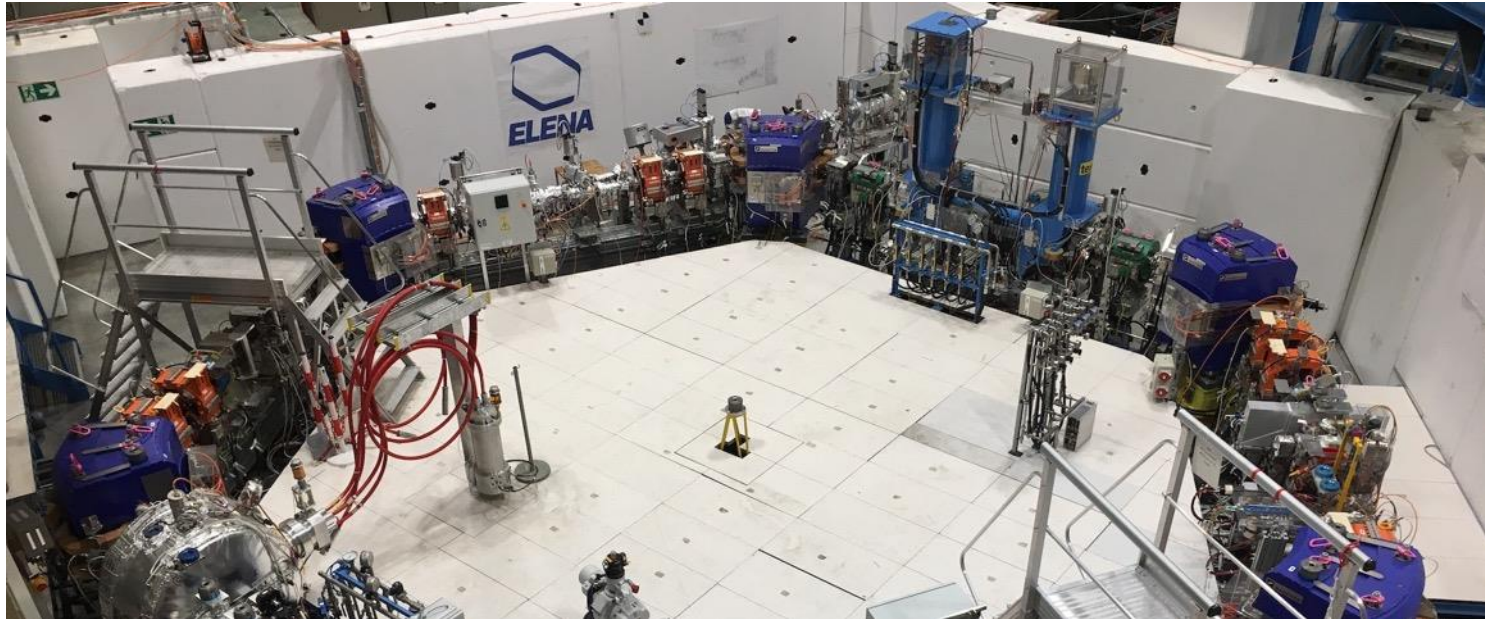


Status of ELENA H-/p source

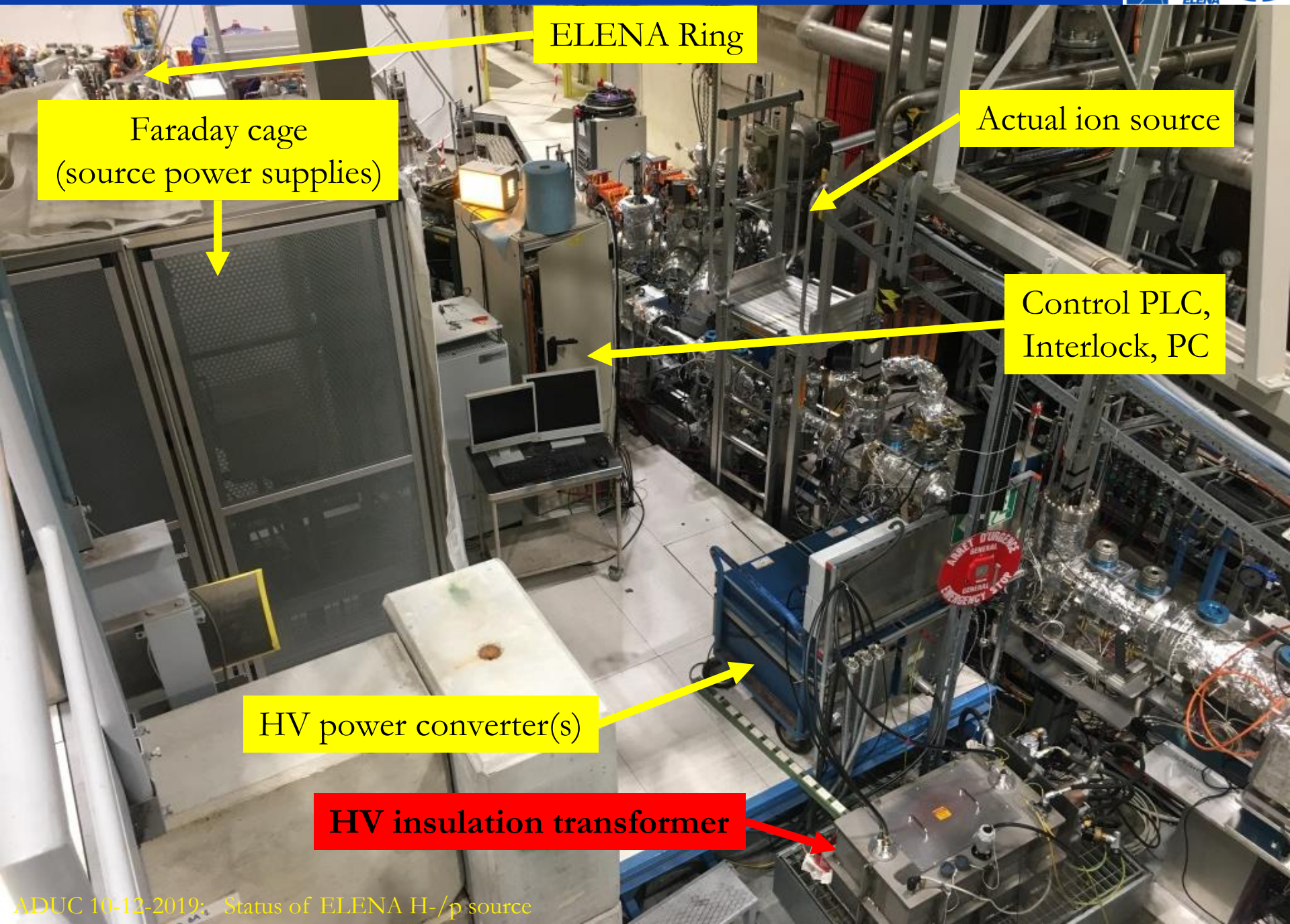


Curcio, D. Aguglia, C. Carli, F. Di Lorenzo, D. Gamba, R. Gebel,
B. Lefort, C. Machado, L. Ponce, F. Wenander

10/12/2019



- Ion source overview
- Insulation transformer issues: observations and present solution
- Beam instability observations and possible cure
- Plans and conclusions



ELENA Ring

Faraday cage
(source power supplies)

Actual ion source

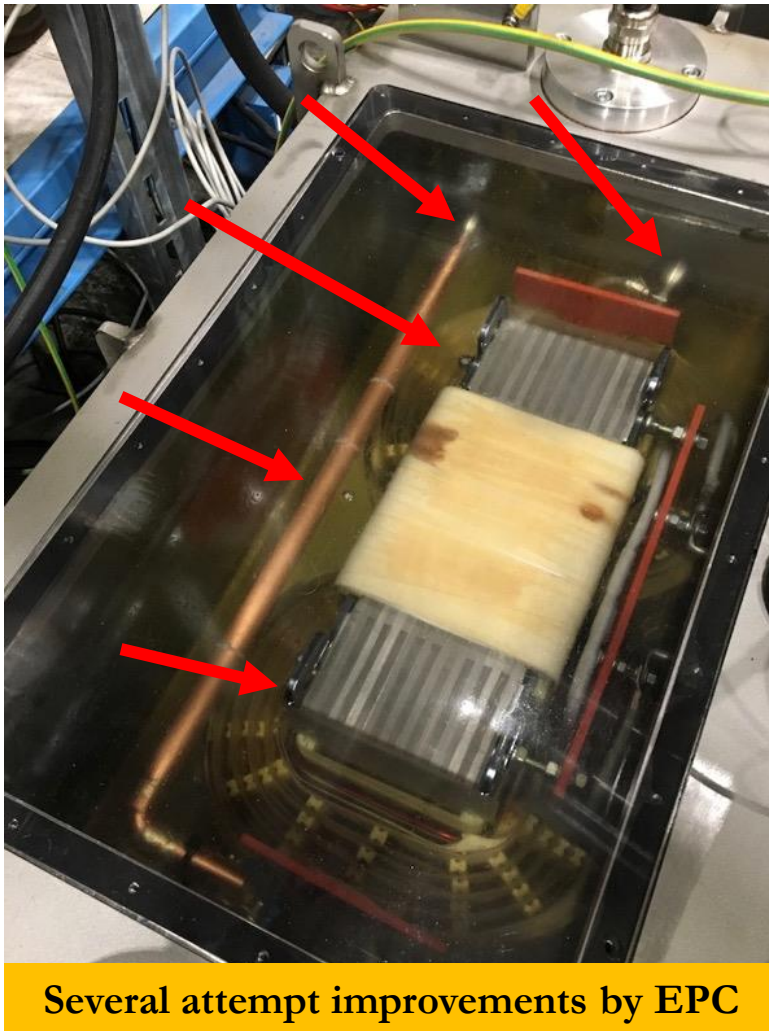
Control PLC,
Interlock, PC

HV power converter(s)

HV insulation transformer

Insulation Transformer (2019v1)

- Built by a (new) **external company** and installed in spring 2019
 - After a few days of tests it started have spark when run @100 keV DC (nominal settings)



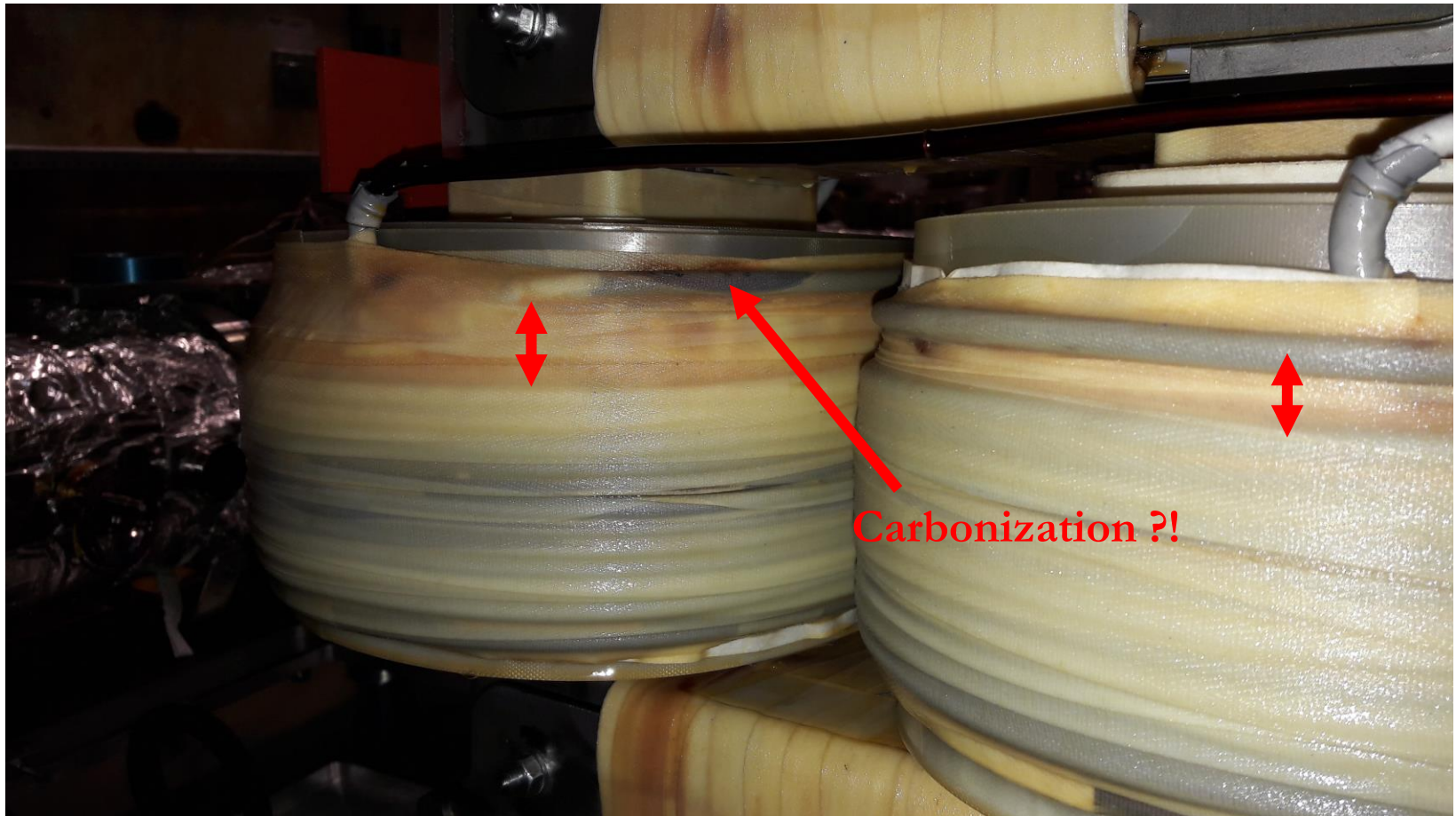
Several attempt improvements by EPC



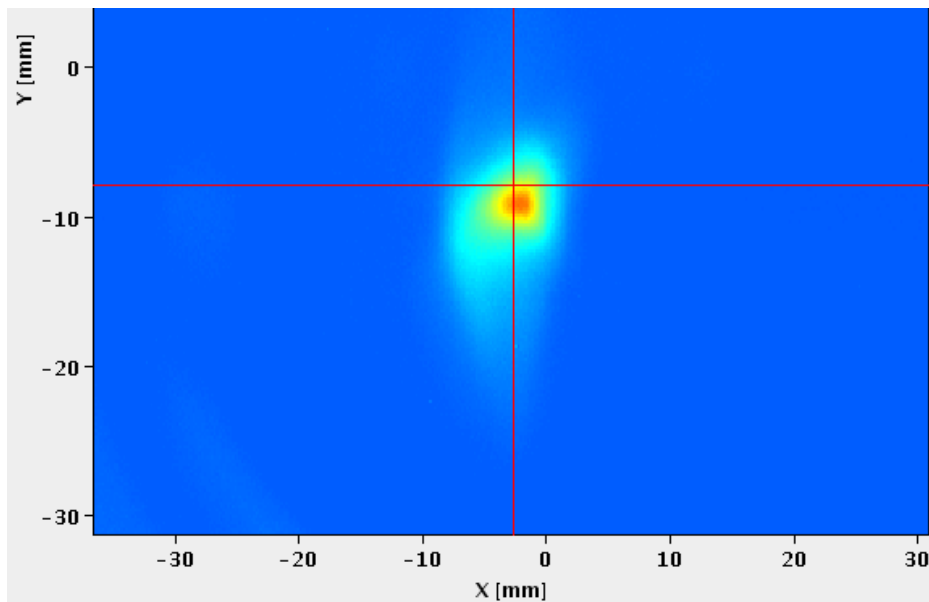
Still sparking + degradation:
secondary to magnetic core sparks

Insulation Transformer (2019v1)

- After investigation by EPC, it turned out that last turn of secondary winding was too close to magnetic core: possibly a **construction error** – design maybe good.
 - **Company agreed to build a new transformer**, with more space between ground and HV, and being more careful in the construction.



Cycling the HV @100keV (2019v1)

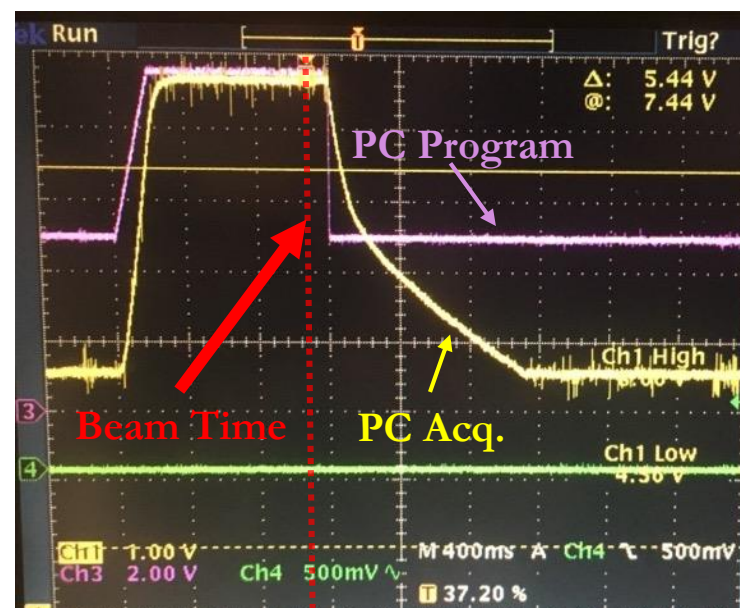
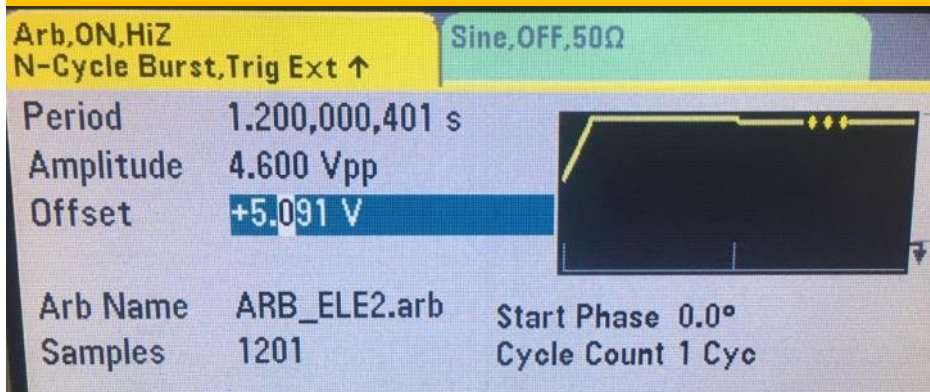


Still, it has been possible to cycle HV and have 100 keV beams in ELENA

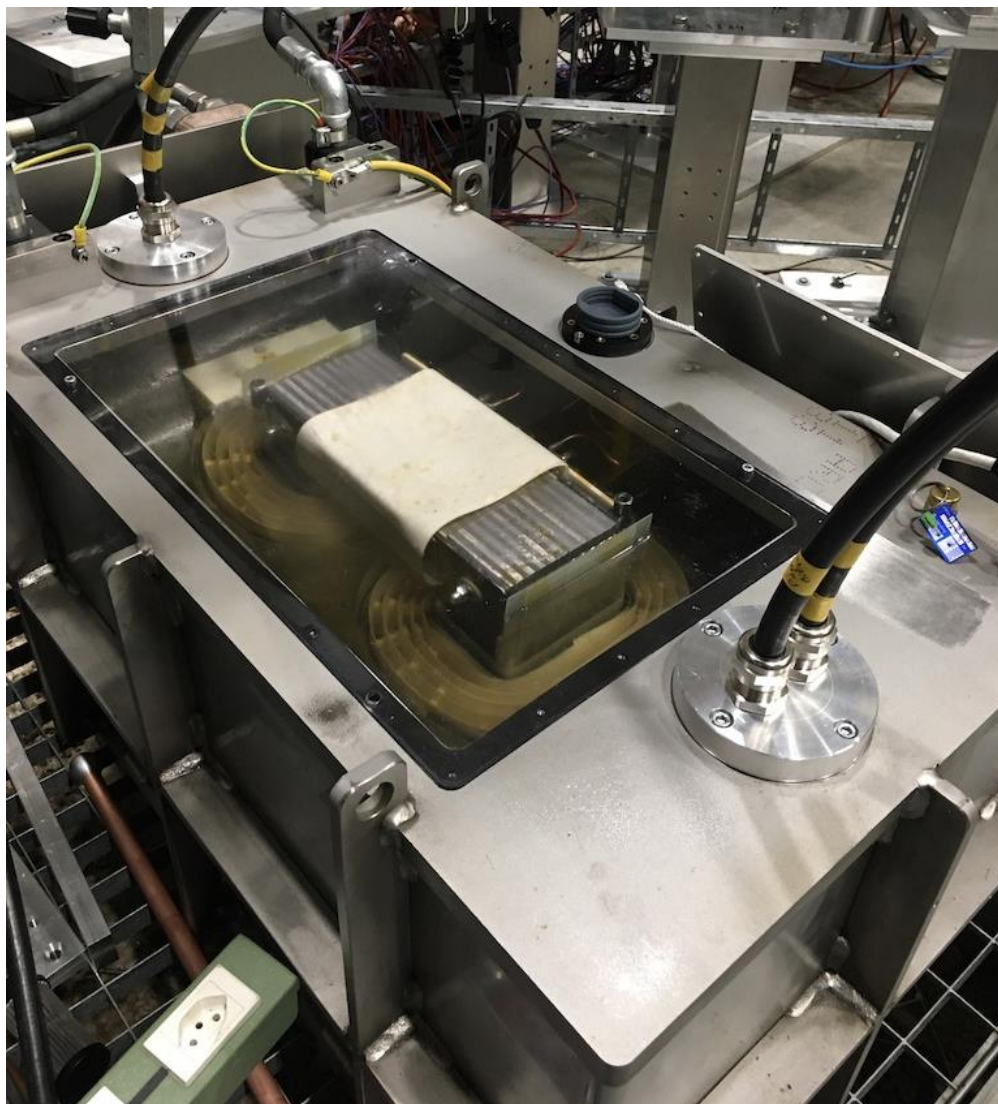
However:

- Had to program about 107 kV on HV PC
 - Slow ramp up of HV in the source
 - Tested for several hours without problems
- Only possible to arrive @95 kV with positive HV, i.e. for possible proton operation
 - sparks in transformer

- 200 ms ramp from 56 kV to 106.6 kV
- Plateau of about 1 s before making beam

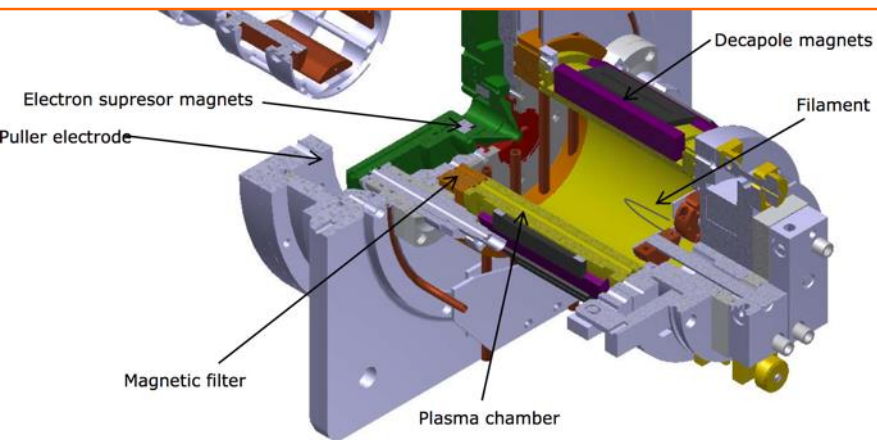


New \wedge n transformer (2019v2)

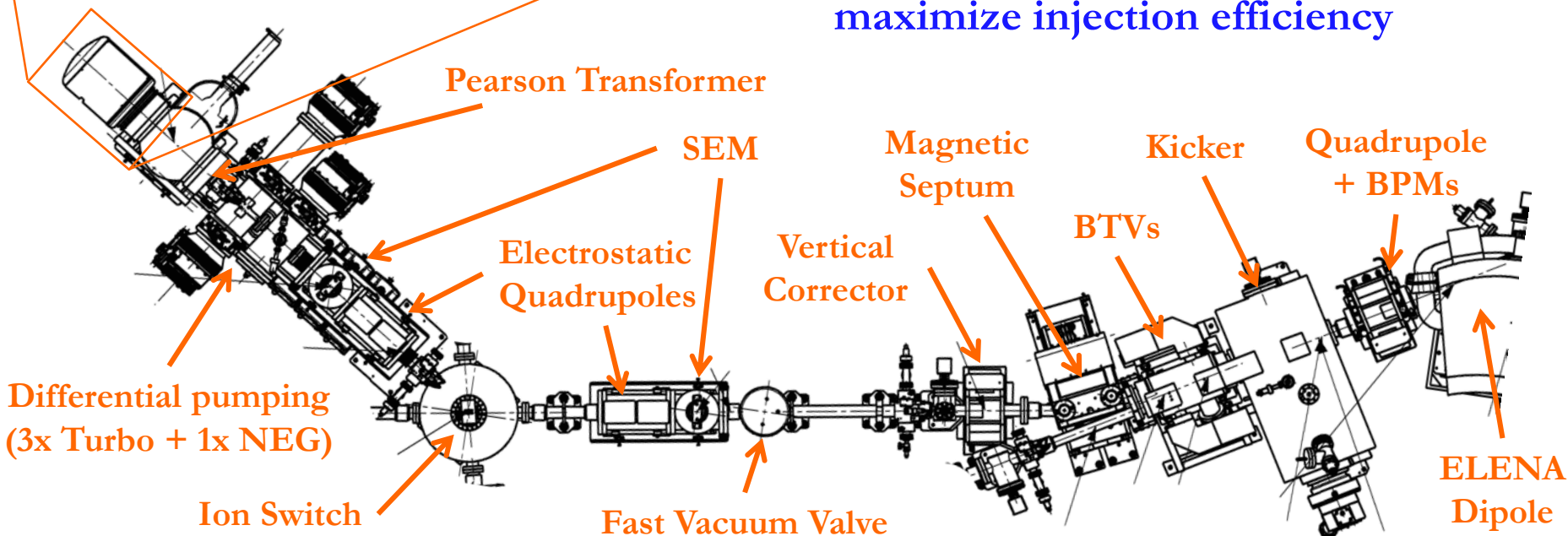


- **Installed** on Thursday 5/12/19
- **Tested** up to **105 keV DC** for a few hours on Friday 6/12/19
- **Used** with beam at **100 keV DC** for about 6 hours on Monday 8/12/19
- **TODO:**
 - **Continue testing** for several hours, eventually for **a few days**. (partial discharges still audible in the transformer)
 - Test with **positive HV** (i.e. proton beam production)

Beam: from source to ring



Only DC Power Supplies control via PLC in Faraday Cage

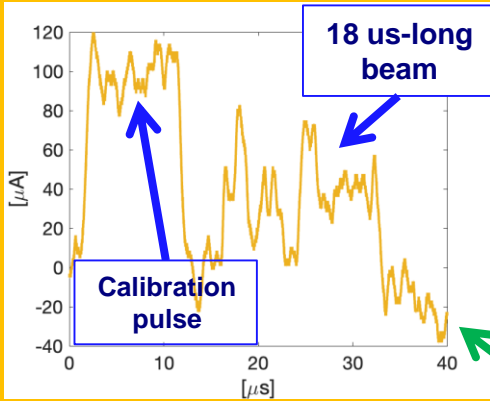


Wish list:

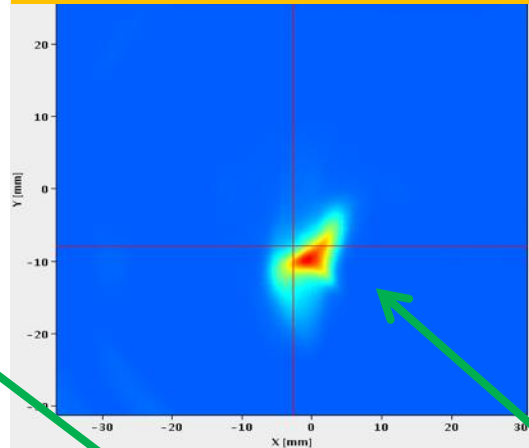
- $\sim 100 \mu\text{A}$; $\sim 1 \mu\text{s}$; \sim square pulses
 - Only 650 ns-long pulses injectable by kicker
 - 500 ns @ 100 $\mu\text{A} \approx 3.1 \times 10^8$ particles
- Good Stability/Repeatability
 - Order a few % intensity and beam shape
 - Better than $< 0.1\%$ energy stability
- Transverse optics matched to ring to maximize injection efficiency

Initial beam observations

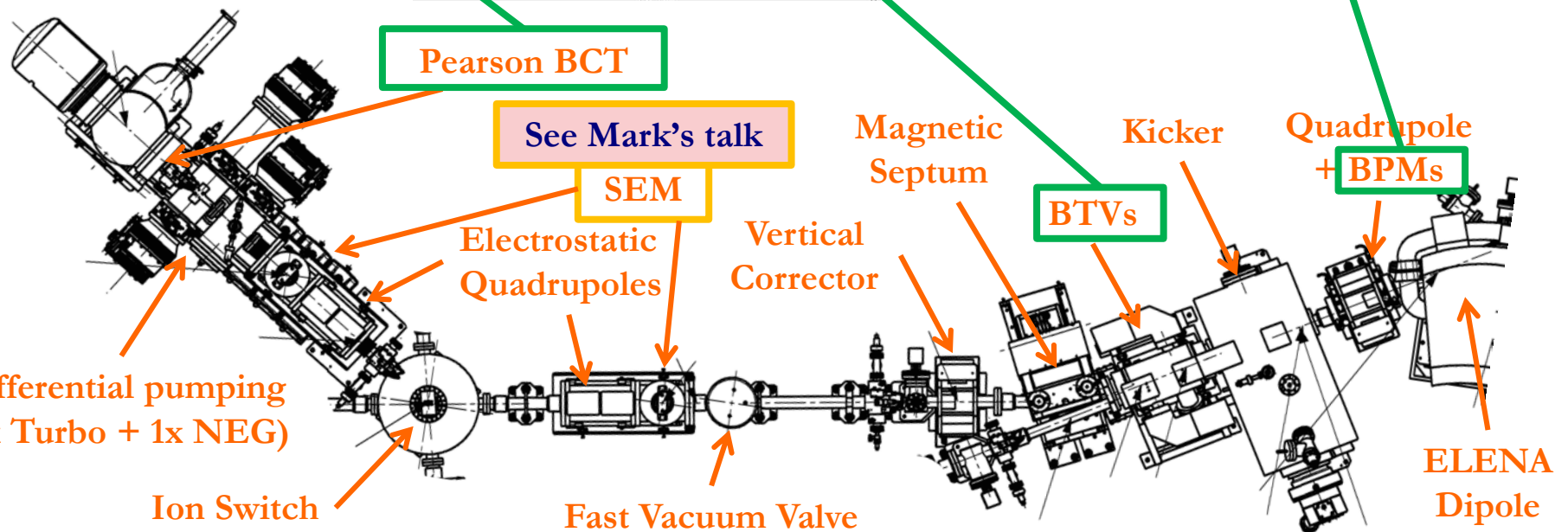
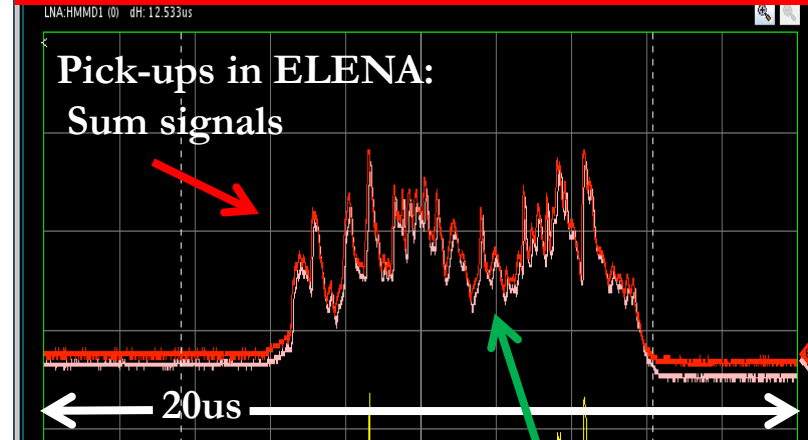
Poor instrumentation available



Poor position stability after some time, sometimes



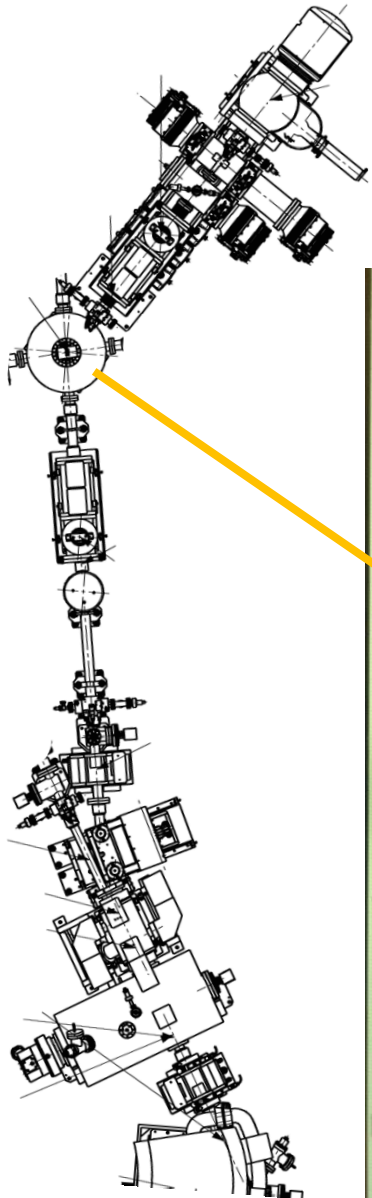
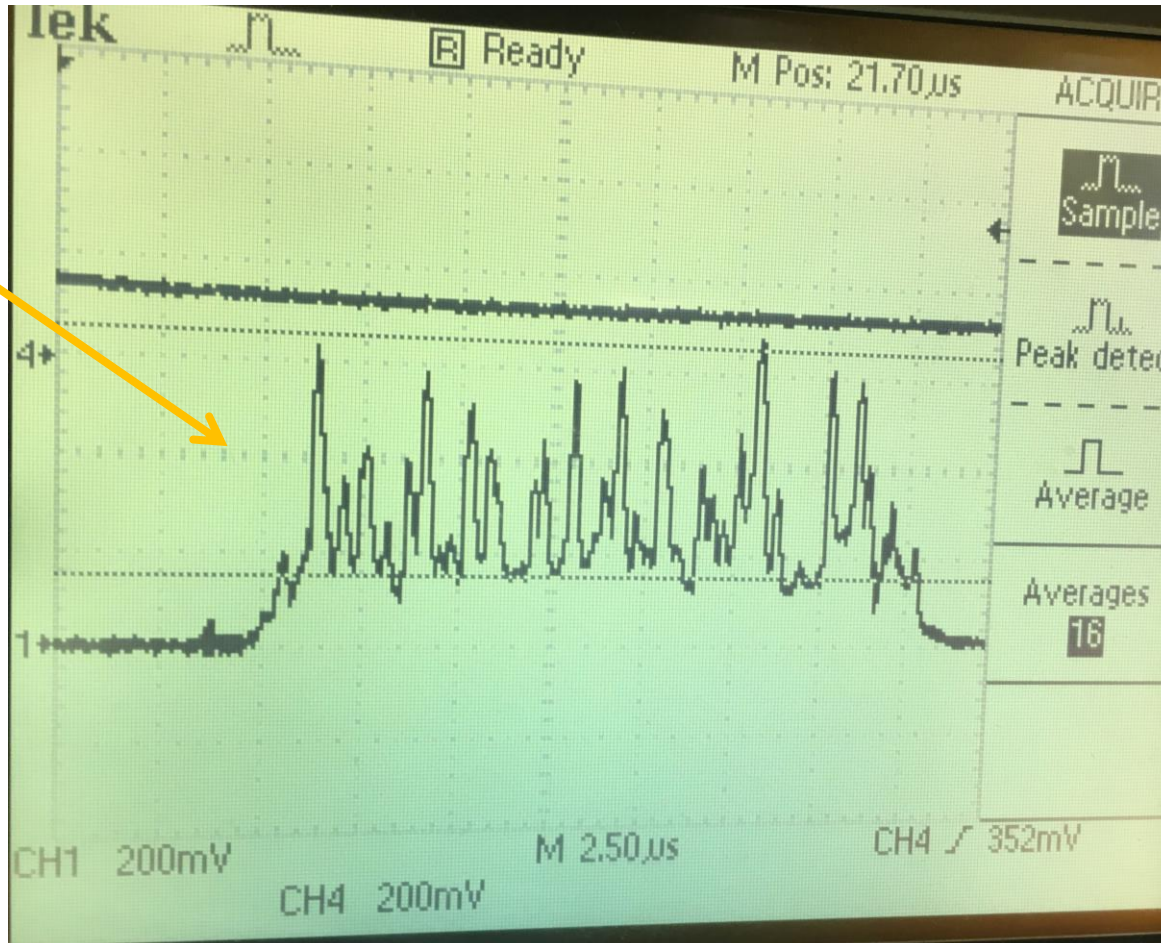
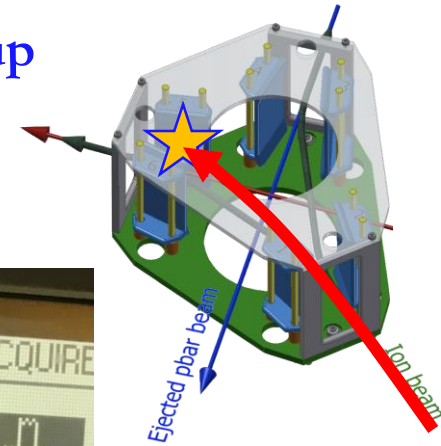
Shot-to-shot, Intra-pulse, Intensity Instability in ELENA



Looking for other possible signals

Using one plate of Ion Switch as a Faraday Cup

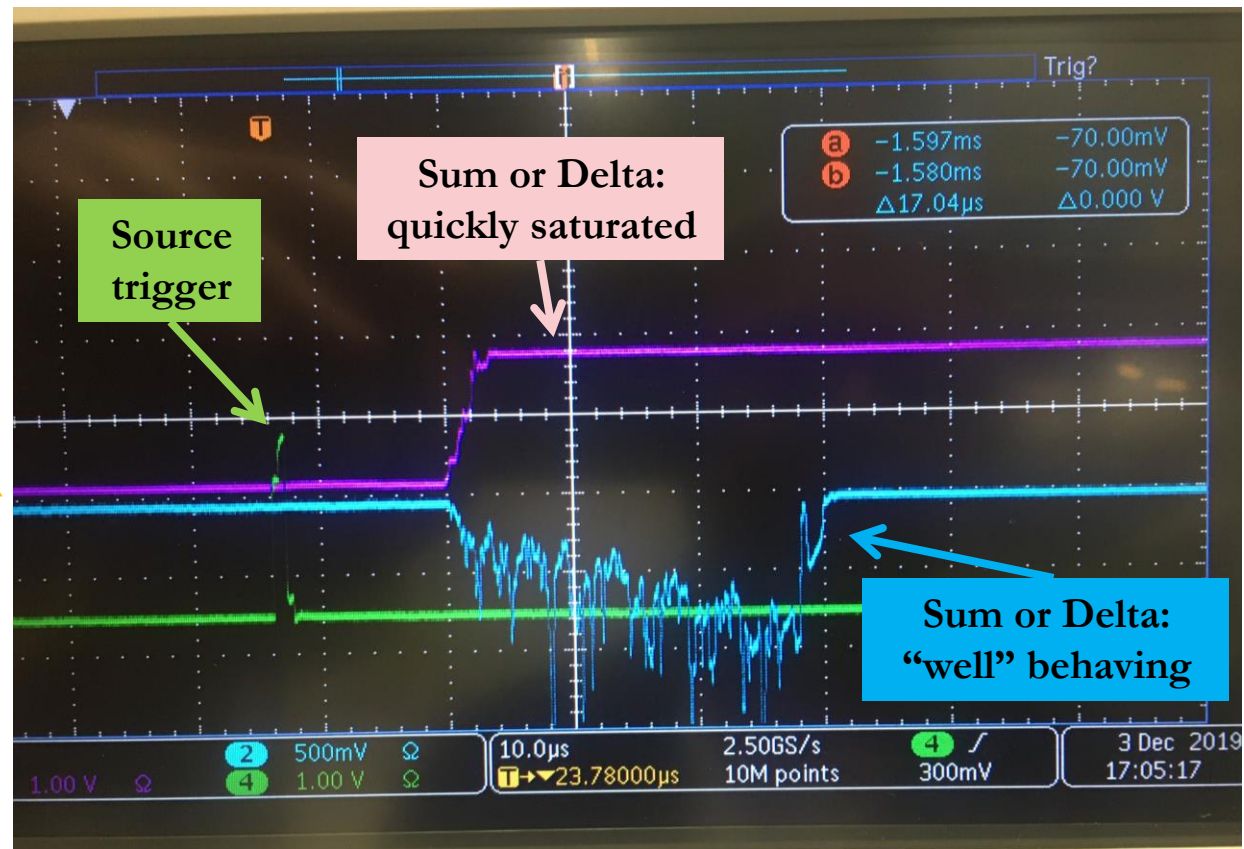
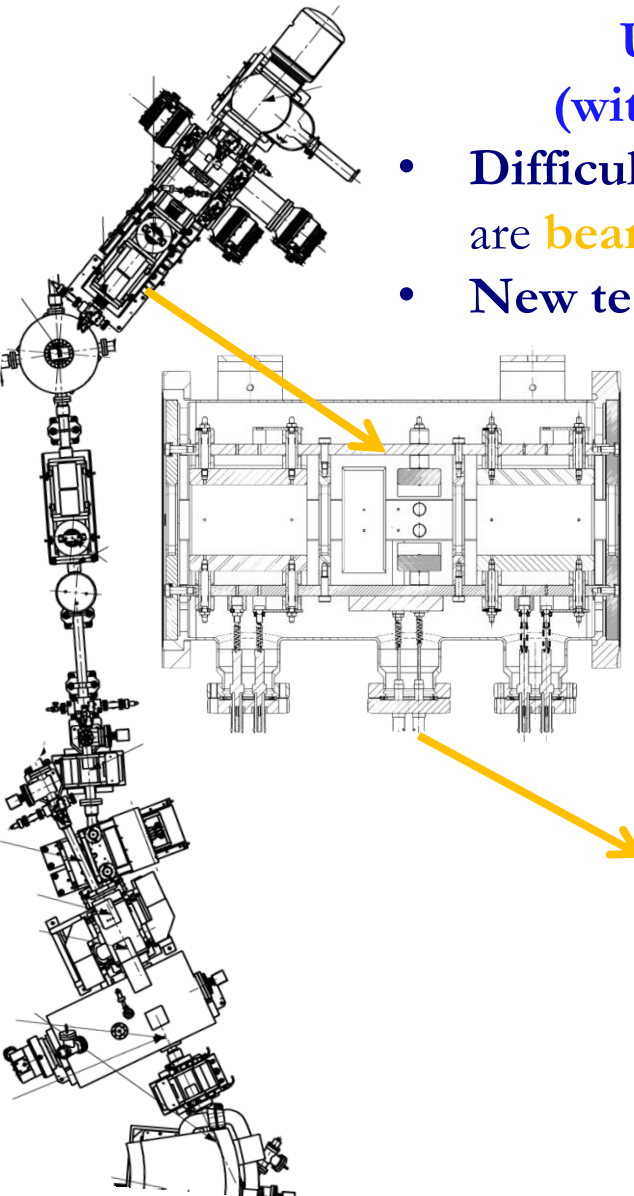
- Deposited charge evacuated by a resistance to ground



Looking for other possible signals

Using the orbit corrector in LNS line as BPM
(with charge amplifier used in ELENA ring BPMs)

- Difficult measurement, as **amplifiers saturate** quickly if there are **beam losses** on the electrodes.
- **New tests in LNE50** foreseen for the end of this week

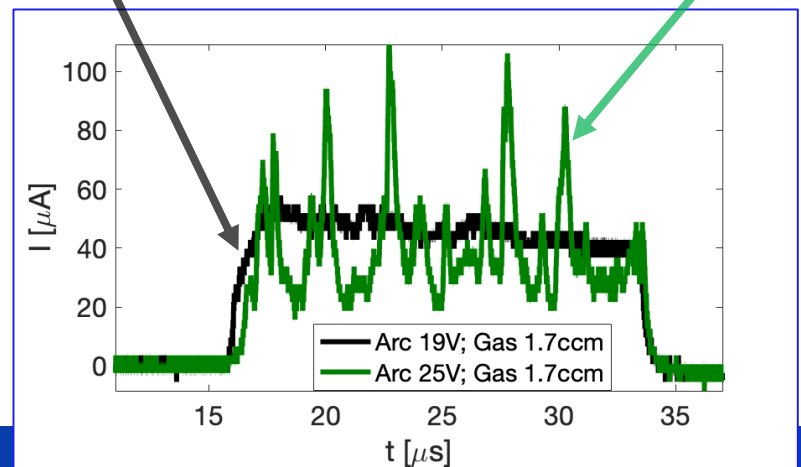
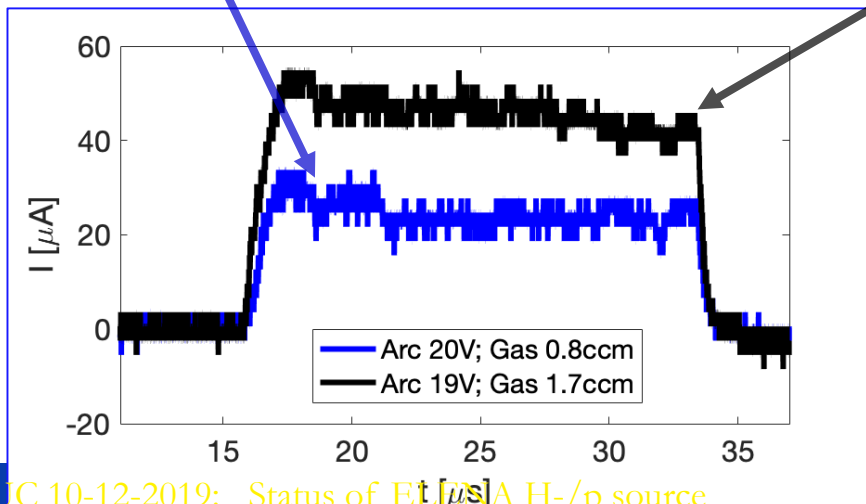
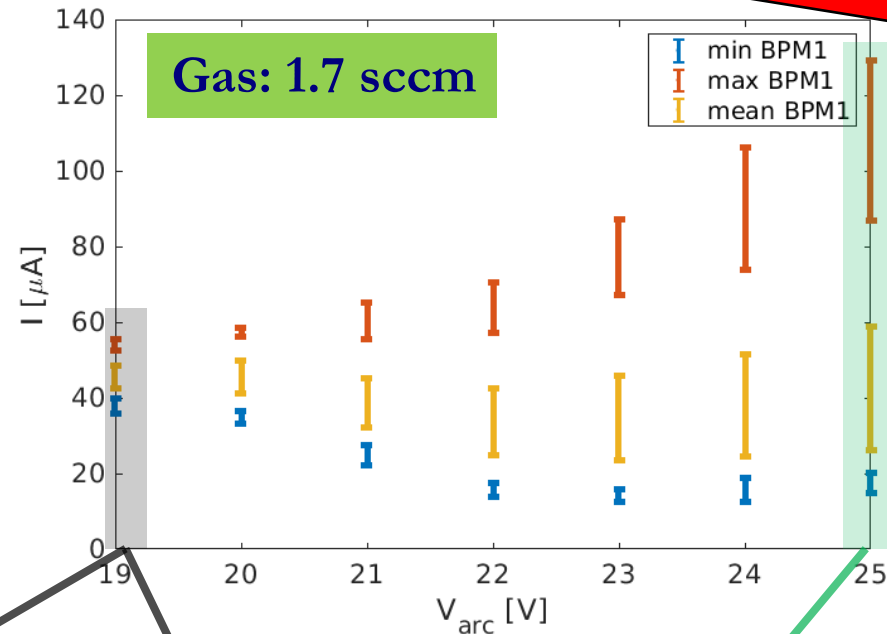
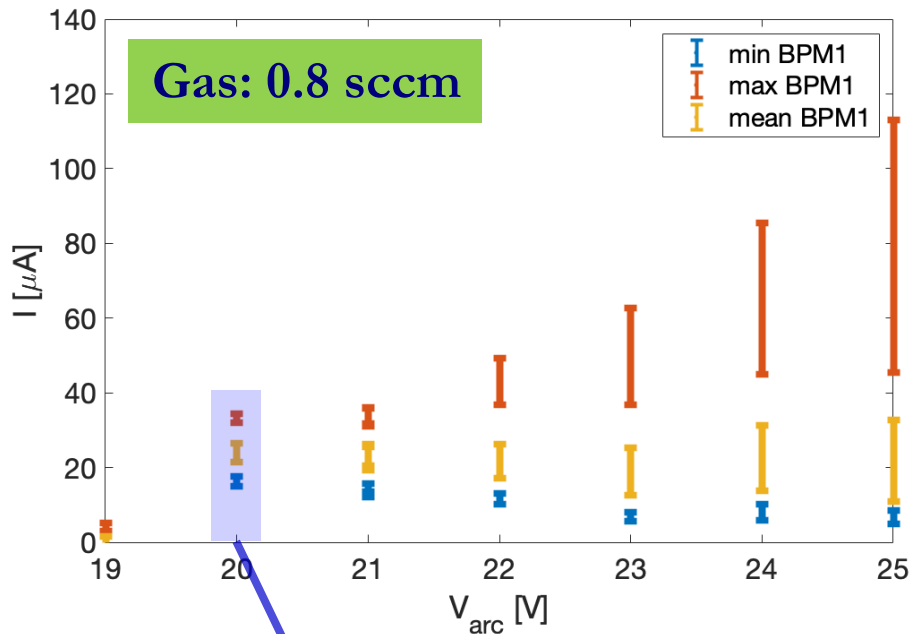


Back to BPM in the ring as main observable scan over arc voltage



Warning: ~x2.5 over-estimated current

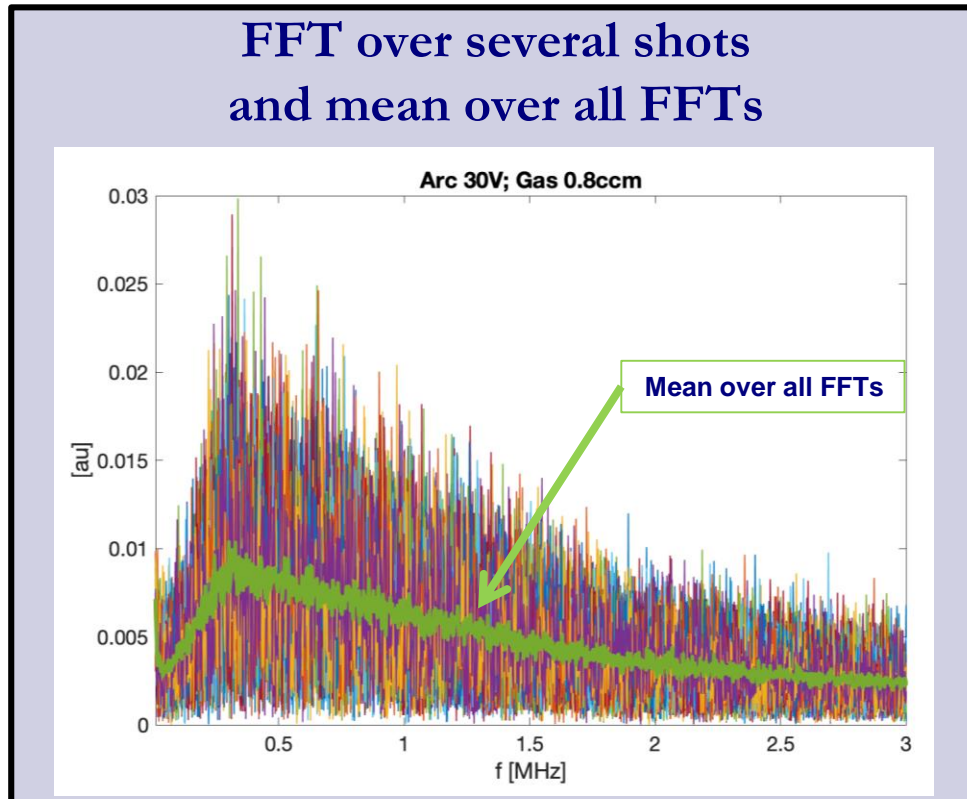
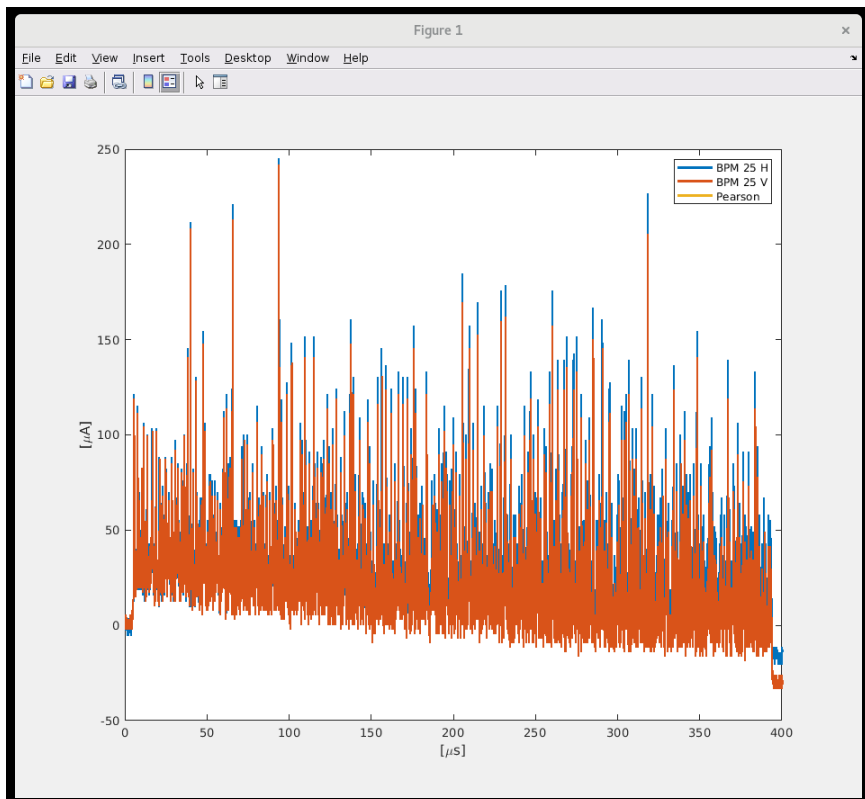
Basic parameters: 2650 V_{puller}; 6% filament;



Looking at \sim long pulses (390 μ s)



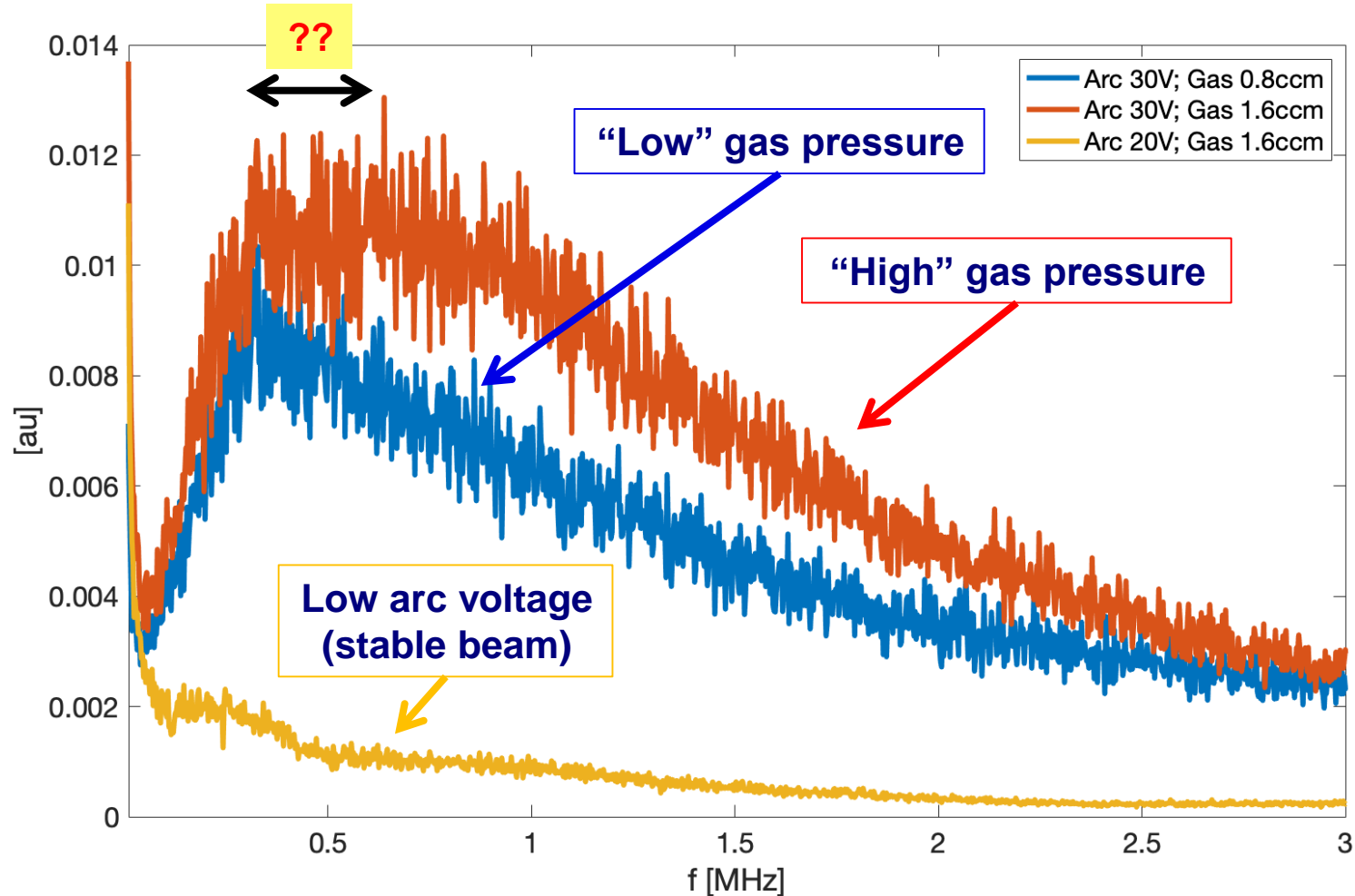
- Does the oscillation dump with time? (doesn't seem so)
- Is there a **specific** (plasma?) frequency?
 - For 1 MHz oscillation one would expect $\sim 10^{10}$ m⁻³ plasma density
 - Possible!? To be investigated.



(2650 V_{puller}; 6% filament (7V_{fil}, 45.8 A_{fil}); 30 V_{arc} (1.5 A_{arc}); 0.8 sccm)

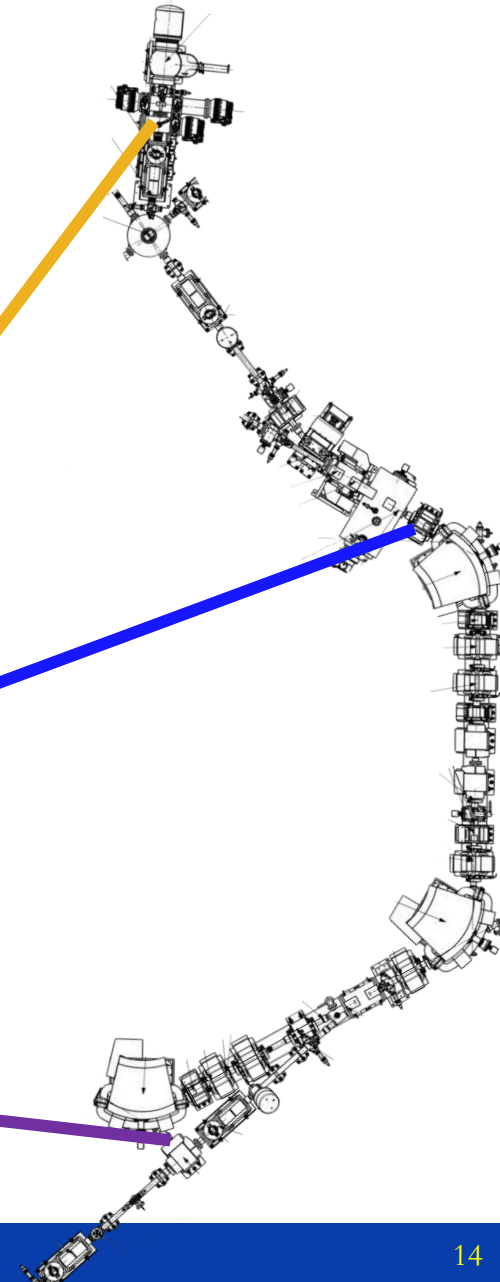
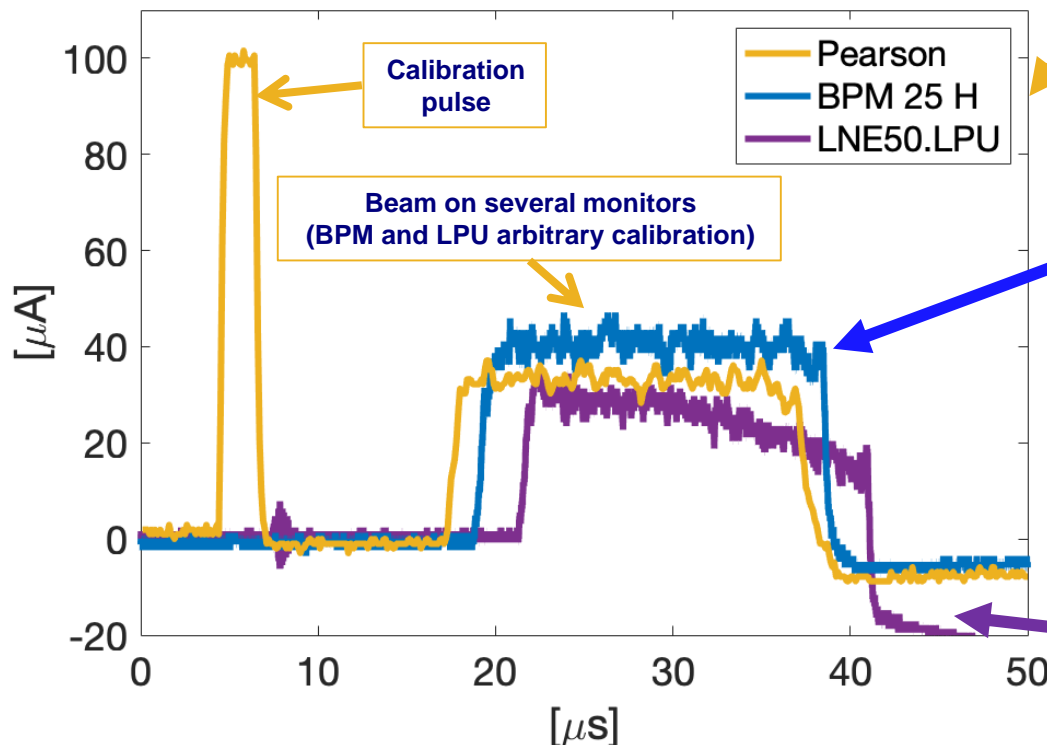
Doubling injected gas

- If plasma oscillation, the “dominant” frequency should move of $\sqrt{2}$
 - Maybe compatible with preliminary observation, but more needed...



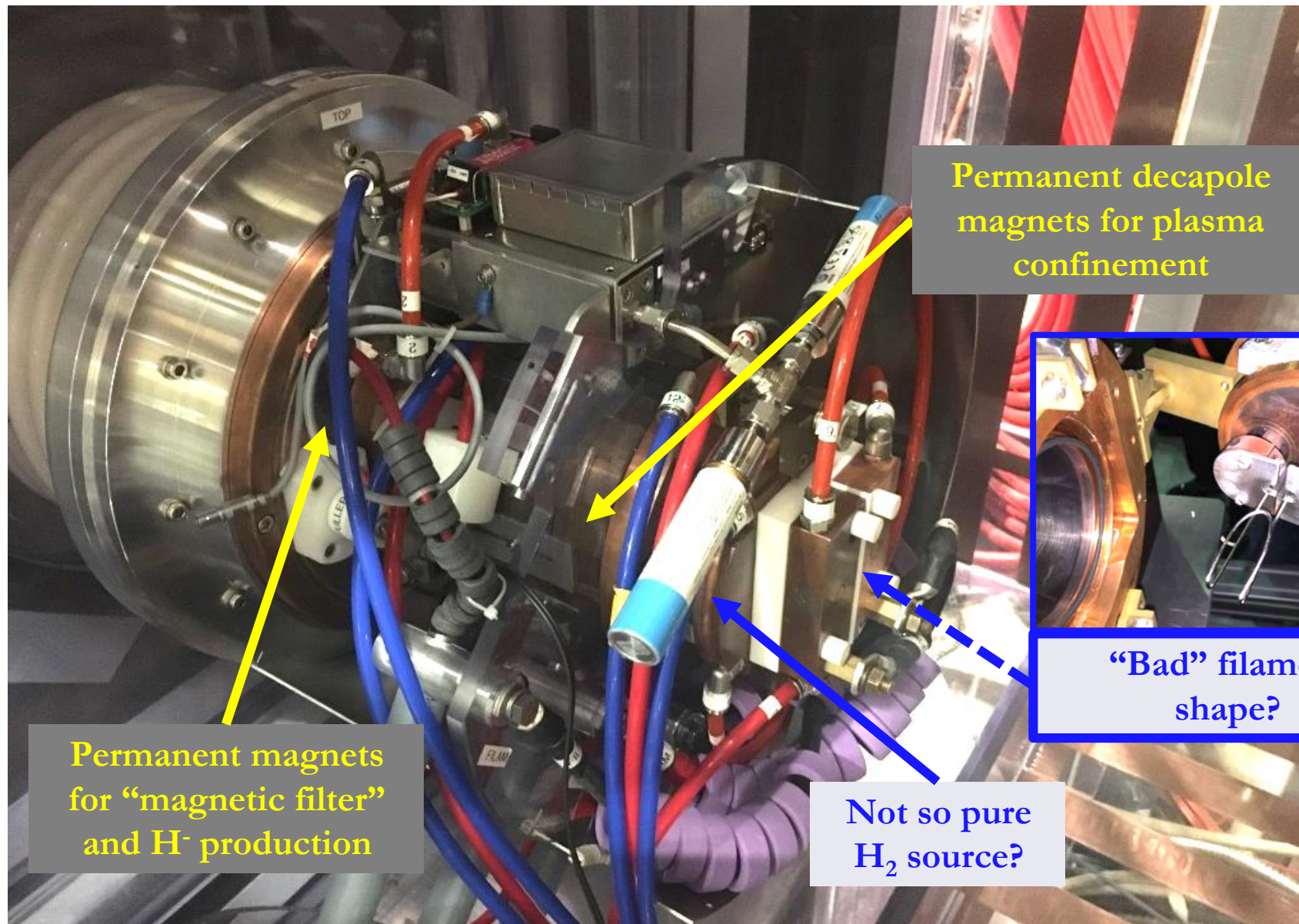
Still, a possible solution identified

- Installed a more **sensitive BCT** in the source
 - Allows for “standalone” investigations
- Running with “low” arc voltage
 - **Great stability**, but **lower beam current production**



Future investigations:

intra-pulse instability: some wrong configuration?



Permanent decapole magnets for plasma confinement

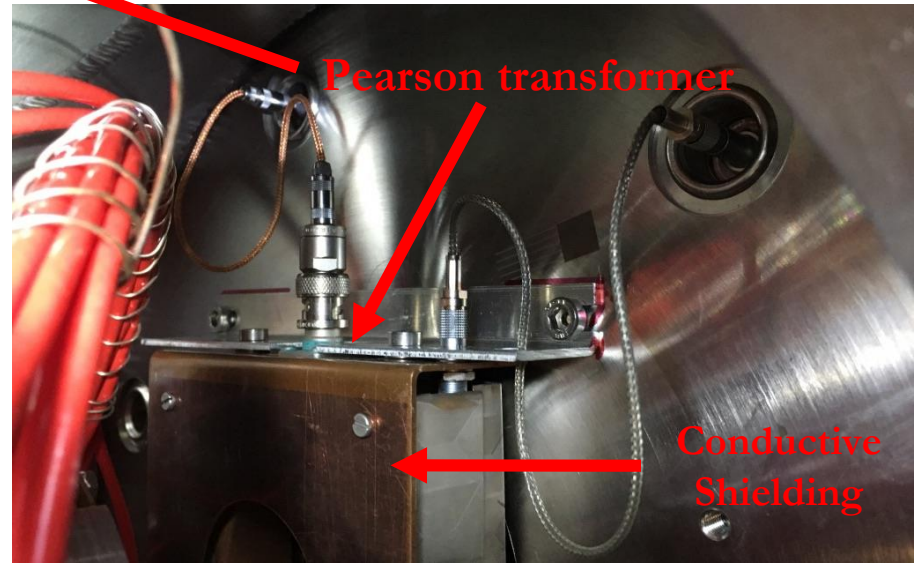
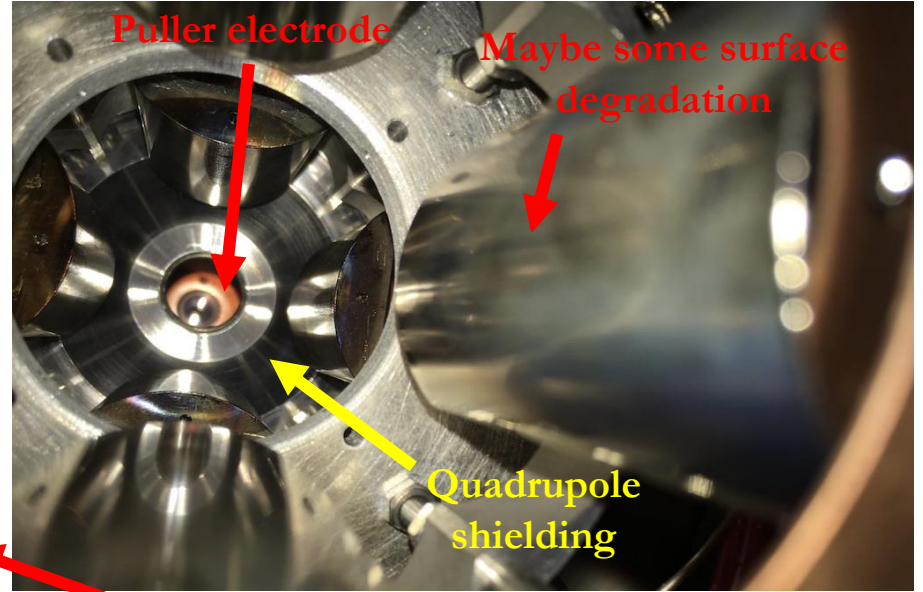
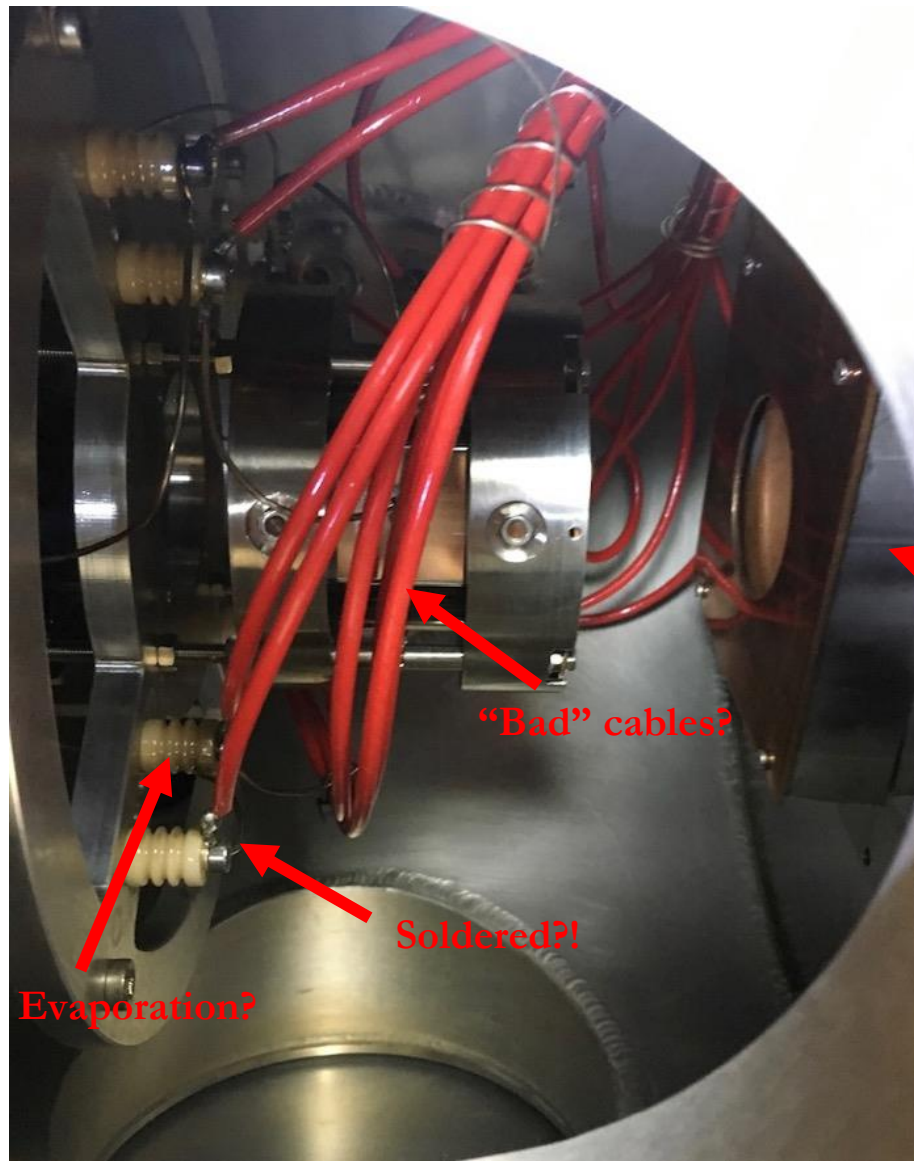
Permanent magnets for “magnetic filter” and H^- production

“Bad” filament shape?

Not so pure H_2 source?

Future investigations:

position instability: something charging in front of source?



■ HV insulation transformer

- **2019v1** version can run **@100 keV in pulsed mode**
 - **Only** possible to run with **H⁻**, **no protons** @100 keV (but lower maybe possible)
- **2019v2** version looks promising
 - So far tested only for **negative voltage** (H⁻): **to be tested for protons**

■ Beam intra-pulse stability

- Still **investigating** the **mechanism** that generates the instability
- **Backup solution:** run at low arc voltage
 - ~about **40 uA stable beam** can be produced and transported to the ring

■ Beam position stability

- Probably due to charging up of some components
 - plans to improve shielding and components quality/grounding
- “**Sporadic**” effect – **not a major threaten** for transfer line commissioning

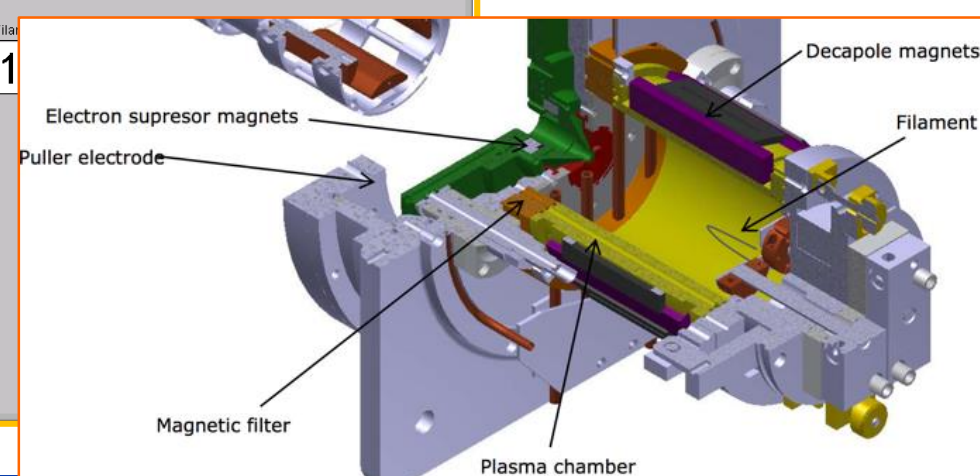
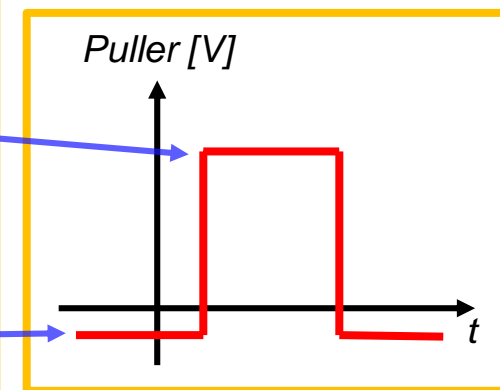
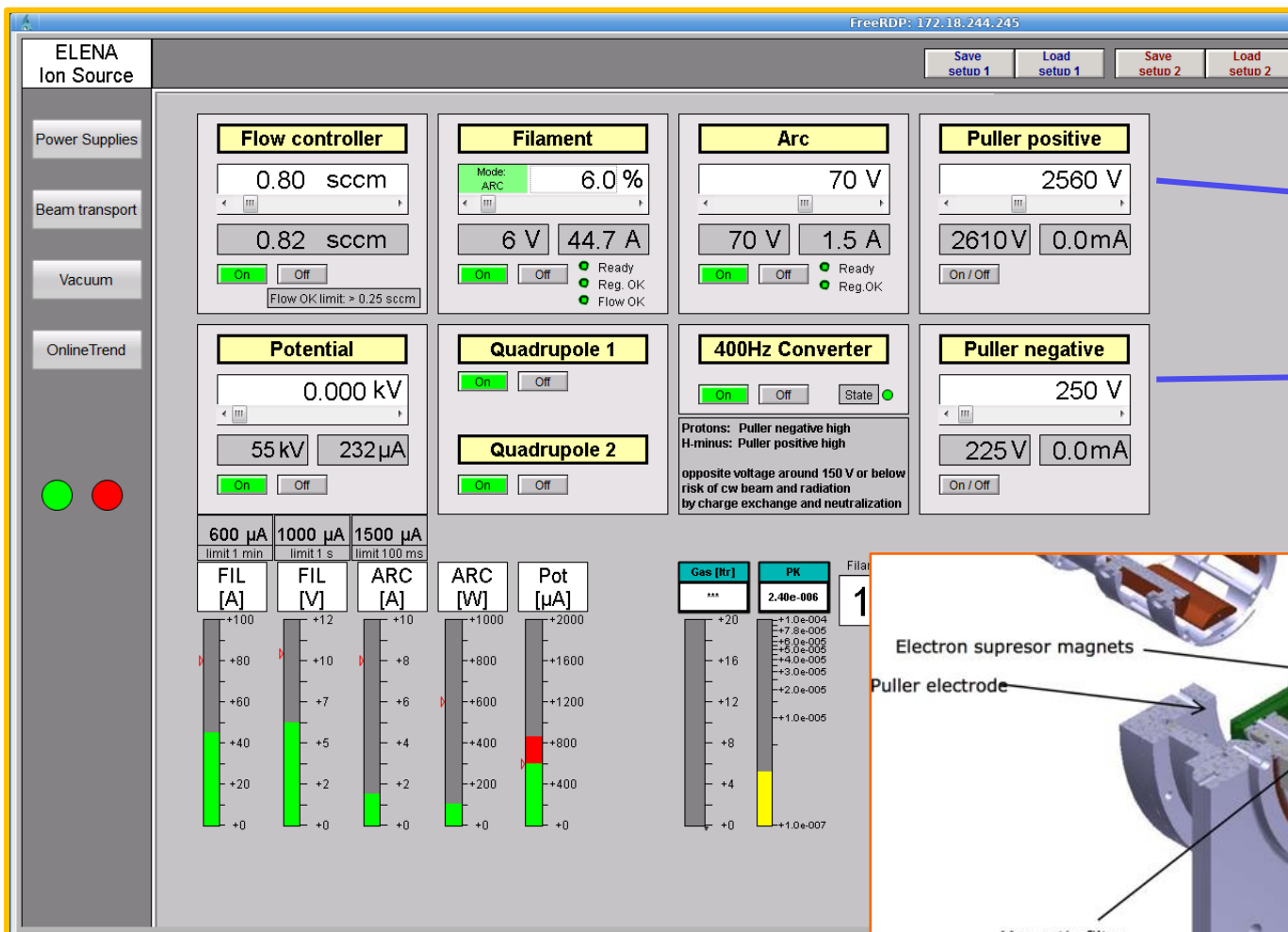
■ **Beam instrumentation improved** for standalone investigations

Backup

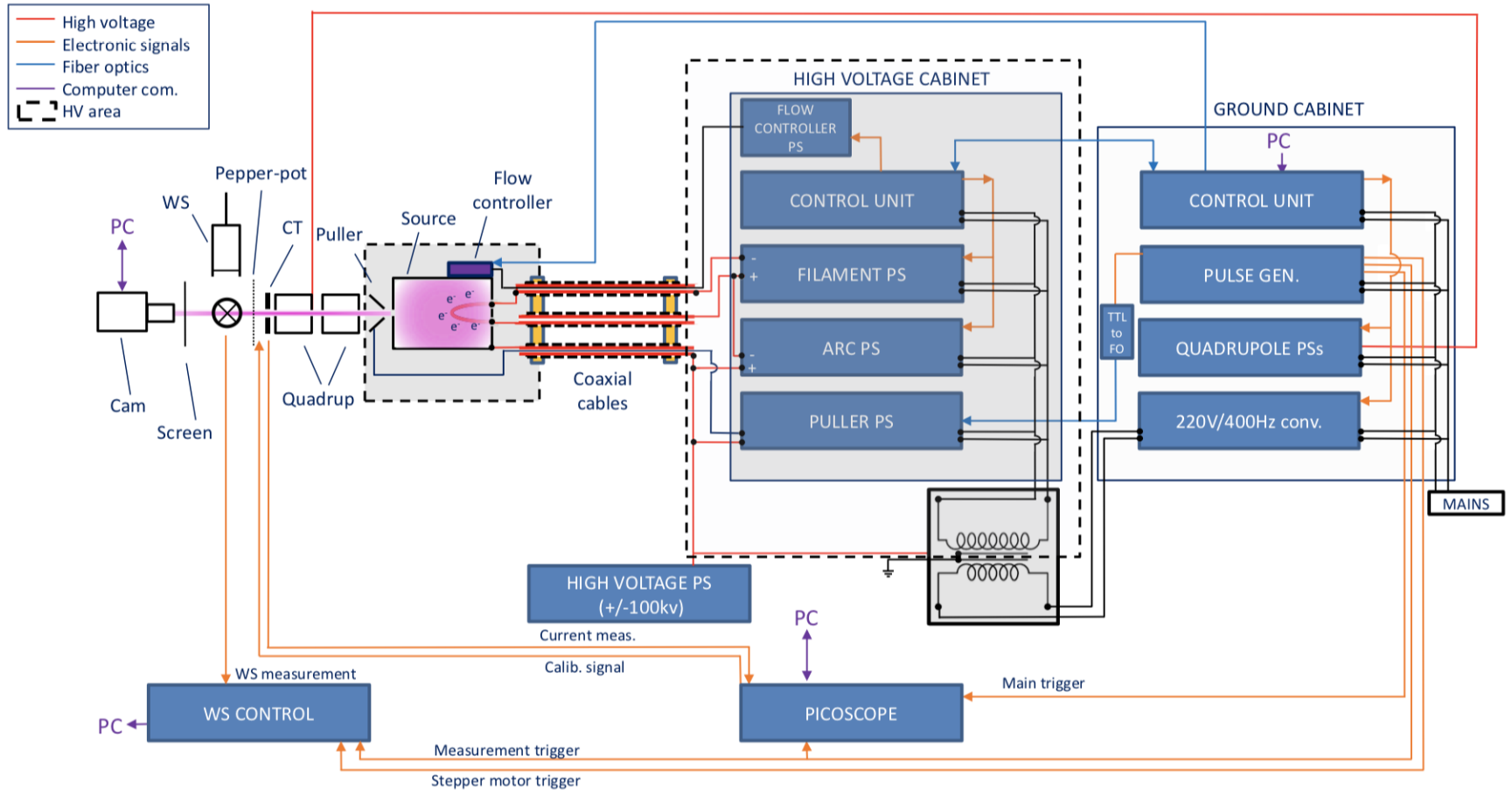
Source control



- Control via PLC of main DC voltages
- Filament automatically regulated to keep Arc current stable (?)



Source cabling



from Ana Megía-Macías - [link](#)

In which regime are we?

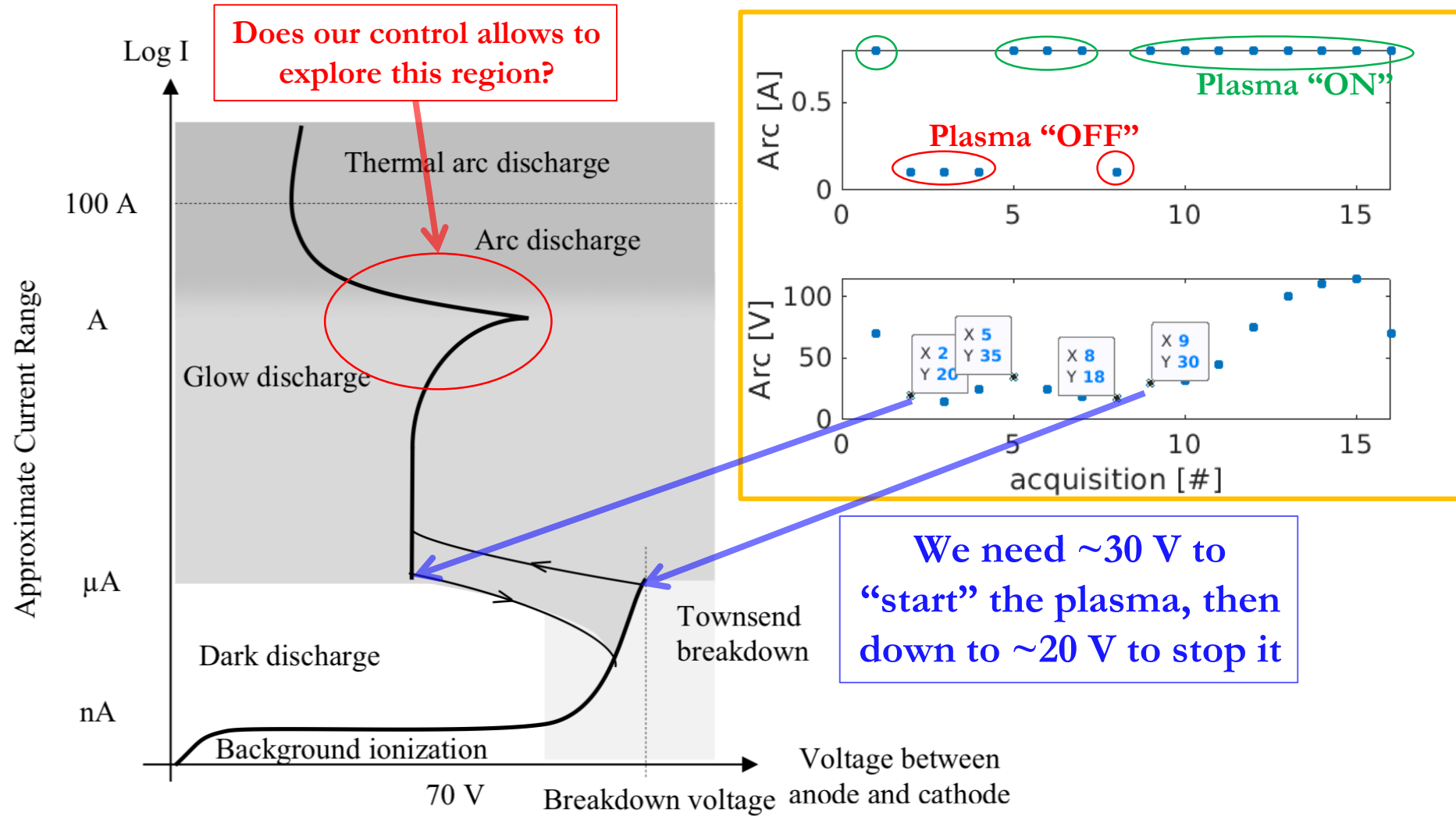


Fig. 3: The current voltage characteristics of a typical electrical discharge

Measure instabilities of arc current

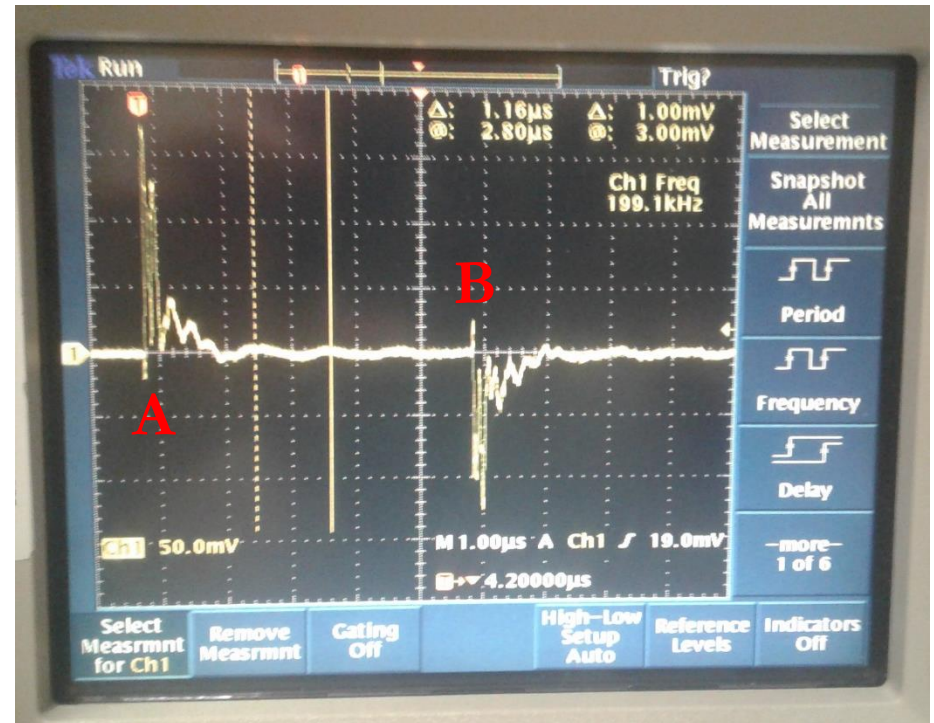
1 μs / div

5 mA / div

A & B – switching of puller voltage

Pearson 110 current transformer placed around arc return cable 10 cm from the exit of the plasma chamber. The source was operated with 38 A filament current and 1 A arc current.

The first peaks in the damped oscillation corresponds to $170 \text{ mV} \cdot 0.1 \text{ A/V} = 17 \text{ mA}$, which is still significantly lower than the average 1 A arc current. The noise is related to the switching of the puller electrode in time.

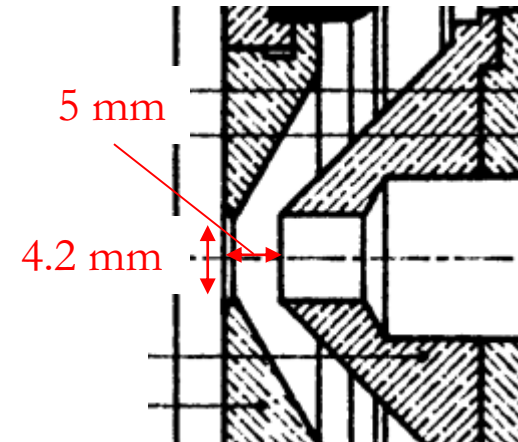


! No erratic noise corresponding to the signal seen on the extracted current !

Source perveance

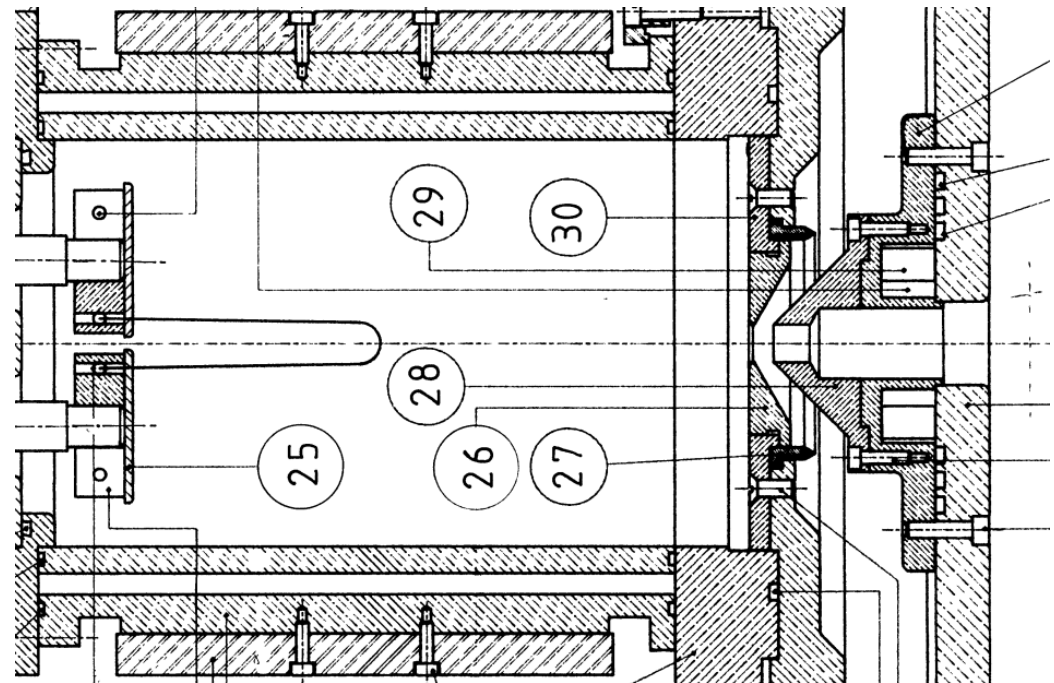
4 mA extractable H- current

- * analytic formula for a planar diode
- * plasma electrode diameter 4.2 mm, distance plasma electrode to puller 5 mm, extraction voltage 3000 V, ignoring electrons)

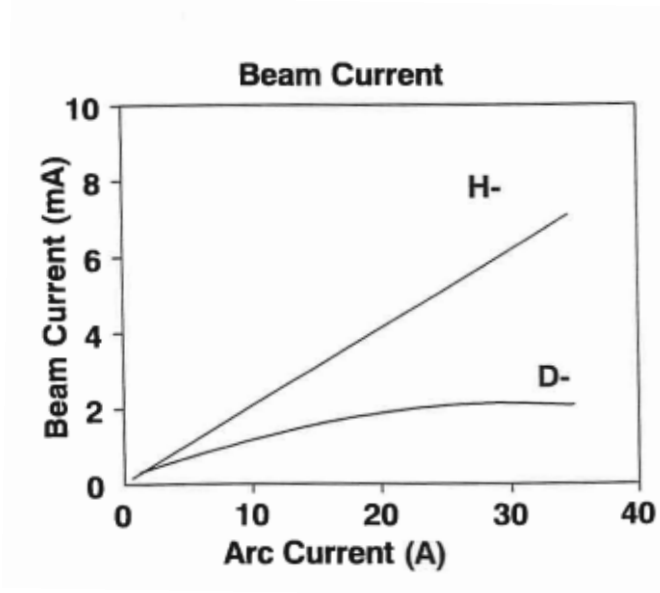


significantly higher than 100 uA being extracted

Ralf Gebel from Julich writes ‘9 mm and 6 mm plasma electrode versions should be available too, if you need more beam current. 6 mm is fine for 300 uA. 9 mm if you need a milliamp



Source operation point



ELENA source

$I_{\text{arc}}=1-2 \text{ A}$

$U_{\text{arc}}=70 \text{ V}$

$Q=0.006-0.018 \text{ Torr}\cdot\text{l/s}$

