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Recombination of Analyzed Multiple-Charge State Heavy-Ion Beams Extracted from an ECRIS

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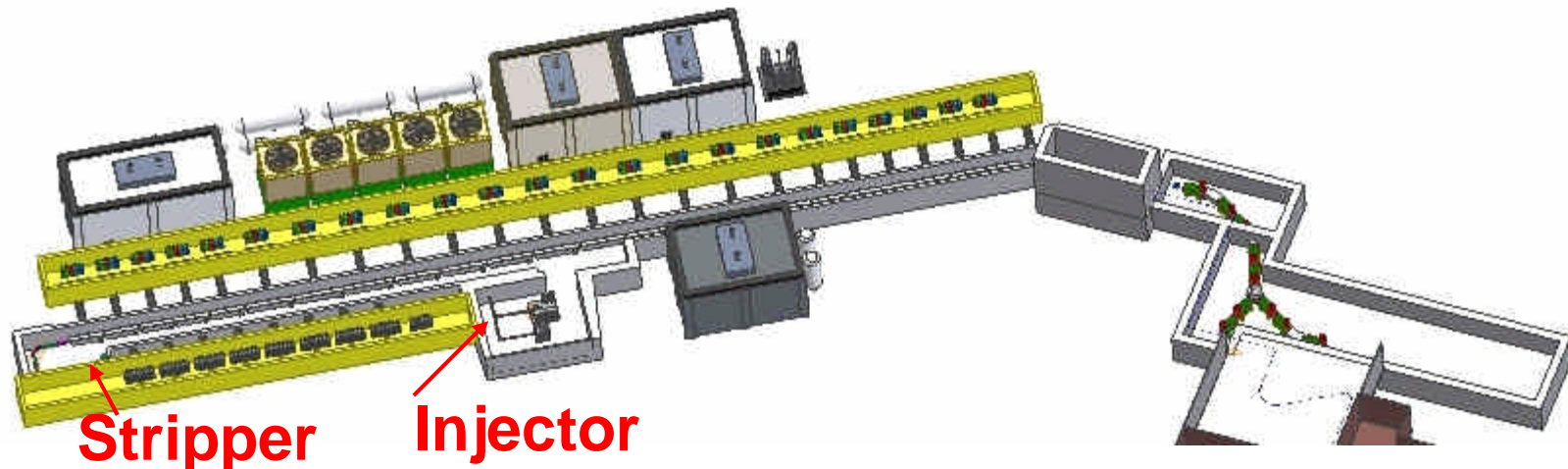
ECRIS-2008, September 15-18, Chicago, IL

Outline

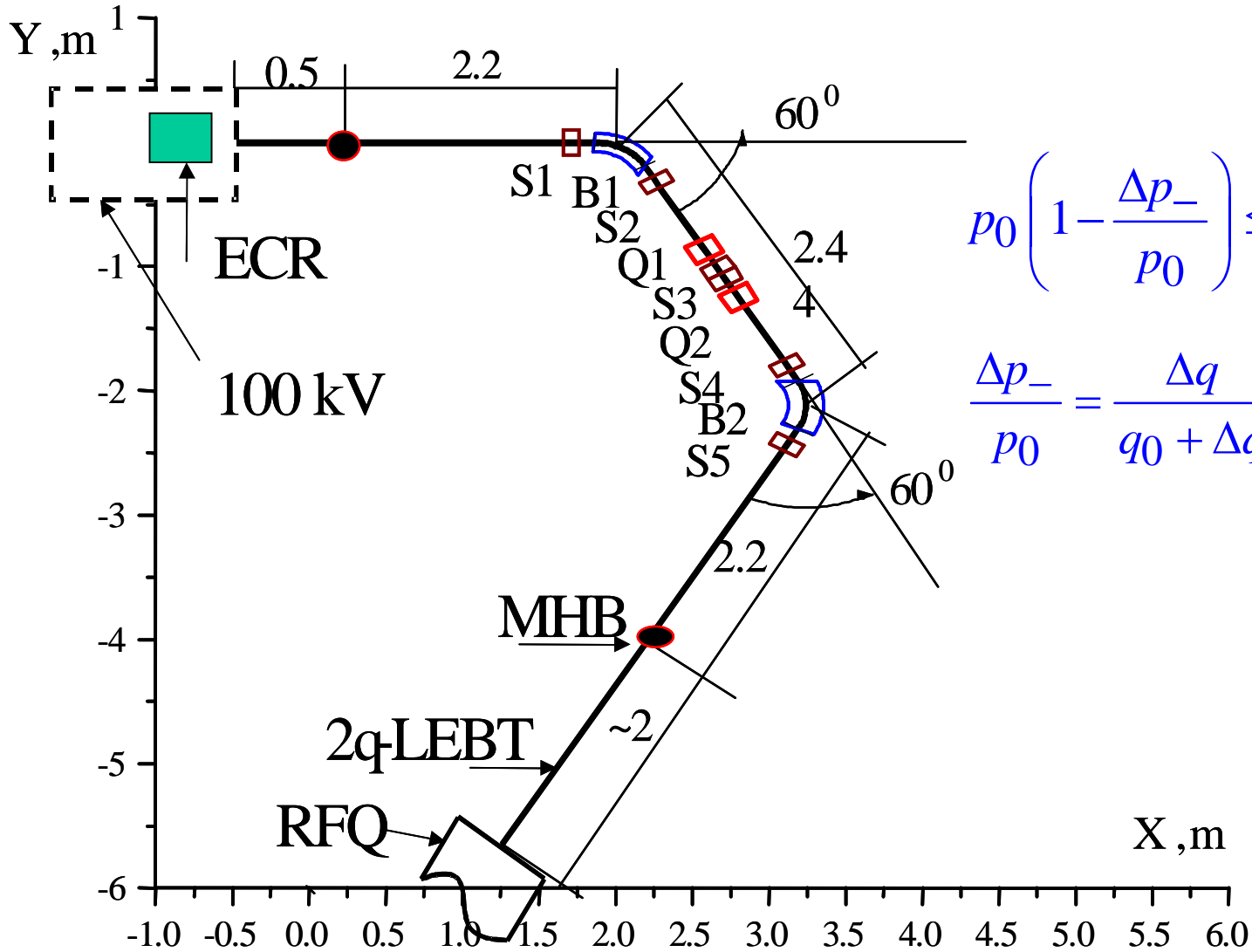
- Motivation
- Short history
- Prototype injector for FRIB
- 2Q-LEBT design
- Experimental apparatus
- Tuning procedure
- Experimental results
- Extended applications
- Conclusion

Facility for Rare Isotope Beams in the U.S.A.

- Beam power – 400 kW
- Ions: from hydrogen to uranium
- Energy: 200 MeV/u uranium, 600 MeV protons
- Total voltage - 850 MV
- Proposed plan for uranium
 - Dual charge state uranium, $^{238}\text{U}^{34+}$ and $^{238}\text{U}^{35+}$ from the ECRIS, 6 μA each charge state
 - Accelerate 2q beam up to 17 MeV/u and strip
 - Accelerate 5 charge states of uranium (77+,78+,79+,80+,81+) to 200 MeV/u



Original layout of the injector, developed with COSY

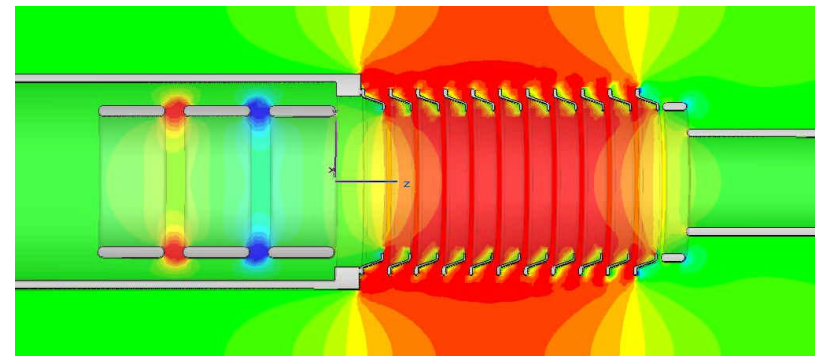
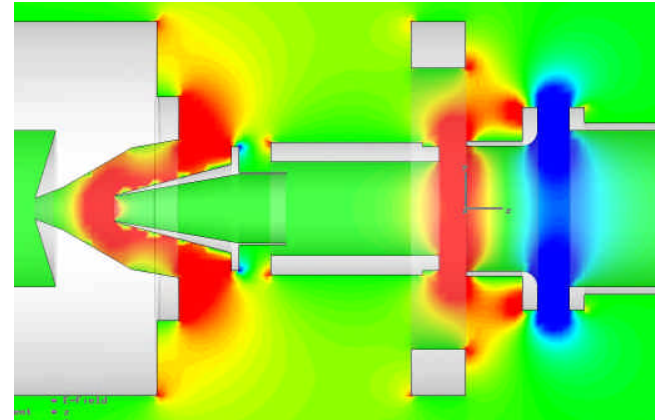


$$p_0 \left(1 - \frac{\Delta p_-}{p_0} \right) \leq p \leq p_0 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta p_+}{p_0} \right)$$

$$\frac{\Delta p_-}{p_0} = \frac{\Delta q}{q_0 + \Delta q}, \quad \frac{\Delta p_+}{p_0} = \frac{\Delta q}{q_0 - \Delta q}$$

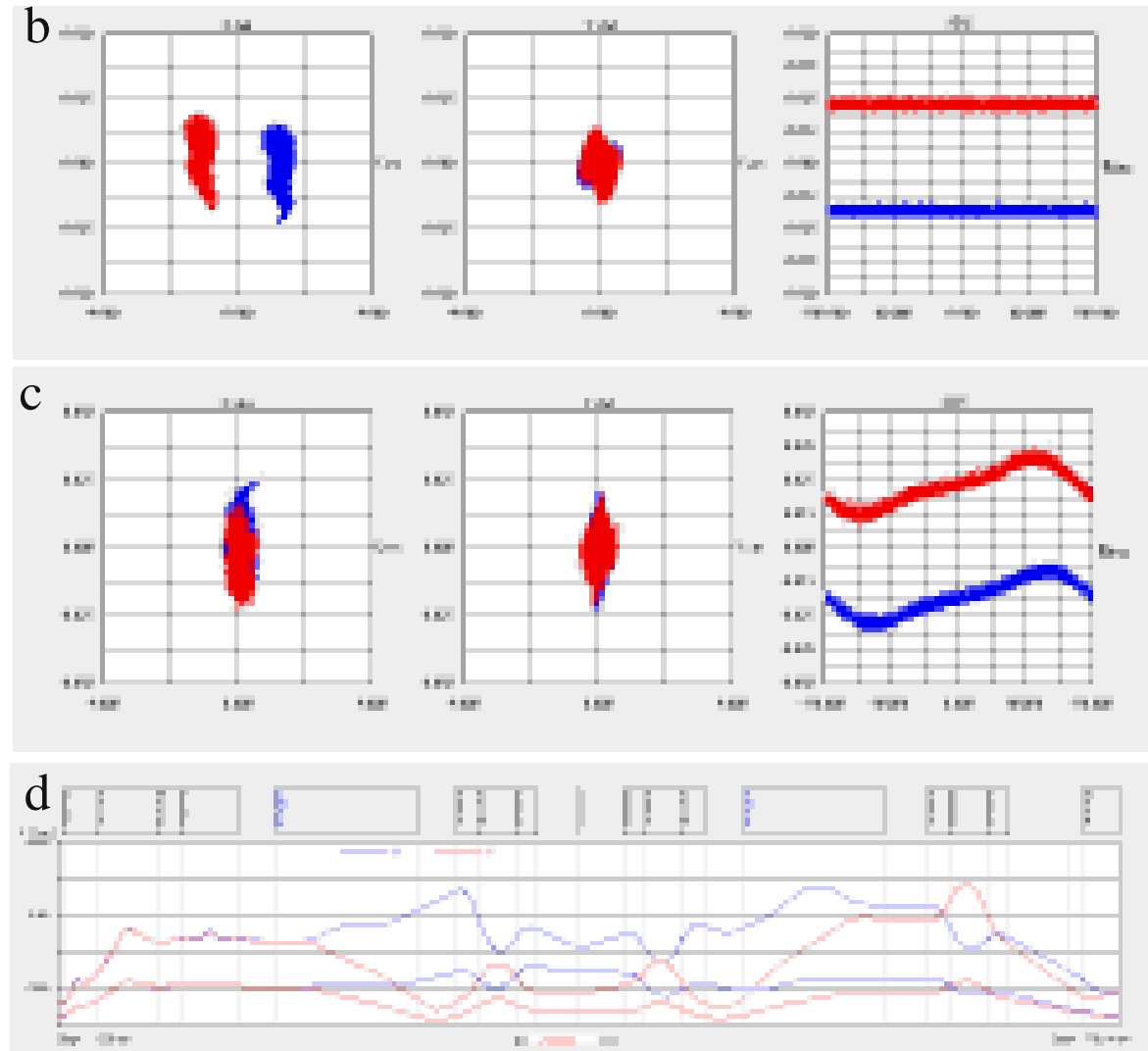
TRACK model

- 3D fields in the ECR extraction region
 - Combined electrostatic and magnetic fields
- Einzel lens
- Accelerating tube
- Bending magnet
 - Edge focusing is essential for high current beams
- Total beam current ~ 4 mA
 - 17 different q/A

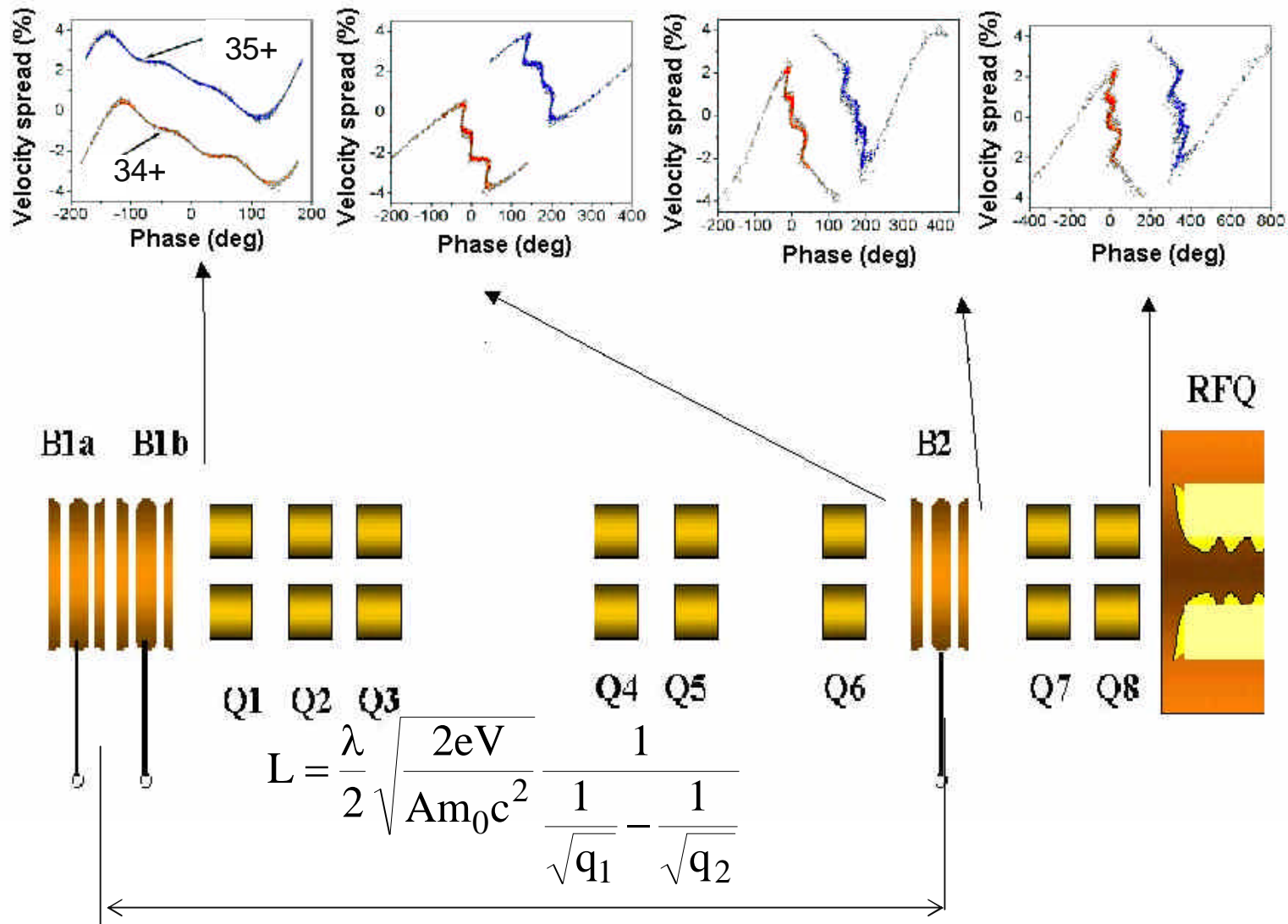


Phase space plots and beam envelope in the 2Q-LEBT

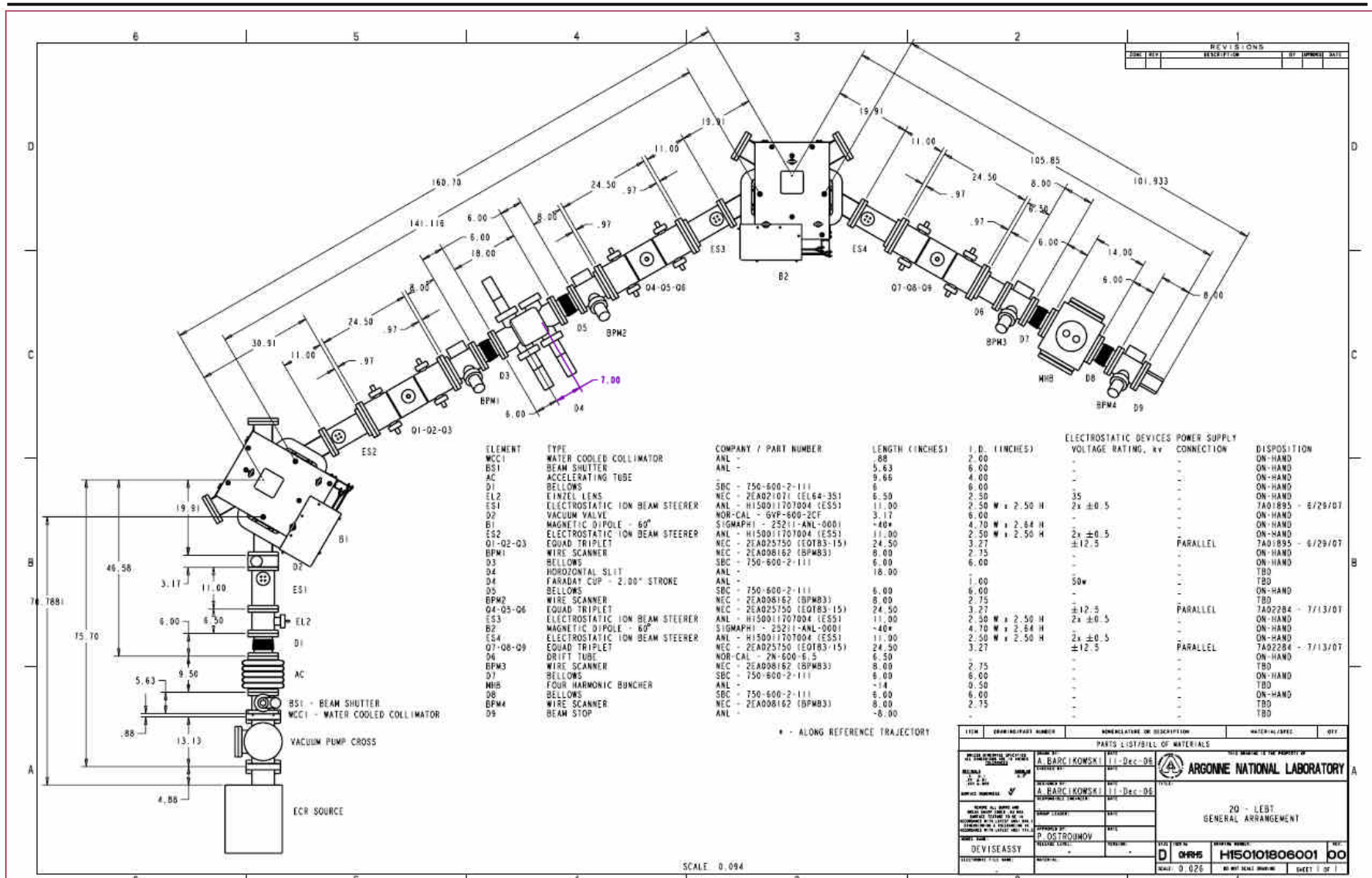
Simulations with the TRACK code



Longitudinal phase space plots of two-charge state uranium beam upstream of the RFQ



Achromatic beam transport system



Prototype Injector for FRIB

- 1- ECRIS (developed by D.Z. Xie, Rev. Sci. Inst., 73 (2), 2002, p. 531) in HV platform,
- 2 - 75-kV accelerating tube,
- 3 - isolation transformer,
- 4 – 60-deg bending magnet,
- 5 - Einzel lens,
- 6 - electrostatic triplet,
- 7 - electrostatic steering plates,
- 8 - rotating wire scanner,
- 9 - horizontal jaw slits,
- 10 - Faraday cup,
- 11 - emittance probe.

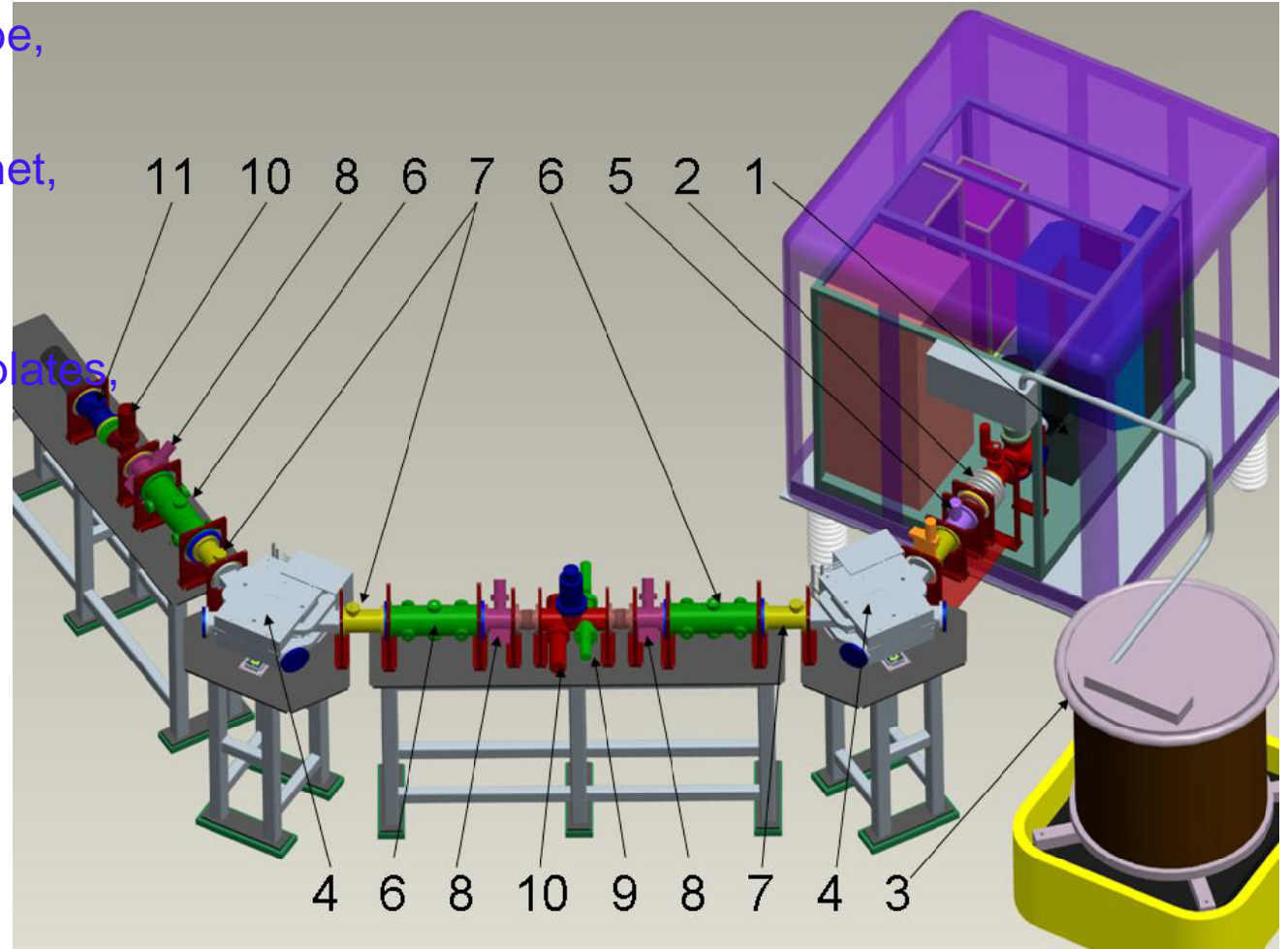
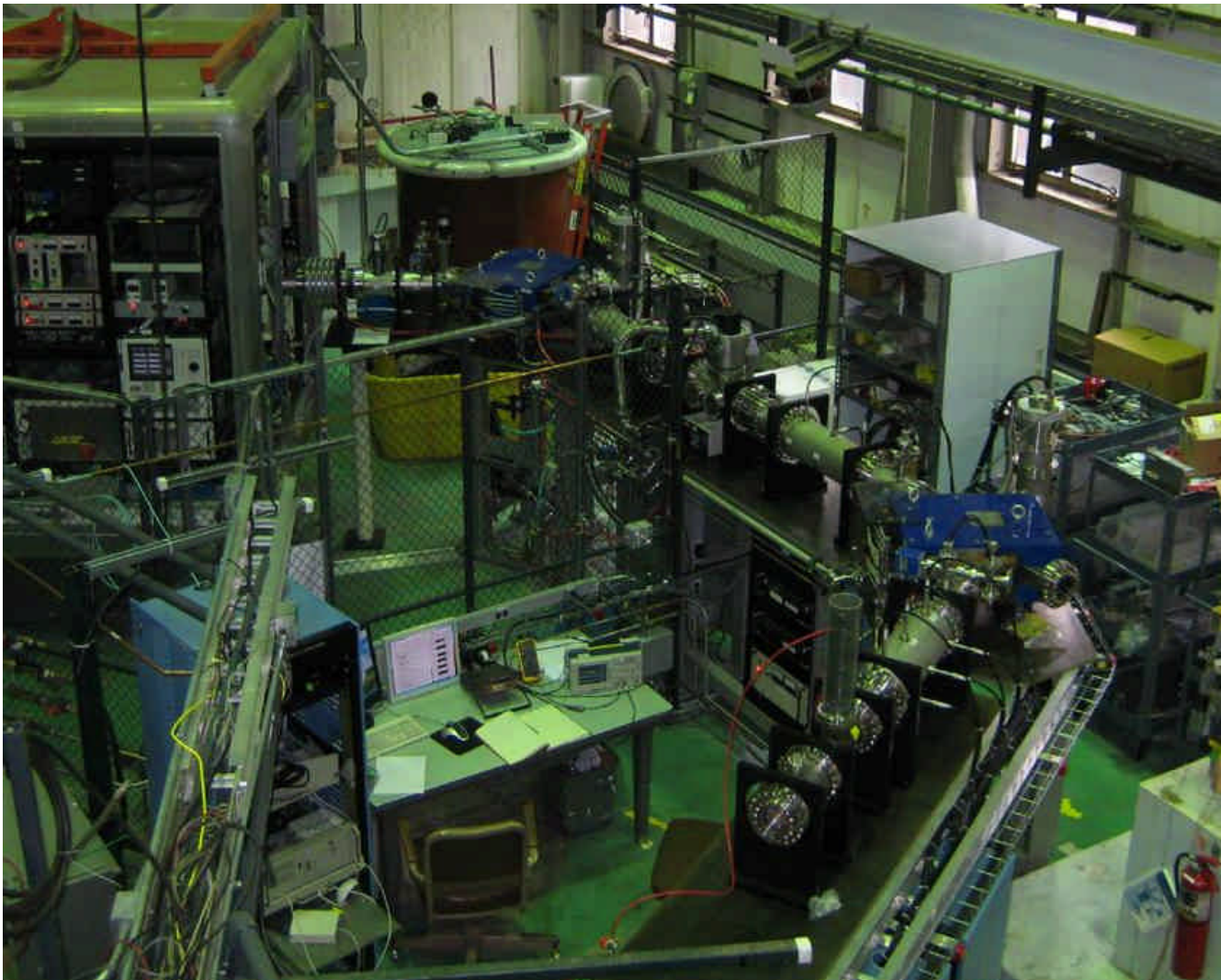
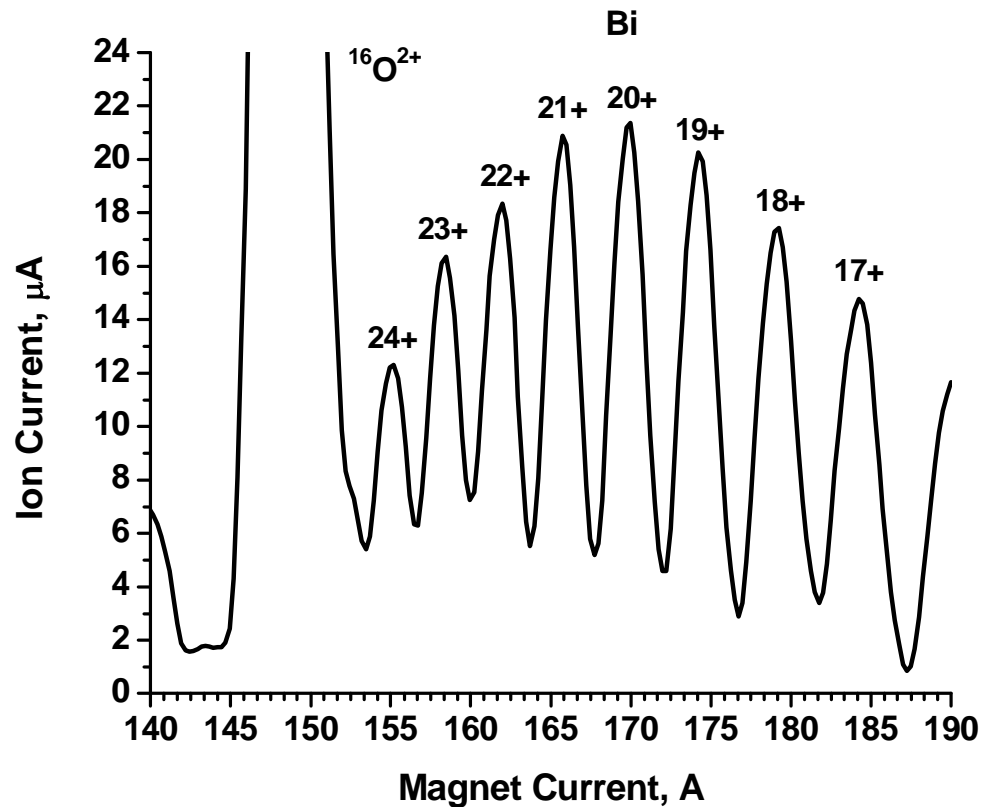


Photo of the injector



Test beam: bismuth

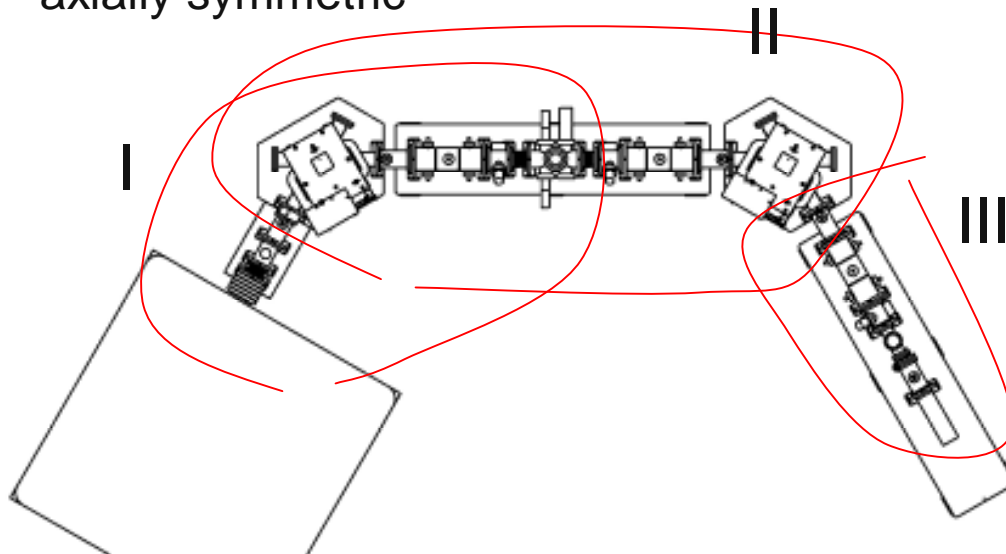
- Simple to produce
- q/A is close to what we expect from VENUS
- Beam current in each charge state $\sim 1 \text{ p}\mu\text{A}$ which is easily reproducible
- We are interested in charge states 20+ and 21+



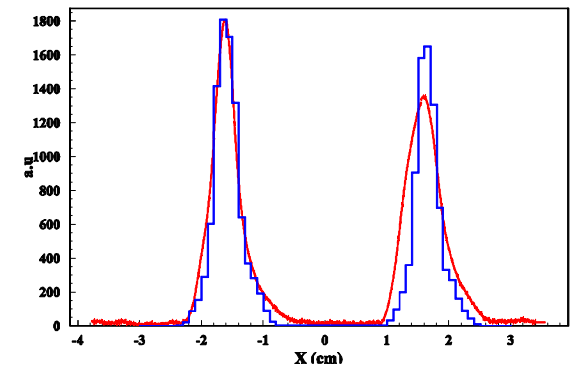
TRACK fit of the beam initial parameters

- Fitting is based on multi-particle tracking code including space charge and multiple ion species
- 3 stages
 - Find initial beam Twiss parameters at the source exit using measured beam profiles
 - “Symmetric” tune of the achromat LEBT
 - Focusing to the pepper-pot screen
- Fitting results: beam out of the source is not axially symmetric

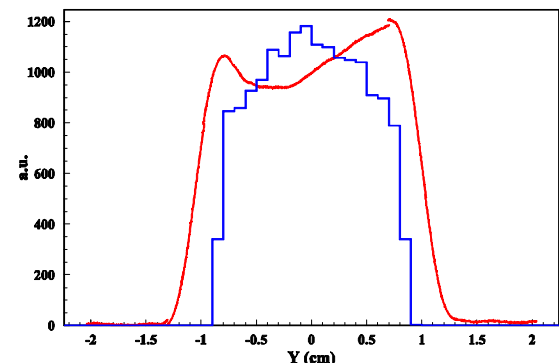
— Measured
— Simulated



Horizontal



Vertical



TRACK Fit: Symmetric Beam from M-1 to M-2

Fit criteria:

Symmetric
Beam from M1
to M2 with
respect to the
Mid-plane

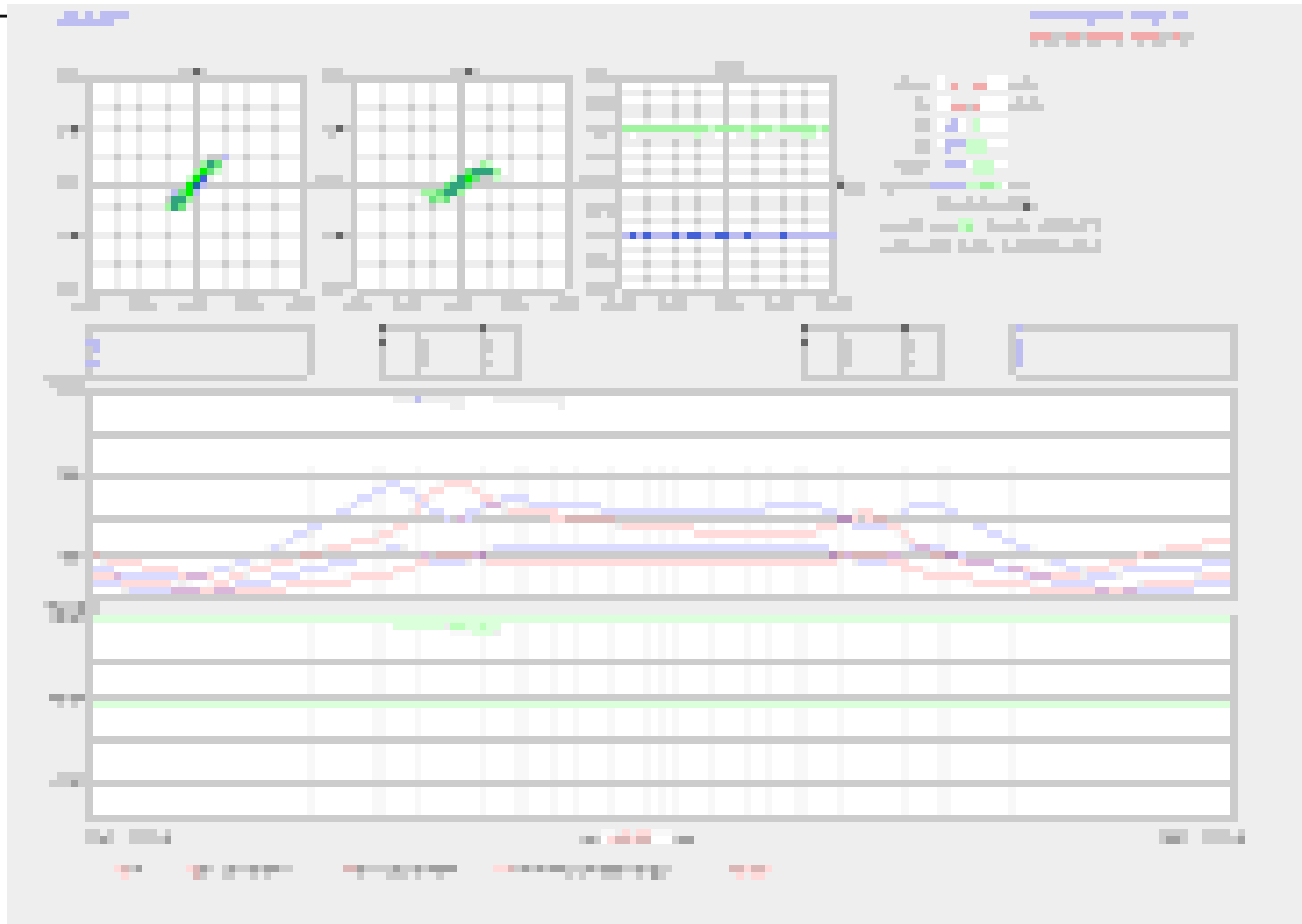
Fit parameters:

Strengths of
the 6 Quads of
T1 and T2

Fit type: 22

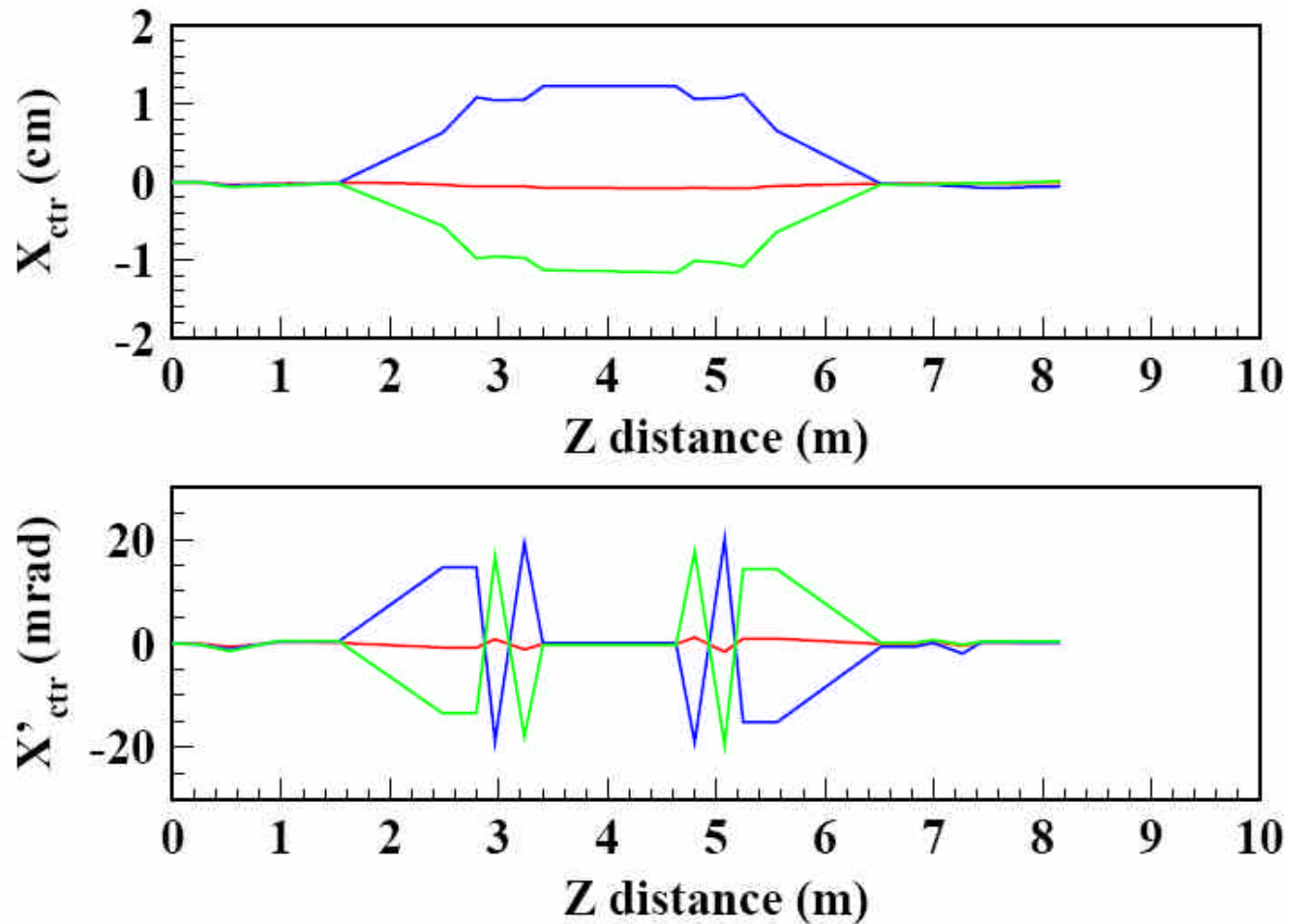
Results:

RMS envelopes
are ~ 100%
symmetric
Max envelopes
are OK



Quad strengths: Q1=3.312, Q2=-2.589, Q3=1.847, Q4=1.794, Q5=-2.595, Q6=3.372 kV

Obtain zero angular dispersion in the symmetric tuning



TRACK Fit: Well Focused Beam on the Pepper-Pot

Fit criteria:

Well focused beam on the Pepper-Pot in both X and Y planes

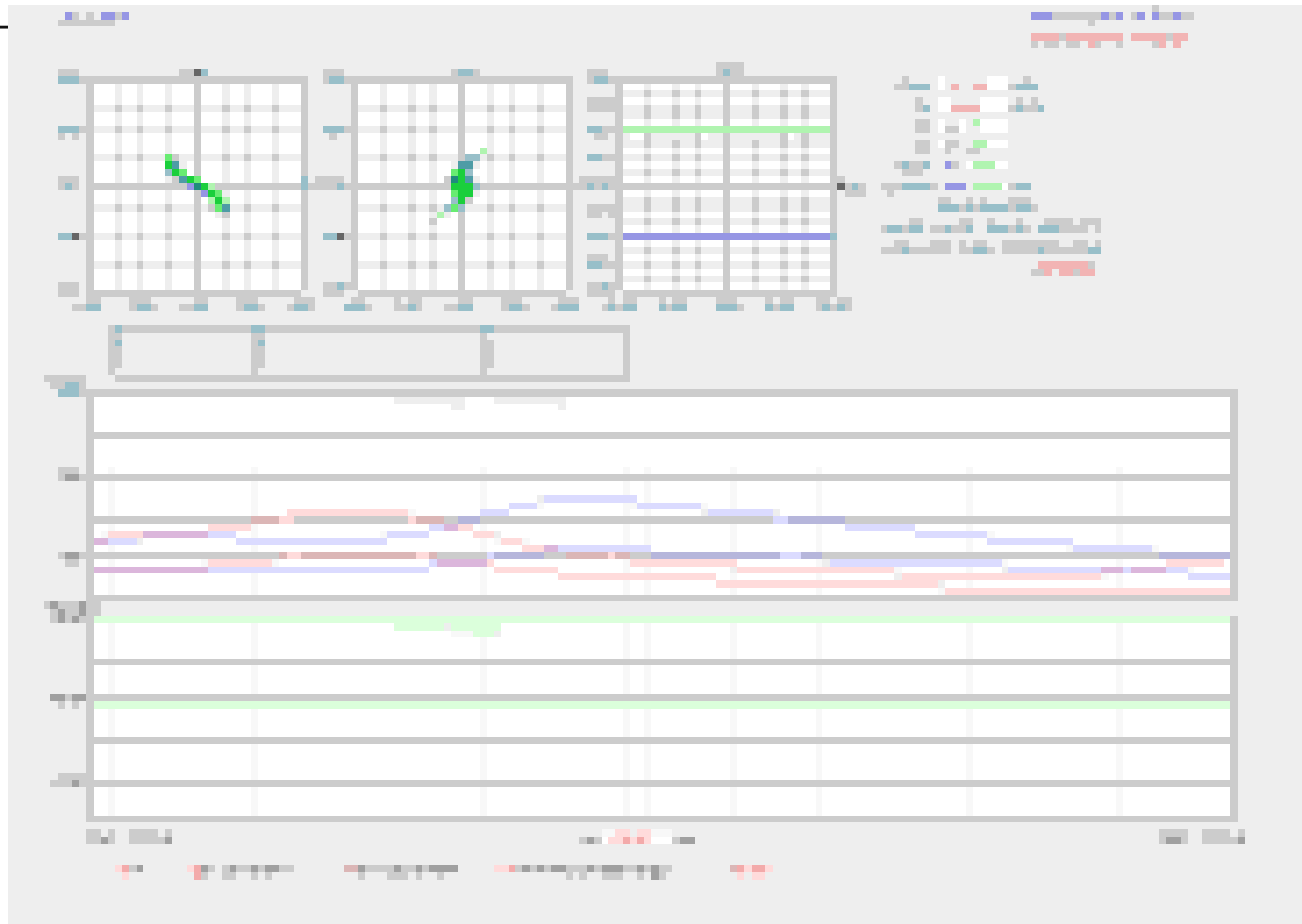
Fit parameters:

Strengths of the 3 Quads of last triplet T3

Fit type: 2

Results:

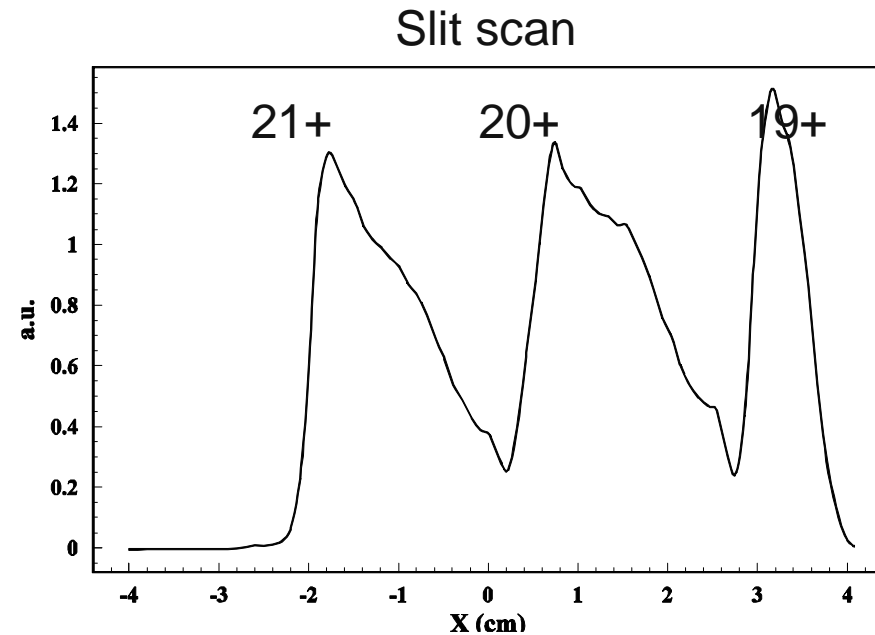
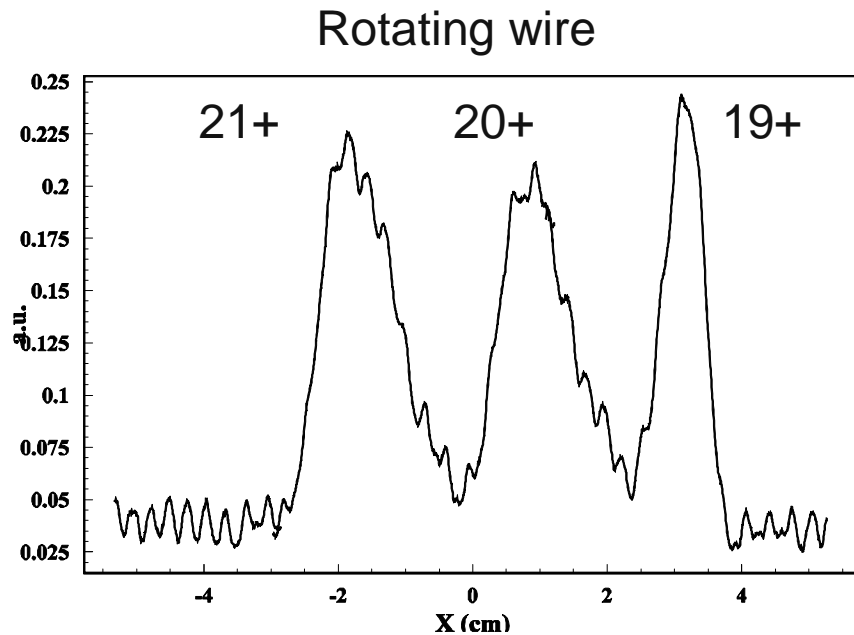
Beam better focused in Y.
Beam is distorted, more in Y.



Quad strengths: $Q7=2.487$, $Q8=-3.225$, $Q9=3.743$ kV

Tuning the achromatic condition

- Using BPM and slit scan zero angular momentum between the triplets
 - Requires some tweaking of quadrupole fields with respect to the pre-calculated values

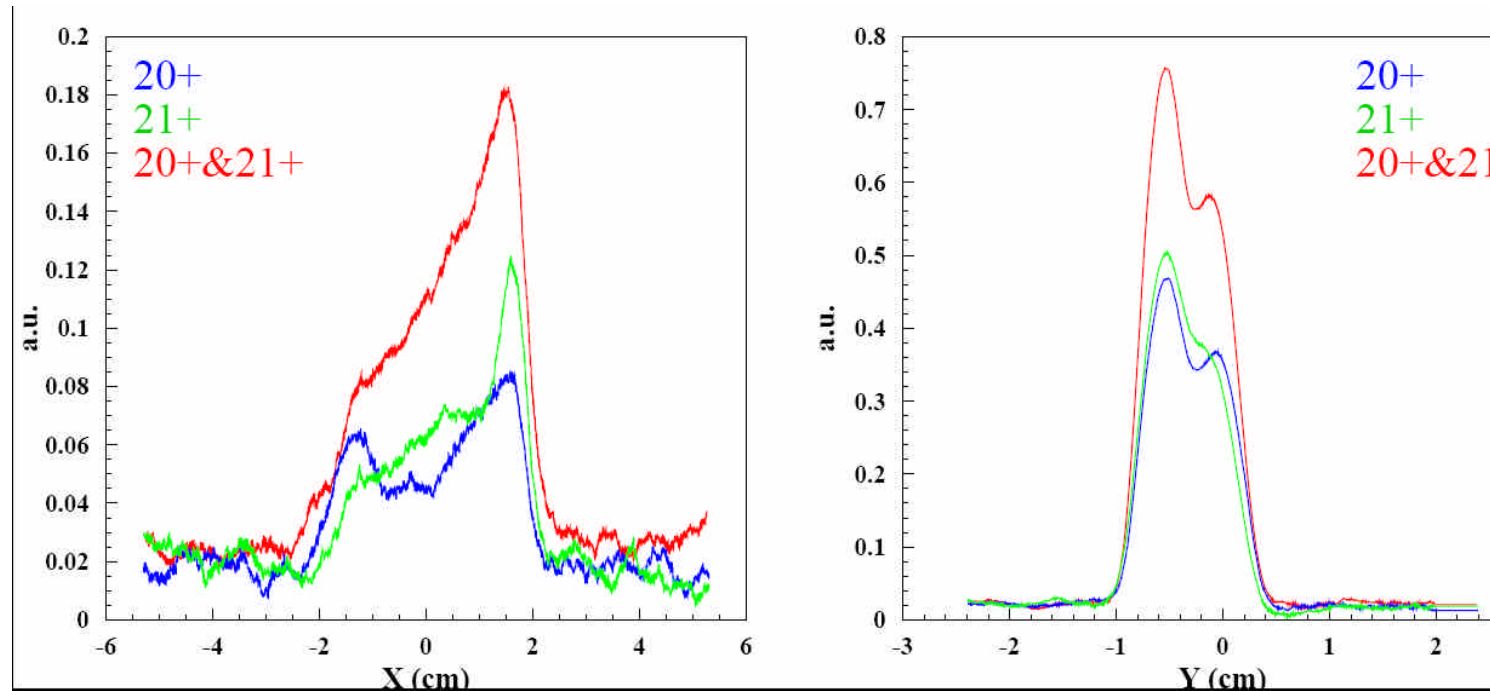


BPM-2 Profiles

- Transmission is close to ~100%

$$I_{20+} = (20.9 \pm 0.2) \mu A, \quad I_{21+} = (21.3 \pm 0.2) \mu A$$

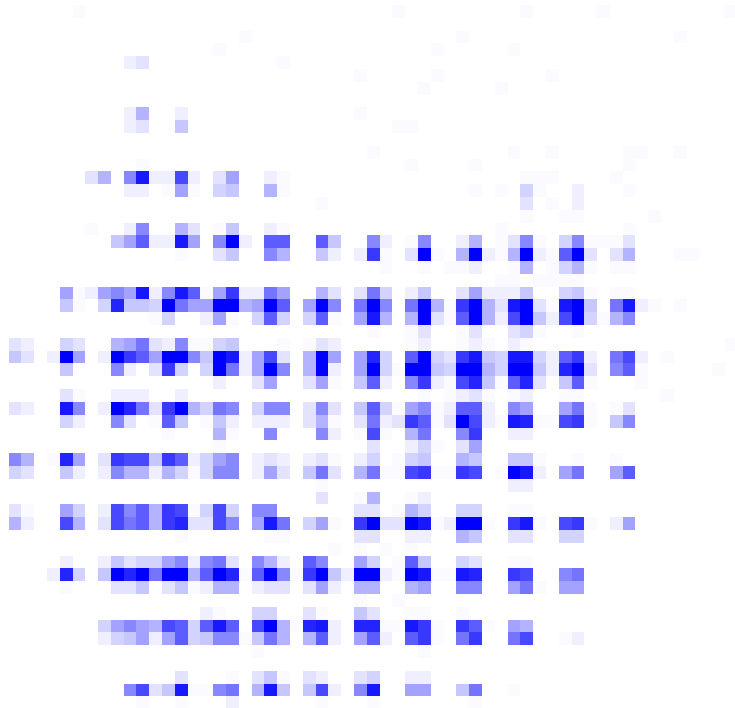
$$I_{20+,21+} = (42.1 \pm 0.4) \mu A$$



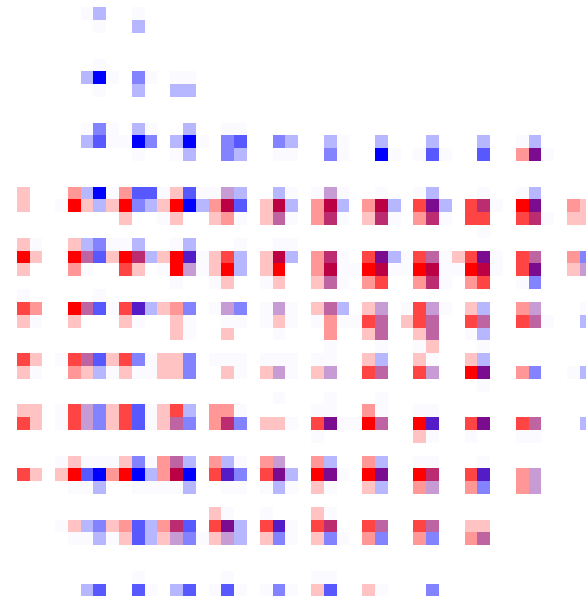
Pepper-Pot Images: 2Q (20+&21+) versus Q1(20+) + Q2(21+)

- Calculated tune, beams are not well combined

20+ & 21+



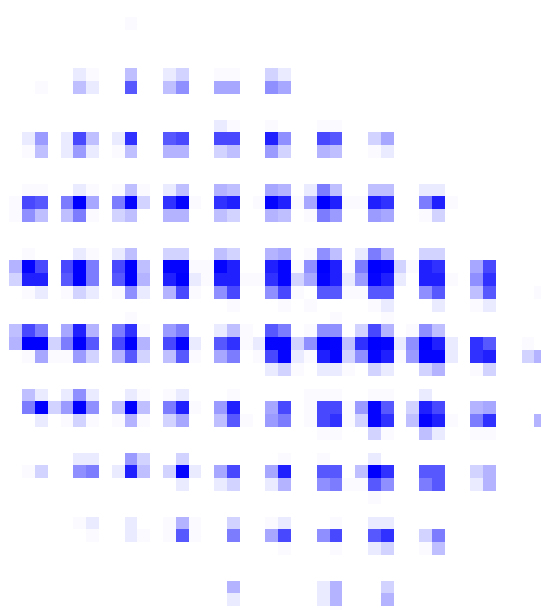
20+ + 21+



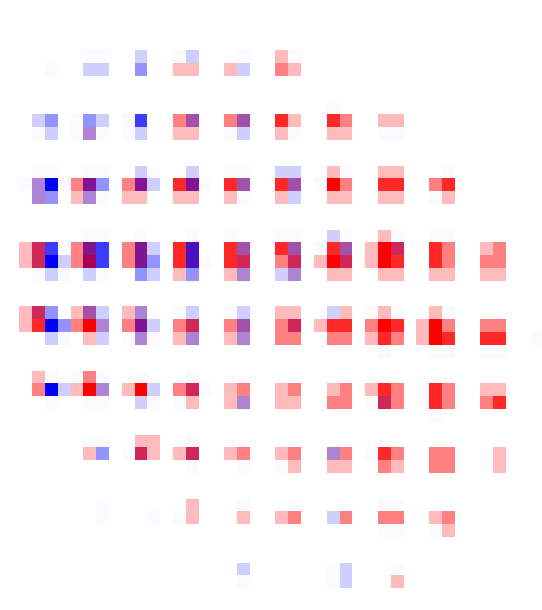
Pepper-Pot Images: 2Q (20+&21+) versus Q1(20+) + Q2(21+)

- Modified tune: minimize angular dispersion
 - Setting of 4 quads are changed by ~5% - 8% with respect to the pre-calculated values

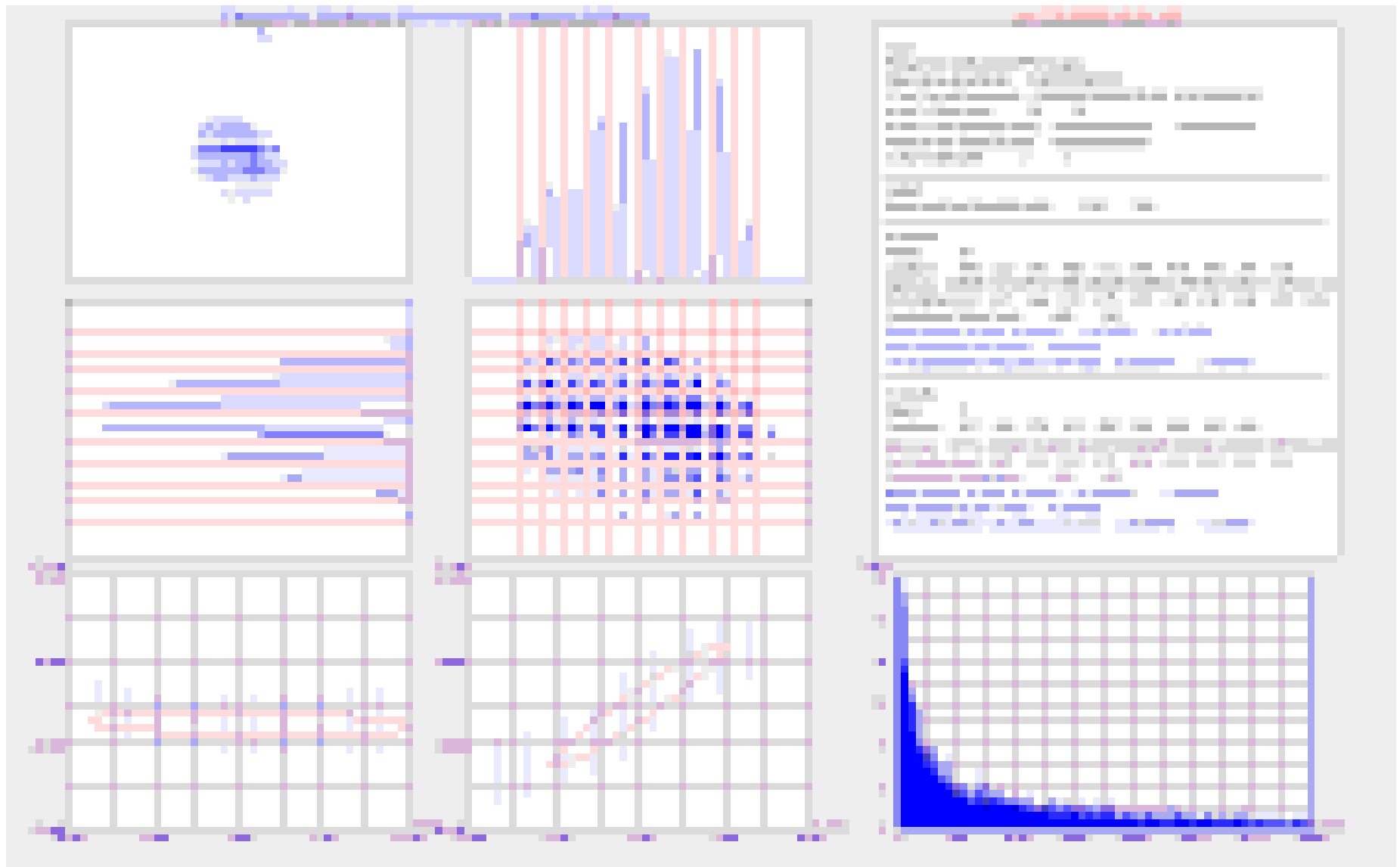
20+ & 21+



20+ + 21+

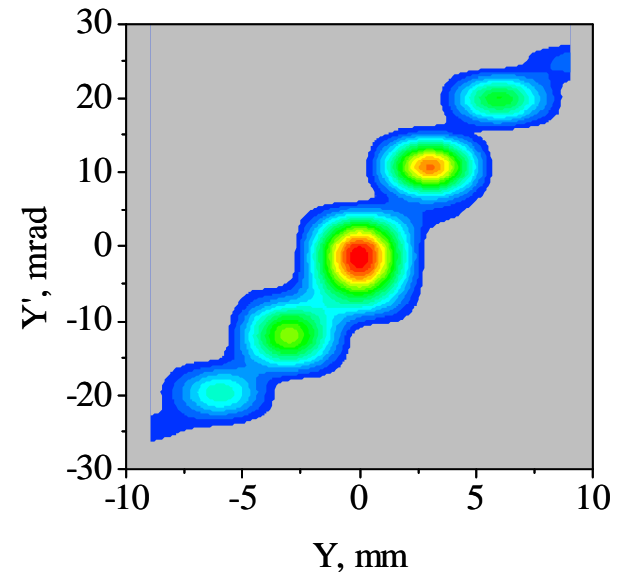
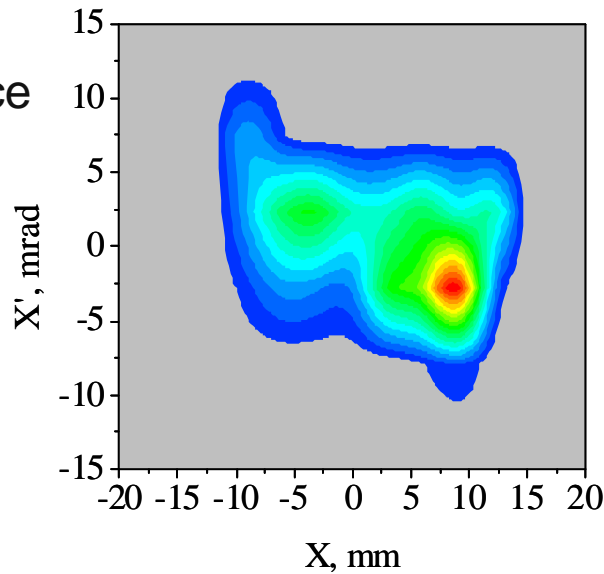


Pepper-Pot Images: 20+&21+ (File: 2.png, Gain:~400 -default)



Beam parameters

LabView emittance

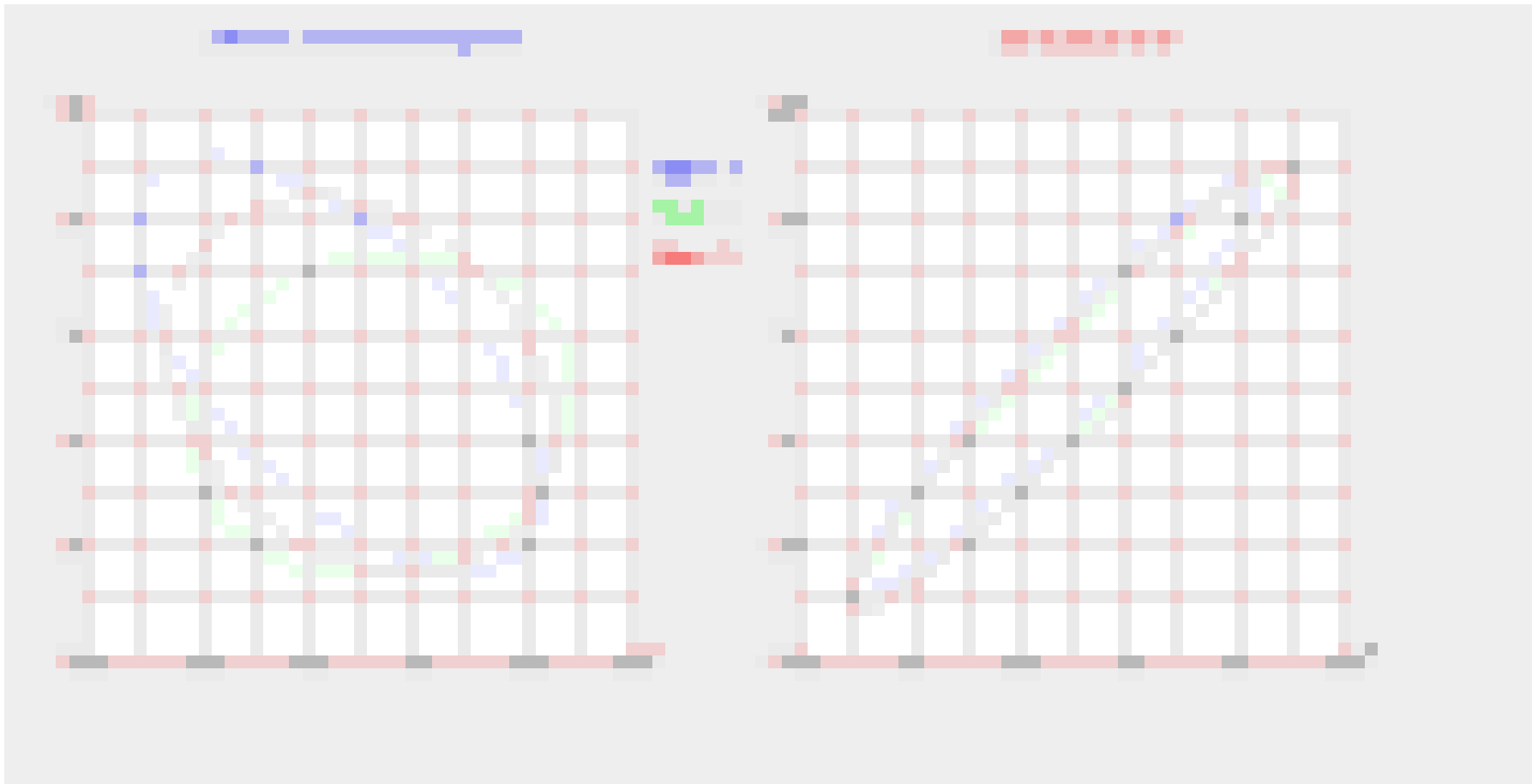


| Parameter | $^{209}\text{Bi}^{20+}$ | $^{209}\text{Bi}^{21+}$ | $^{209}\text{Bi}^{20+} + ^{209}\text{Bi}^{21+}$ |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| ϵ_X ($\pi \mu\text{m}$) | 0.092 | 0.081 | 0.087 |
| α_X | 0.816 | -0.125 | 0.259 |
| β_X (mm/mrad) | 2.93 | 3.17 | 2.68 |
| ϵ_Y ($\pi \mu\text{m}$) | 0.055 | 0.059 | 0.057 |
| α_Y | -2.92 | -3.33 | -3.32 |
| β_Y (mm/mrad) | 0.78 | 0.90 | 0.90 |

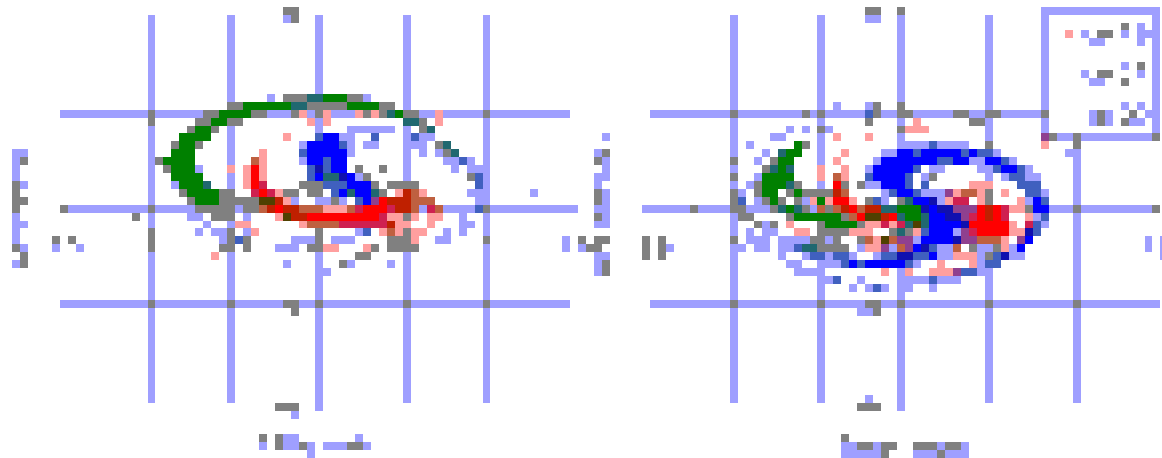
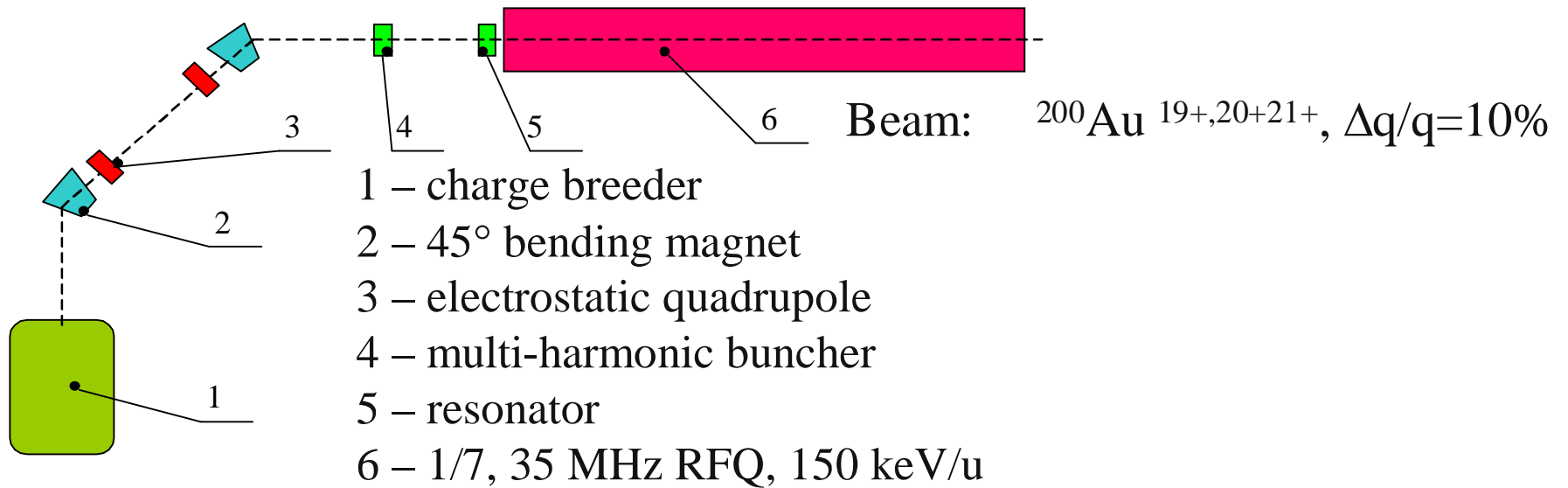
4*RMS ellipses

xx'

yy'



Application of multi-q beams after the charge breeder, enhance RIB intensity by factor of ~2.8



Summary

- combination of two charge states of heavy-ion beams in the phase space is demonstrated
- Application of a multi-particle code with multi-parameter fitting capabilities was essential for our experiments
 - Beam diagnostics (WS, emittance probes) provide input data for the fitting code
- Further improvements are possible in the horizontal plane:
 - Better matching into the first bending magnet
 - Use sextupoles for beam optics correction
- Extraction, analysis and combination of several charge states of heavy-ion beam is a powerful method to enhance beam intensities of both driver accelerator and post-accelerator based on charge breeders