

## AGS Vacuum Losses For Au<sup>79+</sup>

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December 1983

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**U.S. Department of Energy**

USDOE Office of Science (SC)

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AGS VACUUM LOSSES FOR Au<sup>79+</sup>

1. Normal Cycle
2. Storage at  $\mathcal{B}$  injection for fast  
cycling booster operation

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(BNL, December 8, 1983)

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(BNL, December 9, 1983)

# AGS Vacuum Losses for $Au^{79+}$

- 1) Normal cycle
- 2) Storage at  $\beta$  injection for fast cycling booster operation

GR Young

(BNL, December 9, 1983)

December 9, 1983

AGS Vacuum For Gold  $^{79+}$  Ions

We give a quick look at the AGS vacuum for two reasons

- 1) estimate beam loss during an AGS cycle due to electron capture
- 2) estimate beam loss for a fully stripped beam coasting in the AGS for up to 1 second, as would be required if the booster is fast cycling (eg 3 or 10 Hz)

We need the electron capture cross section for bare  $Au^{79+}$  at 340 MeV/A, the ejection energy from the booster. We estimate this two ways-

① Following Fowler et al (see RHIC-PG-11), via detailed balance from the photoionization cross section ( $\beta = .681$ ,  $\gamma = 1.365$ ,  $B_K = 80.72 \text{ keV}$ )

$$\sigma_c = 1.2 \times 10^{-32} (79)^{4.4} \frac{(1.365 + 1 + 80.72/511)^2}{(1.365^2 - 1)(1.365 - 1 + 80.72/511)} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= 37.8 \text{ barns, on hydrogen, per atom}$$

$$= 37.8 \times 7 = 264.9 \text{ barns on nitrogen per atom}$$

$$= 264.9 \times 2 = 529.8 \text{ barns on nitrogen / molecule } N_2$$

For an AGS pressure of  $10^{-7}$  torr, mostly  $N_2$  or  $CO_2$  or  $H_2O$ , this yields a decay time  $\tau_B = (3.27 \times 10^{16} \frac{\text{molecules}}{\text{cm}^3 \text{ torr}} \cdot 2.9979 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm/s} \cdot \beta \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ torr} \cdot \sigma_c)^{-1}$

$$= 28.30 \text{ seconds}$$

where current  $I = I_0 e^{-t/\tau_B}$

So in worst case for the value of  $\sigma_c$  i.e. it does not change during acceleration (which is not true and quite pessimistic), for a 0.6 second ramp up,

$$\eta = \frac{I}{I_0} = e^{-0.6/28.30} = \frac{.979}{.975} \text{ ie } \sim \frac{2.0\%}{\text{max}} \text{ loss}$$

② If we estimate from the Alonso & Gould data for Pb passing thru  $N_2$  at  $\beta = .134$  (8.5 MeV/A, SuperHILAC energies). The scaling given by those authors is

$$\sigma_c \propto Z^0 q^3 \beta^{-6} \quad \begin{array}{l} Z = \text{atomic number,} \\ q = \text{charge state} \end{array}$$

Many other workers agree with the  $q^3$  dependence and the  $Z^0$  dependence. However, H Knudsen et al (Phys Rev A23, 597 (1981)) systematize a large set of data from two dozen groups and find a  $\beta^{-7}$  dependence. They show this dependence is expected on basic grounds from the Bohr & Lindhard model. One note of caution: their data set is done mostly for  $E/A < 5 \text{ MeV/A}$  ( $\beta = .1$ )

Alonso & Gould measure  $\sigma_c = 3 \times 10^{-17} \text{ cm}^2/\text{molecule}$ , for  $N_2$ , for  $Pb^{64+}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Thus } \sigma(Au^{79+}) &= 3 \times 10^{-17} \left(\frac{79}{64}\right)^3 \left(\frac{.134}{.1681}\right)^6 \text{ cm}^2/\text{molecule} \\ &= 3275 \text{ barns/molecule} \quad \beta^{-6} \text{ scaling} \\ &= 644 \text{ barns/molecule} \quad \beta^{-7} \text{ scaling} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{This gives } \tau_B = 4.57 \text{ seconds} & \beta^{-6} \text{ scaling} \rightarrow \eta = .877 \\ 23.3 \text{ seconds} & \beta^{-7} \text{ scaling} \rightarrow \eta = .975 \end{array}$$

The smaller values of  $\sigma_c$  are in much better accord with Gould et al's value of  $\sigma_c = 280 \text{ barns}$  for  $U^{92+}$  at 437 MeV/A in  $N_2$  ( $\beta = .733$ ) The experimental errors on this are  $\sigma_c = 280^{+250}_{-140} \text{ barns}$ .

Conclude: at  $10^{-7}$  torr, 1 booster pulse, AGS losses are  $< 3\%$ .

If we fast cycle the booster, then we must store bunches in the AGS for up to 1 second, coasting at  $\beta = .681$  (340 MeV/A). We estimate losses for 2 modes of fast cycling.

① 10 cycles/second, 100 ms cycle, 50 ms ramp up for each cycle. We use  $\tau_B = 23.3$  seconds for  $\text{Au}^{79+}$ . The first bunch stores in the AGS for  $8 \times 100 \text{ ms} + 50 \text{ ms} + 50 \text{ ms} = 900 \text{ ms}$ , corresponding to 50 ms to ramp down after it is accelerated,  $8 \times 100 \text{ ms}$  for the next 8 pulses, and 50 ms to ramp up for the last pulse. Thus we need to evaluate

$$\eta' = \frac{1}{9} \sum_{i=1}^9 e^{-(10-i) 100 \text{ ms} / 23.3 \text{ s}} = .979$$

which is the fraction of the beam surviving the storage.

② 3 cycles/second, 333 ms cycle, 167 ms ramp up. Then

$$\eta' = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^2 e^{-(3-i) 333 \text{ ms} / 23.3 \text{ s}} = .979$$

Then we apply  $\eta$  from the last page for losses during the AGS cycle.

Thus, fast cycling booster operation will not cause any large loss of beam during AGS storage. If the AGS vacuum can be improved to  $10^{-8}$  torr, then  $\eta' = .998$