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# A comparision between a KVI-4D emittance meter and an ALLISON scanner.

H.R. Kremers, J.P.M. Beijers, S. Brandenburg,

S. Saminathan, V. Mironov.

KVI, University of Groningen, The Netherlands.

T. Thuillier, LPSC/SSI, Grenoble, France.



# content



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- introduction
- the KVI-4D Instrument
- the data analysis
- comparison between the ALLISON and the KVI-4D emittance measurements.
- correlations/aberrations in the 4D phase-space
- conclusions



# introduction



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- demand of intense beams
  - example:  $^{208}\text{Pb}^{27+}$  100  $\mu\text{A}$ .
  - Injection (low energy)
    - upgrade of the existing AEGR source to 18GHz.
      - > intensity
    - a high transport efficiency of intense beams
      - > quality
      - > matching

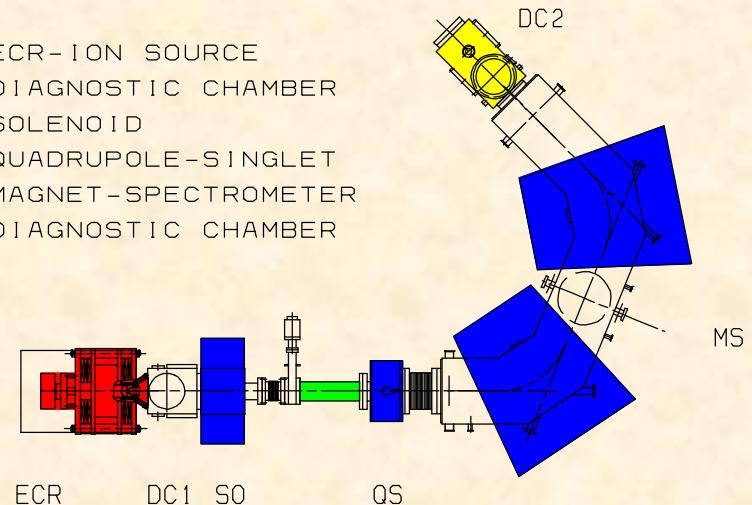
KVI-4D emittance meter

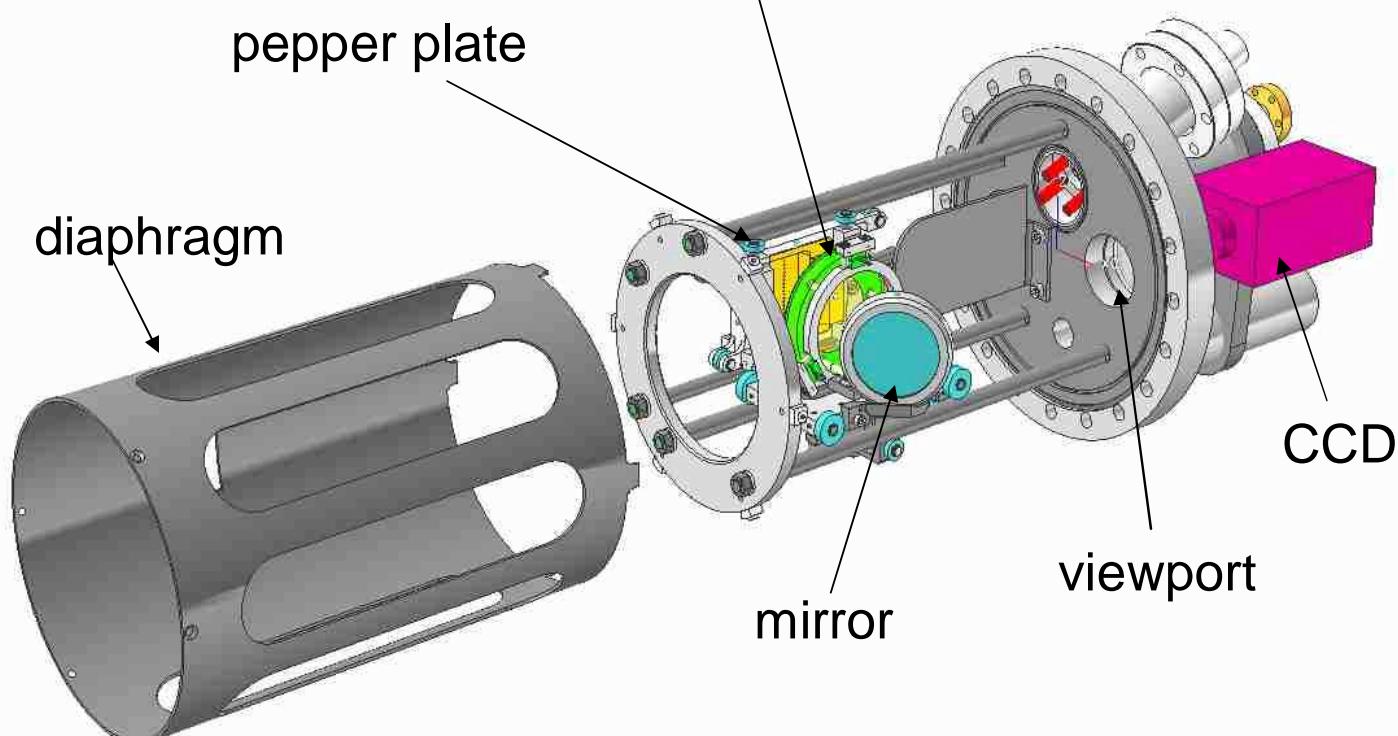
# Introduction



- at ISIBHI a need for a 4D emittance meter
- phase-space at test bench GSI.
  - $\Delta x = 5 \text{ mm}$ ,  $\Delta x' = +/- 50 \text{ mrad}$
  - $\Delta y = 40 \text{ mm}$ ,  $\Delta y' = +/- 6 \text{ mrad}$
  - $P_{\text{beam}} = 150 \text{ W}$
- conclusion :
  - vertical: an array of holes.
  - horizontal scanning method.

ECR: ECR-ION SOURCE  
DC1: DIAGNOSTIC CHAMBER  
SO: SOLENOID  
QS: QUADRUPOLE-SINGLET  
MS: MAGNET-SPECTROMETER  
DC2: DIAGNOSTIC CHAMBER







# the instrument ; characteristics

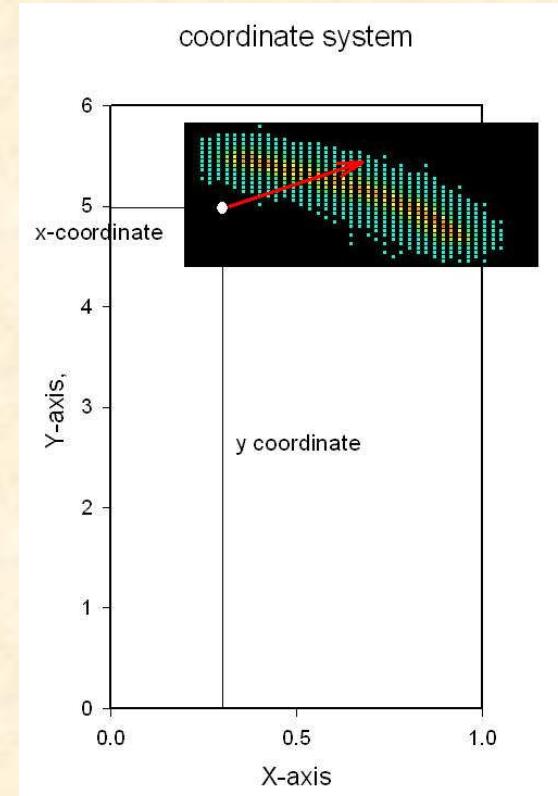
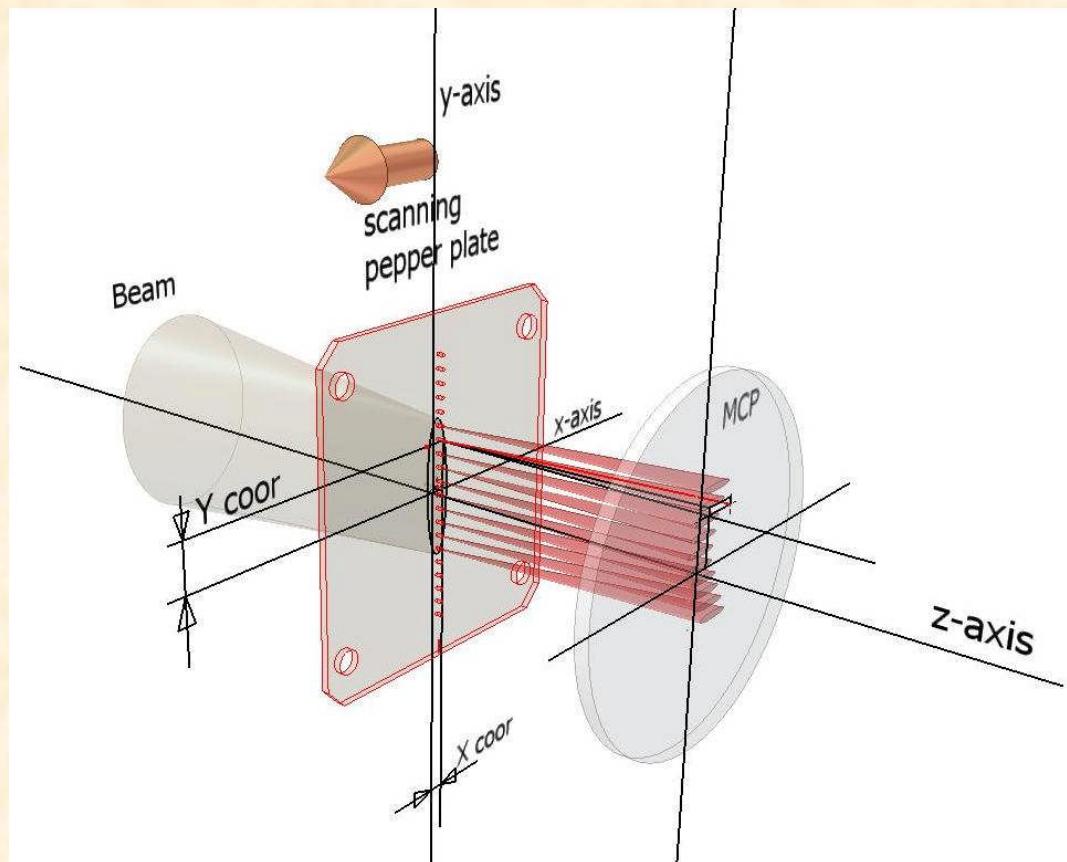


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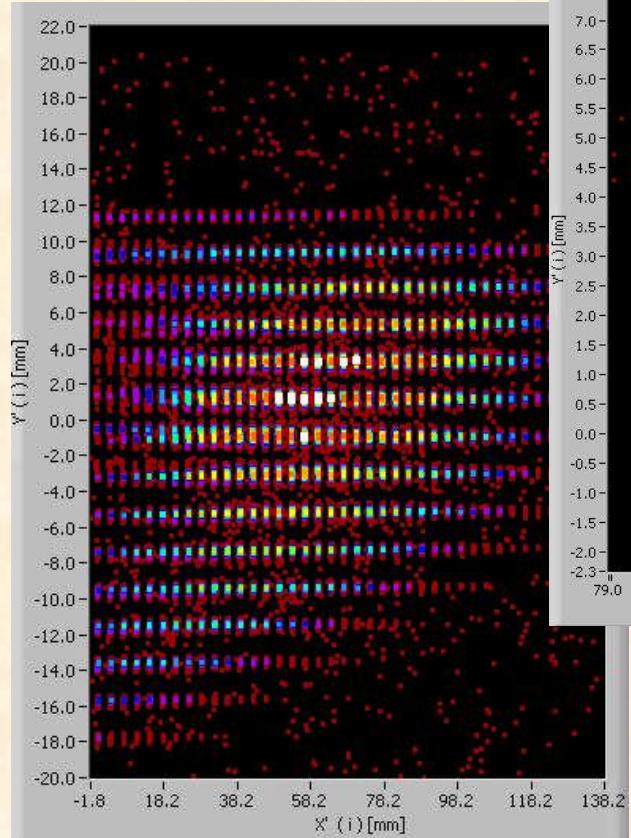
- |                    |                                      |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| • dynamical range  | single ion < > 500 µA                |
| • time             | 5 min                                |
| • size             | CF150                                |
| • resolution       |                                      |
| – angular          | 0.7 mrad                             |
| – spatial          | 2 mm (vert), 0.1 mm (hor) (variable) |
| • power absorption | 150 W (20 W (tested))                |

# the instrument how does it work

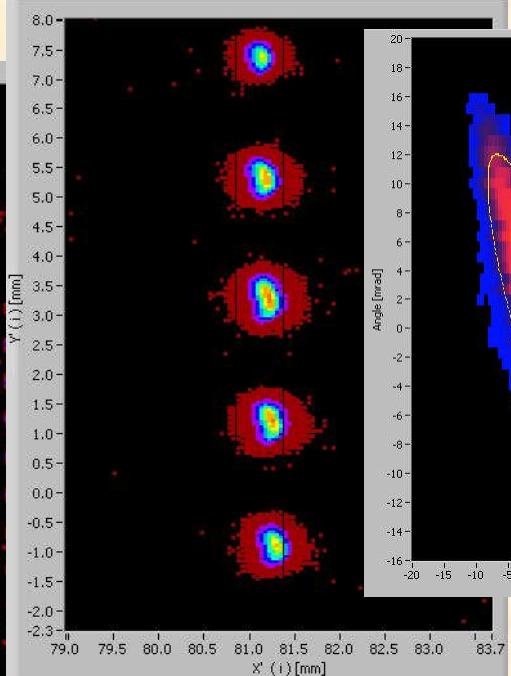


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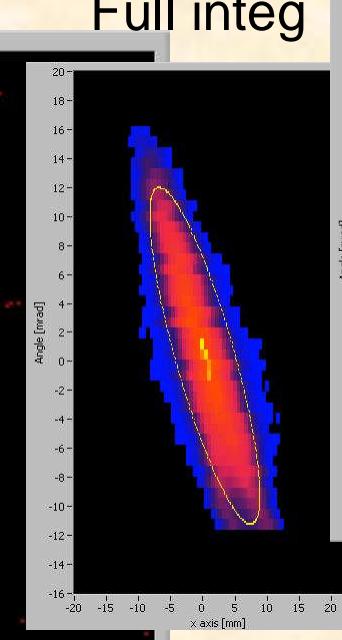
2D profile of 24  
kV O<sup>6+</sup>, 28 µA



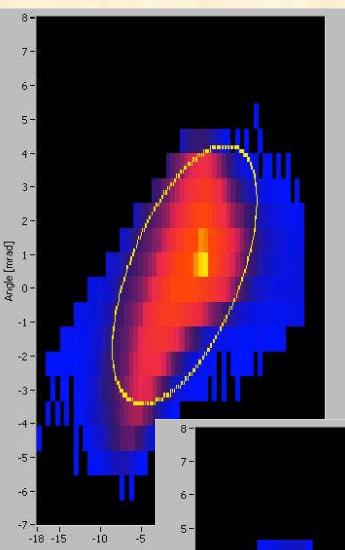
Detail of the  
2D profile



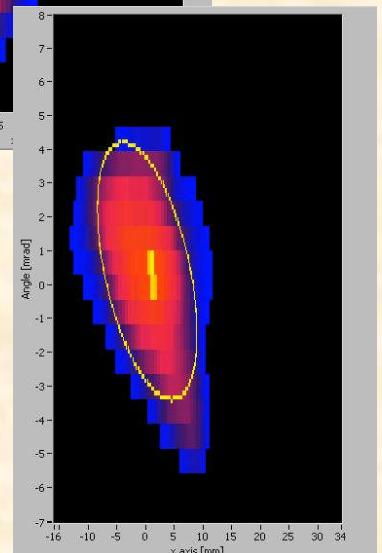
x-x',  
Full integ



y-y', full integ

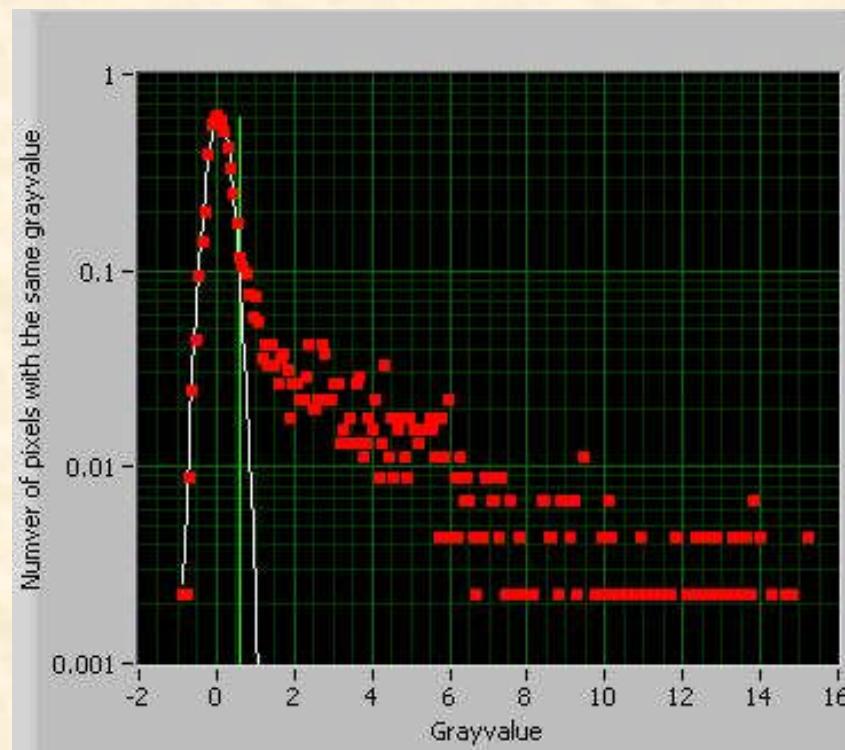


y-x', Full integr



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- CCD empty frame subtraction
- Frequency distribution
  - Gaussian fit
  - Threshold  $3\sigma$
- Signal to noise.



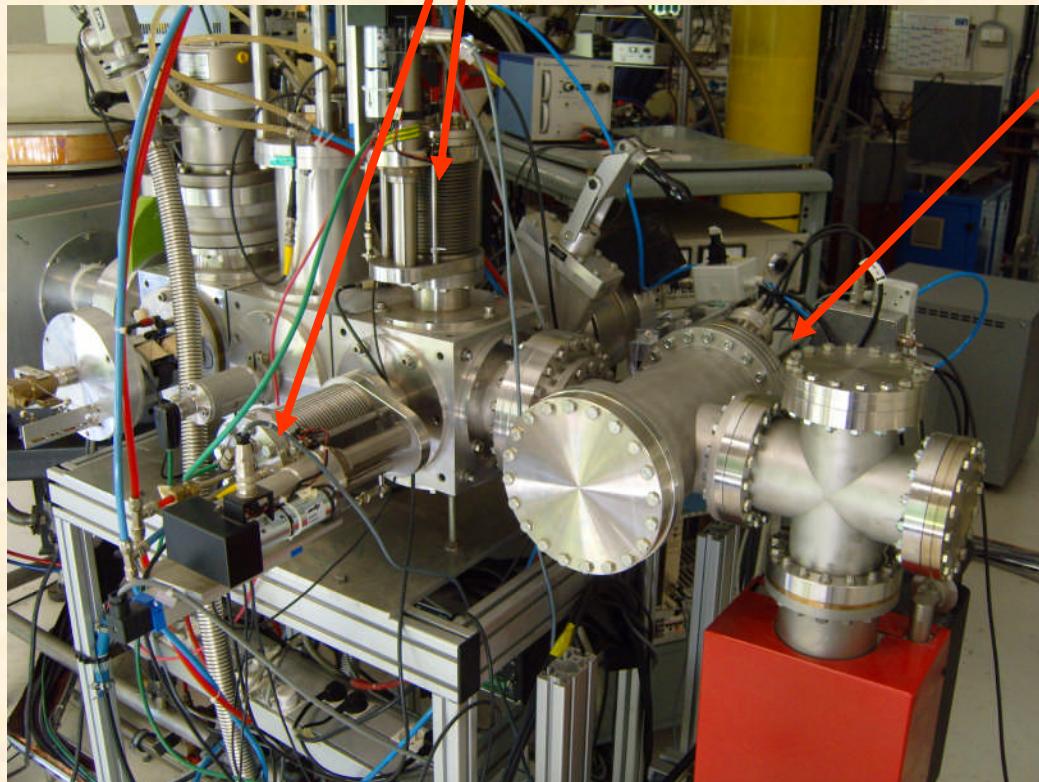
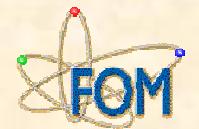
# Allison and KVI-4D inline.



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ALLISON scanners

KVI-4D emittance meter

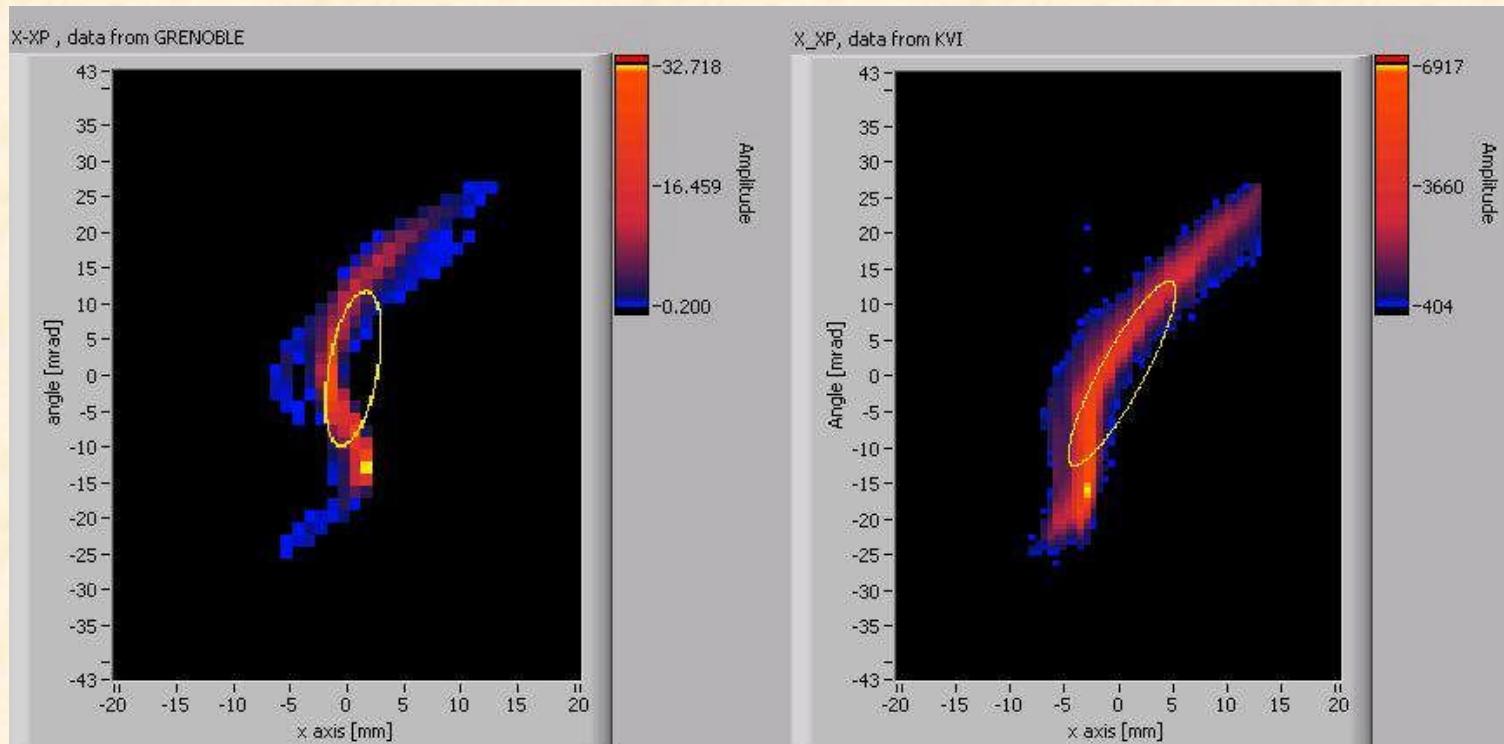


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# Measurements : comparison



- Comparison x-x' between an ALLISON scanner and the 4D emittance meter. 35 kV Ne 8+, 18 microA





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no	E	Beam cur	Charge	HV MCP	KVI-4D x-x'	ALLISON x-x'
	keV	$\mu\text{A}$			$\pi[\text{mmmrad}]$	$\pi [\text{mmmrad}]$
A41	140	500	4+	5.1	0.17	0.15
A42	140	500	4+	4.8	0.16	
A43	140	500	4+	4.6	0.15	
A51	120	500	4+	5.2	0.16	0.13
A52	120	500	4+	4.9	0.15	
A61	210	180	6+	5.3	0.16	0.18
A62	210	200	6+	4.7	0.14	
A71	280	18	8+	5.7	0.19	0.13
A72	280	18	8+	5.1	0.16	

Charge state 4+

ALLISON :  $0.14+/- 0.02 \pi \text{ mmmrad}$

KVI-4D :  $0.16+/-0.01 \pi \text{ mmmrad.}$

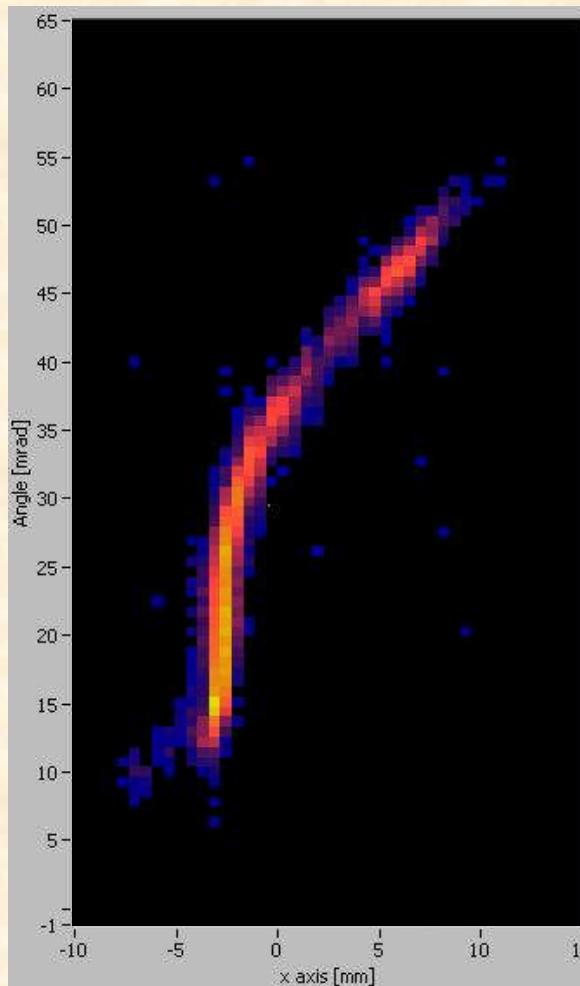
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# Measurements: explore 4D



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$x-x'$  ( $-20 < y < 20 \text{ mm}$ ,  $-16 < y' < +16 \text{ mrad}$ )



$x-x'$  ( $-20 < y < 20 \text{ mm}$ ,  $-15 < y' < -10 \text{ mrad}$ )

$x-x'$  ( $0 < y < 20 \text{ mm}$ ,  $-15 < y' < -10 \text{ mrad}$ )

$x-x'$  ( $-20 < y < 0 \text{ mm}$ ,  $-15 < y' < -10 \text{ mrad}$ )

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# conclusions/ outlook



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- instrument is ready for use
- consistency in the results from ALLISON and KVI-4D
- beam power tests (20W)
- no dependency in charge, intensity, energy
- correlations/ aberration

## outlook

- correct for the gain dependency
- measurement and interpretation of the 4D structures