

FARADAY CUP ARRAY MEASUREMENTS OF ION-BEAM PROFILE CHARACTERISTICS

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Outline

Solar Wind Calibration Laboratory

ECR Ion Source

Ion Source and Extraction

Faraday Cup Array

Setup and Characteristics
(Placements along) Beam Line

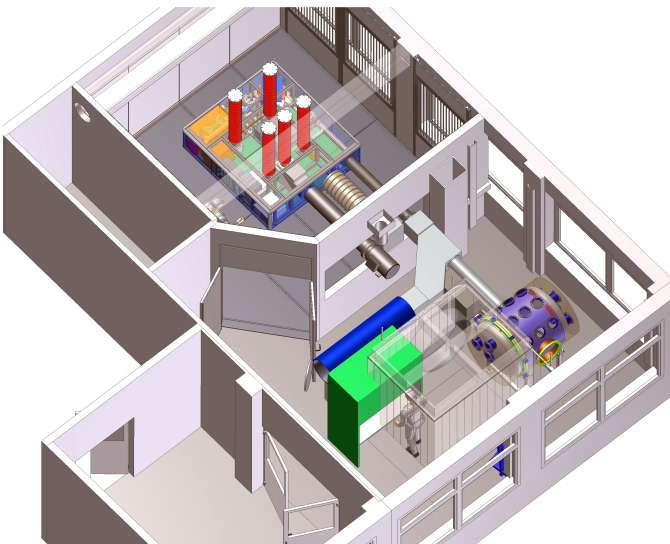
Measurements

Ion Beam Focussing
Ion Beam Steering
Ion Distribution of a Strongly Focussed Beam Profile

Summary



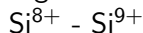
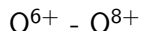
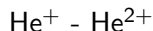
Solar Wind Calibration Laboratory





Solar Wind Calibration Laboratory

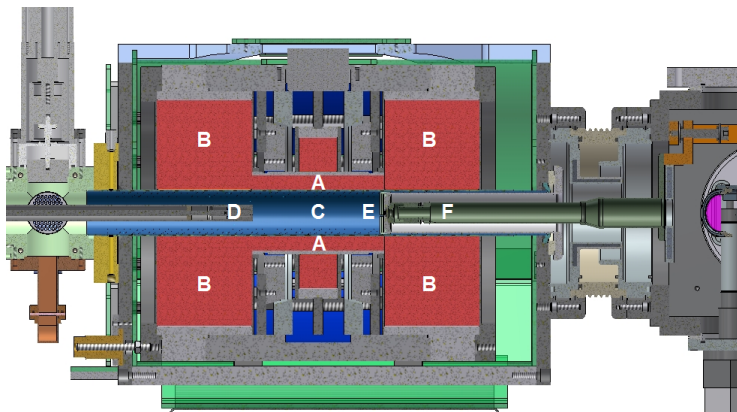
major contributions of ion species
to the solar wind:



particle fluxes $\approx 10^8 \frac{\text{particles}}{\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{s}}$ (H^+)

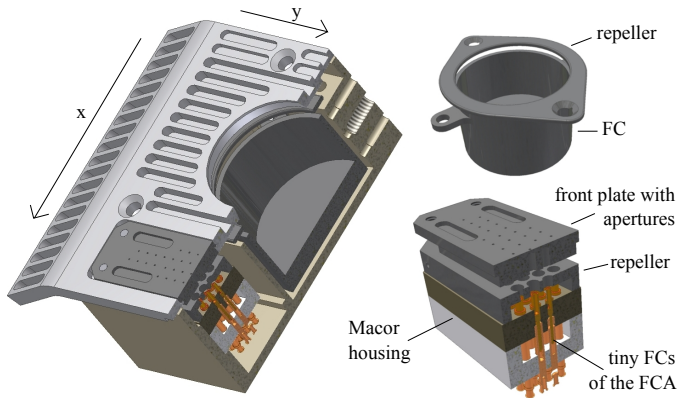
for $\text{O}^{n+} \approx 10^5 \frac{\text{particles}}{\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{s}} \rightarrow \text{restriction!}$

Ion Source and Extraction



- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| A | hexapole for radial confinement |
| B | magnetic rings for axial confinement |
| C | plasma chamber |
| D | biasable microwave antenna |
| E | plasma electrode |
| F | 3D-movable extraction |

Faraday Cup Array (FCA)



cut view of the detector
with mounted front cover

detection hardware in detail

[Panitzsch et al., 2009, Rev.Sci.Instrum.]
doi:10.1063/1.3246787

Faraday Cup Array (FCA)

Characteristics:

- FC & FCA in one detector
→ profile & total current measurable
- direct measurement with secondary electron escape suppression
- high durability: up to 40 W of beam power
- fast system: 10 s per profile scan

Detector hardware:

- spatial resolution: 58 dpi × 51 dpi
- scanned area: 45 × 30 mm²
- detection of structures on mm-scale

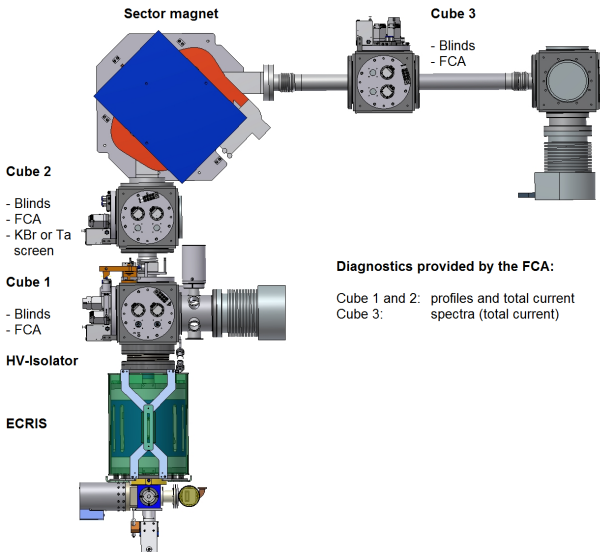
Detector electronics (present configuration):

- large dynamic range: 50 pA → 50 μ A
→ high sensitivity at absolute current values
- ranges from 200 nA/cm² to 20 mA/cm²
(if $P_{beam} < 40$ W)





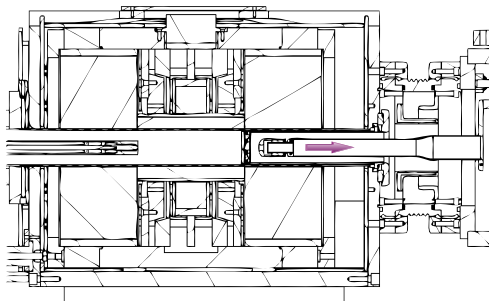
Placements of the FCAs (and Beam Line)





Ion Beam Focussing

Procedure



Source Settings

pressure inside plasma chamber	P_{ECR}	1.0×10^{-5} mbar
microwave power	$P_{\mu w}$	50 W
microwave frequency	$f_{\mu w}$	11 GHz
extraction voltage	U_E	15 kV (test 1) from 13 to 2 kV (test 2)
extraction position perpend. to beam line	d_{Ep}	central
extraction position along beam line	d_{Ea}	from 5 to 25 mm (test 1) 25 mm (test 2)

Ion Beam Focussing by Moving the Extraction

Ion Beam Focussing by Moving the Extraction

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The extraction is moved in mm-steps starting at a distance of 5 mm to the plasma electrode ending at a distance of 25 mm.

same scale:

full scale:

Ion Beam Focussing by Moving the Extraction

The extraction is moved in mm-steps starting at a distance of 5 mm to the plasma electrode ending at a distance of 25 mm.

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Ion Beam Focussing by Lowering the Extraction Voltage

cube 1, original scale:

Ion Beam Focussing by Lowering the Extraction Voltage

cube 1, original scale:

Ion Beam Focussing by Lowering the Extraction Voltage

The extraction voltage is lowered in 1 kV-steps starting at a voltage of 13 kV, ending at 2 kV.

cube 1:

cube 2:

Ion Beam Focussing by Lowering the Extraction Voltage

The extraction voltage is lowered in 1 kV-steps starting at a voltage of 13 kV, ending at 2 kV.

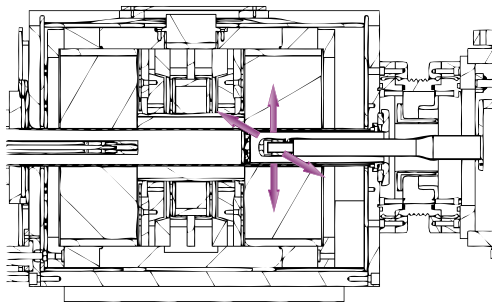
cube 1:

cube 2:



Ion Beam Steering

Procedure



Source Settings

pressure inside plasma chamber	p_{ECR}	1.0×10^{-5} mbar
microwave power	$P_{\mu w}$	50 W
microwave frequency	$f_{\mu w}$	11 GHz
extraction voltage	U_E	6 kV
extraction position perpend. to beam line	d_{Ep}	variable
extraction position along beam line	d_{Ea}	25 mm

Ion Beam Steering

extraction moving from left to right (horizontally)

0.5 mm per step

cube 1:

cube 2:

Ion Beam Steering

extraction moving from left to right (horizontally)

0.5 mm per step

cube 1:

cube 2:

Ion Beam Steering

extraction moving upwards (vertically)

0.5 mm per step

cube 1:

cube 2:

Ion Beam Steering

extraction moving upwards (vertically)

0.5 mm per step

cube 1:

cube 2:

Ion Beam Steering

conclusion for the beam steering:

→ $\approx \frac{\pi}{2}$ rotation from extraction to cube 1!

the rotation of charged particles induced by a magnetic lens is defined as:

$$\Theta_{tot} = \sqrt{\frac{q}{8mU_{extr}}} \cdot \int B_z dz \quad [Glaser]$$



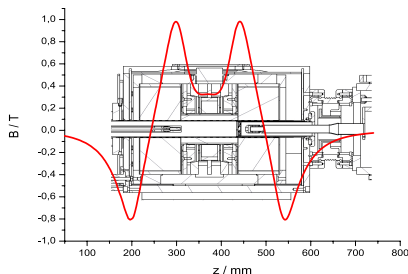
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$$\int B_z dz \approx 0.03 \text{ Tm}$$

$$U_{extr} = 7 \text{ kV}$$

beam dominated by: O^{2+} & N^{2+}



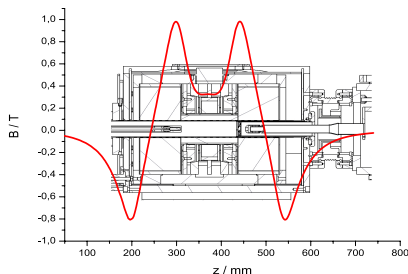
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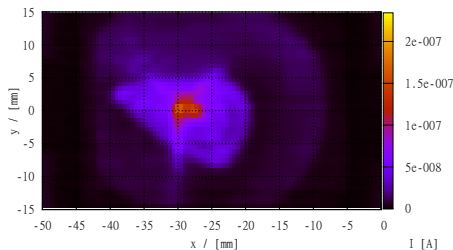


Ion Distribution of a Strongly Focussed Beam Profile

Source Settings

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extraction voltage	U_E	7 kV
extraction position perpend. to beam line	d_{Ep}	central
extraction position along beam line	d_{Ea}	25 mm

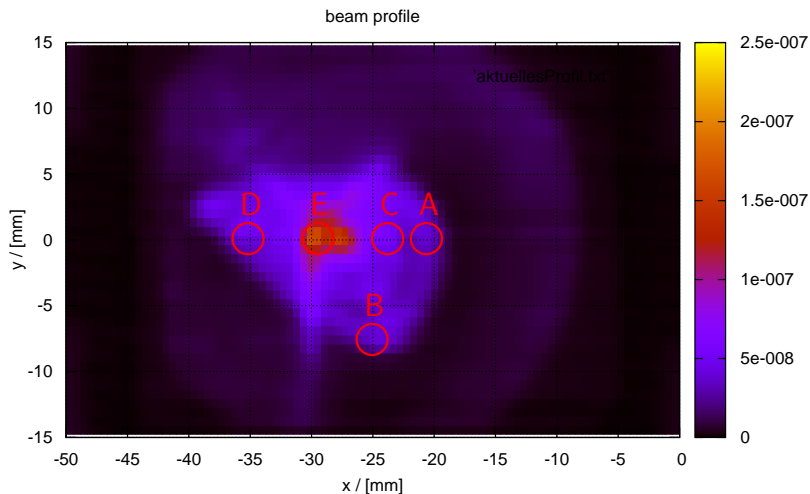
lead to the following profile in cube 1:





Ion Distribution of a Strongly Focussed Beam Profile

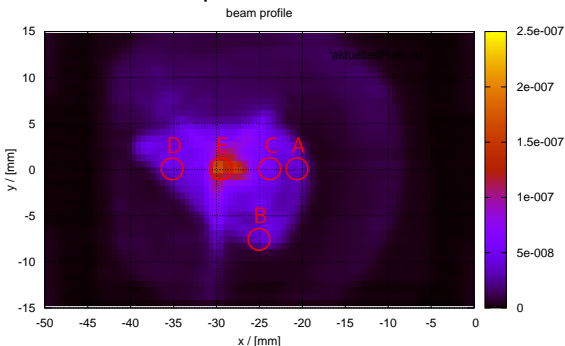
positions of the beam profile where spectra have been measured:





Ion Distribution of a Strongly Focussed Beam Profile

overview of the profile:

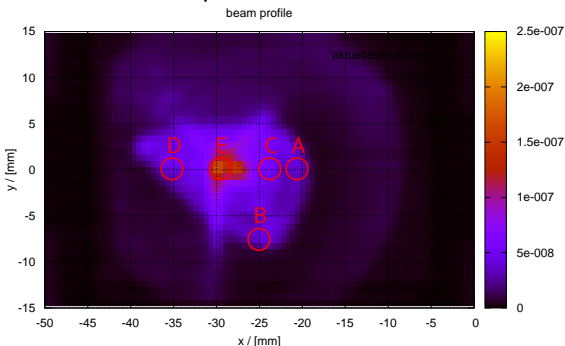


dominating ion species:

A	O^{2+}
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C	N^{2+} O^{2+}
D	N^{2+} O^{2+}
E	$O^{1+} \rightarrow 4+$ $N^{1+} \rightarrow 4+$ H_2O^+, OH^+, H^+

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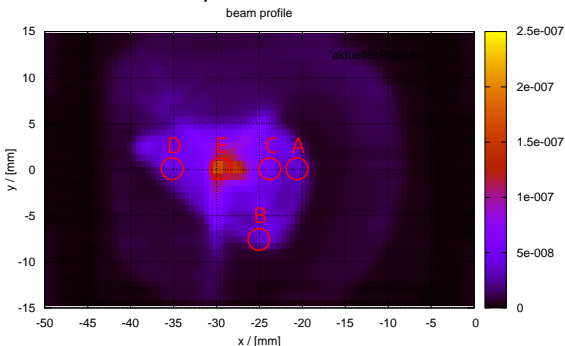
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assuming a slight misadjustment of the blinds at position C:

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overview of the profile:



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assuming a slight misadjustment of the blinds at position C:

→ each ring is dominated by a specific m/q ratio!

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Beam focussing:

- both techniques work

(moving the extraction and changing the extraction voltage)

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 - rotation might be induced by the magnetic lens caused by the axial magnets
 - can be used to match certain, non-central parts of the beam into the sector magnet
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Ion distribution:

- observation: 1 m/q-ratio per ring (of a strongly focussed beam)
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Detector:

- high resolution (in current and location)
- works well as our primary beam diagnostic
- more sensitive version under development