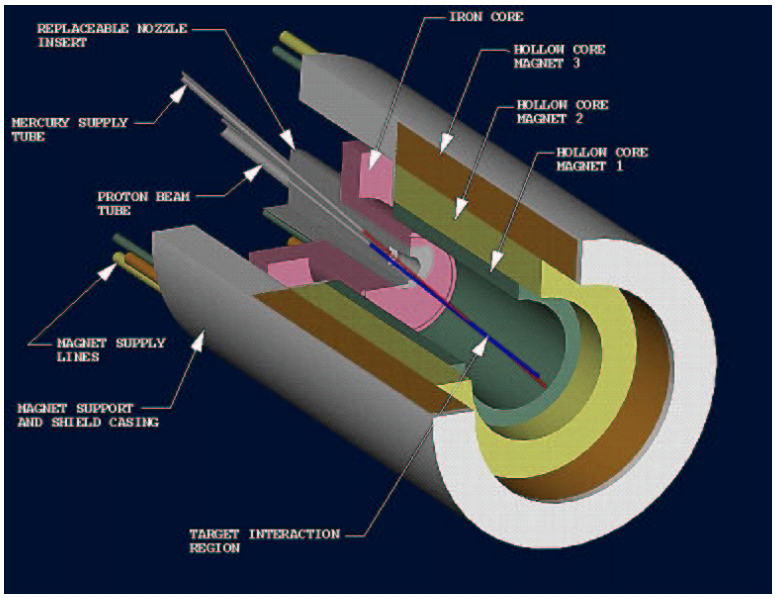
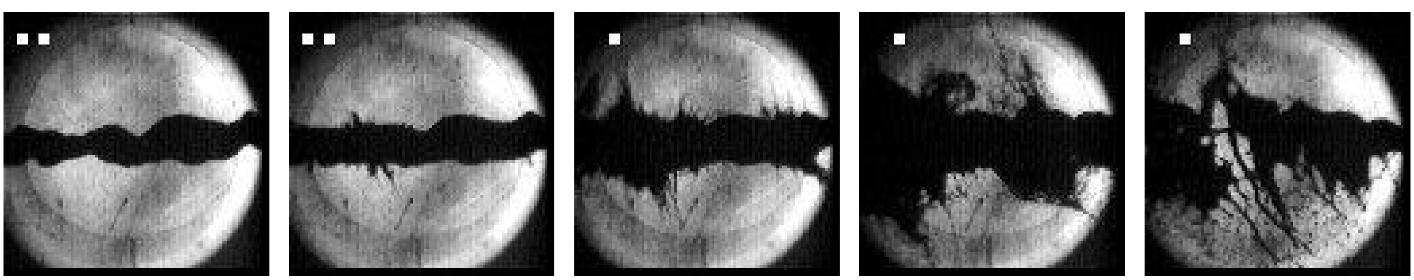
# Carbon and Mercury Targets for Neutrino Beams and a Muon Collider Source

## (BNL E951)



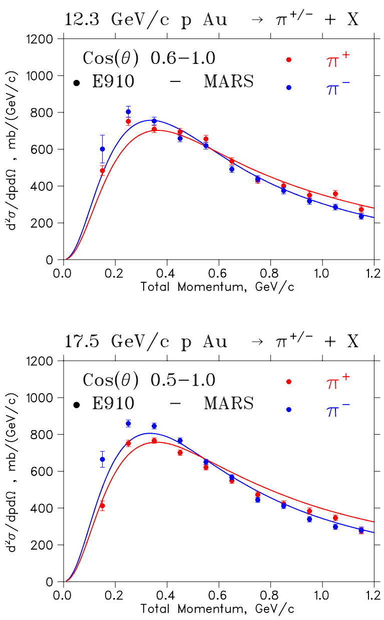
K.T. McDonald
*Princeton U.*

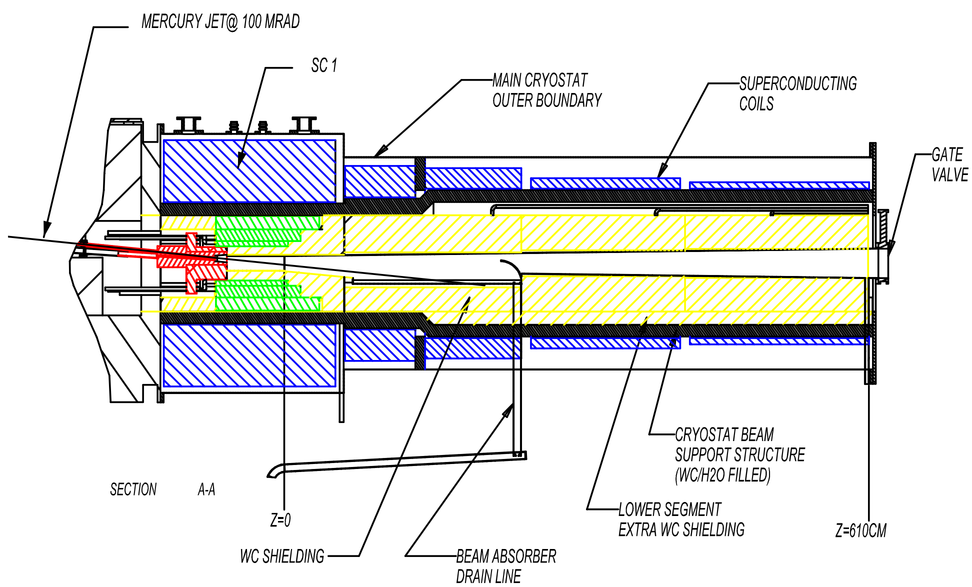
*ICFA Workshop, Fermilab, Apr. 9, 2002*

http://puhep1.princeton.edu/mumu/target/

# Challenges

- Maximal production of soft pions → muons in a megawatt proton beam.
- Capture pions in a 20-T solenoid, followed by a 1.25-T decay channel.



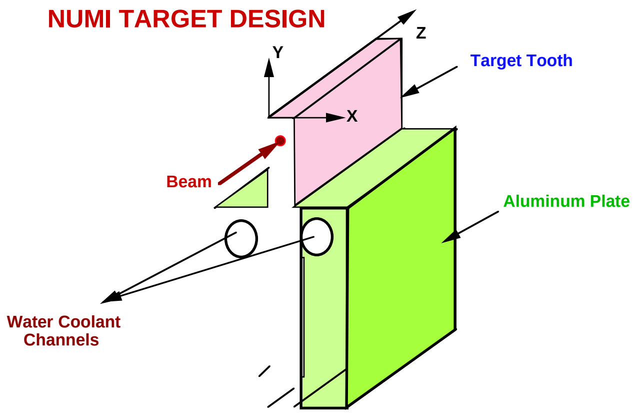

- A carbon target is feasible for 1.5-MW proton beam power.
- For $E_p \gtrsim 16$ GeV, factor of 2 advantage with high-$Z$ target.
- Static high-$Z$ target would melt, ⇒ Moving target.
- A free mercury jet target is feasible for beam power of 4 MW (and more).

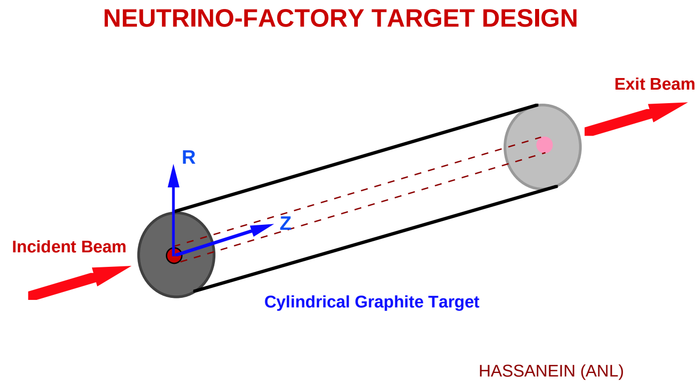
# The Neutrino Horn Issue

- A precursor to a Neutrino Factory is a Neutrino Superbeam based on decay of pions from a multimegawatt proton target station.
- 4 MW proton beams are achieved in both the BNL and FNAL (and CERN) scenarios via high rep rates: $\approx 10^6$/day.
- Classic neutrino horns based on high currents in conductors that intercept much of the secondary pions will have lifetimes of only a few days in this environment.
- Consider instead a solenoid horn with conductors at larger radii than the pions of interest – similar to the Neutrino Factory capture solenoid.
- Adiabatic reduction of the solenoid field along the axis,
  $\Rightarrow$ Adiabatic reduction of pion transverse momentum,
  $\Rightarrow$ Focusing.

  See, http://pubweb.bnl.gov/users/kahn/www/talks/Homestake.pdf

# A Carbon Target is Feasible at 1-MW Beam Power



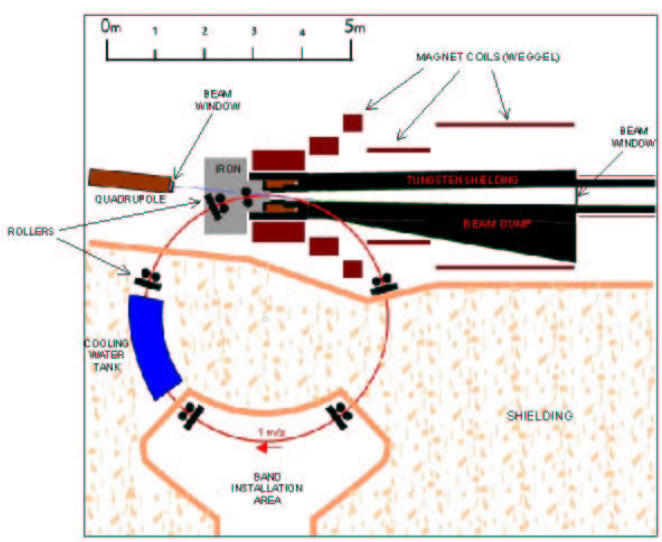




A carbon-carbon composite with near-zero thermal expansion is largely immune to beam-induced pressure waves.

Sublimation of carbon is negligible in a helium atmosphere.

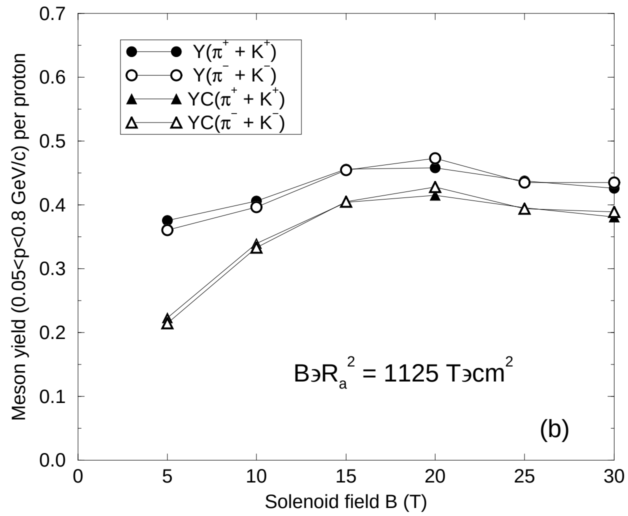
Radiation damage is limiting factor: $\approx$ 12 weeks at 1 MW.

A rotating band target is another option:

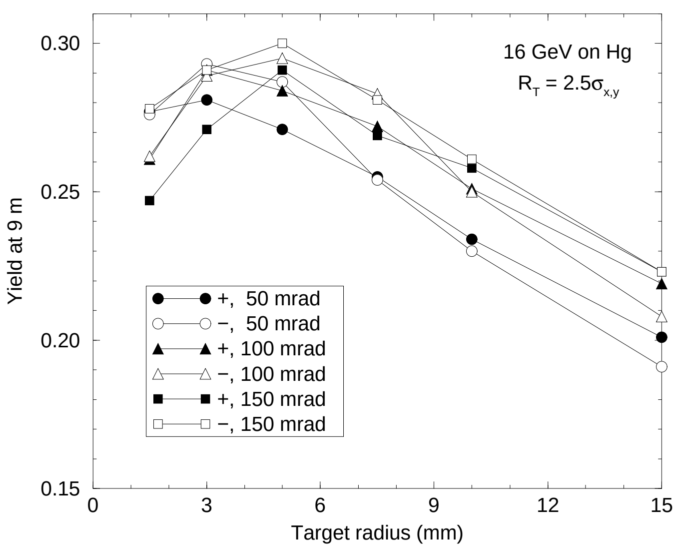


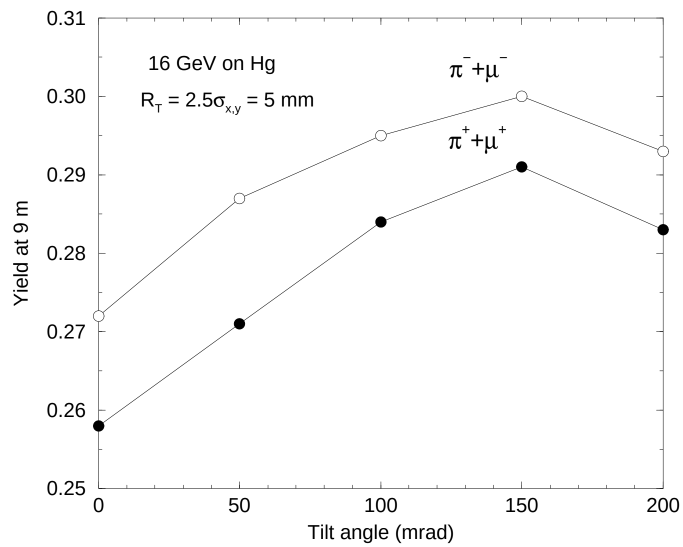
# Pion/Muon Yield

For $E_p \gtrsim 10$ GeV, more yield with high-$Z$ target.




Mercury target radius should be ≈ 5 mm,
with target axis tilted by ≈ 100 mrad to the magnetic axis.

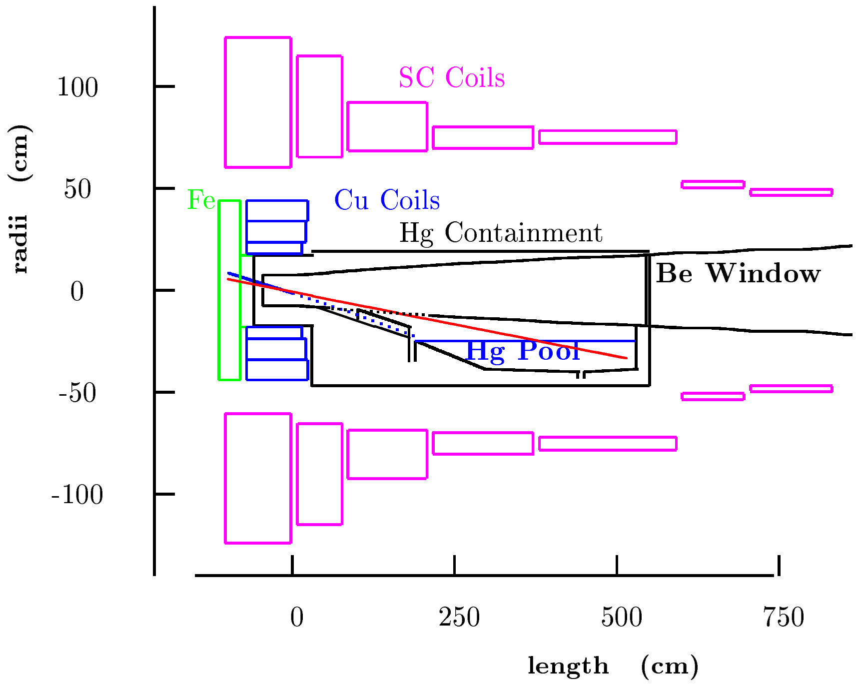


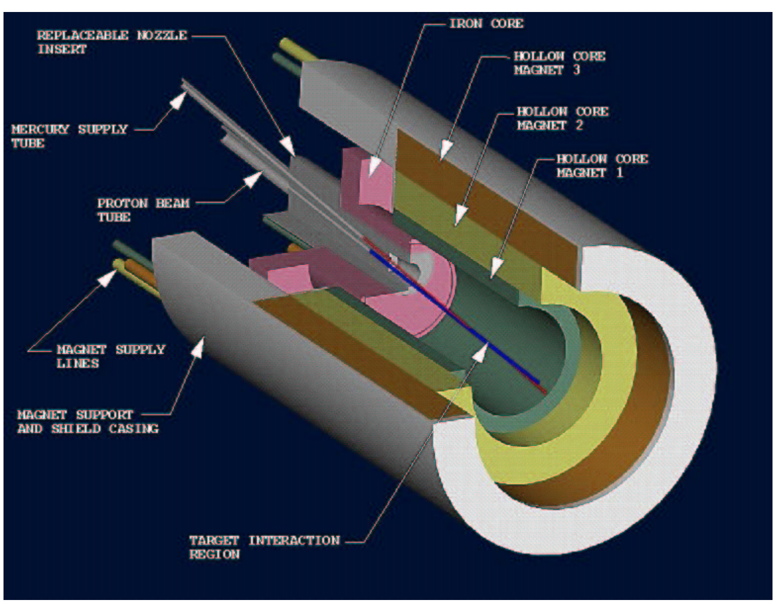

Can capture ≈ 0.3 pion per proton with $50 < P_\pi < 400$ MeV/$c$.

# Target System Layout

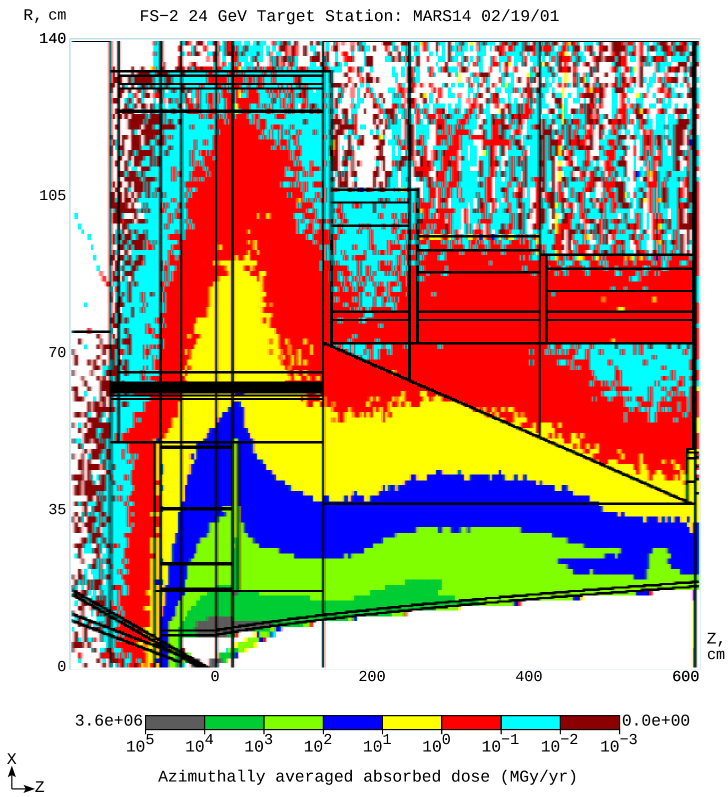
Mercury jet target inside a magnetic bottle: 20-T around target, dropping to 1.25 T in the pion decay channel.




Mercury jet tilted by 100 mrad, proton beam by 67 mrad.



# Lifetime of Components in the High Radiation Environment

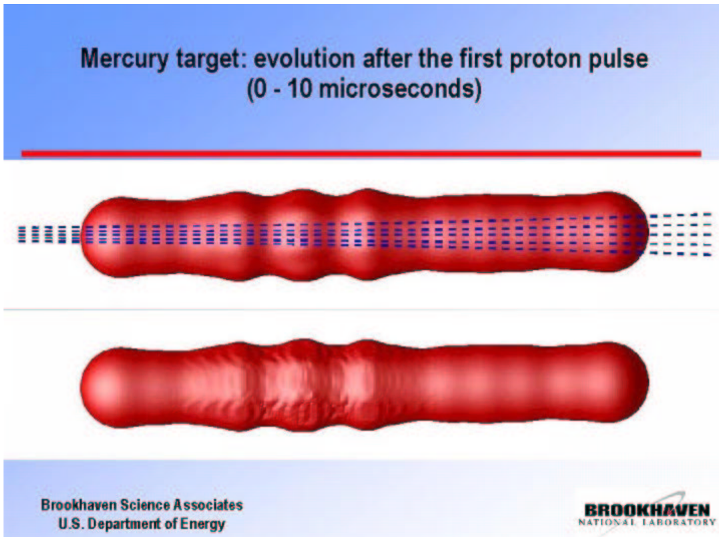


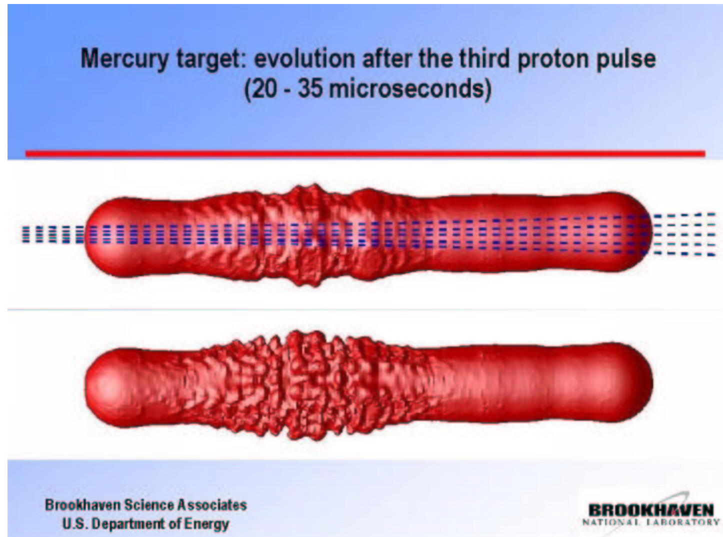

| Component | Radius (cm) | Dose/yr (Grays/$2 \times 10^7$ s) | Max allowed Dose (Grays) | 1 MW Life (years) | 4 MW life (years) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inner shielding | 7.5 | $5 \times 10^{10}$ | $10^{12}$ | 20 | 5 |
| Hg containment | 18 | $10^9$ | $10^{11}$ | 100 | 25 |
| Hollow conductor coil | 18 | $10^9$ | $10^{11}$ | 100 | 25 |
| Superconducting coil | 65 | $5 \times 10^6$ | $10^8$ | 20 | 5 |

Some components must be replaceable.

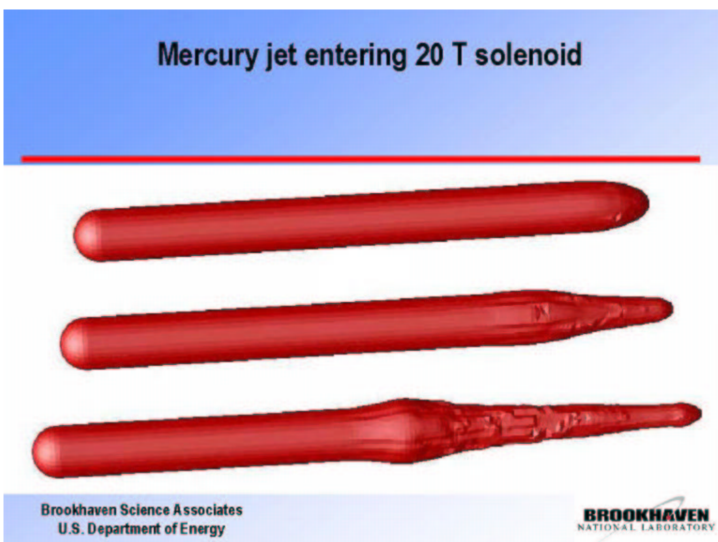
# Viability of Targetry and Capture For a Single Pulse

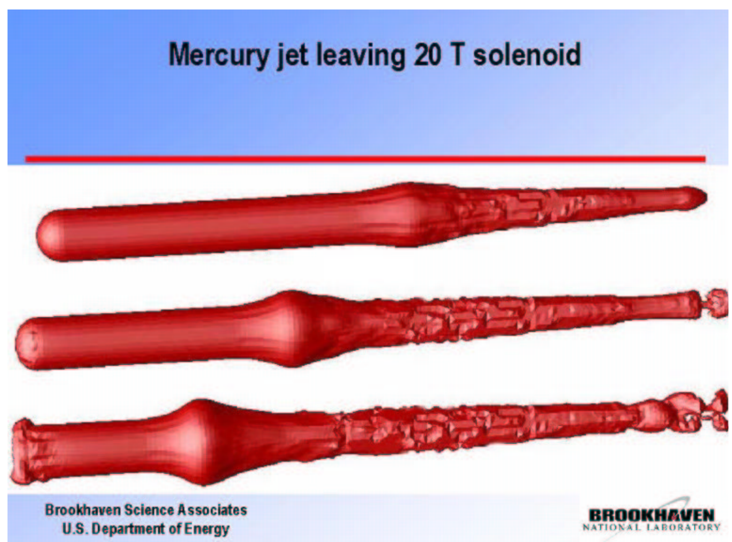
- Beam energy deposition may disperse the jet.




- Eddy currents may distort the jet as it traverses the magnet.



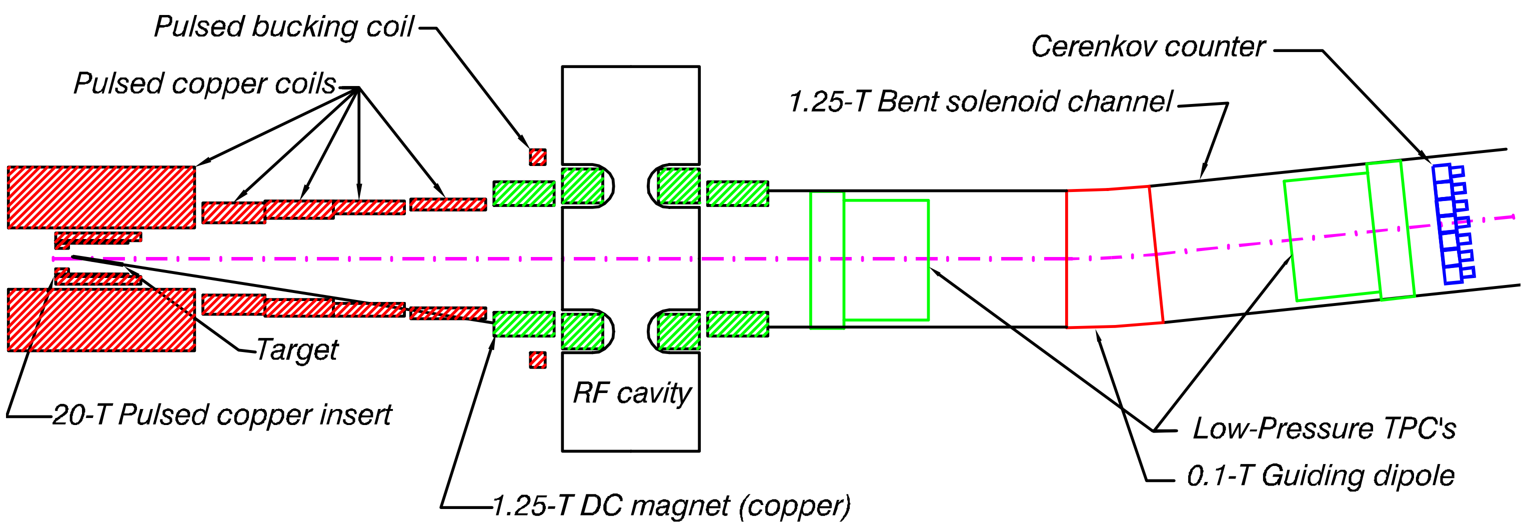



# E951 Studies the Single Pulse Issues

**Overall Goal:** Test key components of the front-end of a neutrino factory in realistic single-pulse beam conditions.

**Near Term** (1-2 years): Explore viability of a liquid metal jet target in intense, short proton pulses and (separately) in strong magnetic fields.

**Mid Term** (3-4 years): Add 20-T magnet to beam tests;
Test 70-MHz rf cavity (+ 1.25-T magnet) 3 m from target;
Characterize pion yield.



# The E951 Collaboration

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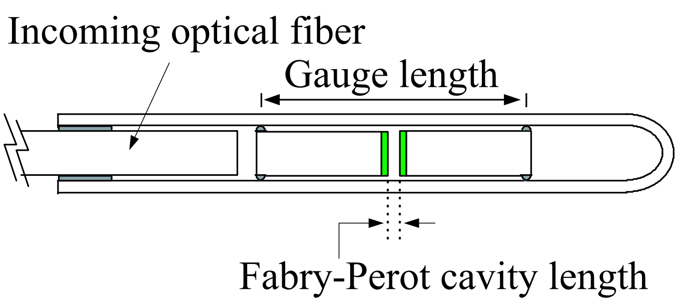
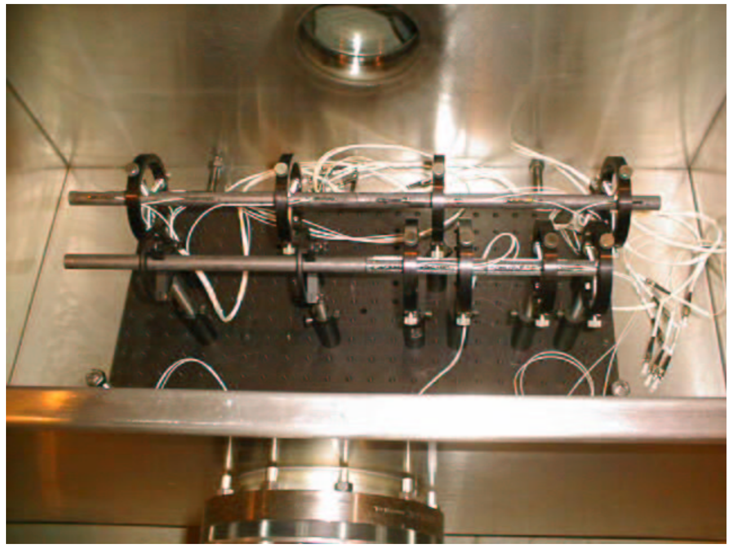
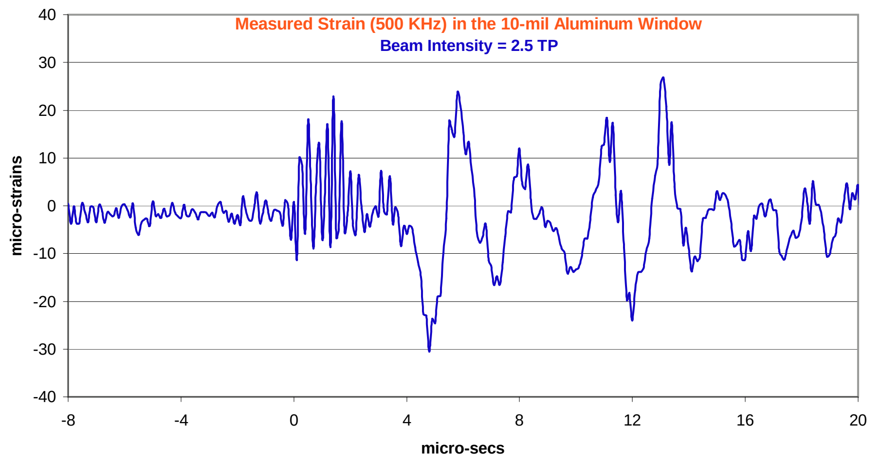
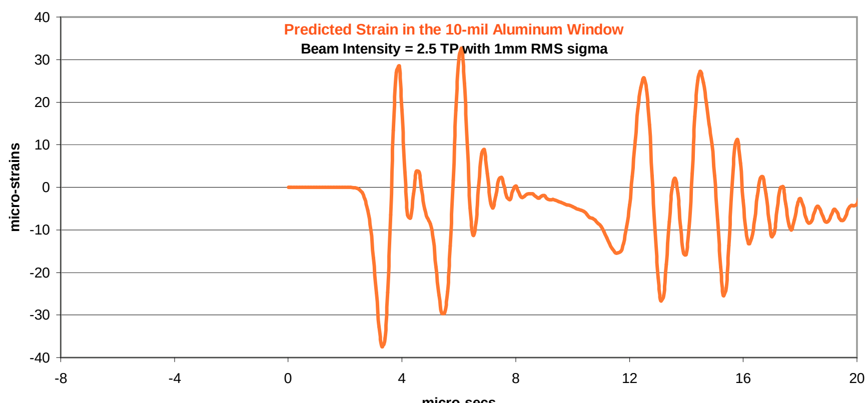
# Solid Target Tests (5e12 *p*pp, 24 GeV, 100 ns)

Carbon, aluminum, Ti90Al6V4, Inconel 708, Havar, instrumented with fiberoptic strain sensors.

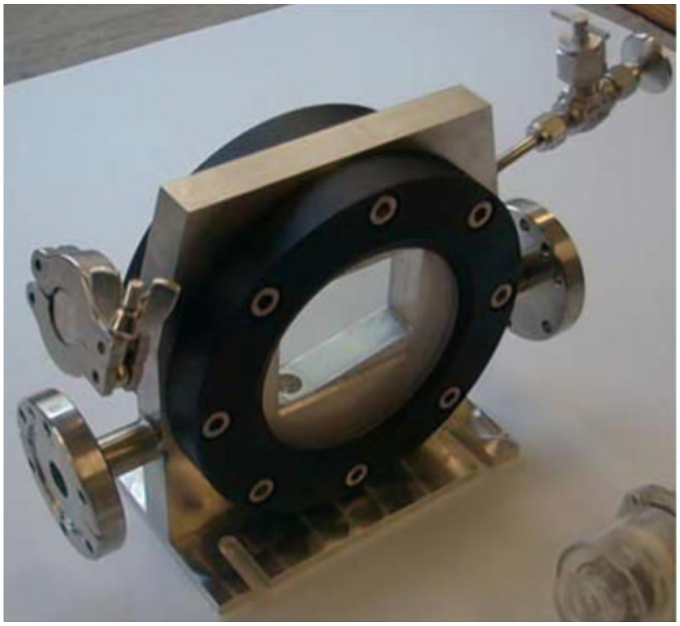


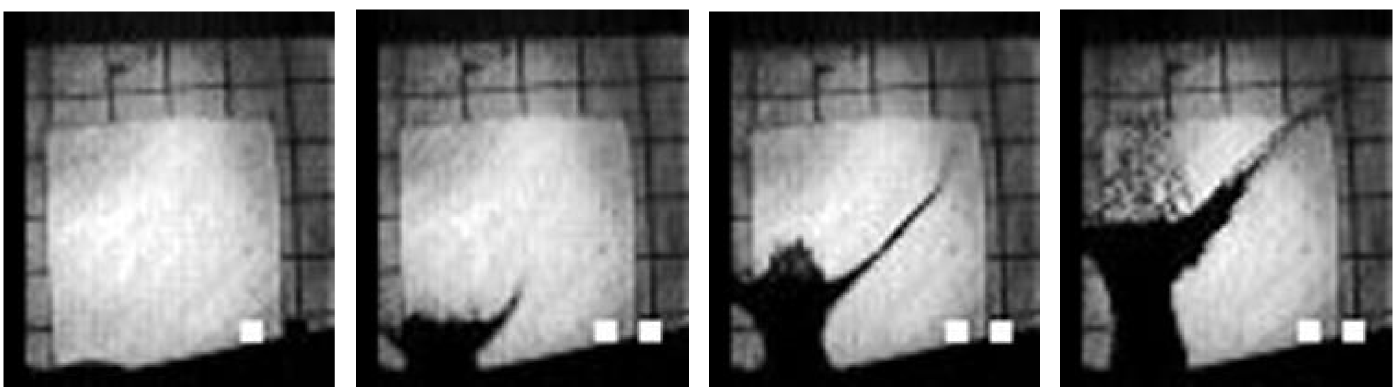


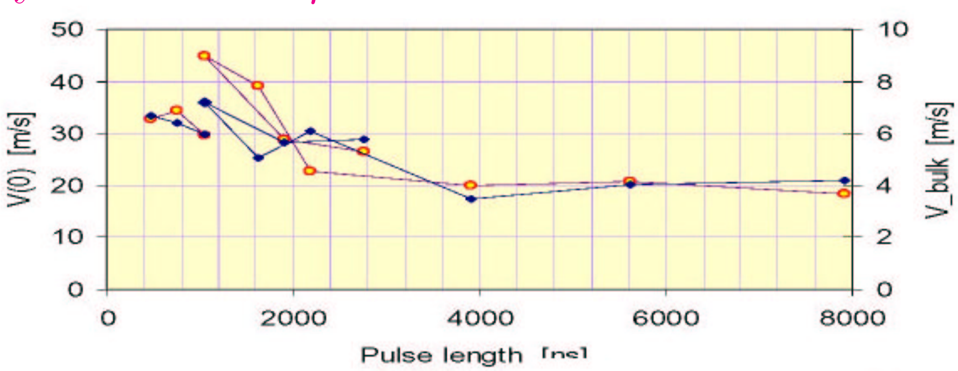
# Passive Mercury Target Tests



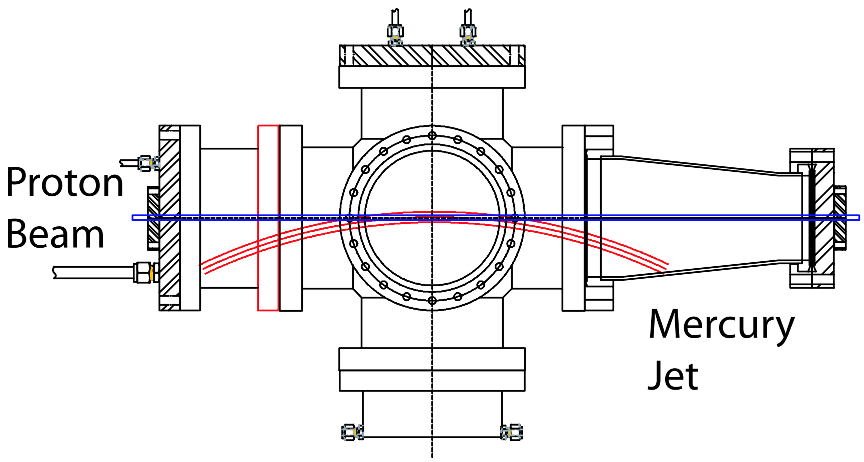
Exposures of 25 $\mu$s at
$t = 0, 0.5, 1.6, 3.4$ msec,
$\Rightarrow v_{\text{splash}} \approx 20 - 40$ m/s:



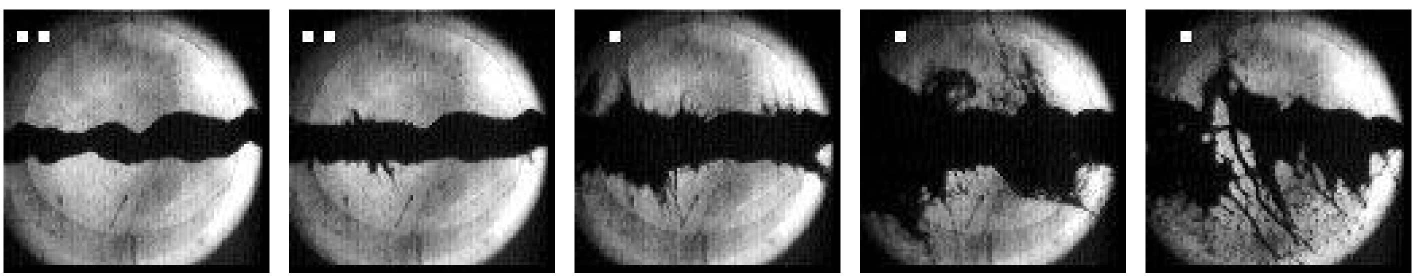
Two pulses of $\approx 250$ ns give larger dispersal velocity only if separated by less than 3 $\mu$s.



# Studies of Proton Beam + Mercury Jet




1-cm-diameter Hg jet in 2e12 protons at $t = 0$, 0.75, 2, 7, 18 ms.



Model: $$v_{\rm dispersal} = \frac{\Delta r}{\Delta t} = \frac{r \alpha \Delta T}{r / v_{\rm sound}} = \frac{\alpha U}{C} v_{\rm sound} \approx 50 \text{ m/s}$$

for $U \approx 100$ J/g.

Data: $v_{\rm dispersal} \approx 10$ m/s for $U \approx 25$ J/g.

$v_{\rm dispersal}$ appears to scale with proton intensity.

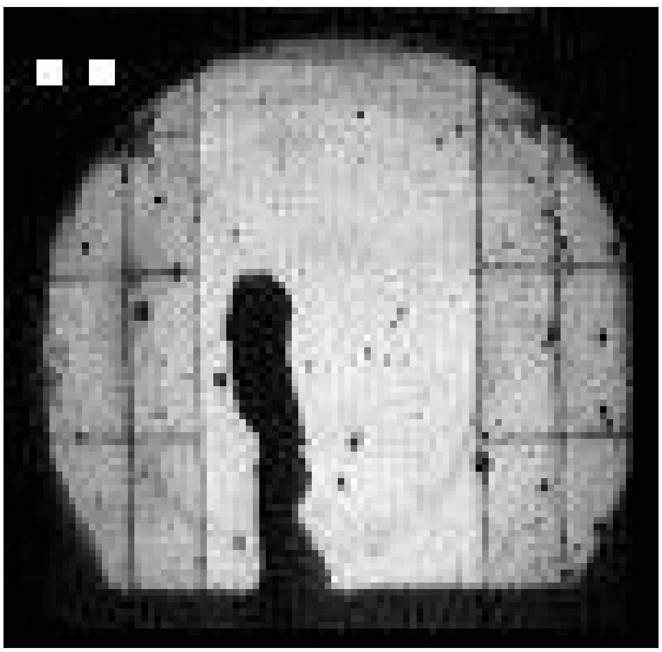
The dispersal is not destructive.

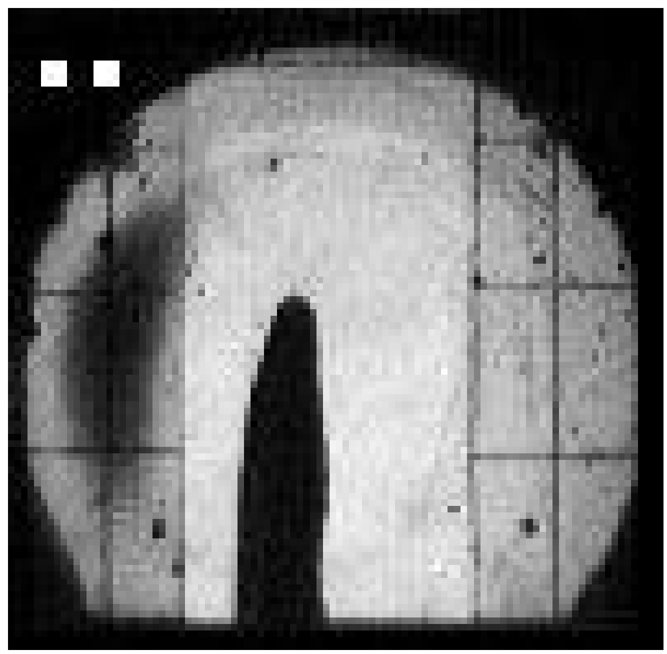
# Tests of a Mercury Jet in a 13 T Magnetic Field
# (CERN/Grenoble High Magnetic Field Laboratory)

Eddy currents may distort the jet as it traverses the magnet.

Analytic model suggests little effect if jet nozzle inside field.

4 mm diam. jet, $v = 4.6$ m/s, $B = 0$ T; $v = 4.0$ m/s, $B = 13$ T:

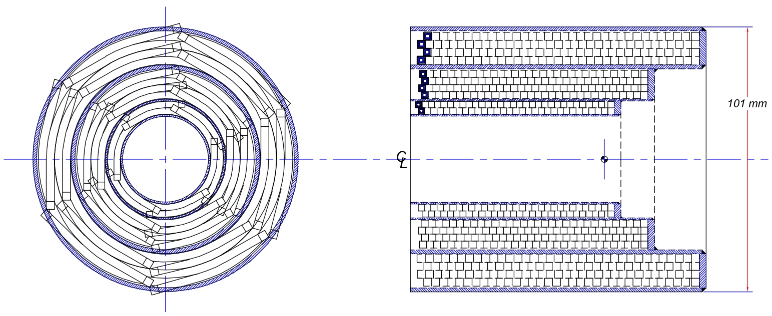




$\Rightarrow$ Damping of surface tension waves (Rayleigh instability).

# 20-T Capture Magnet System

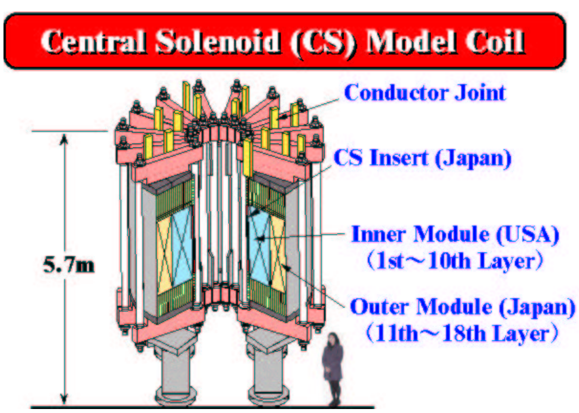
Inner, hollow-conductor copper coils generate 6 T @ 12 MW:

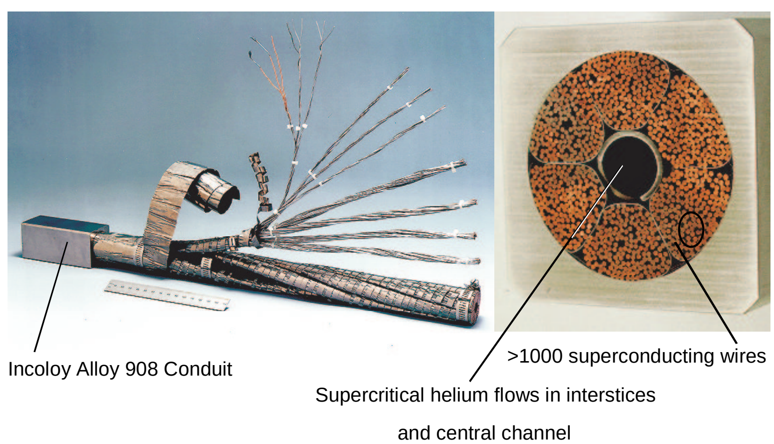




Bitter-coil option less costly, but marginally feasible.

Outer, superconducting coils generate 14 T @ 600 MJ:



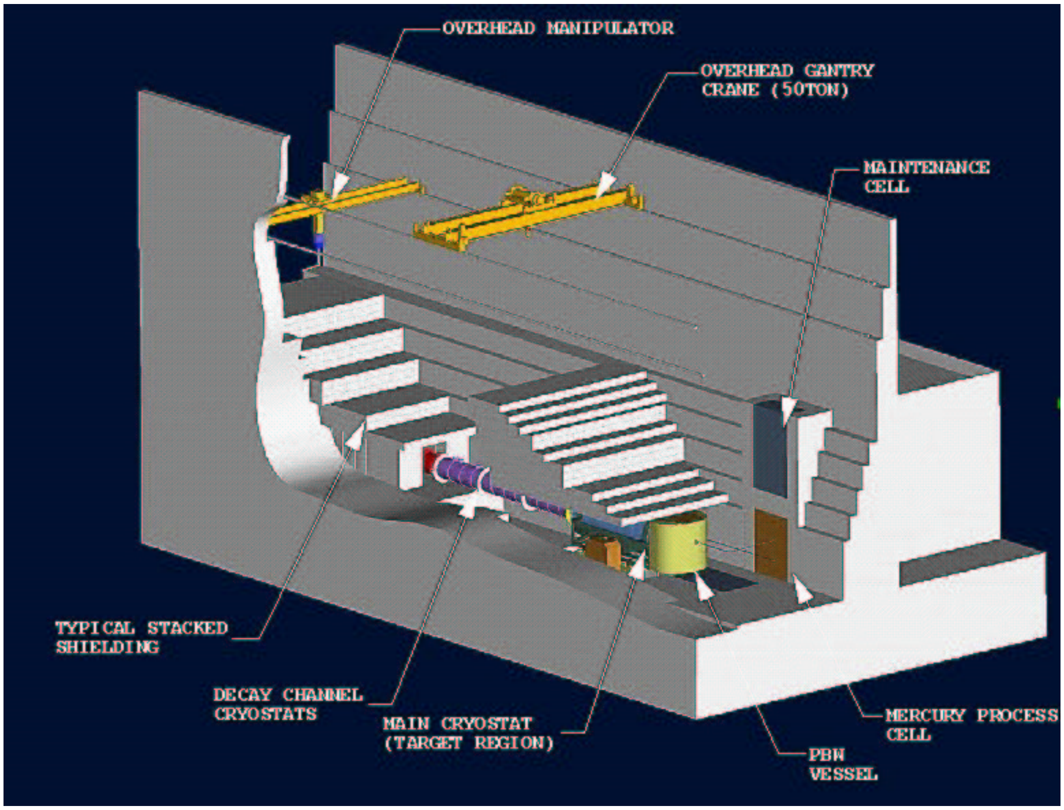



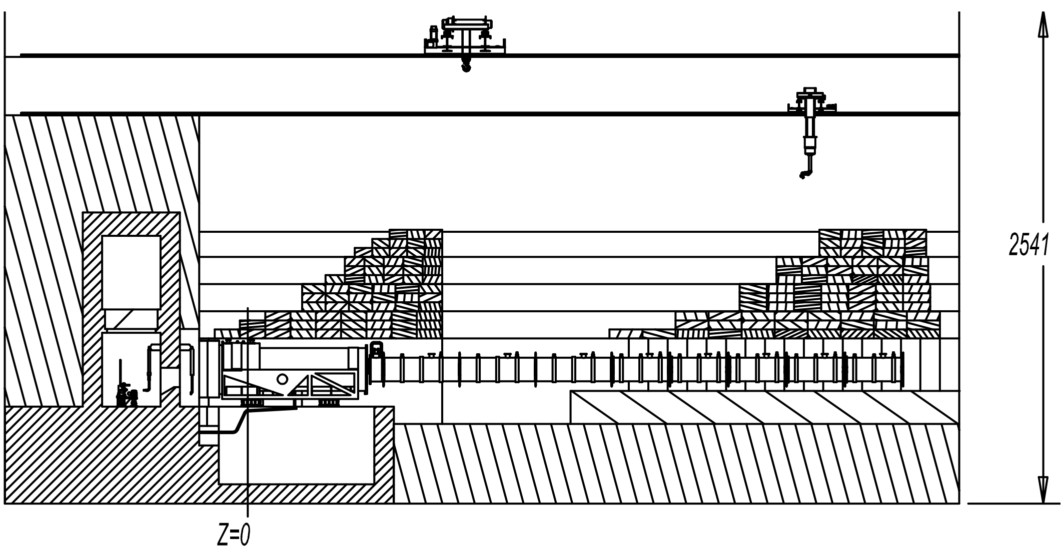

Cable-in-conduit construction similar to ITER central solenoid.

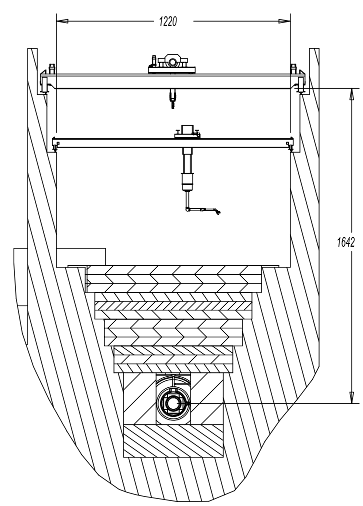
Both coils shielded by tungsten-carbide/water.

# Target System Support Facility

Extensive shielding; remote handling capability.



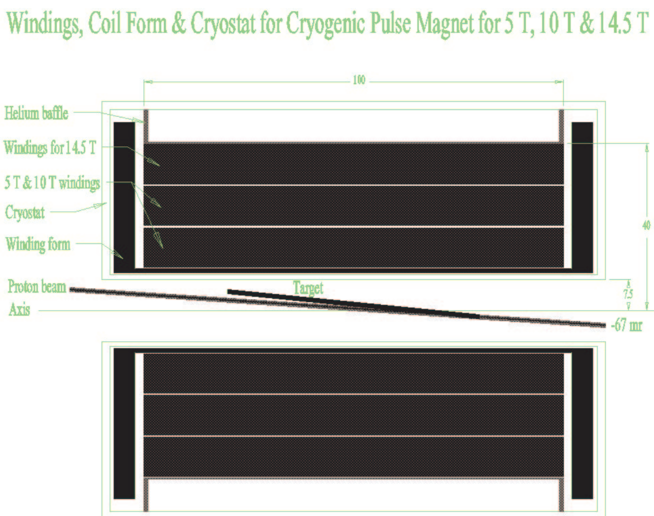



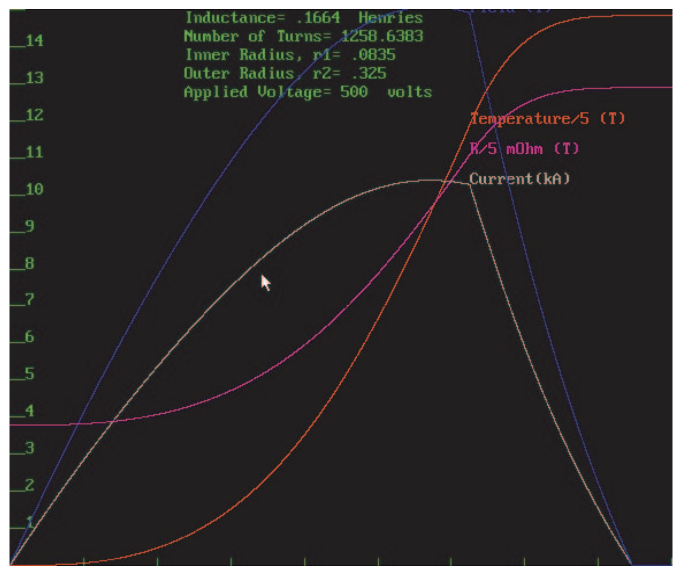
# Summary of Targetry Activities Through FY01

- A target system based on a mercury jet in a 20-T capture solenoid is feasible at 1-4 MW beam power.
- Solid target alternatives include graphite rods or a rotating nickel band.
- An early upgrade to 4-MW may be the quickest path to higher neutrino fluxes.
- Continued R&D is needed. The next step is a combined test of a mercury jet in a proton beam and in a 20-T pulsed magnet (BNL E951 phase 2).

# A 15-T Liquid-Nitrogen-Precooled Pulsed Magnet + 2.2 MW Power Supply

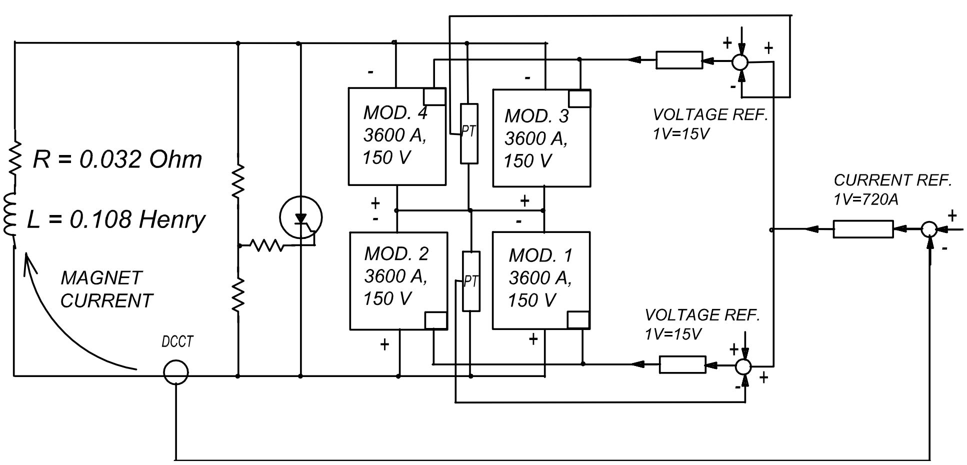
- Reduce field by 2 $\Rightarrow$ forces, costs drops by $\approx$ 4.
- Preliminary Design by MIT Plasma Science Div. (Titus).




- Can build PS from existing BNL supplies for $\approx$ \$250k (Marneris).

E951 PULSED MAGNET POWER SUPPLY
7200 A, +- 300 V




- Cool to 30 K via He gas flow + $LH_2$ head exchanger (Iarocci).