



RFQ cooler and buncher project for ISOLDE

Present status and off-line test
results

By: Hanna Frånberg
Presented by: Luis Mario Fraile

Why an RFQ CB for ISOLDE

- Reduced transverse emittance
- Reduced energy spread
- Beam bunching capability

For a wide range of masses
Relatively fast cooling ($< \text{ms}$)

Examples for applications

- Injection into mass spectrometers
e.g. ISOLTRAP, MISTRAL, JYFLTRAP
- Laser spectroscopy
 - COLLAPS, JYFL
- Injection into mass separators
 - HRS of ISOLDE, EURISOL

Installation of RFQ

Today:



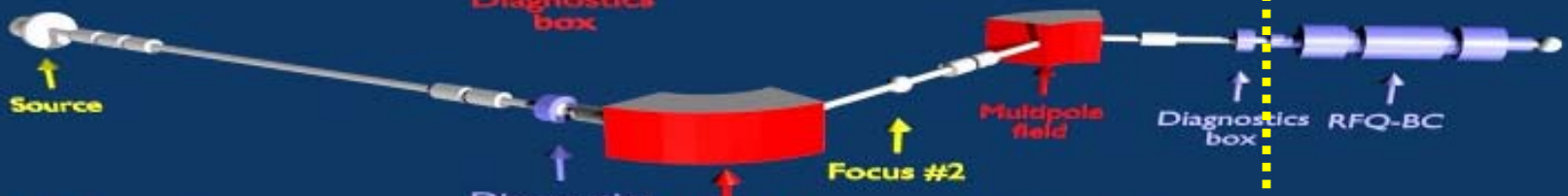
October 2007:



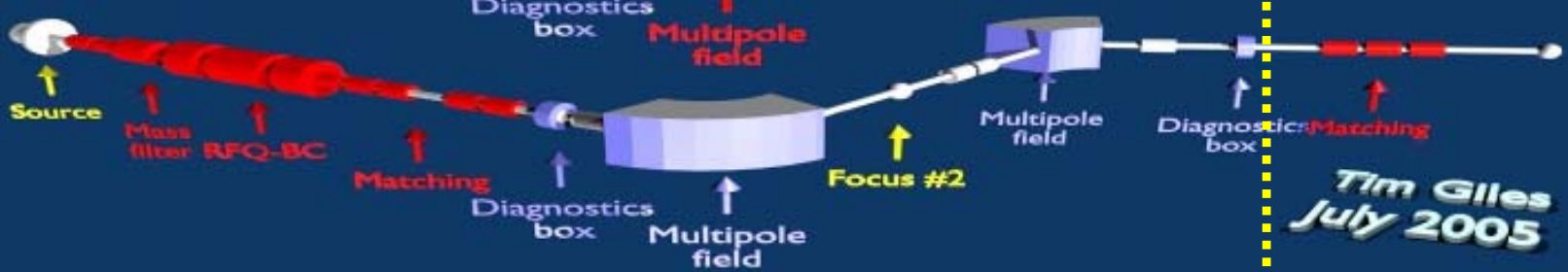
2nd step:



future:

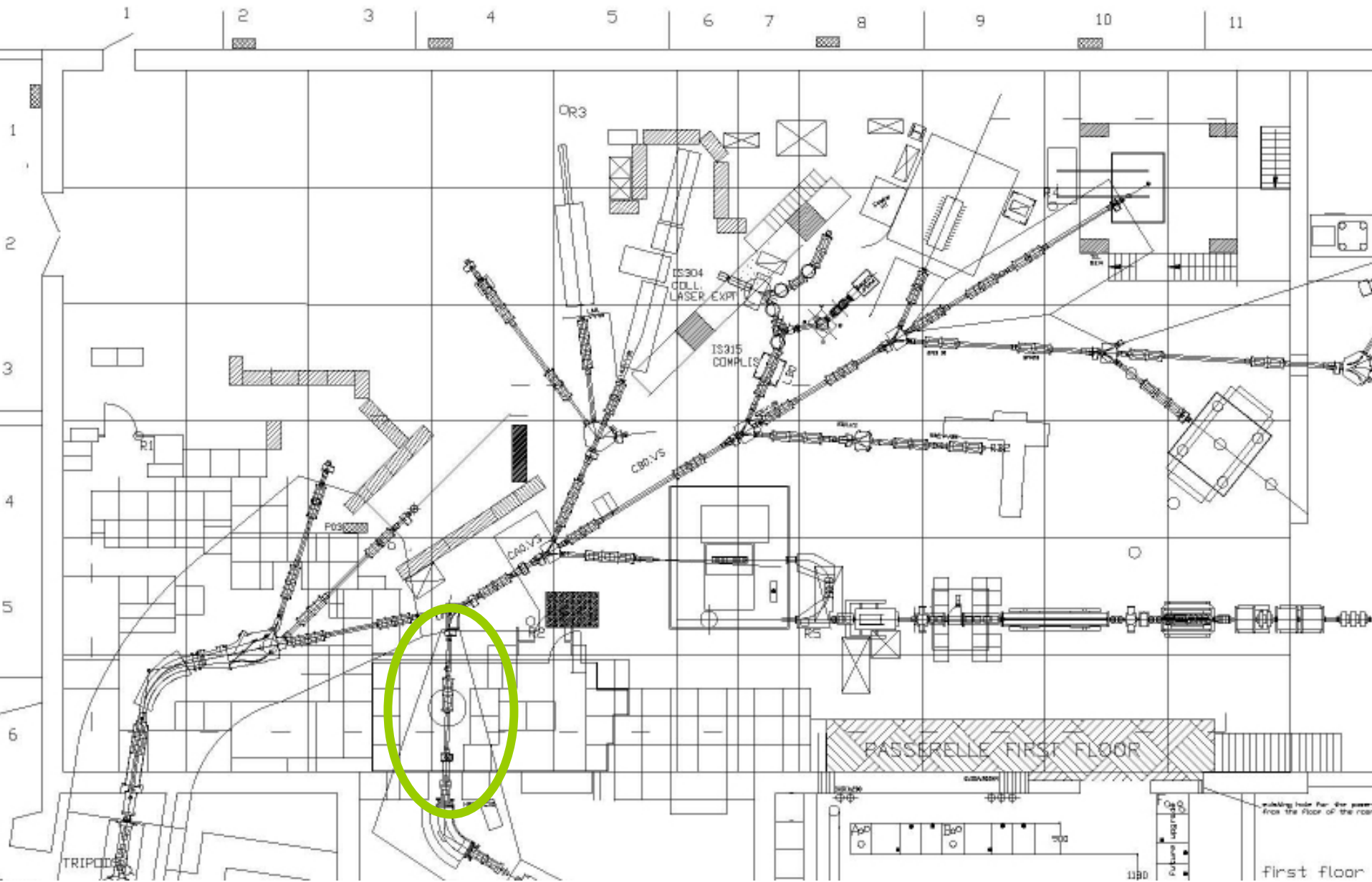


EURISOL
HIE Isolde:

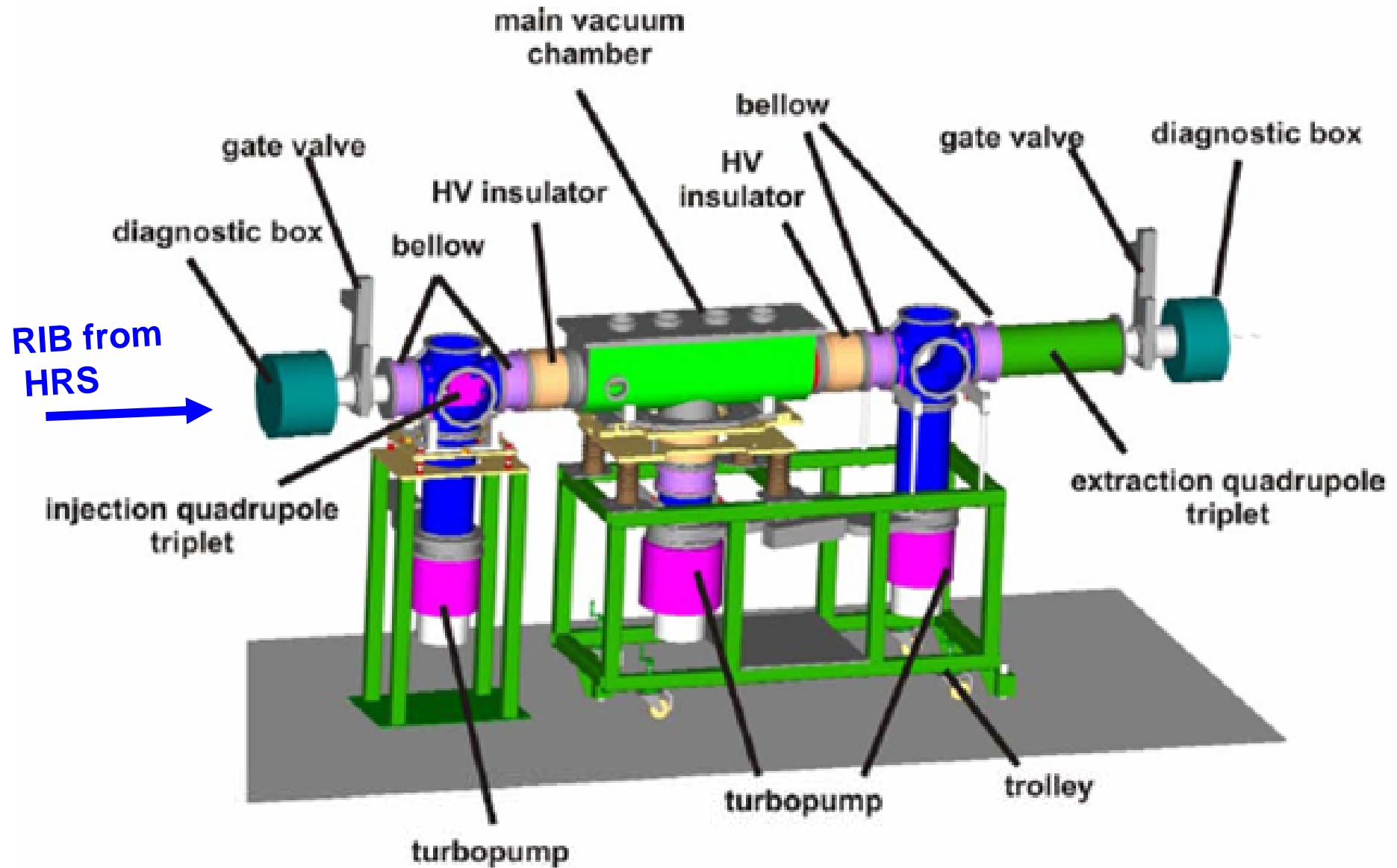


Tim Gilles
July 2005

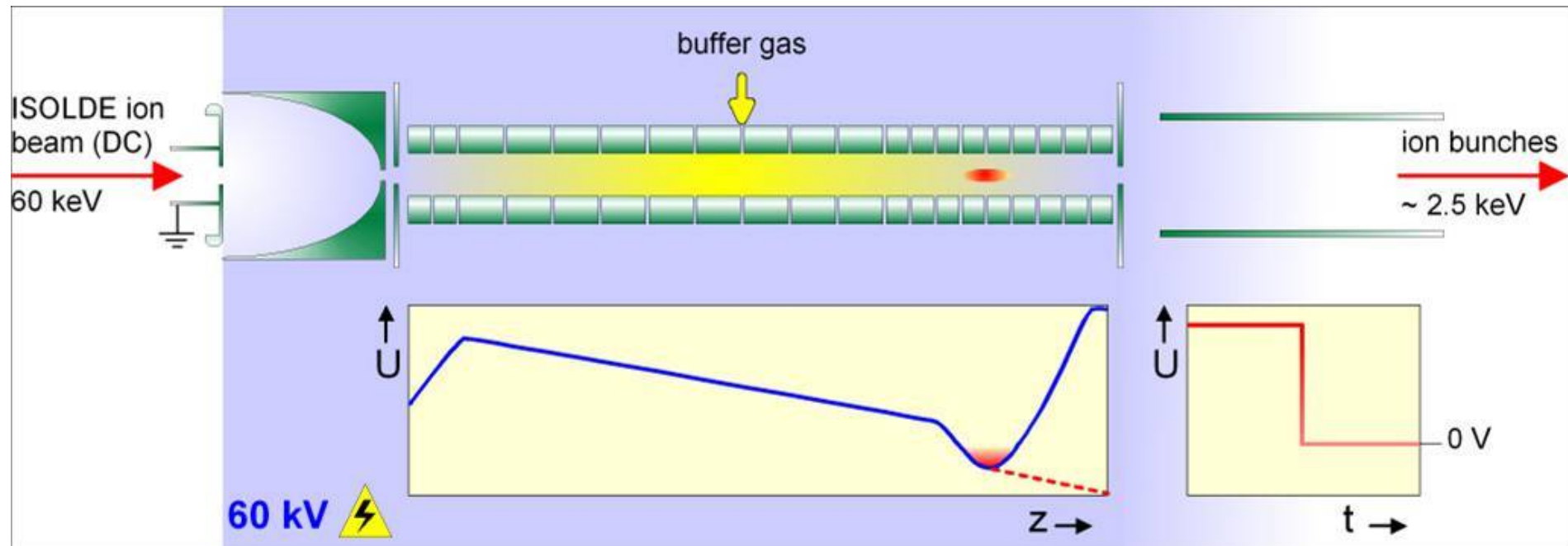
Where at ISOLDE



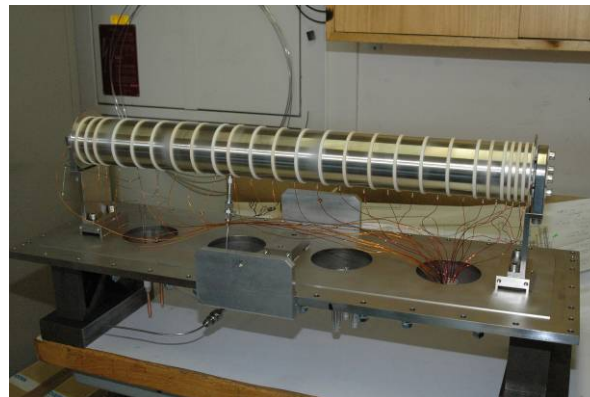
Cartoon of the RFQ installation



RFQ Cooler technique



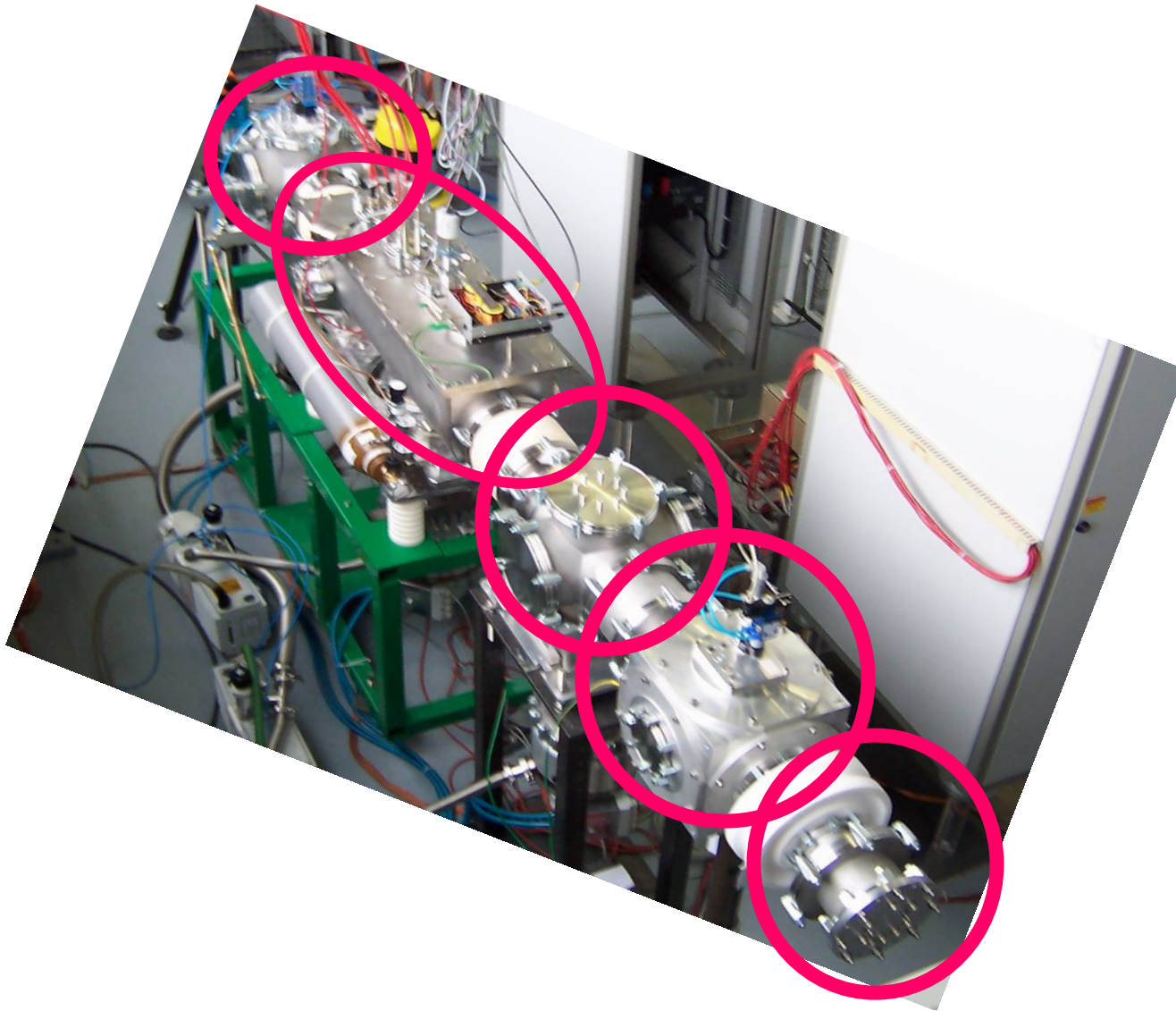
- RF for radial confinement
- DC Segments for axial trapping
- Gas for cooling



Aims of the off-line tests

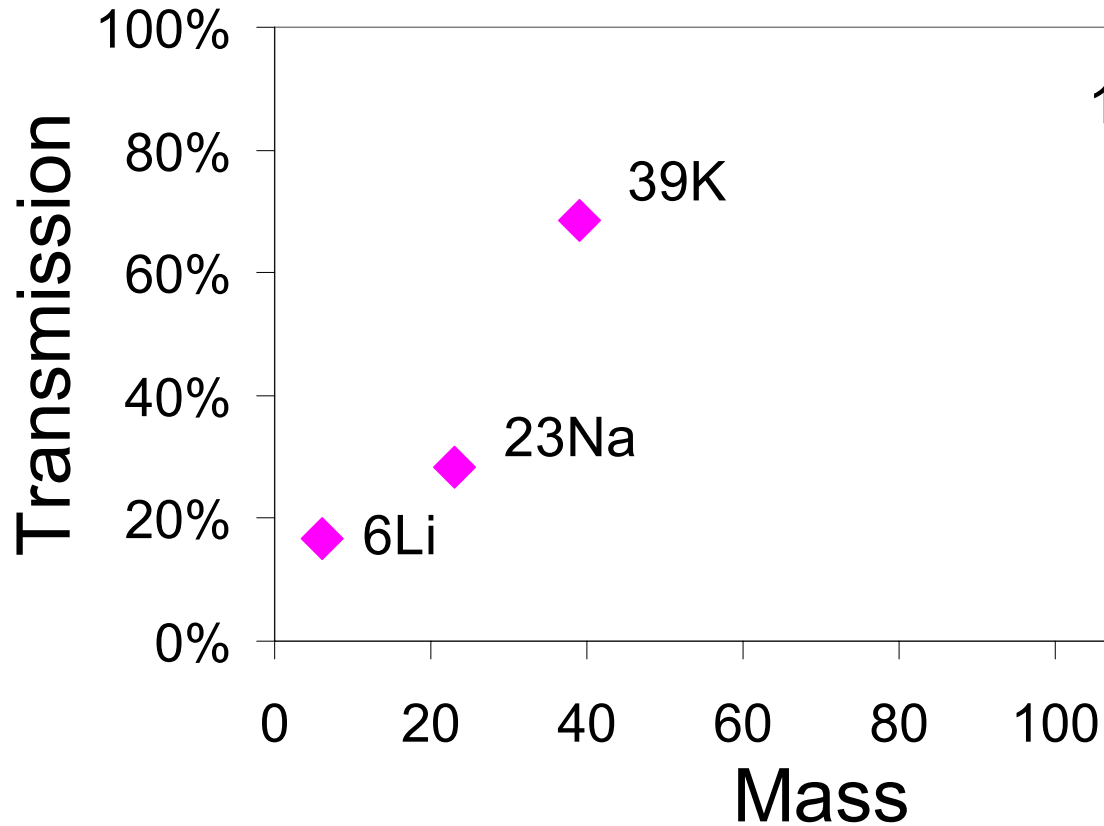
- Transmission efficiency
 - As a function of the mass
 - Alkali ions Li, Na, K, Cs
 - Ar / noble gases from a FEBIAD source
 - CW and pulsed mode
- Beam quality improvements
 - Emittance measurements
 - Time and energy spread of the bunches
- Specific issues
 - Space charge limit with bunched beams
 - Recombination of noble gases with impurities

ISCOOL off-line tests



- RFQ
- RF Oscillator
- Test ion source
- 2 FCs for diagnostics
- Quadrupole Triplet

Optimized transmissions



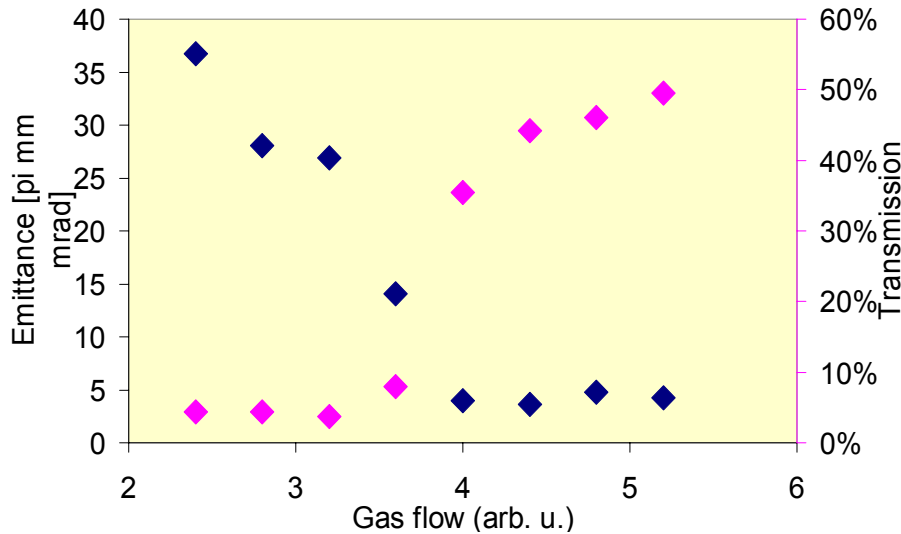
CW mode

Element	Transmission
Li	17 %
Na	28 %
K	68 %
Cs	79 %

Ion cooling

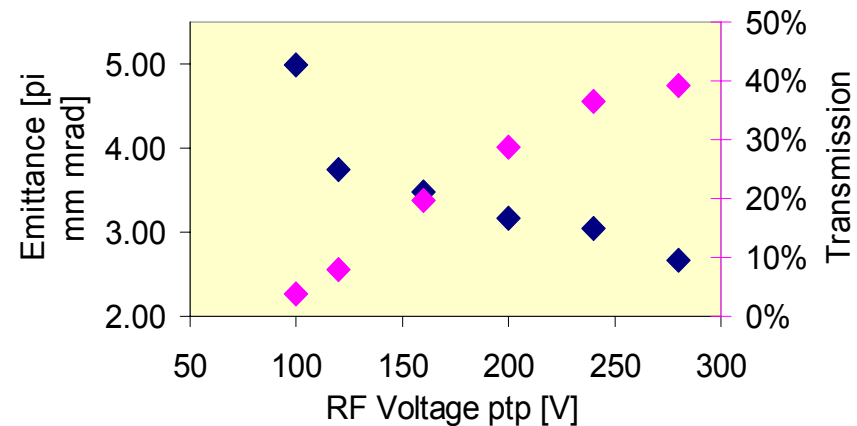
CW mode

39-K Buffer gas pressure influence on transmission and emittance



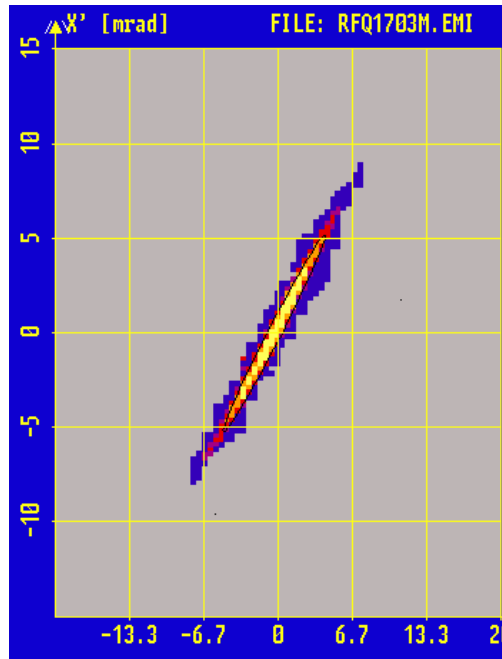
Element	Emittance
Ion source	$>35 \pi \cdot \text{mm} \cdot \text{mrad}$
Without cooling	$>35 \pi \cdot \text{mm} \cdot \text{mrad}$
With cooling Cs	$\epsilon_{95} = 2.2 \pi \cdot \text{mm} \cdot \text{mrad}$ 60% transmission
Na	$\epsilon_{95} = 2.95 \pi \cdot \text{mm} \cdot \text{mrad}$ 23 % transmission

39-K RF ptp voltage influence on transmission and emittance

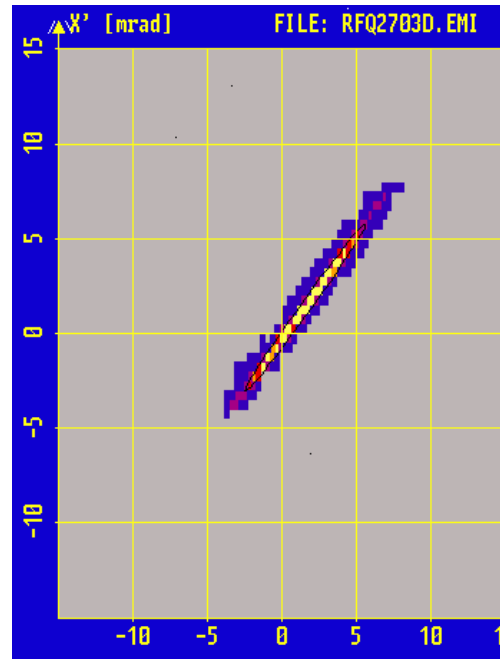


When optimizing the buffer gas pressure or the RF voltage the emittance decreases as transmission efficiency increases

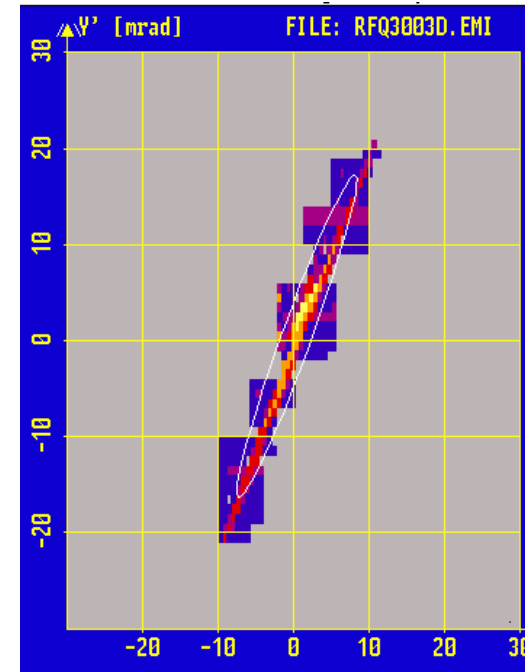
Emittance measurements



KV-plane 4 mm mrad emittance after the RFQ with 50 % transmission



2 mm mrad in emittance in the KV-plane after the RFQ with 60 % transmission



33 mm mrad emittance in the KV plane directly from the ion source

Bunched beams

- Preliminary tests with Na ions
 - Transmission close to CW operation (>20%)
 - Space charge limits in transmission efficiency not seen up to 10^6 - 10^7 ions/bunch
 - **BUT**: long bunches $>50\mu\text{s}$
 - may be due to the (too) simple extraction scheme adopted up to now – pulsing of the extraction plate only

Next steps

- Off-line commissioning
 - Tests with a FEBIAD ion source (Ar)
 - ISOLDE-like ion source
 - Charge recombination in the buffer gas?
 - Tests of the bunching mode with a better extraction scheme
 - Pulsing the extraction plate and the last segments of the buncher
- Installation
 - HV platform - next June
 - Installation of the RFQ - October