

AGS Beam Blowup by Kr Gas (preliminary of E-778)

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AGS STUDIES REPORTDate January 13, 1983Time 1500 - 1540Experimenters H.C. Hseuh and E. GillReported by H.C. HseuhSubject AGS Beam Blowup by Kr Gas (Preliminary of E-778)OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONPurpose

To study the effect of residual Kr gas on the AGS beam to determine the limit of the gas jet experiment (E-778).

Study

The test was carried out on January 13, 1983 during the FEB run. Kr gas was bled into the AGS at IPM and pumped away by two turbos at E7 and E17, and by nearby ion pumps. A localized Kr gas zone about 10-15 meters (FWHM) in length was created during the 40-minute study with peak pressure as high as 2×10^{-5} Torr at IPM. The pressure distribution and beam profile were recorded at five different Kr gas levels.

Result

The residual gas pressure distributions at superperiods E and EF are shown in Figure 1. The majority of bled-in Kr was removed by two turbomolecular pumps. The amount of Kr diffused into other superperiods was negligible. The integrals of the pressure distribution ($\int P d\ell$) are plotted versus the standard deviations σ of the beam profile in Figure 2. Up to $\sim 27\%$ increase in σ (both horizontally and vertically) and 10% decrease in beam intensity were observed at $P \times \ell \sim 3 \times 10^{-4}$ Torr m.

The proposed operation limit of E-778 with $\leq 10\%$ Kr or Xe will have $P \times \ell < 1 \times 10^{-4}$ Torr·m, which will increase σ by $< 10\%$.

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Fig 1 Pressure distribution at SP-E2 EF during Kr injection

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P (N₂ equivalent) in Torr

10⁻⁵
10⁻⁶
10⁻⁷

• background pressure

X P_{IPM} ~ 1.7 x 10⁻⁶ Torr

⊙ " ~ 4.3 x 10⁻⁶ Torr

Δ " ~ 7 x 10⁻⁶ Torr

▲ " ~ 3.5 x 10⁻⁵ Torr

before correcting for BKG & gauge factor

turbo

IPM (E10 S.S.)

turbo

E20

E4

10

20

30

40

50

60

distance (cm)

K&E

AD-0833-60

2 CYCLES X 70 DIVISIONS

SEMI-LOGARTHYMIC

Buffalo, New York

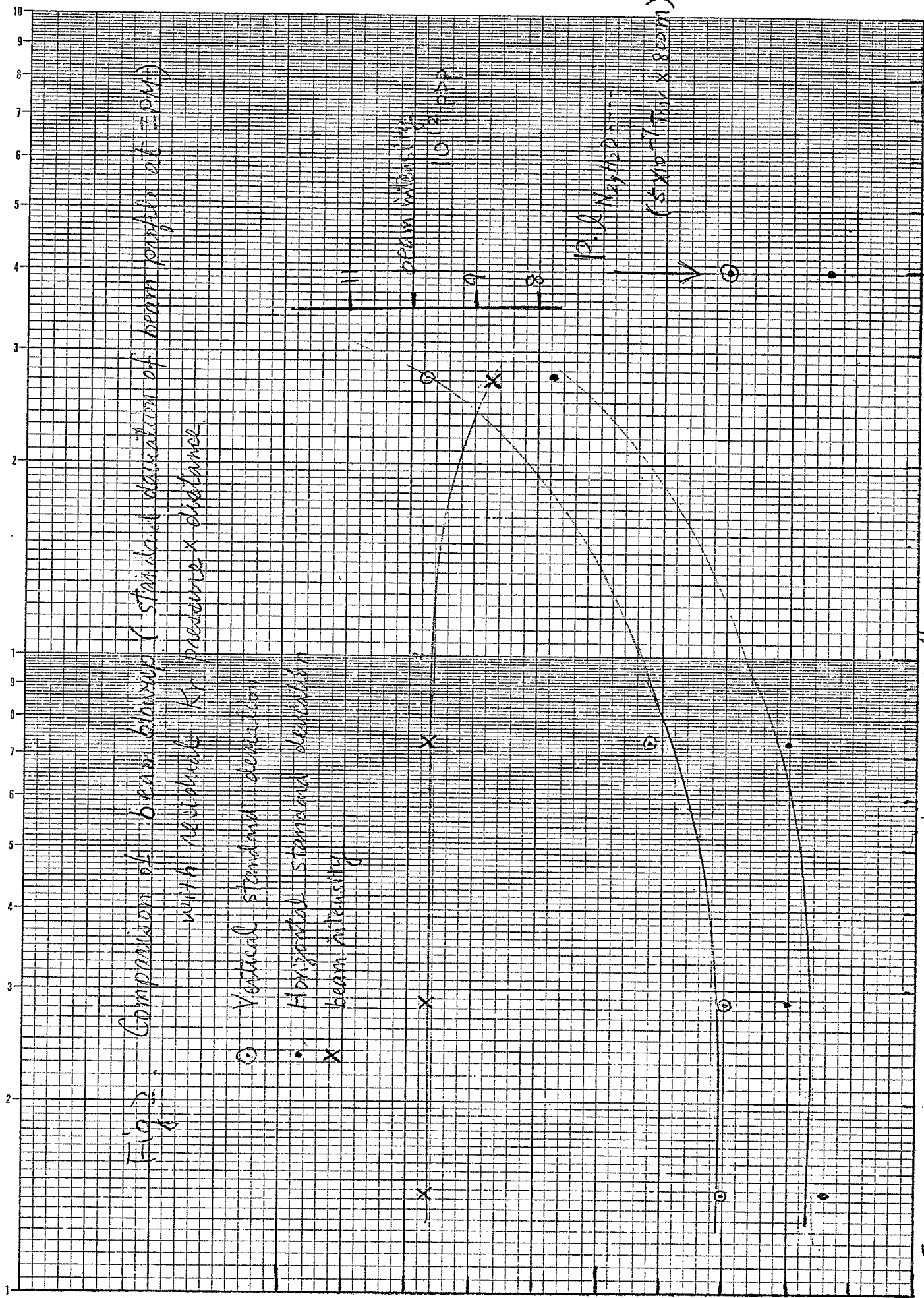
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Standard deviation at IPM

Fig. 2: Comparison of beam blurring (standard deviation of beam profile at IPM) with residual Kr pressure x distance

- Vertical standard deviation
- Horizontal standard deviation
- x beam intensity



$P.L. Kr$ (Torr · m)