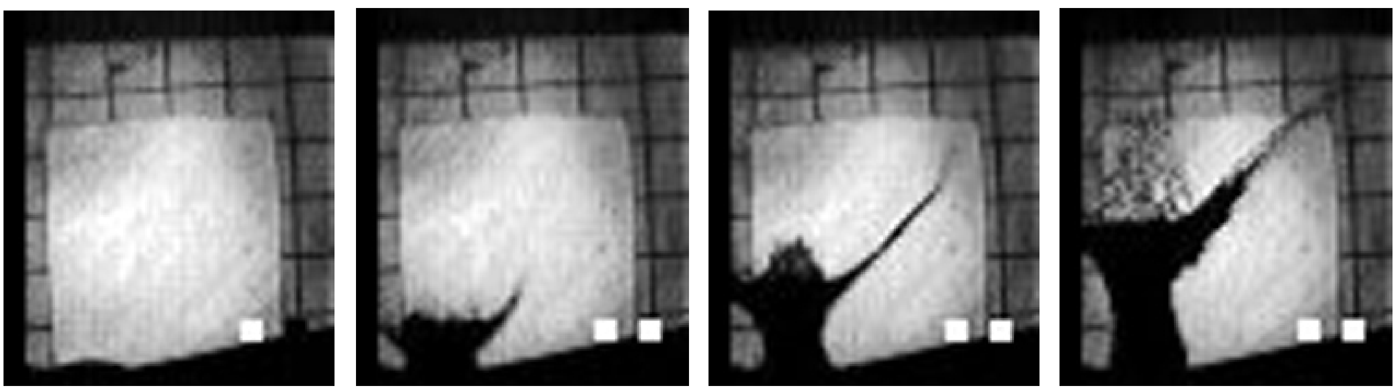
The R&D Program for Targetry and Capture at a Neutrino Factory and Muon Collider Source

(BNL E951)



K.T. McDonald

Princeton U.

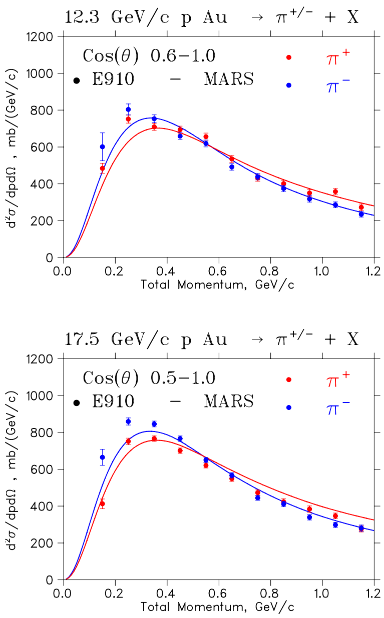
BNL, April 19, 2001

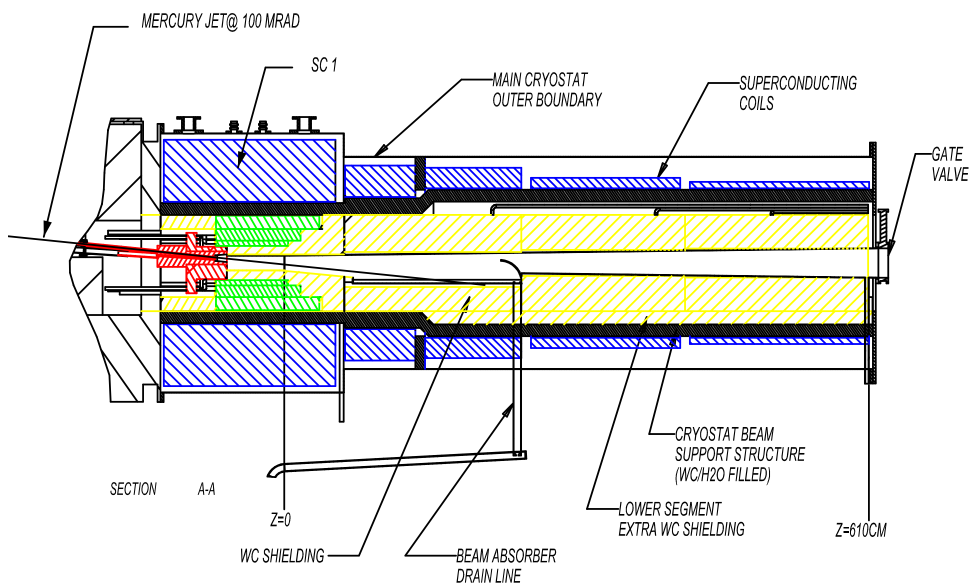
HEPAP Subpanel on Long-Range Plans for US HEP

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.



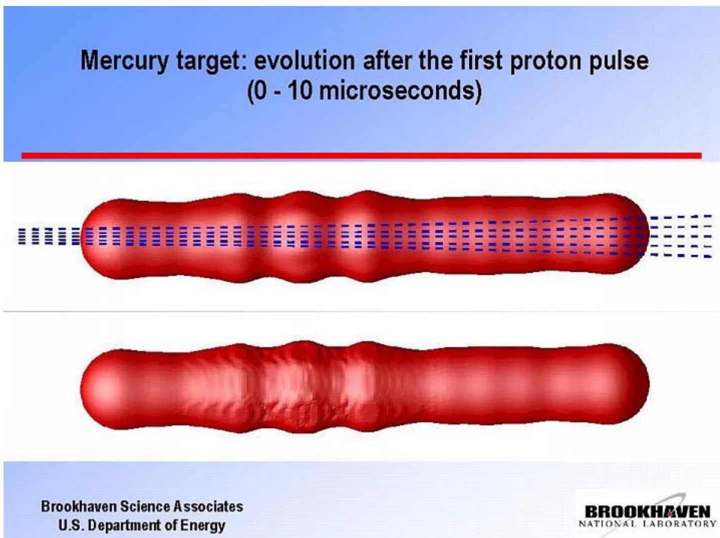


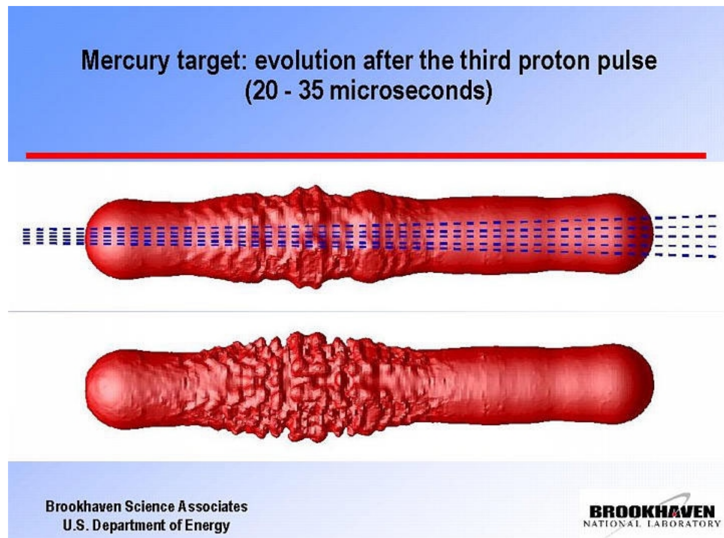
- A carbon target is feasible for $\lesssim 2 \times 10^{13}$ protons/pulse.
- For $E_p \gtrsim 16$ GeV, factor of 2 advantage with high-Z target.
- Static high-Z target would melt, ⇒ Moving target.
- A free mercury jet target may be a viable option, particularly for very intense proton pulses.

Two Classes of Issues

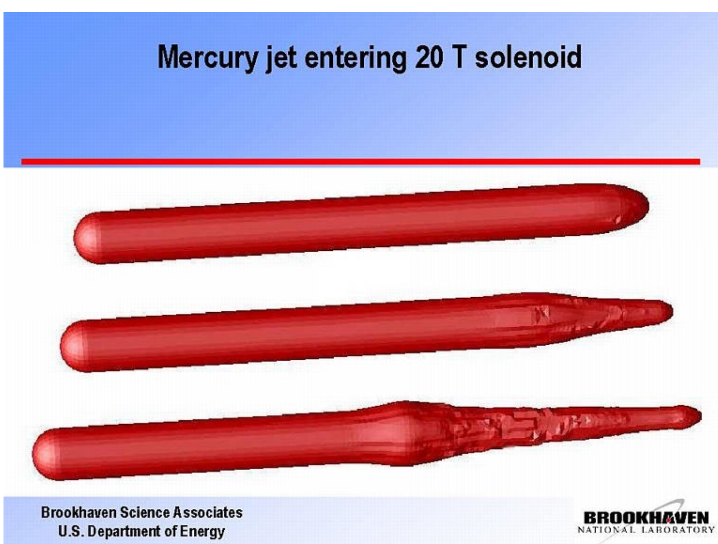
1. Viability of targetry and capture for a single pulse (E951).

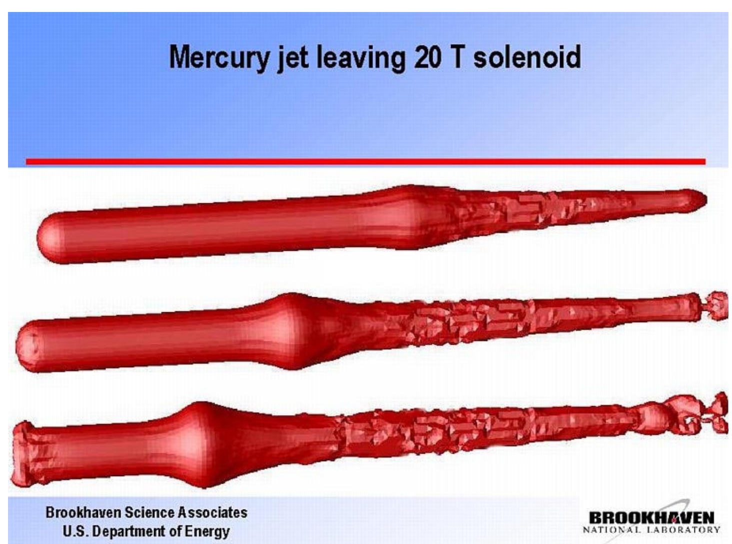
- Beam energy deposition may disperse the jet.



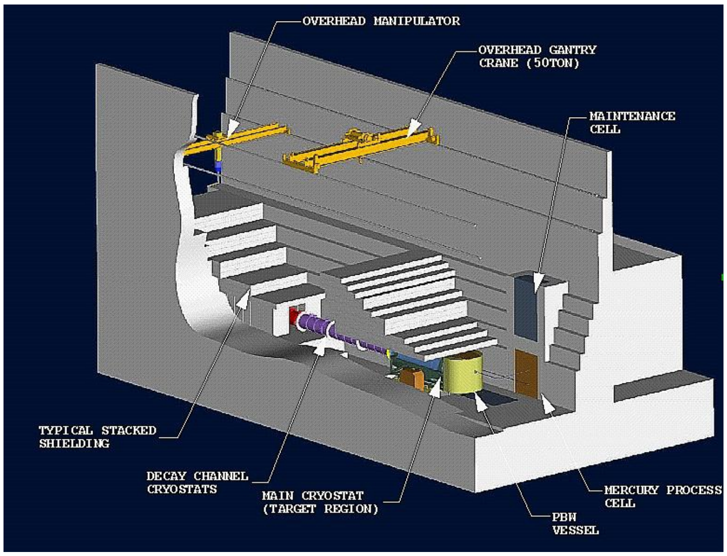


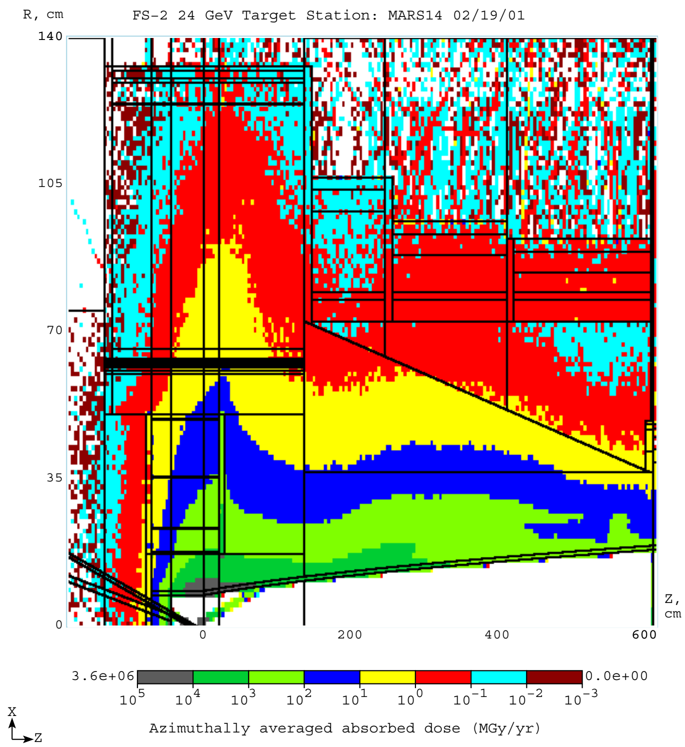
- Eddy currents may distort the jet as it traverses the magnet.





2. Long-term viability of the system in a high radiation area (Feasibility Study 2).





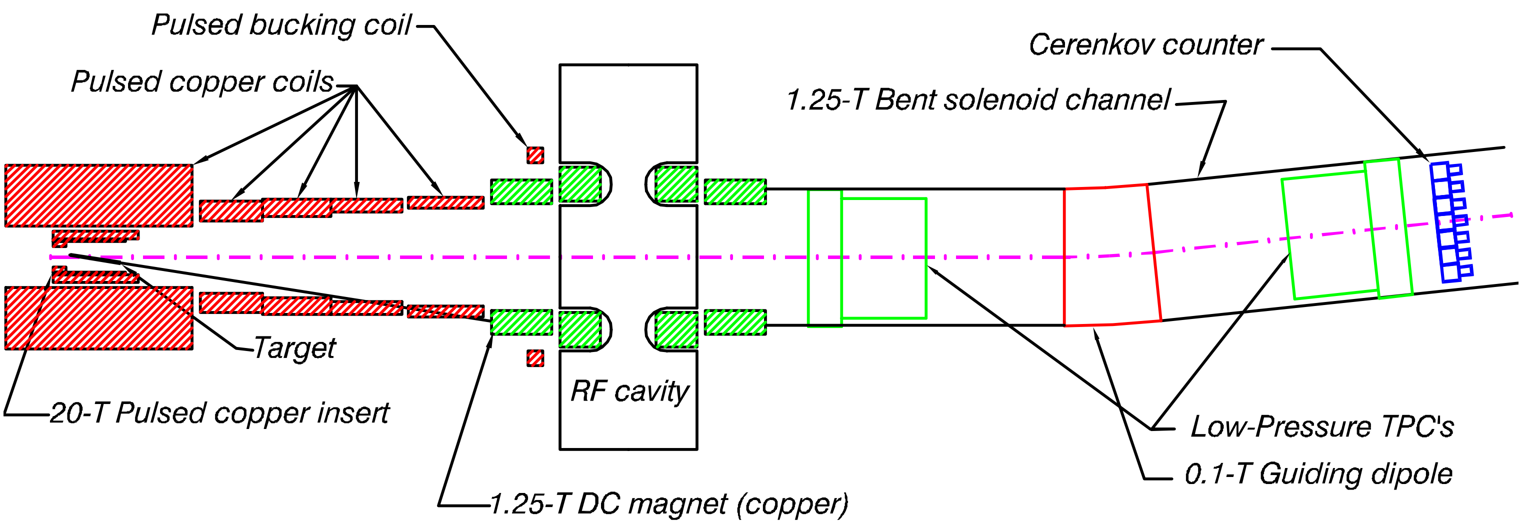
- Heating of superconducting magnets.
- Radiation damage to magnets and support structures (and personnel).
- Activation of solids, liquids and gases.

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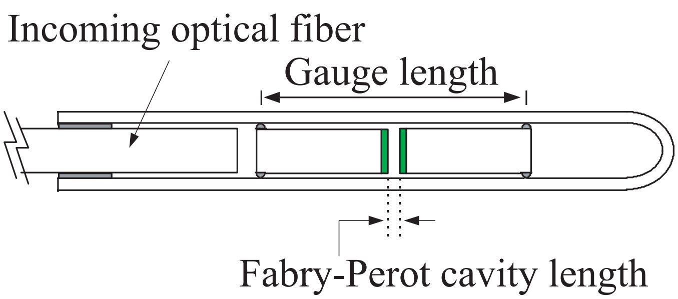
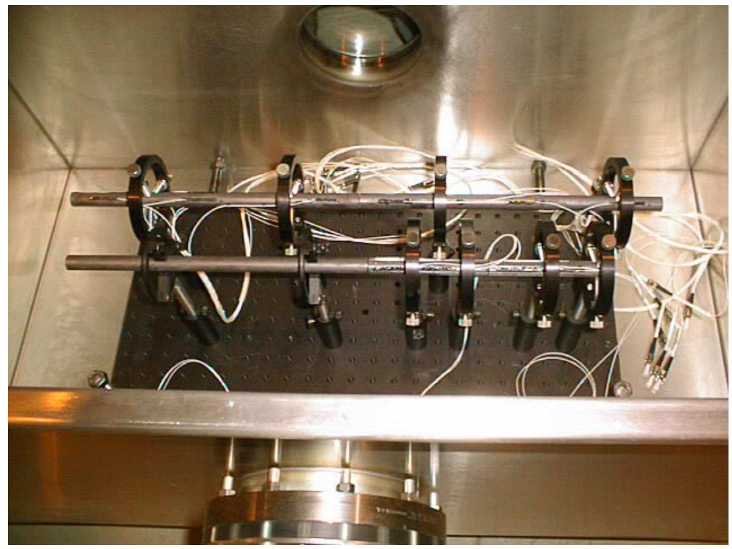
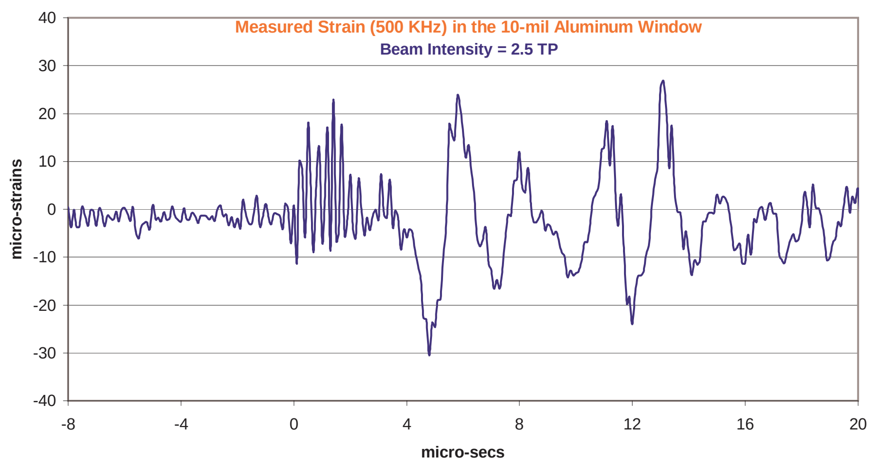
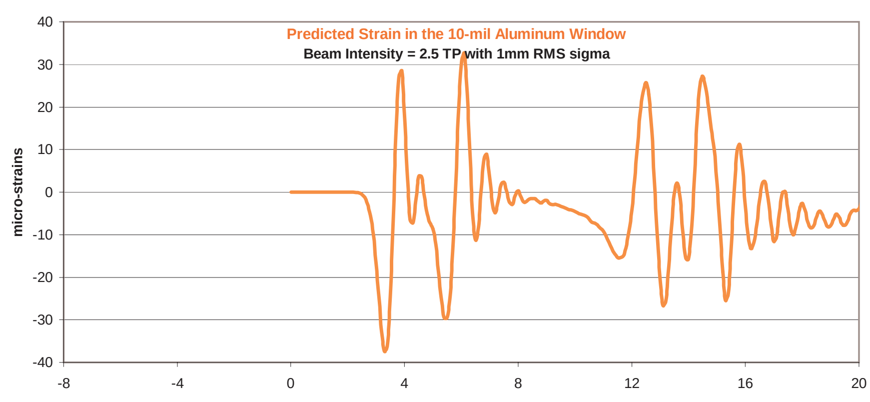
Solid Target Tests (5e12 $p$pp, 24 GeV, 100 ns)

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

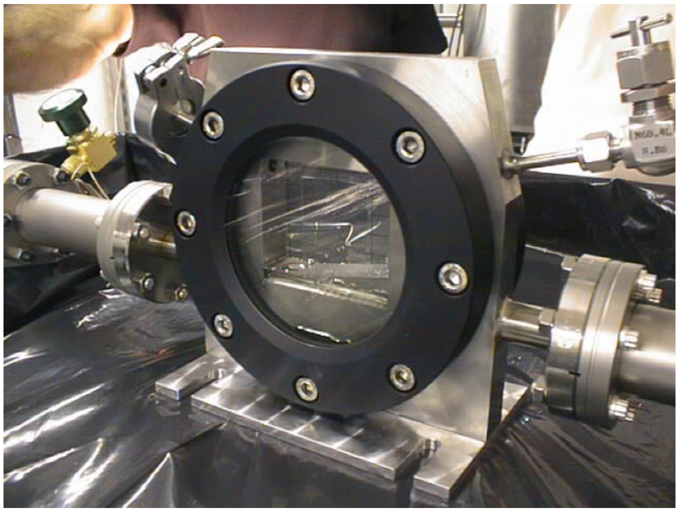




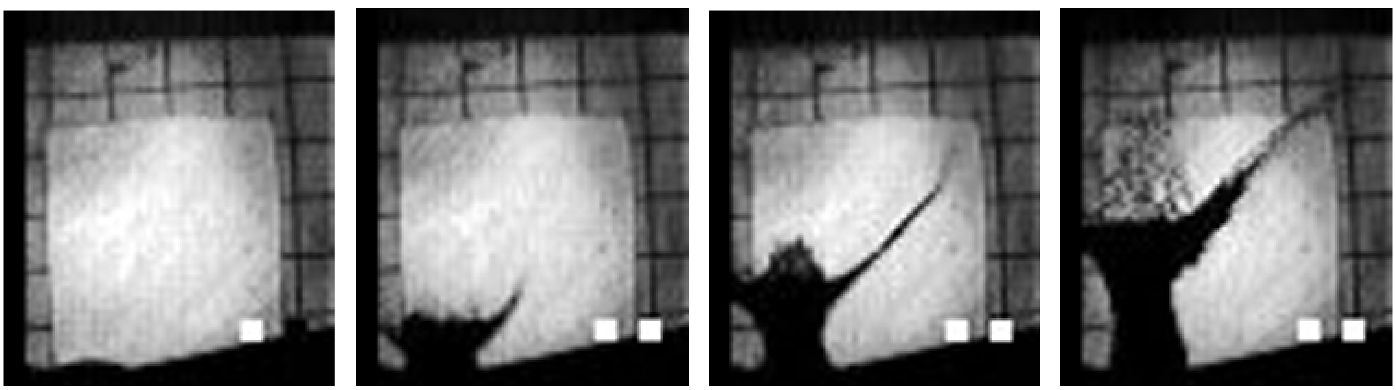




Passive Mercury Target Tests

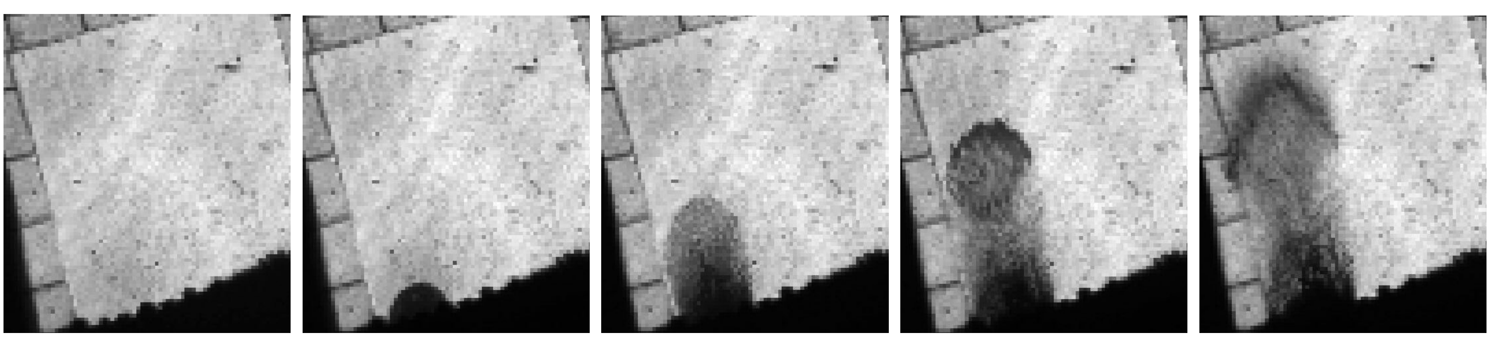


Exposures of 25 μs at $t = 0, 0.5, 1.6, 3.4$ msec, $\Rightarrow v_{\rm splash} \approx 20 - 40$ m/s:



Exposures of 150 ns at $t = 0$, 0,2, 0,4, 0,6 and 0.8 msec,

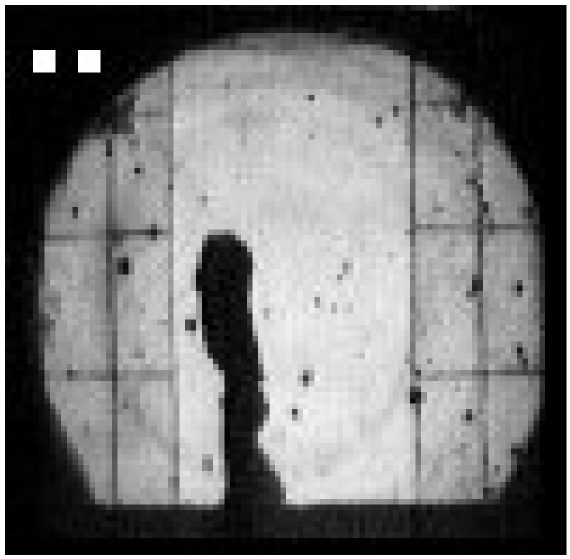
4e12 protons, $\Rightarrow v_{\rm splash} \approx 75$ m/s (then slowed by air drag):



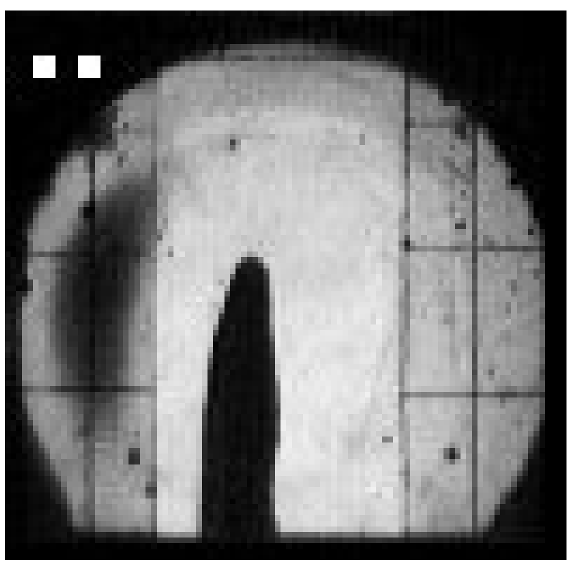
Tests of a Mercury Jet in a 13 T Magnetic Field

(CERN/Grenoble High Magnetic Field Laboratory)

1 cm diameter jet, $v = 4.6$ m/s, $B = 0$ T:



1 cm diameter jet, $v = 4.0$ m/s, $B = 13$ T:



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

Continuing R&D Program

- Continue tests of targets in beam, and mercury jets in high magnetic fields.
- Complete tests of sublimation of carbon in helium atmosphere.
- Test mercury jet in beam + 20 T magnetic field.
  $\Rightarrow$ Build 20-T pulsed magnet system at BNL.
- Study alternative concepts such as rotating band target.
- Study issues of fabrication of 20-T hybrid superconducting/resistive solenoid for use in a high-radiation area.
- Validate neutron fluxes above 20 MeV via beam tests.
- Validate pion production yields in the target system.
- Study use of rf cavities very near target for phase rotation.