

**RADECS Thematic Workshop on European SEE Accelerators**  
**May 26<sup>th</sup> 2005**

**- BIBER -**  
**The Berlin Ion Beam Exposure and Research  
facility**

Jörg Opitz-Coutureau

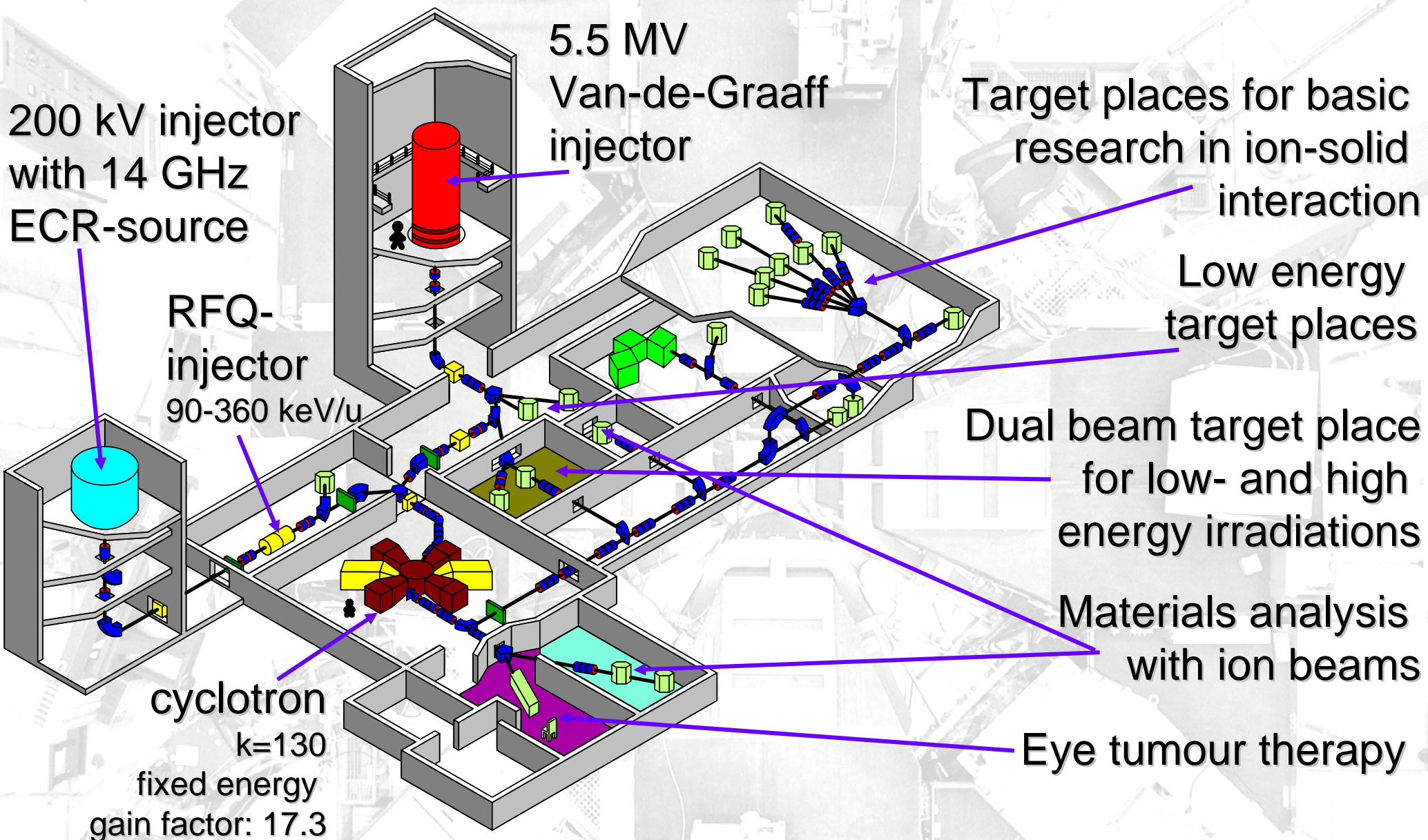
Jürgen Bundesmann, Andrea Denker, Heinrich Homeyer

# The ion beam laboratory **ISL** of the Hahn-Meitner-Institute

- Situated in Berlin, Germany
- Member of the Helmholtz society
- funded to 90/10 by federal and local government
- About 20% of the annual budget financed by co-operations
- Large scale facility, dedicated to structural research
- Application of ion beams and ion beam technologies
- Service dedicated to internal and external users
- Ions: protons to bismuth
- $eV < E_{ion} < 700 \text{ MeV}$

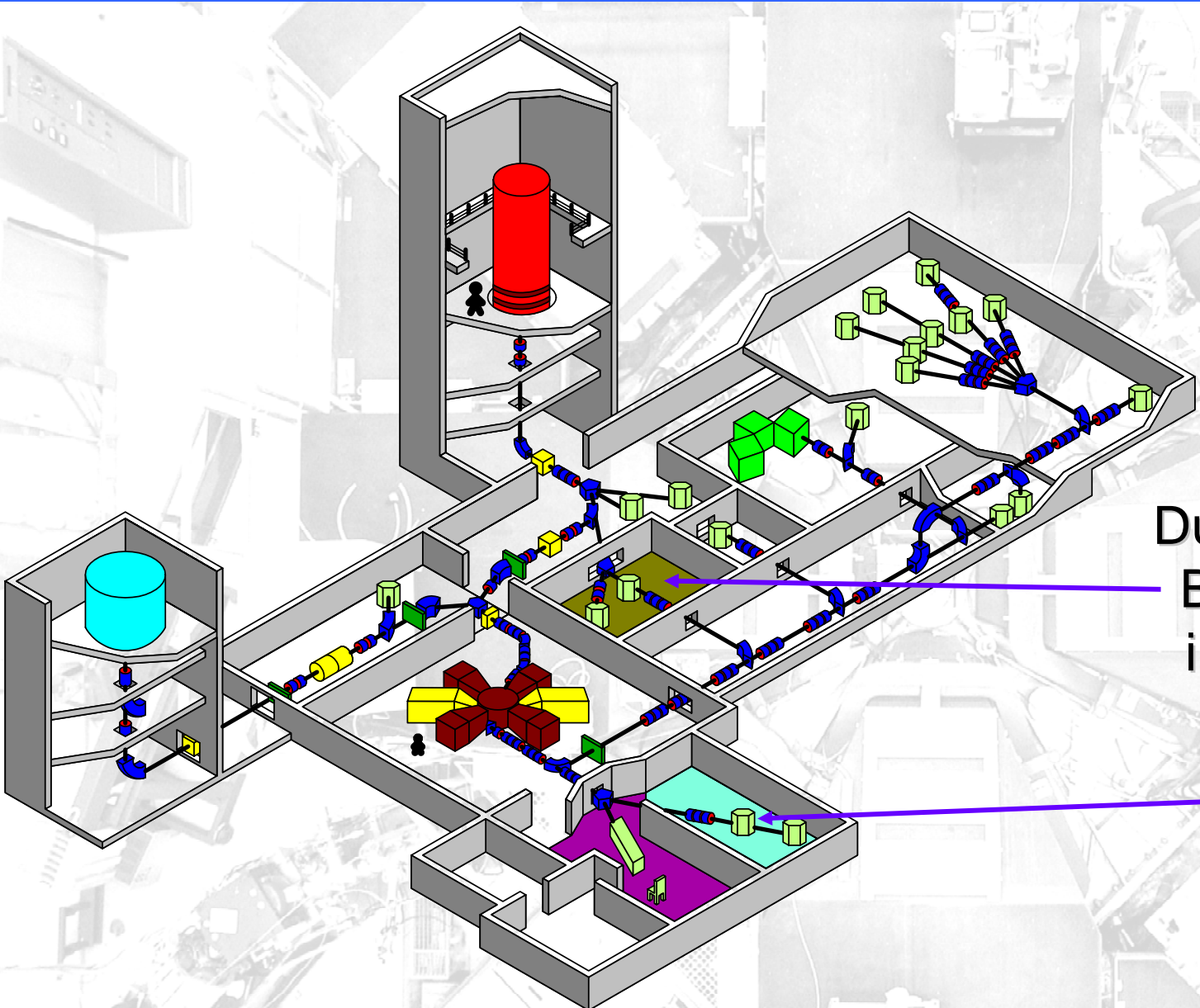


# Layout of the ion beam laboratory ISL





# Target places at ISL for radiation effects experiments

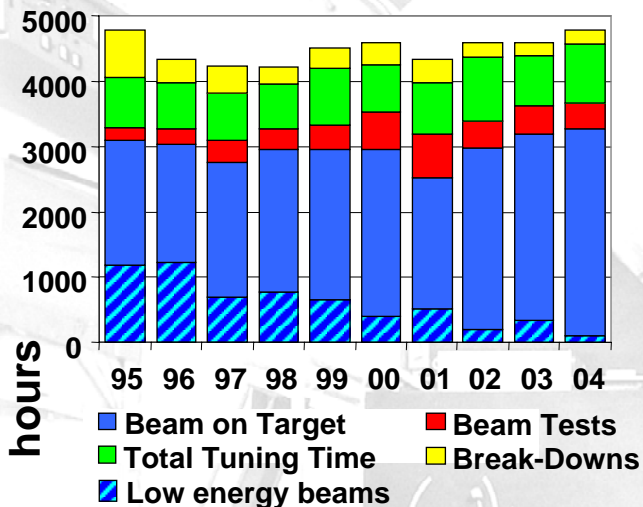


Dual beam target place  
BIBER – for heavy ion  
irradiations in vacuum

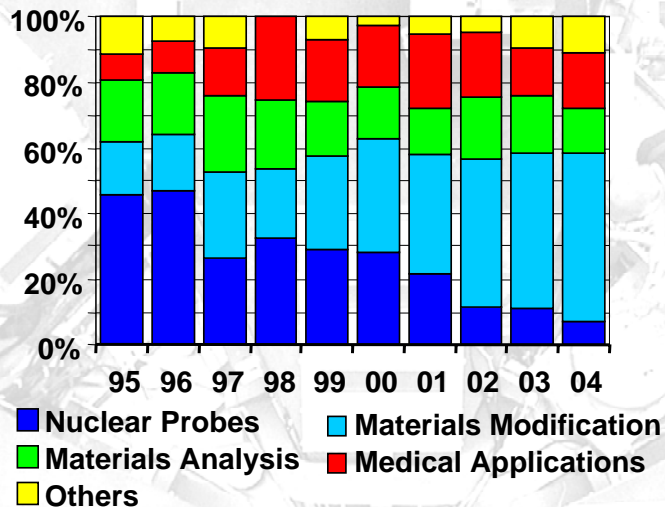
Irradiations in air  
with protons  
of up to 72 MeV

# The ion beam laboratory ISL: statistics

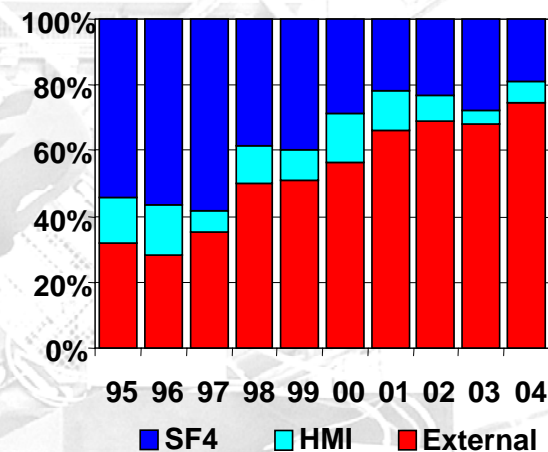
## beam time balance



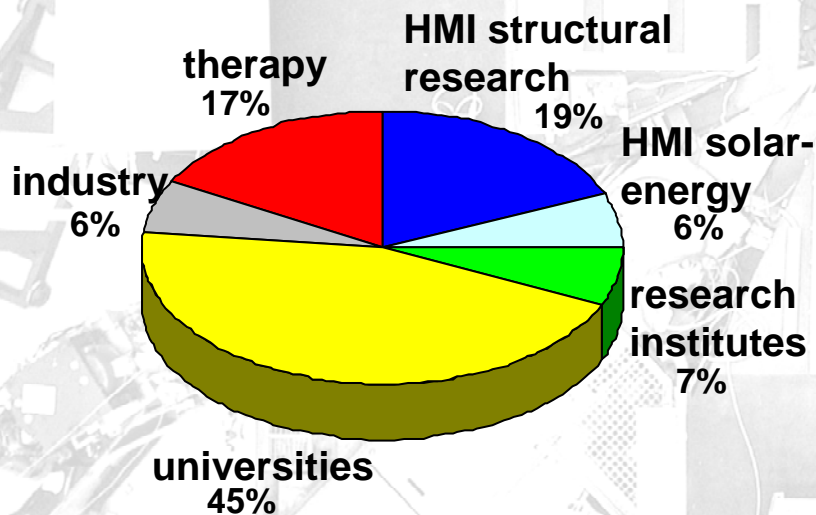
## application fields



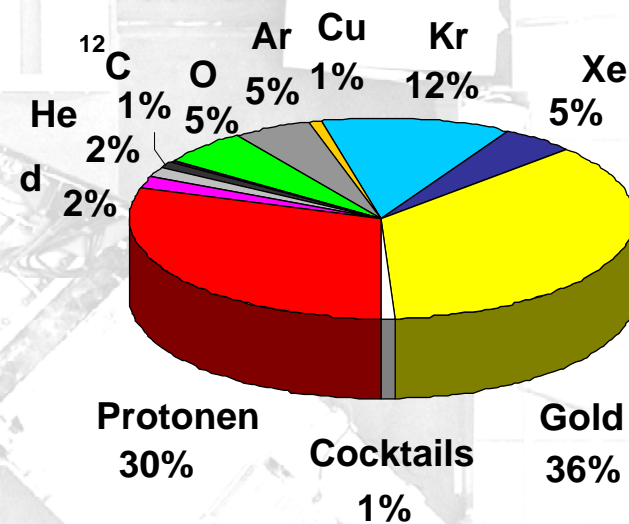
## user service



## origin of our users:

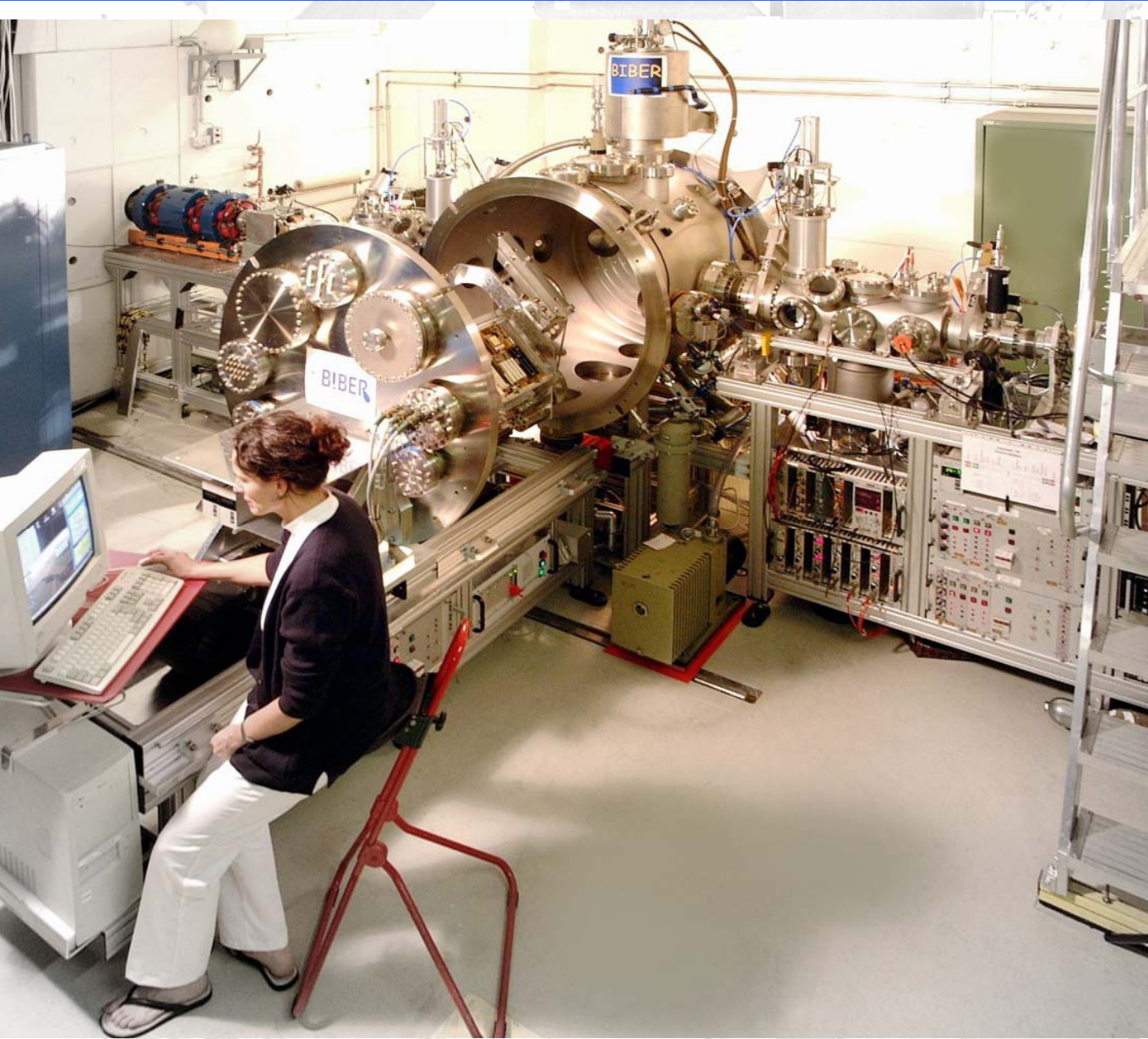


## high energy ions:

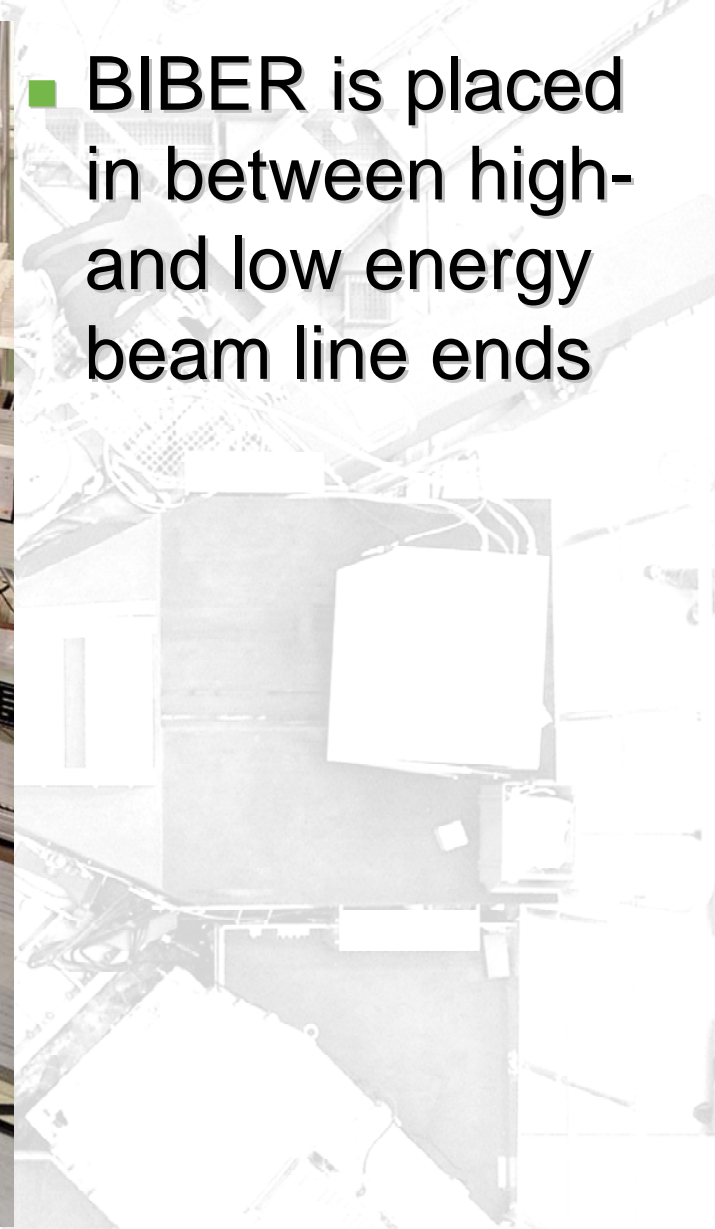




# BIBER – The Berlin Ion Beam exposure and research facility

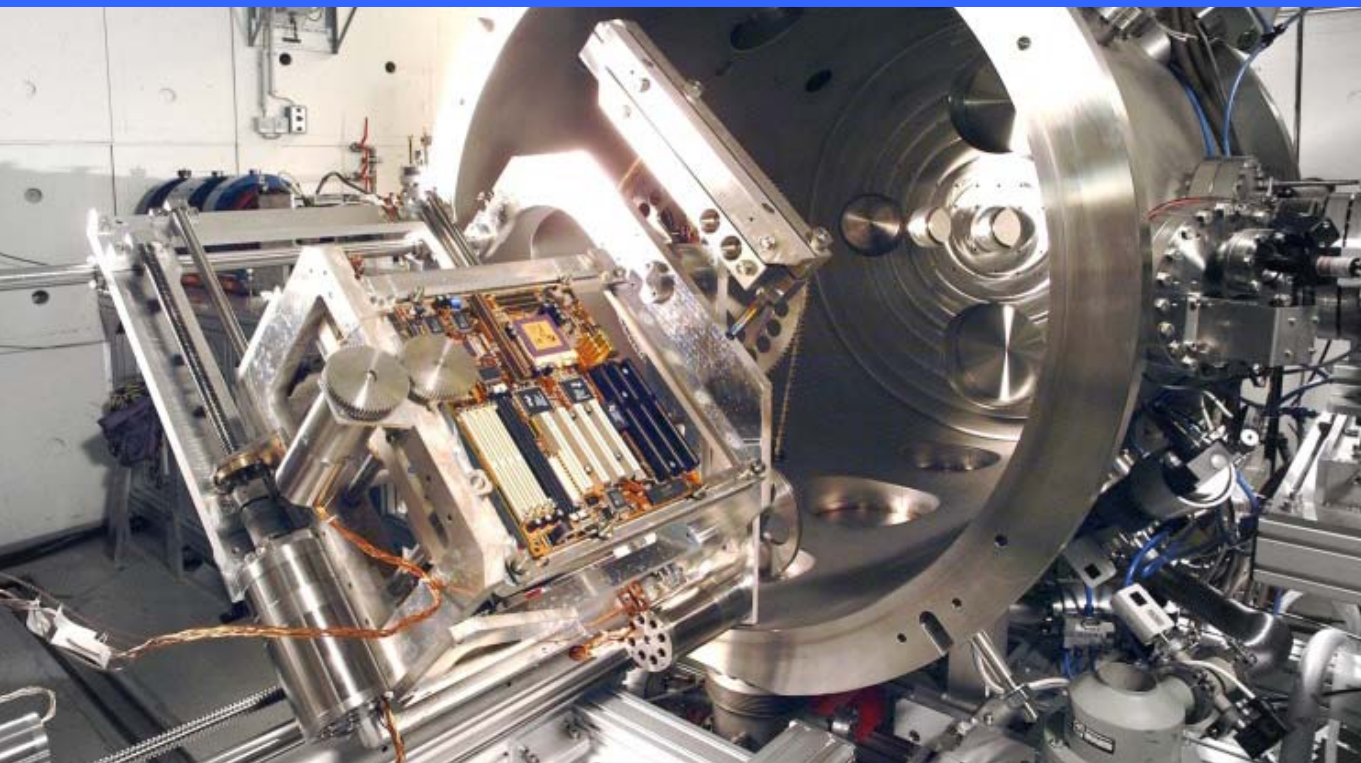


- BIBER is placed in between high- and low energy beam line ends

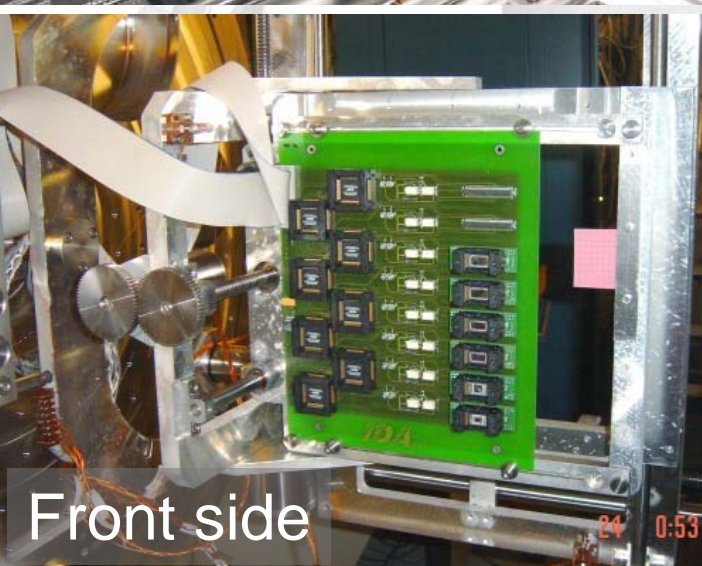




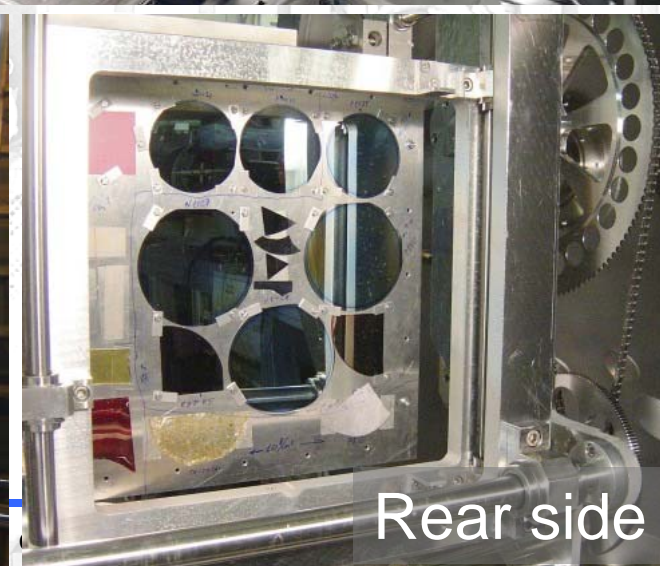
# BIBER – The Berlin Ion Beam exposure and research facility



- The manipulator:
  - Holds up to 4 kg
  - $\Delta x, \Delta y: \pm 150$  mm
  - $\Delta z: \pm 50$  mm
  - $\Theta: 360^\circ$
  - Fast movement
  - Fixture: universal clamping system + thread hole pattern
  - Double placement of samples due to open rear side



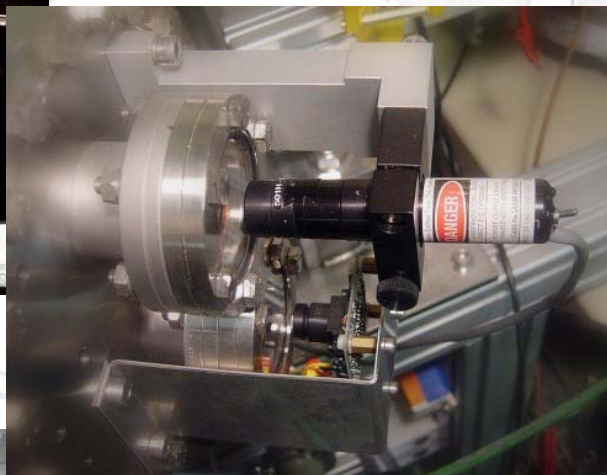
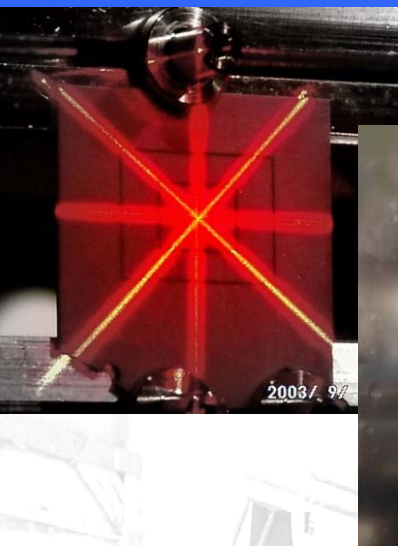
Front side



Rear side

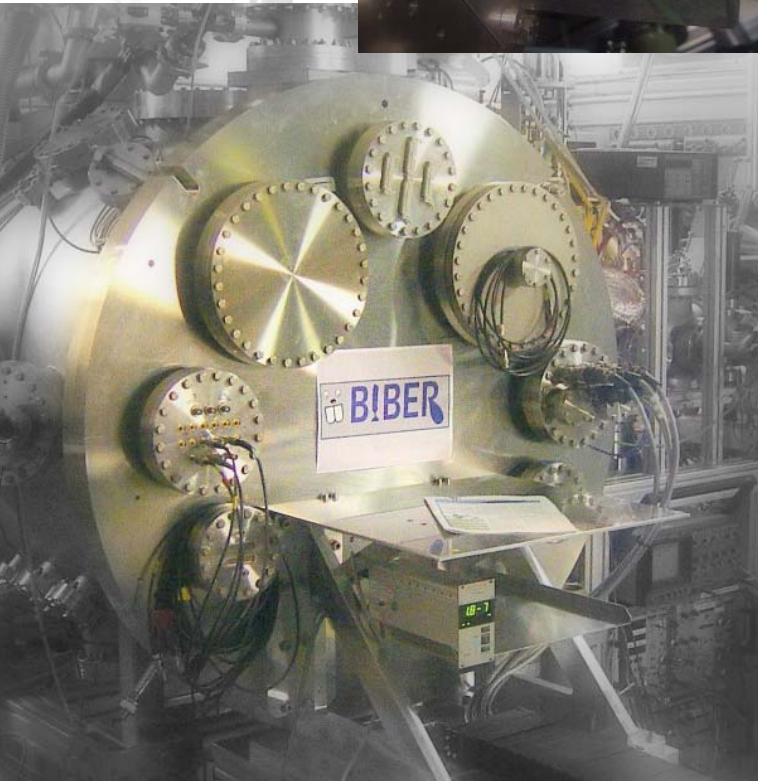


# BIBER – The Berlin Ion Beam exposure and research facility



- Imaging system (all external)

- Marking of the irradiation position:  
Two cross hair laser pointers
- Surveillance of the sample:  
Two TV-cameras (wide angle and telescope optics) and two video channels to the control room

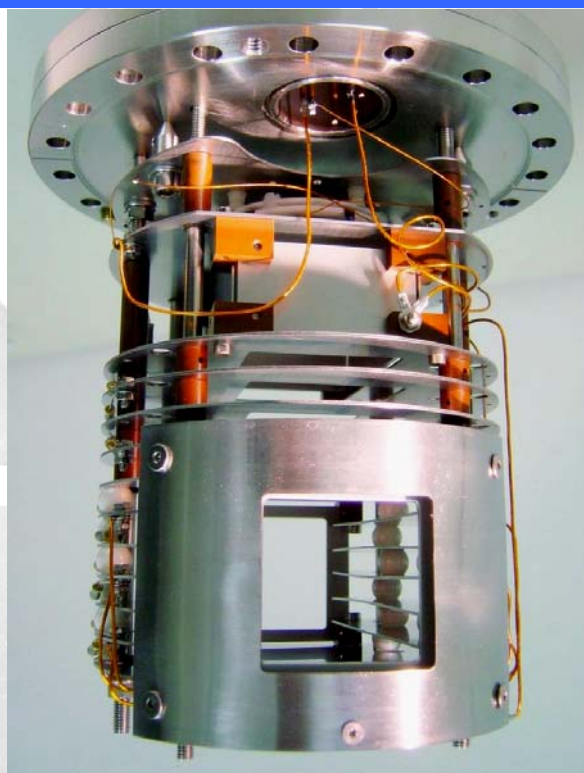
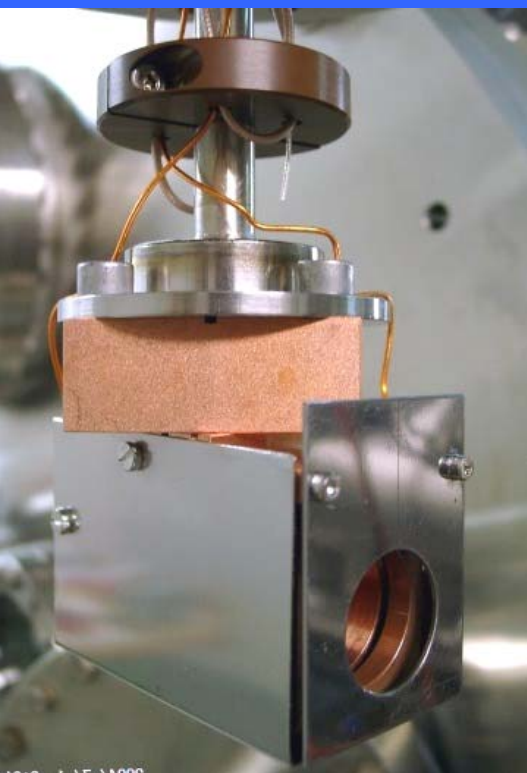


- Available electrical feedthroughs

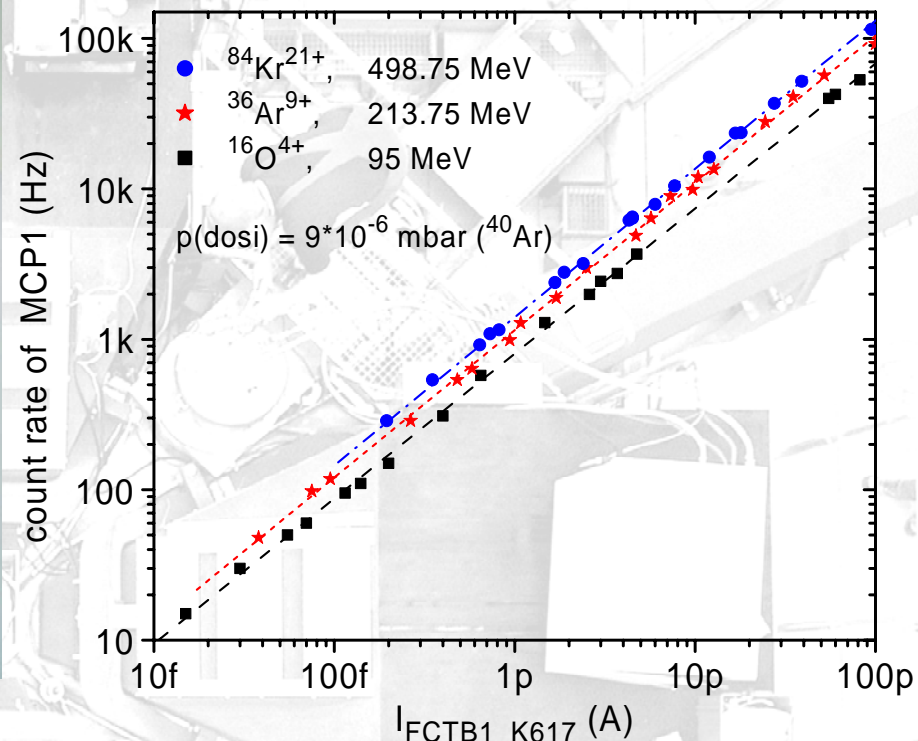
40-pin flat ribbon cable	4x	Sub-D 9 pin	6x
MHV	3x	Sub-D 15 pin	4x
SMA / BNC	18x	Sub-D 25 pin	6x
Others: on request		Sub-D 50 pin	4x



# BIBER – The Berlin Ion Beam exposure and research facility



Dosimetry Test with 6 MeV/n-Cocktail-Beam



## ■ Beam dosimetry and monitoring

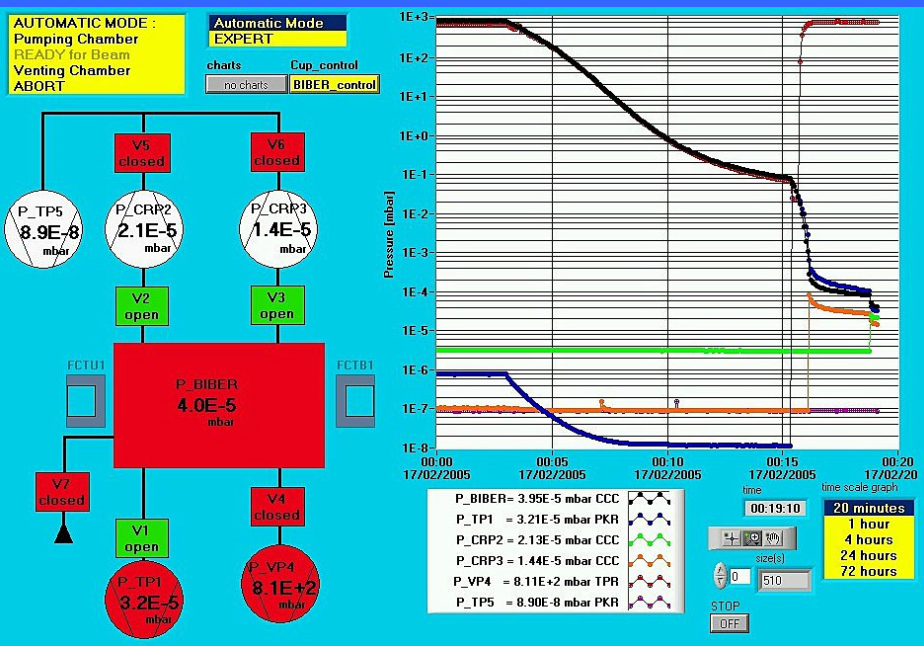
- absolute beam current measurement:  
shielded Faraday cup and electrometer

- non-destructive online beam monitoring:  
residual-gas-ionisation dosimeter

- linear down to 100 Hz @ 100 fA  
( $\leq 10000 \text{ /cm}^2\text{/s}$ )
- Ion distinction

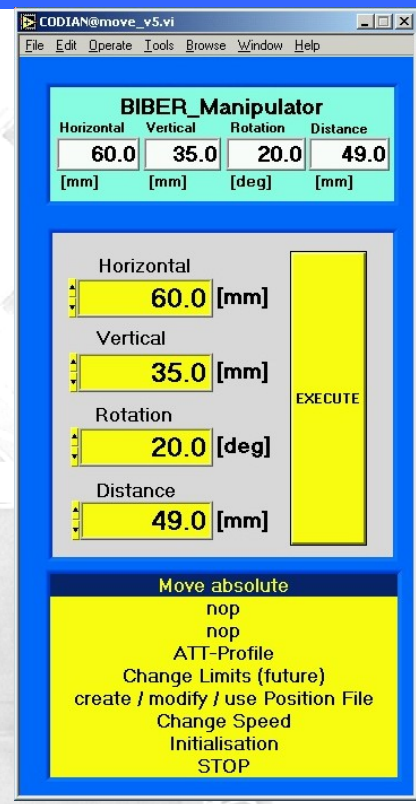


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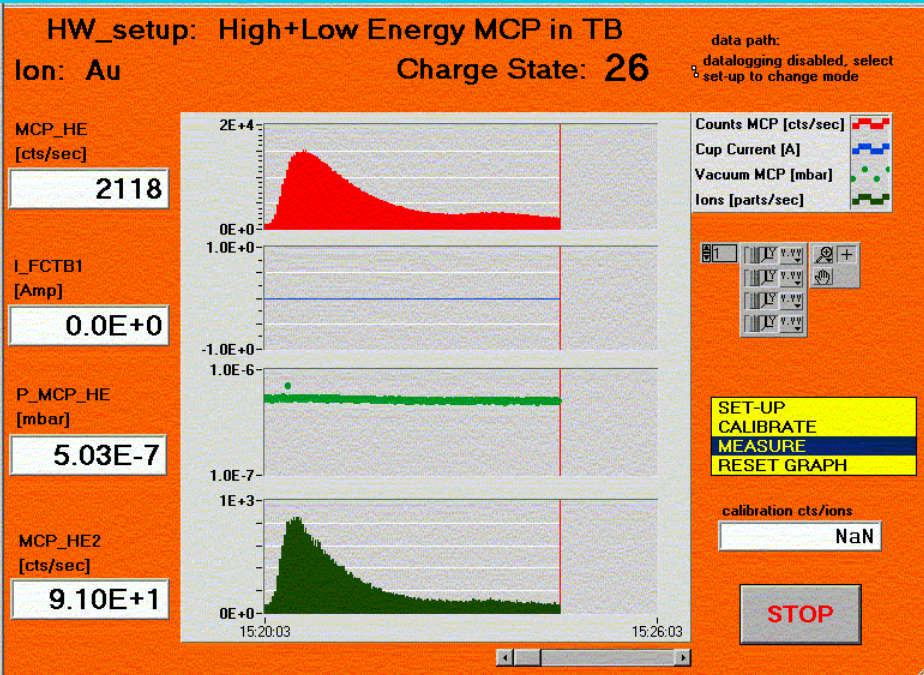


■ Graphical user interfaces for easy access to

■ Vacuum system, automatic pumping/venting procedures



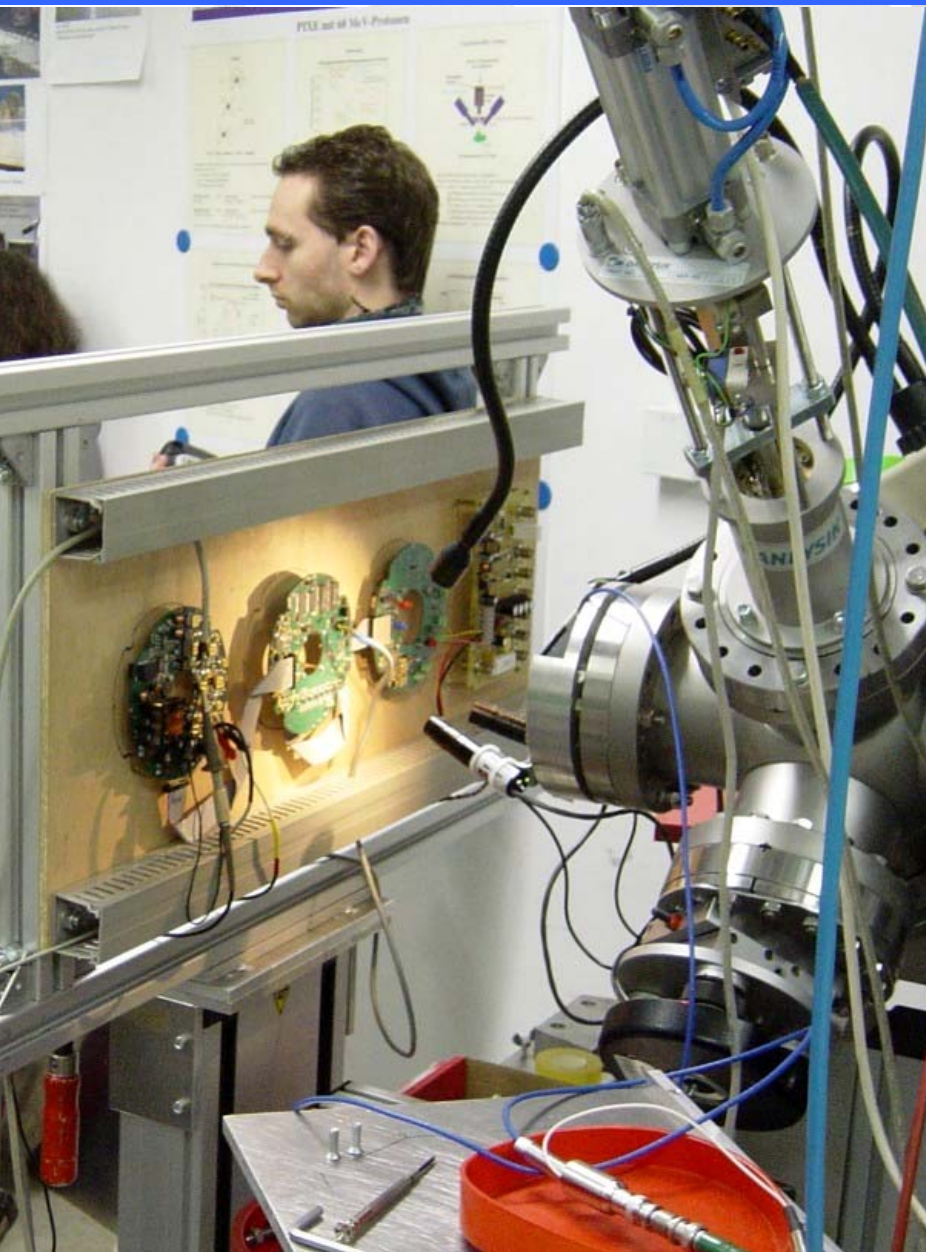
■ Manipulator →



■ Dosimetry system



# Proton irradiation station at ISL: features



- Proton irradiations in air
- Regular use of 68 MeV protons (during day time: eye tumour therapy)
- Degraders for lower energies
- Homogeneous irradiation field
  - scattering foil or scanning system
- Non-destructive online dosimetry: ionisation chamber
- x-y-manipulator for support and movement of the samples
- No limits to size and weight
- BNC connections and video surveillance

## ■ Training

- Not necessary → preparation and irradiation is assisted by staff personnel

## ■ Radiation safety, for persons:

- Registration of external personnel to the radiation safety department in cases of frequent independent work
- Individual registration for accompanied visits and experiments

## ■ Radiation safety, for irradiation objects:

- All irradiated objects have to be checked individually for activation and / or contamination by the radiation safety department



# BIBER - Cocktails

Cocktail beam:  $E = 3.5 \text{ MeV/n}$  ;  $m/q = 6$

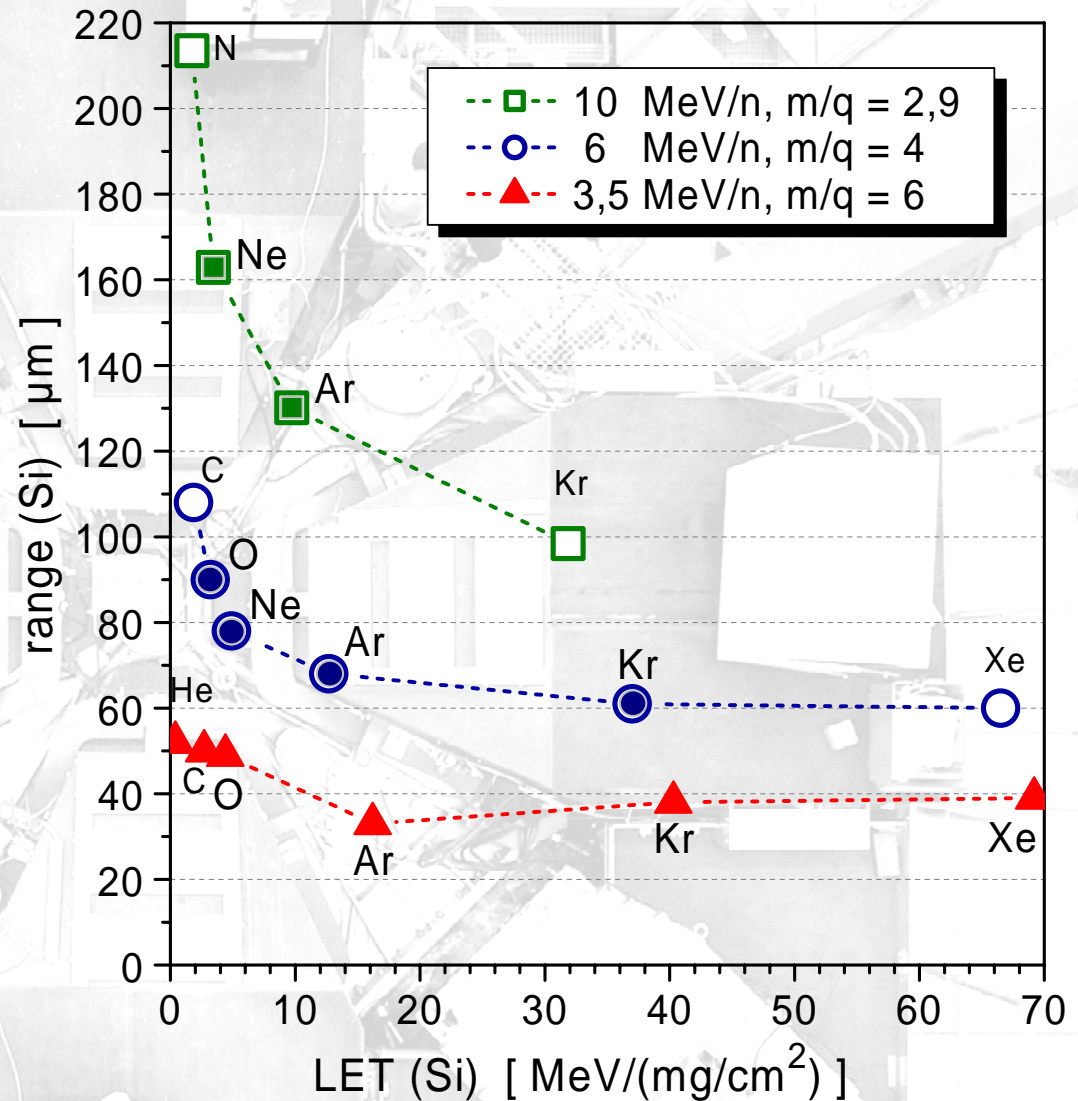
ion	Energy [MeV]	Incidence angle [°]	$LET_{\text{surface}} \frac{\text{MeV}}{\text{mg/cm}^2}$	Range in Si [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]
$^3\text{He}^{2+}$	7.5	0	0.4	52
$^{12}\text{C}^{2+}$	42	0	2.7	50
$^{18}\text{O}^{3+}$	63.15	0	4.4	49
$^{36}\text{Ar}^{6+}$	126.2	0	16.2	33
$^{84}\text{Kr}^{14+}$	294.4	0	40.3	38
$^{132}\text{Xe}^{22+}$	462.8	0	69.2	39

Cocktail beam:  $E = 5.94 \text{ MeV/n}$  ;  $m/q = 4$

$^{12}\text{C}^{3+}$	71.25	0	1.9	106
$^{16}\text{O}^{4+}$	95	0	3.2	88
$^{20}\text{Ne}^{5+}$	118.8	0	4.9	77
$^{36}\text{Ar}^{9+}$	213.75	0	12.8	60
$^{84}\text{Kr}^{21+}$	498.75	0	37.1	61
$^{132}\text{Xe}^{33+}$	783.75	0	66.6	59

These carbon- and xenon-beams are under development.

ISL's different cocktail beams

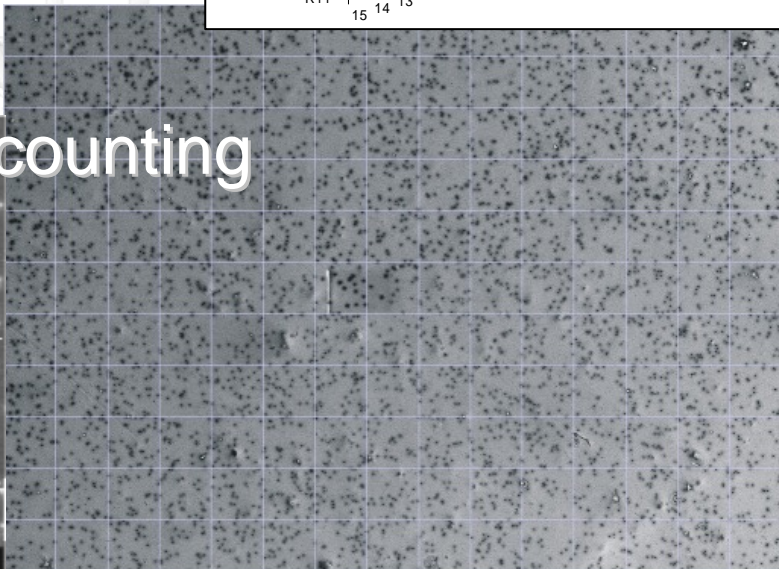
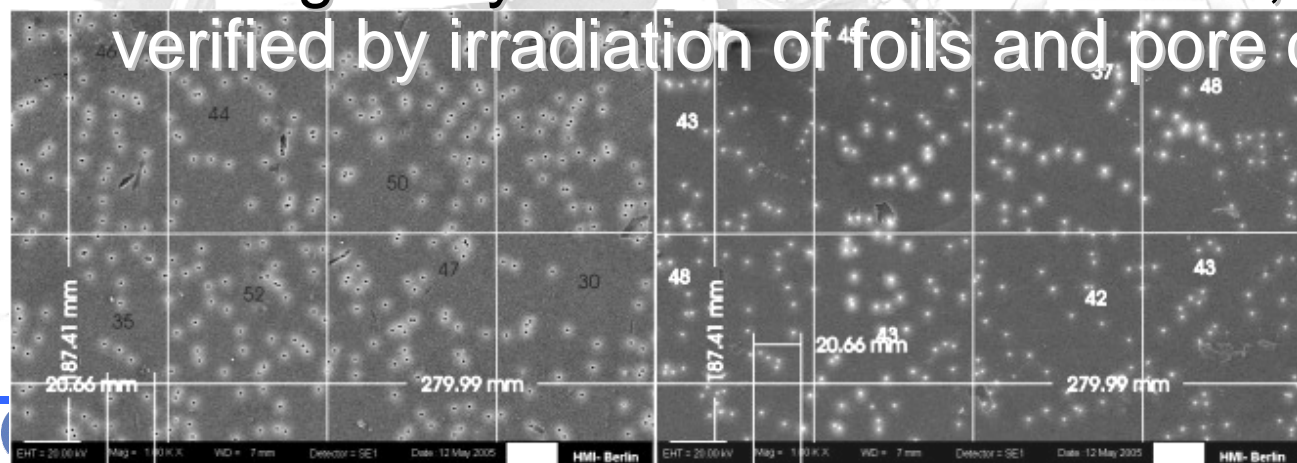
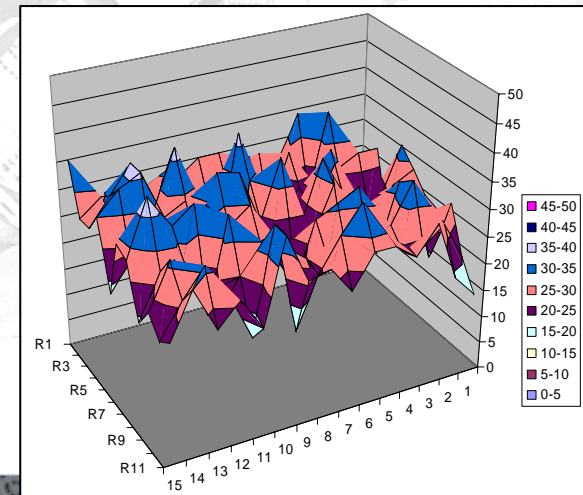


- Ion change and tuning time:  
twenty minutes up to one hour,  
due to
  - Gas change at the ion source
  - Tuning of the cyclotron
- Pumping time: twenty minutes
- Venting time: five minutes



# BIBER: Beam characteristics

- Focused spot size:  $\varnothing \leq 2 \text{ mm}$
- Larger spots by x-y-beam scanning with wobbler magnets  
→ size: up to  $35 \times 35 \text{ mm}^2$
- Even larger irradiation areas:  
x- or y-line (by scanning, up to 70 mm) and  
perpendicular moving of the sample
- Ion beam current:  $< 100 \text{ fA} - 10 \mu\text{A}$
- Lower limit for flux: ca.  $5000 \text{ ions/cm}^2/\text{s}$
- Beam stability: mean deviation  $\leq 10 \%$
- Homogeneity: mean deviation  $\leq 20 \%$ ,  
verified by irradiation of foils and pore counting



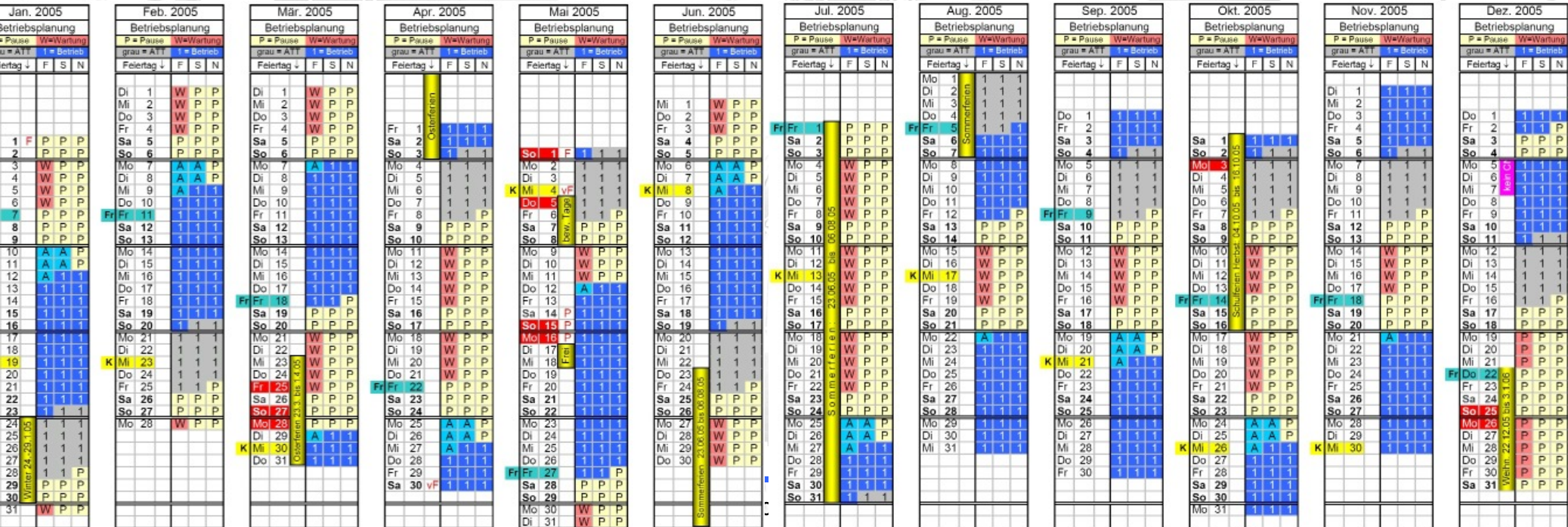
# ISL's Proton irradiation station: Beam characteristics

- Focused spot size:  $\varnothing \leq 1$  mm
- Larger spots by x-y-beam scanning with wobbler magnets  
→ size: up to  $40 \times 40$  mm<sup>2</sup>
- Even larger irradiation areas:  
x- or y-line (by scanning, up to 40 mm) and  
perpendicular moving of the sample
- Ion beam current:  $< 1$  pA – 30 nA
- Lower limit for flux: ca. 700000 p/cm<sup>2</sup>/s
- Beam stability: mean deviation  $\leq 10$  %
- Homogeneity: mean deviation  $\leq 20$  %,



# Scheduling and beam time request at ISL

- 3000 hours high energy beam time are to be allocated
- Longer shut-downs (**yellow**) in summer + winter holidays
- Ten weeks reserved for eye tumour therapy (**grey**) (nights are available for proton irradiations)
- Beam time (**blue**) is scheduled about six weeks in advance
- New experiments: application to the program advisory commit.
- Test irradiations possible at training days (**light blue**)



- Irradiations free of charge for public financed research institutes and research projects
  - results have to be published with reference to ISL
- All other irradiations are with costs
  - Hourly costs: 800 €
  - Additional charges (e.g. for beam set-up time) and minimum billing:
    - Depending on the irradiation volume
    - Negotiated with the economic management of HMI



- Mechanics and a machine shop are available to manufacture special equipment
- Engineers set-up and control accelerator and beam
- A physicist is preparing and assisting the irradiation

- Contacts:

[www.hmi.de/isl](http://www.hmi.de/isl)

Dr. Andrea Denker

Dr. Jörg Opitz-Coutureau

# Future developments and projects

- Work in progress: cocktail beams ( 6 + 10 MeV/n) and lower switching time with second injector to the RFQ
- There is a political decision of the Helmholtz-society to close the accelerator ISL (end of 2006)
  - → big danger of end of service
  - → Is there a future for ISL?
- As long as we are there – as long we'll provide you with our service.
- Thank you very much.

