

# Deflector Development

## at the Cooler Synchrotron COSY/Jülich

October 2, 2012 | Ralf Gebel

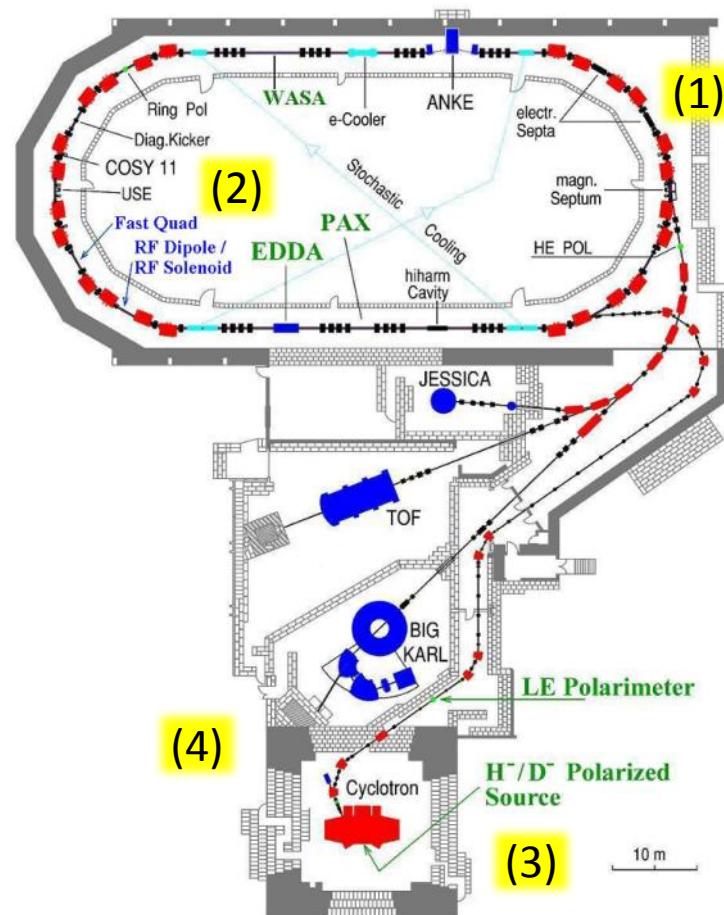
Institute for Nuclear Physics (IKP-4/COSY)

# Outline

- Overview
- COSY extraction
- RF spin manipulation
- Ion sources and beam transport
- Cyclotron extraction
- Options for improving performance
- srEDM deflector Prototype
- Outlook

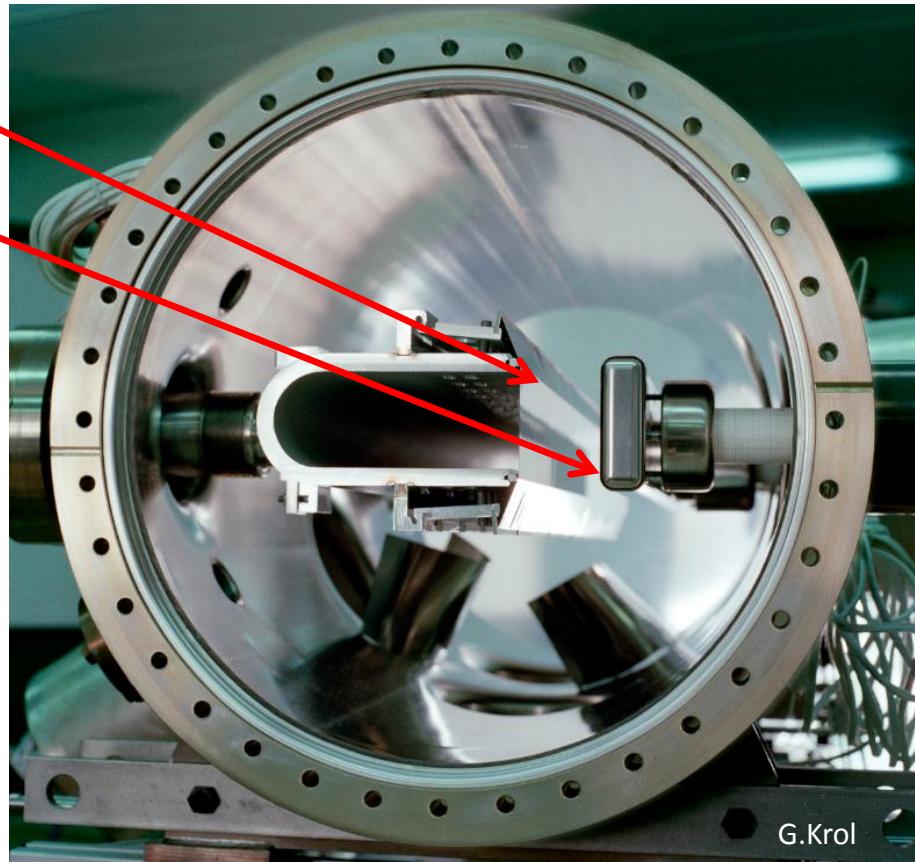
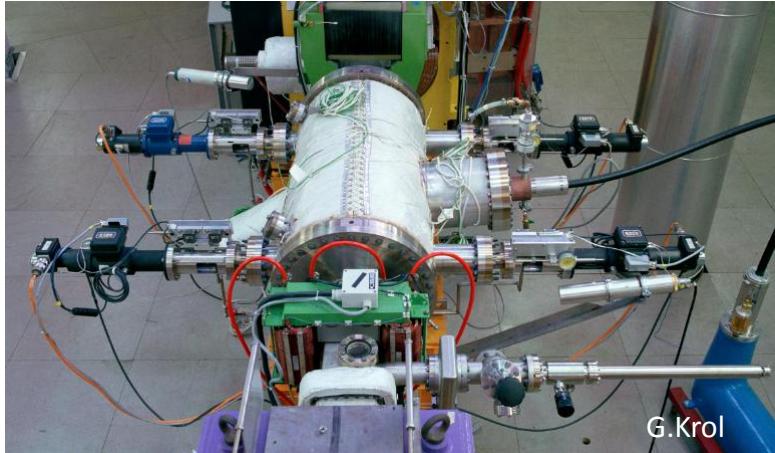
# Deflectors at COSY

- (1) Extraction of COSY beams
- (2) rf devices
  - Solenoid
  - Dipole(s)
- (3) Ion sources
  - pol. Source: 90° extraction
  - Beam line: 135° to polarimeter
  - (Extraction at high voltage)
- (4) Cyclotron
  - Extraction of pos. and neg. ions
  - Injection



# COSY Extraction Septum

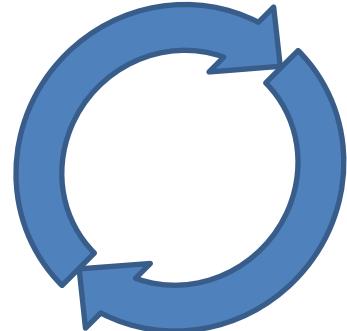
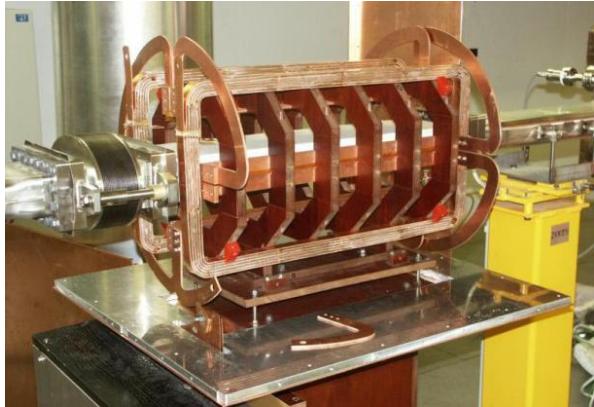
- Grounded septum foil (0.1 mm Mo)
- Max. 200 kV on cathode (Ti)
- Max. 120 kV/cm (3.3 GeV/c)
- In situ bakeable to 300°C
- Moveable electrodes ( $r$ ,  $r'$ )



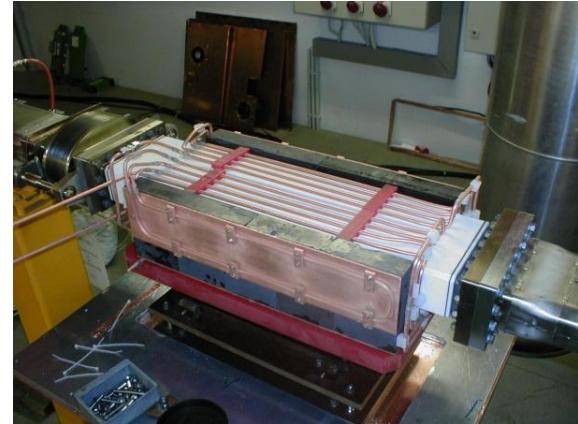
← 500 mm →

# RF Deflectors for Spin Manipulations

Helmholtz dipole (2002)



Ferrite dipole (2003 – '07)



## Parameter range:

- **250 to 1450 kHz**
- **0.2 - 1 T mm**

Solenoid (2007 - )

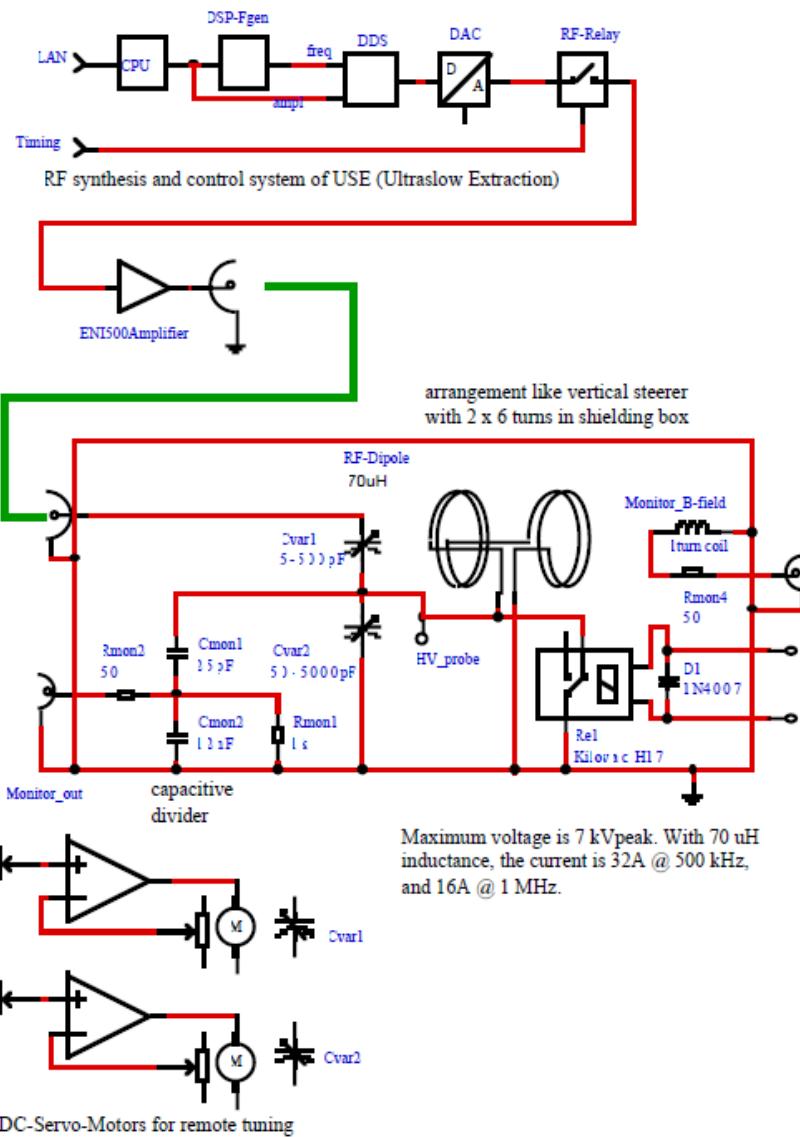


## Plan for 2013+

**Dipole + combined E/B**

**-> A. Lehrach's talk**

# RF Amplifier for the Spin Flipper



## RF system (A. Schnase et.al.)

- Provides up to 1 kW RF power (resonant, up to 10 kV<sub>p</sub> and 20 A<sub>p</sub>)
- Locked to the COSY RF and timing
- System will be copied, enabled for  $E \sin(\omega t) + B \sin(\omega t + \phi)$  operation

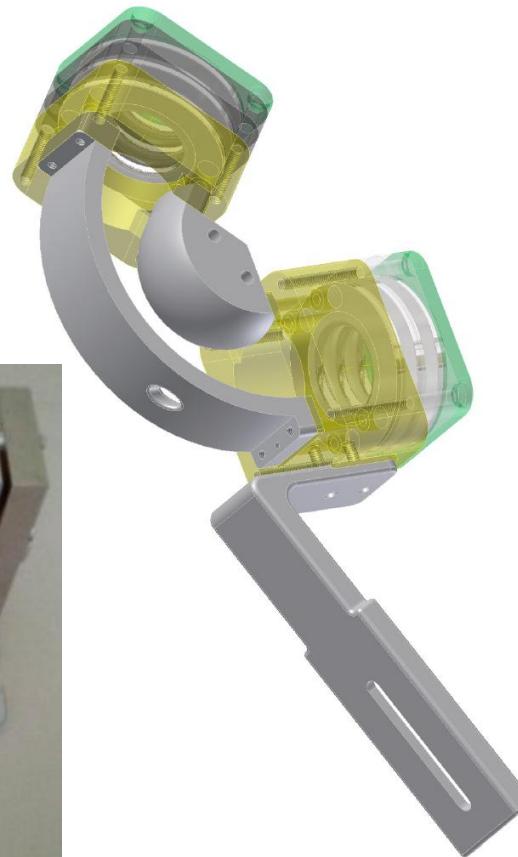
# Ion Sources and Beam Transport

Spherical beam deflectors for ion beams

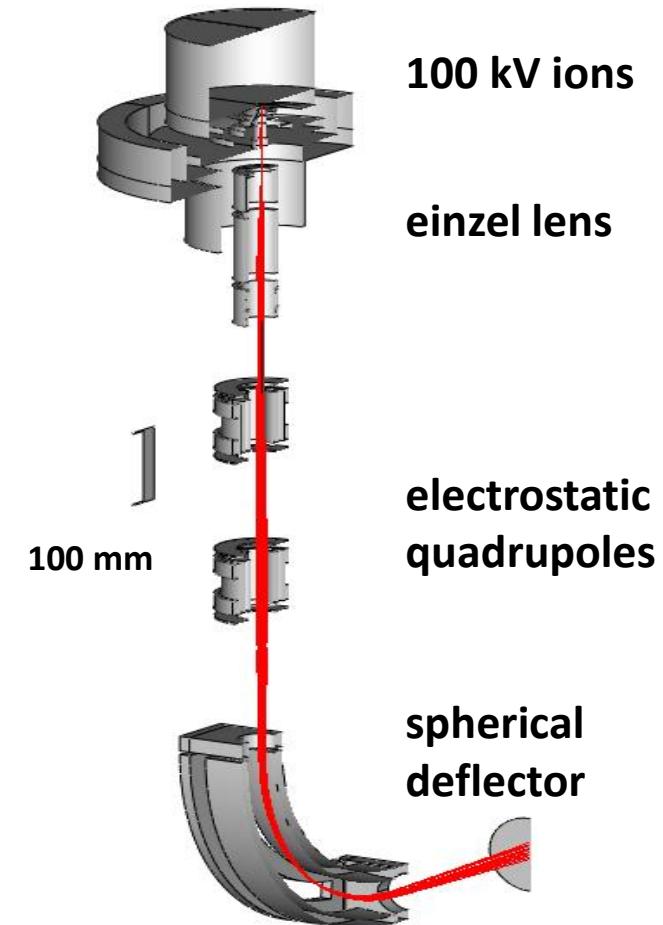
- 90° / 135°
- Low fields
- Low aberrations



90° deflector for pol. ions



135° deflector



Study for ELENA/CERN

# Cyclotron Extraction



AEG design (RFQ: 1961)

1<sup>st</sup> internal beam: 1968

Pole diameter 3.3 m -> 700 t iron

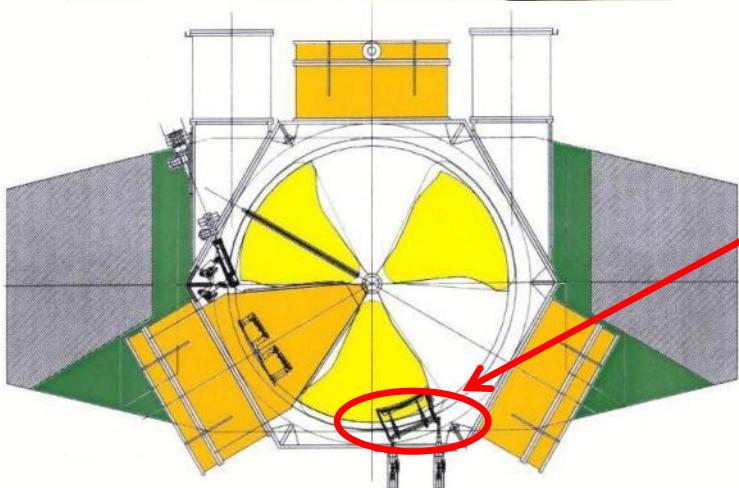
$\langle B \rangle_{\max} = 1.35 \text{ T}$ ,  $B_{\text{hill}} = 1.97 \text{ T}$

RF 20 – 30 MHz ( $h=3$ , 100 kW<sub>peak</sub>)

22.5-45 MeV/A light ions

2-4.5 keV/A injection

3 ion sources (2 multicusp + pol. CBS)



**Extraction channel starts with E-Septum**

40 kV for 75 MeV d / gap: 0.35 cm

E-Field: > 115 kV/cm

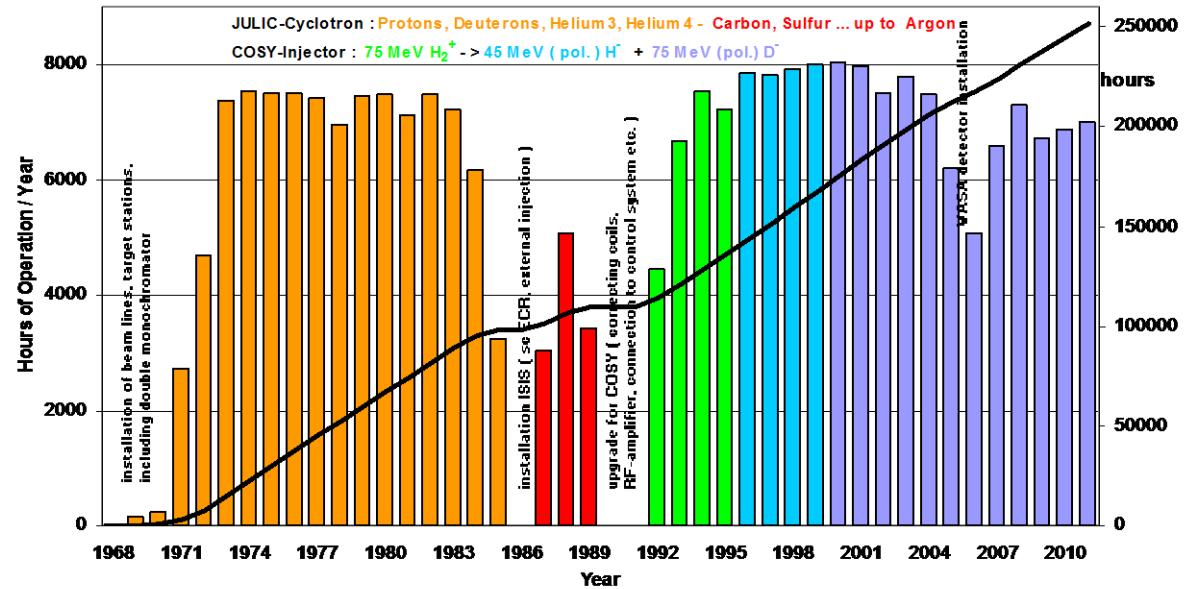
B-Field: ~ 1 T

AEG cyclotron

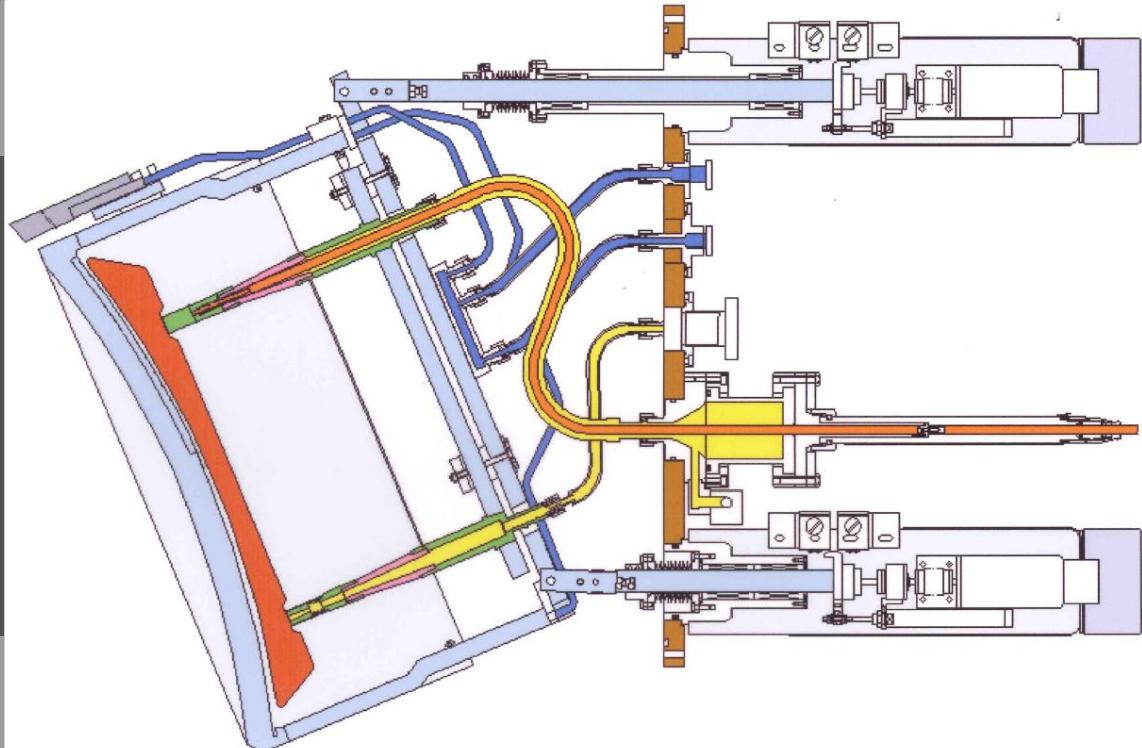
# Cyclotron Extraction

## Summary of septum operation

- Positive ions with negative voltages: okay
- $H^-$  with positive voltages: developing since 1995
- $D^-$  operation: pulsed operation since 2000



# Septum Features



- FC77 cooling for HV parts (mineral oil before 2000)
- Ti septum
- Water cooling for anti septum
- Position control

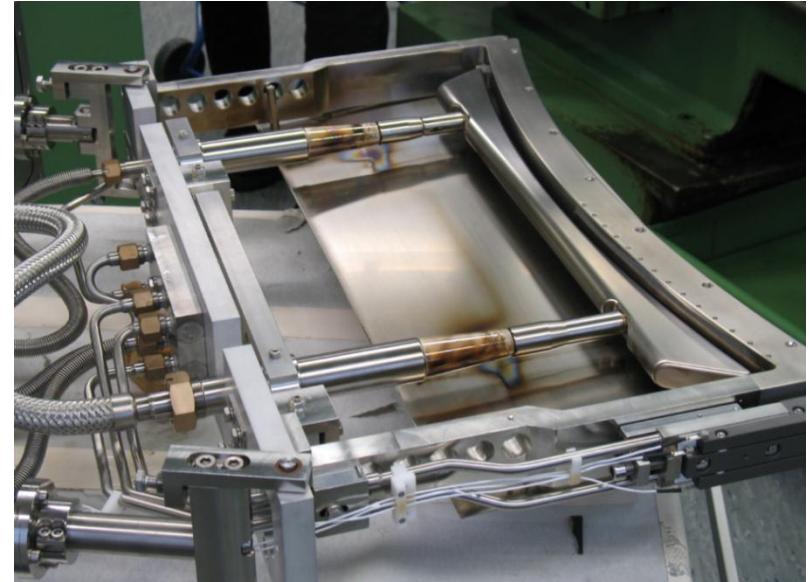
## Treatment

- Material selection (Ti)
- Diamond paste polishing (DPP)
- Electro chemical polishing
- Oxygen processing

## Operational issues:

- Conditioning (rev. Voltage)
- Accept mA dark current
- Pulsed operation

# Cyclotron Septum



Before 2000:  
No spares  
no long term D<sup>-</sup> operation possible

Since 2000: continuous improvement  
2 spare septa  
exchange rate: about 1 / year

# Deflector Preparation

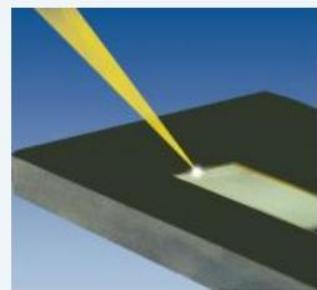
- Mechanical production and polishing with different grits
- DPP: Diamond paste or spray polishing
- BCP/ECP: Buffered/electro chemical polishing
- HPR: High Pressure Rinsing (not at FZJ)
- Ultra sonic cleaning
- Acid-, Alkali- cocktails, ...
- Vacuum / plasma annealing

**Up to now: Long term D<sup>-</sup> only in pulsed operation possible.**

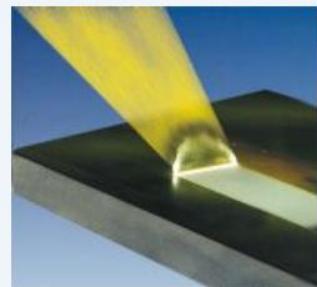
**Candidates for improvement:**

- **Laser cleaning**
- **Gas conditioning** (PT cyclotrons; Oxygen, Jefferson Lab: Krypton)

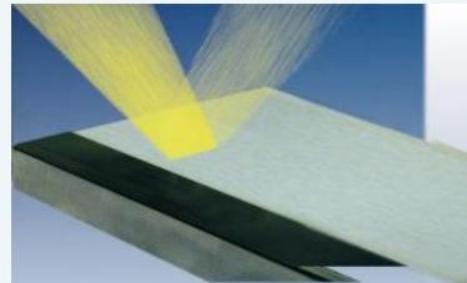
# Cleaning with pulsed IR Laser Light



Rapid pulsed laser beam scans across treated surface

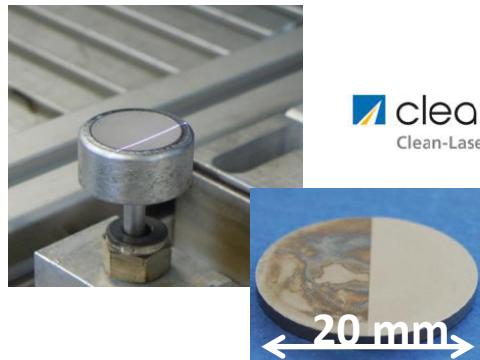
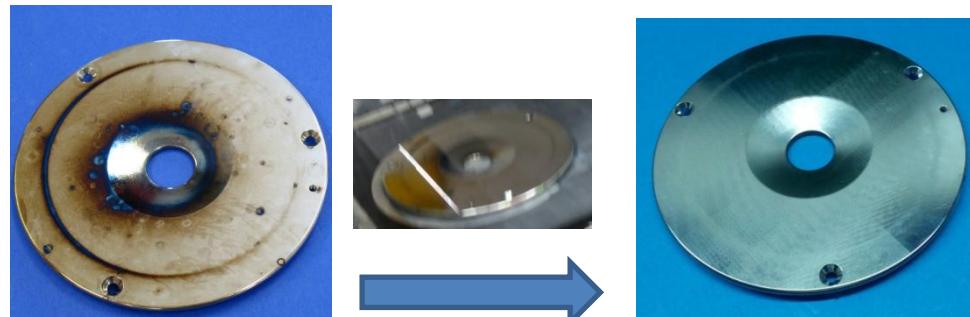


Target coating/contaminant is vaporized & residue is captured



Cleaning process stops when target material is removed

- Application samples:
  - Extraction electrode
  - Tungsten ionizer, disk
- Speed: several cm<sup>2</sup>/s
- No chemistry, less waste (vapour only)



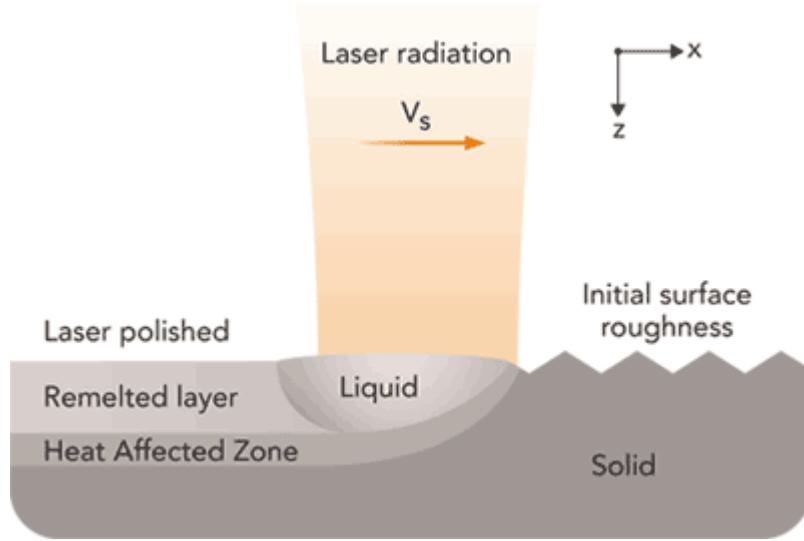
 **cleanLASER**  
Clean-Lasersysteme GmbH

**Clean-Lasersysteme GmbH  
Applikation**

Dornkaulstr. 6, DE 52134 Herzogenrath  
T +49 (0)2407 9097-0  
F +49 (0)2407 9097-111  
E [applikation@cleanlaser.com](mailto:applikation@cleanlaser.com)

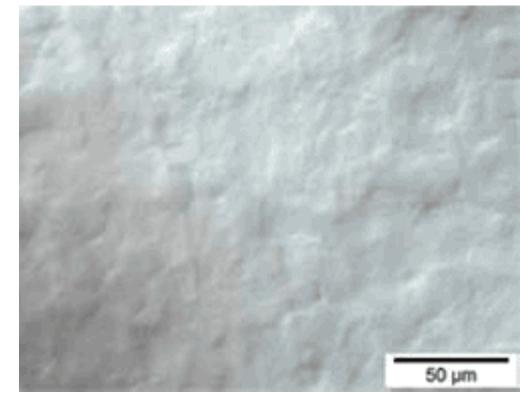
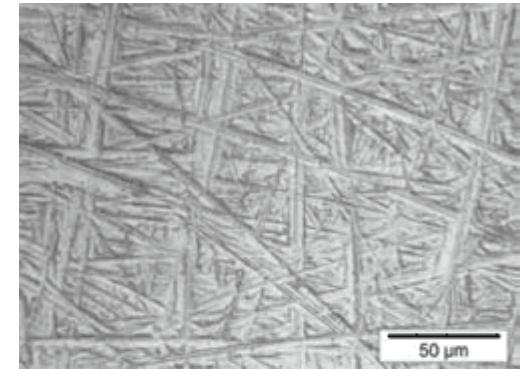
<http://www.cleanlaser.de>

# More power, continuous operation



Polishing results for selected metals<sup>3,4</sup>

METAL	PROCESS VARIANT	INITIAL ROUGHNESS RA	ROUGHNESS AFTER LASER POLISHING RA	PROCESSING TIME
tool steels e.g. 1.2343, 1.2344, 1.2316, 1.2365	macro	1 - 5 µm	0.05 - 0.15 µm	» 60 s/cm <sup>2</sup>
1.3344	micro	0.5 - 1 µm	0.3 µm	3 s/cm <sup>2</sup>
Titanium, TiAl6V4	macro	3 µm	0.5 µm	10 s/cm <sup>2</sup>
	micro	0.3 - 0.5 µm	0.1 µm	3 s/cm <sup>2</sup>
Bronze	macro	10 µm	1 µm	10 s/cm <sup>2</sup>
Stainless steel 1.4435, 1.4571	macro	1 - 3 µm	0.2 - 1 µm	60 - 120 s/cm <sup>2</sup>



# Polarized Electron Source “Musts”

## Good Electron Gun

- Ultrahigh vacuum
- No field emission
- Maintenance-free



Jefferson Lab

## Good Laser

### Niobium

- Capable of operation at higher voltage and gradient?
- Buffer chemical polish (BCP) much easier than diamond-paste-polish



Conventional geometry: cathode electrode mounted on metal support structure

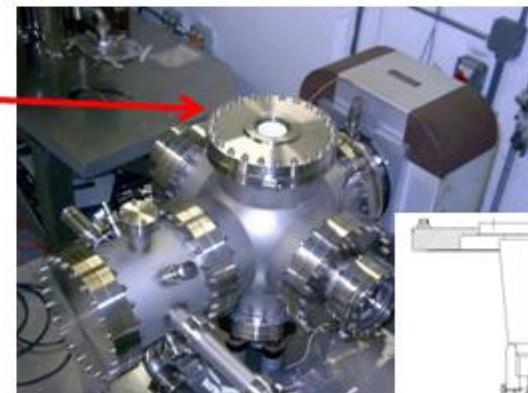
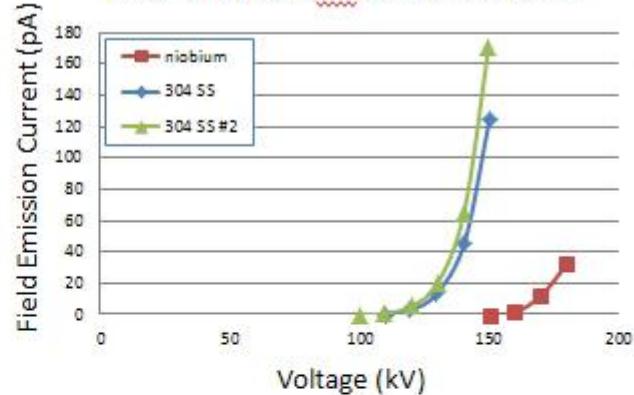


Replace conventional ceramic insulator with “Inverted” insulator: no SF<sub>6</sub> and no HV breakdown outside chamber

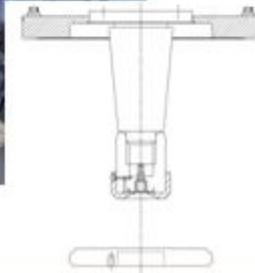
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## Good Photocathode

### BCP Niobium vs Stainless Steel

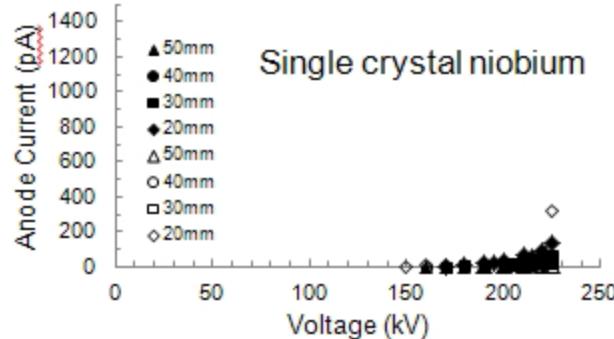
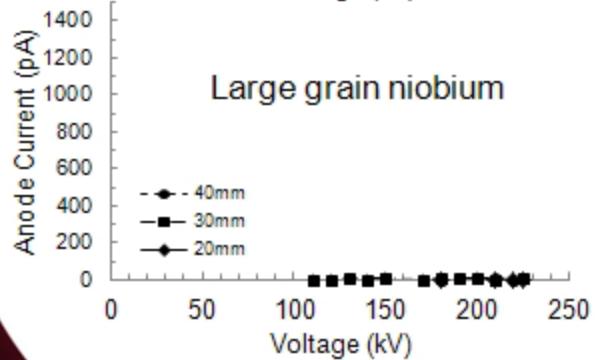
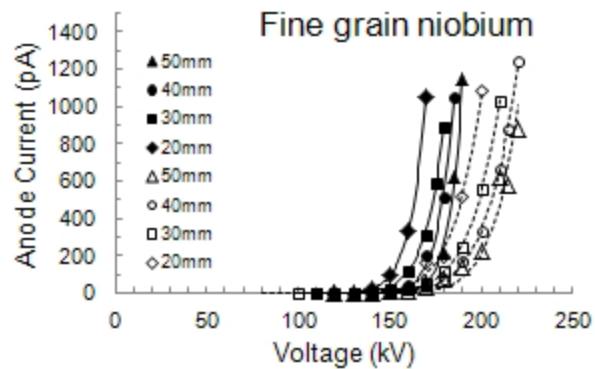
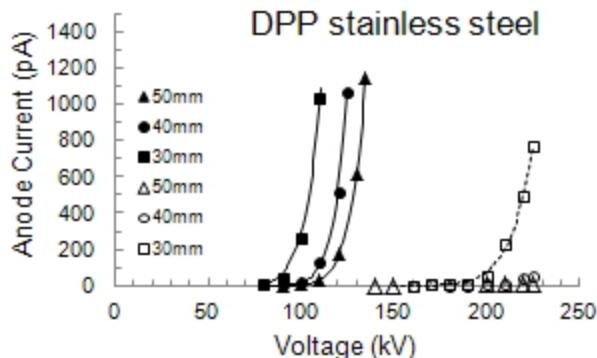


Work of Ken Surles-Law



# Field Emission from Niobium

Work of M. BastaniNejad



Conventional High Voltage processing: solid data points  
 After Krypton Processing: open data points

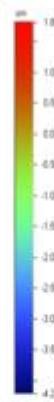
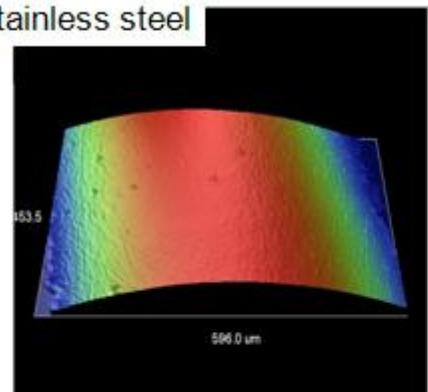
Jefferson Lab



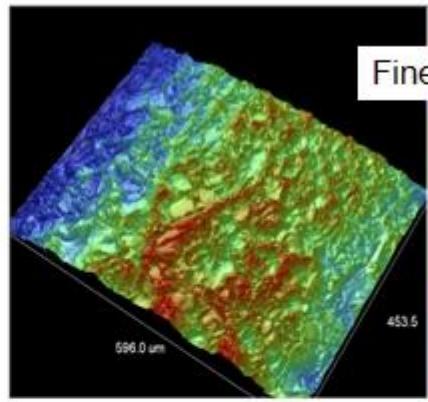
With permission of M.Poelker, from his talk at SPIN2012 (Dubna, 2012, September 16- 22)  
 See also: PhysRevSTAB.15.083502

# Surface Analysis

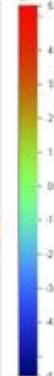
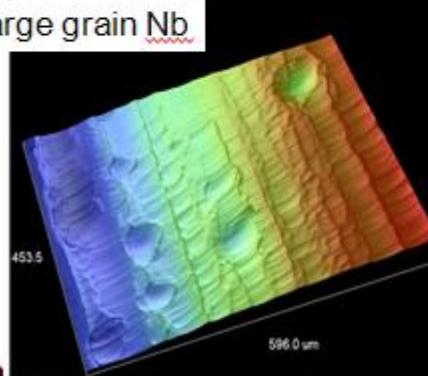
Stainless steel



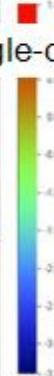
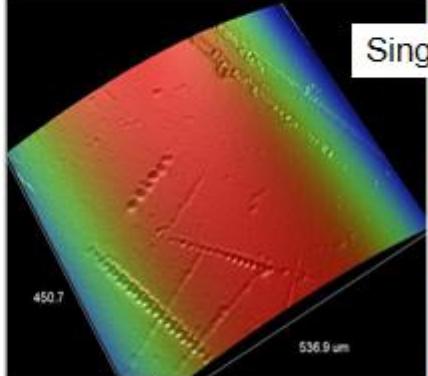
Fine grain Nb



Large grain Nb



Single-crystal Nb



Jefferson Lab

Work of M. BastaniNejad

Slide 12

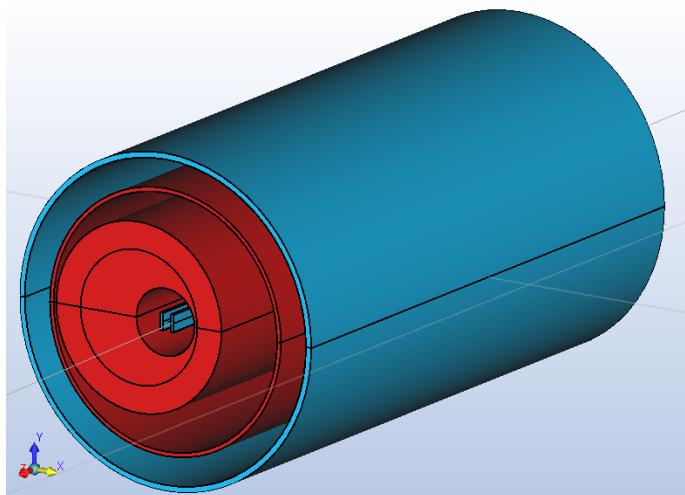
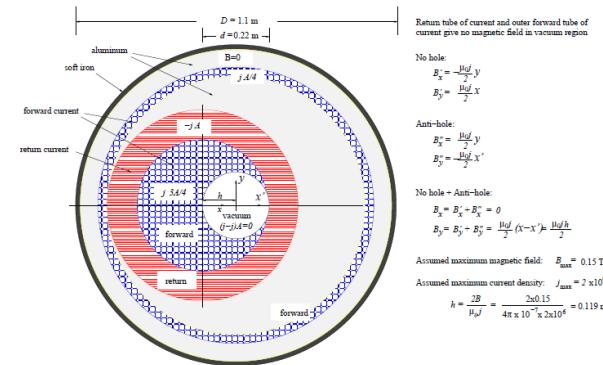


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See also: PhysRevSTAB.15.083502 (optical profilometer images)

# An iron free deflector

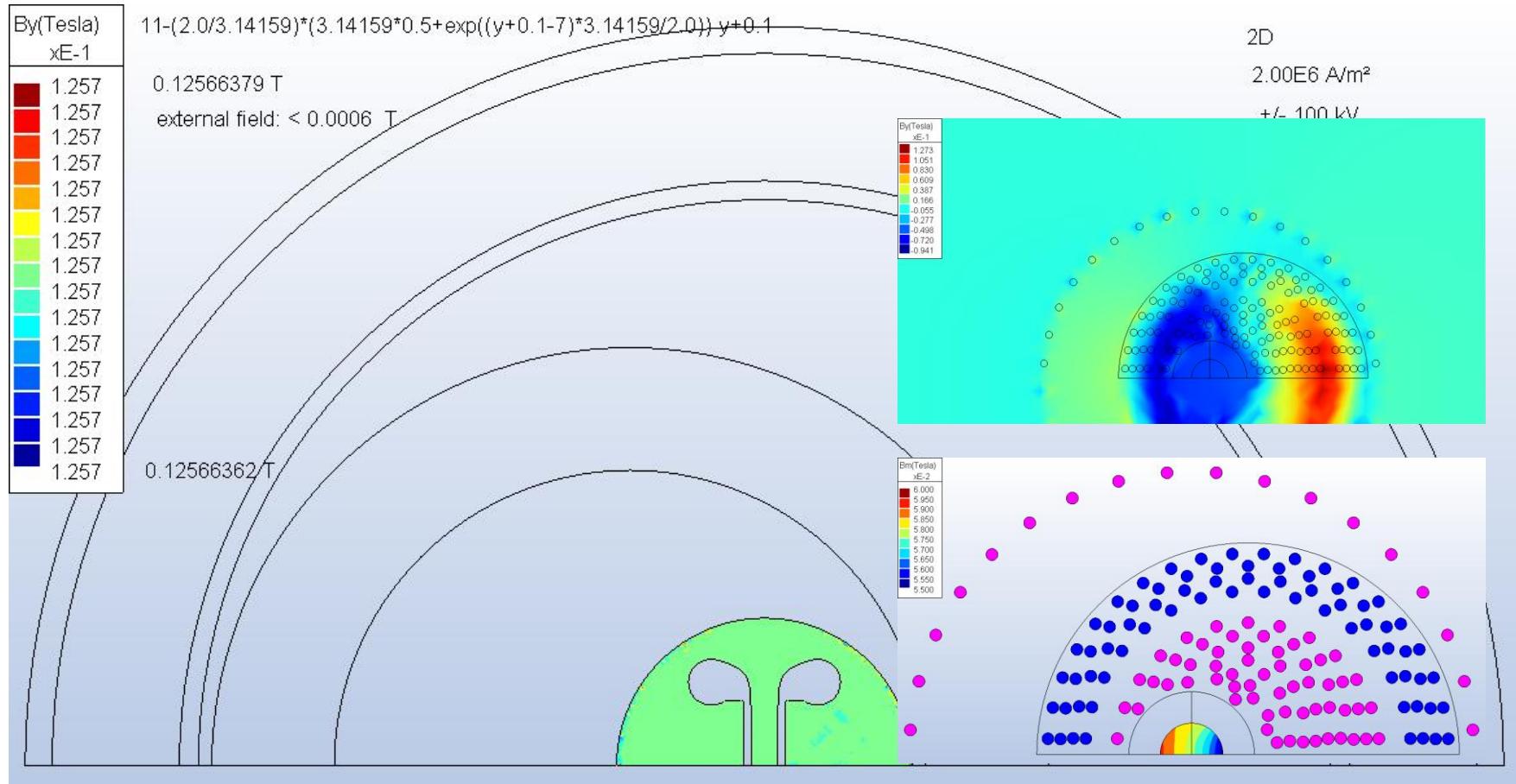
## R.Talman's design proposal

- Landau-Lifschitz:
  - analytic model
  - Numerical model
  - Prototype
- Technical issues
  - Field quality
  - Thermal load, cooling
  - Precision

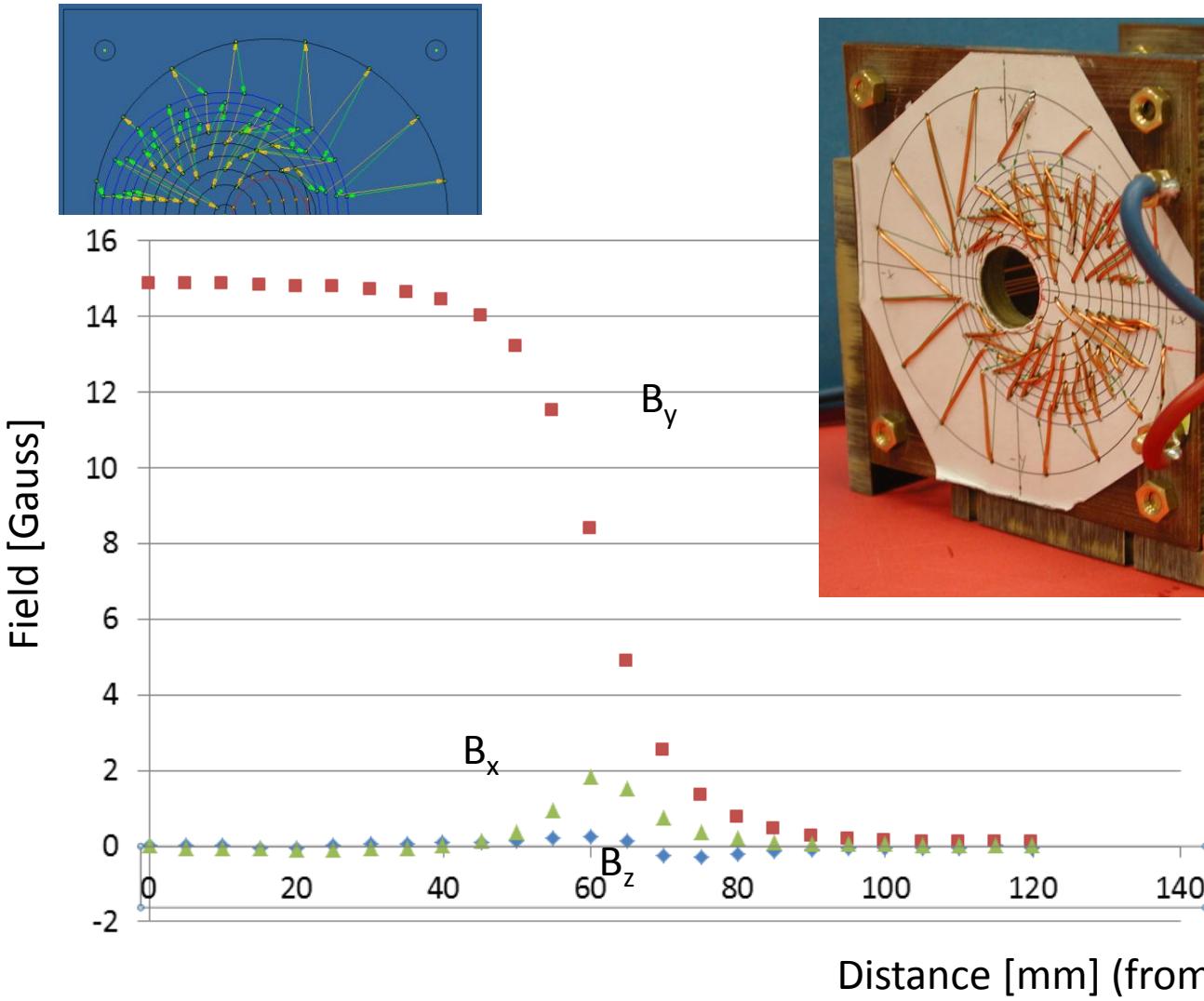


# Development steps

## from Landau Lifschitz towards a real magnet



# A first prototype



Magnet parameter  
 104 mm length  
 22 mm hole  
 Max. 5 A  $\rightarrow$  1.5 mT  
 0.7 mm wire (22 W)

# Outlook

- Deflector development
  - E/B spin manipulator test in 2013
- Application of new methods
  - laser clean cell available soon
  - check gas processing for both polarities
  - Tests with Nb (RRR300 samples available at FZJ)
- Magnet optimization
  - Improvement of srEDM deflector model

**Thank you for your attention!**