Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory - University of California

ENGINEERING NOTE

Author Department Date

Daniel W. Cheng Mechanical Engineering 5/10/00

Cat. Code

FE3100

Serial #

M7892

Page

1 of 25

Program - Project - Job: SNS-FE Ion Source/LEBT

Faraday Cup

Title: SNS-Front End Systems Faraday Cup Diagnostic

1. Scope

This report describes the design of the 65 mA H- Faraday cup diagnostic that was originally built for the SNS Front End Systems R& D effort. The simulations were performed by Matthaeus Leitner in September 1998, and the design details were completed in October 1998. This report contains the complete drawings set of the Faraday cup.

2. Background

The ion source and Low Energy Beam Transport of the SNS Front End systems is designed to produce and transport a 65 mA H- beam at a 6% duty factor and 65 keV energy into the Radio Frequency Quadrupole (RFQ) for further acceleration. However, prior to the installation of a full Low Energy Beam Transport (LEBT) or an RFQ, the ion beam extracted from the plasma generator must be characterized. An emittance scanner and Faraday cup are key to this characterization process, and this report covers the design of the Faraday cup.

3. Requirements

While the Faraday cup must accurately measure the H- ions that are being extracted from the plasma generator, it must also reject the signal of the electrons that are inherent in a plasma of H- ions. Most electrons are already filtered by the outlet electrode's magnetic field and by the use of cesium in the plasma generator, but the small percentage that remains with the extracted beam must then be dealt with by a magnetic field in the Faraday cup. In order to dump 30 keV electrons, the magnetic field at the entrance of the Faraday cup must be near 360 Gauss (see Figures A2, A3). In order to adequately dump 65 keV electrons, however, the field strength at the entrance must be close to 700 Gauss (see Figure A8). For this reason, the magnets must be interchangeable to accommodate different beam energies (30 keV electrons may *not* be adequately dumped in a 700 Gauss field--see Figure A9). It is advisable to measure the field strength of the cup using a Hall probe prior to any use, and also at regular intervals. Lastly, the heat generated by the dumped electrons is detrimental to the magnets that produce the magnetic field, therefore water cooling is necessary to keep temperatures reasonable.

4. Design Overview

The Faraday cup was constructed in a shell of 1006 low-carbon steel for it's magnetic properties. Because of the magnetic field generated by the SmCo filter magnets, the steel serves as a field clamp that reduces fringe fields that could affect the extraction of the ion beam from the plasma generator. The filter magnets are installed transversely at the top and bottom of the front plate, which produce a downward B field. This is designed to deflect the electrons to the side, where they will be absorbed and trapped by graphite plates. Due to the heat generated, the magnets are shielded by a copper sheet that is edge-cooled by brazed copper tubing to minimize any degradation of the magnetic field due to temperature effects.

Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory - University of California

ENGINEERING NOTE

Cat. Code M7892 2 of 25 FE3100

Serial #

Page

Author Department Date

Daniel W. Cheng **Mechanical Engineering** 5/10/00

The target where the H- ions will strike is simply a graphite plate at the rear of the Faraday cup, but is electrically isolated from the body where the electrons are dumped. This provides the filtering needed to ensure a clean reading on the H- signals. Water cooling was not implemented for the 30 keV dumping, but the issue may be revisited for the 65 keV case.

Depending on the Faraday cup's use and application, the hanger bracket (Drawing 21G6912) can be either substituted or modified in order to mount the cup adequately.

5. Design Package

The drawings for all the Faraday cup parts are as follows:

21G6903	Faraday Cup Assembly & Mount
21G663 1	Faraday Cup Graphite Liner 1
21G664 1	Faraday Cup Graphite Liner 2
21G665 1	Faraday Cup Graphite Liner 3
21G666 1	Faraday Cup Graphite Liner 4
21G667 1	Faraday Cup Graphite Liner 5
21G668 1	Faraday Cup Graphite Liner 6
21G6691	Faraday Cup Graphite Dump
21G670 1	Faraday Cup Bottom Plate
21G671 1	Faraday Cup Back Clamp Plate
21G672 1	Faraday Cup Cover Plate
21G6731A	Faraday Cup Top Plate
21G674 1	Faraday Cup Side Plate
21G675 1	Faraday Cup Graphite Dump Insulator
21G676 1	Faraday Cup Insulator Support
21G677 1	Faraday Cup Insulator Washer
21G688 1	Faraday Cup Magnet Heat Shield
21G691 2	Hanger Bracket Faraday Cup Mount

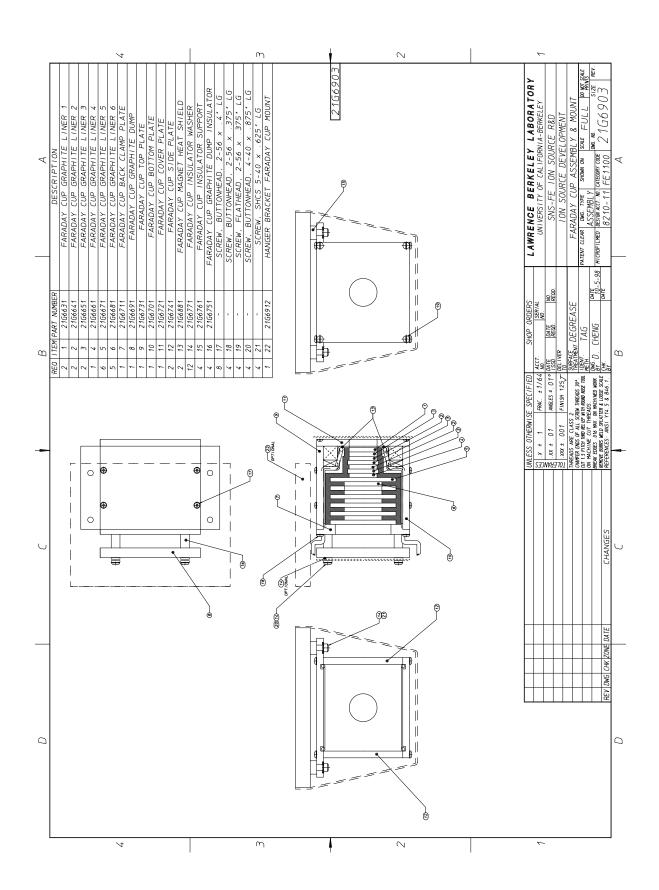
All drawings are included with this document.

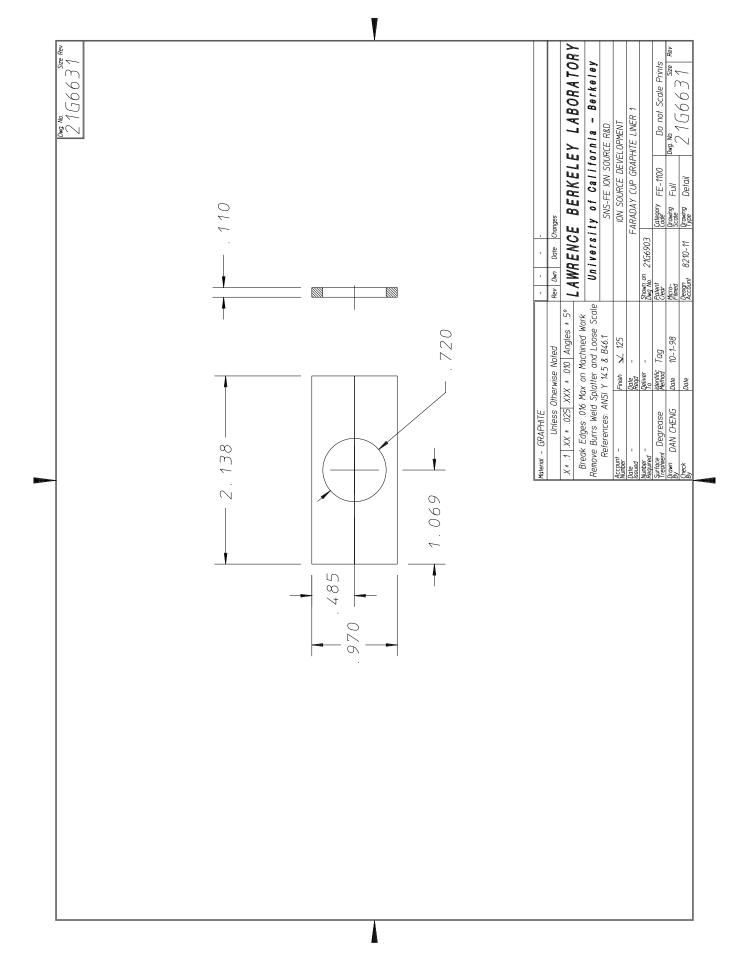
6. Additional Reference Documents

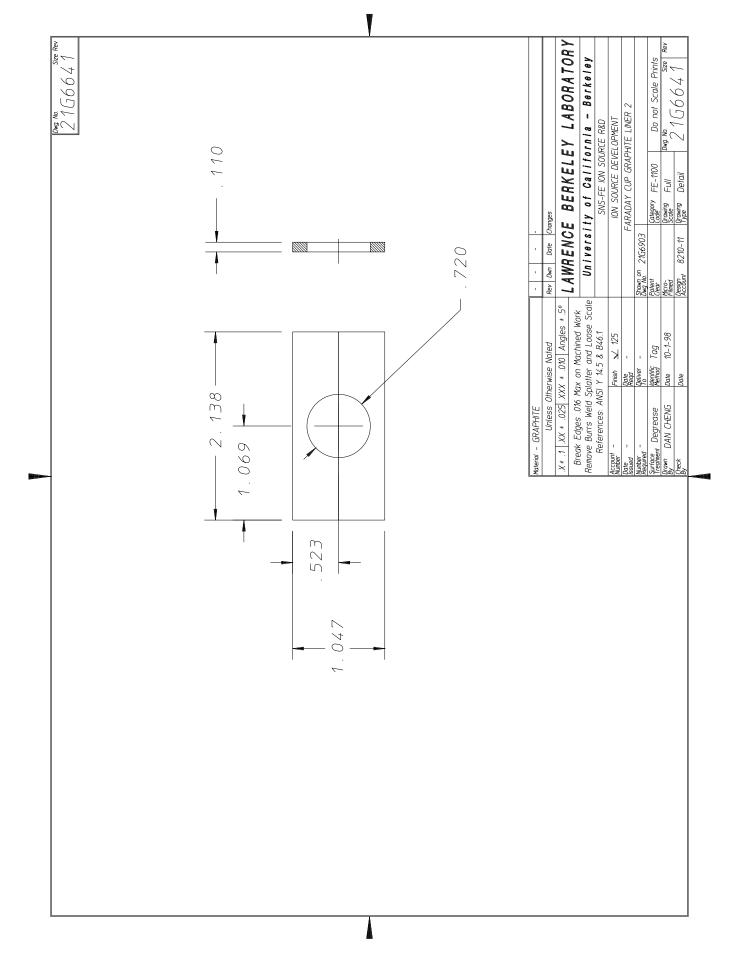
- 6.1 See Appendix A. for magnetic field simulations.
- 6.2 See Appendix B. for electron deflection simulations at various beam energies.
- 6.3 FE-PH-011, Calibration of H-/e- Faraday Cup

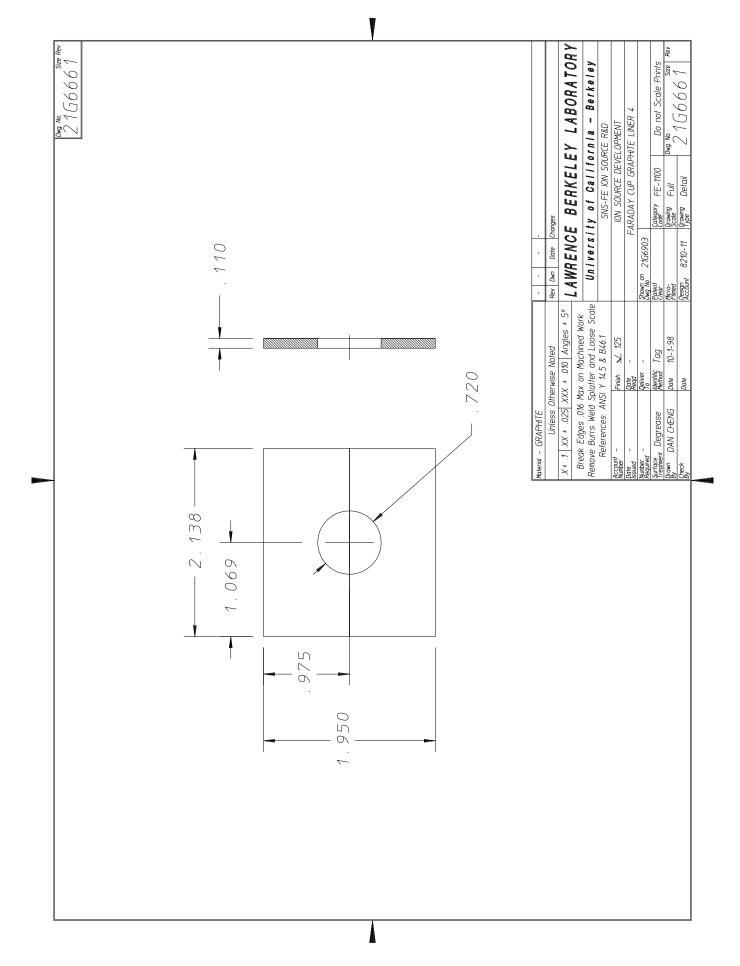
7. SNS-FE Design Personnel

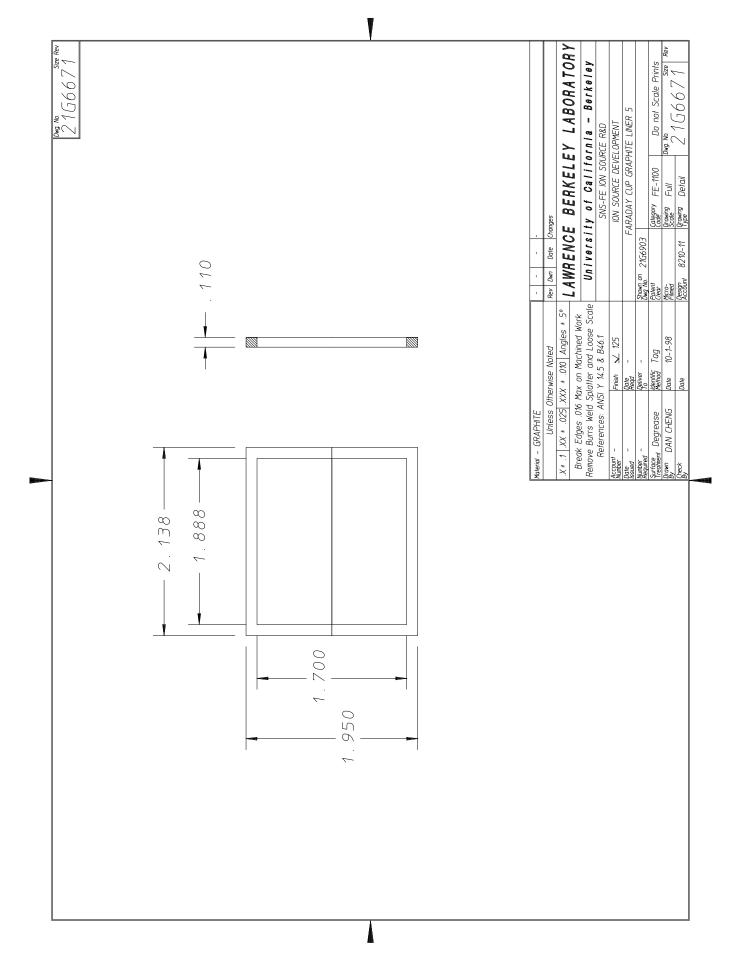
Matthaeus Leitner, Primary Physicist Daniel Cheng, primary Engineer & Designer

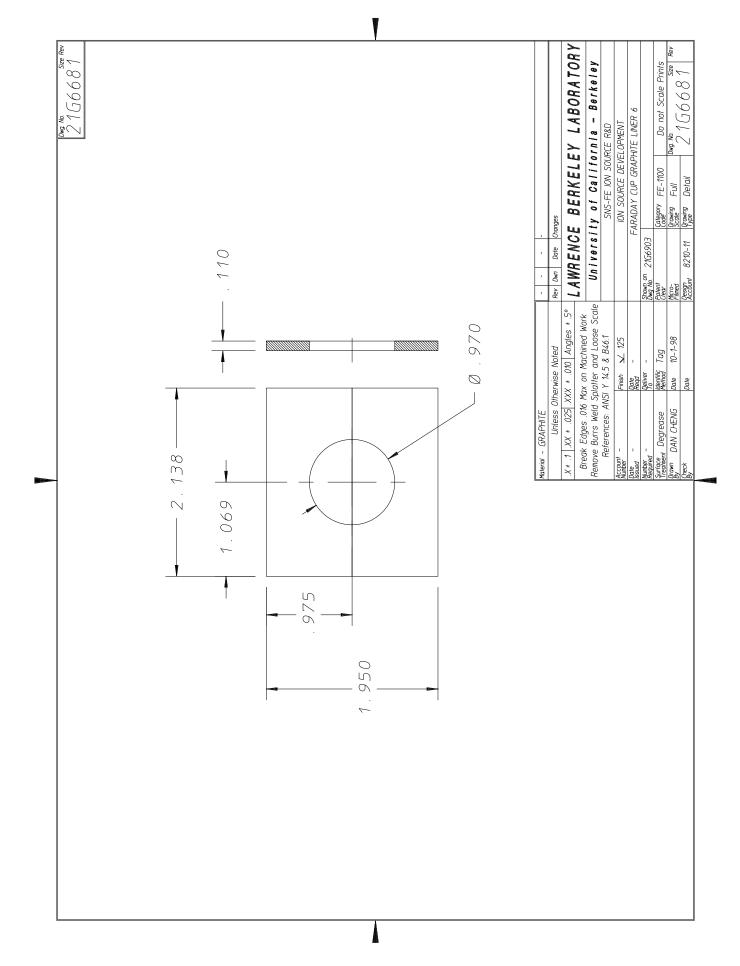


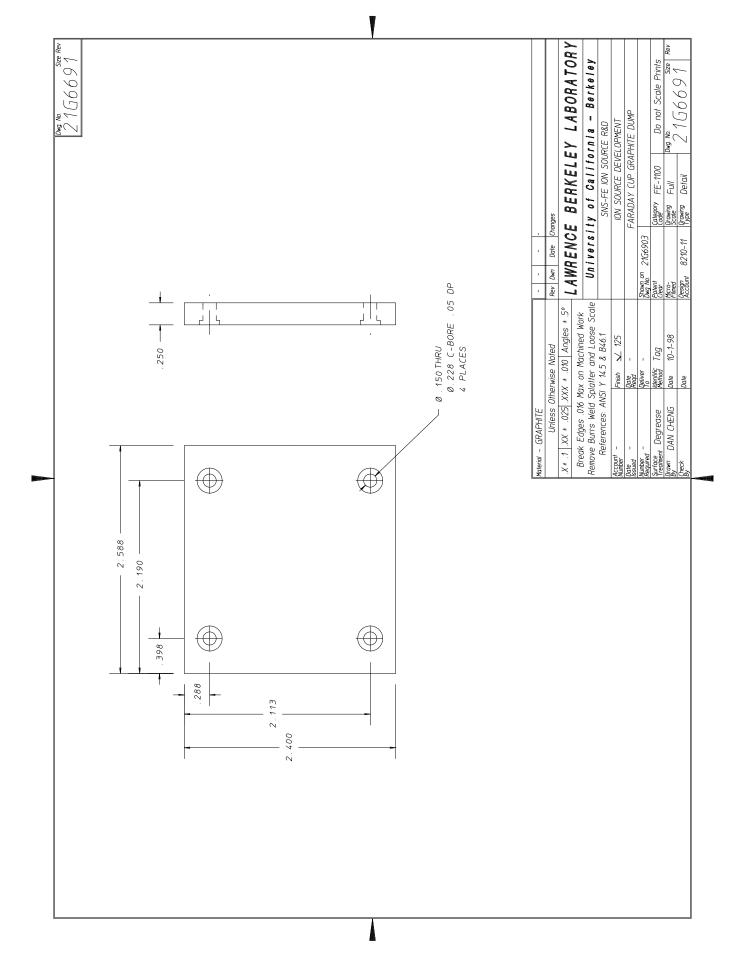


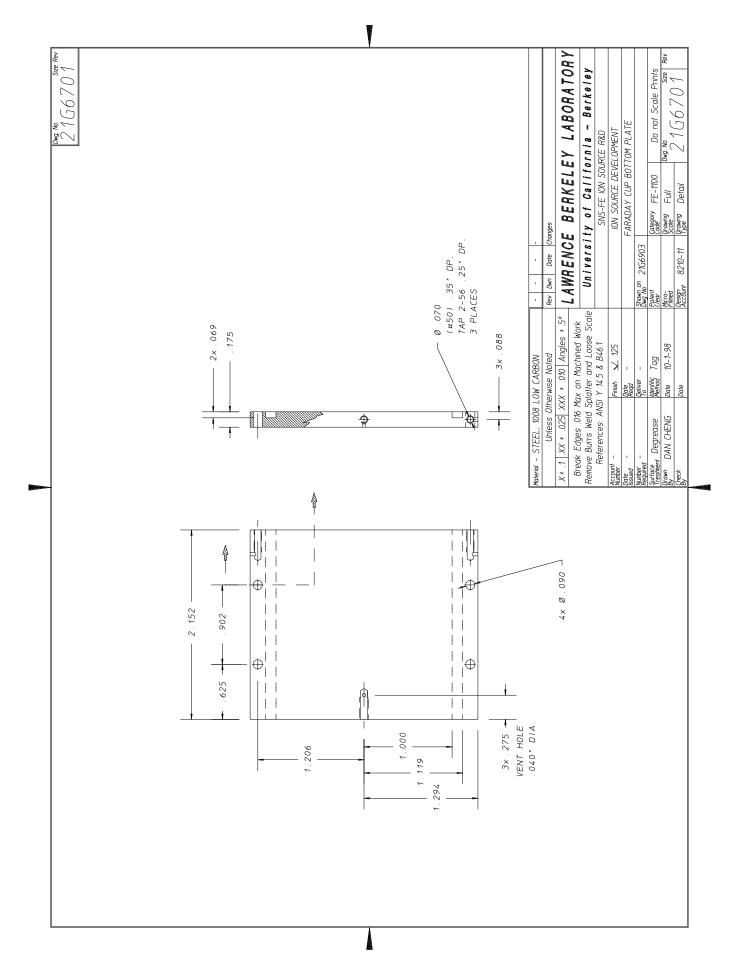


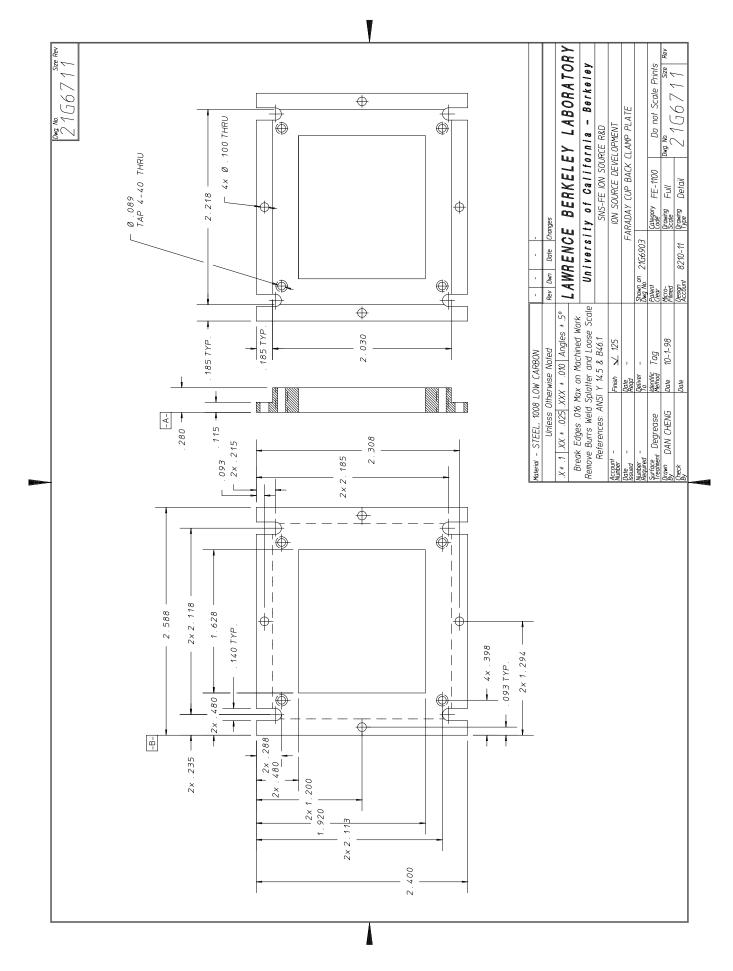


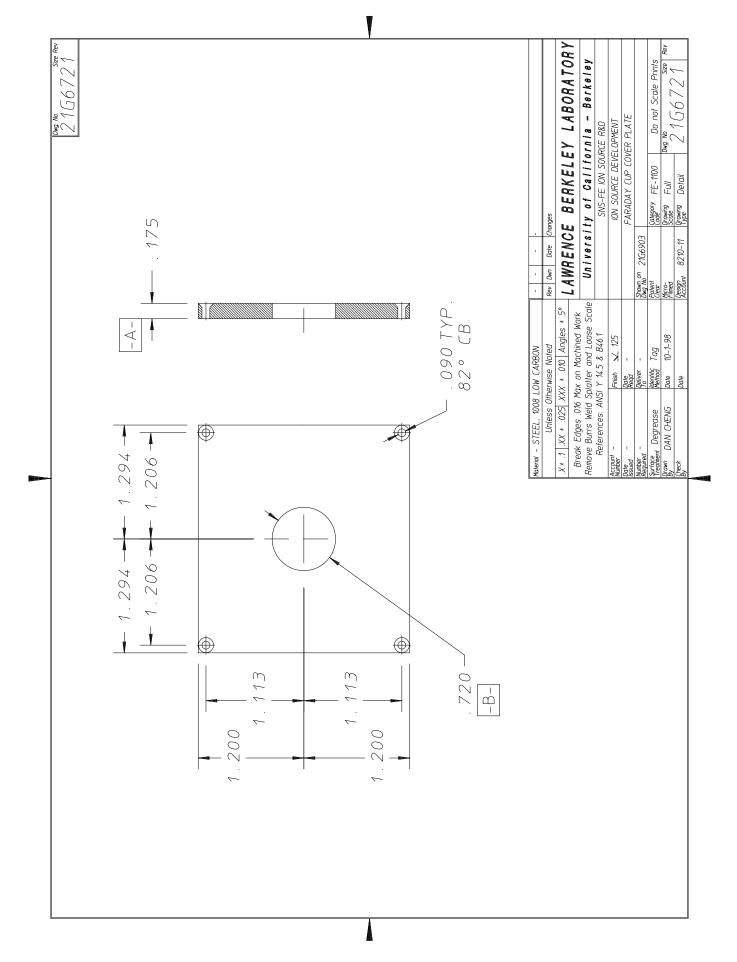


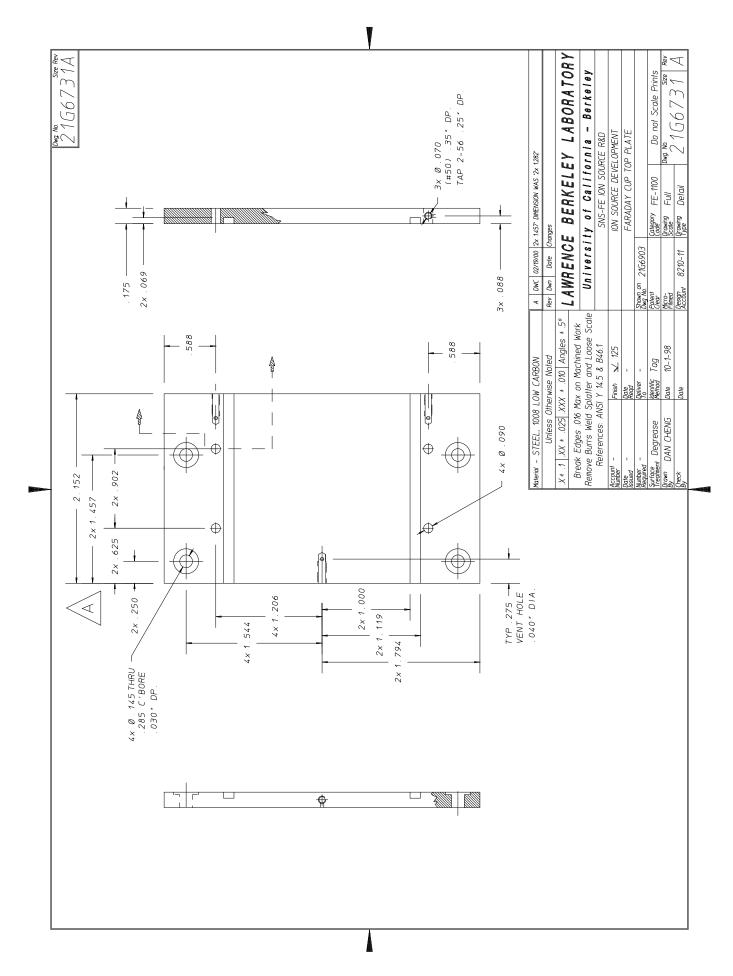


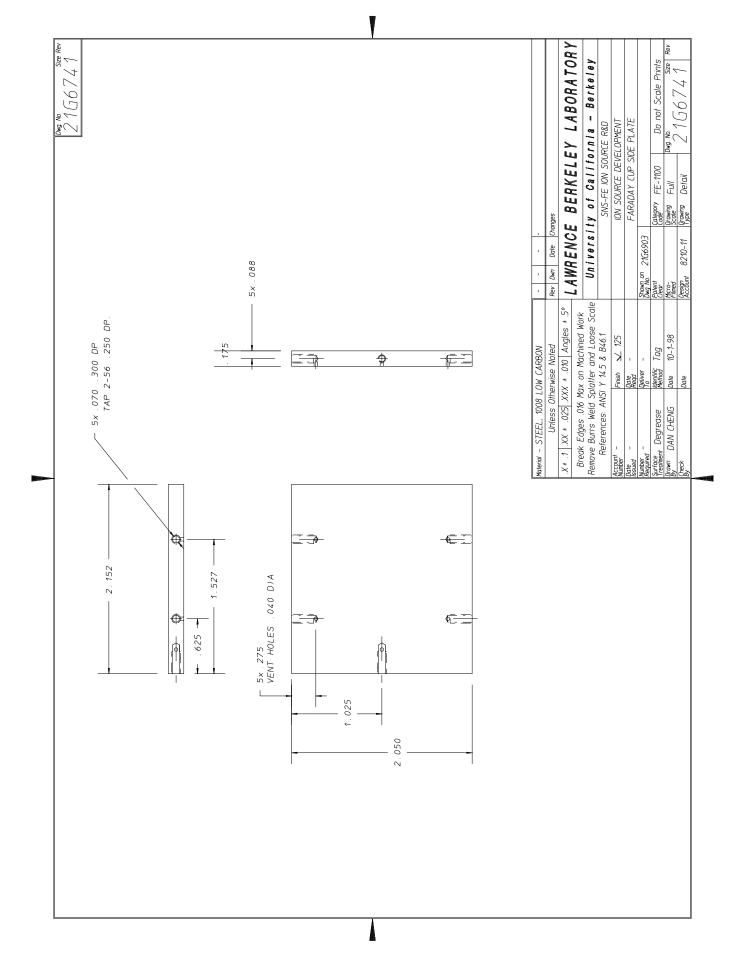


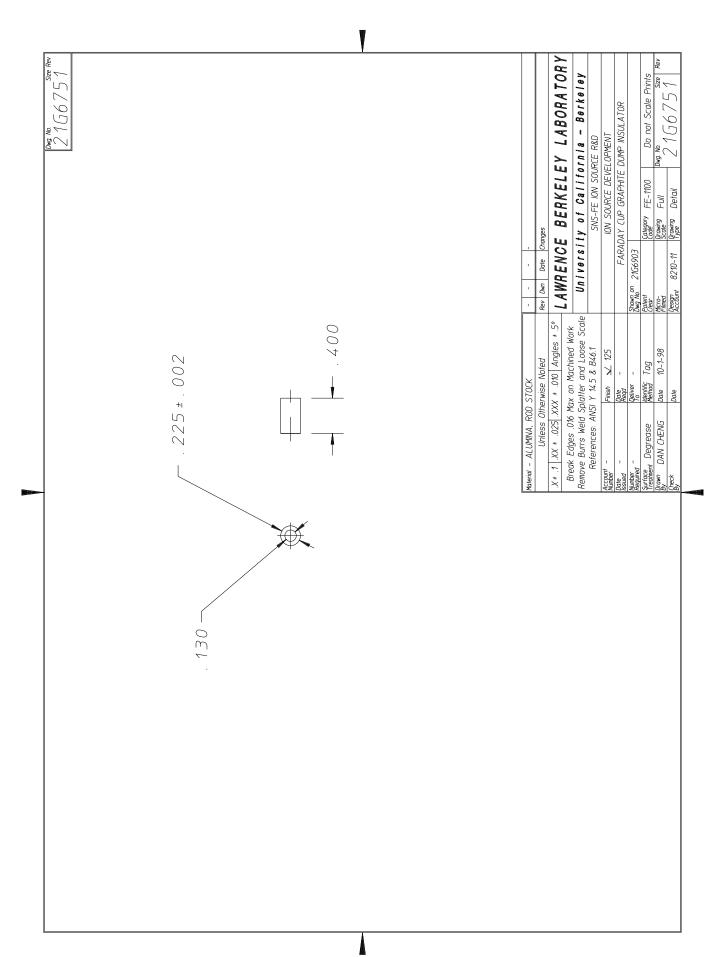


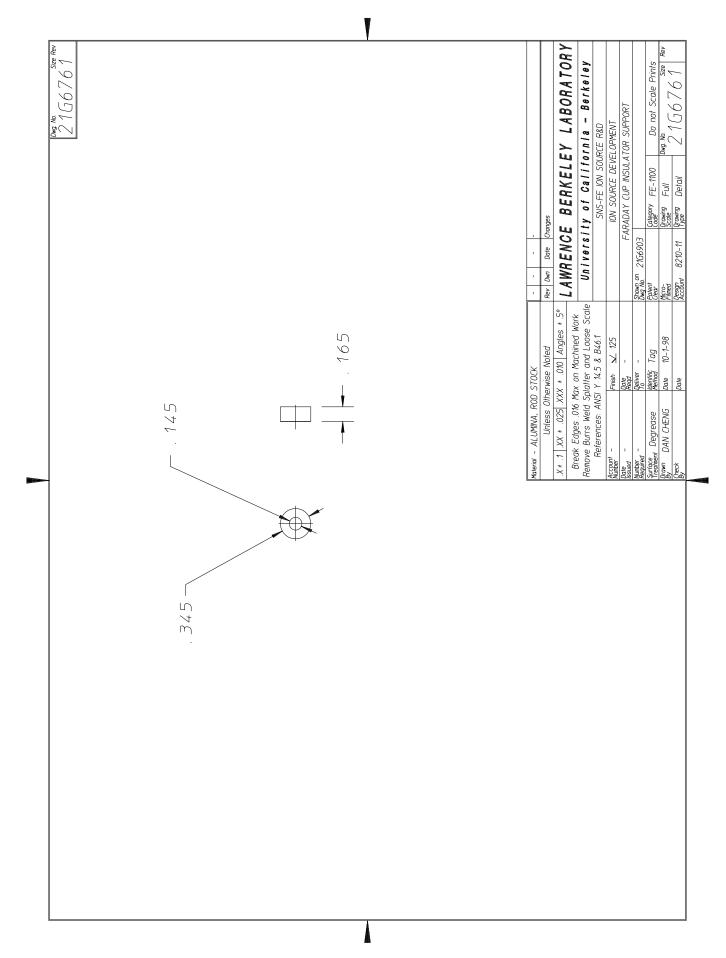












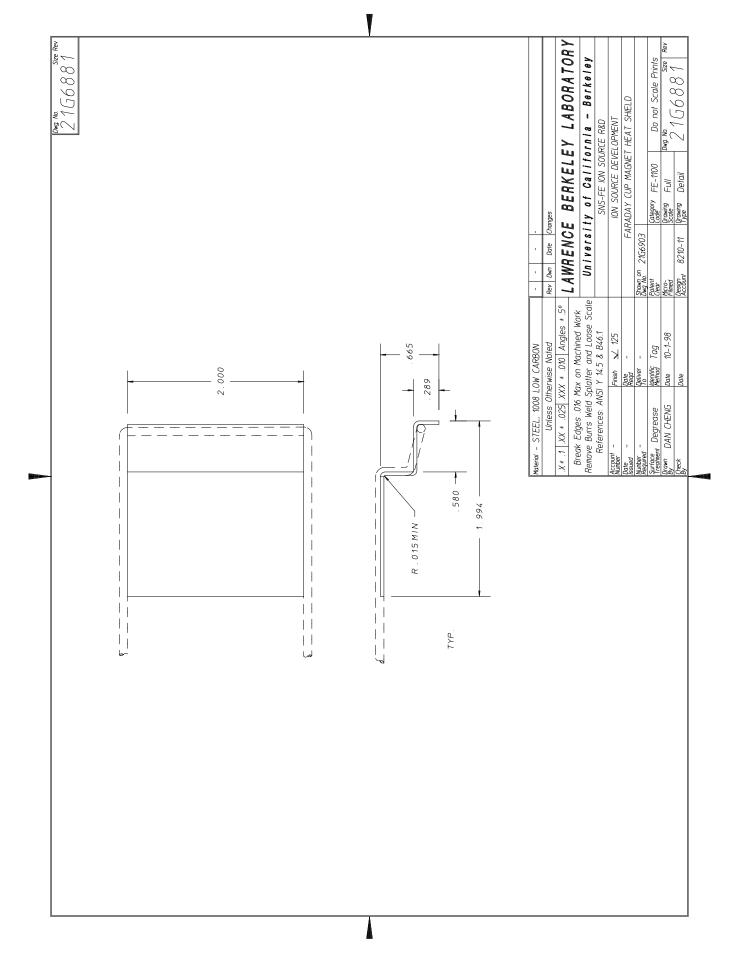
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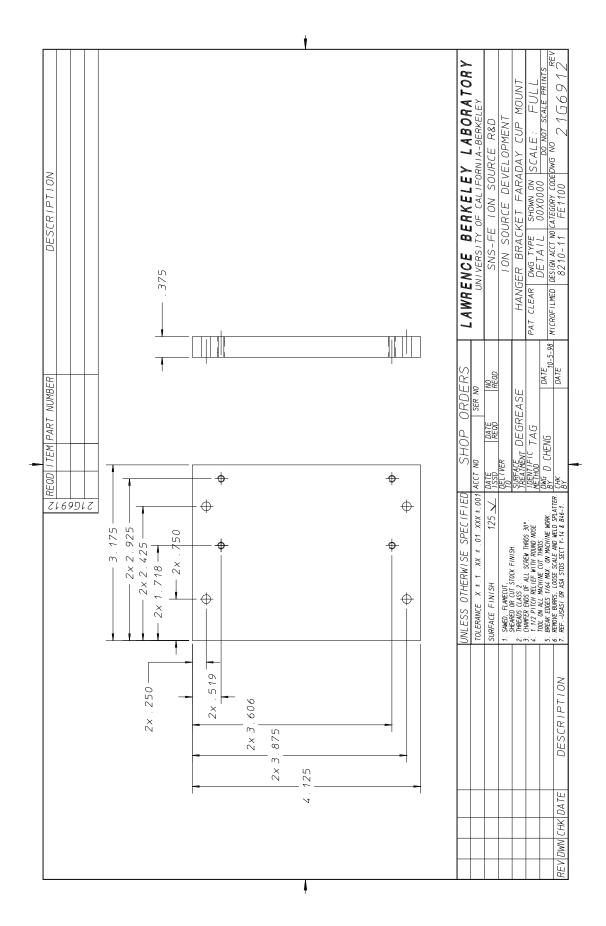
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Author Daniel W. Cheng Cat. Code Serial # Page FE3100 M7892 21 of 25

Department

Date

Mechanical Engineering

5/10/00

Appendix A. Faraday cup simulations.

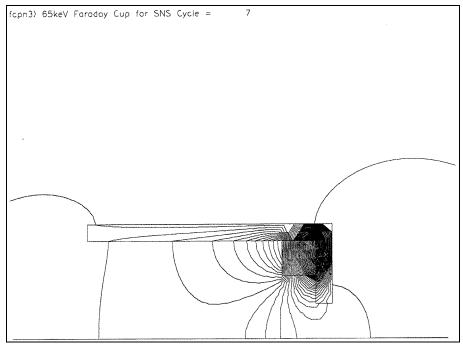


Figure A1. A 2-D magnetic field plot of Faraday cup shell & magnet.

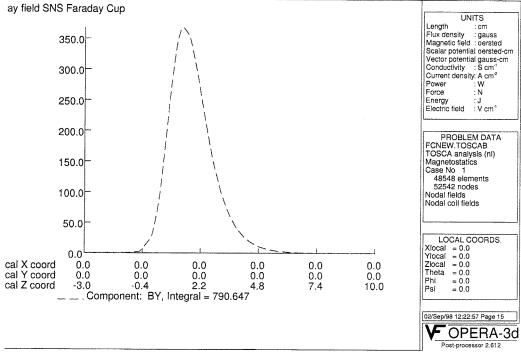


Figure A2. Magnetic field strength for the 30 keV dumping scenario, as a function of position.

Author

Daniel W. Cheng

Cat. Code Serial # Page
FE3100 M7892 22 of 25

Department

Date

Mechanical Engineering

5/10/00

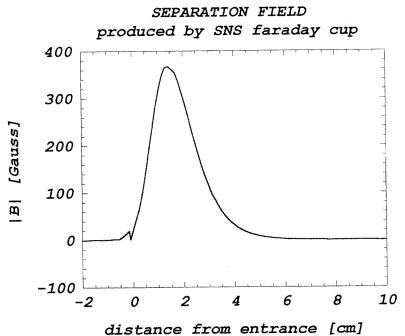


Figure A3. Magnetic separation field requirement for the 30 keV Dumping scenario, as a function of position.

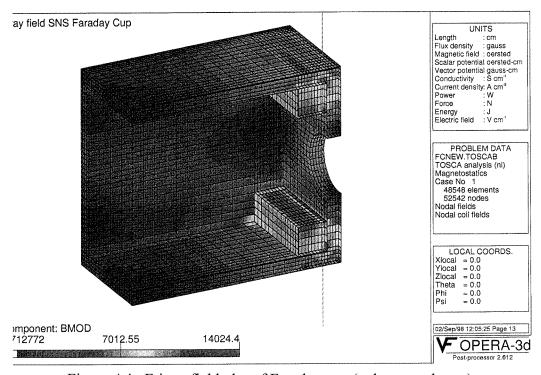


Figure A4. Fringe field plot of Faraday cup (colors not shown).

Author

Daniel W. Cheng

Cat. Code Serial #

M7892

Page **23 of 25**

Department

FE3100

Mechanical Engineering

5/10/00

Date

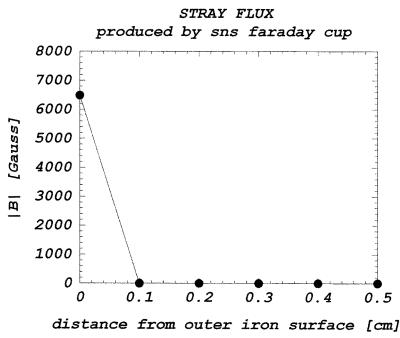


Figure A5. Stray magnetic flux, as a function of distance from iron surface.

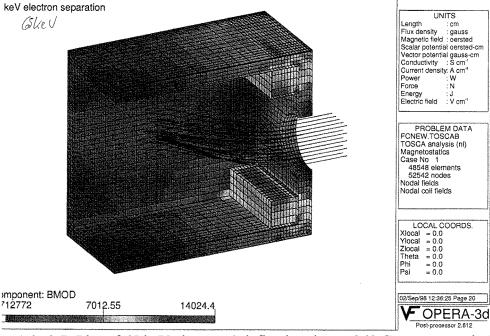


Figure A6. 3-D Plot of 65 keV electrons' deflection due to 360 Gauss magnetic field.

Author

Daniel W. Cheng

Cat. Code Serial # Page M7892 24 of 25 FE3100

Department

Date

Mechanical Engineering

5/10/00

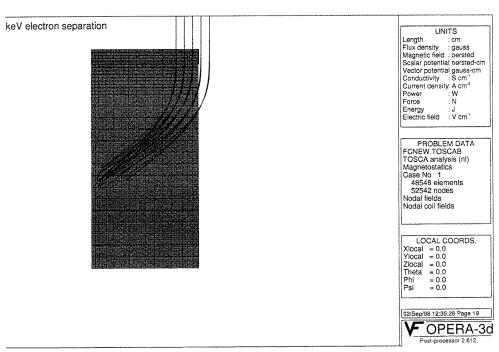


Figure A7. Top view of 65 keV electrons' deflection due to 360 Gauss field.

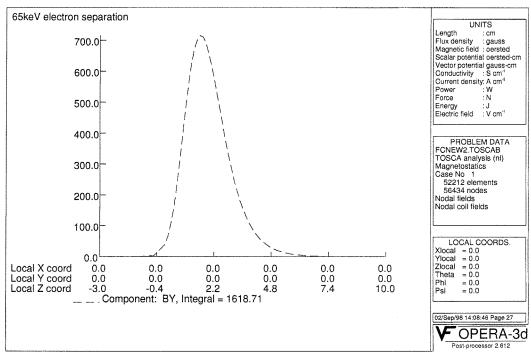


Figure A8. Electron separation field requirement for the 65 keV scenario, as a function of position.

Author

Daniel W. Cheng

Cat. Code Serial # Page FE3100 M7892 25 of 25

Department

Date

Mechanical Engineering

5/10/00

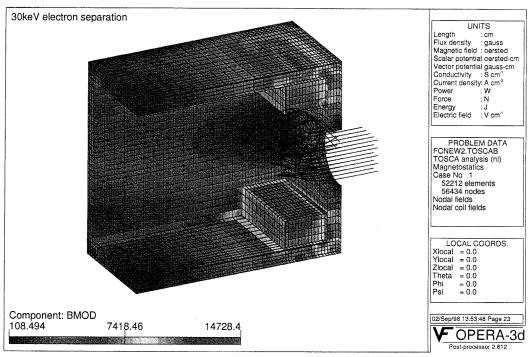


Figure A9. Plot of 30 keV electron separation in a 700 Gauss magnetic field. Note the spiraling path of the electrons.

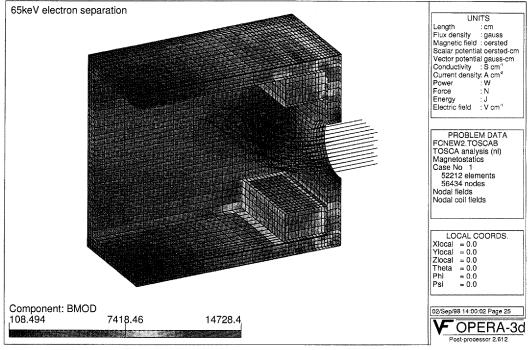


Figure A10. Plot of 65 keV electron separation in a 700 Gauss magnetic field.