

N. Ikeda<sup>A)</sup>, D. Satoh<sup>B)</sup>, M. Yoshida<sup>B)</sup>, M. Uesaka<sup>A)</sup>*A) Graduate School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan**B) Accelerator Laboratory, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization KEK, 1-1 Oho, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan*

## Introduction

The effect of Radiation ... **Benefit & Harm**

### 【Benefit】

#### Radiation therapy for cancer Heavy ion radiotherapy

Less damage on normal tissue than X-ray radiation therapy.

Fig.1 Heavy Ion Accelerator Facility: HIMAC<sup>[1]</sup>

### 【Harm】

#### Radiation damage to human body Work under high dose

Some people work under high dose in a nuclear power plants.



Fig.2 Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plants

#### Business in space

We are irradiated by cosmic ray.



Fig.3 Astronaut

### 【Subject】

There is not enough statistical data evaluating the influence of ion beam on DNA.

We have been developing a low-energy compact ion accelerator for a real-time detection system of DNA damage and repair induced by heavy ion beam.

## Purpose

We have developing a tabletop ion accelerator system.

### 【Beam Parameters of Ion Beam】

Particle	Charge state	Energy	Size[m]
Carbon	6 <sup>+</sup>	1 MeV/u	a few meter

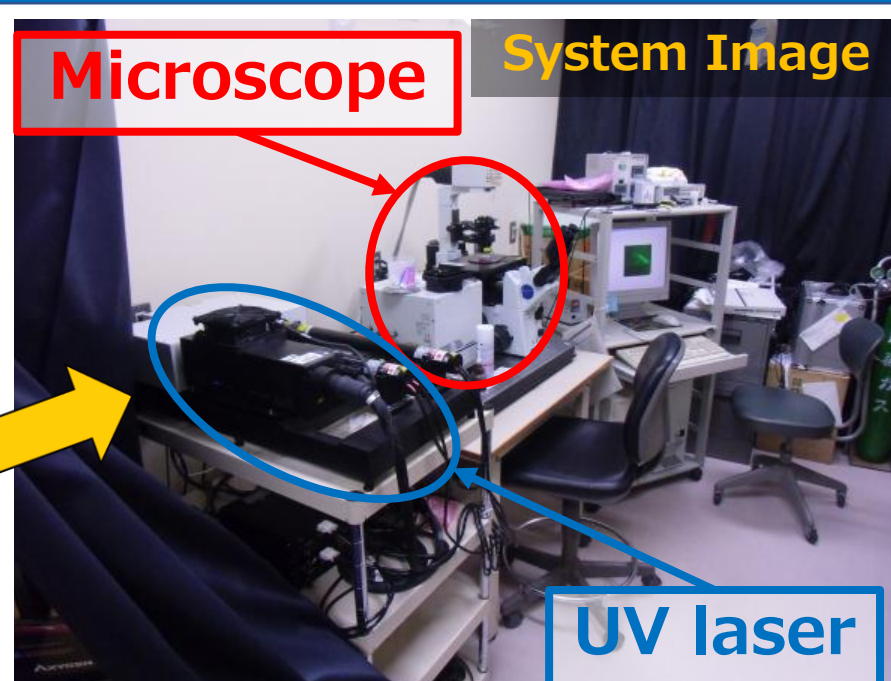


Fig.4 Laser irradiating systems (Tohoku University @ Yasui Lab)

### Application :

The real-time DNA lesion and repair monitoring system

## Compact Ion Accelerator

### 【Acceleration by Superposed Electric Field】

Ions are accelerated repeatedly by pulsed electric field, which appears when ions arrive.

### ②PCSS that is driven by laser

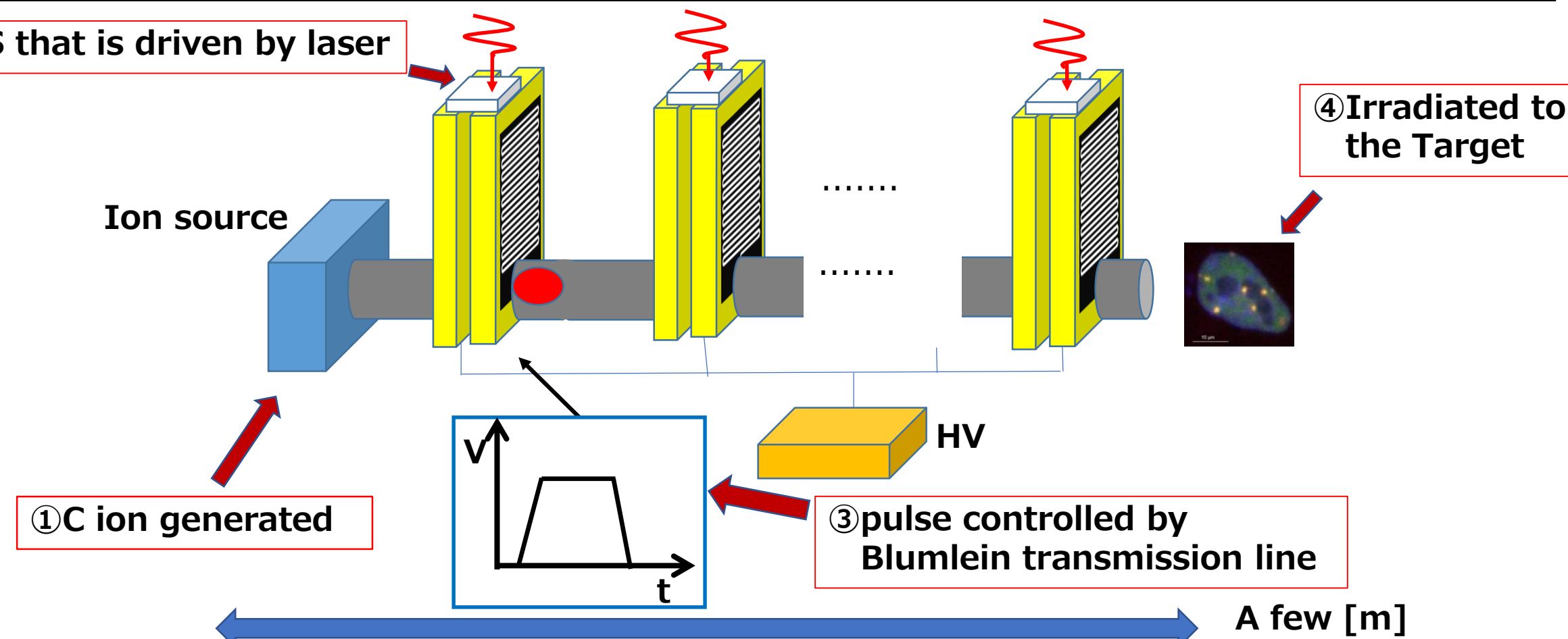


Fig.5 The schematic diagram of Tabletop Ion Accelerator

## ①Ion Source

### 【Laser Ion Source】

Laser ion source is based on plasma generation by high-power laser focused onto a target<sup>[2]</sup>.

### 【Advantages】

- ✓ High current
- ✓ High charged state
- ✓ High directionality
- ✓ Low emittance

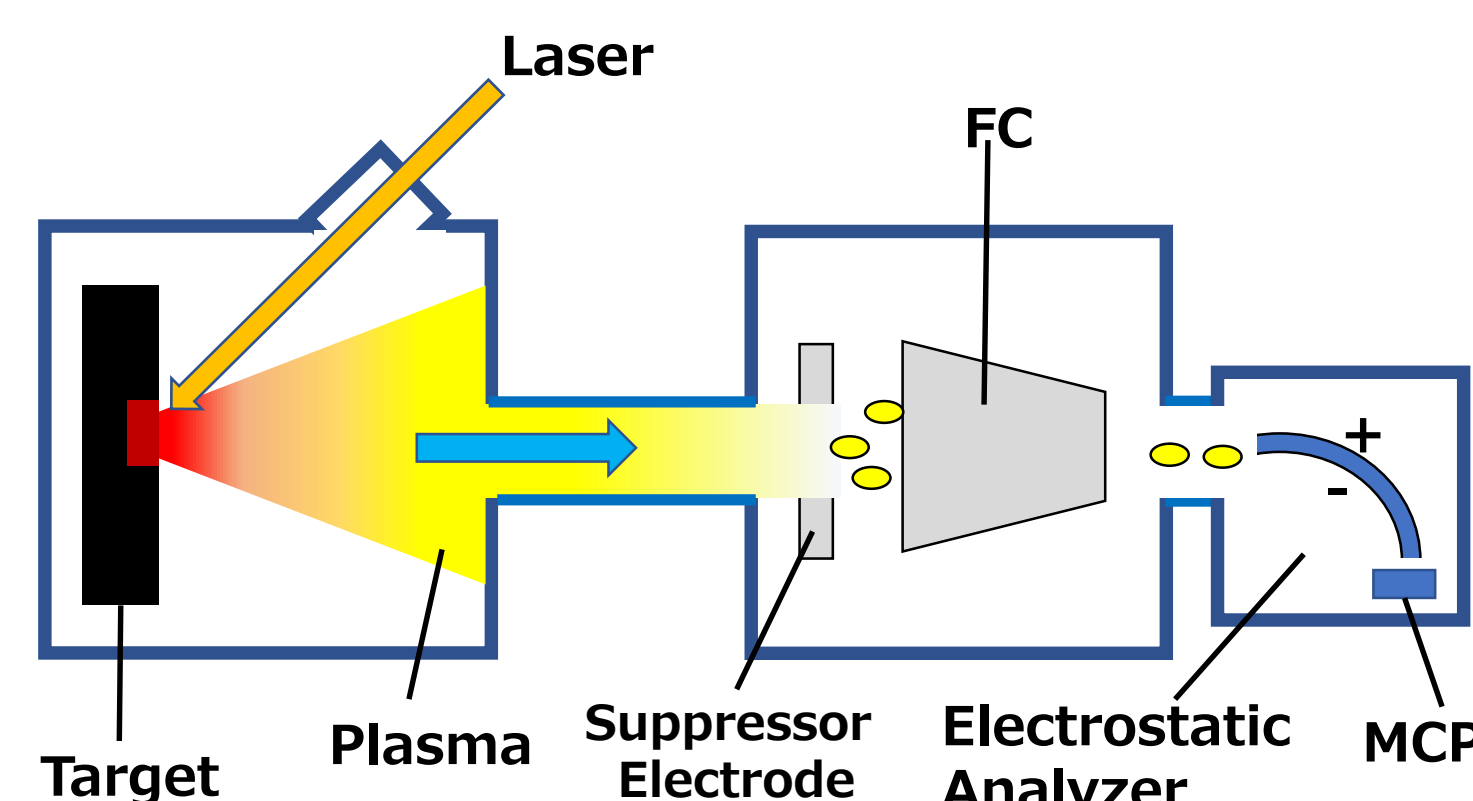


Fig.6 The schematic diagram of laser ion source

- The target is **carbon graphite**.
- The plasma current was measured by Faraday cup (FC).

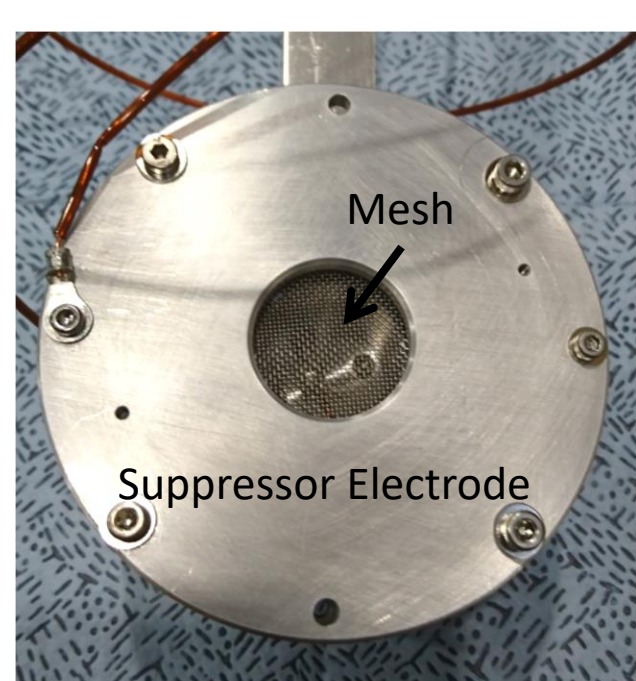


Fig.7 Faraday cup, Electrostatic analyzer

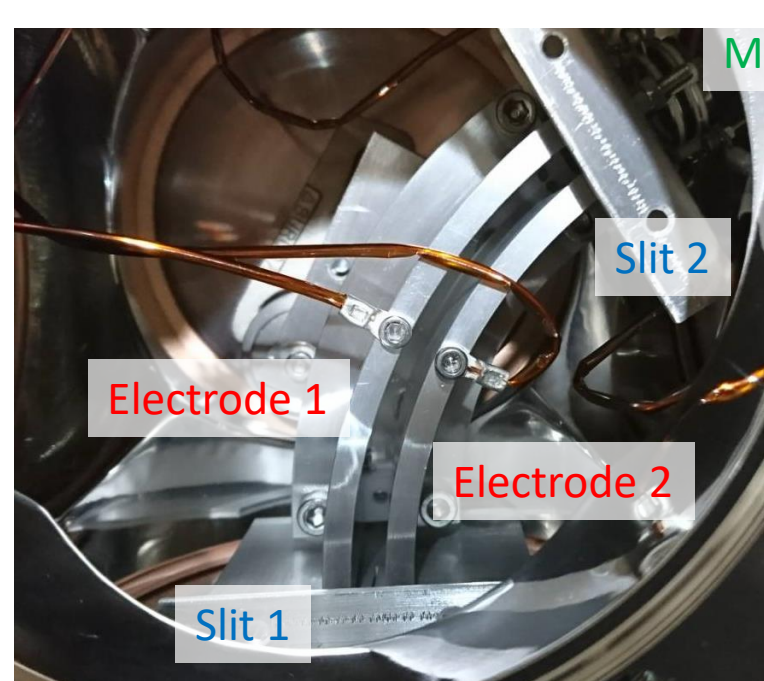


Fig.8 Laser ion source

## Ion current Measurement

### 【Laser parameter】

Laser	Nd:YAG
Wavelength	1064 nm
Pulse width	20 ns
Pulse energy	250 mJ

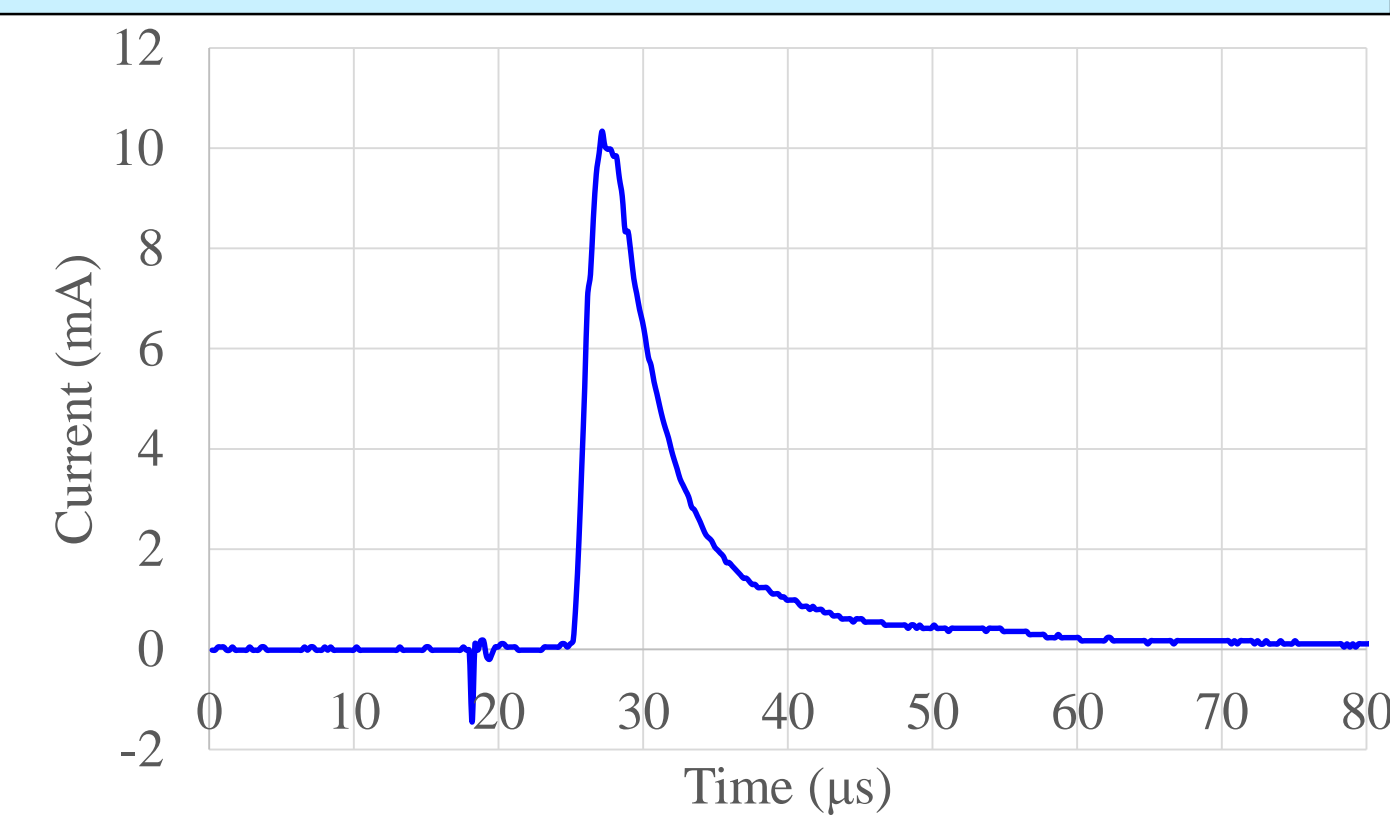
The peak ion current = **10.3 mA**

Fig.9 Voltage vs Time

## ②PCSS

### 【Photoconductive Semiconductor Switch】

PCSS is driven by light such as laser. In semiconductor, electron-hole pairs are generated by the photon energy and that work as carrier.

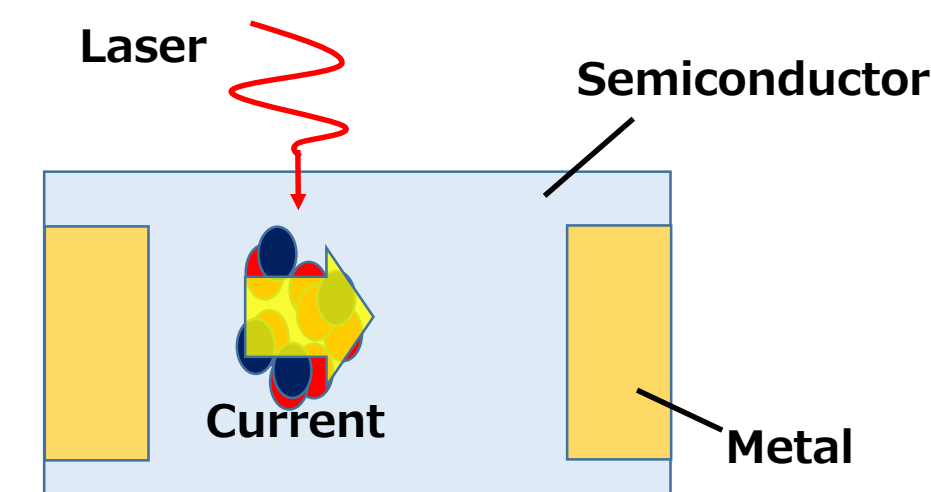


Fig.10 The schematic diagram of PCSS

### 【Advantages】

- ✓ Fast response ( $\sim 10$  ns [4])
- ✓ Long lifetime ( $> 10^6$  shots [3])
- ✓ Tolerance to high voltage ( $> 10$  kV [3])

### 【Fabrication】

Three kinds of PCSS was fabricated at NIMS Nanofabrication Platform.

Gap : 6 mm, 8 mm, 12 mm

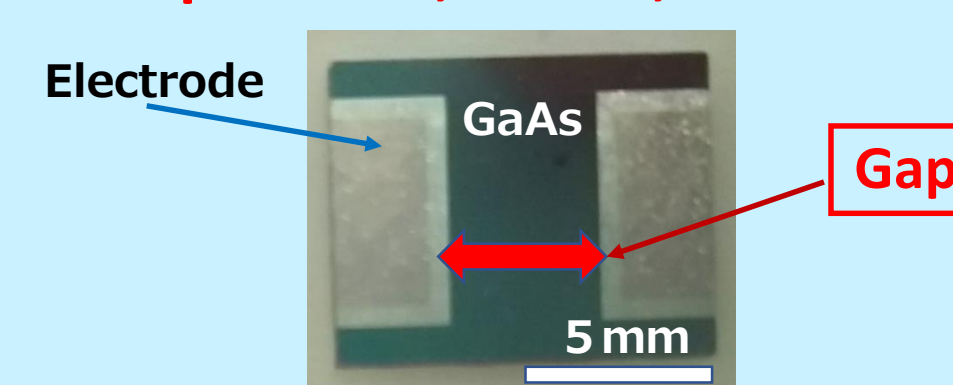


Fig.11 PCSS

### 【Target Spec of PCSS】

- ① On-resistance (Target value :  $< 10 \Omega$ )
- ② Rise-time (Target value :  $< 10$  ns)

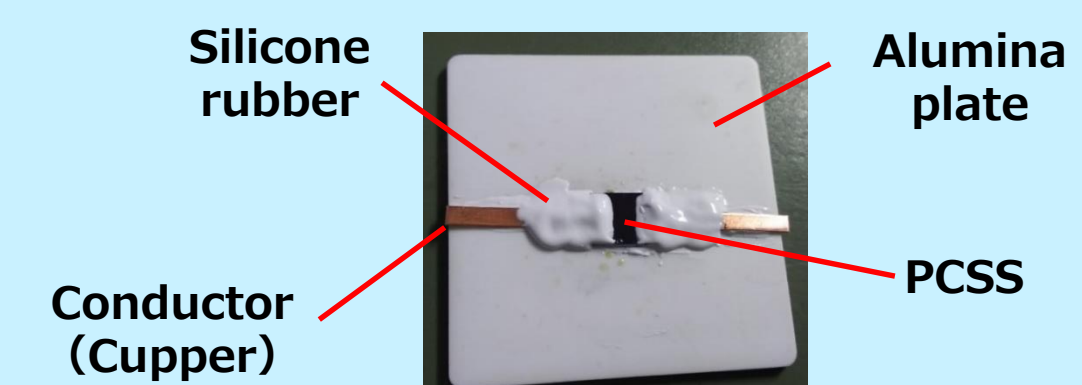


Fig.12 PCSS configuration

## 【Experiments】

### On-resistance & Rise-time of PCSS was measured.

Attenuator : 150W, 20dB  
 Trigger laser : Nd:YAG laser  
 Laser power : 1-40mJ @1064nm  
 Laser pulse width : 20ns (FWHM)

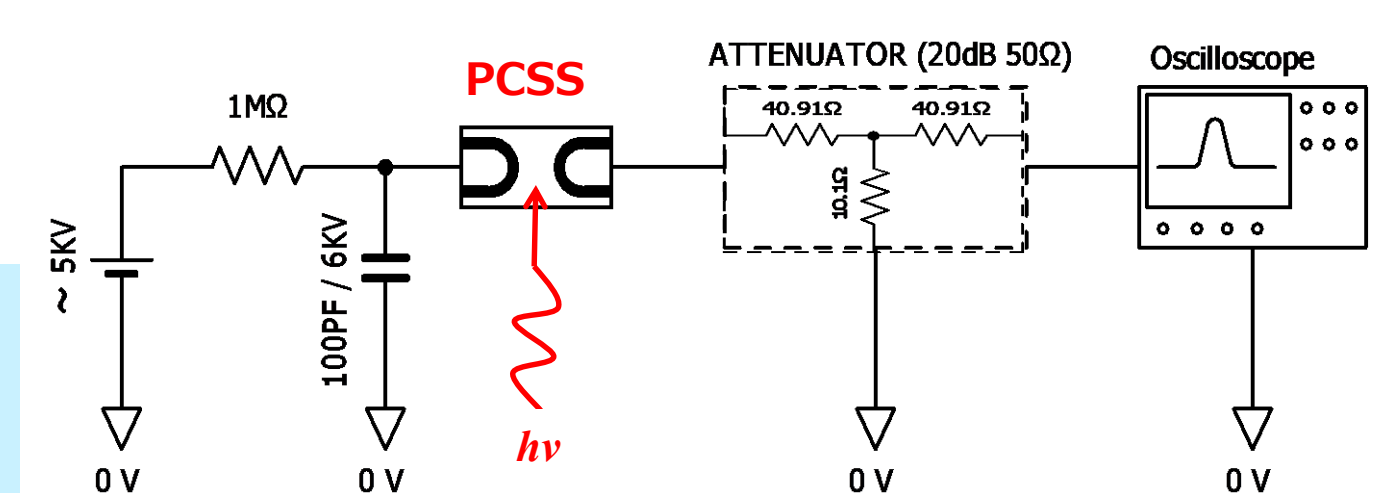


Fig.13 The schematic diagram of the circuit

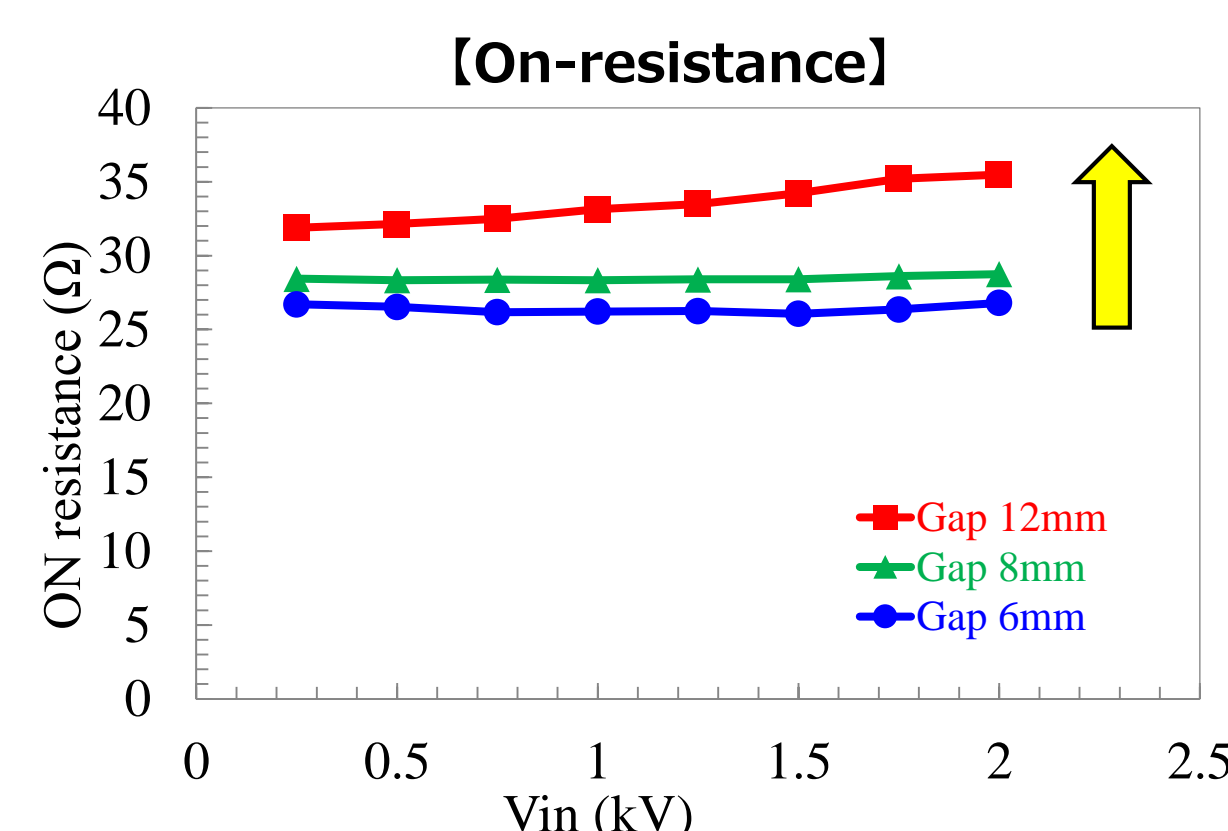


Fig.14 Vin vs On-resistance

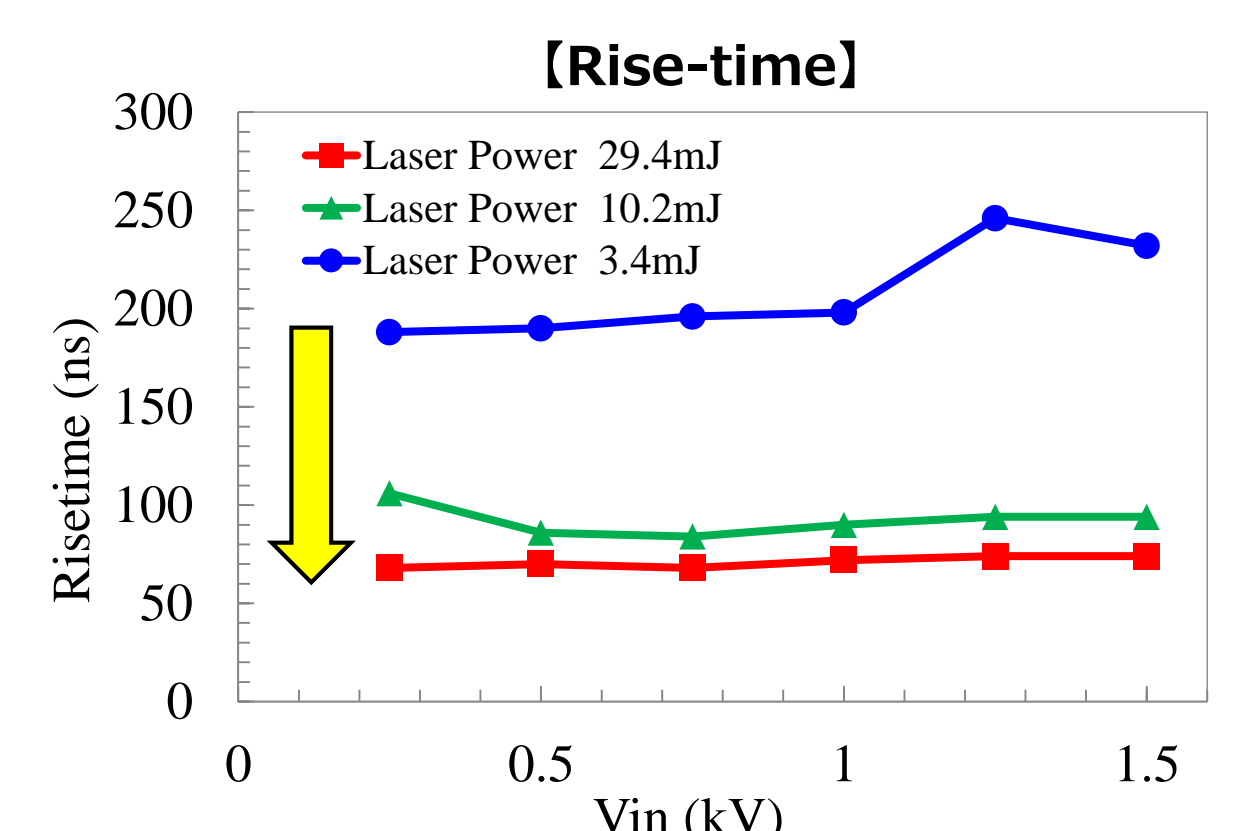


Fig.15 Vin vs Rise-time

The shorter Gap is,  
the less On-resistance becomes.  
Resistance depends on the length.

The bigger the laser power is,  
the shorter the rise-time becomes.  
The amount of electron-hole pair production becomes bigger.

### 【The improvement】

The thickness of the electrode and  
the temperature of anneal may change the resistance.

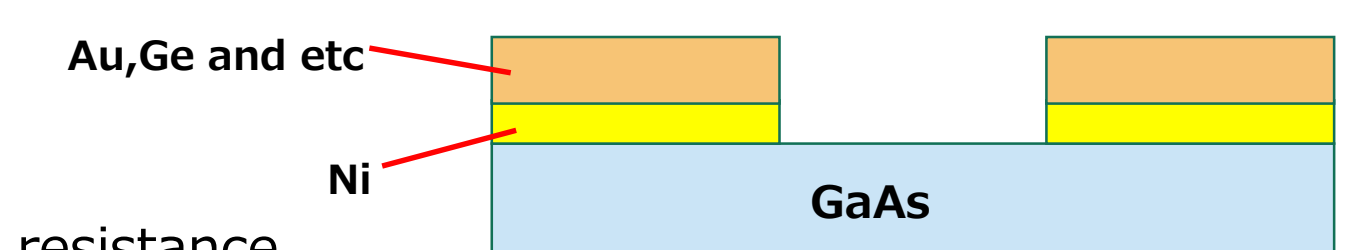


Fig.16 The new design of PCSS

## Conclusion and Future plan

- ✓ Compact ion accelerator has been developed for radiation biological experiments.
- ✓ We built the C ion source and measured the ion current.
- ✓ The charged state distribution will be analyzed.
- ✓ We fabricated PCSS and carried out the characteristic evaluation.
  - The shorter Gap is, the less On-resistance becomes.
  - The bigger the laser power is, the shorter the rise-time becomes.
- ✓ Blumlein transmission line has been under design for beam acceleration.

### 【References】

- [1] NIRS <http://www.nirs.go.jp/index.shtml>.
- [2] Boris Sharkov and Richard Scrivens, "Laser Ion Sources", IEEE Transactions On Plasma Science, Vol. 33, No. 6, (2005).
- [3] Chongbiao Luan, et al., "Study on the high-power semi-insulating GaAs PCSS with quantum well structure", AIP Advances 6, 055216-1-055216-5, (2016).
- [4] Wei Shi, et al., "Generation of an ultra-short electrical pulse with width shorter than the excitation laser", SCIENTIFIC REPORTS, 6 27577, 1-7, (2016).

### 【Acknowledgement】

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