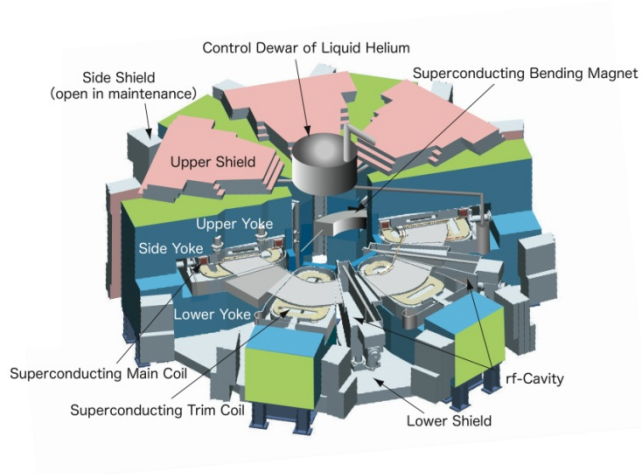


# New developments in low-Z gas stripper system at RIKEN Radioactive Isotope Beam Factory (RIBF)

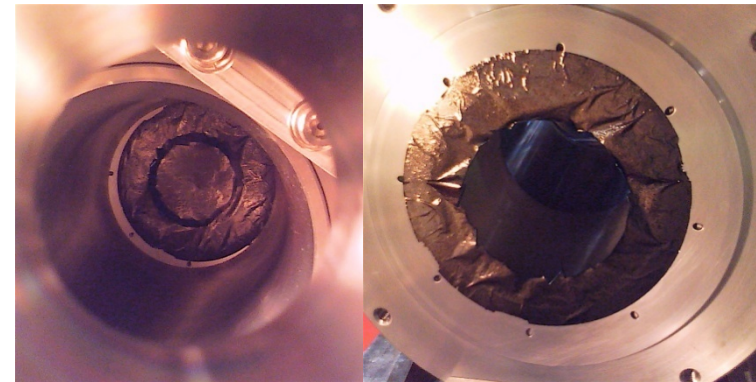
Hiroki Okuno, Nobuhisa Fukunishi, Hiroo Hasebe, Hiroshi Imao,  
Osamu Kamigaito, Masayuki Kase, Hironori Kuboki  
(RIKEN Nishina Center, Wako)

# Preview

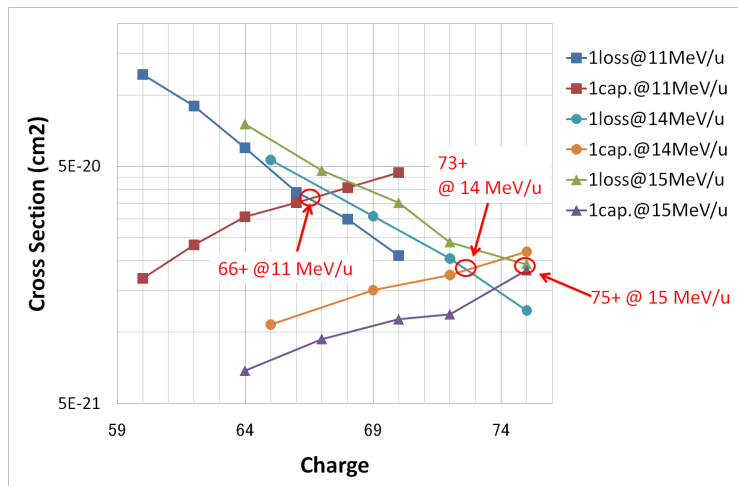
Introduction to RIBF and charge strippers for U acceleration in the world



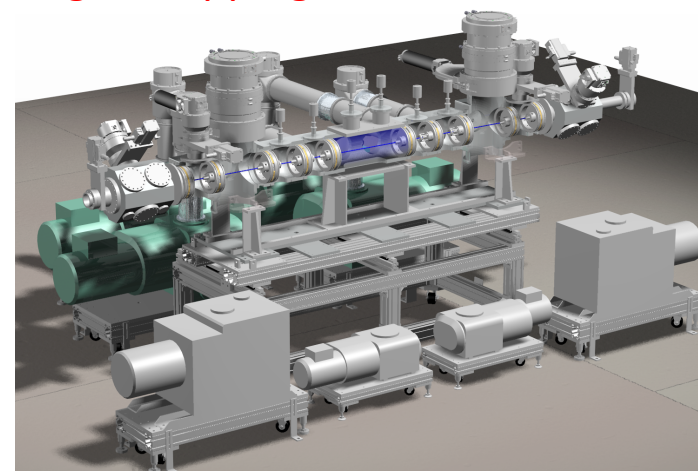
Problems with the charge strippers at RIBF



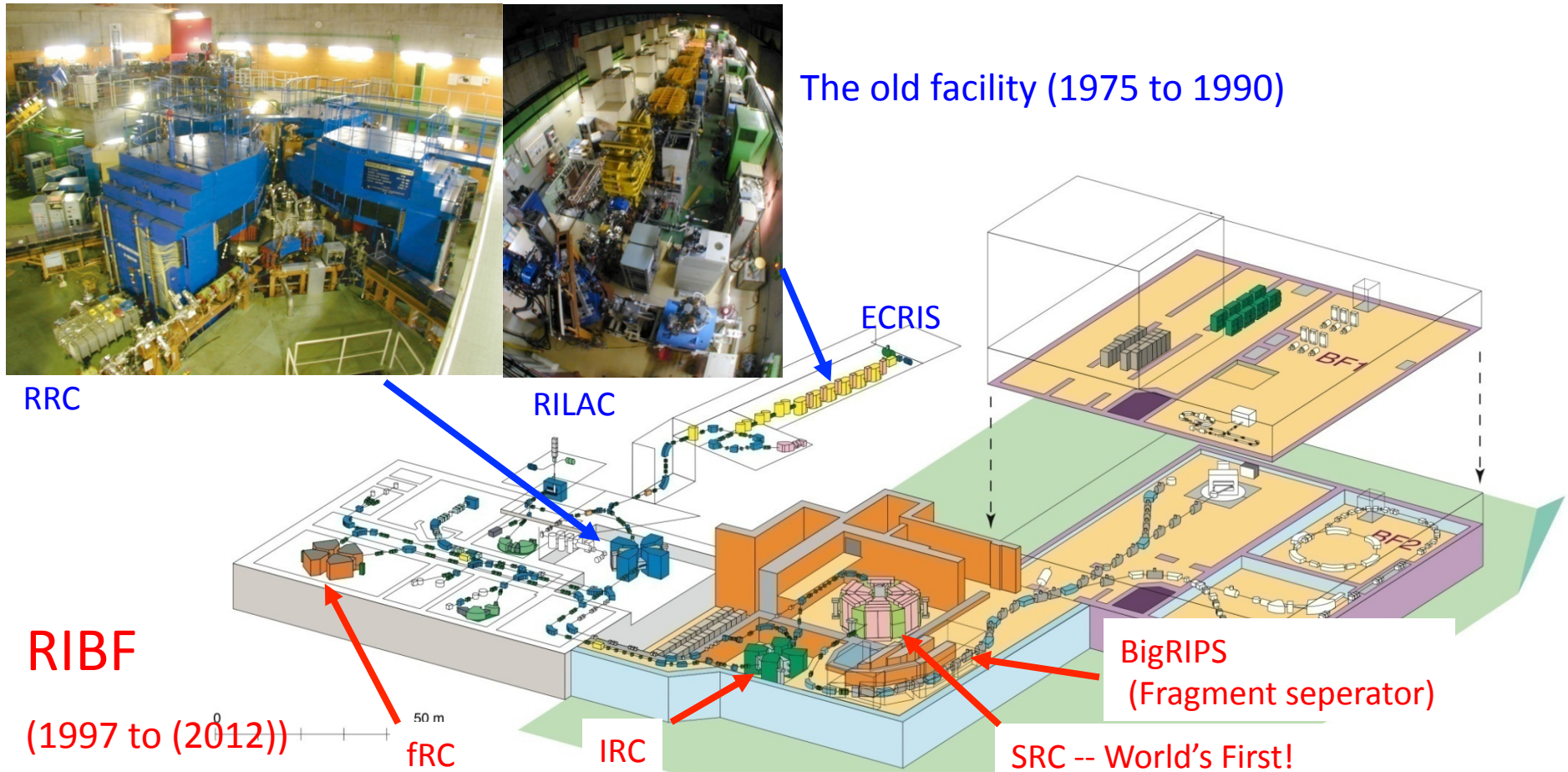
R&D results on low-Z gas stripper



Commissioning status of an actual machine for He gas stripping



# Introduction to RIKEN RI Beam Factory (RIBF)



The old facility (1975 to 1990)

RRC

RILAC

ECRIS

RIBF

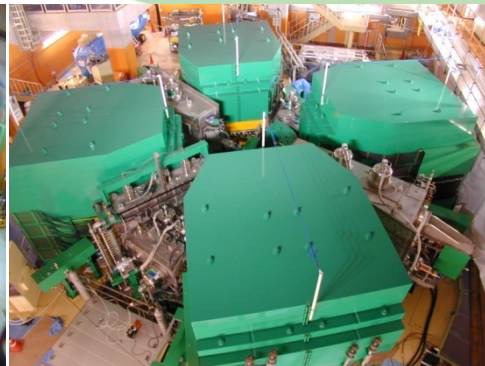
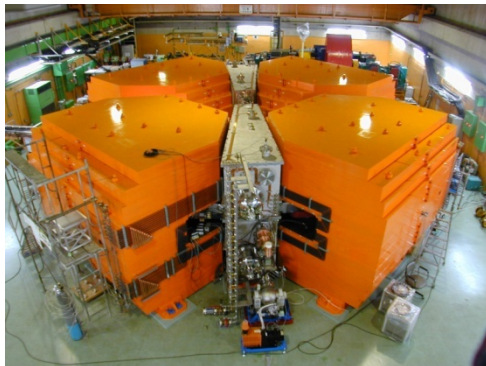
(1997 to (2012))

fRC

IRC

BigRIPS  
(Fragment separator)

SRC -- World's First!

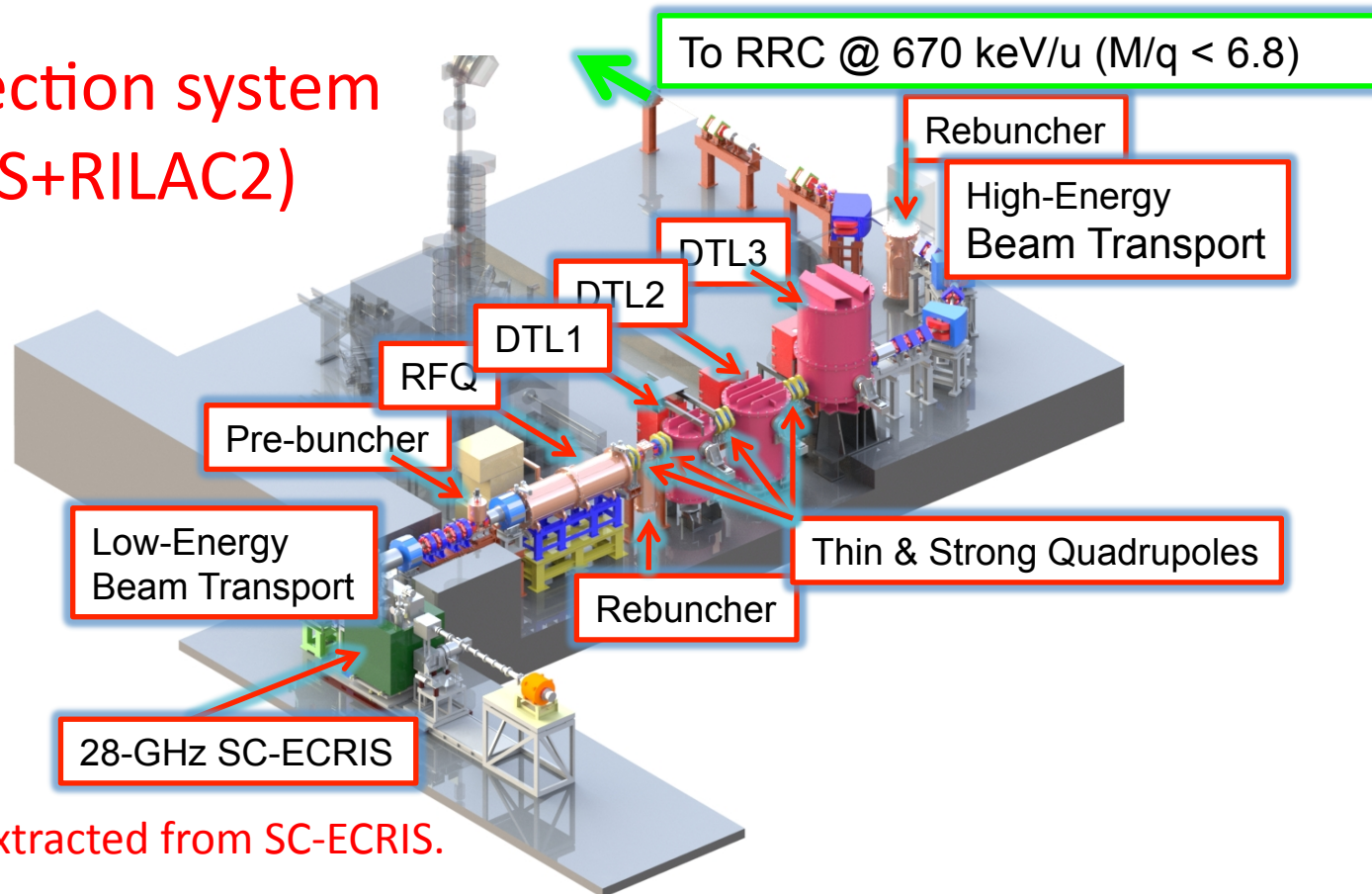




# History of RIBF

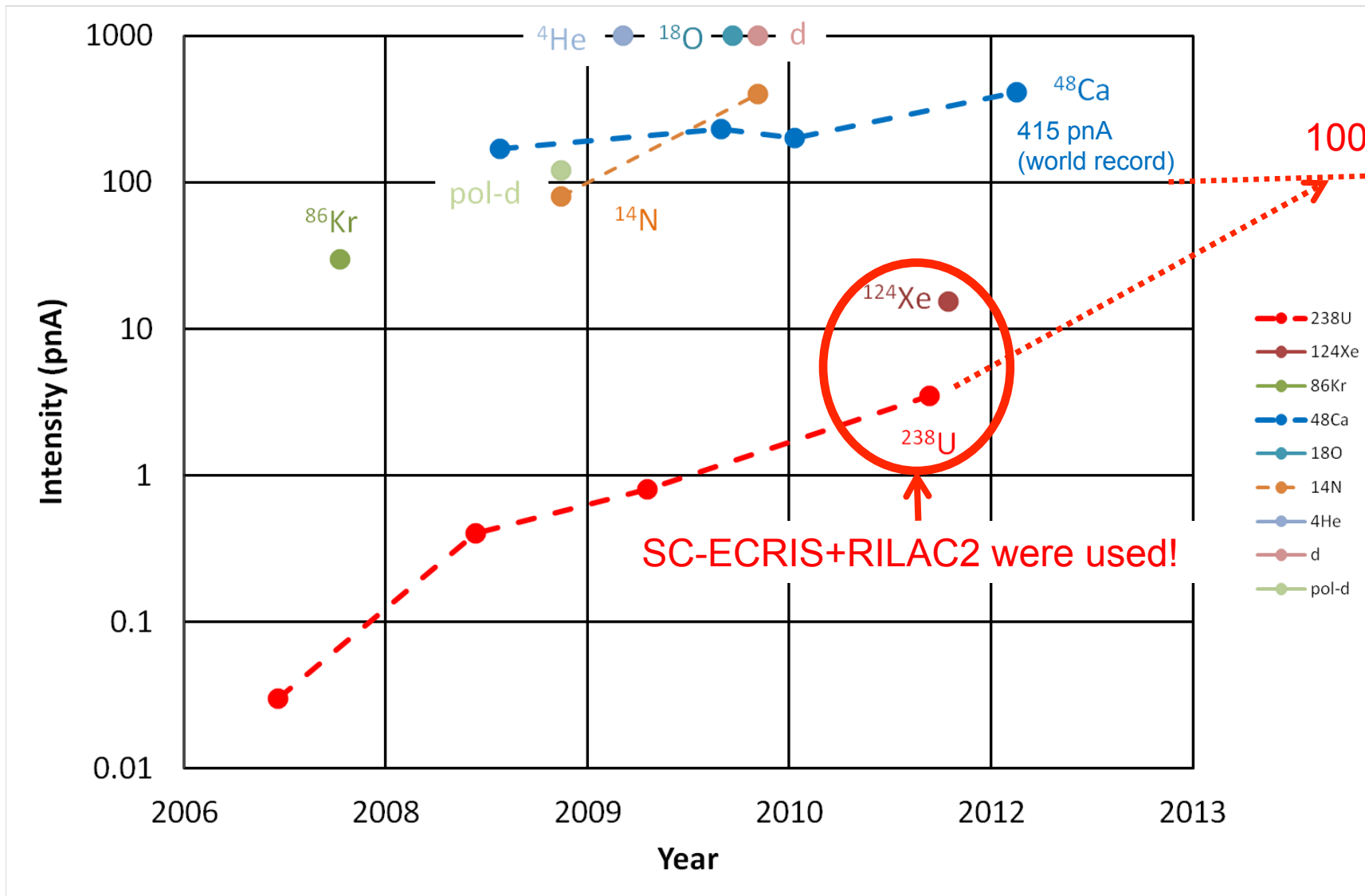
- 1997- : Project started.
- 2006 28<sup>th</sup> Dec : The first beam from SRC.
- 2007- 2012 : Improvement, improvement...
- 2011 Oct.- : New injection system for intensity upgrade of U beam

## New injection system (SC-ECRIS+RILAC2)



U<sup>35+</sup> is extracted from SC-ECRIS.

# Achieved Beam Intensities (Goal $1 \mu\text{A} = 6 \times 10^{12} \text{ #/s}$ )



Problems w.r.t. charge strippers will be more severe!!

# Function of charge stripper

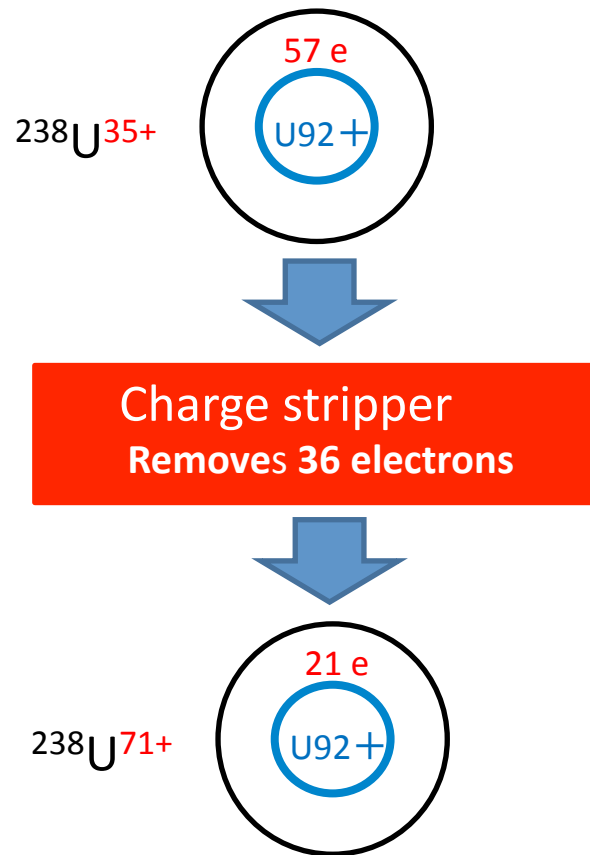
Equation of motion for accelerators

$$d\mathbf{v}/dt = \frac{Q}{M} (\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B})$$

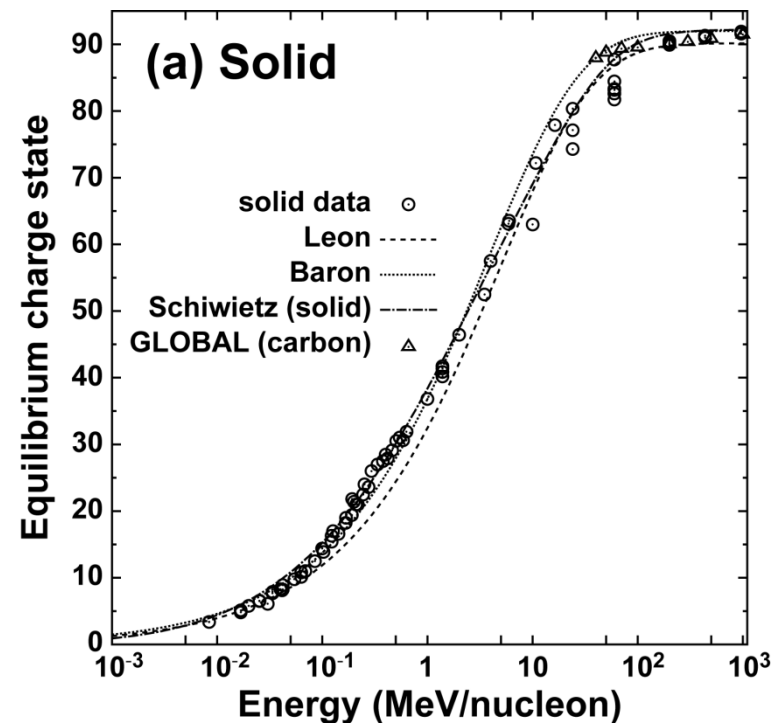
Sensitivity to E and B

Acceleration

Bending or focusing



Charge equilibrium  
Electron loss = Electron capture

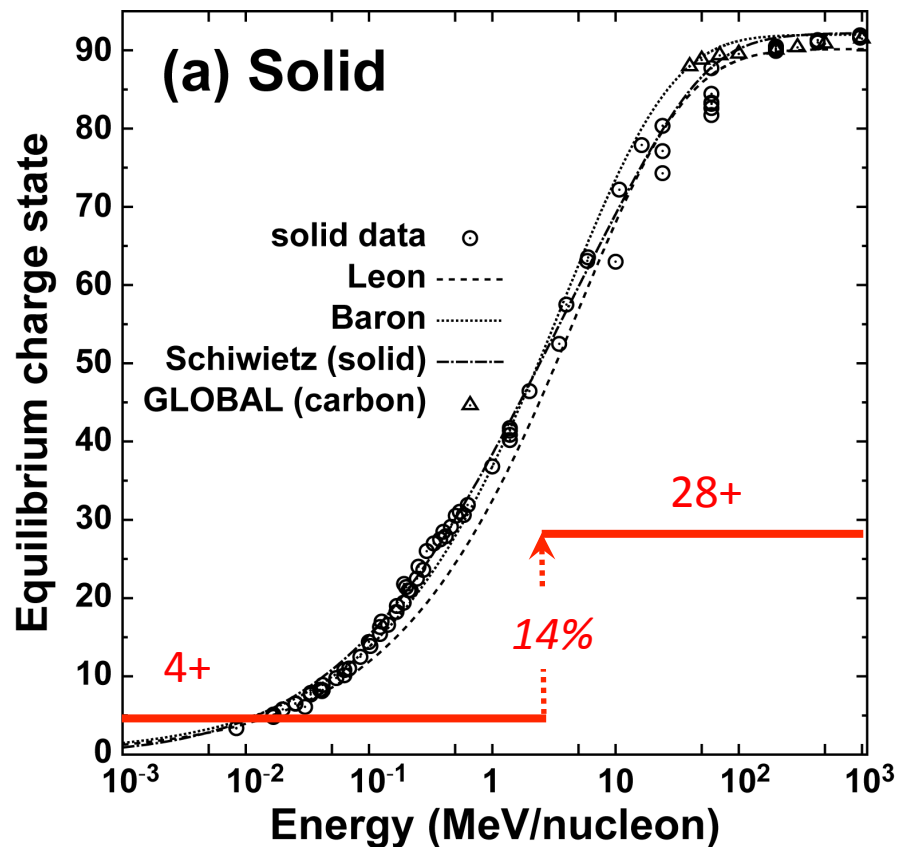


# General requirements on charge strippers

- **High charge state**
  - Reduction total accelerating voltage and cost
  - Density effect in solid/liquid => ~20% higher charge states compared to gas
- **High stripping efficiency**
  - Typical stripping efficiency = 10%-30%
  - Using too many strippers decreases beam intensity to zero.
- **Long lifetime**
  - Lifetime of carbon foil is inversely proportional to beam intensity.
  - Lifetime-related problems are critical to high-power beam operation.
- **Good stability**
  - Contributes to stable operation of the acceleration complex.
- **Uniform thickness**
  - Energy spread after the stripper, emittance growth in the longitudinal direction

**Uranium accelerators: FAIR@GSI, FRIB@MSU, RIBF@RIKEN**

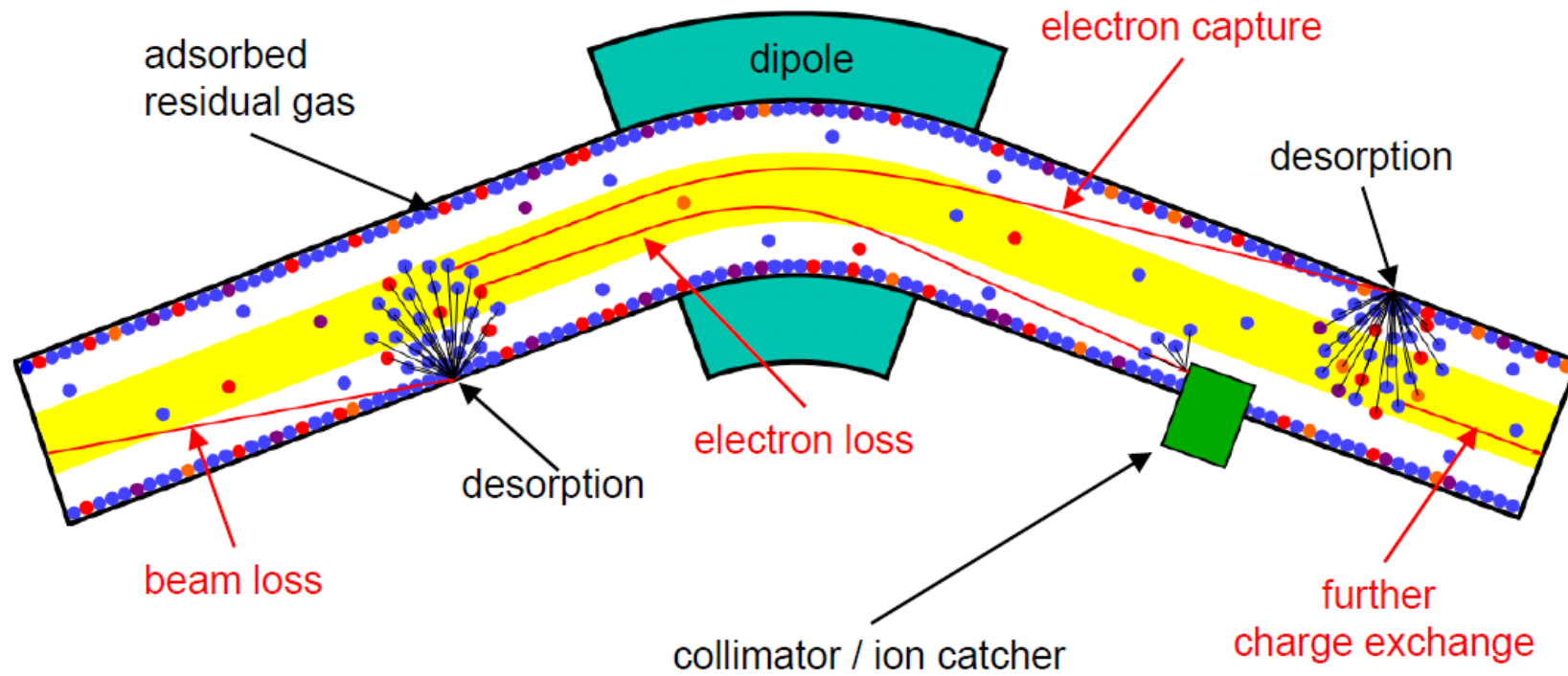
# FAIR@GSI



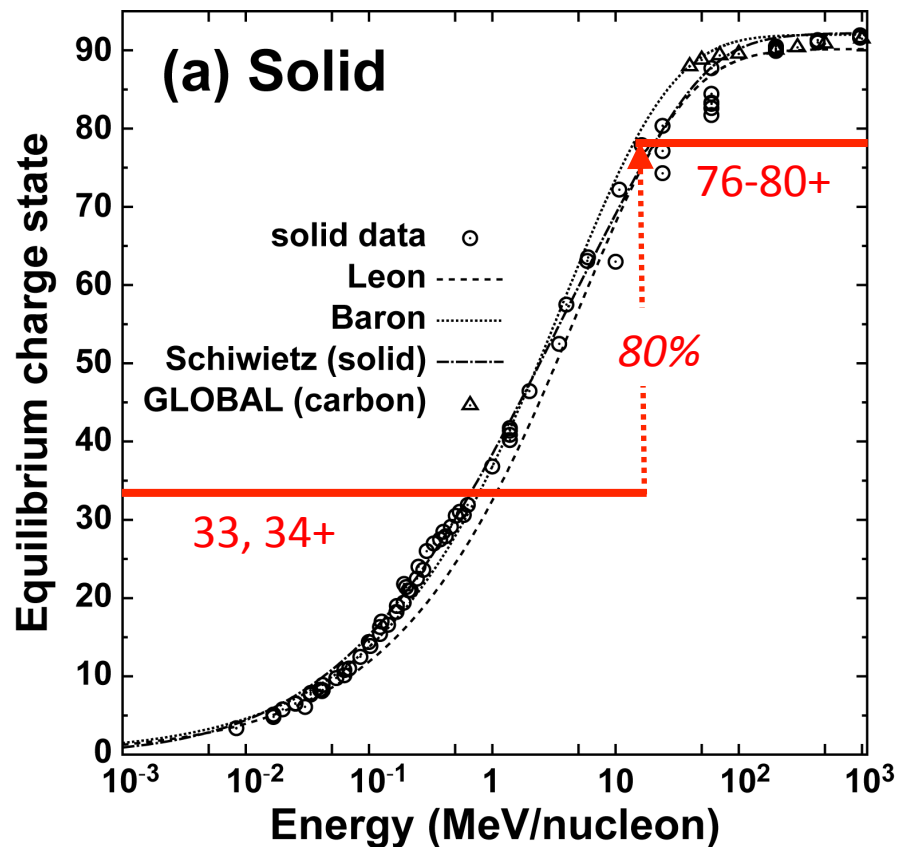
	FAIR
Final energy of U (MeV/nucleon)	1000
Type of accelerator	Synchrotron
Number of strippers	1
Stripping energy (MeV/nucleon)	1.4
Charge state	4+ → 28+
Stripping efficiency	~14%
Beam power at stripper (kW)	300 (pulsed)
Type of stripper	N <sub>2</sub> gas (supersonic gas jet)
Technical challenge	Dynamic Vacuum



# Dynamic Vacuum



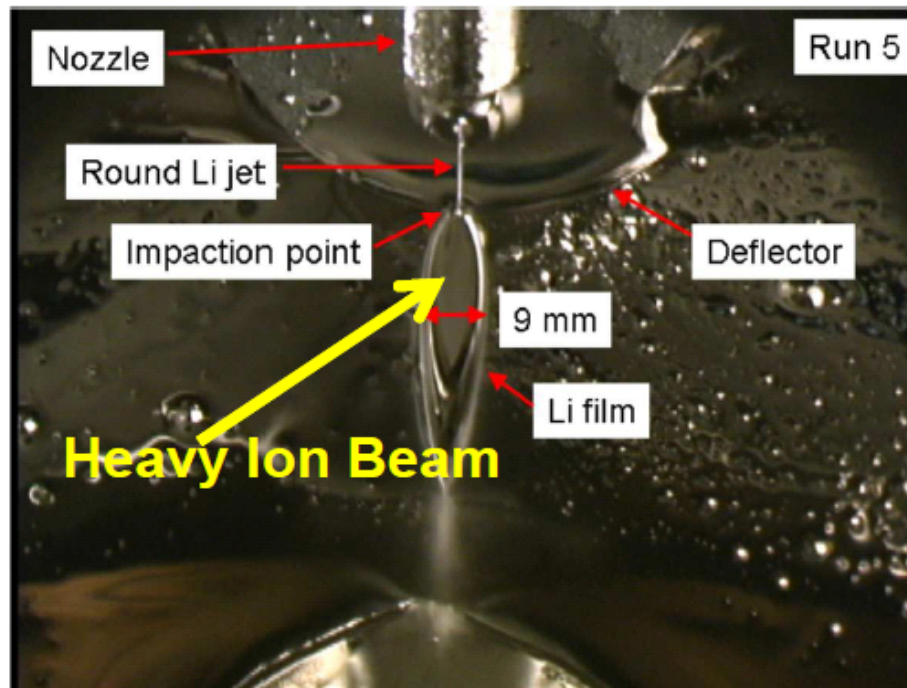
# FRIB@MSU



	FRIB
Final energy of U (MeV/nucleon)	200
Type of accelerator	SRF linac
Number of strippers	1
Stripping energy (MeV/nucleon)	16.3
Charge state	33+, 34+ => 76+, 77+, 78+, 79+, 80+
Stripping efficiency	~80%
Beam power at stripper (kW)	40
Type of stripper	Liquid Li film (baseline) He gas with Plasma Windows (alternative)
Technical challenge	Liquid Li film Plasma Window

# Liquid lithium stripper

J. Nolen, C. Reed and Y. Momozaki (ANL)



Development of a liquid lithium thin film for use as a heavy ion beam stripper  
JInst. **4** (2009) P04005

Y. Momozaki<sup>a,1</sup>, J. Nolen,<sup>b</sup> C. Reed,<sup>a</sup> V. Novick<sup>a</sup> and J. Specht<sup>b</sup>

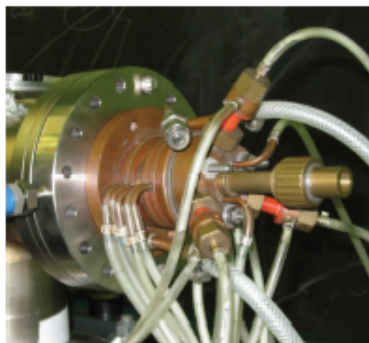


Facility for Rare Isotope Beams  
U.S. Department of Energy Office of Science  
Michigan State University

F. Marti, May 7 2012, RISP Workshop, Slide 20

# Plasma Window Contained Gas Stripper

Hershcovitch, Thieberger et al (BNL)



**U<sup>33+</sup> Beam** →

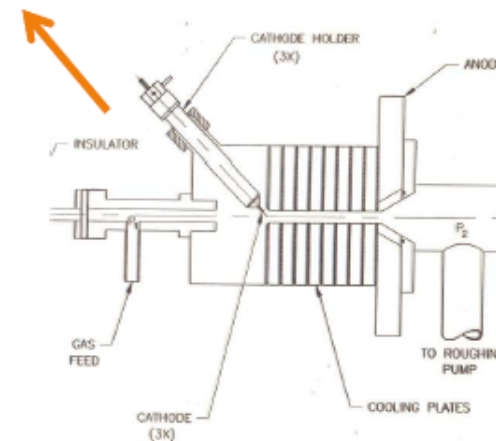
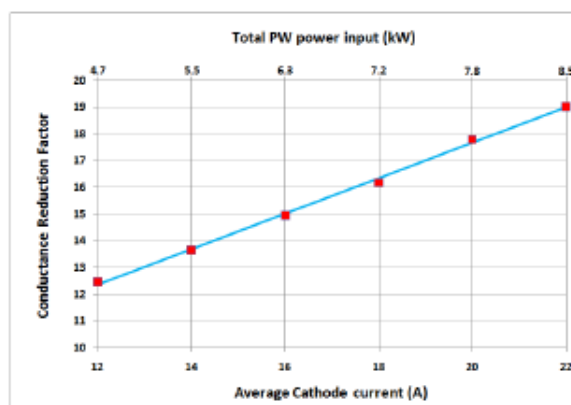
**Plasma window**

**He gas at 300 mbar**

**Plasma window**

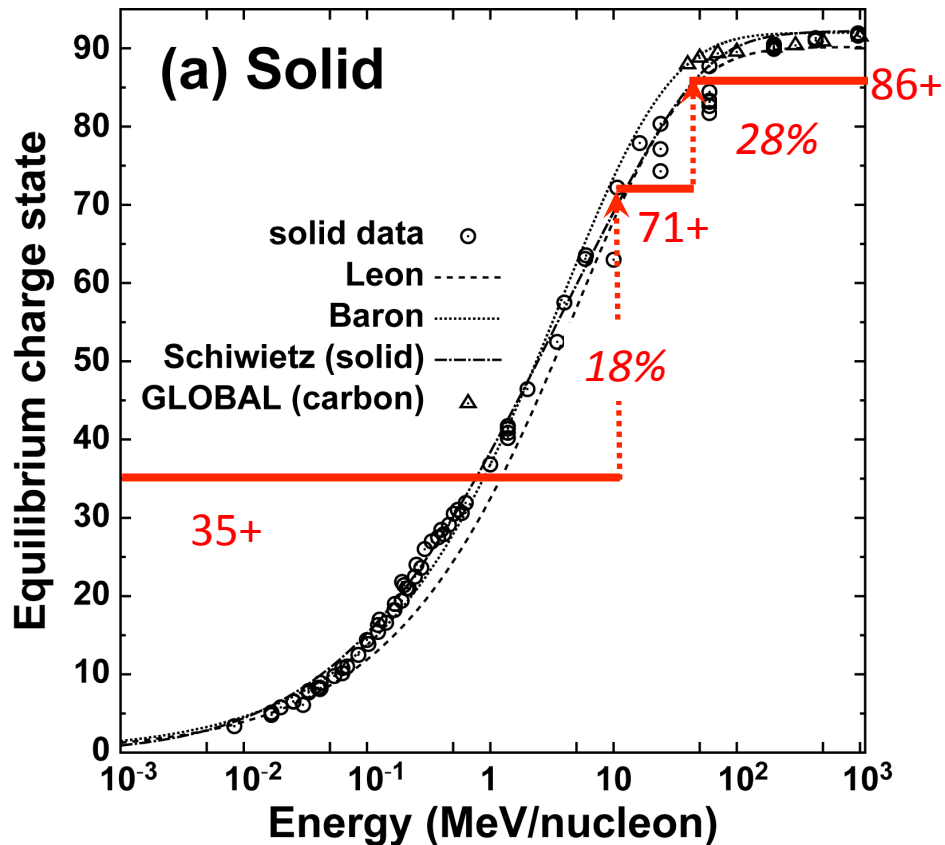
→ **U<sup>71+</sup> Beam**

Conduction reduction factor ~ 20  
 We need to increase beam aperture  
 (2 mm → 6 mm)



Facility for Rare Isotope Beams  
 U.S. Department of Energy Office of Science  
 Michigan State University

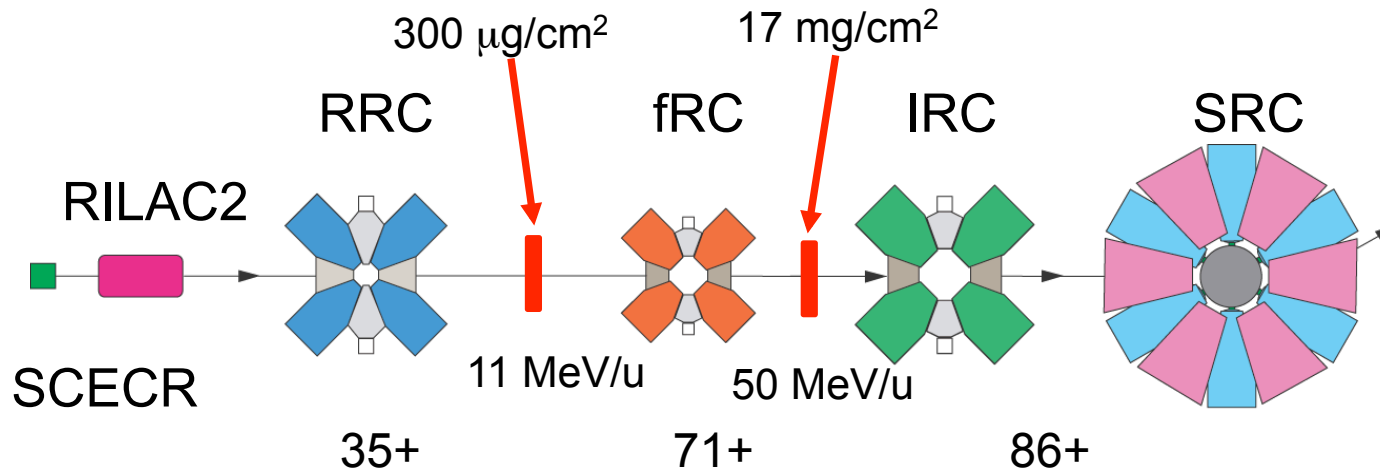
# RIBF@RIKEN



	RIBF
Final energy of U (MeV/nucleon)	345
Type of accelerator	Cyclotron
Number of strippers	2
Stripping energy (MeV/nucleon)	11 and 51
Charge state	35+ → 71+/65+ → 86+
Stripping efficiency	<b>~5% Invention!</b>
Beam power at stripper (kW)	7.5
Type of stripper	1 <sup>st</sup> stripper C-foil => He gas 2 <sup>nd</sup> stripper C-foil => Wheel?
Technical challenge	He gas confinement



# Uranium Acceleration at RIBF

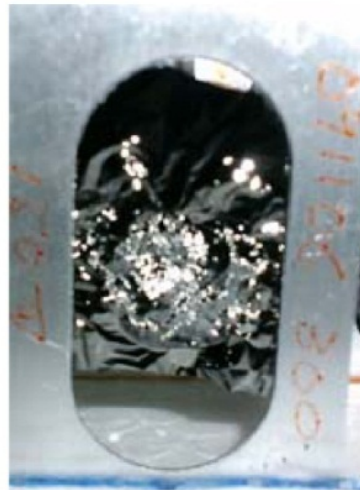


We should think about the first stripper more seriously.

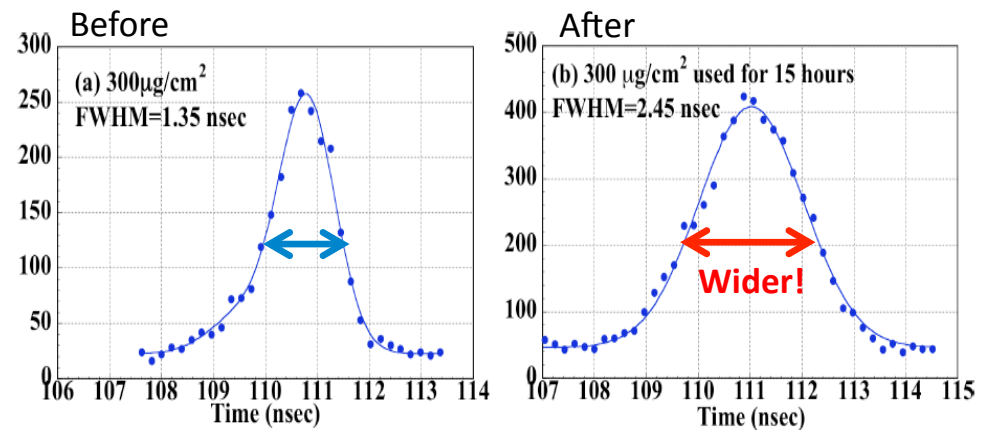
Before



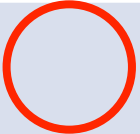


After



Momentum spread after the stripper



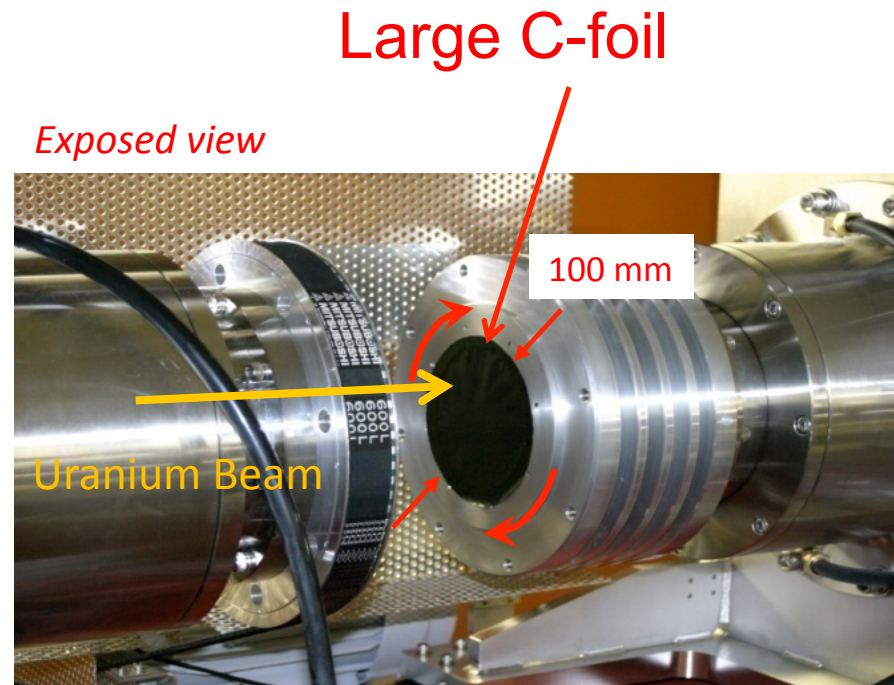
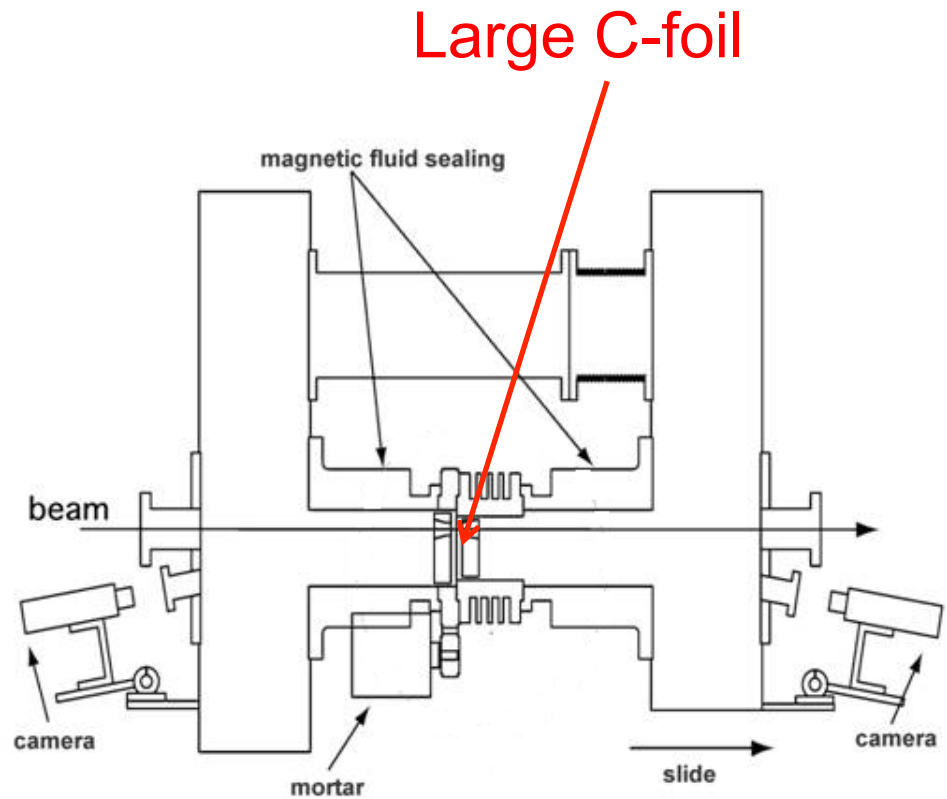
# Requirements on the first stripper

Item	Value	Effect on the cyclotron-based complex (RIBF)	Fixed C-foil	
<b>Charge state</b>	>69	Output energy: constant Sector field: increased	71+	
<b>Lifetime</b>	> 1 week (100 eμA)	Replacement of foil requires careful tuning	12 h (1.4 eμA)	
<b>Uniformity</b>	<10%	Extraction efficiency	~10%	

## R&D programs for the first stripper (2008-)

- 1: Large carbon foil on a rotating cylinder
- 2: N<sub>2</sub> gas stripper

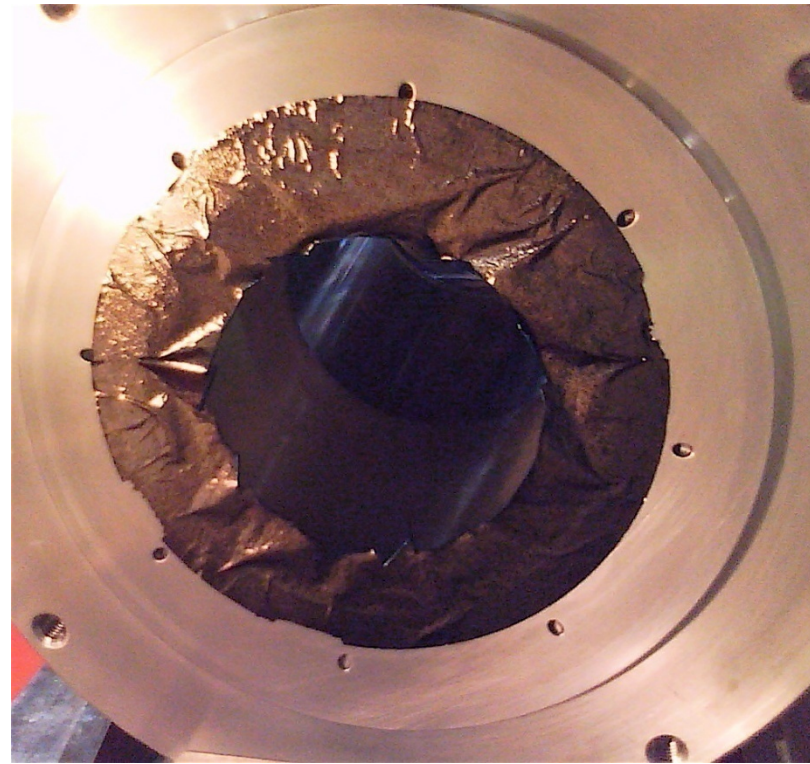
# Large C-foil on a rotating cylinder



Lifetime 60 times longer than that of the fixed foil.

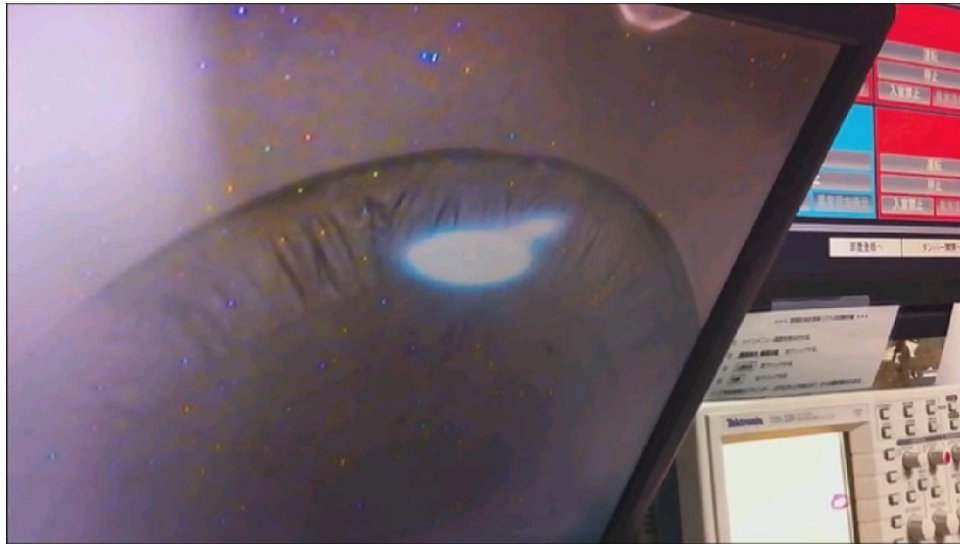
## The first test for the rotating stripper (May 2008)

A rotating foil was tested in May 2008 => **Broke shortly, 15 min**  
Rotation speed ~ 100 rpm





Very slowly rotating CNT-based foils can survive for  
3 - 4 days (10 e $\mu$ A).



Video of the irradiation on the rotating foil though it is very difficult to recognize its rotation.



Some foil sections were missing after 3-4 days when the foil should be replaced.

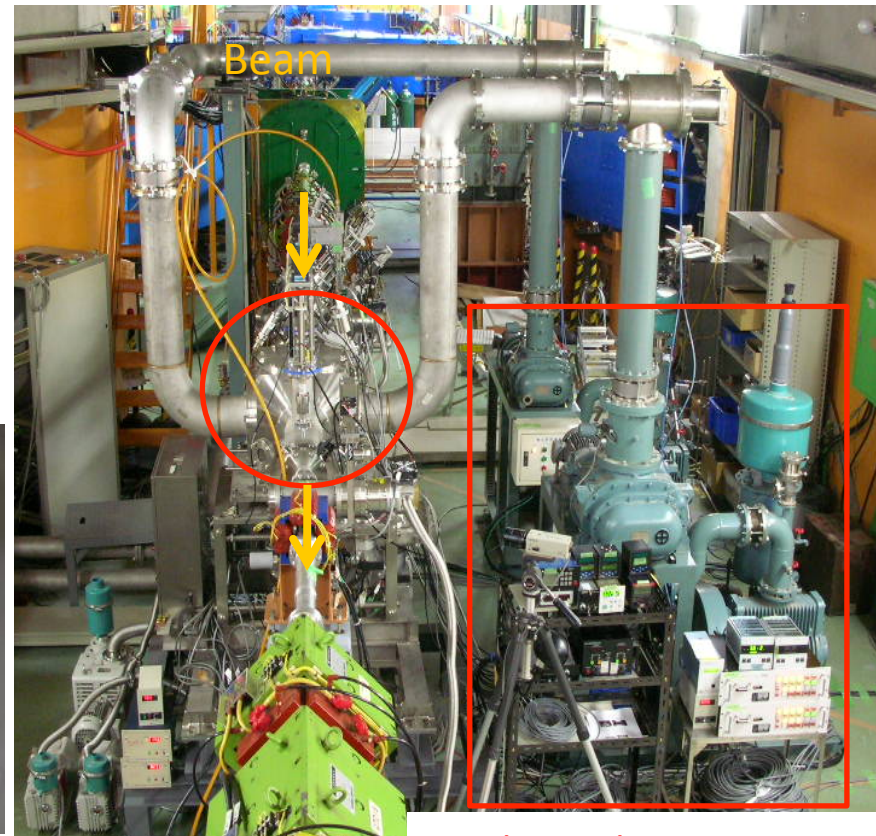
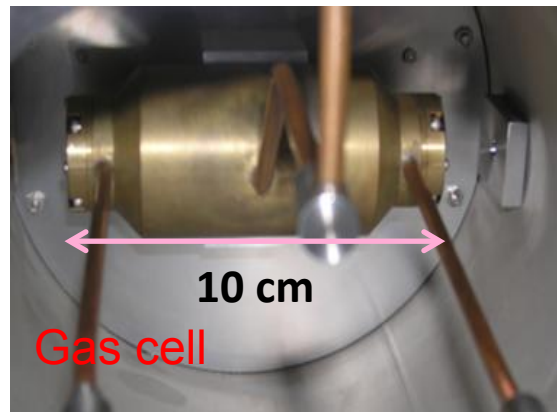
This stripping system was successfully used in a U beam campaign last year, when the new injector system (RILAC2) started operation as an actual injector.



# R&D programs for N<sub>2</sub> gas stripper

Gas stripper (N<sub>2</sub>):

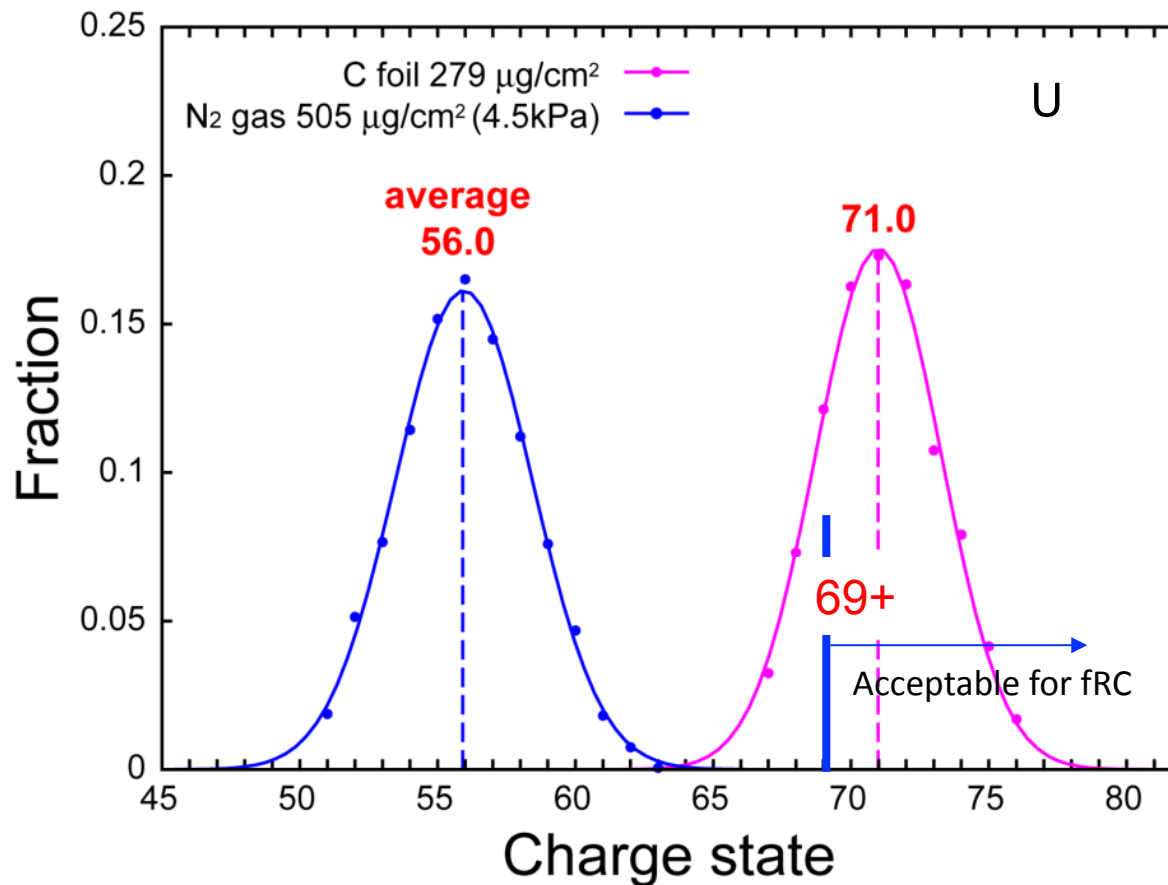
1. Free from lifetime-related problems.
2. Lower equilibrium charge state  $Q_e$ .  
(absence of density effect)
3. Measurement of  $Q_e$  using a gas target with differential pumping system.



Mechanical Booster pumps

# A set of test results about gas stripper (Feb./ March 2009)

- U beam: The average charge state with the gas stripper is far below the acceptable charge state for the fRC, 69+.

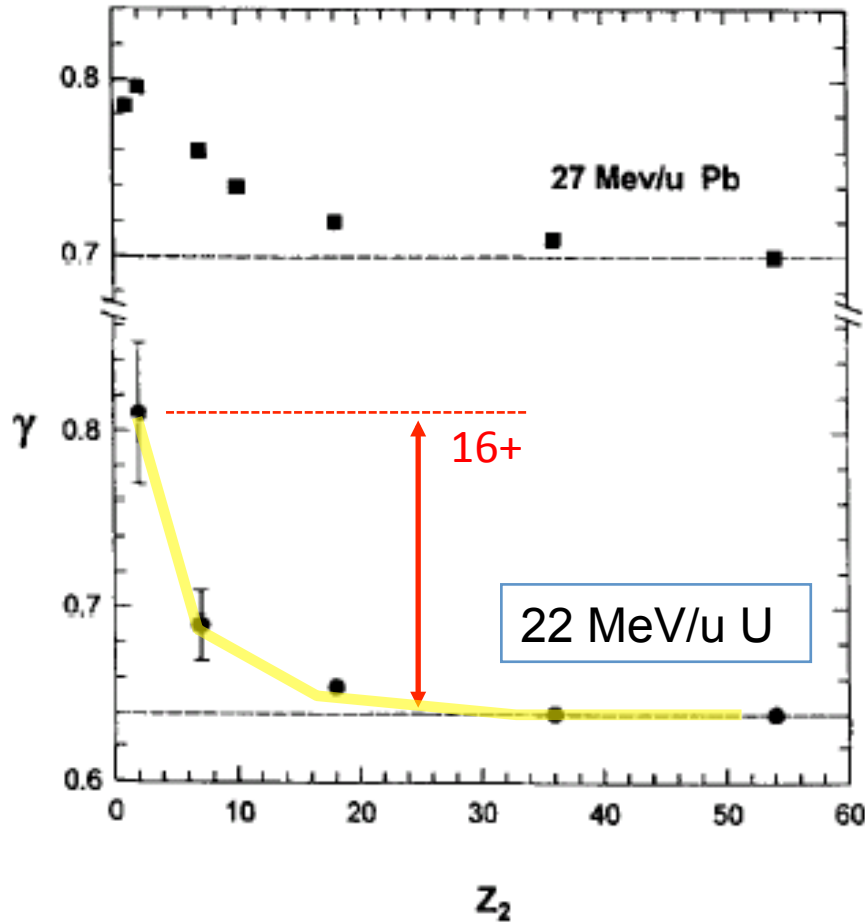


## Summary of the R&D studies

Item	Value	Fixed C- foil	Large C-foil on a rotating cylinder	N <sub>2</sub> gas	Low-Z gas
<b>Charge state</b>	>69	71+	71+	56+	<b>Higher?</b>
<b>Lifetime</b>	> 1 week (100 eμA)	12 h (1.4 eμA)	4-5 days (10 eμA)	Sufficiently long	Sufficiently long
<b>Uniformity</b>	<10%	~10%	>10%	~0%	~0%

# Example of charge state of U in He (22 MeV/u)

## Effective charge



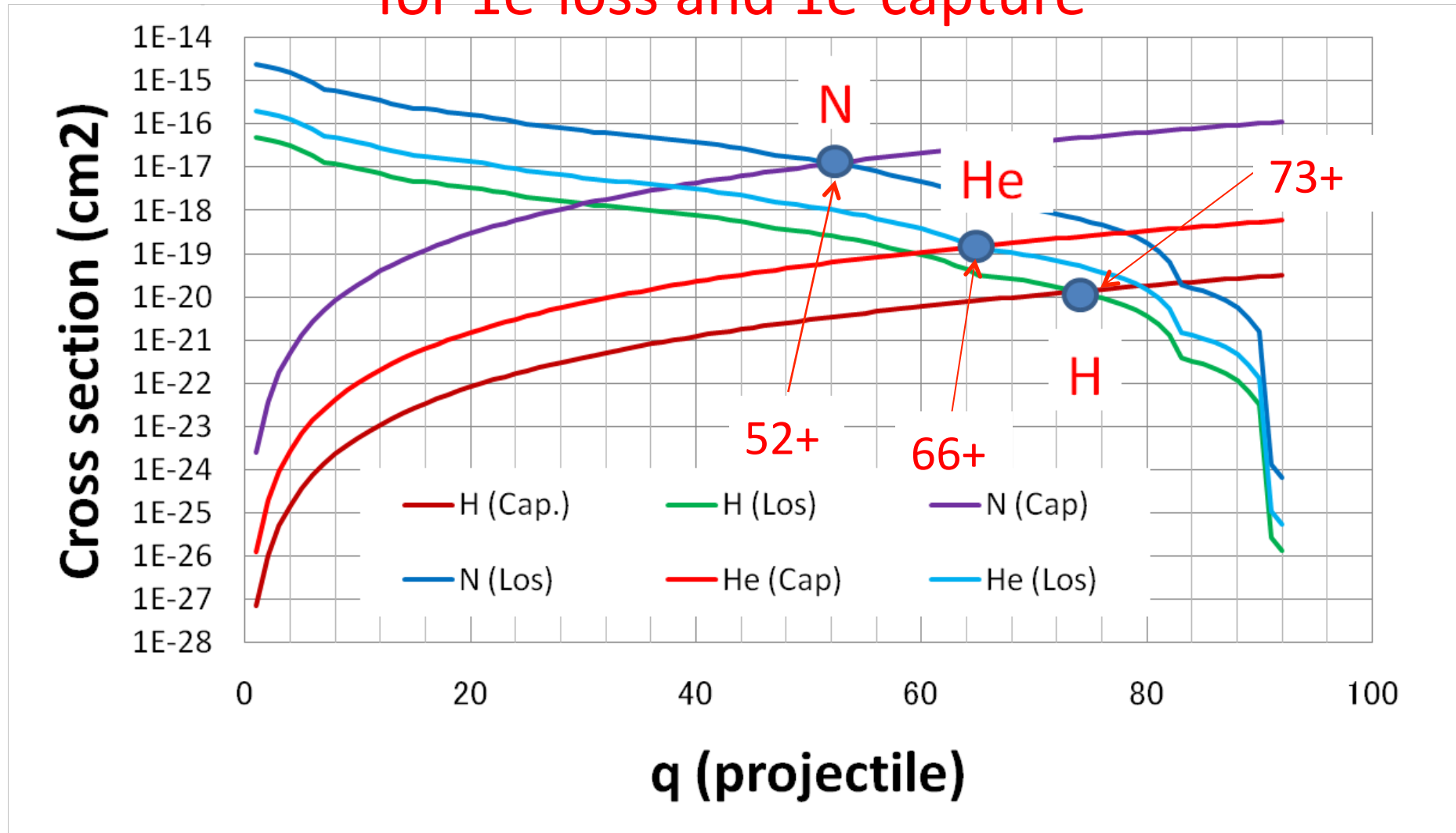
Enhancement of the effective charge in the low-Z gas region

← suppression of electron capture process

Stripping energy at RIBF: 11 MeV/u

**Can we expect higher charge states in the low-Z gas for our gas stripping?**

# A simple estimation of cross sections for 1e-loss and 1e-capture



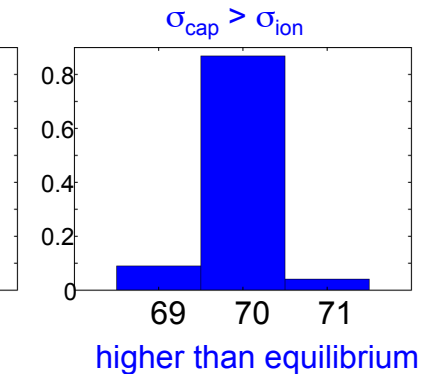
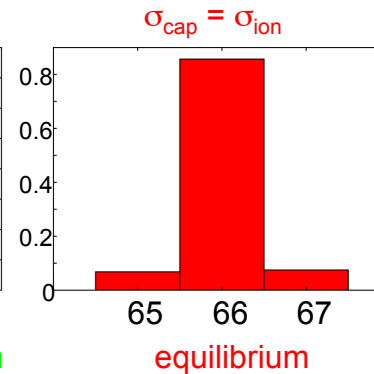
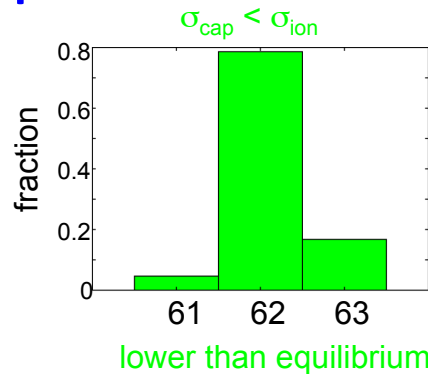
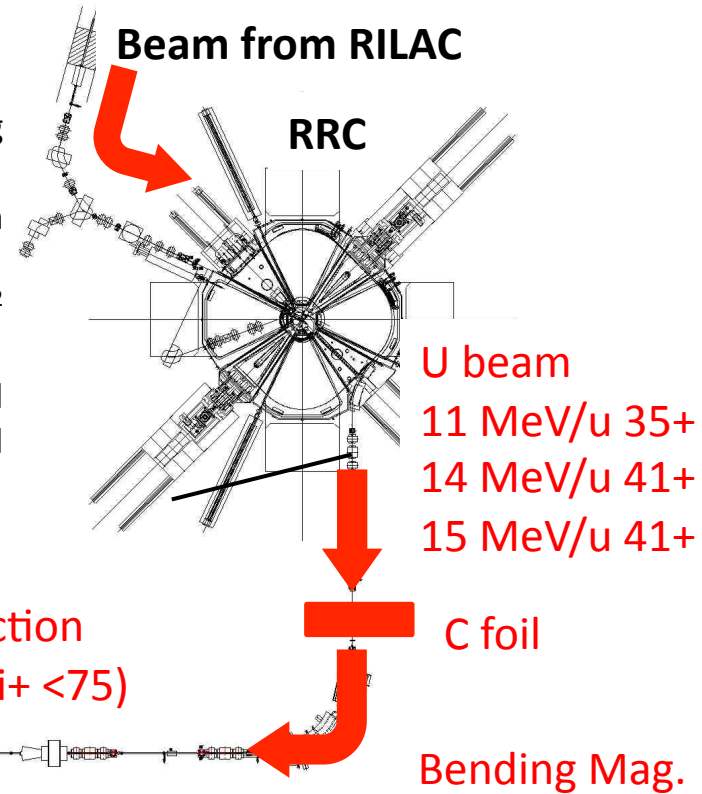
Loss: M. Gryzinski, Phys. Rev. 138 (1965) A305. (Binary Encounter Model)

Capture: A.S. Schlachter, et. al., Phys. Rev. A 27 (1983) 3372.



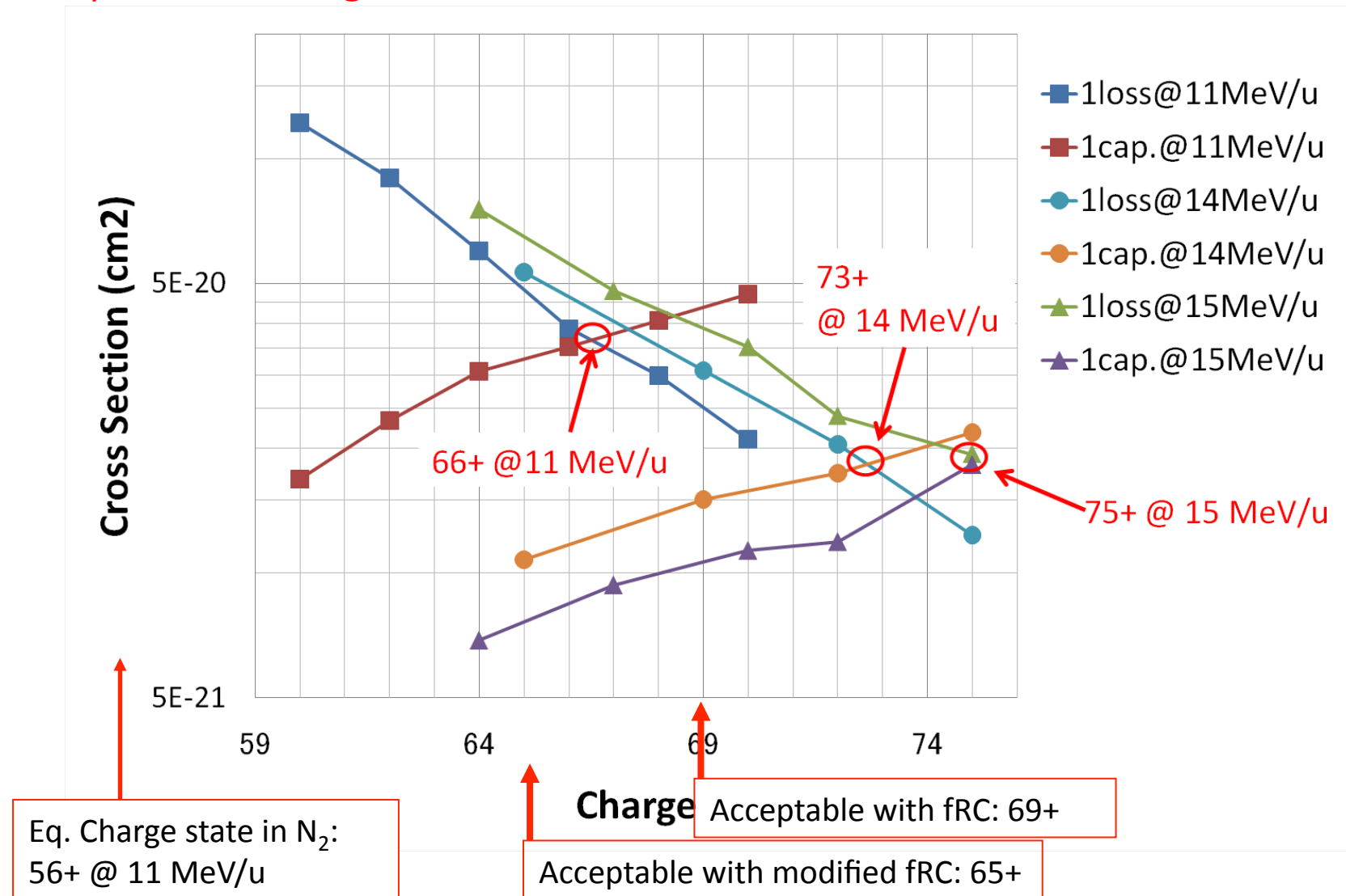
# Experimental Method

- The beams passed through a carbon foil located in front of a bending magnet, which was used to select the individual projectile charge states.
- Several carbon foils were prepared to select projectile charge states from 60 to 75.
- Each beam was directed through a windowless He gas cell of  $15 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$  in thickness to exchange charge again.
- After emerging from the gas cell, the beams passed through a second bending magnet into a FC to analyze the electron captured and stripped ions.



# Measured Results

Electron capture and loss cross sections of U in He-gas were measured to estimate the equilibrium charge state.



# Difficulty in accumulation of low-Z gas

The existing gas stripper: He  $\sim 15 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$  (0.7 kPa )  
(cf. N<sub>2</sub> 1.3 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>)

About 1 mg/cm<sup>2</sup> of low-Z gas is necessary to be accumulated to obtain higher charge states.

→ *A new device to make it possible ...*

## *Two options*

### 1. Plasma Windows

=> special techniques to design and operate them.

=> We began the R&D works on the PW with A. Herschcovith.

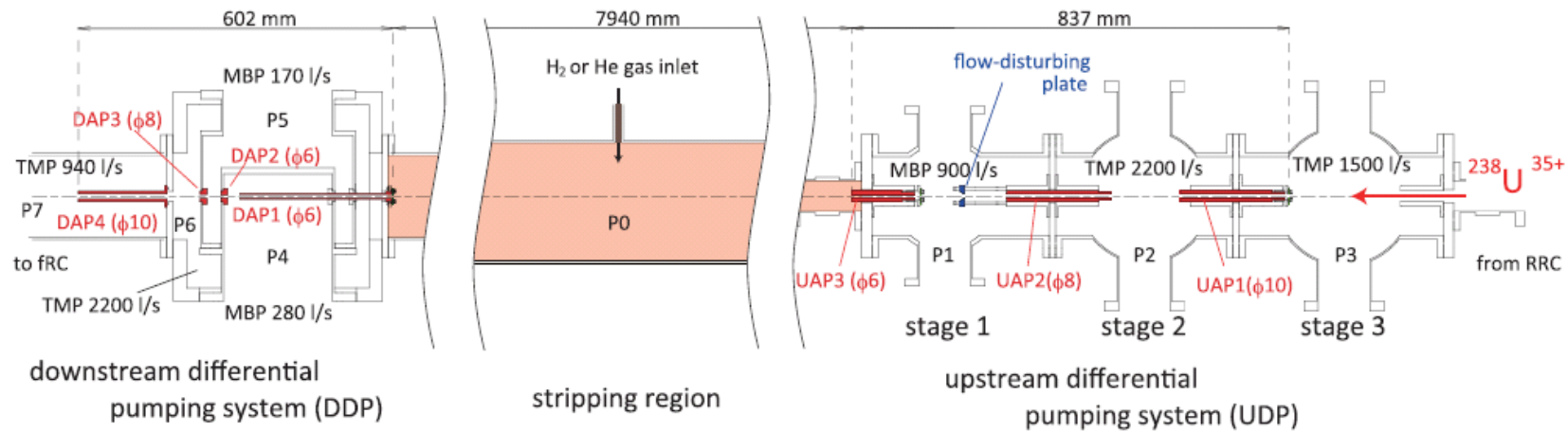
### 2. big Mechanical Booster Pumps (MBP)

=> They are big but commercially available.

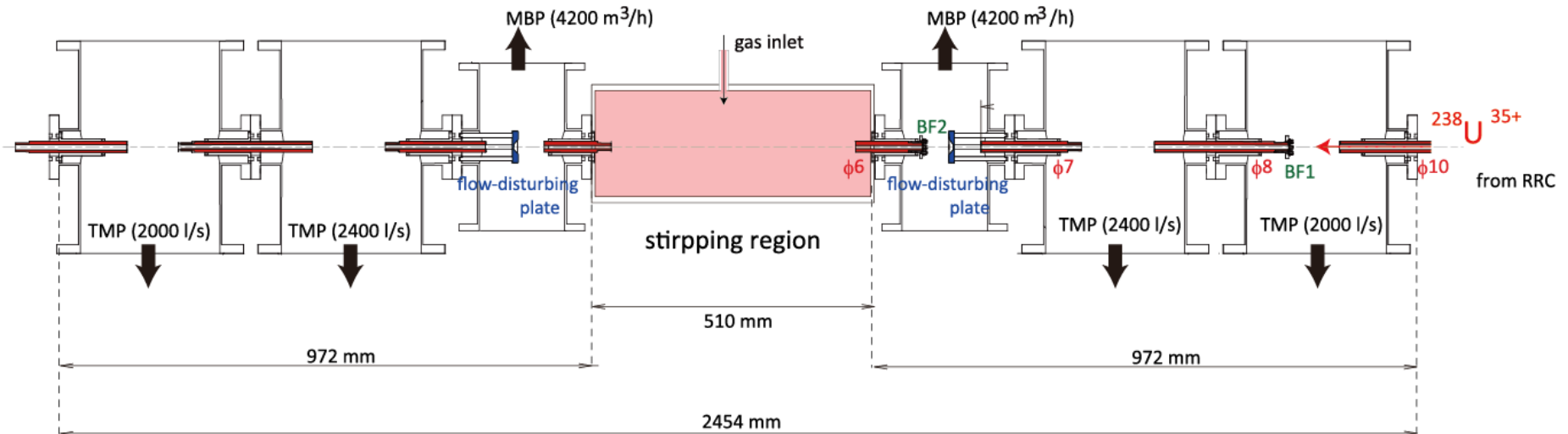
**=> We initiated He gas accumulation of about 1 mg/cm<sup>2</sup> to measure charge distribution and energy spread using them.**

# Two He gas targets with differential pumping system

## 1: 8-m He gas target

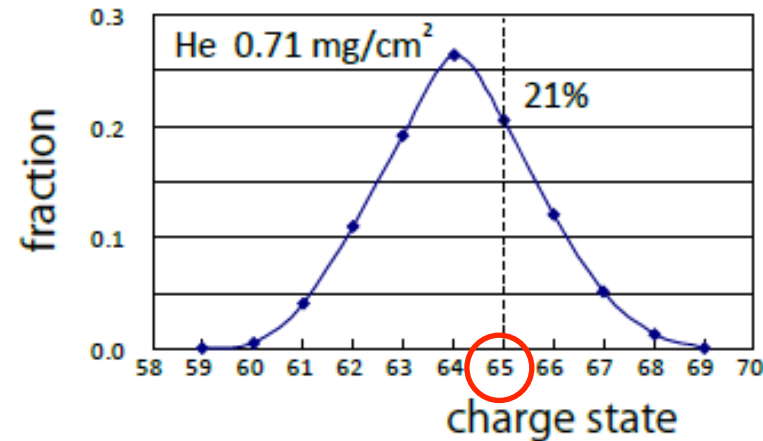
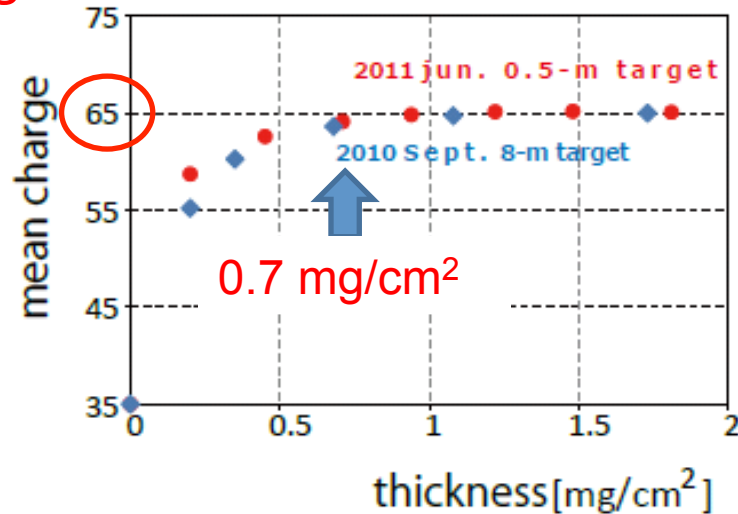


## 2: 0.5-m He gas target



# Results (U(11 MeV/u) +He) (Sept. 2010, June, 2011)

## Charge state



## Energy Spread

$\Delta E/E$  ( $4\sigma$ )  $\sim$  0.4% (preliminary)

Charge-exchange straggling:

H. Weick et al.,

Phys. Rev. Lett. 85 (2000) 2725.

(cf.  $\sim$ 0.7% (preliminary)

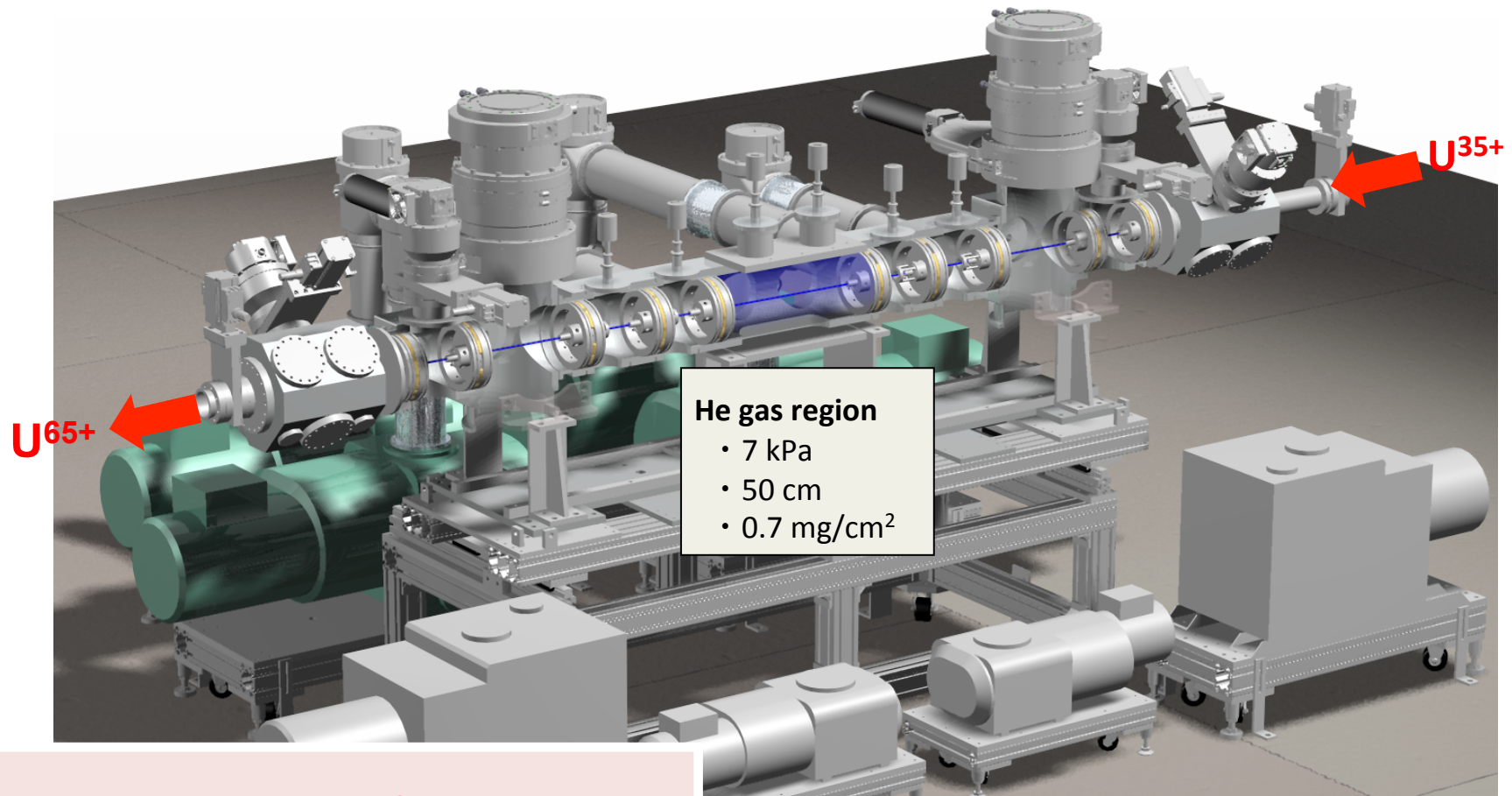
in C-foil (300  $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ ))

We decided to make an actual machine for the He gas stripping.

But there are some issues to be solved.

1. Impurity
2. Thermal issue
3. He gas recycling system

# Actual machine development

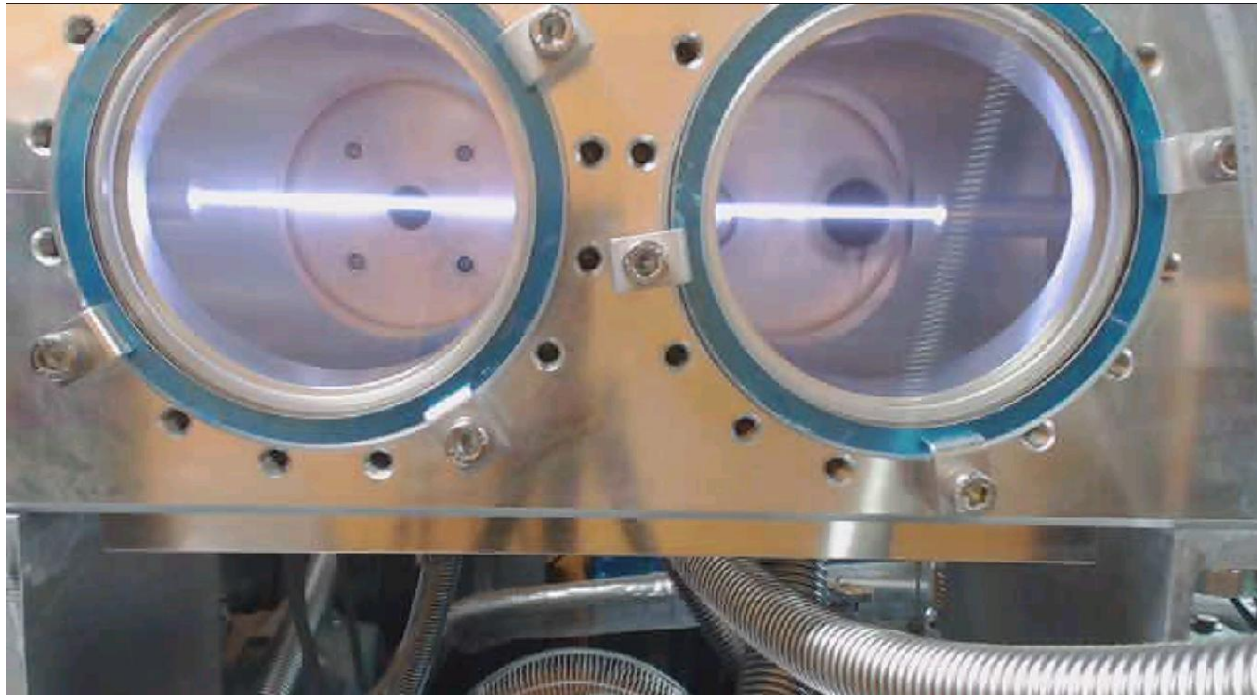


He circulating vol.: 300m<sup>3</sup>/day  
(unique recycling system)  
5 stage diff. pumping: 21 pumps  
Large beam aperture: >Φ10 mm  
8 order pres. Reduction: 7 kPa⇒10<sup>-5</sup> Pa

2012 Jan. Installation **OK!**  
Mar. Offline test **OK!**  
Apr.- Test w/ U beams



Tests using U beams are in progress for the next U campaign scheduled in the next autumn.



Beam intensity:  
13 e $\mu$ A

**Achieved beam intensity  
after He gas stripper  
U65+: 36 pA, U64+: 44 pA  
(cf U71+:~30 pA, Oct. 2011)**

**Checklists: No problems could be found thus far !!**

- Impurity: oil, water, N<sub>2</sub>, or O<sub>2</sub> (Increase capture cross section)  
=> Low level (No change in the charge state distribution)
- High power beam easily makes a “hole” in gas due to heat generation?  
=> No sign in the charge distribution and energy spread thus far
- He gas recycling system  
=>98%: recycled + 2%: to recovery line in the laboratory. No loss of He gas

# Summary

- The RIBF has been successfully operated from 2007 to 2012 after the first beam.
- The new injector system began operation in October 2011 to increase the U ion beam intensity.
- The stripper problem is still unresolved.
- However, the low-Z gas stripper is an important candidate.
- *In the process of testing the low-Z gas stripper,*
  - The electron capture and loss cross section were measured.
  - The charge evolution and energy spread were measured using a thick He gas target with the big MBP system.
- We decided to make an actual machine for the He gas stripping.
- We are testing the machine for the next U campaign in the coming autumn.
- **We should do battle with the second stripper in the near future.**