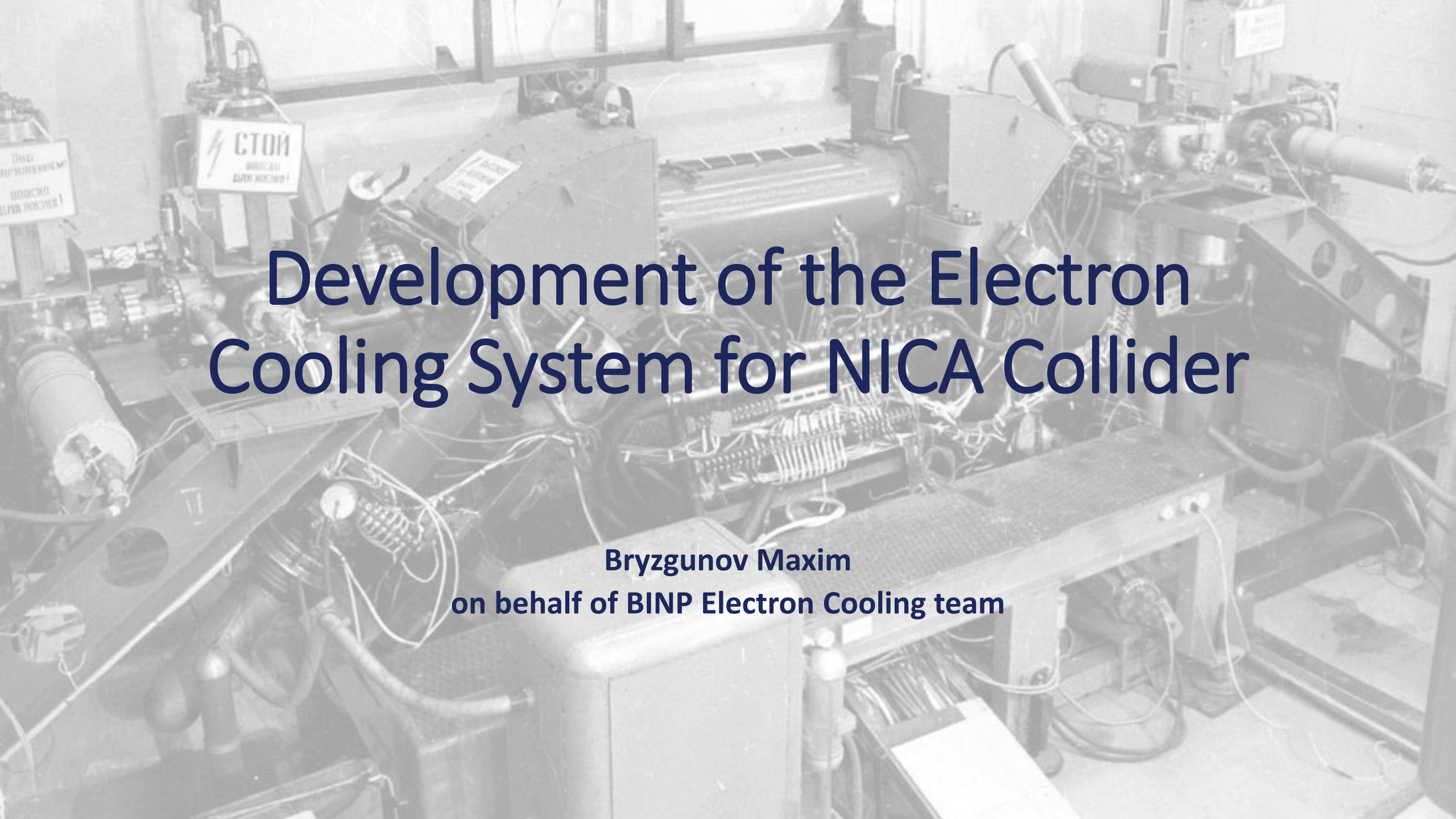
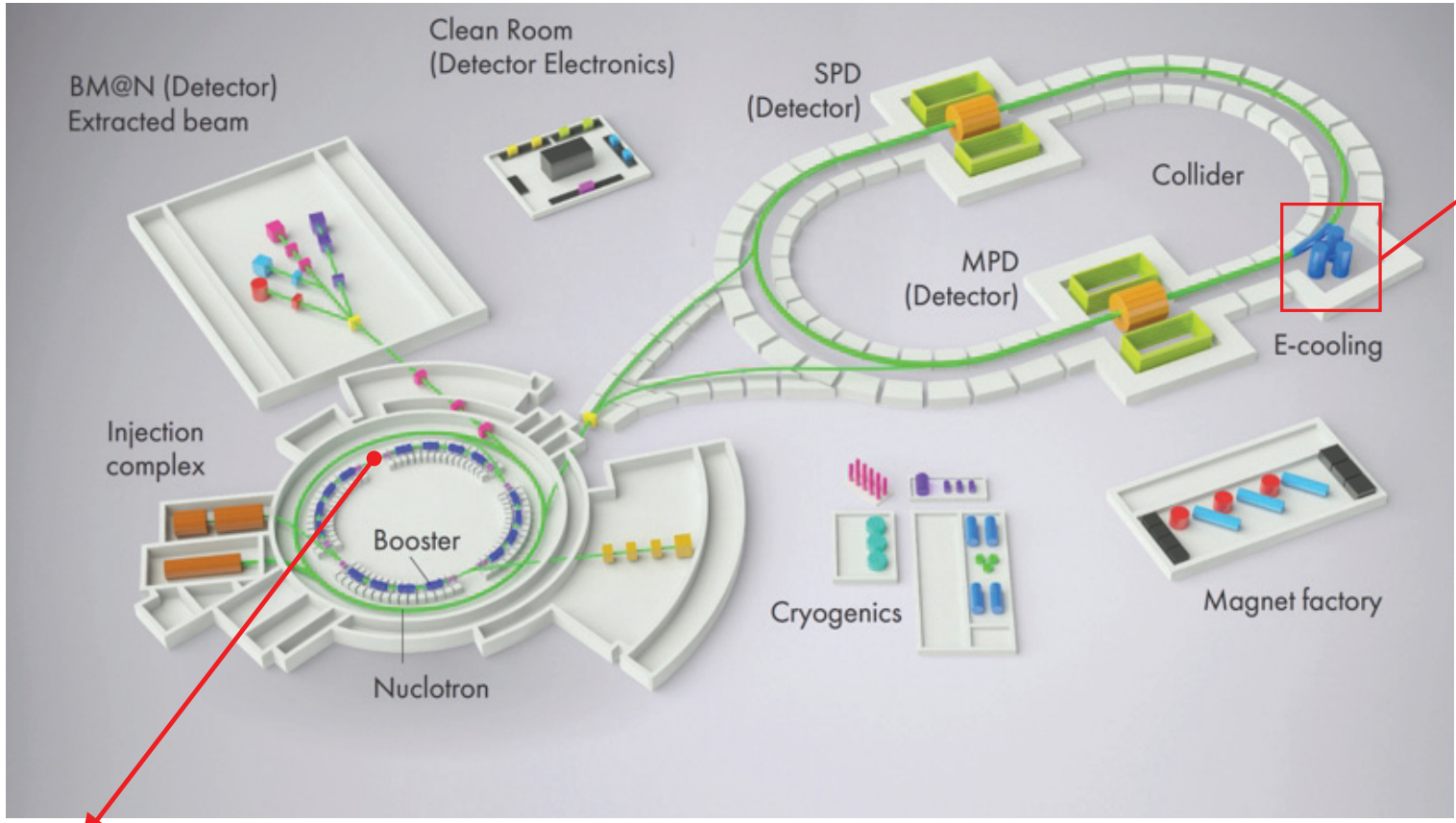


Development of the Electron Cooling System for NICA Collider

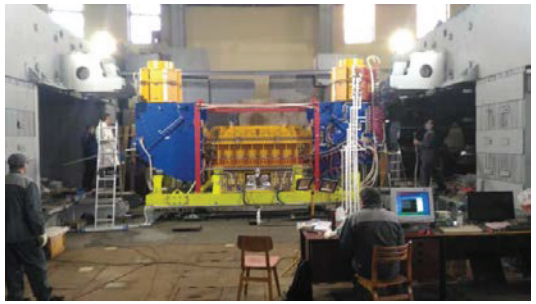
Bryzgunov Maxim

on behalf of BINP Electron Cooling team

High voltage electron cooling in the NICA collider



HV electron cooler

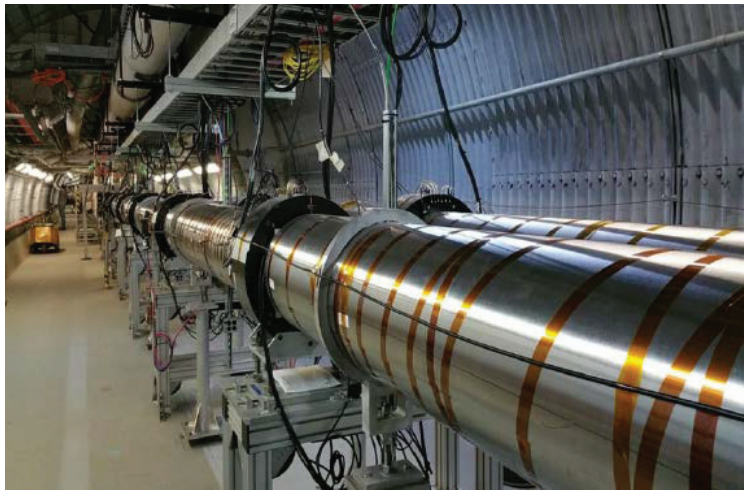


Electron cooling system for NICA booster
(In September of 2021 first cooling was achieved!)

In the collider two cooling systems (electron and stochastic) will work both during beam accumulation and during experiment.

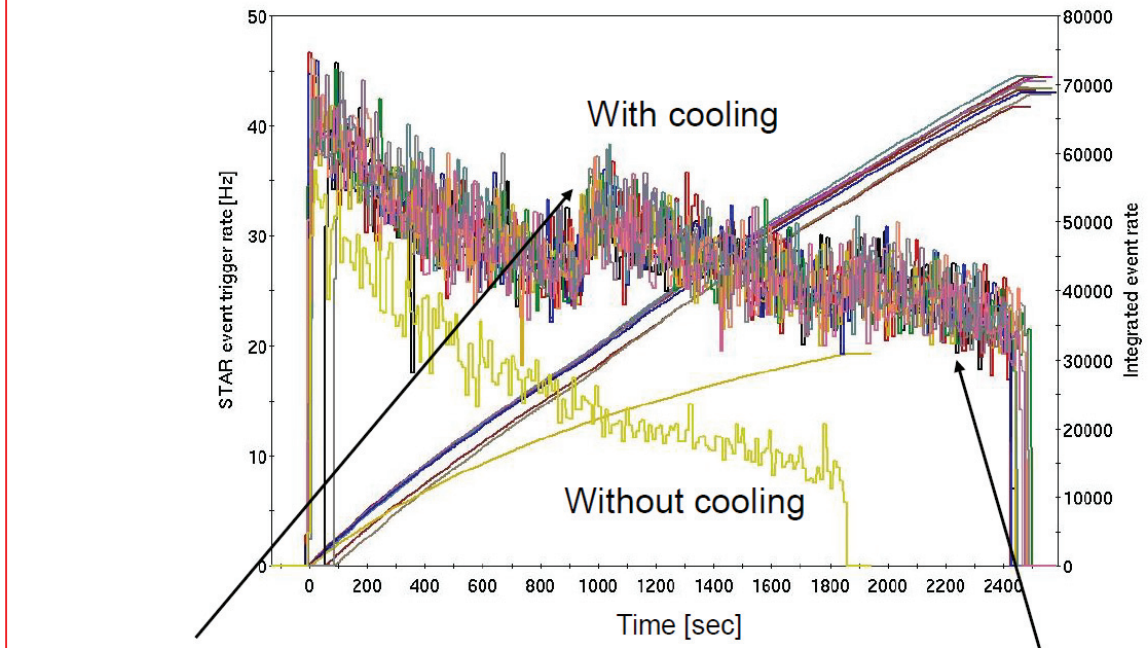
First electron cooling experience in collider

From: A. Fedotov et al., Operational Electron Cooling in RHIC, IPAC'21, Brazil, May 24-28, 2021



Electron cooler LEReC operated for RHIC physics program using 1.6 MeV kinetic energy electron beam to cool Au ions at 3.85 GeV/nucleon total energy and using 2 MeV electron beam to cool ions at 4.6 GeV/nucleon.

2020: Several physics stores at 4.6 GeV/nucleon with cooling: vertical axis: events rate [Hz] within +/-0.7m (left); store integrals (right)



Dynamic squeeze of beta-function at collision point, while transverse beam sizes of ion beams are being cooled

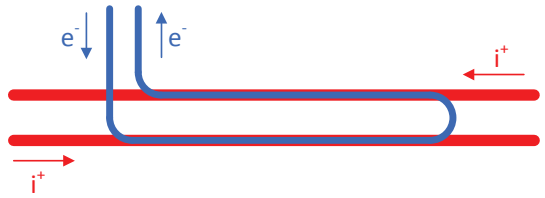
Longer stores with cooling

Gains in integrated luminosity from cooling:
2020 (4.6 GeV/n): about factor of 2
2021 (3.85 GeV/n): 30-50%

High voltage electron cooling in the NICA collider

The construction is based on HV ECS for COSY (Germany)

The HV ECS for NICA consists of two almost independent coolers. Scheme with one electron beam looks very complicated



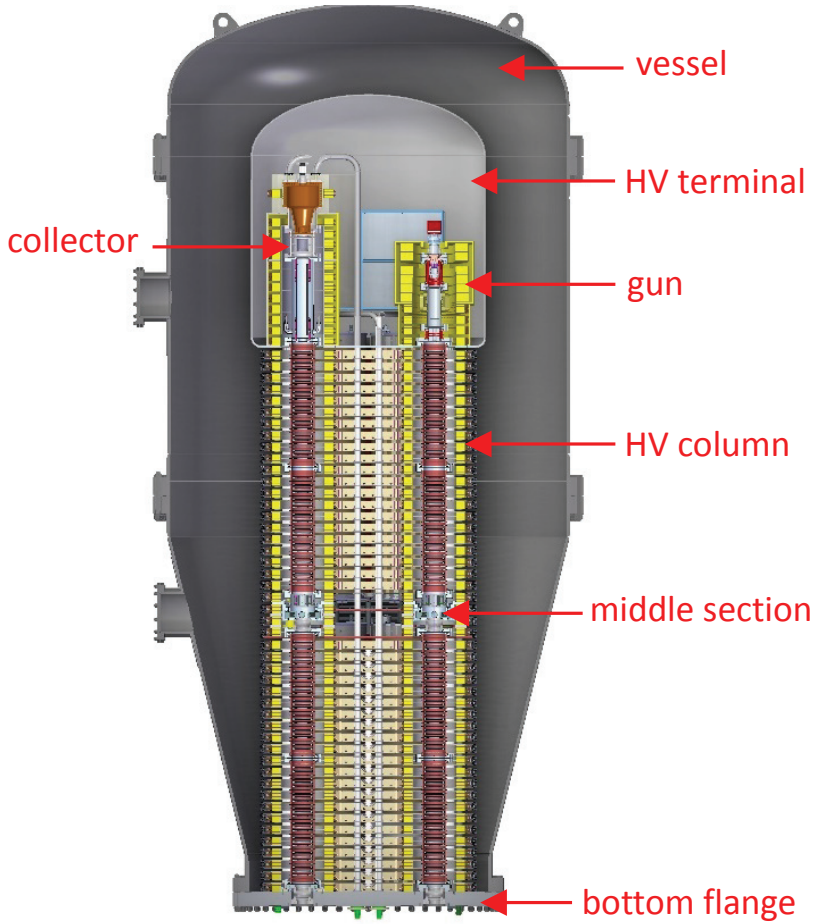
Electron energy	0.2 - 2.5 MeV
Energy stability (ΔU/U)	$<10^{-4}$
Electron current	0.1 - 1 A
Cooling section length	6 m
Magnetic field in cooling section	0.5 - 2 kG
Vacuum	10^{-11} mbar

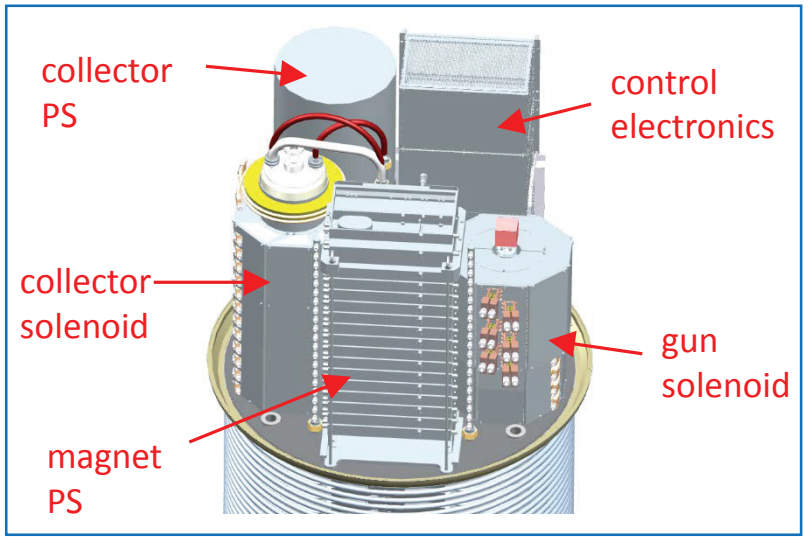
Main problems:

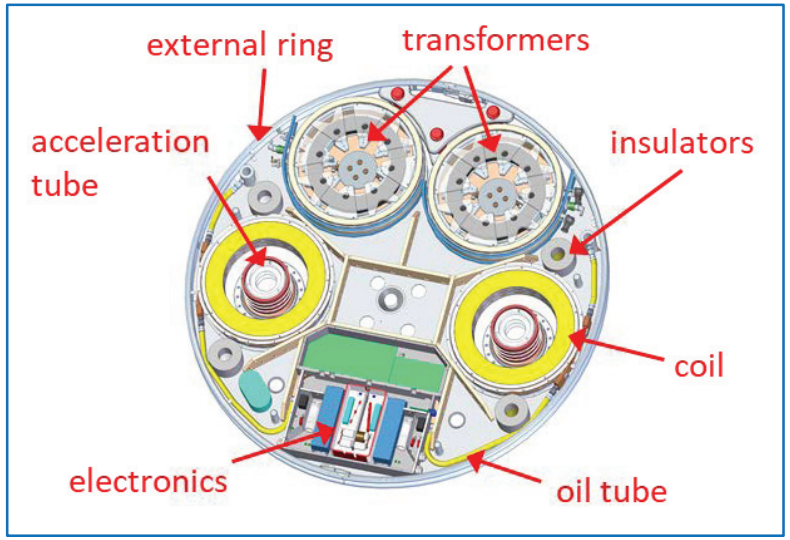
- High energy (up to 2.5 MeV);
- Small distance between beams (320 mm);
- Limited power consumption of the system (not more then 700 kW).

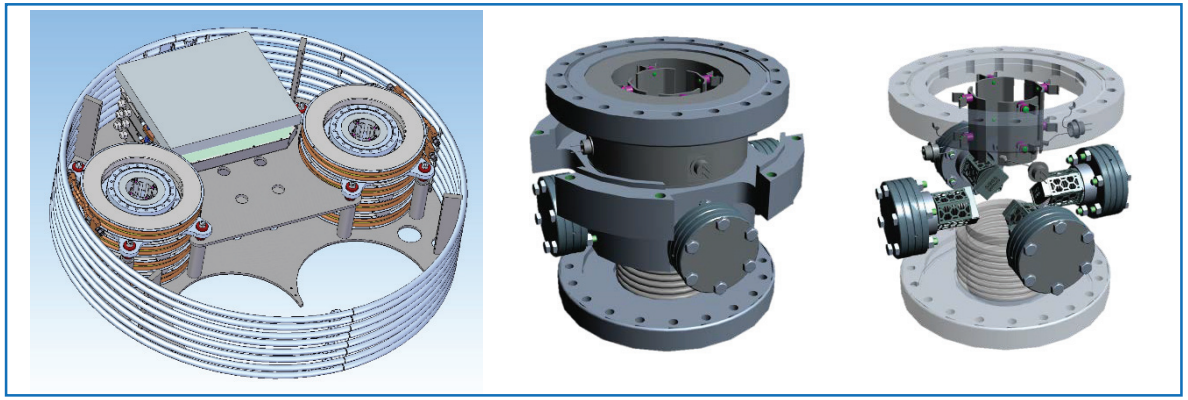
High voltage system

Purpose of the high voltage system is production of electron beam in electron gun and acceleration for working energy in electrostatic tube. After interaction with ion beam electrons flies to high voltage again where they are decelerated in another electrostatic tube and dumped in electron collector.



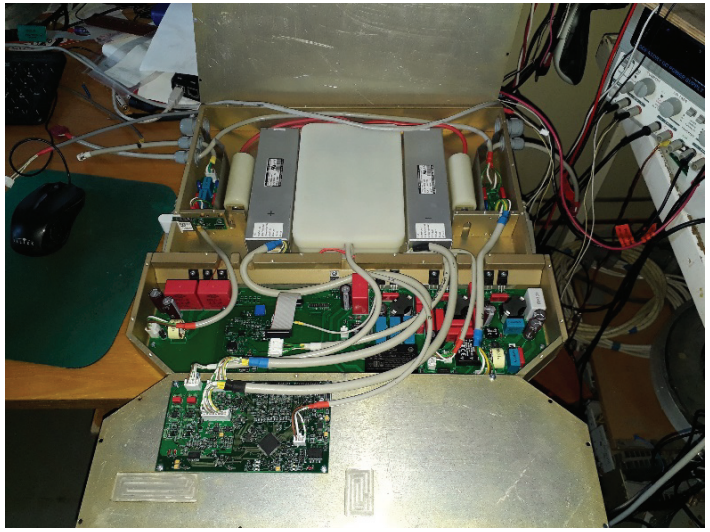




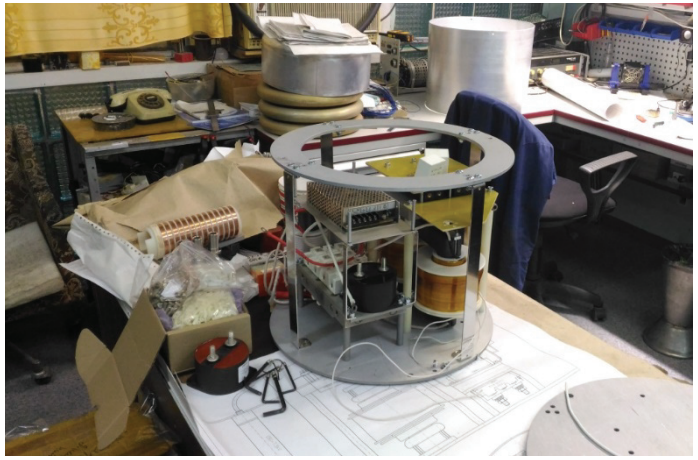


High voltage system production

Electron gun



High voltage section



Collector PS

Wien filters

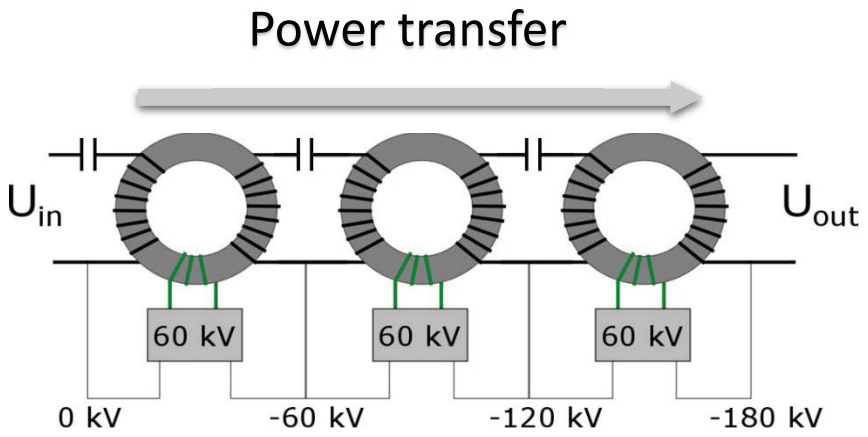
High voltage column

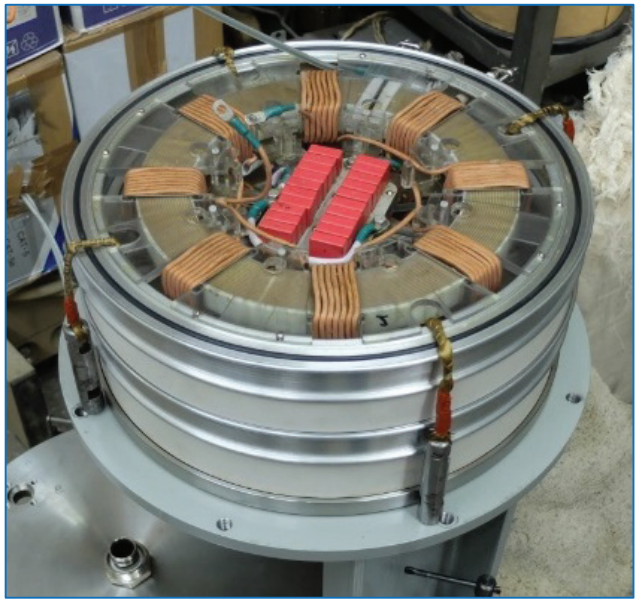
Middle section

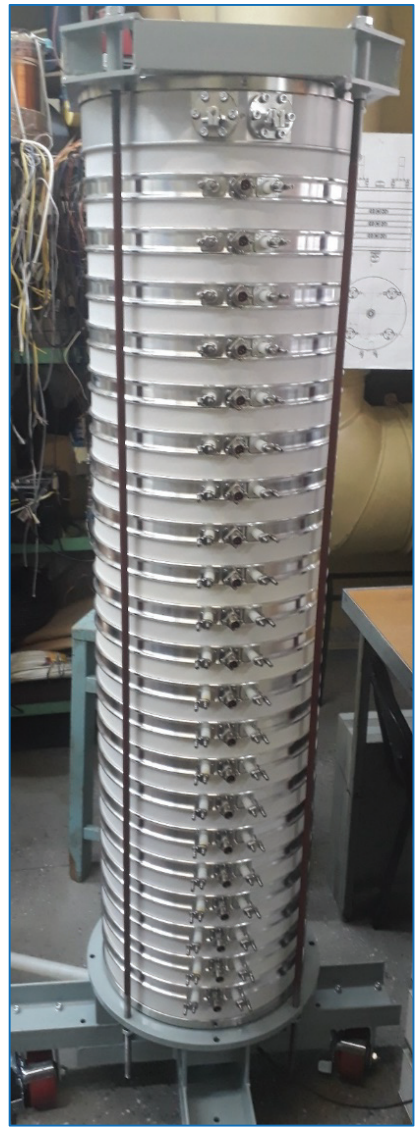
High voltage terminal

Gun-collector control electronics

Cascade transformer

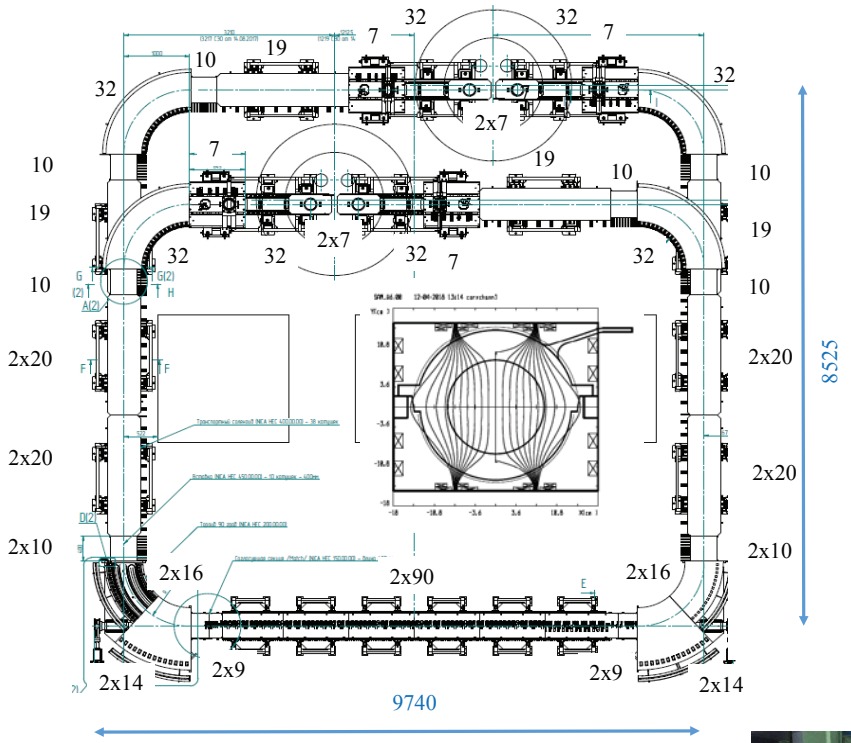


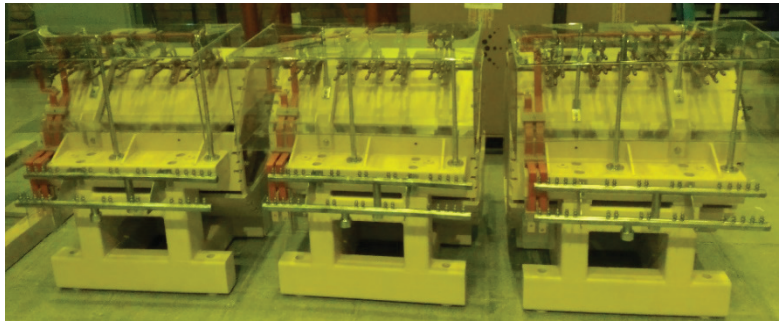


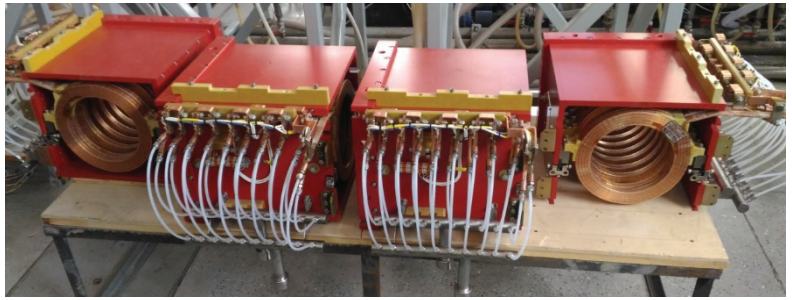


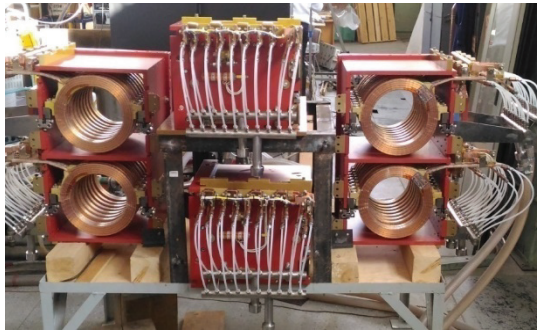
Magnetic system

Electrons move on whole trajectory from gun to collector in longitudinal magnetic field. Transport channels consist of set of straight and bend solenoids.





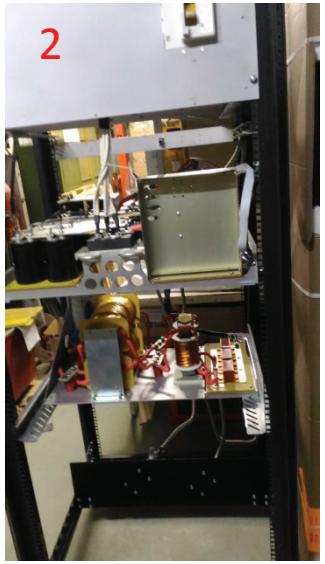


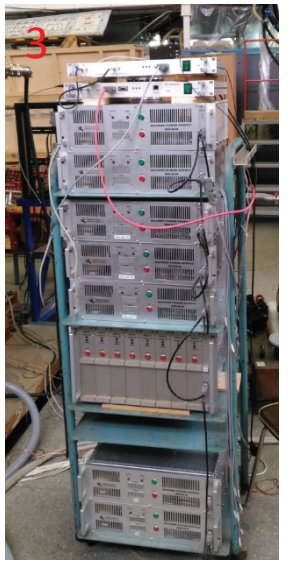


Electronics

The ECS contains several systems:

1) Interlock system
2) PS for cascade transformer
3) Corrector magnet PS (MPS-6 and MPS-20)
4) High current magnet PS (IST)
5) Ethernet-CAN gateway
6) BPM electronics

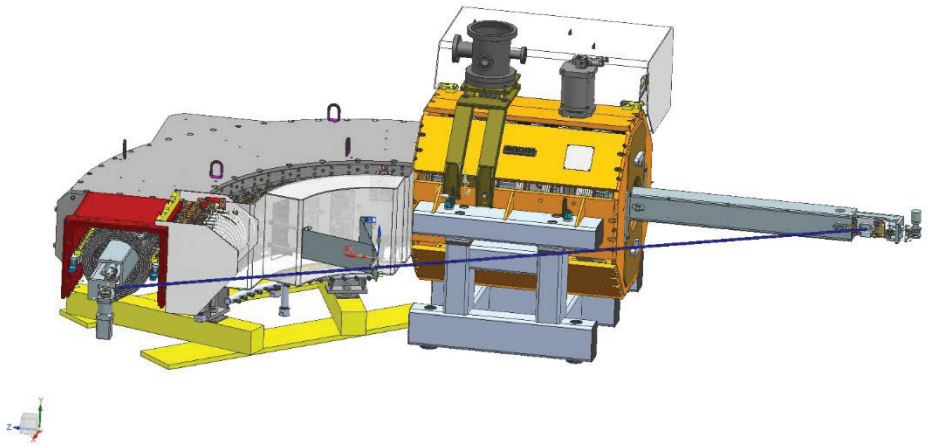


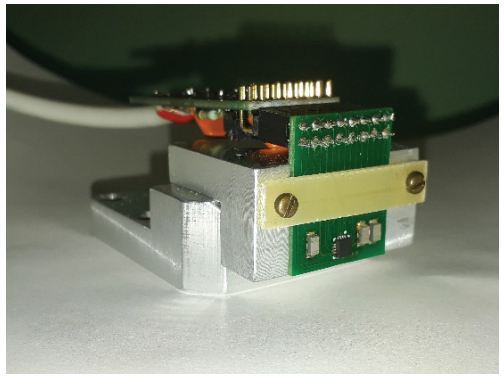


Hall for ECS commissioning in the BINP

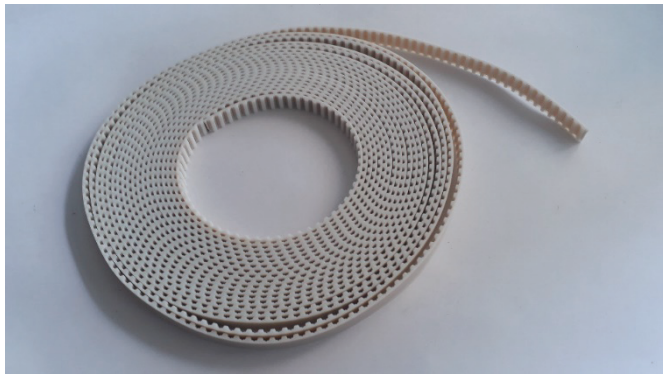
Magnetic measurements (Hall)

Hall probe measurement system contains set of straight and bent rails, which can be assembled n different way in order to measure magnetic filed distribution in different parts of the cooler.

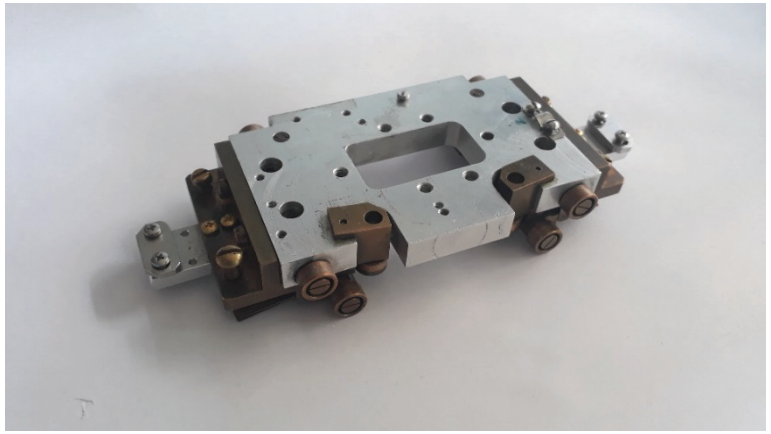




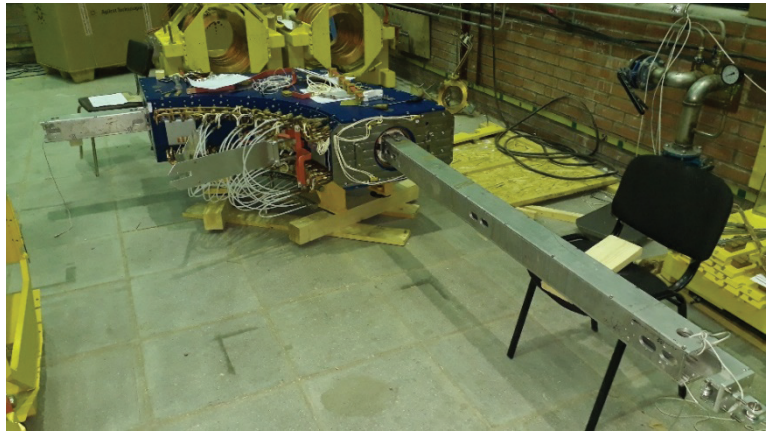
3-D Hall probe



Tape

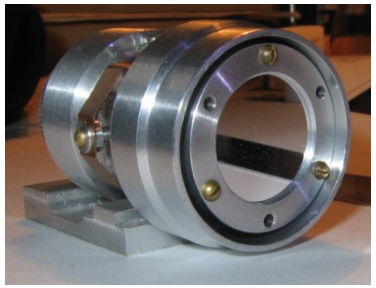


Carriage for Hall probe

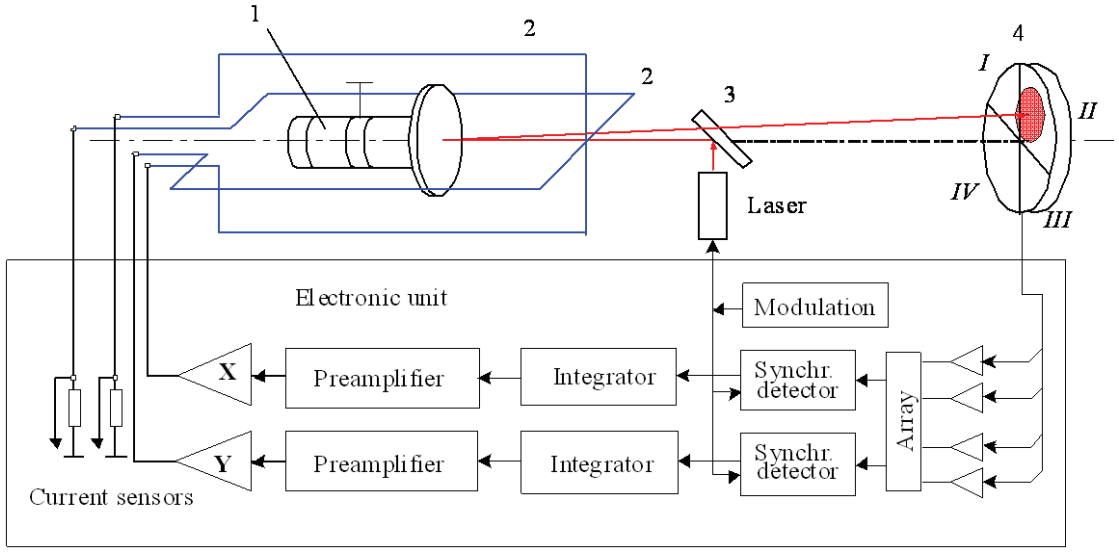


The rail in 90-degree solenoid

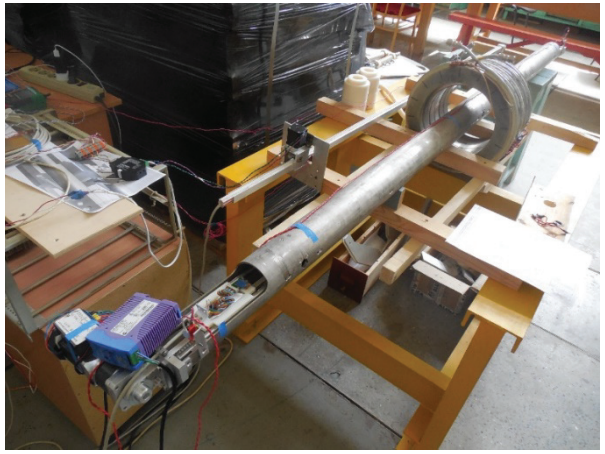
Magnetic measurements (compass)

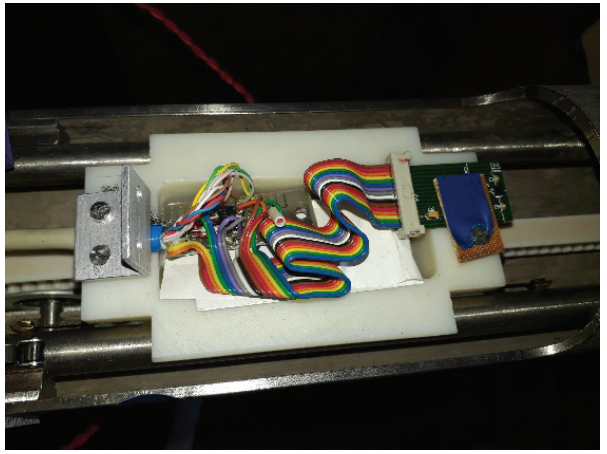


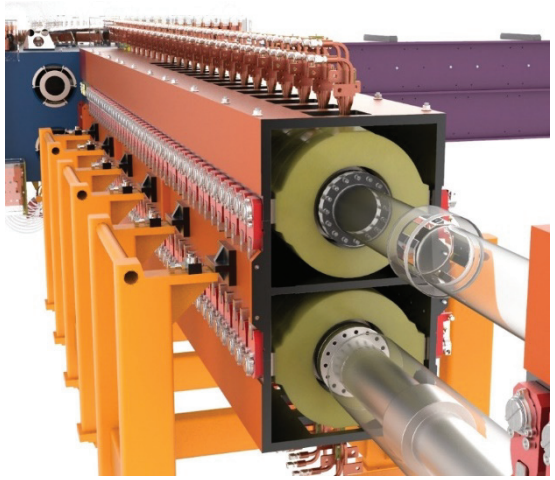
Compass sensor provides high precision measurements of magnetic line straightness.



Scheme of compass measurements

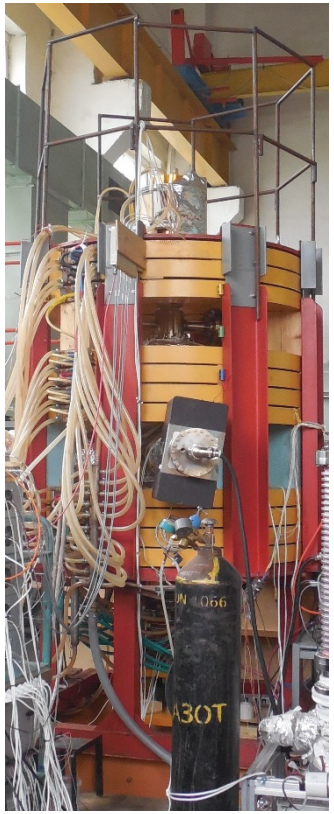


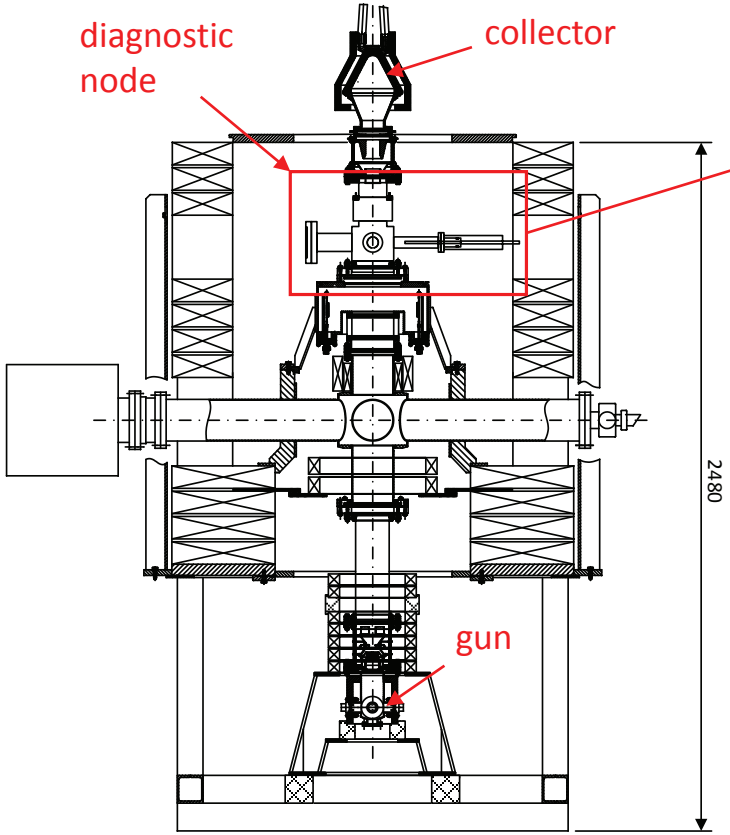


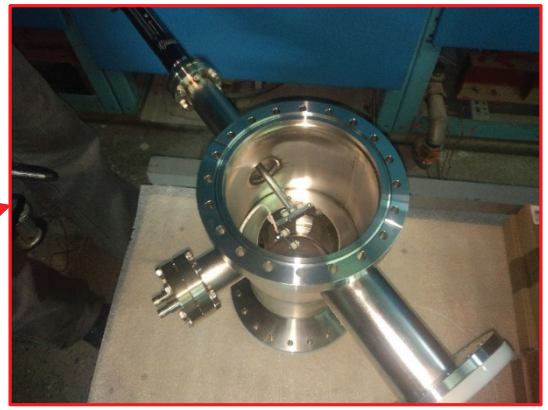


“Gun-collector” test bench

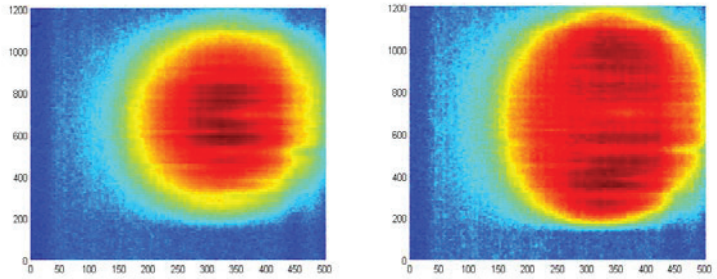
The test bench is assembled to test new electron gun. Its diagnostic node contains BPM and wire profile monitor and provides measurements both profile and temperature of the electron beam.

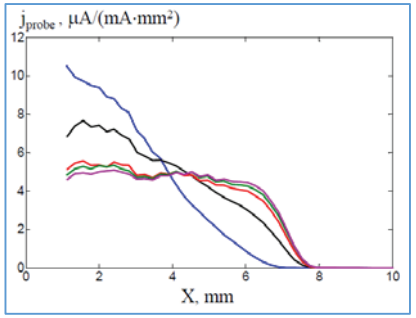






With the help of the wire profile monitor one can measure both current from the wire with ADC and wire glow (induced by beam) with CCD camera



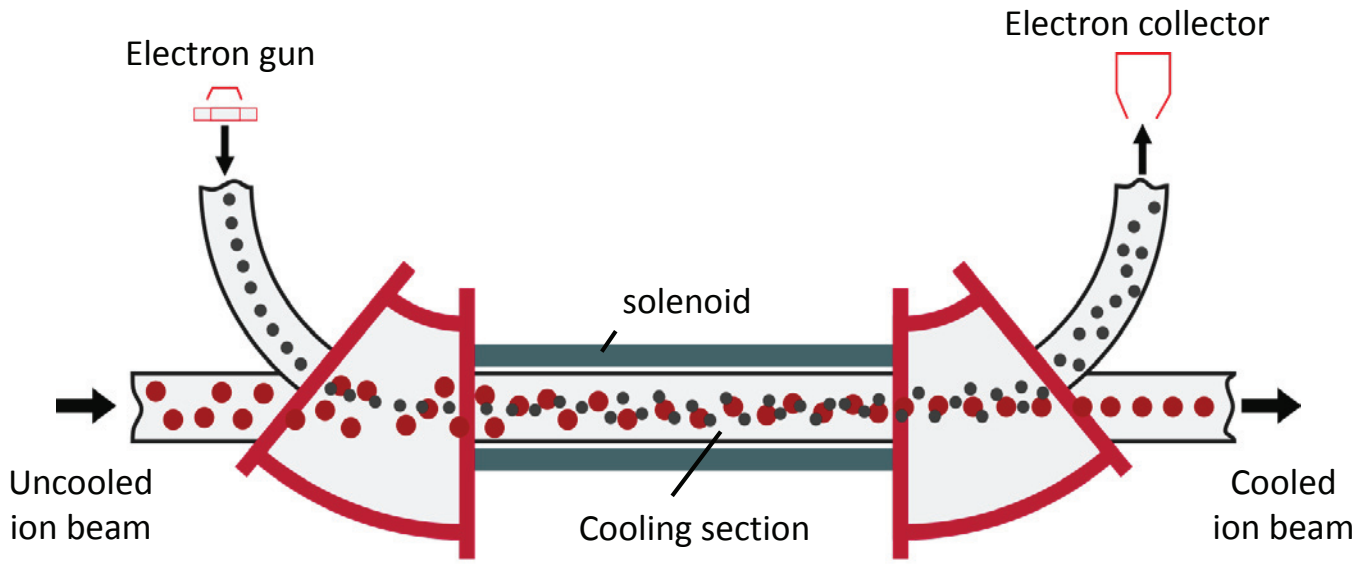


Current measurement

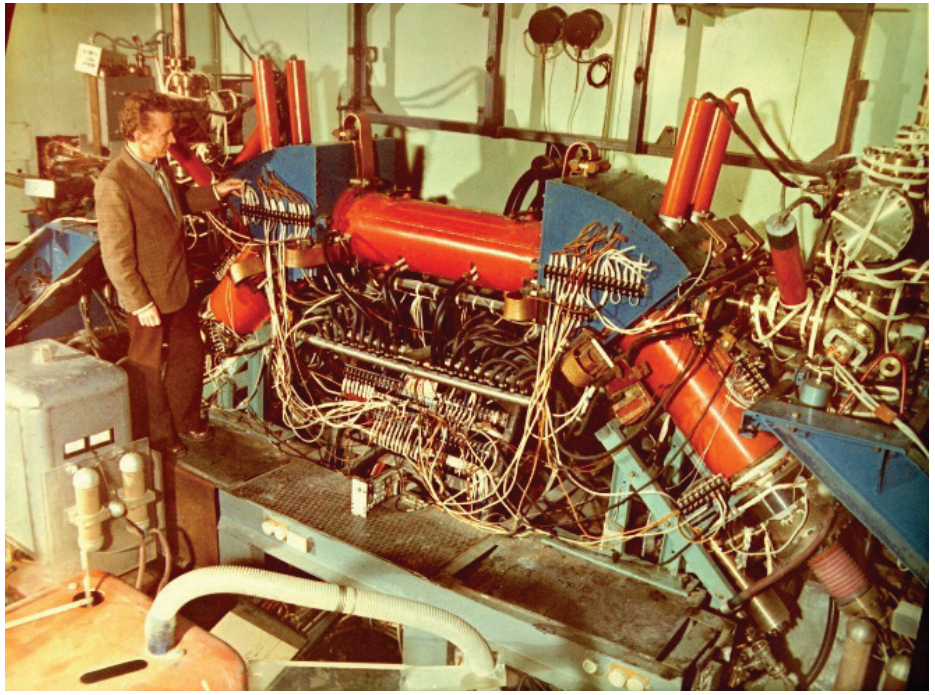
Camera measurement

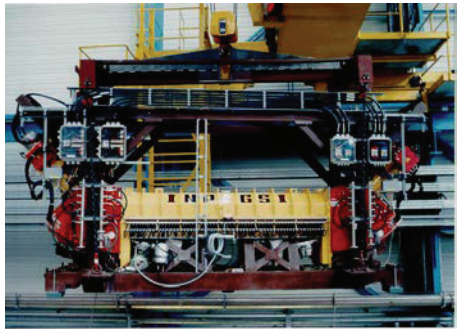
Thankyou for your attention!

Electron cooling

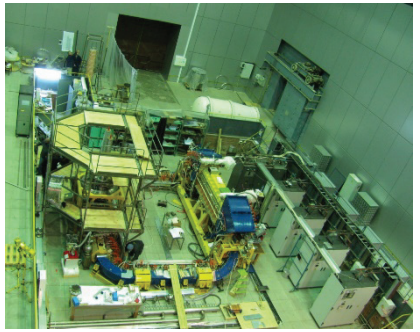


- circulating ion beam
- “cool” electron beam



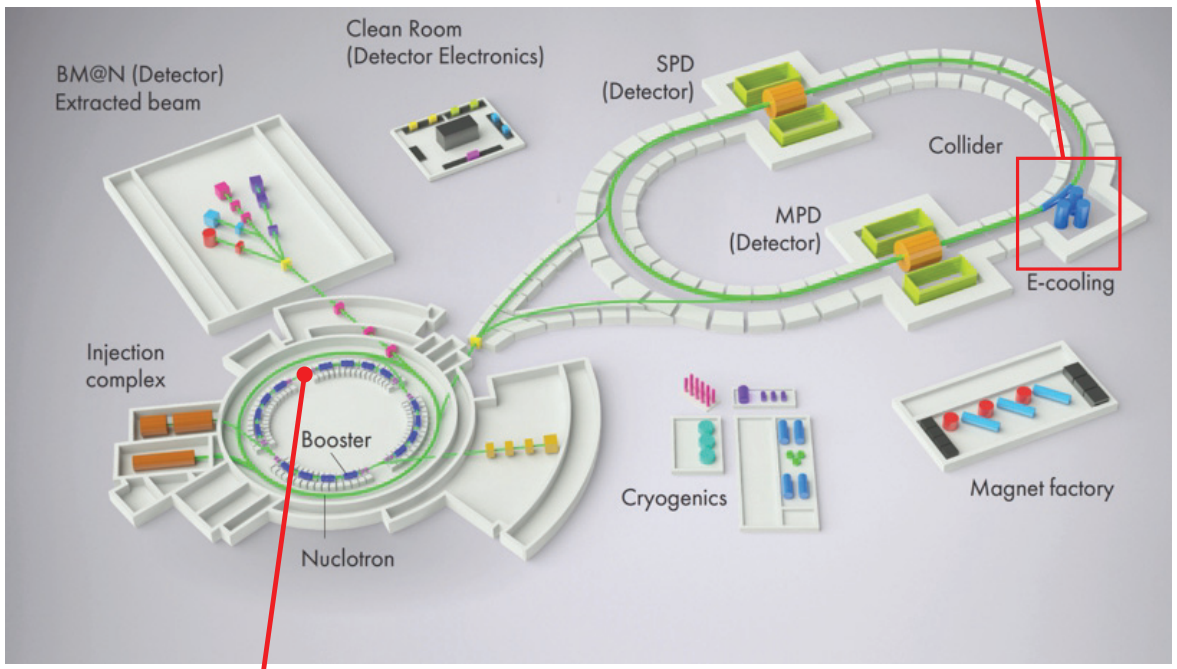


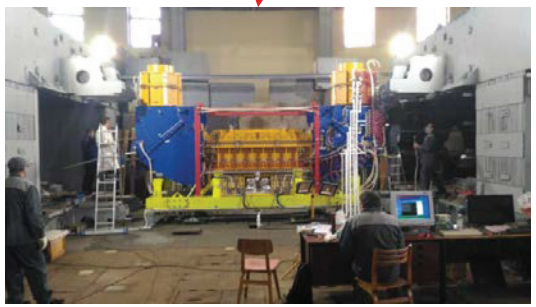





High voltage electron cooling in the NICA collider

HV electron cooler





Electron cooling system for NICA booster (In September of 2021 first cooling was achieved!)

Parameters of the NICA collider

Parameter	Value		
Number of bunches	22		
RMS length of a bunch, m	0.6 m		
β-function at the IP, m	0.6 m		
Energy Au^{79+}, GeV / n	1.0	3.3	4.5
Number of ions in the bunch	$2 \cdot 10^8$	$2.4 \cdot 10^9$	$2.3 \cdot 10^9$
RMS momentum spread, $\Delta p/p$	$0.6 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$1.2 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$1.6 \cdot 10^{-3}$
RMS emittance, π·mm·mrad	1.10/1.1	1.10/0.9	1.10/0.8
Time of growth due IBS, s	160	530	1700
Luminosity, $cm^{-2} \cdot c^{-1}$	$0.6 \cdot 10^{25}$	$1.0 \cdot 10^{27}$	$1.0 \cdot 10^{27}$

Two cooling systems (electron and stochastic) will work both during beam accumulation and during experiment.