# **Extraction of Coulomb Crystals with Limited Emittance** Growth

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#### Abstract

Laser Doppler cooled ion traps can produce stationary bunches of ions with extremely low velocity spread (0.6m/s RMS) and emittance (10<sup>-13</sup>m normalised). This corresponds to temperatures of a few milli-Kelvin and allows the ions to settle into a fixed lattice analogous to a solid crystal, but with the Coulomb repulsion balanced by the trapping force, rather than a chemical bond. Extraction of such a bunch into a beamline could provide a new regime of ultra-low emittance beams if the emittance is preserved through the extraction operation. This paper shows that extraction from the ion trap and initial acceleration does not cause drastic growth, thus preserving the ultra-low emittance nature of the bunch. Techniques for compensating coherent `emittance growth' effects such as distortion bunch nonlinear also are investigated.

# **Coulomb Crystal**

#### **Uncontrolled Extraction**



# Paul Trap Field Model

Simple six point electrode model, f=2MHz.



Coulomb crystal of 2000 <sup>40</sup>Ca<sup>+</sup> ions in the simulation before extraction.

### **Analytic Formula for Zero Emittance Growth**



 $\rightarrow$  Space charge force is also linear  $\bar{F}_{n,i}^{\rm sc} = -\bar{F}_{n,i}^{\rm trap} = 2q\bar{k}_i x_{n,i}$ 

Emittance growth factors, with and without AM modulation of transverse RF focussing.

# **Balanced Extraction**



---G\_x (const. u\_tr) ---G\_y ---G\_z ---G\_x (modulated u\_tr) ---G\_y ---G\_z

Improved emittance growth factors, with and without AM modulation.



### **Extraction Methods**

The simplest method is **uncontrolled extraction** where  $U_{+7}$  is set to zero for t  $\geq$  $t_{extract}$ . The beam will pass through  $e_{+7}$  but not encounter a field singularity.

**Balanced extraction** is also considered, which sets  $U_{+7}$  to zero while simultaneously doubling  $U_{z}$ . This has the advantage of keeping  $d^2V/dz^2$  the same before and after Lextract



Assume extracted bunch scales equally in all axes  $\mathbf{x}_n = \alpha(t)\mathbf{x}_n^0$  $\mathbf{F}_n^{\mathrm{sc}} = \mathbf{F}_n^{\mathrm{sc},0} / \alpha^2$ Inverse square law  $\bar{F}_{n,i}^{\rm sc} = \frac{\bar{F}_{n,i}^{\rm sc,0}}{\alpha^2} = \frac{2q\bar{k}_i^0 x_{n,i}^0}{\alpha^2} \qquad \begin{array}{l} {\rm x}^0 \text{ was original crystal,}\\ {\rm linear force} \end{array}$  $\bar{F}_{n,i} = \bar{F}_{n,i}^{\text{trap}} + \bar{F}_{n,i}^{\text{sc}} = -2q\bar{k}_i x_{n,i} + \frac{2q\bar{k}_i^0 x_{n,i}^0}{\alpha^2}$  $m\ddot{x}_{n,i} = m\ddot{\alpha}x_{n,i}^{0} = -2q\bar{k}_{i}\alpha x_{n,i}^{0} + \frac{2q\bar{k}_{i}^{0}x_{n,i}^{0}}{\alpha^{2}} \quad F=ma$ 

Choose external focussing force to maintain uniform scaling

$$\ddot{\alpha} = \frac{2q}{m} \left( -\bar{k}_i \alpha + \frac{\bar{k}_i^0}{\alpha^2} \right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \bar{k}_i = \frac{\bar{k}_i^0}{\alpha^3} - \frac{m}{2q} \frac{\ddot{\alpha}}{\alpha}$$

Can be done with amplitude modulation (AM) of RF for the transverse trap electrode strength  $u_{tr}$ 





---emittance\_y ---emittance\_z ---emittance x

Bunch size and emittance during balanced extraction with optimal DC bias and no AM.

### **Increasing Voltage**



 $-G_x$  (const. u\_tr)  $-G_y -G_z$ 

Varying bias voltage with balanced extraction,  $u_{la}$  set to 0.00072 $\Delta V(\mathbf{0})$  and  $u_{tr}$  set to maintain a spherical Coulomb crystal (no modulation).

Trap potential along the z axis before and after extraction, for two different methods.

Bunch size and emittance during balanced extraction with unlimited  $u_{tr}$  AM modulation and  $\Delta V(\mathbf{0}) = 15V$ .





