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## Electron Cooling Status

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Recycler Department  
February 24-25, 2004

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# Electron Cooling Status -- Summary

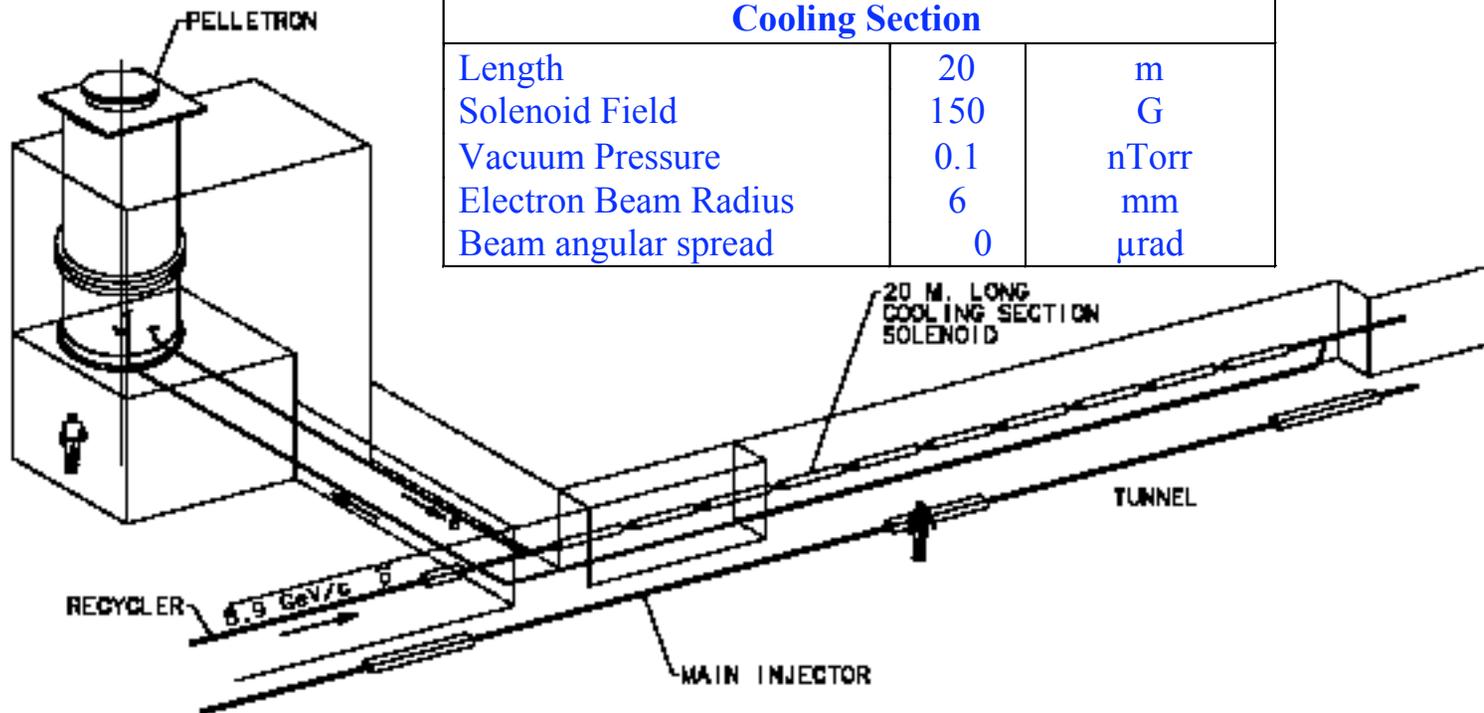
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- The R&D project is on schedule
  - Milestone (500 mA) achieved on Dec 30, 2003
  - The beam current is reproducible but not very stable yet
  - Next and final milestone (beam properties) looks attainable
- The MI-31 building construction is on schedule and within budget
  - 82% complete at end of January
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  - Tentative completion date 4/20/04
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  - Installation schedule developed

# Schematic Layout of the Recycler Electron Cooling

## Electron Cooling System Parameters

Parameter	Value	Units
<b>Electrostatic Accelerator</b>		
Terminal Voltage	4.3	MV
Electron Beam Current	0.5	A
Terminal Voltage Ripple	500	V (FWHM)
Cathode Radius	2.5	mm
Gun Solenoid Field	600	G
<b>Cooling Section</b>		
Length	20	m
Solenoid Field	150	G
Vacuum Pressure	0.1	nTorr
Electron Beam Radius	6	mm
Beam angular spread	0	$\mu$ rad



# Full scale beam line at WideBand

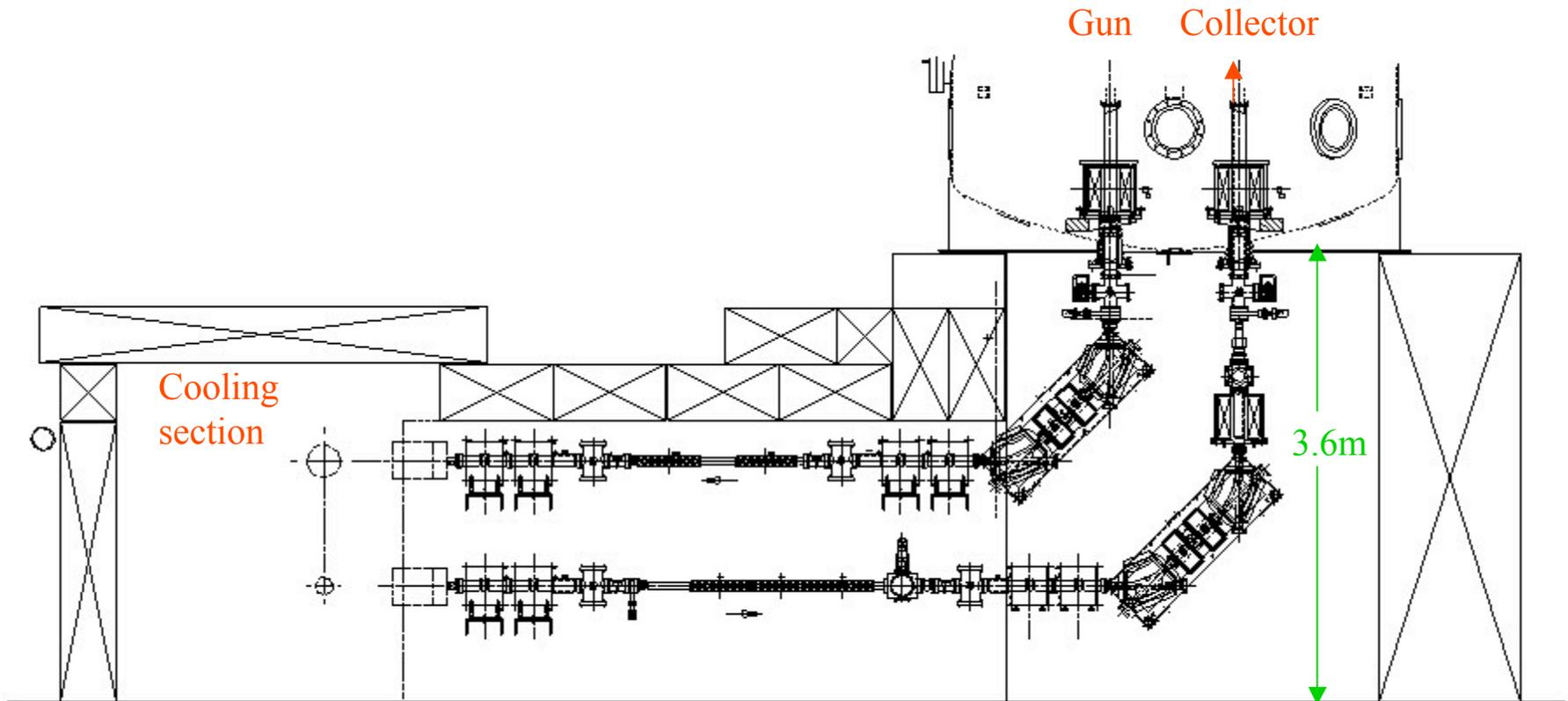
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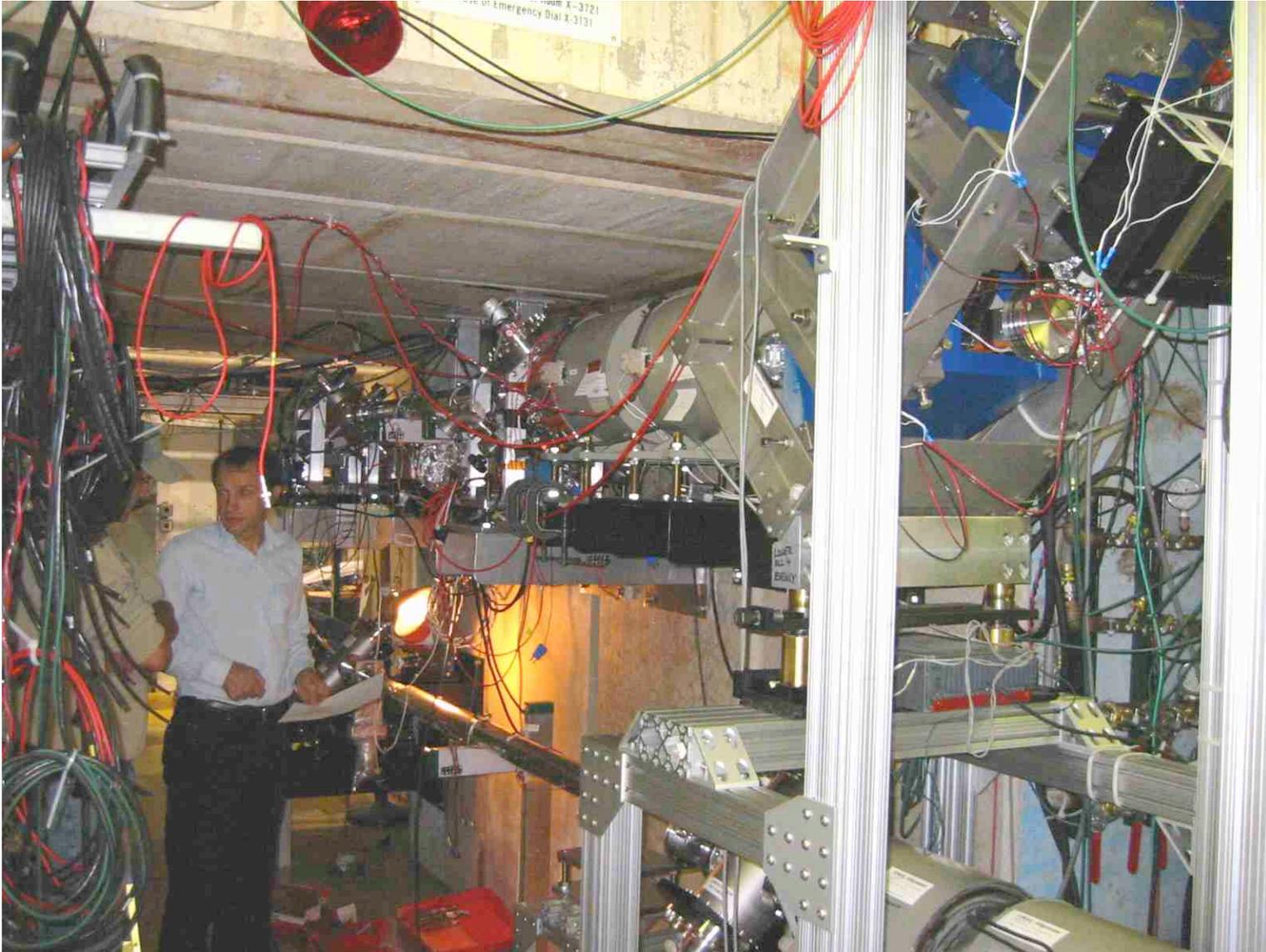
## Stages

Low-intensity DC beam in collector	Jul 03	✓
Stable 0.5 A at 3.5 MeV	Dec 03	✓
Cold beam at 0.5 A, 3.5 MeV	Mar 04	
Low-intensity DC beam at 4.3 MeV	Apr 04	
Disassemble the facility	May 04	

# Transfer line

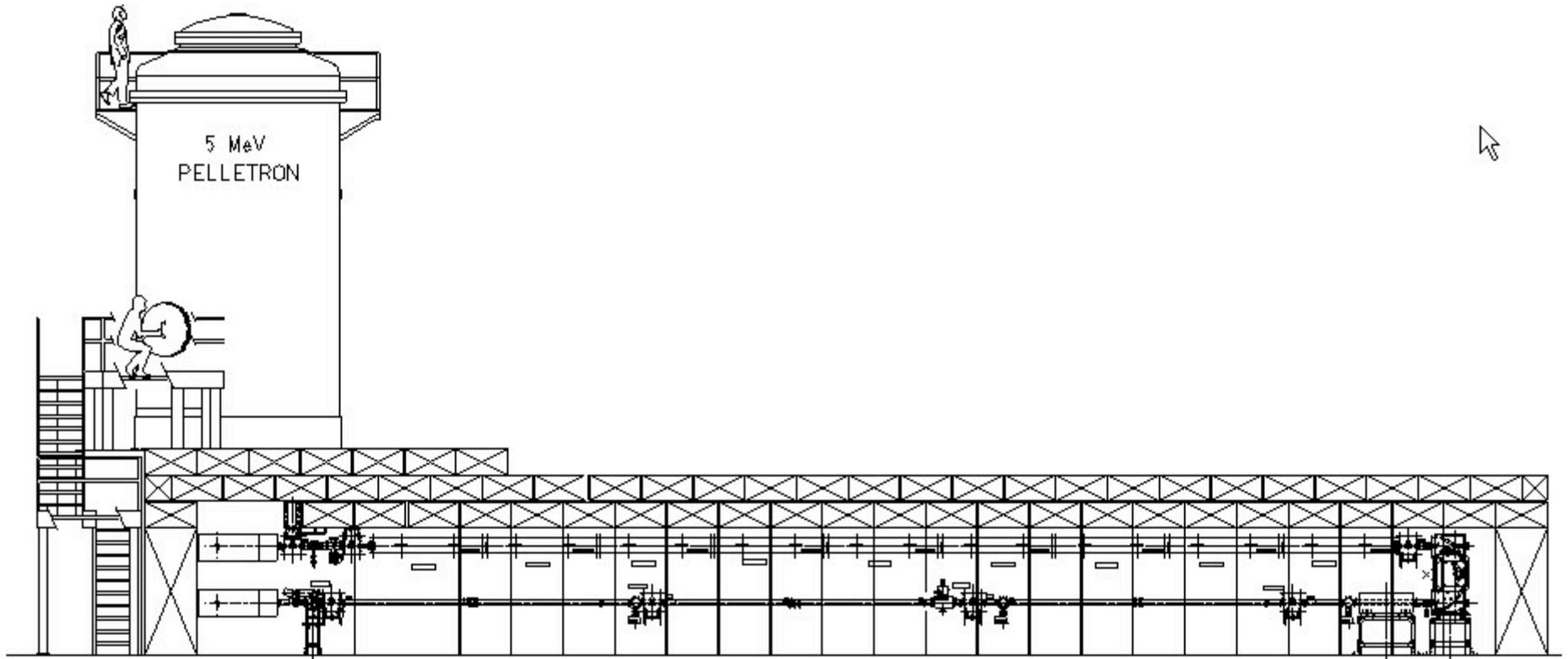


## Transfer line



# Cooling section

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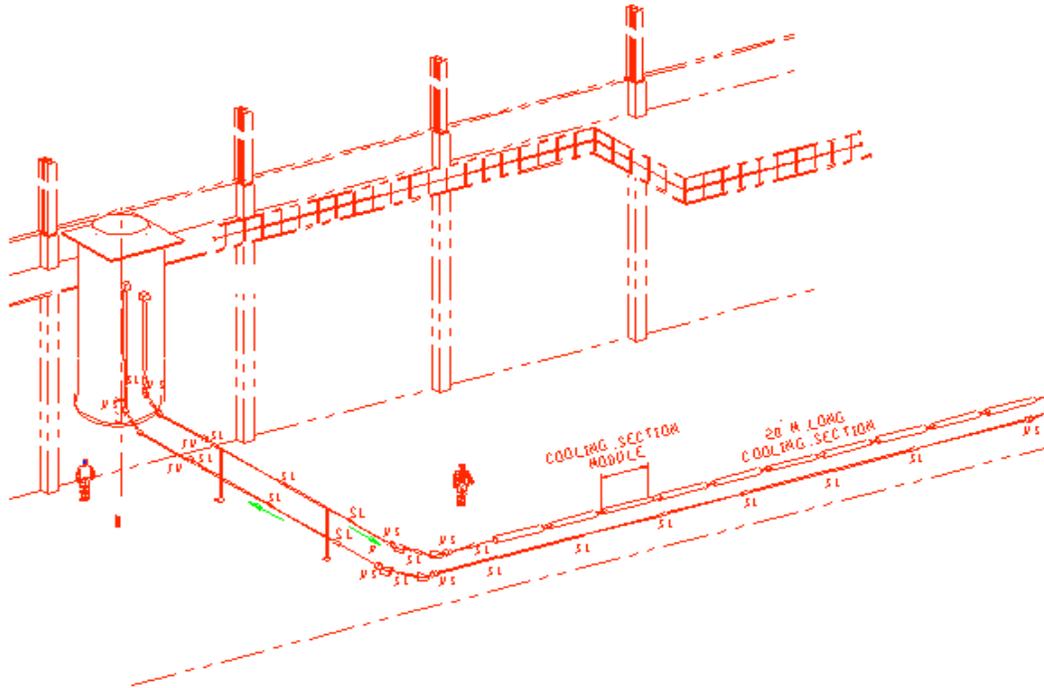
## Cooling section



Recycler/Ecool status - Nagaitsev

# Full scale beam line at WideBand

## Current status

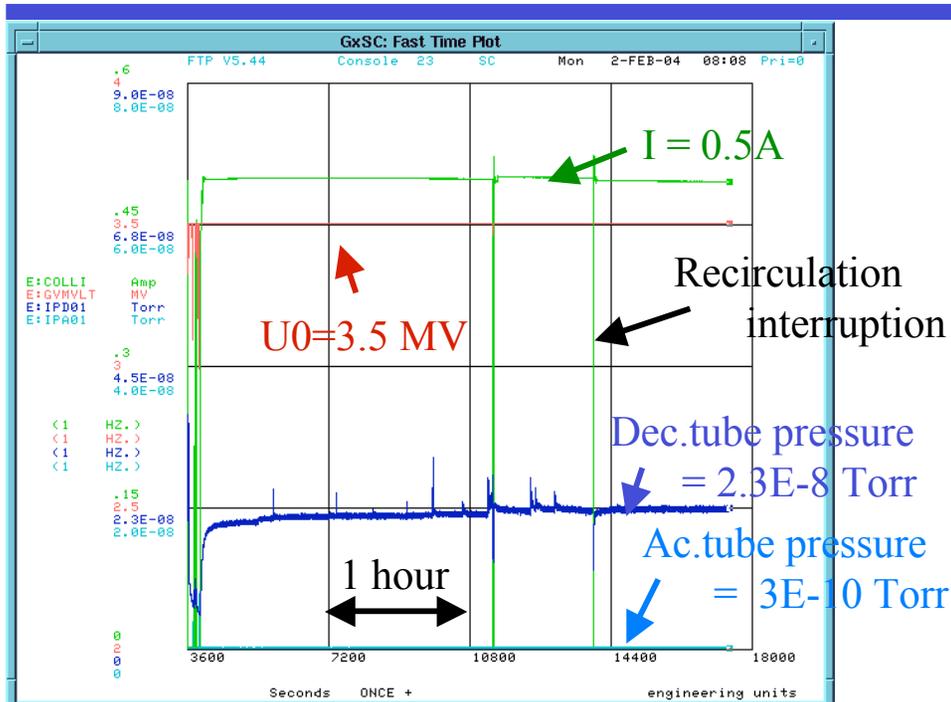


The facility almost replicates the future MI 31 (shorter transfer lines and 9 instead 10 modules in the cooling section).

- max. DC current is 0.6 A;
- all diagnostics works to some extent;
- accuracy of optics simulation varies along beam line;
- rms angle of the beam center in the cooling section is 0.15 mrad;
- rms angle between axial and boundary electrons is 1 mrad;
- vac. pressure in the cooling section satisfies the Recycler requirements;

**-the main problem is a drift of the beam trajectory;**

# DC beam recirculation



- $I = 0.5 \text{ A}$  is reasonably stable, 30- 80 min between recirculation interruptions in long runs.

- Slow drifts of the beam trajectory sometimes decrease the maximum current

- Tube conditioning is needed once in a month and it takes ~ 4 hours.
- Current losses are much higher than they were in the recirculation test,  $4 \cdot 10^{-5}$  vs  $3 \cdot 10^{-6}$ . Losses grow nonlinearly with the beam current. The most probable reason is IBS.

## Diagnositics

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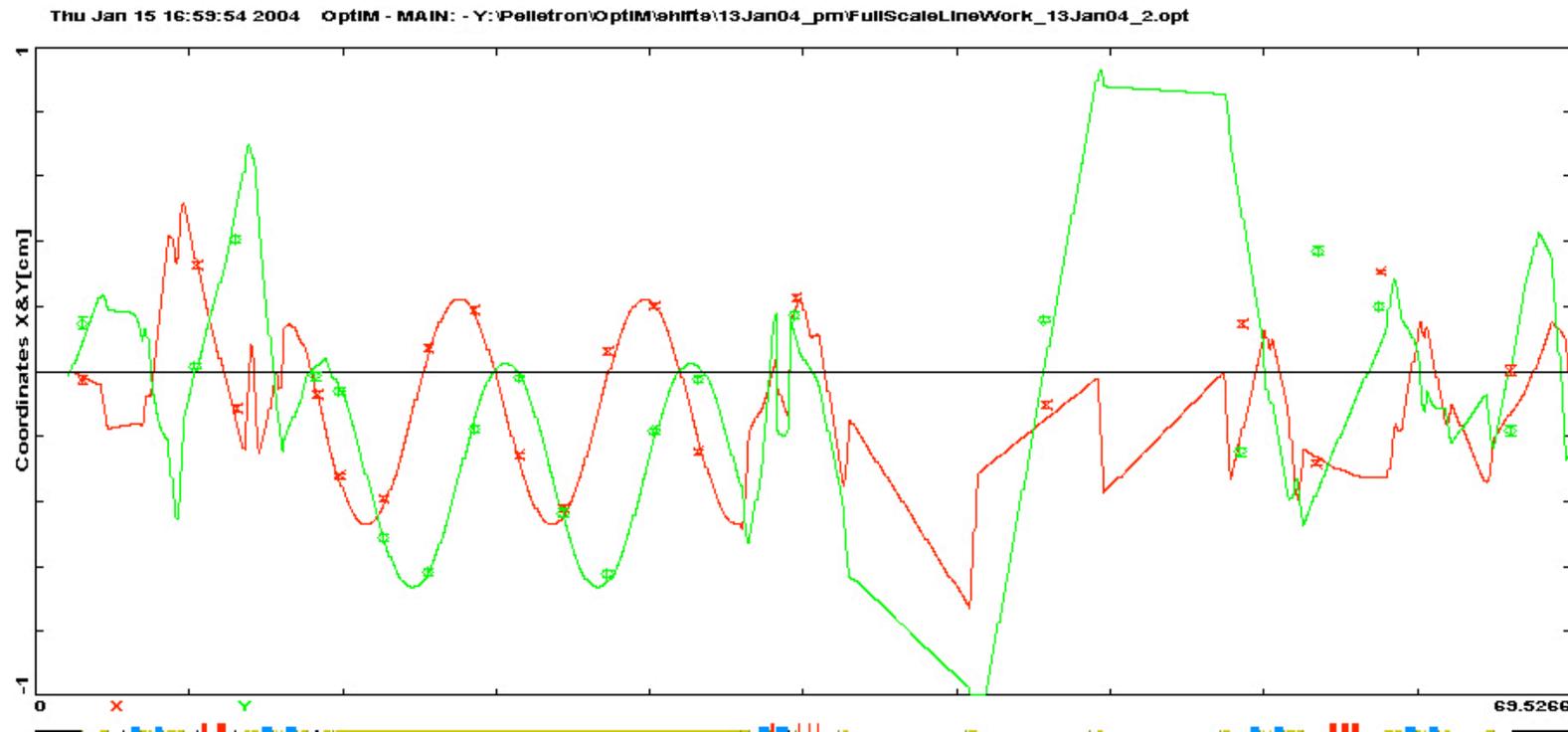
- BPMs work well and are used for both beam position and intensity monitoring. Resolution:
  - in a pulse (2- $\mu$ s) mode is 100  $\mu$ m for "fast" (1 Hz) readings and 30  $\mu$ m for "slow" (with 10 averaging) readings
  - in a DC mode (32 kHz modulation) sometimes is as low as 3  $\mu$ m, but typically is determined by beam motion due to Pelletron voltage variations
- Scrapers with 15 mm round openings have been used for first beam size measurements in the pulse and DC modes.
  - resolution is 1 mm in the pulse mode and  $\pm 0.1$  mm in DC
  - an automated procedure is being developed

## Diagnostics (cont.)

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- A multi-wire harp works. Improvements to software are necessary.
- Flying wire works but is not very practical because the beam doesn't survive the fly at  $I > 50$  mA
- Loss monitors work.
- Number of diagnostic tools in the straight return line is too low and will be increased in the MI-31 design.

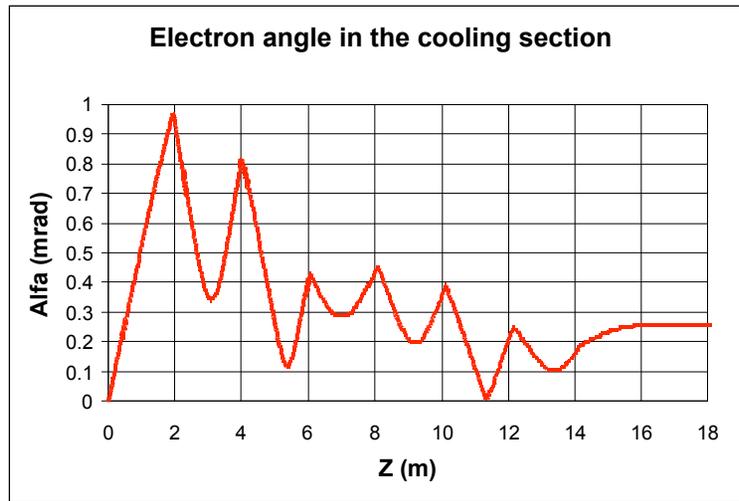
# Beam simulations



- Simulations are made with Optim code
  - agreement with measurements is good in the first half of the trajectory and poor toward the end
  - envelope simulations - work in progress

## Beam center in the cooling section

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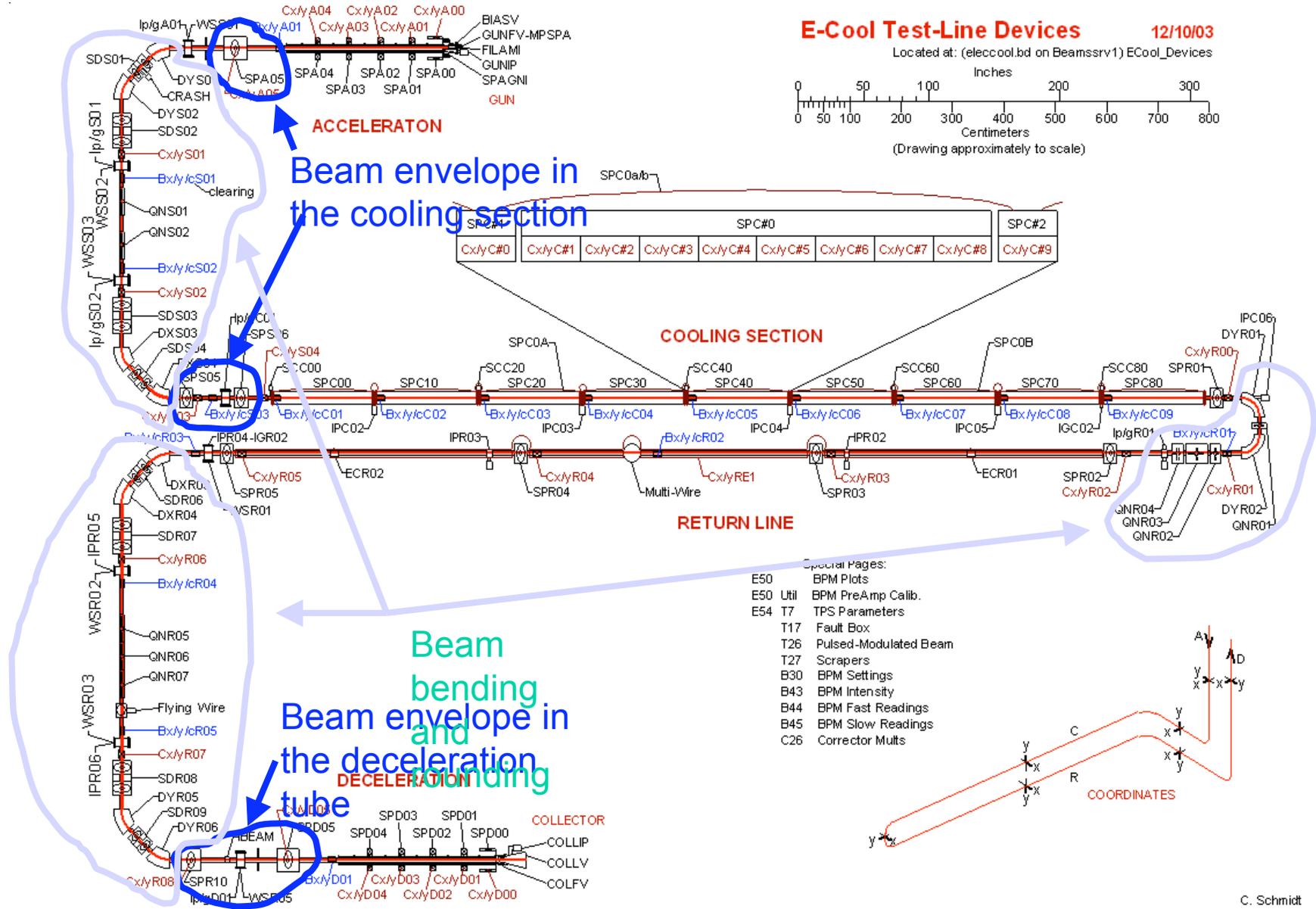


- The rms angle estimated from BPM readings and magnetic measurements is 0.15 mrad.
- Initial goal for the total rms angle was 0.08 mrad. According to A.Burov, the restriction may be relaxed to 0.2 mrad.
- The present limitation for improving the angle is the instability of the beam trajectory.

## Beam envelope

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- “Cold” envelope in the cooling section : round and non-scalloping beam
- “Roundness” of matrices is checked by conservation of angles in trajectory measurements.
- Preliminary tuning of beam scalloping is being done with a pencil beam; final measurements employ scrapers.
- The best measured beam ellipticity in the cooling section is  $R_{max}/R_{min} \sim 1.05$ .
- Achieved minimum amplitude of the beam size variations,  $\pm 1$  mm, is determined by our knowledge of optics, by quality of measurements, and by stability of the trajectory.



## Beam position stability

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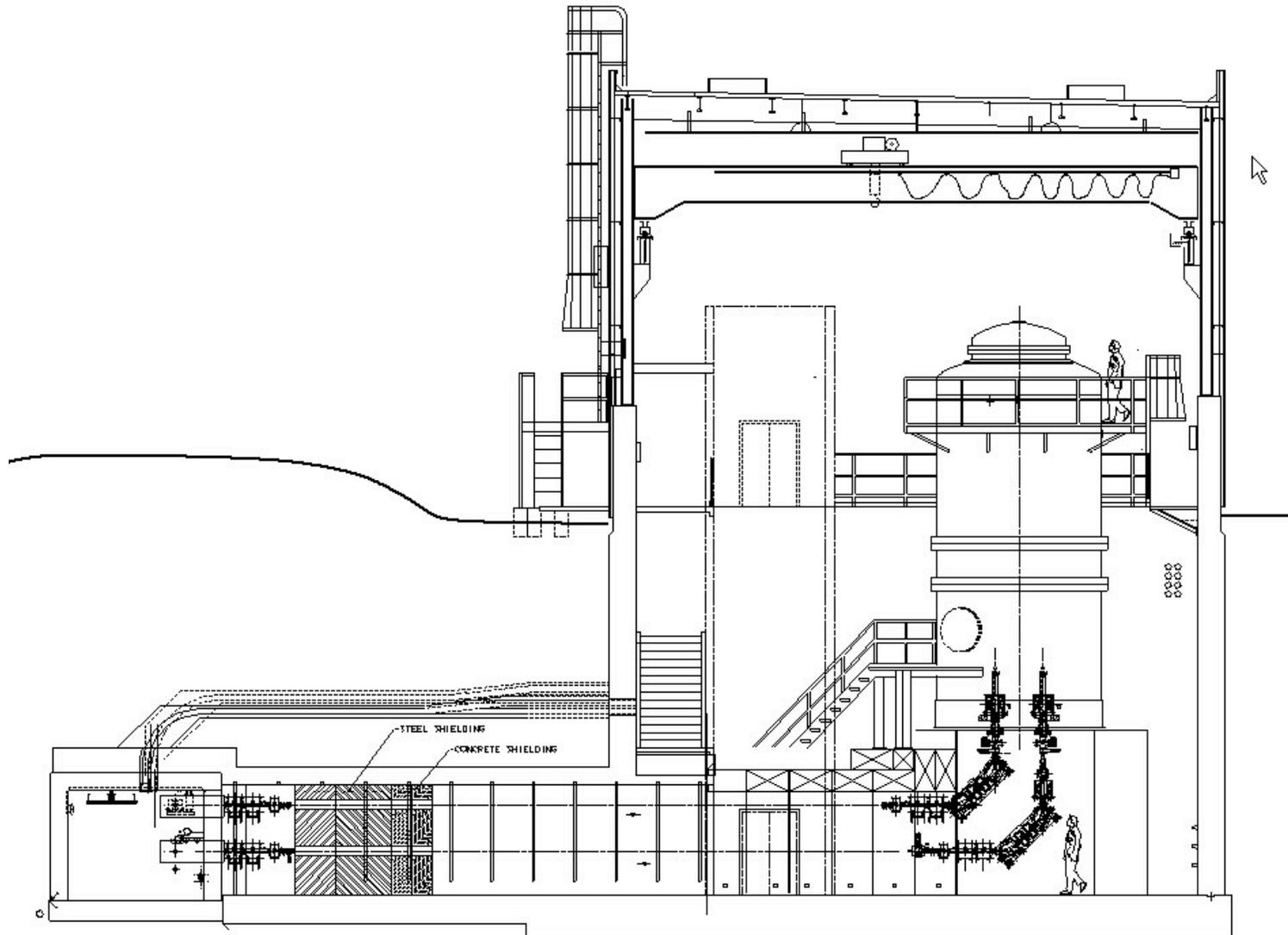
- Beam positions may change from day to day up to 0.3 mm in the cooling section and up to 2 mm in the return line.
- Attempts to stabilizing the beam position inside the section with a feedback loop have been only partly successful.
- ♣ Bend fields are stabilized to  $3 \cdot 10^{-5}$  by an NMR-based feedback loop. Recently a correction for DC beam-induced field was implemented.
- ♣ Work to understand sources of the position drifts is under way (data collection + optical analysis).

## Energy calibration

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- Electron energy was calibrated by measuring the wave length of the electron Larmor spiral in the cooling section. Precision of the calibration is  $\sim 1\%$ .
- To commission the electron cooling system, we will need to match electron and pbar energies to within the energy acceptance of the Recycler,  $\pm 0.3\%$ .

# MI-31 building



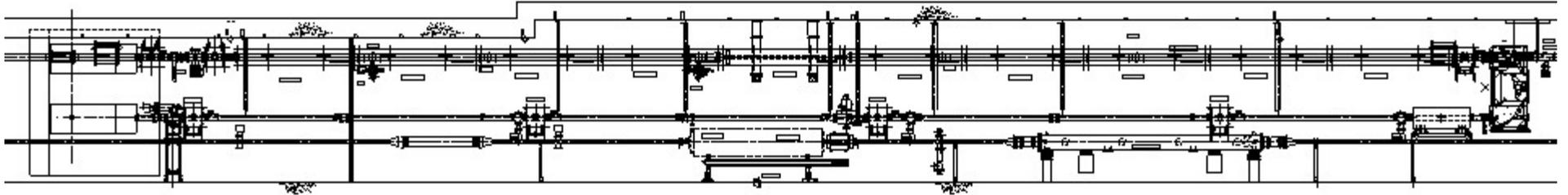
TRANSFER LINE AT MI-31

## MI-31 building



Recycler/Ecool status - Leibfritz/Nagaitsev

# Cooling section in the Recycler tunnel



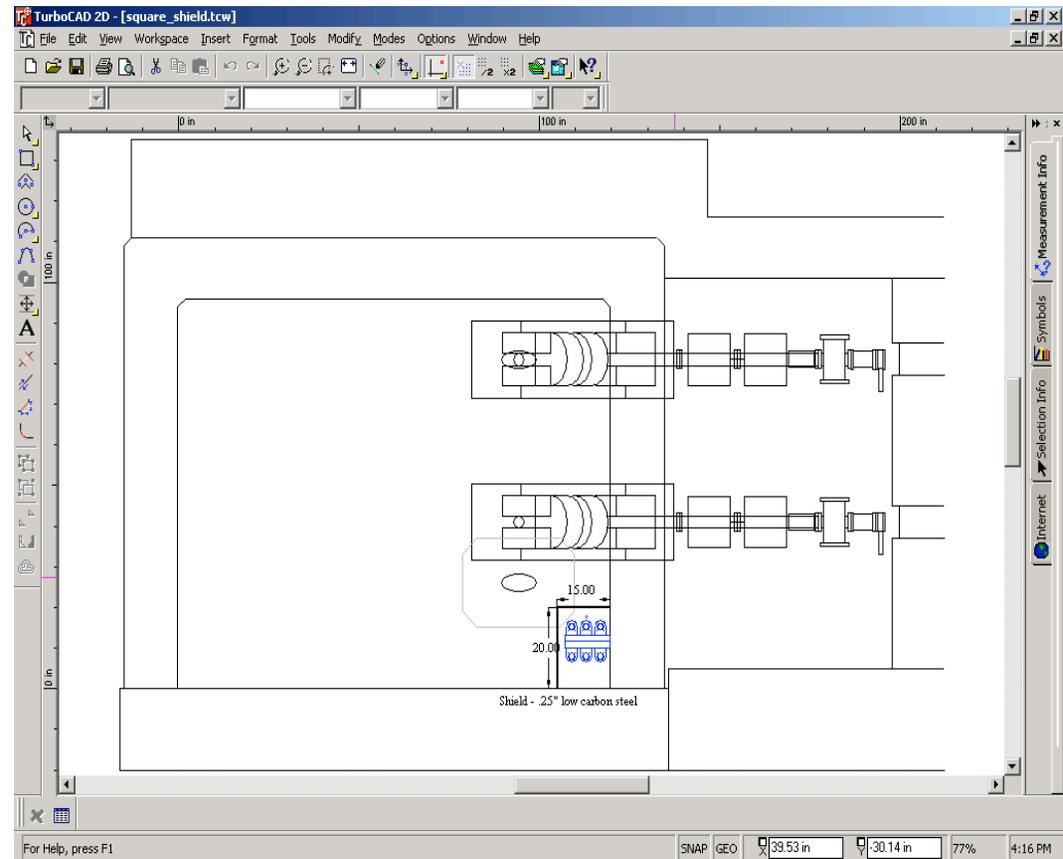
## Magnetic shielding for the return line

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- Simulations give a maximum  $B \cdot dl$  of 50 G-cm over the 500-600 cm span between focusing solenoids.
- Or
- 250 G-cm over the full length of the return beam line.

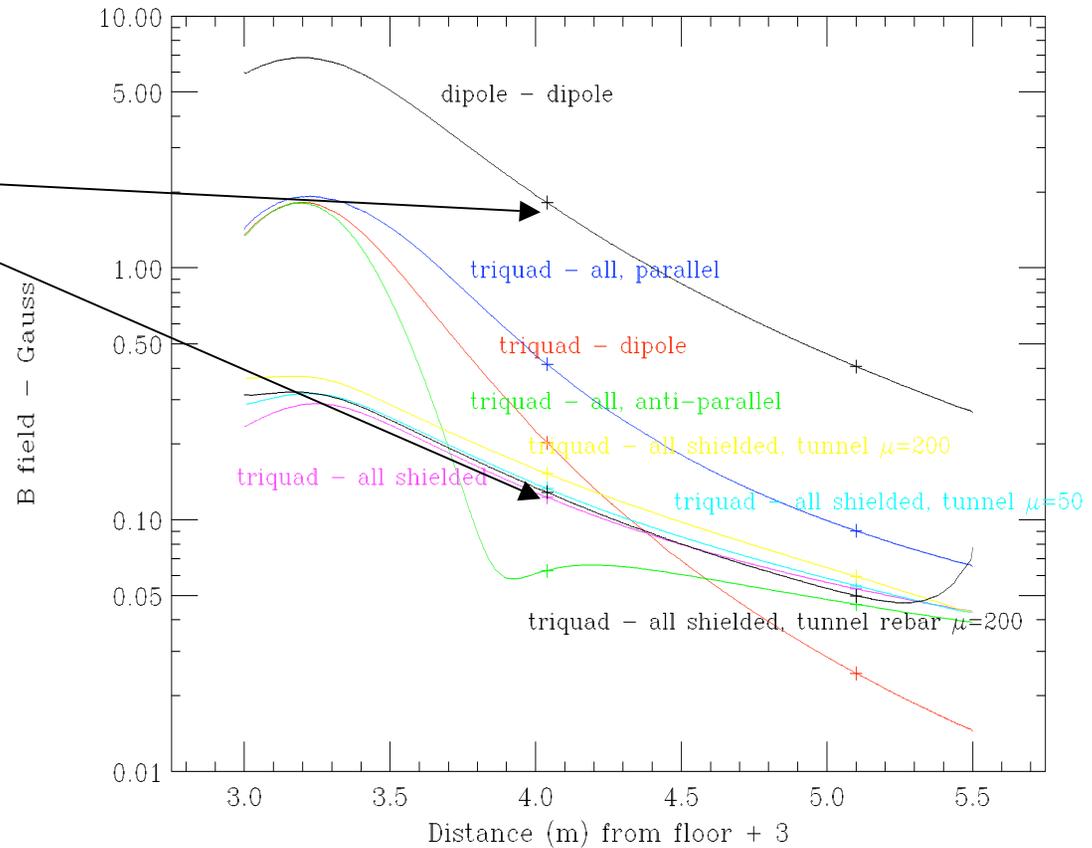
# MI Bus Field Reduction

- Bus location and orientation
- \_ positive current outside
- Full negative current center
- \_" low carbon shield



# Expected field reduction

Factor of 10  
reduction at  
return line and  
cooling line  
due to  
shielding and  
bus  
orientation



## Work in progress

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- Test beamline shield configurations in March
- Combination of bus layout, bus shielding, and beamline shielding will reduce magnetic fields to acceptable levels

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