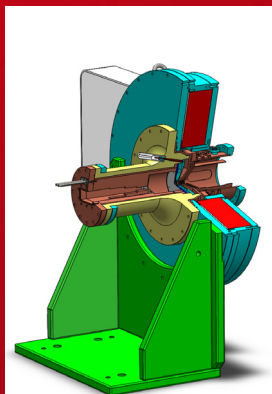


FROM RESEARCH TO INDUSTRY



Olivier DELFERRIERE
Irfu/SACM



www.cea.fr

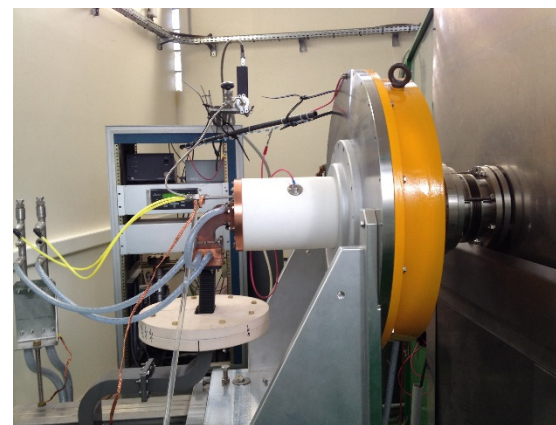


The 22nd International
Workshop on ECR Ion Sources
Busan, Korea

28 August ~ 1 September 2016 < | >

DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPACT HIGH INTENSITY ION SOURCE FOR LIGHT IONS AT CEA-SACLAY

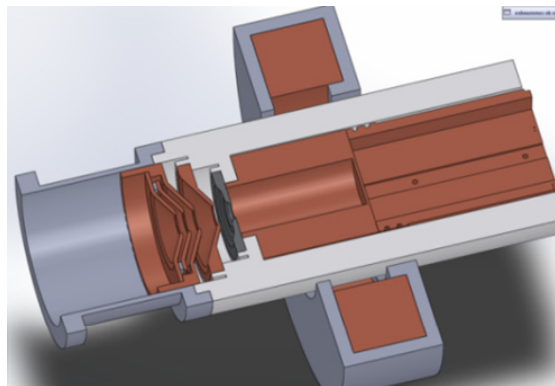
O. Delferrière, R. Gobin, F. Harrault, Y. Gauthier, O. Tuske,
Commissariat à l'Énergie Atomique, CEA/Saclay, DRF/Irfu, 91191-Gif/Yvette, France



Main goal of this work : to minimize the divergence and emittance growth of intense beams extracted from ECR ion sources due to space charge effects

Outline:

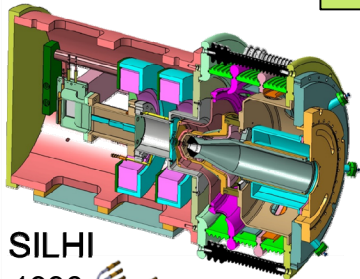
- ❖ High intensity ECR Ion sources developed at Saclay
- ❖ The ALISES concept (*Patent FR 2969371 - 2010*)
- ❖ Development of ALISES source (2009-2012)
- ❖ The Penning discharge problem
- ❖ The compact ECR ion source ALISES II (2014-2015 *Patent FR 1556871 - 2015*)
- ❖ Evolution towards ALISES III (end of 2016)



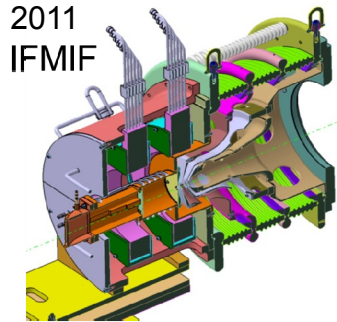
First idea of concept in 2009

ECR ION SOURCES DEVELOPED AT SACLAY SIMULATIONS, CONCEPTION, FABRICATION

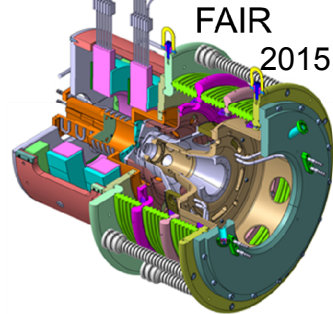
2.45GHz ECR ion sources for projects, but also sources for R&D



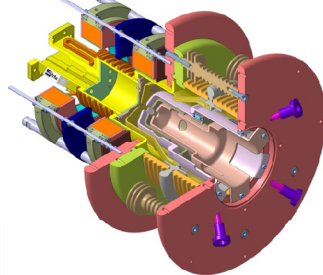
SILHI
1996



2011
IFMIF



FAIR
2015



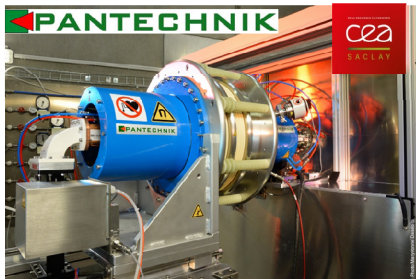
SPIRAL2
2009

Projects

R&D

Valorization

Project /Source	High Voltage	Current	Magnetic Configuration
SILHI IPHI	100kV	100mA H ⁺	Coils
IFMIF EVEDA	100kV	140mA D ⁺	Coils
SPIRAL2	20kV 40kV	5mA H ⁺ 5mA D ⁺	Permanent Magnets
FAIR p linac	100kV	100mA H ⁺	coils
ALISES	23kV	18mA	Coil
ALISES II	50kV	40mA	Coil
SILAP-1	40kV	30mA / 60mA	Permanent Magnets
SILHI2	50kV	40mA H ⁺ , D ⁺	Permanent Magnets

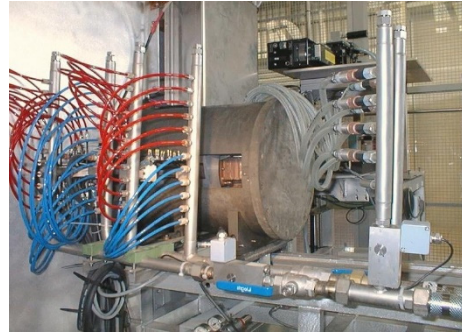


SILHI2 2014

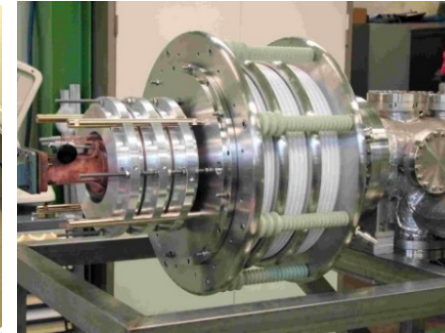
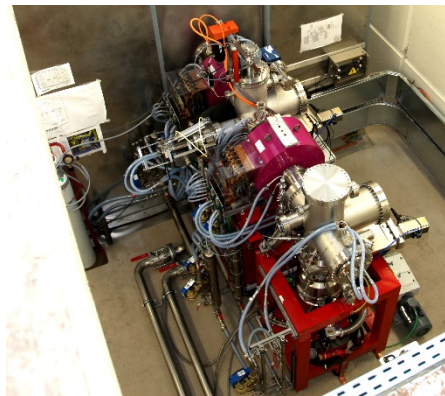
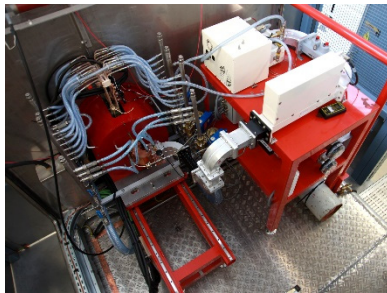
HIGH INTENSITY 2.45 GHz ECR ION SOURCES FOR LIGHT IONS AT SACLAY

OVERVIEW

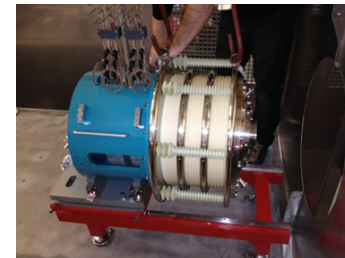
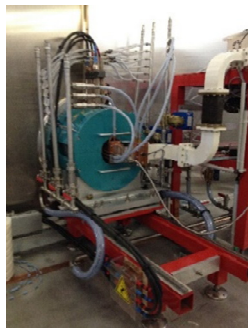
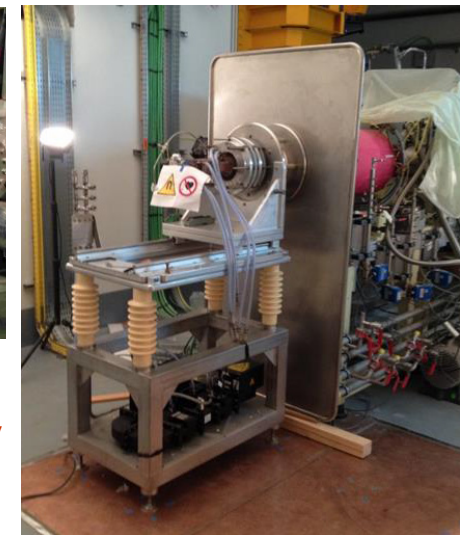
SILHI source
 H^+ 100mA ,95kV CW



IFMIF source
 D^+ 140mA ,100kV CW



SPIRAL2 source
 H^+, D^+ 5mA ,20kV/40kV

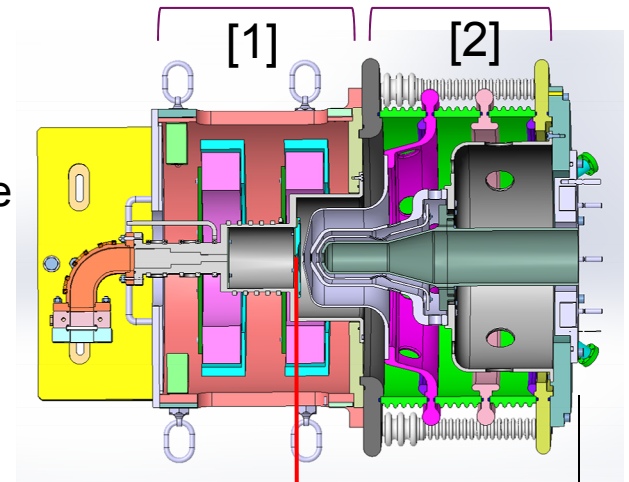


FAIR source
 H^+ 100mA ,95kV
 4Hz, 4% duty cycle

All these sources have the same basic structure

2 successive ensembles connected :

- [1] A source body = Magnets + plasma chamber + wave guide
- [2] An Insulating structure between HV and ground in which an extraction system is connected between plasma chamber and LEBT



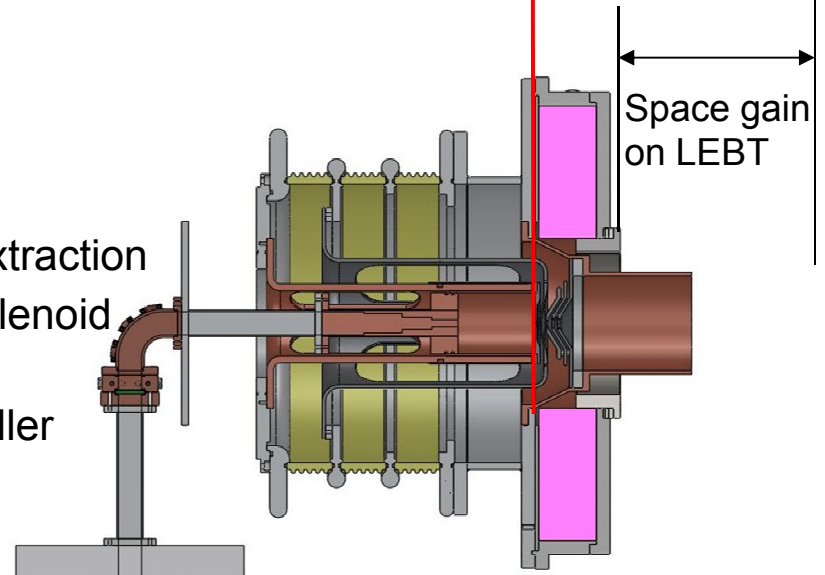
High intensity beams means Space charged effects in LEBT and emittance growth

Main objective: Reduction of LEBT length

The ALISES concept

Structure reversed:

- ▶ Put the insulation structure behind the plasma extraction
- ▶ ECR resonance obtained with fringe field of a solenoid on ground potential at the beginning of LEBT
- ▶ Extraction system is simplified, except for the puller



ALISES V1 source

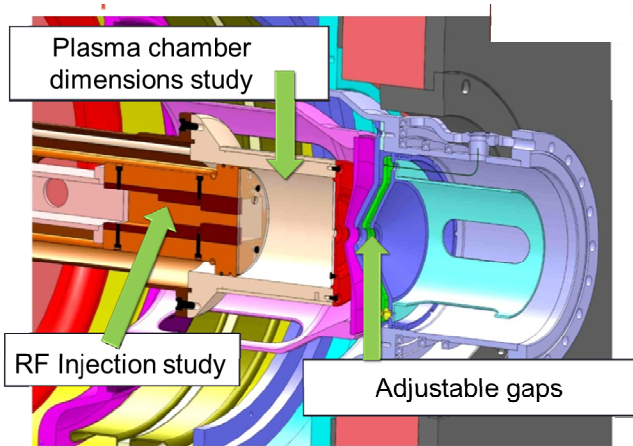
Patent CEA FR1060578



ALISES CONCEPT

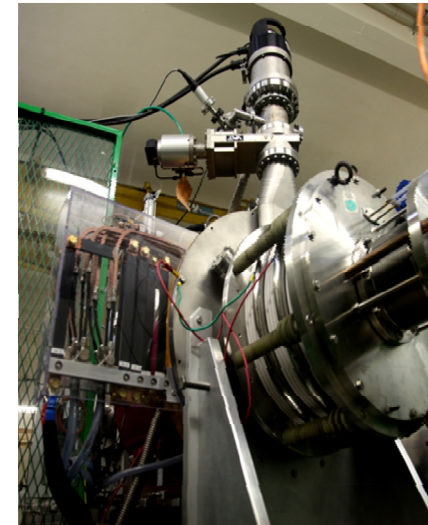
ALISES : Advanced Light Ions Source Extraction System

ALISES longitudinal cut

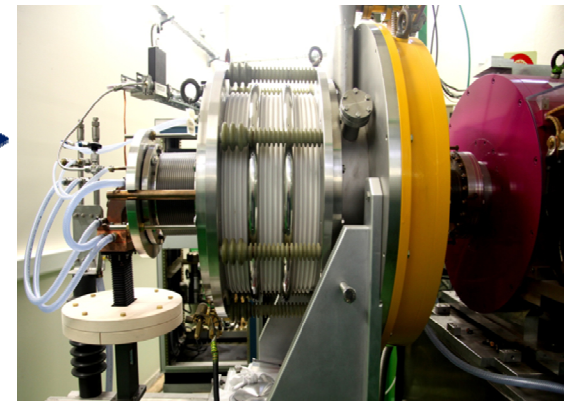
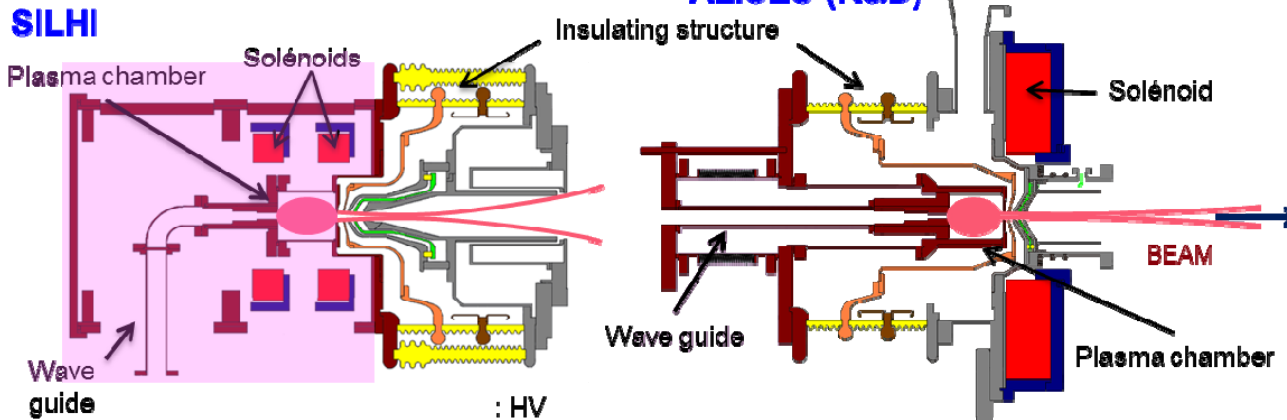


The **ALISES** source has been an innovative development of a new source geometry to simplify the source design and to reduce the length of low energy transfer lines.

ALISES for a new ECR ion source geometry at Saclay O. Delferrière et al, Rev. Sci. Instrum. 83, 02A307 (2012)



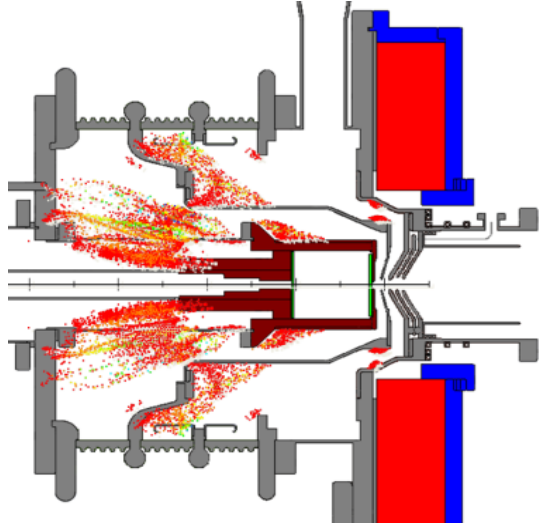
ALISES on BETSI test bench



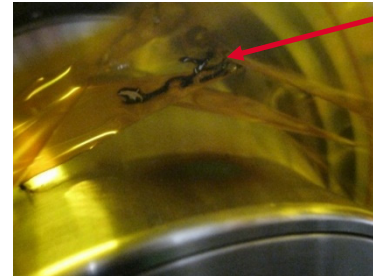
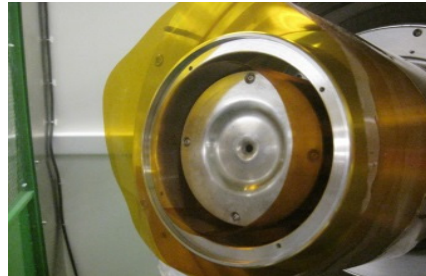
ECR ION SOURCES DEVELOPMENT AT SACLAY LIMITATION DU TO PENNING DISCHARGES

Areas where B and E field can be orthogonal:

- ▶ Particles accelerated and trapped, ionization
- ▶ Impacts on biased electrodes, limitation to 23 kV with 18mA , then shutdown of Power Supply

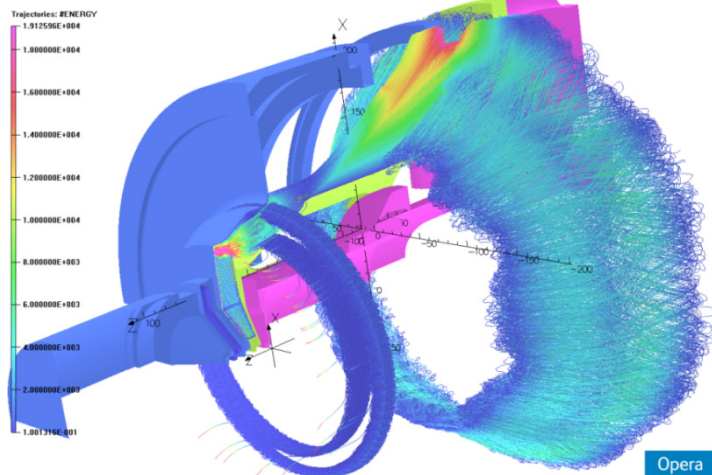


Kapton foils around electrodes



Kapton burned

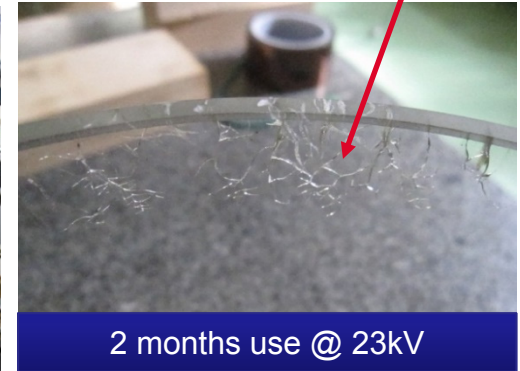
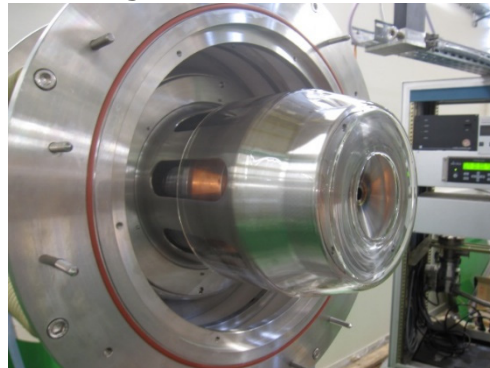
PhD thesis S. Nyckees



Opera

Simulated with TOSCA and Verified experimentally

Use of glass tubes between electrodes



Cracks on glass

2 months use @ 23kV

Improvement of extraction system geometry with suppression of possible Penning discharge ignition
Delferrière et al. RSI 85, 02A939 (2014)

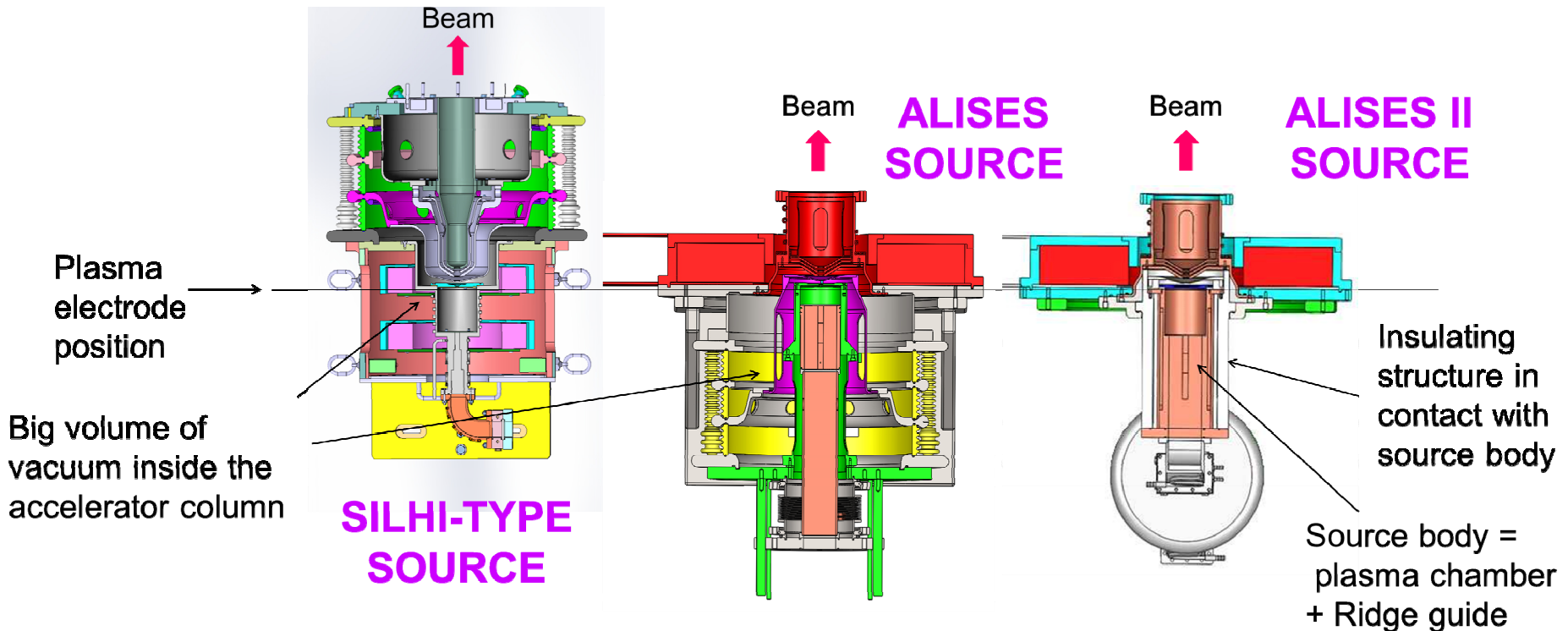
The ALISES II concept:

To face the Penning discharge problem:

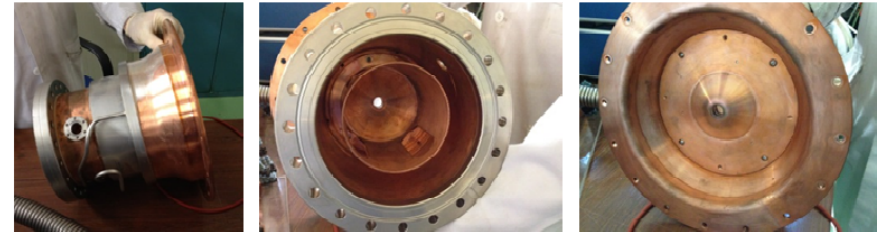
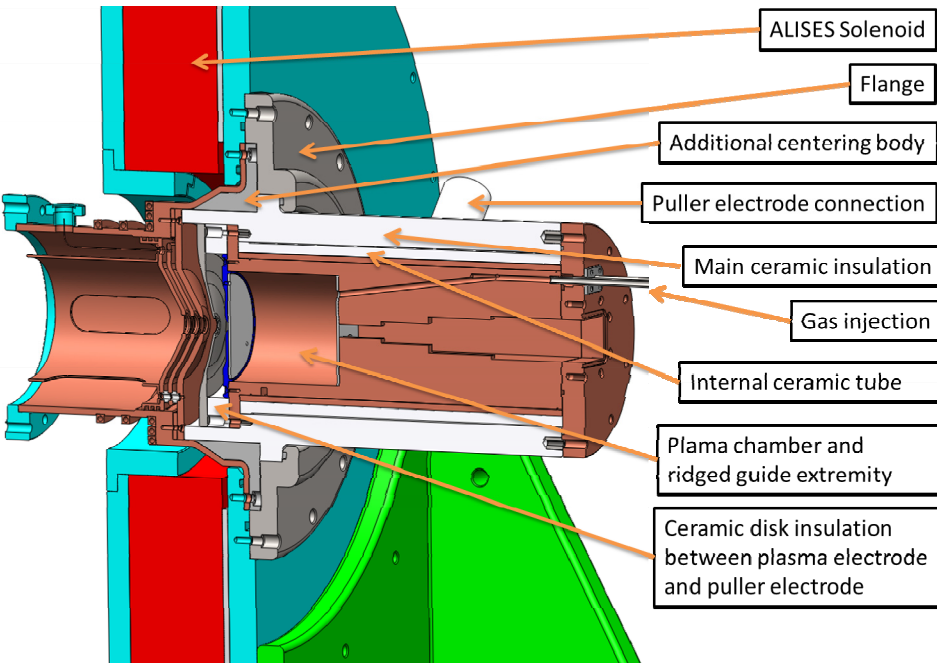
- ▶ Eliminate all the vacuum volumes where discharge ignitions occur
- ▶ Very compact structure ALISES II

Only one compact part = Insulating structure + plasma chamber + wave guide

The magnet and the extraction chamber are reused from ALISES

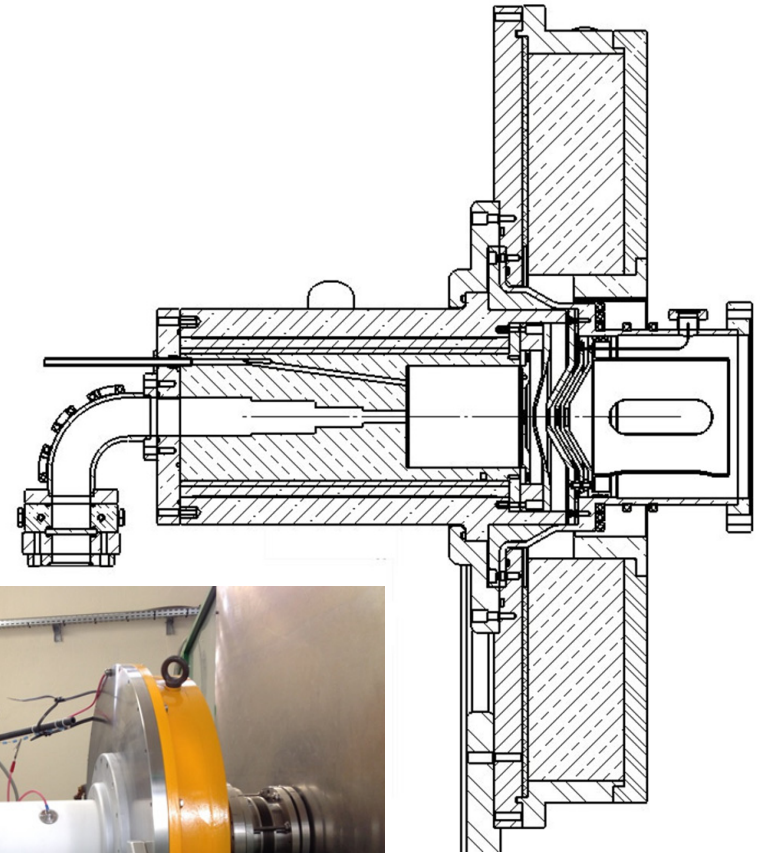
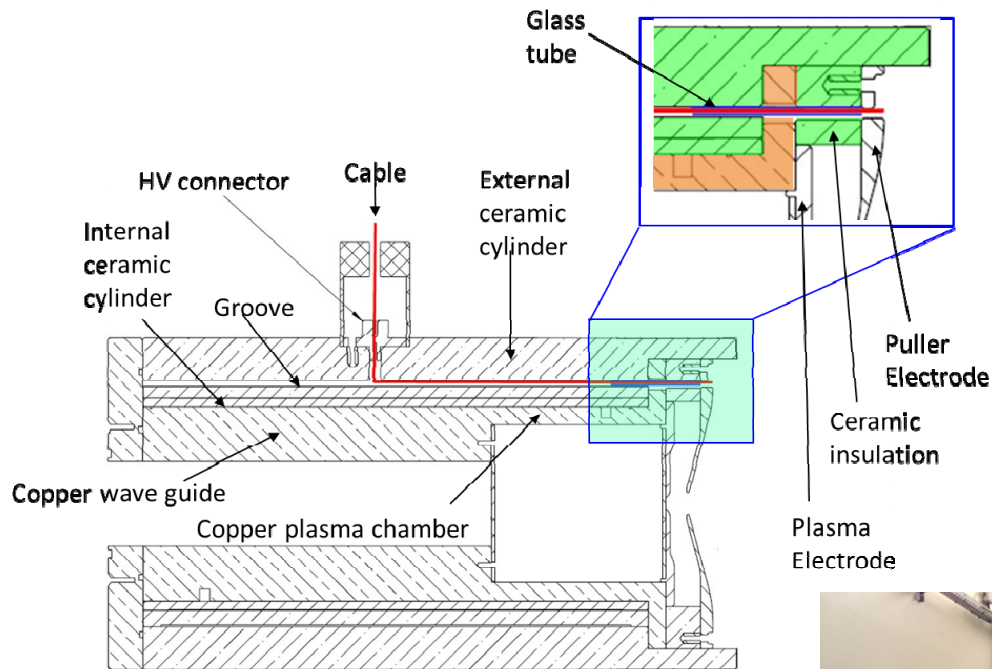


Patent CEA FR 1556871

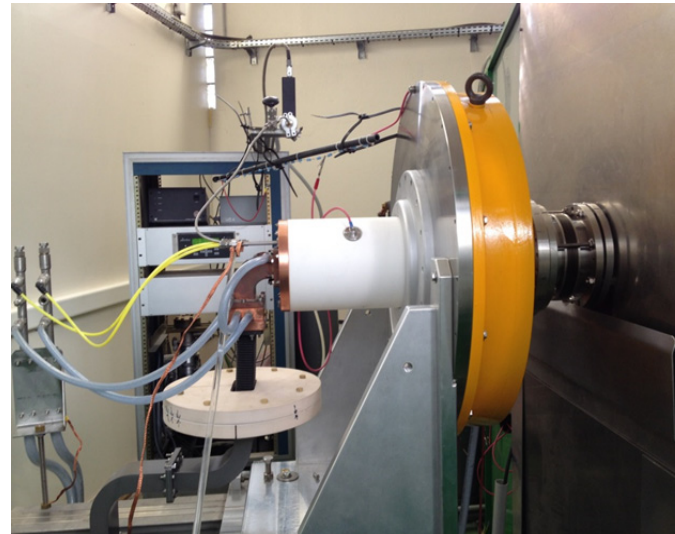


ECR ION SOURCES DEVELOPMENT AT SACLAY

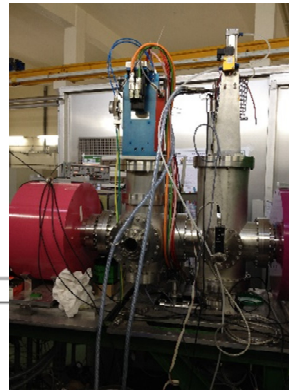
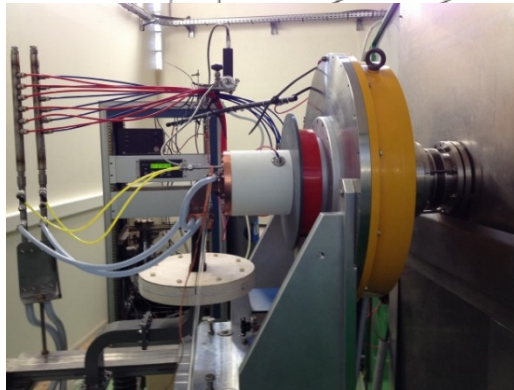
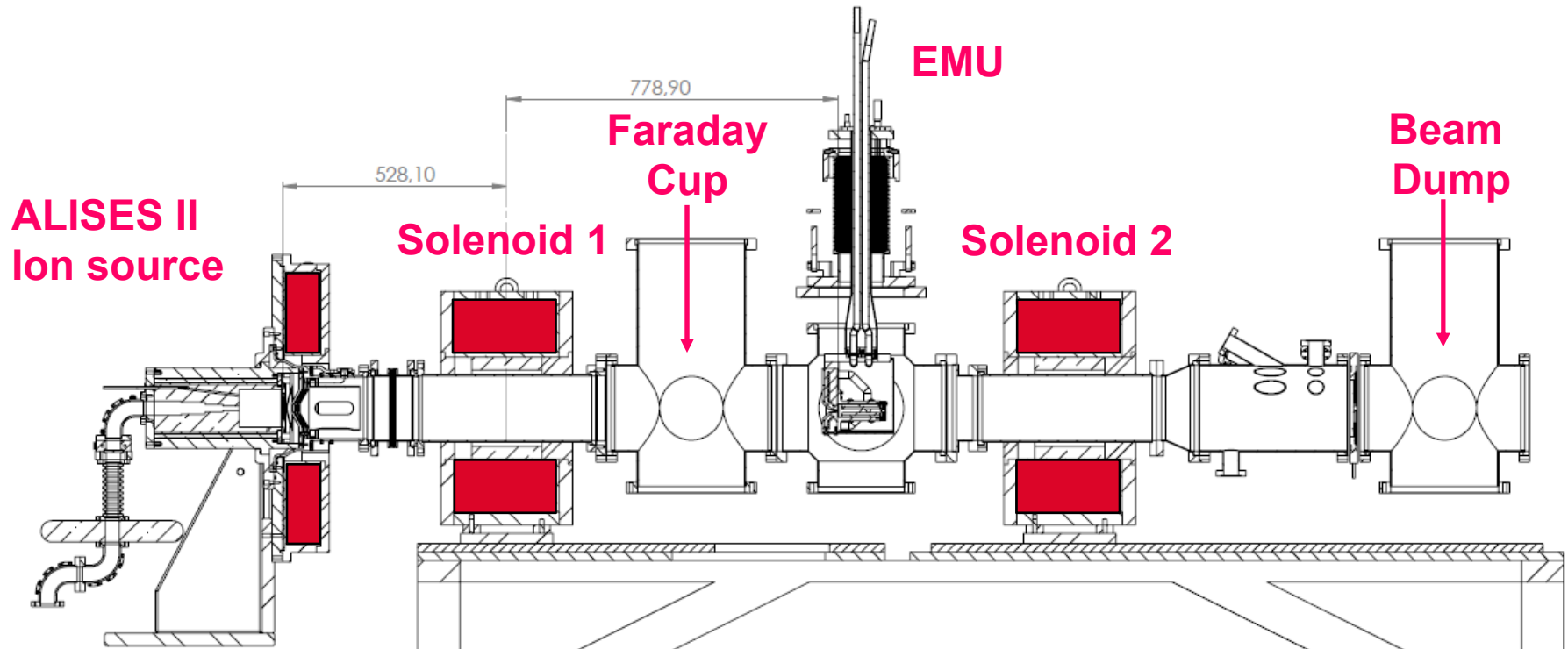
PULLER ELECTRODE HV CONNECTION



March 2015:
ALISES II installed on
BETSI test bench



ECR ION SOURCES DEVELOPMENT AT SACLAY BETSI EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

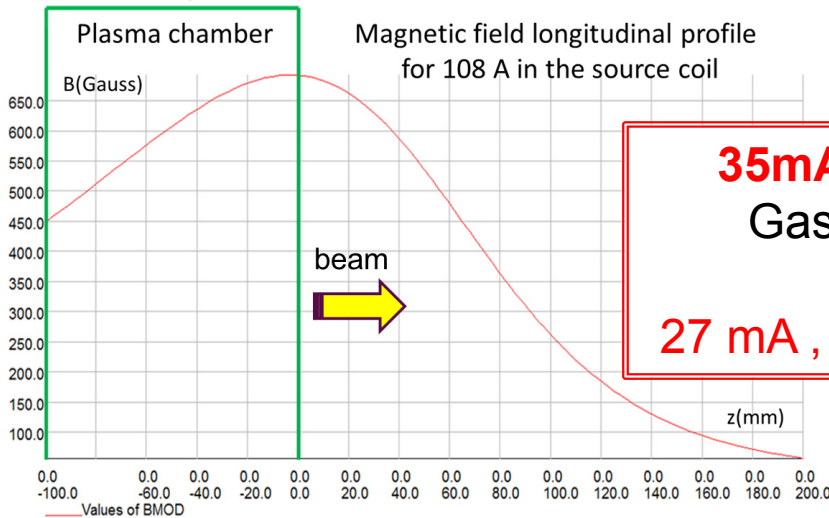
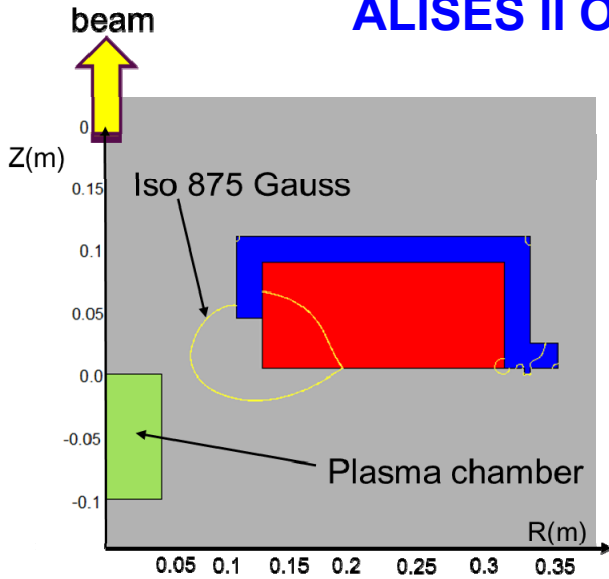


ALISES II OPTIMIZATION:

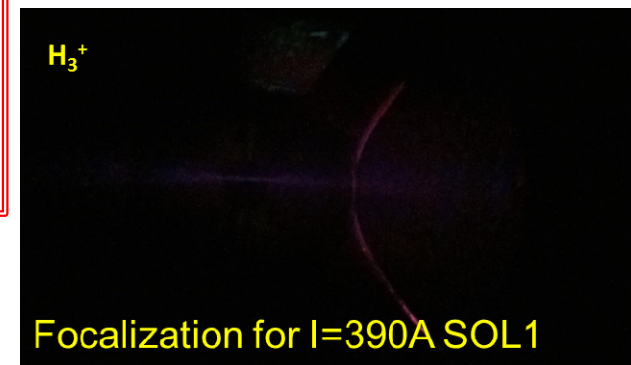
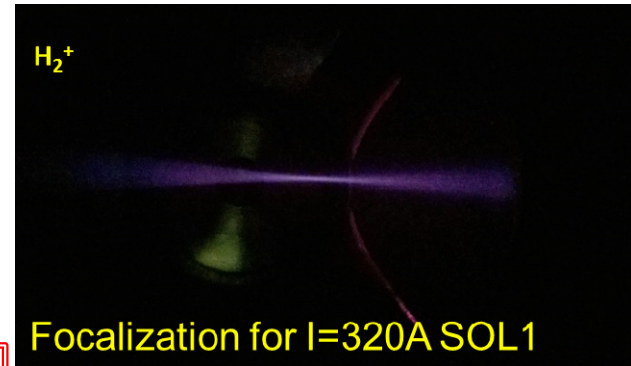
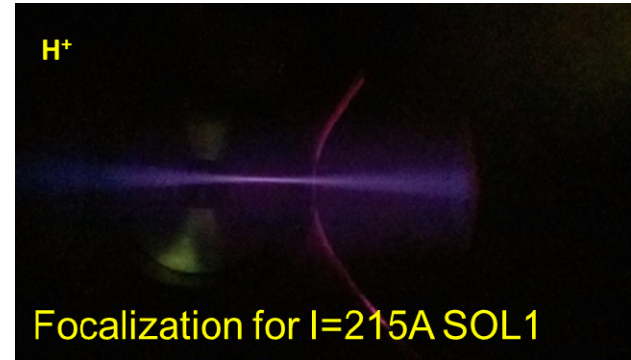
- $\Phi 6\text{mm}$ plasma electrode
- Source quickly operational
- Reproducibility of the tuning
- Beam very stable

Working point $I=108\text{A}$ in ALISES coil:

No resonance @875 Gauss inside plasma chamber
 $B < 700$ Gauss

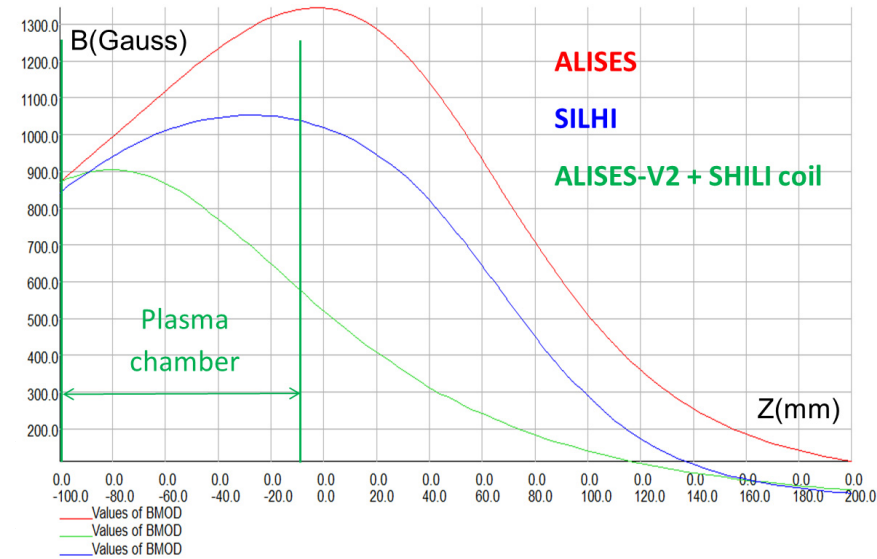
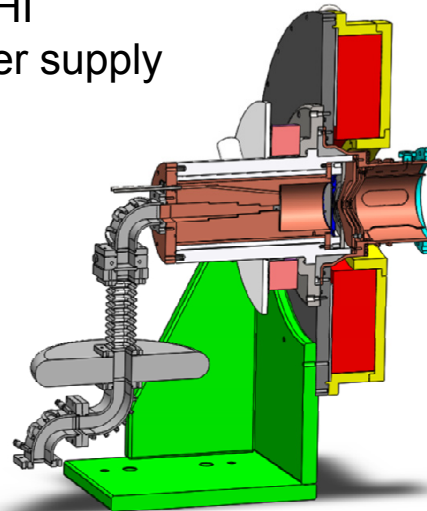


35mA CW @ 50kV
 Gas : 1.65 sccm
 P=980W
27 mA , end of the LEBT



ADDITIONAL SILHI-TYPE COIL ON ALISES II

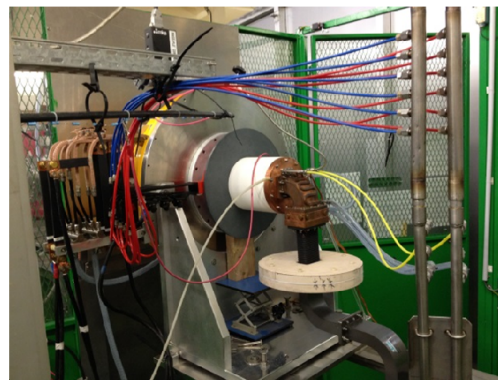
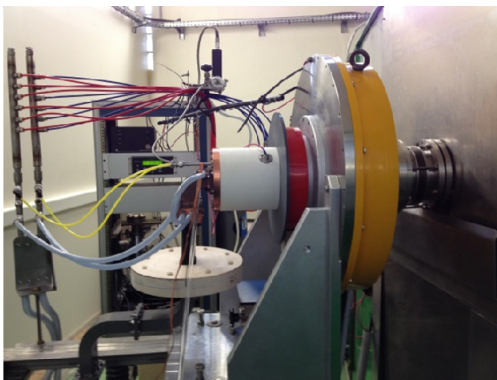
- Additional electric and magnetic shielding
- Use of a spare coil of SILHI
- Additional 125A/40V power supply
- Additional cooling system



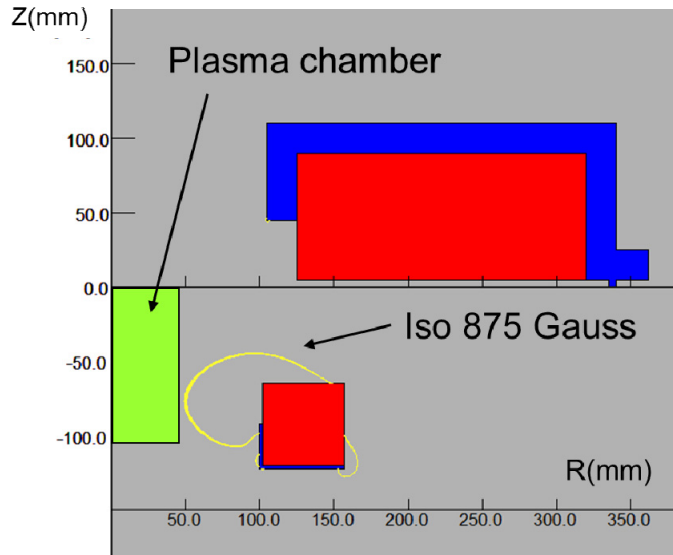
Magnetic configuration optimization

3 possible working modes :

- 1) Initial ALISES source coil: $I=181A$
- 2) Using only additional SILHI-type coil: $I=115A$
- 3) Tuning with both SILHI-type and ALISES source coils



EXTRACTED CURRENT AS A FUNCTION OF MAGNETIC FIELD B PROFILE



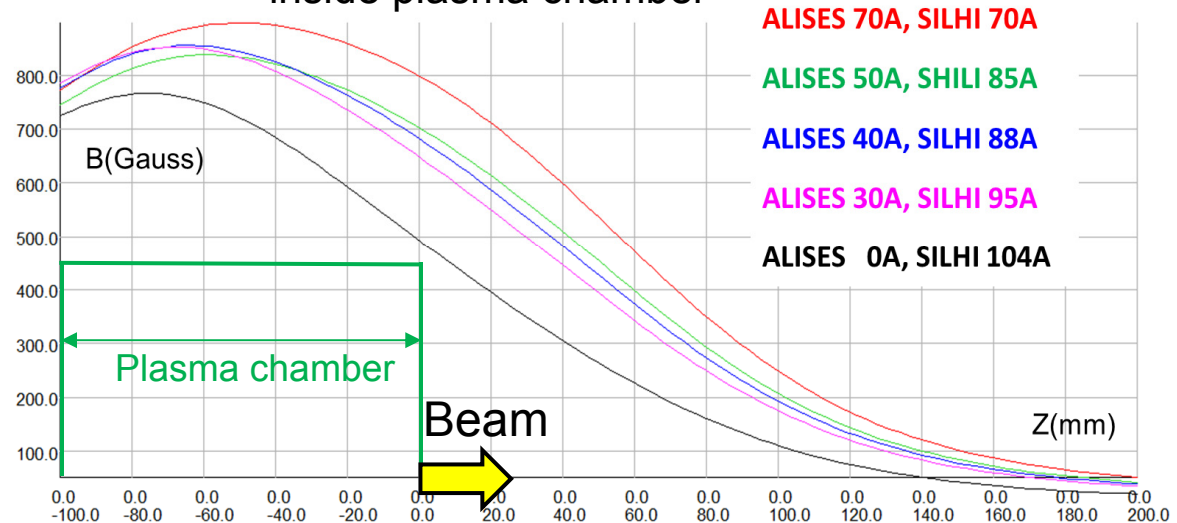
Gas : 1.95 sccm
P=700W
Pulsed beam

ALISES coil (A)	SILHI coil (A)	$I_{\text{extracted}}$ (mA)
70	70	35,5
50	85	36,6
40	88	37
30	95	37
0	104	40,7

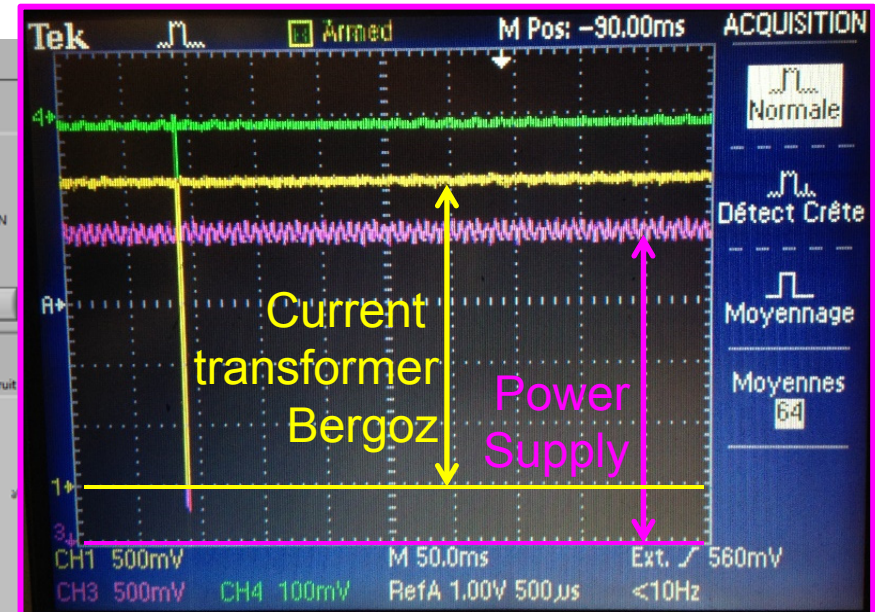
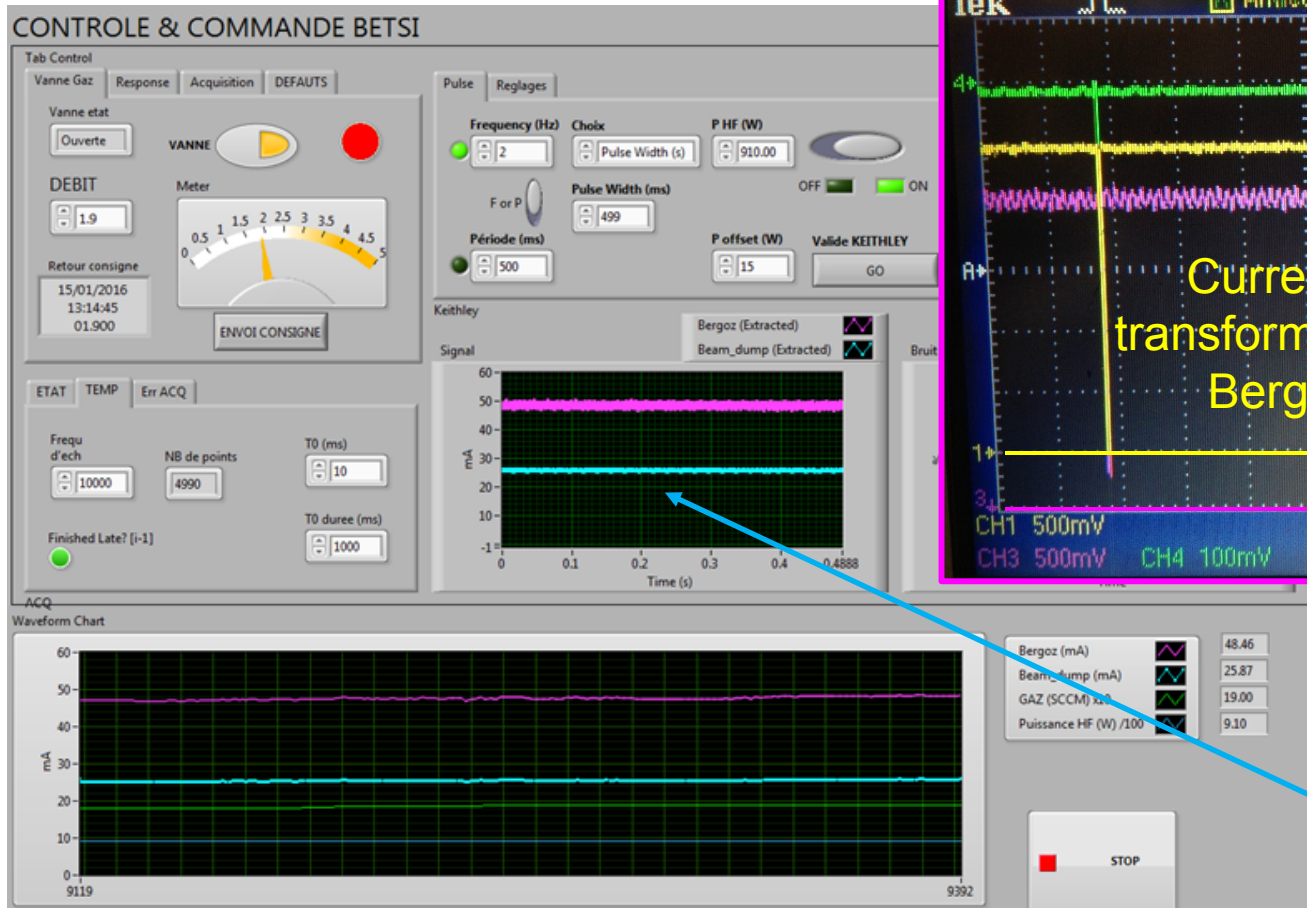
Best result in pulsed mode at
I=104A in « SILHI » coil:
No resonance @875 Gauss
inside plasma chamber

Best result in CW mode at
I=104A in « SILHI » coil:

48,5 mA CW @ 50kV
Gas : 2,1 sccm
P=700W
26 mA , end of the LEBT



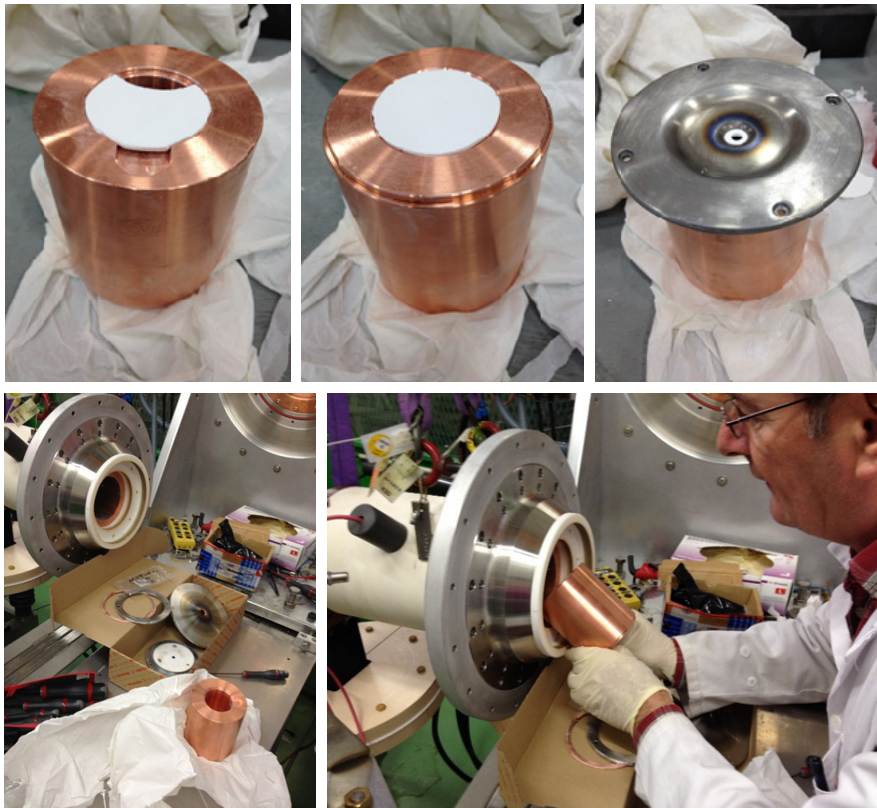
ALISES V2 extracted beam: 48,5mA@50kV
 CW (499ms/500ms) Gas: 2,1 sccm
 RF Power 700 W



Beam stop
 end of LEBT
 ~ 26mA

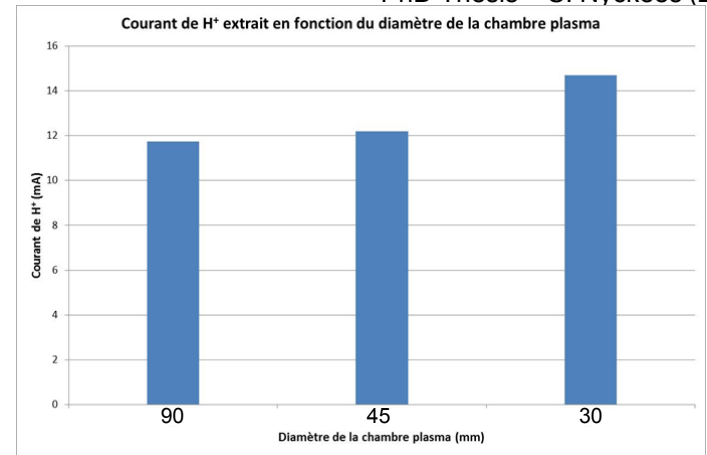
As previously shown on ALISES, reduction of plasma chamber diameter could be beneficial with higher extracted current (more efficient RF heating)

Realization of a $\Phi 45\text{mm}$ copper insert



First experiments on ALISES (2009-2012)

ÉTUDE ET DÉVELOPPEMENT D'UNE NOUVELLE SOURCE ECR PRODUISANT UN FAISCEAU INTENSE D'IONS LÉGERS
PhD Thesis – S. Nyckees (2011)



Extracted current vs Plasma chamber diameter

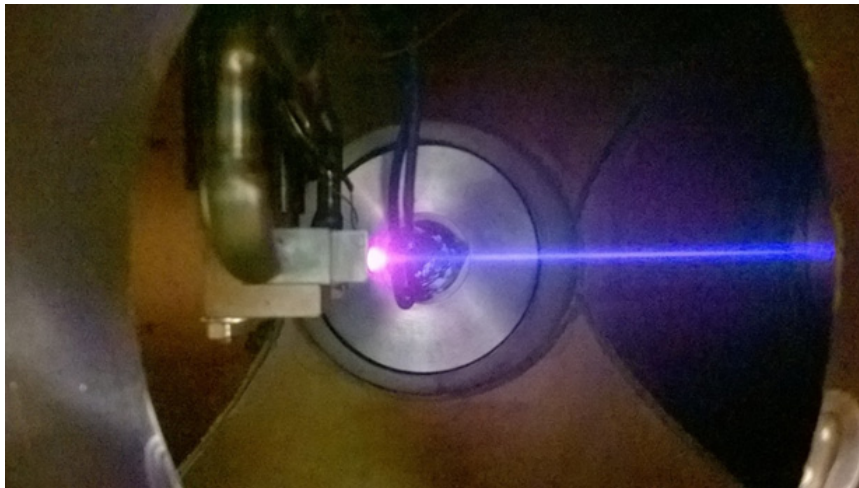
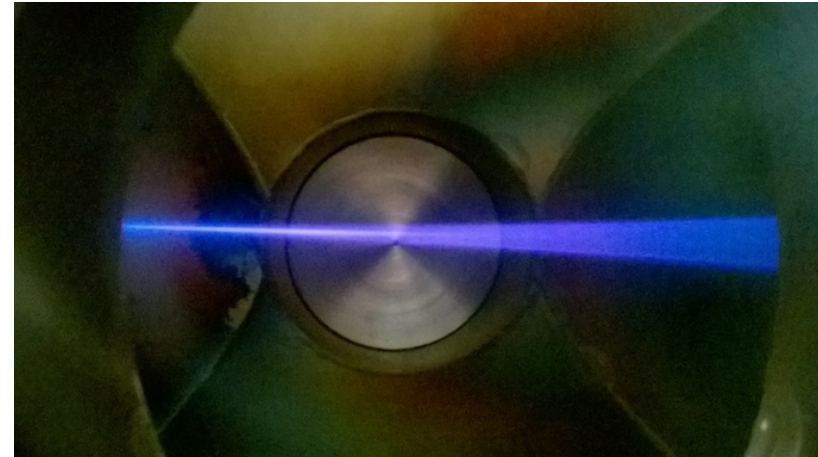
ALISES V2 extracted beam @40kV

	$\Phi 45\text{mm}$	$\Phi 90\text{mm}$
B(A)	108	105
P(W)	750	700
Gas(sccm)	1,75	1,47
I _{ext} (mA)	40,5	36,7

Performances and stability of the source:

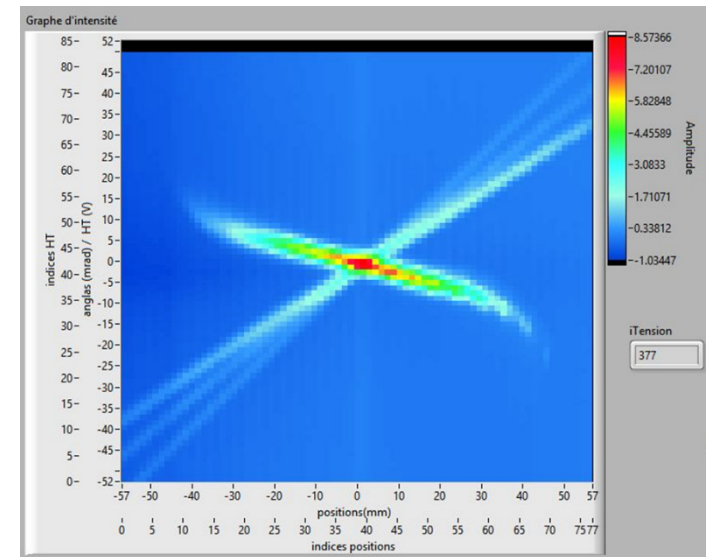
► Several experiments have been done with ALISES II on BETSI

- 1) Irradiation of scintillators for 4D emittance meter
- 2) Space charge compensation measurement with 4 grid analyzer
- 3) Bombardment of beam stop prototype for S3 spectrometer experiment (SPIRAL2 project)
- 4) Emittance measurements with a new Allison scanner for FAIR proton linac injector (debugging phase)



Hydrogen beam 35mA@40kV extracted from ALISES, 17mA H⁺ at the end of BETSI LEPT on beam stop prototype for S3

Olivier DELFERRIERE



First emittance measurement with ALISES II
Very preliminary results

Performances and stability demonstrated: almost 50mA@50 kV with plasma Φ 6mm

Since March 2016, BETSI has been shutdown for upgrade to 100 kV

► Q4 2016: BETSI ready @100kV

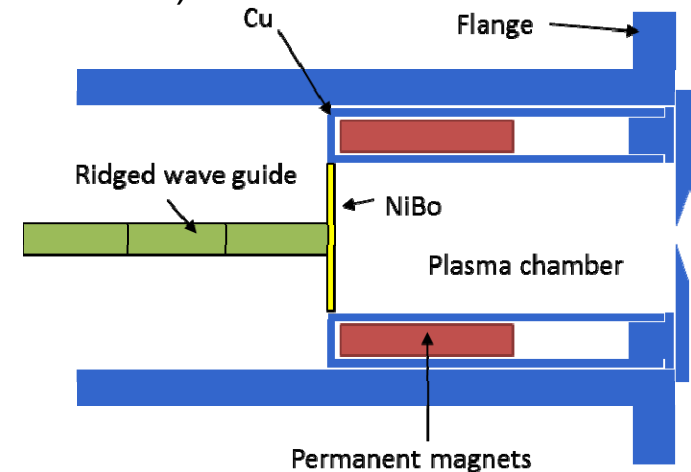
ALISES II on 100kV BETSI test bench :

- Up to now BETSI was limited to 50 kV: test up to 100 kV with plasma Φ 9mm (ALISES II already successfully tested up to 70 kV without beam)
- Emittance measurements with Allison scanner
- Proportions to be analyzed with a Wien filter
- Permanent magnet version to be tested (magnets already ordered)
- Magnetic field profile investigation to continue

ALISES III under construction:

To be assembled and tested Q4 2016

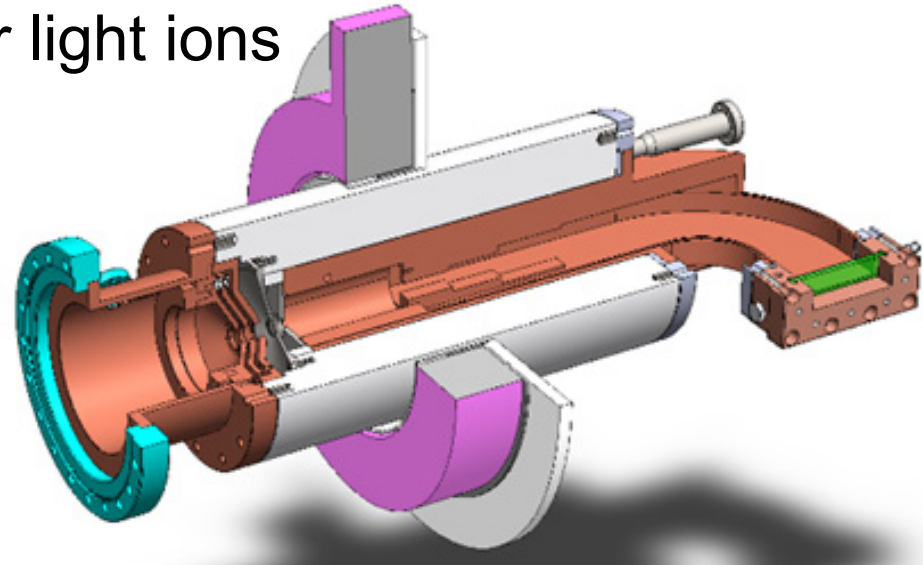
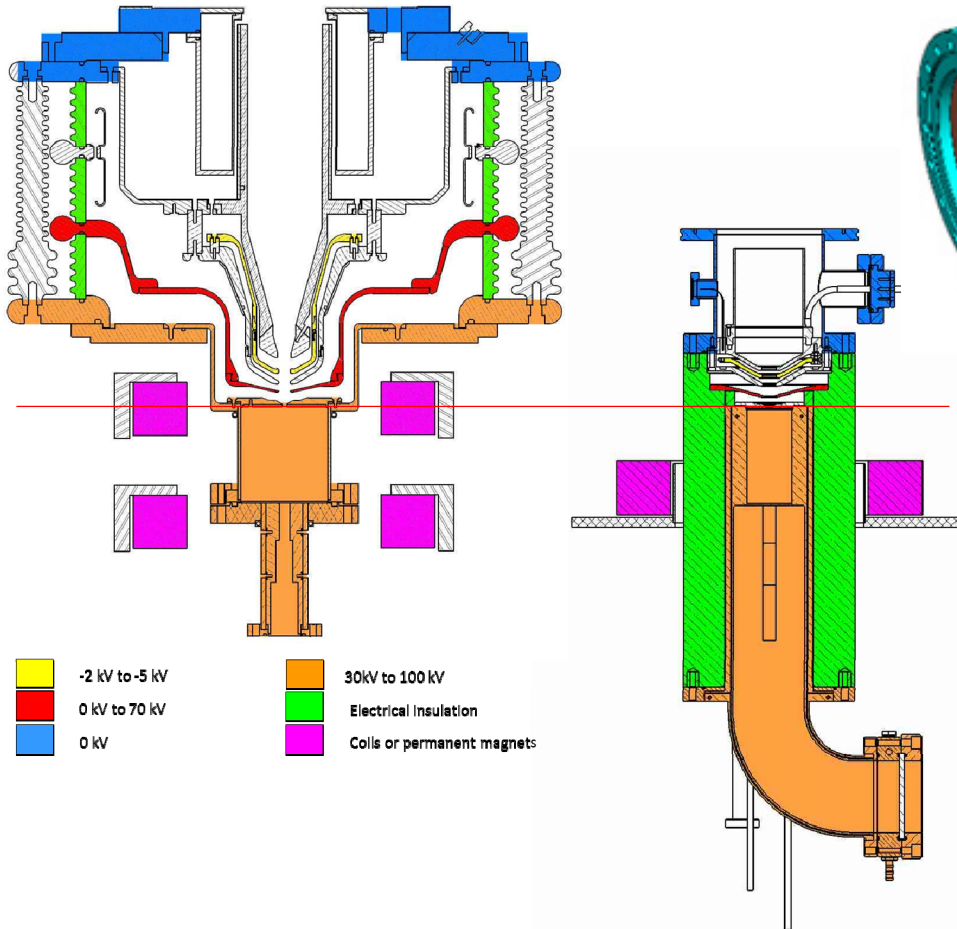
- New HV connection for puller electrode
- Magnetic field obtained with a smaller coil as SILHI coils
- Φ 45mm plasma chamber
- No support, source directly connected to the LEBT



High intensity ECR ion sources for light ions

Conventional

ALISES III



STRONG POINTS:

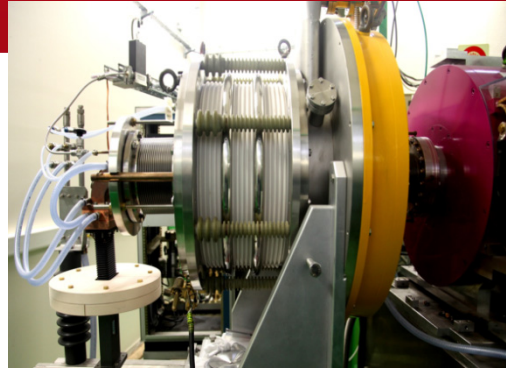
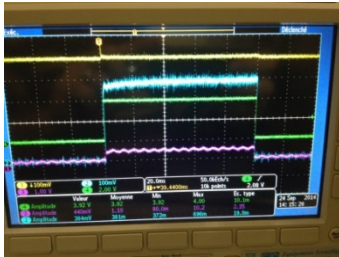
- LEBT length gain
- Geometry simplified
- Easier maintenance
- Compactness
- Only 40-50 kg
- No HV platform
- Lower price

Thank you for your attention

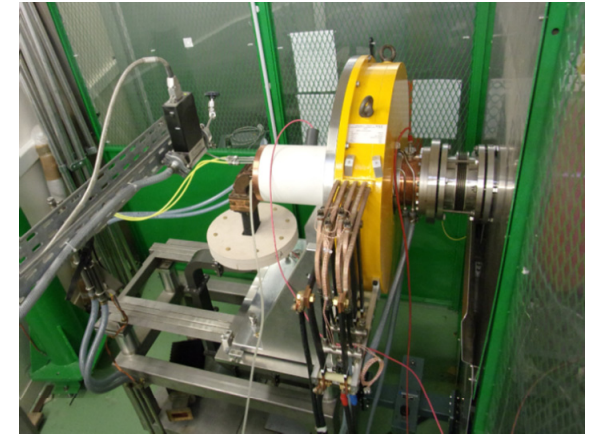


2012:

$I_{ext} = 18\text{mA}@23\text{kV}$



ALISES tests on BETSI

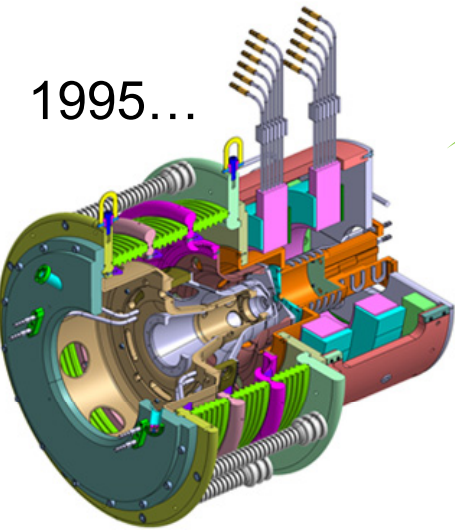


ALISES II tests on BETSI

2015:

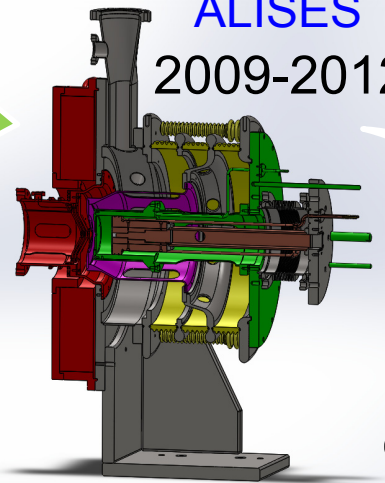
$I_{ext} = 48,5\text{mA}@40\text{kV}$

1995...

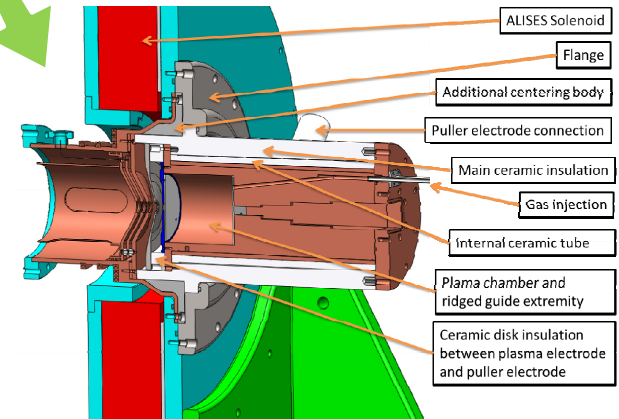


ALISES

2009-2012



Q1-2015
ALISES II



Q4-2016
ALISES III

