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HEAVY ION PARAMETERS FOR 1995

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> Accelerator Division Technical Note

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Heavy Ion Parameters for 1995

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Ions of Iron and Gold will be accelerated in the Tandem, Booster, and AGS for the 1995 HIP (Heavy Ion Physics) run. During the first two weeks of the run, NASA will require Iron ions at 1 GeV kinetic energy per nucleon to bombard various biological samples. These ions will be extracted by slow extraction from the AGS and transported to experimental area A3. For the remainder of the run, Gold ions will be delivered to the experimental areas and to the ATR (AGS To RHIC) line. The experiments require Slow Extracted Beam while the ATR line will require a single bunch kicked out of the AGS with the new Fast Extracted Beam setup. All experiments except one will require Gold ions at the same momentum they had last year, namely 11.6 GeV/c per nucleon. The other experiment will require Gold ions with kinetic energies of 2 to 4 GeV per nucleon. Following is a summary of various ion parameters during injection, acceleration, and extraction in the Tandem, Booster and AGS.

1 Charge States and Atomic Parameters

Ions from the negative ion source enter the tandem with charge minus one, and mass and kinetic energy

$$m_s = au + m_e, \quad W_s = 130 \text{ keV}, \tag{1}$$

where a is the atomic mass, $u = 931.49432 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ is the unified atomic mass unit, and $m_ec^2 = .5110034 \text{ MeV}$ is the electron mass. The atomic masses of Iron and Gold are 55.847 and 196.966541 respectively. In the

tandem, the negative ions are accelerated from ground potential to the center terminal where they are stripped of $1 + Q_t$ electrons thereby becoming positive ions (with charge Q_t) which are then accelerated back to ground potential. The total energy gained by each ion as it passes through the tandem is then

$$W_t = (1+Q_t)V_t, \tag{2}$$

where V_t is the terminal voltage. A foil located downstream of the tandem and upstream of the first 90° bend in the TTB (Tandem To Booster) line may be inserted to allow additional stripping of the ions before they enter the booster. The charge state after this stripping is Q_b . Ions with this charge are transported down the TTB line and injected into the booster where they undergo further acceleration. After extraction from the booster they pass through a foil in the BTA (Booster To AGS) line and emerge with charge Q_a . Ions with this charge are transported down the BTA line and injected into the AGS where they are again accelerated. After extraction from the AGS the ions are either transported to fixed-target experiments in the experimental hall or they are sent down the ATR line where they pass through a final foil which strips away the remaining electrons. The charge of the fully stripped ion is Q_r . The nominal charge states for the ions of the 1995 HIP run are summarized in the following table. (Note that the subscripts t, b, a, and r are used to denote the charge states in the tandem, booster, ags, and rhic respectively. n and a are number of nucleons and atomic mass.)

Table I: Charge States and Atomic Parameters							
Atom	n	a	Q_t	Q_b	Q_a	Q_r	
Iron	56	55.847	+10	+10	+26	+26	
Gold	197	196.966541	+12	+32	+77	+79	

2 Booster Injection

The momentum of ions transported down the TTB line and injected into the booster is determined by the setting of the magnetic field (as measured by NMR probes) in the 90° bends of the TTB line. The tandem voltage required to give the desired momentum is then determined by adjusting the voltage so that the ion beam is centered in slits located downstream of the bends. If we let p be the momentum of the ions injected into the booster, then their energy is

$$E = \sqrt{p^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4} \tag{3}$$

where the mass is

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$$m = au - Q_b m_e. \tag{4}$$

We define the kinetic energy to be

$$W = E - mc^2, \tag{5}$$

and to a good approximation we then have

$$W_s + W_t = W. ag{6}$$

The tandem voltage is therefore (approximately)

$$V_t = W_t/(1+Q_t) = (W-W_s)/(1+Q_t).$$
 (7)

It is convenient to parameterize the momentum and energy in terms of the kinetic energy defined by (5). Thus using (3) and (5) we have

$$cp = \sqrt{W^2 + 2mc^2W}, \quad E = mc^2 + W.$$
 (8)

We can then derive all other injection parameters from cp and E. Thus the rigidity of the ion beam in units of Tm is

$$B\rho = kp/Q \tag{9}$$

where $k = 3.33564095 \times 10^{-3}$, p is the momentum in units of MeV/c, and Q is the ion charge. The inflector voltage, V_I , required to bring the beam into the acceptance region of the booster is

$$eV_I = \frac{D}{R}c^2 p^2/(QE) \tag{10}$$

where D = 0.017 m and R = 8.74123 m (see Booster Tech. Note No. 159, February 28, 1990). The velocity and revolution frequency of the ion as it enters the booster are

$$v = c\beta = c^2 p/E, \quad f = v/C, \quad C = 2\pi R_a/4 = \pi R_a/2$$
 (11)

where C is the booster circumference and $R_a = 128.454$ meters is the radius of the AGS. The frequency of the accelerating voltage in the booster is hf, where h = 8 for the 1995 run. The following table summarizes the various tandem and booster injection parameters. For the 1995 run, the nominal injection parameters for Iron and Gold are those corresponding to kinetic energies W = 127 and 182.13 MeV respectively.

Table II: Tandem and Booster Injection Parameters							
Ion	W (MeV)	V_t (MV)	$cp \; ({\rm MeV}/n)$	$B\rho$ (Tm)	V_I (kV)	hf (kHz)	
Fe ¹⁰⁺	126.0	11.443	64.69099	1.20840	48.950	825.823	
	127.0	11.534	64.94750	1.21319	49.338	829.081	
	128.0	11.625	65.20301	1.21797	49.726	832.327	
Au ³²⁺	181.13	13.923	41.39216	.849990	22.006	527.795	
	182.13	14.000	41.50632	.852334	22.127	529.247	
	183.13	14.077	41.62017	.854672	22.248	530.696	

3 Booster Extraction

For the 1995 run, the ions are accelerated in the booster at harmonic h = 8 to hf = 5.0 MHz (which is the upper limit of the booster RF system) and are then kicked out of the booster into the BTA line. Since the maximum energy to which a given ion can be accelerated is limited by the maximum field of the booster magnets, it is convenient to parameterize the booster extraction parameters in terms of the magnetic rigidity $B\rho$. Thus we have

$$p = Q_b B \rho / k, \quad E = \sqrt{p^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4}, \quad W = E - m c^2, \quad f = c^2 p / (EC)$$
 (12)

where m is given by (4). We also define P to be the momentum of a proton which has the same rigidity as the ion under consideration. Thus

$$P = B\rho/k = p/Q_b. \tag{13}$$

The following table summarizes the various booster extraction parameters.

Table III: Booster Extraction Parameters							
Ion	$B\rho$ (Tm)	cP (GeV)	$cp~({ m MeV}/n)$	$W \; ({ m MeV}/n)$	hf (MHz)		
	7.6451	2.292	409.2756	86.1709	4.792704		
Fe ¹⁰⁺	8.0451	2.412	430.6893	94.9928	5.000007		
	8.4451	2.532	452.1031	104.1833	5.201911		
	8.4670	2.538	412.3196	87.1966	4.812133		
Au ³²⁺	8.8670	2.658	431.7985	95.2372	4.999994		
	9.2670	2.778	451.2774	103.5820	5.183411		

4 AGS Injection

Ions are injected into the AGS after having been stripped to charge Q_a in the BTA line. It is convenient to parameterize the injection parameters in terms of the AGS revolution frequency, f_a . Thus we have

$$v = 2\pi R_a f_a, \quad \beta = v/c, \quad \gamma = 1/\sqrt{1-\beta^2}$$
 (14)

and

$$cp=mc^2eta\gamma, \quad E=mc^2\gamma, \quad W=E-mc^2, \quad B
ho=kp/Q_a \qquad (15)$$

where $2\pi R_a$ is the AGS circumference and

$$m = au - Q_a m_e. \tag{16}$$

We also define $P = B\rho/k = p/Q_a$. The following table summarizes the various parameters. The harmonic number at injection is $h_a = 12$.

Table IV: AGS Injection Parameters							
Ion	$h_a f_a \ (\mathrm{MHz})$	B ho (Tm)	$cP~({ m GeV})$	$cp \; ({ m MeV}/n)$	$W \; ({ m MeV}/n)$		
	1.797264	2.9400	0.881	409.2113	86.1574		
Fe ²⁶⁺	1.875003	3.0938	0.927	430.6216	94.9779		
	1.950717	3.2476	0.974	452.0320	104.1669		
	1.804550	3.5183	1.055	412.2680	87.1857		
Au ⁷⁷⁺	1.874998	3.6845	1.105	431.7444	95.2252		
	1.943779	3.8507	1.154	451.2209	103.5690		

Note that we have chosen the frequencies, $h_a f_a$, listed in Table IV so that $h(4f_a)$ is equal to the corresponding frequency listed in the last column of

Table III. In other words, we have chosen $f_a = f/4$, which is the frequency one would expect if the ion velocity did not change between the booster and AGS. The ions do, of course, lose electrons and energy as they pass through the stripping foil and so the AGS revolution frequency, f_a , is in fact less than one fourth the booster revolution frequency f. The loss can actually be quite significant. During the 1994 heavy ion run, the loss in momentum for gold ions was found to be about 14 MeV/c per nucleon. The numbers listed in Table IV therefore serve only as a guide to the expected values of the AGS injection parameters.

5 AGS Extraction

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As with the Booster, it is convenient to parameterize the AGS extraction parameters in terms of the magnetic rigidity, $B\rho$, or the corresponding proton momentum $P = B\rho/k$. Thus we have

 $p = Q_a B \rho / k, \quad E = \sqrt{p^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4}, \quad W = E - mc^2, \quad f_a = c^2 p / (4EC) \quad (17)$

where *m* is given by (16) and $4C = 2\pi R_a$ is the AGS circumference. The following table summarizes the various parameters. For the 1995 run, $h_a = 12$.

Table V: AGS Extraction Parameters						
Ion	B ho (Tm)	cP (GeV)	$cp~({ m GeV}/n)$	$W~({ m GeV}/n)$	$h_a f_a \ ({ m Mhz})$	
	10.8105	3.2409	1.50470	0.83952	3.793032	
Fe ²⁶⁺	12.1447	3.6409	1.69042	1.00002	3.906573	
	13.4790	4.0409	1.87613	1.16470	3.994689	
	23.7187	7.1107	2.77931	2.00000	4.226442	
Au ⁷⁷⁺	32.5939	9.7714	3.81928	3.00001	4.330487	
	41.3256	12.3891	4.84244	4.00001	4.377141	
	94.2472	28.2546	11.04368	10.15172	4.441567	
Au ⁷⁷⁺	95.5815	28.6546	11.20002	10.30752	4.442002	
	96.9157	29.0546	11.35637	10.46334	4.442419	
	98.3280	29.4780	11.52186	10.62829	4.442842	
Au ⁷⁷⁺	98.9952	29.6780	11.60003	10.70621	4.443036	
	99.6623	29.8780	11.67820	10.78413	4.443226	