

## SEC Efficiency vs Integrated Beam Intensity

I. H. Chiang

March 1996

Collider Accelerator Department  
**Brookhaven National Laboratory**

**U.S. Department of Energy**

USDOE Office of Science (SC)

Notice: This technical note has been authored by employees of Brookhaven Science Associates, LLC under Contract No. DE-AC02-76CH00016 with the U.S. Department of Energy. The publisher by accepting the technical note for publication acknowledges that the United States Government retains a non-exclusive, paid-up, irrevocable, world-wide license to publish or reproduce the published form of this technical note, or allow others to do so, for United States Government purposes.

## **DISCLAIMER**

This report was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the United States Government. Neither the United States Government nor any agency thereof, nor any of their employees, nor any of their contractors, subcontractors, or their employees, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or any third party's use or the results of such use of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise, does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States Government or any agency thereof or its contractors or subcontractors. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States Government or any agency thereof.

6/20/96

AGS Studies Report No. 346

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>AGS Complex Machine Studies</b> <b>(AGS Studies Report No. 346)</b> <b>SEC Efficiency vs. Integrated Beam Intensity</b></p>
<b>Study Period:</b> March 1 - June 15, 1996
<b>Participants:</b> I.H. Chiang
<b>Reported by:</b> I.H. Chiang
<b>Machine:</b> External Beam Line C
<b>Beam:</b> C Line
<b>Tools:</b> C-SEC
<b>Aim:</b> Study of SEC stability

1. Introduction: It was known that the SEC efficiency deteriorated through time. It was believed that it is proportional to number of proton pass through the same area of the SEC foil. The report by Yamin and Repeta (1) indicated that  $10^{18}$  protons could change the efficiency by 1%. Since AGS intensity is now reaching  $6 \times 10^{14}$  .Proton per pulse, the SEC efficiency question need to be revisited.

2. Method: A X-Y table was design by A. Pendzick. The table and new SEC was installed in the C line just upstream of the CP3. it is about 3 ft from the C target. The drive is remotely controlled by AGS collimator controller unit. The readout is calibrated by T. Tallerico to be 2.4 volts per inch. The study is to monitor the change in SEC counts Vs total intensity on target. The method is by moving the SEC and compare the efficiency of fresh area and that of the "operating position". The C 90 degree telescope was used to normalized the intensity variation. Fig 1 shows the initial scan and the efficiency is quite flat.

3. Observation : The total beam on target is more than  $2 \times 10^{19}$  protons . It is clear from the figure that the efficiency seems to reduce proportional to the integrated intensity until around  $5 \times 10^{18}$  integrated protons. Fig. 3 shows the 5 pulses SEC, 90 degree tel and the SEC/tel ratio. The SEC efficiency is shown to be reduced by 10%. It is then flatten off after day 64 (fig 2.). The beam size is estimated to be .5x.7 cm ( FWHM) (fig 4 and 5).. Since targeting position did change during the run, the beam area estimate should be consider very rough. Using the FWHM estimate of the beam area is  $0.3 \text{ cm}^2$  . The proton /  $\text{cm}^2$  on the SEC is then estimate to be  $6 \times 10^{19} / \text{cm}^2$ . It is interested to note that the efficiency near the beam area is higher than that of the edge by about 5 %. The quoted efficiency is the average of outer area. This could be interpreted as that the efficiency increase by small number of beam and then reduce after much larger of beam pass through the area.

fig 1. Initial Scan of SEC. SEC counts vs. position  
fig 2. Intensity and Efficiency loss Vs day of running  
fig 3. Day 58 scan, SEC, Tel and SEC/TEL Vs horizontal position  
fig 4. Fine scan of X at day 102  
fig 5. Fine scan of Y at day 102.  
Table numerical value of fig 4. and 5.

ref 1. Test of a new secondary emission chamber at the AGS. Peter Yamin  
and Louis Repeta. IEEE. Transactions of Nuclear science, Vol. NS-26. No.  
3. p. 3415 June 1979.

INITIAL SCAN TEL( 2 fold)/ SEC

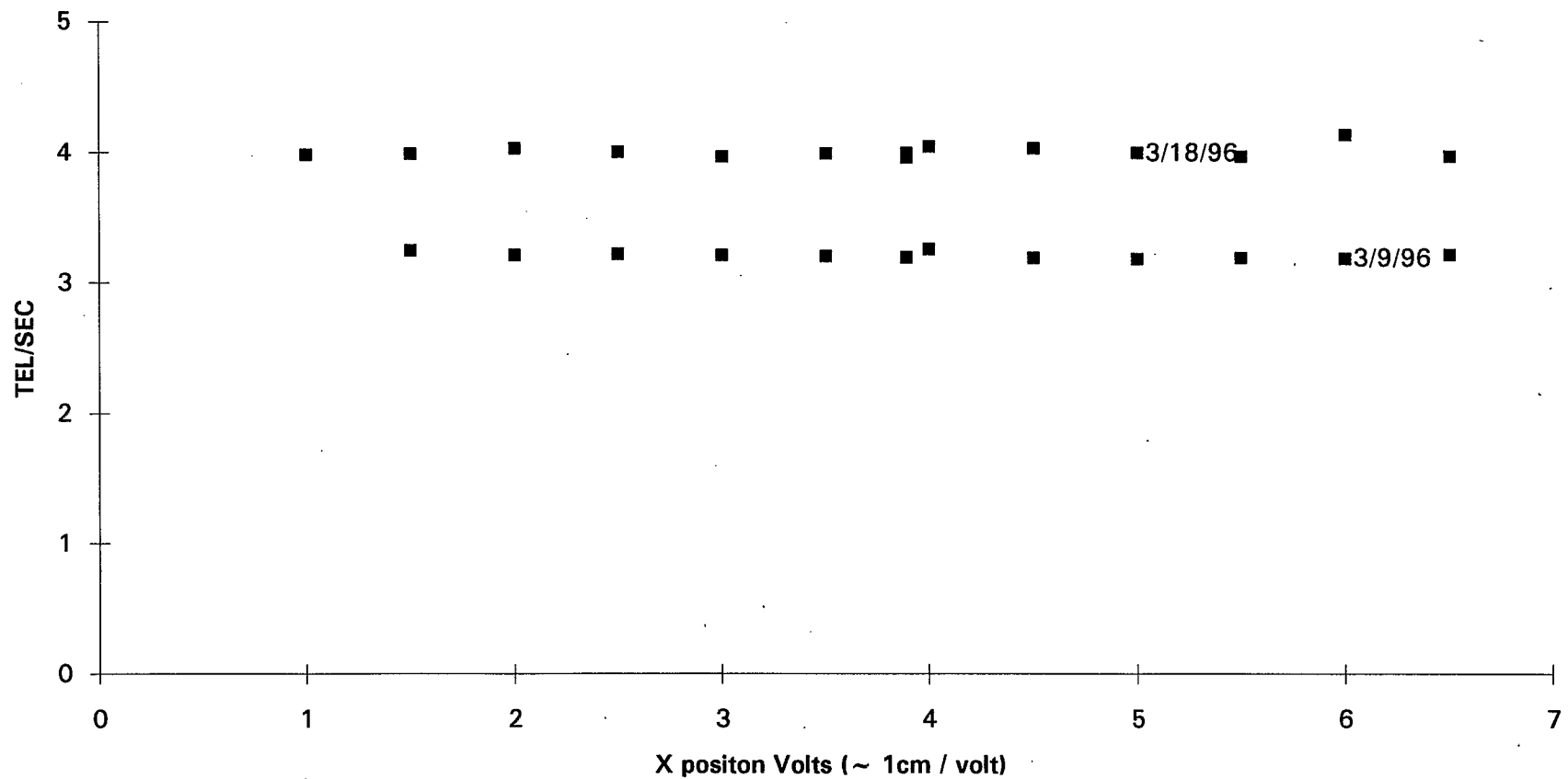


Fig 1.

## SEC COUNTS VS DAYS

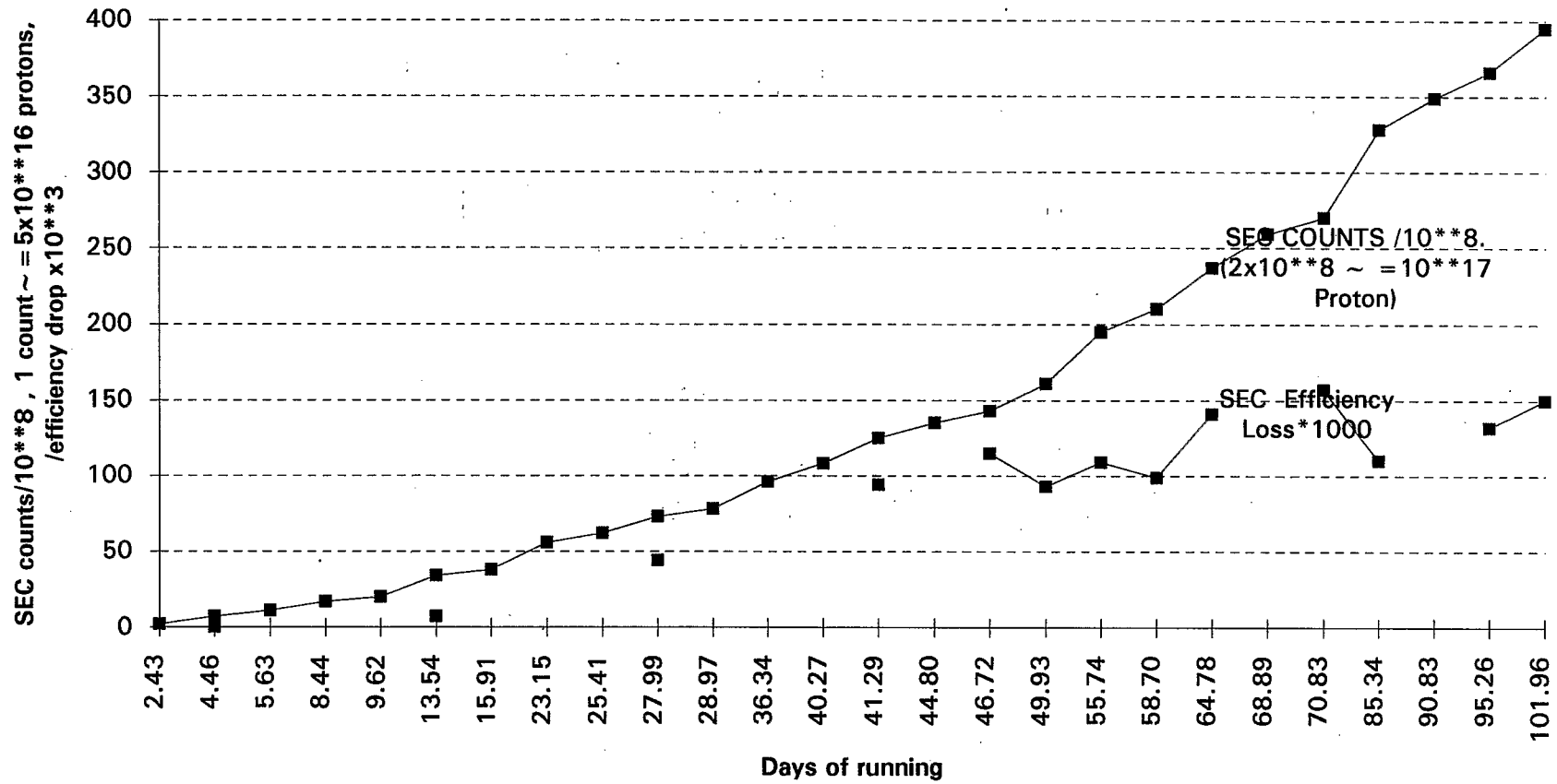


Fig. 2

## SEC , TEL AND RATIO VS X POSITION on day 58

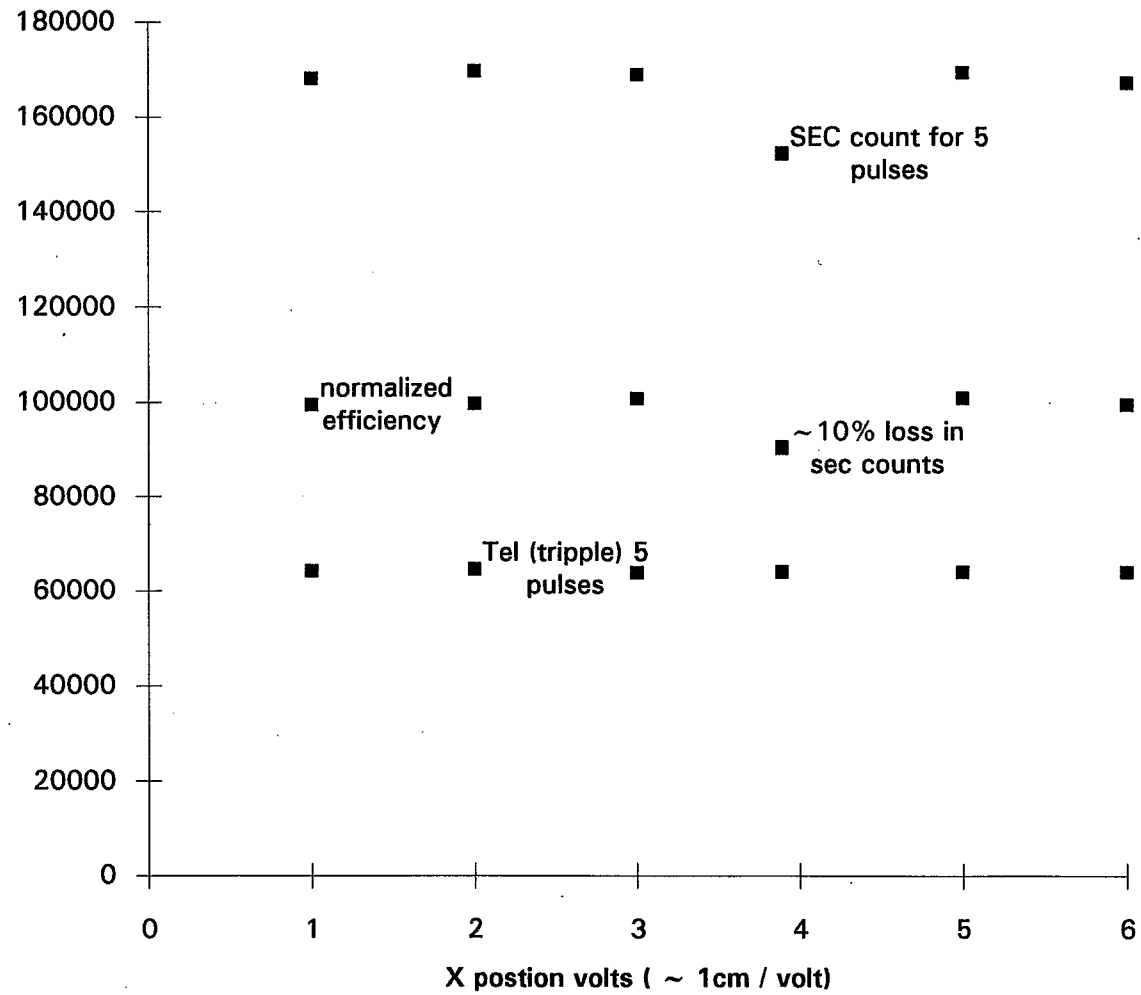


Fig. 3

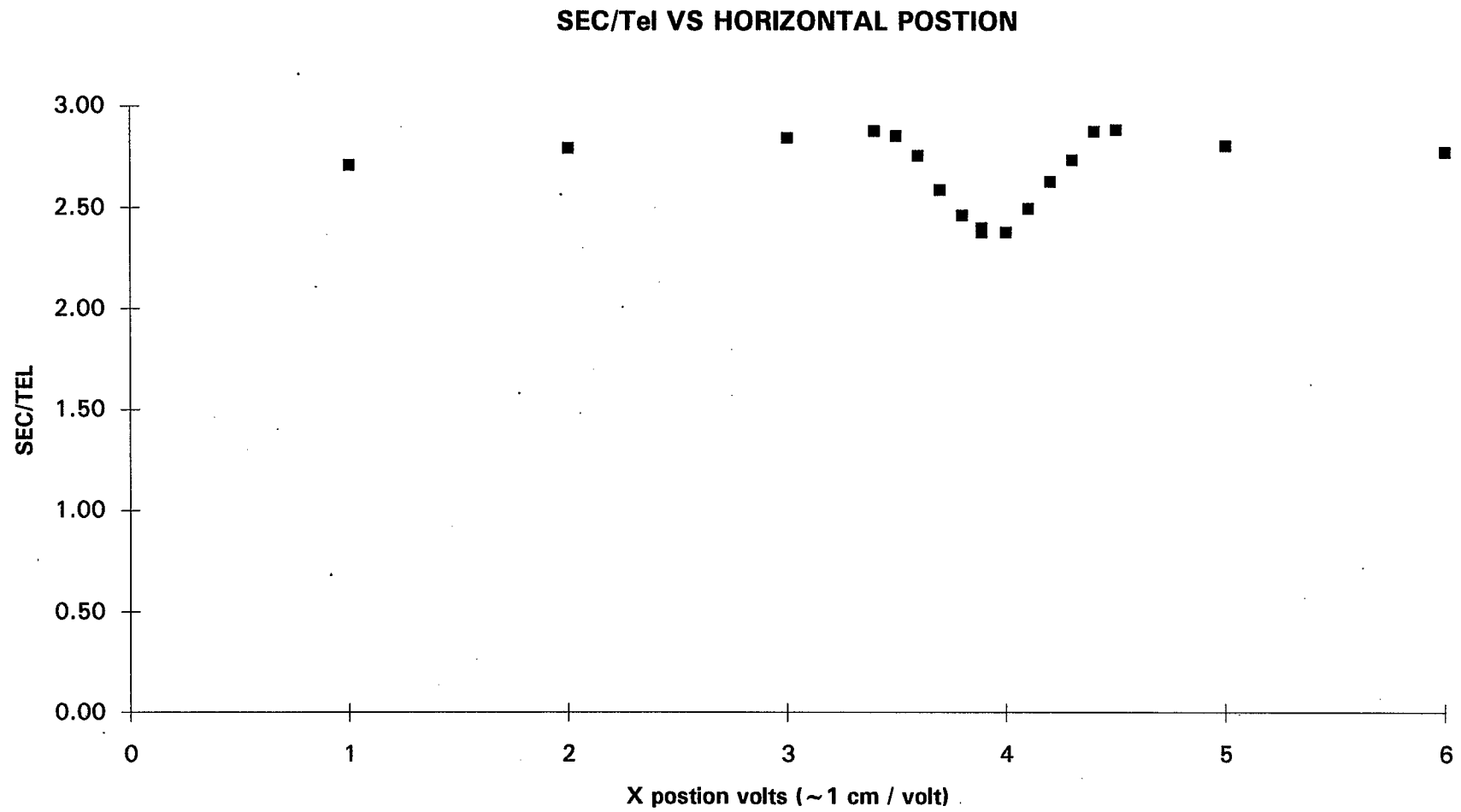


Fig. 4

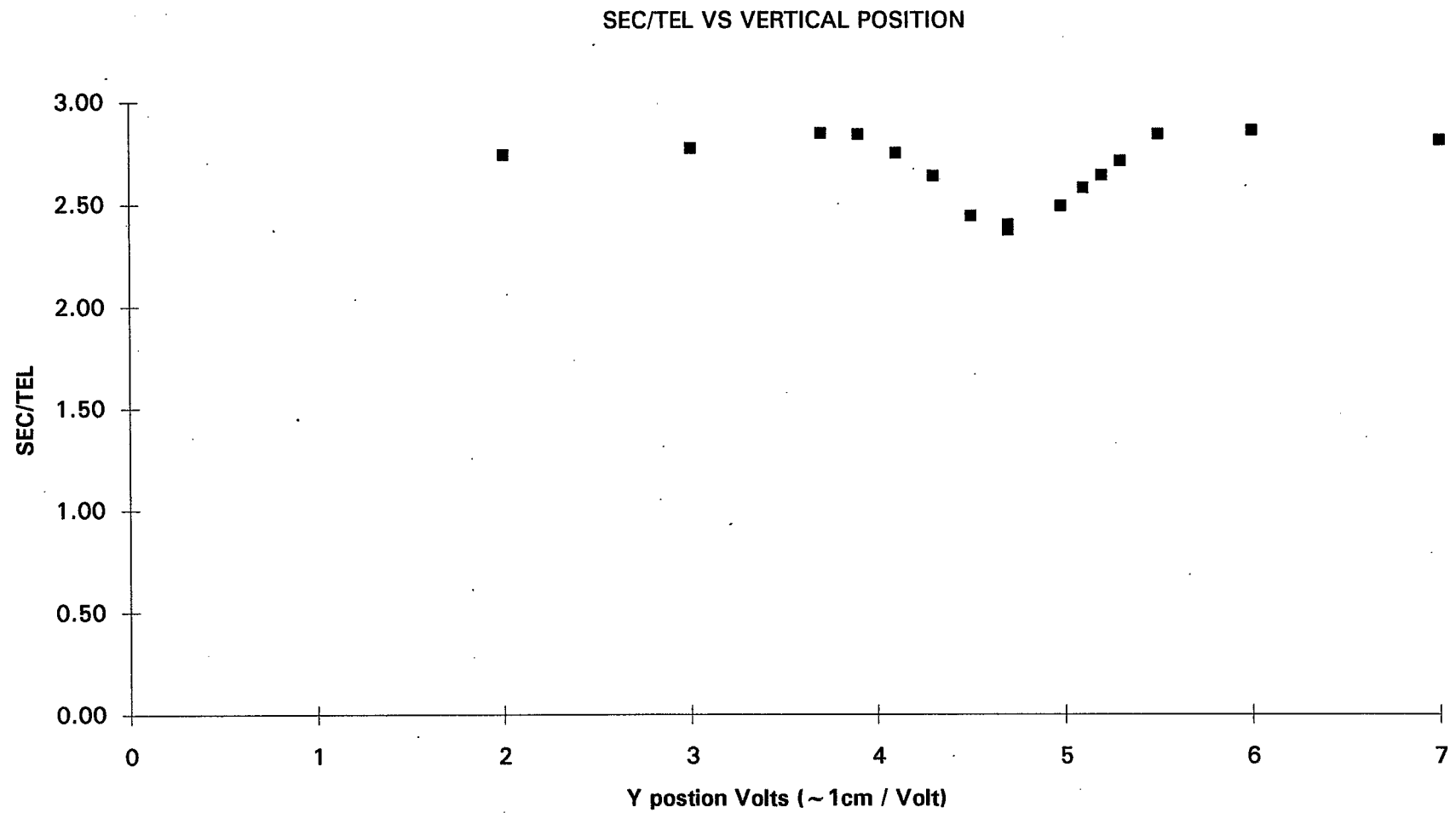


Fig. 5

SEC\_96.XLS

6/6/96	horizontal and vertical sweep				
V	H	Tel	SEC	SEC/TEL	2.38
4.7	3.89	51808	123106	2.38	0.998402
	4	51010	121169	2.38	0.998066
	4.1	51133	127382	2.49	1.046718
	4.2	51336	134775	2.63	1.103089
	4.3	52790	144138	2.73	1.147228
	4.4	52589	150991	2.87	1.206366
	4.5	52650	151664	2.88	1.210339
	5	52923	148323	2.80	1.177571
	6	53629	148622	2.77	1.164411
	3.8	52196	128370	2.46	1.033355
	3.7	53169	137402	2.58	1.085819
	3.6	53155	146380	2.75	1.157073
	3.5	52209	148869	2.85	1.198069
	3.4	51505	148122	2.88	1.208351
	3	53061	150668	2.84	1.193077
	2	55349	154501	2.79	1.172856
	1	55509	150244	2.71	1.137252
4.7	3.89	55435	132856	2.40	1.006978
4.98	3.89	57775	143811	2.49	1.045864
5.3		57838	156625	2.71	1.137813
5.5		57125	162241	2.84	1.193321
6		57354	163887	2.86	1.200615
7		57076	160310	2.81	1.180131
5.2		56933	150209	2.64	1.108549
5.1		53505	137845	2.58	1.08248
4.5		57072	139225	2.44	1.024984
4.3		56200	148134	2.64	1.107494
4.1		57193	157113	2.75	1.15423
3.9		55799	158451	2.84	1.193141
3.7		55621	158143	2.84	1.194632
3		57350	159009	2.77	1.164961
2		56846	155814	2.74	1.151674
4.7	3.89	57981	137370	2.37	0.995472