

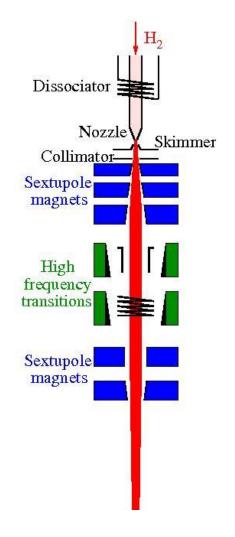
# ATOMIC BEAM SOURCES AT STORAGE RINGS

LHCSPIN KICKOFF MEETING, DECEMBER 18, 2023 I ALEXANDER NASS



# PRINCIPLE OF ABS

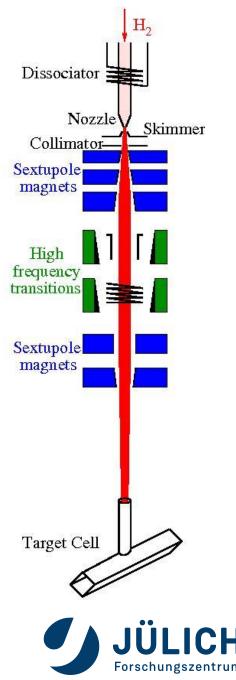
- Dissociation of hydrogen molecules
- Expansion of the atomic gas
  → supersonic beam
- Formation of atomic beam using skimmer and collimator
- Removal of atoms with electron spin -1/2 in sextupole system, prefocussing
- Exchange of hyperfine state populations
- Removal of atoms with electron spin -1/2 in sextupole system, focussing into the target cell





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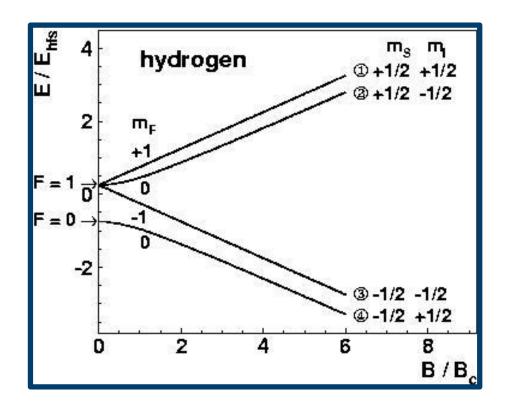
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# HYPERFINE STATES OF HYDROGEN

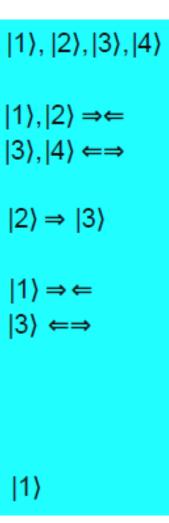
Breit-Rabi diagram of the hyperfine states in hydrogen

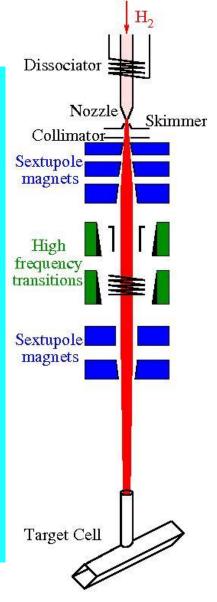




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- For two injected states additional HFT necessary

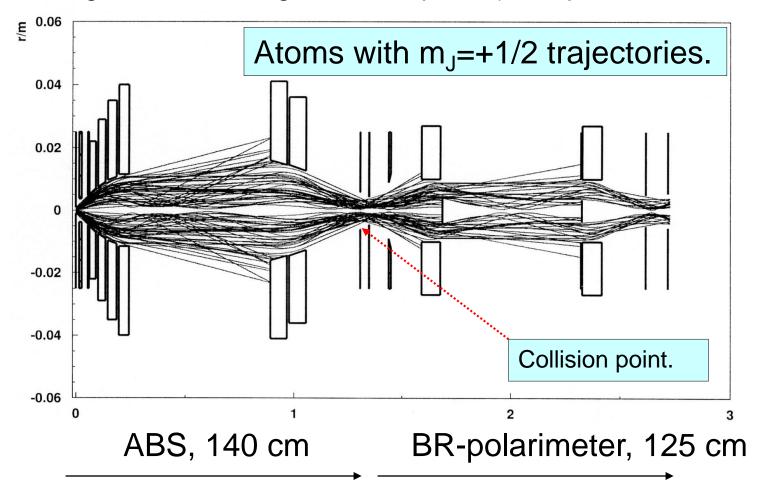






# **DESIGN OF ABS**

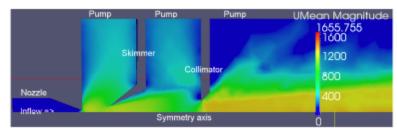
Tracking of atoms through the sextupoles (example H-Jet @ RHIC)



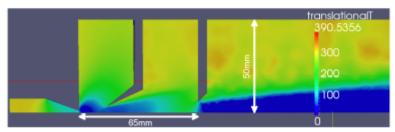


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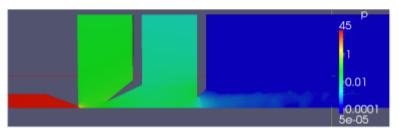
- Tracking of atoms through the sextupoles using DSMC methods
- Optimization for maximal density (jet) or intensity (storage cell)



Magnitude of velocity distribution



Temperature distribution



Pressure distribution

#### Parameters:

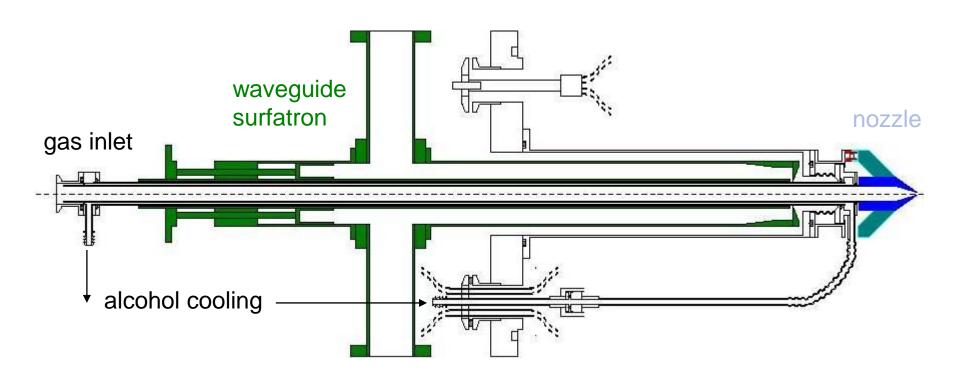
Species:  $H_2$   $T_{inflow}$ : 300 K  $T_{nozzle}$ : 100 K O: 1 mbarl/s

	measured	simulated
v [m/s]	1274 ± 8.4	1290
T [K]	19.03 ± 1.11	16.5
p <sub>1</sub> [mbar]	$(2.1 \pm 0.2) \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.4 · 10-4
p <sub>2</sub> [mbar]	$(1.8 \pm 0.2) \cdot 10^{-5}$	2.7 · 10-5
p <sub>3</sub> [mbar]	$(7.0 \pm 0.7) \cdot 10^{-7}$	8.0 · 10 <sup>-7</sup>
p <sub>4</sub> [mbar]	$(1.7 \pm 0.2) \cdot 10^{-7}$	1.7 · 10 <sup>-7</sup>



# **SETUP OF ABS - DISSOCIATOR**

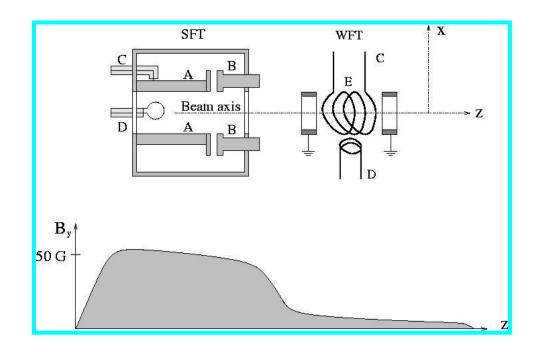
- Dissociator to produce a supersonic beam of hydrogen atoms
- Liquid cooled vs air cooled (air cooled needs more O<sub>2</sub> addition)
- RF vs microwave dissociators (MW needs more space)





# **SETUP OF ABS – SEXTUPOLES AND HFT'S**

- Permanent Sextupoles focus / defocus hyperfine states
- High frequency transitions exchange populations of hyperfine states
  - Are a combination of RF fields and static magnetic fields
  - For WFT surrounding magnetic field needs to be low





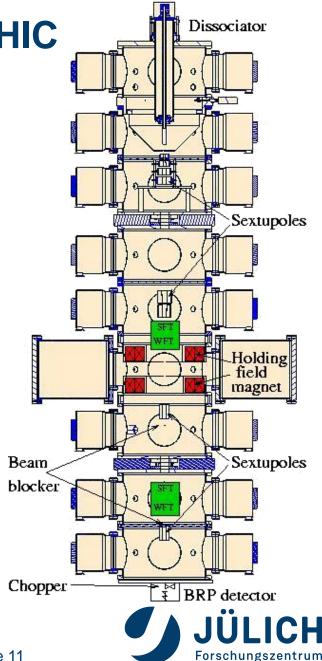
# SAFETY ISSUES

- Interlock system of ABS ensures that in case of failure of components the system is isolated from the LHC vacuum
- Fast shutters are used for the isolation
- ABS is vented in case of glass tube breaking to avoid entering of cooling liquid
- → Air cooled dissociator might be favorable but liquid cooled has better performance (shorter regeneration cycle)
- Vacuum system with 10000 l/s pumping speed using oil free pumps
- Pressure in last chamber before LHC vacuum ≤ 10<sup>-7</sup> mbar
- Connection to LHC vacuum with CF-40 fast shutter



**EXAMPLE: H-JET-TARGET @ RHIC** 

- H-Jet polarimeter at RHIC
- Two hyperfine states
- High (300 mT) vertical magnetic holding field produced by a pair of Helmholtz coils surrounded by another pair of Helmholtz coils to compensate the field for the beam and the detected recoil protons
- Jet density about 1.3 x 10<sup>12</sup> atoms/cm<sup>2</sup>
- Polarisation of about 0.95
- Installed in 2004 and running since



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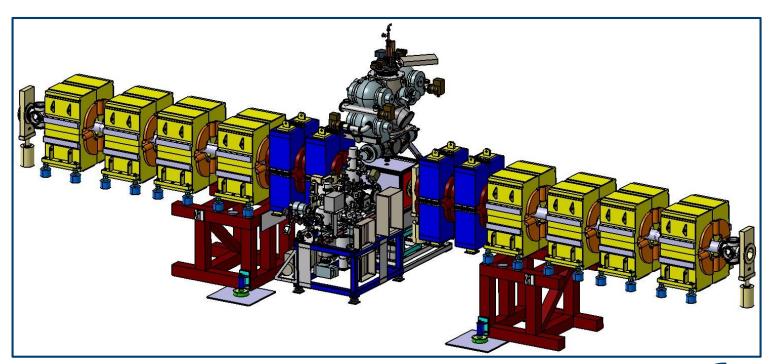
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Dissociator

# **EXAMPLE: PAX STORAGE CELL TARGET**

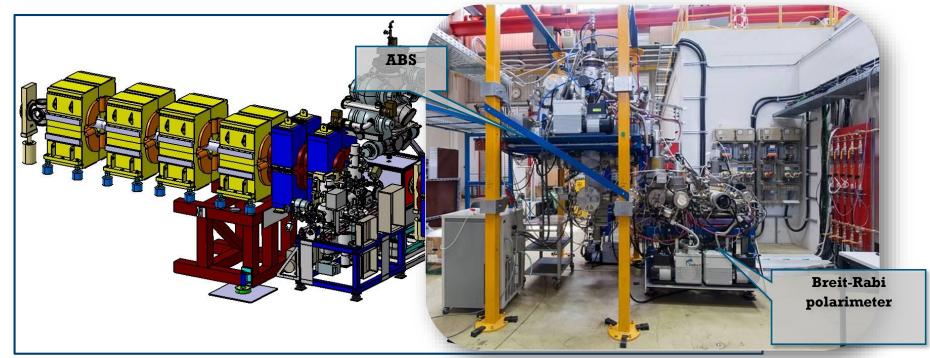
- PAX (former HERMES) polarized target
- One hyperfine state, Low (1 mT) xyz magnetic holding field
- Target thickness of about 5.5 x 10<sup>13</sup> atoms/ cm<sup>2</sup>
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# **CONCLUSION**

Comparision of intensities of Atomic Beam Sources

