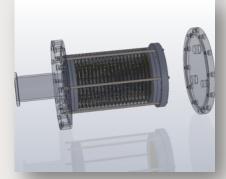


High-Mass Beam Delivery to ISAC-II





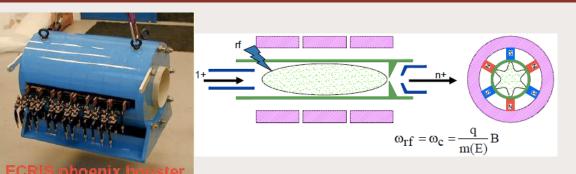


Science Forum, 13th Feb 2012

Adam Garnsworthy| Research Scientist | TRIUMF

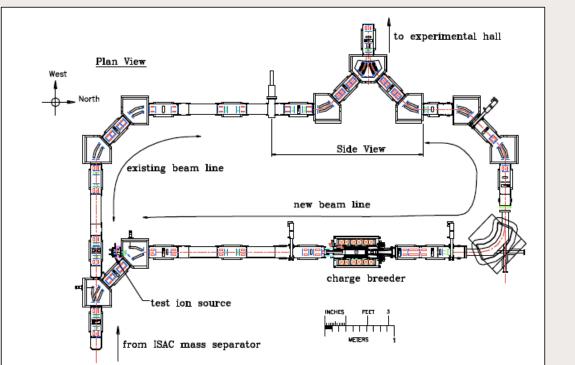


The Charge State Booster



Modified 14.5 GHz PHOENIX ECR ion source from Pantechnik

Inject 1+ ions, extract n+ ions



Reduces A/q from <238 to <30 (7) for acceptance into RFQ (MEBT)

Advantages:

- -Continuous output (DC beam)
- -High intensity capability
- -No pre-bunching/cooling required

Issues:

- -Efficiency <5%
- -Stable backgrounds at all A/q



High Mass Task Force

TRIUMF's High Mass Task Force:

Accelerator Division: Friedhelm Ames, Rick Baartman, Bob Laxdal, Marco Marchetto, Colin Morton, Victor Verzilov

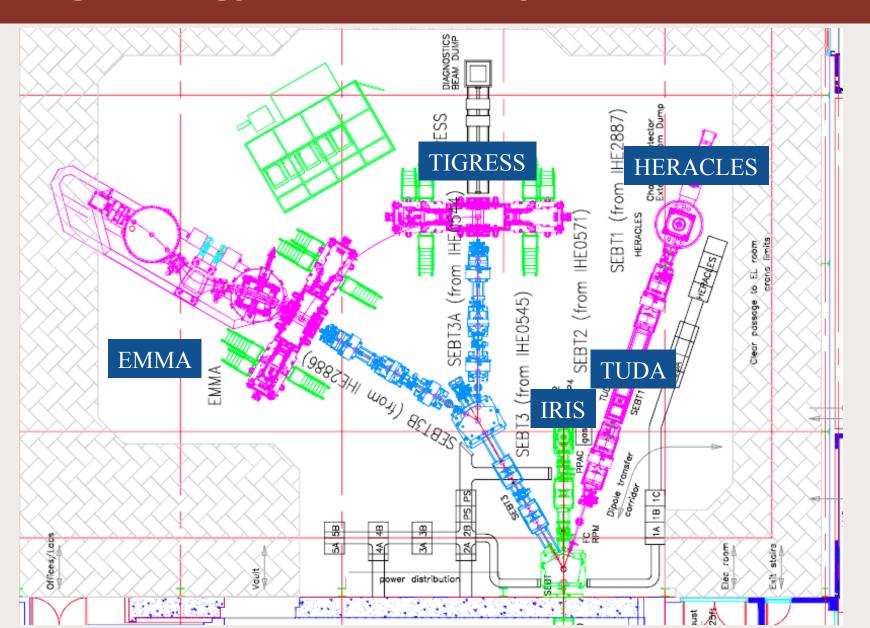
Science Division: Barry Davids, Adam Garnsworthy, Greg Hackman

Mandate:

"To develop hardware and techniques to deliver beams with A/q>30 from the CSB to high energy users."



High Energy Users = Mostly ISAC-II Facilities





Hardware Modifications and Upgrades

CSB

Eliminate Stainless Steel from the inside Shielding to enable uninterrupted operation

MEBT Dipoles

Upgrade of power supplies, increase A/q transport from 6 to 7

Accelerator Scaling

Software/controls addition to scale all tuning elements to desired A/q value

Upgrade beam diagnostics

Tbragg Detector in ISAC-II Prague Station in ISAC-I

CSB Webpage

Quick and easy calculation of possible contaminants and opportunities



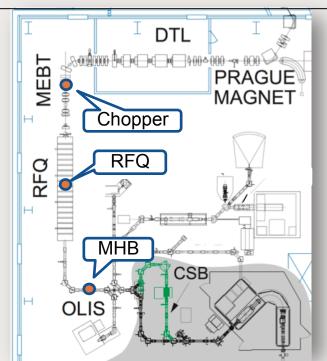
Techniques for Filtration of Cocktail Beams

The problem has been divided into two parts:

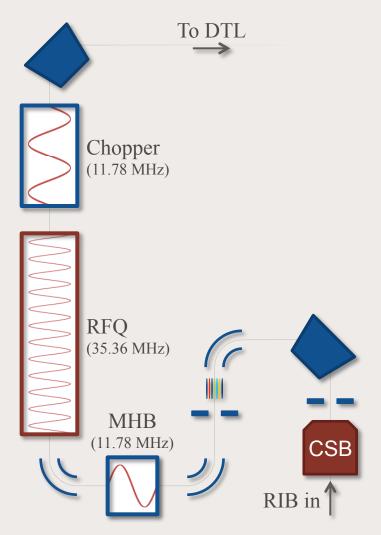
Stage 1:

CSB-LEBT-RFQ-MEBT-DTL

- Time-of-flight separation in LEBT
- Pre-buncher phase used to tune for selection
- Prague Diagnostic station used for setup
- Theoretical: 1/1000 resolution in A/q







For electrostatic acceleration,

$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}Am_0v^2 = qV_{bias}, \text{ so } \frac{A}{q} = \frac{2V_{bias}}{m_0v^2}$$
$$\frac{\Delta(A/q)}{A/q} = 2\frac{\Delta v}{v}$$

• Δv results in Δt from MHB to RFQ:

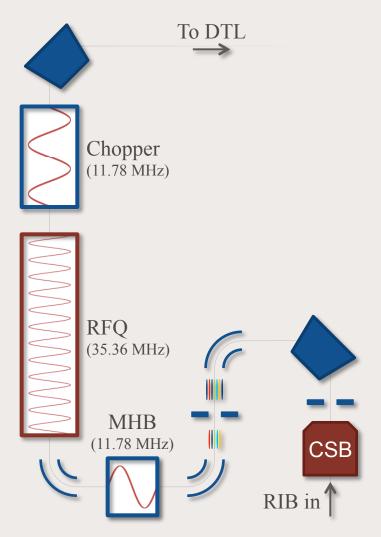
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, so $\frac{\Delta v}{v} = \Delta t\frac{v}{l}$

RFQ acceptance:

$$\Delta t_{accept} = \frac{\Delta \varphi_{accept}}{\omega_{RFO}} = \frac{\pi / 4}{\omega_{RFO}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta(A/q)}{A/q}\bigg|_{accept} = 2\Delta t_{accept} \frac{v}{l} = 2\frac{\Delta \varphi_{accept}}{\omega_{RFQ}} \frac{\beta c}{l}$$
$$= 2\frac{(\pi/4)(0.0021)(3 \times 10^8 \text{m/s})}{2\pi(35 \times 10^6 \text{s}^{-1})(5.5\text{m})} = 0.08\%$$





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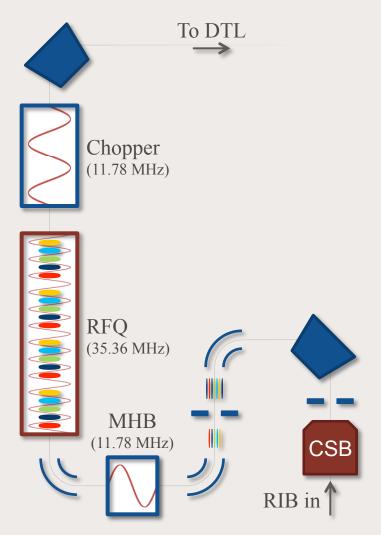
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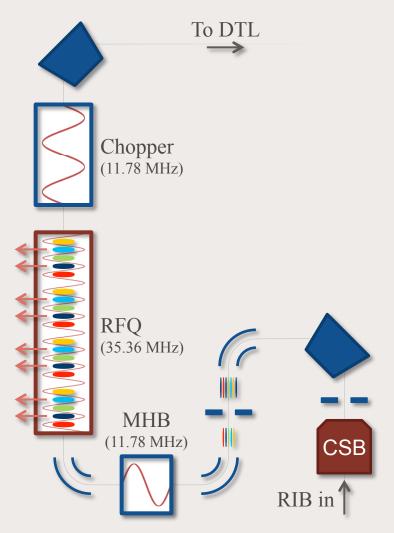
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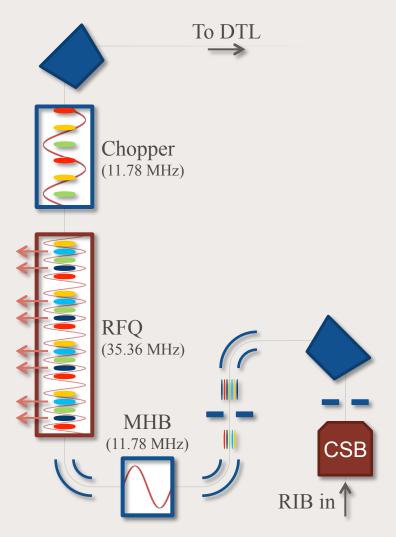
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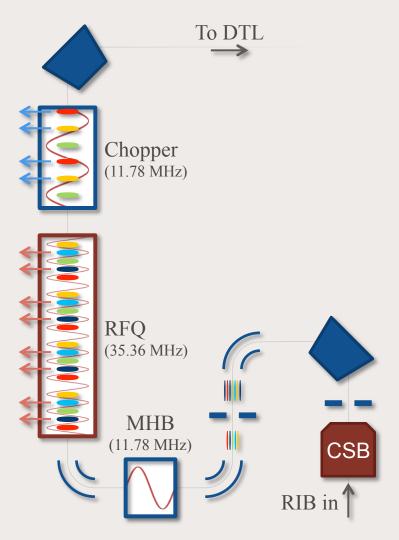
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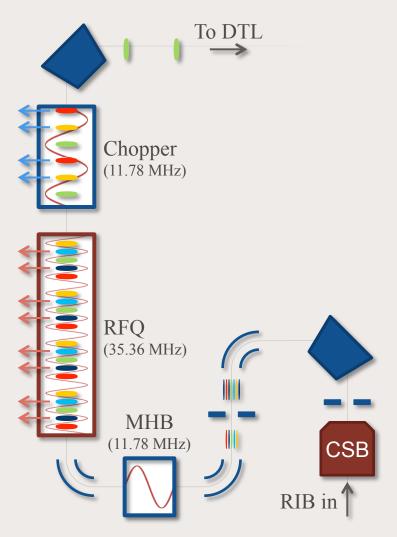
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Techniques for Filtration of Cocktail Beams

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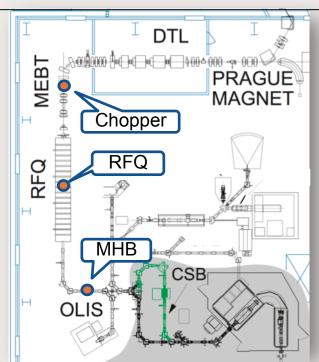
CSB-LEBT-RFQ-MEBT-DTL

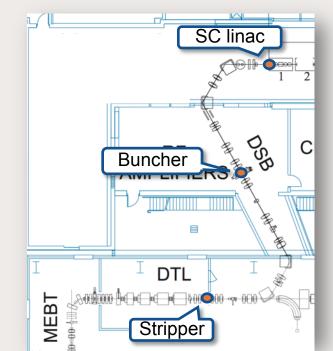
- Time-of-flight separation in LEBT
- Pre-buncher phase used to tune for selection
- Prague Diagnostic station used for setup
- Theoretical: 1/1000 resolution in A/q

Stage 2:

DSB-SCLINAC-SEBT-Experiment

- Stripping foil at 1.5MeV/u (Optional)
- Change in A/q and differential TOF
- DSB slits used for selection
- TBragg detector used for setup
- Theoretical: 1/800 resolution in A/q



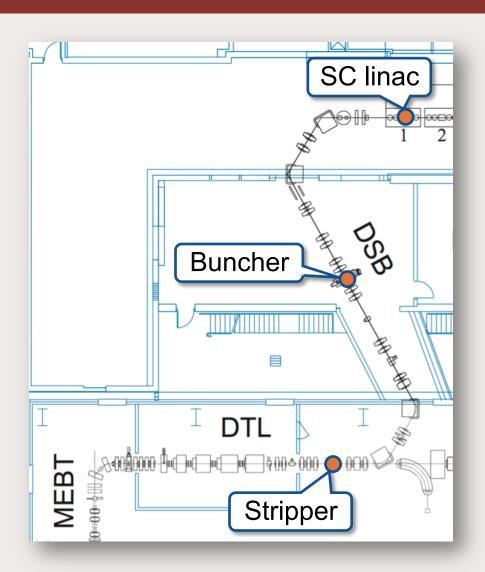




Filtration in DSB

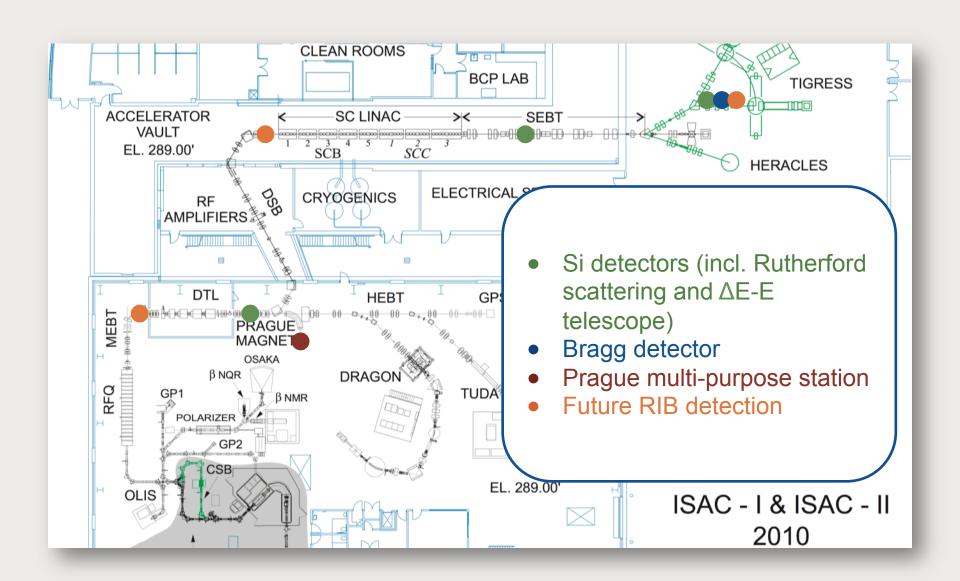
- Change in charge states of all components
- Stripping (degrading) introduces a Δv by energy loss
- Δv results in Δt from stripper to buncher
- Result: ~1/800
 resolution in v:

$$\frac{\Delta v}{v}\bigg|_{accept} = \frac{(\pi/6)(0.056)(3\times10^8)}{2\pi(106\times10^6)(10)} = 0.13\%$$



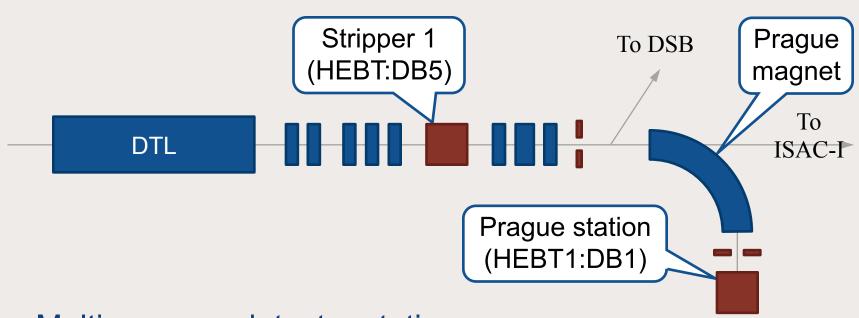


Diagnostics





Prague station

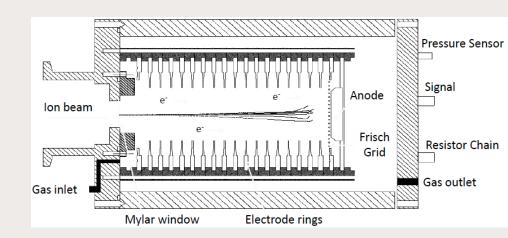


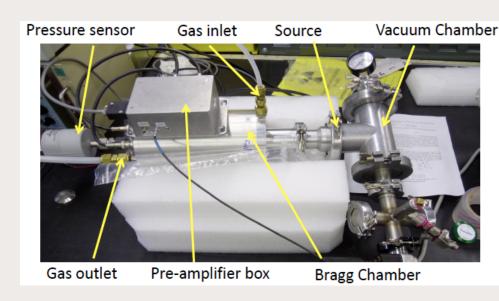
- Multi-purpose detector station:
 - Faraday cup, low-intensity purity monitor, beta/gamma counters for RIB identification
- Mimics filtration of the second half of the accelerator chain
- Allows rapid characterization of beams crucial for development, setup and tuning



Tbragg Detector in SEBT3

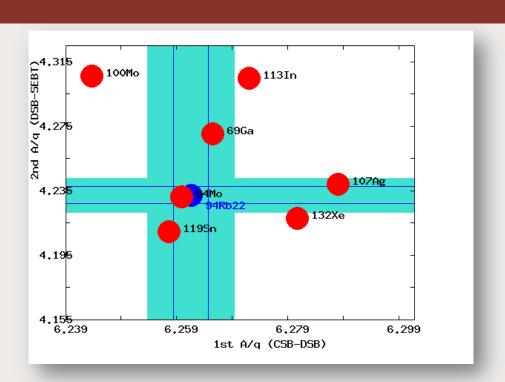
- Determines Z (1/66 resolution) and Energy (1% resolution) of the beam constituents
- Can handle >5000 pps
- MIDAS experiment with user-friendly 'custom page' web interface. Provides scalers of the individual components

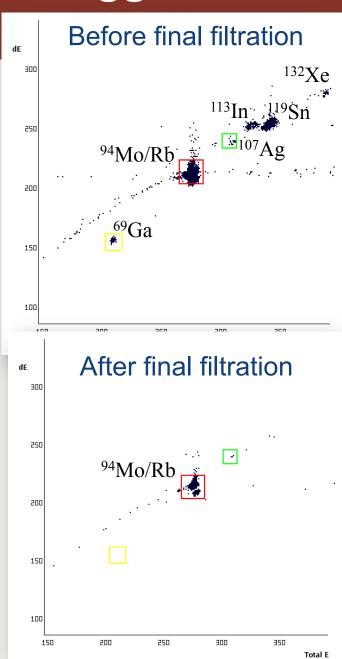






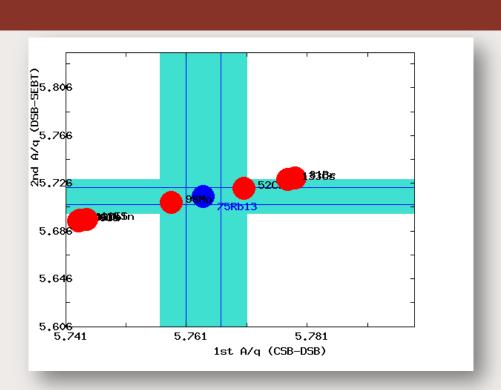
94Rb²²⁺ at TBragg detector

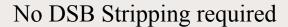






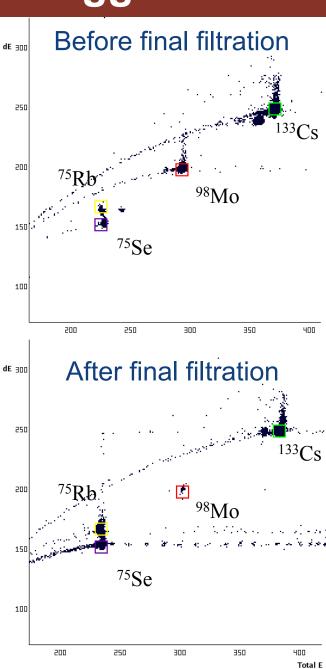
75Rb13+ at TBragg detector





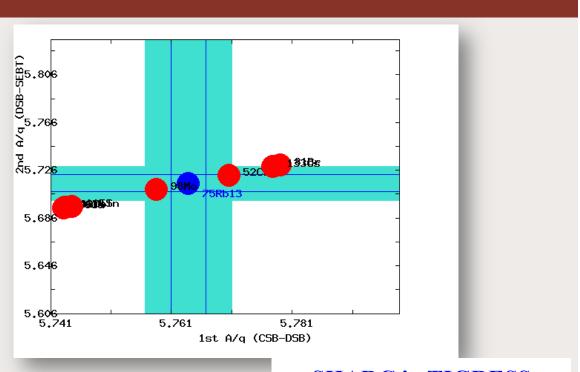
 75 Rb rate ~ 10-100 pps

Ratio of 1:10 in A=75. ⁷⁵Rb was 7% of total cocktail



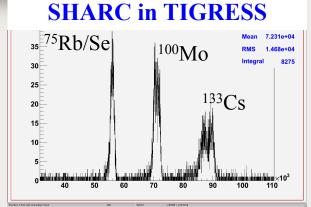


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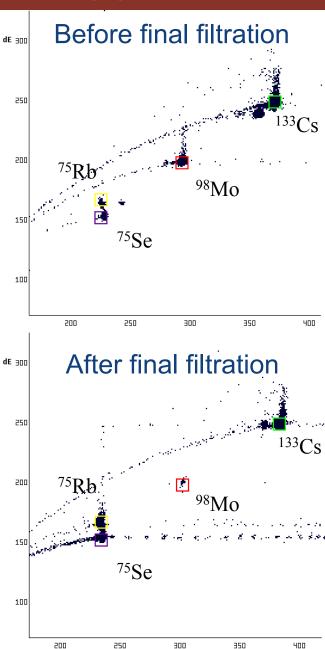


No DSB Stripping required

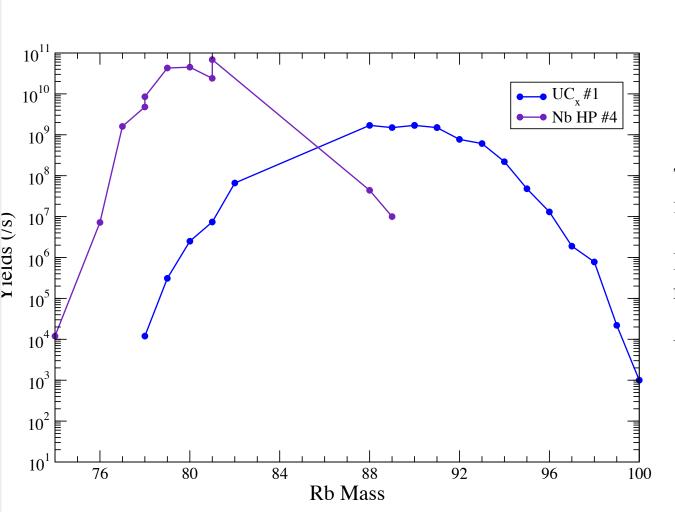
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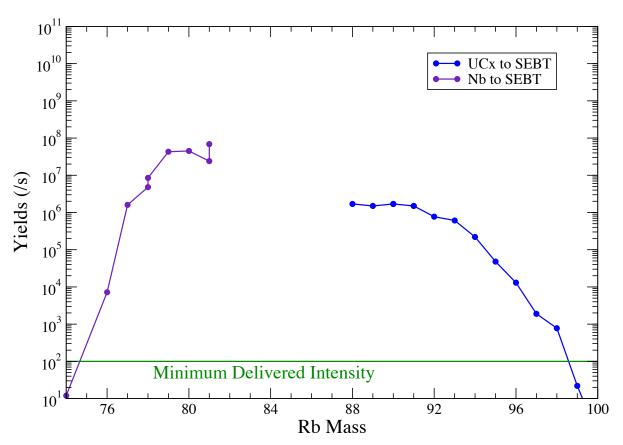


The Yields from ISAC are impressive

High-Powered Nb for neutron-deficient

UCx for neutron-rich





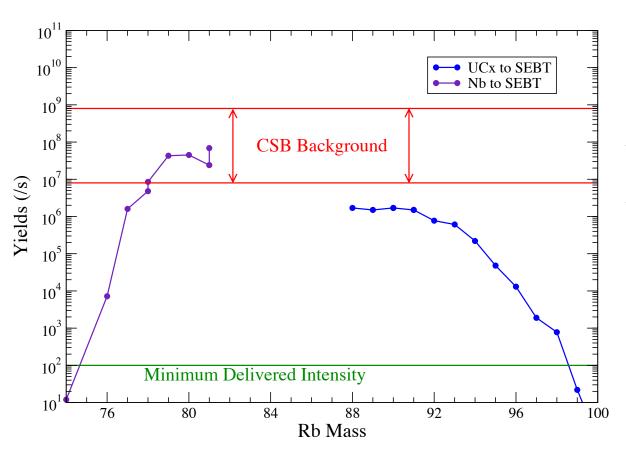
Efficiency of 0.001 delivery from ISAC to SEBT

Minimum Intensity of 100pps for Coulomb excitation

Minimum Intensity of 1000pps for transfer reactions

⁷⁵Rb to ⁹⁸Rb should be possible



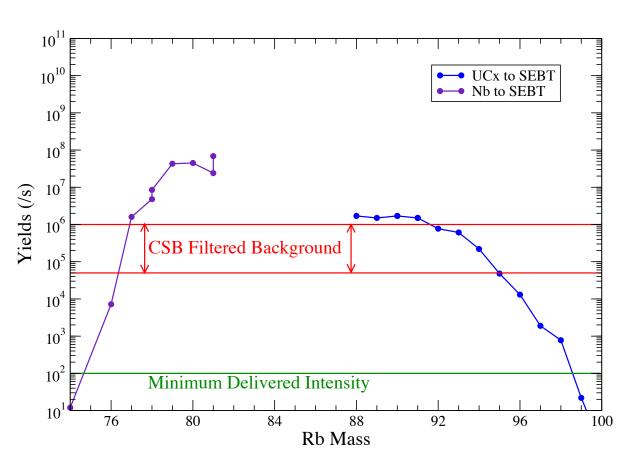


Stable beam background from CSB is between: $\sim 2x10^{-11}$ enA $\sim 8x10^{6}$ pps and $\sim 2x10^{-9}$ enA $\sim 8x10^{8}$ pps

Overwhelming background

Experiments are Impossible





Filtration techniques reduce stable beam background to between:

 $\sim 5 \times 10^4 \text{ pps}$ and

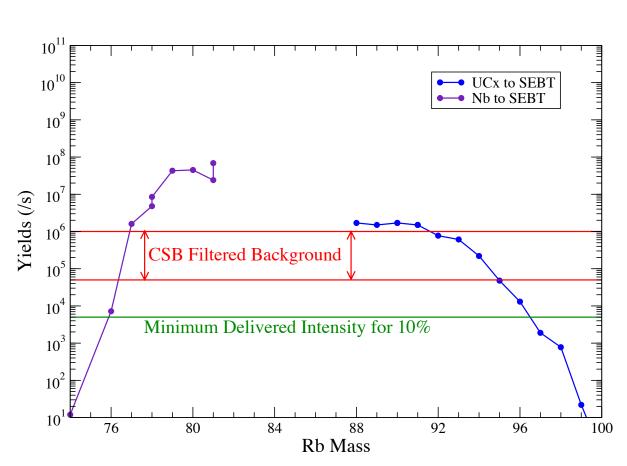
 $\sim 1x10^6~pps$

Minimum Intensity of 100pps for Coulomb excitation

Minimum Intensity of 1000pps for transfer reactions

Background still overwhelming





Filtration techniques reduce stable beam background to between:

 $\sim 5x10^4 \ pps$ and

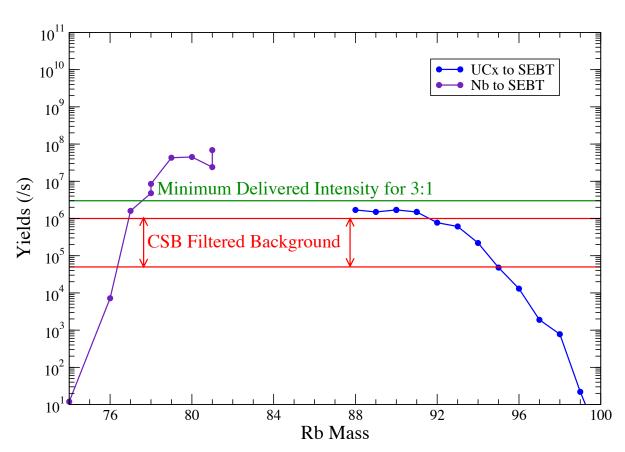
 $\sim 1 \times 10^6 \text{ pps}$

Minimum Ratio of 1:10 for Coulomb excitation and Transfer reactions

⁷⁶Rb to ⁹⁶Rb possible for Coulomb excitation and transfer reactions

NOTE: Isobars from the ISAC target are not considered here and may also be overwhelming





Filtration techniques reduce stable beam background to between:

 $\sim 5x10^4 \text{ pps}$ and

 $\sim 1x10^6$ pps

Minimum Ratio of 3:1 for Fusion evaporation reactions

⁷⁸Rb to ⁸⁴Rb possible for fusion-evaporation reactions

NOTE: Isobars from the ISAC target are not considered here and may also be overwhelming



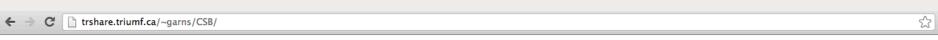
Implications for Current LOI (Nov 2012)

With our new understanding of the true performance, Only 1 minimum yield satisfied (Background conditions not considered)

Proposal/ Lol	Targ et	Ion Source	Element	I	Established Yield (Y. Station)	EEC Priority	Dvlpmt Priority	Notes	Charge State (1)	Charge State (2)	A/q (1)	A/q (2)	Contaminent	Intensity (Cont.)	Required Min. Intensity (SEBT)	Expected Intensity (SEBT)
S1207	Nb	FEBIAD	Br	70Br		1			13+	22+	5.380	3.152	None	-	2.00E+03	
S1207	Nb	FEBIAD	Se	70Se		1	- 1		13+	22+	5.379	3.151	None		2.00E+04	
S1334	Nb	FEBIAD	Se	84Se		2	=		15+	22+	5.594	3.781	84Kr	?	5.00E+04	
S1334	Nb	FEBIAD	Se	86Se		2	П		15+	21+	5.728	4.056	86Kr	?	5.00E+04	
S1334	>	FEBIAD	Se	88Se		2	Ш		15+	15+	5.862	5.862	88Se, 47Ti, 94Mo	?	5.00E+04	
S1293	ZrC	FEBIAD-CTL	Kr	76Kr	8.50E+07	Н	1		15+	23+	5.061	3.272	76Se	?	1.00E+07	8.50E+04
S1185	Nb	SIS	Rb	74Rb	1.70E+04	2	II		14+	23+	5.281	3.187	74Se	?	5.00E+03	1.70E+01
S1144	Nb	SIS	Rb	75Rb	2.80E+06	M	- II		13+	13+	5.764	5.764	None	-	5.00E+05	1.40E+04
S1144	Nb	SIS	Rb	76Rb	8.50E+07	M	- II		15+	23+	5.062	3.273	76Se	?	1.50E+07	8.50E+04
S1185	ZrC	SIS/RILIS	Ga	62Ga	9.60E+03	2	- II		11+	20+	5.631	3.070	62Ni, 124Xe	?	1.00E+03	9.60E+00
S1009	Ta	SIS/RILIS	Sn	108Sn	5.10E+05	2	П		17+	17+	6.347	6.347	None	-	6.00E+03	2.55E+03
S1009	Ta	SIS/RILIS	Sn	110Sn	3.40E+07	2	- II		18+	18+	6.105	6.105	116Sn	?	6.00E+03	1.70E+05
S1339	TiC	SIS	K	38mK	7.00E+07	М	II		7+	13+	5.424	2.895	76Se, 114,119Sn	?	1.00E+06	7.00E+04
		_														
S1261	U	SIS/RILIS	Ca	50Ca	1.00E+05	1	I		9+	14+	5.550	3.537	50Ti, 50Cr, 100Mo	?	1.00E+03	1.00E+02
S1261	U	SIS/RILIS	Ca	52Ca	7.00E+02	1	I		9+	9+	5.773	5.773	52Cr	?	1.00E+03	3.50E+00
S993	U	SIS/RILIS	Ca	50Ca	1.00E+05	2	II		9+	14+	5.550		50Ti, 50Cr, 100Mo	?	2.00E+03	1.00E+02
S993	U	SIS/RILIS	Ca	52Ca	7.00E+02	2	II		9+	9+	5.773	5.773	52Cr	?	2.00E+03	3.50E+00
S993	U	SIS/RILIS	Ca	54Ca		2	II		10+	15+	5.397	3.567	54Cr, 54Fe	?	2.00E+03	
			_			-			_	_						
S1187	UC	FEBIAD	0	200		1		Molecule broken in CSB	3+	3+	6.667	6.667	20Ne	?	1.00E+05	
S1187	UC	FEBIAD	0	220		1		Molecule broken in CSB	4+	4+	5.502	5.502	22Ne	?	1.00E+03	
S1187	UO	FEBIAD	С	19C		1		Molecule broken in CSB	3+	3+	6.667	6.667	None	-	1.00E+03	

Either: modification to physics aims of these experiments considering true yields/BGs Or, New experiments considering true yields/backgrounds likely using less exotic beams





Charge-State Booster Page

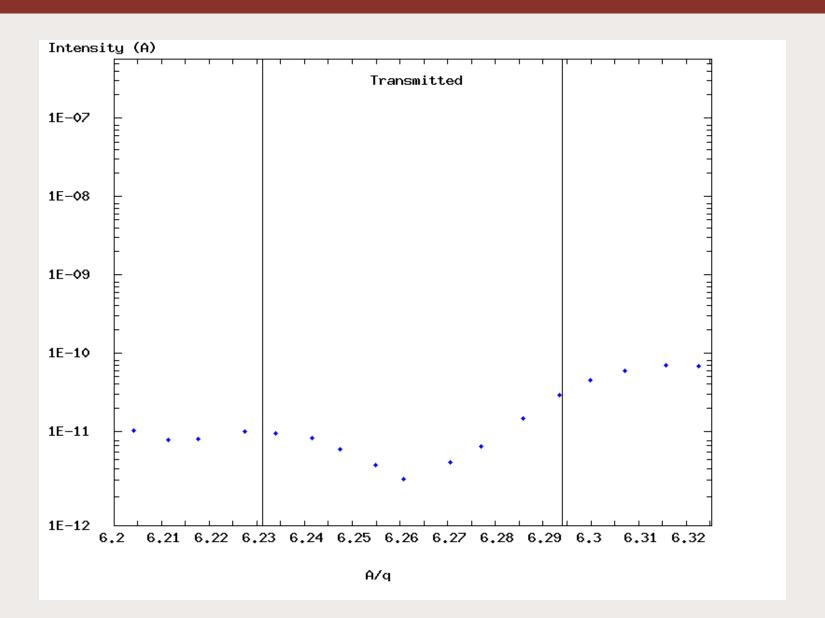
The Charge-State Booster (CSB) is intended to produce radioactive ion beams in charge states greater than 1+. Stable isotopes are also ionized and produced by this device so must be considered when selecting which beam to extract. This page may help identify which charge-state might be the cleanest.

Select Mass and Element: H + Show A/Q values

















trshare.triumf.ca/~garns/CSB/



The first filter applied is for 94Rb15+, A/Q of 6.261. A resolving power of 1/25 is used to transport the cocktail through the DSB section here. The green windows indicate the resolving power of the RFQ pre-buncher (1/1000) for the first A/q and the DSB pre-buncher (1/400) for the second A/q. Percentage energy loss used is 1.7

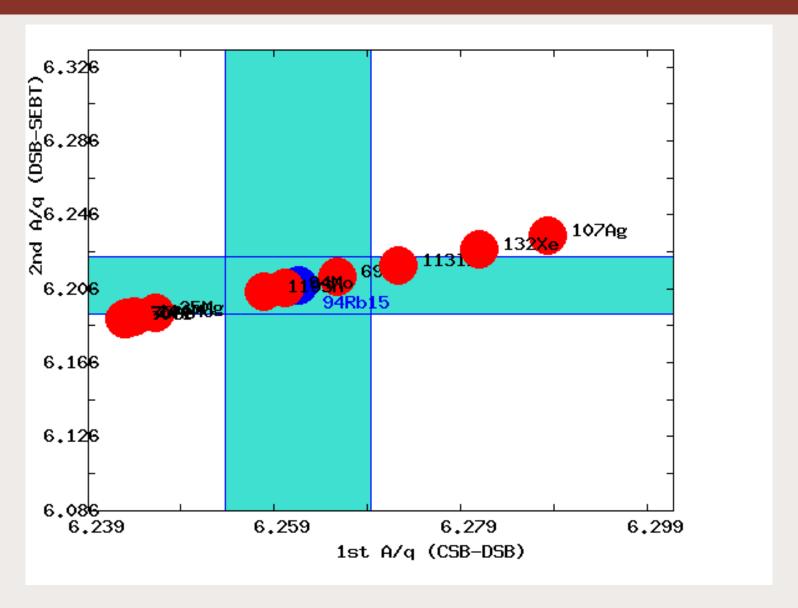
Change percentage energy loss in the stripping foil: 1.7 %. Recalculate

Species	Charge State	A/Q Value	Possible Companions	
94Rb	15	0.0% This A/Q = 6.208 First A/Q = 6.261 94Rb15+	$^{25}\text{Mg}^{4+}\text{=}6.193^{44}\text{Ca}^{7+}\text{=}6.225^{50}\text{Ti}^{8+}\text{=}6.189^{50}\text{V}^{8+}\text{=}6.190^{50}\text{Cr}^{8+}\text{=}6.189^{63}\text{Cu}^{10+}\text{=}6.239^{69}\text{Ga}^{11+}\text{=}6.212^{75}\text{As}^{12+}\text{=}6.190^{88}\text{Sr}^{14+}\text{=}6.225^{94}\text{Zr}^{15+}\text{=}6.206^{94}\text{Mo}^{15+}\text{=}6.206^{100}\text{Mo}^{16+}\text{=}6.190^{100}\text{Ru}^{16+}\text{=}6.190^{107}\text{Ag}^{17+}\text{=}6.234^{113}\text{Cd}^{18+}\text{=}6.218^{113}\text{In}^{18+}\text{=}6.218^{119}\text{Sn}^{19+}\text{=}6.204^{125}\text{Te}^{20+}\text{=}6.191^{131}\text{Xe}^{21+}\text{=}6.180^{132}\text{Xe}^{21+}\text{=}6.227^{132}\text{Ba}^{21+}\text{=}6.227^{138}\text{Ba}^{22+}\text{=}6.214^{138}\text{La}^{22+}\text{=}6.214^{138}\text{Ce}^{22+}\text{=}6.214^{144}\text{Nd}^{23+}\text{=}6.203^{150}\text{Nd}^{24+}\text{=}6.193^{144}\text{Sm}^{23+}\text{=}6.203^{150}\text{Sm}^{24+}\text{=}6.193^{151}\text{Eu}^{24+}\text{=}6.234^{156}\text{Gd}^{25+}\text{=}6.183^{157}\text{Gd}^{25+}\text{=}6.223^{156}\text{Dy}^{25+}\text{=}6.183^{163}\text{Dy}^{26+}\text{=}6.212^{169}\text{Tm}^{27+}\text{=}6.203^{176}\text{Yb}^{28+}\text{=}6.229^{175}\text{Lu}^{28+}\text{=}6.194^{176}\text{Lu}^{28+}\text{=}6.229^{176}\text{Hf}^{28+}\text{=}6.229^{181}\text{Ta}^{29+}\text{=}6.186^{182}\text{W}^{29+}\text{=}6.220^{187}\text{Re}^{30+}\text{=}6.178^{187}\text{Os}^{30+}\text{=}6.178^{188}\text{Os}^{30+}\text{=}6.211^{194}\text{Pt}^{31+}\text{=}6.203^{195}\text{Pt}^{31+}\text{=}6.235^{200}\text{Hg}^{32+}\text{=}6.195^{201}\text{Hg}^{32+}\text{=}6.226^{206}\text{Pb}^{33+}\text{=}6.188^{207}\text{Pb}^{33+}\text{=}6.218^{232}\text{Th}^{37+}\text{=}6.217^{238}\text{U}^{38+}\text{=}6.210^{238}\text{U}^{38+}\text{=}6.210^{238}\text{U}^{38+}\text{=}6.210^{238}\text{U}^{38+}\text{=}6.210^{238}\text{U}^{38+}\text{=}6.210^{239}\text{U}^{38+}\text{=}6.210^{239}\text{U}^{38+}\text{=}6.210^{239}\text{U}^{38+}\text{=}6.210^{239}\text{U}^{38+}\text{=}6.210^{239}\text{U}^{38+}\text{=}6.210^{239}\text{U}^{38+}\text{=}6.210^{239}\text{U}^{38+}\text{=}6.210^{239}\text{U}^{38+}\text{=}6.210^{239}\text{U}^{38+}\text{=}6.210^{239}\text{U}^{38+}\text{=}6.210^{239}\text{U}^{38+}\text{=}6.210^{239}\text{U}^{38+}\text{=}6.210^{239}\text{U}^{38+}\text{=}6.210^{239}\text{U}^{38+}\text{U}^{38$	6, 706 6, 706 6, 706 6, 106 6, 106 6, 109 6, 109 6, 100 6, 100
94Rb	19	1.6% This A/Q = 4.901 First A/Q = 6.261 94Rb15+	$ \begin{array}{l} {}^{25}\text{Mg}^{5+}\text{=}4.954\ ^{44}\text{Ca}^{9+}\text{=}4.842\ ^{50}\text{Ti}^{10+}\text{=}4.951\ ^{50}\text{V}^{10+}\text{=}4.952\ ^{50}\text{Cr}^{10+}\text{=}4.951\ ^{69}\text{Ga}^{14+}\text{=}4.881\ ^{75}\text{As}^{15+}\text{=}4.952\ ^{88}\text{Sr}^{18+}\text{=}4.841\ ^{94}\text{Zr}^{19+}\text{=}4.900\ ^{94}\text{Mo}^{19+}\text{=}4.900\ ^{100}\text{Mo}^{20+}\text{=}4.952\ ^{100}\text{Ru}^{20+}\text{=}4.952\ ^{107}\text{Ag}^{22+}\text{=}4.817\ ^{113}\text{Cd}^{23+}\text{=}4.866\ ^{113}\text{In}^{23+}\text{=}4.866\ ^{119}\text{Sn}^{24+}\text{=}4.911\ ^{125}\text{Te}^{25+}\text{=}4.953\ ^{131}\text{Xe}^{26+}\text{=}4.991\ ^{131}\text{Xe}^{27+}\text{=}4.806\ ^{132}\text{Xe}^{27+}\text{=}4.843\ ^{132}\text{Ba}^{27+}\text{=}4.843\ ^{138}\text{Ba}^{28+}\text{=}4.883\ ^{138}\text{La}^{28+}\text{=}4.883\ ^{138}\text{Ce}^{28+}\text{=}4.883\ ^{144}\text{Nd}^{29+}\text{=}4.920\ ^{150}\text{Nd}^{30+}\text{=}4.954\ ^{144}\text{Sm}^{29+}\text{=}4.920\ ^{150}\text{Sm}^{30+}\text{=}4.954\ ^{151}\text{Eu}^{30+}\text{=}4.987\ ^{151}\text{Eu}^{31+}\text{=}4.826\ ^{156}\text{Gd}^{31+}\text{=}4.986\ ^{156}\text{Gd}^{31+}\text{=}4.986\ ^{156}\text{Cd}^{31+}\text{=}4.986\ ^{156}\text{Cd}^{31+}\text{=}4.986\ ^{156}\text{Cd}^{31+}\text{=}4.986\ ^{156}\text{Cd}^{31+}\text{=}4.986\ ^{156}\text{Cd}^{31+}\text{=}4.866\ ^{156}\text{Cd}^{31+}\text{=}4.986\ ^{156}\text{Cd}^{31+}\text{Cd}^{31+}\text{Cd}^{31+}\text{Cd}^{31+}\text{Cd}^{31+}\text{Cd}^{31+}\text{Cd}^{31+}\text{Cd}^{31+}\text{Cd}^{31+}\text{Cd}^{31+}\text{Cd}^{31+}\text{Cd}^{31+}\text{Cd}^{31+}\text{Cd}^{31+}\text{Cd}^{31+}$	(4) (4) (5) (4) (5) (4) (5) (4) (5) (4) (5) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6

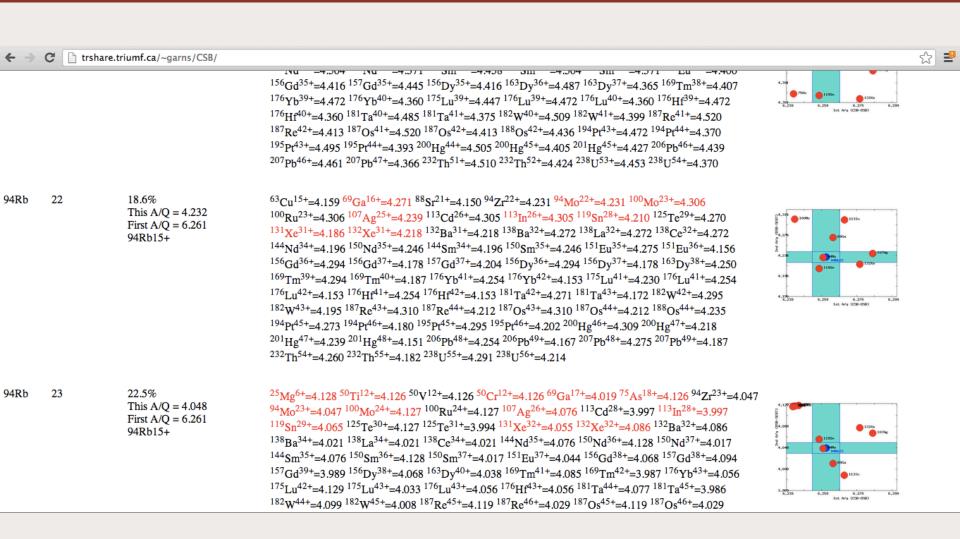


Charge-State Booster Page

http://trshare.triumf.ca/~garns/CSB

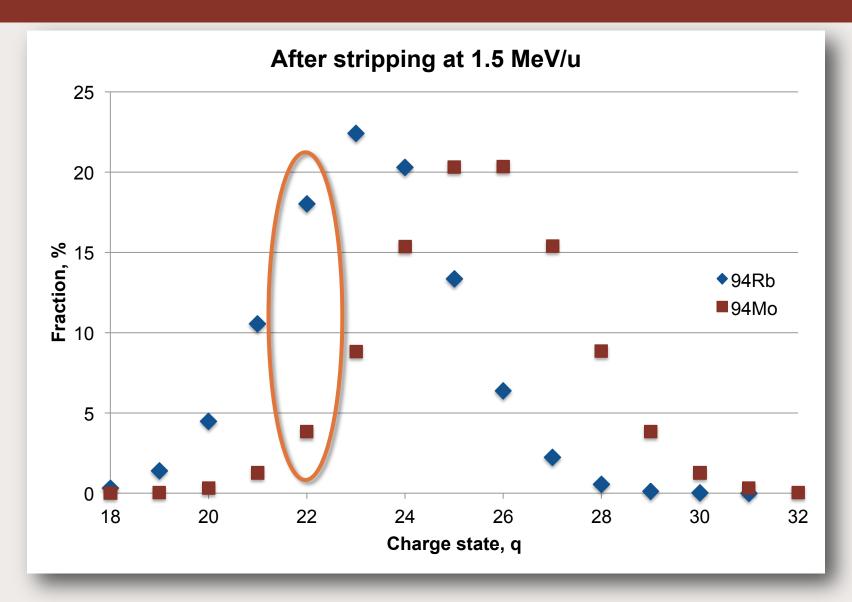








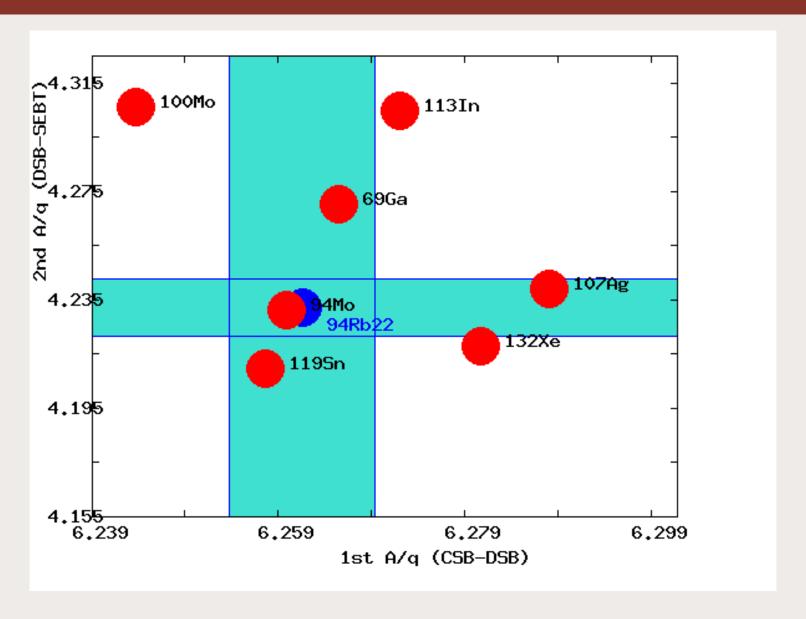
Calculated charge states, A=94





Charge-State Booster Page

http://trshare.triumf.ca/~garns/CSB





- Look for first A/q value with low CSB Background
- · Best situation is when no DSB stripping is required

Consider charge state fractions of main contaminants

Filter plot will indicate the level of BG reduction achievable

Every beam is a unique case



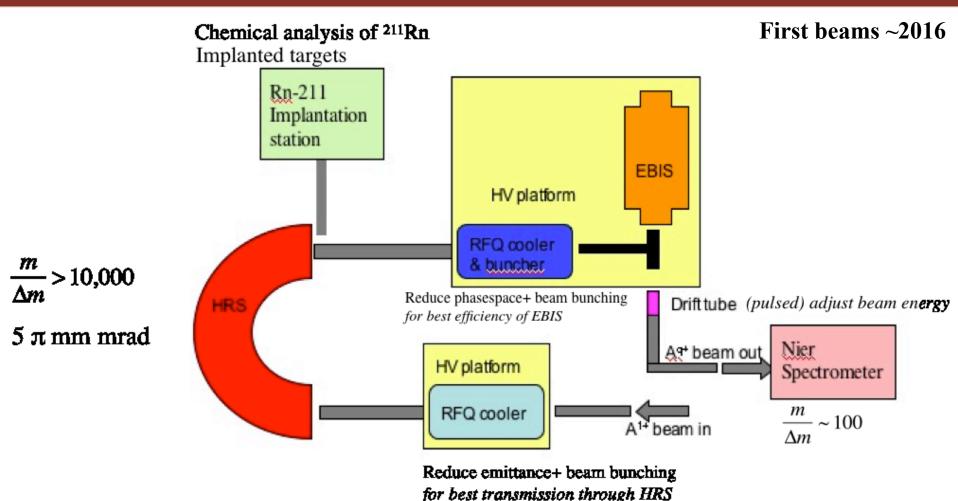
Summary and Outlook

- Dramatic improvement in delivered beam quality has been achieved through new hardware and filtration techniques
- Electron Beam Ion Source (EBIS) for chargebreeding included in CANREB CFI funding application led by St. Mary's and Manitoba
- Some opportunities for experiments exist with the present facility before CANREB comes online in 2016



CANadian Rare isotope facility with Electron-Beam ion source

CANREB



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Thank you! Merci

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