

DEVELOPMENT OF A NOVEL BEAM PROFILE MONITOR BASED ON LIGHT EMISSION FROM EXCITED REST GAS ATOMS



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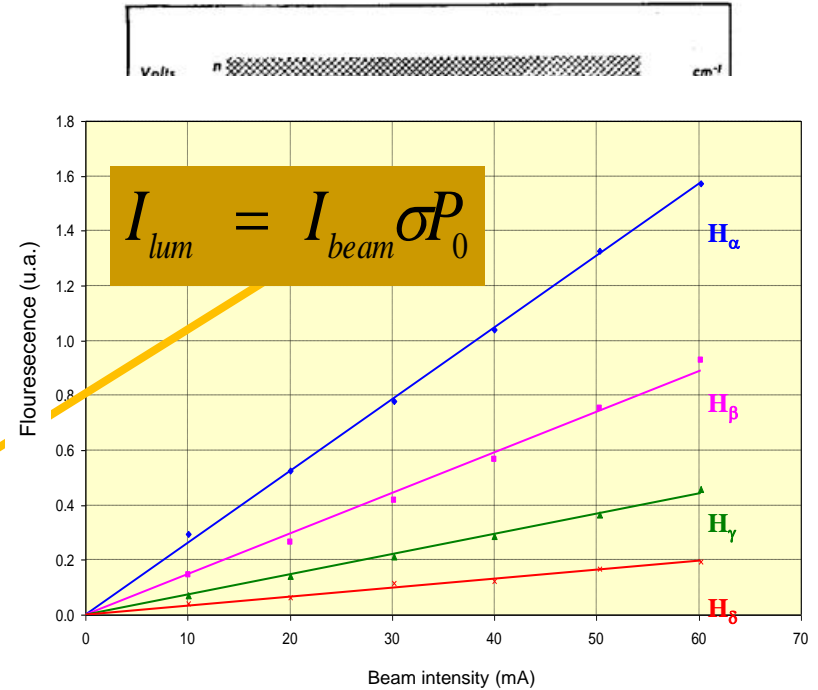
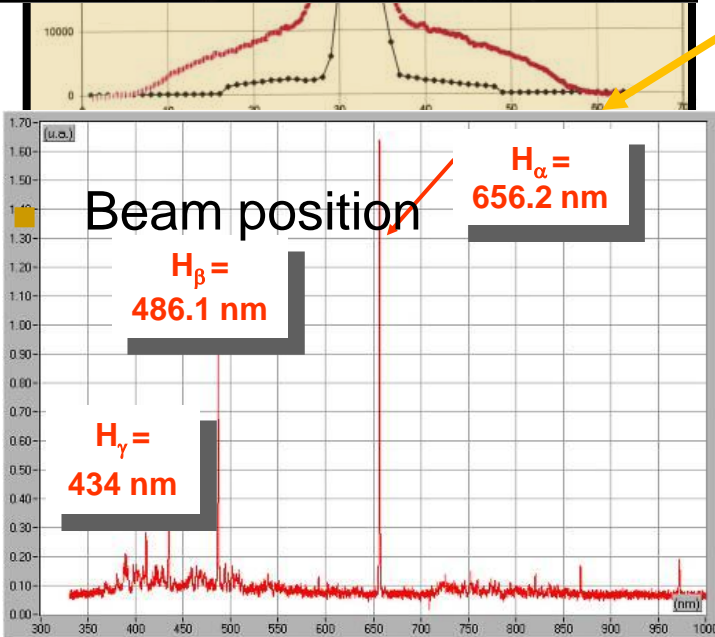
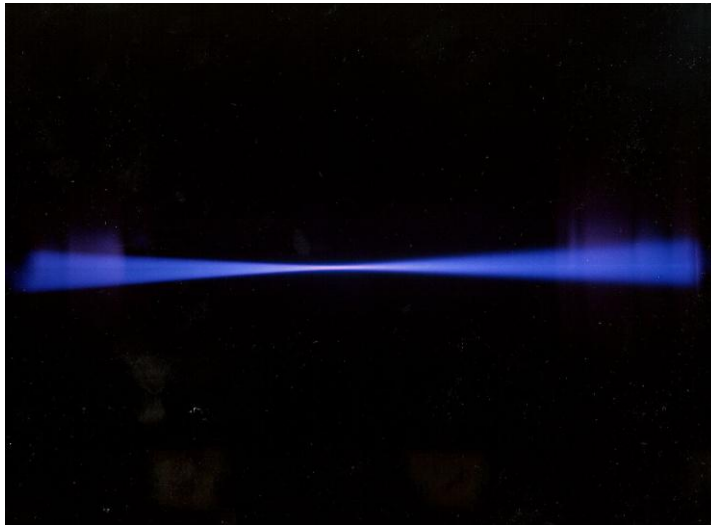
Diagnostics for high-intense beams

Motivation

• **IPHI**
• **IFMIF**
• **FAIR**

- Interceptive diagnostics are prohibited
- Optical diagnostics have advantage

Emission from residual gas



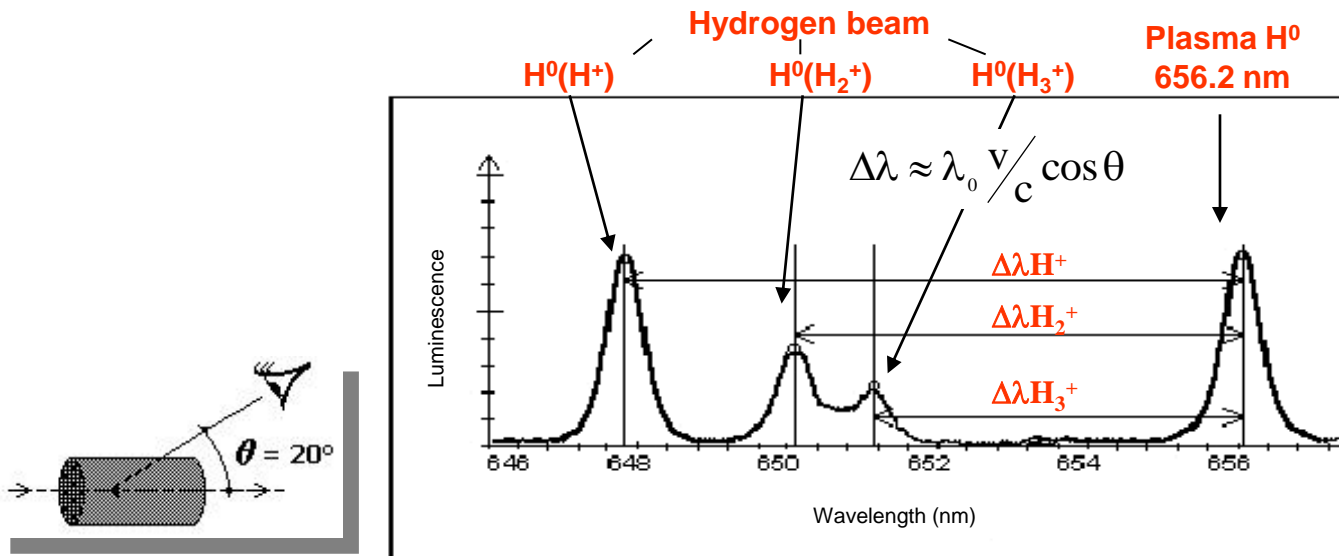
- Intensity of luminescence as a function of beam intensity



Emission from residual gas

$$\lambda = \lambda_0 \frac{1 - (v/c) \cos \theta}{\sqrt{1 - (v/c)^2}}$$

- Doppler effect enables us to isolate spectra of one species from another



Tomography

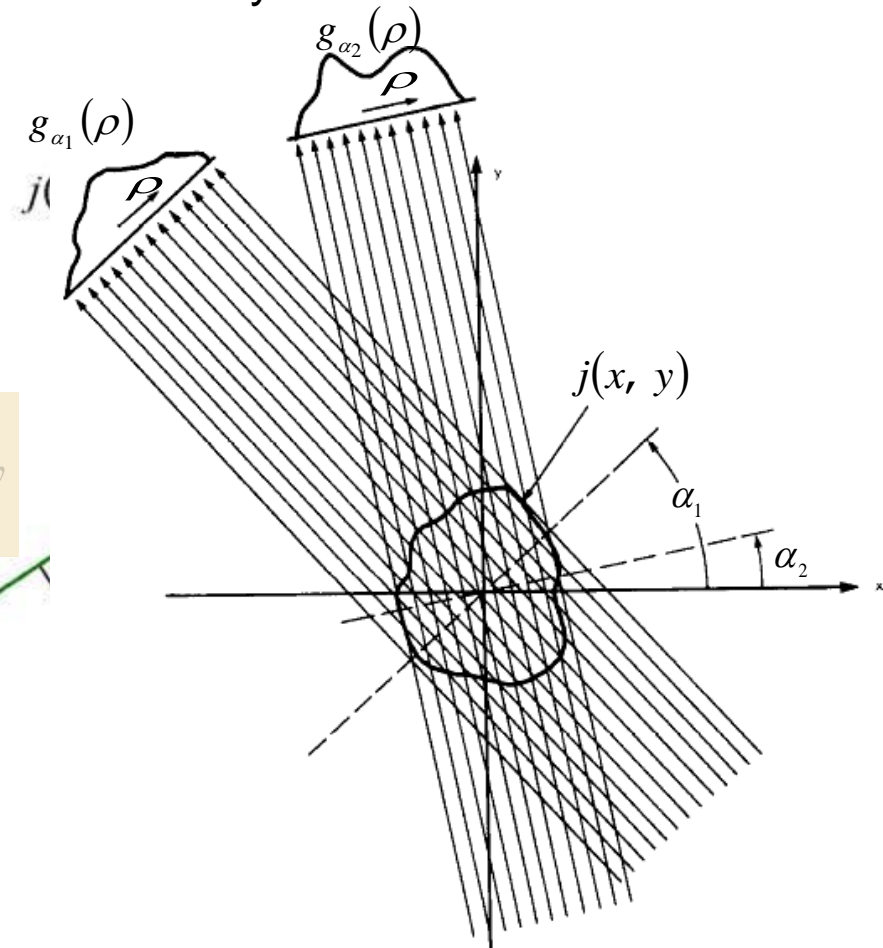
Tomography refers to the cross-sectional imaging of an object from a data collected by illuminating the object from many different directions.

$$g_{\alpha}(\rho) = \int_{l(\alpha, \rho)} j(x, y)$$

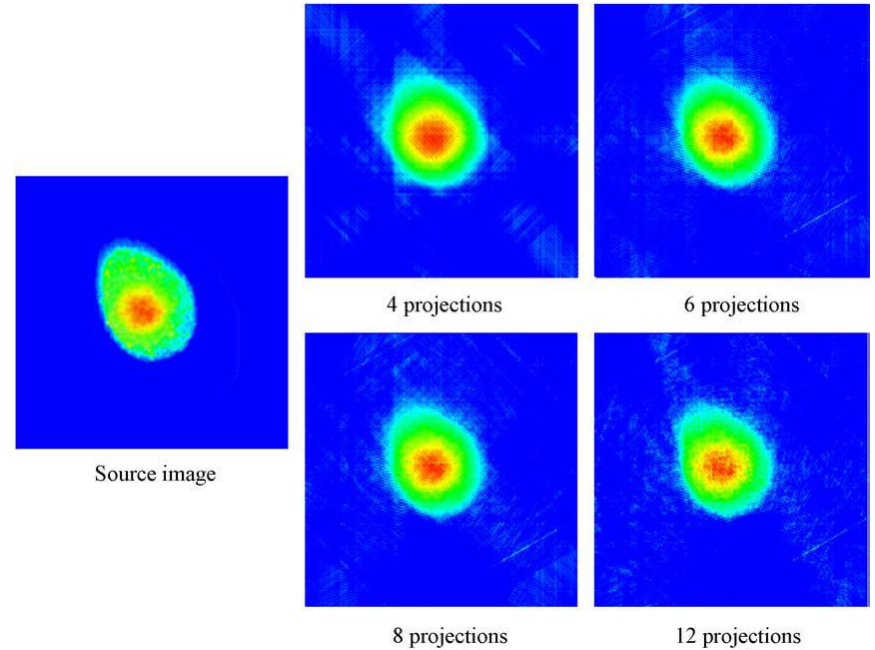
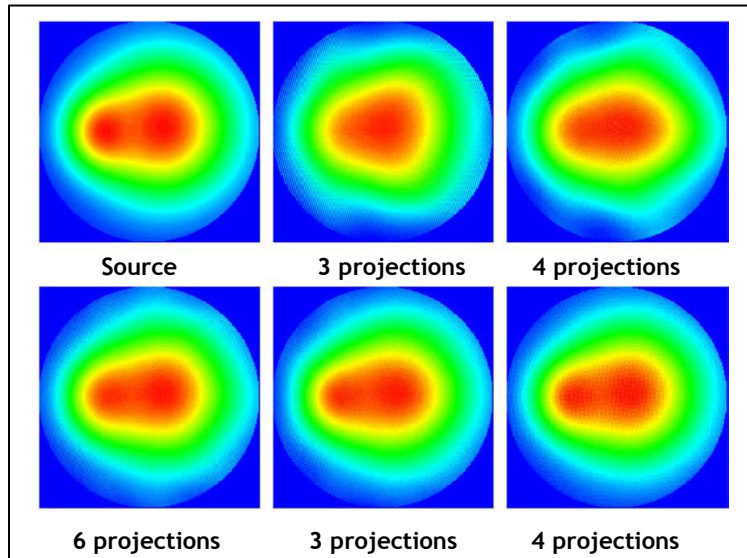
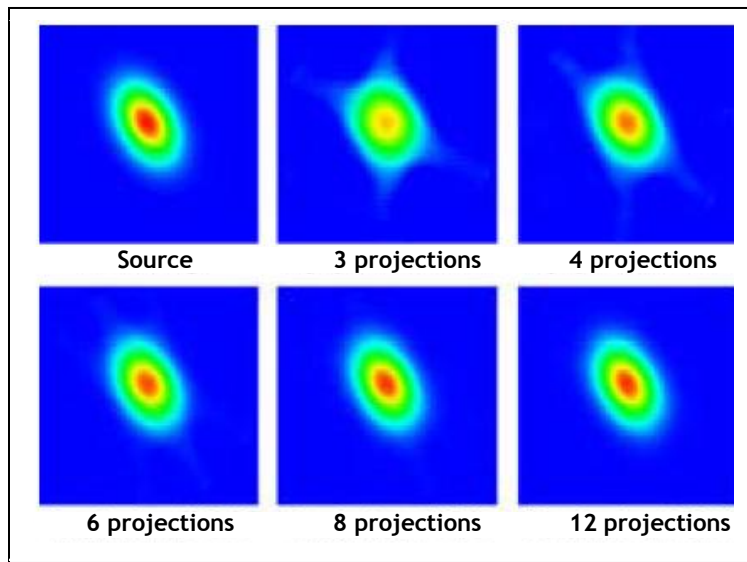
Radon transform

$$g_{\alpha}(\rho) = \int_{-\infty-\infty}^{+\infty+\infty} \int_{-\infty-\infty}^{+\infty+\infty} j(x, y) \delta(x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha - \rho) dx dy$$

A projection is formed by combining a set of parallel ray integrals



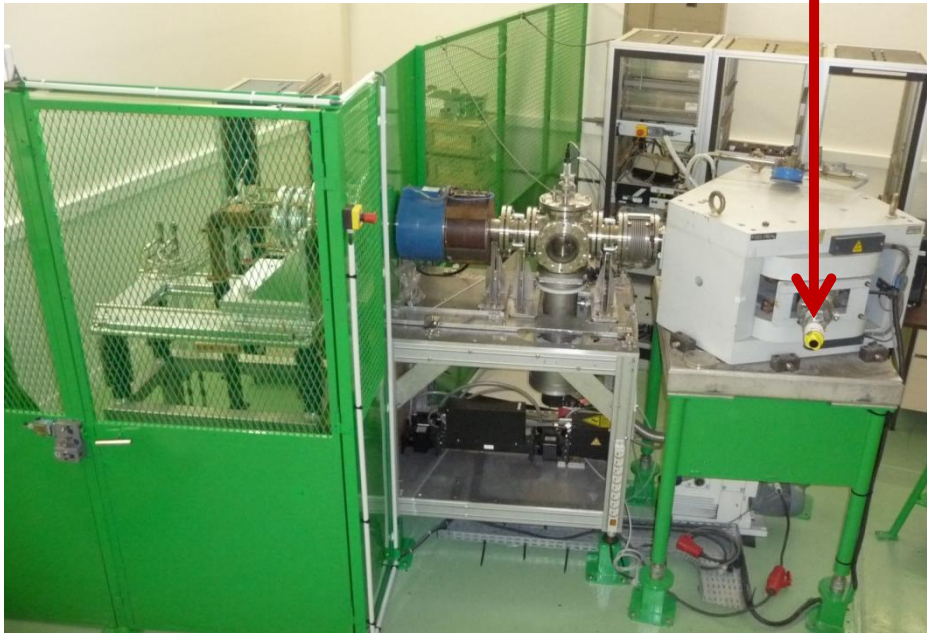
Tomography



Implementation

BETSI test bench

- 6 CCD Camera
- Monochromator with PMT



SILHI

- Spectrometer with CCD camera for Doppler shift measurement

- Realization of a transverse profile monitor based on residual gas emission and reconstruction of beam image by tomography will be of importance to high-intense ion beams

**THANK YOU FOR
LISTENING**