# Compact Photon Source 

updates\&ideas for 11/21/2017

B. Wojtsekhowski for the collaboration

## New developments

the list from our previous meeting

1. The raster is $2 \mathrm{~mm} \times 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ (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 ( $16 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}$ 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.

## Current model of the $\gamma$-Source



## Current model of $\gamma$-Source



## Current model of $\gamma$-Source



## Considerations for a 6-point list

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.

An estimate: The power distributed over 30 cm with diameter of 2 cm . Using a wedge shape of the Cu (in $x-y$ plane) with angle of 90 degrees and cooling at 12 cm distance from the power source we can estimate the temperature profile: 600+ $140 \times\left(1-r^{2}\right)$ for $r<1 \mathrm{~cm}$ and a log. profile for $r>1 \mathrm{~cm} 240 \ln (12 / r)$. A 3D calculation would be useful.


## Considerations for a 6-point list

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.


## Test of 2D Temp-code

Marco made a GEMC with a set of 44 Cu blocks 10x10x1 cm; 100 GeV muons in 1 cm diameter spot for heat generation - mainly ionization losses.

Gabriel used the G4/root output file to find the max power in Z and used it for 2D analysis of the temperature profile $=>T_{r=0.5 \mathrm{~cm}}=240 \mathrm{C}$

My analytical result for that point is about 246-255 C

## Test of 2D Temp-code



## Considerations for a 6-point list

Gabriel used Marco's CPS power profile, took the max
power at
$Z=-55 \mathrm{~cm}$


## Updated calculations (Nov. 20)

HCPS, Cu center, $30 \mathrm{~kW} z=-55 \mathrm{~cm}$


## Updated calculations (Nov. 20)

 HCPS, Cu center, $30 \mathrm{~kW} \mathbf{z = - 5 5 ~ c m}$

## Updated calculations (Nov. 22)



Reply to Rolf's question about cooling:

Water cooling system has two parts
Each $15 \times 0.5 \sim 8$ meters long 5 mm ID
For water pressure drop of 105 psi
The temperature rise is $\mathrm{dT}=30 \mathrm{C}$

| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 |  |  | Units |  | Units |  | Units |  |  |
| 3 | d |  |  | 5 | mm | 0.016404 | ft |  |  |
| 4 | L | 8 | m | 8000 | mm |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | epsilon |  |  |  |  | 0.000005 | ft |  |  |
| 6 | nu | 0.00001216 | $\mathrm{ft}^{\wedge} 2 / \mathrm{sec}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | Coil Power | 15 | kW |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | DeltaP |  |  |  | f | V | Re | q | DT |
| 9 | (psi) | (ft/sec) | (no units) | (no units) |  | (ft/sec) |  | (gpm) | (deg.C) |
| 10 | 105 | 3.12416271 | 0.000678 | 6.337632 | 0.024897 | 19.79979 | 26710.51 | 1.877934536 | 30.3525 |

## Geant4 model (GEMC framework)



Marco, Maurizio BW

## Geant4 model (GEMC framework)



## Geant4 model (GEMC framework)



11 GeV eand a photon

11 GeV e$Y v=-1 \mathrm{~mm}$

## Geant4 model (GEMC framework)

## We checked of the shower profiles, magnetic field implementation etc

Longitudinal profile


Transverse profile


## Geant4 model (GEMC framework)

## We checked of the shower profiles, magnetic field implementation etc

yx projection


Transverse profile


## Geant4 model (GEMC framework)

Marco got the power profiles


## Geant4 model (GEMC framework)

## Marco got the snapshot for power profile

cps10000_dipoleX_withPhotons_rasterR1mm.root ( $-2.0<x<2.0$ )



## Geant4 model (GEMC framework)

Logical approach to optimization of the outer shielding:

What are the particle spectra?



