

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

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**The 22<sup>nd</sup> International Workshop on ECR Ion Sources**  
**31 August 2016**

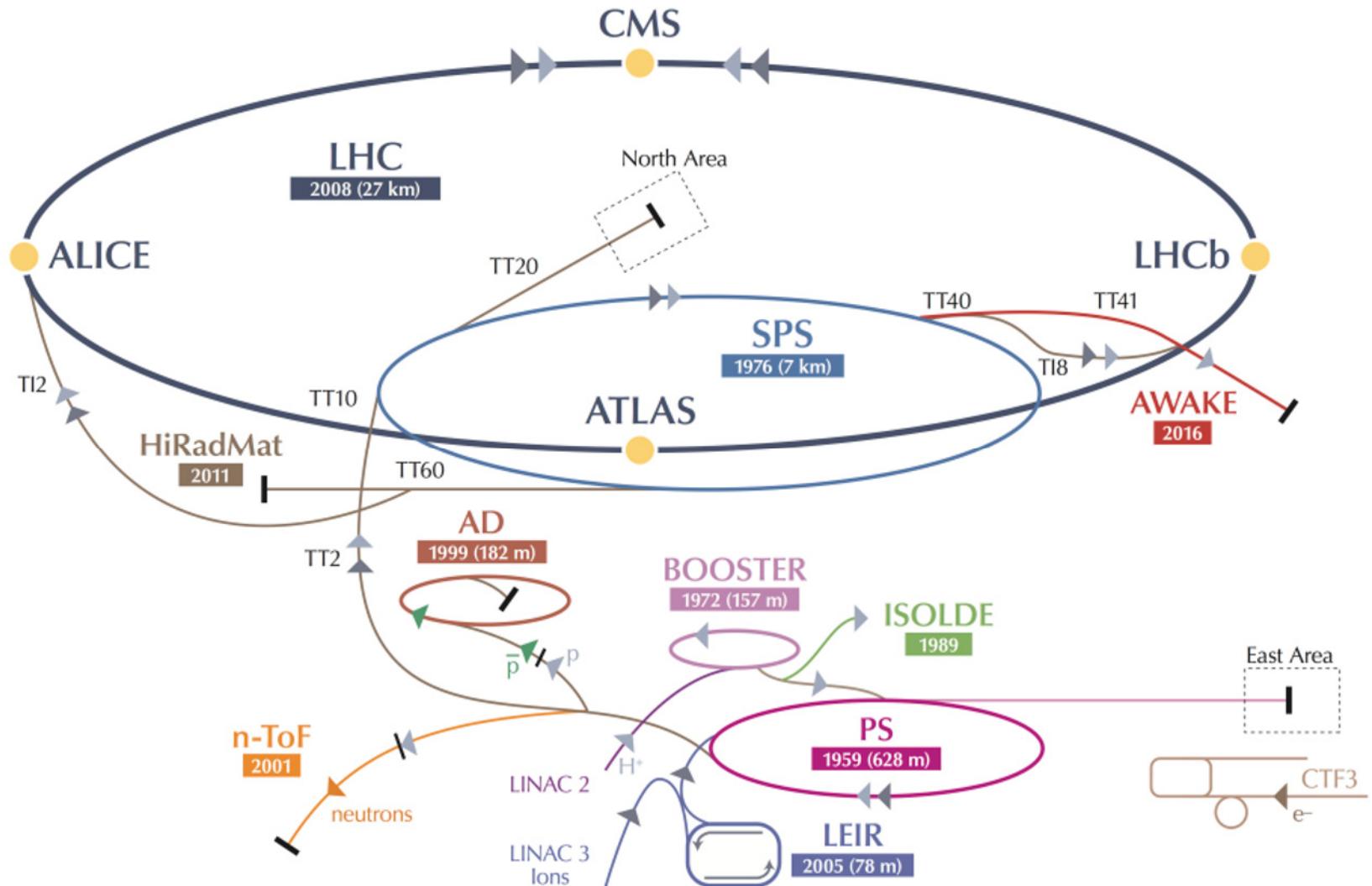
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2. GTS-LHC extraction region upgrade
3. Double frequency heating with afterglow
4. Miniature oven studies
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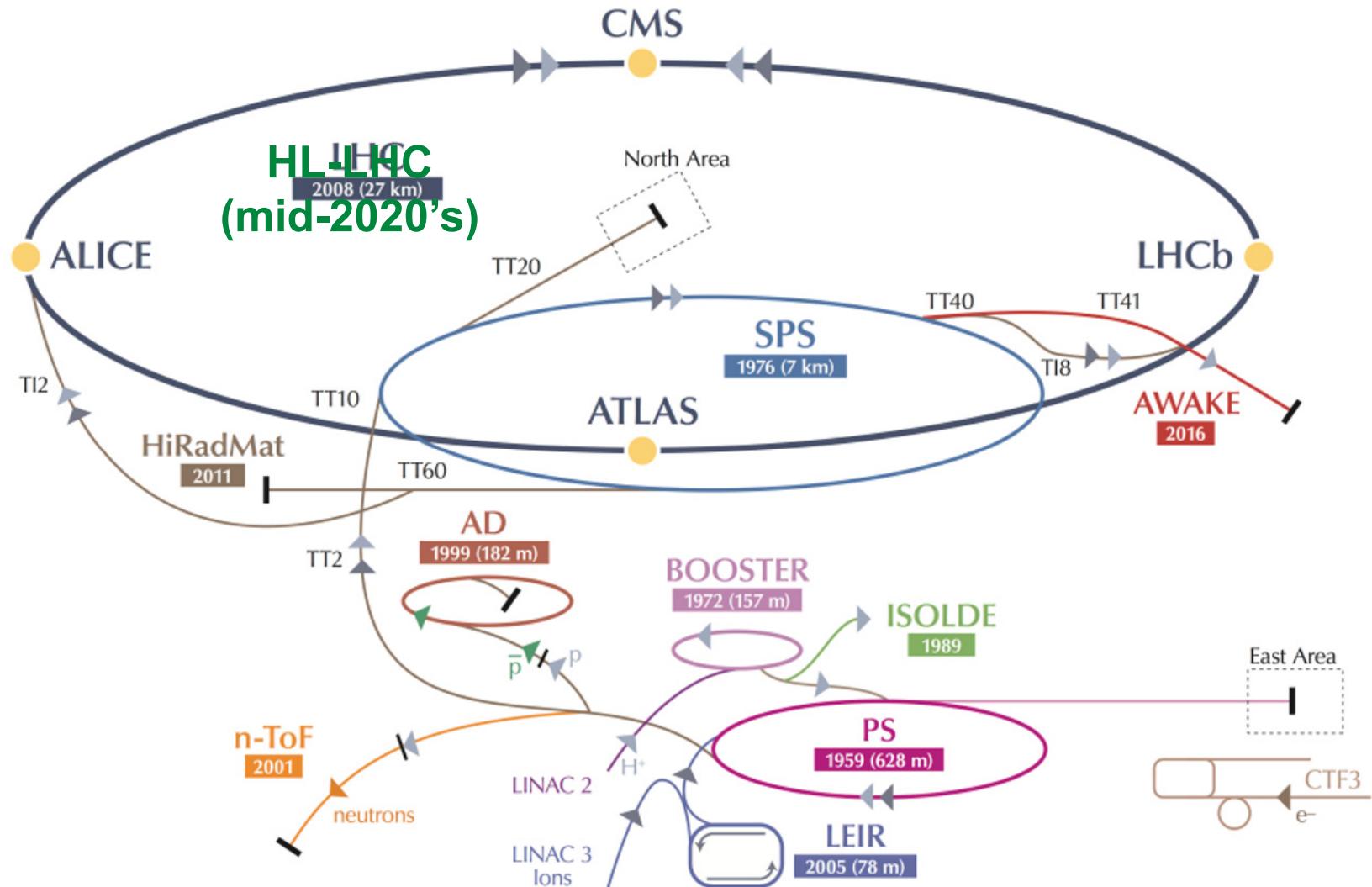
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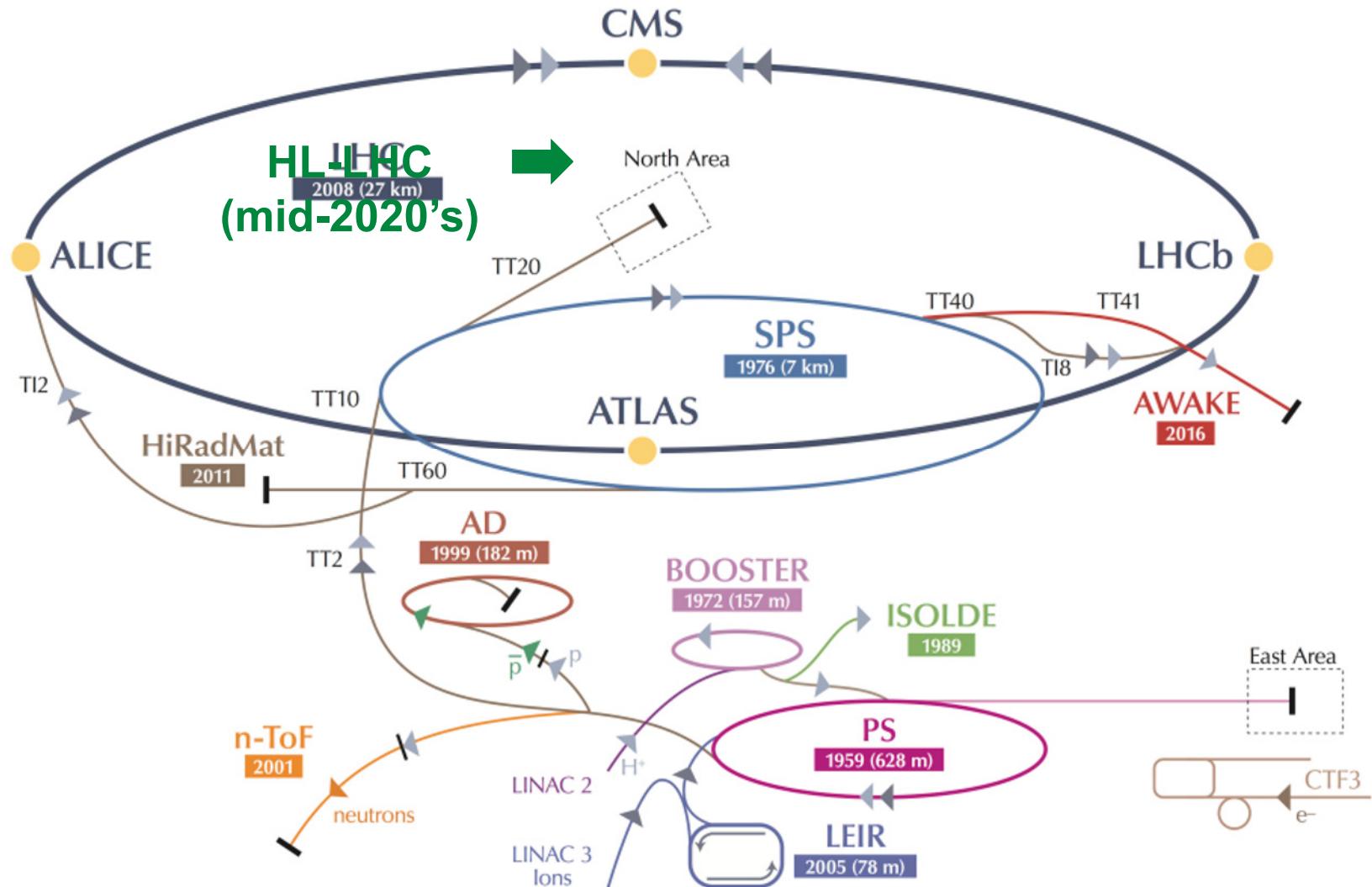
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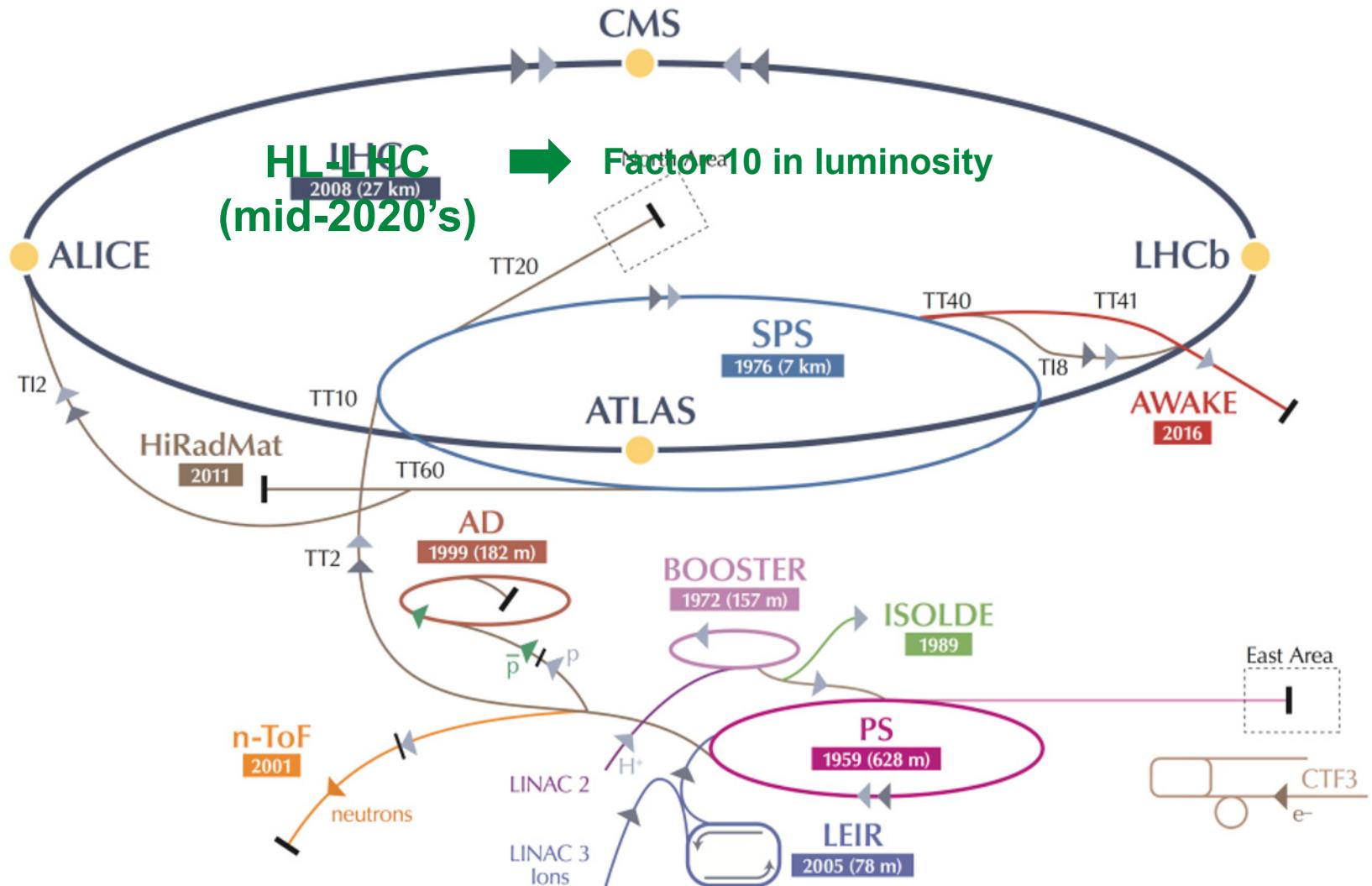
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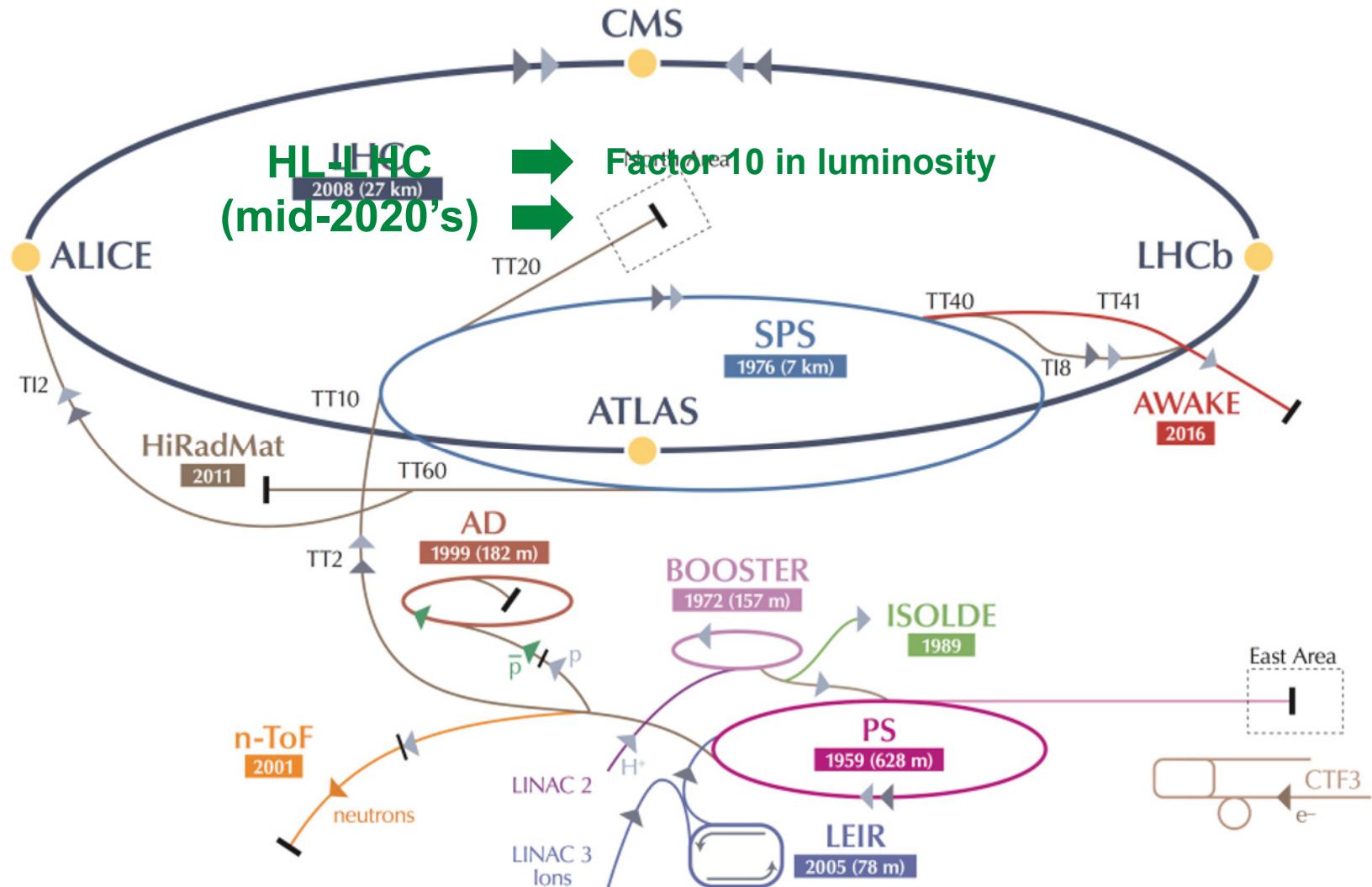
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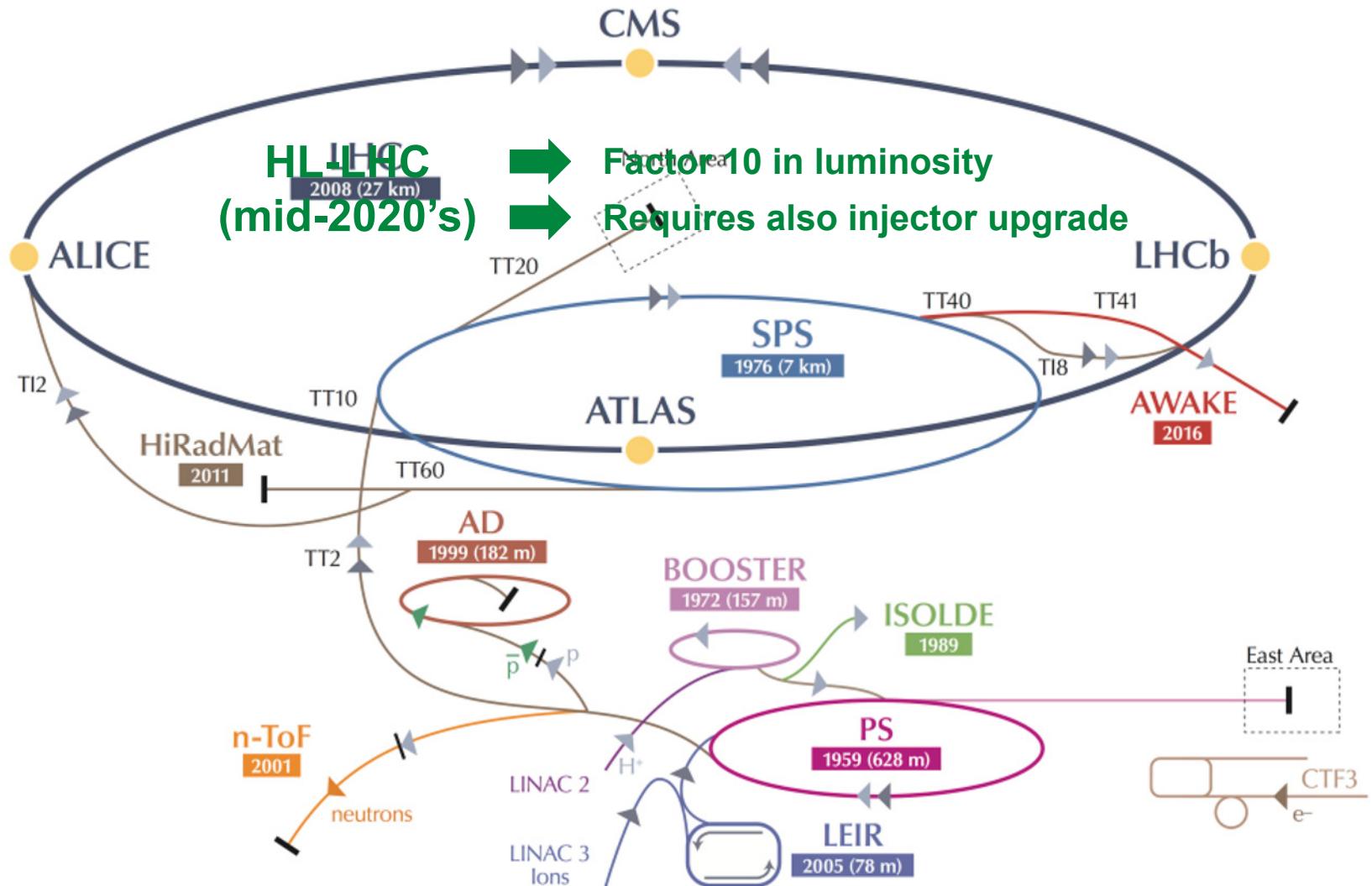
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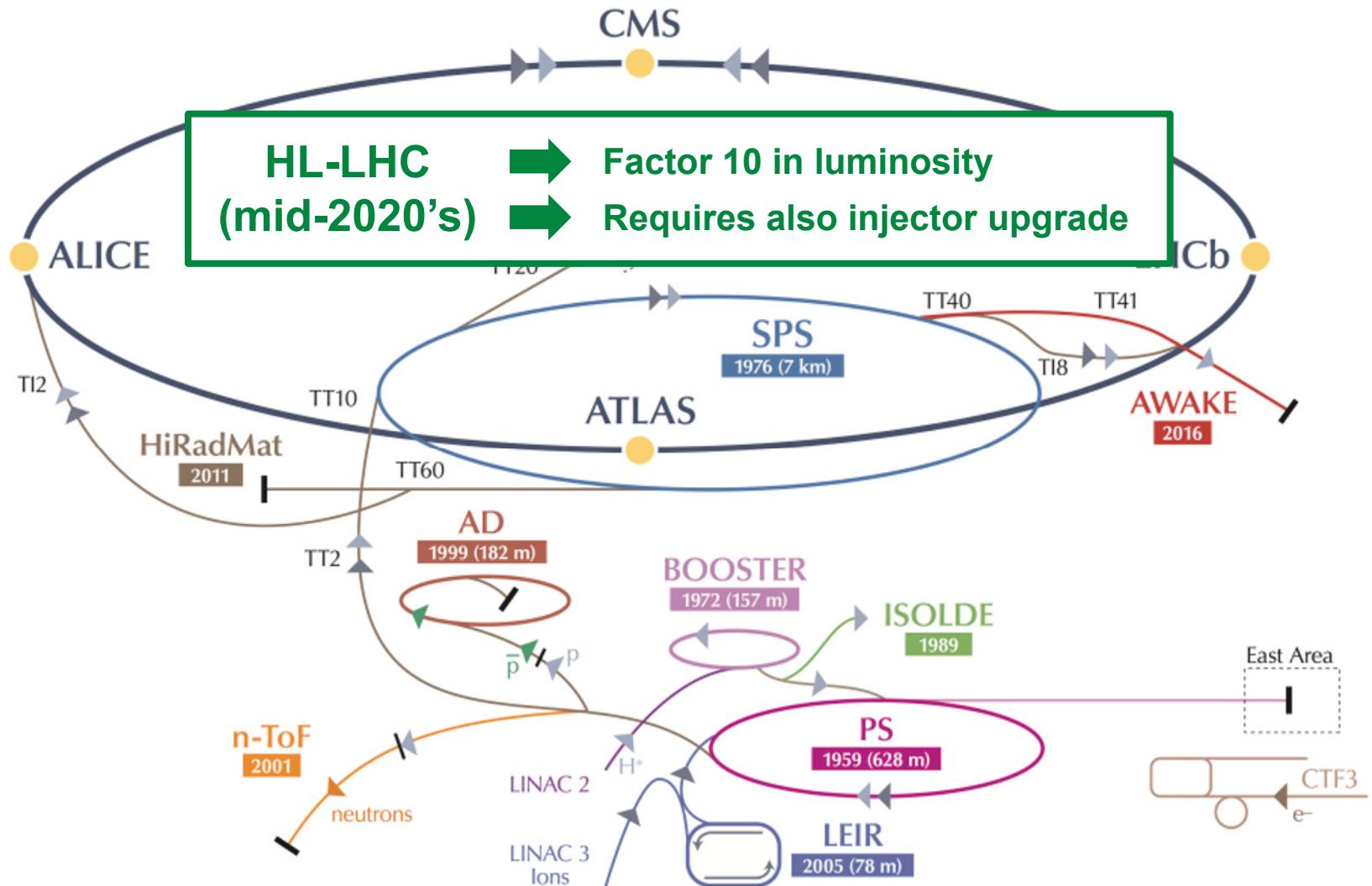
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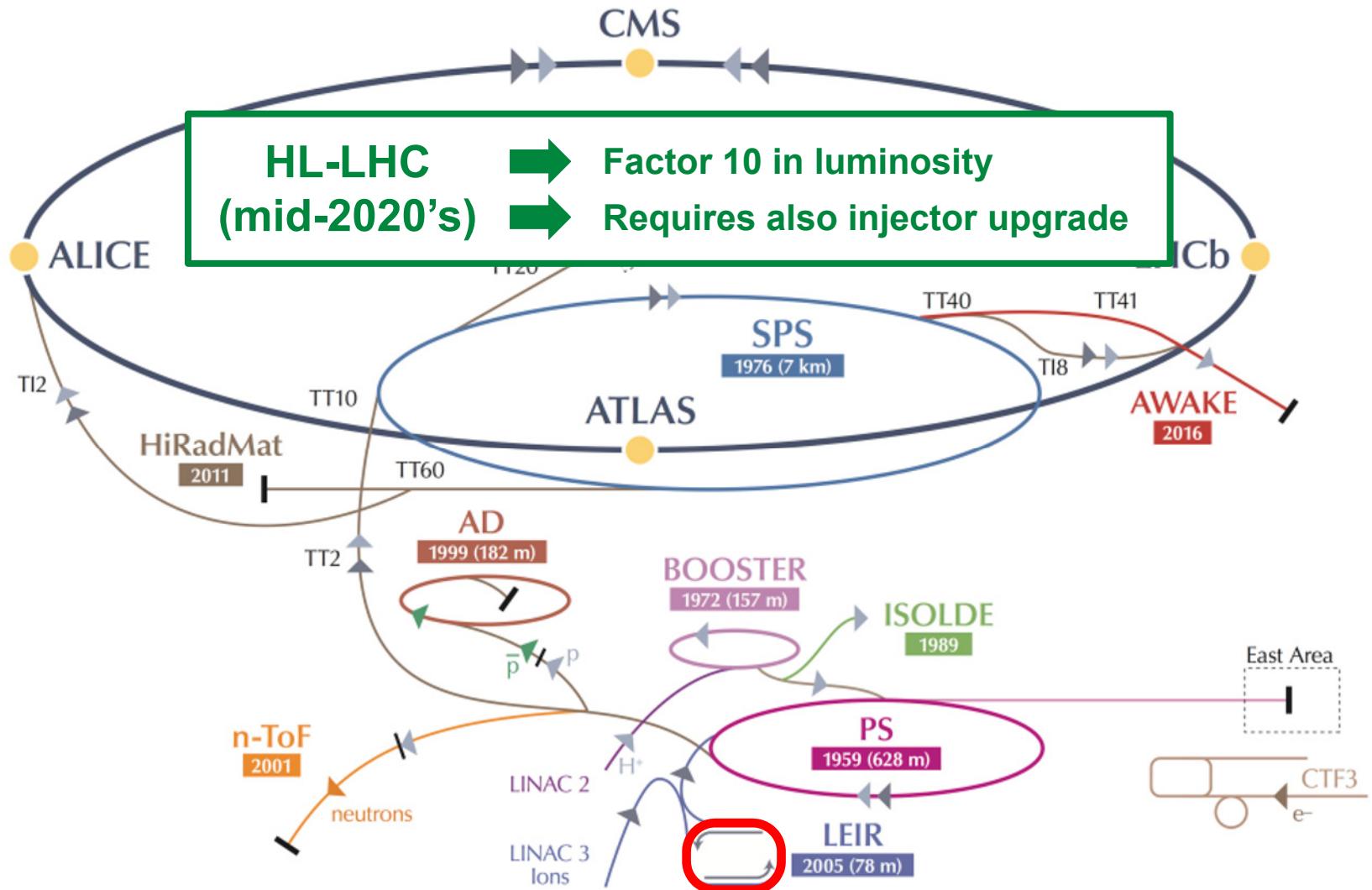
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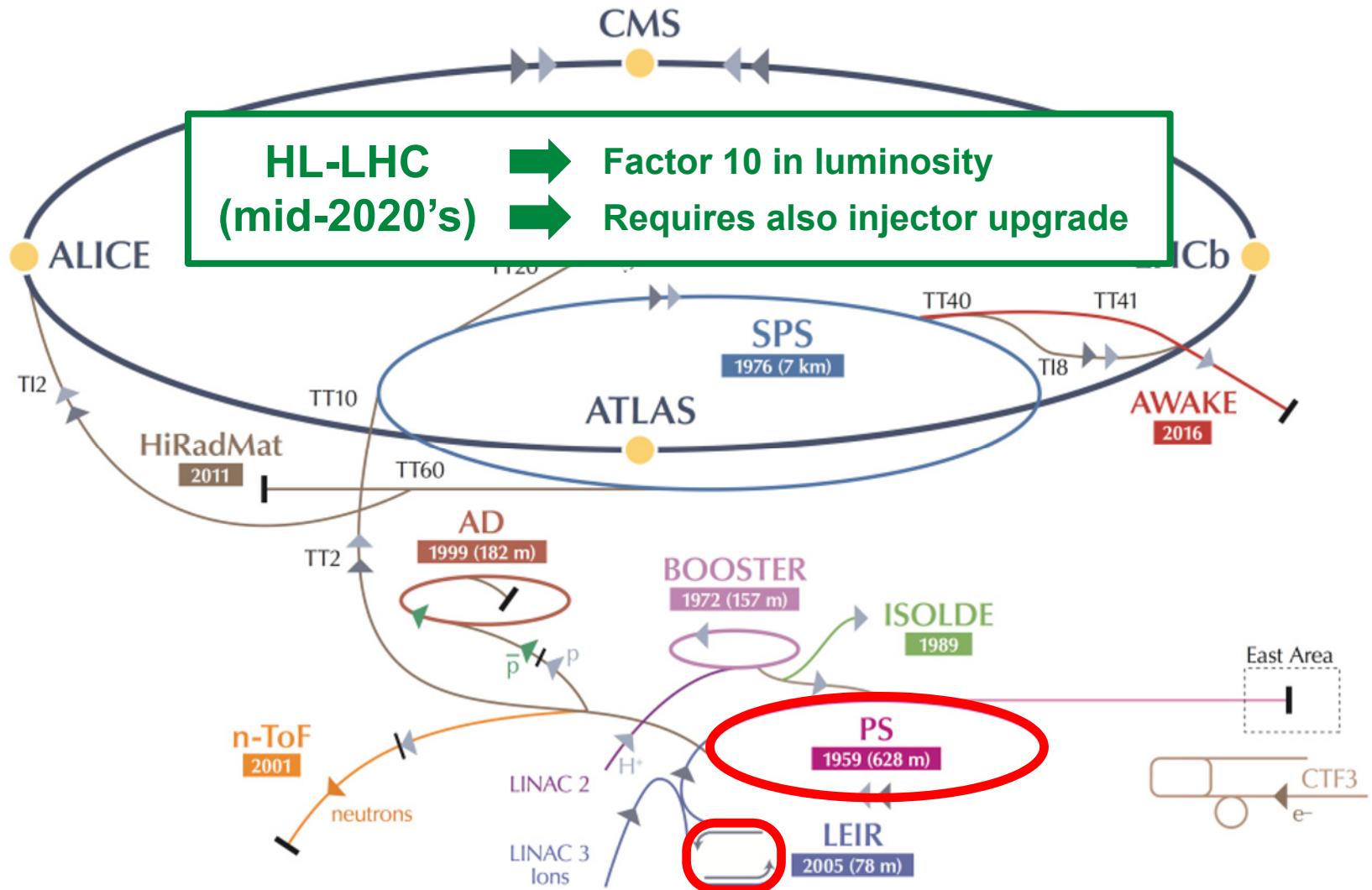
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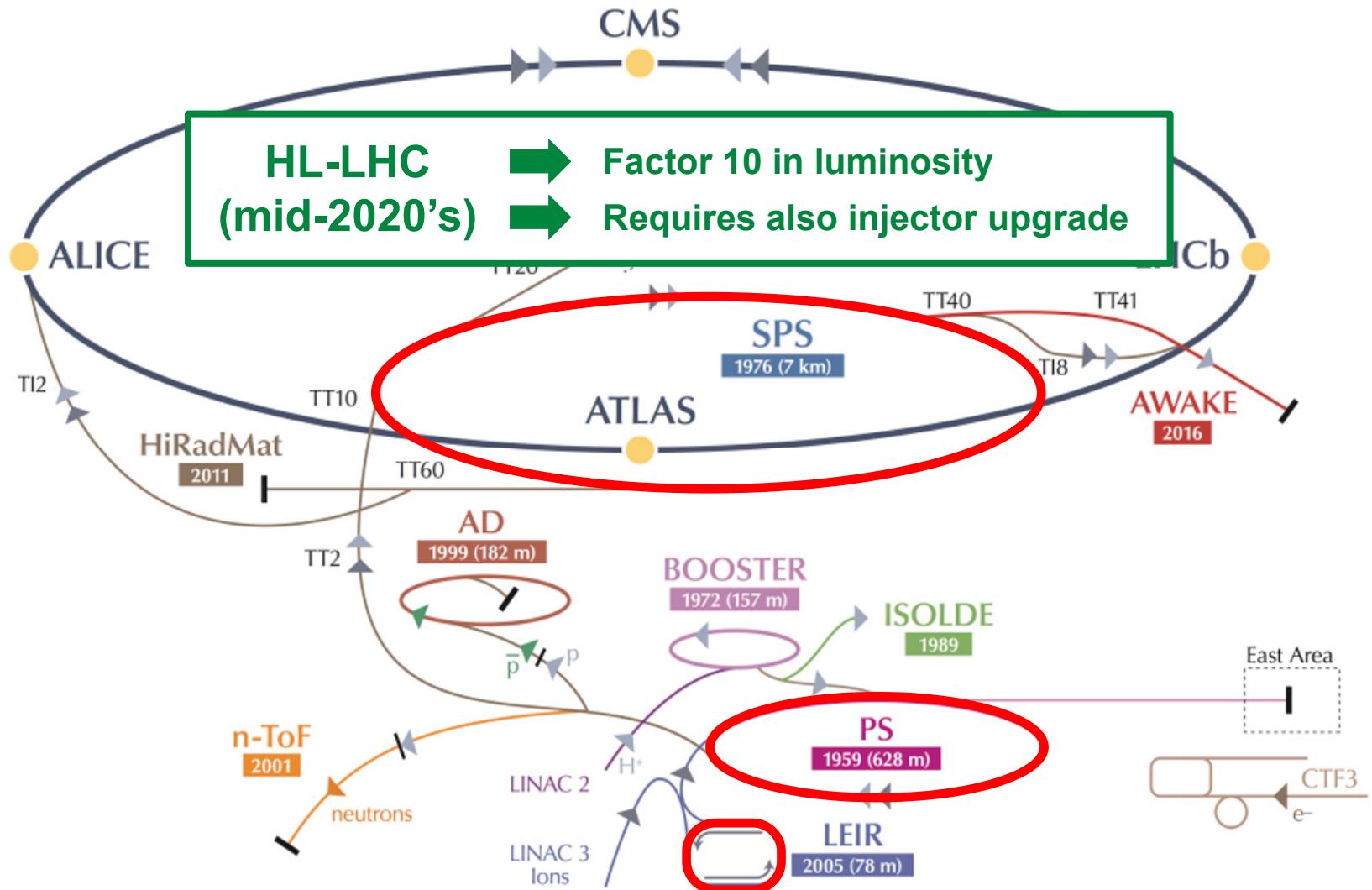
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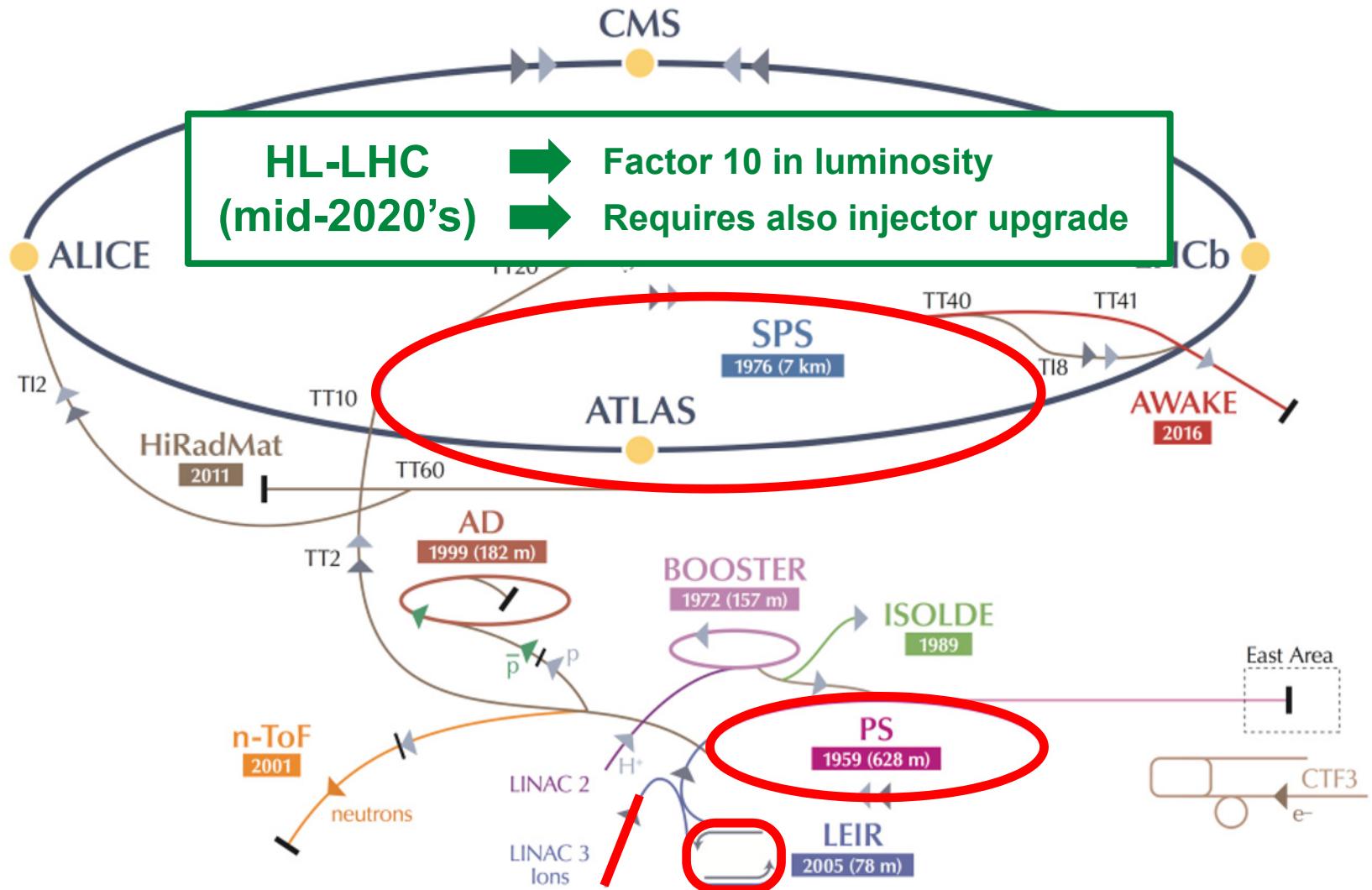
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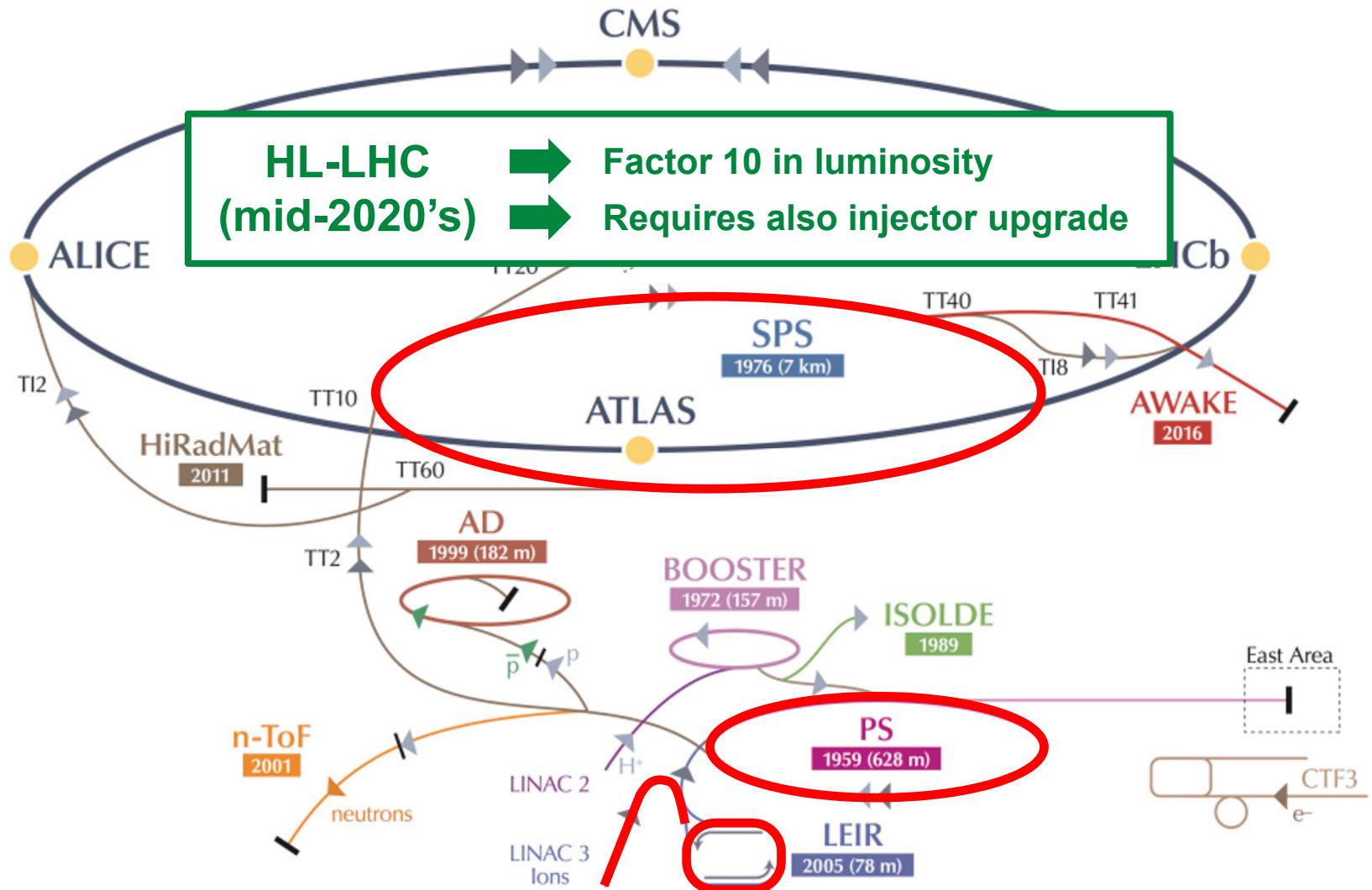
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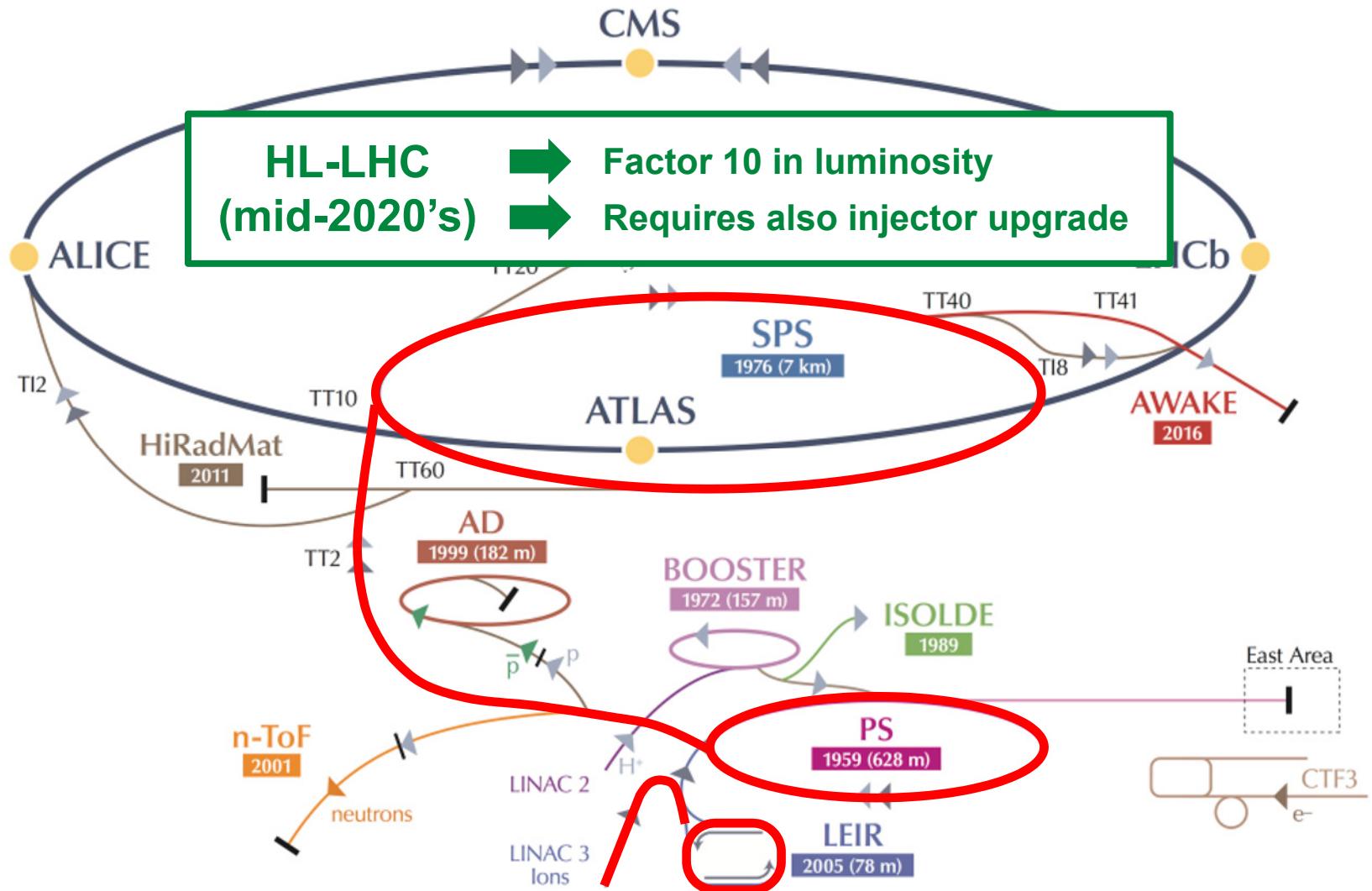
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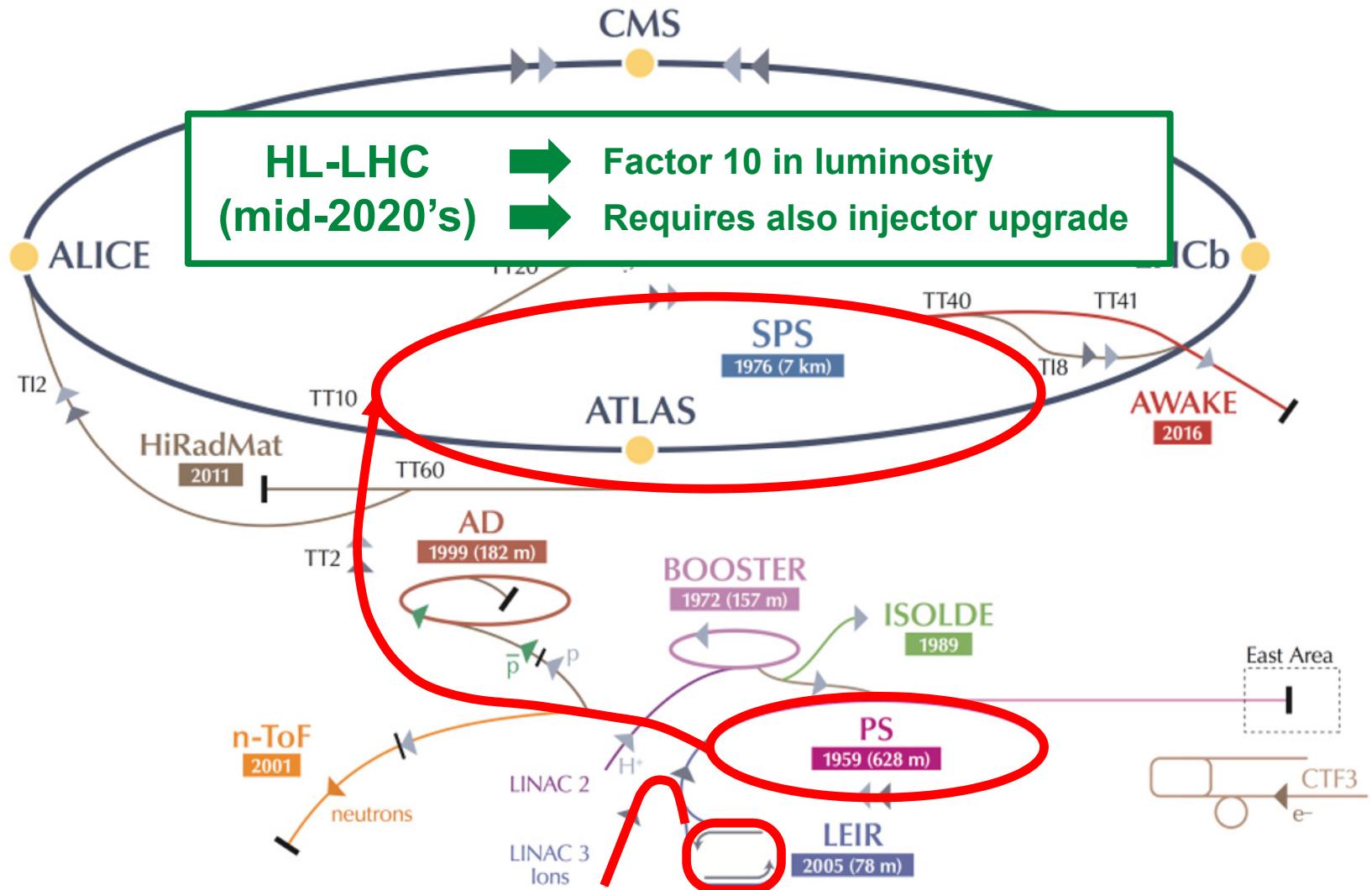
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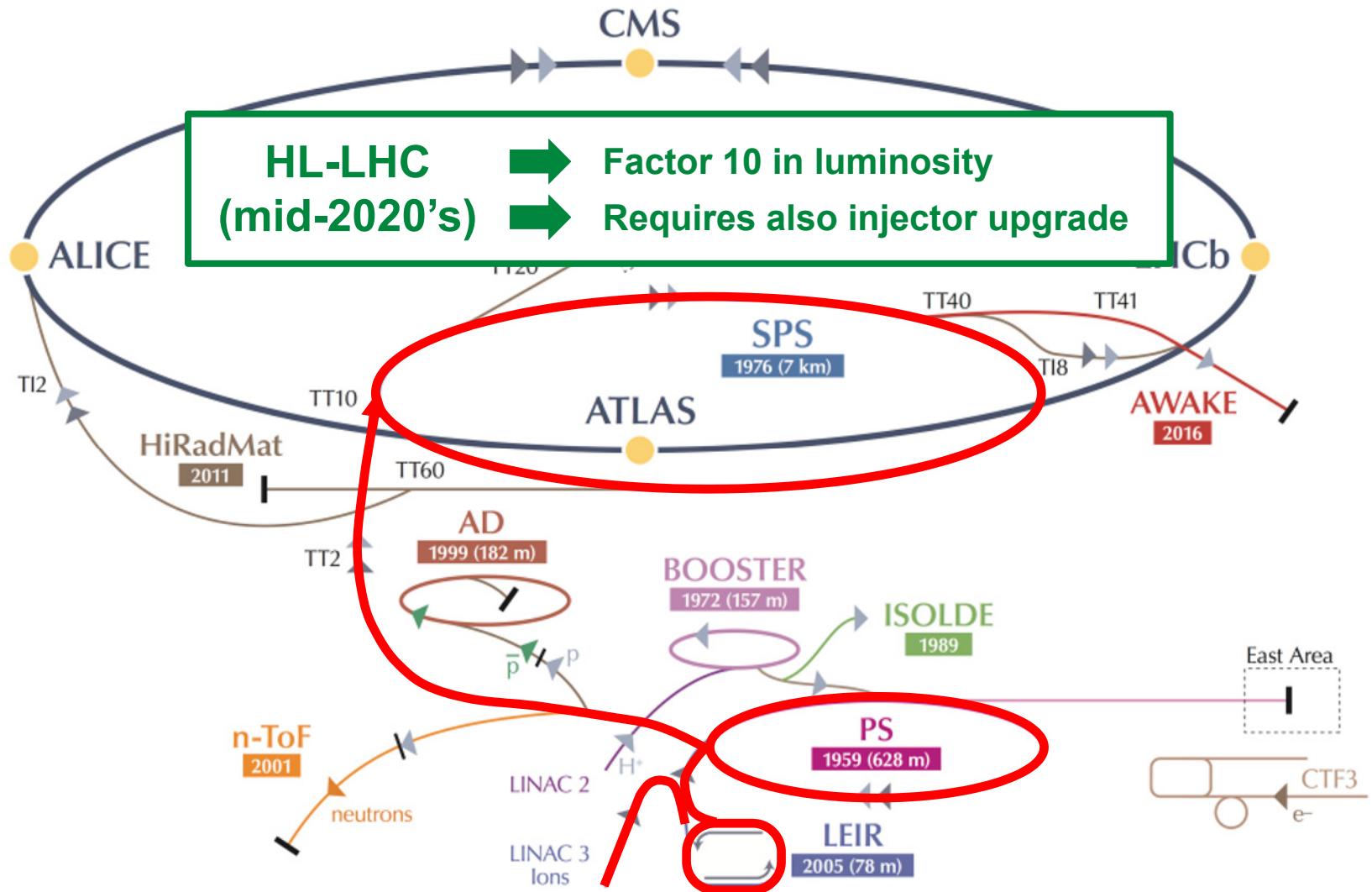
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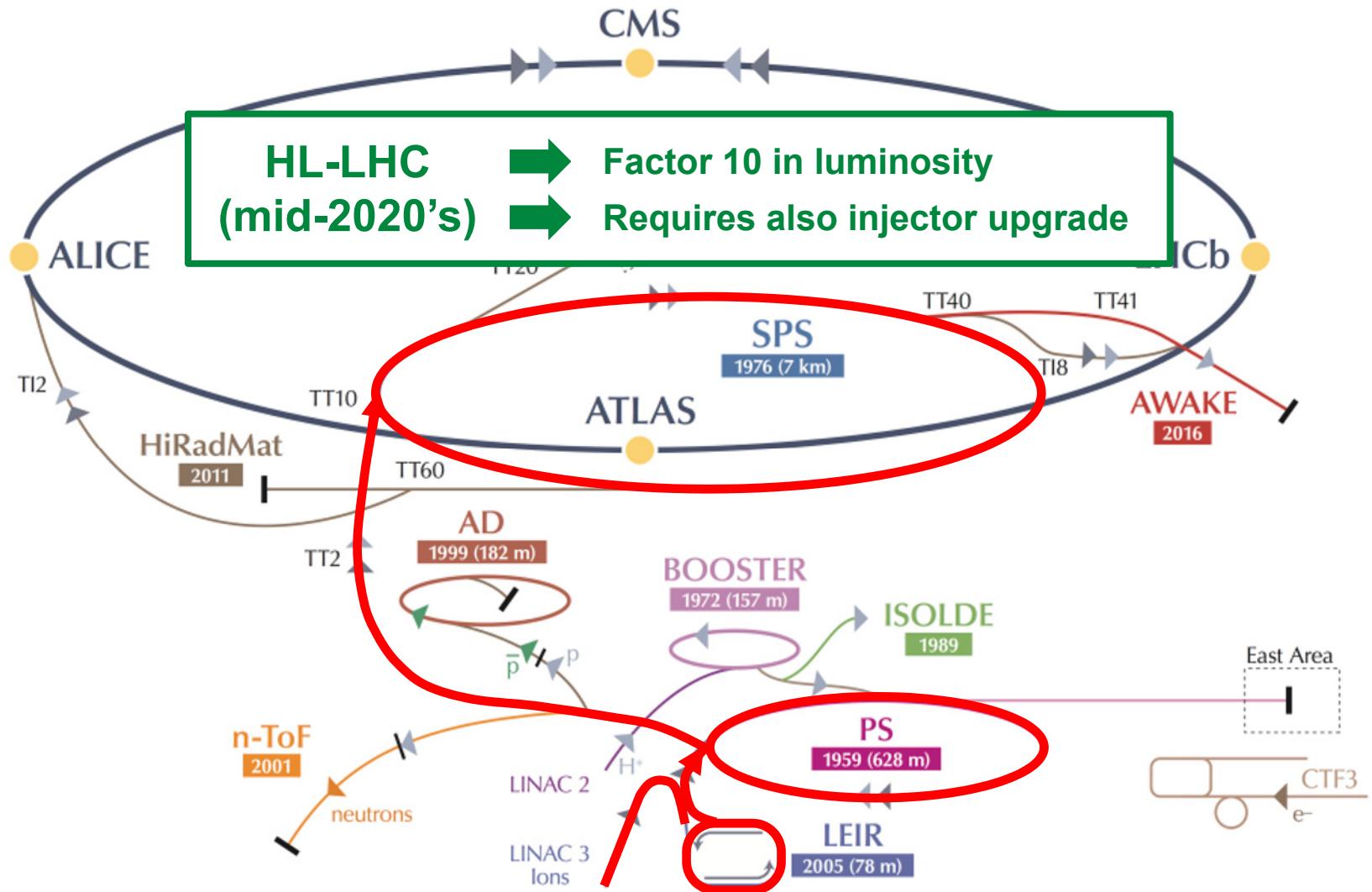
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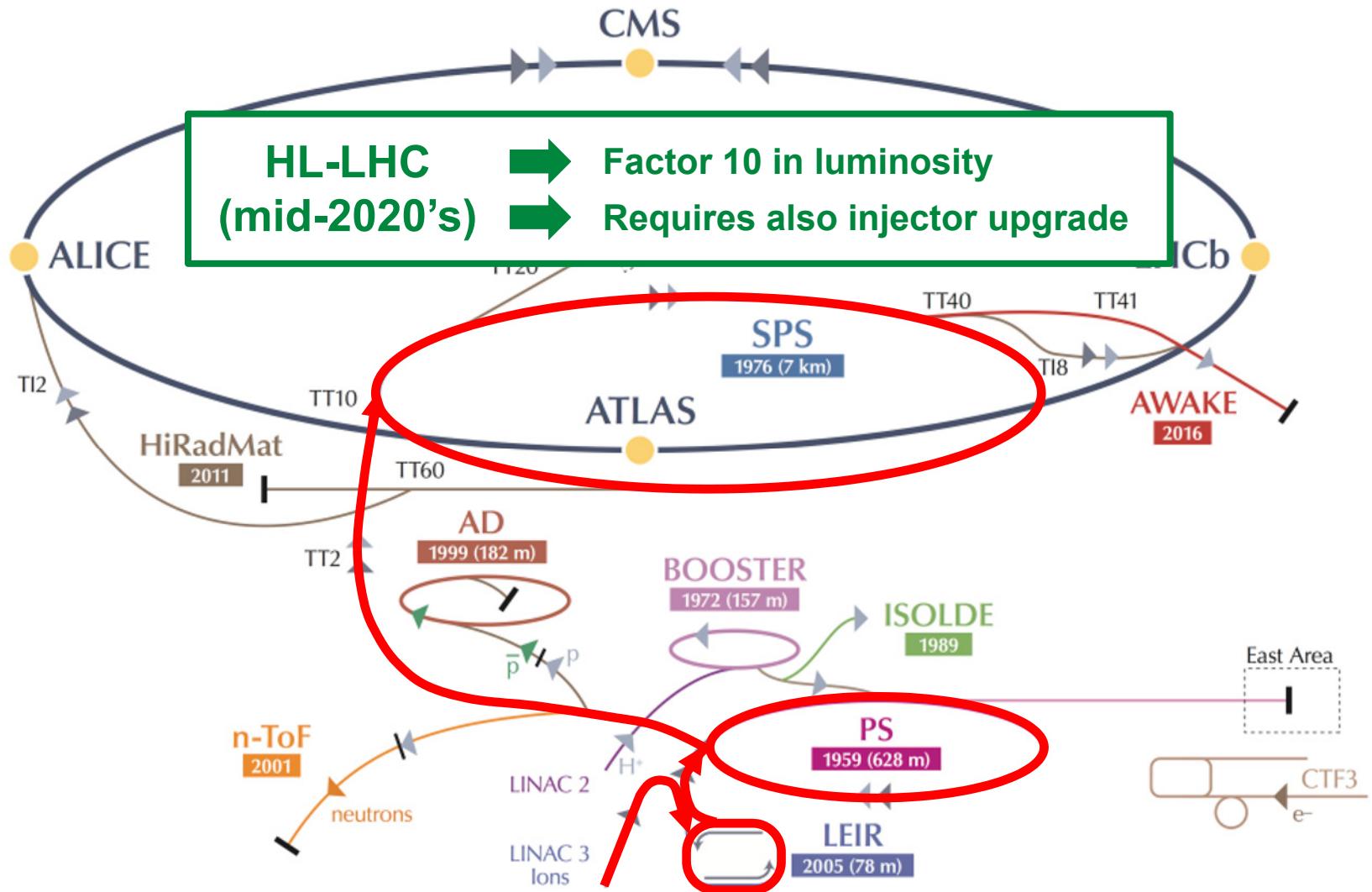
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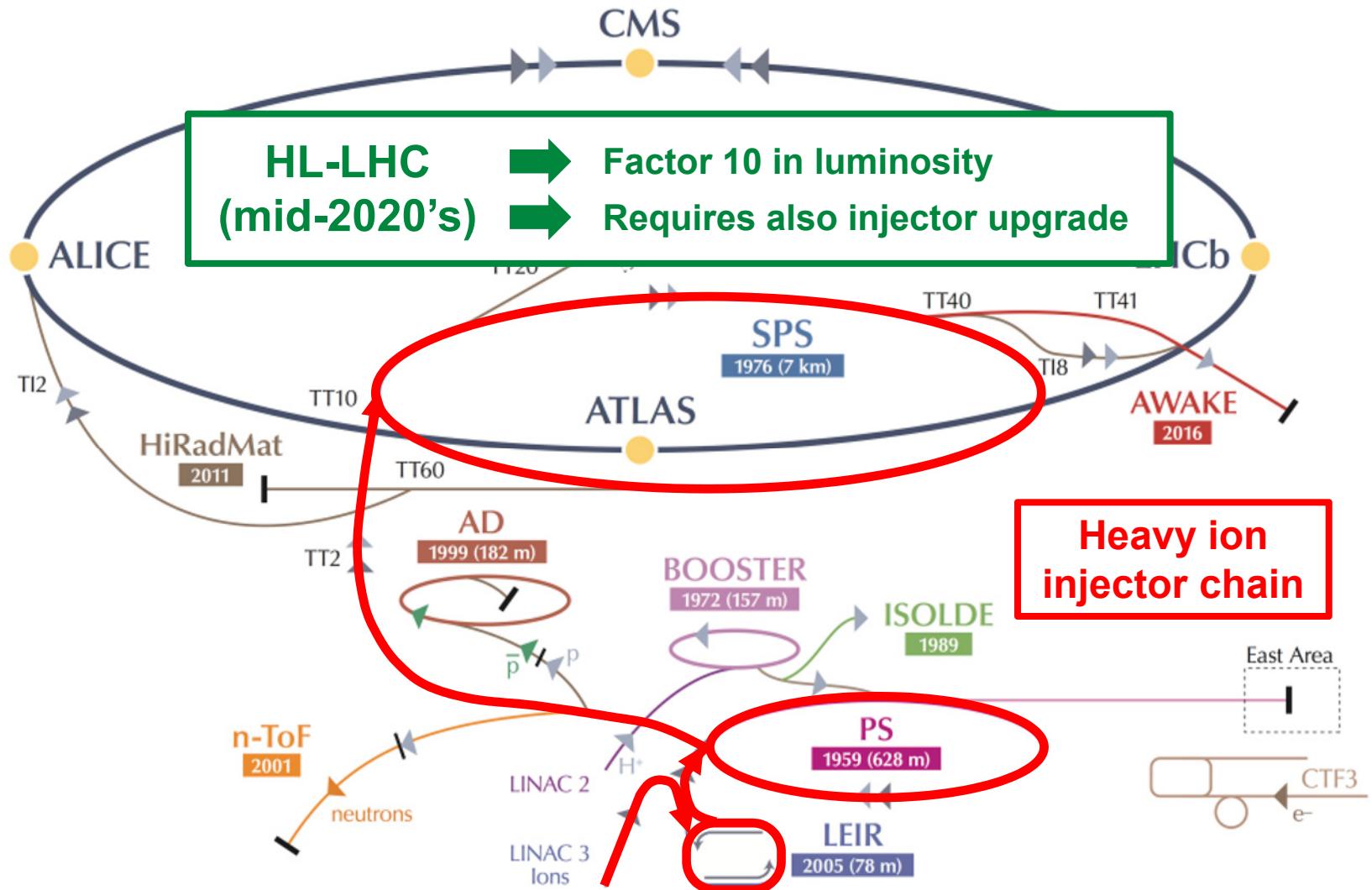
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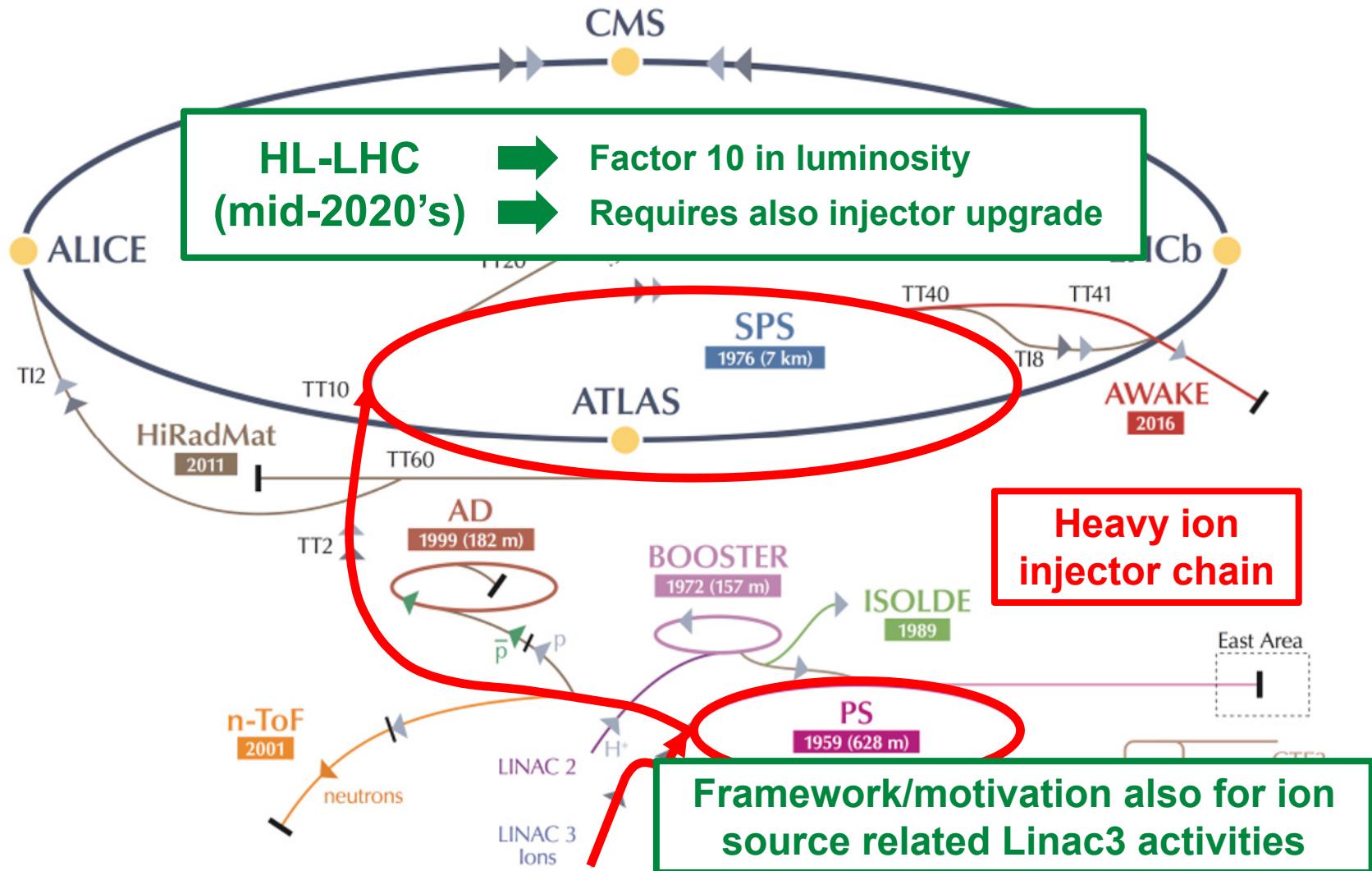
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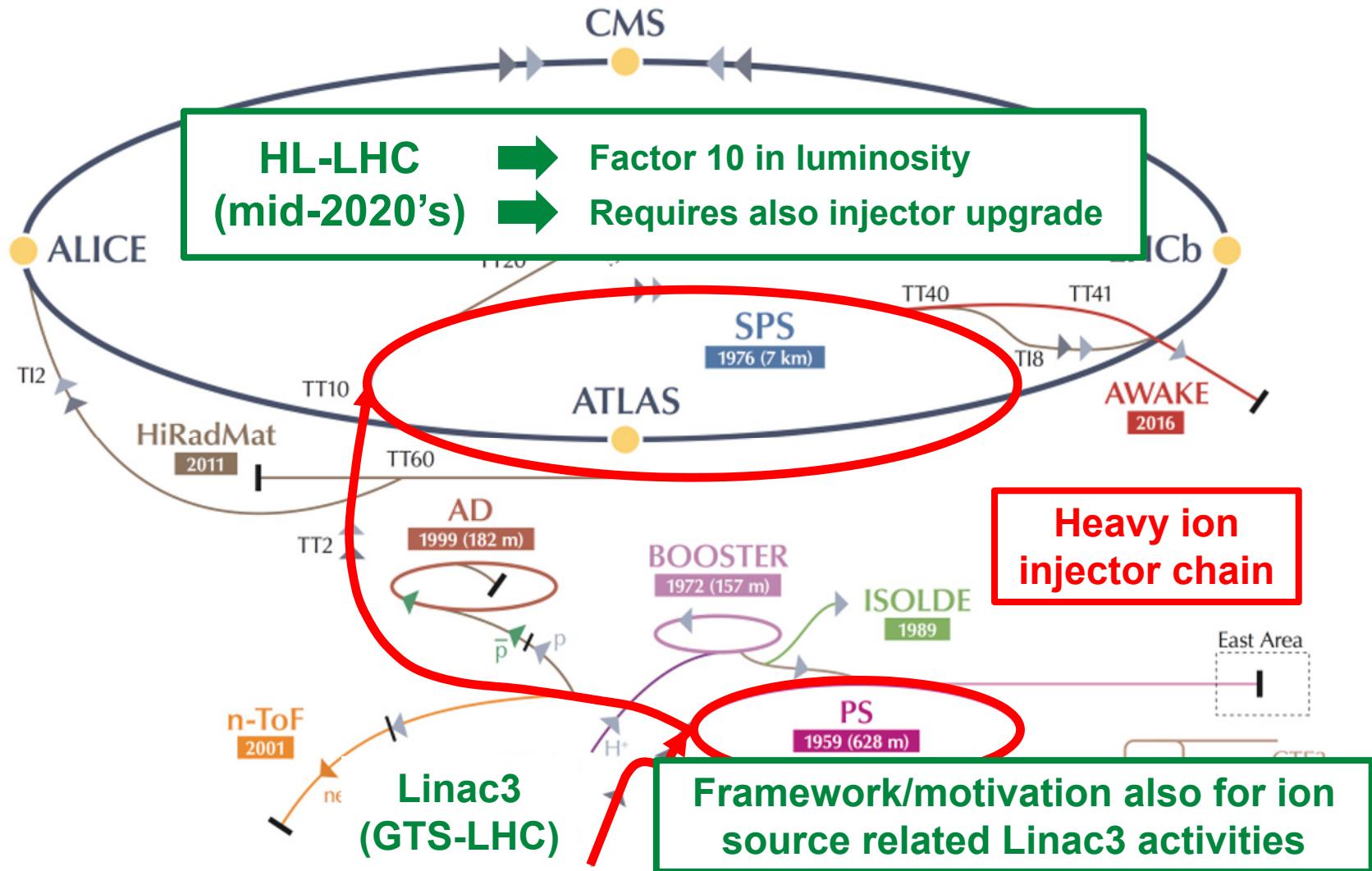
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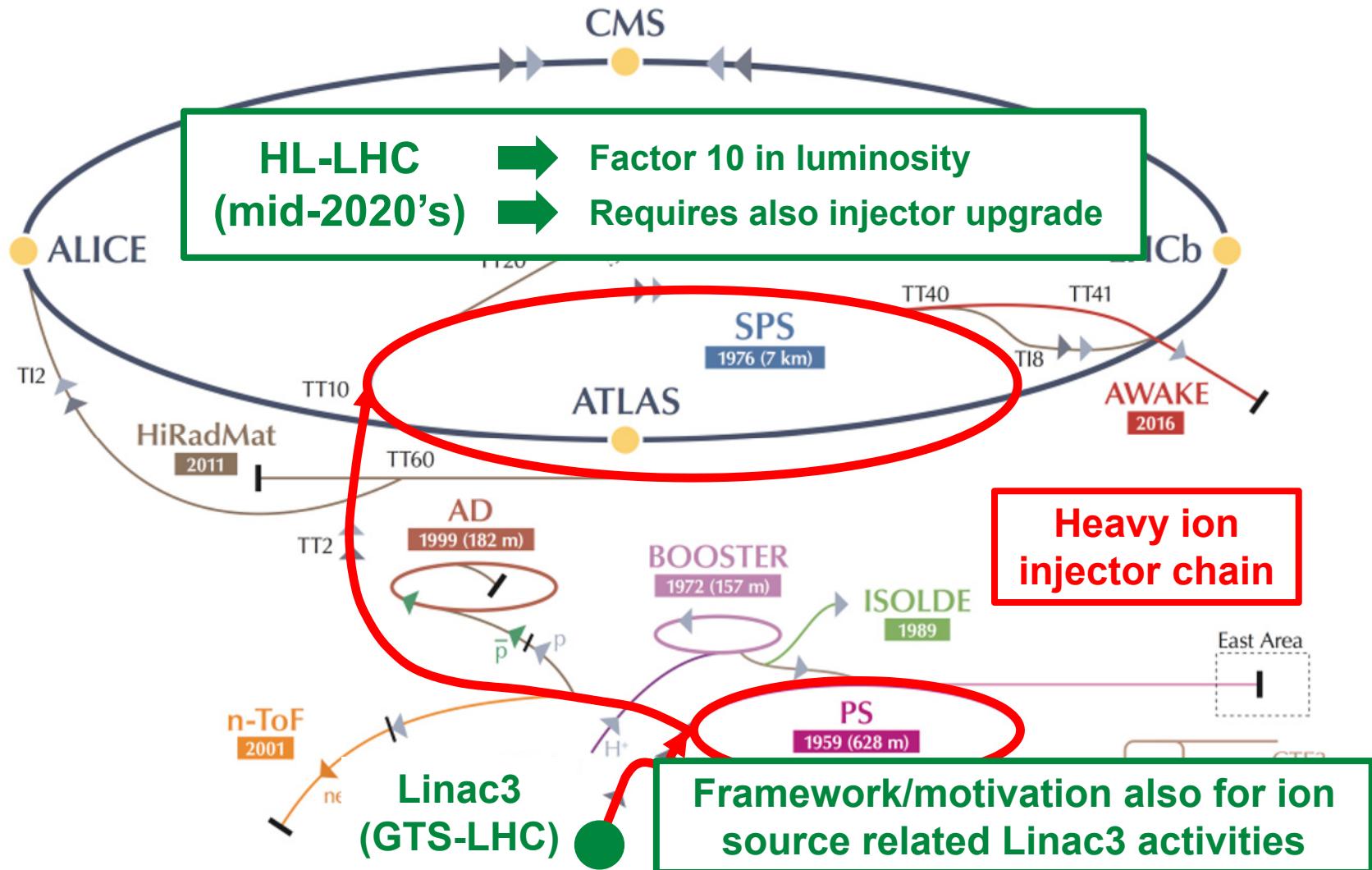
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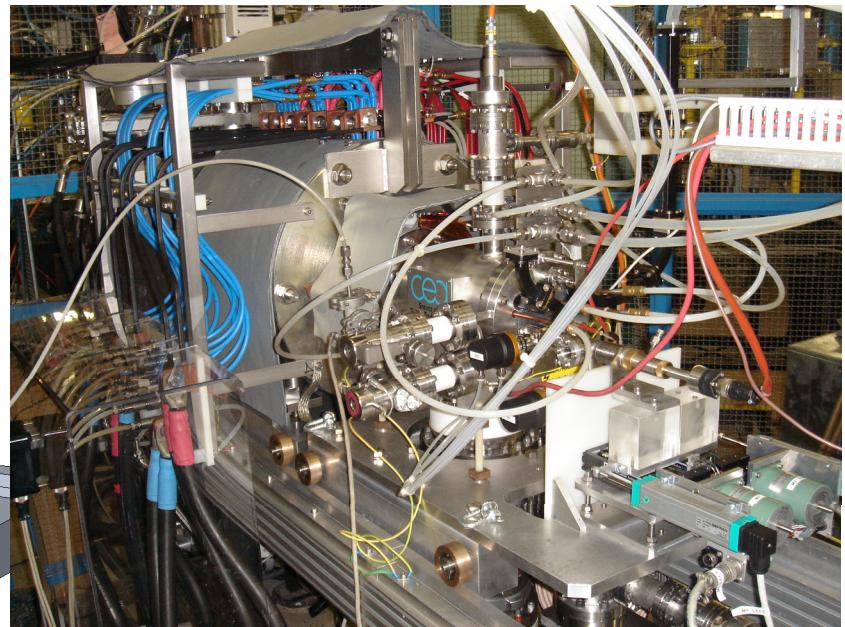
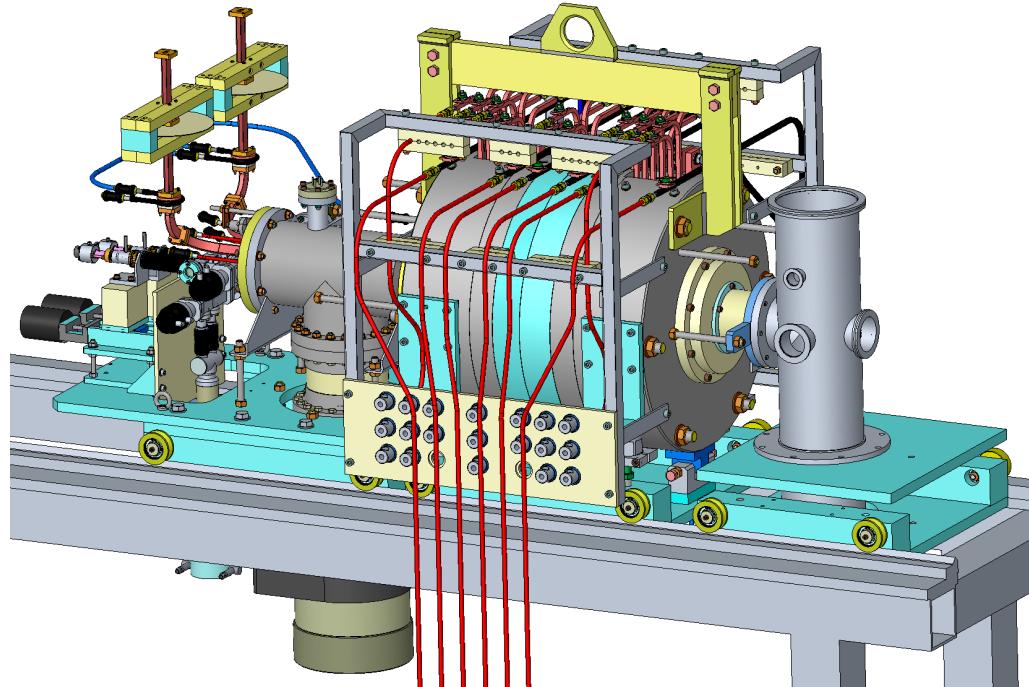
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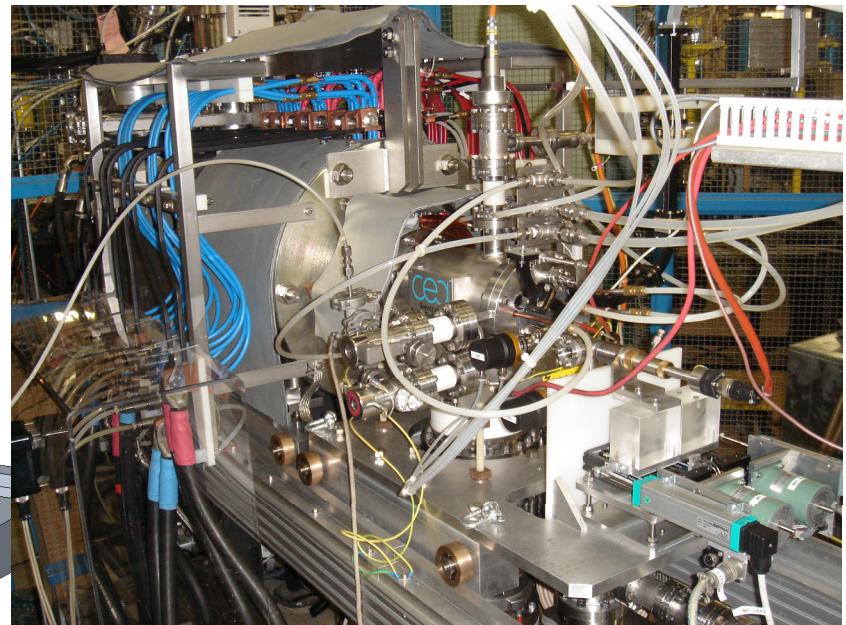
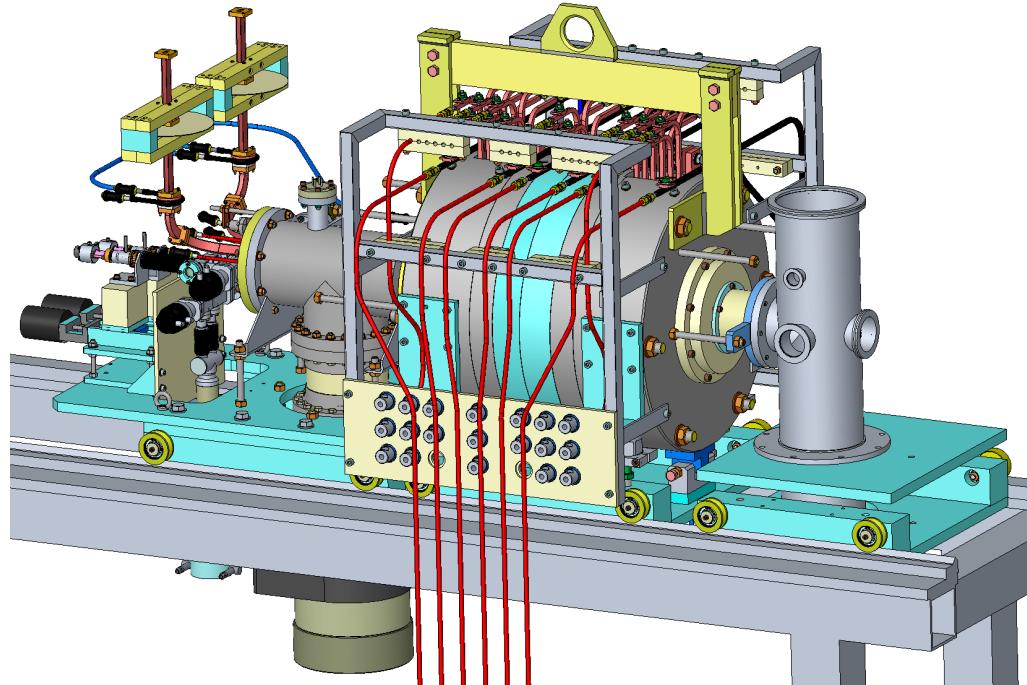


# GTS-LHC ECRIS



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- 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  $\text{Pb}^{29+}$  beams (Ar in 2015, Xe planned for 2017)

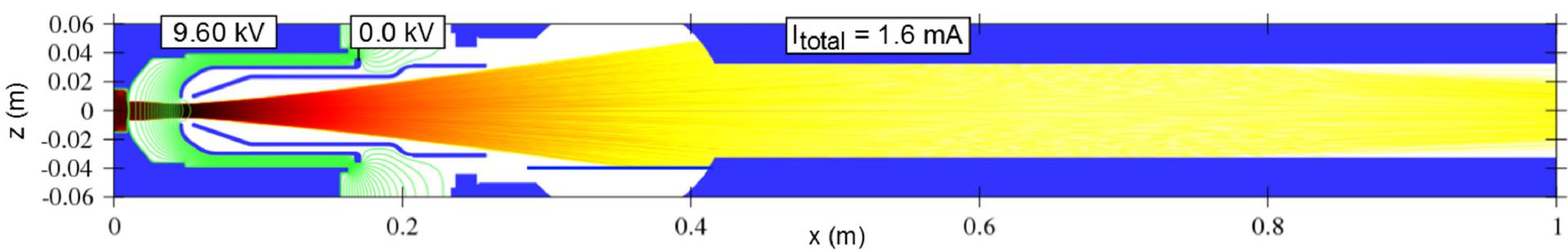


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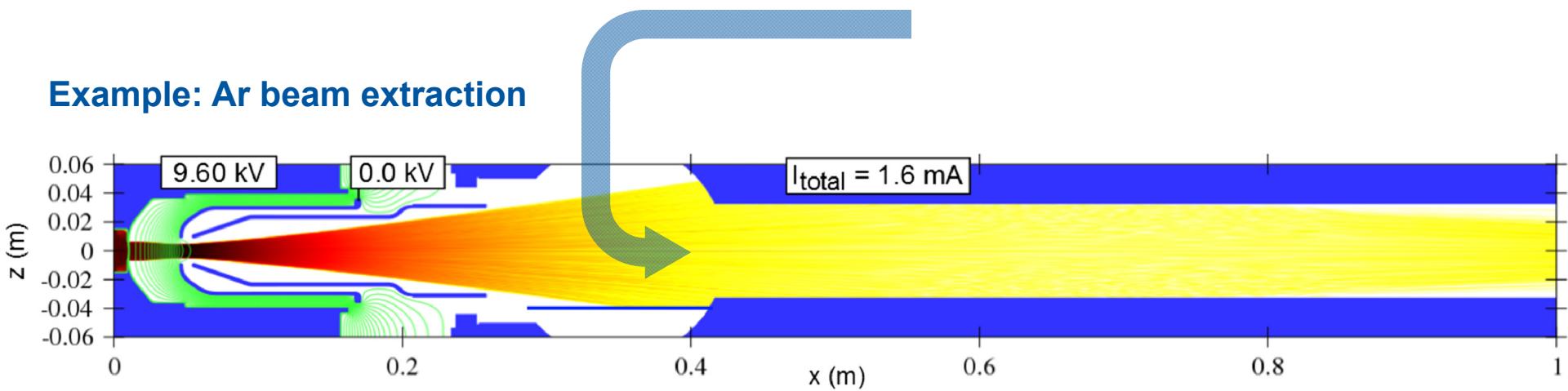
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## Example: Ar beam extraction

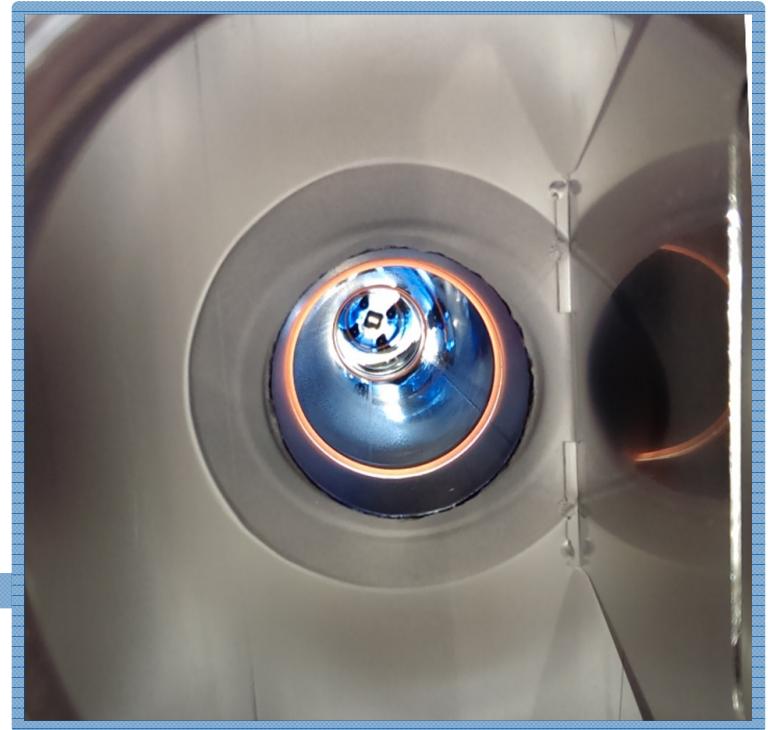


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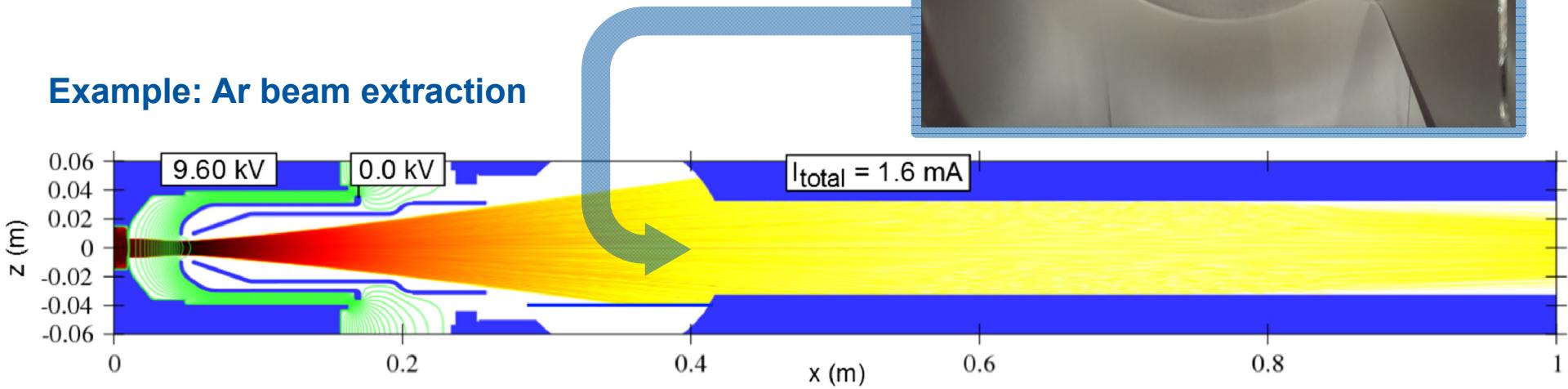
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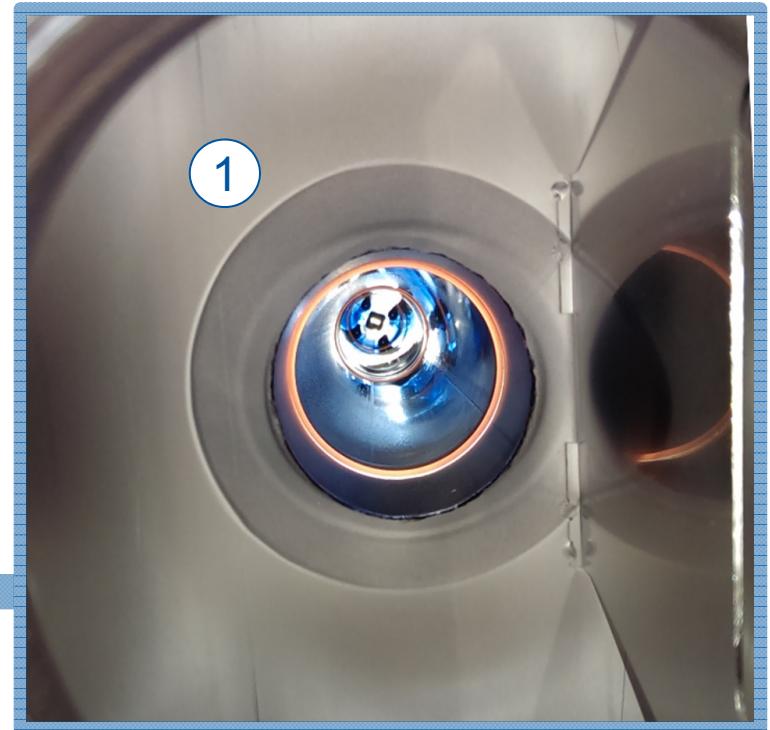
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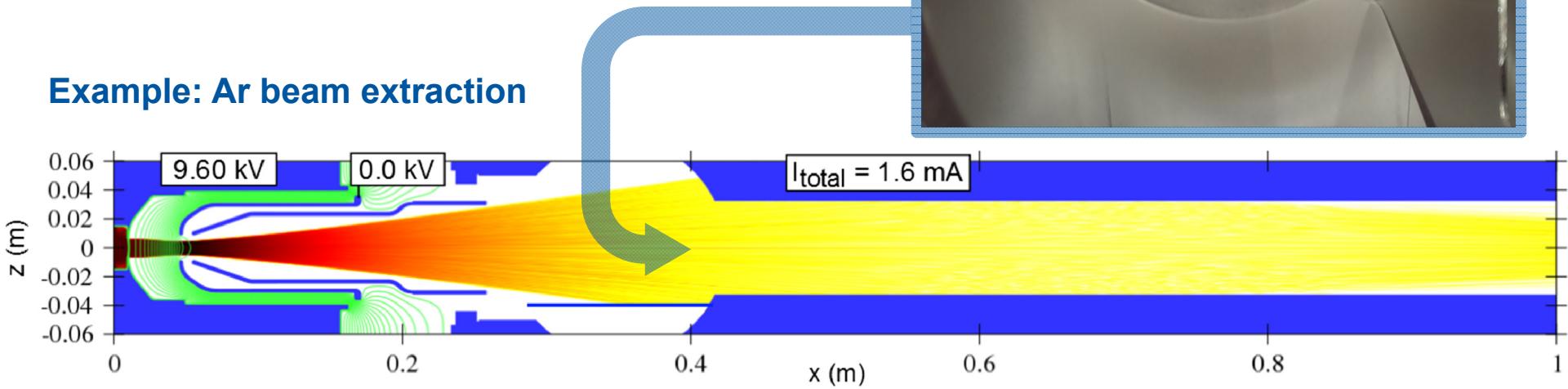
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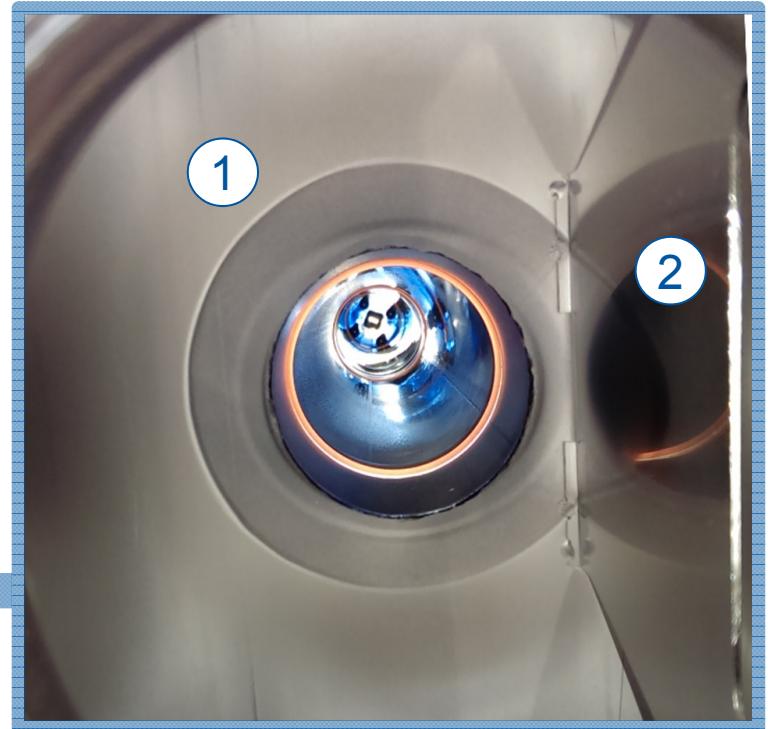
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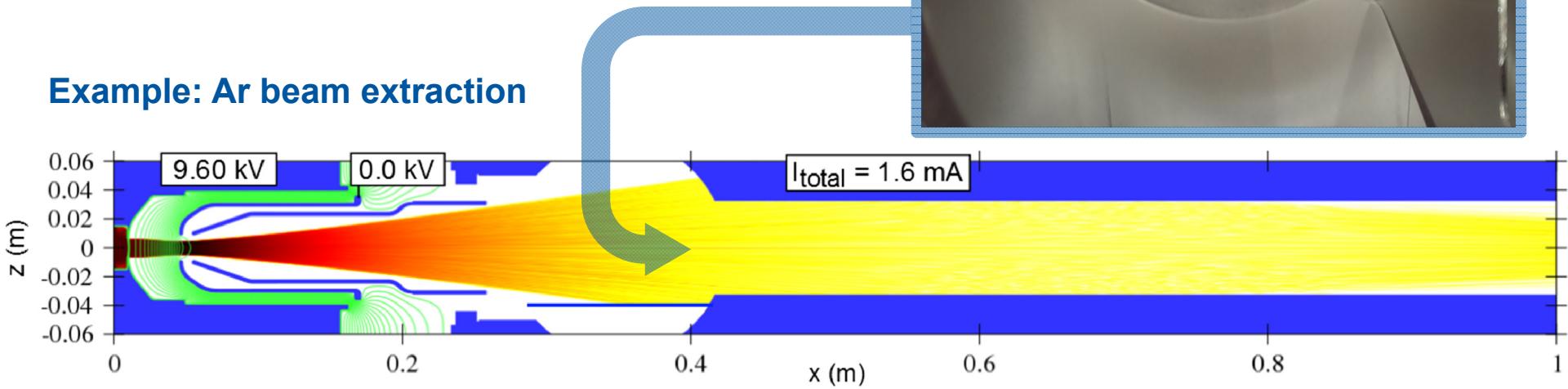
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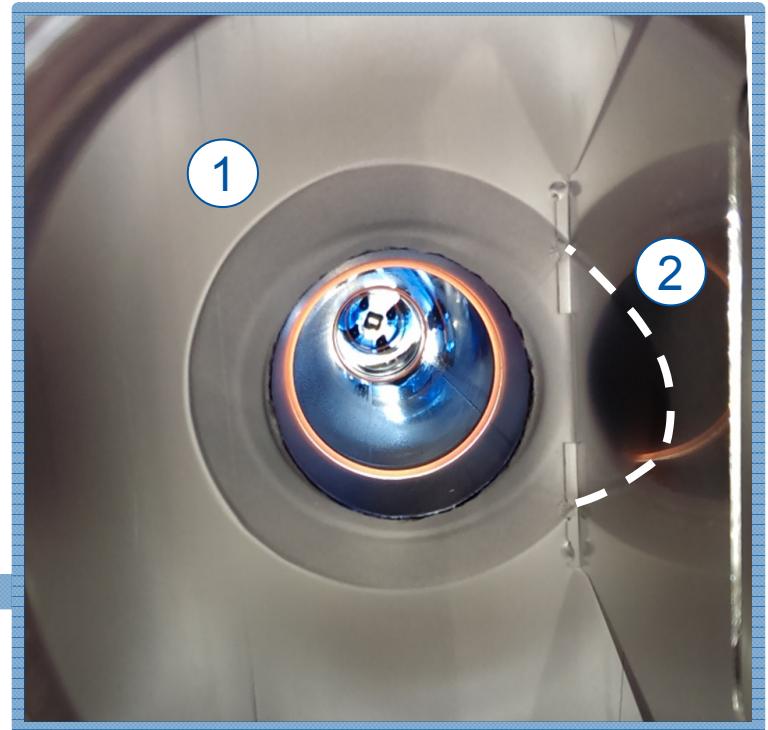
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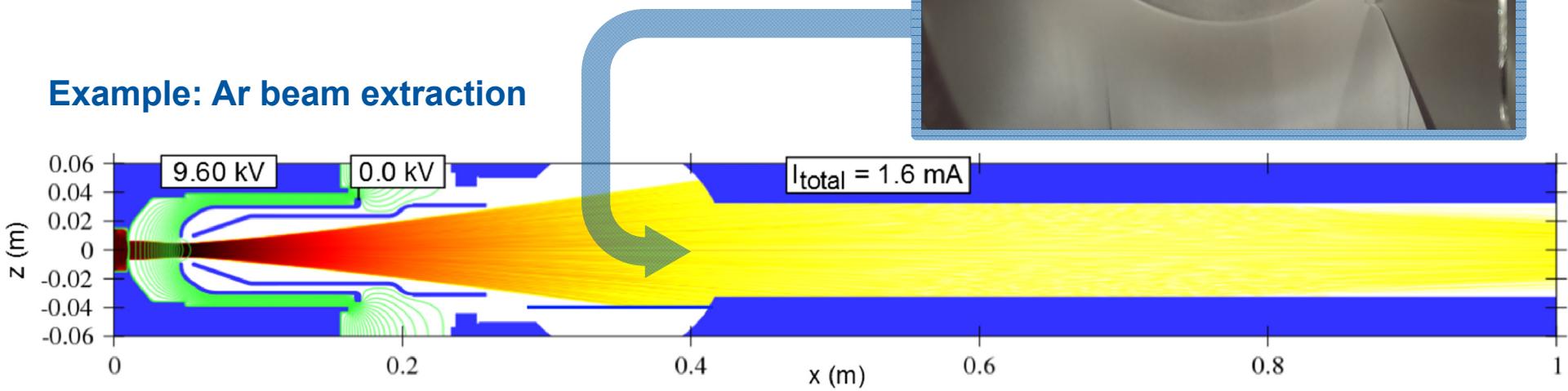
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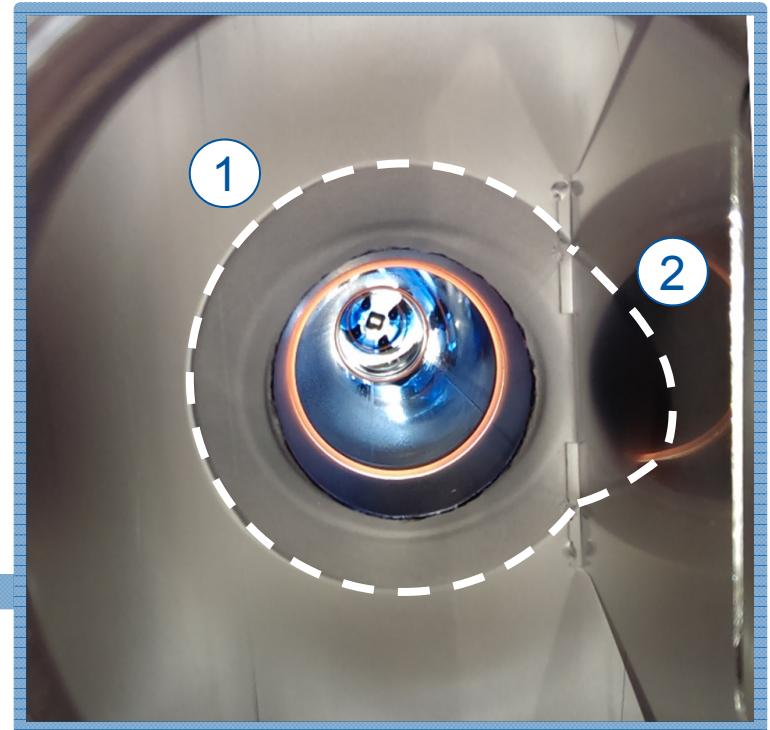
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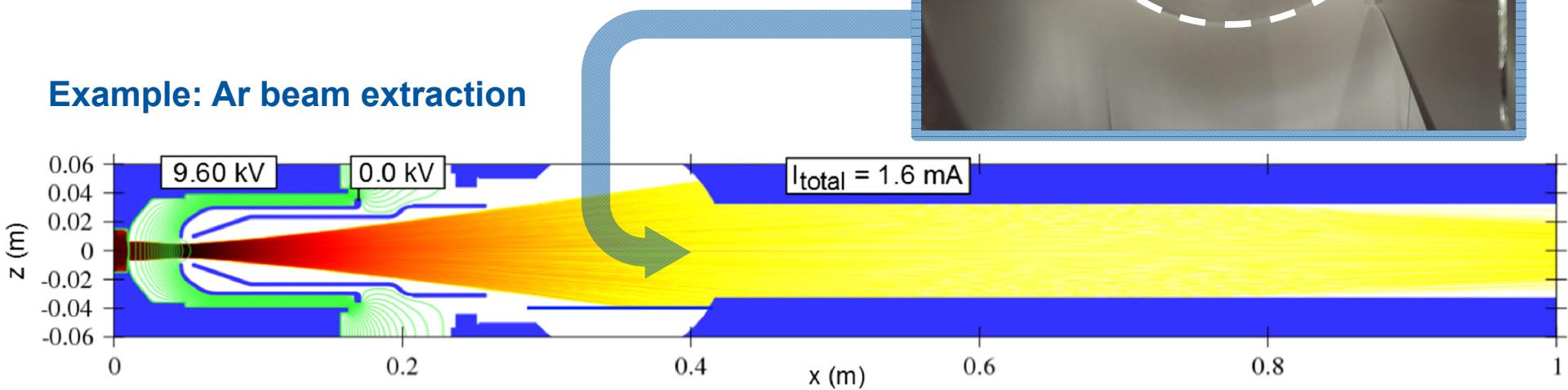
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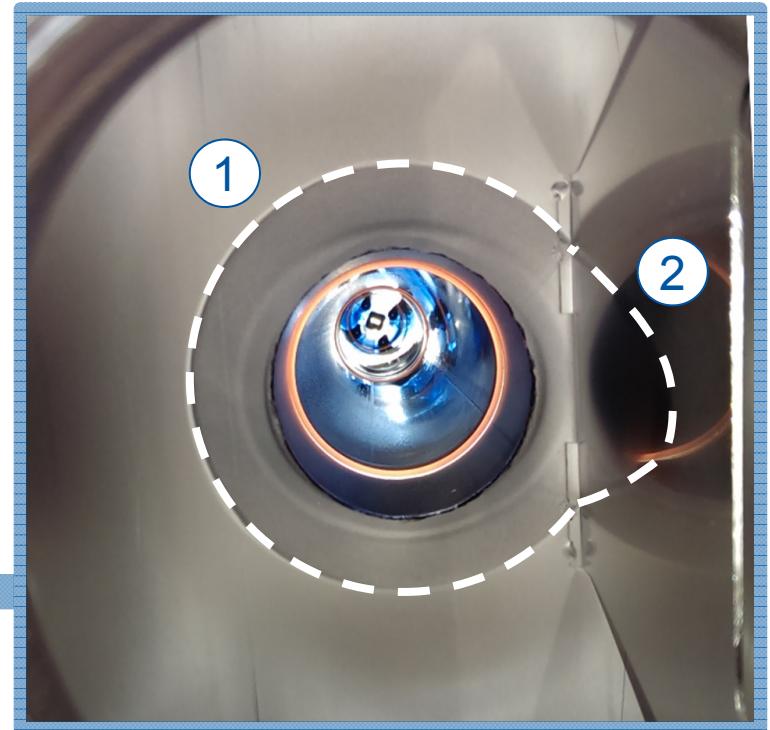
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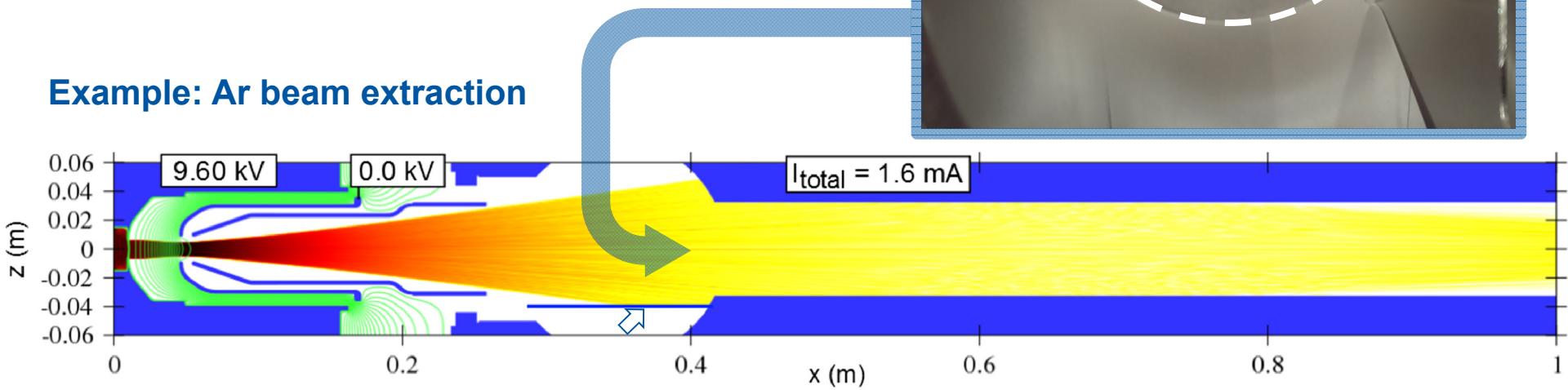
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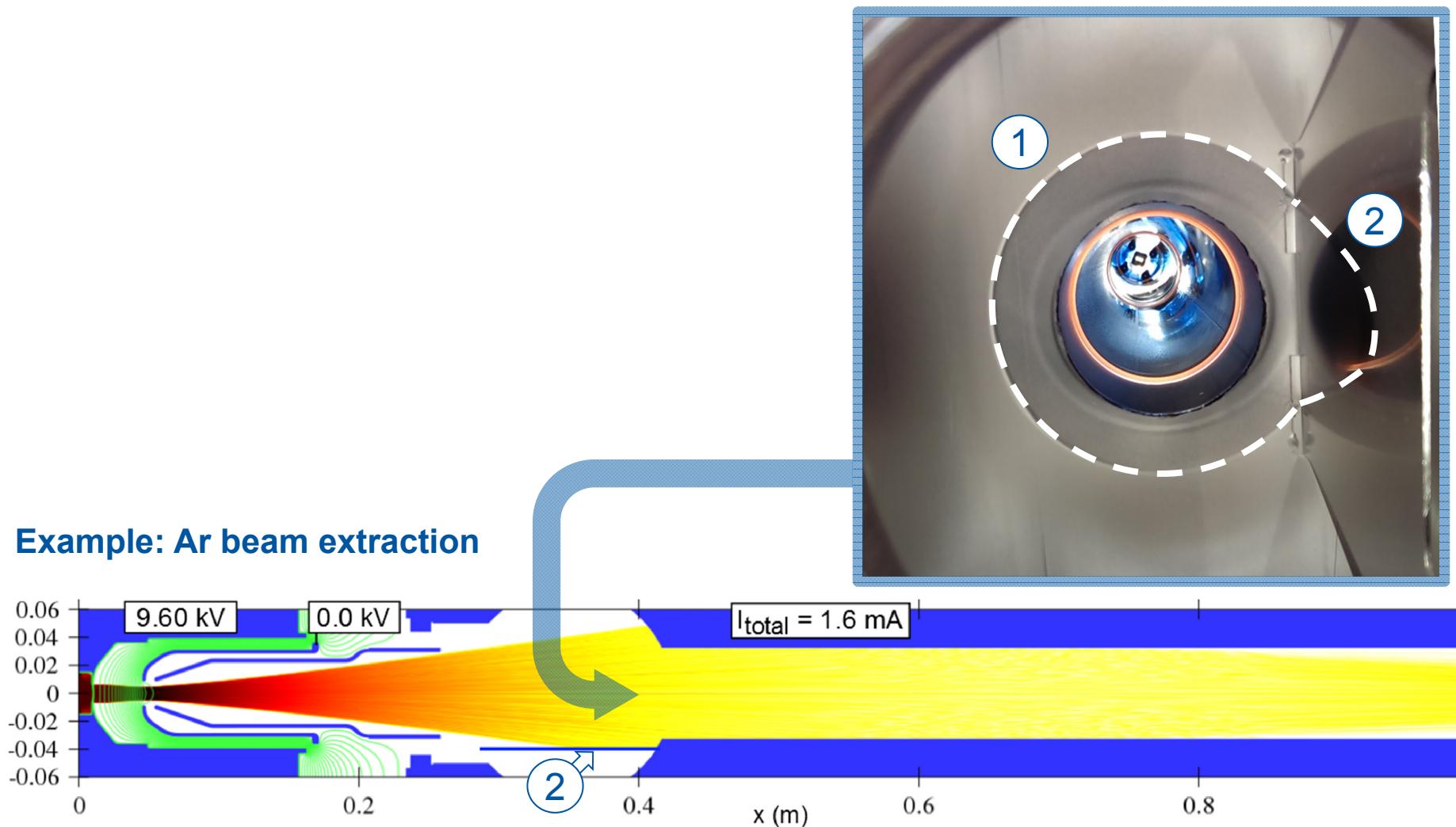
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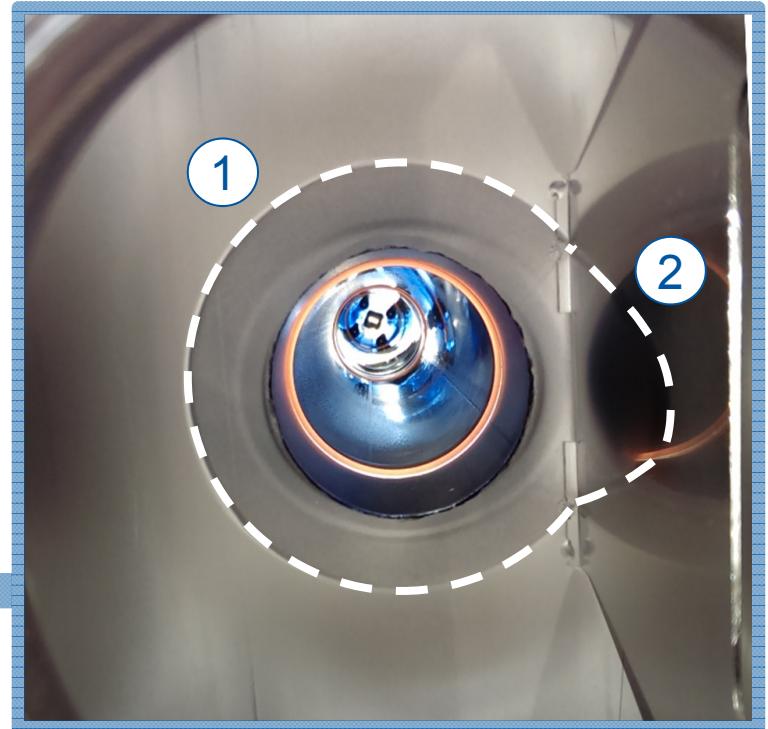
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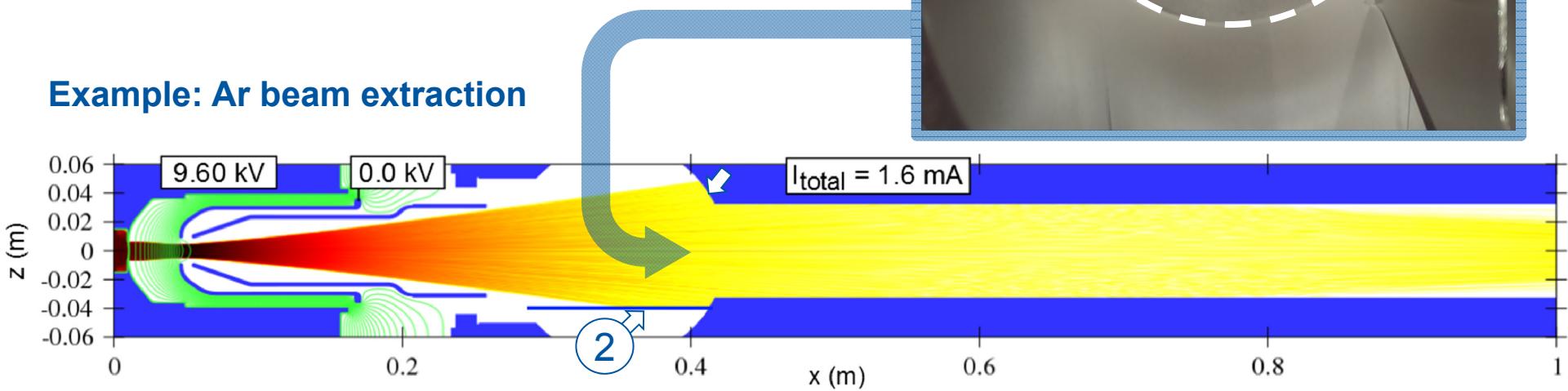
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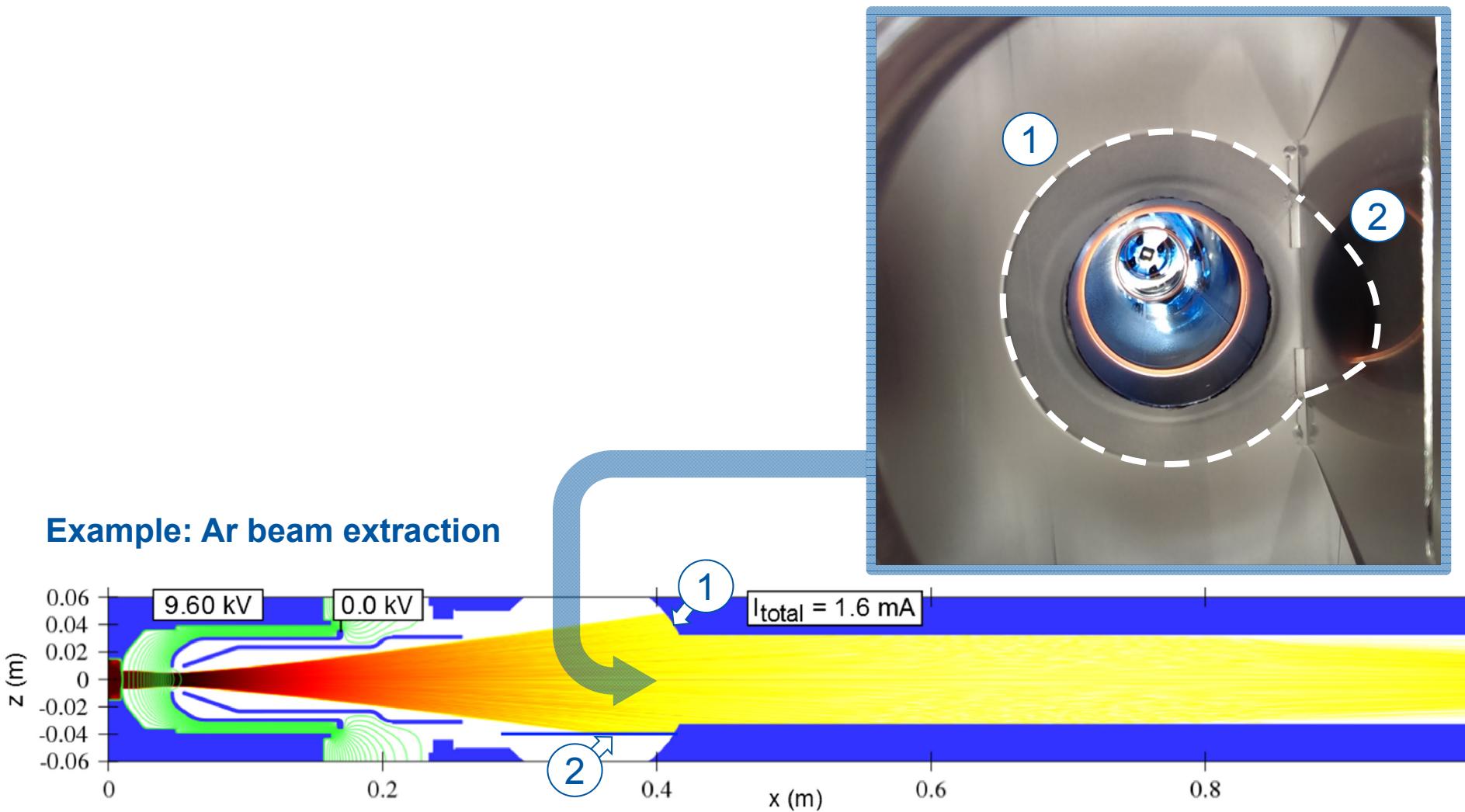
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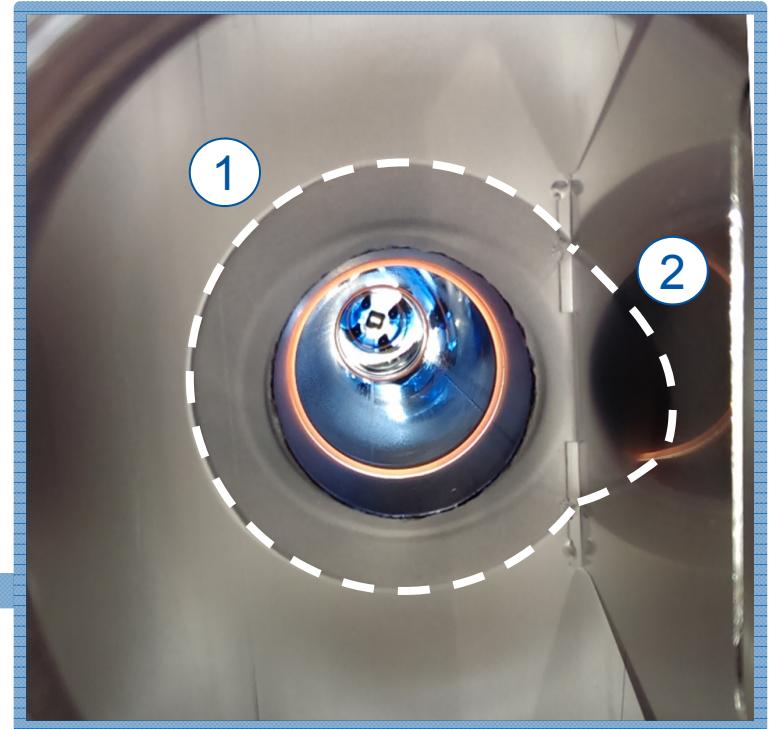


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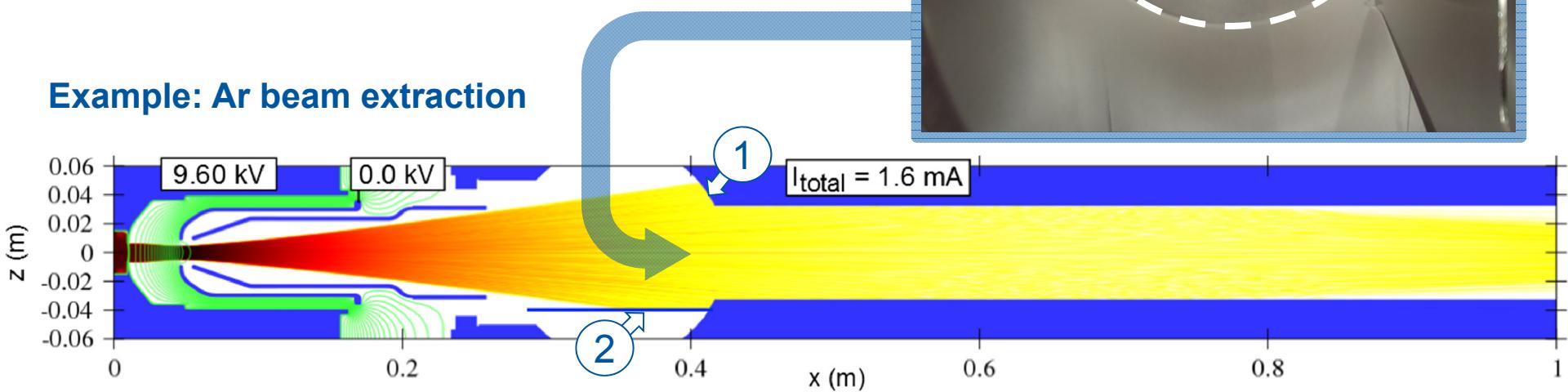


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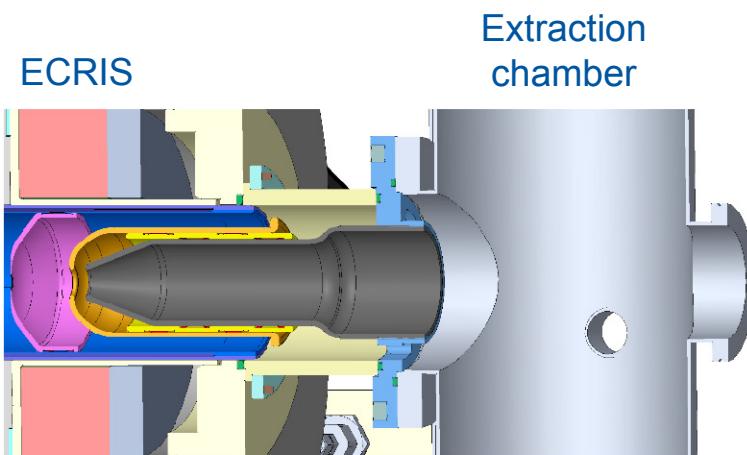
- Significant beam losses in the extraction region (simulations and observations)
- Limited beam tuning capabilities, ion source tuning coupled to initial beam divergence



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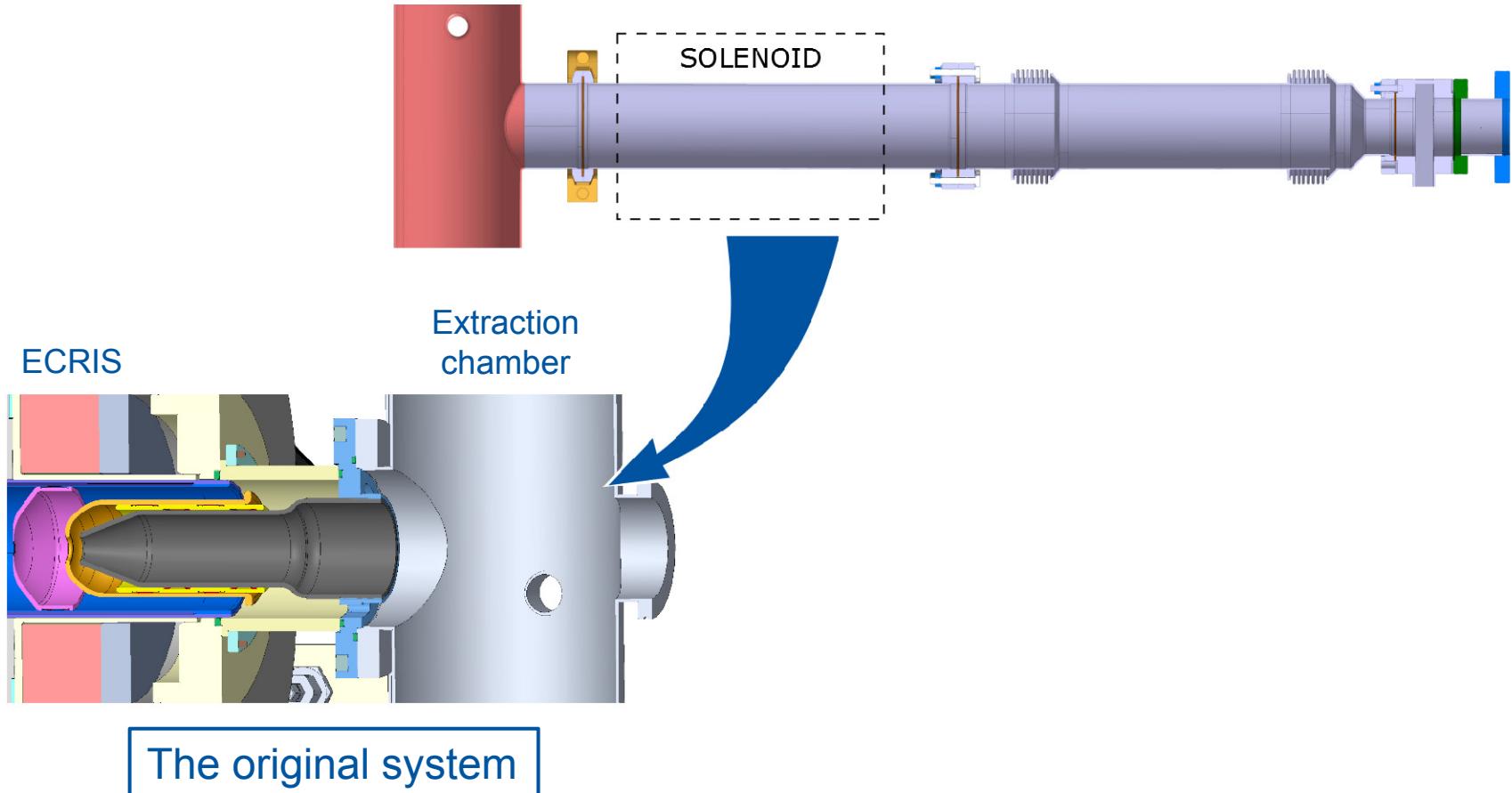


# Two main modifications

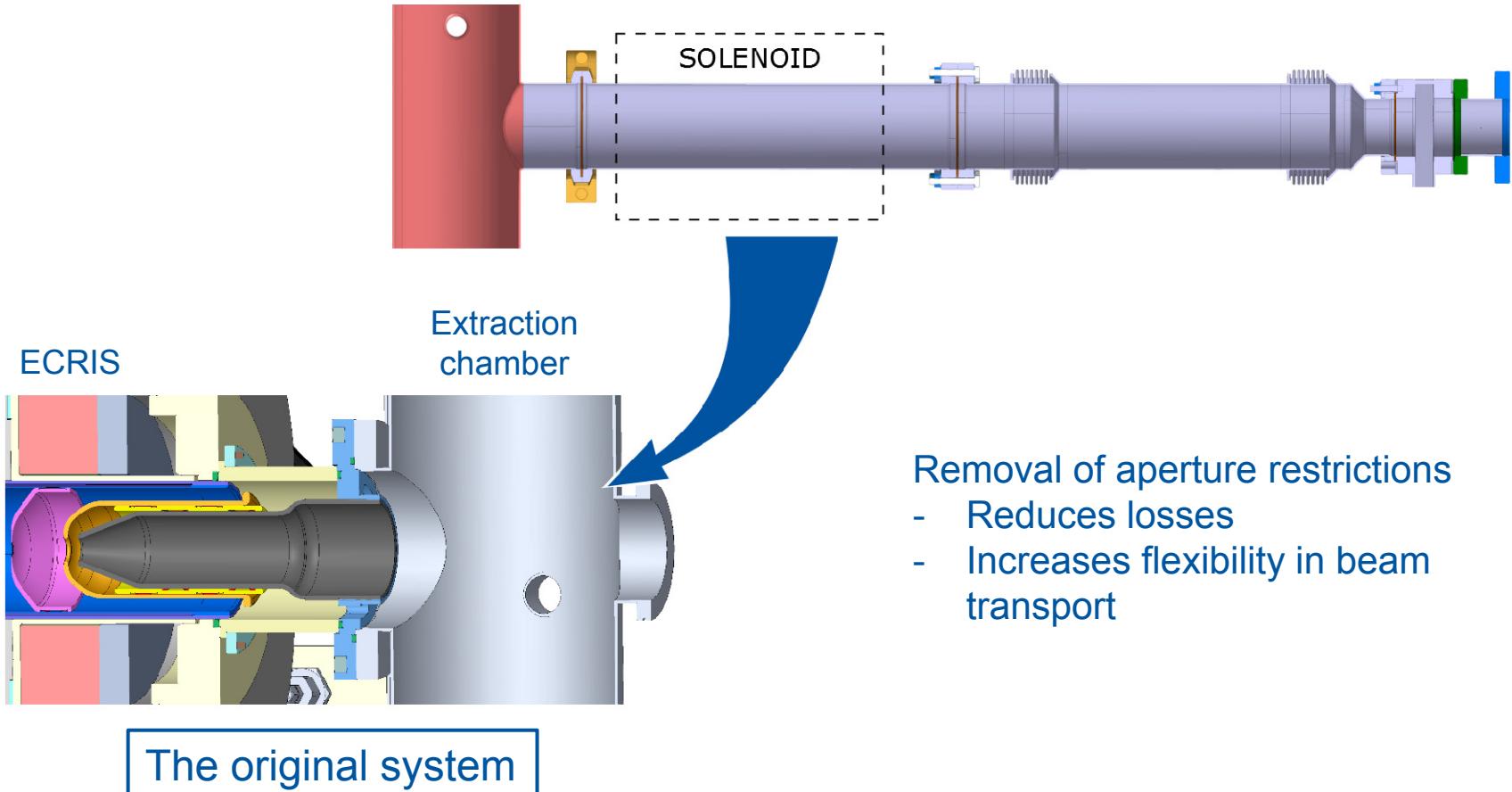


The original system

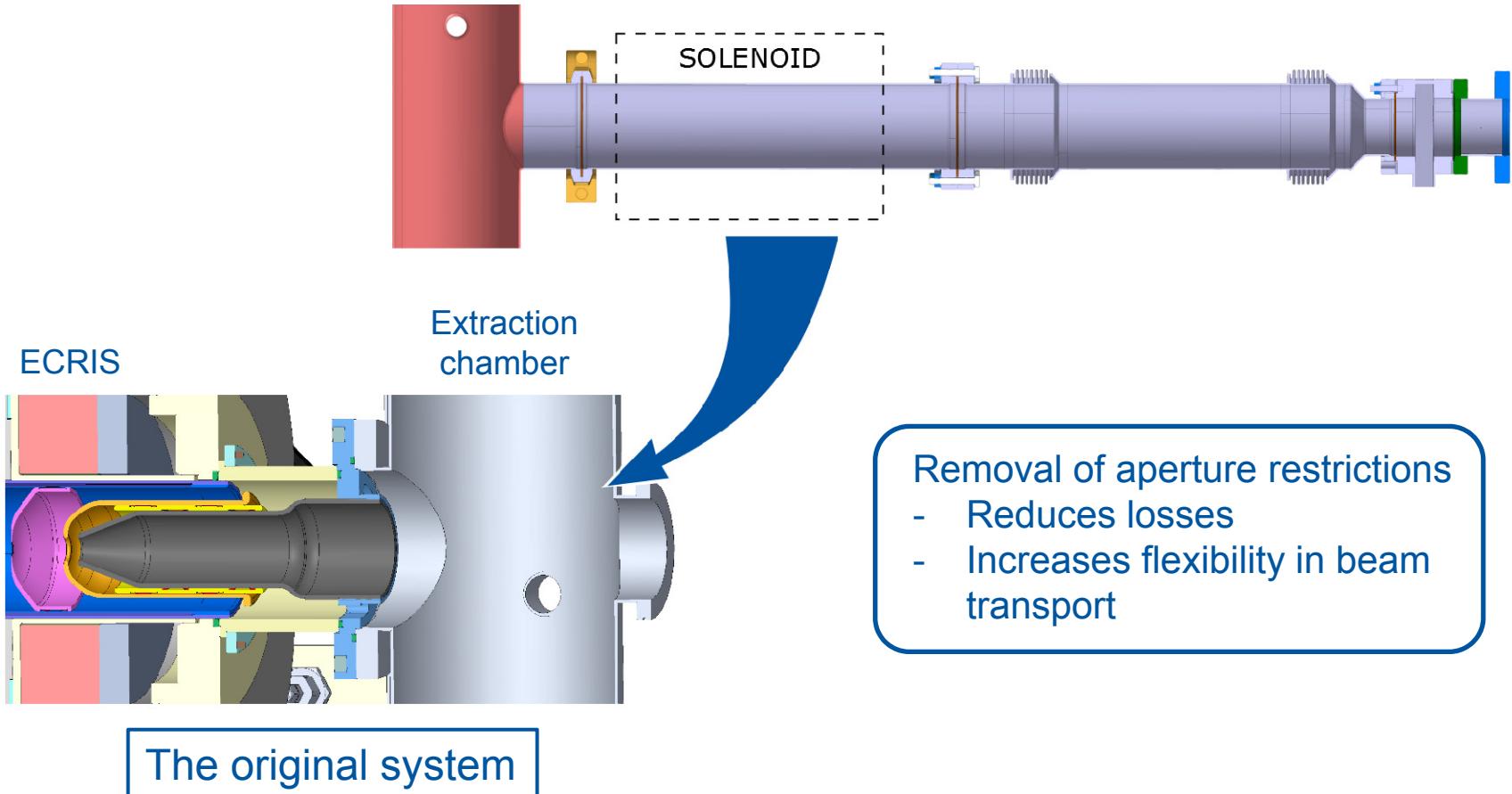
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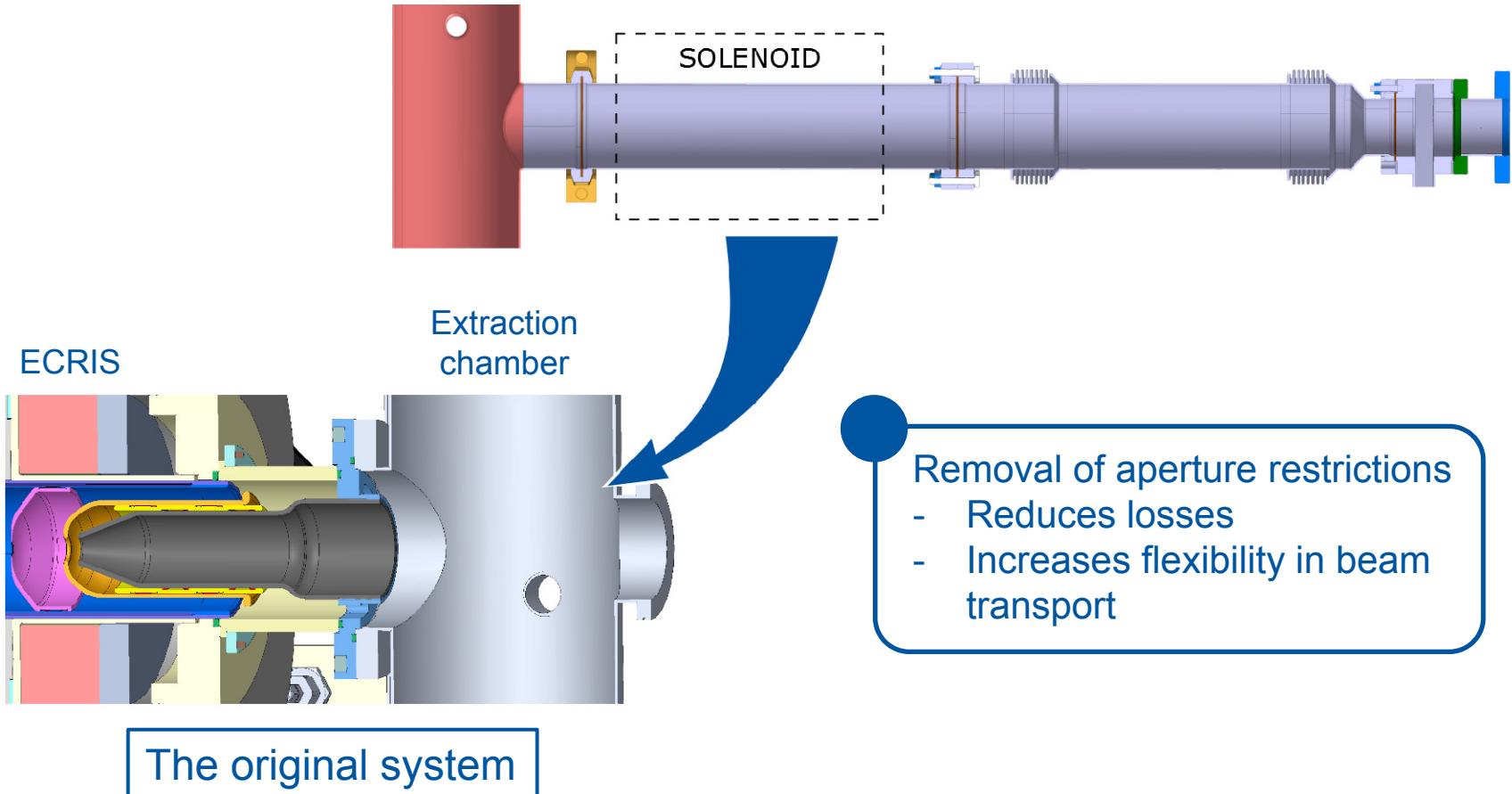
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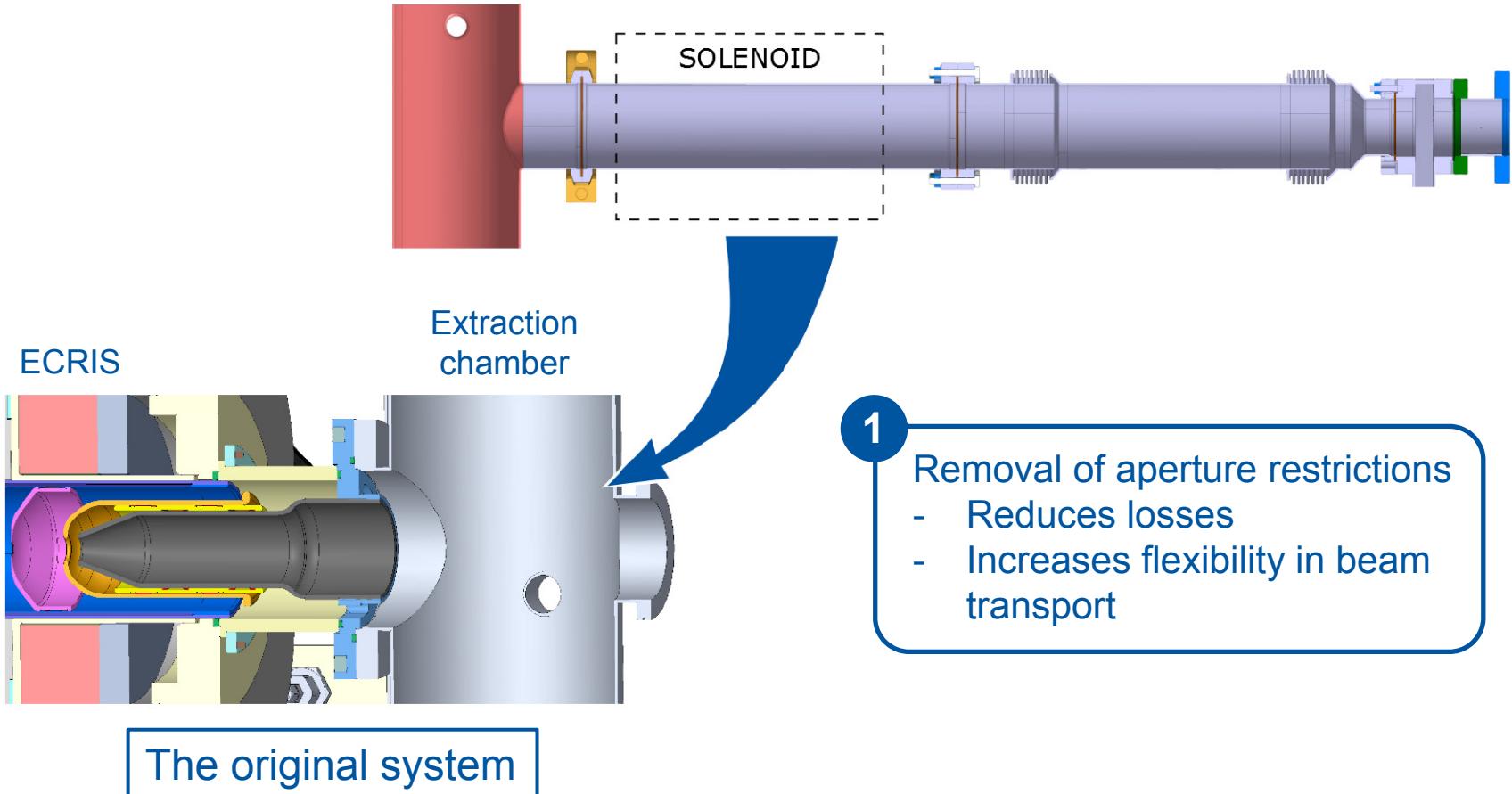
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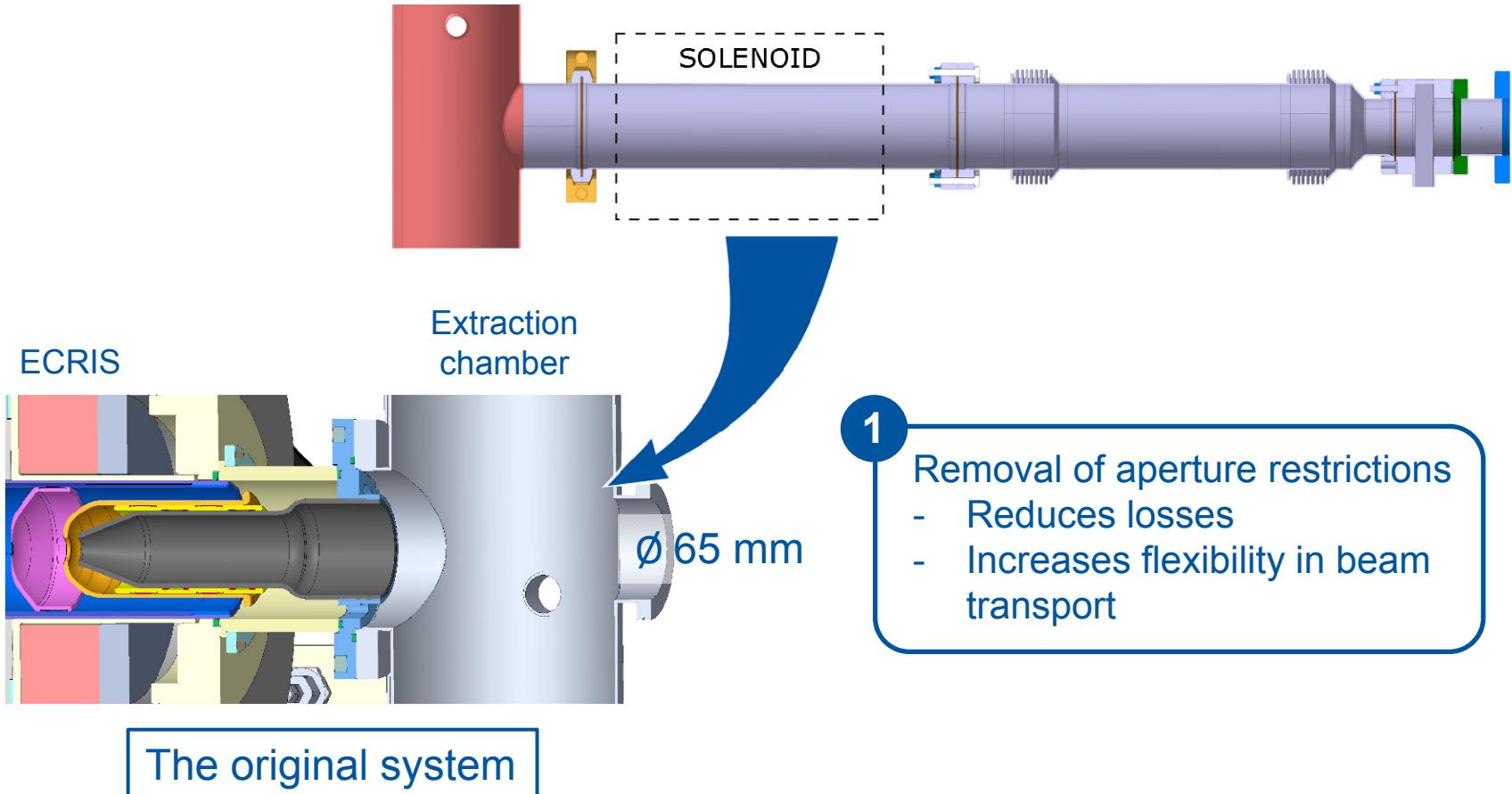
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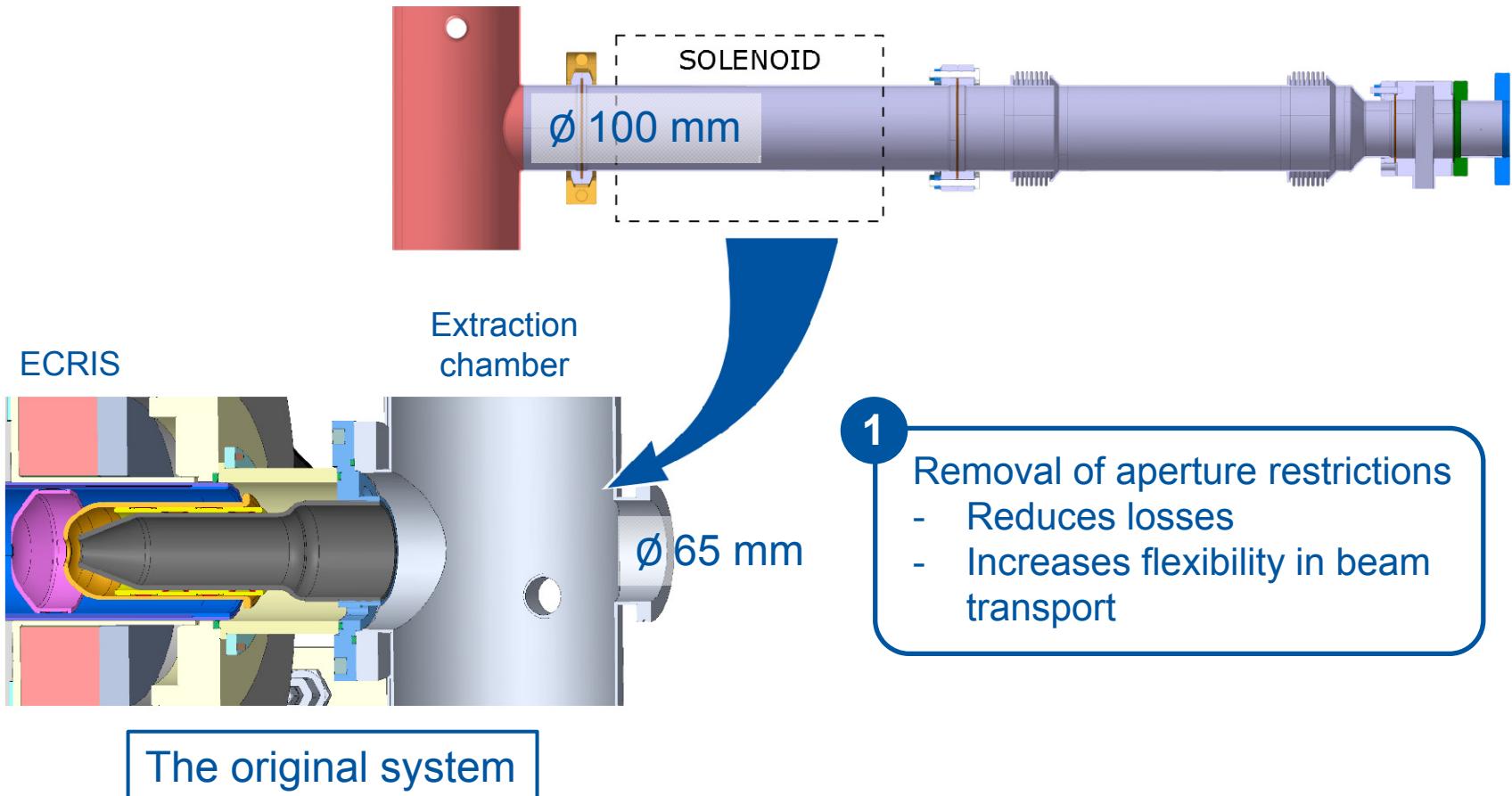
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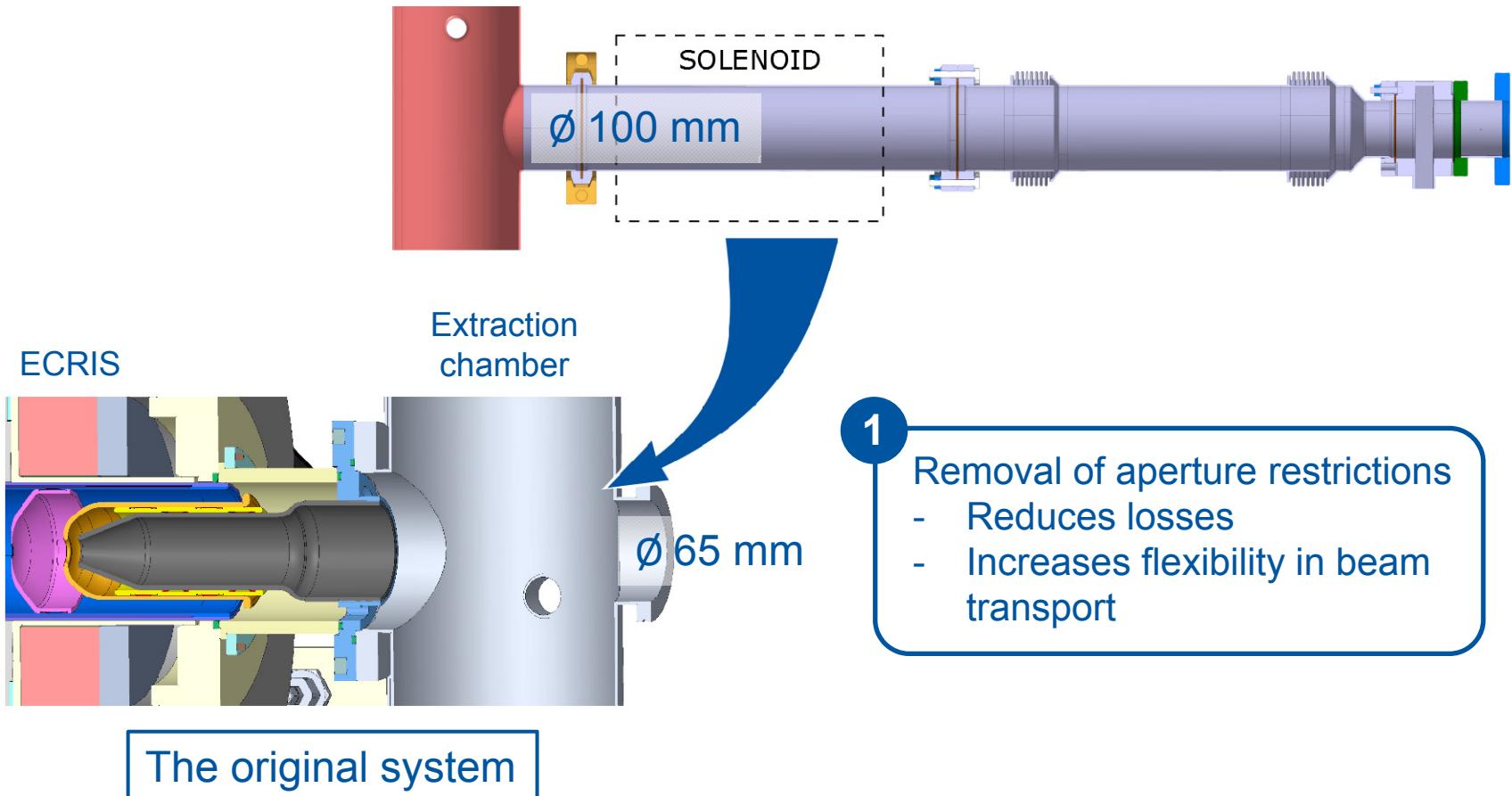
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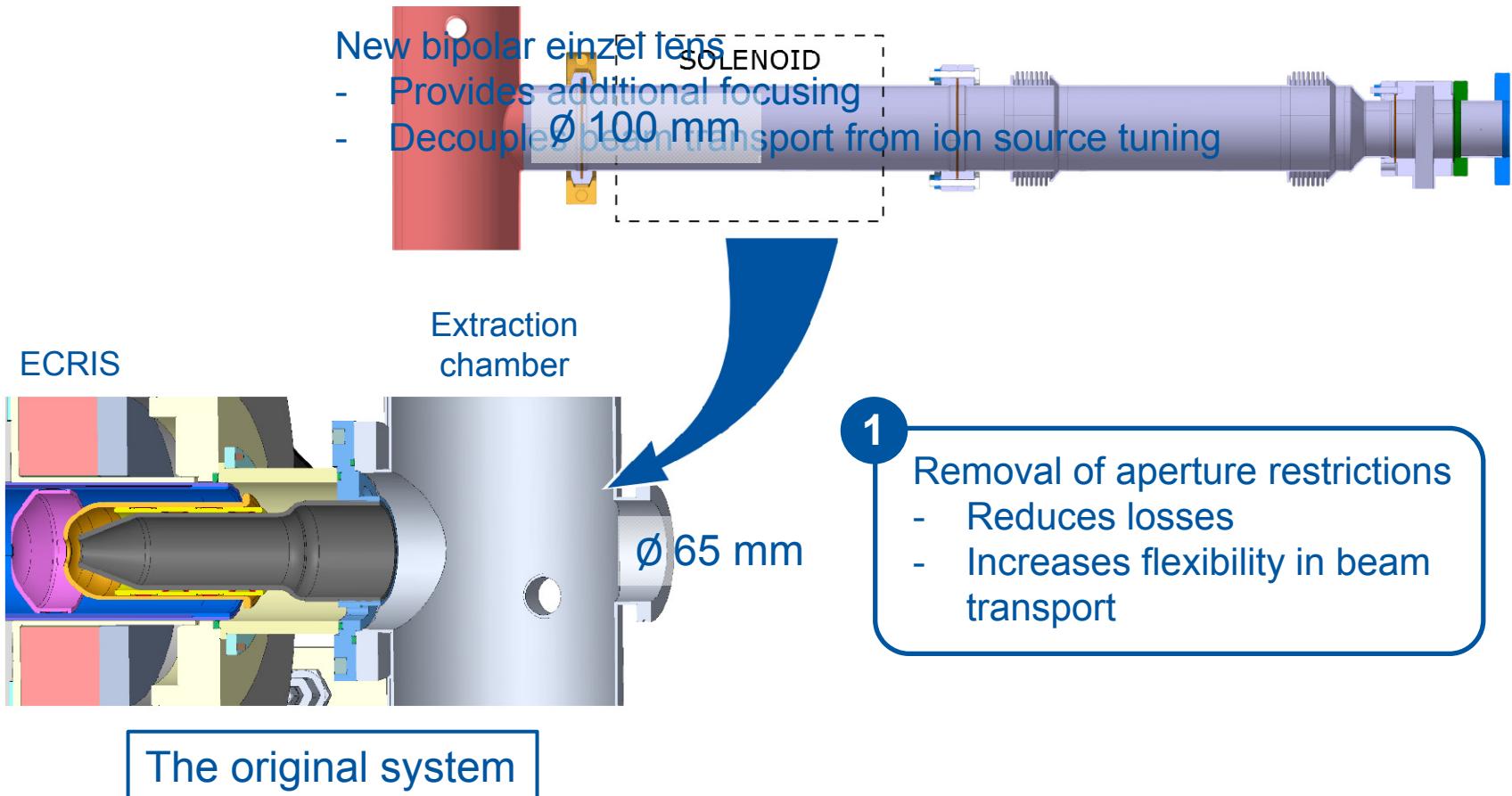
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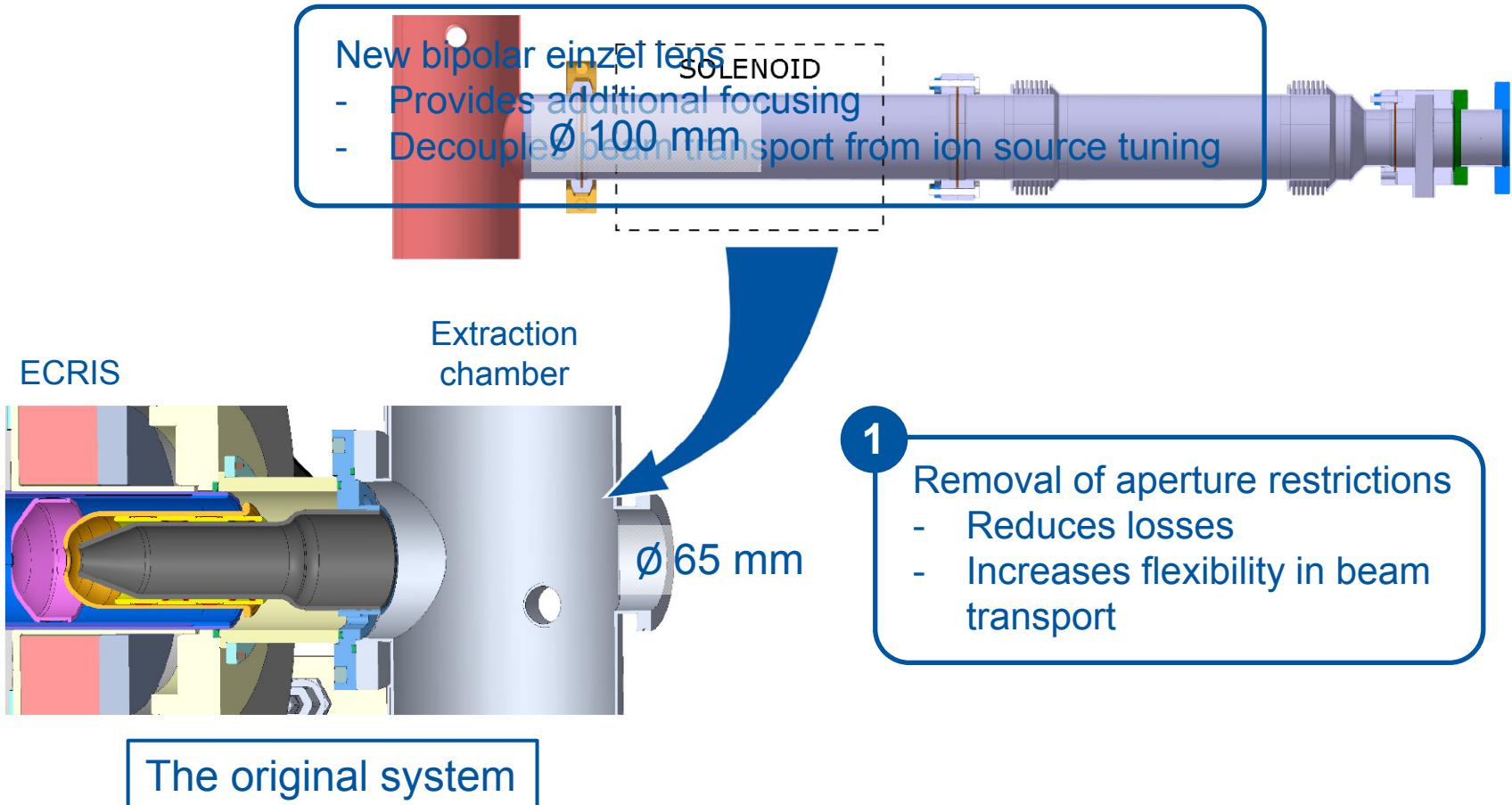
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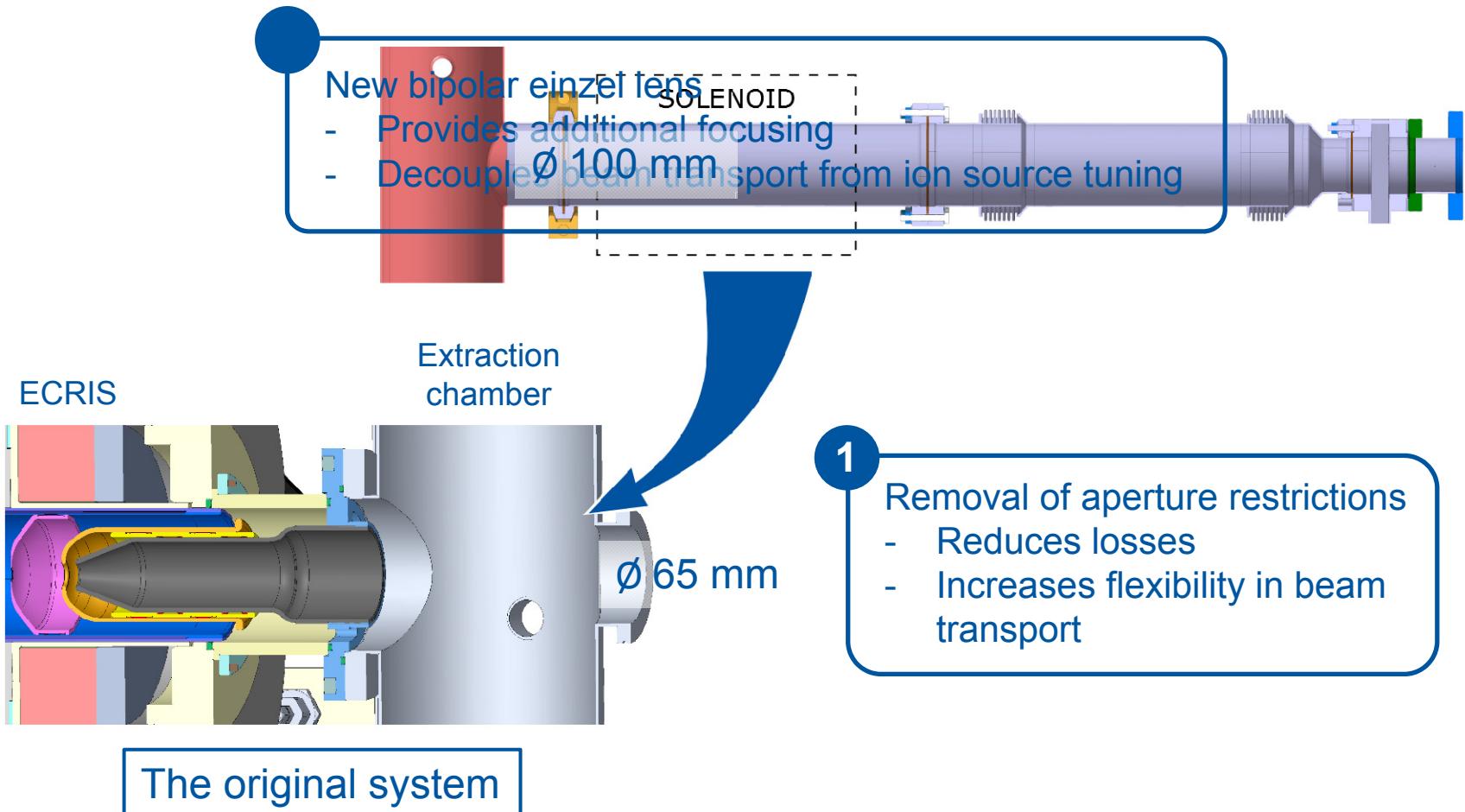
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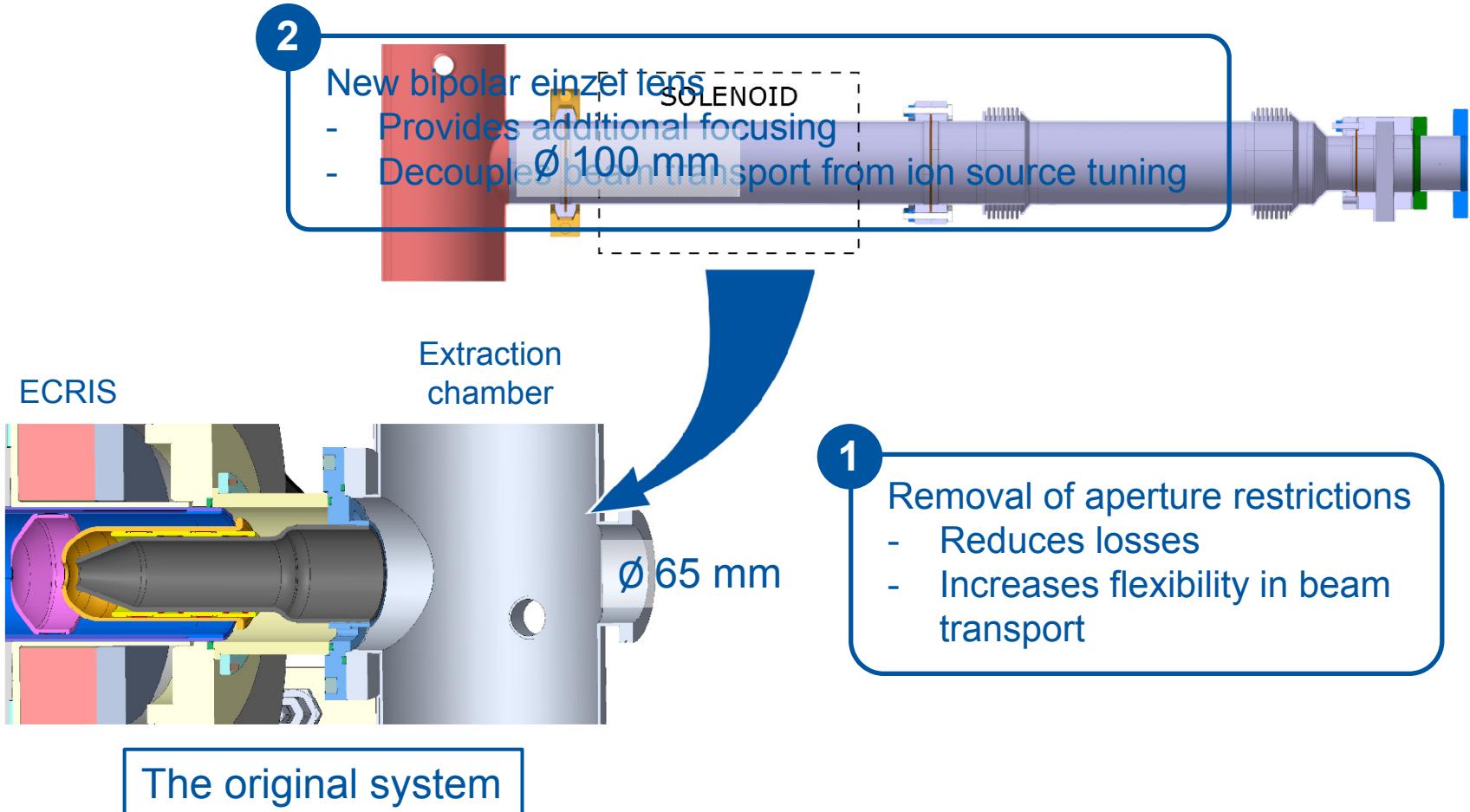
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- Performance has improved steadily as experience is gained on how to optimize the source matching to the new transport conditions
- Comparison of beam performance before and after the upgrade:
- Also other benefits from improved flexibility in ion source tuning
  - Improved beam stability
  - New beam conditions easier to reach and maintain

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

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- Further improvement by combining both?
- Experiments performed with GTS-LHC and Pb beams

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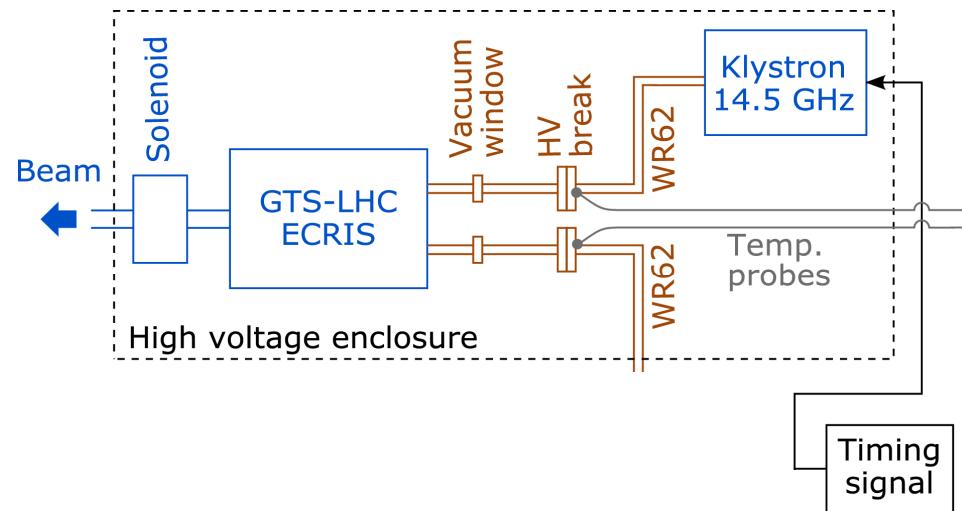
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Microwave source	Klystron
Frequency	14.5 GHz
Maximum power	
Operating mode	Pulsed (10 Hz, 50%)

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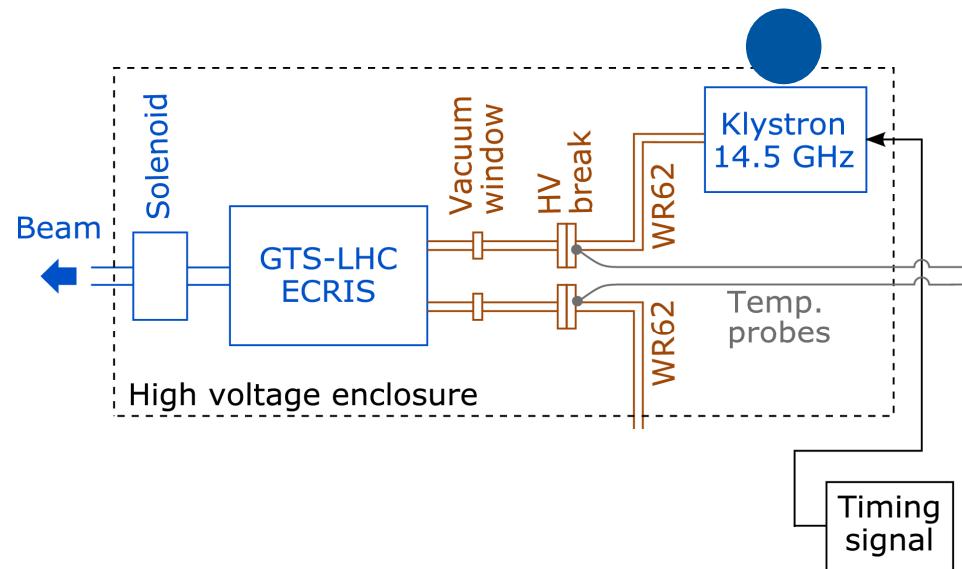
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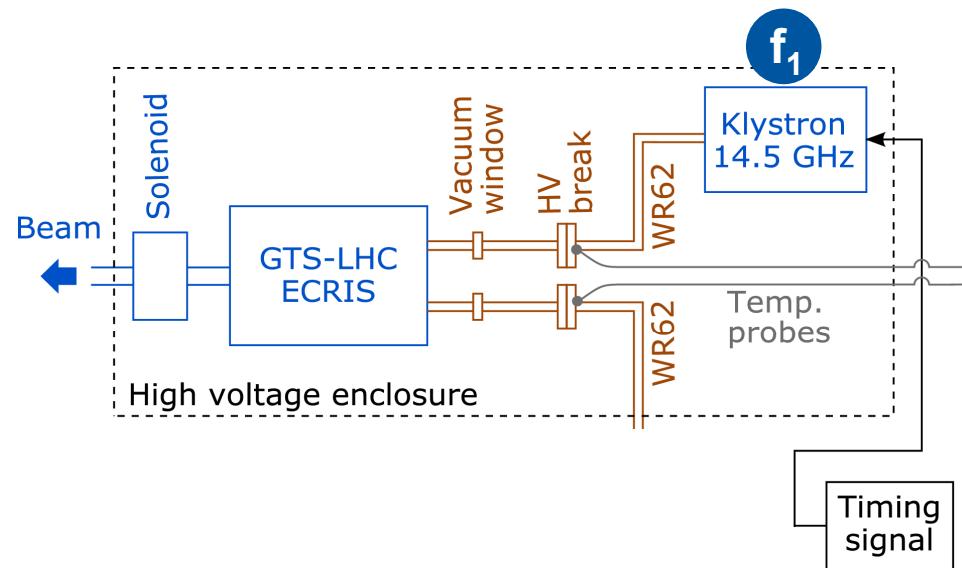
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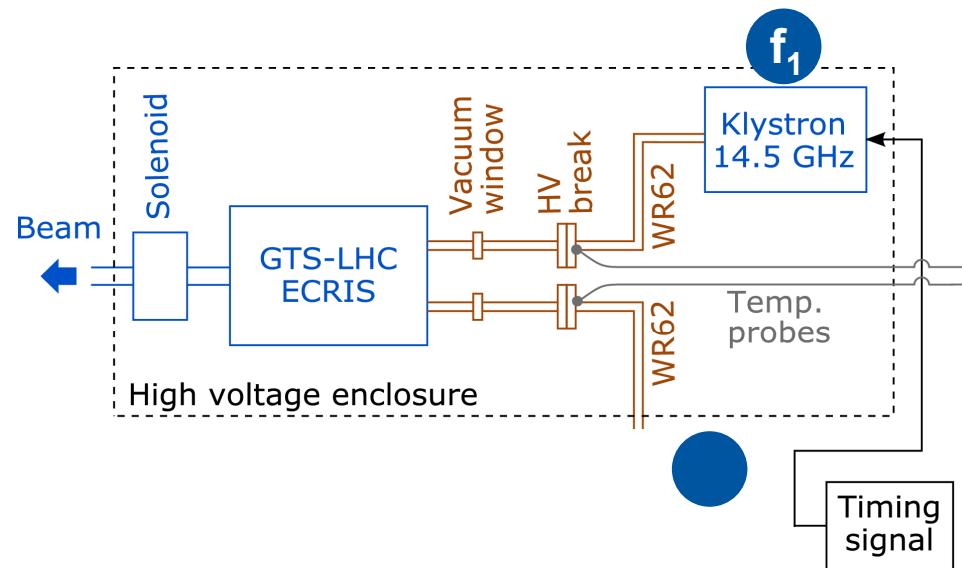
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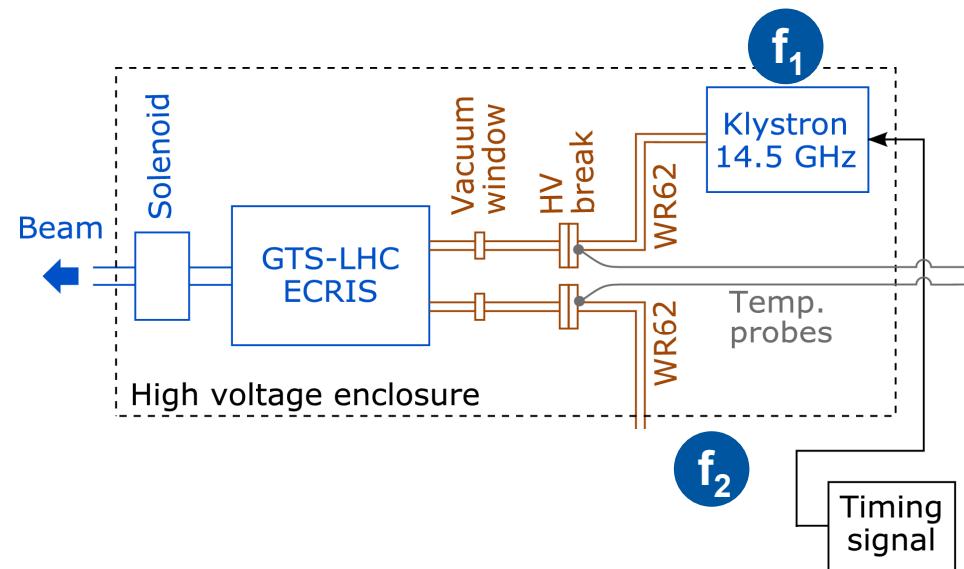
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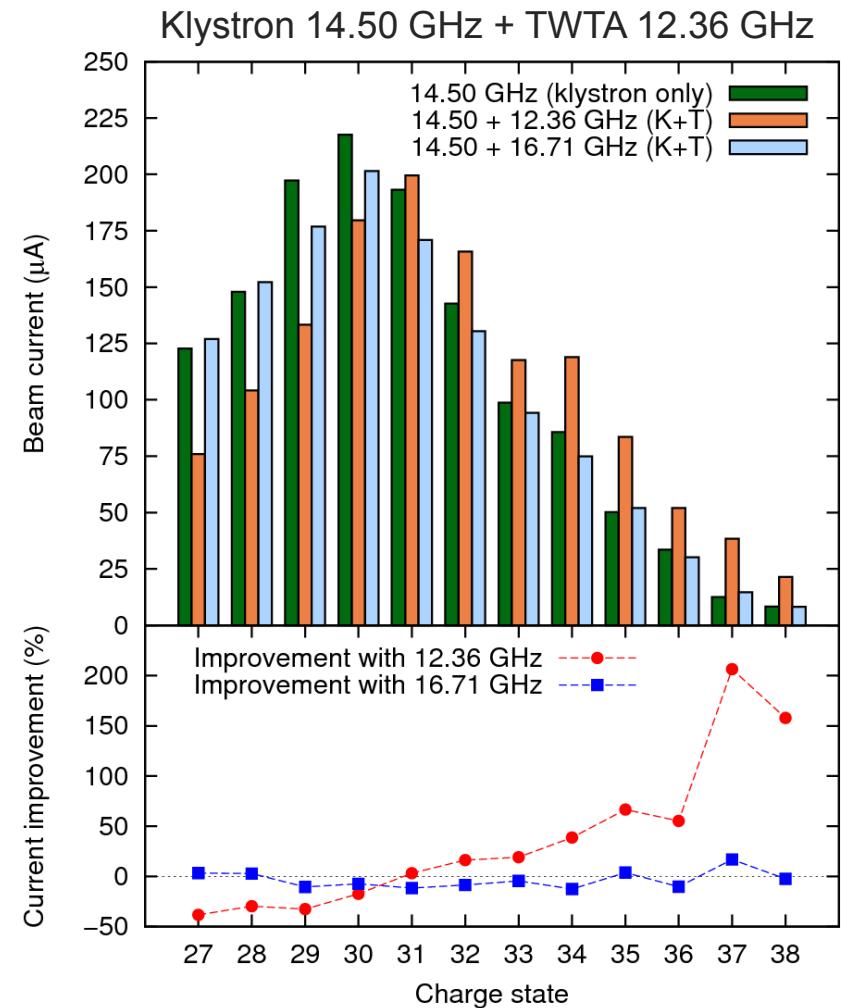
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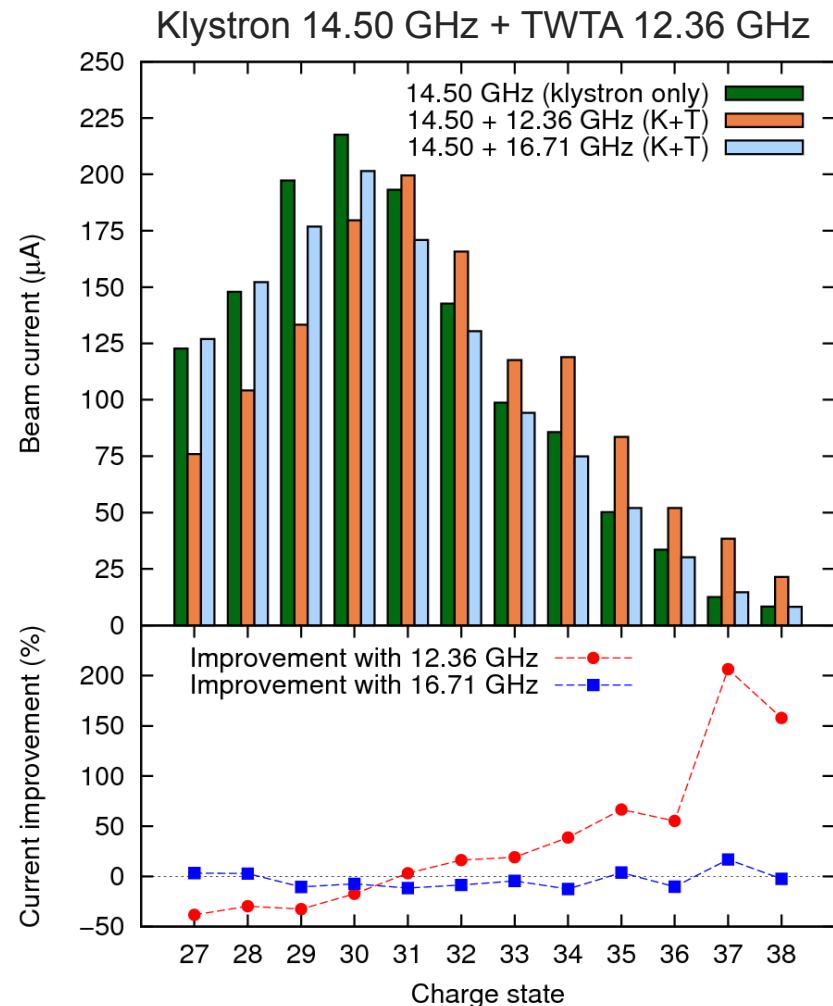


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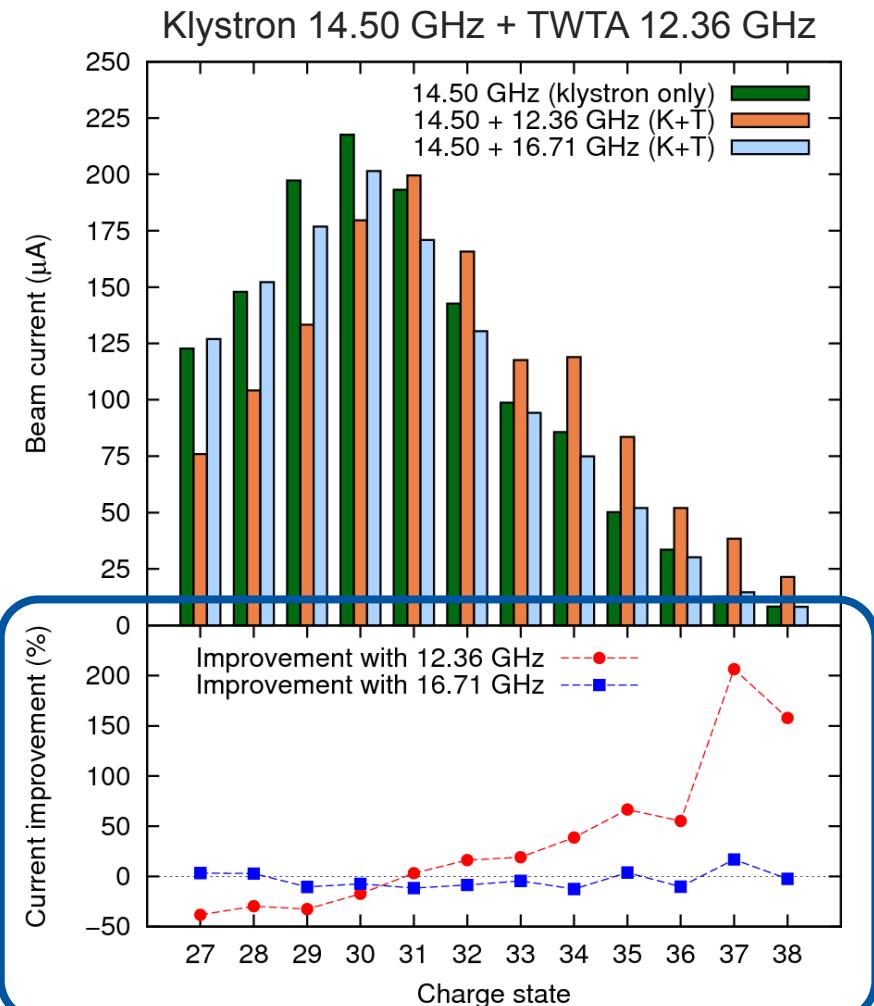
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- In pulsed operation, improved HCI performance in afterglow
- Improvement observed when  $f_2 < f_1$ , not when  $f_2 > f_1$
- Effect not caused by increase in total microwave power
- Delay between klystron-TWTA switch-off leads to two-step structure 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



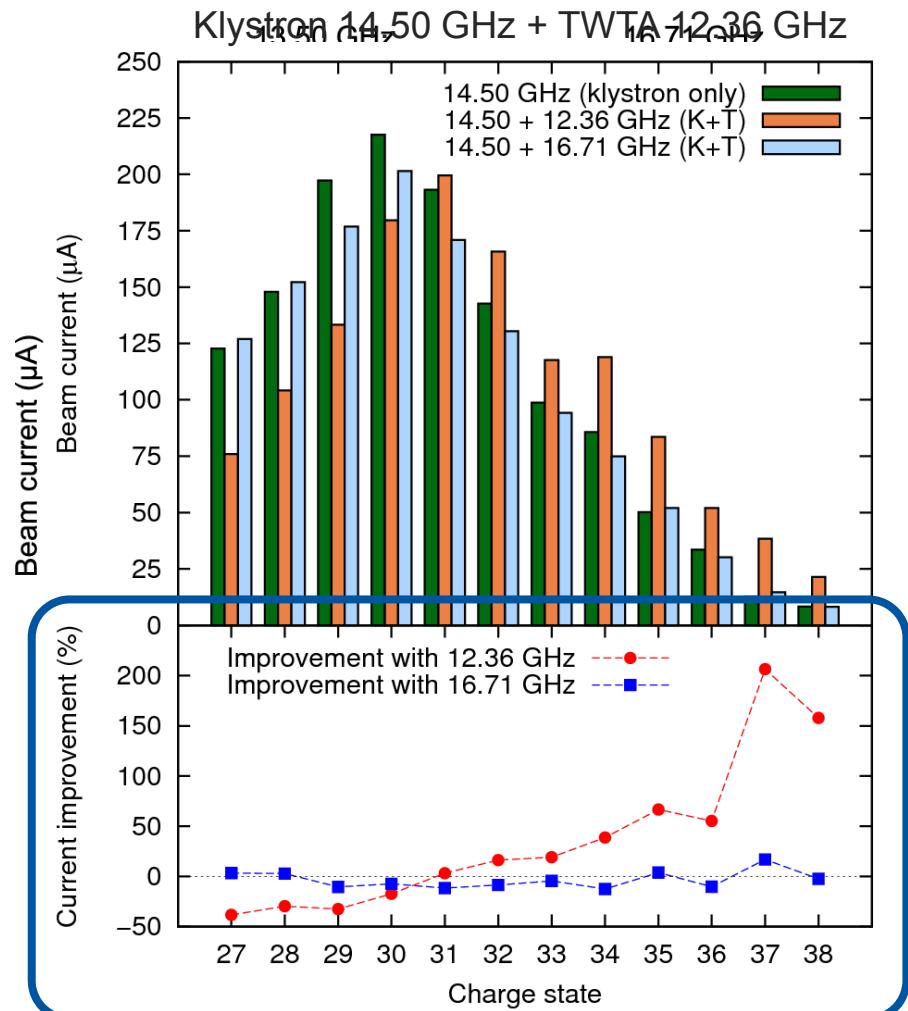
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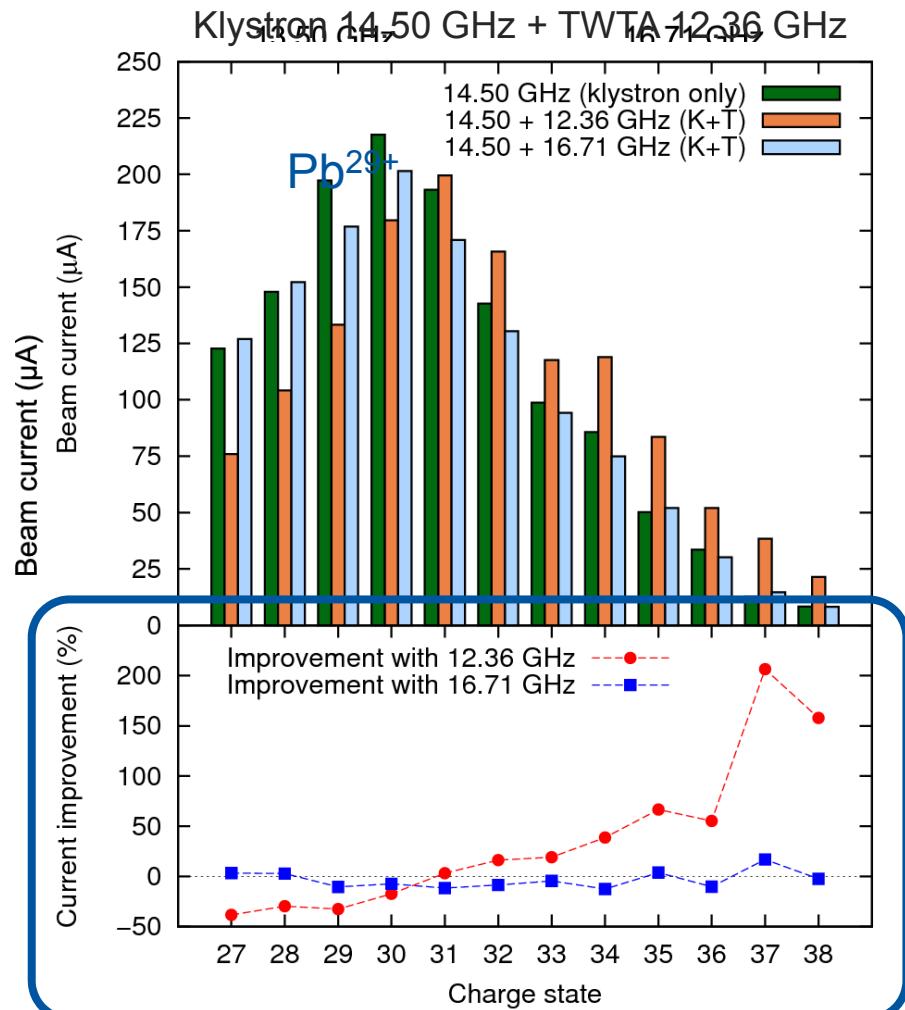
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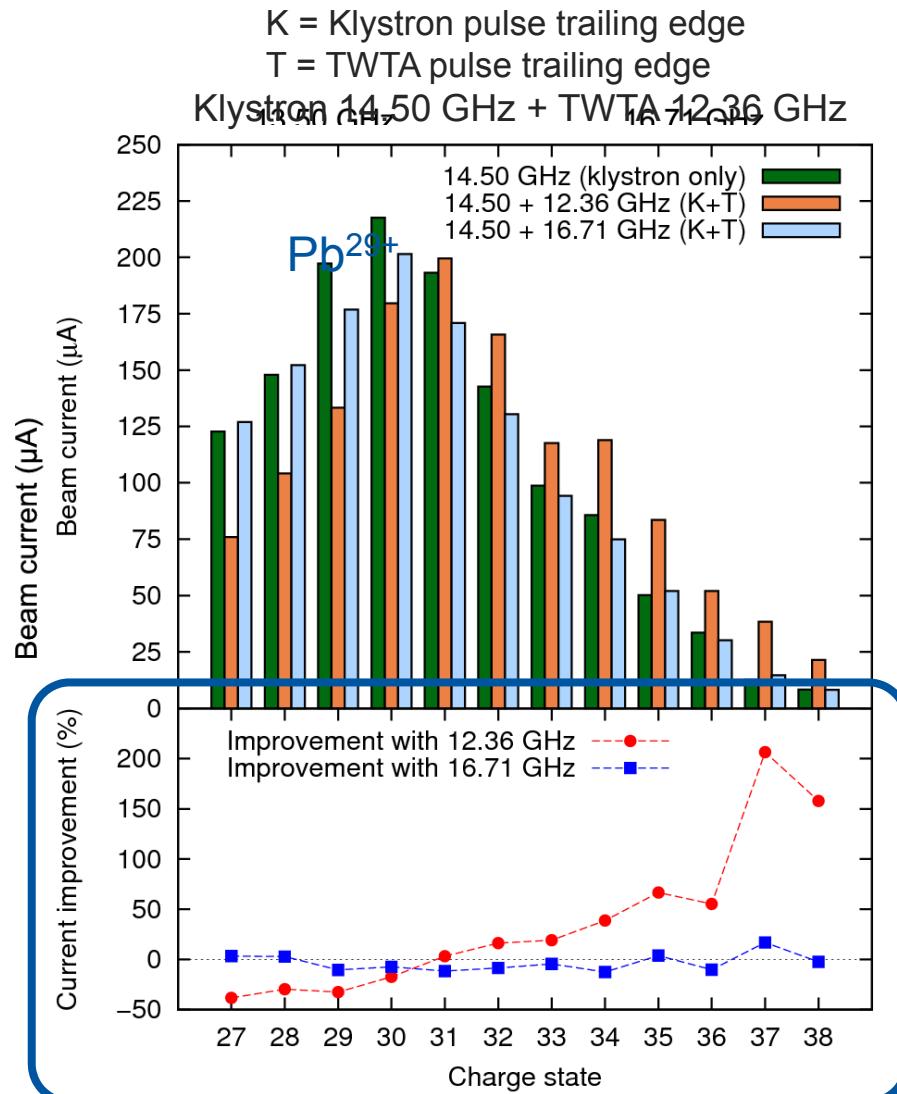
# Main results

- 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
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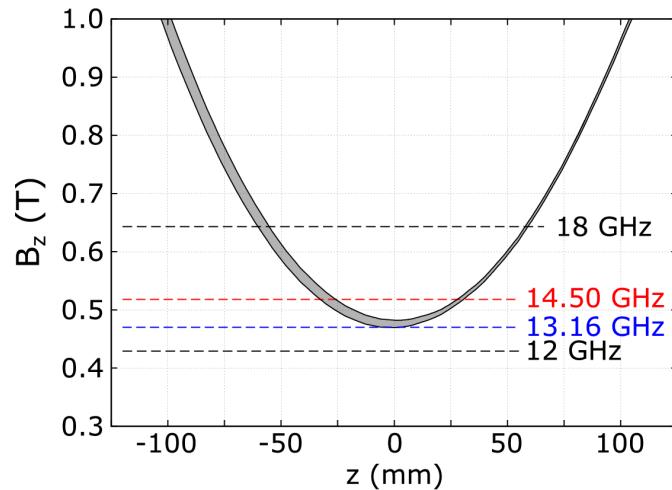
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# Unexpected result

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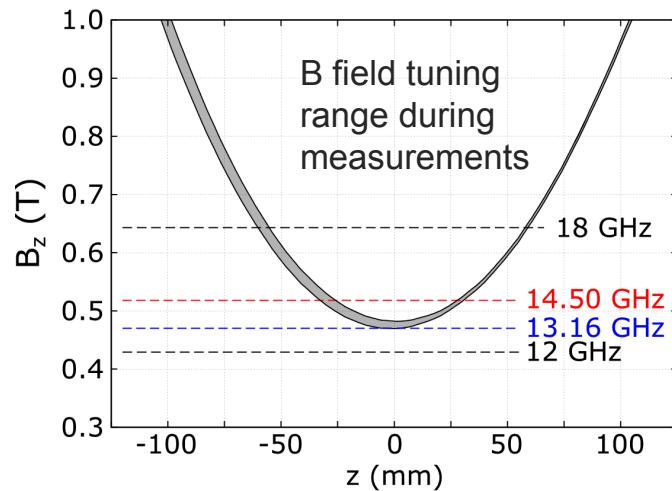
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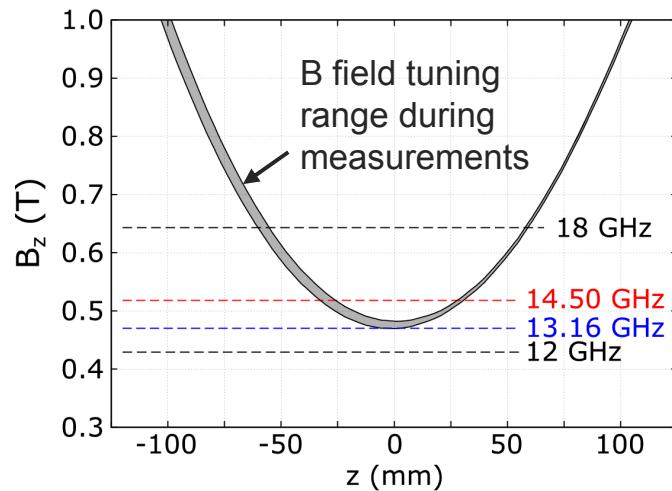
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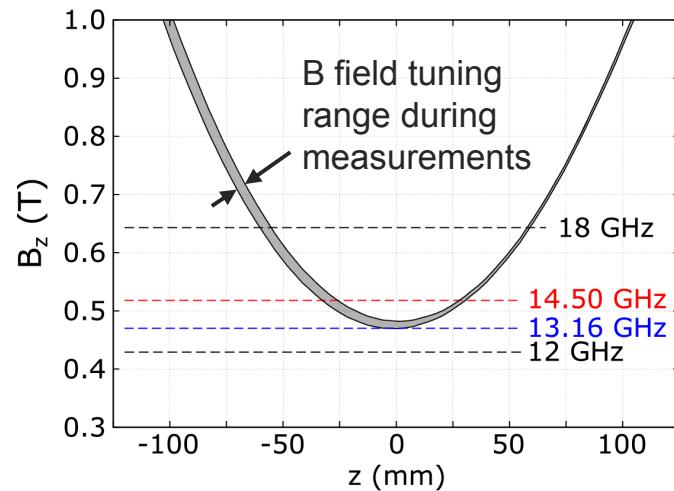
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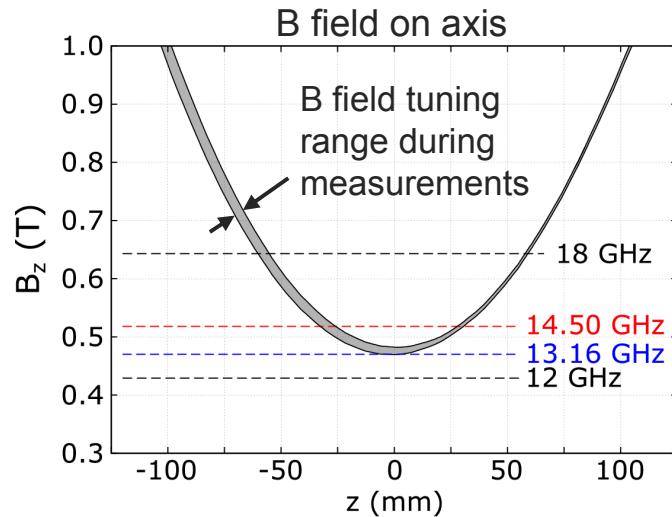
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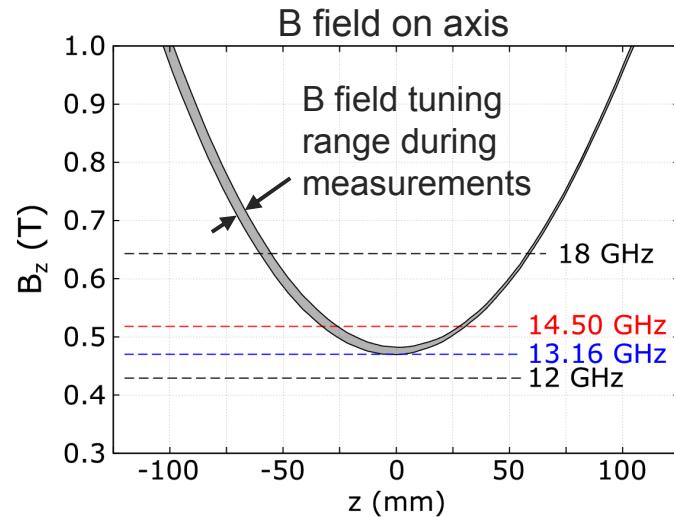
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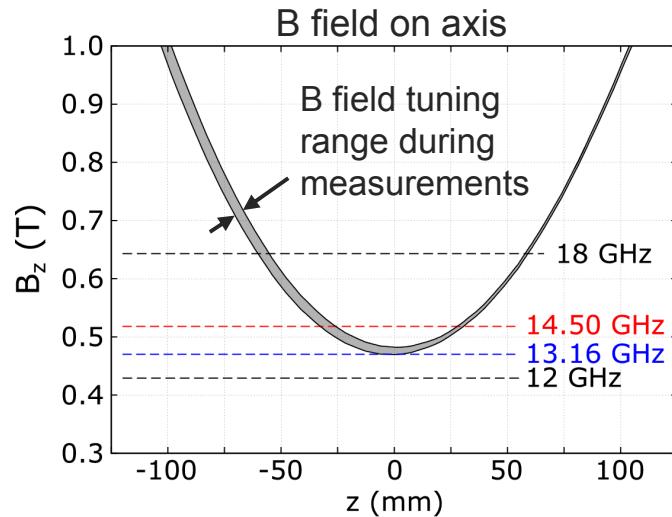
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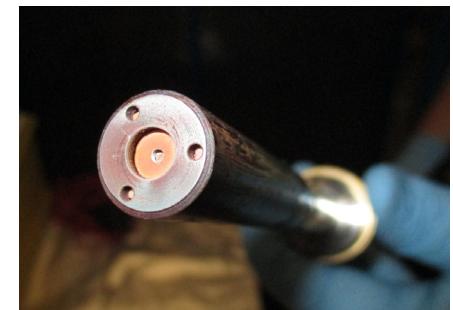
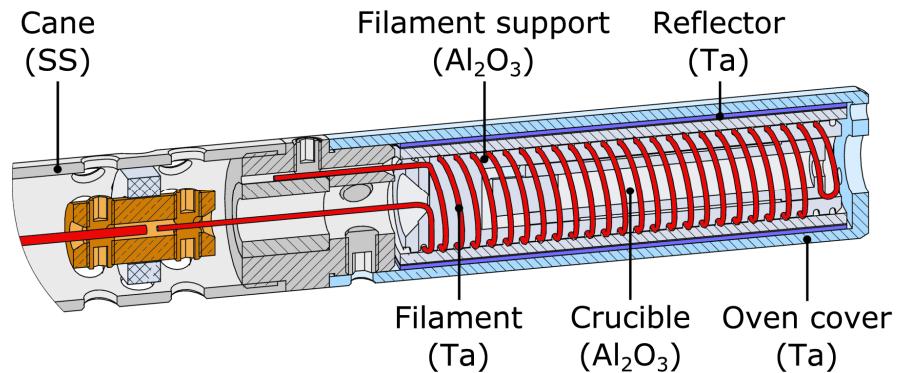


\*V. Skalyga et al., Phys. Plasmas 22 (2015) 083509

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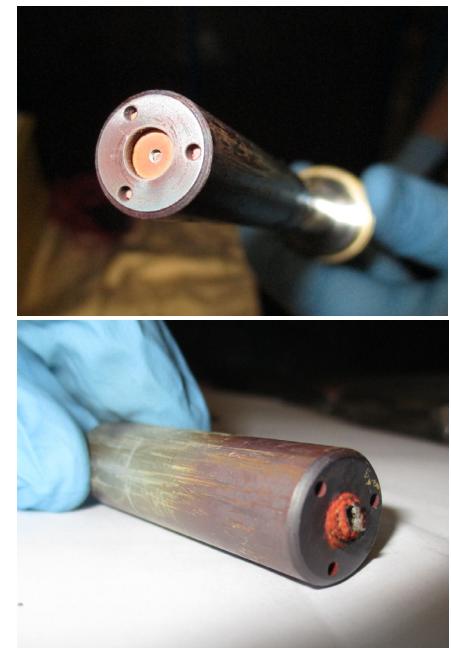
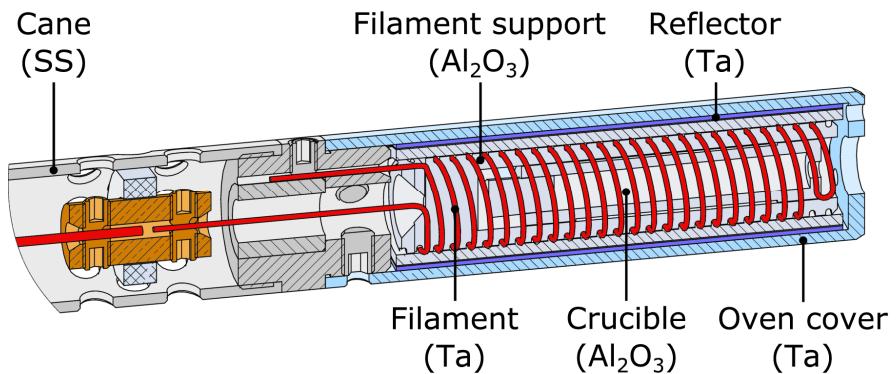
1. Introduction
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4. **Miniature oven studies**
5. Summary

# GTS-LHC miniature oven



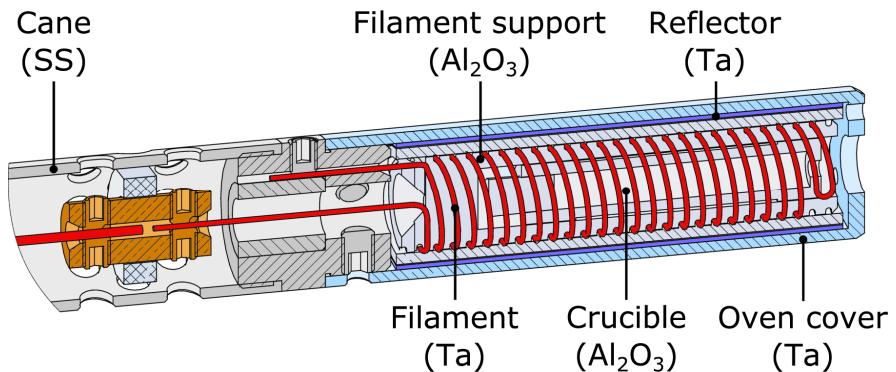
# GTS-LHC miniature oven

- 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

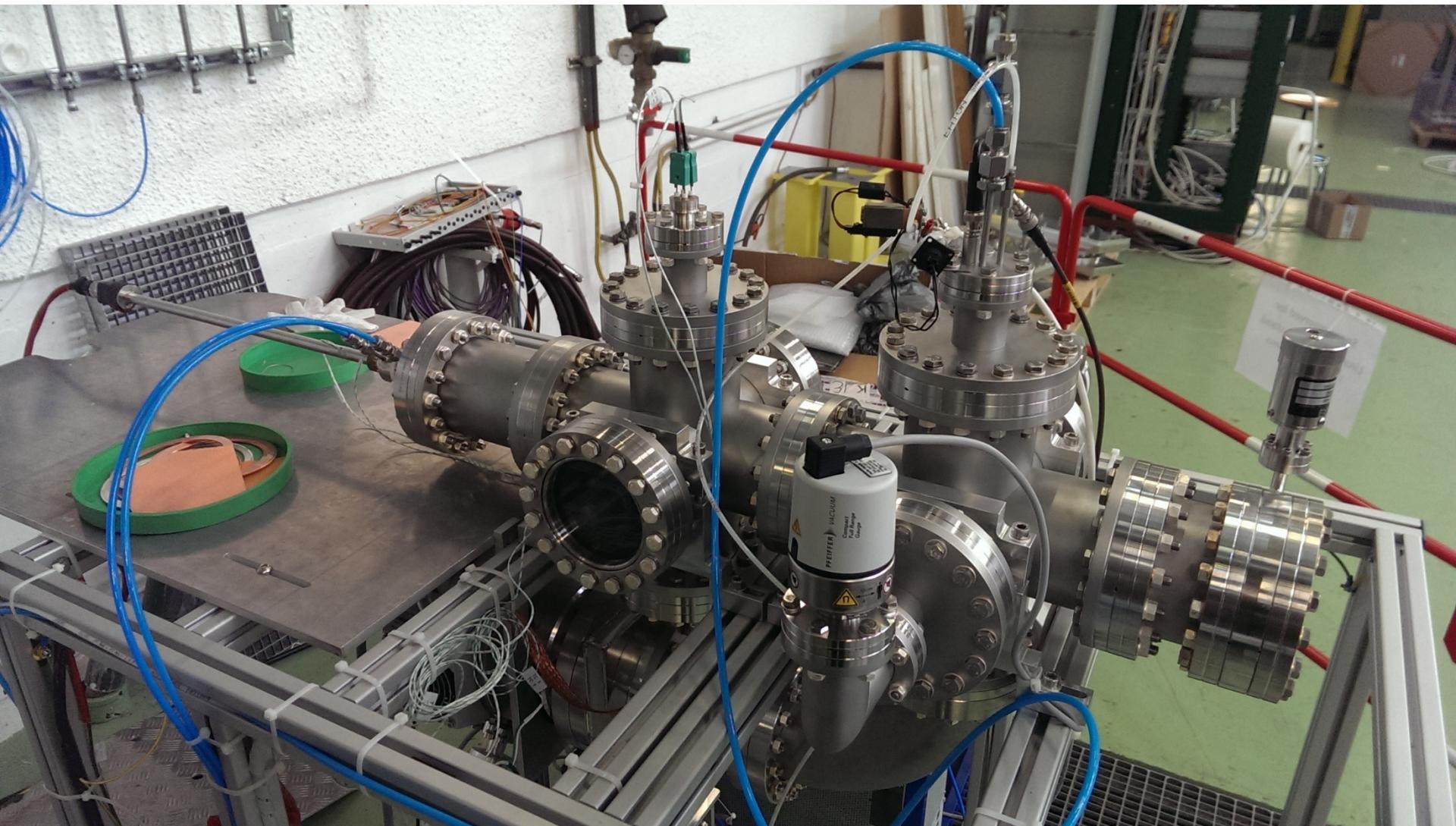


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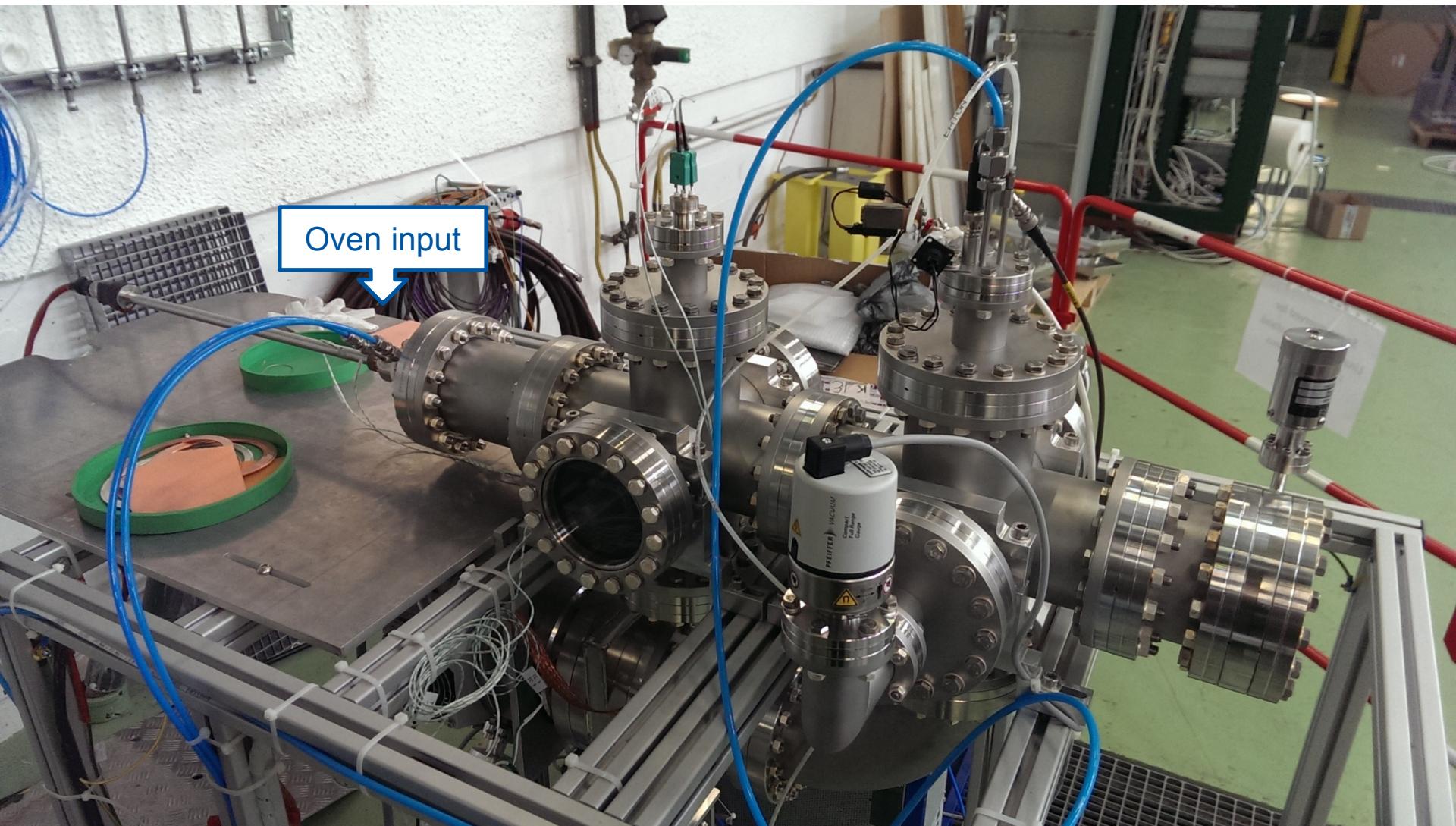
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  - Basic characterization of oven
  - Linking oven behaviour to ion source behaviour
- Dedicated test stand built for oven studies
- Thermal model to complement measurements



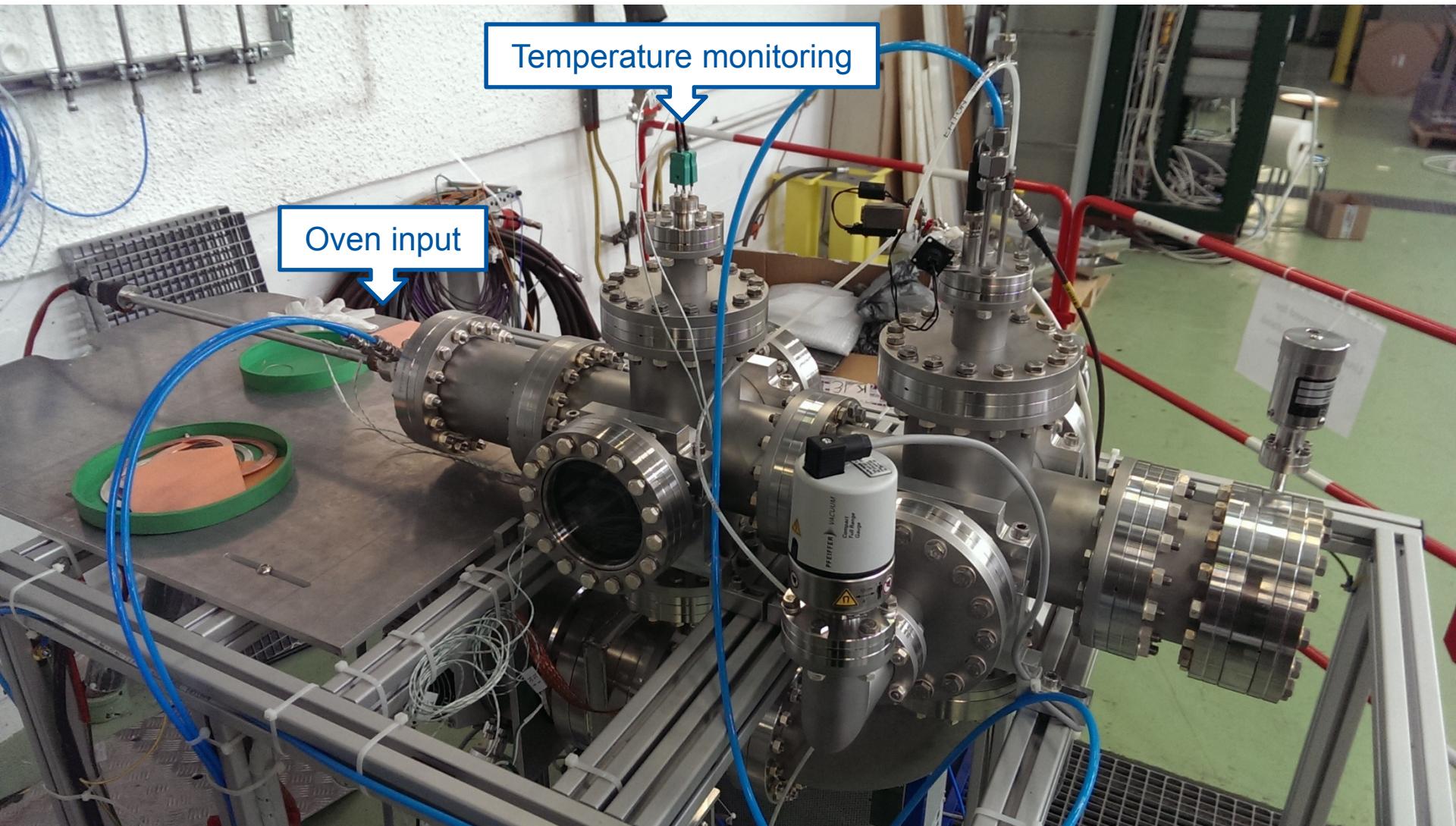
# Oven test stand



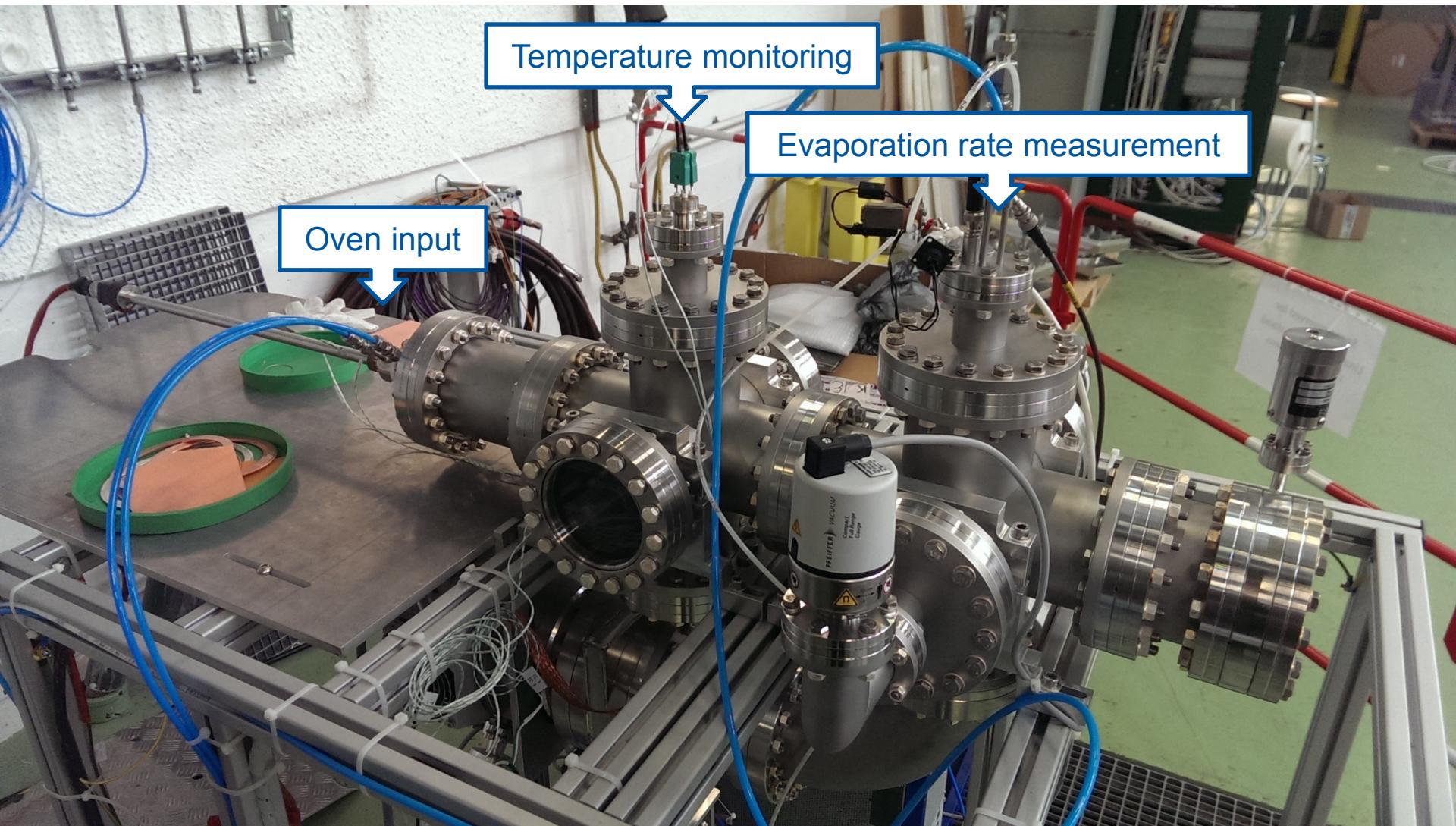
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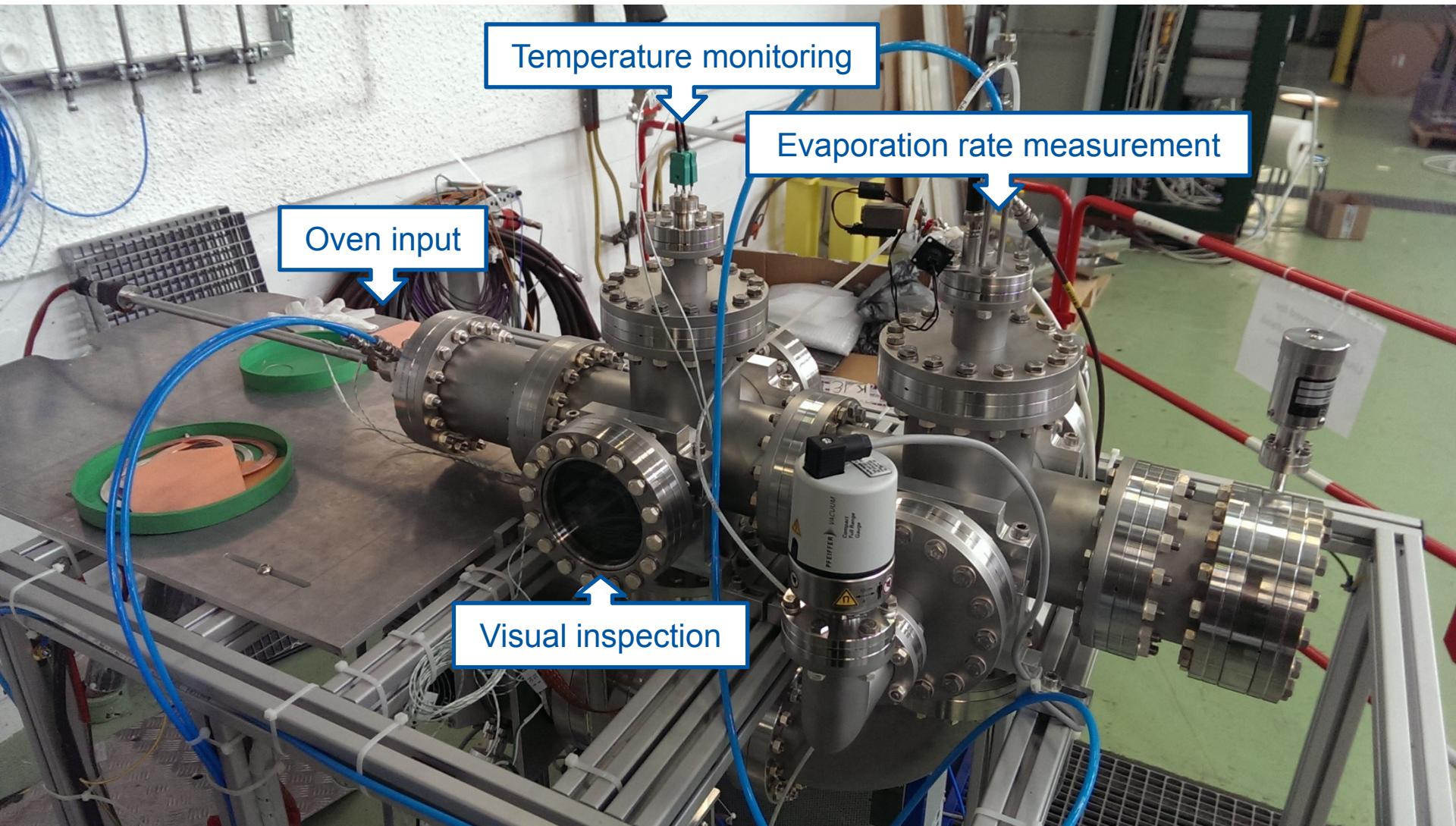
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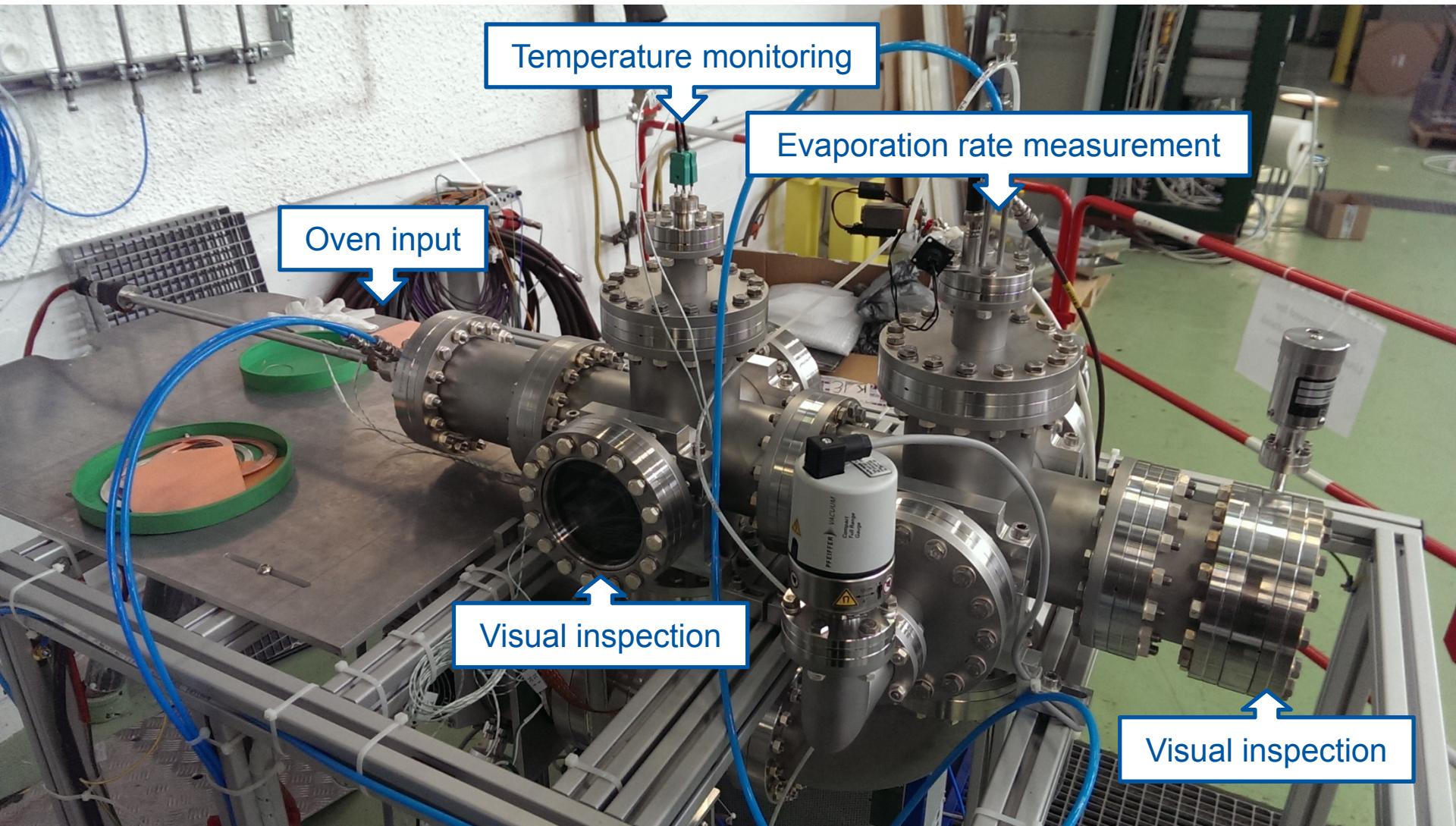
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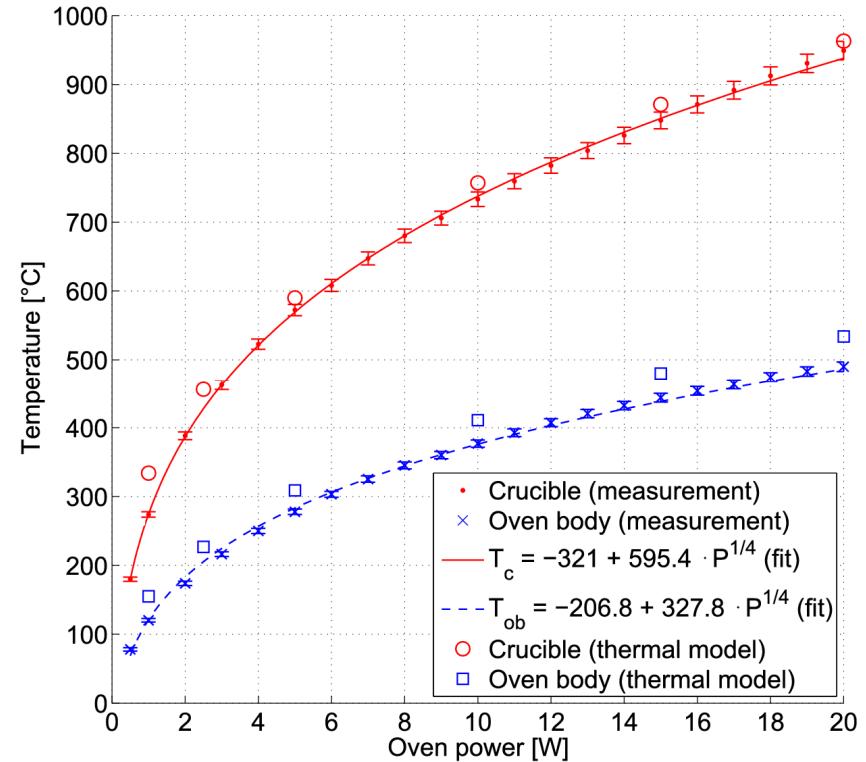
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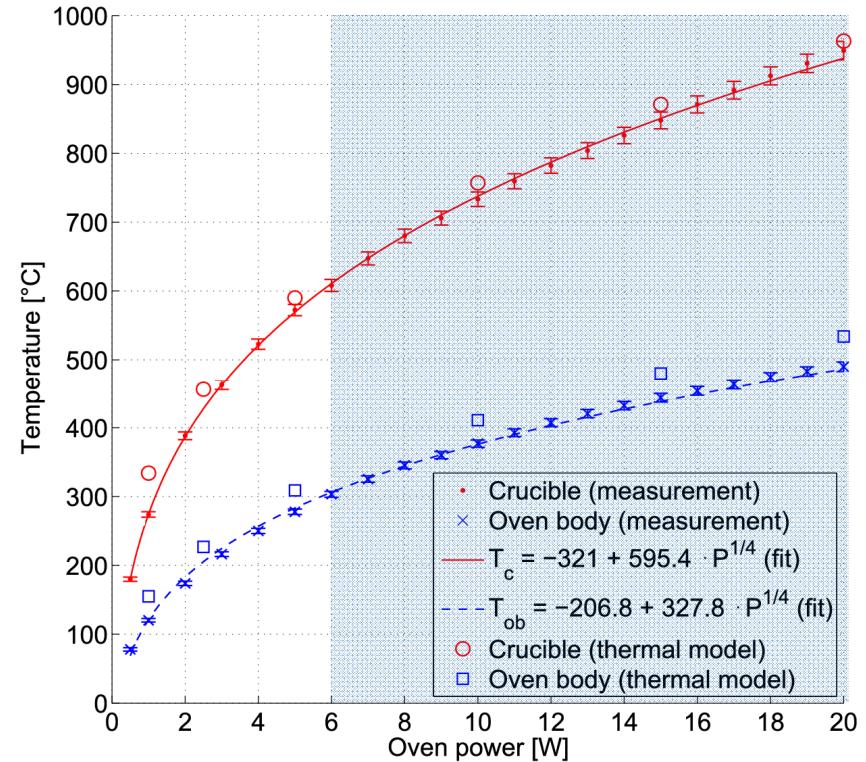
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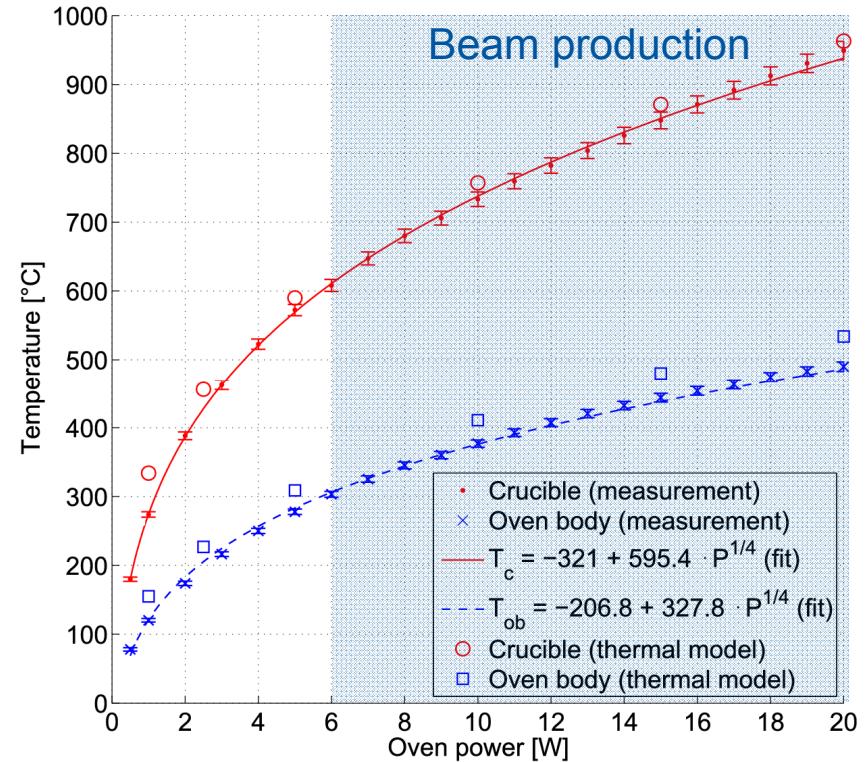
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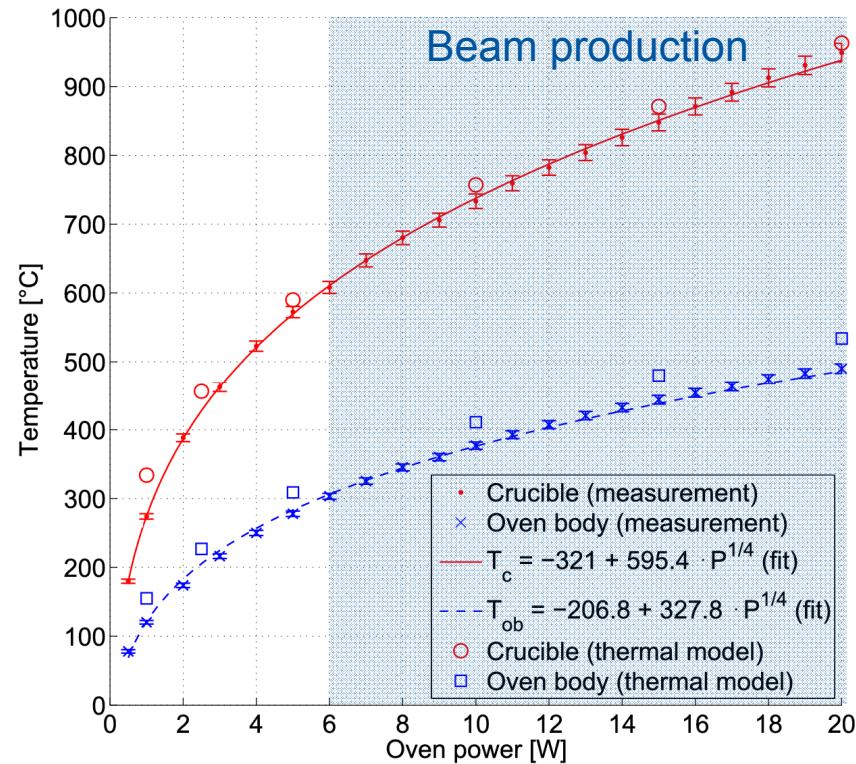


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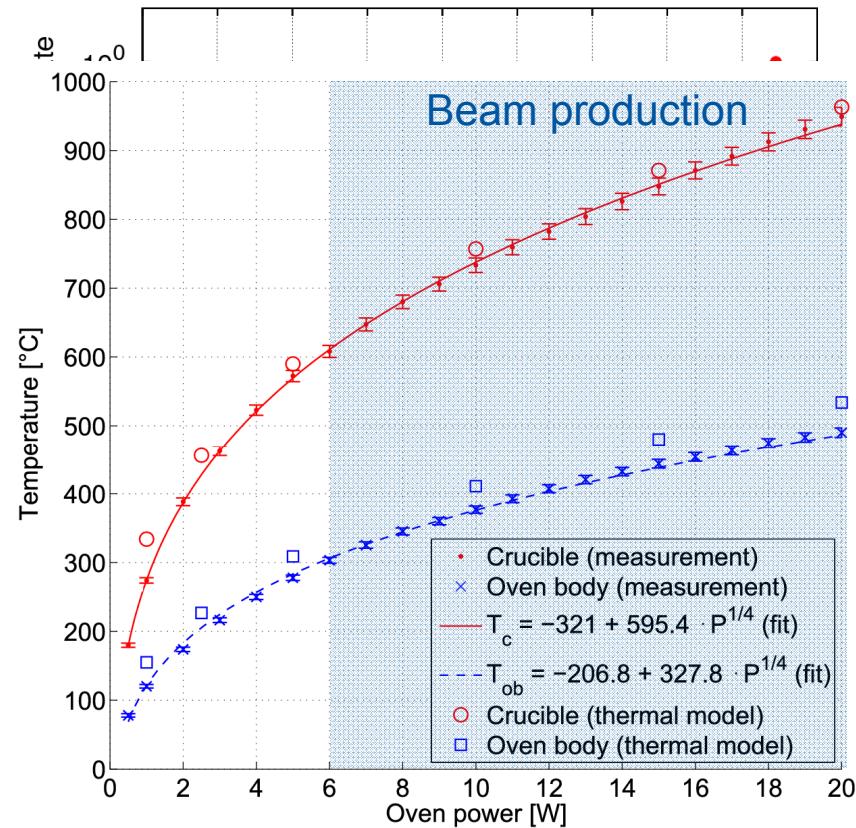
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- Long term output at constant power exhibits regions of steady operation as well as instabilities
- Thermal model provides insight into temperature distributions inside the oven
- Colder oven tip may contribute to oven blockage issues



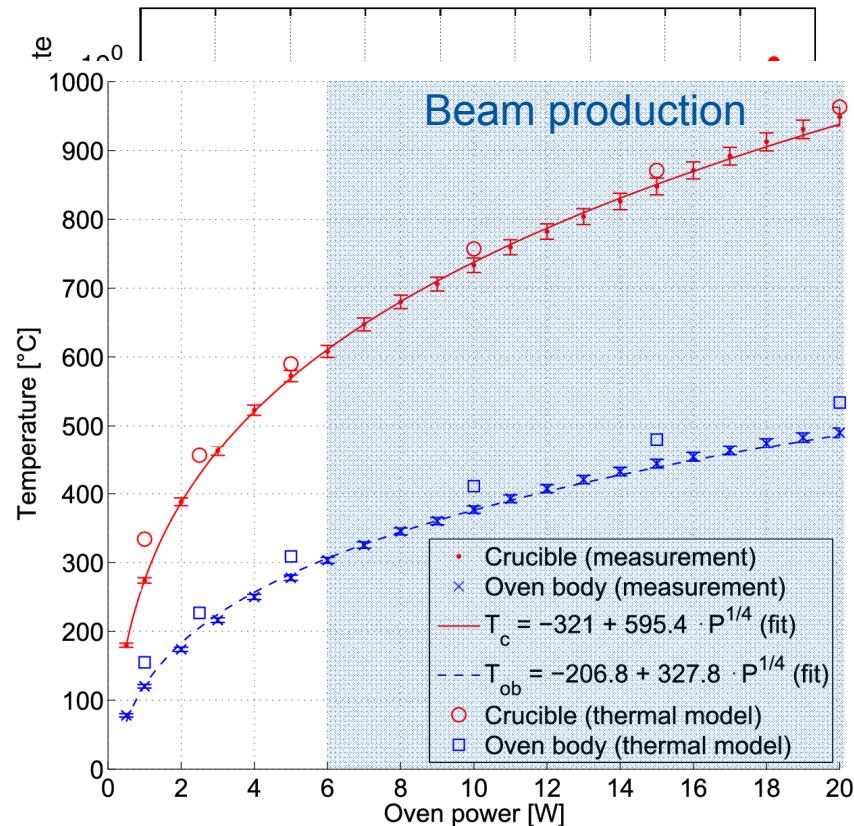
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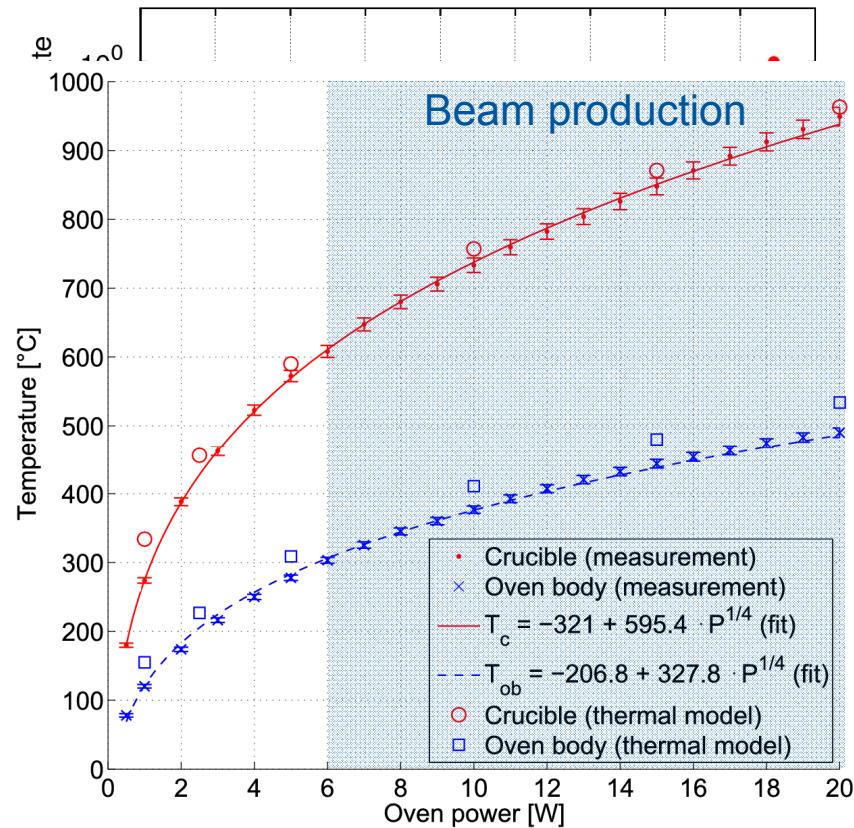
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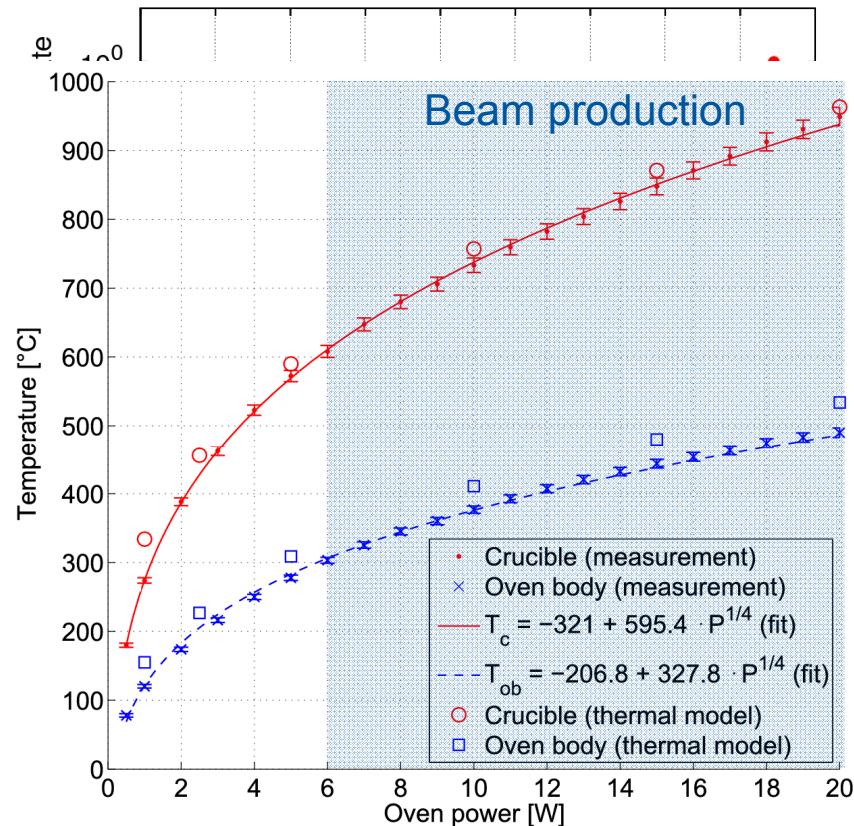
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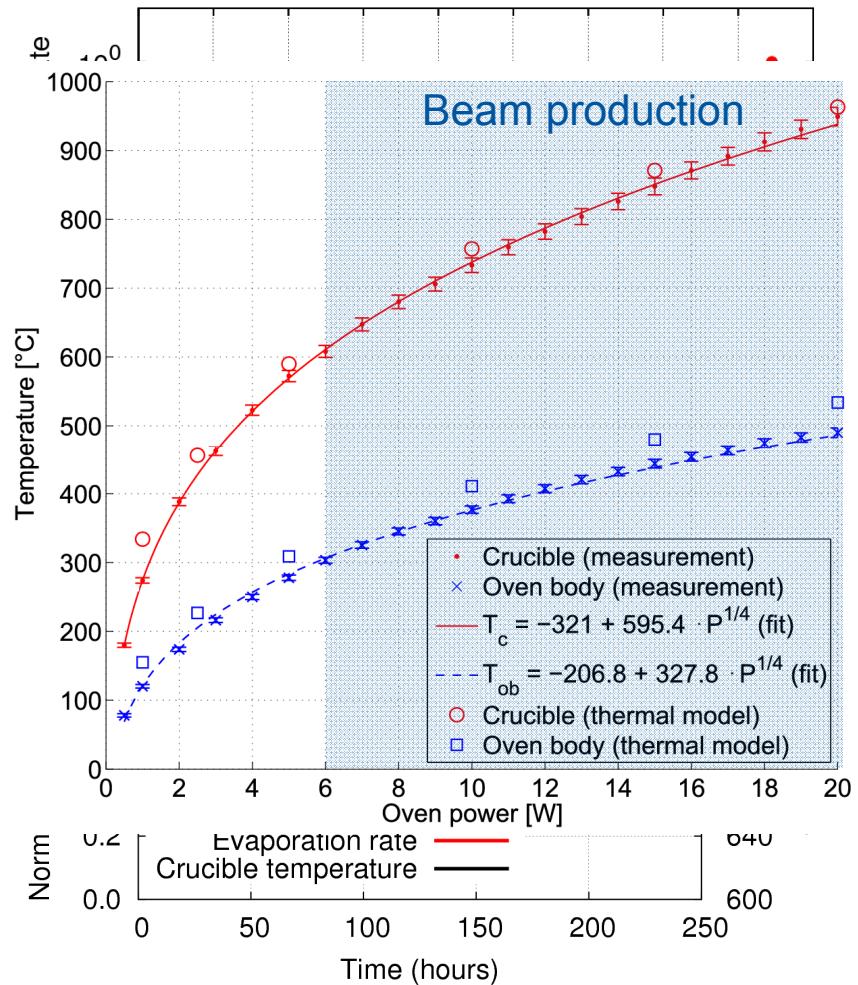
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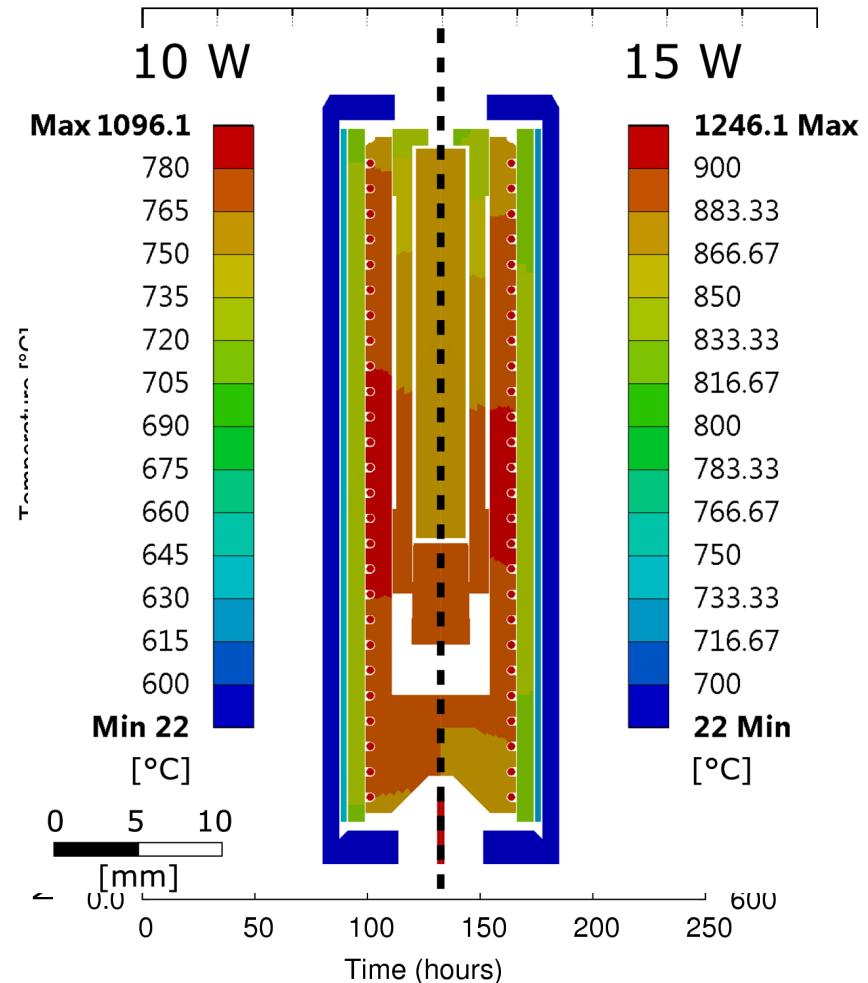
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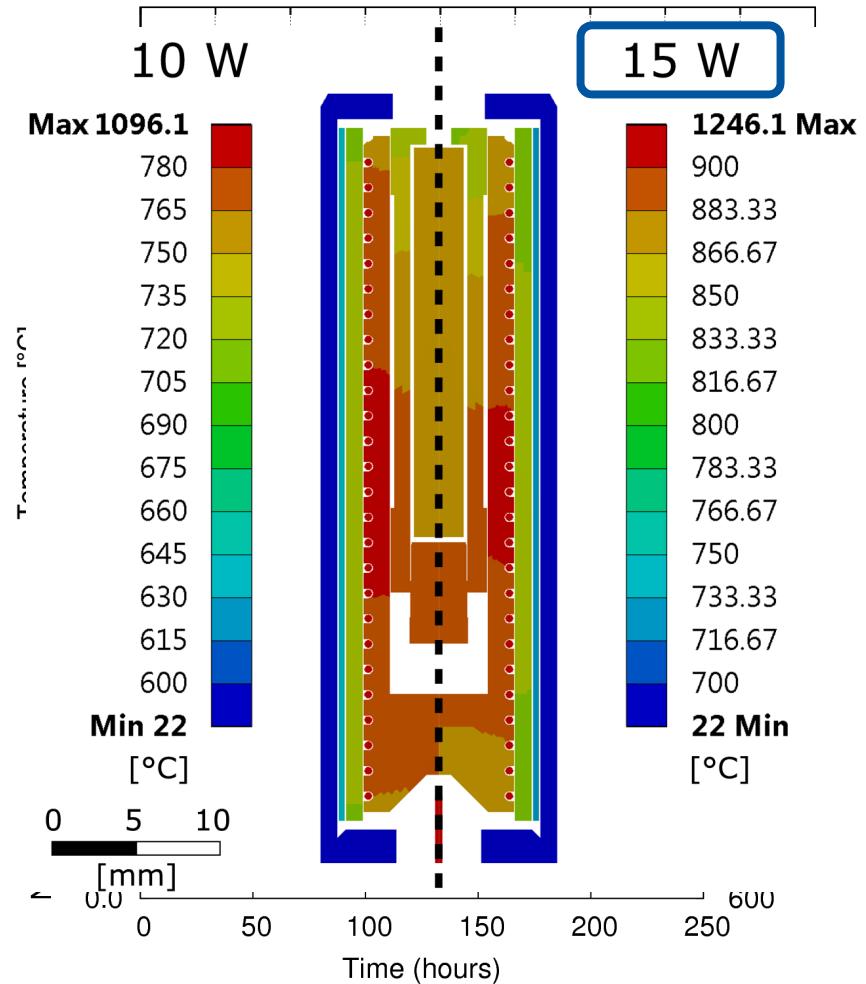
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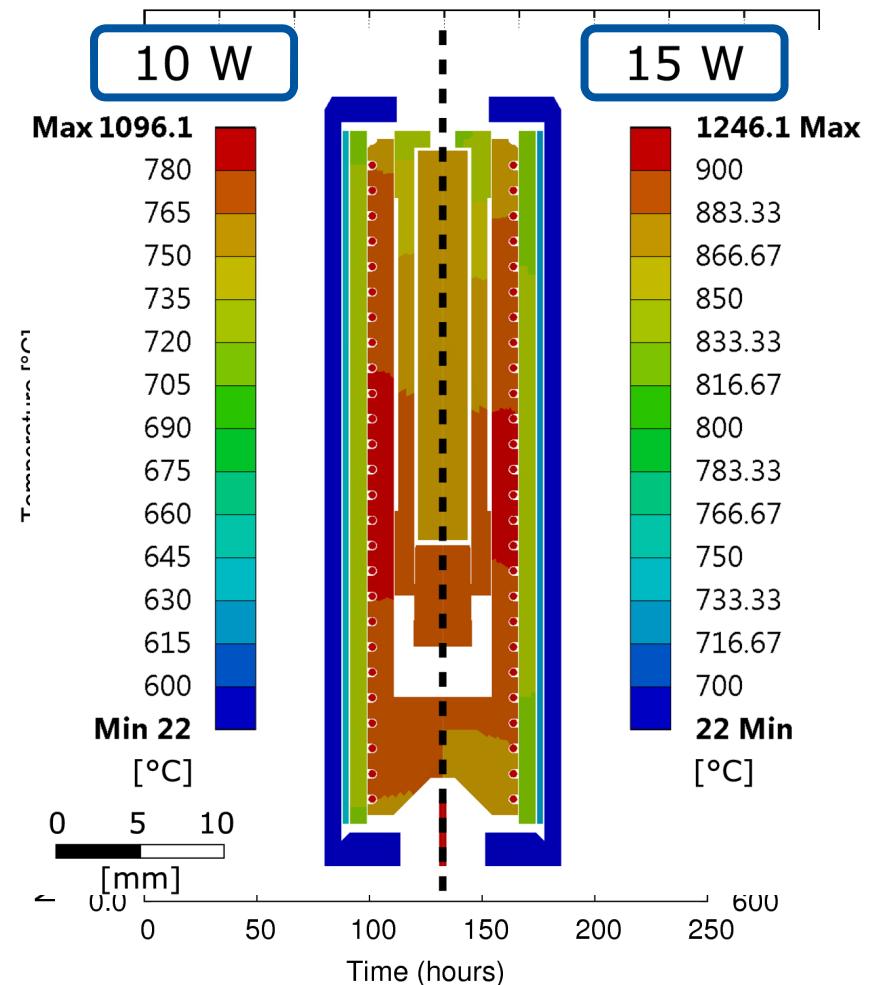
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- The GTS-LHC extraction region upgrade was a great success
  - Improved performance in terms of output current, beam stability and operation flexibility
  - Linac3 output improvement fulfils the goal set in LIU
- Combining afterglow with double frequency 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