

Recent developments with the GTS-LHC ECR ion source at CERN

V. Toivanen, G. Bellodi, C. Fichera, D. Kuchler, A.M. Lombardi,
M. Maintrot, A. Michet, M. O'Neil, S. Sadovich and F. Wenander
European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN)

O. Tarvainen
University of Jyväskylä, Department of Physics (JYFL)

The 22nd International Workshop on ECR Ion Sources
31 August 2016

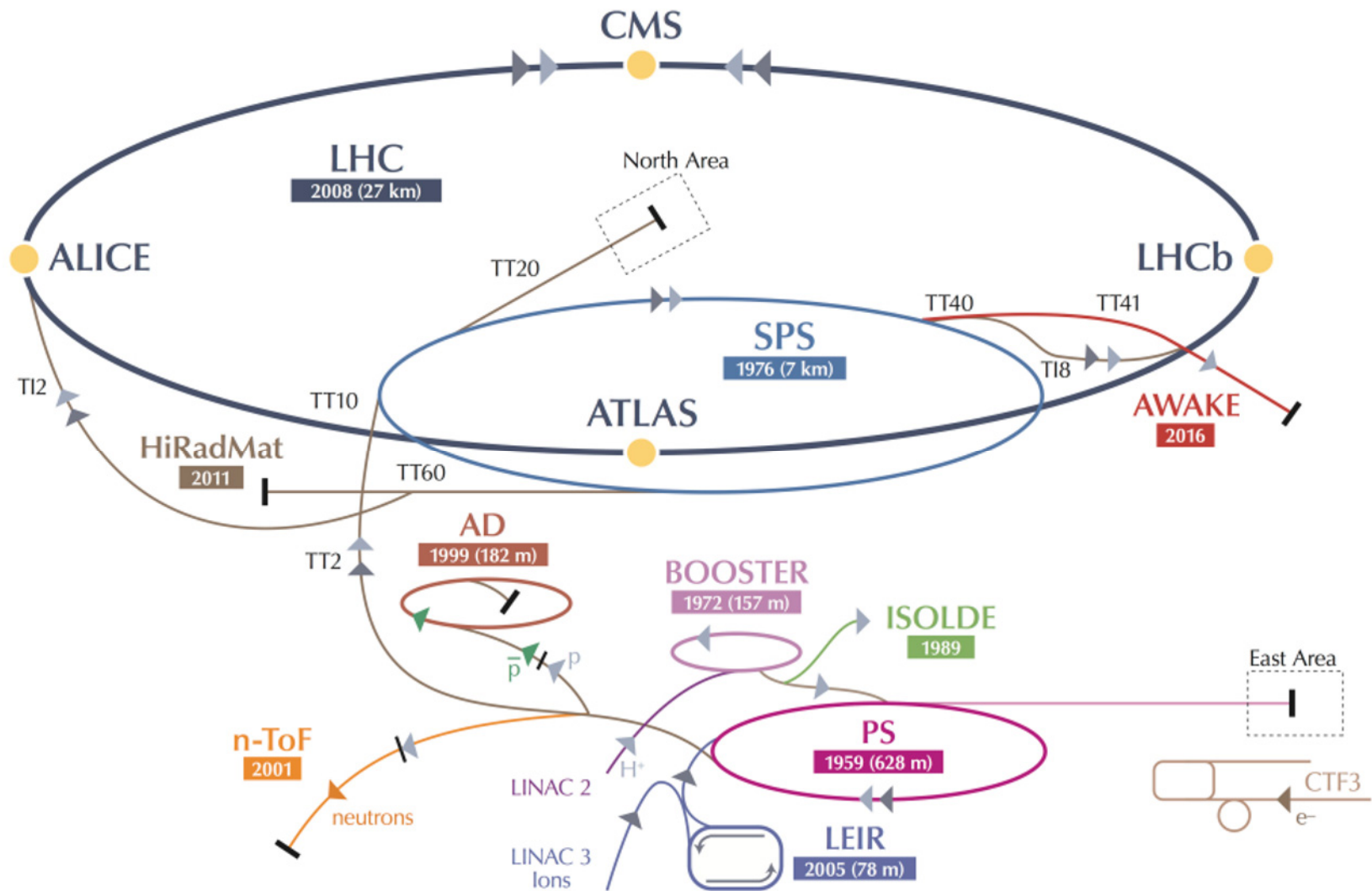
Contents

1. Introduction
2. GTS-LHC extraction region upgrade
3. Double frequency heating with afterglow
4. Miniature oven studies
5. Summary

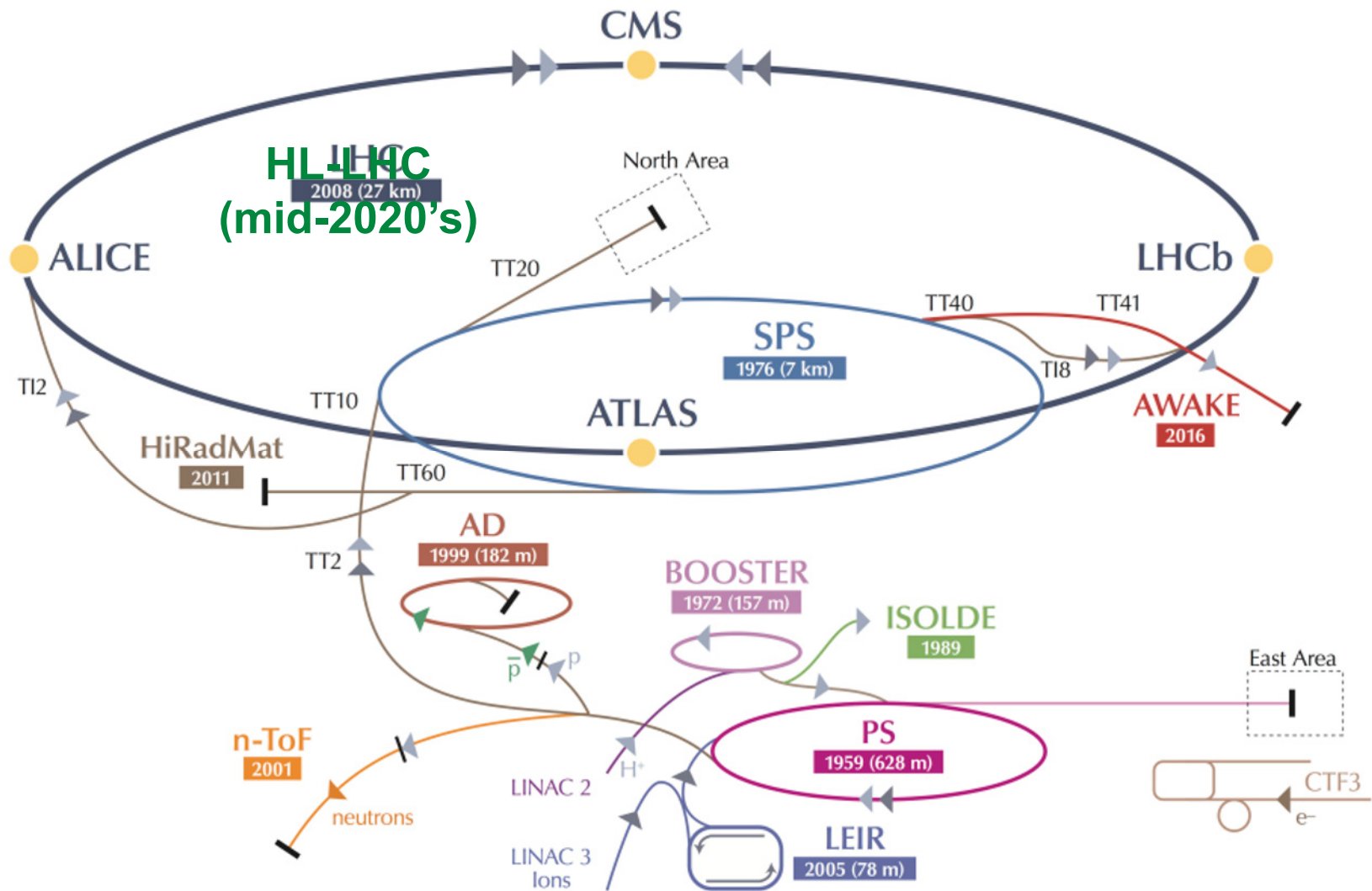
Contents

1. Introduction
2. GTS-LHC extraction region upgrade
3. Double frequency heating with afterglow
4. Miniature oven studies
5. Summary

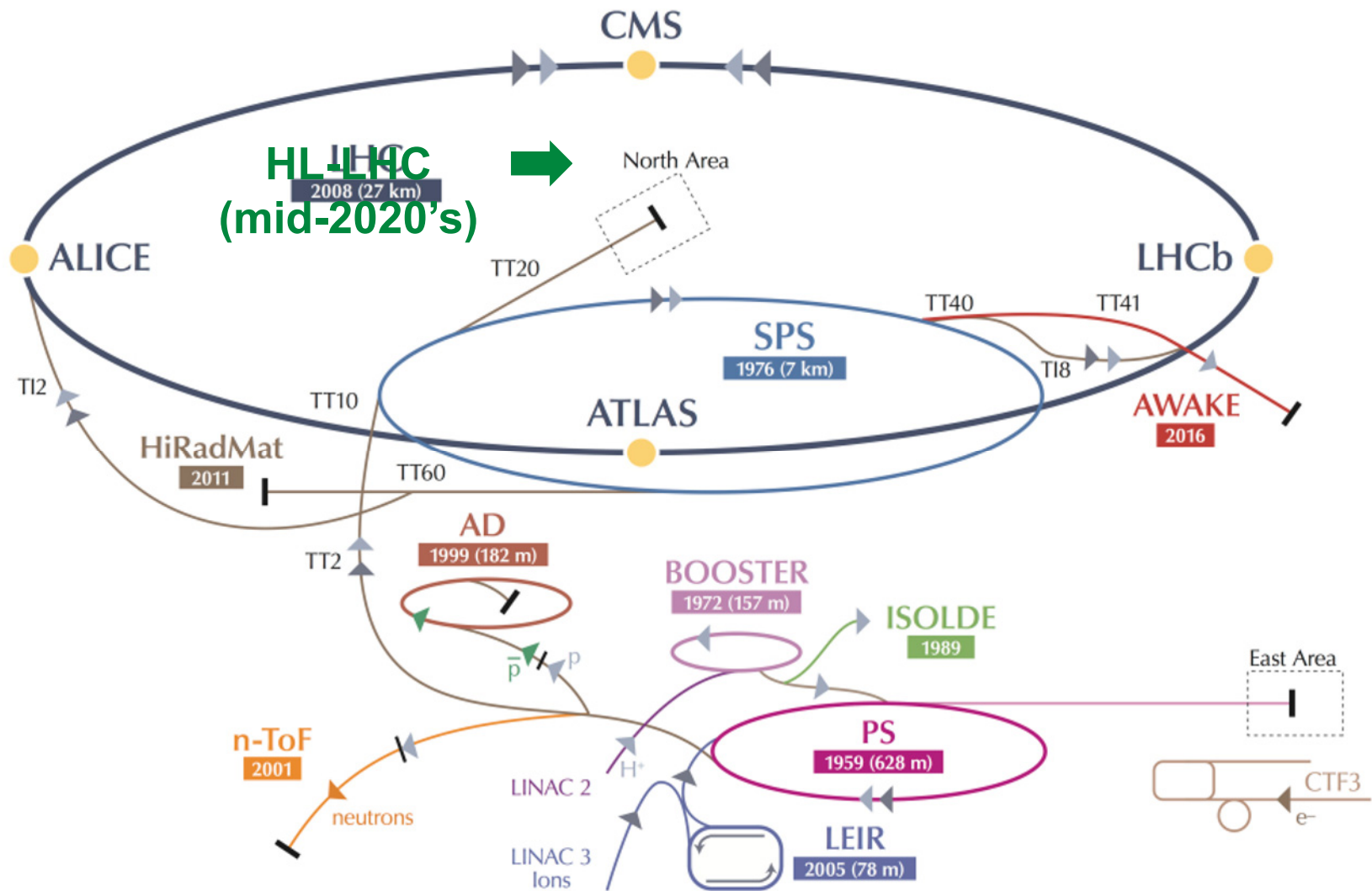
HL-LHC & LHC Injector Upgrade (LIU)



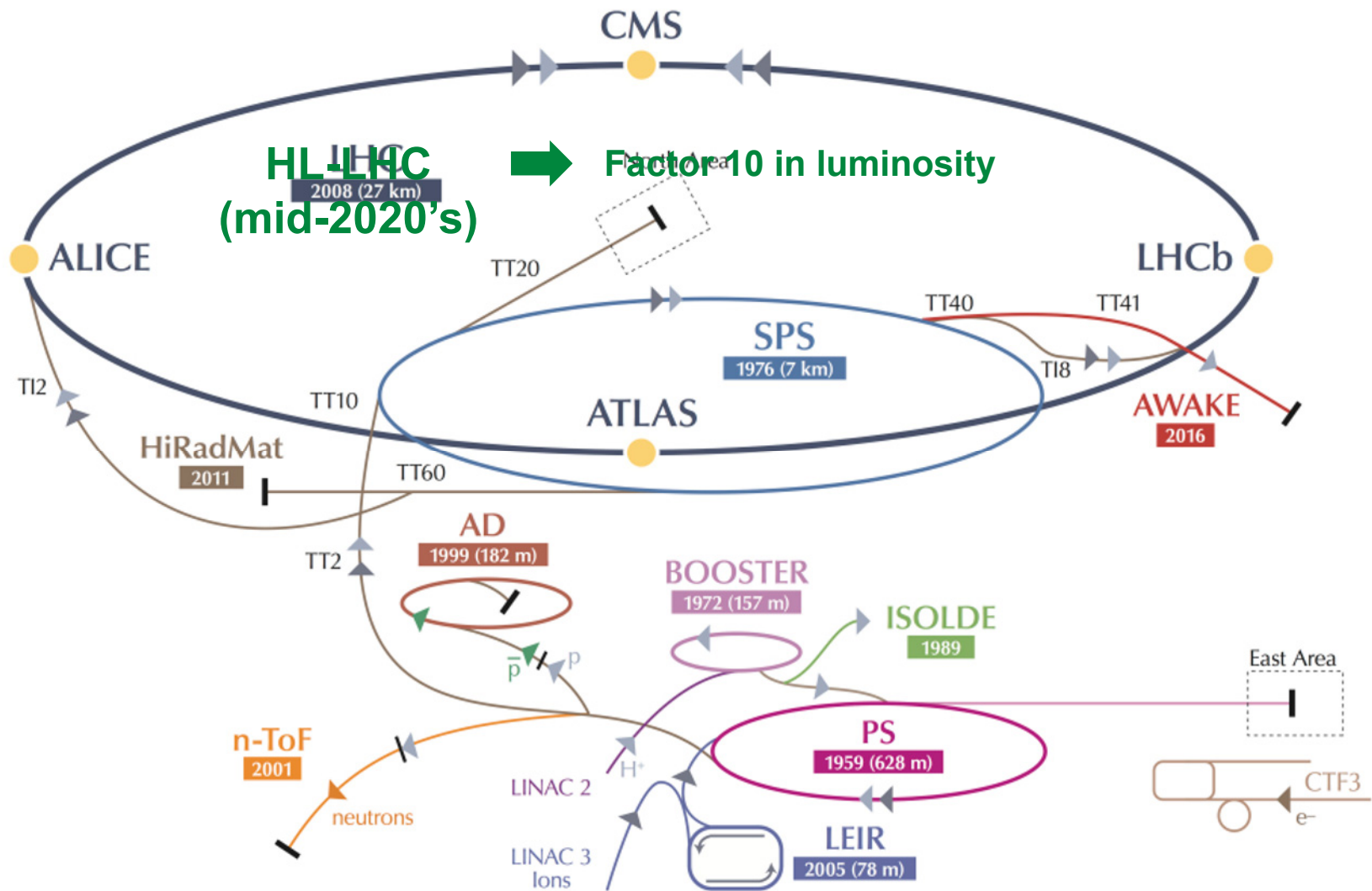
HL-LHC & LHC Injector Upgrade (LIU)



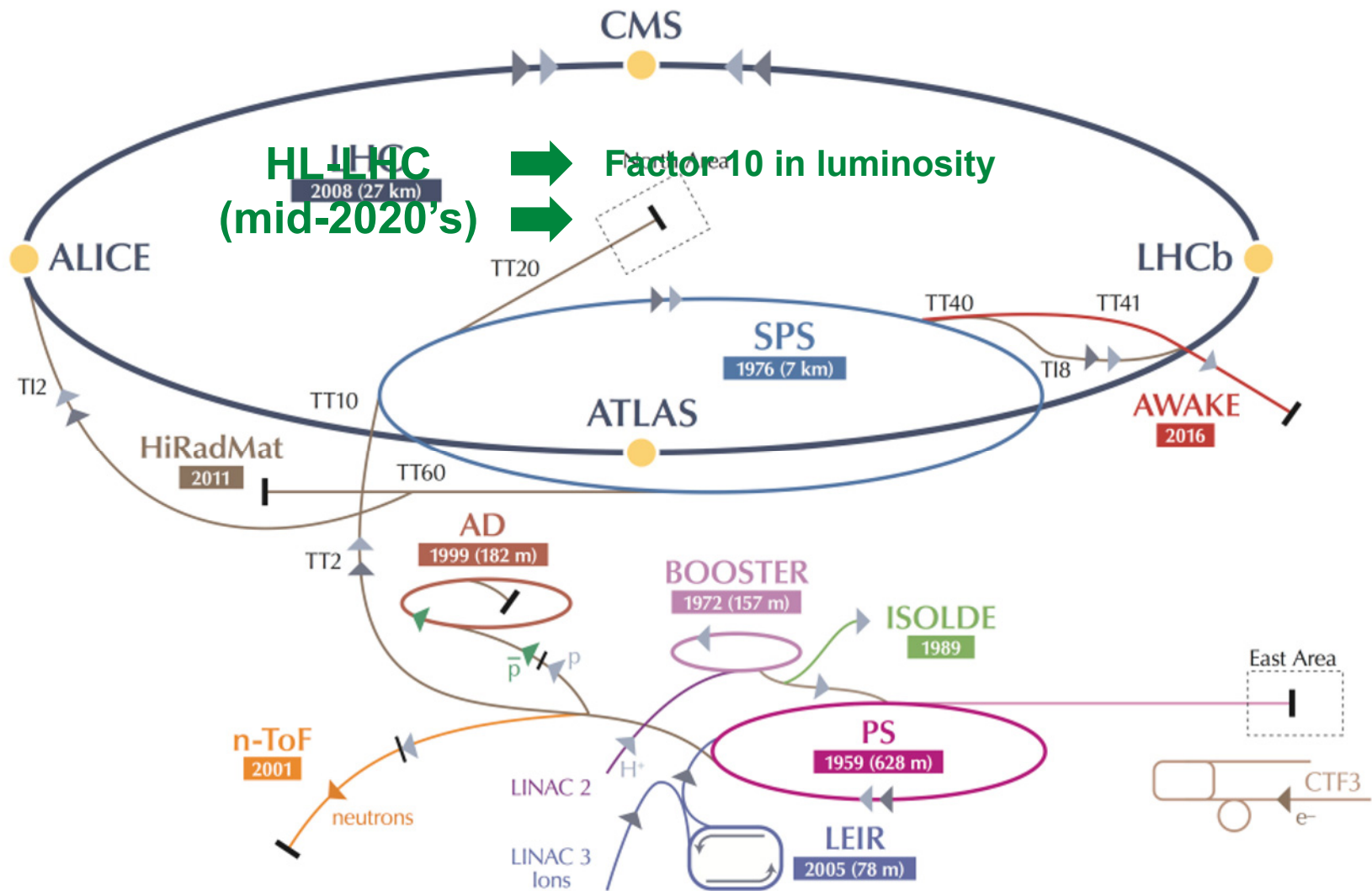
HL-LHC & LHC Injector Upgrade (LIU)



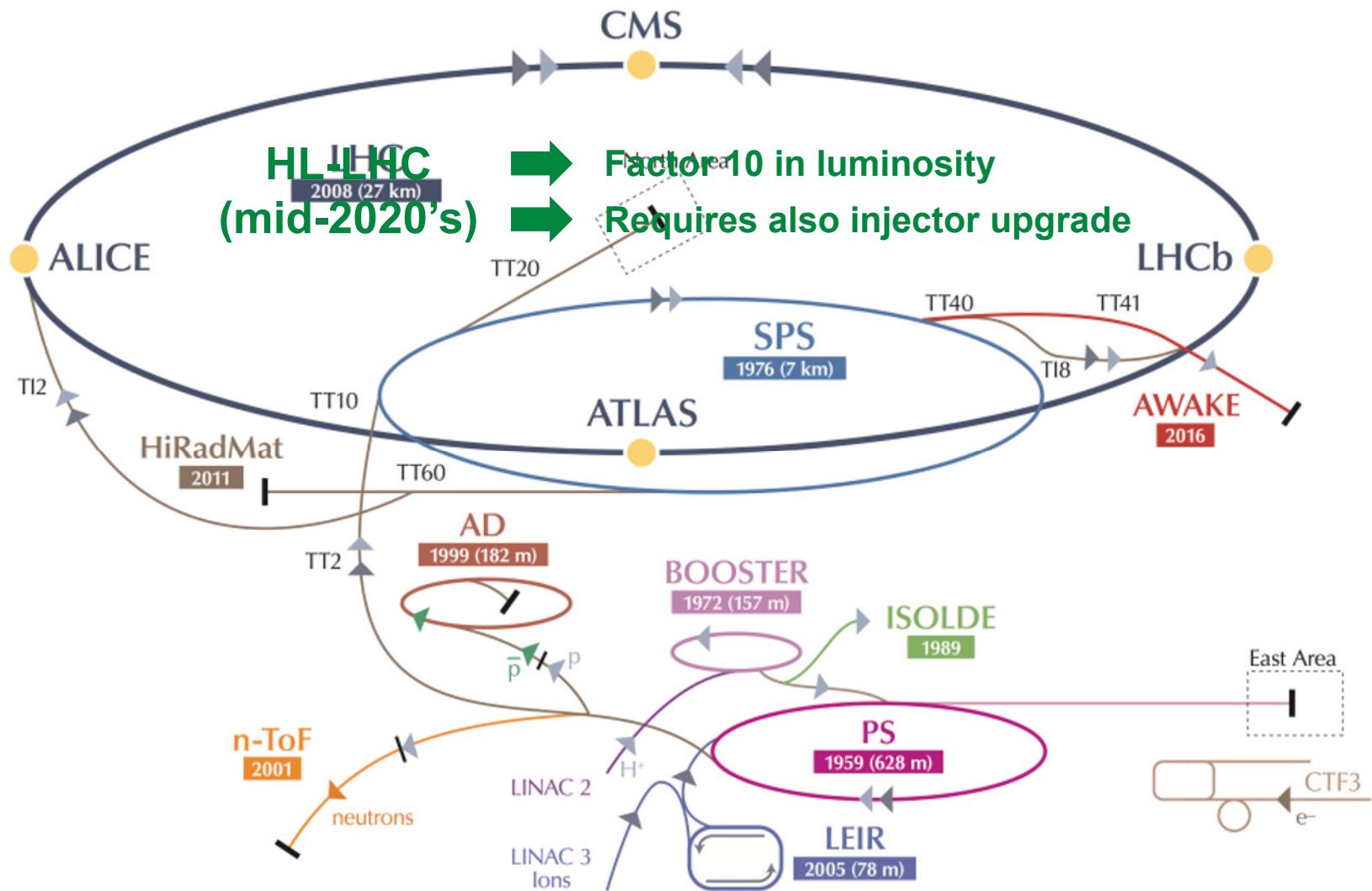
HL-LHC & LHC Injector Upgrade (LIU)



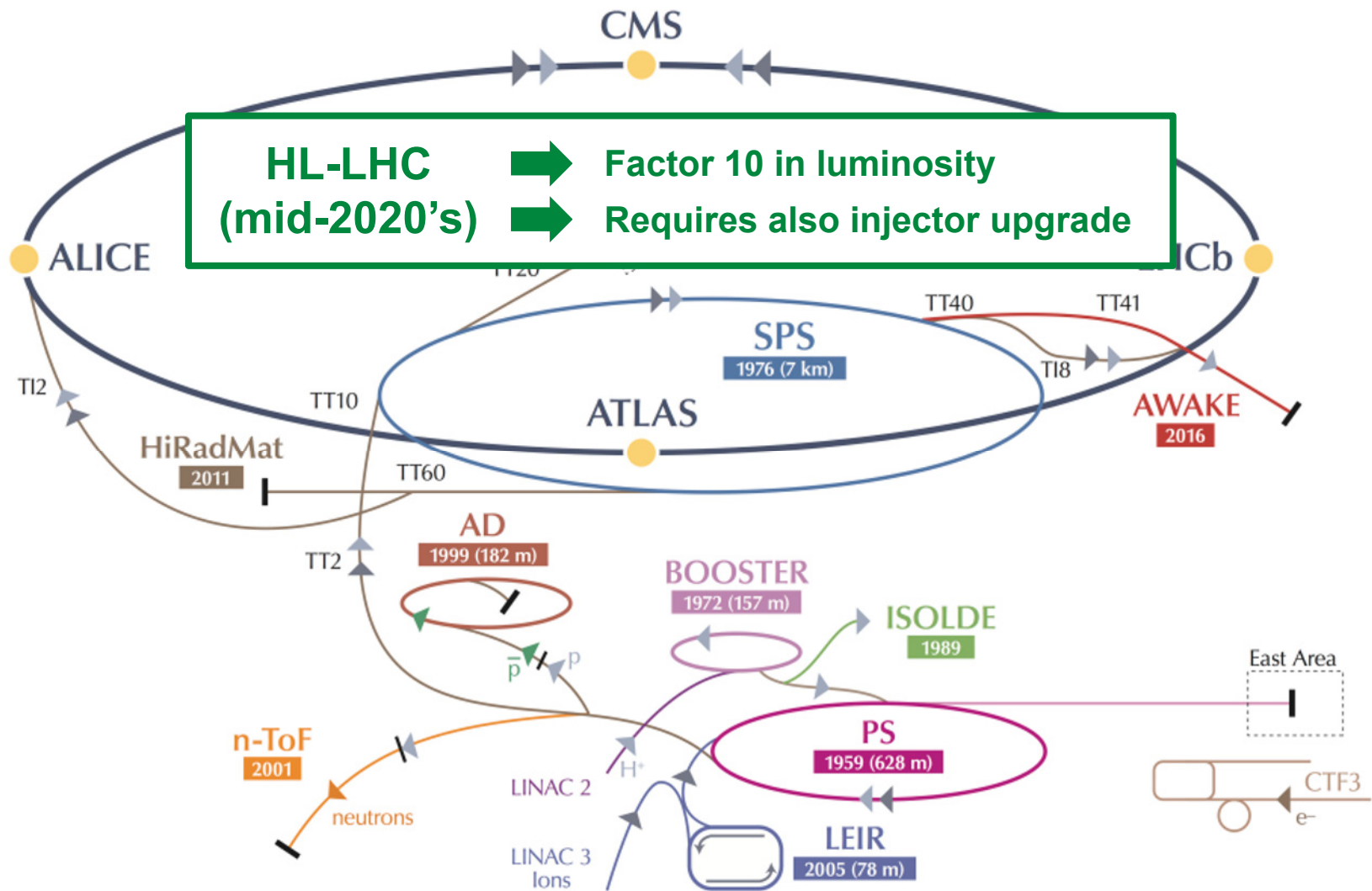
HL-LHC & LHC Injector Upgrade (LIU)



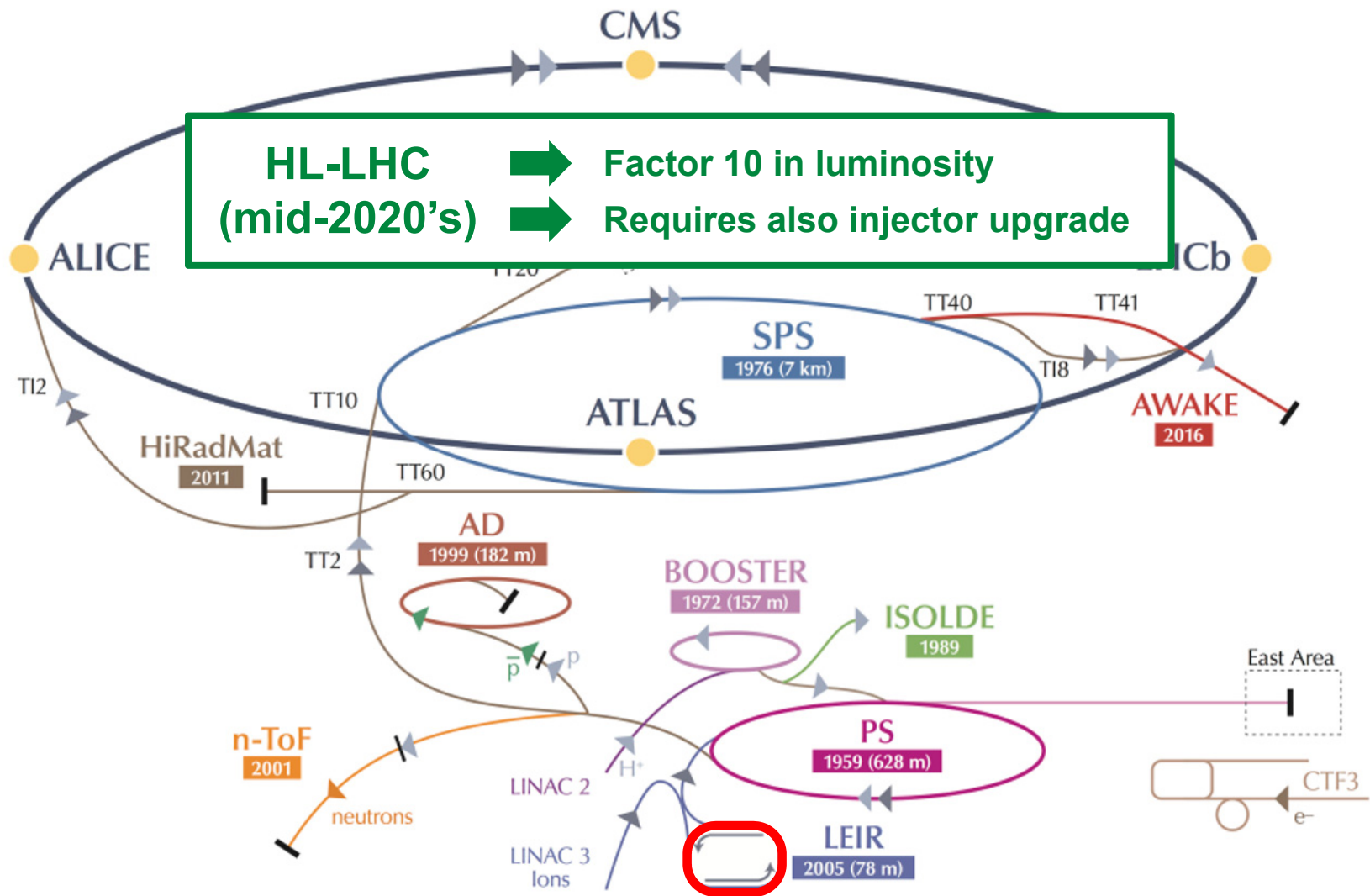
HL-LHC & LHC Injector Upgrade (LIU)



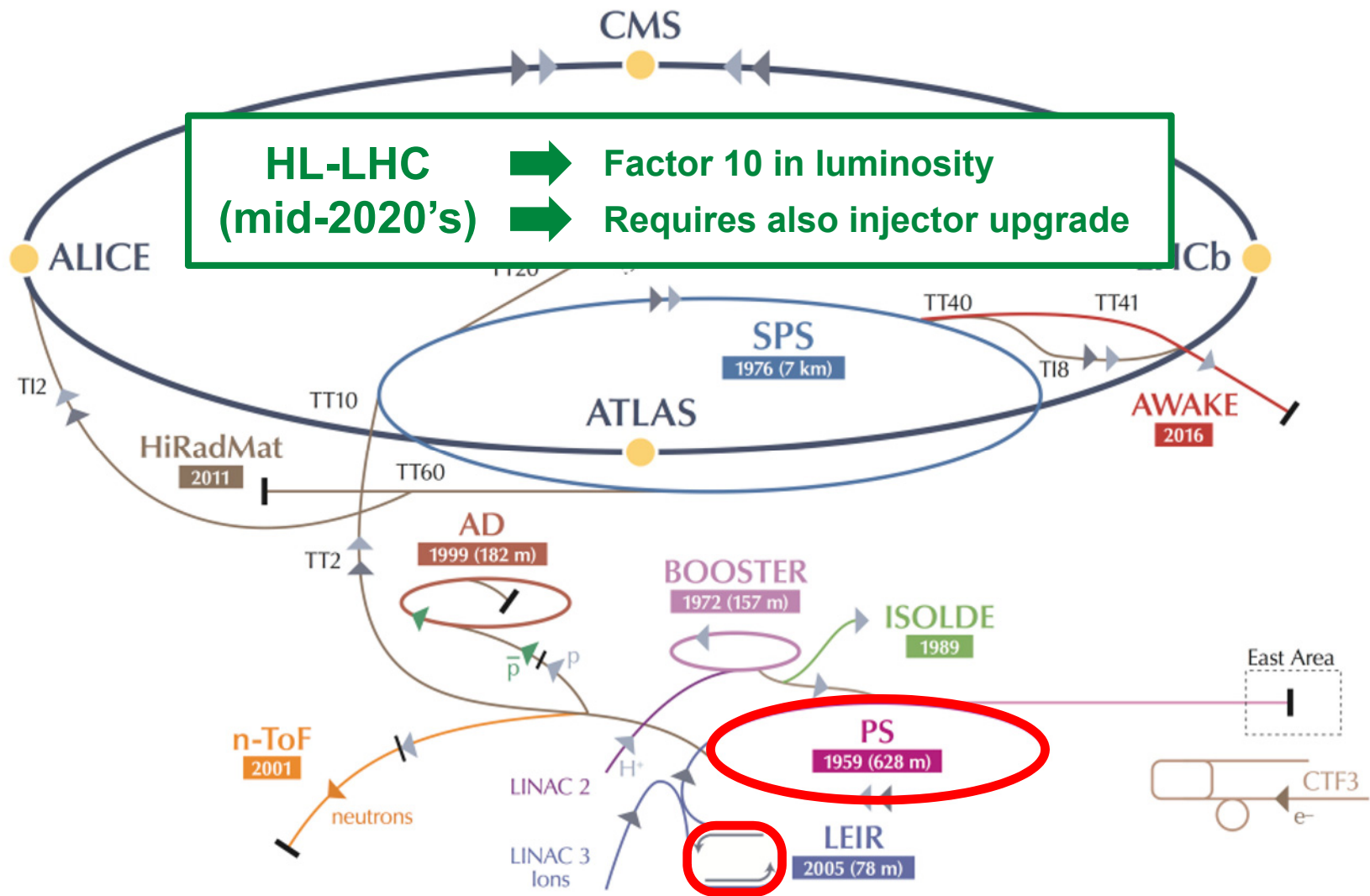
HL-LHC & LHC Injector Upgrade (LIU)



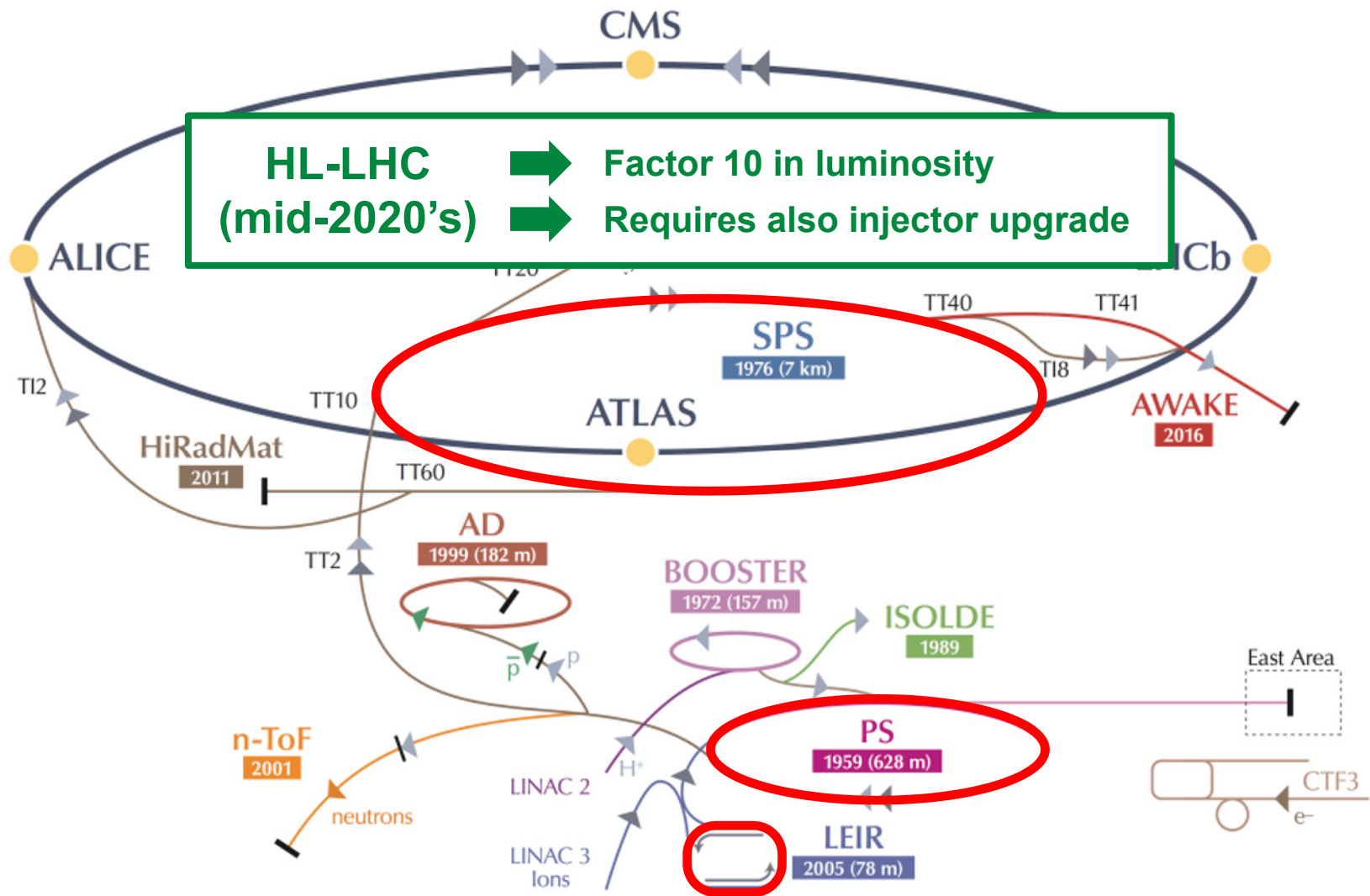
HL-LHC & LHC Injector Upgrade (LIU)



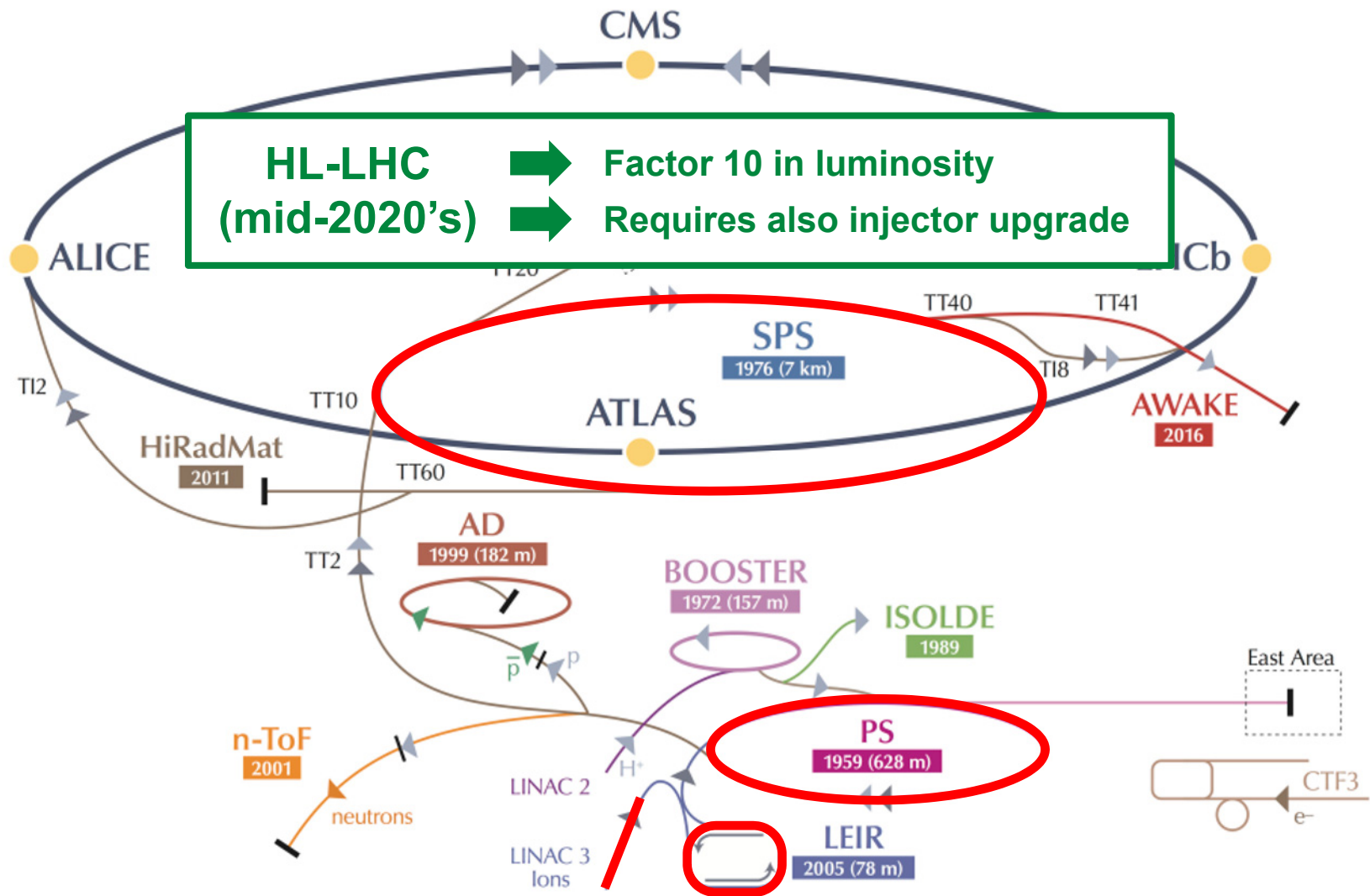
HL-LHC & LHC Injector Upgrade (LIU)



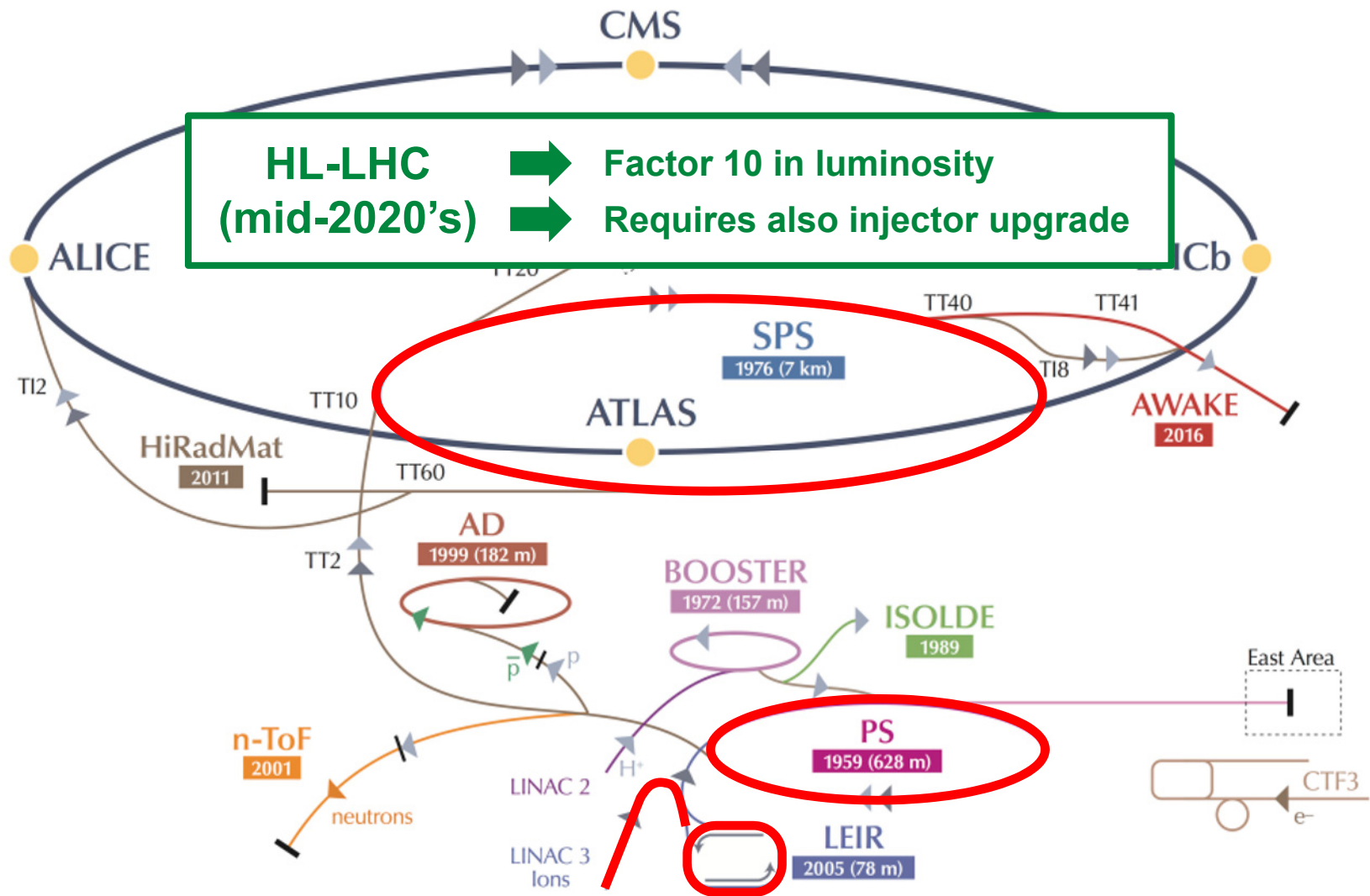
HL-LHC & LHC Injector Upgrade (LIU)



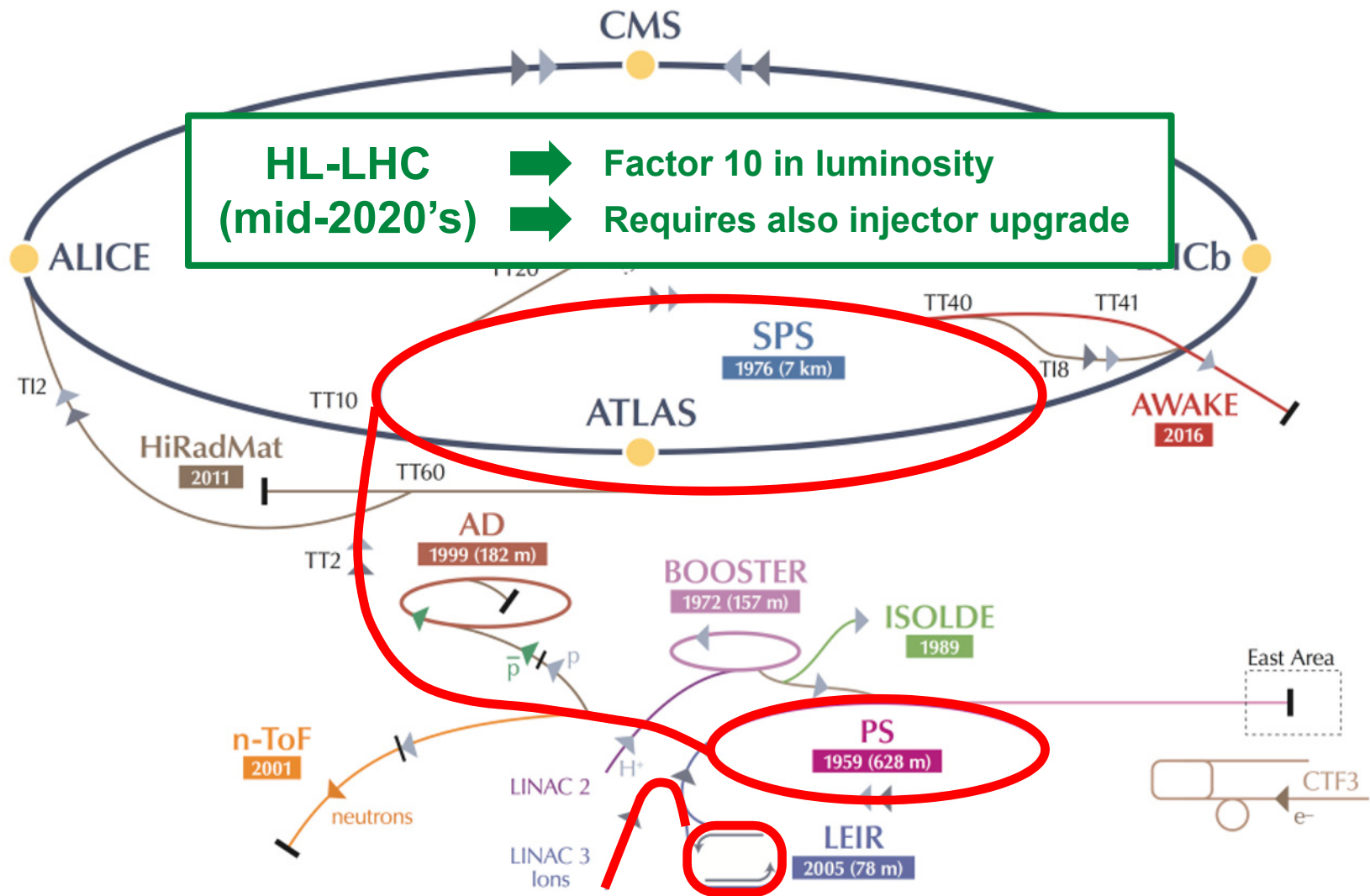
HL-LHC & LHC Injector Upgrade (LIU)



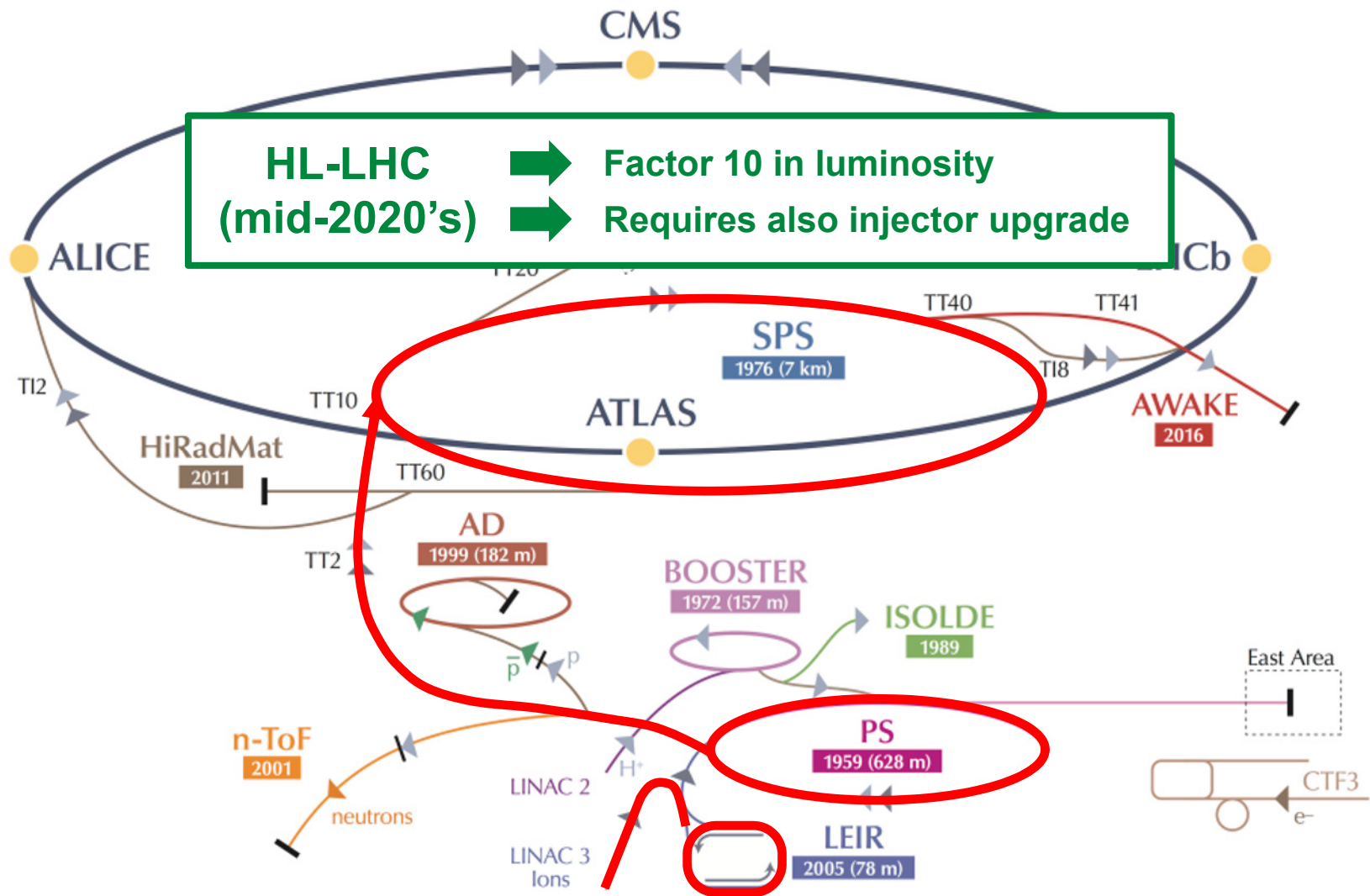
HL-LHC & LHC Injector Upgrade (LIU)



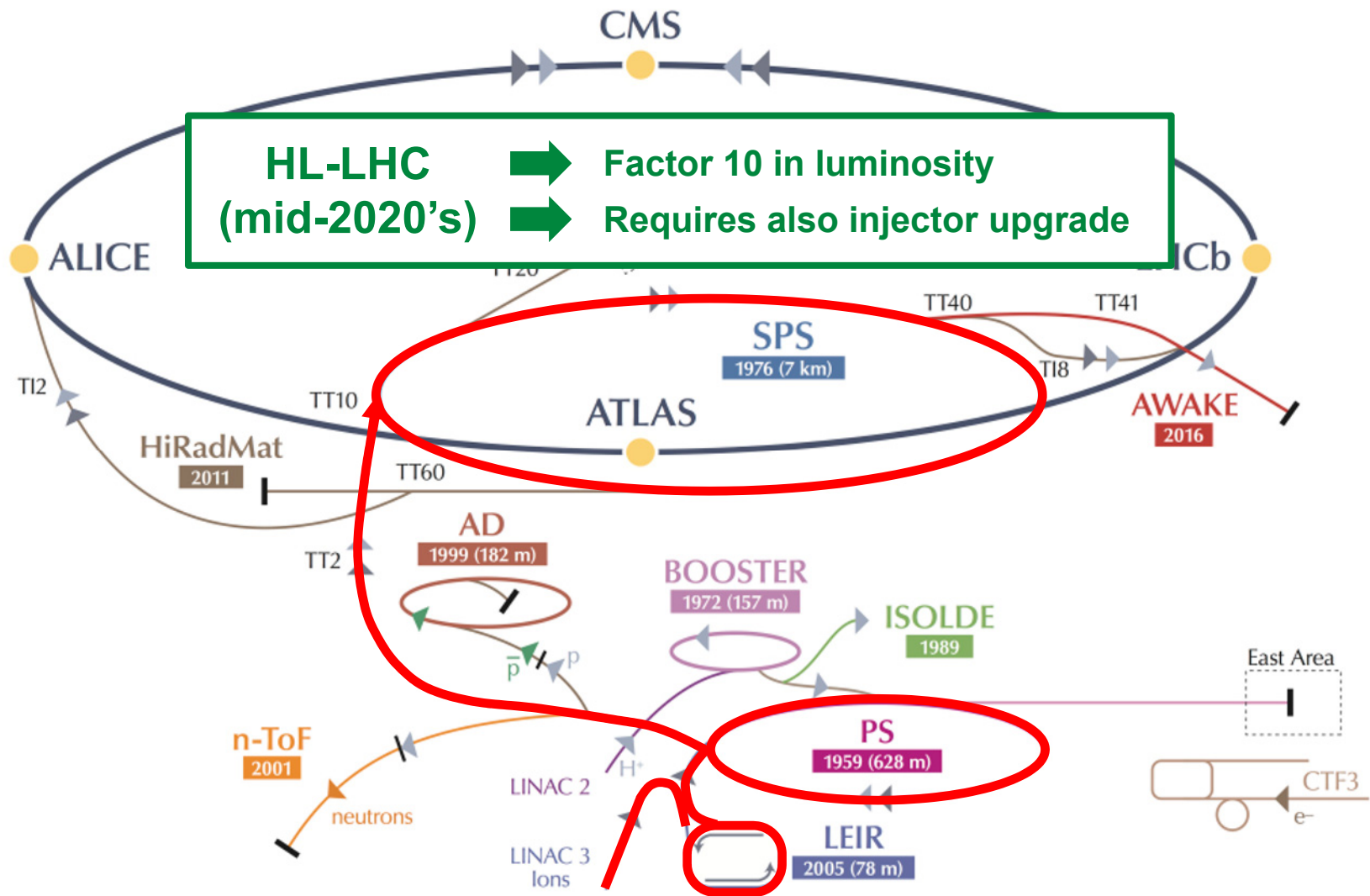
HL-LHC & LHC Injector Upgrade (LIU)



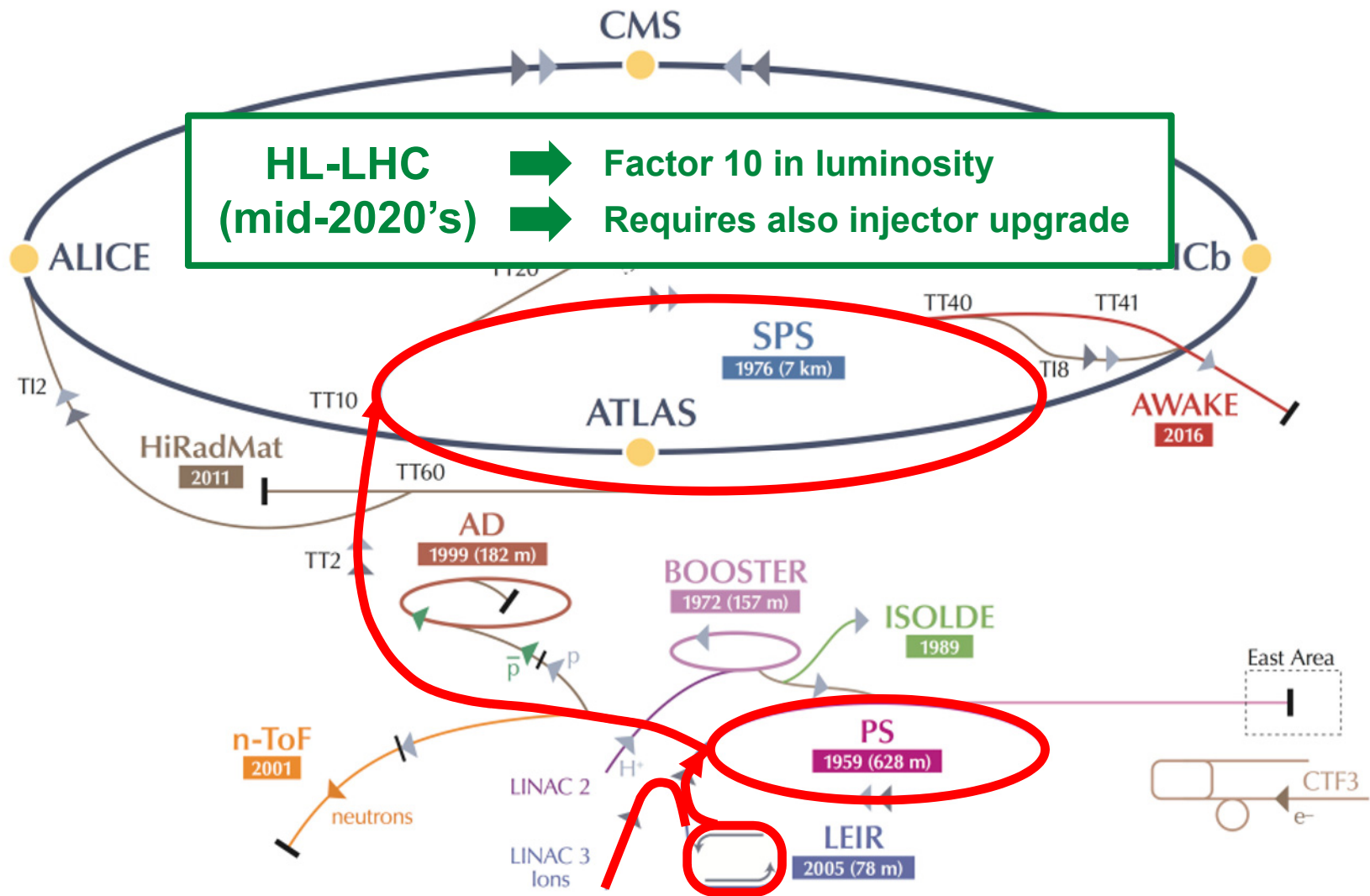
HL-LHC & LHC Injector Upgrade (LIU)



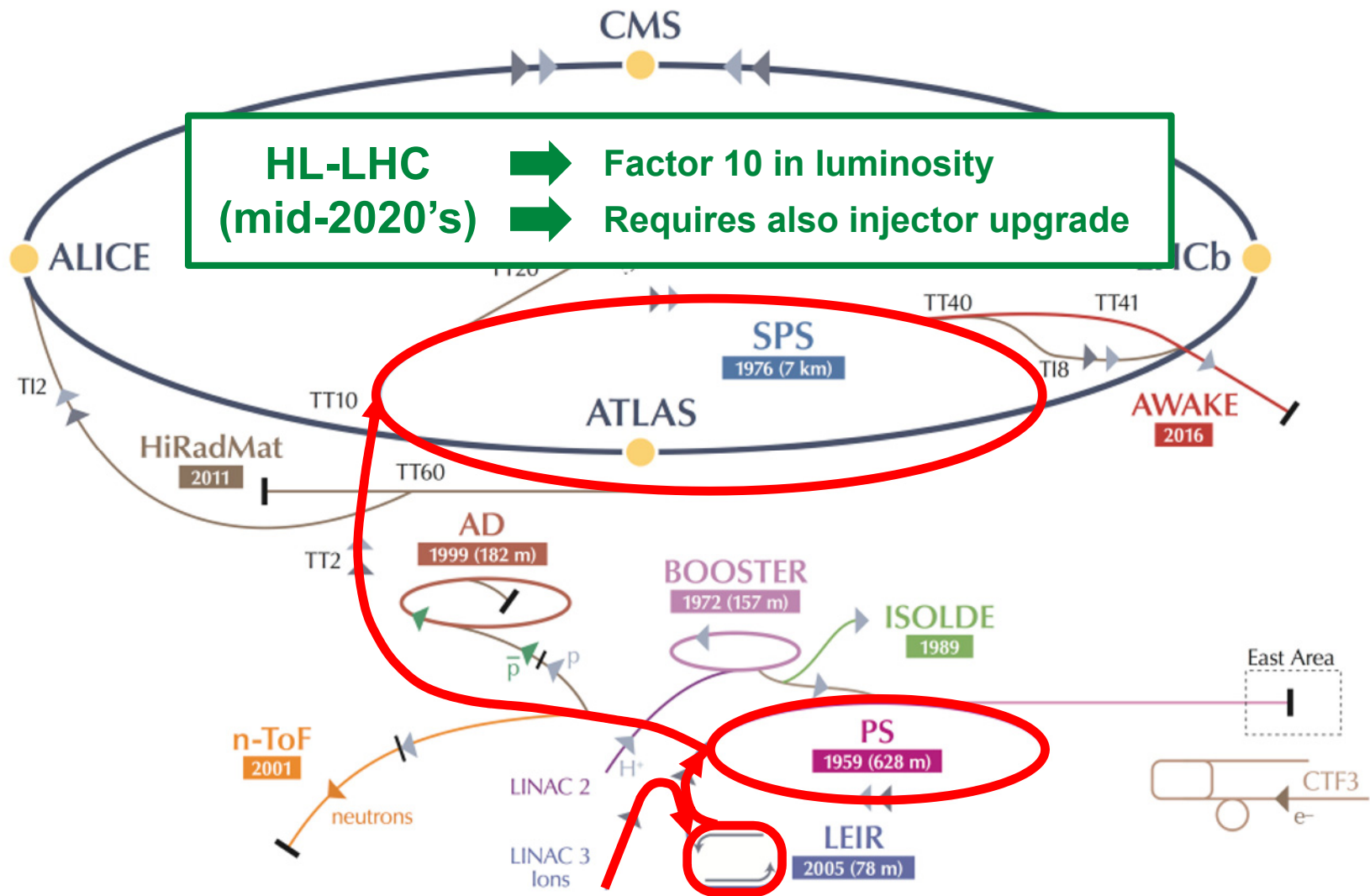
HL-LHC & LHC Injector Upgrade (LIU)



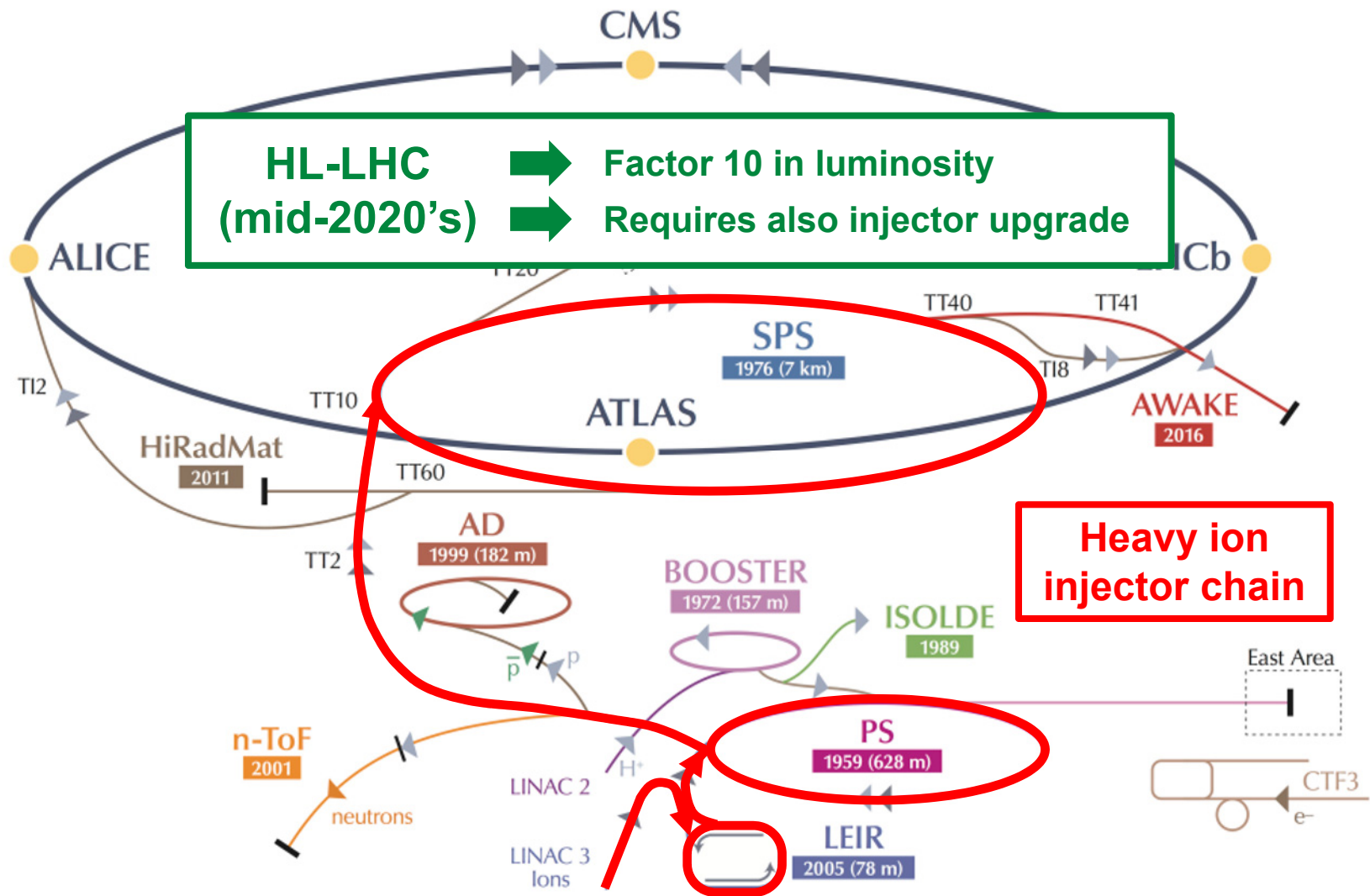
HL-LHC & LHC Injector Upgrade (LIU)



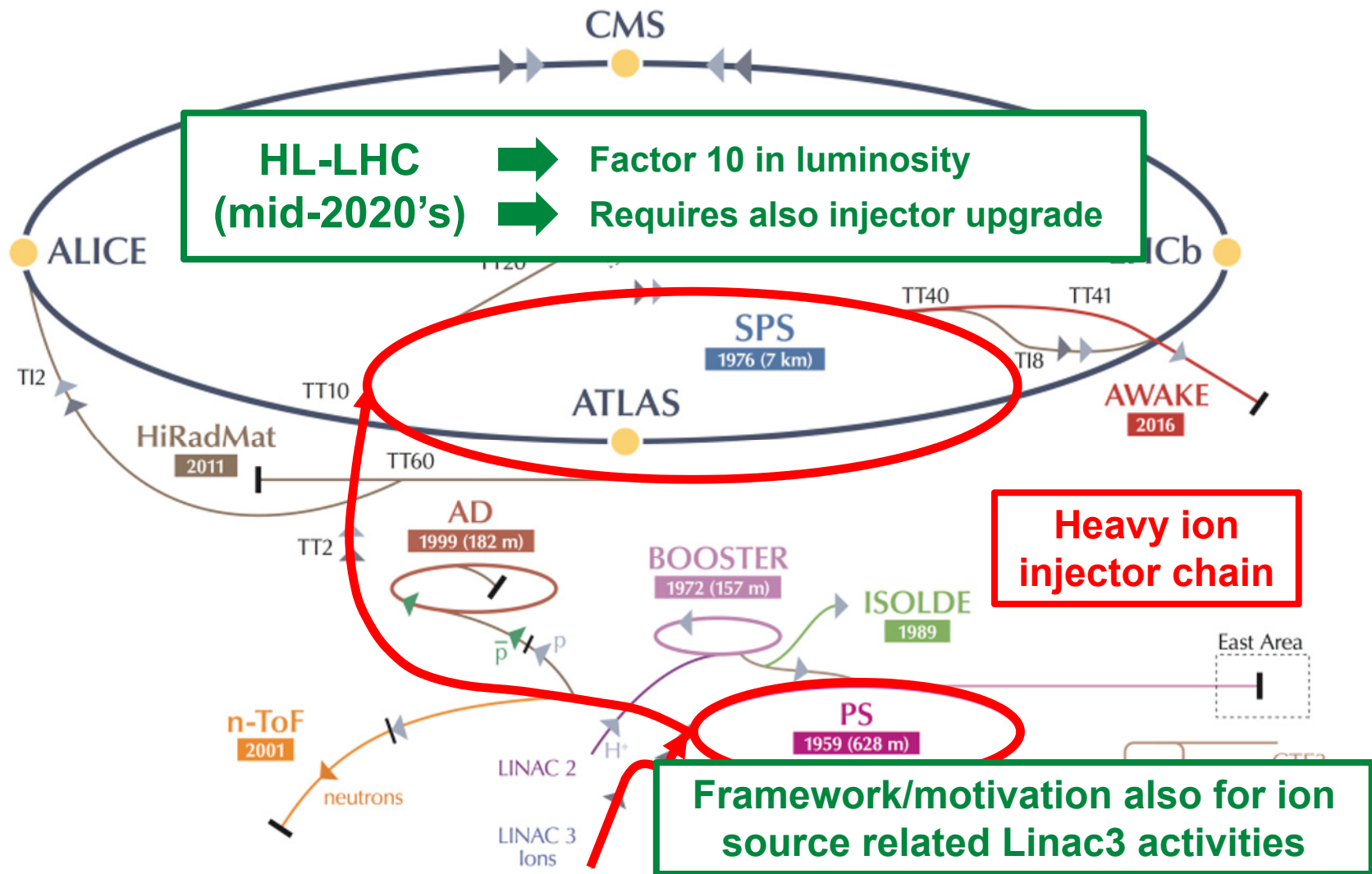
HL-LHC & LHC Injector Upgrade (LIU)



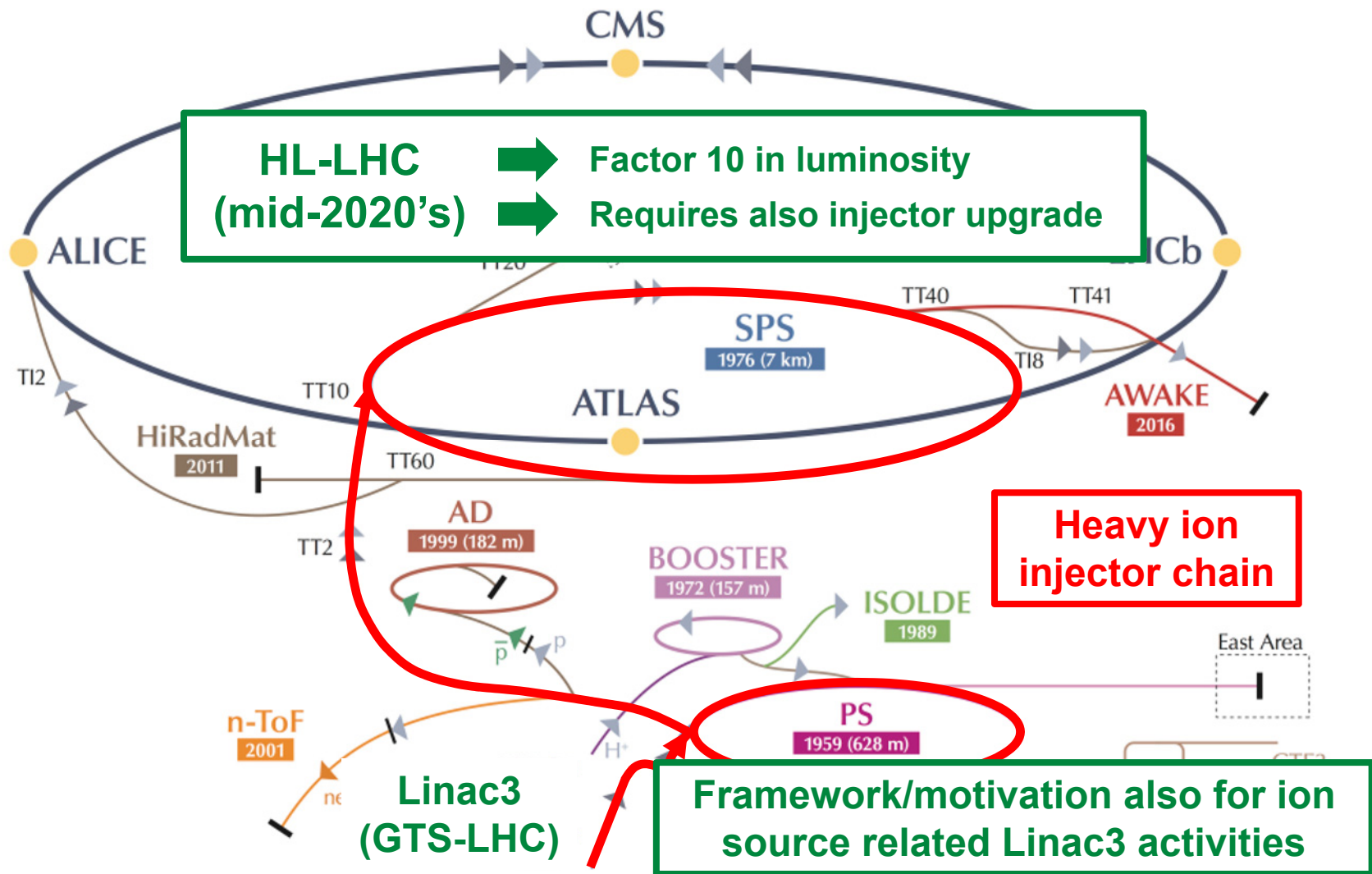
HL-LHC & LHC Injector Upgrade (LIU)



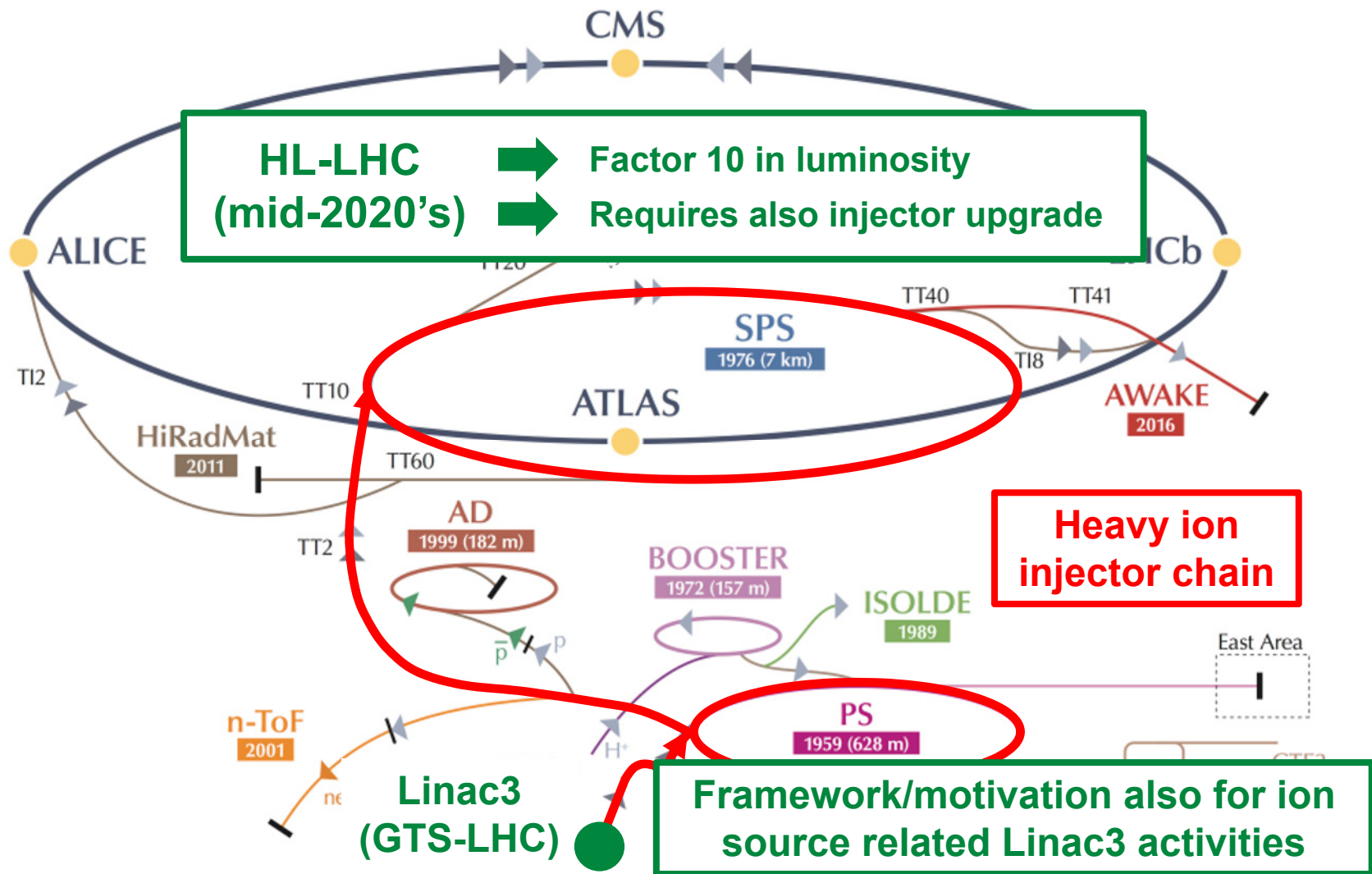
HL-LHC & LHC Injector Upgrade (LIU)



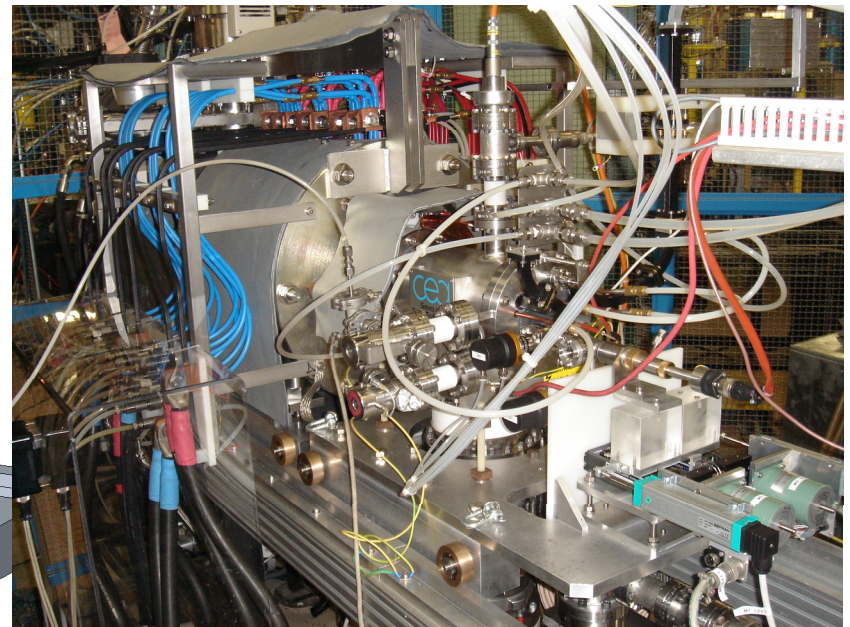
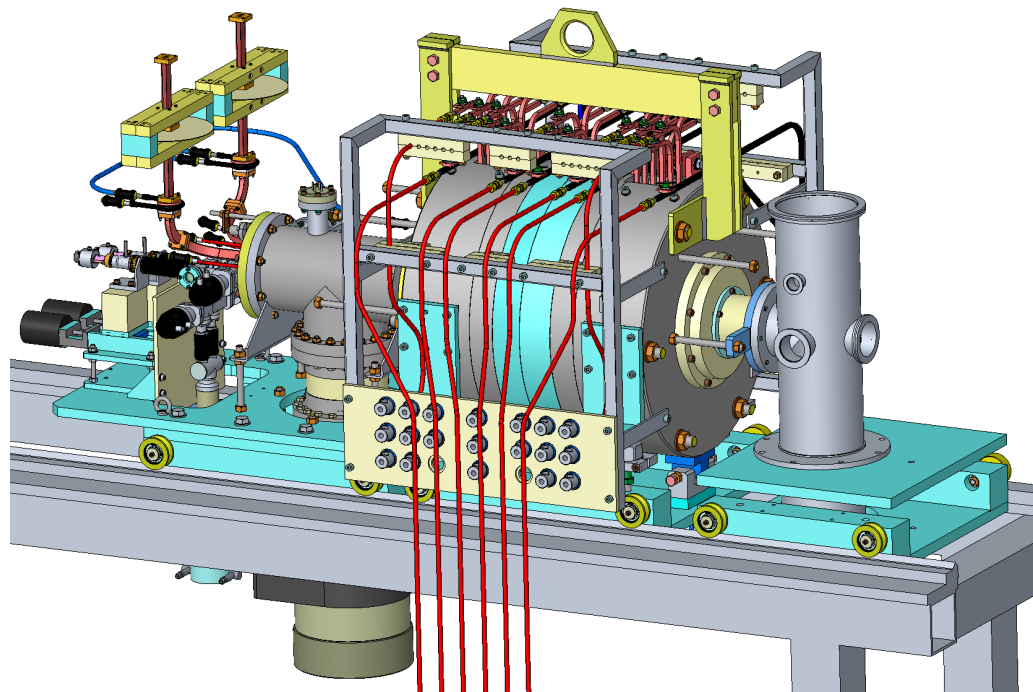
HL-LHC & LHC Injector Upgrade (LIU)



HL-LHC & LHC Injector Upgrade (LIU)

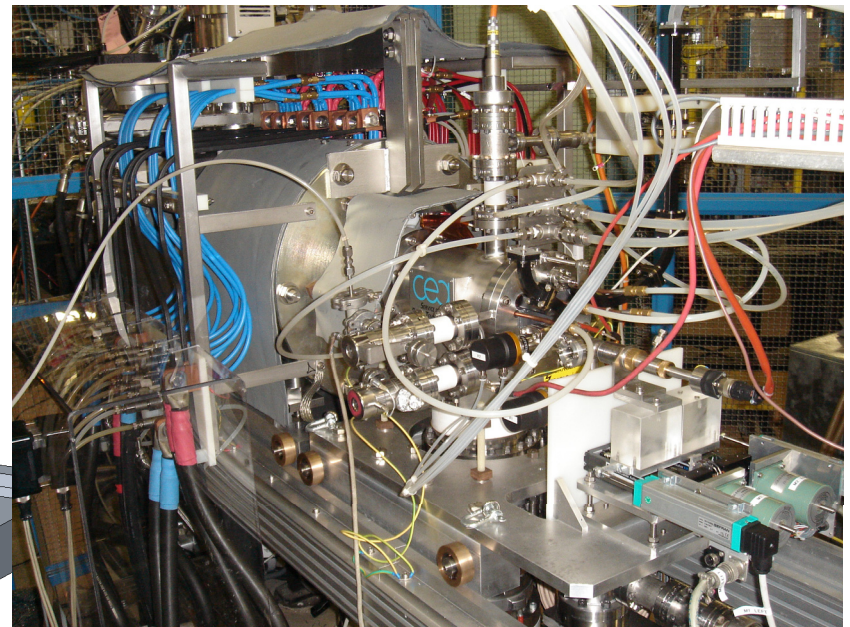
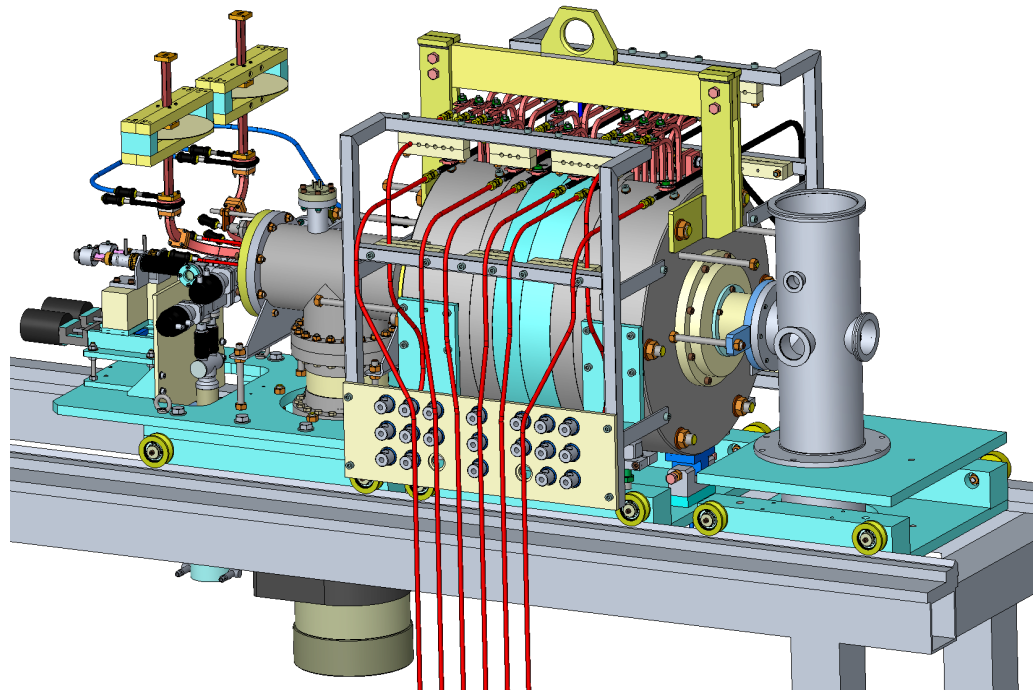


GTS-LHC ECRIS



GTS-LHC ECRIS

- 14.5 GHz room temperature ECR ion source based on Grenoble Test Source (GTS) by CEA, Grenoble
- Operated exclusively in afterglow (10 Hz, 50% duty cycle)
- Predominantly Pb^{29+} beams (Ar in 2015, Xe planned for 2017)

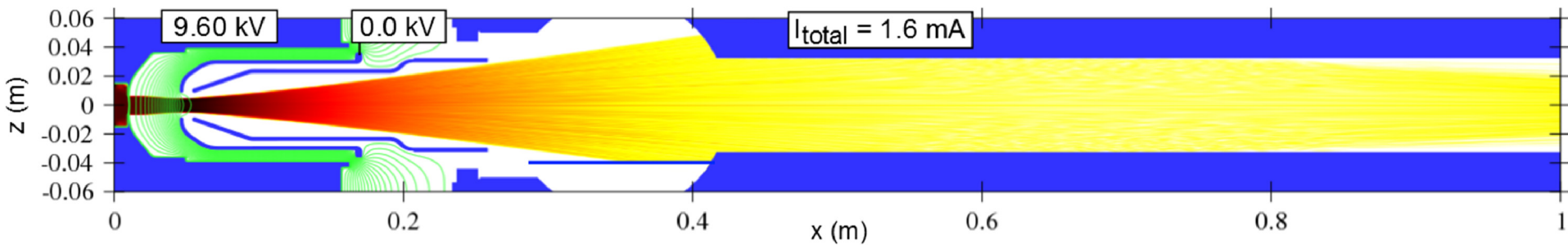


Contents

1. Introduction
2. **GTS-LHC extraction region upgrade**
3. Double frequency heating with afterglow
4. Miniature oven studies
5. Summary

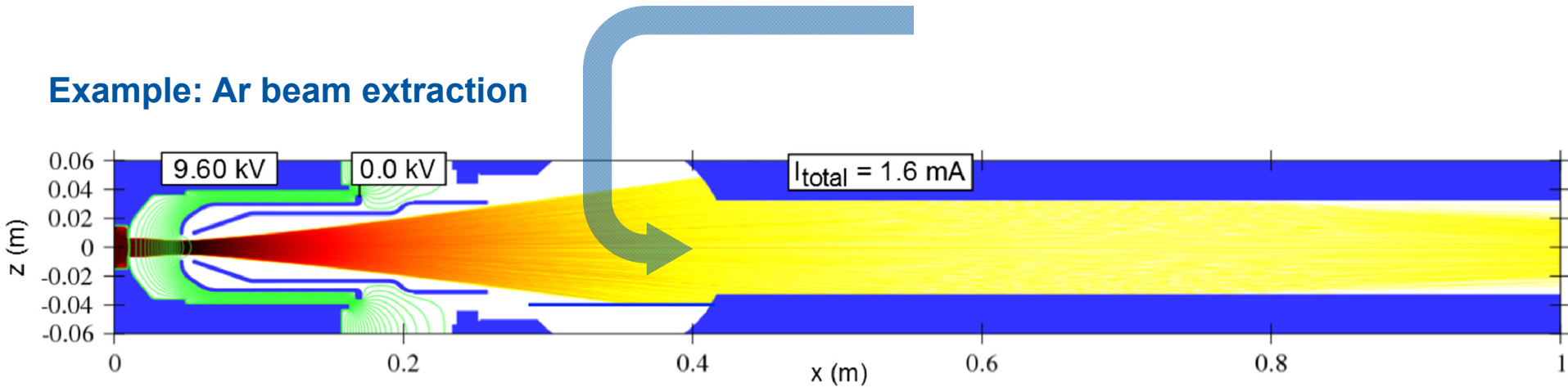
Motivation: extraction region issues

Example: Ar beam extraction

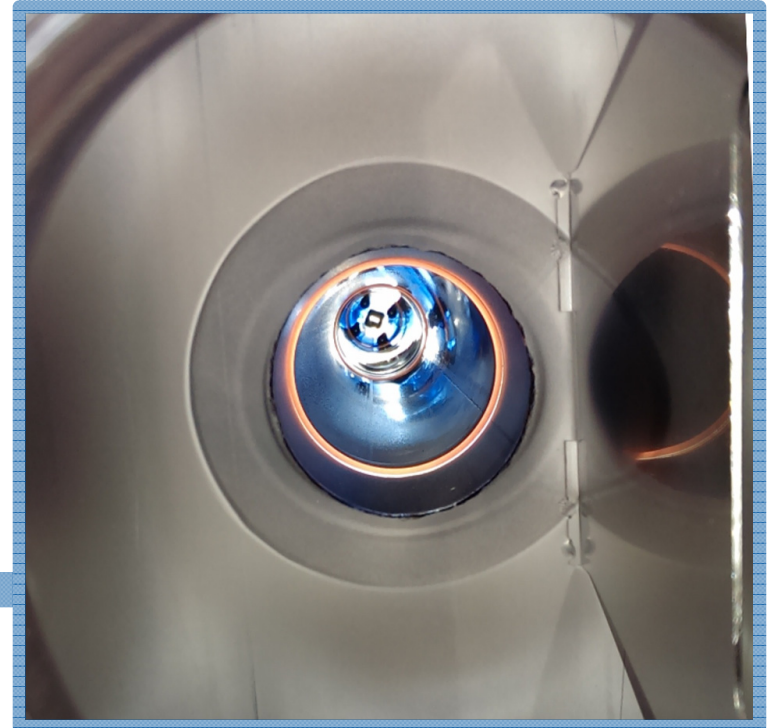


Motivation: extraction region issues

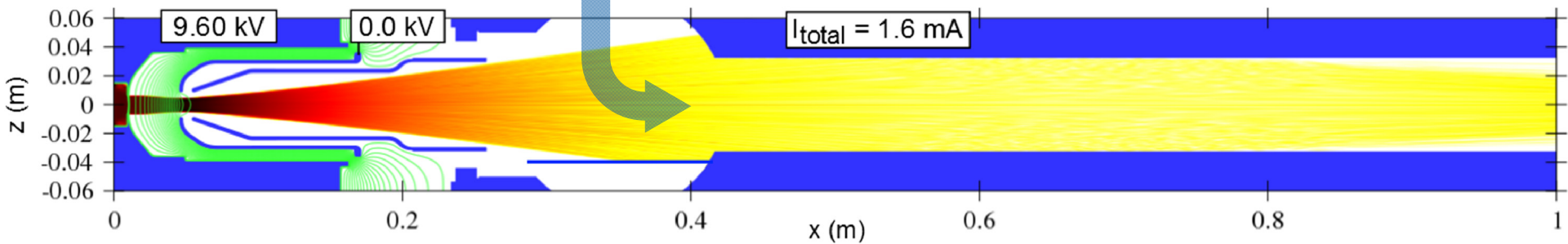
Example: Ar beam extraction



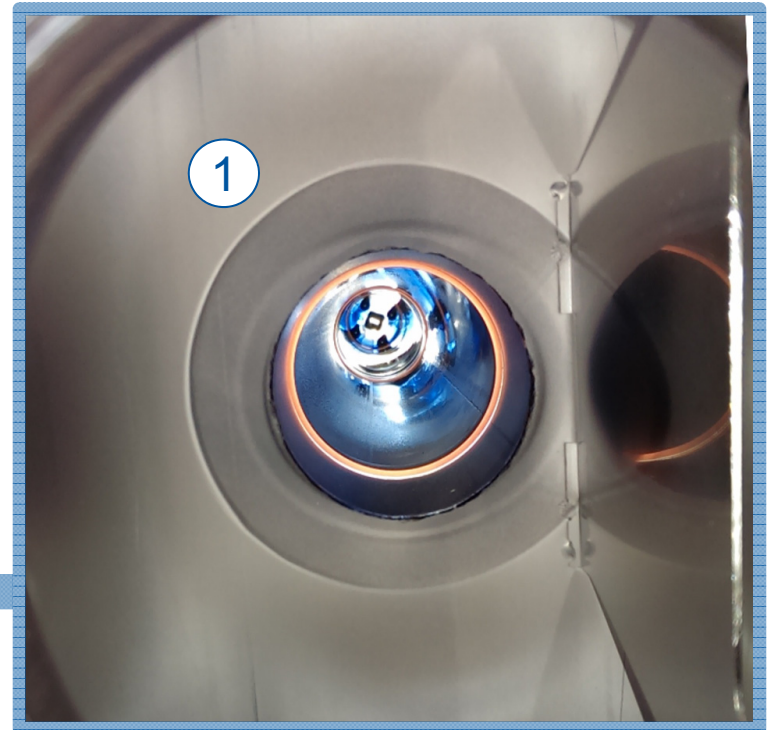
Motivation: extraction region issues



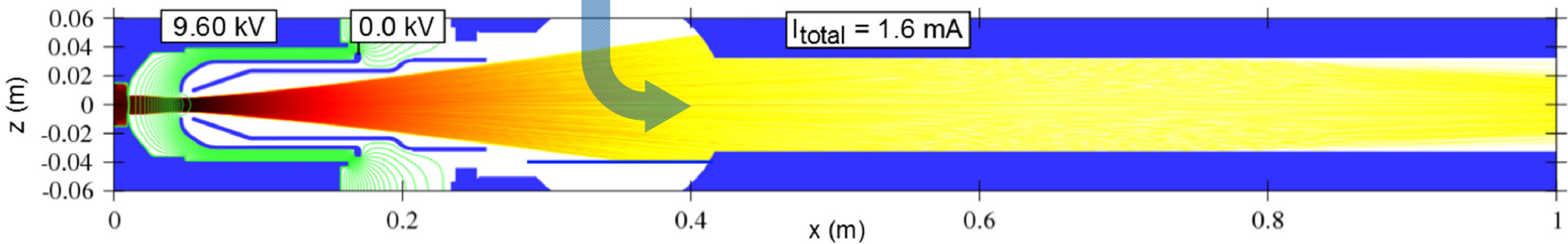
Example: Ar beam extraction



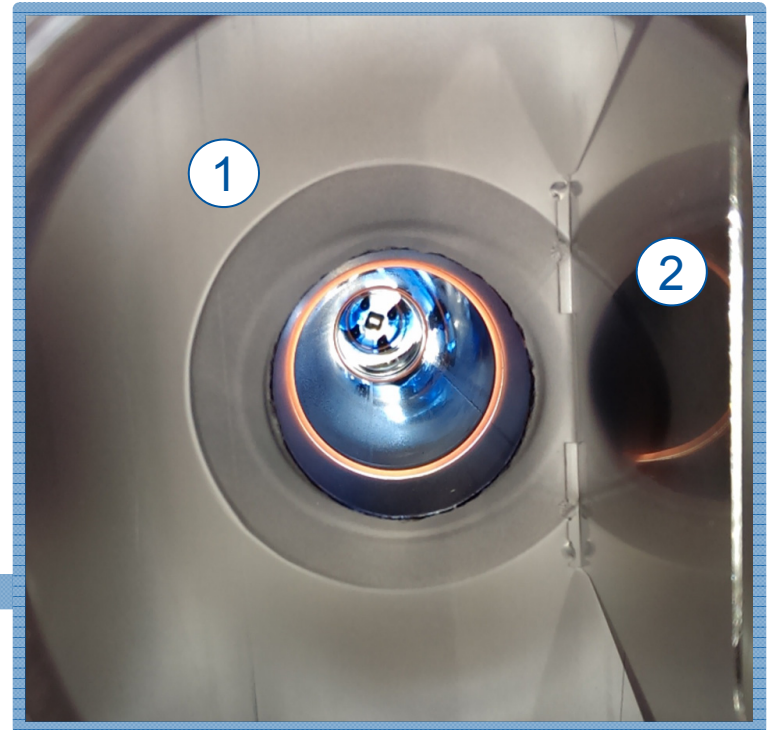
Motivation: extraction region issues



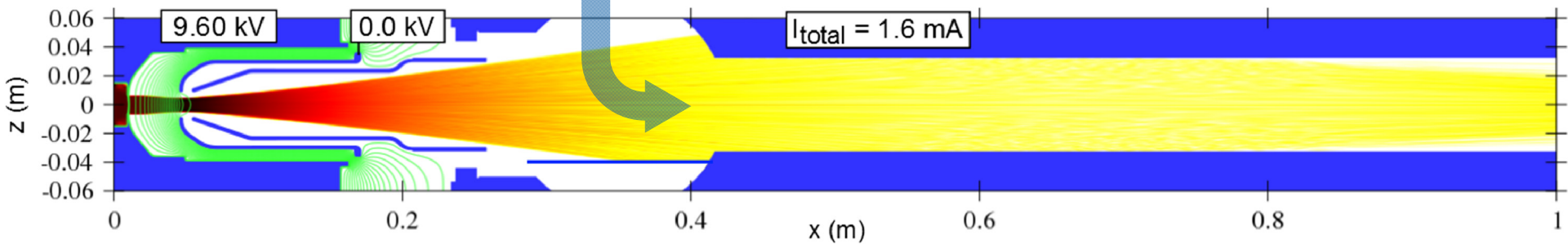
Example: Ar beam extraction



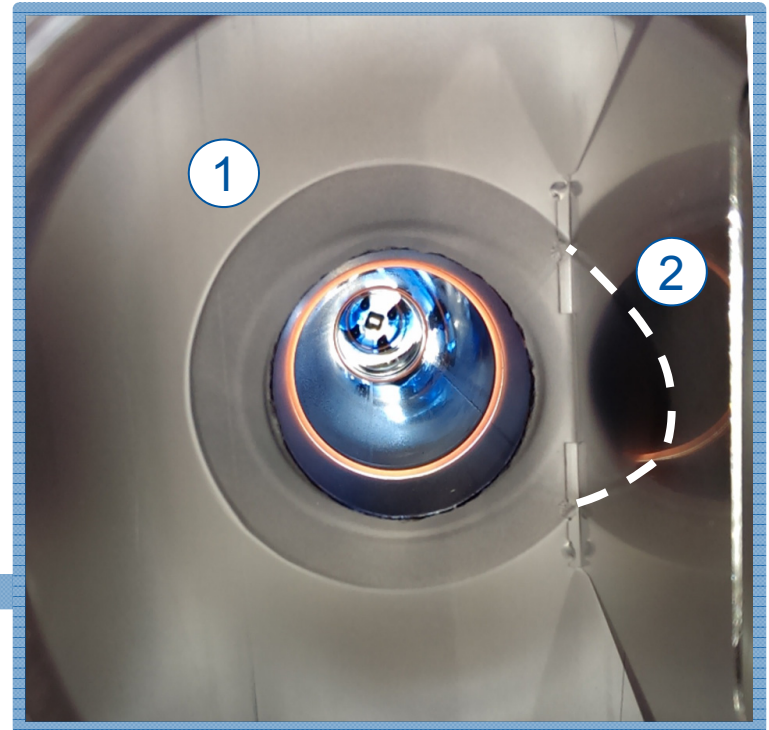
Motivation: extraction region issues



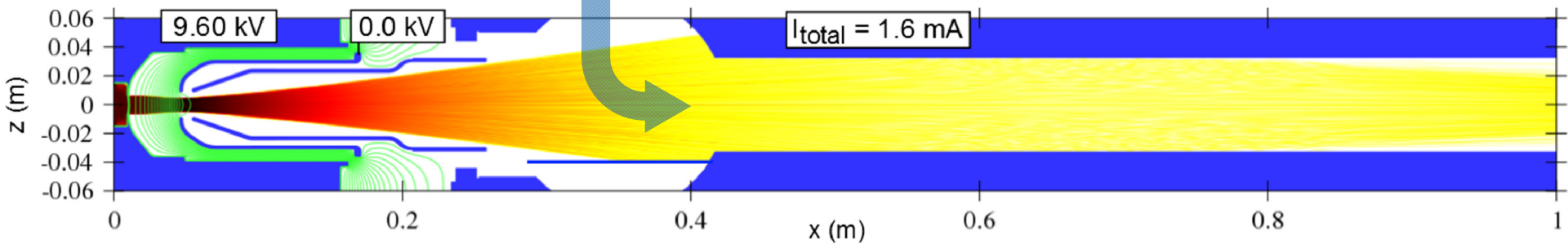
Example: Ar beam extraction



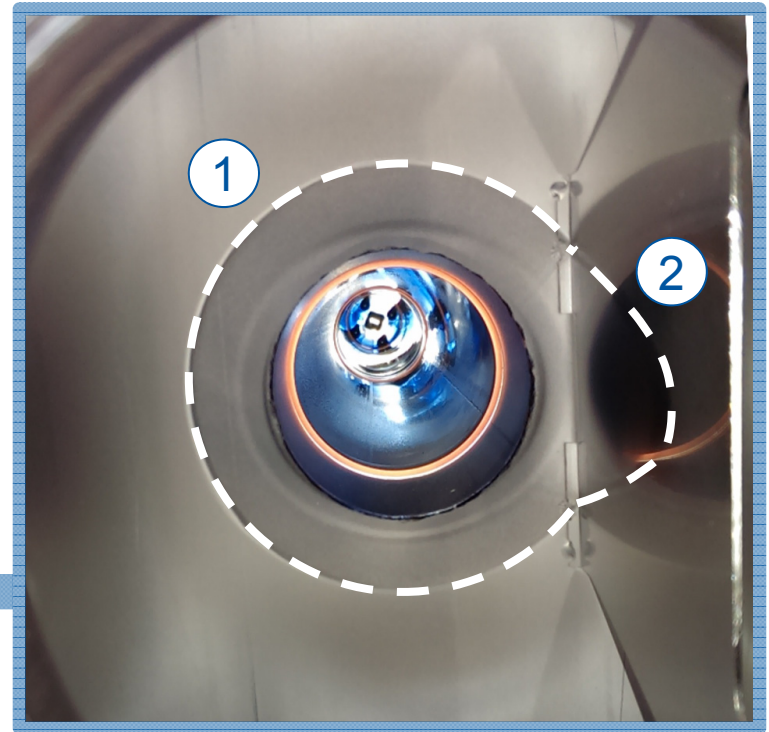
Motivation: extraction region issues



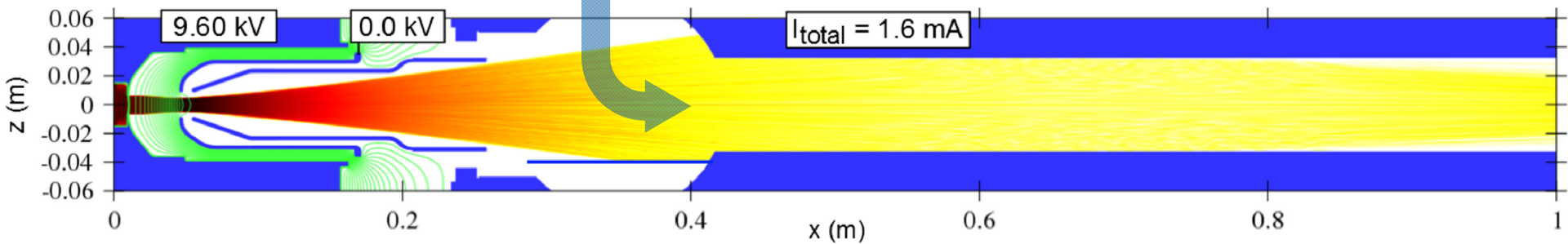
Example: Ar beam extraction



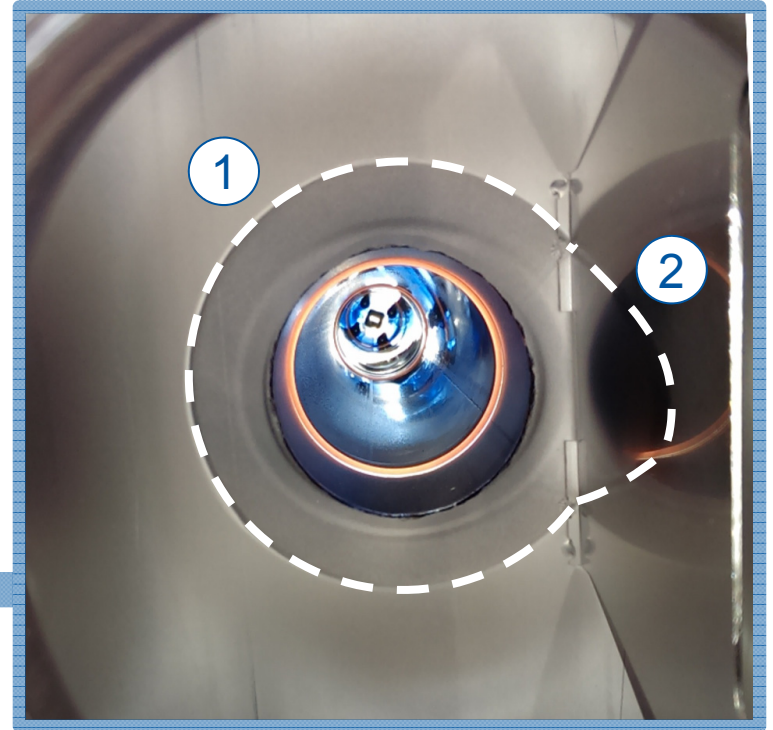
Motivation: extraction region issues



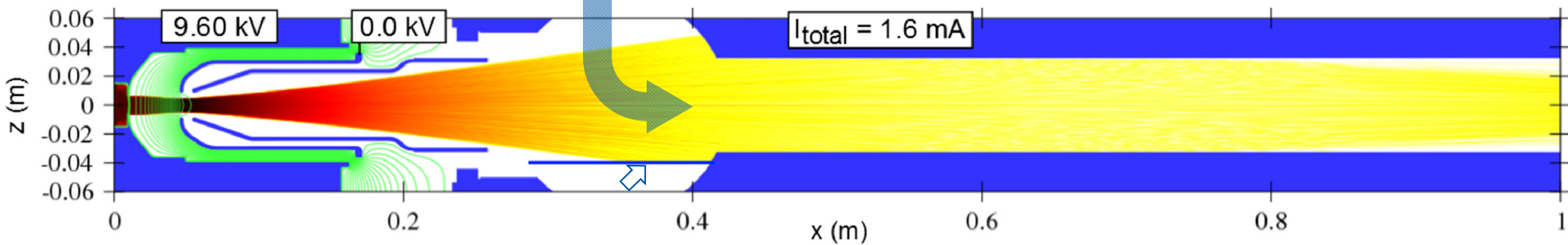
Example: Ar beam extraction



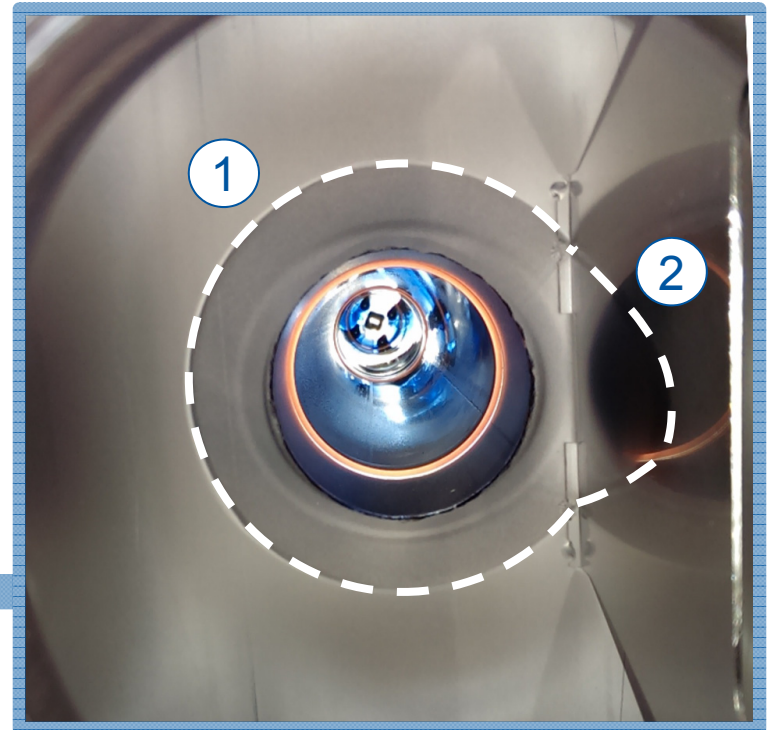
Motivation: extraction region issues



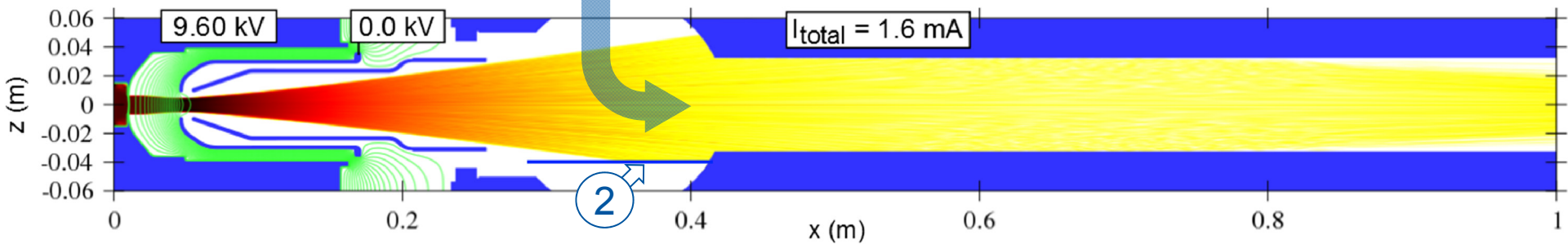
Example: Ar beam extraction



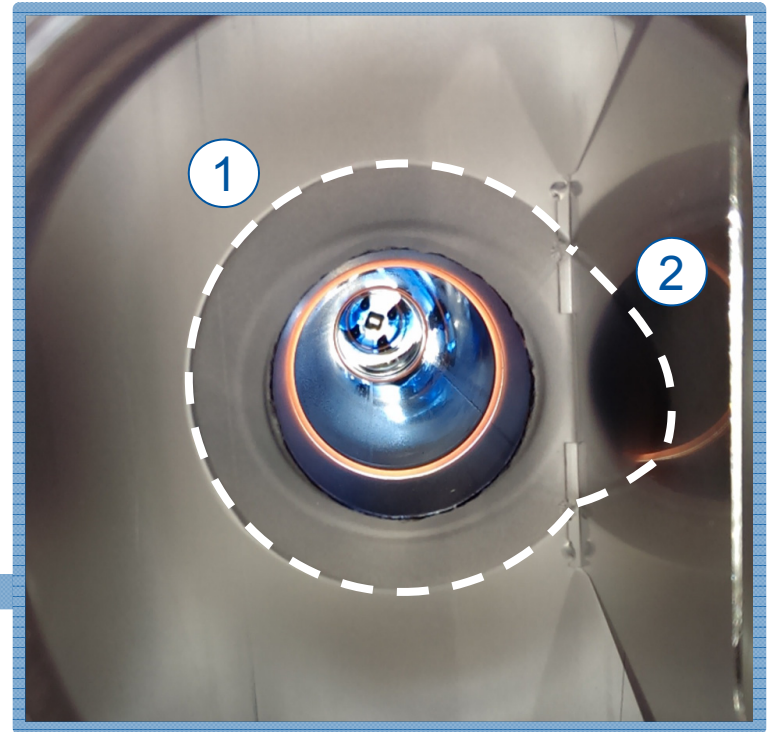
Motivation: extraction region issues



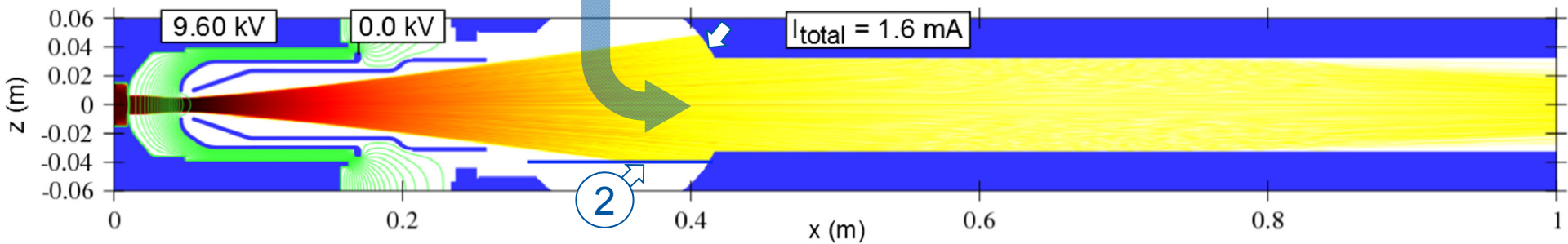
Example: Ar beam extraction



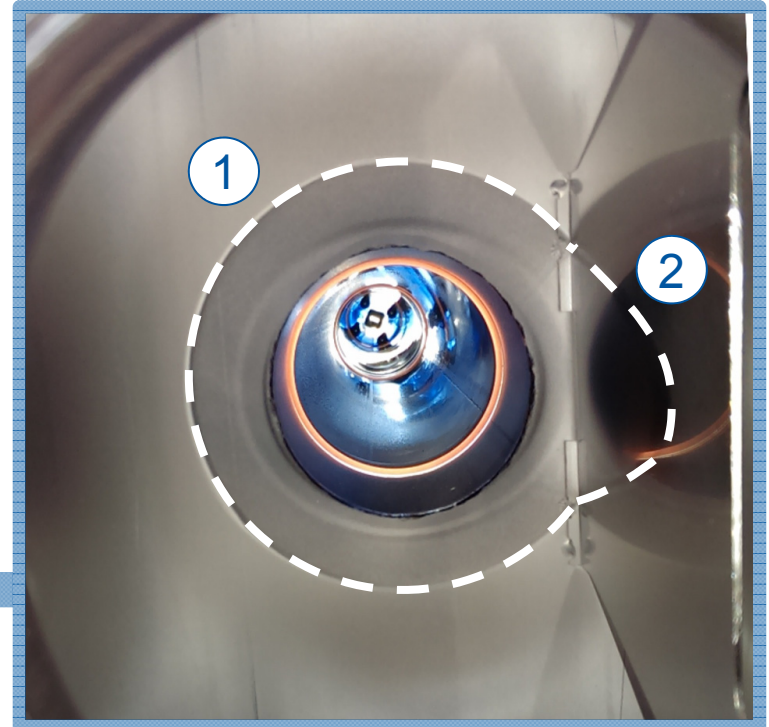
Motivation: extraction region issues



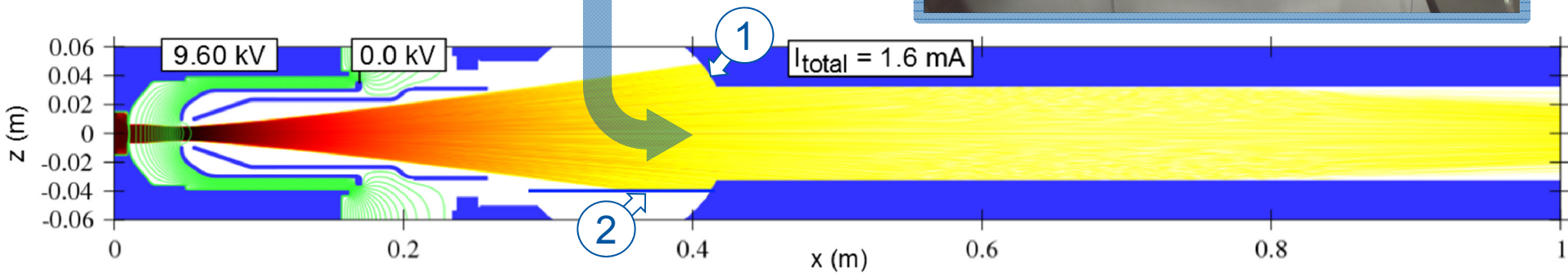
Example: Ar beam extraction



Motivation: extraction region issues

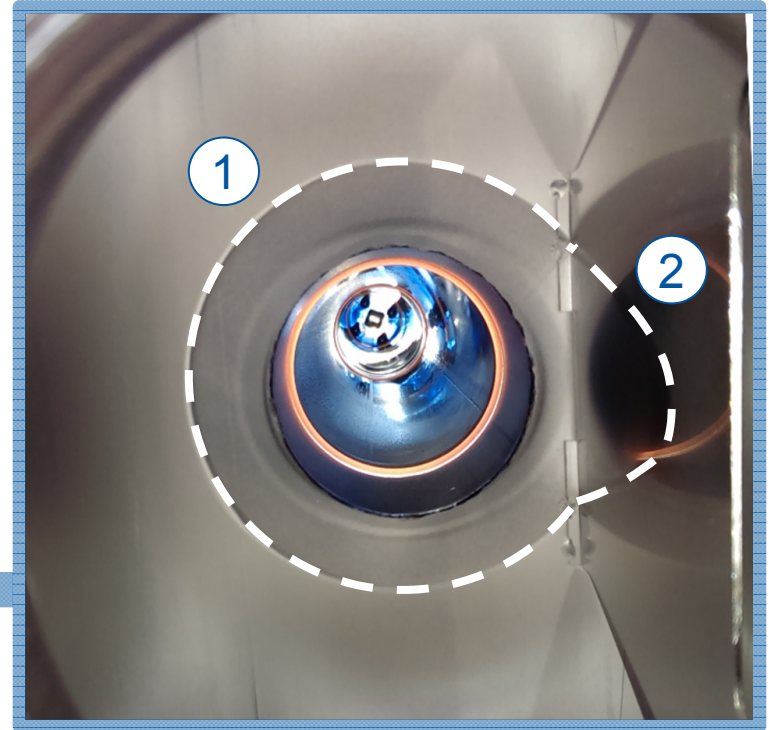


Example: Ar beam extraction

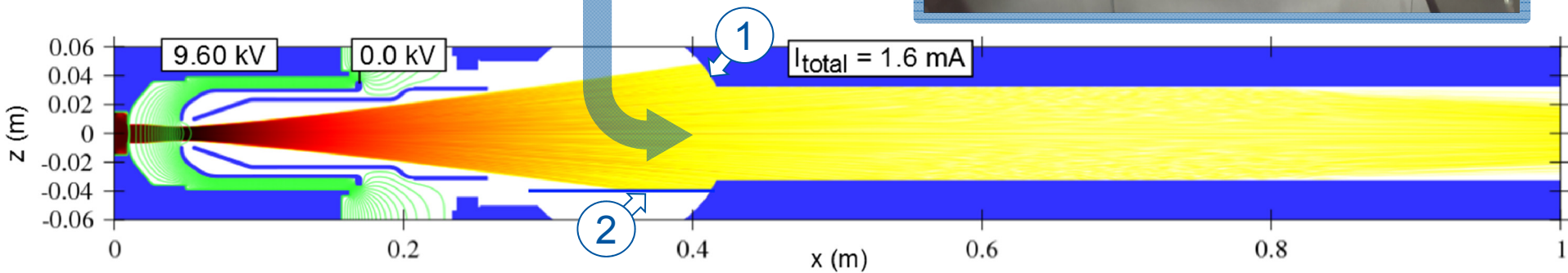


Motivation: extraction region issues

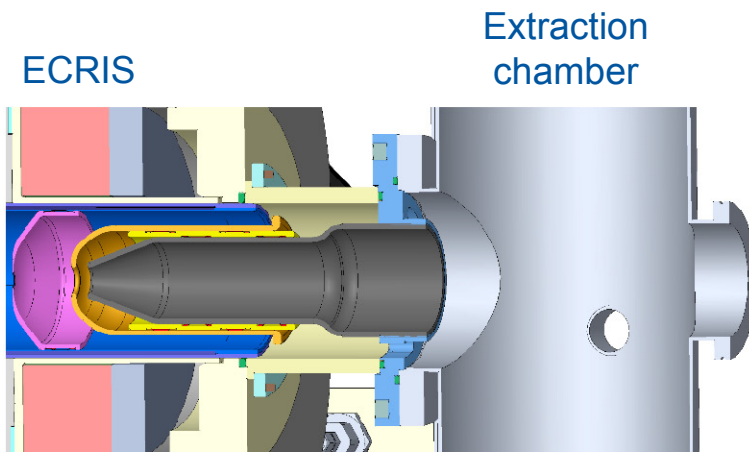
- Significant beam losses in the extraction region (simulations and observations)
- Limited beam tuning capabilities, ion source tuning coupled to initial beam divergence



Example: Ar beam extraction

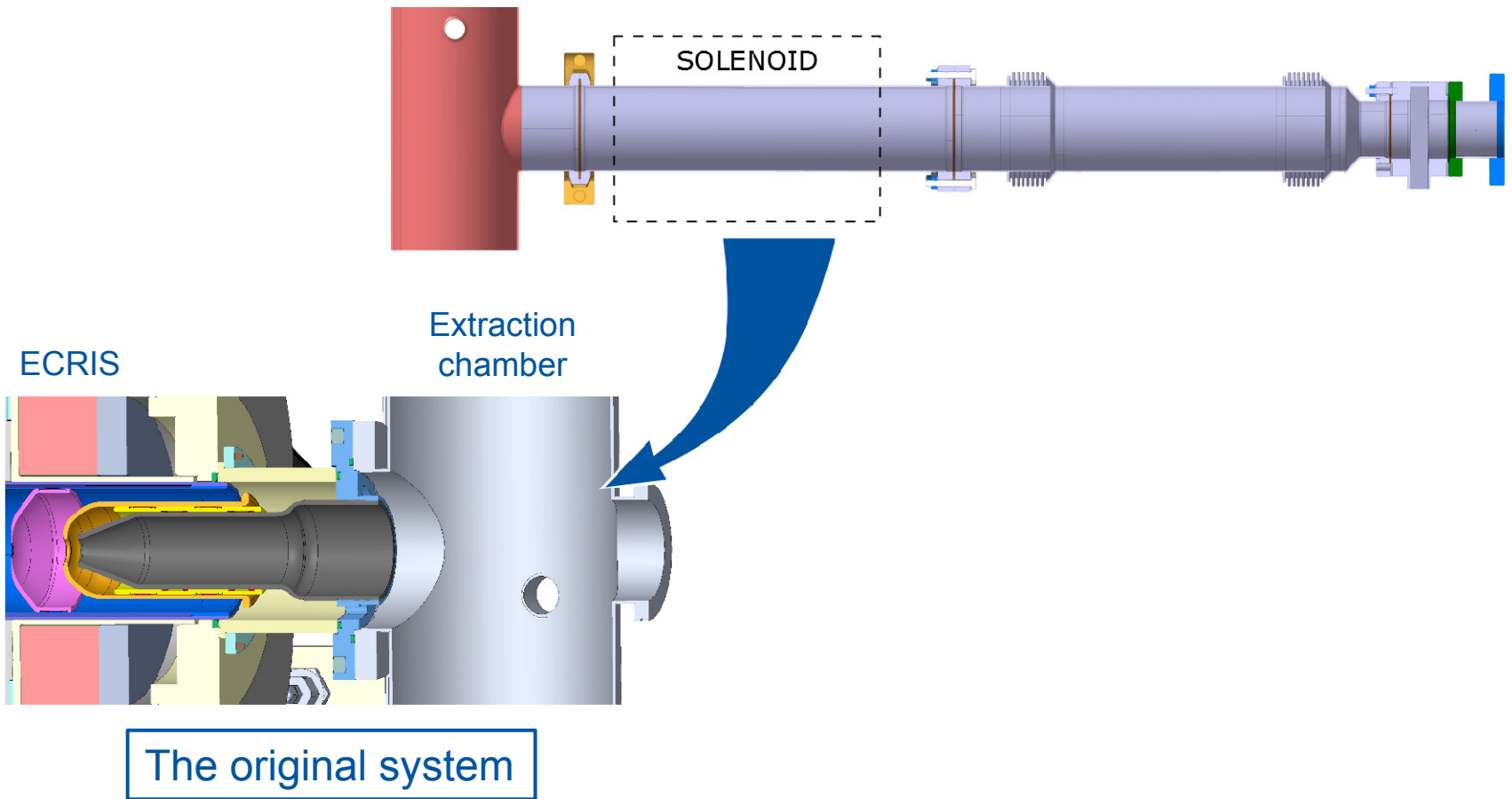


Two main modifications

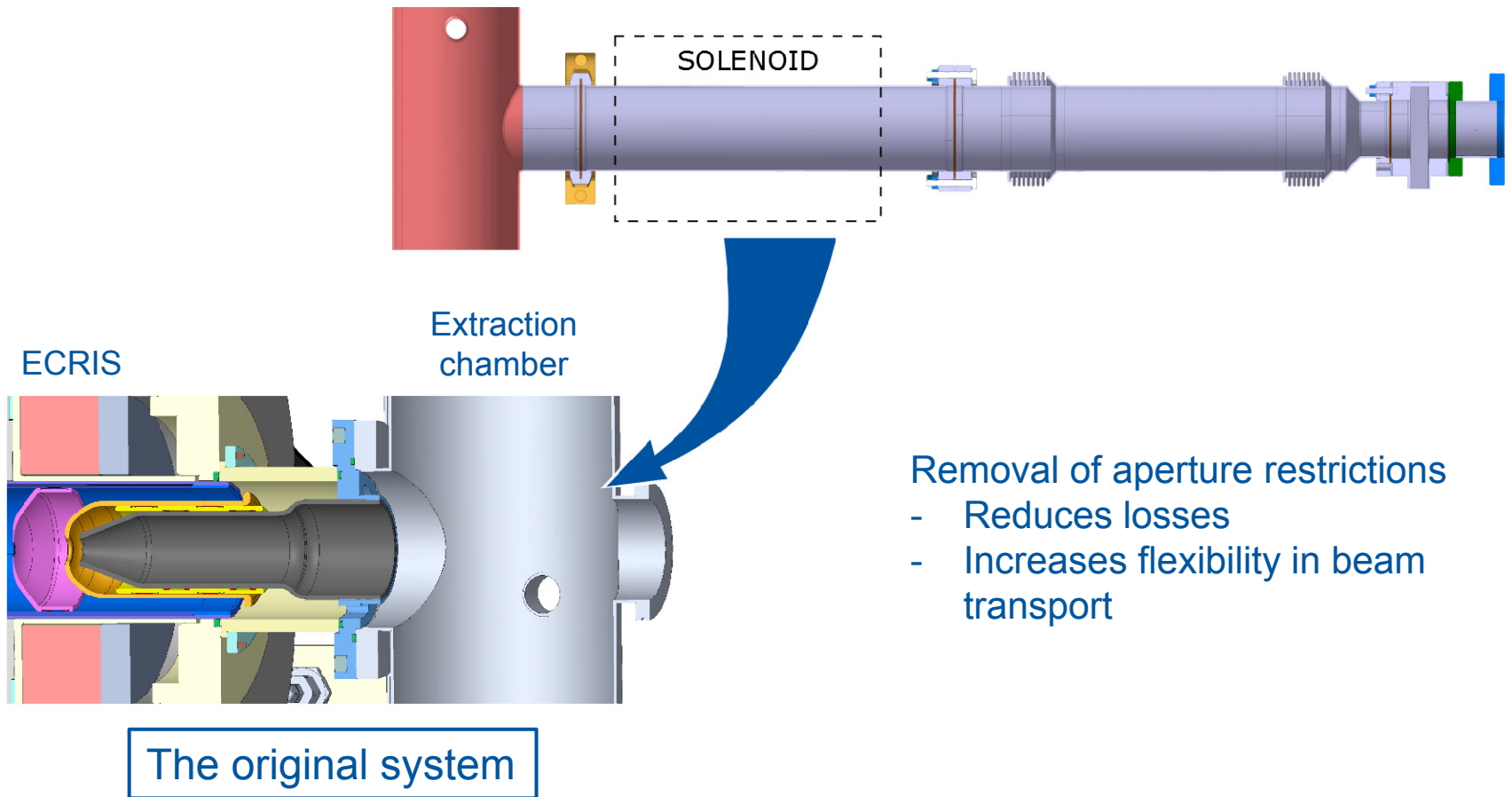


The original system

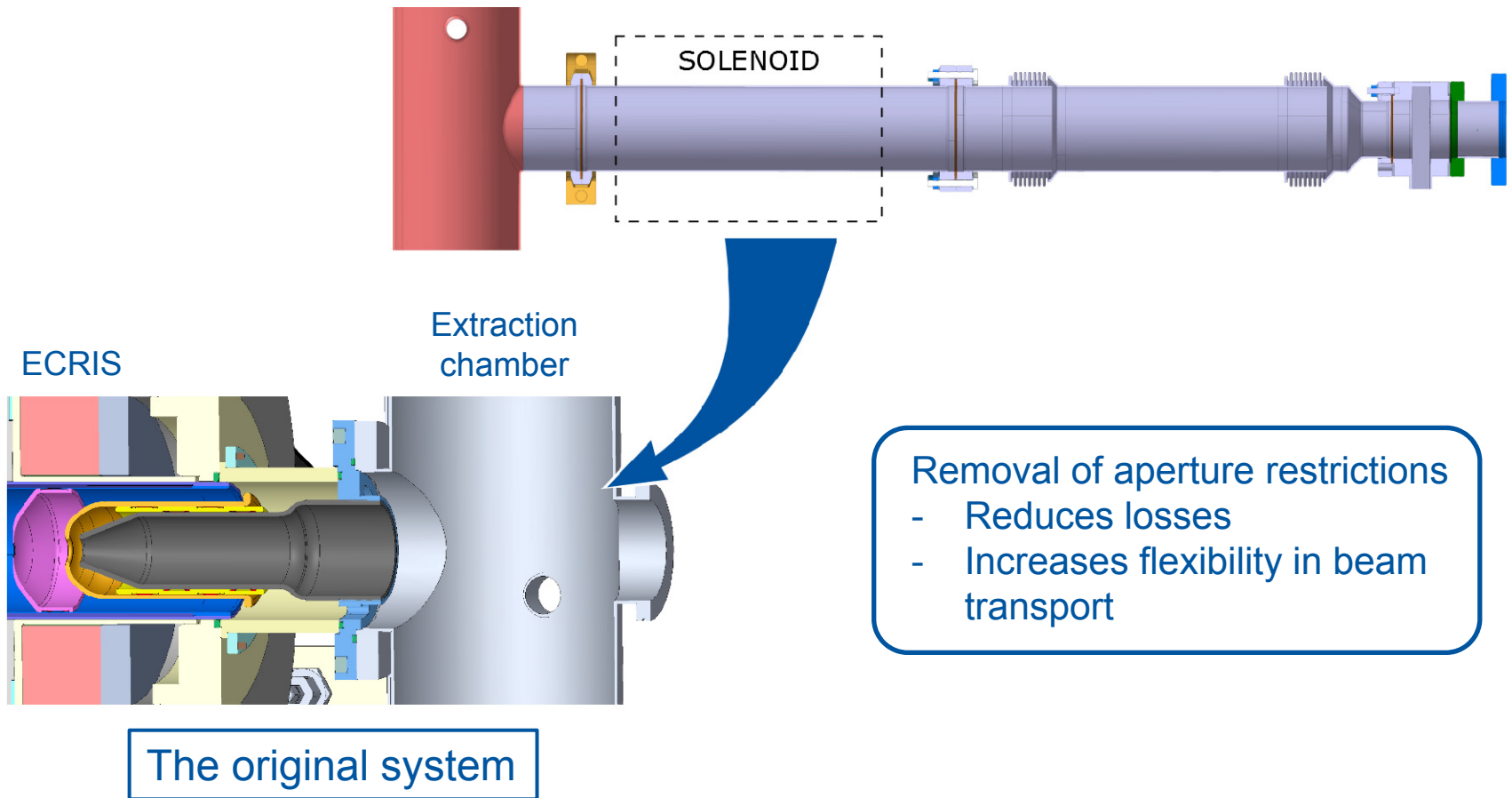
Two main modifications



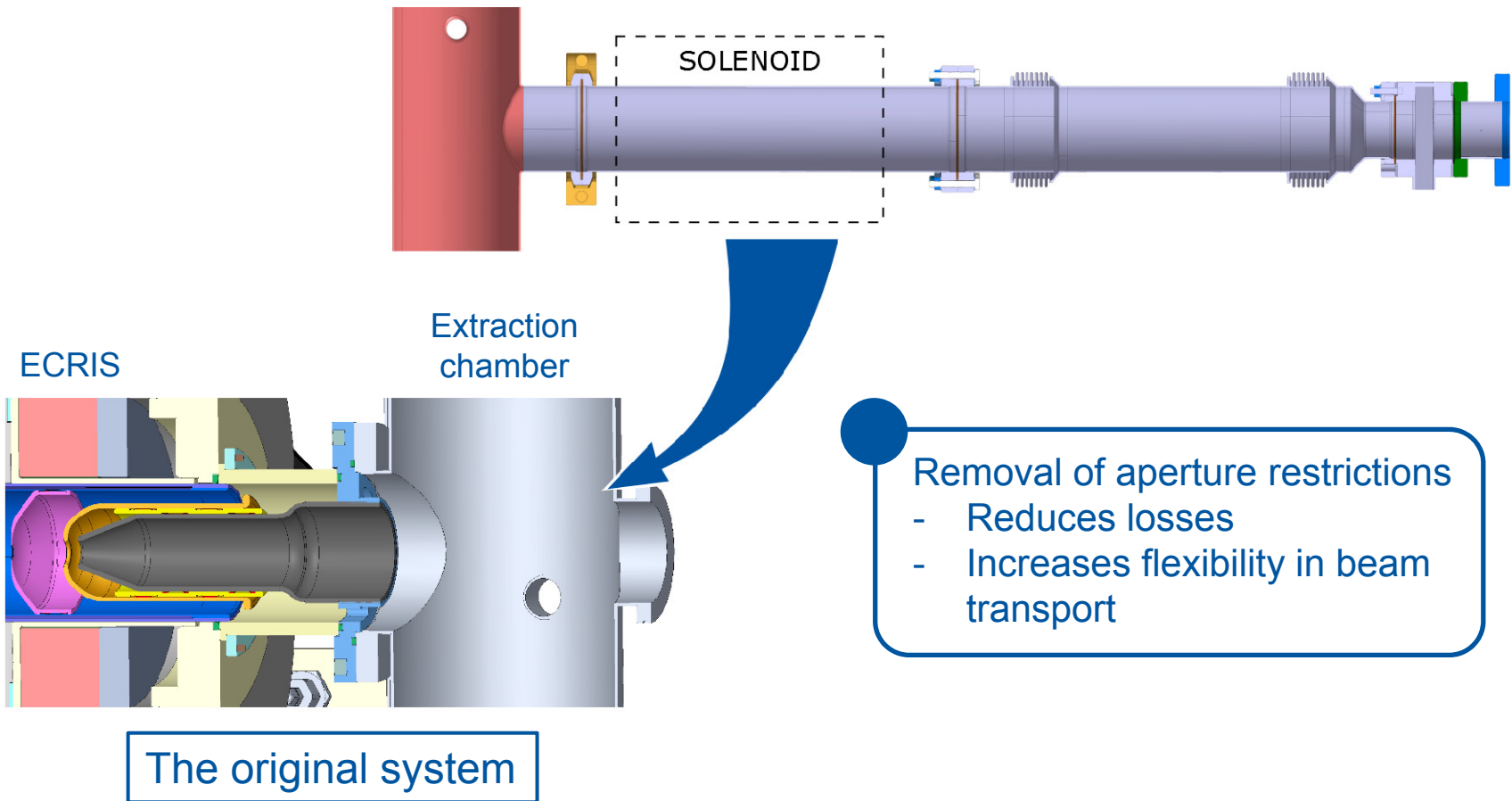
Two main modifications



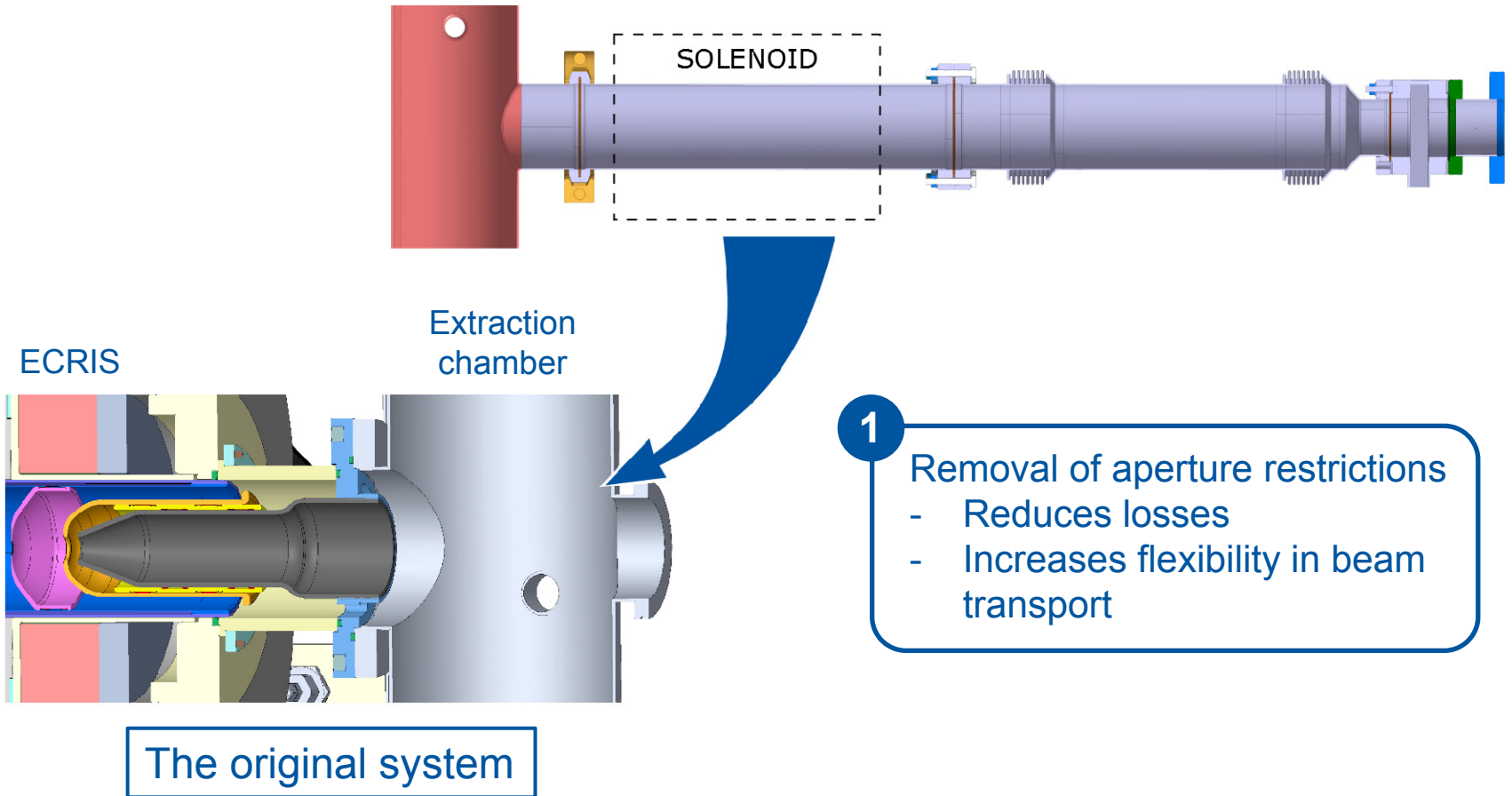
Two main modifications



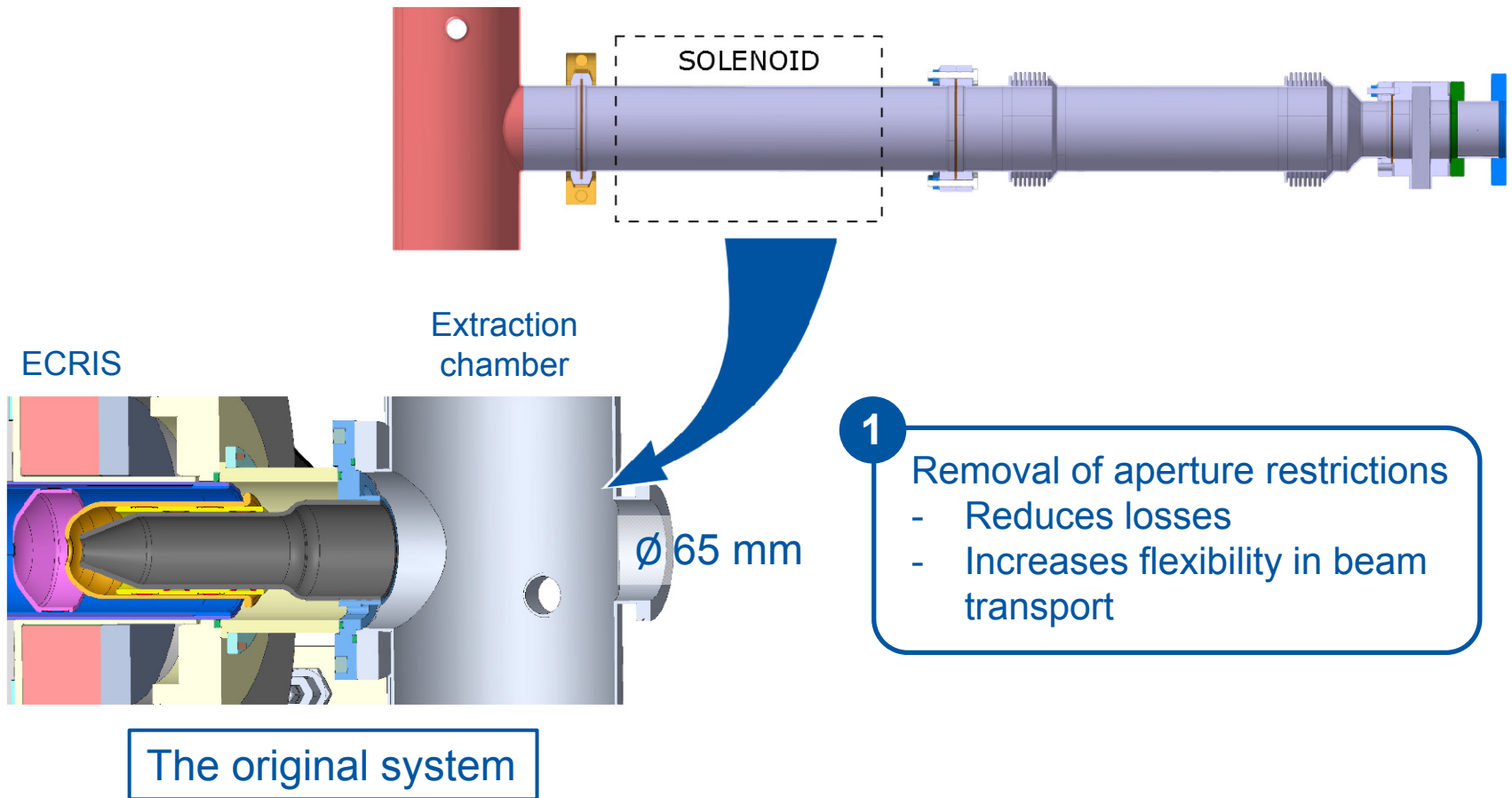
Two main modifications



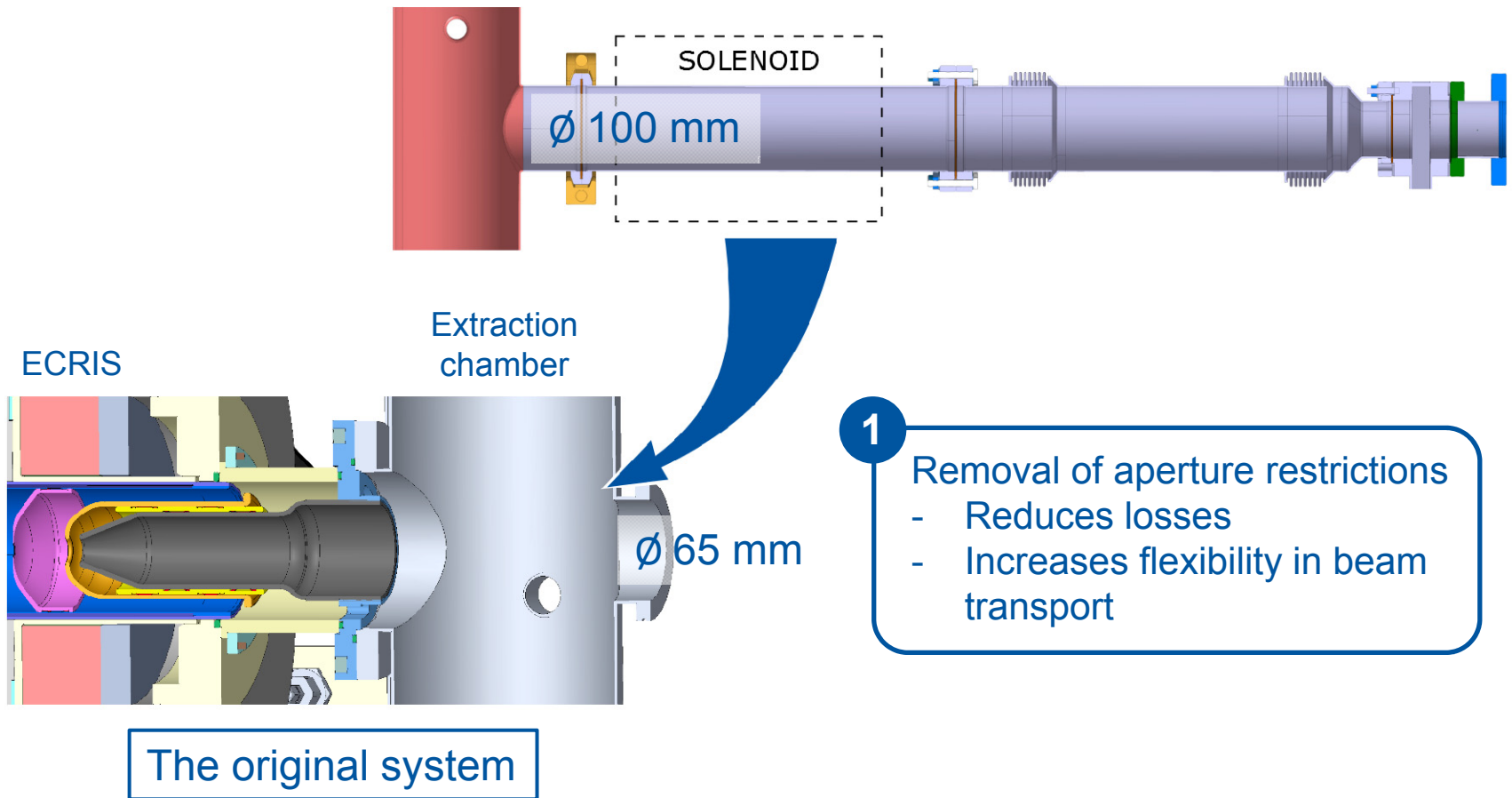
Two main modifications



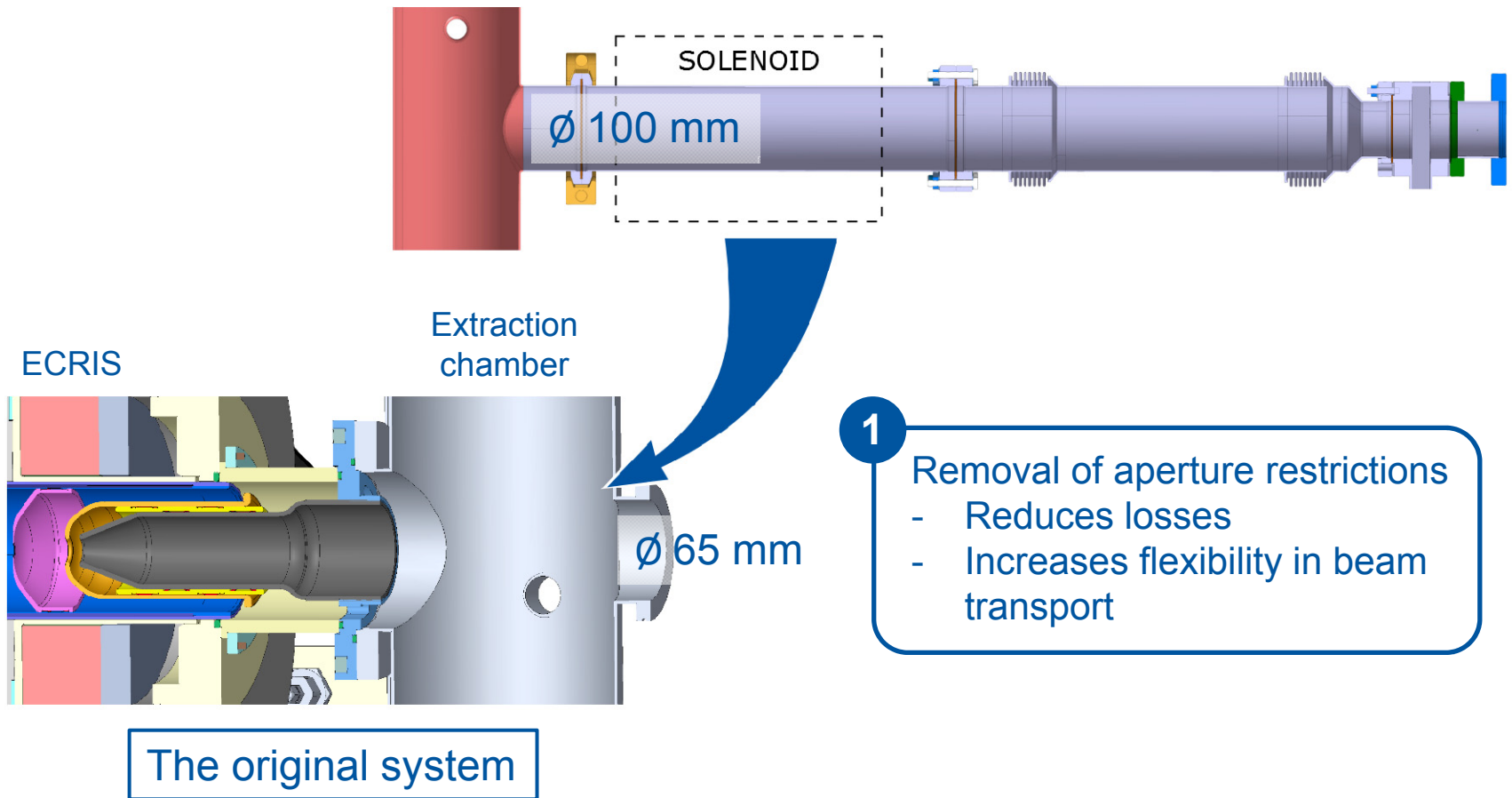
Two main modifications



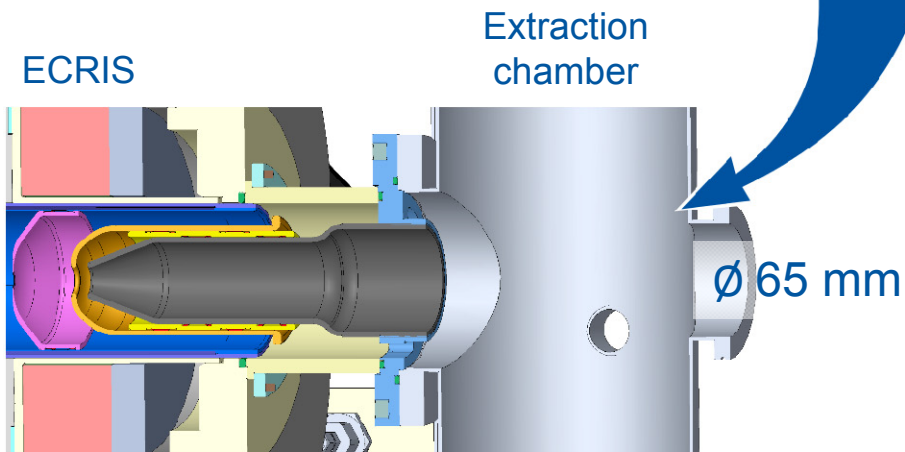
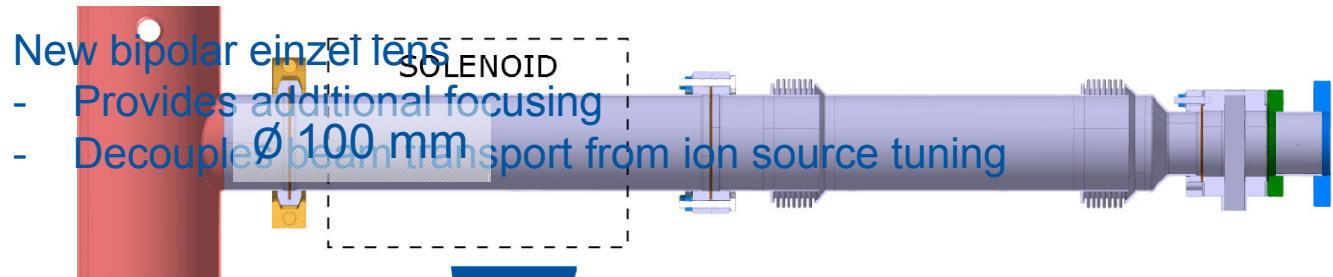
Two main modifications



Two main modifications



Two main modifications

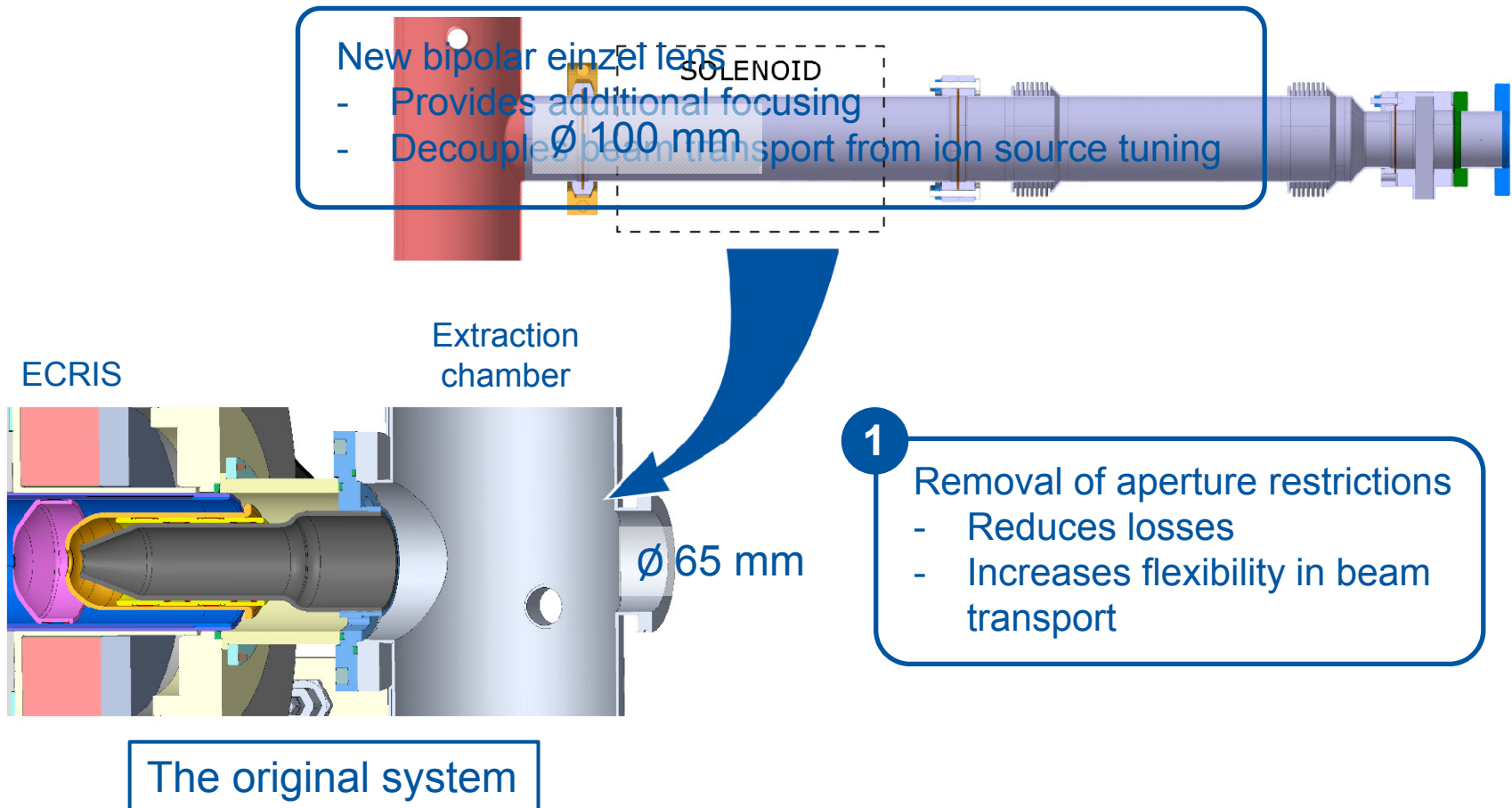


1

- Removal of aperture restrictions
- Reduces losses
 - Increases flexibility in beam transport

The original system

Two main modifications

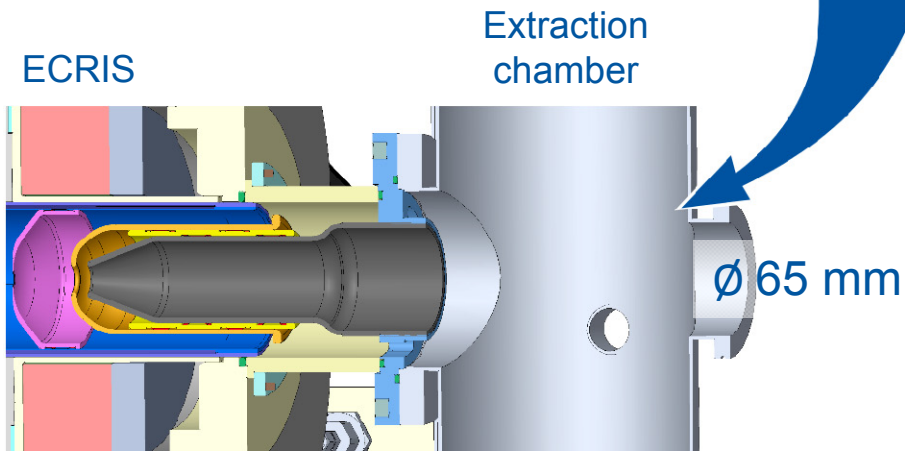


Two main modifications

New bipolar einzel lens

- Provides additional focusing
- Decouples beam transport from ion source tuning

SOLENOID
 $\varnothing 100\text{ mm}$



The original system

1

Removal of aperture restrictions

- Reduces losses
- Increases flexibility in beam transport

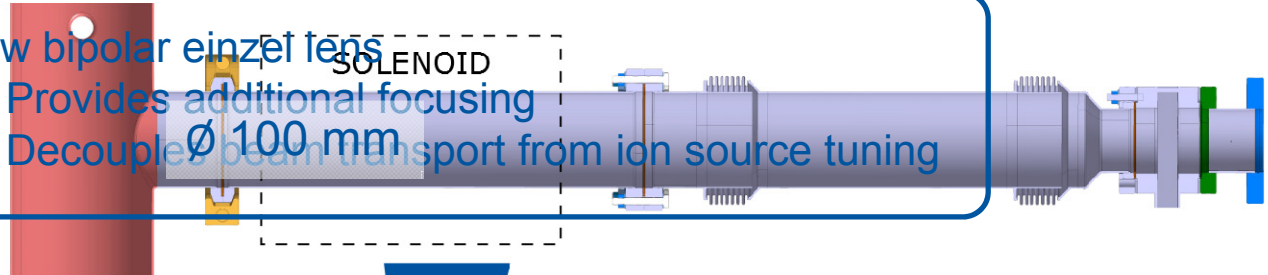
Two main modifications

2

New bipolar einzel lens

- Provides additional focusing
- Decouples beam transport from ion source tuning

SOLENOID
 $\varnothing 100 \text{ mm}$



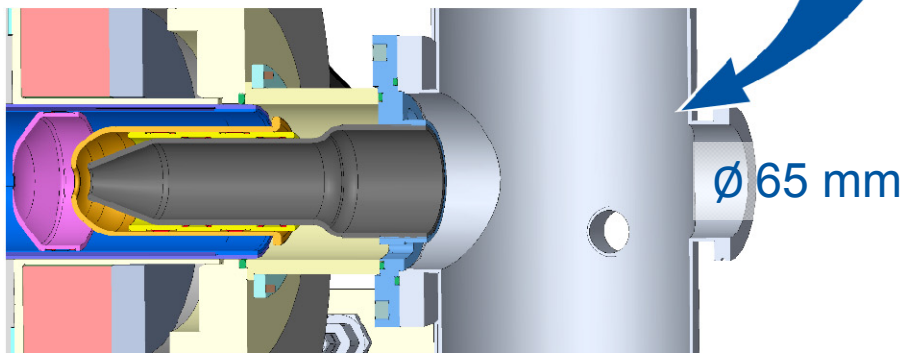
1

Removal of aperture restrictions

- Reduces losses
- Increases flexibility in beam transport

ECRIS

Extraction chamber



$\varnothing 65 \text{ mm}$

The original system

Results after upgrade

Results after upgrade

- Performance has improved steadily as experience is gained on how to optimize the source matching to the new transport conditions
- Comparison of beam performance before and after the upgrade:

- Also other benefits from improved flexibility in ion source tuning
 - Improved beam stability
 - New beam conditions easier to reach and maintain

Results after upgrade

- Performance has improved steadily as experience is gained on how to optimize the source matching to the new transport conditions
- Comparison of beam performance before and after the upgrade:

<i>Ion species and location</i>	<i>Original (2015 run)</i>	<i>Upgraded</i>	<i>Improvement</i>
Pb ²⁹⁺ out of ion source	170 μ A	210 μ A	24 %
Pb ⁵⁴⁺ out of Linac3	25 μ A	35 μ A	40 %

- Also other benefits from improved flexibility in ion source tuning
 - Improved beam stability
 - New beam conditions easier to reach and maintain

Contents

1. Introduction
2. GTS-LHC extraction region upgrade
3. **Double frequency heating with afterglow**
4. Miniature oven studies
5. Summary

Motivation and setup

Motivation and setup

- Like afterglow, multiple frequency heating is a well known method to improve HCI performance
- Further improvement by combining both?
- Experiments performed with GTS-LHC and Pb beams

Motivation and setup

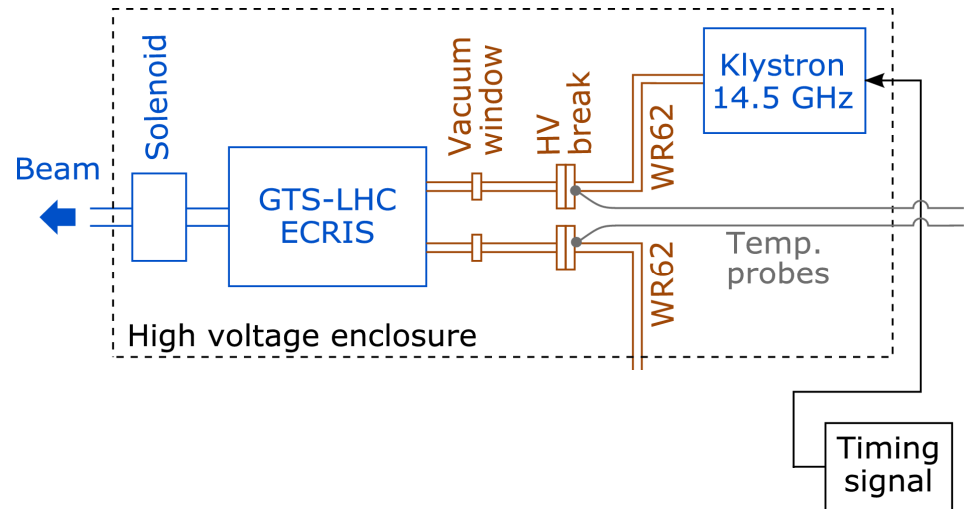
- Like afterglow, multiple frequency heating is a well known method to improve HCI performance
- Further improvement by combining both?
- Experiments performed with GTS-LHC and Pb beams

<i>Primary (f_1)</i>	
<i>Microwave source</i>	Klystron
<i>Frequency</i>	14.5 GHz
<i>Maximum power</i>	2 kW
<i>Operating mode</i>	Pulsed (10 Hz, 50%)

Motivation and setup

- Like afterglow, multiple frequency heating is a well known method to improve HCI performance
- Further improvement by combining both?
- Experiments performed with GTS-LHC and Pb beams

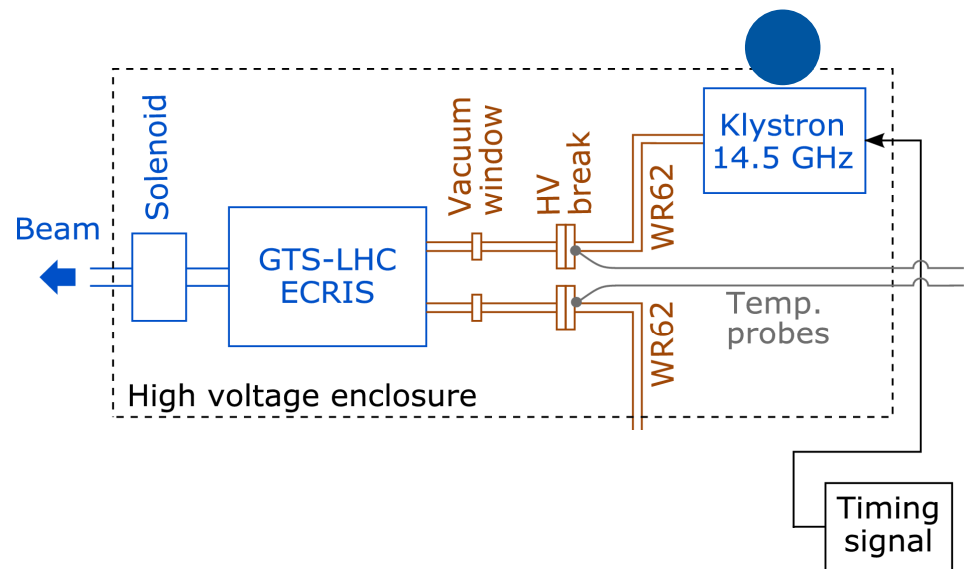
	<i>Primary (f_1)</i>
<i>Microwave source</i>	Klystron
<i>Frequency</i>	14.5 GHz
<i>Maximum power</i>	2 kW
<i>Operating mode</i>	Pulsed (10 Hz, 50%)



Motivation and setup

- Like afterglow, multiple frequency heating is a well known method to improve HCI performance
- Further improvement by combining both?
- Experiments performed with GTS-LHC and Pb beams

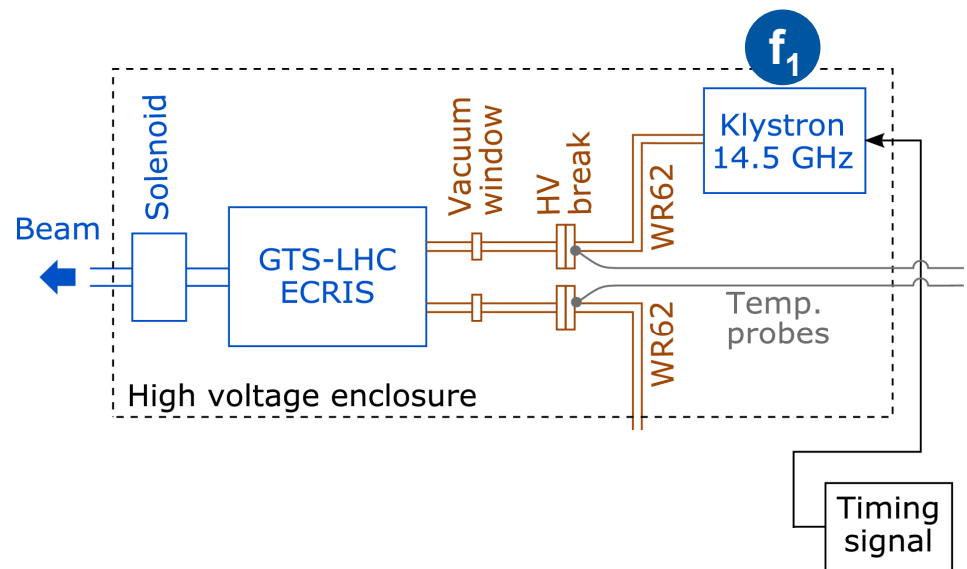
	<i>Primary (f_1)</i>
<i>Microwave source</i>	Klystron
<i>Frequency</i>	14.5 GHz
<i>Maximum power</i>	2 kW
<i>Operating mode</i>	Pulsed (10 Hz, 50%)



Motivation and setup

- Like afterglow, multiple frequency heating is a well known method to improve HCI performance
- Further improvement by combining both?
- Experiments performed with GTS-LHC and Pb beams

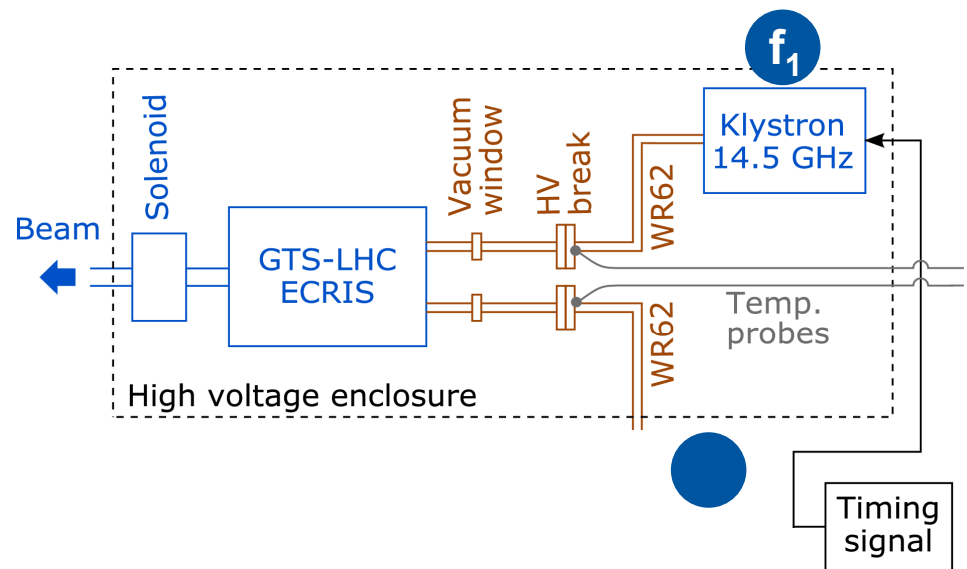
<i>Primary (f_1)</i>	
<i>Microwave source</i>	Klystron
<i>Frequency</i>	14.5 GHz
<i>Maximum power</i>	2 kW
<i>Operating mode</i>	Pulsed (10 Hz, 50%)



Motivation and setup

- Like afterglow, multiple frequency heating is a well known method to improve HCI performance
- Further improvement by combining both?
- Experiments performed with GTS-LHC and Pb beams

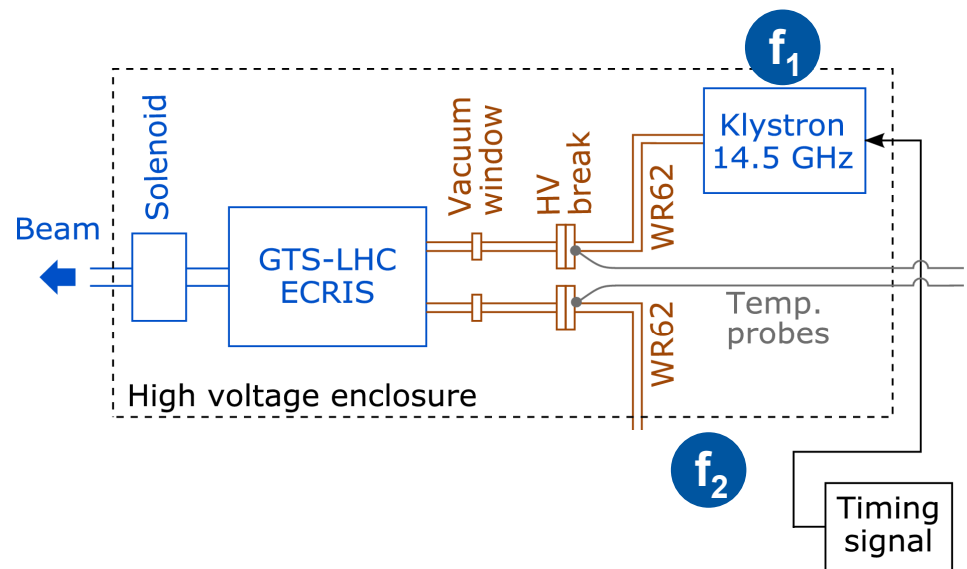
	<i>Primary (f_1)</i>
<i>Microwave source</i>	Klystron
<i>Frequency</i>	14.5 GHz
<i>Maximum power</i>	2 kW
<i>Operating mode</i>	Pulsed (10 Hz, 50%)



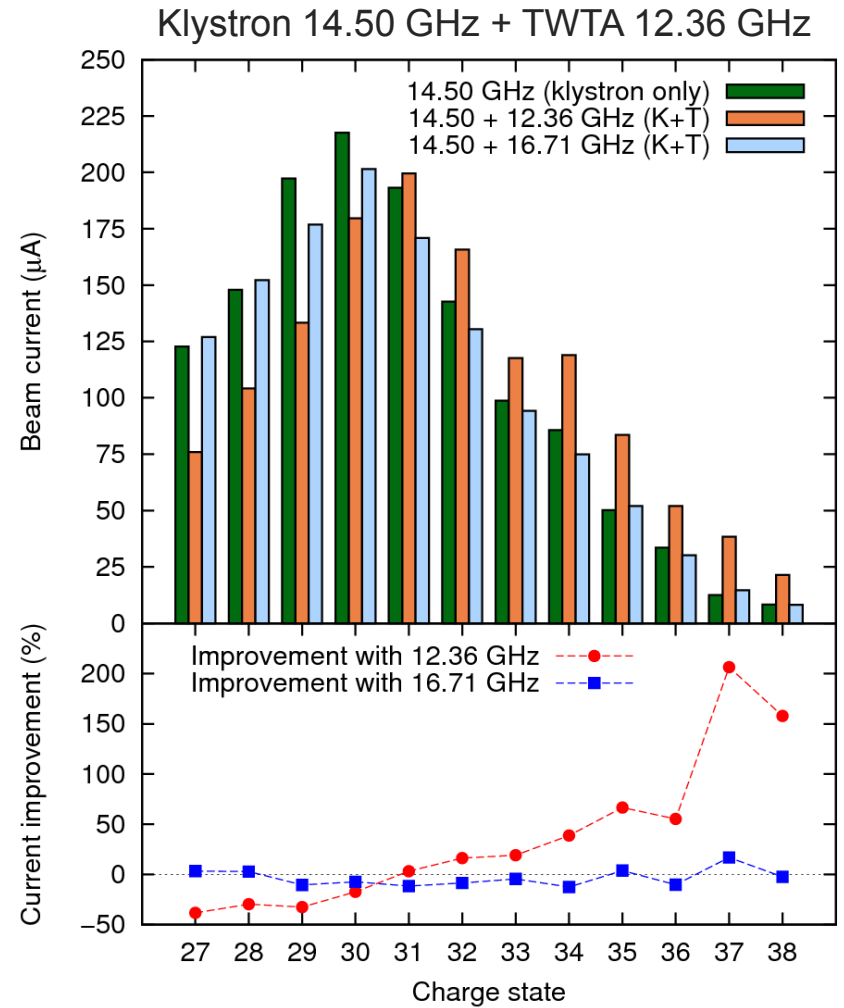
Motivation and setup

- Like afterglow, multiple frequency heating is a well known method to improve HCI performance
- Further improvement by combining both?
- Experiments performed with GTS-LHC and Pb beams

<i>Primary (f_1)</i>	
<i>Microwave source</i>	Klystron
<i>Frequency</i>	14.5 GHz
<i>Maximum power</i>	2 kW
<i>Operating mode</i>	Pulsed (10 Hz, 50%)

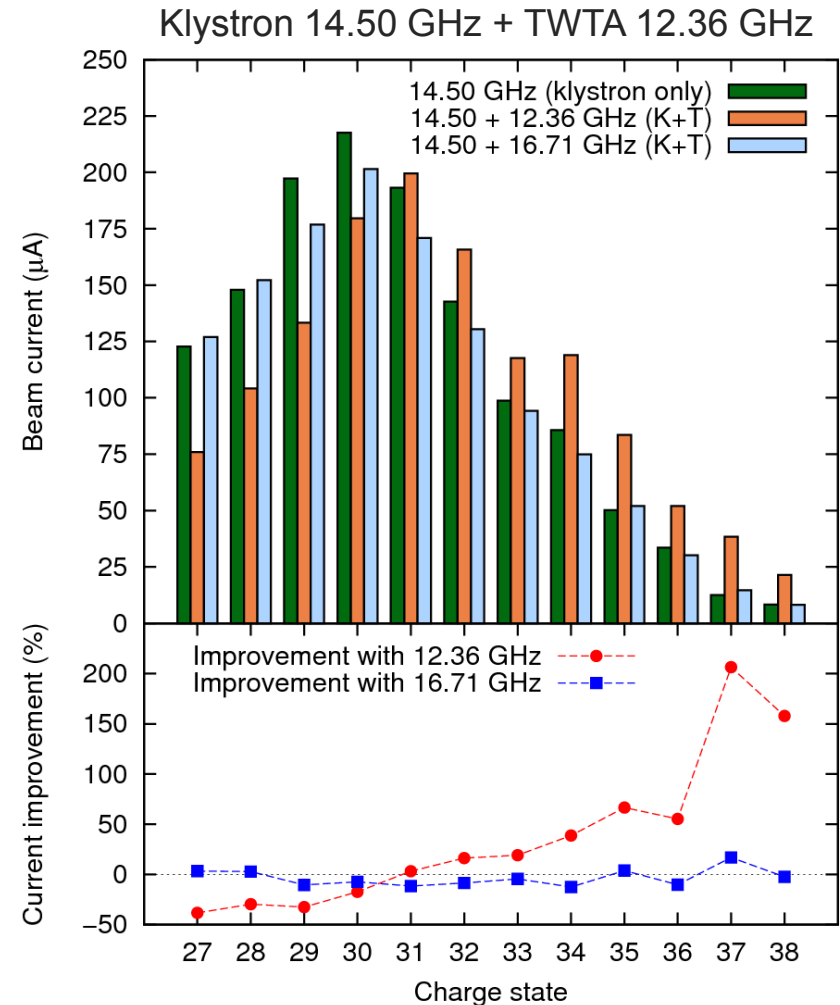


Main results



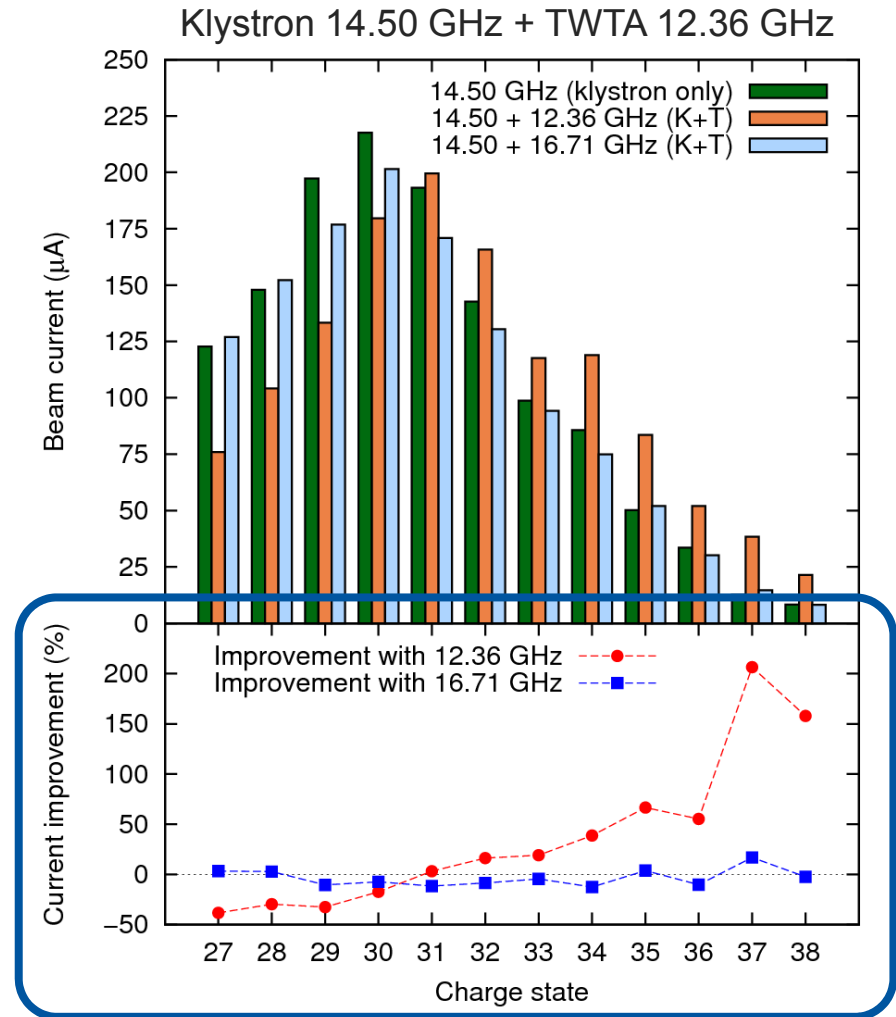
Main results

- In pulsed operation, improved HCI performance in afterglow
- Improvement observed when $f_2 < f_1$, not when $f_2 > f_1$
- Effect not caused by increase in total microwave power
- Delay between klystron-TWTA switch-off leads to two-step structure in afterglow – delayed release of part of the ion population
- Operating TWTA in CW mode while pulsing klystron results in decreased afterglow currents – part of ion population is kept continuously trapped



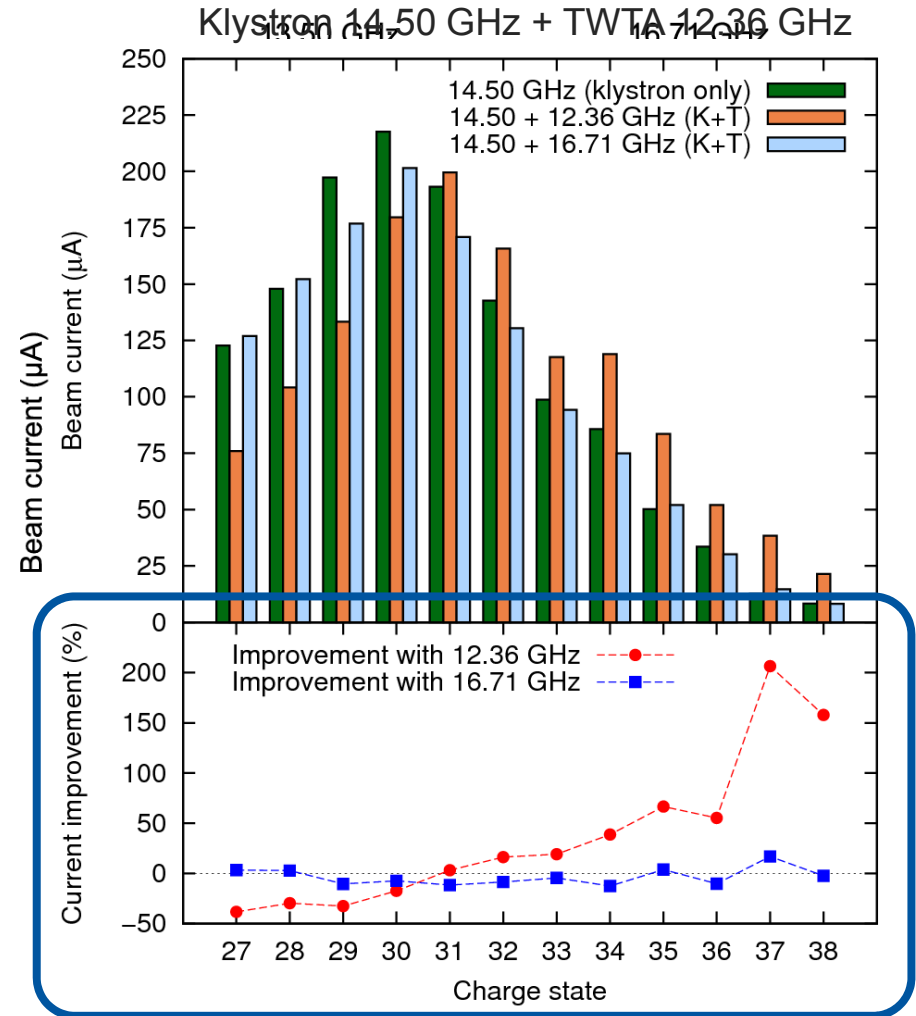
Main results

- In pulsed operation, improved HCI performance in afterglow
- Improvement observed when $f_2 < f_1$, not when $f_2 > f_1$
- Effect not caused by increase in total microwave power
- Delay between klystron-TWTA switch-off leads to two-step structure in afterglow – delayed release of part of the ion population
- Operating TWTA in CW mode while pulsing klystron results in decreased afterglow currents – part of ion population is kept continuously trapped



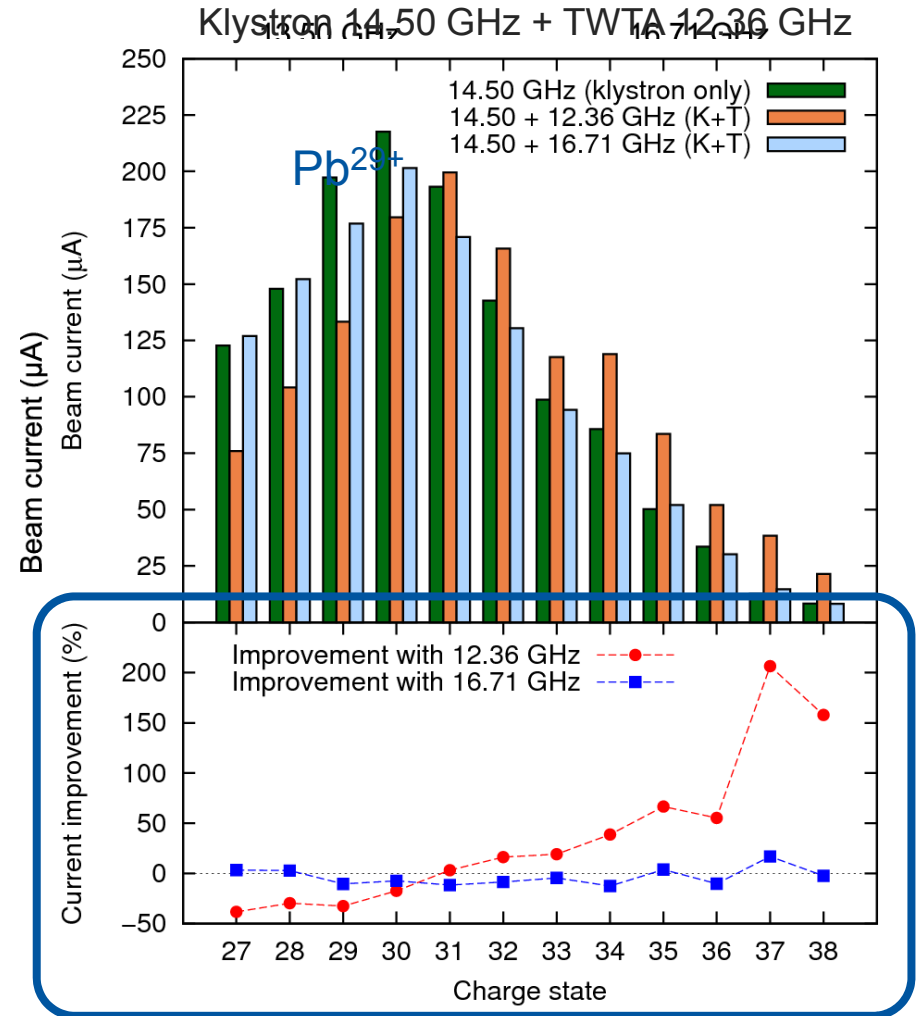
Main results

- In pulsed operation, improved HCI performance in afterglow
- Improvement observed when $f_2 < f_1$, not when $f_2 > f_1$
- Effect not caused by increase in total microwave power
- Delay between klystron-TWTA switch-off leads to two-step structure in afterglow – delayed release of part of the ion population
- Operating TWTA in CW mode while pulsing klystron results in decreased afterglow currents – part of ion population is kept continuously trapped



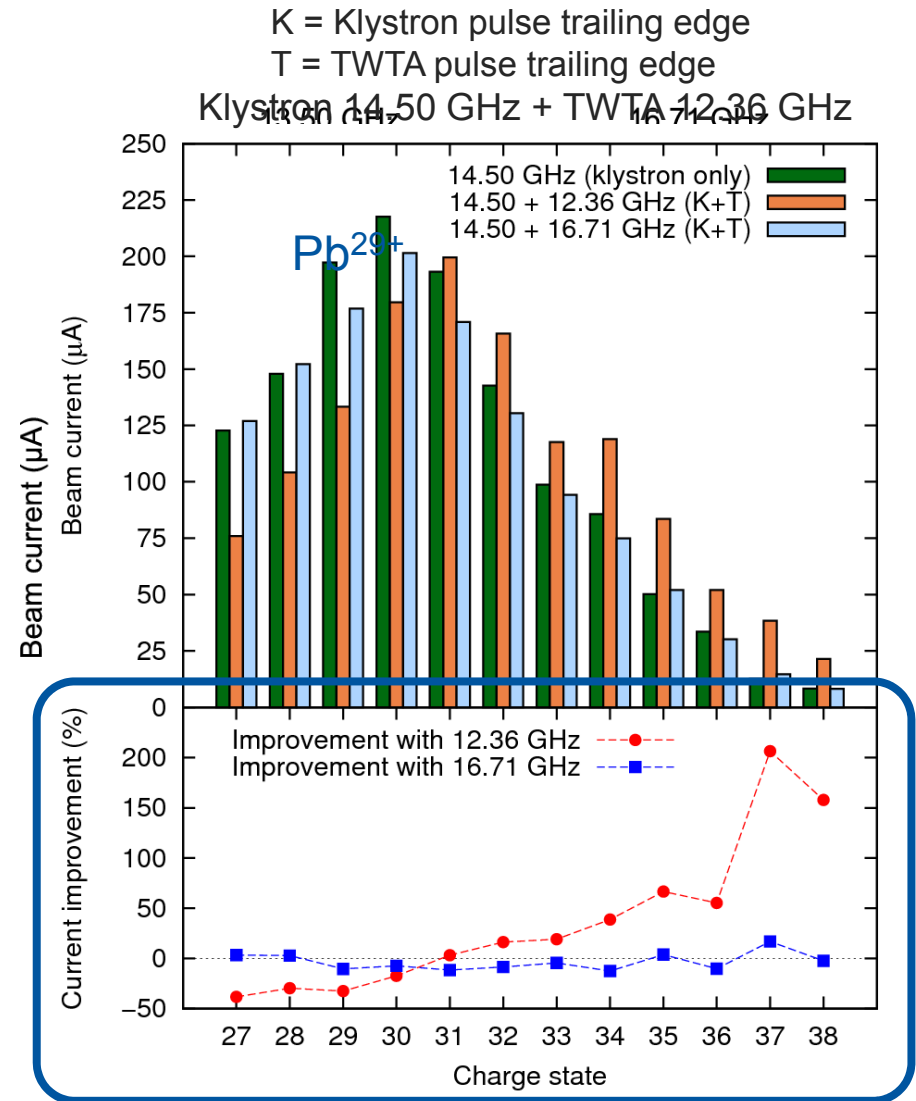
Main results

- In pulsed operation, improved HCI performance in afterglow
- Improvement observed when $f_2 < f_1$, not when $f_2 > f_1$
- Effect not caused by increase in total microwave power
- Delay between klystron-TWTA switch-off leads to two-step structure in afterglow – delayed release of part of the ion population
- Operating TWTA in CW mode while pulsing klystron results in decreased afterglow currents – part of ion population is kept continuously trapped



Main results

- In pulsed operation, improved HCI performance in afterglow
- Improvement observed when $f_2 < f_1$, not when $f_2 > f_1$
- Effect not caused by increase in total microwave power
- Delay between klystron-TWTA switch-off leads to two-step structure in afterglow – delayed release of part of the ion population
- Operating TWTA in CW mode while pulsing klystron results in decreased afterglow currents – part of ion population is kept continuously trapped



Unexpected result

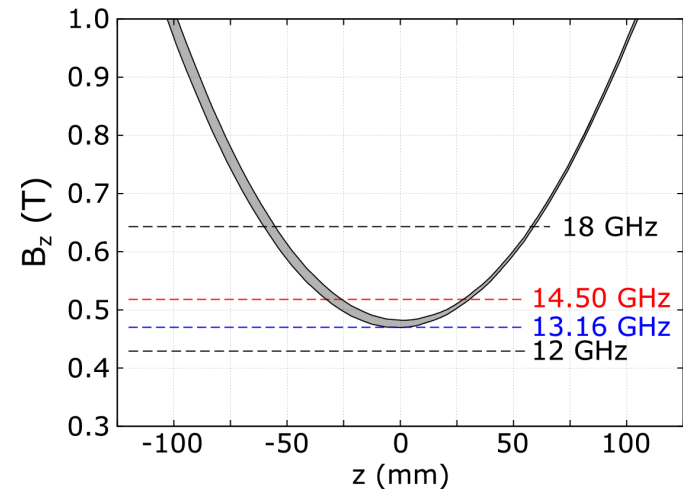
- Best improvements in HCl were observed with $f_2 \sim 12.4$ GHz

Unexpected result

- Best improvements in HCl were observed with $f_2 \sim 12.4$ GHz
- For these frequencies, no resonance in the chamber for non-relativistic electrons
- Resonance only for >30 keV electrons – not efficient for direct ionization of measured Pb ions (cross section maxima <8 keV)

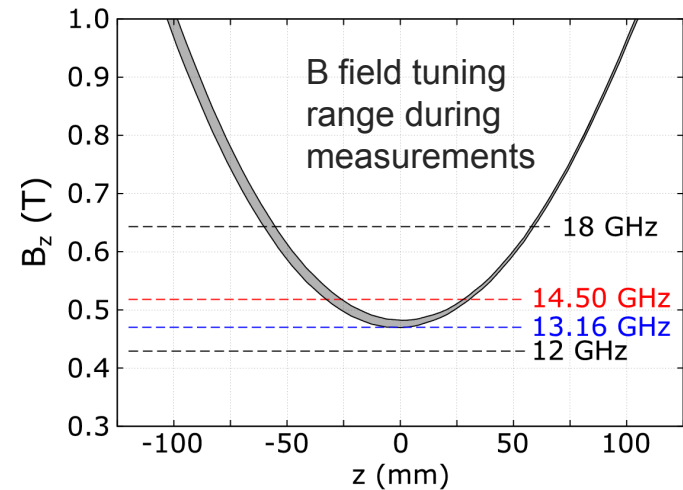
Unexpected result

- Best improvements in HCl were observed with $f_2 \sim 12.4$ GHz
- For these frequencies, no resonance in the chamber for non-relativistic electrons
- Resonance only for >30 keV electrons – not efficient for direct ionization of measured Pb ions (cross section maxima <8 keV)



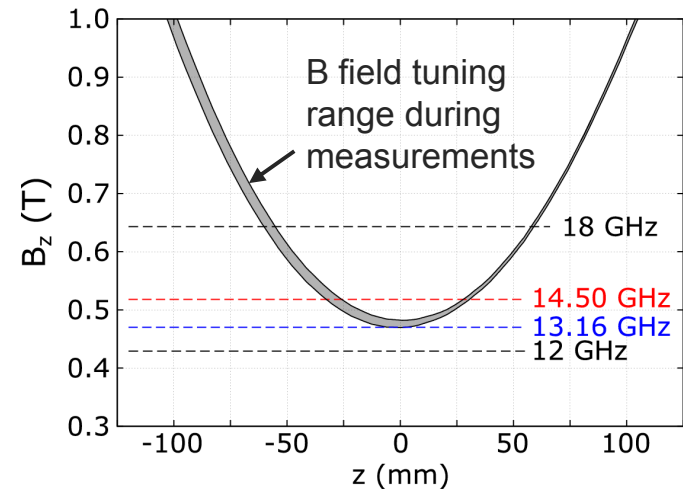
Unexpected result

- Best improvements in HCl were observed with $f_2 \sim 12.4$ GHz
- For these frequencies, no resonance in the chamber for non-relativistic electrons
- Resonance only for >30 keV electrons – not efficient for direct ionization of measured Pb ions (cross section maxima <8 keV)



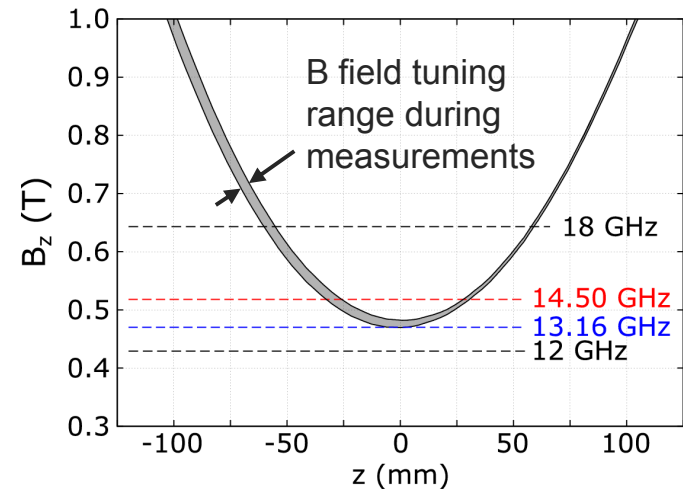
Unexpected result

- Best improvements in HCl were observed with $f_2 \sim 12.4$ GHz
- For these frequencies, no resonance in the chamber for non-relativistic electrons
- Resonance only for >30 keV electrons – not efficient for direct ionization of measured Pb ions (cross section maxima <8 keV)



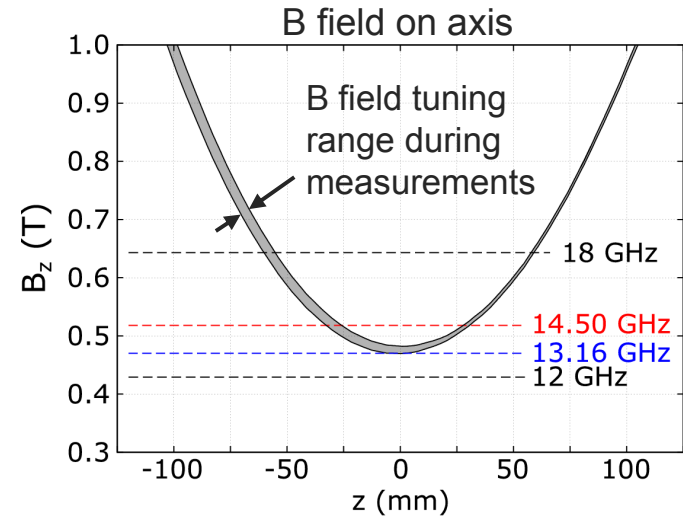
Unexpected result

- Best improvements in HCl were observed with $f_2 \sim 12.4$ GHz
- For these frequencies, no resonance in the chamber for non-relativistic electrons
- Resonance only for >30 keV electrons – not efficient for direct ionization of measured Pb ions (cross section maxima <8 keV)



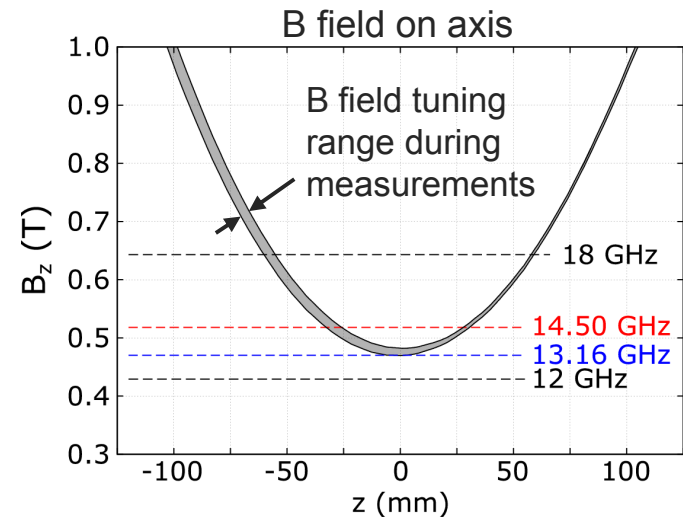
Unexpected result

- Best improvements in HCI were observed with $f_2 \sim 12.4$ GHz
- For these frequencies, no resonance in the chamber for non-relativistic electrons
- Resonance only for >30 keV electrons – not efficient for direct ionization of measured Pb ions (cross section maxima <8 keV)



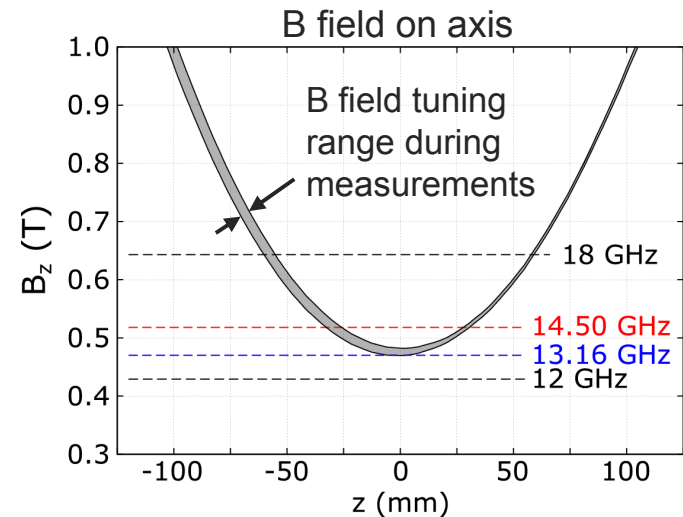
Unexpected result

- Best improvements in HCI were observed with $f_2 \sim 12.4$ GHz
- For these frequencies, no resonance in the chamber for non-relativistic electrons
- Resonance only for >30 keV electrons – not efficient for direct ionization of measured Pb ions (cross section maxima <8 keV)
- Recently similar observations reported also for CW operation*
 - Suggested mechanism: suppression of plasma instabilities through interaction of secondary microwaves with hot electron population
- Same for afterglow? More experiments needed to answer this.



Unexpected result

- Best improvements in HCI were observed with $f_2 \sim 12.4$ GHz
- For these frequencies, no resonance in the chamber for non-relativistic electrons
- Resonance only for >30 keV electrons – not efficient for direct ionization of measured Pb ions (cross section maxima <8 keV)
- Recently similar observations reported also for CW operation*
 - Suggested mechanism: suppression of plasma instabilities through interaction of secondary microwaves with hot electron population
- Same for afterglow? More experiments needed to answer this.

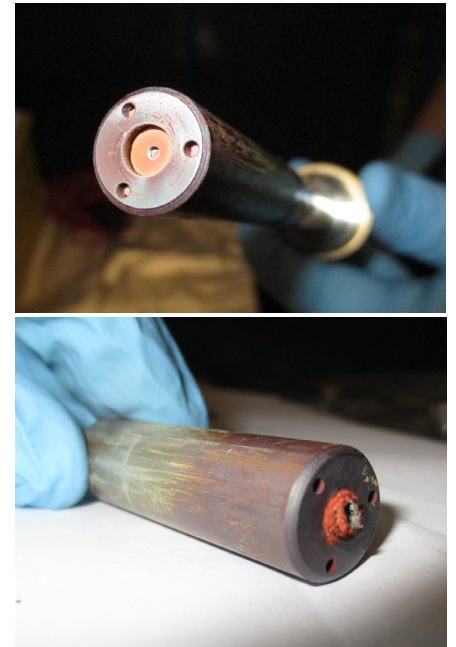
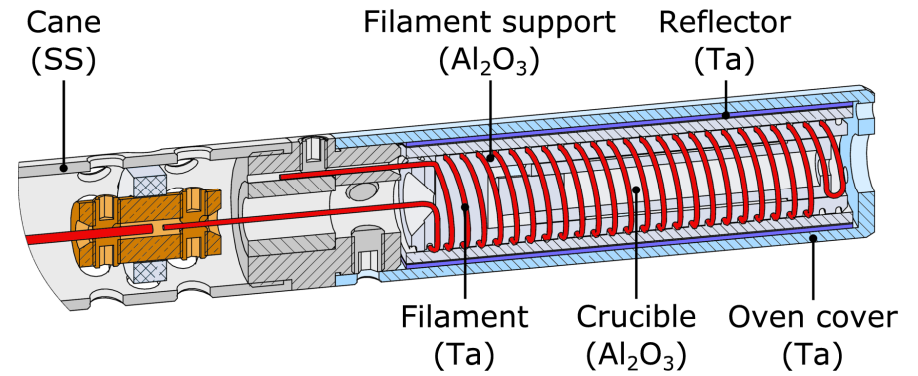


*V. Skalyga et al., Phys. Plasmas 22 (2015) 083509

Contents

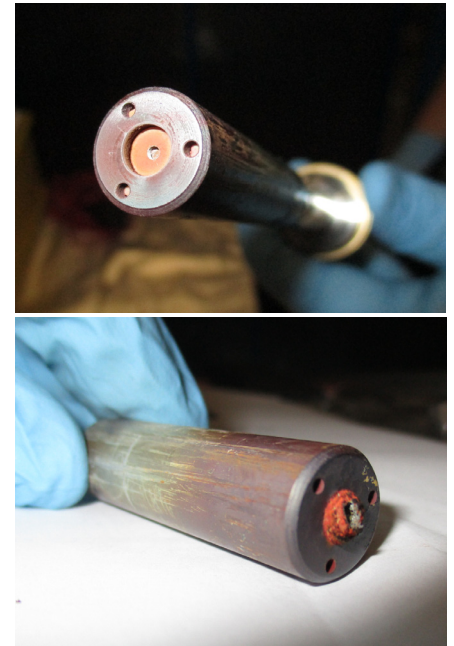
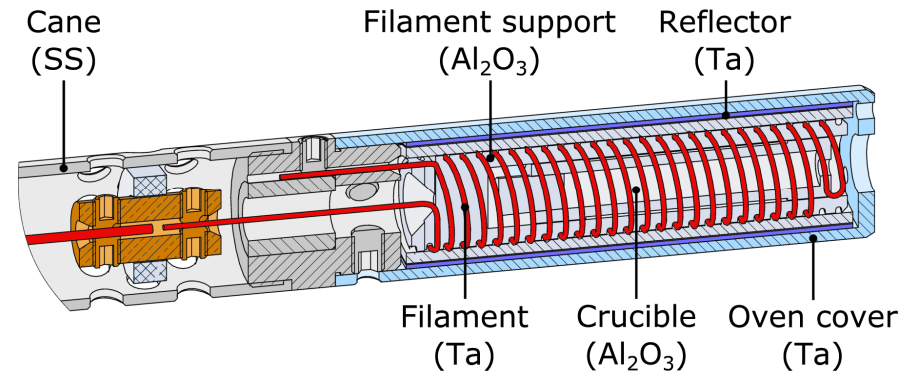
1. Introduction
2. GTS-LHC extraction region upgrade
3. Double frequency heating with afterglow
4. **Miniature oven studies**
5. Summary

GTS-LHC miniature oven



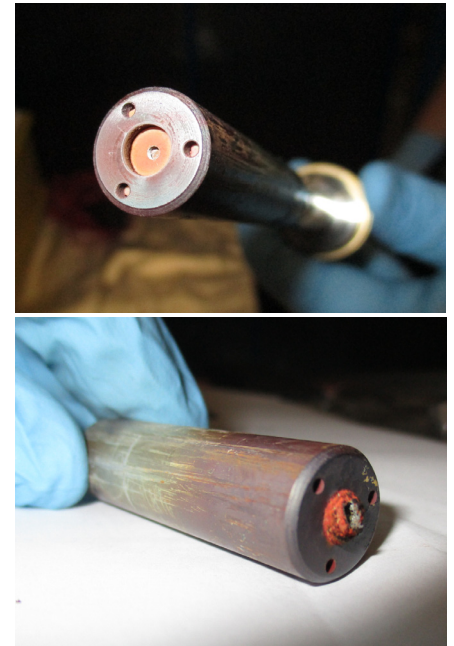
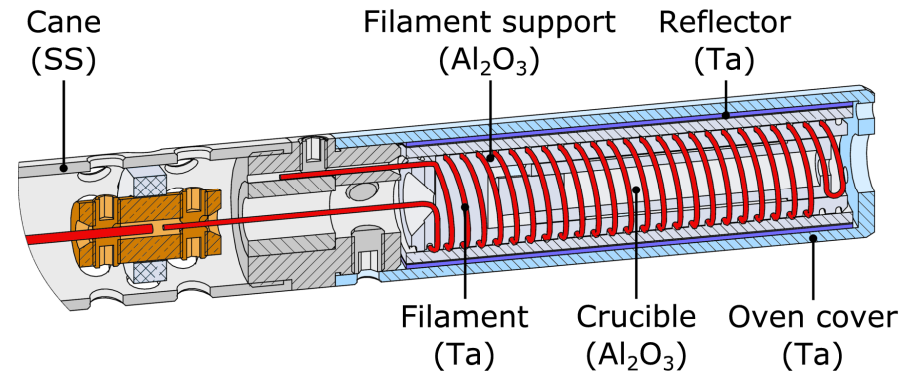
GTS-LHC miniature oven

- Resistively heated miniature oven for Pb evaporation
- Points of interest/motivation:
 - Increased time between refills (presently 2 weeks)
 - Failure mechanisms (blockage)
 - Basic characterization of oven

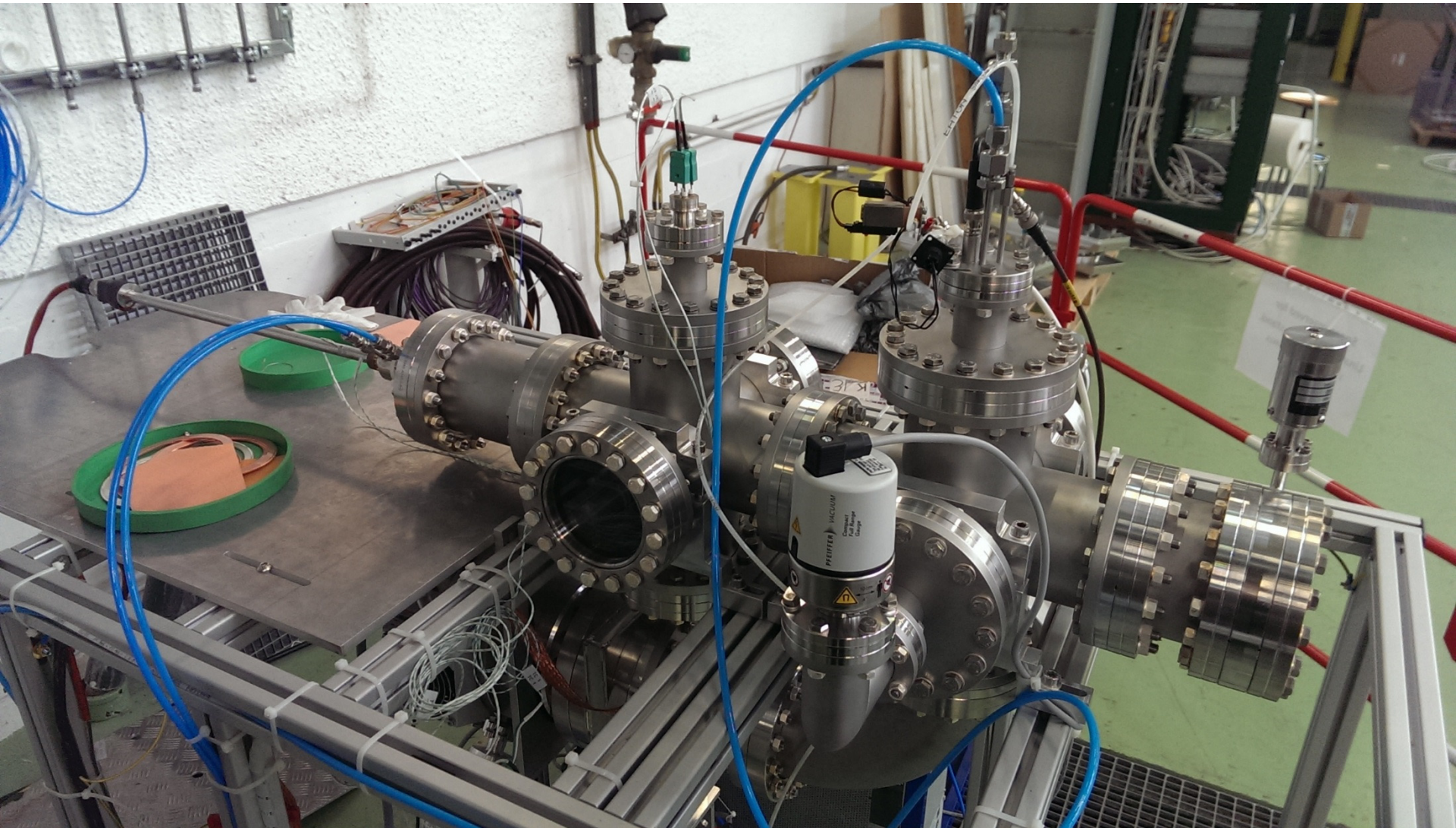


GTS-LHC miniature oven

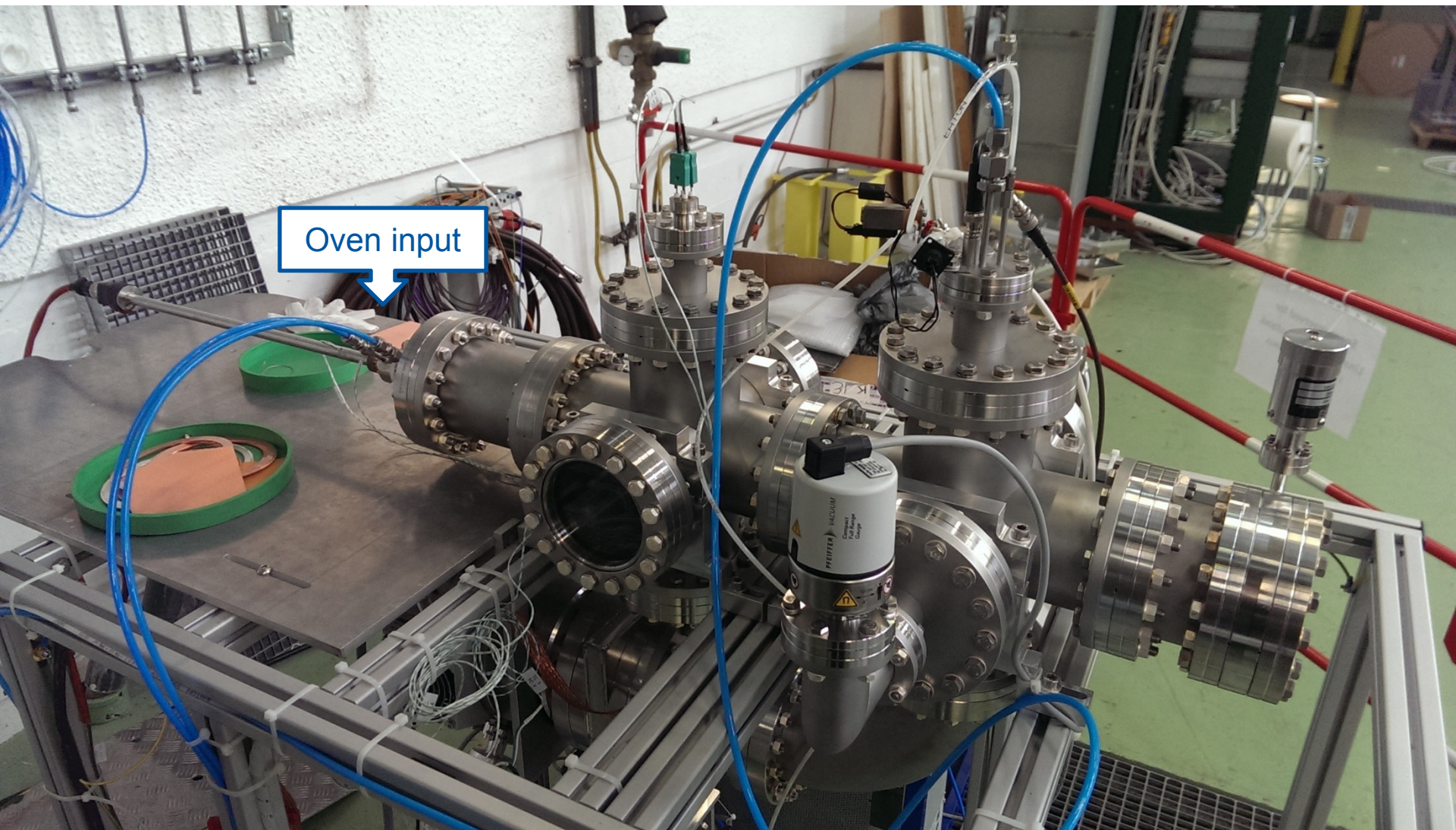
- Resistively heated miniature oven for Pb evaporation
- Points of interest/motivation:
 - Increased time between refills (presently 2 weeks)
 - Failure mechanisms (blockage)
 - Basic characterization of oven
 - Linking oven behaviour to ion source behaviour
- Dedicated test stand built for oven studies
- Thermal model to complement measurements



Oven test stand

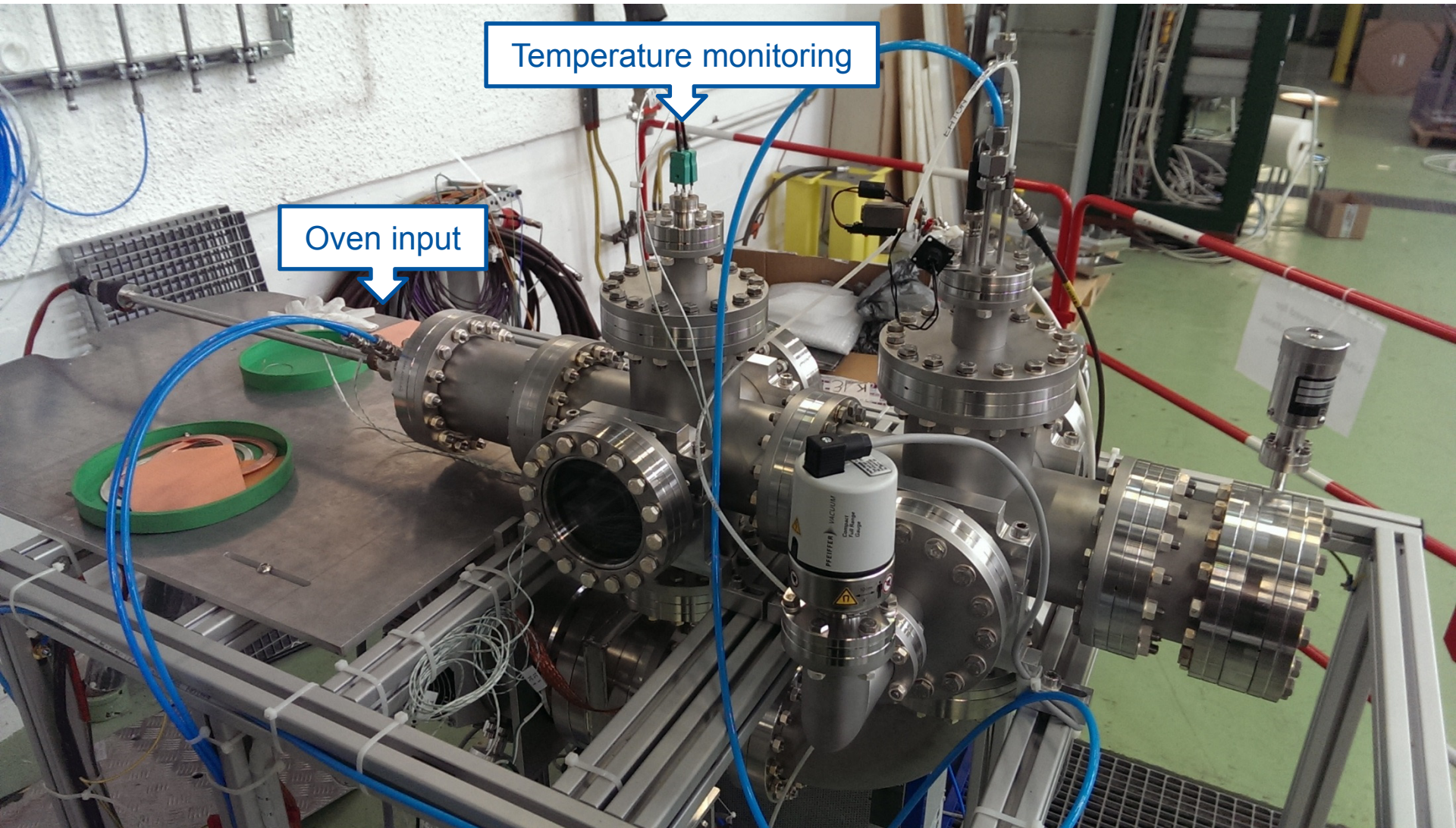


Oven test stand

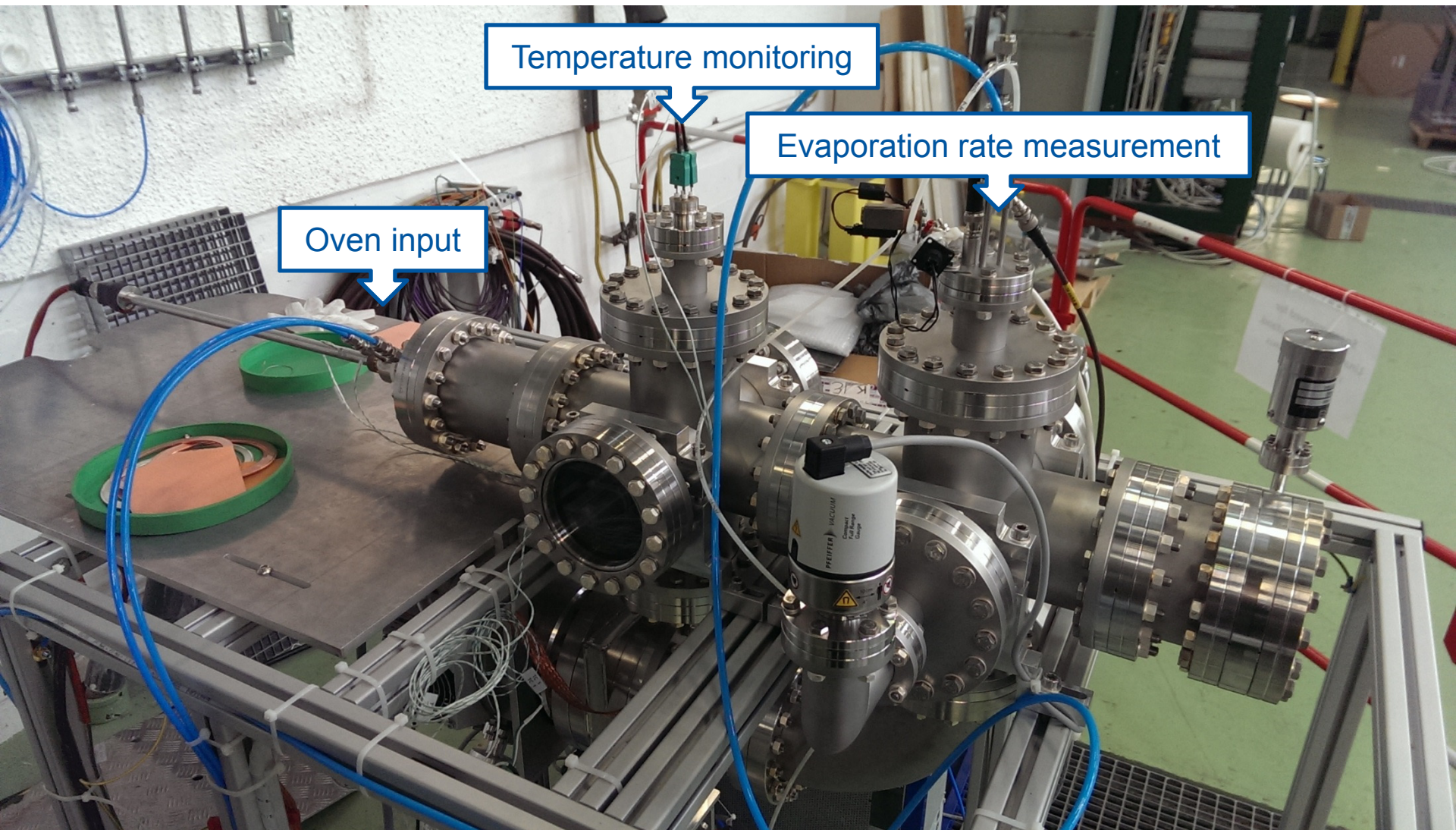


Oven input

Oven test stand



Oven test stand

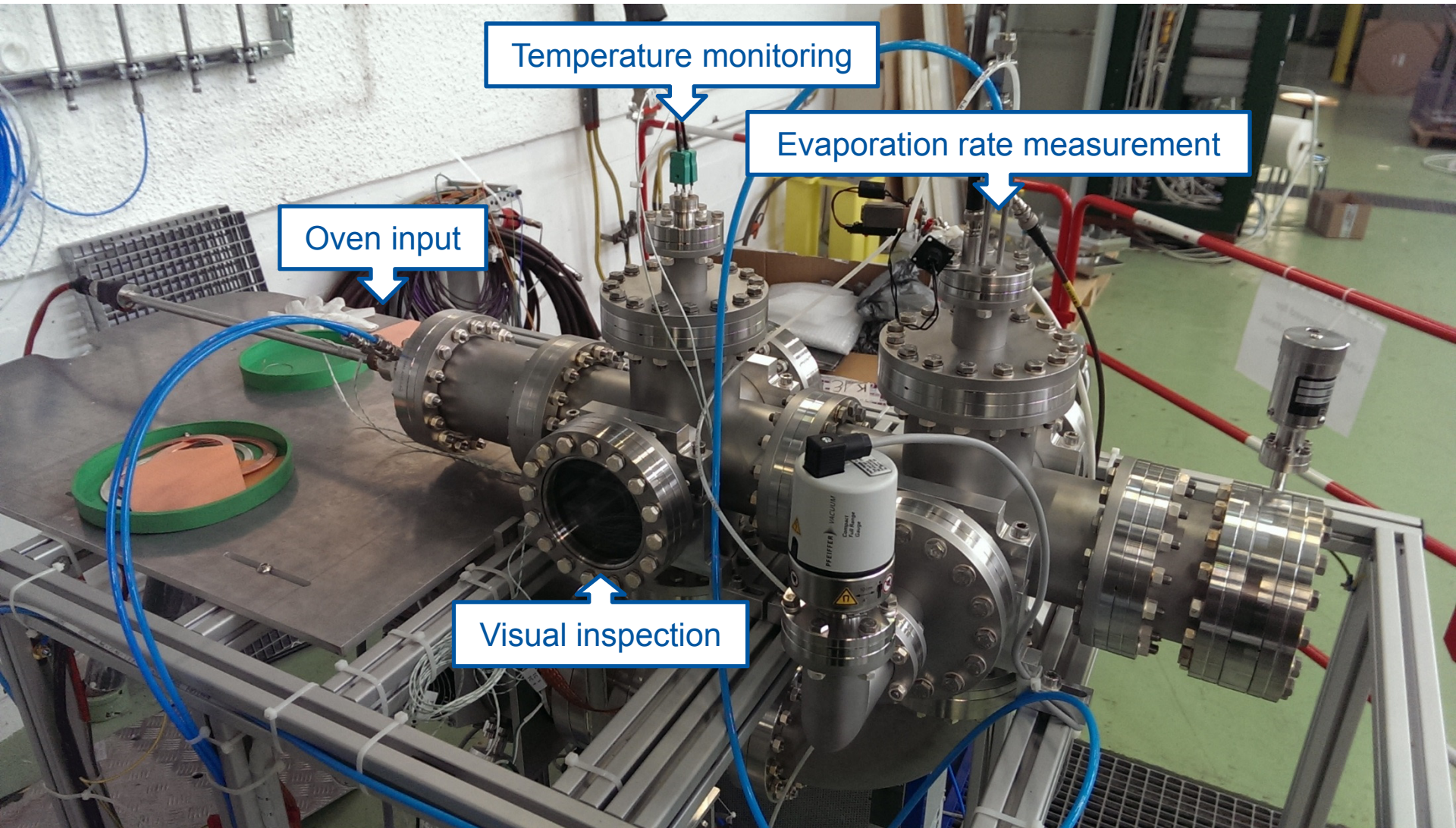


Temperature monitoring

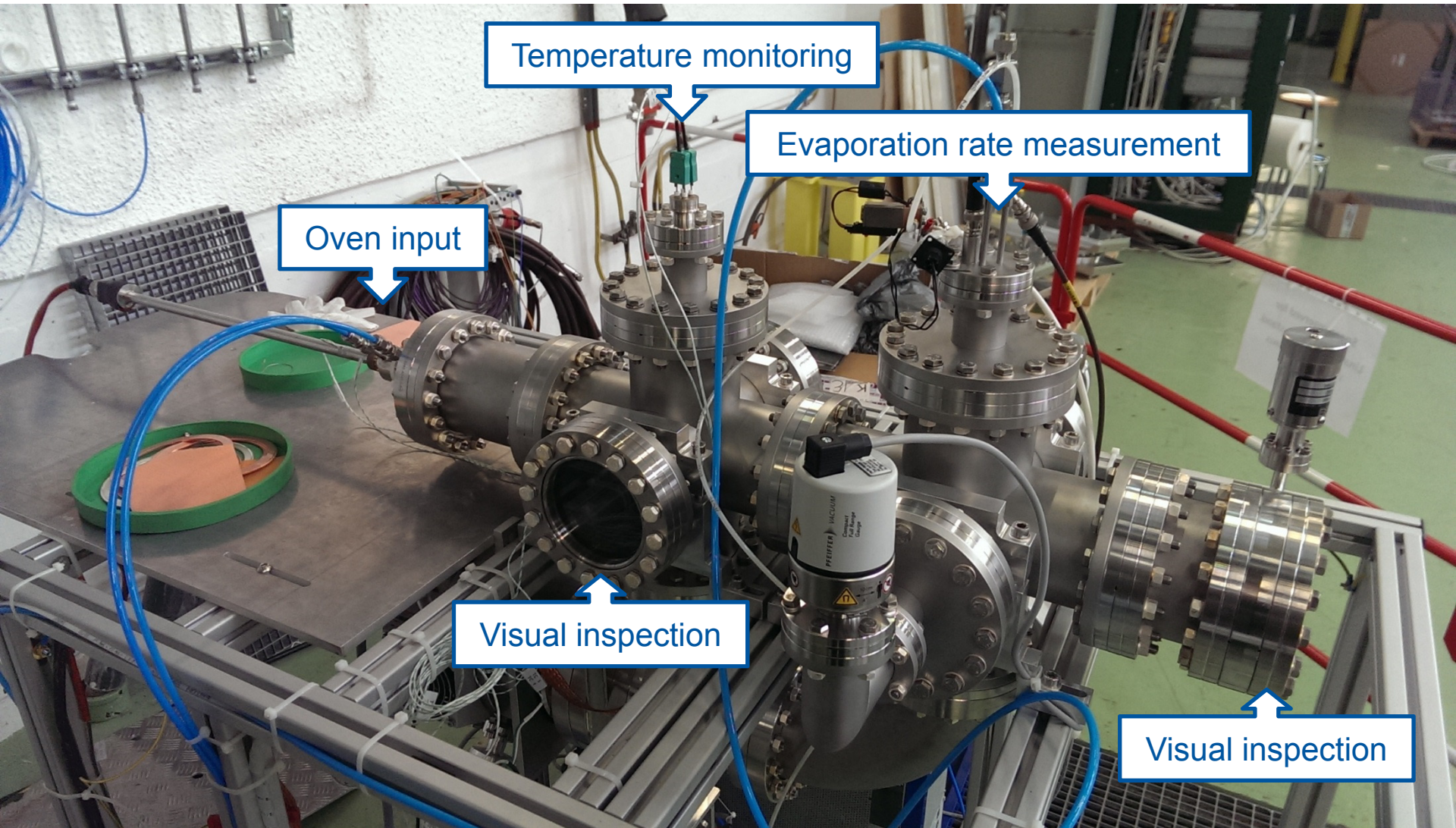
Evaporation rate measurement

Oven input

Oven test stand



Oven test stand



Temperature monitoring

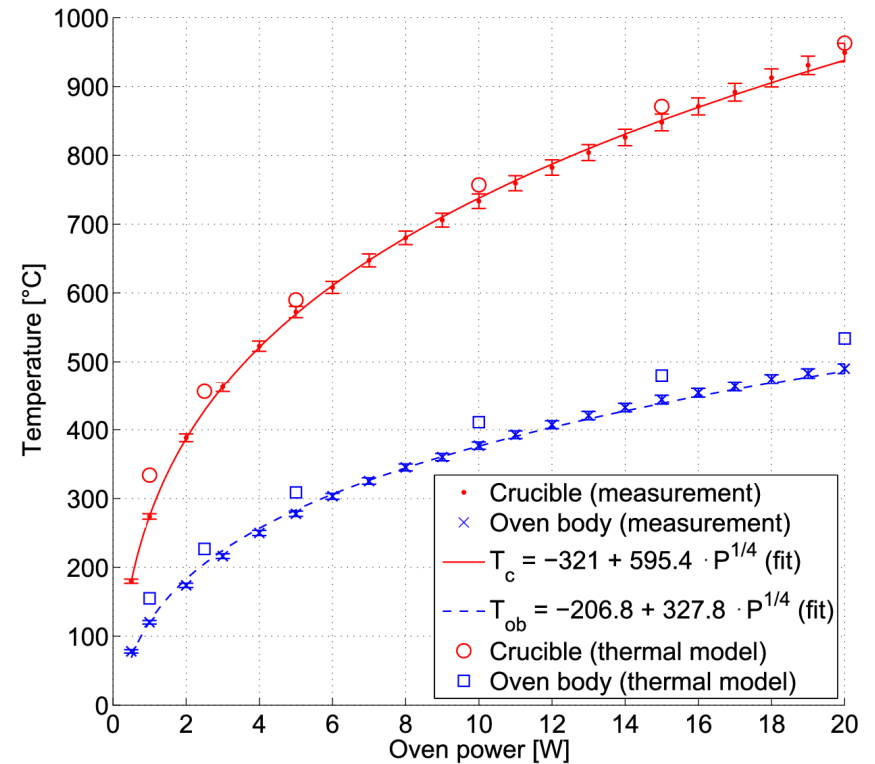
Evaporation rate measurement

Oven input

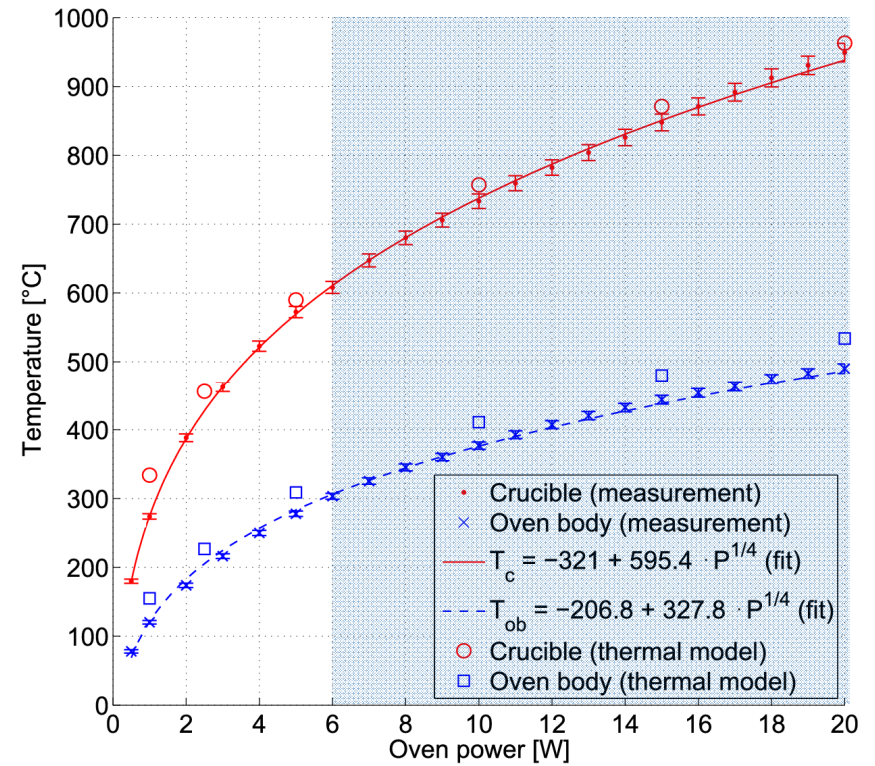
Visual inspection

Visual inspection

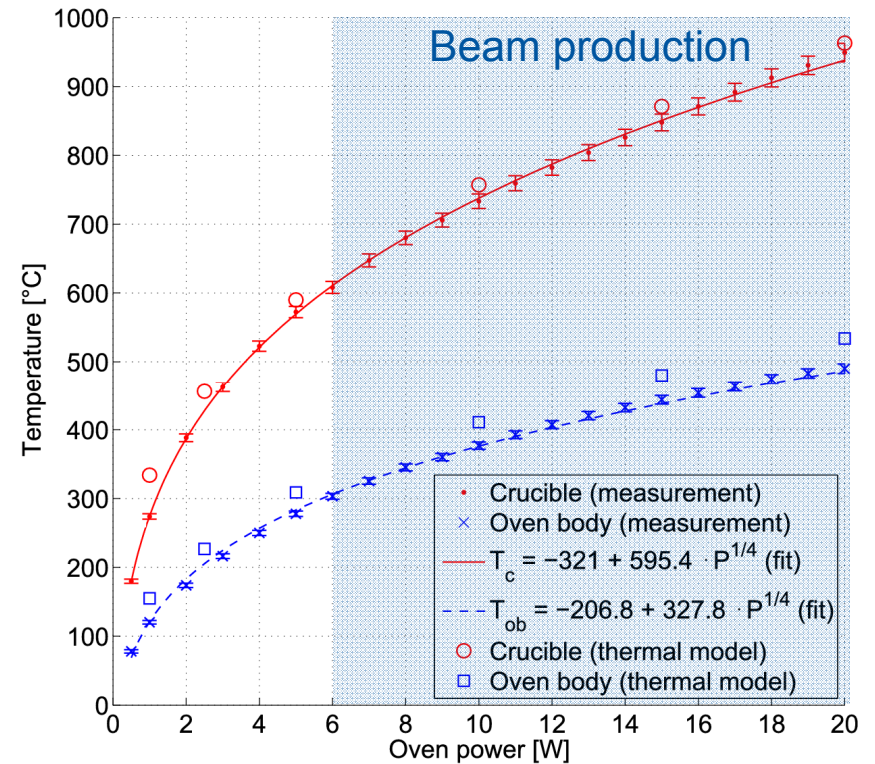
Results (so far)



Results (so far)

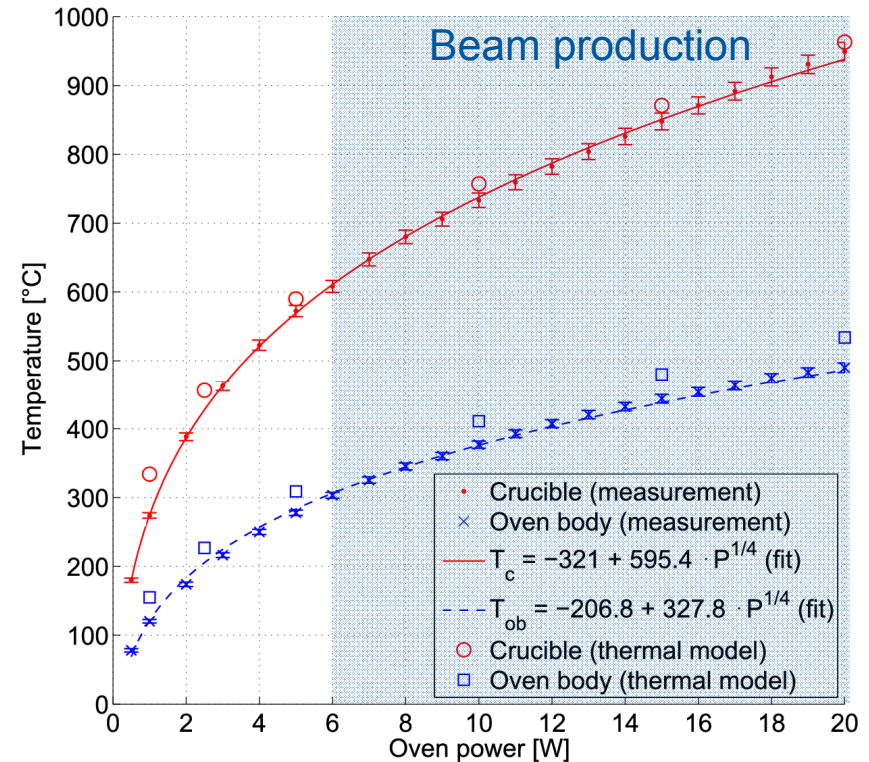


Results (so far)



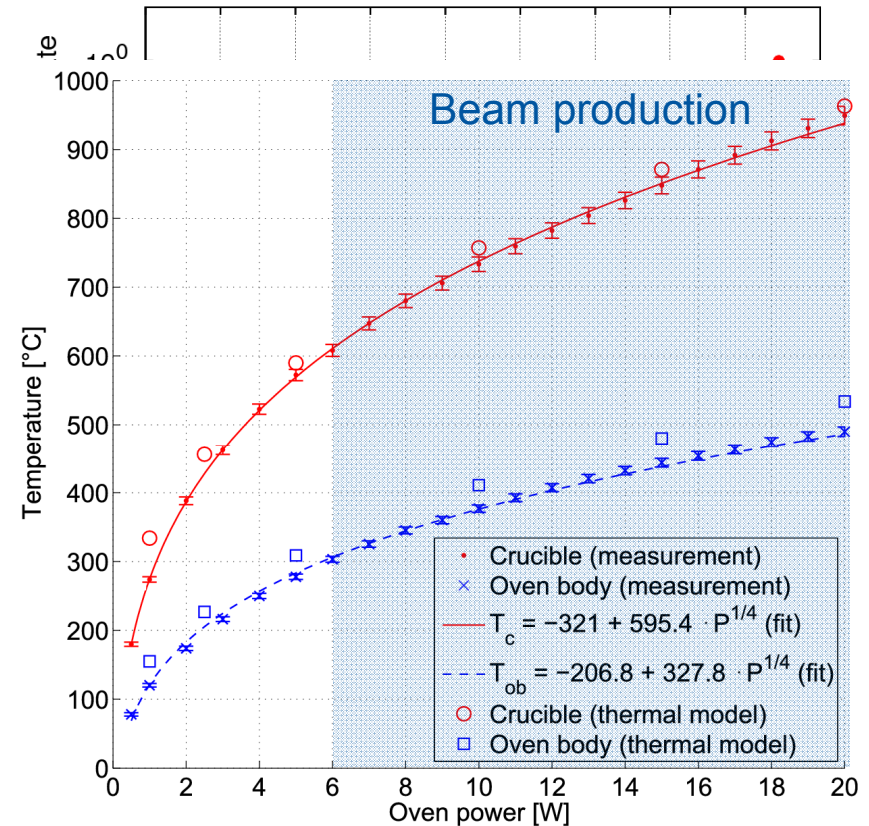
Results (so far)

- Suitable temperature range for Pb, radiative losses dominate oven behaviour ($T \propto P^{1/4}$)
- Evaporation rate trend agrees with theoretical predictions
- Long term output at constant power exhibits regions of steady operation as well as instabilities
- Thermal model provides insight into temperature distributions inside the oven
- Colder oven tip may contribute to oven blockage issues



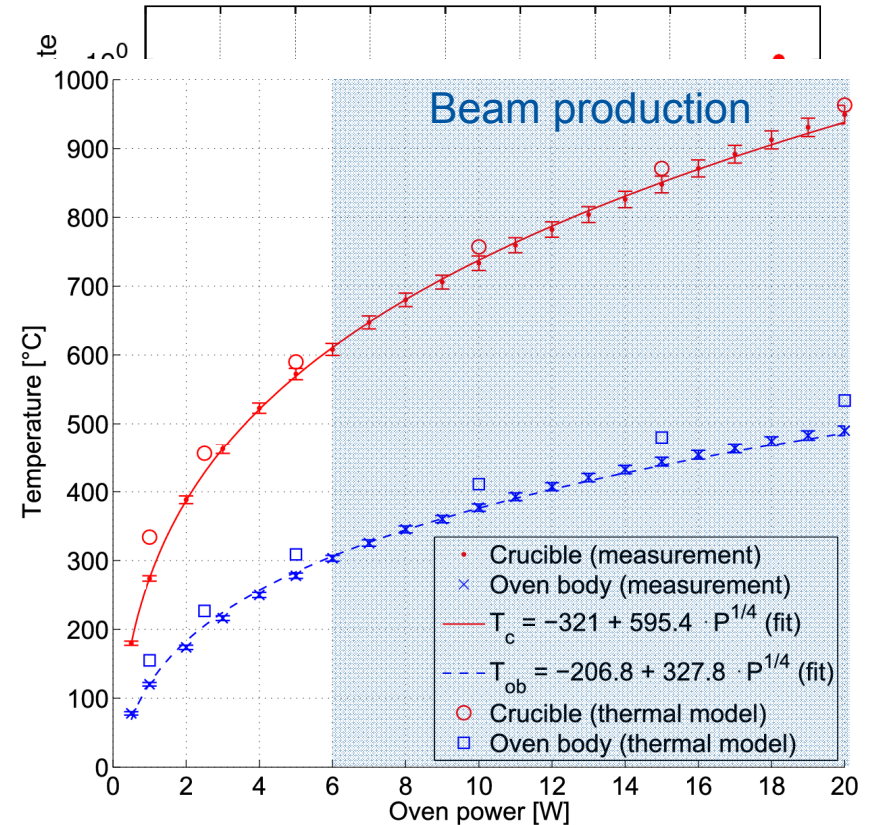
Results (so far)

- Suitable temperature range for Pb, radiative losses dominate oven behaviour ($T \propto P^{1/4}$)
- Evaporation rate trend agrees with theoretical predictions
- Long term output at constant power exhibits regions of steady operation as well as instabilities
- Thermal model provides insight into temperature distributions inside the oven
- Colder oven tip may contribute to oven blockage issues



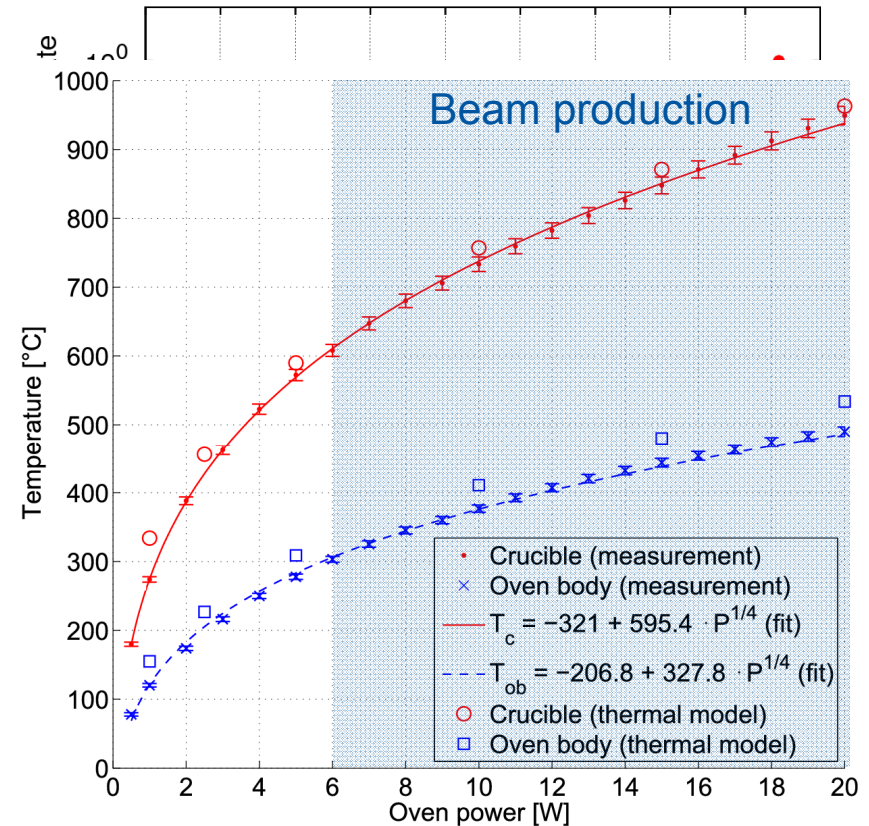
Results (so far)

- Suitable temperature range for Pb, radiative losses dominate oven behaviour ($T \propto P^{1/4}$)
- Evaporation rate trend agrees with theoretical predictions
- Long term output at constant power exhibits regions of steady operation as well as instabilities
- Thermal model provides insight into temperature distributions inside the oven
- Colder oven tip may contribute to oven blockage issues



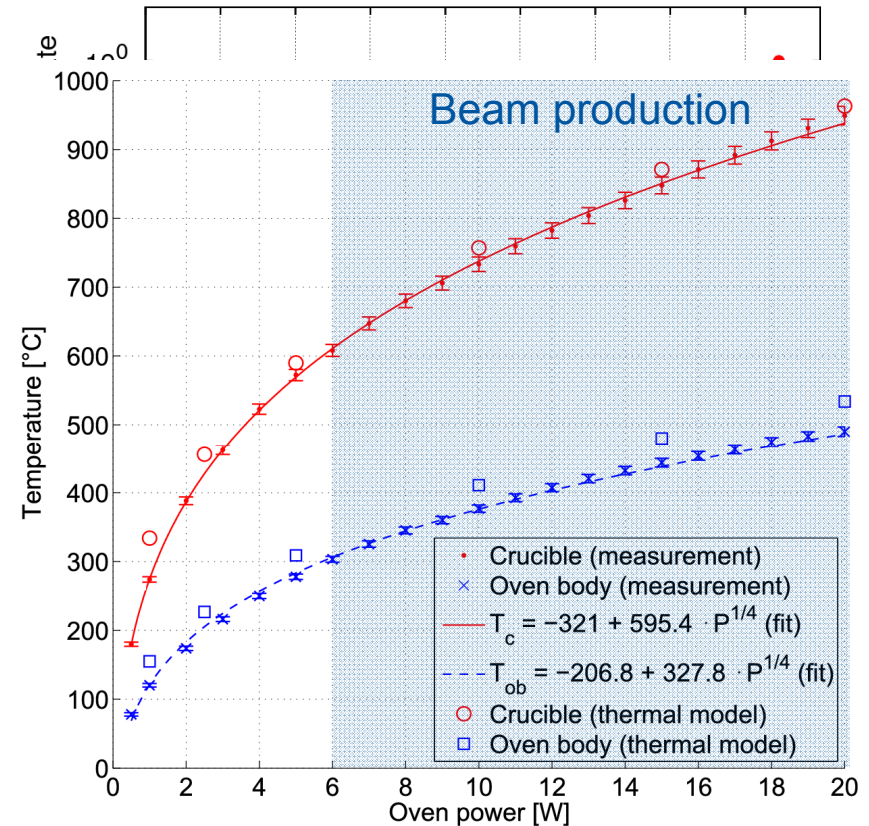
Results (so far)

- Suitable temperature range for Pb, radiative losses dominate oven behaviour ($T \propto P^{1/4}$)
- Evaporation rate trend agrees with theoretical predictions
- Long term output at constant power exhibits regions of steady operation as well as instabilities
- Thermal model provides insight into temperature distributions inside the oven
- Colder oven tip may contribute to oven blockage issues



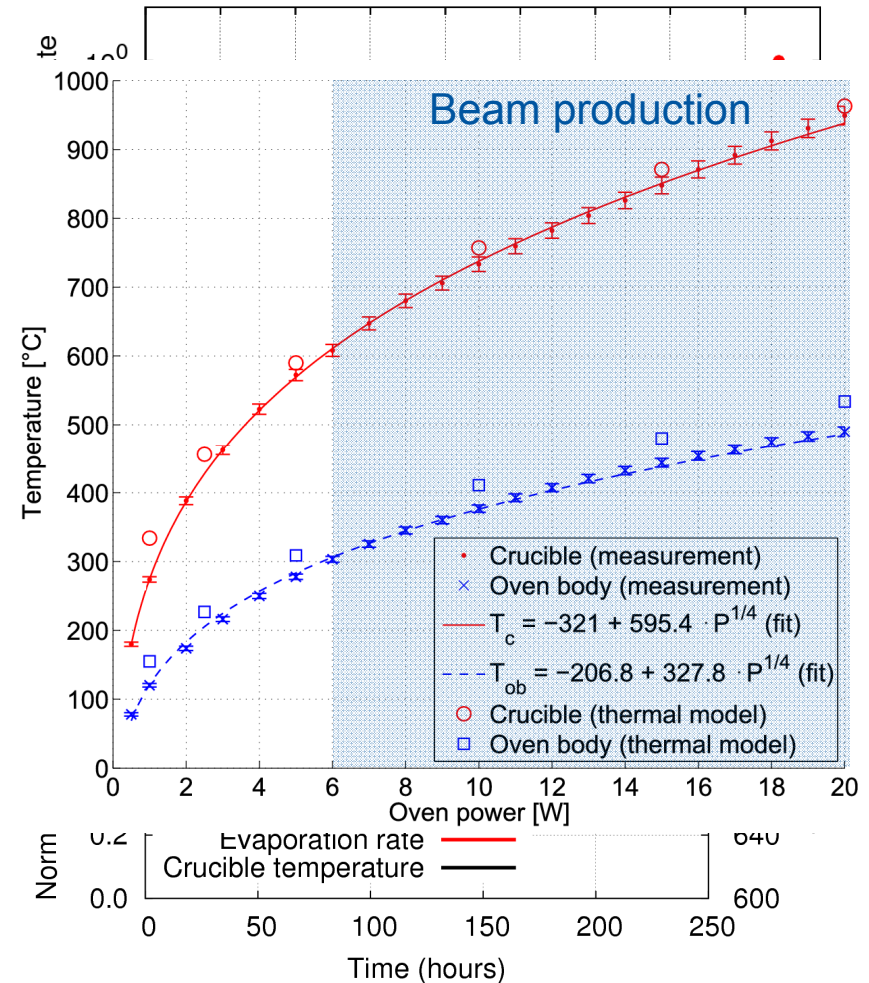
Results (so far)

- Suitable temperature range for Pb, radiative losses dominate oven behaviour ($T \propto P^{1/4}$)
- Evaporation rate trend agrees with theoretical predictions
- Long term output at constant power exhibits regions of steady operation as well as instabilities
- Thermal model provides insight into temperature distributions inside the oven
- Colder oven tip may contribute to oven blockage issues



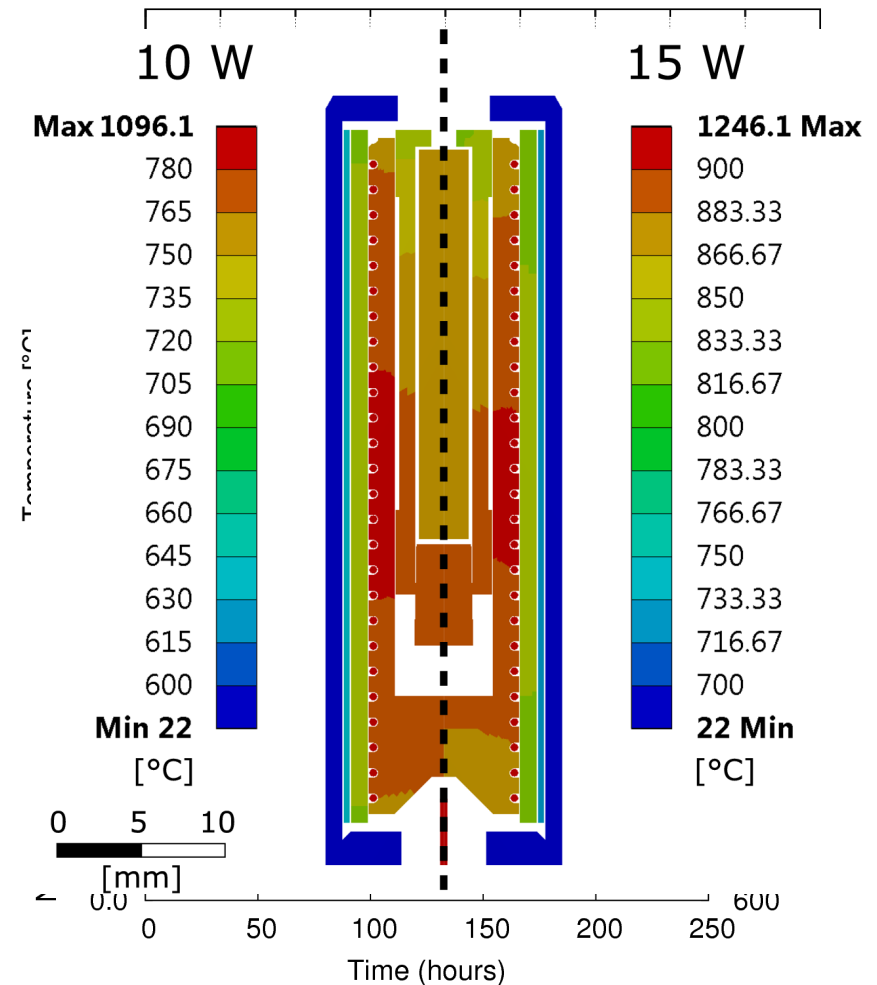
Results (so far)

- Suitable temperature range for Pb, radiative losses dominate oven behaviour ($T \propto P^{1/4}$)
- Evaporation rate trend agrees with theoretical predictions
- Long term output at constant power exhibits regions of steady operation as well as instabilities
- Thermal model provides insight into temperature distributions inside the oven
- Colder oven tip may contribute to oven blockage issues



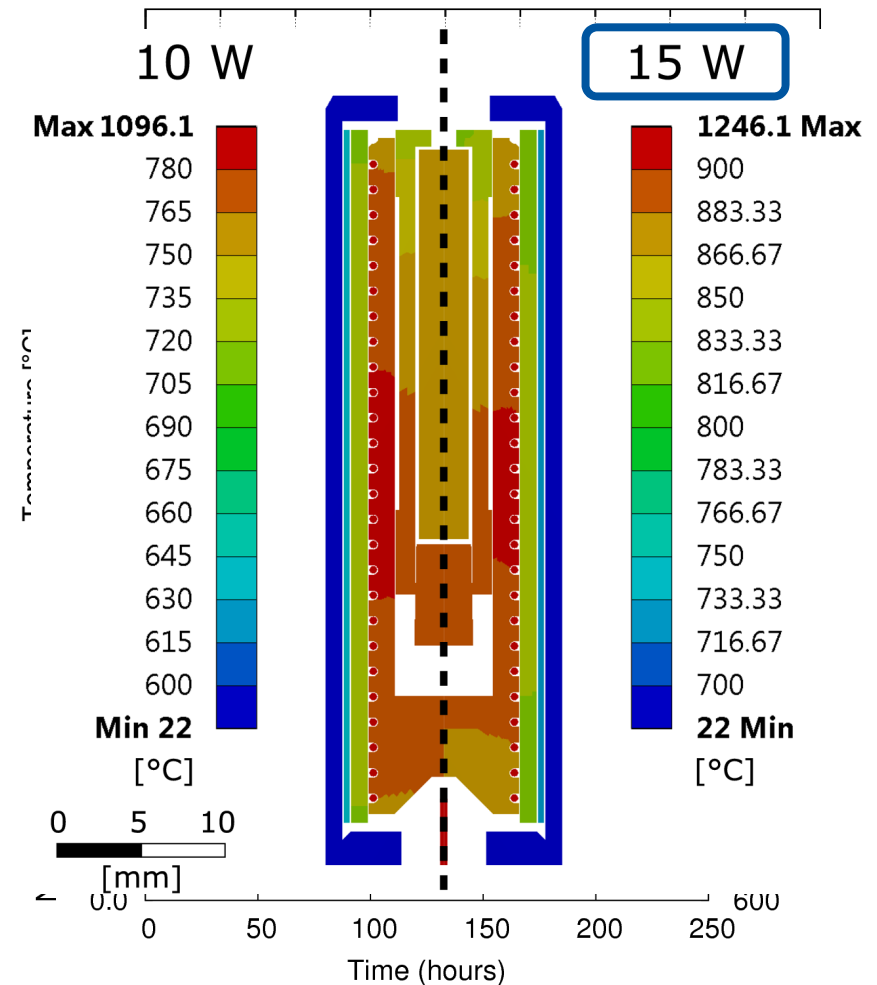
Results (so far)

- Suitable temperature range for Pb, radiative losses dominate oven behaviour ($T \propto P^{1/4}$)
- Evaporation rate trend agrees with theoretical predictions
- Long term output at constant power exhibits regions of steady operation as well as instabilities
- Thermal model provides insight into temperature distributions inside the oven
- Colder oven tip may contribute to oven blockage issues



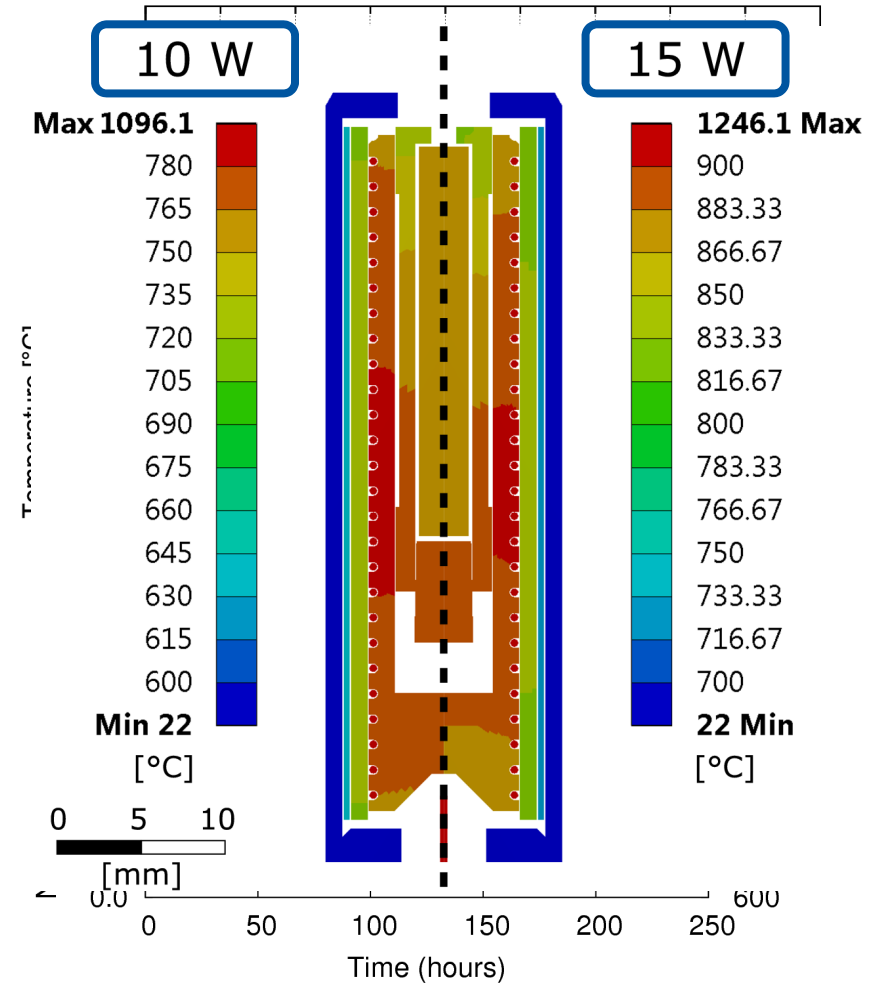
Results (so far)

- Suitable temperature range for Pb, radiative losses dominate oven behaviour ($T \propto P^{1/4}$)
- Evaporation rate trend agrees with theoretical predictions
- Long term output at constant power exhibits regions of steady operation as well as instabilities
- Thermal model provides insight into temperature distributions inside the oven
- Colder oven tip may contribute to oven blockage issues



Results (so far)

- Suitable temperature range for Pb, radiative losses dominate oven behaviour ($T \propto P^{1/4}$)
- Evaporation rate trend agrees with theoretical predictions
- Long term output at constant power exhibits regions of steady operation as well as instabilities
- Thermal model provides insight into temperature distributions inside the oven
- Colder oven tip may contribute to oven blockage issues



Contents

1. Introduction
2. GTS-LHC extraction region upgrade
3. Double frequency heating with afterglow
4. Miniature oven studies
5. **Summary**

Summary

Summary

- The GTS-LHC extraction region upgrade was a great success
 - Improved performance in terms of output current, beam stability and operation flexibility
 - Linac3 output improvement fulfils the goal set in LIU
- Combining afterglow with double frequency heating is a viable way to improve pulsed HCI performance
 - Future studies in preparation to assess if this would be suitable option for routine Linac3 operation
- Basic oven characterization done
 - Future studies will focus on failure mechanisms and different factors impacting the oven performance