

Numerical Investigation of Stochastic Cooling at NICA Collider

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Contents

- 1. Goals & Fundamental Parameters**
- 2. Barrier Bucket Accumulation**
- 3. Short Bunch Formation**
- 4. Application of Electron Cooling with Stochastic Cooling**
- 5. Conclusion**

Fundamental Parameters of Collider

Ion species	$^{197}\text{Au}^{79+}$	Transverse Emittance	1.0 Pi mm.mrad
Operation Energy	1–4.5 GeV/u	Momentum spread	1.5E-03 (rms)
Circumference	503.04 m	Beta function at colliding point	0.35 m
Number of Ion/bunch	$3e8$ – $3e9$	Expected luminosity	$\sim 1e27/\text{cm}^2.\text{sec}$
Number of bunch/ring	24	Bunch length (rms)	0.6
Injector	NUCLOTRON	Injection energy	Operation energy
Injected intensity	$1e9/10\text{sec.cycle}$	Emittance	0.5 Pi mm.mrad (?)
Momentum spread	$3.0E-04$ (rms)	Bunch length (h=1)	300 nsec (uniform)

Fundamental questions to be solved.

1. How do we make such short bunch with required ion number ?
2. How do we keep the luminosity during the experimental period against the diffusion effects such as IBS ?

NICA Collider FODO Lattice

Circumference=503.04 m

Tune Values (Q_x/Q_y)=9.440/9.44

Transition Gamma=7.091

Max BetaX Function=176.06m

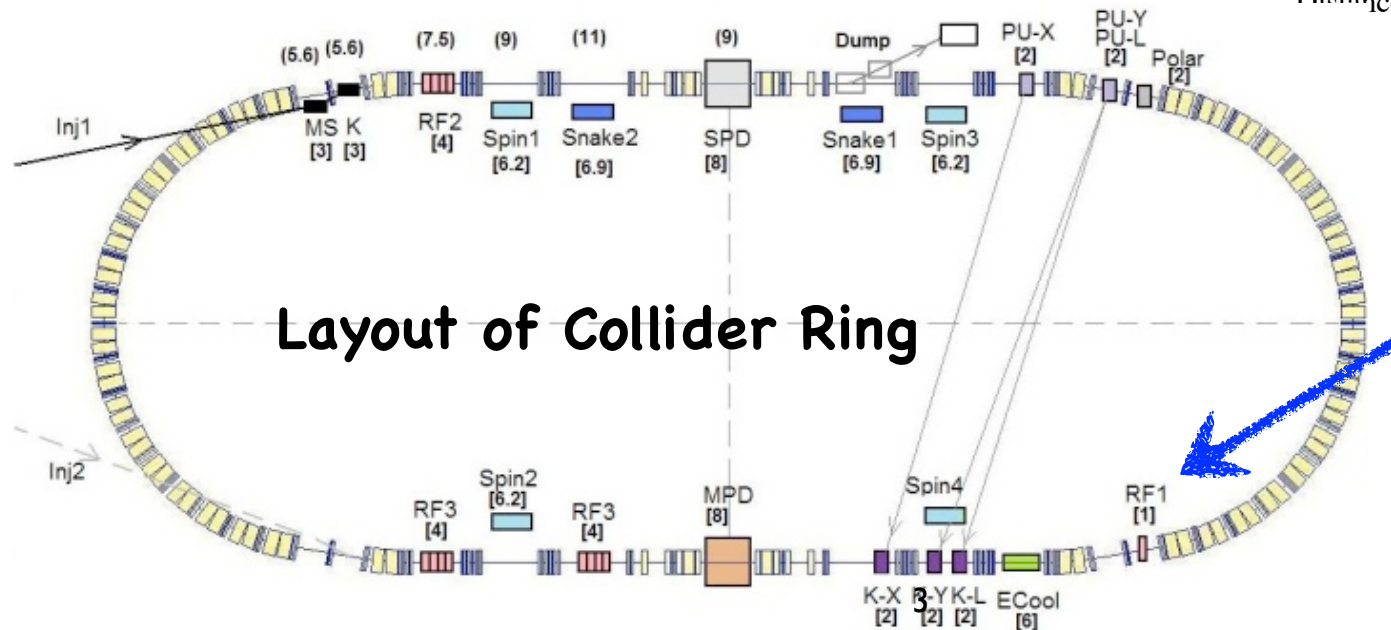
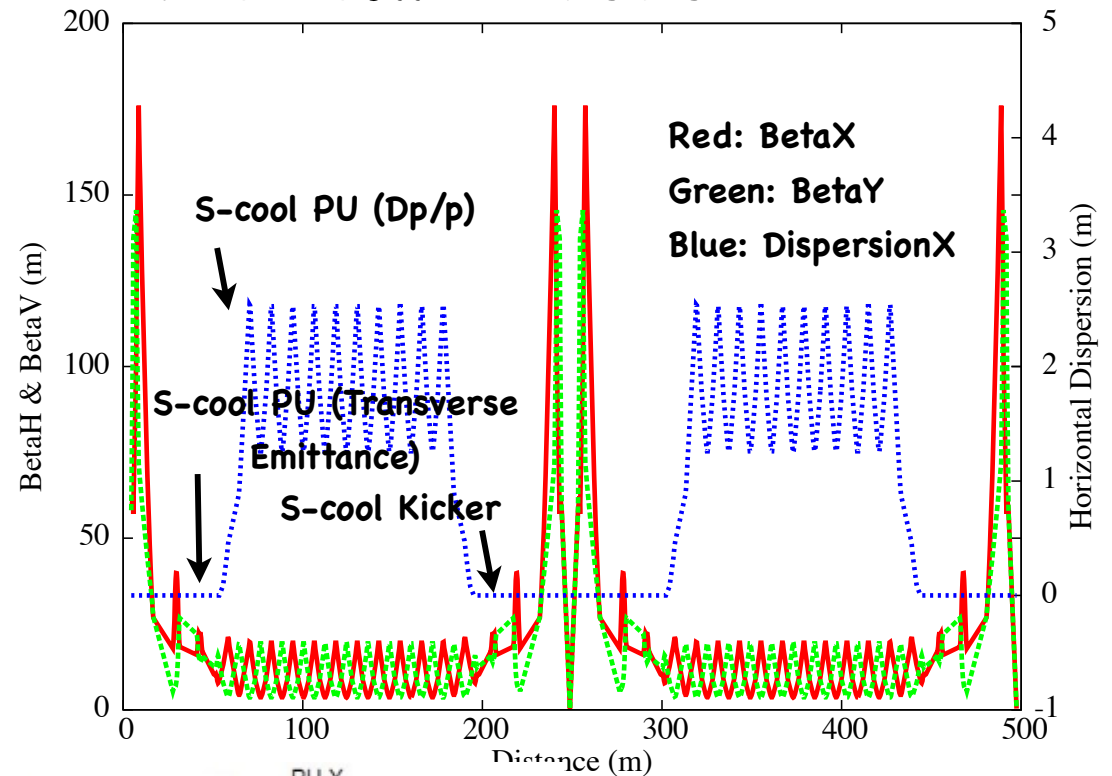
Max BetaY Function=145.43

Min BetaX Function=0.35 m

Min BetaY Function=0.35 m

Max DispersionX=2.50 m

Max DispersionY=0.145 m



Layout of Collider Ring

This RF cavity should be moved out.

Intra Beam Scattering (IBS) effect

$$\frac{1}{\sigma_i} \frac{d\sigma_i}{dt} \propto \frac{NQ^4}{A^2 \varepsilon_x \varepsilon_y \sigma_p \sigma_s \beta^3 \gamma^4} F_i(\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_p, \text{Lattice Function})$$

(i=x, y, s)

NICA collider

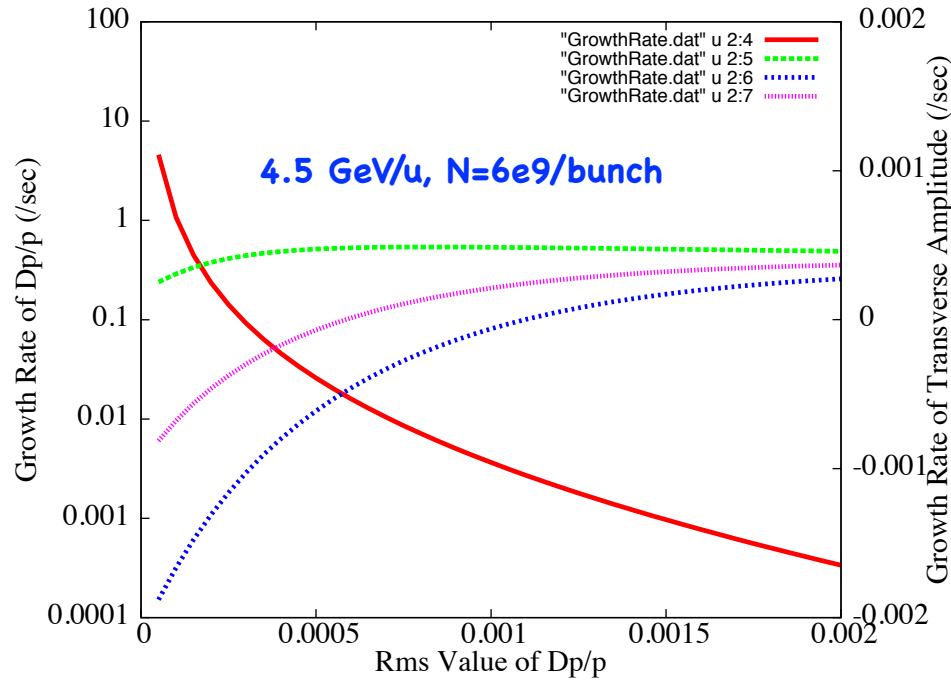
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Low energy | 1.0 - 4.5 GeV/u |
| 2. High charge state | 197Au79 + |
| 3. Small emittance | 0.6-1.0 Pi mm.mrad |

Growth rate are easily large value, and beam emittance and momentum spread gradually large. IBS is most dangerous factor to deteriorate the beam quality and luminosity. To attain high average luminosity value, IBS effect has to be compensated by cooling system.

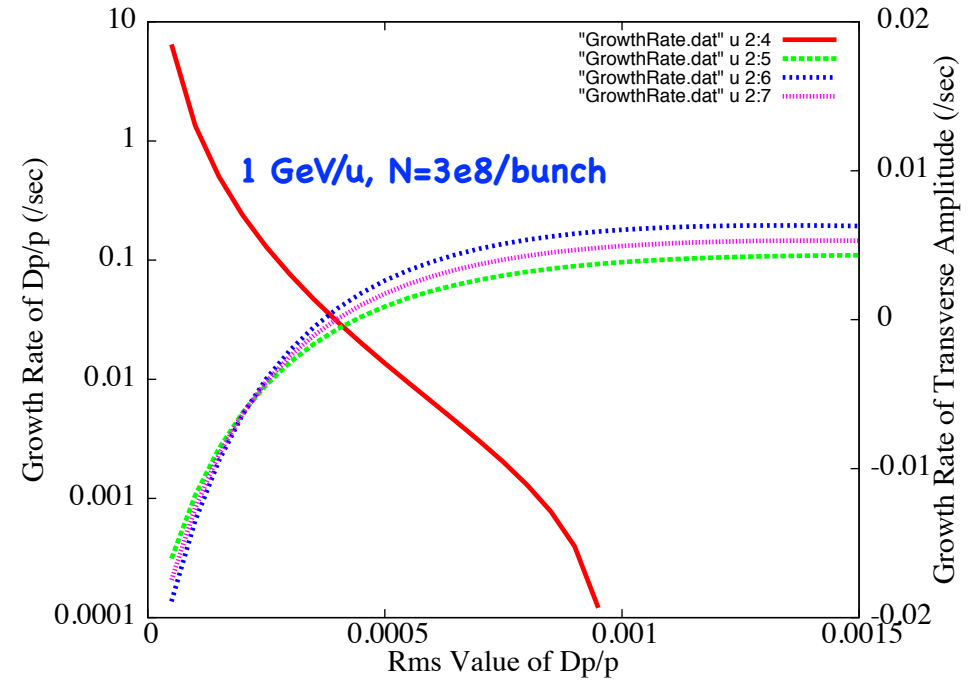
Bunched Beam IBS Growth Rates (Calculated with Martini/Parzen Formulae)

EmittanceH=1.2 Pi mm.mrad, EmittanceV=0.9 Pi mm.mrad

Bunch length (rms)=0.6 m

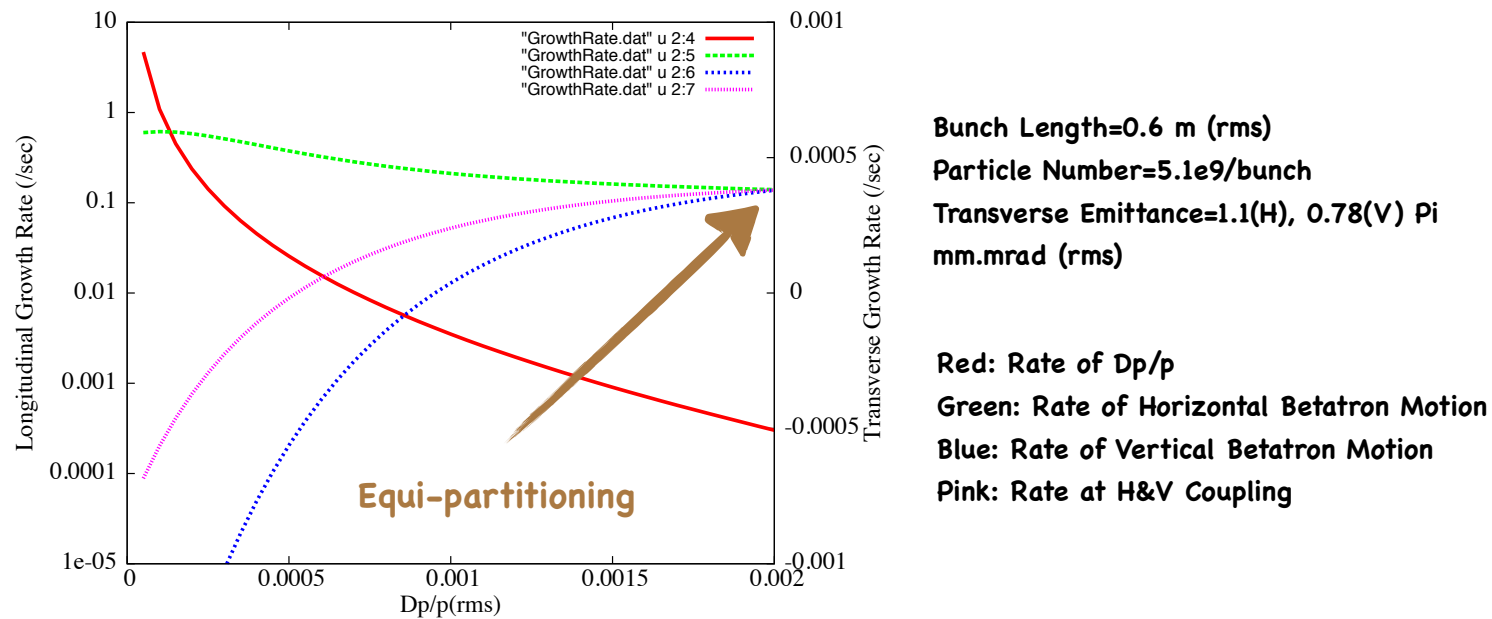


$1/\tau_P (dp/p=1e-3) = 3.65E-03$ ($\tau=270$ sec)
 $1/\tau_H (dp/p=1e-3) = 4.86E-04$ ($\tau=2050$ sec)
 $1/\tau_V (dp/p=1e-3) = -6.1E-05$ ($\tau=-16000$ sec)



$1/\tau_P (dp/p=1e-3) = -7.95E-05$ ($\tau=-12000$ sec)
 $1/\tau_H (dp/p=1e-3) = 3.86E-03$ ($\tau=260$ sec)
 $1/\tau_V (dp/p=1e-3) = 6.03E-03$ ($\tau=166$ sec)

NICA Collider IBS Growth Rate 4.5 GeV/u 197Au79+
Transverse Emittance=1.1 (H), 0.78 (V) Pi mm.mrad



This parameter set is the case for the equi-partitioning of longitudinal, horizontal and vertical IBS effects. Three growth rates have the same growth rates of $3.5e-4/\text{sec}$.
 $Dp/p=2e-3$, Horizontal emittance=1.1 Pi mm.mrad and Vertical emittance=0.78 Pi mm.mrad.

Beam Parameters for Various Energies for NICA Collider

Circumference=503.04 m, Ring Momentum Compaction=0.0199,

Gamma-t=7.09, Initial Dp/p(rms)=1.5e-3

Path Length from PU to Kicker=170m

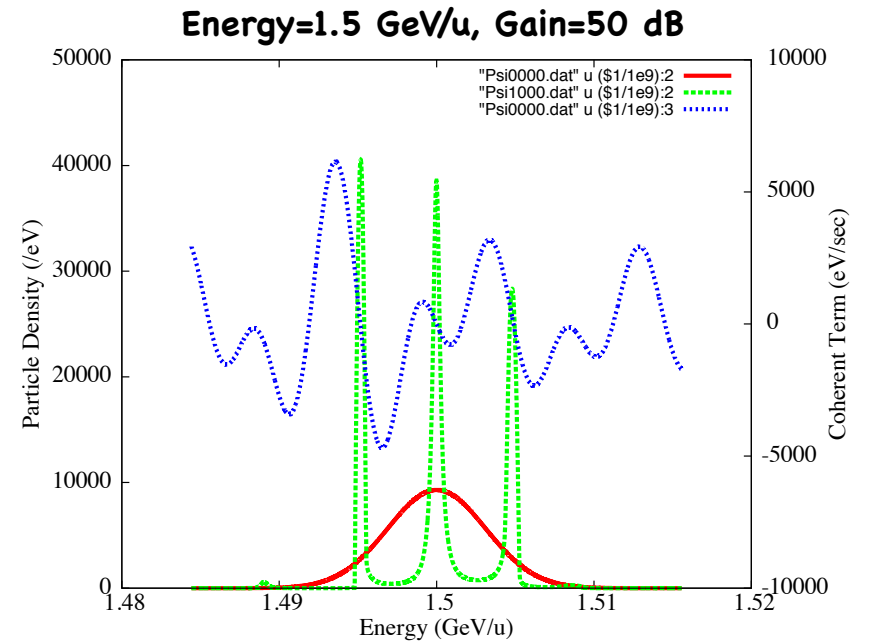
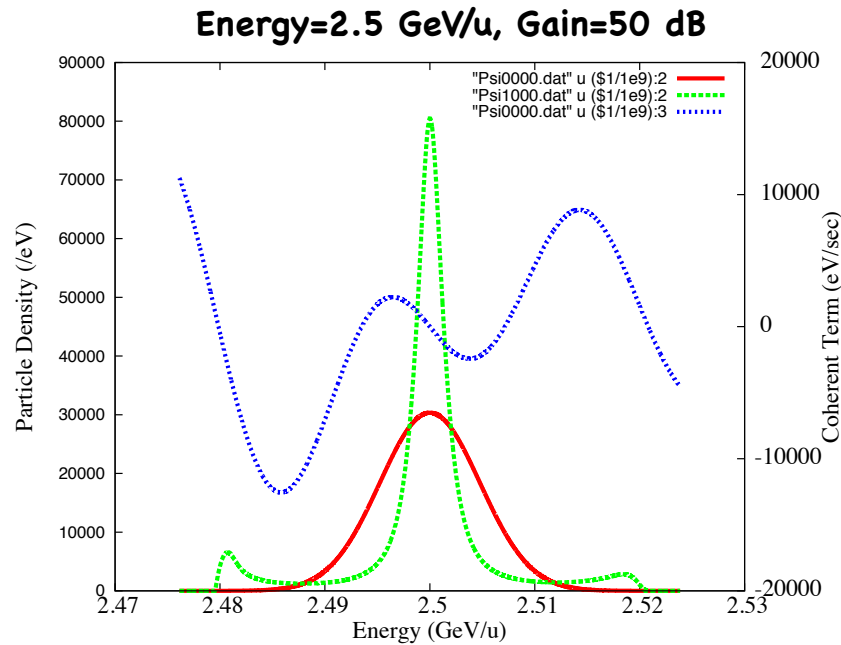
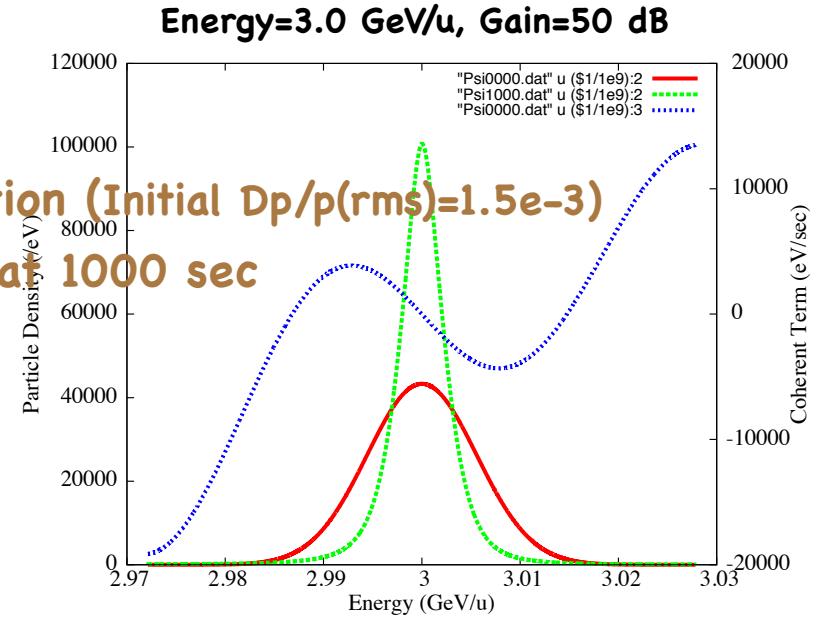
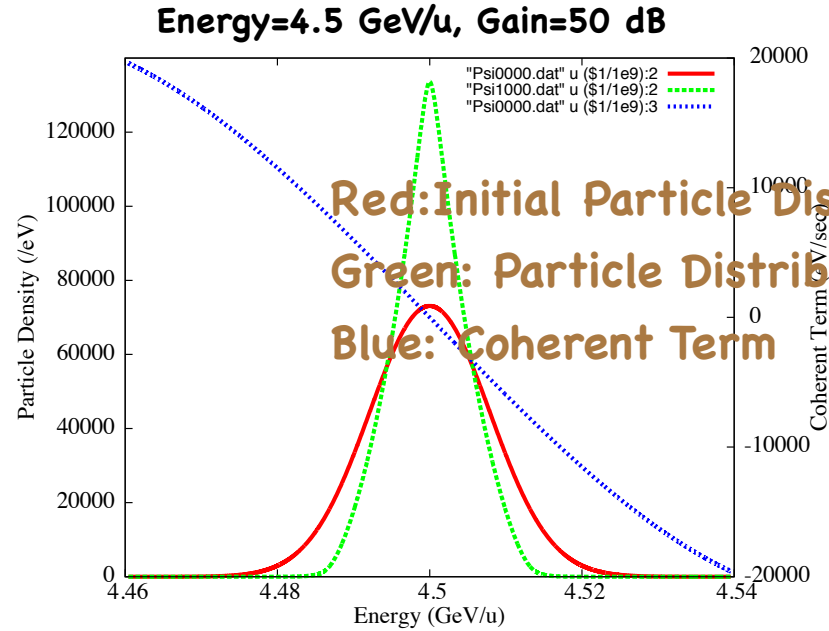
Energy (GeV/u)	1.5	2.5	3.0	4.5
Ring Slipping Factor	0.1268	0.0537	0.0350	0.00949
Local slipping Factor (from PU to Kicker)	0.1173	0.0442	0.02546	-5.40E-05
Particle Number/ bunch	3.00E+08	1.50E+09	2.50E+09	6.00E+09
Coasting Equivalent Particle Number	7.26E+10	3.63E+11	6.05E+11	1.45E+12

Bunching Factor=Circumference/2sqrt(Pi)/SigmaS/BunchNumber=10.2

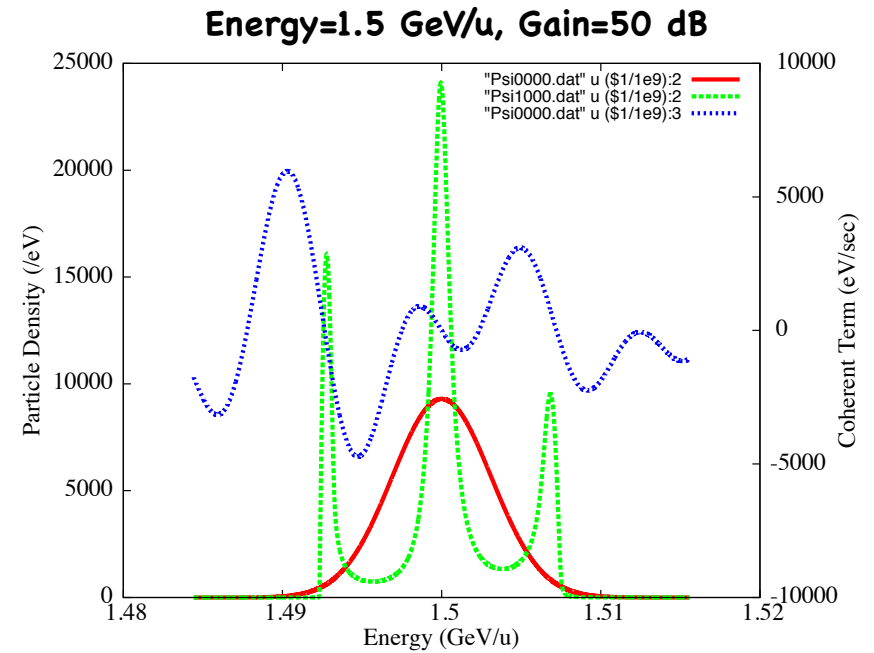
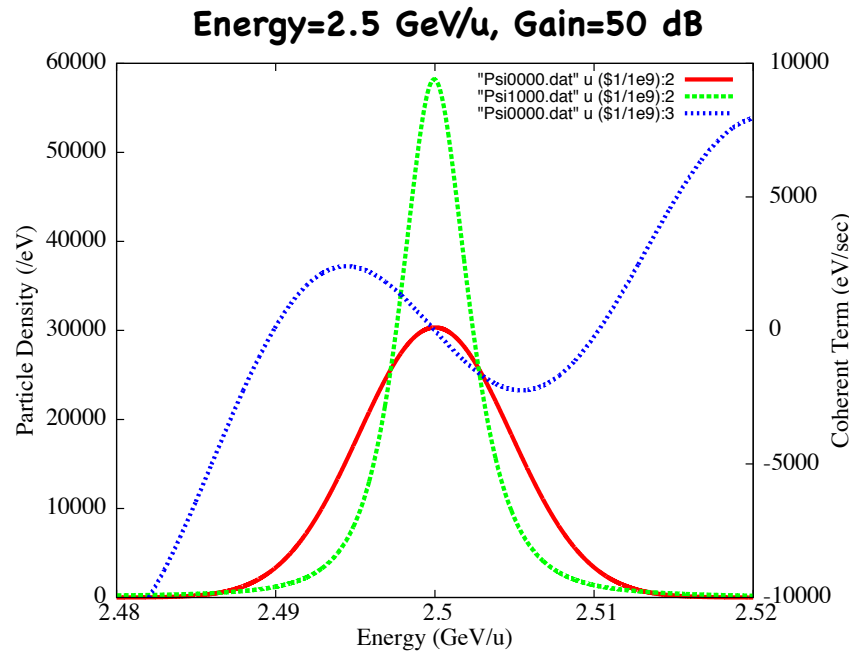
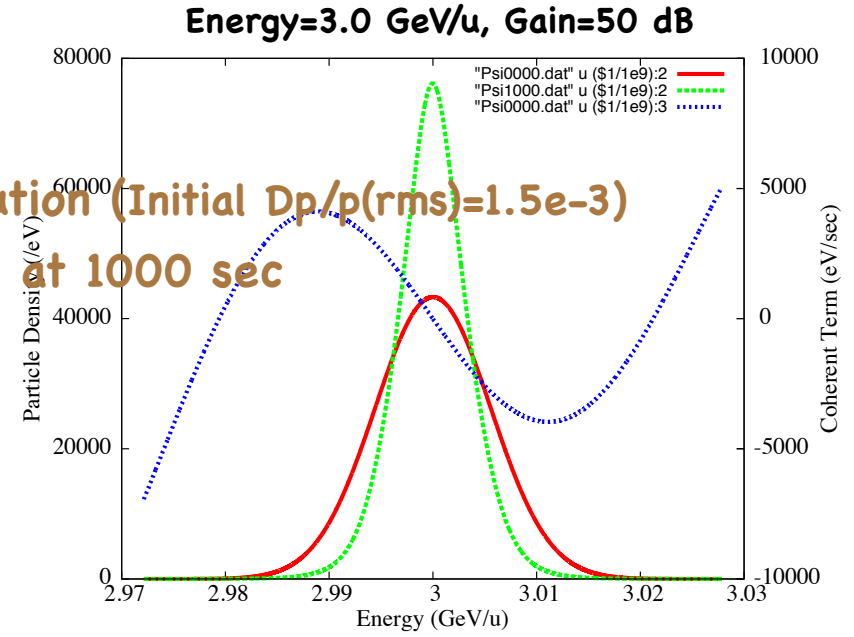
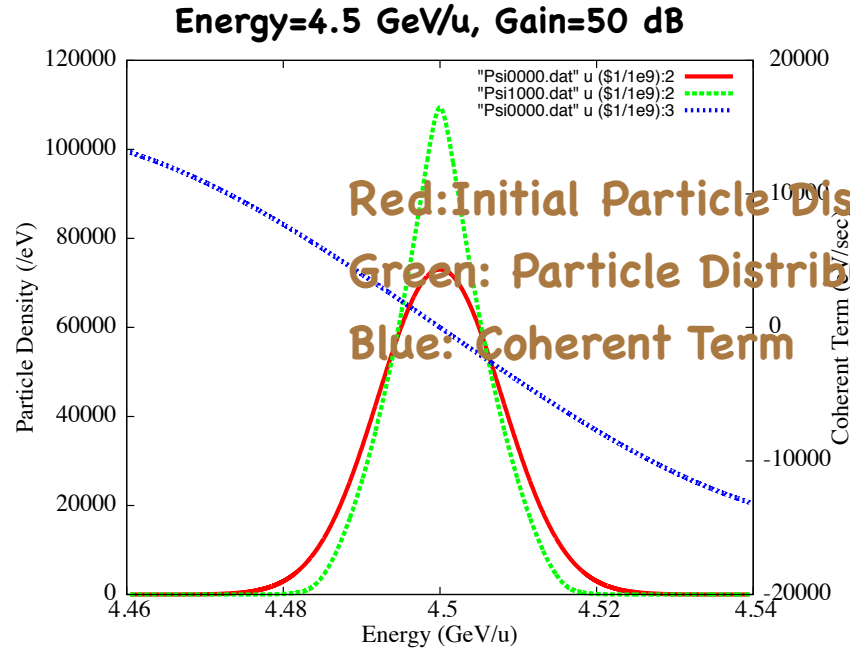
Nequivalent=BunchNumber*IonNumber/Bunch*BunchingFactor

Coasting Equivalent Particle Number is used for estimation of momentum cooling
with use of Fokker Planck solver.

Frequency Band=3-6 GHz (Without IBS effects)



Frequency Band=2-4 GHz (Without IBS effects)

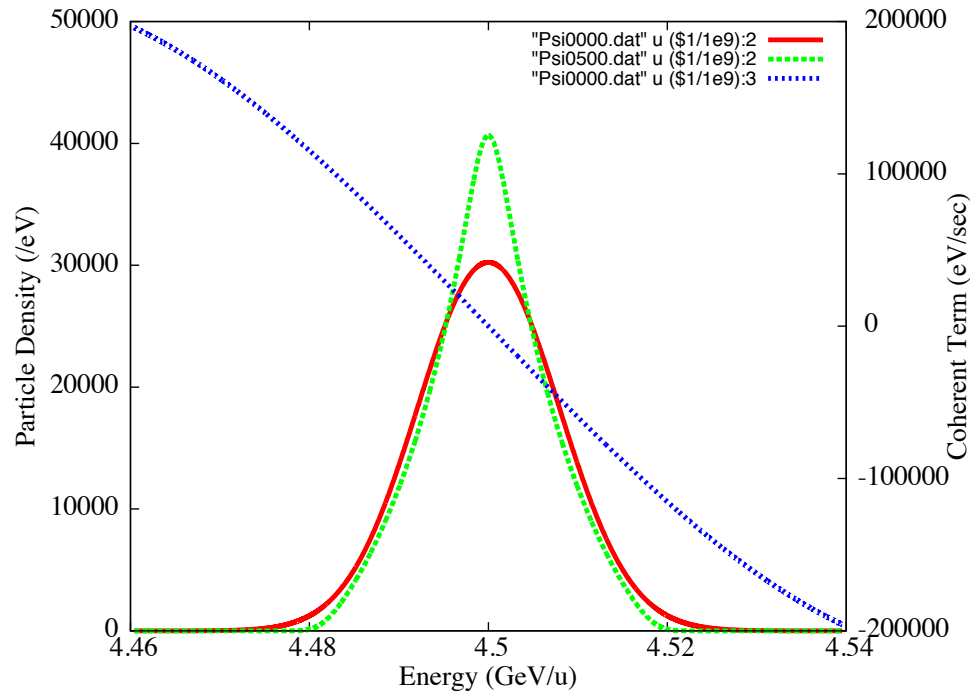


Example of Fokker Planck Solution with Coasting Beam Approximation

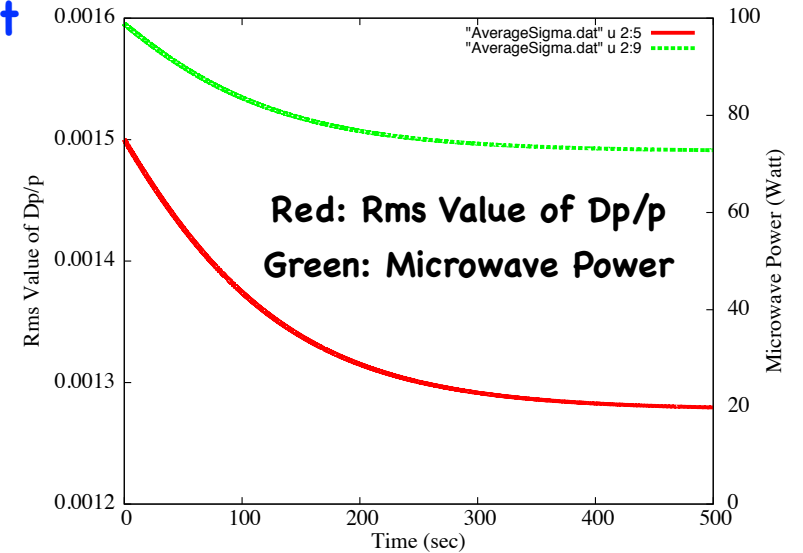
4.5 GeV/u, $N=3e11$, $Dp/p=1.5e-3$ (Initial)

Band=3-6GHz, Gain=70dB, $\text{Eta}=0.00927$, $\text{LocalEta}=-0.0018$

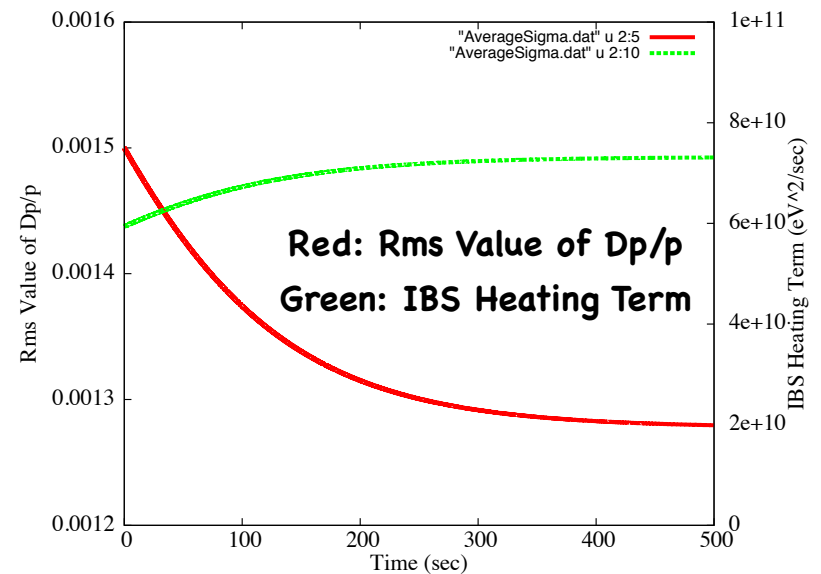
With IBS Effect



Red: Initial Particle Distribution
Green: Particle Distribution at 500 sec
Blue: Coherent Term



Red: Rms Value of Dp/p
Green: Microwave Power



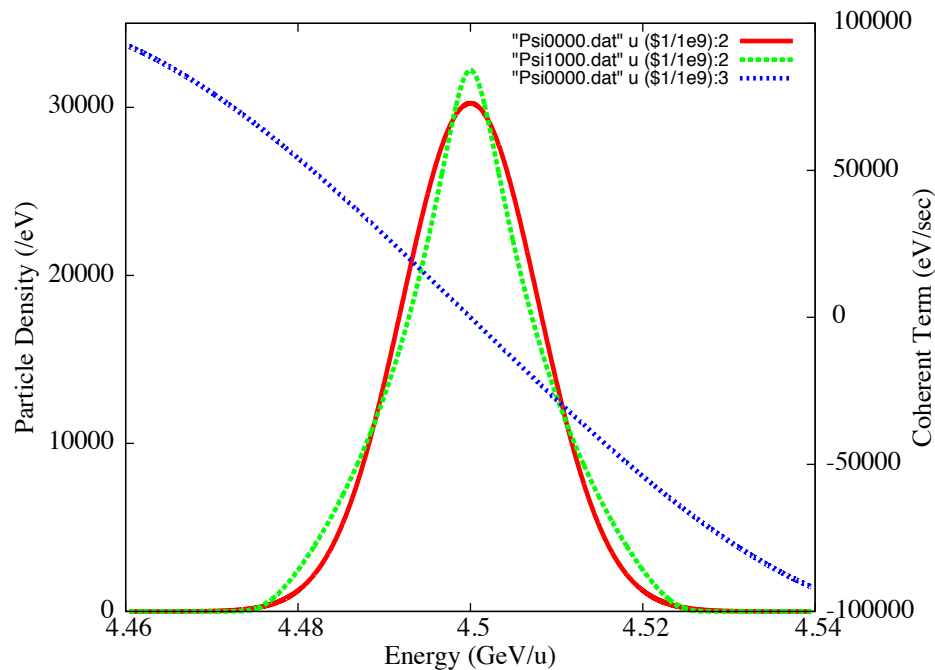
Red: Rms Value of Dp/p
Green: IBS Heating Term

Example of Fokker Planck Solution with Coasting Beam Approximation

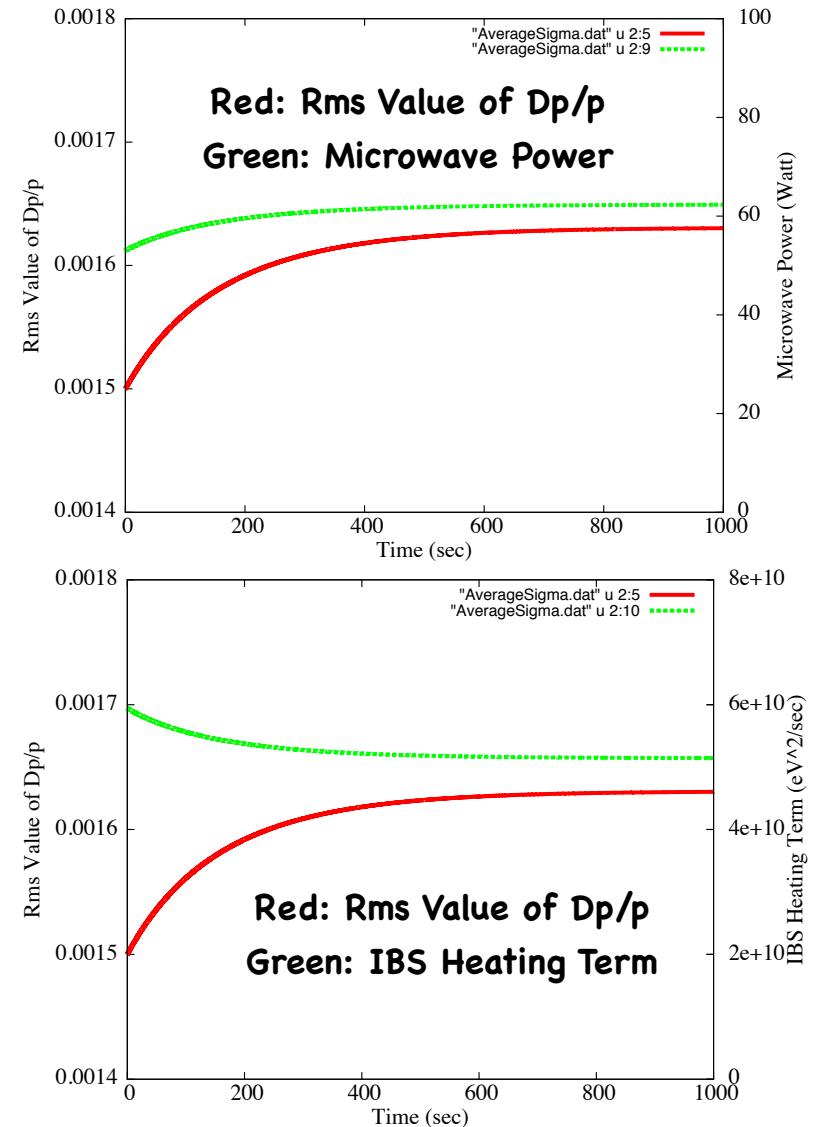
4.5 GeV/u, $N=3e11$, $Dp/p=1.5e-3$ (Initial)

Band=2-4GHz, Gain=70dB, $\text{Eta}=0.00927$, $\text{LocalEta}=-0.0018$

With IBS Effect



Red: Initial Particle Distribution
Green: Particle Distribution at 1000 sec
Blue: Coherent Term

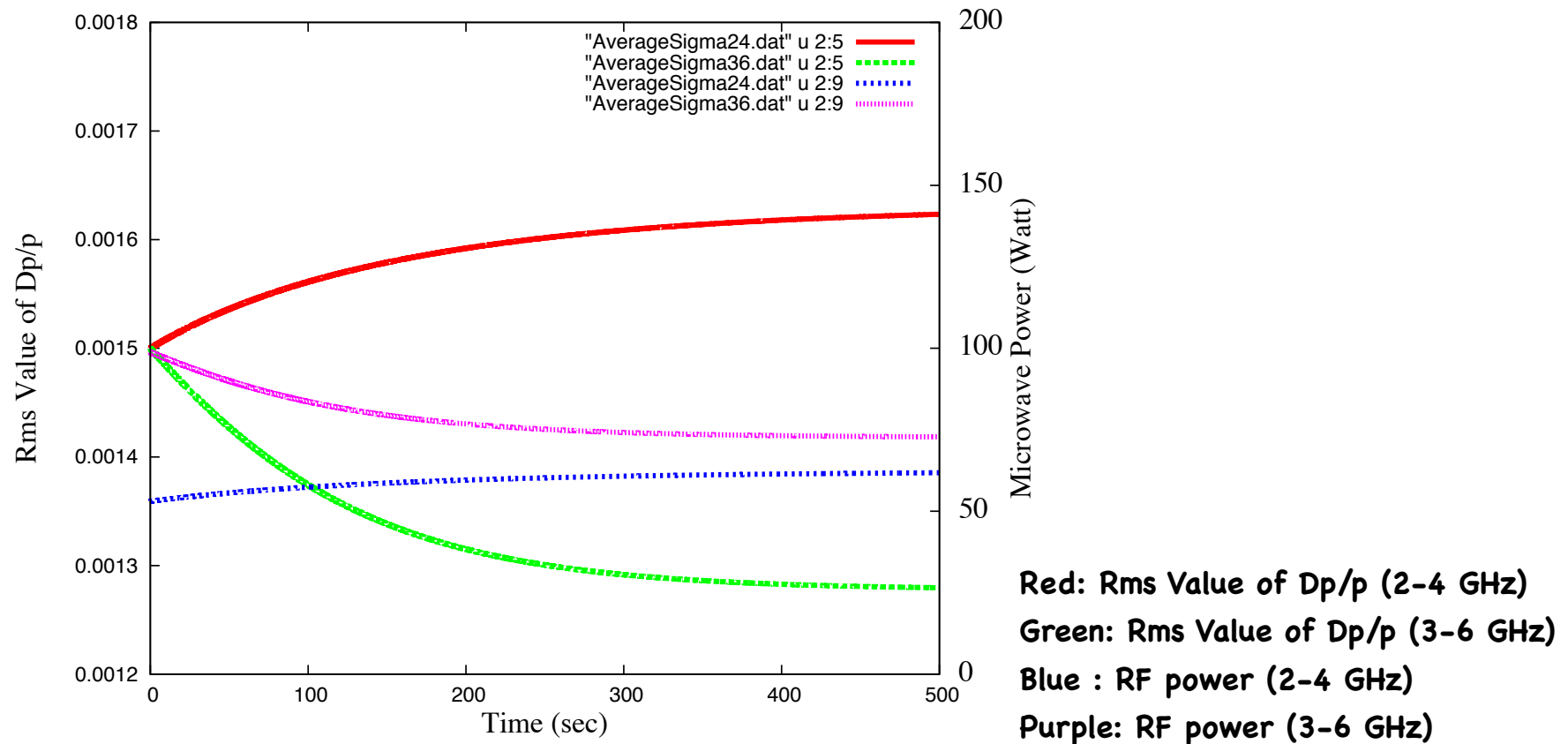


Comparison of Band Width

4.5 GeV/u, $N=3e11$, $Dp/p=1.5e-3$ (Initial)

Band=2-4GHz & 3-6GHz, Gain=70dB, $\text{Eta}=0.00927$, $\text{LocalEta}=-0.0018$

With IBS Effect



Momentum Cooling and Synchrotron Motion in Barrier Bucket System

Synchrotron Motion in $(\tau, \Delta E)$ Phase Space

$$\frac{d(\Delta E)}{dt} = \frac{q\omega_0}{2\pi} V(\tau) + F(\Delta E) + \underbrace{\xi_s(\Delta E, t) + \xi_{th}(\Delta E) + \xi_{IBS}(t)}_{\text{Random energy kicks due to Schottky, Thermal and IBS diffusion}}$$

$$\frac{d(\tau)}{dt} = -\frac{\eta}{\beta^2 \gamma E_0} \Delta E$$

q : Charge State of Ion

η : Ring Slipping Factor

$V(\tau)$: Barrier Voltage

$F(\Delta E)$: Cooling Force

ξ_s : Schottky Diffusion

ξ_{th} : Thermal Diffusion

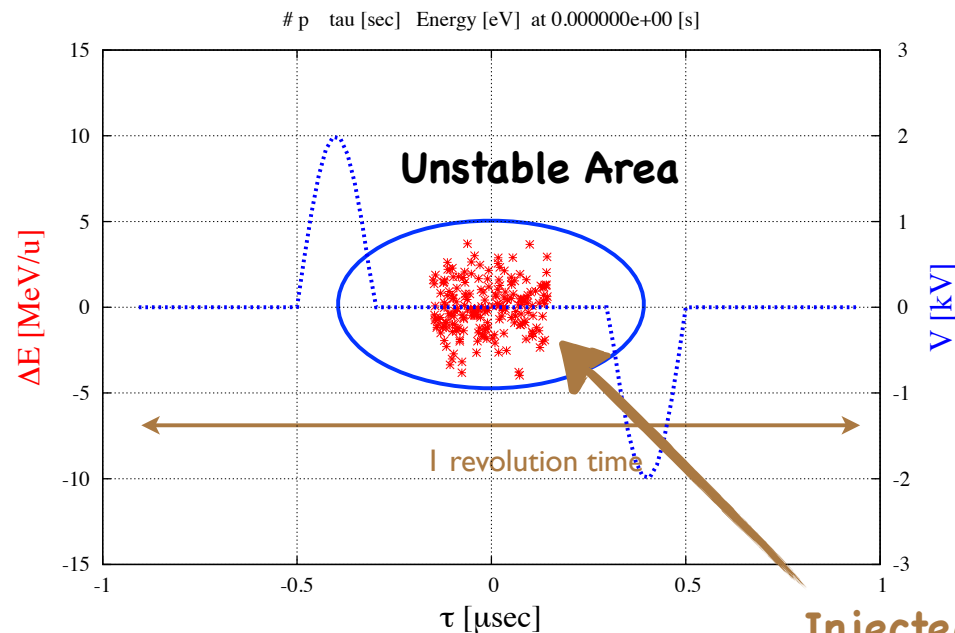
ξ_{IBS} : IBS Diffusion

Random energy kick leads to diffusion in phase space
Cooling can move particles from unstable to stable area

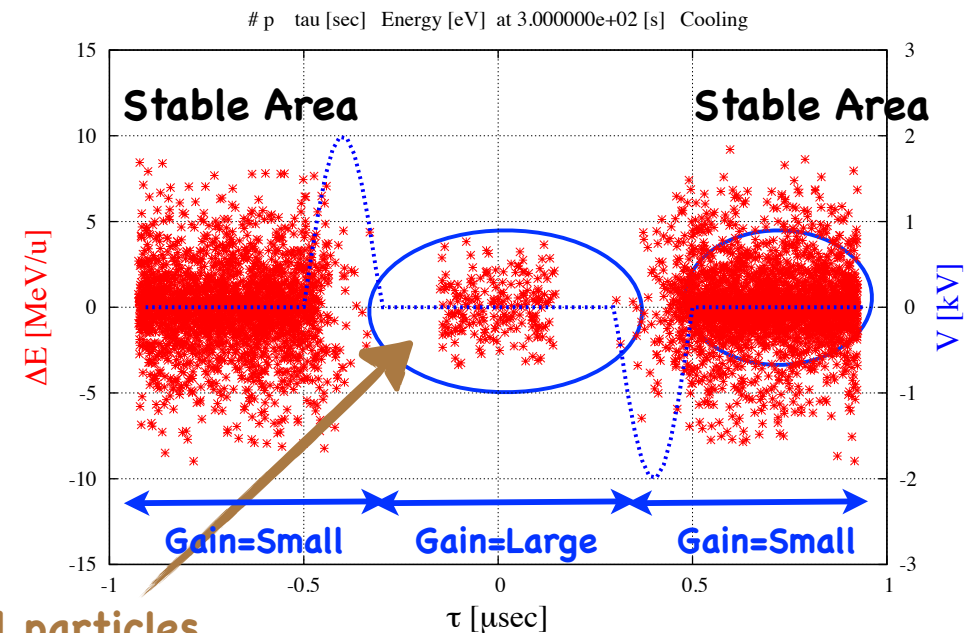
Fixed Barrier Case

Stochastic Cooling is applied to injected and stacked particles.

1st Injection

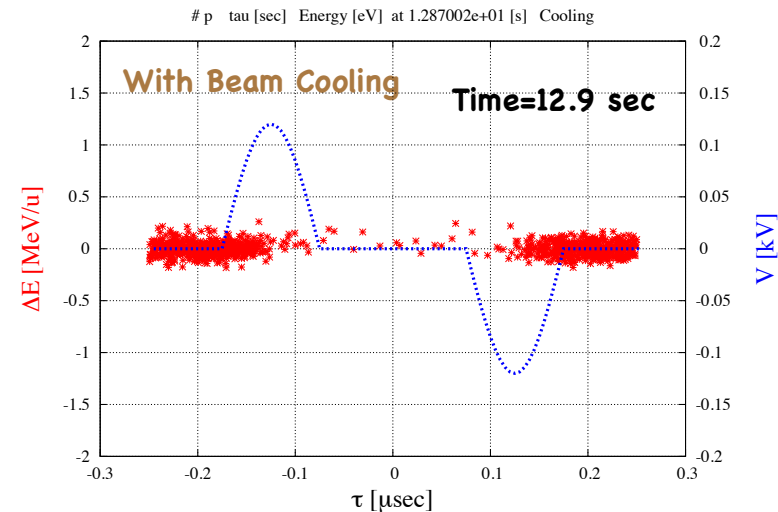
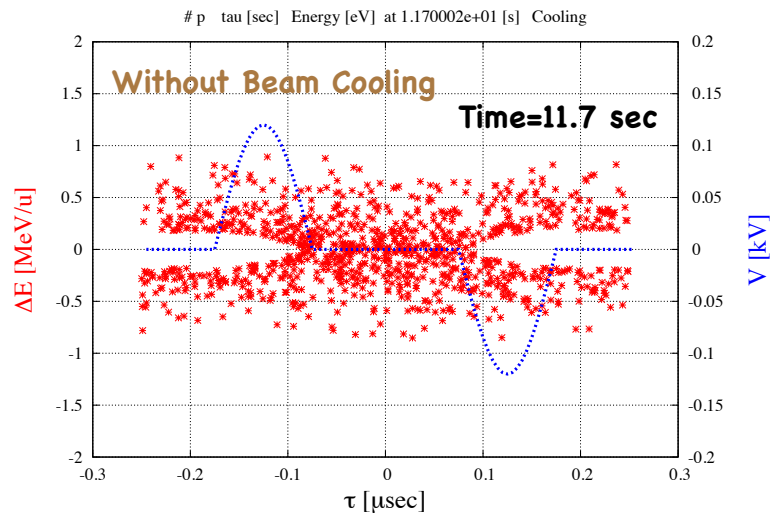
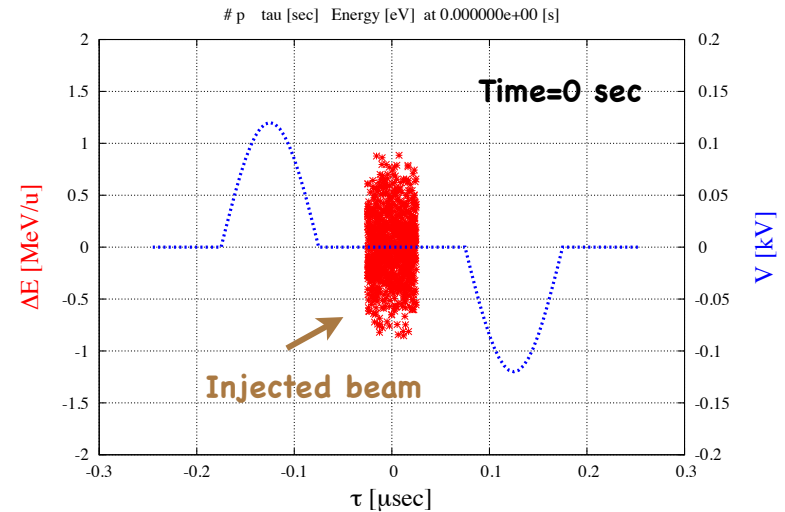
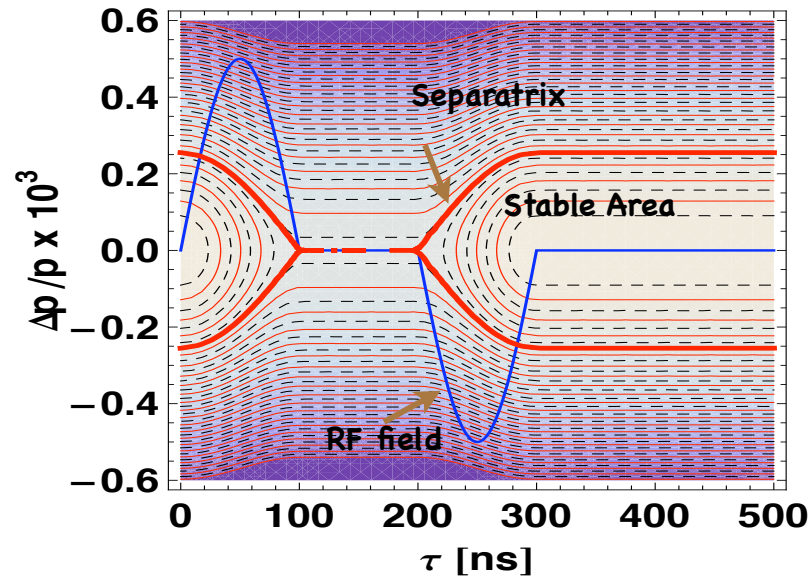


After 30 stacking



Red: Particles (energy left scale)
Blue: Barrier voltage (right scale)

Separatrix and Beam Trajectory at Barrier Bucket System



Parameters of Stochastic Cooling and Barrier Pulse at NICA Collider

1. Particle: $^{197}\text{Au}^{79+}$, 4.5 GeV/u, $\Gamma=5.833$, $\beta=0.985$
2. Ring circumference: 546.852 m
3. Number of injected particles from Nuclotron: 10^9 ions/bunch.
4. Injected momentum spread : 3.0×10^{-4} (1 sigma)
5. Injected bunch length : 300 nsec (Uniform)
6. Ring slipping factor: 0.00845
7. Time of flight from PU to Kicker: 0.617×10^{-6} sec
8. Dispersion at PU: 5.0m, Dispersion at Kicker=0.0 m (Palmer stochastic cooling method)
9. Band width: 2-4 GHz
10. Number of PU, and Kicker=128
11. Pickup Impedance=50 Ohm
12. Gain=120 dB.
13. Atmospheric Temperature: 300 K, Noise Temperature=40 K
14. BB Voltage = 2 kV
15. BB frequency= 2.5 MHz ($T=400$ nsec)
16. Injection Kicker Pulse Width=500 nsec
17. Transverse emittance = 0.3π mm.mrad (constant)

NICA BB parameters

Beam energy=4.5 GeV/u

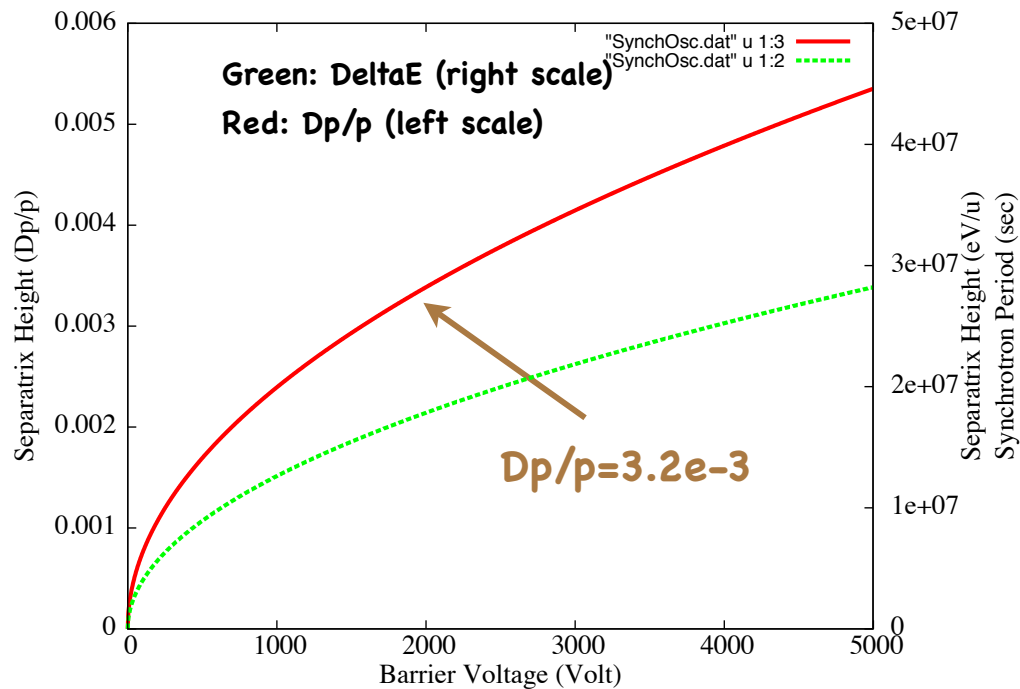
BB Voltage = 2 kV

BB frequency= 2.5 MHz (T=400 nsec)

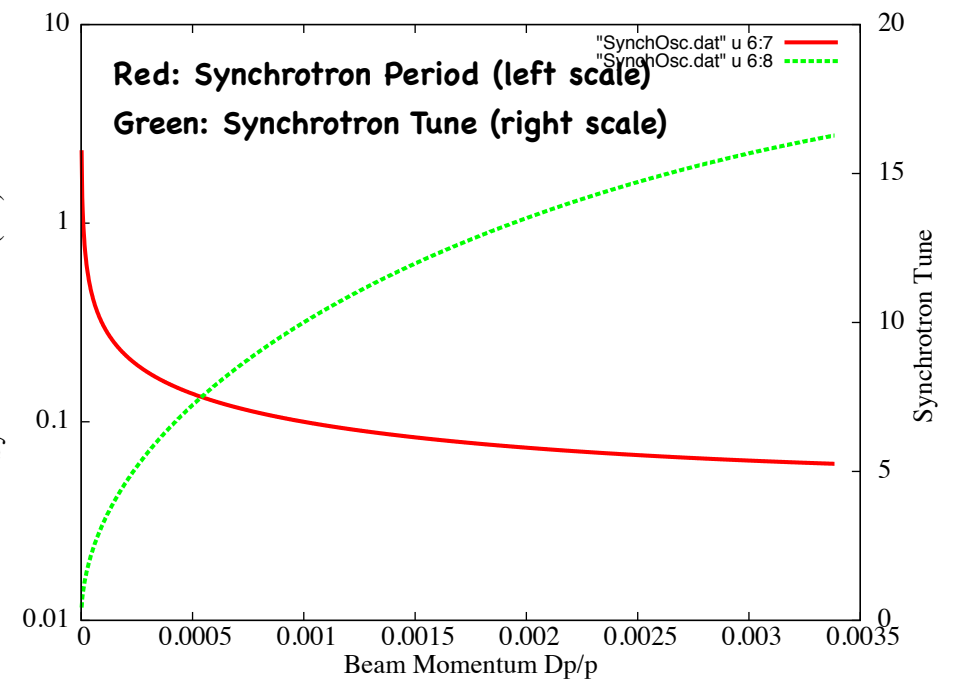
Ring slipping factor: 0.00845

Revolution Period=1.8515e-6 sec

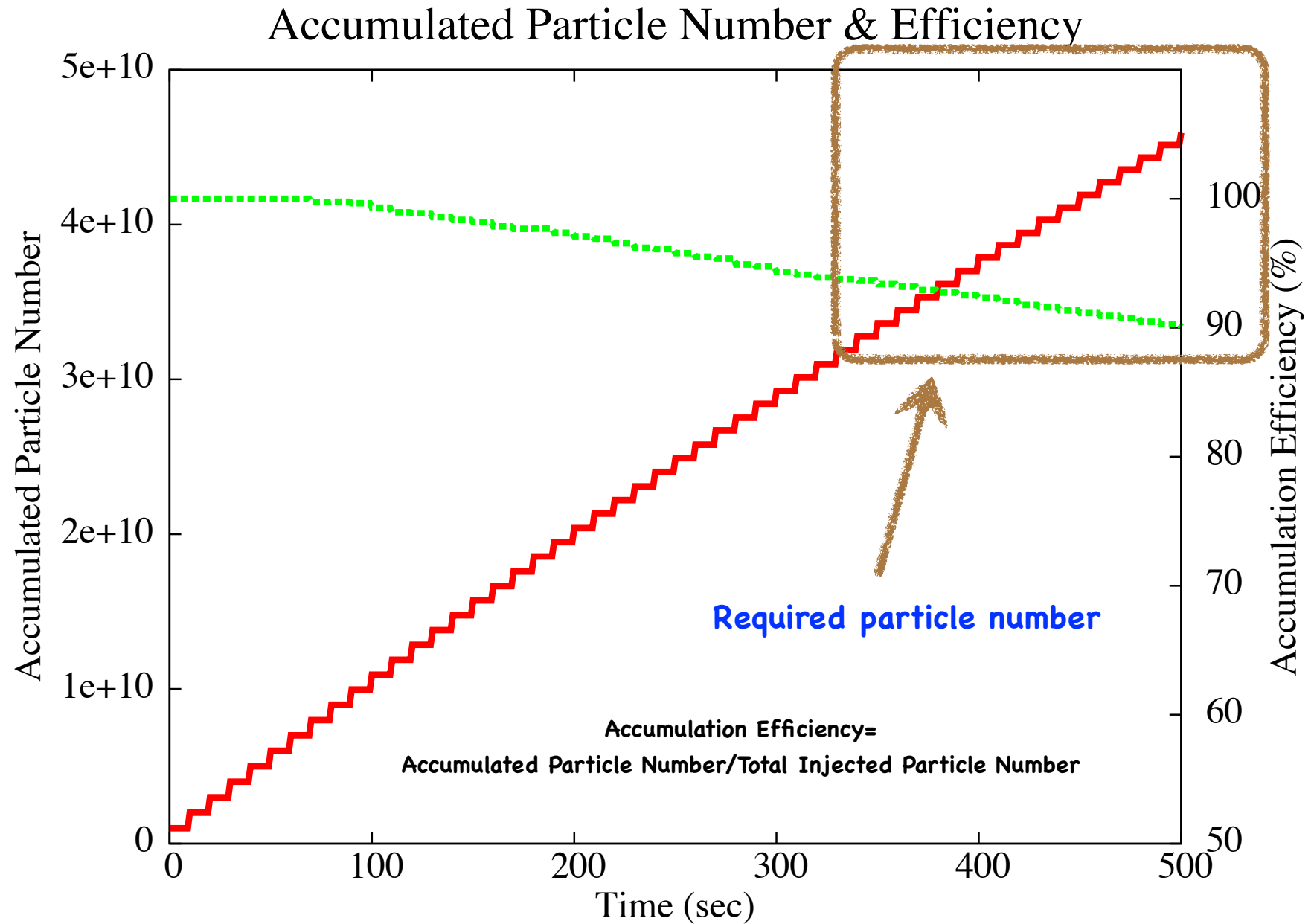
Separatrix Height vs Barrier Voltage



Synchrotron Period & Tune vs Particle Momentum



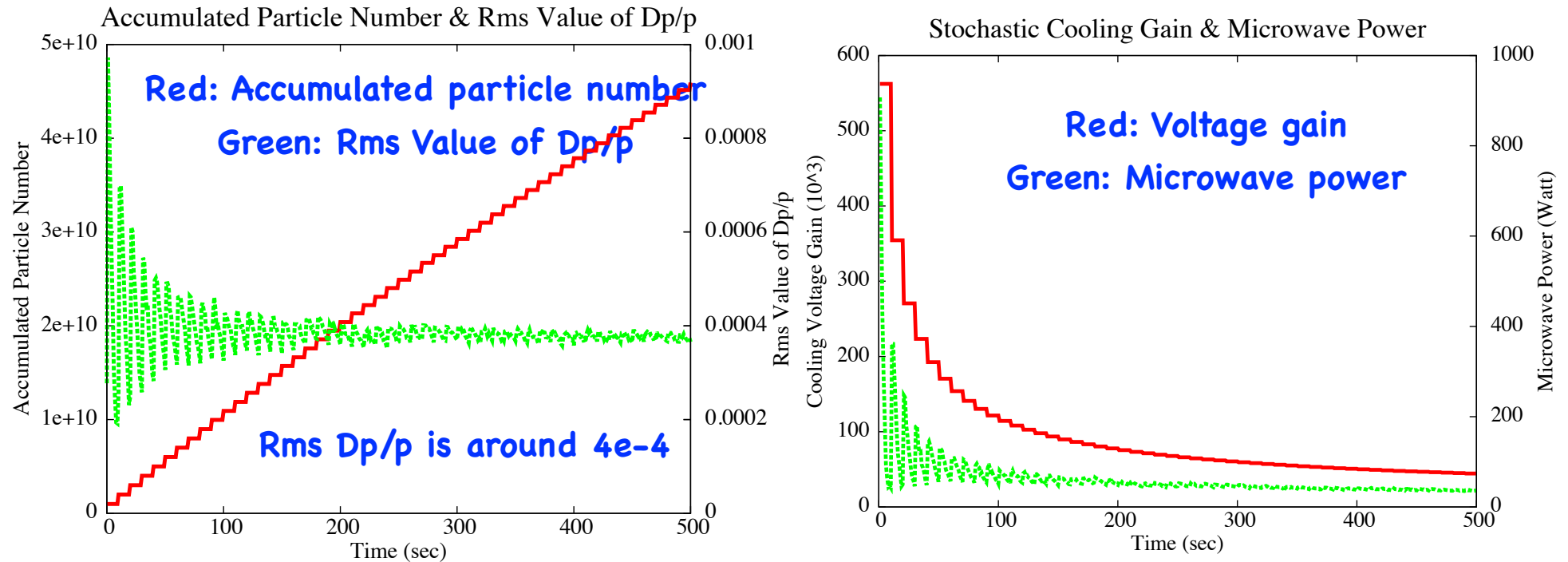
Accumulated Particle Number & Efficiency (Initial Gain=115dB)



Initial Gain=115 dB

Accumulated particle number
& Rms Value of Dp/p during the accumulation

Gain Reduction of Cooling System & Microwave power



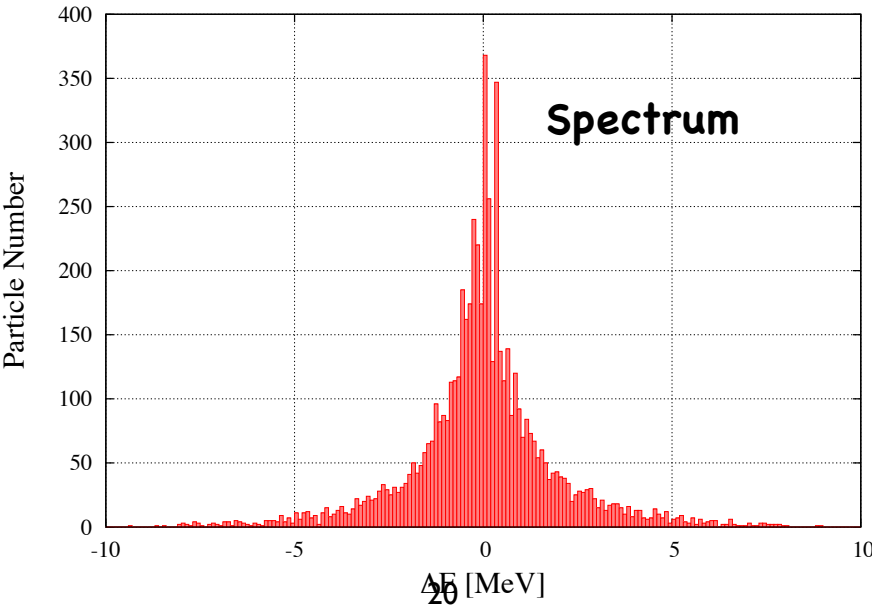
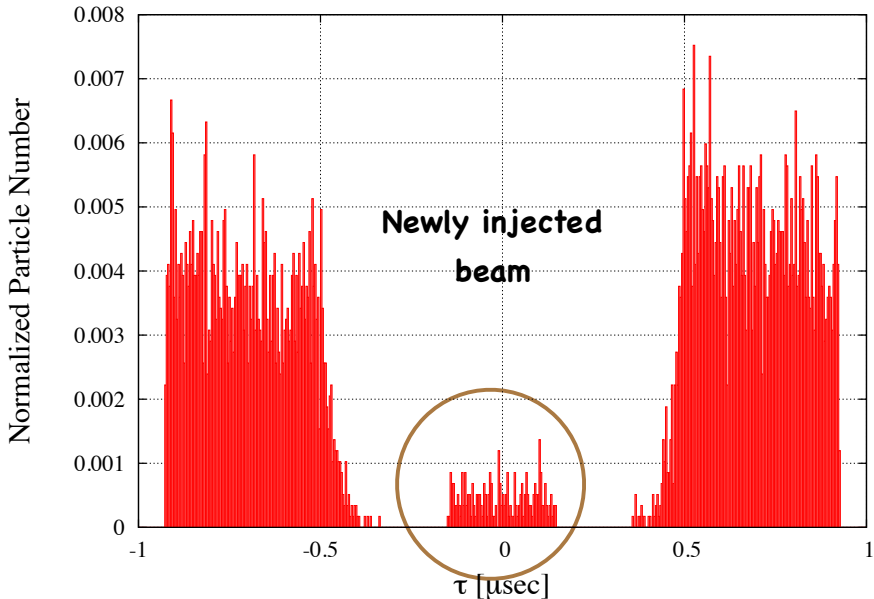
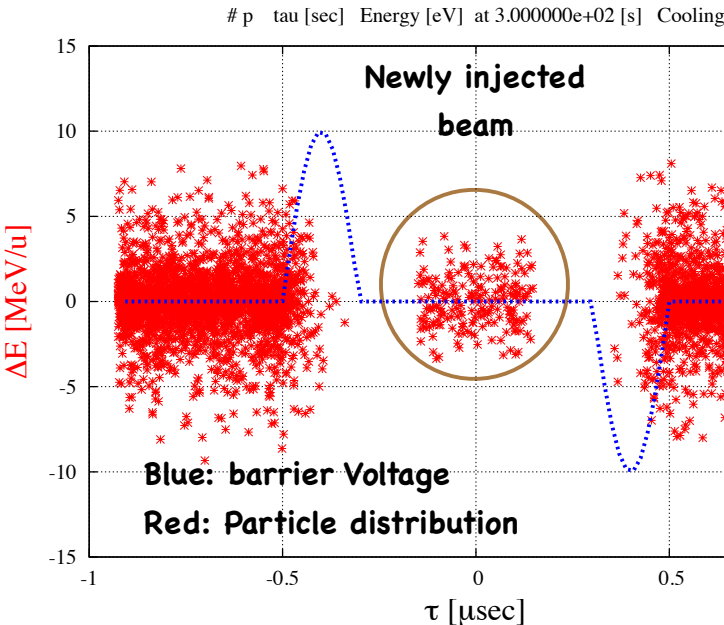
This gain reduction as the increase of stacked particle number is critically important to achieve the high efficiency stacking. This is due to the fact that the Schottky noise- power becomes dominant if the gain is kept constant when the particle number is increased. Namely optimum gain is smaller for the larger number of particles.

Initial Gain=115 dB

Phase Space Mapping

Time=300.0 sec

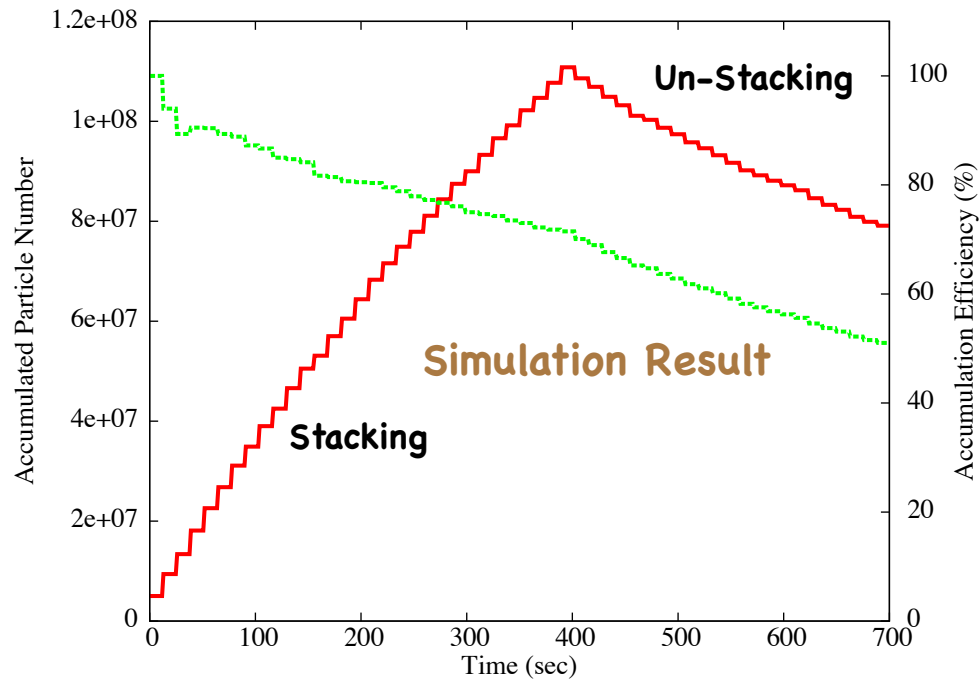
Particle distribution along the Ring Circumference



ESR POP Experiment

Fixed Barrier Case $V_{bb}=120$ V, Stochastic Cooling Gain=120dB

Accumulated Particle Number & Efficiency

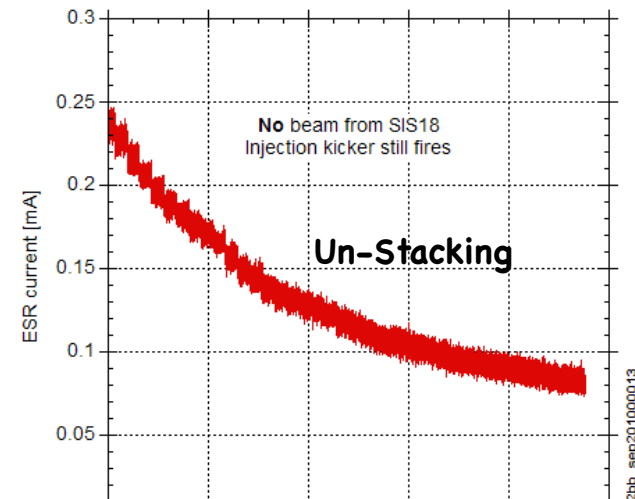
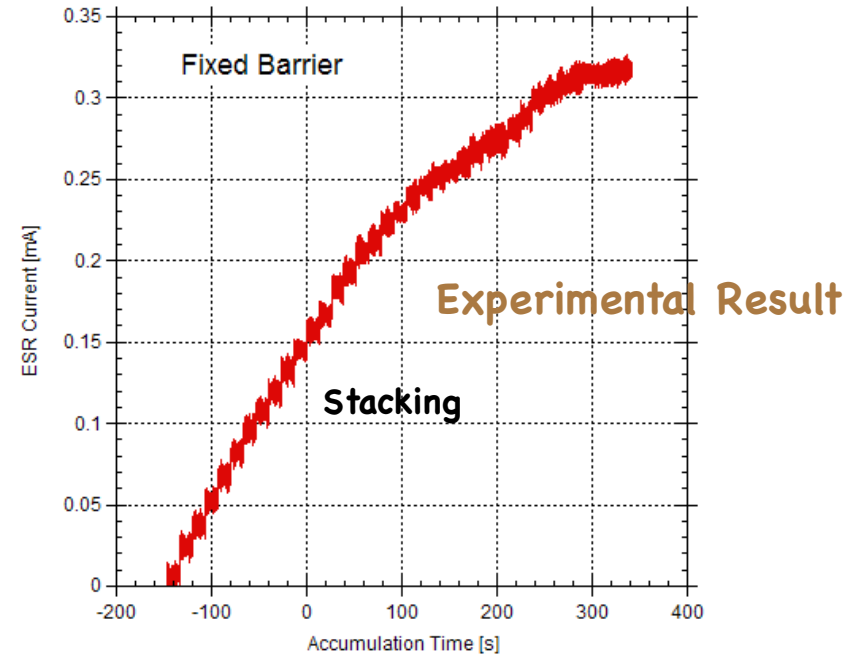


Un-Stacking

- No Beam injection but Kicker is fired -

Accumulation Efficiency=

Accumulated Particle Number/Total Injected Particle Number

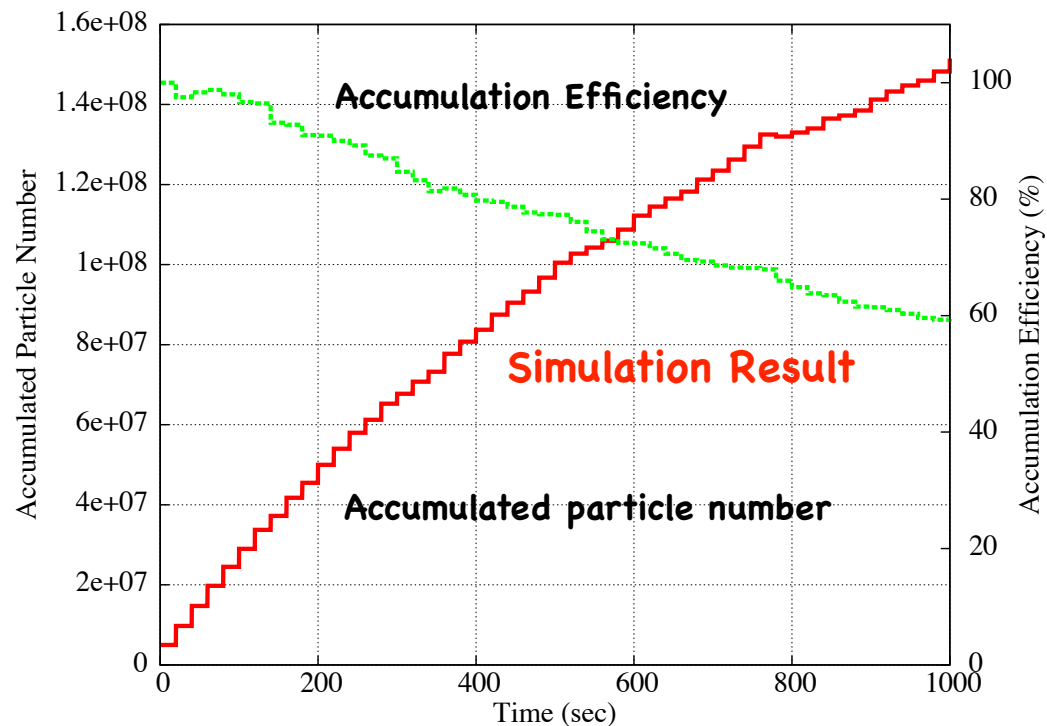


POP Experiment at ESR

Moving Barrier Case, Gain=120 dB

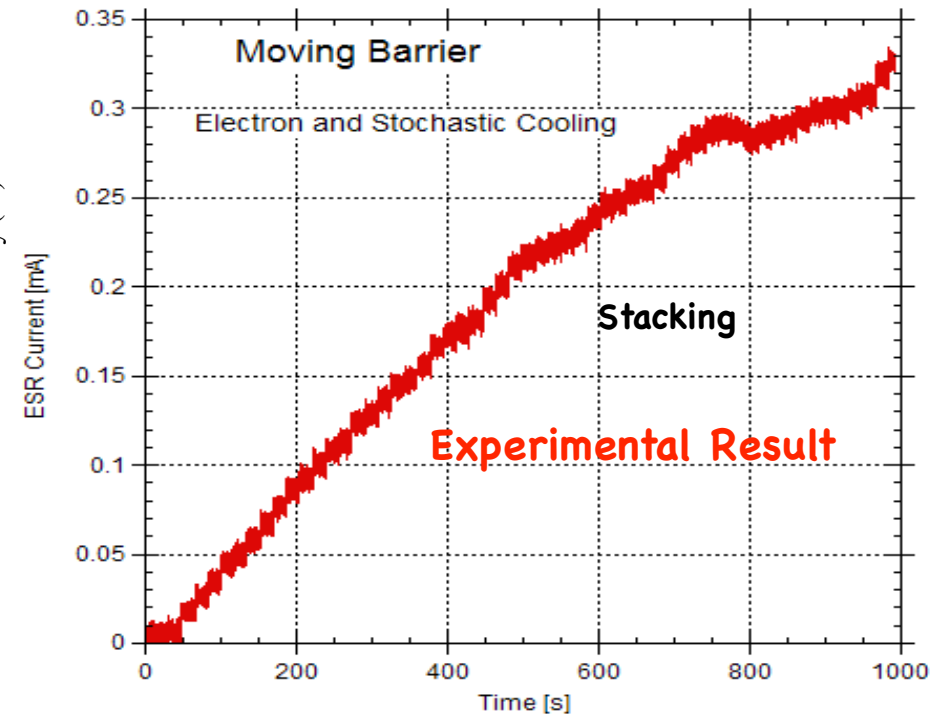
$V_{bb}=120V$, $I_e=0.3A$, Cycle time=20 sec, Kicker period=200 nsec

Accumulated Particle Number & Efficiency



Accumulation Efficiency=

Accumulated Particle Number/Total Injected Particle Number



Reference: M. Steck et al. Poster contribution to this meeting (Experimental results)

T. Katayama et al., Poster contribution to this meeting. (Simulation results)

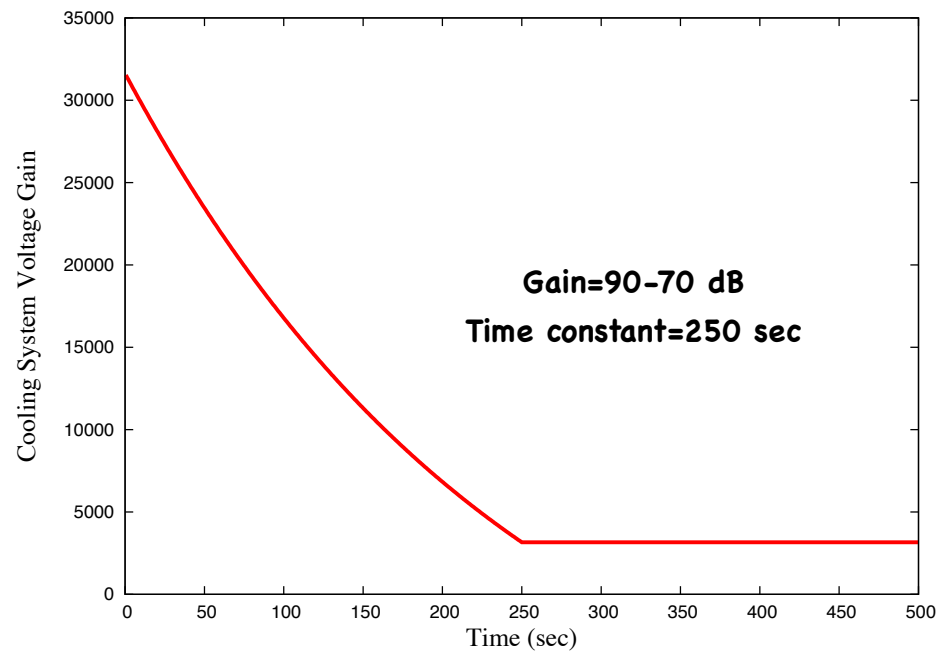
“ How do we make short bunches from the coasting beam in the Collider ?”

**Part 1 Beam bunching from the coasting beam
Operation scheme**

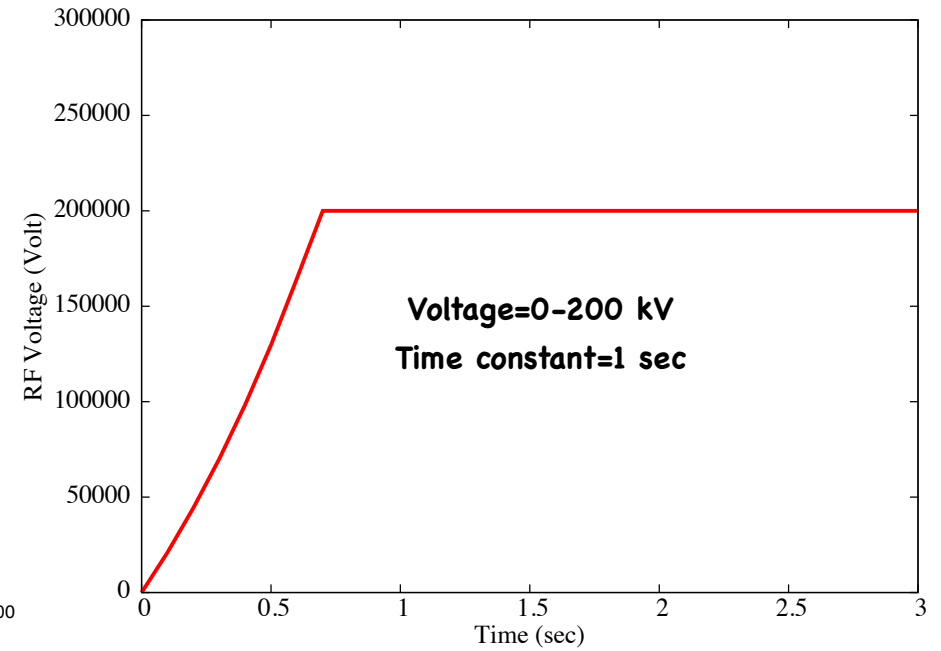
- 1. Gain of stochastic cooling system is reduced from the initial value 90dB to 80 (75)dB within time constant 250 sec.**
- 2. RF voltage is increased from 0 to 200 kV (harmonic=24) with time constant 1 sec for the adiabatic bunching.**

Short Bunch Formation

Variation of Electronic Gain of Cooling System

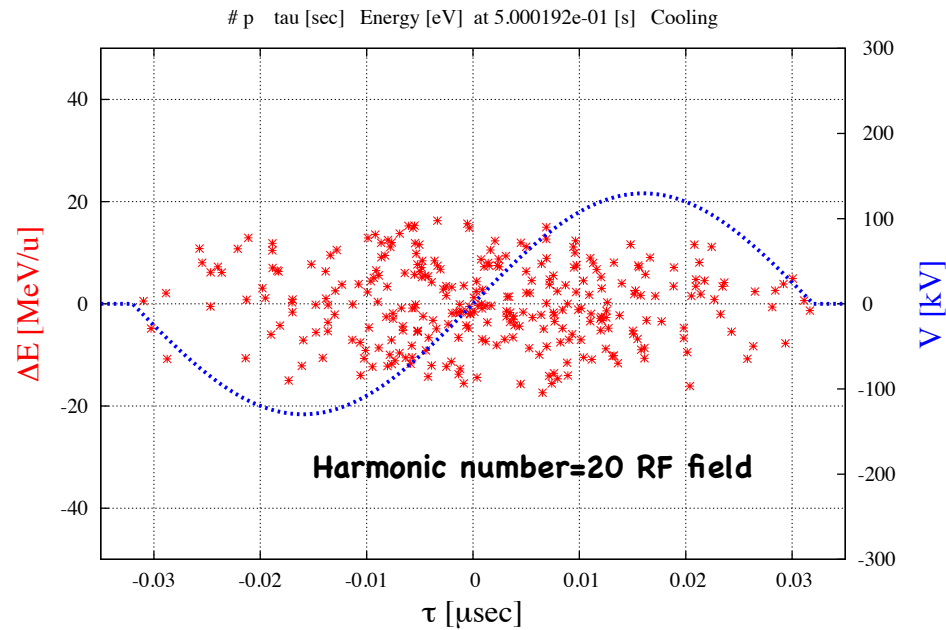


Variation of RF Voltage

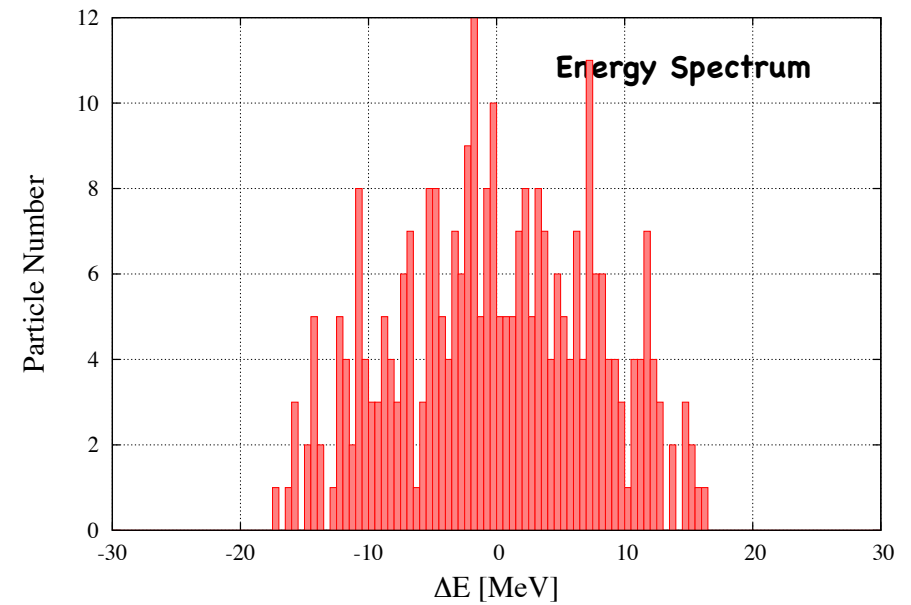
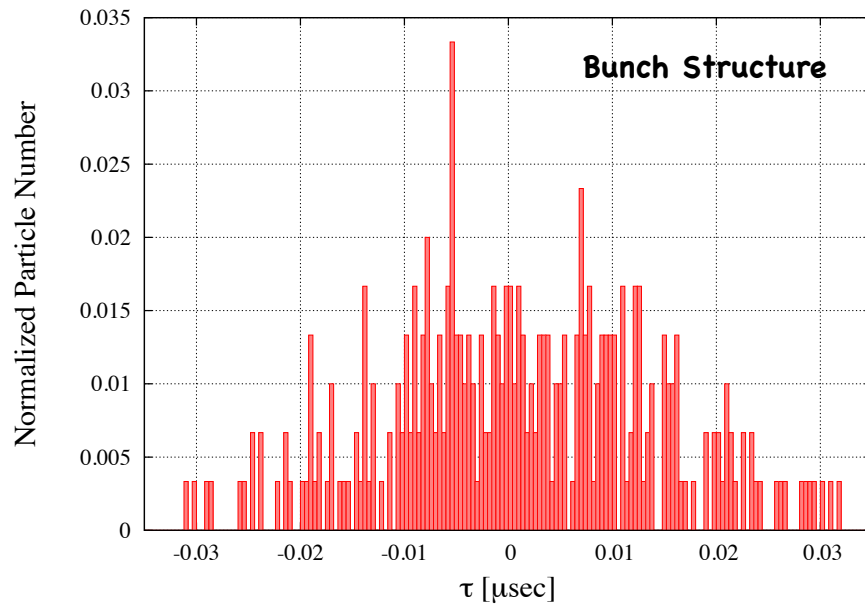


Vrf=0-200 kV (Adiabatic increase within 1 sec)

Phase space mapping

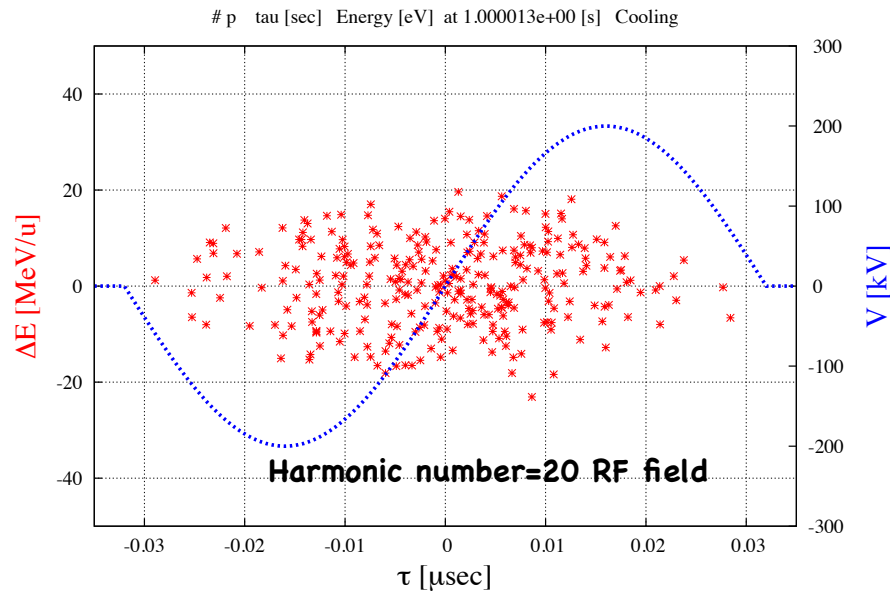


Time=0.5 sec

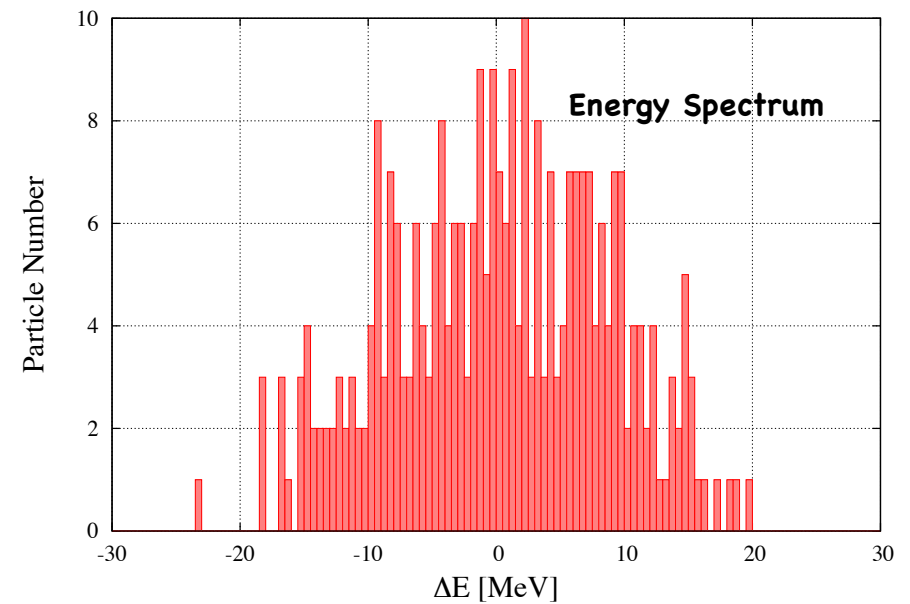
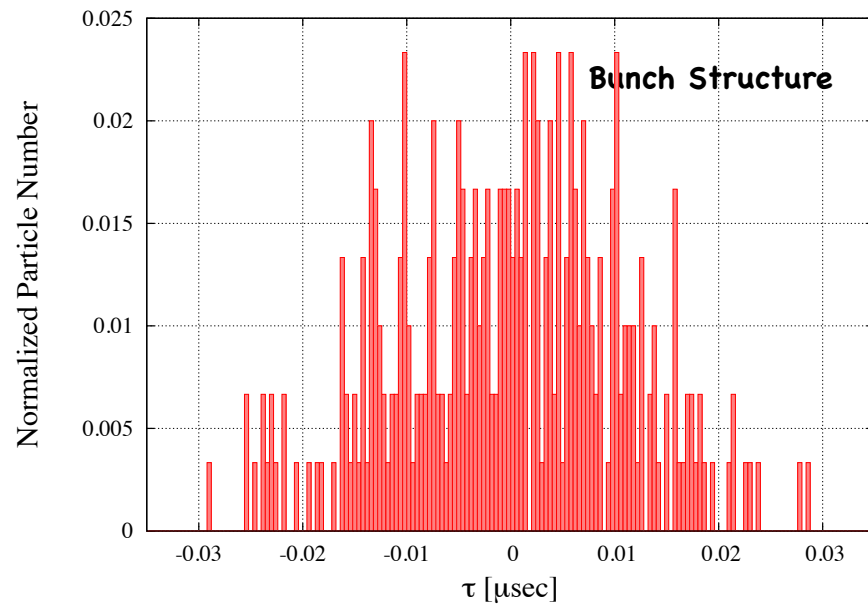


Vrf=0-200 kV (Adiabatic increase within 1 sec)

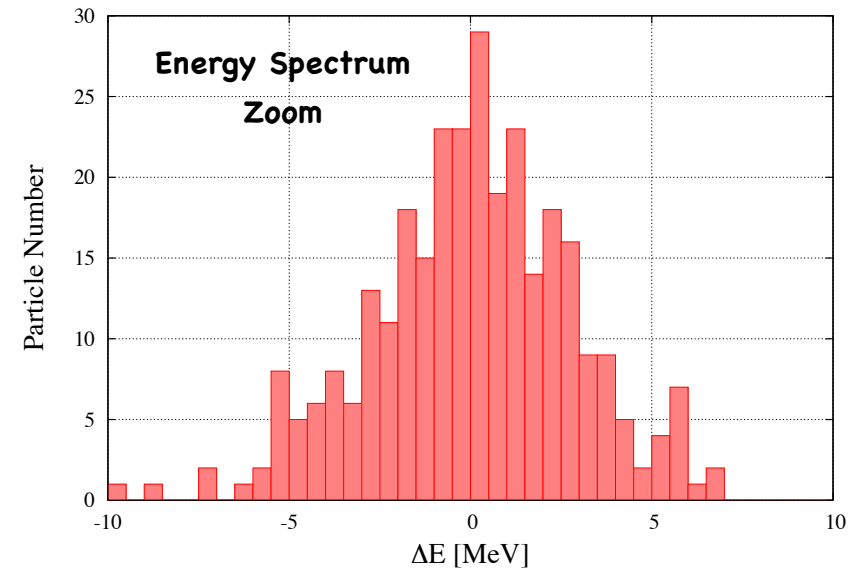
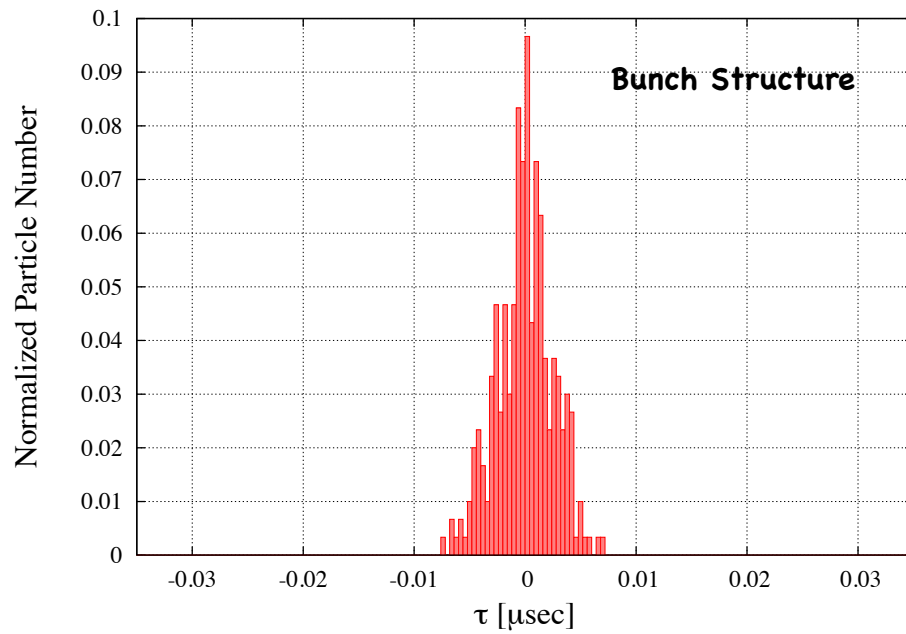
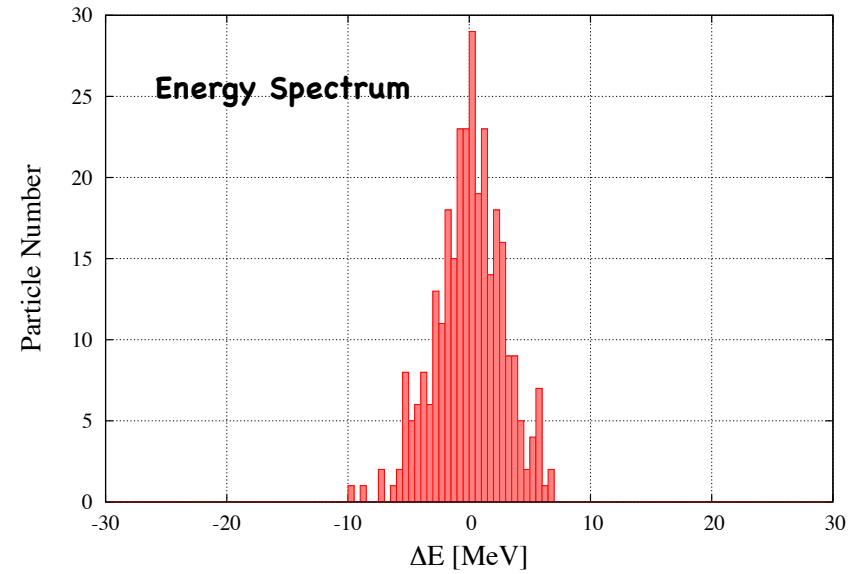
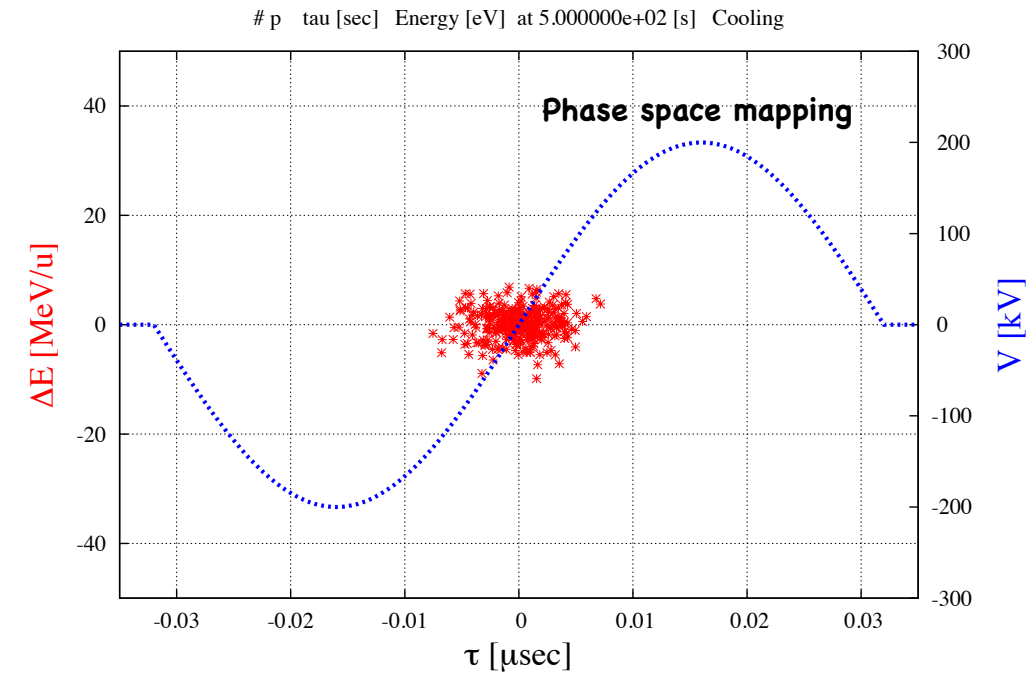
Phase space mapping



Time=1.0 sec



Time=500 sec, Equilibrium condition

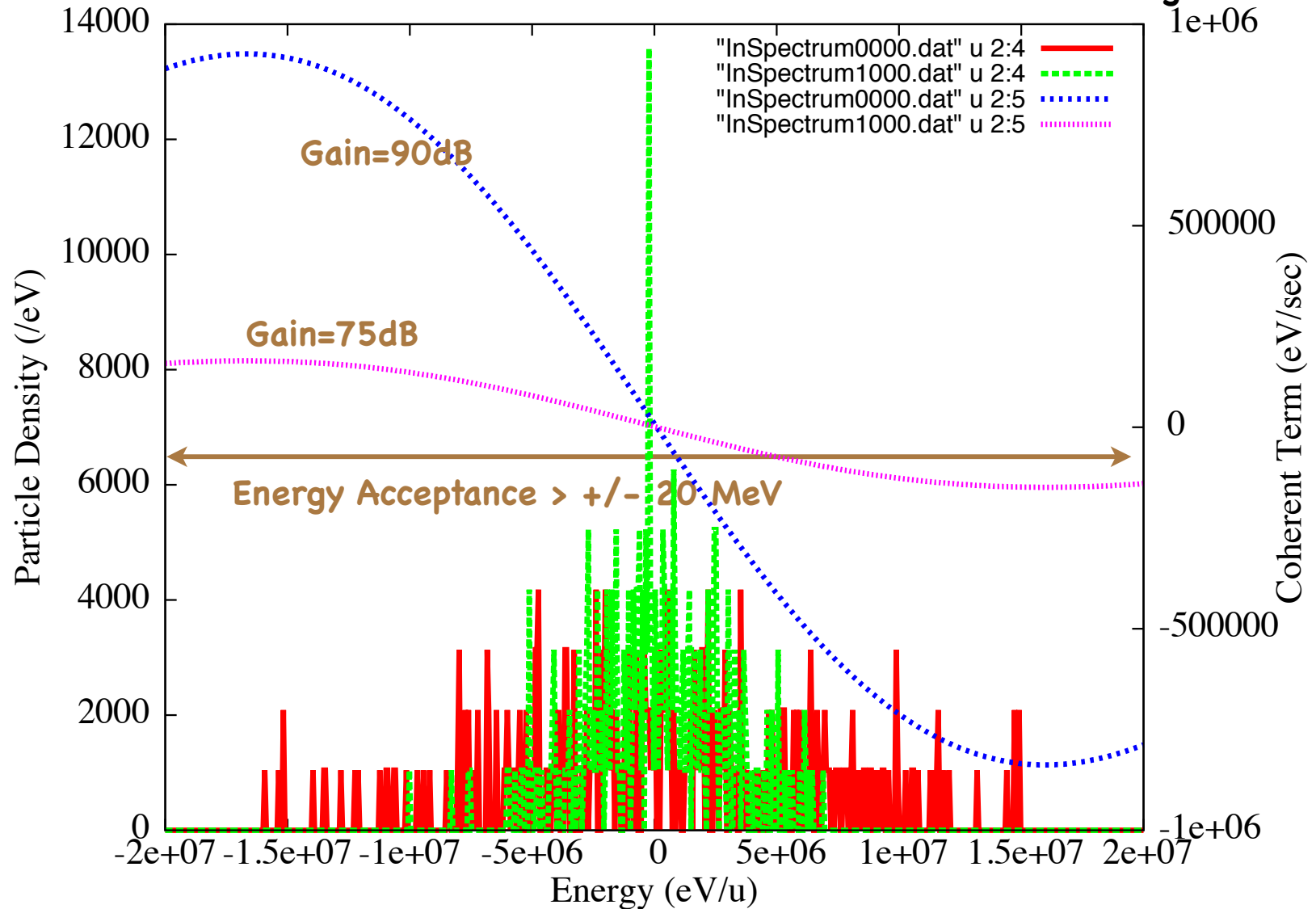


Coherent Term

Blue: Coherent Term

Red: Initial particle distribution

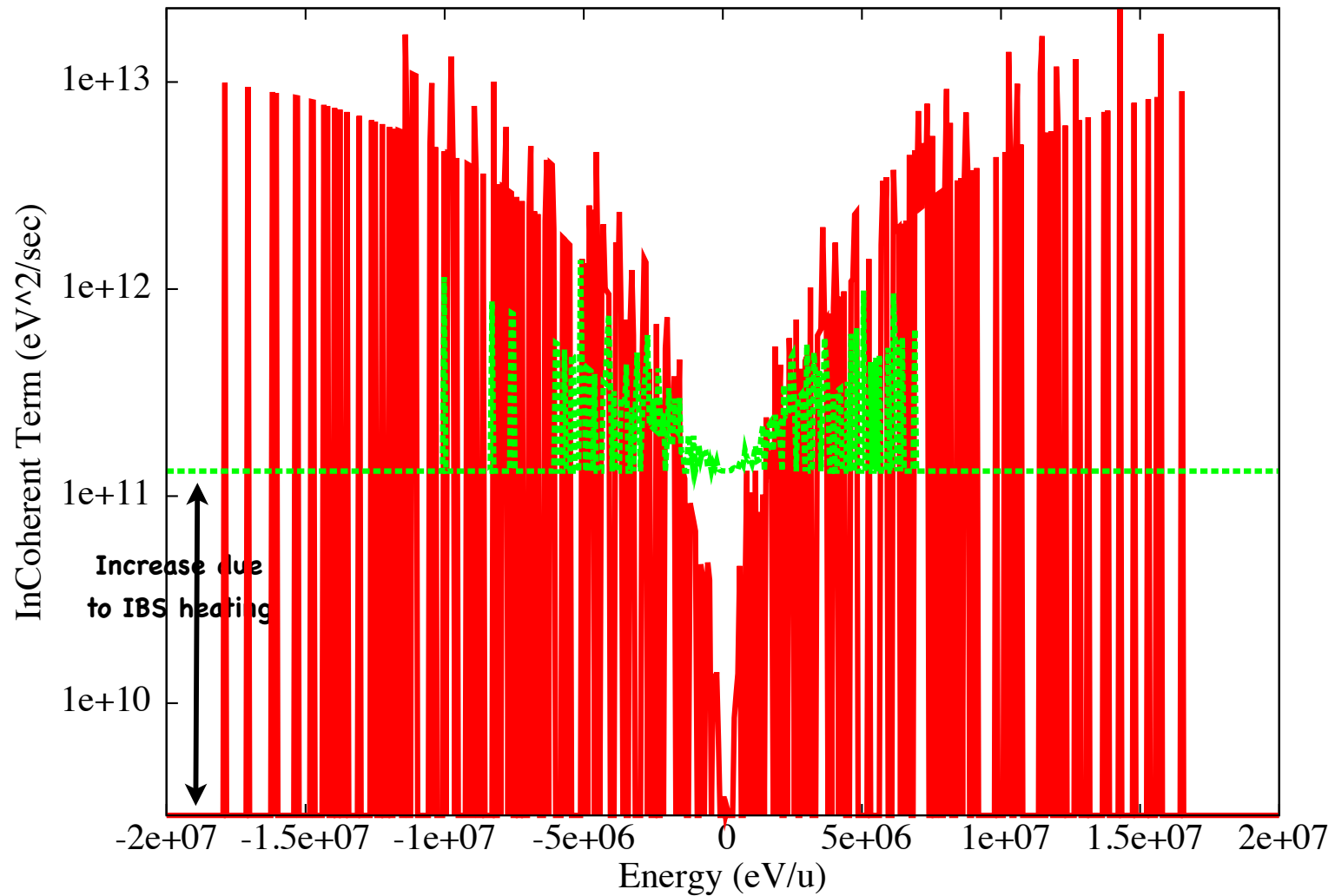
Green: After 500.0 sec cooling



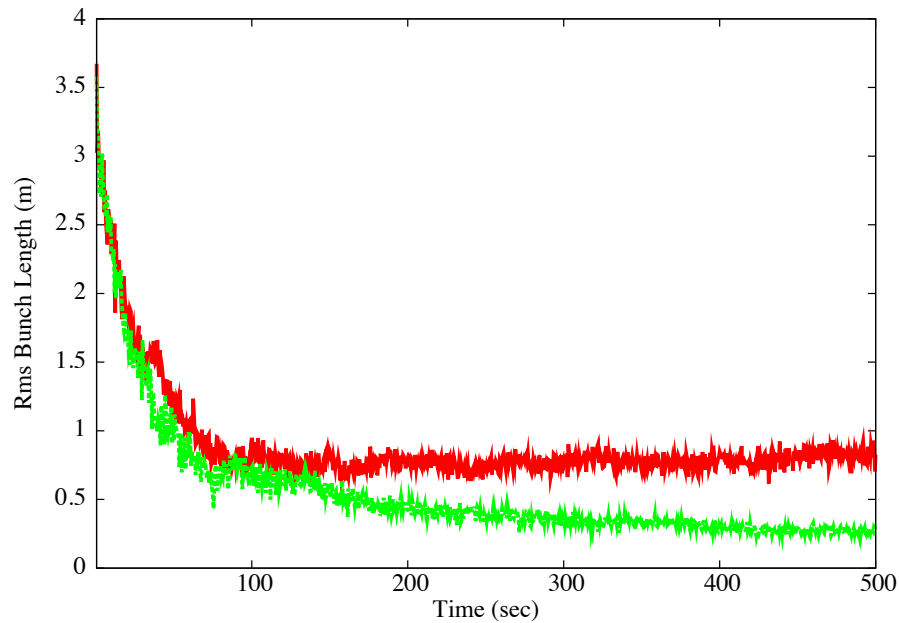
InCoherent Term

Red: Initial InCoherent Term

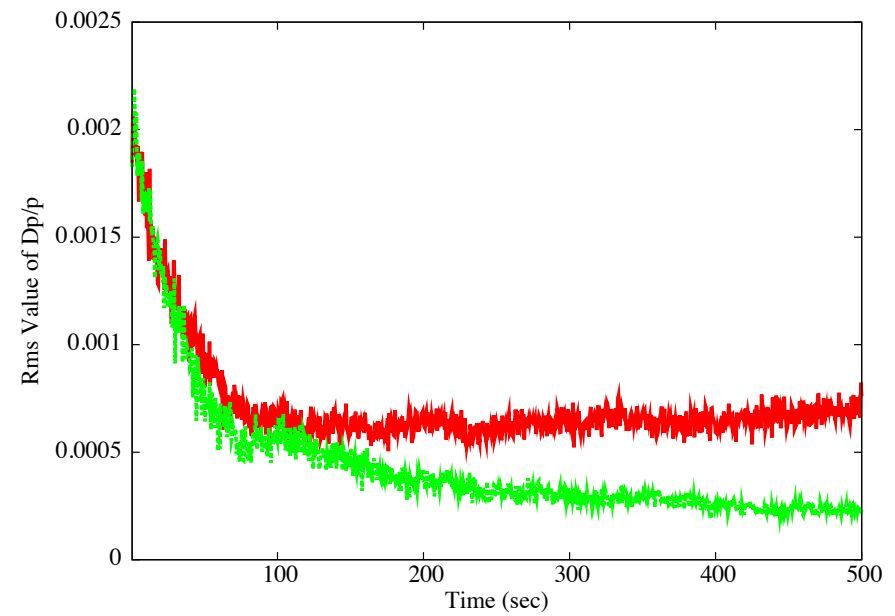
Green: After 500 sec cooling InCoherent term



Evolution of Rms Bunch Length (m)
Vrf=200 kV



Evolution of Rms Dp/p
Vrf=200 kV



Gain=90-70 dB, With IBS effect (Red)
Gain=90-70 dB, Without IBS Effects(Green)

Beam Bunching with Stochastic Cooling

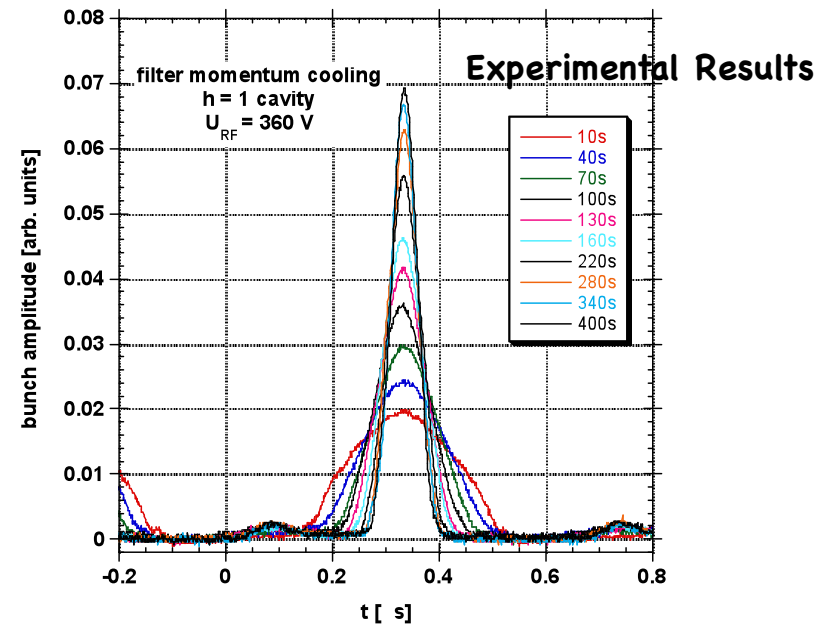
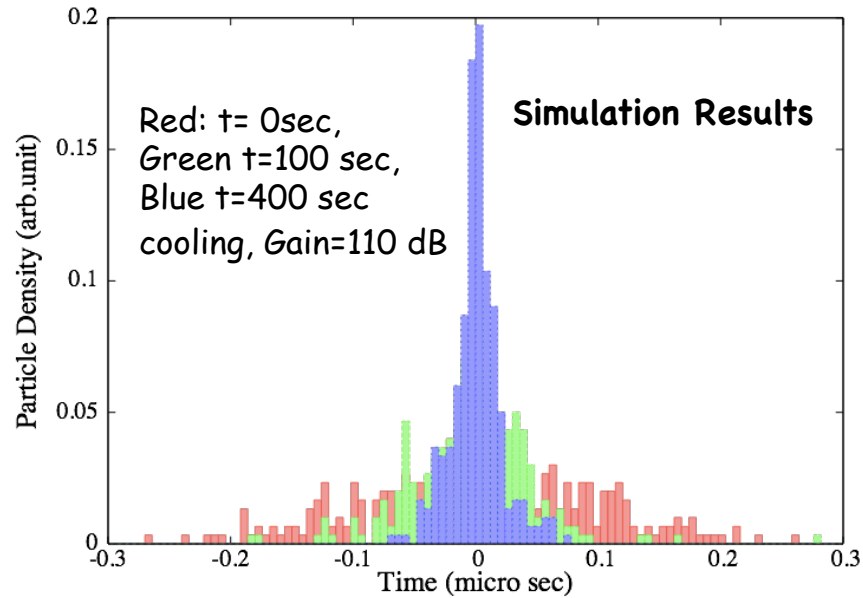
T. Katayama, GSI, Darmstadt, Germany

H. Stockhorst, R. Stassen, D. Prasuhn and R. Maier,
Forschungszentrum, Jülich, Germany

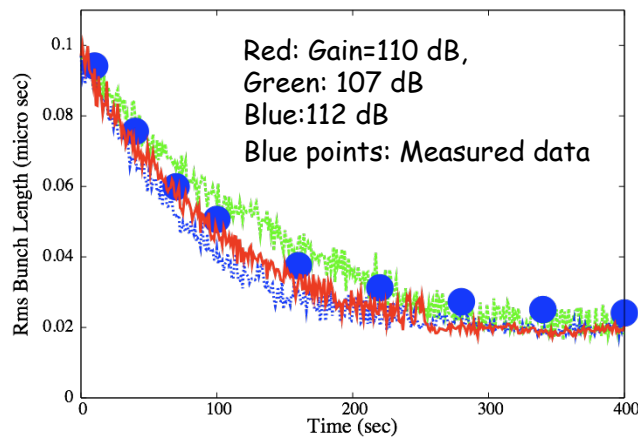
T. Kikuchi, Nagaoka Univ. of Technology, Japan, I. Meshkov, JINR, Russia

COSY Bunched Beam Cooling

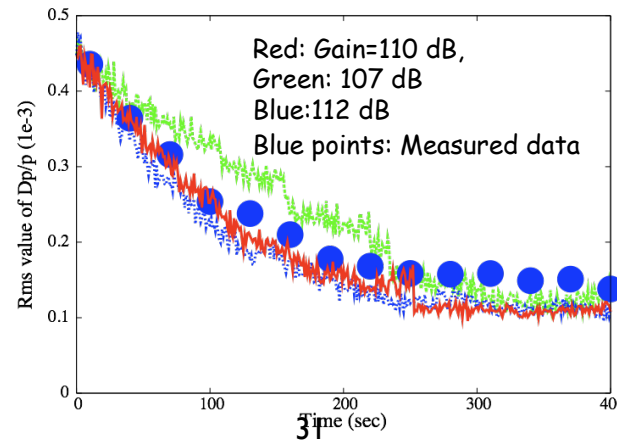
IPAC10 in Kyoto



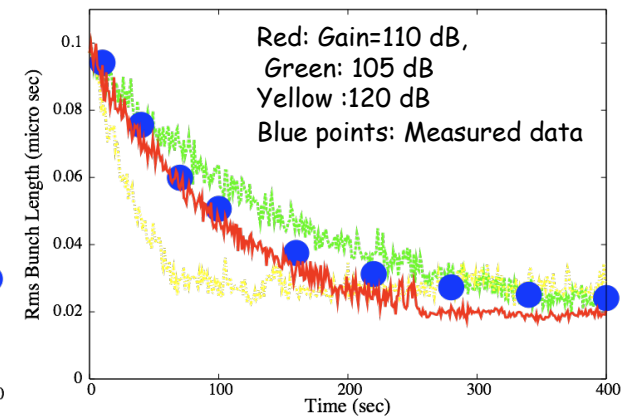
Evolution of Bunch Length



Evolution of Dp/p



Evolution of Bunch Length

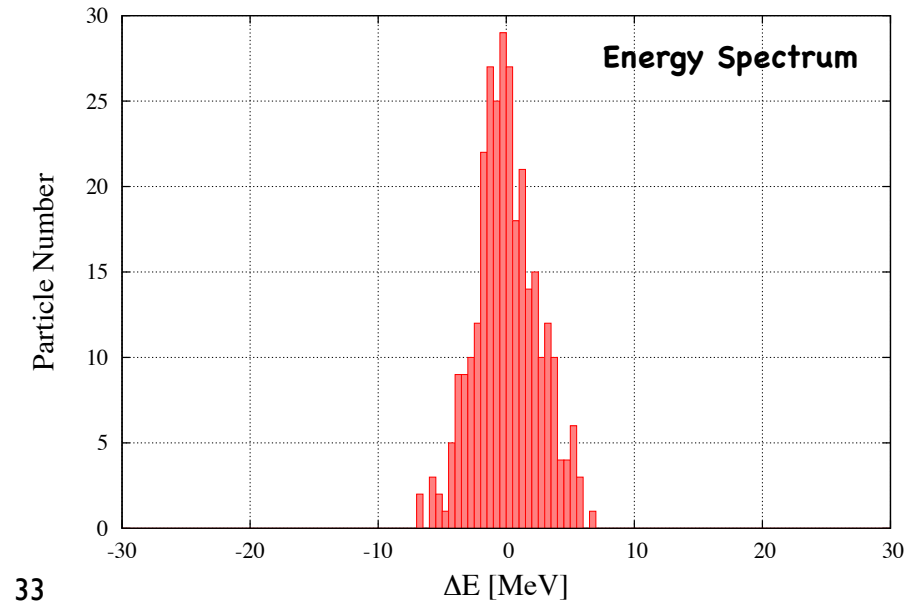
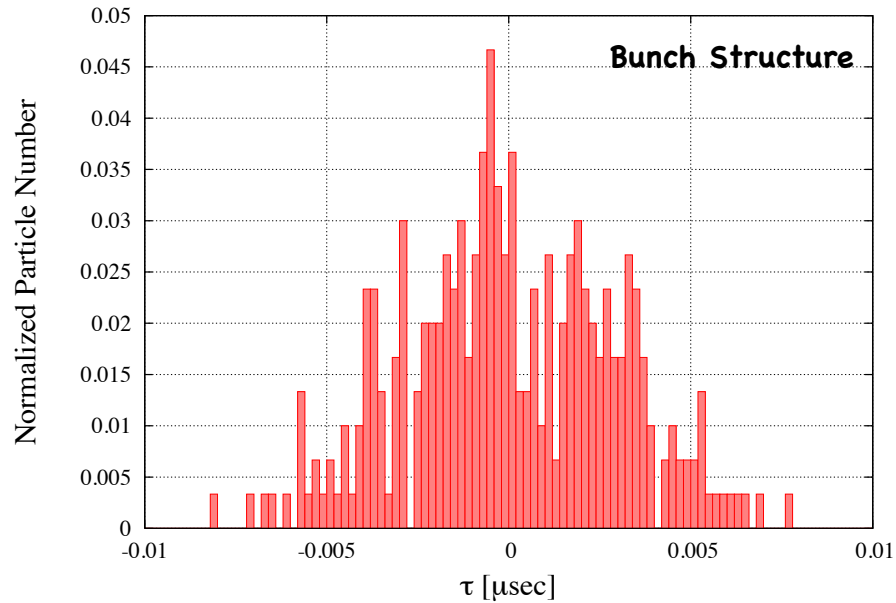
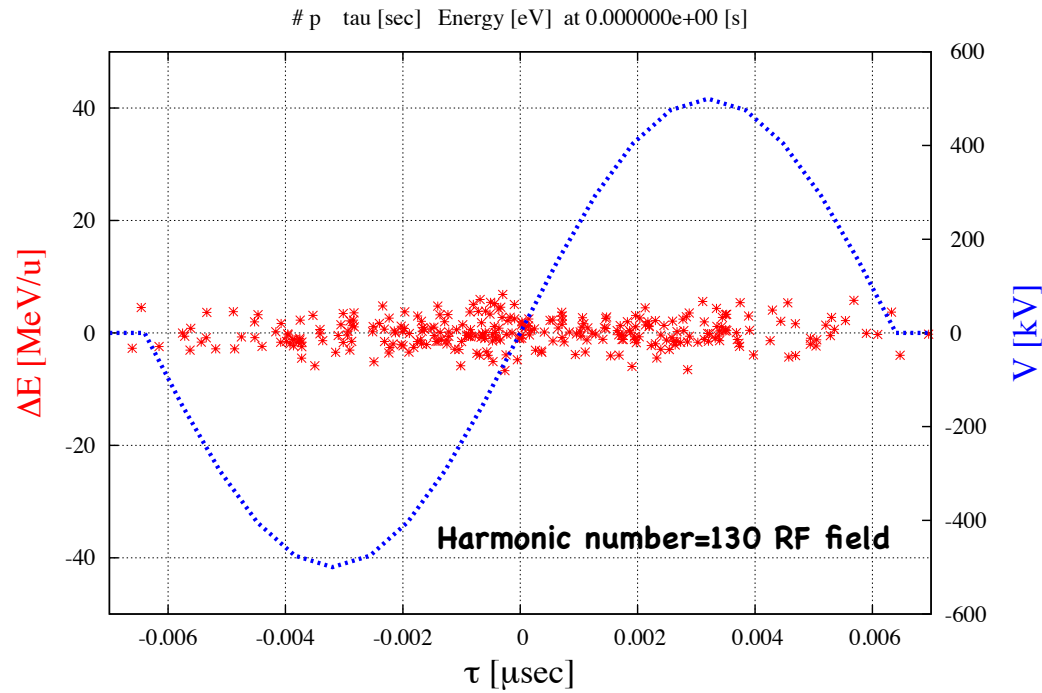


Re-capturing of the pre-bunched beam and further bunching

1. Pre-bunched beam has the bunch length = 3 ns (rms) and $Dp/p = 6e-4$ (rms). (Gaussian distribution in both dimension). This bunch is re-captured by the RF field of harmonic=100. Again the RF voltage is increased from 0 to 500 kV (harmonic=100) with time constant 1 sec for the adiabatic capturing.
2. Gain of stochastic cooling system is kept constant as 80 dB and wait further cooling and bunching.

Vrf=0-500 kV (Adiabatic increase within 1 sec)

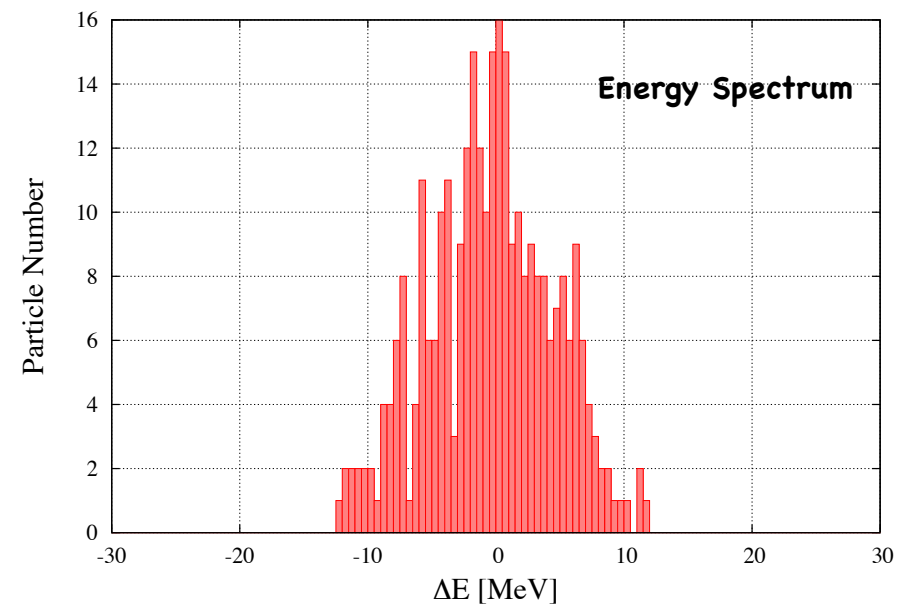
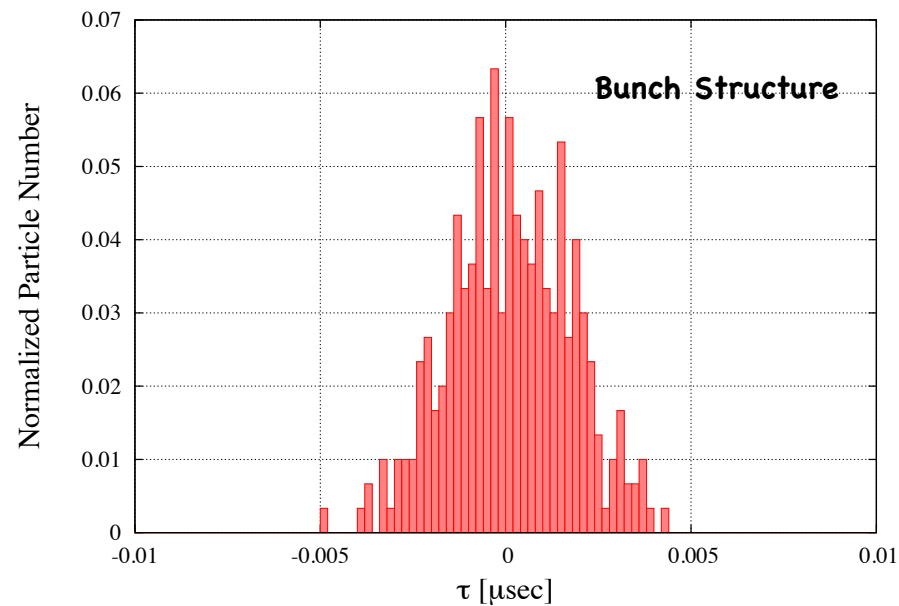
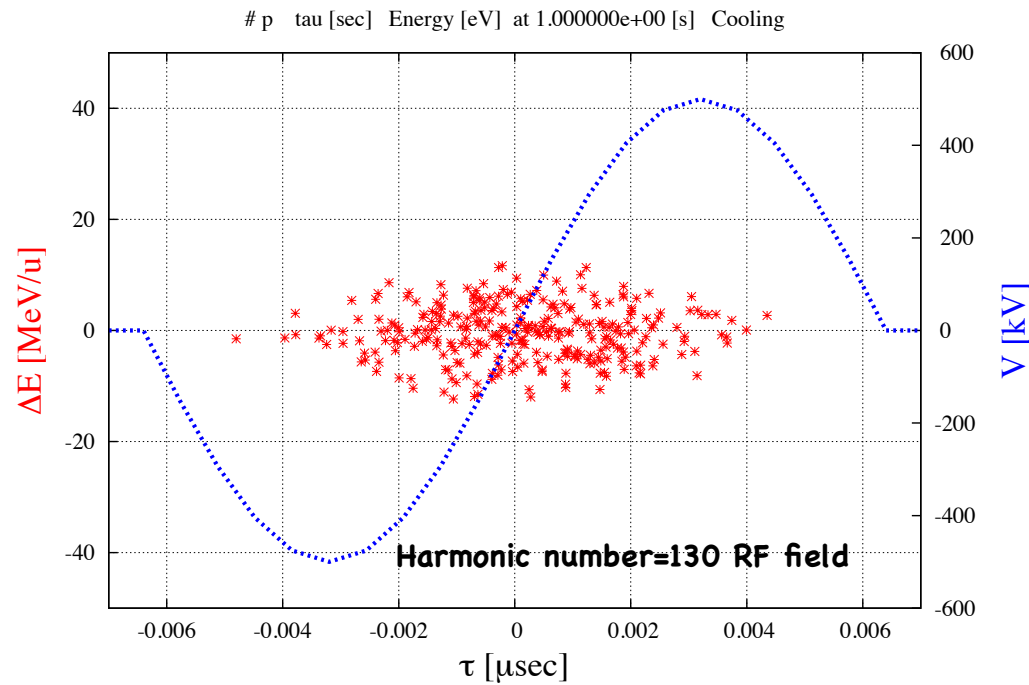
Phase space mapping



Vrf=0-500 kV (Adiabatic increase within 1 sec)

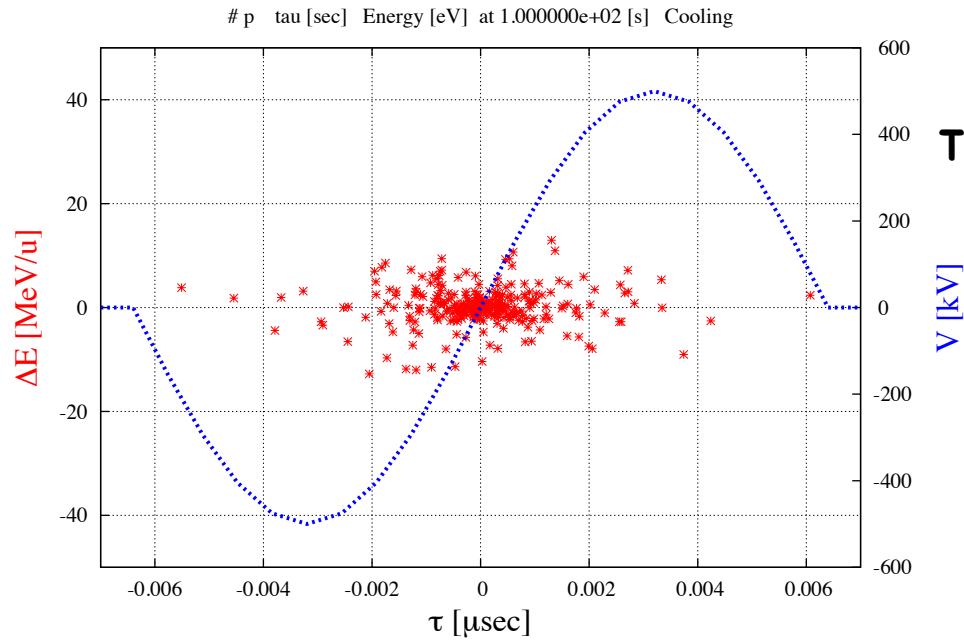
Phase space mapping

Time=1.0 sec

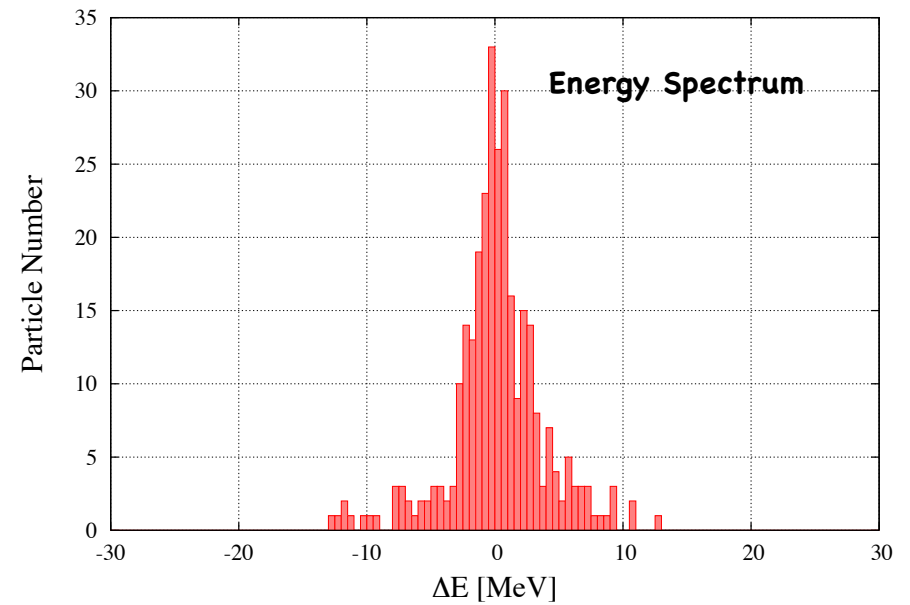
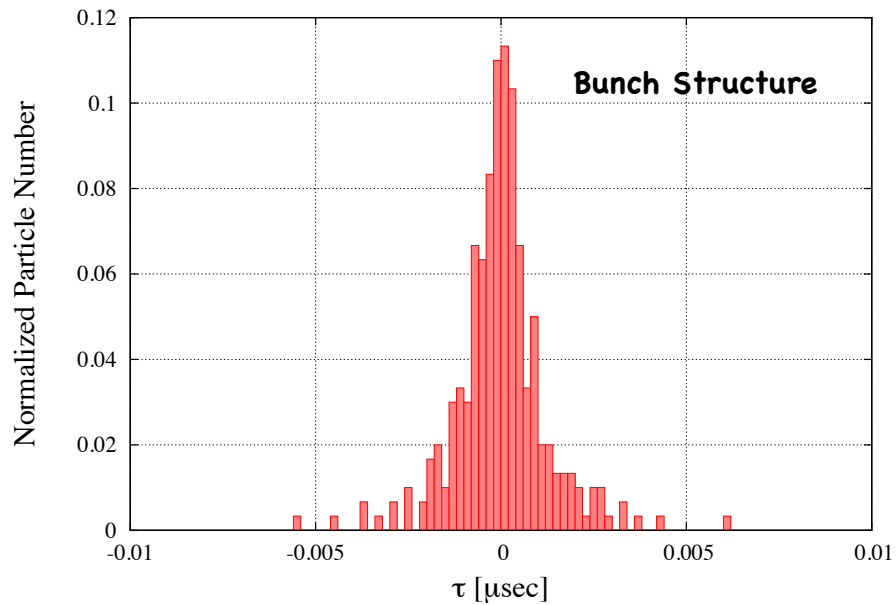


Vrf=0-500 kV (Adiabatic increase within 1 sec)

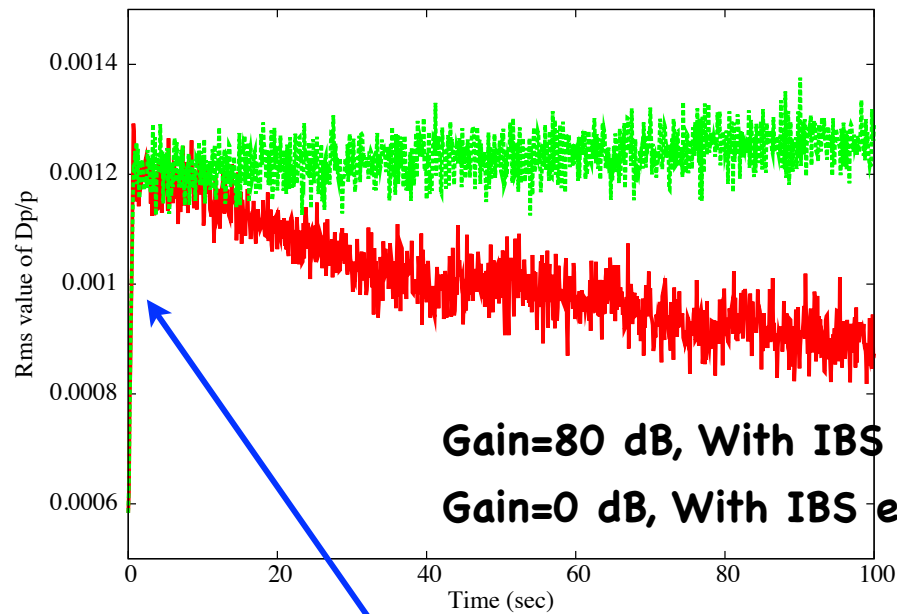
Phase space mapping



Time=100.0 sec

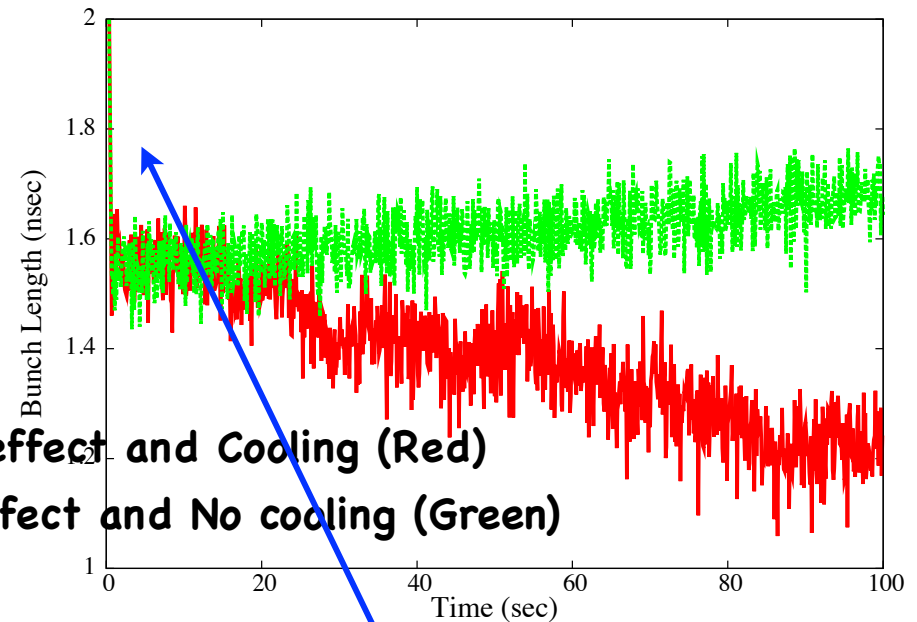


Evolution of Rms Dp/p Vrf=500 kV



Initial increase from $6e-4$ to $1.2e-3$ is due to the bunching with adiabatic recapture of the beam by the 500 kV RF field.

Evolution of Rms Bunch Length Vrf=500 kV



Initial reduction from $3e-9$ to $1.6e-9$ is due to the bunching with adiabatic recapture of the beam by the 500 kV RF field.

L. Thorndahl: Time domain analysis of bunched beam cooling ($V_{rf}=200$ kV) Private communication

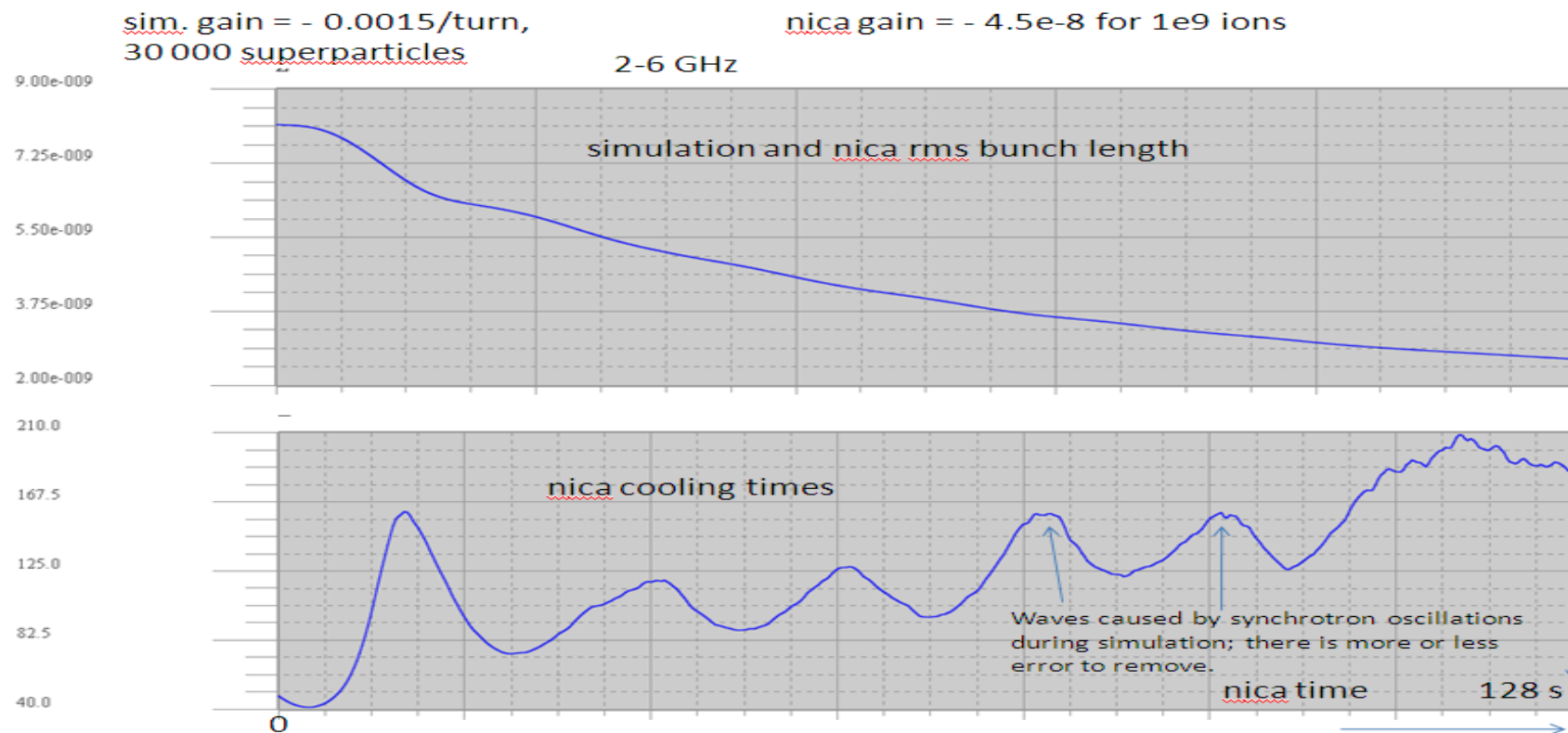


Fig. 4 Reduced gain leads to a lower bunch length and somewhat faster cooling.

Parameters of simulation of bunch rotation at NICA collider

Energy=4.5 GeV/u, $^{197}\text{Au}^{79+}$, Ring eta value=0.013

Revolution period= $1.809\text{e-}6$ sec

Harmonic number=26 and 130

Initial particle distribution=Uniform random coasting beam (Time domain),

$Dp/p(\text{rms})=3\text{e-}4$ Gaussian

RF voltage 1 : Harmonic=26, 0-200 kV (Exponentially increase with time constant 0.1 sec for the adiabatic capture)

RF voltage 2: Harmonic=130, V=500kV or 1000kV

Ta: Adiabatic capture time=0.1 sec

Tp: Phase change time= $1\text{e-}5$ sec

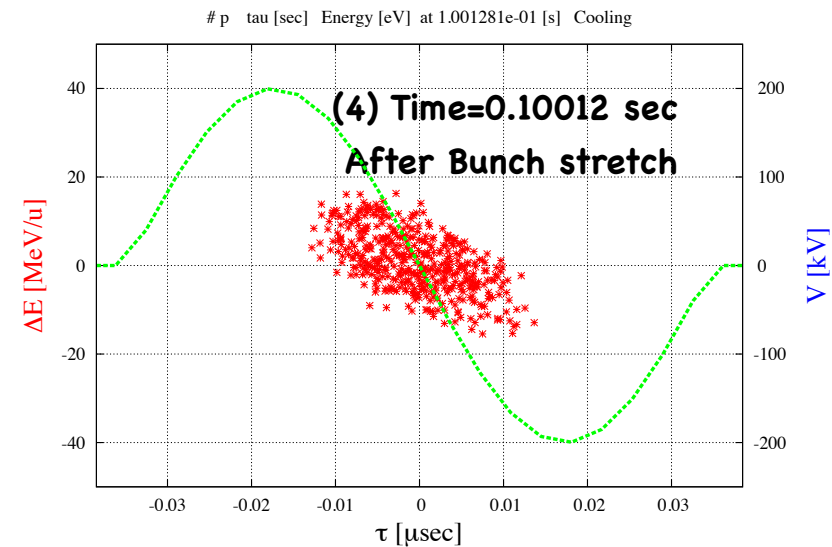
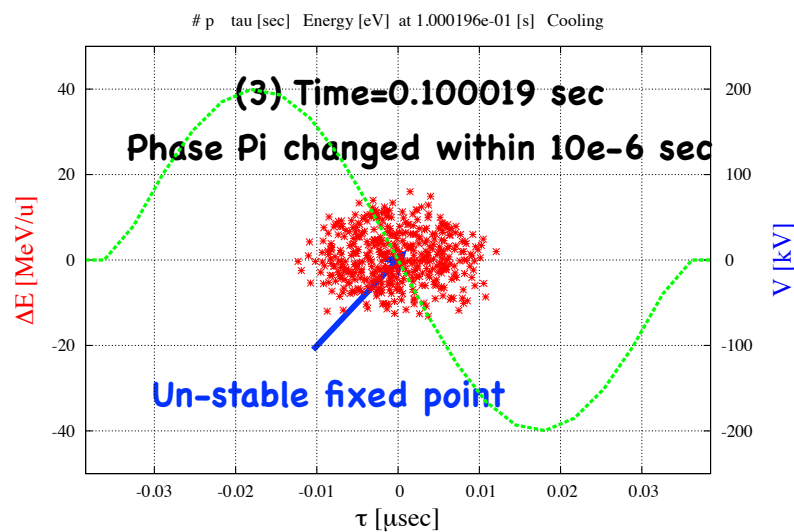
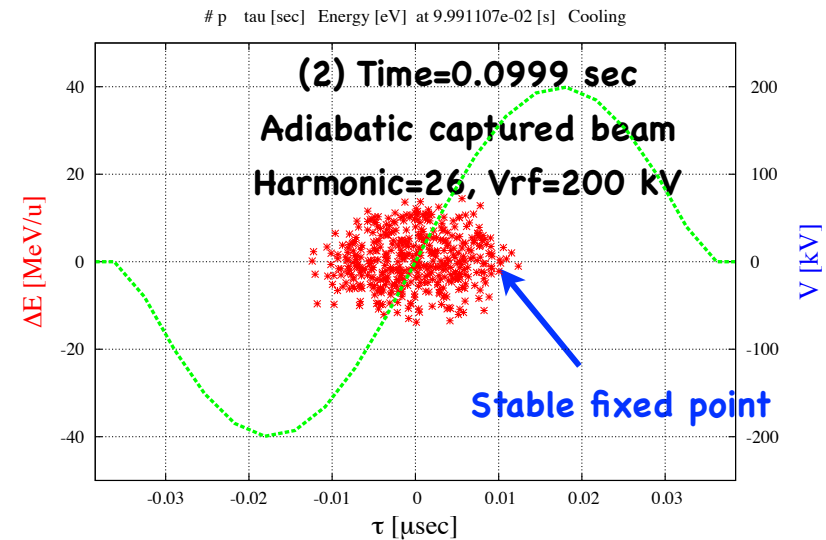
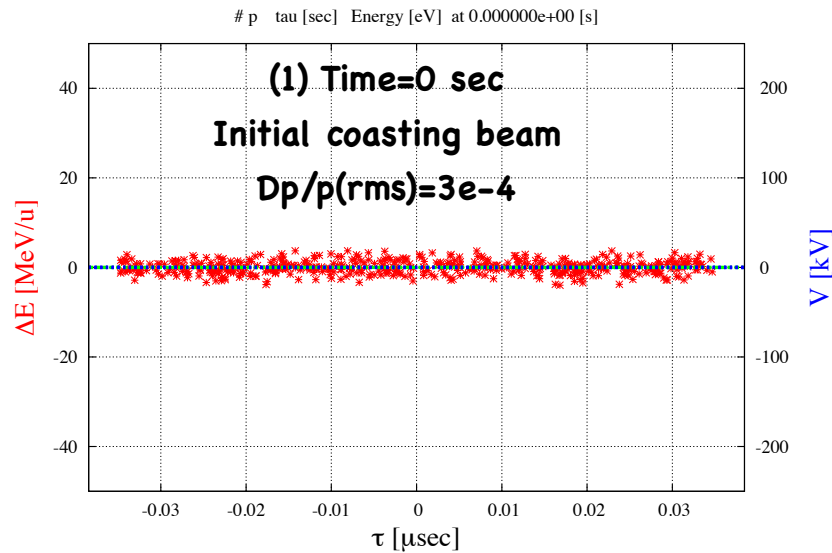
Ts: Bunch stretching time= $2\text{e-}4$ sec

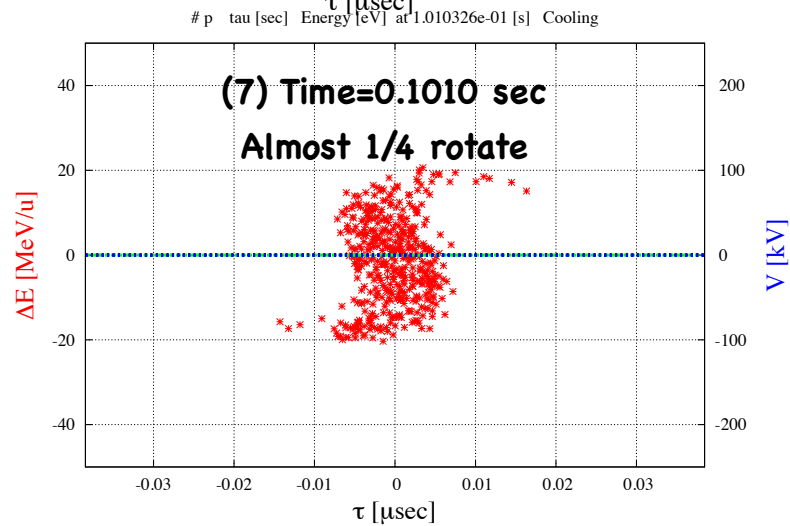
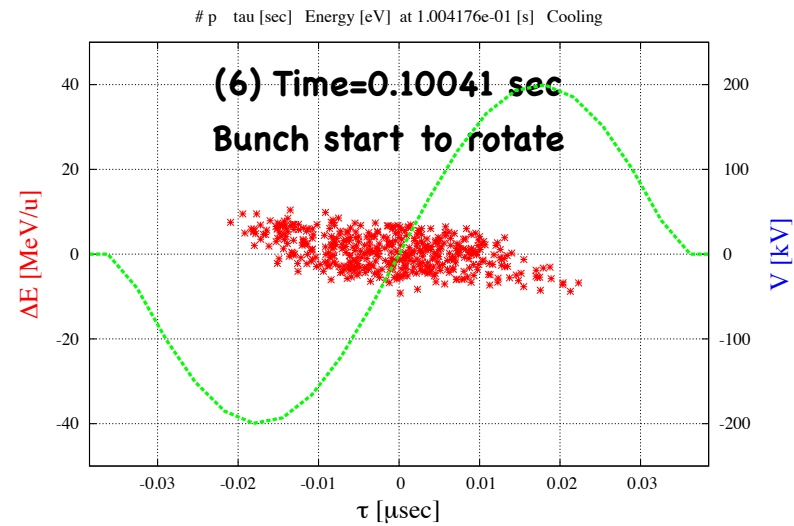
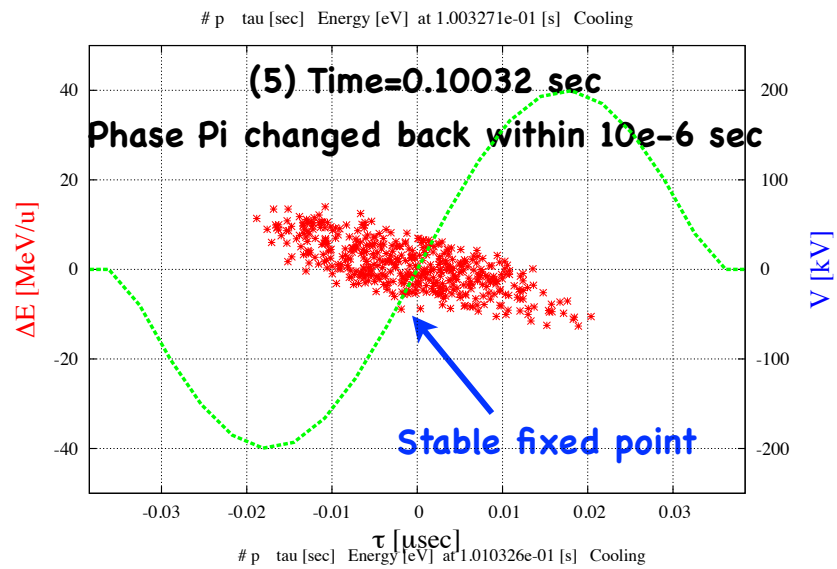
Tr: Bunch rotation time= $8\text{e-}4$ sec

T5: Harmonic=130 RF application period=0.1 sec

Phase Jump Bunch Rotation Method

Phase Space Mapping
Harmonic=26, Vrf=200 kV

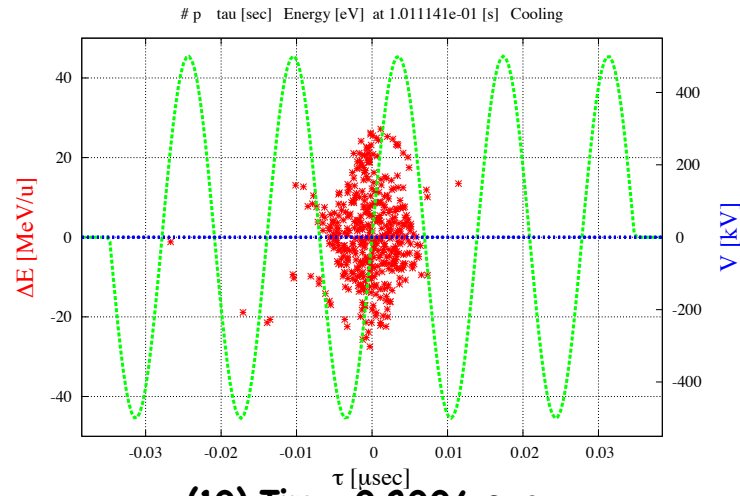




Phase Space Mapping

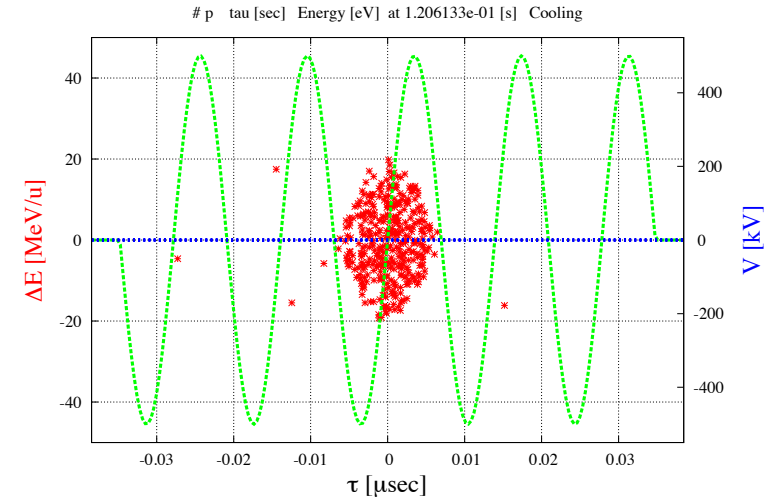
(8) Time=0.1011 sec

Harmonic=130, Vrf=500 kV

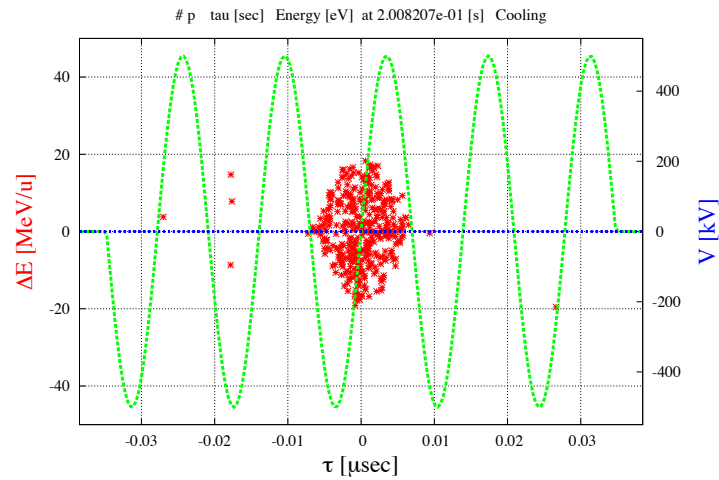


(9) Time=0.1206 sec

Bunch is fixed condition



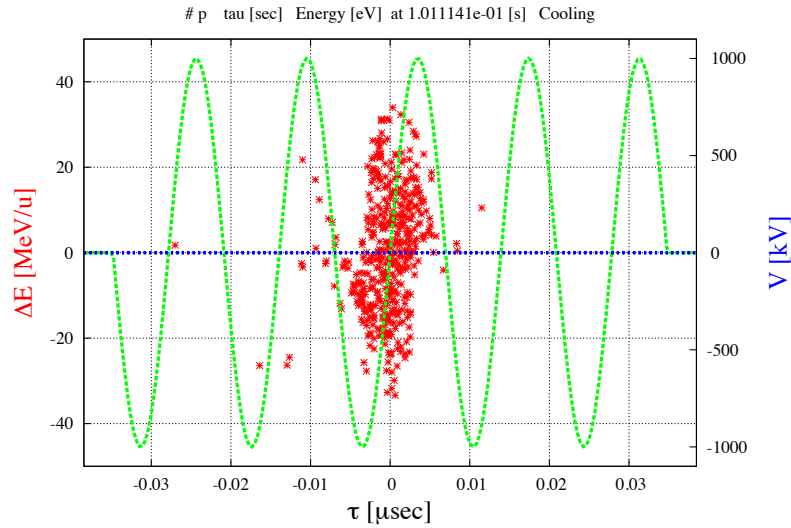
(10) Time=0.2004 sec



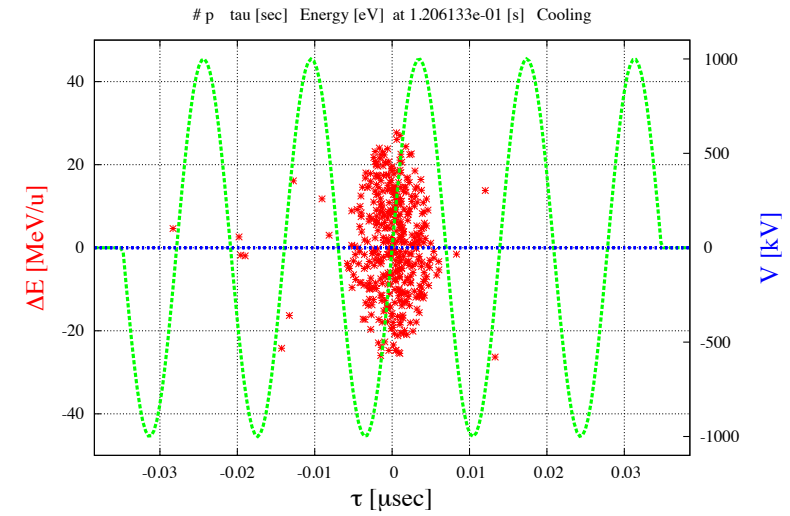
Phase Space Mapping

Harmonic=130, Vrf=1000 kV

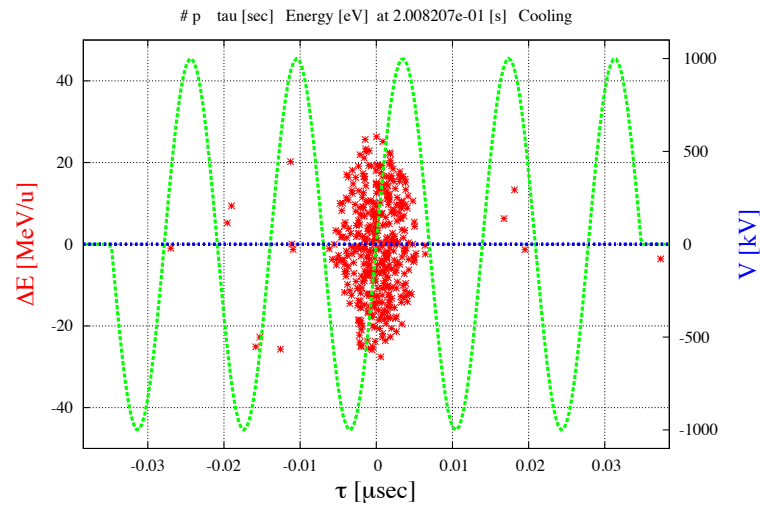
(8) Time=0.1011 sec



(9) Time=0.1206 sec
Bunch is fixed condition

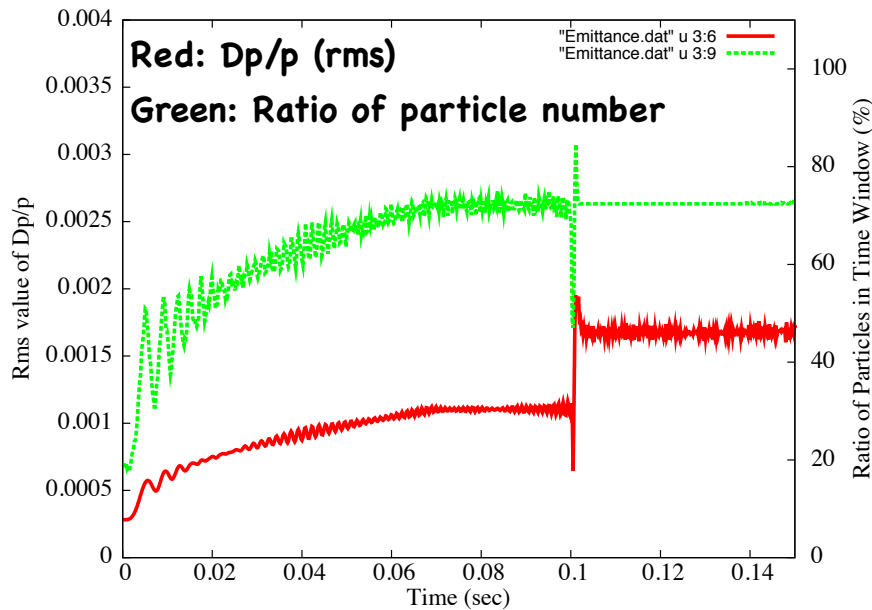


(10) Time=0.2004 sec



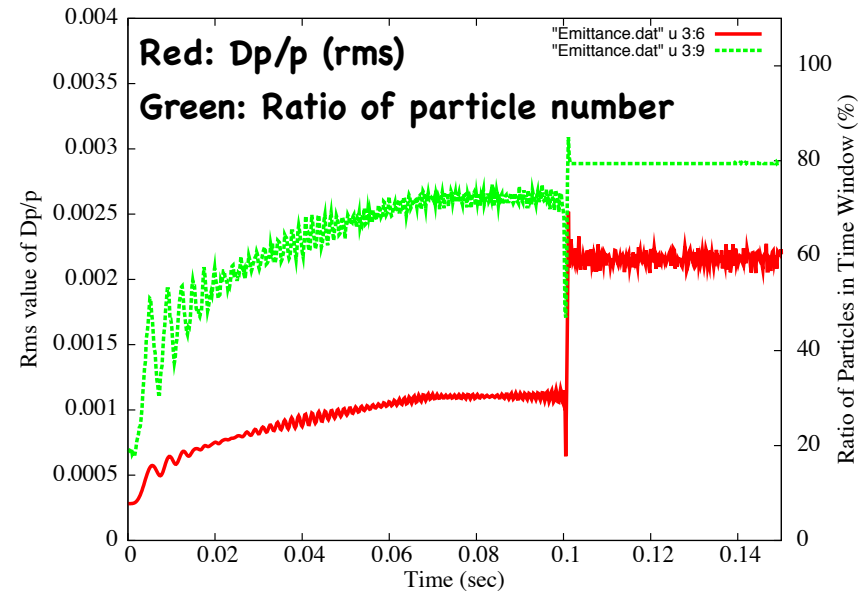
Ratio of particle number in the time width +/- 6.95 ns (+/- Trevolution/130/2)

H=130, Vrf=500 kV case



Dp/p increases up to 0.0017
The ratio of particle number is 73 %.

H=130, Vrf=1000 kV case



Dp/p increases up to 0.0022
The ratio of particle number is 80 %.

Electron Cooling is applicable to the BB ACCUMULATION of NICA collider ?

Electron Cooling at NICA Collider

Specifications of Electron Cooler

Ion: $^{197}\text{Au}^{79+}$, 1.0 GeV/u, 1.5 GeV/u, 2.0 GeV/u

Cooler Length= 6m

Electron current= 1A

Electron Diameter= 2cm

Effective Electron Temperature= 1meV

Transverse Temperature=1 eV

Longitudinal magnetic field= 0.1 Tesla

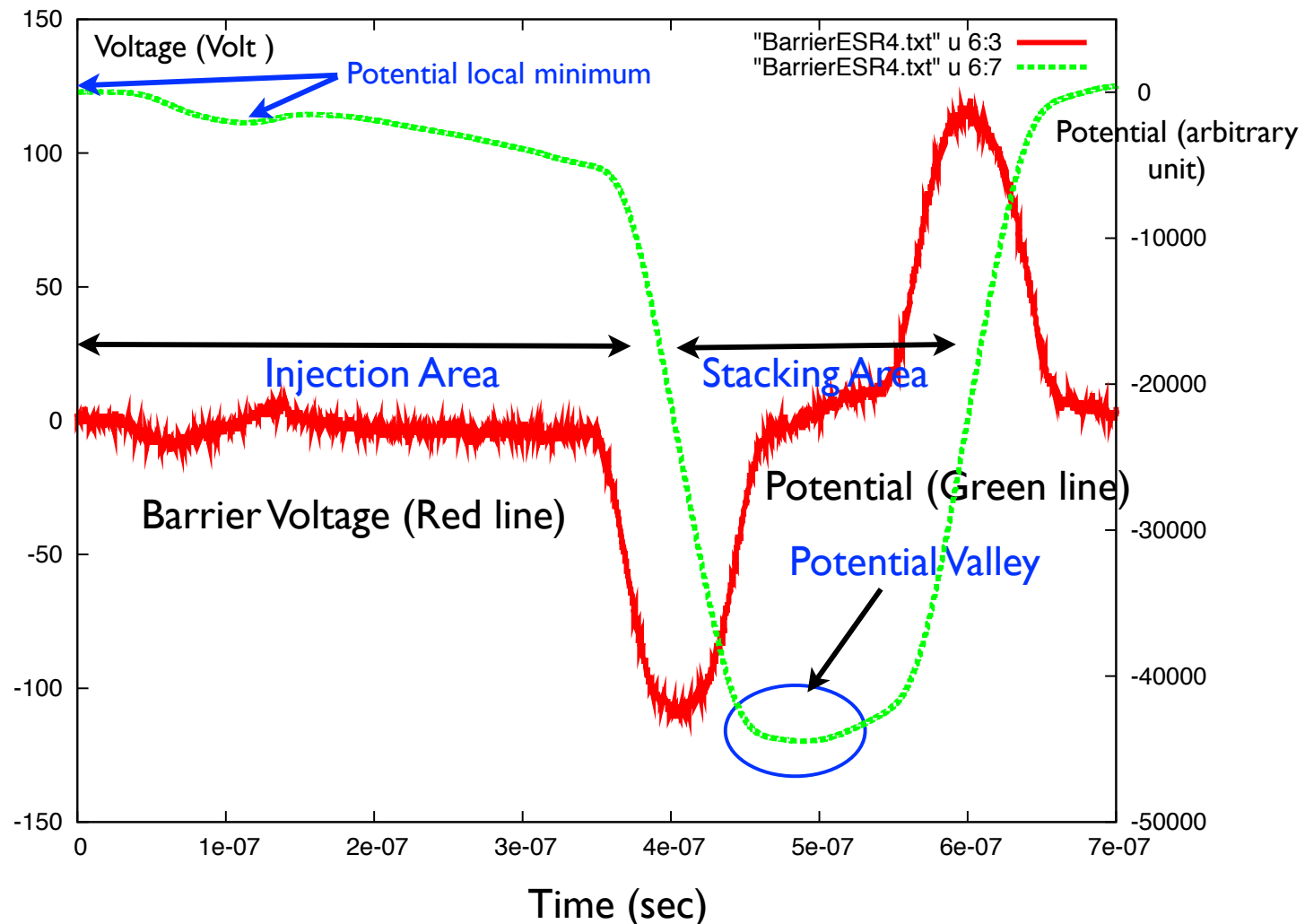
Beta function at Cooler= 15m

Cooling force: Parkhomchuk empirical formulae

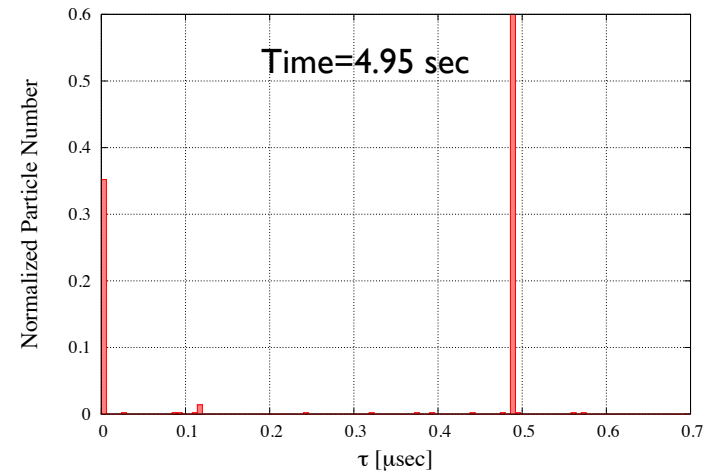
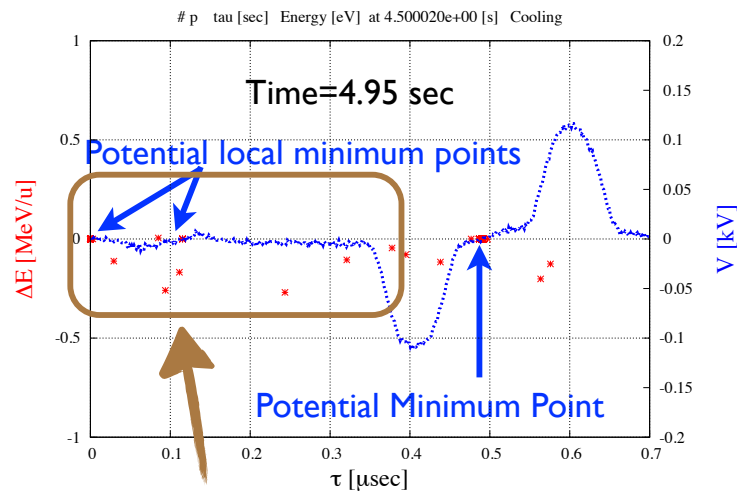
Coasting Beam approximation (Synchrotron motion is not taken account).

ESR Experiment on BB Accumulation with Electron Cooling, $^{124}\text{Xe}^{54+}$, 154 MeV/u (2008)

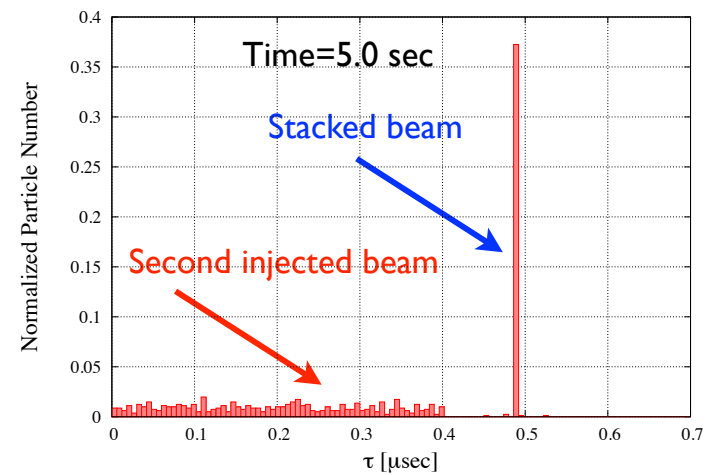
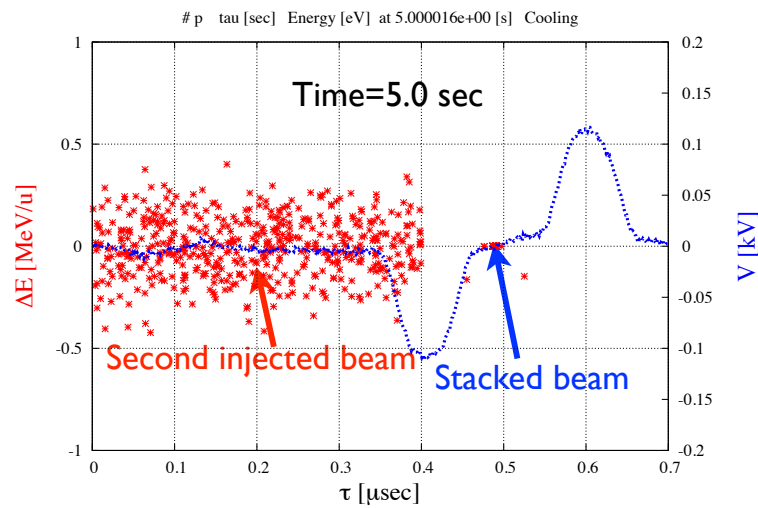
Measured Barrier Bucket Voltage and Potential



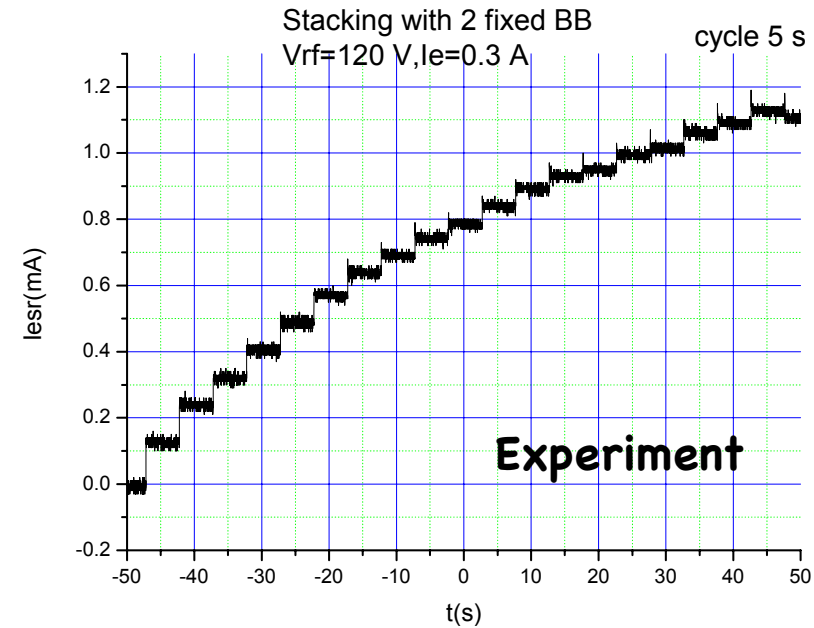
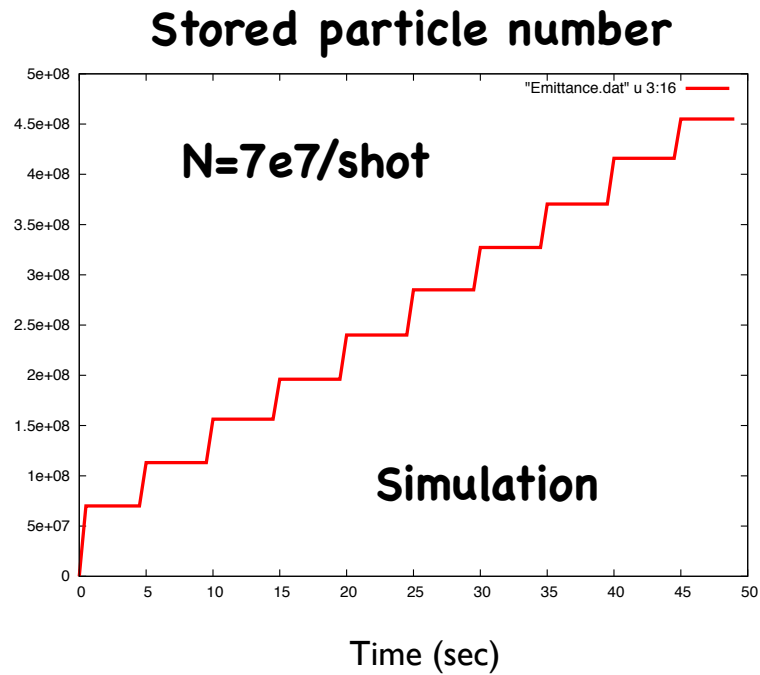
Simulation $I_e=0.3$ A



Those particles are kicked out !

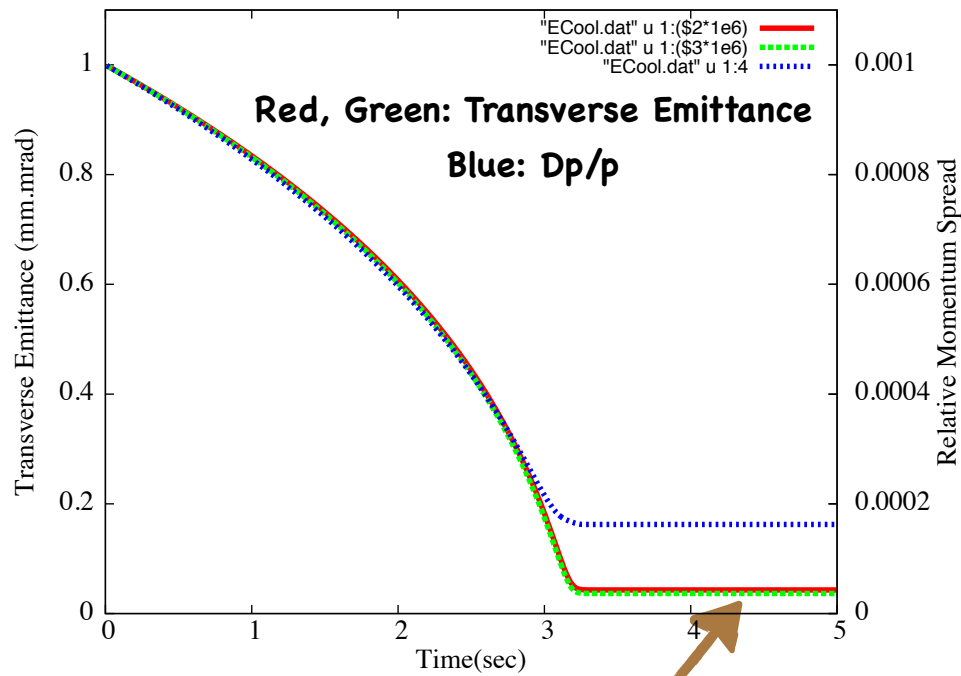


Typical example of particle accumulation $I_e=0.3$ A

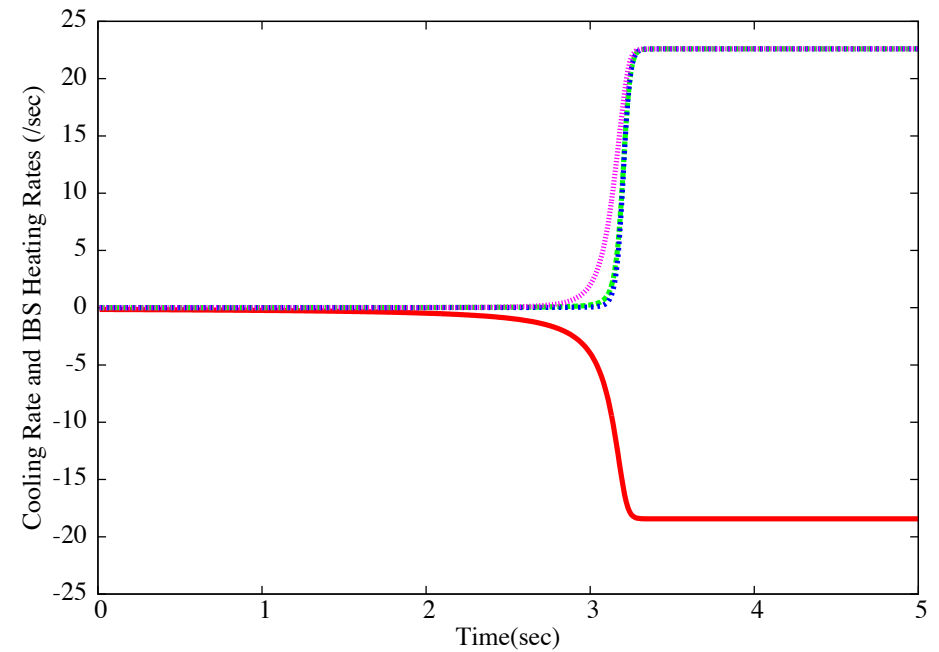


NICA 1.0 GeV/u,
Initial Value: 1 Pi mm.mrad, $Dp/p=1e-3$
 $N=7e10$, Coasting beam

With IBS



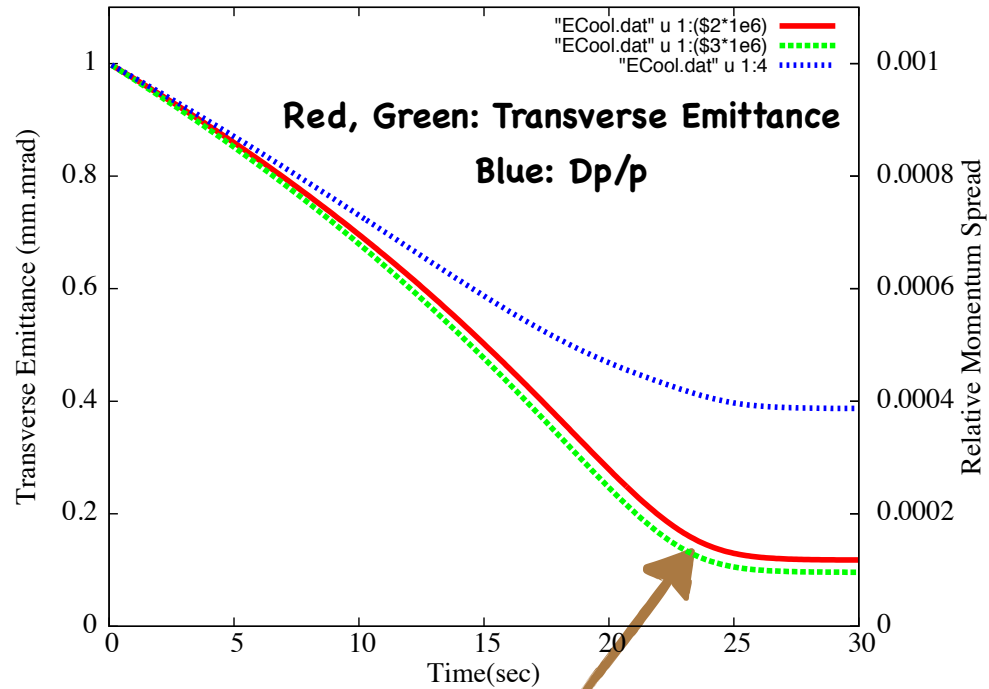
Equilibrium values
Emittance=0.043 (H), 0.037(V) mm.mrad
 $Dp/p=1.6e-4$



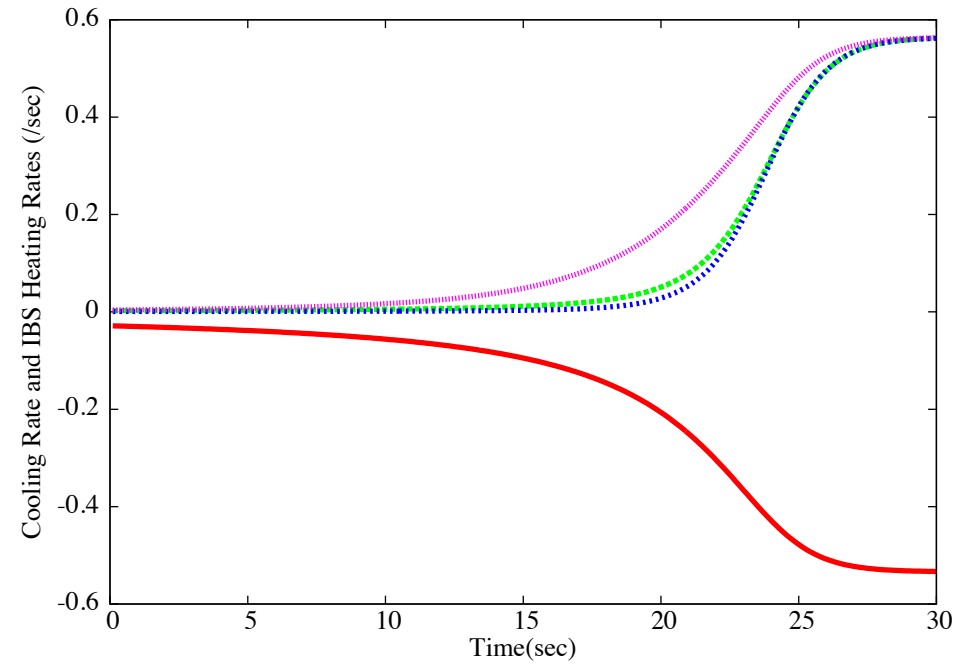
Red: Electron Cooling Rate
Green, Blue: IBS Growth Rate of Emittance
Purple: IBS Growth Rate of Dp/p

NICA 2.0 GeV/u
Initial Value: 1 Pi mm.mrad, $Dp/p=1.0e-3$
N=3e11, Coasting beam

With IBS



Equilibrium values
Emittance=0.12(H), 0.09 (V) mm.mrad
 $Dp/p=3.7e-4$

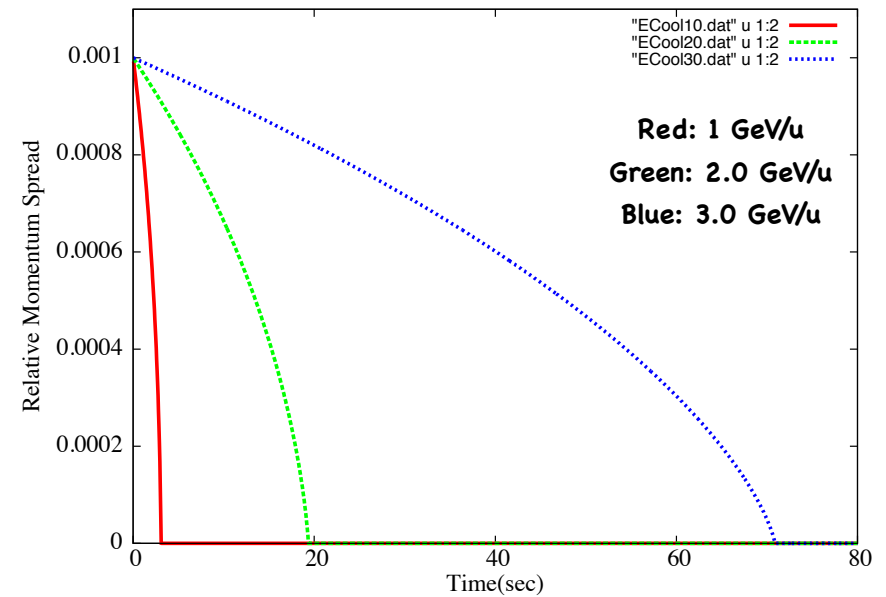
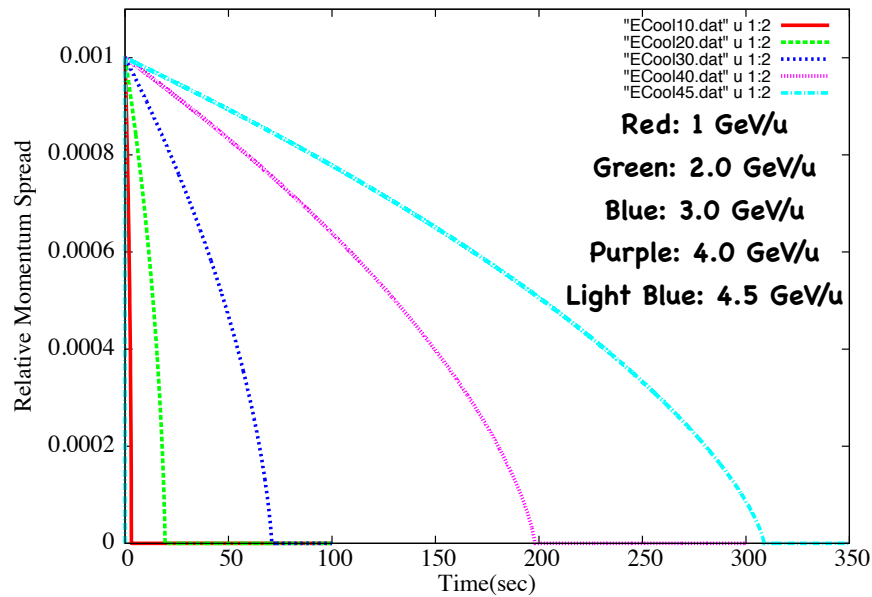


Red: Electron Cooling Rate
Green, Blue: IBS Growth Rate of Emittance
Purple: IBS Growth Rate of Dp/p

Initial Value: 1 Pi mm.mrad, $Dp/p=1.0e-3$

Without IBS

Evolution of Momentum Spread



**2 GeV/u might be Ok, but for 3 GeV/u might be Not.
Simulation study of BB stacking with electron cooling is urgent !**

Conclusion

1. NICA collider is the low variable energy (1–4.5 GeV/u), high intensity (3×10^8 – 6×10^9 /bunch) heavy ion collider which requires much carefully designed bunched beam cooling devices.
- 2 We have investigated the momentum cooling process with Fokker–Planck approach of coasting beam approximation, and with the particle tracking of bunched beam. Both simulation methods are experimentally bench-marked at the storage rings. (ESR/COSY)
3. The stochastic cooling could be useful not only for the suppression of the IBS heating effects but also for the beam accumulation (with barrier bucket method) and for the short bunch formation.
4. The present designed lattice is a FODO structure of the fixed transition gamma, (7.09) and then the ring slipping factor is not adequate (too large) for the low energy region, less than 2.5 GeV/u stochastic cooling.
5. The wider band width 3–6 GHz is favorable for the fast cooling but it limits the momentum cooling acceptance. From this point of view, the 2–4 GHz is better selection.
6. The electron cooling would work well below the energy 2.0 GeV/u.
7. The serious engineering problem of stochastic cooling is to reject the strong coherent signal of the synchrotron motion in the short bunch.