

Optical Beam Diagnostics

Introduction and Status Report for the Year 2017

R.Hampf¹, A. Himpsl¹, R.Mühling² A. Ulrich¹, J. Wieser²

¹Physik-Department E12/E15, Technische Universität München, James Franck Str.1, 85748 Garching, Germany

²Excitech GmbH, Branterei 33, 26419 Schortens, Germany

Layout

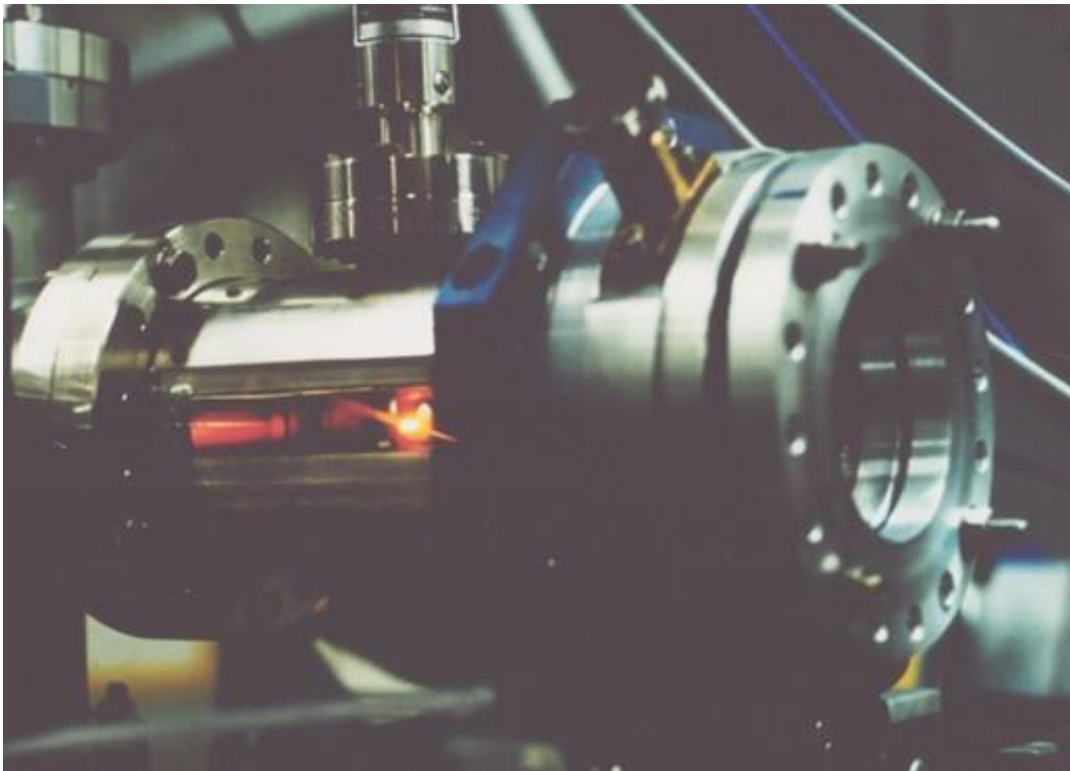
- Introduction/Motivation
 - „History“ - nuclear/heavy ion beam pumping
 - Excitech GmbH
- Experimental setup
- Experimental results
 - Spectroscopy
 - Beam profile measurements

“Our history”: heavy ion beam pumping

Heavy ion beam pumped visible laser

A. Ulrich, J. Wieser, A. Brunnhuber, and W. Krötz

Appl. Phys. Lett. **64**, 1902 (1994)



Beam:

$42\mu\text{A}$, ^{35}Cl , 120MeV

($3e13/\text{s}$, $500W_{\text{inst}}$)

2...50 μs , 50Hz

Target:

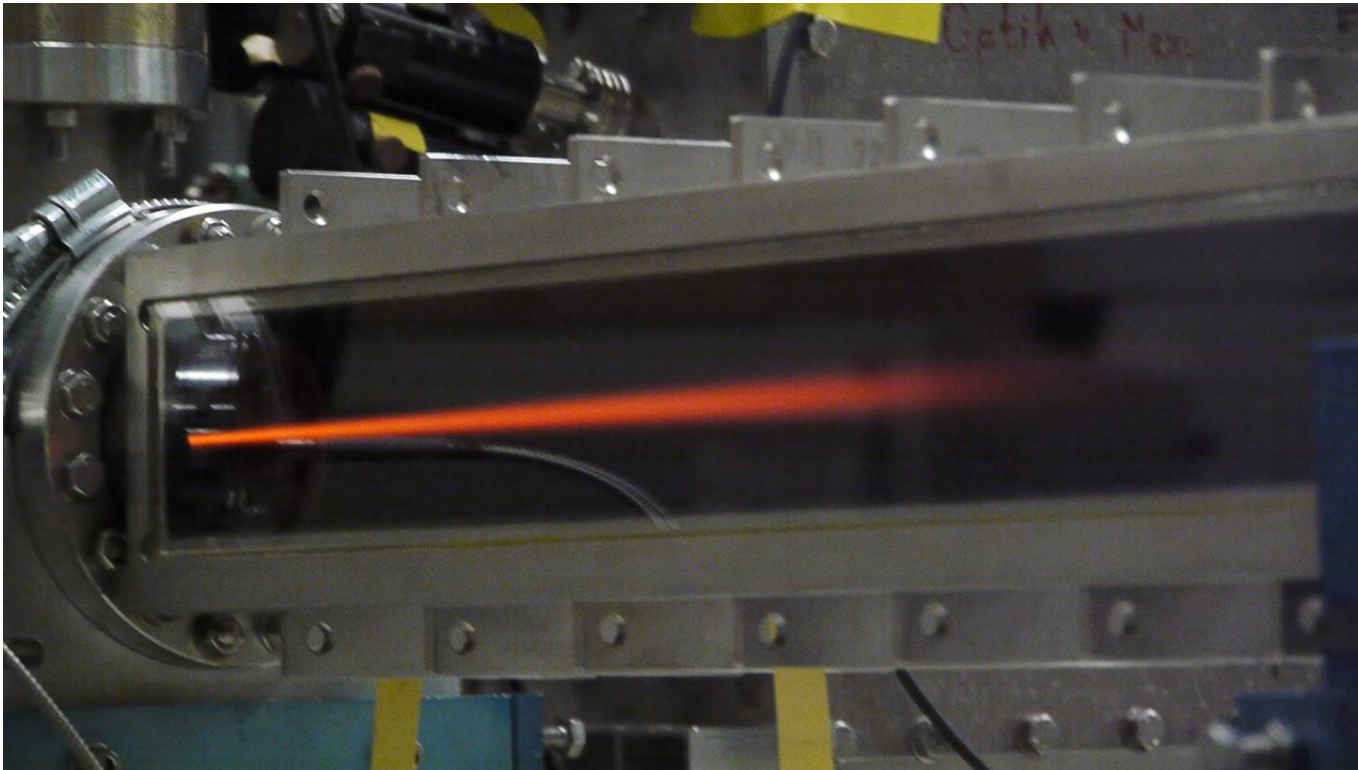
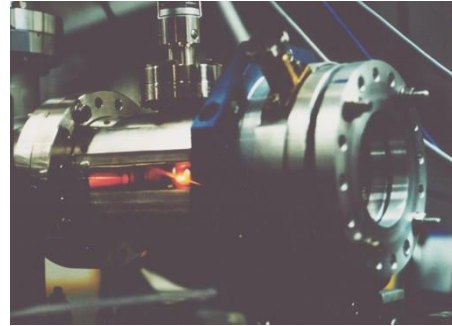
He-Ne-Ar, 800mb, 92:6:2

Generally: non-thermal
excitation of high-pressure
targets

Introduction/Motivation

Heavy ion beam pumping:

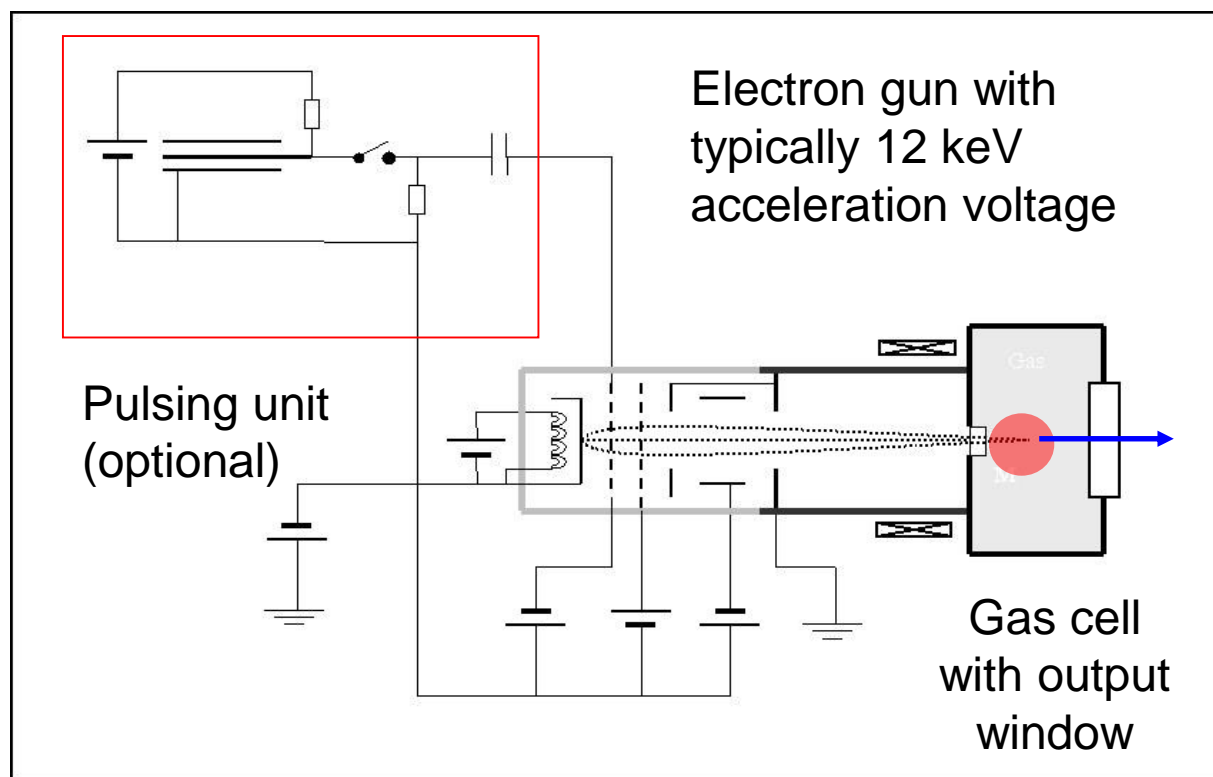
- Gas kinetic studies
- Laser
- VUV Light Sources E-Lux



Previous results: Neutrals are being strongly excited by electrons

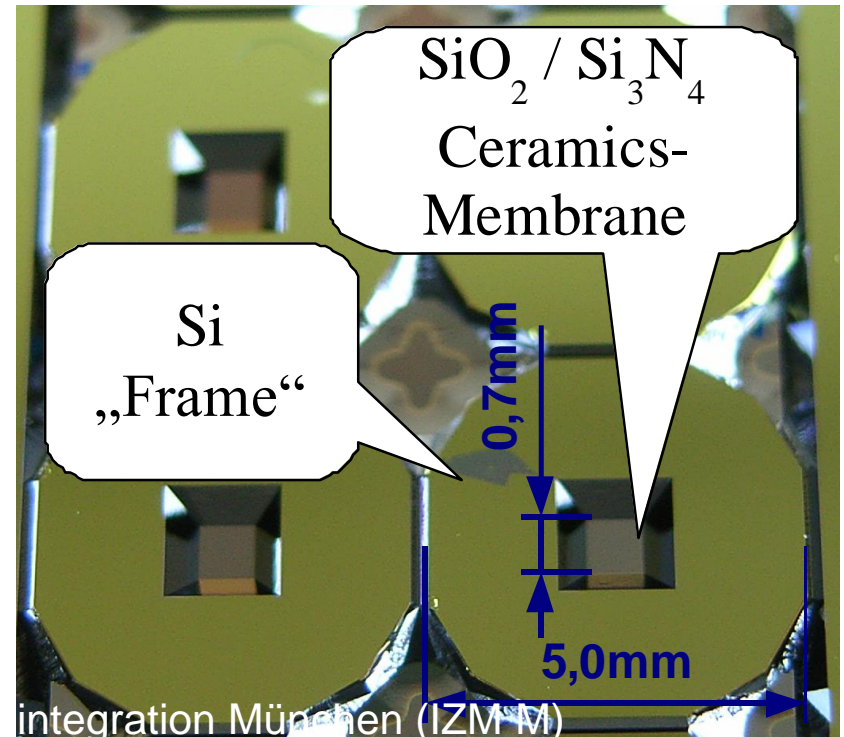
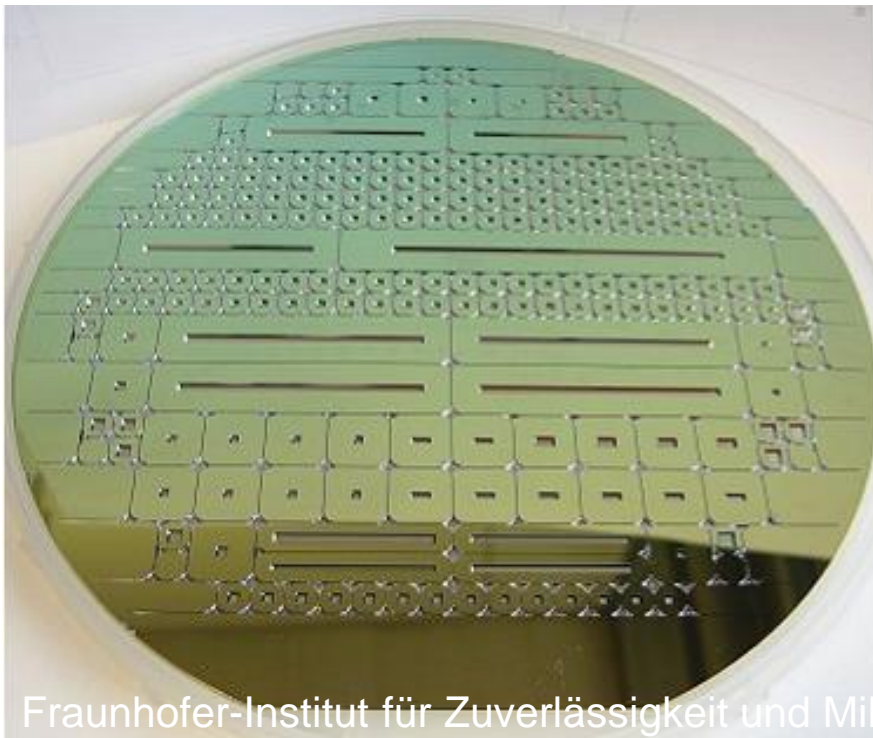
excitech: Electron Beam Excited Light Sources „E-Lux“

„Our“ traditional setup: 12keV Electron beam excitation

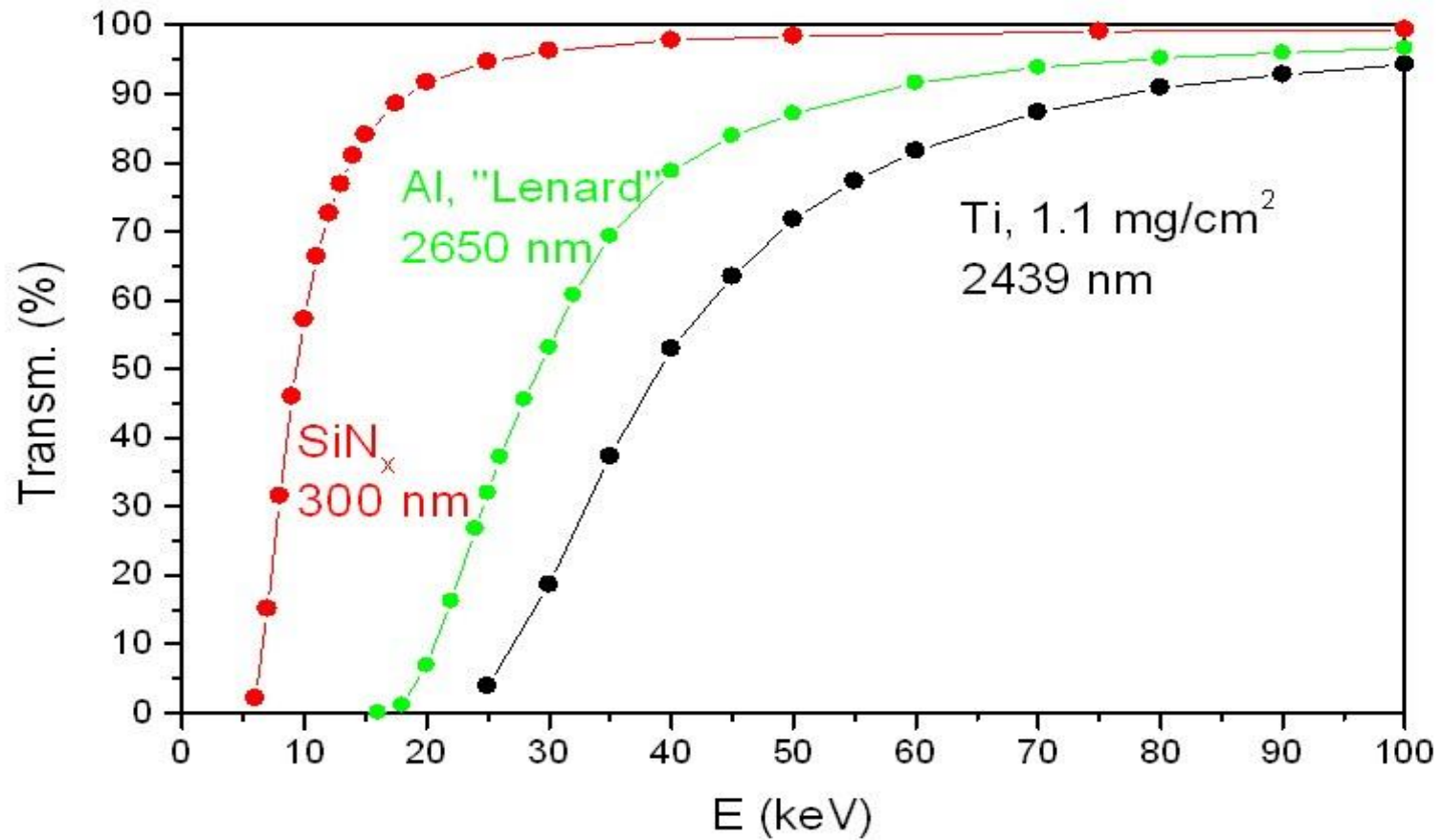


The Technology:

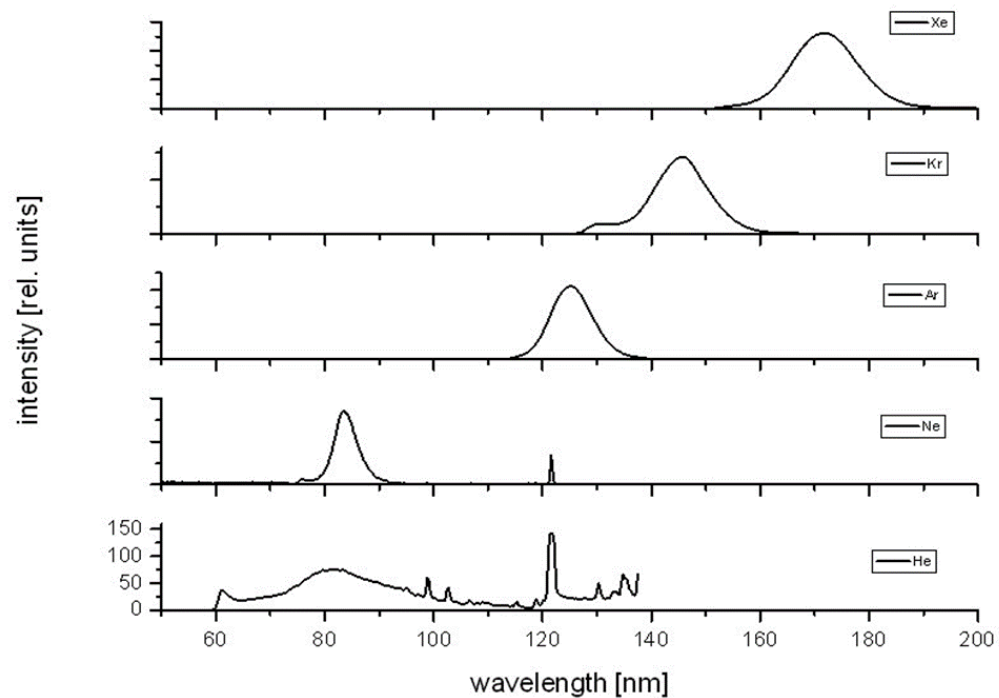
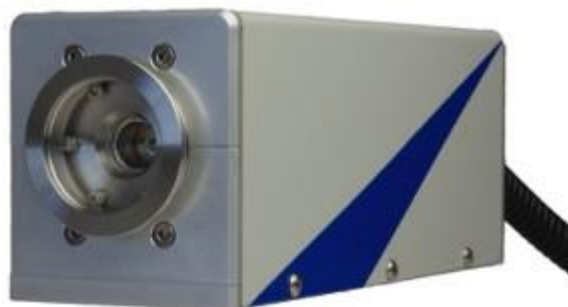
The key for the technology lies in the entrance foil for the electrons: Here only 300 nm „thick“ ceramic membranes !



Transmittierte Elektronenenergie



VUV Light Sources E-Lux



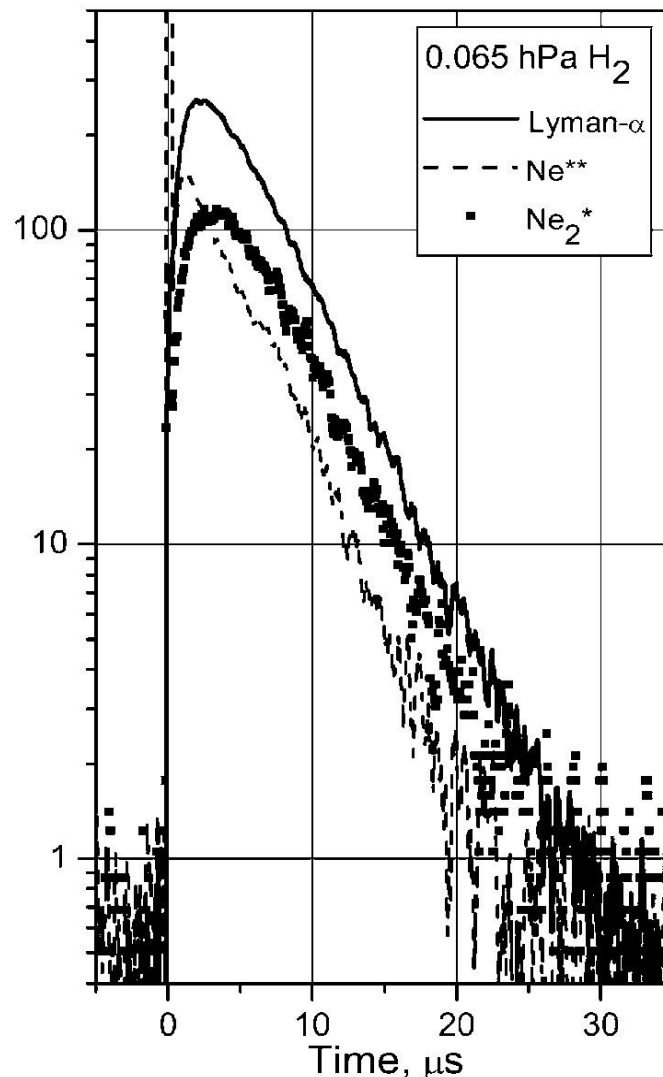
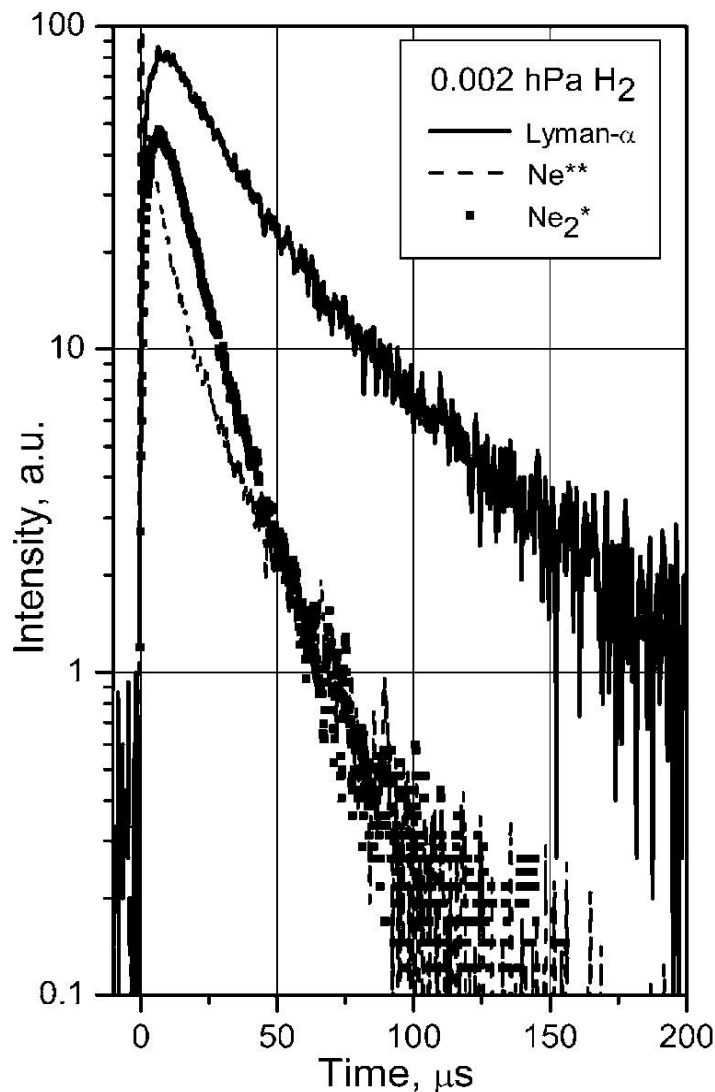
Gaskinetic Studies/VUV Spectroscopy

Time-resolved measurements

Ne, 1bar

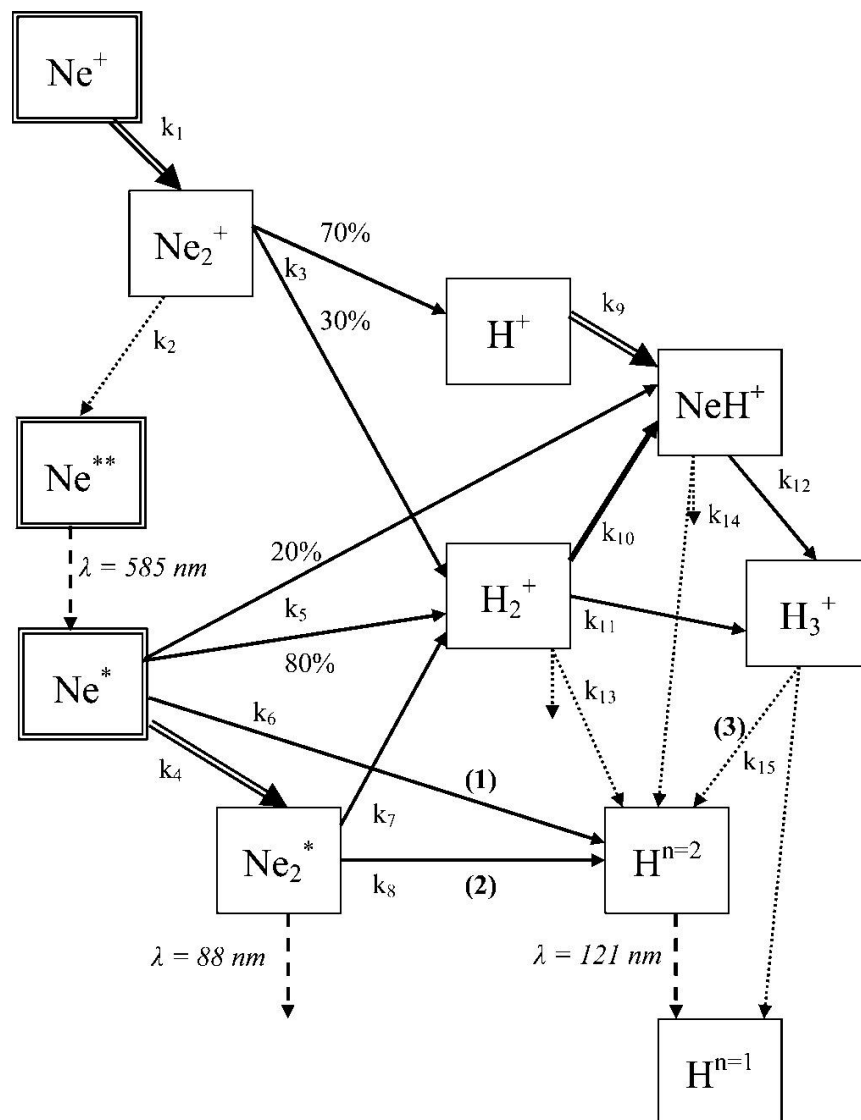
5ns excitation

Photon-counting



A.Morozov, R.Krücken,
A.Ulrich, J.Wieser,
T.McCarthy, Energy-
transfer processes in
neon-hydrogen mixtures
excited by electron
beams, J.Chem. Phys. **123**,
234311 (2005)

Gaskinetic studies/Spectroscopy

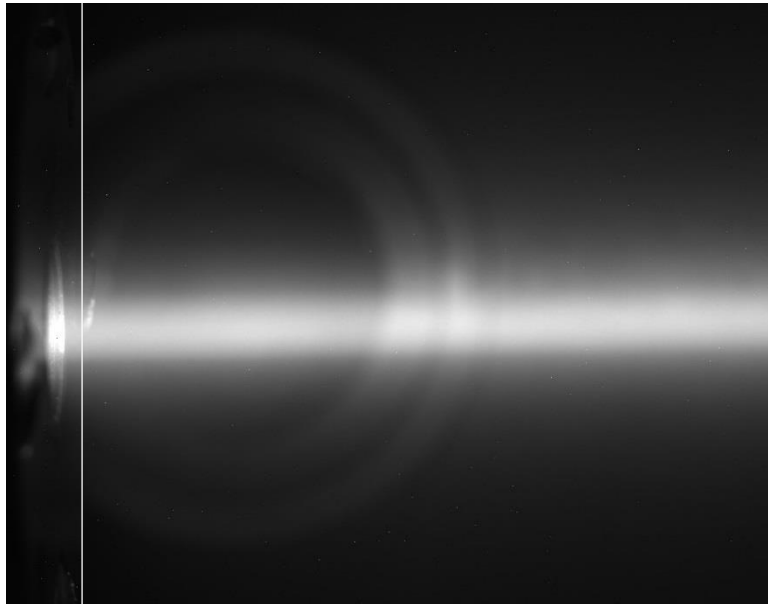


A.Morozov, R.Krücken, A.Ulrich, J.Wieser, T.McCarthy, Energy-transfer processes in neon-hydrogen mixtures excited by electron beams, J.Chem. Phys. **123**, 234311 (2005)

NOW: optical beam profile determination:

Question:

„Ion beam“ or „secondary electrons“



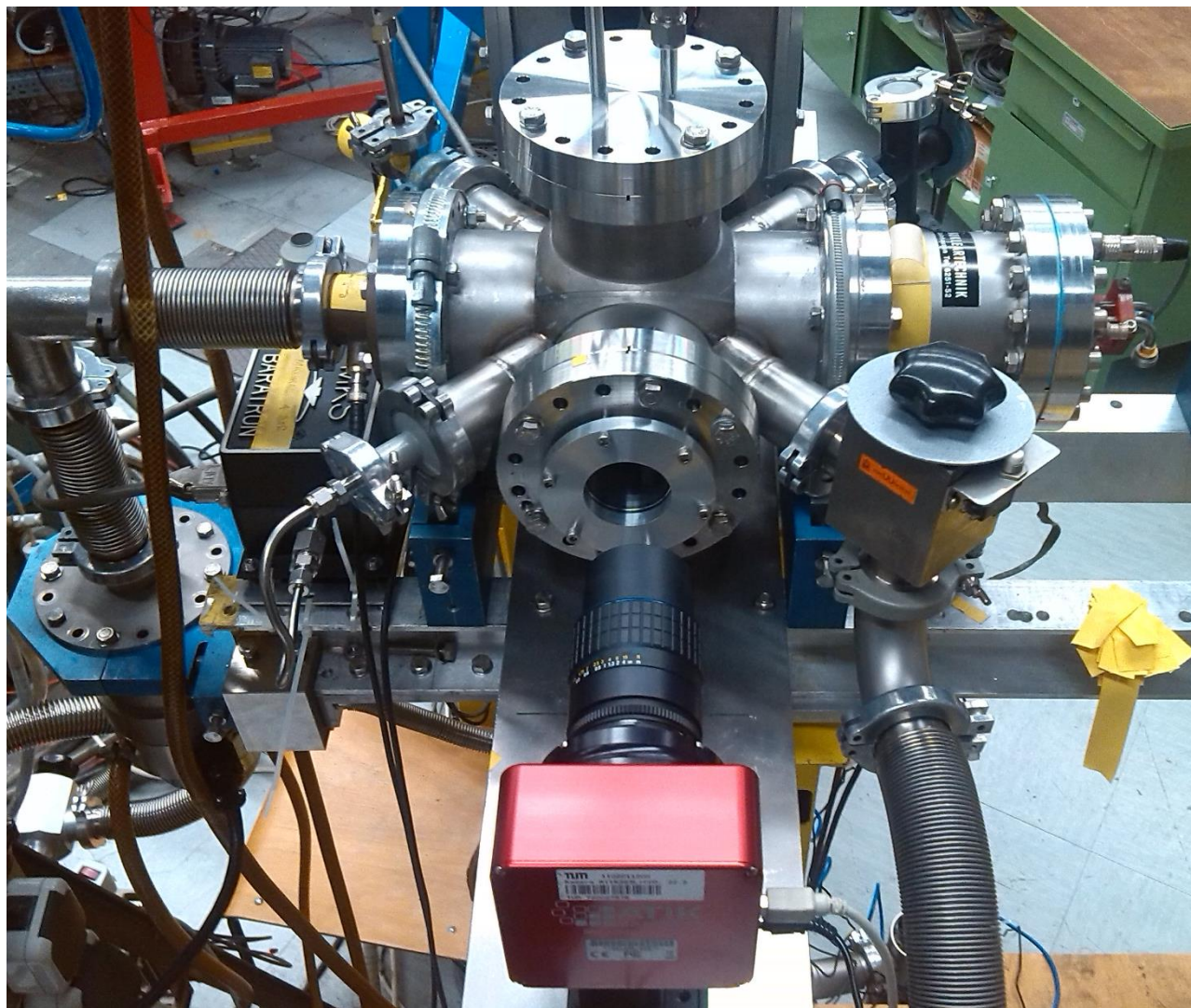
Ne, 585nm filter,
3mbar, 1mm aperture

Ion beams from the Munich Tandem Accelerator

dc beams, $\sim 100\text{MeV } ^{32}\text{S}$ ions



Target cell



Titanium entrance foils

Differential pumping
1mm diameter

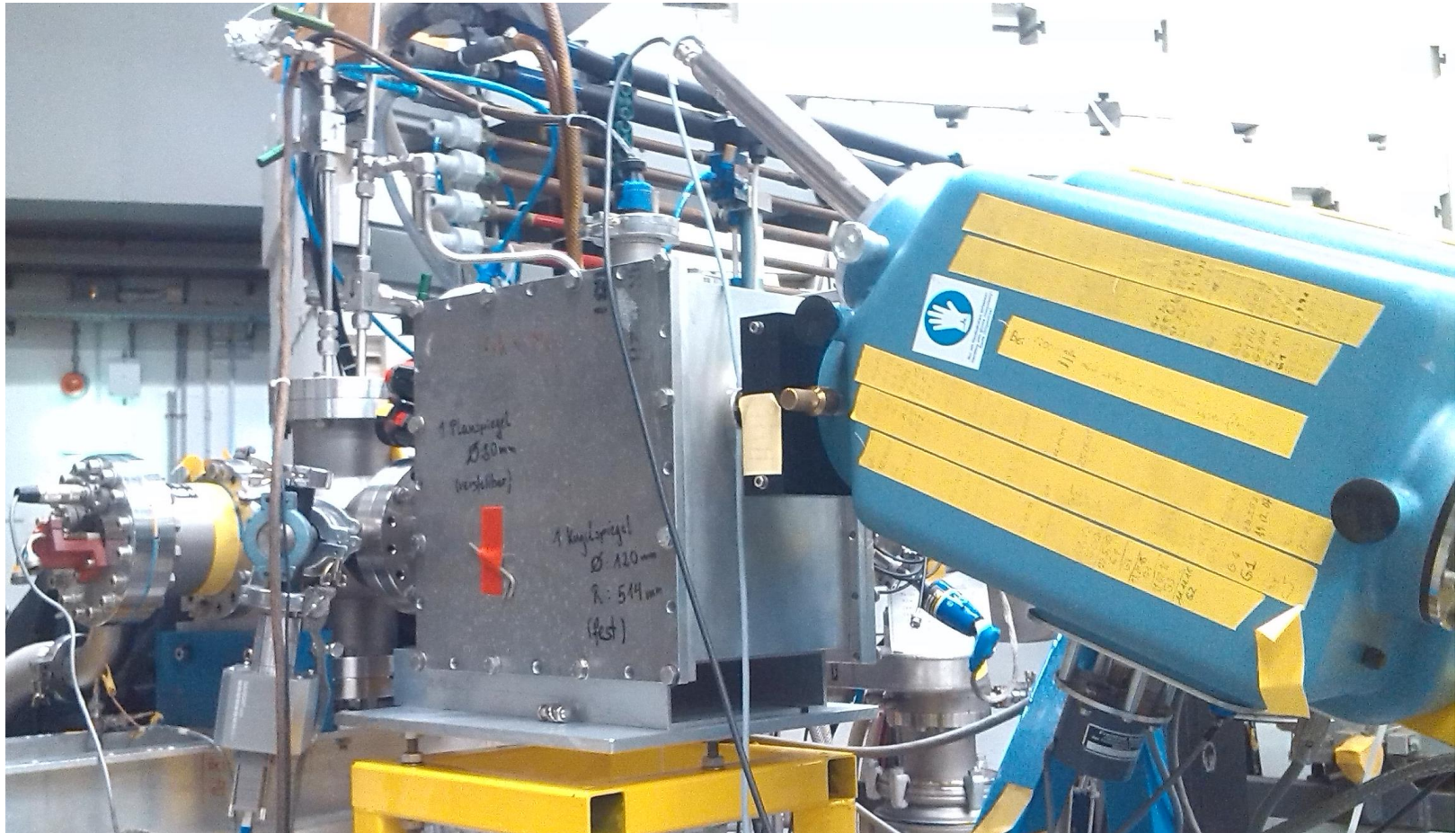
Gas purification

Quartz window

MgF₂ window

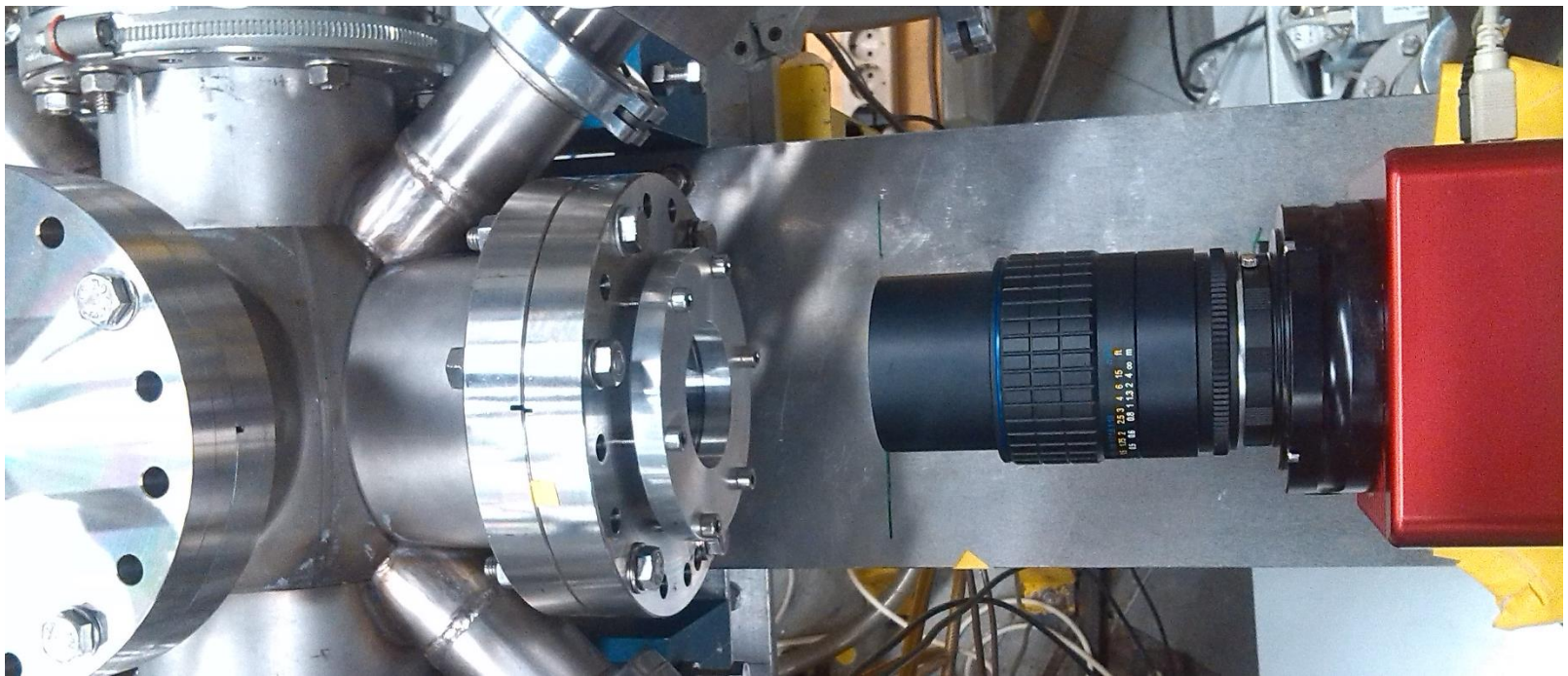


Spectroscopic setup (110nm to 3.5 μ m)

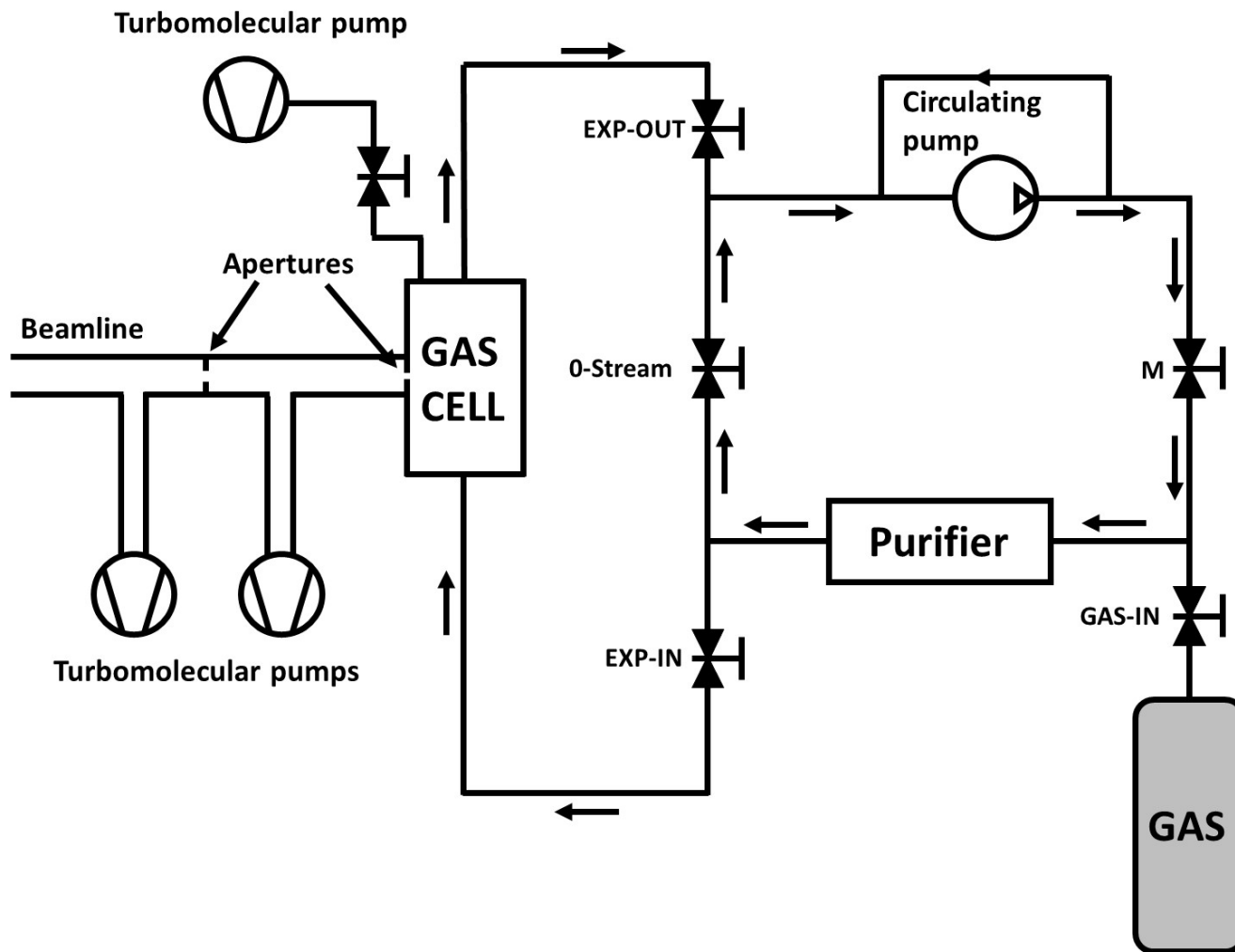


Preliminary beam profile monitor:

apocromatic lens 300 to 1100nm, ATIK CCD camera (Si), set of filters

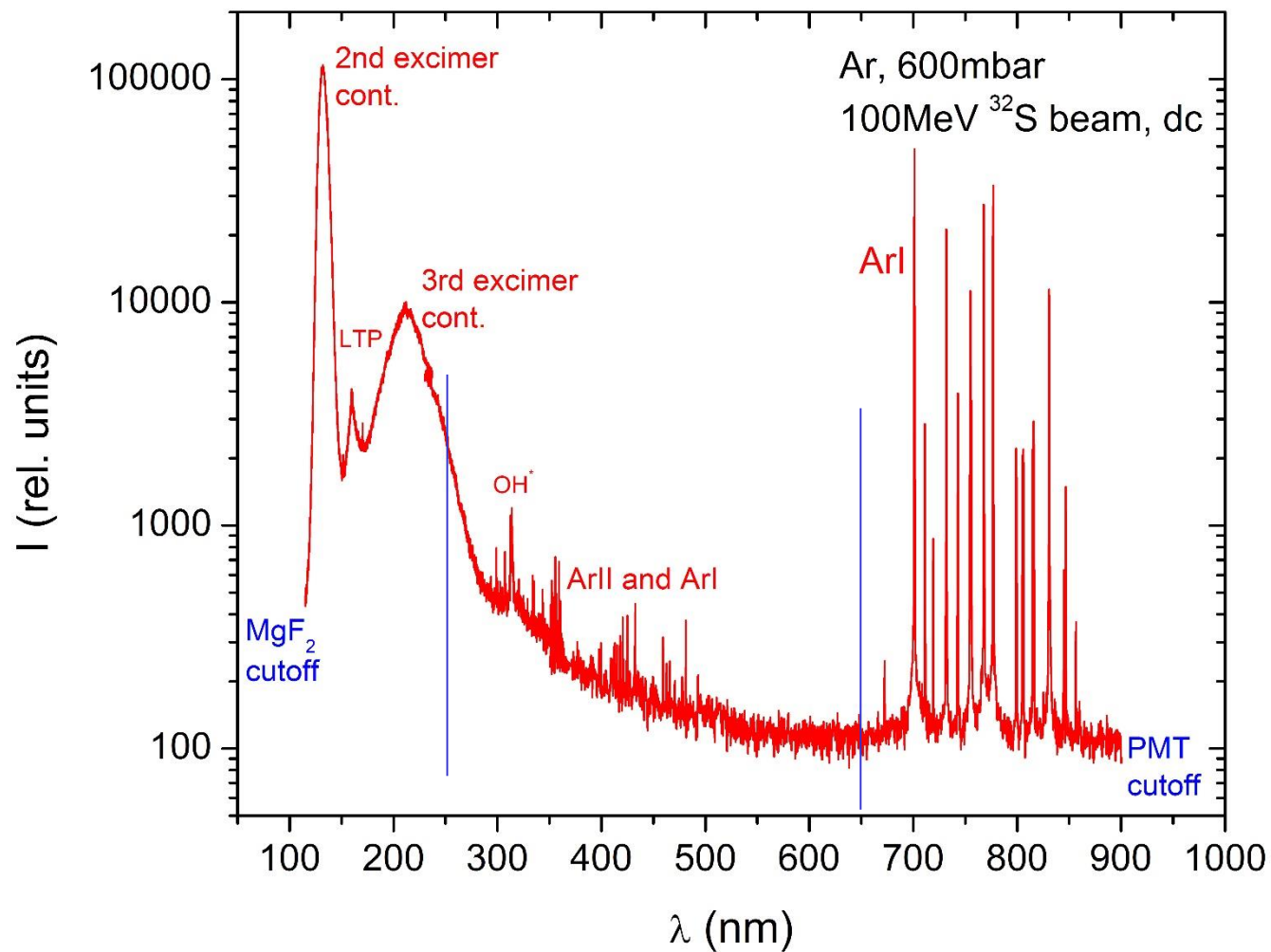


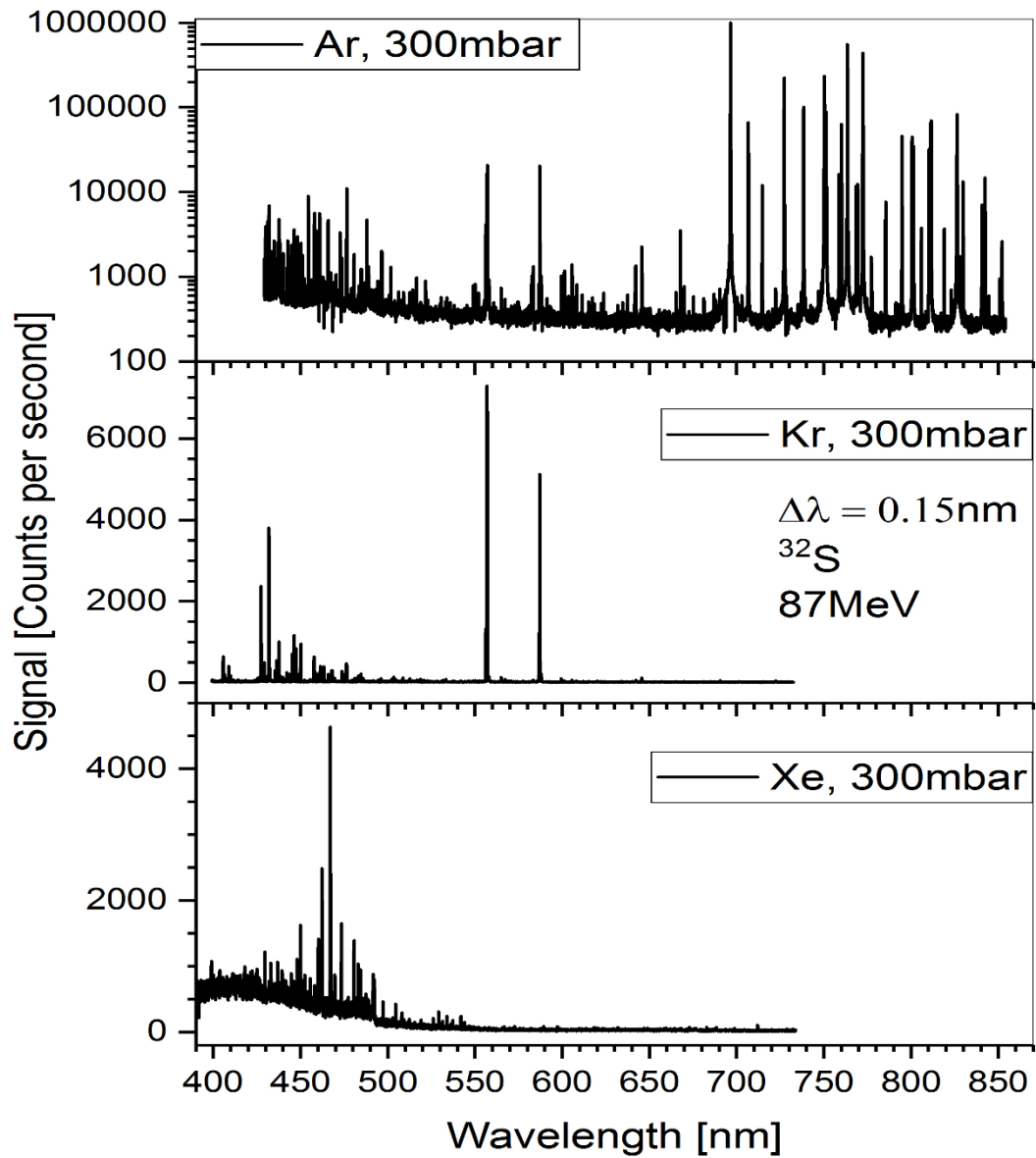
Gas system

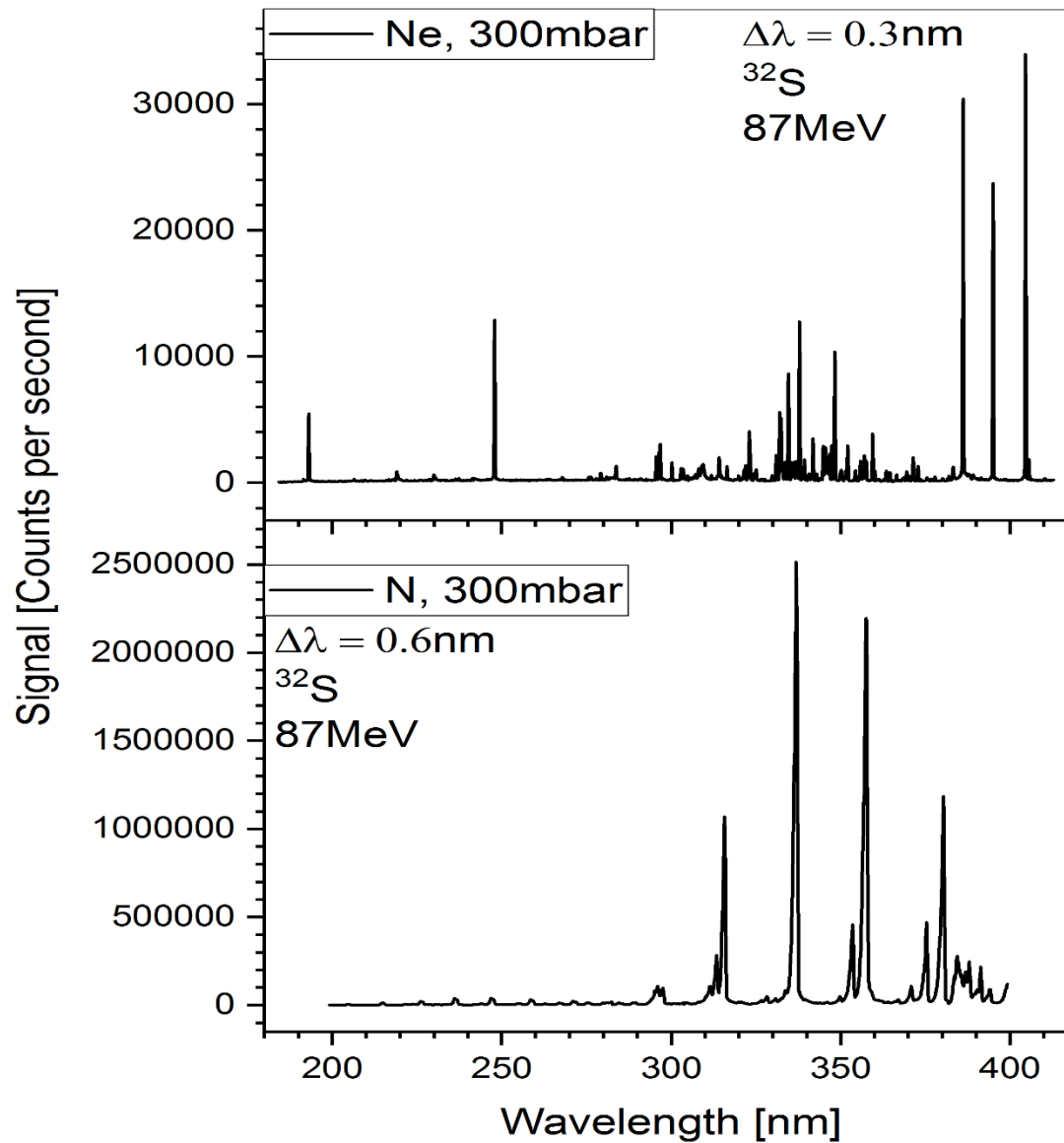


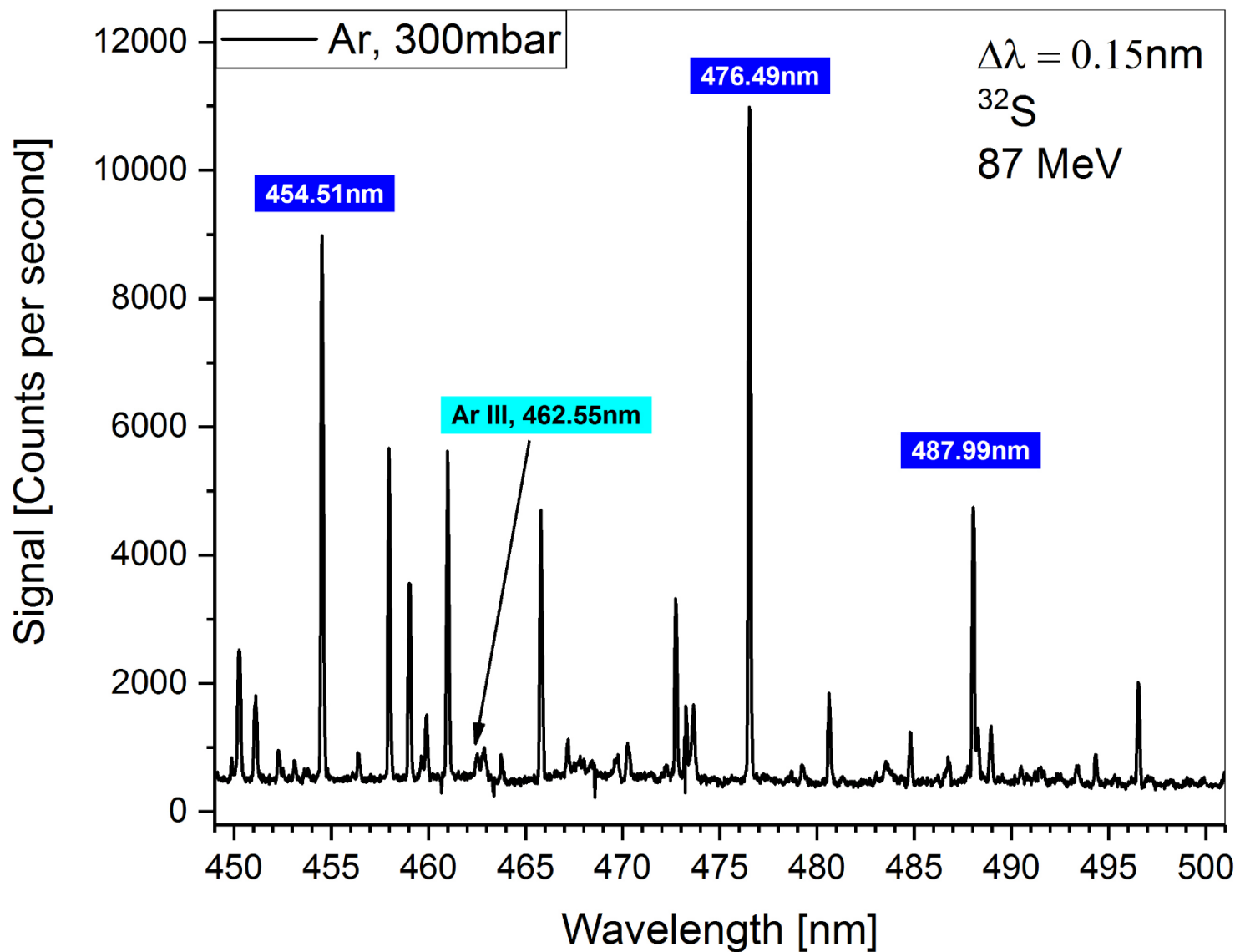
Spectroscopic results

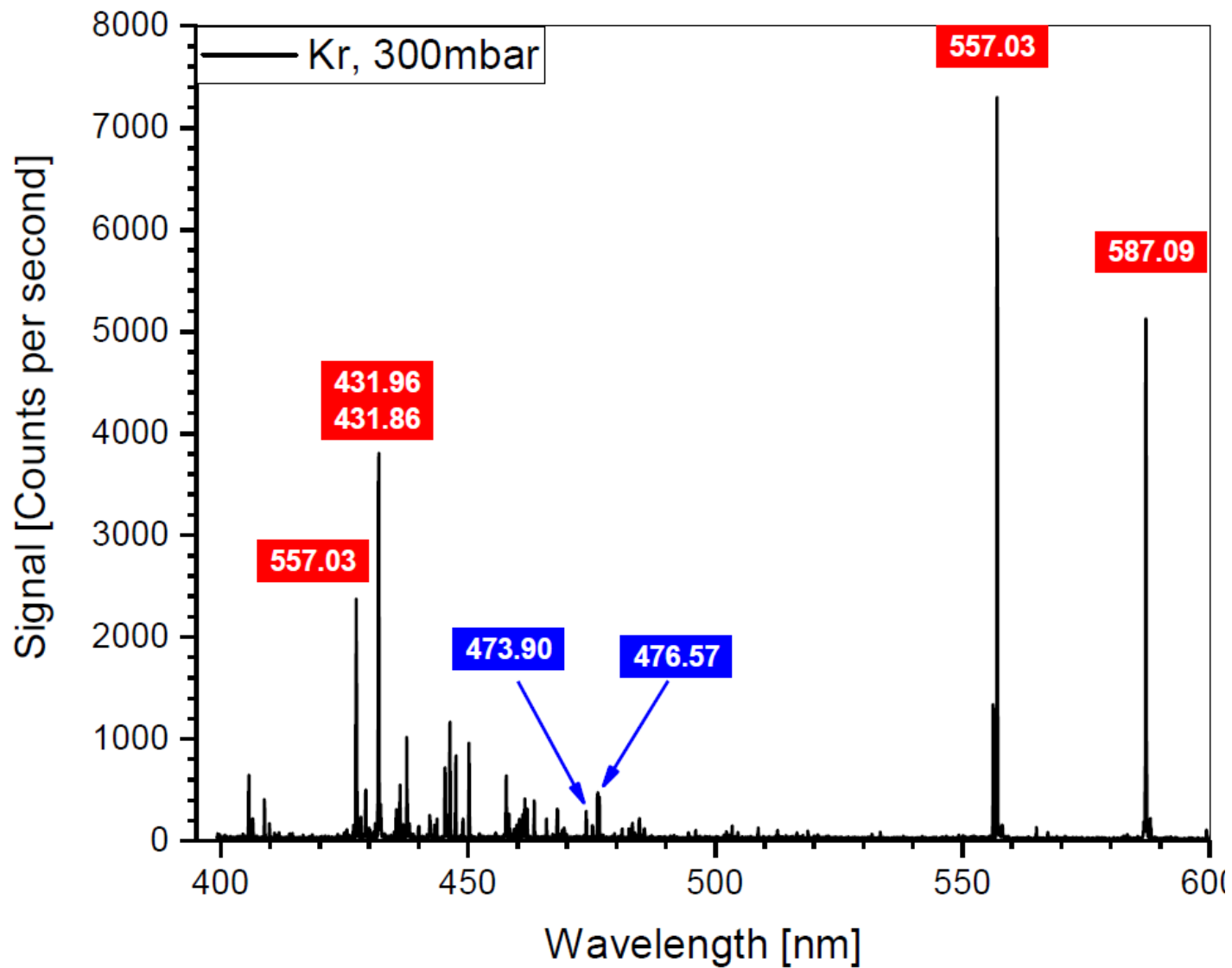
Overview: Light emission from pure rare gases

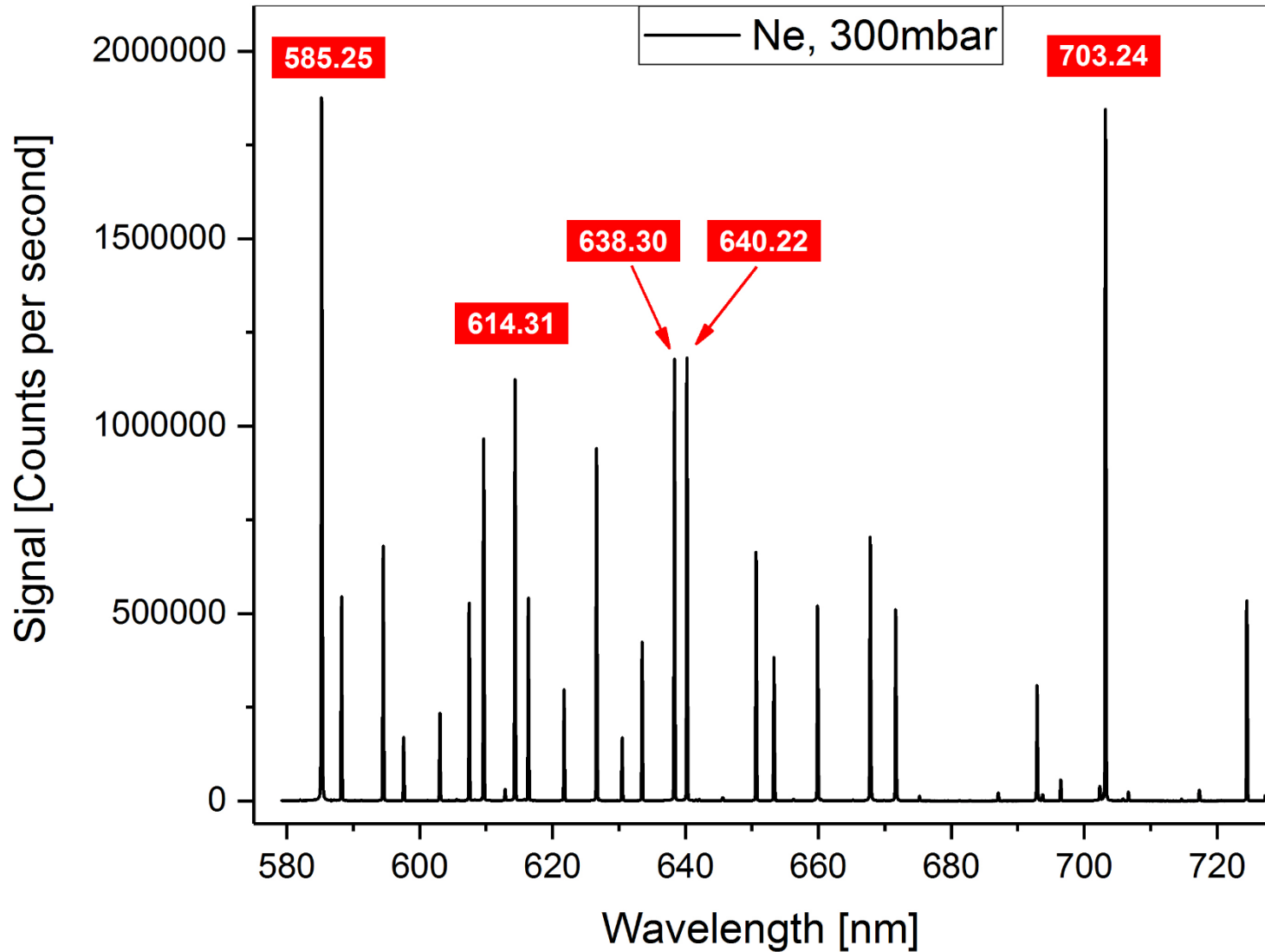


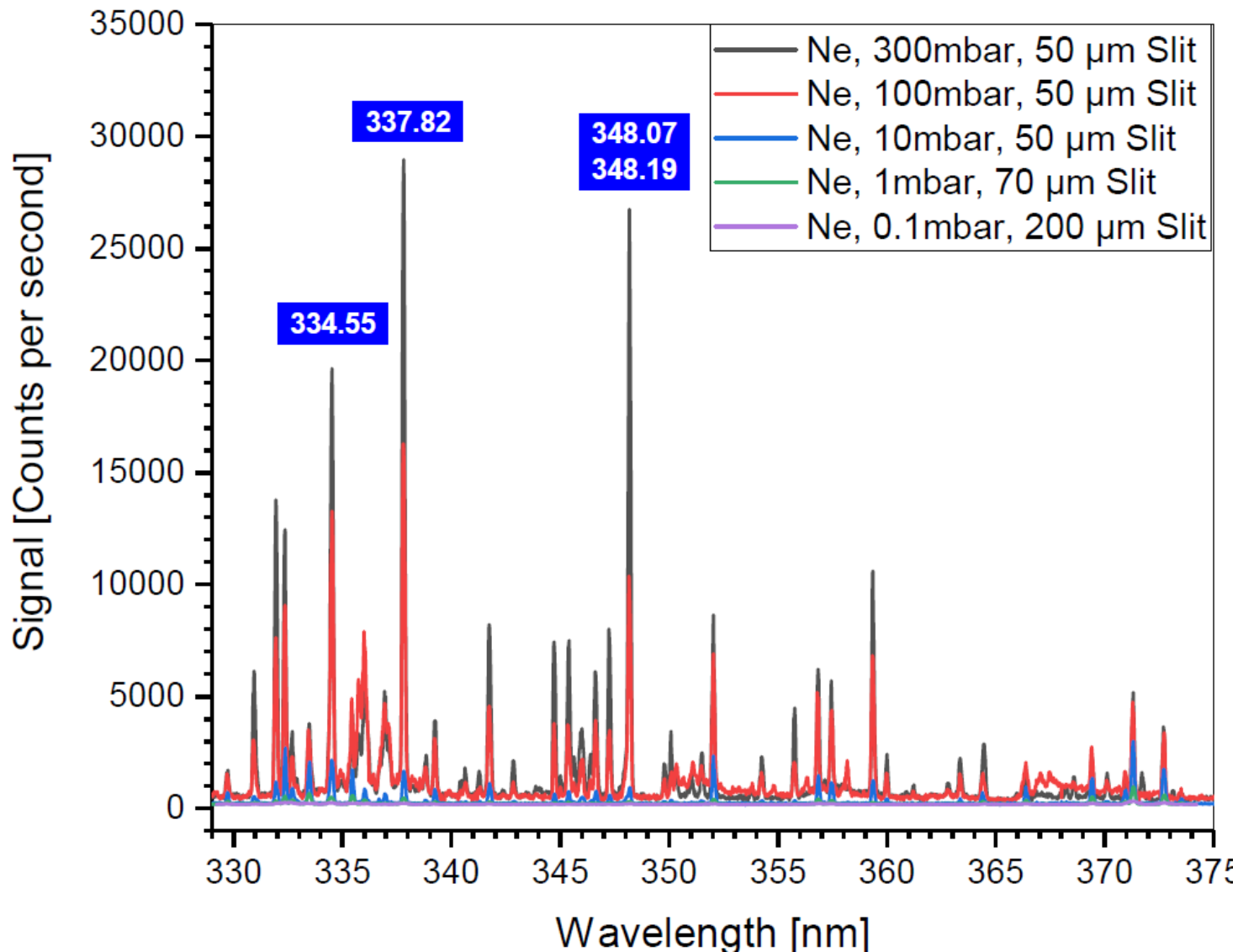


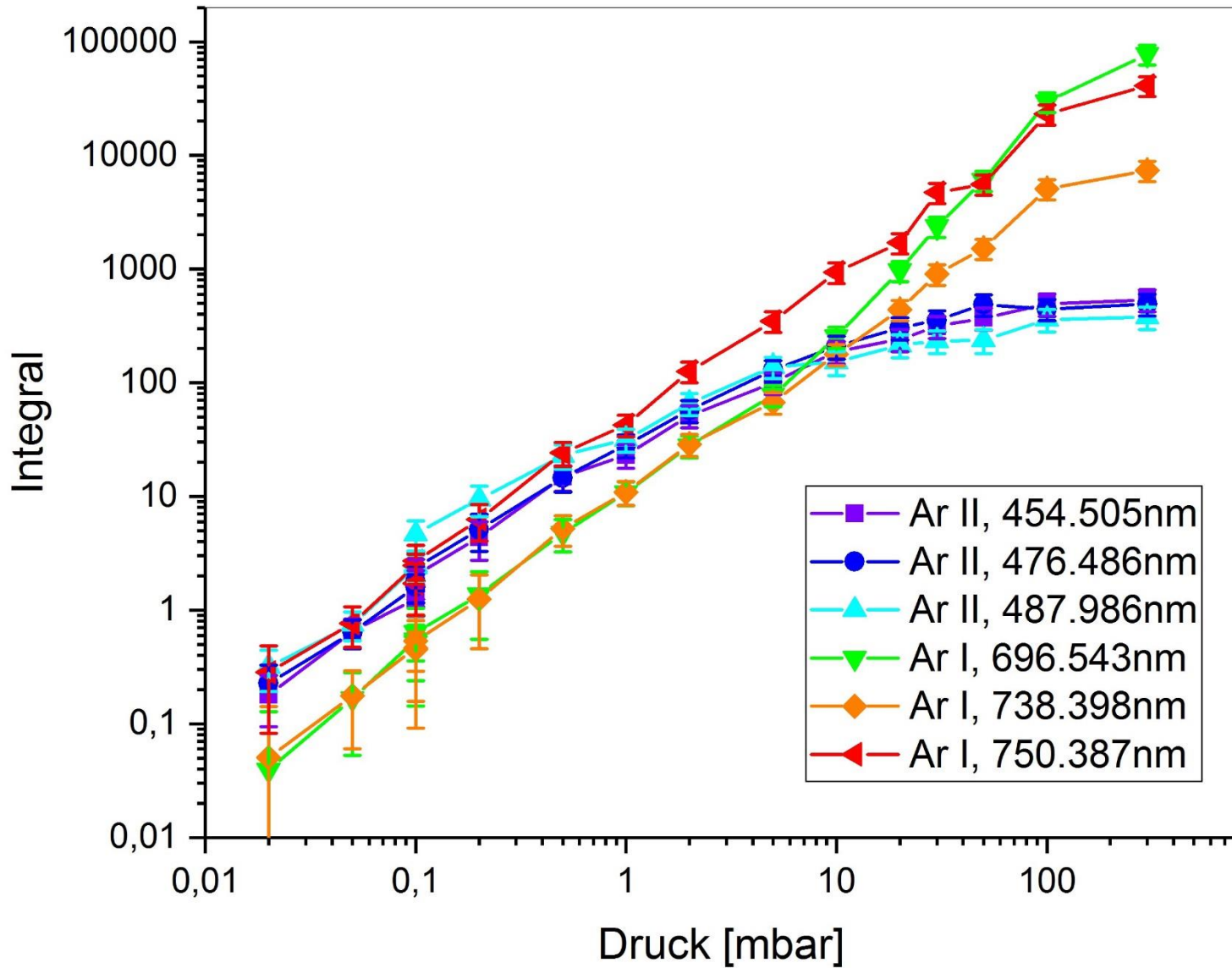


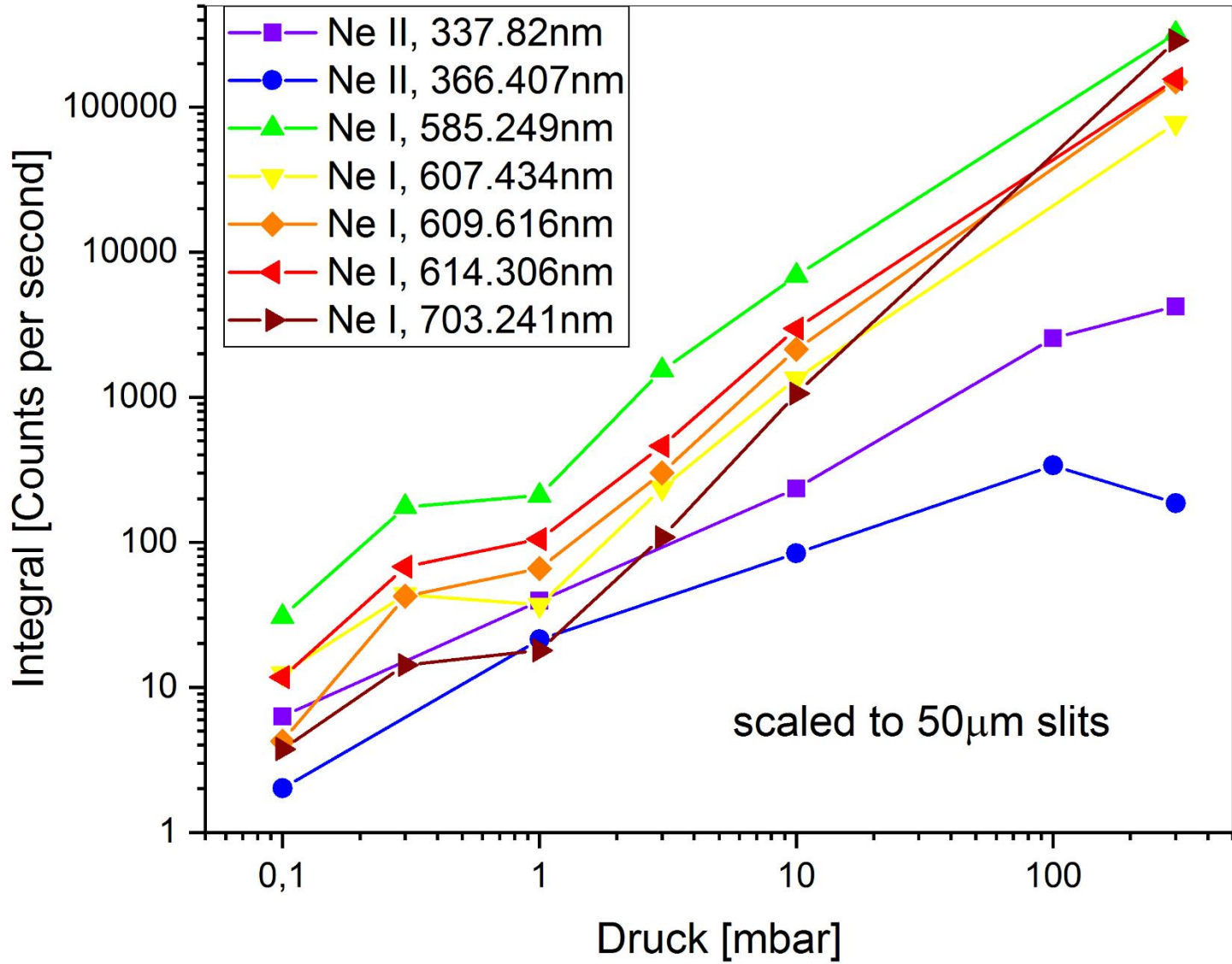








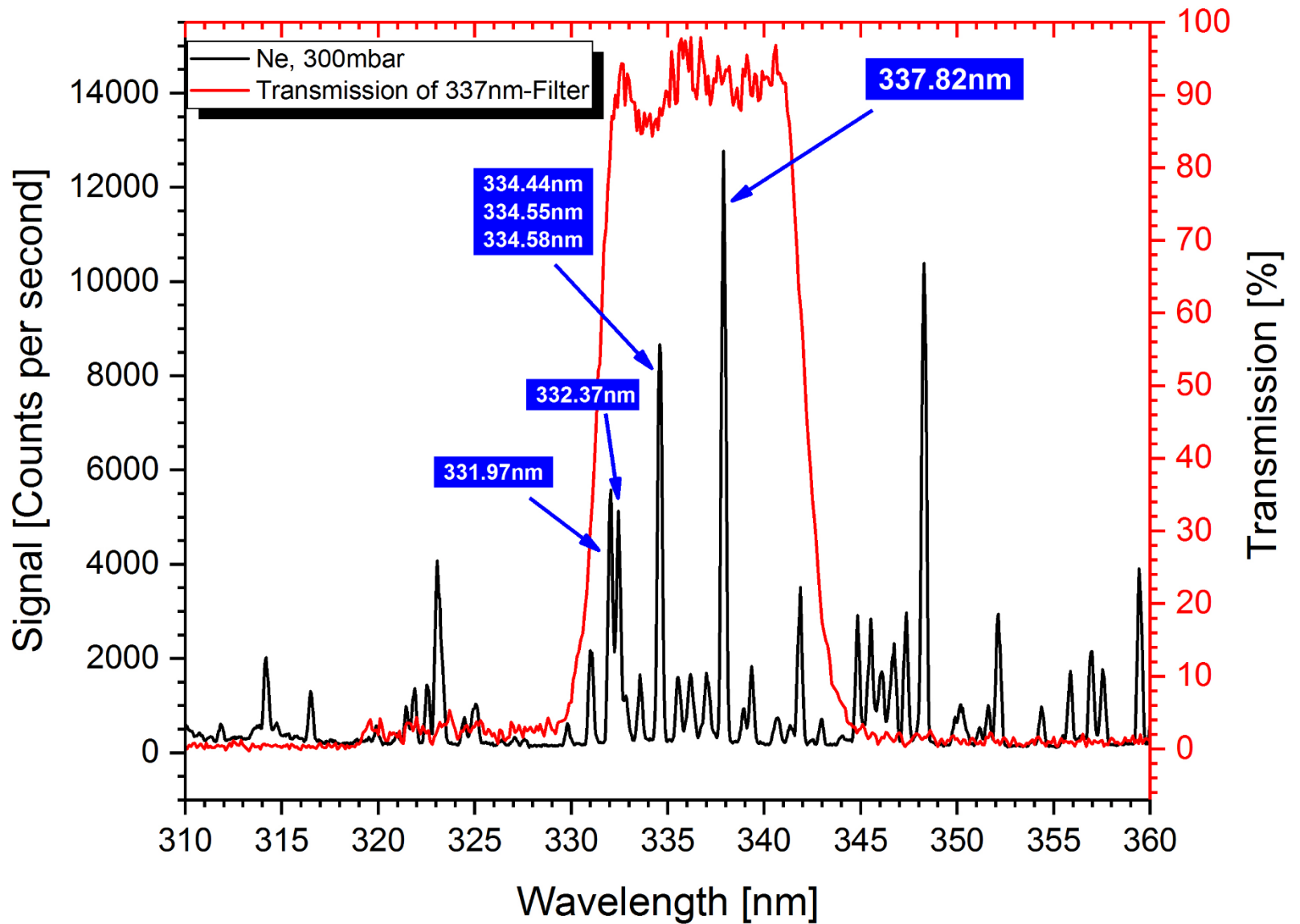


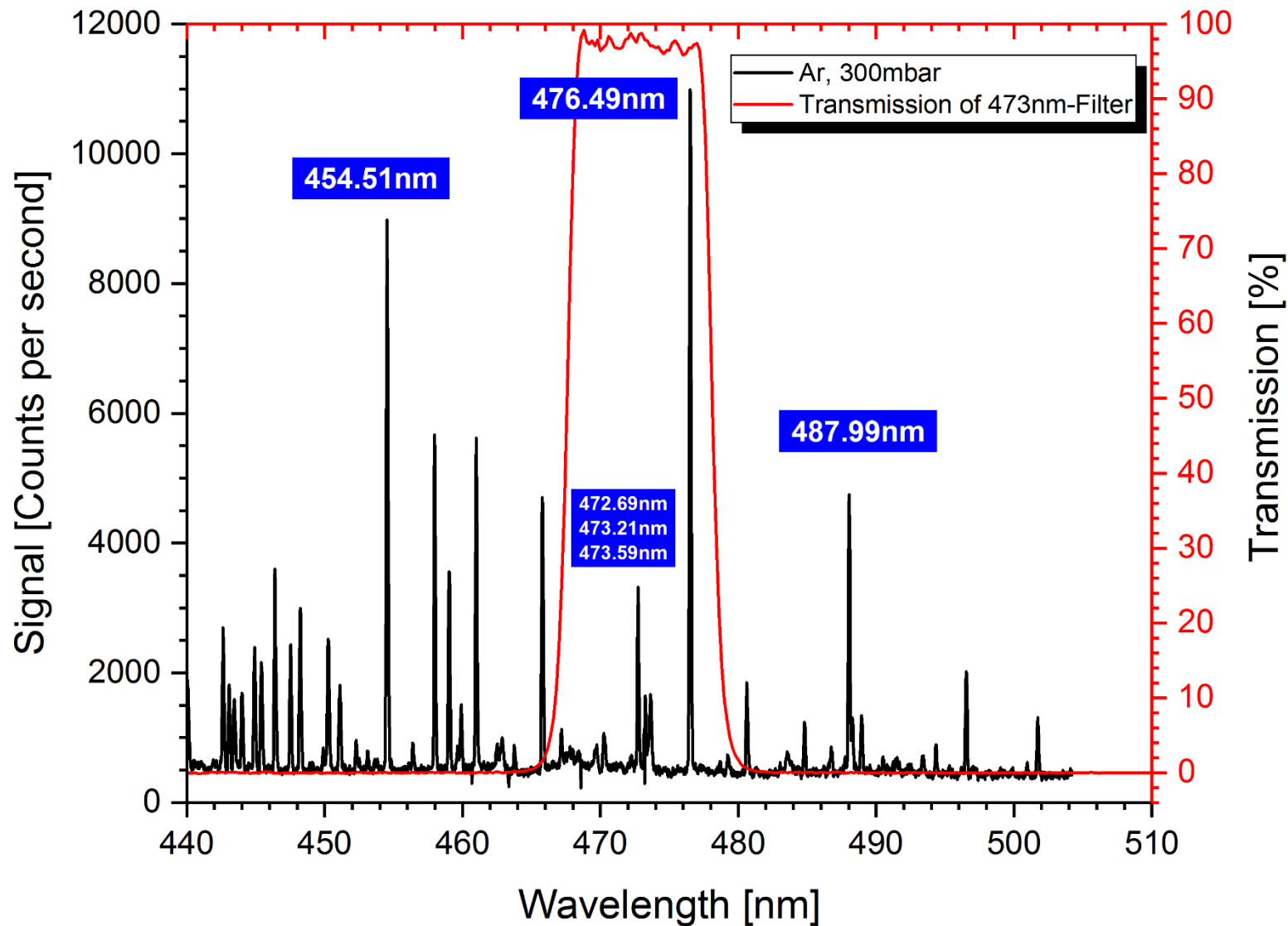


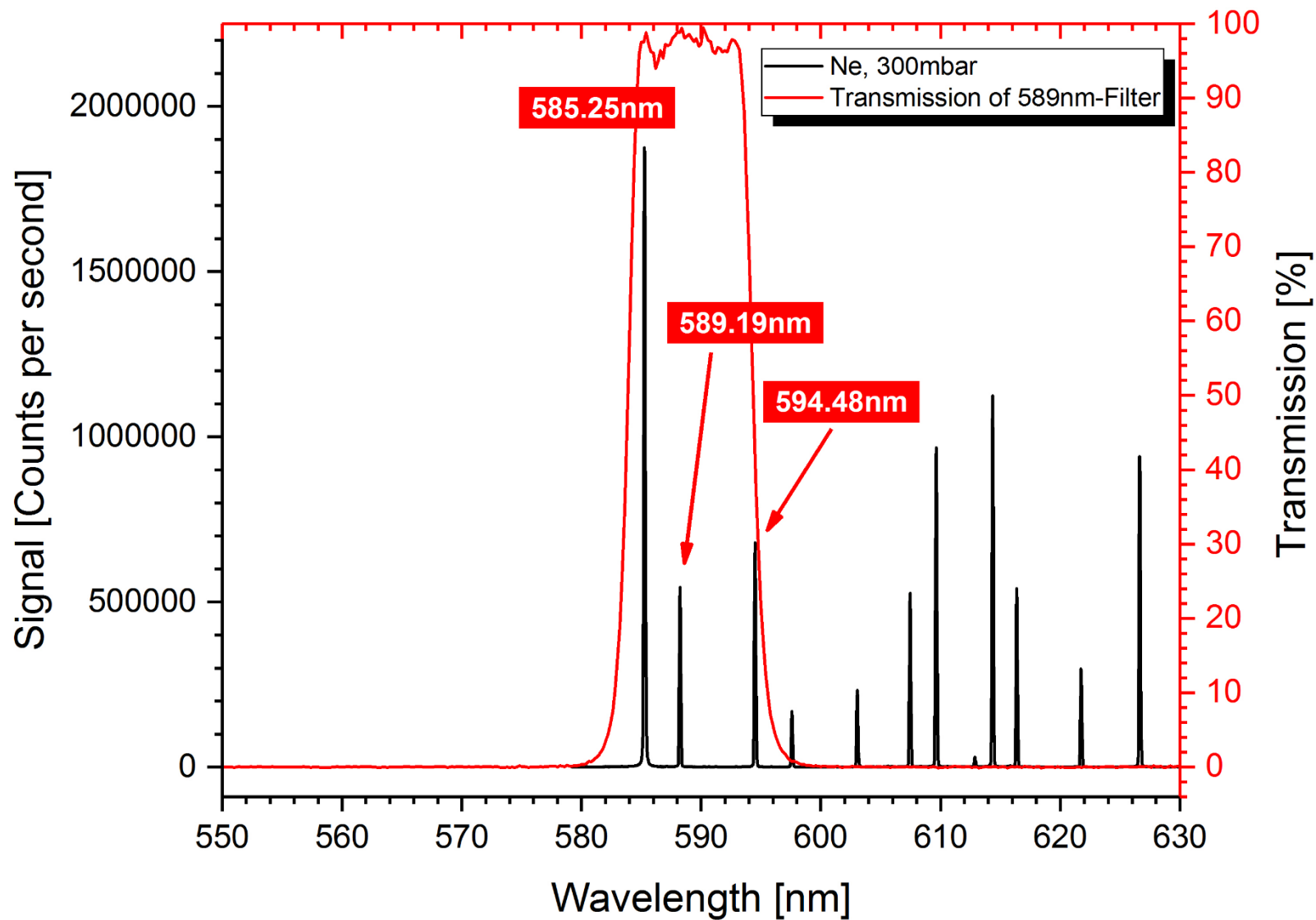
Filter for the beam profile monitor

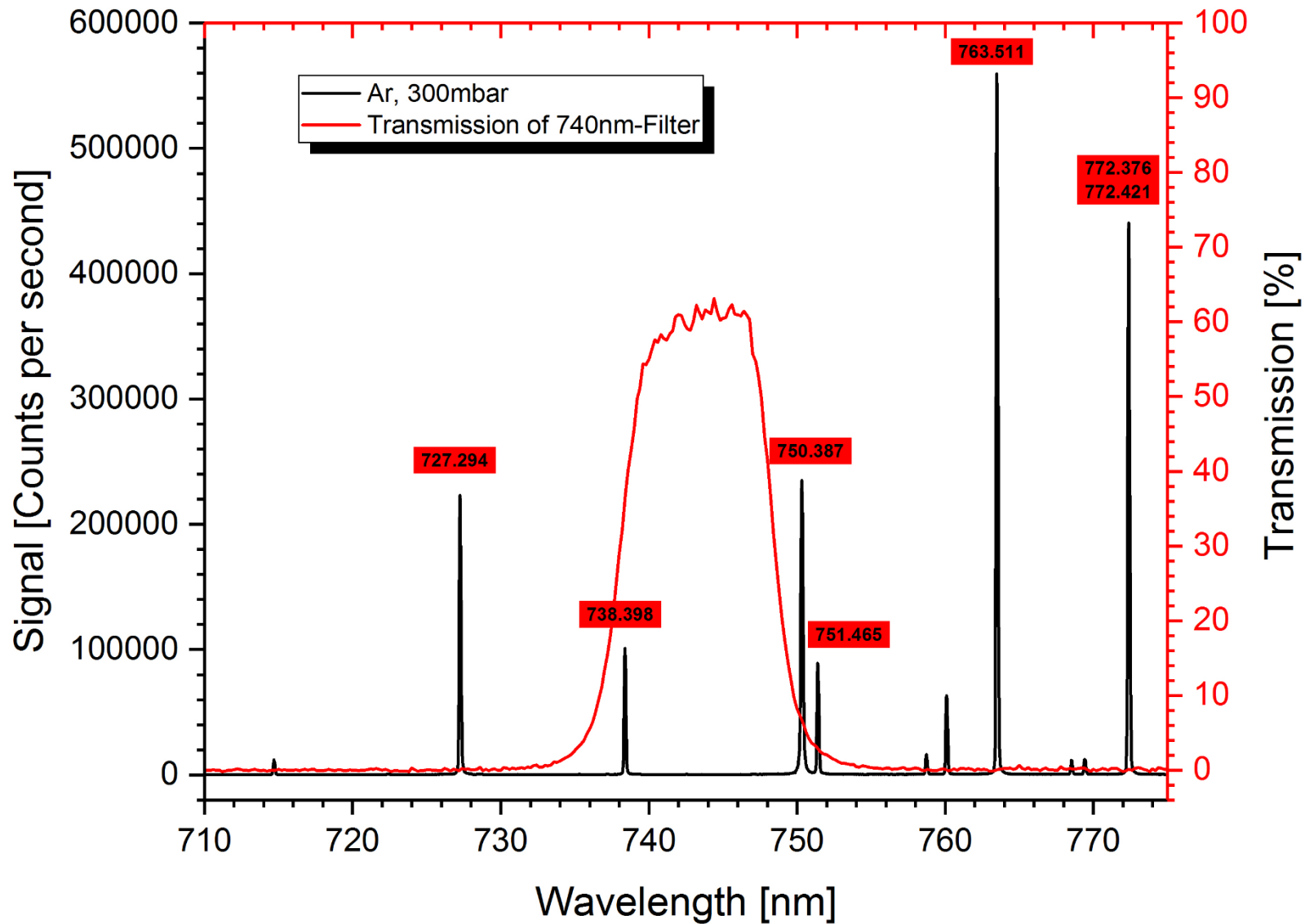
Selection of ion lines and
Lines emitted from neutral atoms (molecules)

„Filters from Stock!“

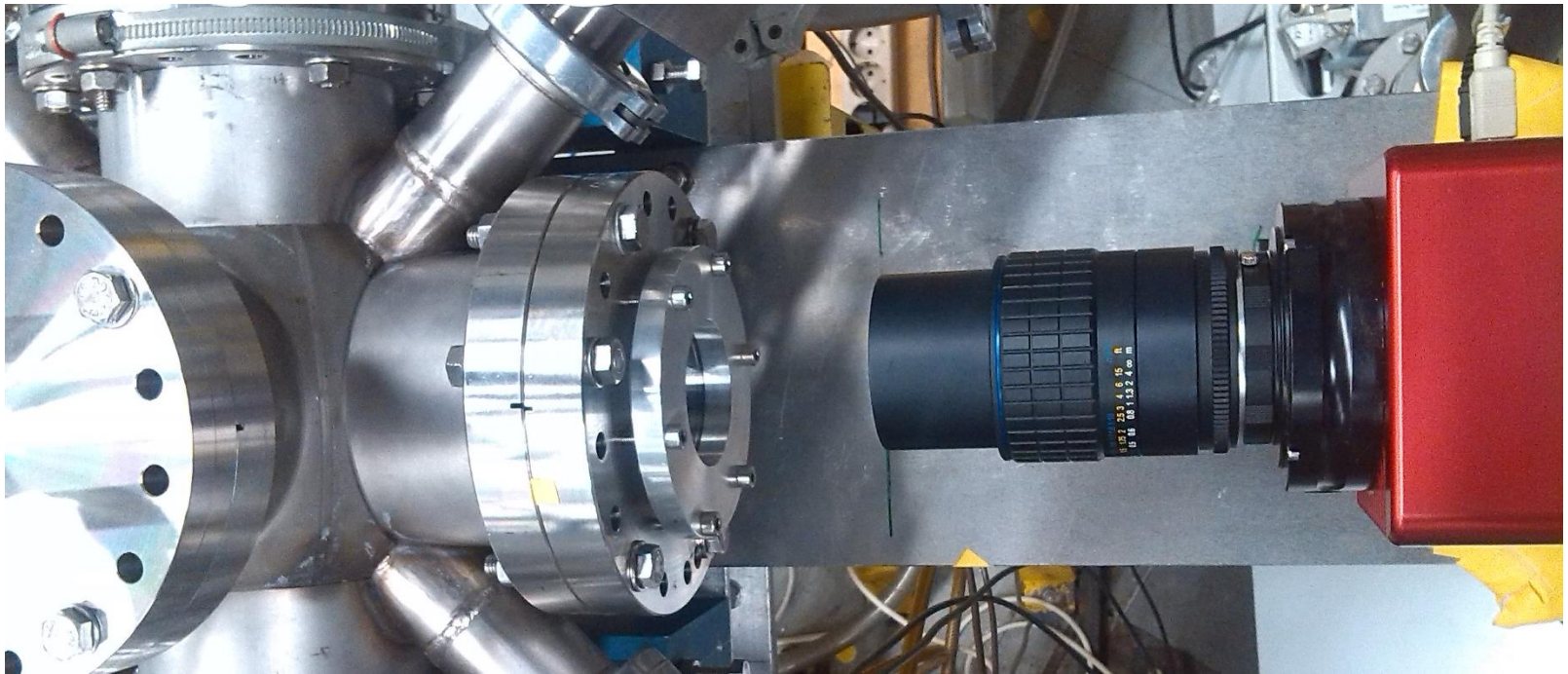




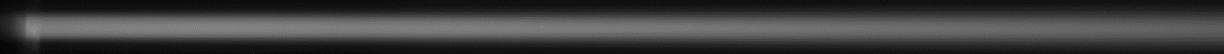


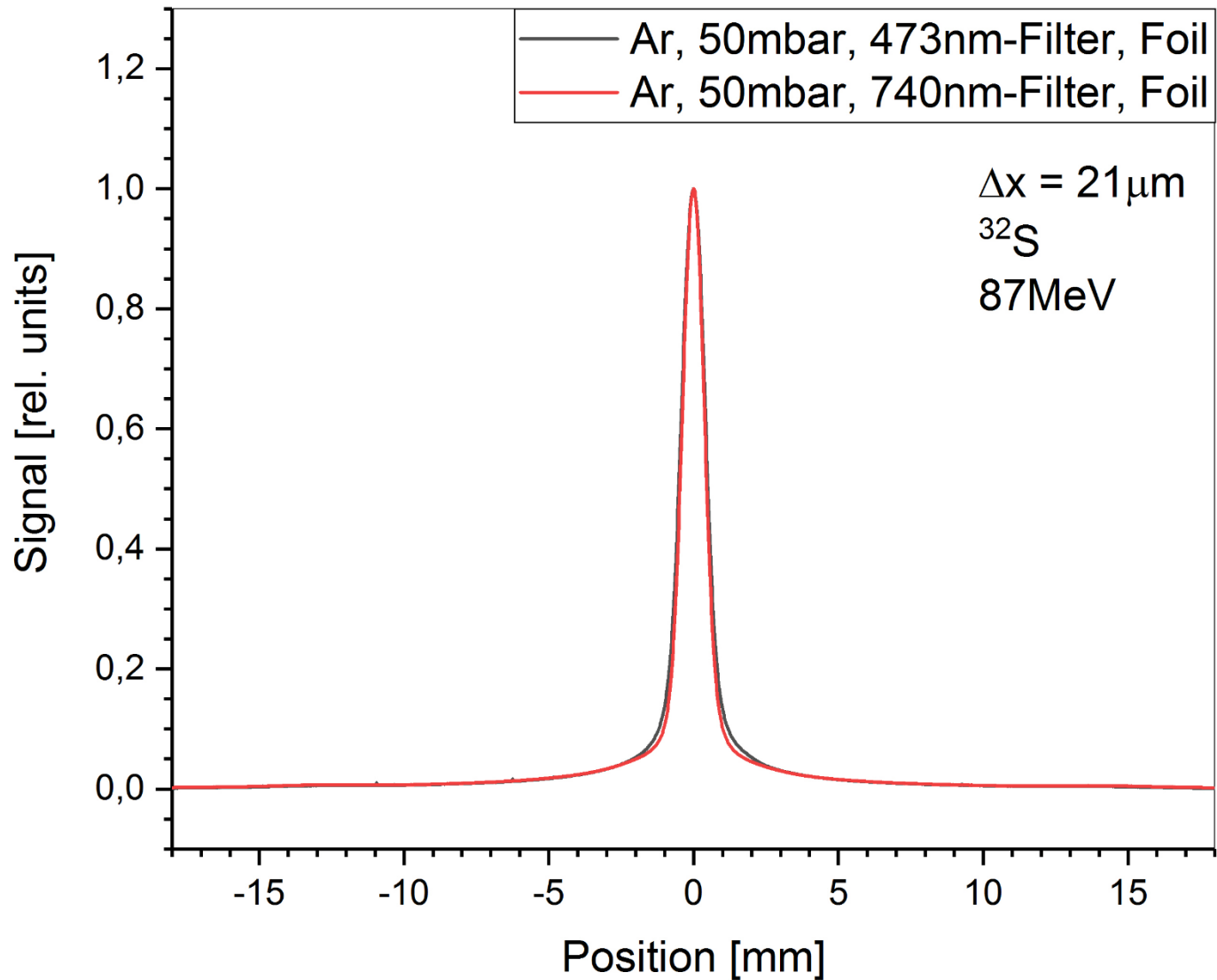


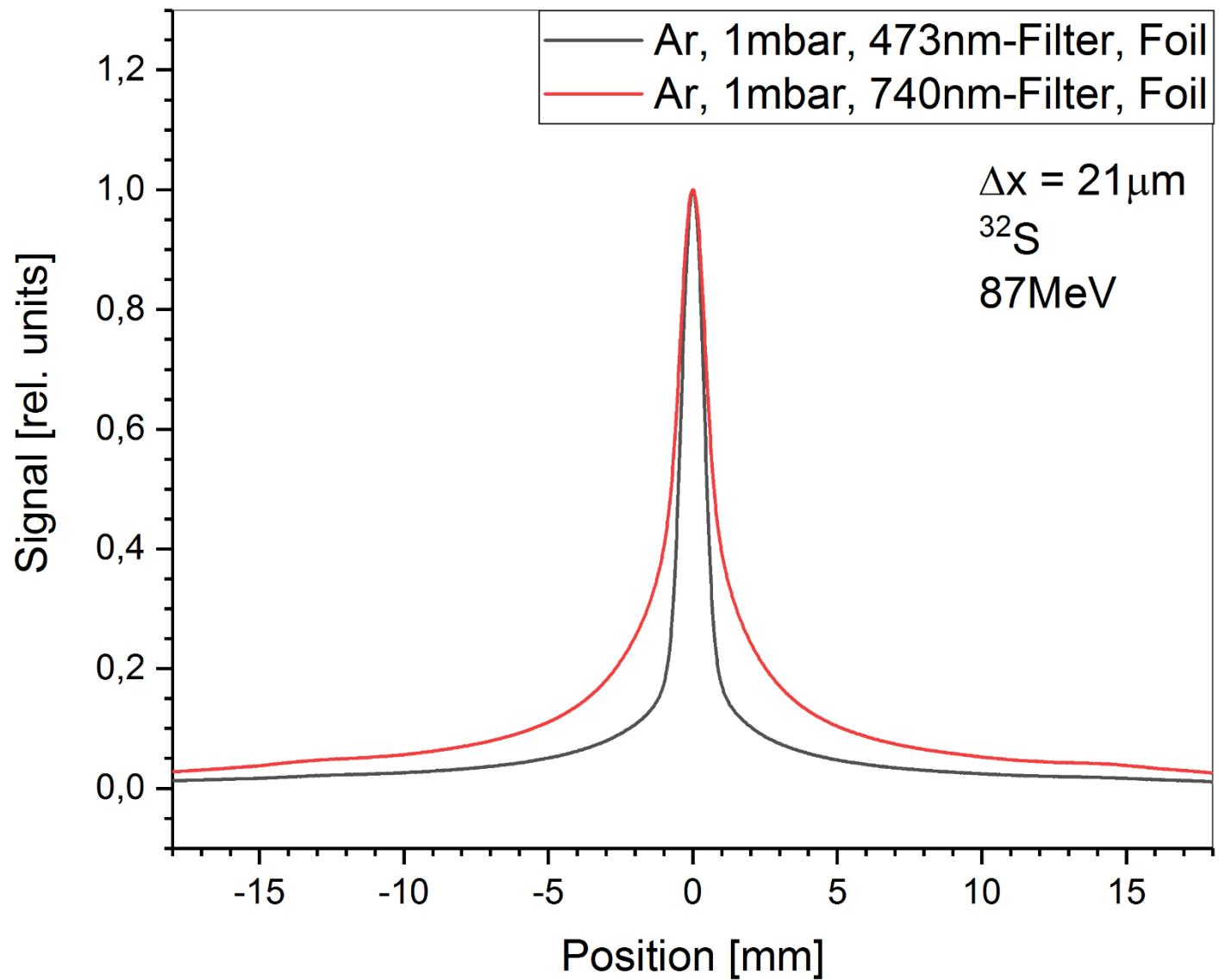
Beam profiles

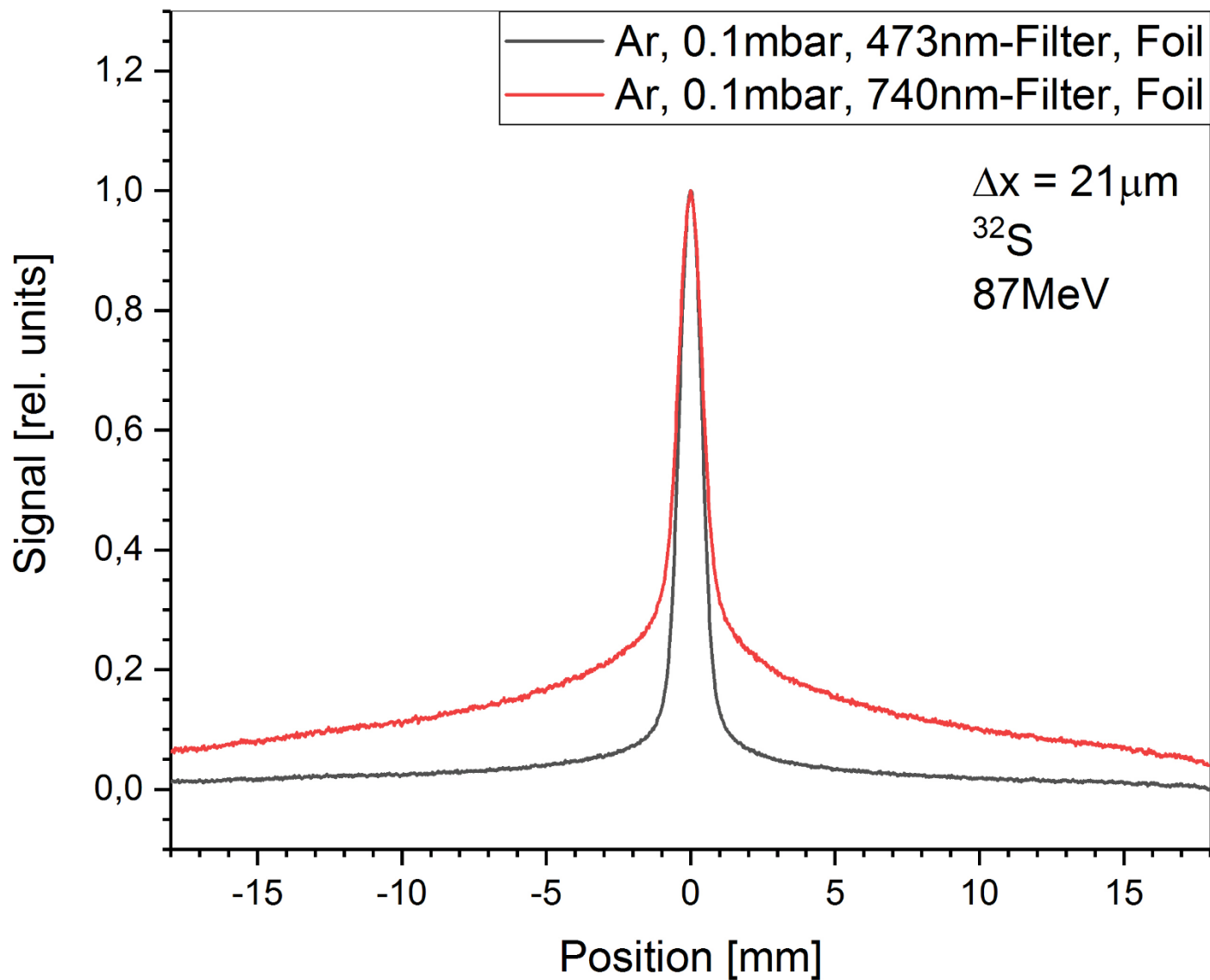


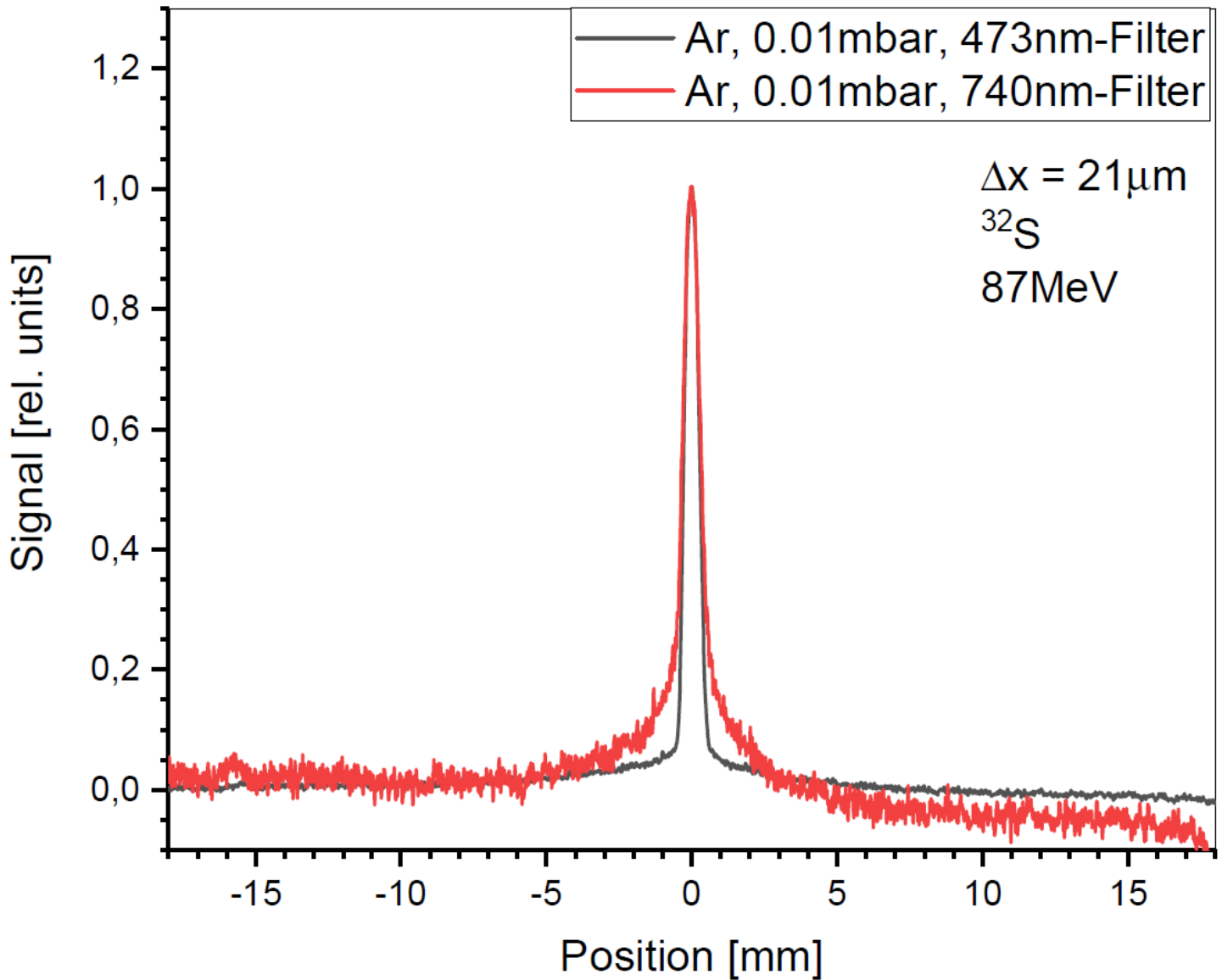
Ar 50mbar, 473nm filter, entrance foil, 60s exposure

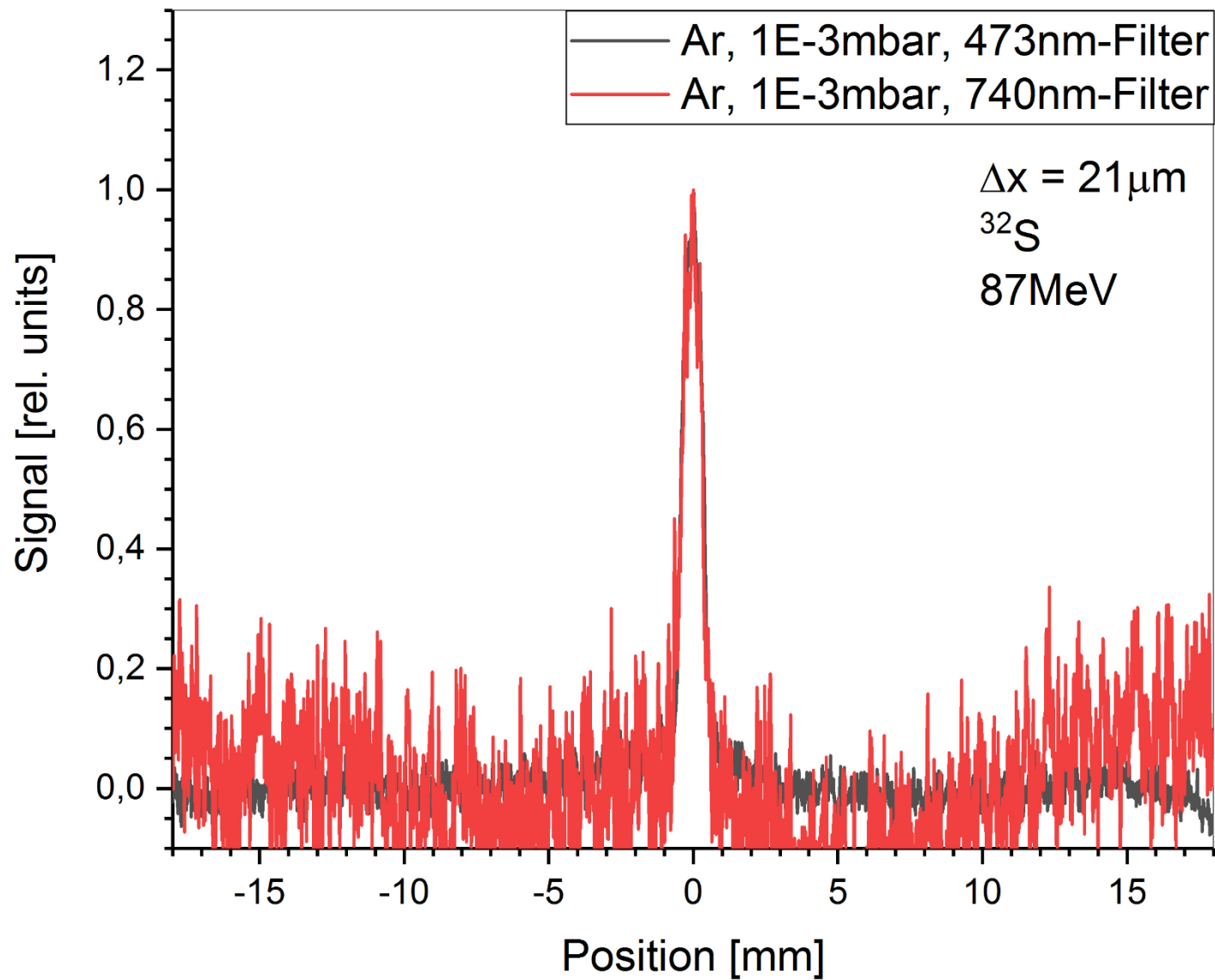


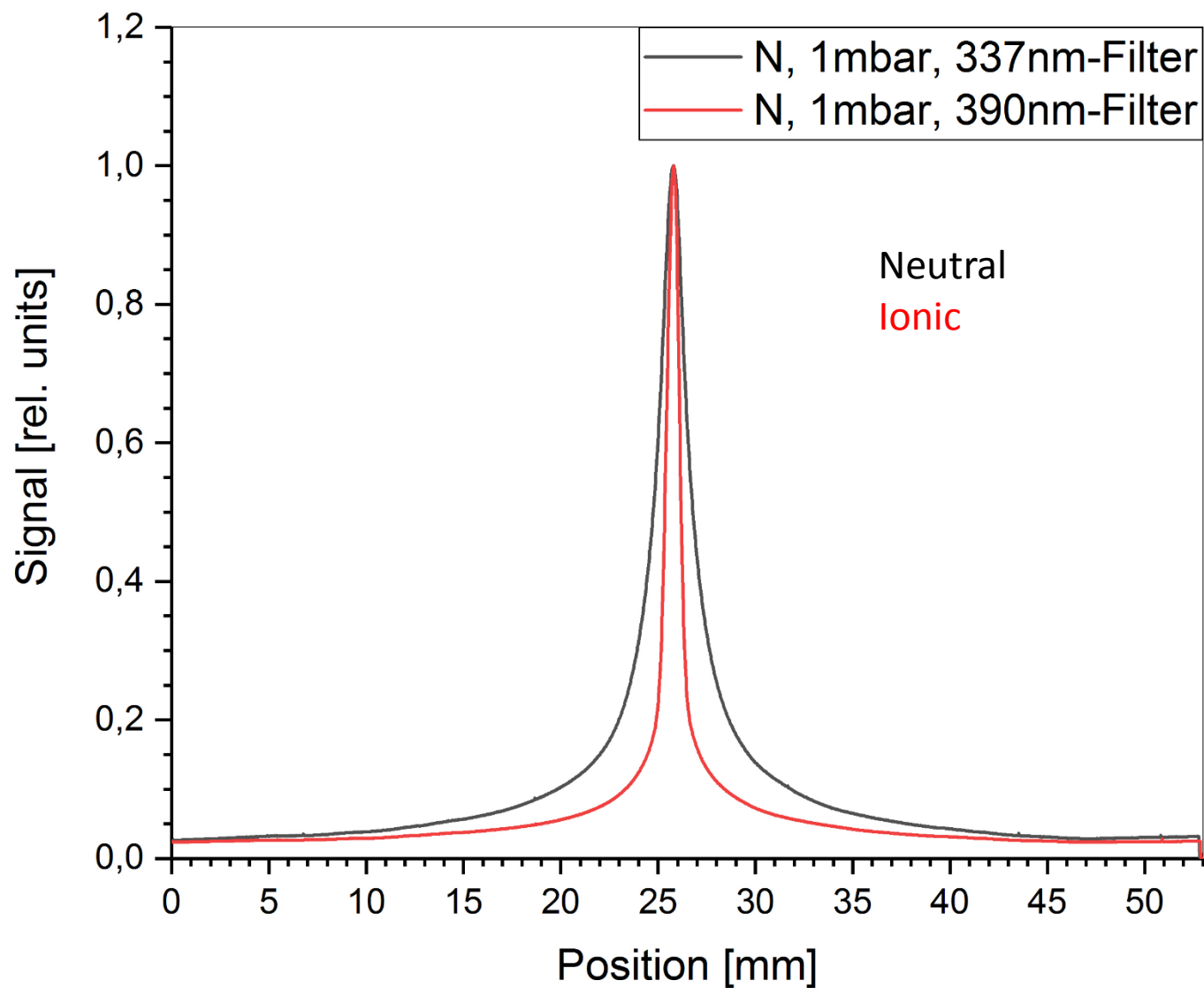


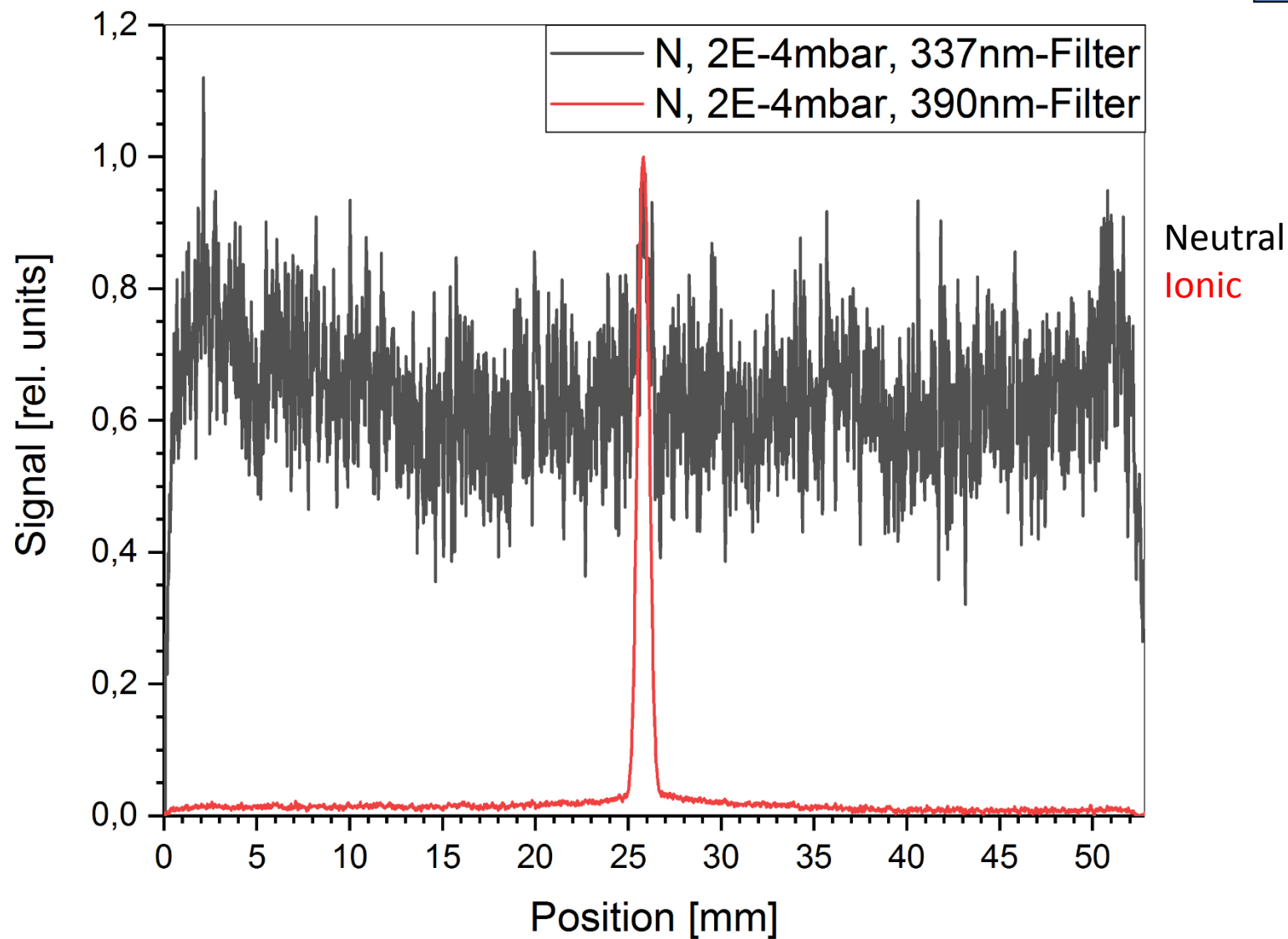




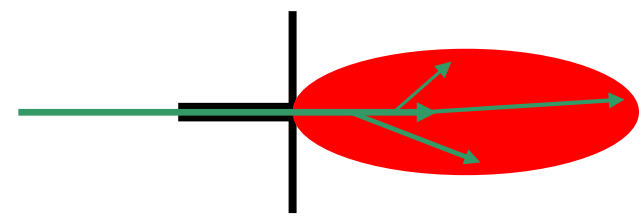
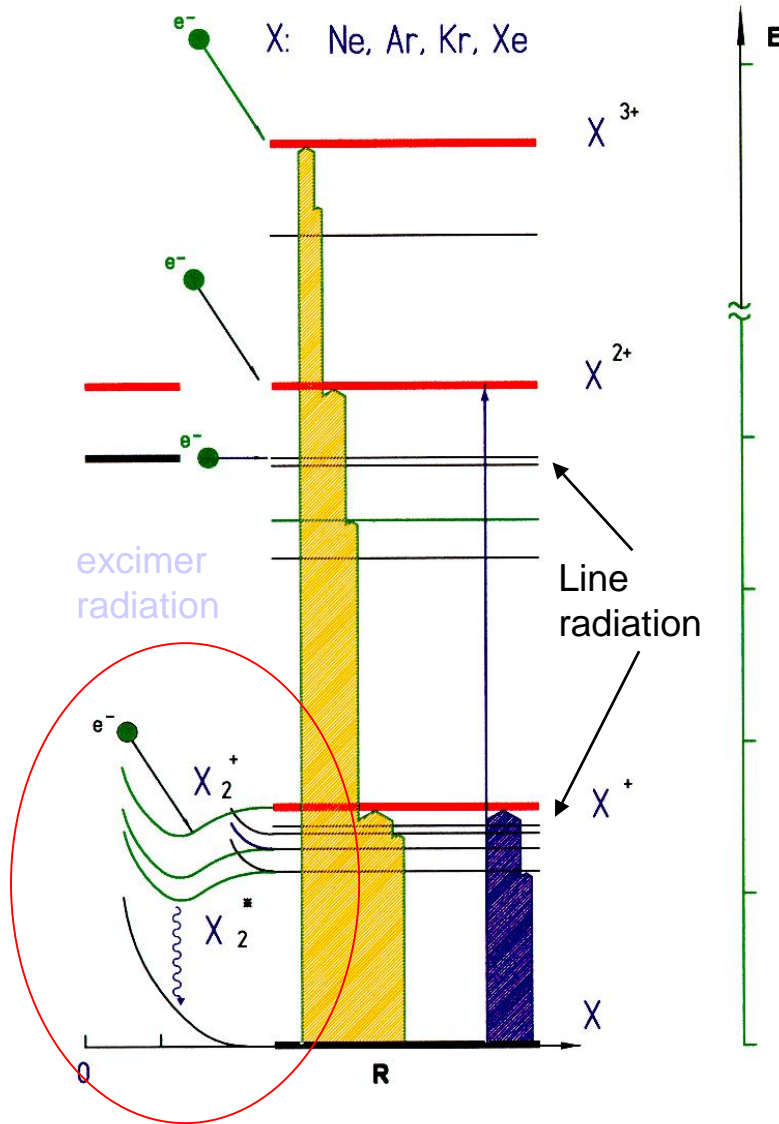








Preliminary interpretations

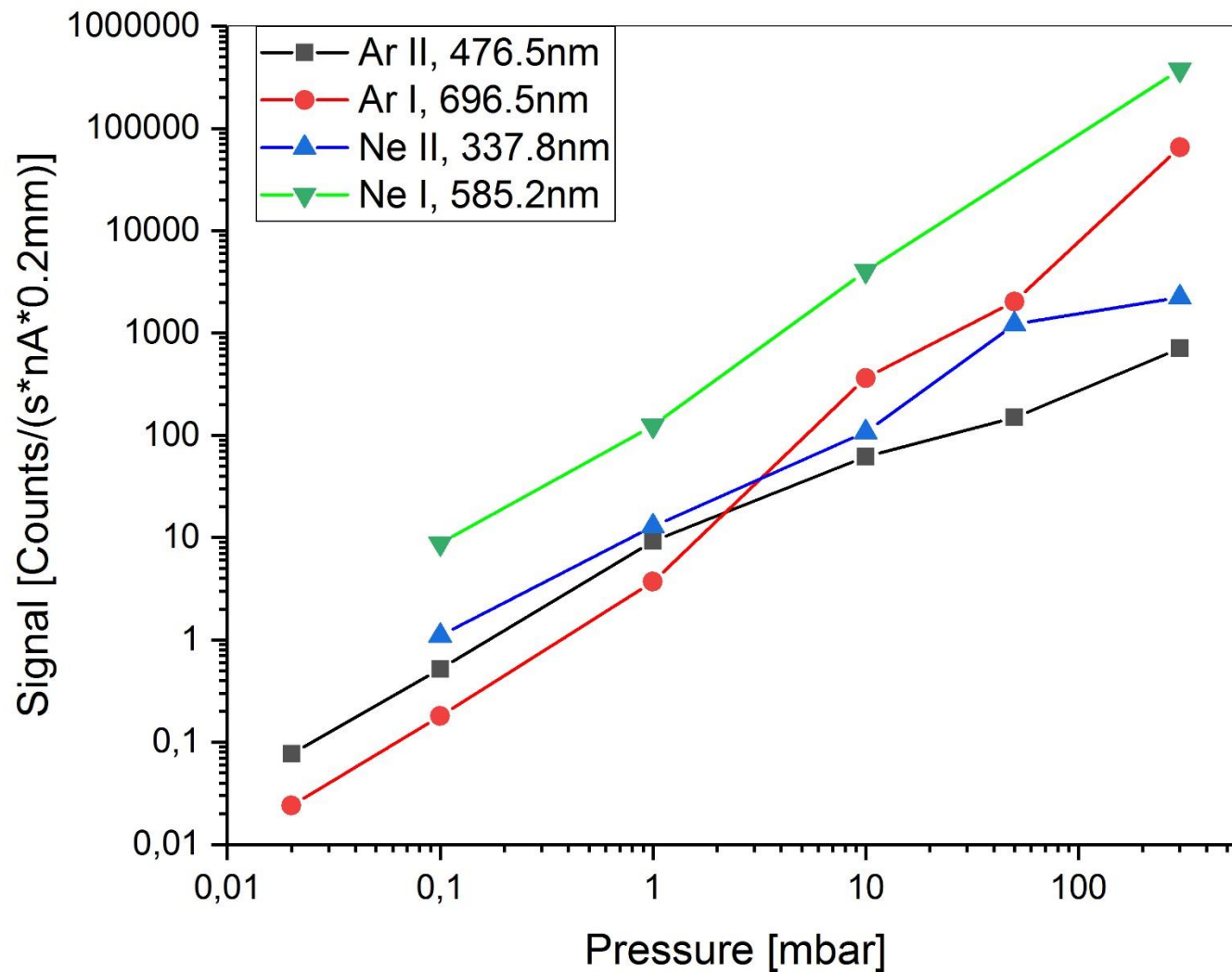


Excitation by the heavy ion projectiles

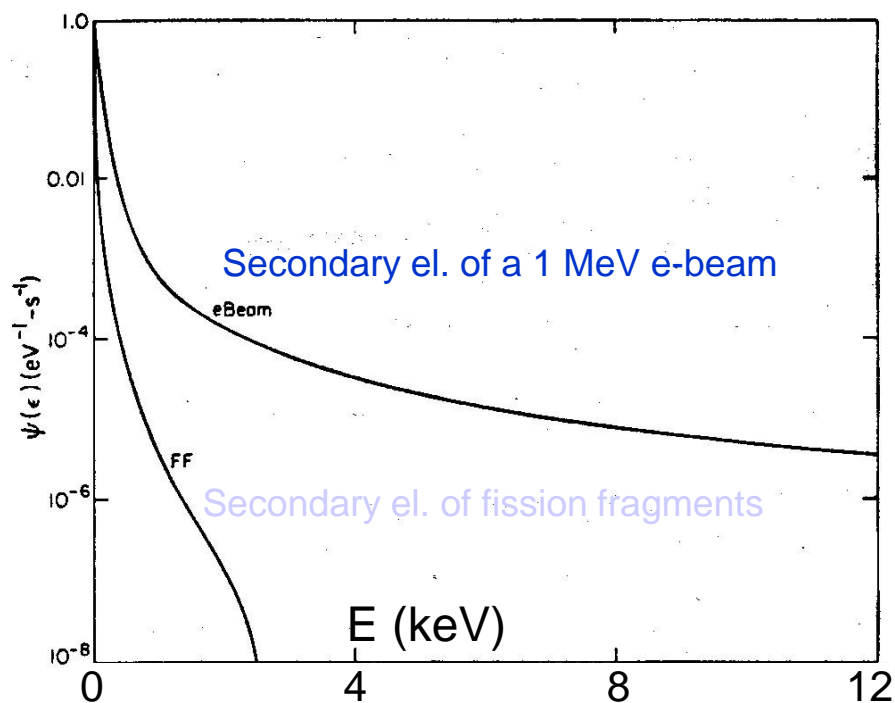
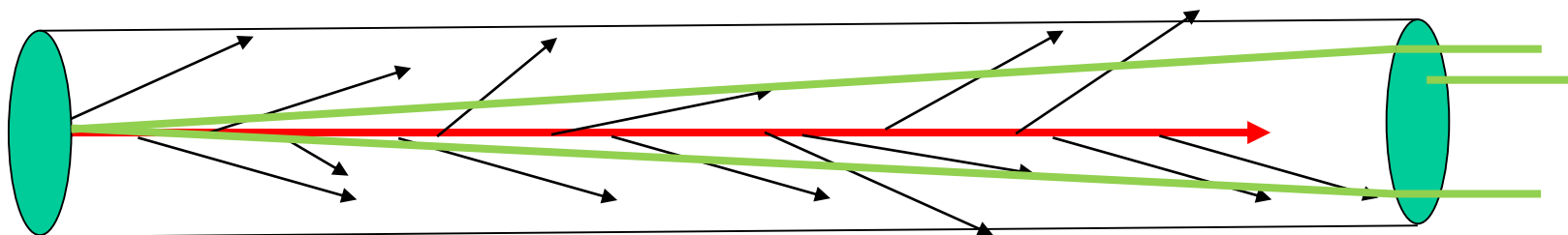
Excitation by the secondary electrons

Result:
Excited atoms and ions in a cold environment !!!

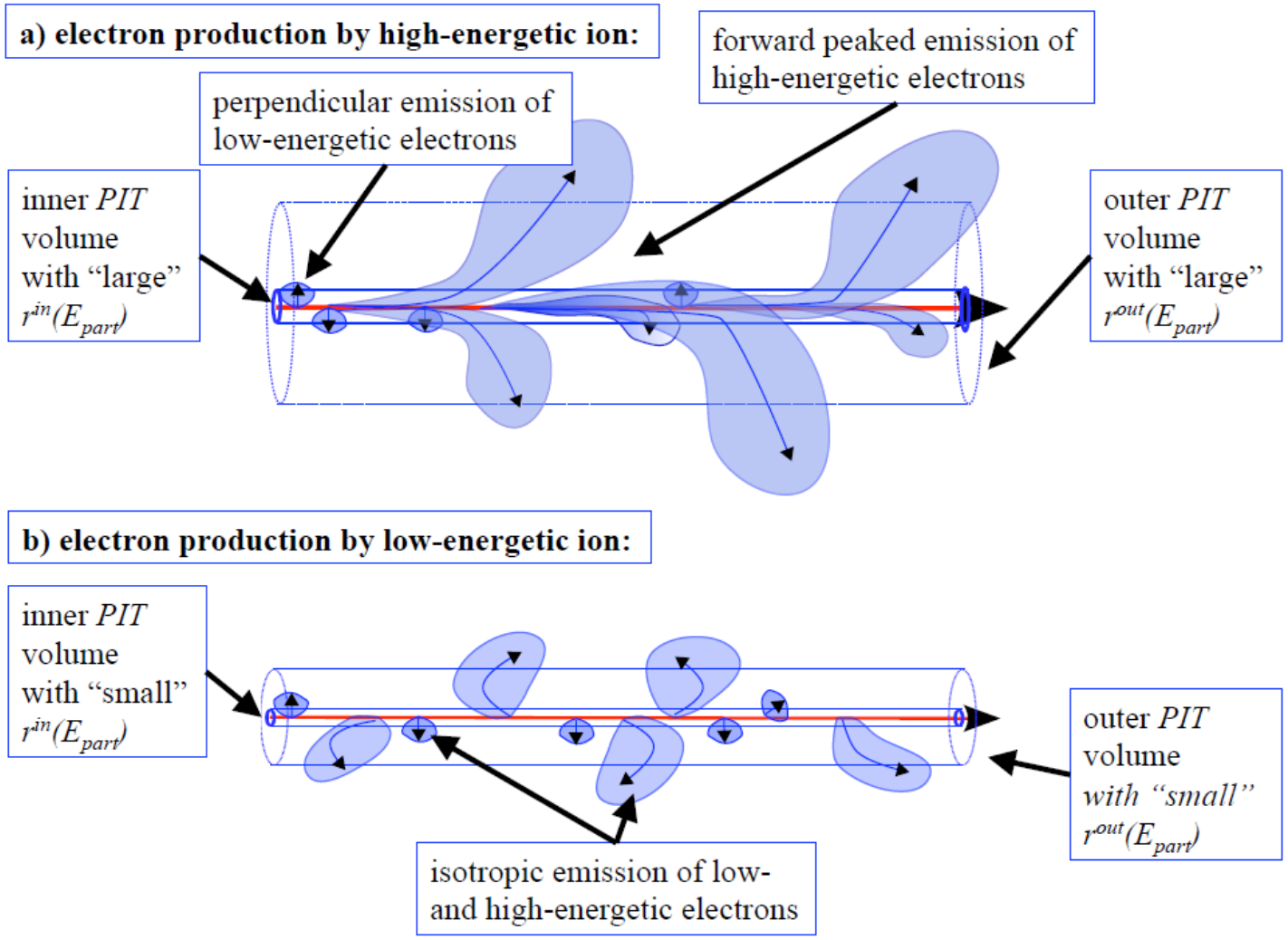
Strongest lines ! Normalized to 200 μ m slit width, 1nA beam, 1sec integration



The track of an ion beam in a gas target



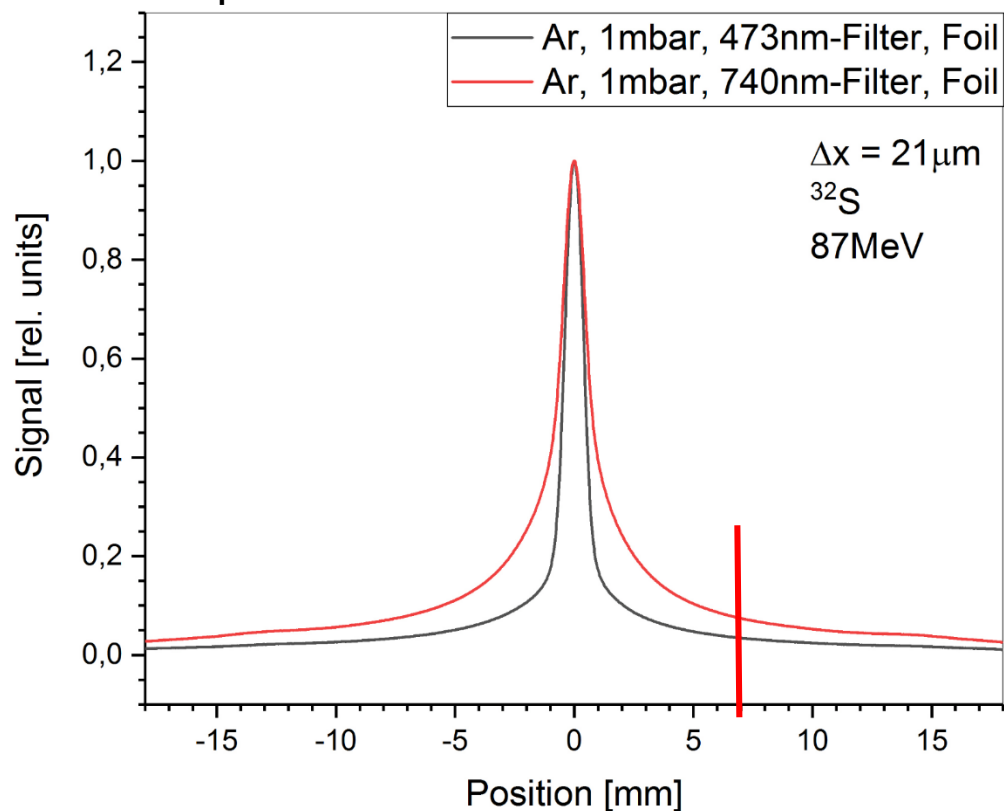
T.J. Moratz and
M. Kushner
J.Appl. Phys.
63, 1798 (1988)



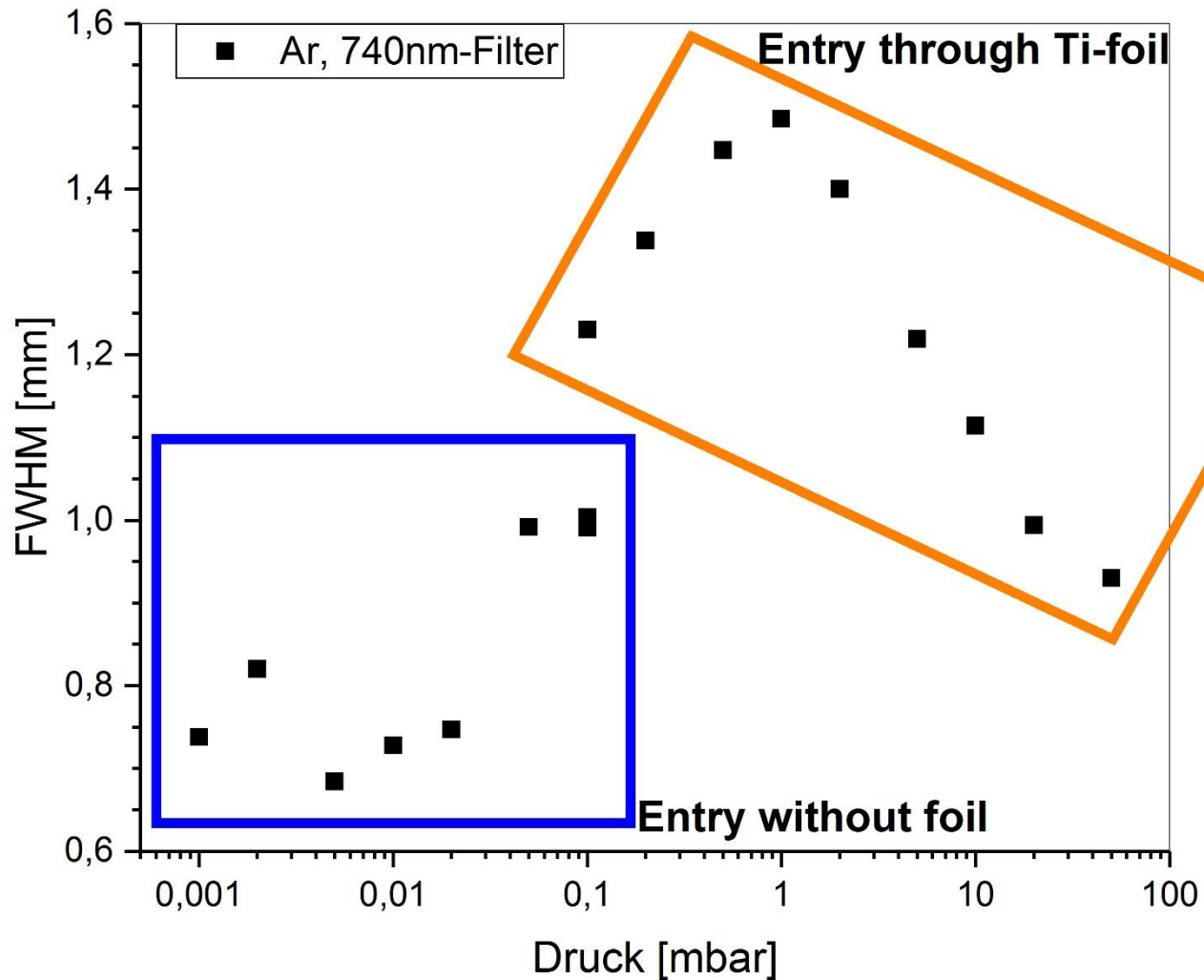
Dissertation: Sabine Roth TUM 2013

The track structure of the ions appears when the range of the secondary electrons is larger than the beam diameter!

Secondary electrons: 66% of the energy within 7mm range
@ 1mbar Ar, room temperature.



Profile vs. Pressure atomic line



Information from spectra and their pressure dependence

Excited states

Excitation cross sections

Collisional quenching

Recombination processes

(Emission from recoiling species – Doppler effect)

Information from beam profiles

Spatial resolution

Range of secondary electrons

Angular scattering

(Ion range)

Outlook

Interpret the profiles based on ion track studies

Mesurements using other projectiles (protons, e-beam)

High resolution (1pm) spectroscopy (velocity of radiating species)

Beam profile monitor with amplifier and sensitivity in the VUV

Experiments at GSI/FAIR

Extract information about coll. processes from spectra



Thank you for your attention !