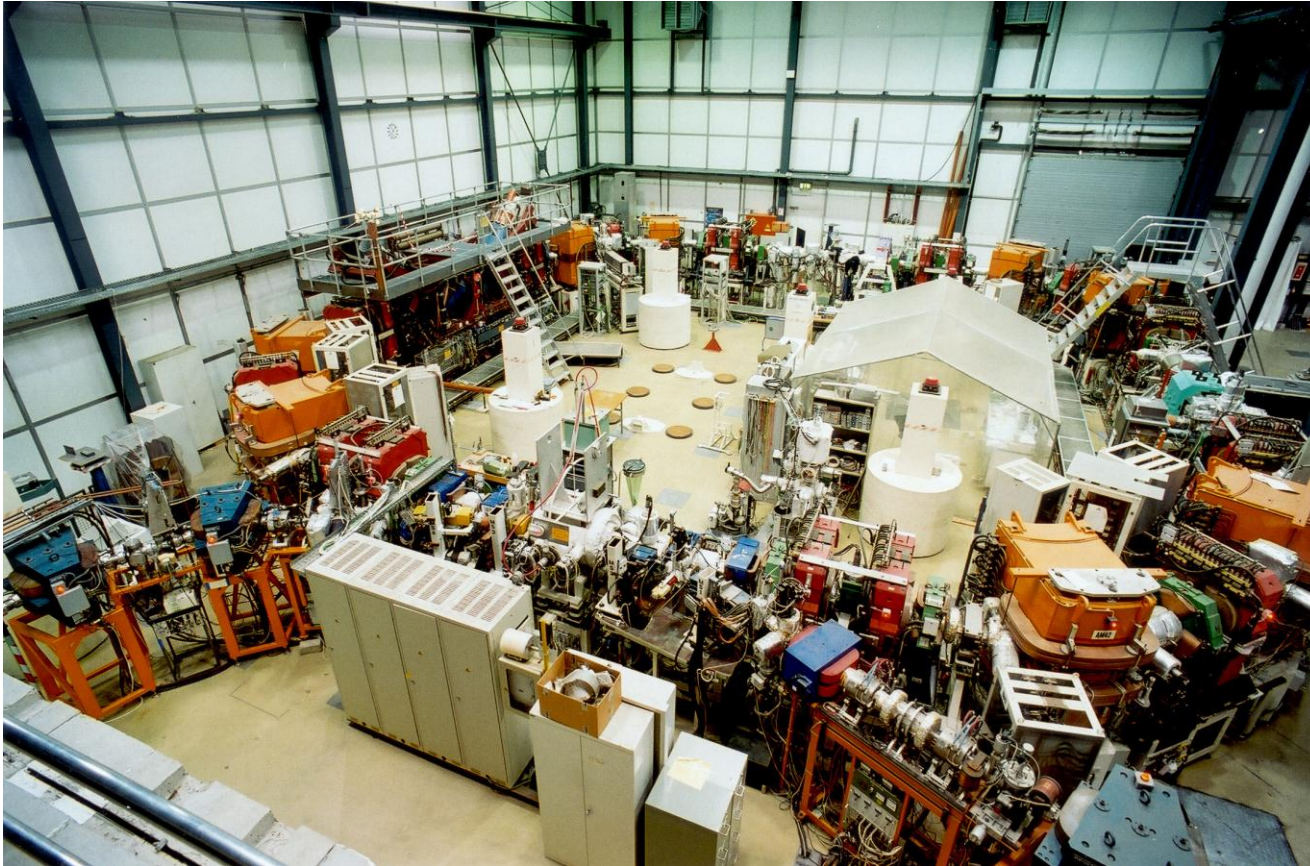


Overview of the Heavy Ion Storage Ring TSR

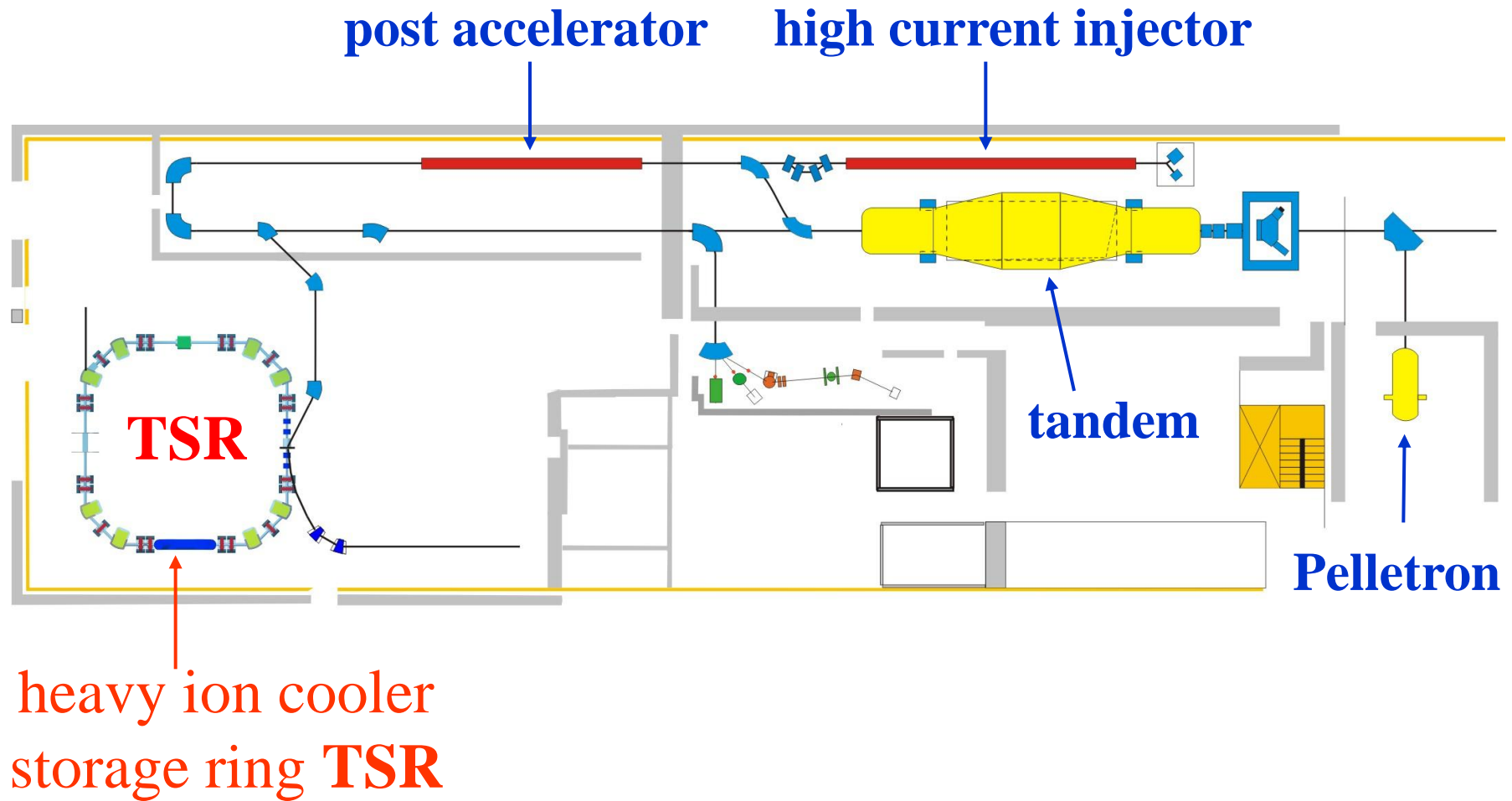
Manfred Grieser

Max Planck Institut für Kernphysik, Heidelberg

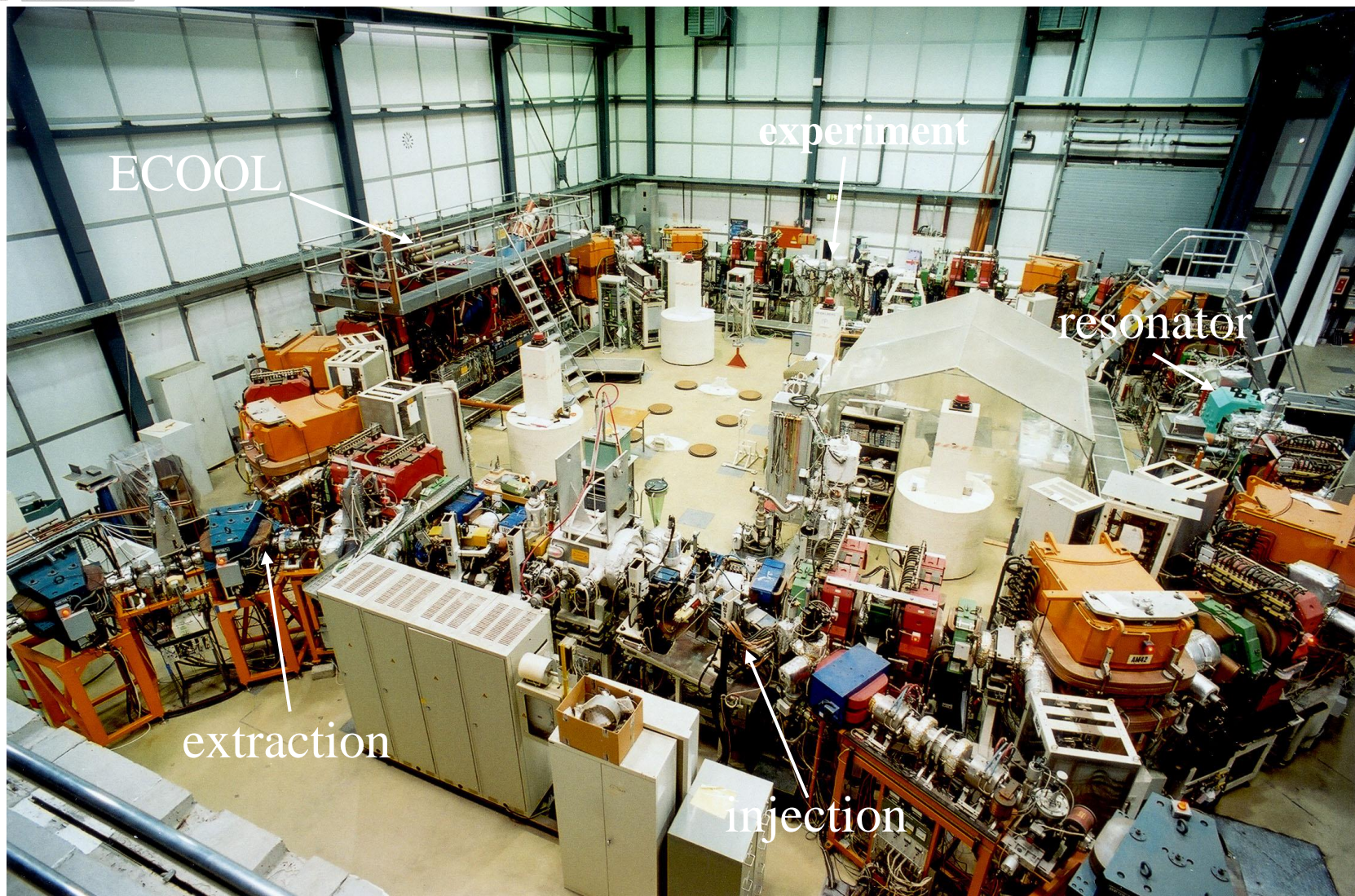
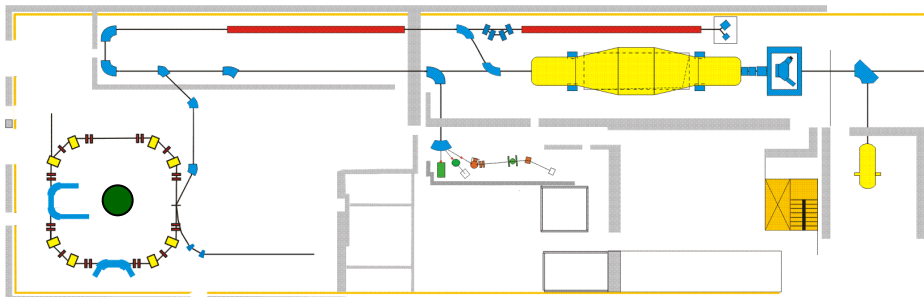


TSR@ISOLDE Workshop, CERN, 29-30 October 2012

The accelerator facilities at MPIK

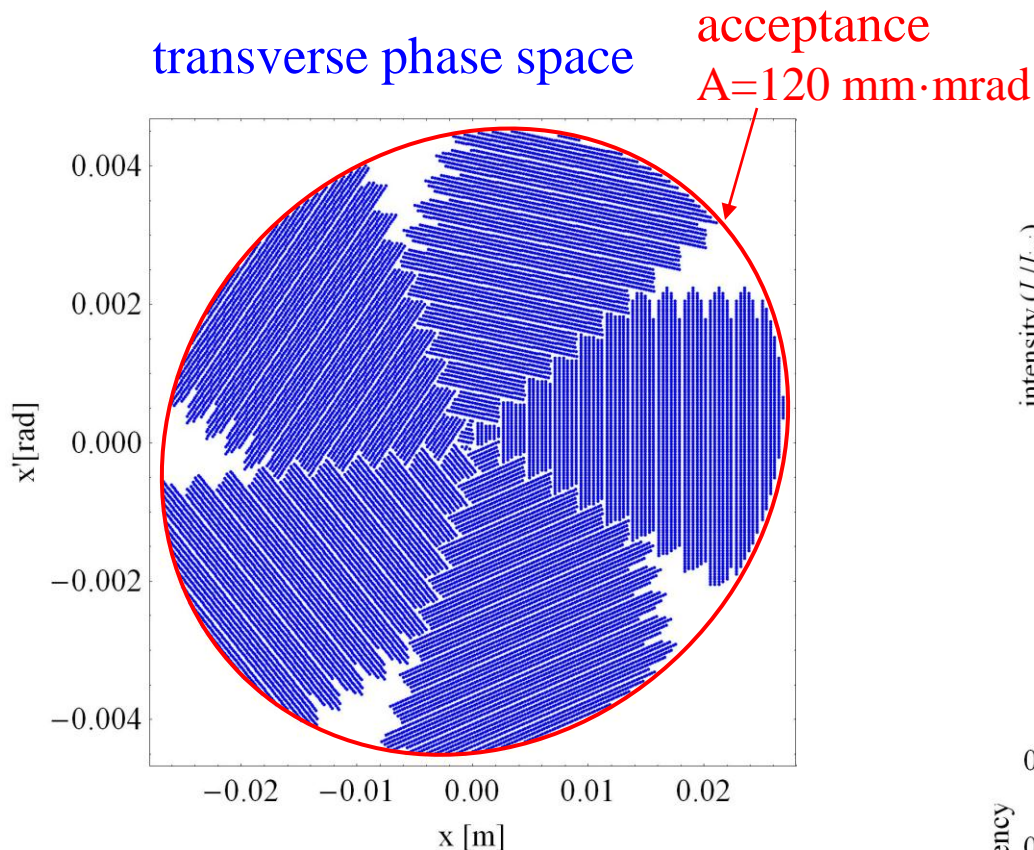


The heavy ion storage ring TSR

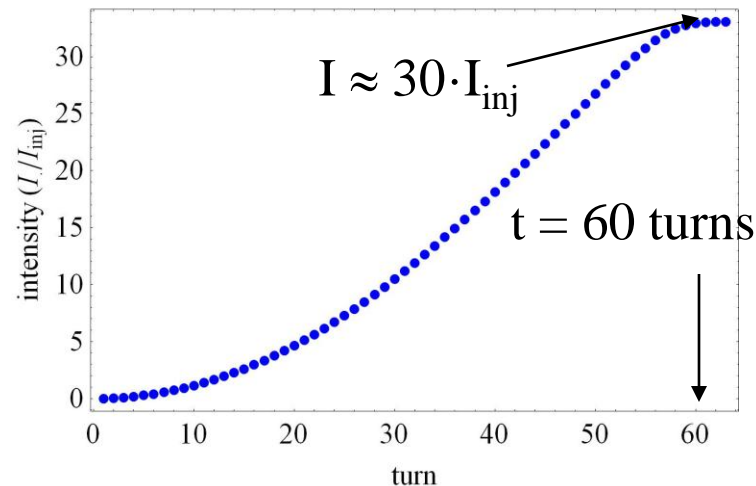


Multiturn injection at TSR@Isolde

transverse phase space



intensity increase



$Q_x = 2.8$
 $\varepsilon = 4$
 $\text{mm}\cdot\text{mrad}$

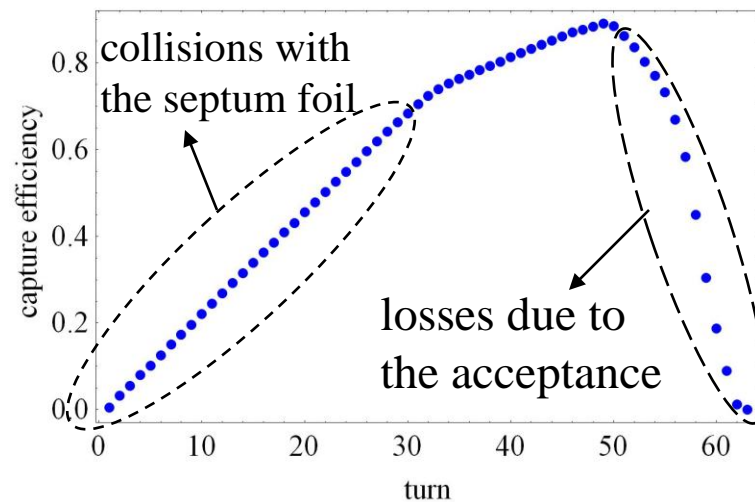
intensity increase:

$$I \approx 30 \cdot I_{\text{inj}}$$

efficiency

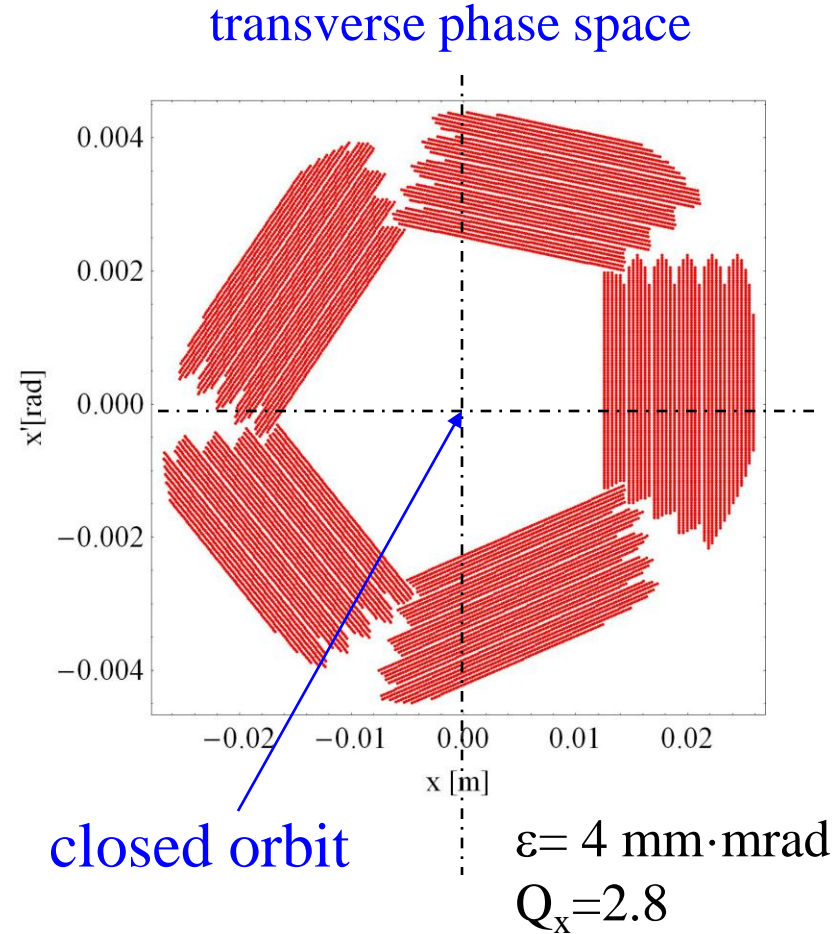
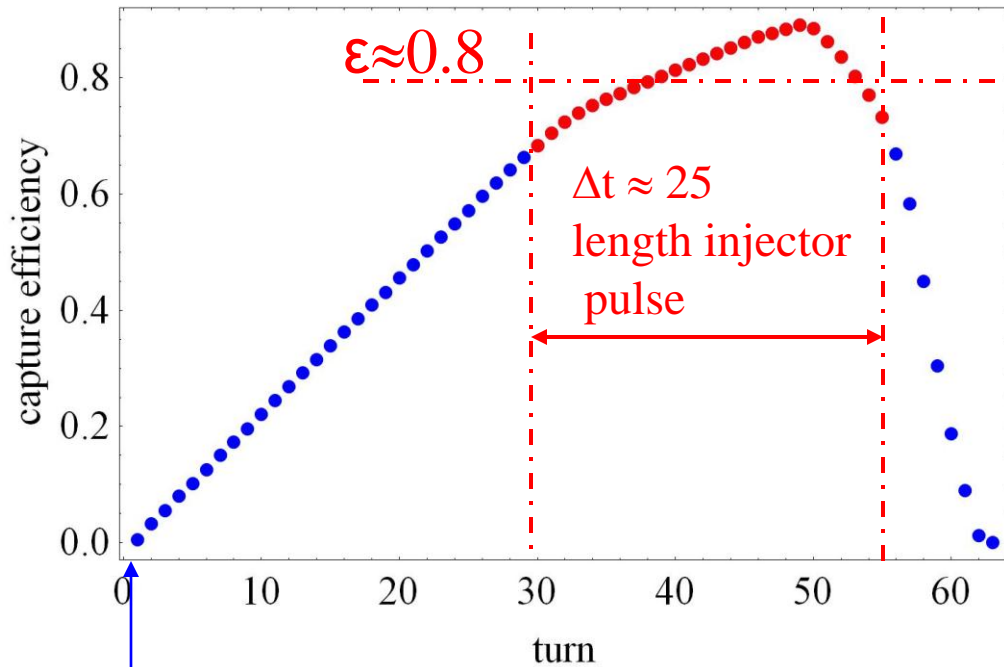
≈ 0.5 for injector
beam with pulse
length $t \approx 60$ turns

capture efficiency



the Isolde beam
typically emittance
at 10 MeV/u

Multiturn injection at TSR@Isolde



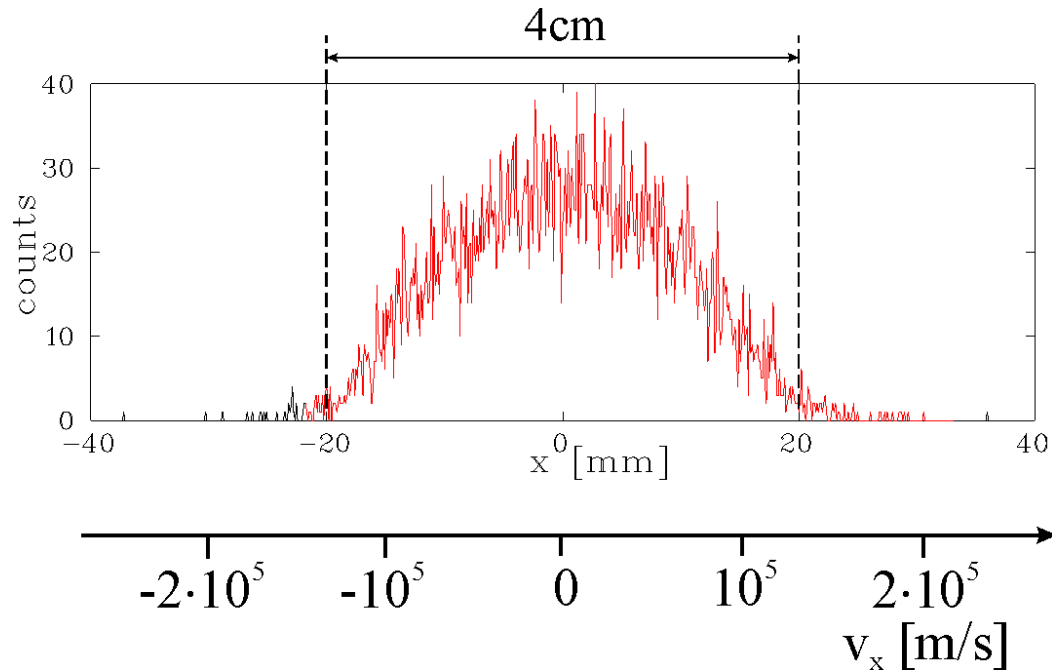
$\Delta t \approx 25$ turns
typically $\approx 30 \mu\text{s}$ (10 MeV/u)

closed orbit

if $\Delta t \leq 25$ turns $\Rightarrow \approx 80\%$ of the injected ions can be captured

Beam profile after multi turn injection

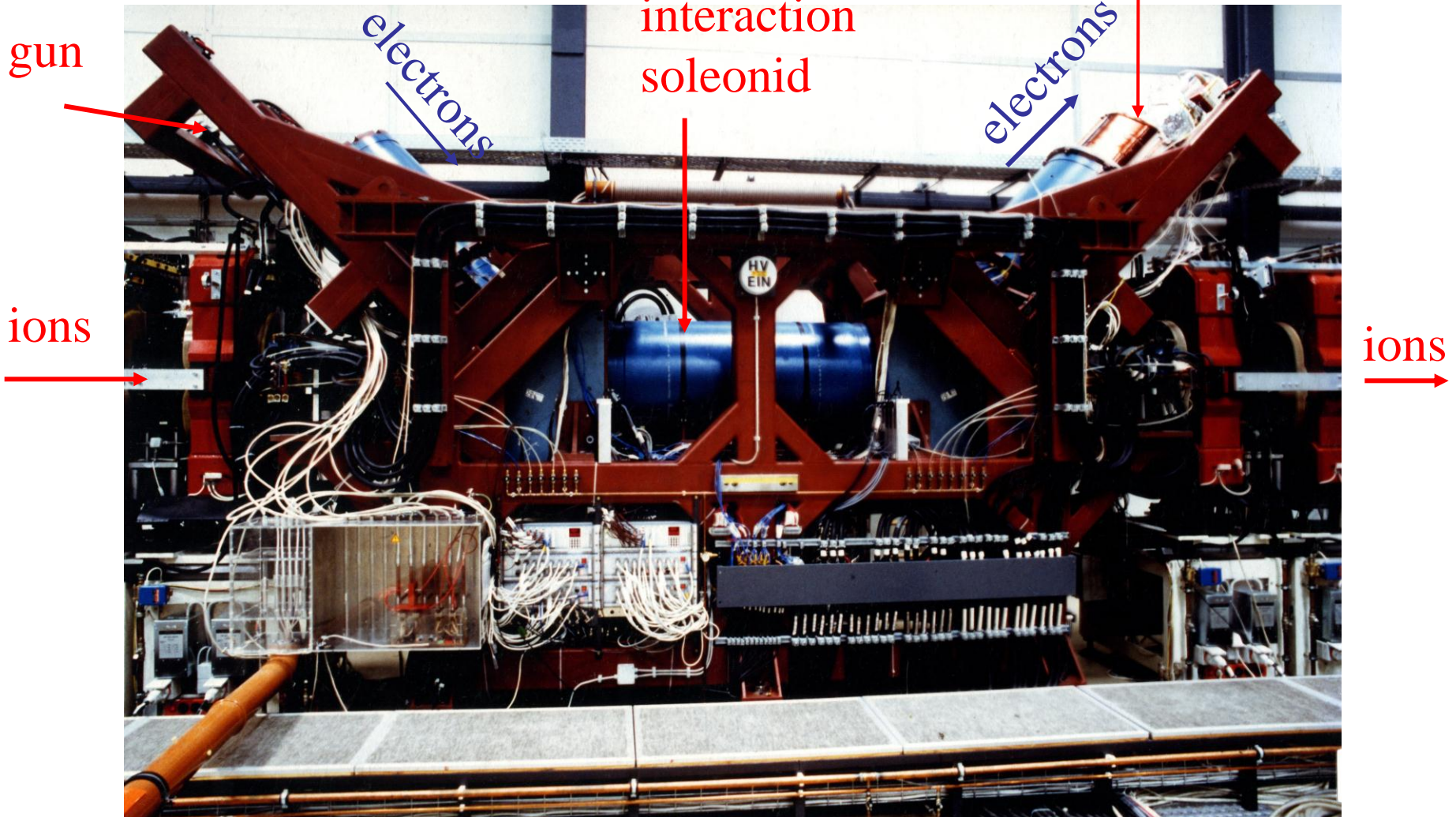
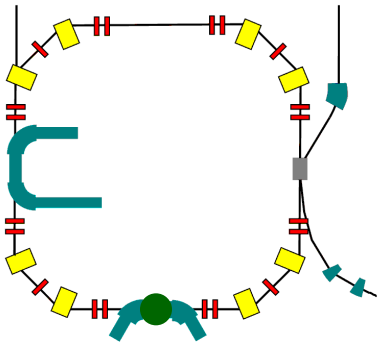
beam: $^{12}\text{C}^{6+}$ $E=73.3$ MeV



velocity distribution $n(v_x) = \frac{N}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{v_x}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{v_x^2}{\sigma_{v_x}^2}}$ $\sigma_{v_x} \approx 6 \cdot 10^4 \text{ m/s}$

beam temperature: σ_{v_x} with $\frac{1}{2} k \cdot T = \frac{1}{2} m \cdot \sigma_{v_x}^2 \Rightarrow T \approx 5 \cdot 10^6 \text{ K}$

The electron cooler

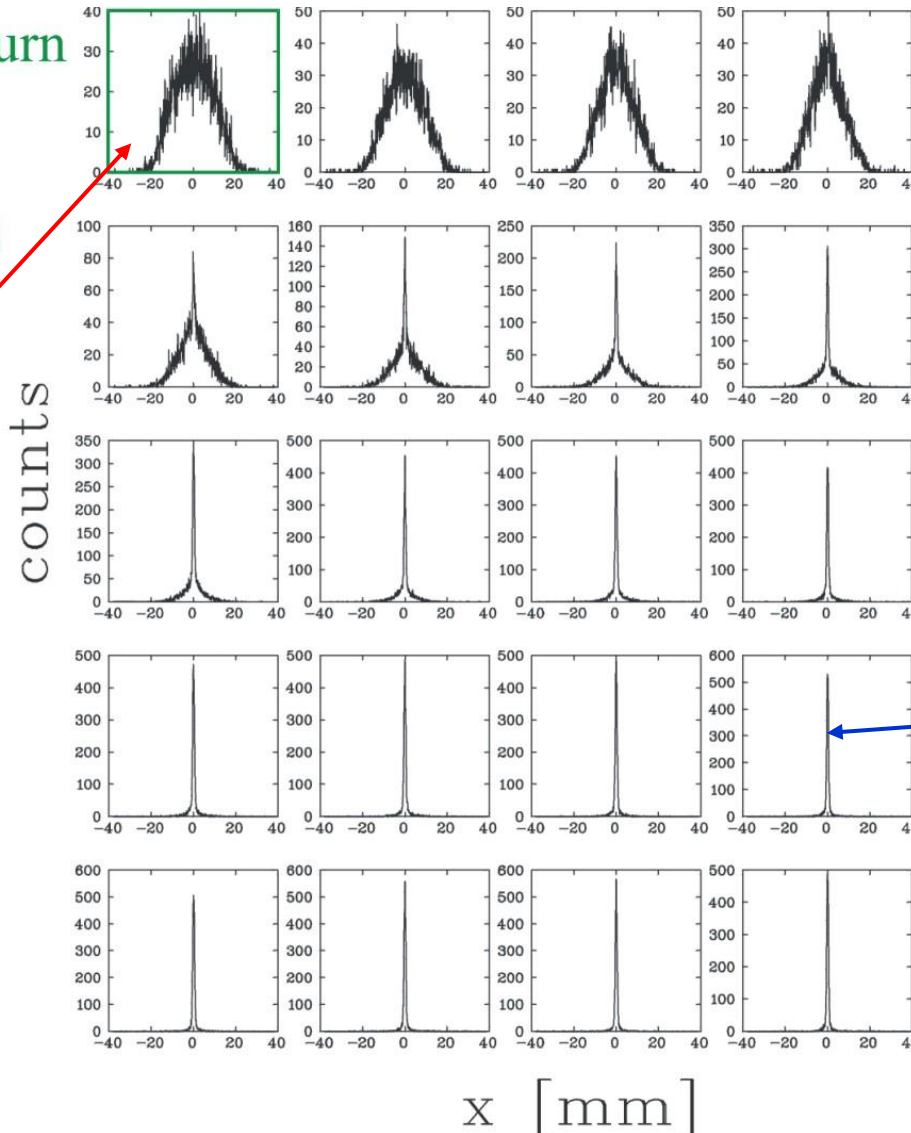


Transverse electron cooling

after multiturn injection

$\Delta t = 100$ ms

hot ion beam



example
horizontal beam profile
 $^{12}\text{C}^{6+}$ ($E=73.3$ MeV)

\Rightarrow transverse
cooling time:

$$T \approx 1\text{ s}$$

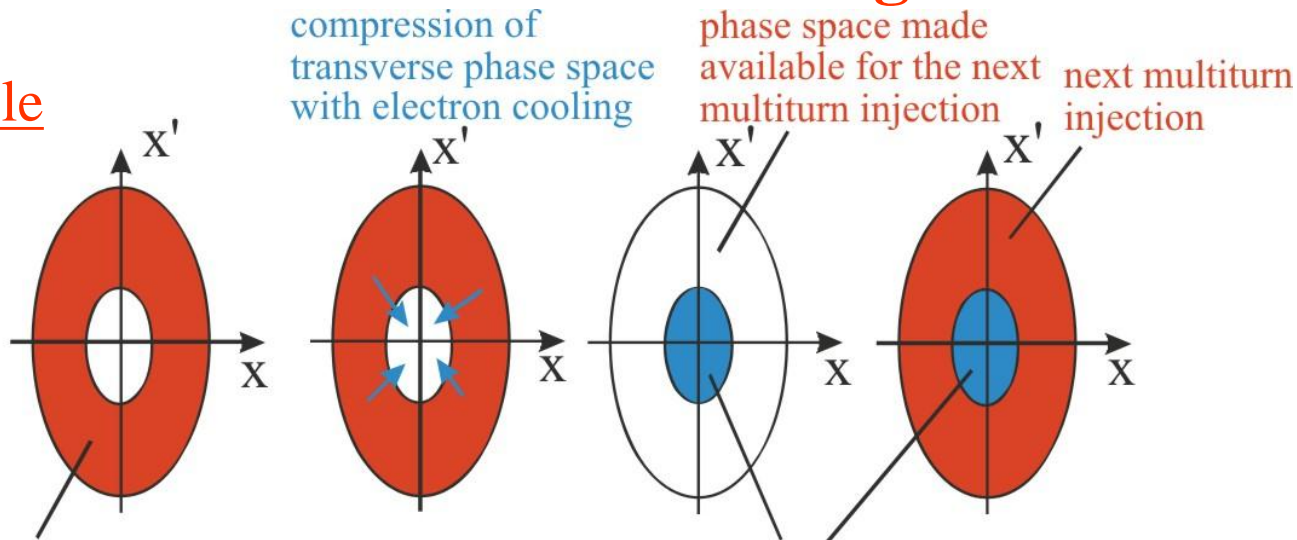
for $\alpha_{\text{ex}} = 7.7$
and $n_e = 1.53 \cdot 10^7$ 1/cm³

cold ion
beam

measuring time: 2s

ECOOOL Stacking

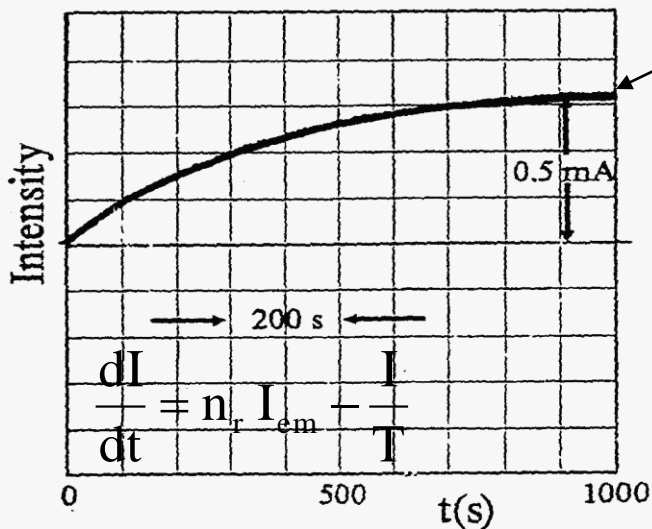
principle



filled transverse phase space with multiturn injection

phase space containing the electron cooled ion beam

measured $I(t)$ for $^{35}\text{Cl}^{17+}$ ions



equilibrium intensity I_0

$$I_0 = n_r \cdot T \cdot M_{\text{eff}} \cdot I_{\text{inj}}$$

$$n_r = \begin{cases} 1/T_{\text{cool}} & T_{\text{cool}} > 0.2\text{s} \\ 5 \text{ 1/s} & T_{\text{cool}} \leq 0.2\text{s} \end{cases}$$

I_{inj} - Injector intensity

M_{eff} - effective intensity

multiplication factor :

$$M_{\text{eff}} = \frac{I_{\text{em}}}{I_{\text{inj}}}$$

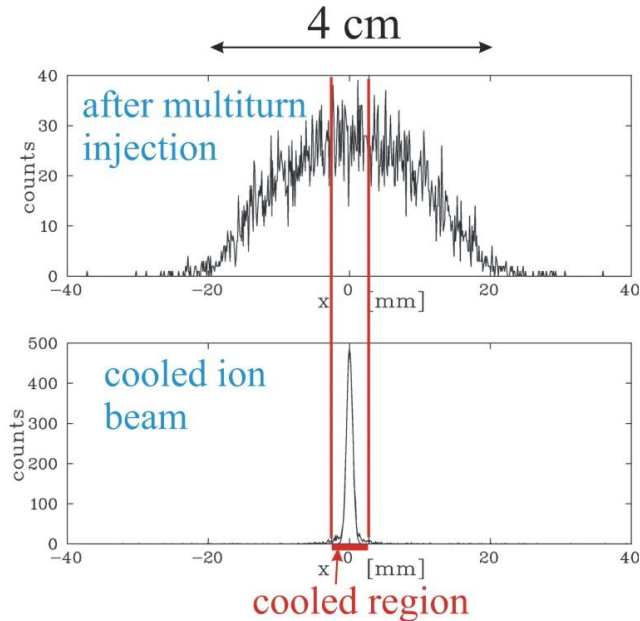
T - beam lifetime

n_r - injection rate

T_{cool} - electron cooling time

I_{em} effective intensity increase with multiturn injection

Cooling time T_{cool} of a multiturn injected ion beam

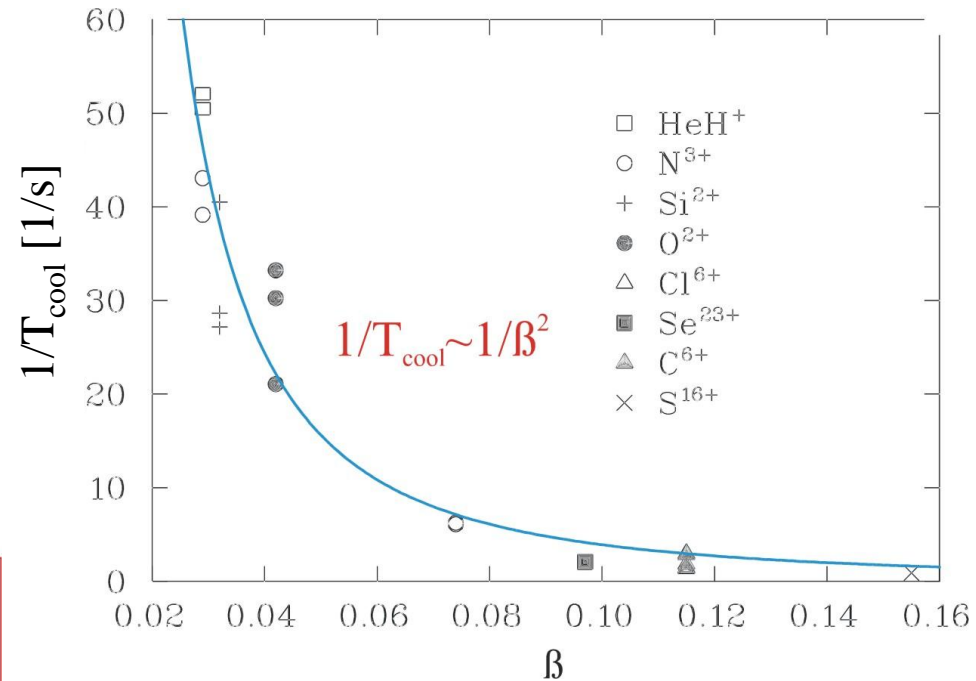


definition of transverse cooling time

The cooling time is the time it takes to cool 80% of the particles outside the cooled region into the marked region

$$T_{\text{cool}} \approx \text{const} \cdot \frac{A \beta^2}{q^2 n_e} \quad (0.03 < \beta < 0.16)$$

inverse cooling time $1/T_{\text{cool}}$ as a function of β
normalized to q^2/A and $n_e = 10^8 \text{ cm}^{-3}$



\Rightarrow for $\alpha_{\text{ex}} = 9.6$ and $\text{per} = 1 \mu\text{perv}$

$$T_{\text{cool}} \approx \frac{A}{q^2} \cdot 3 \text{ s} \quad \text{because } n_e \propto \beta^2$$

Beam life-time T for some ions

60 h →

Ion	Energy	Pressure	cooled	uncooled	cooled	expl. uncooled	expl.
	[MeV]	[10 ⁻¹¹ mbar]	[s]	[s]	[s]		[s]
p	21	4	220000		180000	REC	
HD ⁺	2	7		5			DIS
⁷ Li ⁺	13	6		48	41	ST	41 ST
⁹ Be ⁺	7	6	16	16	12	ST	12 ST
¹² C ⁶⁺	73	6	7470		5519	REC	5630 MS
²⁸ Si ¹⁴⁺	115	6	540	260	424	CAP	493 CAP
³² S ¹⁶⁺	196	5	450		554	REC	1200 CAP
³⁵ Cl ¹⁵⁺	157	6	366		306	CAP	375 CAP
³⁵ Cl ¹⁷⁺	202	6	318	366	402	REC	735 CAP
⁵⁶ Fe ²²⁺	250	5	77		90	REC	278 CAP
⁵⁸ Ni ²⁵⁺	342	5	60		89	REC	374 CAP
⁶³ Cu ²⁶⁺	510	6	122		166	REC	622 CAP
⁷⁴ Ge ²⁸⁺	365	5	45		59	REC	162 CAP
⁸⁰ Se ²⁵⁺	480	5	204		179	REC	384 CAP
¹⁹⁷ Au ⁵¹⁺	710	5	23	51			

Intensities for a few ions achieved with ECOOL stacking

Ion	E [MeV]	life time[s]	Intensity [μA]
p	21	220000	1000
$^{16}\text{O}^{8+}$	98		750
$^{12}\text{C}^{6+}$	73	1700	1000
$^{32}\text{S}^{16+}$	195	450	1500
$^{35}\text{Cl}^{17+}$	293	318	1000
$^{45}\text{Sc}^{18+}$	178		380
$^{56}\text{Fe}^{22+}$	250	77	70
$^{56}\text{Fe}^{23+}$	260	74	128
$^{58}\text{Ni}^{25+}$	342	60	600
$^{63}\text{Cu}^{25+}$	290	49	280
$^{63}\text{Cu}^{26+}$	510	122	100
$^{74}\text{Ge}^{28+}$	365	45	110
$^{80}\text{Se}^{25+}$	480	204	100
$^{80}\text{Se}^{31+}$	506	50	<1
$^{197}\text{Au}^{50+}$	695	3	3

$I \approx 1 \text{ mA}$ →
incoherent
tune shift
limit

$$N \approx 4000 \quad ^{32}\text{S}^{16+}$$

$$N = \frac{I_0}{I_{\text{inj}}} = M \cdot \epsilon_m \cdot n_r \cdot T$$

$$n_r = \begin{cases} 1/T_{\text{cool}} & T_{\text{cool}} > 0.2\text{s} \\ 5 \text{ 1/s} & T_{\text{cool}} \leq 0.2\text{s} \end{cases}$$

$$\epsilon_m = \begin{cases} 0.8 & n_r = 1/T_{\text{cool}} \\ 1 & n_r < 1/T_{\text{cool}} \end{cases}$$

I_0 equilibrium intensity

I_{inj} injected intensity

T- life time

T_{cool} cooling time of
a multturn injected
ion beam

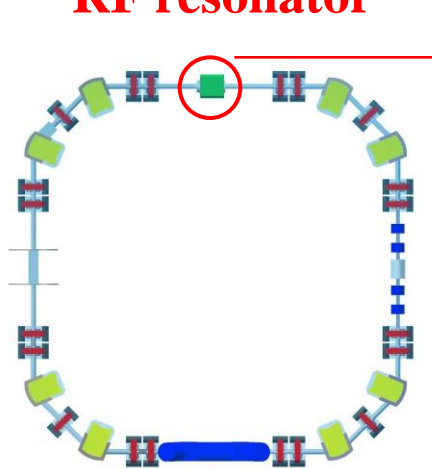
M intensity multiplication
factor multturn
injection

ECOOL Stacking

$M \leq 10$

RF acceleration and deceleration

RF resonator



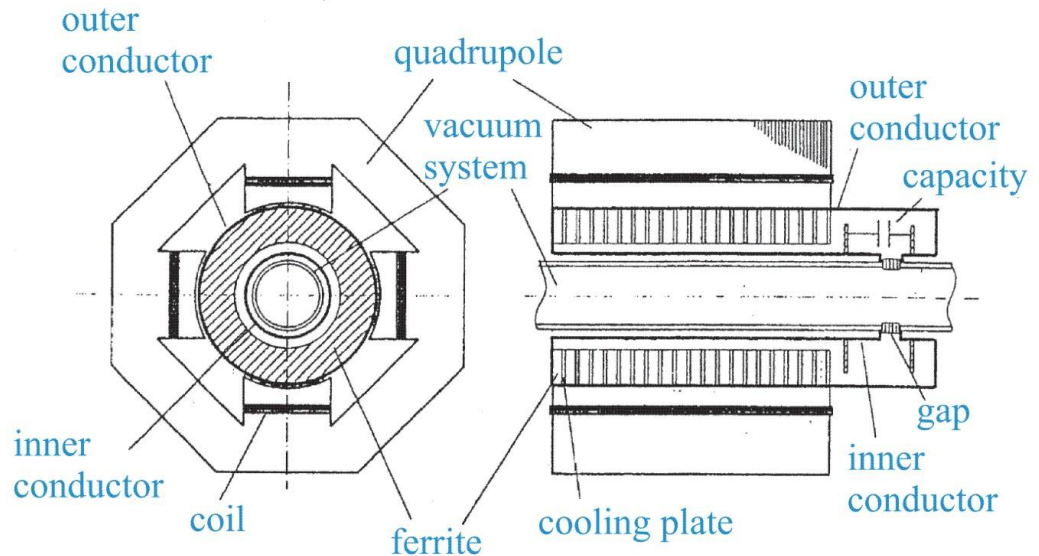
quadrupole coil resonator



frequency range: 0.5-7 MHz
only with magnetization:
factor ≈ 7 $I_{mag}=0-150$ A
rf voltage: max 5 kV
rf power: max 10 kW
ferrite: Philips FXC 8C12
ferrite size: 498x270x25 mm³
number of ferrites: 20
cooling: 21 water cooled Cu disks

quadrupole

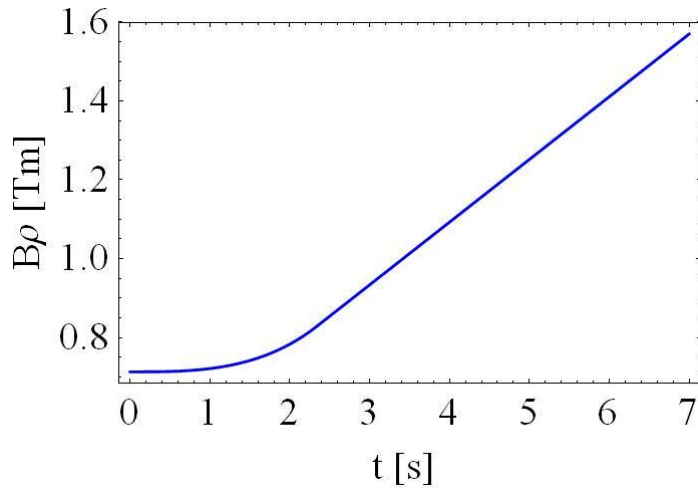
- magnetization of the ferrites
- decoupling of rf field and magnetization field



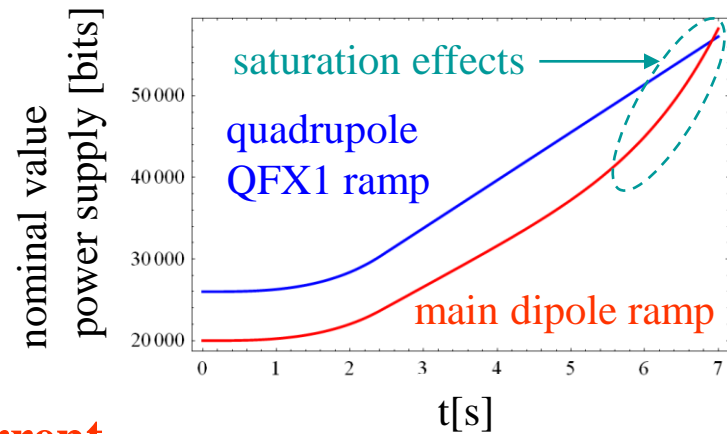
Acceleration tests with $^{12}\text{C}^{6+}$ ions

energy $E = 73.3 \text{ MeV} \rightarrow 362 \text{ MeV} \Leftrightarrow B \cdot \rho = 0.71 \text{ Tm} \rightarrow 1.57 \text{ Tm}$

rigidity



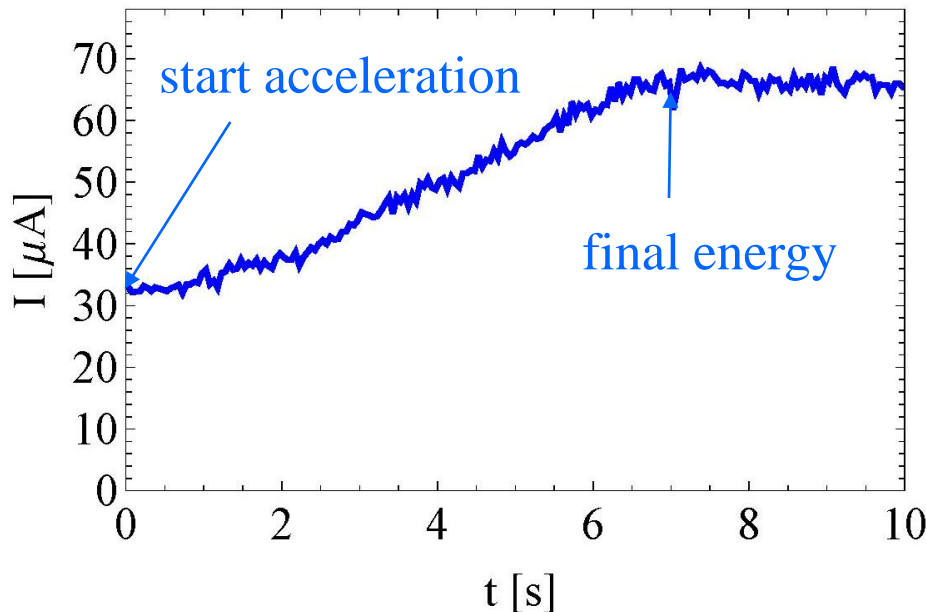
nominal value power supplies



ion current

ion current

$$I = Q \cdot N \cdot f_0$$

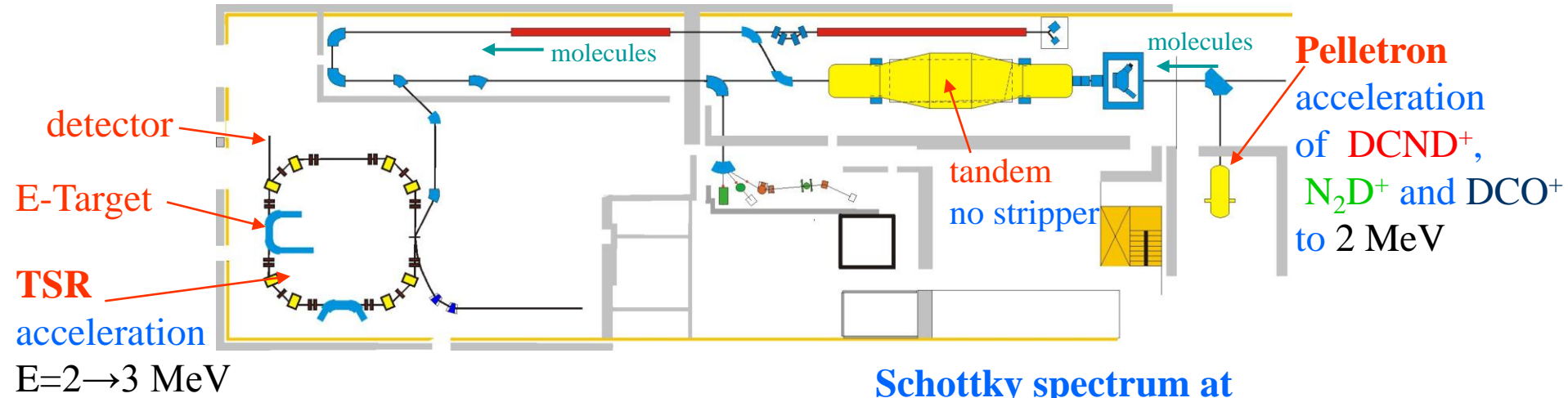


efficiency

$$\eta = \frac{N_{\text{final}}}{N_{\text{start}}}$$

$$\eta = 98 \%$$

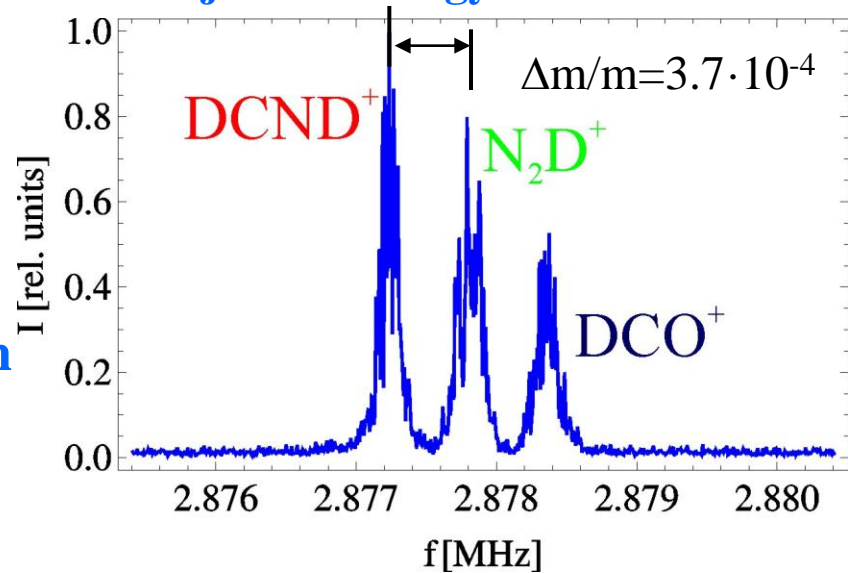
Mass selective acceleration at the heavy ion storage ring TSR



ion source produces several heavy **molecular ion species** with relative mass differences of $\Delta m/m = 3.7 \cdot 10^{-4}$ (DCND^+ , N_2D^+).

with mass selective acceleration separation of the right molecular ion species, for example DCND^+

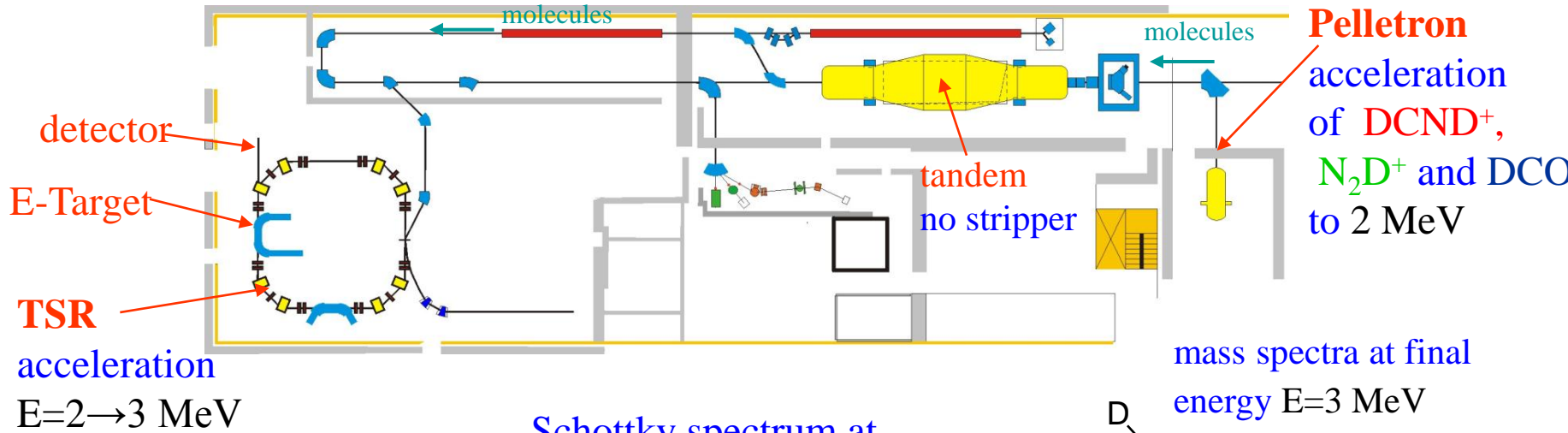
Schottky spectrum at injection energy $E=2$ MeV



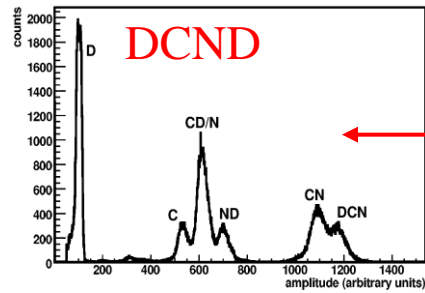
relation between ion mass and Schottky frequency for constant energy:

$$\frac{\Delta f}{f} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta m}{m} (1 + \alpha)$$

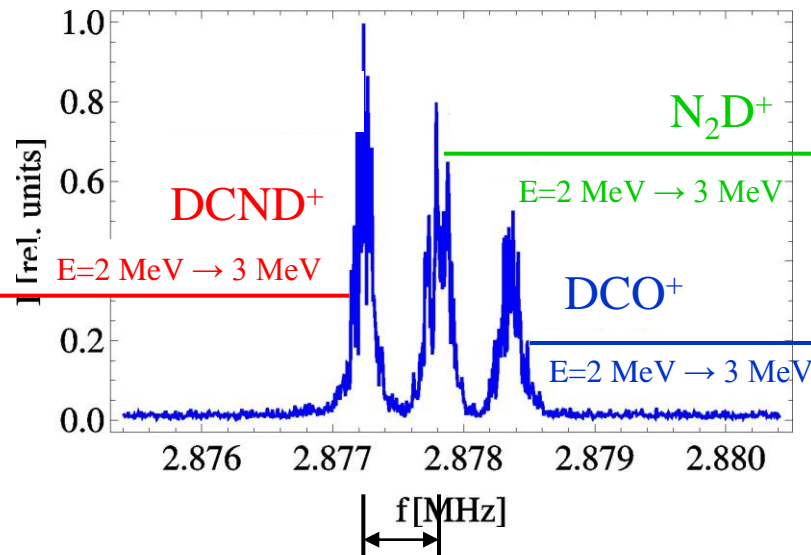
Mass selective RF acceleration at the heavy ion storage ring TSR



mass spectra at final energy E=3 MeV

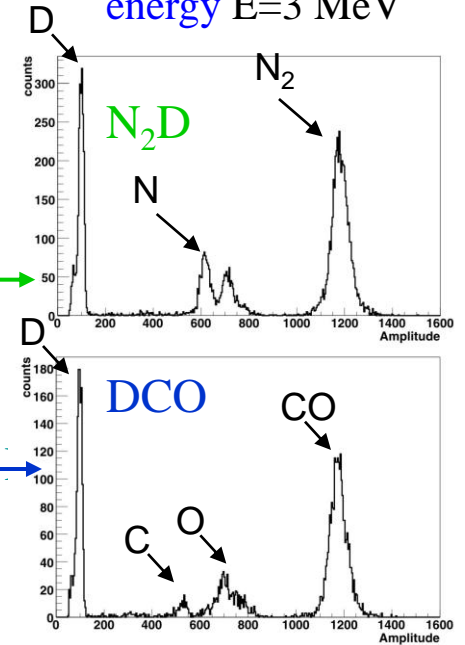


Schottky spectrum at injection energy E=2 MeV



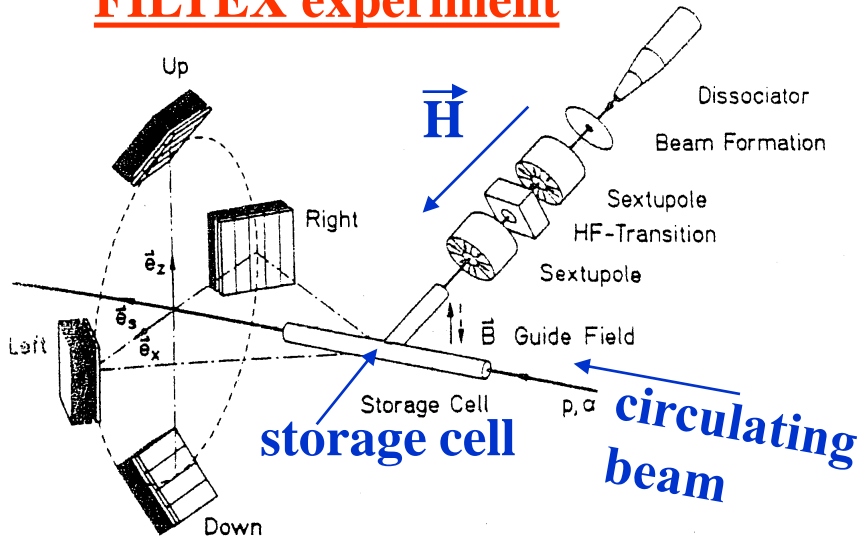
$$\Delta m/m = 3.7 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

mass spectra at final energy E=3 MeV

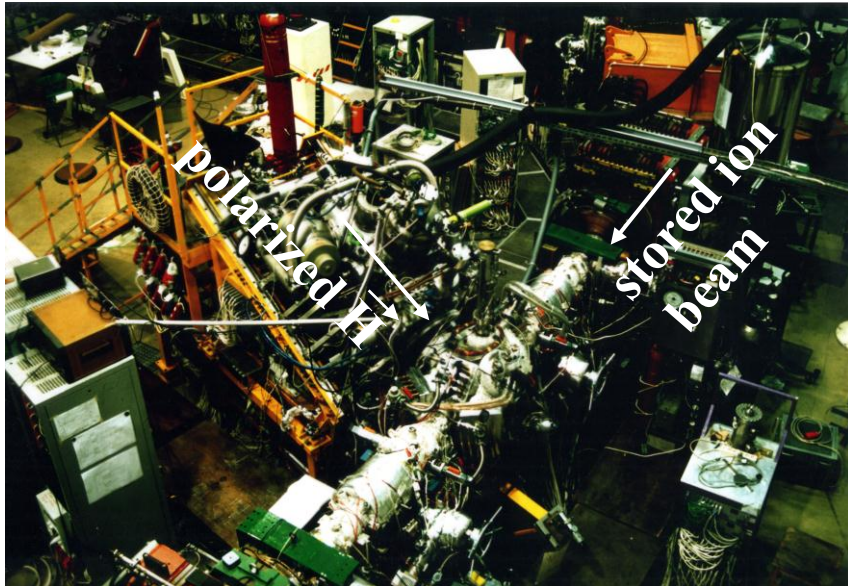


Internal target experiments at the TSR

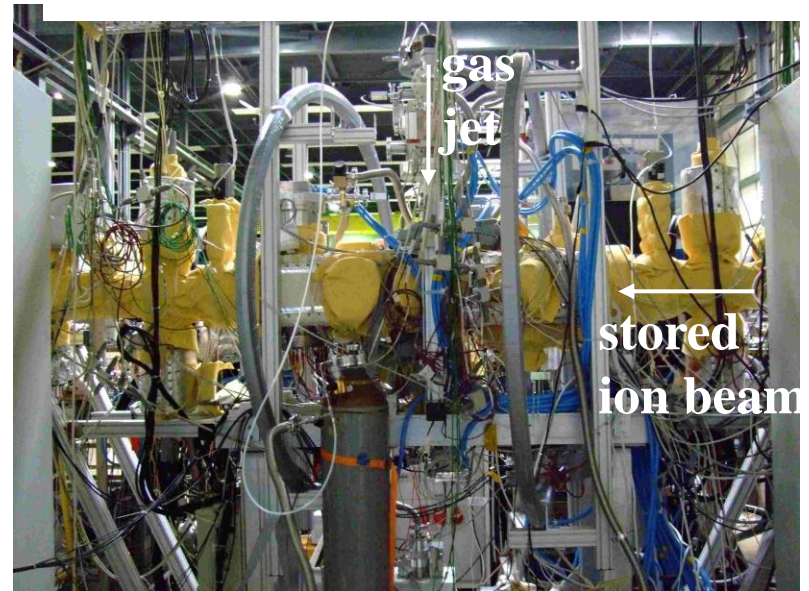
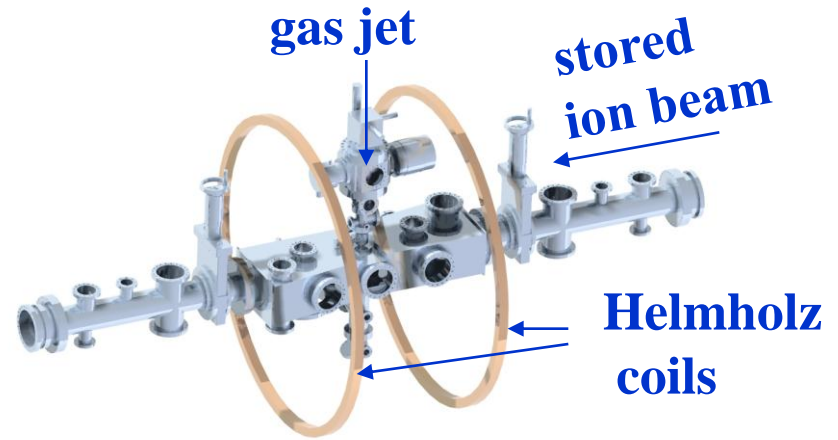
FILTEX experiment



target thickness: $5 \cdot 10^{13}$ atoms/cm²



Reaction microscope



Lifetimes due to interaction with a internal targets

Calculated ion lifetime for target thickness:

$5 \cdot 10^{13}$ atoms/cm²

Ion	Energy [MeV]	target	τ_{sc} [s]	τ_{cap} [s]
$^{12}\text{C}^{6+}$	73	H ₂	1847	4340
$^{12}\text{C}^{6+}$	73	He	461	236
$^{12}\text{C}^{6+}$	73	N ₂	38	1.2
$^{12}\text{C}^{6+}$	73	Ar	6	0.055
$^{35}\text{Cl}^{17+}$	293	H ₂	3200	302
$^{35}\text{Cl}^{17+}$	293	He	790	16
$^{35}\text{Cl}^{17+}$	293	N ₂	64	0.086
$^{35}\text{Cl}^{17+}$	293	Ar	10	0.0095

⇒ possible targets: H₂, He

Filtex experiment

storage cell

target thickness

hydrogen

$5.6 \cdot 10^{13}$ H/cm²

23 MeV protons

$\tau = 60$ minutes

27 MeV He²⁺

$\tau = 38$ minutes

lifetime determined by
single scattering

calculated lifetime

for p and He²⁺

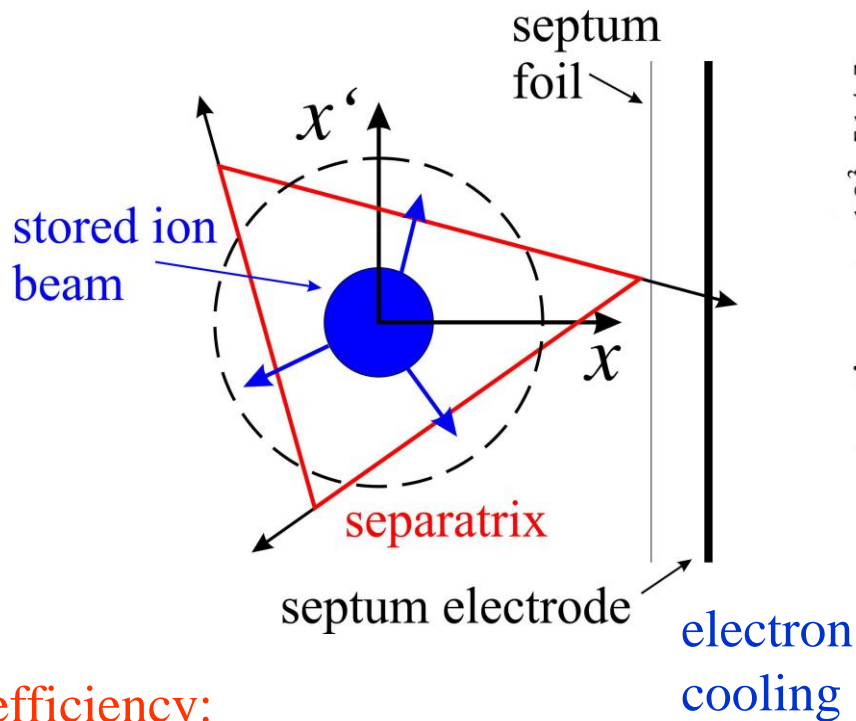
about factor two higher

Slow extraction

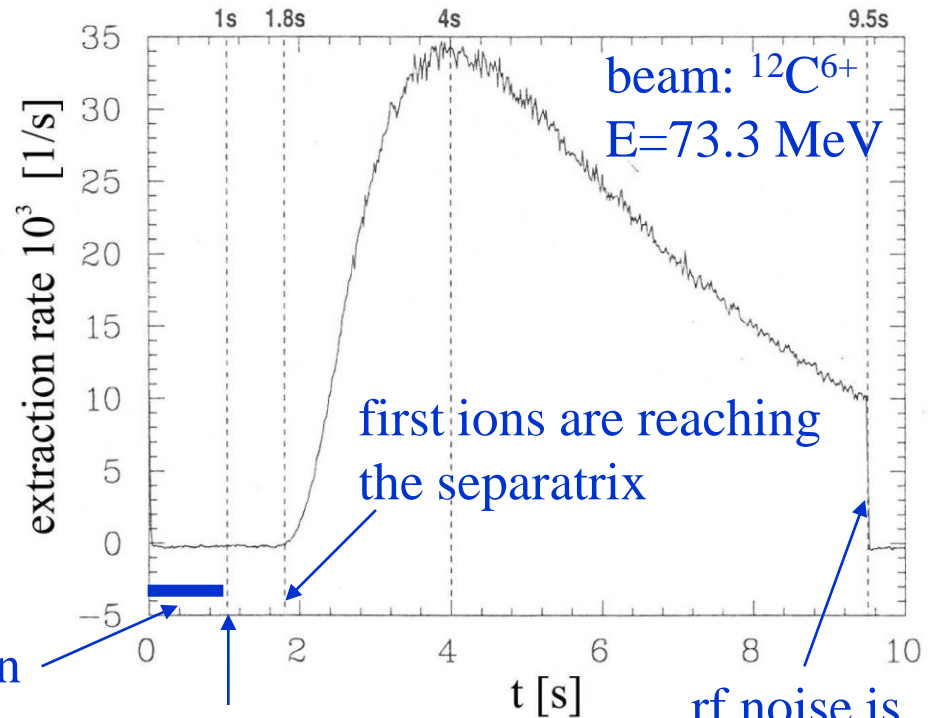
slow extraction process

- ion beam is cooled with electron cooling
- horizontal working point is shifted close to the third order resonance: $Q_x \rightarrow 2.66\dots$
- rf noise is given to a horizontal kicker to blow up the horizontal phase space

extraction scheme



extraction rate



efficiency:

without electron pre-cooling: $\approx 27\%$

with electron pre-cooling: $\approx 85\%$

Slow Extraction Classical Method

timing scheme:

- injection at $Q_x=2.615$
- electron cooling
- change of quadrupole strength to cross the third order resonance: $Q_x=8/3$

ECOOOL

tune Q_x

on

off

2.671

2.615

0s

1s

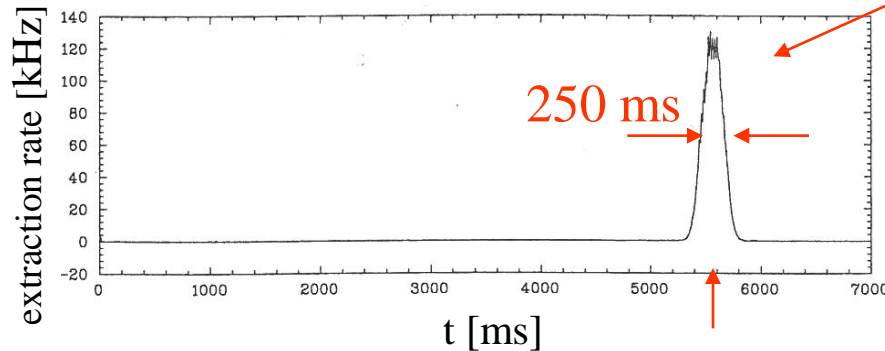
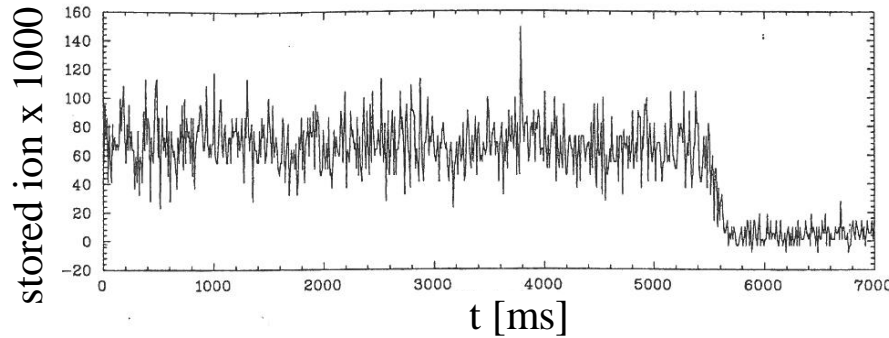
2s

6s

6.5s

injection
stored ion
number

$t=5.5$ s
 $Q_x=8/3$



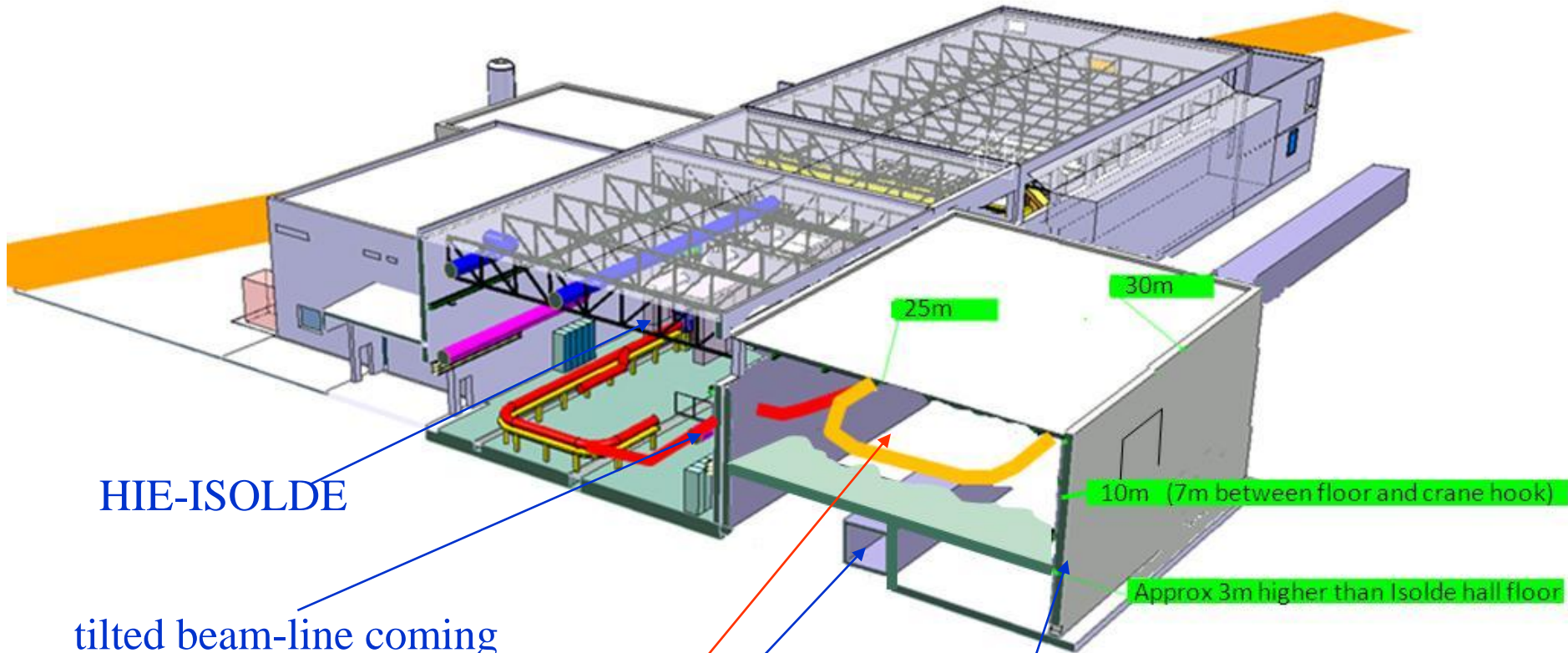
$t=5.5$ s

extraction
rate

Status of the TSR ring

- TSR is routinely used at MPI up to the end of 2012
- **end of 2012: shut down** of the whole accelerator facility at MPIK, including TSR
- TSR will kept at MPI until TSR can be reassembled at ISOLDE (scheduled 2015)
- between 2013-2015 some modification at the TSR can be done to fulfill the requirements from CERN
- in 2015: disassembly and reassembly by specialists from MPIK and CERN, ISOLDE
- commissioning of the TSR at ISOLDE can be done in a joined effort with experts from MPIK and CERN, ISOLDE

TSR @ HIE-ISOLDE



HIE-ISOLDE

tilted beam-line coming
from the HIE-ISOLDE machine.
possible TSR installation
above the CERN cable-tunnel.
(E. Siesling)

TSR@HIE-ISOLDE building

Technical Design Report

Storage Ring at Hie-Isolde

K. Blaum, Y. Blumenfeld,
P. A. Butler, M. Grieser,
Y. Litvinov, R. Raabe,
F. Wenander and Ph. J. Woods
(Eds.)

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Special Topics

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R. Raabe, F. Wenander and Ph.J. Woods (Eds.)

Storage Ring at HIE-ISOLDE



A photograph of the ion storage ring TSR at the Max-Planck Institute for Nuclear Physics in Heidelberg. It is proposed to install this ring at the HIE-ISOLDE facility in CERN, thus enabling a variety of unique experiments in nuclear-, astro- and atomic physics.