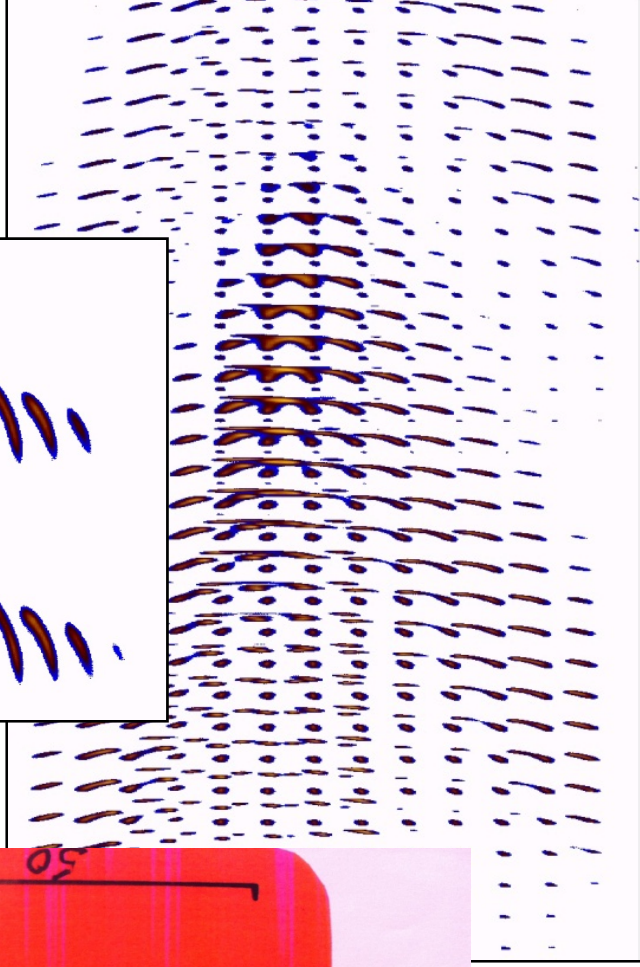
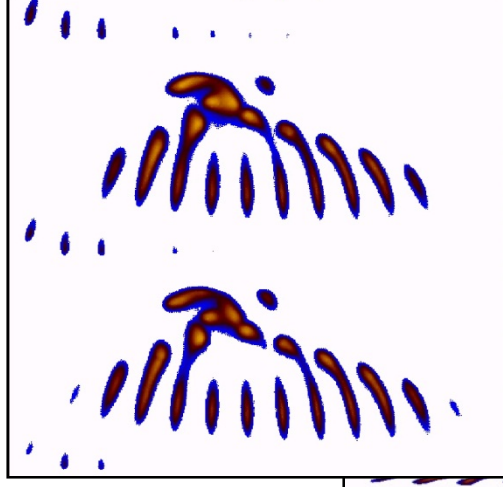
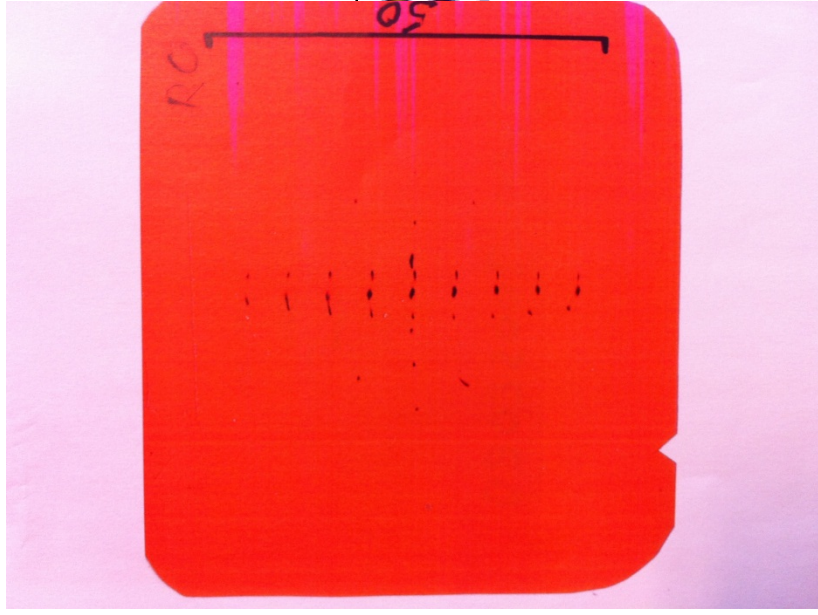


Detailed investigation of a 4D phase-space distribution of an ion beam

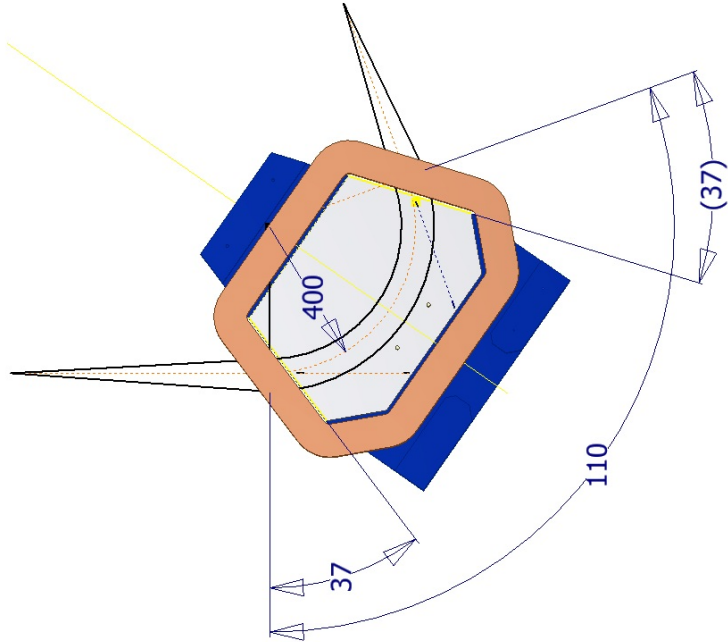
H.R. Kremers, J.P.M. Beijers, S. Brandenburg
Kernfysisch Versneller Instituut,
Zernikelaan 25, 9747 AA, Groningen.

- Introduction
- Experimental setup/ simulation model
- Applications of the model:
 - Construct phase-space projections in the image plane of a dipole
 - Effects of slits and apertures
 - Compare simulations and measurements of sliced projections
 - Derive an analytical expression to describe $x'-y'$ distribution
 - Predict the response distribution of a slit on the MCP
 - Compare the simulation and measurement of a response distribution of an MCP
- Conclusions

Introduction



Experimental setup

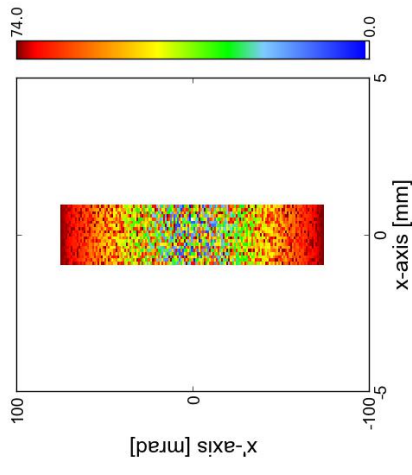
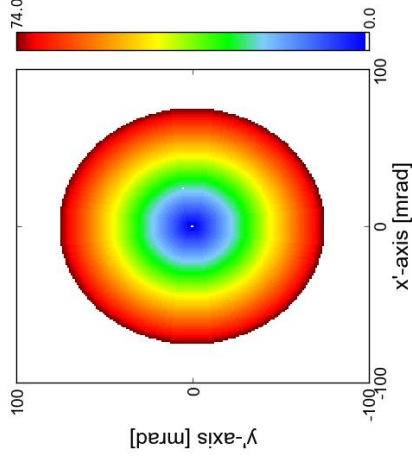
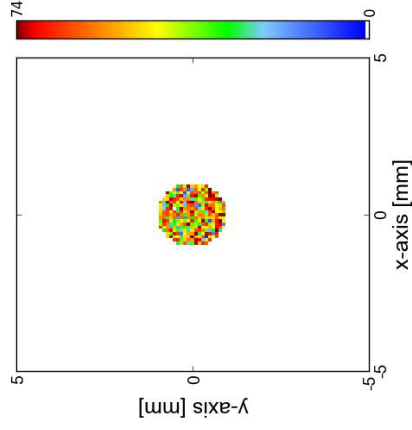


Simulation model

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_1 = & (\theta/x)x_0 + (\theta/x')x'_0 + (\theta/y)y_0 + (\theta/y')y'_0 + (\theta/xx)x_0^2 \\ & + (\theta/xx')x_0x'_0 + (\theta/x'x')x_0'^2 + (\theta/xy)x_0y_0 + (\theta/x'y')x'_0y'_0 \\ & + (\theta/xy')x_0y'_0 + (\theta/x'y')x'_0y'_0 + (\theta/yy)y_0^2 + (\theta/yy')y_0y'_0 + (\theta/y'y')y_0'^2 \end{aligned}$$

X ₁	%	X' ₁	%	Y ₁	%	Y' ₁	%	(X,X',Y,Y',Δ _i) ₀
0.82648	24	2.26816	5.8	0	0	0	0	100000
1.668E-06	0	1.20995	108	0	0	0	0	010000
0	0	0	0	-0.85078	9.2	-1.258137	3.8	001000
0	0	0	0	9.100E-02	35	-1.040819	110	000100
-1.3220	0	-0.84624	0	0	0	0	0	200000
-2.0211	-2	-1.6758	0.1	0	0	0	0	110000
-0.94047	33	-1.1015	3.4	0	0	0	0	020000
0	0	0	0	1.96766	0	-3.98394	0	101000
0	0	0	0	3.85987	1.5	-3.84397	0.4	011000
0	0	0	0	5.16242	2	5.65309	0.6	100100
0	0	0	0	5.34891	71	3.59906	13	010100
-3.35827	0	-5.66803	0	0	0	0	0	002000
-3.03125	3	-6.27946	0.6	0	0	0	0	001100
-2.43596	86	-3.12330	9.8	0	0	0	0	000200

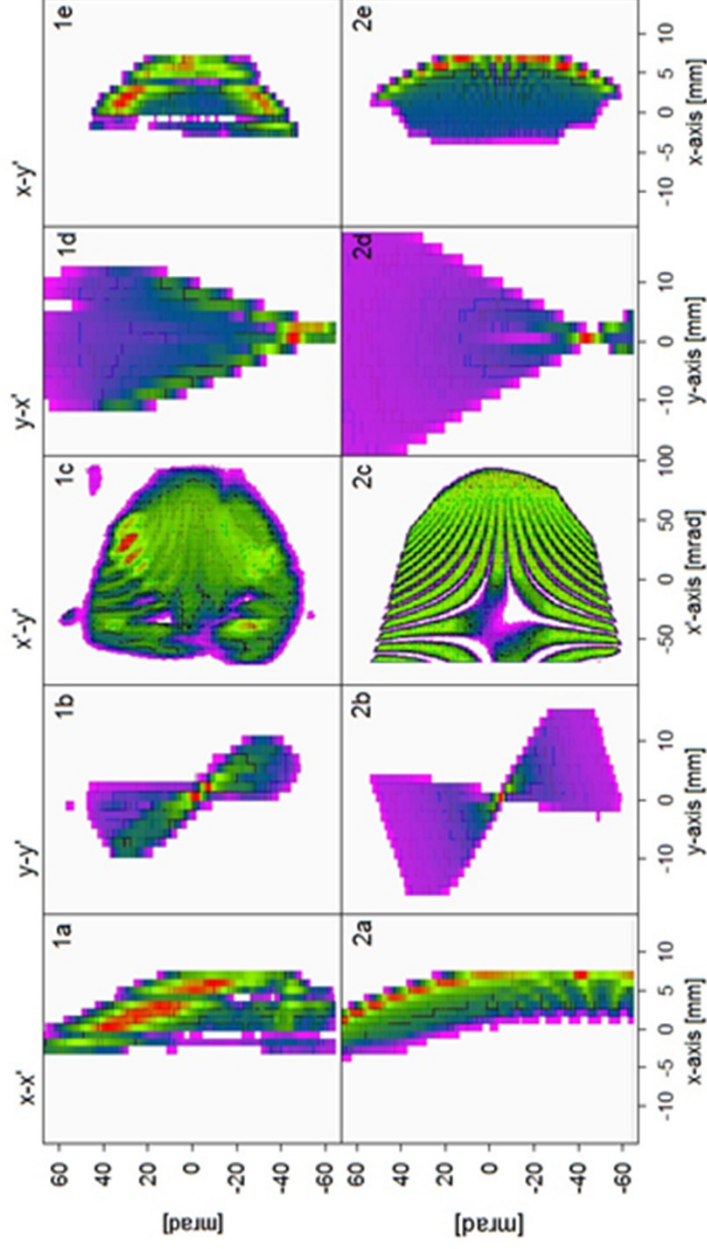
simulations



- Object in origin ϕ 2mm;
- Max angle = 74 mrad;
- $\Delta p/p = 0$;
- $\Delta I/I = 0$

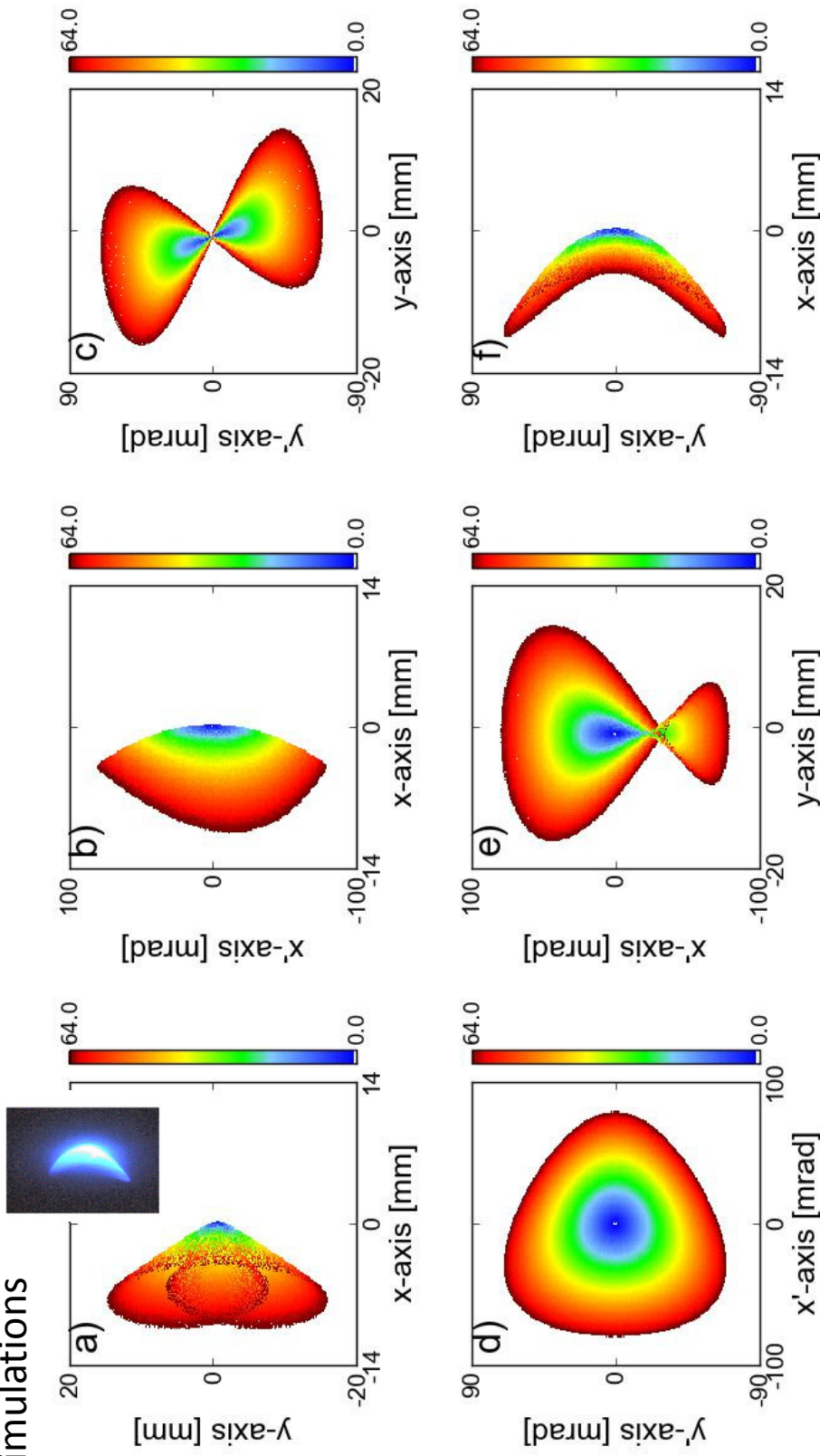
$$\varepsilon = 296 \text{ mm.mrad}$$

Result of the simulations versus measurements



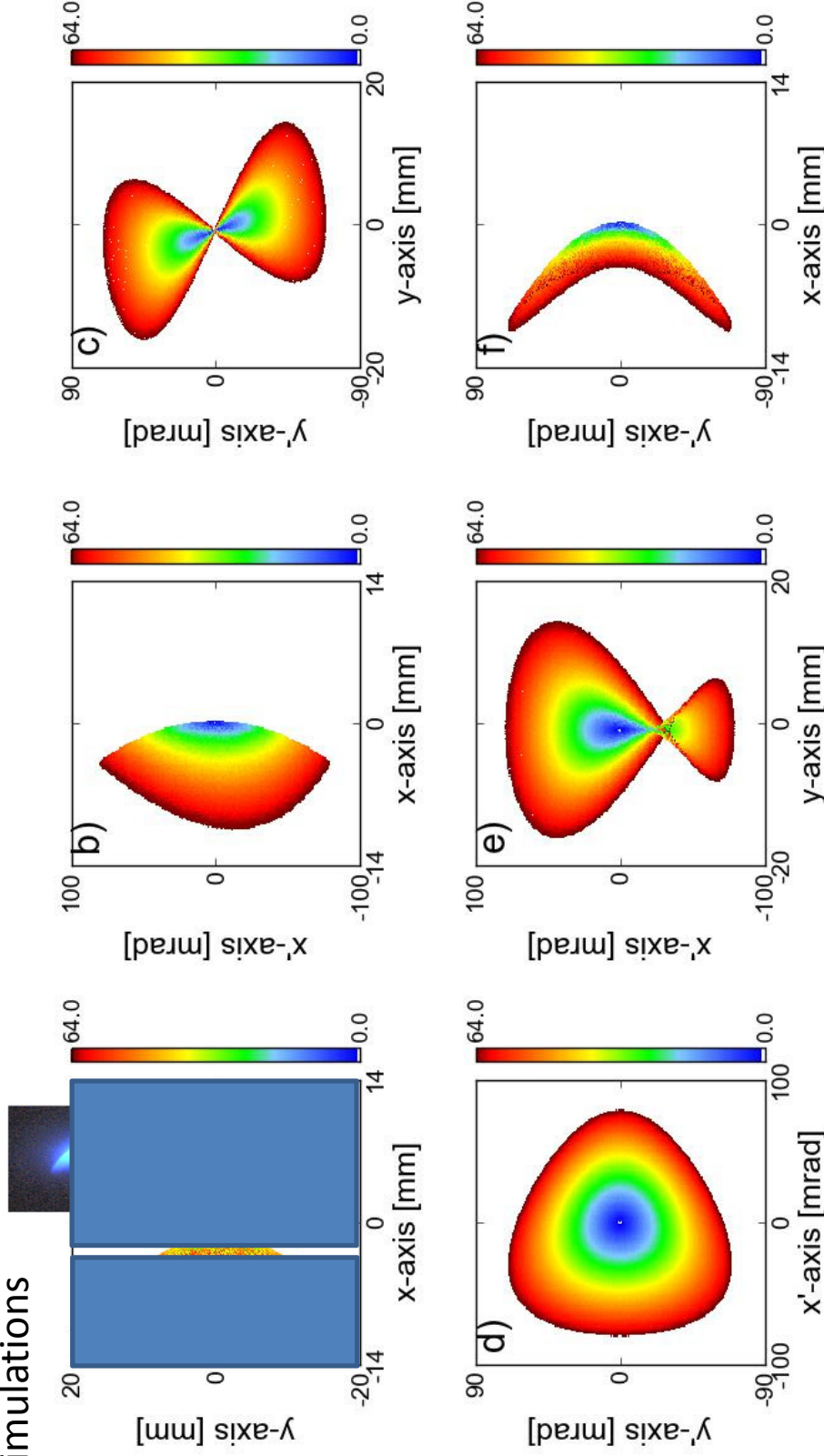
Six projections in the image plane of the dipole magnet

simulations



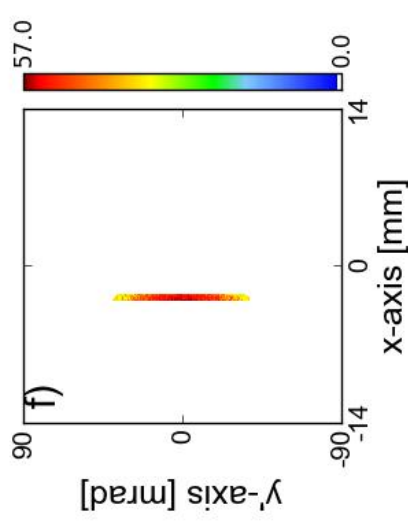
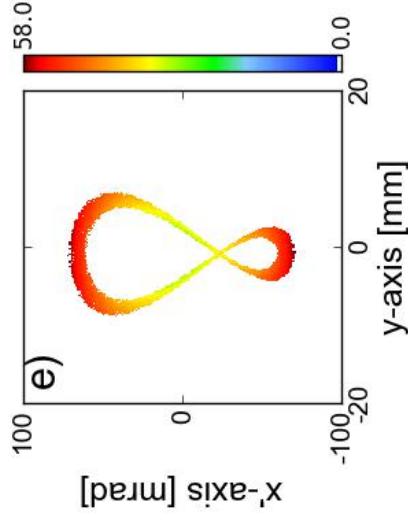
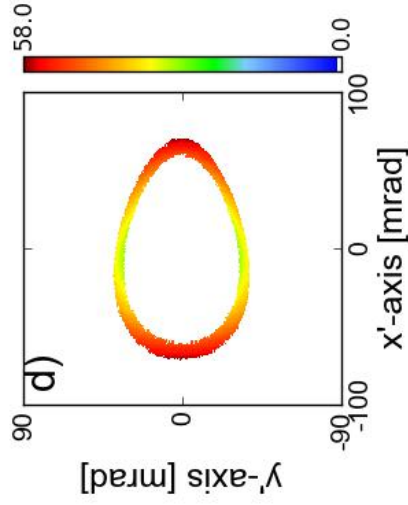
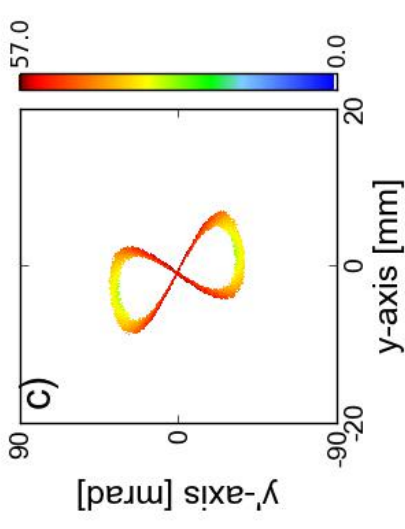
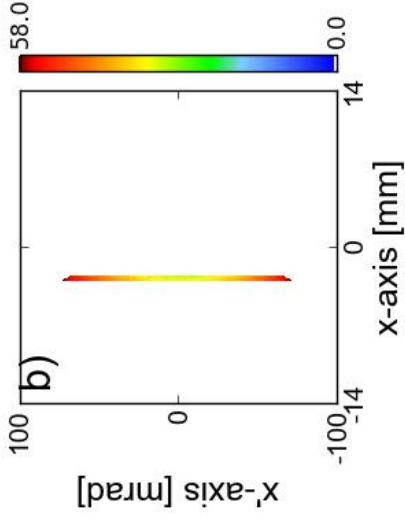
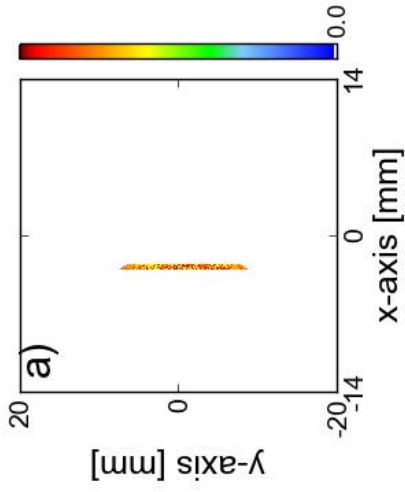
Six projections in the image plane of the dipole magnet

simulations



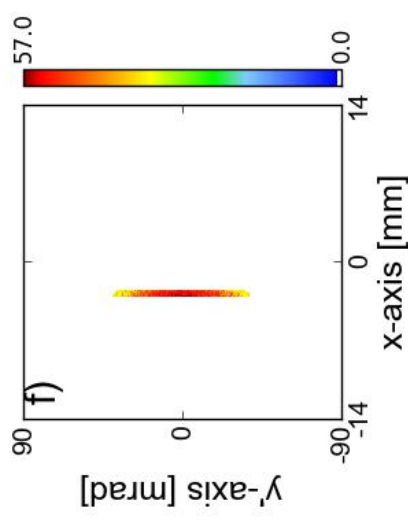
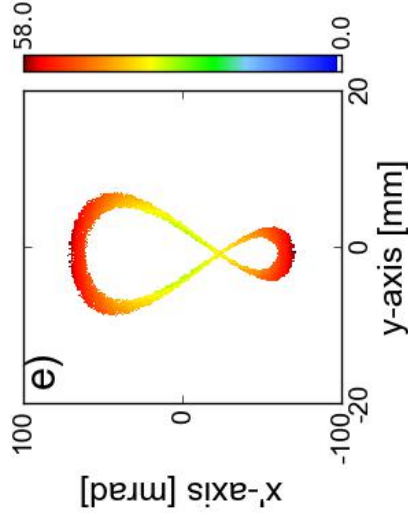
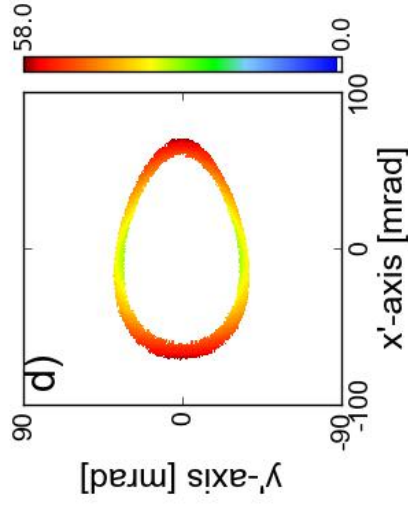
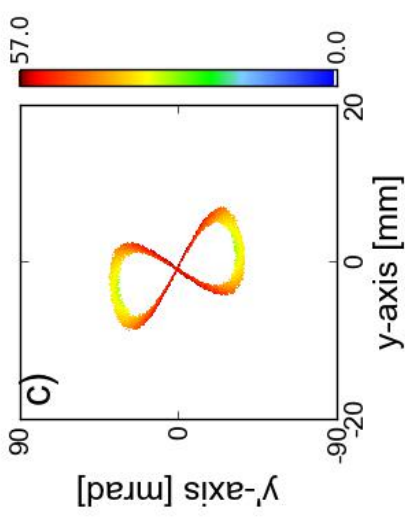
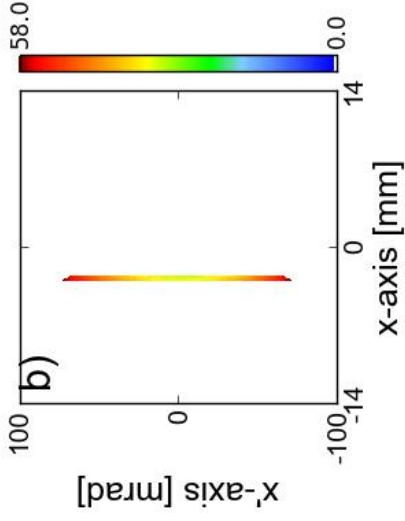
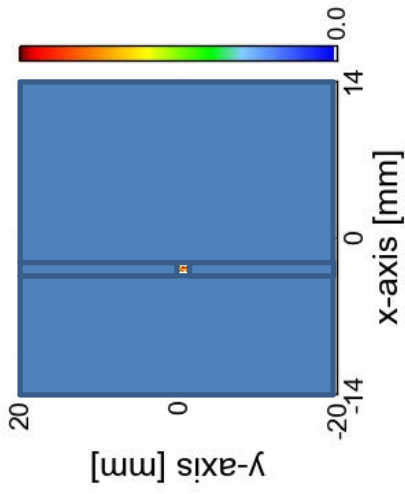
Sliced projection (slit in image plane on $x = -2.75$ mm)

simulations



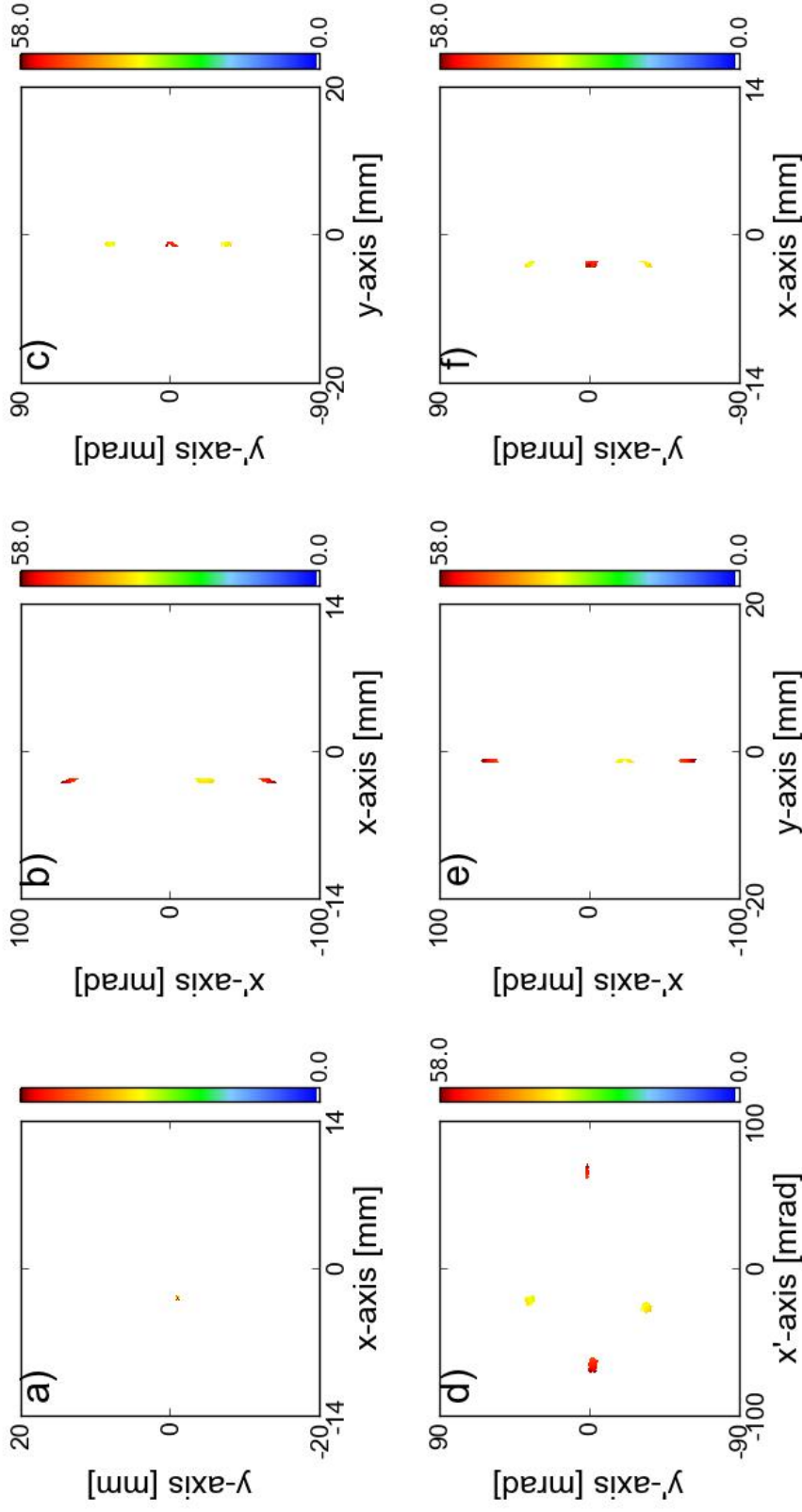
Sliced projection (slit in image plane on $x = -2.75$ mm)

simulations



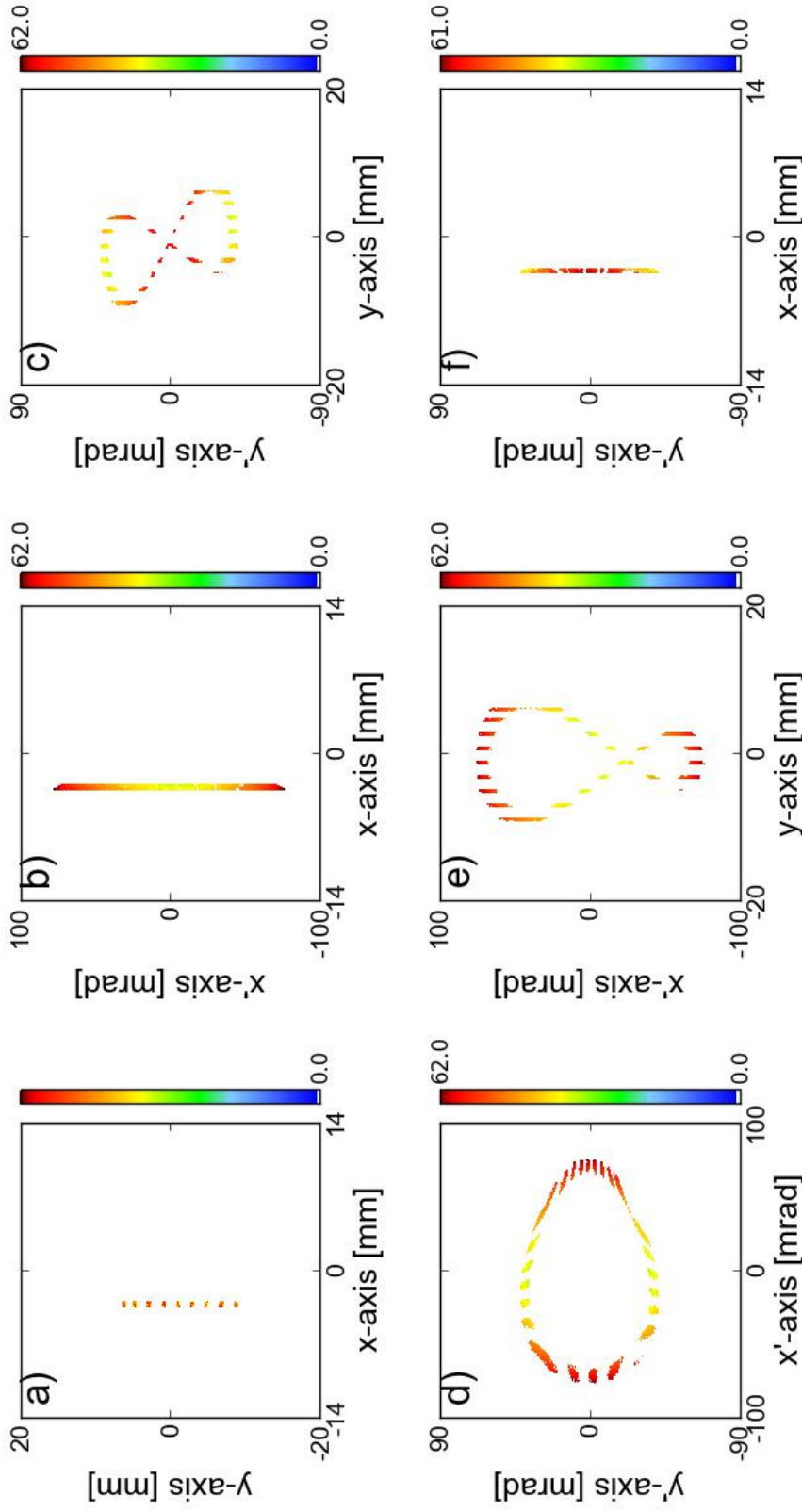
Sliced projection (one aperture $x = -2.75$ mm)

simulations



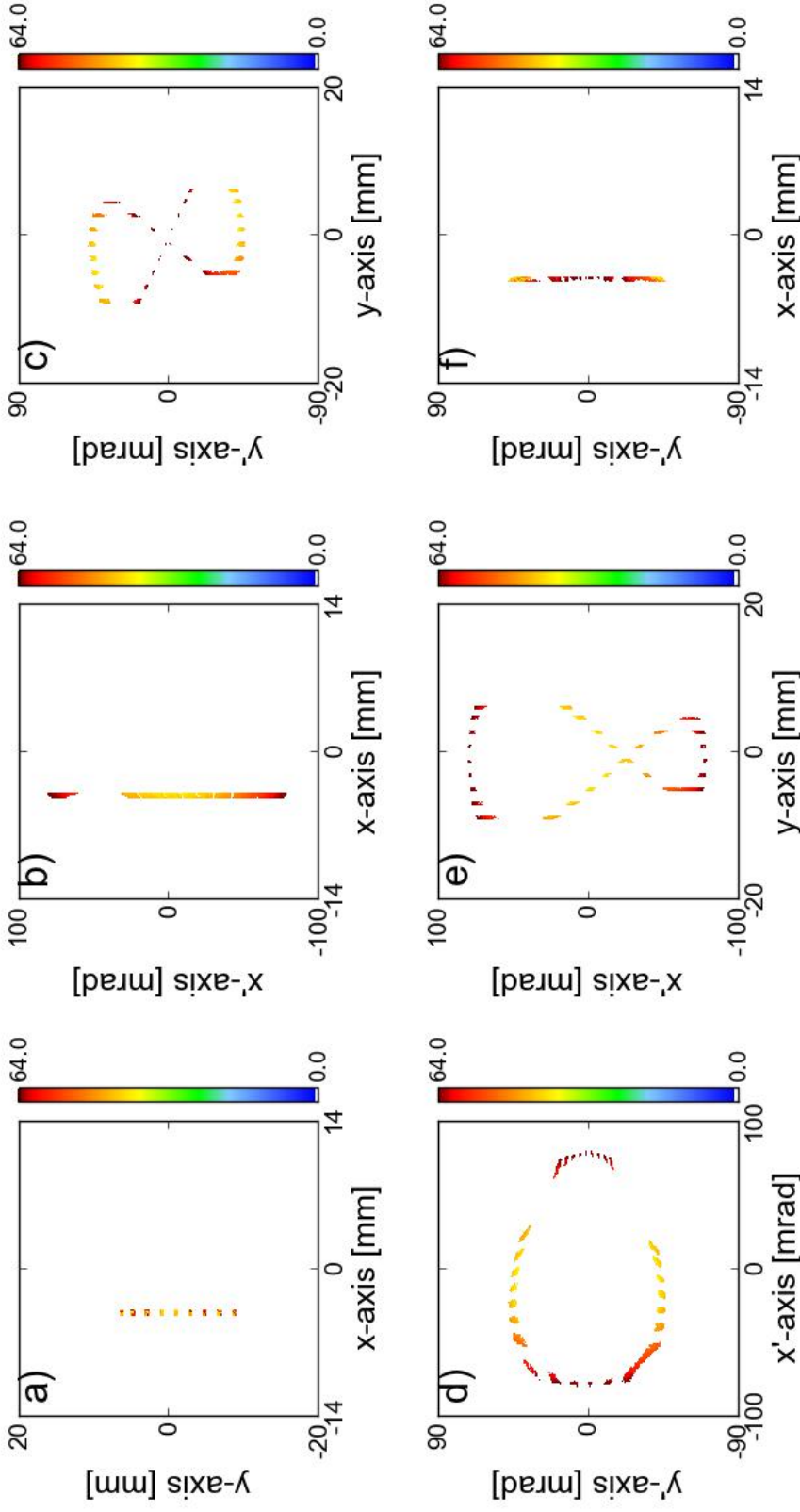
Sliced projection (array of 10 holes at x= -3.25 mm)

simulations



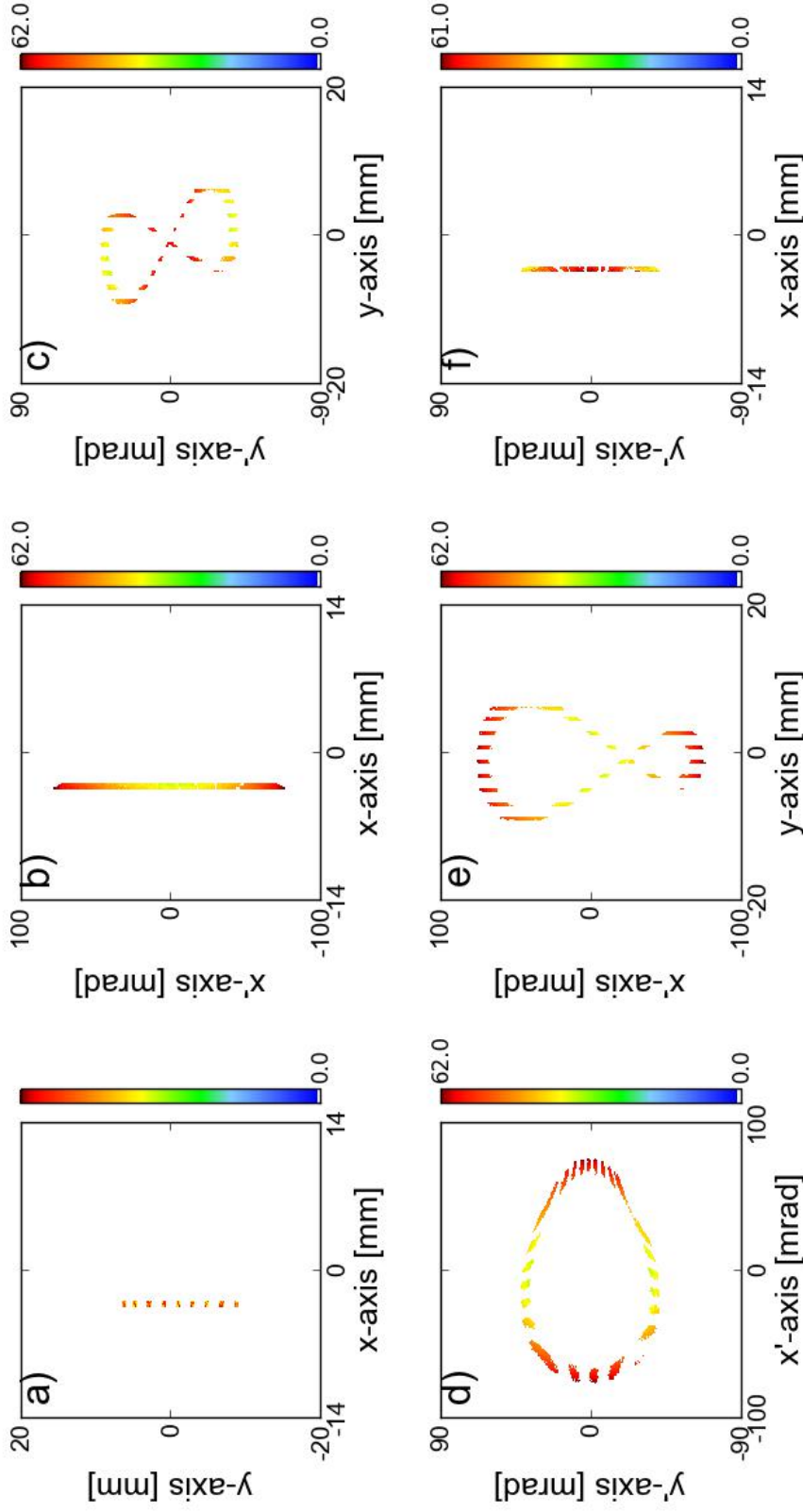
Sliced projection (array of 10 holes at x= -4.25 mm)

simulations



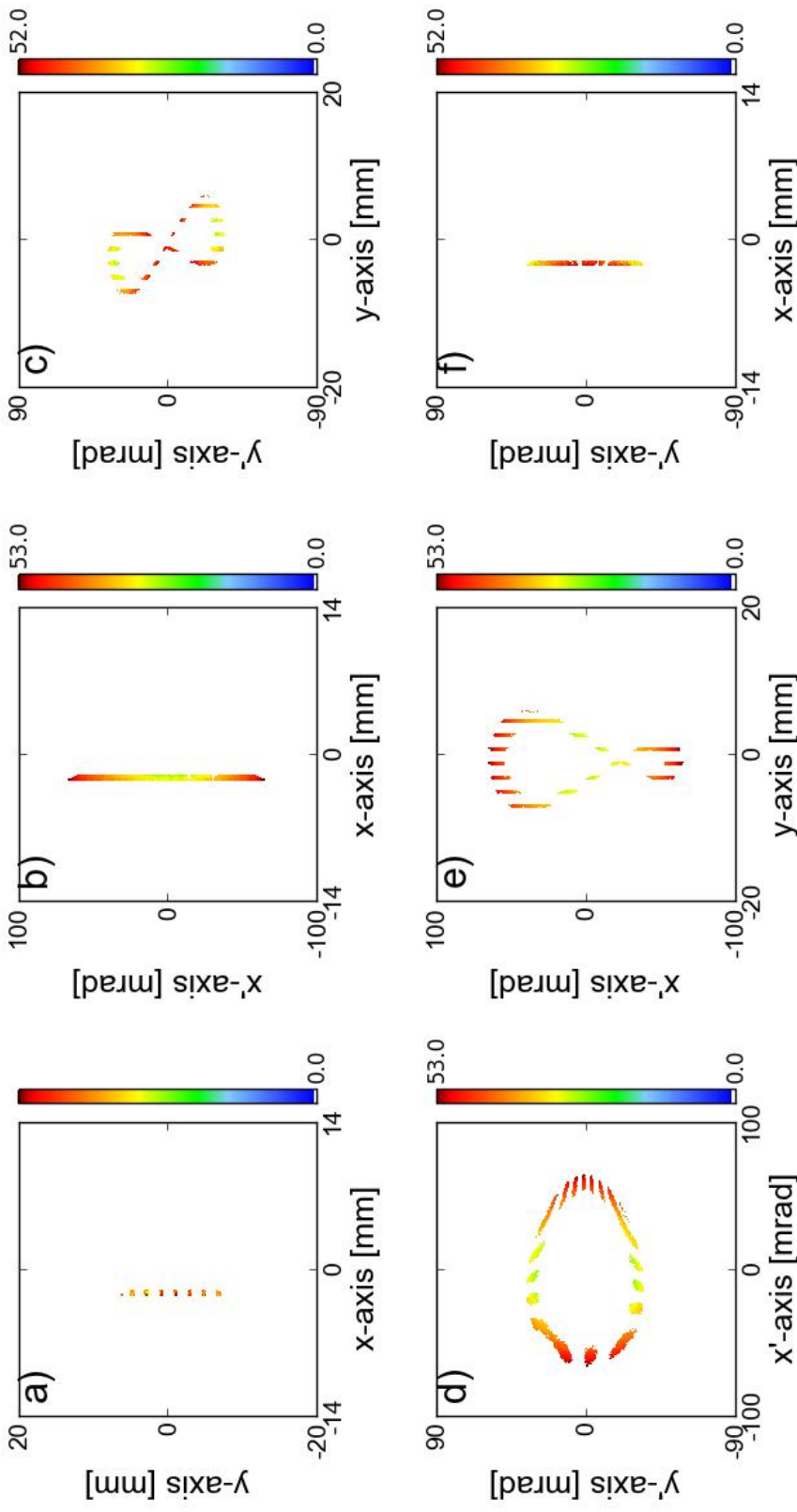
Sliced projection (array of 10 holes at x= -3.25 mm)

simulations



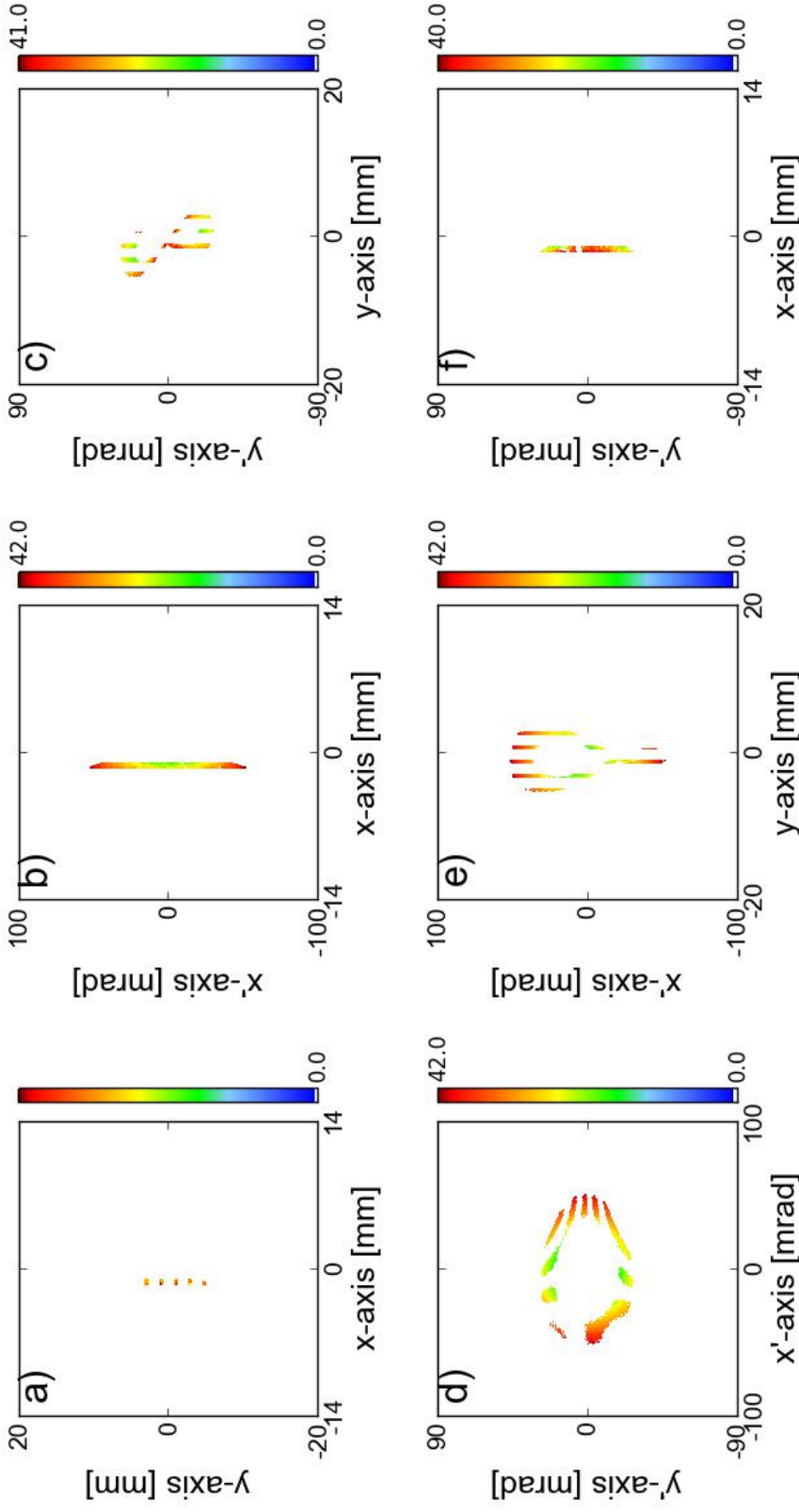
Sliced projection (array of 10 holes at x= -2.25 mm)

simulations



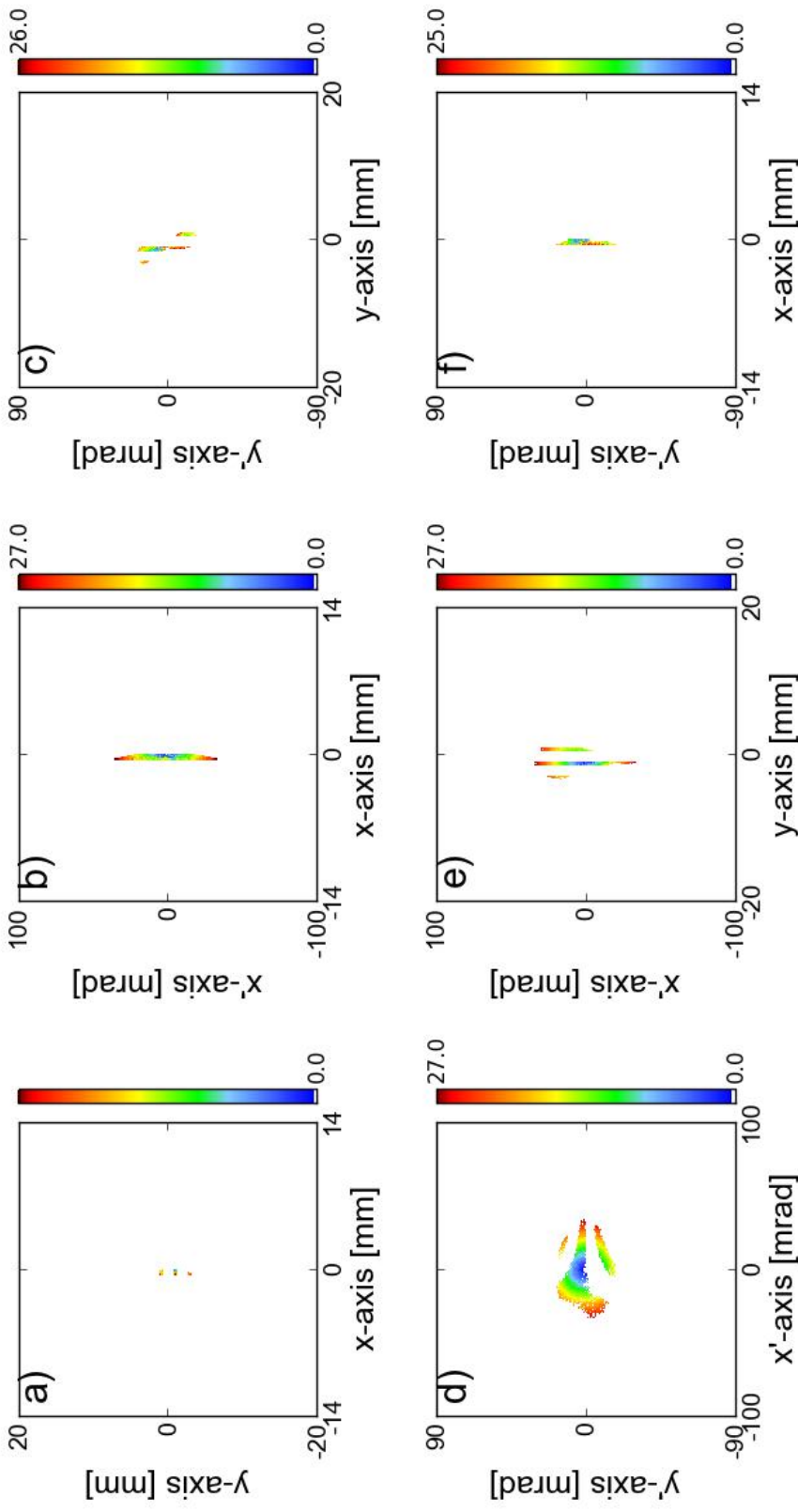
Sliced projection (array of 10 holes at x= -1.25 mm)

simulations



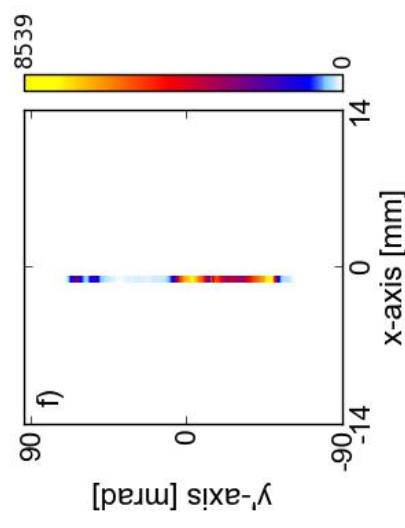
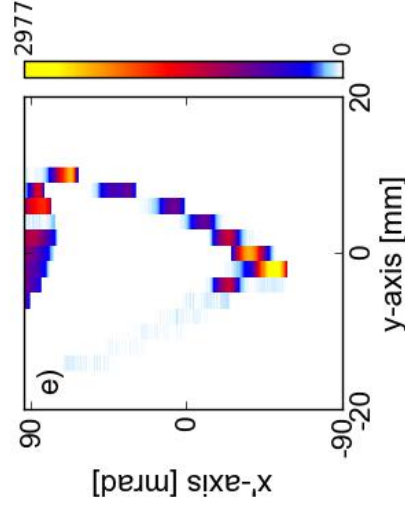
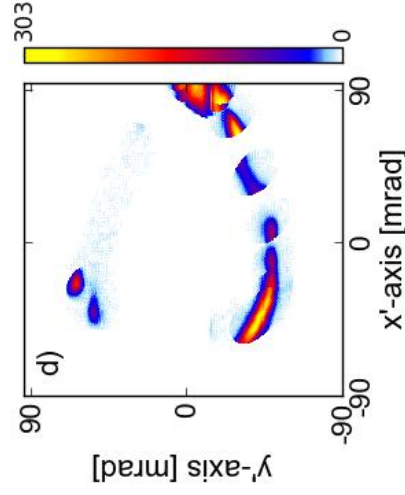
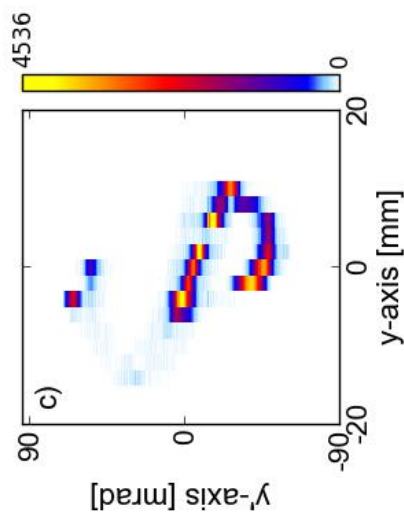
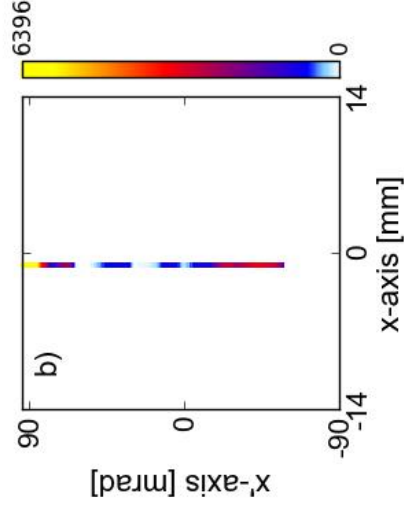
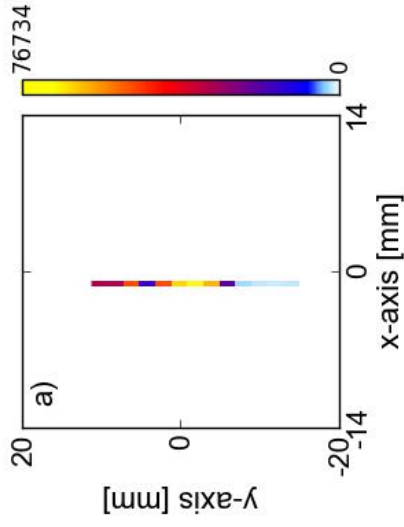
Sliced projection (array of 10 holes at x= -0.25 mm)

simulations



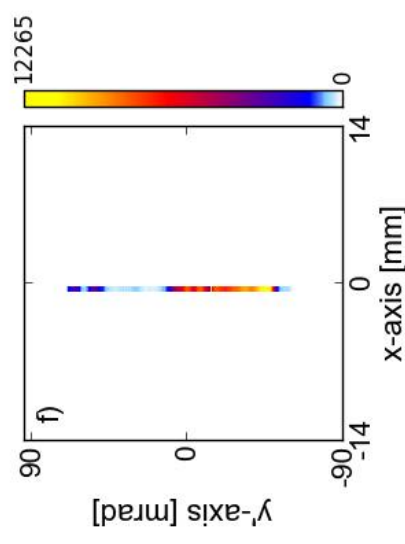
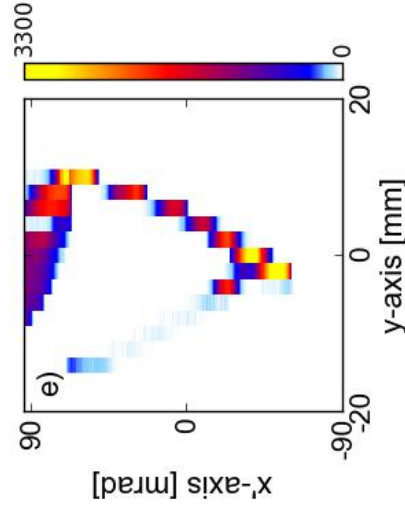
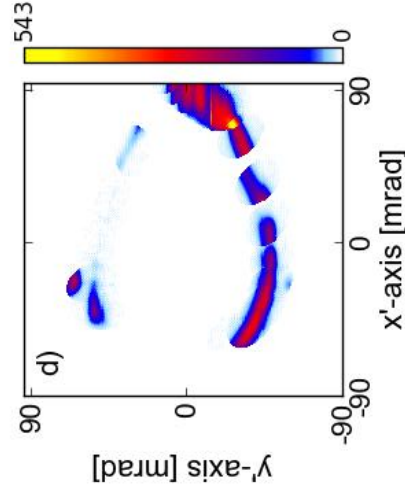
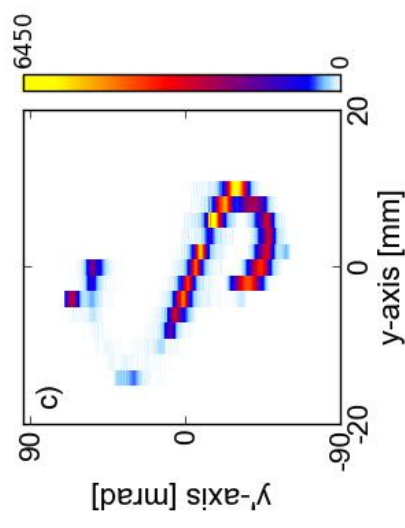
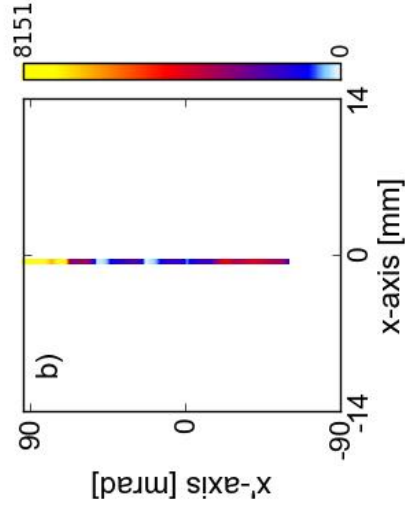
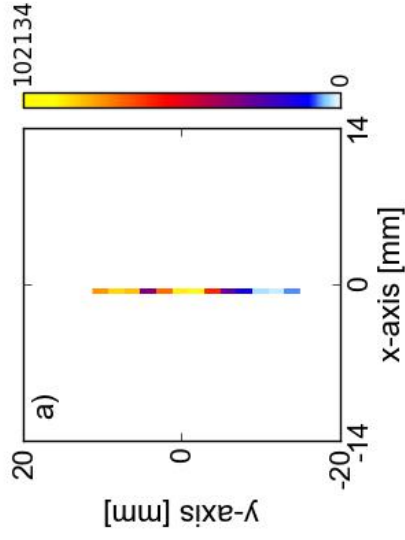
Sliced projection: measurements

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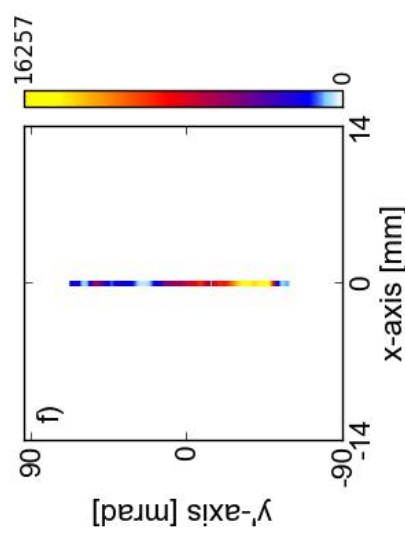
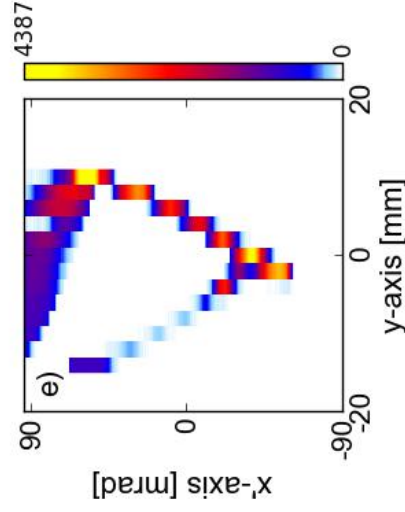
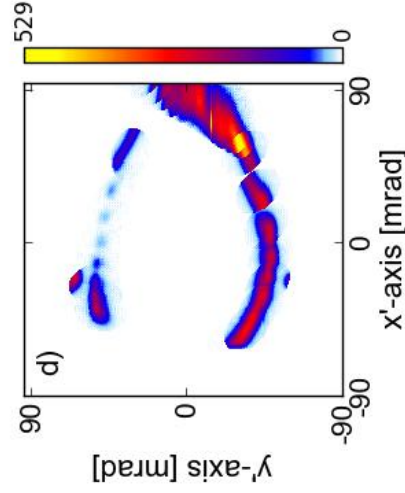
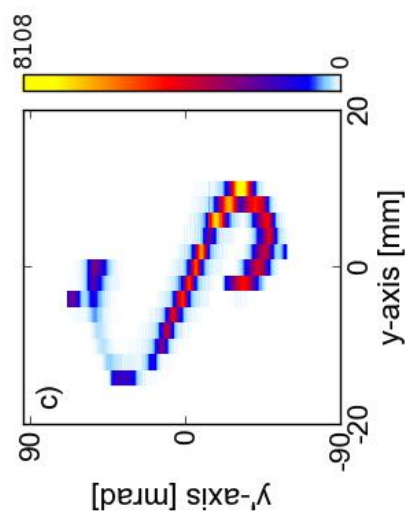
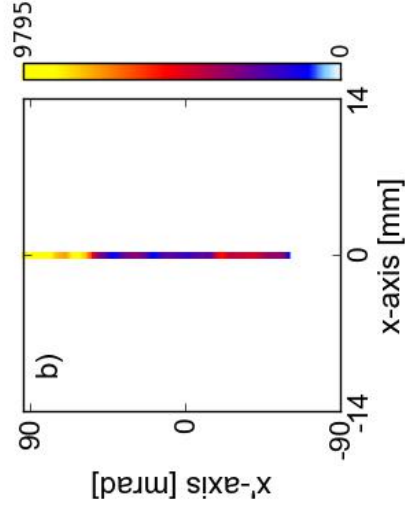
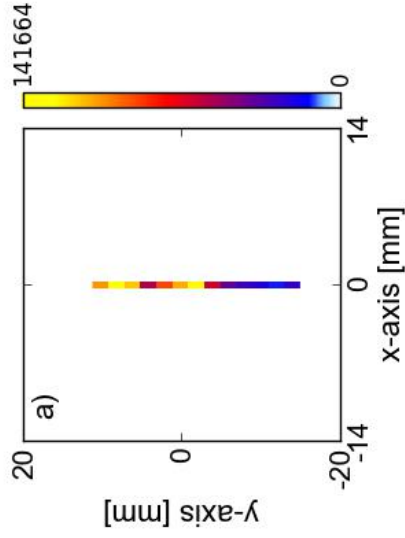
Sliced projection: measurements

27



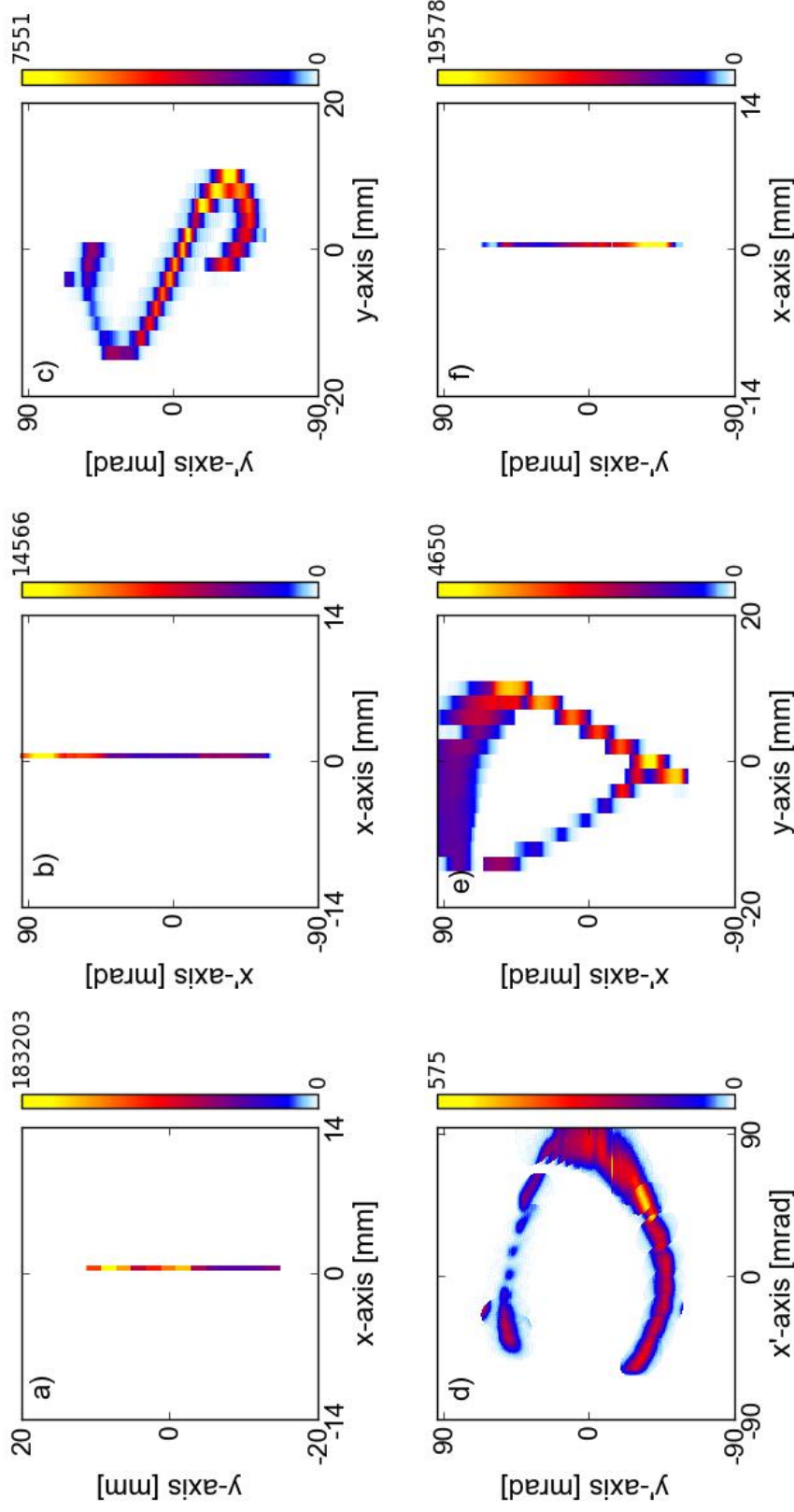
Sliced projection: measurements

26



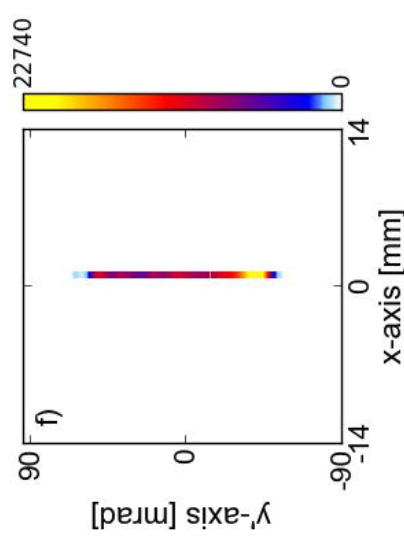
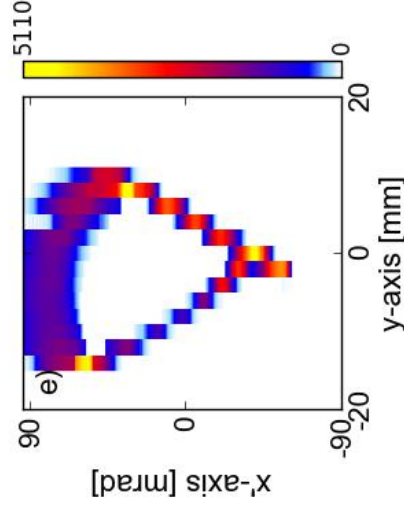
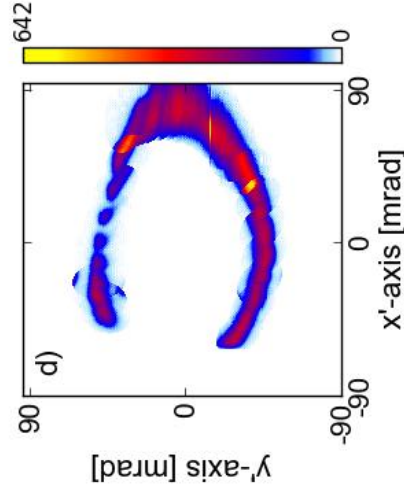
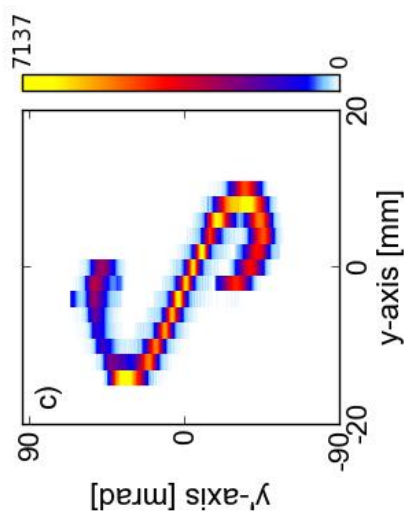
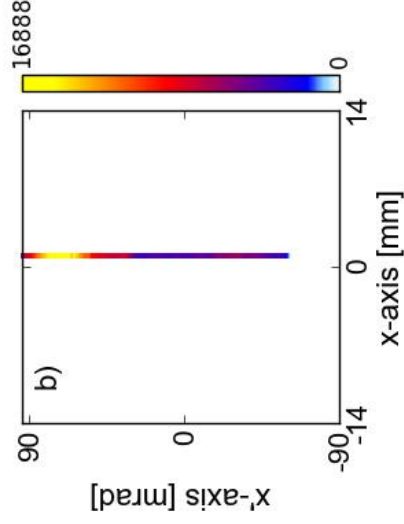
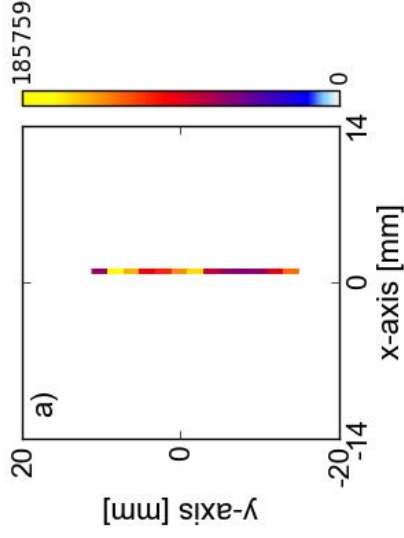
Sliced projection: measurements

25



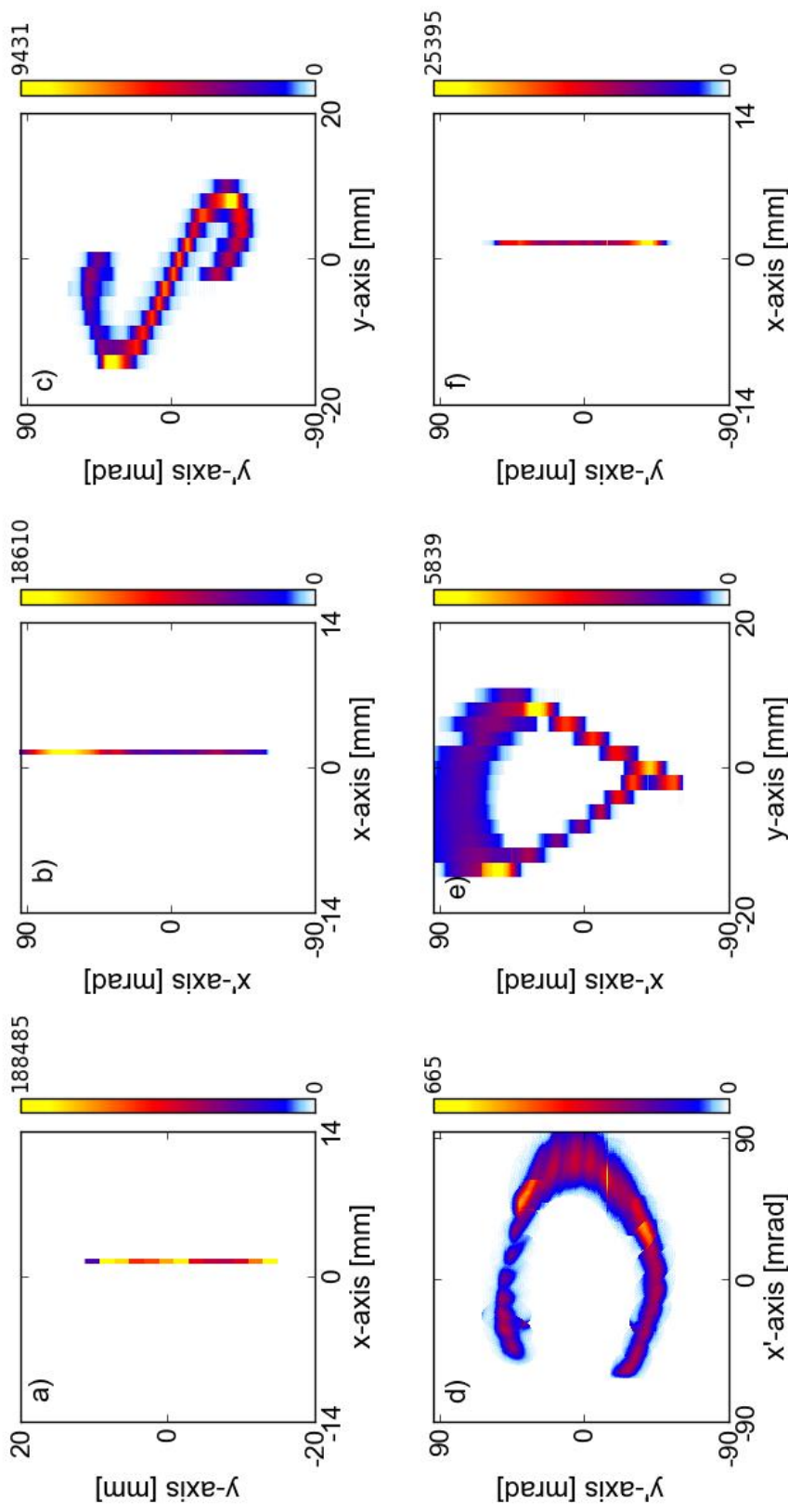
Sliced projection: measurements

24



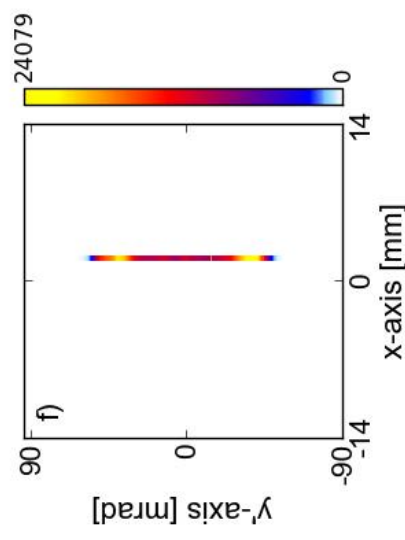
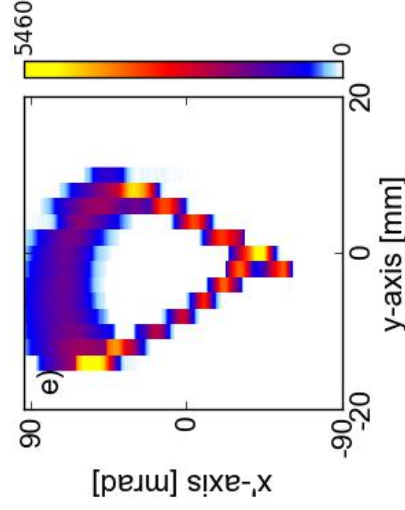
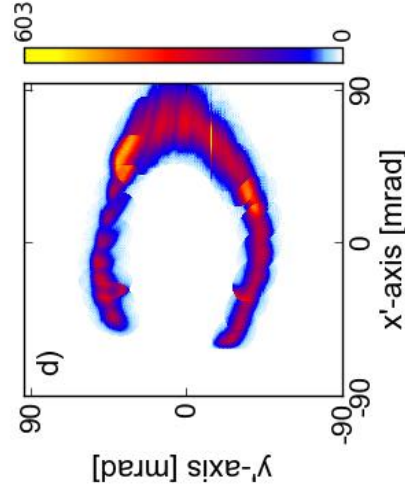
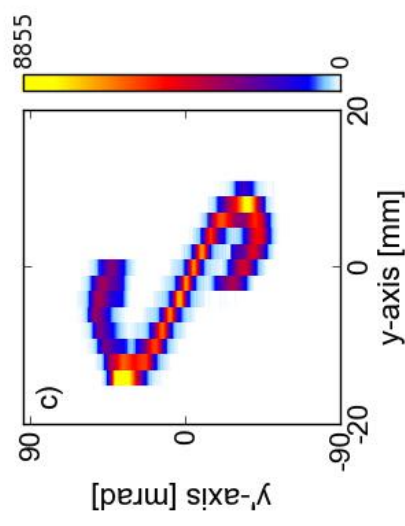
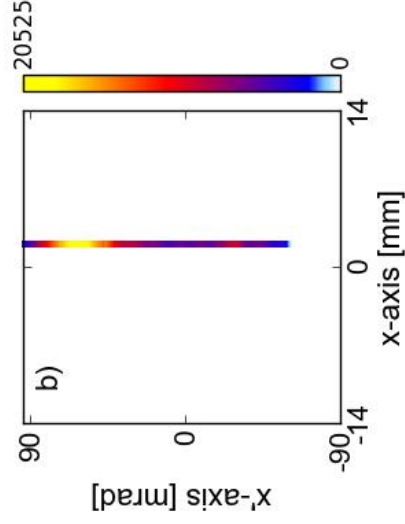
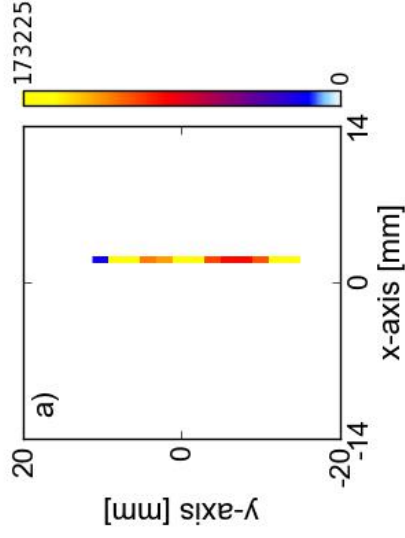
Sliced projection: measurements

23



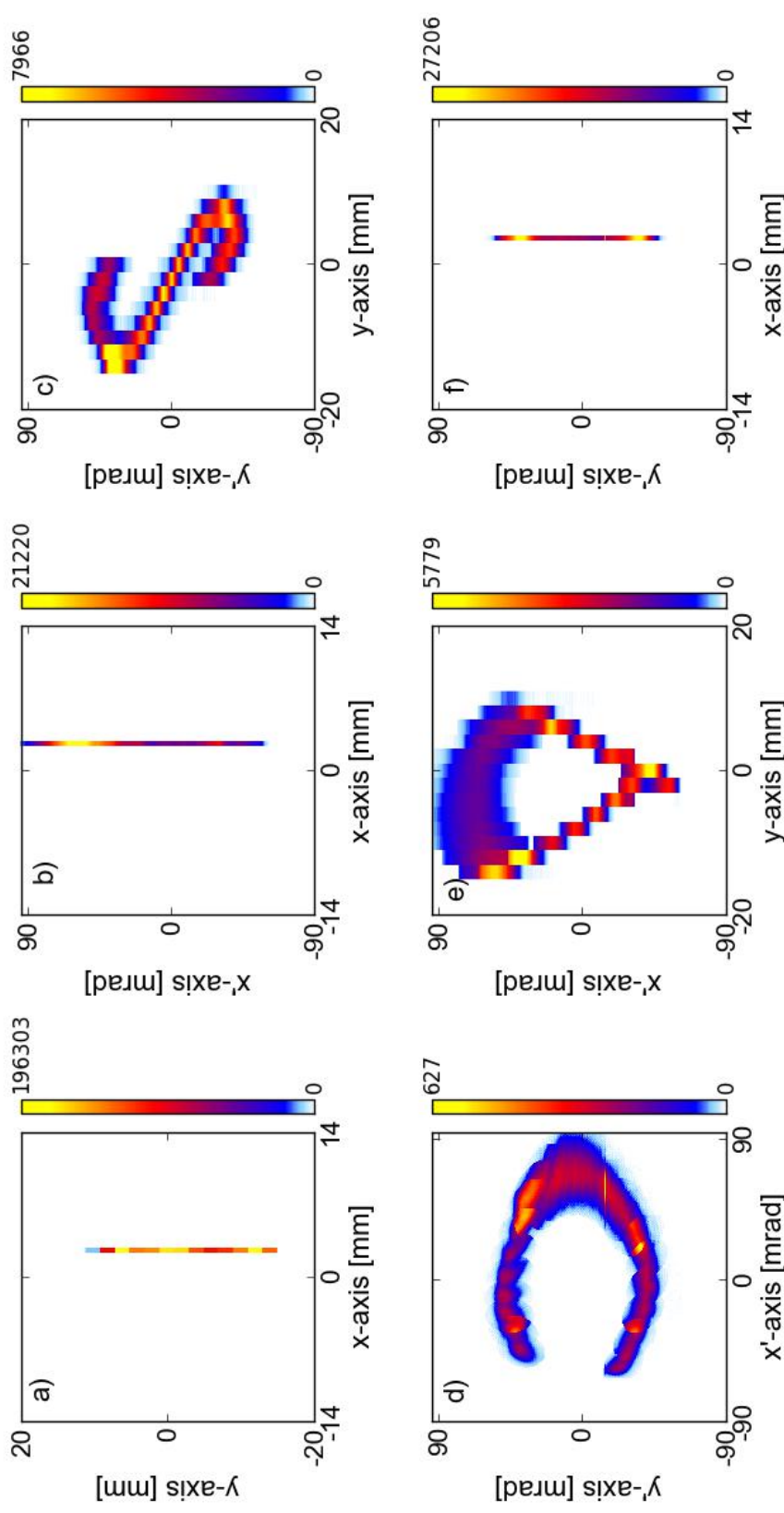
Sliced projection: measurements

22



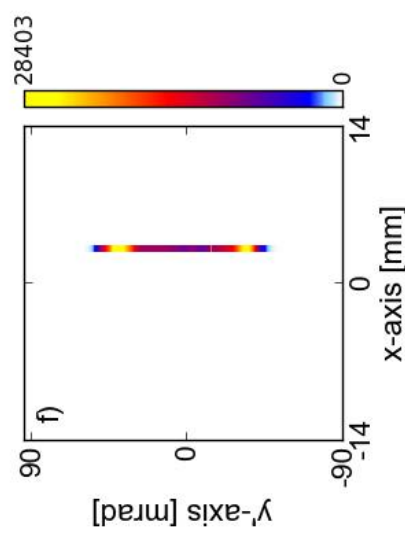
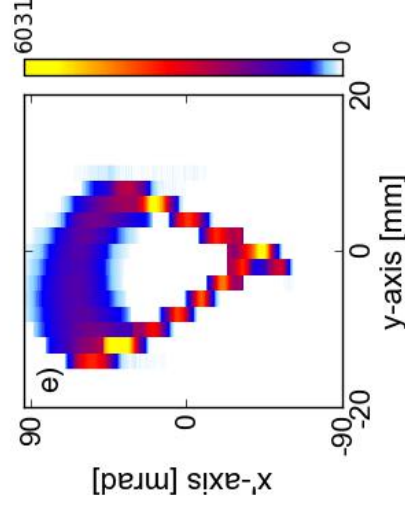
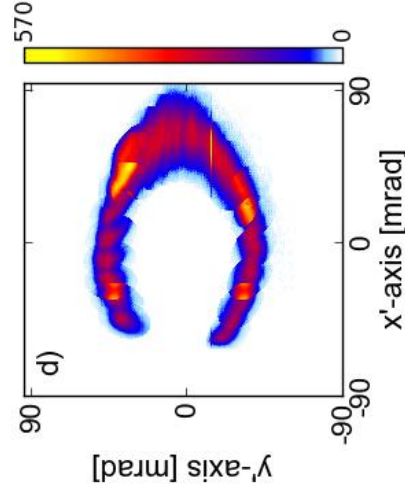
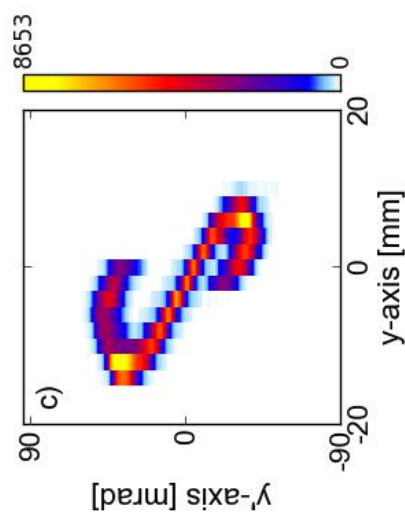
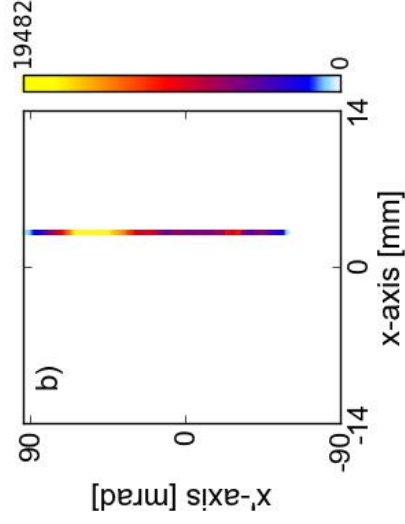
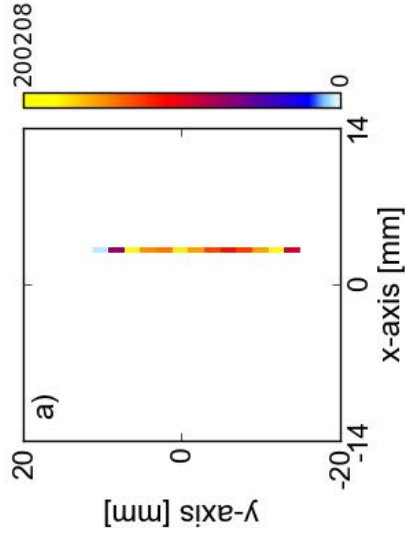
Sliced projection: measurements

21



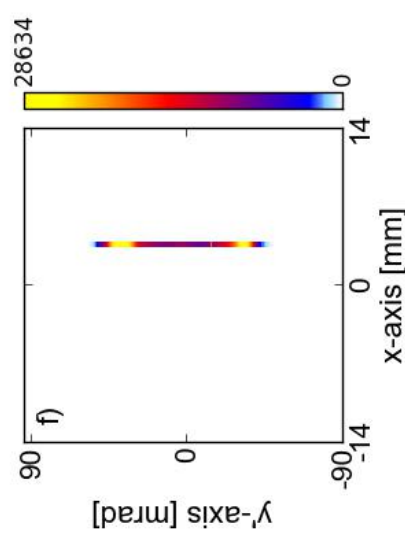
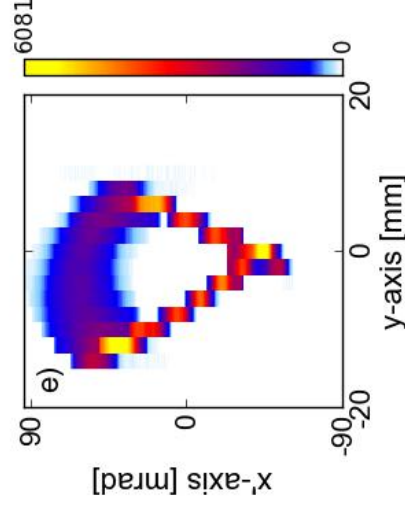
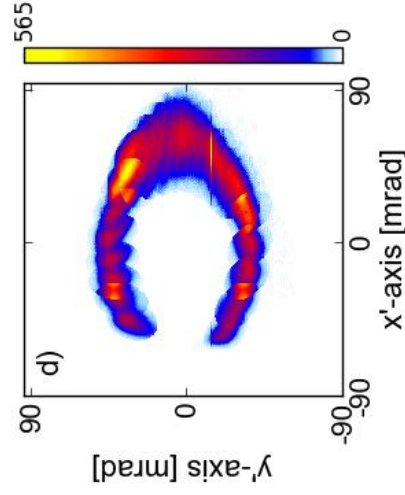
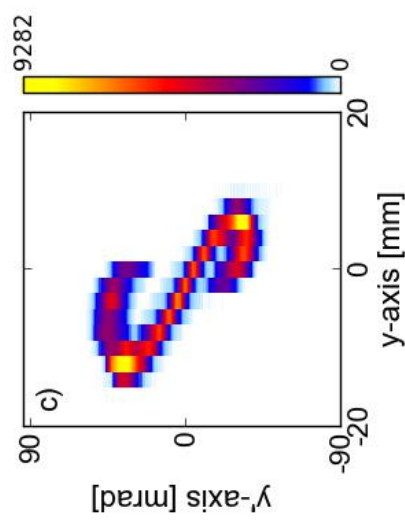
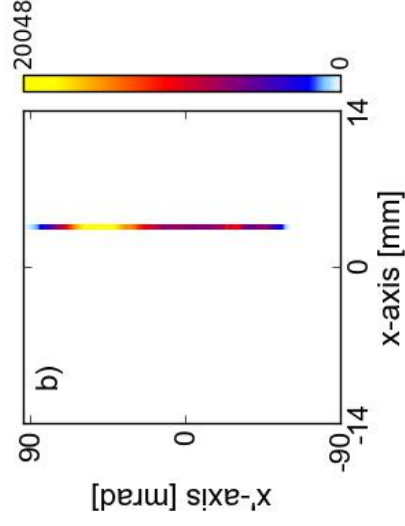
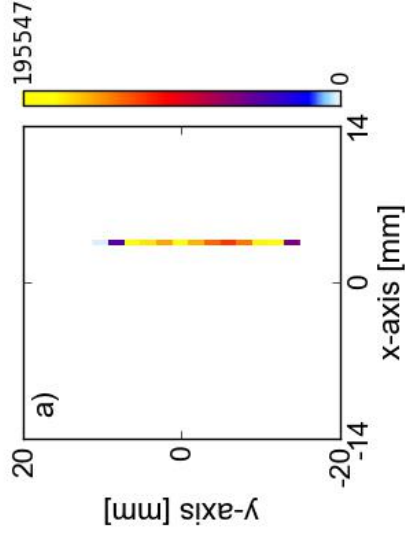
Sliced projection: measurements

20



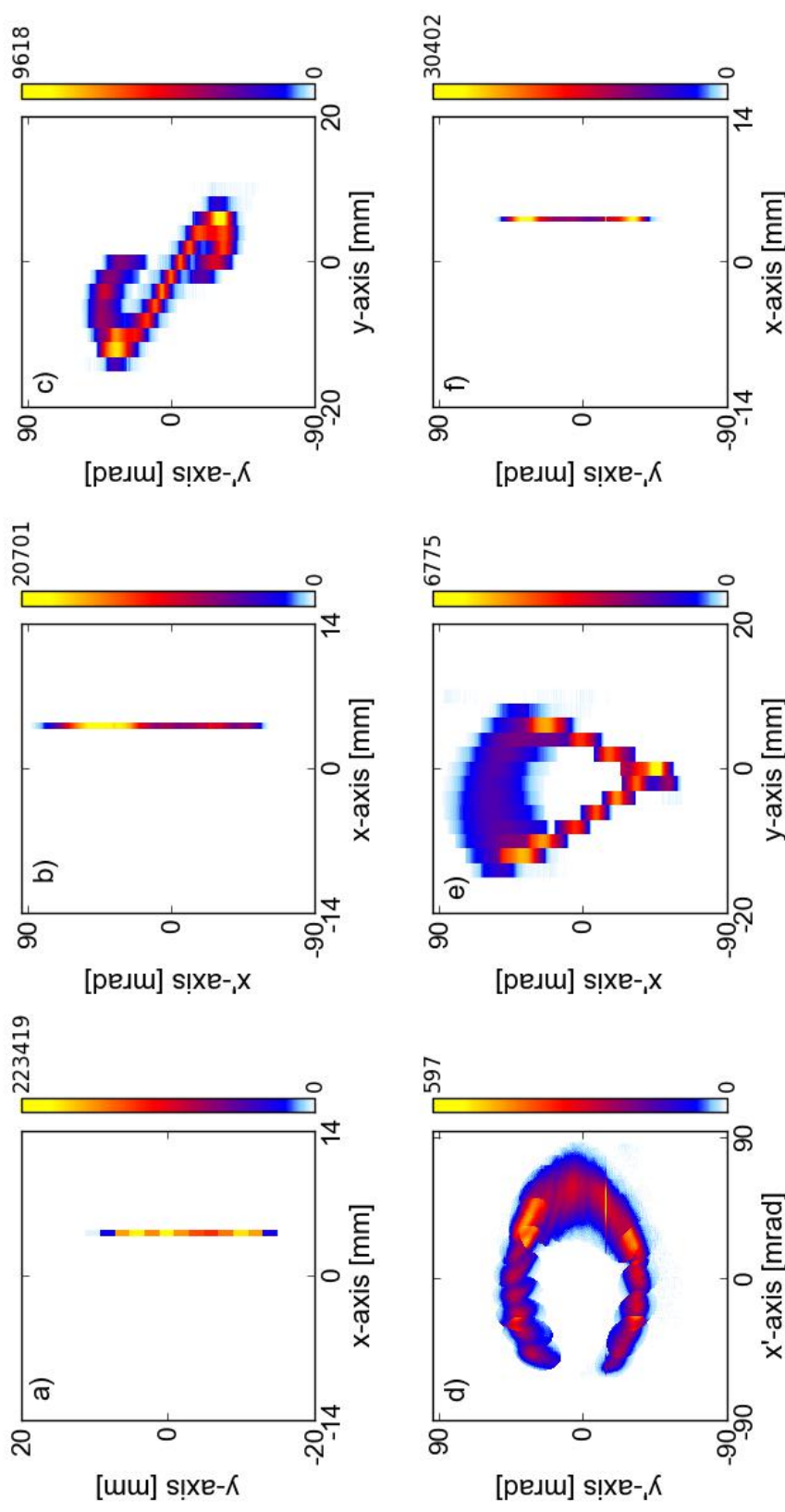
Sliced projection: measurements

19



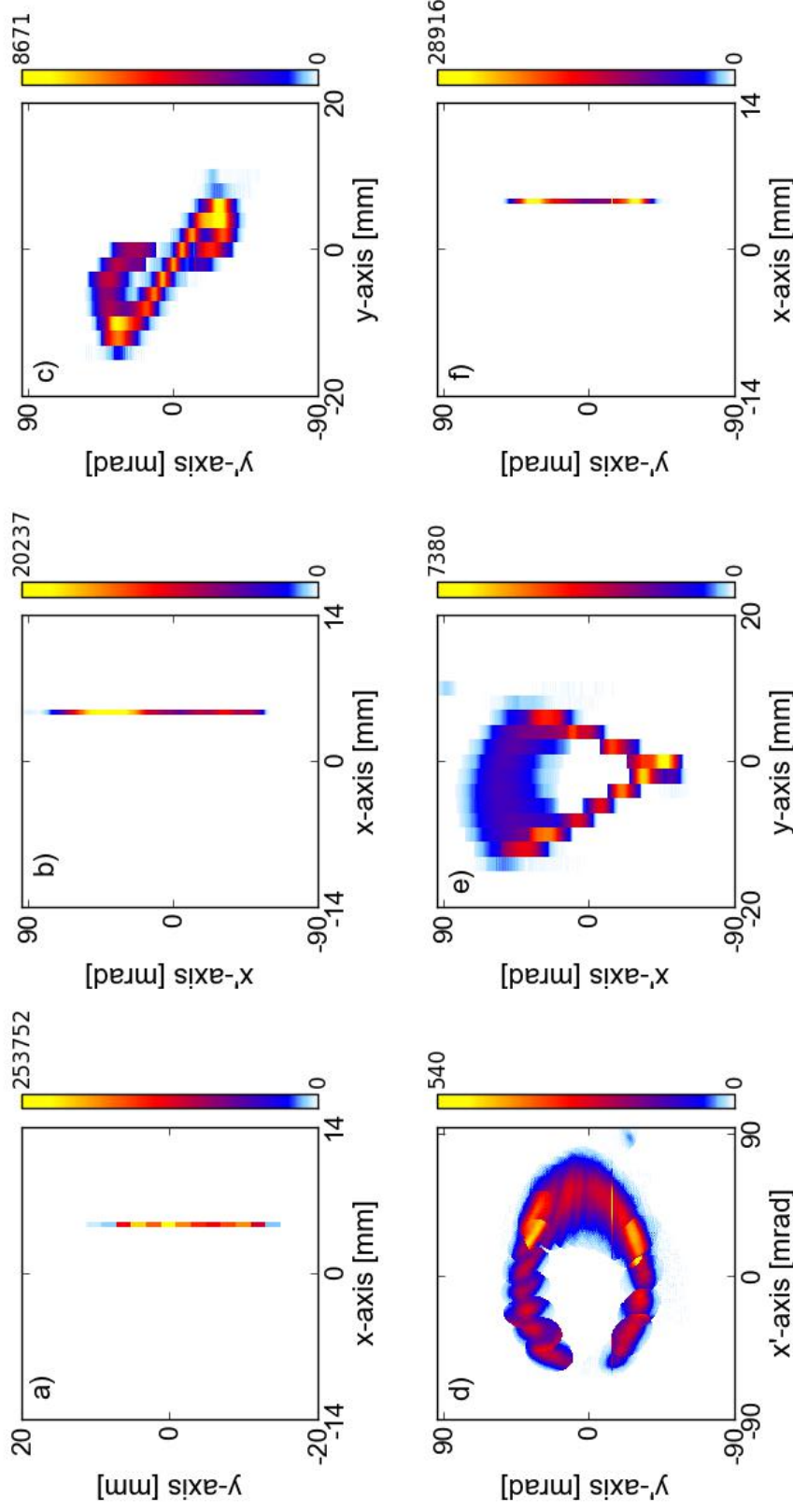
Sliced projection: measurements

18



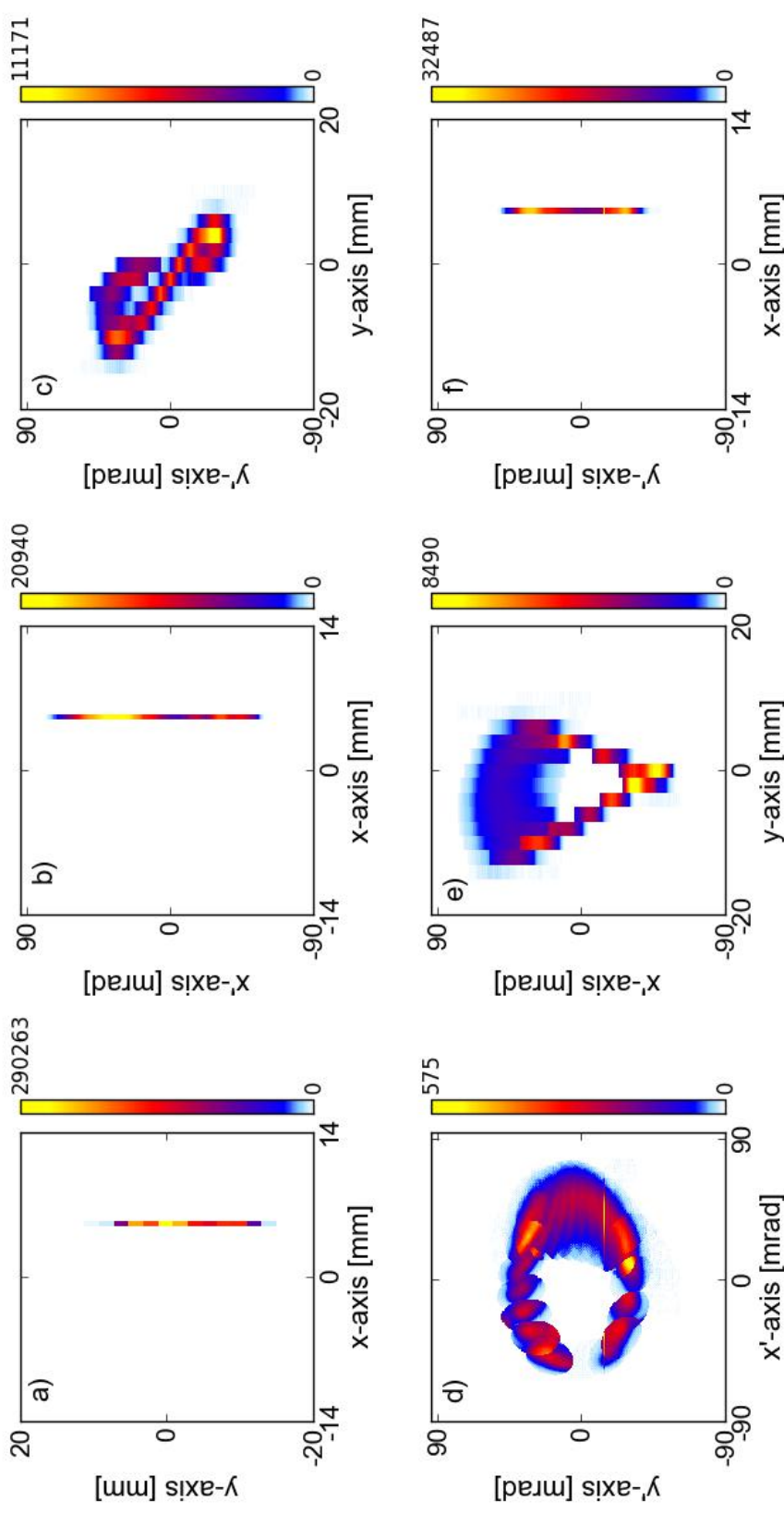
Sliced projection: measurements

17



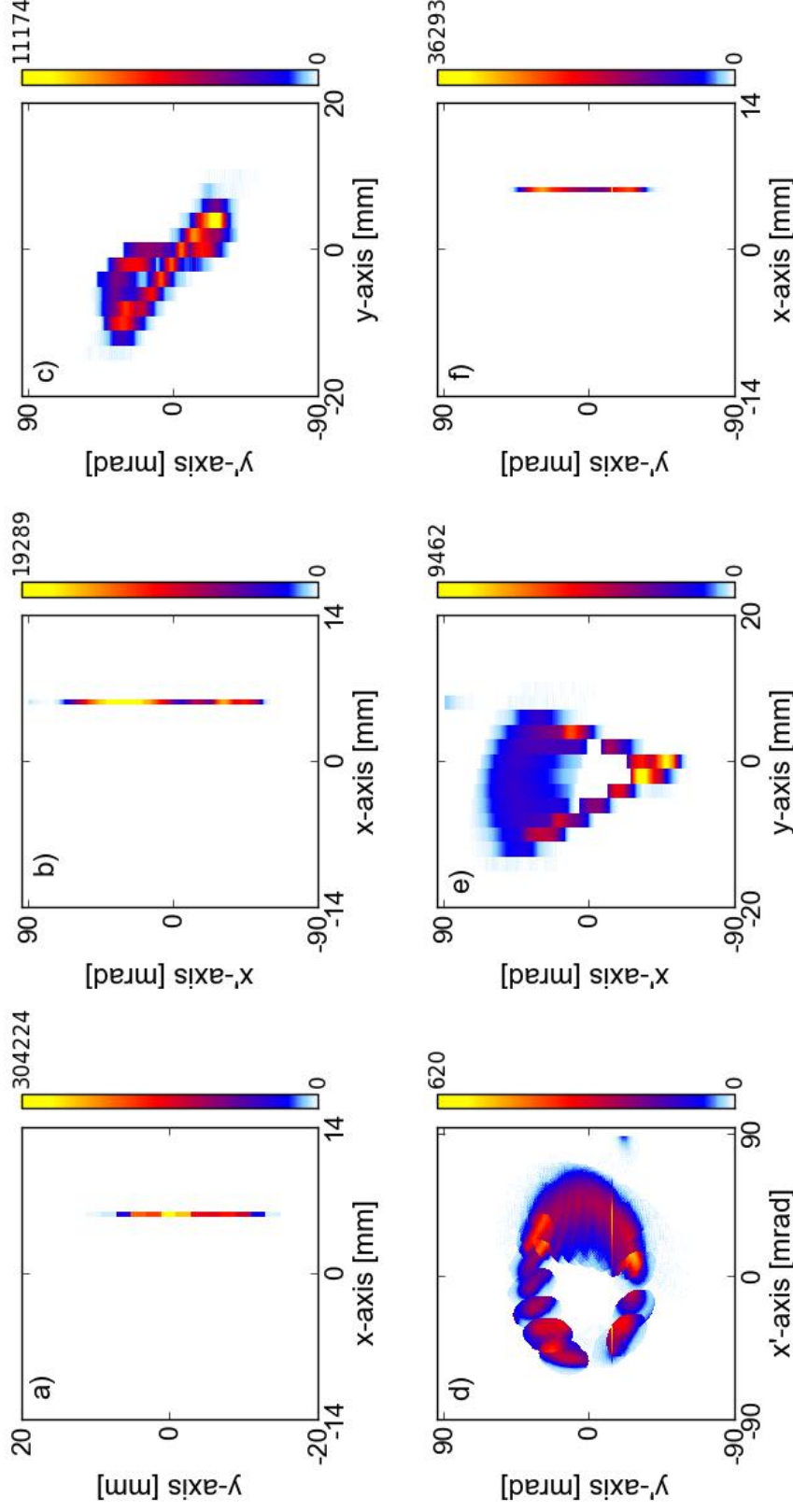
Sliced projection: measurements

16



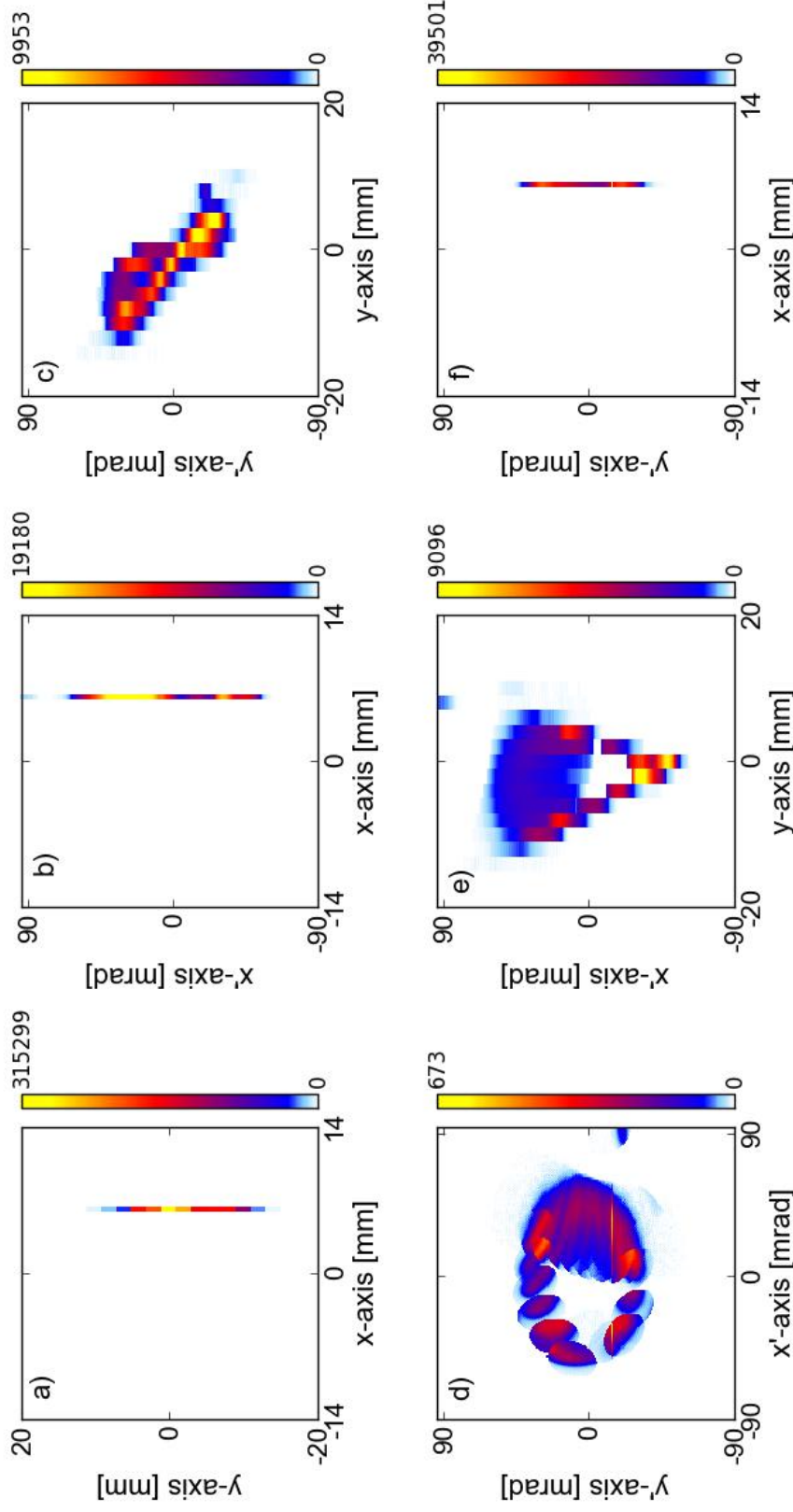
Sliced projection: measurements

15



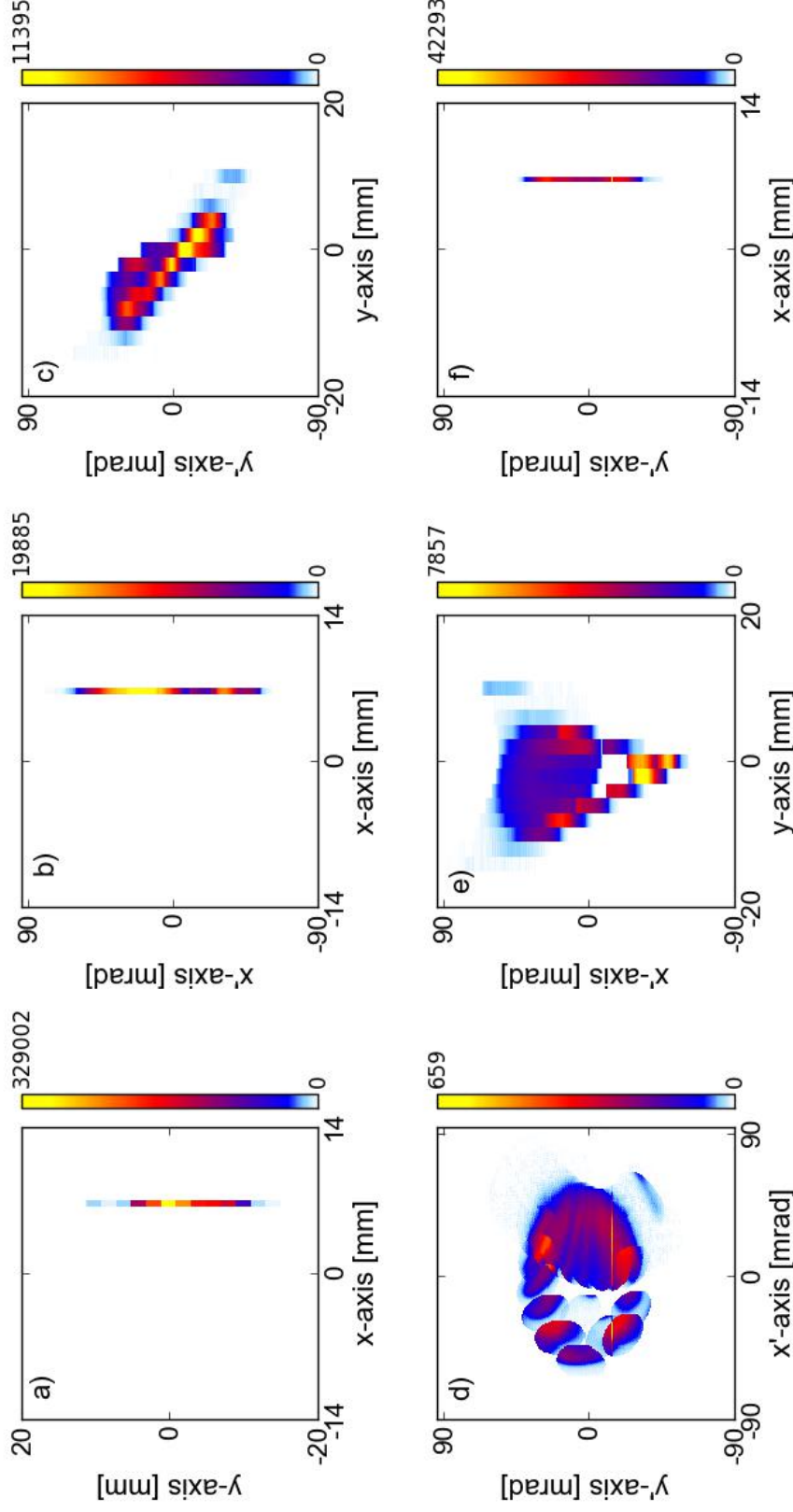
Sliced projection: measurements

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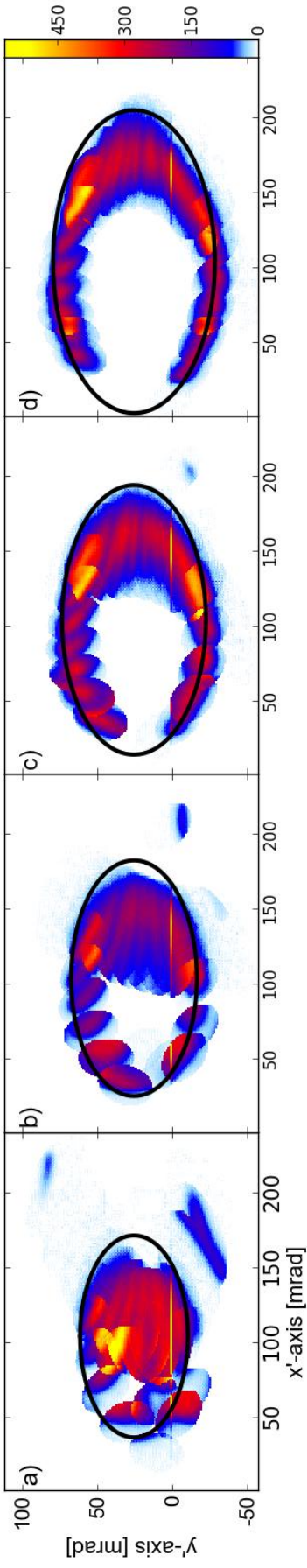


Sliced projection: measurements

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Analytical description of the x' - y' distribution



Expansion coefficients of the 2nd order transfer matrix

COSY Infinity 9.1: Michigan State university

X ₁	%	X' ₁	%	Y ₁	%	Y' ₁	%	(x,x',y,y',δ,l) ₀
0	24	0	5.8	0	0	0	0	100000
0	0	1.20995	108	0	0	0	0	010000
0	0	0	0	0	9.2	0	3.8	001000
0	0	0	0	9.100E-02	35	-1.040819	110	000100
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200000
0	-2	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	110000
-0.94047	33	0	3.4	0	0	0	0	020000
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101000
0	0	0	0	0	1.5	0	0.4	011000
0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0.6	100100
0	0	0	0	5.34891	71	0	13	010100
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	002000
0	3	0	0.6	0	0	0	0	001100
-2.43596	86	0	9.8	0	0	0	0	000200

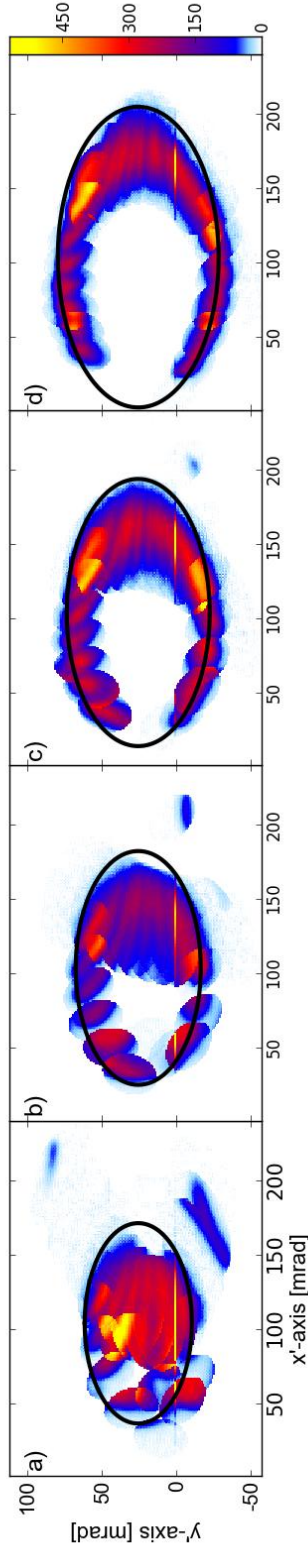
$$x_1 = (x/x'x')x_0'^2 + (x/y'y')y_0'^2 \cdot (x/xx')x_0x'_0 + (x/x'x')x_0'^2$$

$$+ x_1' = (x'/x')x_0'yy' + yy'y_0'y'_0 + (x/y'y')y_0'y'_0$$

$$y_1 = (y/y')y_0' + (y/x'y')x_0'y'_0$$

$$y_1' = (y'/y')y_0'$$

Analytical description of the x' - y' distribution



$$x_{x_1} = \left(\frac{x'_1}{(x'/x')/\sqrt{(x/x'x')}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{y'_1}{(y'/y')/\sqrt{(x/y'y')}} \right)^2$$

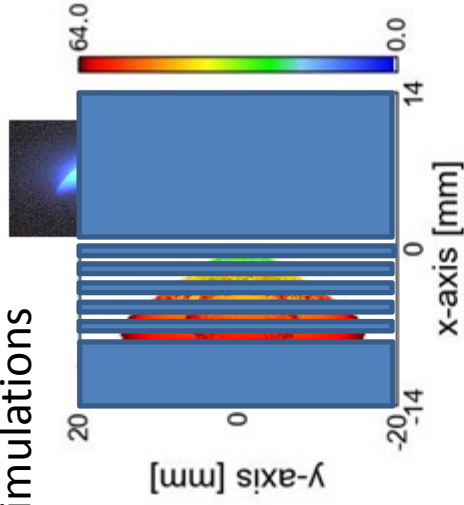
$$y'_1 = (y'/y')y'$$

$$a = (x'/x')/\sqrt{(x/x'x')} = 1.21/\sqrt{0.94047} = 1.24$$

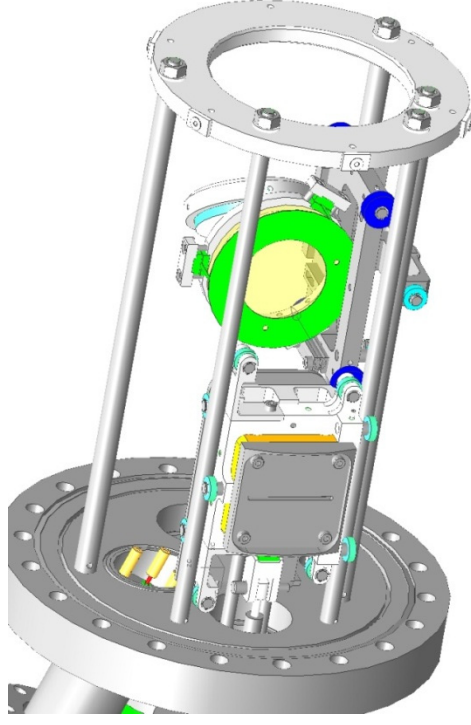
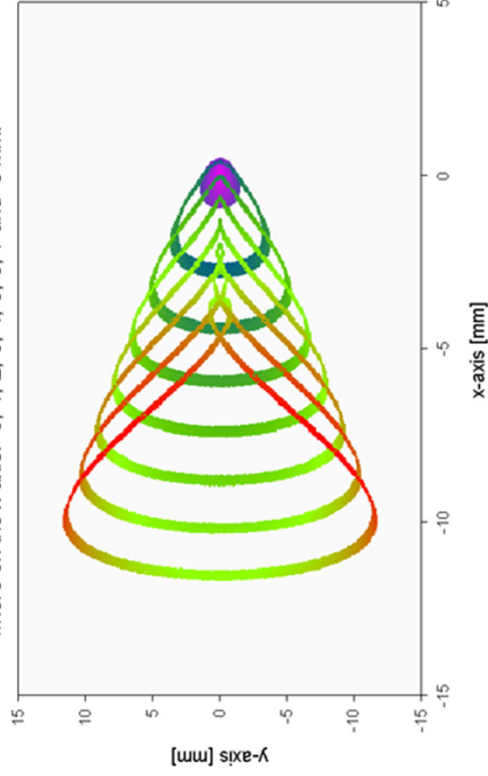
$$b = (y'/y')/\sqrt{(x/y'y')} = 1.041/\sqrt{2.435} = 0.66$$

Response distribution of the MCP

simulations



Trace-space 52 mm downstream a slit. The slits positions where on the x-axis: -0,-1,-2,-3,-4,-5,-6,-7 and -8 mm.

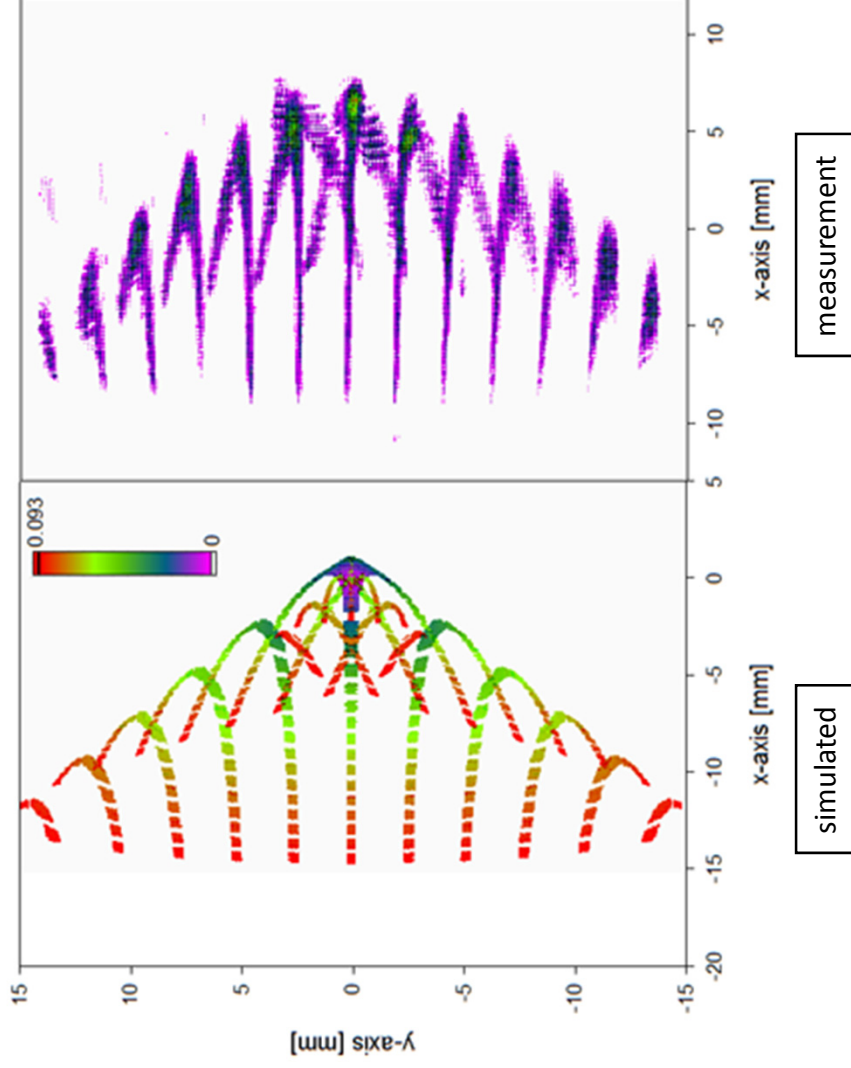


Simulation and measurements of a full response distribution from a 24.6 keV He¹⁺ beam.



Simulations versus measurements

Trace-space 52 mm downstream a Pepper pot plate vertical pitch is 2 mm and on the x-axis: -0,-1,-2,-3,-4,-5,-6,-7 and -8 mm.

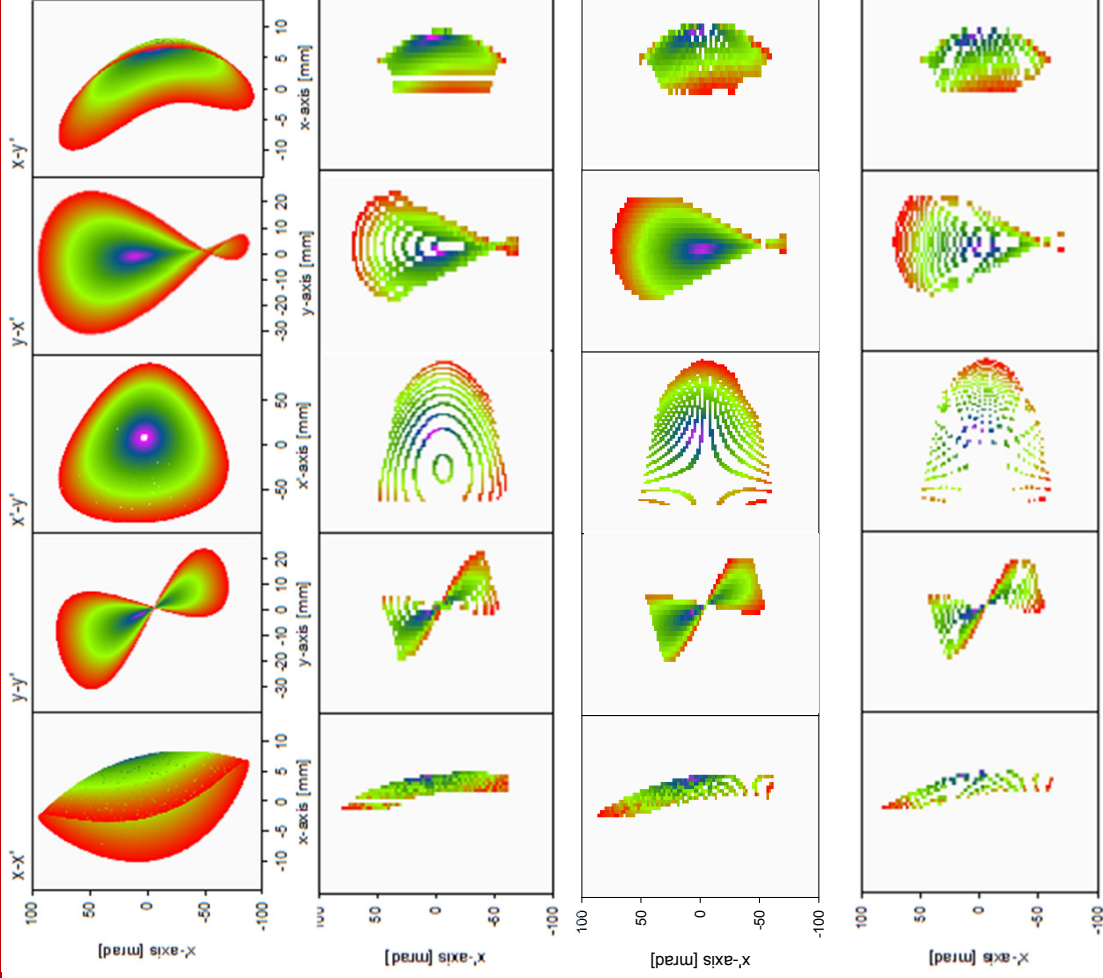


Conclusions

- These 2nd order matrix simulations show that the response distributions measured are dominated by second order aberrations of the dipole magnet.
- The similarity between the simulated and measured projections in the image plane validates the assumption that ions originate from a point source.
- A route is shown to retrieve the expansion coefficients from the overall transfer matrix from a measured $x'-y'$ distributions.

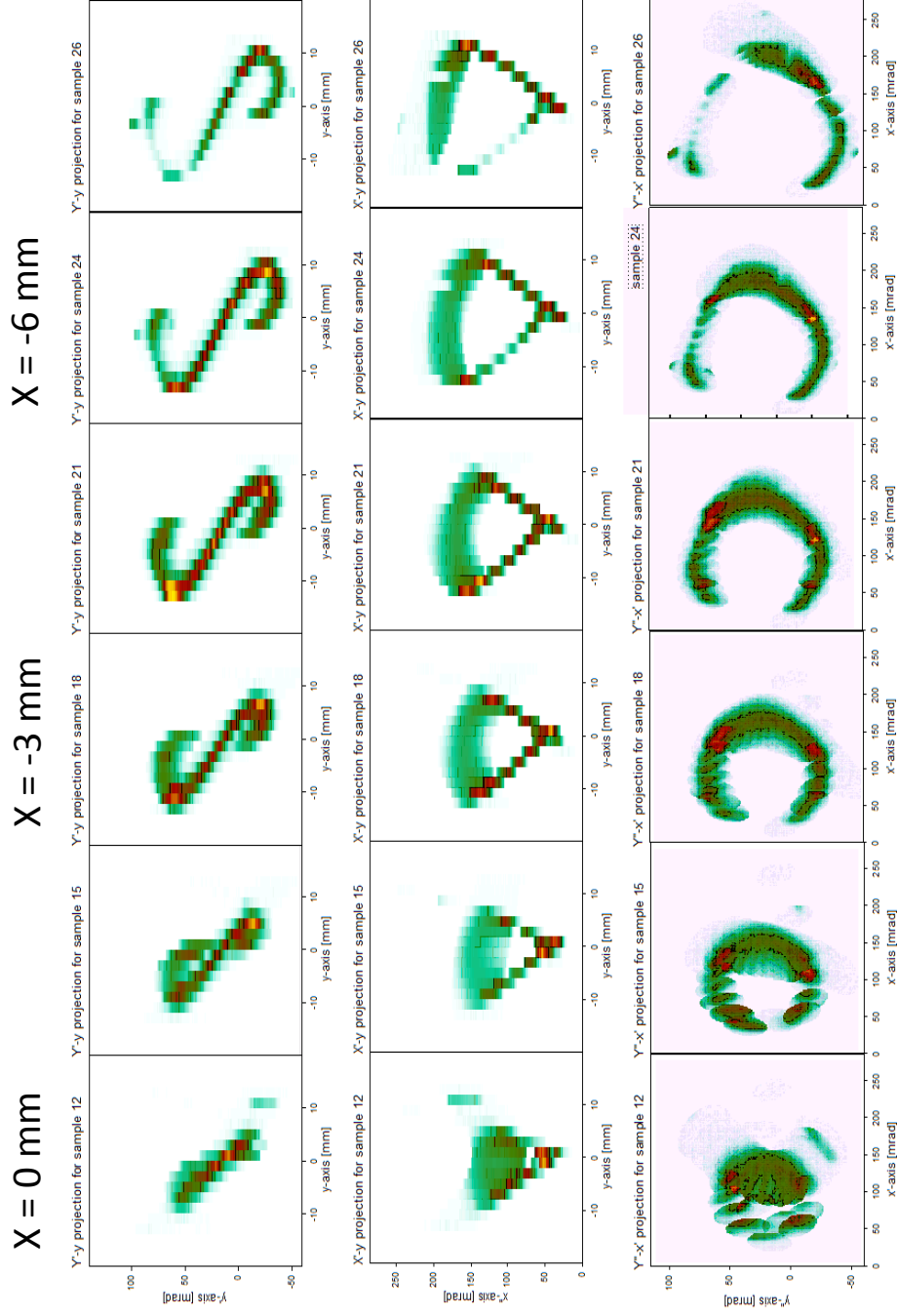
Thank you for your attention

Simulated influence of the pepper pot design on the projection at the location of the pepper pot plate.



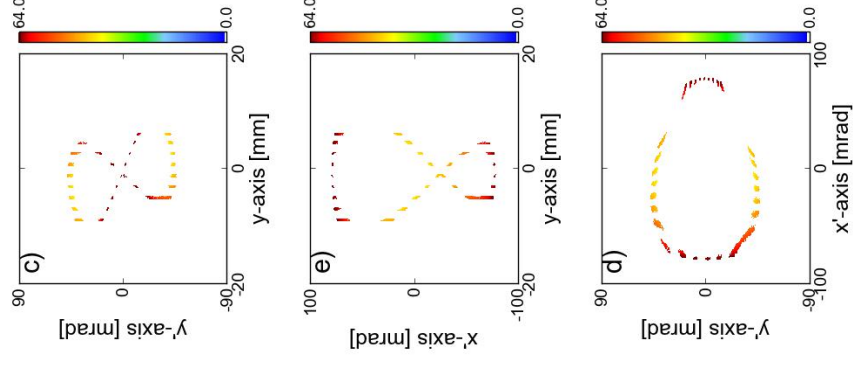
Measurements versus simulations

Measurements



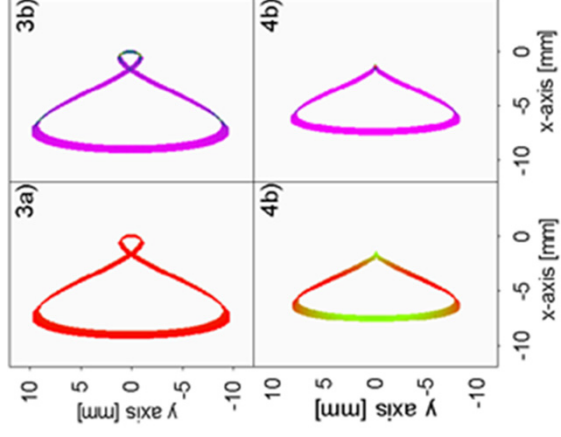
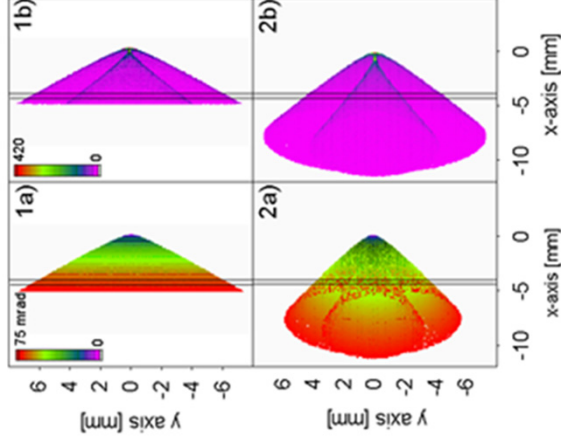
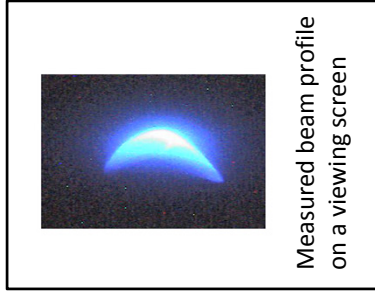
Simulated

$X = -4.25 \text{ mm}$



Simulated response downstream slits on the location of a pepper pot plate

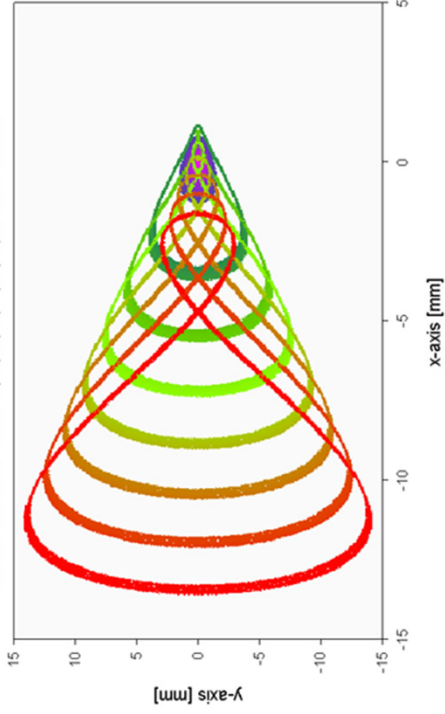
simulations



Fringe field model 1

Fringe field model 2

Trace-space 52 mm downstream a slit. The slits positions where on the x-axis: -0,-1,-2,-3,-4,-5,-6,-7 and -8 mm.



Trace-space 52 mm downstream a slit. The slits positions where on the x-axis: -0,-1,-2,-3,-4,-5,-6,-7 and -8 mm.

