

# Charge breeder for HIE-ISOLDE and TSR@ISOLDE



Charge breeder – the gear box of ISOLDE

Andrey Shornikov

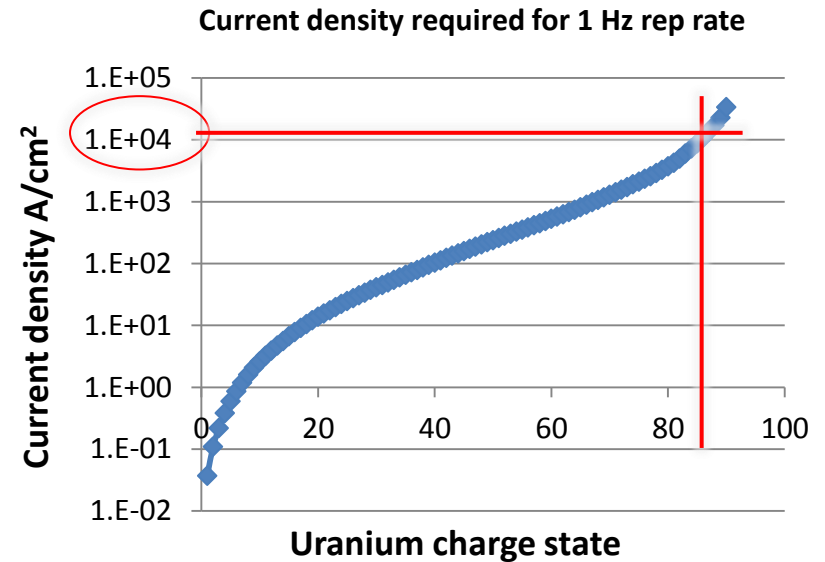
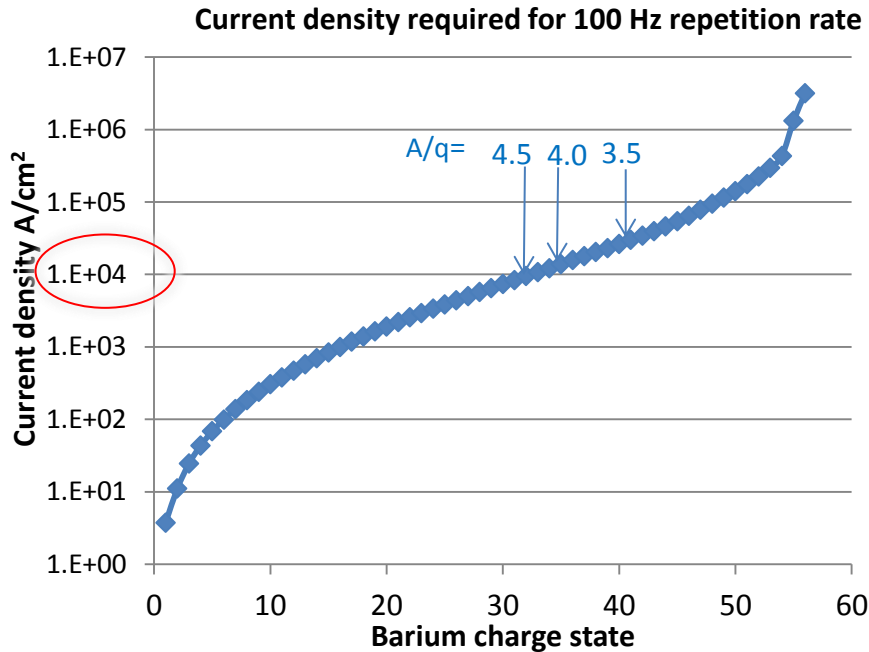
# You should care if...

your experiment is down the linac and:

- ❑ it will benefit from increased repetition rate
- ❑ it will benefit from energy increase from 9.3 to 14.5 MeV/u
- ❑ it has something to do with TSR@ISOLDE
- ❑ it requests Very Highly Charged Ions (VHCI)

# Why you need a *new* charge breeder?

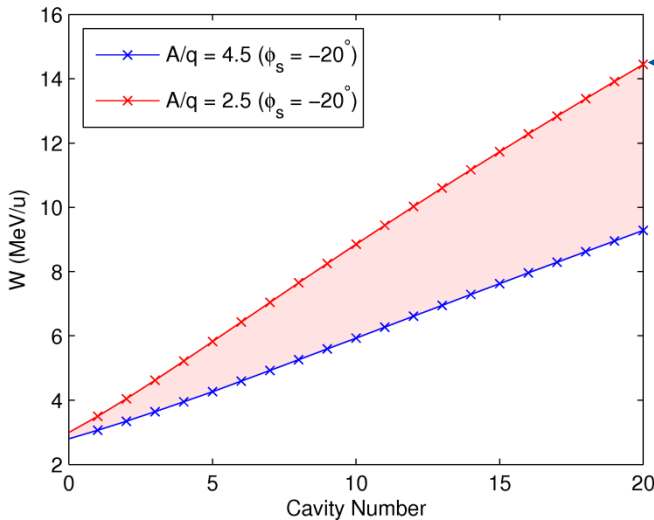
## Breeding of VHCI and faster breeding



Breeding time (i.e. repetition rate) is defined by  $J_e$  (electron current density)  
 $J_e \sim 10\,000\text{ A/cm}^2$  allows to reach max rep rate of linac for HIE-ISOLDE  
 $J_e \sim 10\,000\text{ A/cm}^2$  allows to match the pace of injection+cooling cycle at TSR  
for HCI and VHCI

# Why you need a *new* charge breeder?

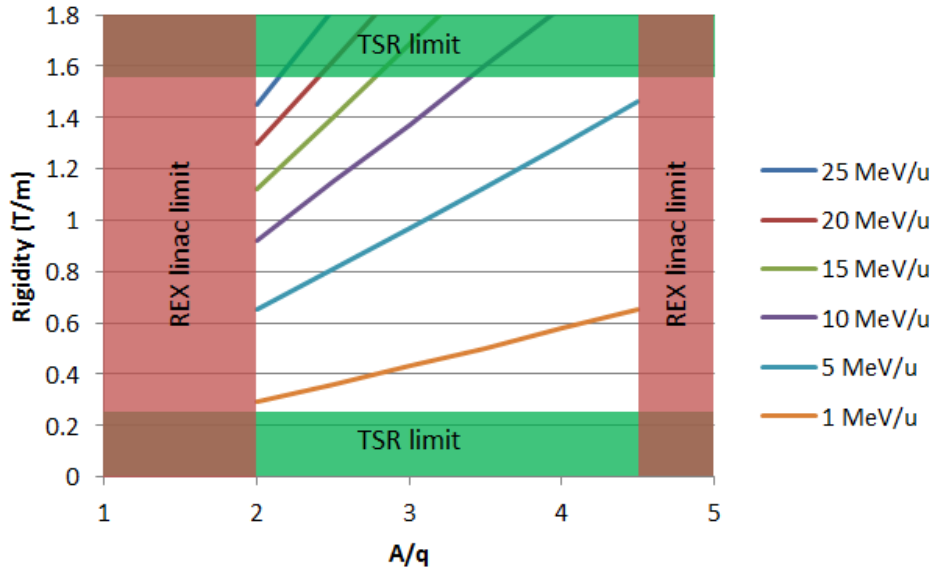
Increased energy from linac and injection to TSR – lower  $A/q$



$A/q = 2.5$   
 $W = 14.5 \text{ MeV/u}$   
 $\beta\gamma = 0.177$

$A/q = 4.5$   
 $W = 9.3 \text{ MeV/u}$   
 $\beta\gamma = 0.140$

HIE-ISOLDE linac, phase 2a  
courtesy M. Fraser



See the following talk on TSR@HIE-ISOLDE  
by F. Wenander

Lower  $A/q$  needs higher electron beam energy

Lower  $A/q$  at the same or higher rep rate needs higher electron beam  $J_e$

VHCl, bare medium-Z and few-electron high-Z need extreme electron energy  $> 100 \text{ keV}$

# Why you need a *new* charge breeder?

## Acceptance and capacity

With  $J_e$  and  $E_e \uparrow$  acceptance  $\downarrow$  if  $I_e = \text{const}$

Electron current, A	electron energy keV				
	20	40	60	80	100
1.5	20.7	17.4	15.8	14.7	13.9
2.0	23.9	20.1	18.2	16.9	16.0
2.5	26.7	22.4	20.3	18.9	17.9
3.0	29.4	24.6	22.2	20.7	19.5
3.5	31.9	26.6	24.0	22.3	21.1
4.0	34.2	28.5	25.7	23.9	22.6
4.5	36.5	30.3	27.3	25.3	23.9
5.0	38.8	32.0	28.8	26.7	25.3

EBIS acceptance, microns

REXEBS acceptance=34 microns

To have acceptance equal to REXEBS 4-5 A is required together with  $E_e$  ramping down at injection

With  $E_e \uparrow$  capacity  $\downarrow$  if  $I_e = \text{const}$

Electron current, A	electron energy keV				
	20	40	60	80	100
1.5	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7
2.0	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.9
2.5	2.6	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.2
3.0	3.1	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.4
3.5	3.7	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.6
4.0	4.2	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.9
4.5	4.7	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.1
5.0	5.2	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.3

Capacity of 50+ ions in 0.7 m trap at 0.1 neutralisation,  $1E+8$

REXTRAP capacity =  $1E+8$  ions/bunch

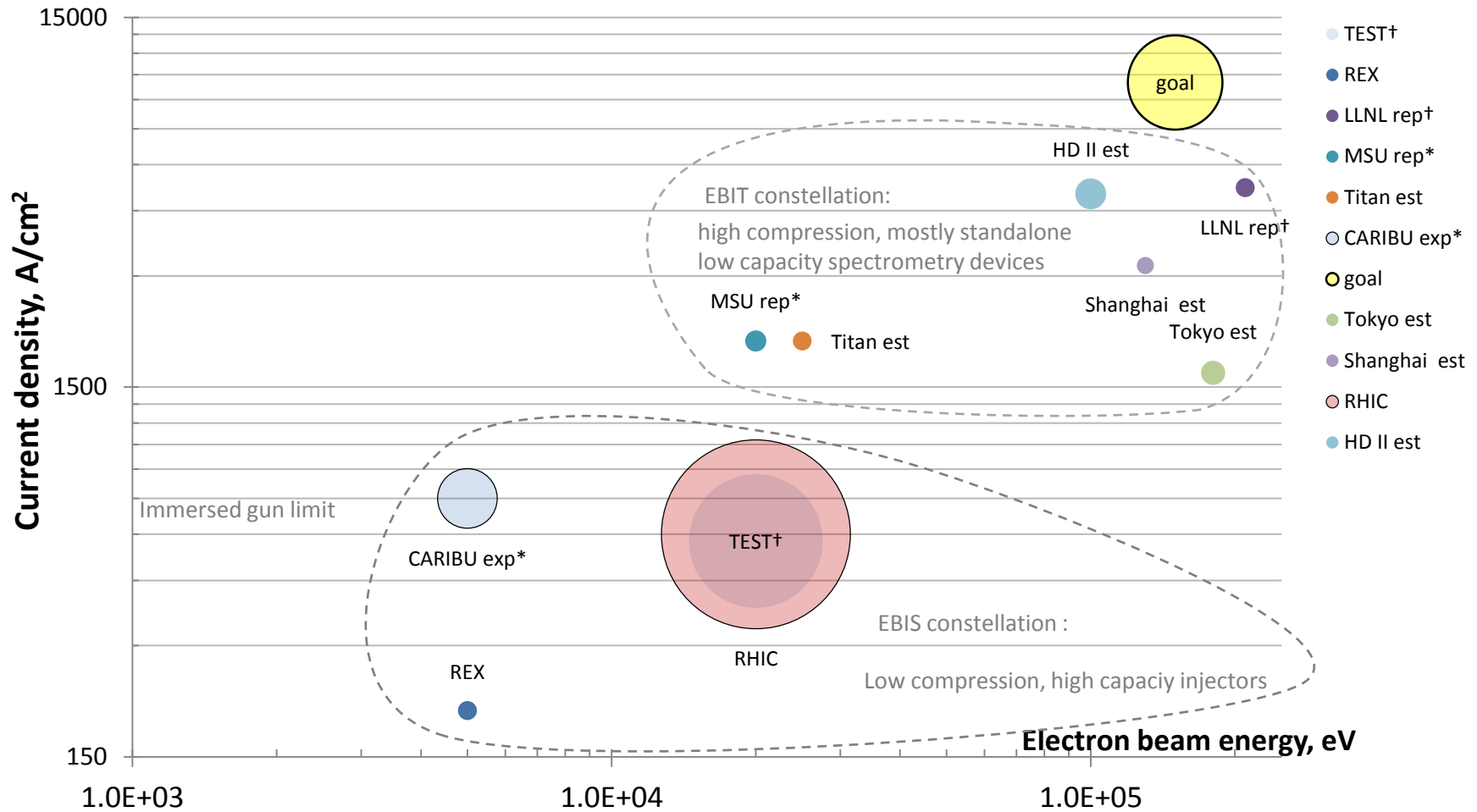
To have  $>1E+8$  50+ ions capacity in the EBIS at 10% neutralization for any  $E_e$  one needs  $\sim 3$  A

# Why you need a *new* charge breeder?

Figures of merit for a new breeder in a nutshell

Design values for HEC <sup>2</sup> EBIS TSR@ISOLDE HIE-ISOLDE	
Electron energy [kV] (REXEBS value)	150 (5)
Electron current [A] (REXEBS value)	2-5 (0.2)
Electron current density [A/cm <sup>2</sup> ] (REXEBS value)	1-2x10 <sup>4</sup> (100)

# What is out there?



Bubble size represents electron current

rep - reported, est - estimated, \* - in commissioning phase † - discontinued



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Hadron Sources and Linacs section  
Beams department

# If EBIT people tell you it's not a big deal...

## Livermore Super EBIT - the best EBIT ever built

### Production of $U^{92+}$ with an electron beam ion trap (invited)

R. E. Marrs

*Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, California 94550*

(Presented on 12 September 1995)

ization and recombination.) The most abundant charge states ( $U^{88+}$  and  $U^{89+}$ ) are produced even more quickly, so a yield of roughly  $2 \times 10^4$  extracted ions per second can be expected for these charge states from the present LLNL Super EBIT.

TABLE II. The observed equilibrium ionization balance in the LLNL Super EBIT for uranium at 198-keV electron beam energy.

Ionization stage	Charge	Abundance (%)	Number of ions
Bare	92	0.02	10
H-like	91	1.0	500
He-like	90	17	8500
Li-like	89	34	17 000
Be-like	88	31	15 500
B-like	87	15	7500
C-like	86	3	1500
Total		100	$5 \times 10^4$

Rev. Sci. Instrum. 67 (3), March 1996

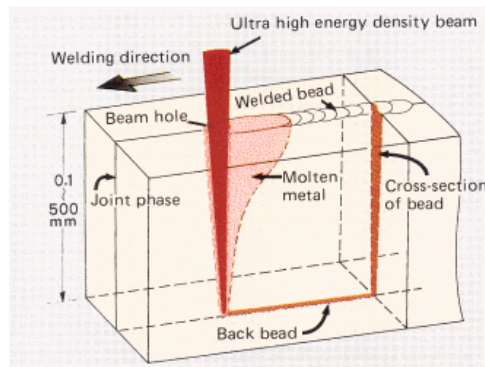
## EBIT is not an ion source, it's a dedicated spectroscopic device



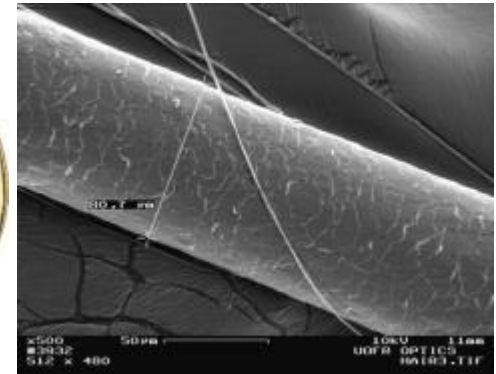
# Let's get a feeling of what it is

150 kV, 2-5 A,  $10^4$  A/cm<sup>2</sup>

60 kV, 25 kW - an industrial electron beam welder



$10^4$  A/cm<sup>2</sup> - beam compression from cathode (1€ size) to trapping region (human hair size)



e<sup>-</sup> beam heating  
enough to ignite D-T fusion

e<sup>-</sup> beam potential enough  
to confine fusion plasma

## Electron Beam Ion Trap For Study Of Fusion Reactions In Nuclear Astrophysics

T. Itahashi\*, N. Kudomi, Y. Sakemi, T. Shima, S. Yoshida, and T. Sakamoto \* and E.D.Donets and E.E.Donets<sup>†</sup>

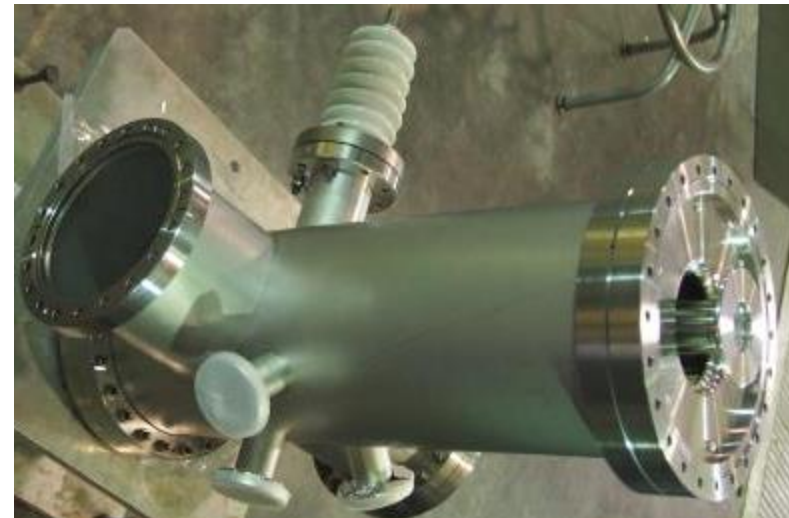
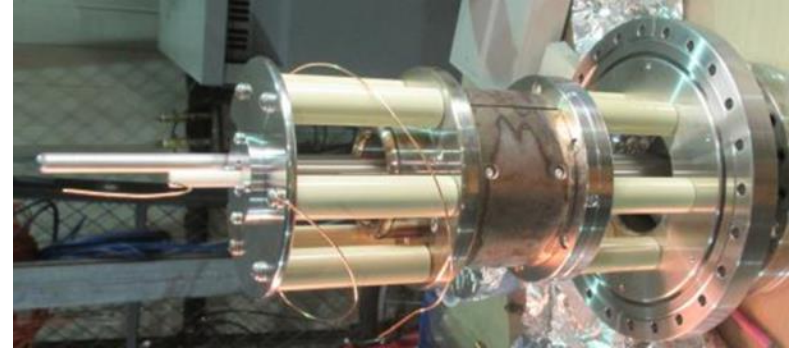
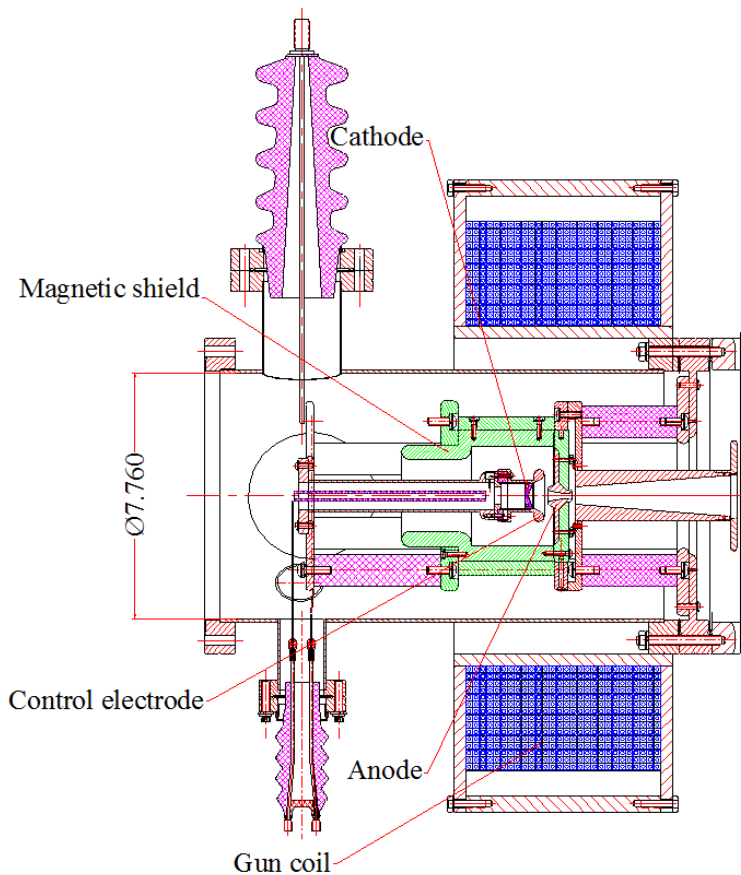
\*Research Center for Nuclear Physics, Osaka Univ. Ibaraki, Osaka, Japan

<sup>†</sup>Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia



# Challenge accepted – HEC<sup>2</sup> joint project by CERN and BNL

High Energy Current and Compression (HEC<sup>2</sup>) electron beam for charge breeding



**BROOKHAVEN**  
NATIONAL LABORATORY

Preliminary development



01-06.2013 manufacturing phase

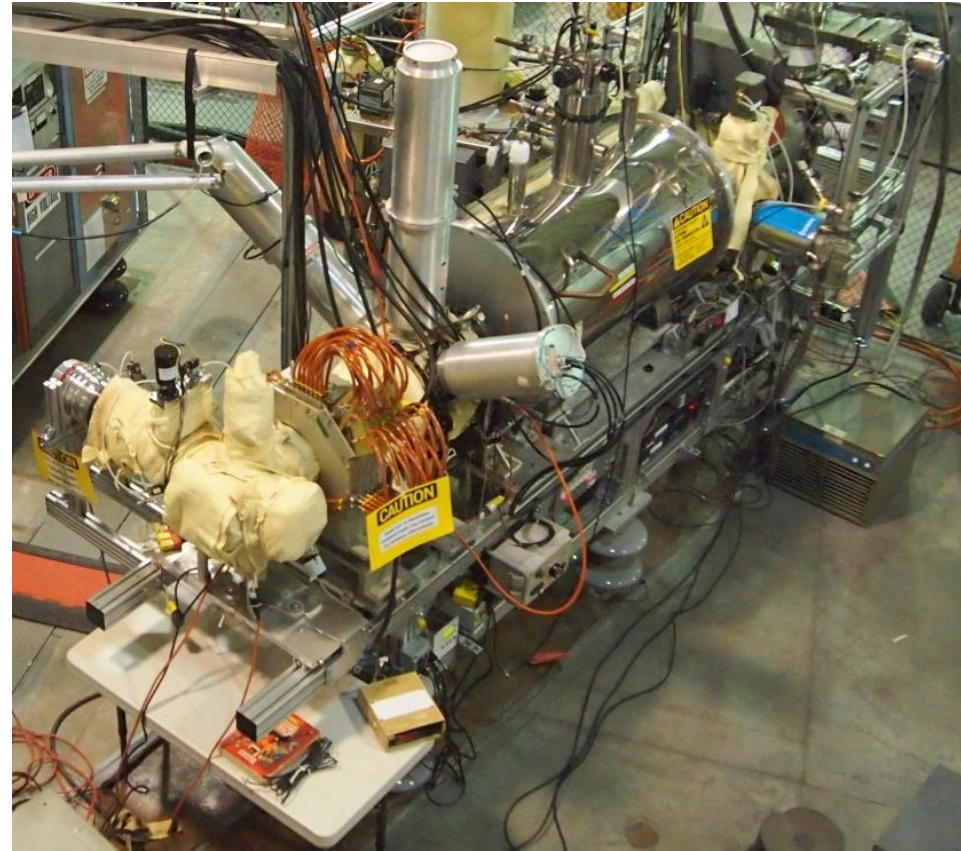
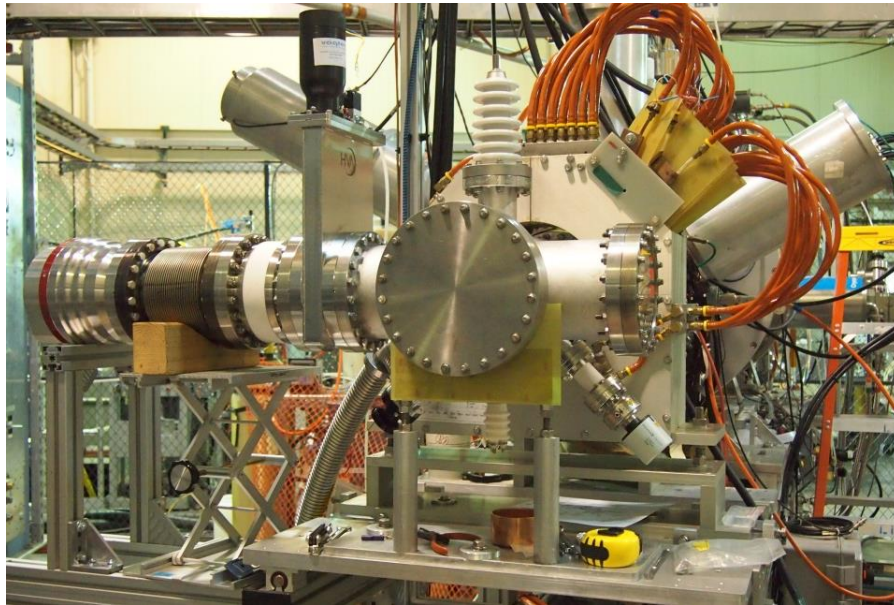


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Beams department



# Challenge accepted – using TestEBIS at BNL

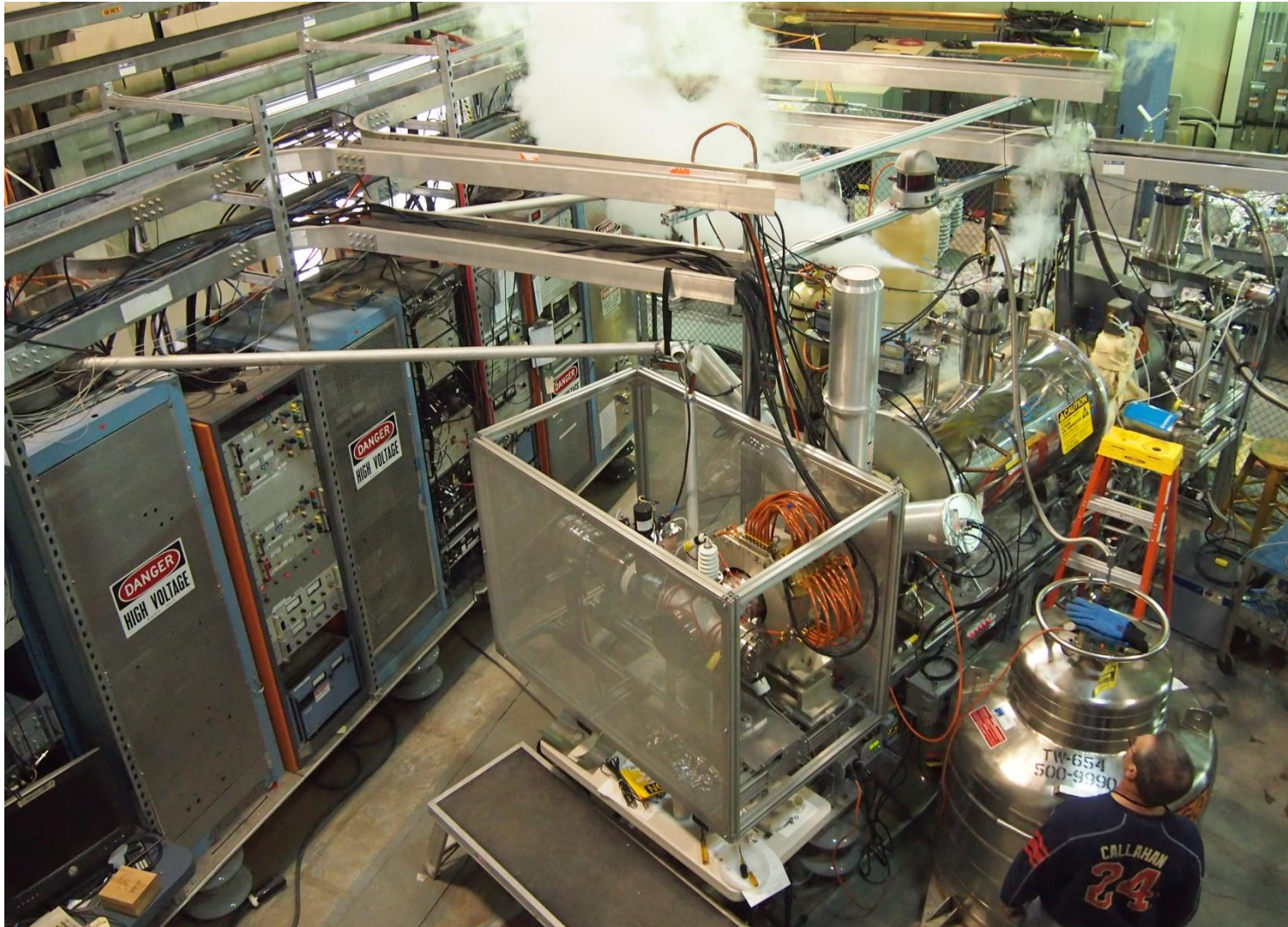
TestEBIS – the cradle of all 4 highest current EBISes ever built



07-08.2013 HEC<sup>2</sup> moved to BNL, assembled, preparations of the Test EBIS started

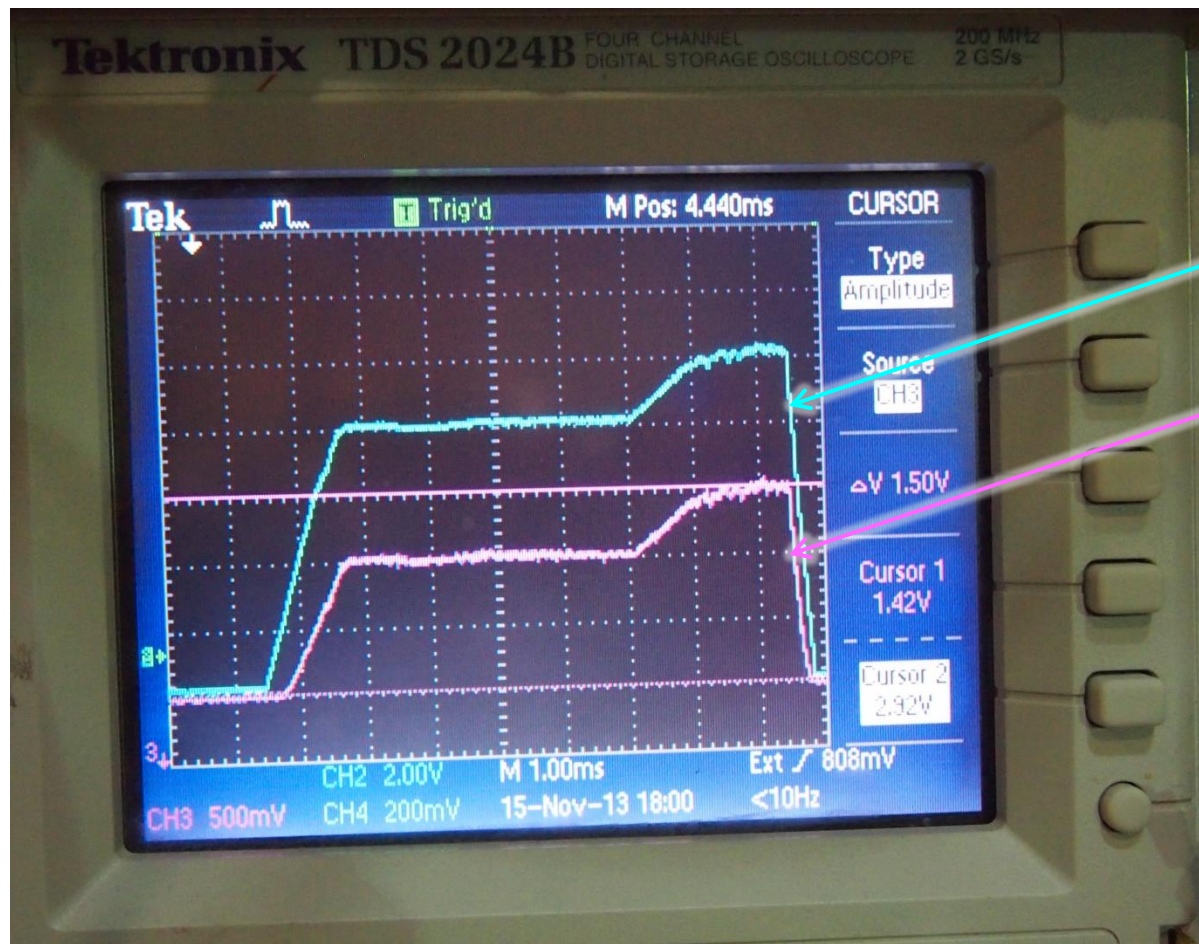


# Challenge accepted – using existing TestEBIS at BNL



10.2013 HV safety, cryogenics, interlocks, etc

# First e<sup>-</sup> beam – 08.11.2013



Anode voltage

Extracted current  
(1V=1A)

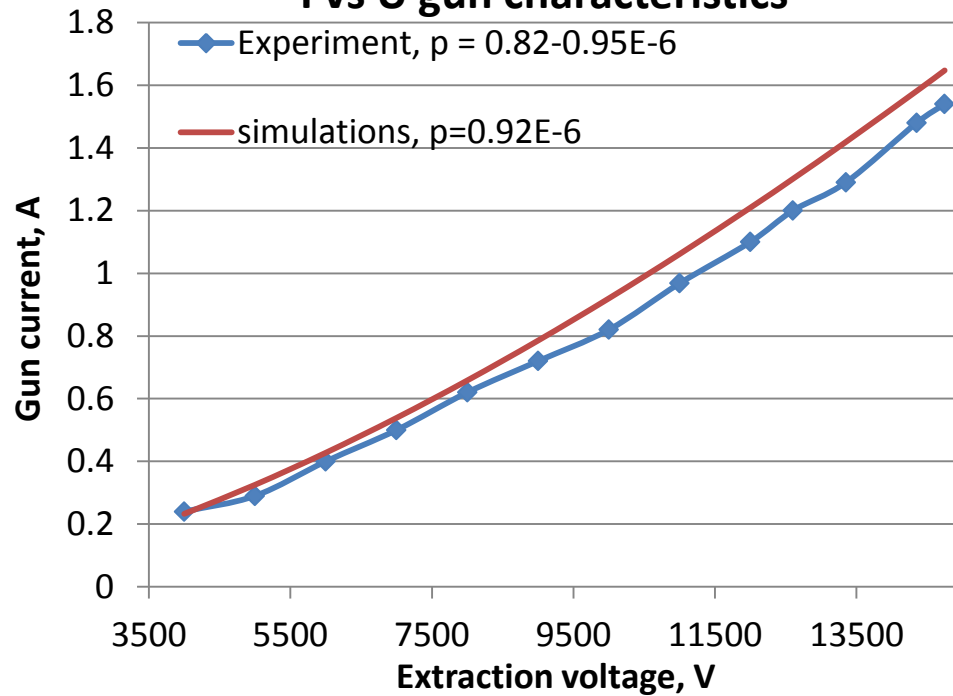
After 6 days of HV training and tuning – the current ramped to 1.5 A

Training is essential due to numerous regions with ExB prone to magnetron discharge

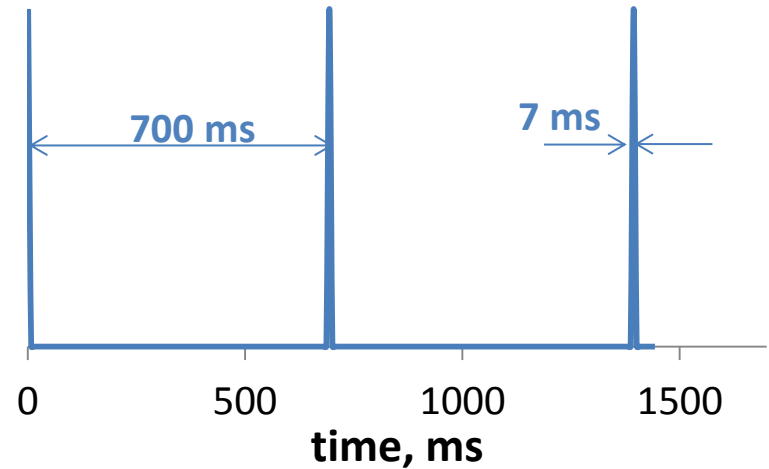


# First run summary

## I vs U gun characteristics



## Pulse structure



## Beam properties:

Main magnet field – 3.3 T (out of 4.8)  
Current – up to 1.54 A  
Electron energy 25-30 keV ( max 40 keV)

## Pulse structure:

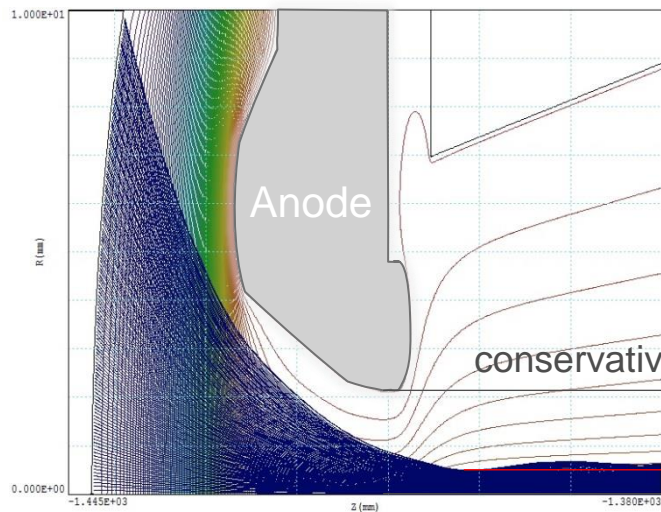
Operation – pulsed (PS+collector limited)  
Pulse length – 3-7 ms (PS limited)  
Duty cycle - 0.5-3 % (collector limited)

# First run summary

Current density?

**Conservative** – it passes through the anode opening x magnetic compression by the actual field of 3.3 T ~ 170 A/cm<sup>2</sup>

**Potential** (to be verified) ~ Herrmann radius of the beam at given  $I_e$ ,  $B$ ,  $E_e$ ,  $B_c$ ,  $T_c$

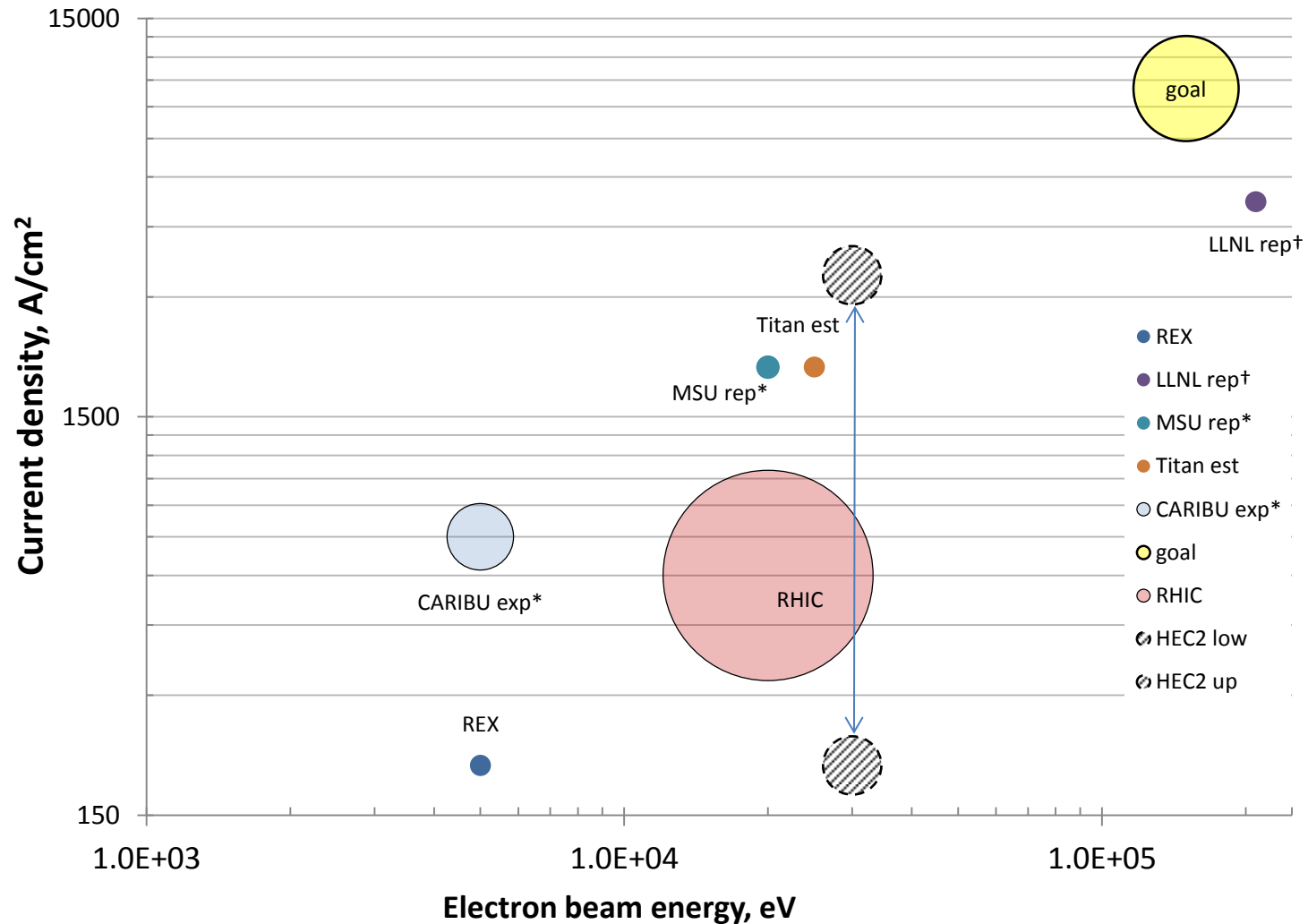


expected

full current, A

	Central magnet field, T				
	3.3	4	4.5	4.8	
1.5	3.4	4.1	4.6	4.9	
2	4.5	5.4	6.1	6.5	
2.5	5.6	6.8	7.6	8.1	
3	6.6	8.1	9.1	9.7	
3.5	7.6	9.3	10.5	11.3	
4	8.6	10.6	11.9	12.8	
4.5	9.6	11.8	13.3	14.2	
5	10.5	12.9	14.6	15.6	
Current density, kA/cm <sup>2</sup>					

# Where we are on the map



Bubble size represents electron current

rep - reported, est - estimated, \* - in commissioning phase † - discontinued



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# 千里之行，始于足下

What is our plan for

Short term (till summer 2014, within CATHI framework, material budget – HIE-ISOLDE)

- ☐ Extract ionized residual gas to estimate the  $J_e$  by the CSD measured with ToF MS
- ☐ Install second anode PS and ramp the current to the limit

Mid term (in 2014, relies on HIE-ISOLDE design study budget and BNL cooperation )

- ☐ Replace collector electrodes to a design suitable for HEC<sup>2</sup>
- ☐ Install primary ion injection line and test charge breeding
- ☐ Improve magnetic optics in the transition region

Long term (2015-16, relies on not yet granted support by ENSAR-2, otherwise canceled\*)

- ☐ Upgrade PS and HV isolation to enable high energy DC operation
- ☐ Improve discharge stability of the gun for DC operation
- ☐ Adjust the gun design to boost  $J_e$

\* These goals are out of scope for BNL and will not be supported by DoE



# Find out more on the HEC<sup>2</sup> project

## HIE-ISOLDE Workshop: The Technical Aspects

Thu 28/11 Fri 29/11 3 days

Print PDF Full screen Detailed view Filter  
Session legend

Design Study-1: Target... Design Study-2: Beam ... Design Study-3: infrastr... SC Linac-4 Safety

<b>ISOLDE's Radio Frequency Quadrupole Cooler and Buncher: Upgrades and Developments</b>	<i>Carla BABCOCK</i>
<i>Globe of Science, CERN</i>	12:20 - 12:40
<b>Progress of the HIE-ISOLDE Charge Breeder</b>	<i>Andrey SHORNIKOV</i>
<i>Globe of Science, CERN</i>	12:40 - 13:00
<b>Beam Dynamics Design Studies for 10 Mhz Bunch Frequency of Post-accelerated RIBs at HIE-ISOLDE</b>	<i>Matthew Alexander FRASER</i>

13:00

### Further materials:

- ❑ Charge breeder for HIE-ISOLDE – Shornikov et al DOI: [10.1016/j.nimb.2013.06.030](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nimb.2013.06.030)
- ❑ High compression gun – Pikin et al DOI: [10.1063/1.4793773](https://doi.org/10.1063/1.4793773)
- ❑ Next expected update – IPAC 2014

# The transatlantic HEC<sup>2</sup> team



- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A. Shornikov ( coordination, QA, on-site commissioning) | A. Pikin (chief designer, BNL supervision, EBIS) |
| R. Mertzig (simulations, on-site commissioning)         | E. Beebe (operation of EBIS)                     |
| F. Wenander (supervision at CERN)                       | R. Schoepfer (operation/commissioning support)   |
| E. Barbero (manufacturing, post-production)             | D. McCafferty (operation/commissioning support)  |

## our supporters

R. Catherall, Y. Kadi, R. Scrivens, J. Alessi,

## funding bodies



and many others...