

Theory of the friction force using electron cooling as an intrabeam scattering process

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November 2006

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U.S. Department of Energy

USDOE Office of Science (SC)

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C-A/AP/#261
November 2006

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November 13, 2006

Abstract

Using the results found previously [5] for the cooling rates of the emittances, due to collisions between the electrons and the ions, a result is found for the friction force acting on the ions. It is shown that the friction force found here when used to track the ion bunch will give the same emittance cooling rates as those found using the intrabeam scattering theory for electron cooling [5]. For the case of the uniform in space electron bunch distribution, the friction force found here agrees with the friction force result found with the usual theory of electron cooling.

1 Introduction

Using the results found previously [5] for the cooling rates of the emittances, due to collisions between the electrons and the ions, a result is found for the friction force acting on the ions. It is shown that the friction force found here when used to track the ion bunch will give the same emittance cooling rates as those found using the intrabeam scattering theory for electron cooling [5]. For the case of the uniform in space electron bunch distribution, the friction force found here agrees with the friction force result found with the usual theory of electron cooling.

2 Intrabeam scattering, ions on ions

Consider a beam which consists of a single bunch of completely ionized ions. The ions are doing betatron oscillations in the transverse direction , and synchrotron oscillations in the longitudinal direction. In addition the ions are subject to the coulomb repulsion between them. The scattering of each ion by the other ions is called intrabeam scattering. In Rhic , intrabeam scattering (IBS) causes the beam dimensions to grow slowly in all three directions. The growth of the beam can be computed using intrabeam scattering theory [1-4].

3 Intrabeam scattering, ions on electrons

In electron cooling the ion bunch is overlapped by an electron bunch which is moving at the same velocity as the ion bunch. The ions can now scatter off each other or they can scatter off the electrons in the electron bunch. The scattering of the ions from each other occurs all around the accelerator ring and causes the emittances of the beam to grow. The scattering of the ions from the electrons occurs only in the cooling section and causes negative growth (cooling) in the ion emittances. Each kind of scattering may be considered as a kind of intrabeam scattering and the growth of the ion bunch due to each kind of scattering can be computed in the same way [5].

4 Friction force definition using intrabeam scattering results for electron cooling

The friction force will be defined as a force which acting on each ion in the ion bunch will produce the same cooling rates, due to collisions between ions and electrons, for the three quantities, $\langle p_i^2 \rangle$, $i = x, y, s$ for the ions as that found by the IBS theory for electron cooling. $\langle p_i^2 \rangle$ is the average of p_i^2 over all the ions in the bunch. It will be shown below that the friction force found using this definition when used to track the ion bunch will give the same emittance cooling rates as those found using the IBS theory of electron cooling.

5 Friction force results found using intrabeam scattering results for electron cooling

Using the results for the cooling rates of $\langle p_i^2 \rangle$, $i = x, y, s$ found by the IBS theory for electron cooling [5], and the above definition of the friction force, one finds the following expression for the friction force. The subscripts a, b indicate ions and electrons respectively. $N_b f_b(x, v_b)$ is the electron distribution function. N_b is the total number of electrons in the electron bunch. x is the location of the ion. The derivation of the friction force results are given below. Using the Coulomb cross-section, one gets

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma_{ab} &= \left(\frac{r_{ab}}{\beta_{ab}^2}\right)^2 \frac{1}{(1 - \cos\theta)^2} \quad \text{coulomb cross - section in CMS} \\
 r_{ab} &= \frac{Z_a Z_b e^2}{\mu c^2} \\
 \beta_{abc} &= |\vec{v}_a - \vec{v}_b| \\
 \frac{1}{\mu} &= \frac{1}{m_a} + \frac{1}{m_b} \\
 F_i &= -4\pi m_b N_b r_{ab}^2 c^4 \int d^3 v_b \frac{(v_a - v_b)_i}{|v_a - v_b|^3} f_b(x, v_b) \ln \left[\frac{\beta_{ab}^2 b_{maxab}}{r_{ab}} \right]
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

One can also find a result for any σ_{ab} , and not just the coulomb σ_{ab} .

$$F_i = -2\pi m_b N_b \int d^3 v_b \left[(v_a - v_b)_i |v_a - v_b| f_b(x, v_b) \int d\theta \sin\theta (1 - \cos\theta) \sigma_{ab} \right]$$

5.1 Uniform electron bunch case

For a uniform in space electron beam

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_b(x, v_b) &= \frac{1}{\text{volume}} f_v(v_b) \\
 n_b &= N_b / \text{volume} \quad \text{electron density} \\
 F_i &= -4\pi m_b n_b r_{ab}^2 c^4 \int d^3 v_b \frac{(v_a - v_b)_i}{|v_a - v_b|^3} f_v(v_b) \ln \left[\frac{\beta_{ab}^2 b_{maxab}}{r_{ab}} \right]
 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

This result for the friction force for a uniform in space electron beam is the same as the result found using the usual theory of electron cooling.

5.2 Gaussian bunch case

$$\begin{aligned}
f_b(x, v_b) &= \frac{\exp[-x^2/(2\sigma_x^2) - y^2/(2\sigma_y^2) - s^2/(2\sigma_s^2)]}{(2\pi)^{3/2}\sigma_x\sigma_y\sigma_s} f_v(v_b) \\
F_i &= -4\pi m_b N_b r_{ab}^2 c^4 \frac{\exp[-x^2/(2\sigma_x^2) - y^2/(2\sigma_y^2) - s^2/(2\sigma_s^2)]}{(2\pi)^{3/2}\sigma_x\sigma_y\sigma_s} \\
&\quad \int d^3v_b \frac{(v_a - v_b)_i}{|v_a - v_b|^3} f_v(v_b) \ln \left[\frac{\beta_{ab}^2 b_{maxab}}{r_{ab}} \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

This result can be generalized to apply to any electron bunch distribution that can be factored and written as

$$f_b(x, v_b) = f_x(x) f_v(v_b)$$

One then finds

$$F_i = -4\pi m_b N_b r_{ab}^2 c^4 f_x(x) \int d^3v_b \frac{(v_a - v_b)_i}{|v_a - v_b|^3} f_v(v_b) \ln \left[\frac{\beta_{ab}^2 b_{maxab}}{r_{ab}} \right]$$

The results for the friction force given in this paper may differ from the usual friction force results when the electron bunch distribution can not be factored. This may happen when the alpha function is not zero or when dispersion is present.

6 Cooling rates for $\langle p_i p_j \rangle$, due to collisions, and for $\langle x_i p_i \rangle$

If a horizontal dispersion is present in the cooling section, then the cooling rate of the emittances will also depend on the cooling rate of $\langle p_x p_s \rangle$. It will be shown that the friction force obtained as described above when used to track a particle sample of the ion distribution will give the same cooling rate

for $\langle p_x p_s \rangle$ as that found using the IBS theory of electron cooling. Similar statements can be made for the vertical dispersion. Thus the friction force can be used to track a bunch of ions when dispersion is present to find the same emittance cooling rates as those found using the IBS theory of electron cooling.

The friction force as defined here to give the correct cooling rates, due to collisions, for $\langle p_i^2 \rangle$, $i = x, y, s$ also gives the correct cooling rates for all 6 of the moments $\langle p_i p_j \rangle$, $i, j = x, y, s$. It will also be shown that it gives the correct cooling rates, due to collisions, for $\langle x_i p_i \rangle$, $i = x, y, s$ which is required to compute the cooling rates of the emittances.

7 Derivation of the friction force using intra-beam scattering results for electron cooling

To derive the results for the friction force, we will first find the cooling rates for $\langle p_i^2 \rangle$, $i = x, y, s$, due to collisions, using the friction force. We will then find the cooling rates for $\langle p_i^2 \rangle$, $i = x, y, s$ using the methods of IBS. Comparing these two results for the cooling rates, due to collisions, for $\langle p_i^2 \rangle$, $i = x, y, s$ will give us the result for the friction force.

7.1 Cooling rate of $\langle p_i^2 \rangle$ from the friction force

Let p_{ik} , $i = x, y, s$ be the components of the momentum of the k th ion. Let v_{ik} , $i = x, y, s$ be the components of the ion velocity. Let N_a be the number of ions in the ion bunch. Let F_i be the components of the friction force acting on the ion. If the ions are tracked using this friction force then

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dp_{ik}}{dt} &= F_i \\
 \frac{dp_{ik}^2}{dt} &= 2m_a v_{ik} F_i \\
 \frac{d\langle p_{ik}^2 \rangle}{dt} &= \frac{1}{N_a} \sum_{k=1}^{N_a} 2m_a v_{ik} F_i \\
 \frac{d\langle p_{ia}^2 \rangle}{dt} &= \int d^3x d^3v_a f_a(x, v_a) 2m_a v_{ia} F_i
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4}$$

Note that d/dt here gives only the rate of change of the relevant quantity. due to collisions between ions and electrons.

7.2 Cooling rate of $\langle p_i^2 \rangle$ from the IBS theory of electron cooling

Let δN_a be the number of ions with momentum, p_a in $d^3 p_a$ and space coordinate x in $d^3 x$ which are scattered by the electrons with momentum p_b in $d^3 p_b$ which are also in $d^3 x$, in the time interval dt , into the solid angle $d\Omega$. In a scattering event p_a, p_b change to p'_a, p'_b and $q_a = p'_a - p_a$ is the change in the ion momentum. Then δN_a is given by, Ref.[4,5],

$$\delta N_a = d\Omega \sigma_{ab} N_a f_a(x, v_a) d^3 v_a |v_a - v_b| N_b f_b(x, v_b) d^3 v_b d^3 x dt \quad (5)$$

σ_{ab} is the scattering cross section for the scattering of the ions from the electrons. Using this result for δN_a one can find that [4,5]

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \langle p_{ia}^2 \rangle &= \int d^3 v_b d^3 x d^3 v_a [f_a(x, v_a) N_b f_b(x, v_b) |v_a - v_b| \\ &\quad \int d\Omega \sigma_{ab} \delta(p_{ia}^2)] dt \\ \delta(p_{ia}^2) &= (p_{ia} + q_{ia})^2 - p_{ia}^2 \\ &= 2p_{ia}q_{ia} + q_{ia}^2 \\ &= 2p_{ia}q_{ia} \quad \text{dropping } q_{ia}^2 \text{ (see below)} \\ \int d\Omega \sigma_{ab} \delta(p_{ia}^2) &= \int d\Omega \sigma_{ab} 2p_{ia}q_{ia} \\ q_{ia} &= p'_{ia} - p_{ia} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

In Eq.6, p_{ia} does not depend on the scattering angles θ, ϕ . Let d_i be defined as

$$d_i = \int d\Omega \sigma_{ab} q_{ia}$$

$d\Omega\sigma_{ab}$ is an invariant and q_{ia} is a vector in 3-space which has the same magnitude in the Rest CS and in the Center of Mass CS (CMS). Then d_i is a vector in 3-space and can be evaluated in the CMS.

If this integral is evaluated in the CMS and the result is written in terms of tensors in 3-space then the result will also hold in the Rest CS.

In the CMS, we introduce a polar coordinate system θ, ϕ where θ is measured relative to the direction of \vec{p}_a and we assume that $\sigma_{ab}(\theta, \phi)$ is a function of θ only. we can then write

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{p}_a &= (0, 0, 1)|\vec{p}_a| \\ \vec{p}_a' &= (\sin\theta\cos\phi, \sin\theta\sin\phi, \cos\theta)|\vec{p}_a| \\ \vec{q}_a &= (\sin\theta\cos\phi, \sin\theta\sin\phi, \cos\theta - 1)|\vec{p}_a|\end{aligned}\tag{7}$$

In the CMS, using Eq.7, one finds

$$d_i = -2\pi \int d\theta \sin\theta (1 - \cos\theta) \sigma_{ab}(0, 0, 1) |\vec{p}_a|\tag{8}$$

These results for d_i in the CMS can be rewritten in terms of tensors in 3-space. In the CMS

$$\begin{aligned}v_{ia} - v_{ib} &= p_{ia}/m_a - p_{ib}/m_b = p_{ia}/\mu \\ p_{ia} &= \mu(v_{ia} - v_{ib})\end{aligned}$$

and

$$d_i = -2\pi \int d\theta \sin\theta (1 - \cos\theta) \sigma_{ab} \mu (v_{ia} - v_{ib})\tag{9}$$

In this form the result will also hold in the Rest CS.

Using the above results for $\delta(p_{ia}^2)$, due to collisions, and for d_i and putting them into the result for $\delta \langle p_{ia}^2 \rangle$ in Eq.6, one finds

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta \langle p_{ia}^2 \rangle &= \int d^3x d^3v_a f_a(x, v_a) 2m_a v_{ia} \\
&\quad [-2\pi m_b \int d^3v_b N_b (v_a - v_b)_i |v_a - v_b| f_b(x, v_b) \\
&\quad (\int d\theta \sin\theta (1 - \cos\theta) \sigma_{ab}) dt]
\end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

7.3 Friction force results

Comparing the result for $\delta \langle p_{ia}^2 \rangle$, due to collisions, found here with the result for $\delta \langle p_{ia}^2 \rangle$ found in section 7.1, we get the result for the friction force

$$F_i = -2\pi m_b N_b \int d^3v_b \left[(v_a - v_b)_i |v_a - v_b| f_b(x, v_b) \int d\theta \sin\theta (1 - \cos\theta) \sigma_{ab} \right] \tag{11}$$

Using for σ_{ab} the results for the coulomb cross-section given in Eq.1 one finds

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma_{ab} &= \left(\frac{r_{ab}}{\beta_{ab}^2} \right)^2 \frac{1}{(1 - \cos\theta)^2} \quad \text{coulomb cross - section in CMS} \\
r_{ab} &= \frac{Z_a Z_b e^2}{\mu c^2} \\
\beta_{ab} c &= |\vec{v}_a - \vec{v}_b| \\
\frac{1}{\mu} &= \frac{1}{m_a} + \frac{1}{m_b} \\
F_i &= -4\pi m_b N_b r_{ab}^2 c^4 \int d^3v_b \frac{(v_a - v_b)_i}{|v_a - v_b|^3} f_b(x, v_b) \ln \left[\frac{\beta_{ab}^2 b_{maxab}}{r_{ab}} \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

We can now justify dropping the q_{ia}^2 term in Eq.6. We will show that $|q_a|$ is smaller than $|p_a|$ in the Rest CS by the factor m_b/m_a . Thus the q_{ia}^2 term in Eq.6 is smaller than the $2p_{ia}q_{ia}$ by the factor m_b/m_a .

$|q_a|$ has the same value in the CMS and in the Rest CS. In the CMS $|q_a|$ has the magnitude of $|p_a|$ in the CMS. In Rhic, $|q_a|$ has the magnitude of $1e - 3m_b c$ while $|p_a|$ in the Rest CS has the magnitude of $1e - 3m_a c$. Thus $|q_a|$ is smaller than $|p_a|$ in the Rest CS by the factor m_b/m_a .

7.4 Cooling rates for $\langle p_i p_j \rangle$, due to collisions, required when dispersion is present

If a horizontal dispersion is present in the cooling section, then the cooling rate of the emittances will also depend on the cooling rate of $\langle p_x p_s \rangle$, due to collisions. It will be shown that the friction force obtained as described above when used to track a particle sample of the ion distribution will give the same cooling rate, due to collisions, for $\langle p_x p_s \rangle$ as that found using the IBS theory of electron cooling. Similar statements can be made for the vertical dispersion. Thus the friction force can be used to track a bunch of ions when dispersion is present to find the same emittance cooling rates as those found using the IBS theory of electron cooling.

First let us find the cooling rate of $\langle p_{ia} p_{ja} \rangle$ using the friction force. Using the same procedure as given in section 7.1 one gets

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dp_{ik}}{dt} &= F_i \\
 \frac{d(p_{ik} p_{jk})}{dt} &= m_a (v_{ik} F_j + v_{jk} F_i) \\
 \frac{d \langle p_{ik} p_{jk} \rangle}{dt} &= \frac{1}{N_a} \sum_{k=1}^{N_a} m_a (v_{ik} F_j + v_{jk} F_i) \\
 \frac{d \langle p_{ia} p_{ja} \rangle}{dt} &= \int d^3 x d^3 v_a f_a(x, v_a) m_a (v_{ia} F_j + v_{ja} F_i)
 \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

This result for the cooling rate of $\langle p_{ia} p_{ja} \rangle$, due to collisions, found using our result for the friction force will now be shown to be the same result as that found using the IBS theory of electron cooling [5]. The cooling rate of $\langle p_{ia} p_{ja} \rangle$ using the IBS theory of electron cooling can be found using the the same procedure as that given in section 7.2 .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta \langle p_{ia} p_{ja} \rangle &= \int d^3 v_b d^3 x d^3 v_a [f_a(x, v_a) N_b f_b(x, v_b) |v_a - v_b| \\
 &\quad \int d\Omega \sigma_{ab} \delta(p_{ia} p_{ja})]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta(p_{ia} p_{ja}) &= (p_{ia} + q_{ia})(p_{ja} + q_{ja}) - p_{ia} p_{ja} \\
 &= p_{ia} q_{ja} + p_{ja} q_{ia} + q_{ia} q_{ja}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= p_{ia}q_{ja} + p_{ja}q_{ia} \quad \text{dropping } q_{ia}q_{ja} \\
\int d\Omega \quad \sigma_{ab}\delta(p_{ia}p_{ja}) &= \int d\Omega \quad \sigma_{ab}(p_{ia}q_{ja} + p_{ja}q_{ia}) \\
q_a &= p'_a - p_a
\end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

Eq.14 now becomes

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta \langle p_{ia}p_{ja} \rangle &= \int d^3x d^3v_a f_a(x, v_a) m_a \\
&\quad (-2\pi m_b \int d^3v_b (v_{ia}(v_a - v_b)_j + v_{ja}(v_a - v_b)_i) |v_a - v_b| \\
&\quad N_b f_b(x, v_b) \left(\int d\theta \sin\theta (1 - \cos\theta) \sigma_{ab} \right) dt)
\end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

which, using Eq.11 for the friction force, can be written as

$$\delta \langle p_{ia}p_{ja} \rangle = \int d^3x d^3v_a f_a(x, v_a) m_a (v_{ia}F_j + v_{ja}F_i) dt \tag{16}$$

This is the same result as that found using the friction force, Eq.13.

7.5 Cooling rates for $\langle x_i p_i \rangle$, due to collisions.

First let us find the cooling rate of $\langle x_i p_{ia} \rangle$ using the friction force. Using the same procedure as given in section 7.1 one gets

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dp_{ik}}{dt} &= F_i \\
\frac{d(x_{ik}p_{ik})}{dt} &= x_{ik}F_i \\
\frac{d \langle x_{ik}p_{ik} \rangle}{dt} &= \frac{1}{N_a} \sum_{k=1}^{N_a} x_{ik}F_i \\
\frac{d \langle x_i p_{ia} \rangle}{dt} &= \int d^3x d^3v_a f_a(x, v_a) x_i F_i
\end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

Note we are finding only the cooling rate due to collisions and in collisions x does not change.

This result for cooling rate of $\langle x_i p_{ia} \rangle$, due to collisions, found using our result for the friction force will now be shown to be the same result as that found using the IBS theory of electron cooling [5]. The cooling rate of $\langle x_i p_{ia} \rangle$ using the IBS theory of electron cooling can be found using the the same procedure as that given in section 7.2 .

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta \langle x_i p_{ia} \rangle &= \int d^3 v_b d^3 x d^3 v_a [f_a(x, v_a) N_b f_b(x, v_b) |v_a - v_b| \\
&\quad \int d\Omega \sigma_{ab} \delta(x_i p_{ia})] \\
\delta(x_i p_{ia}) &= x_i q_{ia} \\
\int d\Omega \sigma_{ab} \delta(p_{ia} p_{ja}) &= \int d\Omega \sigma_{ab} x_i q_{ia} \\
q_{ia} &= p'_{ia} - p_{ia}
\end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

Eq.18 now becomes, using EQ.9 FOR $\int d\Omega \sigma_{ab} q_{ia}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta \langle x_i p_{ia} \rangle &= \int d^3 x d^3 v_a f_a(x, v_a) \\
&\quad (-2\pi m_b \int d^3 v_b x_i (v_a - v_b)_i |v_a - v_b| \\
&\quad N_b f_b(x, v_b) \left(\int d\theta \sin\theta (1 - \cos\theta) \sigma_{ab} \right) dt)
\end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

which, using Eq.11 for the friction force, can be written as

$$\delta \langle x_i p_{ia} \rangle = \int d^3 x d^3 v_a f_a(x, v_a) x_i F_i dt \tag{20}$$

This is the same result as that found using the friction force, Eq.17.

Thanks are due to Alexei Fedotov for his assistance in comparing the results of the IBS treatment of electron cooling and the results found using the friction force.

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