

LONGITUDINAL POLARIZED TARGET

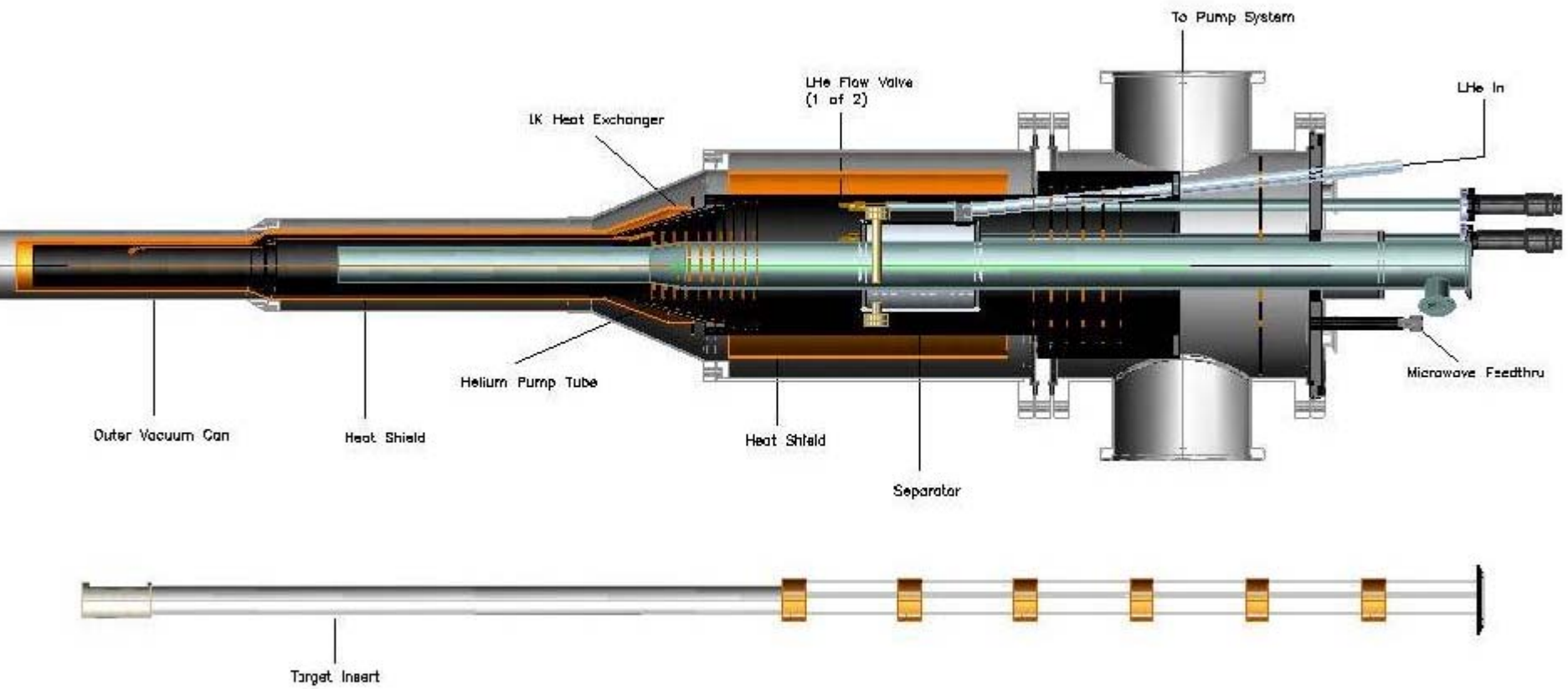
Design Issues

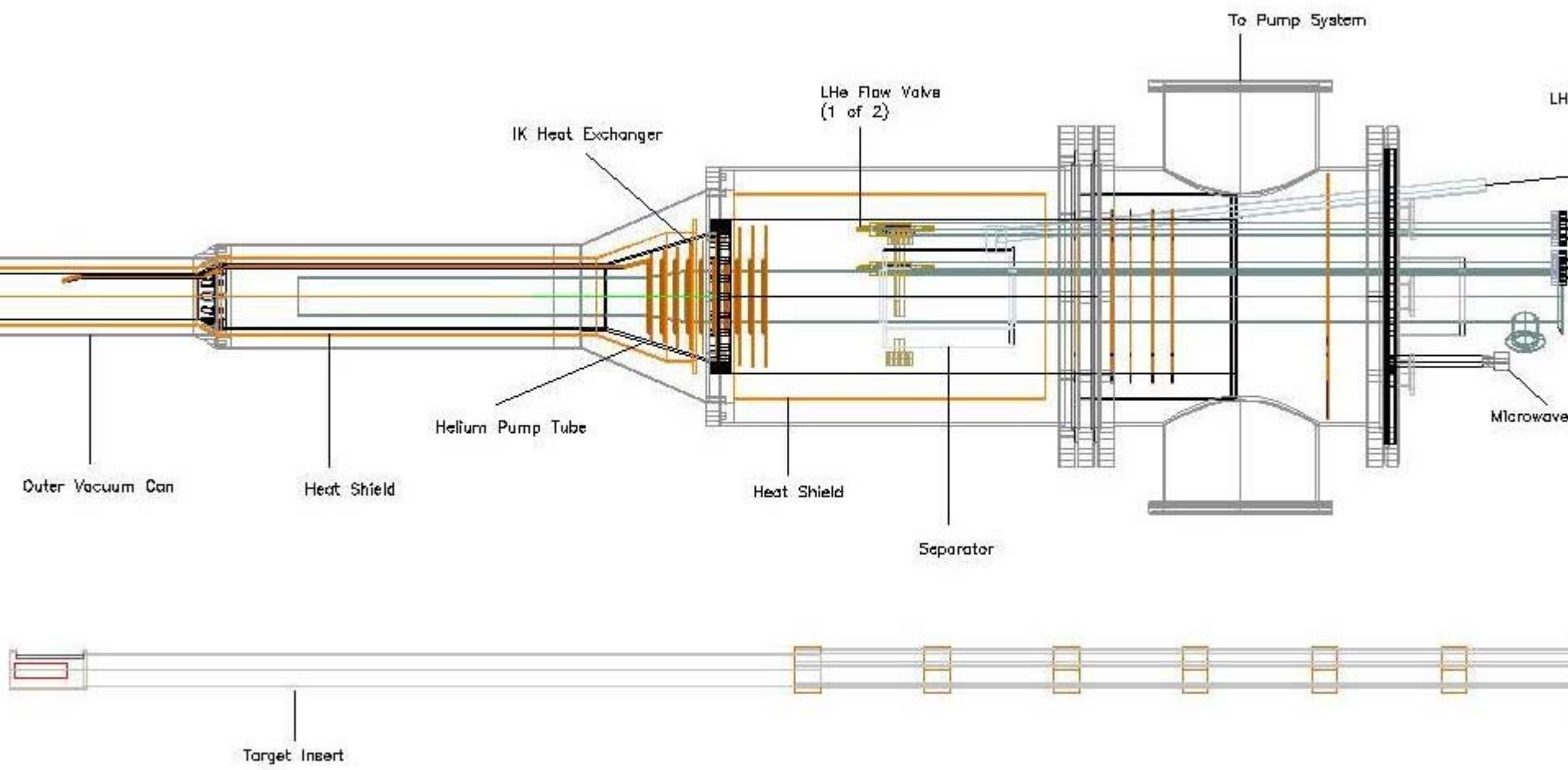
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Design Parameters

Field provided by 5T Warm Bore Solenoid

- Horizontal DNP Polarized Target
- Beam along axis of Refrigerator – one target
- Surrounded by detectors – require 10cm diameter hole at center of solenoid to fit refrigerator.
- ^4He Evaporation Refrigerator
 - Microwaves and Beam Intensity
 - Pumping requirements
 - Polarization – radiation damage
 - Annealing
- Tentative Conclusions





Beam on Target

- (L)uminosity = I (beam intensity) * N_N (number of Target Nucleons)
- $10^{35} = I \times 0.6 \times 3.3 \times 0.91 \times 6. \cdot 10^{23}$
- $I = 9.25 \cdot 10^{10}$ electrons/sec = 15 nA (approx)

Can run with CLAS at about 4 nA with a 1 cm long target

- With 10 x L and 3.3 cm target $I = 12.1$ nA
- Beam Heating assume 2 MeV g^{-1}cm^2 energy loss
H = 0.053 W for target material only

Microwaves

- For 5 T need 140 GHz EIO Tube

Power delivered to target = 0.75 W

Need 40 mW/g. Target is 14g

Therefore need >560 mW delivered

Coupling of microwaves to target?

- Bandwidth 1.5% central frequency

If solenoid field < 5 T, will have to specify tube with different central frequency.

Pumping Requirements

- Total Power = 0.8 W

For liquid helium at 1K, $L_{\text{evap}} = 80 \text{ J/mole}$ requires a pumping displacement of **0.01 mole/sec.**

At 1 K **VP = 160 mbar**

Pump Displacement is about **5000 m³h⁻¹**

Need at least a **6000 m³h⁻¹** pumping system

Caution: Actual pumping speeds may differ from nominal specifications

For example: Hall B system is a nominal **4000 m³h⁻¹**

Measured pumping speed is about **3300 m³h⁻¹.**

Pumping Requirements

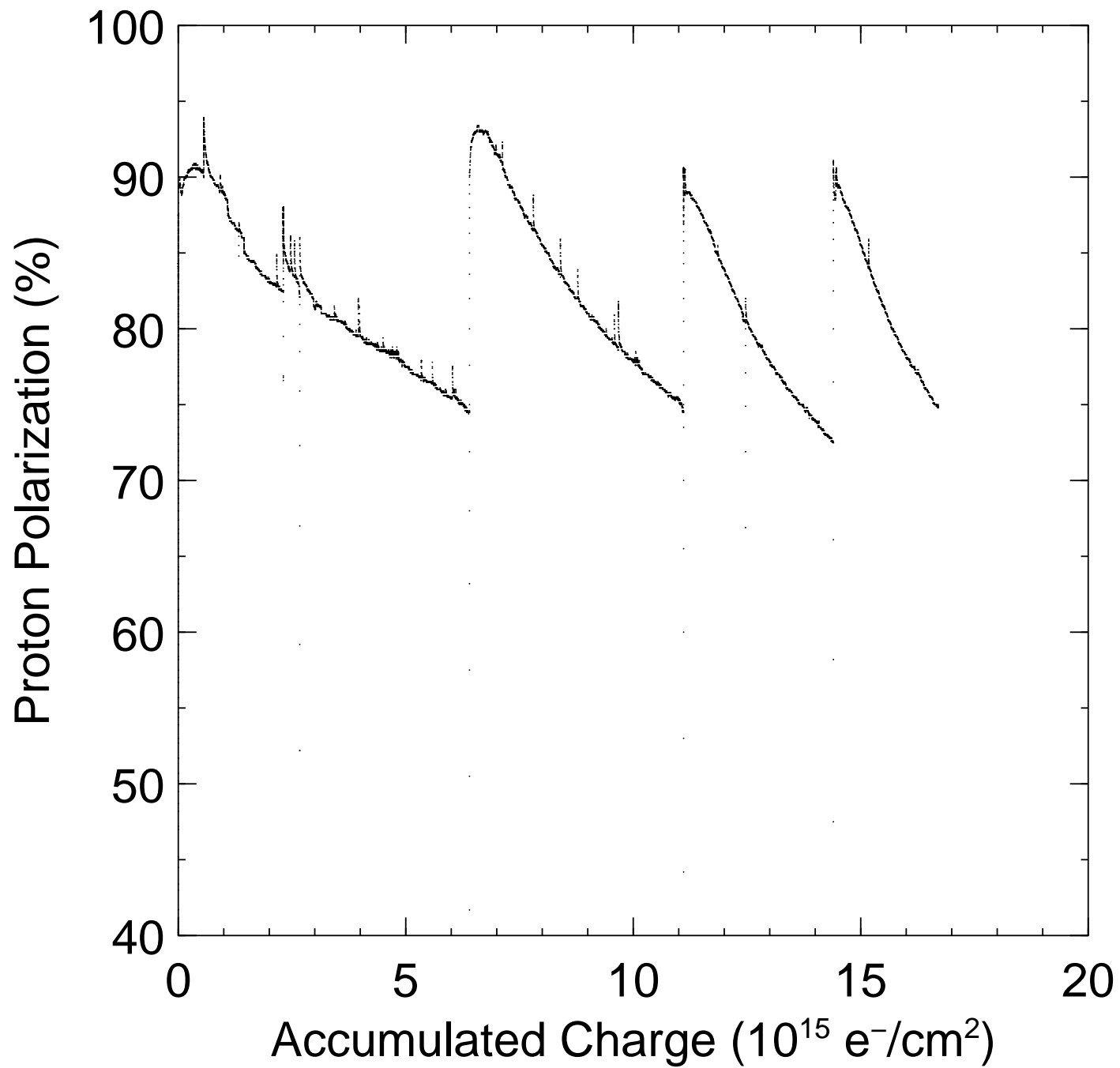
- Typically are pumping through “orifices”, heat exchangers and pumping tubes of various sizes. Also helium pumping less efficient than for air

Typically, pumping speed $\rightarrow D^4/L$

- Hall B with 4000 system pumps through the first tube (looking at LHe surface) of $D = 3.18$ cm diameter and runs at 1.15 to 1.2 K.
- Hall C/SLAC system with 12000 pump can maintain about 1.05K

Annealing

- Polarization decreases with beam dose (units of electrons/ cm^{-2})
- Polarization can be recovered by heating target to 80 – 100 K for up to 1 hour
- Polarization decay gets faster during the lifetime of target
- Eventually change target.



Annealing

- Annealing will take place every 2×10^{15} electrons cm^{-2} (90% \rightarrow 80%)

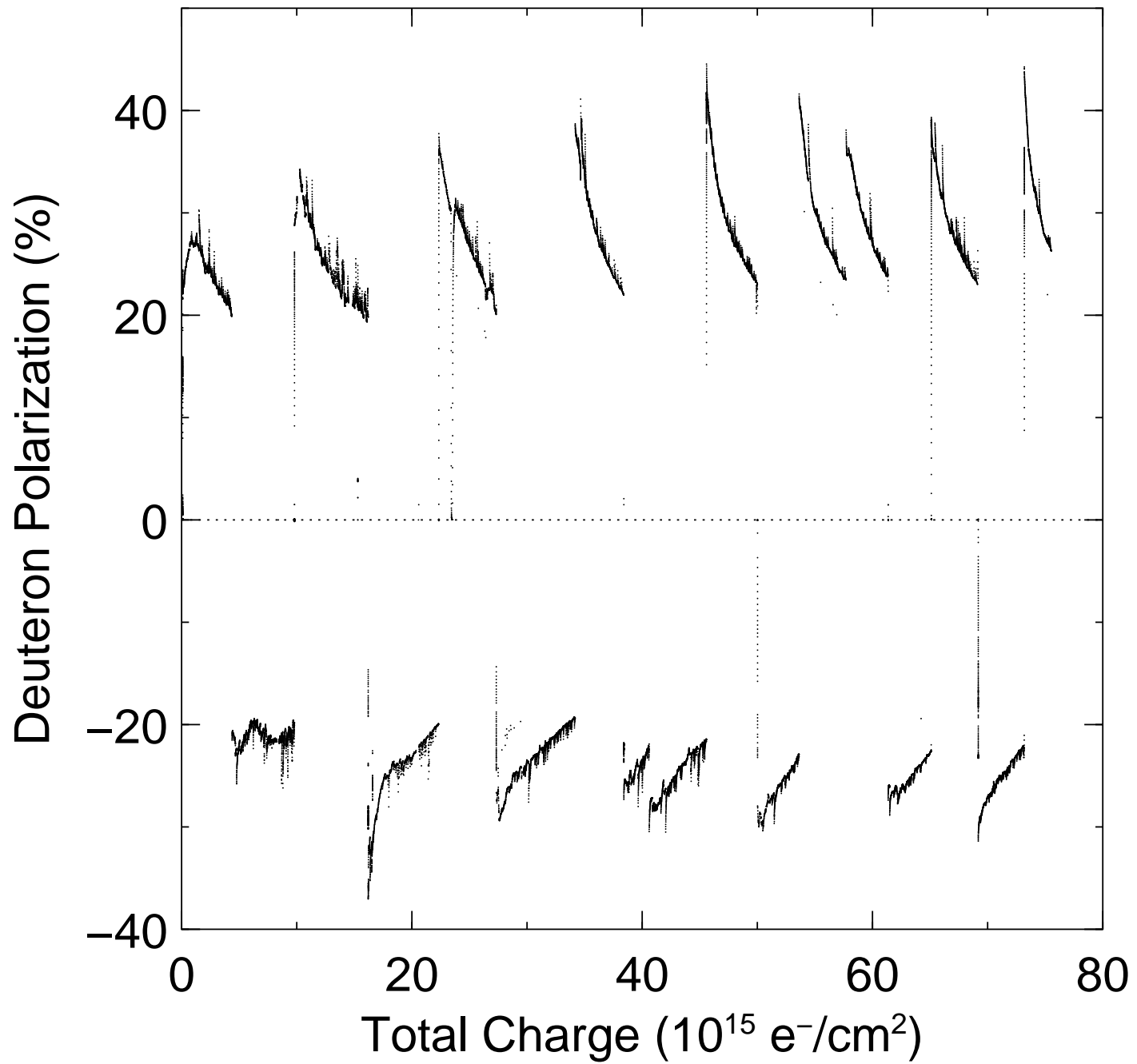
Beam of 10^{11} electrons/sec, target area = **7 cm^2**

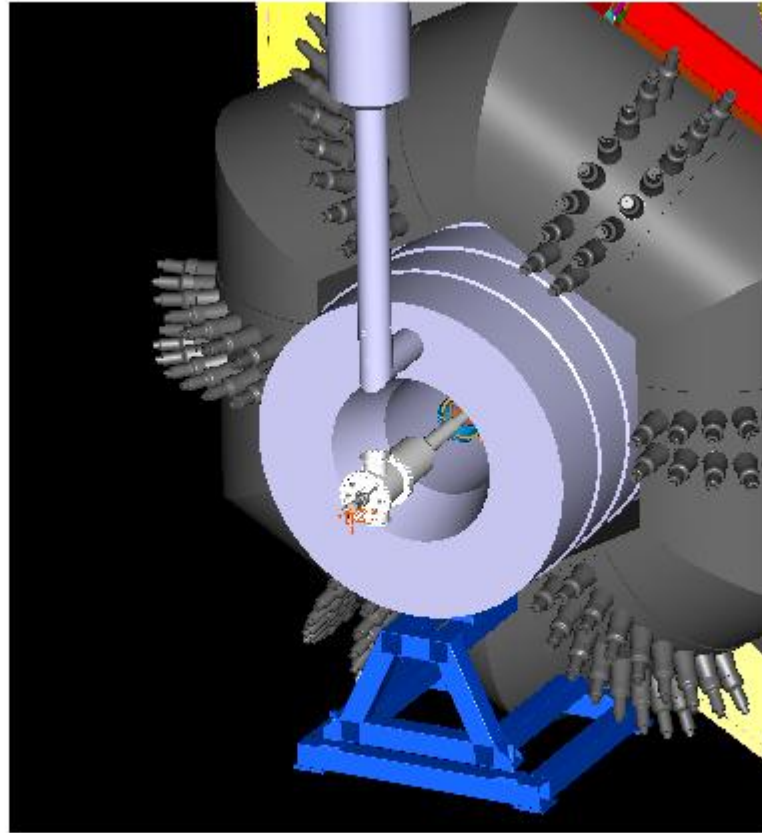
At **1.4×10^{10}** electrons $\text{s}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-2}$ will take about **40 hrs** before an anneal is necessary

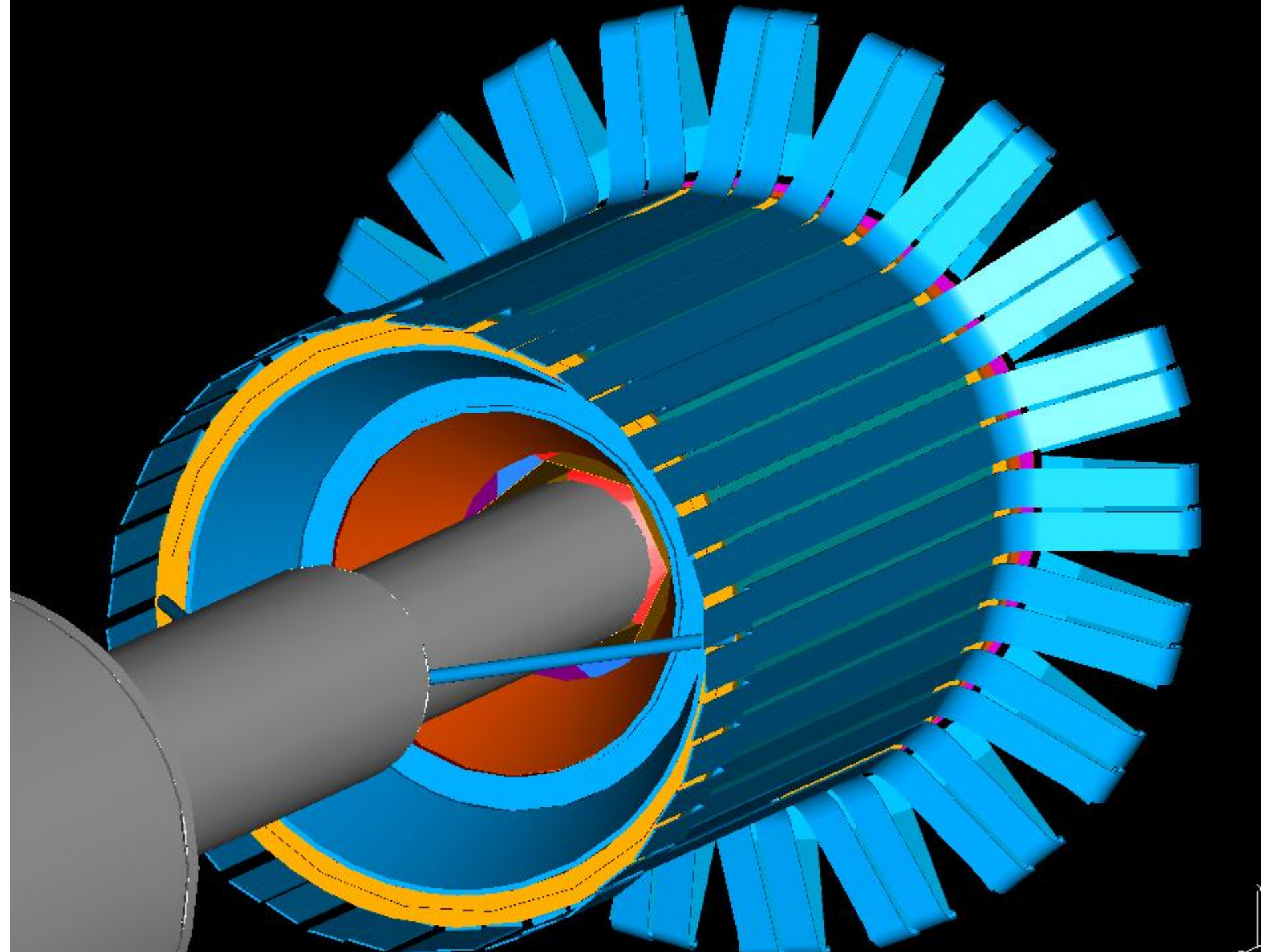
Target changed about every 400 hours

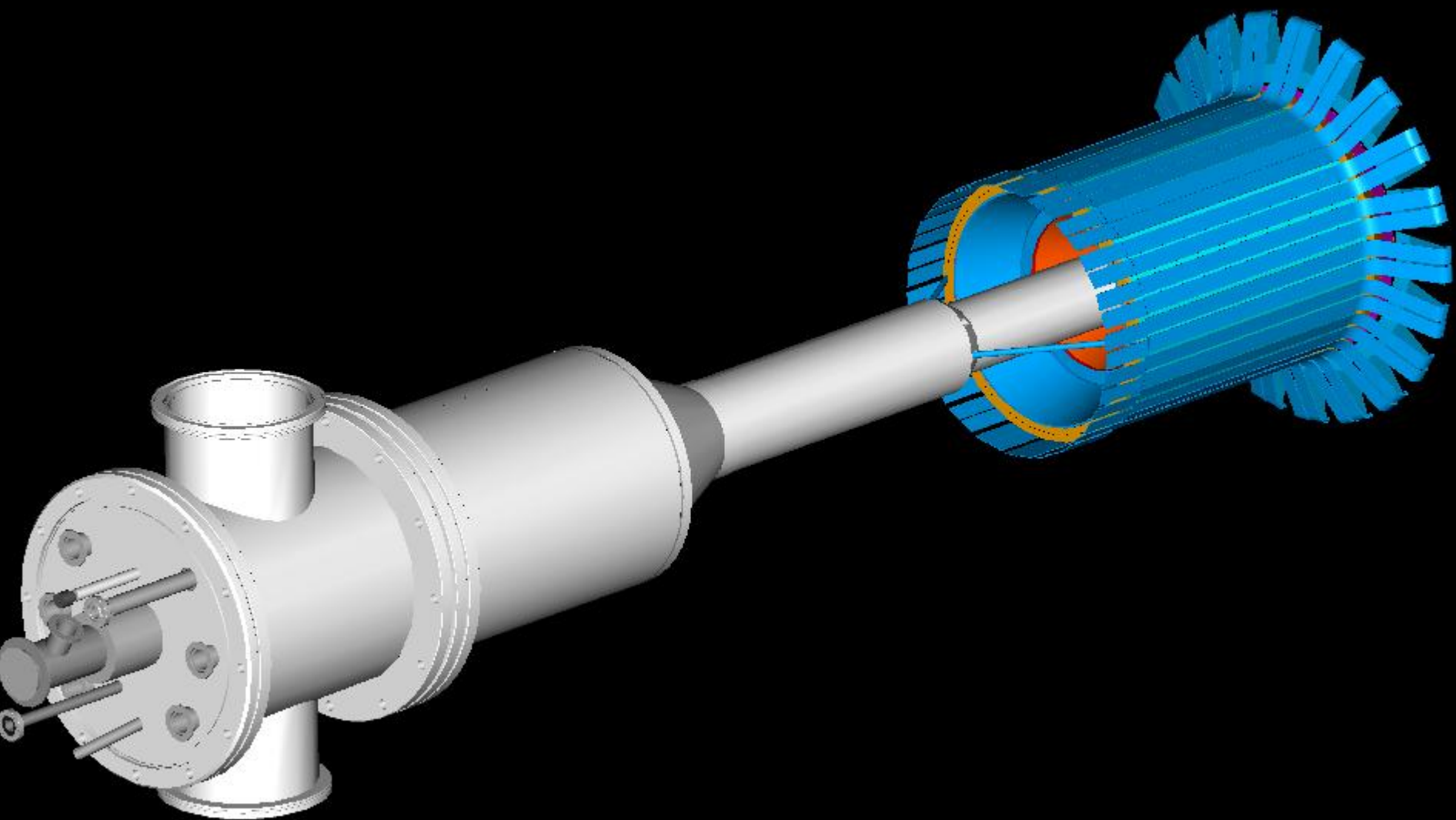
- Anneal with heater coil near target, or with “oven” into which target must be pulled

Either one is effective, but must be done remotely









Budget

Procurement:

			2010	2011	2012
Cryostat	Dewar	Vacuum jacket	6		
		Helium space		4	
		Service ports	2		
		Instrumentation		4	
	Refrigerator	Separator	2		
		Insert		4	
		Heat exchanger		2	
		Inner vacuum jacket	4		
		Outer vacuum can	2		
		Instrumentation			14
Pump System		Pumps	100		
		Vacuum manifold	14		
		Vacuum components	10	2	
		Pump skid		8	
		Pump electrical			6
		Chiller			5
Instrumentation	Microwave	EIO Tube		85	
		Power Supply		65	
		Waveguide Comp		12	2
		Frequency counter		14	
		Power meter		5	
	NMR	Frequency generator		14	
		Q meter		5	2
		Interface/Computer		2	6
Target Positioning		Target mounting skid	6		
Cryogen Supply		Buffer dewar			10
		Transfer line			4
Total			140	246	39

Total \$425 k

Conclusions

- Horizontal ^4He Evaporation Refrigerator
- Target Material: Ammonia and Deuterated Ammonia. ^{15}N ammonia? $\text{LiD}(\text{H})?$
- Pumping: At least $6000 \text{ m}^3\text{h}^{-1}$ Roots system . Sealed. Dry Backing Pumps
- Microwaves: Some detailed design of target Cup
- NMR: Design under control
- Space and Compatibility: To be negotiated
- Cost \$500K