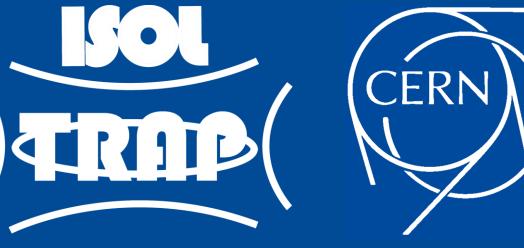
Ion Lens and

Diagnostics



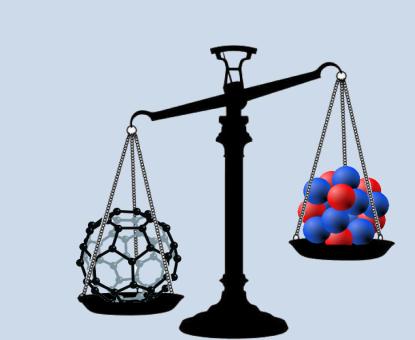


Abstract / Motivation

precision mass spectrometry on short-lived radioactive isotopes [1]. • The Laser Ablation Ion Source (LAS) has a long history at ISOLTRAP, was used for studying the Time-of-Flight Ion Cyclotron Resonance technique (ToF-ICR) [2].

• The ISOLTRAP mass spectrometer at ISOLDE/CERN comprises various ion traps for

- Remodeling of ISOLTRAP's vertical beamline and the implementation of a Multi-Reflection Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometer / Mass Separator (MR-ToF MS) [3] required a relocation and redesign of the LAS
- Multiple applications:
 - > Systematic studies of uncertainties associated with different measurement techniques to increase the highest reachable precision and resolving power
 - > Source of various **reference masses** for mass measurement campaigns
 - Ablation of long-lived radioactive ions

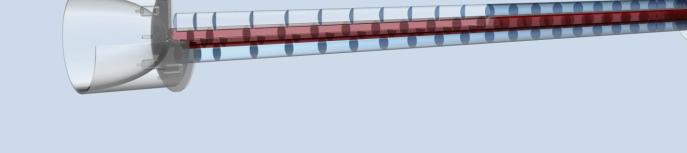


cluster as mass reference for radio-isotopes

ISOLTRAP Mass Spectrometer

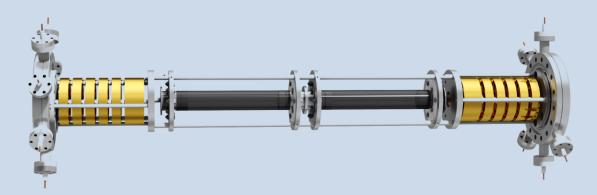
The ISOLTRAP mass spectrometer consists of several ion traps

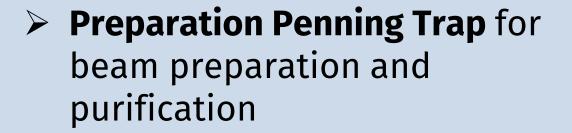
> Radio-Frequency Quadrupole cooler/buncher (RFQ) for beam preparation

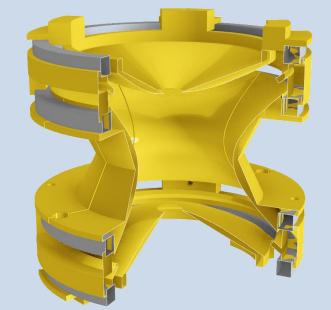


> MR-ToF MS Trap for mass separation

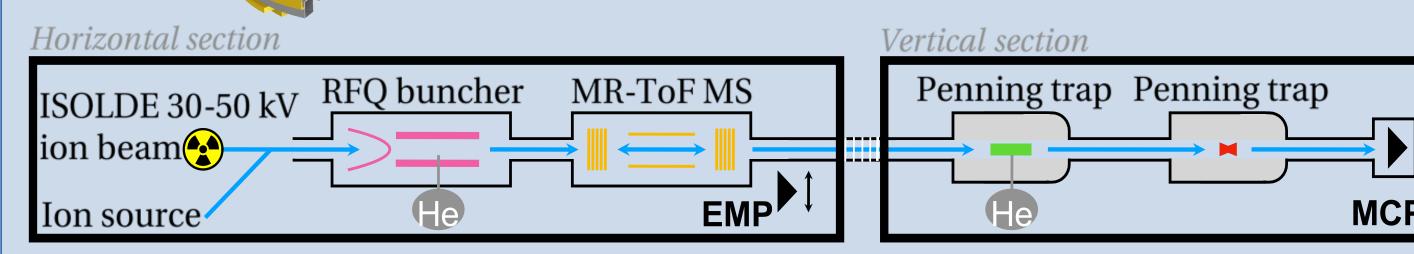
and mass measurements



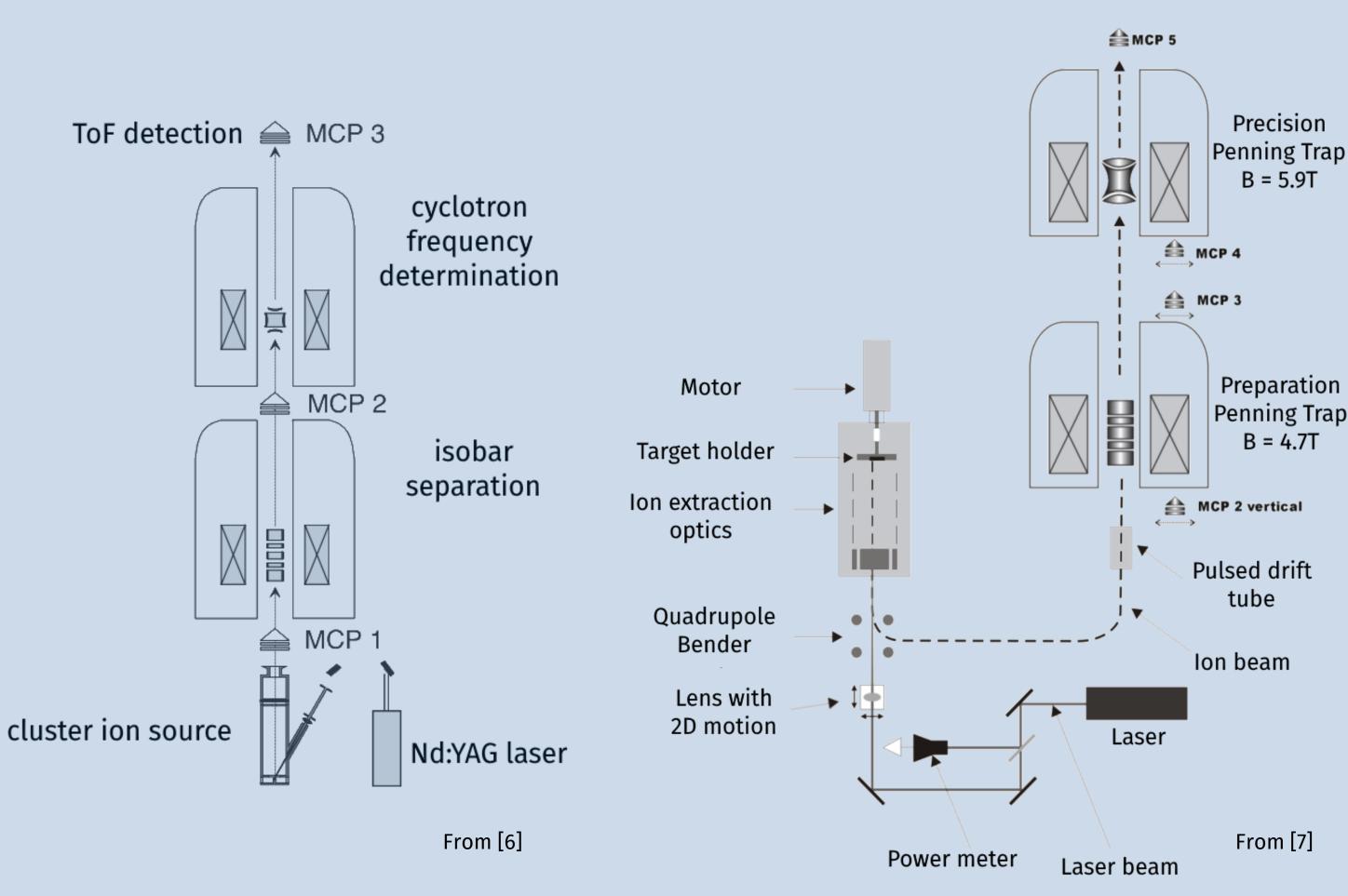




> Precision Penning Trap for precision mass measurements using ToF-ICR and the recently implemented Phase-Imaging Ion-Cyclotron-Resonance (PI-ICR) techniques [4,5]



Evolution of Laser Ablation Ion Sources at ISOLTRAP



2000s Version

- Stationary carbon target
- In-line with both Penning traps Systematic studies of ToF-ICR
- technique [2]
- Had to be removed for beam line upgrades

2010s Version

- Carbon target on rotatable feedthrough
- Located in-between MR-ToF MS and Penning
- Suffered from count rate stability problems resulting in poor beam cooling in Preparation Penning trap

- **platform** in front of RFQ
- - 1D linear motion for target positioning

Laser Table with

Optics and

Diagnostics

Surface Ion

Quadrupole

Bender

Extraction

Electrodes

Ablation Target

on motorized

feedthrough

•Located on a 60 kVDC high-voltage- •Both LAS and surface ion source mounted simultaneously

Insulator

90 Degree

Bender

•Strong space constraints: HV, laser and •New laser: Litron LG250 (10ns pulse vacuum system on a footprint of < 1 m² length, 10 Hz rep. rate)

2020 Version

 Neg. and pos. ions now available for all traps and w/ initial energy of ISOLDE ions

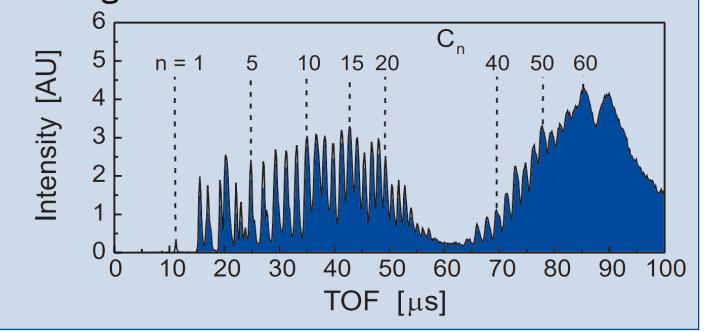
Laser Ablation of Carbon Targets

The case for carbon clusters

- **Absolute mass measurements** (def. of atomic mass unit u based on ¹²C)
- Plenty of ref. masses where max. mass difference is only 6u
- Determination of mass-dependent upper limit of precision Also: possibility for studying cluster physics and negative ions

Fragmentation and desorption of C₆₀ fullerenes

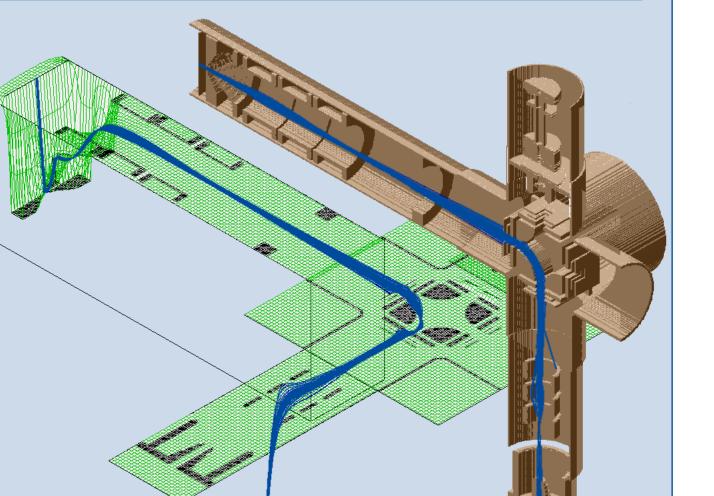
- Laser irradiation of C₆₀ targets leads to desorption, fragmentation, and photoionization of C_n-cluster
- Figure on the right: ToF spectrum of laser ablated cluster from fullerene target



SIMION Simulations

Overall beam energy cannot exceed 50 eV relative to buncher potential to be trapped

- Extraction electrodes designed in **Pierce geometry** for optimized beam extraction in LAS part [8]
- Initial ion distribution as Maxwellian superposed with thermal shockwave distr.
- Simplex optimizer [9] for optimizing beam transport for both LAS and surface ion
- A total of 30 individual voltages in whole section (18 optimized, 12 steerers)



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