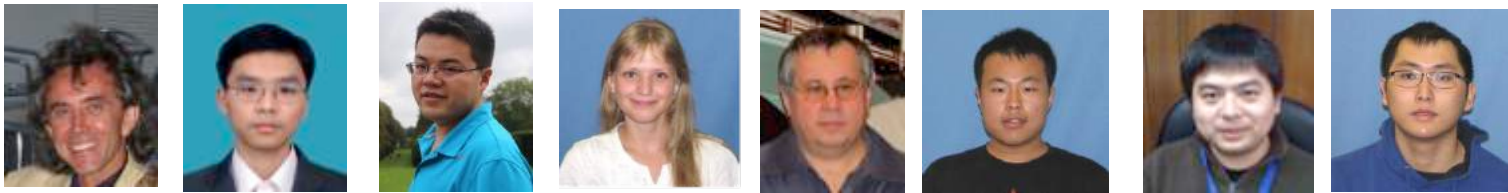


Coherent electron Cooling (CeC) experiment at RHIC

Vladimir N Litvinenko for CeC group

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Department of Physics and Astronomy, SBU
Collider-Accelerator Department, BNL
Center for Accelerator Science and Education

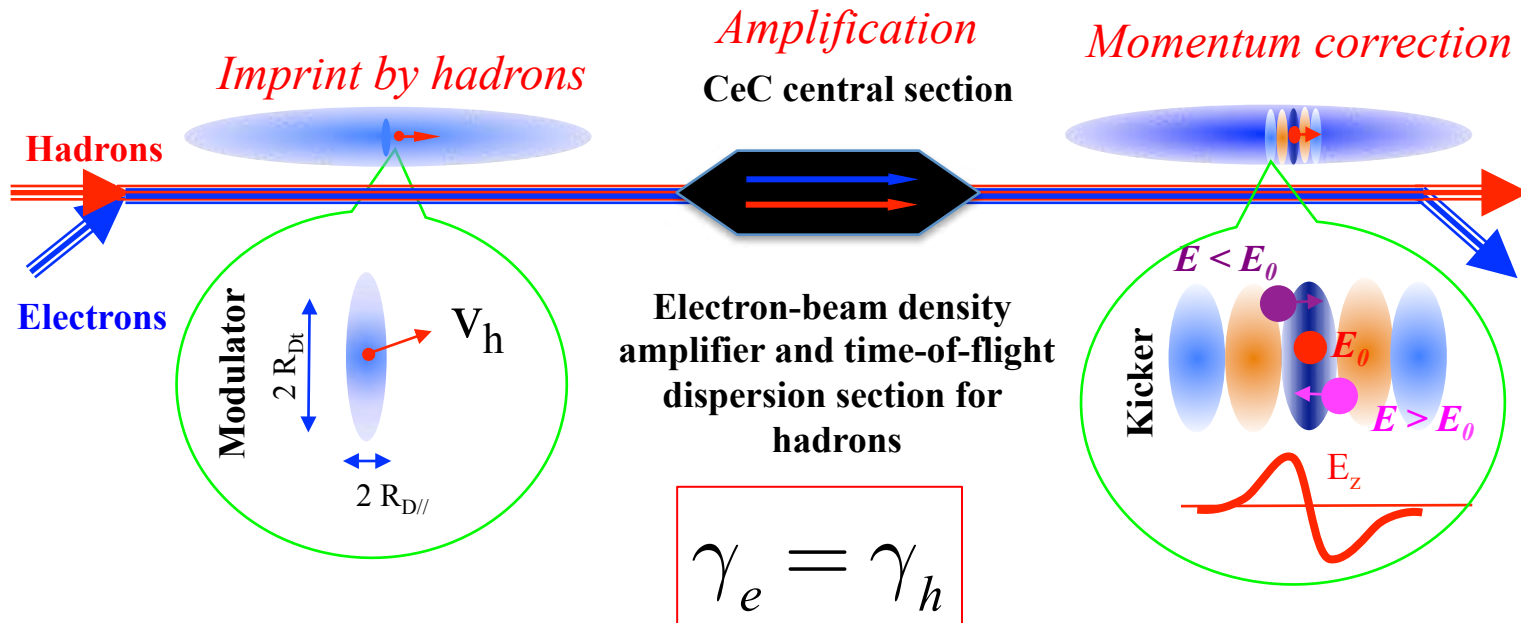
CAD MAC, December 1, 2020

Why we doing this?

- 2018 NAS Assessment of U.S.-Based Electron-Ion Collider Science: *The accelerator challenges are two fold: a high degree of polarization for both beams, and high luminosity.*
- April 2018 eRHIC pCDR review committee report:
“The major risk factors are strong hadron cooling of the hadron beams to achieve high luminosity, and the preservation of electron polarization in the electron storage ring. The Strong Hadron cooling [Coherent Electron Cooling (CeC)] is needed to reach $10^{34}/(\text{cm}^2\text{s})$ luminosity. Although the CeC has been demonstrated in simulations, the approved “proof of principle experiment” should have a highest priority for RHIC.”

What is Coherent electron Cooling

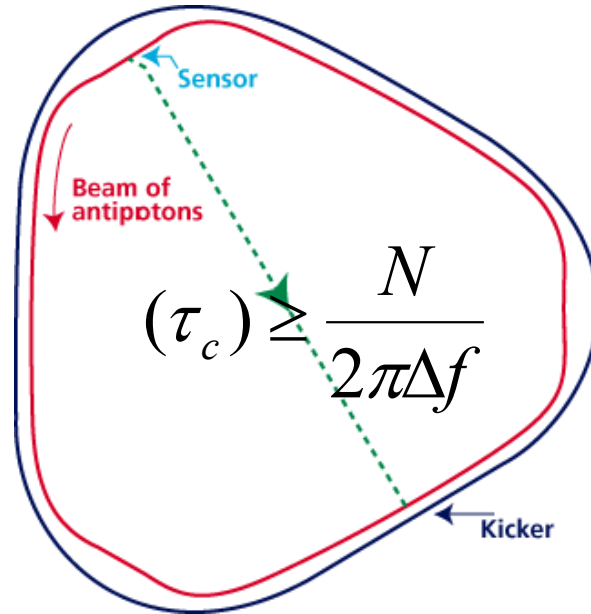
- Short answer – stochastic cooling of hadron beams with bandwidth at optical wave frequencies: 1 – 1000 THz
- Longer answer on next pages



Critical conditions for the stochastic cooler



S. van der Meer
1984 Nobel physics
prize



$$\langle x \rangle = \frac{1}{N_s} \sum_i x_i = \frac{1}{N_s} x_k + \frac{1}{N_s} \sum_{i \neq k} x_i$$

$$\tau_c = - \left(f_{rev} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{d\varepsilon}{dn} \right)^{-1} = \frac{N_s}{f_{rev}} \propto \frac{I_{peak}}{Z} \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta f}$$

$$N_s = \frac{\dot{N}}{\Delta f} = \frac{I_{peak}}{Ze} \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta f}$$

- ✓ **Linearity:** Amplifier must be linear (no saturation) and low noise
- ✓ **Overlapping:** Amplified signal induced by individual particle in the modulator (pick-up, sensor) must overlap with the particle in the kicker
- ✓ **Bandwidth:** Cooling decrement per turn can not exceed $1/N_s$, where N_s is number of the particles fitting inside the response time of the system: $\tau \sim 1/\Delta f$
- ✓ **Noise:** noise in the system should not significantly exceed system signal introduced by shot noise in the hadron beam

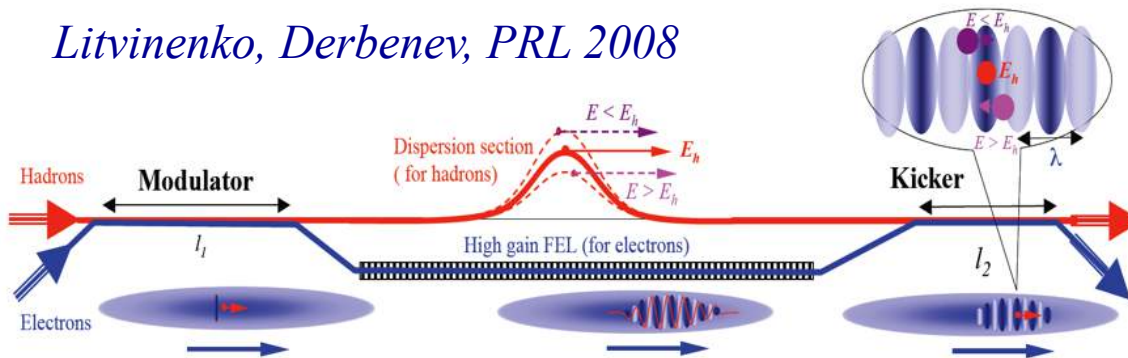
S. van der Meer, Rev. Mod.Phys. 57, (1985) p.689

S. van der Meer, 1972, Stochastic cooling of betatron oscillations in ISR, CERN/ISR-PO/72-31

RF stochastic cooling is reaching its limits at ~ 10 GHz bandwidth

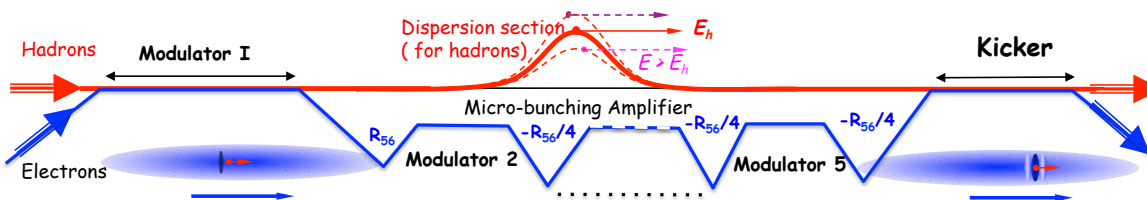
CeC schemes

Litvinenko, Derbenev, PRL 2008



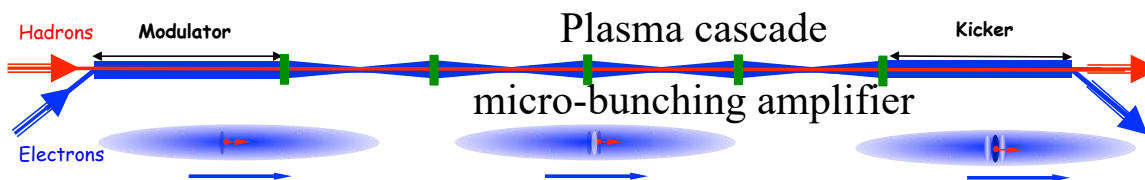
High gain FEL amplifier

Ratner, PRL 2013



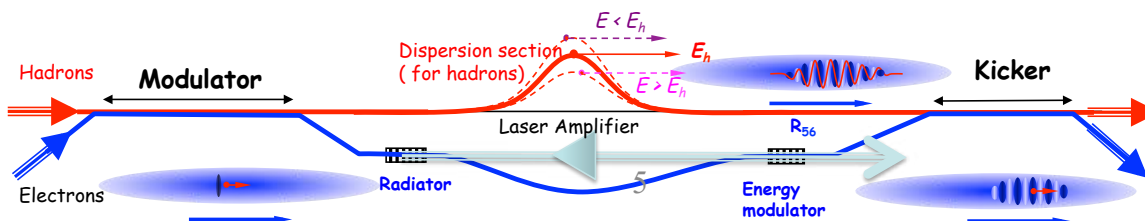
Multi-Chicane Microbunching amplifier

Litvinenko, Wang, Kayran, Jing, Ma, 2017



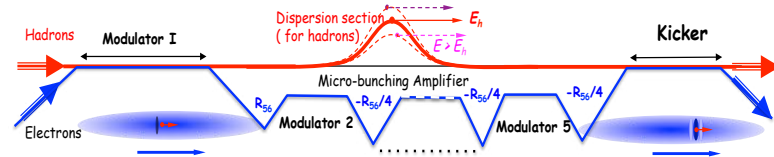
Plasma-Cascade Microbunching amplifier

Litvinenko, Cool 13

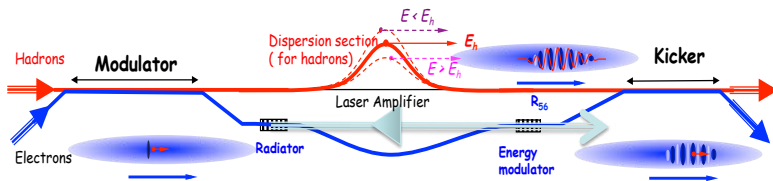
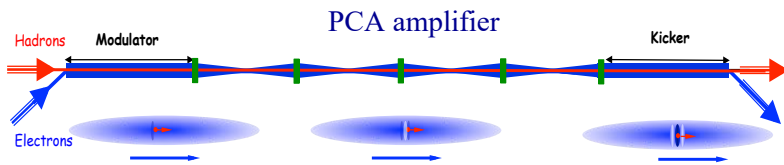


Hybrid laser-beam amplifier

What can be tested experimentally?

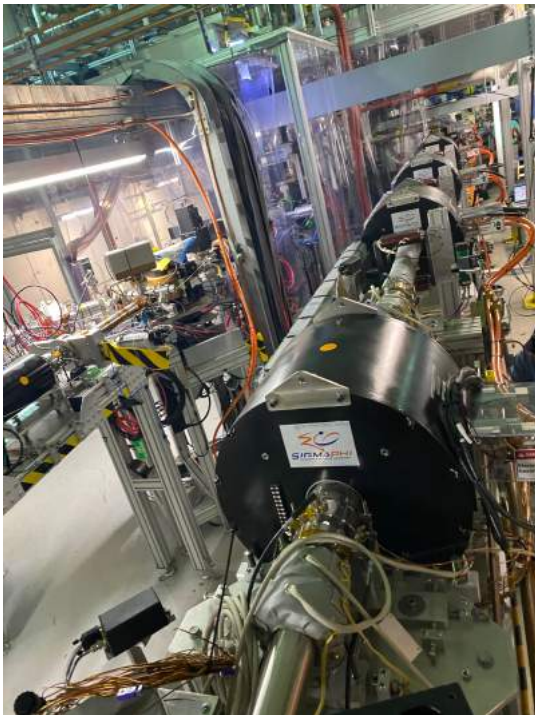
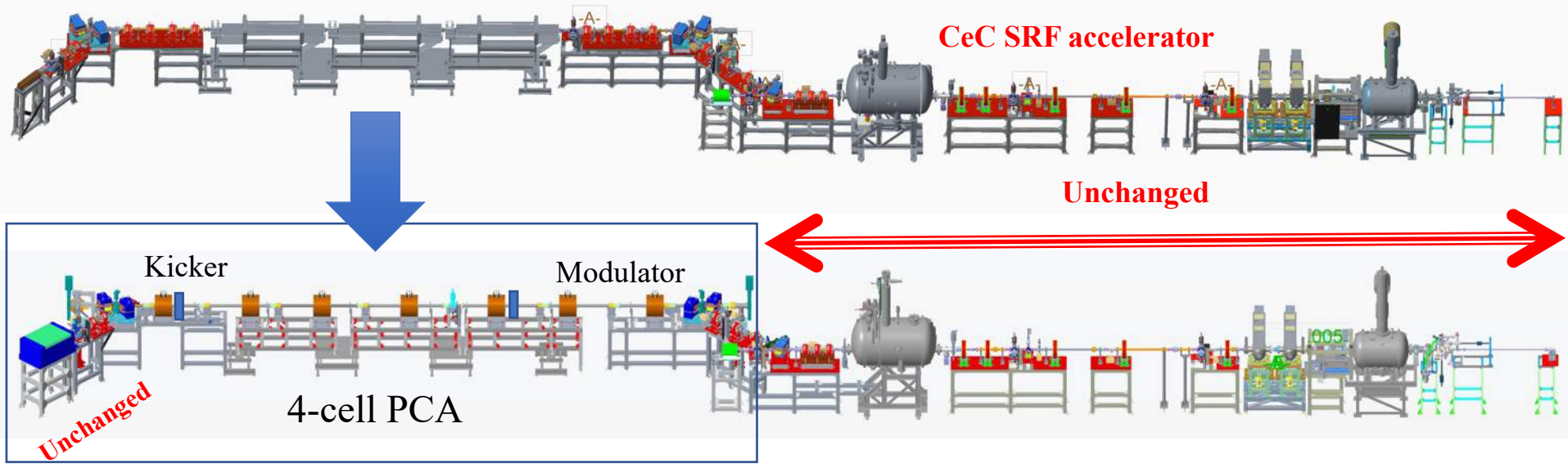


Cooling test would require significant modification of the RHIC lattice & superconducting magnets with cost exceeding \$20M.

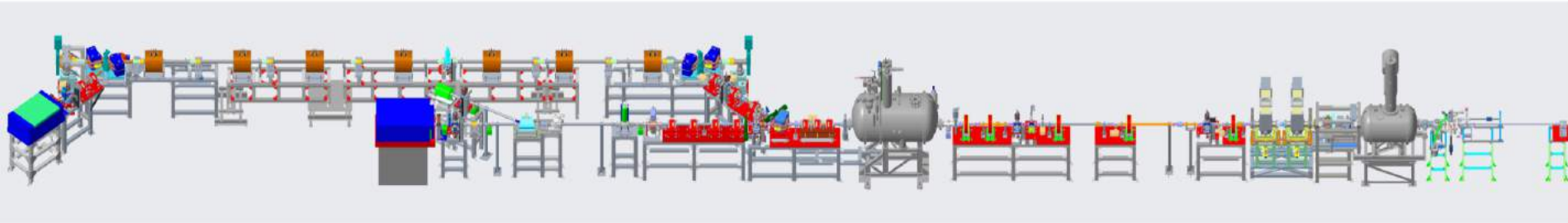


Cooling test would require significant modification of the RHIC lattice & superconducting magnets with cost exceeding \$20M

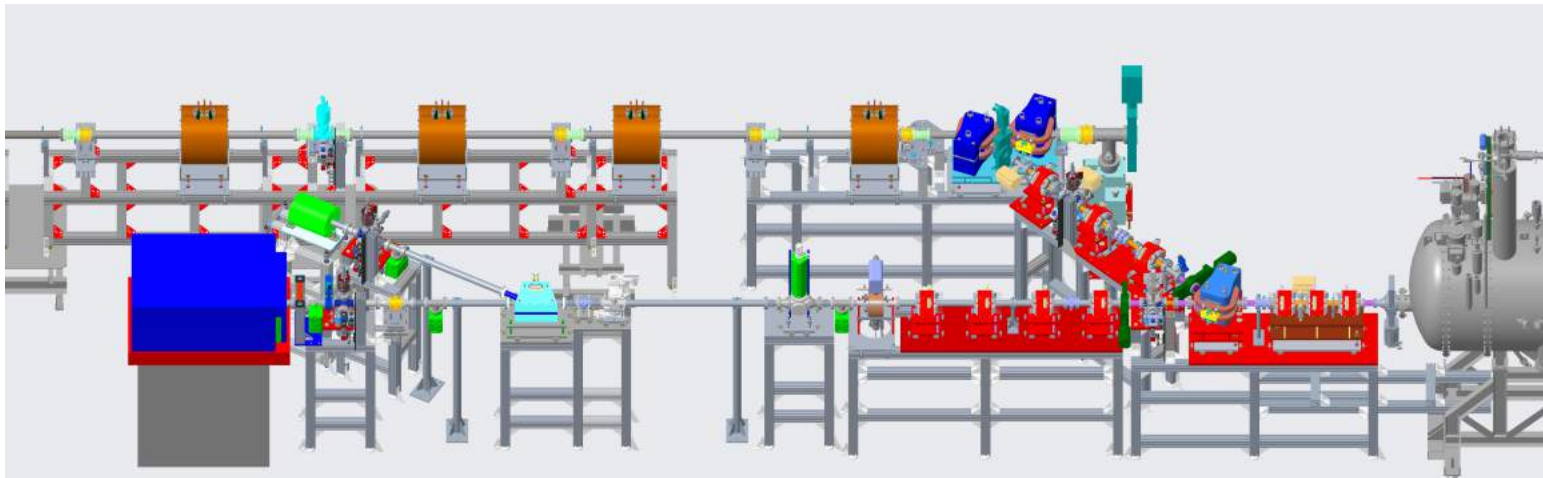
New CeC PCA Beamline: Run 2020



CeC project: FY20-FY23



- Main additions for Run 2021 is the time-resolved diagnostics beam-line (TRDBL)
 - Will allow to evaluate local beam quality of electron beam with time resolution of 1 psec
 - Critical for achieving KPP for Run 2021



Run 2020 Accomplishments

- We demonstrated Key Performance Parameters (KPP) for this run.
- Completed analysis of the key experimental data collected during the Run 20.
- Confirmed strong amplification in Plasma Cascade Amplifier (PCA) and presence of ion imprint in the electron beam.
- Early completion of all main milestones for this run:
 - **Milestone CEC11030: Necessary Beam Parameters (KPP) established for Run 20**
 - **Milestone CEC11040 “Investigation of plasma cascade amplification”**
 - **Milestone CEC11050 “Investigation of the ion imprint in the electron beam”**
- We continue simulation of the beam-dynamics and CeC performance
- The time-resolved diagnostics beam-line is under installation at IP2

Table 2-1: Electron beam KPP

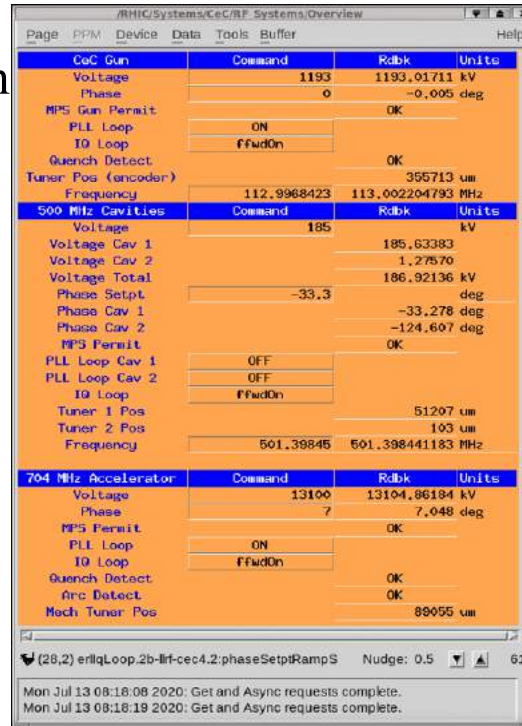


Parameter		
Lorentz factor	28.5	✓
Repetition frequency, kHz	78.2	✓
Electron beam full energy, MeV	14.56	✓
Total charge per bunch, nC	1.5	✓
Average beam current, μA	117	✓
Ratio of the noise power in the electron beam to the Poisson noise limit	<100	✓
RMS momentum spread $\sigma_p = \sigma_p/p$, rms	$\leq 1.5 \times 10^{-3}$	✓
Normalized rms slice emittance, $\mu\text{m rad}$	≤ 5	✓

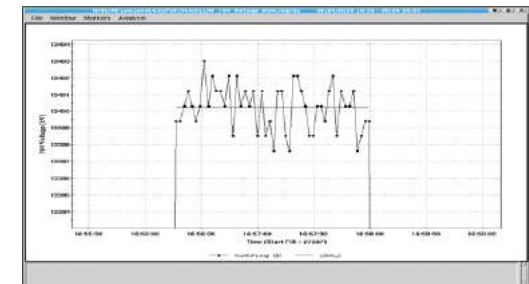
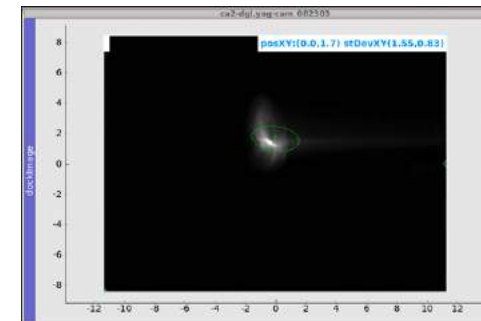
Accelerator system and Beam energy



- According to the simulation using magnetic measurements results: the dipole current should be 93.9 A for $\gamma=28.5$, $pc=14.5545$ MeV
- An approximate relation between pc and dipole current is: 0.155 MeV/A, e.g.
- $pc[\text{MeV}]=0.15500 \cdot I[\text{A}]$.

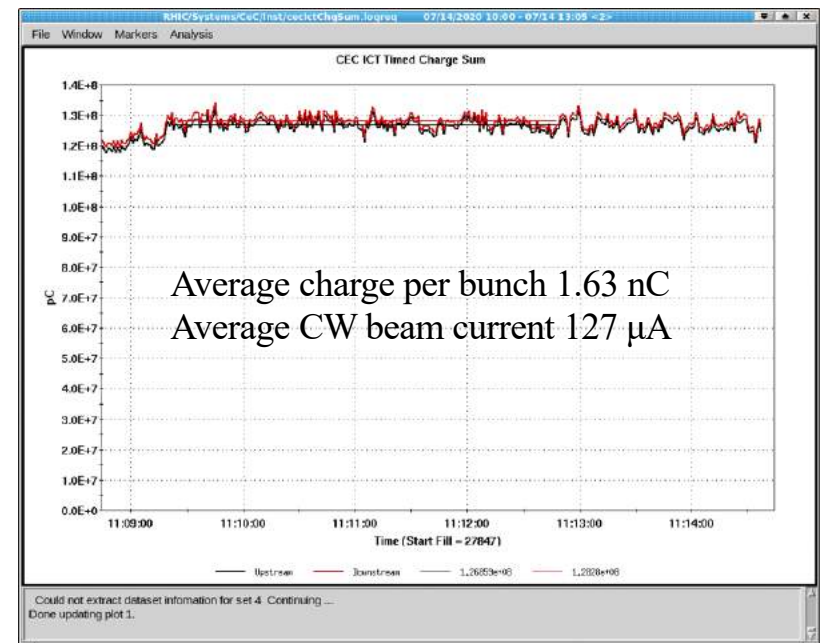
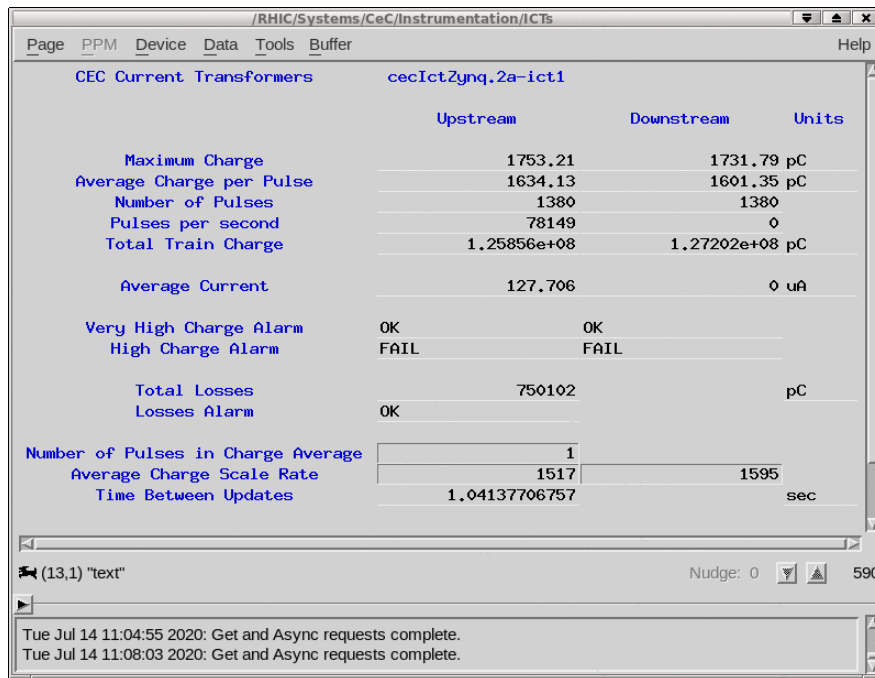


Description	Max Curr [A]	Curr Stpt[A]	Curr Rdbk [A]
Triple Quad 1	6.4	0	0.00004
Triplet Quad 2	6.4	0	0.00003
Triplet Quad 3	6.4	0	-0.00007
First Dipole P5	112	96.2	96.20018
Dog Leg Quad 1	6.4	0	-0.00011



- **Maximum energy with this setting is 14.92 [MeV], $\gamma=29.2$, 2.5% above $\gamma=28.5$**
- **Linac has additional 2.2% head room to operate at 13.4 MV**

Charge per bunch and CW beam current



Standard settings for 1.5 nC bunch operation



RHIC/Systems/CeC/RF Systems/Overview

Page PPM Device Data Tools Buffer Help

CeC Gun	Command	Rdbk	Units
Voltage	1193	1193.01711	kV
Phase	0	0.005	deg
MPS Gun Permit		OK	
PLL Loop	ON		
IQ Loop	ffwd0n		
Quench Detect		OK	
Tuner Pos (encoder)		354987	um
Frequency	112.9968423	113.002204793	MHz
500 MHz Cavities	Command	Rdbk	Units
Voltage	185		kV
Voltage Cav 1		185.67528	
Voltage Cav 2		1.26747	
Voltage Total		186.91833	kV
Phase Setpt	-37		deg
Phase Cav 1		-36.996	deg
Phase Cav 2		-127.656	deg
MPS Permit		OK	
PLL Loop Cav 1	OFF		
PLL Loop Cav 2	OFF		
IQ Loop	ffwd0n		
Tuner 1 Pos		51165	um
Tuner 2 Pos		89	um
Frequency	501.39845	501.398441183	MHz
704 MHz Accelerator	Command	Rdbk	Units
Voltage	13100	13101.28055	kV
Phase	-6	-5.993	deg
MPS Permit		OK	
PLL Loop	ON		
IQ Loop	ffwd0n		
Quench Detect		OK	
Arc Detect		OK	
Mech Tuner Pos		89046	um
Tuner Piezo			V
Frequency	703.95841	703.958410	MHz

(28,2) erllqLoop.2b-llrf-cec4.2:phaseSetptRampS Nudge: 1 363

high limit
Sat Jul 4 20:40:36 2020: Value sent for (11,2)

RHIC/Systems/CeC/Magnet PS

Page PPM Device Data Tools Buffer Help

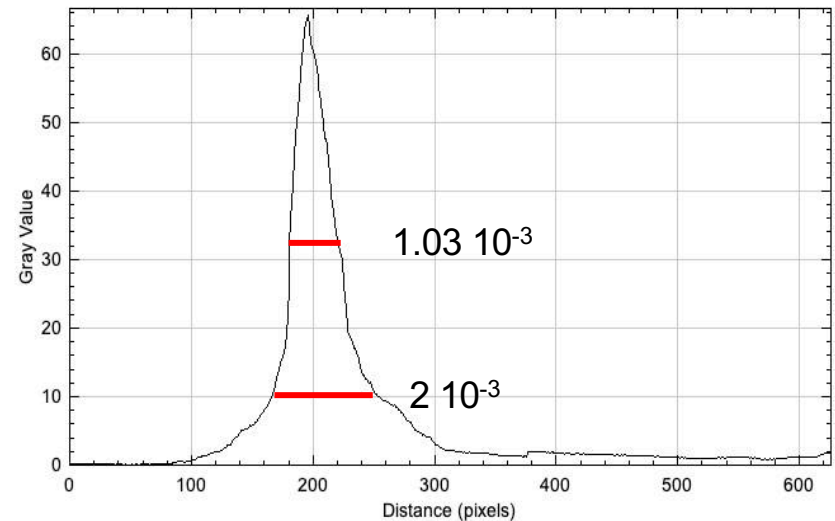
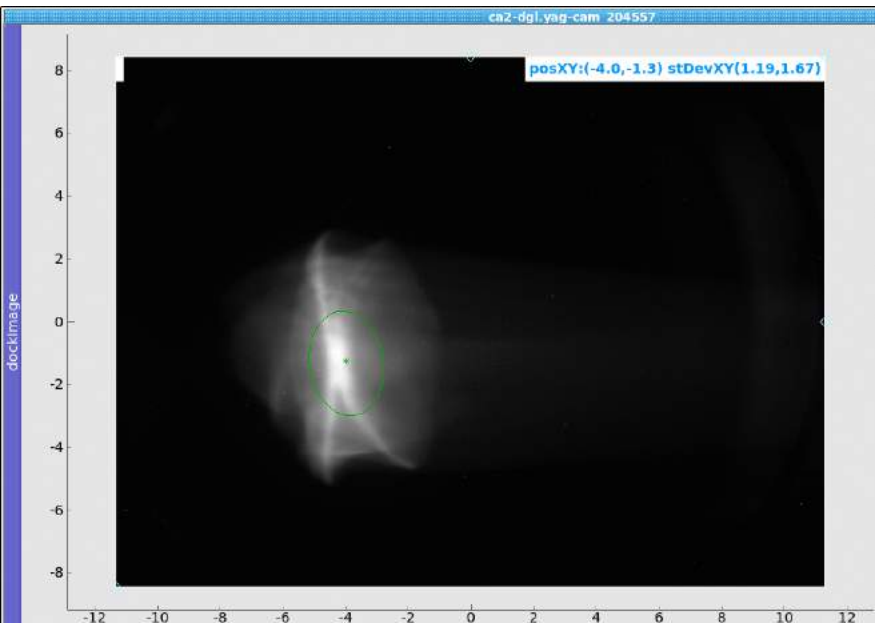
Low Energy Beamline	Description	Max Curr [A]	Curr Stpt[A]	Curr Rdbk [A]	Volt
cs2-gun.sol-ps	SRF gun solenoid	13.4	8.23	8.22877	
cs2-inj.sol11-ps	LEBT solenoid 1	8.4	-2.77	-2.77107	
cs2-inj.sol12-ps	LEBT solenoid 2	8.4	3.02	3.01952	
cs2-inj.sol13-ps	LEBT solenoid 3	8.4	-2.94	-2.94105	
cs2-inj.sol14-ps	LEBT solenoid 4	8.4	3.19	3.18940	
cs2-inj.sol15-ps	LEBT solenoid 5	8.4	-3.95	-3.95049	
cs2-gun.tv1-ps	Gun Vertical Corr 1	1	0	0.00003	
cs2-gun.th1-ps	Gun Horizontal Corr 1	1	0	0.00000	
cs2-gun.tv2-ps	Gun Vertical Corr 2	5	-1.21346	-1.21336	
cs2-gun.th2-ps	Gun Horizontal Corr 2	5	-0.0534179	-0.05306	
cs2-inj.tv1-ps	LEBT Vertical Corr 1	5	0.289347	0.28938	
cs2-inj.th1-ps	LEBT Horizontal Corr 1	5	0.199696	0.19974	
cs2-inj.tv2-ps	LEBT Vertical Corr 2	0.5	-0.0437255	-0.04370	
cs2-inj.th2-ps	LEBT Horizontal Corr 2	2	0.147285	0.14678	
cs2-inj.tv3-ps	LEBT Vertical Corr 3	2	0.356849	0.35671	
cs2-inj.th3-ps	LEBT Horizontal Corr 3	2	-0.536859	-0.53678	
cs2-inj.tv4-ps	LEBT Vertical Corr 4	2	-0.104297	-0.10396	
cs2-inj.th4-ps	LEBT Horizontal Corr 4	2	-0.0279625	-0.02776	
cs2-inj.tv5-ps	LEBT Vertical Corr 5	2	-0.355008	-0.35613	
cs2-inj.th5-ps	LEBT Horizontal Corr 5	2	-0.0771666	-0.07809	
cs2-inj.tv6-ps	LEBT Vertical Corr 6	2	0.263399	0.26320	
cs2-inj.th6-ps	LEBT Horizontal Corr 6	2	-0.116311	-0.11617	
cs2-inj.tv7-ps	LEBT Vertical Corr 7	2	-0.145216	-0.14491	
cs2-inj.th7-ps	LEBT Horizontal Corr 7	2	-0.0548503	-0.05461	
cs2-inj.tv8-ps	LEBT Vertical Corr 8	2	-0.102304	-0.10316	
cs2-inj.th8-ps	LEBT Horizontal Corr 8	2	-0.466461	-0.46763	
cs2-inj.tv9-ps	LEBT Vertical Corr 9	5	-0.0504025	-0.05025	
cs2-inj.th9-ps	LEBT Horizontal Corr 9	5	-0.136048	-0.13560	
cs2-inj.tv10-ps	LEBT Vertical Corr 10	5	-0.0155594	-0.01529	
cs2-inj.th10-ps	LEBT Horizontal Corr 10	5	-1.13363	-1.13352	

(1,4) "text" Nudge: 0.01 80

Sat Jul 4 21:12:41 2020: Value sent for (37,4)
Sat Jul 4 21:12:49 2020: Value sent for (37,4)

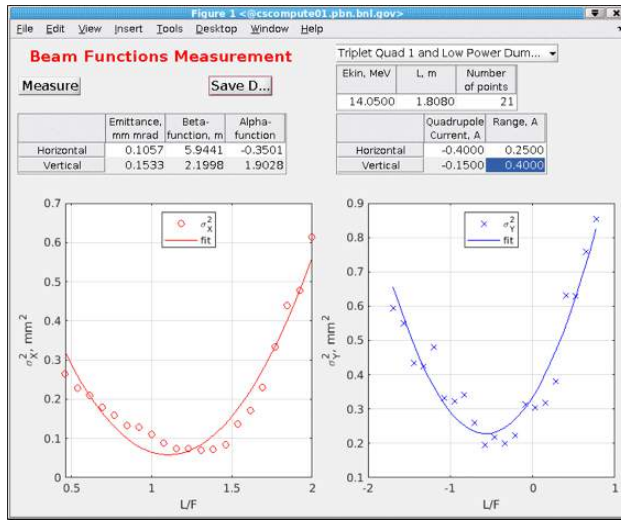
Full beam energy spread

YAG screen in the dogleg: no quadrupoles, $D_h=1.3$ m

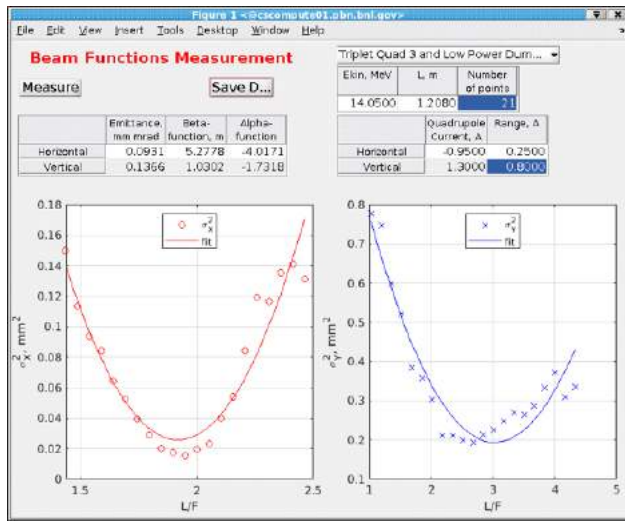


Scaling: 31 pixels per 1 mm, FWHM energy spread is $1.03 \cdot 10^{-3}$;
RMS energy spread is $4.4 \cdot 10^{-4}$

Projected emittances



- **Projected emittances** are, by definition, larger than **slice emittances**.
- Plot shows measured geometrical projected emittance, which are $\gamma\beta \sim 28.5$ times smaller than normalized values
- Measured values of horizontal normalized emittance are 2.8 ± 0.2 mm rad and for the vertical normalized are 4.3 ± 0.6 mm rad.



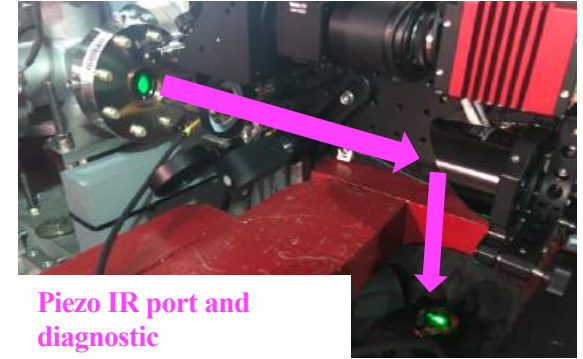
- **Slice emittances definitely satisfy the KPP.**

The e-beam noise level



IR port and diagnostic

- Beam noise in the electron beam was evaluated using technique established during Run 19
 - The THz beam noise power was measured using power of IR radiation from the first dipole magnet. The IR power was measured by the Gentec broad-band IR detector connected to a lock-in amplifier synchronized with pulsing electron beam.
 - IR radiation from the bending magnet was periodically blocked, e.g. we used modulation-demodulation technique to eliminate effect of X-rays from dumped beam on the IR detector (very important!)
- The baseline power level (e.g. power from the Poisson shot noise) was measured using long low charge (~ 300 pC) beam propagating in relaxed low-beam transport lattice. Such measurements were in good agreement with simulation.
- In all measurements the measured IR power was normalized to measured average beam current
- The power of electron beam with 1.5 nC per bunch and the nominal compression (see slide 5) were compared with the baseline level



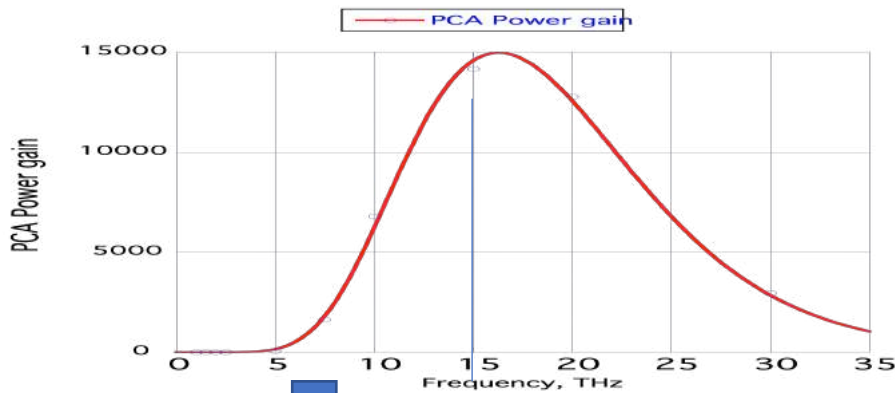
Piezo IR port and diagnostic

- **Summary of results (see back-up slides for details)**
- **Measured ratio of the noise power in the electron beam to the Poisson noise limit is more than 2 and less than 12**
- **Beam noise satisfy KPP**

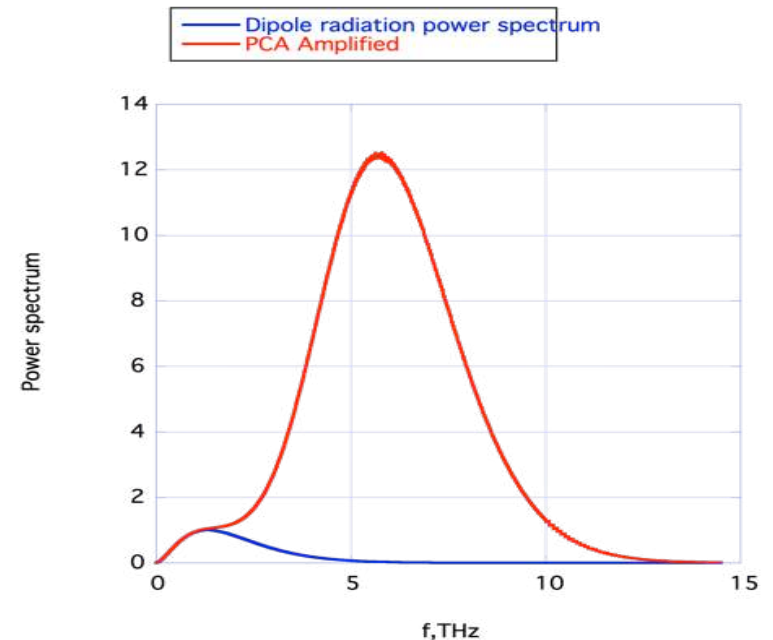
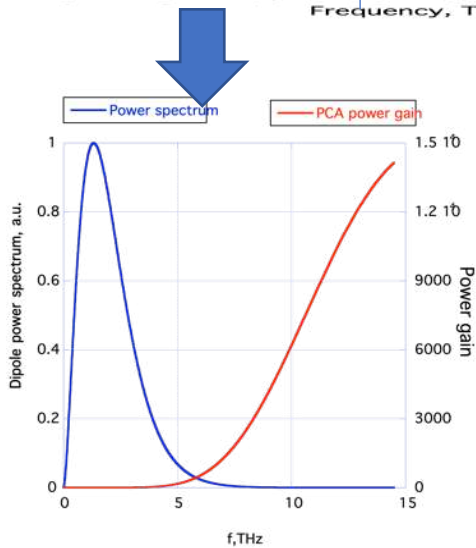
The PCA studies



- Initially we observed 5-fold increase in the power of the broad-band radiation from the dipole magnet when a high-gain micro-bunching PCA lattice was used
- In late July – early August the PCA power-boost was increased to **200-fold**
- Weak overlap of PCA gain curve and the radiation spectrum from the dipole is the reason the measured PCA boost of the dipole radiation is in hundreds, not in thousands. Simulated PCA power gain peaks at 16.5 THz at 15,000 (with peak amplitude gain of 122.5)
- Detailed analysis shows that maximum PCA amplitude gain was ~ 380 , e.g. exceeded the design value (122.5 at 16.5 THz) by more than 3-fold.



With simulated PCA amplitude gain of 120 the predicted increase in the radiated power is 21.8 X



The Ion Imprint studies

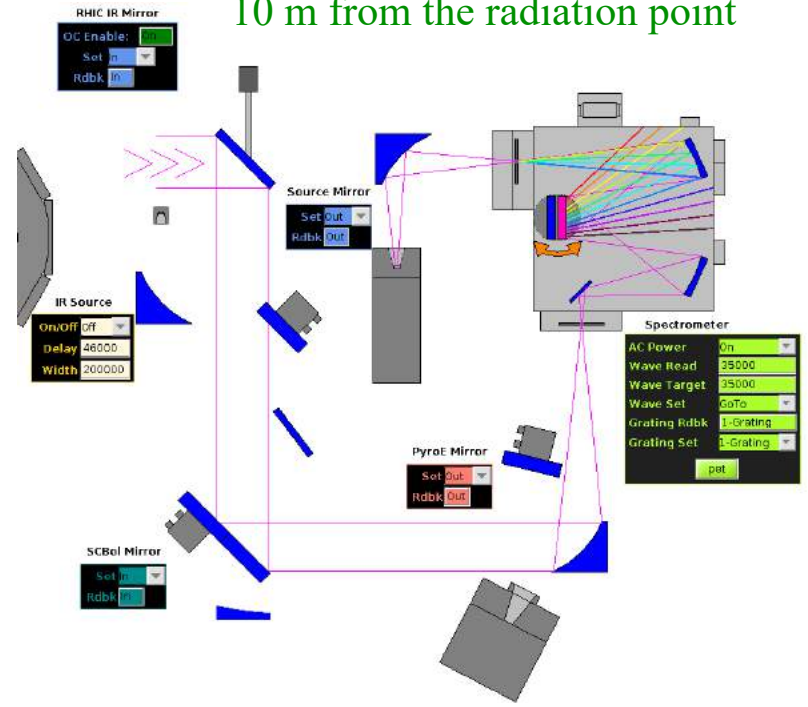
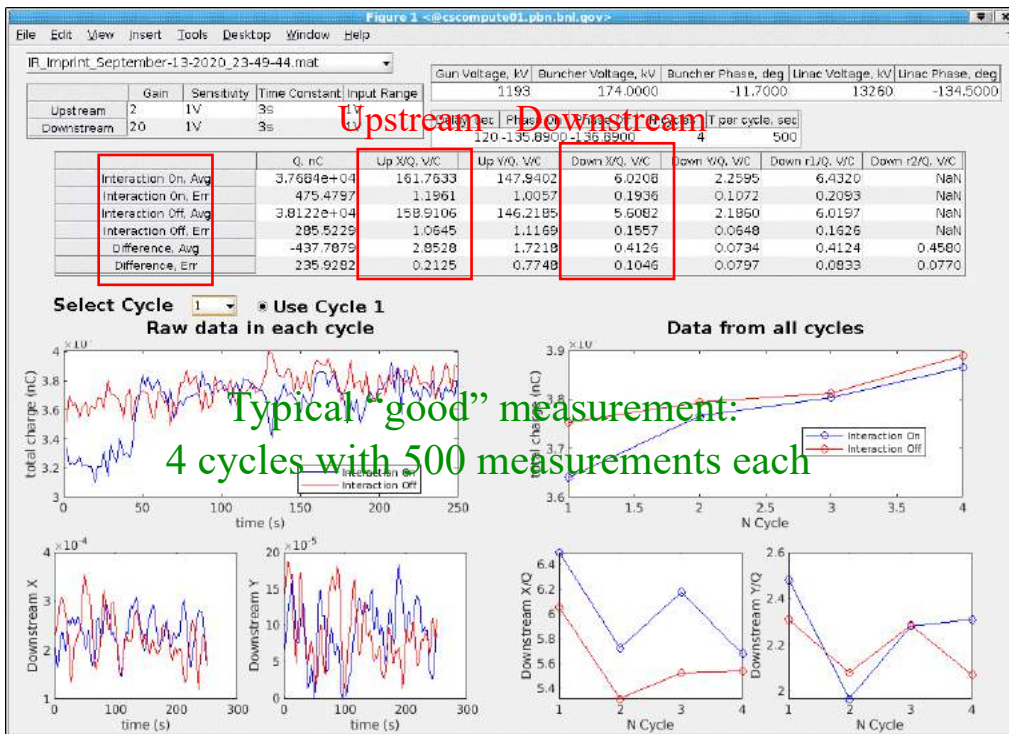


- We observed clear presence of the ion imprint in the electron beam resulting in increase of the e-beam radiation at 35 μm with average imprint of

$$\langle \text{imprint} \rangle = 4.7\% \pm 0.4\%(\text{systematic}) \pm 0.3(\text{random})\%$$

- We applied PCA to boost radiation at 35 μm at the level detectable by current IR detectors after the spectrometer

Downstream IR diagnostics
10 m from the radiation point



Off-line Data analysis

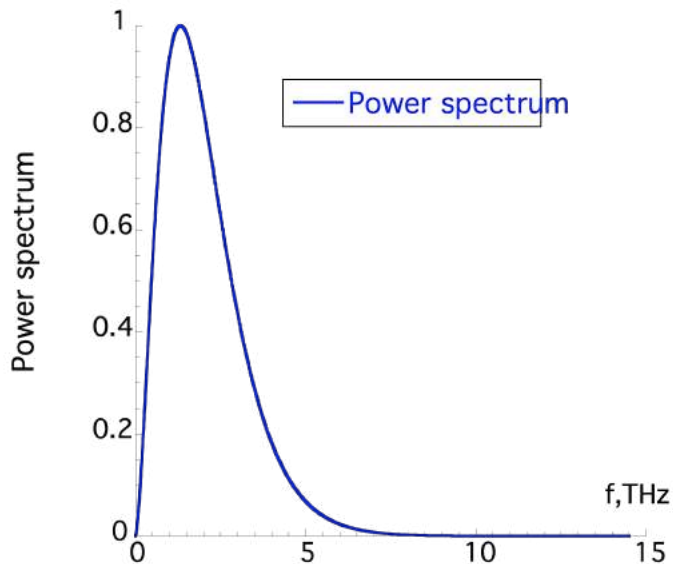


- Imprint of the ion beam: compared power of the IR radiation from electron beam overlapping with (ON) or separated from (OFF) the ion bunch
- This was done in two measurement modes:
 - (A) Measuring the broad-band radiation from electron beam with low peak current and relaxed lattice (no PCA)
 - (B) Measuring power at 35 μm and using high-gain PCA lattice
- We analysed 28 completed and saved scans with total of 105 “ON-OFF” cycles (in average there was 3.75 cycles per scan).
 - Each scan was characterized by 76 parameters
 - In addition, each cycle was characterized by 124 parameters to define quality of the cycle and detect possible errors (mirrors in wrong position, failure of a major system, failure of data login, etc..)
- A dedicated application analyzed saved data and calculated significant portion data for each individual cycle
- *Two scans were eliminated: one because of the operator errors (mirror was off) and the other because of erratic behavior of the CeC accelerator (tracked to instability in the laser feed-back system)*

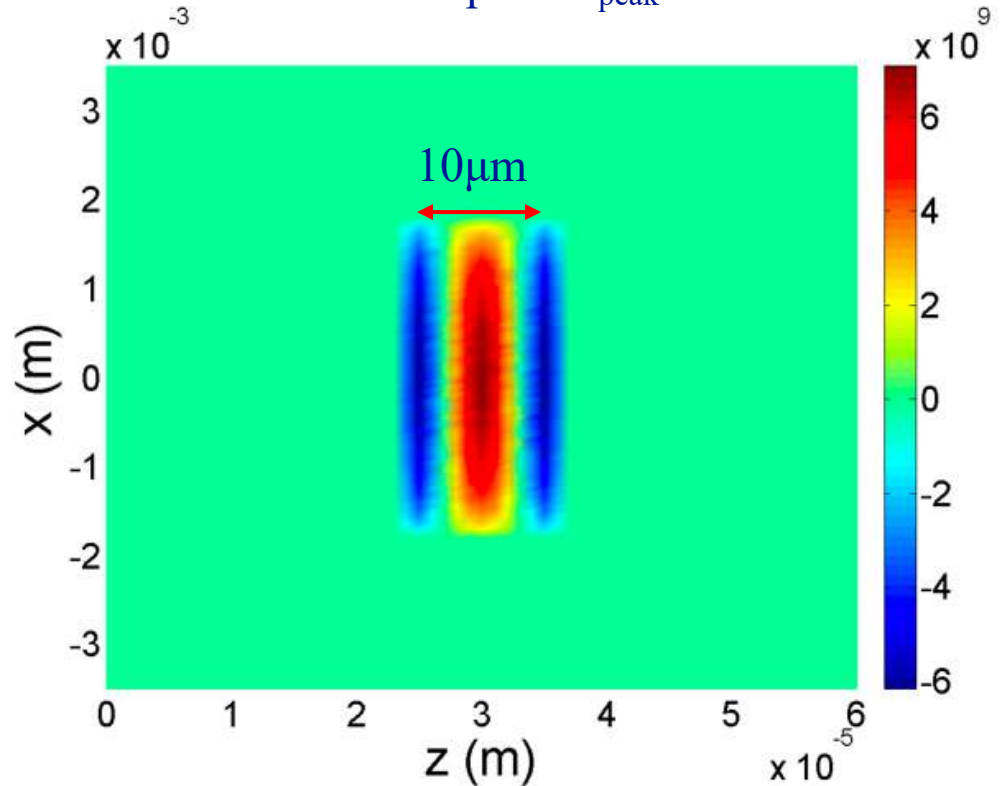
Off-line Data analysis – cont..

- Measurements using broad-band radiation resulted in null results: e.g. imprint of $-0.04\% \pm 0.8\%$
- We attribute it to the absence harmonic of ion imprint at low frequencies ~ 1 THz where dipole radiation peaks.

Dipole power spectrum
Peak at 1.3 THz

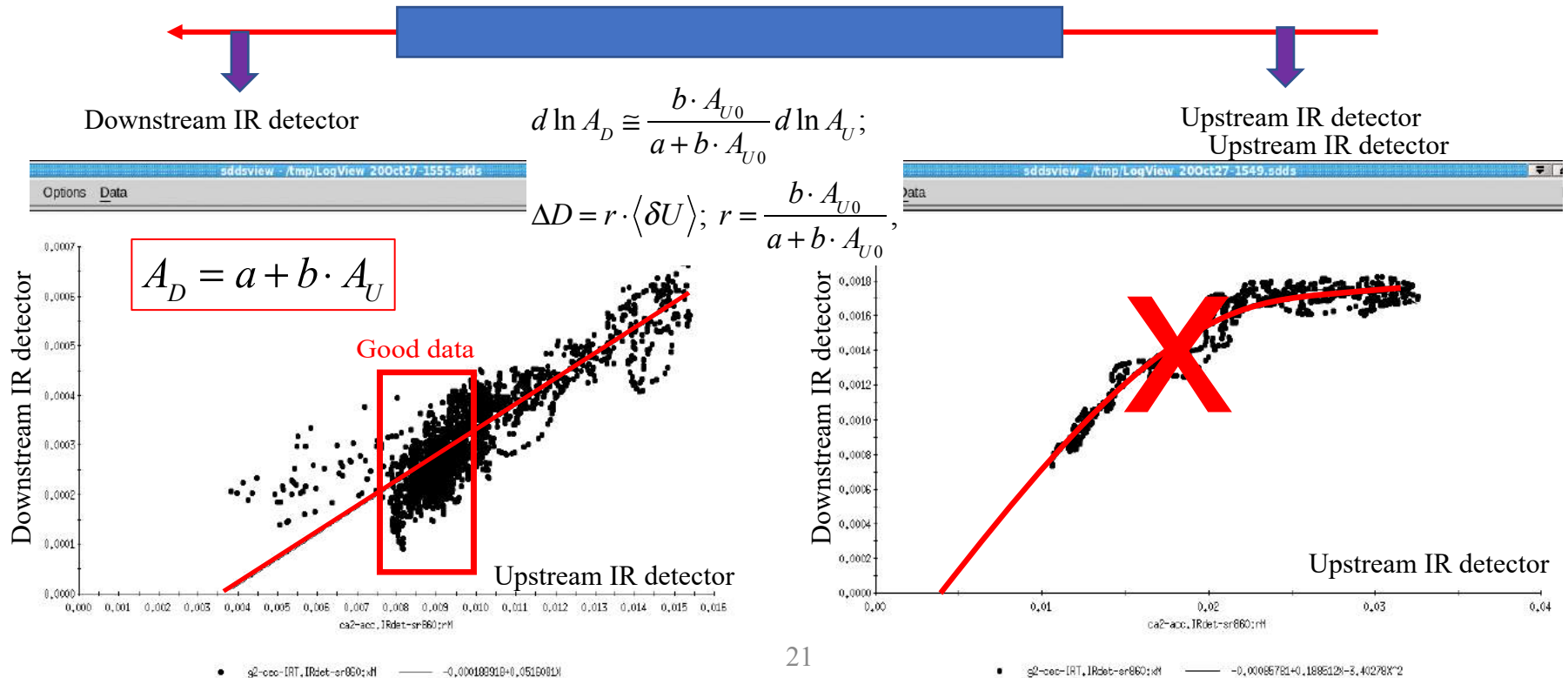


Simulated ion imprint: $f_{\text{peak}}=30$ THz



Off-line Data analysis – cont..

- Measurements using PCA-amplifier imprint and spectrometer filtering signal at 35 μm (8.6 THz) resulted in non-zero imprint in both in the raw data (8.4%) and in corrected data (4.7%)
- We used data accumulated in the upstream IR detector (before e-beam interaction with ion beam) as indicator of systematic changes in the electron beam
- We eliminated all cycles where variations of the IR power exceeded $\pm 25\%$
- Correlations between the downstream and upstream detectors were subtracted





Summary of the imprint measurement results

#	Date	Time	N cycles	Good cycles	$\gamma_{ions}/\gamma_{elec}$ Estimation	δD	δU	$\sigma, \delta D$
19	12-Sep	8:22	2	1	1.006	3.33%	-5.14%	4.84%
20	12-Sep	8:57	2	1	1.006	2.43%	-10.48%	3.03%
21	12-Sep	16:55	4	2	1.005	2.80%	5.98%	1.34%
22	12-Sep	18:16	4	2	1.011	8.60%	2.60%	1.29%
23	12-Sep	20:21	4	2	1.011	2.67%	0.96%	1.18%
25	13-Sep	3:20	4	3	1.002	13.90%	3.60%	1.78%
26	13-Sep	5:13	4	1	0.999	7.50%	2.97%	1.23%
27	13-Sep	5:13	2	1	0.996	1.02%	1.18%	3.68%
28	13-Sep	8:05	4	2	0.995	0.09%	-0.04%	1.85%
29	13-Sep	19:34	4	1	1.001	27.70%	4.37%	2.45%
30	13-Sep	23:49	4	4	0.985	7.29%	1.53%	1.19%
31	14-Sep	1:03	4	4	0.985	7.23%	0.94%	1.28%
32	14-Sep	8:24	4	4	0.996	9.97%	4.80%	1.54%
						$\langle \delta D \rangle$	$\langle \delta U \rangle$	$\langle \sigma \rangle$
						7.50%	1.85%	0.32%

Weighted average

$$\langle A \rangle_w = \frac{\sum_i^{N_s} n_i \langle A_S \rangle_i}{\sum_i^M n_i} \equiv \frac{\sum_i^{N_c} \langle A_C \rangle_i}{N_c}$$

Correlations

$$d \ln A_D \cong \frac{b \cdot A_{U0}}{a + b \cdot A_{U0}} d \ln A_U;$$

$$\Delta D = r \cdot \langle \delta U \rangle; r = \frac{b \cdot A_{U0}}{a + b \cdot A_{U0}},$$

$$r = 1.5 \pm 0.2$$

Downstream

$$\delta D = \frac{\langle X_{DON} \rangle}{\langle X_{DOFF} \rangle} \cdot \frac{\langle Q_{OFF} \rangle}{\langle Q_{ON} \rangle} - 1; \delta U = \frac{R_{UON}}{R_{UOFF}} \cdot \frac{\langle Q_{OFF} \rangle}{\langle Q_{ON} \rangle} - 1; R_U = \sqrt{\langle X_U \rangle^2 + \langle Y_U \rangle^2}$$

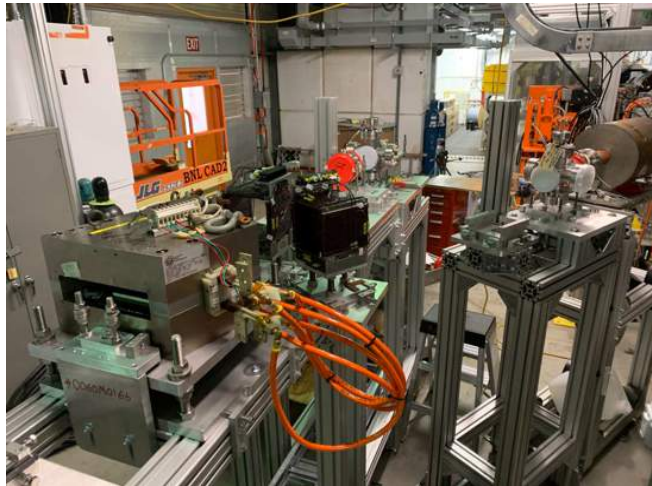
$$\delta = \frac{\langle A_{ON} \rangle}{\langle A_{OFF} \rangle} \cdot \frac{\langle Q_{OFF} \rangle}{\langle Q_{ON} \rangle} - 1; \sigma_\delta = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_{AON}^2}{\langle A_{ON} \rangle^2} + \frac{\sigma_{AOFF}^2}{\langle A_{OFF} \rangle^2} + \frac{\sigma_{QON}^2}{\langle Q_{ON} \rangle^2} + \frac{\sigma_{QOFF}^2}{\langle A_{OFF} \rangle^2}}$$

$$\delta D_C = \delta D - r \cdot \delta U = 4.7\%$$

Time-resolved diagnostic beamline

Progressing well:
we are on schedule to have it ready
for commissioning in February 2021

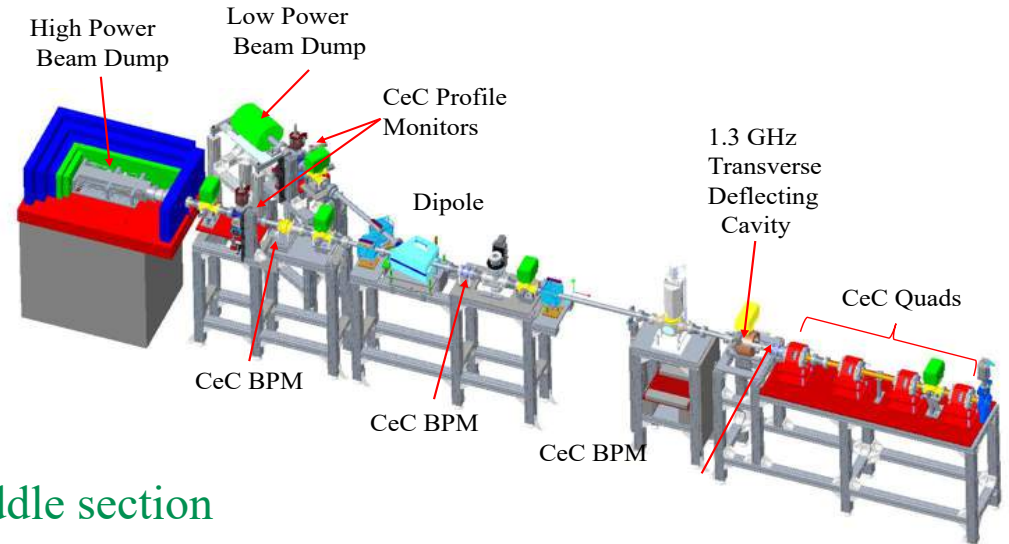
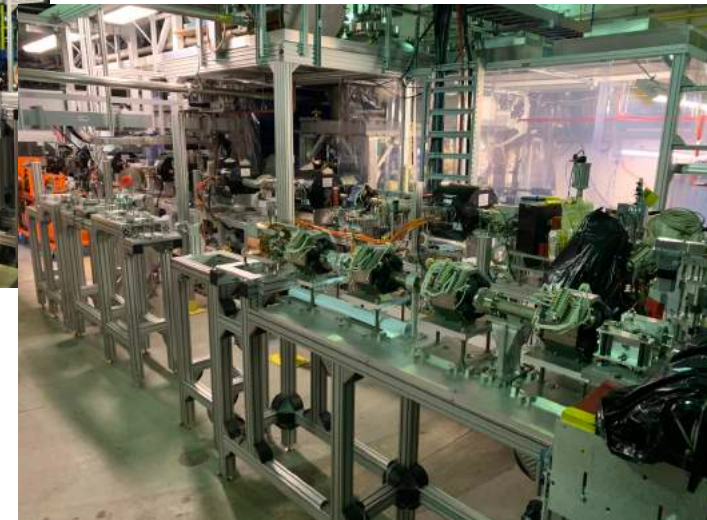
End section



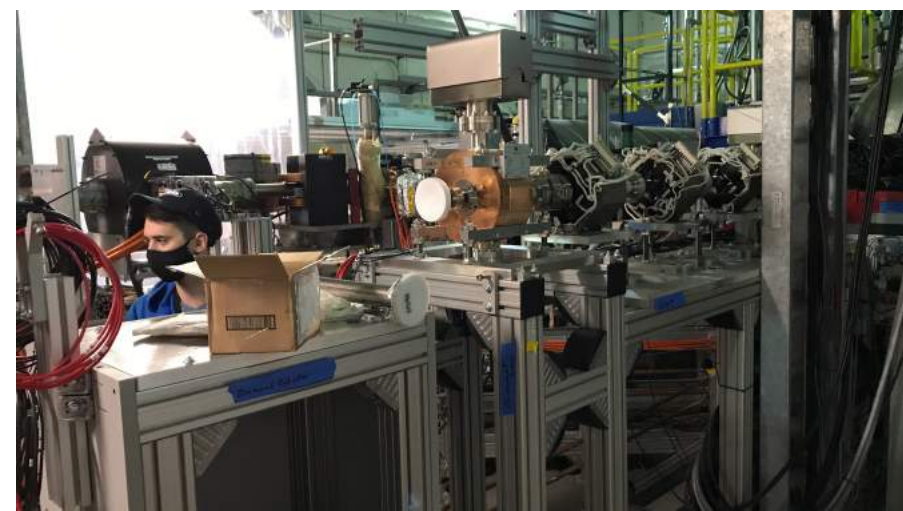
Middle section



Quads and
transverse RF cavity



TRDBL: November 23, 2020



Plan for experimental demonstration of PCA-based CeC

- RHIC Run 20 – requested 8 days of dedicated RHIC time
 - Commissioned the PCA-based microbunching CeC system
 - Generated low-noise CW electron beam with required parameters
 - Demonstrated plasma-cascade amplification in the CeC section
 - Observed ion imprint in the electron beam
- Fall 2020 – in the process of time-resolved diagnostic beamline installation
- RHIC Run 21 - **requested 14 days of dedicated time**
 - Commission time-resolved diagnostic beamline
 - Measure and optimize electron beam parameters
 - Establish interaction of electron and ion beams
 - Demonstrate longitudinal cooling of ion bunch in PCA-based CeC
 - Evaluate longitudinal cooling
- RHIC Run 22 –**we plan to ask for 14 days of dedicated time**
 - Reestablish operation of CeC system
 - Demonstrate 3D – longitudinal and transverse - cooling of ion bunch in PCA-based CeC
 - Evaluate PCA-based microbunching CeC

Conclusions

- We learned how to control noise in the electron beam how generate electron beam with necessary quality for the CeC experiment
- In spite of challenges imposed by COVID-19 pandemic (including delay with cry-cooled IR detector), we achieved all goals for RHIC Run 20 by demonstrating strong amplification in PCA and presence of PCA-amplified ion imprint in the electron beam. Strong and continuous support by C-AD staff was critical for this success
- Goals for the upcoming RHIC run are well defined:
 - Commission new time-resolved diagnostic beam-line
 - Verify and tune parameters of the CeC electron beam
 - Align axes of PCA solenoids with the IP2 axis
 - Commission new cry-cooled IR detector
 - Match relativistic factors of electron and ion beams using signature of the ion imprint and signal from the recombination monitor
 - Attempt to demonstrate longitudinal cooling of 26.5 GeV/u ion beam
- Successful experimental demonstration of PCA-based CeC will serve as a perfect starting point for design of realistic cooler for future Electron-Ion Collider

The CeC project involved the following:



... never can get all of your photos...

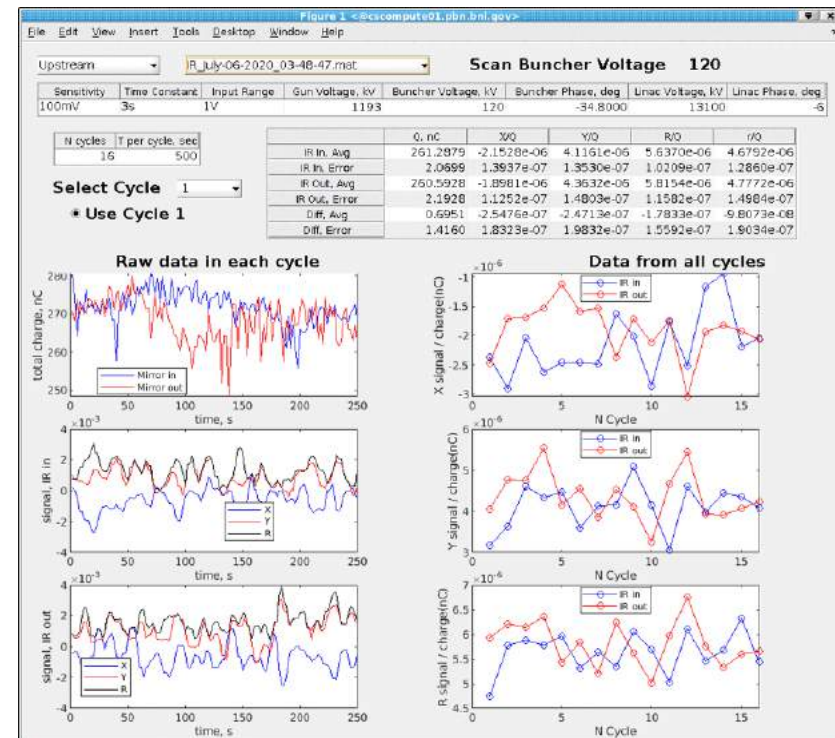
Back-ups

Responses to MAC-16 Recommendations

- Implement the plan to add a transverse deflecting cavity at the end of the straight beam line along with the TROG system at high priority
- Consider developing faster codes (like “Elegant” or BMAD) that have a simplified space charge treatment and can run faster to allow a quick exploration of important effects in CeC.
- Work out a conceptual scheme of EIC strong cooling based on PCA. Optimize and formulate a set of electron beam parameters (such as beam current, bunch length, energy spread, etc.) for such a cooling system. Compare with the cooler based on MBEC.
- A dedicated time-resolved diagnostics beam-line (TRDBL) with 1.3 GHz transverse deflecting cavity has been designed, procured/constructed and is in an advanced stage of installation in RHIC IP2
- We were unable to identify code capable of properly simulating important CeC processes (the imprint, the PCA amplifier and the kicker) faster than currently used codes (SPACE and Impact-T). 1D and simplified models of space-charge effects are too crude to proper simulations of CeC
- We developed conceptual design of the CeC based on micro-bunching Plasma- Cascade Instability for the EIC. In contrast with CeC conceptual scheme using chicane-based micro-bunching amplifier (Ratner, 2013), our design does not require expensive separation system for electron and hadron beams while providing estimated 3D cooling time is under 5 minutes.

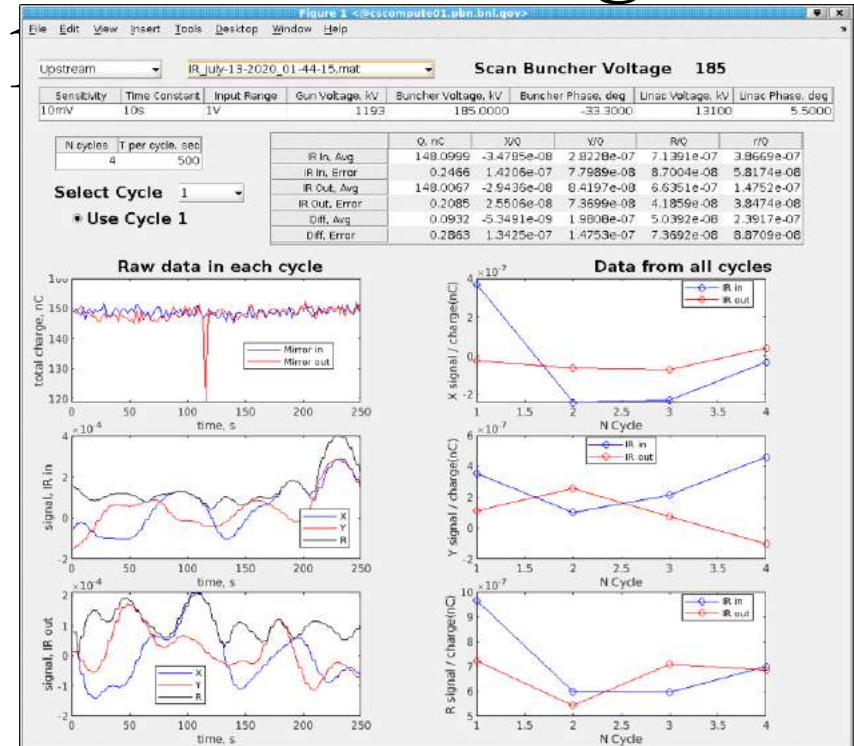
Additional Information 1: baseline (shot noise) measurements

- We used beam with 300 pC per bunch and relaxed bunching (120 kV bunching voltage) and relaxed focusing to simulate nearly ideal shot noise source
- Two overnight scans using lock-in amplifiers and DMD technique (opening and blocking the e-beam radiation) gave
 - $\langle X \rangle = -37 \pm 22$, $\langle Y \rangle = 51 \pm 22$, $R = 63 \pm 32$
 - $\langle X \rangle = -32 \pm 18$, $\langle Y \rangle = 75 \pm 20$, $R = 82 \pm 27$
- Two nights together give
 - $\langle X \rangle = -35 \pm 14$
 - $\langle Y \rangle = 61 \pm 16$
 - $R = 70 \pm 21$.
- This defines both the signs of X and Y, and the value of the R range from 50 to 90.



Additional Information 2: sample 1.5 nC bunch with standard setting

- The e-beam and accelerator settings are identical to that used for the beam emittances and energy spread measurements
- Typical scan of the radiation from e-beam with 1.5 nC charge per bunch
 - $\langle X \rangle = -5 \pm 47$, $\langle Y \rangle = 198 \pm 50$, $R = 198 \pm 55$
- This measurement shows that the e-beam noise in the 1.5 nC beam is from 2 to 5 times higher than the baseline (Poisson statistical shot noise).



Additional Information 3: Parameter of the IR detector

gentec-eo



Certificate #:	506449-171103	Customer Name:	
Model Number:	THz51-BL-BNC	Instrument ID:	
Head Serial Number:	506449	Date of Calibration:	November 3, 2017
Cal. Procedure:	100-1025	Calibration Due Date:	*

Calibration Data

Measurement Parameter	Sensitivity		Into Load	Calibration		Ambient Temp.	Relative Humidity	Beam Ø
				Power	Rep.Rate			
@ 633 nm	V/W	%	Ω	uw	Hz	°C	%	mm
Rv (P to P)	2.12E+05	± 2.1	NA	8.2	5	21	33	1
Rv (RMS)	6.91E+04	± 2.1	NA	8.2	5	21	33	1
Vn (RMS)					Hz	°C	%	mm
@ 1 Hz BW	1.30E-04	± NA	NA	NA	5	21	33	NA
	W/Hz ^{1/2}				Hz	°C	%	mm
NEP (P to P)	6.10E-10	NA	NA	NA	5	21	33	NA
NEP (RMS)	1.90E-09	± NA	NA	NA	5	21	33	NA

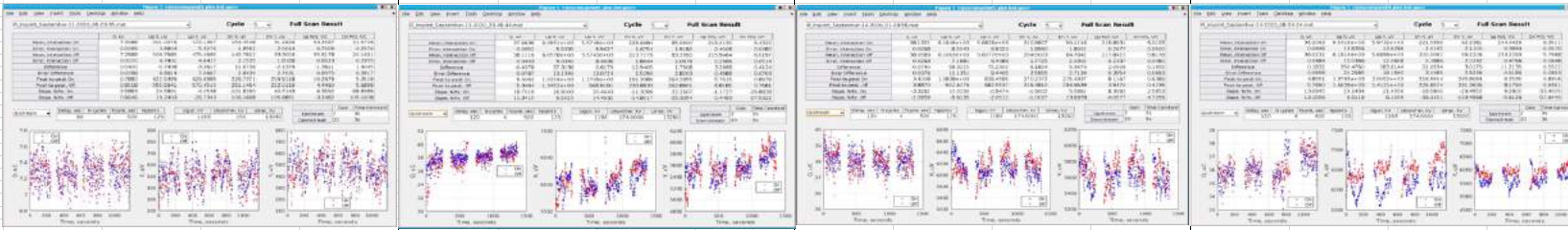
Data analysis: sample from Jun Ma

Nick-name for the scan/cycle	Jun_16	Jun_30	Jun_31	Jun_32
Parameter				
dLog link (s)	http://www.cadosp7.hel.gouv/elog/entryList.jsp?DATARY=day&ELOG=CeC_2020&DATE=09/11/2020&DIR=none#1290942	http://www.cadosp2.hel.gouv/elog/entryList.jsp?DATARY=day&ELOG=CeC_2020&DATE=09/13/2020&DIR=none#1292941	http://www.cadosp7.hel.gouv/elog/entryList.jsp?DATARY=day&ELOG=CeC_2020&DATE=09/13/2020&DIR=none#1292958	http://www.cadosp2.hel.gouv/elog/entryList.jsp?DATARY=day&ELOG=CeC_2020&DATE=09/14/2020&DIR=none#1293246
Scan parameter - unique for all cycles				
Date	11-Sep	13-Sep	13-Sep	14-Sep
Start Time	5:22	22:39	22:53	7:24
Finish Time	6:23	23:49	1:03	8:24
STAR collisions - ON, OFF	OFF	ON	ON	OFF
Number of requested cycles	4	4	4	4
Number of completed cycles	4	4	4	4
Time per cycle, sec	500	500	500	400
Delay time, sec	60	120	120	120
Amplifier's parameters				
Upstream gain	2	2	2	2
Downstream gain	20	20	20	20
Upstream time constant, sec	3	3	3	3
Downstream time constant, sec	3	3	3	3
Upstream sensitivity and range, V	1	1	1	1
Downstream sensitivity and range, V	1	1	1	1
Other relevant information				
IR diagnostics status				
Upstream Mirror position (IR, V or unknown)	IR	IR	IR	IR
Downstream IR Mirror position (in/out, unknown)	in	in	in	in
Downstream detector: Pyro or Golay	Golay	Golay	Golay	Golay
If with spectrometer: mirror or grating	mirror	Grating	Grating	Grating
If with spectrometer: position, nm	18	35000	35000	35000
Scan results, averaged over all cycles	Uncorrected	Corrected (if needed)		
Used cycles	4	4	4	4
Up X,Q, Interaction on, V/C	68.55538529	161.7260758	161.6638956	180.4078296
Up X,Q, Interaction off, err, V/C, when available	0.640378722	0.252986695	0.223021488	0.376608491
Xu, r Up X,Q, Interaction off, err, V/C, when available	69.72244387	158.9072862	160.4459474	171.5954485
Up X,Q, Interaction off, err, V/C, when available	0.652158903	0.236978511	0.188870759	0.417415492
dXu, x Up X,Q, difference, V/C	-1.167058581	2.818789624	1.217948624	8.812381101
Up X,Q, difference err, V/C, when available	0.913969389	0.346642586	0.292251172	0.562200719
Up Y,Q, Interaction on, V/C	64.5983824	147.9389021	149.0315272	164.9768134
Up Y,Q, Interaction off, err, V/C, when available	0.72892951	0.264376204	0.18178862	0.376415154
Yu, r Up Y,Q, Interaction off, V/C	65.41636859	146.2241879	147.3449944	157.9430976
Up Y,Q, Interaction off, err, V/C, when available	0.638716157	0.222015865	0.163899024	0.338807387
dYu, y Up Y,Q, difference, V/C	-0.817980345	1.714714266	1.686522771	7.03715804
Up Y,Q, difference err, V/C, when available	0.969173132	0.345232996	0.2477942	0.503770141
Down X,Q, Interaction on, V/C	21.13271673	6.015009102	5.525007736	6.106660995
Down X,Q, Interaction on, err, V/C, when available	0.25396782	0.044459423	0.049721757	0.055639488
Xd, r Down X,Q, Interaction off, V/C	19.64302223	5.606477692	5.373343003	5.55216138
Down X,Q, Interaction off, err, V/C, when available	0.29626234	0.049693612	0.046657284	0.063531456
dXd, x Down X,Q, difference, V/C	1.489694493	0.40853141	0.151664734	0.554495857
Down X,Q, difference err, V/C, when available	0.39022161	0.066679047	0.068127263	0.084451161
Down Y,Q, Interaction on, V/C, only when useful	4.263709501	2.257999459	2.363136667	1.71898537
Down Y,Q, Interaction on, err, V/C	0.273834282	0.050897203	0.047206823	0.058277151
Down Y,Q, Interaction off, V/C	4.581788901	2.185091916	2.27219818	1.644961791
Down Y,Q, Interaction off, err, V/C	0.24994497	0.054236988	0.053344474	0.05907397
dYd, y Down Y,Q, difference, V/C	-0.31756939	0.072907542	0.135916849	0.075023579
Down Y,Q, difference err, V/C, when available	0.370752886	0.074378585	0.071232837	0.080758054
Slew rate in Up X, Interaction on, % per hr	20.5801	16.9103	10.023	23.1434
Slew rate in Up X, Interaction off, % per hr	19.2403	9.5025	-0.6135	6.5119
Slew rate in Up Y, Interaction on, % per hr	-4.1538	20.4643	-0.9474	21.4556
Slew rate in Up Y, Interaction off, % per hr	-26.7343	14.4932	-2.0512	8.1059
Slew rate in Down X, Interaction on, % per hr	-101.826	-11.3299	-1.9002	-19.58
Slew rate in Down X, Interaction off, % per hr	106.1668	-14.8017	-1.0027	-39.3151
Slew rate in Down Y, Interaction on, % per hr	40.7143	22.2607	5.5961	-29.4952
Slew rate in Down Y, Interaction off, % per hr	105.9851	-25.3354	23.6378	-103.4968
Slew rate in Up R,Q, Interaction on, % per hr	6.3592	-1.1727	8.3992	9.2802
Slew rate in Up R,Q, Interaction off, % per hr	-3.2482	0.4493	-0.5777	-5.9126
Slew rate in Down R,Q, Interaction on, % per hr	-98.8389	-26.8828	2.5853	-33.4025
Slew rate in Down R,Q, Interaction off, % per hr	105.1928	-27.5322	4.7059	-57.644
Rur, r Sqrt(Xu ² + Yu ² + Xu ² + Yu ²)	95.60606915	215.9468423	217.8381266	233.2188243
dRu, r Up change in R,Q - Sqrt(dXu ² + dYu ²)	1.425172823	3.299366625	2.089366625	11.27525805
du, r Sqrt(xu ² + yu ²)	1.332154872	0.489230931	0.383161472	0.754886749
erru, r Up: error eu/Rur, %	1.393378981	1.527860556	0.954990886	4.83462177
Uncorrected "imprint"		0.226551556	0.17589275	0.32368174
di, r Raw imprint, di=dXd/dX + %	7.583835499	7.286774906	2.82253959	9.987020255
crd, r Raw imprint error crd=e ^{-e} dXd, %	1.986568849	1.18932155	1.267874814	1.521049154
dic, r dic=(di-du)/(1-du), %	6.185367113	5.848267726	1.885555888	5.41452269
errd, r error= sqrt(erru ² + crd ²), %	2.42651206	1.210706965	1.280017502	1.555107841

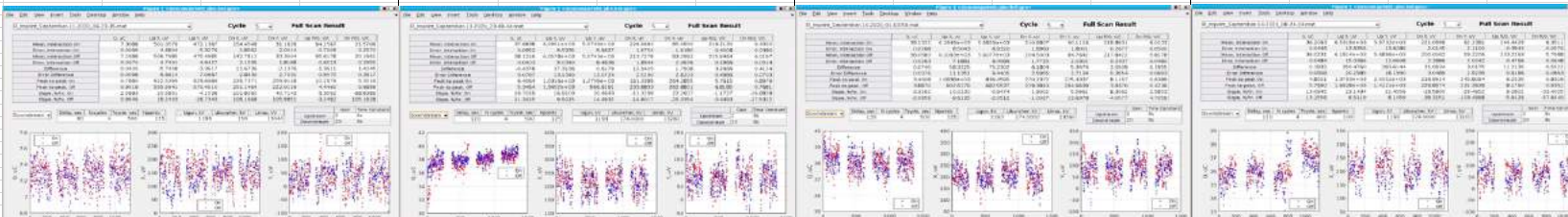
Data analysis: sample from Jun Ma cont.

Energy estimation from the RF, MeV	14.65568262				14.86632962					14.86632962					14.7052103				
1st Dipole current, A	93.58	93.58	93.58	93.58	96	96	96	96	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	94.675	94.675	94.675	94.675		
Dipole trim (triplet to dogleg) current, A	0.1				0.2				0.2					0.2					
Triplet BPM: average x position, mm	0.214703	0.223616	0.189298	0.117332	1.08913	1.02979	0.928166	0.929076	0.94114	0.910268	0.934903	0.959063	0.926383	0.940024	0.95403	0.914905	0.914905		
Peak-to-peak variation: triplet BPM x mm	0.31	0.319	0.337	0.347	0.343	0.359	0.199	0.23	0.273	0.334	0.23	0.427	0.333	0.312	0.21	0.291	0.291		
Dogleg average BPM x position, mm	-2.90663	-2.96602	-2.91603	-2.8276	-3.71738	-3.9038	-3.78347	-3.74523	-3.86814	-3.95728	-3.92399	-3.91368	-3.99646	-3.97484	-4.09474	-4.0066	-4.0066		
Peak-to-peak variation: Dogleg BPM x mm	0.307	0.331	0.319	0.314	0.696	0.334	0.292	0.272	0.311	0.374	0.351	0.401	0.427	0.301	0.151	0.294	0.294		
Energy estimator from the dogleg pc, MeV	14.6493961	14.65990562	14.6447957	14.64442104	15.60817508	15.07761024	15.07152005	15.06958464	15.04490747	15.04489966	15.04721828	15.04669756	14.8743282	14.8743282	14.8743282	14.8743282	14.8743282		
Estimation of the beam energy variation (need to define formula)	14.65734084	14.65990428	14.65770571	14.6533337	15.07683725	15.08626698	15.08801829	15.07824599	15.05307332	15.05757291	15.0558925	15.05537208	14.88290792	14.88182942	14.88781055	14.88311444	14.88311444		
Main Dipole current, A	93.58				96				95.8					94.55					
Dipole trim (dogleg to modulator) current, A	1.02278				1.03				1.07					1.07					
Solenoid 1-7 currents, A	51.1				75				75					75					
Solenoid 2-6 currents, A	51.3				110				110					110					
Solenoid 3-45 currents, A	49.8				120.9				121.4					121.4					
e-Beam positions in the modulator X & Y																			
Modulator BPM1, X, mm	-0.0157225	-0.0260192	-0.0501173	-0.0953133	0.0601315	0.0220142	-0.0578769	-0.0659852	-0.0287885	-0.0137899	-0.0189753	0.00965495	-0.0390189	-0.019864	0.00644469	-0.0275258	-0.0275258		
variation of position during interaction, mm	0.269	0.304	0.31	0.313	1.564	2.413	0.422	0.236	0.27	0.196	0.365	0.257	0.273	0.109	0.375	0.375			
Modulator BPM1, Y, mm	0.438245	0.443861	0.442688	0.46071	0.376104	0.287473	0.197072	0.0934088	0.198418	0.157998	0.166844	0.135469	0.094591	0.109743	0.18132	0.18132			
variation of position during interaction, mm	0.092	0.048	0.04	0.135	1.329	0.807	0.659	0.458	0.345	0.257	0.437	0.295	0.236	0.303	0.349	0.349			
Modulator BPM2, X, mm	-0.0214097	-0.0335473	-0.0692909	-0.128061	0.0128347	-0.107229	-0.192539	-0.207516	-0.158894	-0.132395	-0.149534	-0.128832	-0.058125	-0.044192	-0.0126293	-0.0386469	-0.0386469		
variation of position during interaction, mm	0.355	0.446	0.461	0.487	1.877	2.46	0.46	0.254	0.231	0.466	0.264	0.264	0.275	0.308	0.414	0.414			
Modulator BPM2, Y, mm	-0.619797	-0.624527	-0.629547	-0.656286	-0.206104	-0.311478	0.0871664	0.0837242	0.109313	0.137774	0.122673	0.130324	-0.199229	-0.183518	-0.160949	-0.193354	-0.193354		
variation of position during interaction, mm	0.232	0.248	0.206	0.243	1.609	2.04	0.44	0.211	0.179	0.334	0.282	0.269	0.229	0.047	0.141	0.141			
Amplifier BPM1, X, mm	0.0828149	0.0708787	0.0424043	-0.013956	-0.808823	-0.75116	-0.258203	-0.242721	-0.263887	-0.235353	-0.248888	-0.266401	0.0698595	0.0724022	0.0656094	0.0607948	0.0607948		
variation of position during interaction, mm	0.39	0.449	0.225	0.411	0.263	0.774	0.612	0.07	0.092	0.086	0.089	0.116	0.091	0.108	0.095	0.095			
Amplifier BPM1, Y, mm	0.33622	0.33208	0.347665	0.350957	0.812057	0.848572	0.791735	0.845725	0.79374	0.825625	0.840099	0.817592	0.114213	0.137376	0.133702	0.0919099	0.0919099		
variation of position during interaction, mm	0.253	0.235	0.203	0.296	0.591	0.541	0.389	0.257	0.207	0.215	0.253	0.24	0.157	0.224	0.256	0.301	0.301		
Amplifier BPM2, X, mm	0.0780352	0.0954623	0.125616	0.185554															
Amplifier BPM2, Y, mm	-0.282705	-0.285668	-0.288837	-0.282806															
Amplifier BPM3, X, mm	0.239678	0.23561	0.232807	0.246214															
Amplifier BPM3, Y, mm	-0.217371	-0.22203	-0.249481	-0.277022															
Kicker BPM1, X, mm	-0.426988	-0.4223	-0.41111	-0.386485															
Kicker BPM1, Y, mm	0.0263169	0.0296101	0.0199103	0.017813															
Kicker BPM2, X, mm	0.253246	0.247797	0.234918	0.2313841															
Kicker BPM2, Y, mm	0.0966459	0.104267	0.106943	0.112481															
Comments: add tpts about drifts of positions																			
Ion beam positions, X & Y																			
y01-b1 and y12-b1 BPMs s= 2530 & 2580 m																			
y01-b1, X, mm	-4.33025	-4.32953	-4.32865	-4.32991	-4.32477	-4.32953	-4.32424	-4.32595	-4.30865	-4.33003	-4.32584	-4.32735	-4.4737	-4.49405	-4.49906	-4.51042	-4.51042		
y01-b1, Y, mm	-3.9017	-3.92985	-3.92985	-3.9385	-3.9157	-3.92275	-3.91328	-3.91954	-3.92995	-3.92697	-3.92787	-3.93452	-3.90239	-3.8764	-3.85409	-3.83272	-3.83272		
y12-b1, X, mm	2.7347	2.73768	2.73443	2.72742	2.72734	2.72738	2.72731	2.73054	2.72738	2.73437	2.73437	2.73262	2.80502	2.81752	2.82158	2.83623	2.83623		
y12-b1, Y, mm	-0.330897	-0.34294	-0.308456	-0.301331	-0.296887	-0.307047	-0.307728	-0.307135	-0.301809	-0.298908	-0.297108	-0.299118	-0.320476	-0.334651	-0.336492	-0.387551	-0.387551		
Horizontal offset in arcs, <x>, mm	0.2																		
RHC dipole current, A	1285.38				1285.38				1285.38					1285.38					
RHC RF frequency, MHz	2.81E+07				2.81E+07				2.81E+07					2.81E+07					
Ion Energy estimation (need to define formula)																			
Ion beam positions on CcC BPMs: if available																			
mod bb1-y, X, mm	-0.19346	-0.199031	-0.209648	-0.217604	-0.200436	-0.205703	-0.20847	-0.221515	-0.234079	-0.236456	-0.240854	-0.258113	-0.235027	-0.235624	-0.233151	-0.226337	-0.226337		
mod bb1-y, Y, mm	0.223901	0.221707	0.230841	0.231122	0.174272	0.172428	0.172608	0.172875	0.174691	0.177593	0.172681	0.177041	0.181608	0.175465	0.171094	0.165516	0.165516		
amp bb2-y, X, mm	0.18714	0.184829	0.182701	0.178634	-0.0326929	-0.022284	-0.012808	-0.0067655	0.00268333	0.0162463	0.0026269	0.0240781	-0.0465875	-0.0485219	-0.0418444	-0.0349797	-0.0349797		
amp bb2-y, Y, mm	-0.134712	-0.132238	-0.138034	-0.14393	0.0450693	0.0423125	0.0365522	0.0272719	0.0211972	0.00661837	0.00240741	-0.00349012	0.0359461	0.0362823	0.0314791	0.0243247	0.0243247		
kek bb2-y, X, mm	0.0357128	0.0360494	0.0345338	0.0281053	-0.011809	-0.010167	-0.0190506	-0.0202847	-0.0202889	-0.0246075	-0.0205177	-0.0259018	-0.0730181	-0.073974	-0.0809046	-0.0860576	-0.0860576		
kek bb2-y, Y, mm	0.161165	0.165691	0.15529	0.152204	0.118833	0.118309	0.125214	0.126422	0.127507	0.125859	0.129946	0.131144	0.138007	0.143931	0.149301	0.154198	0.154198		

Upstream plot

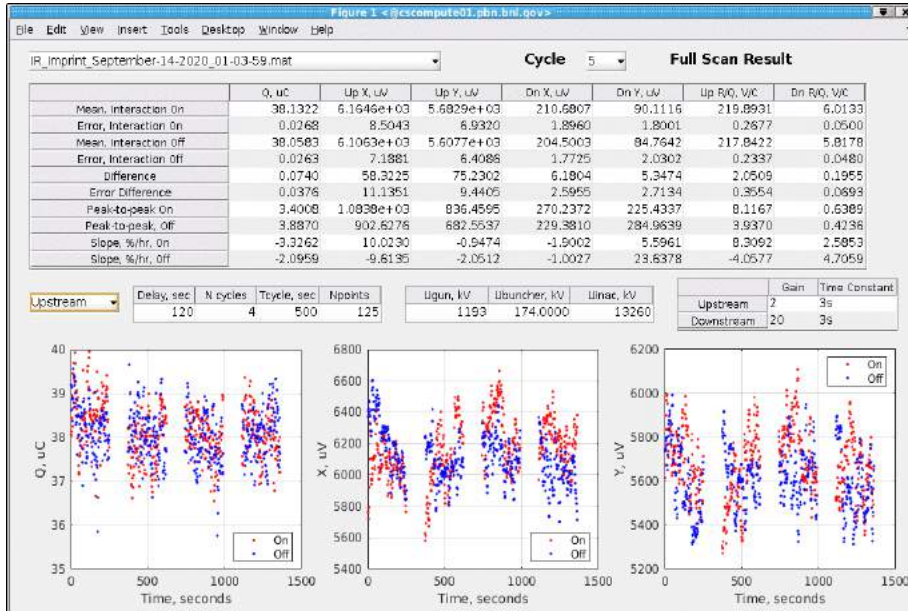


Downstream plot



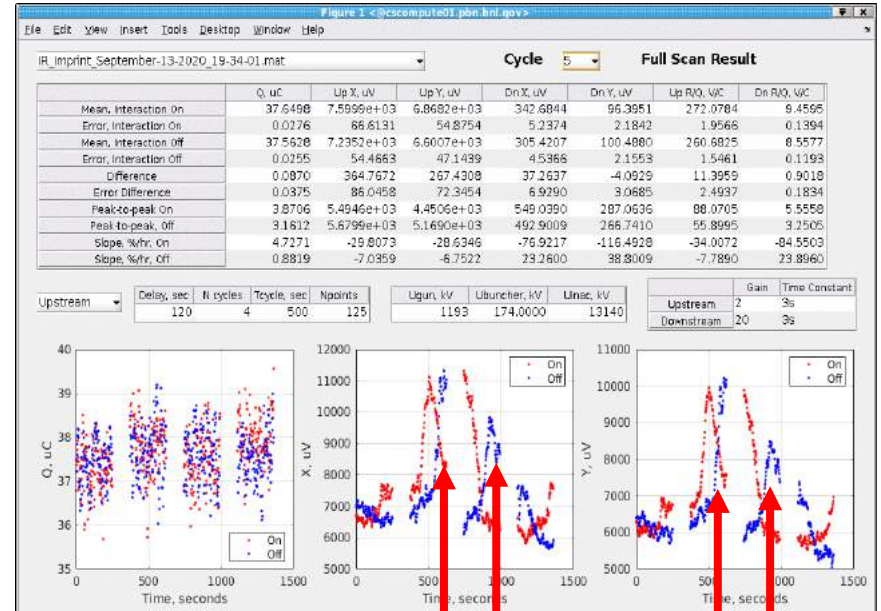
Samples of good and bad cycles

Upstream – 4 cycles each



Good

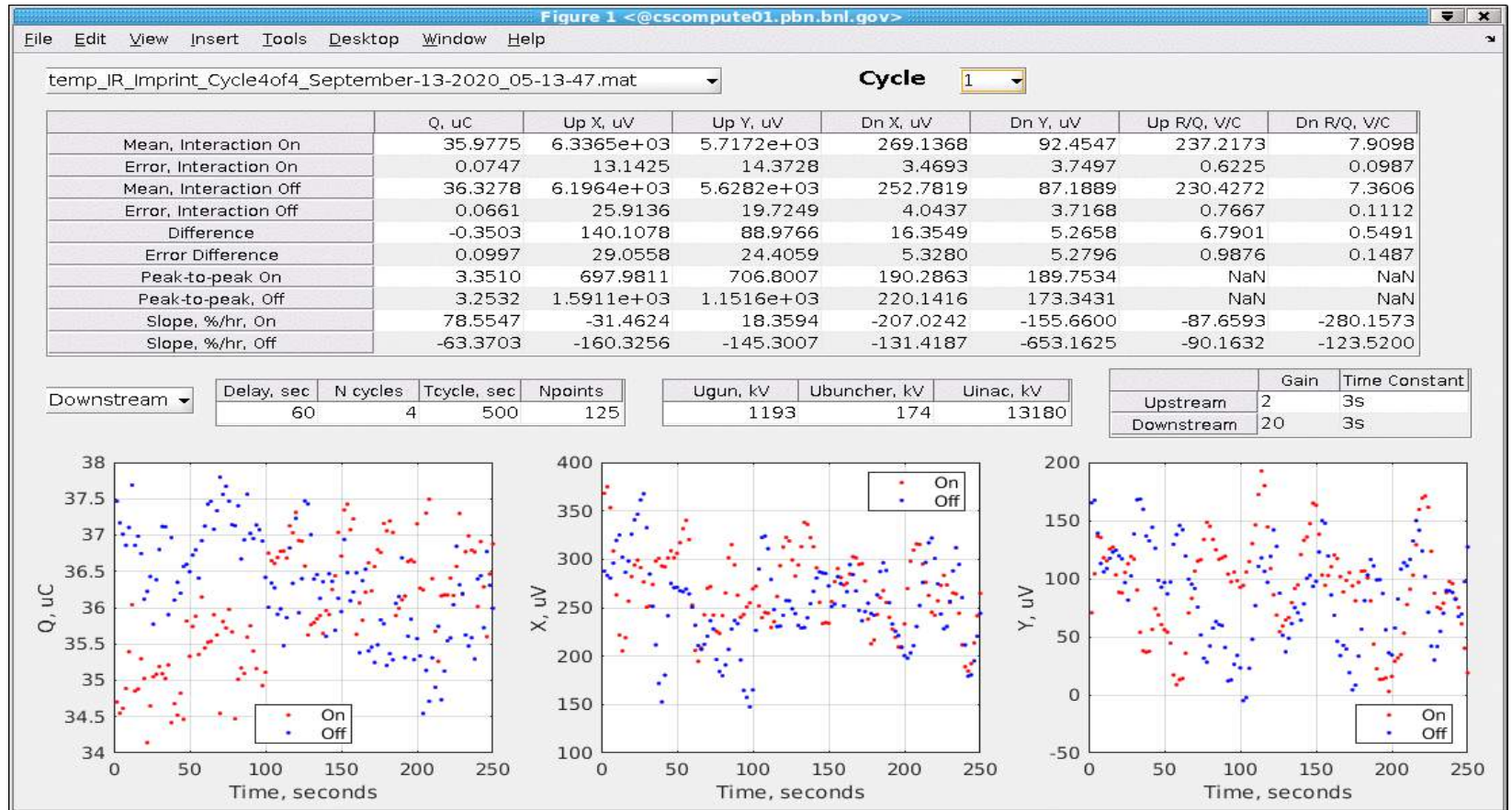
Good



Bad

Bad

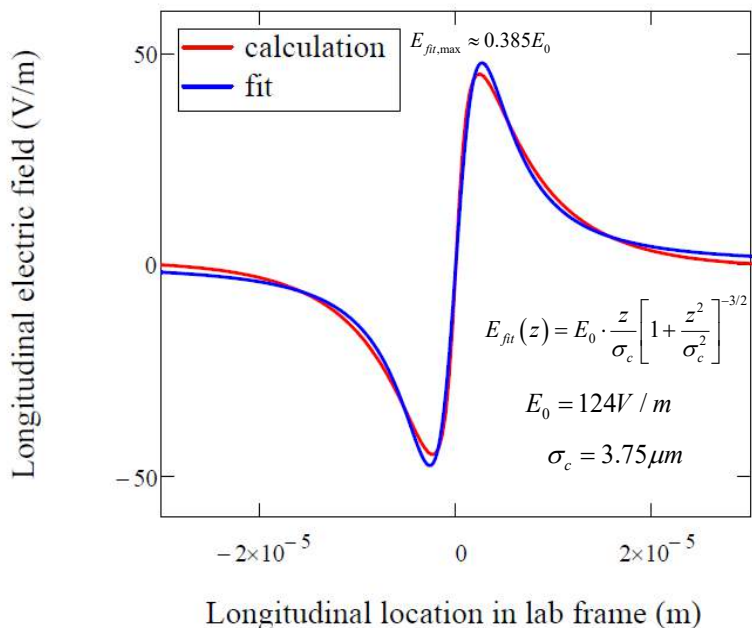
Typical cycle for downstream IR detector



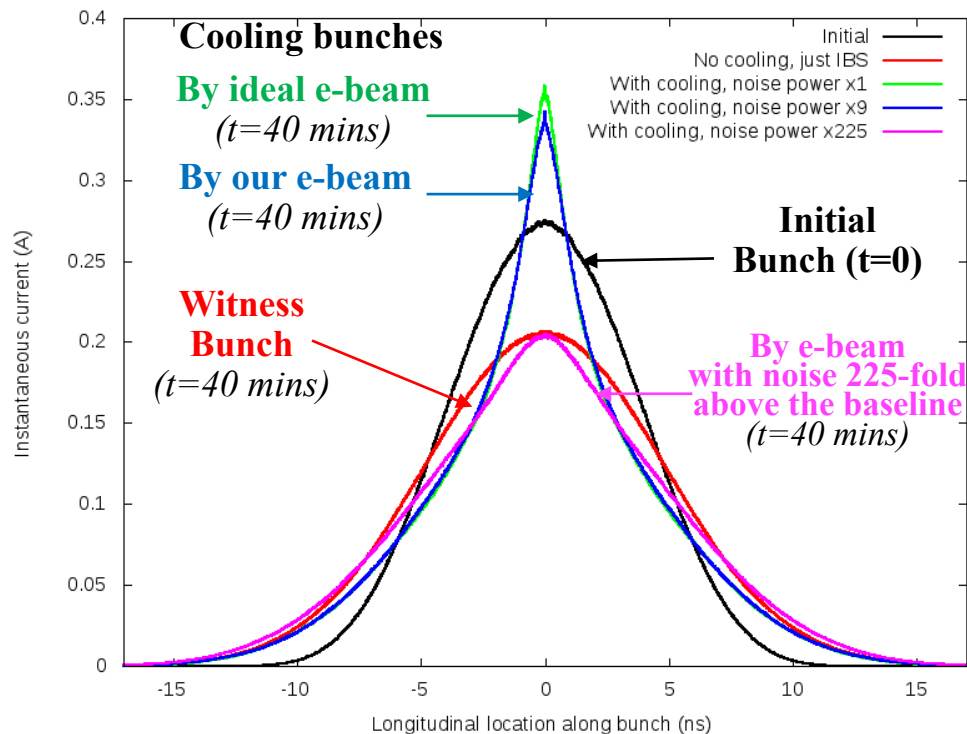
Simulated performance: full 3D treatment

CeC theory is important for scaling and for benchmarking of codes – full 3D simulations is the must for any reliable predictions, which have to be tested experimentally

Predicted evolution of the 26.5 GeV/u ion bunch profile in RHIC



Simulated and fitted (used in simulations of the ion beam cooling) energy kick in the PCA-based CeC experiment system



Black – initial profile, red – witness (non-interacting) bunch after 40 minutes. Profiles of interacting bunches after 40-minutes in PCA-based CeC for various levels of white noise amplitude in the electron beam: green– nominal statistical shot noise (baseline), dark blue – 9 fold above the baseline, and green – 225 fold above the baseline

Cooling will occur if electron beam noise is below 225-times the base-line (shot noise)
We demonstrated beams with noise as low as 6-times the baseline