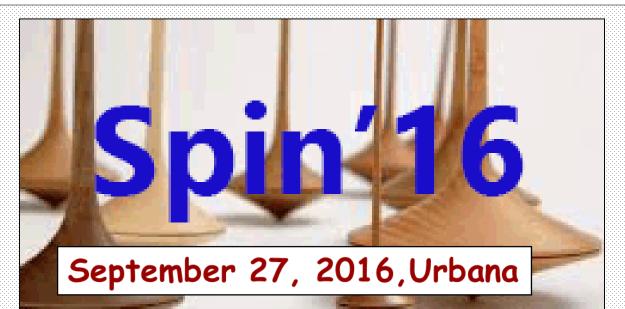
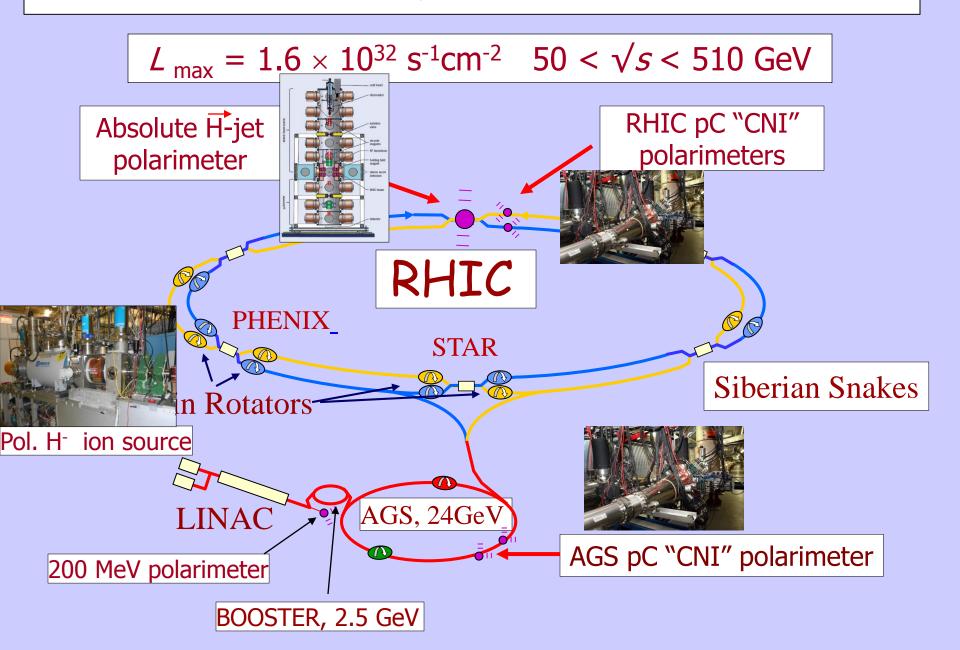
## The RHIC polarized H- ion source

#### A. Zelenski Brookhaven National Laboratory

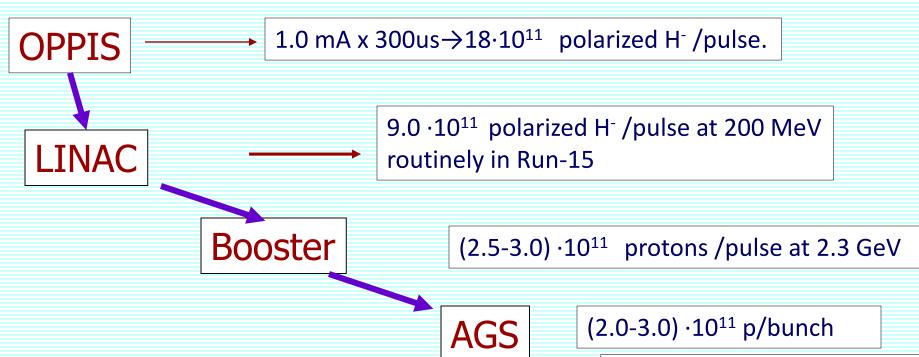
- Polarized beams in RHIC accelerator complex
- High-intensity polarized H<sup>-</sup> ion source
- Polarized beams in Run-2015
- Summary



## Polarization facilities at RHIC

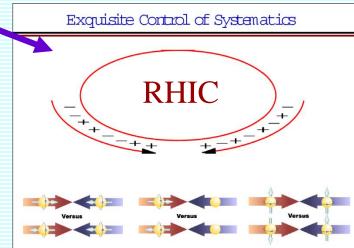


#### RHIC Polarized beam in Run 2013-15



~1.8·10<sup>11</sup> p/bunch, P~60-65% at 100 GeV P ~ 58% at 255 GeV

It is expected, that use of Electron Lens will allow increase of the bunch intensity to  $\sim 2.5 \cdot 10^{11}$  p/bunch.

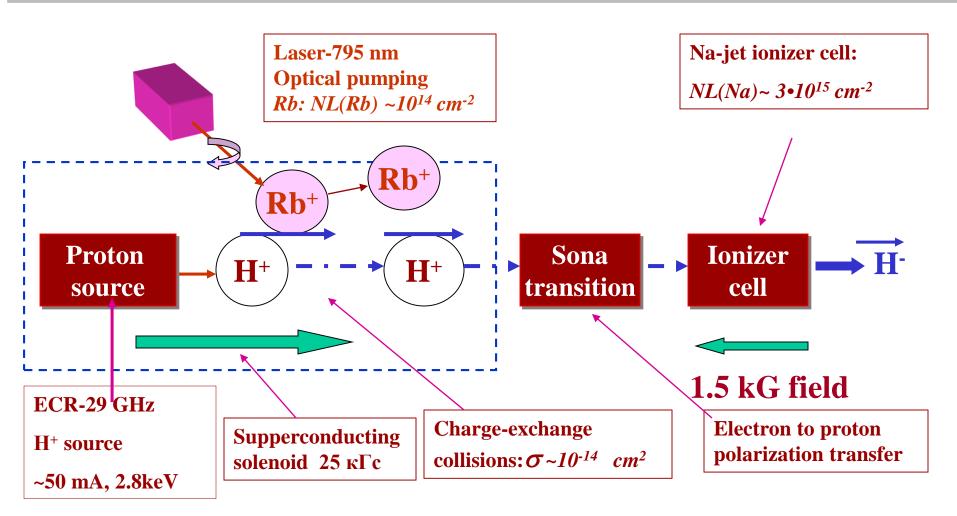


The RHIC OPPIS upgrade with atomic hydrogen injector, Run-2013-15



BNL - BINP, Novosibisk, INR, Moscow- collaboration

#### SPIN -TRANSFER POLARIZATION IN PROTON-Rb COLLISIONS

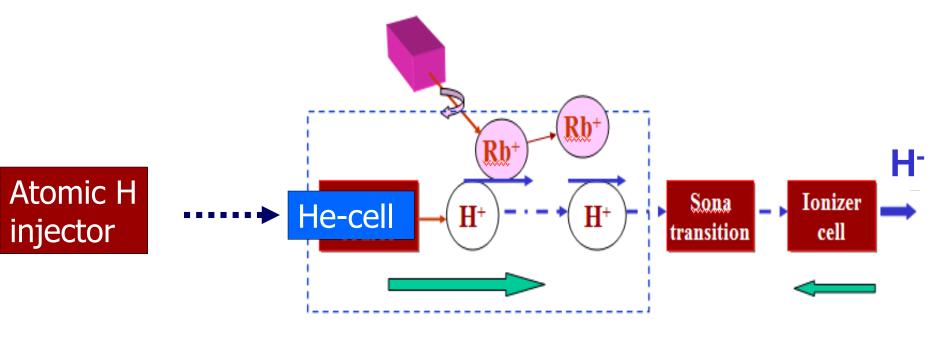


Laser beam is a primary source of angular momentum:

10 W (795 nm)  $\implies$  4•10<sup>19</sup> hv/sec $\implies$  2 A, H<sup>0</sup> equivalent intensity.

#### New generation OPPIS with atomic H<sup>0</sup> injector

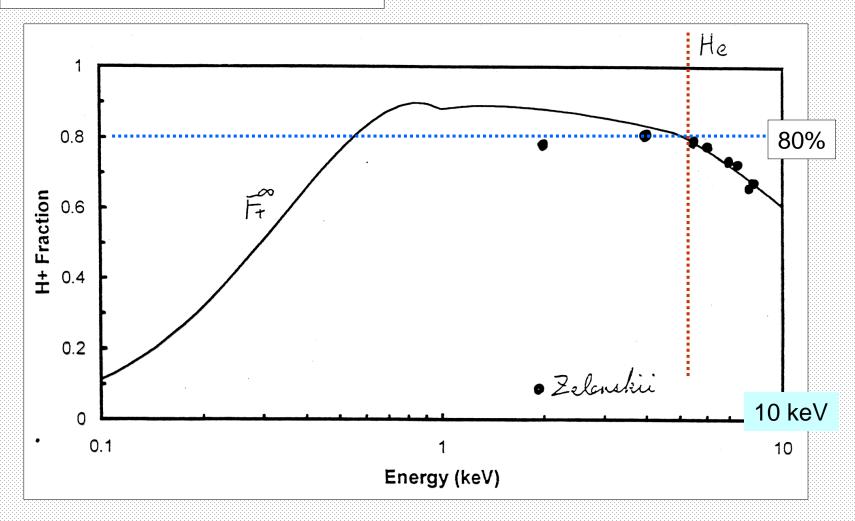
High-brightness proton beam inside strong 2.5 T solenoid field produced by atomic H beam ionization in the He-gas ionizer cell



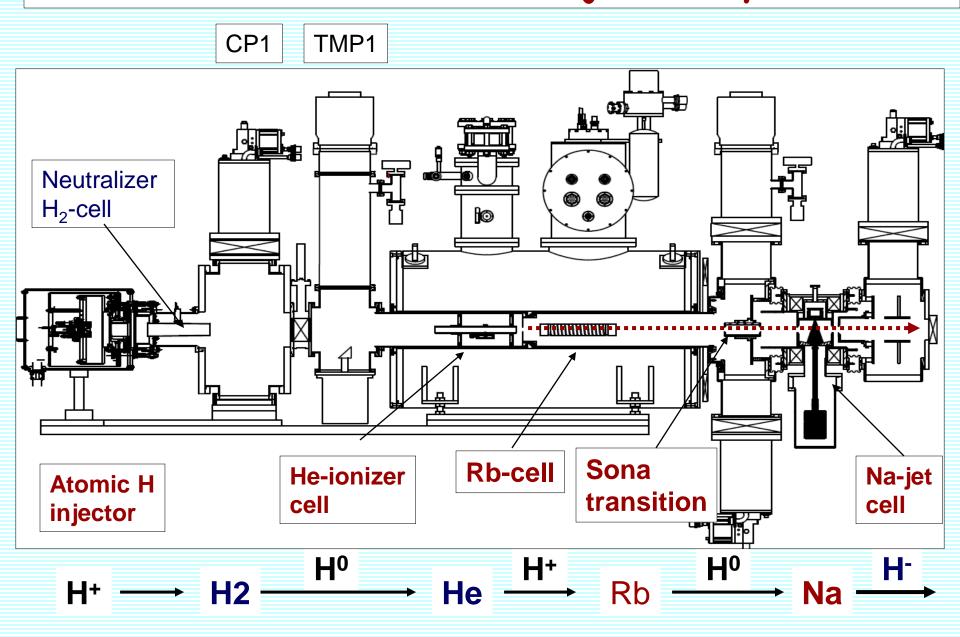
The proton beam intensity is about 1.0 A!

#### Hydrogen atomic beam ionization efficiency in the He-cell

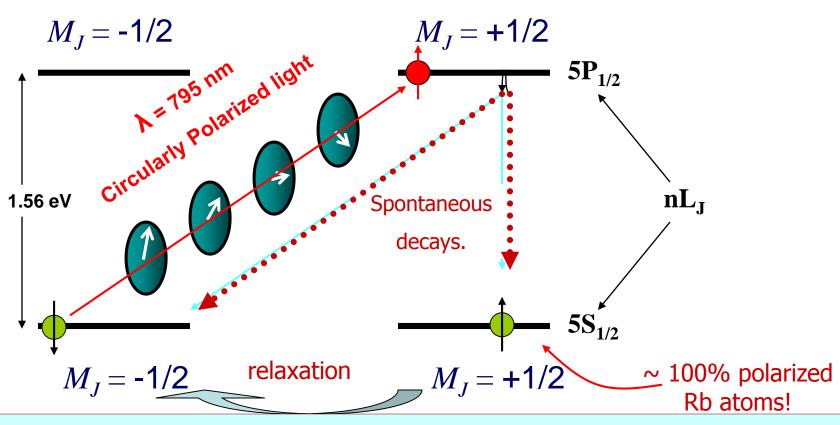
$$H^0$$
 + He  $\rightarrow$  H<sup>+</sup> + He + e



### New OPPIS with atomic H<sup>o</sup> injector layout, 2013



## Optical Pumping polarization technique

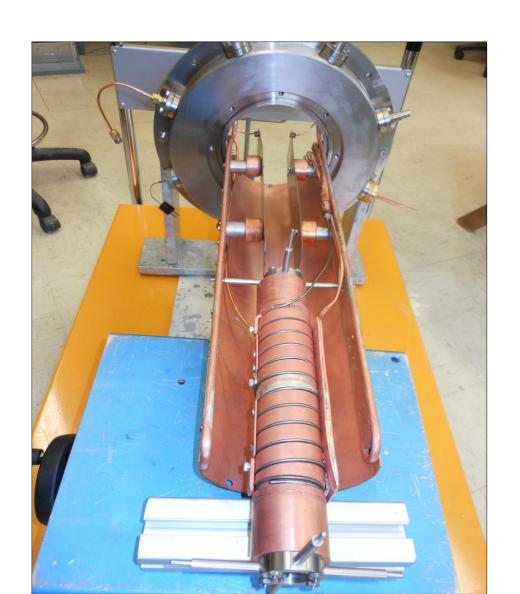


Laser beam is a powerful primary source of angular momentum:

10 W (795 nm)  $\rightarrow$  4•10<sup>19</sup> hv/sec  $\rightarrow$  2 A, H<sup>0</sup> equivalent intensity.

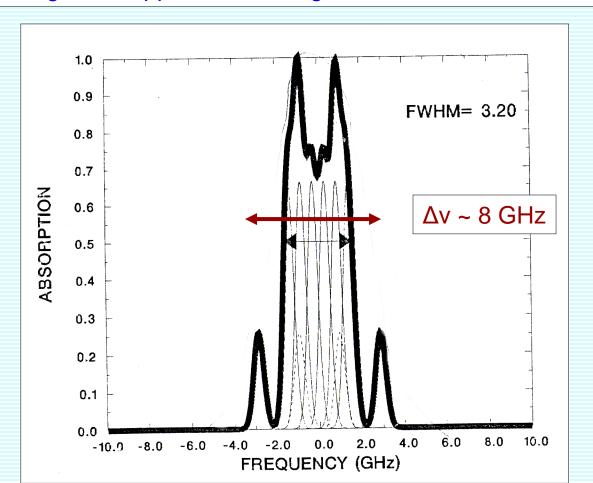
Feasibility of Multi-ampere polarized beams.

Rb -cell preparation for the Run-2017, higher 6.0 kV deflecting plate voltage.

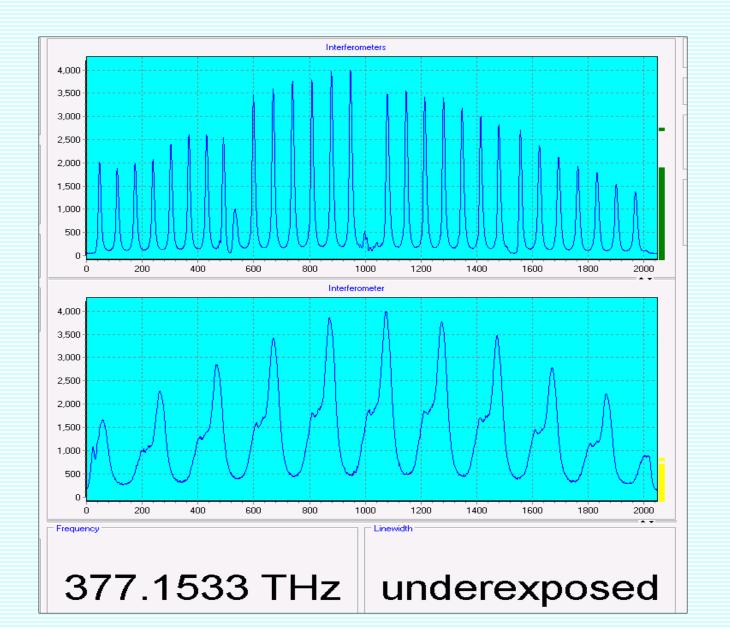


## Optical pumping of Rb-85 (72.7%), Rb-87(27.8%) natural mixture..

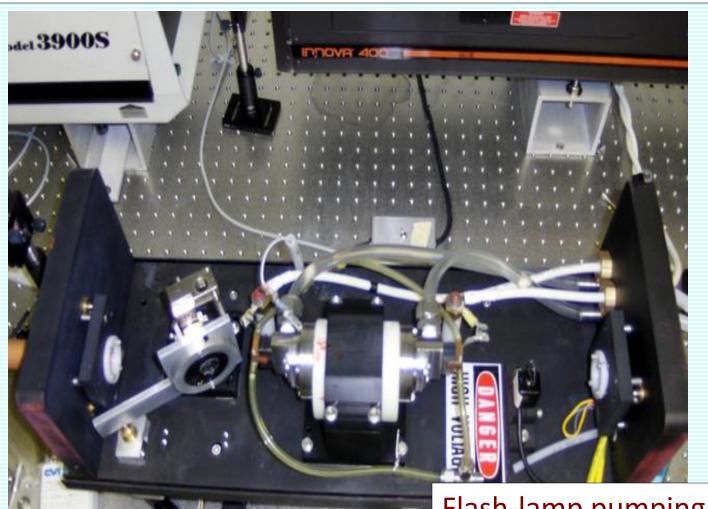
Effective width of Rb 85-87 natural mixture including hyperfine Splitting and Doppler broadening is ~ 3.2 GHz



#### Problems with laser line-width control



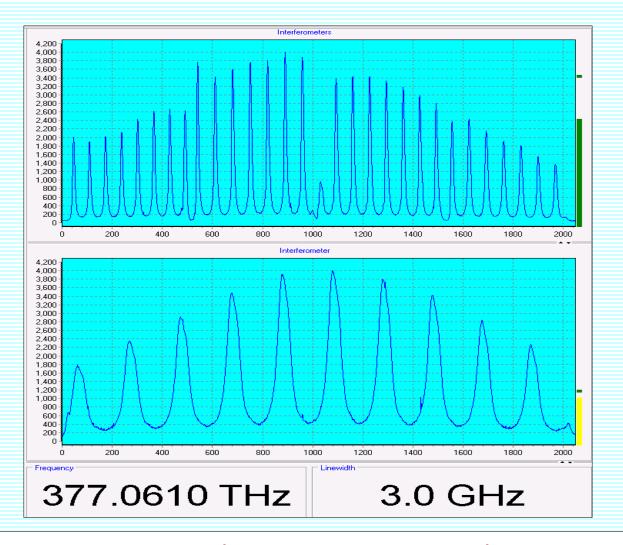
#### Ti:LISAF tunable laser for Rb optical pumping at 795 nm.



Fabry-Perot etalon

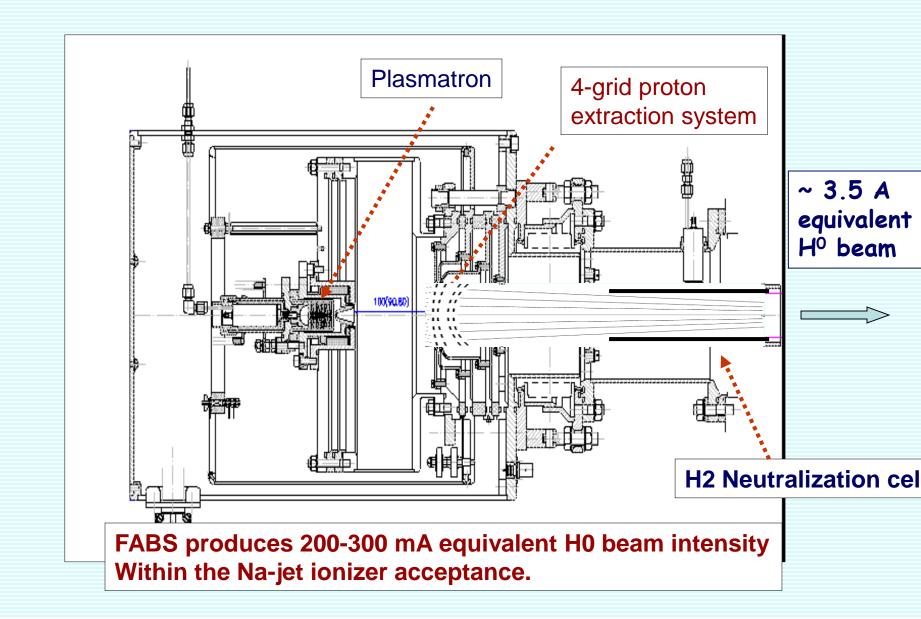
Flash-lamp pumping. Pulse duration 400 us

## Laser wavelength and Line-width control

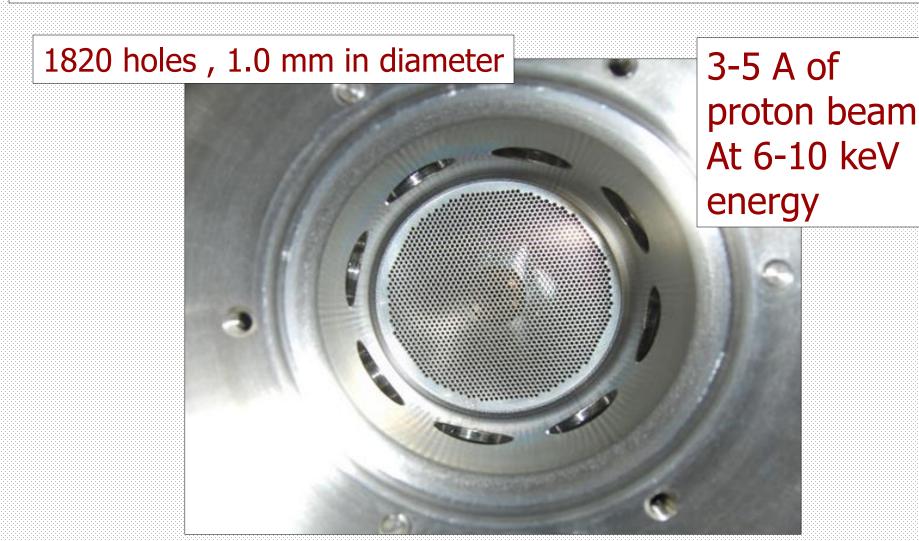


Laser spectra with two intra-cavity Fabry-Perot etalons

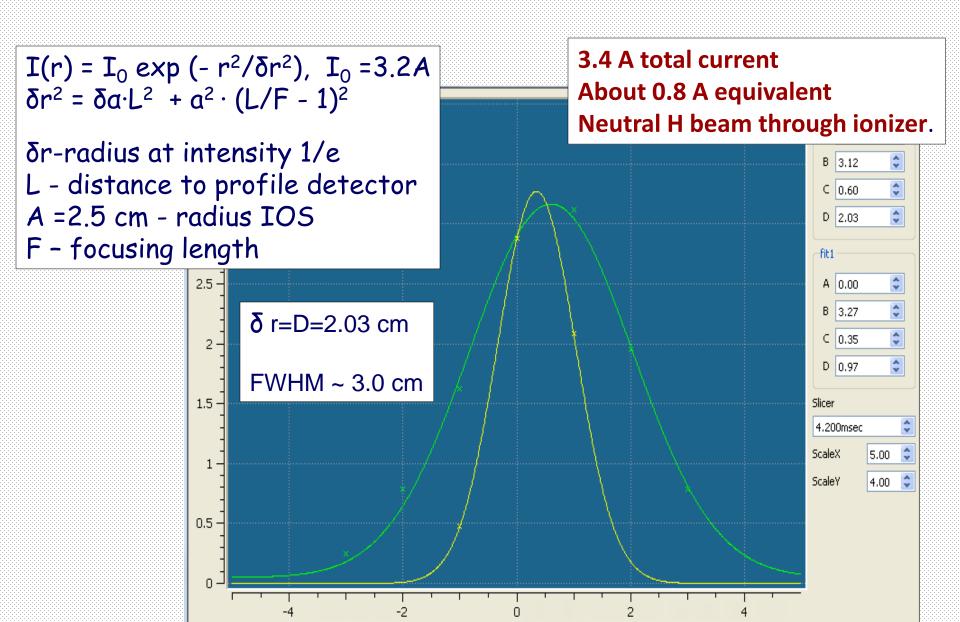
#### "Fast Atomic Beam Source", BINP, Novosibirsk, 2012



## FABS 4-grid spherical Ion Optical System

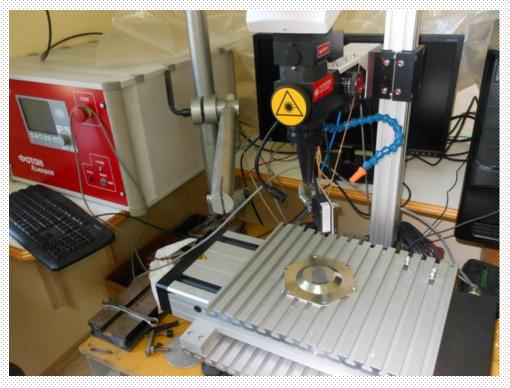


#### 8 keV, L=230cm, I-3.4 A, April 26, 2012



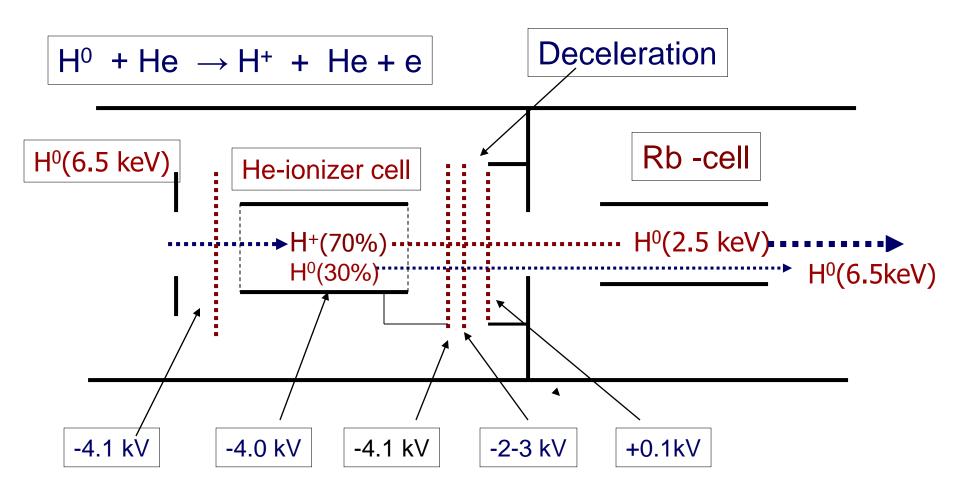
## New slit-type IOS grid for higher brightness beam formation, for Run-2017



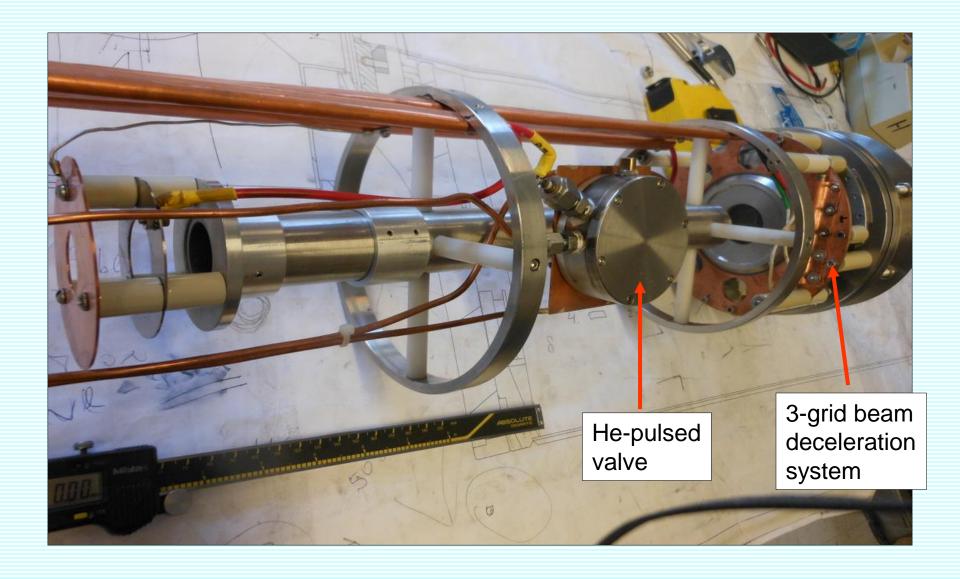


Grid assembly facilities at BINP, Novosibirsk

# Residual un-polarized H<sup>o</sup> beam component suppression by the energy separation



#### He-ionizer cell and 3-grid energy separation system.

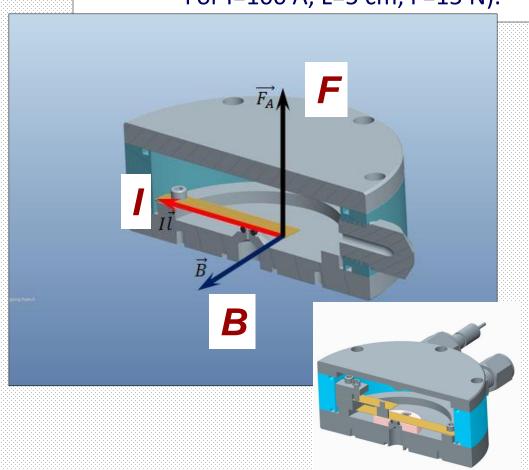


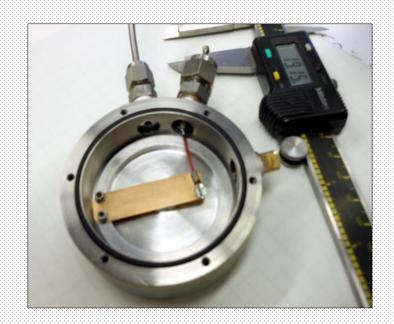
### "Electro-magnetic" valve operation principle.

Force to the conducting plate in the (high  $\sim$  3 T) magnetic field.

$$d\overrightarrow{F_A} = I[d\overrightarrow{l} \ \overrightarrow{B}]$$

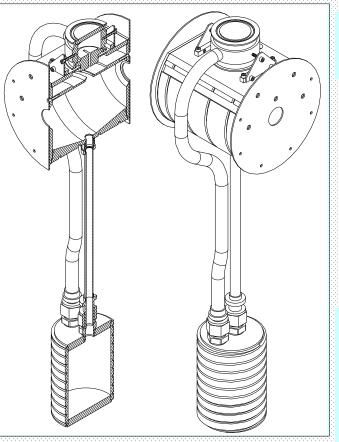
For I=100 A, L=5 cm, F=15 N).



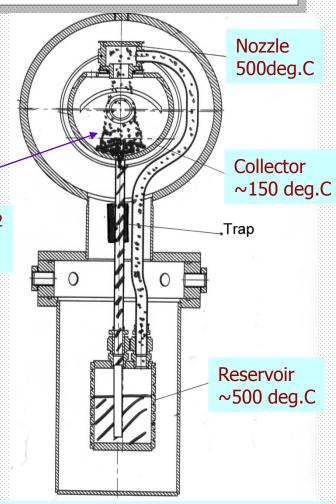


## Sodium-jet ionizer cell

Transversal vapor flow in the N-jet cell. Reduces sodium vapor losses for 3-4 orders of magnitude, which allow the cell aperture increase up to 3.0 cm.



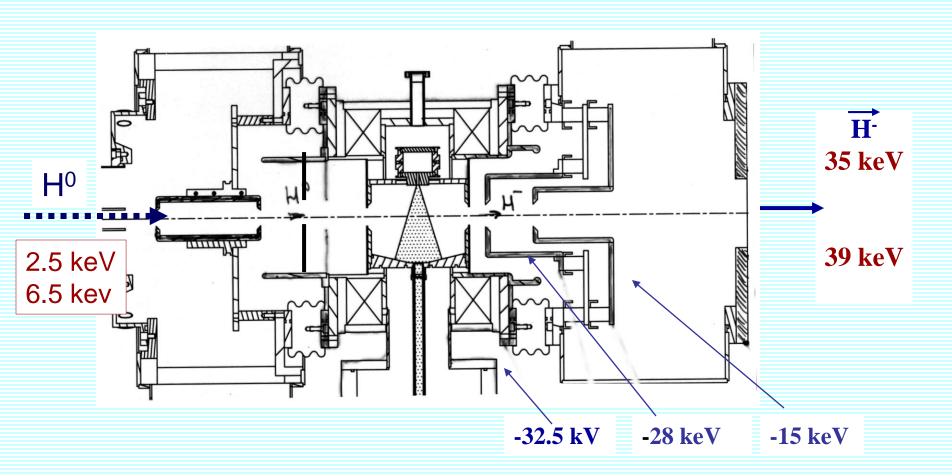
NL  $\sim 2.10^{15}$  atoms/cm<sup>2</sup> L  $\sim 2.3$  cm



Reservoir – operational temperature. Tres. ~500 °C. Nozzle – Tn ~500 °C.

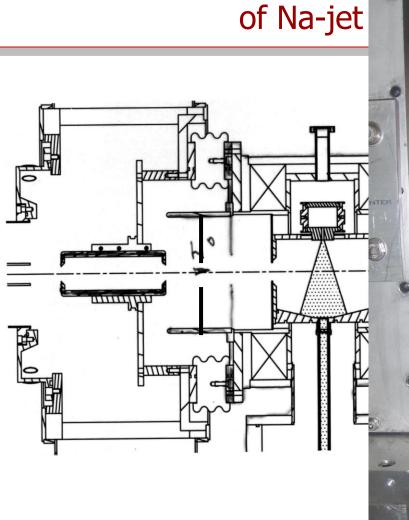
Collector- Na-vapor condensation: Tcoll. $\sim$ 120°C Trap- return line. T  $\sim$  120 – 180 °C.

# H beam acceleration to 35 keV at the exit of Na-jet ionizer cell

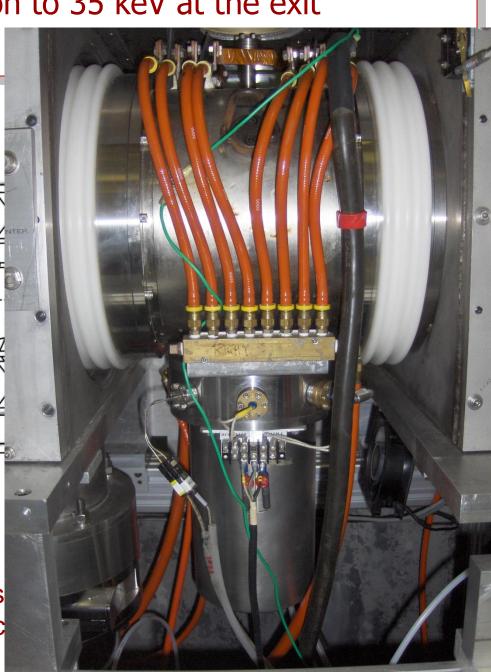


Na-jet cell is isolated and biased to - 32 keV. The H<sup>-</sup> beam is accelerated in a two-stage acceleration system.

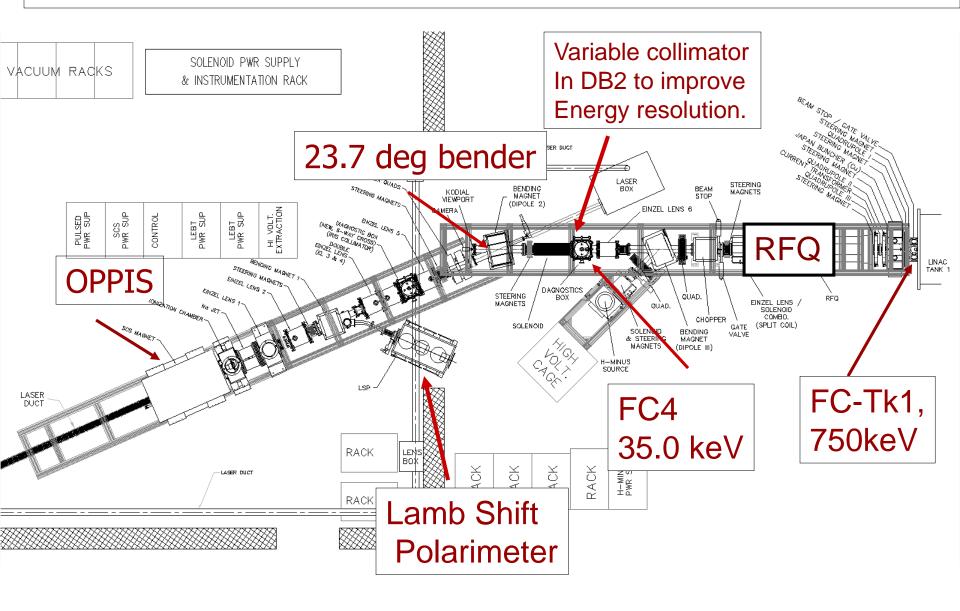
#### H<sup>-</sup> beam acceleration to 35 keV at the exit

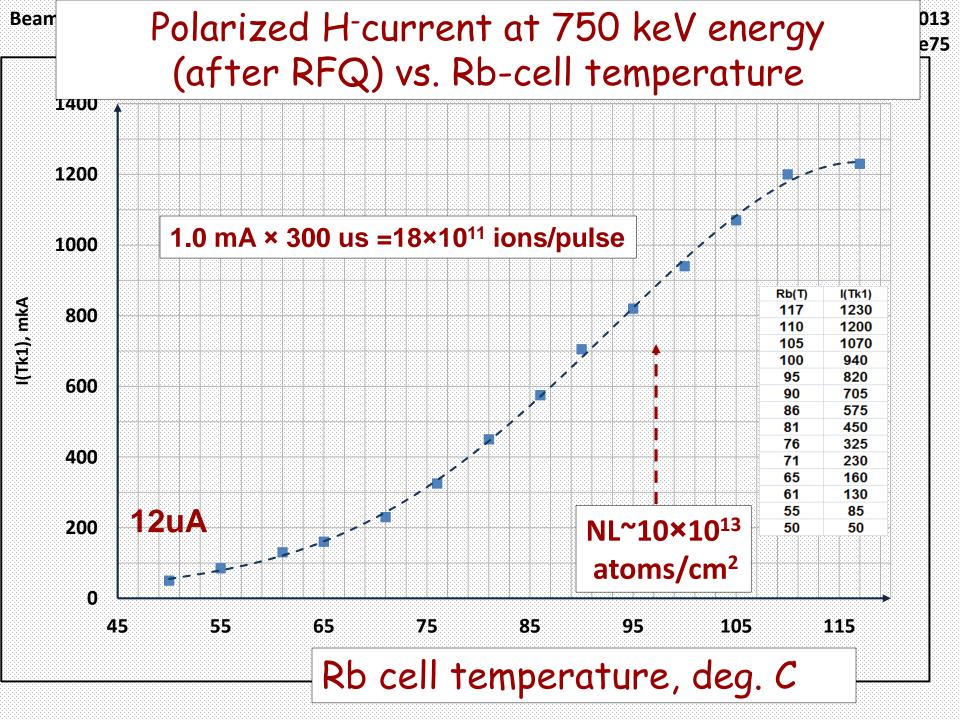


Na-jet cell is isolated and bias accelerated in a two-stage ac

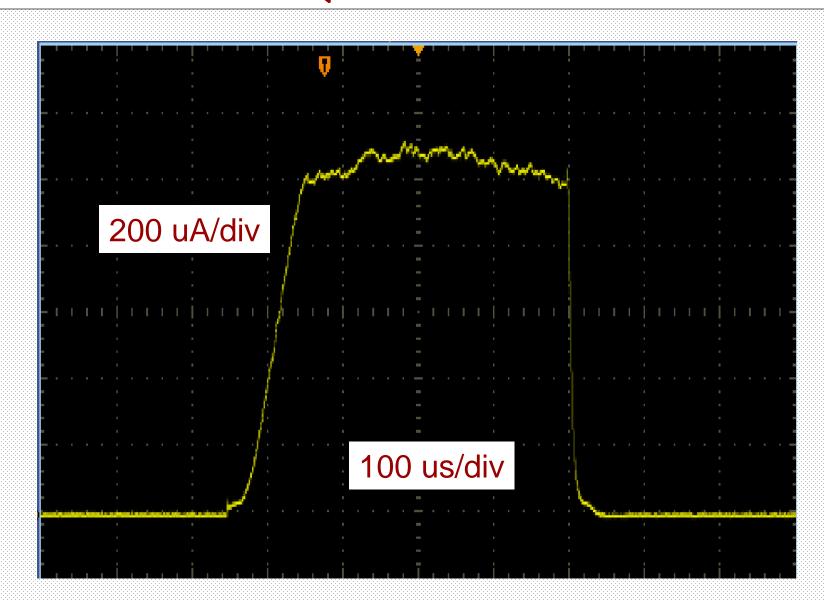


## Low Energy Beam Transport line.

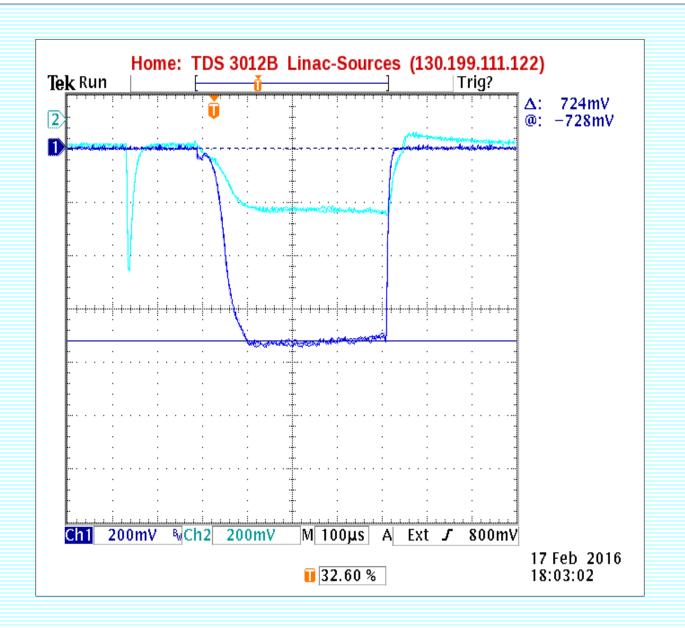




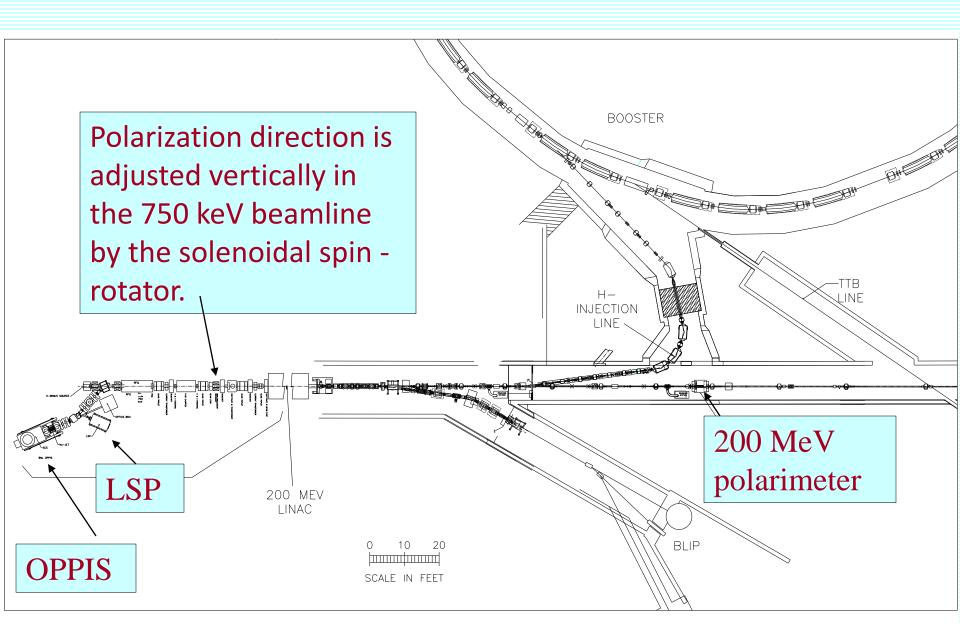
# Polarized H<sup>-</sup> current-1.05 mA, after RFQ 750 keV Rb-98°



#### Febr. 17, 2016. 750 uA polarized current out of the Linac



#### Polarized injector, 200 MeV linac and injection lines.



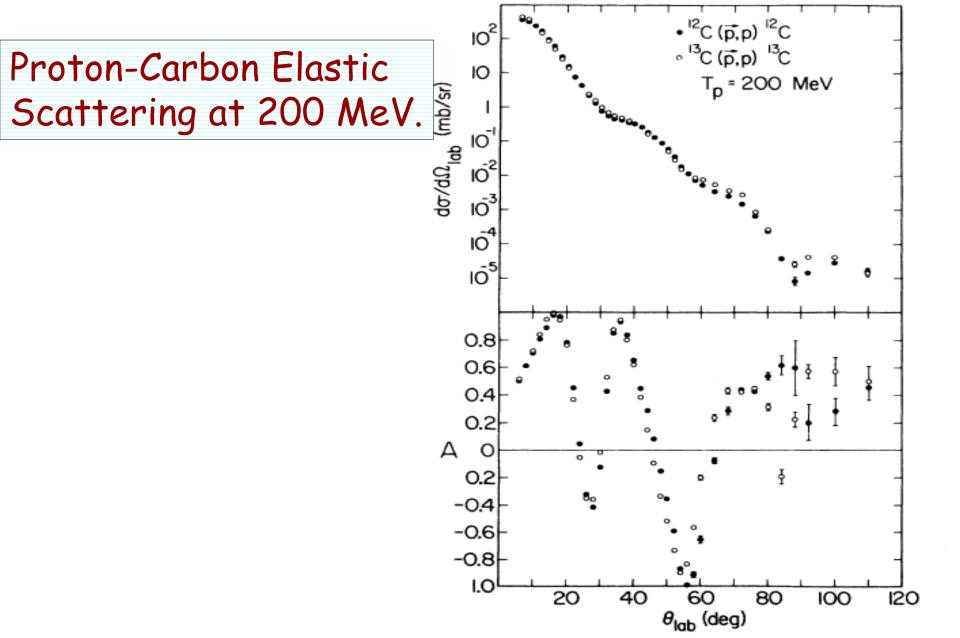
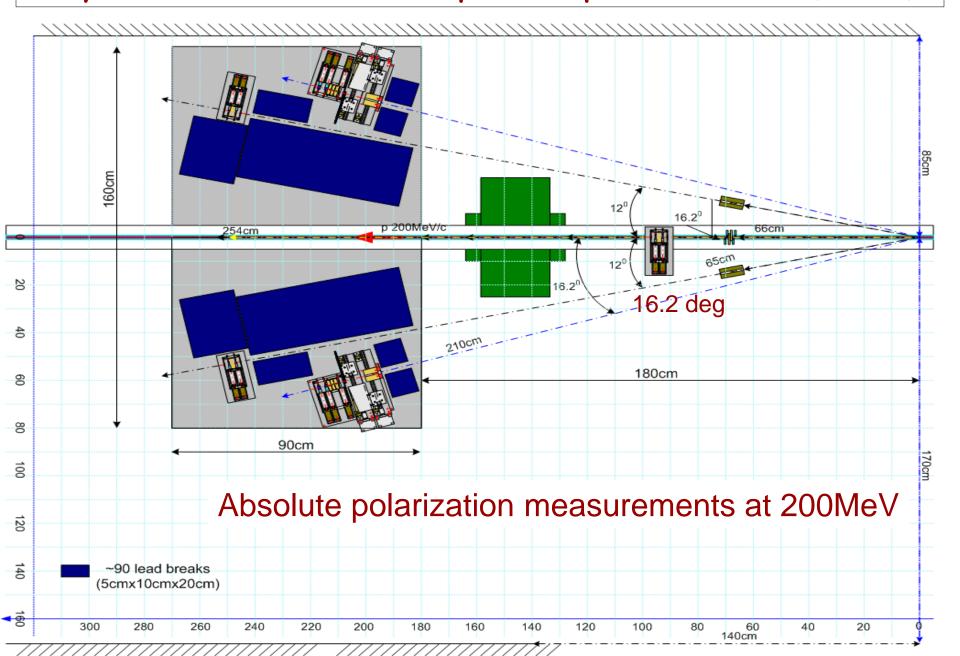
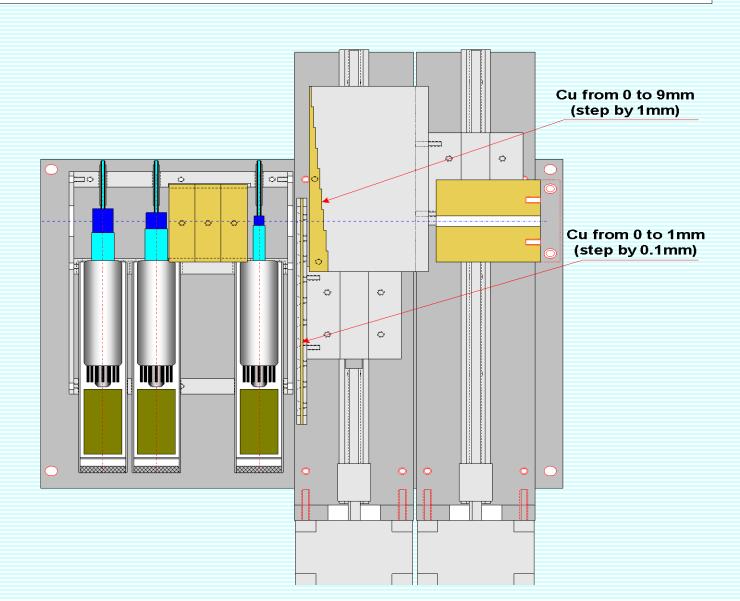


FIG. 1. Laboratory differential cross sections and analyzing powers, as a function of laboratory scattering angle, measured for 200 MeV polarized protons elastically scattered from <sup>12</sup>C and <sup>13</sup>C.

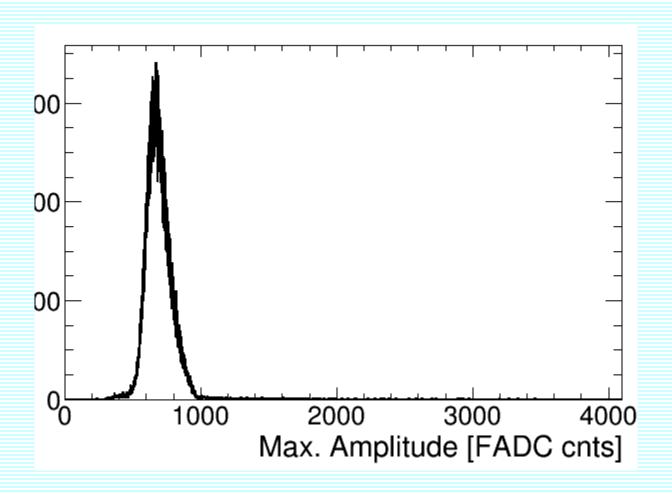
### Layout of the 200 MeV proton polarimeter, (2010)



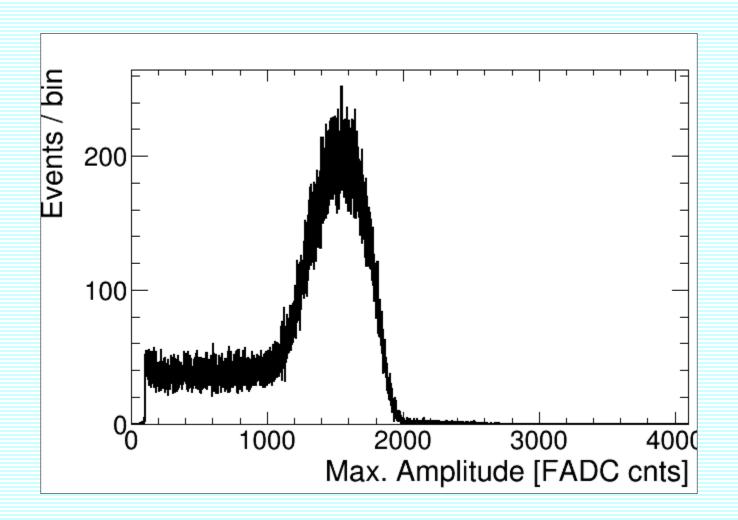
# Detector and variable absorber setup for 200 MeV proton beam.



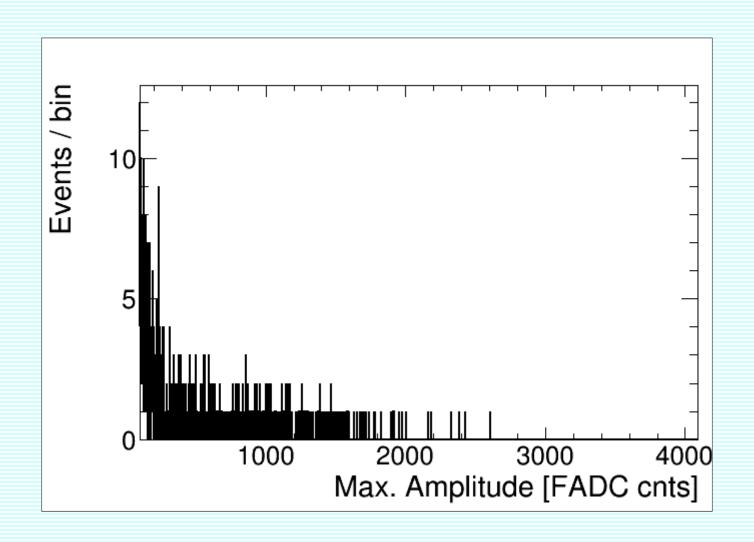
#### Signal amplitude distribution in the first detector



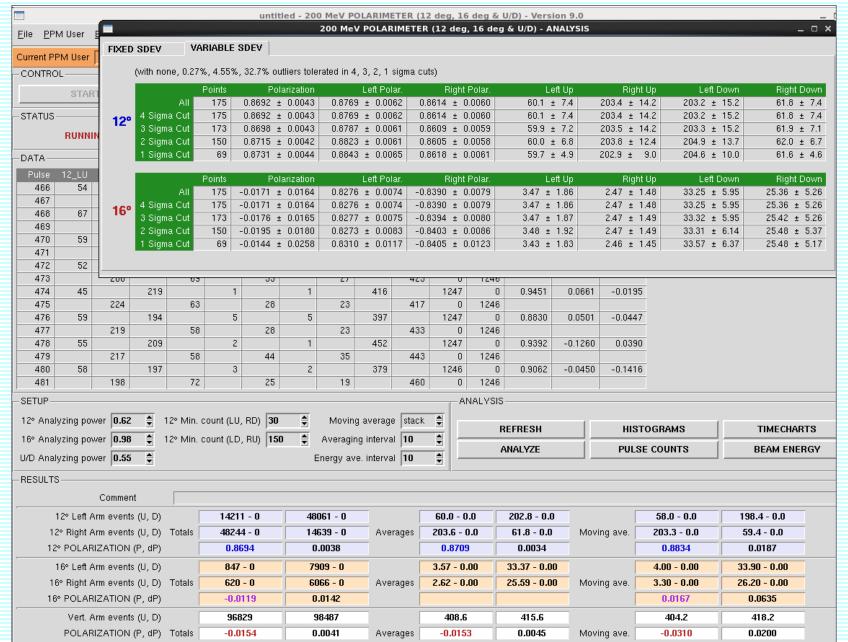
#### Signal amplitude distribution in the 2-nd detector



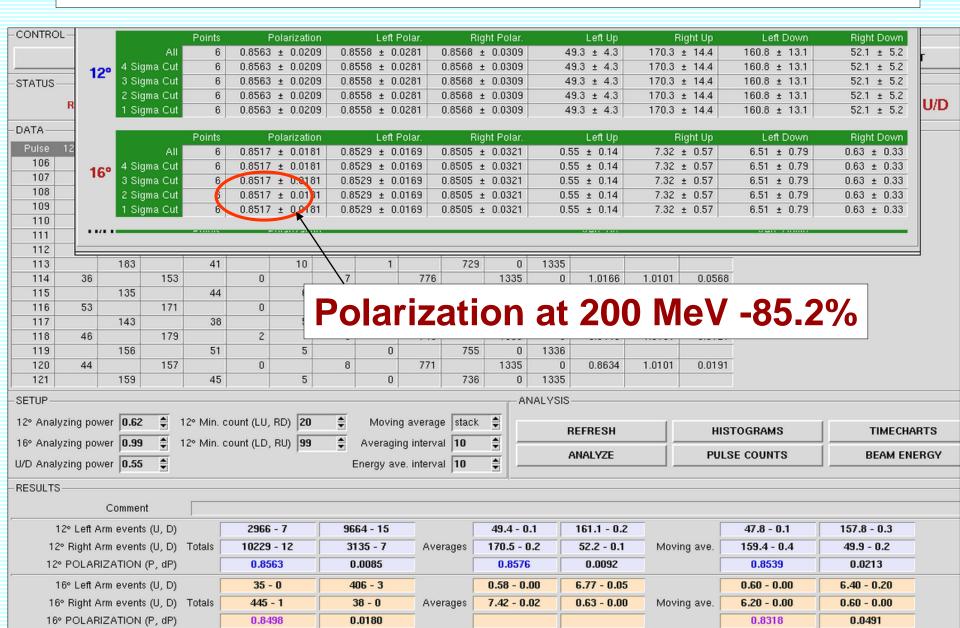
#### Signal amplitude distribution in the 3-rd detector



## 84.5% polarization was measured using WFD.



#### 84.5% polarization was measured using WFD.



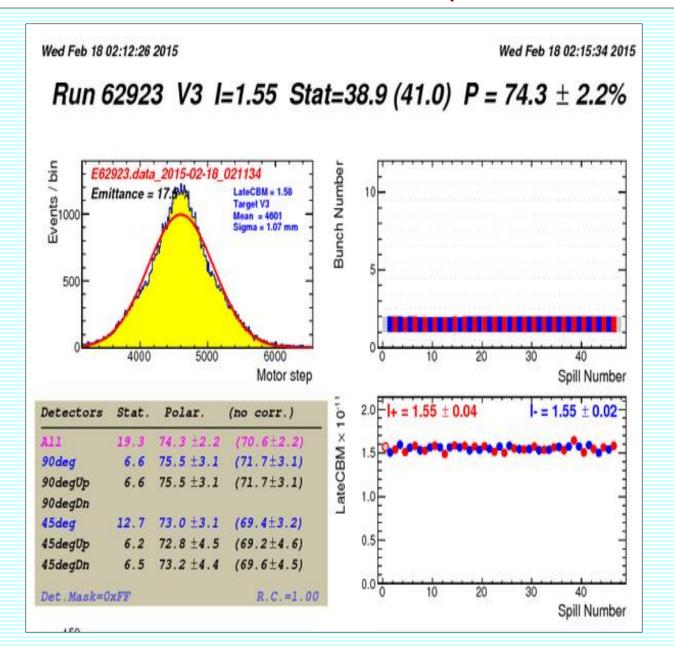
## Source intensity and polarization.

- Reliable long-term ·operation of the source was demonstrated.
- Very high suppression of un-polarized beam component was demonstrated.
- Small beam emittance (after collimation for energy separation) and high transmission to 200 MeV.

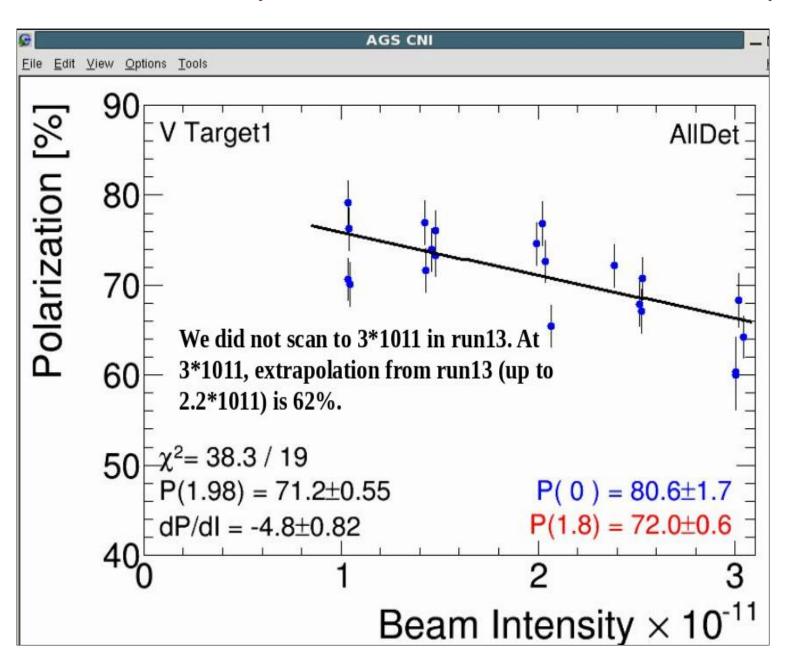
Rb-cell thickness-NL	4.5	5.5	7.5	10.4
Linac Current, µA	500	560	680	750
Booster Input ×10 <sup>11</sup>	9.0	10.0	12.2	13.5
Pol. %, at 200 MeV	84	83	80.5	78

Rb-cell thickness ,NL ×10<sup>13</sup> atoms/cm<sup>2</sup>

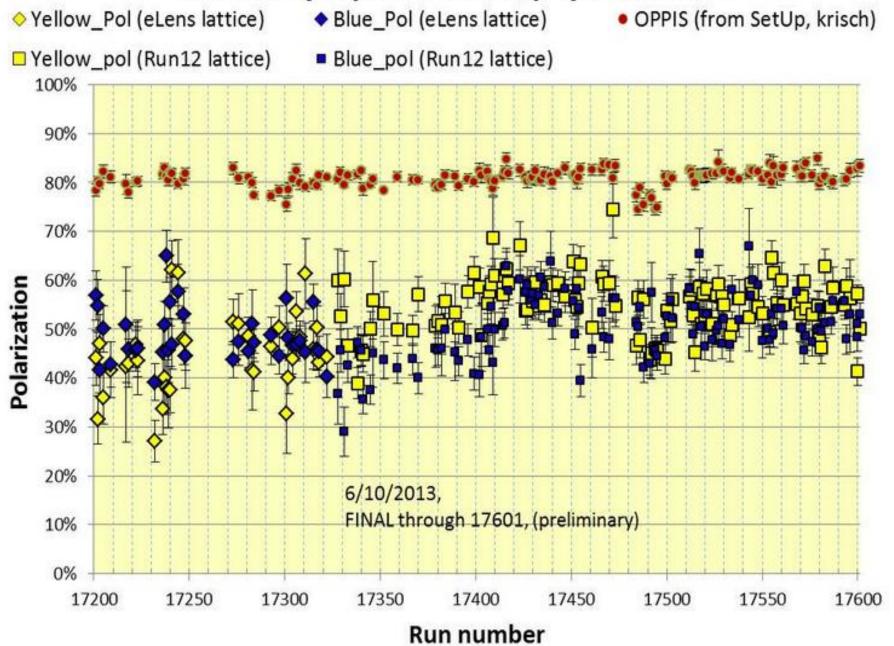
#### Polarization in AGS, 23 GeV



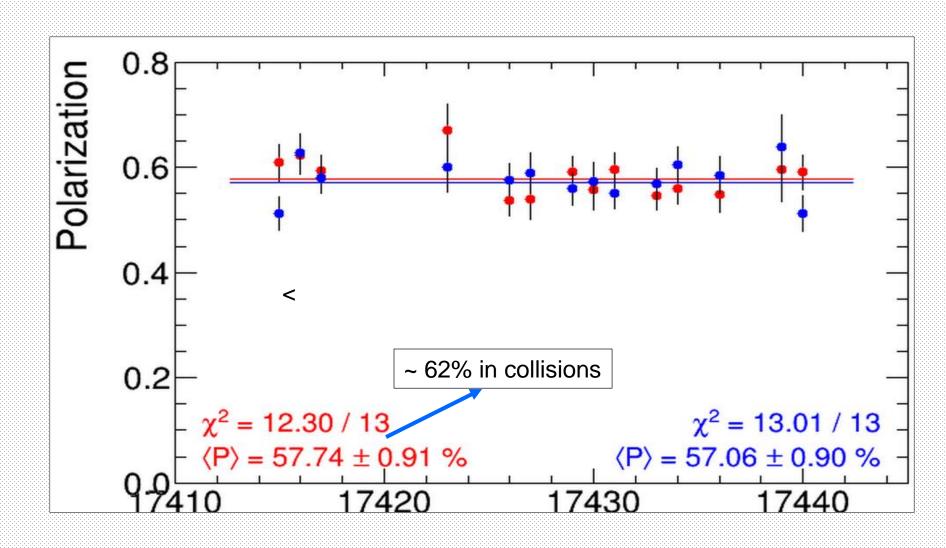
## AGS polarization vs. beam intensity



#### Run 13 H-jet polarimeter, physics stores

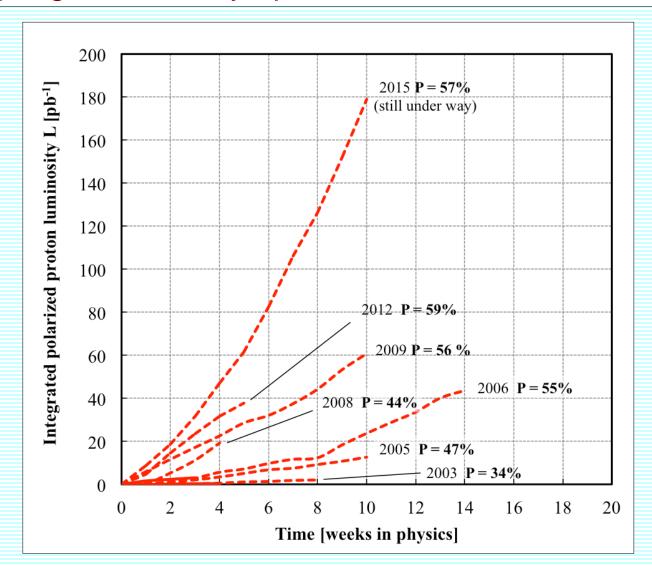


## Polarization measurements at 255 GeV in H-jet polarimeter, Run-2013.



### Polarized p-p, p-Au and p-Al collisions at 100 GeV.

p-p high- luminosity operation in Run 2015 at 100 GeV.



## Summary

- A number of improvements were implemented in 2016 and preparation for the next polarized Run-2017 in RHIC.
- Atomic injector stability was improved after pulsed valve upgrades. A new IOS is under development.
- Laser wavelength and line-width control was improved with two etalon operation.
- Sodium jet ionizer reliability was improved with the new connector coupling for the hot Na-vapor and Na-metal.
- A lot of measurements at 200 MeV. Discovery of the Linac tune for the small beam emittance.
- New measurements in 200 MeV absolute elastic polarimeter with the Wave Form Digitizers.