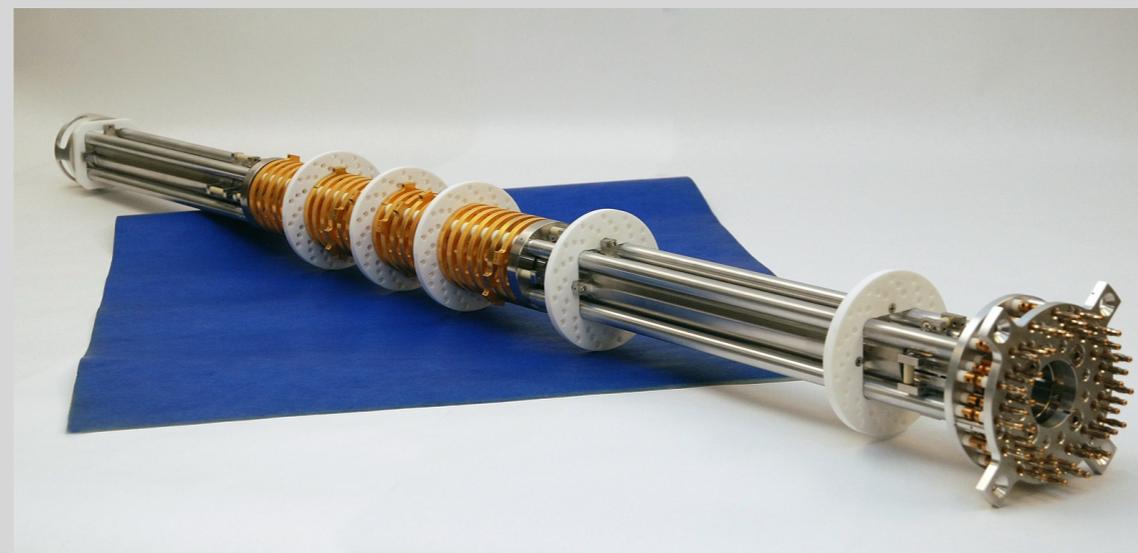


A Cooler Penning Trap to cool highly charged and short-lived isotopes at TITAN

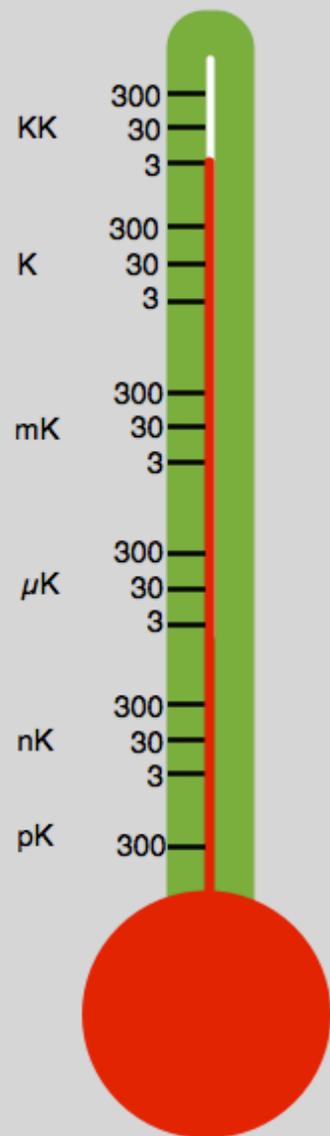
Cool'13, Mürren
Switzerland



Usman Chowdhury

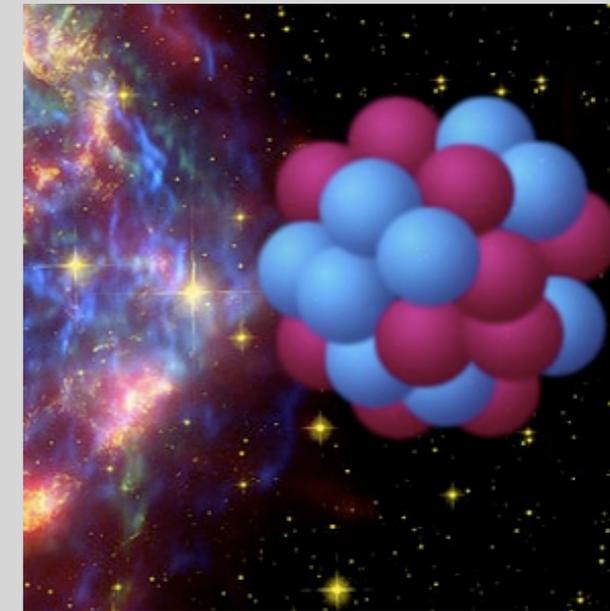
TRIUMF
&

Department of Physics & Astronomy
University of Manitoba



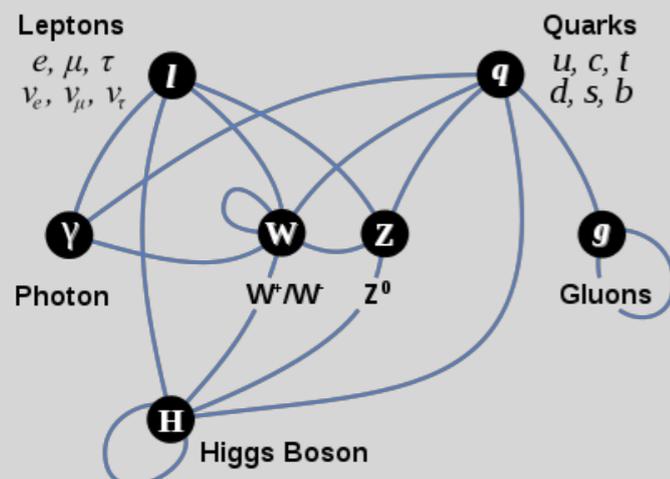
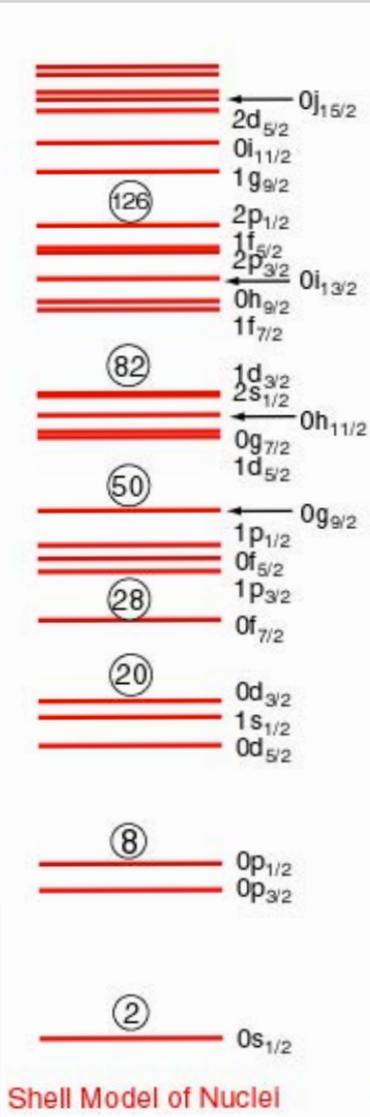
Precision mass measurement

- Explaining astrophysical phenomena ($\delta m/m \approx 10^{-7}$)
r-process, rp-process, wait time

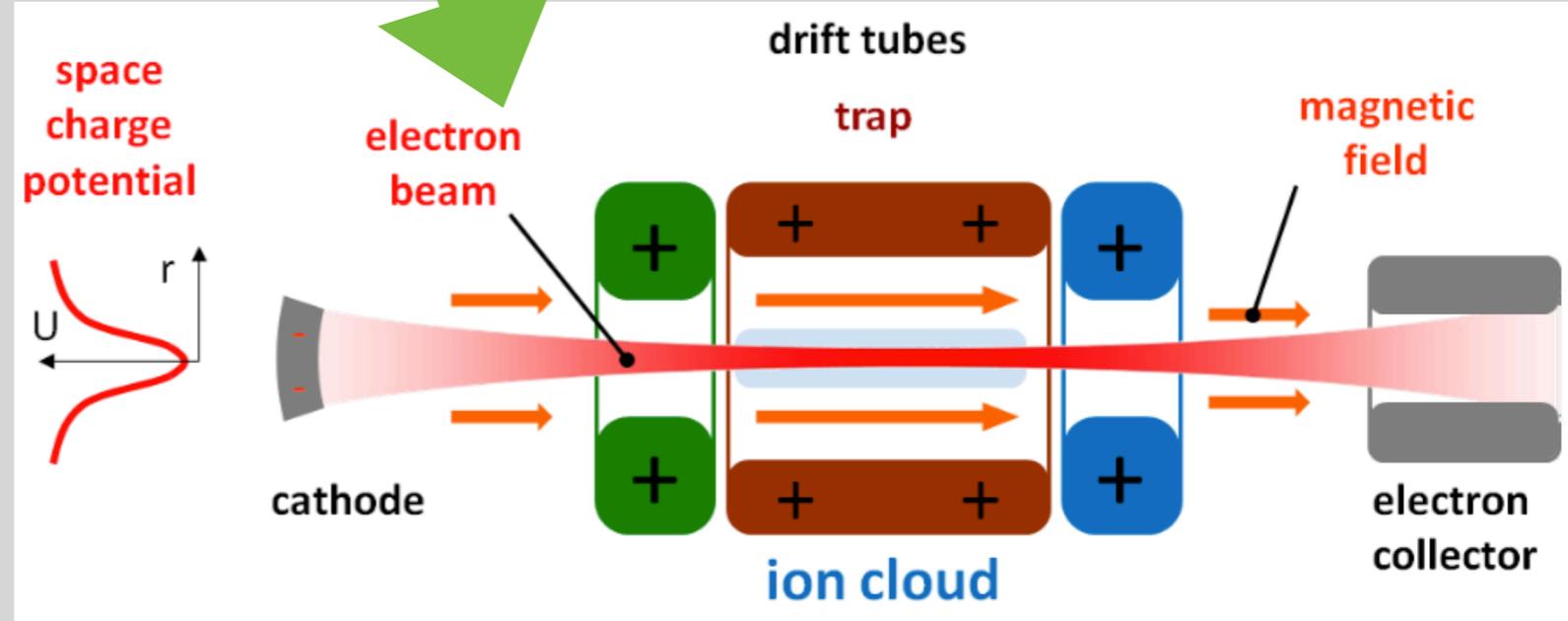
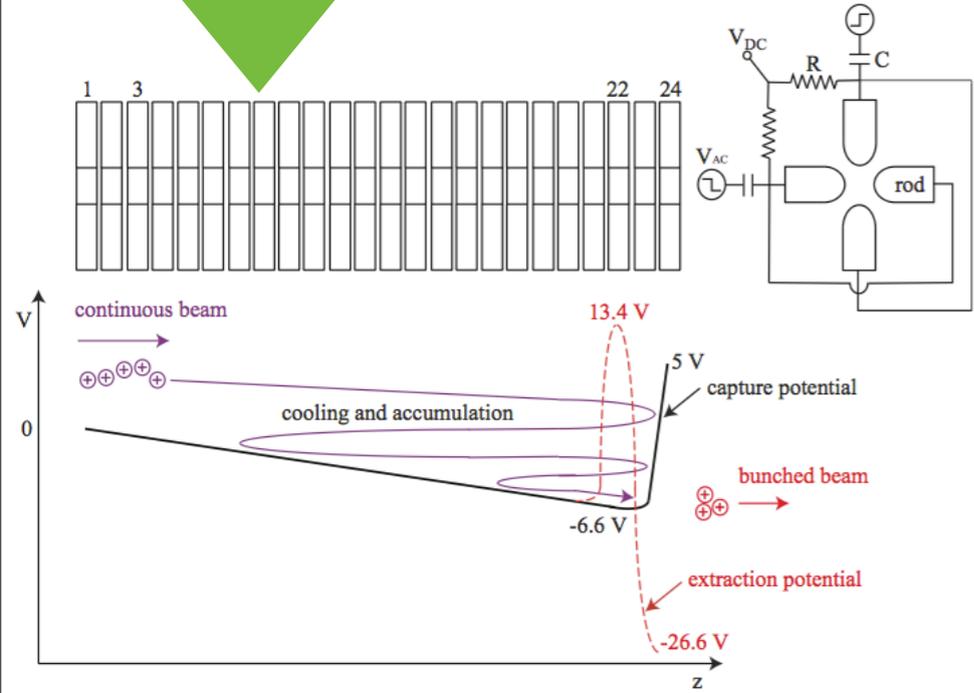
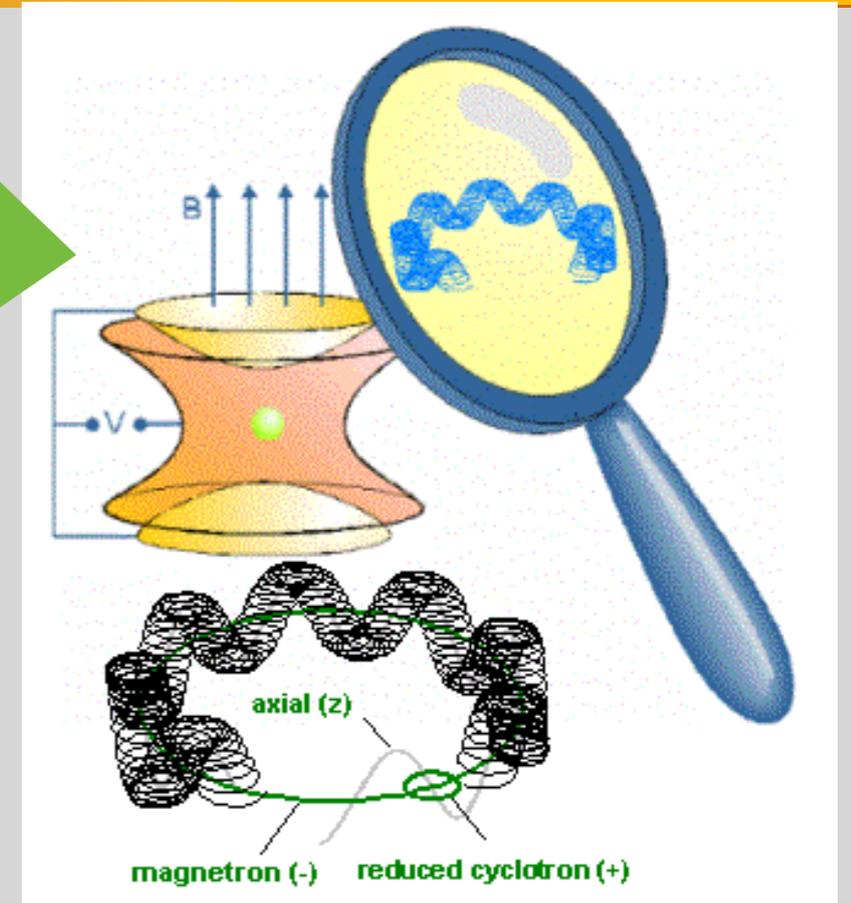
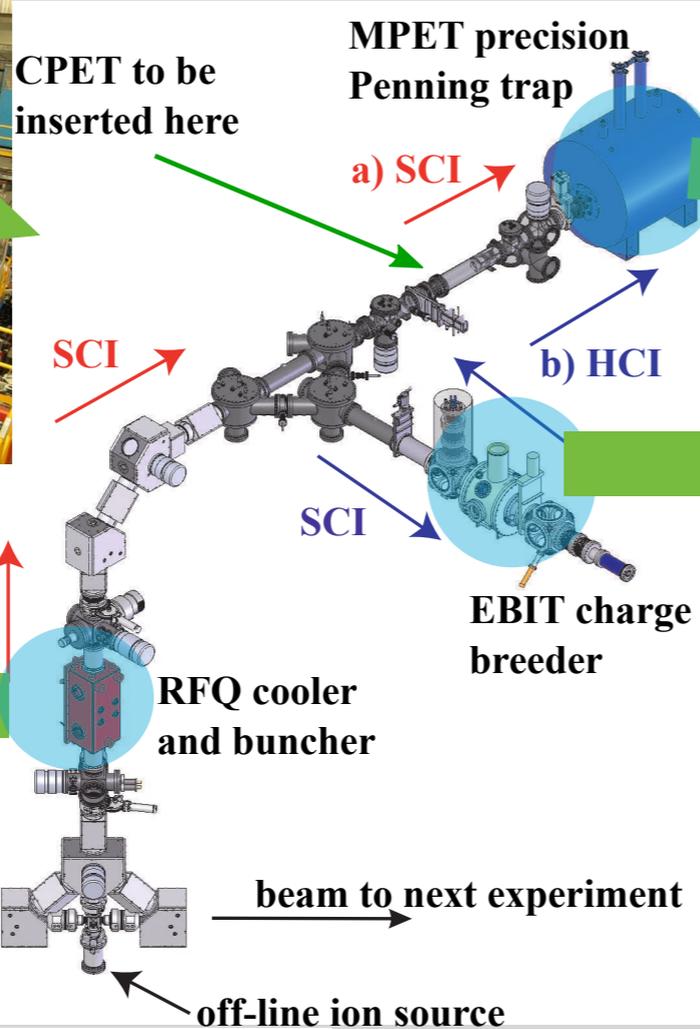
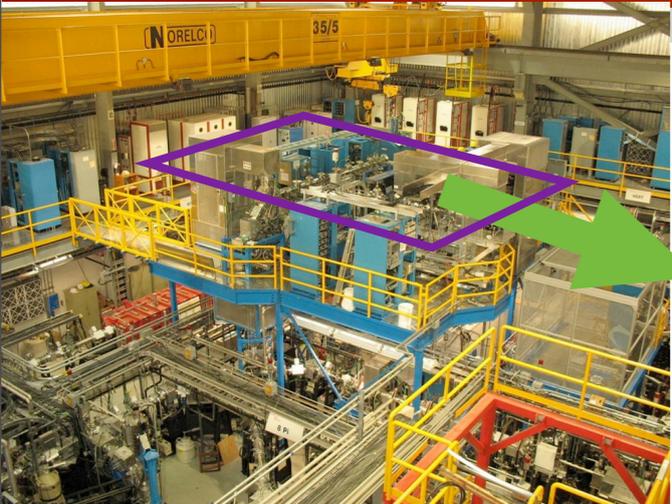


- Test of nuclear models ($\delta m/m \approx 10^{-7/8}$)
Shell model, sub-shell closures

- Metrological standard fixing ($\delta m/m \approx 10^{-10}$)
Fundamental constants: charge, mass standard.



- Test of the Standard Model ($\delta m/m \approx 10^{-8/11}$)
CVC hypothesis, unitarity of CKM matrix.



Scope of improved mass measurement

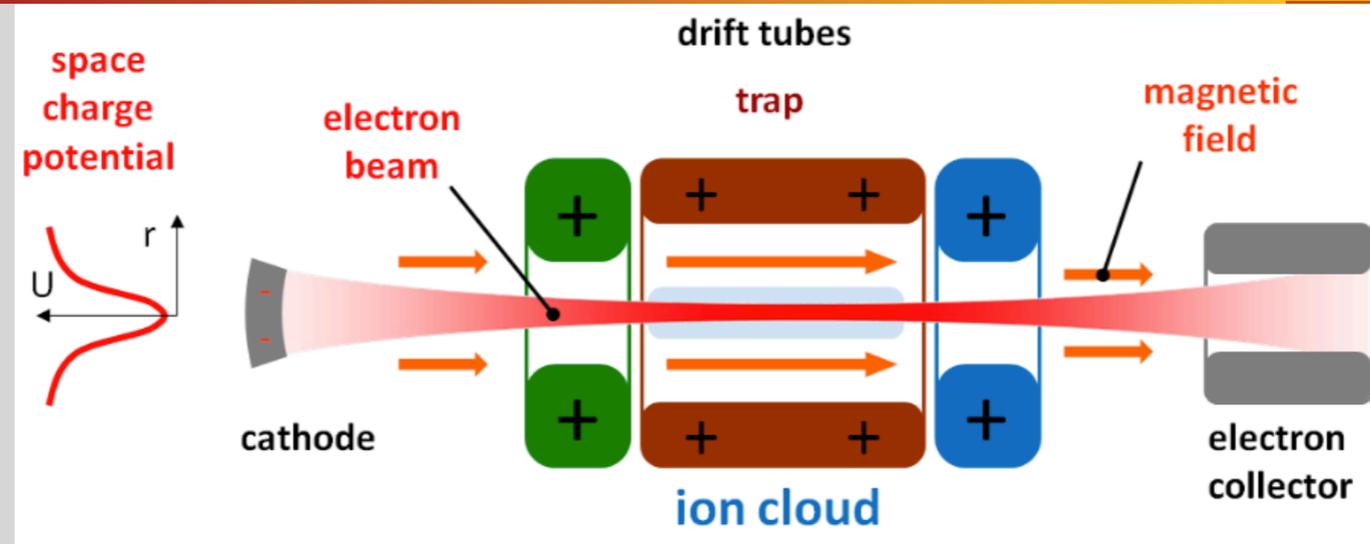
$$\frac{\delta m}{m} \approx \frac{m}{q \times |\vec{B}| \times T_{RF} \times \sqrt{N}}$$

Diagram illustrating the scope of improved mass measurement. The equation shows the relative mass change $\frac{\delta m}{m}$ is approximately equal to the mass m divided by the product of charge q , magnetic field magnitude $|\vec{B}|$, RF period T_{RF} , and the square root of the number of ions \sqrt{N} .

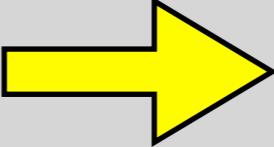
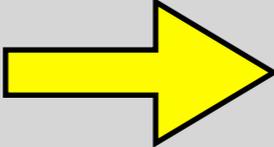
- Given:** The mass m is indicated as a known quantity.
- Significantly improvable with EBIT+CPET HCI:** The charge q is highlighted as a parameter that can be significantly improved using EBIT+CPET HCI.
- Technical and monetary challenges:** The magnetic field magnitude $|\vec{B}|$ and the RF period T_{RF} are highlighted as parameters subject to technical and monetary challenges.
- Restricted by the half life:** The number of ions \sqrt{N} is highlighted as a parameter restricted by the half-life of the ions.



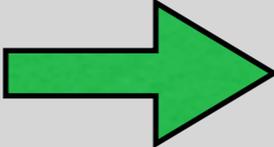
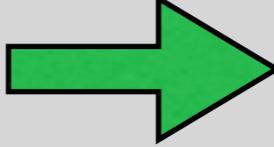
Why CPET?



• Problem arises due to:

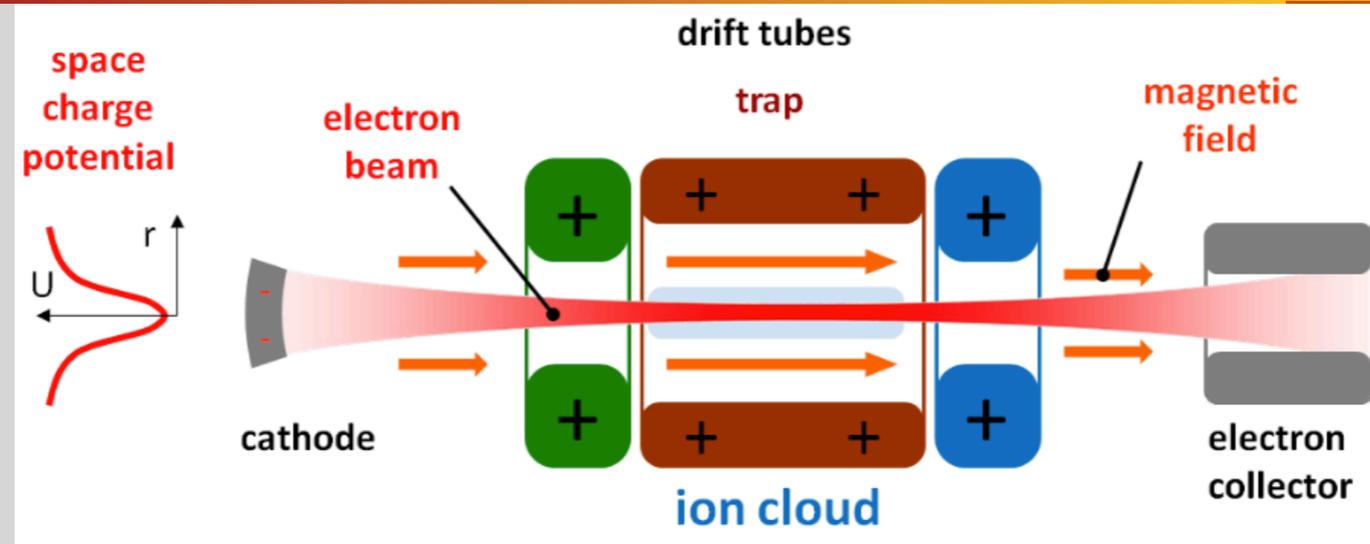
- Charge breeding  $> 10 \text{ eV}/q$ energy spread, increase in uncertainty.
- Residual gases  contaminants with similar q/m .

• CPET will solve these problems:

- Will reduce the energy spread  will use sympathetic cooling.
- Will be able to clean the contaminants  can apply different frequencies.



Why CPET?



• Problem arises due to:

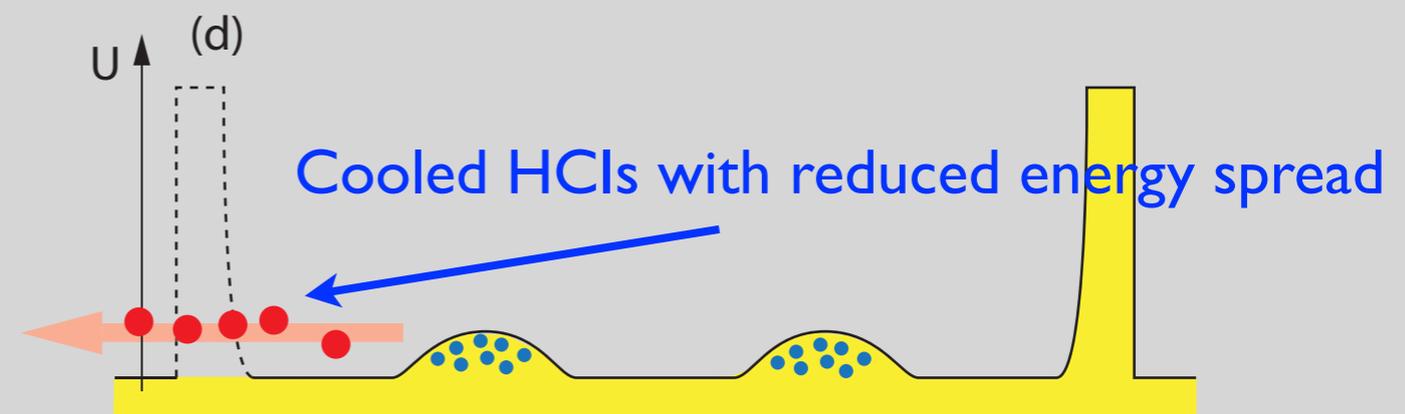
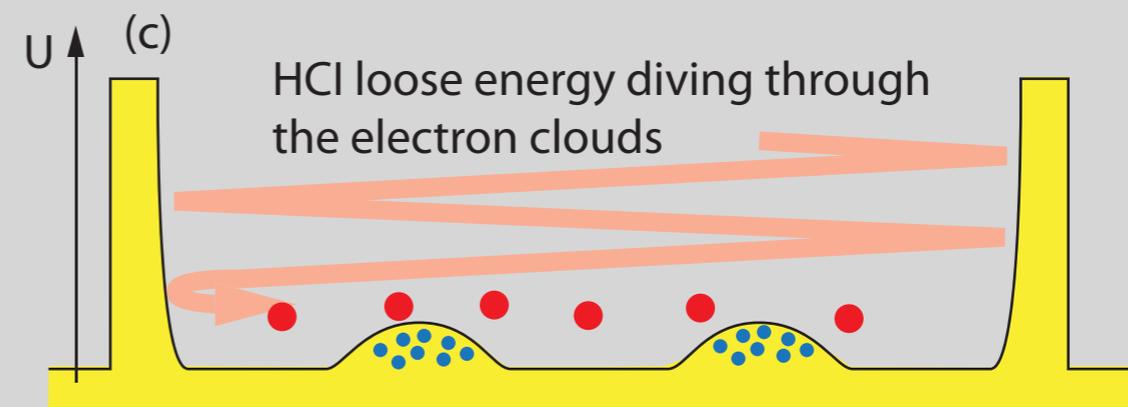
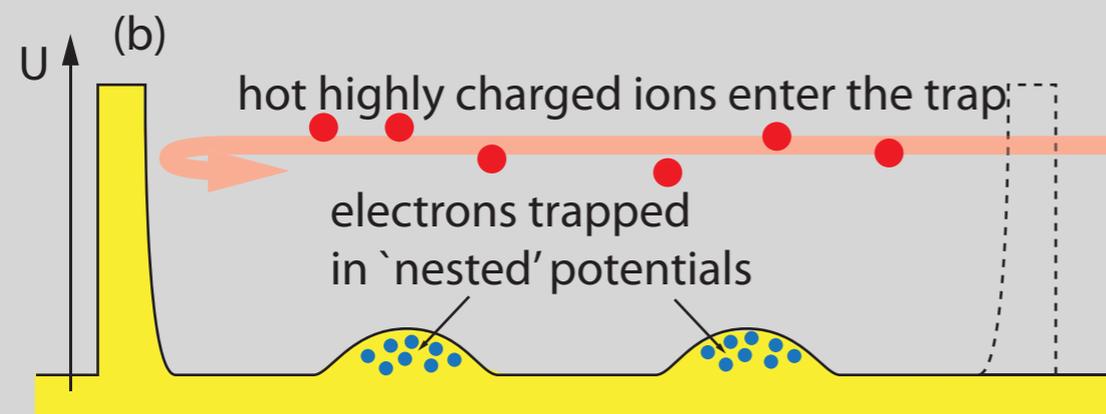
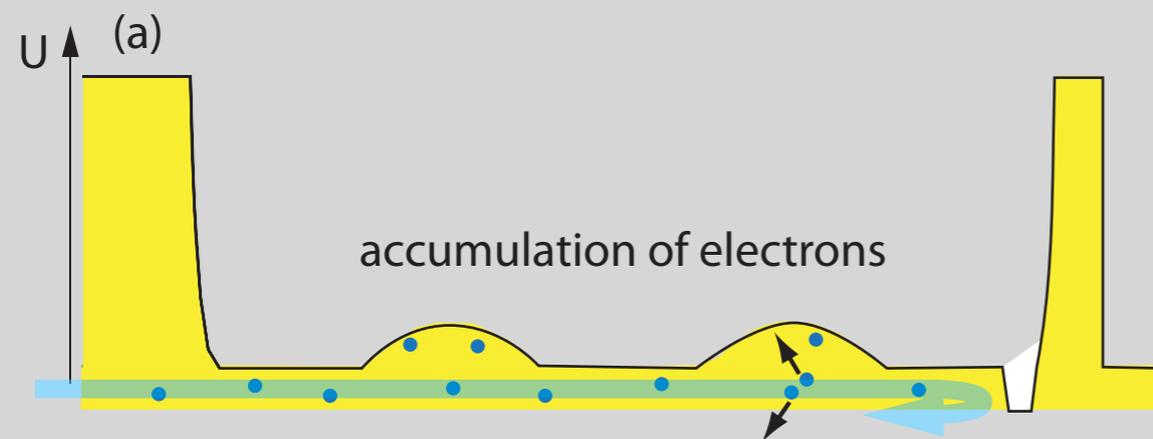
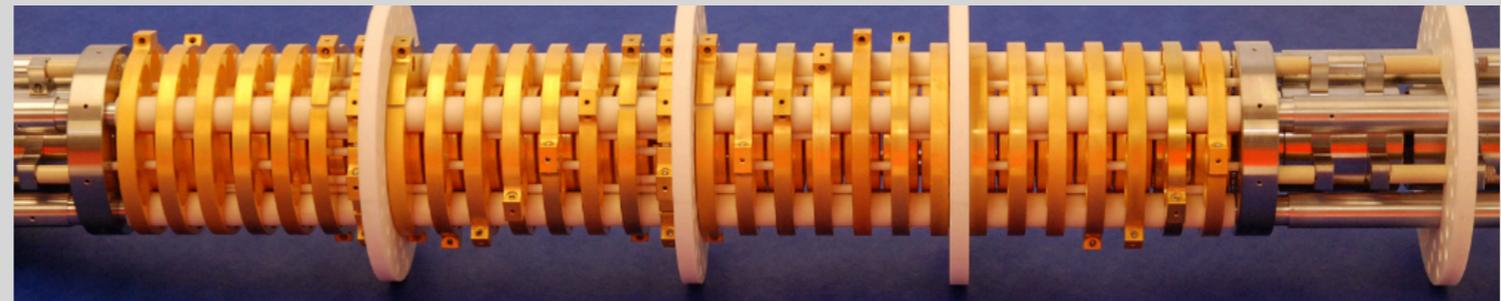
- Charge breeding \rightarrow $> 10 \text{ eV}/q$ energy spread, increase in uncertainty.
- Residual gases \rightarrow contaminants with similar q/m .

• CPET will solve these problems:

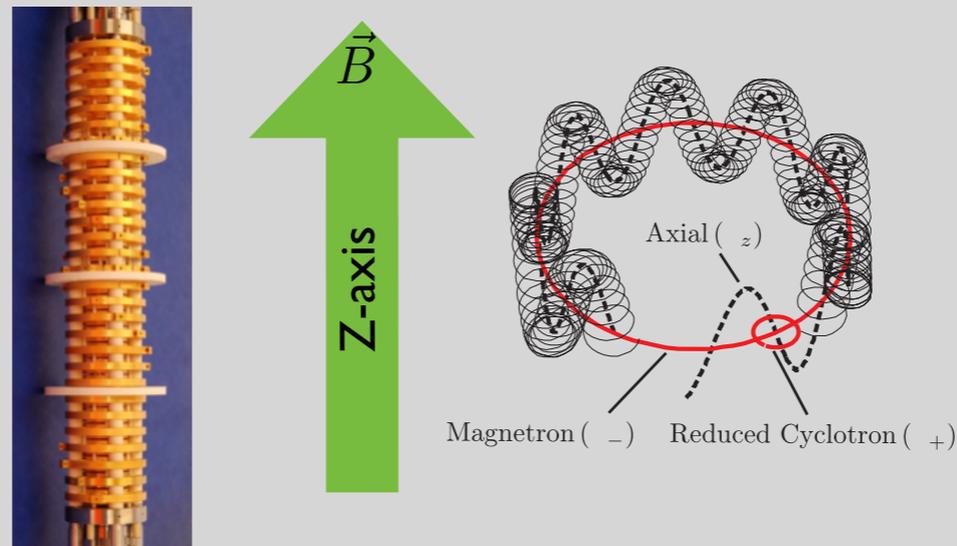
achieved through electron or proton cooling

- Will reduce the energy spread \rightarrow will use sympathetic cooling.
- Will be able to clean the contaminants \rightarrow can apply different frequencies.

CPET cooling



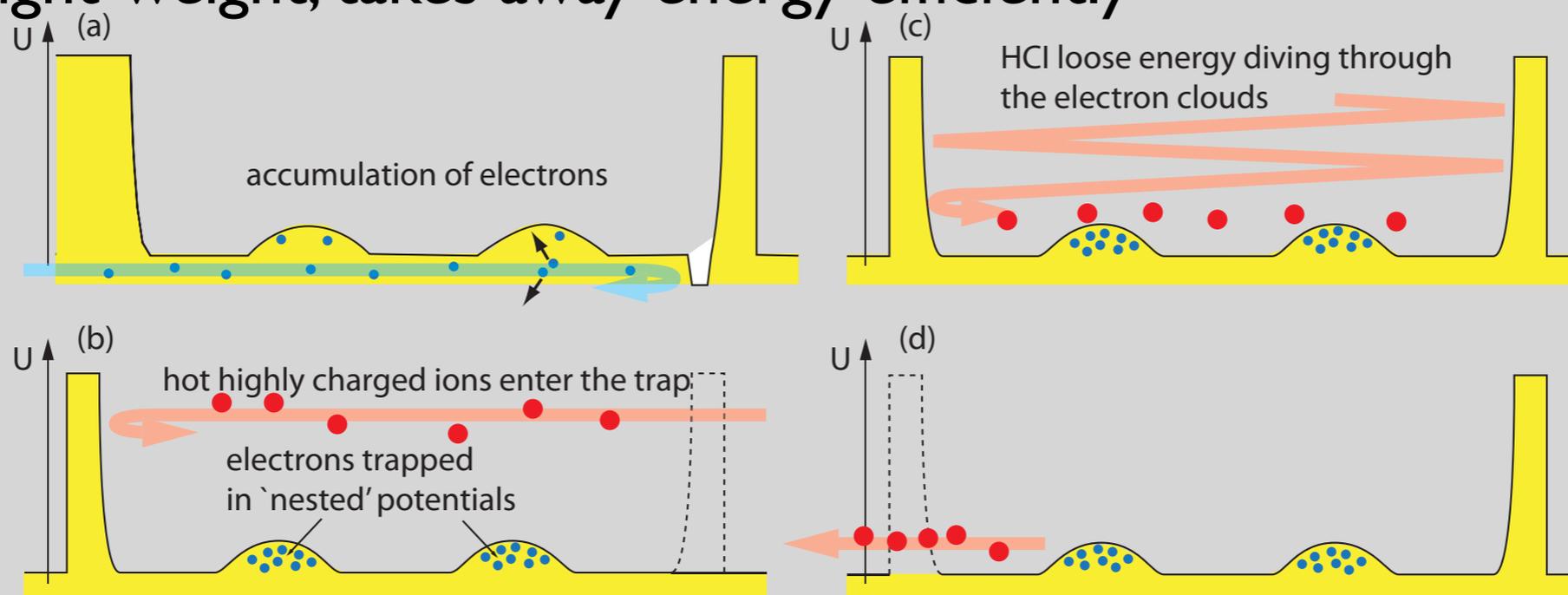
Electron cooling



- Electron's self-cooling in magnetic field helps using them perpetually

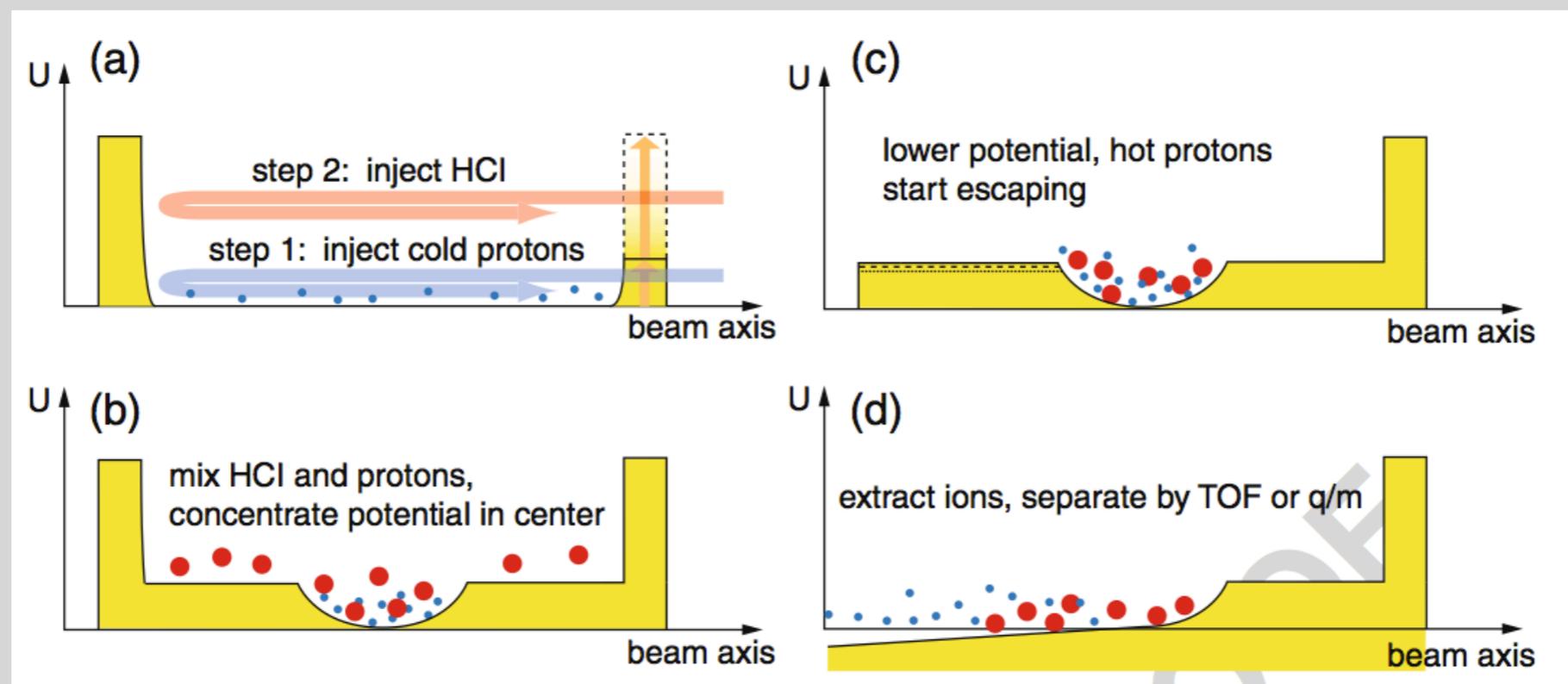
$$P = \frac{e^4}{6\pi\epsilon_0 m^4 c^5} E^2 B^2$$

- Being light-weight, takes away energy efficiently



Proton cooling

- In principle same as electron cooling.
- Advantages:
 - There is no recombination problem as in case of electron cooling.
 - Loading from off-axis is easier.
- Disadvantage
 - No significant self cooling because of heavy mass (~ 2000 times more than that of electron).



CPET simulation

- Simulation shows that cooling of HCIs is possible within a fraction of second.

$$n_e \approx 10^7 / \text{cm}^3$$

$$N_i / N_e = 10^{-4}$$

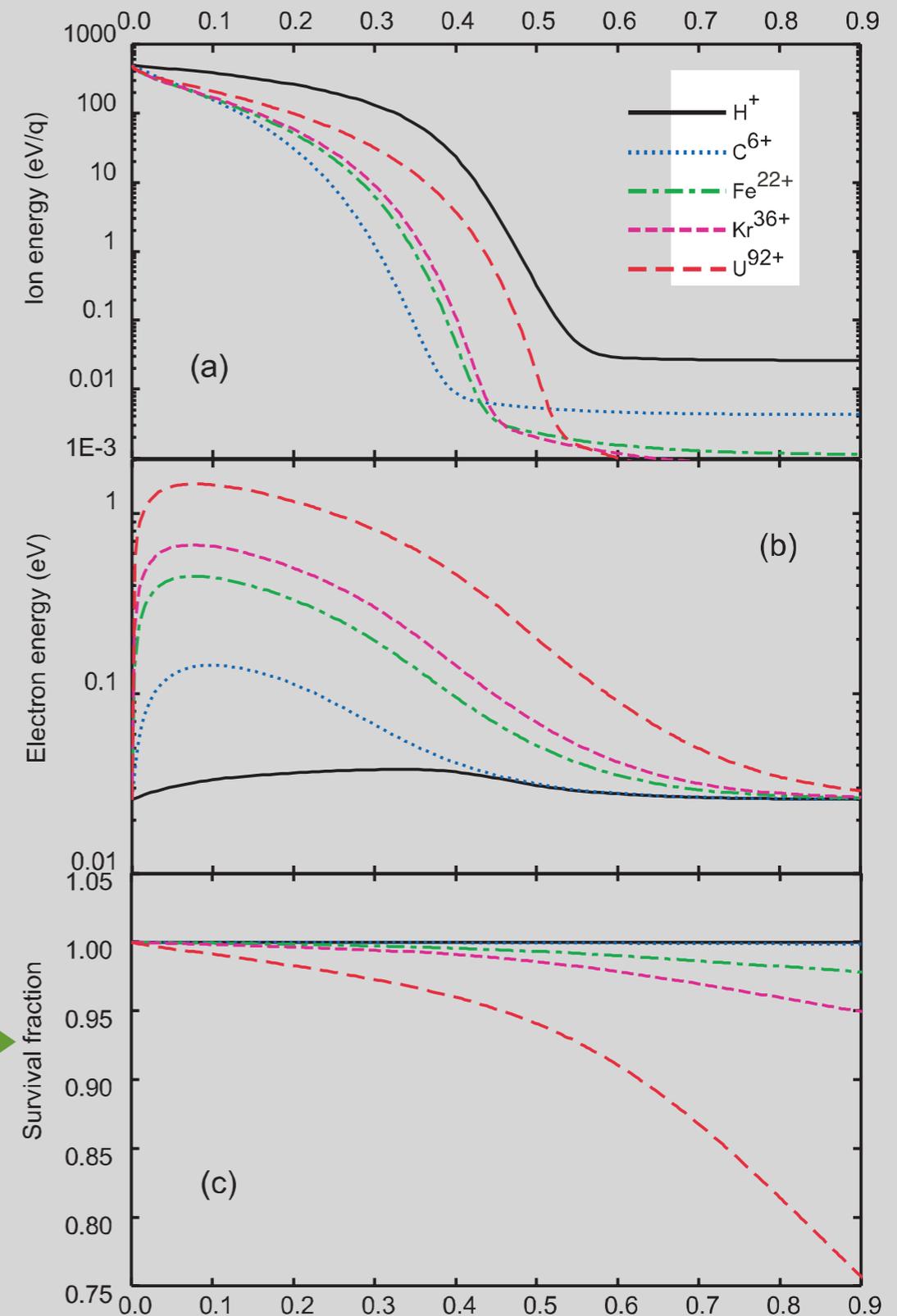
$$T_{res} = 300K$$

- Electrons self-cool via synchrotron radiation and absorbs energy from HCIs.

$$\sim 4/B^2$$

- Not too many ions lost due to the recombination during the cooling process.

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = -P[\alpha_{RR}(T) + \alpha_{DR}(T) + \alpha_{TR}(T)]n_e$$



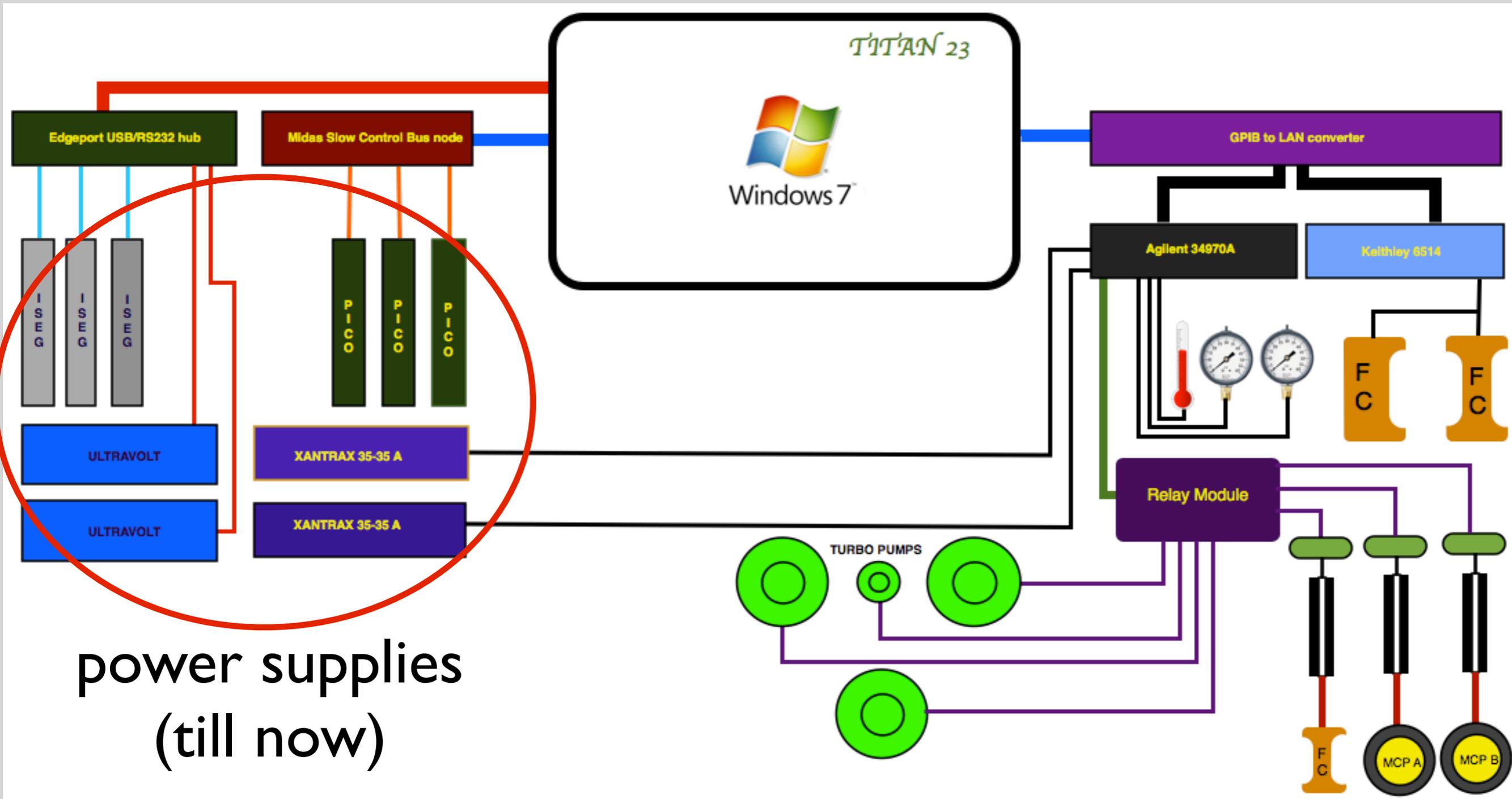
Current status

- Offline set-up is almost complete. Ion source is ready to be installed.
- Systematic tests with electron source are in progress.
- High transmission efficiency was observed.
- Trapping effort is in progress.



May 2013

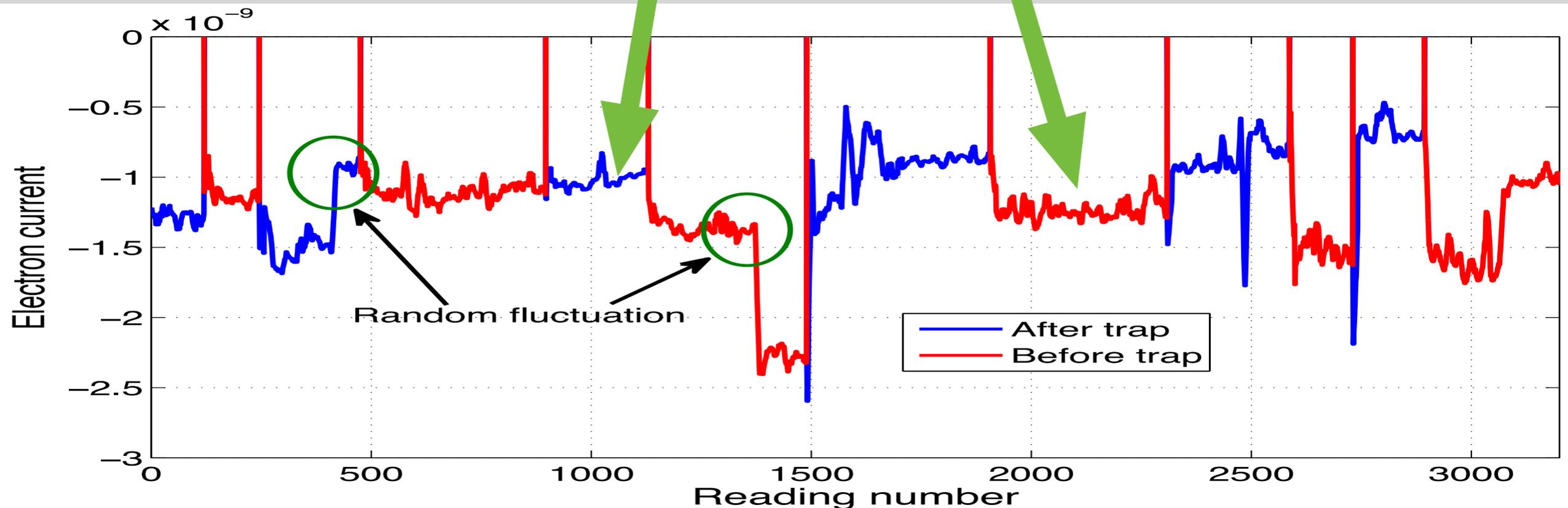
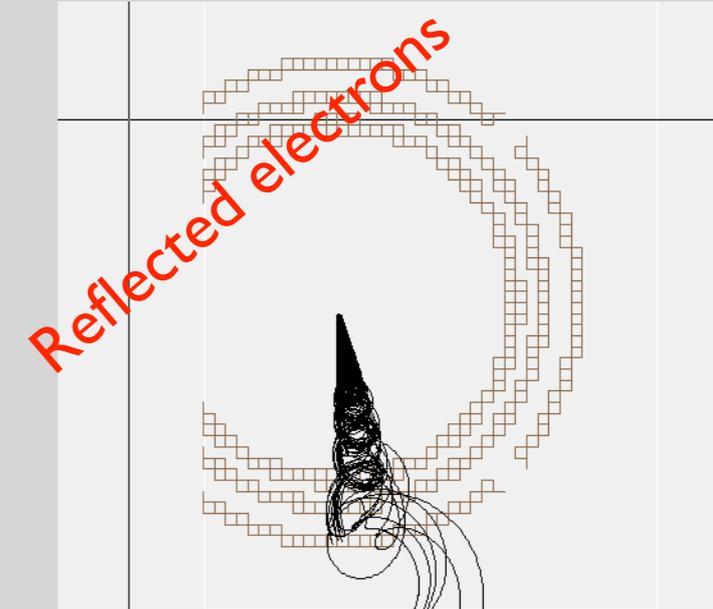
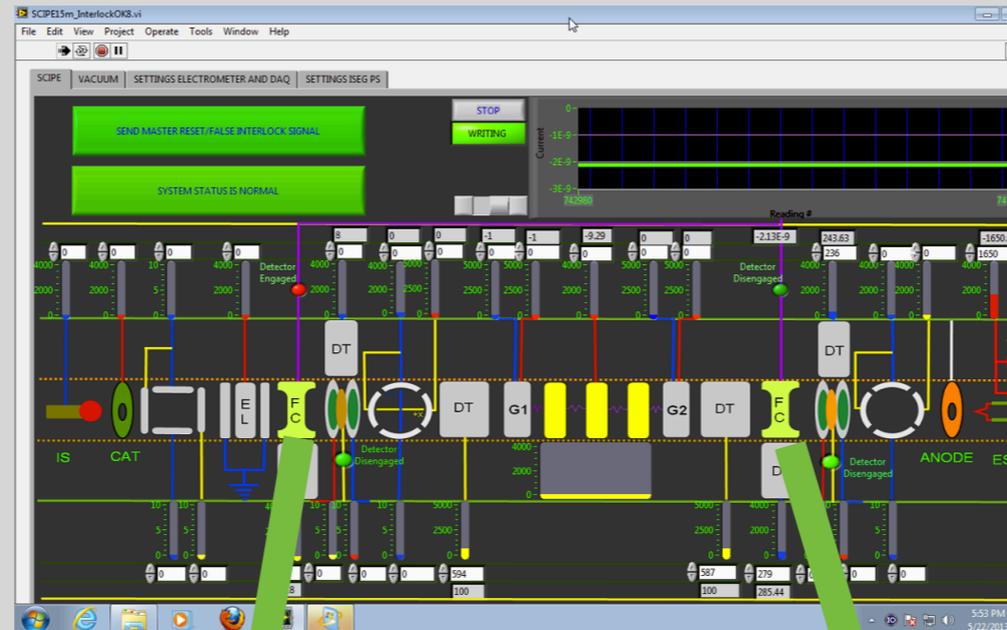
CPET control system



Electron through high magnetic field

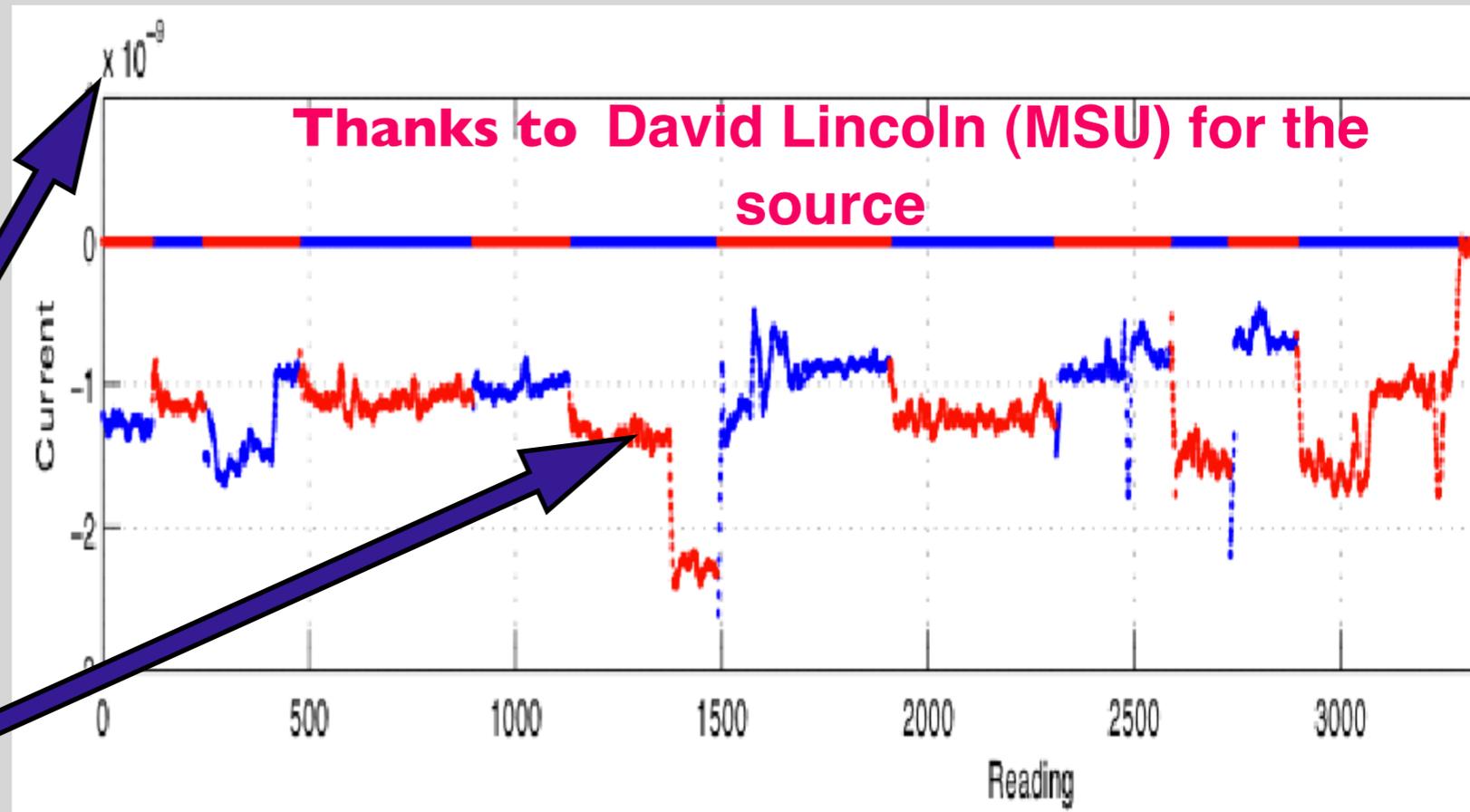
Magnetic mirror

$$\left(\frac{v_{e\parallel}}{v_{e\perp}} \right)_{critical} = \frac{B_{max} - B_{min}}{B_{min}}$$

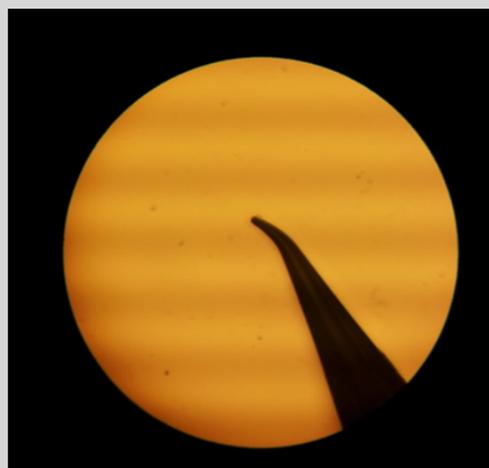


Tests with FET

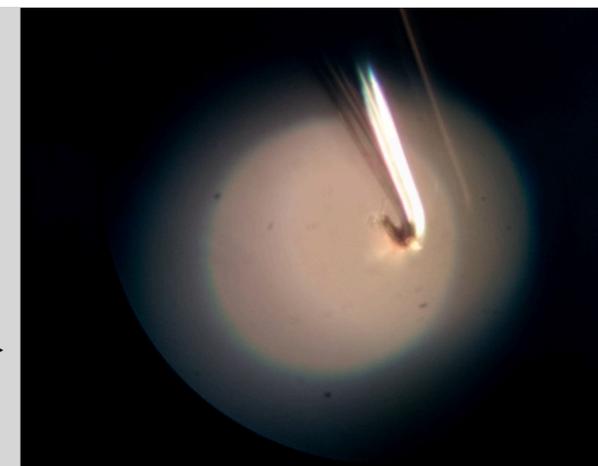
- Ideal for primary tests like shot through and on-axis injection test.
- Very low current (sub μA maximum).
- Difficult to condition.
- Inherent instability in current.



Never gave
electron



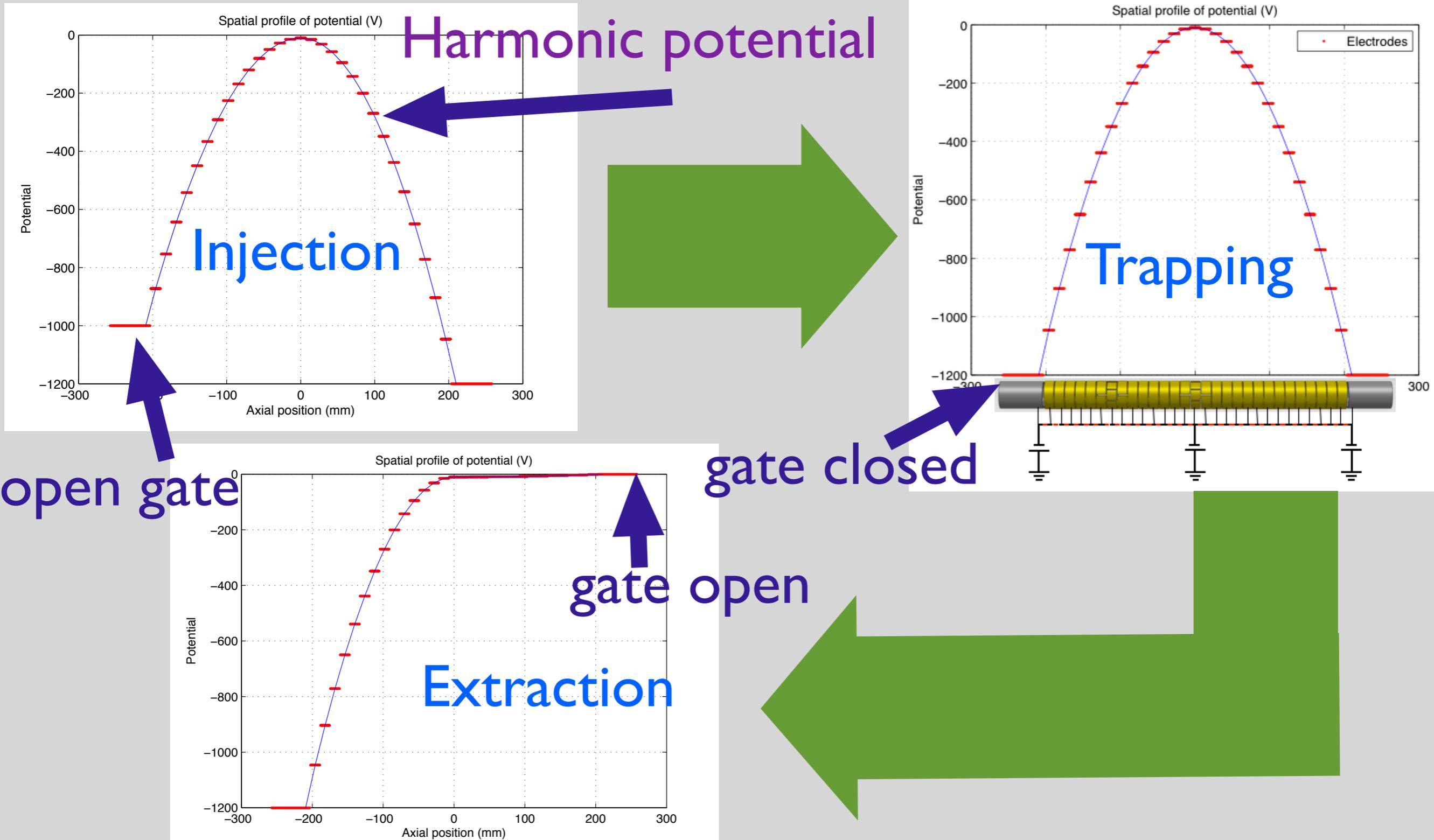
Bad tips



Burned
tip

Solution: * Using thermionic filament with higher and stable current ($\sim 10\mu\text{A}$).

Electron plasma in a harmonic potential





Next steps

- Electron trapping.
- Electron cloud optimization and trapping in nested traps.
- Ion injection and efficiency test.
- Ion trapping.
- Simultaneous trapping of ion and electron.
- Cooling ions with artificial energy spread.
- Commissioning CPET.



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THANK YOU!

- Dilling Jens
- Eberhardt Benjamin
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- Simon Vanessa

Chaudhury Ankur, Ettanauer Stephan, Gallant Aaron, Good Mel, Kwiatkowski Ania, Klawitter Rene, Leach Kyle, Lennarz Annika, Tegan D. Macdonald, Pearkes Jannicke, Pearson Matt, Seeraji Shakil, Simon Martin.