## **Compact Photon Source**

#### update for 2/13/2018

B. Wojtsekhowski for collaboration

### Current model of y-Source



## New developments

the list from our previous meeting

- 1. The raster is 2 mm x 2 mm (requires pol. target rotation)
- 2. The magnet pole is shaped to boost the B field to 3.2 T -> length reduction which allows a longer front shield and a wedged absorber.
- **3.** The central absorber of Cu has 1.9 x better heat conductivity, 4.2 x longer radiation length than the W-Cu (20%) alloy.
- 4. W-powder external shield (16 g/cm<sup>3</sup> density) for better shielding.
- 5. Gradual "stepped" opening of the beam line for rad. leak reduction
- 6. Shielding requirement logic: The radiation from the source should be a few times lower than that from the photon beam interaction with the material of a polarized target.

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#### + vertical movement

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## From the recent talk by Dustin Rotation Design



## Target cell irradiation, rotation



# Target cell irradiation, rotation and vertical motion



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The typical slow raster had 100 Hz cycle.

Our experiment will be a month+ long. It will be a huge number of motion cycles  $\sim 10^8$ .

The vertical motion of the target is not easy.

## Target cell irradiation, rotation



# Target cell irradiation, rotation with horizontal beam spot movement



# Target cell irradiation, rotation with horizontal beam spot movement



#### A horizontal angular raster by +/- 5 milli radian



### A horizontal angular raster by +/- 5 milli radian



was 3 mm x 3 mm hole now 3 mm x 9 mm hole

12

10

## Geant4 model (GEMC framework)



### Geant4 model (GEMC framework)

Marco got the power profiles



#### from the tech note for the 2015 WACS proposal

#### Conceptual Design Report A Compact Photon Source

B. Wojtsekhowski Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility, Newport News, VA 23606

> G. Niculescu James Madison University, Harrisonburg, VA 22807

> > June 22, 2015





### Angular raster for 11 GeV beam

Deflection angle of 5 mrad requires

Bdl = (1.1 x 10<sup>10</sup>/300)\*0.005 = 18 Tesla x cm => 30 cm magnet



Photon beam is moving by +/-1 cm at the target location and +/-15 cm at the beam dump which needs(?) a local shielding

## Conclusions

- Angular raster of the beam will require just
  a small increase of the exit channel horizontal
  aperture, which according to previously made MC
  is acceptable for the radiation at the target.
- Combination of the rotation with the horizontal beam spot movement could be the best approach for uniform irradiation of the polarized target cell.