Particle Sources

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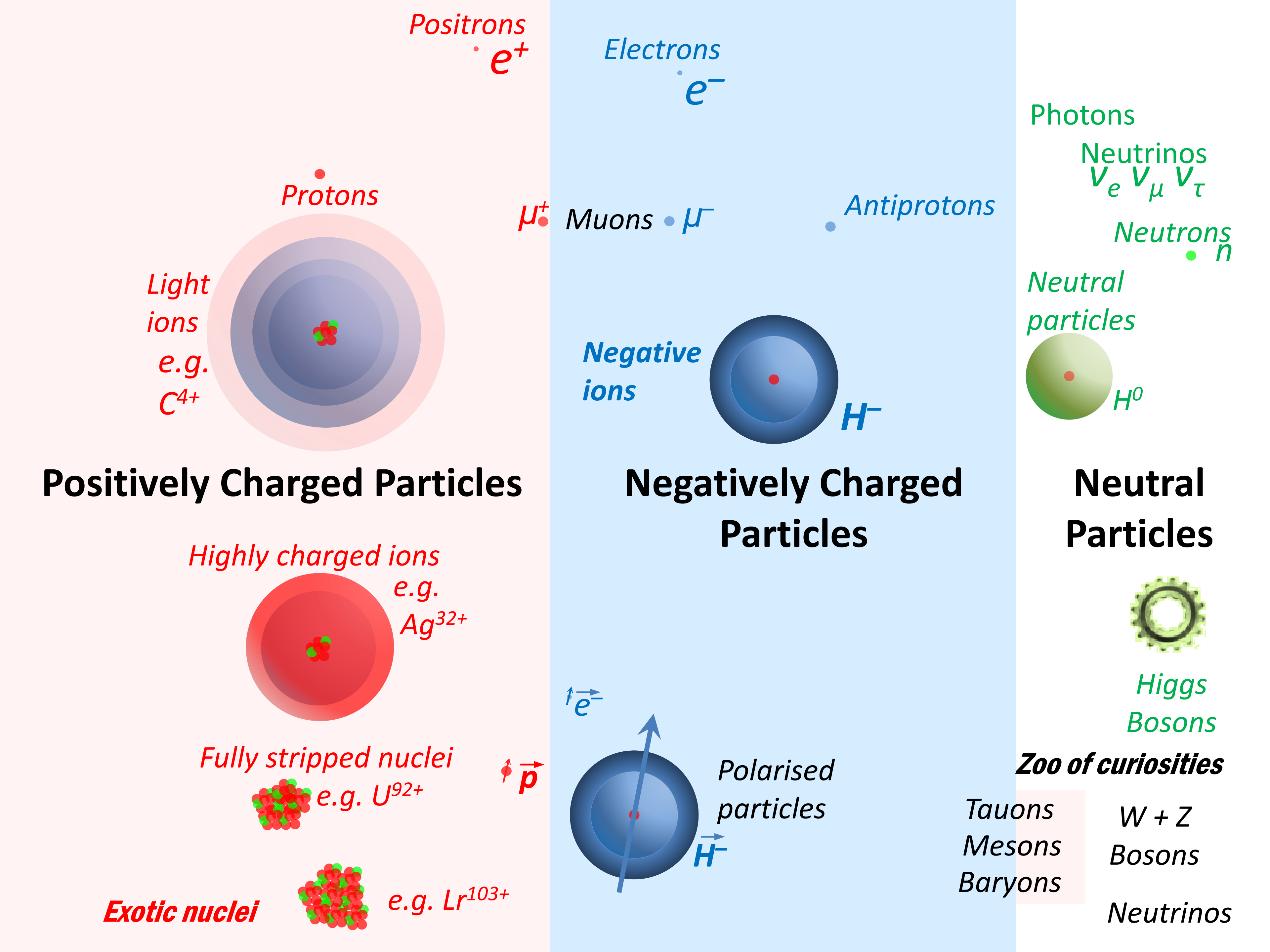
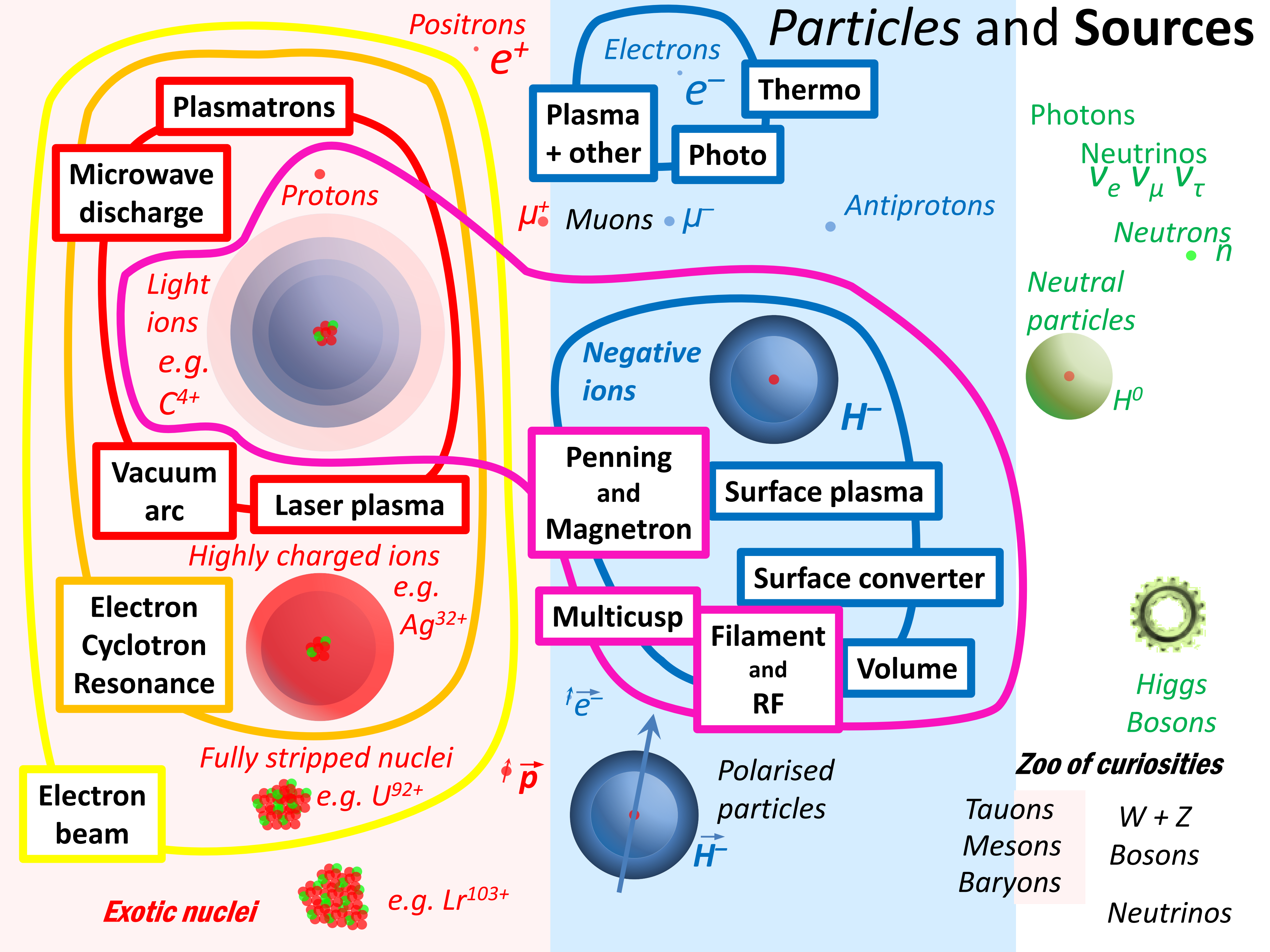
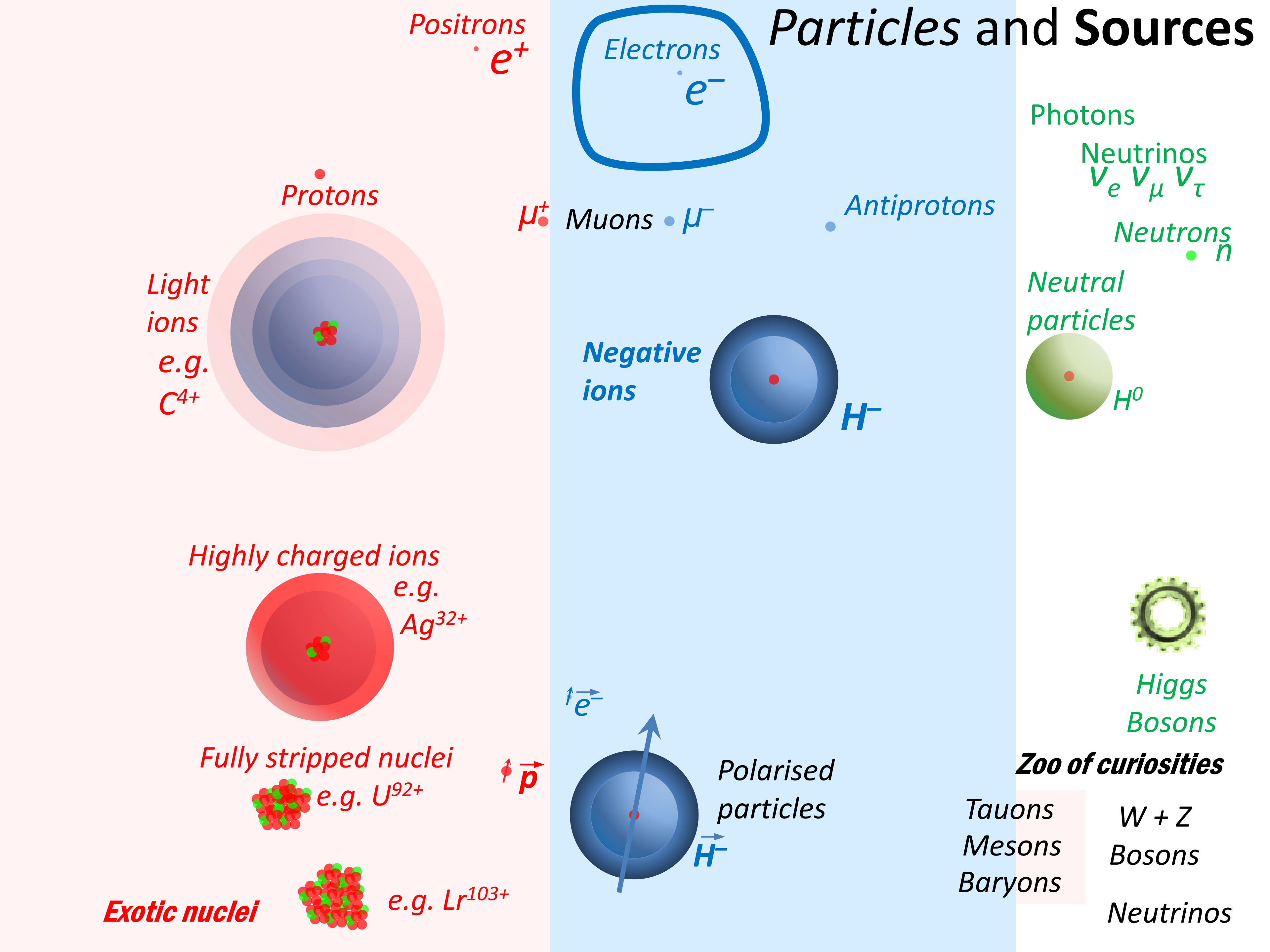
Rutherford Appleton Laboratory

CERN Accelerator School
13 October 2016



Positrons e^+
Electrons e^-
Photons
Neutrinos ν_e ν_μ ν_τ
Protons
μ^+
Muons μ^-
Antiprotons
Neutrons n
Light ions e.g. C^{4+}
Neutral particles
Negative ions
H^-
H^0
Positively Charged Particles
Negatively Charged Particles
Neutral Particles
Highly charged ions e.g. Ag^{32+}
$\vec{e}^-$
Higgs Bosons
Fully stripped nuclei e.g. U^{92+}
$\vec{p}$
Polarised particles
Zoo of curiosities
Tauons
Mesons
Baryons
W + Z Bosons
$\vec{H}^-$
Exotic nuclei
e.g. Lr^{103+}
Neutrinos


Particles and Sources
Positrons
e+
Electrons
e−
Plasmatrons
Microwave discharge
Plasma + other
Thermo
Photo
Photons
Neutrinos
νe νμ ντ
Protons
μ+
Muons
μ−
Antiprotons
Neutrons
n
Light ions e.g. C4+
Neutral particles
Negative ions
H−
H0
Penning and Magnetron
Surface plasma
Vacuum arc
Laser plasma
Highly charged ions
e.g. Ag32+
Surface converter
Electron Cyclotron Resonance
Multicusp
Filament and RF
Volume
Higgs Bosons
e−
Fully stripped nuclei
e.g. U92+
p
Polarised particles
Zoo of curiosities
Electron beam
Tauons
Mesons
Baryons
W + Z Bosons
H−
Exotic nuclei
e.g. Lr103+
Neutrinos



Particles and Sources
Positrons
e+
Electrons
e−
Photons
Neutrinos
νe νμ ντ
Protons
μ+
Muons
μ−
Antiprotons
Neutrons
n
Light
ions
e.g.
C4+
Neutral
particles
Negative
ions
H−
H0
Highly charged ions
e.g.
Ag32+
Higgs
Bosons
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Fully stripped nuclei
e.g. U92+
p
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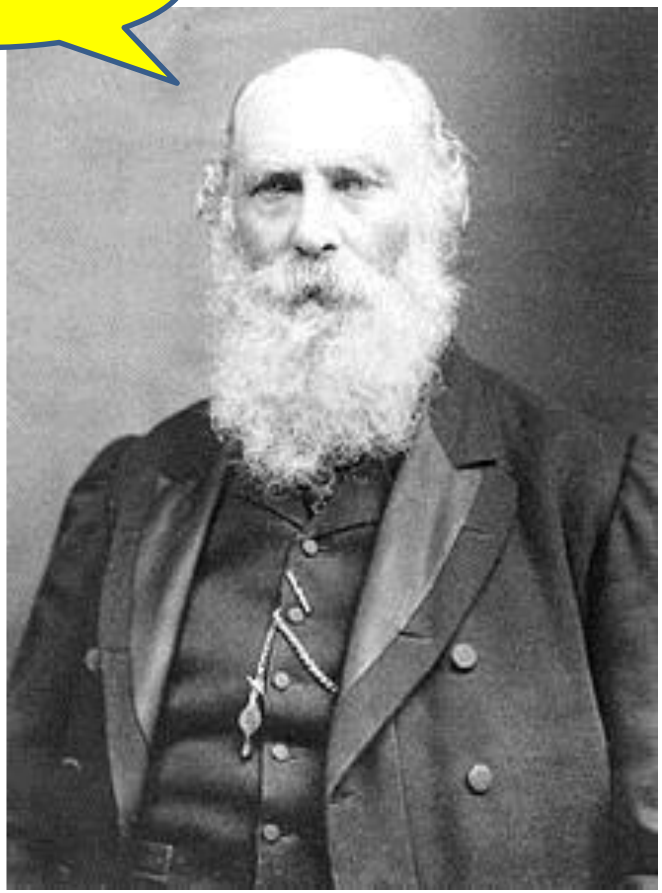
particles
Zoo of curiosities
Tauons
Mesons
Baryons
W + Z
Bosons
H−
Exotic nuclei
e.g. Lr103+
Neutrinos

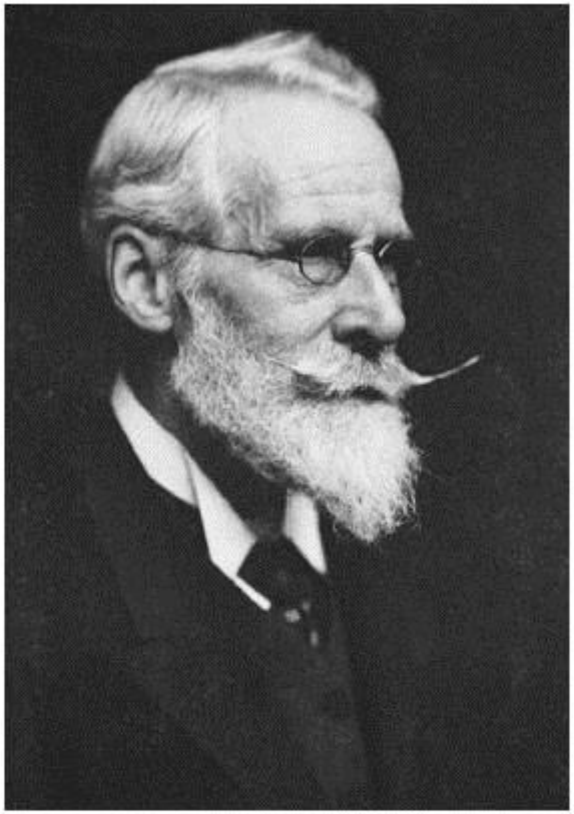
The Electron!



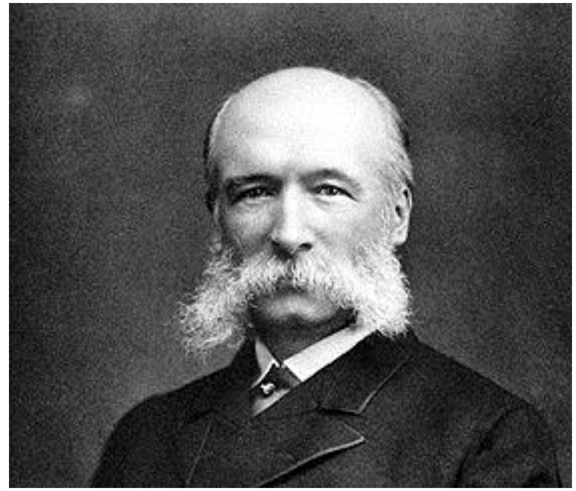
George Johnstone Stoney
1894

J. J. Thomson
1897

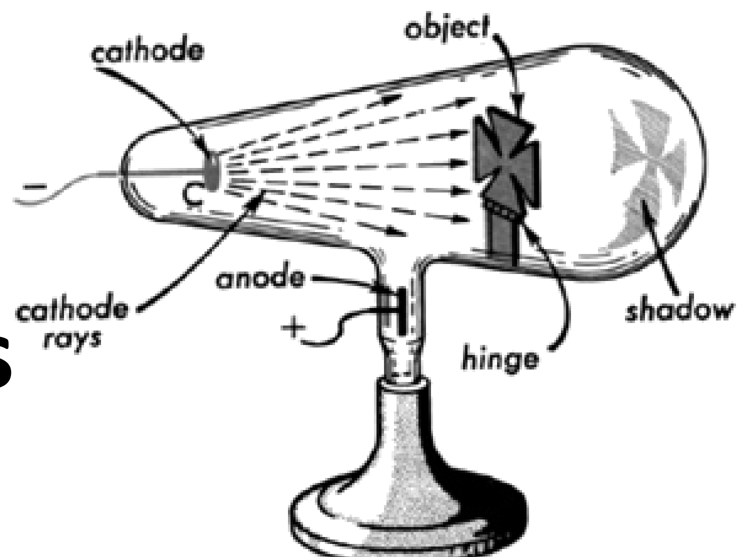
Early 1870's

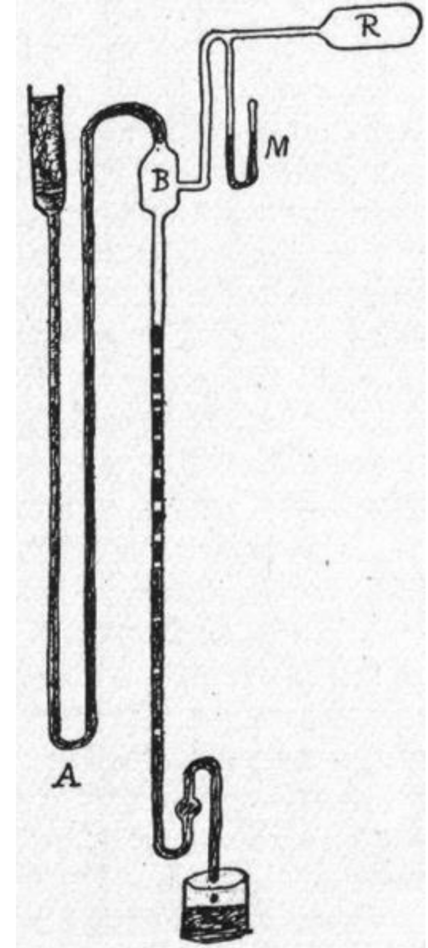


William Crookes



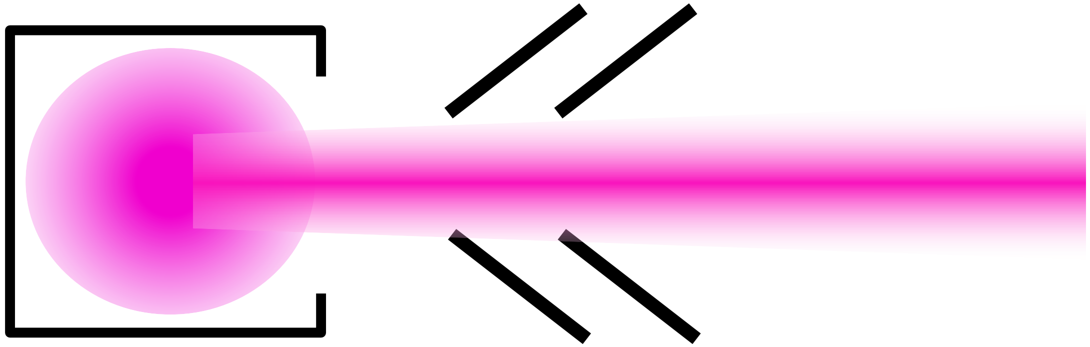
Hermann Sprengel





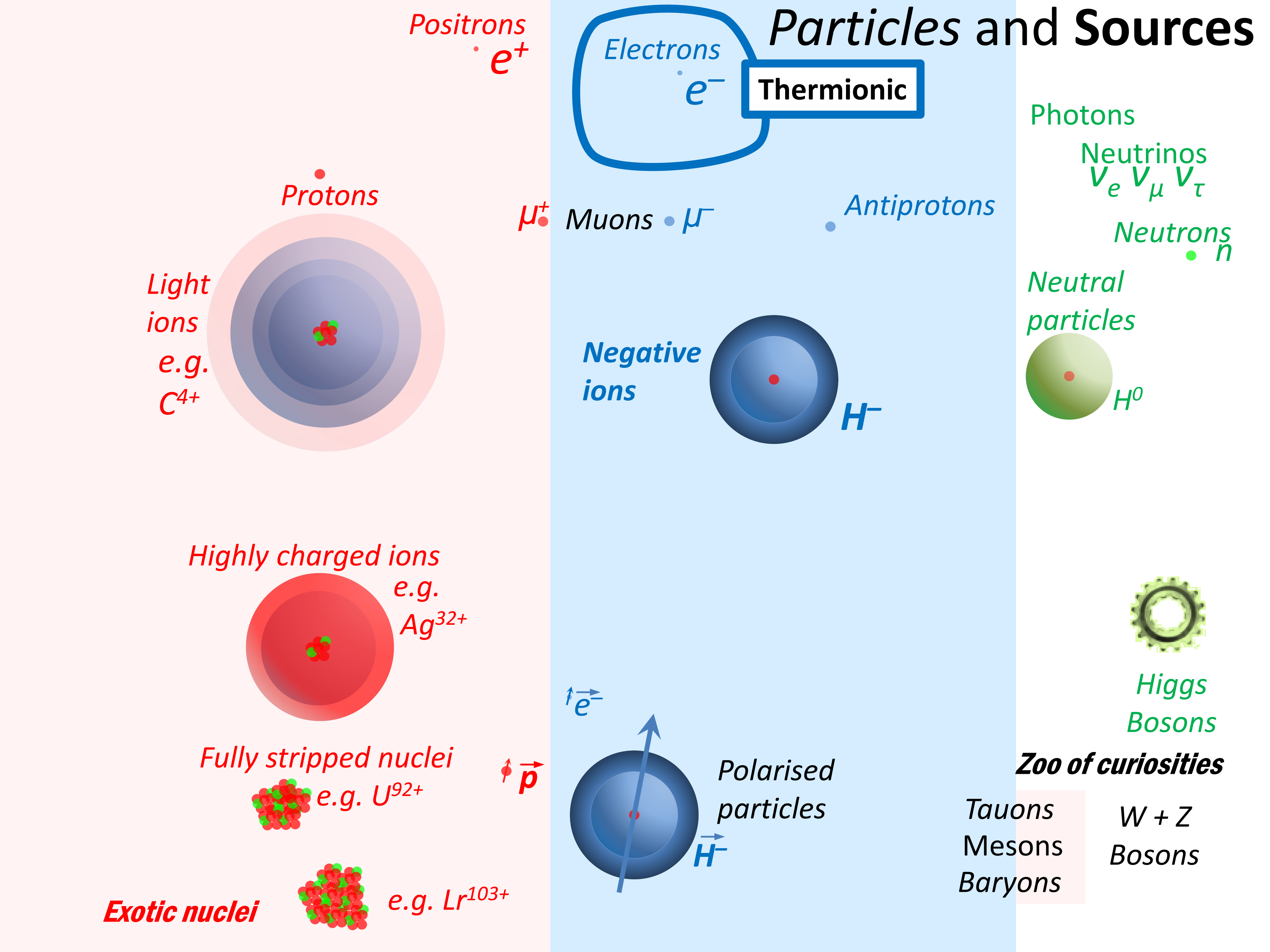
Improved mercury pump
10^{-5} mBar

Particle sources/guns consist of:



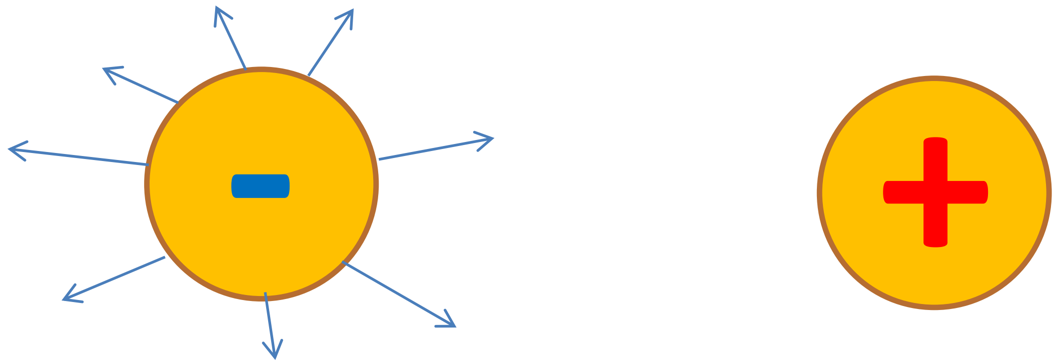
Something to make the particles + An extraction system to create and accelerate a beam

Particles and **Sources**



Fredrick Guthrie

British scientific writer and professor



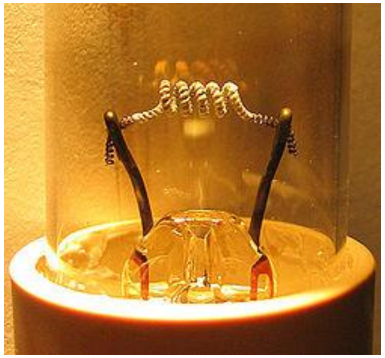
A negatively charged red hot metal ball looses charge...

...whereas a positively charged one keeps its charge

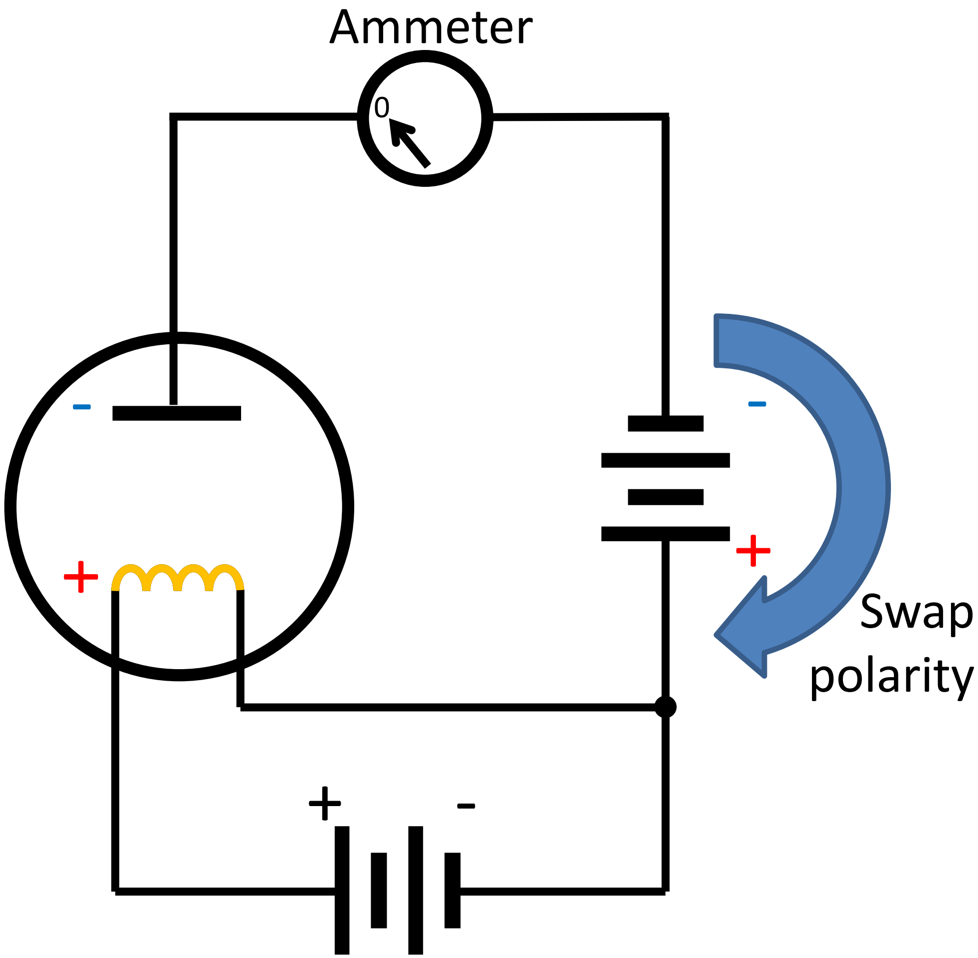
Elements of Heat in 1868

First experimental observation of thermionic emission

Thermionic Emission

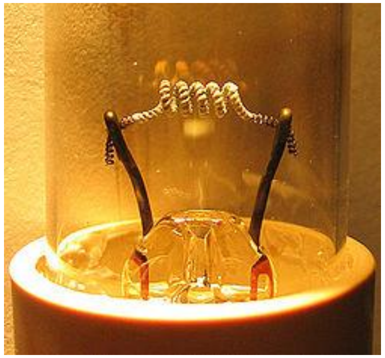


1880 Thomas Edison



The "Edison effect"

Thermionic Emission



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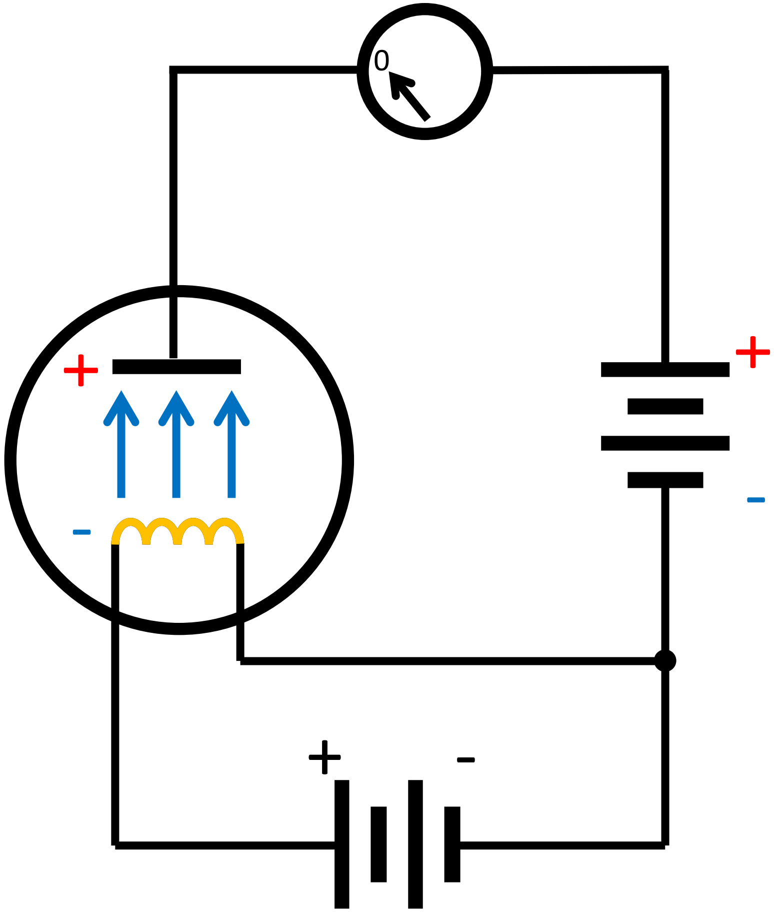


The "Edison effect"

Thermionic Emission

J. J. Thomson
1897

1901 Owen Richardson

Cambridge University

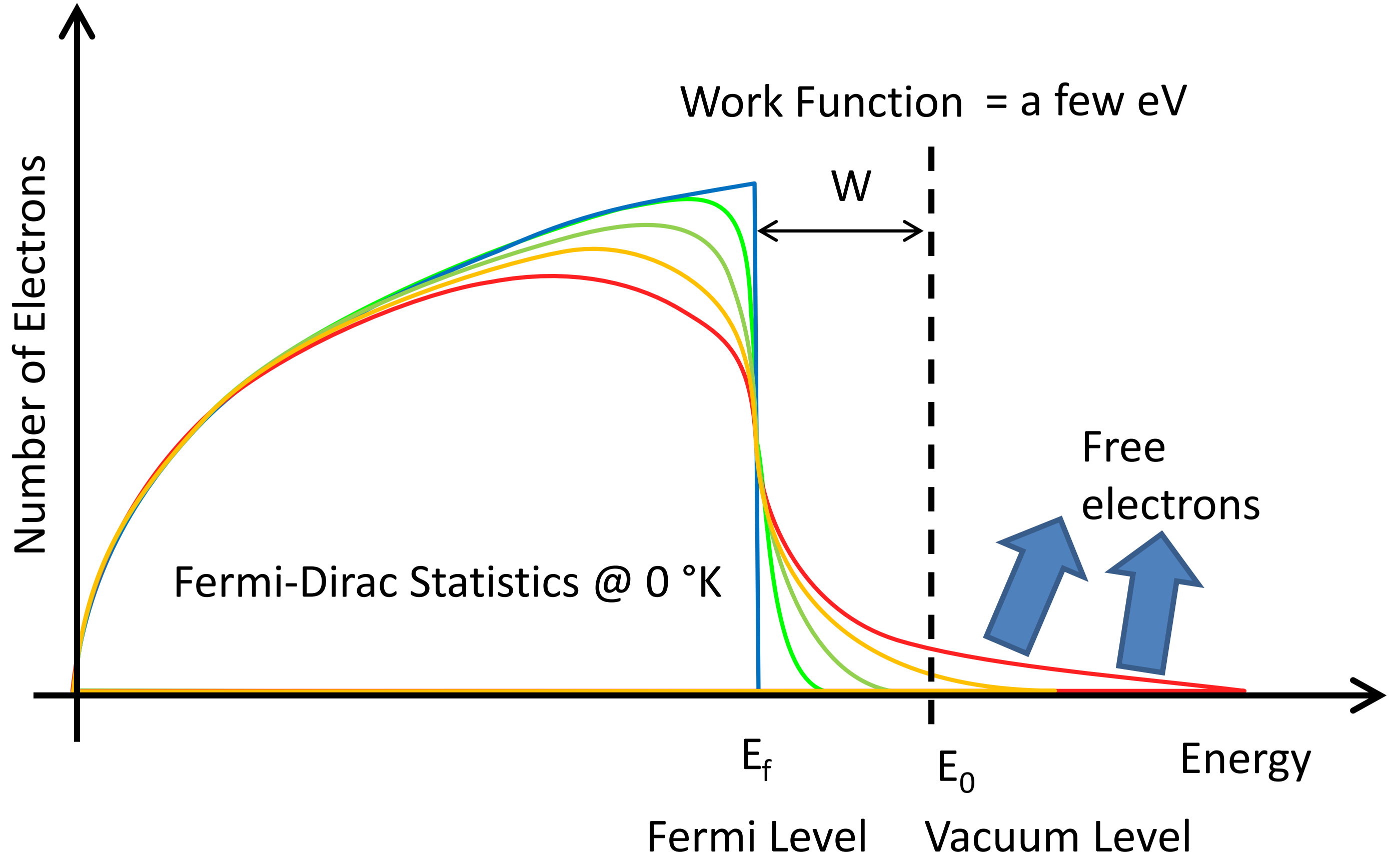
$$J = A_G T^2 e^{\frac{-W}{kT}}$$

Richardson's Law

Same form as the Arrhenius equation

Current increases exponentially with temperature

Thermionic Emission



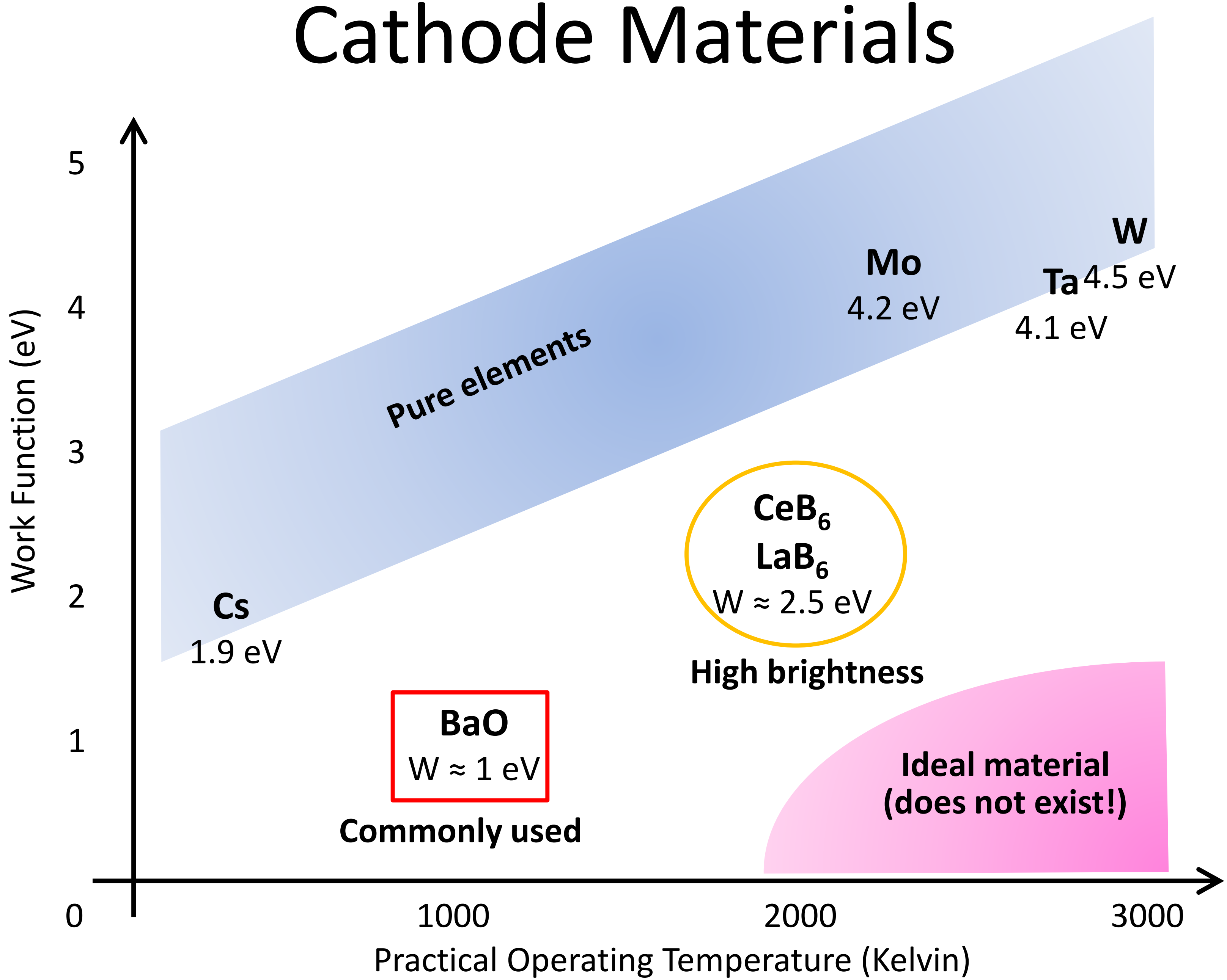
$$J = A_G T^2 e^{\frac{-W}{kT}}$$

For a good electron emitter you need:

Lowest possible work function

Highest possible temperature

Cathode Materials

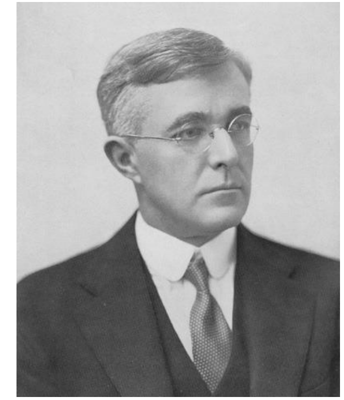


Child-Langmuir Law

(Space charge limited extraction)

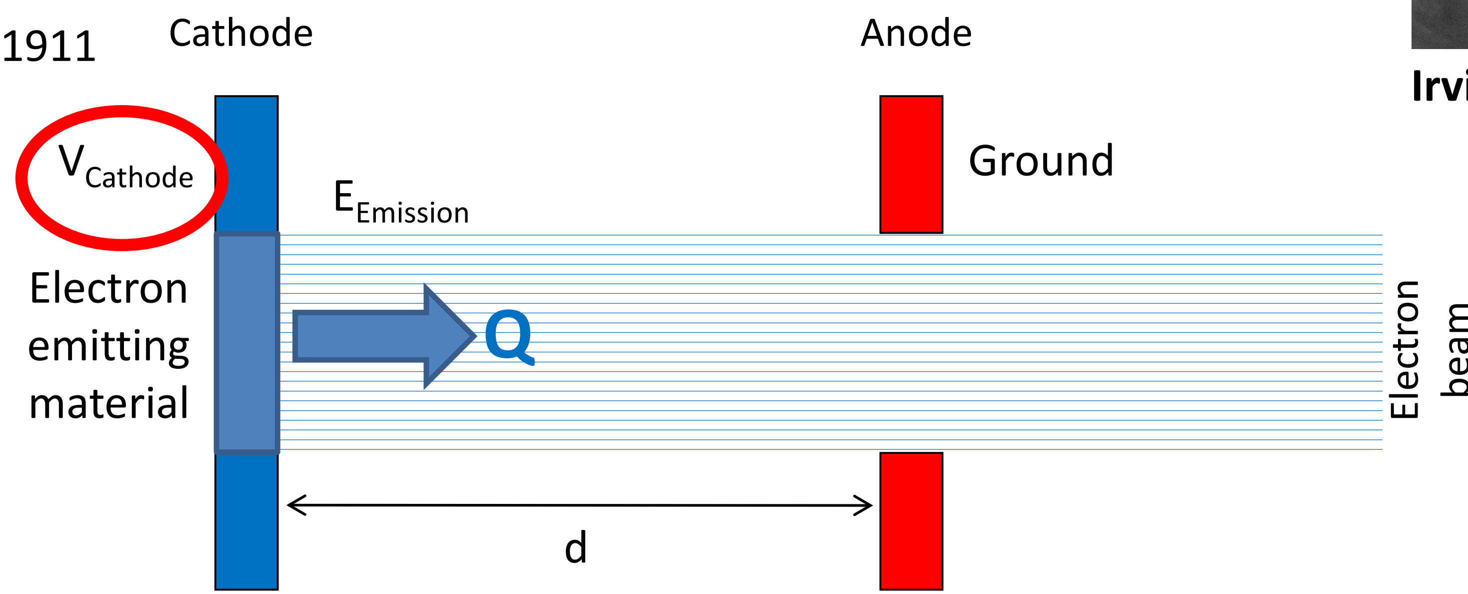
C.D Child

1911



Irving Langmuir

1913

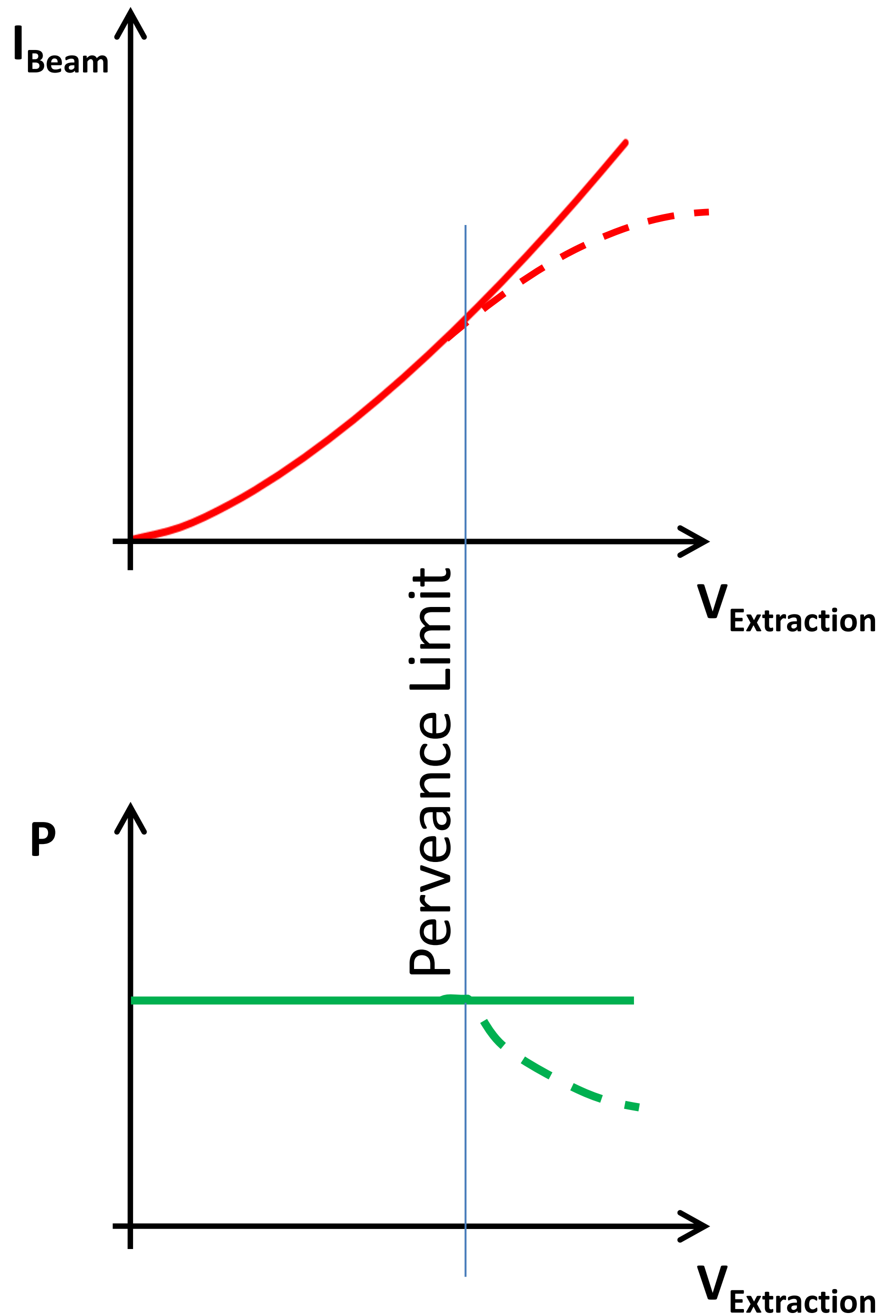


$$j = \frac{\frac{4}{9}\varepsilon_0 \sqrt{\frac{2e}{m_e}} V^{\frac{3}{2}}}{d^2}$$

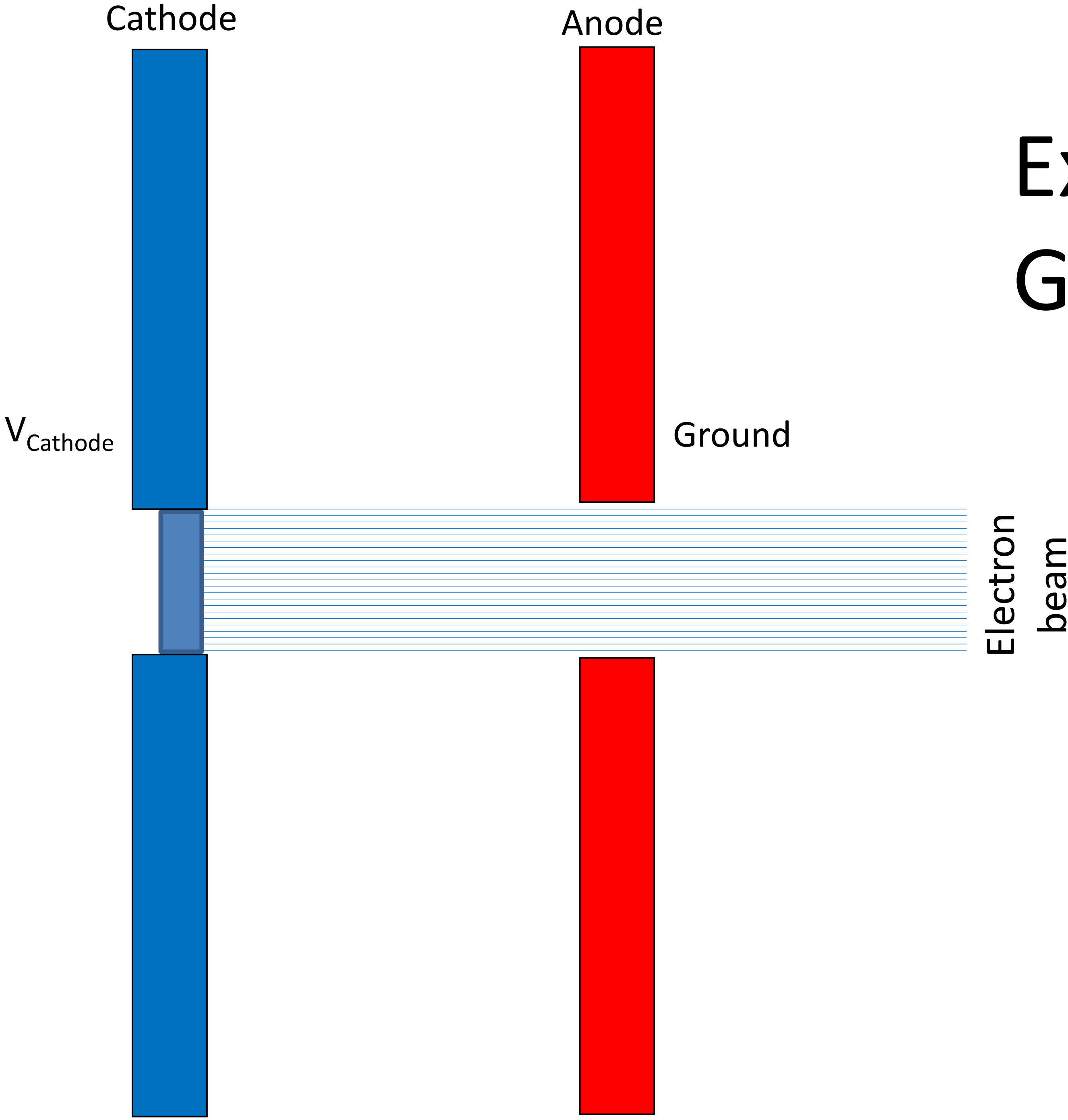
$$I \propto V^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

Perveance

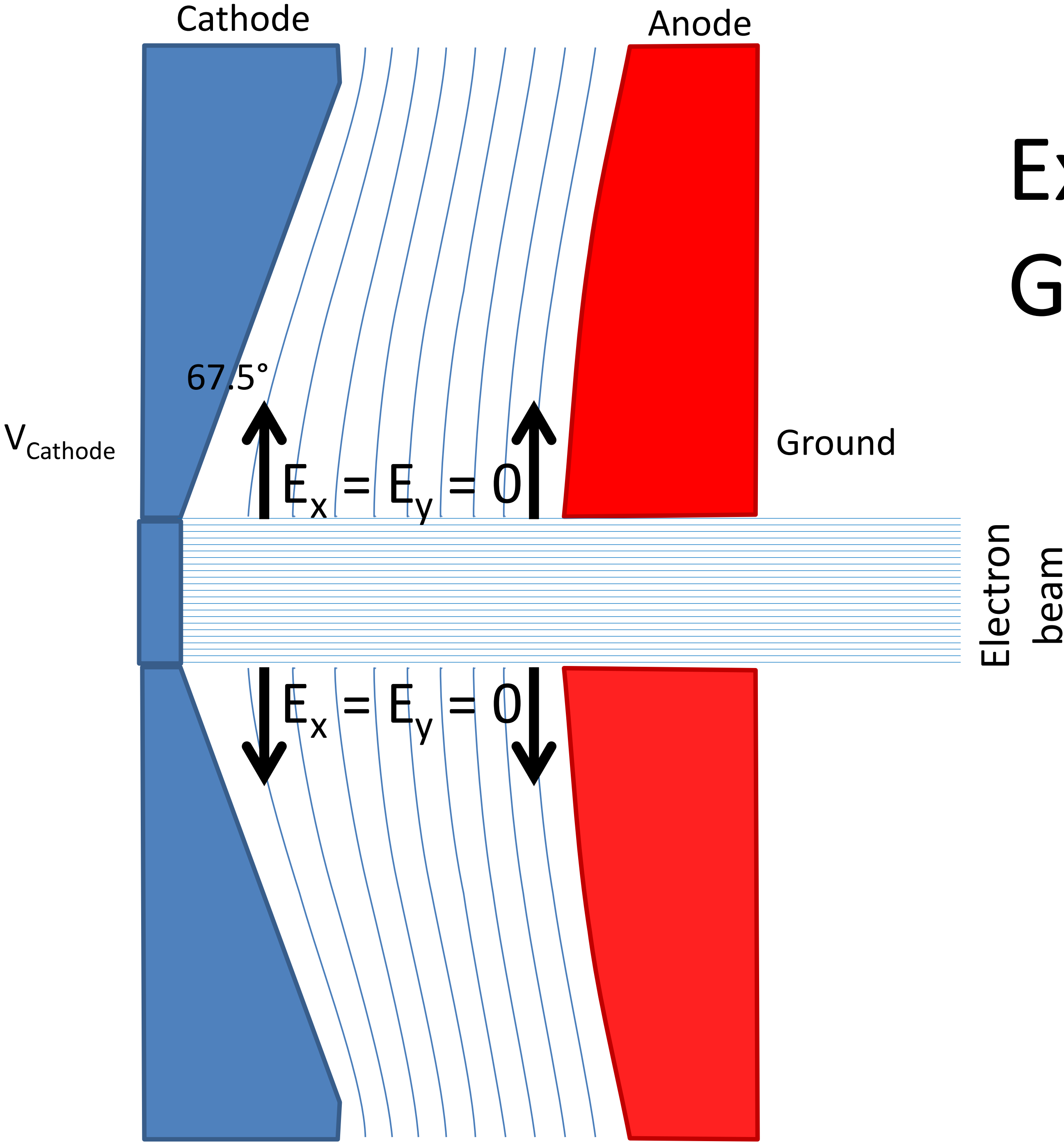
$$P = \frac{I}{V^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$



Pierce Extraction Geometry

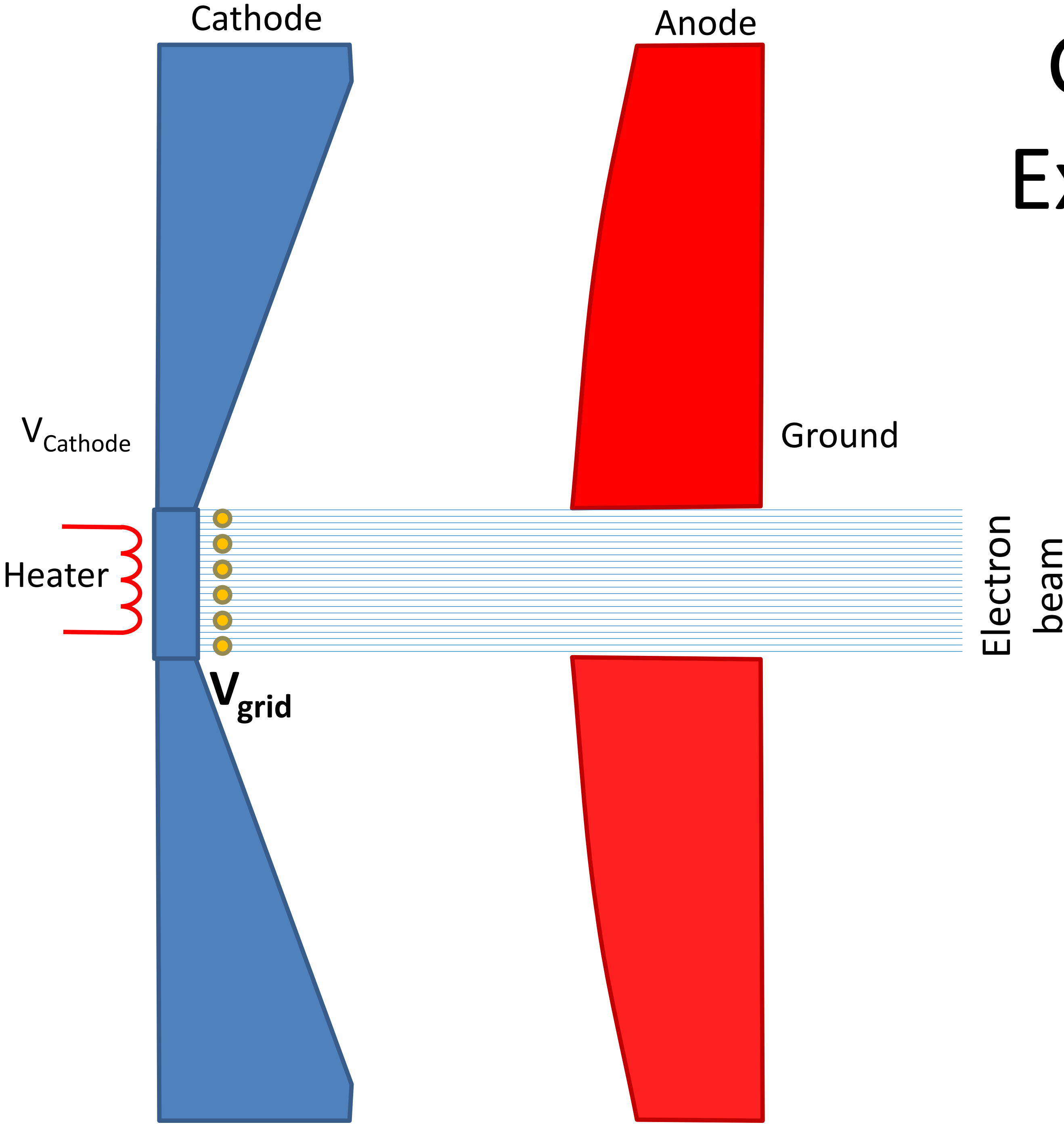


Pierce Extraction Geometry



Gridded Extraction

(A triode amplifier)



YU 171

Thermionic dispenser cathode with integrated heater and grid

Sinter of W and BaO

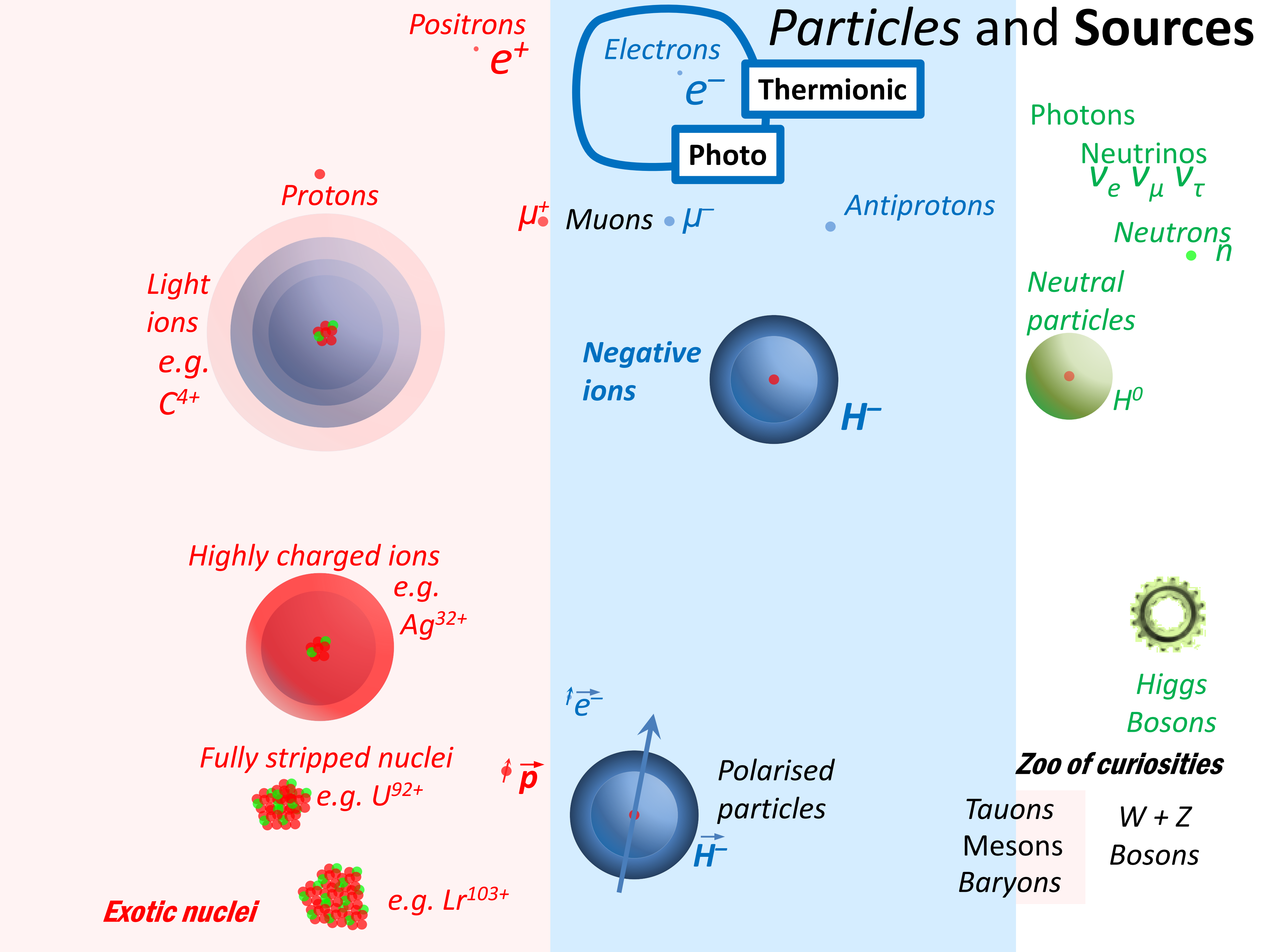
$1cm^2$
12 W heater

Swiss Light Source

90 kV triode gun with Pierce geometry

1000 ns, 3 nC long pulses
or
1 ns, 1.5 nC short pulses

Lifetime =
several thousand hours



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$\vec{p}$
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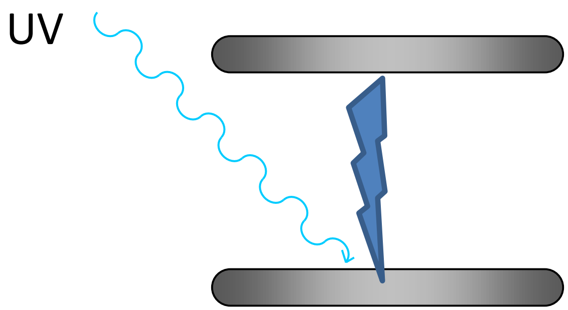
Zoo of curiosities
Tauons
Mesons
Baryons
W + Z Bosons
Exotic nuclei
e.g. Lr^{103+}

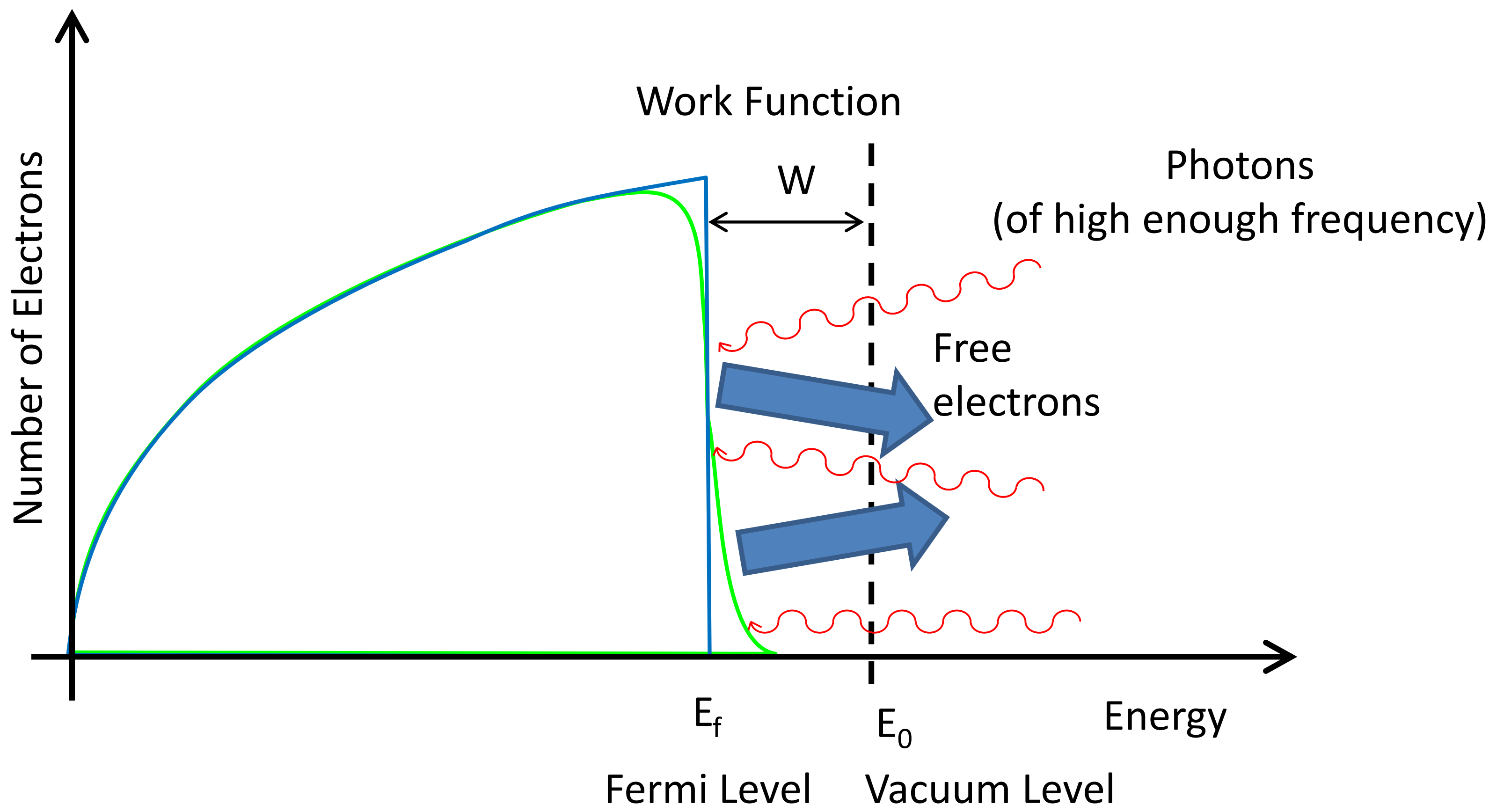
Photo Emission

First observed by Heinrich Hertz in 1887



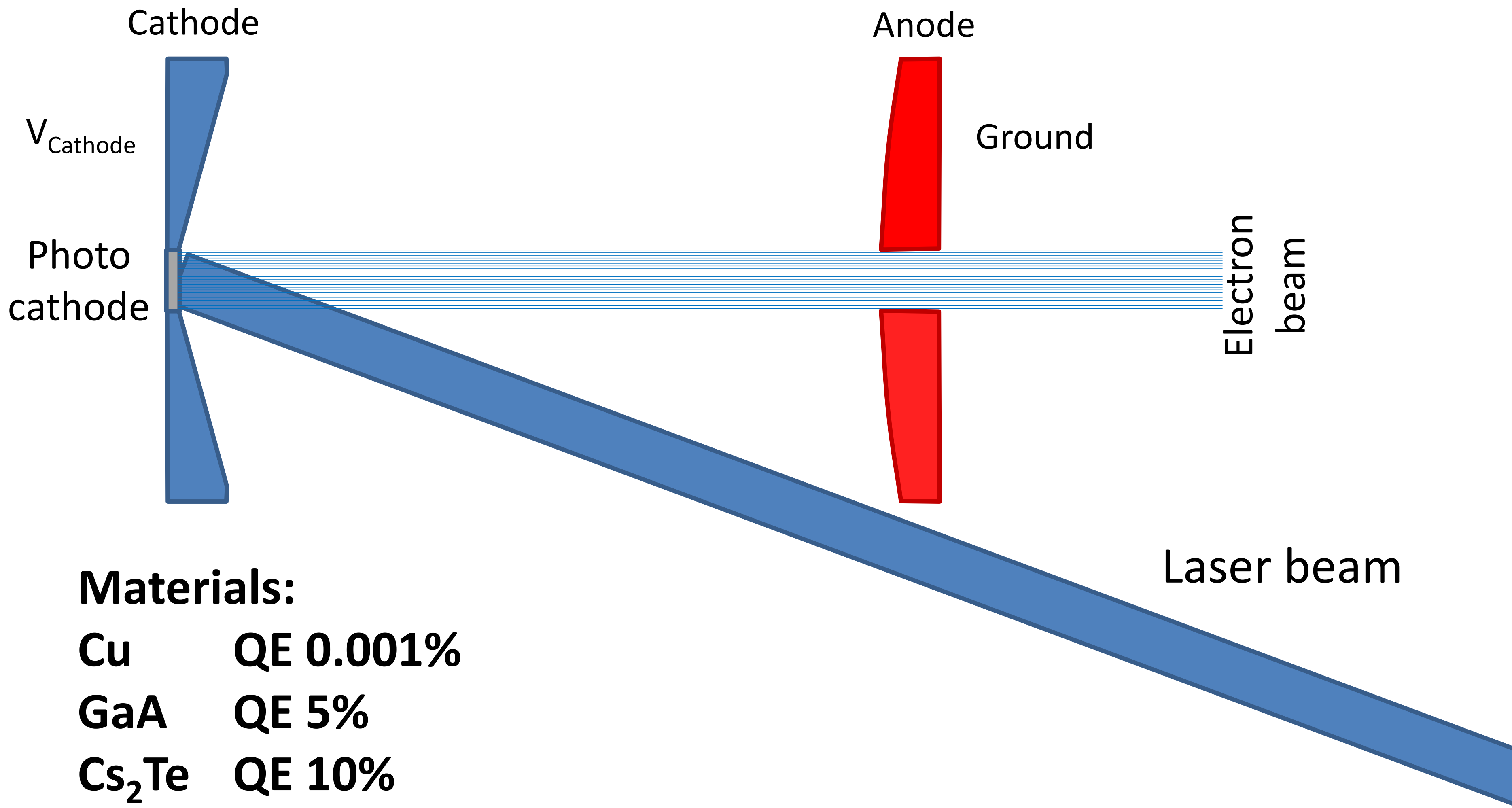
Theoretical explanation by Einstein in 1905

Photo electric emission



$$\text{Quantum efficiency (QE)} = \frac{\text{Number of electrons produced}}{\text{Number of incident photons}}$$

Photo Emission Gun

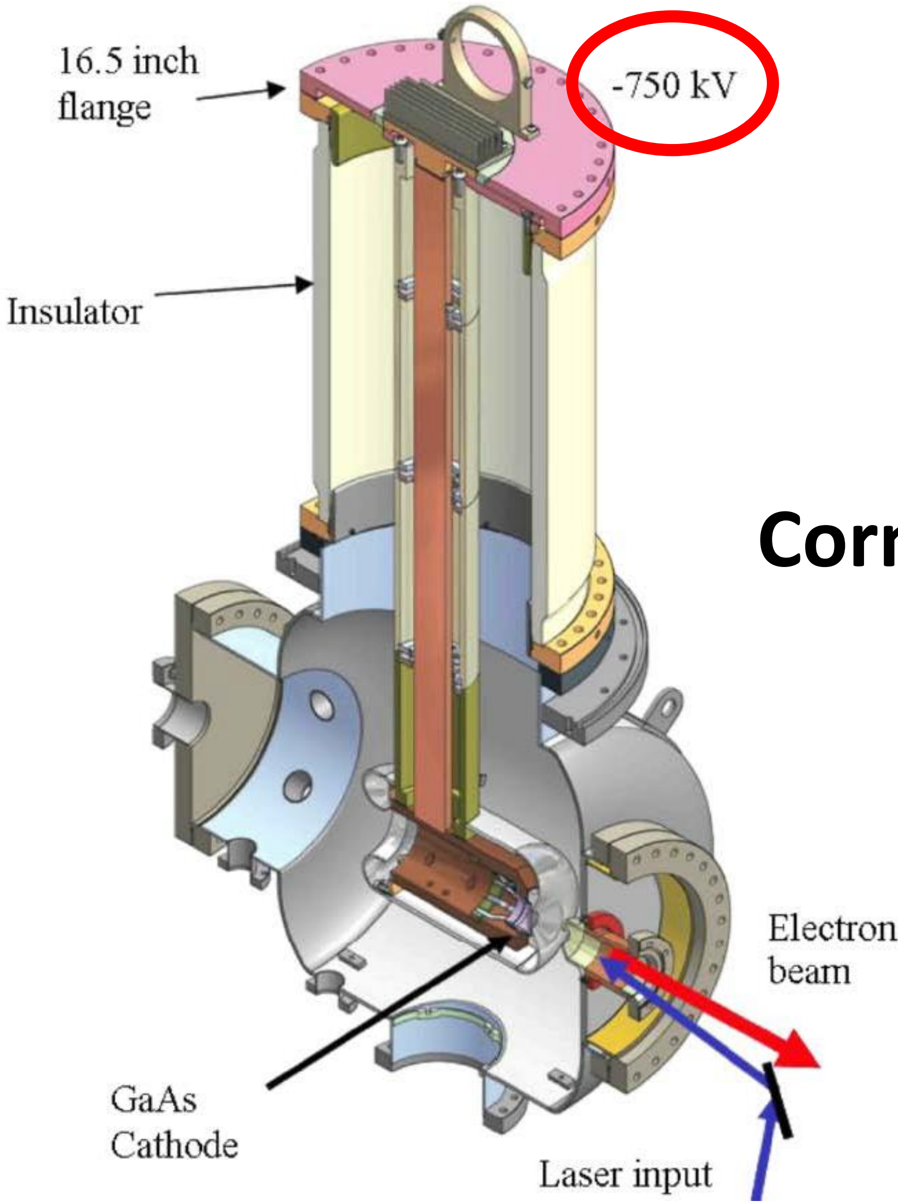


Materials:

Cu **QE 0.001%**

GaA **QE 5%**

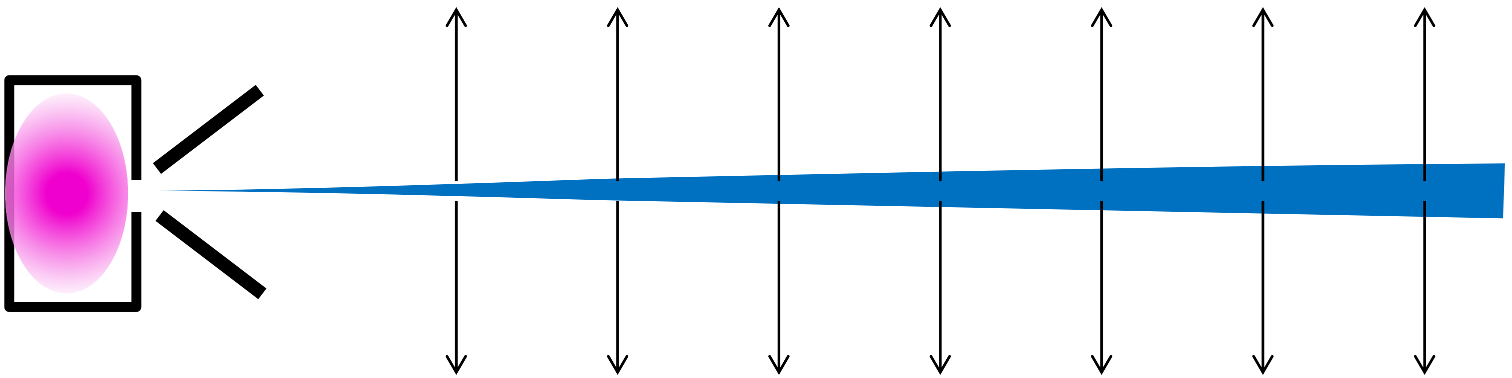
Cs_2Te **QE 10%**



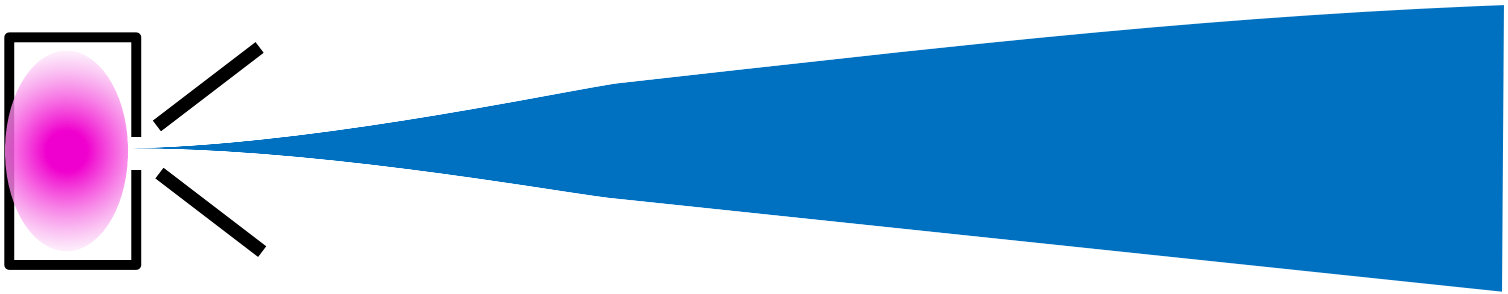
Cornell DC Photoemission gun

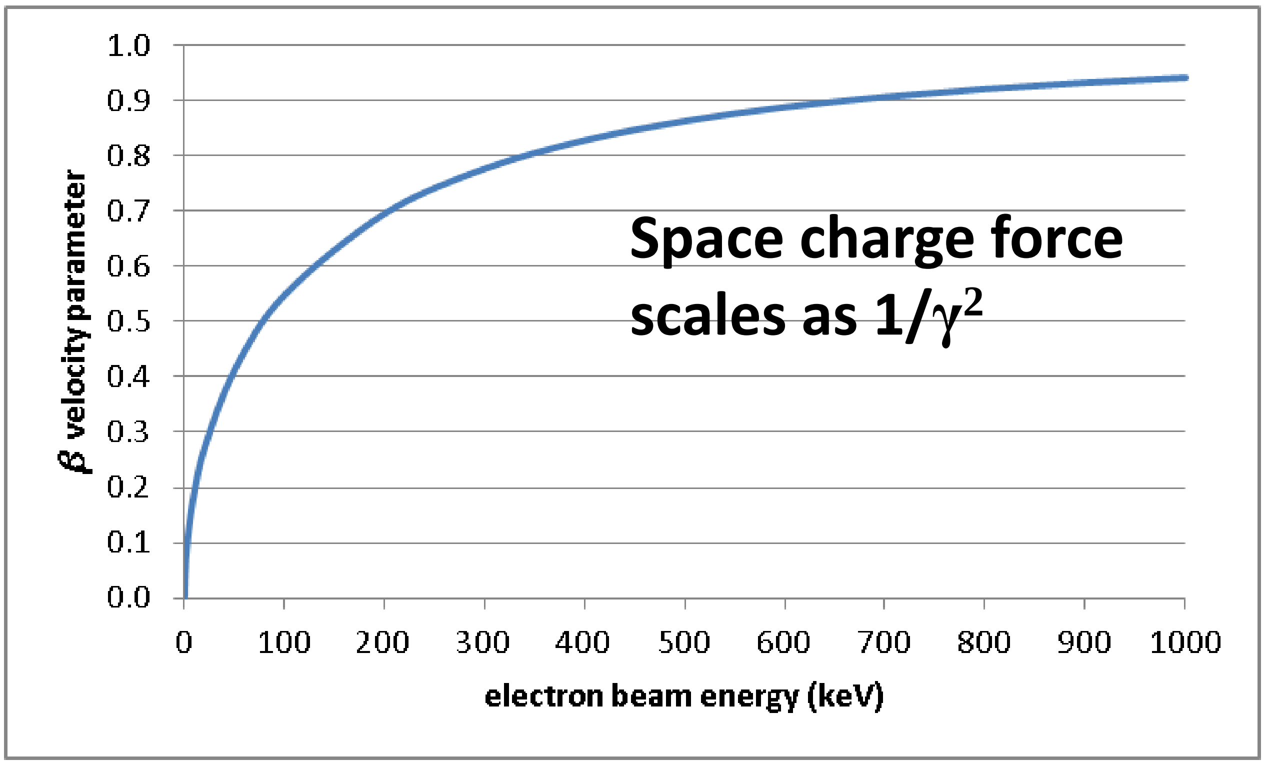
20 mA average current
at 250kV

Space Charge



Space Charge





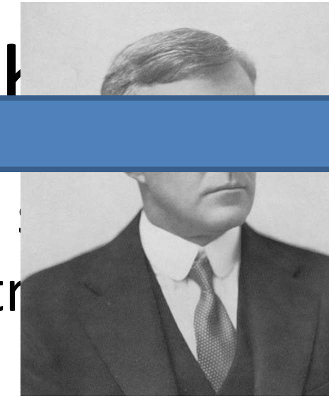
At 500 keV electron γ= 2

(940 MeV proton γ = 2)

Another reason to use lasers is…

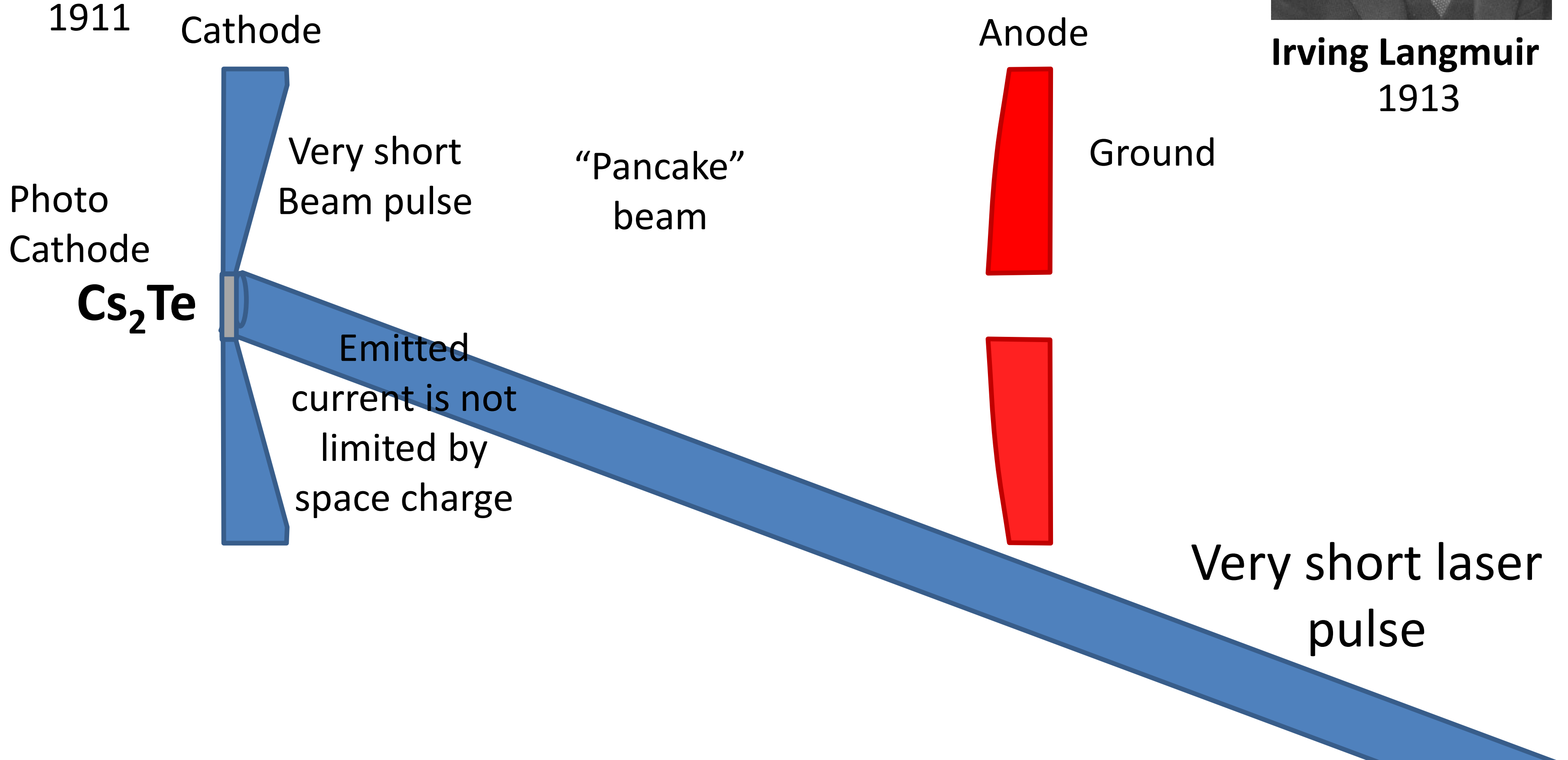
…s are so fast they can easily k…

Child-Langmuir (to be fair, …
gridded extr…

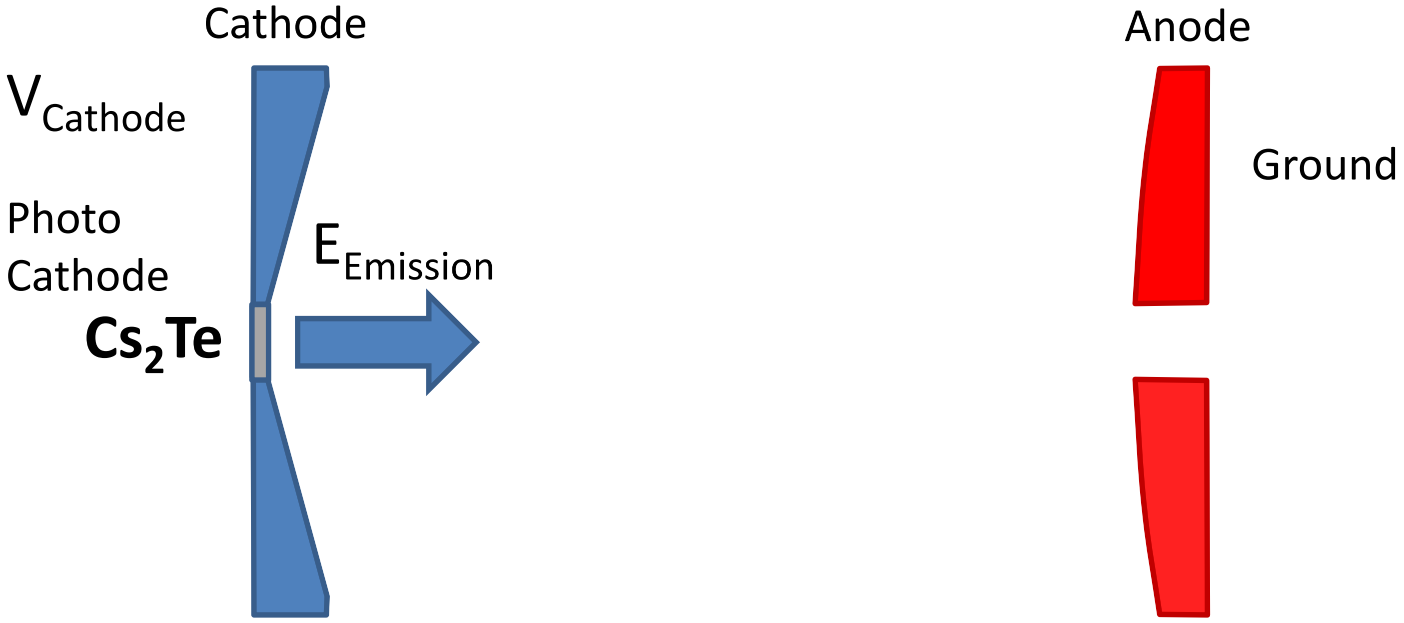


Irving Langmuir
1913

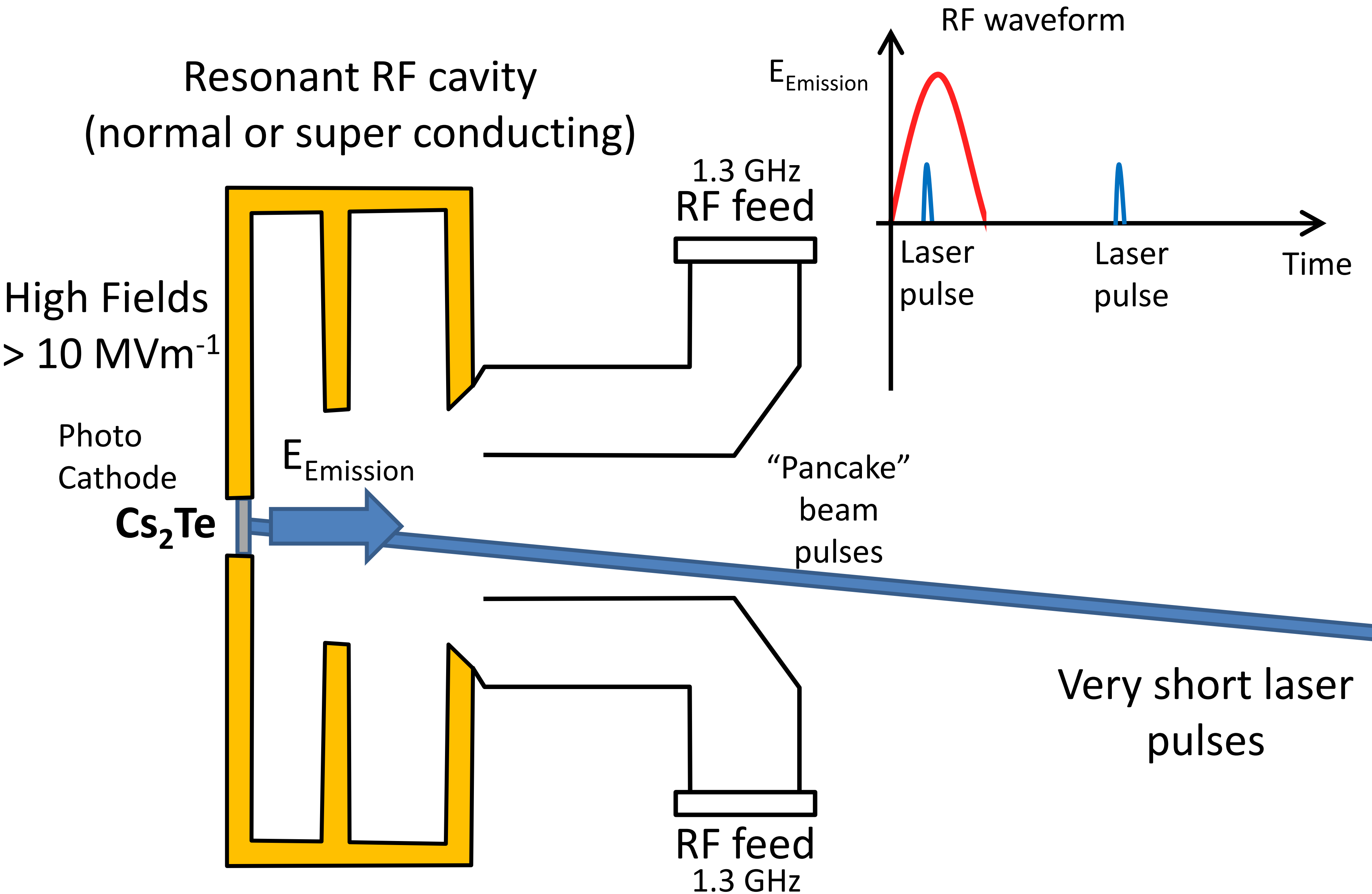
C.D Child
1911



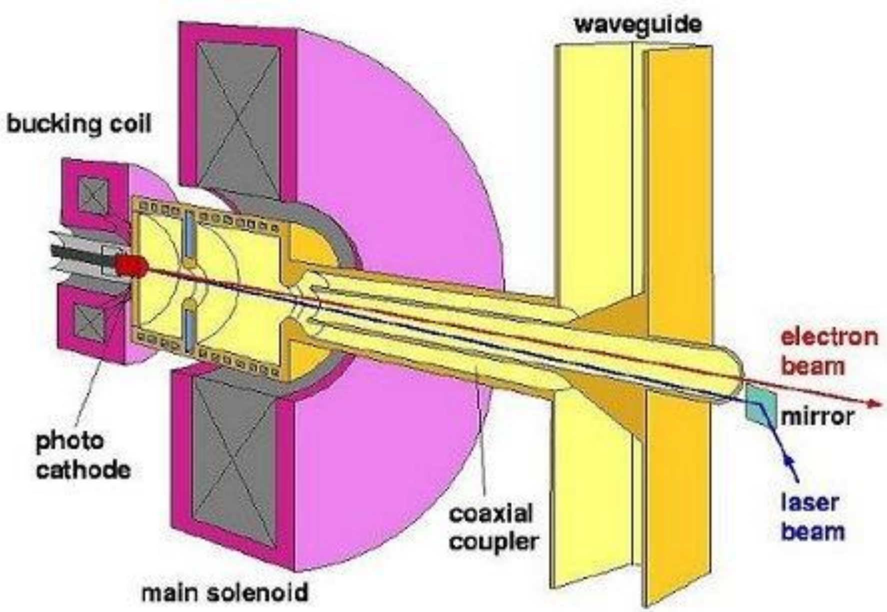
RF Photemission Source



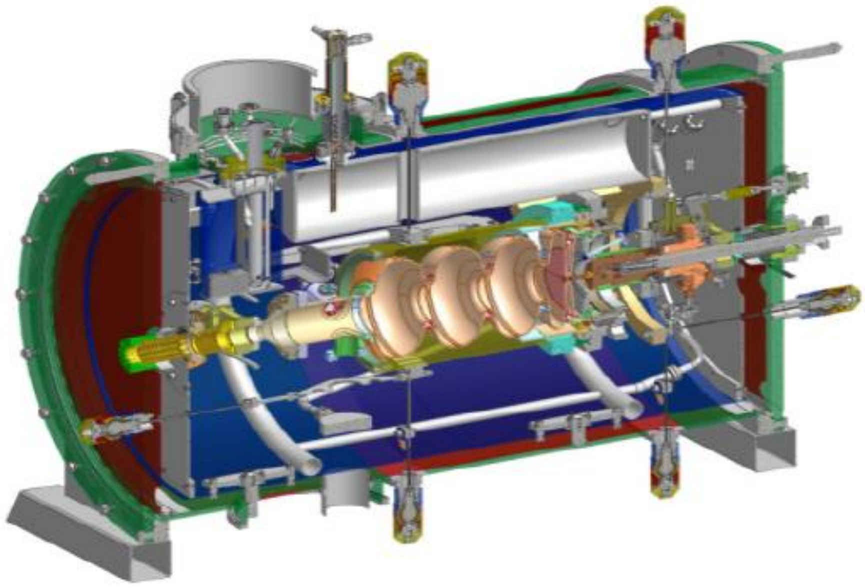
RF Photemission Source



Normally conducting



Super conducting

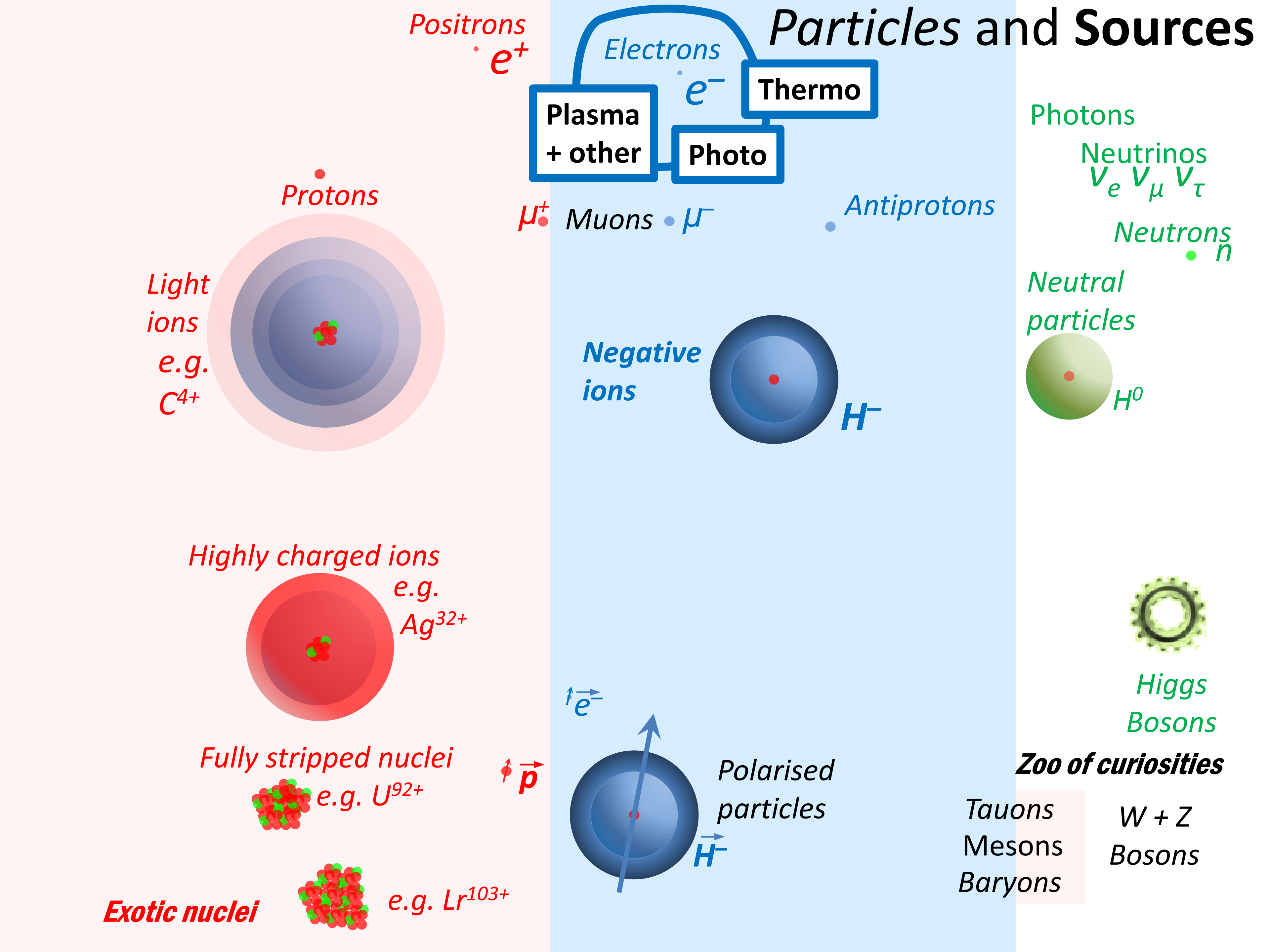


20 ps, 1 nC pulses
(50 A pulse)

15 ps, 1 nC pulses
(67 A pulse)

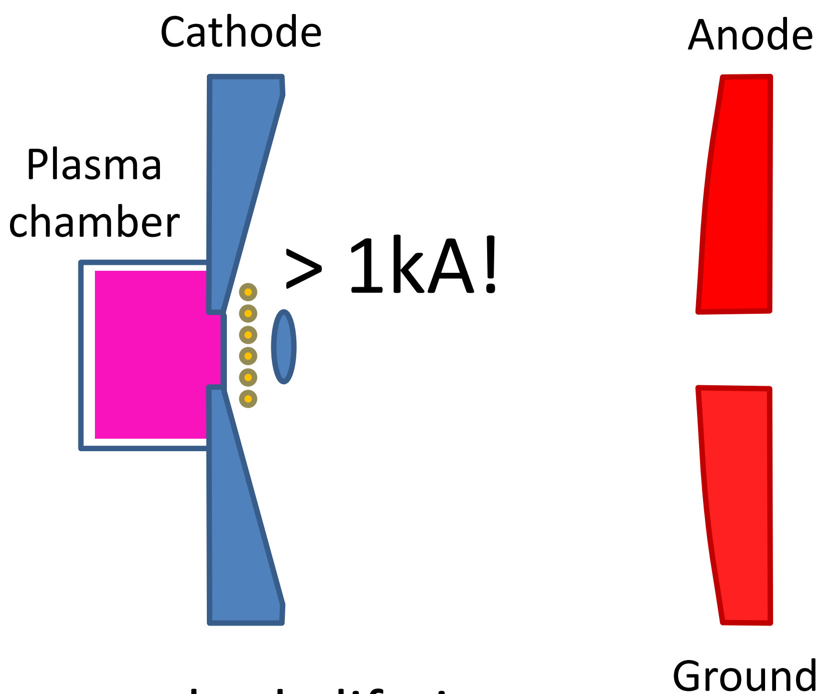
High brightness low emittance guns for FEL

Particles and **Sources**



Plasma Cathode

Very high electron currents can be extracted from plasma cathode electron sources



Long cathode lifetimes

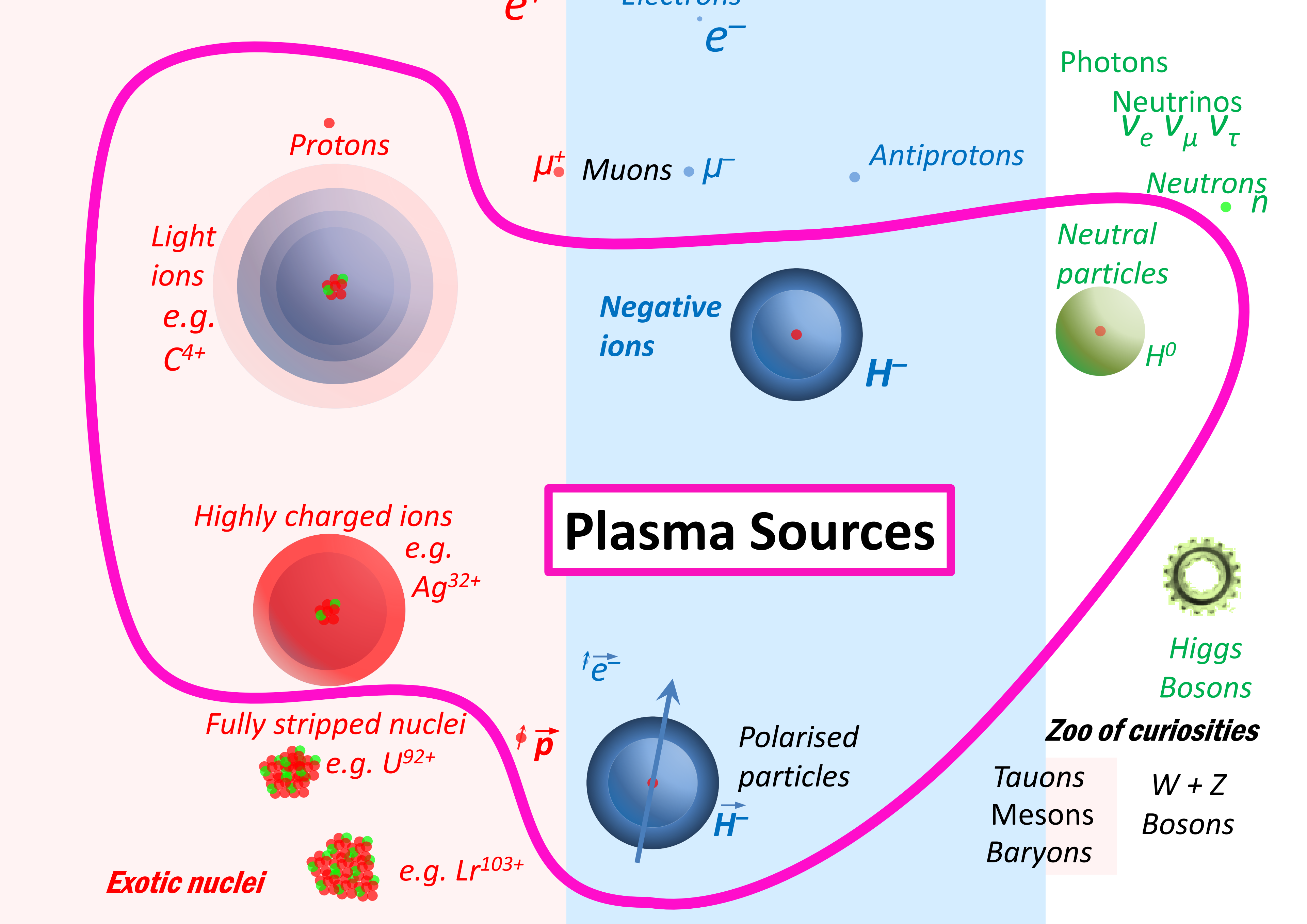
Other electron sources:

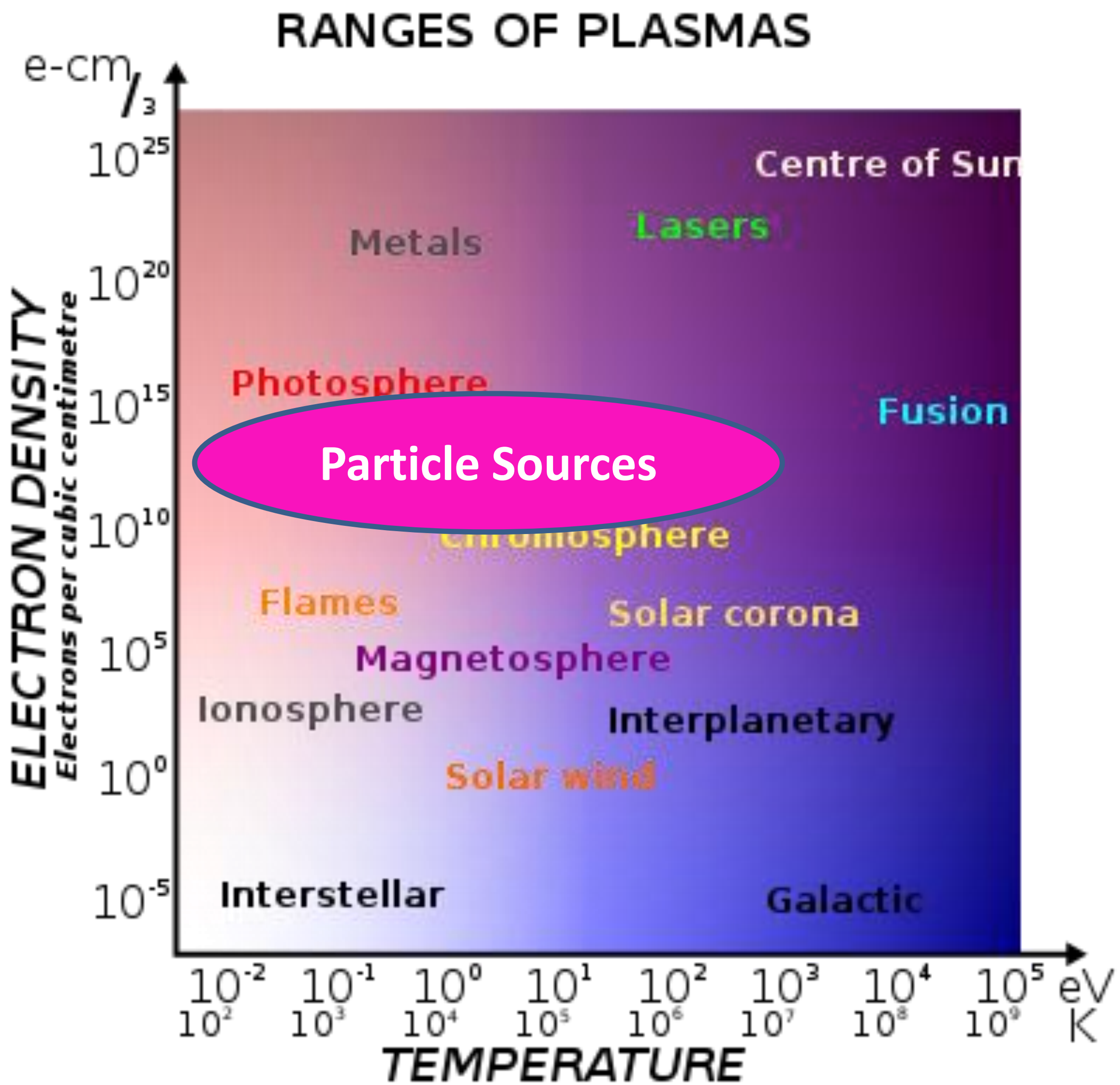
Combinations of those already mentioned e.g. photo-thermionic

Rarely used in accelerators:

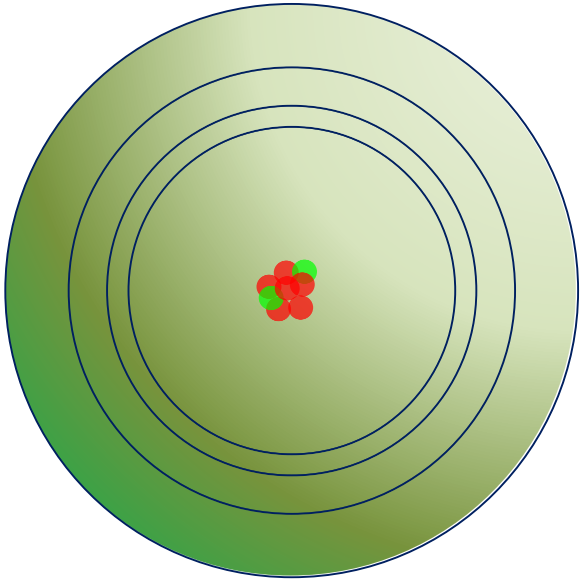
Field emission from needle arrays
Diamond amplifiers
Etc...

Particles and **Sources**



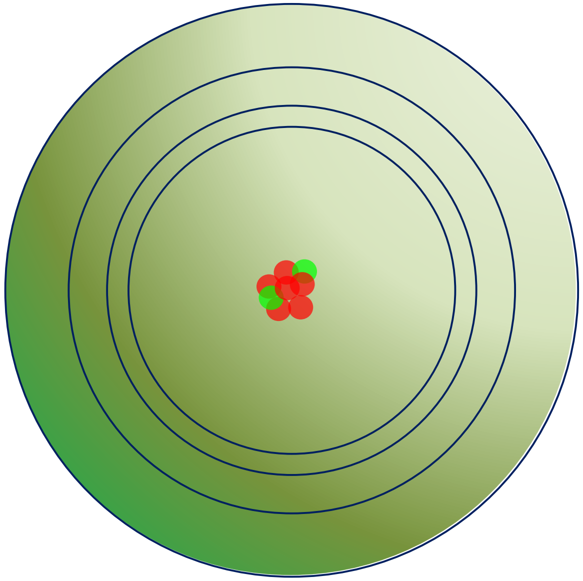

RANGES OF PLASMAS
e-cm/3
ELECTRON DENSITY
Electrons per cubic centimetre
10^25
10^20
10^15
10^10
10^5
10^0
10^-5
Centre of Sun
Lasers
Metals
Photosphere
Fusion
Particle Sources
Chromosphere
Flames
Solar corona
Magnetosphere
Ionosphere
Interplanetary
Solar wind
Interstellar
Galactic
10^-2 10^-1 10^0 10^1 10^2 10^3 10^4 10^5 eV
10^2 10^3 10^4 10^5 10^6 10^7 10^8 10^9 K
TEMPERATURE

Ionisation



Most sources rely on electron impact ionisation

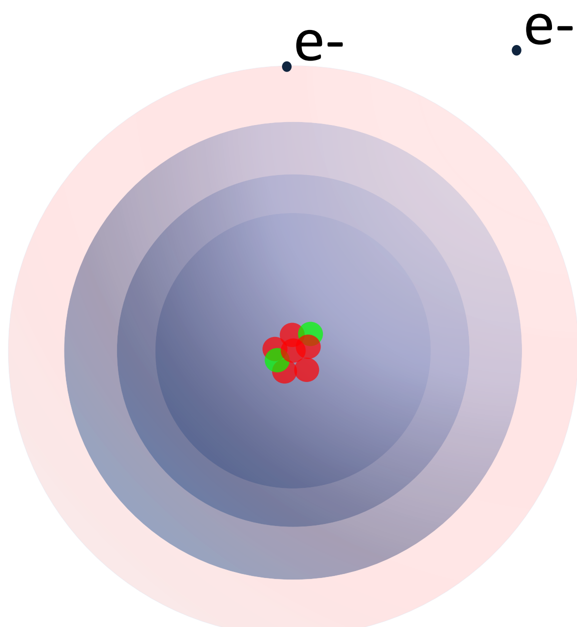
Ionisation



Neutral Atom

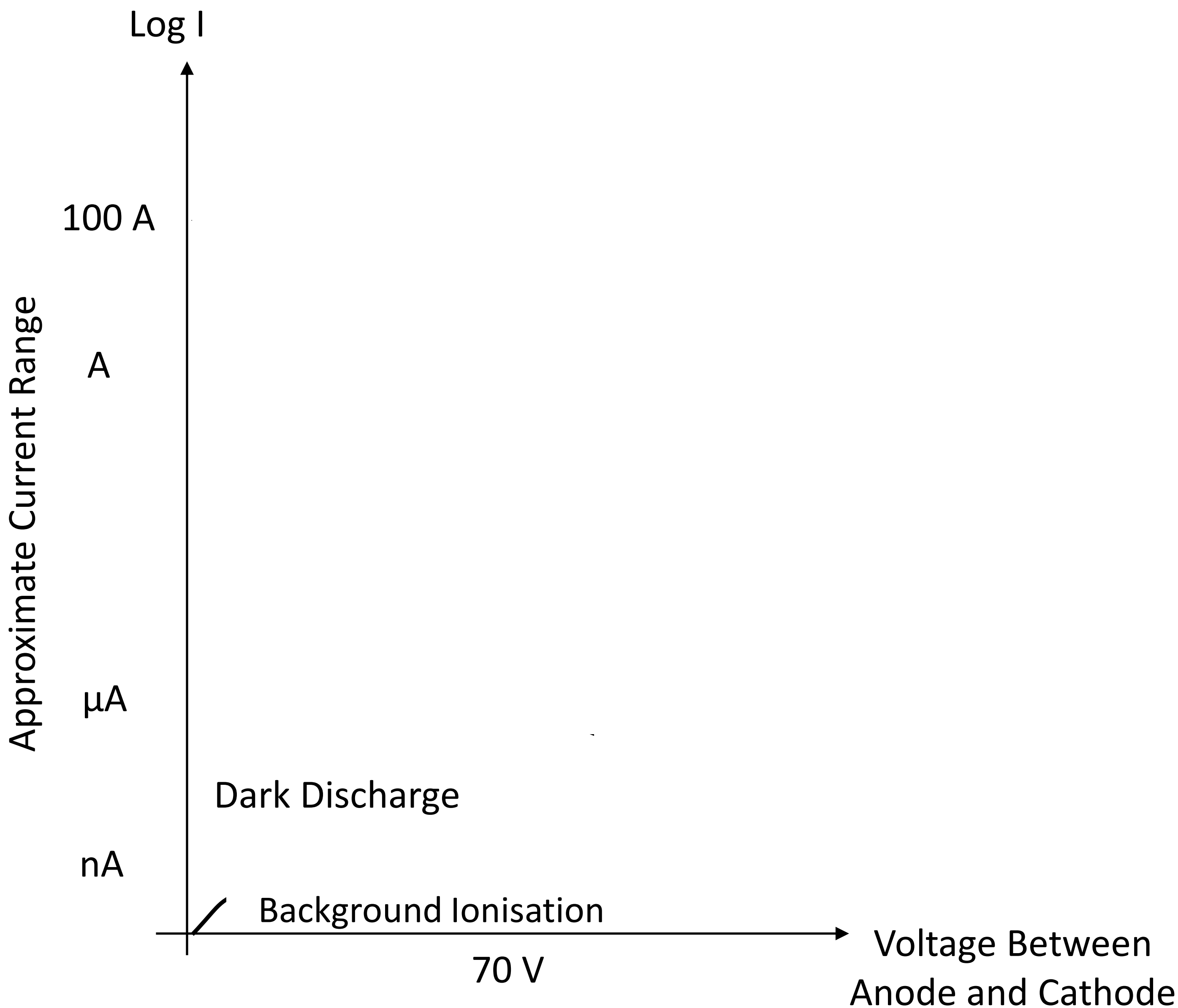
Most sources rely on electron impact ionisation

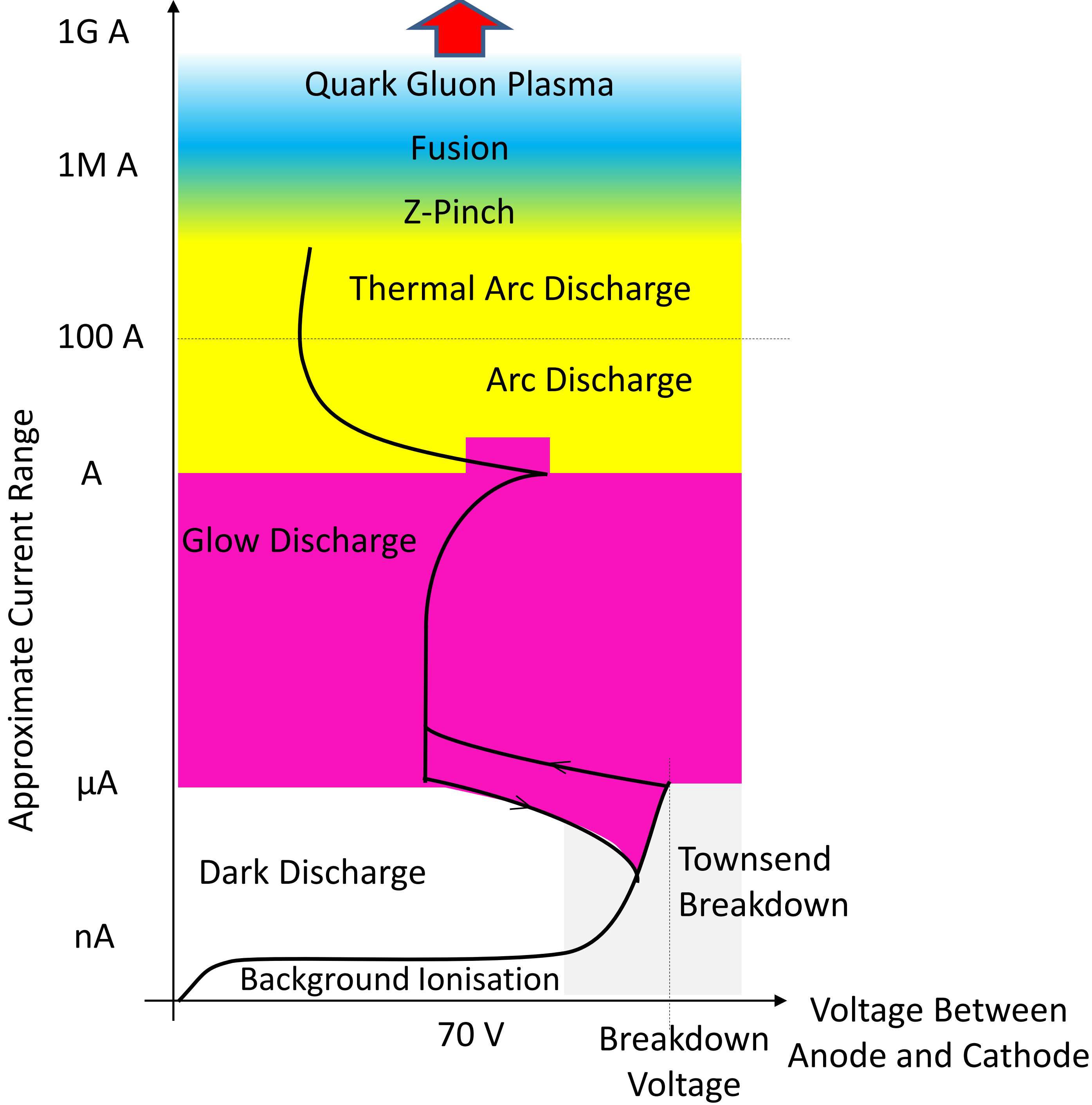
Ionisation



Most sources rely on electron impact ionisation

Electrical Discharges





1G A
1M A
100 A
A
µA
nA
Approximate Current Range
Quark Gluon Plasma
Fusion
Z-Pinch
Thermal Arc Discharge
Arc Discharge
Glow Discharge
Dark Discharge
Townsend Breakdown
Background Ionisation
70 V
Breakdown Voltage
Voltage Between Anode and Cathode

Basic Plasma Properties

Density, *n (per cm³)*

n_e = density of electrons

n_i = density of ions

n_n = density of neutrals

Charge State, *q*

H^+ → $q = +1$

Pb^{3+} → $q = +3$

H^- → $q = -1$

Temperature, *T* (eV)

11600°K = 1 eV

T_e = temperature of electrons

T_i = temperature of ions

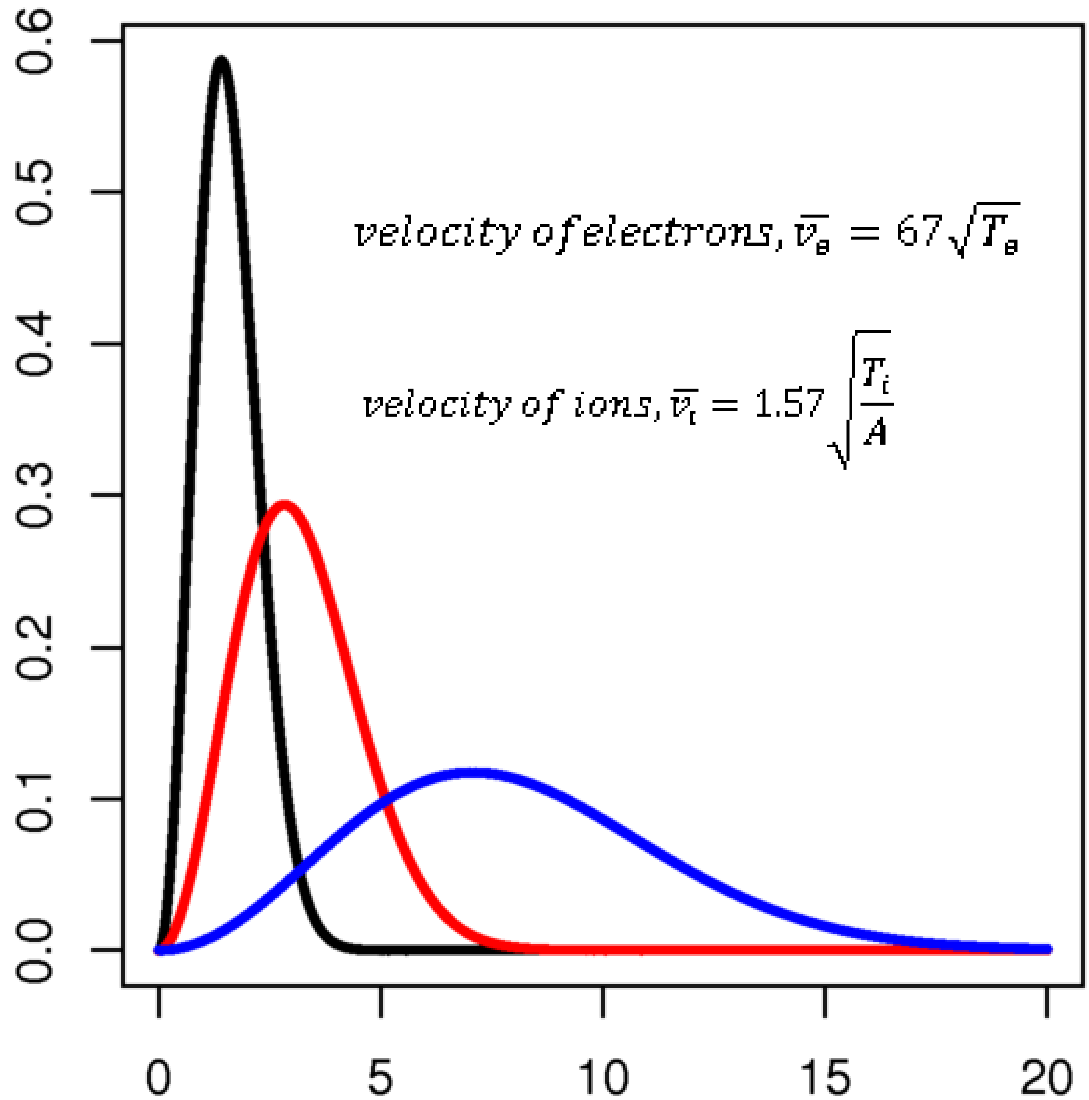
T_n = temperature of neutrals

Temperature Distribution

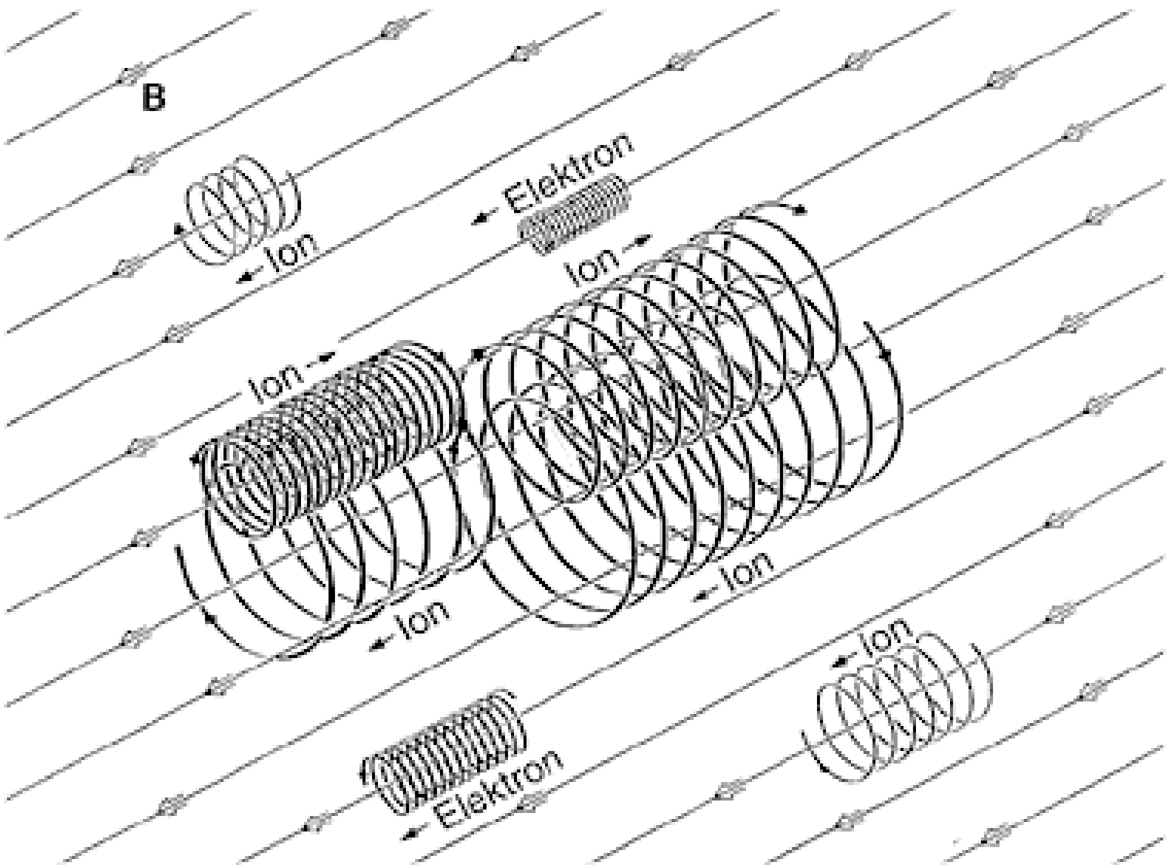
If thermalised velocity distributions should follow Maxwell Boltzmann statistics

However, in magnetic fields:

$$v_x \neq v_y \neq v_z$$

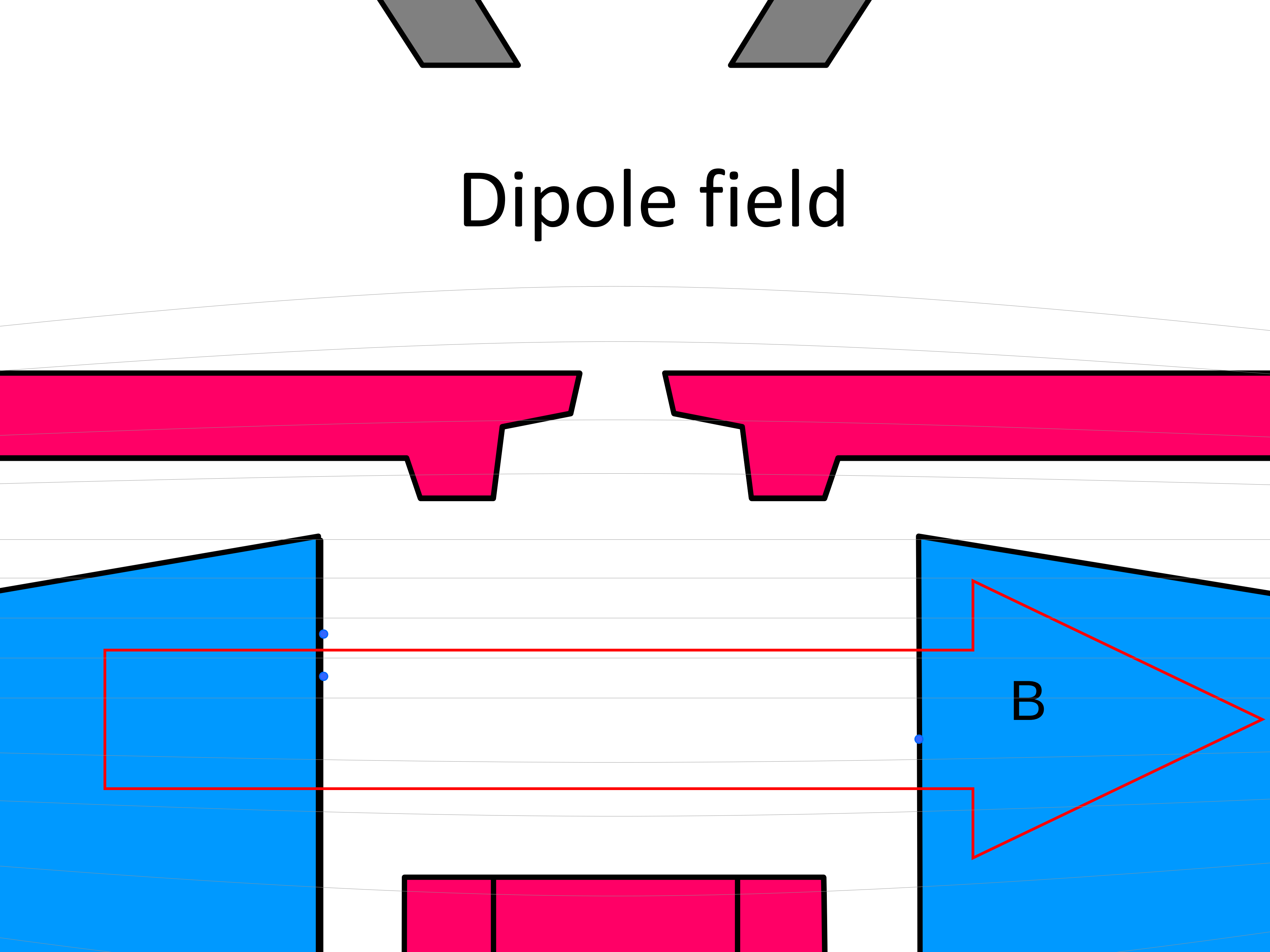


Magnetic Confinement

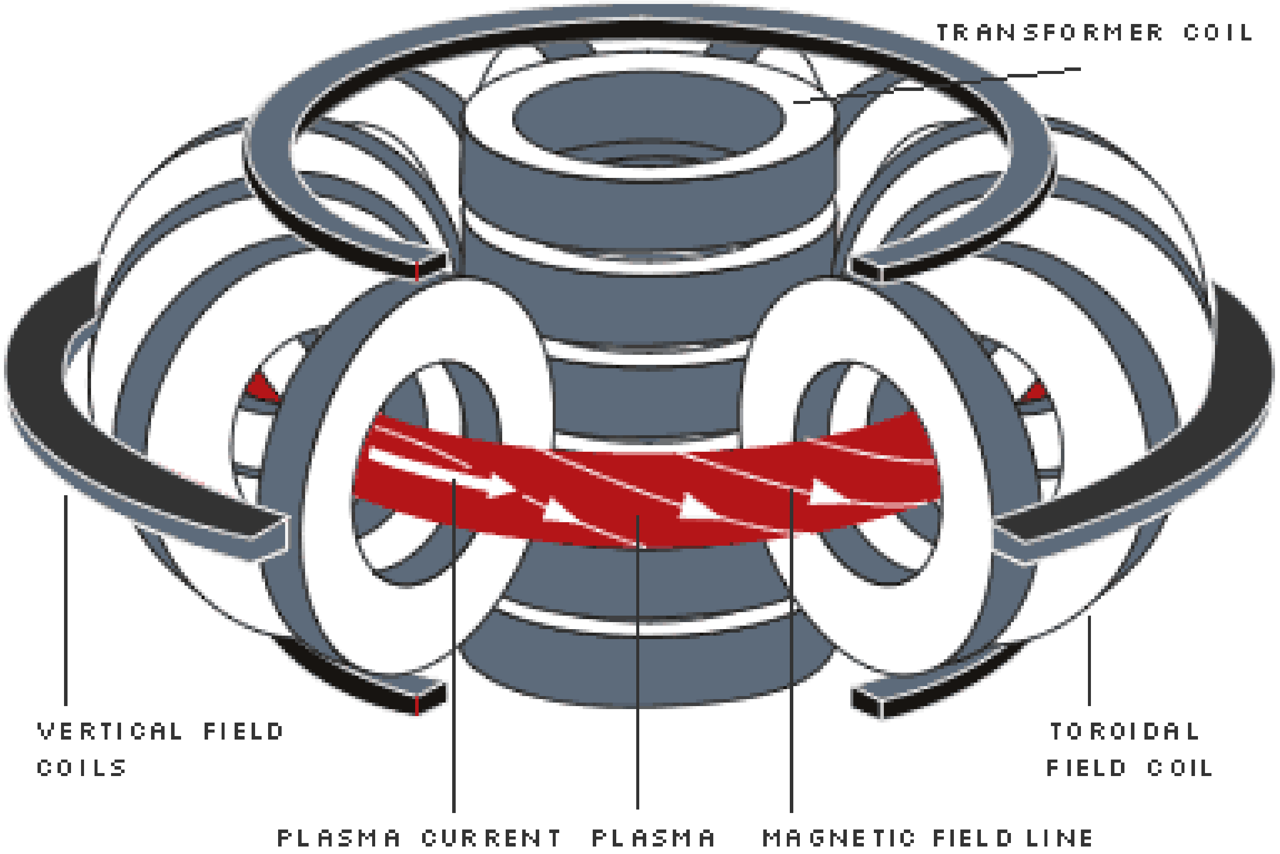


Particles spiral along magnetic field lines

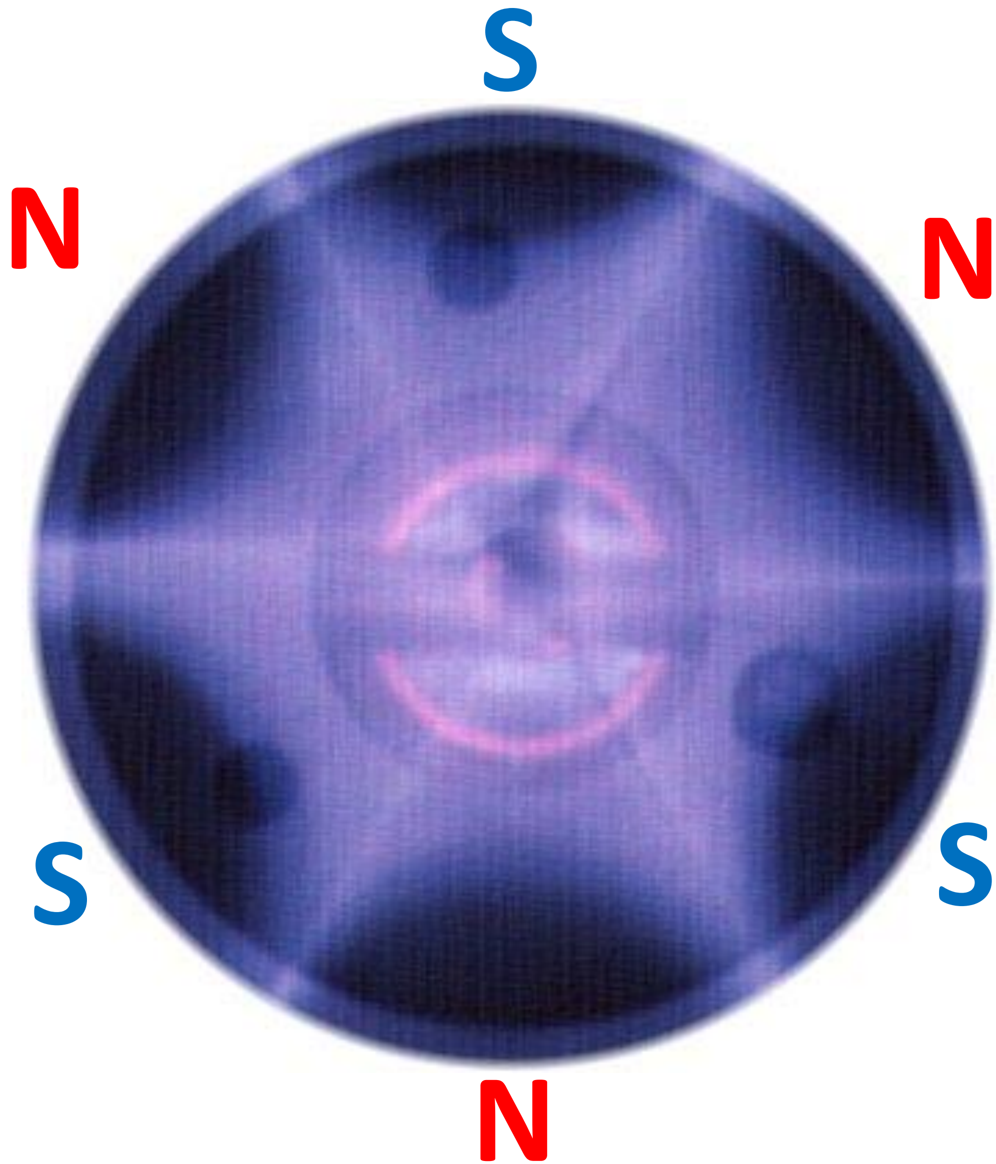
Dipole field



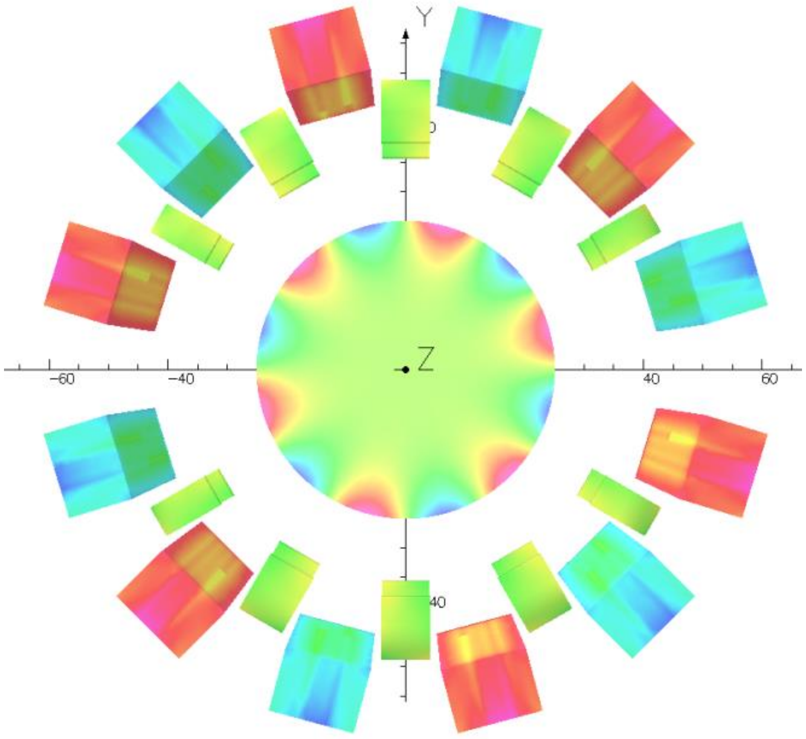
Solenoid field

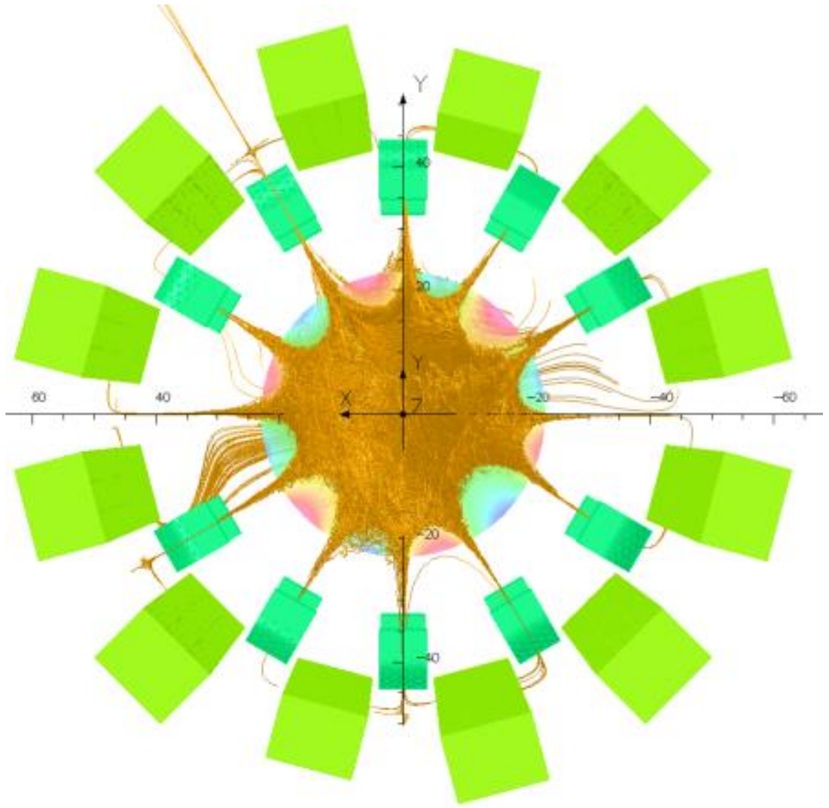


Hexapole



Multicusp Confinement

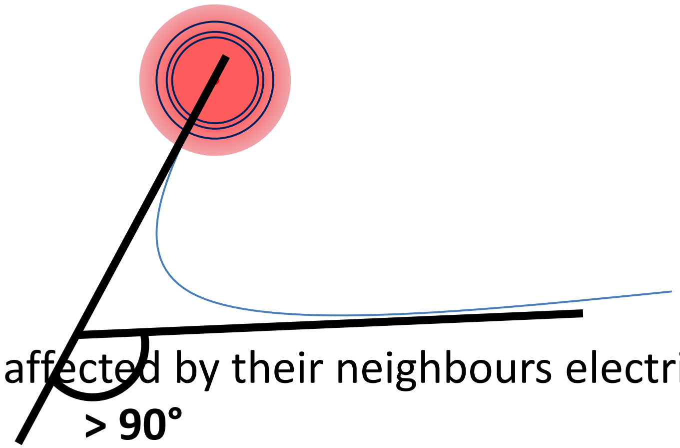




Collisions

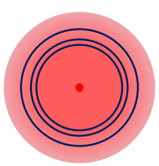
e-

Concept of mean free path does not work in a plasma



The average time it takes for a particle to be deflected by 90 °

Charged particle trajectories are constantly affected by their neighbours electric fields



e-

Relaxation time = 90° deflection time

Percentage Ionisation

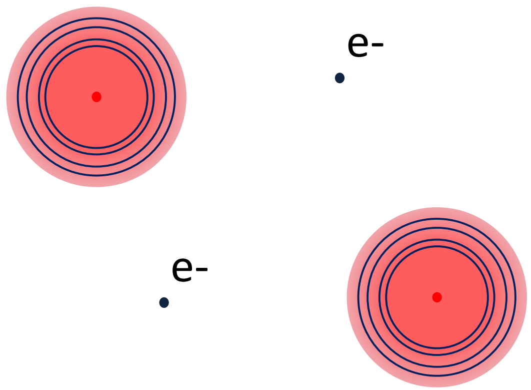
$$\frac{n_i}{n_i + n_n}$$

> 10 % → Highly ionised
< 1 % → Weakly ionised

Quasi Neutrality

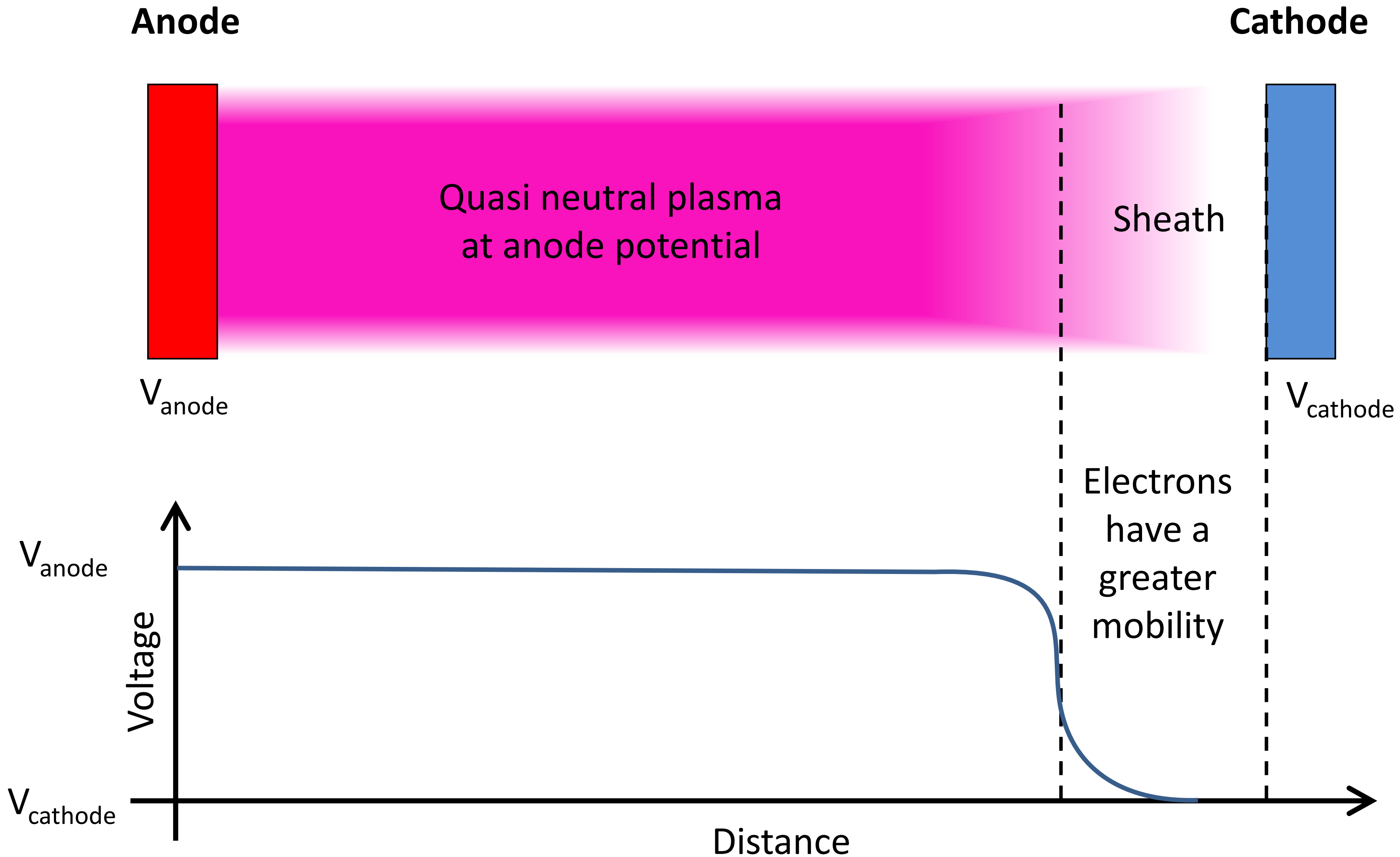
$$\Sigma\, q_i\, n_i = n_e$$

Debye Length

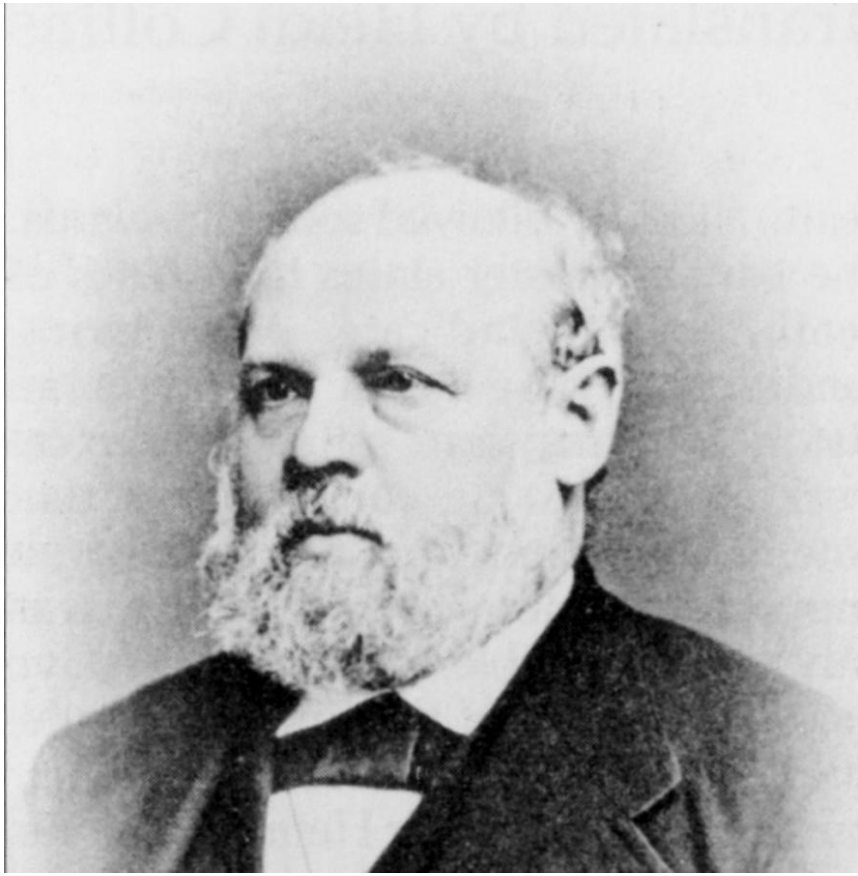


$$\lambda_D = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0 k T_e}{n_e {q_e}^2}}$$

Cathode Sheath



Plasma Pioneers



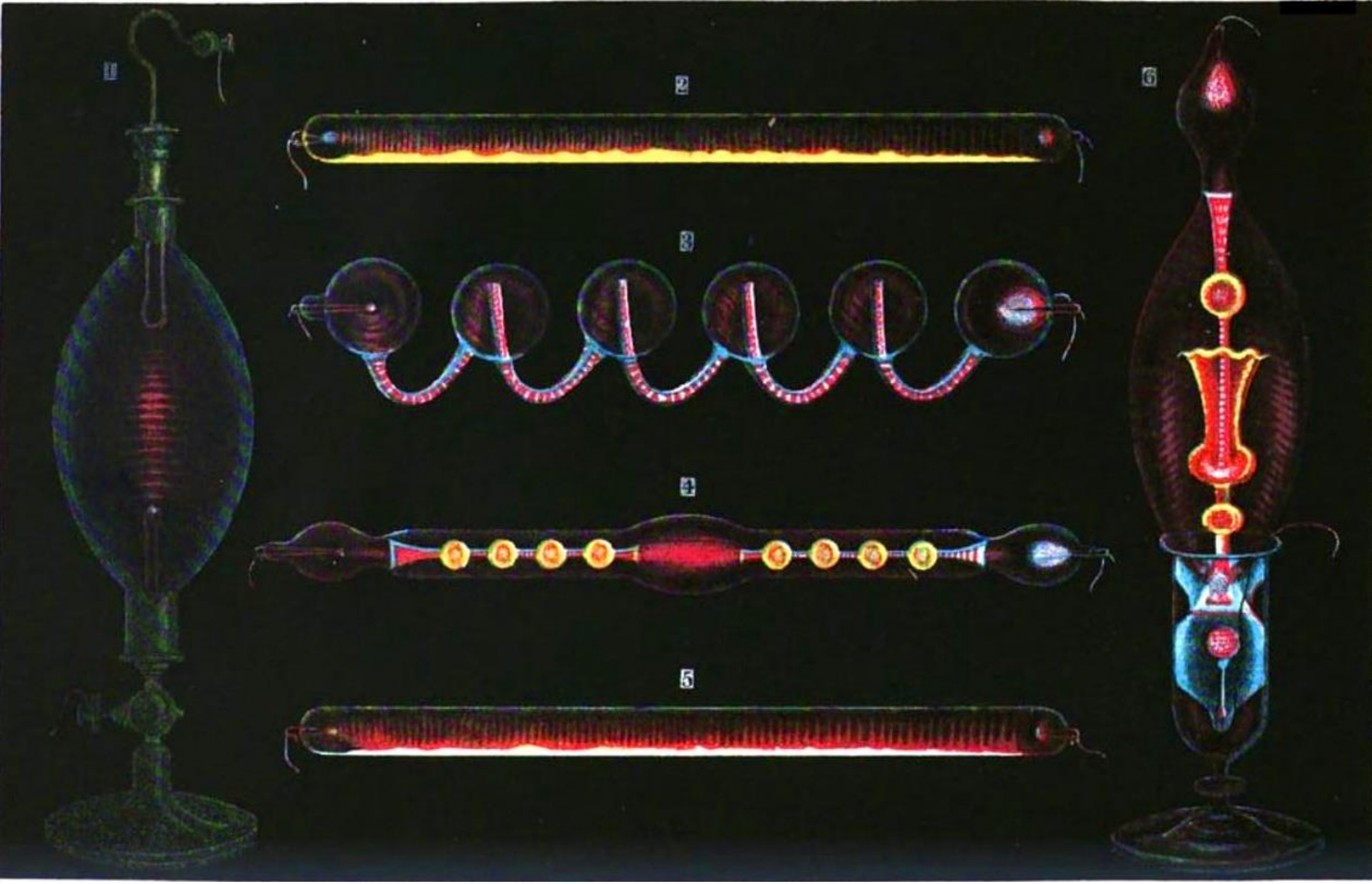
Heinrich Geißler

Julius Plücker

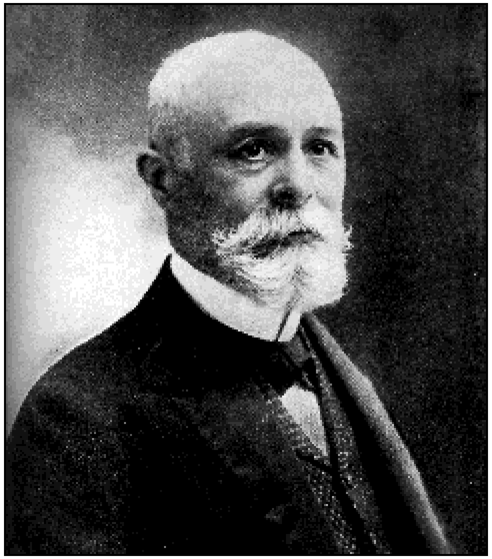
Gas discharge tube and
mercury displacement pump
just less than 1 mBar

Mid 1850's University of Bonn

magnetism could move the glow discharge

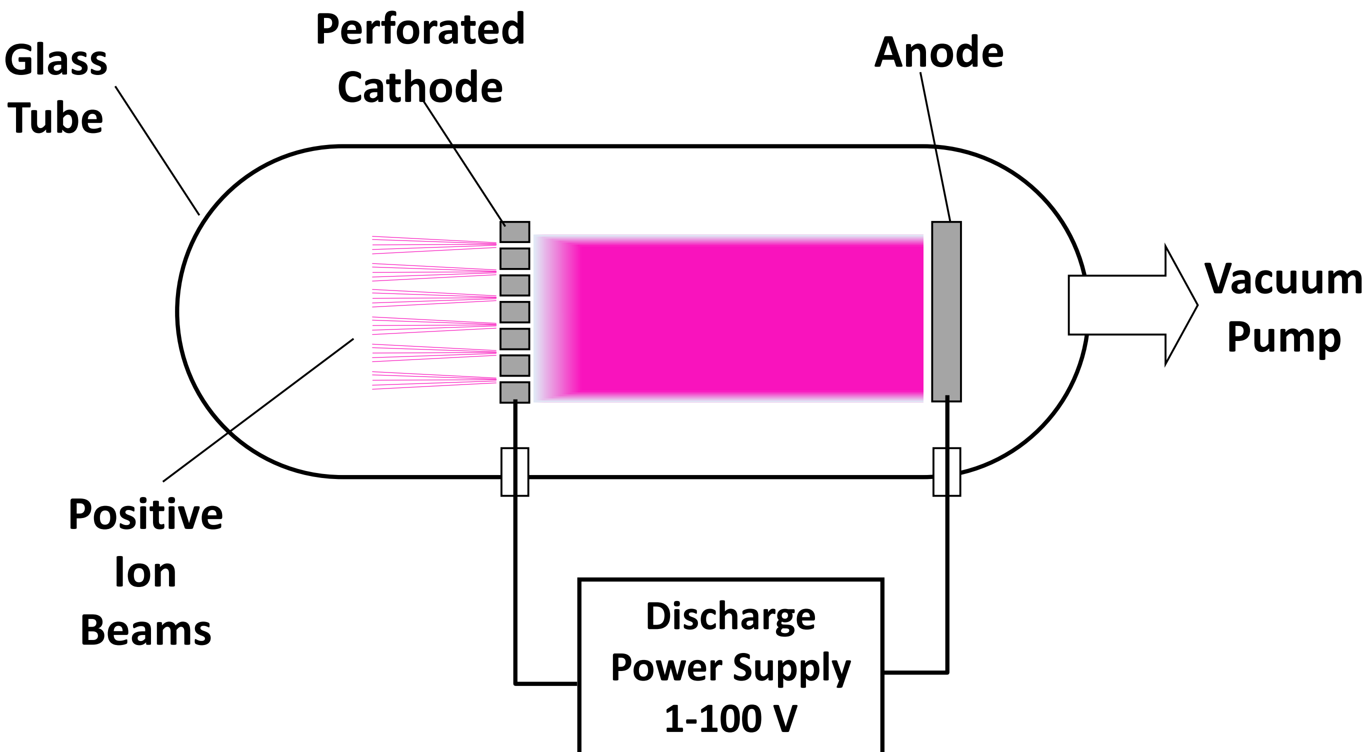


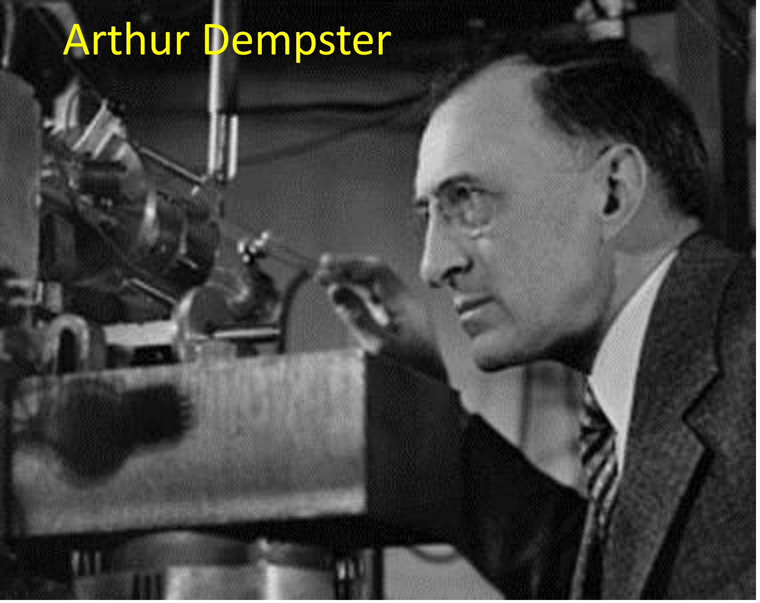
Drawing of Geissler tubes from 1860's French physics book



Canal Ray Source

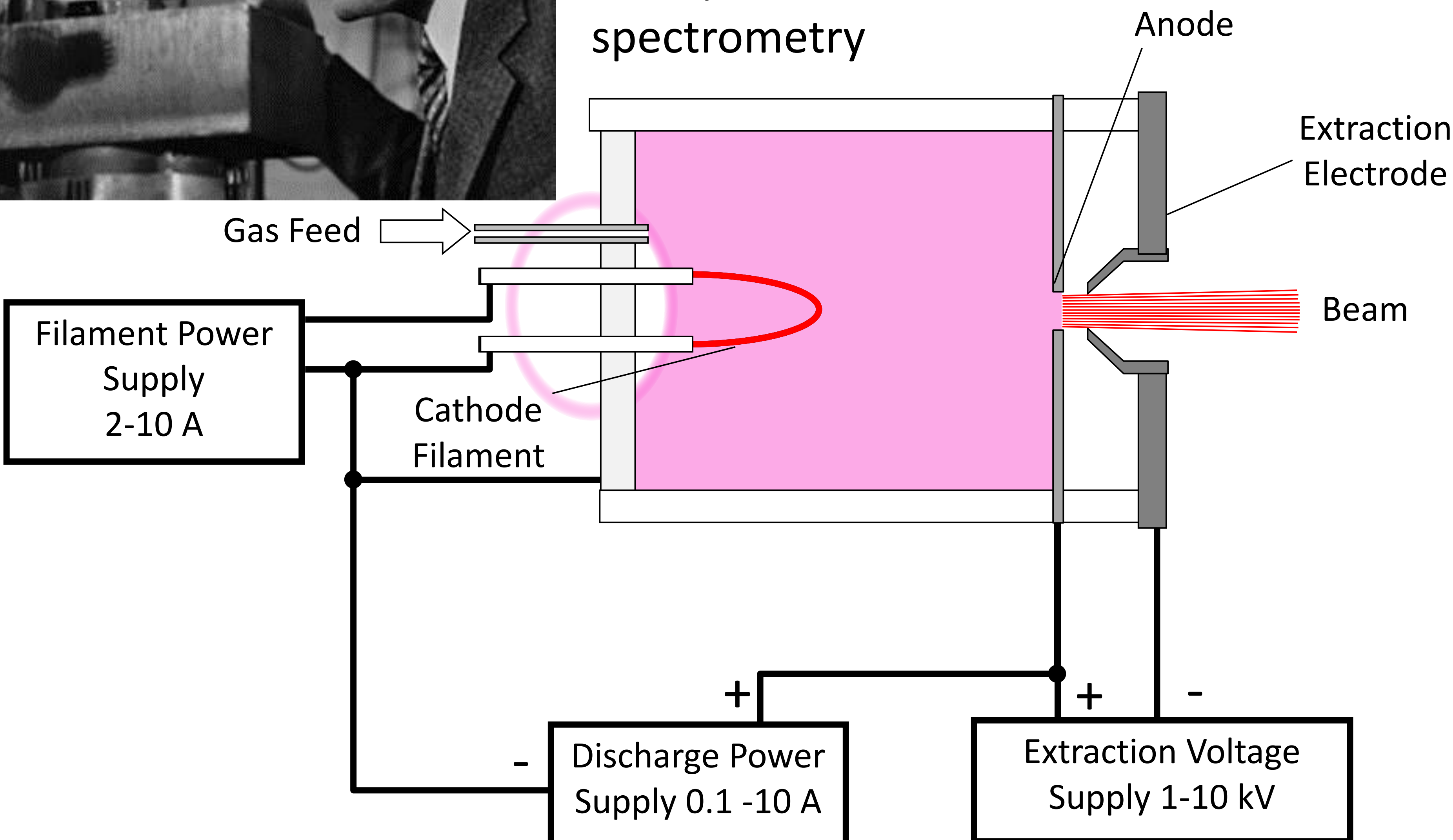
In 1886 Eugen Goldstein discovered canal rays



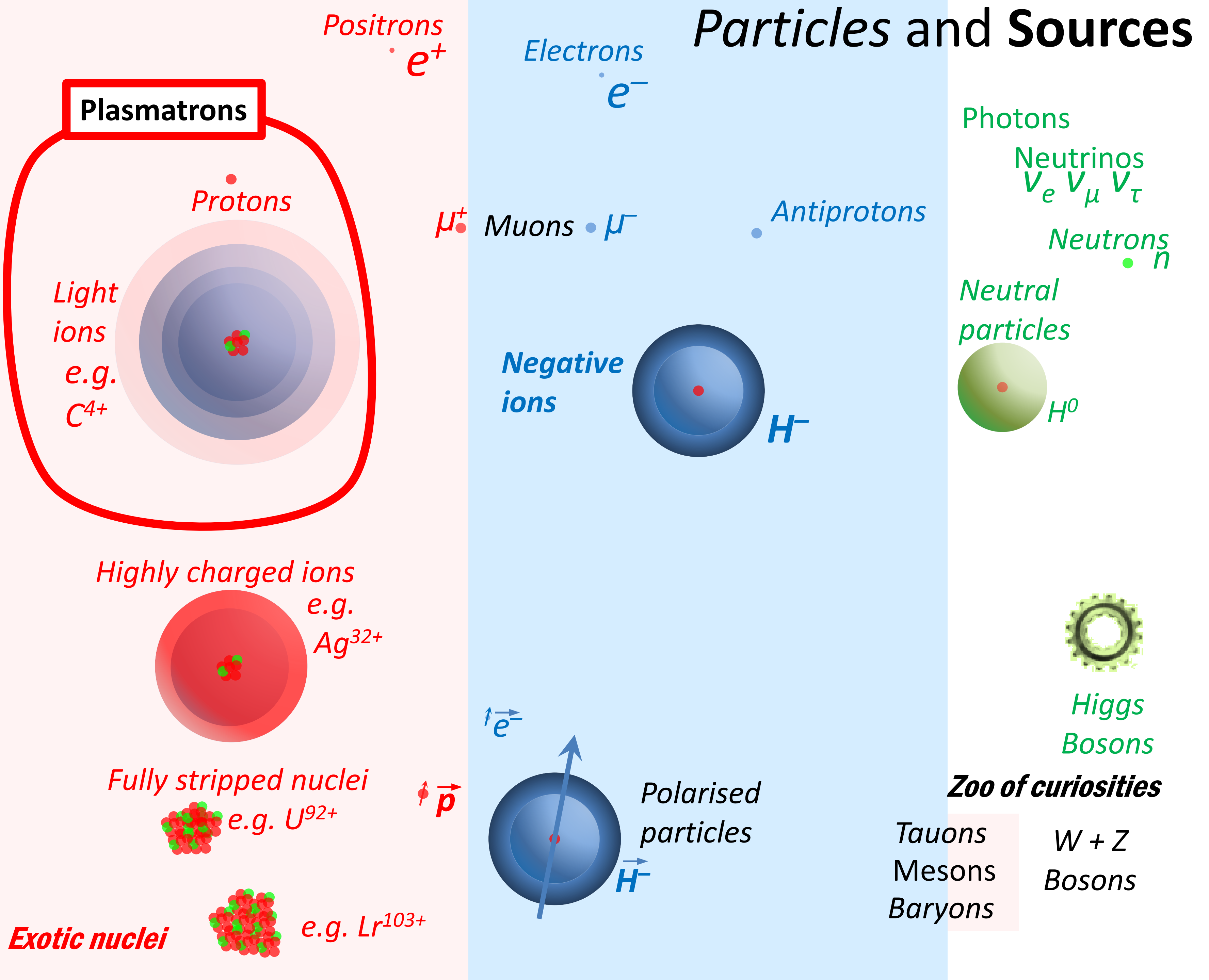


Electron Bombardment Source (1916)

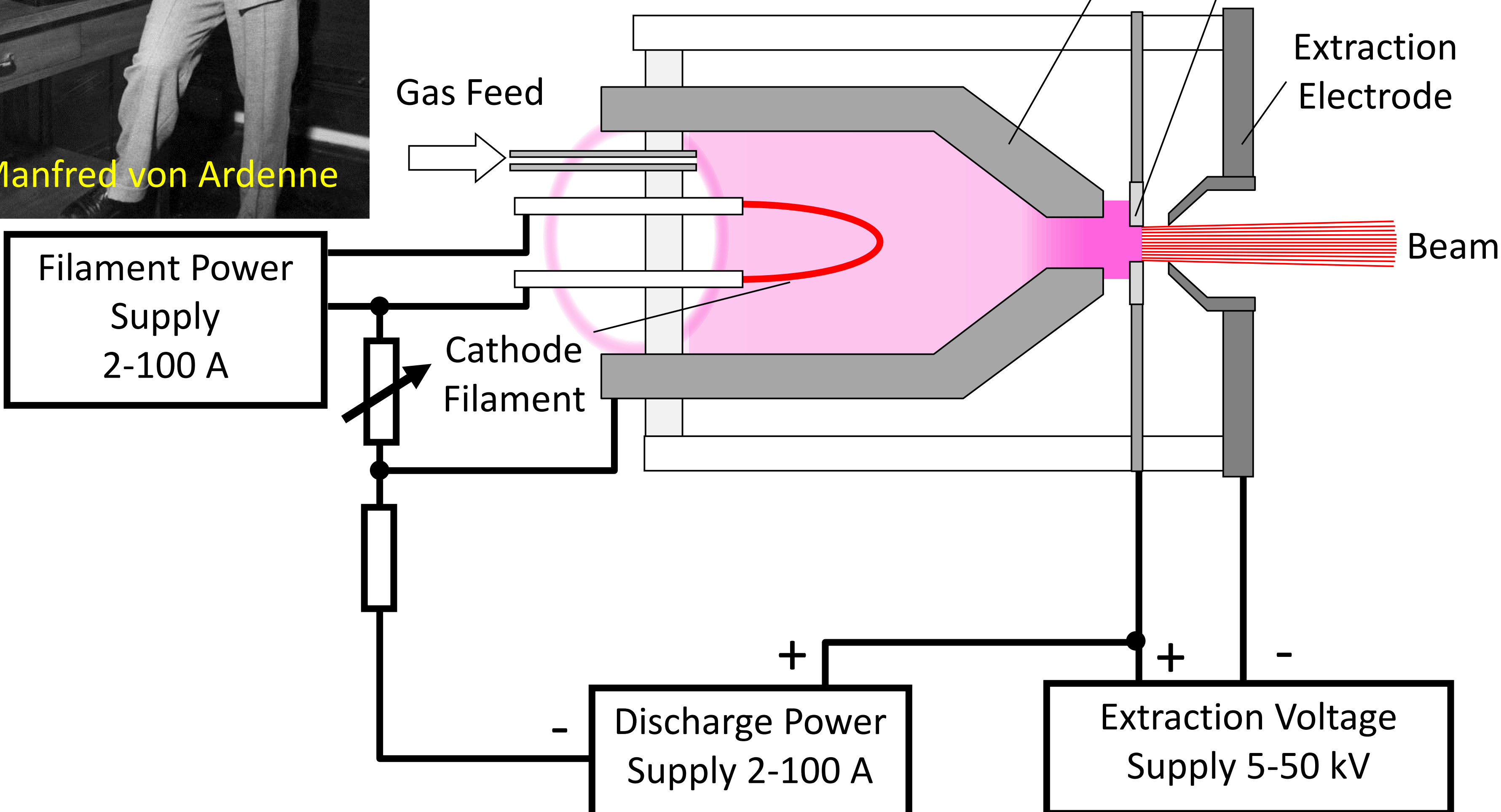
Early mass spectrometry



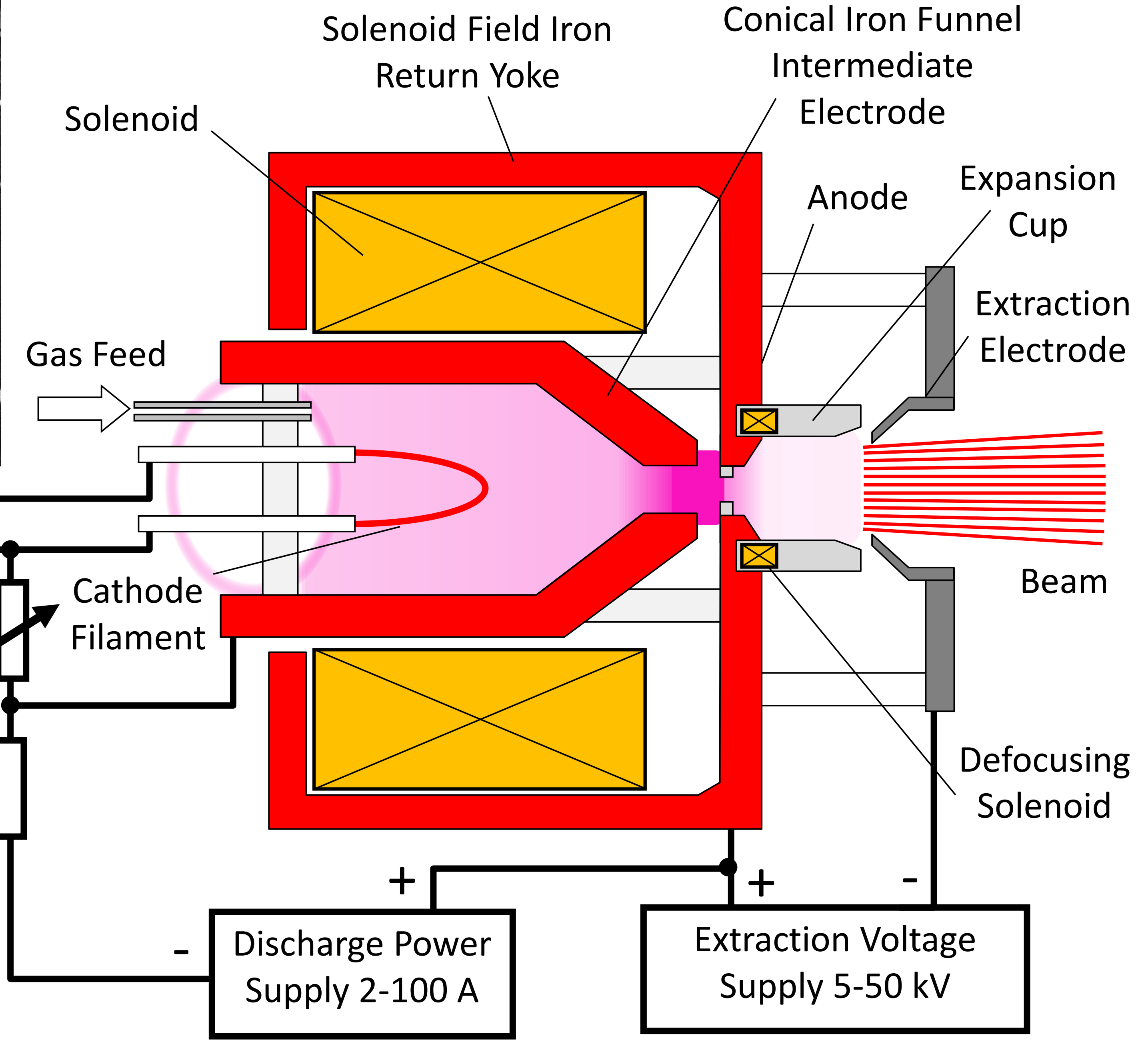
Particles and **Sources**



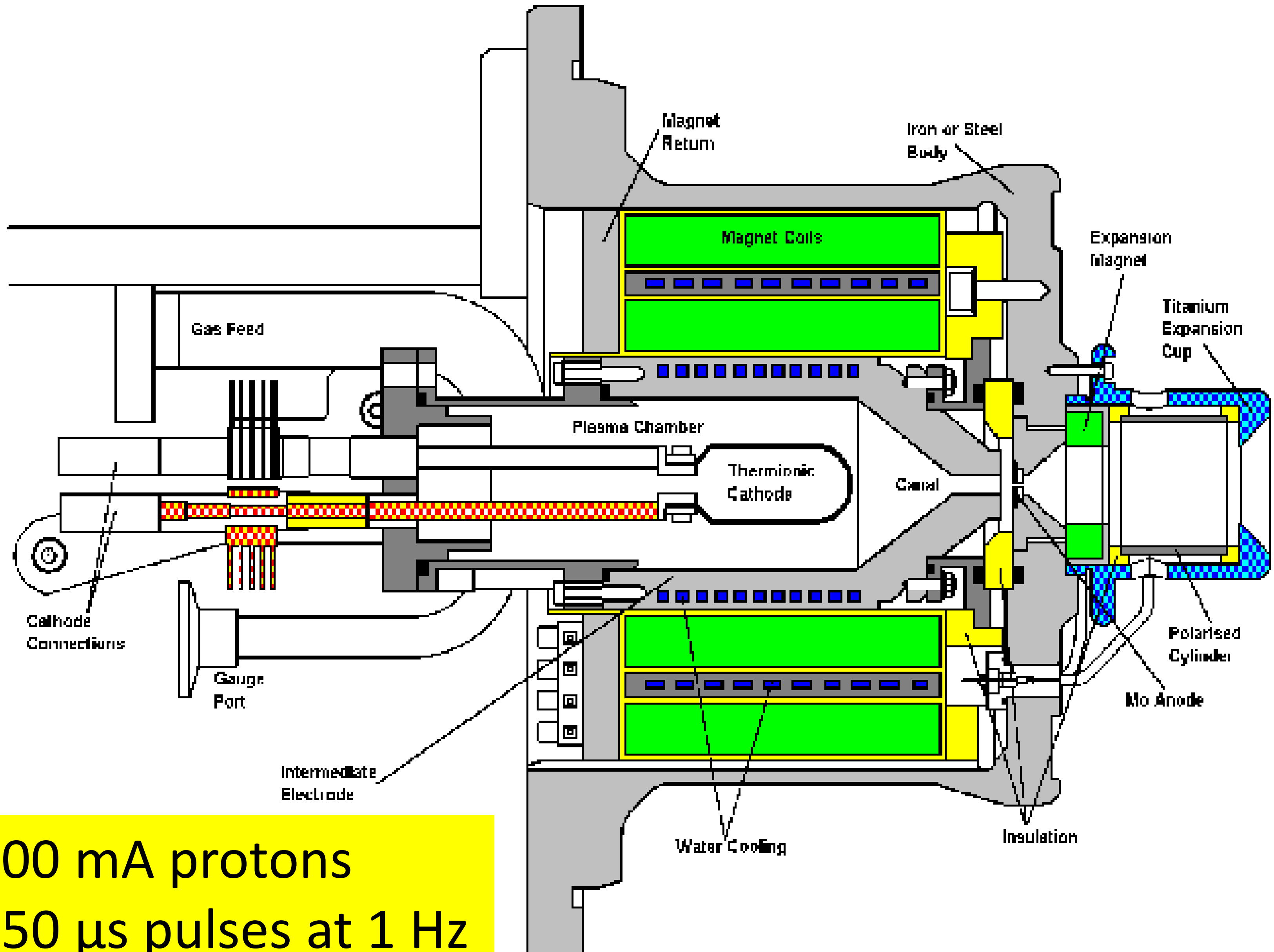
Plasmatron (late 1940s)



Duoplasmatron (1956)



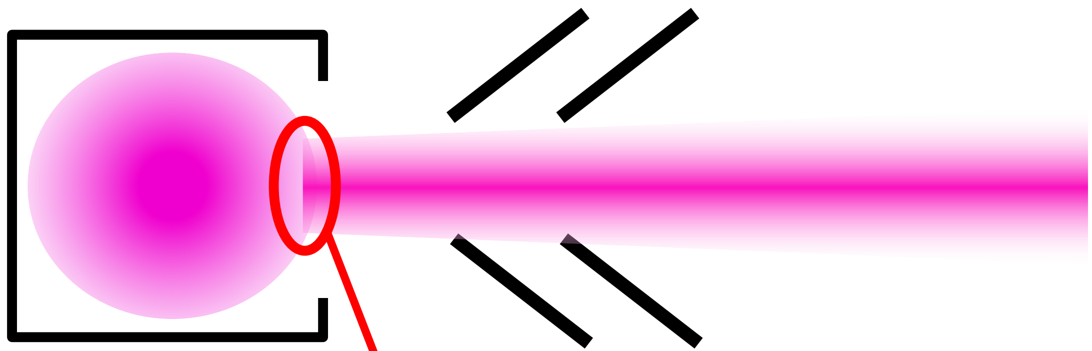
CERN Duoplasmatron



300 mA protons

150 µs pulses at 1 Hz

Particle sources/guns consist of:



Something to make the particles

+

An extraction system to create and accelerate a beam

The emission "surface" is critical to the quality of the beam

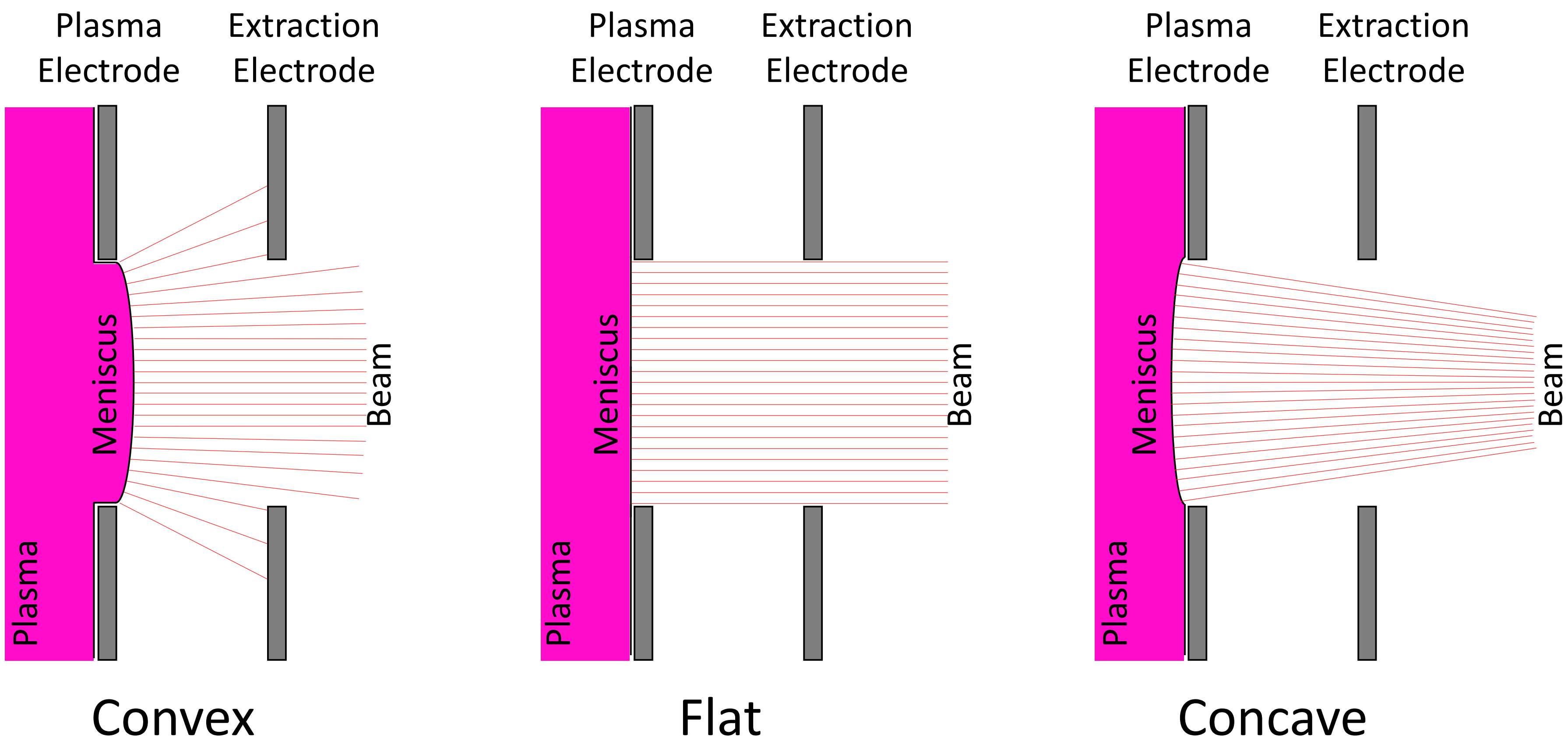
Plasma Mencius

…is not actually a surface

because of Debye length, it has a thickness,

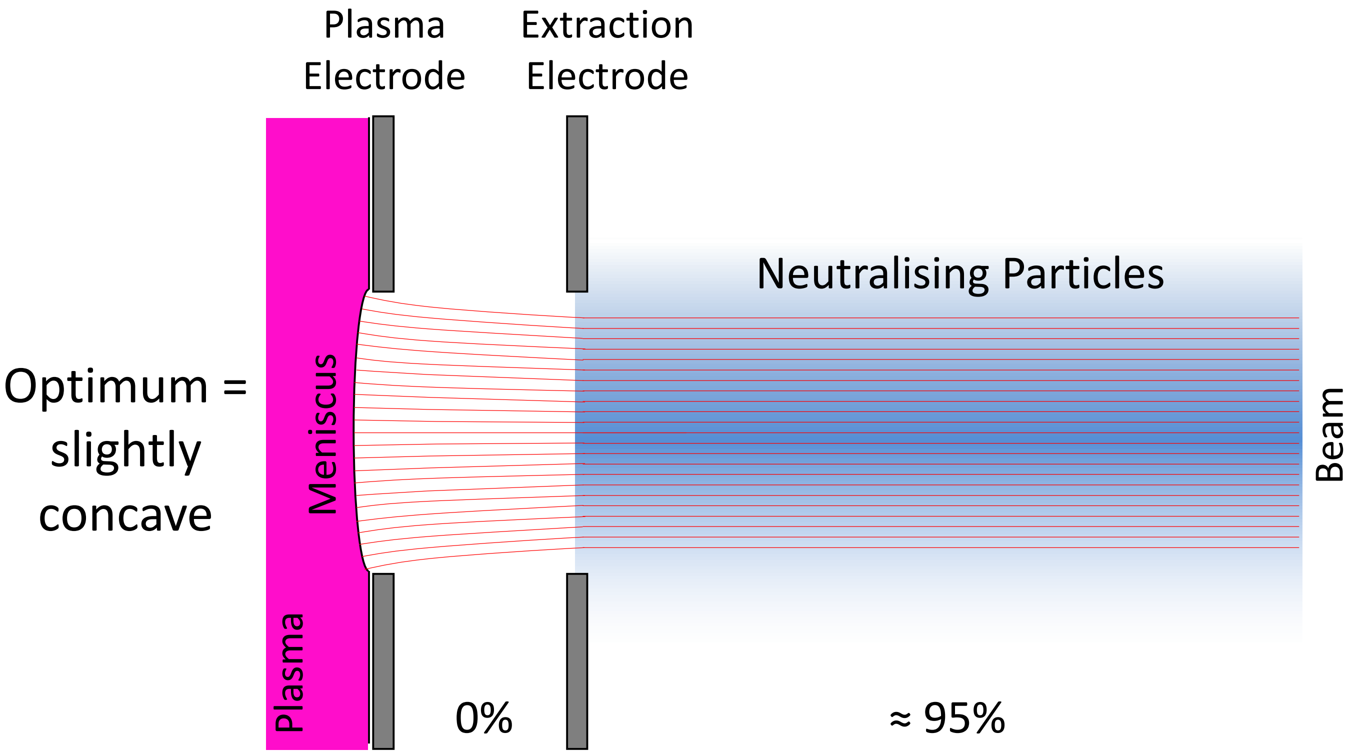
but it is a useful concept when considering the optics of extraction…

Plasma Mencius



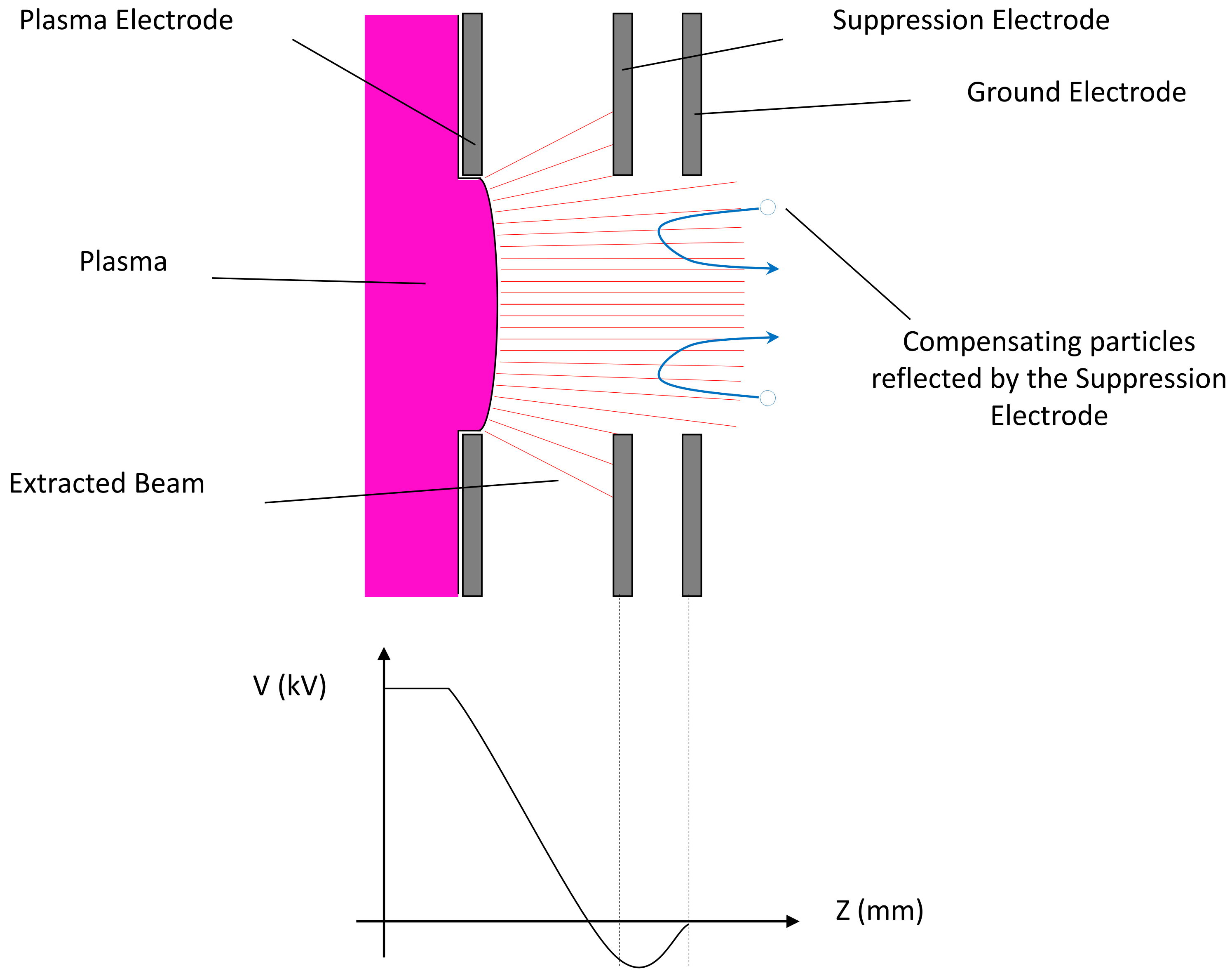
Not including space charge effects

Space Charge



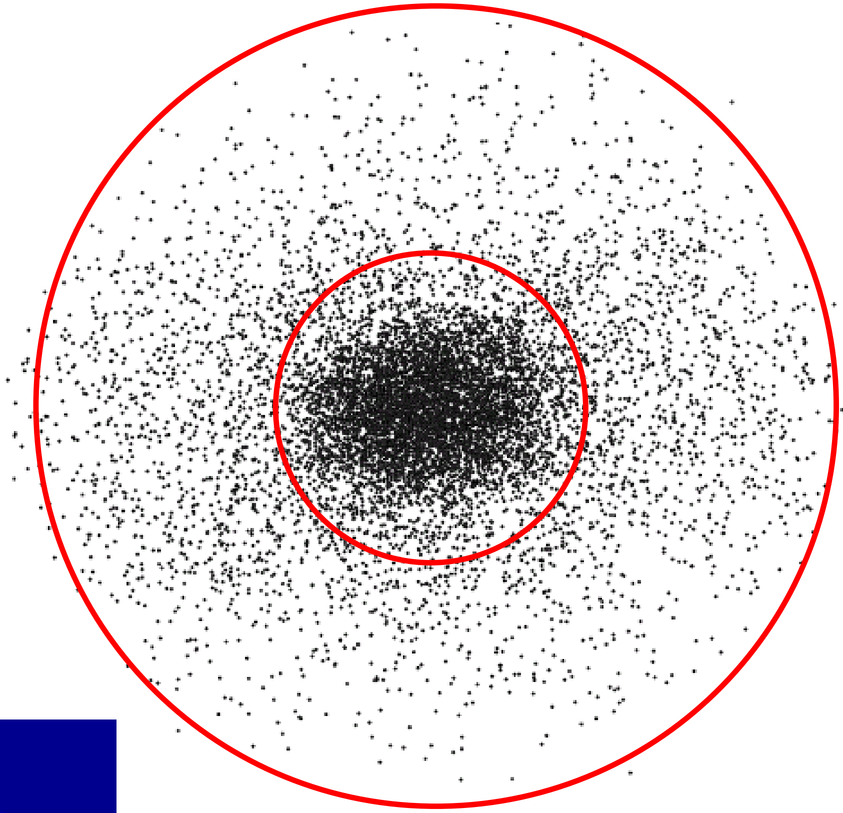
Percentage compensation

Suppressor Electrode

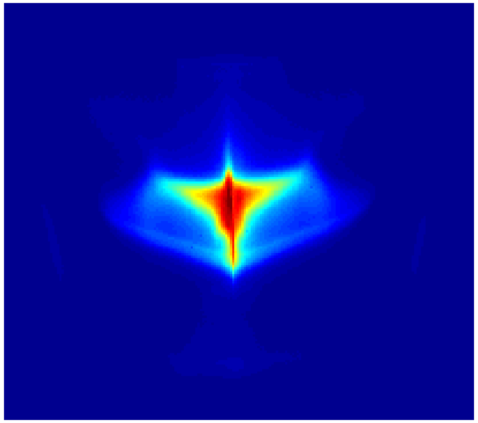


Emittance of Real Beams

Halo Effect
- Plasma boundary
- Fringe fields



How big is this beam?



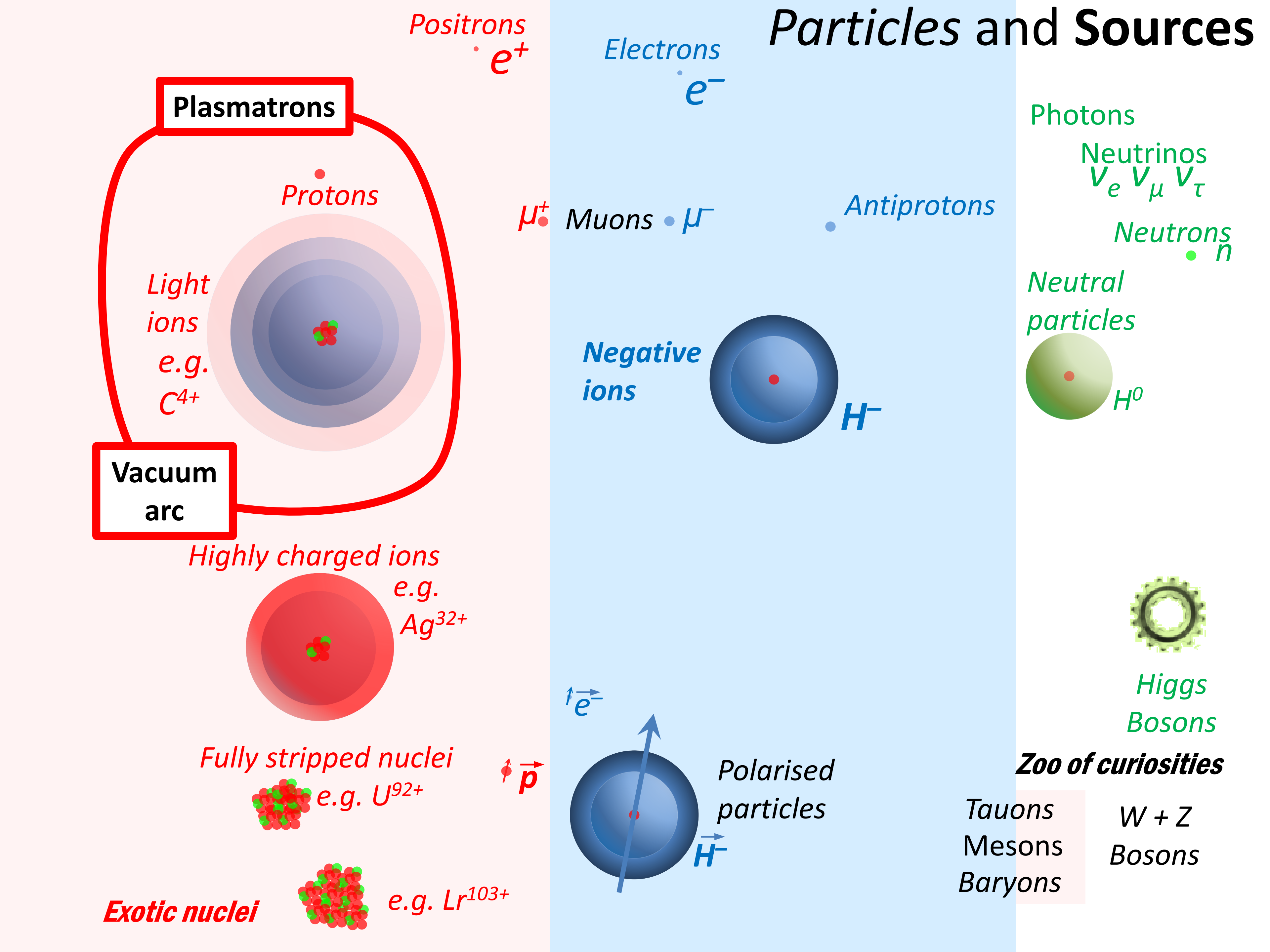
95% emittance

rms emittance

Brightness

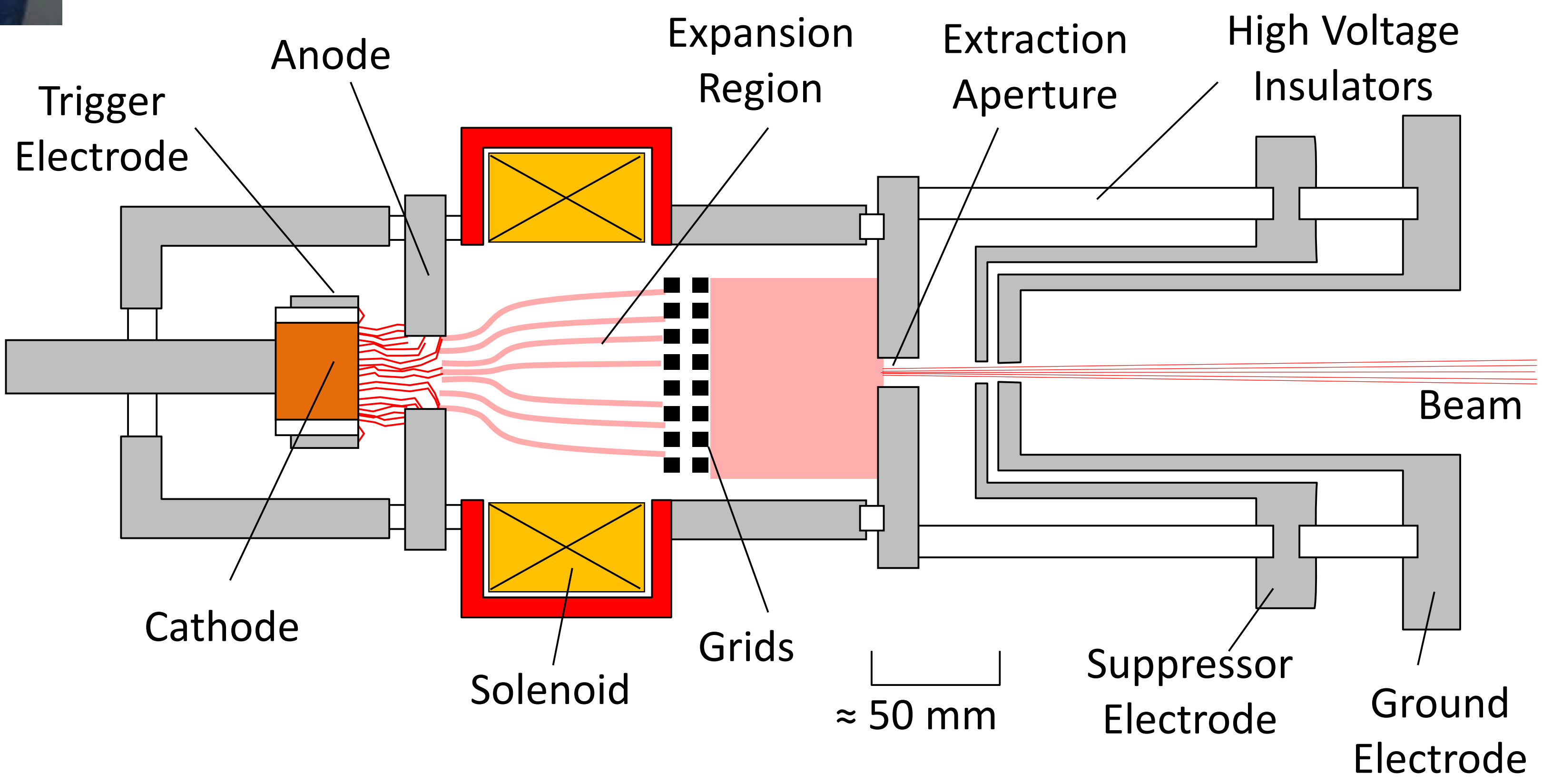
$$B = \frac{I}{\varepsilon_x \varepsilon_y}$$

Be careful- Some definitions include factors of 2, 8 and π
Are the emittances normalised?


Particles and Sources
Positrons
e^+
Electrons
e^-
Plasmatrons
Protons
Light ions e.g. C^{4+}
Vacuum arc
μ^+
Muons
μ^-
Antiprotons
Photons
Neutrinos
ν_e ν_μ ν_τ
Neutrons
n
Neutral particles
H^0
Negative ions
H^-
Highly charged ions
e.g. Ag^{32+}
Fully stripped nuclei
e.g. U^{92+}
$\vec{p}$
$\vec{e}^-$
Polarised particles
$\vec{H}^-$
Exotic nuclei
e.g. Lr^{103+}
Higgs Bosons
Zoo of curiosities
Tauons
Mesons
Baryons
W + Z Bosons

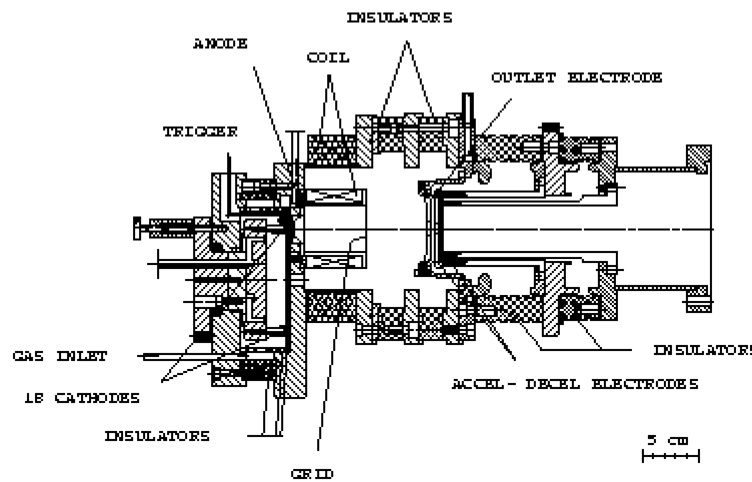
Vacuum Arc Ion Sources

1980s - Ian Brown LBNL and others

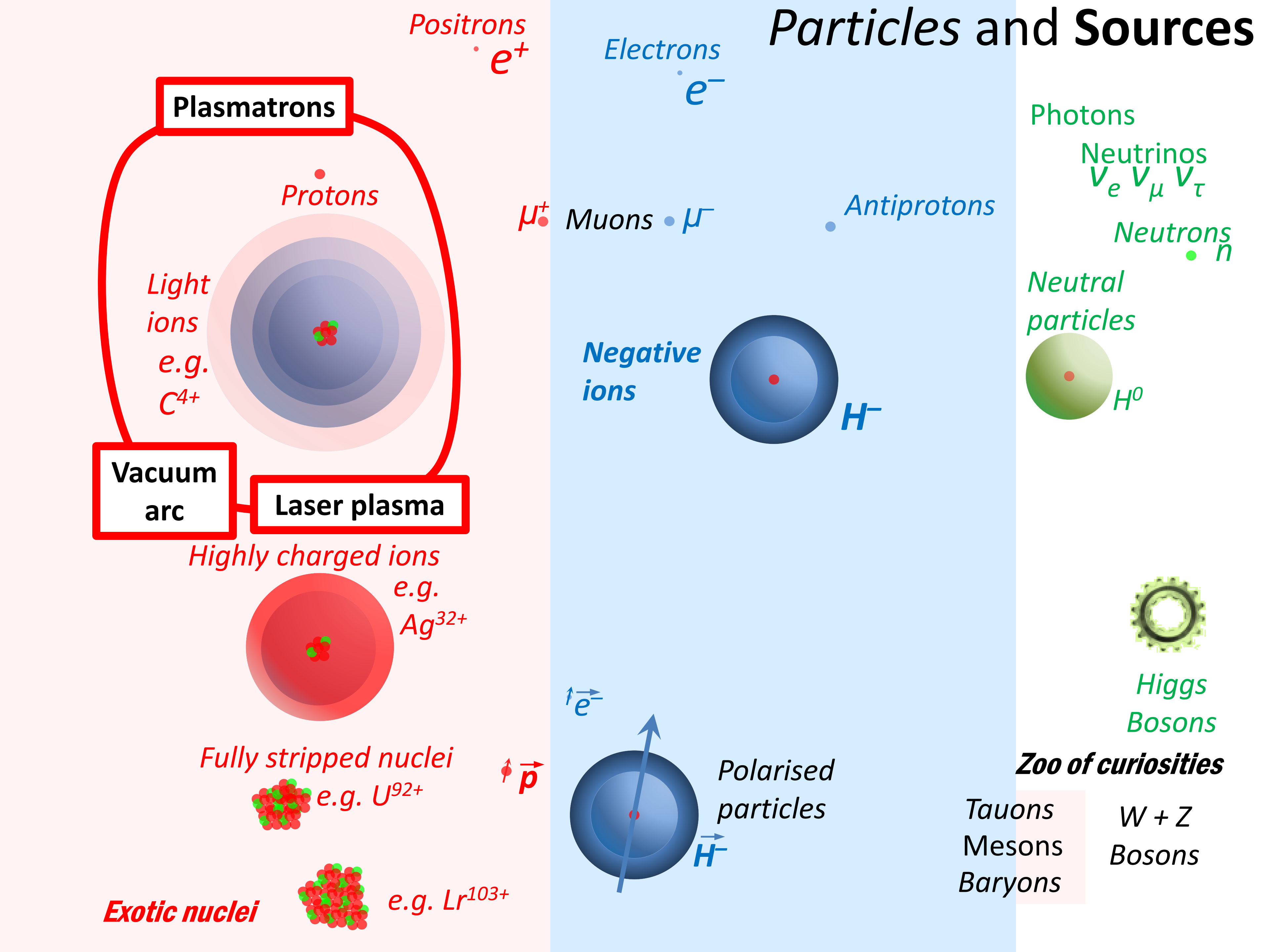


Lawrence Berkley Lab MEVVA

GSI MEVVA



15 mA of U^{4+} ions



Particles and Sources
Positrons
e^+
Electrons
e^-
Photons
Neutrinos
$\nu_e\ \nu_\mu\ \nu_\tau$
Plasmatrons
Protons
μ^+
Muons
μ^-
Antiprotons
Neutrons
n
Light ions e.g. C^{4+}
Neutral particles
Negative ions
H^-
H^0
Vacuum arc
Laser plasma
Highly charged ions
e.g. Ag^{32+}
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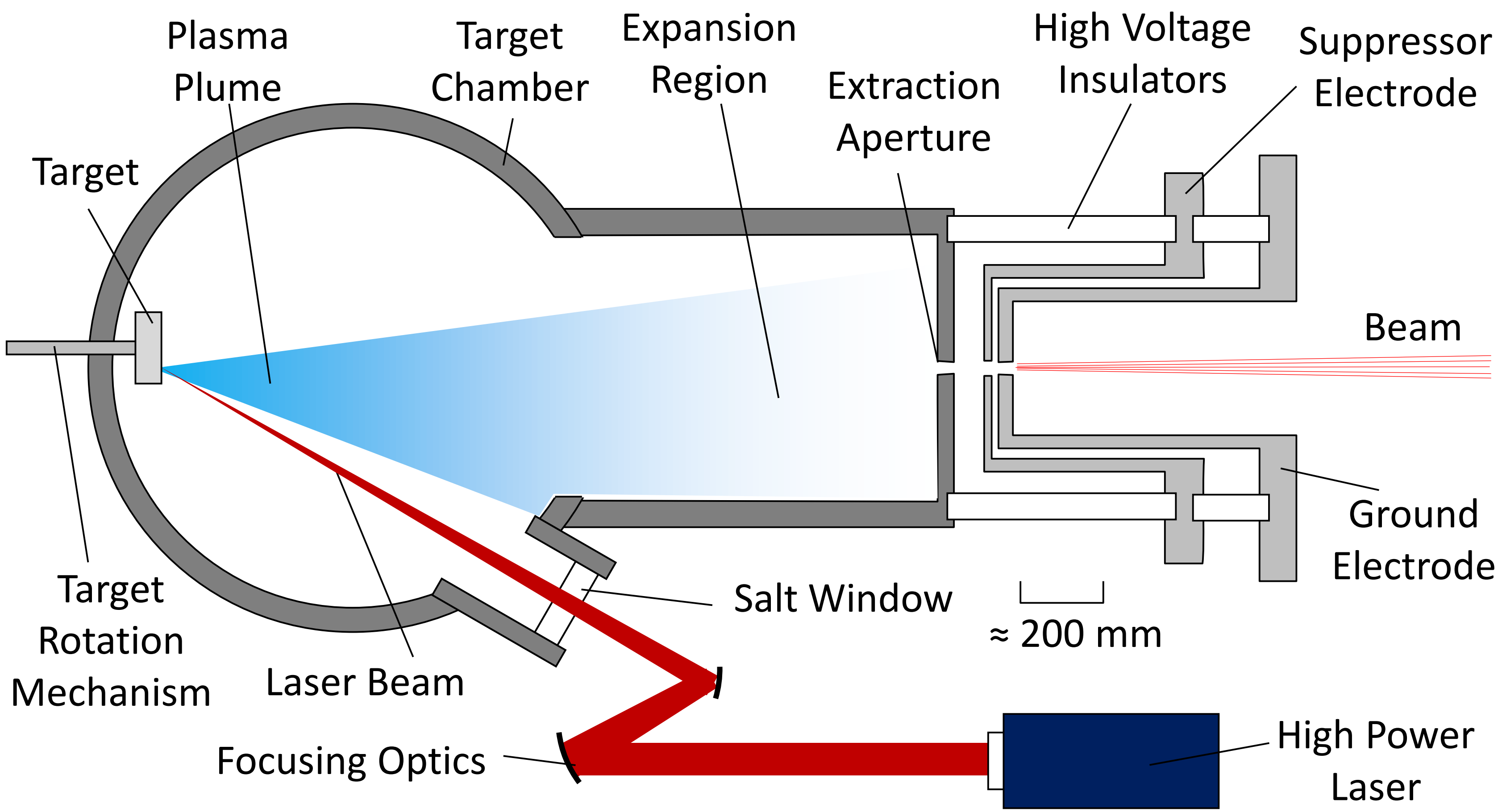
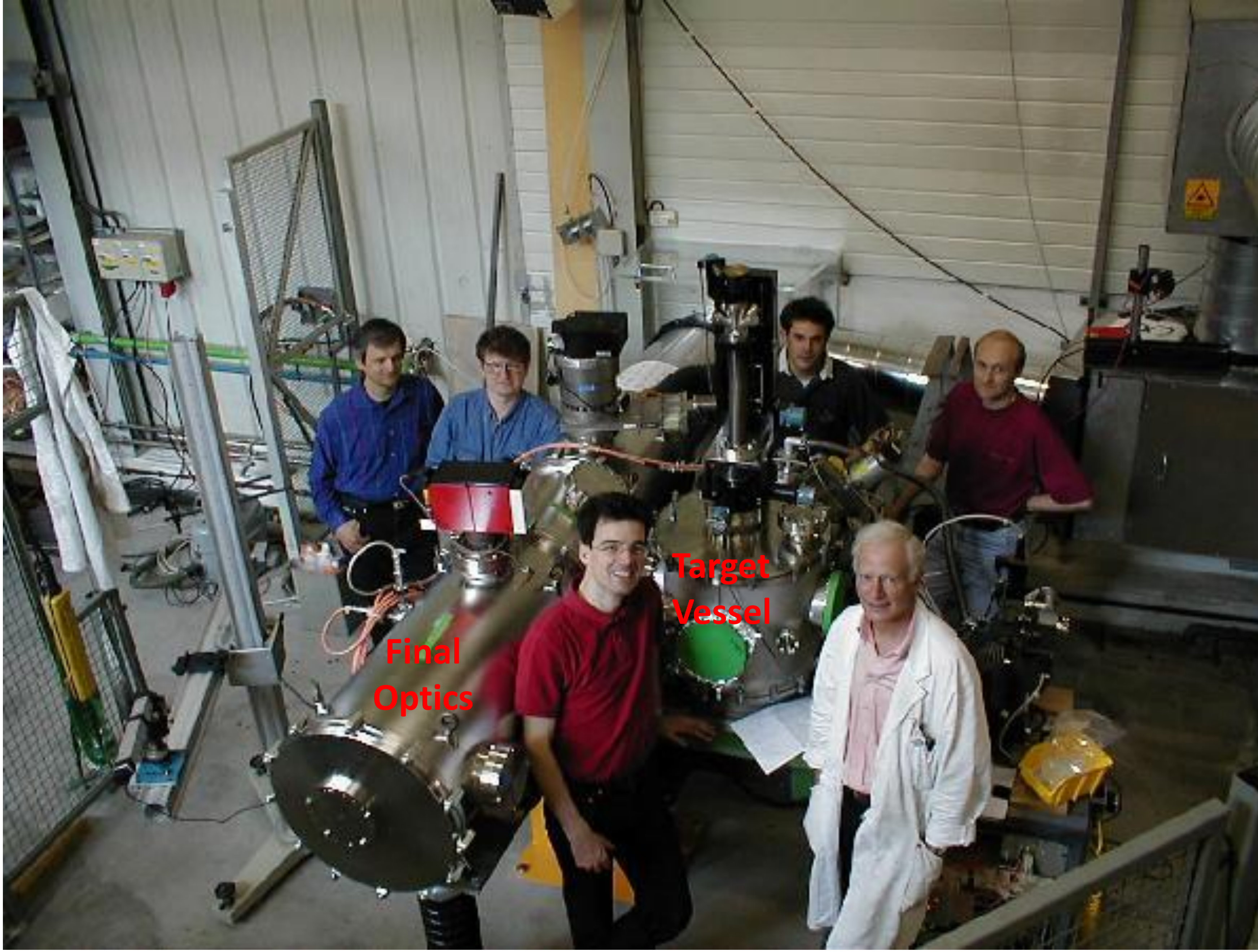
Polarised particles
Zoo of curiosities
Tauons
Mesons
Baryons
W + Z Bosons
$\vec{H}^-$
Exotic nuclei
e.g. Lr^{103+}

Laser Plasma Ion Sources



1 -100 Joules per pulse!



ITEP Laser source at CERN

ITEP Laser source at CERN

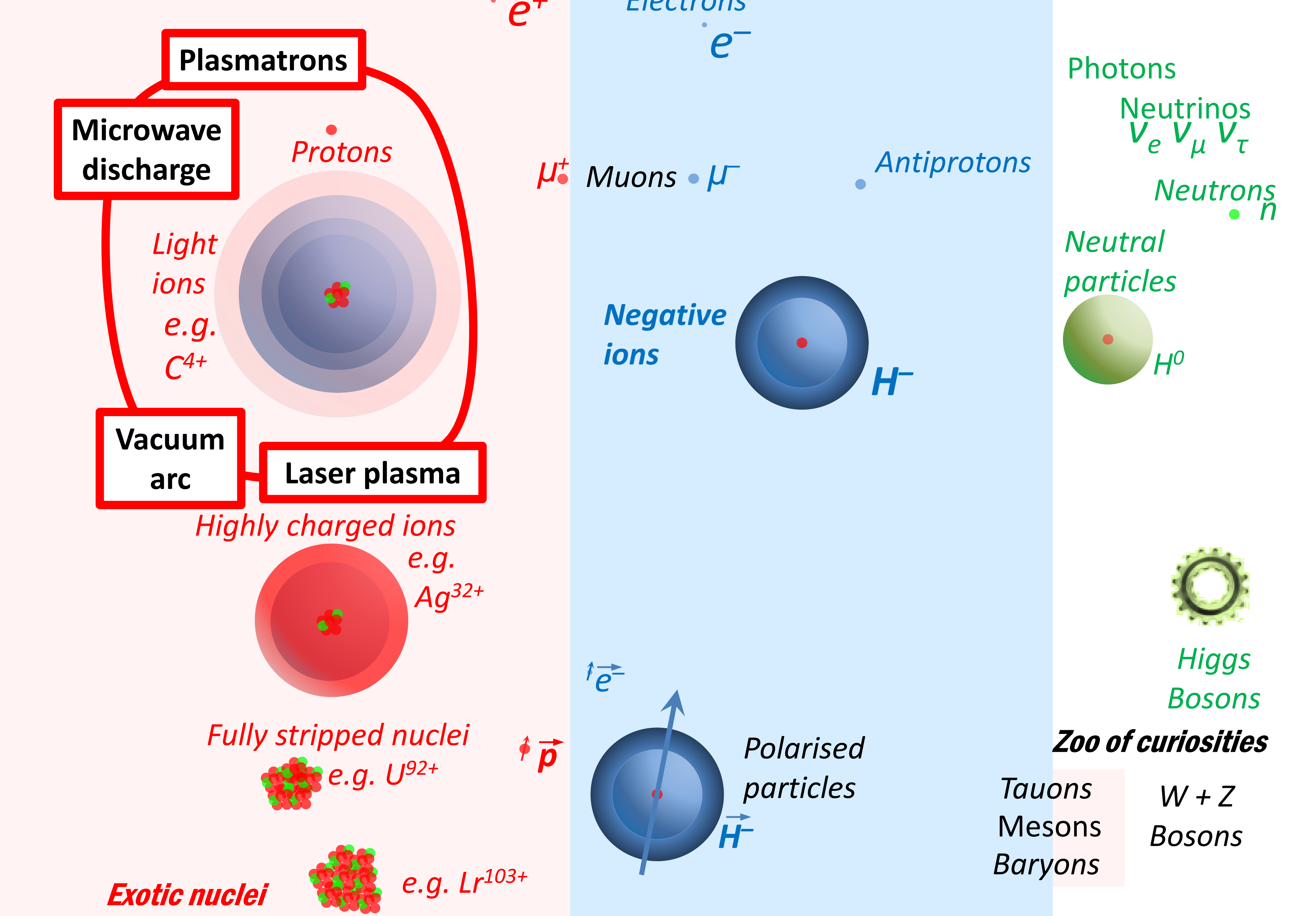
TWAC at ITEP Moscow

7 mA, 10 μs pulses of C^{4+}

BNL and RIKEN

Masahiro Okamura has demonstrated Direct Plasma Injection into an RFQ

Particles and **Sources**



Dan Faircloth CAS 2012

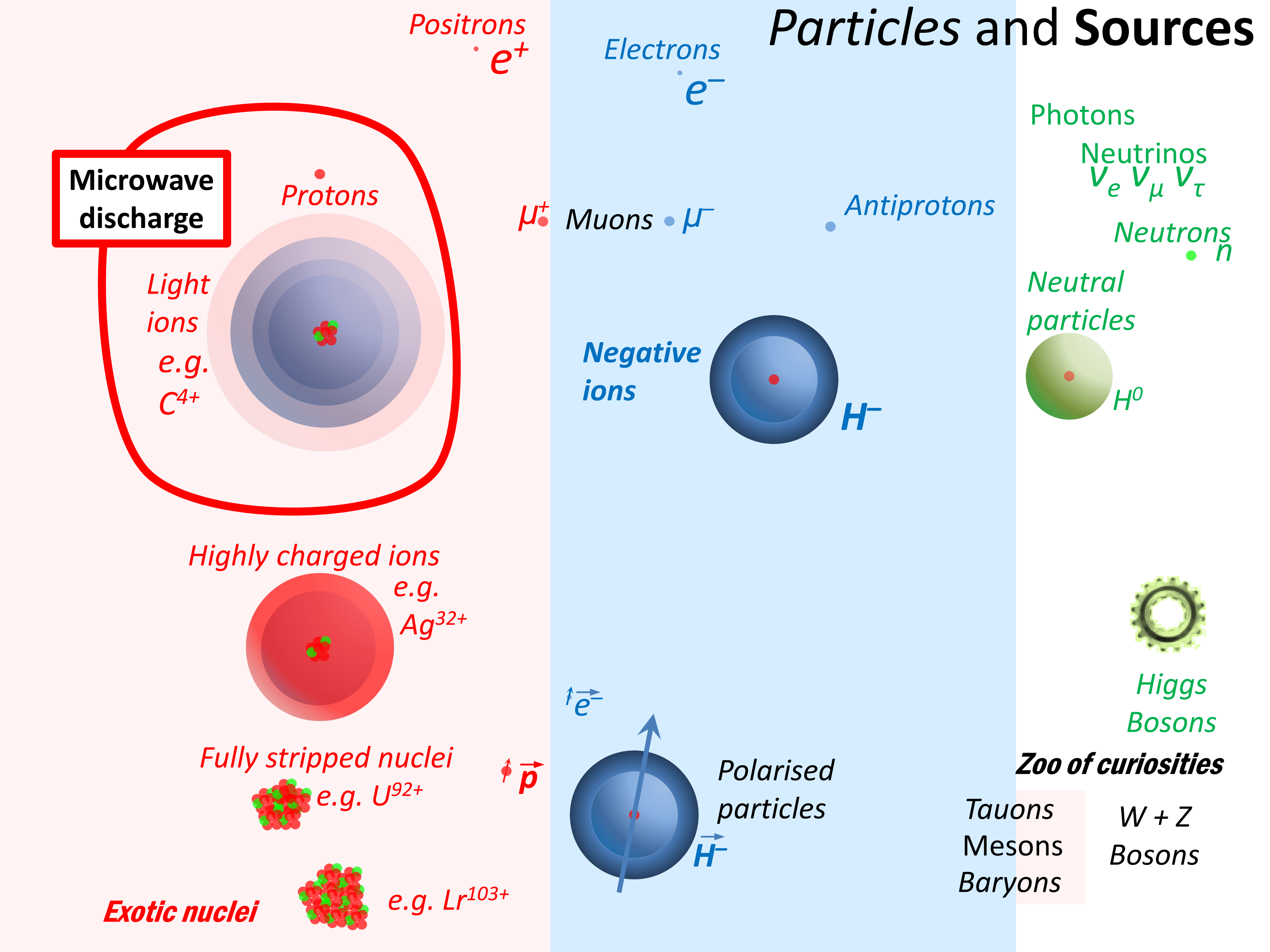
Microwave Ion Sources

Off resonance

= Microwave discharge ion sources

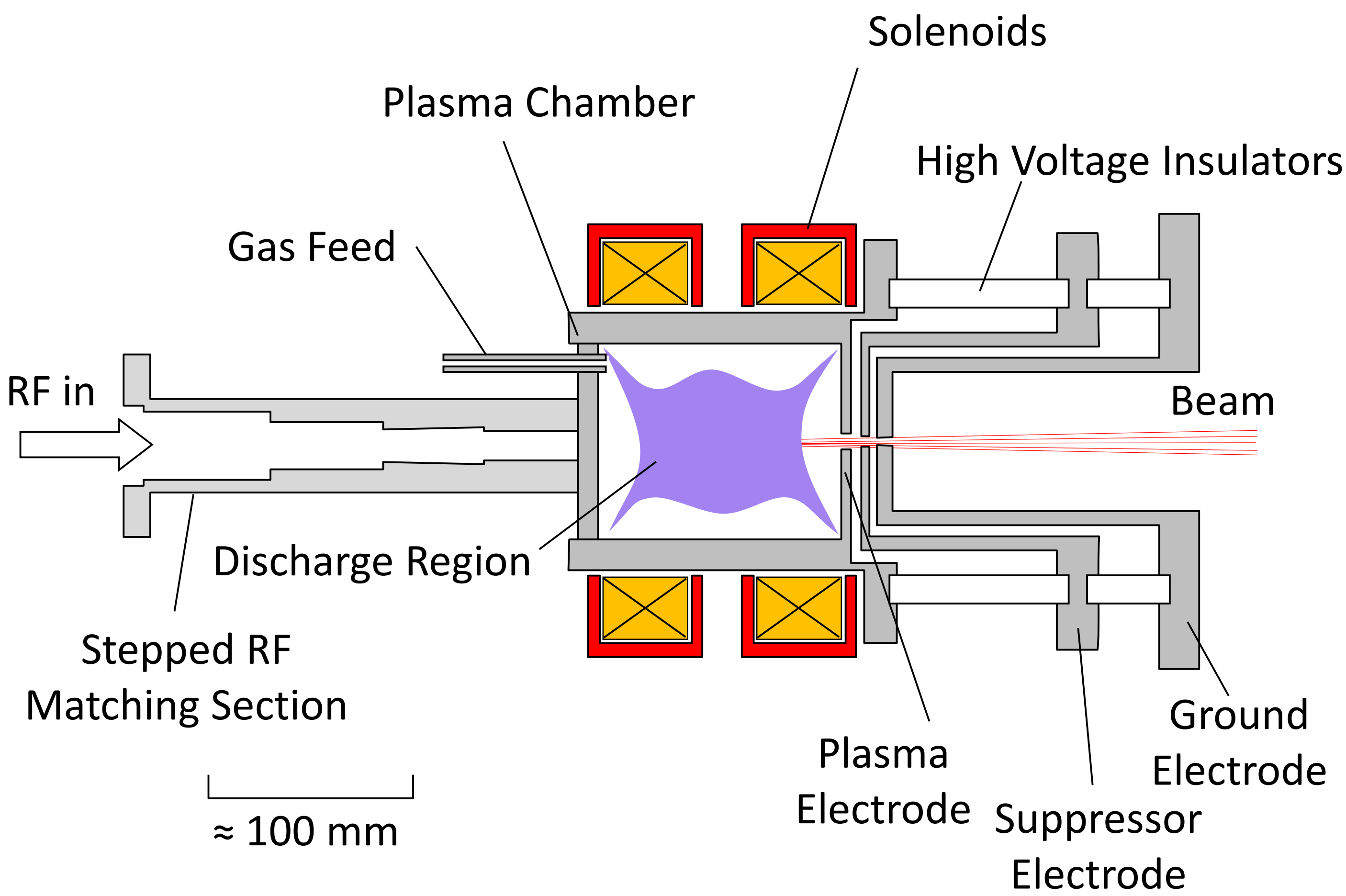
On resonance

= Electron Cyclotron Resonance (ECR) sources



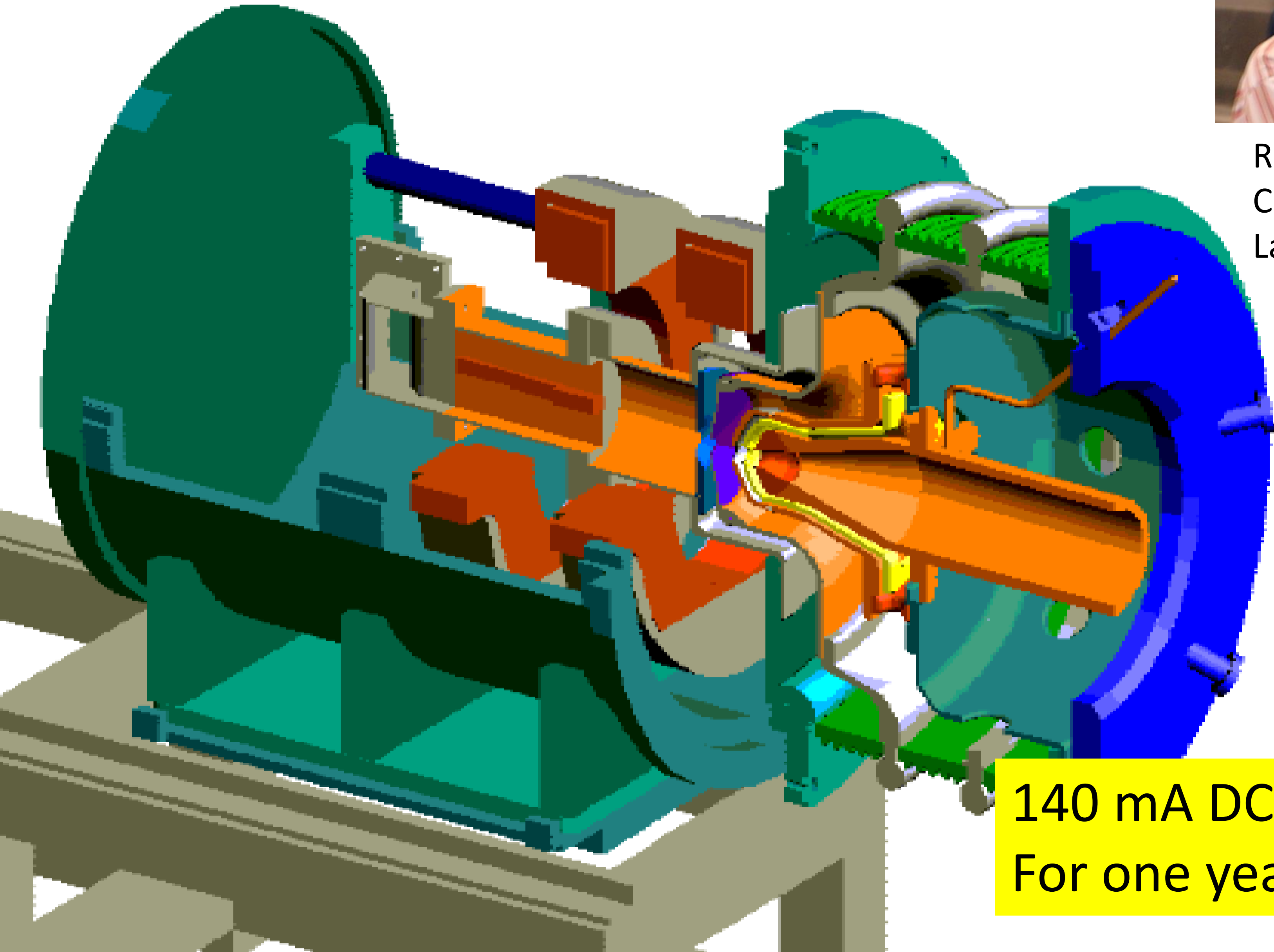
Particles and Sources
Positrons
e+
Electrons
e−
Photons
Neutrinos
νe νμ ντ
Microwave discharge
Protons
μ+
Muons
μ−
Antiprotons
Neutrons
n
Light ions e.g. C4+
Neutral particles
Negative ions
H−
H0
Highly charged ions
e.g. Ag32+
Higgs Bosons
e−
Fully stripped nuclei
e.g. U92+
p
Polarised particles
Zoo of curiosities
Tauons
Mesons
Baryons
W + Z Bosons
H−
Exotic nuclei
e.g. Lr103+

Microwave Discharge Ion Source



2.45 GHz commonly used

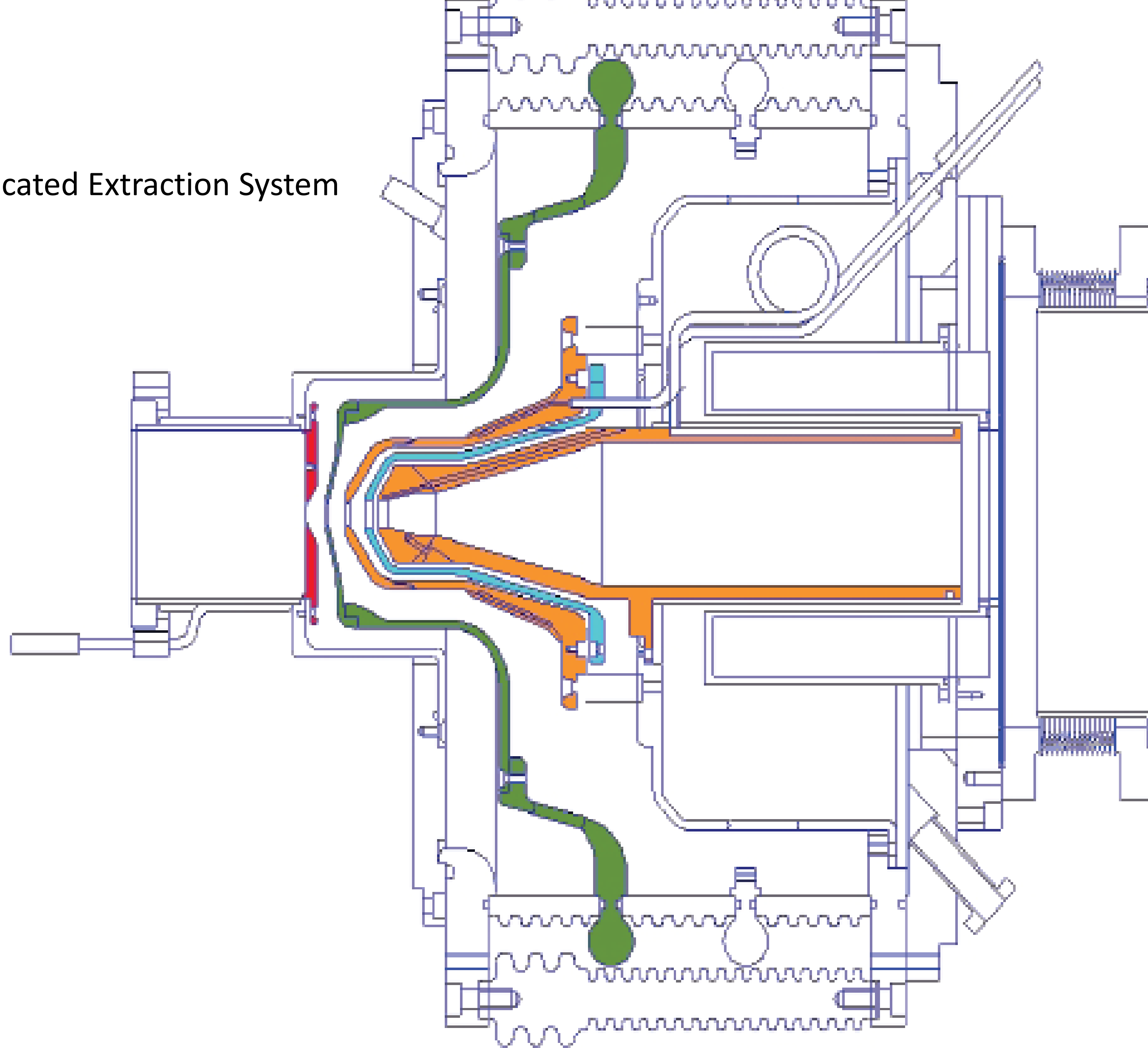
SILHI Microwave Source



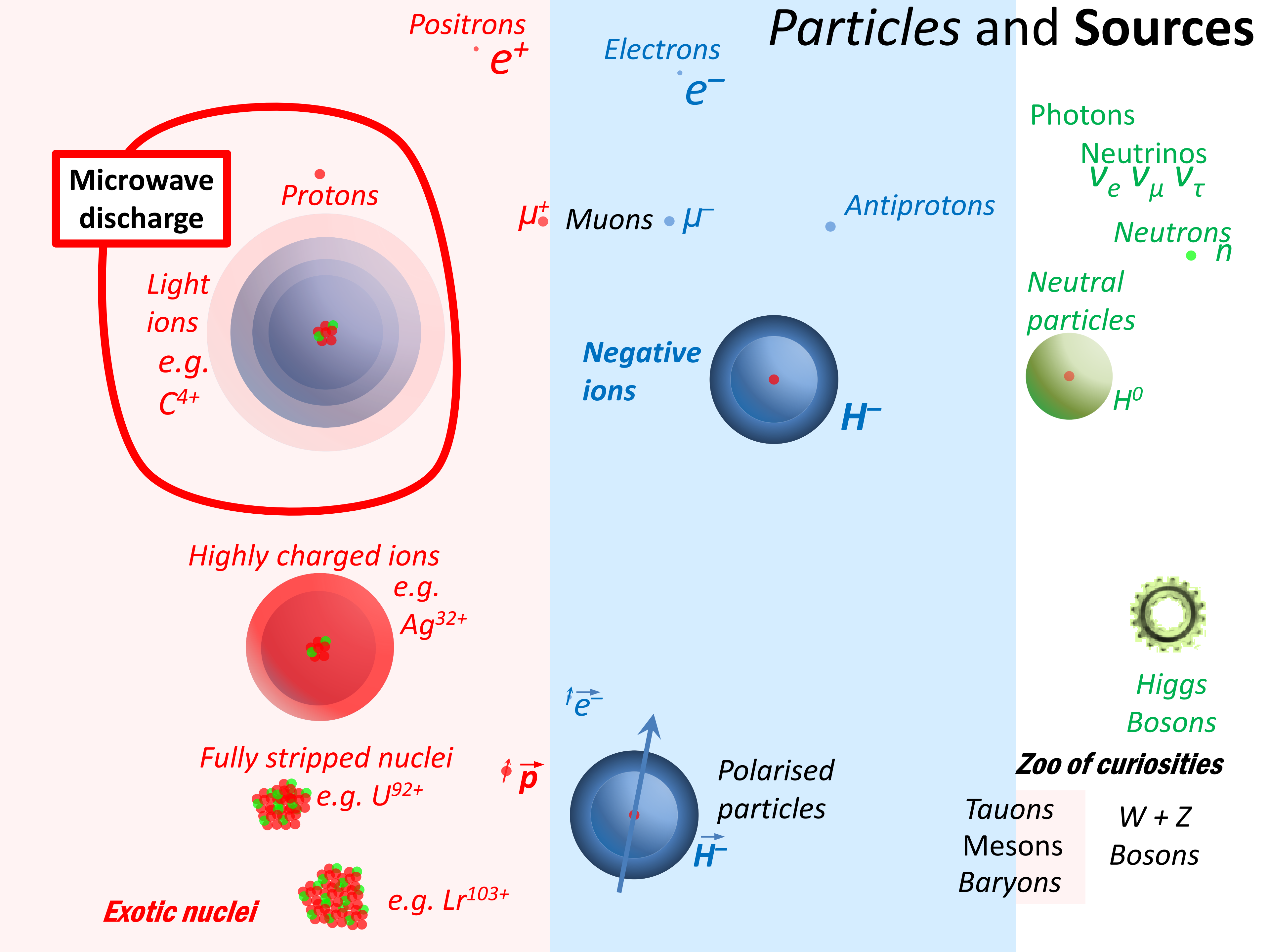
Rafael Gobin
CEA Saclay
Late 1990s

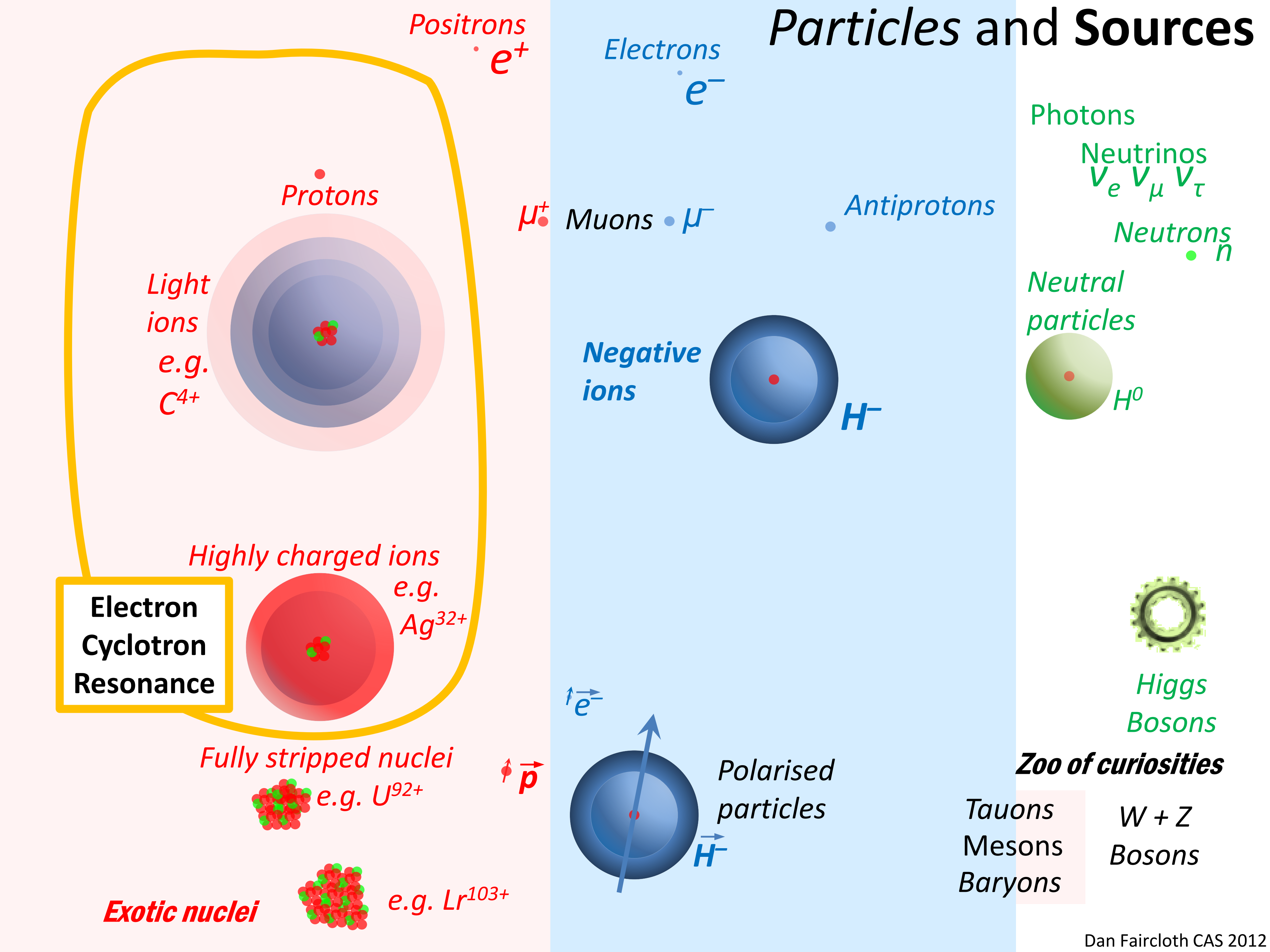
140 mA DC protons
For one year!

Sophisticated Extraction System



Particles and **Sources**

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Positrons
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νe νμ ντ
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n
Light
ions
e.g.
C4+
Neutral
particles
Negative
ions
H−
H0
Highly charged ions
e.g.
Ag32+
Electron
Cyclotron
Resonance
e−
Higgs
Bosons
Fully stripped nuclei
e.g. U92+
p
Polarised
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Zoo of curiosities
Tauons
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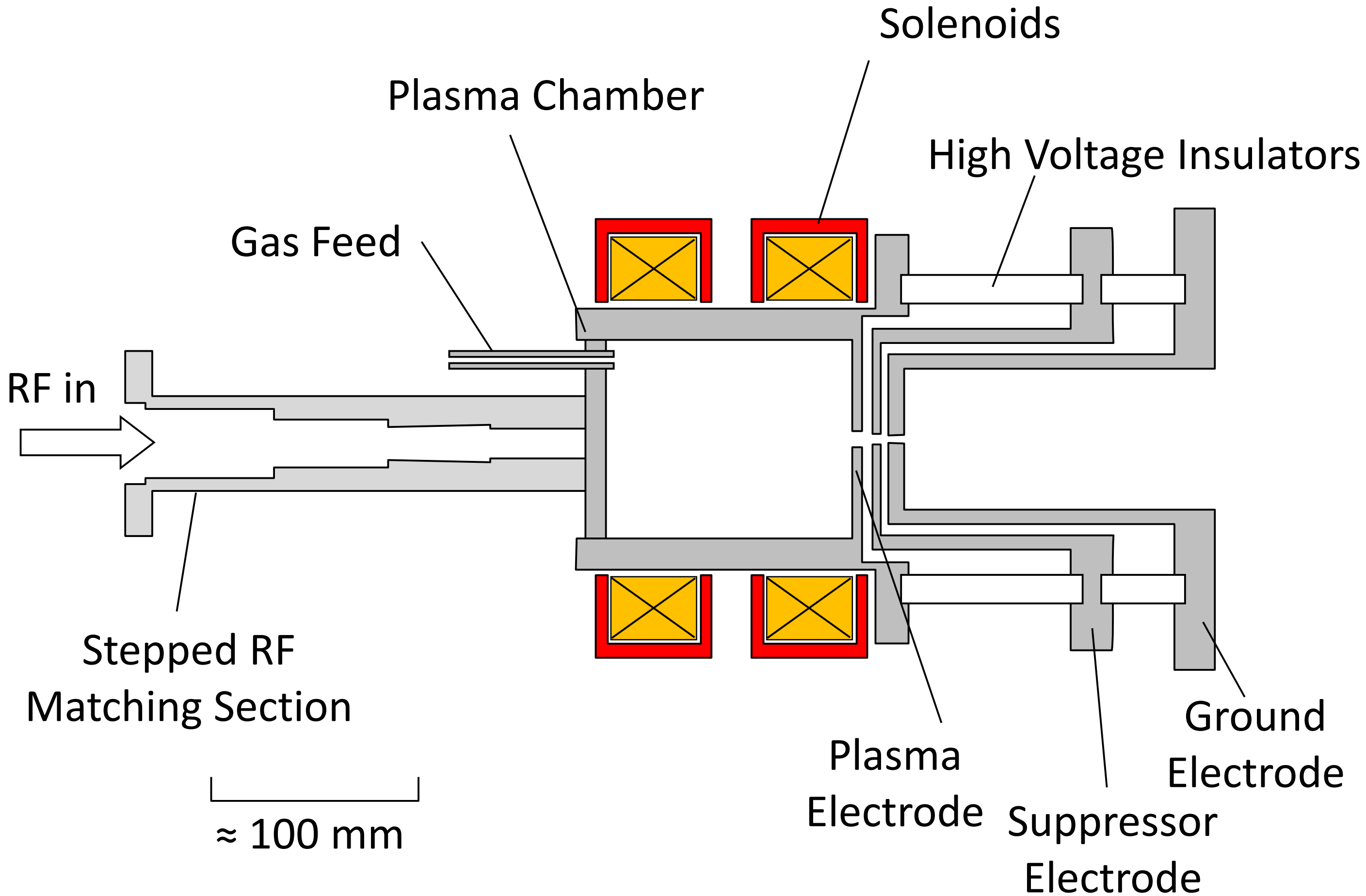
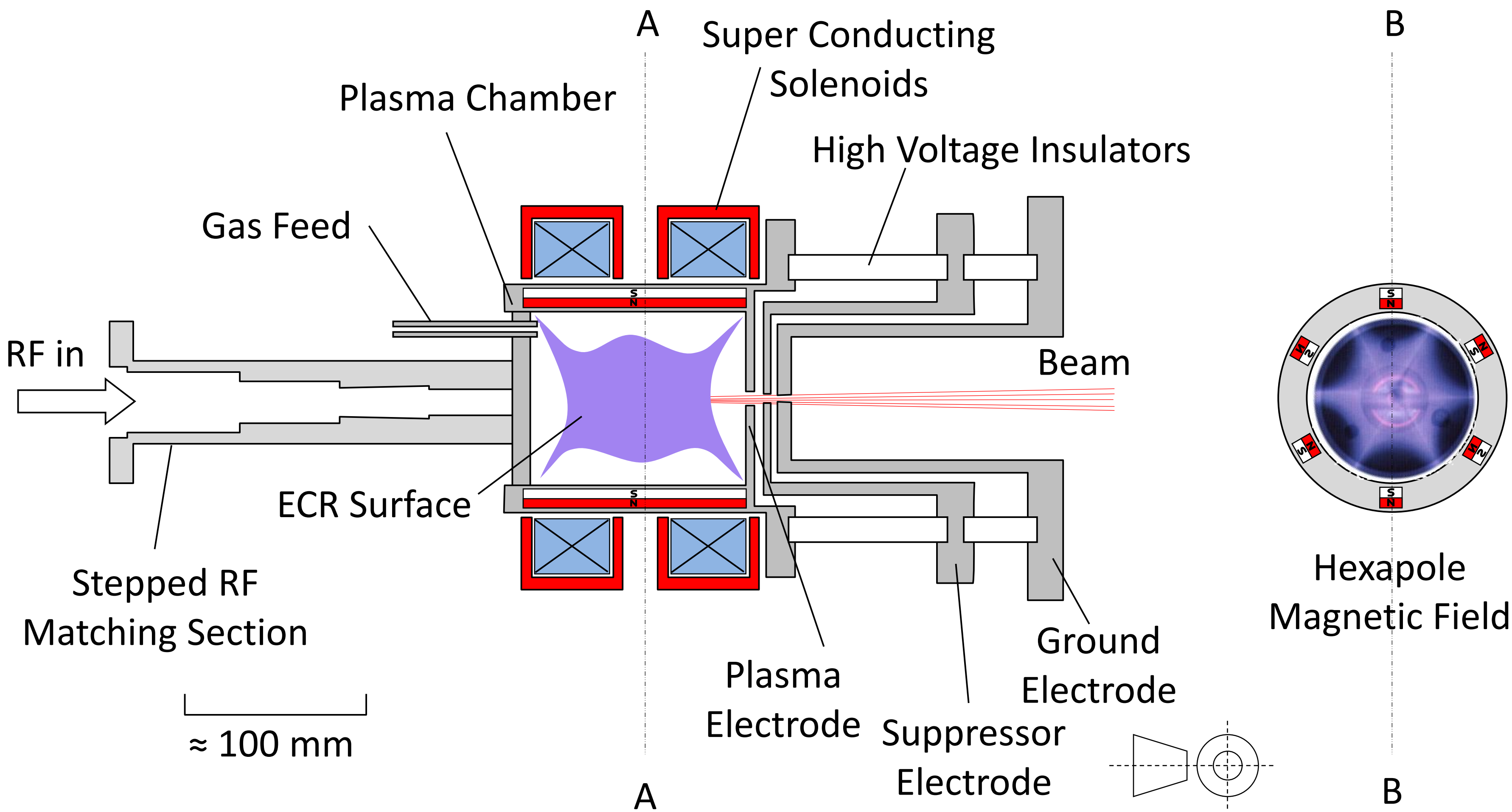
Baryons
W + Z
Bosons
H−
Exotic nuclei
e.g. Lr103+
Dan Faircloth CAS 2012

Microwave Discharge Ion Source



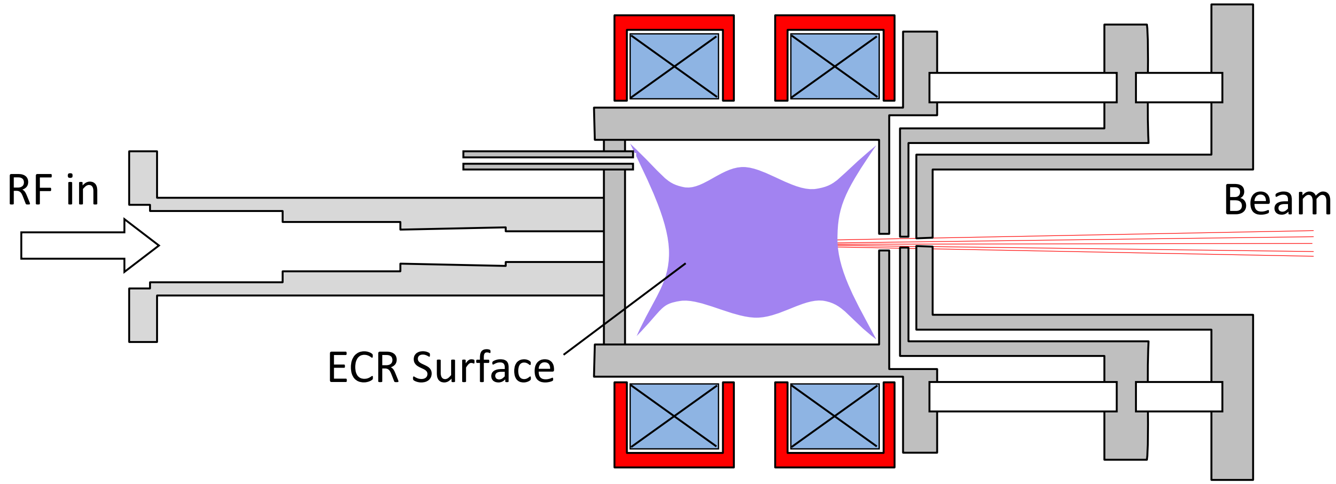
ECR Ion Source



Section on B-B

Section on A-A

ECR Surface



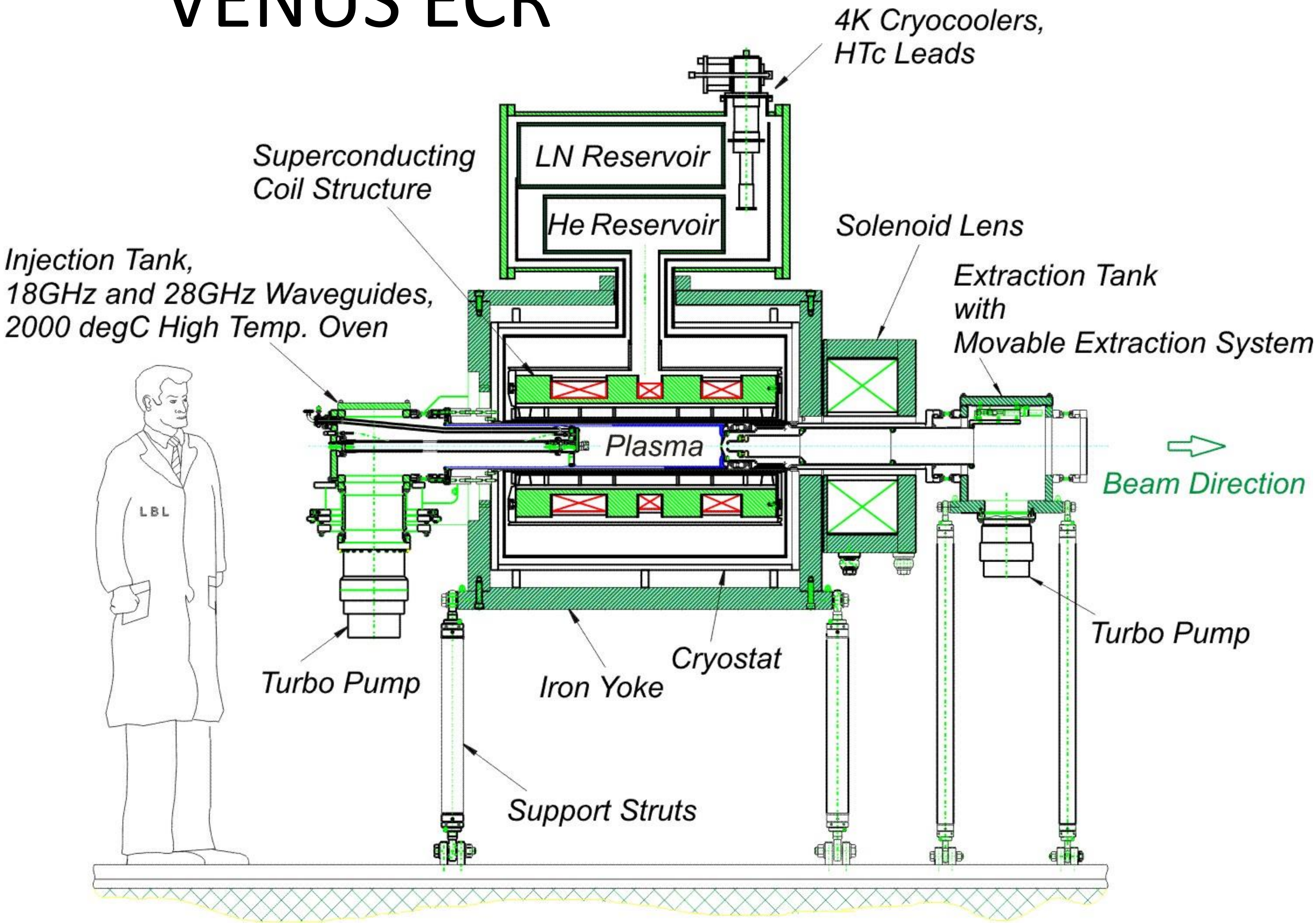
$$\omega_{ECR} = 2\pi f_{ECR} = \frac{eB}{m}$$

28 GHz superconducting VENUS ECR

Daniela Leitner
LBNL
Late 2000s

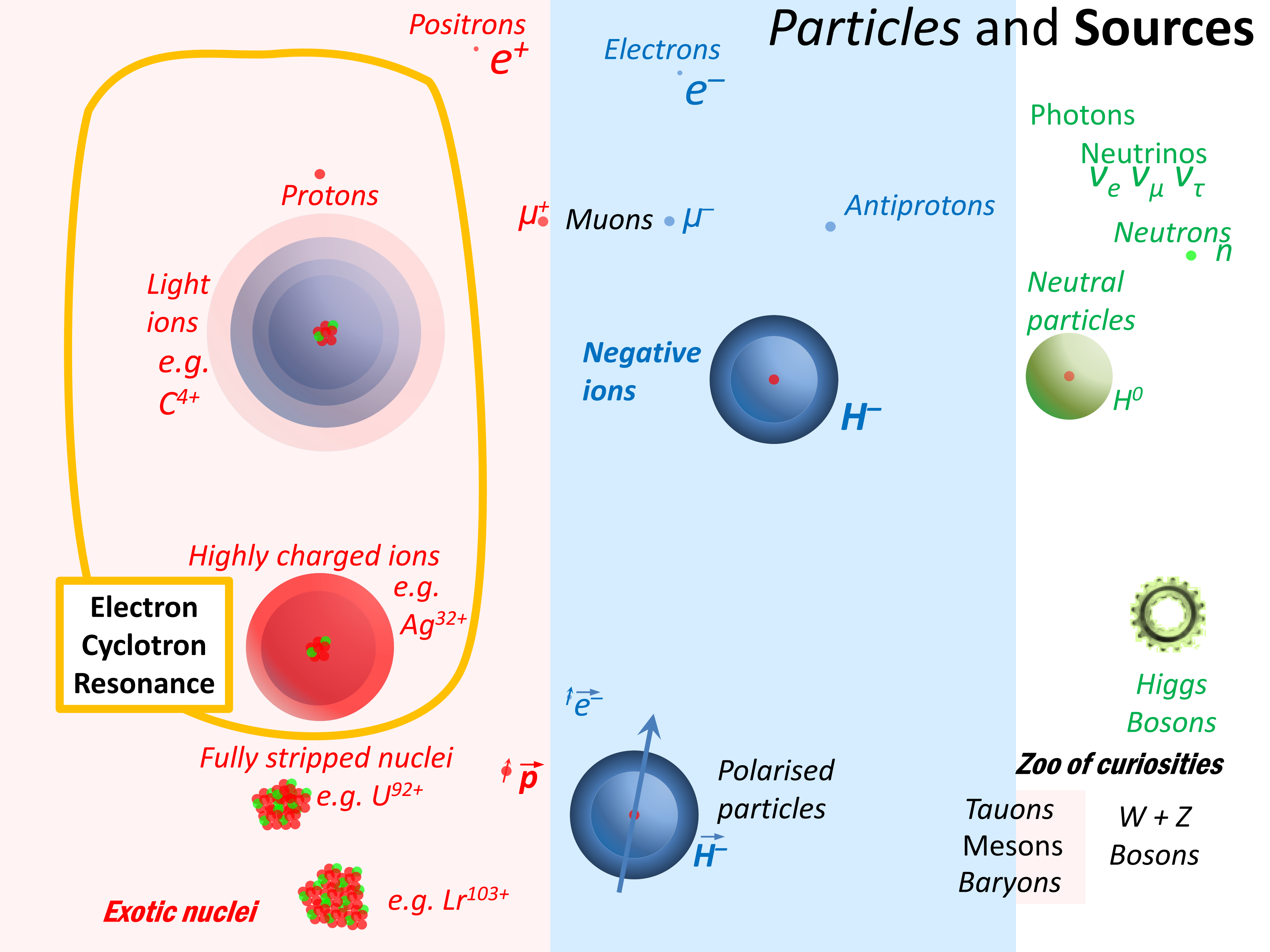
200 eμA U^{34+} ions
4.9 eμA U^{47+} ions

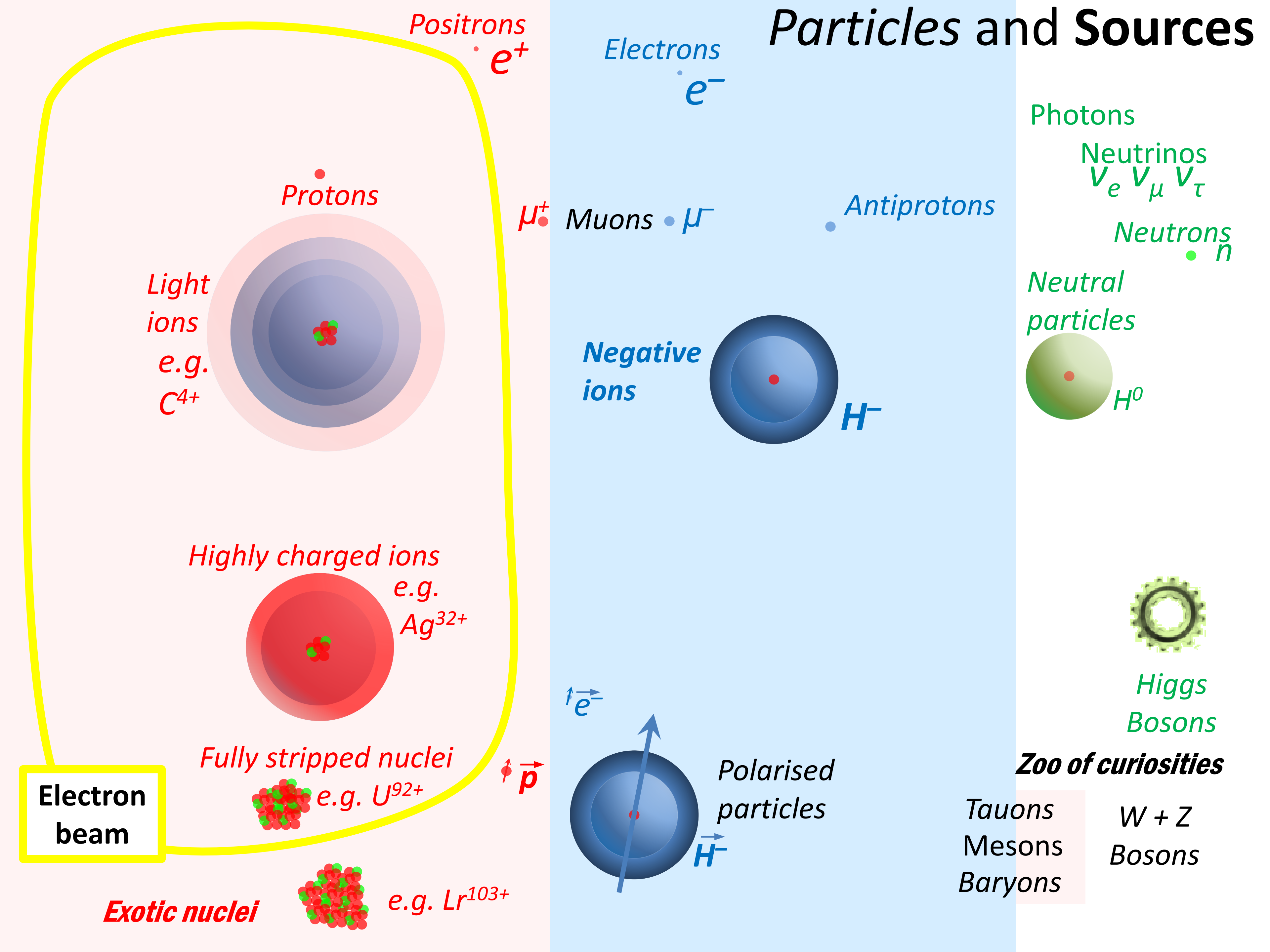
VENUS ECR



4K Cryocoolers,
HTc Leads
Superconducting
Coil Structure
LN Reservoir
He Reservoir
Solenoid Lens
Injection Tank,
18GHz and 28GHz Waveguides,
2000 degC High Temp. Oven
Extraction Tank
with
Movable Extraction System
LBL
Plasma
Beam Direction
Turbo Pump
Turbo Pump
Cryostat
Iron Yoke
Support Struts

Particles and **Sources**





Particles and Sources
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Neutrinos
$\nu_e\ \nu_\mu\ \nu_\tau$
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μ^+
Muons μ^-
Antiprotons
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n
Light ions e.g. C^{4+}
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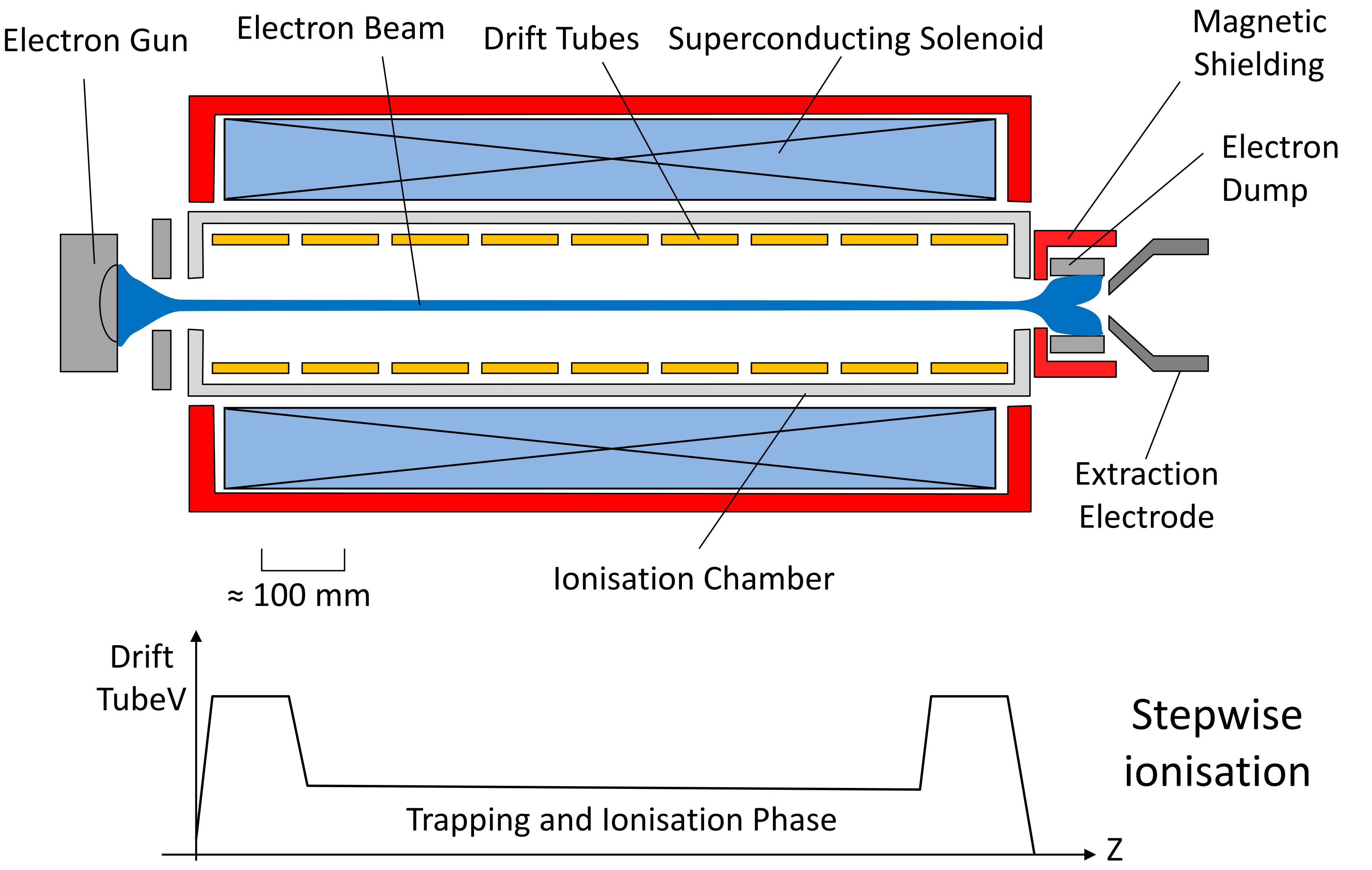
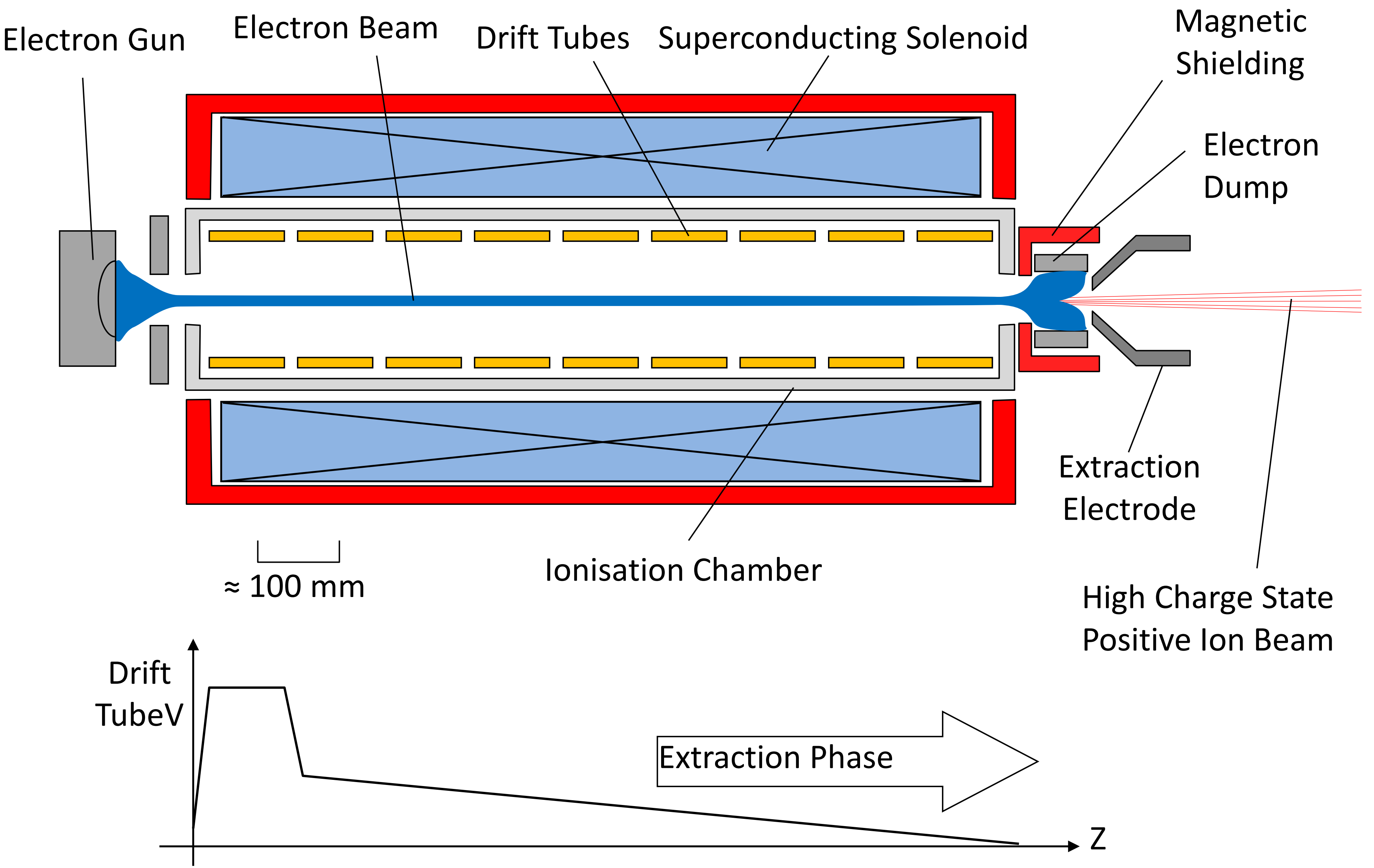
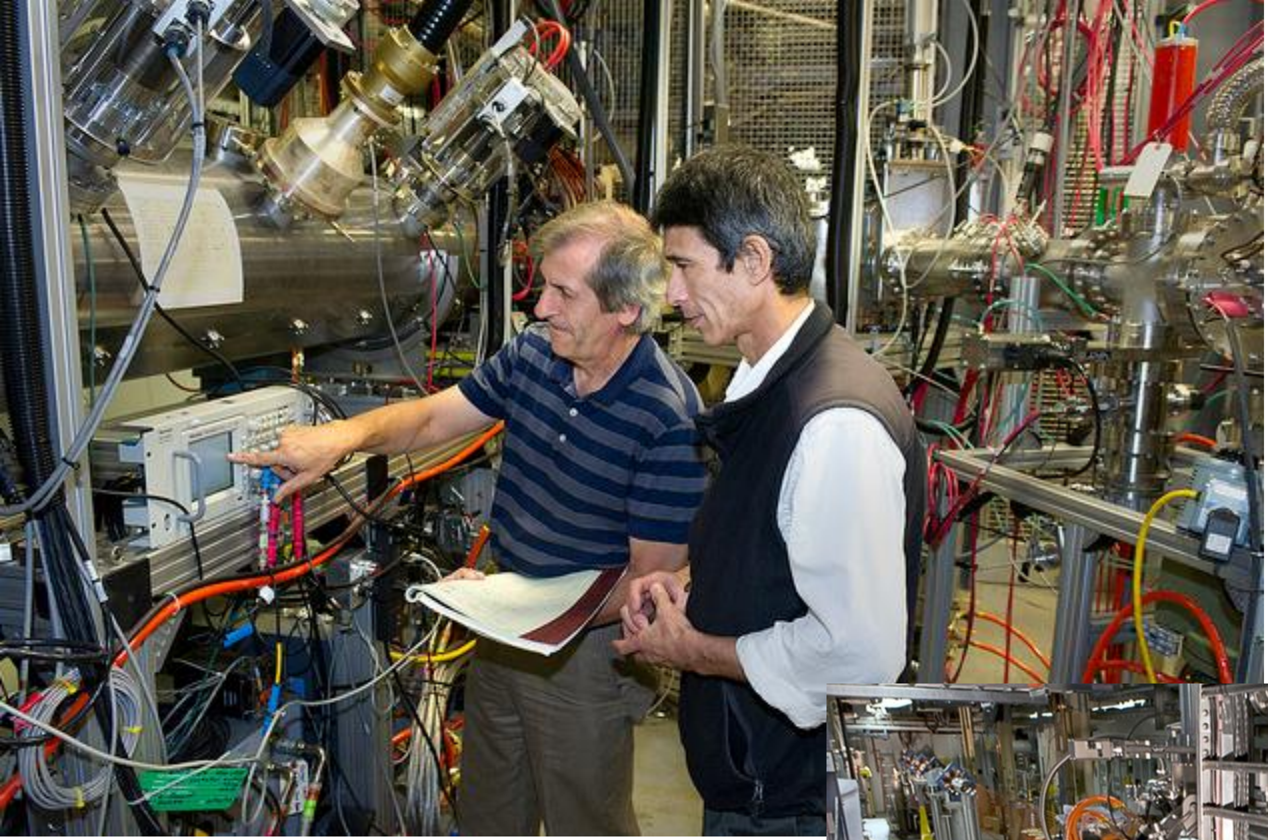
$\vec{e}^-$
Fully stripped nuclei
e.g. U^{92+}
$\vec{p}$
Polarised particles
Zoo of curiosities
Electron beam
Tauons
Mesons
Baryons
W + Z Bosons
$\vec{H}^-$
Exotic nuclei
e.g. Lr^{103+}

Electron Beam Ion Sources



Electron Beam Ion Sources



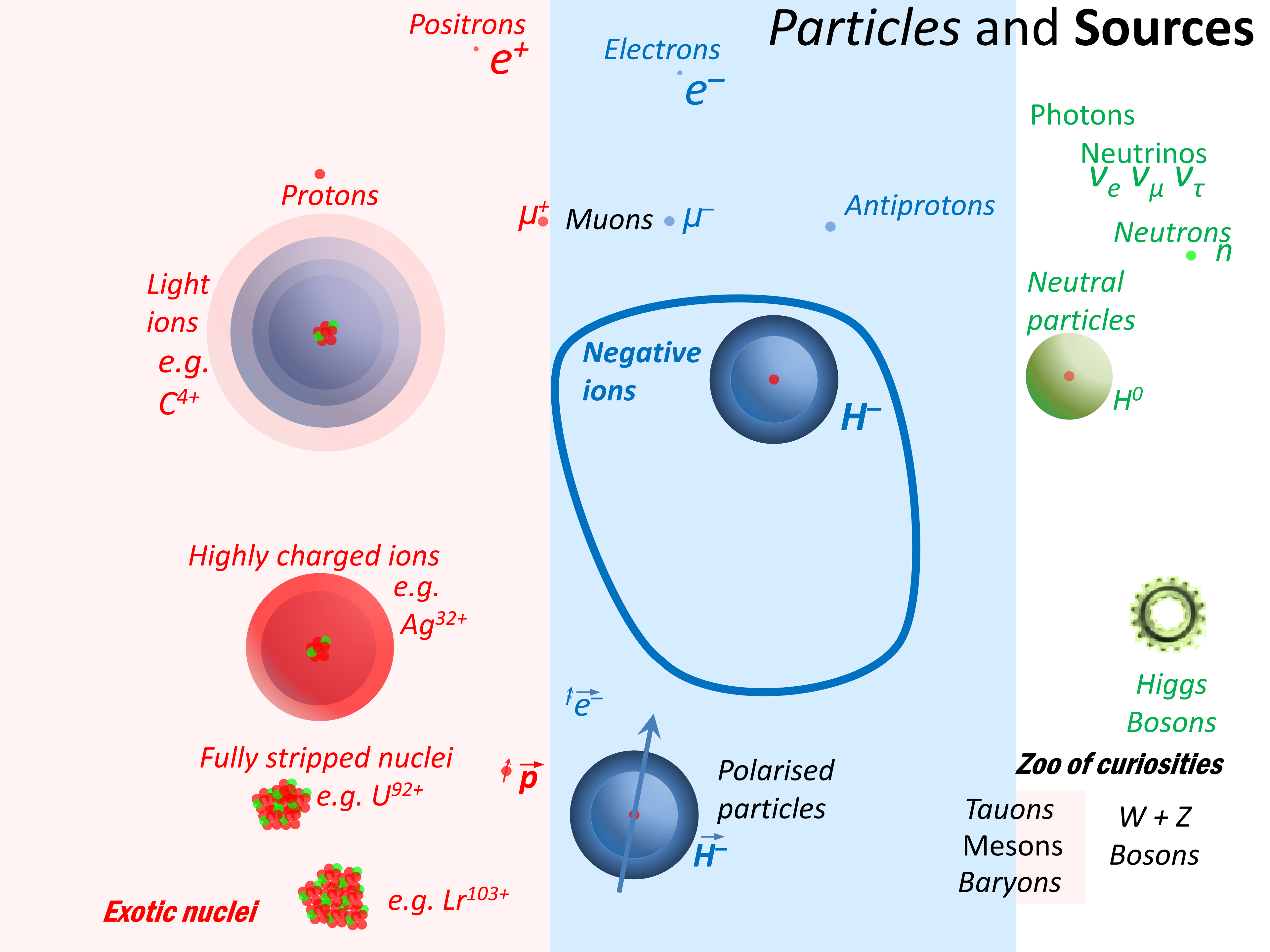


Jim Alessi
BNL

1.7 emA, 10 µs, 5 Hz
Ag^{32+} ions

Fully stripped nuclei can be obtained in EBIT mode

Particles and **Sources**



Negative Ion Sources

Ripping electrons off is easy!

- It is much harder to add them on….

Not all elements will even make negative ions

Hydrogen has an electron affinity of 0.7542 eV

H^- has a much larger cross section than H^0

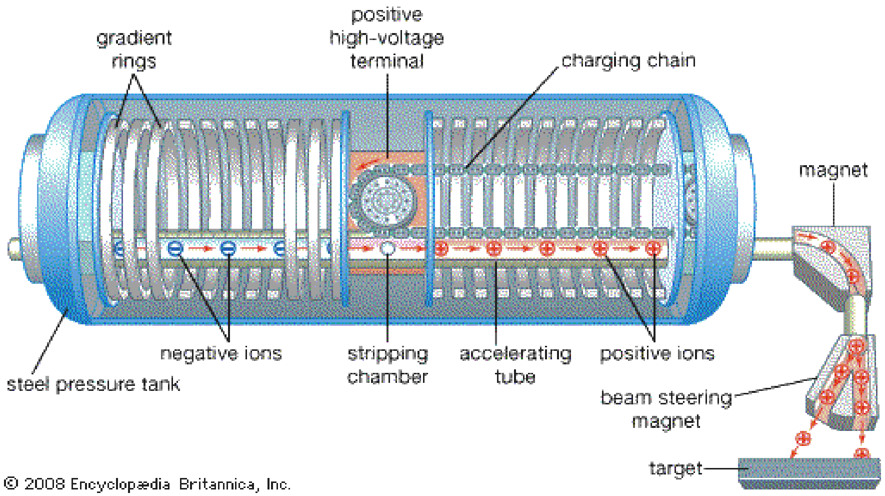
30 times for e^- collisions

100 times for H^+ collisions

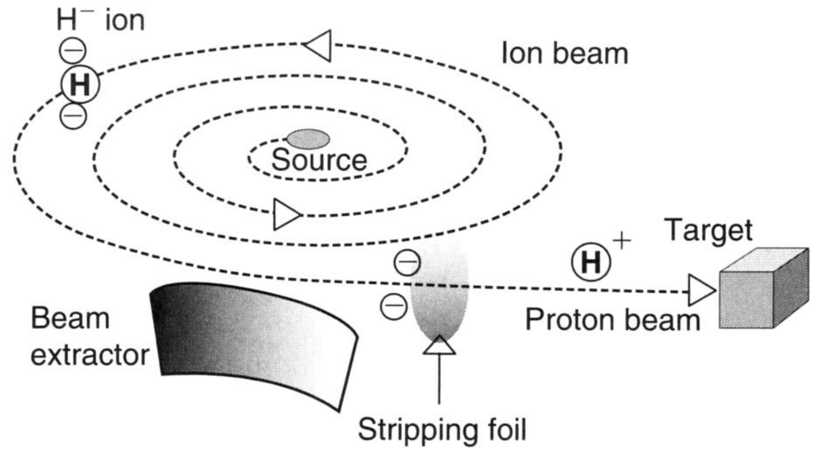
H^- are very fragile!

Applications

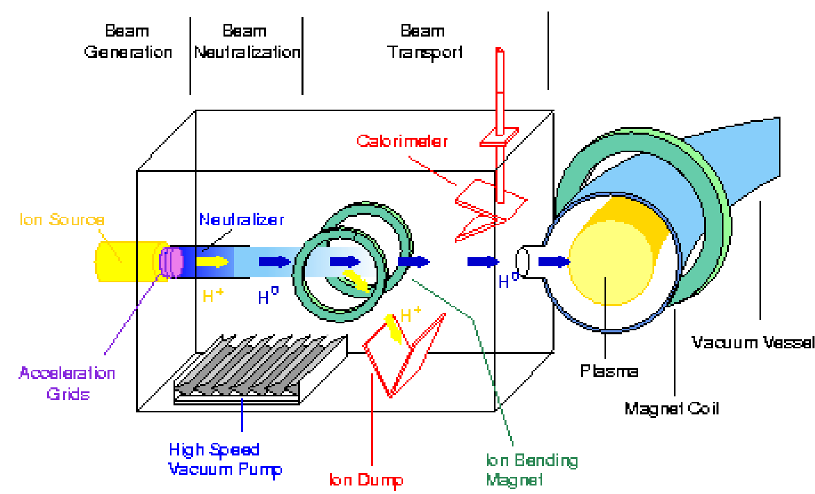
Tandem accelerators



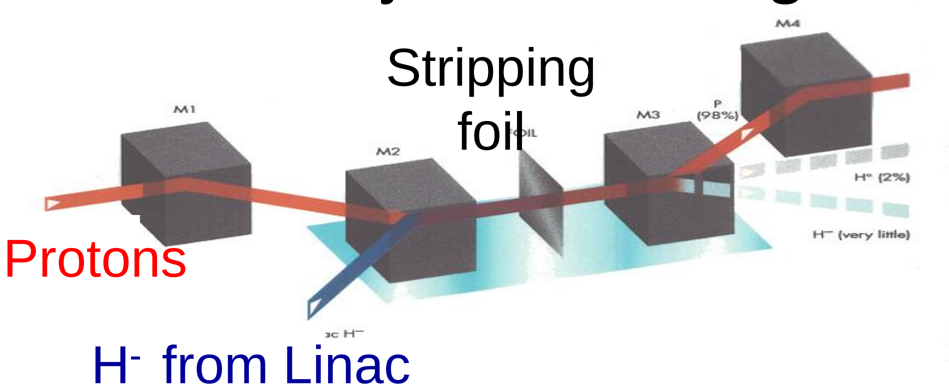
Cyclotron extraction



Neutral Beams



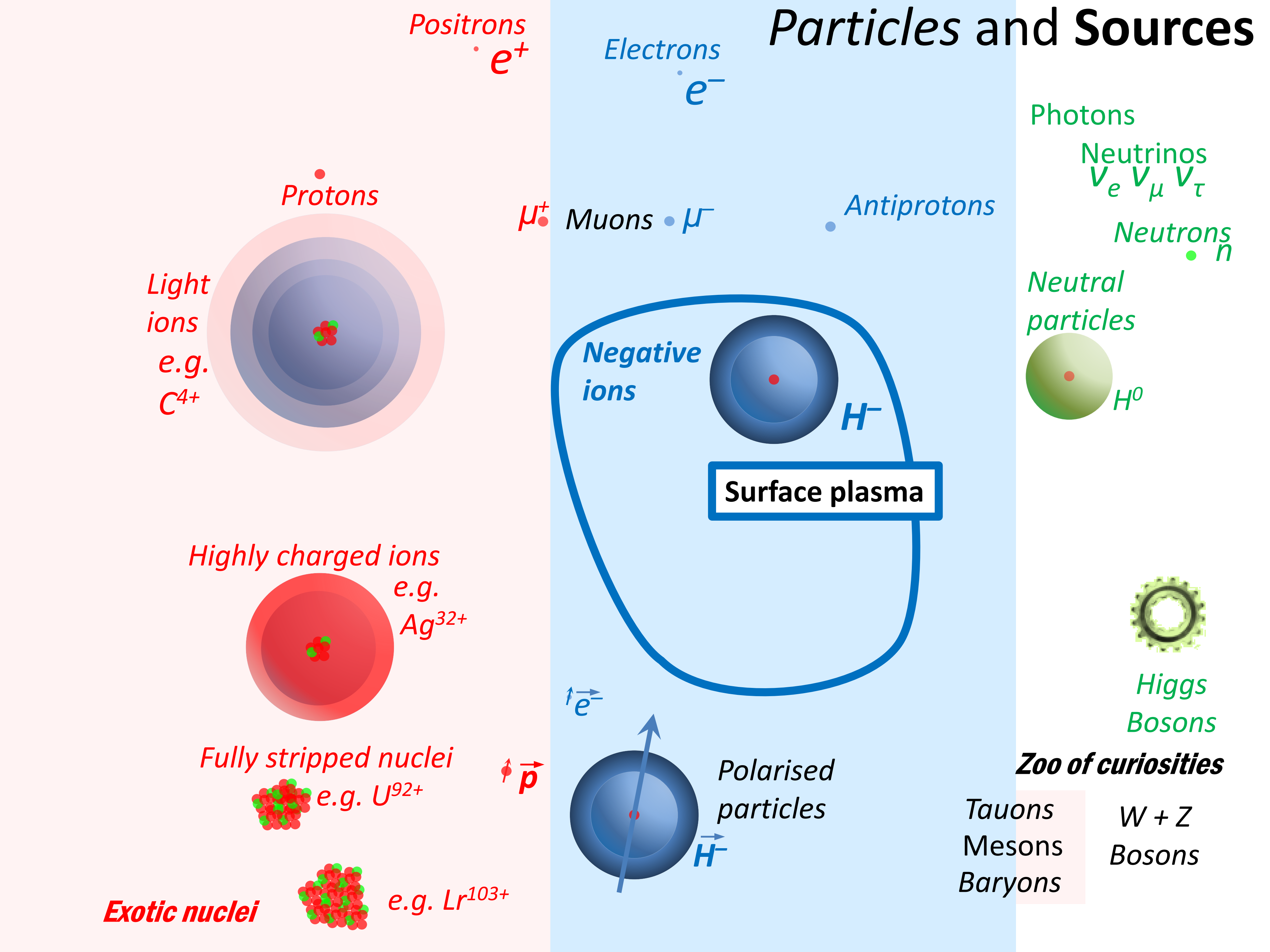
Multi-turn injection into rings



Early attempts at producing negative ion beams:

1. Charge exchange of positive beams in gas cells
    - very inefficient

2. Extraction from existing ion sources



Particles and Sources
Positrons
e+
Electrons
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Photons
Neutrinos
νe νμ ντ
Protons
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Muons
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Neutrons
n
Light
ions
e.g.
C4+
Neutral
particles
Negative
ions
H−
H0
Surface plasma
Highly charged ions
e.g.
Ag32+
Higgs
Bosons
Fully stripped nuclei
e.g. U92+
p
Polarised
particles
Zoo of curiosities
Tauons
Mesons
Baryons
W + Z
Bosons
H−
Exotic nuclei
e.g. Lr103+

Early 1970s Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics Novosibirsk

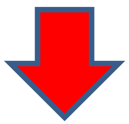
Production of H^- ions by surface ionisation with the addition of ceasium

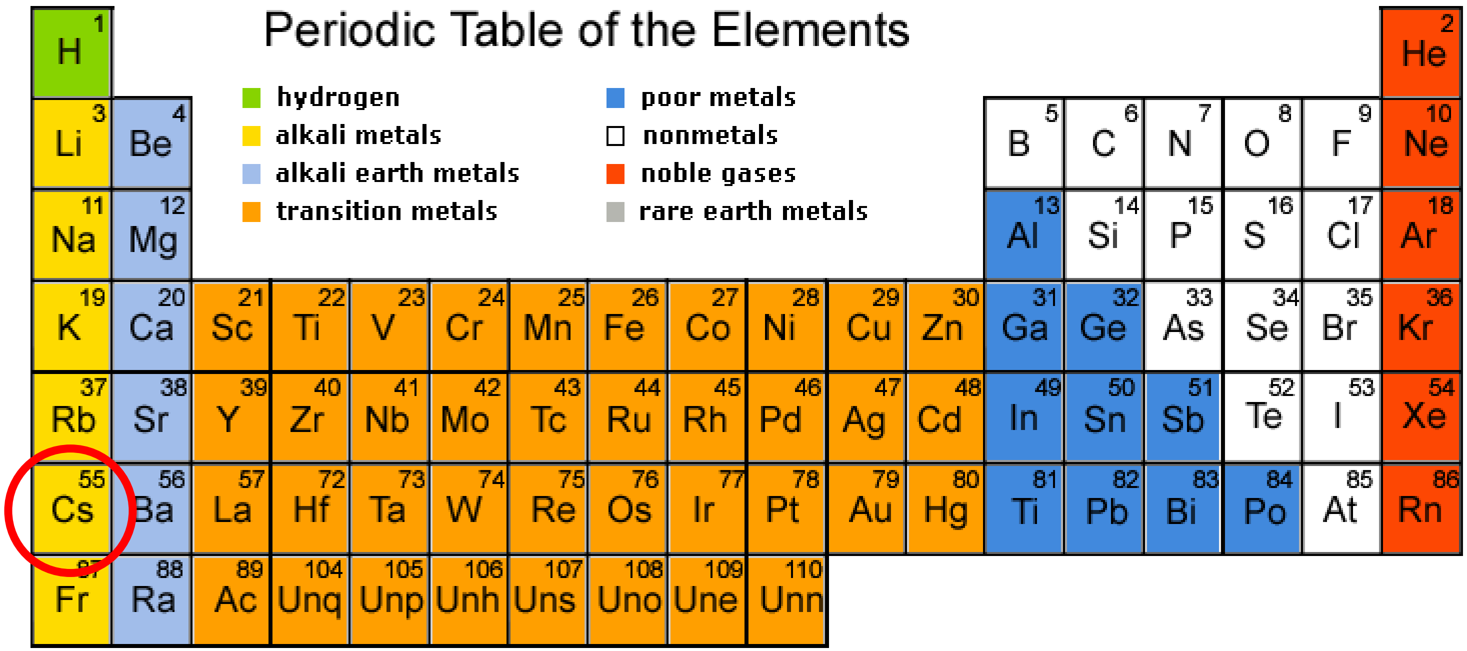
Surface Plasma Sources (SPS)

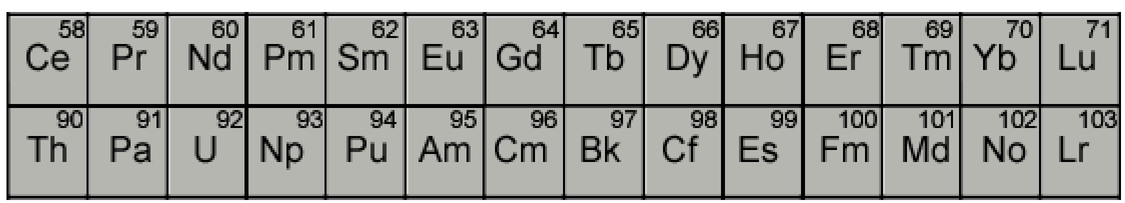
Gennady Dimov Yuri Belchenko Vadim Dudnikov

Caesium! – The magic elixir

More reactive





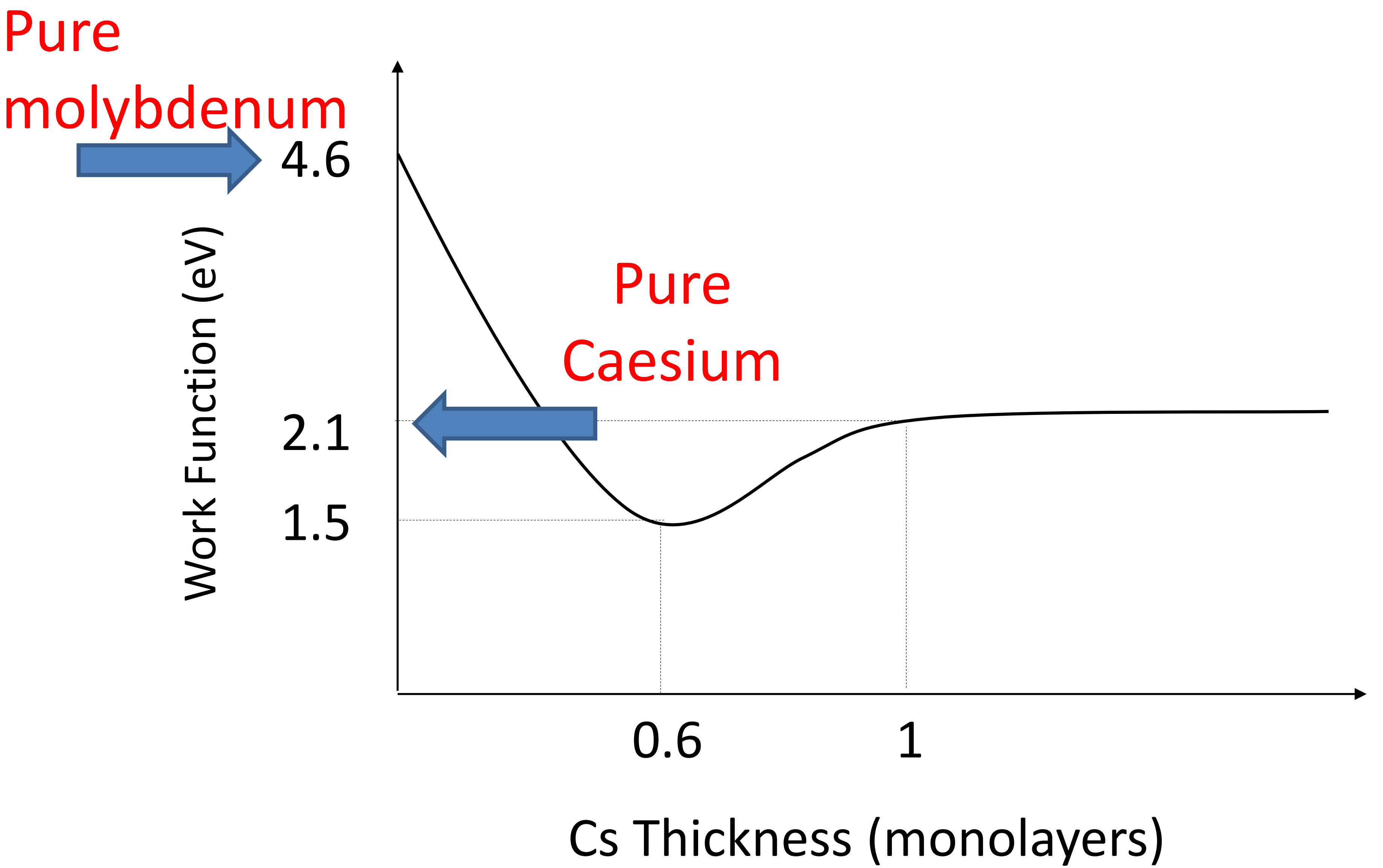


1 electron in the outer orbital

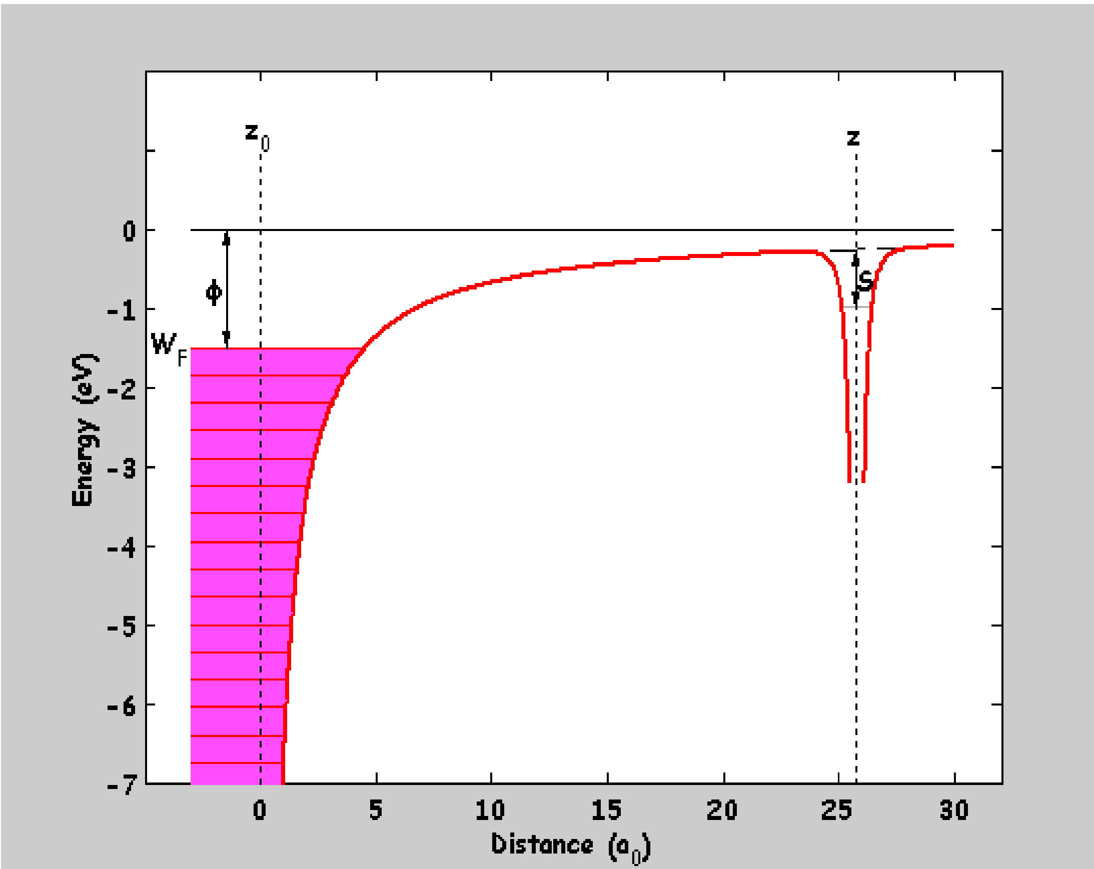
An amazing donor of electrons
= great for making negative ions

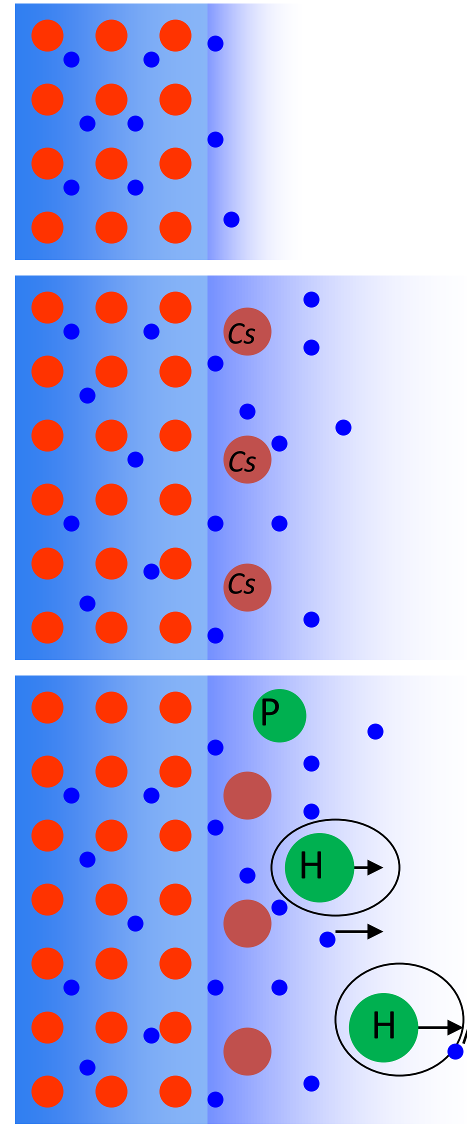

5 g Caesium
Ampoule

Caesium coverage and work function

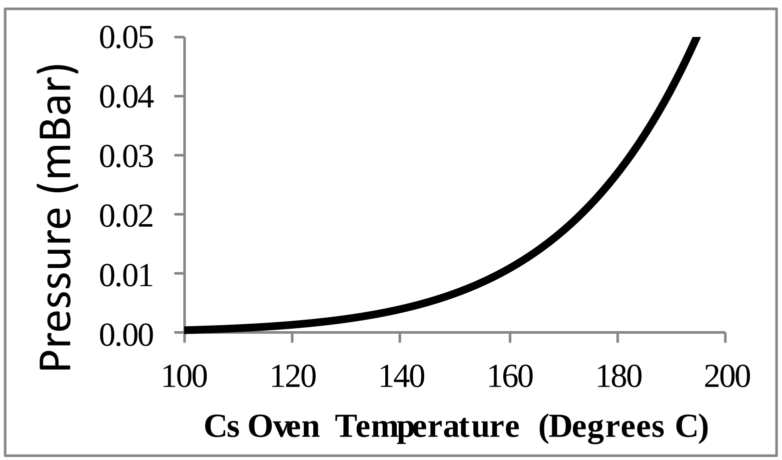


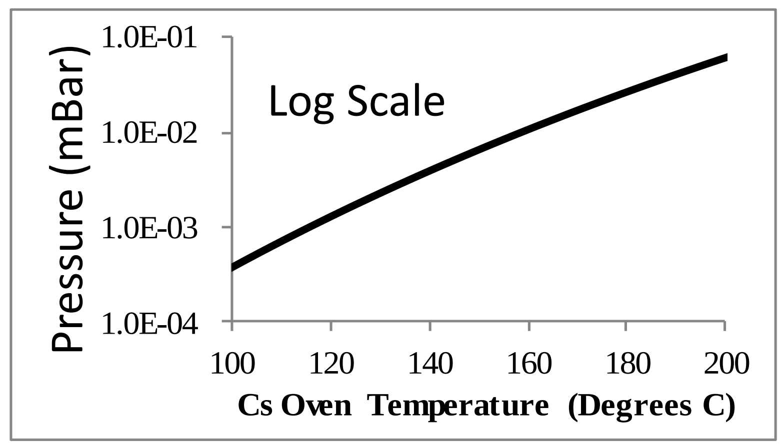
Fermilevels

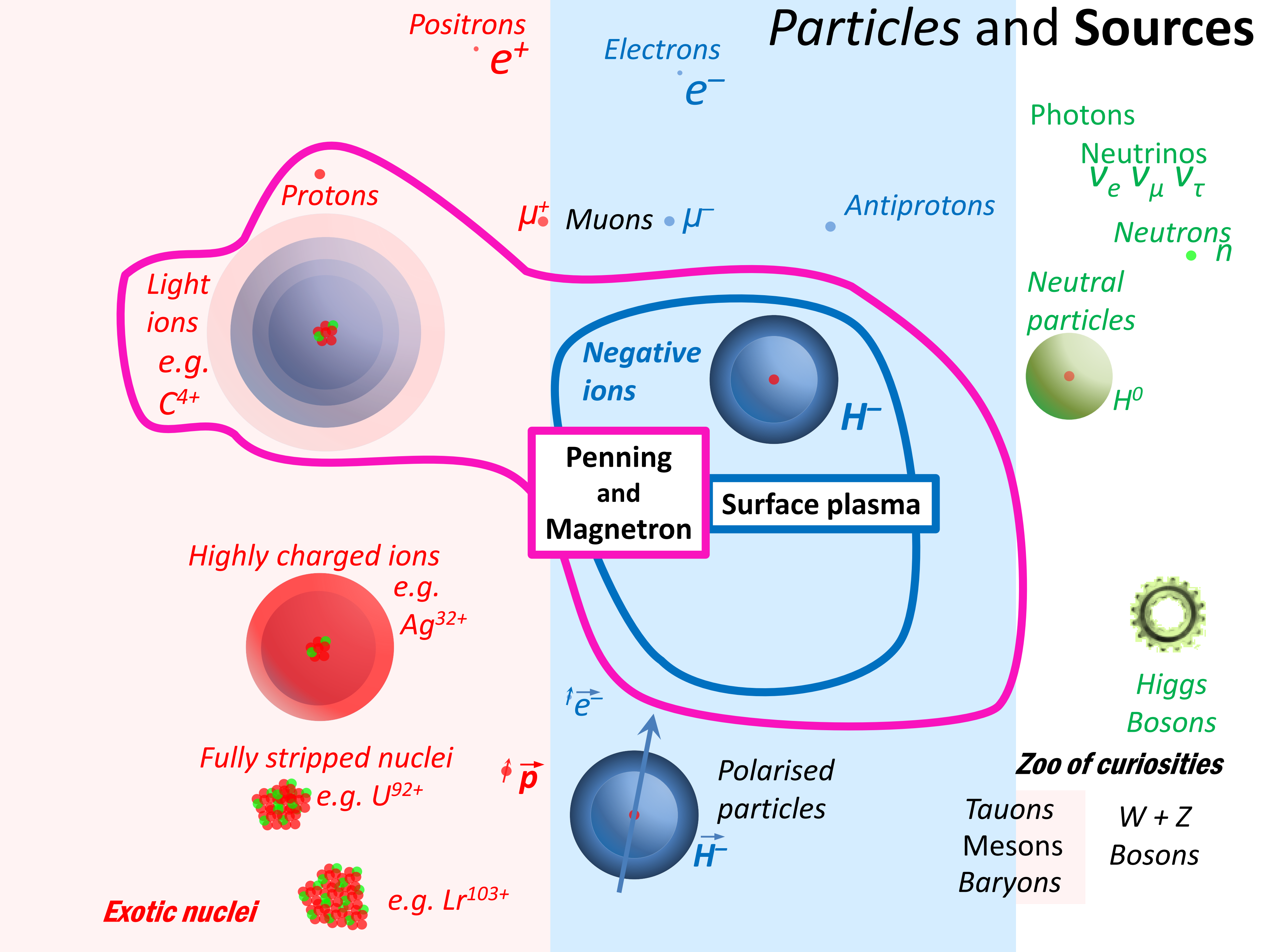




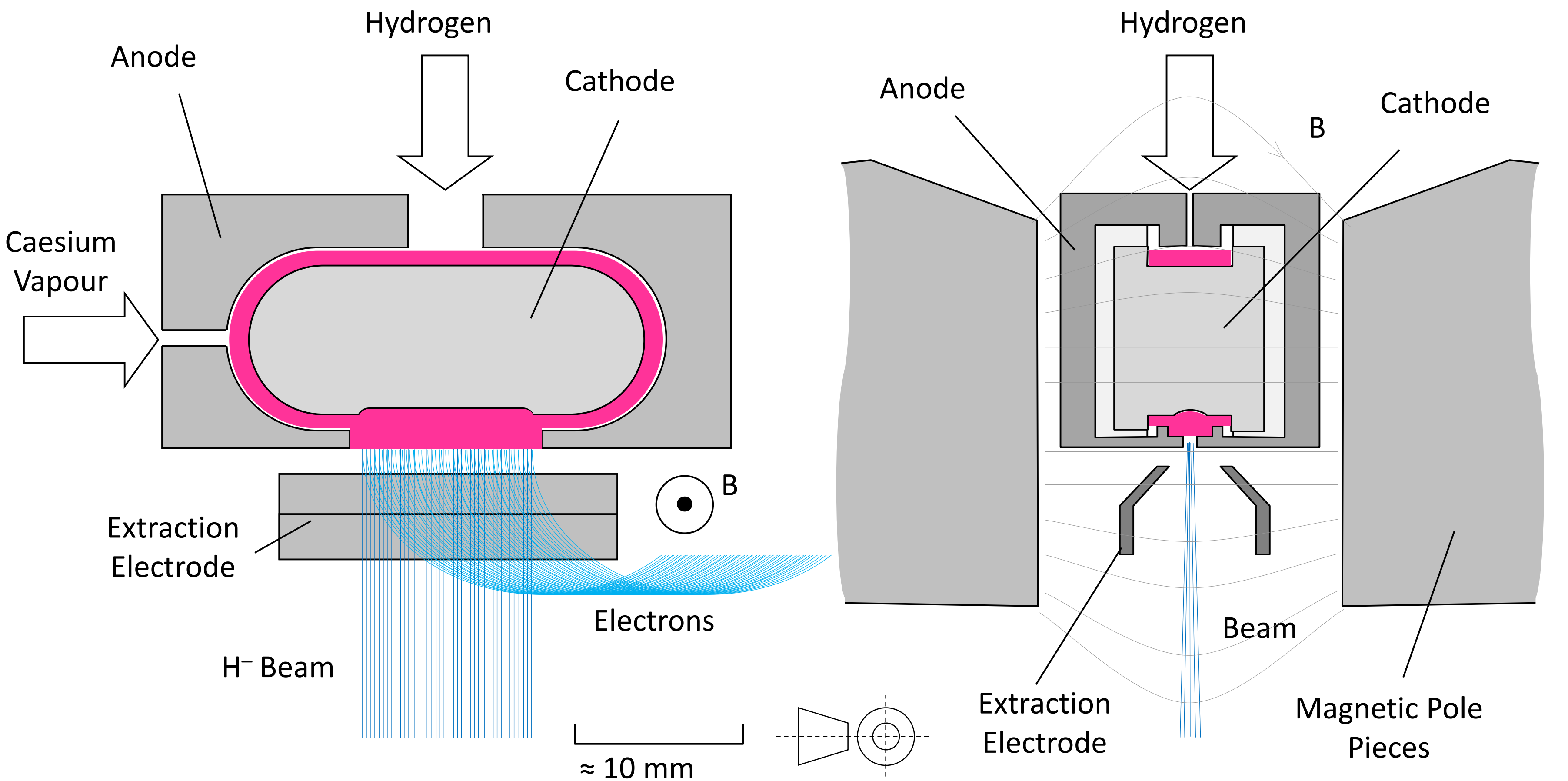
Caesium oven temperature → Caesium vapor pressure → Control caesium coverage



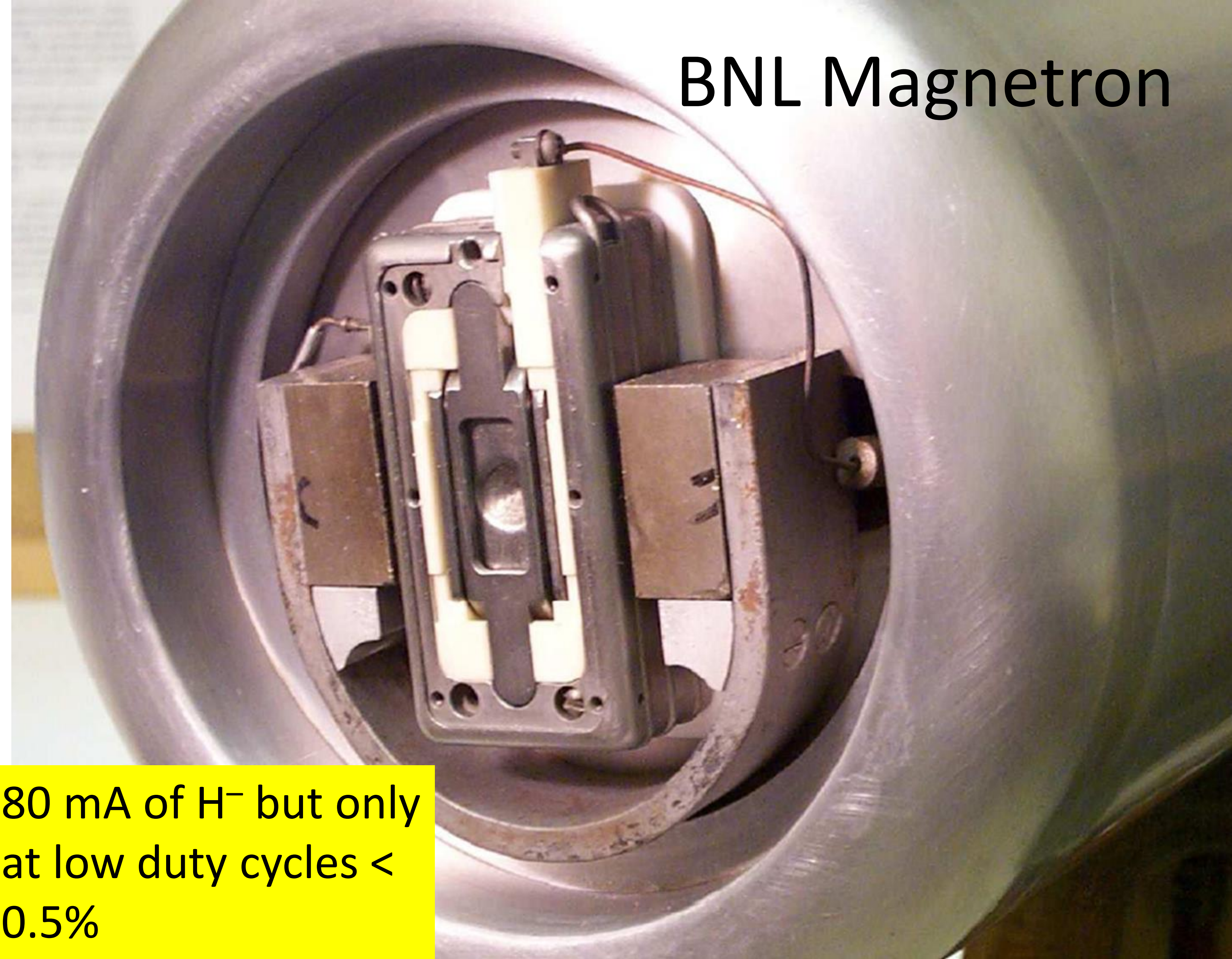



Particles and Sources
Positrons
e+
Electrons
e−
Photons
Neutrinos
νe νμ ντ
Protons
μ+
Muons
μ−
Antiprotons
Neutrons
n
Light
ions
e.g.
C4+
Neutral
particles
Negative
ions
H−
H0
Penning
and
Magnetron
Surface plasma
Highly charged ions
e.g.
Ag32+
e−
Higgs
Bosons
Fully stripped nuclei
e.g. U92+
p
Polarised
particles
H−
Zoo of curiosities
Tauons
Mesons
Baryons
W + Z
Bosons
Exotic nuclei
e.g. Lr103+

Magnetron SPS



BNL Magnetron

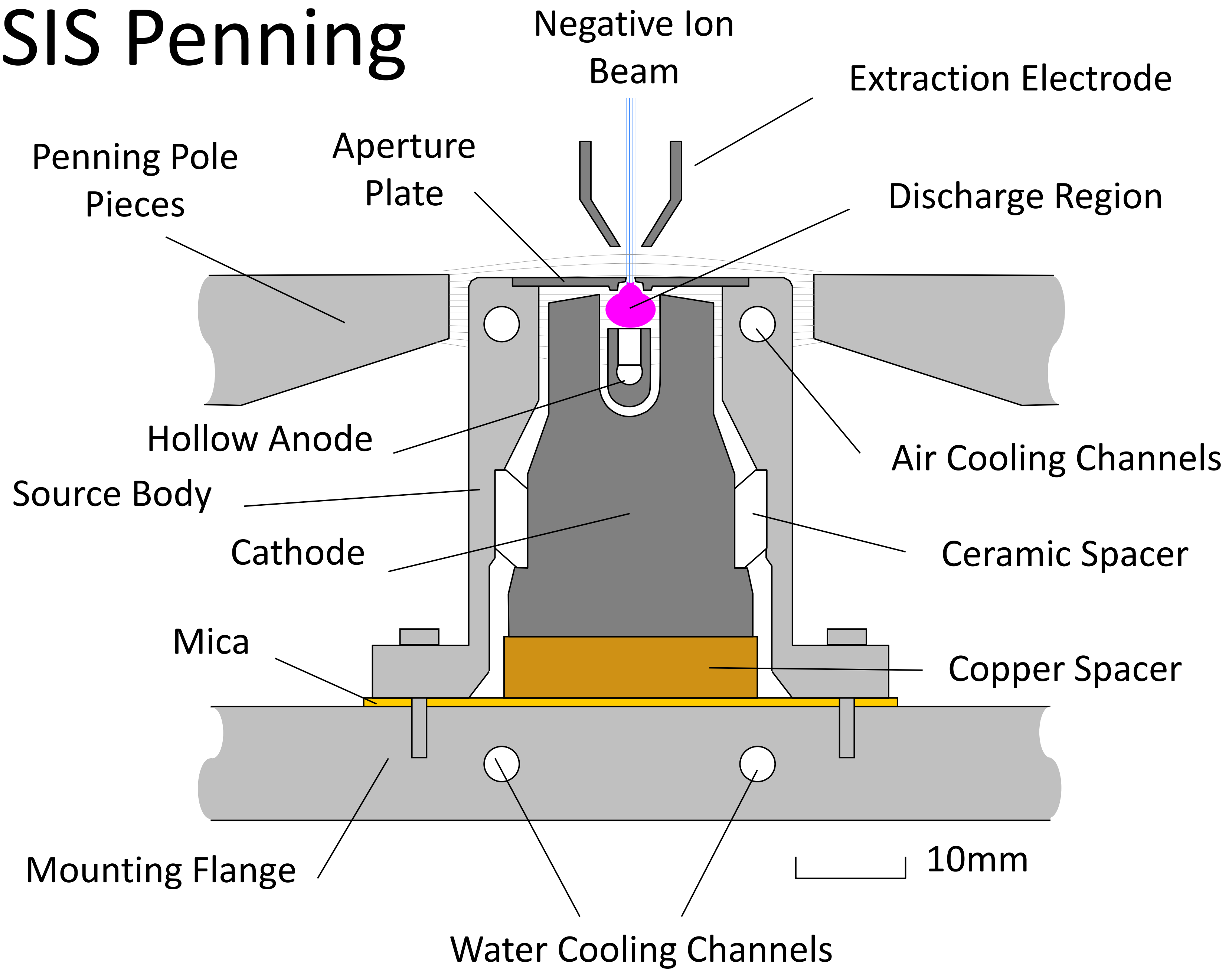


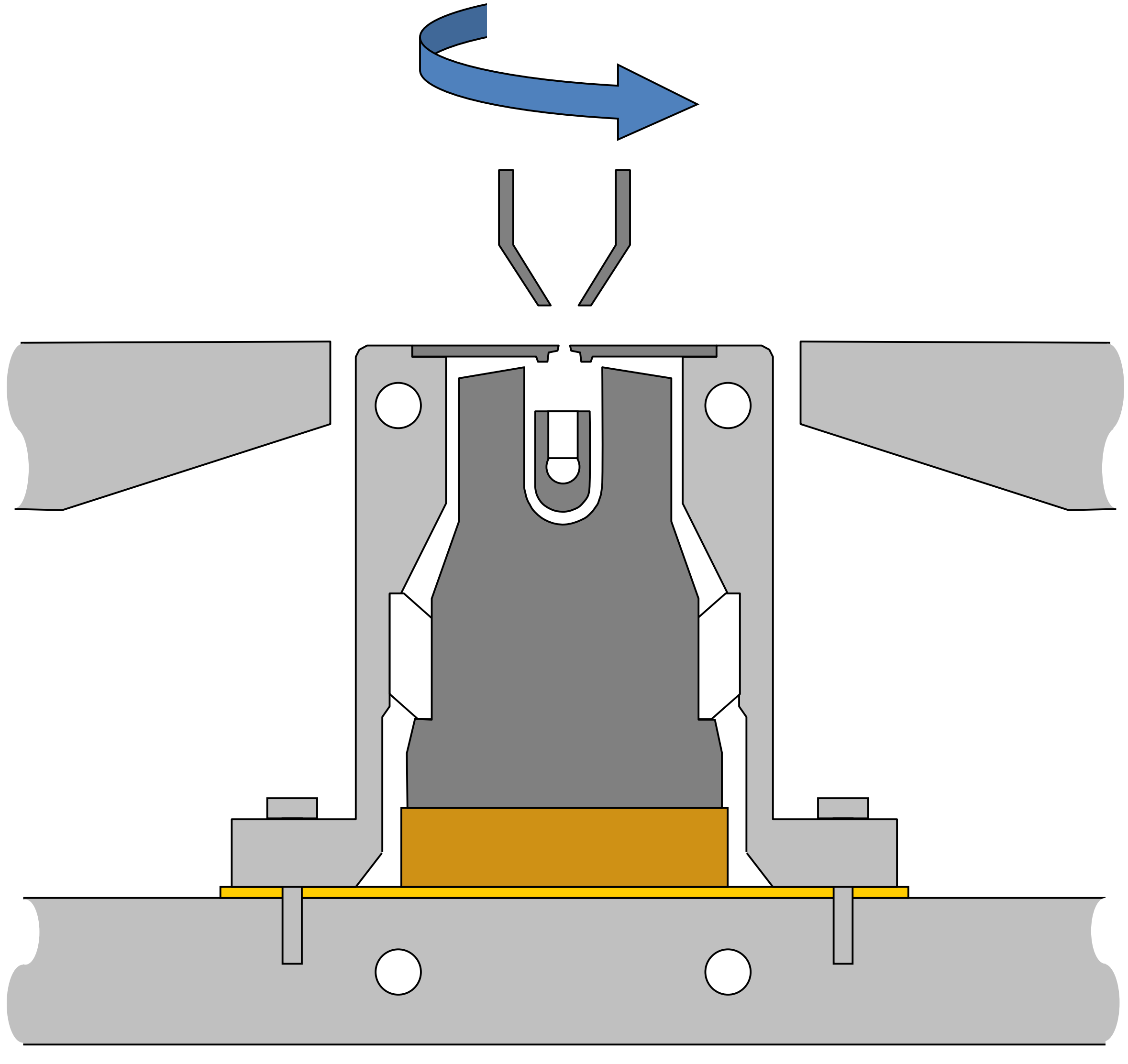
80 mA of H^- but only at low duty cycles < 0.5%

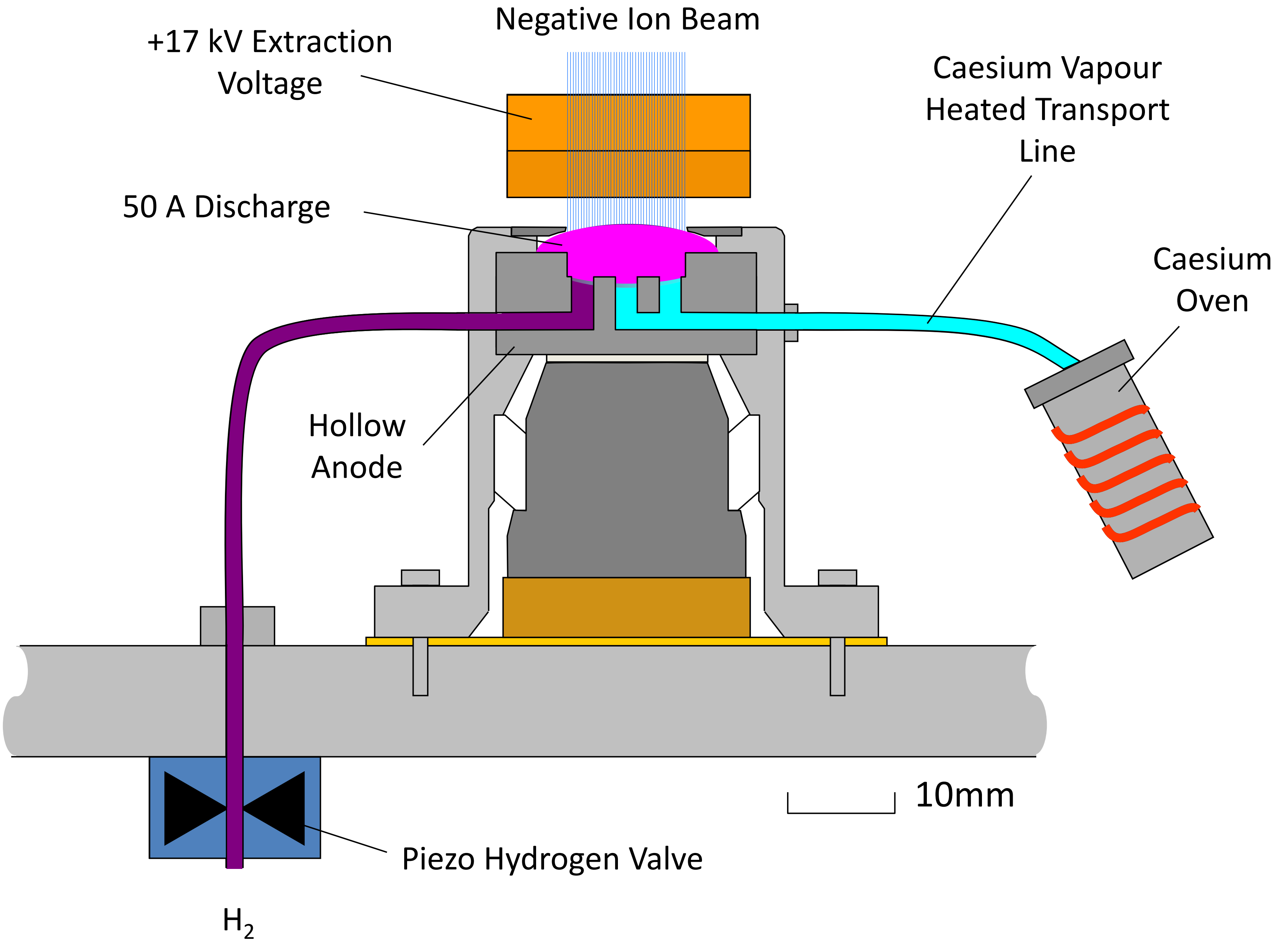
Penning SPS

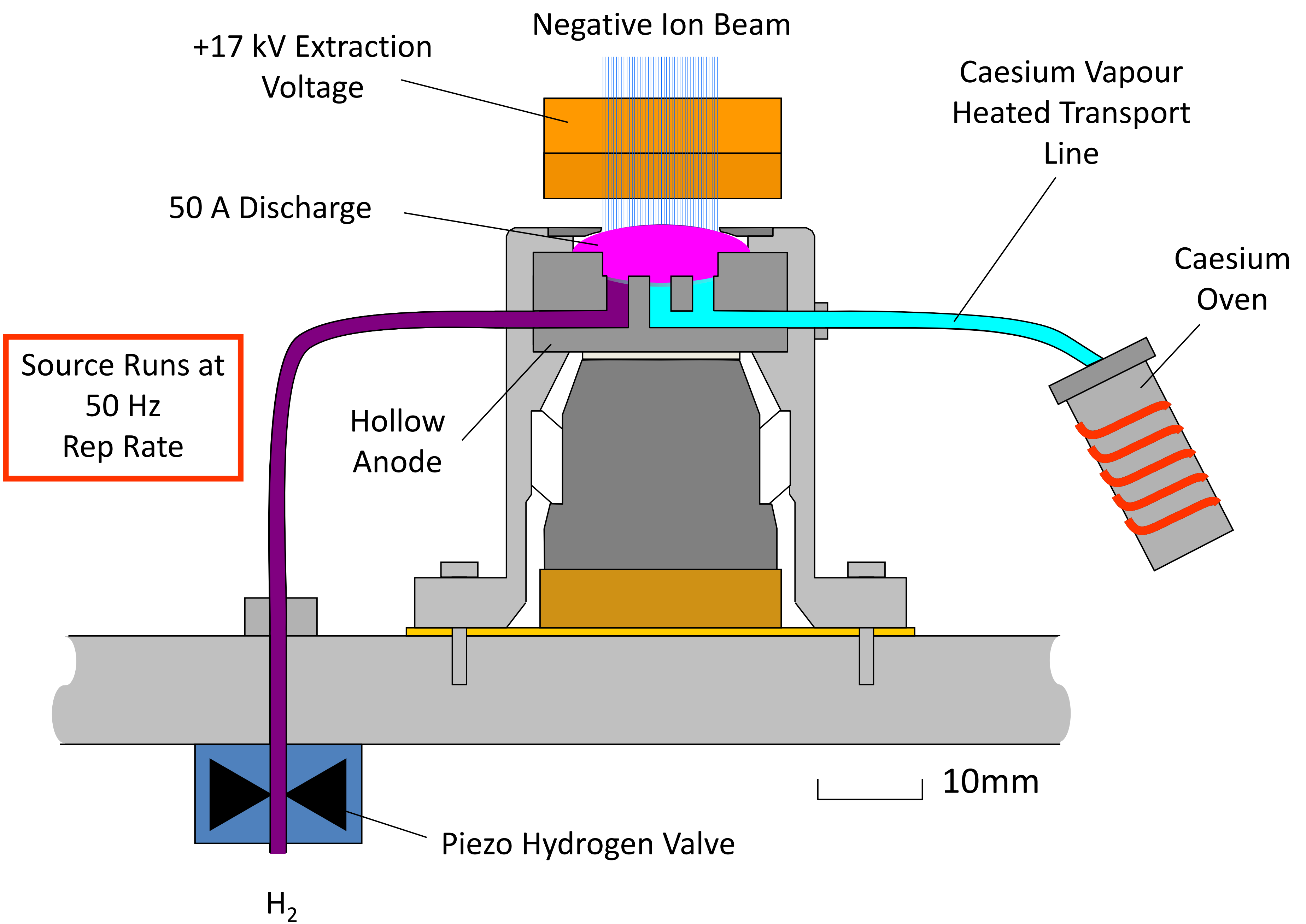
- Invented by Dudnikov in the 1970’s
- Very high current density > 1 Acm^{-2}
- Low noise
- Does not work without ceasium

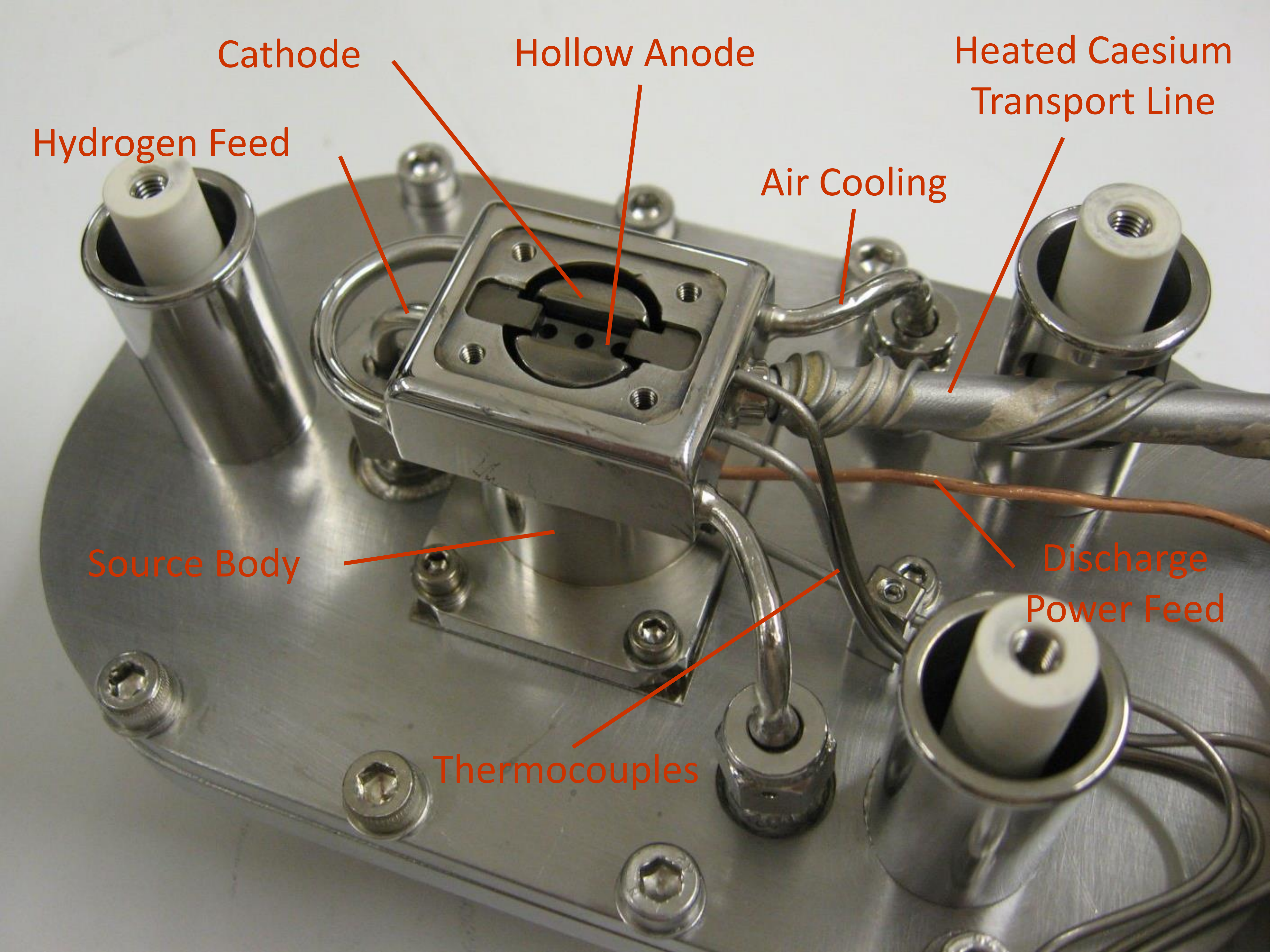
ISIS Penning

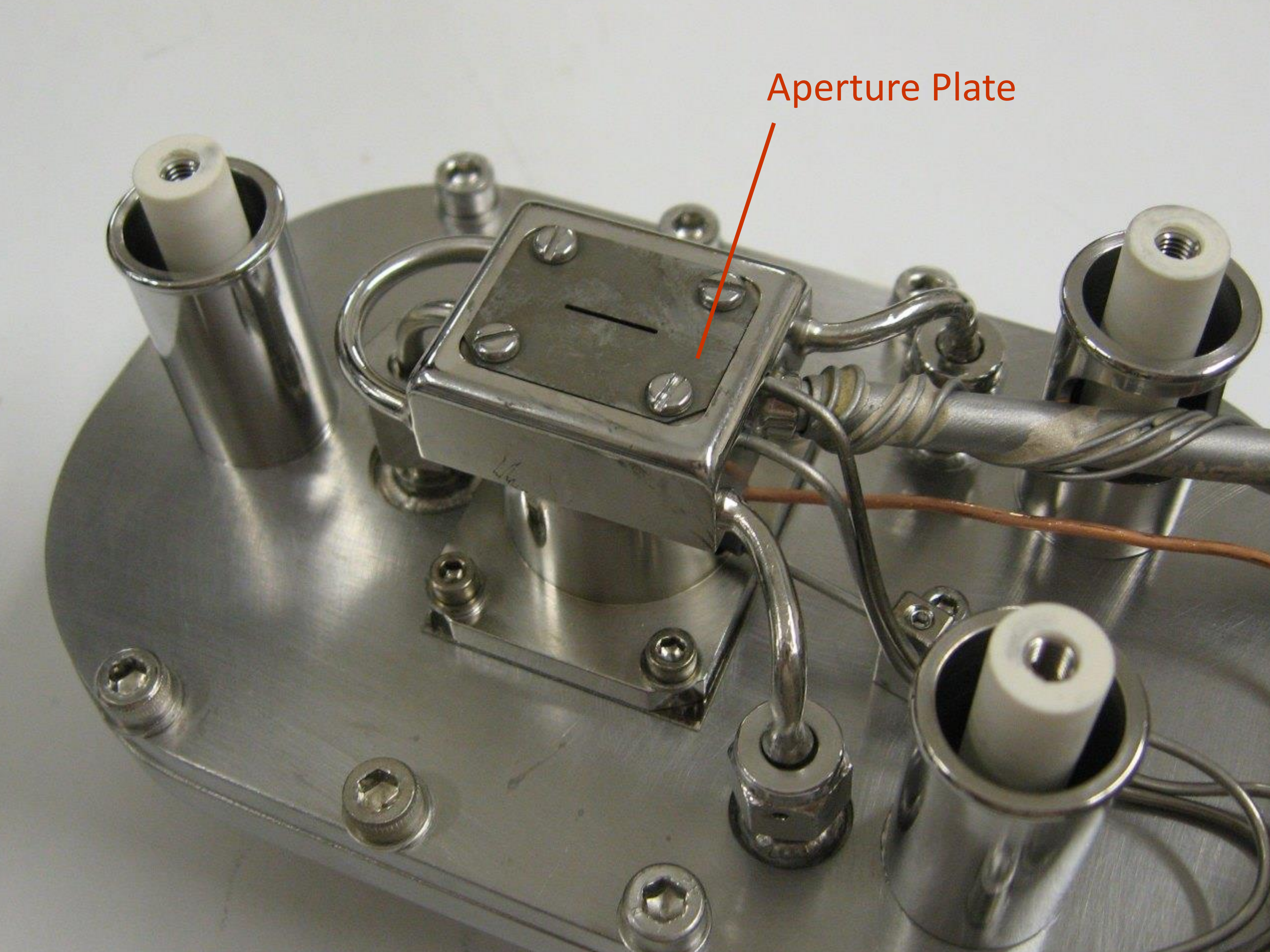


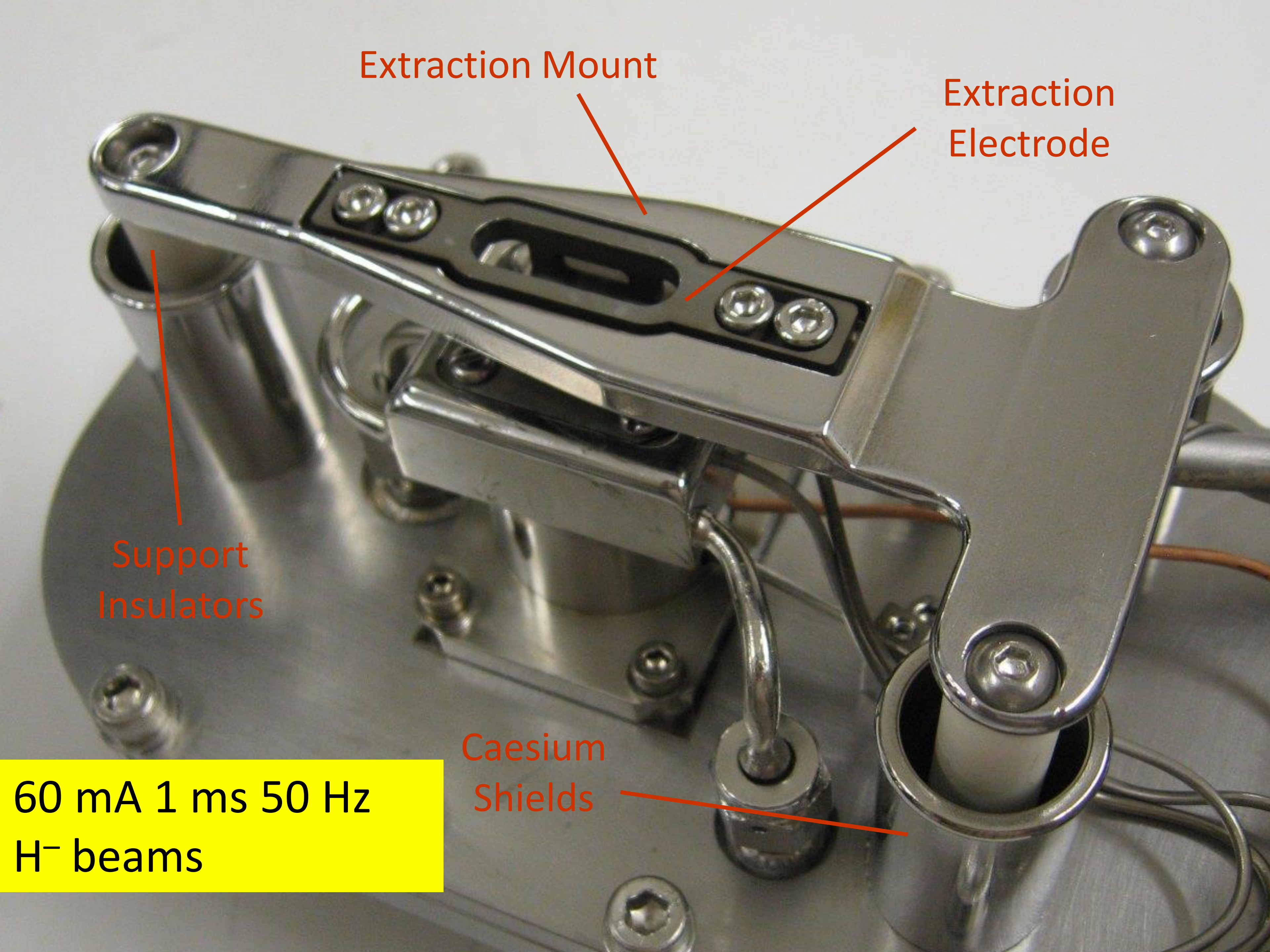


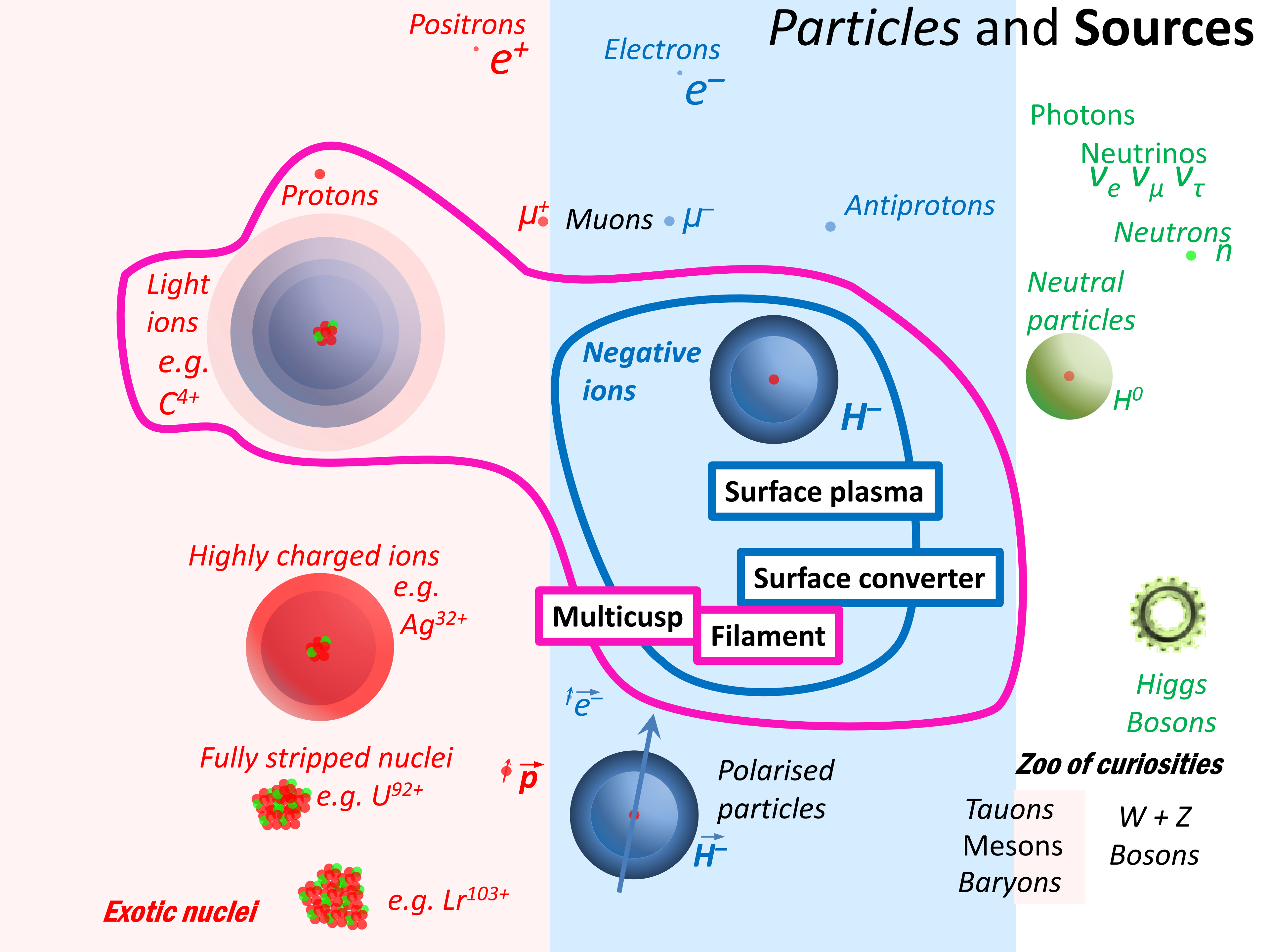

Negative Ion Beam
+17 kV Extraction Voltage
Caesium Vapour Heated Transport Line
50 A Discharge
Caesium Oven
Hollow Anode
10mm
Piezo Hydrogen Valve
H_2


Negative Ion Beam
+17 kV Extraction
Voltage
Caesium Vapour
Heated Transport
Line
50 A Discharge
Caesium
Oven
Source Runs at
50 Hz
Rep Rate
Hollow
Anode
10mm
Piezo Hydrogen Valve
H_2


Cathode
Hollow Anode
Heated Caesium
Transport Line
Hydrogen Feed
Air Cooling
Source Body
Discharge
Power Feed
Thermocouples

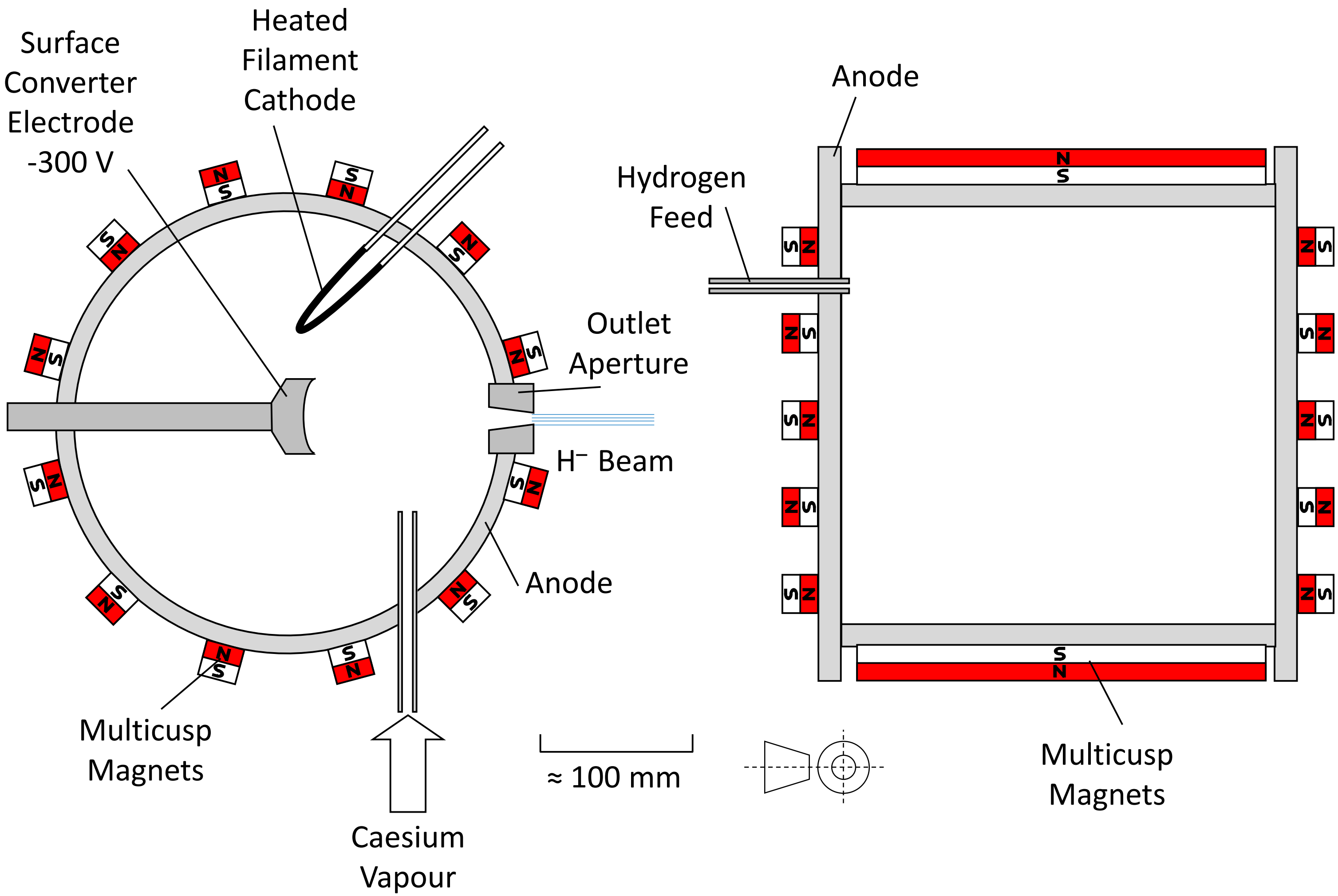

Aperture Plate

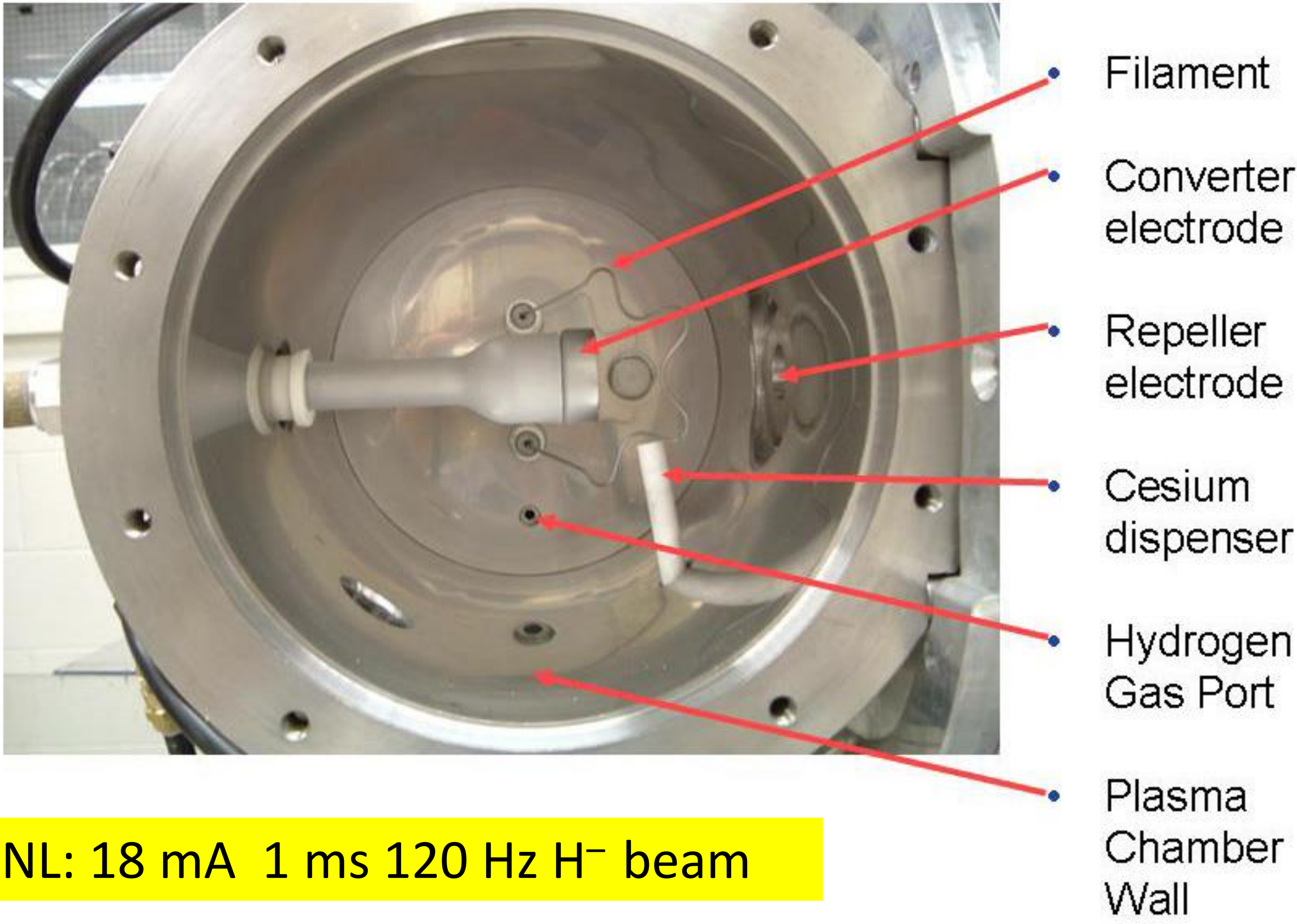

Extraction Mount
Extraction
Electrode
Support
Insulators
Caesium
Shields
60 mA 1 ms 50 Hz
H⁻ beams



Particles and Sources
Positrons
e^+
Electrons
e^-
Photons
Neutrinos
$\nu_e\ \nu_\mu\ \nu_\tau$
Protons
μ^+ Muons μ^-
Antiprotons
Neutrons
n
Light ions e.g. C^{4+}
Neutral particles
Negative ions
H^-
H^0
Surface plasma
Surface converter
Multicusp
Filament
Highly charged ions
e.g. Ag^{32+}
Higgs Bosons
$\vec{e}^-$
$\vec{p}$
Fully stripped nuclei
e.g. U^{92+}
Polarised particles
$\vec{H}^-$
Zoo of curiosities
Tauons
Mesons
Baryons
W + Z Bosons
Exotic nuclei
e.g. Lr^{103+}

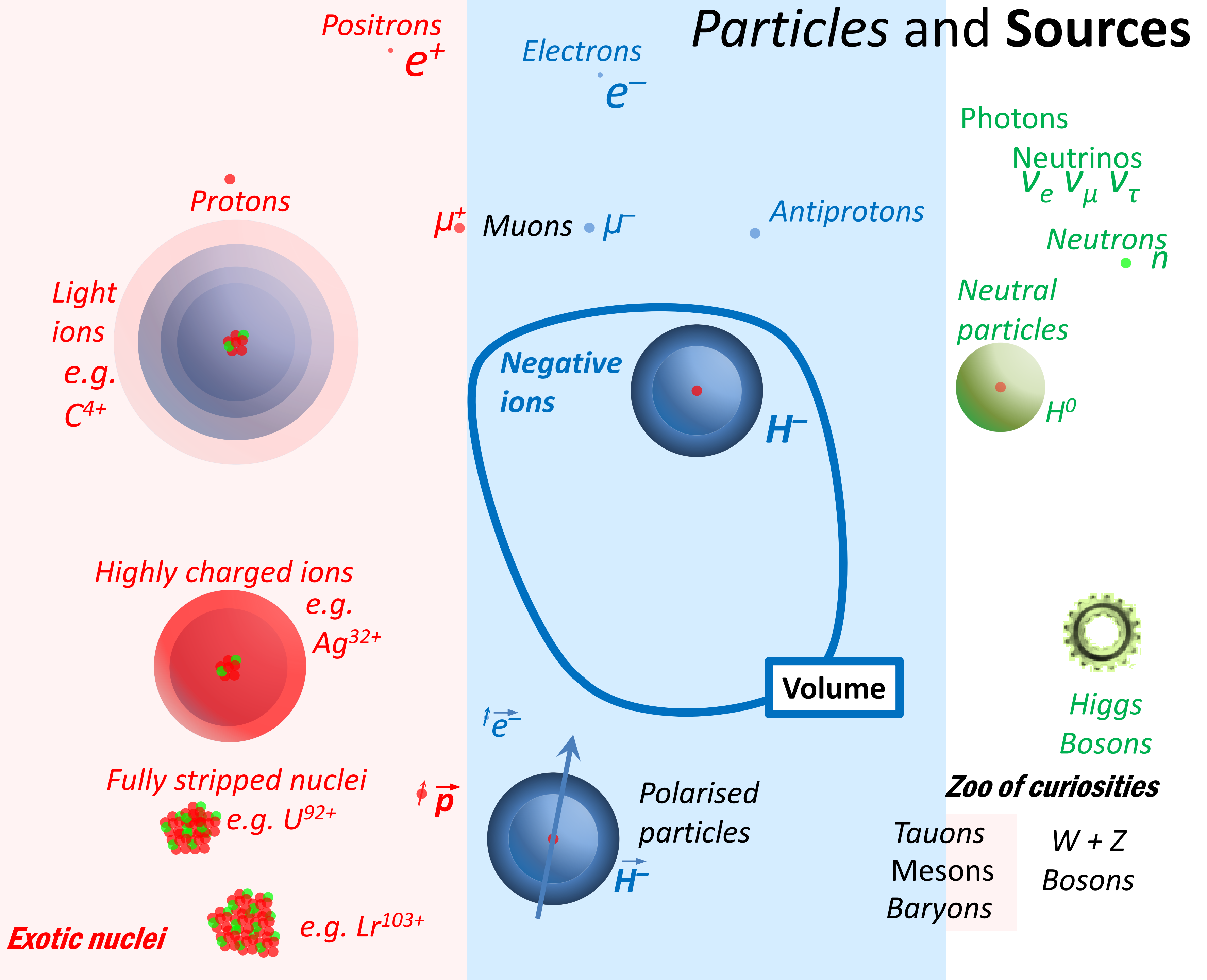
Filament Cathode Multicusp Surface Converter Source





LANL: 18 mA 1 ms 120 Hz H^- beam

Particles and **Sources**



Marthe Bacal
Ecole Polytechnique
mid 1970’s

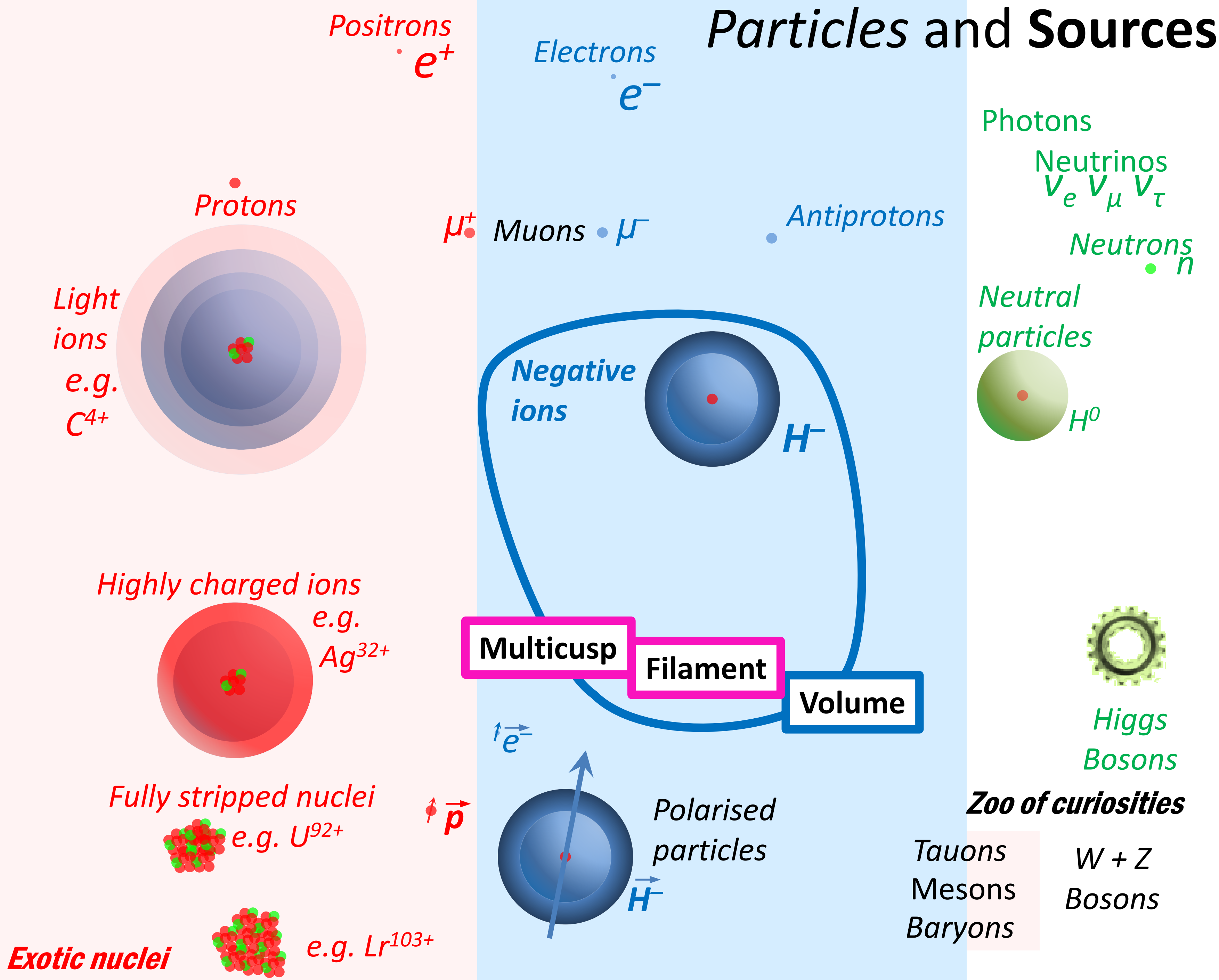
Volume Production

$$H_2^* + e\ (\leq 1\ \text{eV}) \rightarrow H^- + H^0$$

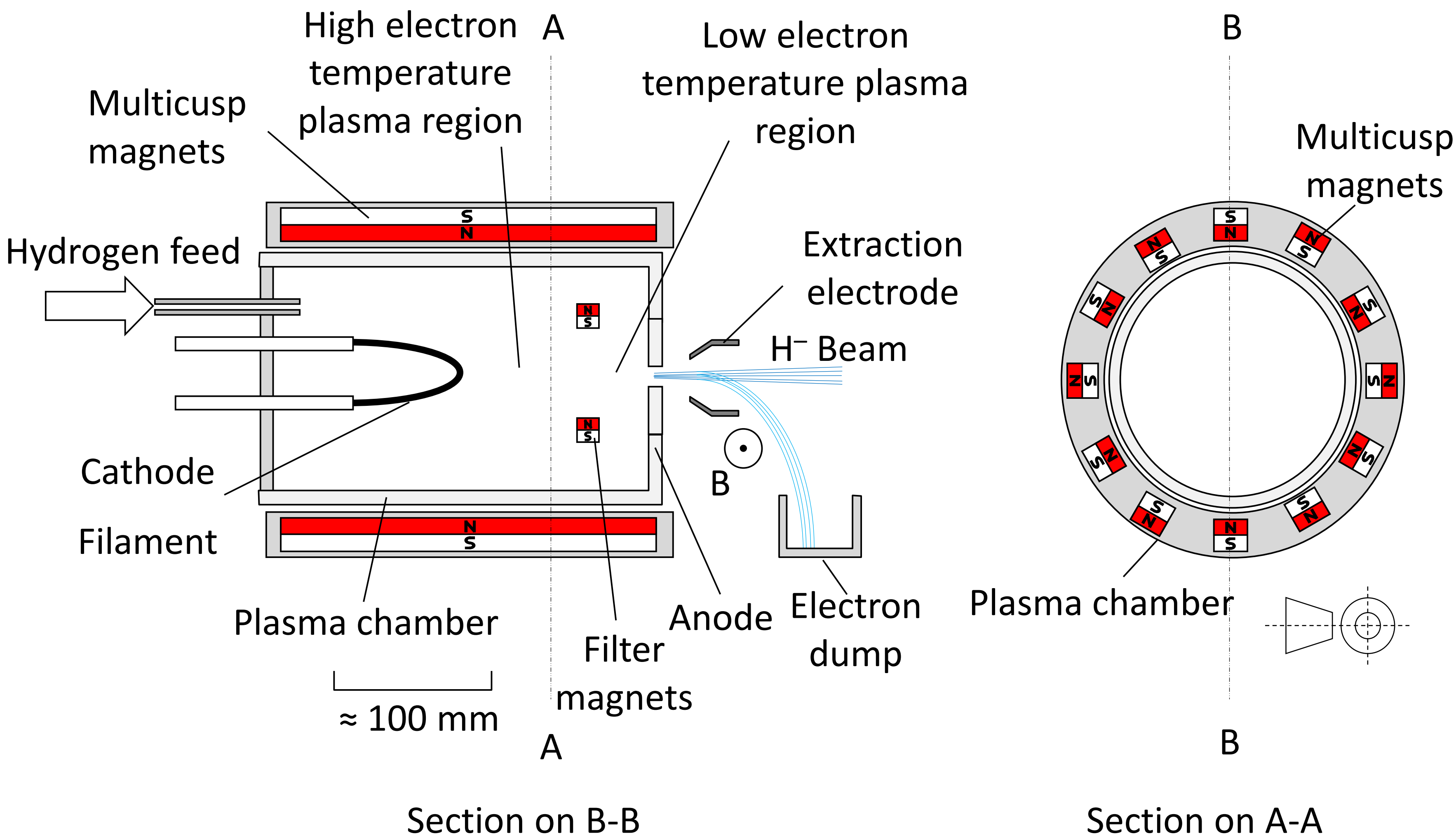
Dissociative attachment
of low energy electrons
to rovibrationally excited
H_2 molecules

Developed by Ehlers + Leung at LBNL

Particles and **Sources**

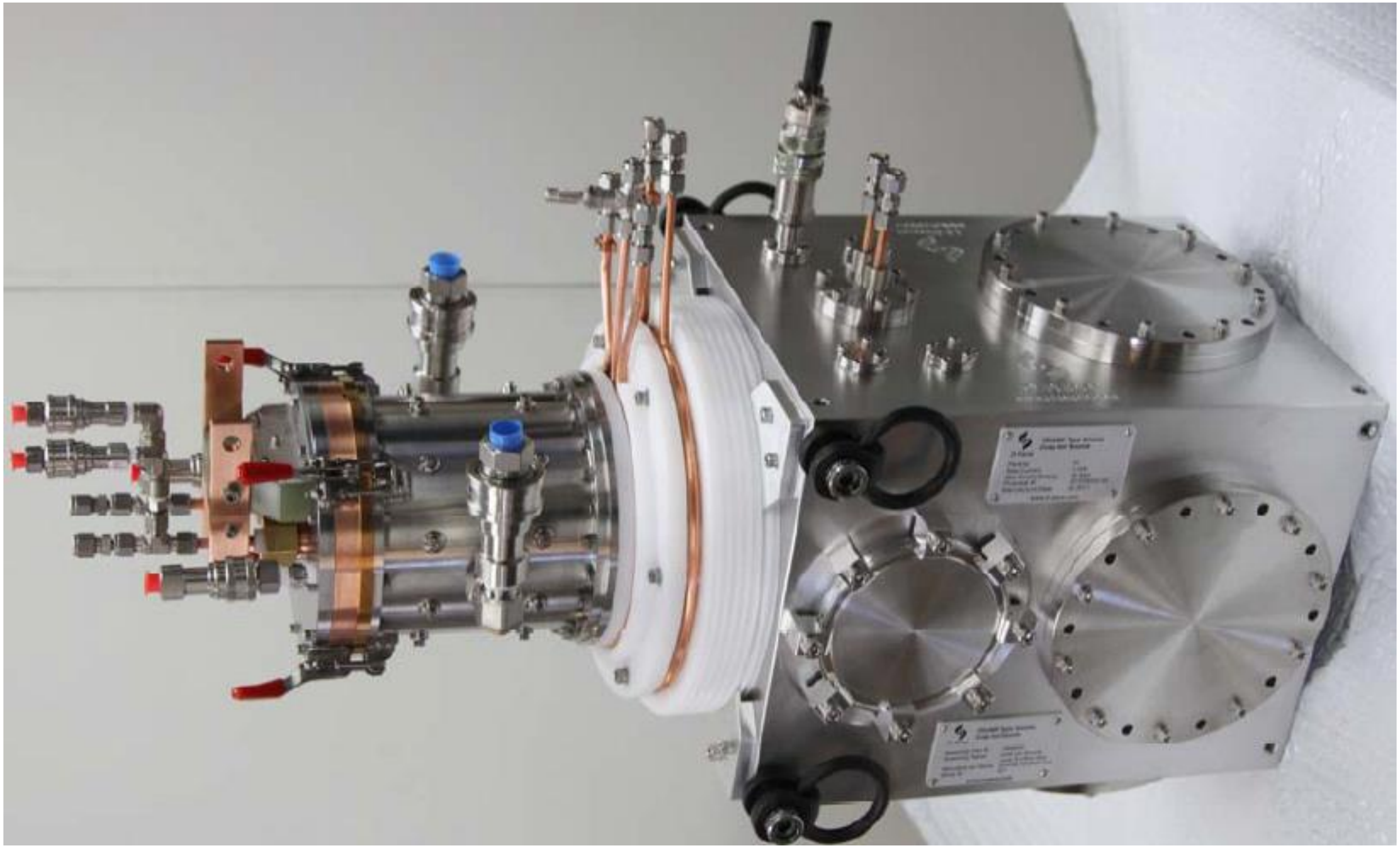


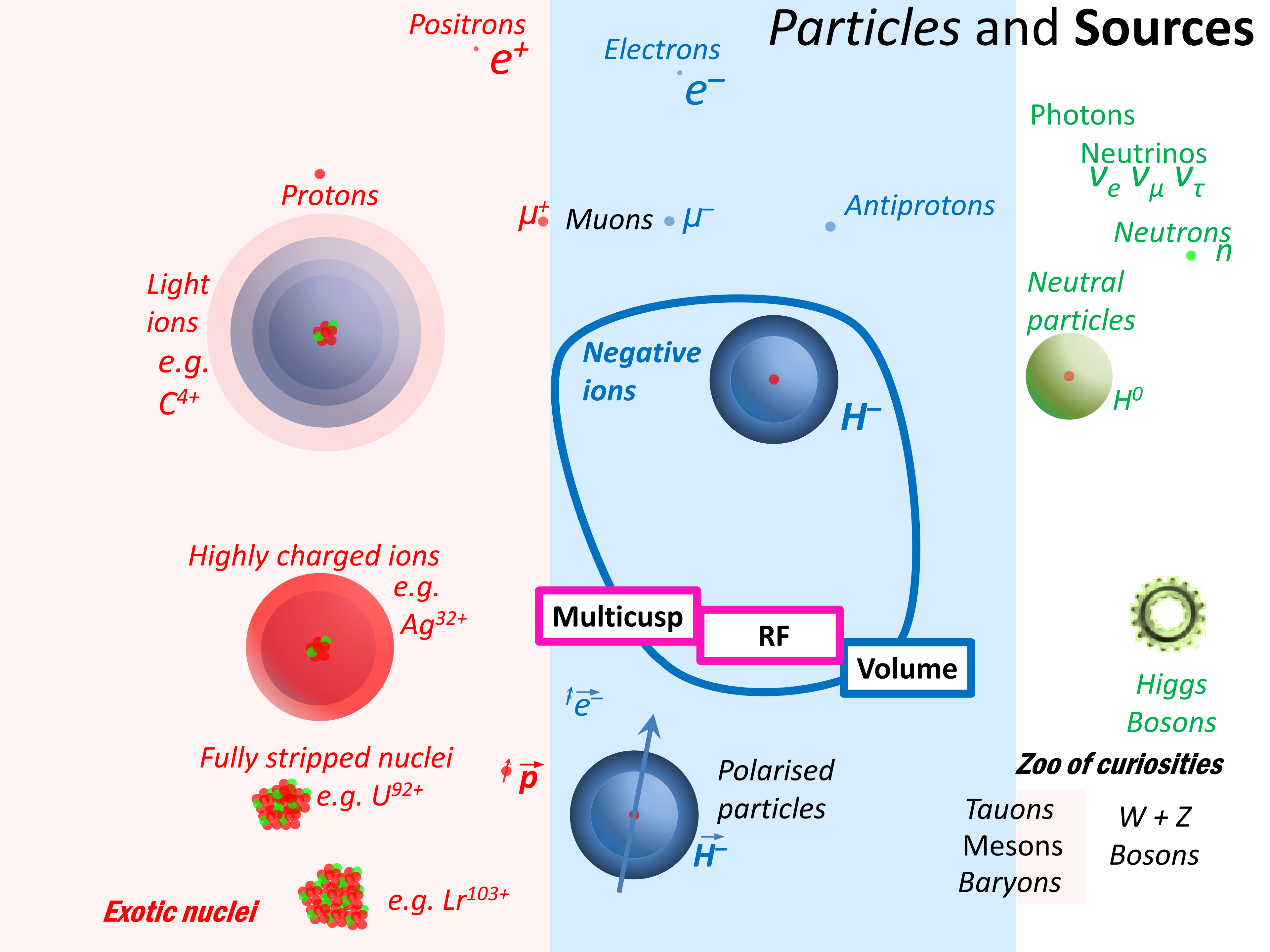
Multicusp Filament Volume Source

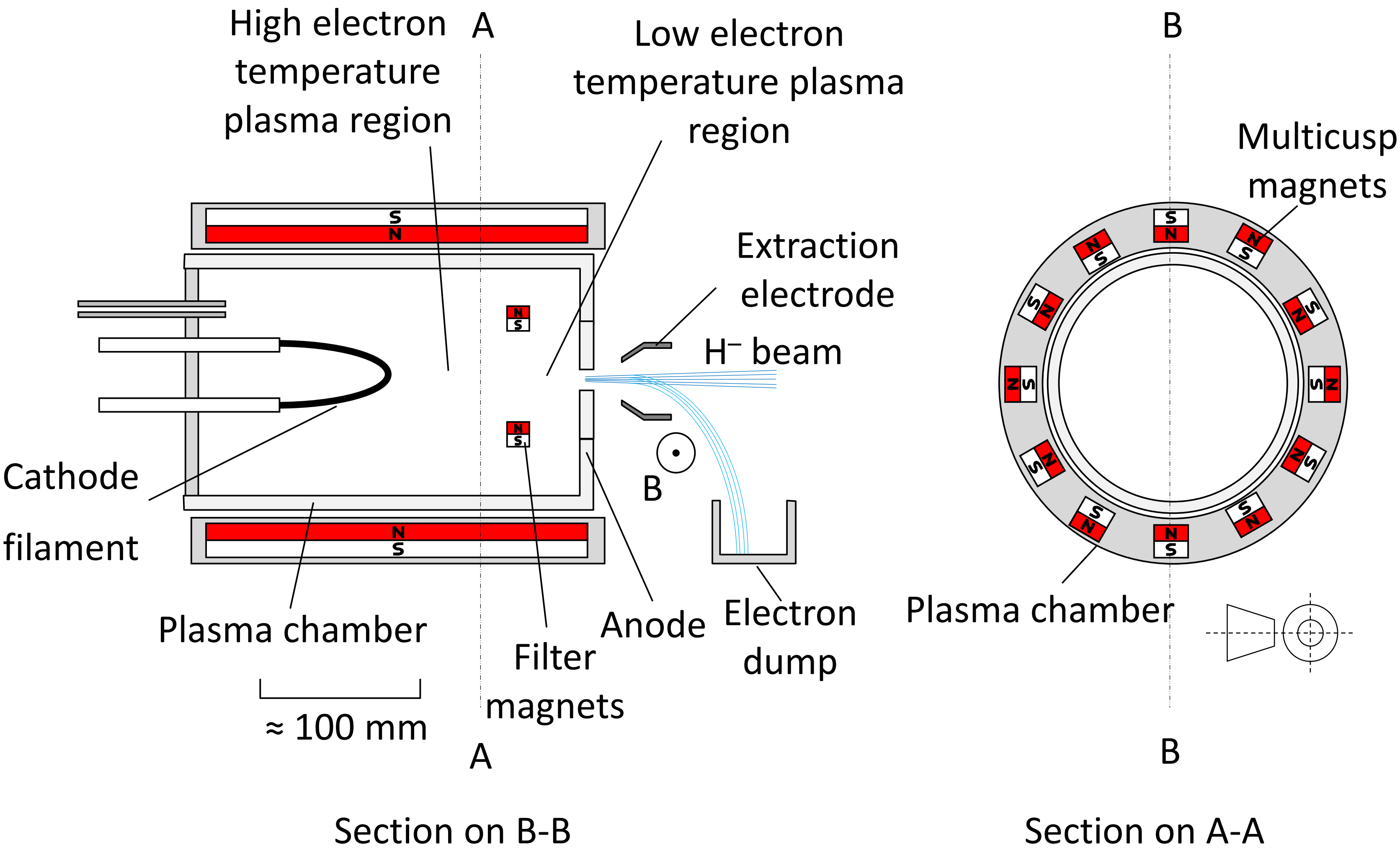


Many Variations: e.g. JPARC use a LaB_6 cathode

D-Pace 15 mA DC H^- Multicusp Volume Source

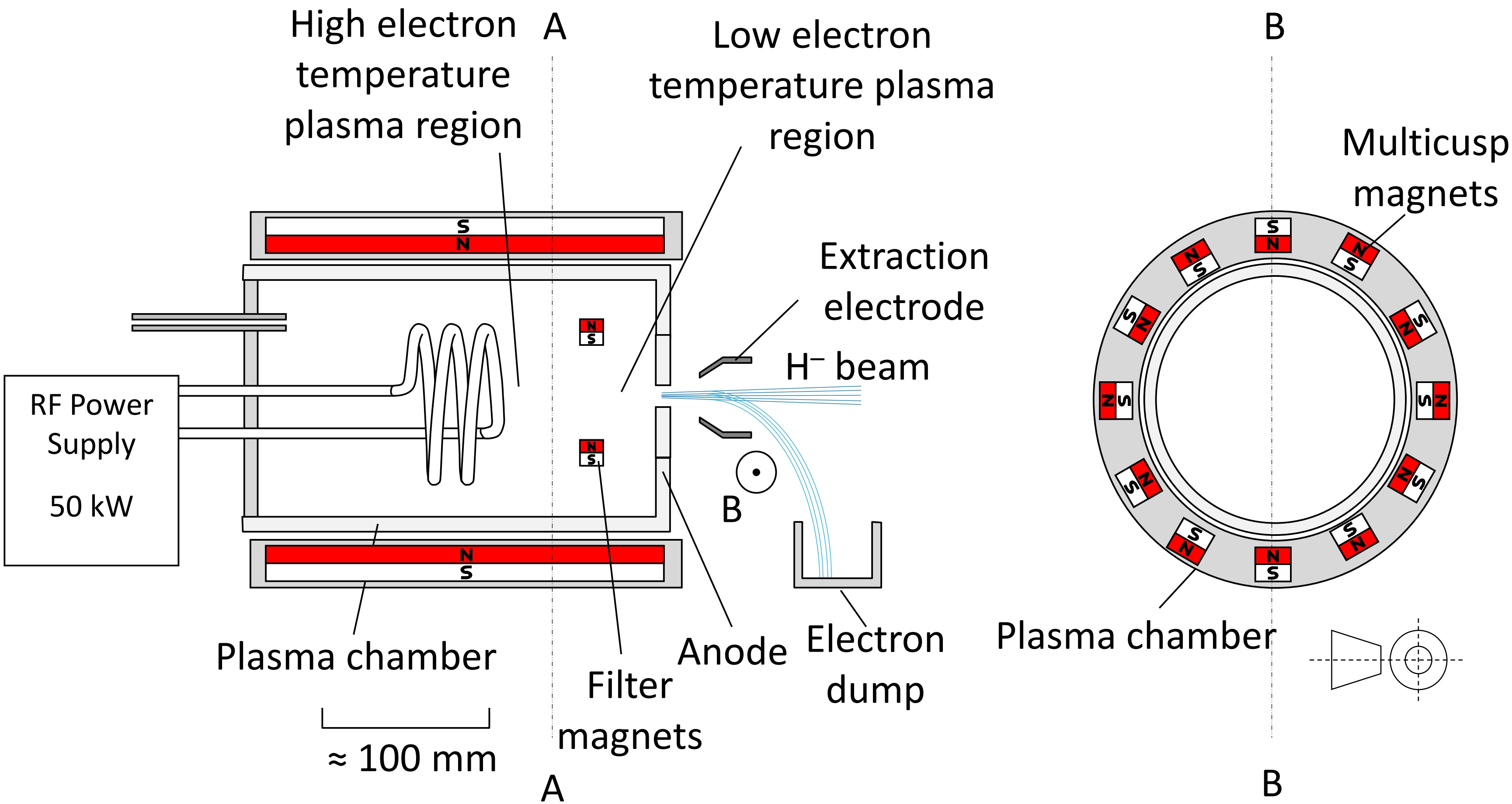



Particles and Sources
Positrons
e+
Electrons
e−
Photons
Neutrinos
νe νμ ντ
Protons
μ+
Muons
μ−
Antiprotons
Neutrons
n
Light ions e.g. C4+
Neutral particles
Negative ions
H−
H0
Highly charged ions
e.g. Ag32+
Multicusp
RF
Volume
e−
Higgs Bosons
Fully stripped nuclei
e.g. U92+
p
Polarised particles
H−
Zoo of curiosities
Tauons
Mesons
Baryons
W + Z Bosons
Exotic nuclei
e.g. Lr103+



High electron temperature plasma region
A
Low electron temperature plasma region
B
Multicusp magnets
Extraction electrode
H⁻ beam
Cathode filament
B
Plasma chamber
Filter magnets
Anode
Electron dump
Plasma chamber
≈ 100 mm
A
B
S
N
Section on B-B
Section on A-A

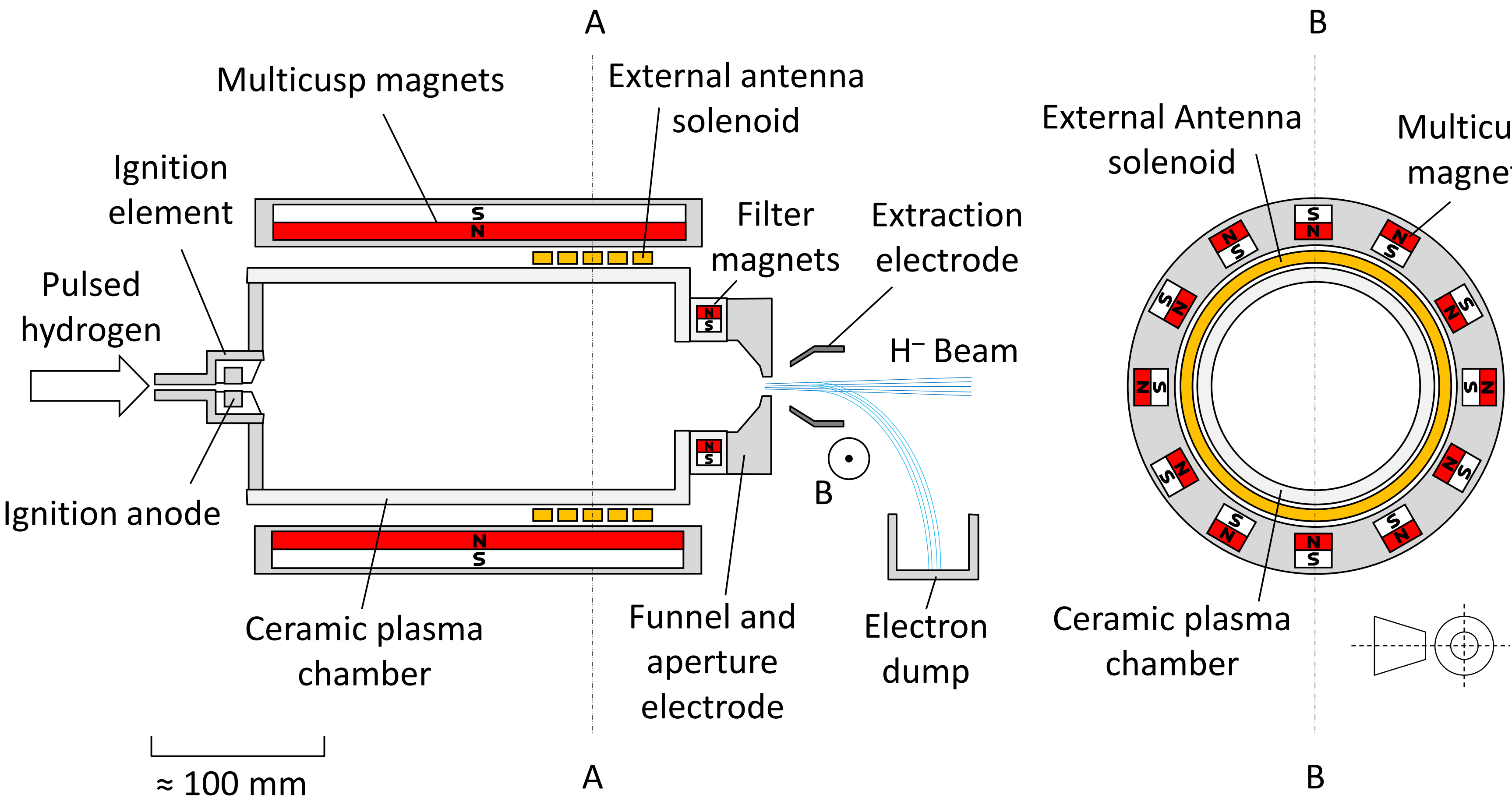
Internal RF Solenoid Antenna Volume Source



Section on B-B

Section on A-A

External RF Antenna Multicusp Source

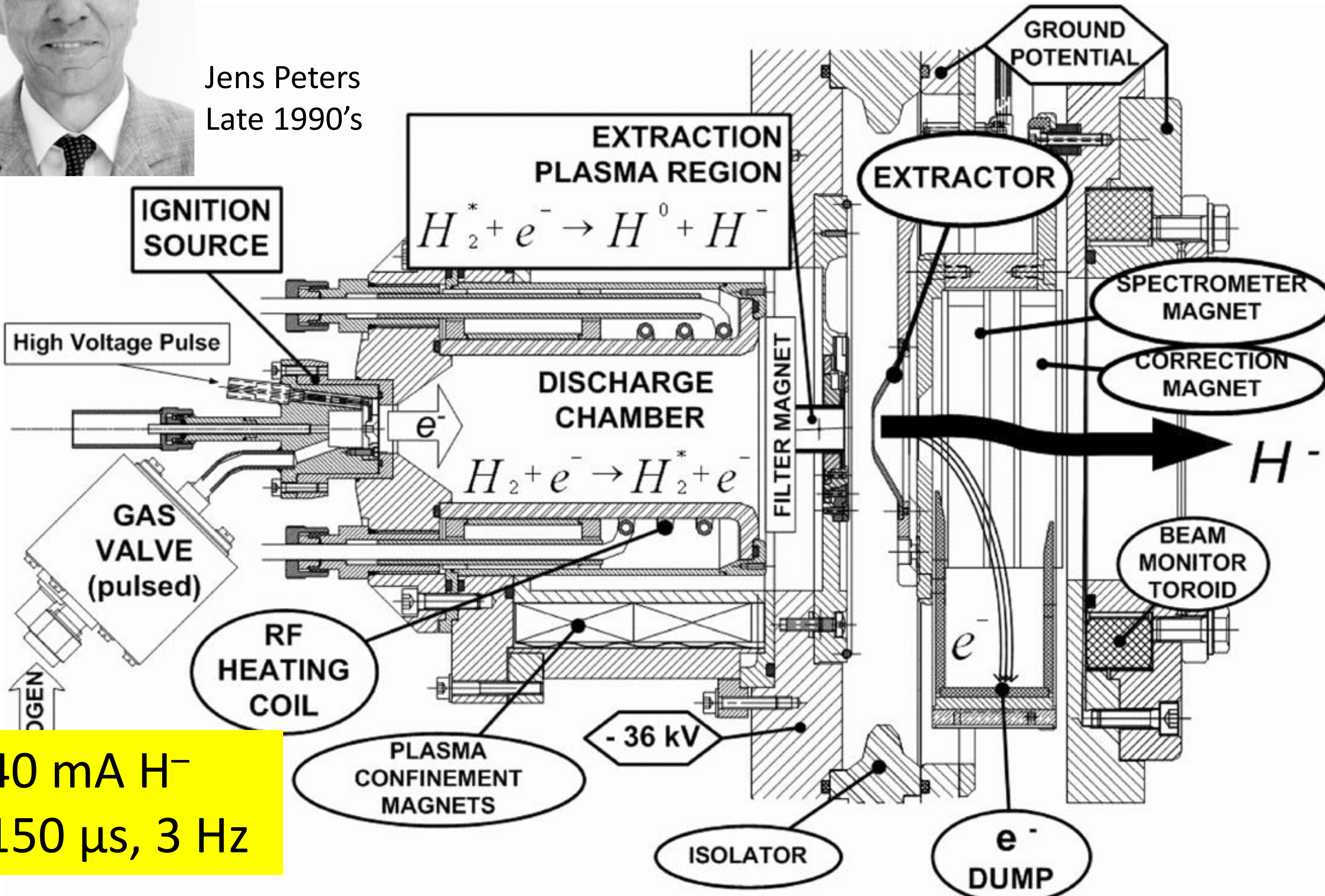


Section on B-B

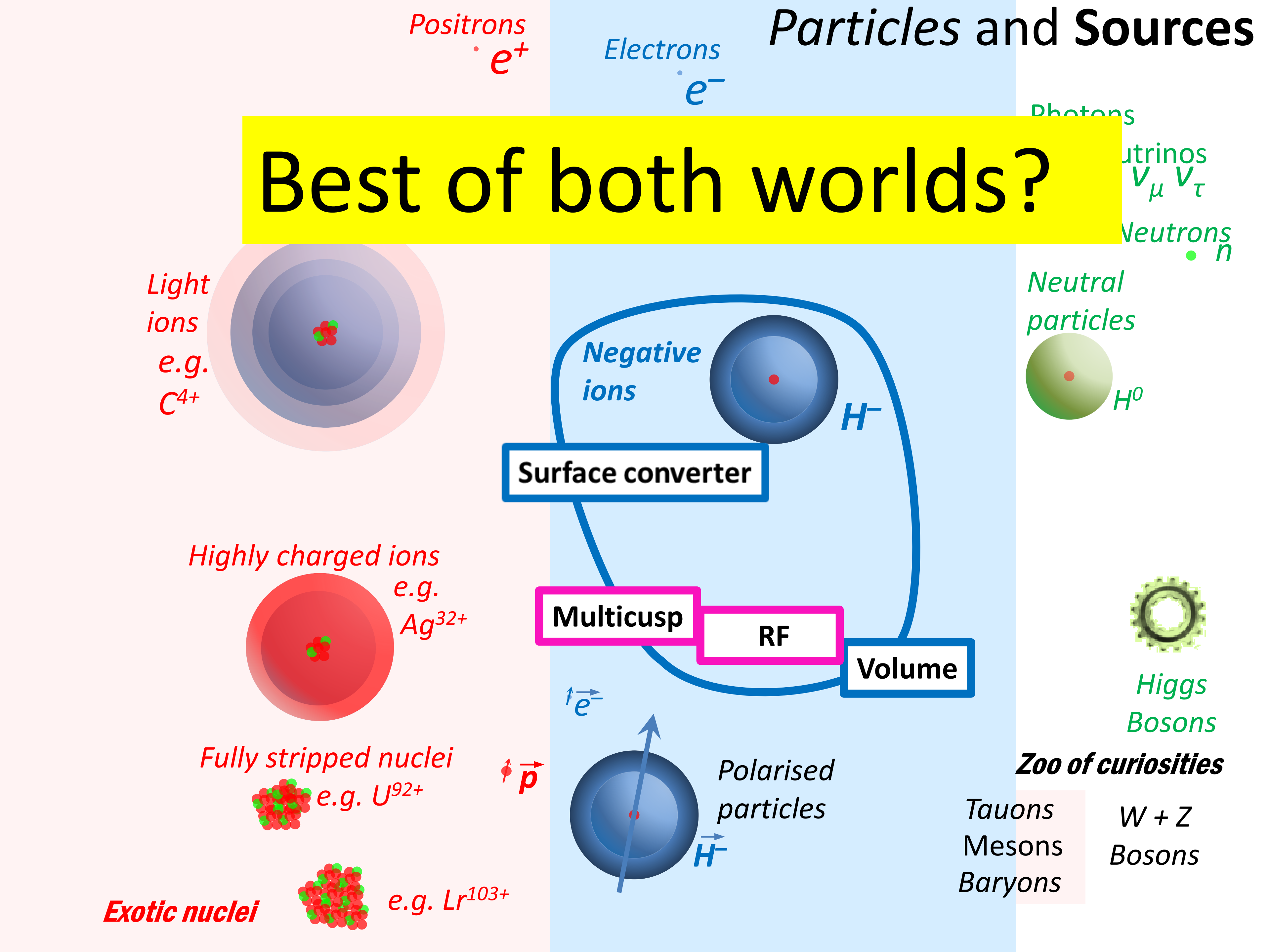
Section on A-A

DESY Source

Jens Peters
Late 1990's

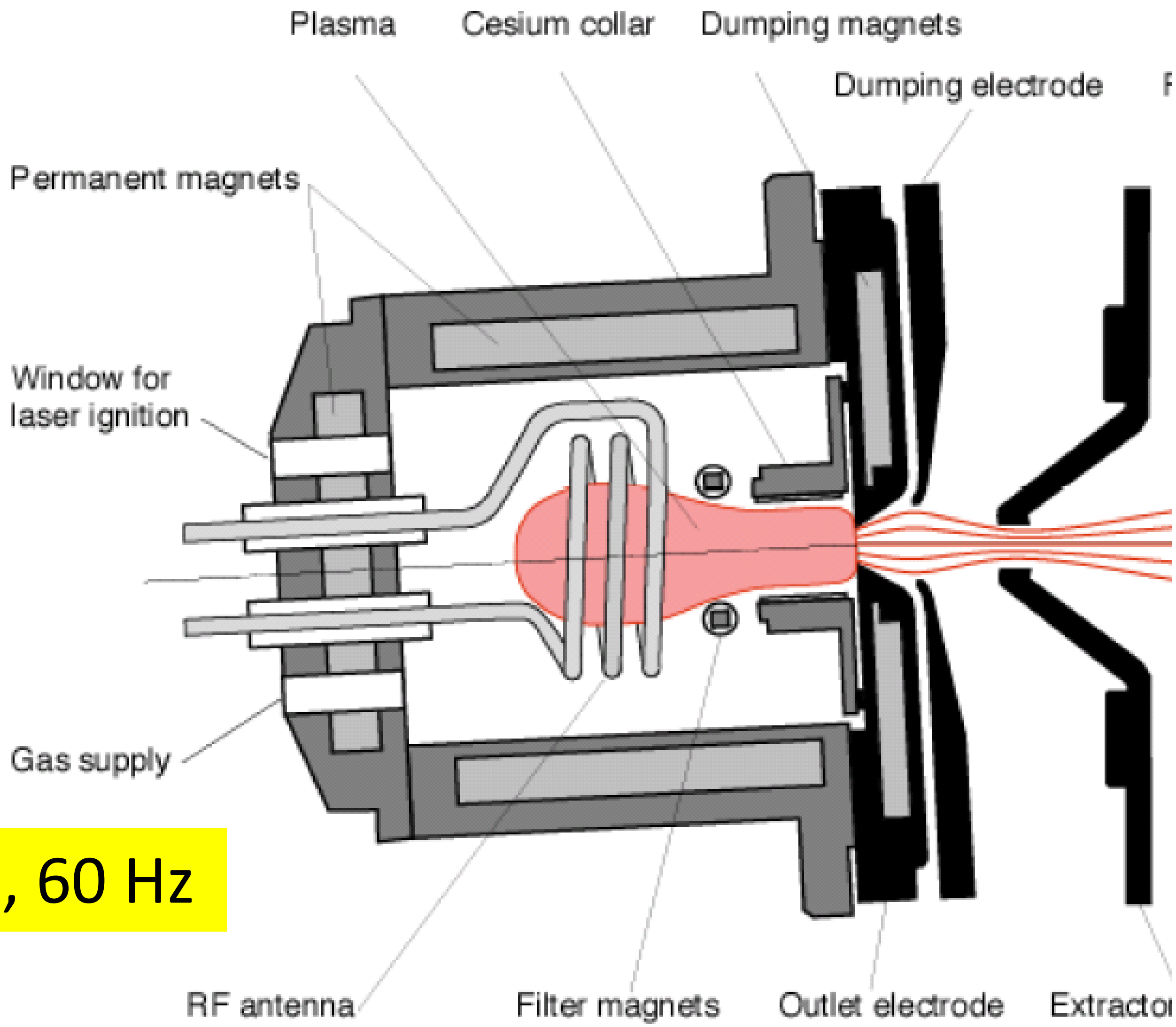


40 mA H^-
150 µs, 3 Hz

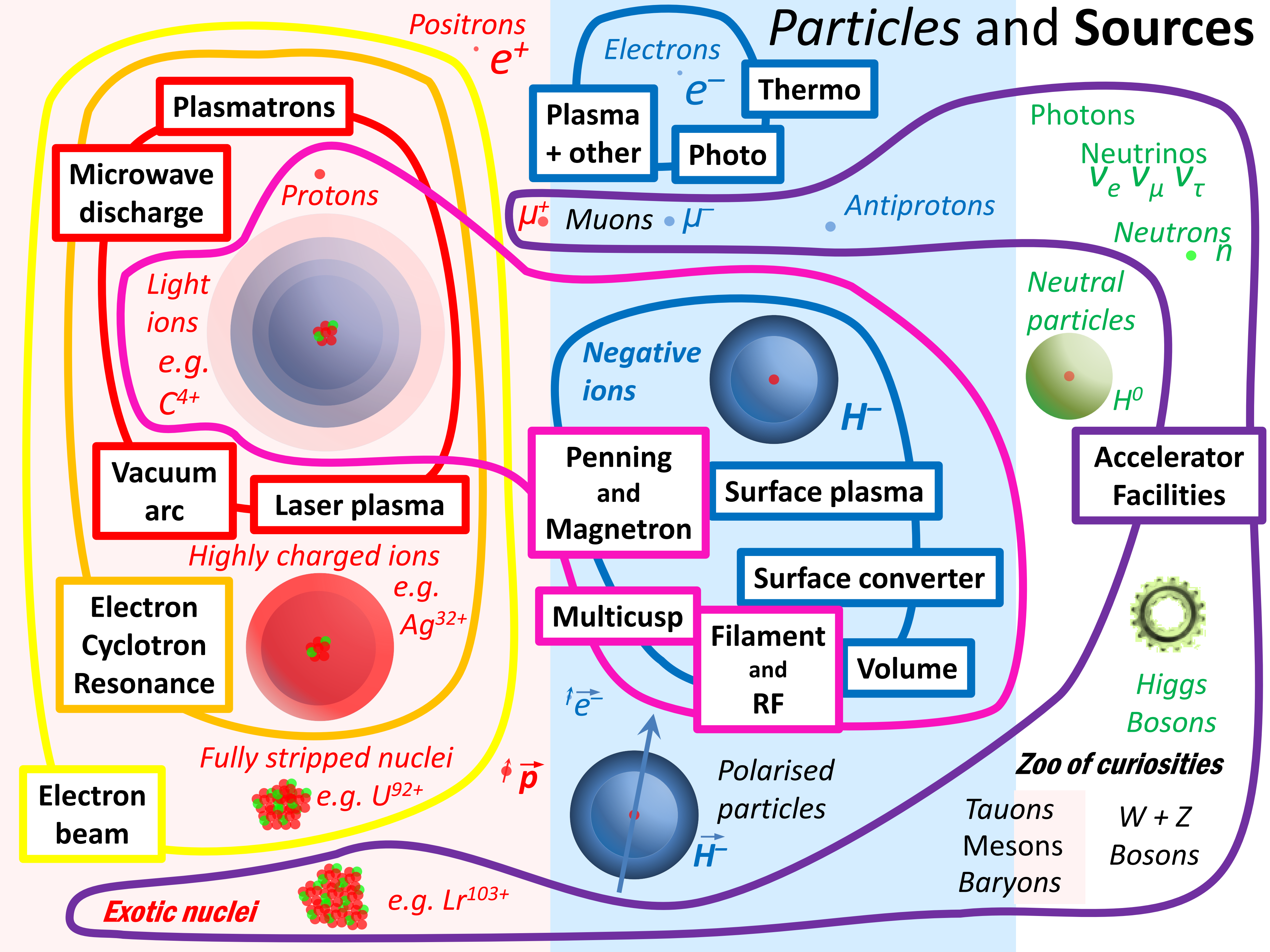

Particles and Sources
Best of both worlds?
Positrons
e^+
Electrons
e^-
Light
ions
e.g.
C^{4+}
Negative
ions
H^-
Neutral
particles
H^0
Neutrons
n
Surface converter
Multicusp
RF
Volume
Highly charged ions
e.g.
Ag^{32+}
Fully stripped nuclei
e.g. U^{92+}
$\vec{p}$
$\vec{e}^-$
Polarised
particles
$\vec{H}^-$
Higgs
Bosons
Zoo of curiosities
Tauons
Mesons
Baryons
W + Z
Bosons
Exotic nuclei
e.g. Lr^{103+}

CERN are developing a ceasiated external antenna source for LINAC4

SNS ion source



38 mA H^- 1 ms, 60 Hz



Particles and Sources
Positrons
e^+
Electrons
e^-
Thermo
Plasma + other
Photo
Plasmatrons
Microwave discharge
Protons
Photons
Neutrinos
ν_e ν_μ ν_τ
μ^+ Muons μ^-
Antiprotons
Neutrons
n
Light ions e.g. C^{4+}
Neutral particles
H^0
Negative ions
H^-
Penning and Magnetron
Surface plasma
Accelerator Facilities
Vacuum arc
Laser plasma
Highly charged ions
e.g. Ag^{32+}
Surface converter
Electron Cyclotron Resonance
Multicusp
Filament and RF
Volume
Higgs Bosons
$\vec{e}^-$
Fully stripped nuclei
e.g. U^{92+}
$\vec{p}$
Polarised particles
Zoo of curiosities
Electron beam
Tauons
Mesons
Baryons
W + Z Bosons
$\vec{H}^-$
Exotic nuclei
e.g. Lr^{103+}

Which Source?

- Type of particle
- Current, duty cycle, emittance
- Lifetime
- Expertise available
- Money available
- Space available

Reliability – is King!

- Operational sources should deliver >98% availability
- Lifetime compatible with operating schedule
- Ideally quick and easy to change
- Short start-up/set-up time

cryogenic systems

timing systems

machine interlocks

communication systems

Reliability also depends on:

low voltage power supplies

Everything Else!

cooling water

human error

hydrogen

vacuum systems

temperature controllers

high voltage power supplies

compressed air supplies

control systems

mains power

personnel interlocks

material purity

laser systems

Developing Sources

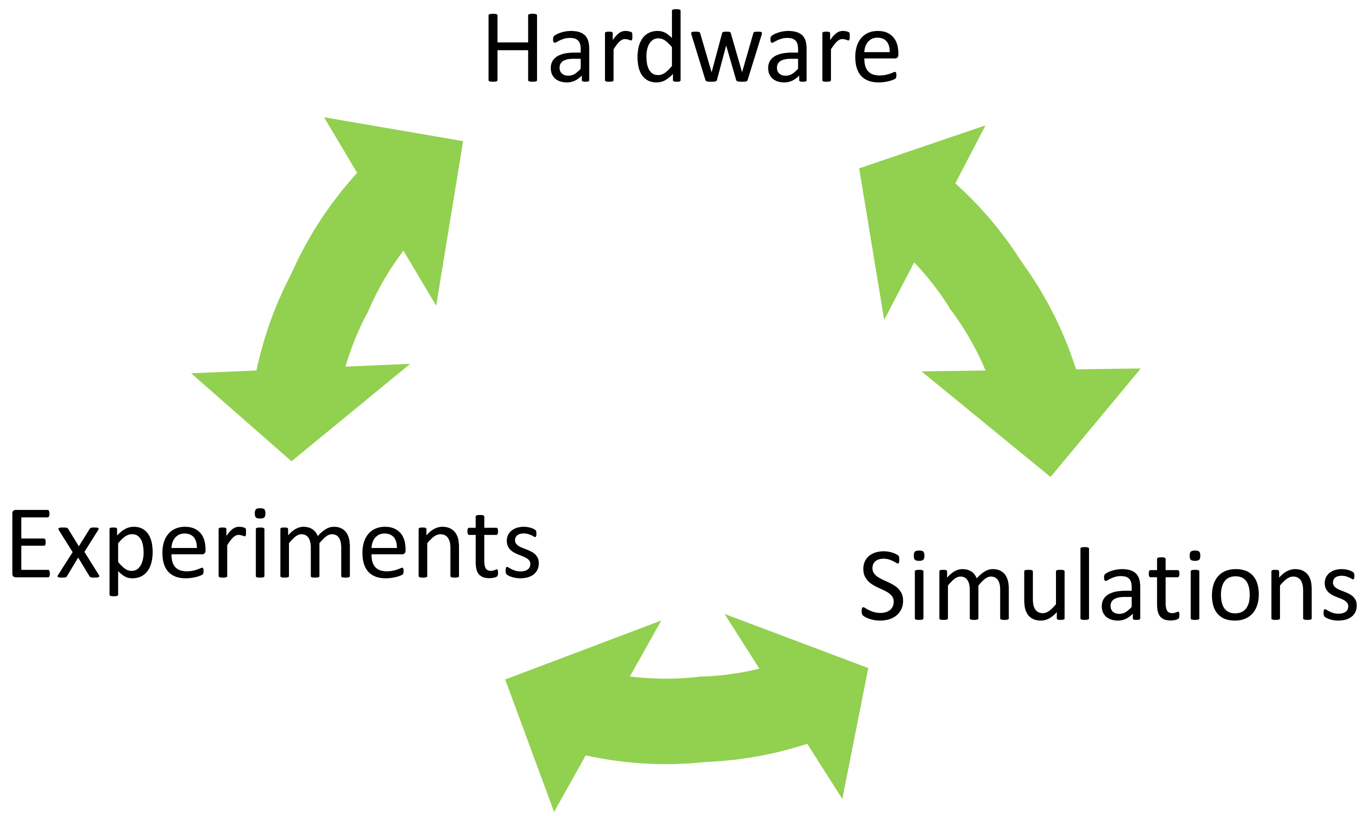
Driven by demand for

- Increases in current, duty cycle and lifetime
- Improvements in beam quality

Development strategy

- Simulations
- Test stands
- Diagnostics

The Development Cycle



Summary

- Particle sources are a huge interesting subject
- A perfect mixture of engineering and physics
- We have only scratched the surface

Thank you for listening