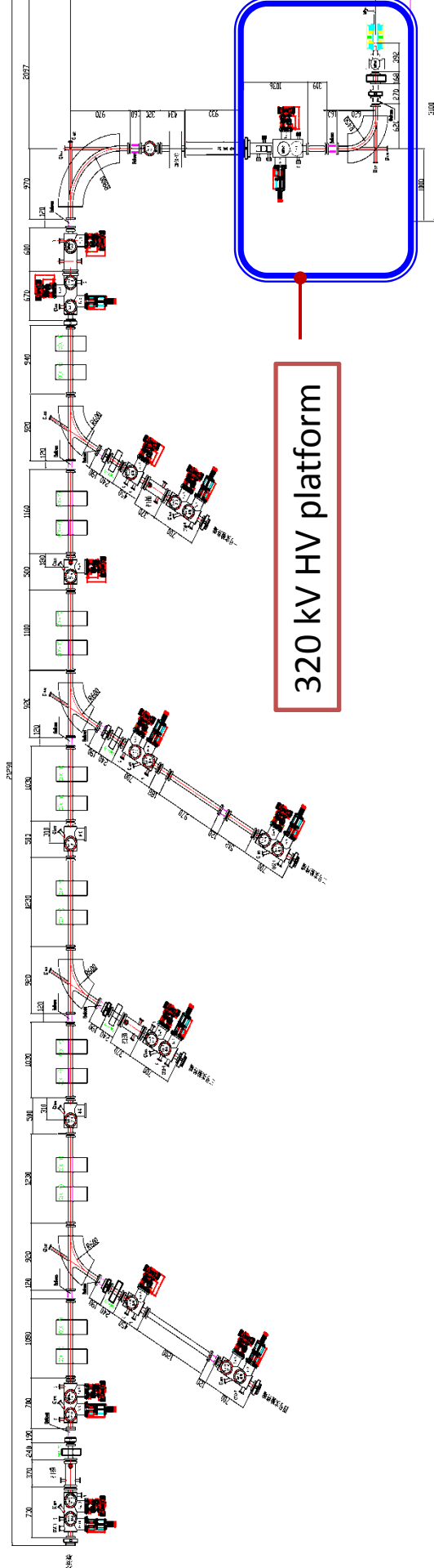
H^+
 H_2^+

- Floated to HV max. 36 kV
- Long time stable
- Intense H^+ and H_2^+ beams
- Easy Operation and simple setup

Motivation for LAPECR2

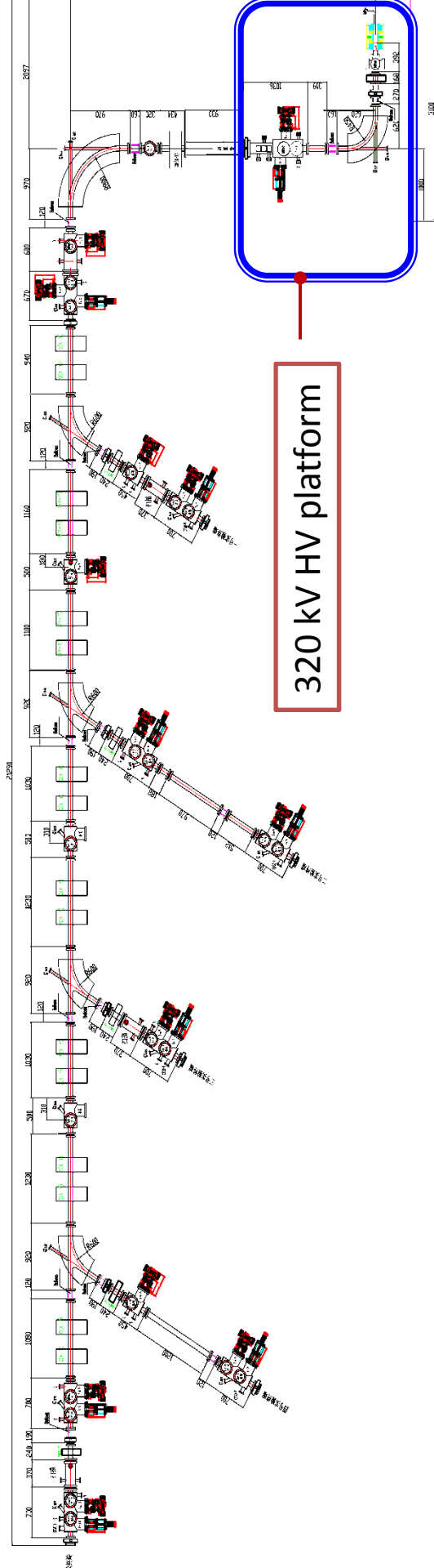


Motivation for LAPECR2



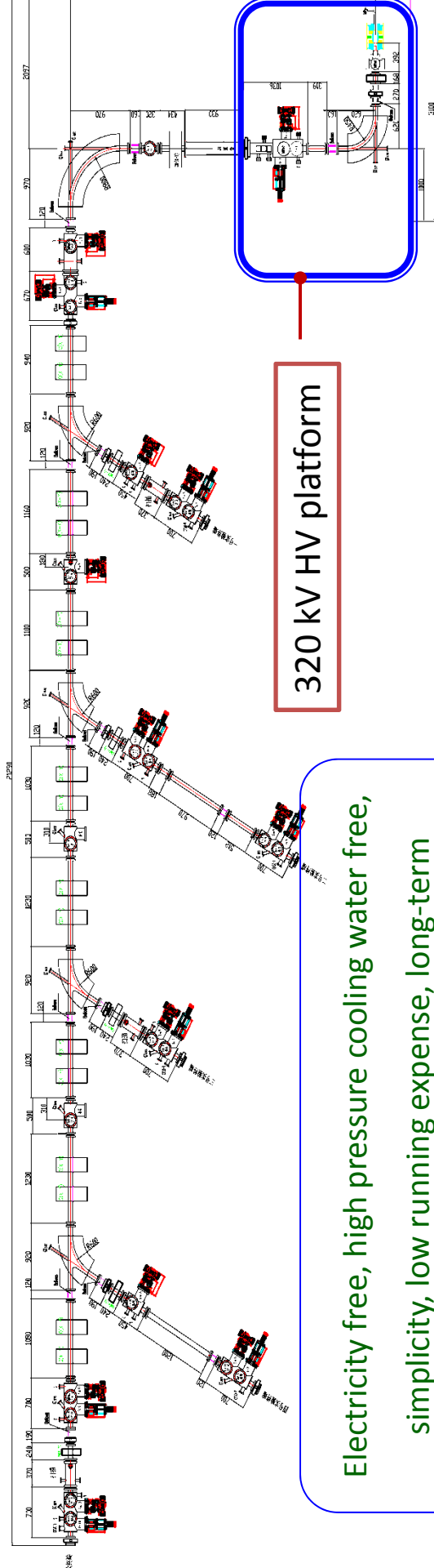
- highly charged ion physics
- material developing
- biophysics
- astrophysics
- atomic physics...

Motivation for LAPECR2



- highly charged ion physics
- material developing
- biophysics
- astrophysics
- atomic physics...

Motivation for LAPECR2

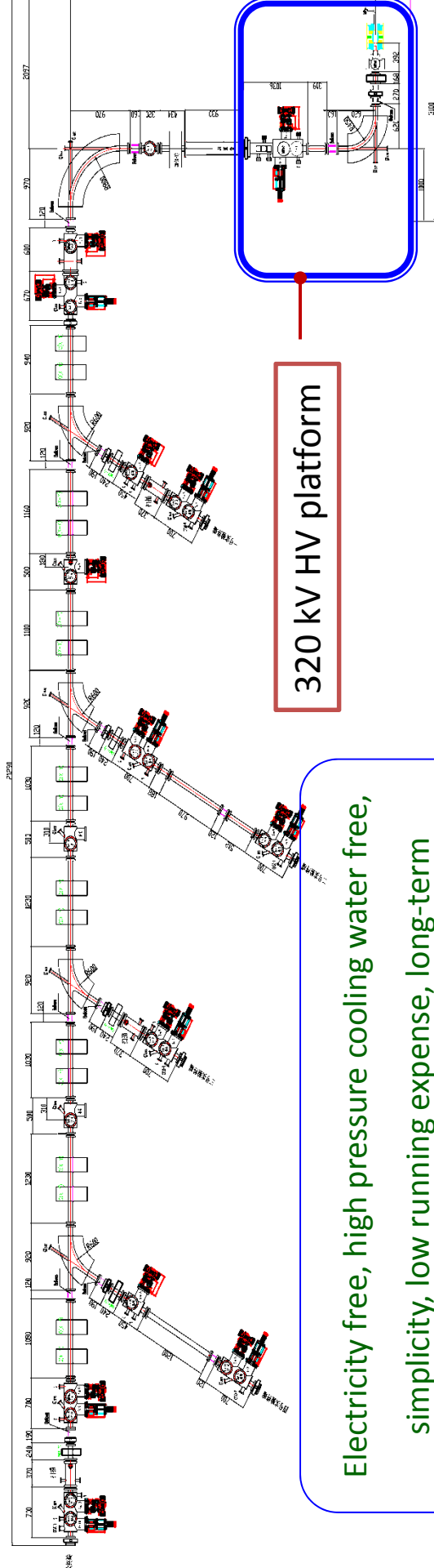


320 kV HV platform

Electricity free, high pressure cooling water free,
simplicity, low running expense, long-term
running stability.

- highly charged ion physics
- material developing
- biophysics
- astrophysics
- atomic physics...

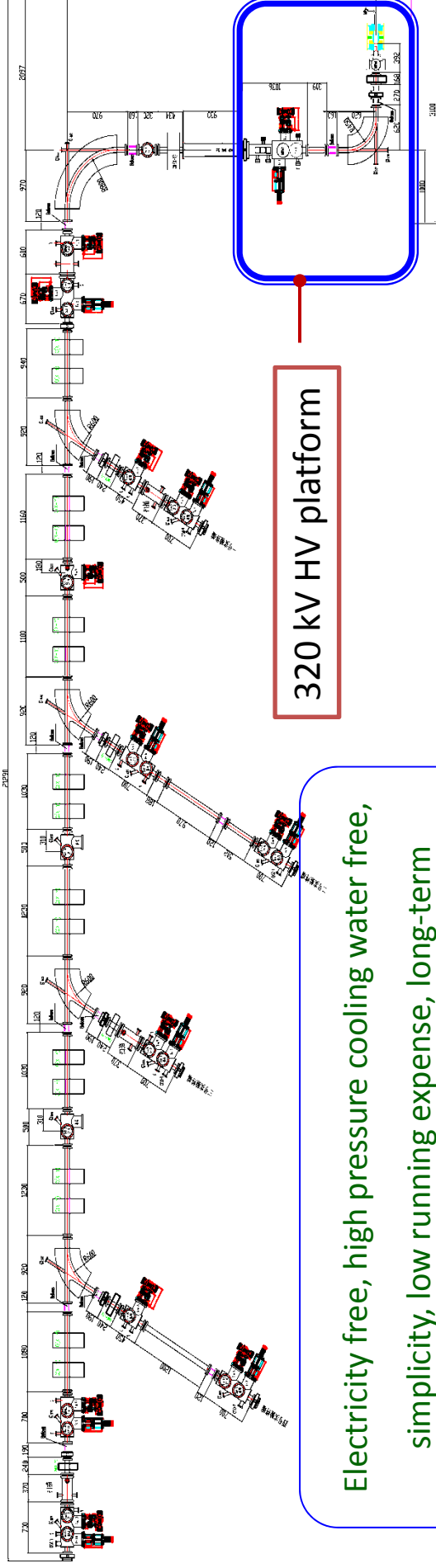
Motivation for LAPECR2



Electricity free, high pressure cooling water free,
simplicity, low running expense, long-term
running stability.

- highly charged ion physics
- material developing
- biophysics
- astrophysics
- atomic physics...

Motivation for LAPECR2



Electricity free, high pressure cooling water free,
simplicity, low running expense, long-term
running stability.

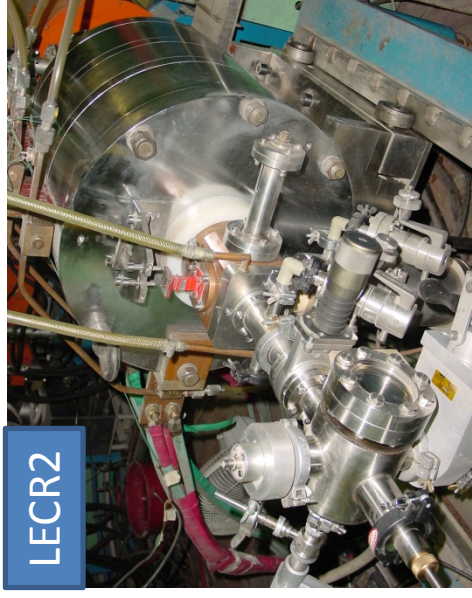
Used on IMP 320 kV HV platform to produce stable
intense medium charge state ion beams such as: hundreds
of euA Ar^{8+} , C^{4+} ; high charge state ion beams, such as
gaseous ion beams Ar^{14+} , Kr^{20+} , Xe^{27+} etc., and also
metallic ion beams Ca^{14+} , Pb^{27+} ...

- highly charged ion physics
- material developing
- biophysics
- astrophysics
- atomic physics...

LAPECR2 Parameters

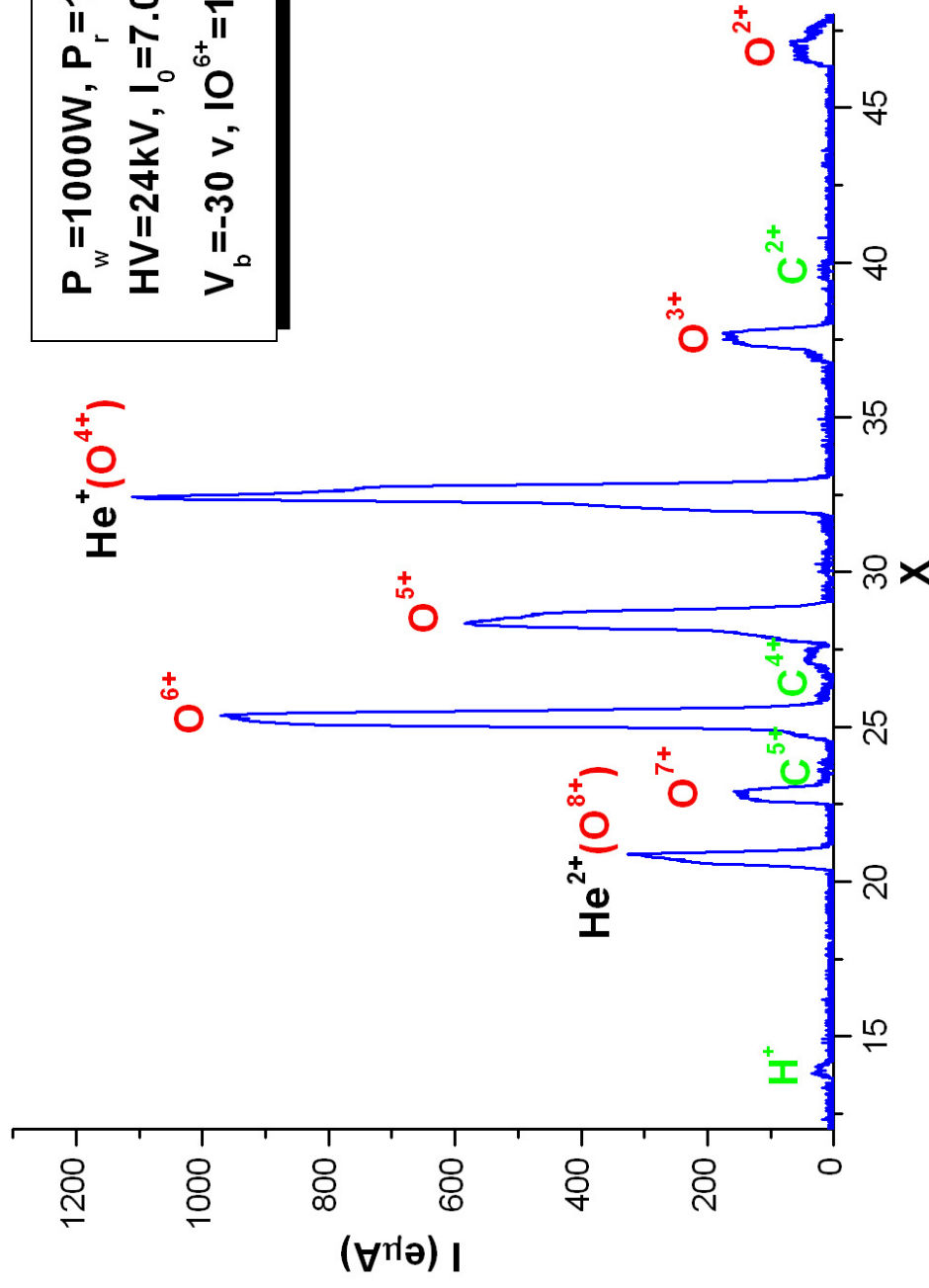
Comparison of the parameters

Parameters	LAPECR2	LECR2
Axial Mirror Peaks (T)	1.28, 1.07	1.5, 1.1
$B_{\min}$ (T)	0.42	0.39
B_{rad} (T)	1.21	1.0
Hexapole Material (NdFeB)	36-segmented N45M	24-segmented N42
μW Frequency (GHz)	14.5	14.5
μW Power Coupling Mode	Off-axial Direct	Coaxial
L_{mirror} (mm)	255	265
L_{ecr} (mm)	100	86
Plasma Chamber ID (mm)	67	70
Chamber Material	316 L SS	316 SS

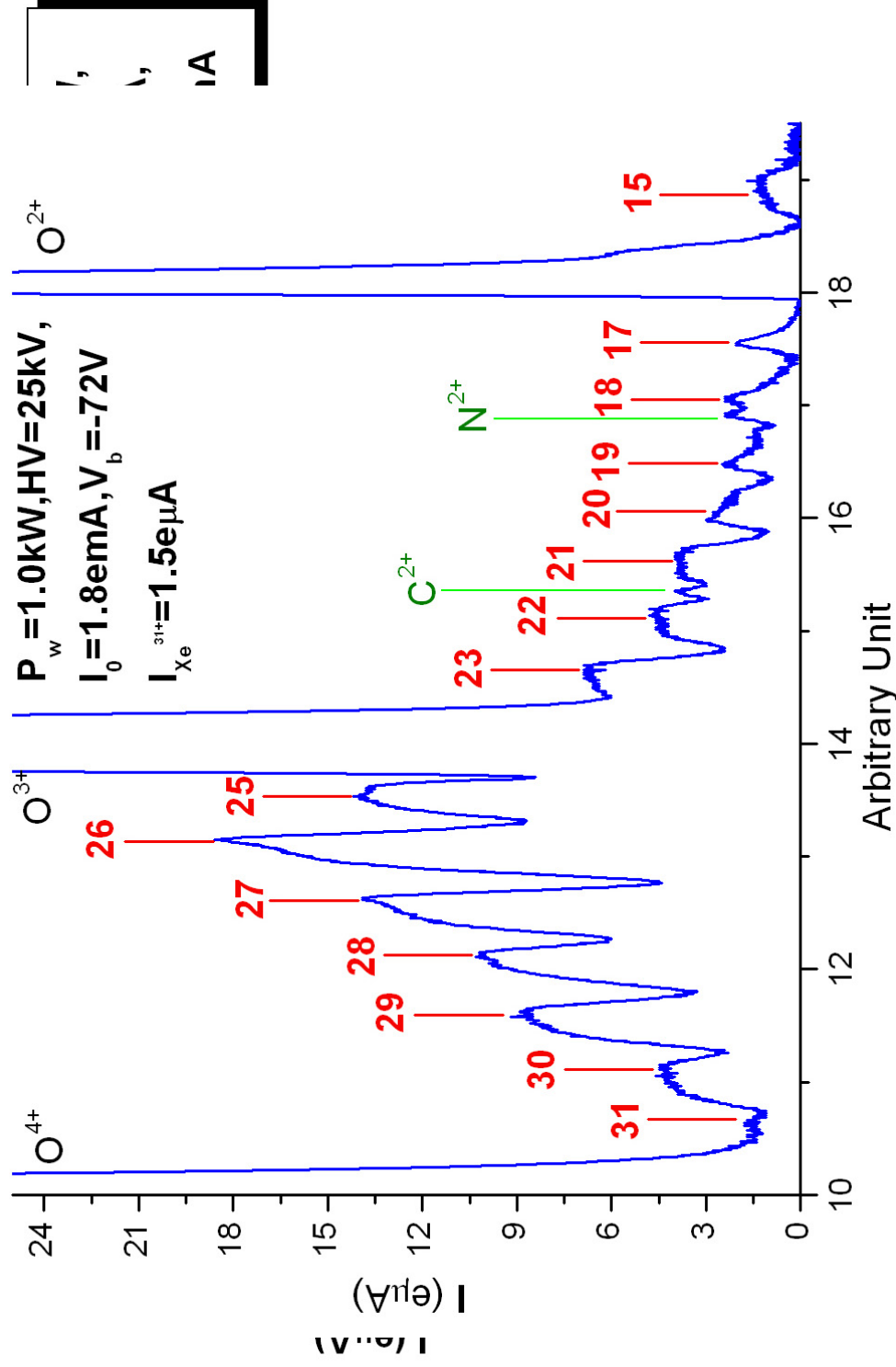


Commissioning Results

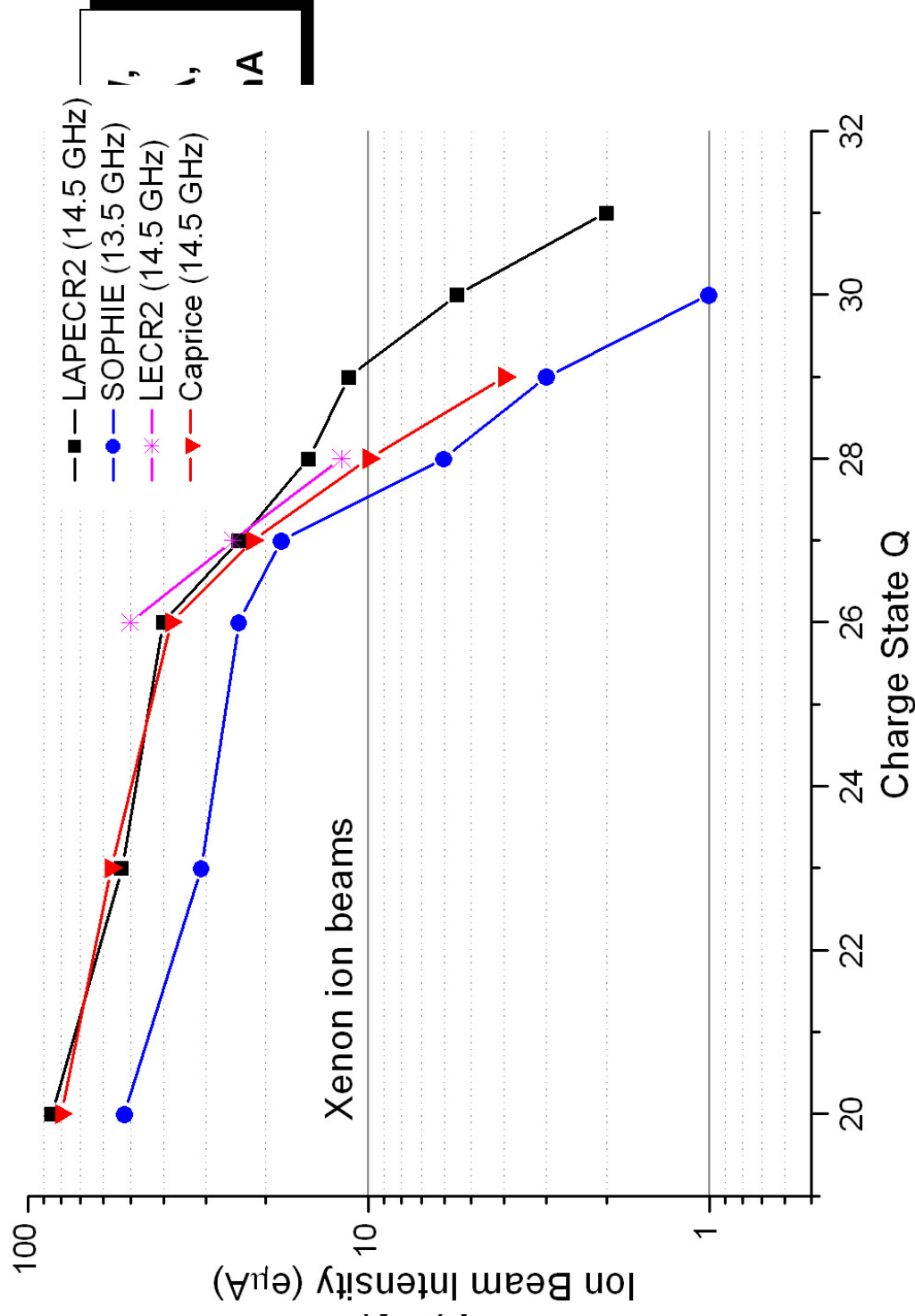
Commissioning Results



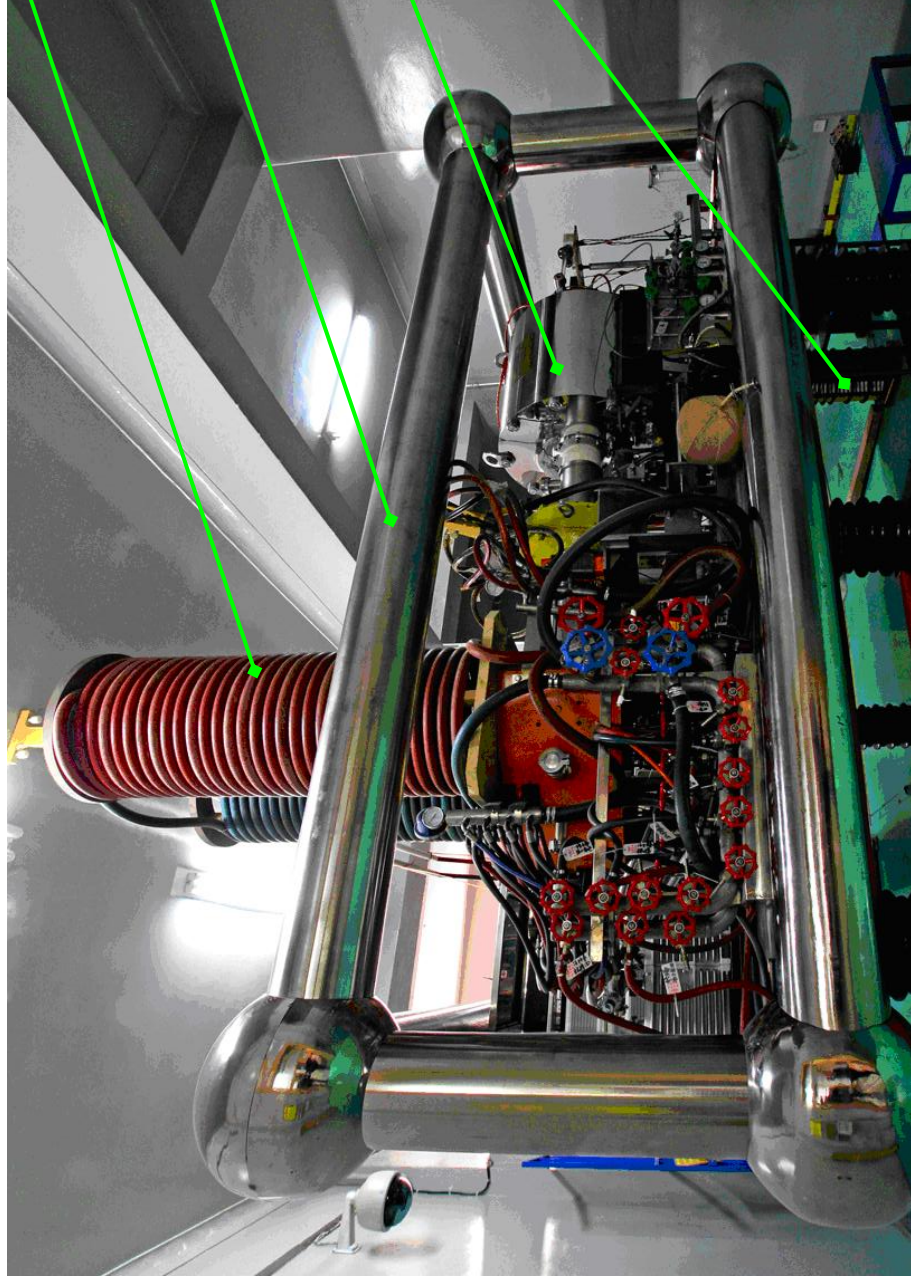
Commissioning Results



Commissioning Results



320 kV HV Platform



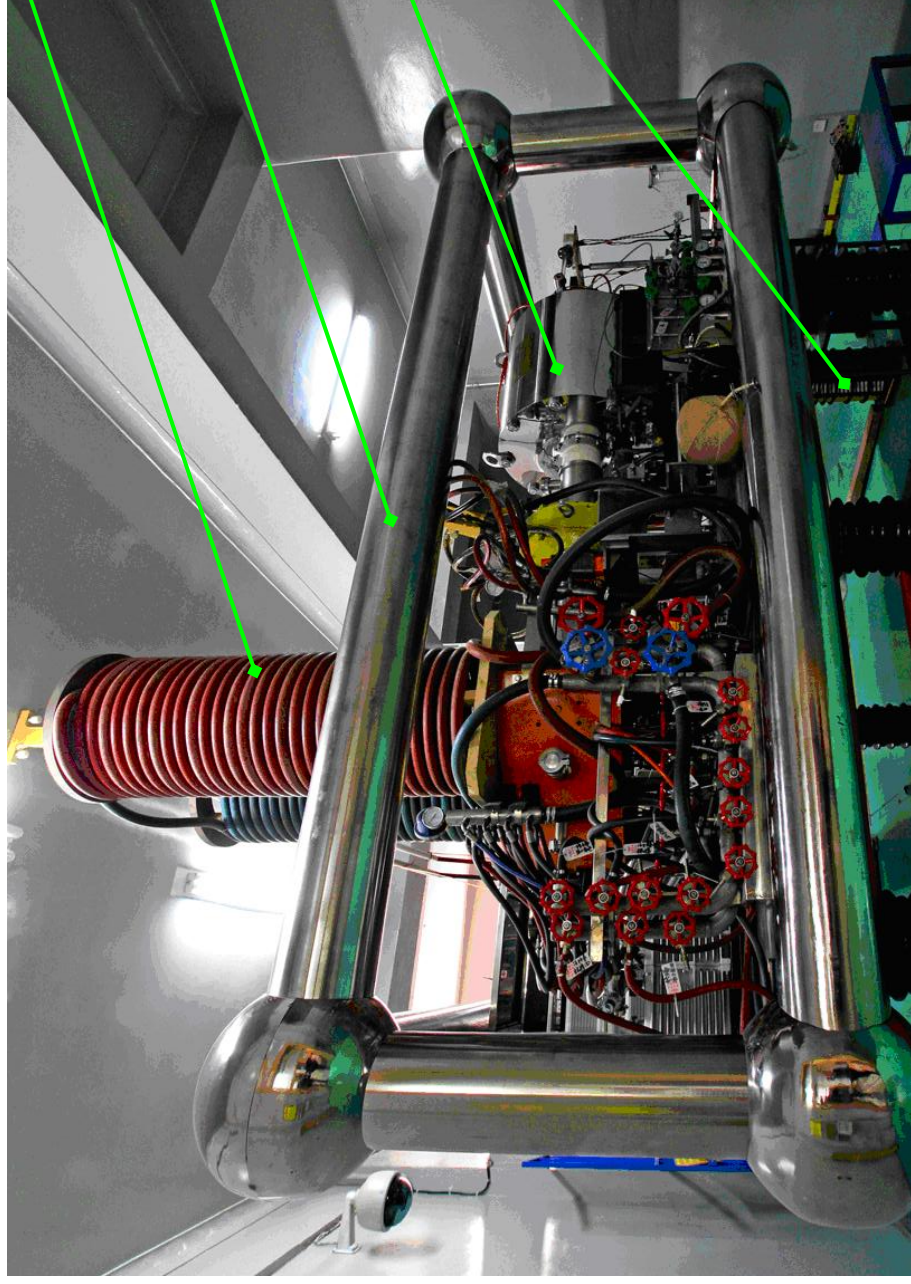
Water resistor
columns

HV platform shielding
electrode

LAPECR2

Insulator columns

320 kV HV Platform



Water resistor
columns

HV platform shielding
electrode

LAPECR2

Insulator columns

Energy Range :
5 keV/q~340 keV/q

Operation Status of LAPECR2

■ Ion Species :

- Gaseous Elements (9) : H, He, C, N, O, Ne, Ar, Xe, Kr
- Solid Elements (9) : **Pb, Bi, Fe, Eu, Mg, Cs, I, F, S**

■ Typical delivered HCl beams:

- $\text{Bi}^{33+}=15\mu\text{A}$ $\text{Bi}^{36+}=3\mu\text{A}$
- $\text{Eu}^{30+}=10\mu\text{A}$ $\text{Eu}^{33+}=5\mu\text{A}$
- $\text{Fe}^{13+}=25\mu\text{A}$ $\text{Fe}^{15+}=20\mu\text{A}$
- $\text{Cs}^{23+}=20\mu\text{A}$ $\text{Cs}^{16+}=40\mu\text{A}$ $\text{I}^{25+}=35\mu\text{A}$
- $\text{Ar}^{16+}=2\mu\text{A}$ $\text{Xe}^{30+}=11\mu\text{A}$ $\text{Kr}^{23+}=15\mu\text{A}$

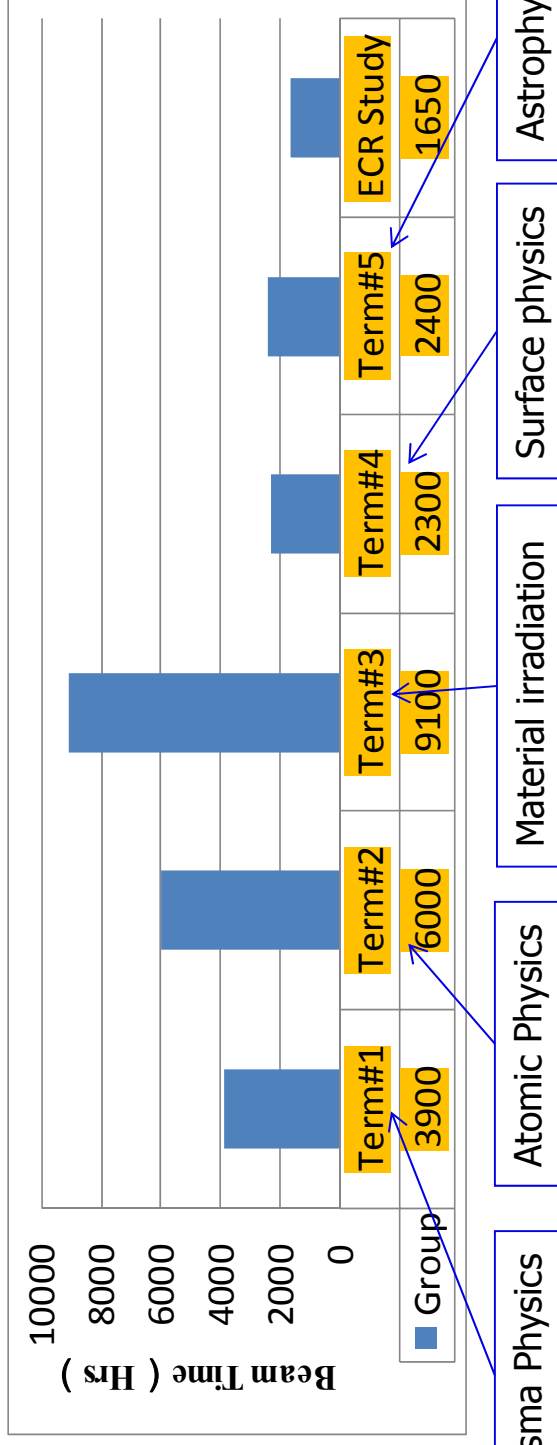
Mostly with only 400 W
microwave power

■ Total operation time (2007—2011):

- Experiment beam time: 25,300 hours
- Service time: 2,050 hour
- New beam study: 2,700 hours

Almost **35,000** hours'
operation time till July 2012

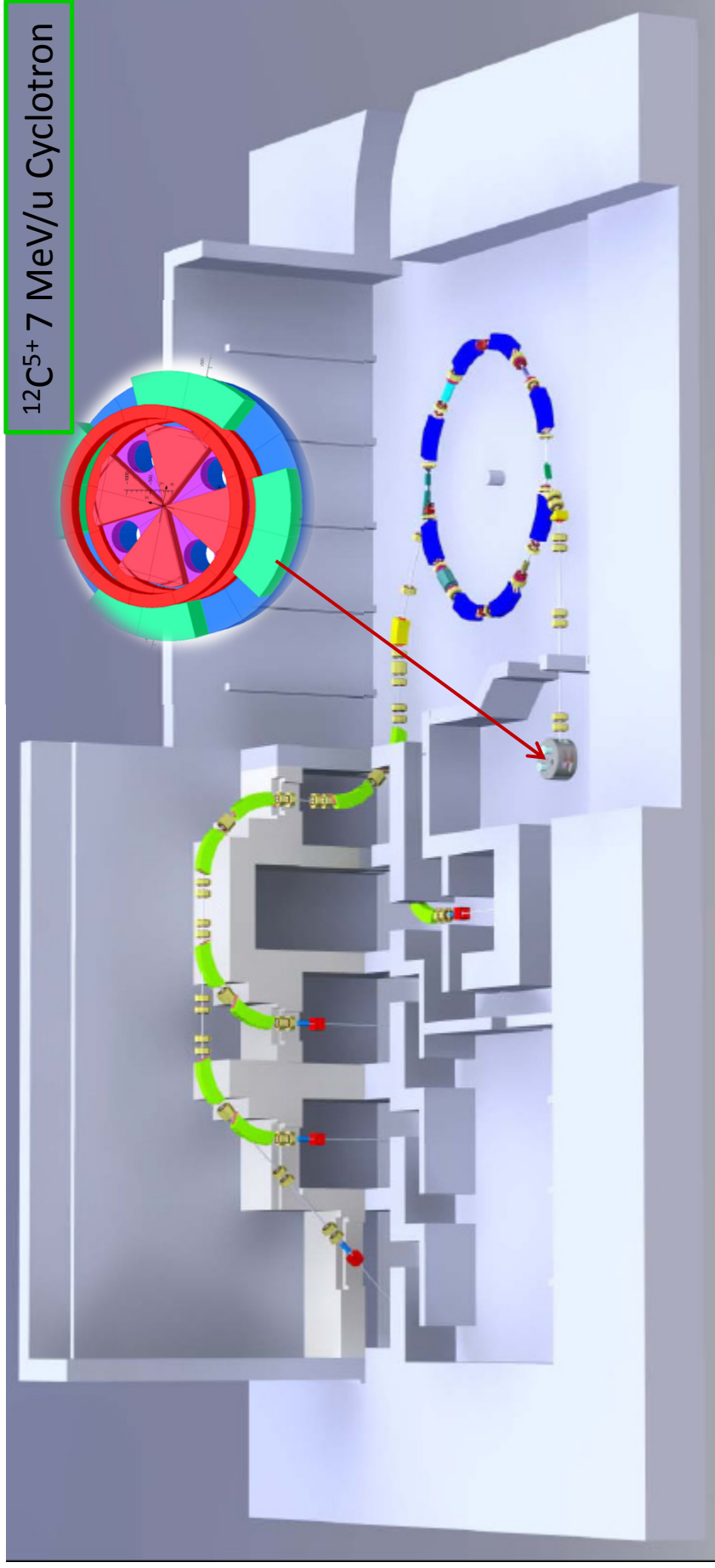
Multi-discipline Studies



Heavy Ion Treatment Facility in Lanzhou (HITFiL)



HITFiL Project



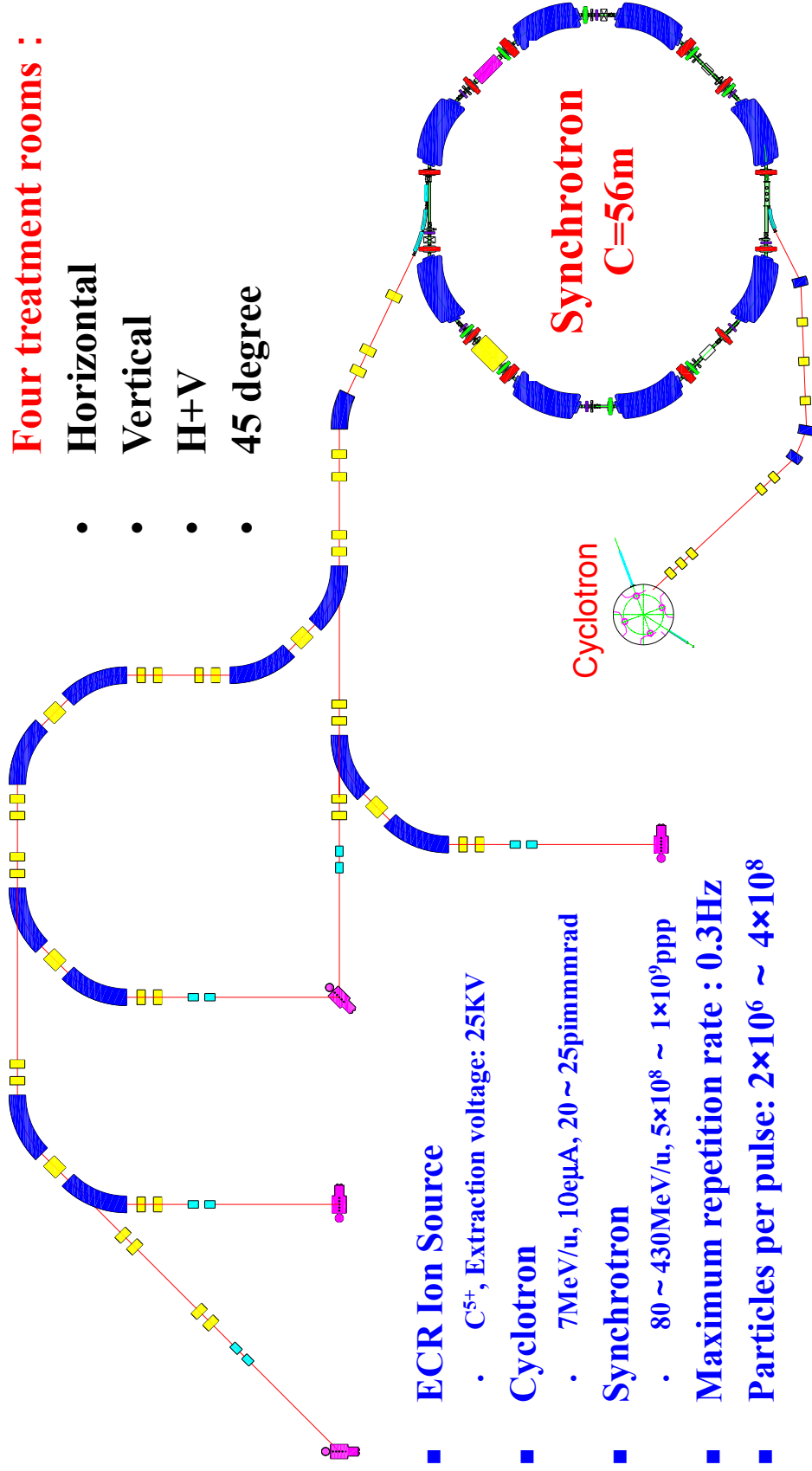
Combination: ECR + Cyclotron + Synchrotron Ring

430 MeV/u Carbon ions, 1×10^9 particles/spill

Accelerators

Four treatment rooms :

- Horizontal
- Vertical
- H+V
- 45 degree

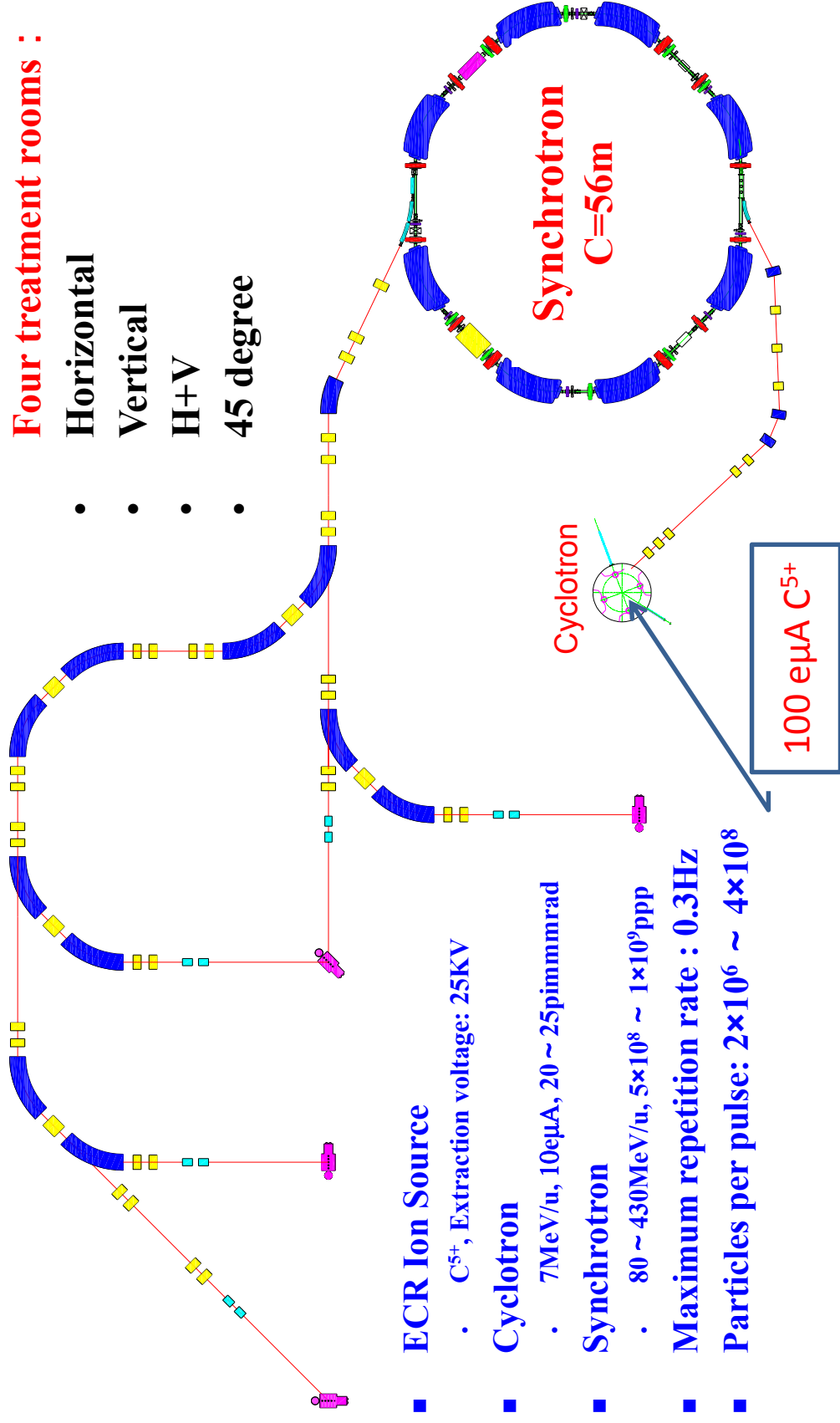


- ECR Ion Source
 - C^{5+} , Extraction voltage: 25KV
- Cyclotron
 - 7MeV/u, 10 μ A, 20 ~ 25pimmrad
- Synchrotron
 - 80 ~ 430MeV/u, $5 \times 10^8 \sim 1 \times 10^9$ ppp
- Maximum repetition rate : 0.3Hz
- Particles per pulse: $2 \times 10^6 \sim 4 \times 10^8$

Accelerators

Four treatment rooms :

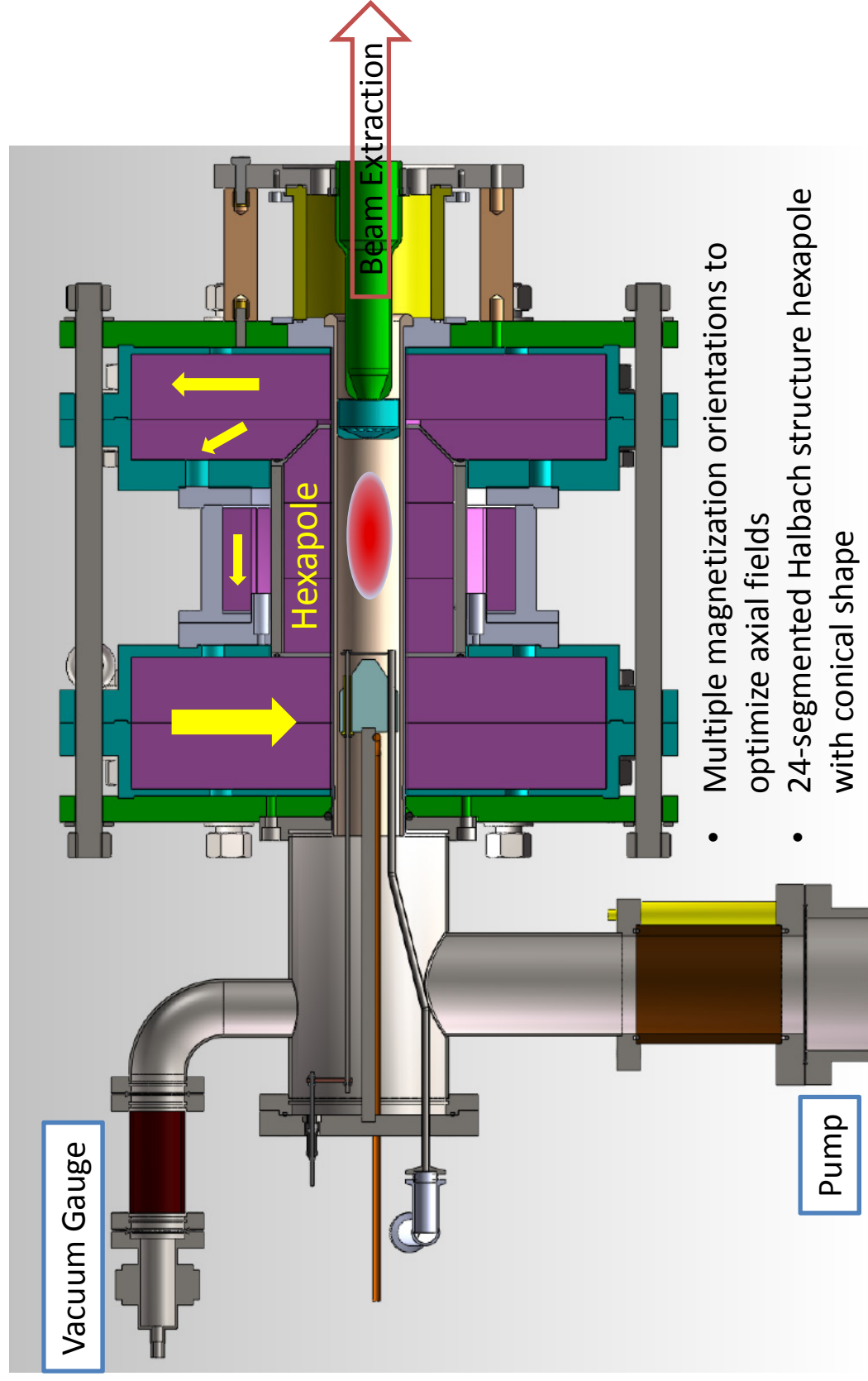
- Horizontal
- Vertical
- H+V
- 45 degree



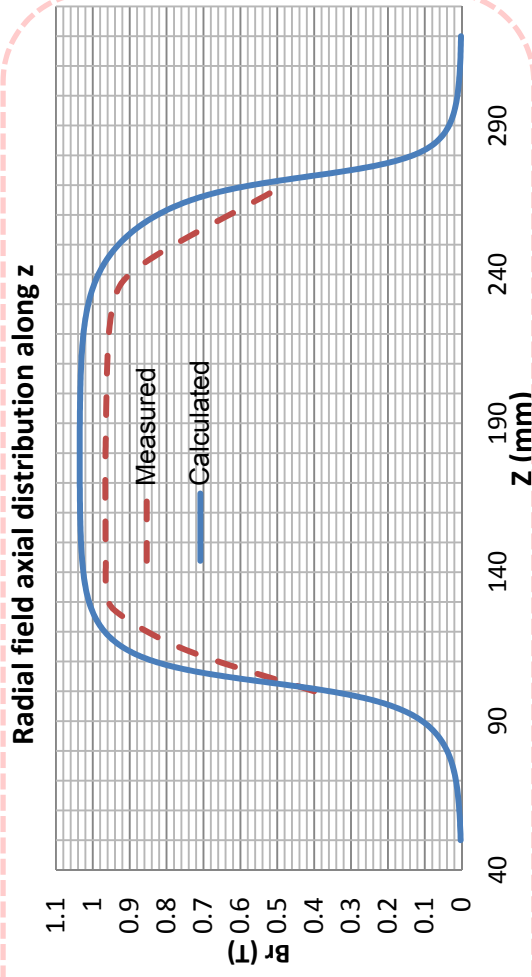
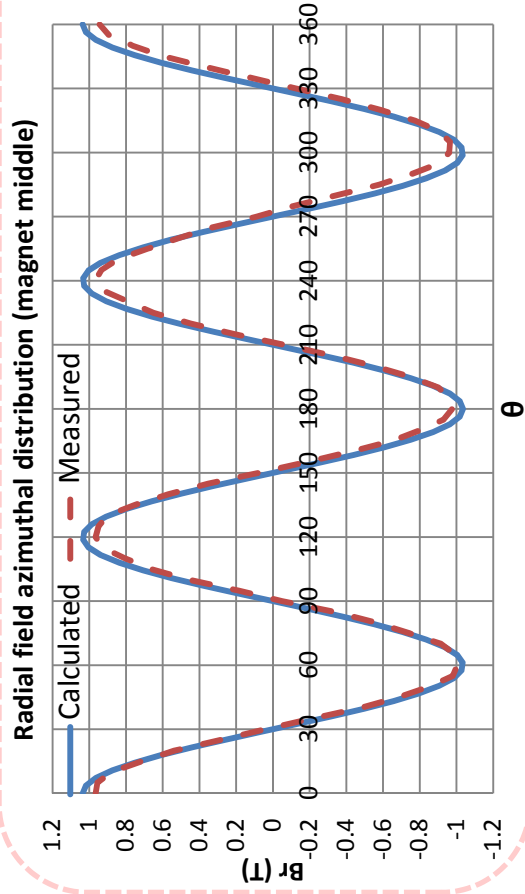
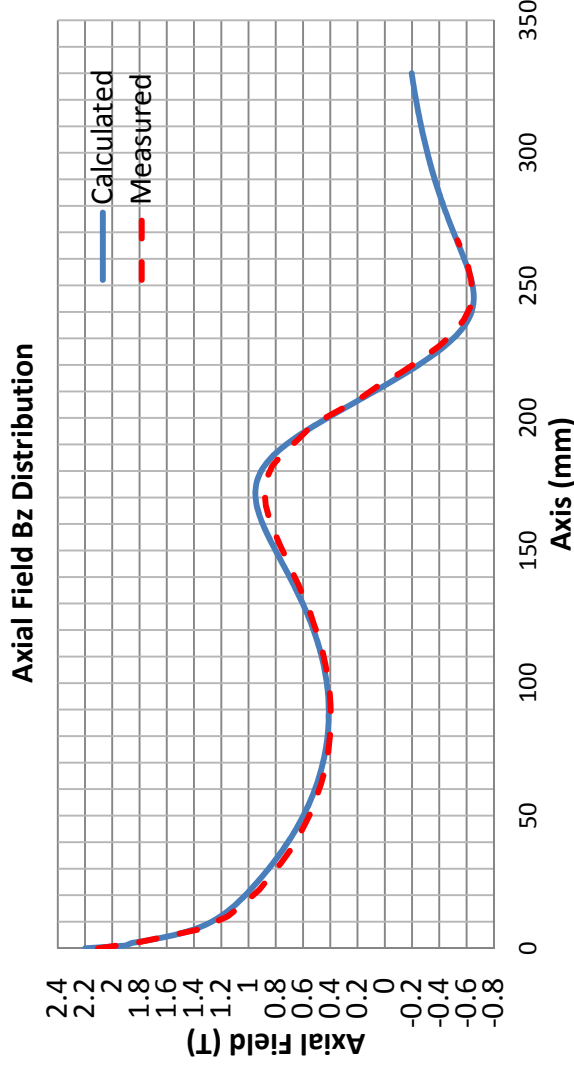
LAPECR3 Design Parameters

	LAPECR3	LAPECR2
Axial Field (T)	1.8-0.40-0.94	1.3-0.43-1.08
Field on Inner Chamber Wall -B _r (T)	1.14	1.21
Mirror Length (mm)	170	255
ECR Length (mm)	64	92
Operation Frequency (GHz)	13.75-14.5	14.5
Chamber ID (mm)	50	67
Effective Chamber Volume (L)	0.33	0.9
RF Feeding	WR62 Rectangular	WR62 Rectangular
Plasma chamber cooling	Water Cooled	Water Cooled
Max. Designed Operation HV (kV)	25	25
Max. Designed μ W Power (kW)	0.70	1.1
External Dimension (mm)	Ø450×380	Ø650×560
NdFeB Weight (kg)	157	649
NdFeB Type	N50M & N42SH	N48M & N42SH

Magnetic Structure



Magnetic Field Mapping

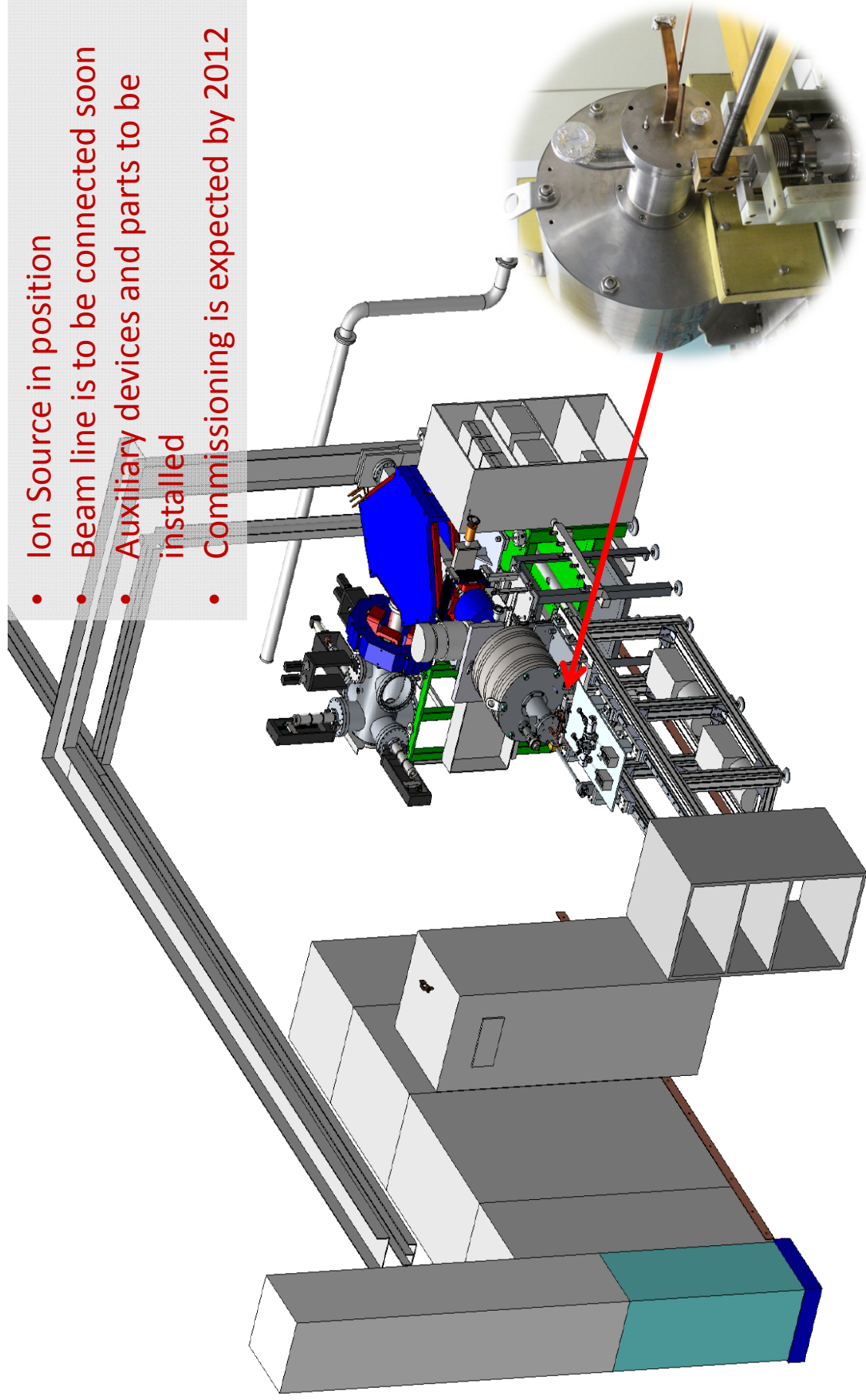


Final Parameters

	Designed	Final specs.
Axial Field (T)	1.8-0.40-0.94	1.8-0.40- 0.85
Field on Inner Chamber Wall -B _r (T)	1.14	1.0
Mirror Length (mm)	170	172
ECR Length (mm)	64	~70
Operation Frequency (GHz)	13.75-14.5	13.75-14.5
Chamber ID (mm)	50	47.5
Effective Chamber Volume (L)	0.33	0.30
RF Feeding	WR62 Rectangular	WR62 Rectangular
Plasma chamber cooling	Water Cooled	Water Cooled
Max. Designed Operation HV (kV)	25	25
Max. Designed μ W Power (kW)	0.70	0.70
External Dimension (mm)	Ø450×380	Ø455×382
NdFeB Weight (kg)	157	157
NdFeB Type	N50M & N42SH	N50M & N42SH

Test Bench

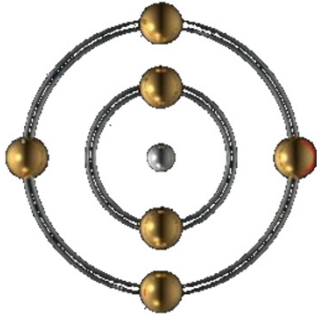
- Ion Source in position
- Beam line is to be connected soon
- Auxiliary devices and parts to be installed
- Commissioning is expected by 2012



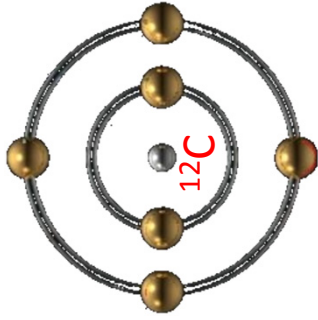
But...



But...

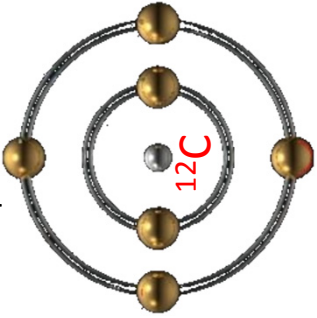


But...



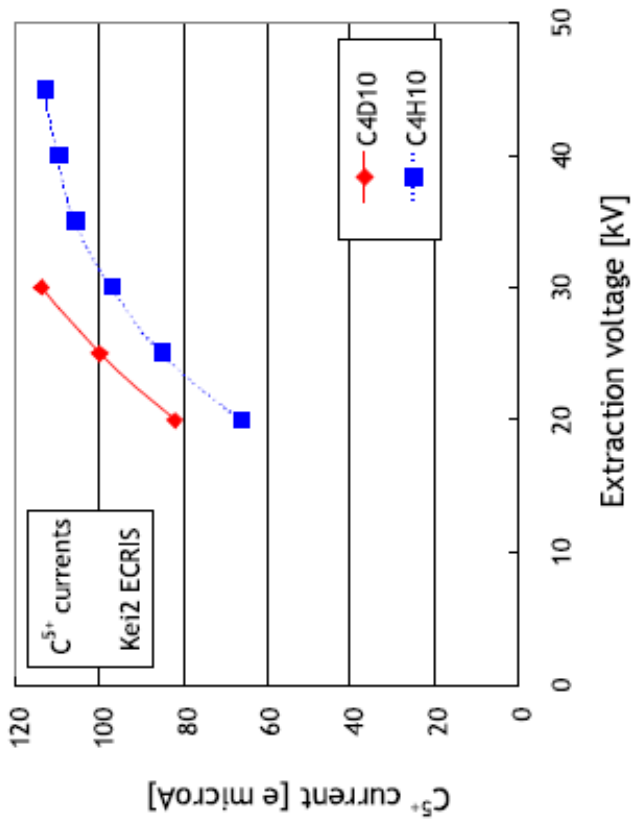
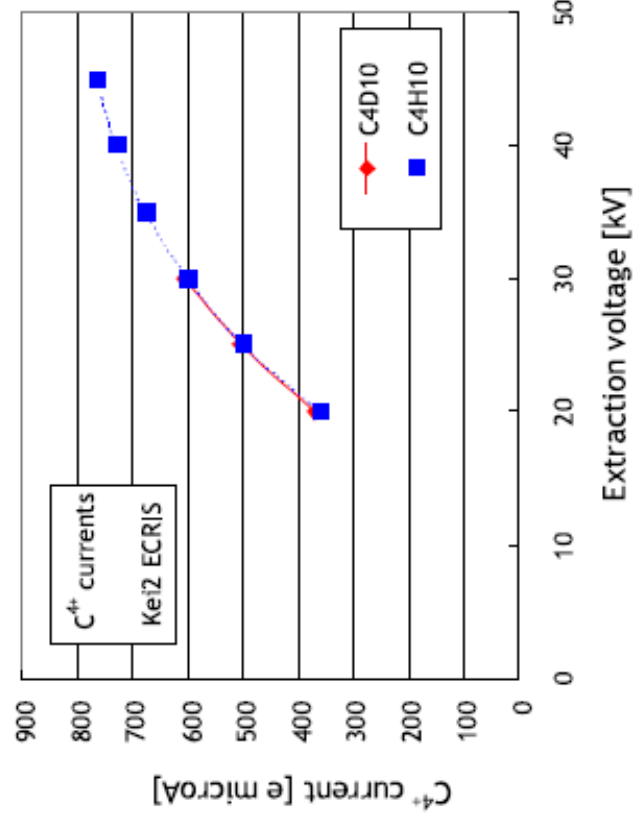
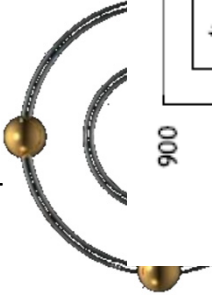
But...

$C^{5+}: I_p = \sim 400 \text{ eV}$



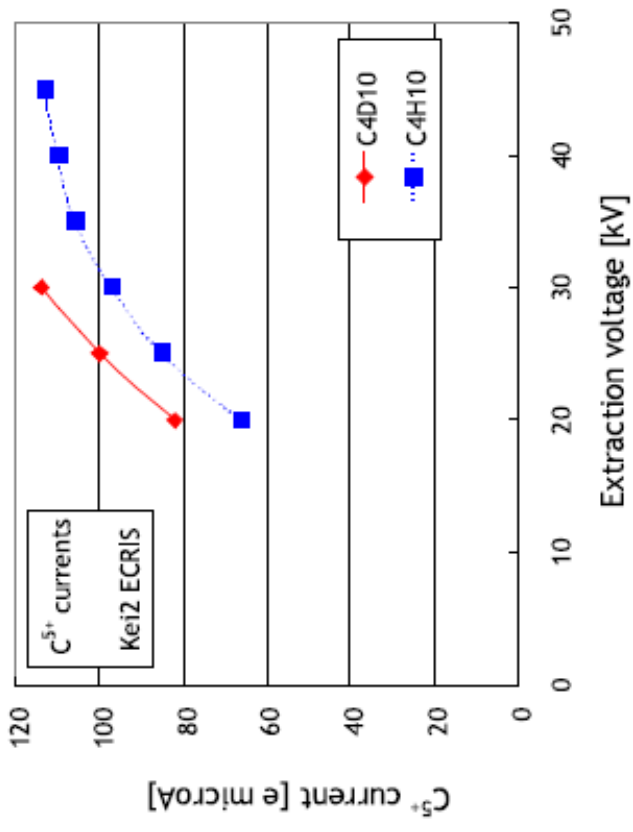
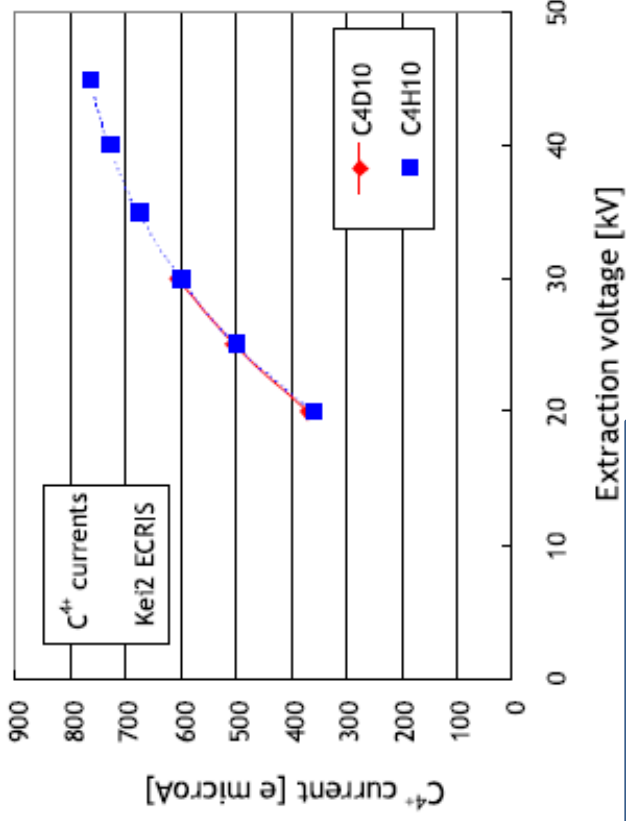
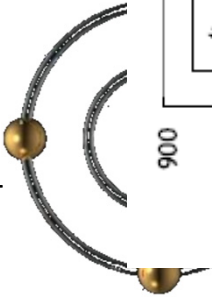
But...

$C^{5+}: I_p = \sim 400 \text{ eV}$



But...

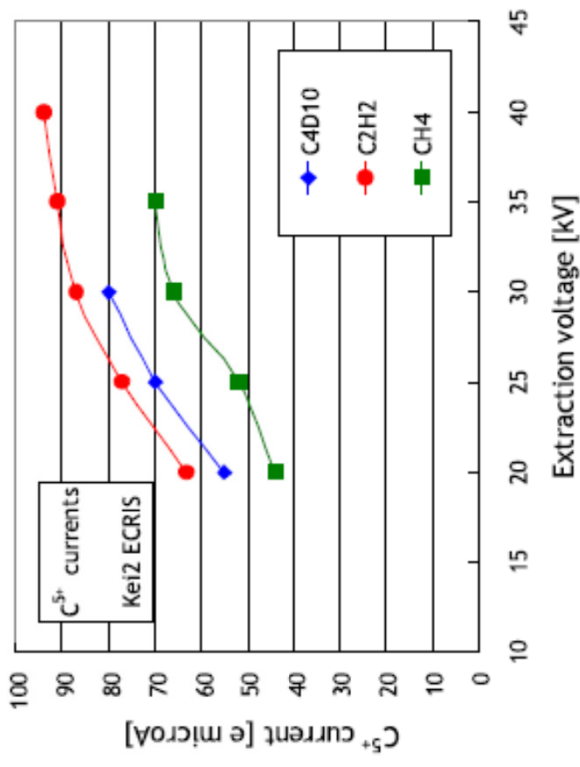
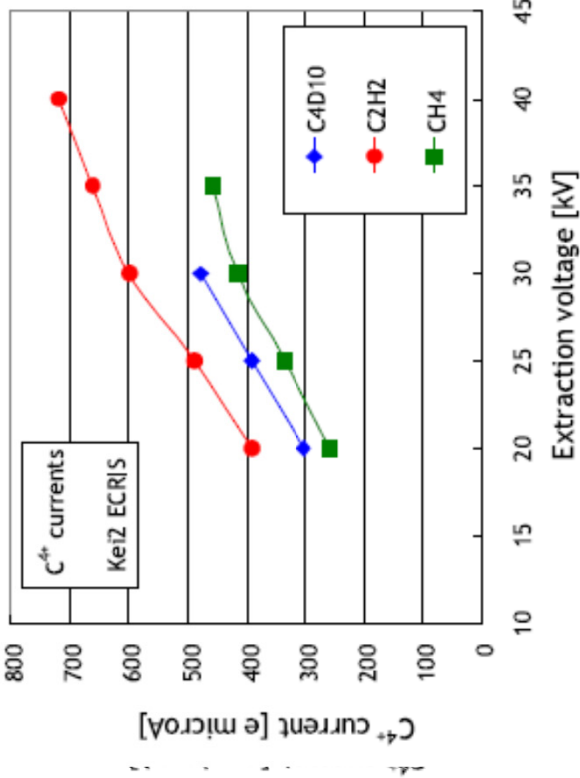
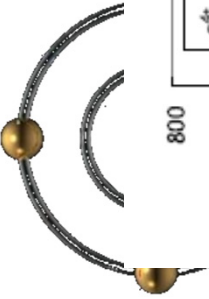
C^{5+} : $I_p = \sim 400$ eV



A.G.Drentje, A.Kitagawa, M.Muramatsu,
IEEE Trans. Plasma Sci. 36 (2008) 1502

But...

C^{5+} : $I_p = \sim 400$ eV



A.G.Drentje, A.Kitagawa, M.Muramatsu,
IEEE Trans. Plasma Sci. 36 (2008) 1502

But...

C^{5+} : $I_p = \sim 400$ eV

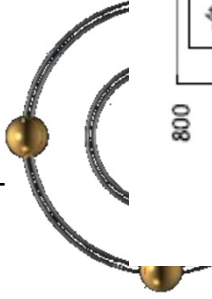
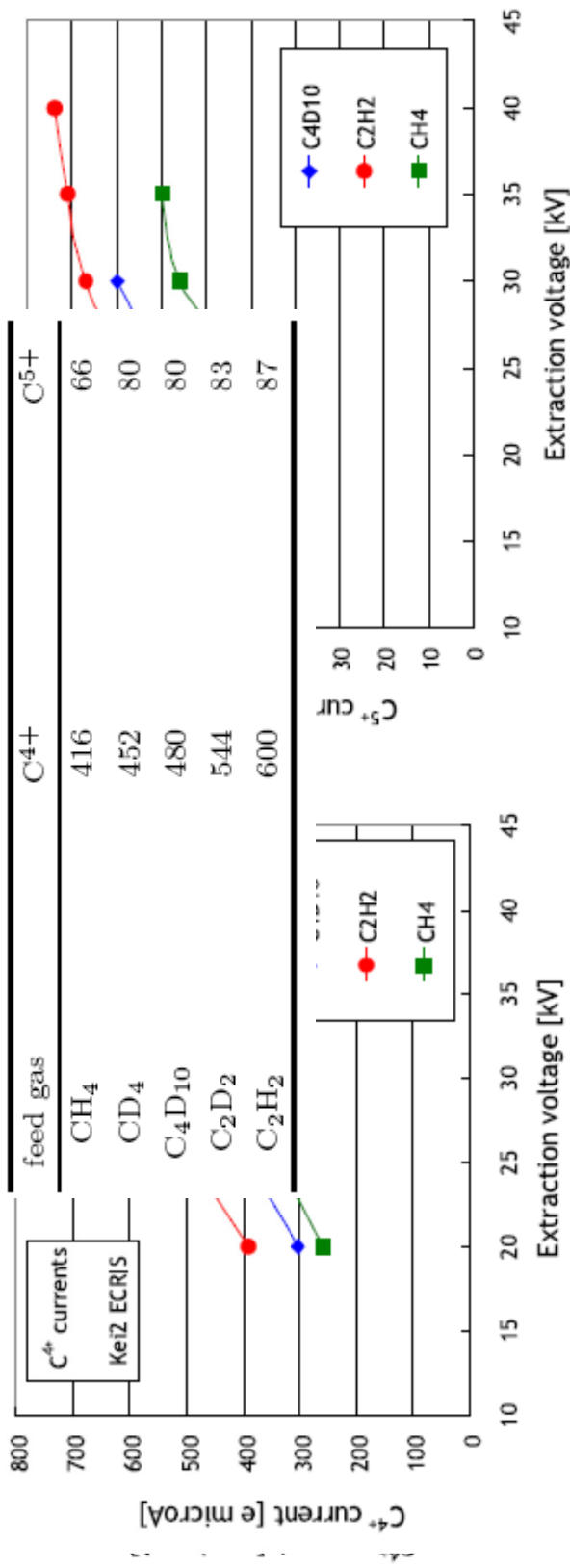


Table 1. Best C^{4+} and C^{5+} currents (eμA)
@30kV (NB with not well operating biased disk).



A.G.Drentje, A.Kitagawa, M.Muramatsu,
IEEE Trans. Plasma Sci. 36 (2008) 1502

But...

$C^{5+}: I_p = \sim 400 \text{ eV}$

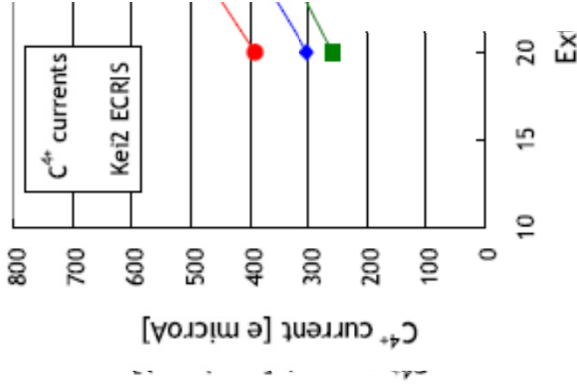
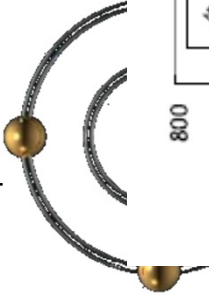


Table 1. Best C⁴⁺ and C⁵⁺ currents (eμA) @30kV (NB with not well operating biased disk).

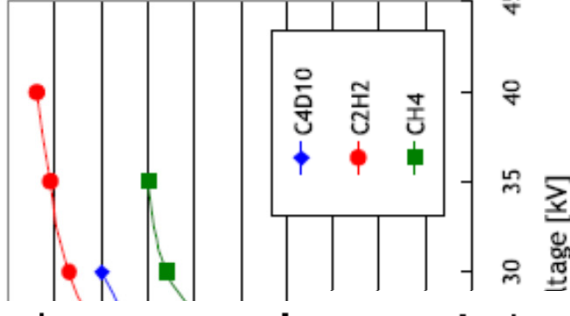


Table 2. Best currents (eμA) obtained @30kV (June 2005), showing the isotopic effect for C⁵⁺.

A.G.Drentje, A.Kitagawa, M.Muramatsu,
IEEE Trans. Plasma Sci. 36 (2008) 1502

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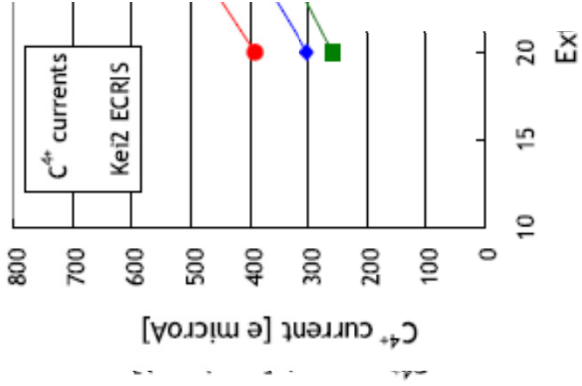
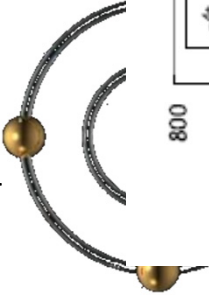
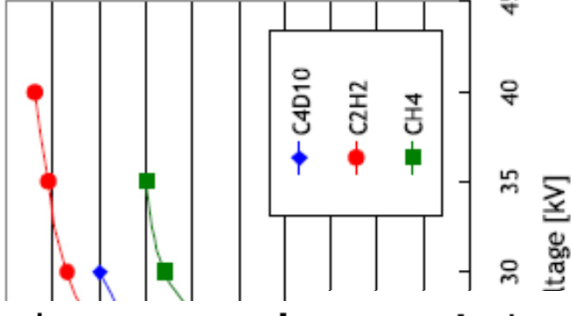


Table 1. Best C^{4+} and C^{5+} currents (e μ A) @30kV (NB with not well operating biased disk).

feed gas	C^{4+}	C^{5+}
CH ₄	416	66
CD ₄	452	80
C ₄ D ₁₀	480	80
C ₂ D ₂	544	83
C ₂ H ₂	600	87

Table 2. Best currents (e μ A) obtained @30kV (June 2005), showing the isotopic effect for C^{5+} .

feed gas	C^{4+}	C^{5+}
C ₄ D ₁₀	607	113
C ₄ H ₁₀	600	97
CD ₄	555	110
CH ₄	545	95



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Isotopic effects are obvious for higher charge state C^{5+} ion, but to produce intense C^{5+} beam >100 e μ A is still challengeable (LAPECR2: 300W from TWT $\rightarrow$ 190 e μ A C^{5+} with C_2H_2)

Thanks !!