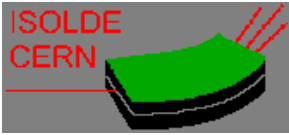


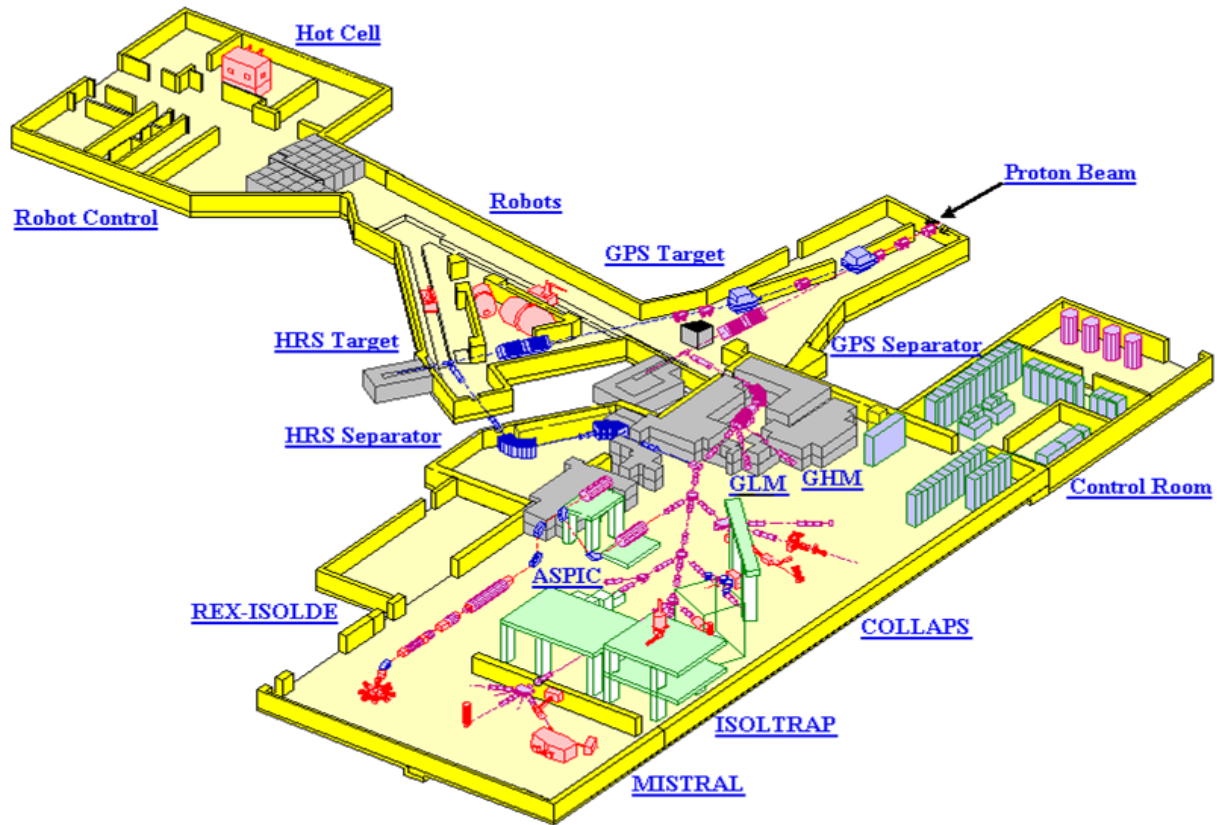
Charge breeding of radioactive ions in the ECRIS at ISOLDE

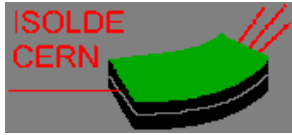
David Duniec
Uppsala University
dadu7989@student.uu.se

August 16 2004

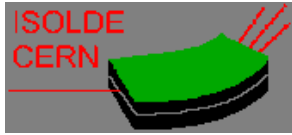


The ISOLDE facility



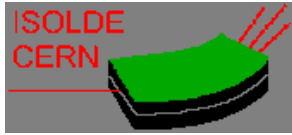


What is charge breeding?



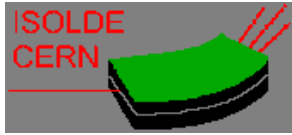
What is charge breeding?

- Simply: “ionization of ions”; changing charge state from $m+$ to $n+$, where $n > m$.



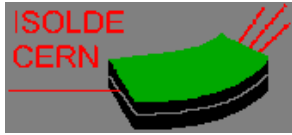
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- Simply: “ionization of ions”; changing charge state from $m+$ to $n+$, where $n > m$.
- Different types of devices used:



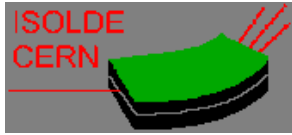
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- Simply: “ionization of ions”; changing charge state from $m+$ to $n+$, where $n > m$.
- Different types of devices used:
 - EBIS: Electron Beam Ion Source



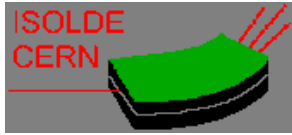
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What is charge breeding?

- Simply: “ionization of ions”; changing charge state from $m+$ to $n+$, where $n > m$.
- Different types of devices used:
 - EBIS: Electron Beam Ion Source
 - ECRIS: Electron Cyclotron Resonance Ion Source
- Efficiency of charge breeding process depends on device used and type of isotope bred



The ECR ion source

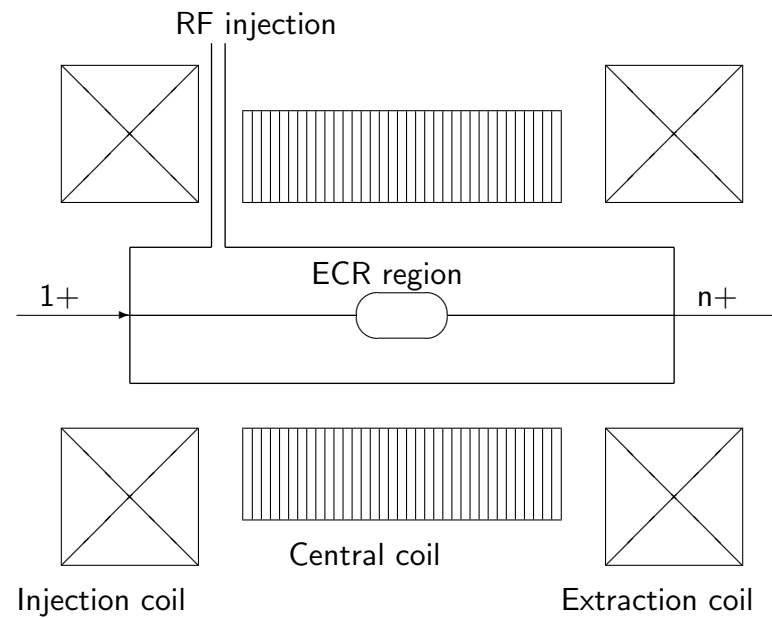
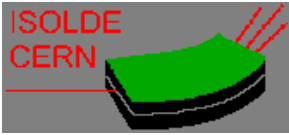
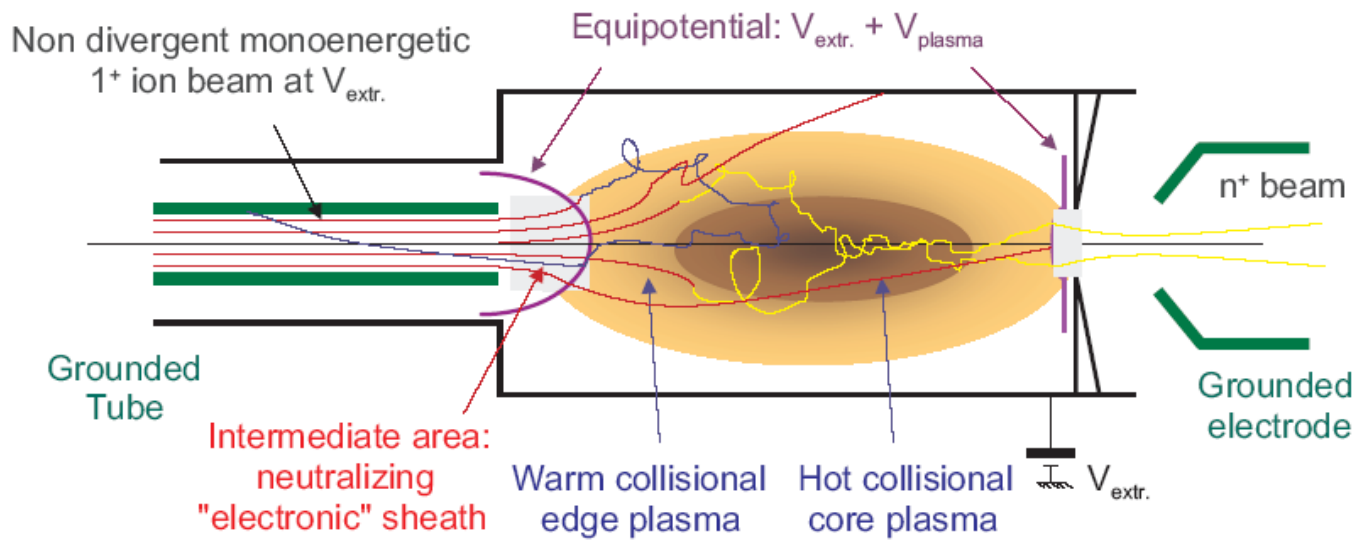


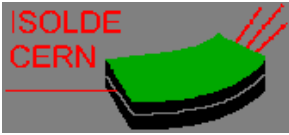
Figure 1: Schematic picture of the ECRIS at ISOLDE (cutaway view)



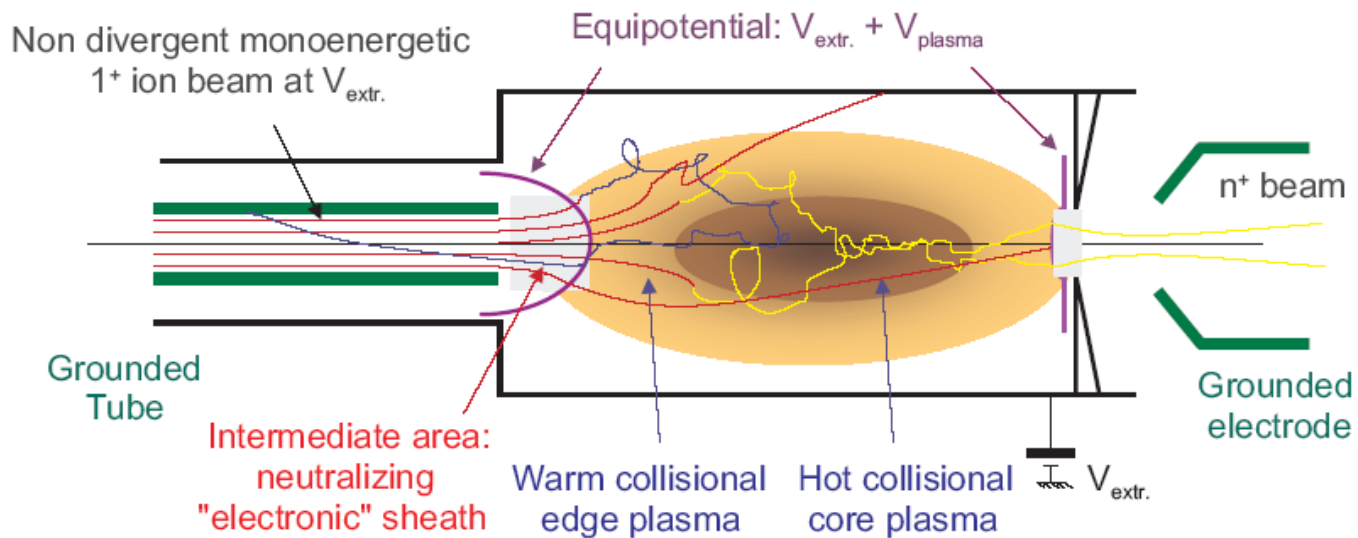
The ECR ion source



(Picture taken from CERN/INTC 2001-023, INTC/P-143)

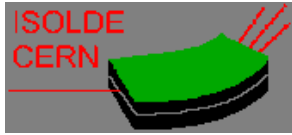


The ECR ion source



(Picture taken from CERN/INTC 2001-023, INTC/P-143)

- Resonance criterion(for electrons): $\omega = \frac{eB}{m_e}$



ECRIS setup at ISOLDE

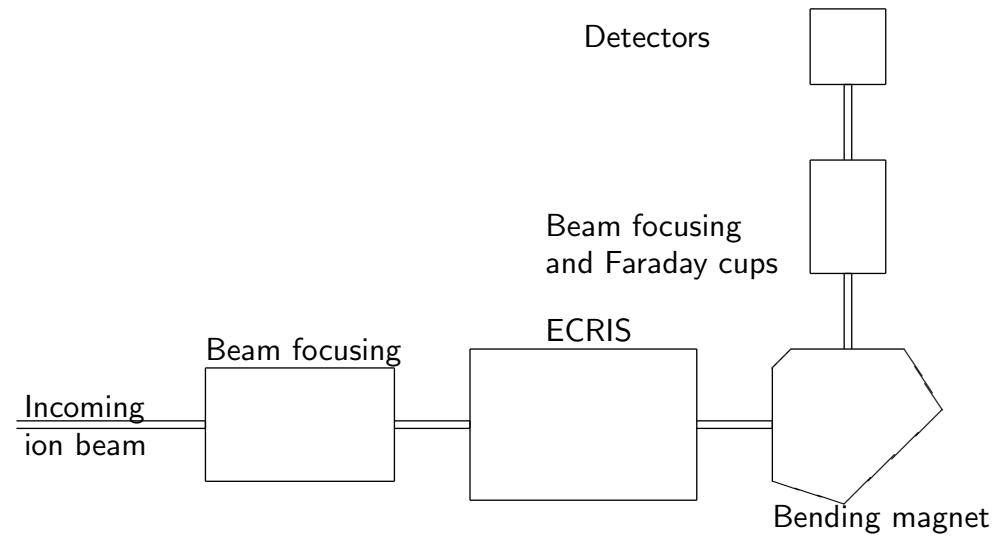
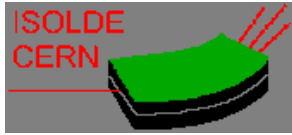
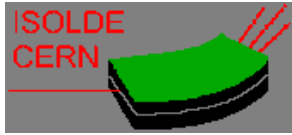


Figure 2: Schematic overview of the ECR ion source setup at ISOLDE

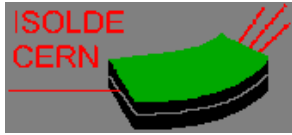


Applications



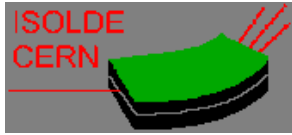
Applications

- Better post-acceleration of ions (in LINACs)



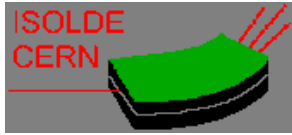
Applications

- Better post-acceleration of ions (in LINACs)
 - Optimize charge-to-mass ratio to reduce size of post-accelerator



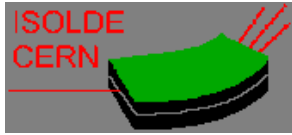
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 - Ability to accelerate heavier masses with higher efficiency



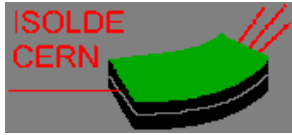
Applications

- Better post-acceleration of ions (in LINACs)
 - Optimize charge-to-mass ratio to reduce size of post-accelerator
 - Ability to accelerate heavier masses with higher efficiency
 - Cooling and bunching within the breeding system



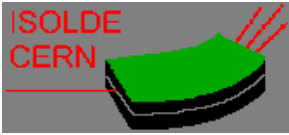
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 - Cooling and bunching within the breeding system
- “Washing” of beams



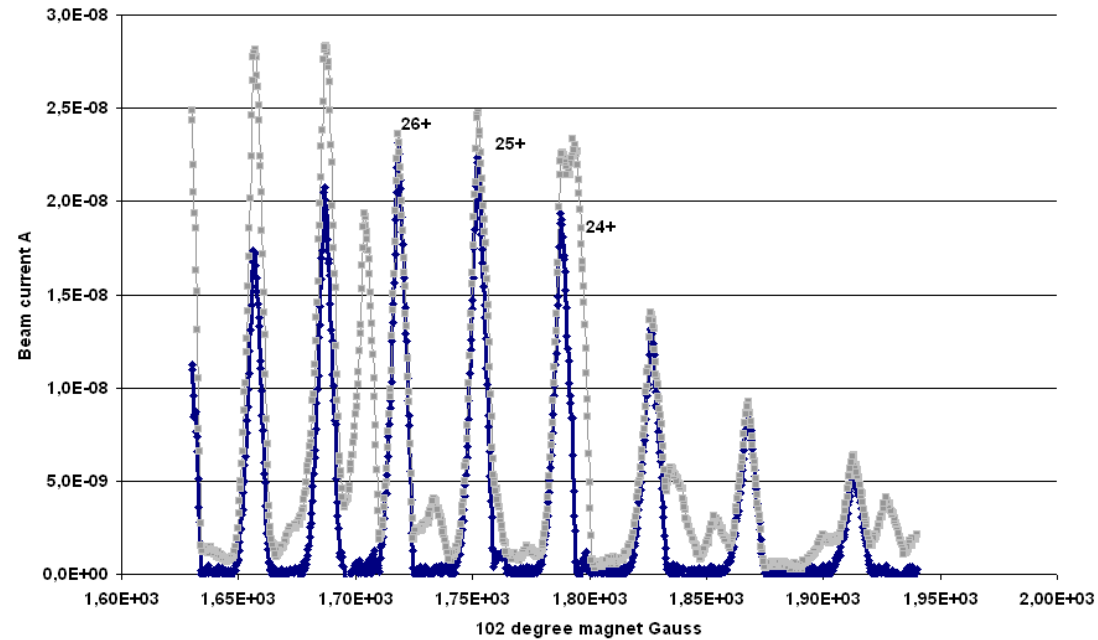
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 - Optimize charge-to-mass ratio to reduce size of post-accelerator
 - Ability to accelerate heavier masses with higher efficiency
 - Cooling and bunching within the breeding system
- “Washing” of beams
 - Different charge-breeding efficiencies for different isotopes → increase in the relative abundance of rare isotopes

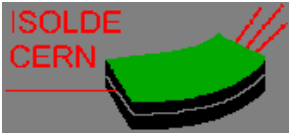


Some results

Charge state distribution of ^{235}U

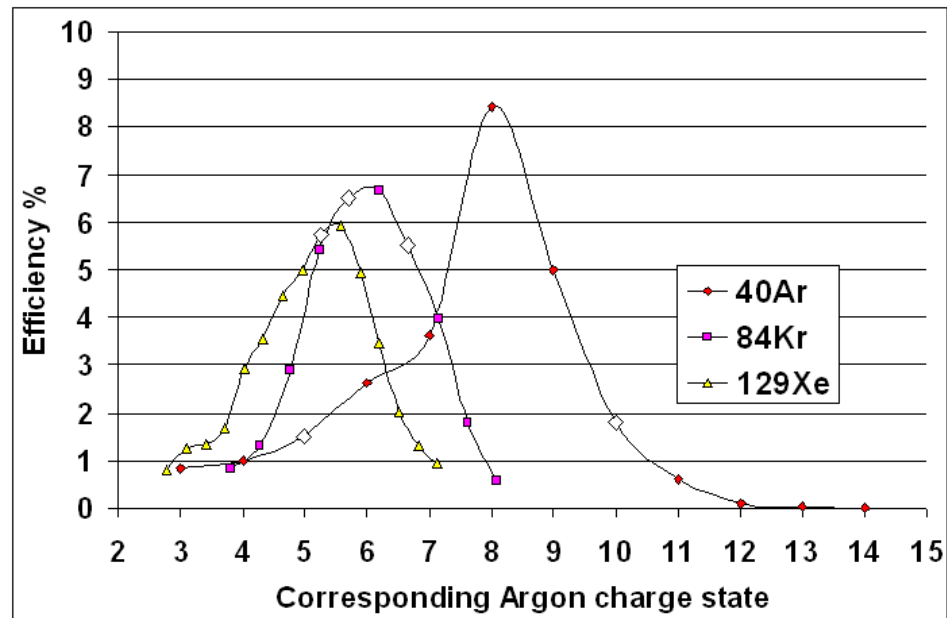


(data from June 18th 2004)

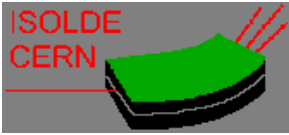


Some results

Washing of beam: charge state distributions for ^{40}Ar , ^{84}Kr and ^{129}Xe .

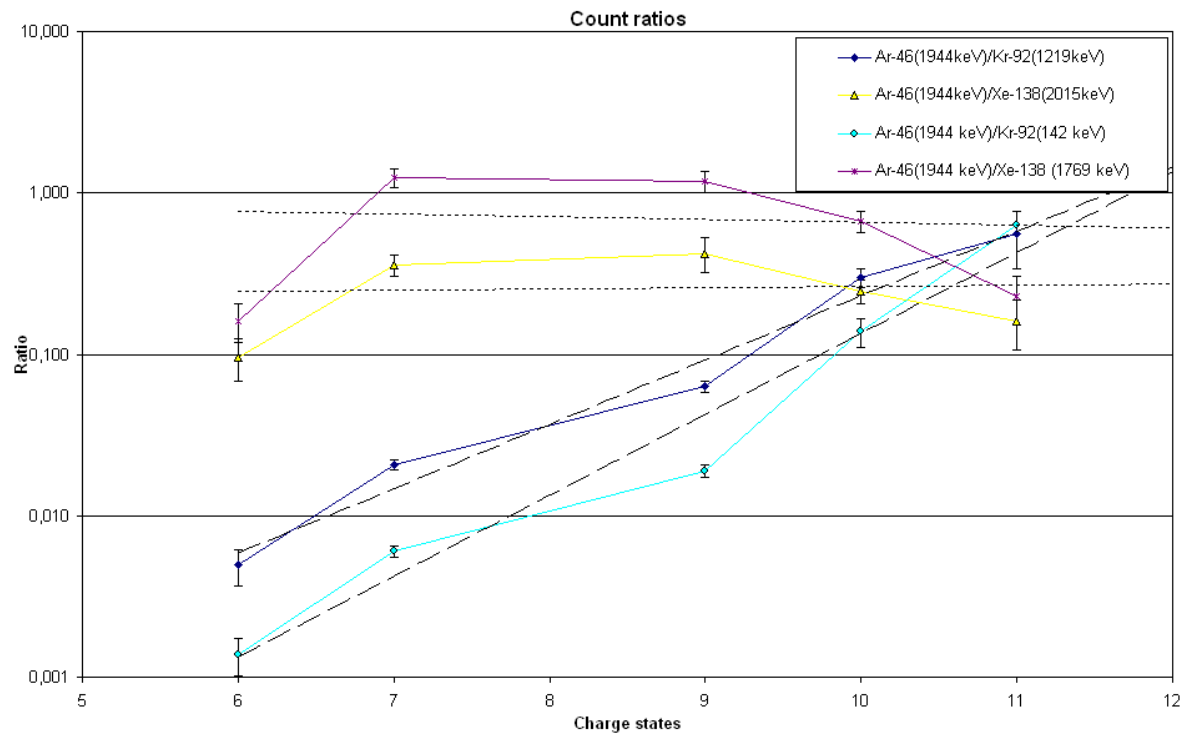


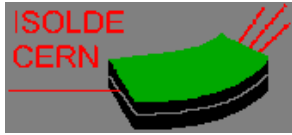
(data from July 27th and July 29th 2004)



Some results

Washing of beam: ratios of isotopes ^{46}Ar to ^{92}Kr and ^{138}Xe .





The last slide...

Thank you for your attention!

...any questions?