Beam Formation

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lon generators

- Electron Cyclotron Resonance Ion Source ECRIS
- Laser Ion Source LIS
- Liquid Metal Ion Source LMIS
- Electron Beam Ion Source EBIS
- H⁻ source

Electron Cyclotron Resonance Ion Source ECR

no cathode

effective plasma confinement by magnetic field longitudinal solenoidal mirror transversal hexapolar cusp high electron energy (high charge states !) if the resonance condition is fulfilled

f [GHz] = 28 |B[T]|

Electron Cyclotron Resonance Ion Source ECR



Electron Cyclotron Resonance Ion Source ECR



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ECR Injector Test Setup

 Identical with the low energy beam line of the High Charge State Injector

Electron Cyclotron Resonance Ion Source ECR



ELECTRON CYCLOTRON RESONANCE ION SOURCE

look into the plasma chamber with plasma electrode removed



ELECTRON CYCLOTRON RESONANCE ION SOURCE

plasma electrode with sputter marks



- Due to the magnetic confinement, the ion density distribution inside the source is not cylinder symmetric.
- The transverse magnetic field component defines the homogenity of the plasma.
- Lines of constant |B| in a series of transverse cuts within the plasma chamber indicate the plasma distribution.































starting ions everywhere in the plasma chamber results in a large loss area. lons on a large diameter start to move in azimuthal direction.

here the initial ion distribution was assumed symmetric in azimuthal direction.



CAPRICE Accel-decel extraction file: E:/inp/data/kobra/caprice/plasmachamber/PLOT139.EPS date: 15/09/2004 ²³ user: INP Wiesbaden







experiment



ions with large radius suffer from the stray field direction depends on magnetic field direction 18.06.2005 of the hexapole

Shape of the plasma in the plasma chamber

showing the potential in transverse planes, starting at injection side, moving towards extraction.



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Experimental Setup

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



ECR Injector Test Setup

Identical with the low energy beam line of the High Charge State Injector

DC2



changing the plasma density by rf power The space charge compensation at the edge of the plasma will become zero when the ions entering the extraction system.

the resulting azimuthal electric field component causes emittance growth!



Influence of higher energy electrons on the extracted beam









Influence of higher energy electrons

- All electrons are decelerated within the extraction system and accelerated back towards the source if their energy is below extraction voltage.
- This can introduce an over-compensation of the positive space charge.
- Simulations predict an improvement of emittance.

Influence of the solenoidal field

- Accel-decel extraction (12-18-18 mm).
- 25 kV, -10 kV, 0 kV.
- Magnetic flux density on axis used for the Taylor expansion (1T max).



Common parameter



Charge state distribution.

Different colors represent different charge states.

assumption

- Magnetic Flux density $B = B_0 = 1 T$
- Plasma model: Self Ti=1eV, Te=5eV
- No Hexapole
- Current 5 mA



X = 0.00 m







X = 0.01 m







X = 0.02 m





-5001 -5

-3

-1

1

3

5 cm

X = 0.03 m









X = 0.04 m









X = 0.05 m









X = 0.06 m









X = 0.07 m









X = 0.08 m









X = 0.09 m









X = 0.10 m









X = 0.11 m









X = 0.12 m









X = 0.13 m









X = 0.14 m









X = 0.15 m









assumption

• Magnetic Flux density $B = 2^*B_0$

Plasma model: Self Ti=1eV, Te=5eV

- No Hexapole
- Current 5 mA



X = 0.00 m







X = 0.01 m







X = 0.02 m











X = 0.03 m







-500|__ -5

-3

-1

3

1

5 cm

X = 0.04 m








X = 0.05 m









X = 0.06 m









X = 0.07 m









X = 0.08 m









X = 0.09 m









X = 0.10 m









X = 0.11 m









X = 0.12 m









X = 0.13 m









X = 0.14 m









X = 0.15 m









assumption

• Magnetic Flux density $B = 3^*B_0$

Plasma model: Self Ti=1eV, Te=5eV

- No Hexapole
- Current 5 mA



X = 0.00 m







X = 0.01 m







-500 |___ -5

-3

-1

3

1

X = 0.02 m











X = 0.03 m









X = 0.04 m











X = 0.05 m









X = 0.06 m









X = 0.07 m









X = 0.08 m









X = 0.09 m









X = 0.10 m









X = 0.11 m









X = 0.12 m









X = 0.13 m









X = 0.14 m









X = 0.15 m









assumption

• Magnetic Flux density $B = 4^*B_0$

- Plasma model: Self Ti=1eV, Te=5eV
- No Hexapole
- Current 5 mA



X = 0.00 m







X = 0.01 m





-5001 -5

-3

-1

3

1

X = 0.02 m











X = 0.03 m



-3

-1

1

3



X = 0.04 m



-3

-1

1

3





X = 0.05 m







-300

-500|__ -5

-3

-1

3

1

X = 0.06 m








X = 0.07 m









X = 0.08 m









X = 0.09 m









X = 0.10 m









X = 0.11 m









X = 0.12 m







X = 0.13 m









X = 0.14 m









X = 0.15 m









Conclusion

- The solenoidal component of the magnetic field will influence the extracted ion beam.
- The influence can even be helpful to focus the beam.

general rules for the extraction from an ECRIS

- minimize the force created by radial electric field and longitudinal magnetic field.
 > Pierce geometry
- minimize the force created by azimuthal electric field and longitudinal magnetic field. ->

homogeneous plasma density

- to stay in the perveance matched optimum, extraction voltage and plasma density has to be changed accordingly.
- use of an accel-decel extraction system is required to preserve space charge compensation.

Switching on/off the negative screening electrode changes the light because of the action of electrons extracted from the beam



Accel-decel extraction system for the GyroSERSE





lines of constant longitudinal component of the magnet flux density y [cm]





beam envelope for charge state ¹⁸O¹⁺ y [cm]





the beam profile is an assembly of the different profiles for different charge states.

EXAMPLE

working gas:

oxygen isotope 18, charge states 1+ ... 6+

required ion

xenon isotope 129, charge states 9+ ... 24+



Profile of all charge states after 0.3 m of the beam line for different total currents

0 mA current2.5 mA current16 mA current



0 mA







2.5 mA







16 mA







now individual charge states with 0 mA current














































individual charge states for 16 mA current















































to compare both solutions, the different cases are shown simultaneously:

blue:0 mAred:16 mA












































Afterglow Timing





FC signal

Timing conditions: $t_{on} = 10 \text{ ms}$, $t_{off} = 10 \text{ ms} \Rightarrow \text{duty cycle} = 0.5$





Operating mode	Optimized for charge state	Maximum of CSD	FWHM charge states
afterglow	18+	18+	7.5
afterglow	20+	20+	7.0
afterglow	23+	23+	7.0
CW	20+	16+	11.5

Width of different charge state distributions of Xe^{q+} FWHM = Full Width of Half Maximum

Gain factors of optimized afterglow mode versus optimized CW mode

Xe charge state	afterglow (µA)	CW (µA)	gain
18+	85	42	2
20+	80	27	3

Optimization on the same charge state in CW mode and in afterglow mode:

- different settings of the ion source
- no smooth transition from one mode to the other.
- <u>Afterglow mode</u>: good confinement for charge state breeding within the RF pulse
 efficient release of highly charged ions in the afterglow
 - <u>CW mode:</u> compromise between confinement and steady state extraction



All ionic plasma components are simultaneously extracted from the ECR plasma!



Role of the Auxiliary Gas

What is important for the simulation of the extraction from an ECRIS ?

geometry

- electric potentials
- magnetic flux density
- compensation model
- spectral distribution of ions
- spatial distribution of ions and electrons
- Current of each charge state

Experiment at GSI with a LIS in front of the MAXILAC RFQ: up to 1.8 mA Ta^{10+} could be measured at the exit of the RFQ where the velocity is 45 keV/u.



 CO_2 -laser with 4J, pulse length 1 µs, repetition rate 1Hz



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LIQUID METAL ION SOURCE



Electron Beam Ion Source

electron gun collector simple idea, but technological electron beam pumping surface problems: solenoid vacuum conductance U(Z)ion extraction alagmenti delama deinhity beties karbar ion trapping

electron

electron

repeller

ion pulse

7

limiters



100 mA



500 mA





winkel-0 file: **(13),006,220/005**ra/h-/winkel-0/PLOT008.EPS date: 20/03/2003

time: 16:58:00



To avoid the electron component in the extracted beam a magnetic filter can be applied.

Beam steering caused by the magnetic field can be compensated by tilting the electrodes.





already small modifications of the source operating conditions influencing the plasma density and/or the ratio of electron density and ion density can influence the effectivity of electron dumping:














































• reducing the total extracted current by a magnetic dipole field.

Assume a required H⁻ beam with 100 mA intensity and a ratio n_e/n_i in the order of 10 would require an hv-power supply for extraction with 35 kV / 1 A. instead of 35 kV / 100 mA.

• bending out the electrons with low energy

will reduce the loss power from 35 kW without bending to 5 kW with bending in vacuum (assuming 1 A and 5 kV)

• the tilt of the extracted ion beam can be corrected by a tilt of the extraction electrode.

• however, keep in mind that the efficiency of electron dumping will depend on the specific ion source operating conditions...

What is important for the simulation of the extraction from a H⁻ source ?

geometry

- electric potentials
- magnetic filter field
- compensation model
- spatial distribution of ions and electrons
- Current of H⁻ and electrons



• "0" order recipe for a design



Extraction



- choose the extraction voltage.
- a minimum distance between the extraction electrodes follows because of the HV breakdown limit.
- with an optimum aspect ratio (approx. 0.7) the hole diameter is fixed.
- the theoretical current can be estimated by Child's law, but is applicable only if the plasma density can be provided by the generator.
- if a higher current is required a multi aperture extraction system can be used on the cost of emittance.

Extraction



real space plot directly behind extraction of a multi aperture extraction system with 13 holes.



Extraction



horizontal emittance

vertical emittance

Drift

Simpliest way of beam transport
no external forces

Drift

Assume a drifting	<u>ion beam</u>
Species	Ar ¹⁺
energy	30 keV
emittance	100 π mm mrad

different models for neutralization:

- zero current (no space charge)
- 10 mA current (full space charge)
- with space charge compensation, assuming a certain degree (e.g. 90% compensation)
- with space charge compensation, assuming a certain beam plasma potential (e.g. 80 V)





Drift

potential caused by the space charge

 $\rho = I/(\varepsilon_0 v)$

$$\Phi = I / (2 \pi \epsilon_0 v) (1/2 + \ln r_w / r_b)$$

BUT

collisions of primary ions with residual gas atoms

AND

with surfaces (sputtering) will produce secondary ions and electrons:

only the coldest electrons will be trapped within the space charge potential of the beam, whereas the secondary ions will be repelled from the beam.













 $\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{k} \mathbf{r}_0 * \sqrt{\mathbf{q}/\mathbf{m}} / \sqrt{\mathbf{P}}$

Estimation of the characteristic length L until the beam doubles its initial diameter due to the space charge force.

	U _{ex}	Φ_{b}	L
	kV	V	cm
е	-15	-0.175	430
р	15	30	40
Ar+	15	189	16
Ar ³⁺	5	189	9
Ar ³⁺	15	109	20

What is important for the simulation of a drifting beam?

- electric potentials
- geometry
- magnetic flux density
- compensation model
- spectral distribution of ions
- spatial distribution of ions and electrons
- Current of each charge state

Drift

If the required beam energy cannot be achieved with extraction voltage, the beam can be further accelerated (decelerated) to provide the required energy.











4 electrodes, moveable HV-electrode: Ø 60 mm ground eleromctrode: Ø 50 mm screening electrode: Ø 60 mm ground electrode: Ø 50 mm aspect ratio from 0.2 to 3

BEAM GENERATION

ECR source

magnetic field in the plasma chamber plasma potential in the plasma chamber

B=1T, no hexapole, I = 5mA, Ti=1eV, Te=5eV





drift postacceleration



Final conclusion

I have tried to show different types of electron guns and ion sources together with some simulations, indicating that some models for different applications are available; other applications might require further model studies.

Remember:

simply choose the most promising particle generator.

to increase the number of ions on "target": increase the current from the source

01

decrease the emittance of the extracted beam

283 18.06.2005