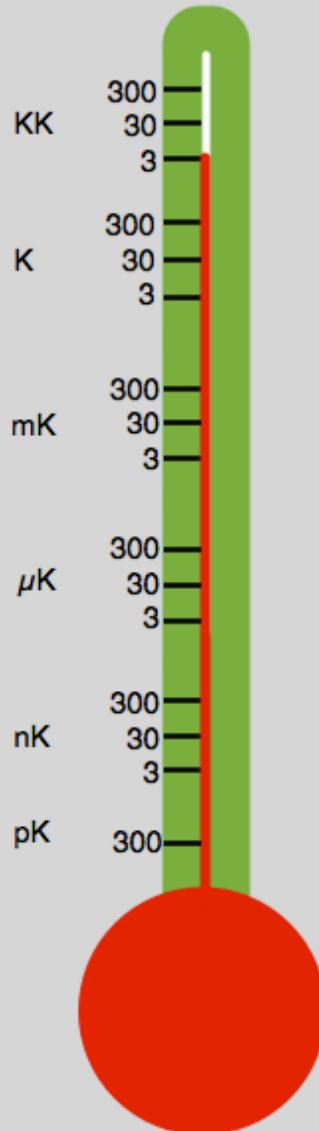


# A Cooler Penning Trap to cool highly charged and short-lived isotopes at TITAN



Cool'13, Mürren  
Switzerland

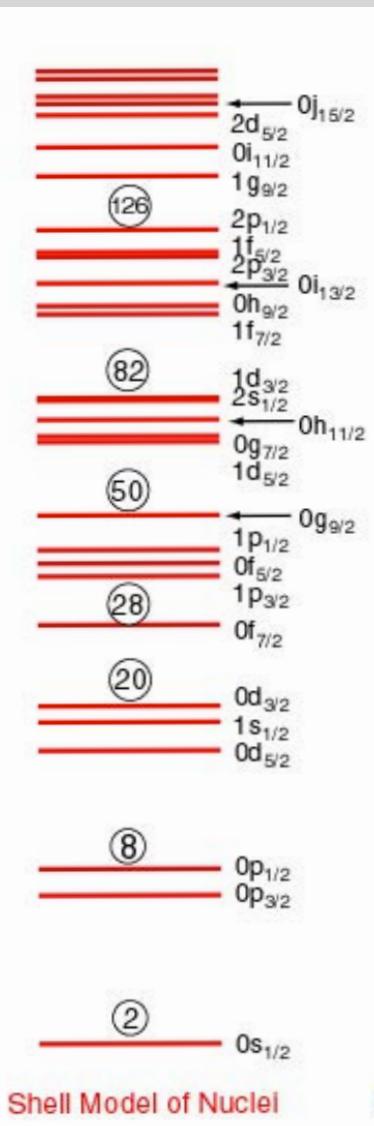


Usman Chowdhury

TRIUMF

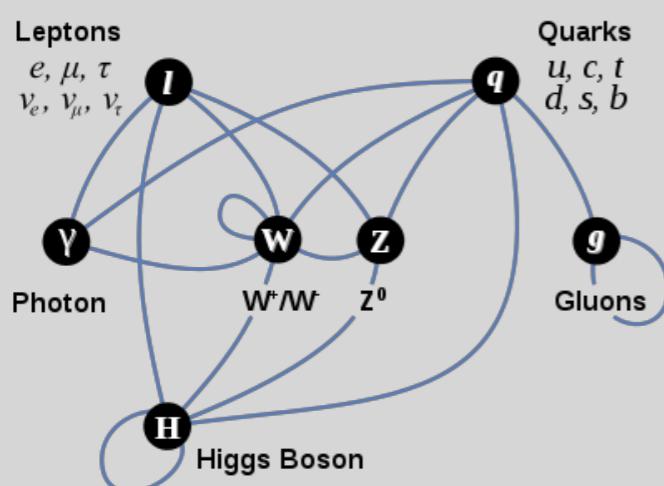
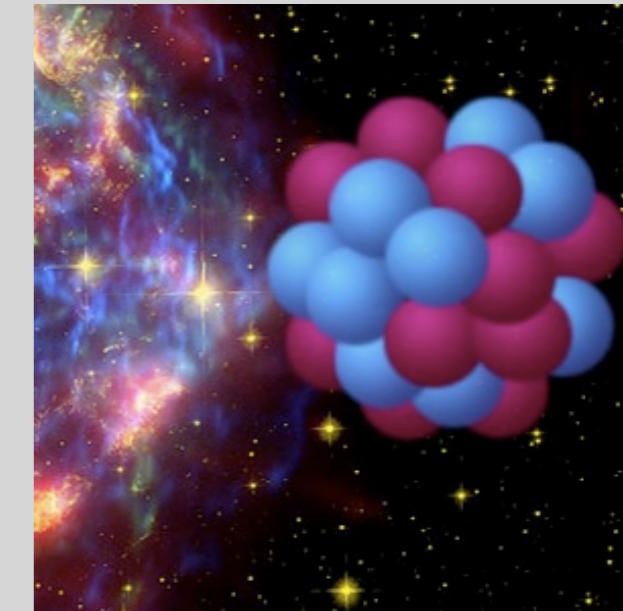
&

Department of Physics & Astronomy  
University of Manitoba

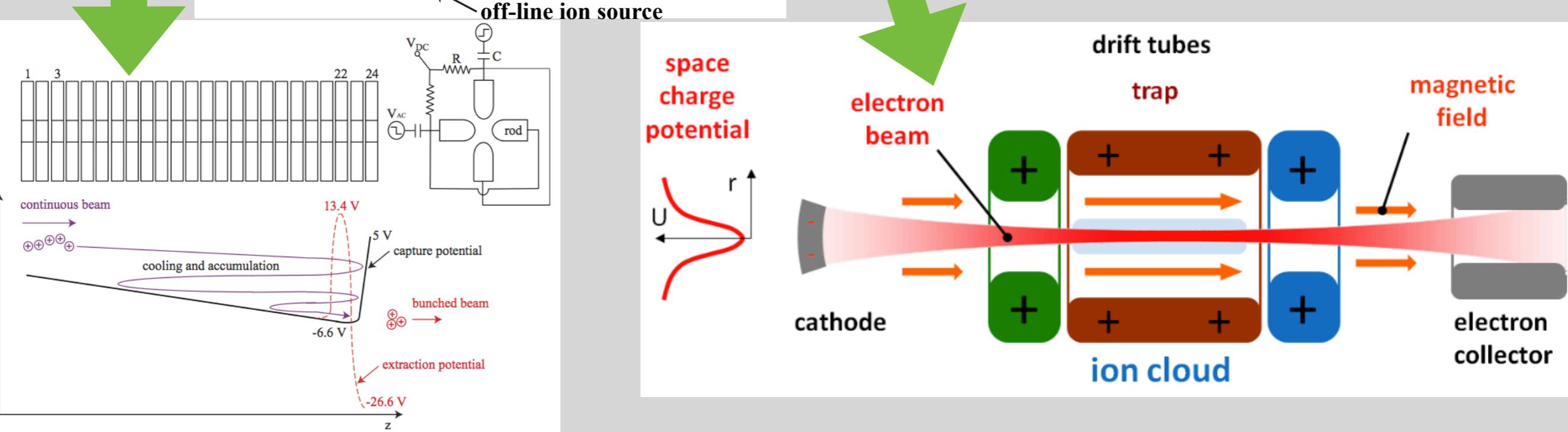
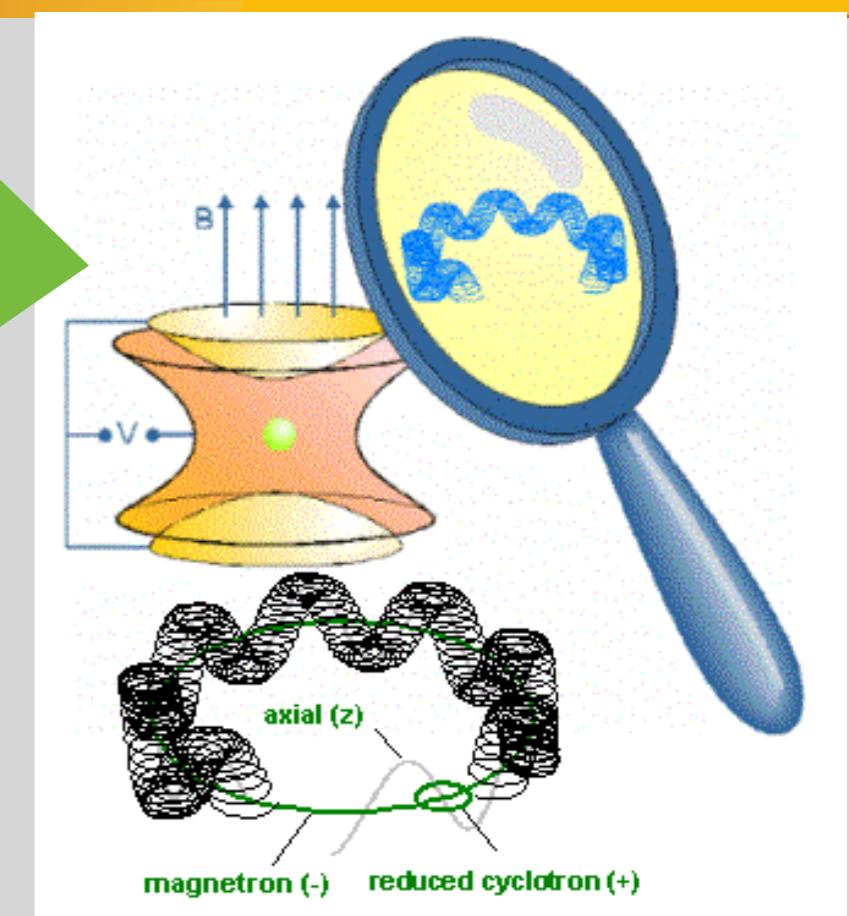
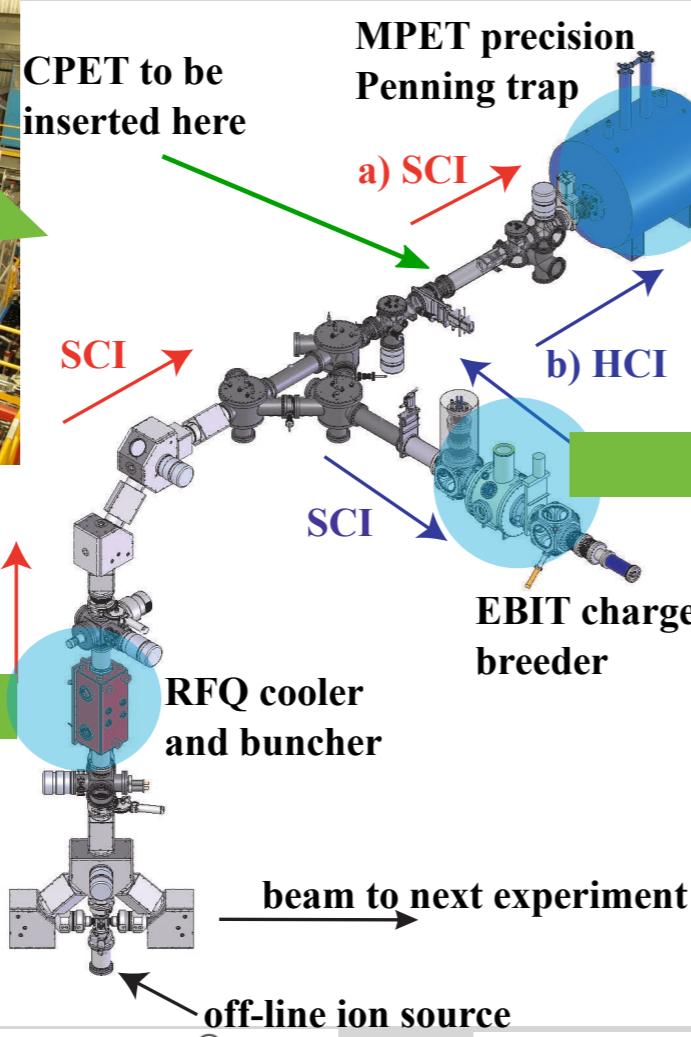
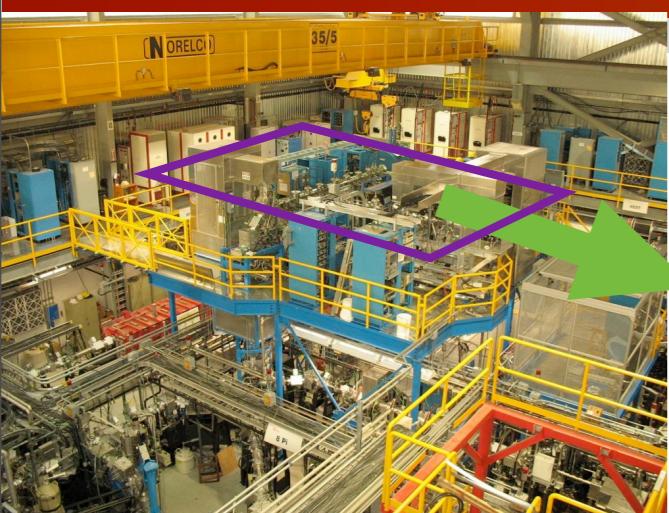


## Precision mass measurement

- Explaining astrophysical phenomena ( $\delta m/m \approx 10^{-7}$ )  
r-process, rp-process, wait time
- Test of nuclear models ( $\delta m/m \approx 10^{-7/8}$ )  
Shell model, sub-shell closures
- Metrological standard fixing ( $\delta m/m \approx 10^{-10}$ )  
Fundamental constants: charge, mass standard.



- Test of the Standard Model ( $\delta m/m \approx 10^{-8/11}$ )  
CVC hypothesis, unitarity of CKM matrix.



# Scope of improved mass measurement

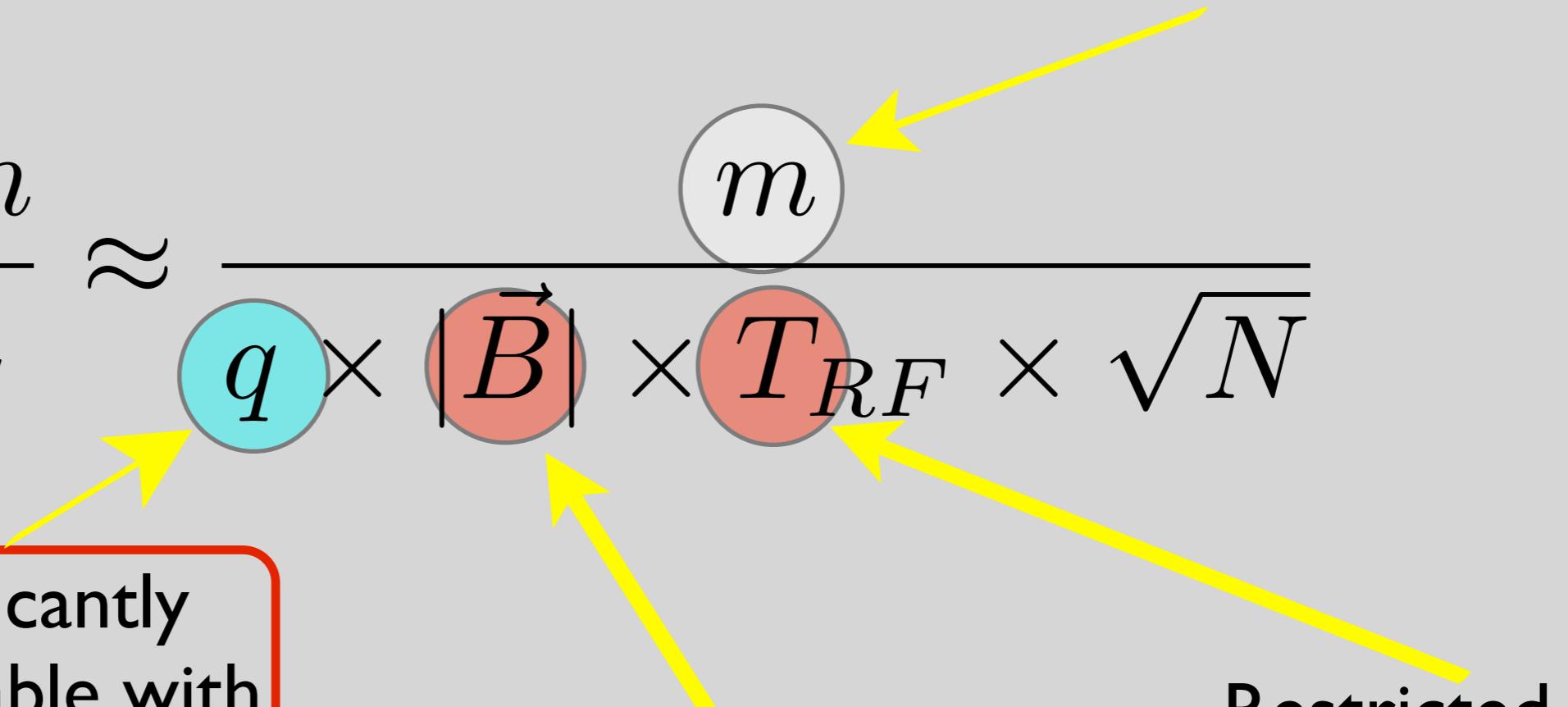
$$\frac{\delta m}{m} \approx \frac{q \times |\vec{B}| \times T_{RF} \times \sqrt{N}}{m}$$

Given

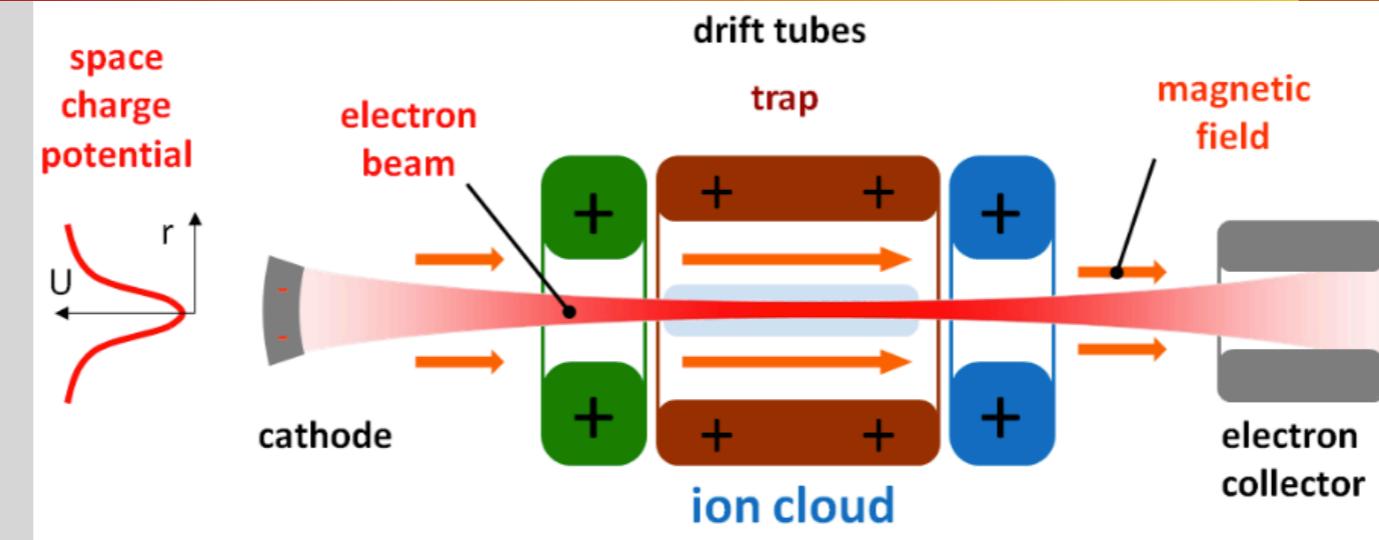
**Significantly improvable with EBIT+CPET HCI**

Technical and monetary challenges

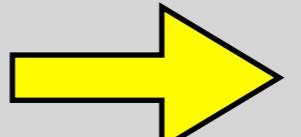
Restricted by the half life

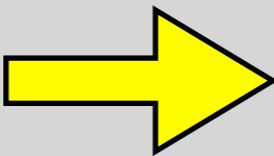


# Why CPET?

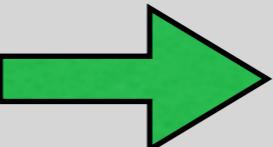


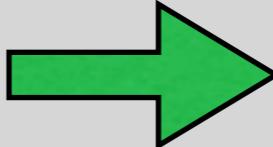
- Problem arises due to:

- Charge breeding   $> 10 \text{ eV/q}$  energy spread, increase in uncertainty.

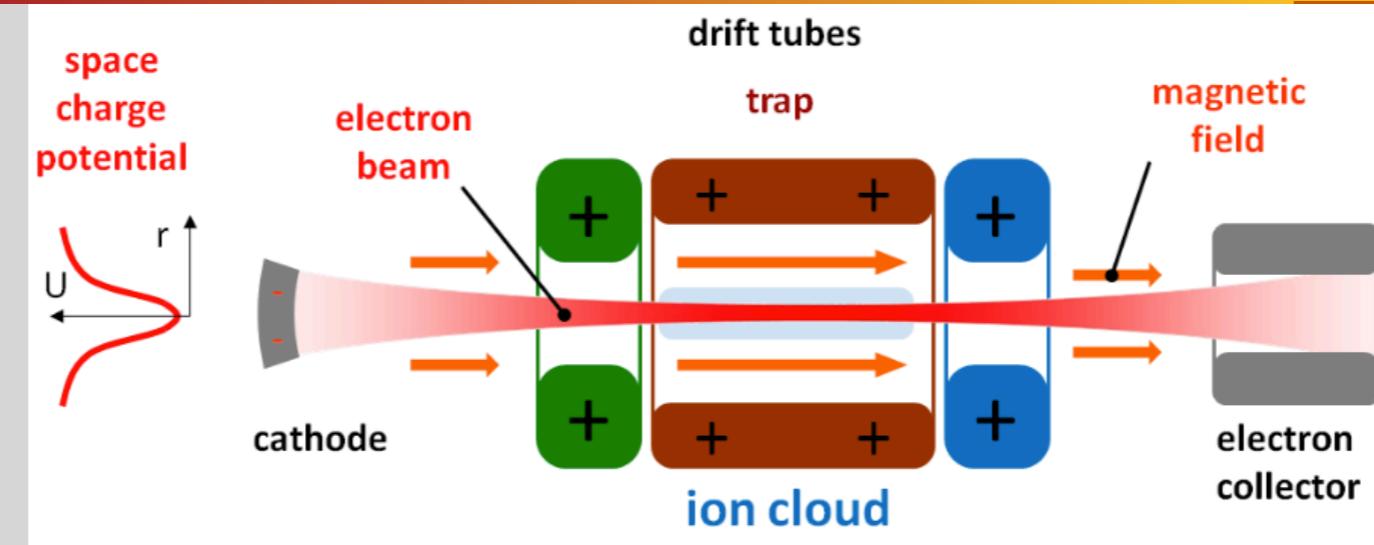
- Residual gases  contaminants with similar q/m.

- CPET will solve these problems:

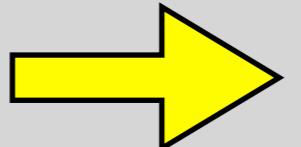
- Will reduce the energy spread  will use sympathetic cooling.

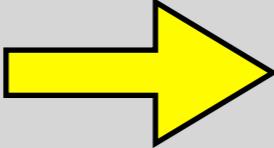
- Will be able to clean the contaminants  can apply different frequencies.

# Why CPET?

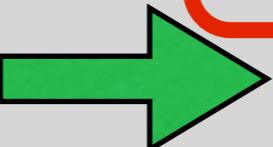


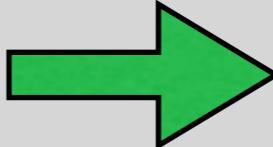
- Problem arises due to:

- Charge breeding   $> 10 \text{ eV/q}$  energy spread, increase in uncertainty.

- Residual gases  contaminants with similar  $q/m$ .

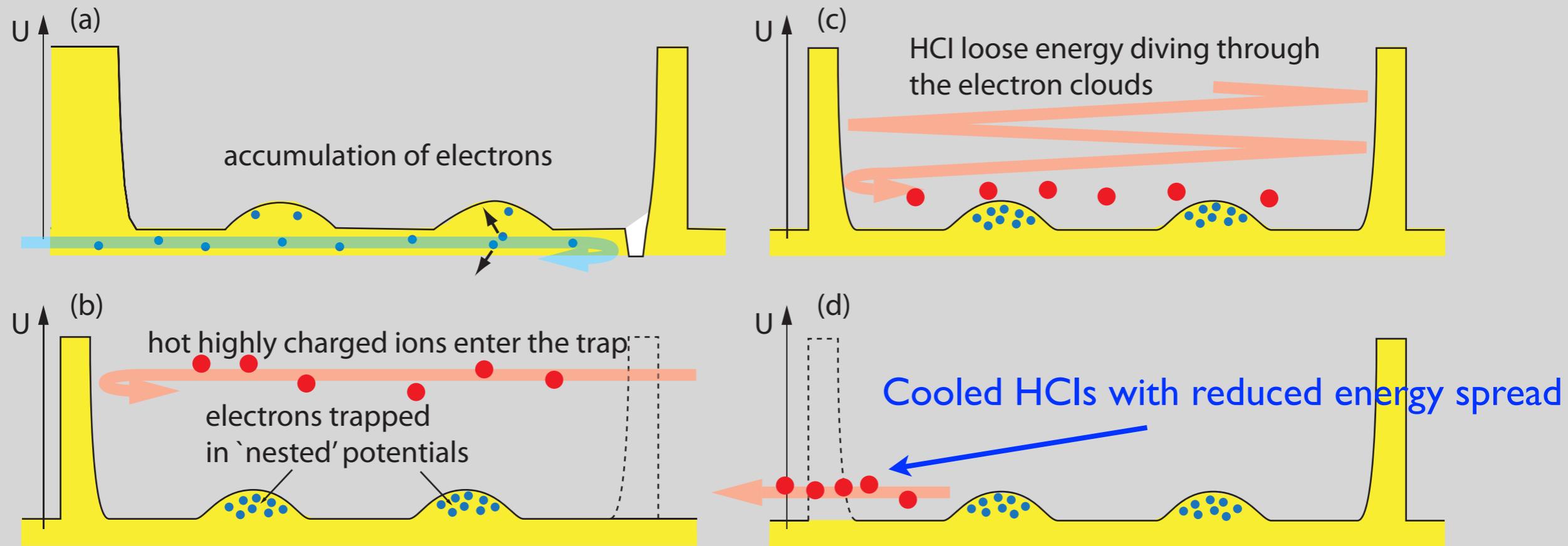
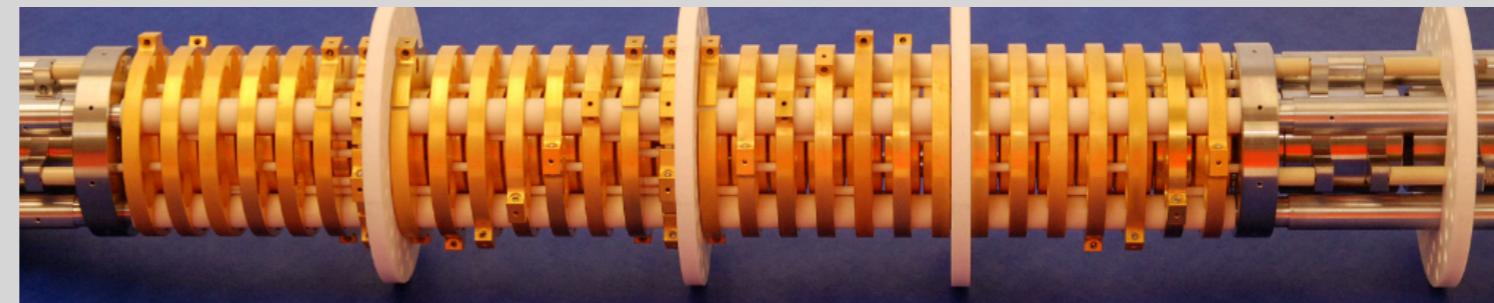
- CPET will solve these problems:

- Will reduce the energy spread  will use sympathetic cooling.

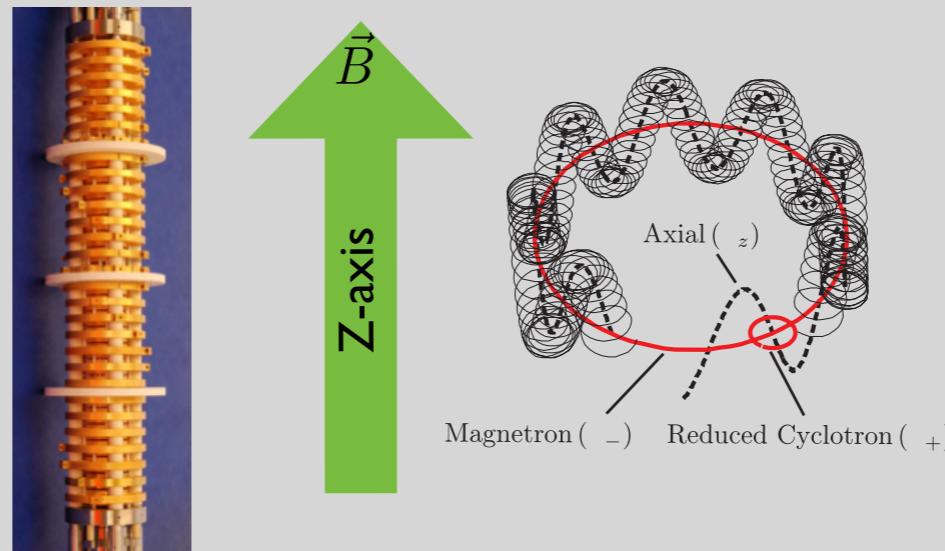
- Will be able to clean the contaminants  can apply different frequencies.

**achieved through electron  
or proton cooling**

# CPET cooling



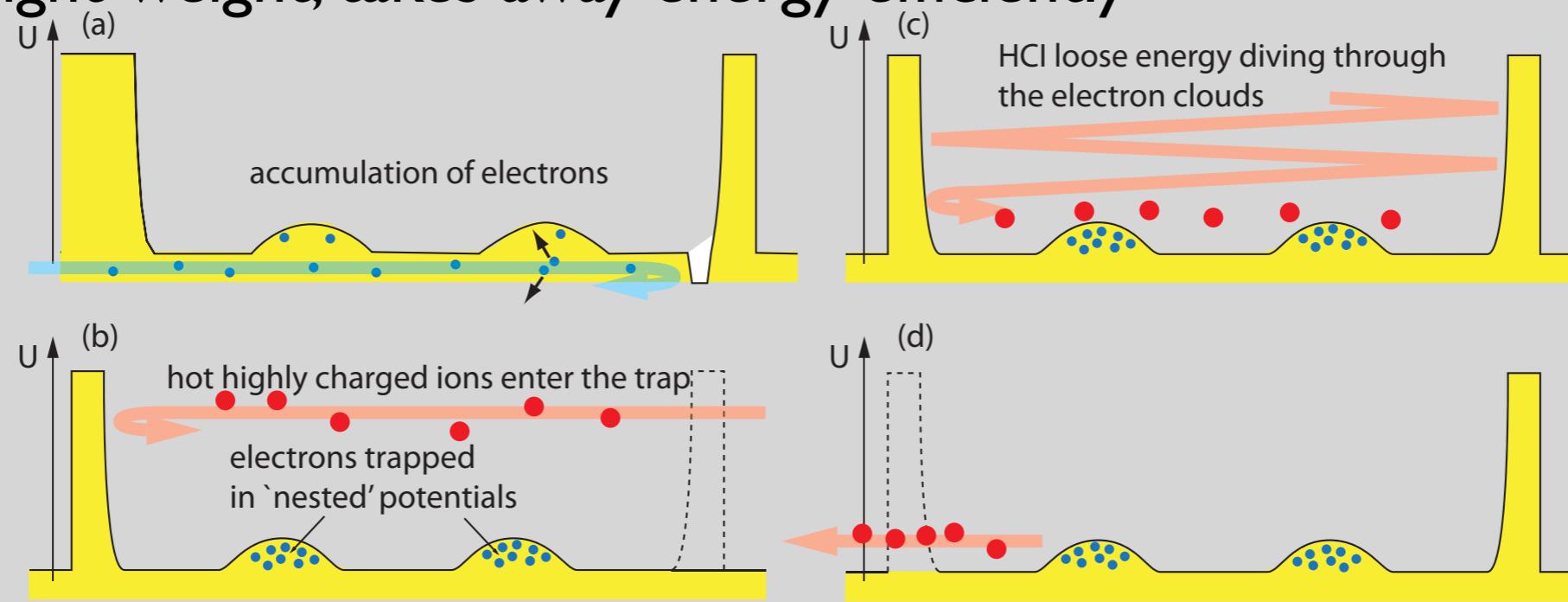
## Electron cooling



- Electron's self-cooling in magnetic field helps using them perpetually

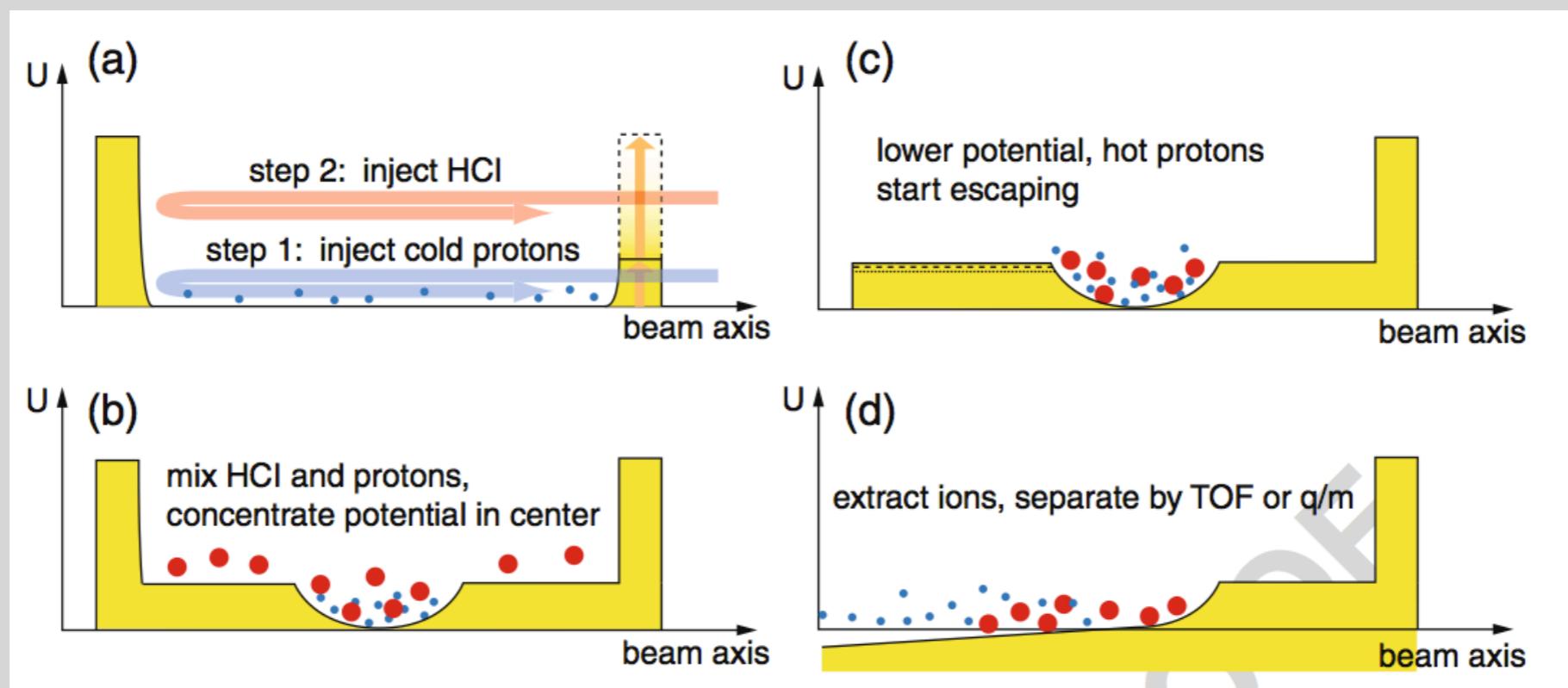
$$P = \frac{e^4}{6\pi\epsilon_0 m^4 c^5} E^2 B^2$$

- Being light-weight, takes away energy efficiently



## Proton cooling

- In principle same as electron cooling.
- Advantages:
  - There is no recombination problem as in case of electron cooling.
  - Loading from off-axis is easier.
- Disadvantage
  - No significant self cooling because of heavy mass ( $\sim 2000$  times more than that of electron).



# CPET simulation

- Simulation shows that cooling of HCIs is possible within a fraction of second.

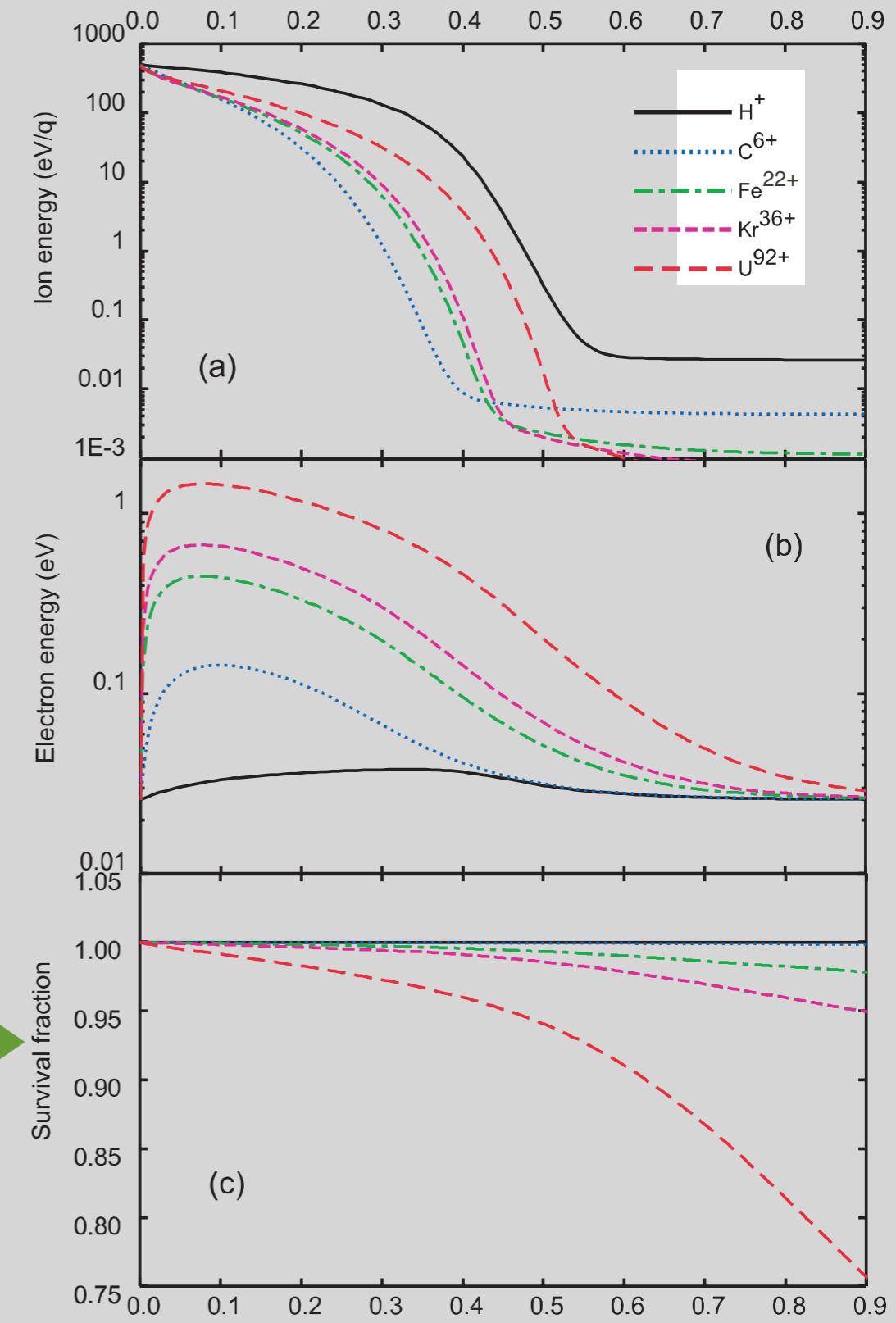
$n_e \approx 10^7/cm^3$   
 $N_i/N_e = 10^{-4}$   
 $T_{res} = 300K$

- Electrons self-cool via synchrotron radiation and absorbs energy from HCIs.

$\sim 4/B^2$

- Not too many ions lost due to the recombination during the cooling process.

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = -P[\alpha_{RR}(T) + \alpha_{DR}(T) + \alpha_{TR}(T)]n_e$$



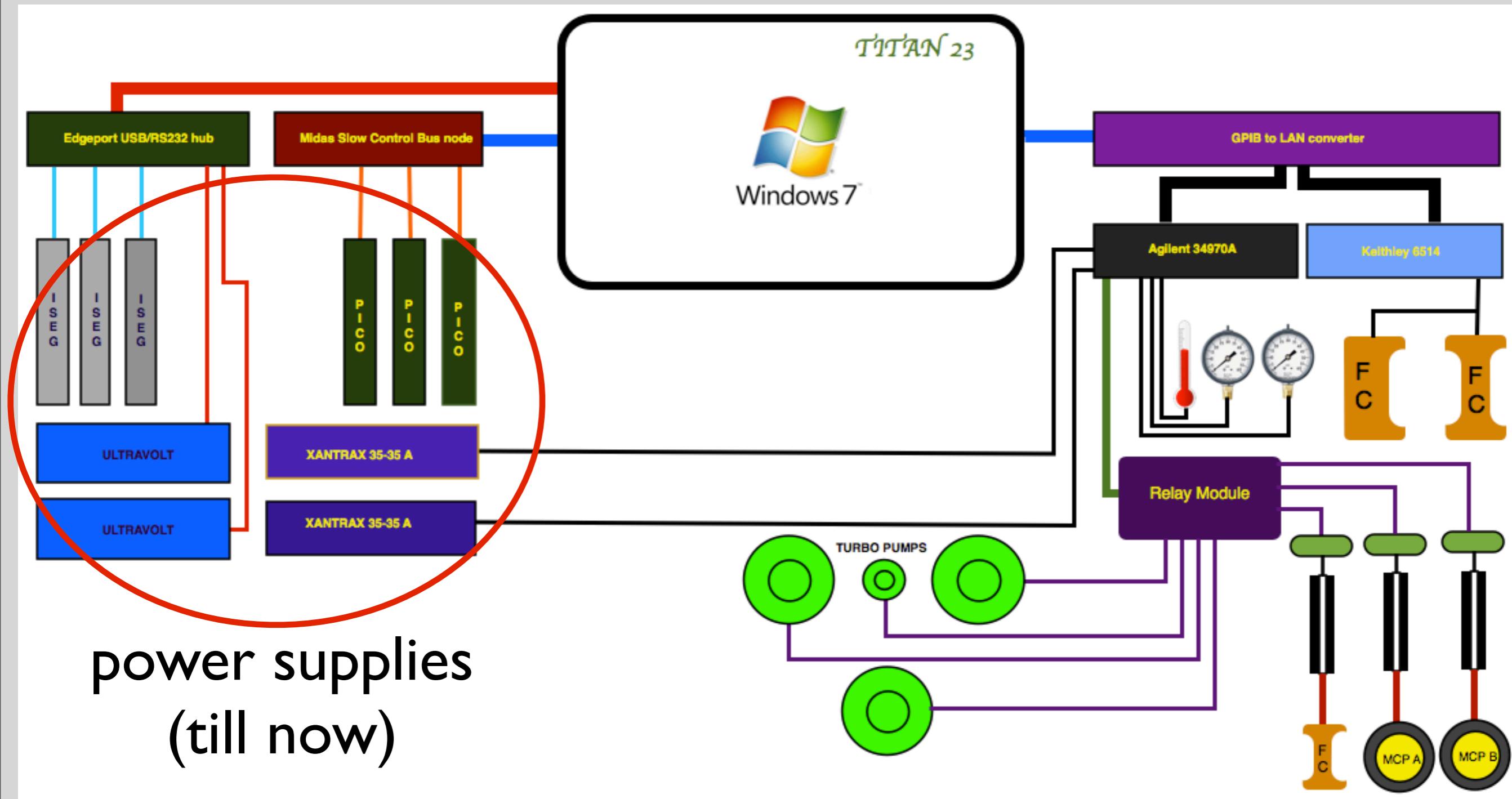
# Current status

- Offline set-up is almost complete. Ion source is ready to be installed.
- Systematic tests with electron source are in progress.
- High transmission efficiency was observed.
- Trapping effort is in progress.

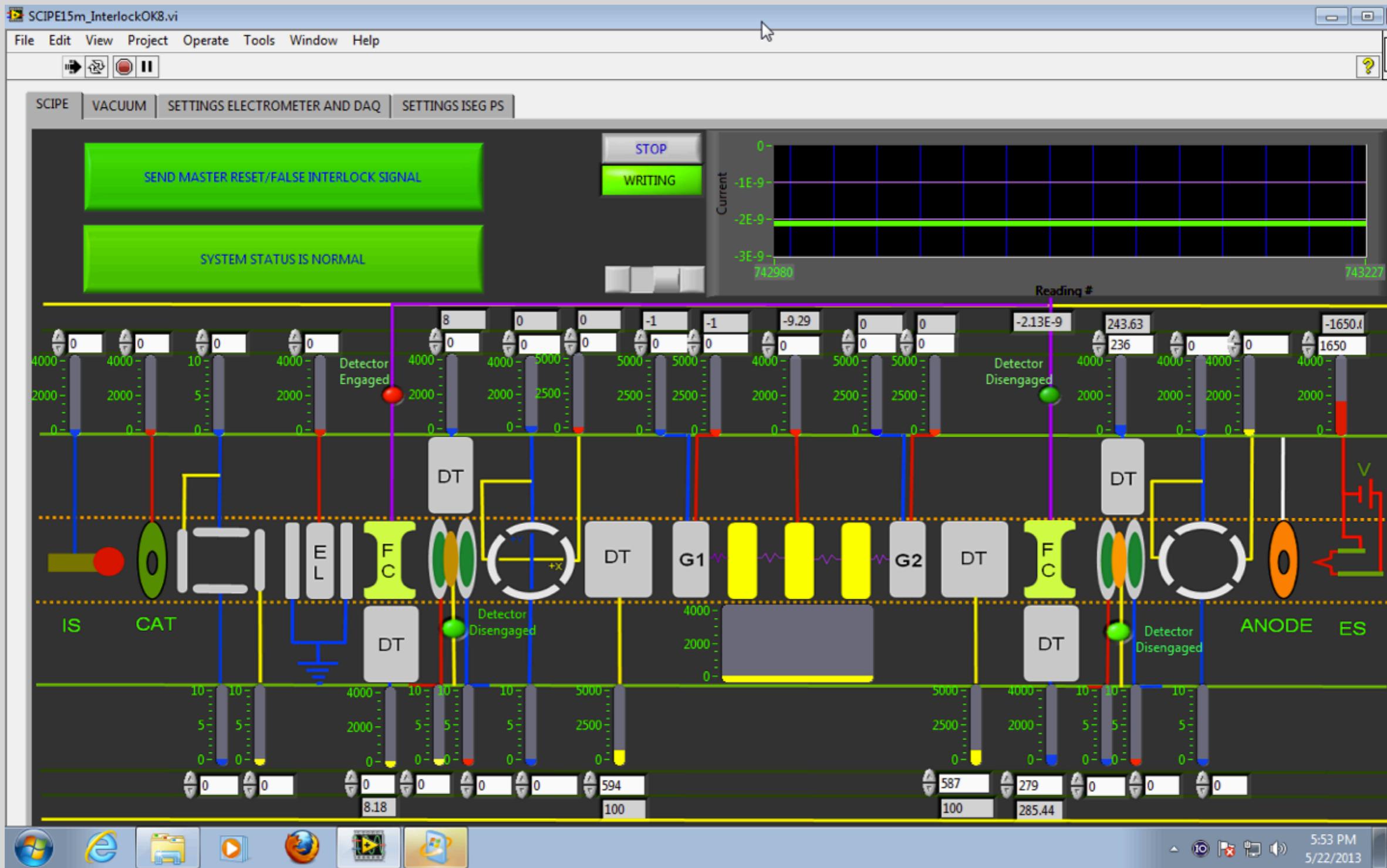


**May 2013**

# CPET control system



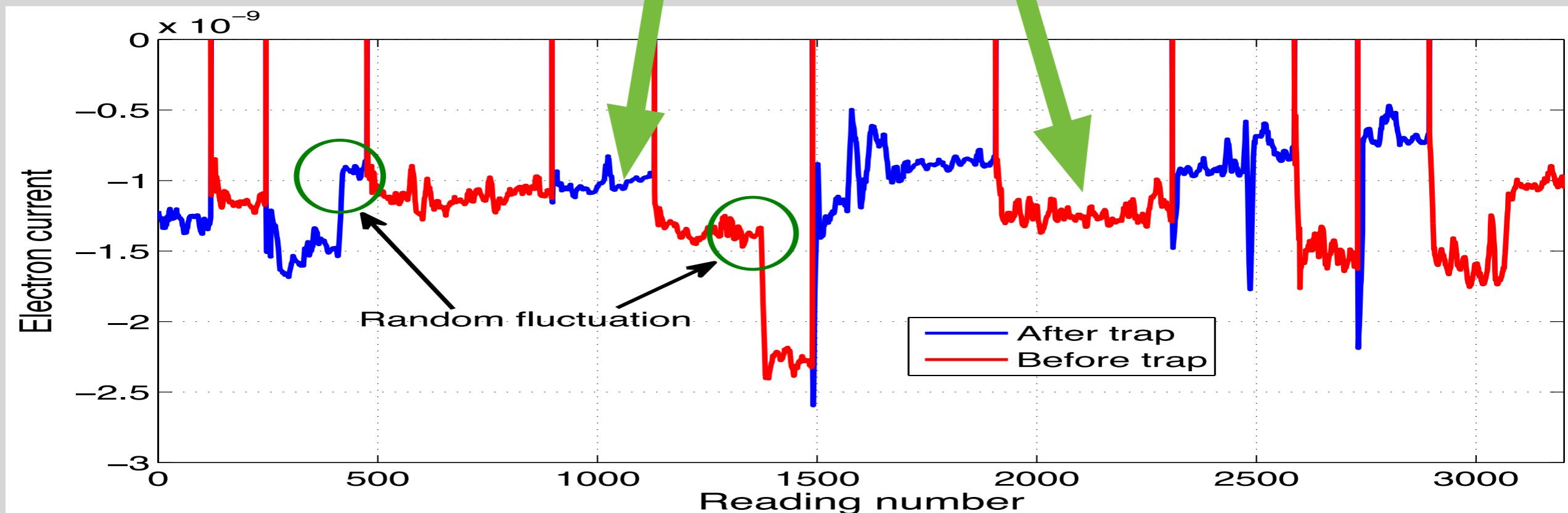
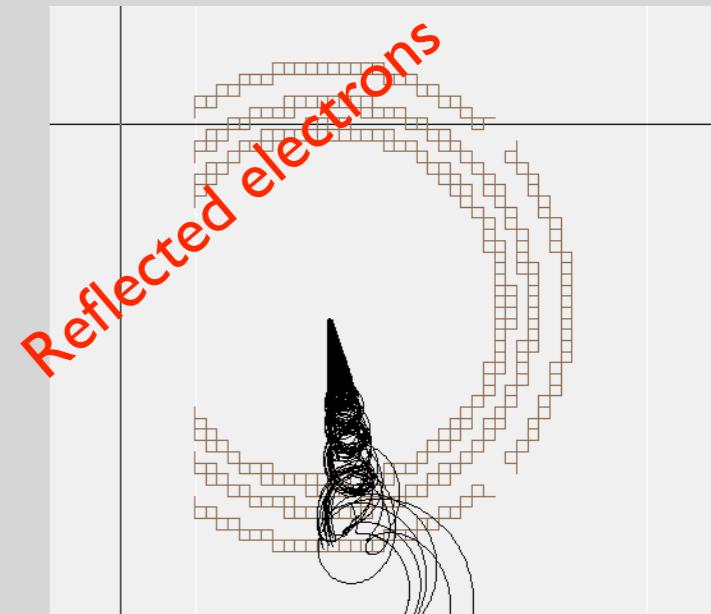
# LabView interface



# Electron through high magnetic field

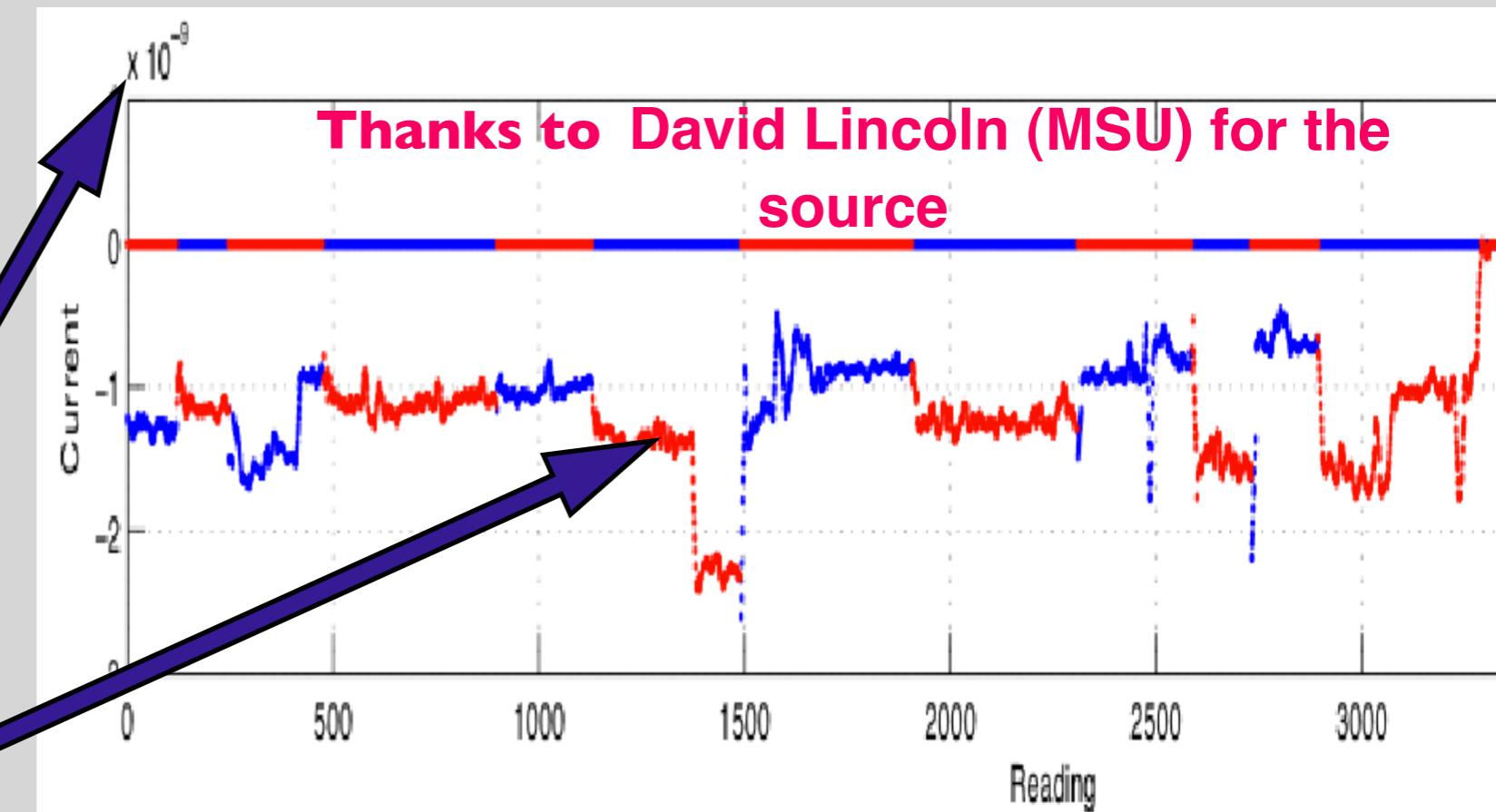
## Magnetic mirror

$$\left(\frac{v_{e\parallel}}{v_{e\perp}}\right)_{critical} = \frac{B_{max} - B_{min}}{B_{min}}$$



## Tests with FET

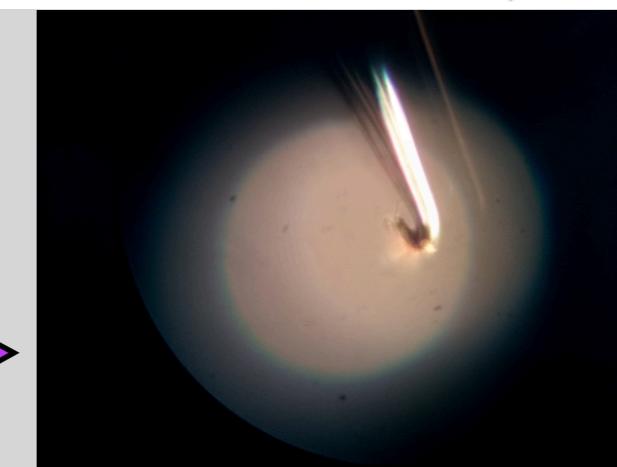
- Ideal for primary tests like shot through and on-axis injection test.
- Very low current (sub  $\mu\text{A}$  maximum).
- Difficult to condition.
- Inherent instability in current.



Never gave electron



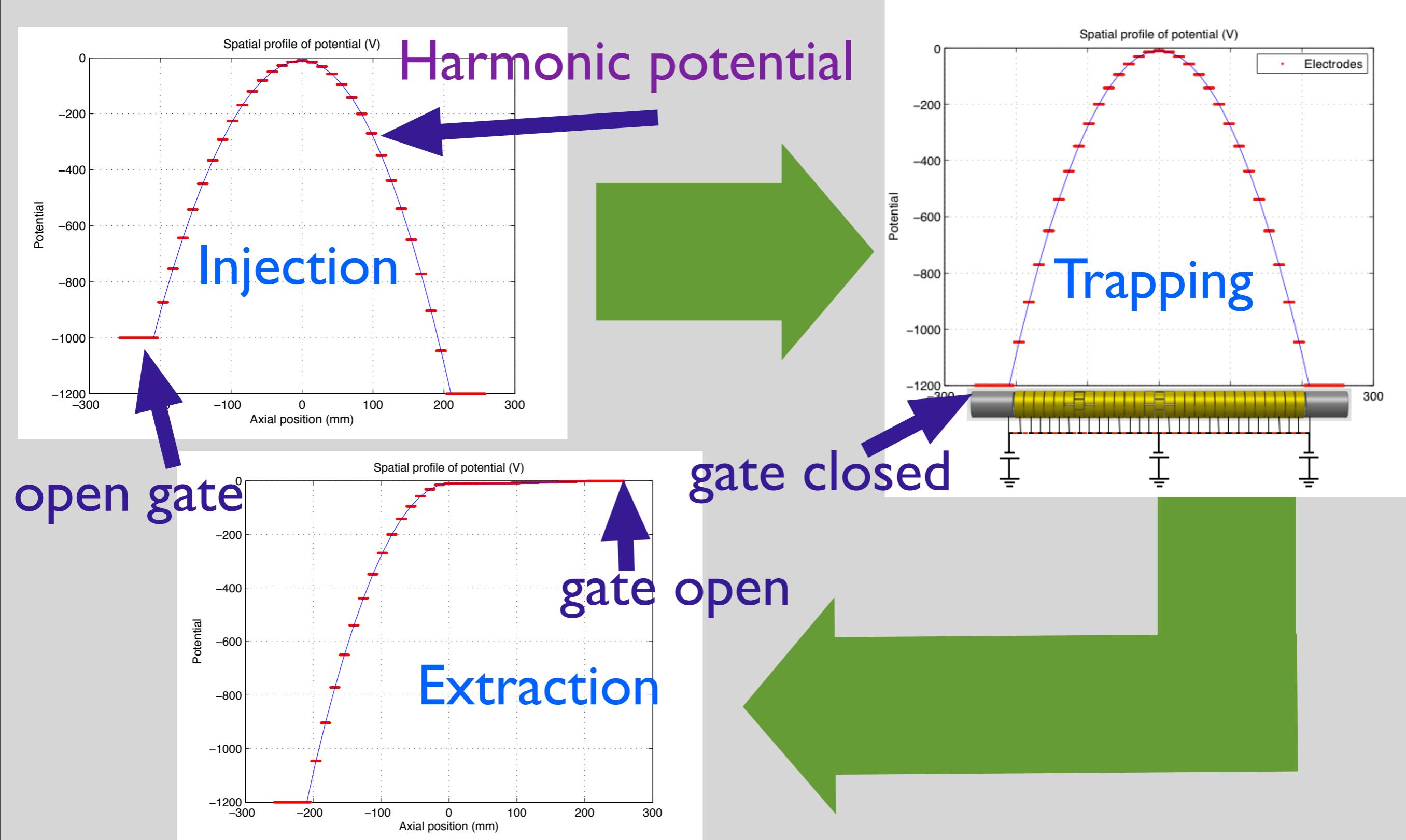
Bad tips



Burned tip

**Solution:** \* Using thermionic filament with higher and stable current ( $\sim 10\mu\text{A}$ ).

# Electron plasma in a harmonic potential



# Next steps

- Electron trapping.
- Electron cloud optimization and trapping in nested traps.
- Ion injection and efficiency test.
- Ion trapping.
- Simultaneous trapping of ion and electron.
- Cooling ions with artificial energy spread.
- Commissioning CPET.

UNIVERSITY  
OF MANITOBA**TITAN**  
ISAC-TRIUMFCanada Foundation for Innovation  
Fondation canadienne pour l'innovation

# THANK YOU!

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