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Discussion On RHIC Lattice

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April 1984

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RHIC Lattice

History: CBA 1 in 1, symmetric, $\beta_x^* = 40$, $\beta_y^* = 7.5-2$ m

CBA 2 in 1, anti-symmetric, $\beta_x^* = \beta_y^* = 7-2$ m

RHIC Feasability Study

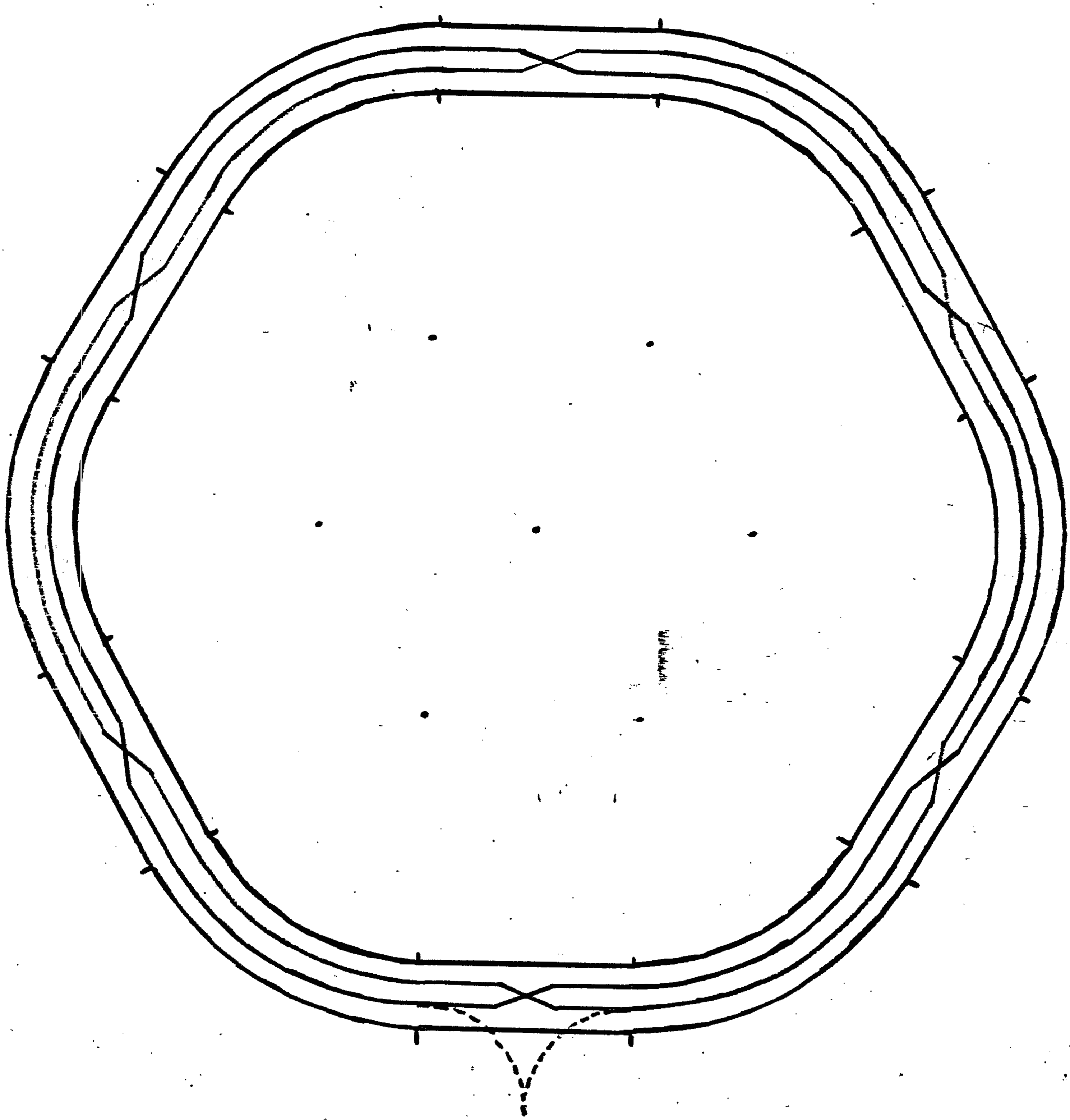
CBA 2 in 1, symmetric, missing magnets

RHIC 1, symmetric, 9×90, $\beta_x^* = 40$, $\beta_y^* = 7.5$ m

RHIC 2, symmetric, 12×100, $\beta_x^* = 17$, $\beta_y^* = 3$ m

RHIC2 Parameters:

Circumference (m)	3883.845
Radius of Arcs (m)	381.2332
Distance between Rings (m)	0.15-0.18-0.24-0.30
Number of cells / arc	12
Half cell length (m)	14.811
Deflection angle/half cell ($\int B dl/B\rho$ per arc dipole in mrad)	38.85
$\int B' dl / B\rho$ per arc quadrupole (m^{-1})	0.1065
Number of dipoles / ring	144 + 24 + 24
Number of quadrupoles / ring	234
Distance from crossing point to nearest magnet (m)	10.
ν_x/ν_y	31.6 / 31.6
$\Delta\psi_x/\Delta\psi_y$ per arc cell (units of $\frac{2\pi \text{ rad}}{360°}$)	0.2722/0.2722
$\hat{\beta}_x/\check{\beta}_y$ in arcs (m)	51.58/7.46
$\hat{\beta}_y/\check{\beta}_y$ in arcs (m)	51.58/7.46
$\hat{x}_p/\check{x}_p$ in arcs (m)	1.385/0.640
$\Delta\psi_x/\Delta\psi_y$ per insertion (units of $\frac{2\pi \text{ rad}}{360°}$)	2.0/2.0
$\beta_x^*/\beta_y^*/x_p^*$ (m)	17.7/3.0/0.0
$\hat{\hat{\beta}}_x/\hat{\hat{\beta}}_y$ (m)	267./667.



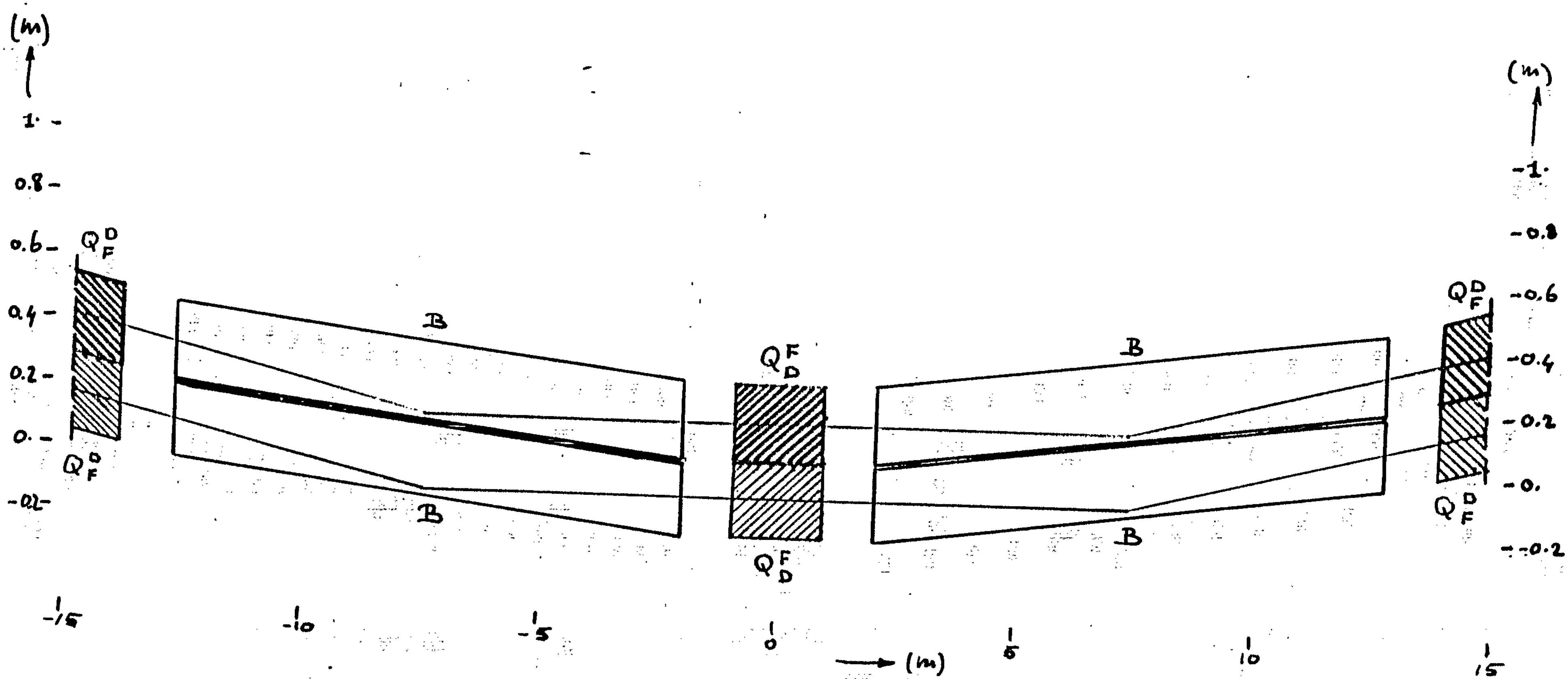
RHIC Regular Cell Pair

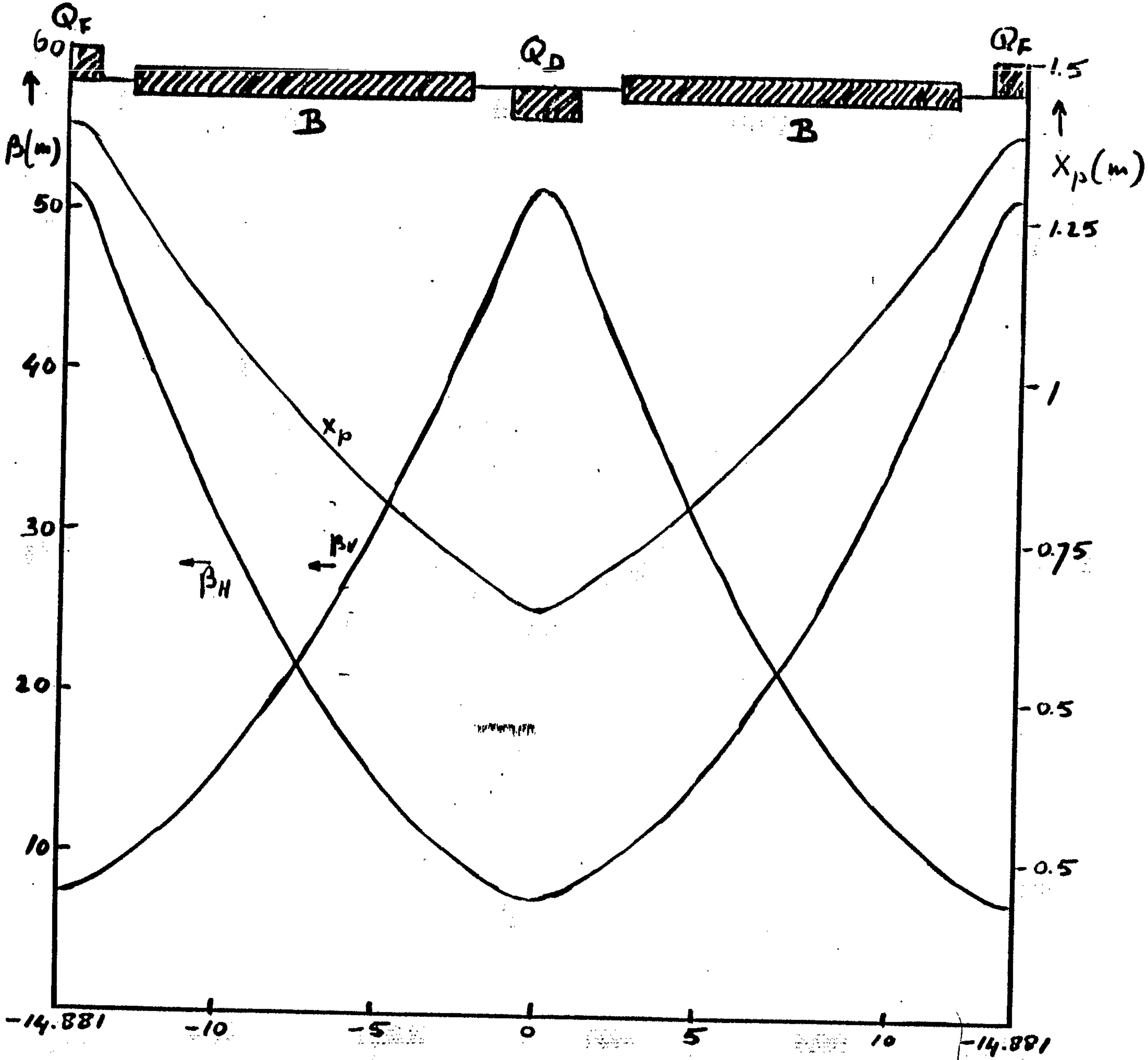
$$\Theta_H = \frac{\int B\,dl}{B\rho} = 0.03885 \text{ rad}$$

$$\frac{\int B'\,dl}{B\rho} = 0.1065 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$R_{av} = 381.23 \text{ m}$$

$$L_{HC} = 114.811 \text{ m}$$

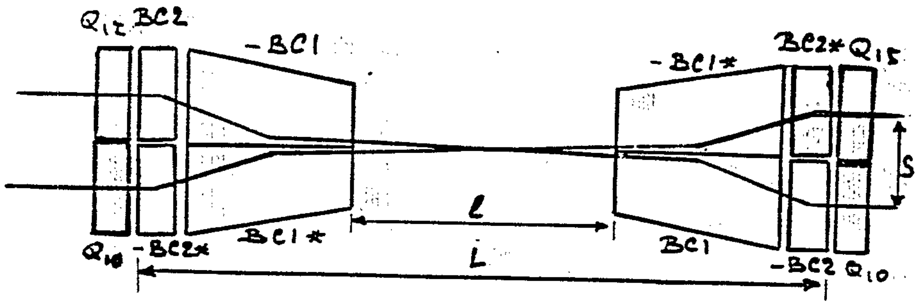




RHIC REGULAR ARC CELL (02/14/84 09.48.54)

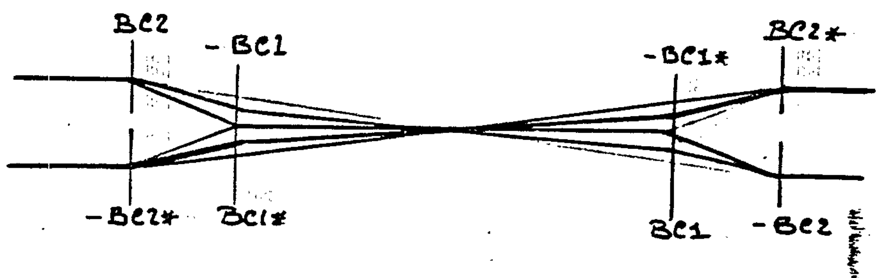
Crossing Point Regions

Present arrangement:



ℓ = 22 m
α = 2 – 8.7, 10.8 mrad
S = 0.24 m, 0.30 m
L = 58 m

stylize to:



± BC1, ± BC2, ± BC1*, ± BC2* are dipoles with parallel entrance and exit edges, ± indicates polarity.

For operation with equal momenta ($B\rho$ values) in the two rings: (-BC1, BC1*) and (BC1, -BC1*) can each be a one aperture magnet, but aperture must be large enough to accomodate the desired range of α

Colinear beams: equal deflection angles in all magnets
"Natural" crossing angle: no deflection in units BC1.

For operation with different momenta $\left((B\rho)_1 / (B\rho)_2 \leq 2.5 \right)$
$|BC^1_2| \neq |BC^1_2*|$: colinear beams impossible.

In order to minimize α, maximize effective aperture:

Construct (-BC1/BC1*) and (BC1/-BC1*) as two aperture septum magnets.
Septum must carry current (for unequal $B\rho$'s) and be thin: low fields and therefore long magnets.
Present arrangement can be improved upon by sectionalizing these magnets into shorter units with increasing fields and septum thicknesses.

Optimisation Problem: L should be minimized at fixed ℓ in order to maximize effective aperture elsewhere in the rings → BC1 and BC2 should be short and there fore strong

Ring design Problem: the crossing dipoles cause significant dispersion, antisymmetric relative to the crossing point, a major per perturbation in an otherwize symmetric lattice.

Present approach: try to live with it.

Consequences: severe loss of symmetry properties, effective aperture and flexibility.

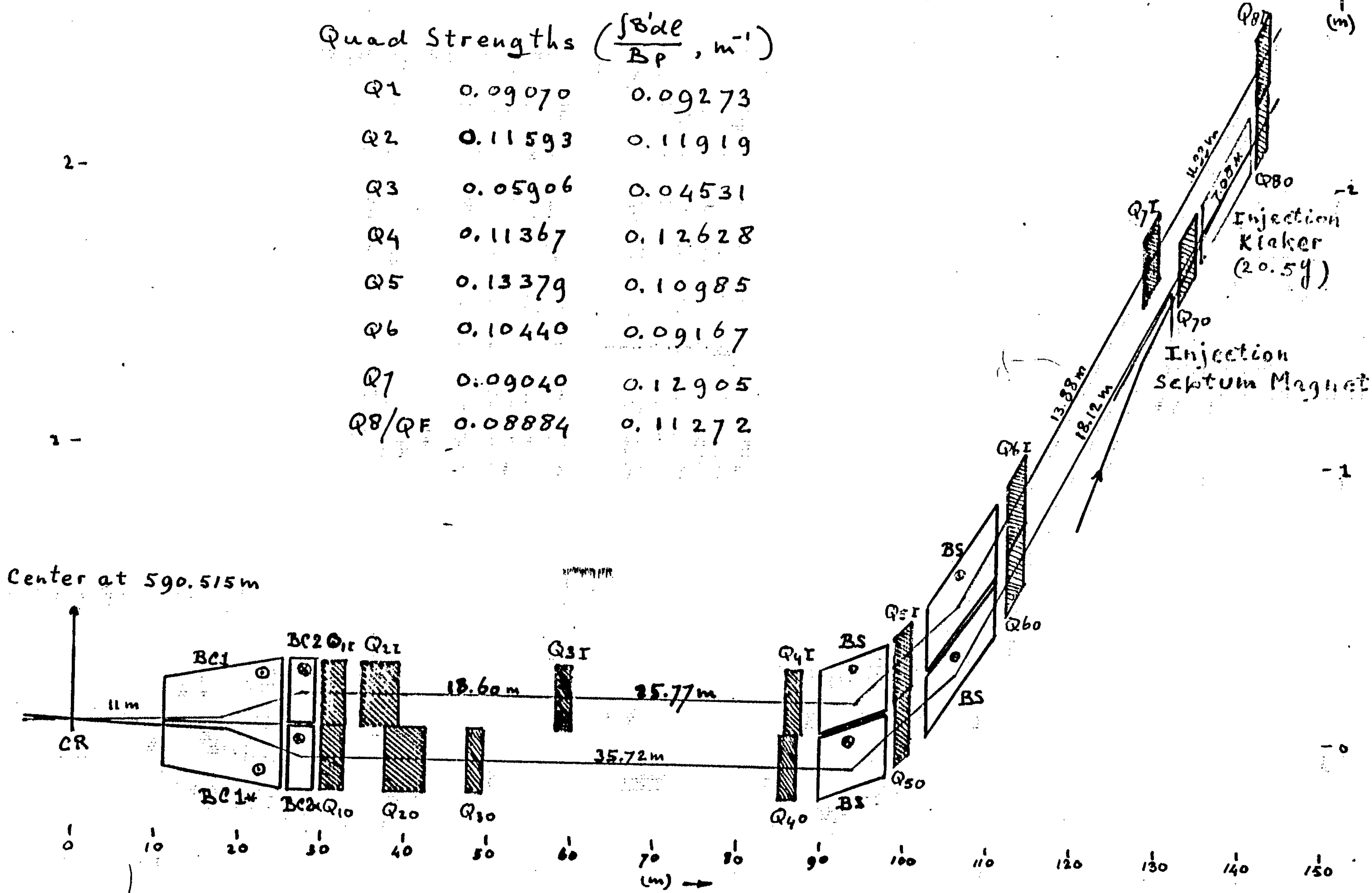
Alternatives: a) introduce extra quad to remove dispersion. Promising results so far.

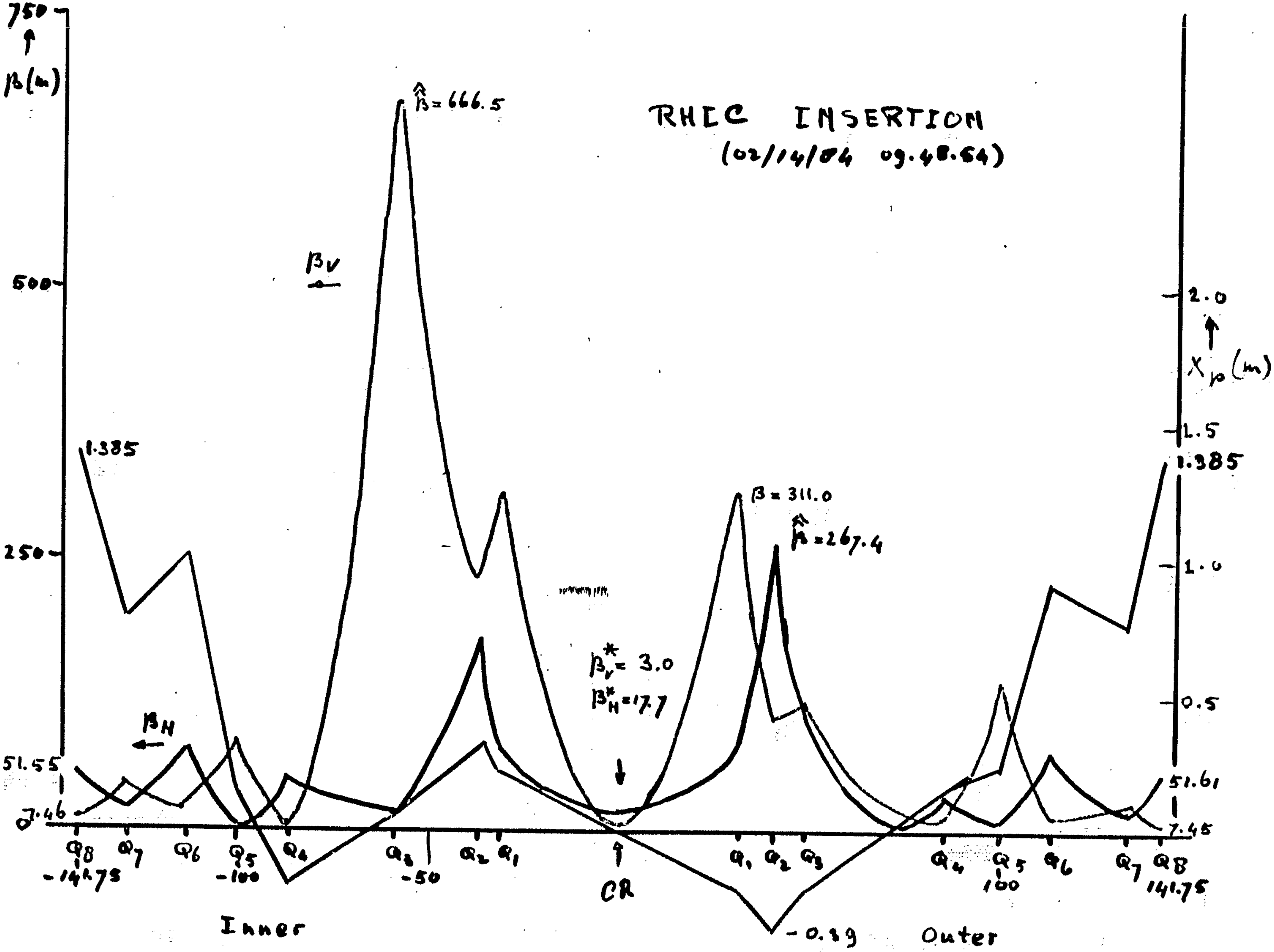
b) use antisymmetric lattice, like CBA's antisymmetric 2 in 1.

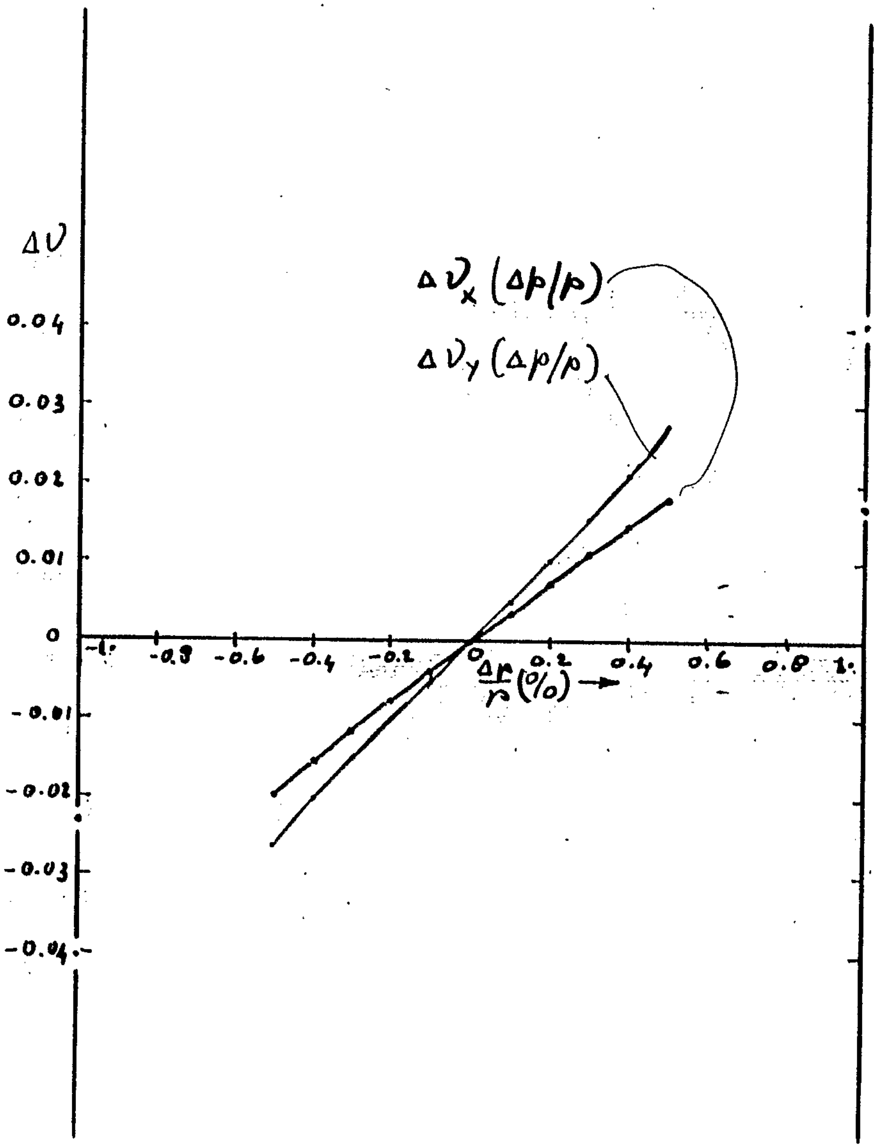
RHIC Half Insertion (02/14/84 09.48.54)

Quad Strengths $\left(\frac{\int B' dl}{B\rho}, m^{-1}\right)$

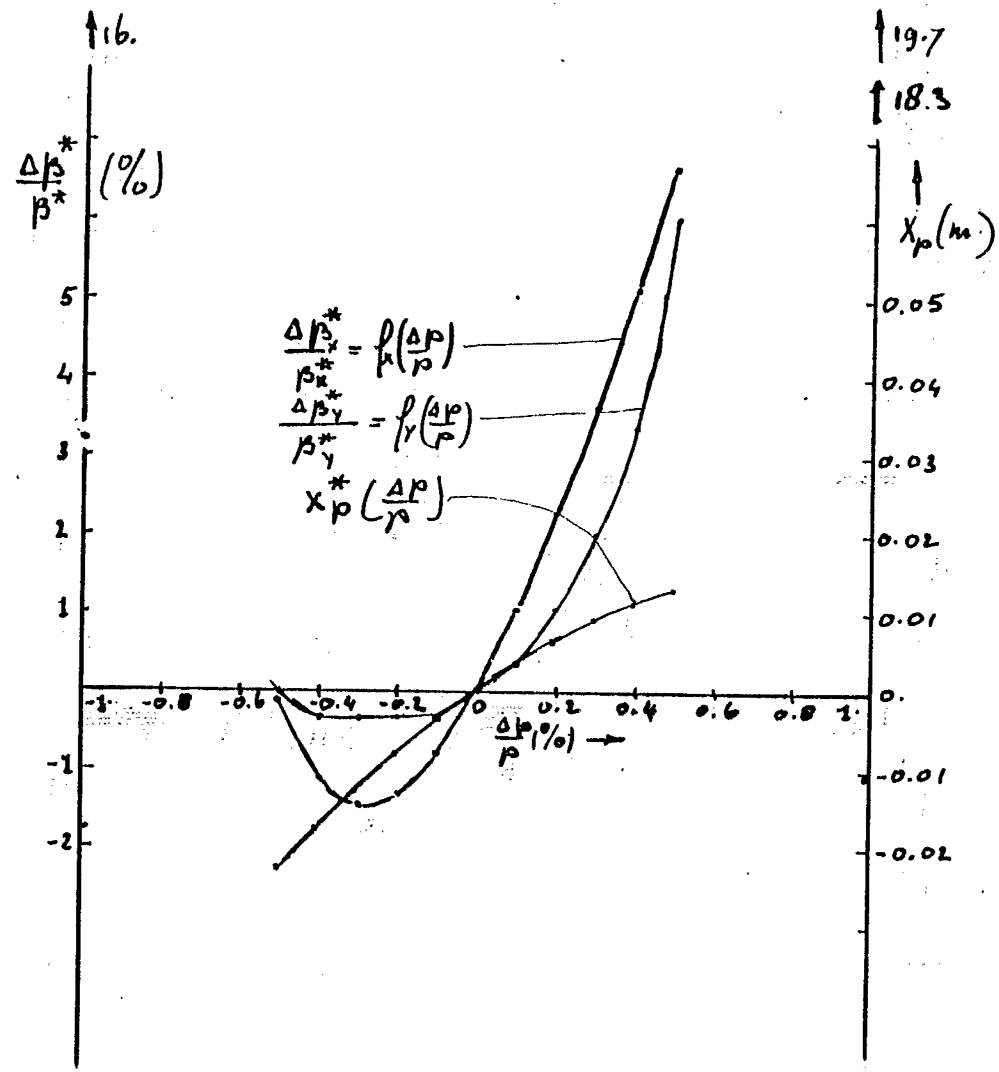
Q1	0.09070	0.09273
Q2	0.11593	0.11919
Q3	0.05906	0.04531
Q4	0.11367	0.12628
Q5	0.13379	0.10985
Q6	0.10440	0.09167
Q7	0.09040	0.12905
Q8/QF	0.08884	0.11272



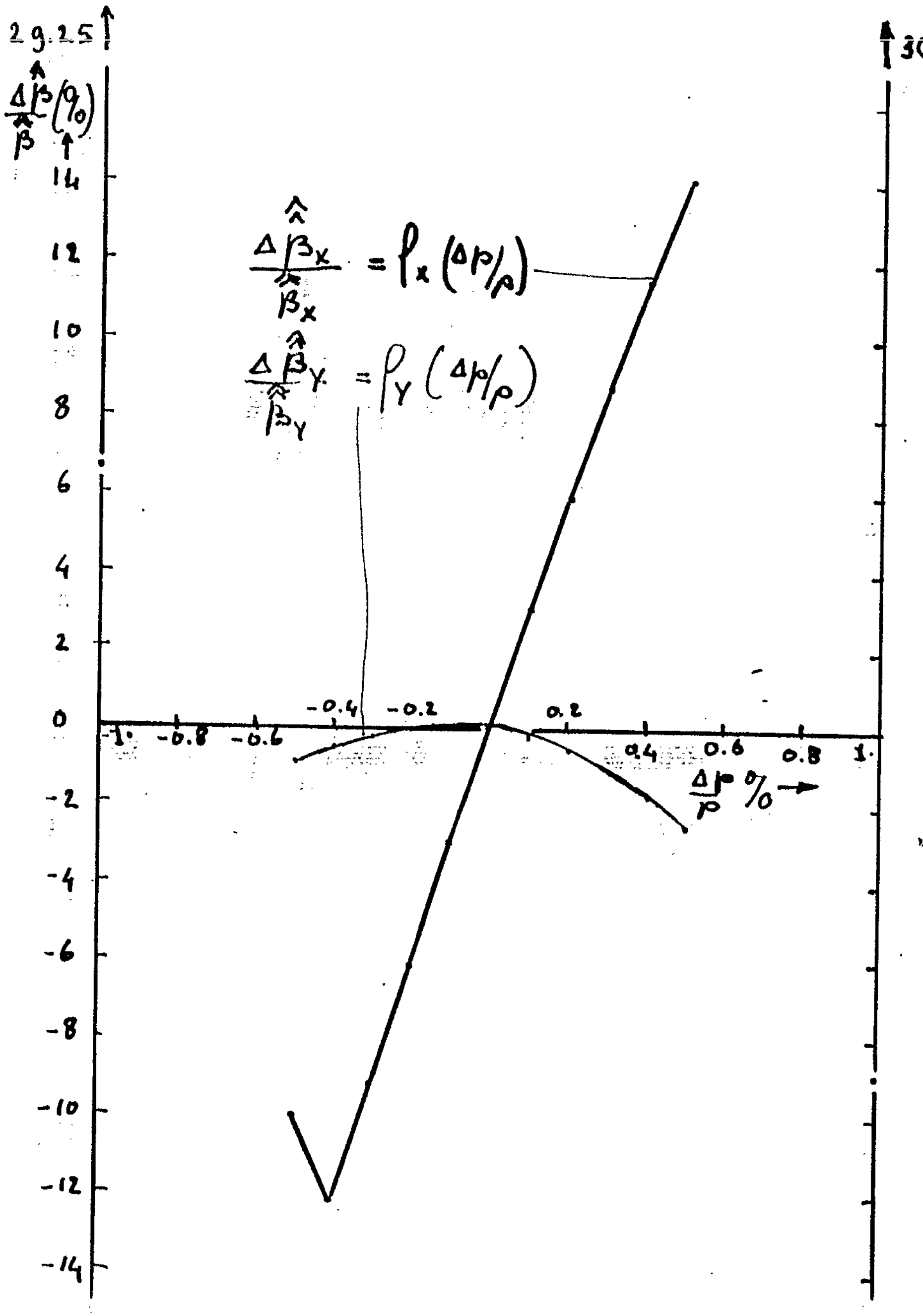

RHIC INSERTION
(02/14/84 09.48.64)
750
β(m)
500
250
51.55
7.46
$\hat{\beta}$ = 666.5
βV
βH
1.385
β = 311.0
$\hat{\beta}$ = 267.4
β_V^* = 3.0
β_H^* = 17.7
2.0
X_p (m)
1.5
1.385
1.0
0.5
51.61
7.45
-0.39
Q8 Q7 Q6 Q5 Q4 Q3 Q2 Q1 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q5 Q6 Q7 Q8
-141.75
-100
-50
CR
100
141.75
Inner
Outer



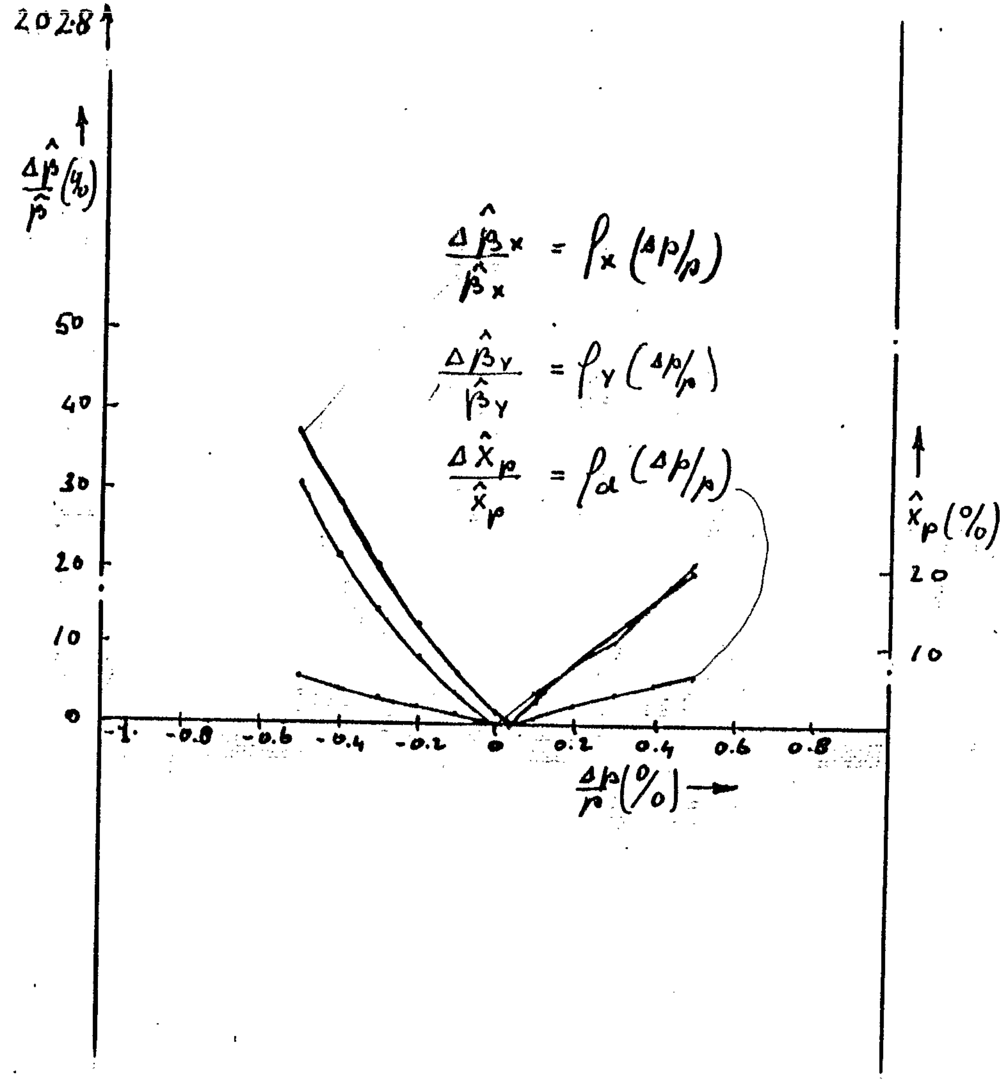
ΔV
Δν_x (Δp/p)
Δν_y (Δp/p)
0.04
0.03
0.02
0.01
0
-0.01
-0.02
-0.03
-0.04
-1.
-0.8
-0.6
-0.4
-0.2
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.
Δp/p (%) →



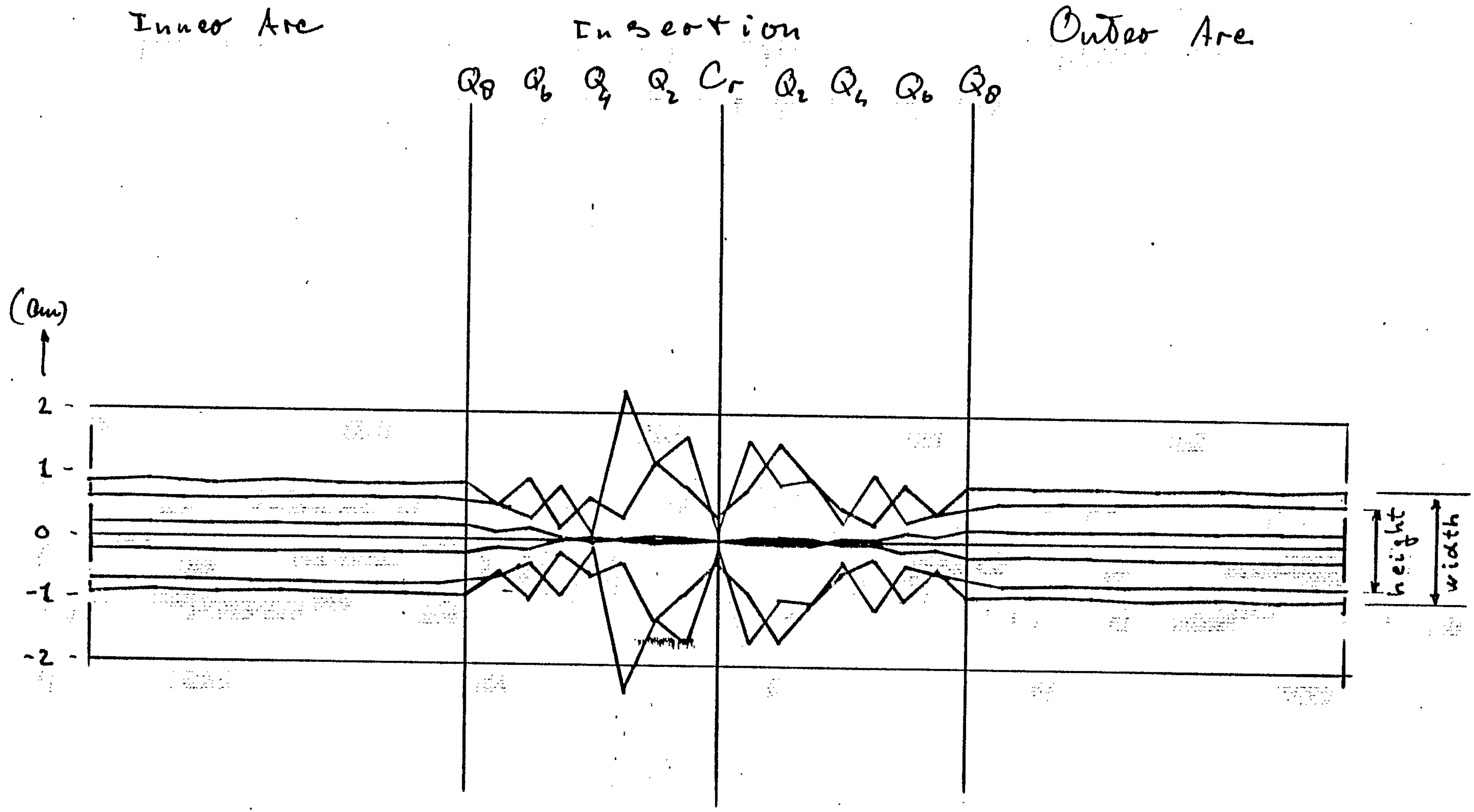
16.
19.7
18.3
Δβ*/β* (%)
X_p (m)
Δβ*_x/β*_x = f_x(Δp/p)
Δβ*_y/β*_y = f_y(Δp/p)
X*_p (Δp/p)
5
4
3
2
1
-1
-2
0.05
0.04
0.03
0.02
0.01
0.
-0.01
-0.02
-1.
-0.8
-0.6
-0.4
-0.2
0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.
Δp/p (%) →



29.25
30
$\frac{\Delta\hat{\beta}}{\hat{\beta}}$ (%)
$\frac{\Delta\hat{\beta}_x}{\hat{\beta}_x} = f_x(\Delta p/p)$
$\frac{\Delta\hat{\beta}_Y}{\hat{\beta}_Y} = f_Y(\Delta p/p)$
$\frac{\Delta p}{p}$ %



2028
$\frac{\Delta\hat{\beta}}{\hat{\beta}}$ (%)
$\frac{\Delta\hat{\beta}_x}{\hat{\beta}_x} = f_x(\Delta p/p)$
$\frac{\Delta\hat{\beta}_Y}{\hat{\beta}_Y} = f_Y(\Delta p/p)$
$\frac{\Delta\hat{X}_p}{\hat{X}_p} = f_\alpha(\Delta p/p)$
$\hat{X}_p$ (%)
$\frac{\Delta p}{p}$ (%)

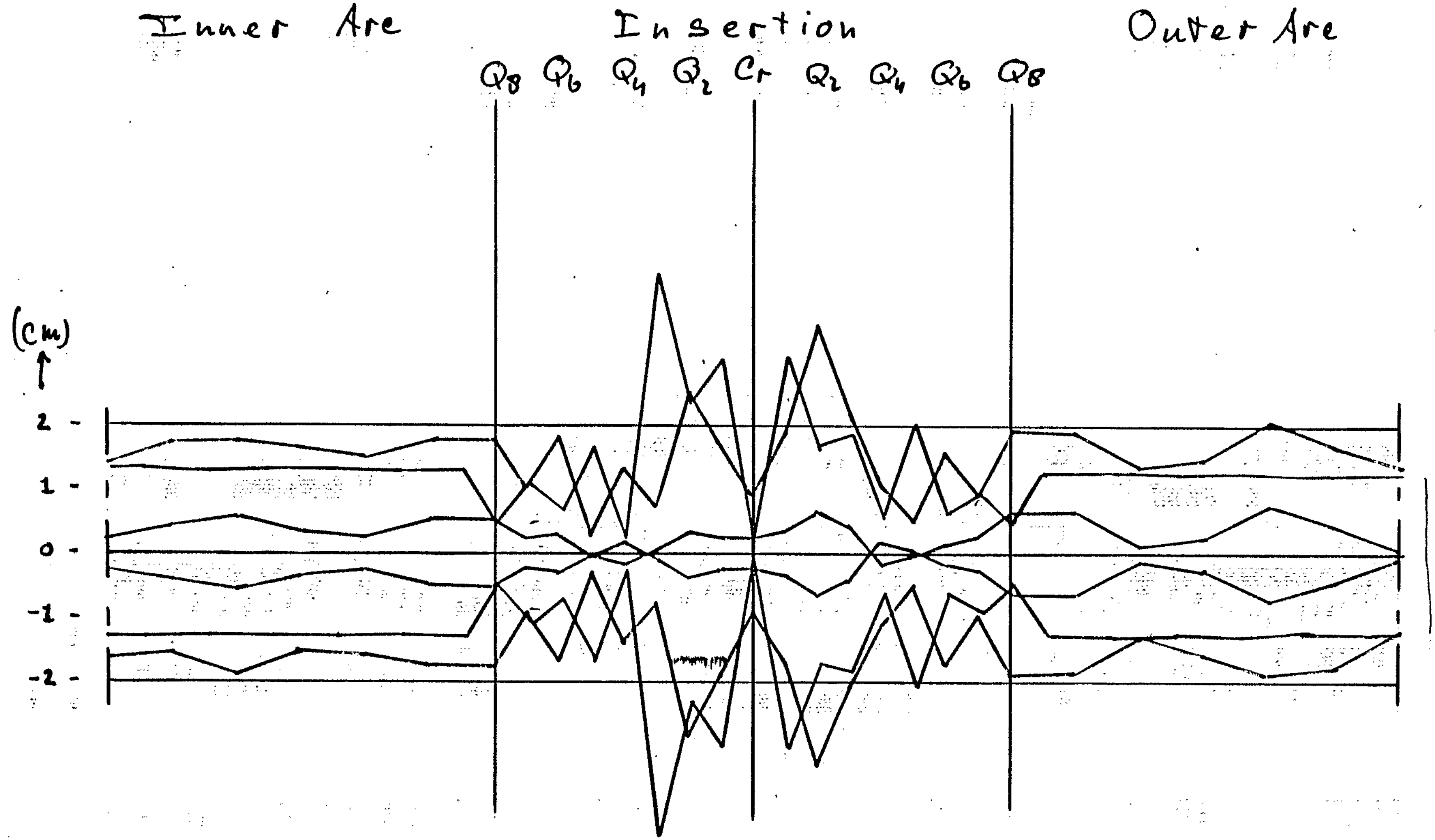


Beam dimensions at injection

$\gamma = 12$

$\varepsilon = 10 \times 10^{-6}$ rad-m (2.5π)

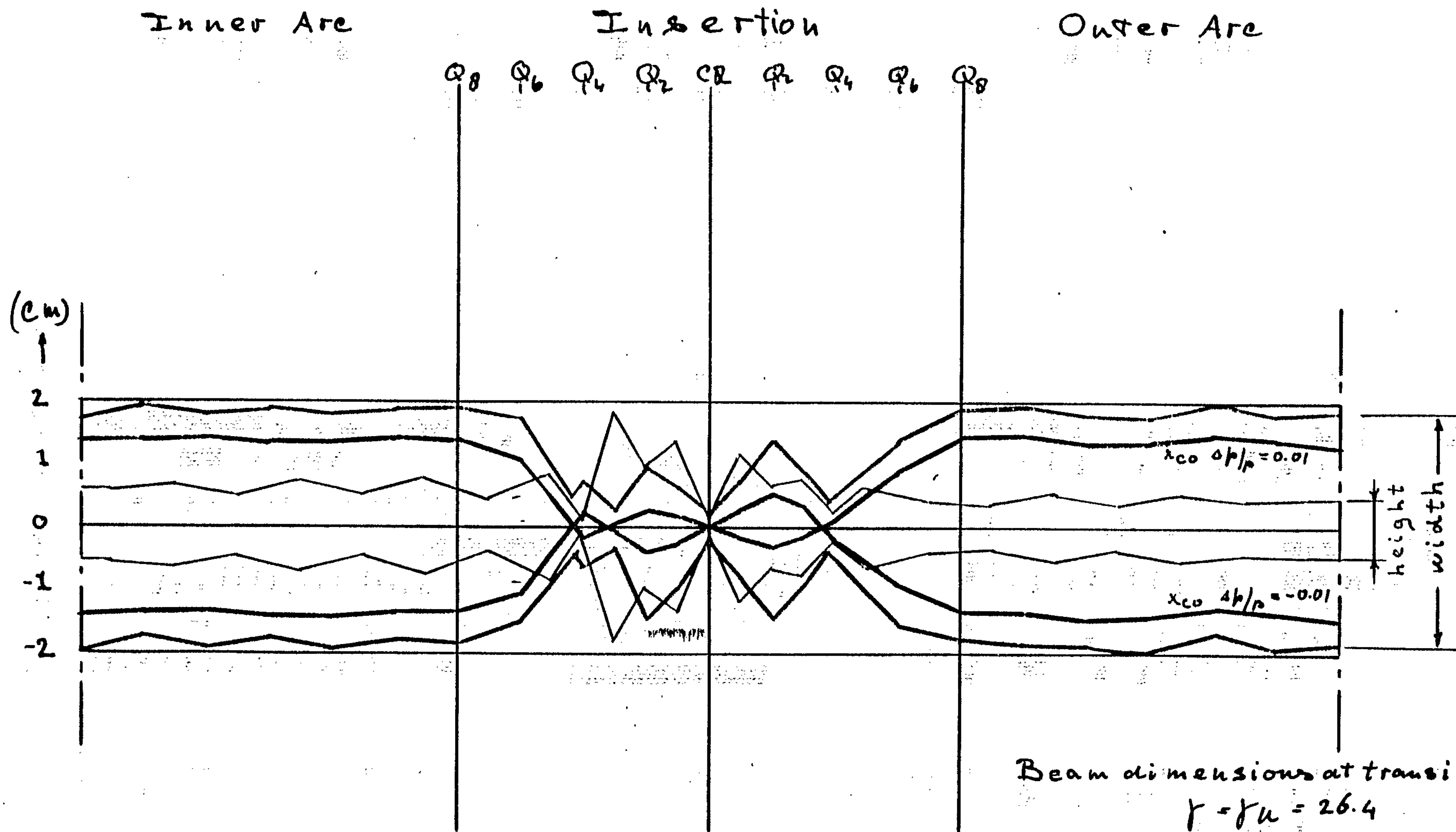
$\frac{\Delta p}{p} = \pm 1.62 \times 10^{-3}$



Beam dimensions after 2hrs at $\gamma = 12$

$\varepsilon = 34.5 \times 10^{-6}$ rad-m (2.5σ)

$\frac{\Delta p}{p} = \pm\ 3 \times 10^{-3}$



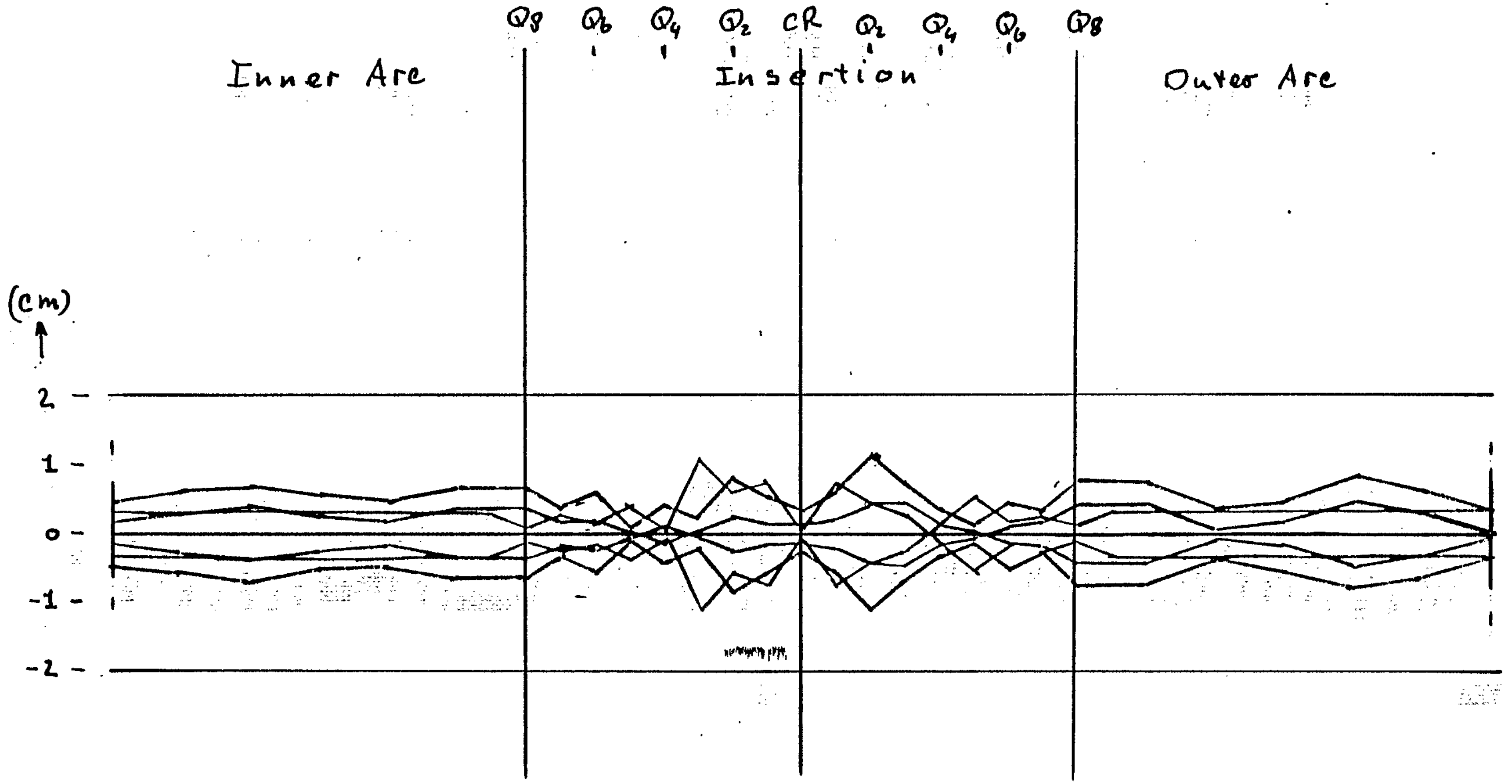
Beam dimensions at transition

$\gamma = \gamma u = 26.4$

$\varepsilon = 10 \times 10^{-6}$ rad-m (2.5σ)

$\Delta p/p = \pm\ 0.01$

03/06/84 16.34.47 JCL



Beam dimensions after 2 hrs at $\gamma = 100$

$\varepsilon = 18.4 \times 10^{-6}$ rad-m (2.5σ)

$\frac{\Delta p}{p} = \pm 2 \times 10^{-3}$