

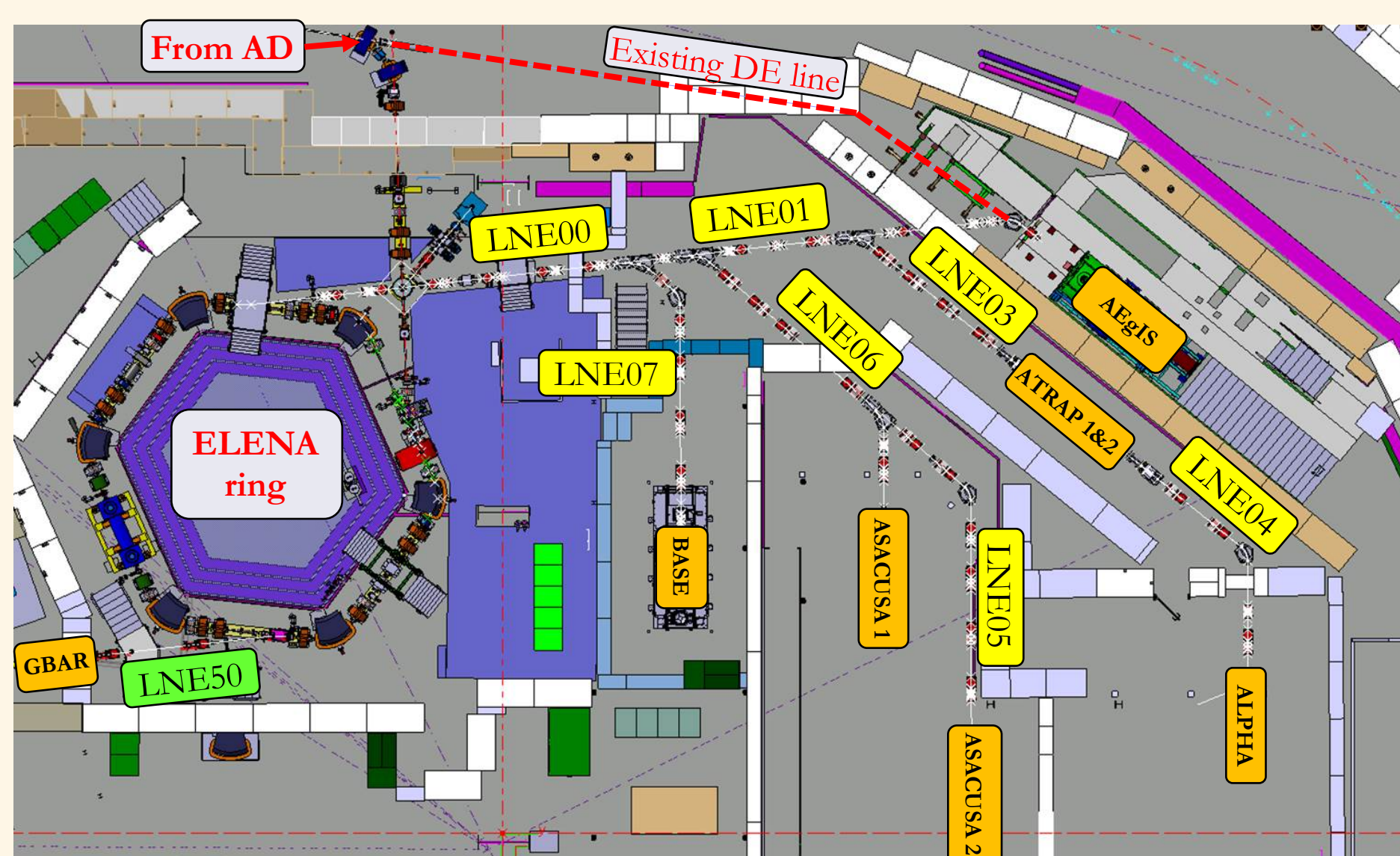
The Extra Low Energy Antiproton facility

Aim: to extend the antimatter factory at CERN

- Further **decelerate** the 5.3 MeV antiprotons coming from the AD down to 100 keV
- Increase experiment trapping efficiency** up to two order of magnitude

Timeline:

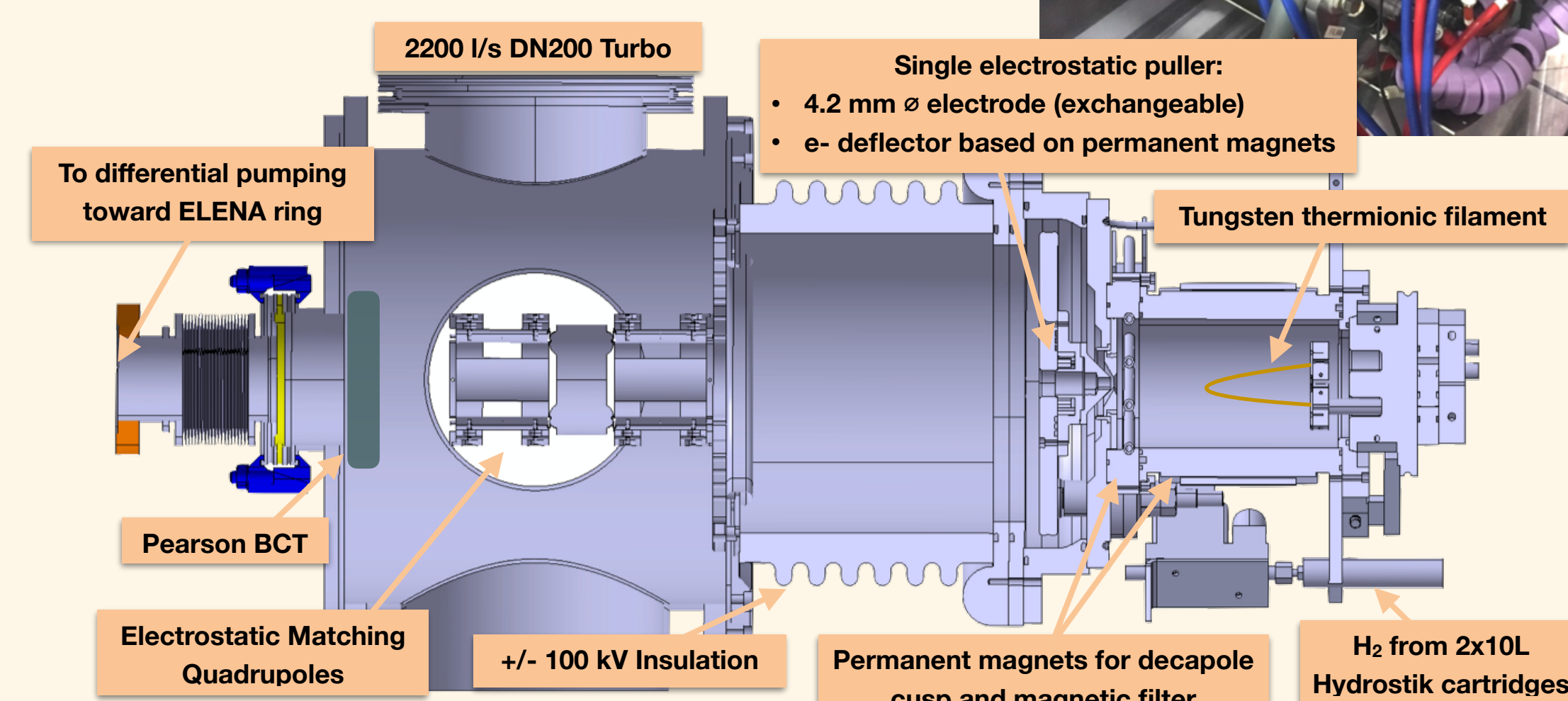
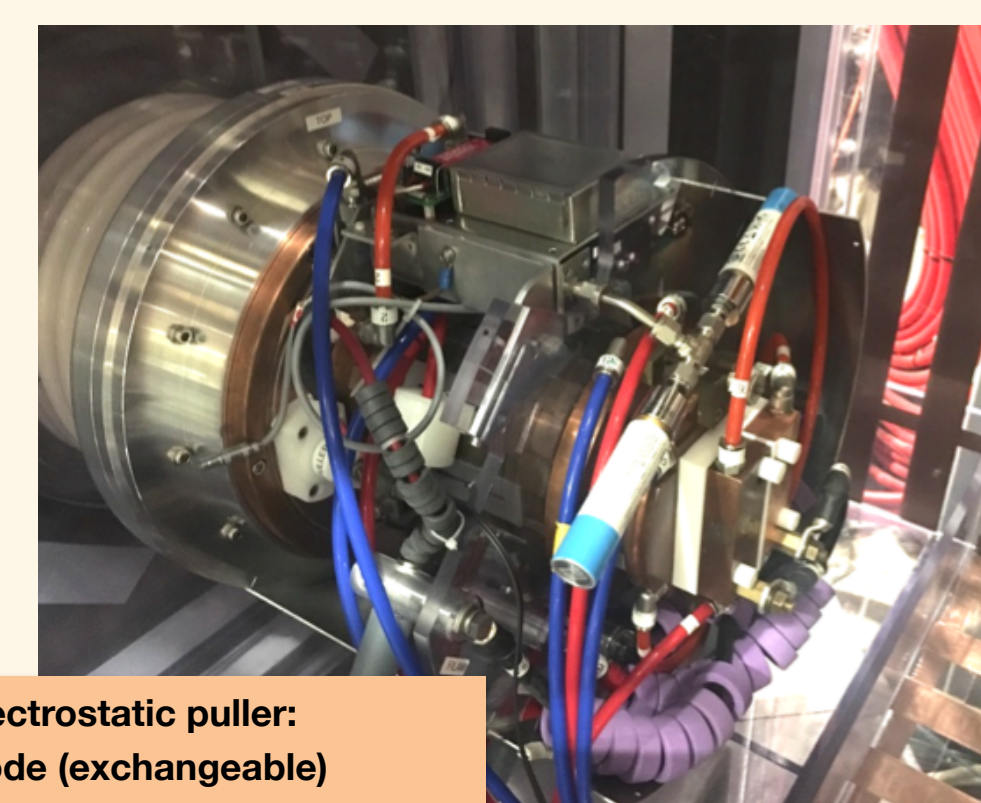
- Approved** at CERN in June 2011
- First H⁻ beam circulating** in the ring by end 2016
- First pbar beam with parameters relatively close to nominal** by end 2018
- Installation of electrostatic transfer lines** toward experiments 2019-2020
- Commissioning of transfer lines with H⁻** 2020-2021
- pbar delivered to experiments** by mid 2021



ELENA Ion Source: Parameters / Wish list

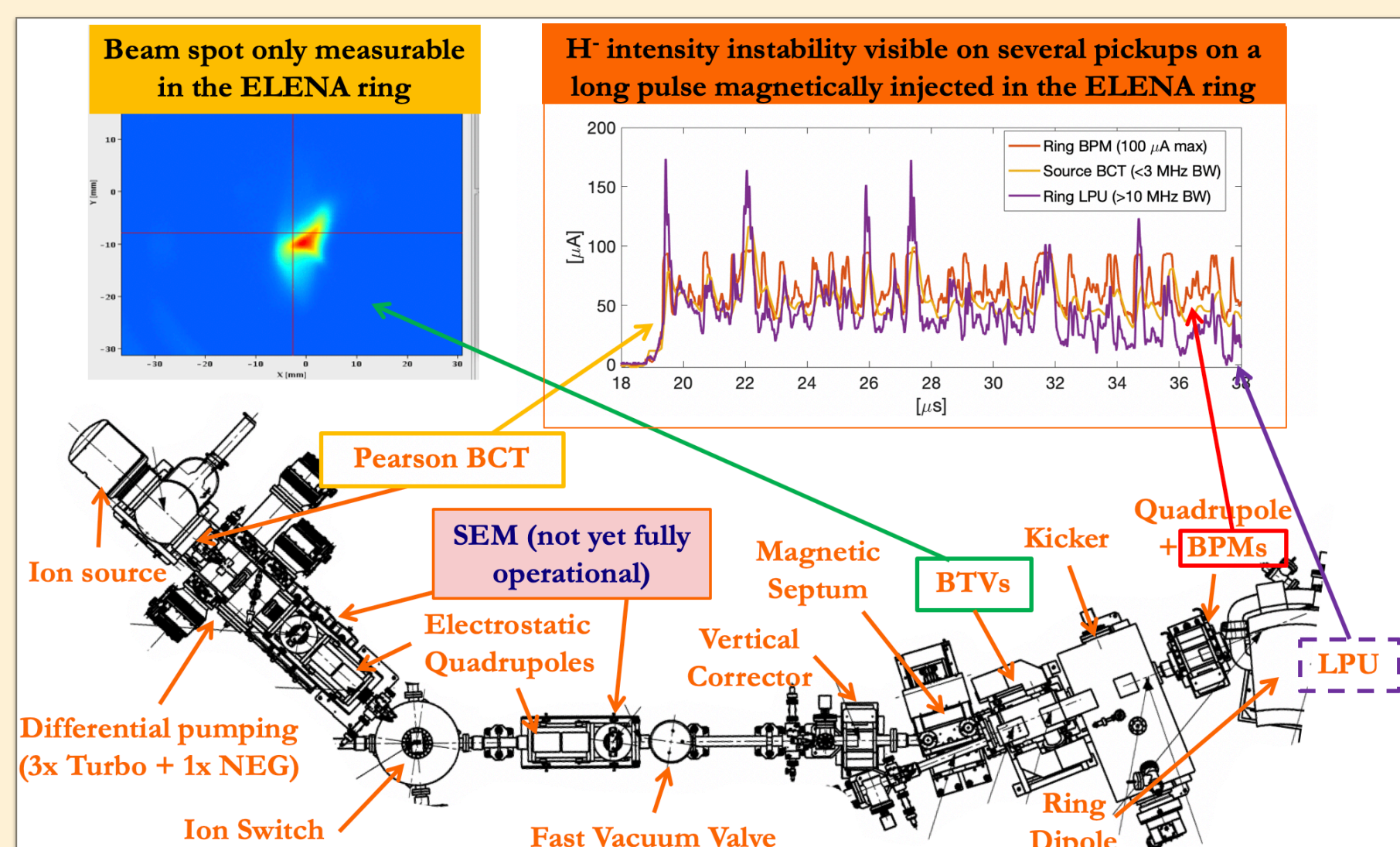
Aim: to mimic antiproton beam for ring and transfer line commissioning

- H⁻ and p beam pulses: ~100 uA amplitude, ~1 us length, 100 keV energy
 - Note: only <650 ns-long pulses injectable in ELENA ring by injection kicker
- r.m.s. physical emittance of ~1 mm mrad
- Good shot-to-shot stability and repeatability:**
 - order of a few % intensity and emittance
 - order of 0.1% or better energy stability
- Low vacuum contamination** to preserve ~10⁻¹¹ mbar in ELENA ring

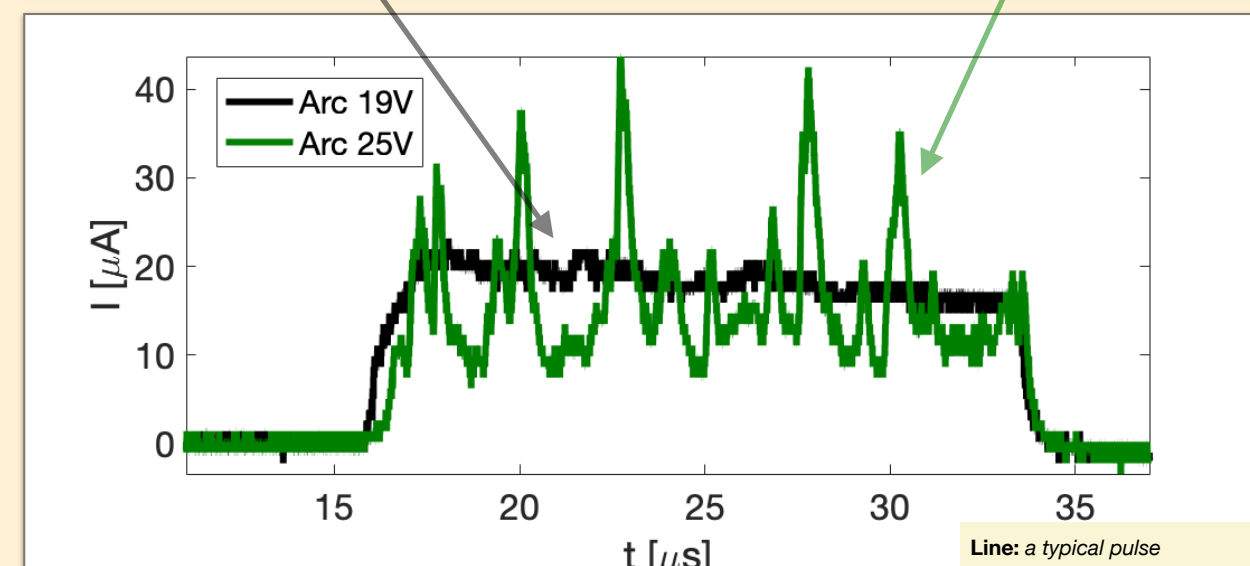
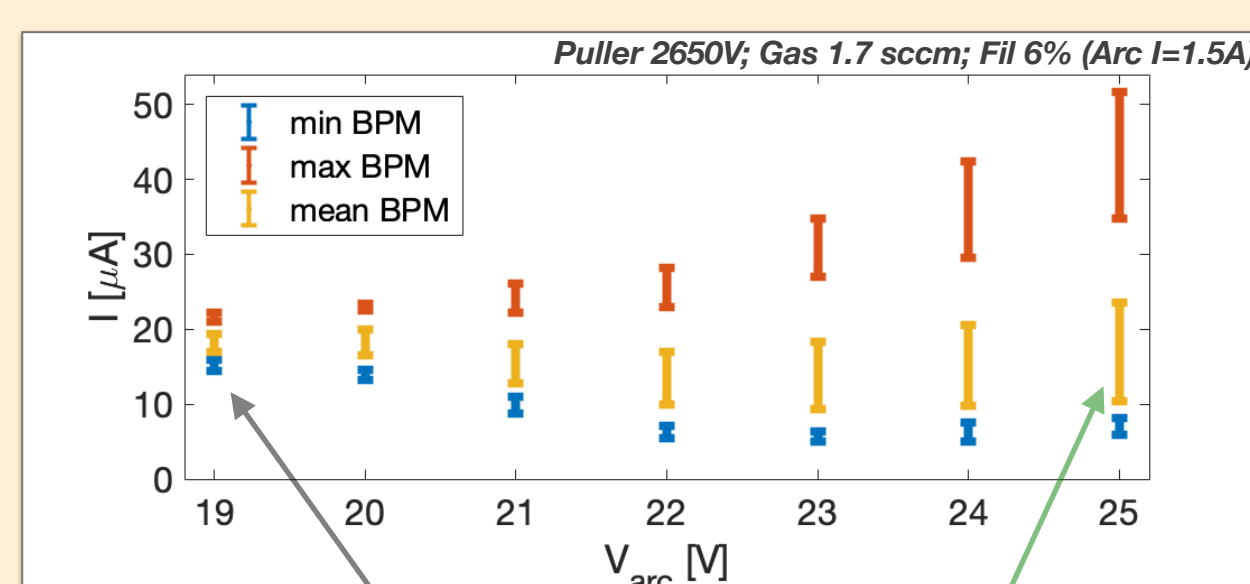


Based on a refurbished and upgraded **multi-cusp volume source** previously used at the COSY/Jülich injector cyclotron

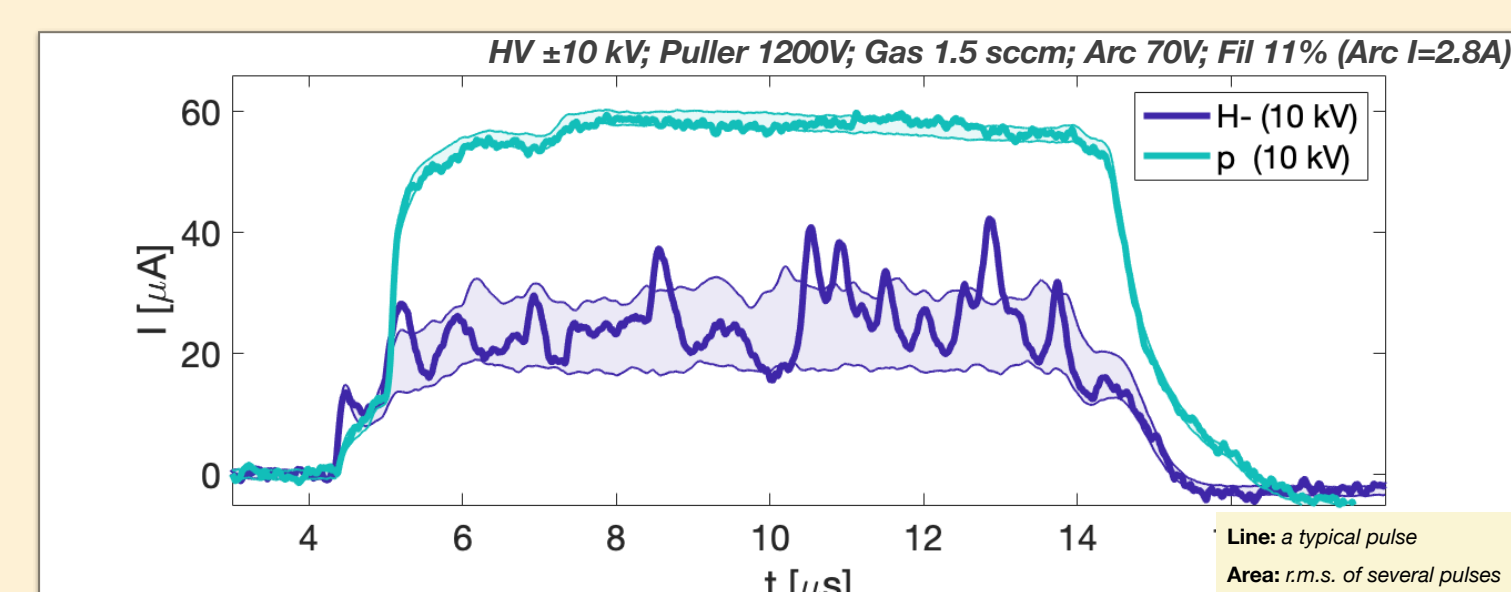
Intra-pulse and shot-to-shot H⁻ intensity stability issue



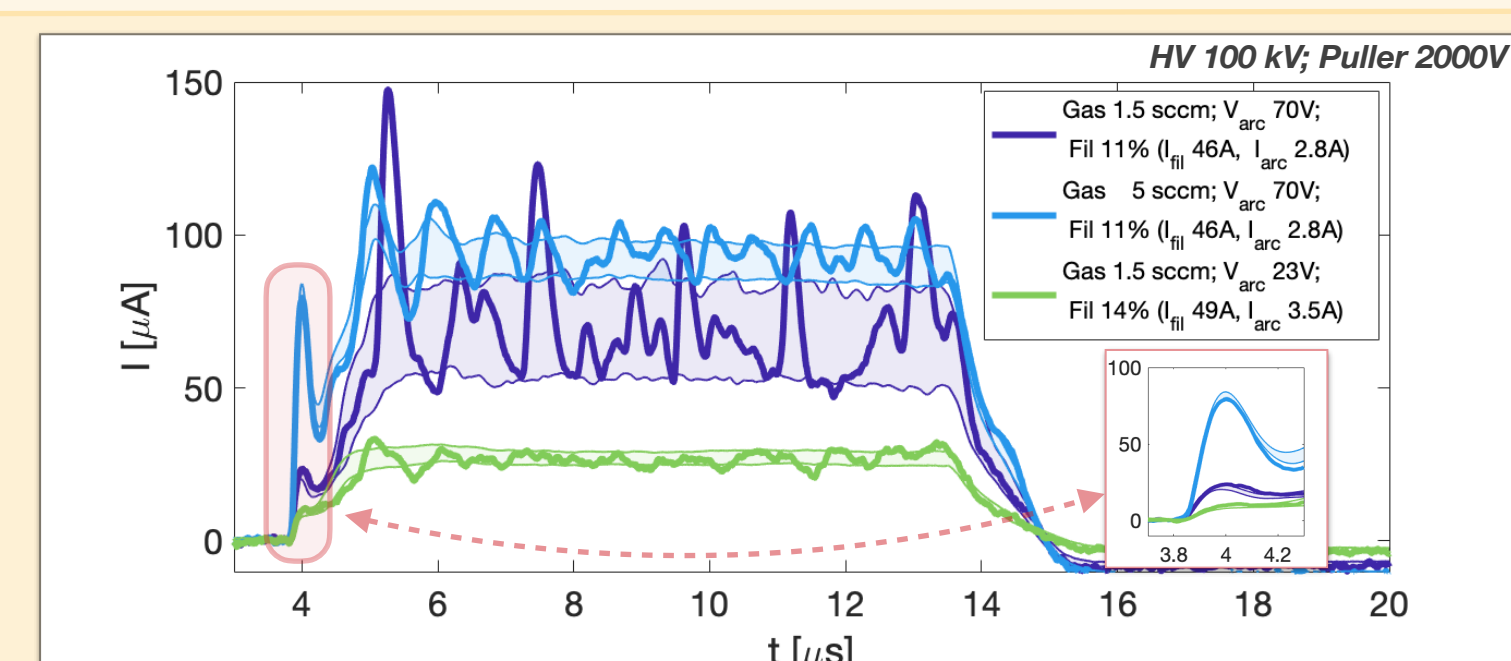
- Original setup had **poor instrumentation** also due to delays on SEM profile monitors, only now almost operational
- The original Pearson **BCT was not sensitive enough** to perform single shot acquisition due to background noise
- BPMs in the ELENA ring first revealed this instability**, then confirmed with the **ring longitudinal pickup (LPU)** and finally also on the source **BCT thanks to ultra-low-noise amplifier** developed at CERN



- Multi-parameter scan revealed that H⁻ pulse is **more stable for very low arc voltages** (at the limit of the plasma switching off), but it also provides **lower average intensity**
- During **first tests**, a **small increase on gas pressure did not seem beneficial**
 - No higher pressure were attempted not to risk ring vacuum contamination



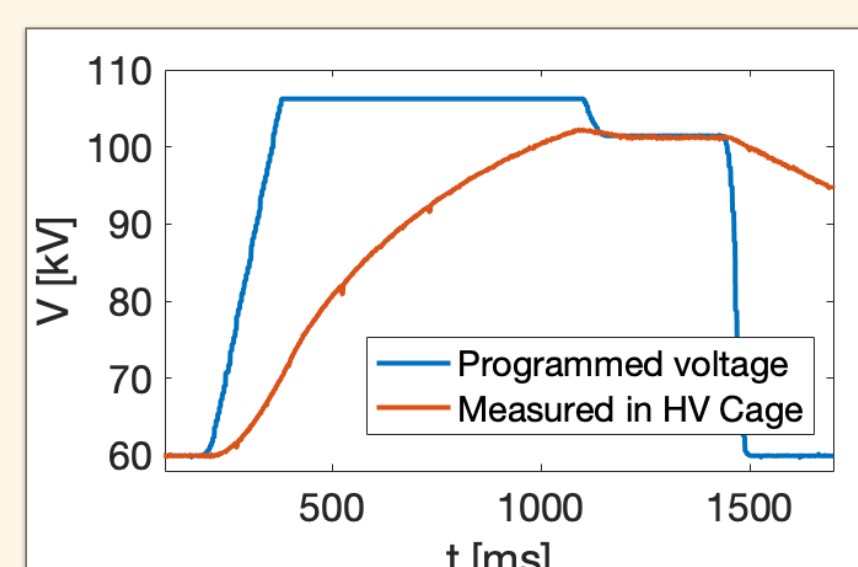
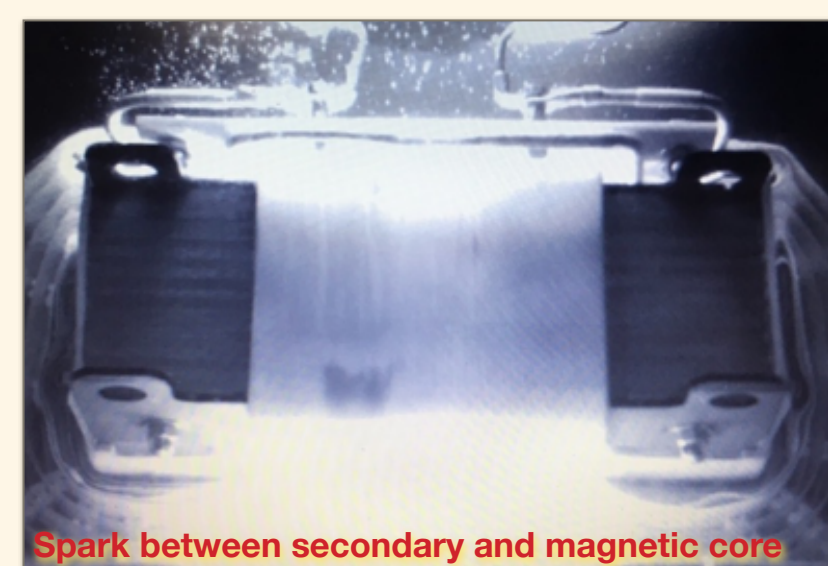
- Comparison between extracted **protons** and **H⁻** with the same plasma parameters **points toward an instability in the H⁻ formation process**



- Considerably **higher gas pressures** also seems to **cure the instability while preserving average intensity**
 - Remarkably high stability of the first 400 ns peak**

HV Insulation Transformer Breakdowns

- Designed** to run at ±100 kV DC, with 400 Hz power supplies
 - No commercial solution** for a **reliable insulation transformer** (several breakdowns)
- In-house driven development** may have **found a solution** (oil insulation, larger tank)
 - Also **updated the control system to work in pulsed mode** (no issues experienced)



Recent Improvements and Future Plans

- Added and improved several instruments** for online diagnostics
 - A **more sensitive (x100) BCT** after the source with the **possibility** to hold a screen for **direct beam spot characterisation and optimisation**
 - Online and high bandwidth** measurement of **e⁻ current** dumped on the **puller**
 - Faraday cage HV measurement** to allow for HV pulsed operation
 - Vacuum leak test** of the source was performed showing no major issues
 - Estimated **plasma chamber pressure: 4e-5/1.2e-3 mbar** for 0/1 sccm gas
- Beam quality and stability in the ring** with new settings **to be evaluated**
- Plans to **investigate if H⁻ production can be stabilised** in other ways:
 - Could a **different filament shape** be beneficial?
 - Is something wrong with the **magnetic configuration** of the magnetic filter?