

Optically-Pumped Polarized H - Ion Source for RHIC Spin Physics

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3 - TRIUMF, Canada

4 - KEK, Japan

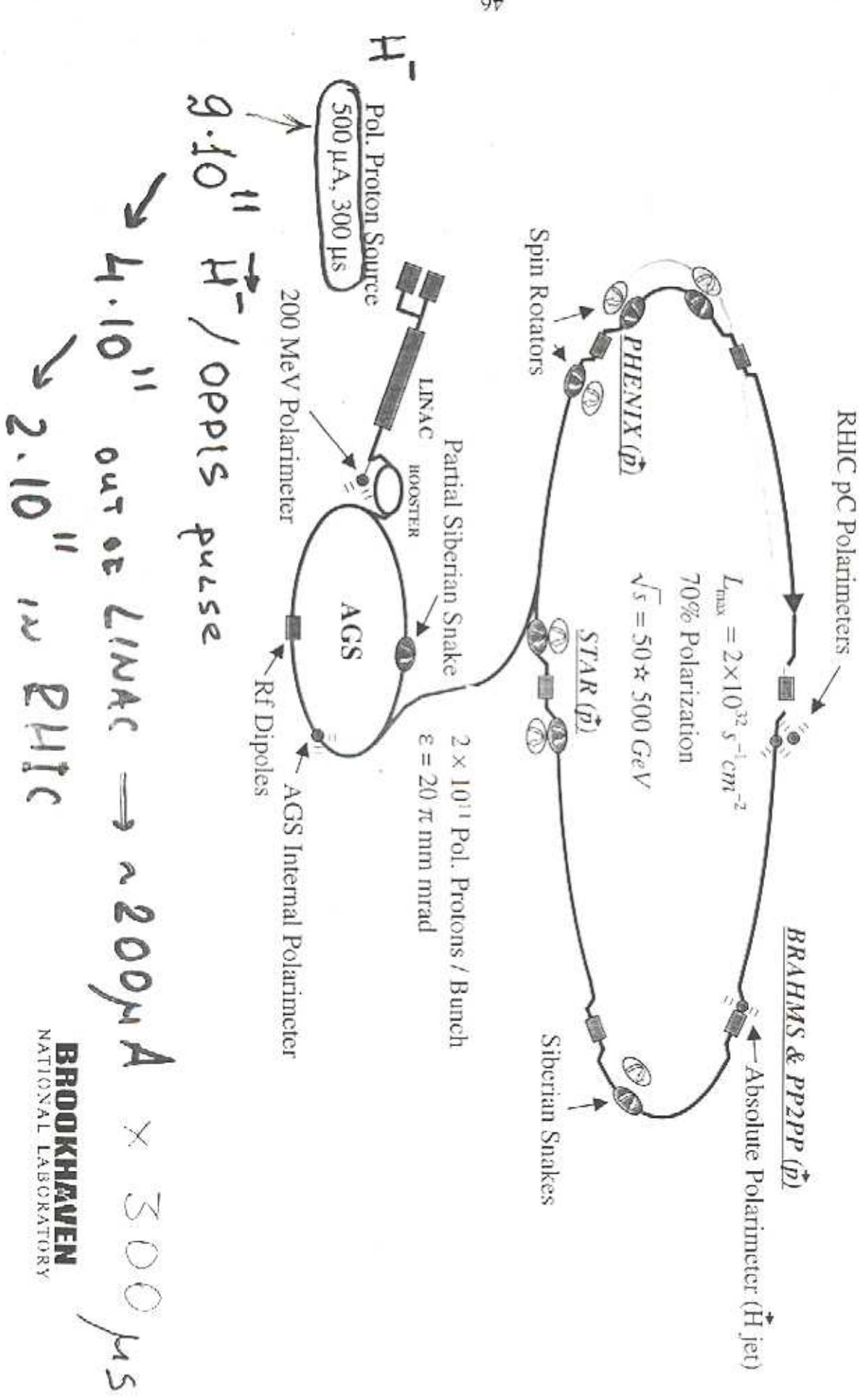
5 - RIKEN, Japan

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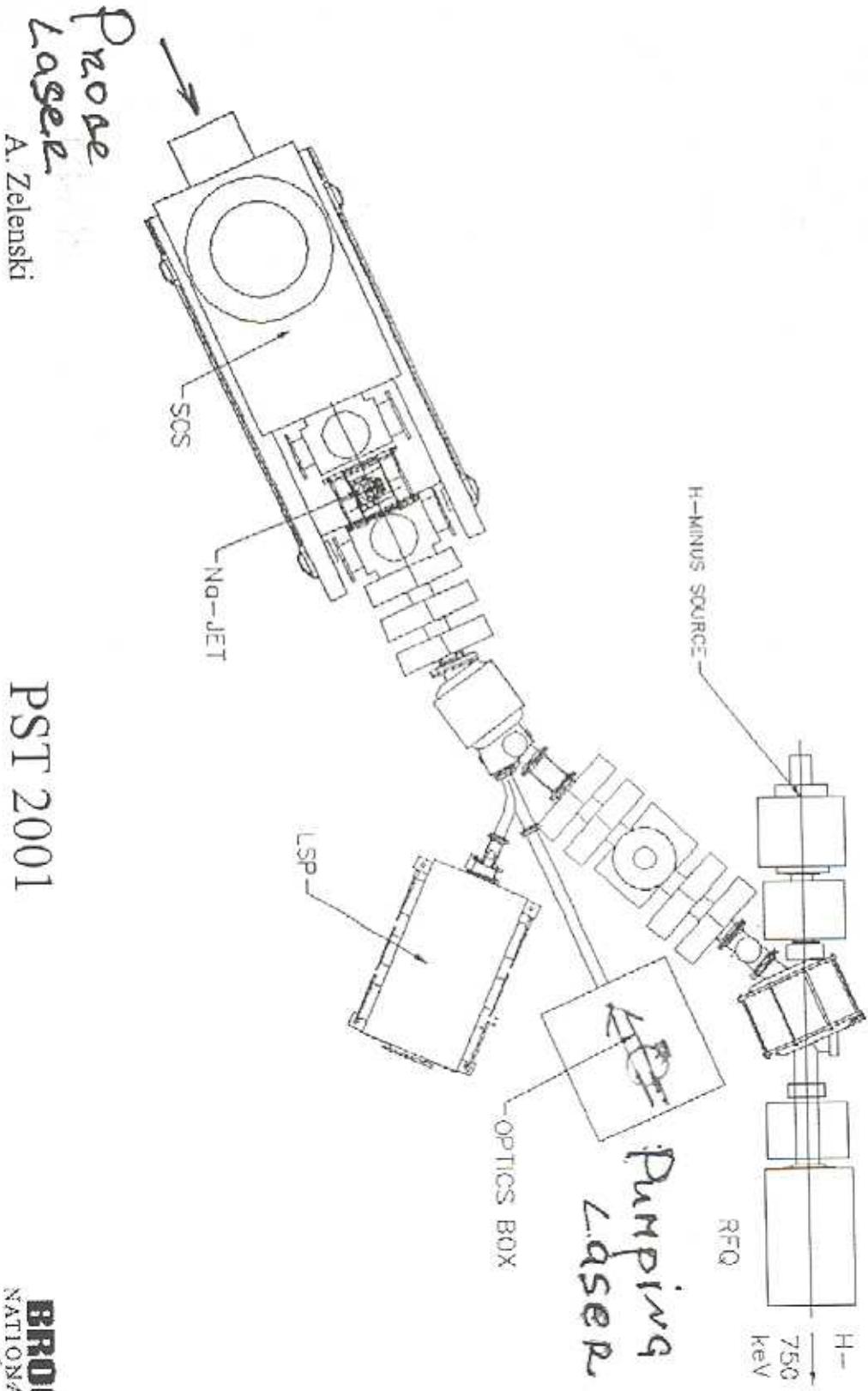
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Polarized proton collisions in RHIC



The polarized RHIC injector layout

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Prose
Laser
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OPPIS INJECTOR

1. Reliability.

Maintenance. Downtime.

80%

Backup.

2. Stability.

Current fluctuations, drift.

Sparking.

Constant polarization.

| need some
more work

3. Performance.

Current 200 uA at 200 MeV.

good

Polarization > 75% at 200 MeV.

good

4. Control and monitoring.

Polarization direction.

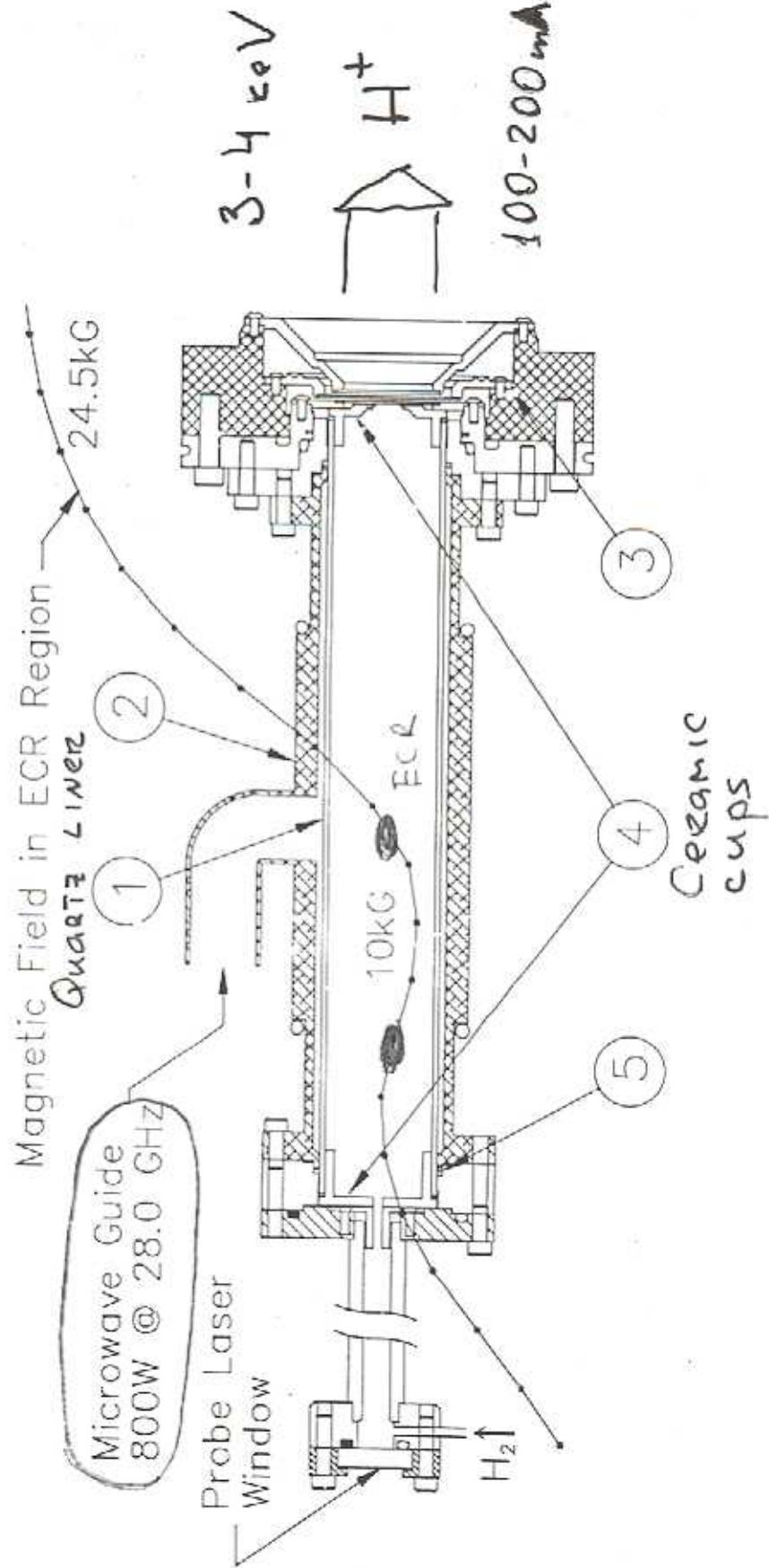
good

On-line polarization monitoring.

good

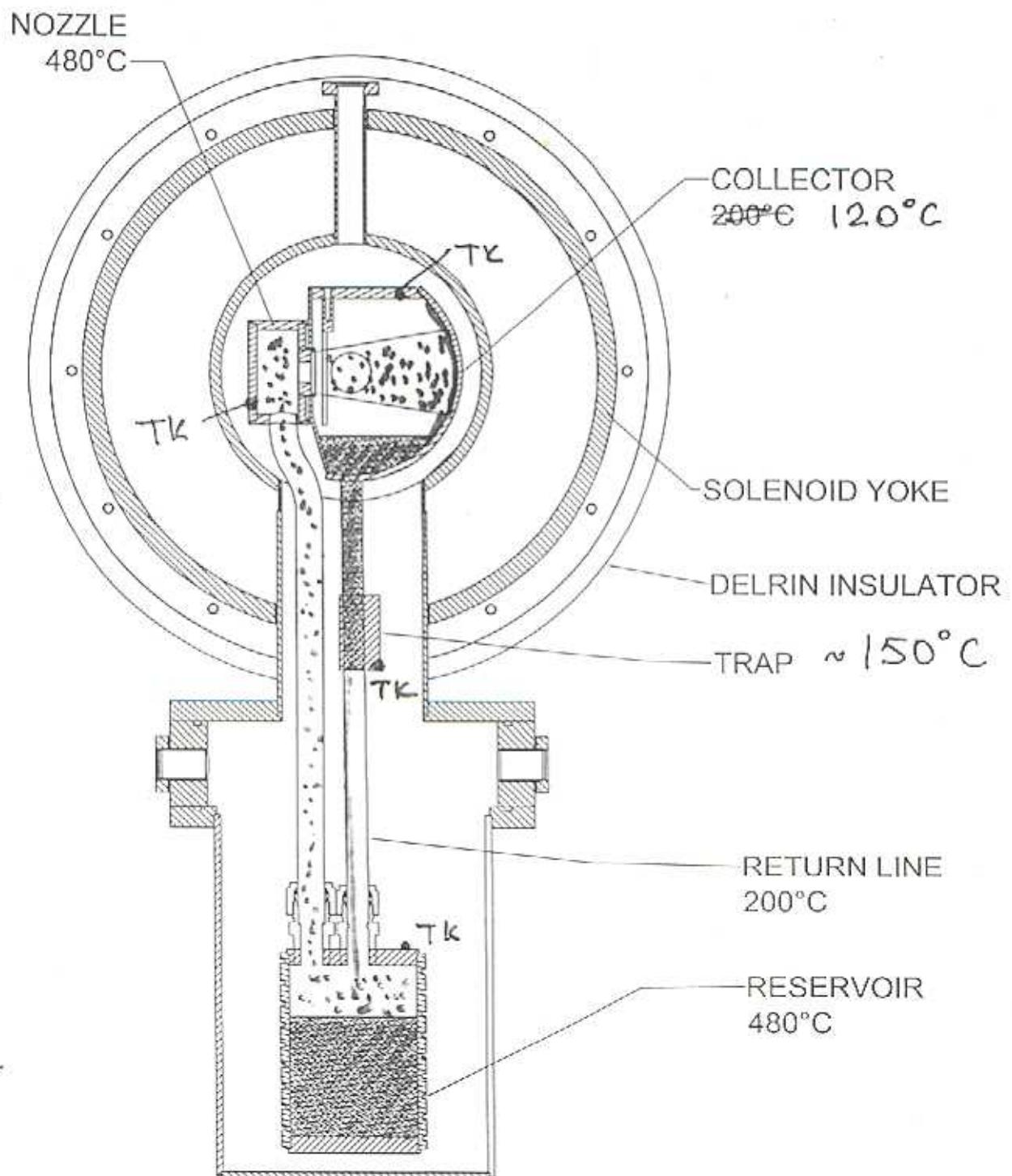
$18 \text{ GHz} \rightarrow 28 \text{ GHz ECR}$
 A new CPI tube $EIK - VKQ2453$
 $29.2 \text{ GHz} - 1.2 \omega < \omega$

H_+
 H^+
 ECR, PS
 DWS
 OSK



The TRIUMF oppis ECR primary proton source

BNL OPPIS SODIUM JET IONIZER CELL



SODIUM - JET IONIZER CELL FEATURES

1. Low sodium losses for a large (3.0 cm) cell aperture diameter
2. The ionizer cell can be biased to - 32.0 kV, for producing of a 35.0 keV H⁻ ion beam ready for injection to RFQ
3. The H⁻ polarization is higher due to:
 - a). Na vapor is completely confined within 1.4 kG ionizer magnetic field
 - b). Na vapor density in the Rb neutralization cell is reduced
 - c). energy separation of the ions produced outside the ionizer cell
 - d). energy for the spin-transfer collisions can be set optimal for efficient polarization (about 3.0 keV) transfer and ionization without the current losses

200 MeV polarimeter upgrade

Scint.
1.0x0.5x0.25

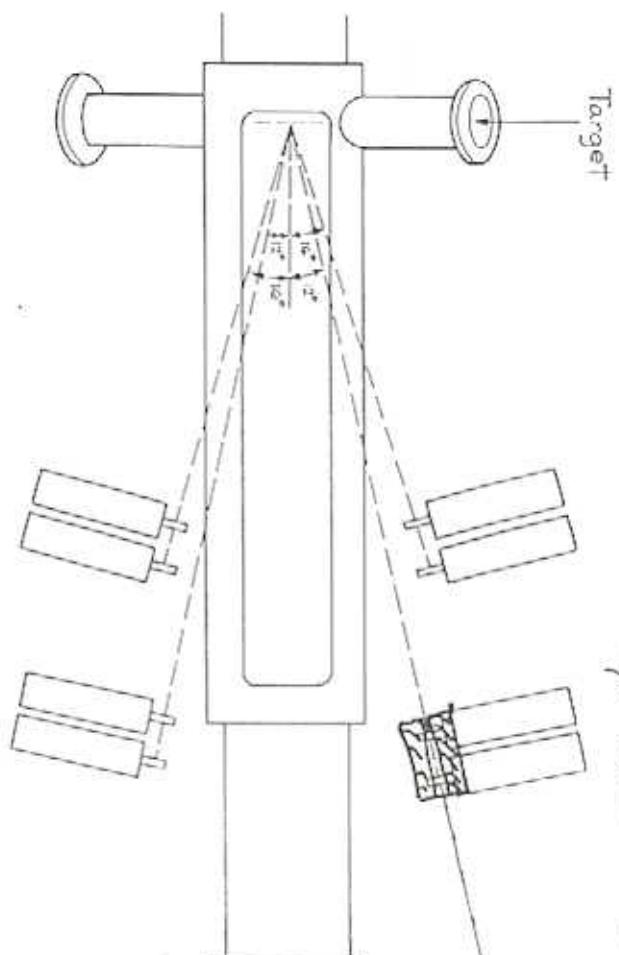
Copper
collimator
 ϕ
0.25 - 0.35

Lead
collim 2.0x2.0



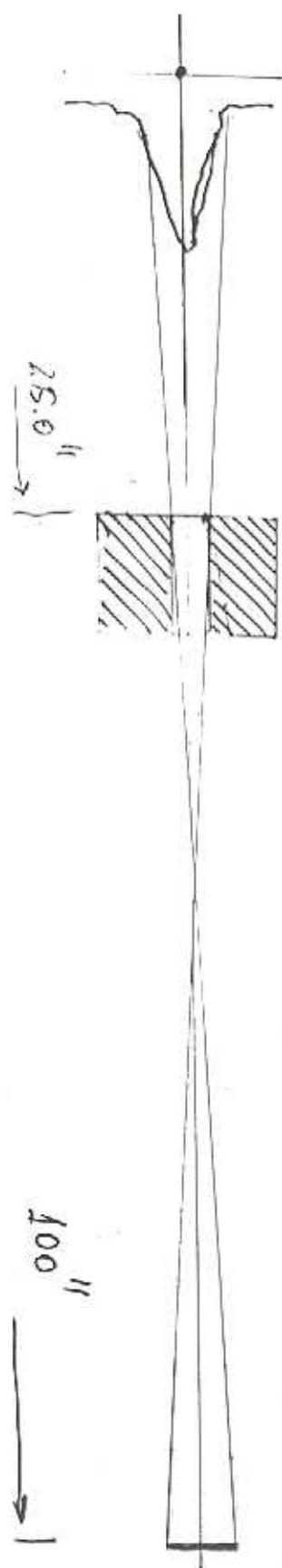
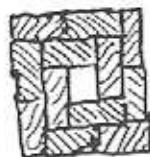
Target

52



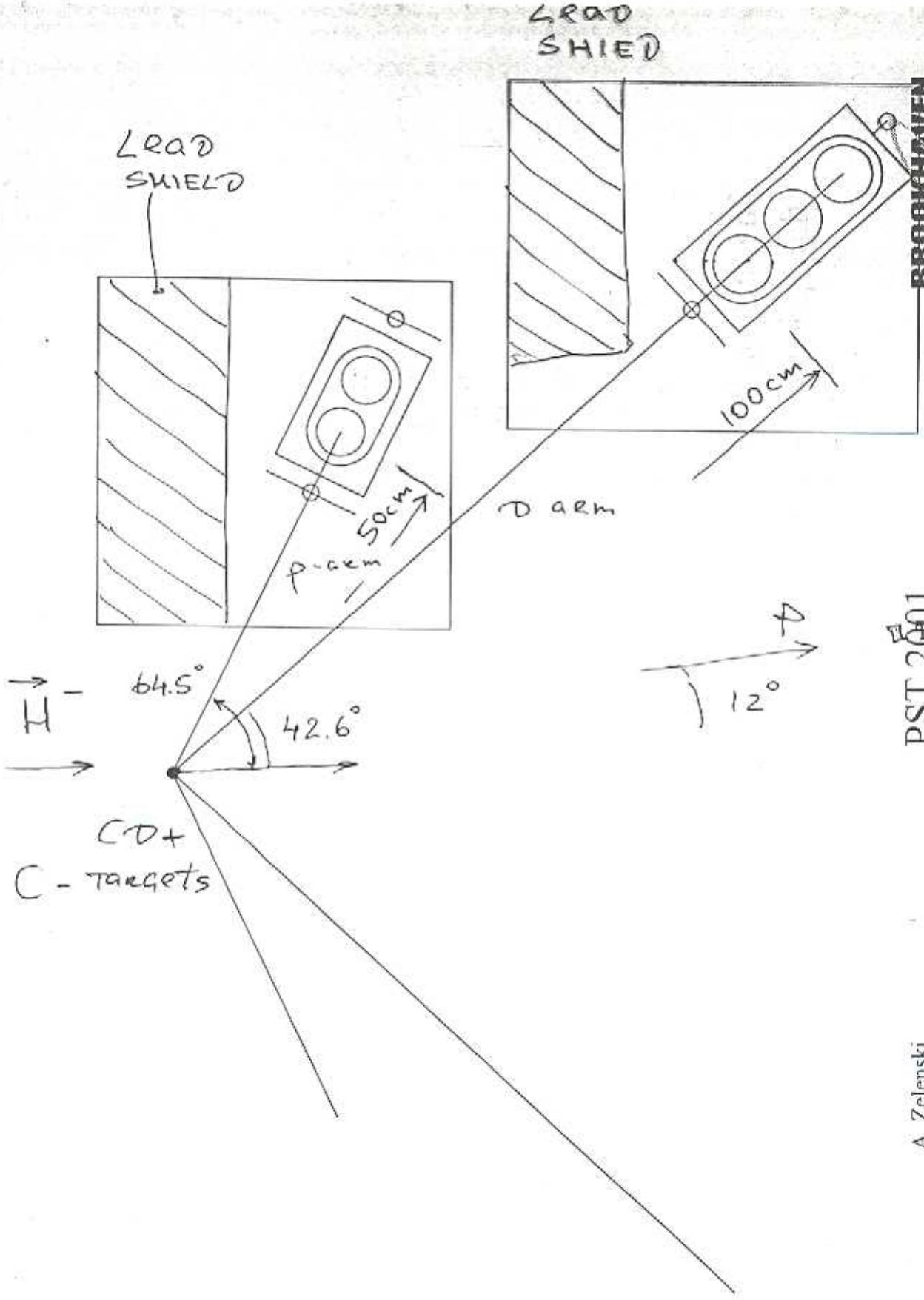
Collimator

2.0x2.0 - collimator

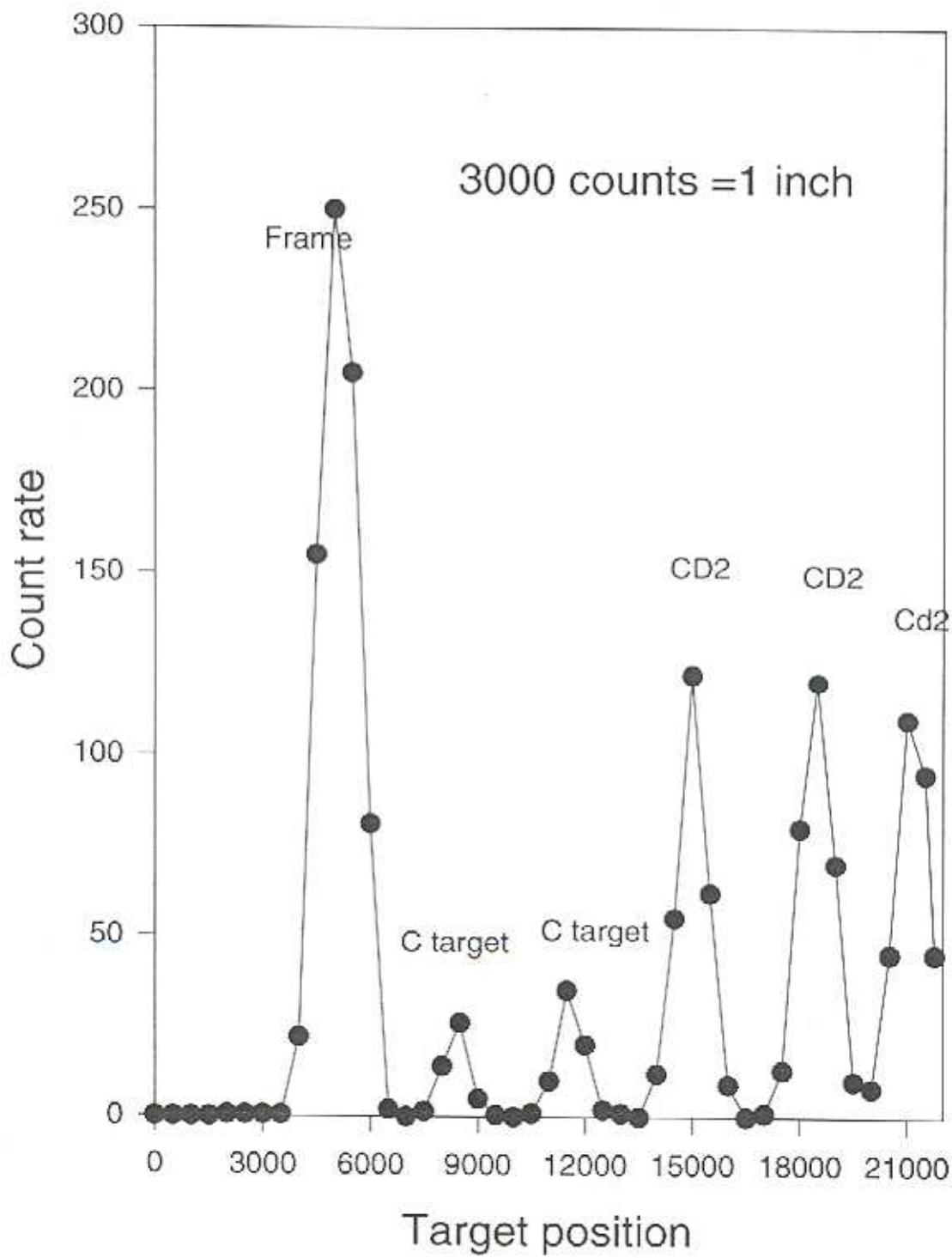


25.0"

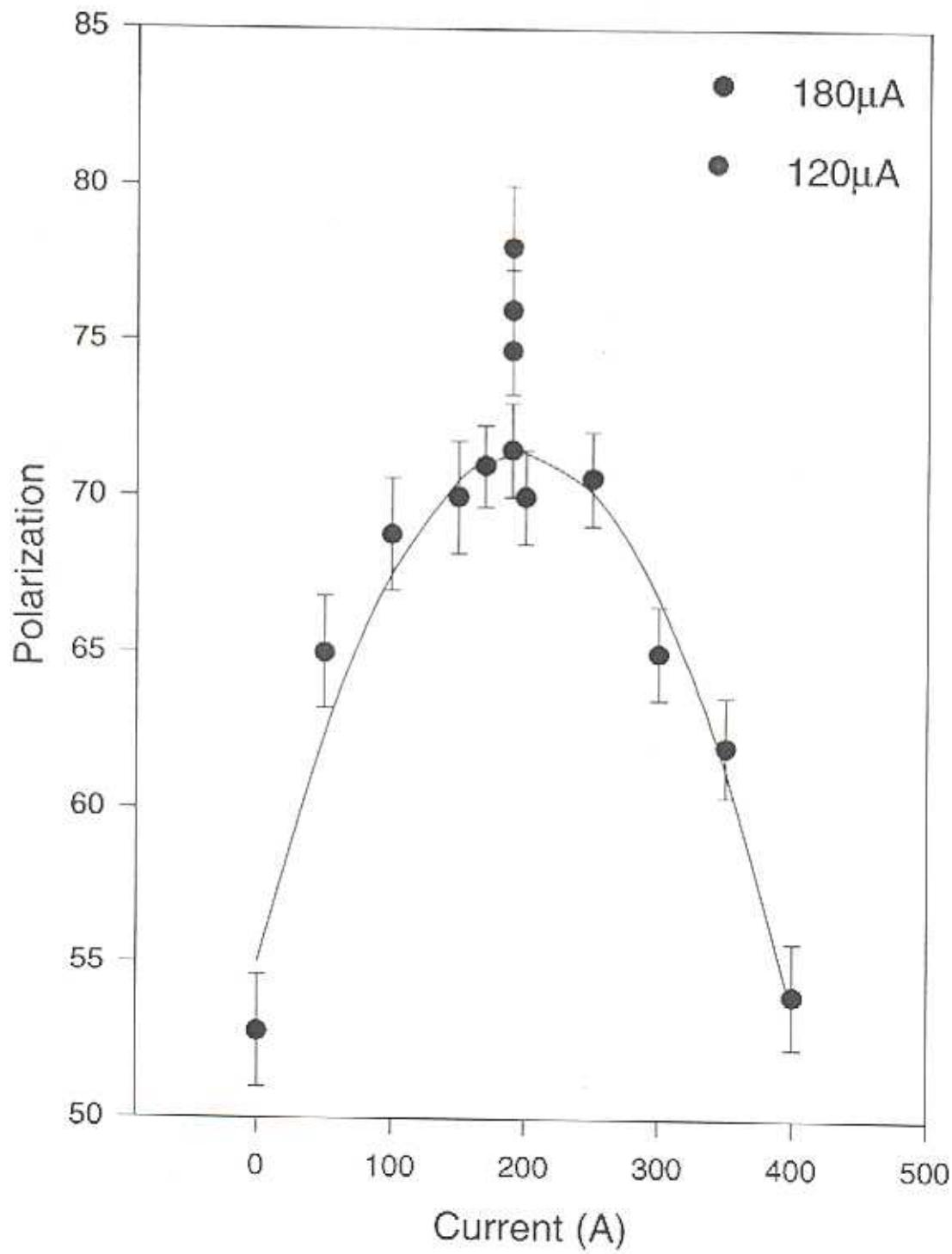
100"



Target scan



SPIN-ROTATOR Solenoid Field Scan



200 MeV POLARIMETER(12 degree-accidental)

STATUS:

PROCESSING

199

START

STOP

SAVE

EXIT

READING

PULSE	LEFT	RIGHT	CLK+	CLK-	POL.	ACC_L	ACC_R
57	139.0	31.0	1336.0	0.0	-0.0253833	0.0	2.0
58	49.0	97.0	0.0	1339.0		0.0	1.0
59	137.0	34.0	1336.0	0.0	-0.7592347	3.0	0.0
60	36.0	94.0	0.0	1344.0		1.0	0.0
61	136.0	40.0	1336.0	0.0	-0.0227953	0.0	1.0
62	35.0	91.0	0.0	1338.0		0.0	1.0
63	124.0	29.0	1336.0	0.0	-0.8755044	0.0	1.0
64	53.0	61.0	0.0	1341.0		1.0	0.0
65	127.0	40.0	1336.0	0.0	-0.0210239	0.0	1.0
66	41.0	92.0	0.0	1337.0		4.0	0.0
67	127.0	26.0	1336.0	0.0	-0.9273443	0.0	3.0
68	41.0	112.0	0.0	1338.0		0.0	0.0
69	106.0	40.0	1336.0	0.0	-0.7447725	0.0	0.0
70	48.0	113.0	0.0	1339.0		1.0	0.0
71	110.0	29.0	1336.0	0.0	-0.8442137	1.0	0.0
72	53.0	100.0	0.0	1338.0		1.0	1.0
73	150.0	37.0	1336.0	0.0	-0.7743603	1.0	2.0
74	57.0	109.0	0.0	1340.0		1.0	1.0
75	103.0	28.0	1336.0	0.0	-0.7323645	0.0	0.0
76	39.0	65.0	0.0	1339.0		1.0	0.0
77	113.0	37.0	1336.0	0.0	-0.735234	1.0	2.0

Left arm events (+,-):

4978.0-31.0 1041.0-38.0

Right arm events(+,-):

1340.0-44.0 3665.0-26.0

POLARIZATION (P,dP):

-0.7580054 0.01333734

 -75.8 ± 1.3

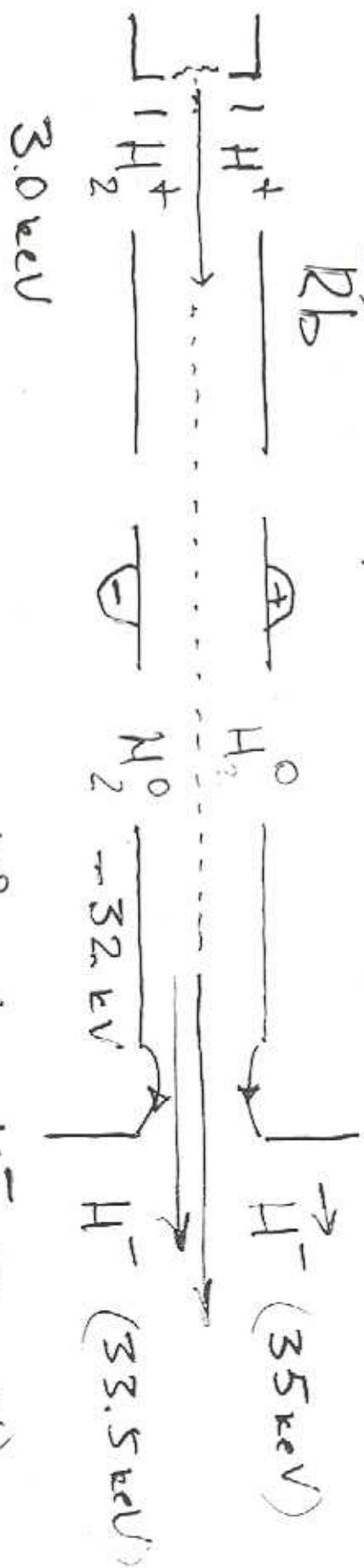
corrected -82%

RESTART

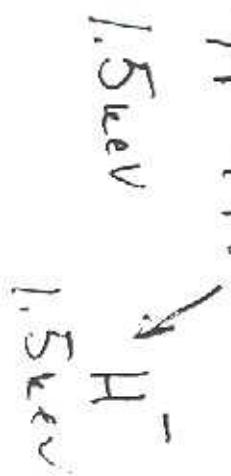
Wed Sep 26 13:56:07 EDT 2001

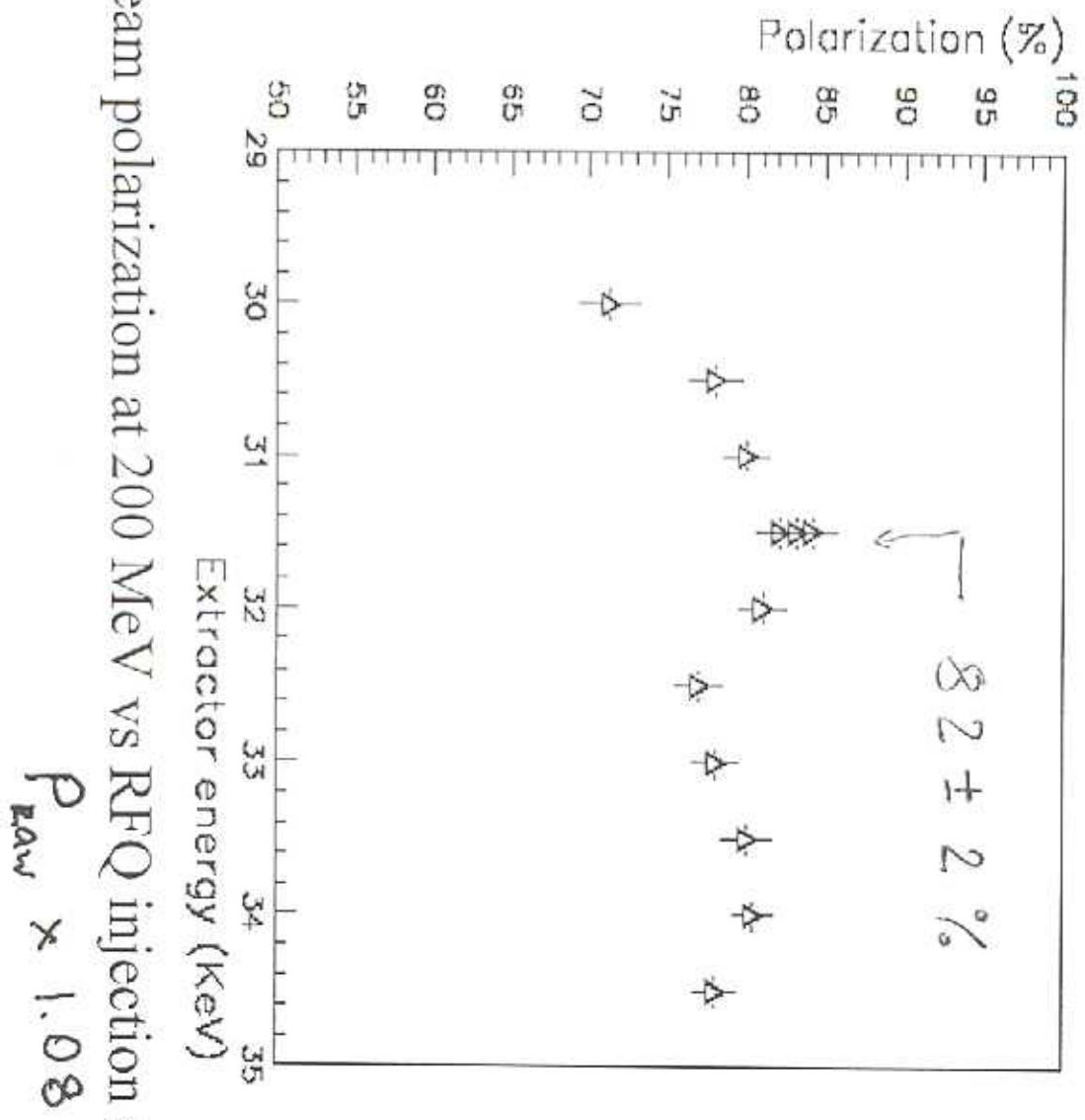
Polarization dilution due to
molecular H_2^+ ions from the ECR source

ECR
source
reflecting
plates
cell



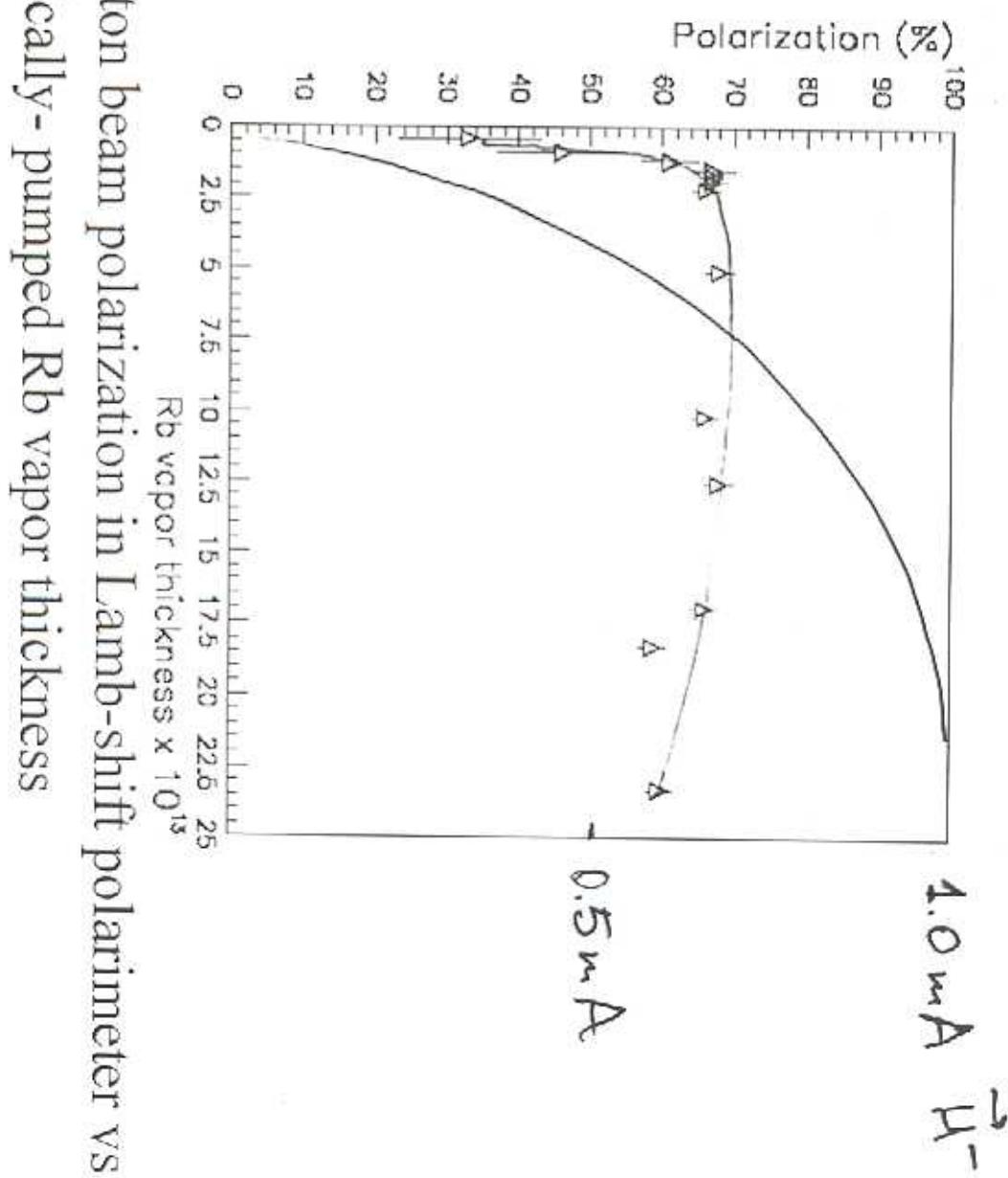
3.0 keV





H-beam polarization at 200 MeV vs RFQ injection energy

$$\rho_{\text{raw}} \times 1.08$$

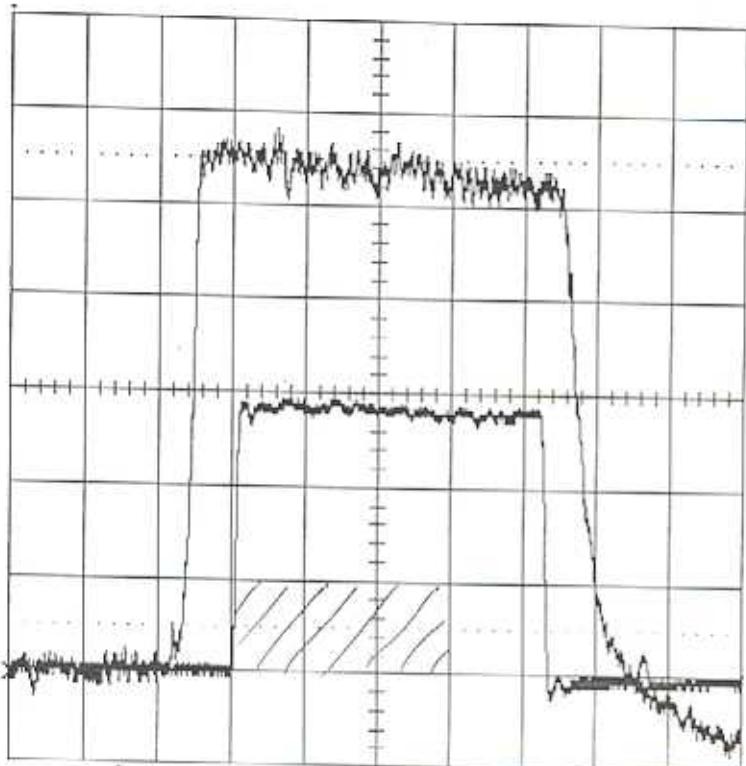


The proton beam polarization in Lamb-shift polarimeter vs the optically-pumped Rb vapor thickness

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1.10 mA
at 35 keV

0.58 mA
at 200 MeV

0.20 mA $\times 300 \mu\text{s}$
 $\rightarrow 4 \cdot 10^{11} \vec{p}/\text{pulse}$

The polarized H – ion current pulse: top trace-the OPPIS beam at 35 keV energy; bottom trace – the 200 MeV beam current. A vertical scale is 0.2 mA/div, a horizontal scale is 100 us/div.

7-2

**BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY
PROPOSAL INFORMATION QUESTIONNAIRE
LABORATORY DIRECTED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAM**

TITLE OF PROPOSAL: FEASIBILITY STUDY OF A 20-50 mA
POLARIZED H⁻ ION SOURCE FOR HIGH-ENERGY COLLIDERS

PROPOSAL TERM : OCTOBER 2001 TO : OCTOBER 2003

SUMMARY OF PROPOSAL

The objective of this LDRD project is a proof of principle of a very high intensity polarized H⁺ (D⁺) ion sources, based on spin-transfer collisions between atomic hydrogen beam (of a 1.0 – 5.0 keV energy) and optically-pumped alkali–metal vapors. The advantage of this technique is that atomic beam intensity is not space-charge limited, therefore an atomic H beam intensity of about 500 mA equivalent current through the polarizing cells was already demonstrated. With a 10-16 % ionization efficiency in the sodium or rubidium ionizer cell a polarized H- ion current of about 20-50 mA can be achieved (some beam losses occur in the intermediate helium gaseous ionizer and optically pumped Rb cells). Favorable results in obtaining a high (in excess of 80%) nuclear polarization in the spin-transfer collisions would finally solve the problem of a polarized beam injectors for high-energy accelerators and colliders. The first application will be the polarized beam intensity increase for future polarized RHIC luminosity upgrade and also for eRHIC proposal.

Proposal for 20-50 mA
polarized H⁻ ion source