



The Cryogenic Storage Ring CSR:

Present Status and Outlook

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Overview

- The CSR Project
- Electron Target
- Experimental Perspectives





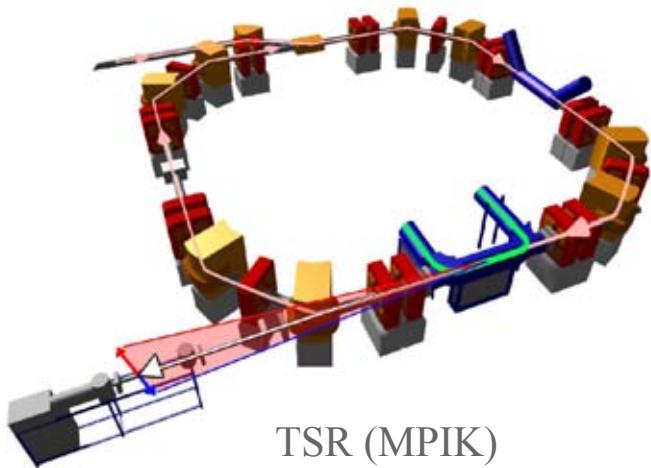
Overview

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- Electron Target
- Experimental Perspectives



The CSR Project

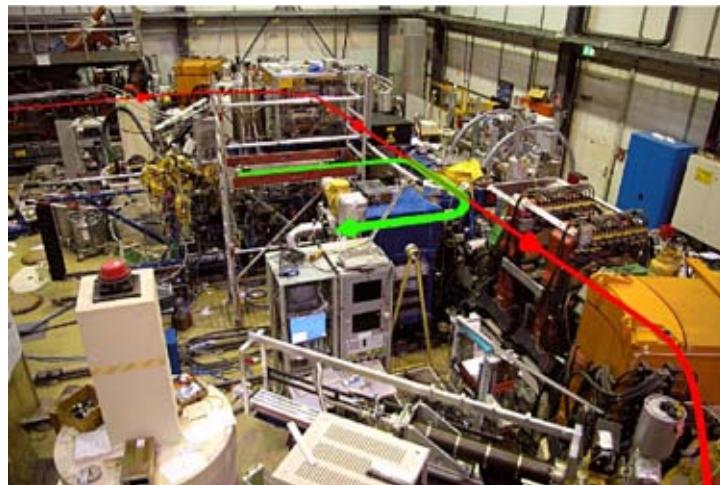
- Today: Electron cooler storage rings



- Maximum beam rigidity: $r B_{\max}$
for TSR: $\approx 1.4 \text{ Tm}$
- Maximum velocity of stored beam:

$$v_{\max} = \frac{q}{M} r B_{\max}$$

- There is a **practical** maximum M
Ion loss rate by residual gas collisions exceeds
electron cooling rate ...





The CSR Project

■ Why electrostatic storage rings?

- Use static electric field to deflect ions:
Deflecting force becomes velocity-independent.
Momentum selective \leftrightarrow energy selective.
- Higher velocities for very large M :
Longer storage times
- Economic
Power consumption!
- “Easy” to operate both at room and cryogenic temperature.

$$q v B \leftrightarrow q E$$

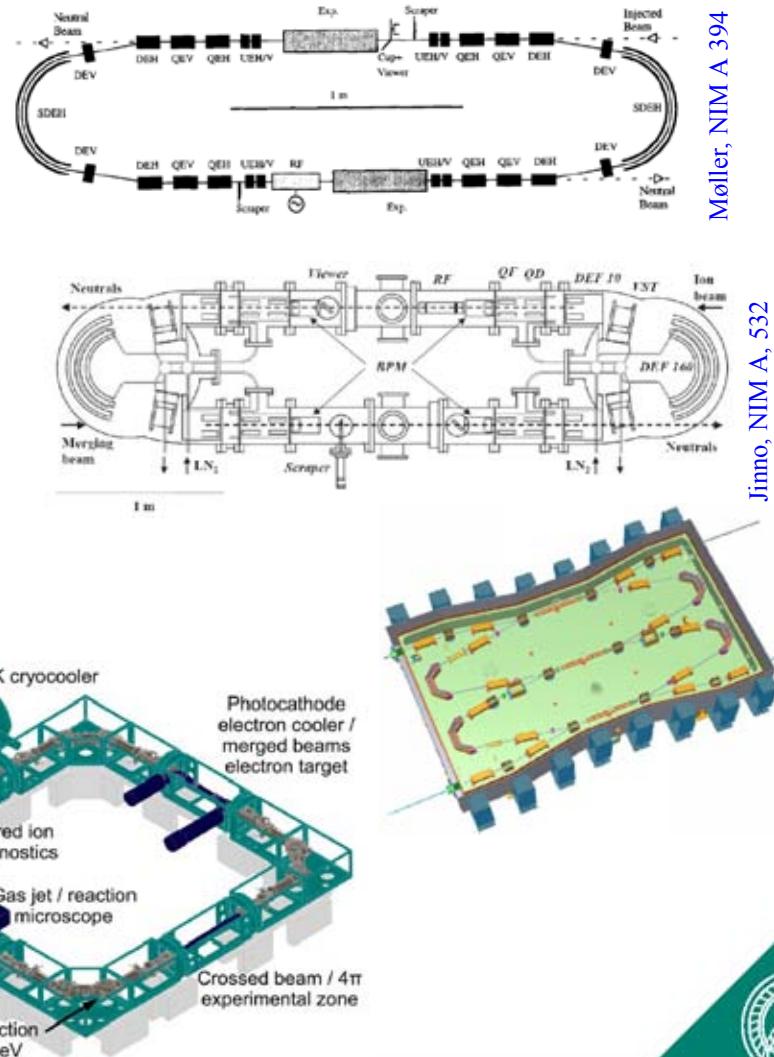
$$v_{\max} \sim M^{-1} \quad \text{vs.} \quad v_{\max} \sim M^{-1/2}$$



The CSR Project

- First electrostatic storage rings

- ELISA (Aarhus, 1998)
Racetrack design,
25 keV/q, room temp.
- TMU Ring (Tokyo, 2004)
ELISA design,
77 K (LN_2)
Electron target
- DESIREE (Stockholm, *in constr.*)
Double ring (ion-ion interact.),
< 20 K,
25 kV and 100 kV injectors
- CSR (Heidelberg, *in constr.*)
< 10 K,
300 keV/q
electron cooling

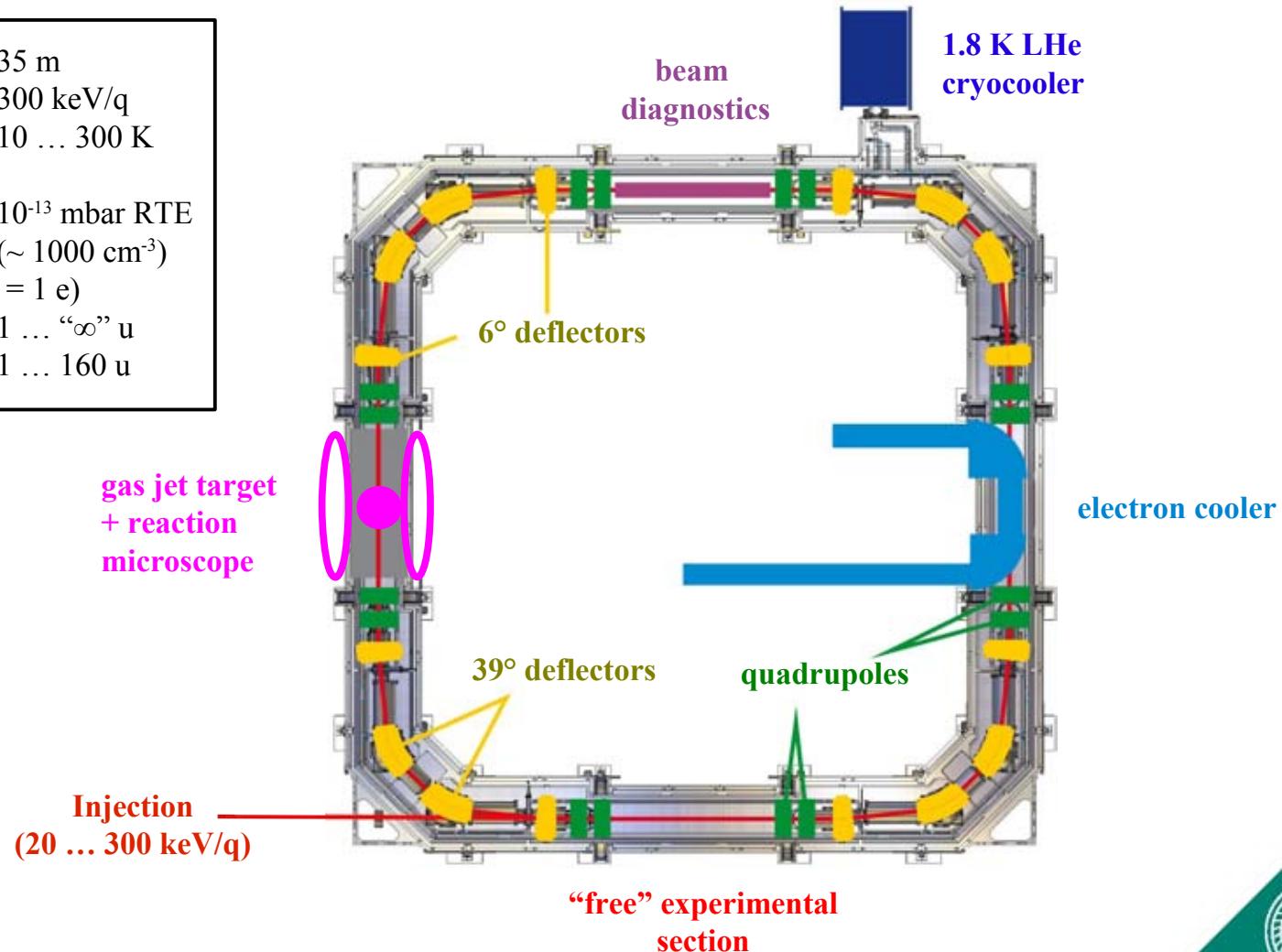




The CSR Project

- CSR: a full-featured next generation storage ring

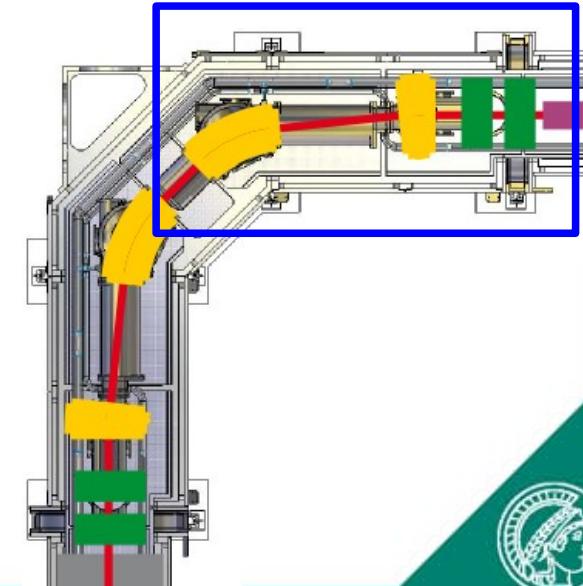
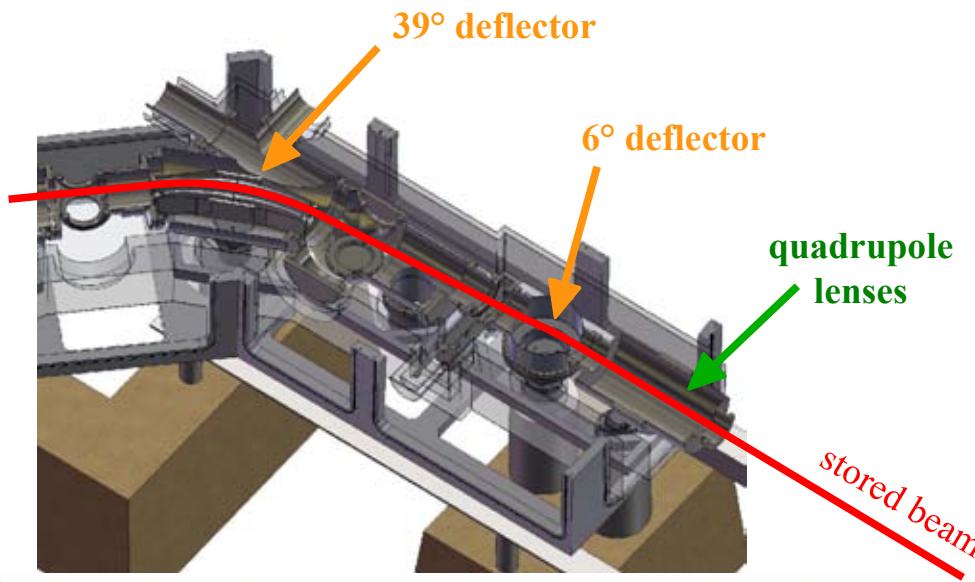
circumference:	35 m
beam energy:	300 keV/q
temperature:	10 ... 300 K
res. gas press. (@ < 10 K):	10^{-13} mbar RTE (~ 1000 cm ⁻³)
ion masses (for $q = 1$ e)	
no cooling:	1 ... "∞" u
with cooling:	1 ... 160 u





The CSR Project

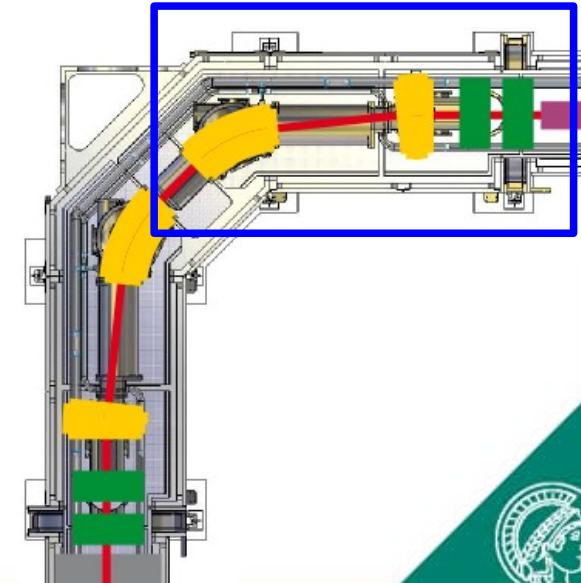
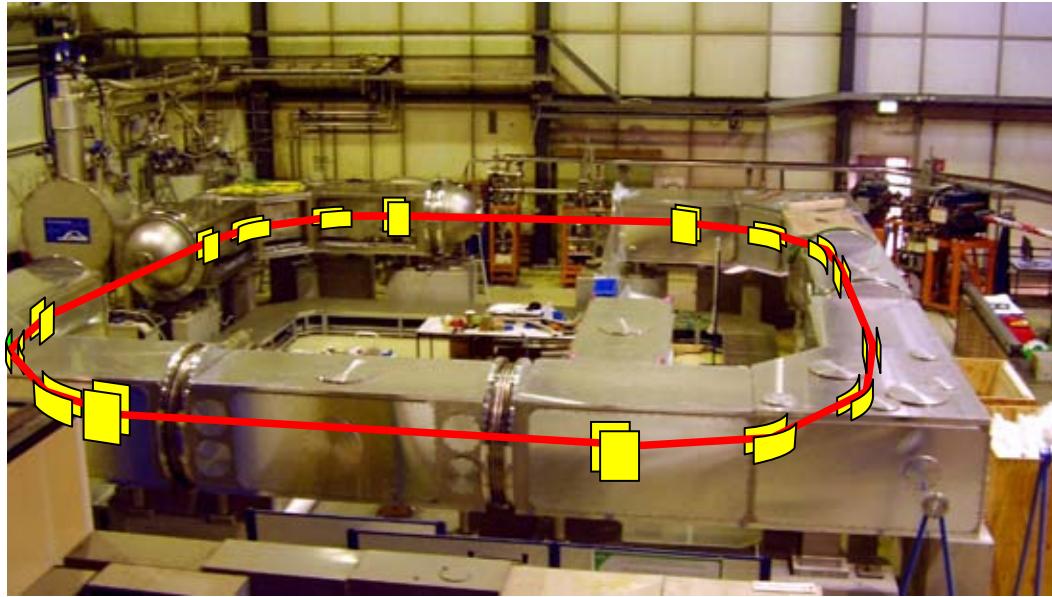
- Electrostatic beam optics
 - 4-fold symmetric storage ring
All CSR corner sections identical
 - 4 x 2 pairs of **focussing quadrupoles**
 - 4 x 2 **6°-deflector** electrodes (30 kV)
 - 4 x 2 **39°-deflector** electrodes (30 kV)
 - 4 free straight sections (2.6 m each)





The CSR Project

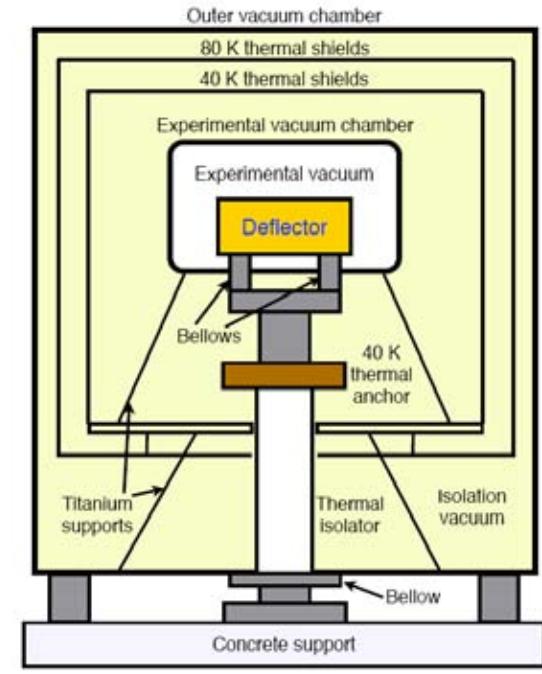
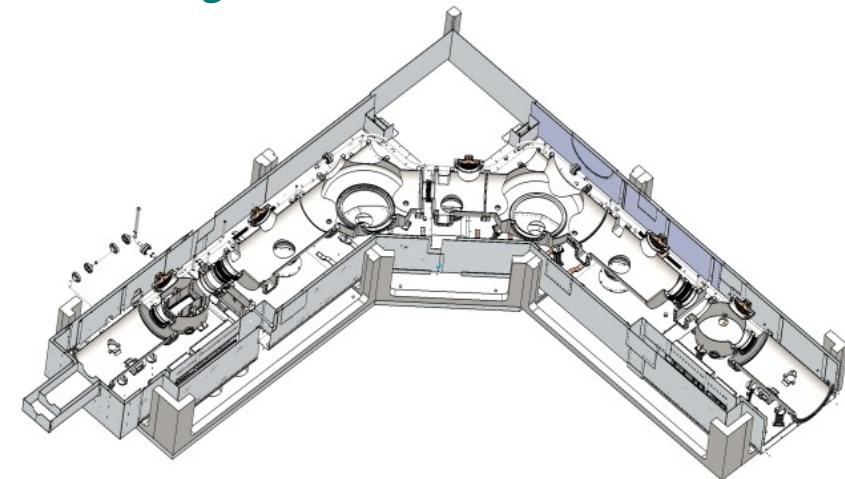
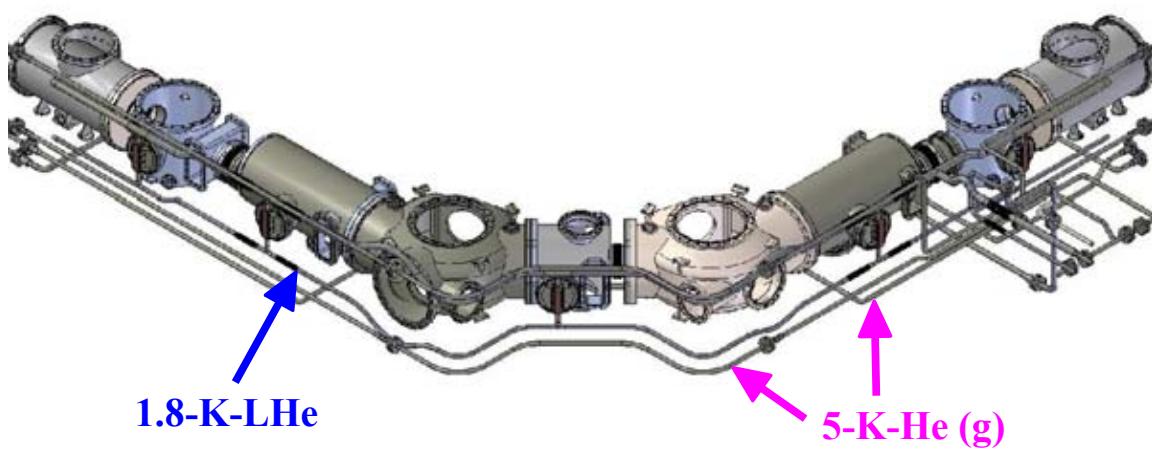
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The CSR Project

Cryogenics

- Multi-layer cryostat
- Inner vacuum chamber (≤ 10 K) cooled by superfluid He (20 W).
- 2 radiation shields (40 and 80 K) cooled by 5-K He (600 W)
- Superinsulation
- Isolation vacuum chamber

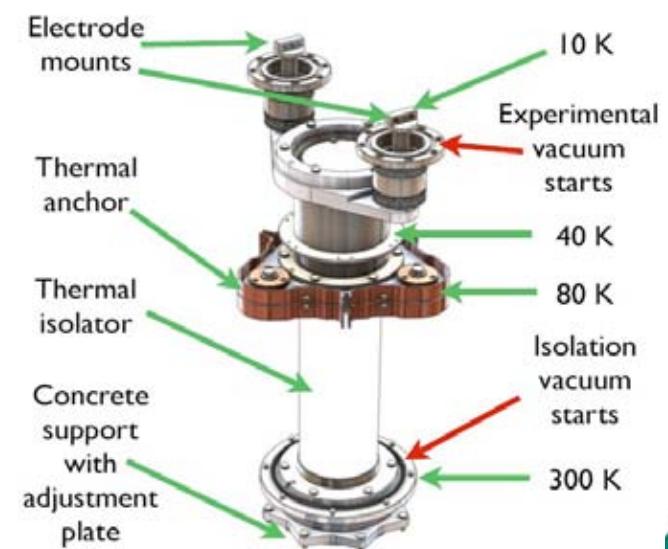
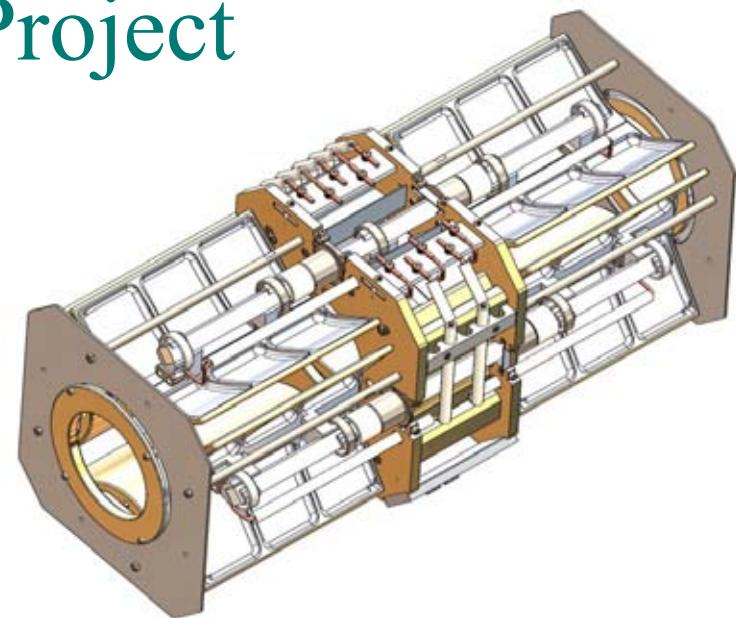
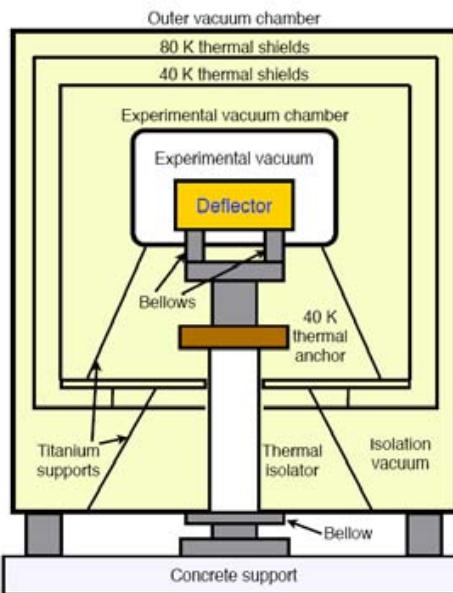




The CSR Project

- Electrostatic beam optics

- Electrodes **thermally anchored** to cold chamber walls ($\leq 10\text{ K}$) ...
- ... but **mechanically decoupled** from them.
(thermal shrinking of beam pipe!)

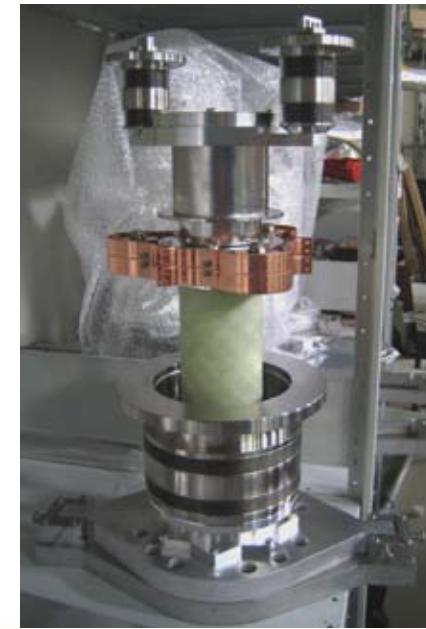
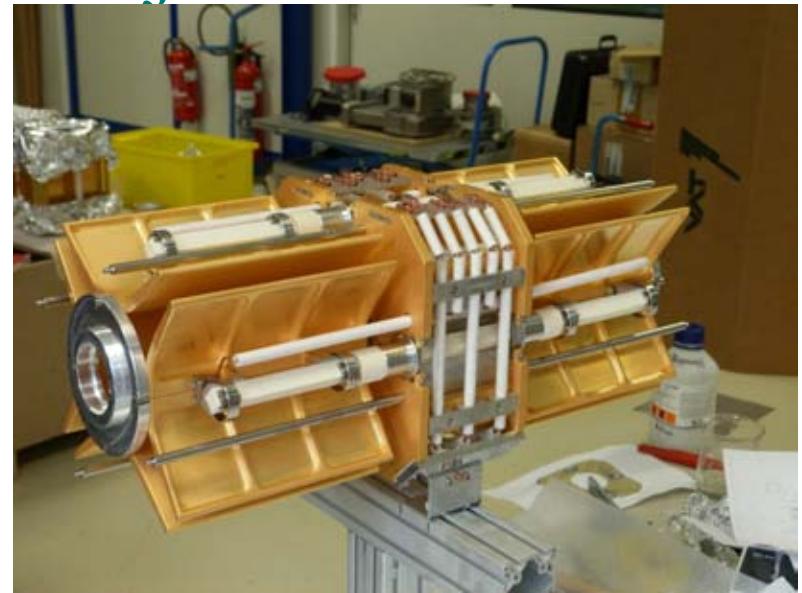
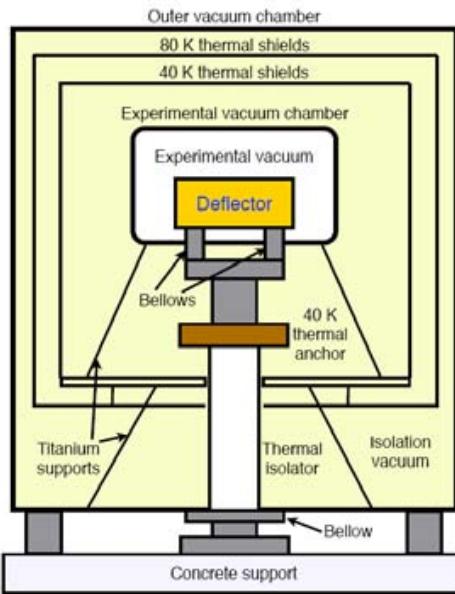




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The CSR Project

■ XHV: Extremely High Vacuum

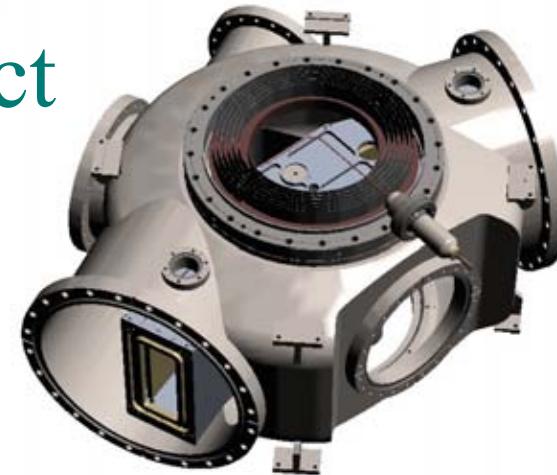
- In 300-K-operation: $\sim 10^{-11}$ mbar

200°C – 300°C bakeout,

Ion-getter pumps,

NEG surfaces,

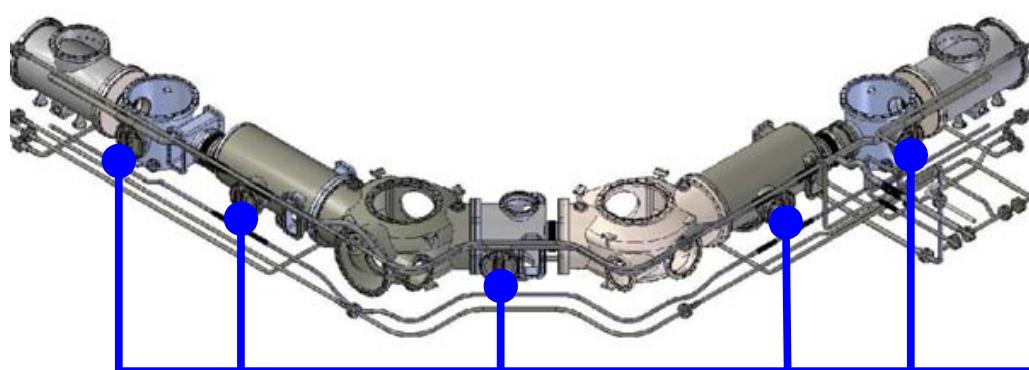
bakeable charcoal cryopumps



- In < 10-K-operation: $\approx 10^{-13}$ mbar RTE

cryoabsorption at 10-K-walls,

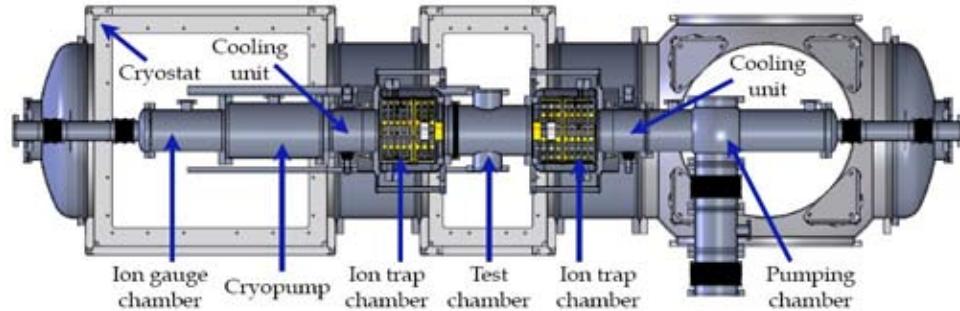
2-K cryocondensation pumps



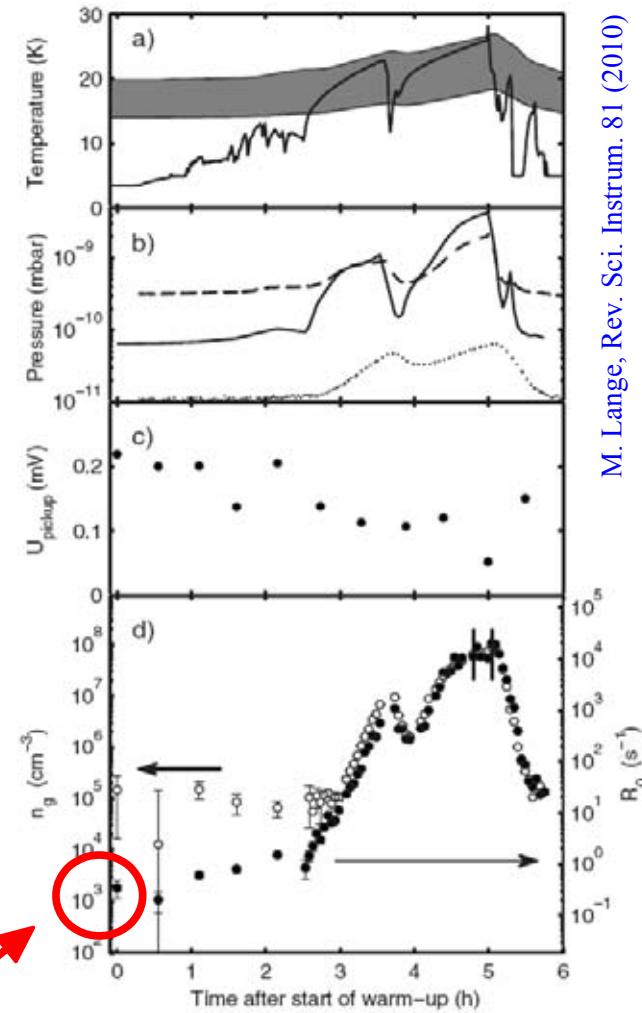


The CSR Project

- Present status
 - Prototype (CTF) test:
Successful. ✓



M. Froese, PhD (2010)



$$\begin{aligned} & 2 (1) \cdot 10^3 \text{ cm}^{-3} \\ & = 8 (4) 10^{-14} \text{ mbar RTE} \end{aligned}$$

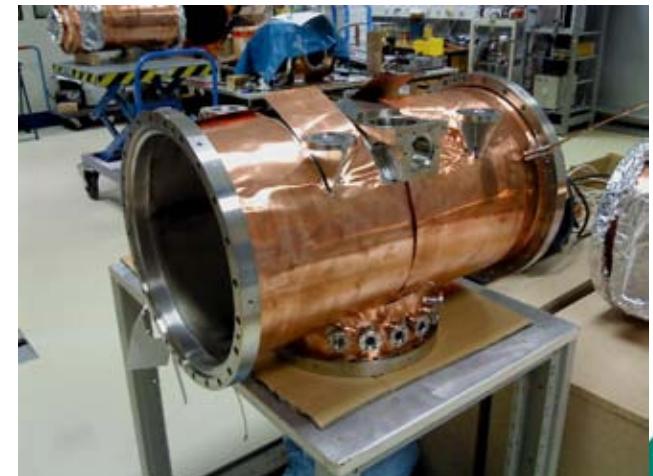
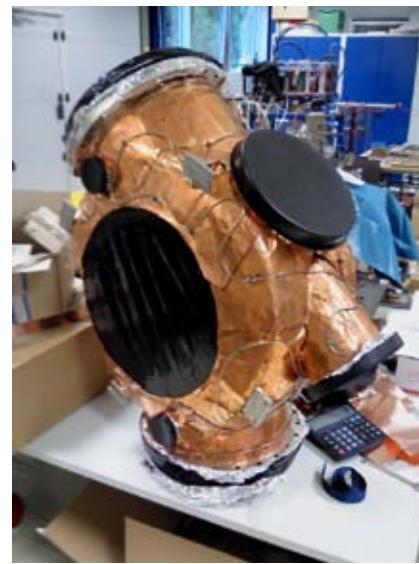
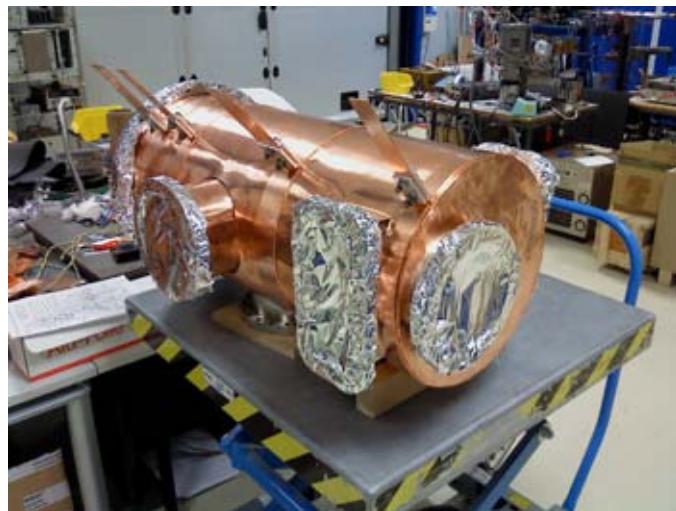




The CSR Project

Present status

- Prototype (CTF) test:
Successful. ✓
- Isolation vacuum chamber:
Complete. ✓
- 1st corner section:
Inner chambers ✓





The CSR Project

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The CSR Project

Present status

- Prototype (CTF) test:
Successful. ✓
- Isolation vacuum chamber:
Complete. ✓
- 1st corner section:
Inner chambers ✓
Thermal shields ✓

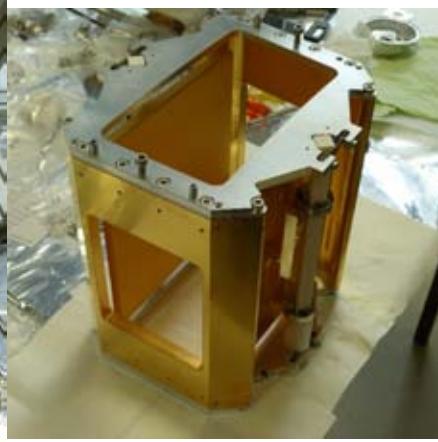




The CSR Project

■ Present status

- Prototype (CTF) test:
Successful. ✓
- Isolation vacuum chamber:
Complete. ✓
- 1st corner section:
Inner chambers ✓
Thermal shields ✓
Ion optics ✓

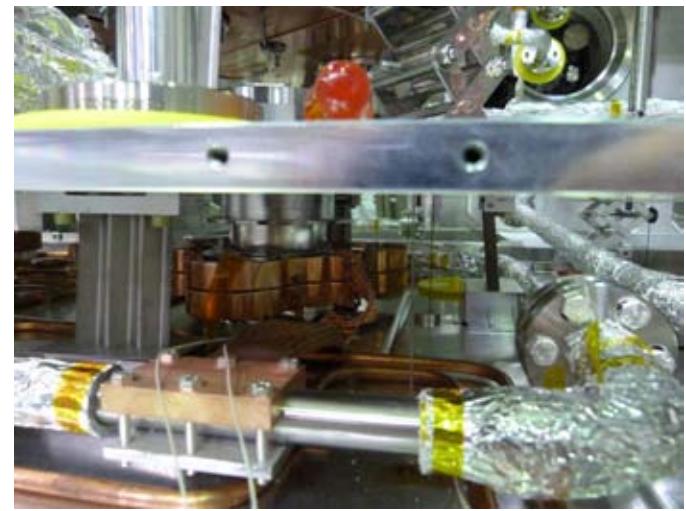




The CSR Project

Present status

- Prototype (CTF) test:
Successful. ✓
- Isolation vacuum chamber:
Complete. ✓
- 1st corner section:
Inner chambers ✓
Thermal shields ✓
Ion optics ✓
- Ongoing (1st corner) ...
Electrode alignment
Installation of cooling lines





The CSR Project

Present status

- Prototype (CTF) test:
Successful. ✓
- Isolation vacuum chamber:
Complete. ✓
- 1st corner section:
Inner chambers ✓
Thermal shields ✓
Ion optics ✓
- Ongoing (1st corner) ...
Electrode alignment
Installation of cooling lines
- Next:
Cooling tests
of 1st corner



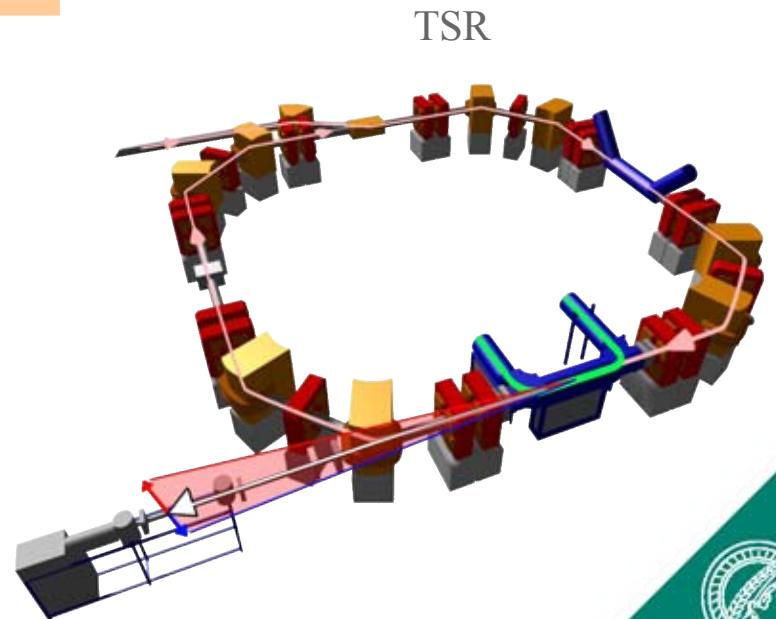
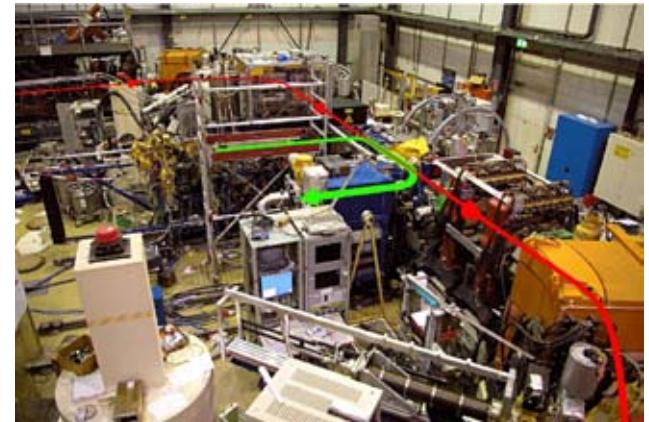
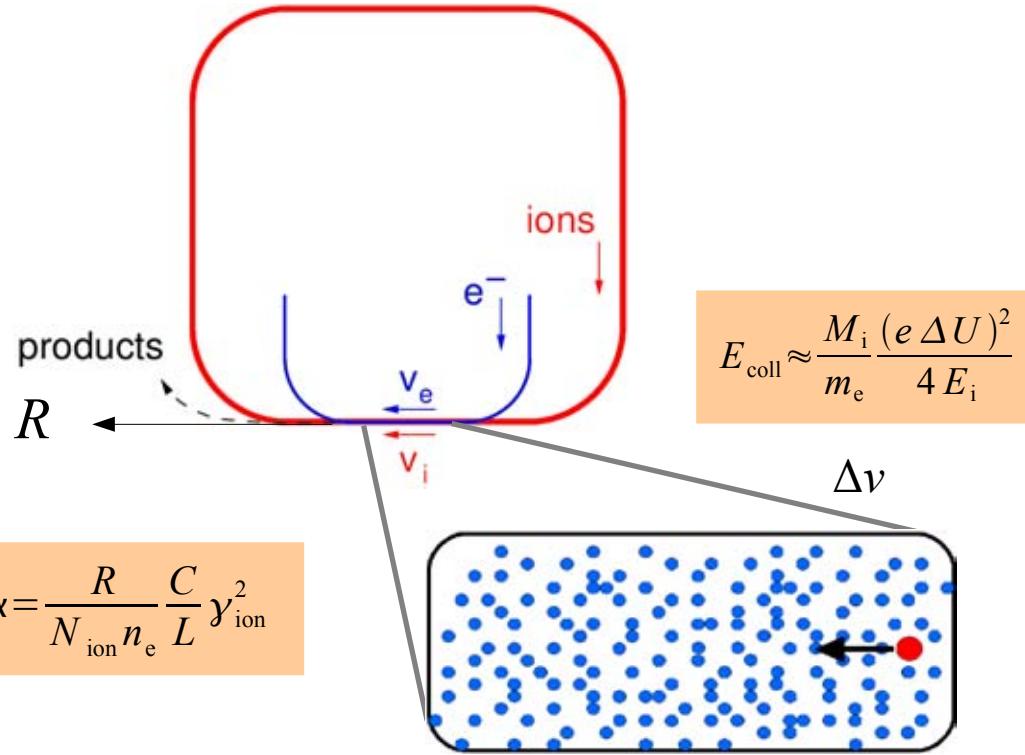
Overview

- The CSR Project
- Electron Target
- Experimental Perspectives



Electron Target

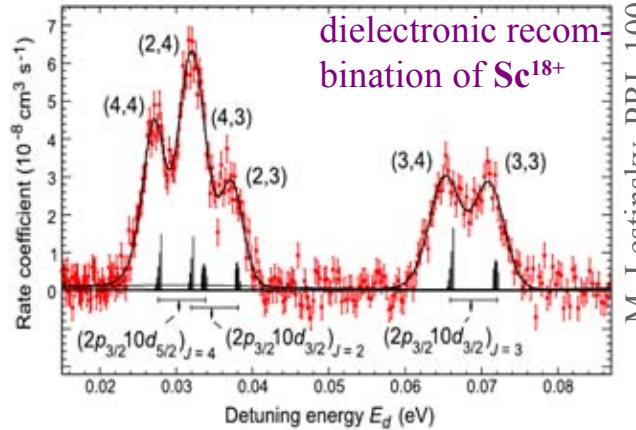
- Electron cooler (with $v_e \neq v_{\text{ion}}$)



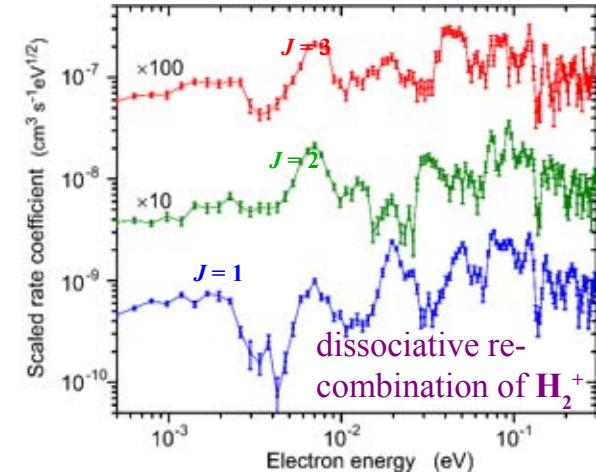
Because of $E_{\text{coll}} \sim \Delta U^2$,
 E_{coll} can be **very small** (meV!)

Electron Target

- High-resolution recombination rate coefficients:



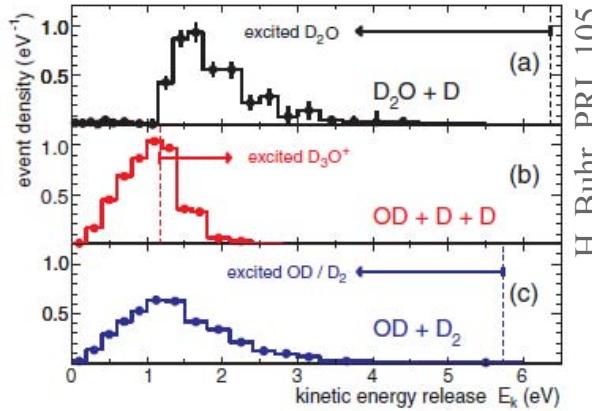
M. Lestinsky, PRL 100



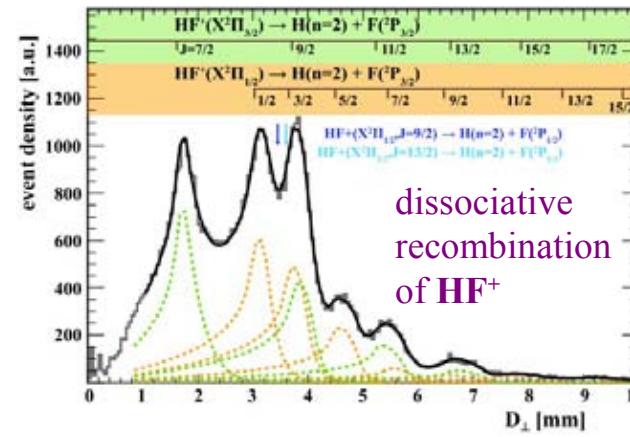
S. Novotny, PhD

$$\alpha = \frac{R}{N_{\text{ion}} n_e} \frac{C}{L} \gamma_{\text{ion}}^2$$

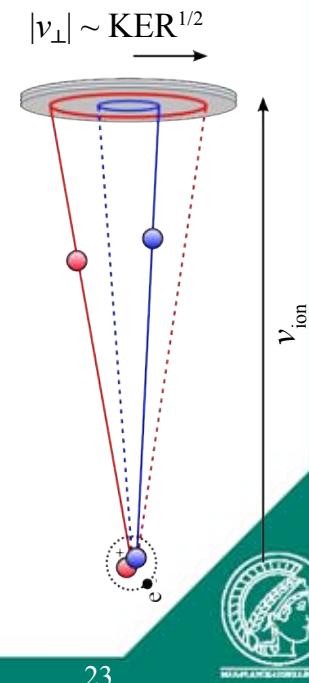
- Fragmentation dynamics:



H. Buhr, PRL 105

dissociative recombination of D_3O^+ 

J. Stützel, in prep.





Electron Target

- CSR benefits

- **Electrostatic optics**

Well-suited for low charge/mass-ratio
(e.g. complex molecules, clusters,
low-charge atomic ions)



- **Extremely high vacuum**

Storage of large or heavy (= slow)
ions/molecules for long times.

Phase-space cooling with
CSR electron cooler



- **Cold environment**

State-selective experiments
on IR-active species





Electron Target

- CSR challenges

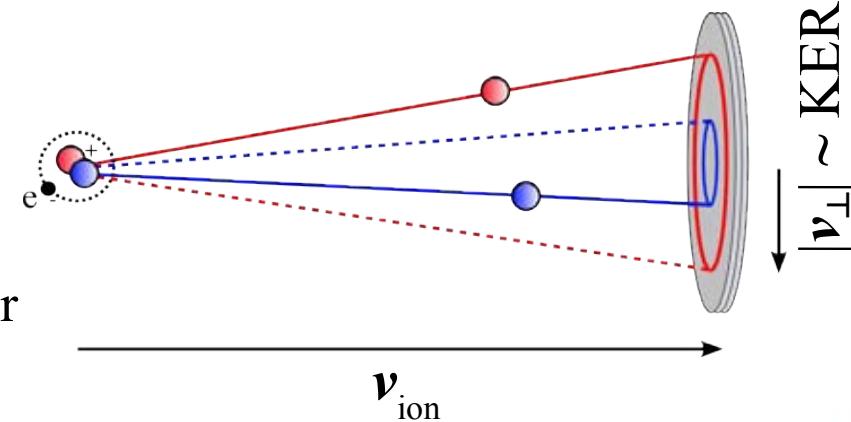
- **Electron cooler/target**

Low ion velocities → low cathode potential
1 eV electrons ↔ 160 u ions @ 300 keV

500 km/s

- **Product detectors**

Low-energetic particles
→ **No dead layers allowed!**
(e.g. no semiconductor detectors!)



Wide **fragmentation cones** for
light fragments / large KER

Extreme requirements
on **materials** (10 ... 600 K, 10^{-13} mbar, ...)

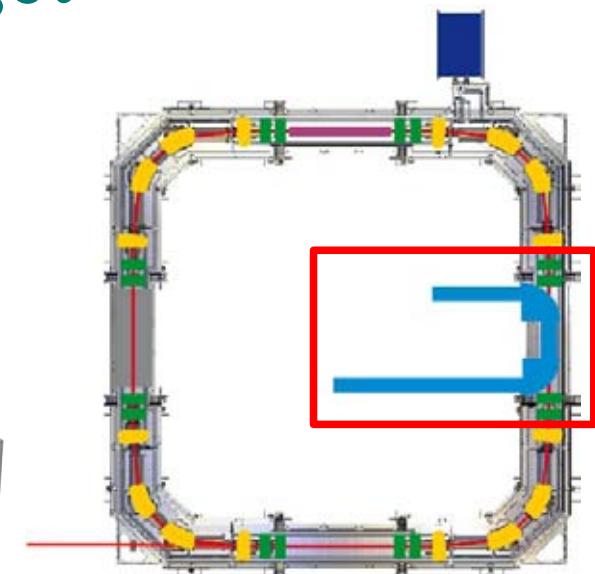
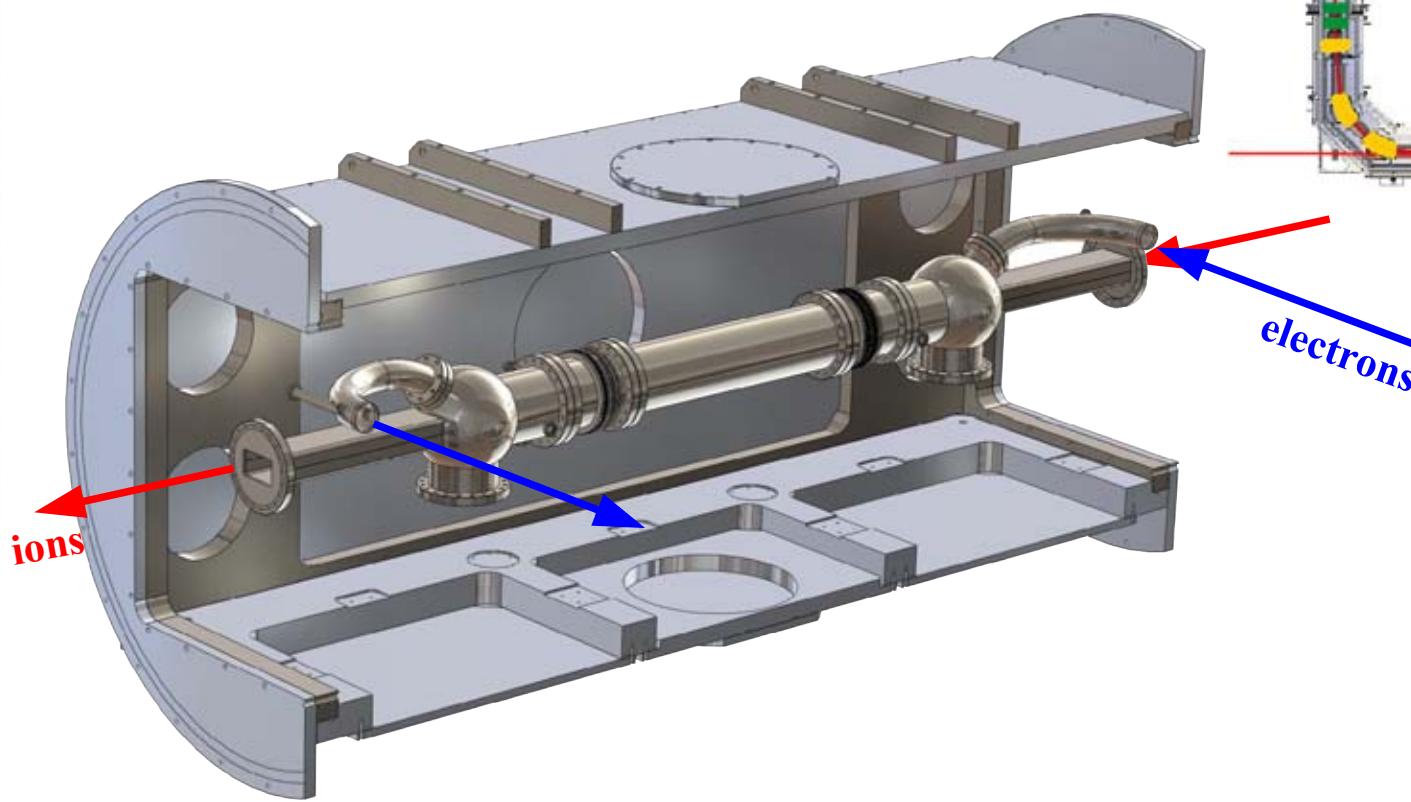




Electron Target

- Electron cooler

- Low energy electron beam:
 $\sim 1000 \text{ eV} \dots 1 \text{ eV}$

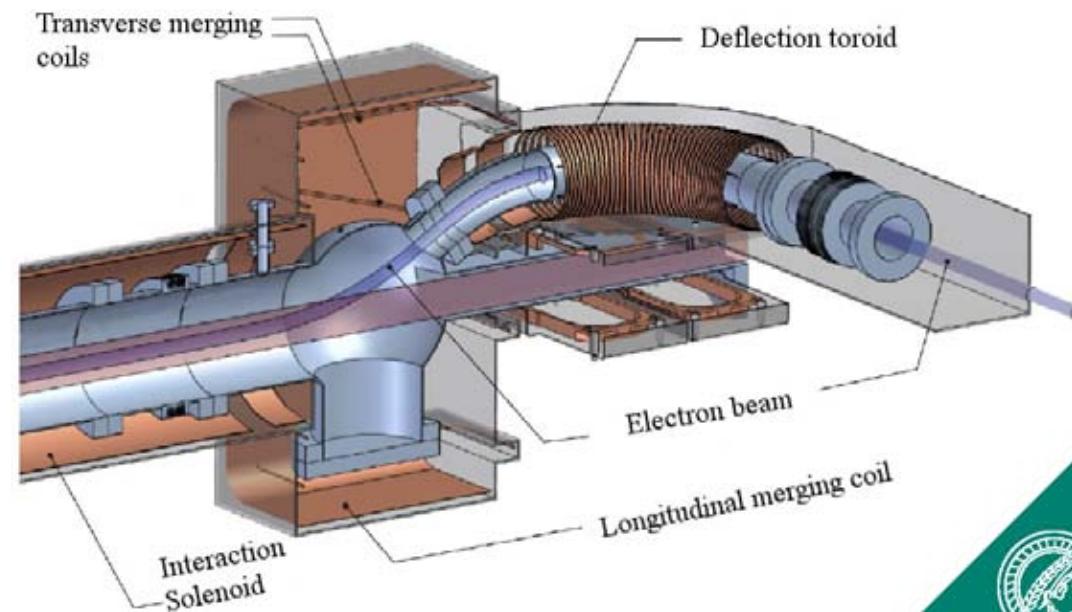
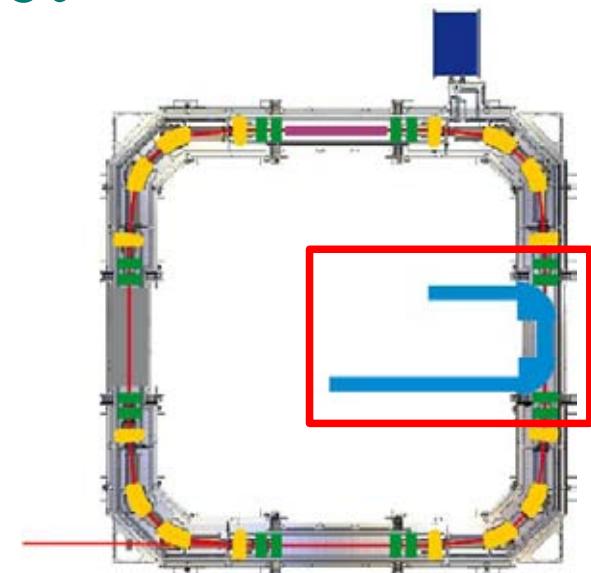




Electron Target

■ Electron cooler

- Low energy electron beam:
~ 1000 eV ... 1 eV
- Magnetic guiding field
~ 150 G for adiabatic transport
- Coils must be cooled!
Too much for
CSR cryocooler.





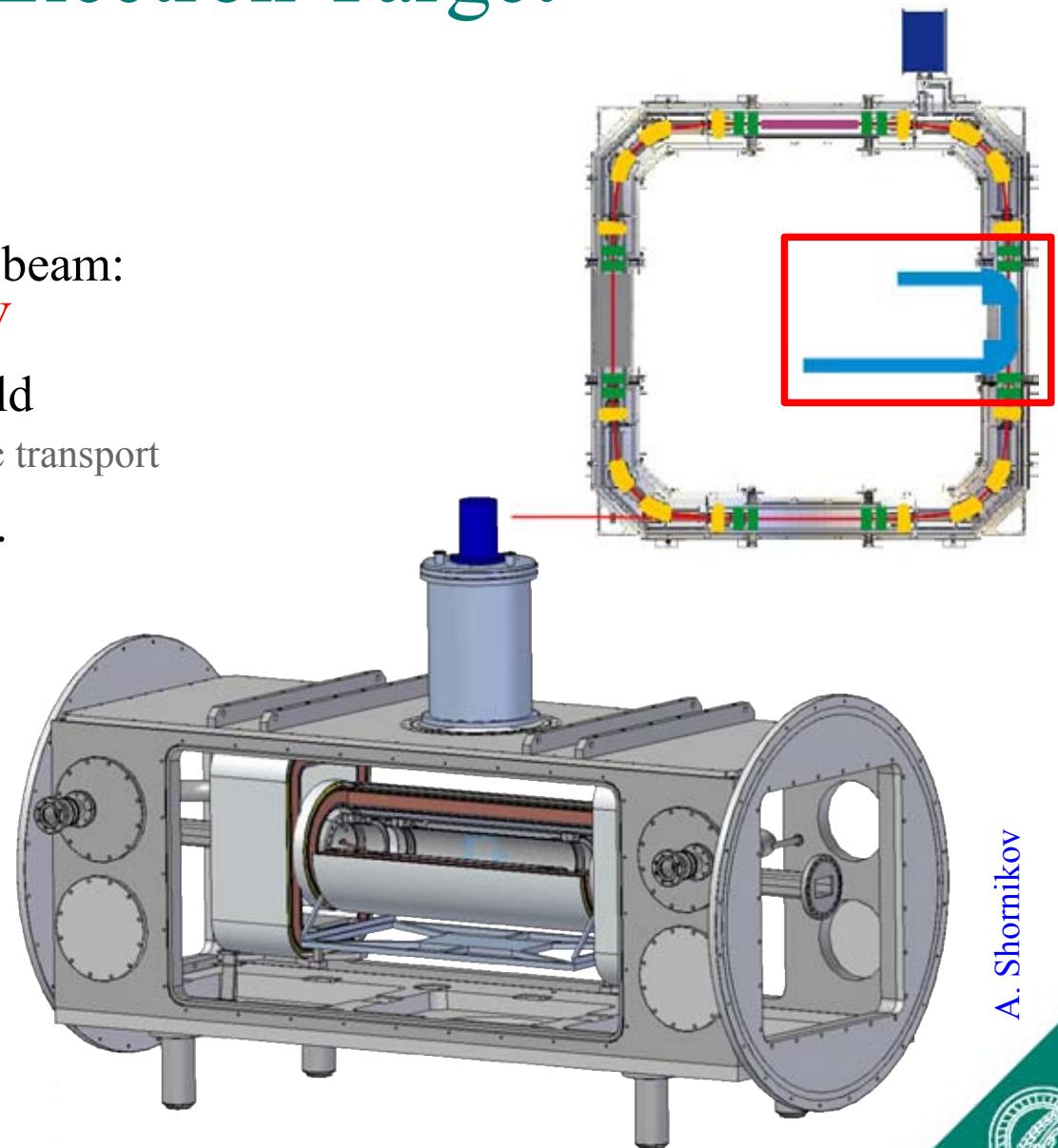
Electron Target

- Electron cooler

- Low energy electron beam:
 $\sim 1000 \text{ eV} \dots 1 \text{ eV}$
- Magnetic guiding field
 $\sim 150 \text{ G}$ for adiabatic transport

- Coils must be cooled.
Independent
LNe cryocooler
($\sim 30 \text{ K}$)

→ stable low R
→ HTSC
→ approx. 17 W



A. Shomikov



Electron Target

- Low energy electron cooling
 - Experience from TSR

CF^+ (31 u, 2.6 MeV) : $E_e = 46 \text{ eV}$

DCND^+ (30 u, 3.1 MeV) : $E_e = 56 \text{ eV}$

NO^+ (30 u, 2.0 MeV) : $E_e = 34 \text{ eV}$

TSR: Cooling CF^+ at $E_e = 46 \text{ eV}$

$\varepsilon \sim 0.01 \text{ mm mrad}$
($< 1 \text{ mm}$ @ 12 m)

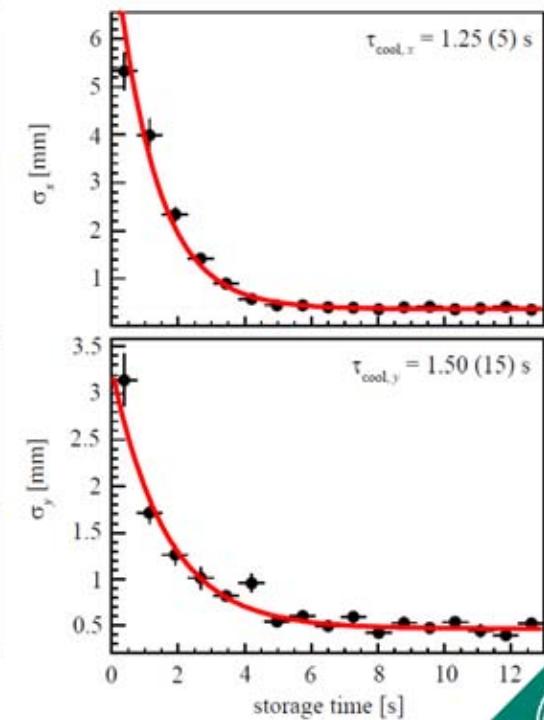
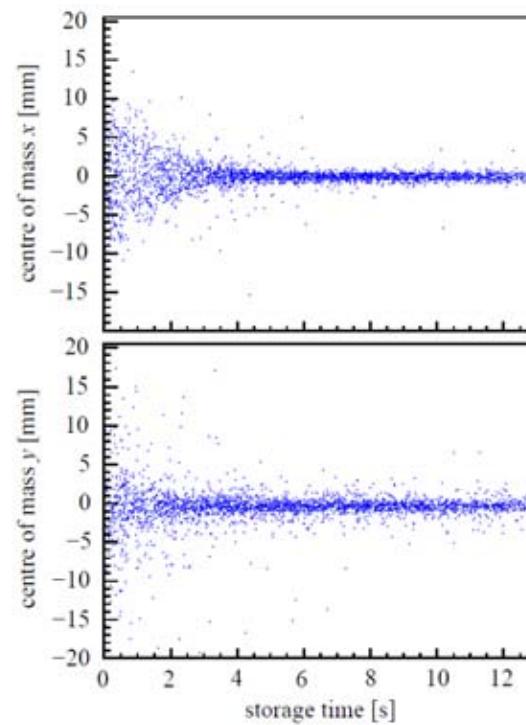
- Cooling time:

$$\tau \sim \frac{M T_e^{3/2}}{q^2 n_e}$$

- At low E_e :

n_e limited
by e-gun
perveance!

- Beam temperature becomes the decisive factor!



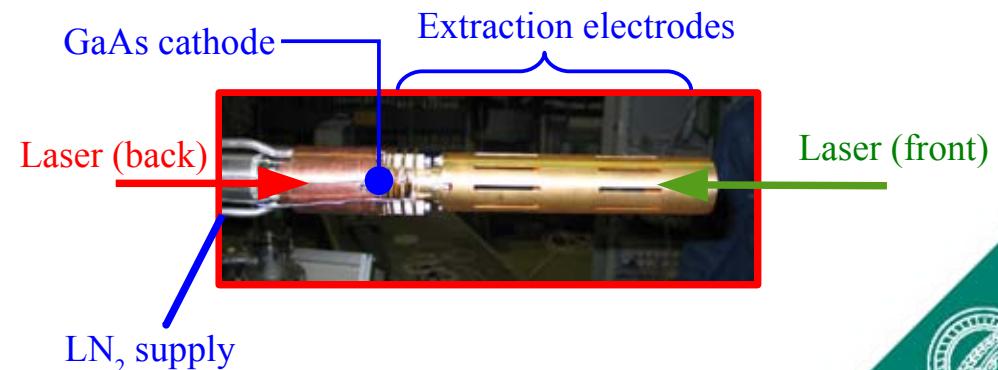
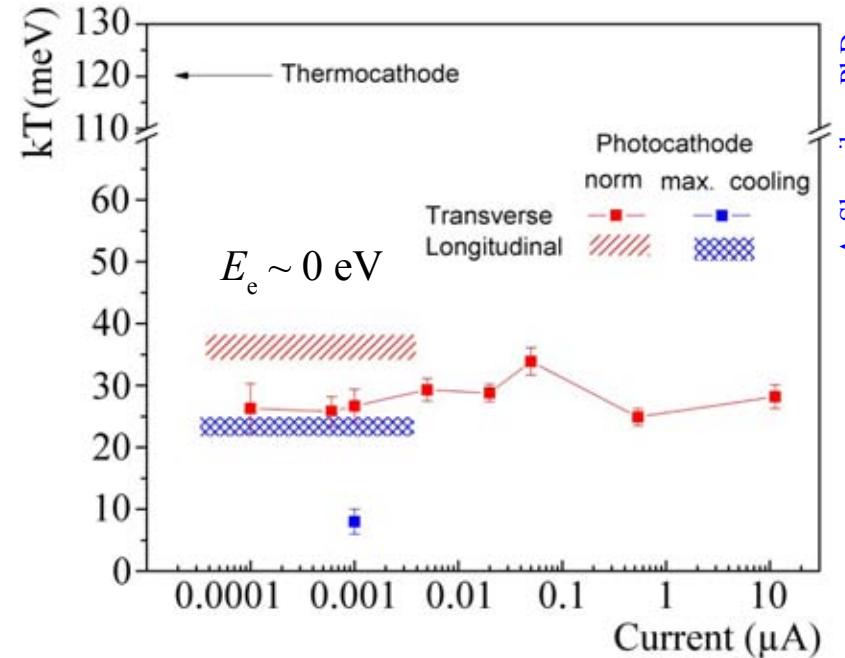
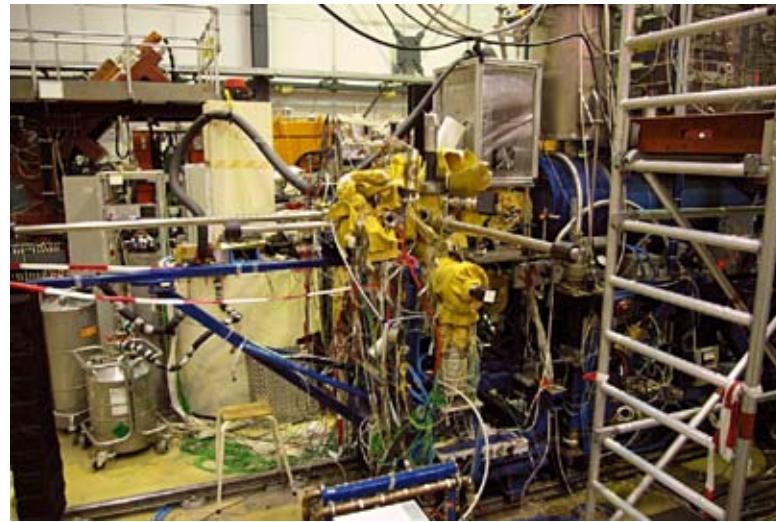


Electron Target

- Electron temperature

- TSR photocathode electron gun:

~ 10 times lower T_e
than thermionic
electron gun

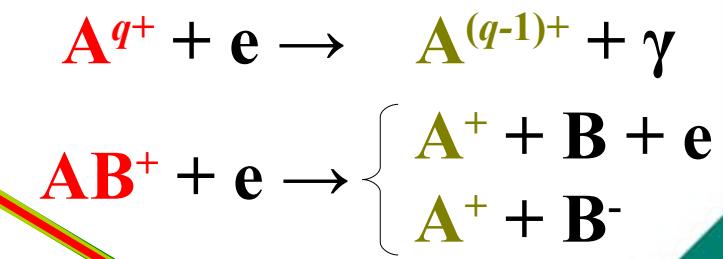
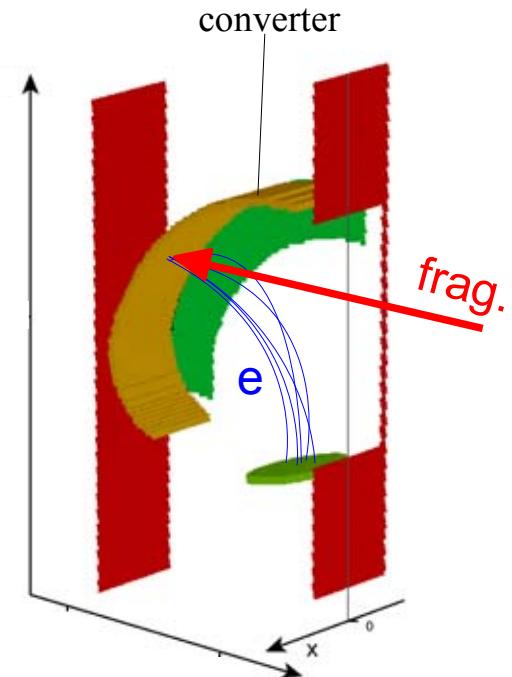
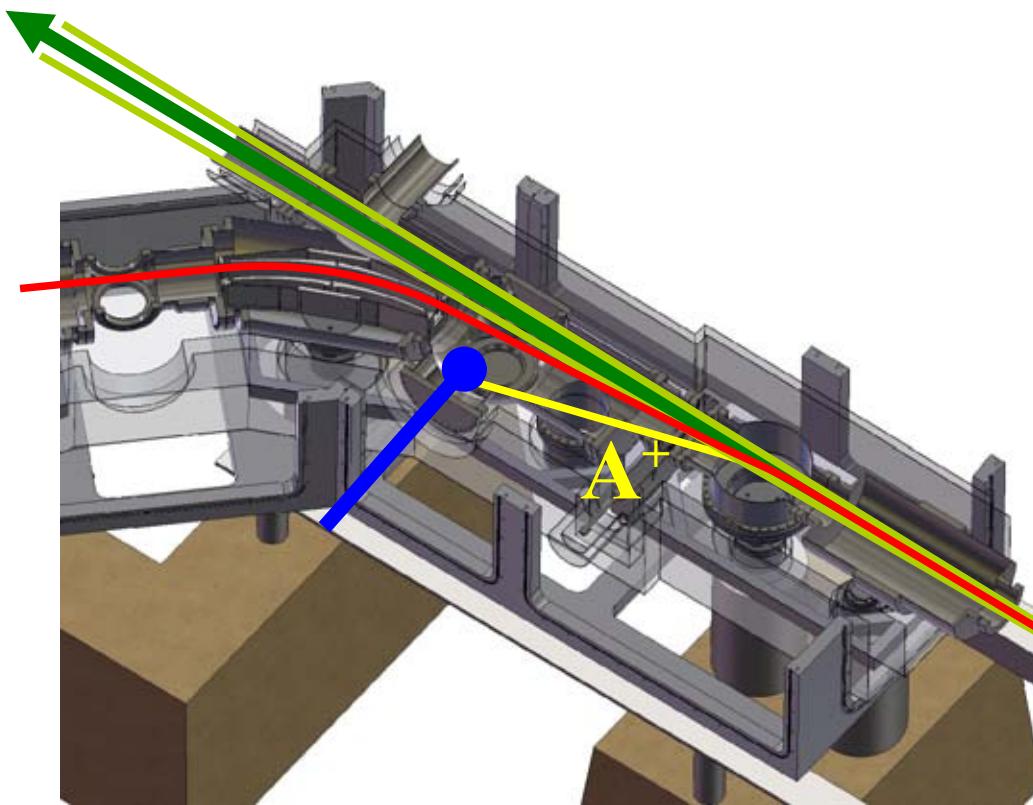




Electron Target

- Detectors for charged products

- Placed after bending/focussing elements
- Open, secondary-electron converter for good efficiency at low energies.

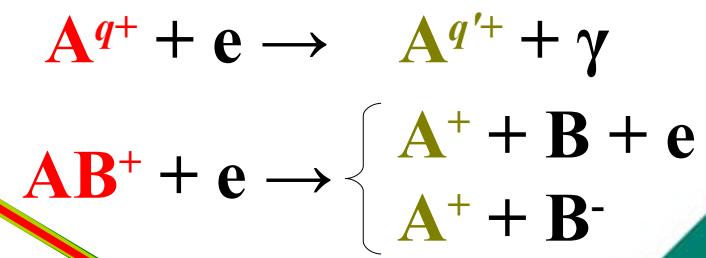
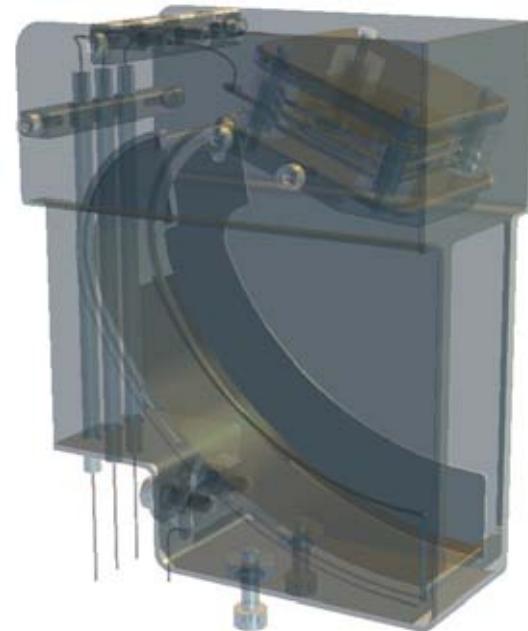
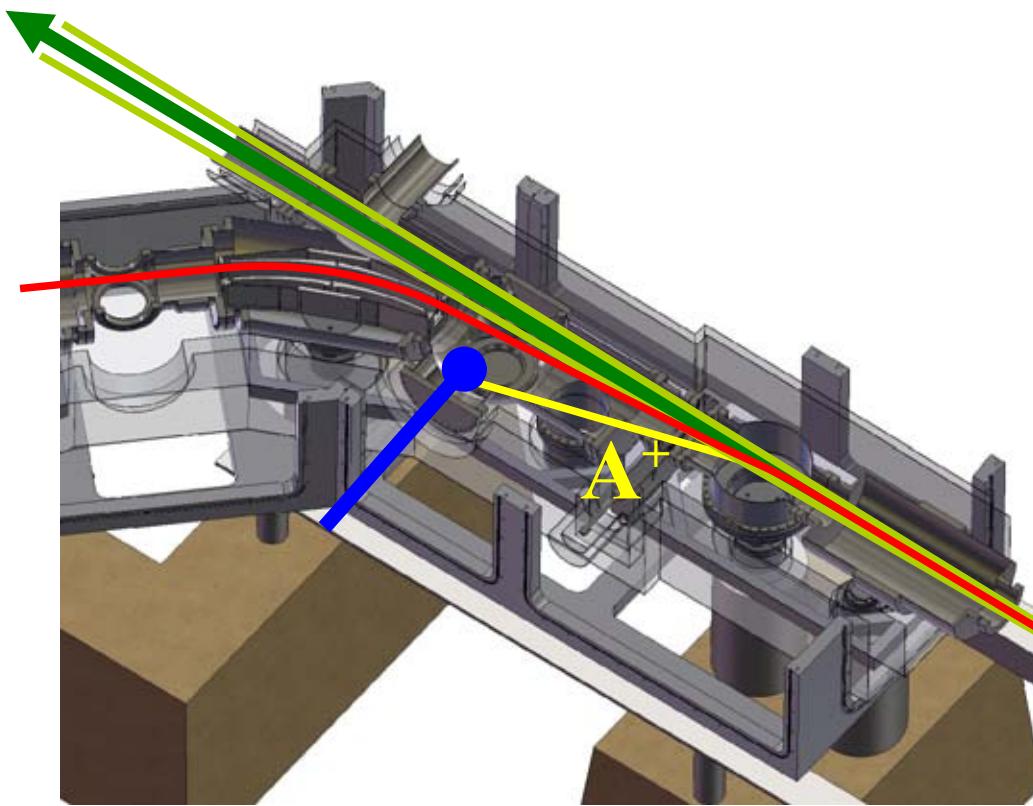




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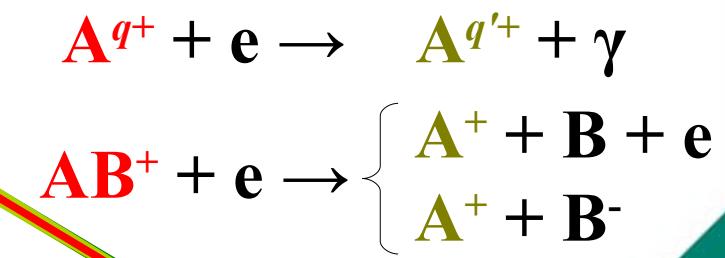
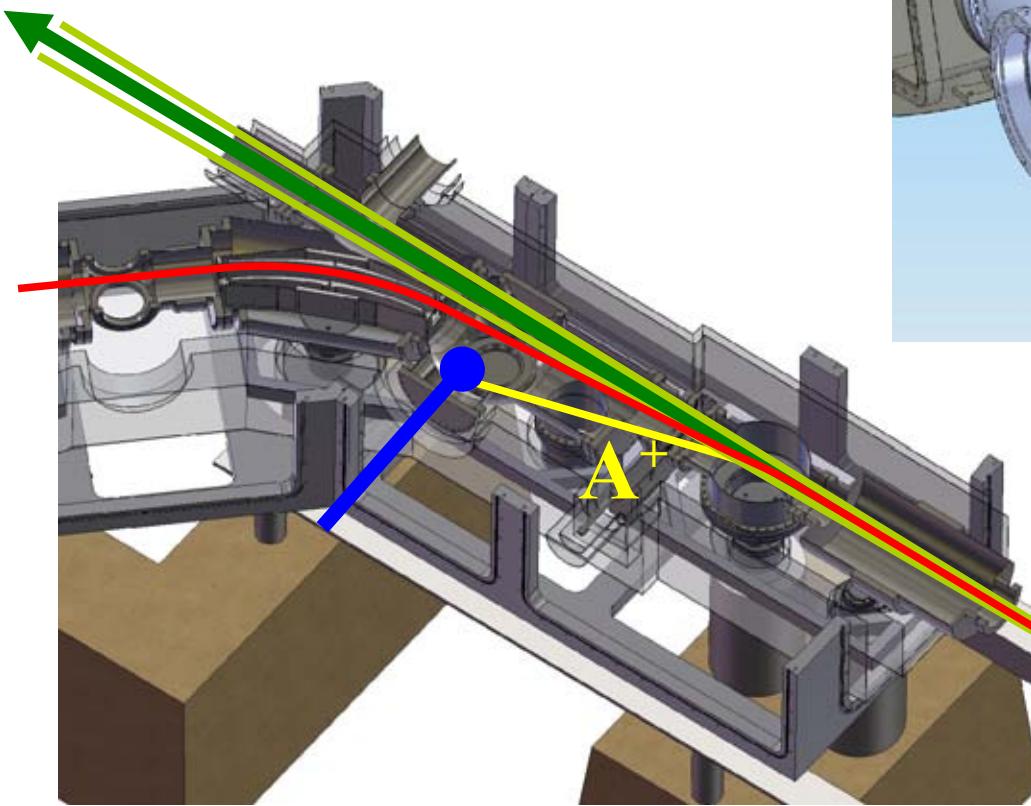
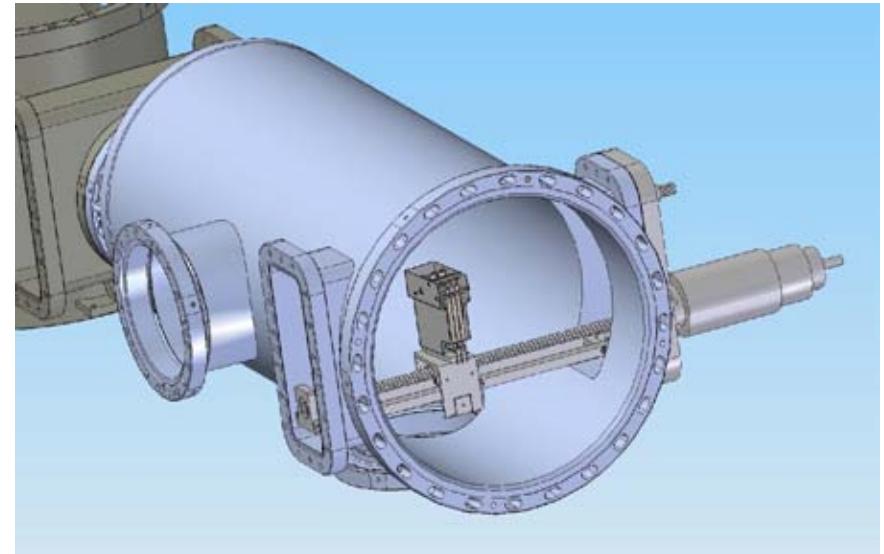




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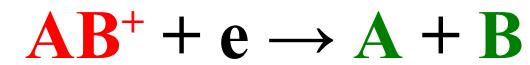
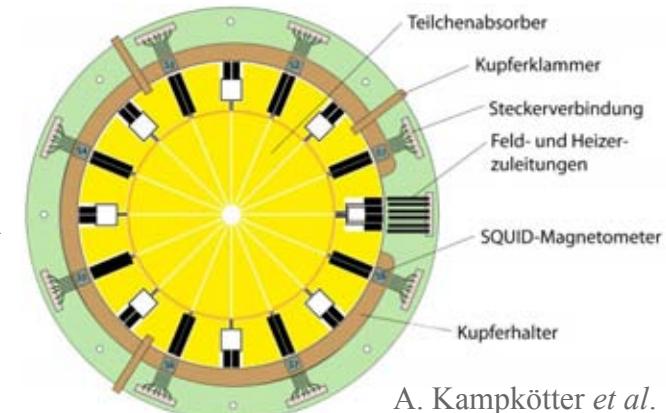
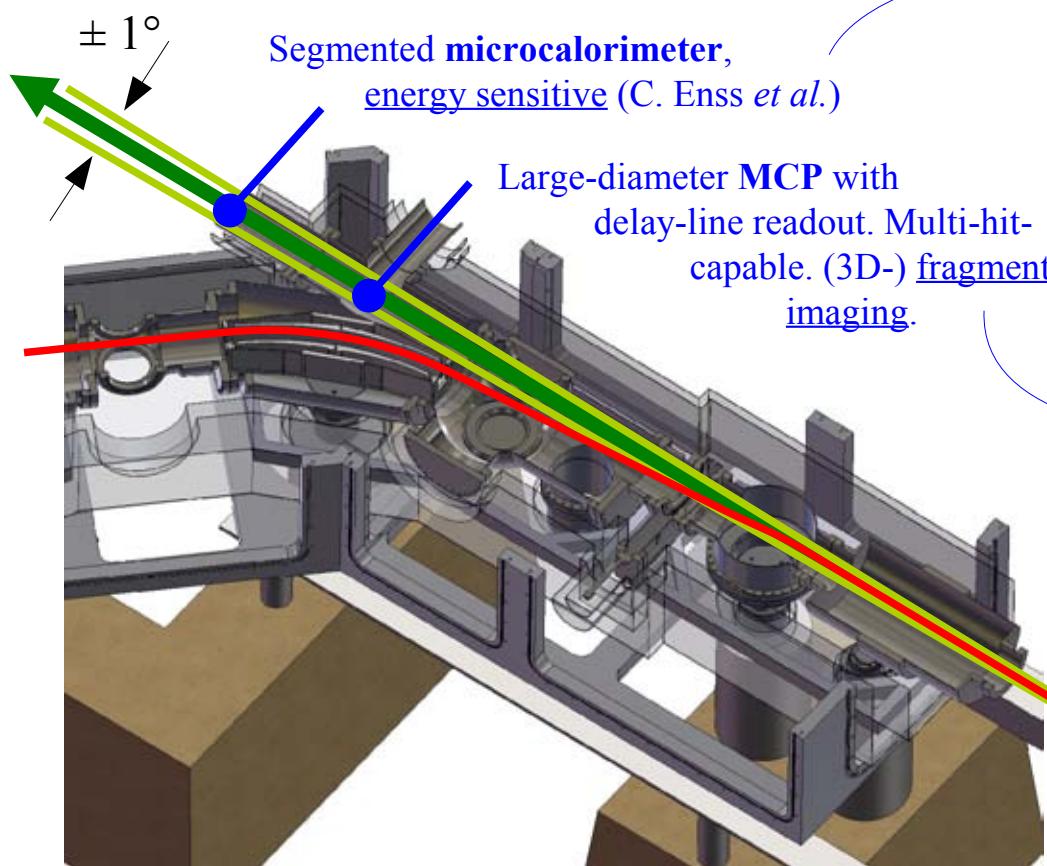




Electron Target

Detectors for neutral products

- Placed in chambers of 39° bending elements
- Maximum opening cone $\pm 1^\circ$
limited by electrode geometry.





Overview

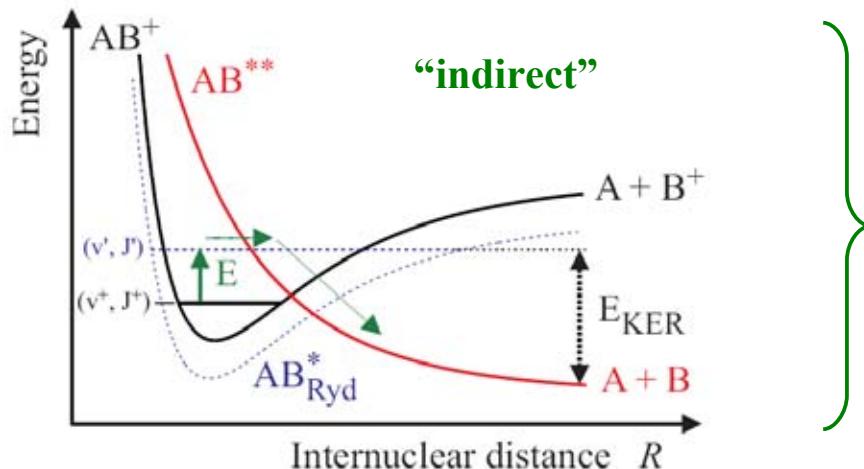
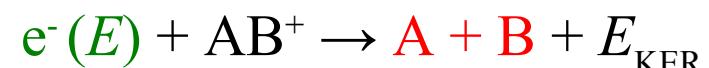
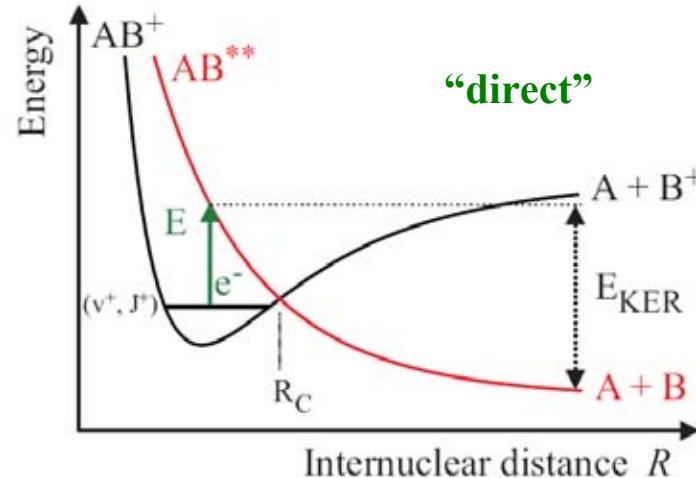
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Outlook: recombination experiments

- State selective DR



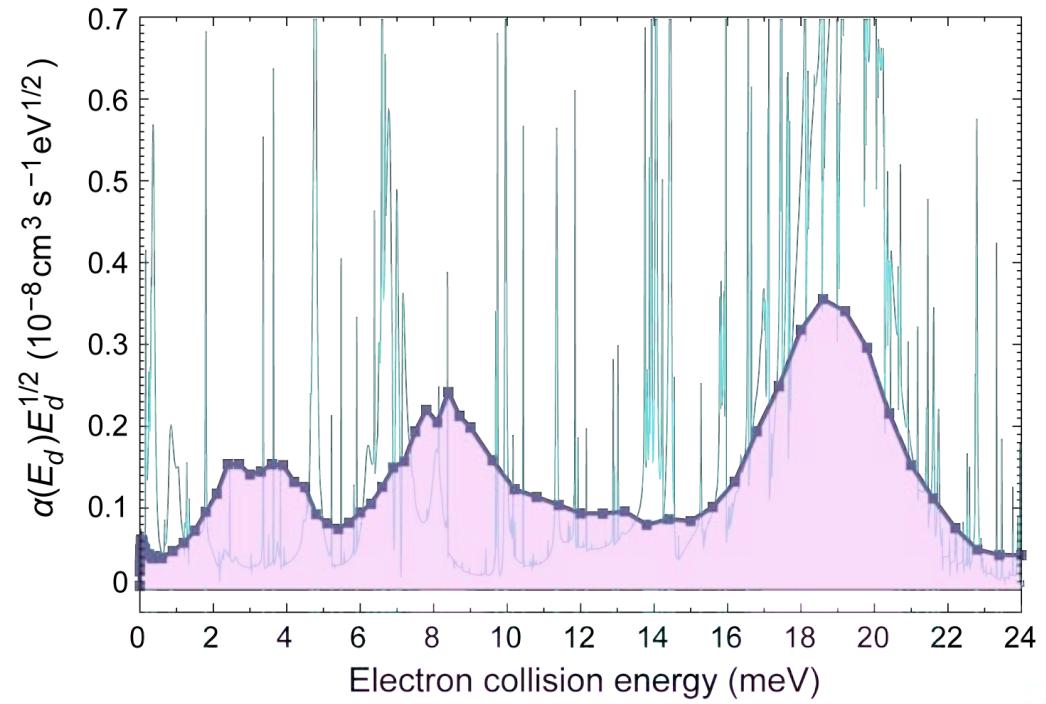
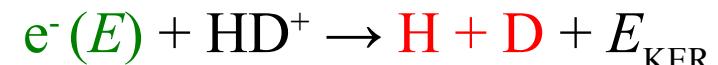
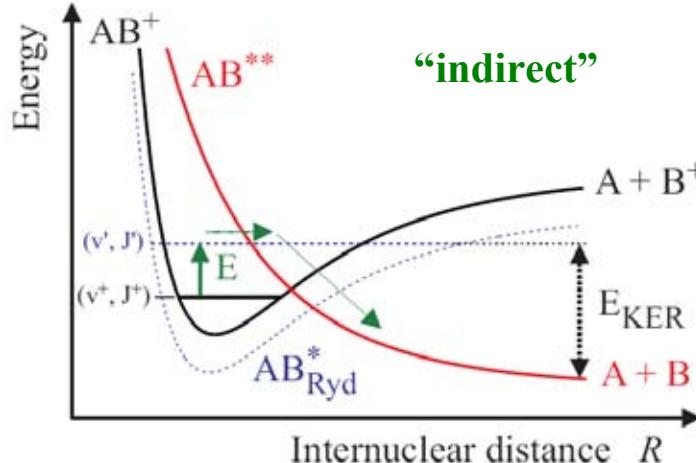
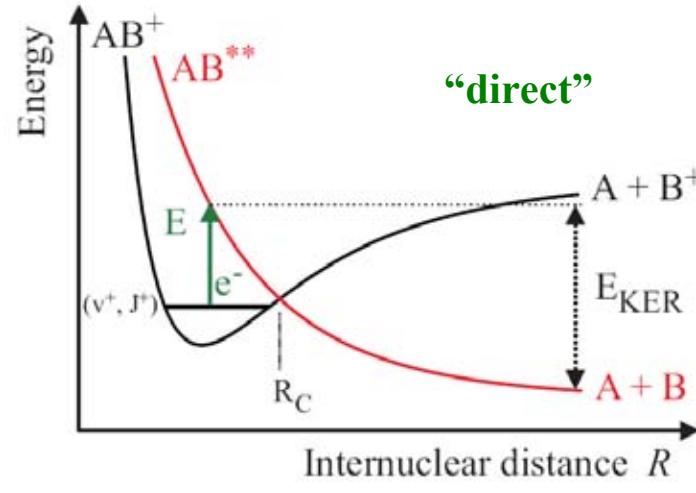
Leads to sharp resonances
in the recombination
cross-section.





Outlook: recombination experiments

- State selective DR



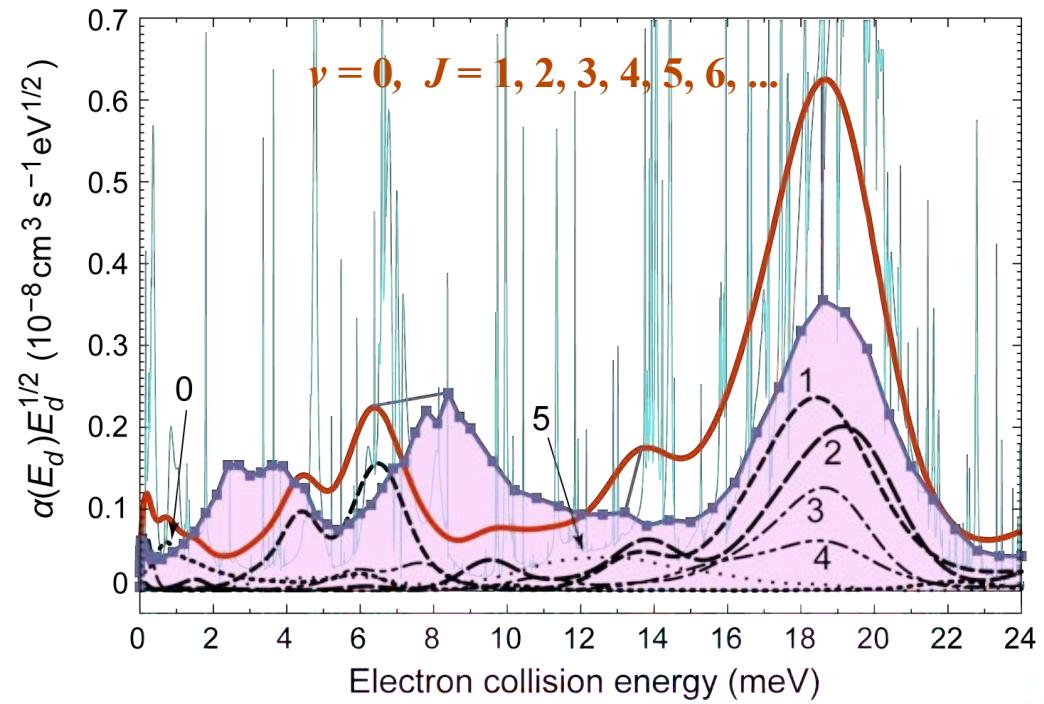
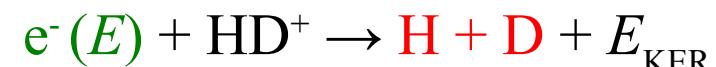
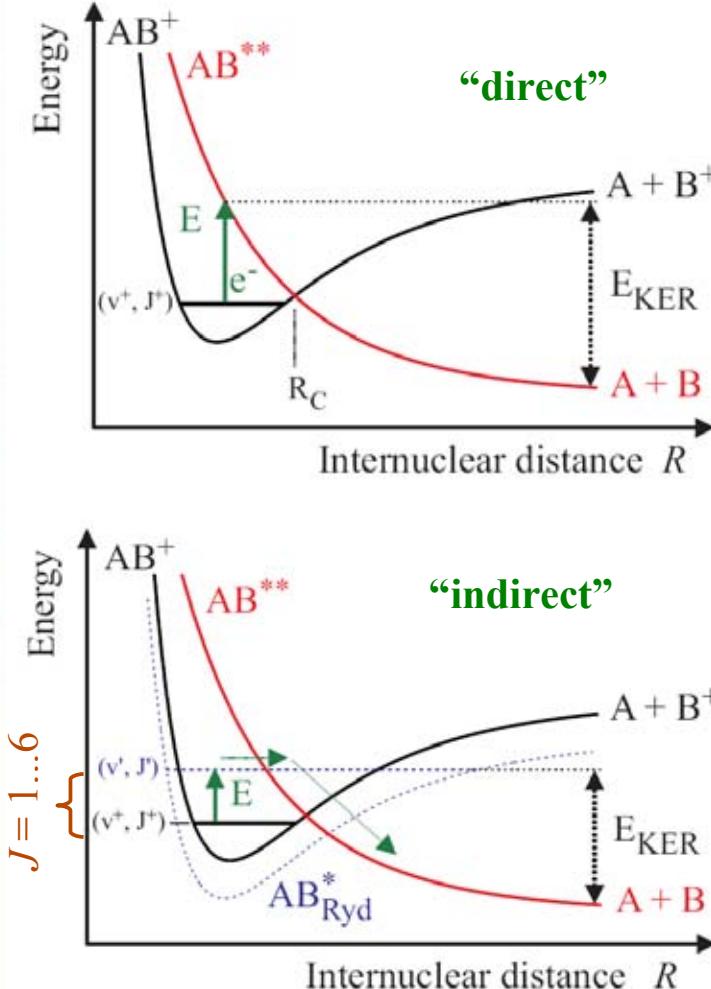
Waffeu-Tamo *et al.*, submitted (0 K)
TSR data ($kT_e \sim 1 \text{ meV}$, $T_{ion} \sim 300 \text{ K}$)





Outlook: recombination experiments

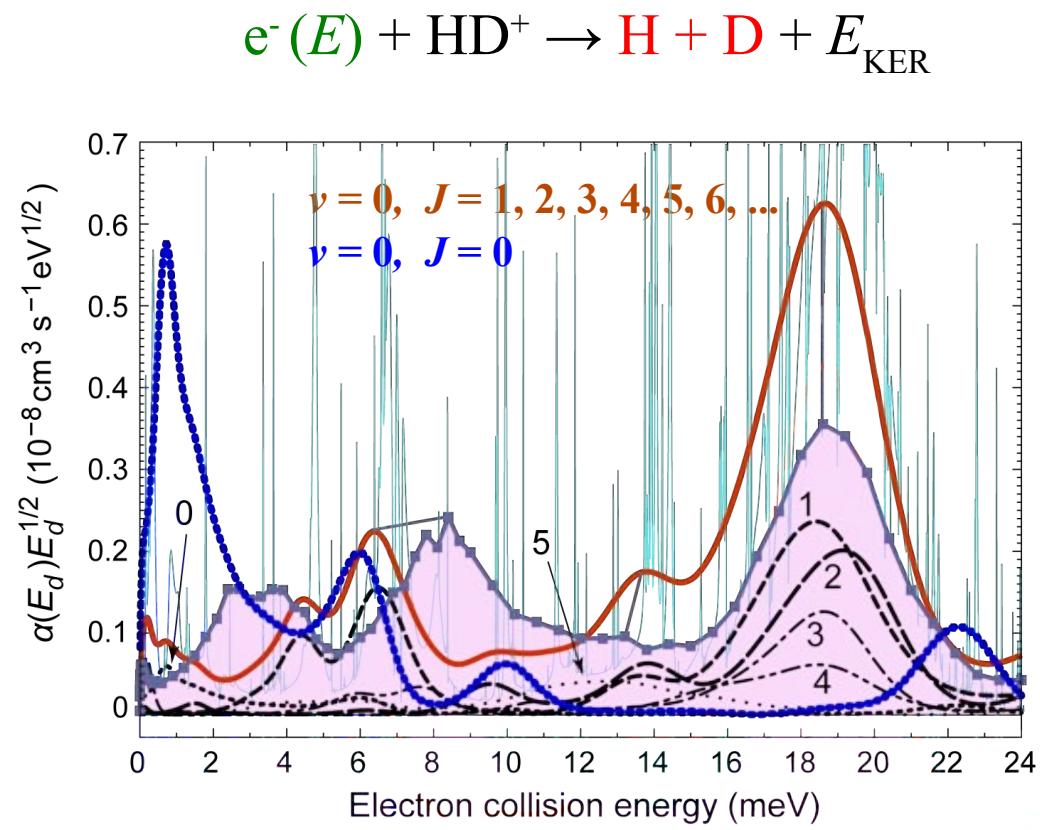
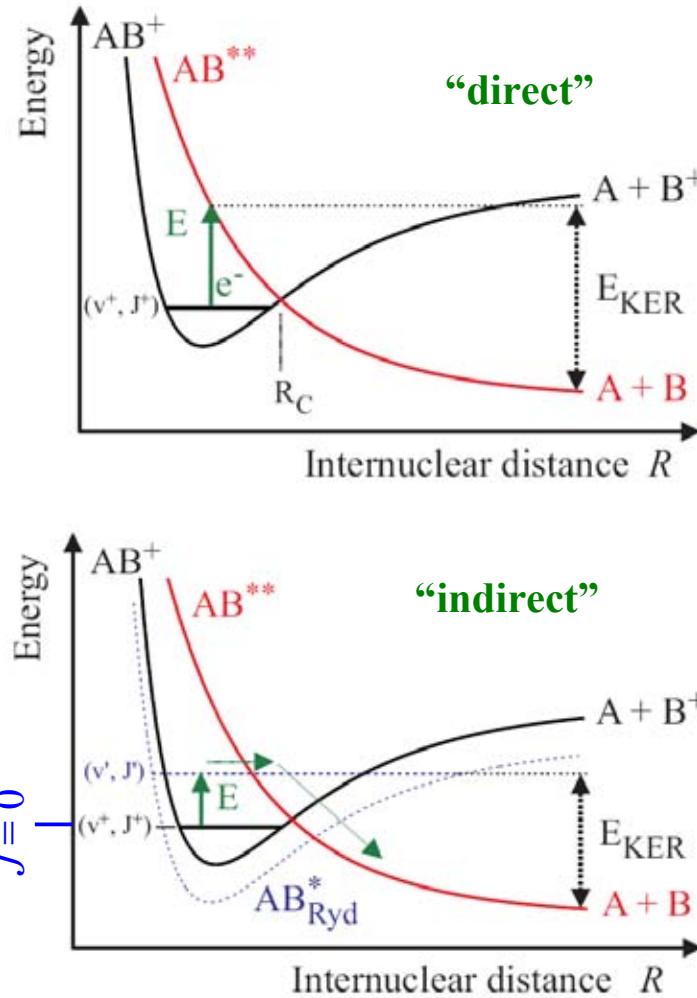
- State selective DR





Outlook: recombination experiments

- State selective DR



Waffeu-Tamo *et al.*, submitted (0 K)
 TSR data ($kT_e \sim 1 \text{ meV}, T_{\text{ion}} \sim 300 \text{ K}$)
 CSR prediction ($T_{\text{ion}} = 10 \text{ K}$)

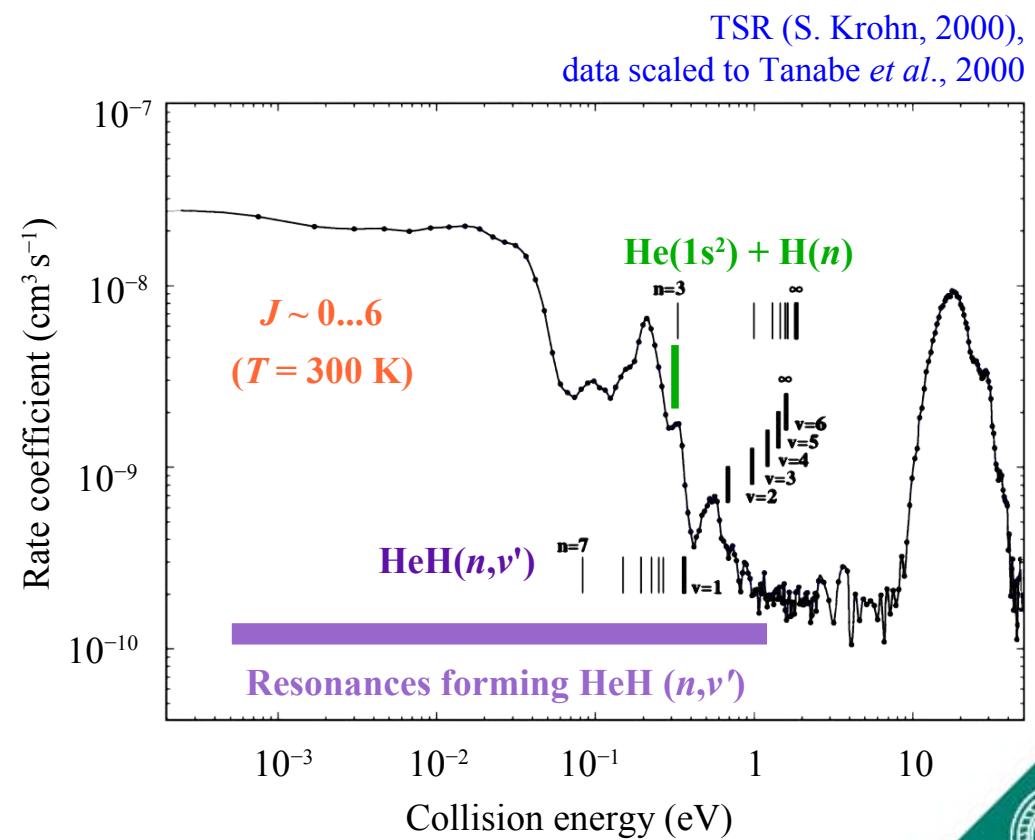
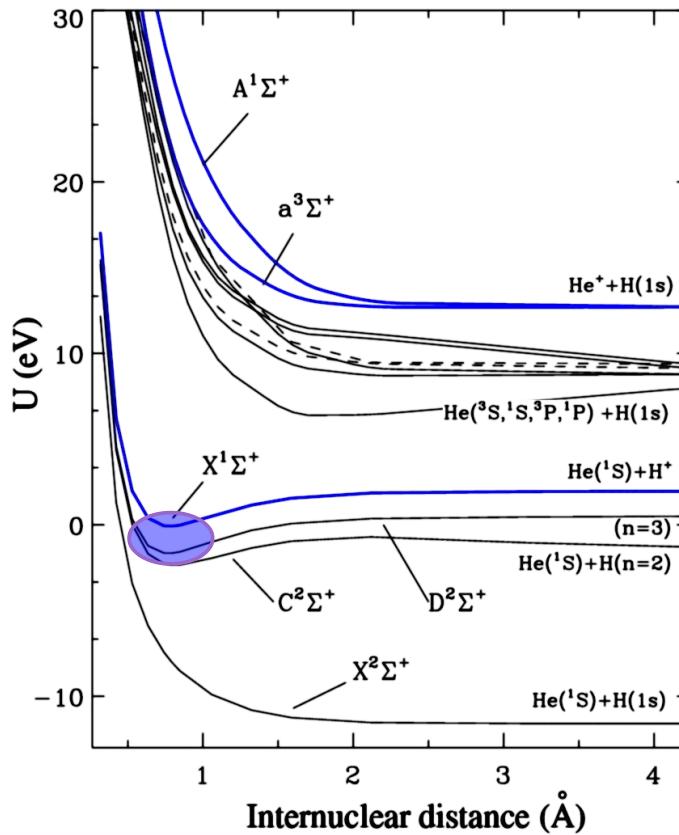




Outlook: recombination experiments

- IR active species (e.g.)

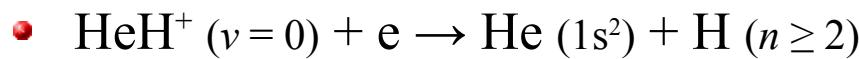
- $\text{HeH}^+ (v=0) + \text{e} \rightarrow \text{He} (1s^2) + \text{H} (n \geq 2)$



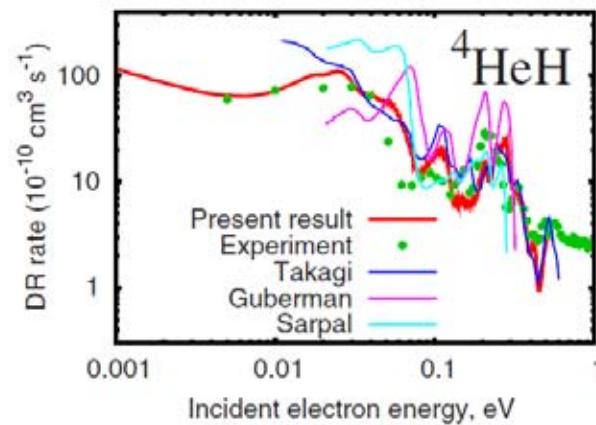


Outlook: recombination experiments

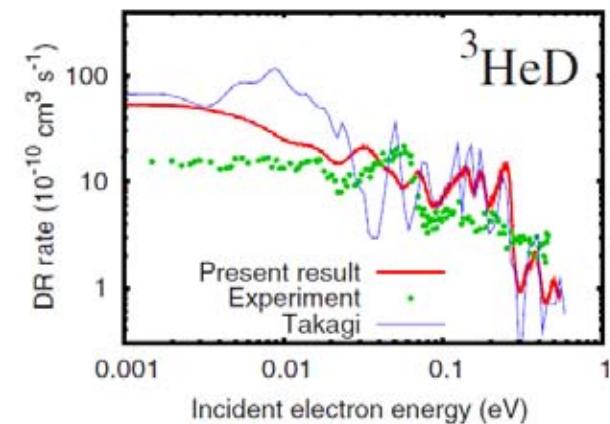
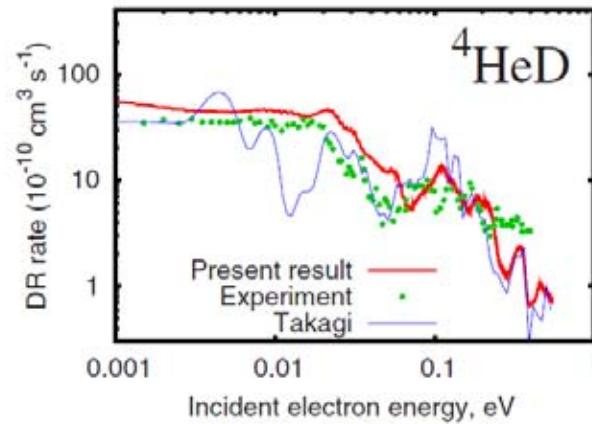
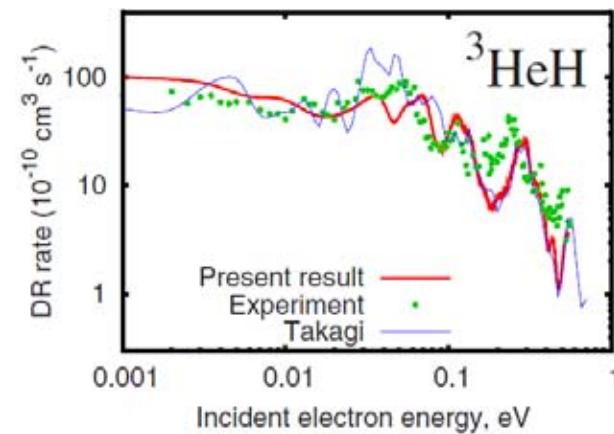
- IR active species (e.g.)



@ CSR:
 $10 \text{ K} \rightarrow J = 0$



convolved with
 $T = 800 \text{ K} !$





Outlook: recombination experiments

- Slow heavy ions

- ... difficult to study because of technical limits:

- Slow ions

- short storage times

- no electron cooling

- high residual gas collision rate i.e. high non-electron background, ...

- ... but CSR has:

- Extremely High Vacuum

- Long storage times

- Electron cooling

- Good recombination/collision signal ratio



Outlook: recombination experiments

- Slow, heavy/complex ions
 - Singly-charged atomic ions: C⁺, N⁺, F⁺, Si⁺, P⁺, Cl⁺, Fe⁺
 - Contribute to cold astrochemistry [Bryans et al., ApJ 694 (2009)]
 - Dielectronic recombination via fine-structure excitation
$$\text{C}^+ \left(^2\text{P}_{1/2} \right) + \text{e}^- (< 8 \text{ meV}) \rightarrow \text{C}^{**} \left(^2\text{P}_{3/2}, nl \right) \rightarrow \text{C}^* + \gamma$$

Not measurable in TSR due to field ionisation and non-DR background!
 - Cluster / fullerene ions ...
 - Dependence of rate coefficients on internal excitations ?
 - DR of large organic molecules C_xH_y⁺, C_xH_yOH⁺ ...
 - Complex chemistry in cold interstellar media
 - Transition to non-dissociative recombination?
 - Recombination by non-destructive intramolecular energy repartitioning.





Summary

- CSR, a **next-generation electrostatic storage ring** is in construction.
- It will feature a fully-functional **electron cooler**.
- It will be **all-cryogenic**, providing very low residual gas density and IR background radiation.
- Besides other applications, it will be the platform of choice for electron-ion collision experiments with **molecular and low-charged heavy ions**.





Thank you!



... and many more ...





Thank you!

