



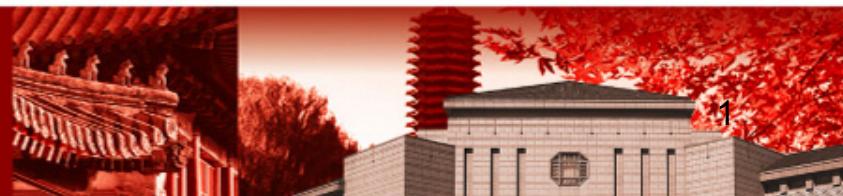
A Pepper-pot Based Device for Diagnostics of the Single-shot Beam

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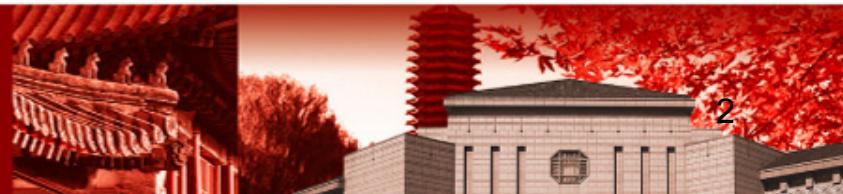


OUTLINE

- System Requirement
- Design Principle
- Experimental Results
- Conclusion
- Progresses of PKU 2.45GHz PMECR
ion source

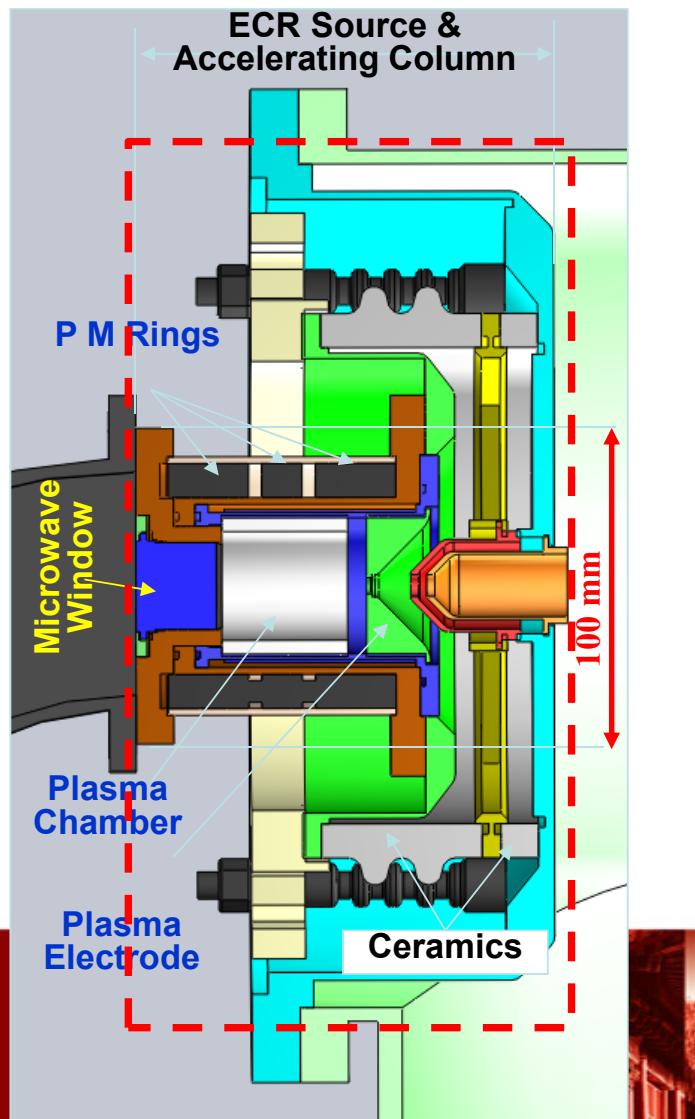
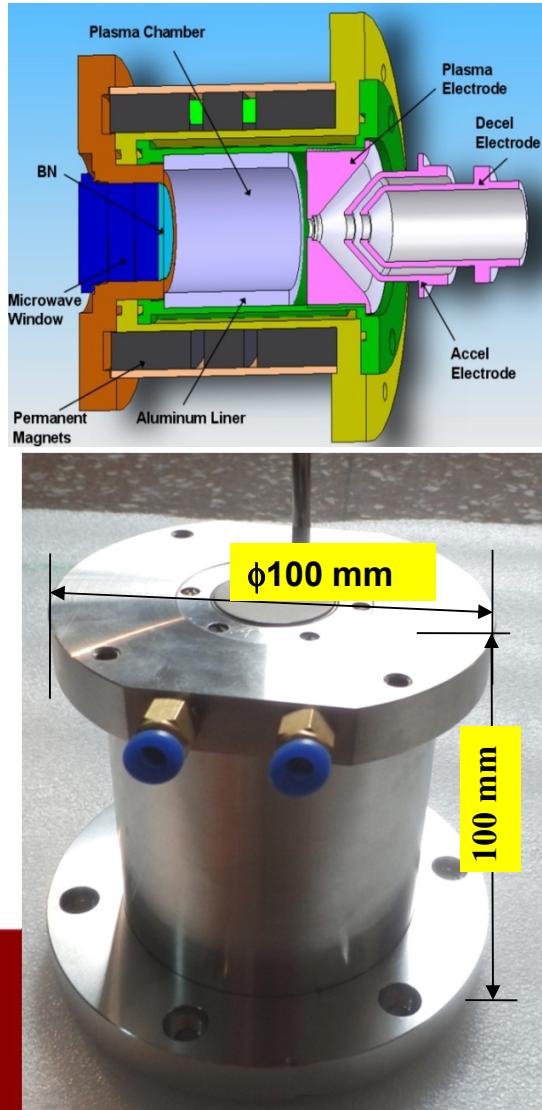


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1) PKU Standard Compact 2.45GHz

PMECR Ion Source



- **Source body**

ϕ_{out} : 10 cm
height: 10 cm
Wet: < 5 kg.
 ϕ_{in} : 40 mm
L: 50 mm

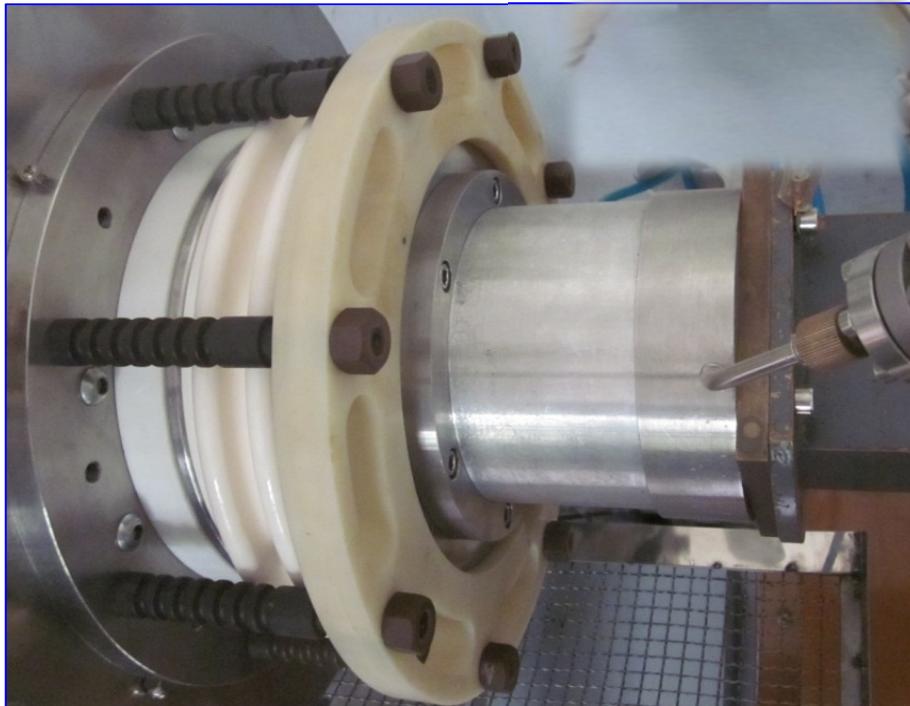
- **Block** with RF Coupling, Source Body & Extraction column

145mmx ϕ 240mm

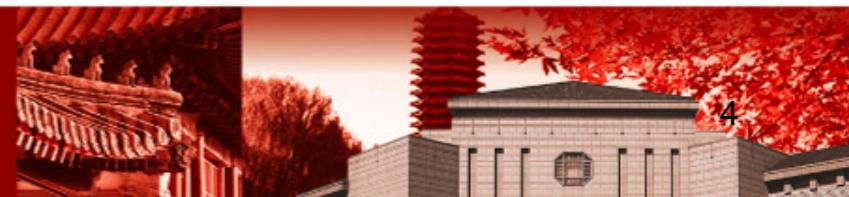
- **Ion Beam** (50keV/ ϕ 6mm)

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| H^+ | 120mA |
| D^+ | 83mA |
| He^+ | 65mA |
| He^{2+} | 4.4mA |
| N^+ | 63mA |
| O^+ | 50mA |
| Ar^+ | 70mA |

2) To produce **Tens mA H₂⁺ Beam**
with 2.45GHz PMECR



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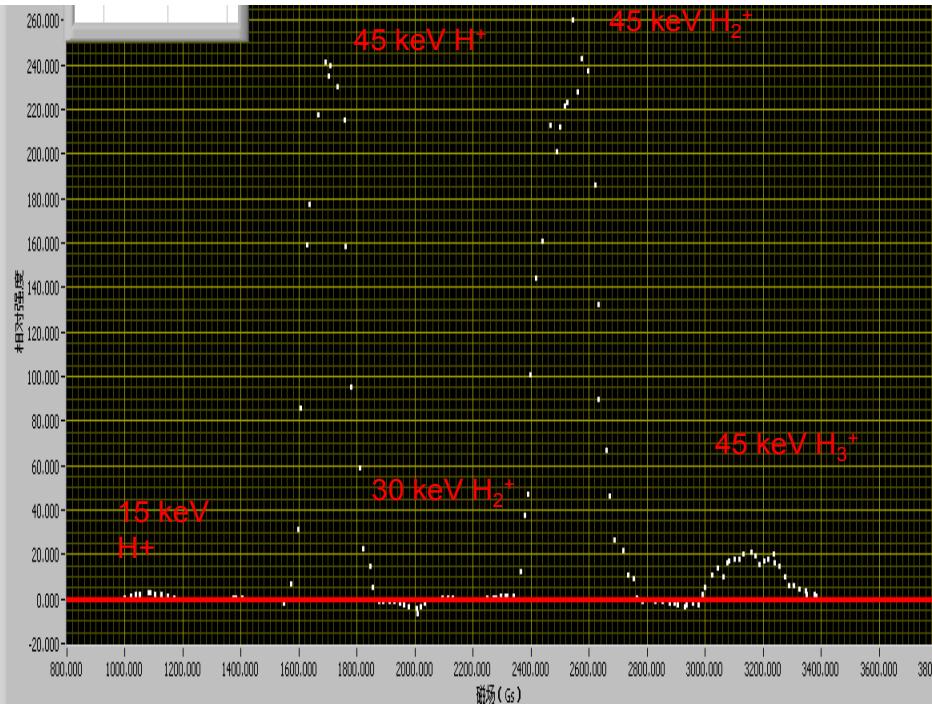


2) To produce Tens mA H_2^+ Beam with 2.45GHz PMECR

I_{total} : 85mA

H^+ 48%, H_2^+ 47%, H_3^+ 3.9%

$I_{H_2^+}$: 40mA

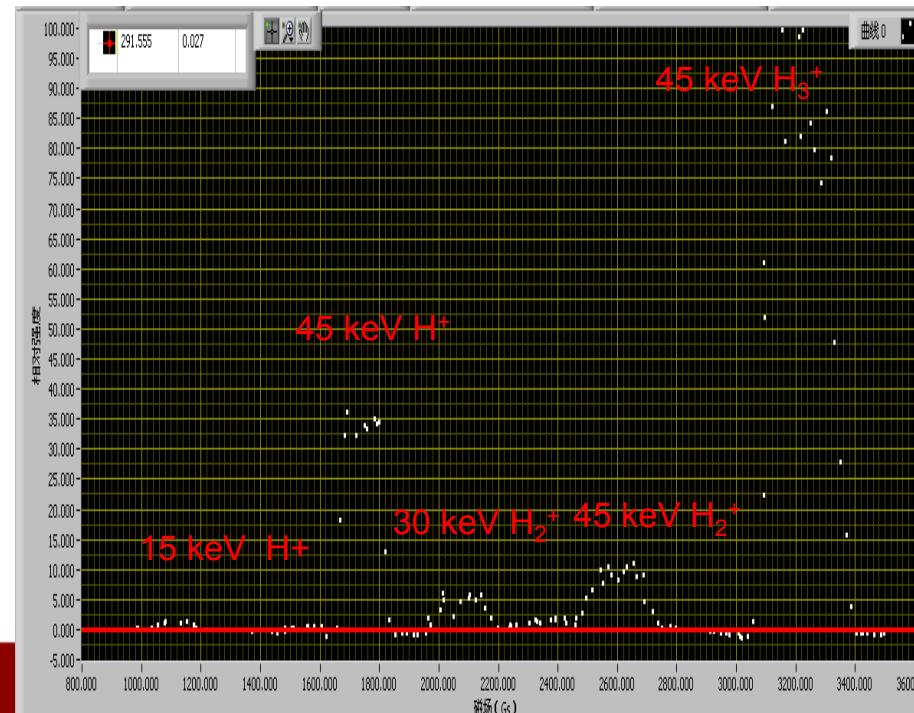


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I_{Total} : 28mA

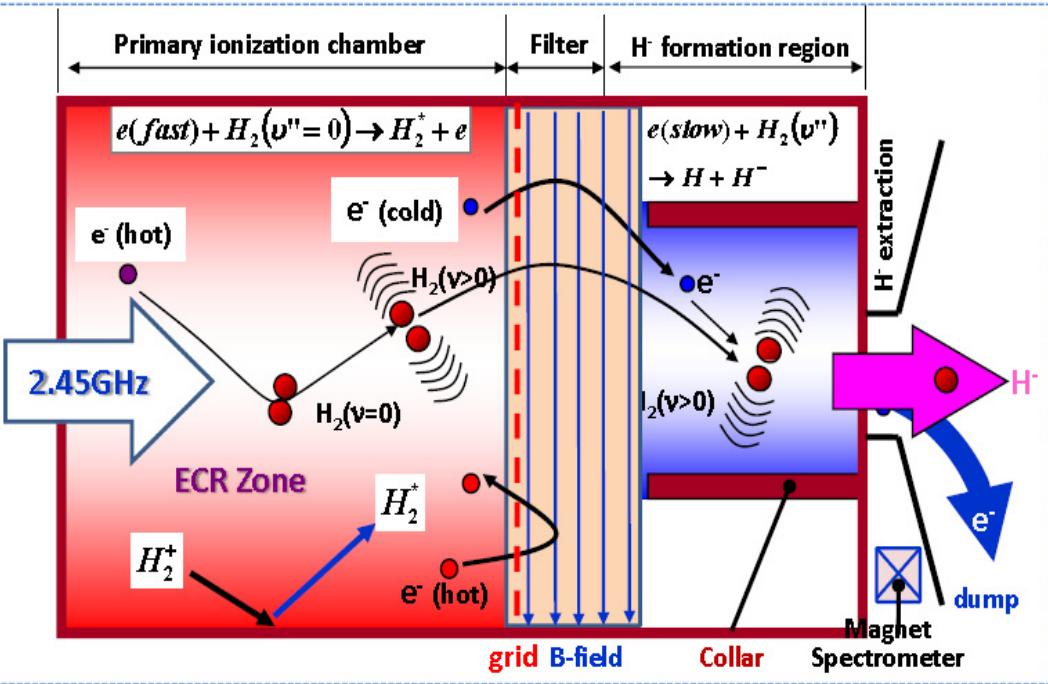
15 mA H_3^+ , 55%.

The highest factor of H_3^+ is 66%.

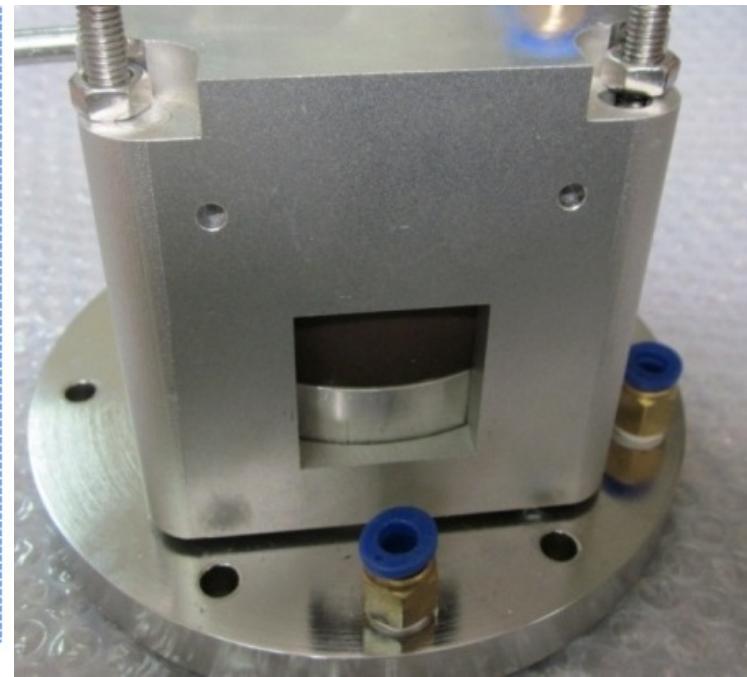


3) H⁻ BEAM Generated by a 2.45GHz Microwave-Driven Volume Source

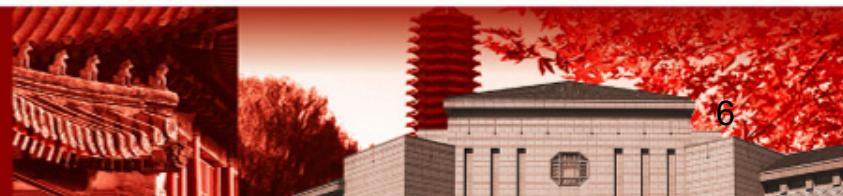
ECR Driven H⁻ Volume Source



Obtained: 15 mA
Required: 5mA

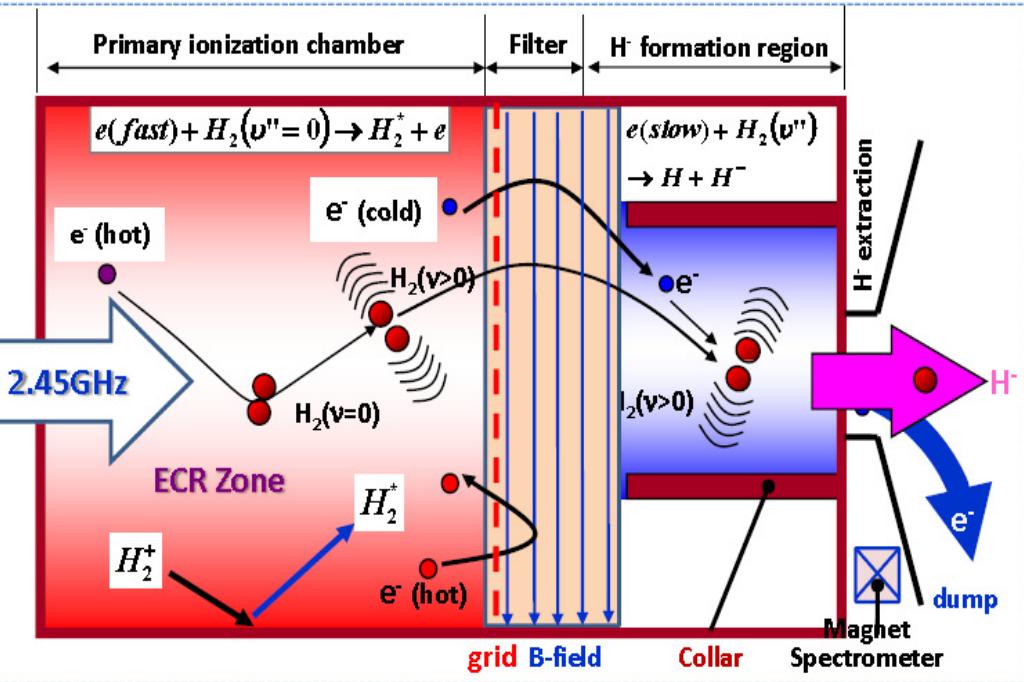


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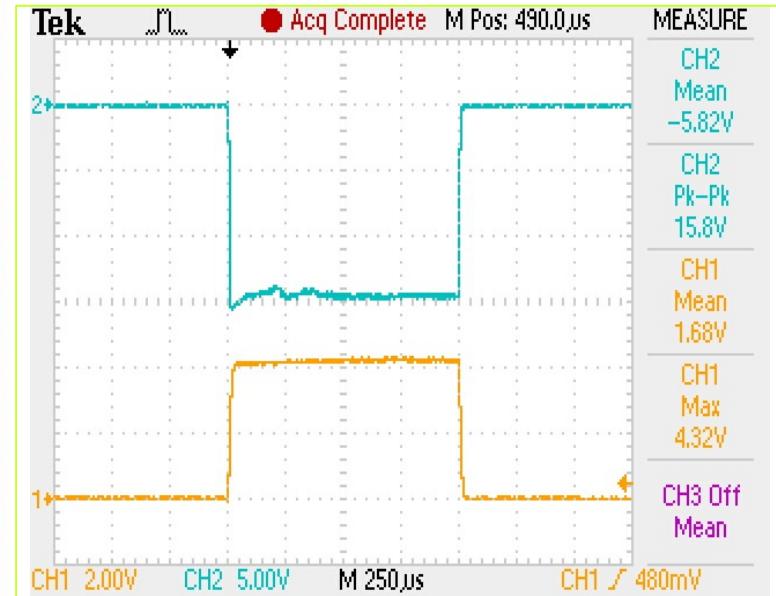


3) H⁻ BEAM Generated by a 2.45GHz Microwave-Driven Volume Source

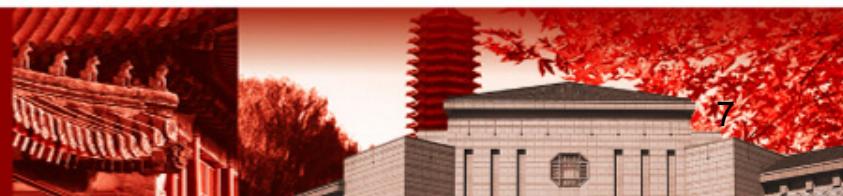
ECR Driven H⁻ Volume Source



Obtained: 15 mA
Required: 5mA



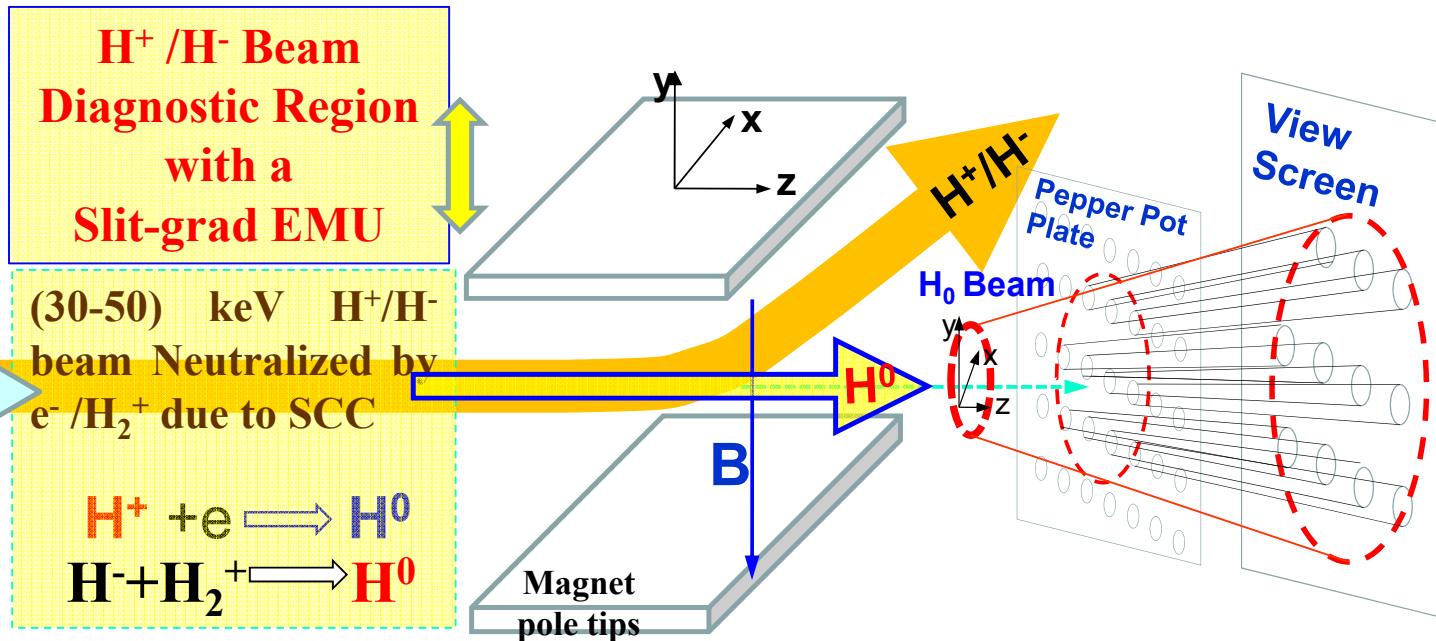
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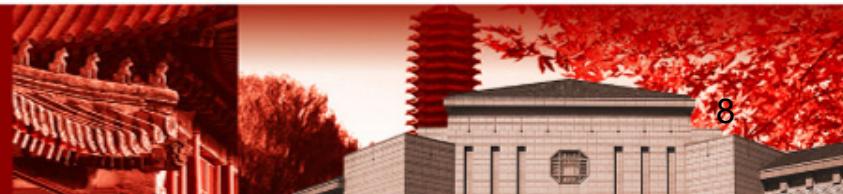
4) Non-intercepting Beam Diagnostic Device

MOPME035

using Neutral Beam Fluorescence Method

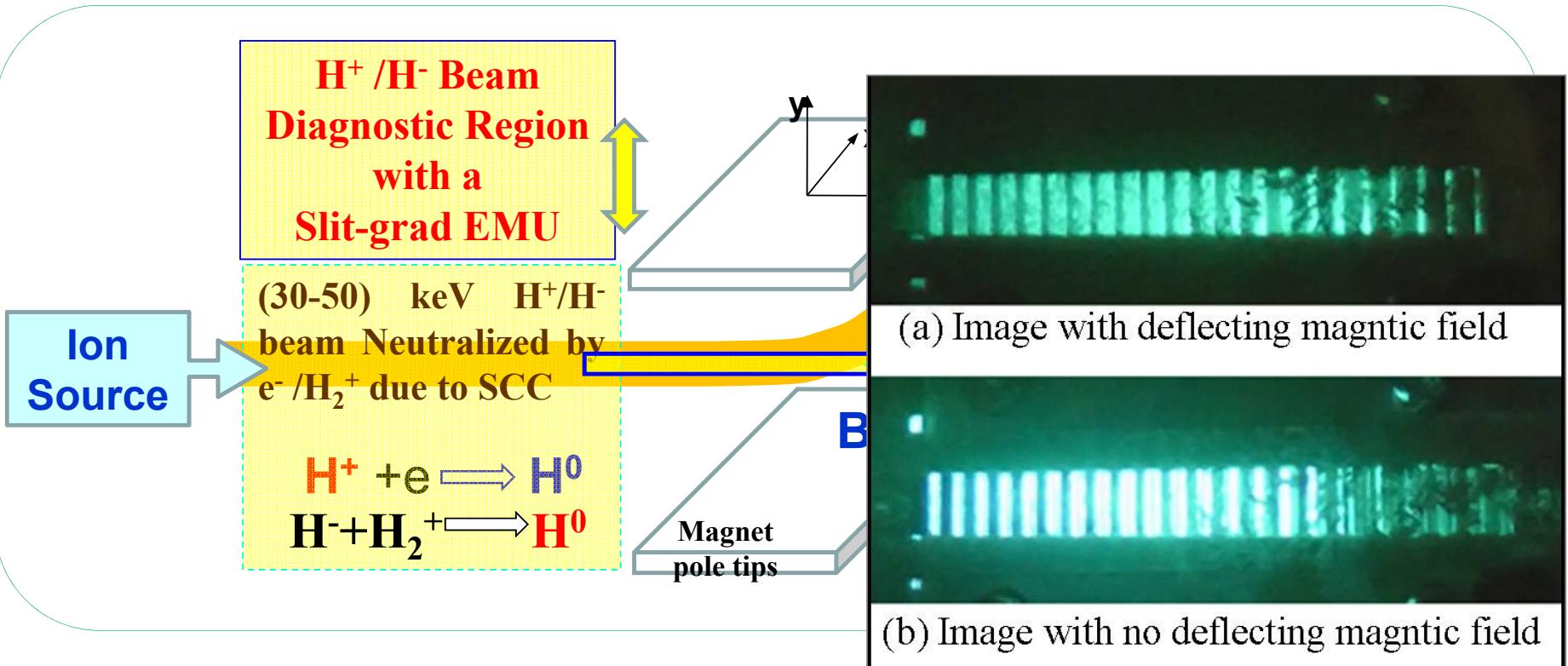


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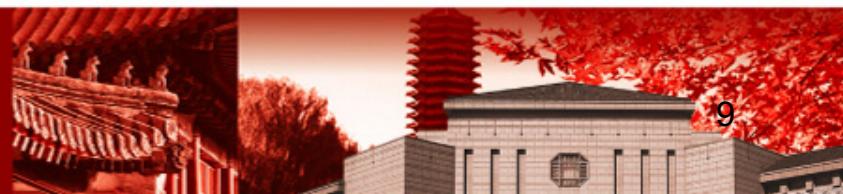


4) Non-intercepting Beam Diagnostic Device

using Neutral Beam Fluorescence Method

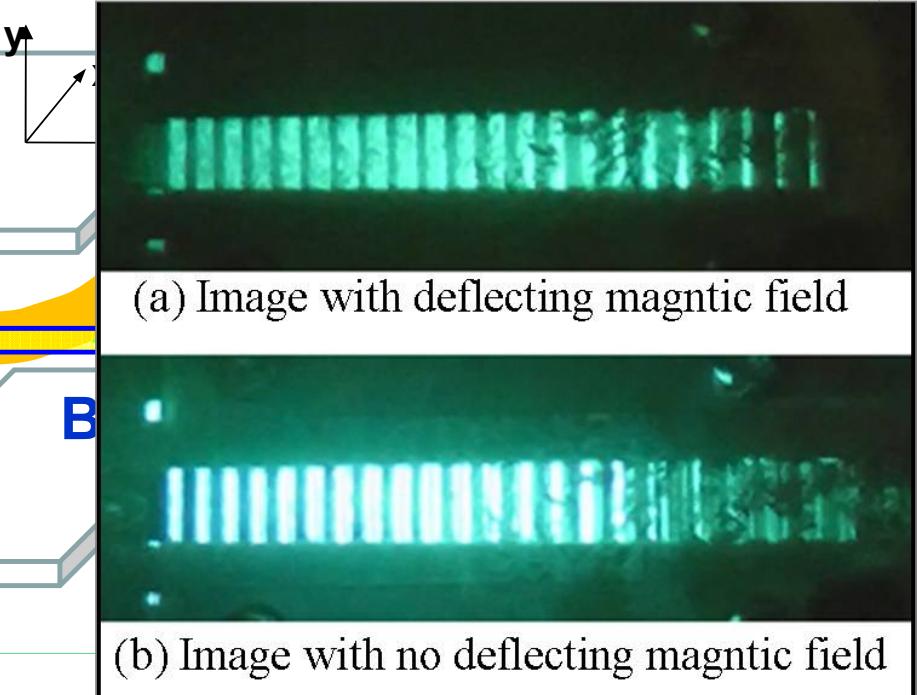
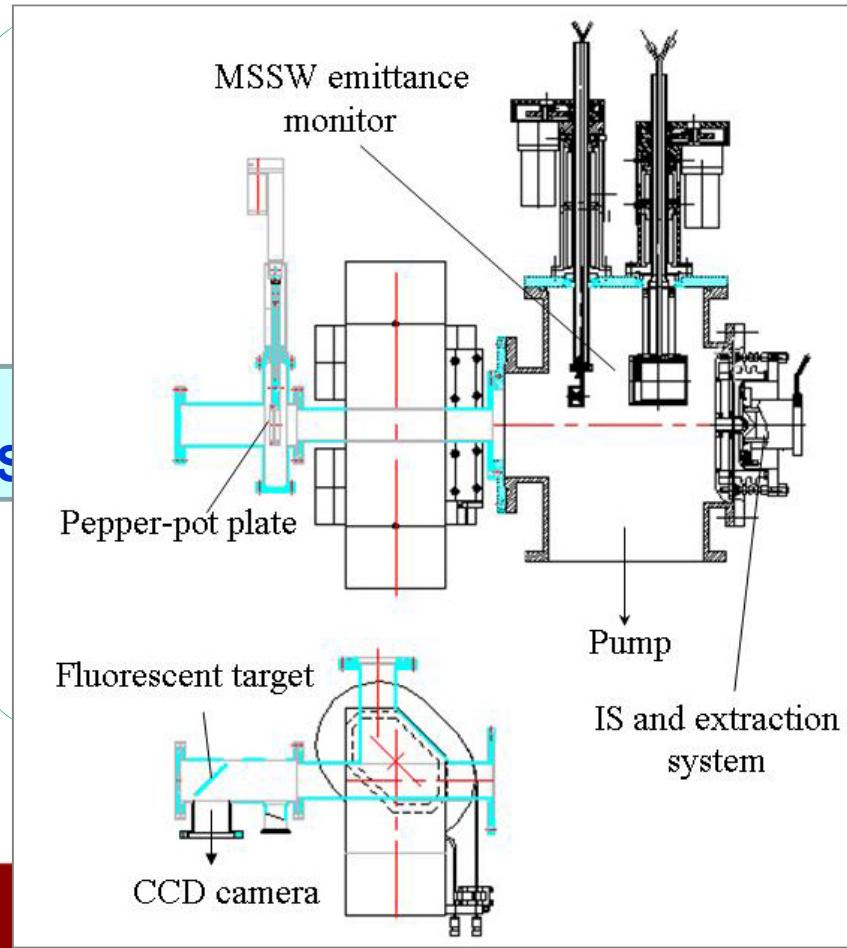


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4) Non-intercepting Beam Diagnostic Device

using Neutral Beam Fluorescence Method



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A Pepper-pot Based Device for Diagnostics of the Single-shot Beam

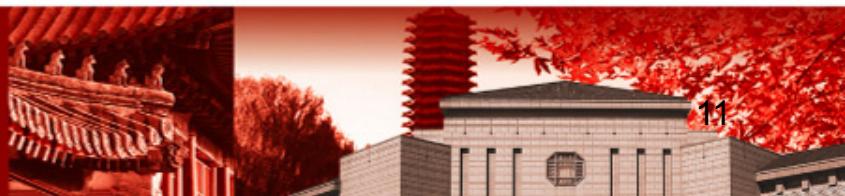
1. System Requirement

To measure the Beam Distribution and its Peak
Beam Current

| Parameters | Value |
|---------------|-------------|
| Beam energy | 20~150 keV |
| Beam current | 0.1~10 A |
| Beam size | < 30 mm |
| Time schedule | Single shot |
| Pulse length | 4 μ s |



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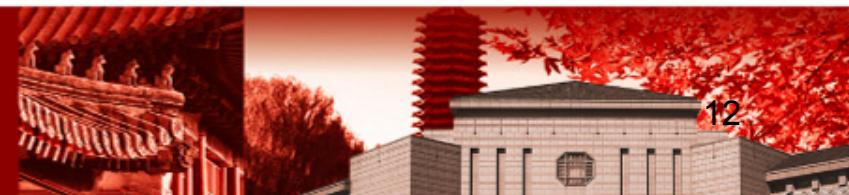
2. Design principle

| Facility | Current | Distribution | Single - Shot |
|-------------------|---------|--------------|---------------|
| Faraday Cup | √ | ✗ | √ |
| ACCT/DCCT | √ | ✗ | √ |
| Allison Scanner | ✗ | √ | ✗ |
| Slit-grid | ✗ | √ | ✗ |
| Pepper-pot device | ✗ | √ | √ |
| ??? | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

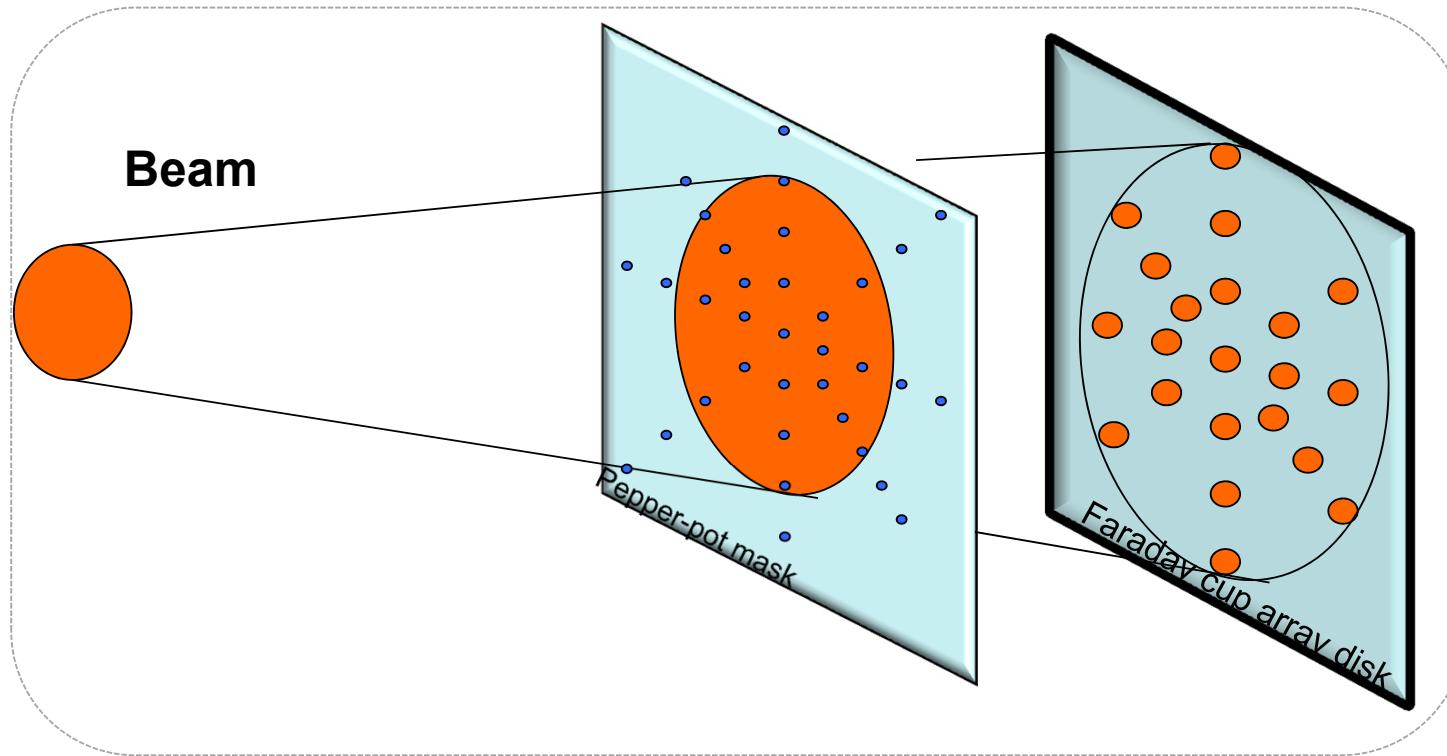
Cost is another issue for this design.



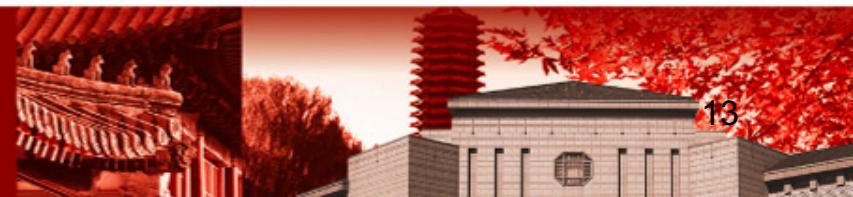
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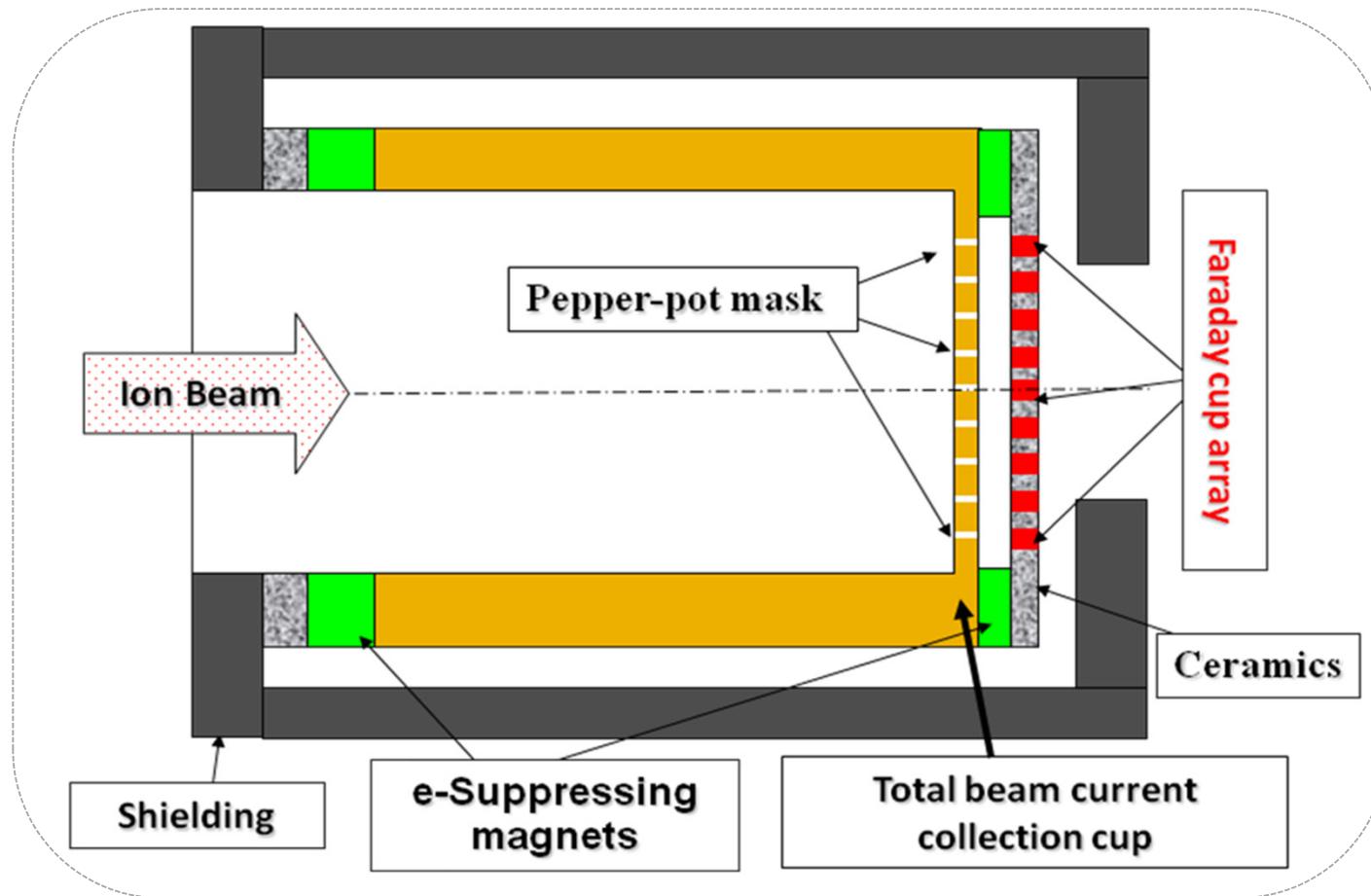
➤ Solution: Pepper-pot principle coupled with Faraday Cup



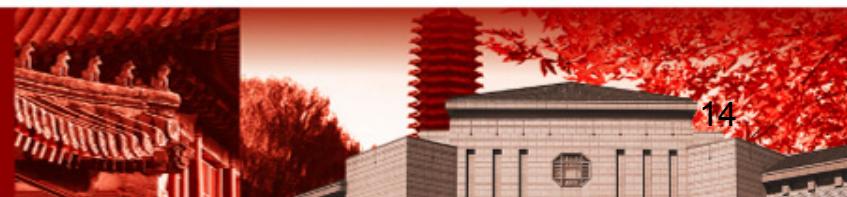
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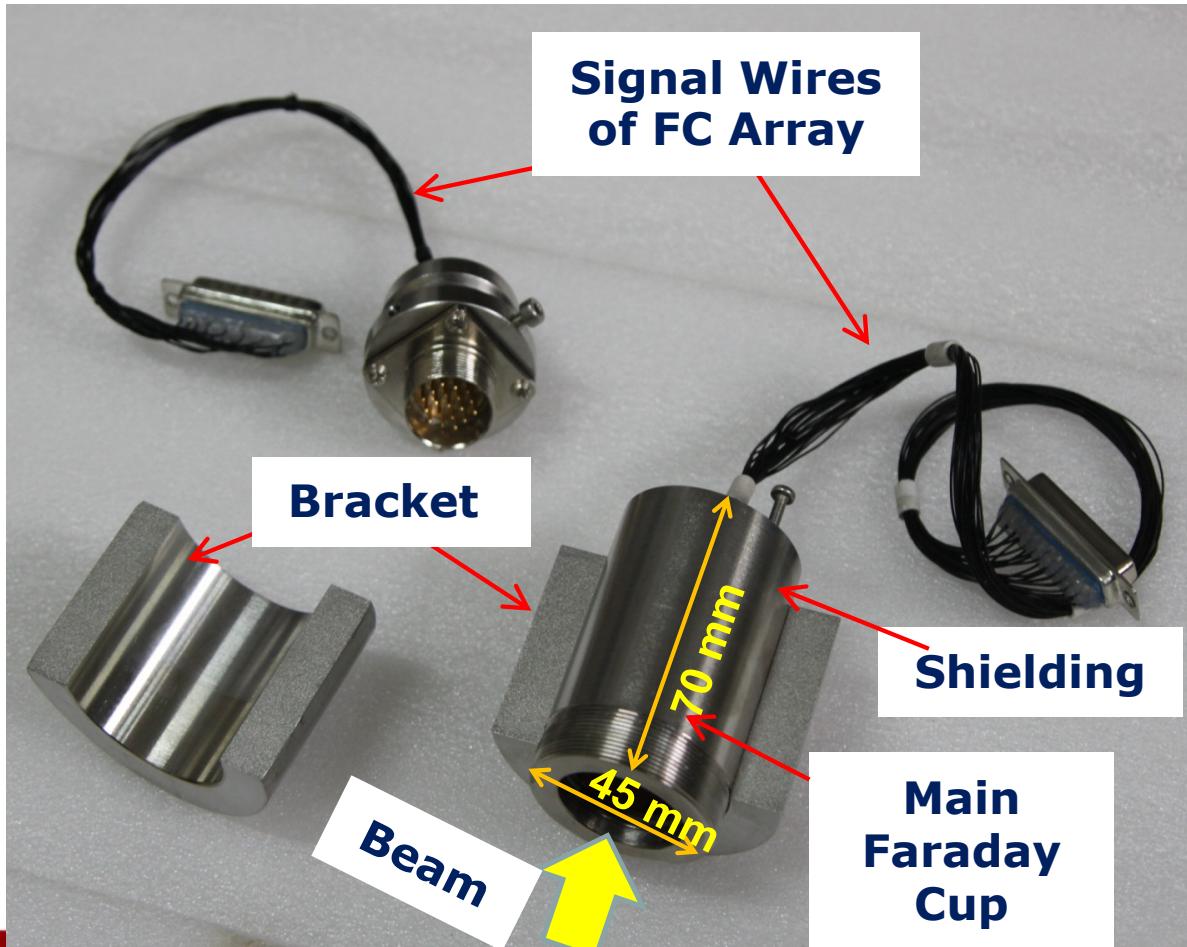
➤The cut view of this device



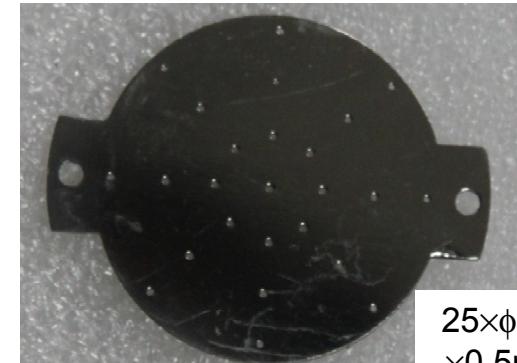
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➤The components

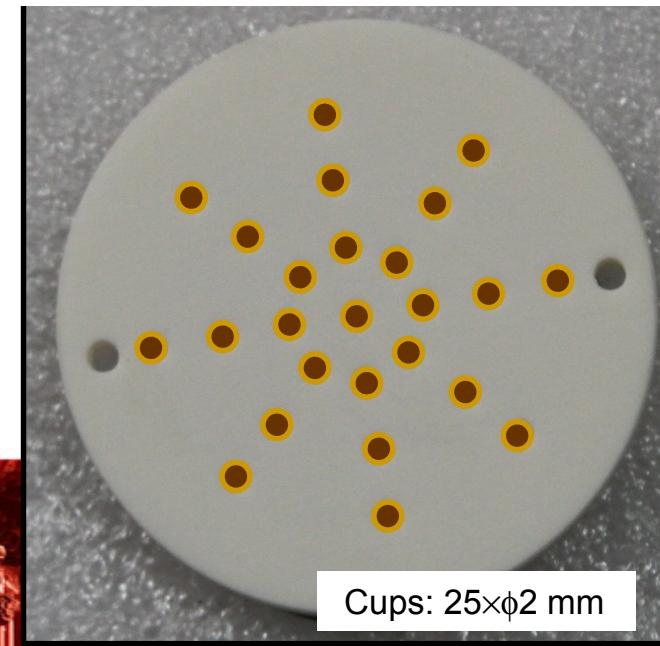


Pepper-pot mask(Mo)



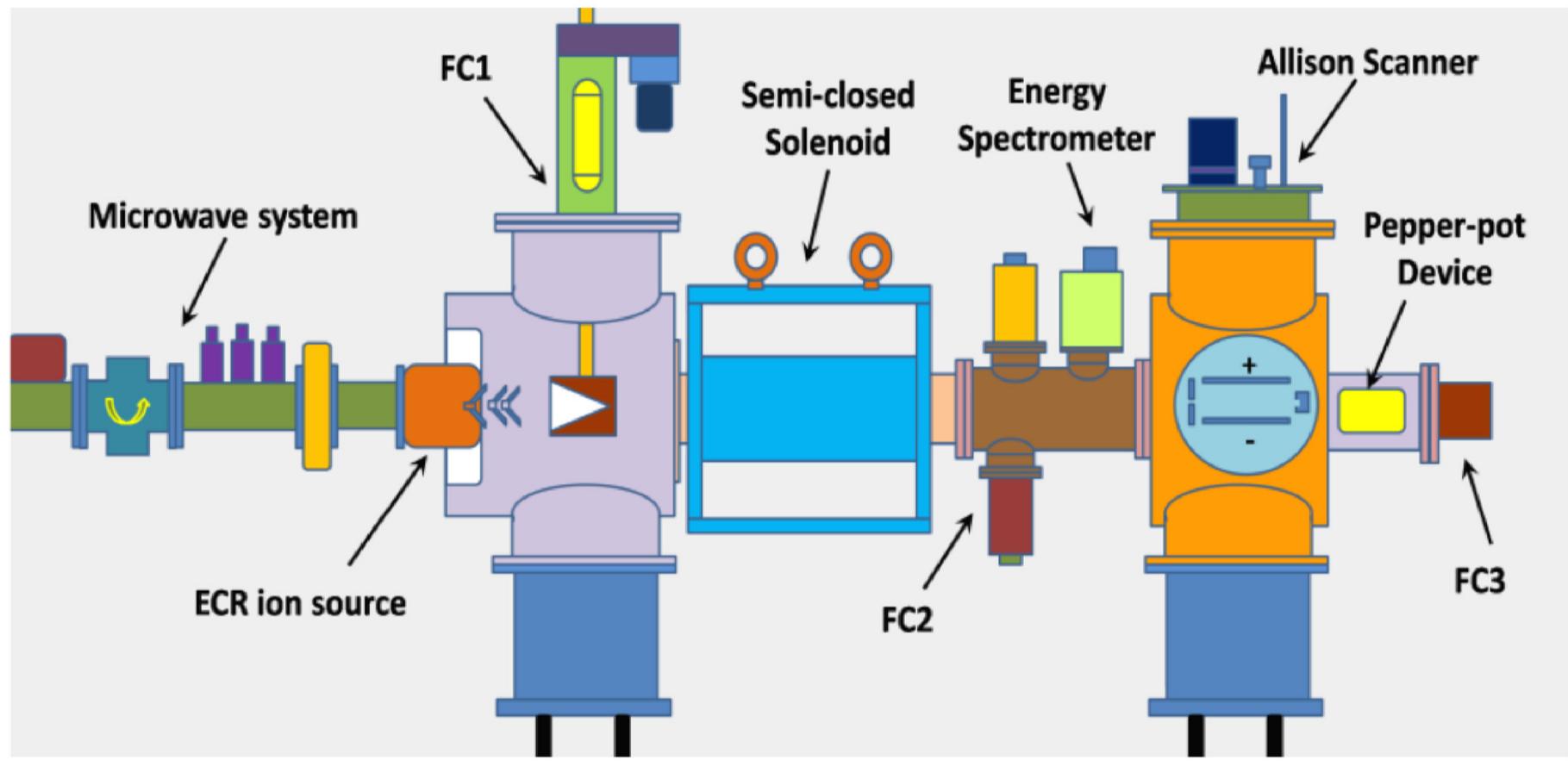
$25 \times \phi 0.5\text{mm}$
 $\times 0.5\text{mm(H)}$

Faraday Array (Support: ceramic)

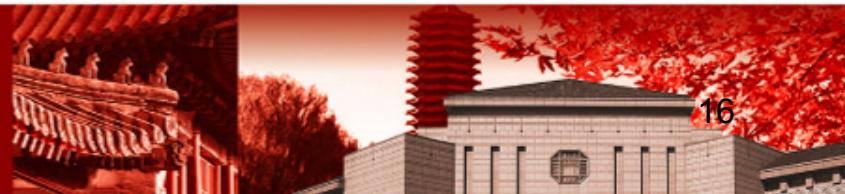


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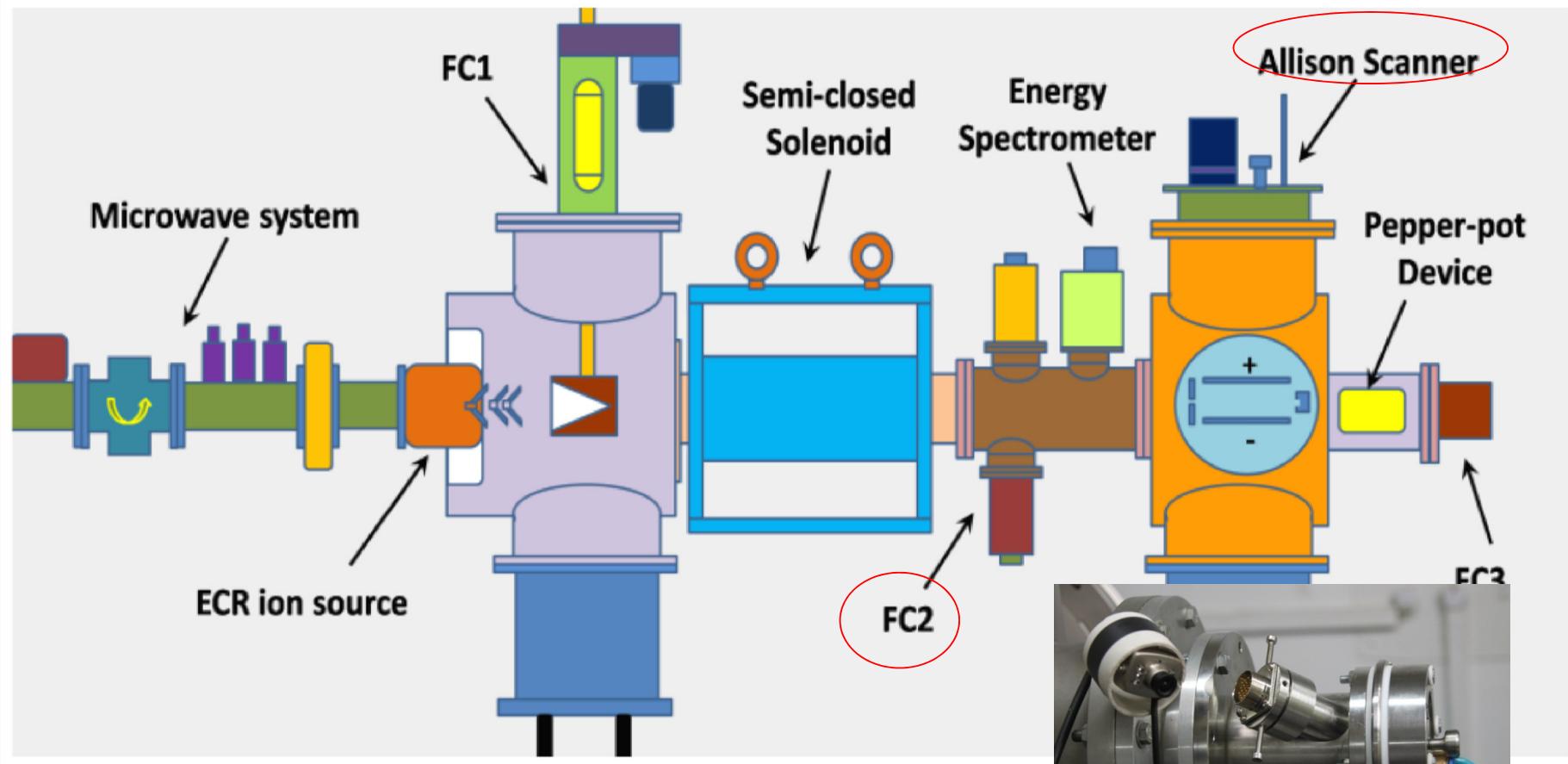
PKU LEBT Test Bench



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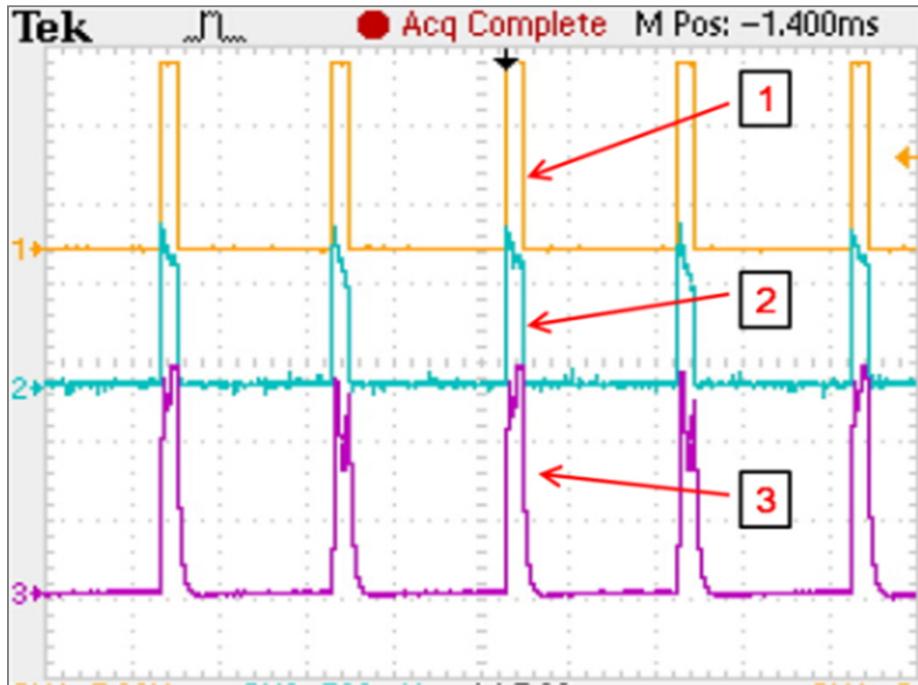
PKU LEBT Test Bench



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3. Experimental results

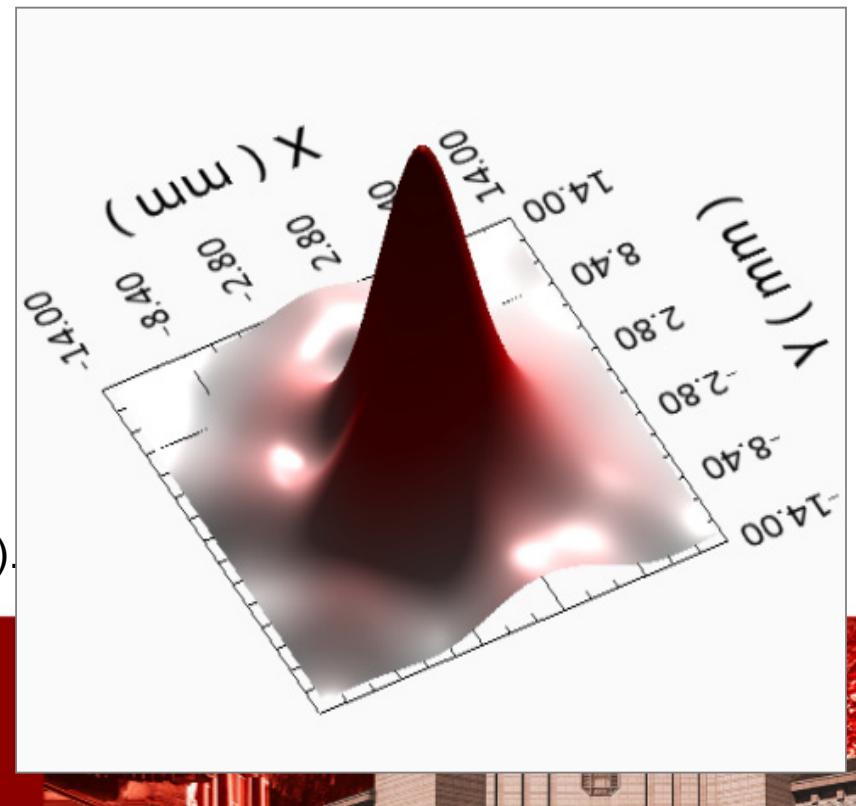


1. Trigger signal;
2. Main Faraday cup signal (~100 mA);
3. Signal of the central small Faraday cup (~15 μ A).



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Testing beam
Pulsed H^+ , 100Hz@1ms
50keV@100mA

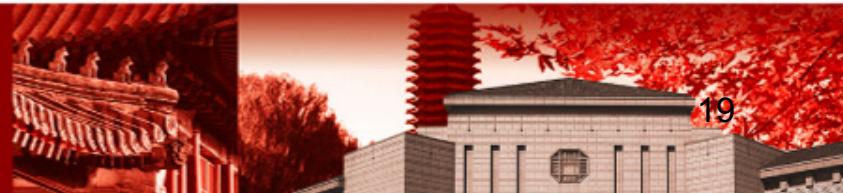


4. Conclusion

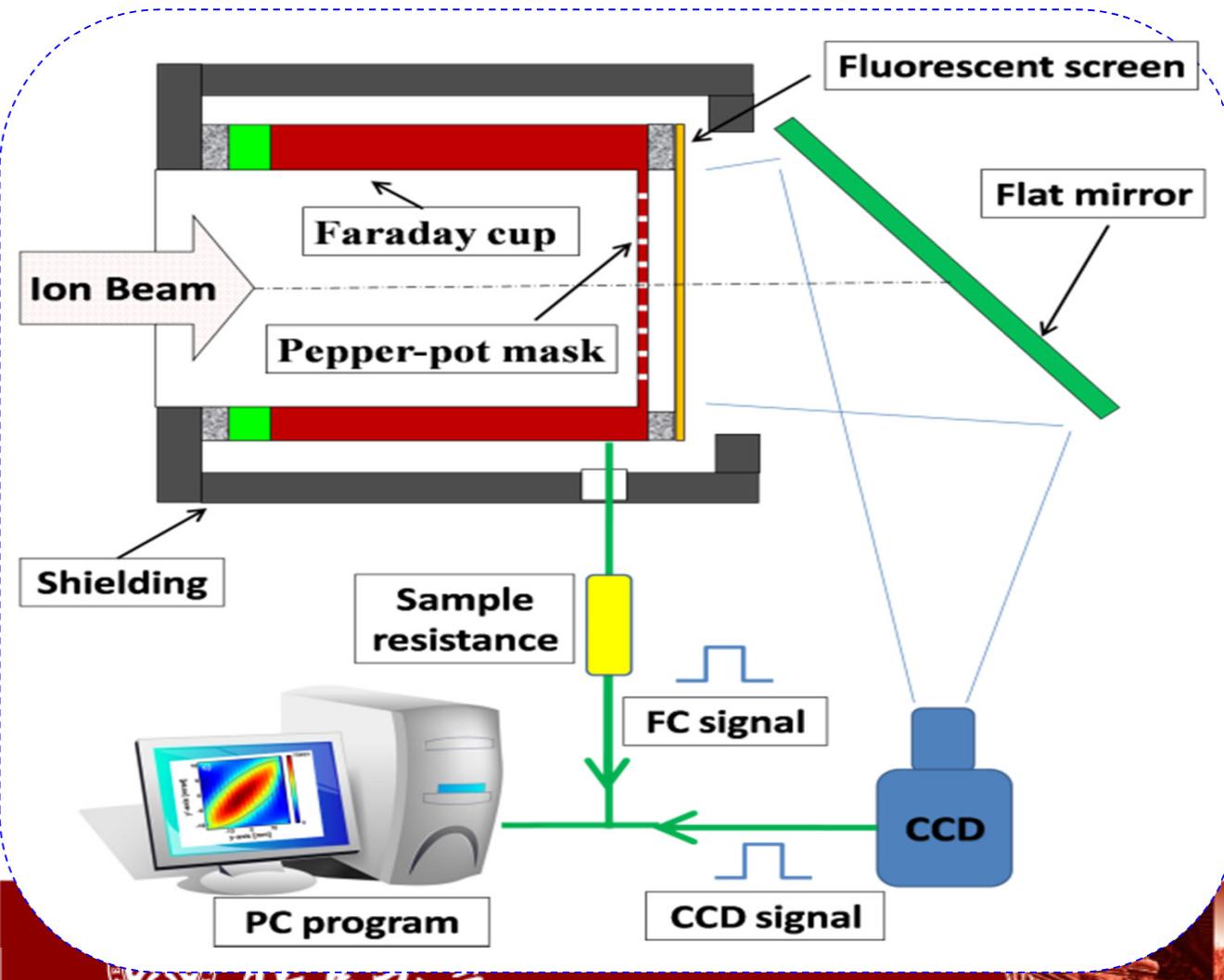
1. This pepper-pot based device has the ability to measure the **total beam current** as well as the **beam distribution** for a single shot short pulsed beam.
2. This principle can be used to measure DC beam, any other single pulsed beam or multi-pulsed beam. Heat loading will be considered accordingly.
3. It will become a facility that is not only **beam current**, **beam distribution** measurement, but also provide **beam emmitance** through some improvement.



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➤ Improved Facility



- a) Total Current
- b) Beam distribution
- c) Emmitance

Can be used to measure
Single-shot beam
Multi-pulsed beam
DC beam





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