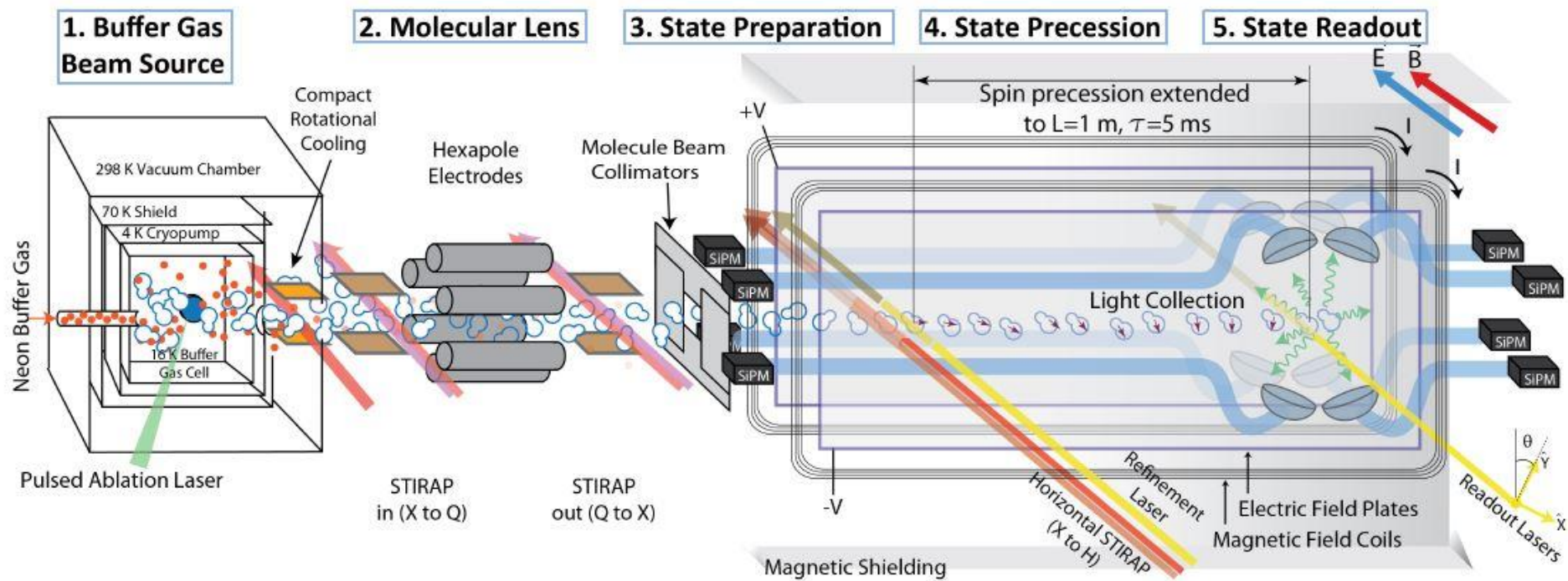


CFP student talk

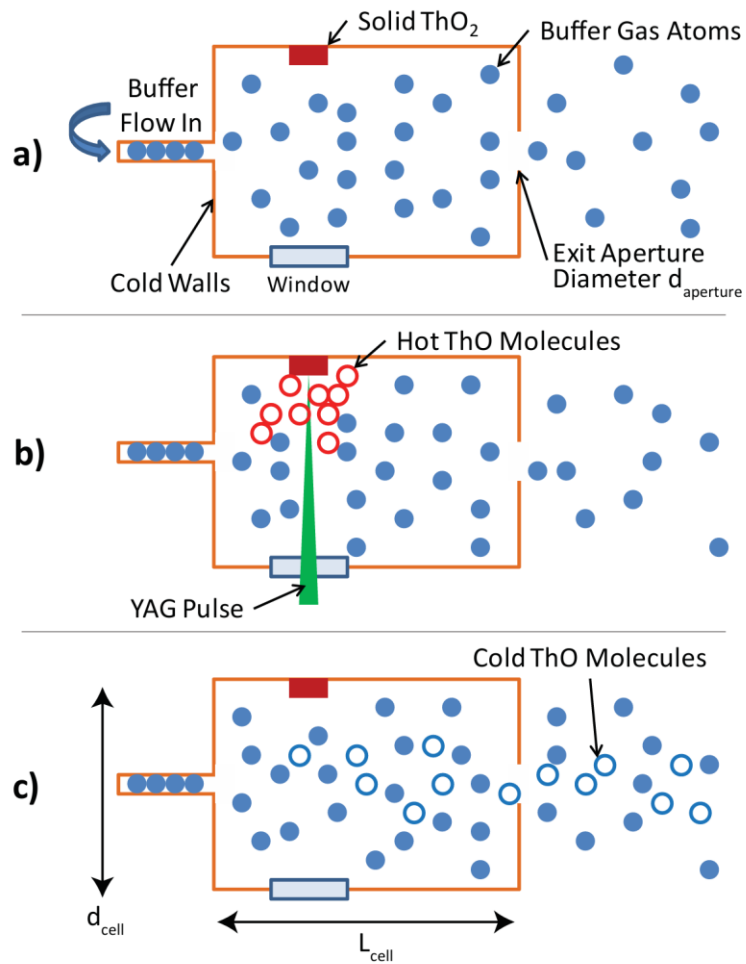
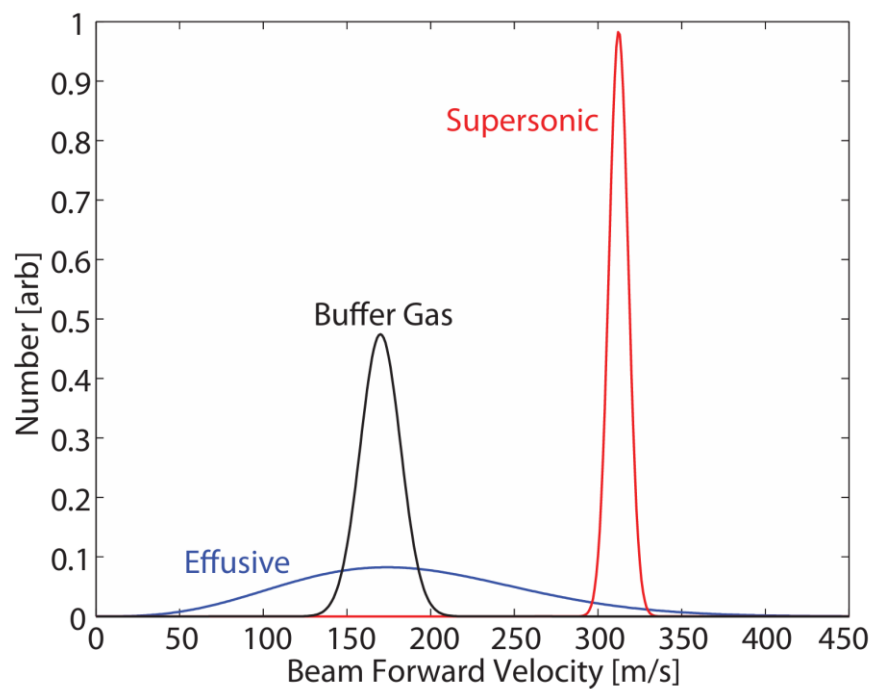
Cryogenic Buffer Gas Beam Source  
and  
Electrostatic Lens  
for ACME project

Zhen Han

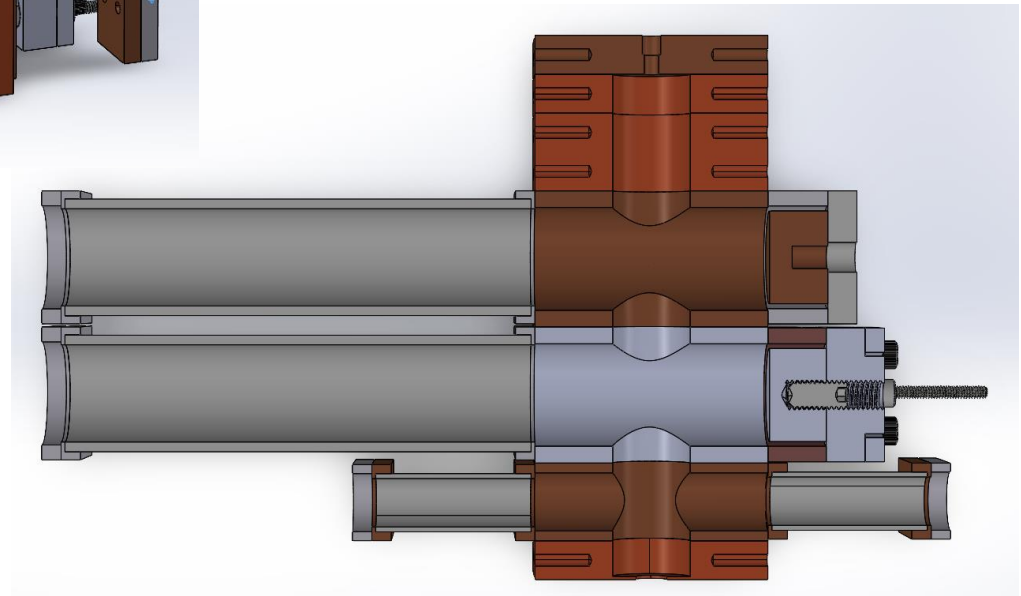
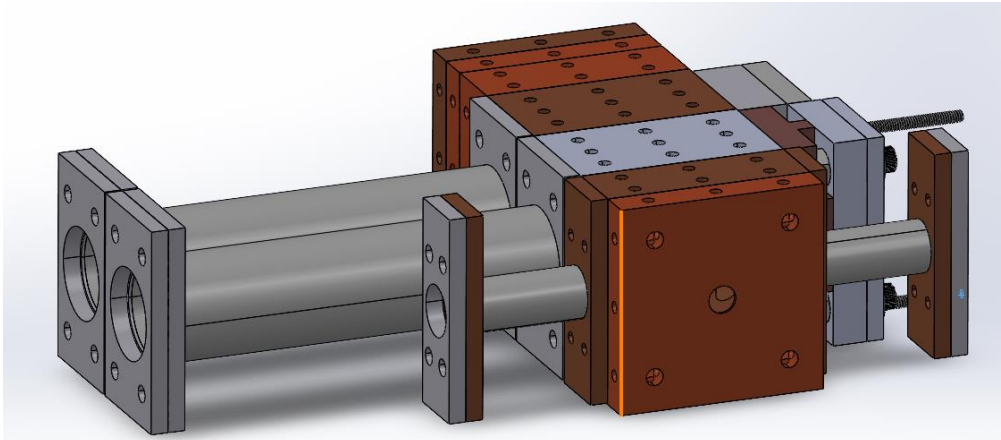


$$\delta d_e = \frac{1}{2T\mathcal{E}_{eff}\sqrt{N}}$$

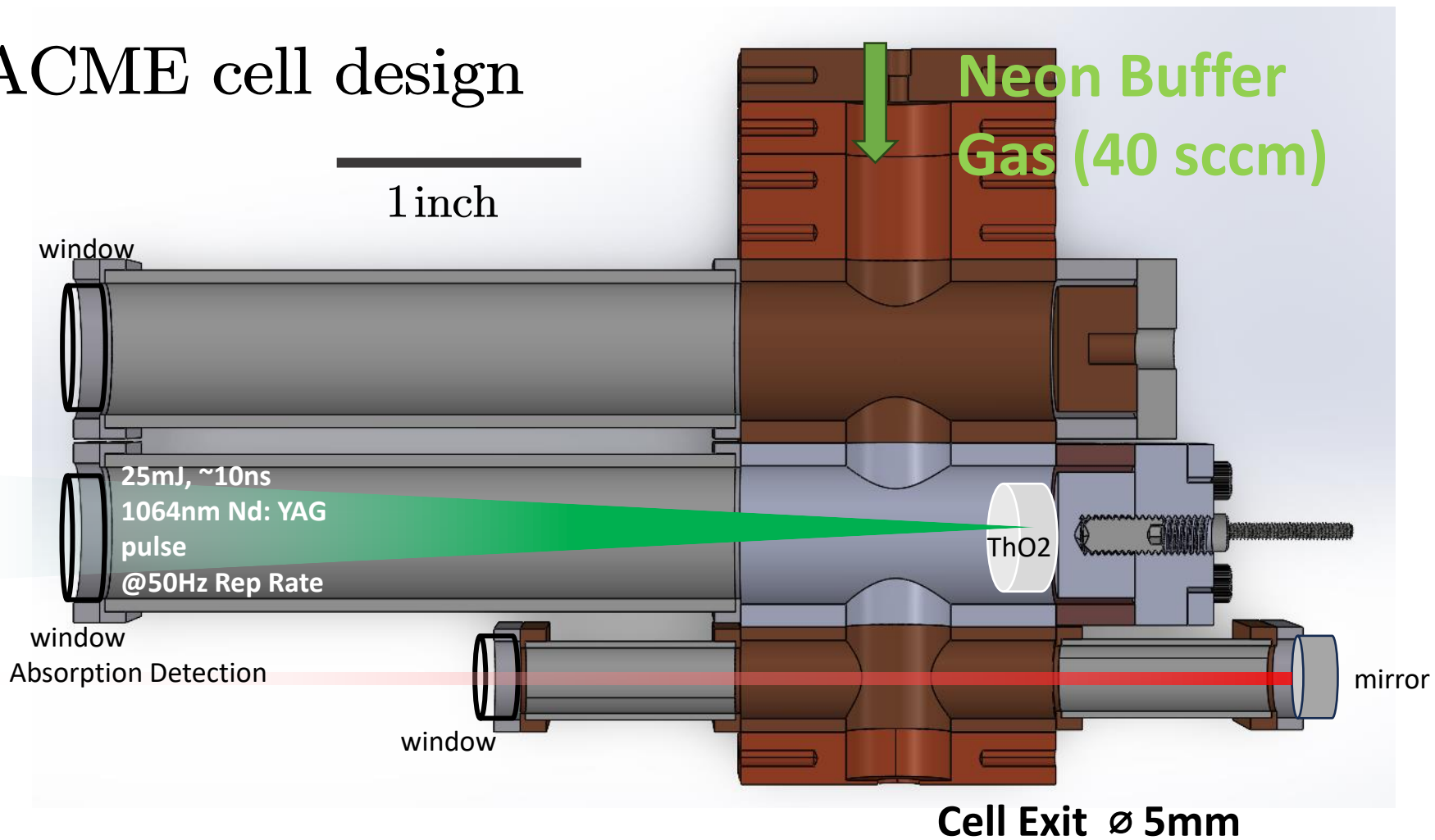
# Buffer Gas Beam Source



# ACME cell design



# ACME cell design



ACME

Cryogenic

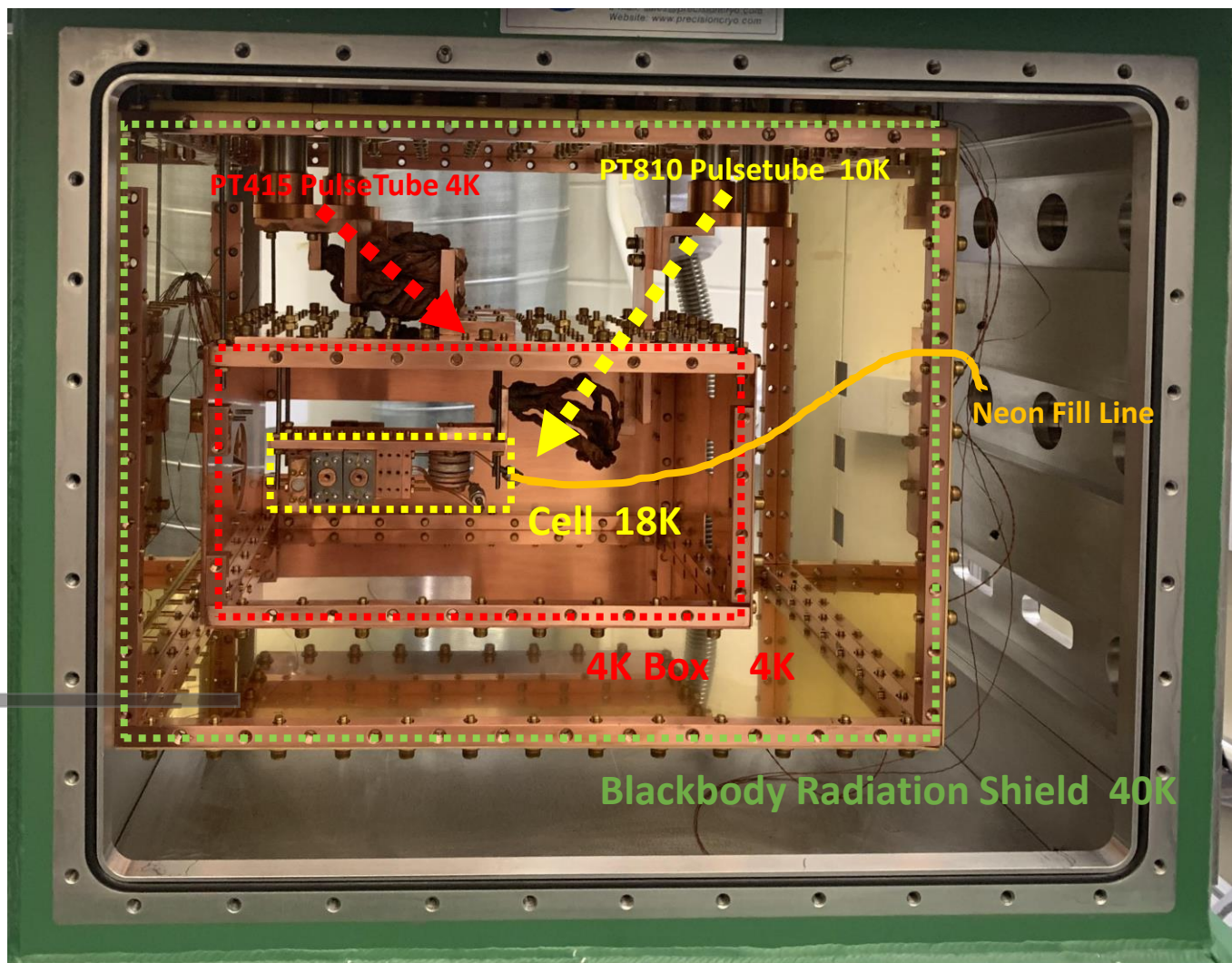
Buffer

Gas

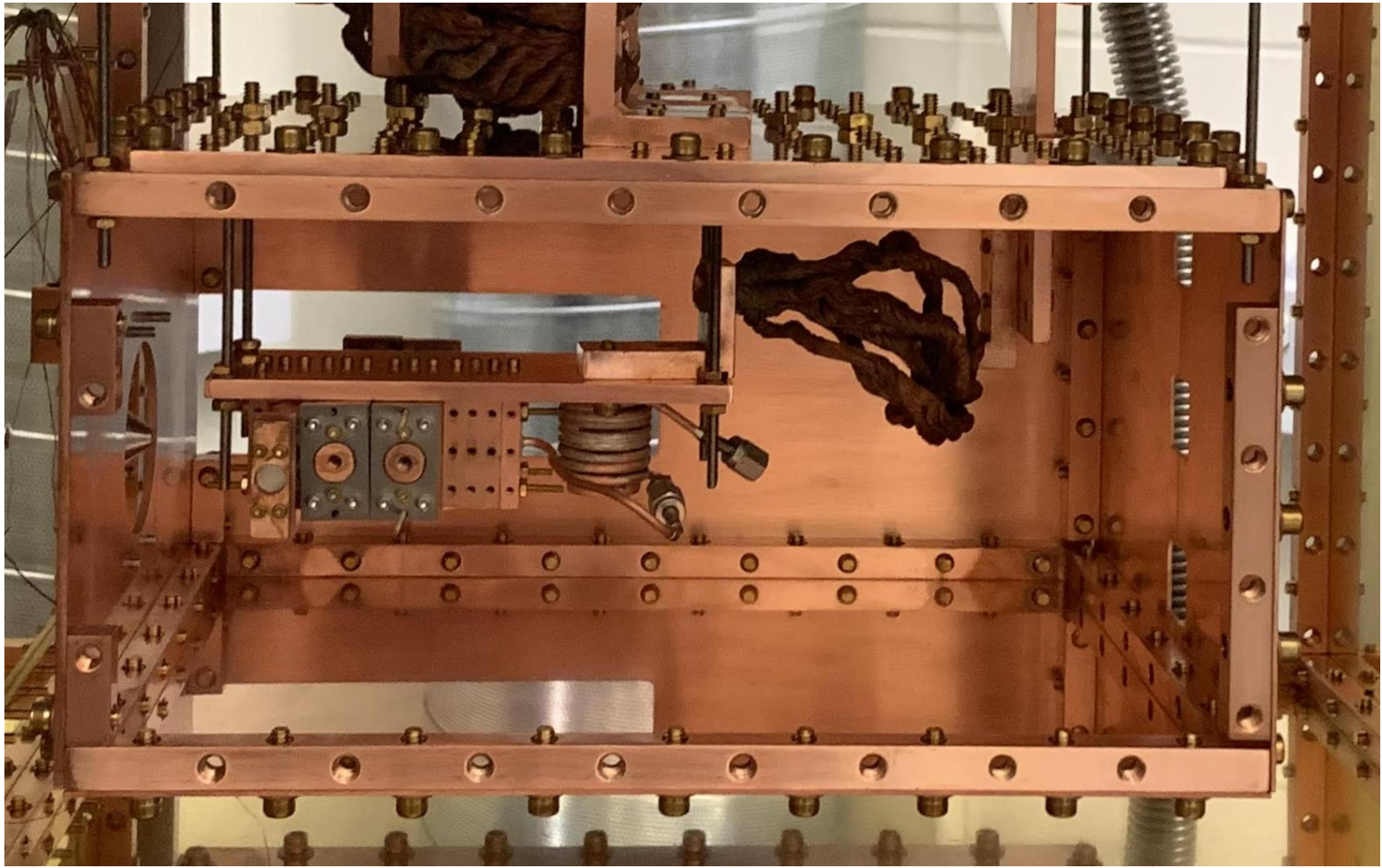
Beam source

(CBGB)

Beam direction





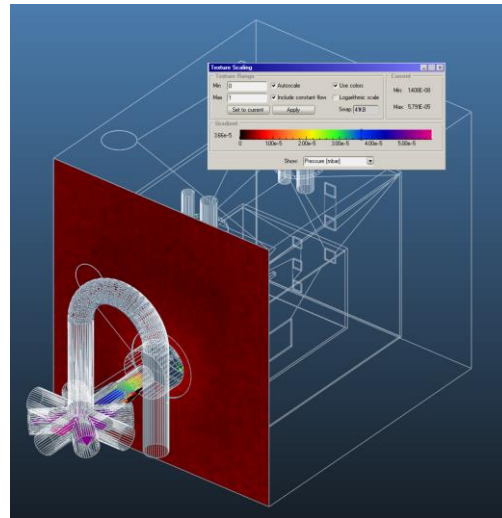


# Cryopumping in CBGB

# Molflow Simulation

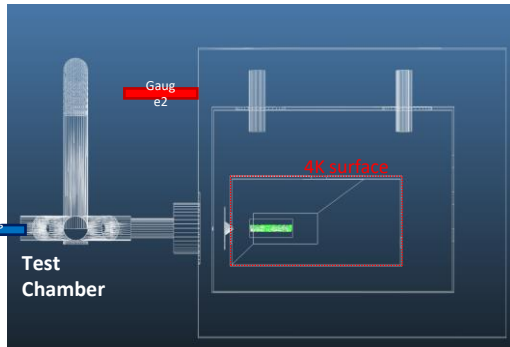
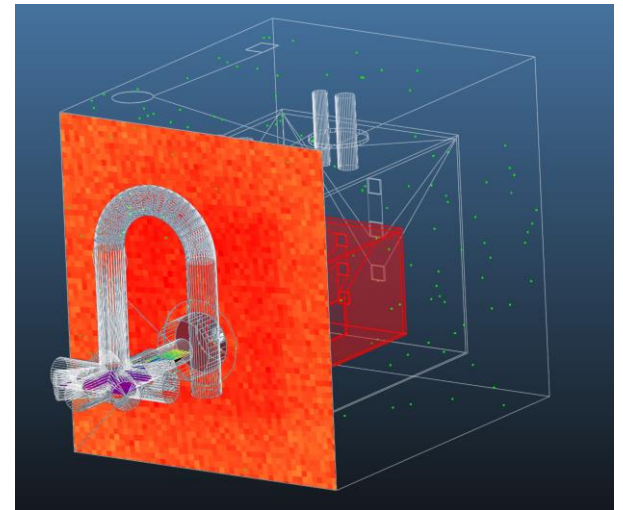
molflow simulation

4K surface, Sticking probability = 0.6



molflow simulation

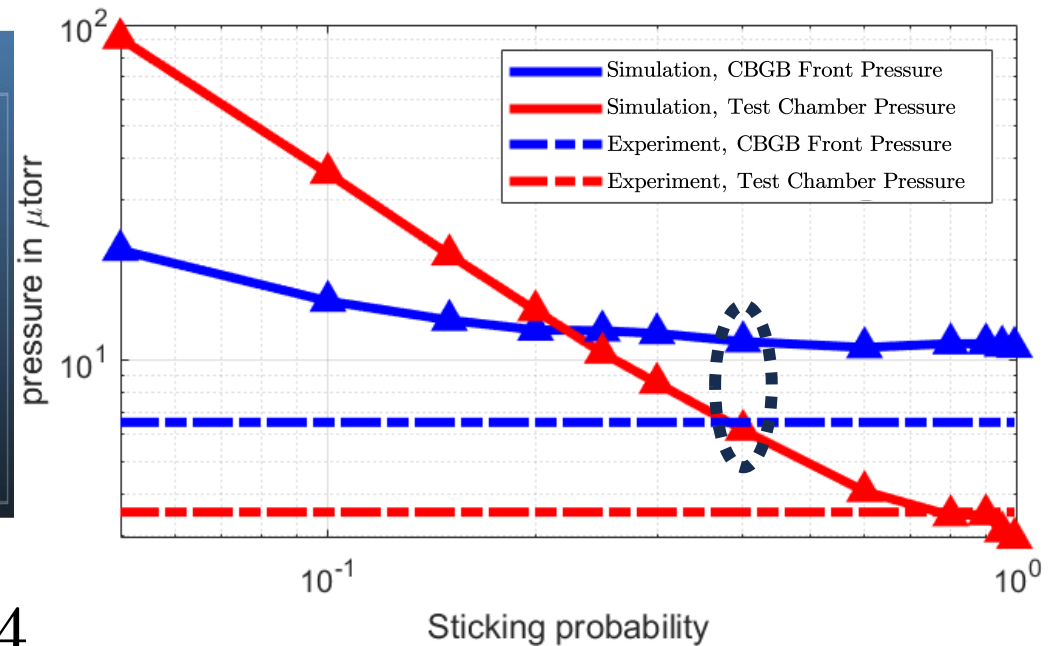
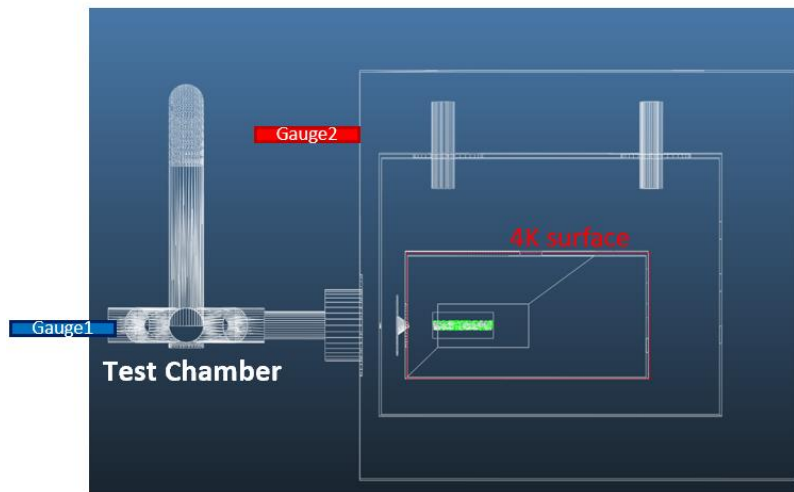
4K surface, Sticking probability = 0.2





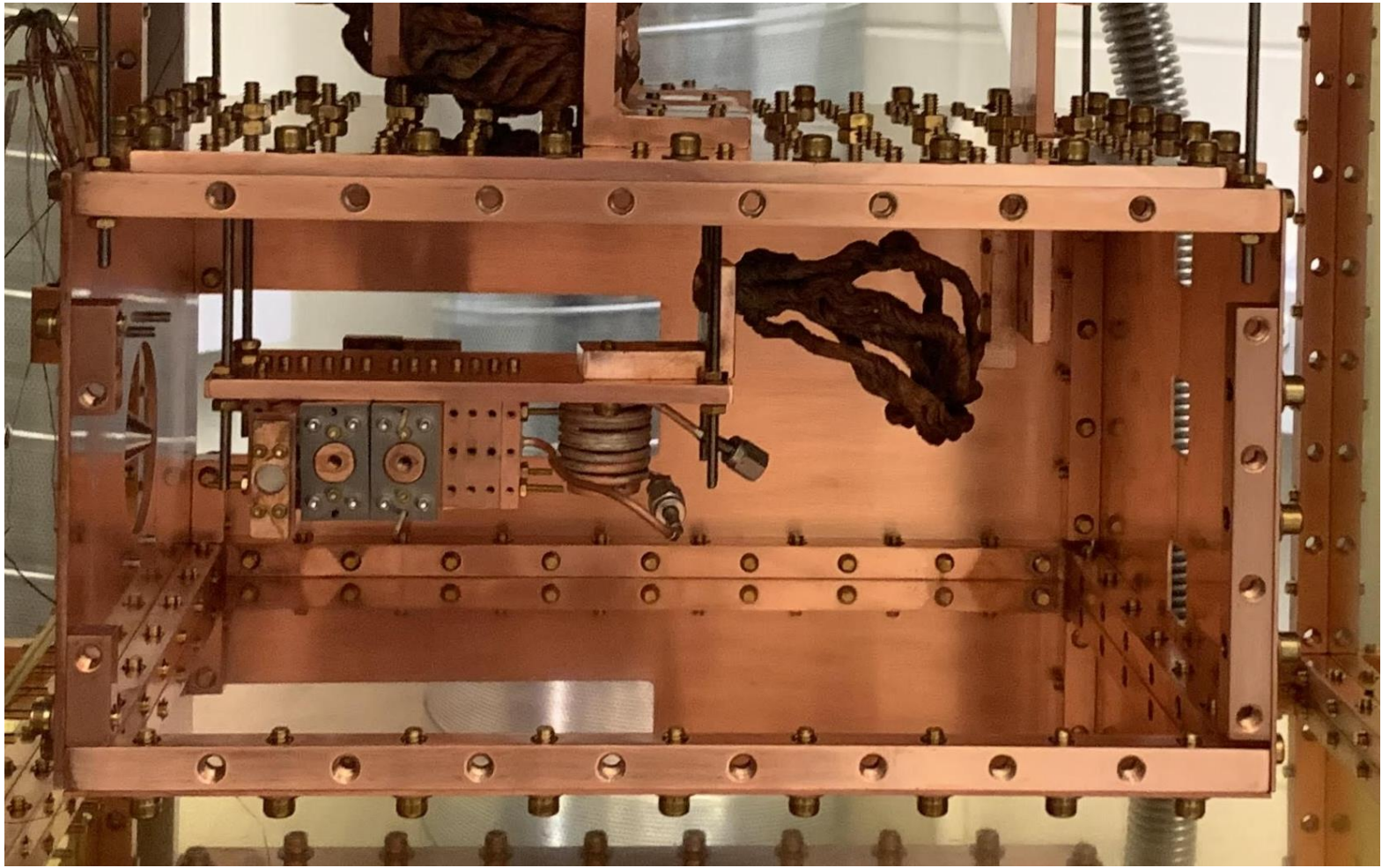
# Cryopumping in CBGB

## Pressure vs. Sticking Probability



$$p_{\text{stick}} = 0.4$$

( $p_{\text{stick}} = 0.4 \sim 5000$  l/s pumping speed for whole 4K system)



ACME

Cryogenic

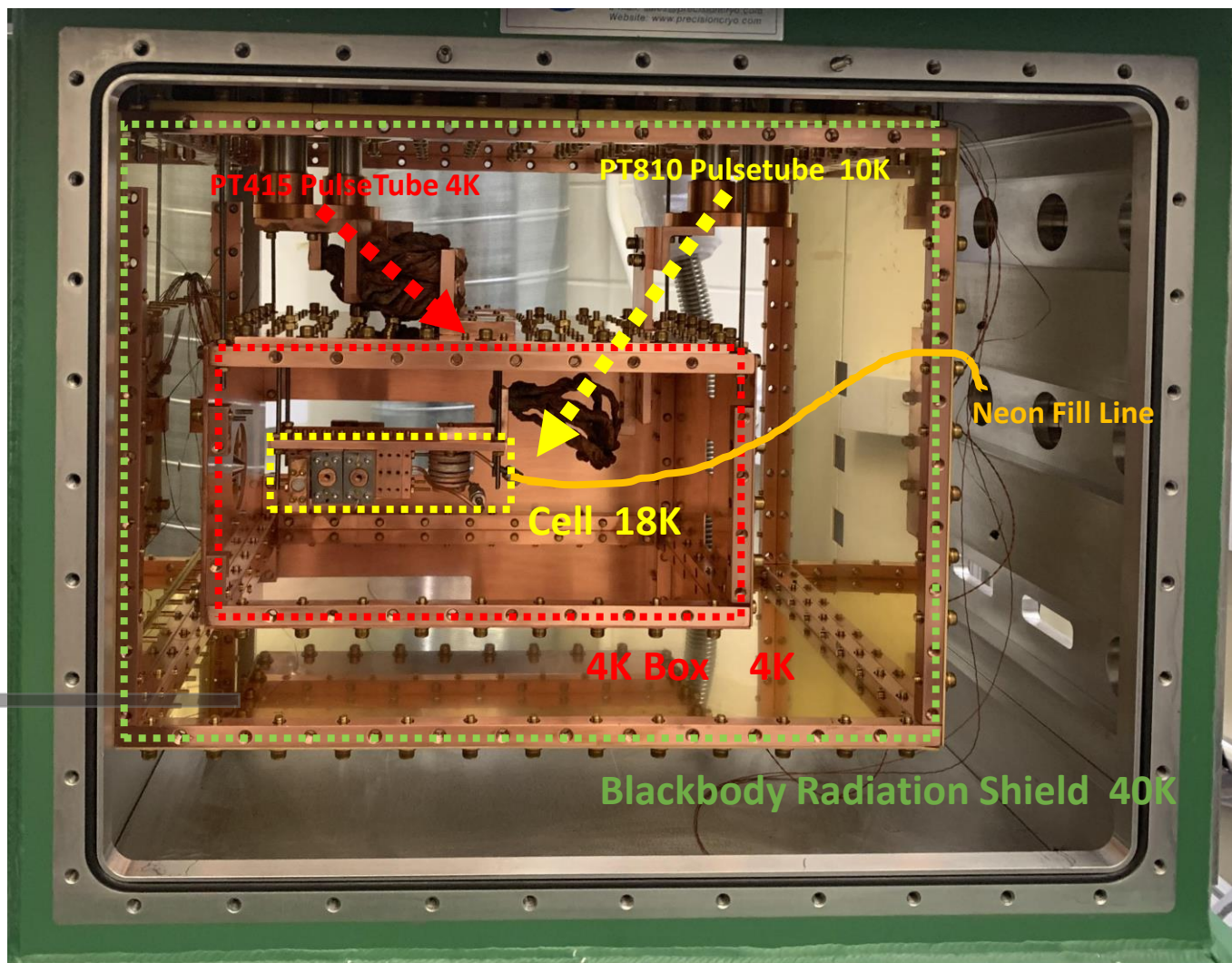
Buffer

Gas

Beam source

(CBGB)

Beam direction



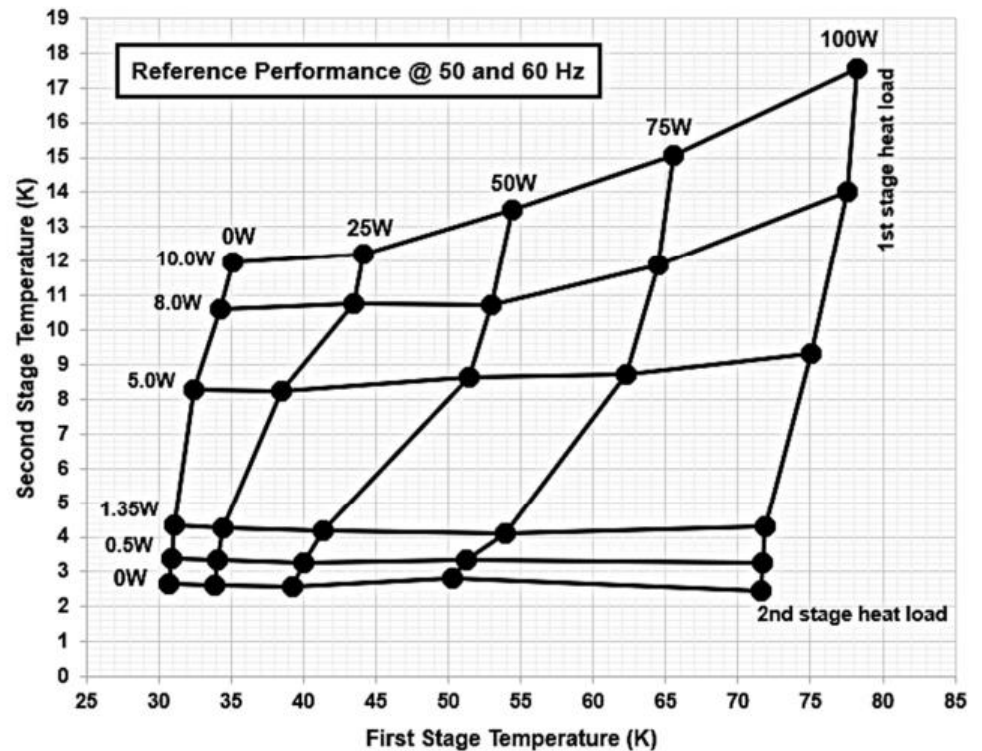


# Black Body Radiation

$$P = \sigma AT^4$$

$$\sim 0.05 \text{ W/cm}^2 \quad @ 300 \text{ K}$$

PT415-RM Cryocooler Capacity Curve



ACME

Cryogenic

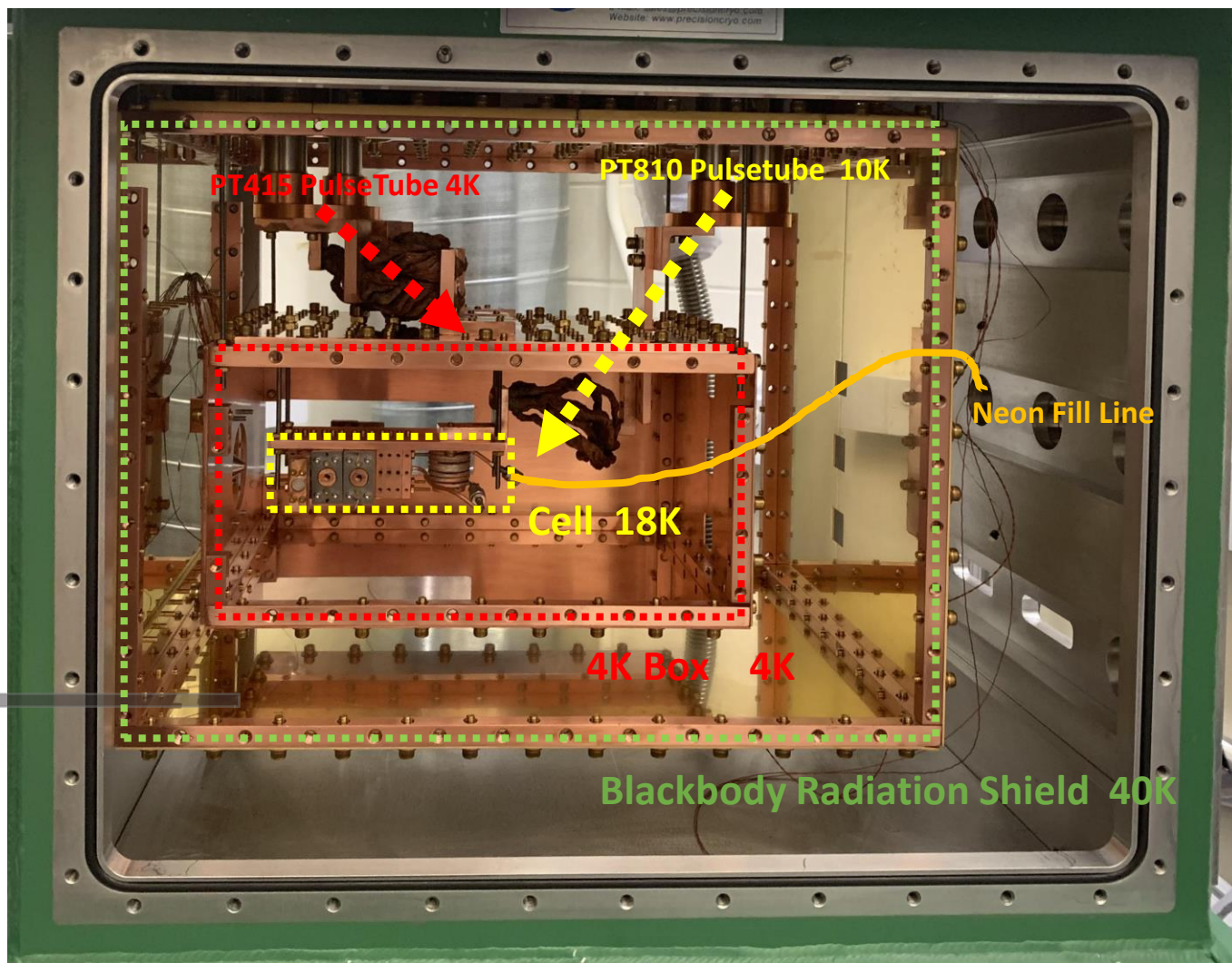
Buffer

Gas

Beam source

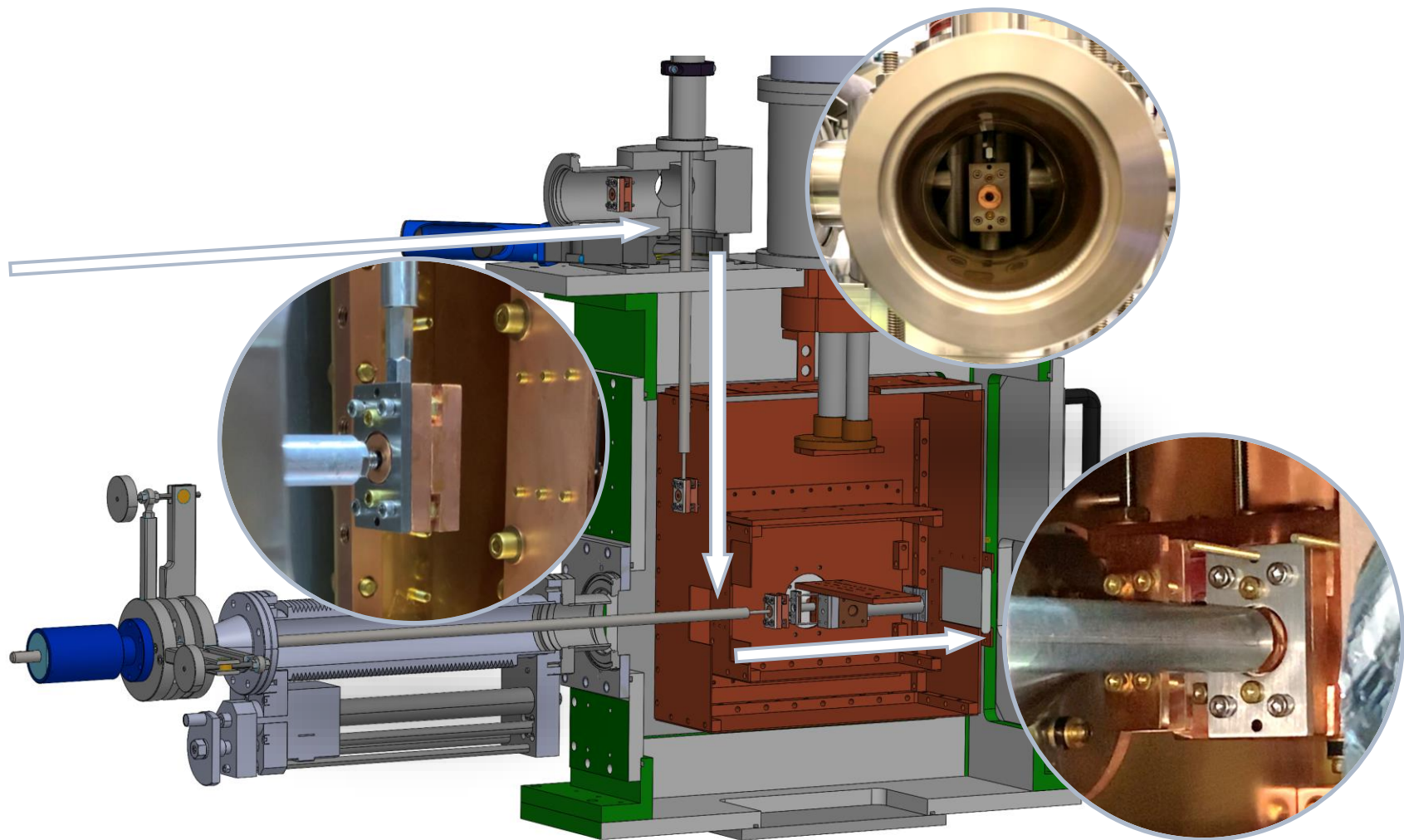
(CBGB)

Beam direction

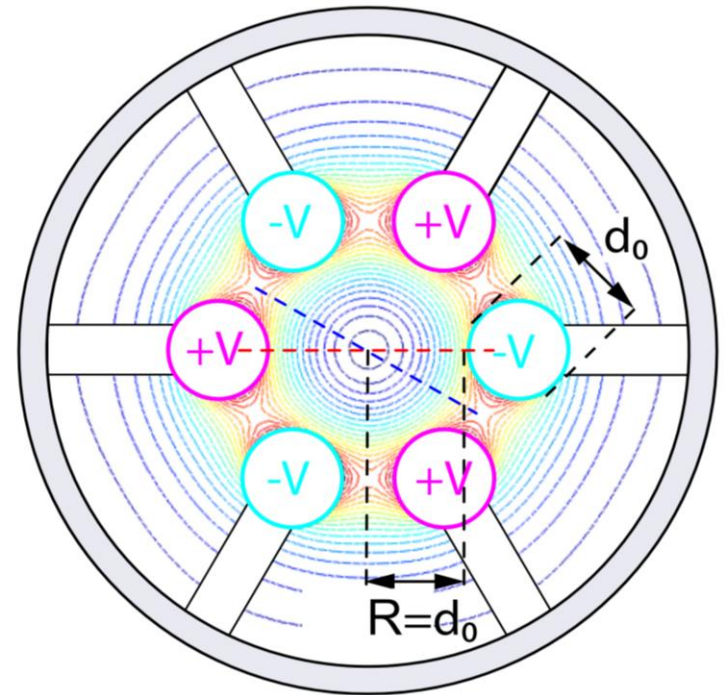
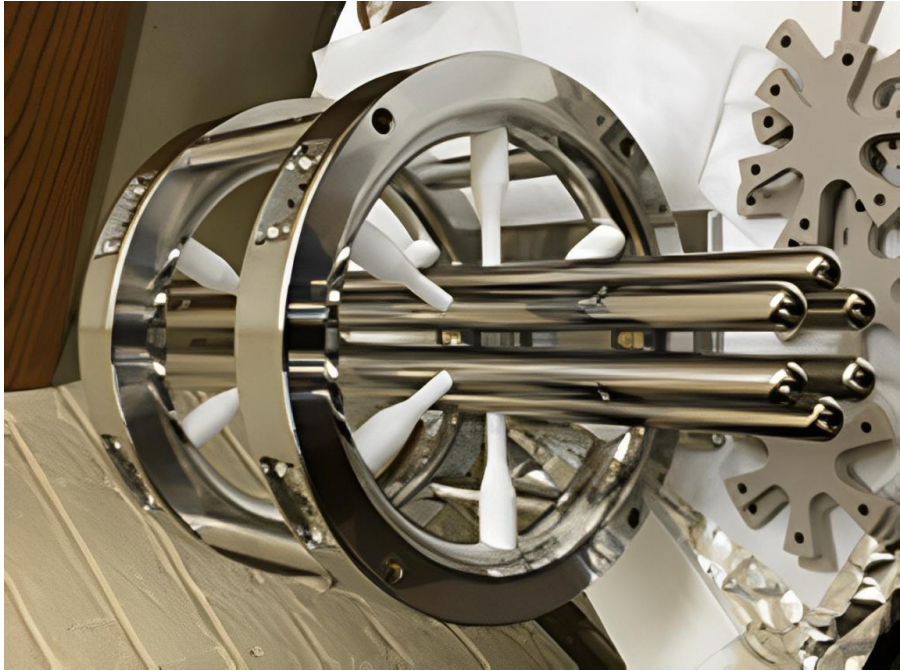




# LoadLock Target Removal and Installation



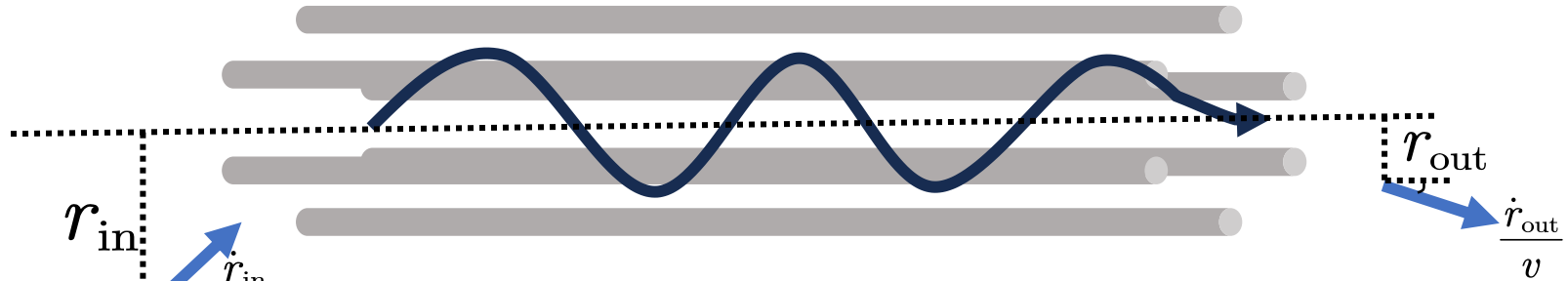
# Focusing of beam using hexapole lens



$$W(r) = -\frac{3DV}{R^3} r^2$$

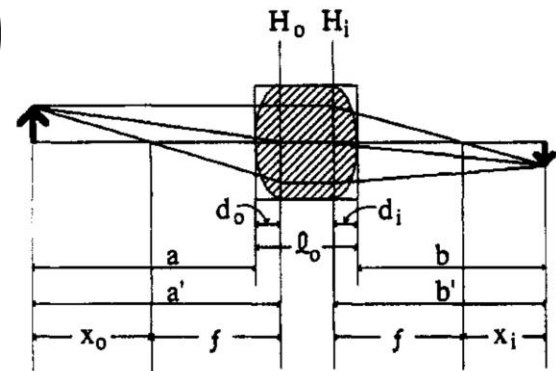
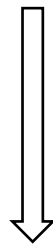
$$\vec{F}(r) = -m\omega^2 r \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{F}(r) = -m\omega^2 r \hat{r} \quad \omega \propto \sqrt{\frac{DV}{mR^3}}$$



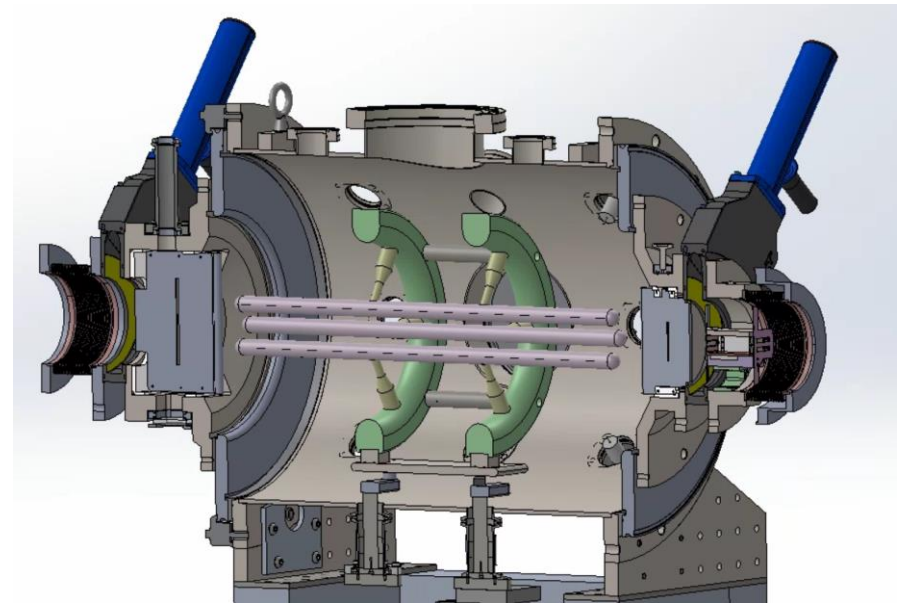
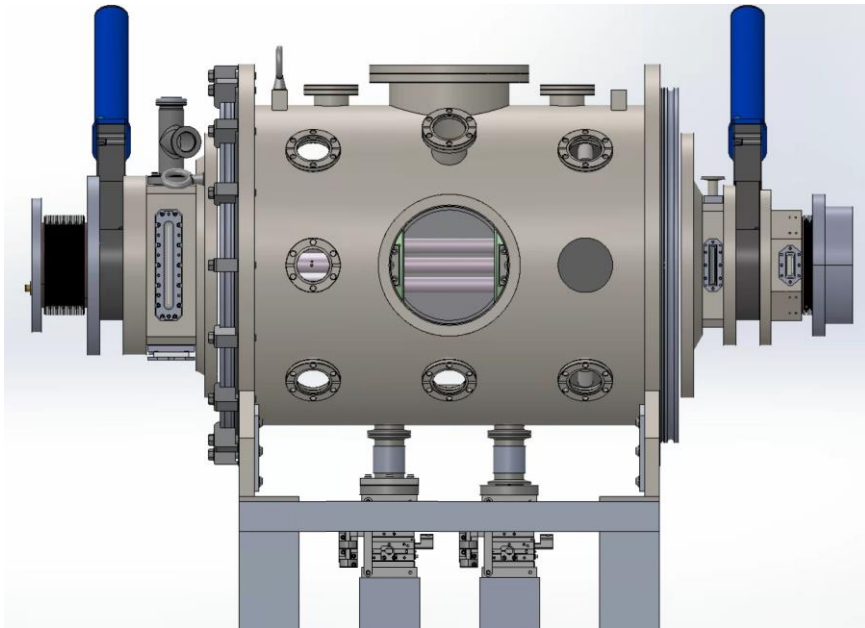
$$\begin{pmatrix} r_{\text{out}} \\ \dot{r}_{\text{out}}/v \end{pmatrix} = M \times \begin{pmatrix} r_{\text{in}} \\ \dot{r}_{\text{in}}/v \end{pmatrix}$$

direct analogy: thick lens imaging

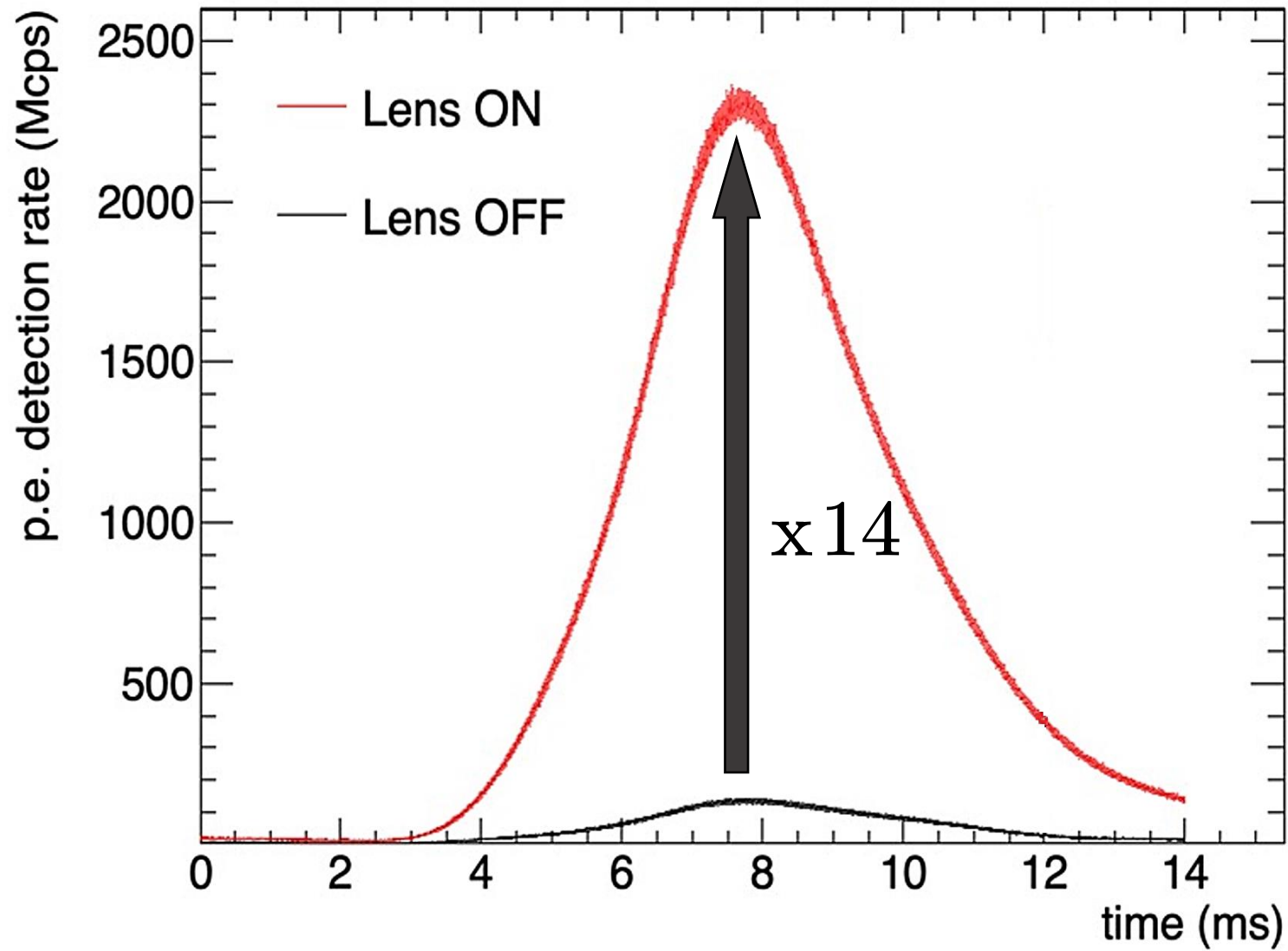


**Figure 1.** Geometry of a hexapole lens represented as a thick lens.  $H_0$  and  $H_1$  denote the entrance and exit principal planes, respectively. (Other symbols are defined in text.)

$$\begin{pmatrix} r_{\text{out}} \\ \dot{r}_{\text{out}}/v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b' \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -f^{-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a' \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} r_{\text{in}} \\ \dot{r}_{\text{in}}/v \end{pmatrix}$$

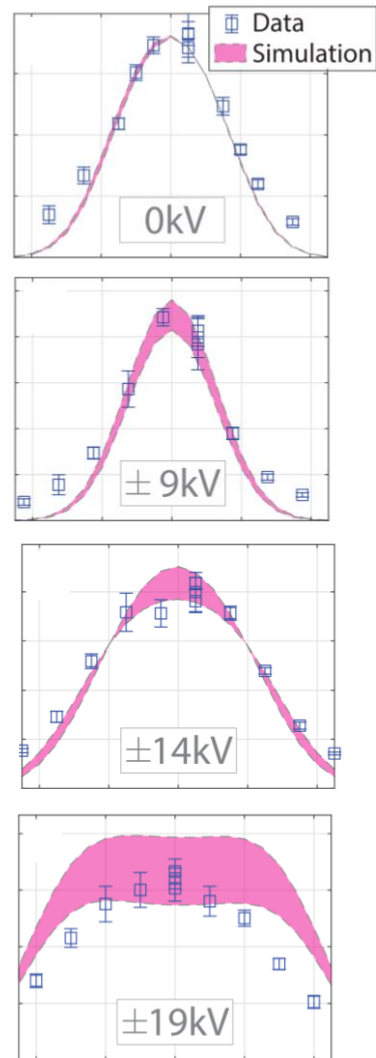
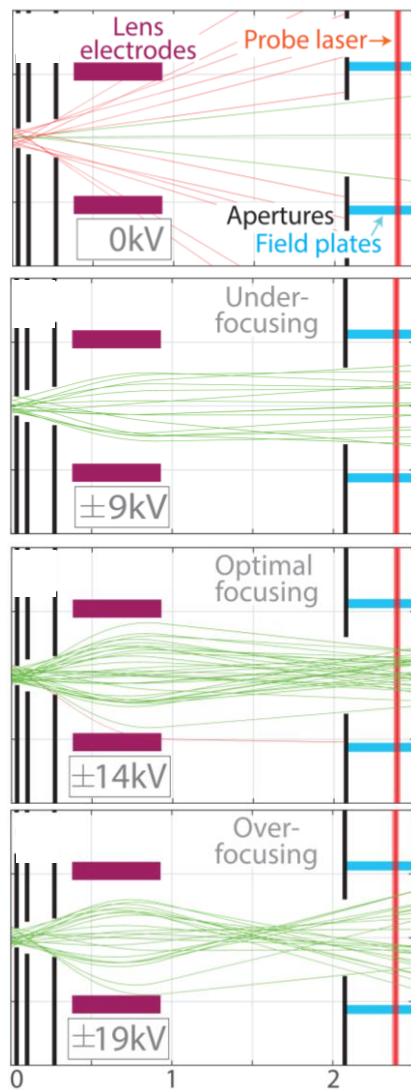


**Beam direction**





Trajectory  
Simulation



Doppler Width  
Experimental Data