

Beam measurements at the ISOLDE facility

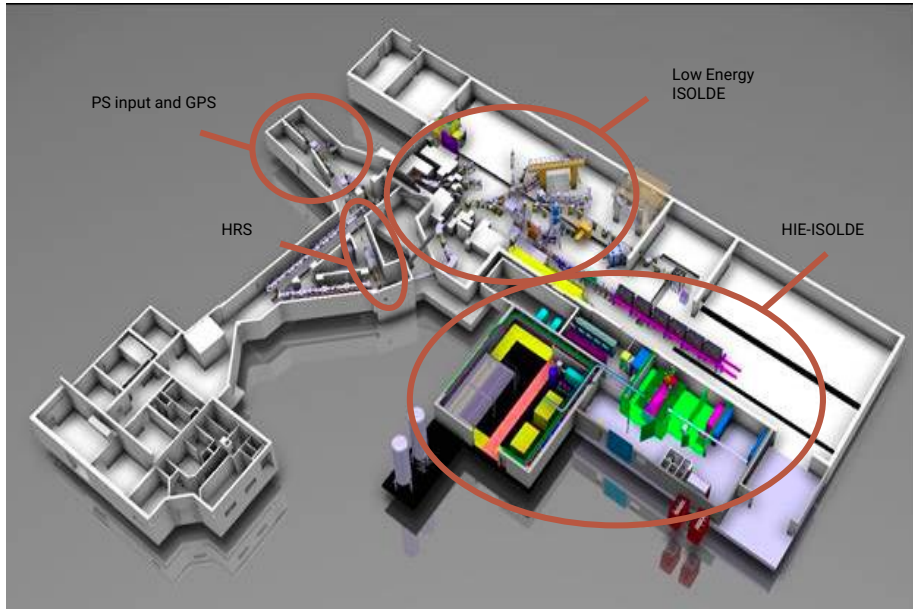
Connor Honey & Jasmin Lehmkuhl

A dark blue diagonal gradient bar that starts from the bottom left corner and extends towards the top right corner, covering the lower half of the slide.

What is the purpose of ISOLDE?

- Radioactive Isotopes Facility
 - Isotope beam generation through proton radiation
- Nuclear and Atomic physics
 - Structure of nuclei
 - Properties of radioactive isotopes
 - Largest facility in the world for study of nuclear physics
- Material science
 - Targets
 - 1300 isotopes from 73 elements
- Medical applications
 - Cancer treatment through radiation therapy
- Astrophysics
 - Nuclear fusion in stars

What is ISOLDE?

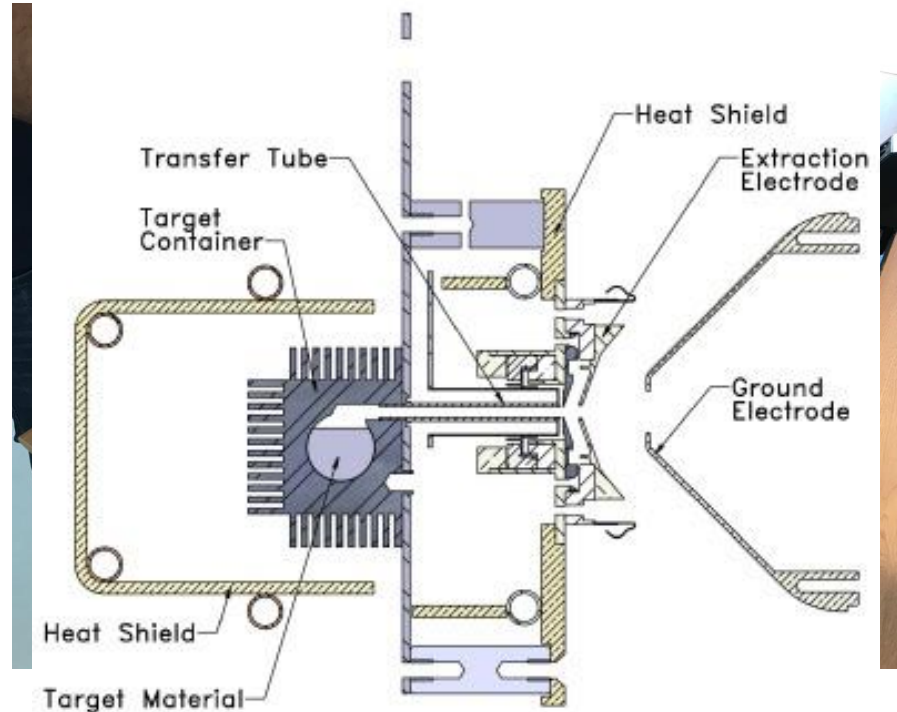


- Proton beam from Booster
- Irradiation of target and beam generation
- Mass separation to select isotopes
- Beamlines to Low Energy ISOLDE experiments
 - COLLAPS (COLLinear LAsEr SPectroscopy)
 - IDS (ISOLDE Decay Station)
- Delivery of isotopes to MEDICIS
- Post accelerator
 - Penning Trap
 - EBIS (Electron Beam Ion Source)
 - Normal Conducting LINAC
 - Superconducting LINAC
- HIE-ISOLDE experiments
 - ISS (ISOLDE Solenoidal Spectrometer)

Low Energy ISOLDE

Targets & extraction of beam

- Target material is heated
- Proton beam irradiates target
- Extraction electrode extracts beam
- Target material is changed to gain different isotopes
 - UC (Uranium carbide)
- Radioactive targets are placed by robots



Selecting beam isotope using mass spectroscopy

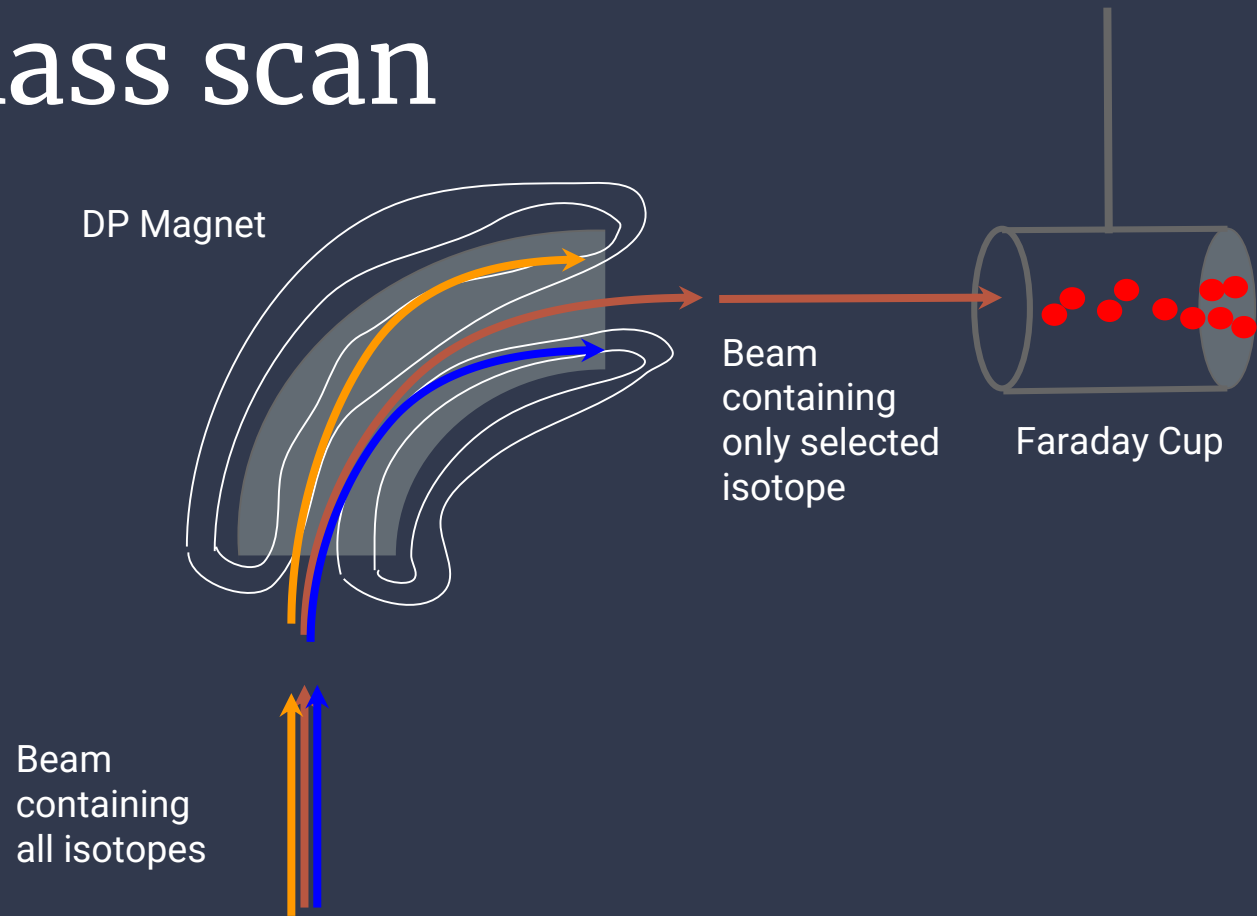


- Particles' trajectories are bent when they pass through a magnetic field

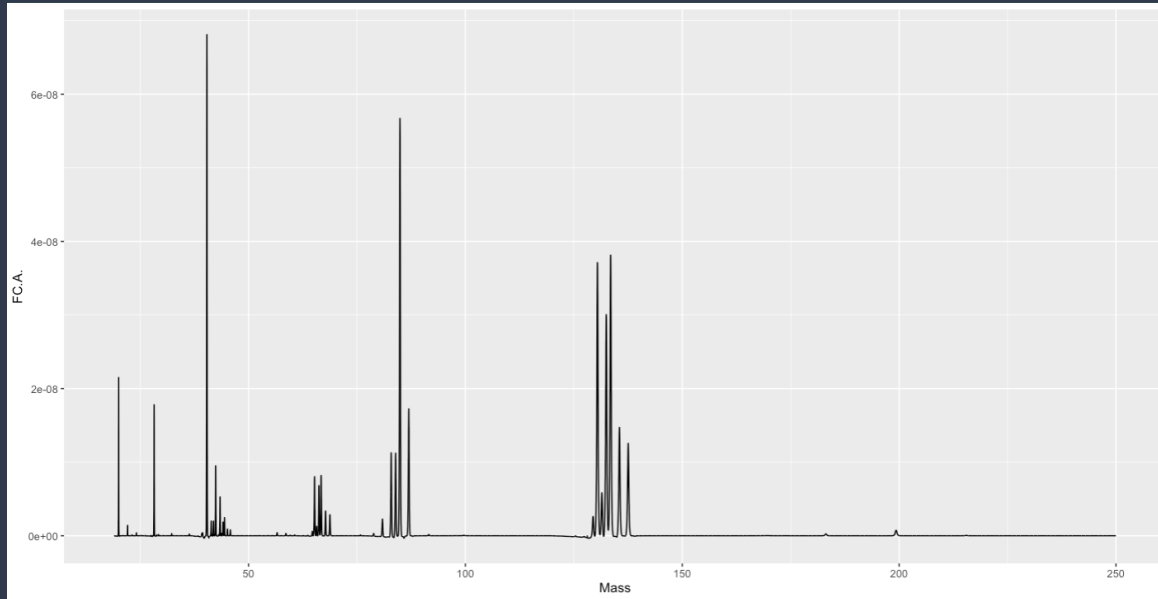
$$F_L = q(E + v \cdot B)$$

- Required magnetic field is dependent on mass
- Dipole magnets
 - Bending the beam
- Quadrupole magnets
 - Focusing the beam
 - Doublets and triplets

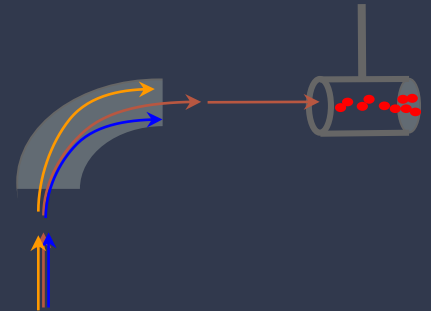
Mass scan



Mass scan

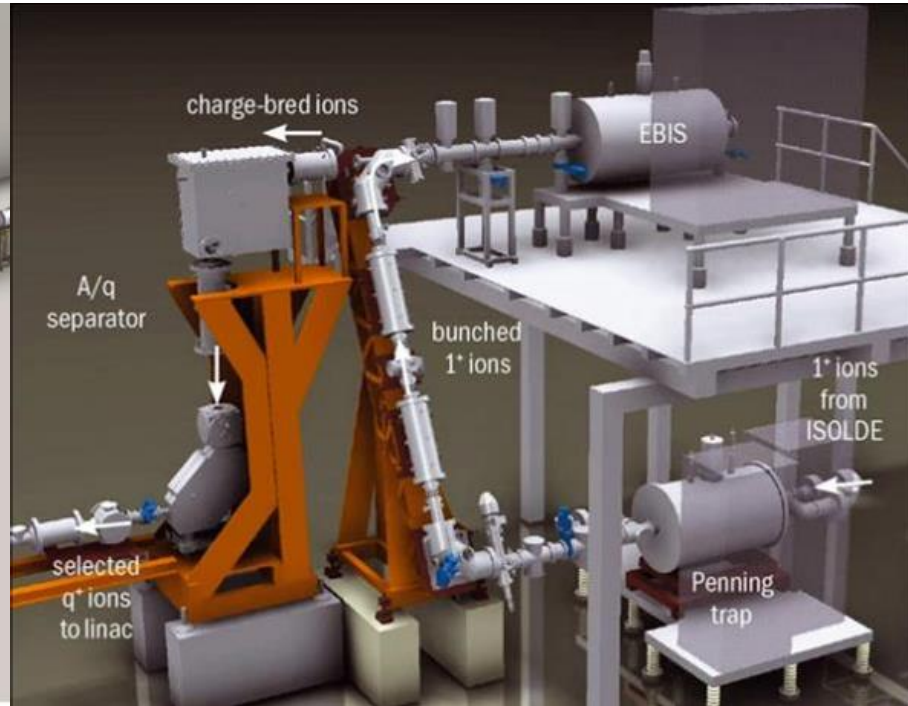
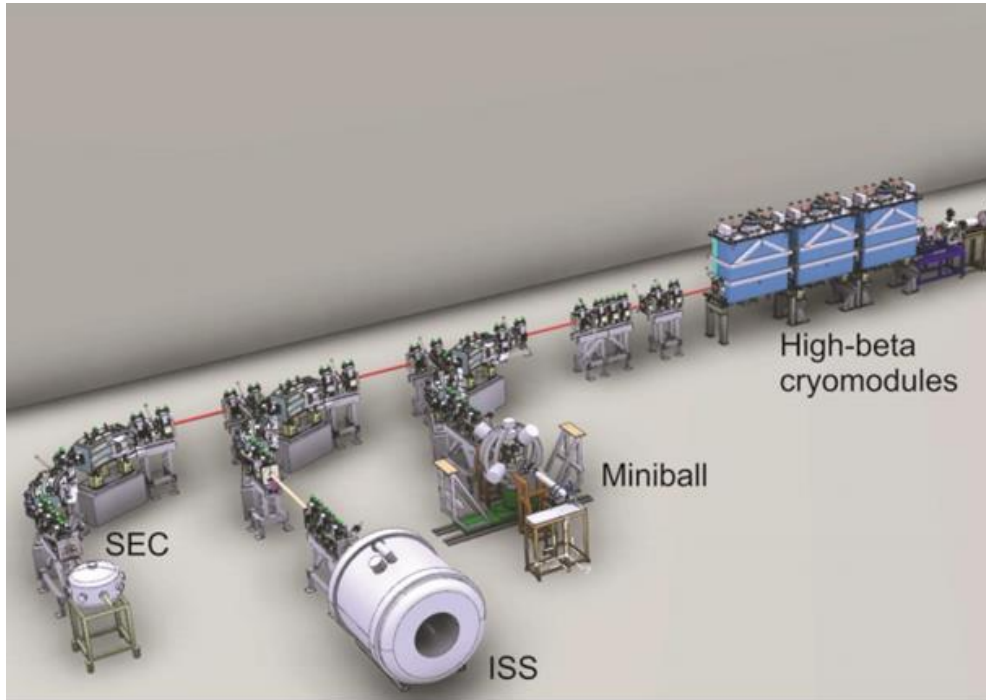


- Stable beam mass scan
- Peaks indicate a charge measured by the Faraday Cup
- Stable isotopes corresponding to the masses are found on the nuclei chart



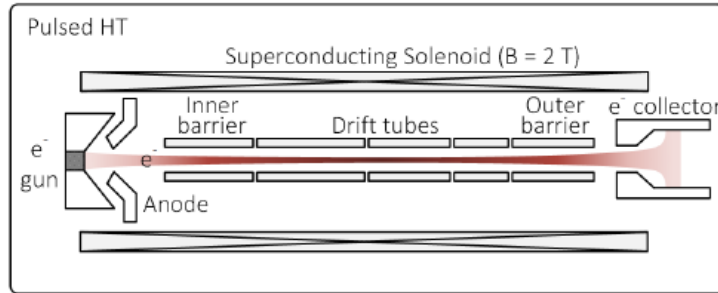
HIE-ISOLDE & REX

Where does the beam go after LEI?

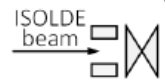
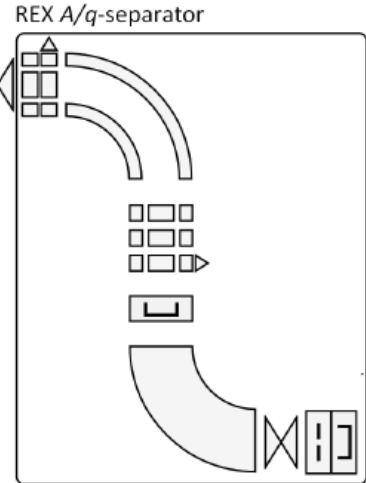
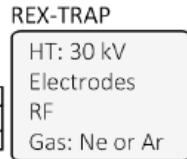
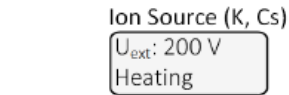


REX-ISOLDE

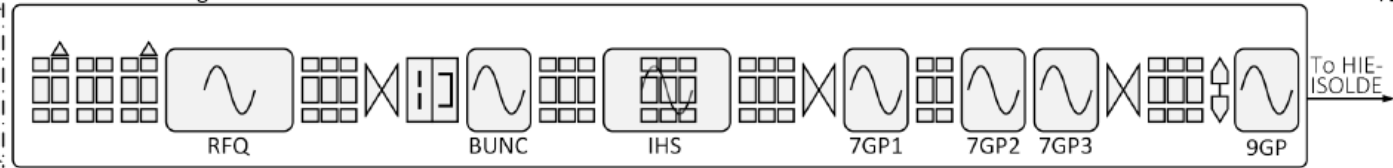
REXEBIS



- LaB6 cathode : $I_{e^-} < 250 \text{ mA}$ ($j < 100 \text{ A/cm}^2$) $|U_{\text{gun}}| < 5 \text{ kV}$
- IrCe cathode: $I_{e^-} < 300 \text{ mA}$ ($j < 400 \text{ A/cm}^2$) $|U_{\text{gun}}| < 6.5 \text{ kV}$



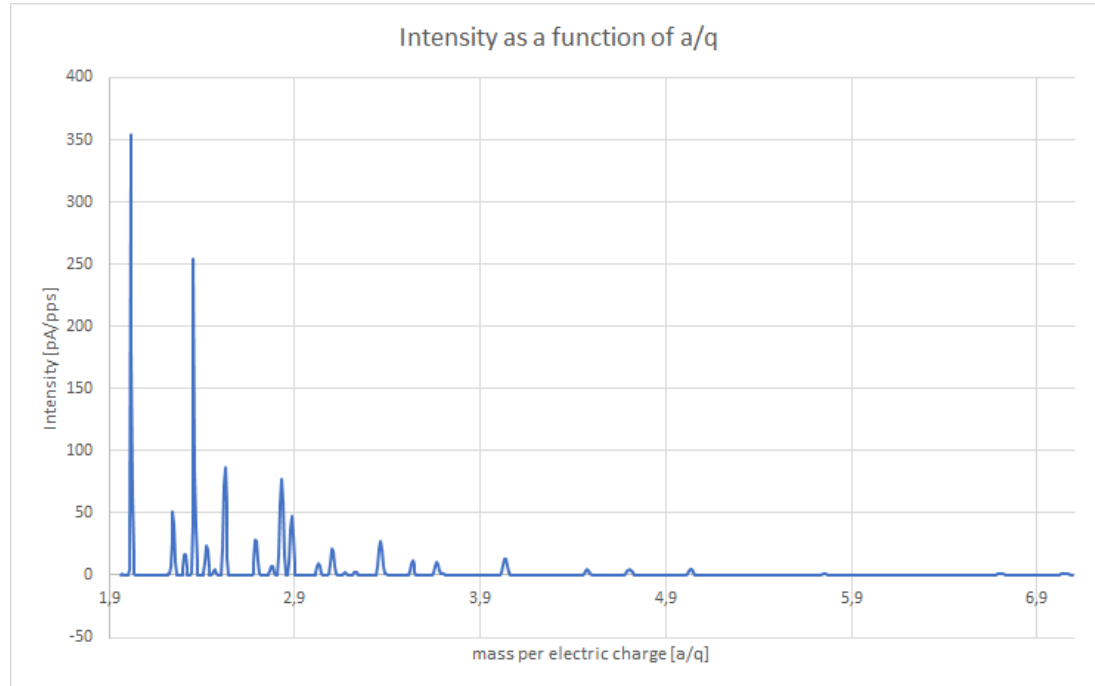
Normal-conducting LINAC



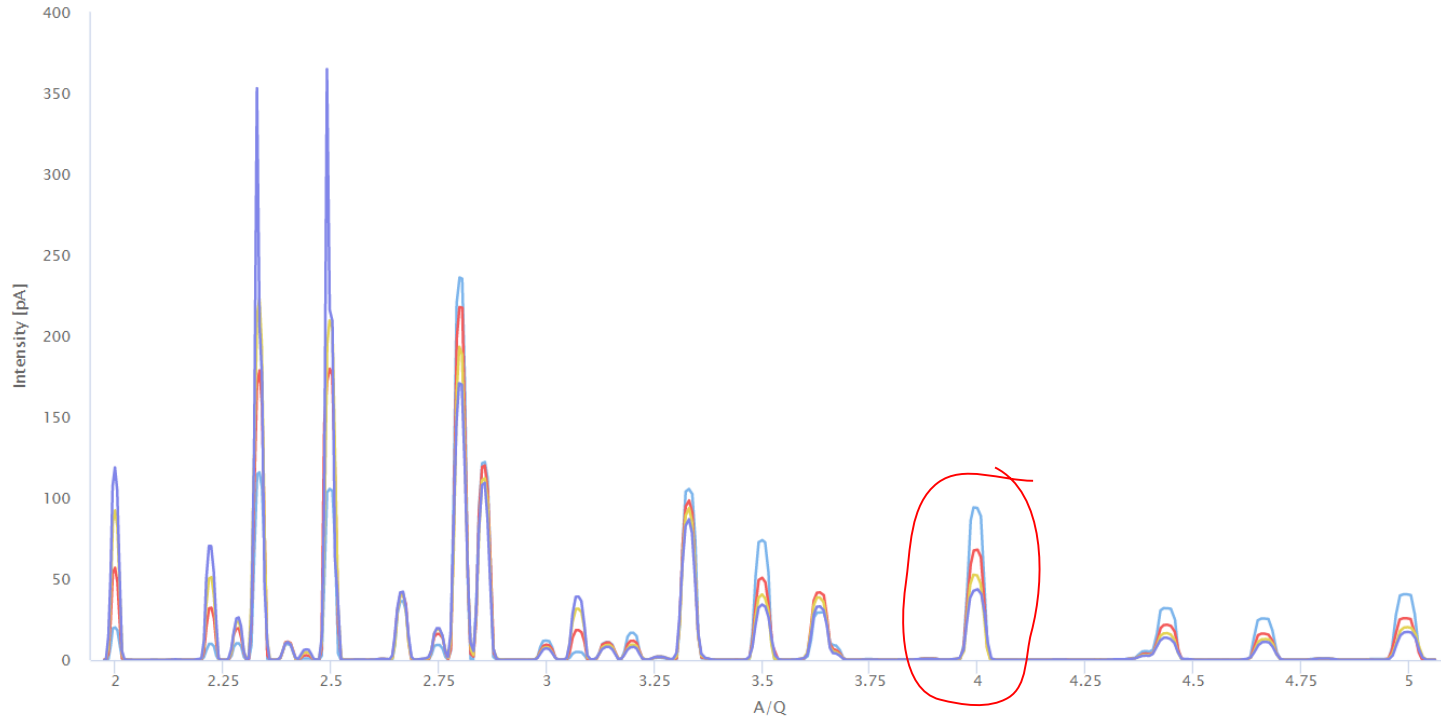
How do we select the ions we want after the Rex-EBIS?

- mass-charge ratio & breeding time

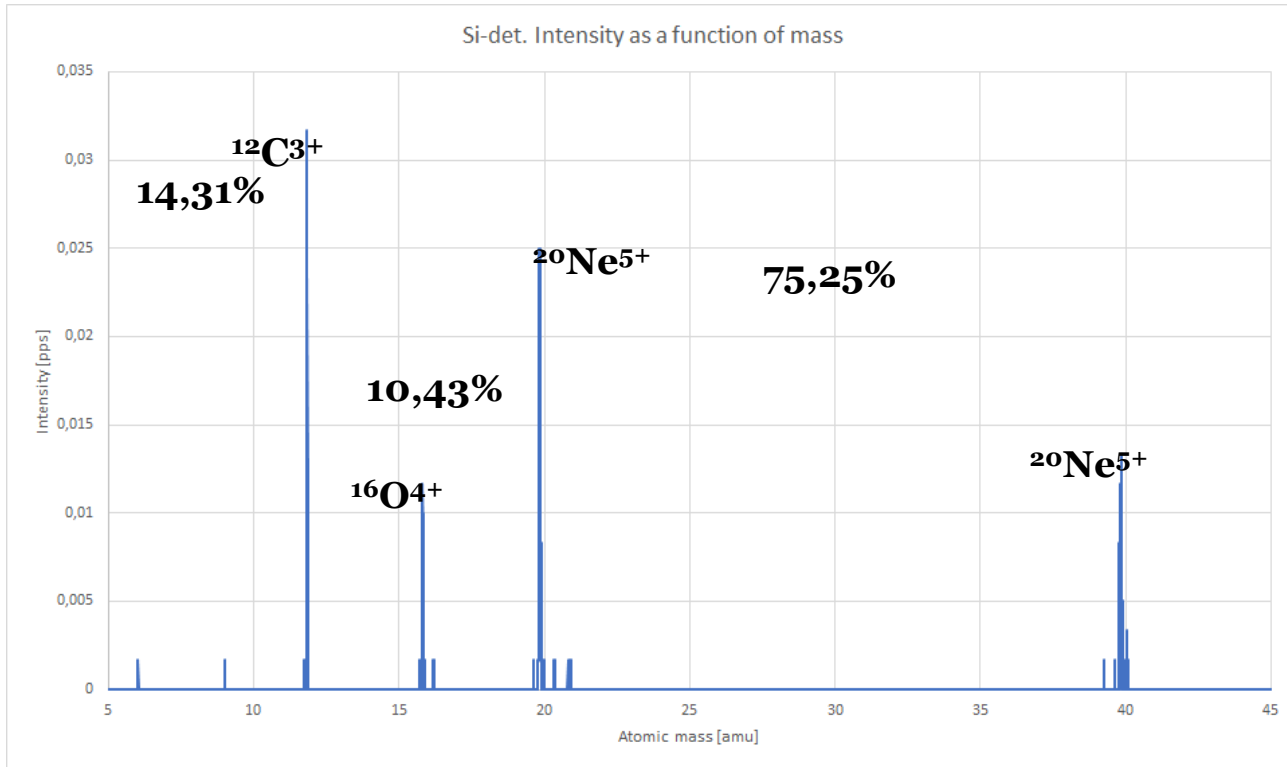
$$B = \frac{1}{R} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2 m U_{ext}}{q}}$$



A / Q = A/Q ± 0.02 Stable Only

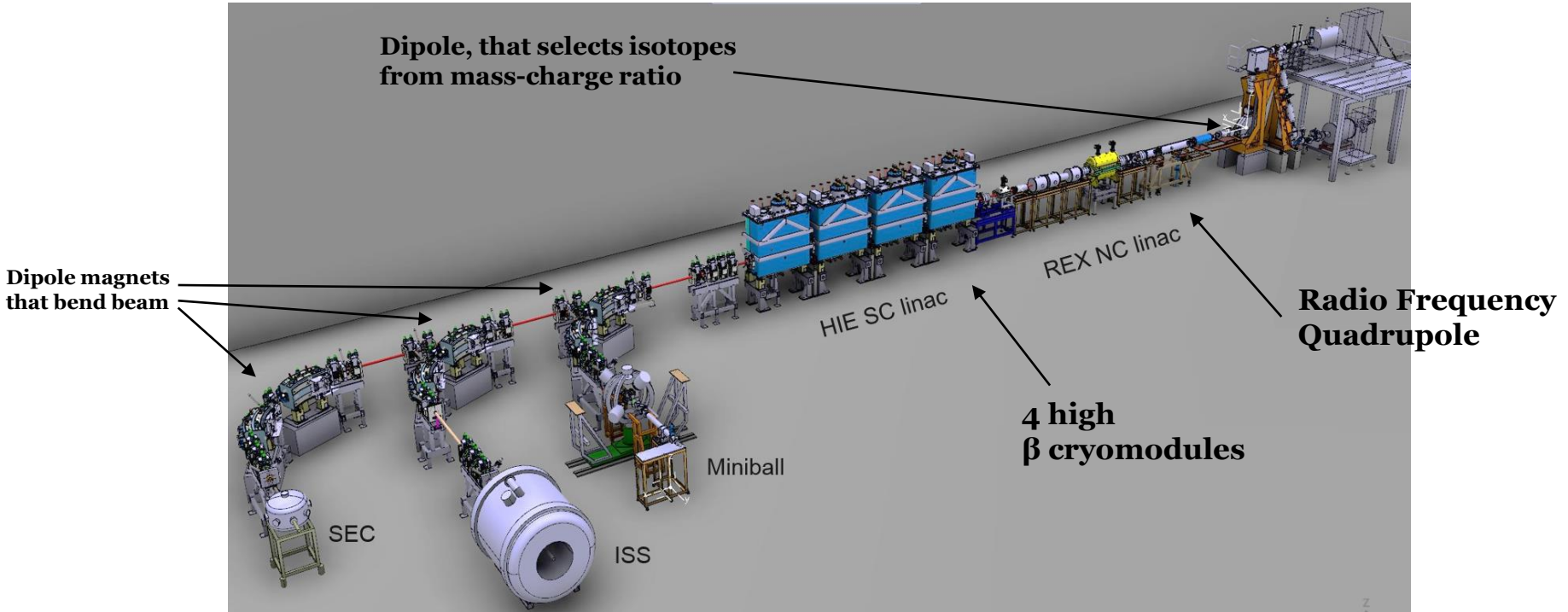


What are EBIS contaminants and why does the EBIS get contaminated?



Now, what contaminants are in the beam?

Where does the selected beam go after HIE ISOLDE?



THANK YOU to...



Jose Alberto Rodriguez



Eleftherios Fadakis



No image

Niels Bidault



No image

Emiliano Piselli



Miquel Benito



Erwin Siesling

Stavie, Ece, Ian, Feza Tankut &

Lars Varming Jørgensen

for making it possible for us to come!

...any questions?