

Estimated Beam Loss Due to Energy Straggling Through the Charge Exchange Injection Foil

D. Raparia

February 1999

Collider Accelerator Department
Brookhaven National Laboratory

U.S. Department of Energy

USDOE Office of Science (SC)

Notice: This technical note has been authored by employees of Brookhaven Science Associates, LLC under Contract No.DE-AC02-98CH10886 with the U.S. Department of Energy. The publisher by accepting the technical note for publication acknowledges that the United States Government retains a non-exclusive, paid-up, irrevocable, world-wide license to publish or reproduce the published form of this technical note, or allow others to do so, for United States Government purposes.

DISCLAIMER

This report was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the United States Government. Neither the United States Government nor any agency thereof, nor any of their employees, nor any of their contractors, subcontractors, or their employees, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or any third party's use or the results of such use of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise, does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States Government or any agency thereof or its contractors or subcontractors. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States Government or any agency thereof.



**Estimated Beam Loss due to Energy Straggling
through the Charge Exchange Injection Foil**

BNL/SNS TECHNICAL NOTE

NO. 058

D. Raparia

February 8, 1999

ALTERNATING GRADIENT SYNCHROTRON DEPARTMENT
BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY
UPTON, NEW YORK 11973

Estimated Beam Loss due to Energy Straggling through the Charge Exchange Injection Foil

Deepak raparia

Introduction

As H^- or circulating protons traverses the charge exchange injection foil, it deposits some of its energy in the foil. The energy distribution $f(\Delta, s)$ depends on a parameter κ , which is proportional to the ratio of the mean energy loss over the path length to the largest energy transfer possible in a collision with an atomic electron. If $\kappa \rightarrow 0$, distribution is Landau [1], if κ is between 1 and 10, then the distribution is Vavilov [2], and for $\kappa \geq 10$ then the distribution is Gaussian [2]. For the SNS accumulator ring injection foil, the parameter κ is about 6.61×10^{-6} , and the largest energy transfer possible in a collision with an atomic electron is about 3.3 MeV. Therefore the distribution is Landau, with its tail extending up to 3.3 MeV. The concern was some of the protons, which lie in the tail of Landau distribution, will go through a large synchrotron oscillation and might end up the beam gap. These protons will be lost at time of extraction or at dispersive locations in the ring, and losses might be greater than or equal to 0.01%.

Significant Parameters

The largest energy transfer possible in a collision between a particle of mass 'M' and a free electron of mass 'm' can be calculated by using the conservation of energy and momentum, and is given by

$$e_{\max} = \frac{2mc^2 \beta^2 \gamma^2}{1 + 2\beta\gamma n/M + (m/M)^2} \quad (1)$$

where β , and γ are the relativistic parameters. For 1 GeV proton e_{\max} is 3.3 MeV.

The mean energy loss in path-length s ($g \text{ cm}^{-2}$) is given by the Bethe Bloch formula [3]

$$\bar{\Delta} = 0.30058 \frac{mc^2}{\beta^2} \frac{Z}{A} s \left[\log \left(\frac{2mc^2 \beta^2 \gamma^2 e_{\max}}{I^2 (1 - \beta^2)} \right) - 2\beta^2 - 2\frac{C}{Z} - \delta \right] \quad (2)$$

Where Z , A , and I are the atomic mass number, atomic weight, and mean excitation energy of the medium, $2C/Z$ is the shell correction, and δ is the density effect correction. For $200 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ thick carbon foil average energy lost by 1Gev proton is 0.44 keV.

The parameter κ is defined as

$$\mathbf{k} \equiv \frac{\mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{e}_{\max}}$$

$$\text{where } \mathbf{x} = 0.30058 \frac{mc^2}{b^2} \frac{Z}{A} s \quad (3)$$

As $\kappa \rightarrow 0$ the distribution $f(\Delta, s)$ is Landau, and if $\kappa \gg 1$ then the distribution $f(\Delta, s)$ is Gaussian. For other values of κ ($=1-10$) the distribution $f(\Delta, s)$ is Vavilov. For the SNS accumulator ring injection foil, the parameter κ is about 6.61×10^{-6} .

The Landau parameter λ is defined as

$$I = \frac{\Delta - \bar{\Delta}}{\mathbf{x}} - 1 - b^2 + C - \log \mathbf{k} \quad (4)$$

Where Δ is the energy loss along the path length s and $C = 0.577216$ is Euler's constant.

The Landau distribution is

$$f_l(\Delta, s) = \frac{1}{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{f}(I) \quad (5)$$

where $\phi(\lambda)$ is universal function of the variable λ only [2] and given by

$$\mathbf{f}(I) = \frac{1}{P} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-py/2} \cos(y \log y + Iy) dy \quad (6)$$

The Landau distribution f_l is asymmetric, with a tail extending to ϵ_{\max} ; it peaks at $\lambda = -0.233$ and has a full width at half maximum of 4.02λ .

Method and Results

To estimate proton beam losses the computer program ACCSIM [4] was used to simulate the injection and accumulation process. ACCSIM uses the CERN library subroutine DISLAN and DINLAN [5]. These subroutines cut off these distributions at $\lambda = -3.5$ and $\lambda = 85.96782$. Figure 1 shows $\phi(\lambda)$ vs. λ , as given by the subroutine DISLAN, and compared with equation 6. It has been shown by Borsch-Supan [6] that for large values of λ the Landau distribution $f(\lambda) = O(1/\lambda^2)$. Using this fact ACCSIM was modified to accommodate the full Landau tail. A test run was made for one billion (10^9) foil traversals (foil thickness of $2000 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, which is ten times thicker than the proposed SNS charge exchange foil). The resulting energy losses were binned and compared with equation 6, ($\lambda_{\max} \sim 8300$, $\epsilon_{\max} = 3.3 \text{ MeV}$ for a 1 GeV proton) and shown in figure 2.

To estimate particle loss ACCSIM runs (with modified subroutine) were made for 10^5 particles. The first run was made with normal foil size ($8 \times 4.56 \text{ mm}^2$) and thickness (200

$\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$). Figure 3 shows the ACCSIM output for $x-x'$, $y-y'$, $x-y$, and $\Delta E-\phi$ phase space after 1225 turn. There was no particle loss and no particles in the beam gap. The average number of the foil traversals was four.

The second run was made with a full aperture foil ($100 \times 100 \text{ mm}^2$) which was ten times thicker ($2000 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$). Figure 4 shows the ACCSIM output for $x-x'$, $y-y'$, $x-y$, and $\Delta E-\phi$ phase space after 1225 turn. There were no particle losses but there were 302 particles in the beam gap. These 302 particles are considered as lost particles, as they will be lost during the extraction. The average numbers of the foil traversals were 612.

The ratio of average number of foil traversals of run 2 to run 1 is 153, and foil factor due to thickness is 10. We therefore calculate the fractional beam loss due to energy straggling for a normal foil as:

$$\text{Fractional Loss} = \frac{302}{10^5 \times 10 \times 153} = 2 \times 10^{-6}$$

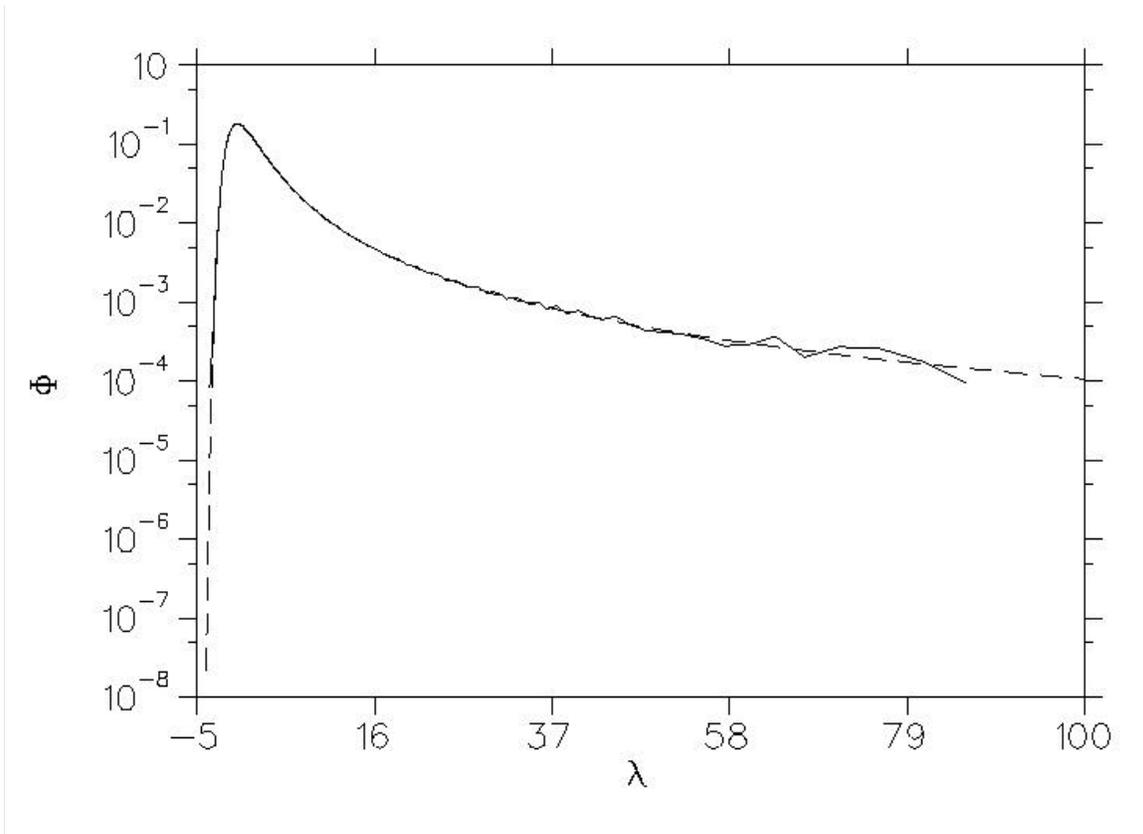


Figure 1: Comparison between the subroutine DISLAN (solid line) and Equation 6 (broken line) for the Landau distribution.

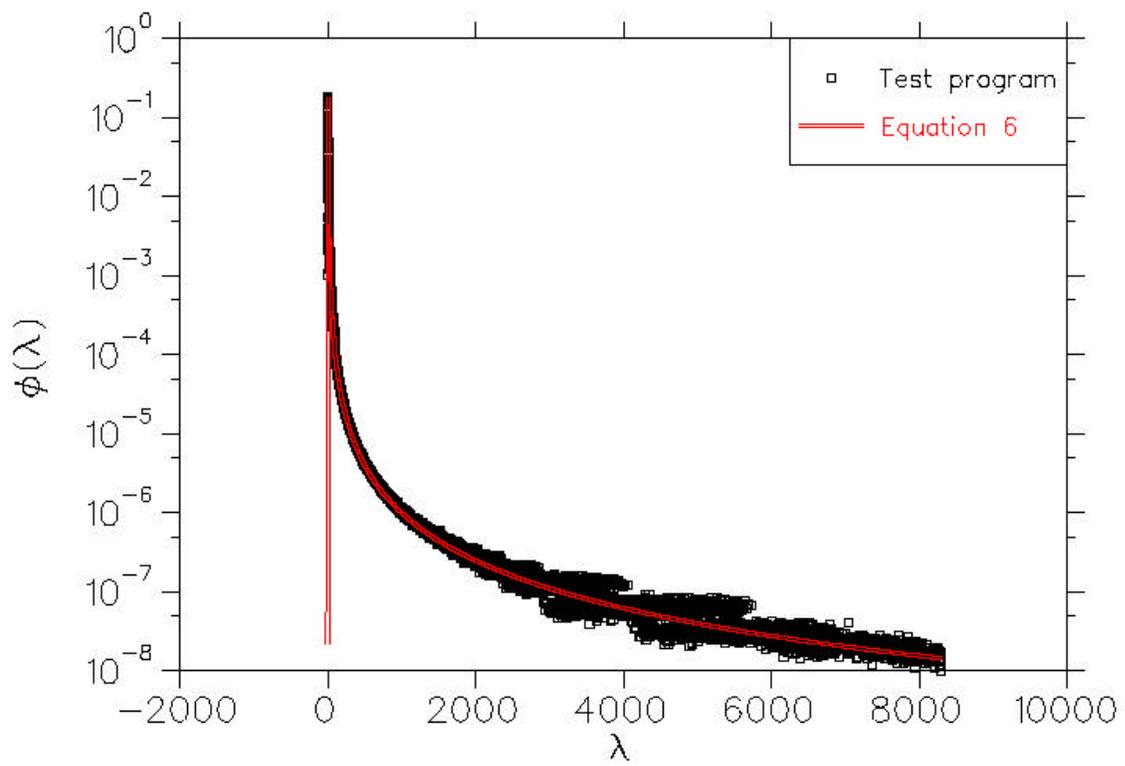
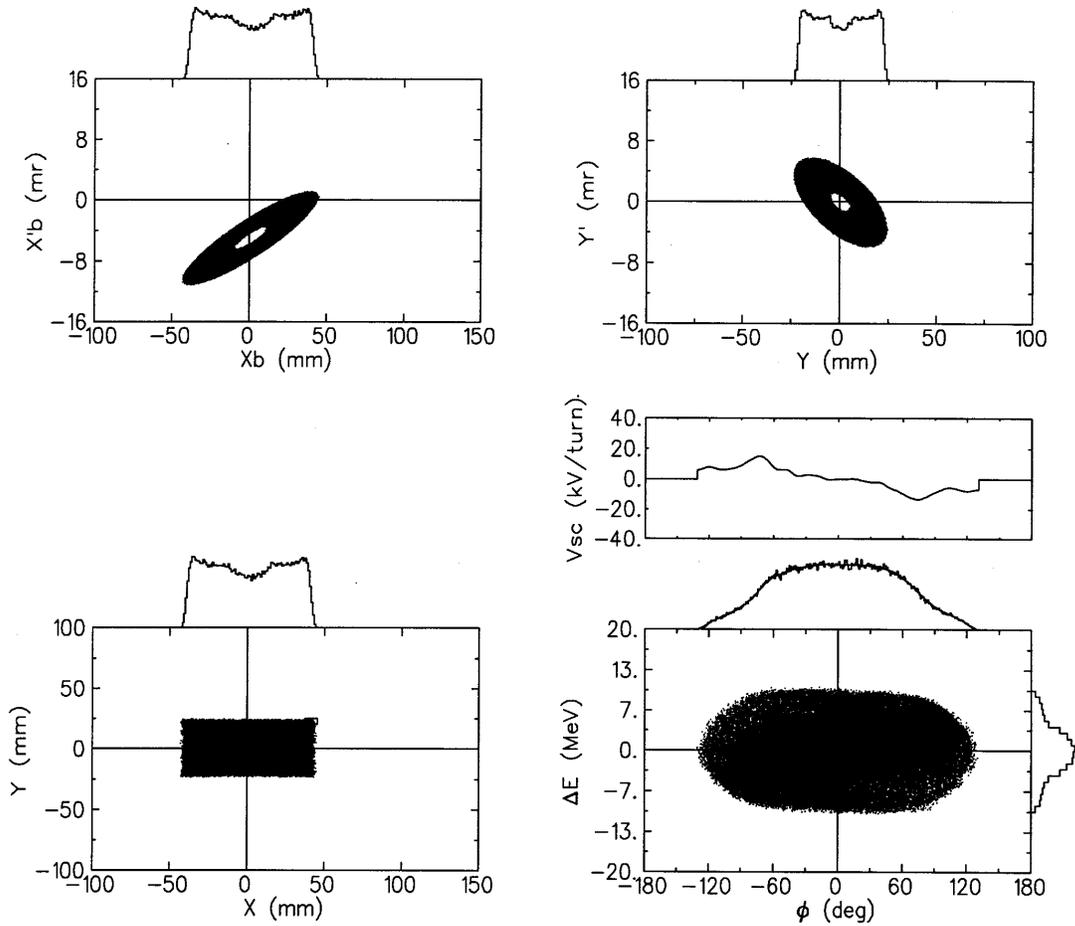


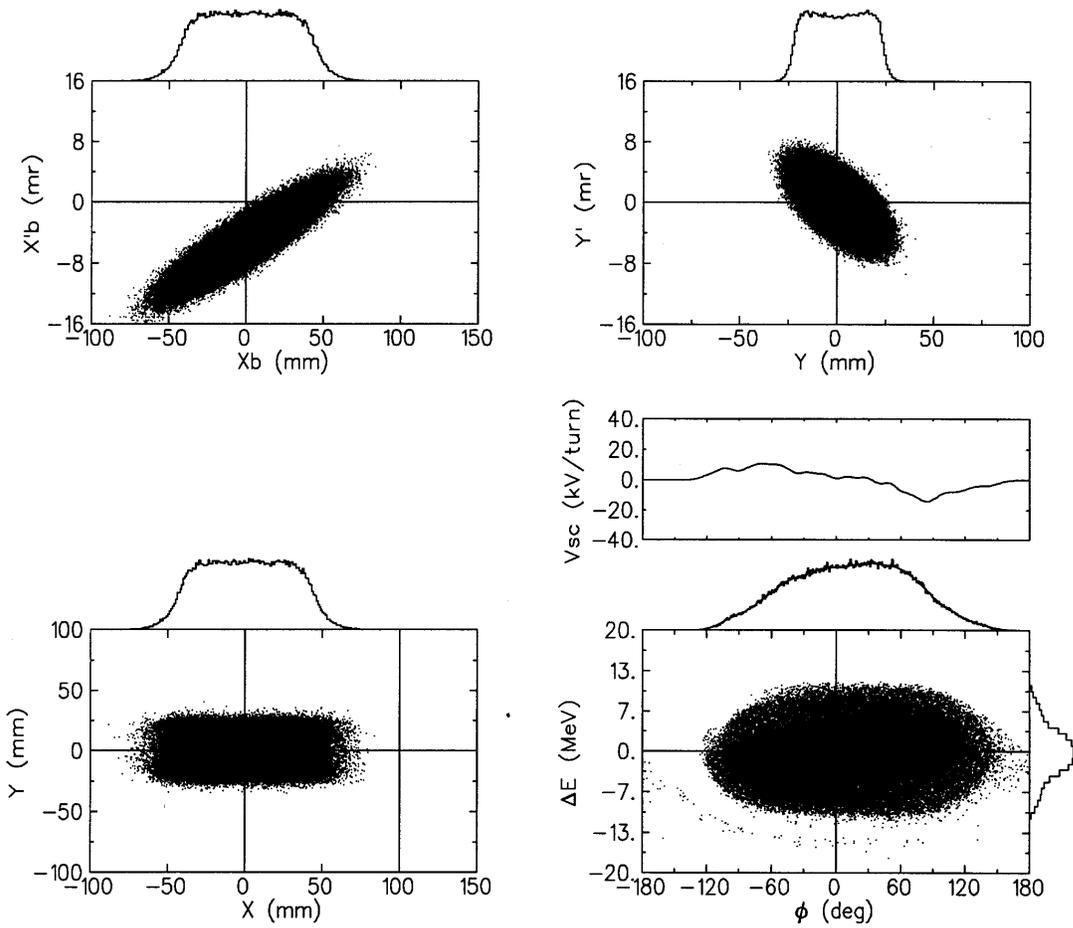
Figure 2: Comparison between the test program and Equation 6 for 10^9 foil traversals (thickness $2000 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$).



Turn #, time (ms) 1225 1.03056
 At injection point
 BETAx, BETAy 15.6400 5.17342
 ETAx, ETExp 7.74552E-02 6.67709E-03
 Ts, DE0 (MeV) 1000.000 0.
 Vrf (kV) 40.0000
 CO bump (mm) 0.927327 0.530694
 Hits: total, average 397966 4
 Particles plotted, lost 97969 0
 Real particles in circulating beam: 2.08334E+14

sns01_D01
 Dec 18 09:25:04 1998
 ACCSIM v3.5j

Figure 3: ACCSIM output for 10^5 particles with foil size $8 \times 4.58 \text{ mm}^2$ and thickness $200 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$.



Turn #, time (ms) 1225 1.03056
 At injection point
 BETAx, BETAy 15.6400 5.17342
 ETAx, ETExp 7.74552E-02 6.67709E-03
 Ts, DE0 (MeV) 1000.000 0.
 Vrf (kV) 40.0000
 CO bump (mm) 0.927327 0.530694
 Hits: total, average 60052456 612
 Particles plotted, lost 97860 140
 Real particles in circulating beam: 2.08102E+14

sns01_D01
 Dec 21 13:06:27 1998
 ACCSIM v3.5j

Figure 4: ACCSIM output for 10^5 particles with size foil $100 \times 100 \text{ mm}^2$ and thickness $2000 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$.

References

- [1] L. Landau, J. Exp. Phys. (USSR), Vol. 8, No. 4, p. 201 (1944)
- [2] P. V. Vavilov, J. Exp. Teo. Phys. (USSR), Vol. 32, p. 920, (1957)
- [3] U. Fano, Ann. Rev. Nucl. Sci., Vol. 13, p.1, (1963)
- [4] F. W. Jones, TRI-DN-90-17, (1990)
- [5] B. Schorr, CERN Program library long write-up, G110,G111, (1974)
- [6] W. Borsch-Supan, J. Research Natl. Bur. Std. Vol. 65B, p.245,(1961)