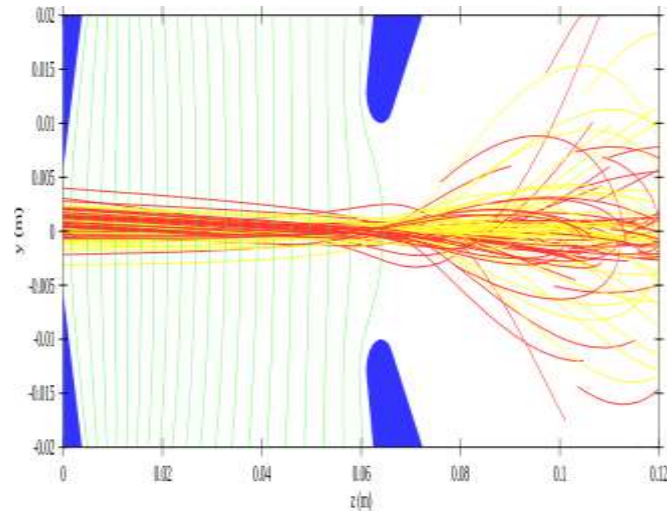


Secondary Electrons

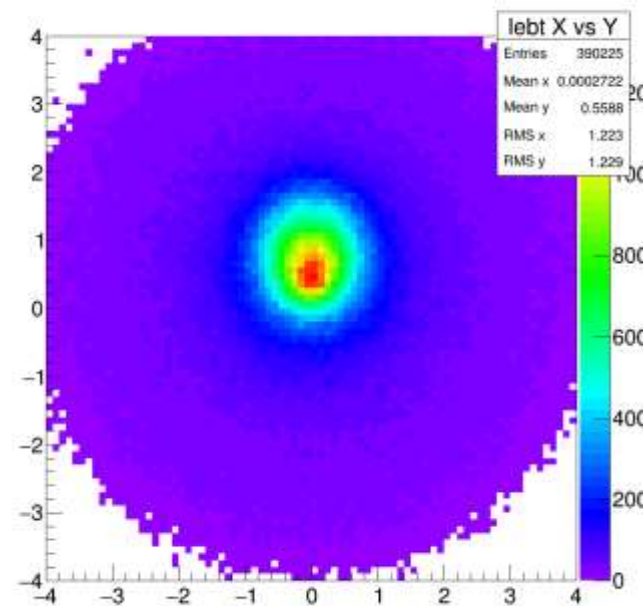
R. Montoya

C. Valerio

- This study is about electrons generated by secondary emission from the cathode
- where maximum energy for the electrons is 1% of the energy of the ions hitting the cathode.
- The electron yield is equal to 1



Ions hitting the cathode

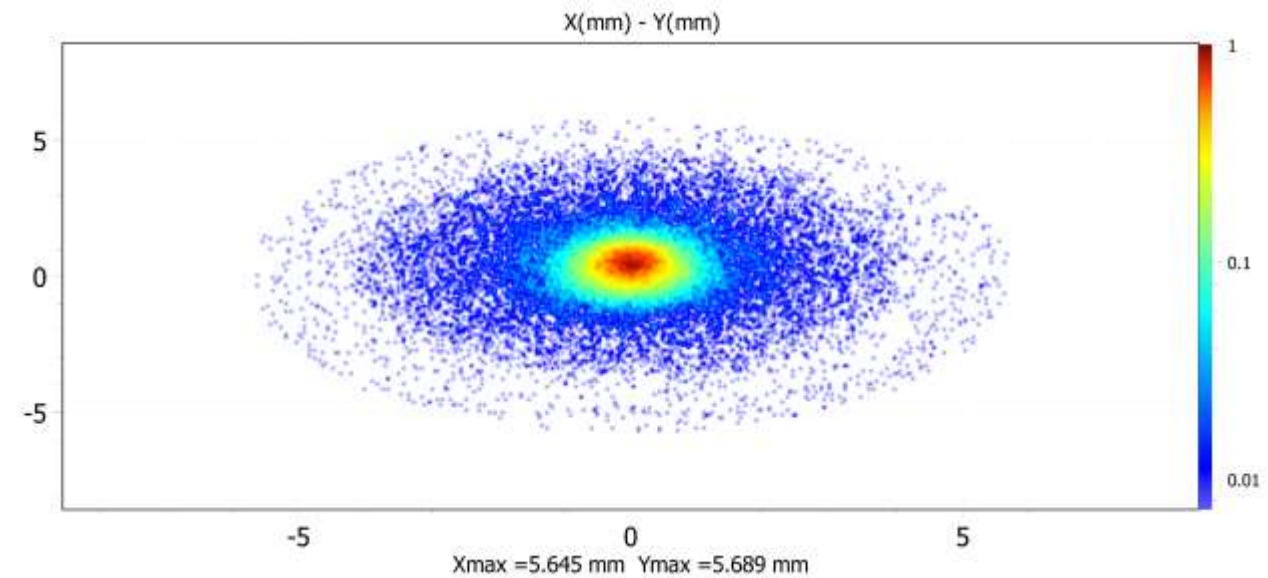
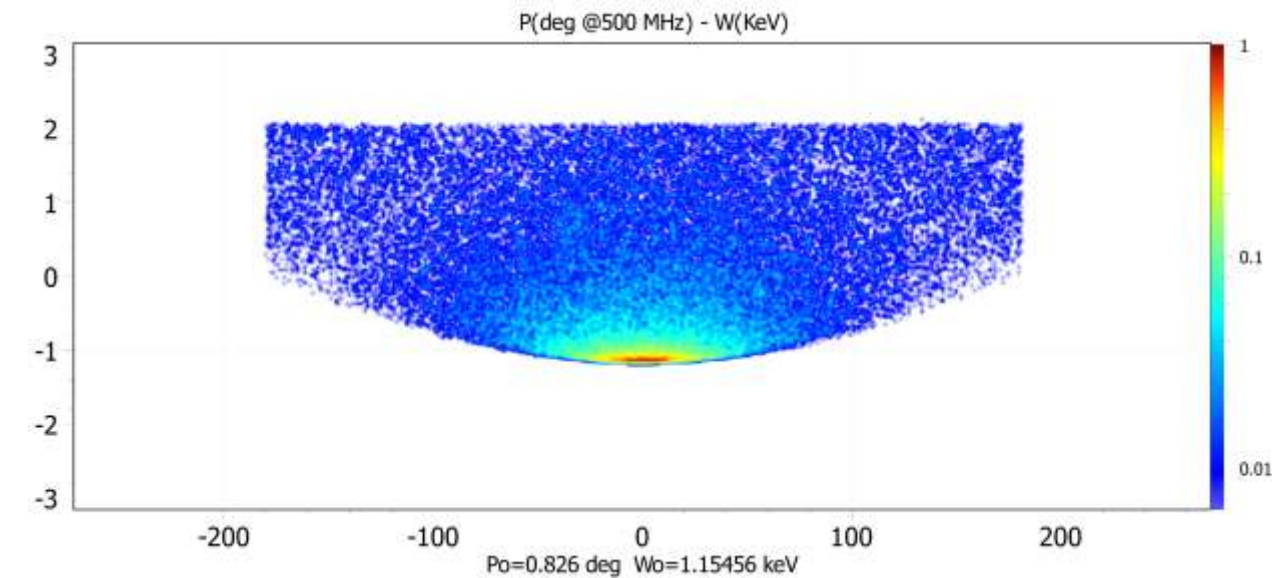
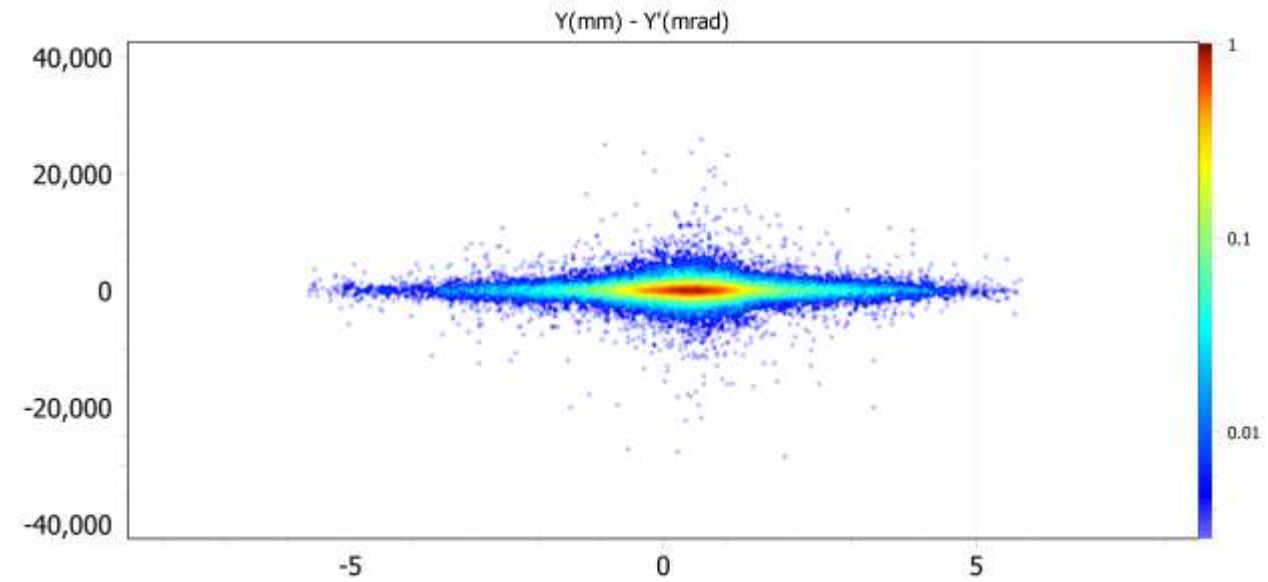
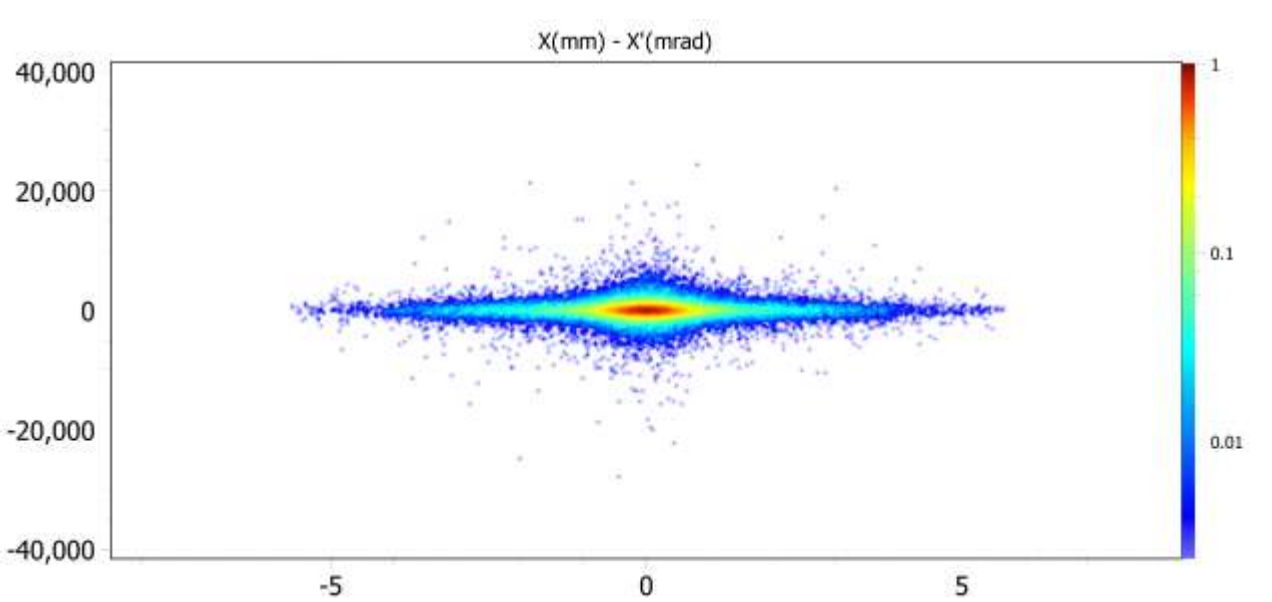


Cathode Ions bombardment

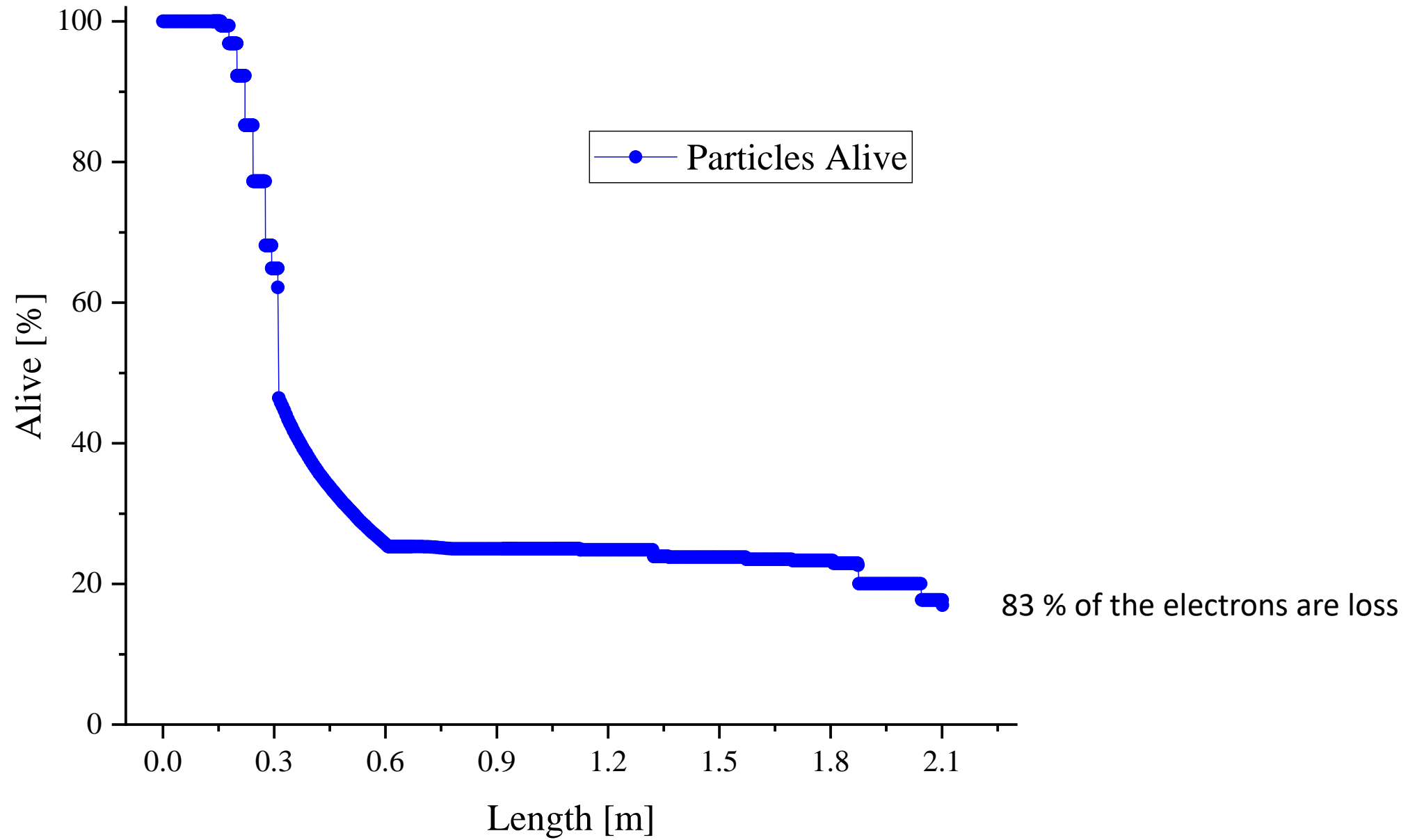
Electron beam generation

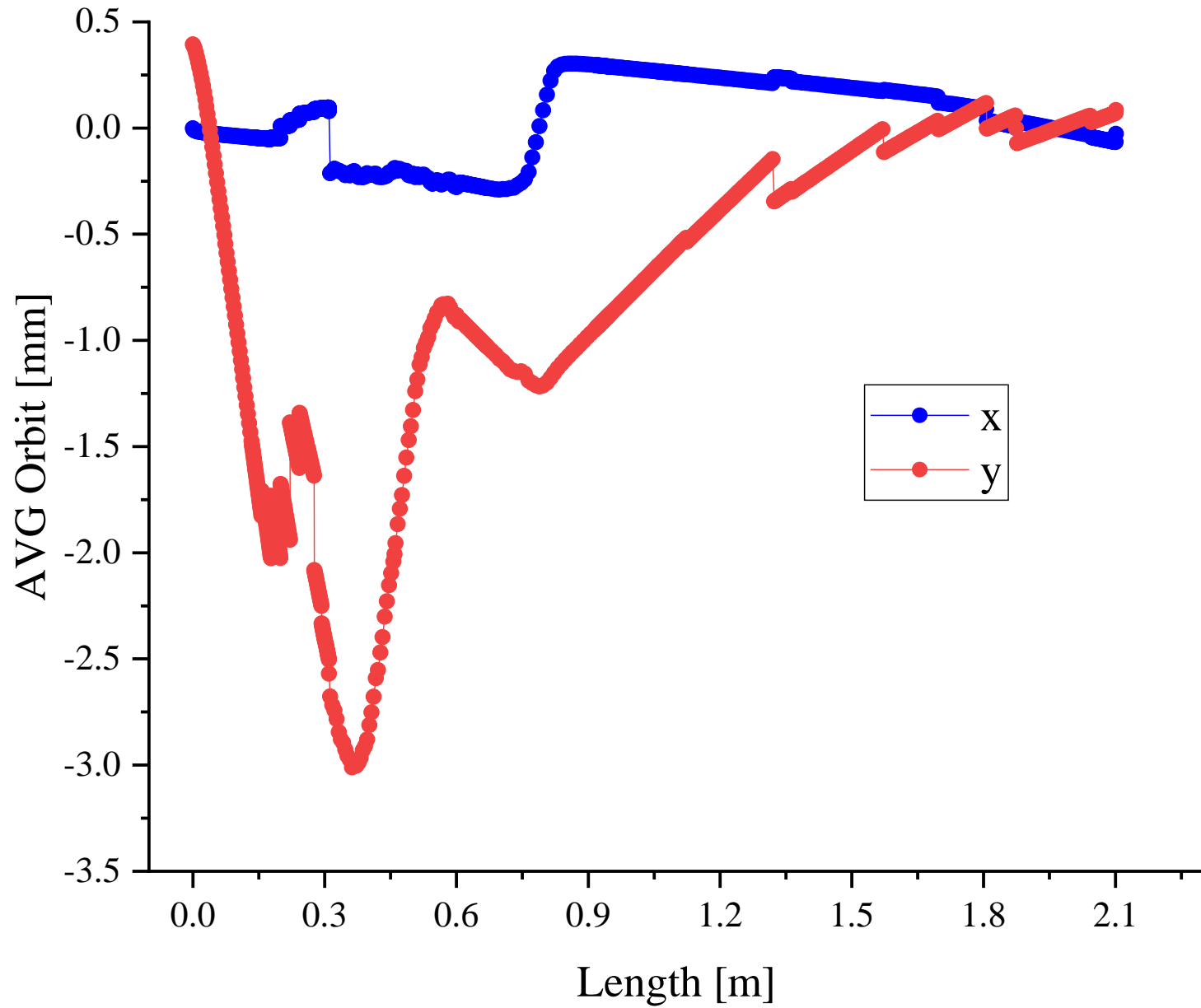
- Now the electron beam is generated at the cathode surface following a normal direction to the ion beam trajectory colliding with the cathode surface.
- The beamline magnetic parameters were the same as the normal beam, therefore the secondary electron beam transmission is not optimized.
-

Secondary electrons in the cathode, 50 000 electrons

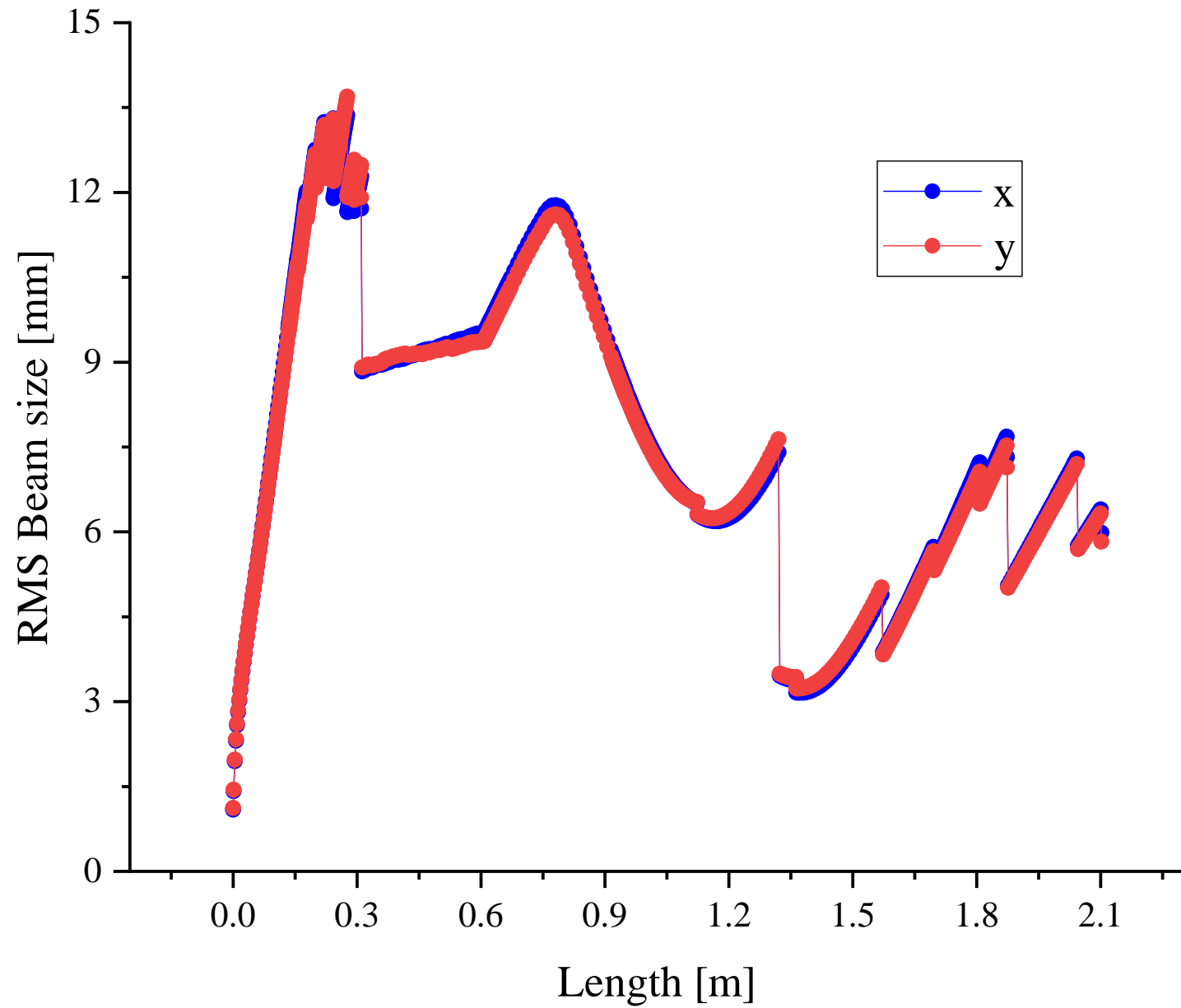


Particle losses in the beamline

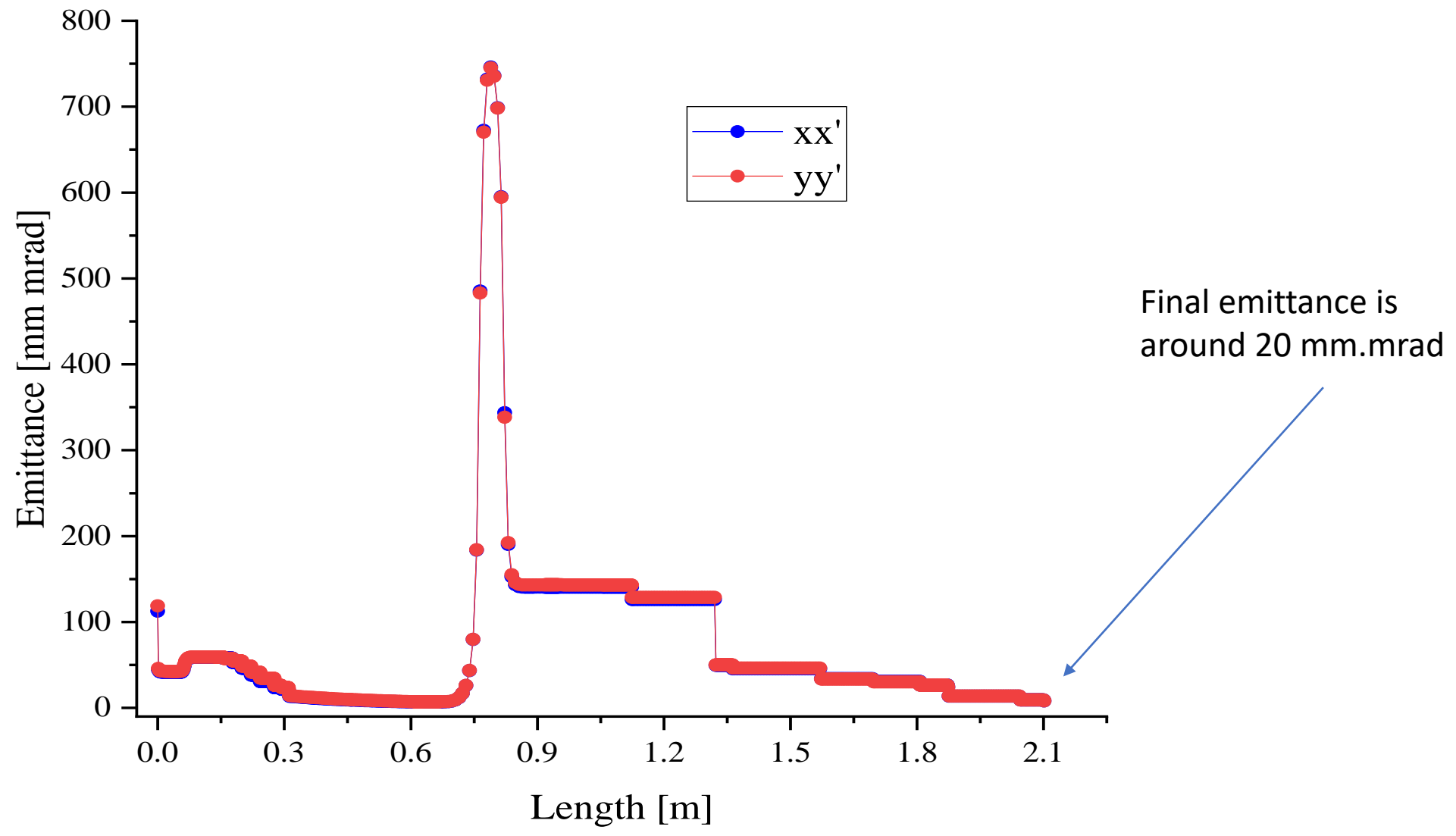




The secondary beam is centered in a similar way to the main beam

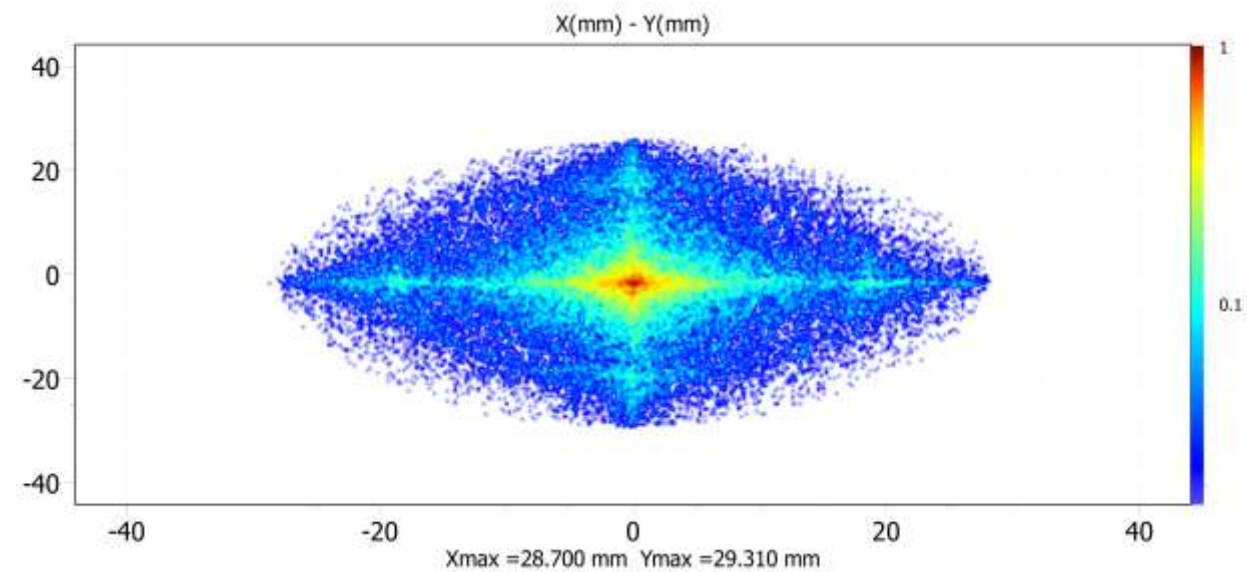
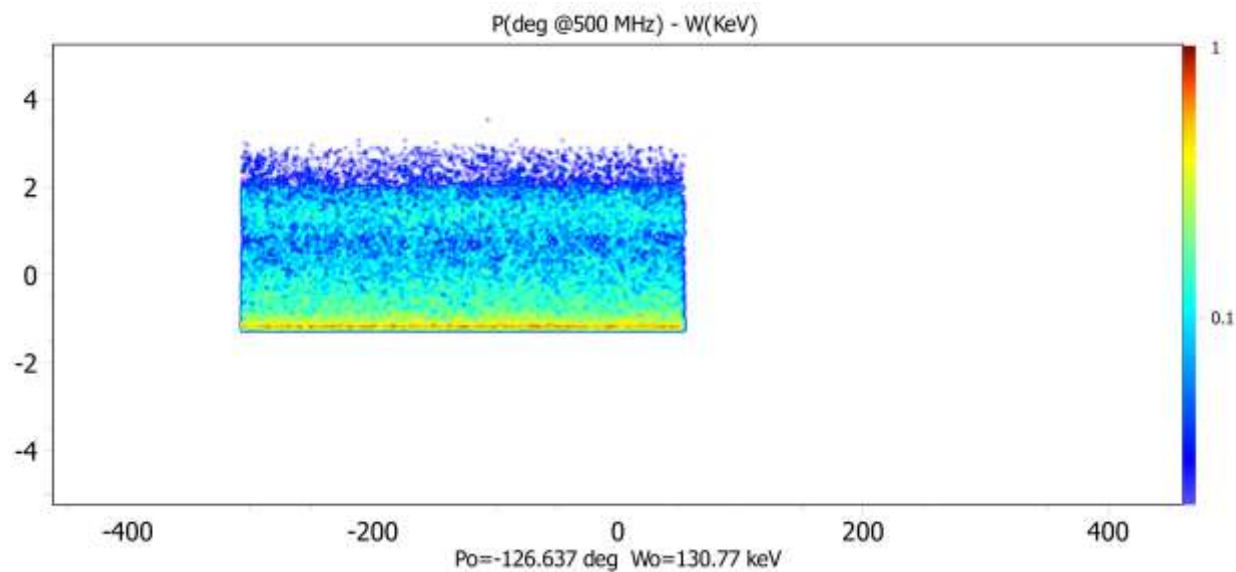
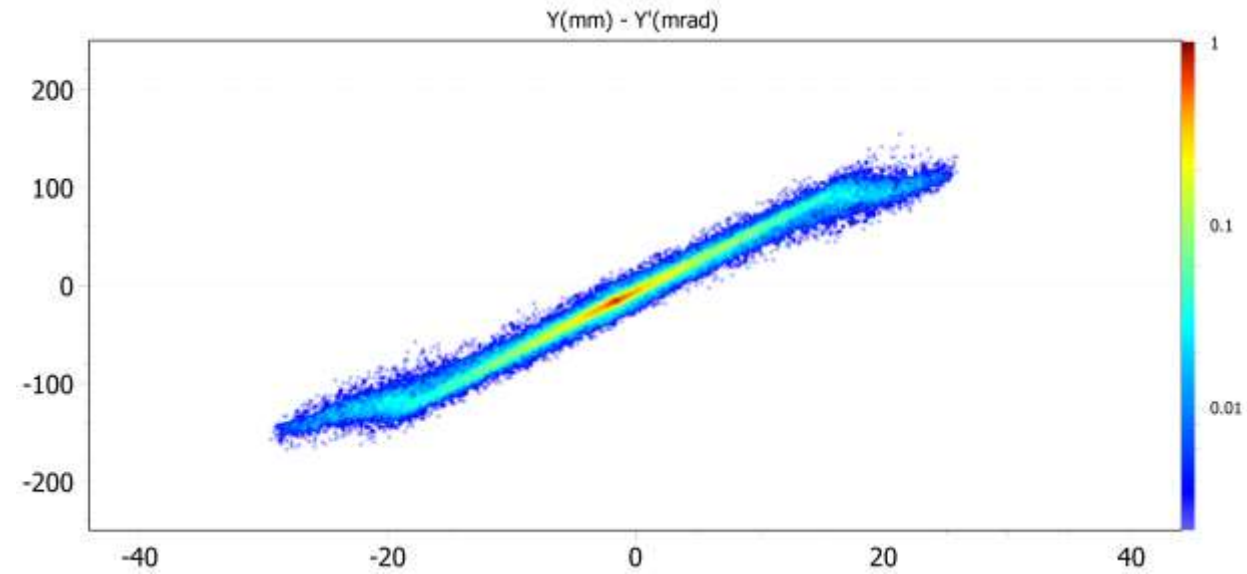
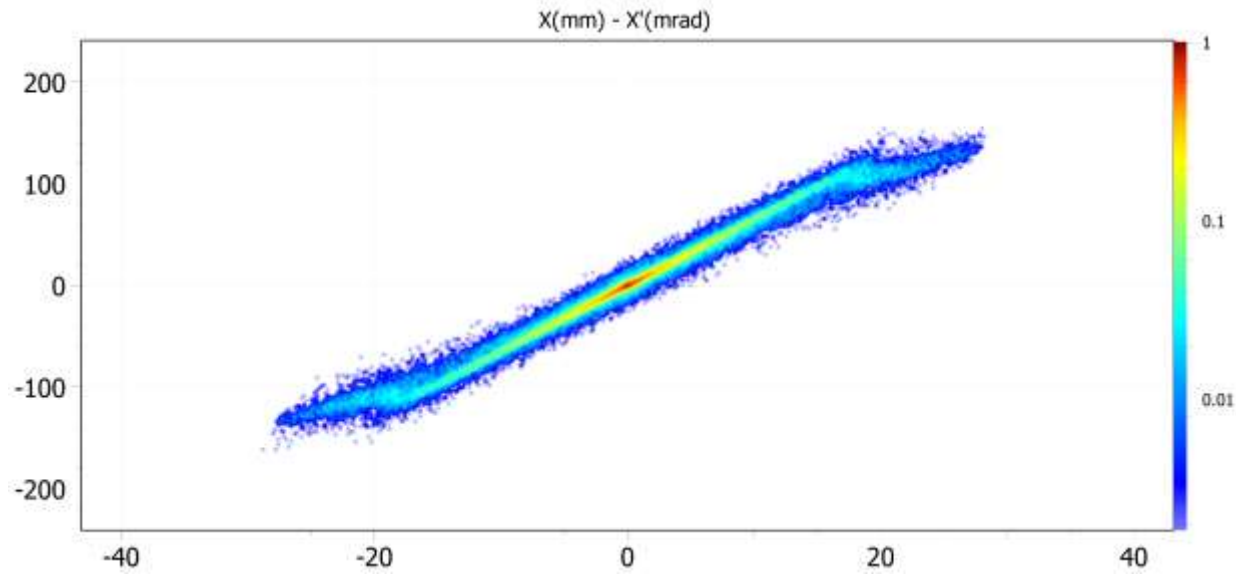


Beam size evolution

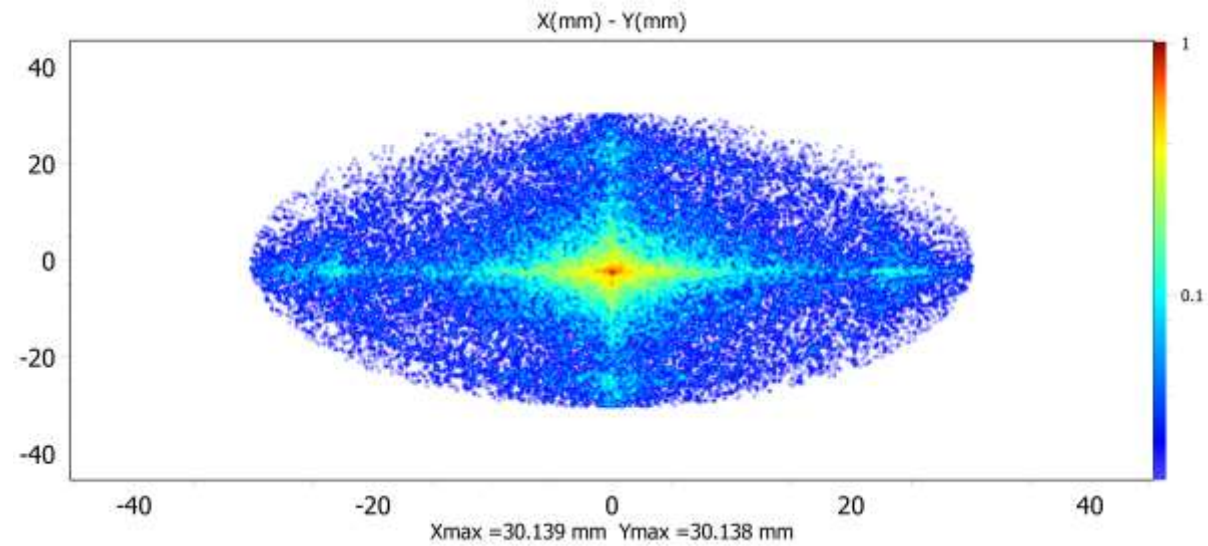
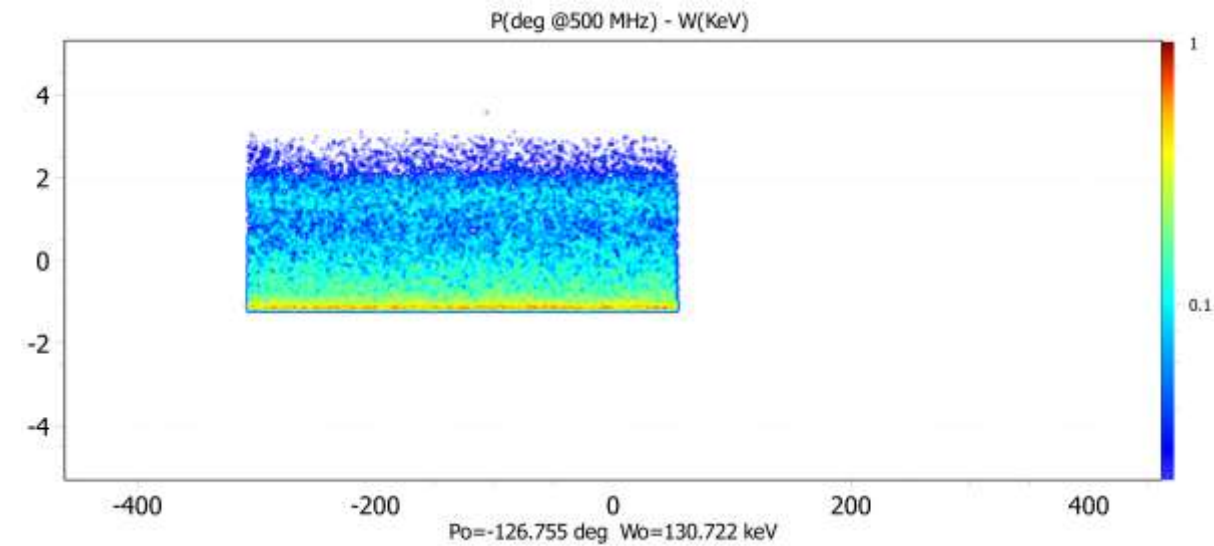
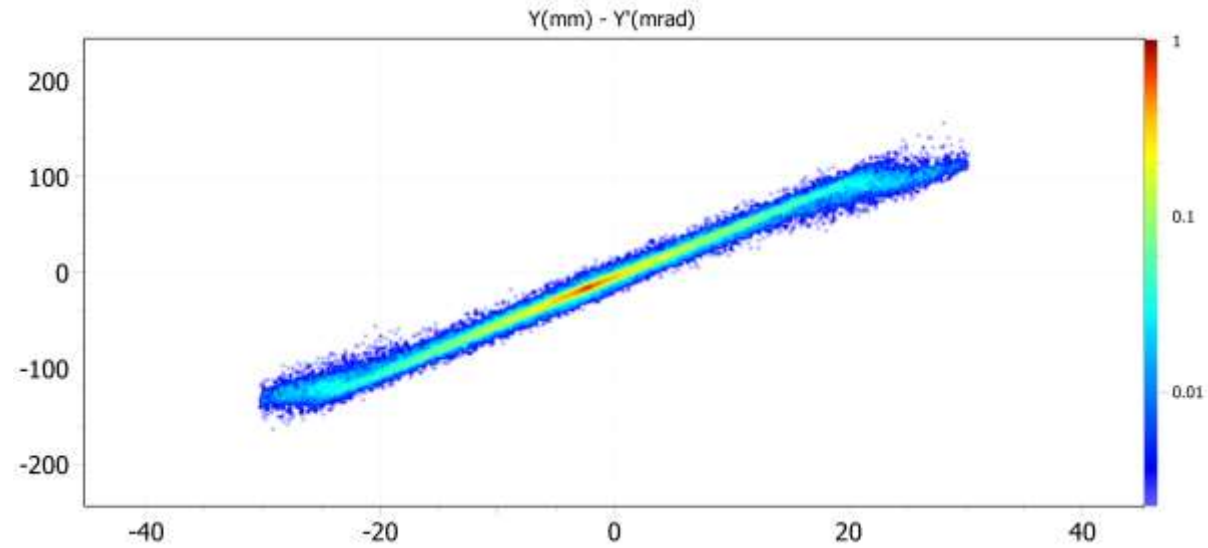
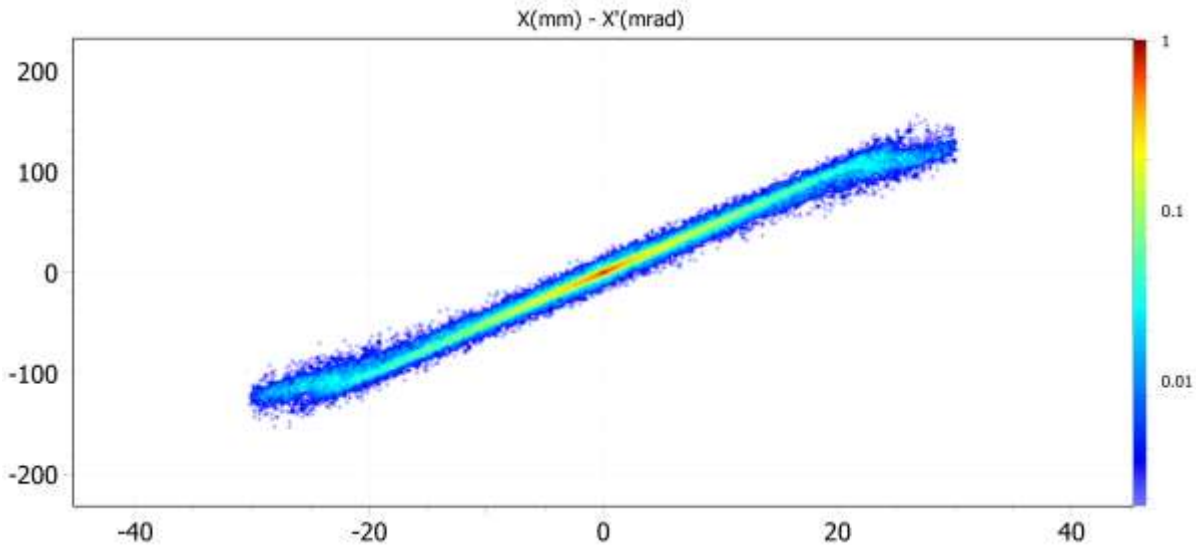


Secondary Beam profiles at different
positions

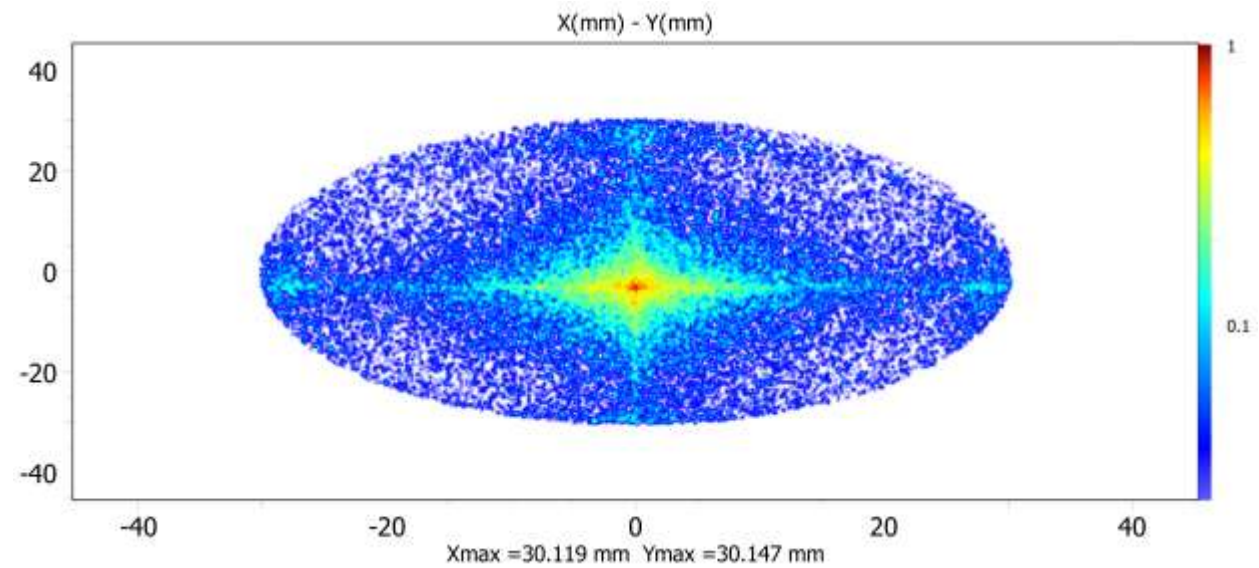
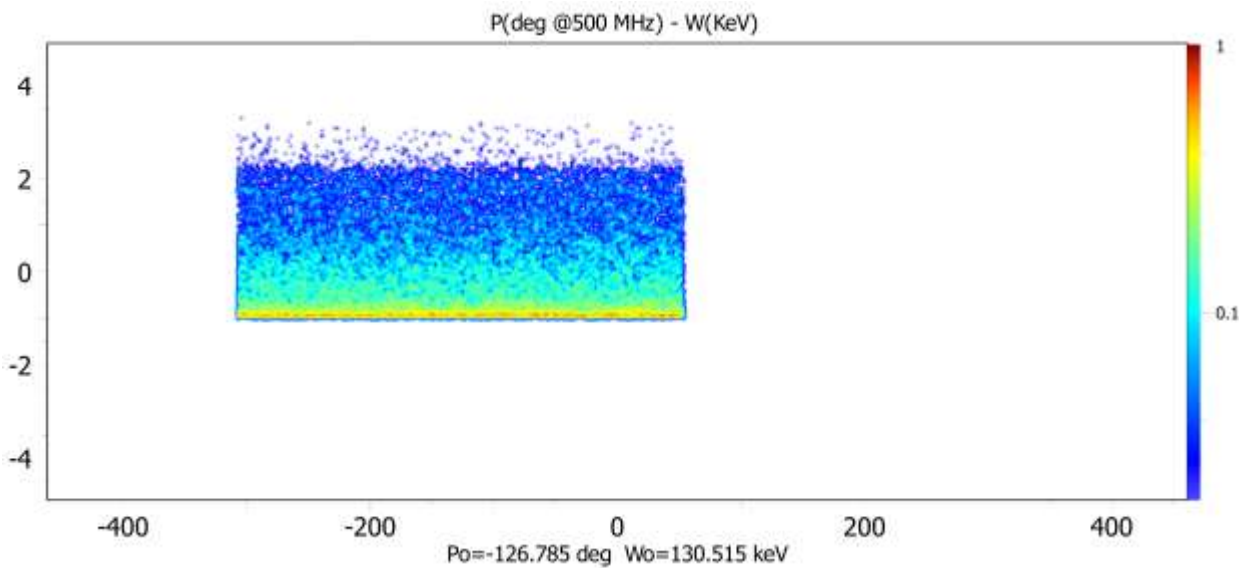
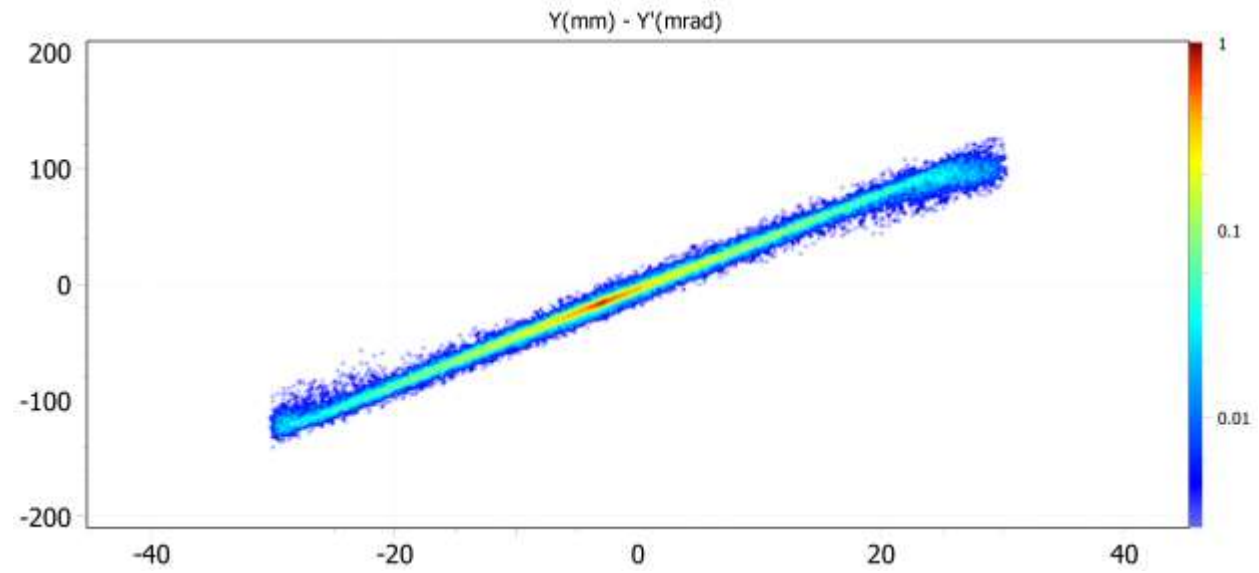
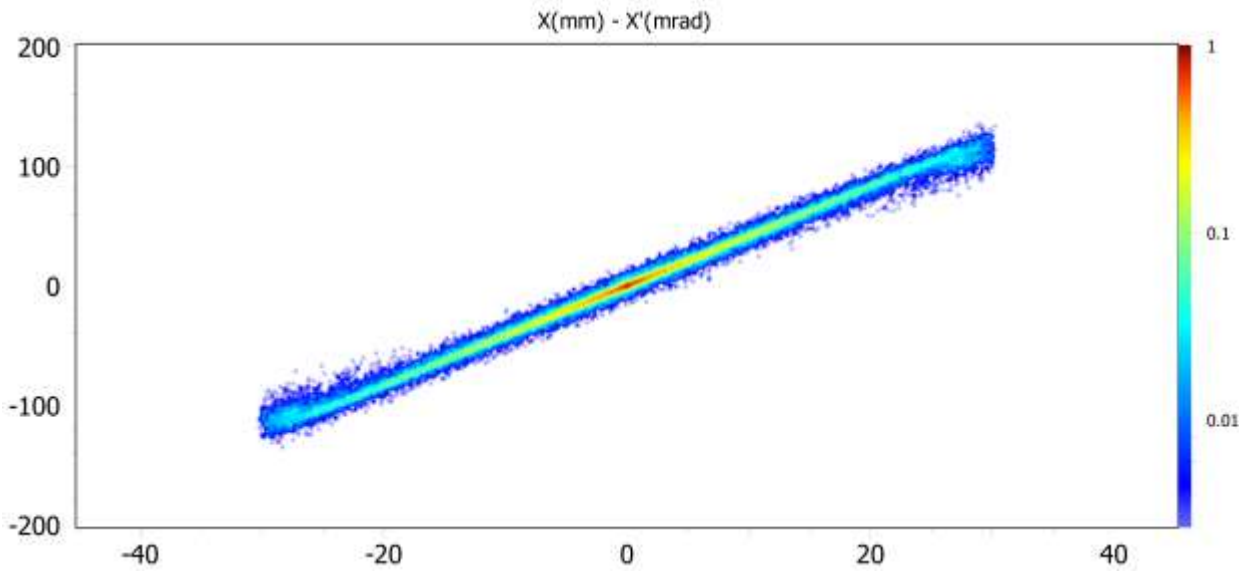
After the acceleration $z = 135$ mm, 49 999 electrons



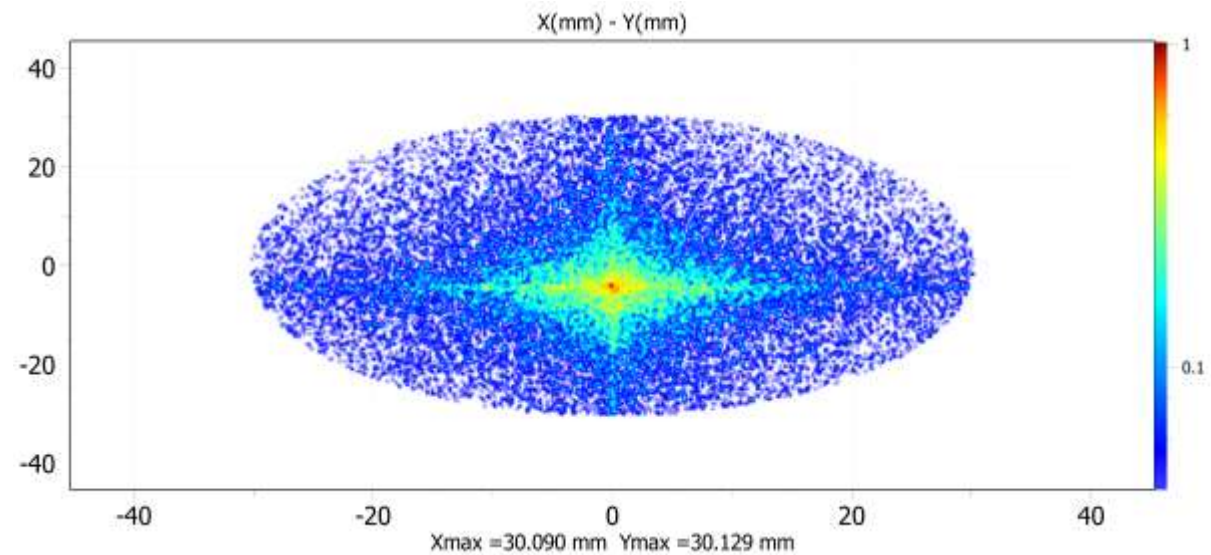
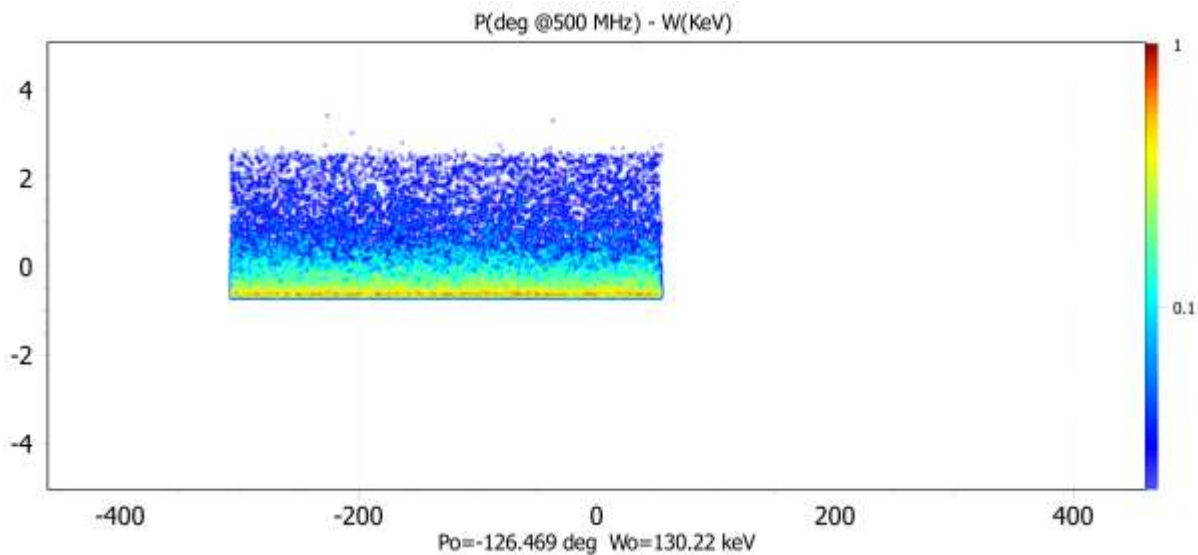
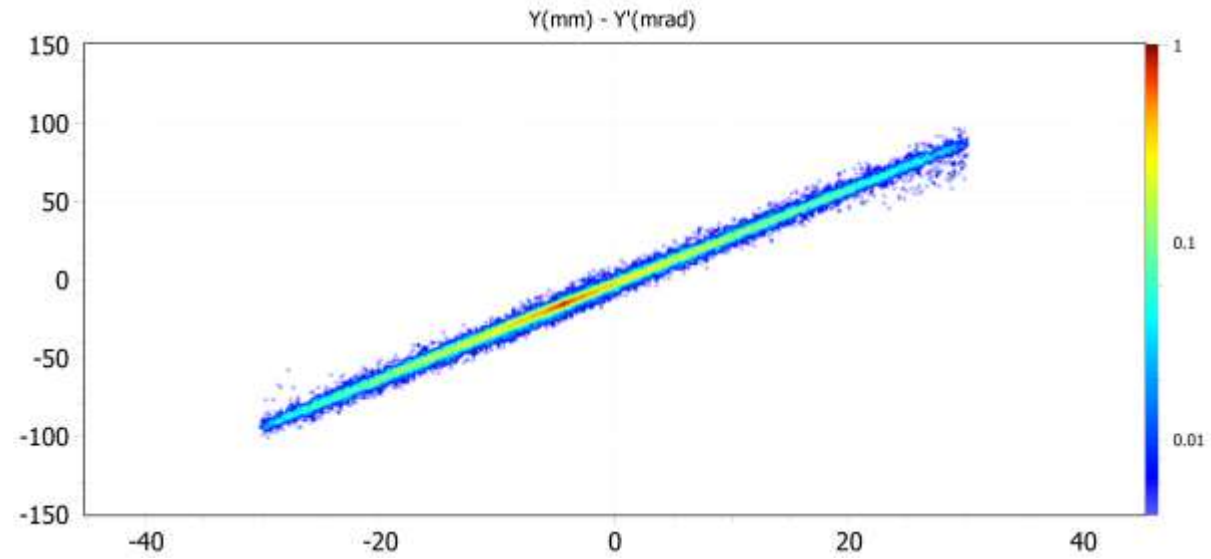
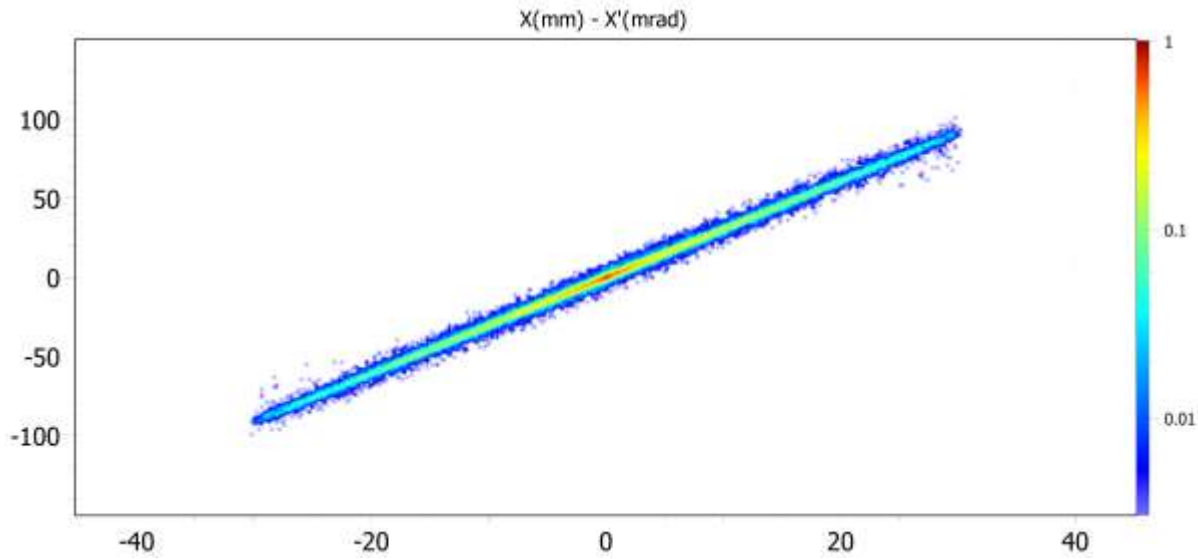
Z = 178 mm, 48 436 electrons



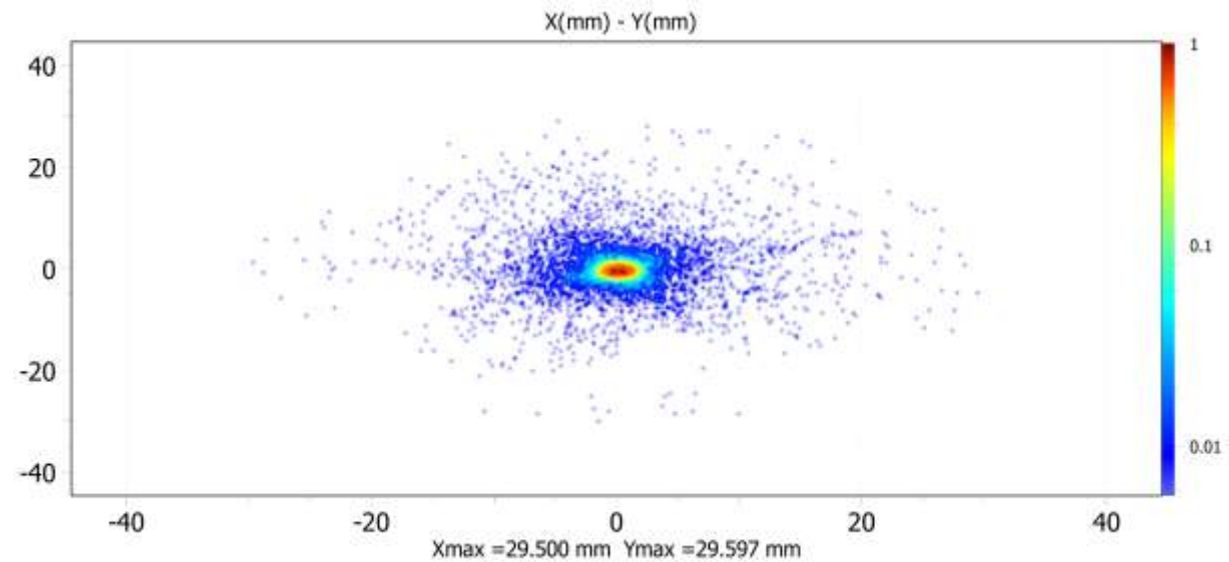
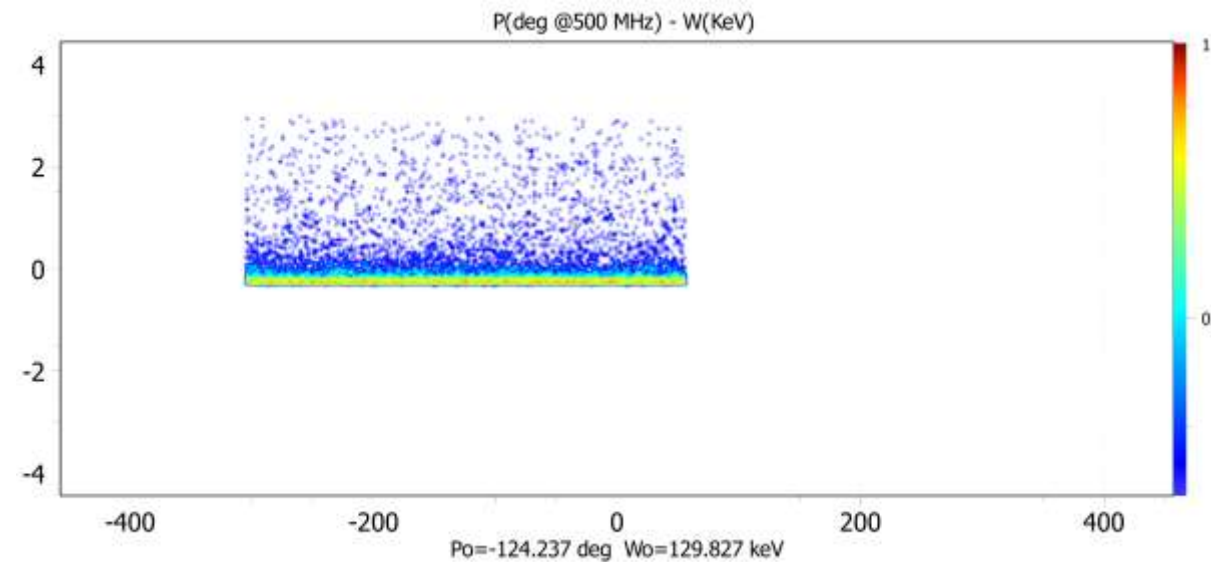
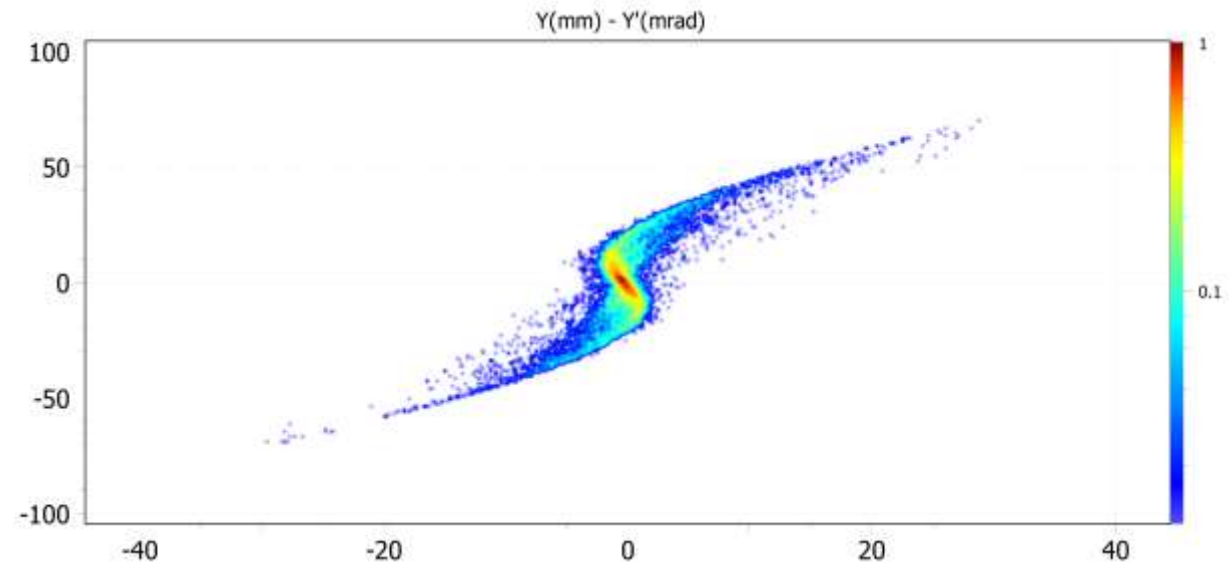
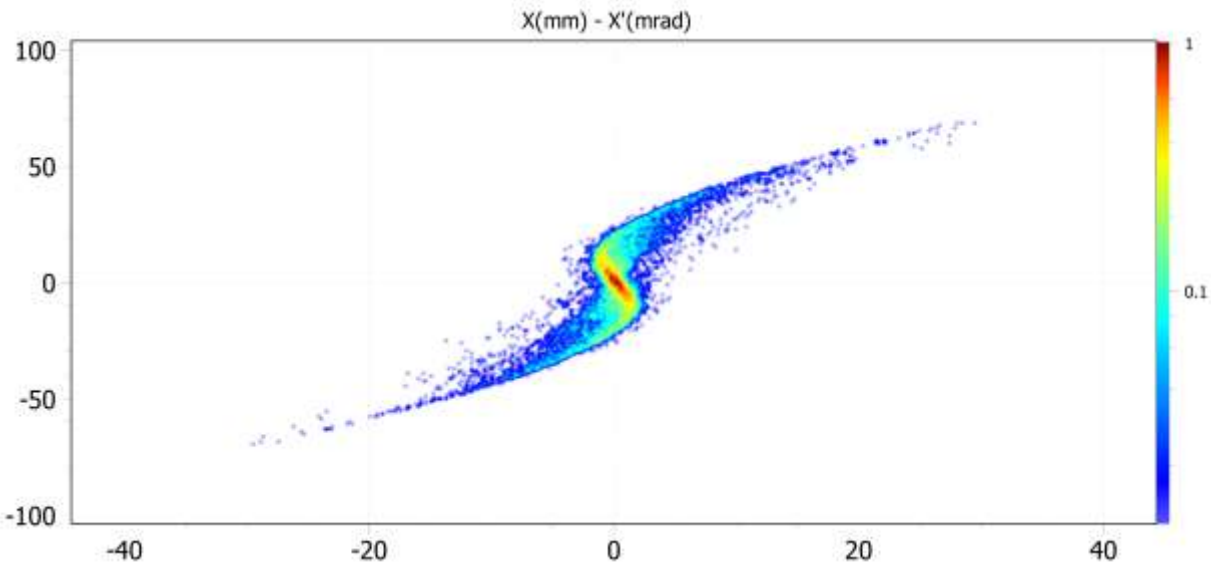
Z = 222 mm, 42 622 electrons



Z = 276 mm (before steerers), 31 089 electrons



Viewer-ITV2I01 = 1540mm , 11 750 electrons



ITV1102= 2100 mm (after dipole) , 8 480 electrons

