

Ion Beam Transport

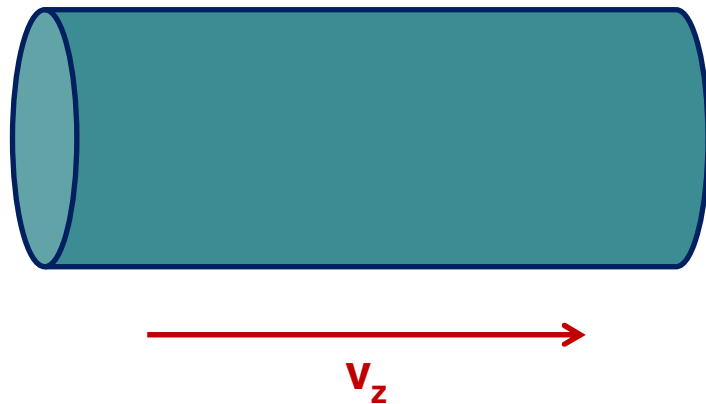
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517. WE-Heraeus-Seminar

Bad Honnef

2012

- charge distribution with $n_i(x,y,z)$
- $v_{x,y} \ll v_z$



an ion beam can change into a non-neutral plasma (NNP).

1. Number of particles in Debye sphere

$$n\lambda_D^3 \gg 1$$

2. Debye length smaller than size of plasma

$$\lambda_D < L$$

3. Observed time scale longer than

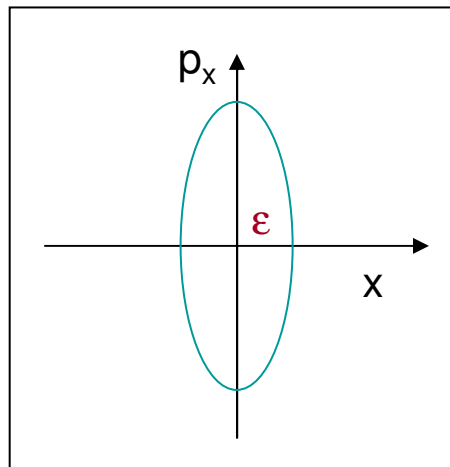
$$t > 2\pi/\omega_p$$

nonrelativistic, coasting beam (DC) with cylindrical symmetry

Requirements on Accelerator physics
- Luminosity

$$L = \frac{\dot{N}}{\sigma_s}$$

Beam emittance



Current density at
„Final Focus“

$$J = \frac{1}{A} \cdot \dot{N}$$

minimum spot size

Beam current I_s

$$r_{\min} = \frac{\epsilon_{\perp}}{p_{\perp}}$$

Space Charge !

Beam emittance vs. Beam current

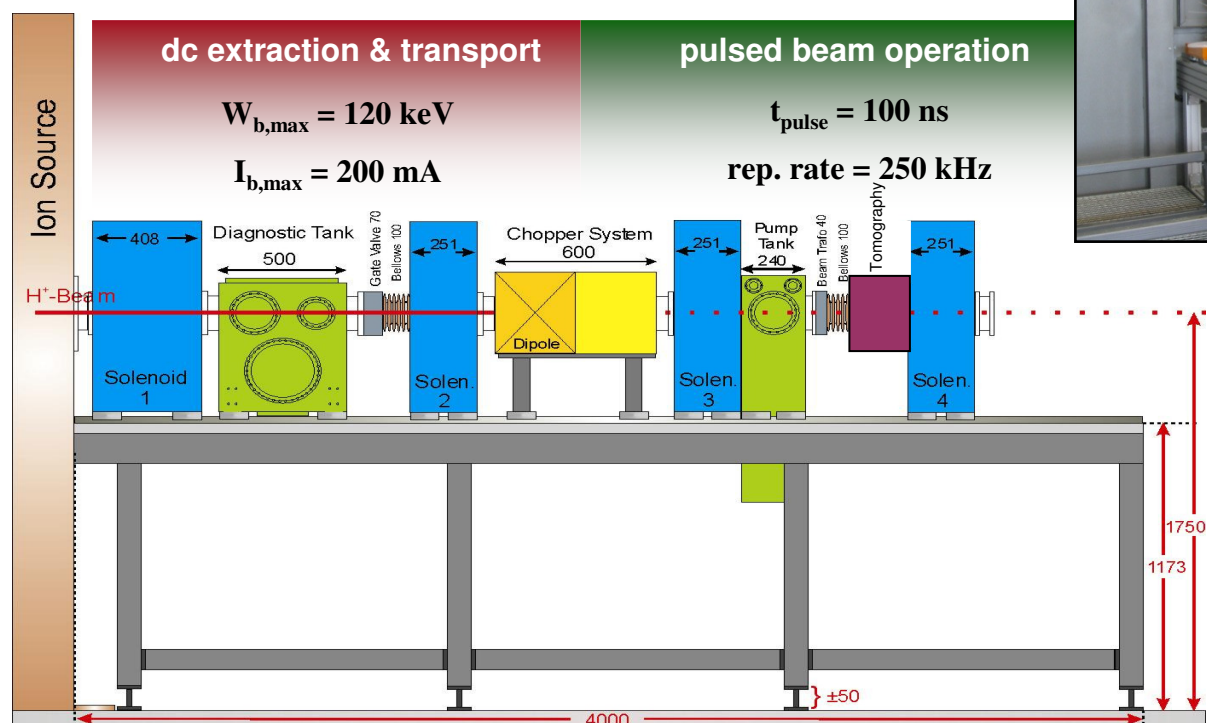
F. Sacherer rms - emittance

$$\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_{x,rms} = \sqrt{\langle x^2 \rangle \langle x'^2 \rangle - \langle xx' \rangle^2}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{n,rms} = \beta \gamma \mathcal{E}$$

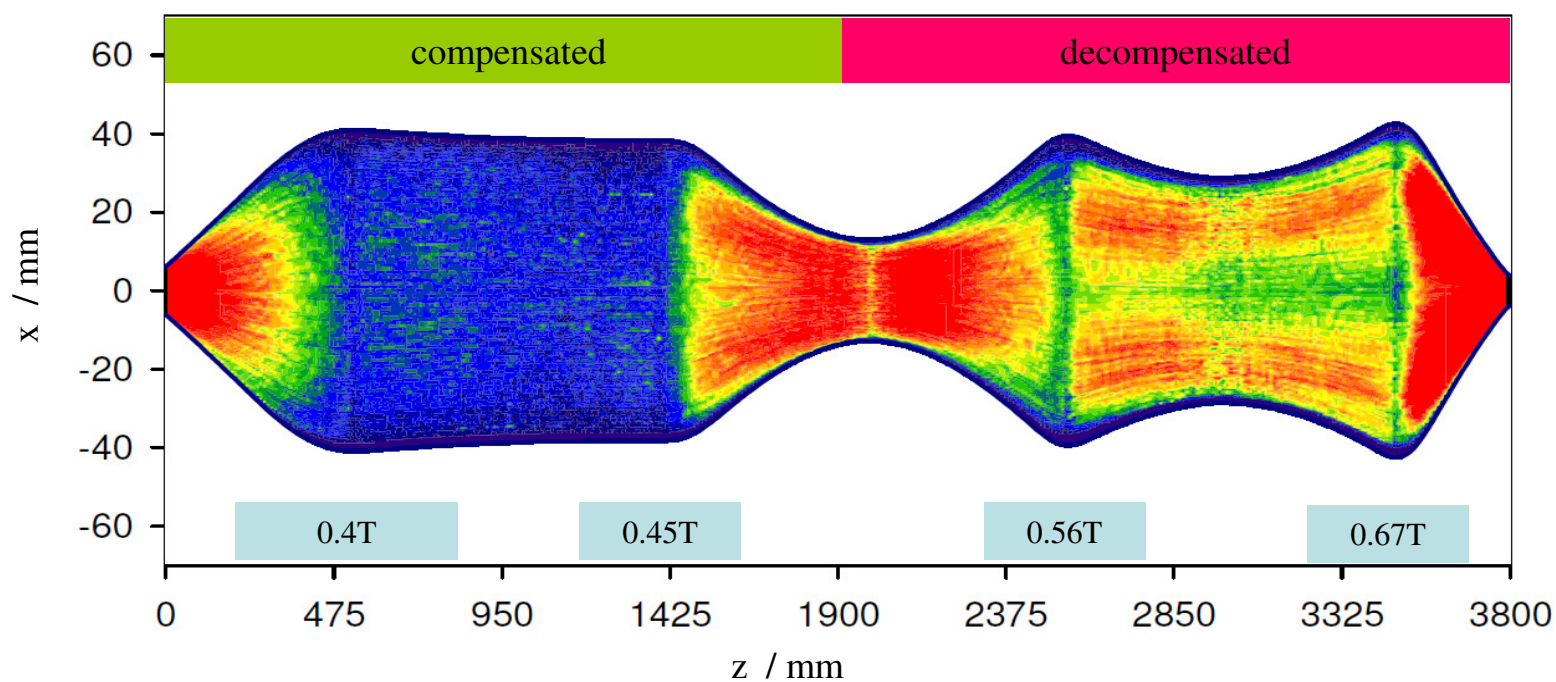
- Beam induced
- Space charge compensation induced
- Beam optics

Low Energy Beam Transport

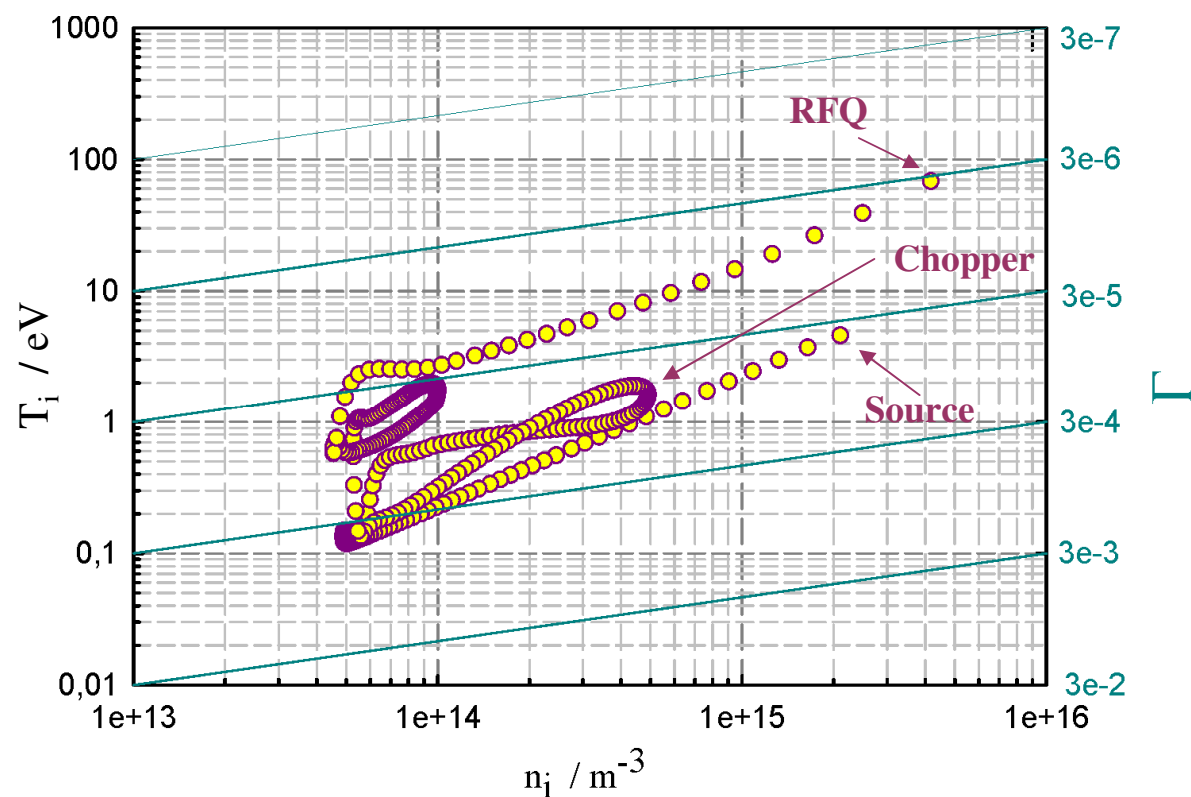


Beam transport under consideration of CE dynamics

Emittance Growth by a factor of 3

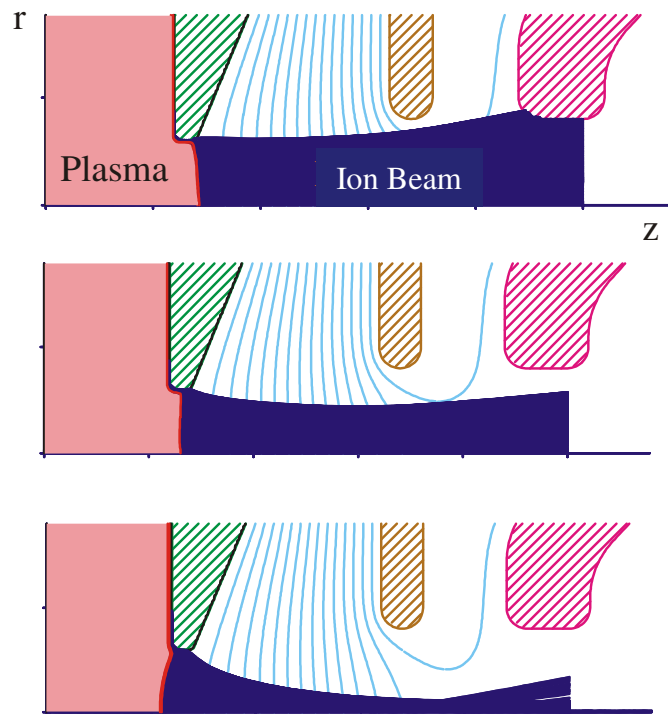


Emittance Growth due to Collective Processes



phase diagram of the proton beam during the transport through LEBT section

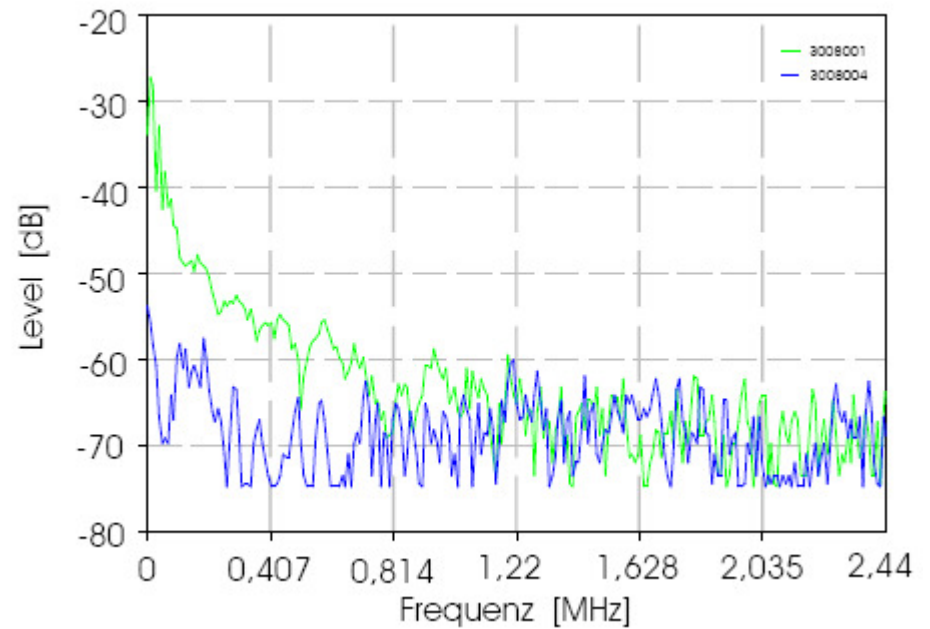
Current fluctuation due to source noise



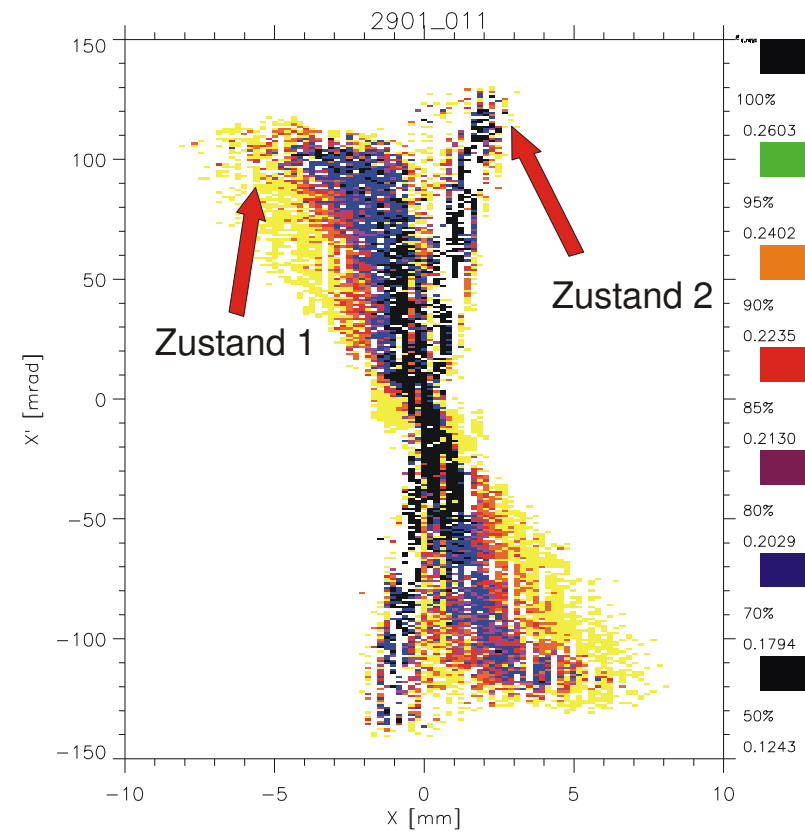
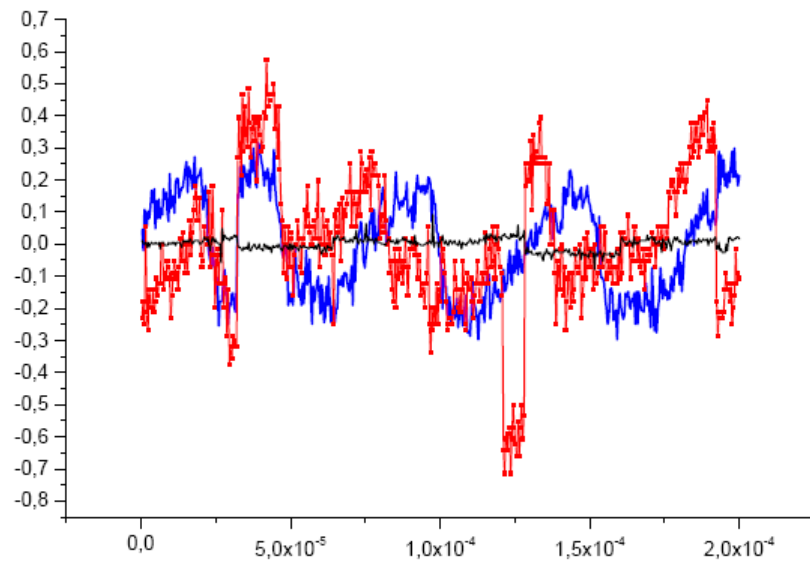
$$E_{\text{int}} > E$$

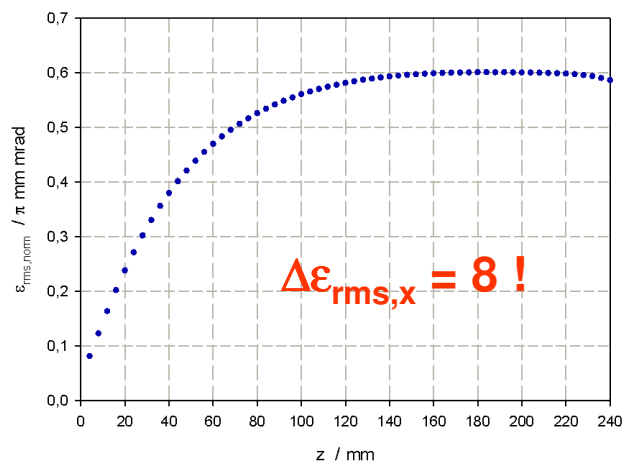
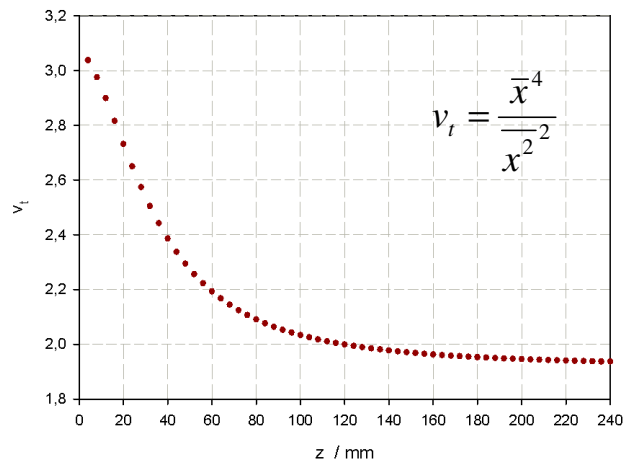
$$E_{\text{int}} = E$$

$$E_{\text{int}} < E$$

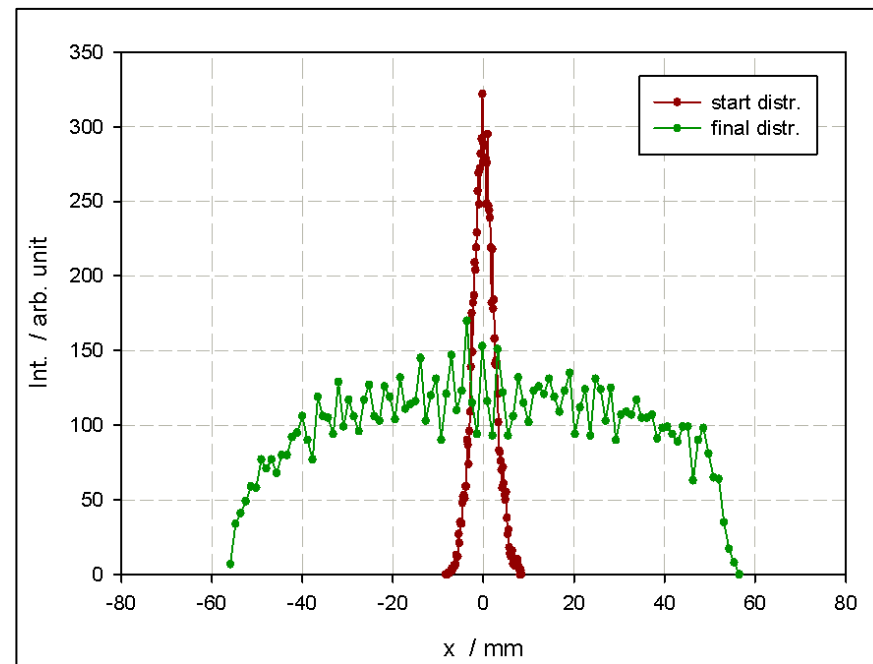


Current fluctuations due to plasma instabilities



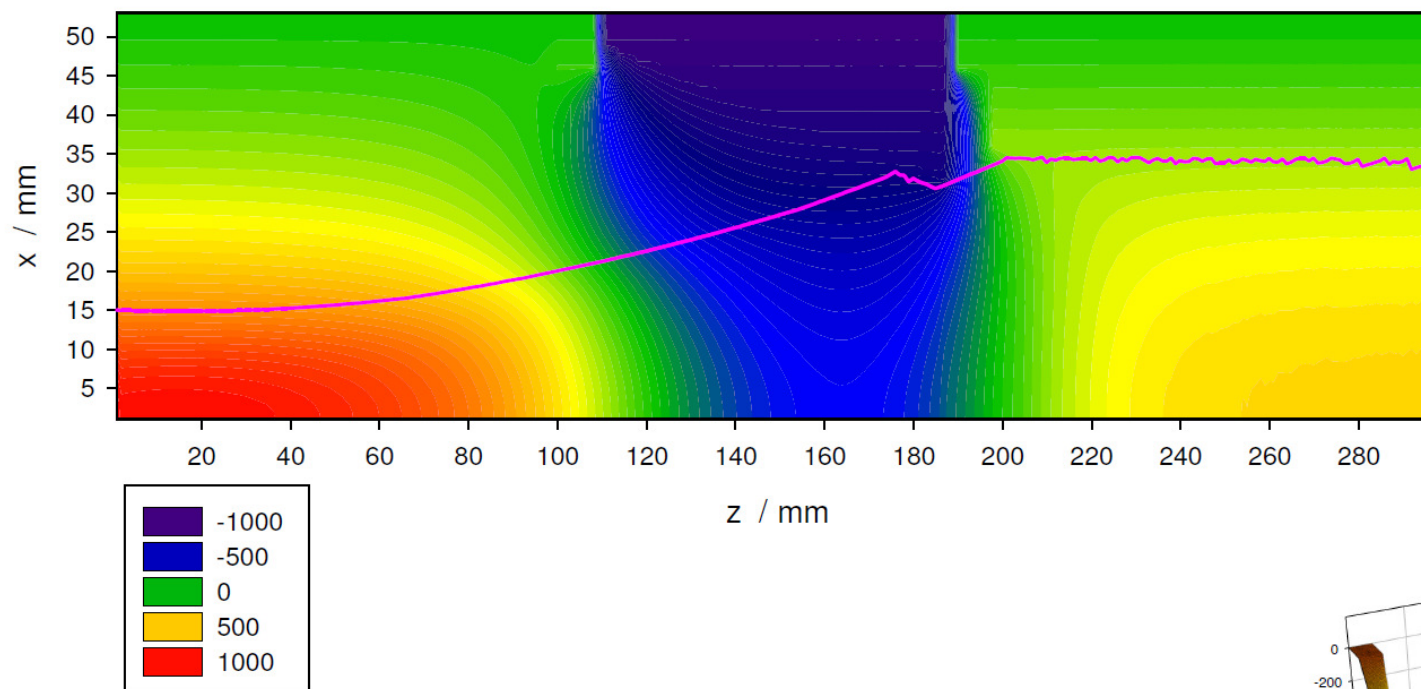


Gaussian start distribution

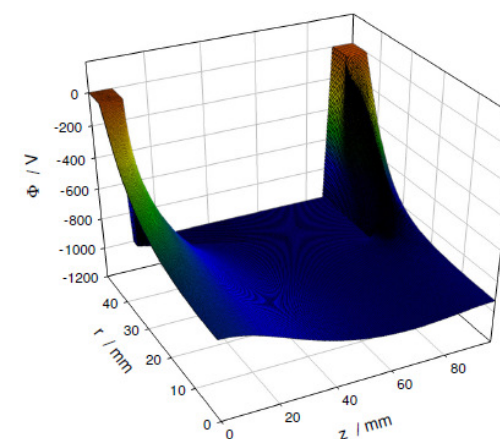


$$\Delta \epsilon_{\text{rms}, x} = \sqrt{\epsilon_{\text{rms}, x, \text{final}}^2 - \epsilon_{\text{rms}, x, \text{start}}^2} = \sqrt{\frac{\langle x^2 \rangle K \Delta W_{nl}}{8}}$$

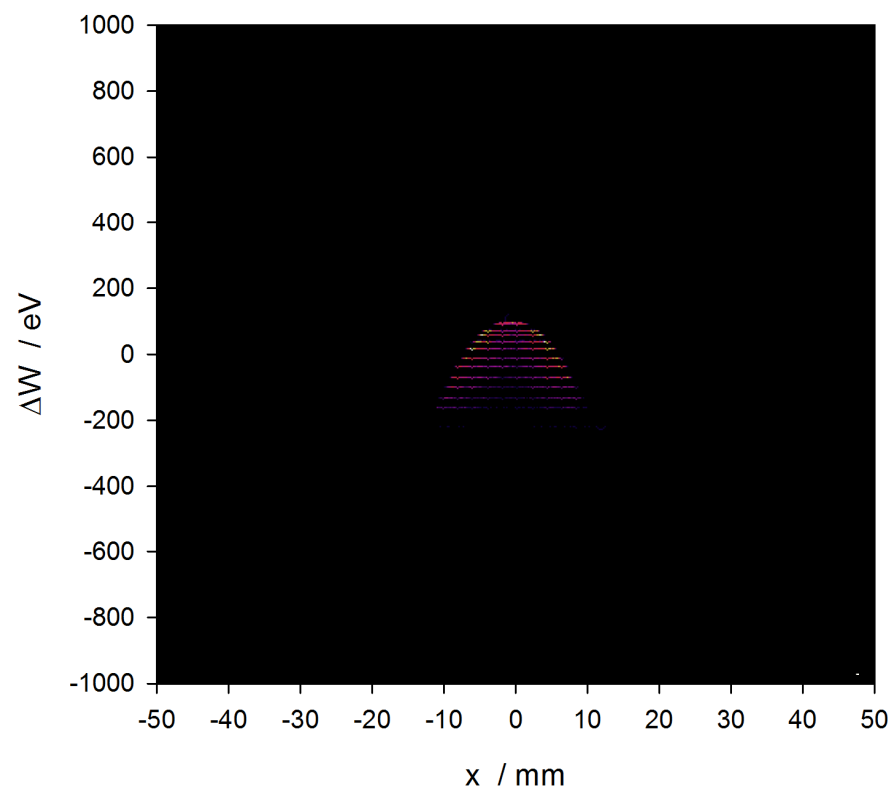
Potential



Potential



expansion and compression of the ion beam



comparison of focusing strengthes

Solenoid

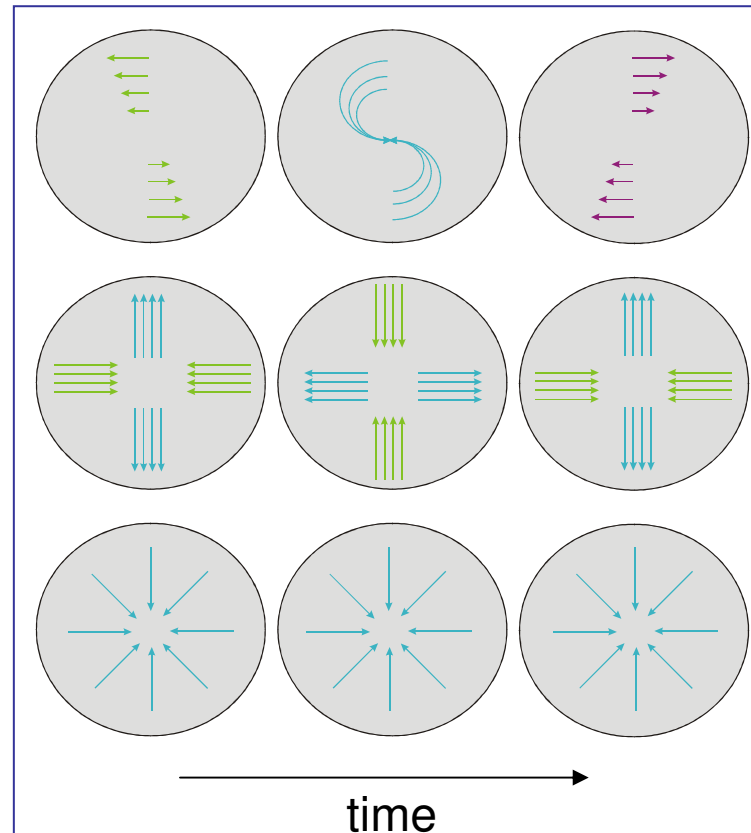
weak focusing

MSQ / ESQ

strong
focusing/defocusing

SCL

strong focusing

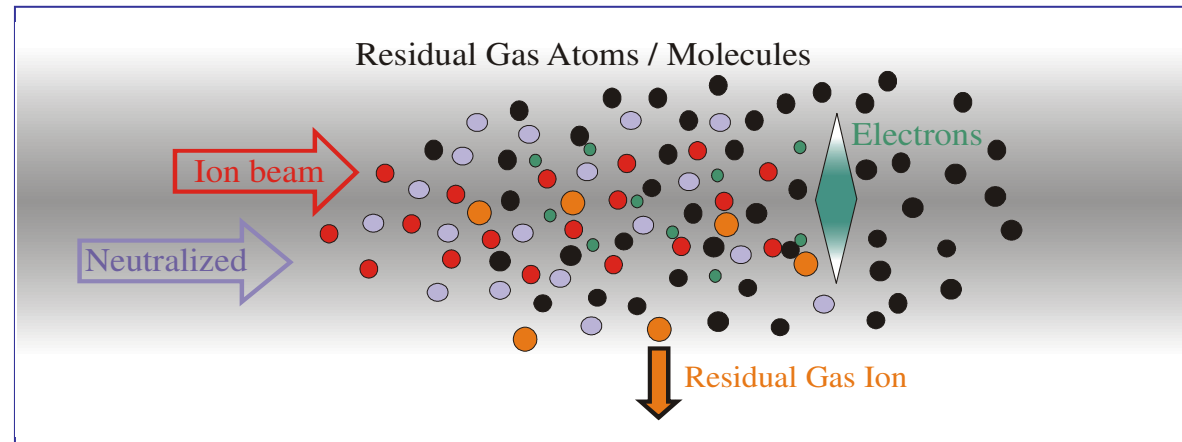


$$k = \frac{qB}{2mv}$$

$$k = \sqrt{\frac{qg}{mv}} \quad / \quad k = \sqrt{\frac{qg}{mv^2}}$$

$$k = \sqrt{\frac{\kappa q e B_z^2}{8m_e W_b}}$$

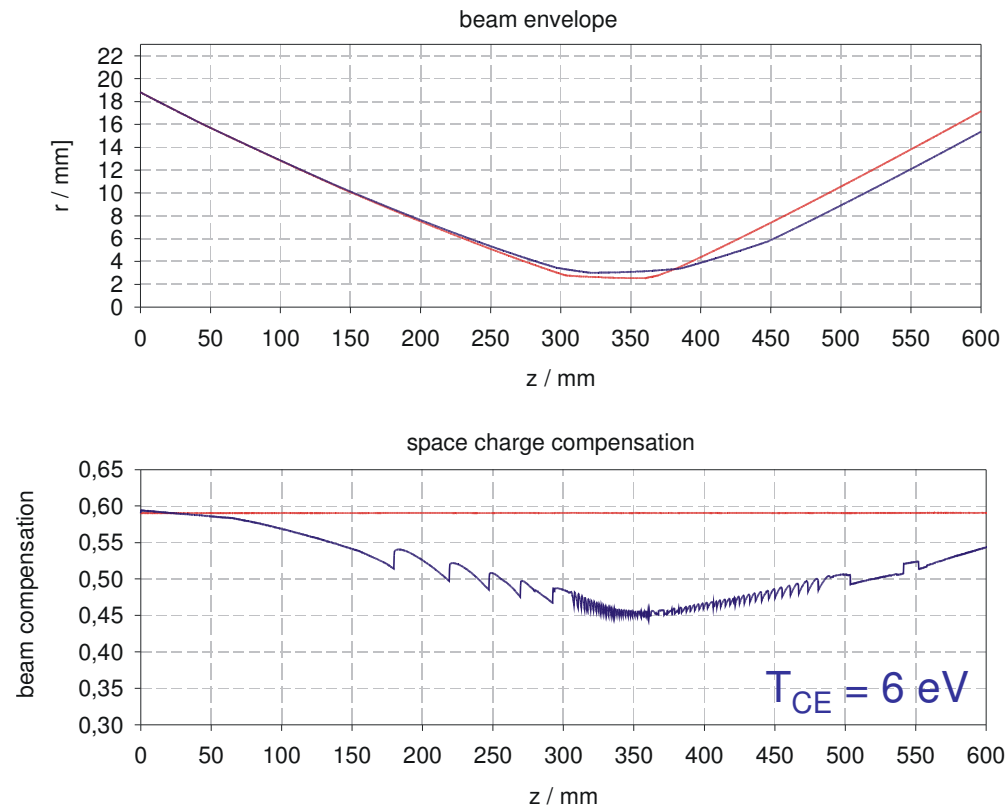
Chromatic, geometric and spherical aberrations

Production of compensation electrons
(CE)

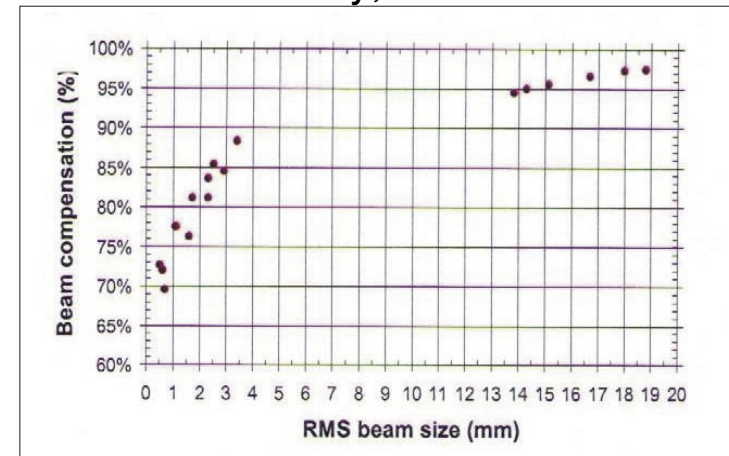
Confinement of CE within the beam potential

$$\frac{\partial f_k}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_x f_k + \frac{q_k}{m_k} \left[\left(\vec{E}_{ext} + \vec{E}_{self} \right) + \left(\vec{v} \times \left(\vec{B}_{ext} + \vec{B}_{self} \right) \right) \right] \cdot \vec{\nabla}_v f_k = 0$$

Transport without focusing fields – beam drift



© cea saclay, R. Gobin et. al.



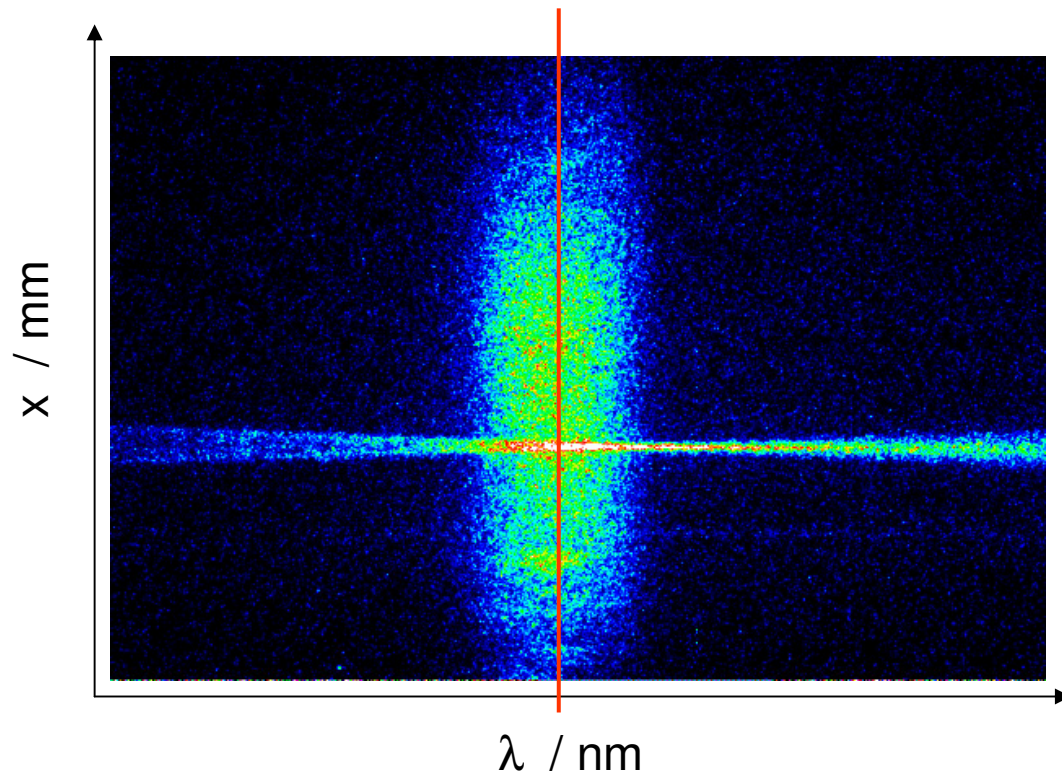
measured space charge compensation
as a function of the beam radius

Boltzmann distribution of CE

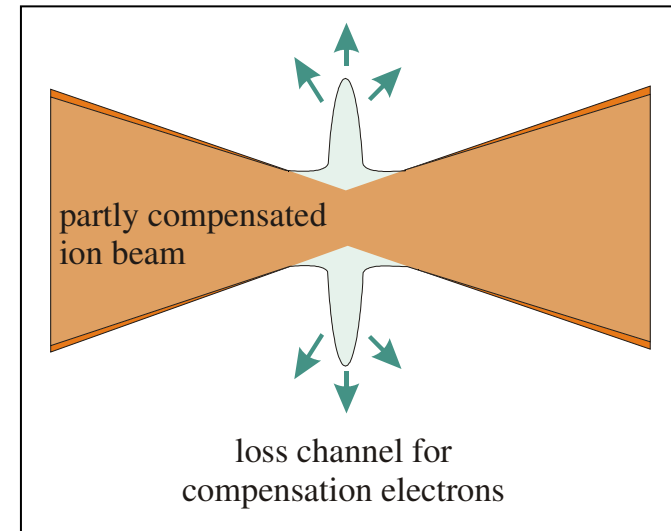
$$n_e(r) = n_e(r = \Phi_{b,\max}) \cdot e^{\frac{e(\Phi_{\max} - \Phi(r))}{kT_{CE}}}$$

Loss channel for the CE

beam focussing leads to global decompensation



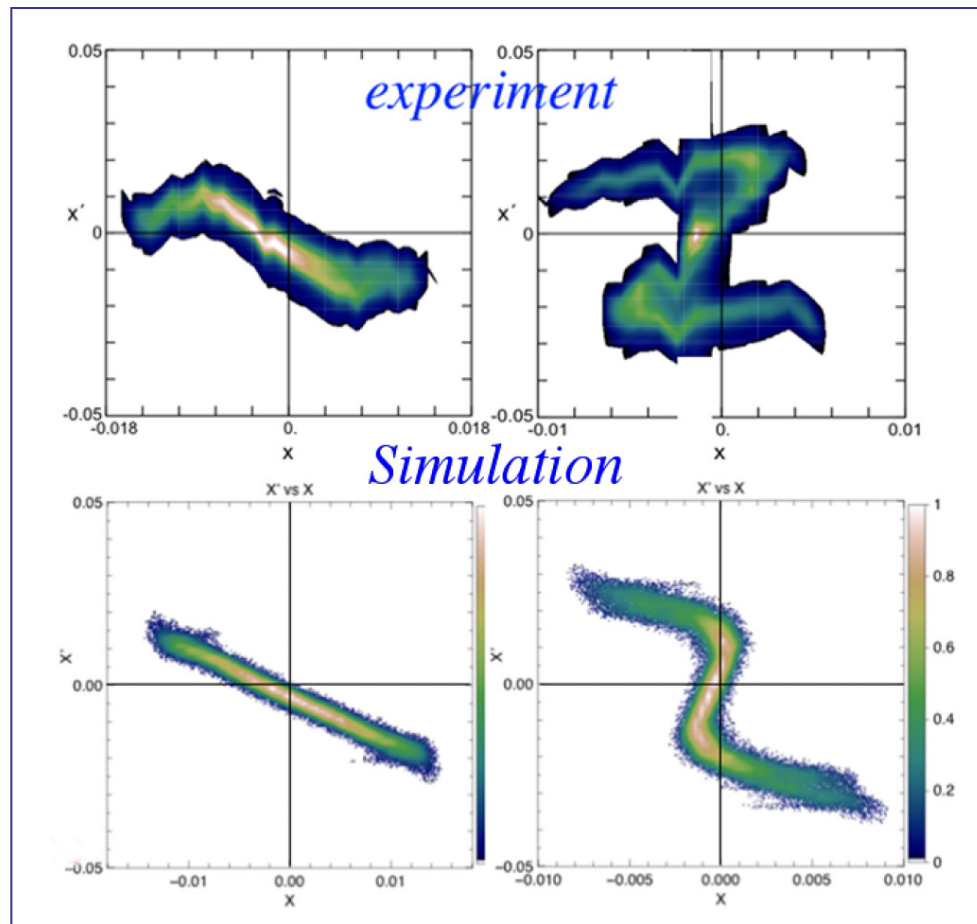
$\lambda = 820 \text{ nm}$ exciting of vacuum window by lost compensation electrons



Influence of beam optics on CE density distribution

decompensated

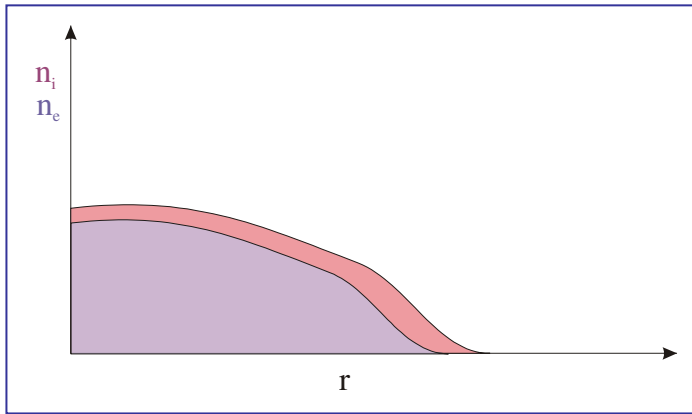
compensated



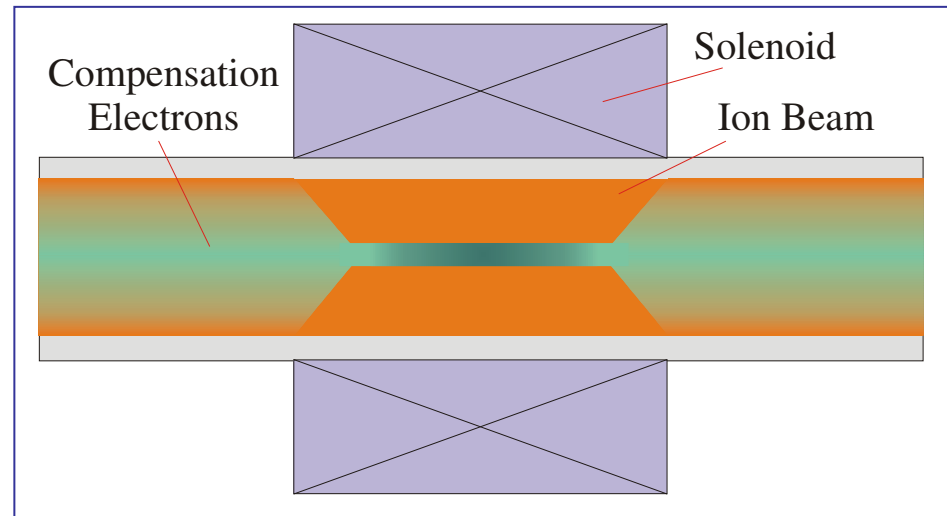
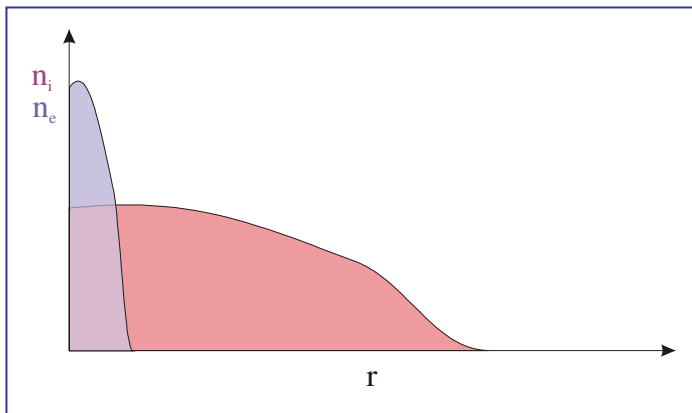
Example: MSQ

 K^+ beam $5\mu s / I_{\text{peak}} = 190 \text{ mA} / 1 \text{ MeV}$ © F.M. Bieniosek
et. al. HIF News
March 2005

Influence of beam optics on CE density distribution



particle density distribution outside of the solenoid



changing of the density distribution of the compensation electrons along the beam path through a solenoid

$$v_{\lambda} = \left(\frac{v_{\perp}}{v_{\parallel}} \right)_B$$

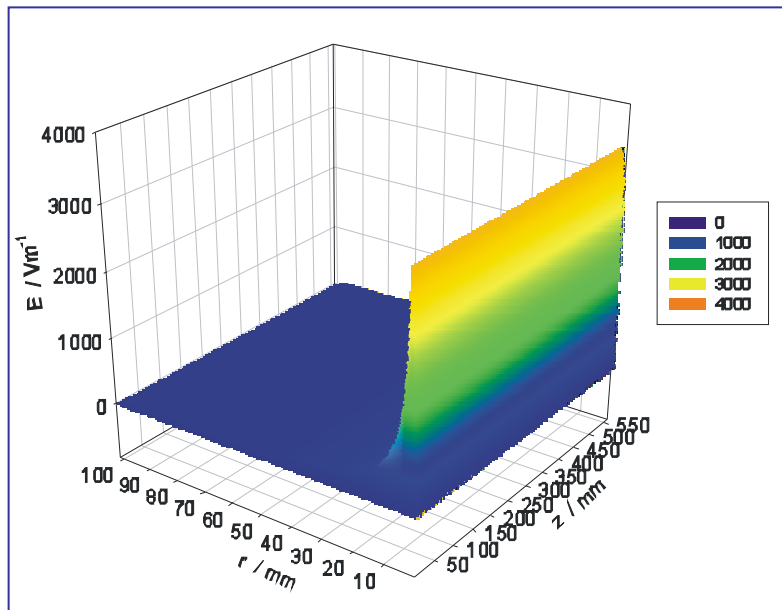
$$\Phi_b = \frac{er_b^2}{8m_e} \cdot B_z^2$$

Approximation of CE distribution inside a solenoid

$$n_e = 3.12 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ m}^{-3}$$

$$r_e = 1 \text{ mm}$$

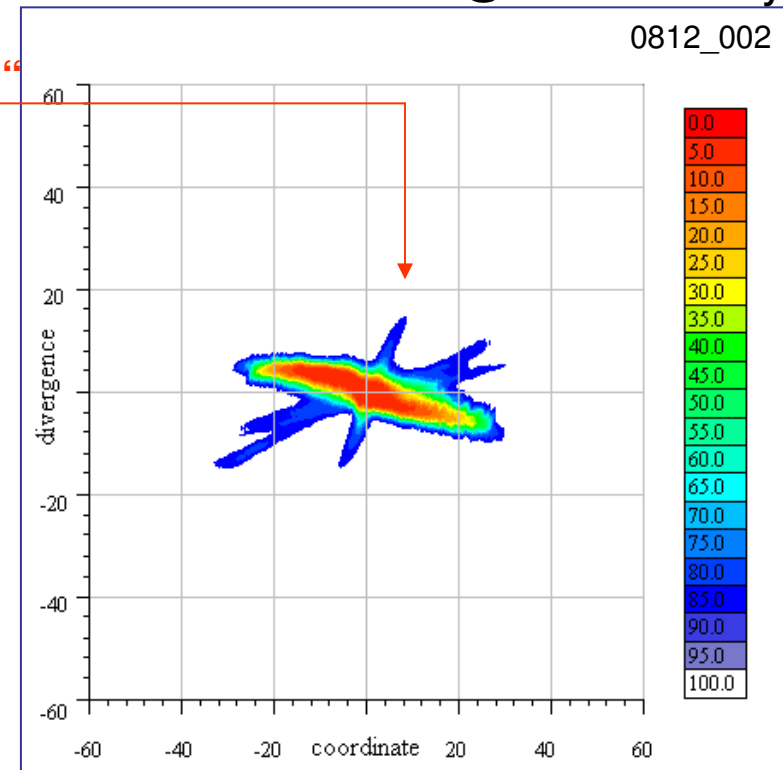
Leads to „Satelits“



Field distribution of an homogenous filled electron column inserted into the solenoid

measured @ cea - Saclay

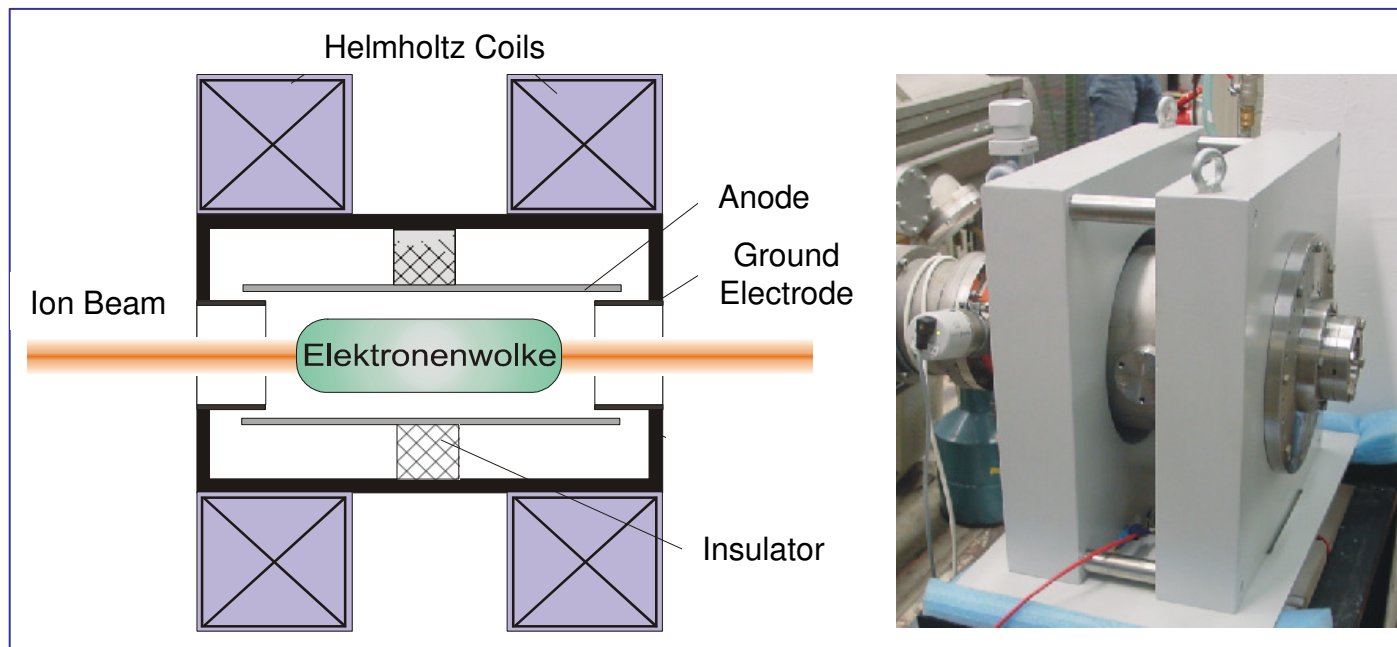
0812_002



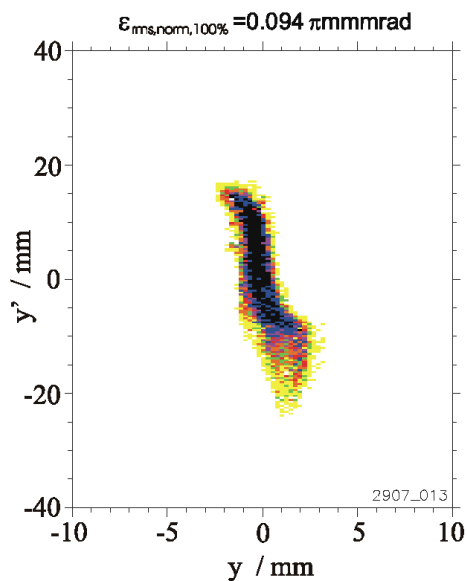
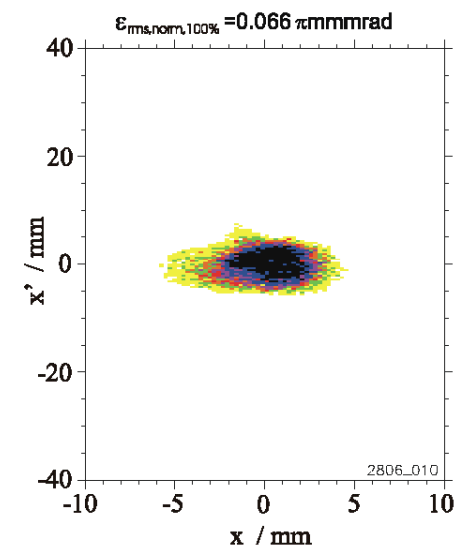
Measured phase space distribution of an intense proton beam $W_b = 95 \text{ keV}$ $I = 98 \text{ mA}$

Focussing under fully space charge compensation

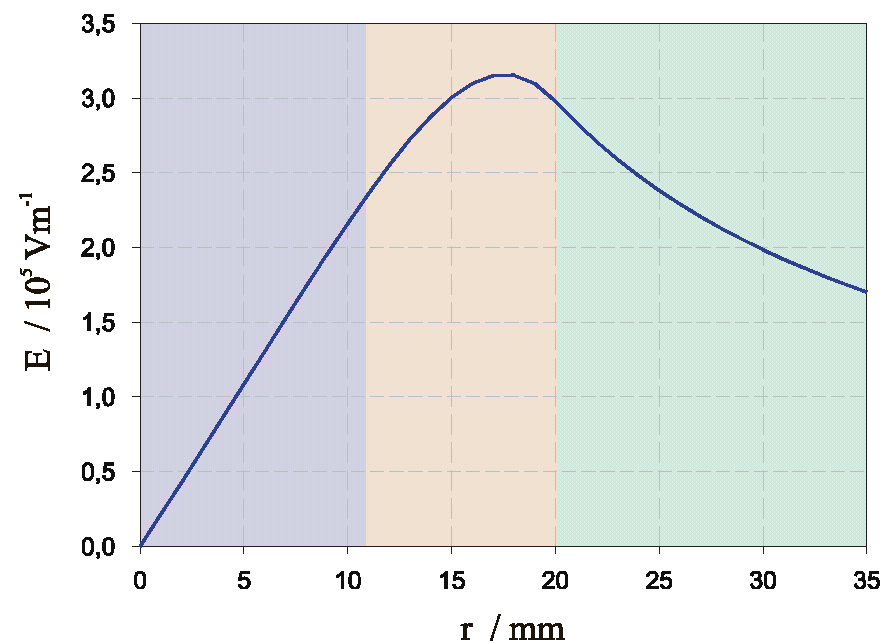
Parameters of the lens: $\Phi_{A,\max} = 65 \text{ kV}$ $B_{z,\max} = 0.2 \text{ T}$



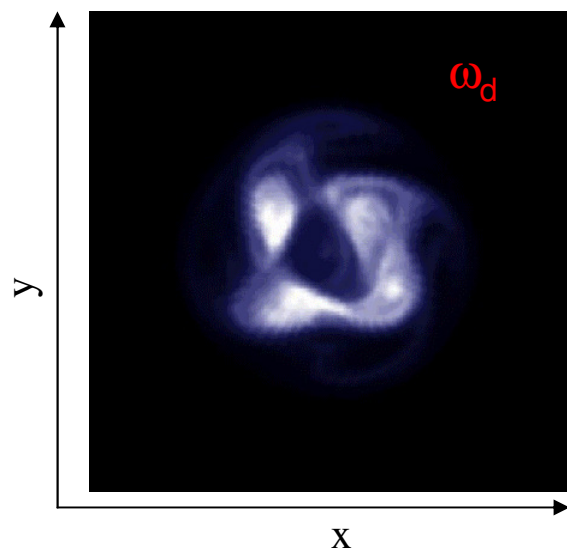
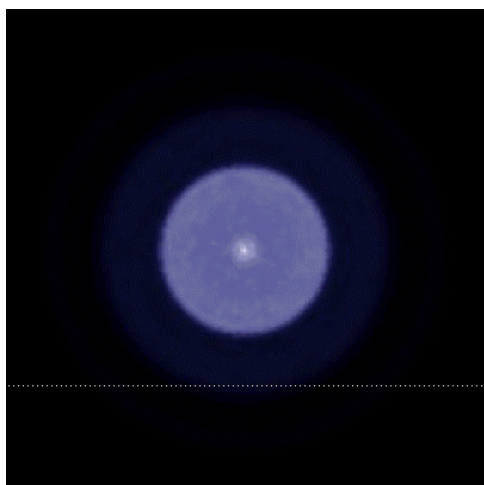
Gabor lens for beam energies up to 500 keV



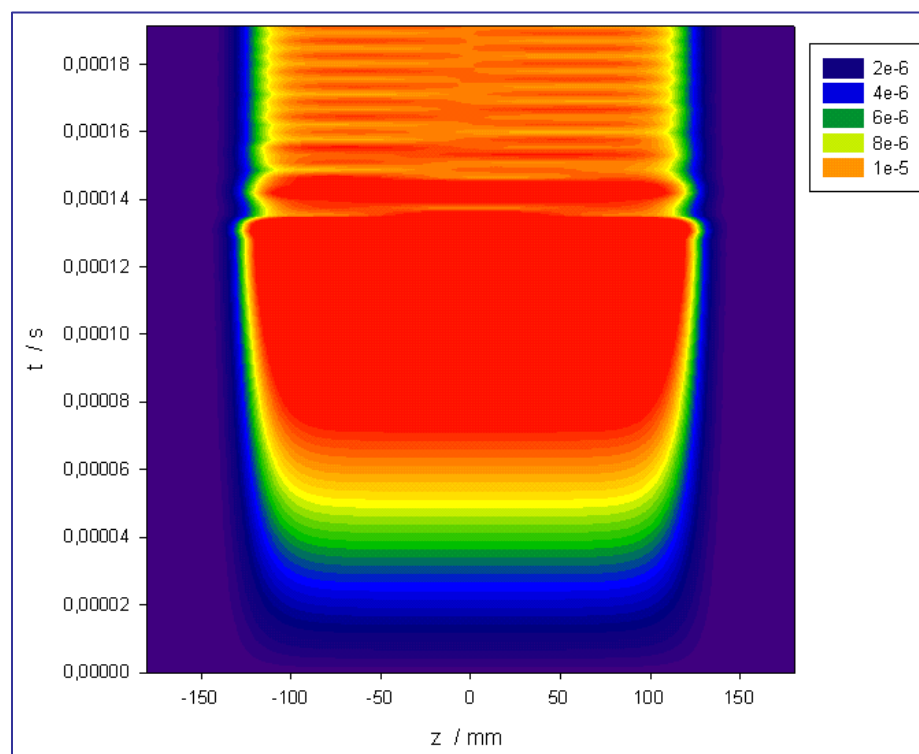
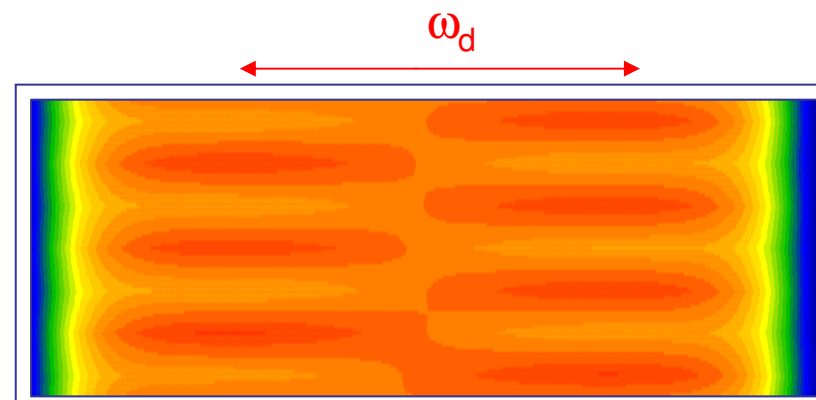
He⁺, 440 keV, 1 mA



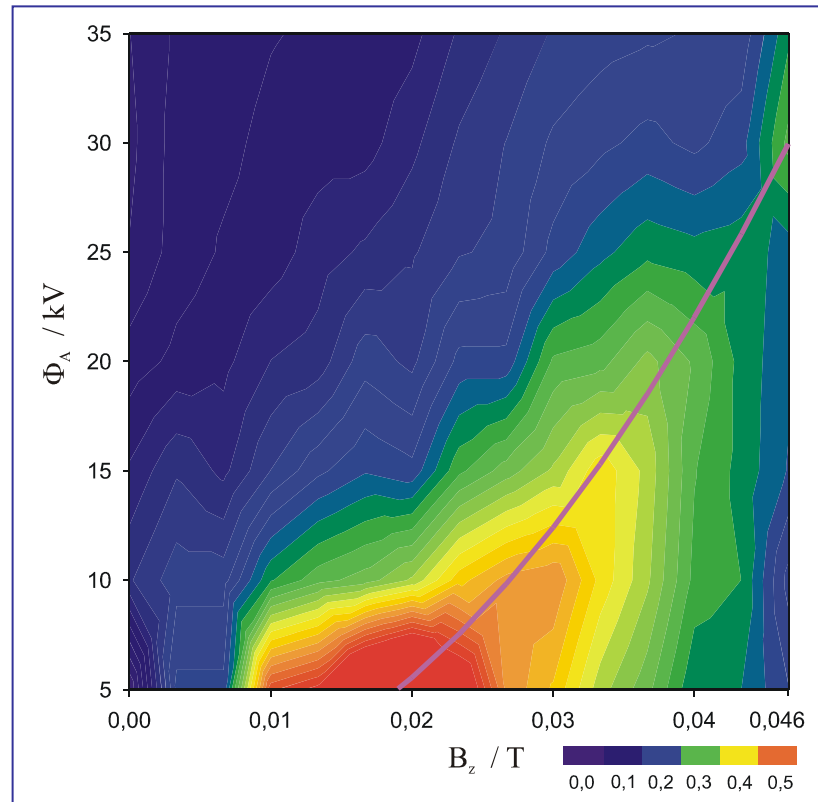
Instabilities of confined nnp transverse plane



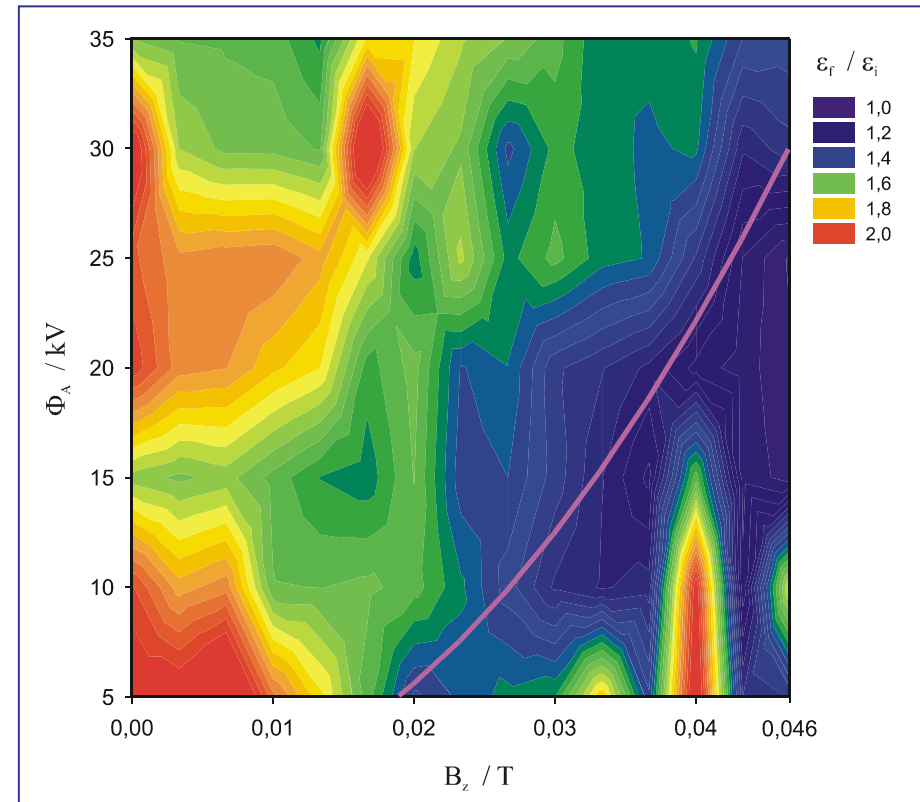
longitudinal



Focussing and Mapping capabilities of Gabor Lenses

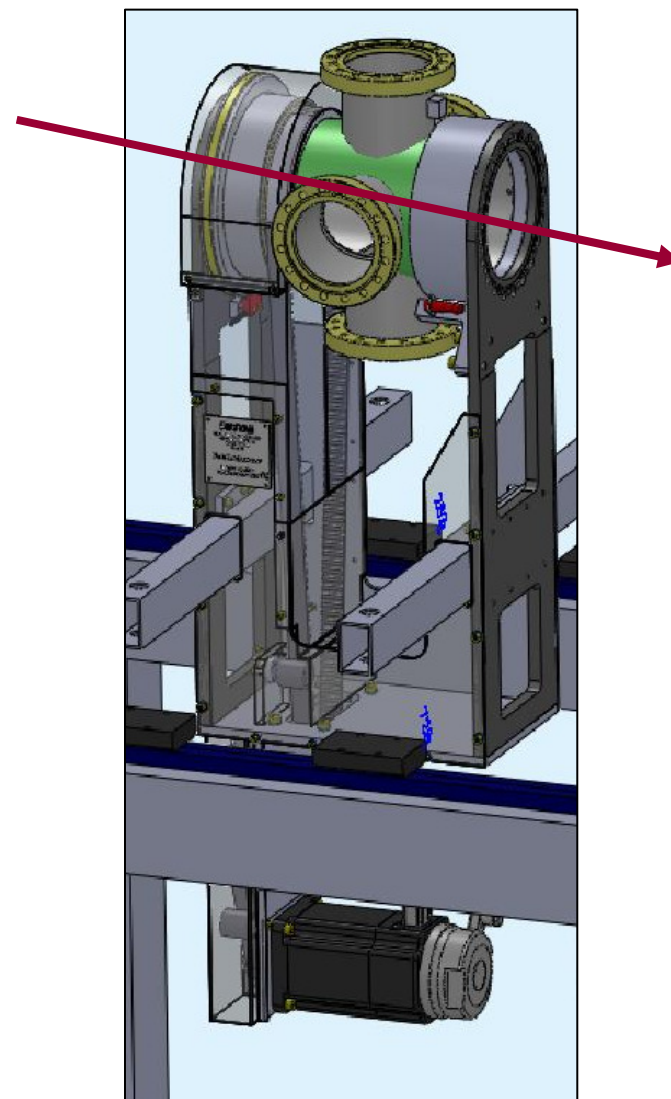
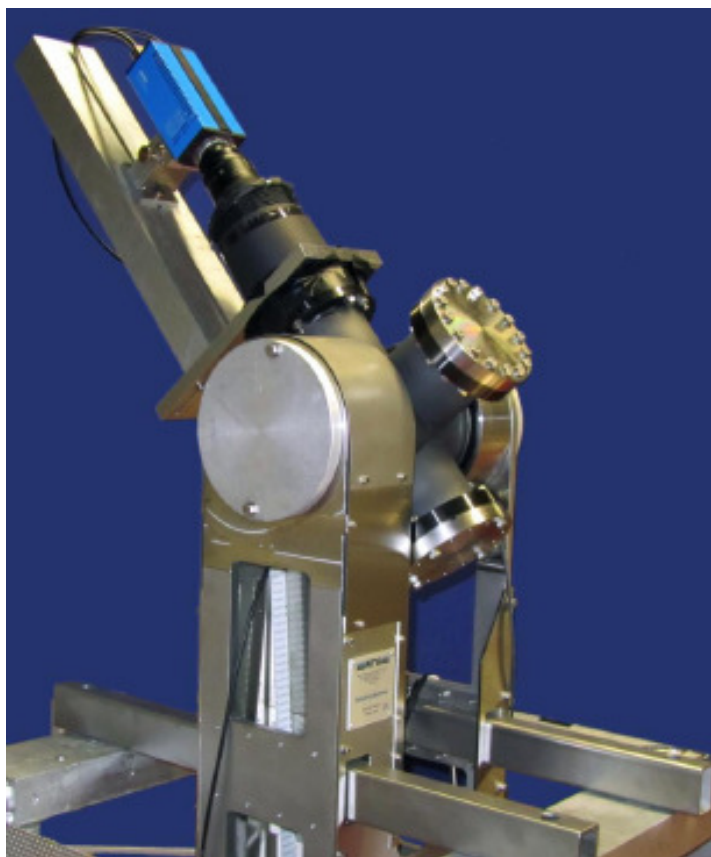


Trapping efficiency as a function of the lens parameters



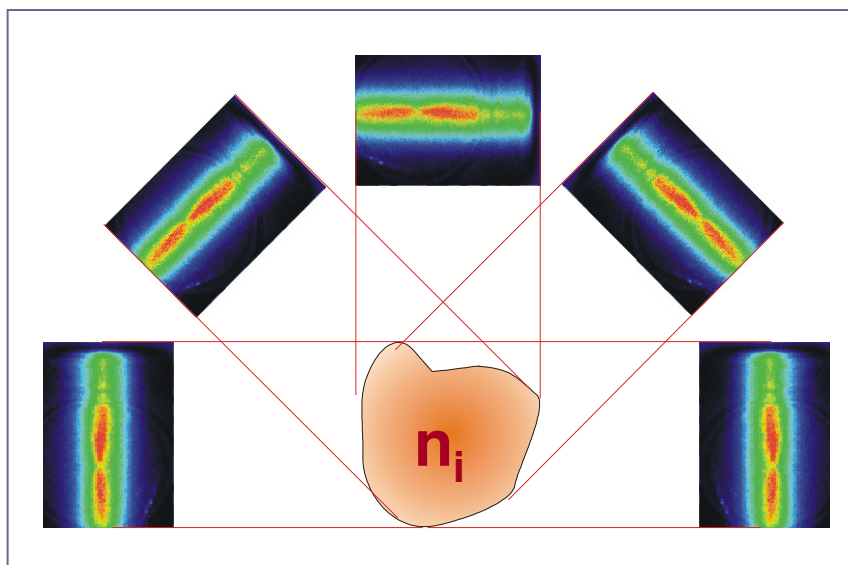
Emittance growth as a function of the lens parameters

Rotatable Vacuum Chamber

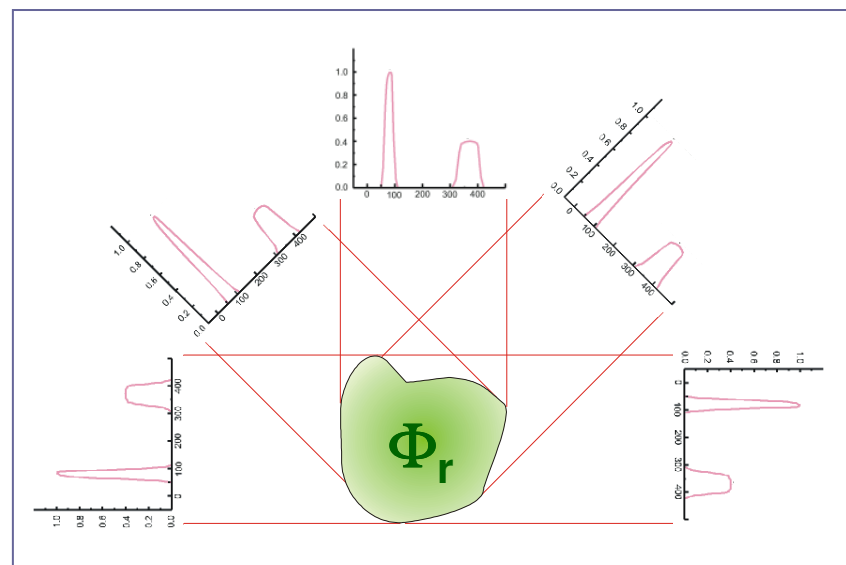


Beam Tomography

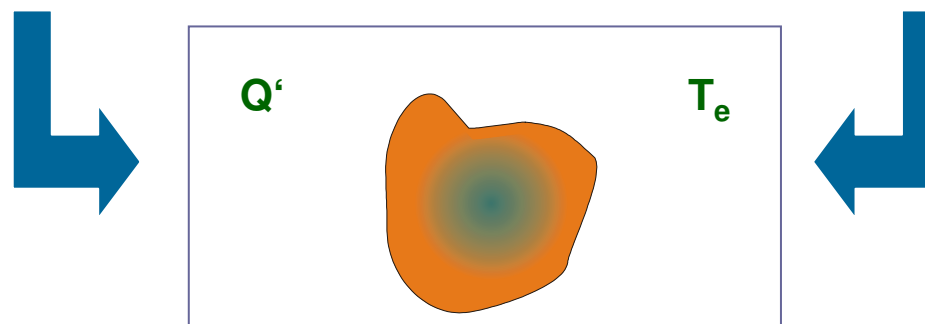
optical profiles



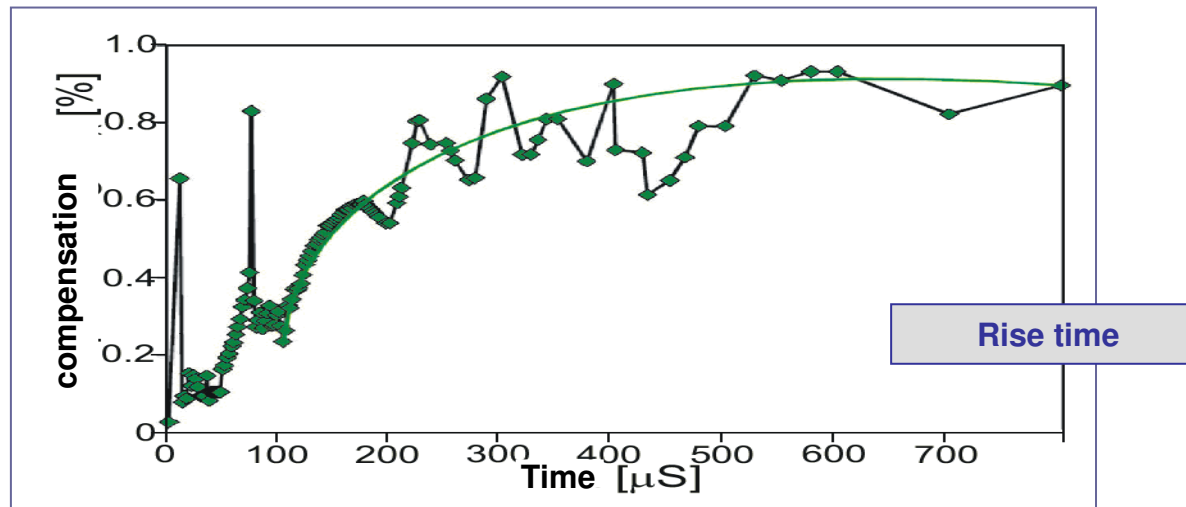
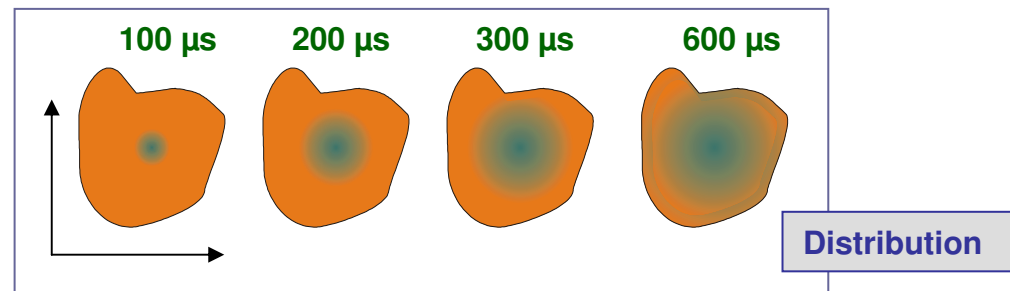
potential distribution



local compensation electron distribution



Dynamics of space charge compensation



Requirements on Accelerator Physics

Luminosity

$$L = \frac{\dot{N}}{\sigma_s}$$

Thank you for your attention.

NNP Group

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