Towards High Intensity and Energy ISOLDE

Extrapolation of intensities for accelerated isotopes at REX-ISOLDE

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presented by

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Content

Starting point:REX-ISOLDE database



- Project overview
- Assumptions for the calculations
- Interpolated data and results







Motivation

Since the first year of operation, REX-ISOLDE has been delivering numerous post-accelerated radioactive beams. An additional database to the ISOLDE database is being done, including REX efficiencies for more than 50 isotopes corresponding to 17 elements. Based on this data the intensities of post-accelerated beams were extrapolated for the upgrade of the ISOLDE facility, the so-called High Intensity and Energy ISOLDE project.





- J. Cederkall et al., nucl. Phys. A746 (2004) 17c-21c
- D. Voulot et. al. Nucl. Instrum. and Meth. A, proceeding of the EMIS 2007 conference, to be published
- ISOLDE Yield Database: http://isolde.web.cern.ch/ISOLDE/

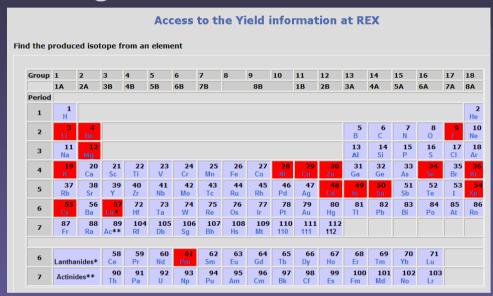
Compilation of data into a REX-ISOLDE database

data compiled from minutes and logbooks of about 50 runs in

2003 to 2006

data from 17 elements
 produced at REX-ISOLDE
 up to 2006

 web application to access the data is ready



- open information: A/q, Energy, ISOLDE yield, total efficiency, REX-ISOLDE intensities, separator, target
- user restricted information: breeding times, efficiencies for REXEBIS, REXTRAP and the transfer line, contaminants





The REX-ISOLDE smörgåsbord

Access to the Yield information at REX

Find the produced isotope from an element

Group	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	1A	2A	3B	4B	5B	6B	7B		8B		1B	2B	3 A	4A	5A	6A	7A	8A
Period	iod																	
1	1 H									2 He								
2	Li	4 Be											5 B	6 C	7 N	8 0	9 F	10 Ne
3	11 Na	12 Mg											13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 CI	18 Ar
4	19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr
5	37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe
6	55 Cs	56 Ba	57 La*	72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 TI	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn
7	87 Fr	88 Ra	89 Ac**		105 Db	106 Sg	107 Bh	108 Hs	109 Mt	110 110	111 111	112 112						
6	Lantha	nides*	58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb	71 Lu		
7	Actinio	des**	90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No	103 Lr		







Compilation of data into a REX-ISOLDE database

Access to Rex Yield information

Element	Α	Half life	A/Q	Energy	Isolde	Efficiency	Rex-Isolde	Separator	Comments	Target	Date
	number				yield (ions/μC)	Total(%)	yield (ions/μC)				
Cu	67	61.83 h 12	3.53	2.99	5.5E+07	9.4	4.9E+05	GPS		UC2	Aug-2006
Cu	68	31.1 s 15	3.58	2.83		5.1	1.5E+05	HRS		UC2	Jul-2005
Cu	69	2.85 m 15	3.45	2.83	1.8E+08	1.8	1.6E+06	HRS		UC2	Jul-2005
Cu	69	2.85 m 15	3.45	2.97	3.7E+07	9.6	1.8E+06	GPS		UC2	Aug-2006
Cu	70	4.5 s 10	3.68	2.83		4.8	2.5E+04	HRS		UC2	Jul-2005
Cu	71	19.5 s 16	3.55	2.95	1.8E+07	6.3	1.1E+06	GPS		UC2	Aug-2006
Cu	73	3.9 s 3	3.84	2.88	1.6E+07	3.3	1.4E+05	GPS		UC2	Aug-2006

Red means stimated value

Back

red numbers:

ISOLDE yields from database

Estimated efficiencies

REX-ISOLDE intensities calculated with estimated efficiencies





HIE-ISOLDE objectives

- increase both the beam energy and intensity
- beam quality improvement (smaller emittance, higher charge state, better mass resolution)

The physicist planning an experiment will need

- Information about beam intensities
- purity of the specific beam of interest





HIE-ISOLDE schedule

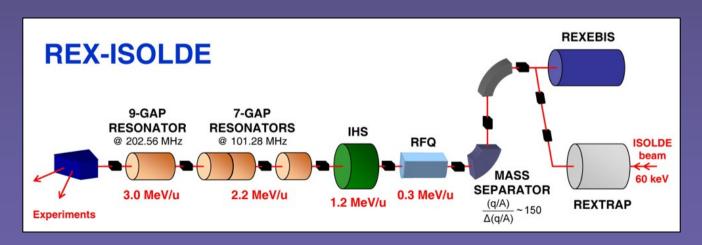
	2006 2007		2010		
Scenario	1.2s cycle, Linac 2	0.9s cycle, Linac 2	0.9s cycle, Linac 2	0.9s cycle, Linac 4	
Protons/Pulse [x10 ¹³]	3.2	3.2	3.2	6.4	
Av. current [μΑ]	1.9	3.0	3.1	6.4	
Gain factor	0.97	1.55	1.61	3.28	





HIE-ISOLDE schedule

task	scheduled
Fast cycling PSB	May 2009
Targetry for Linac 4	April 2009-2010
REX LINAC upgrade	April 2013
REX trap and charge breeder	April 2011







HIE-ISOLDE option

- Linac4
- Decreased cycling time from 1.2s to 0.9s
- Average current of 6.4µA instead of 1.9µA
- Space charge limit of REXTRAP at 10⁸ ions/bunch → using PHOENIX ECRIS charge breeder in parallel to REXEBIS for high intensity radioactive beams
- Upgrade of the LINAC to a superconducting machine → final energy of 10MeV/u

PHOENIX ECRIS







Assumptions for the calculations

Beam availability in 2010	3 x present beam				
Upgraded EBIS	T _{breed} decreased by factor 4				
PHOENIX ECRIS	T _{breed} =200ms				
Decay losses due to short half lives were taken into account					
REX-LINAC typical efficiency 80%					
Interpolated breeding times and efficiencies from measured data					

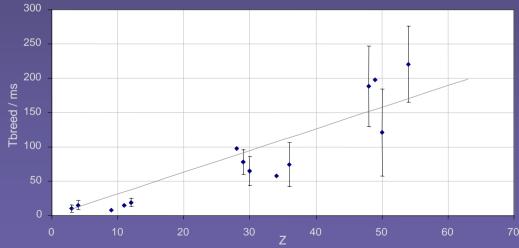


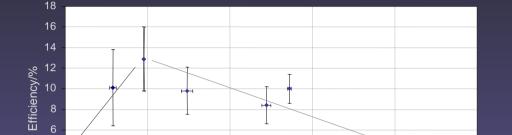


Interpolated data from REX-ISOLDE

- Data taken from REX-ISOLDE database
- Efficiencies measured on radioactive beams

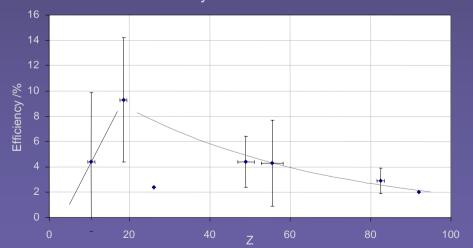






Efficiency REXEBIS+REXTRAP

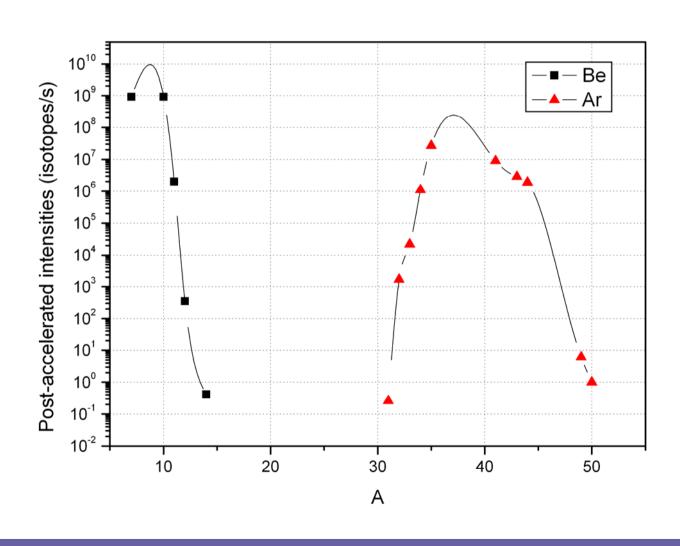
Efficiency for PHOENIX







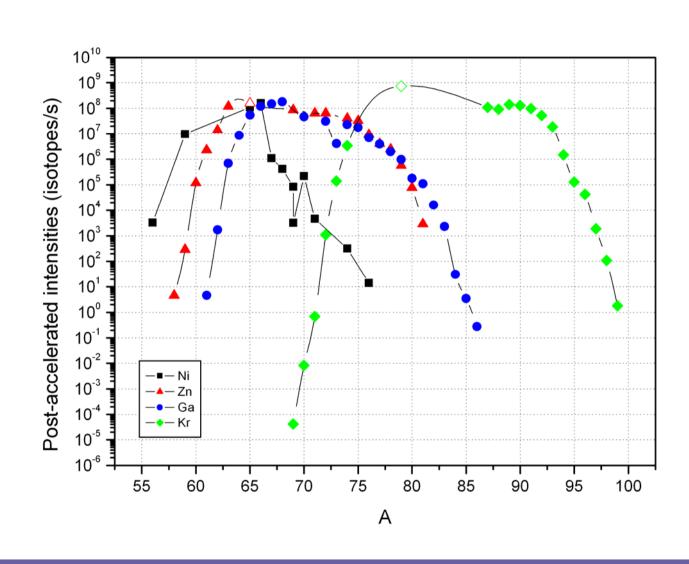








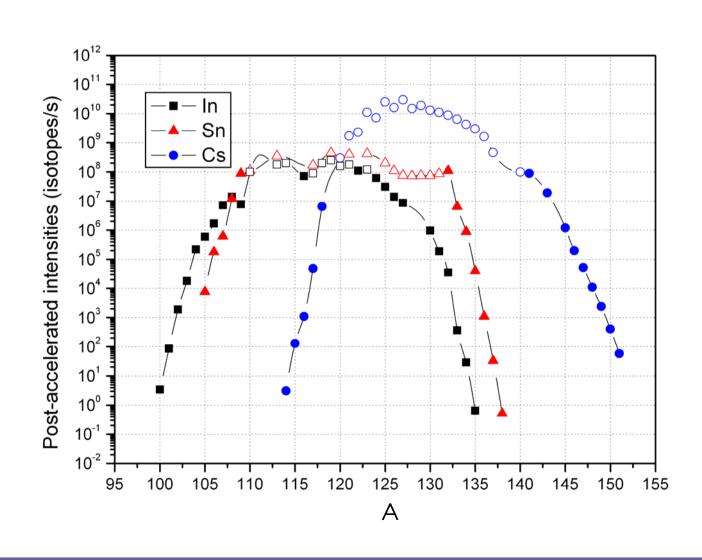








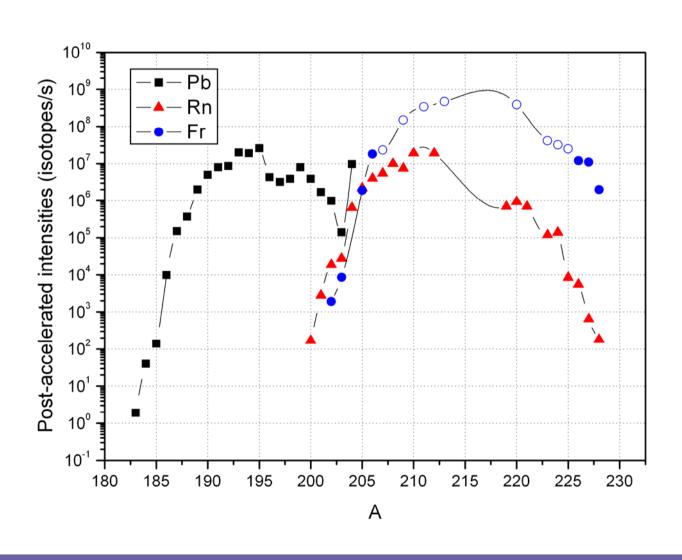


















Conclusion

- REX-ISOLDE post-accelerated intensities soon available from outside
- HIE-ISOLDE post-accelerated intensities have been estimated for a number of key isotopes assuming an upgraded EBIS in parallel with a Phoenix ECRIS
- Could be extended to other cases if interest is shown
- In average 3 times more intense beams, with higher energy capabilities
- Rather conservative estimates, relying on measured data. Progresses in targetry may result in higher intensities.





Thank you for your attention!

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