

TRIUMF	UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA EDMONTON, ALBERTA	
	Date 1997/11/20	File No. TRI-DNA-97-4
Author GM Stinson		Page 1 of 19
Subject The effect of windows upstream of the target on the beam size at the beam line 2A target		
1. Introduction A previous note¹⁾ discussed the effect on the beam spot at the west target of beam line 2A of a window placed at various distances upstream of the target. Since that report was issued a decision to insert two windows upstream of the target has been made. The first, located 44 inches (1.1176 m) upstream of the target, is an aluminum window 0.005 in. thick that serves to isolate the beam line 2A vacuum (and thus the cyclotron) from the (relatively) poor vacuum of the target module. The second, located 16 inches (0.4064 m) upstream of the target, is a copper window 0.010 in. thick at the entrance of the target module containment vessel. (A third window, similar the the second, is located at the exit of the containment vessel but does not concern the study presented here.) This note presents a REVMOC study of the effect of the effect of these windows on the beam size at the target location. 2. Method of approach A TRANSPORT²⁾ run was made in which the measured effective lengths of the quadrupoles were used in the determination of the optics of the beam line. In addition the effective length of the 15° dipole that has been field-mapped to date was used for each of the 15° dipoles that direct beam to the target. Because neither of the 27.5° vault dipoles have yet been field-mapped, their effective lengths were taken as the nominal design value. The effect of these (relatively minor) changes in the effective lengths of the quadrupoles and the 15° dipoles in the TRANSPORT calculations was virtually transparent. Consequently, it is expected that insertion of the measured effective lengths of the remaining 15° dipole and the two 27.5° vault dipoles will not affect the calculations that follow. Transport element settings obtained from TRANSPORT were inserted into the program REVMOC³⁾ and used to predict the effect of the stripper and the windows on the beam spot at the west target. This was done in three consecutive runs; first, the stripper foil only, second, the stripper foil and the aluminum window and third, the stripper foil and both of the windows. In this manner it was possible to determine which scattering elements most affected the beam size at the target. In each case 150,000 particles were traced through the system. Each window was divided into the appropriate number of 0.001 in.-thick slices. 2.1 The effect of the stripper foil only The first run was made with only the stripper foil inserted. This we use as the reference for the beam size at the target. Figure 1 shows the predicted beam size at the west target <i>without</i> the stripper foil—that is, what the beam spot is to be predicted to be without foil scattering. In figure 2 is shown the effect on the beam profile when scattering in the foil is included. In these and all subsequent plots, units along the horizontal and vertical axes are cm, the <i>x</i>-axis is horizontal and the <i>y</i>-axis is vertical. With no foil scattering REVMOC predicts that the beam size at the target would be ± 0.23 cm horizontally by ± 0.30 cm vertically. When foil scattering is included it is predicted that the beam size will increase to ± 0.32 cm both horizontally and vertically. However, the fraction of beam predicted to lie outside the un-		

scattered dimensions of ± 0.23 cm horizontally by ± 0.30 cm vertically is only 0.049% in the horizontal plane and 0.001% in the vertical.

Thus we conclude that foil scattering alone does not contribute substantially to an increase in beam size at the target.

2.2 The effect of the stripper foil and the aluminum window

As a second step, an aluminum window 0.005 in. thick was inserted 44 inches upstream of the target. This window was in addition to the stripper foil. A REVMOC run was then made with this configuration. Figure 3 shows the prediction of the beam size at the west target with scattering in both the stripper foil and the aluminum window included. From figure 3 it is seen that virtually all of the beam is predicted to lie within ± 0.93 cm in each of the horizontal and vertical planes.

The same data, plotted on an expanded scale to match that of figure 2, is shown in figure 4. From figure 4 it is seen that the central core of the beam—that is, that portion lying between ± 0.32 cm in each of the horizontal and vertical planes—contains 99.55% of the beam in the horizontal plane and 99.30% in the vertical plane. Thus the percentage of beam lying outside of the region predicted for the stripper foil only is increased by approximately 0.5% when the 0.005 in.-thick aluminum window is added.

Thus we conclude that the addition of the 0.005 in.-thick aluminum window causes a small additional amount of beam halo but does not significantly disrupt the core of the beam. The vertical size of the beam at the target is predicted to be more affected by scattering in the aluminum window than is the horizontal beam size.

2.3 The effect of the stripper foil and aluminum and copper windows

A final REVMOC run was made with the insertion of a copper window 0.010 in. thick, located 16 inches upstream of the target. The stripper foil and the 0.005 in.-thick aluminum window were also included in this run. Figure 5 is the REVMOC prediction of the beam spot at the west target under these conditions. It is seen that the beam is predicted to fill the entire 4-inch diameter of the beam line at the target location.

The data shown in figure 5 is replotted on an expanded scale in figure 6 where it is seen that REVMOC predicts that only 0.10% of the beam is outside the region bounded by $x = \pm 1$ cm and 0.11% lies outside the region bounded by $y = \pm 1$ cm. Thus approximately 99.8% of the beam is contained in an area of 1 cm^2 .

Figure 7, drawn to the same scale as figure 2, is a plot of the same data on an even more expanded scale. From this figure it is seen that 2.57% of the beam is predicted to lie outside of the region bounded by $x = \pm 0.32$ cm and 3.39% lies outside the region bounded by $y = \pm 0.32$ cm. Thus approximately 94% of the beam lies within the area predicted were the only scatterer the stripper foil.

From figures 5, 6 and 7 we see that the beam is predicted to be significantly larger at the target with the addition of the copper window. Thus we conclude that the addition of the copper window significantly increases beam halo at the target but that approximately 94% of the beam still lies within an area defined by the reference beam ($x = \pm 0.32$ cm and $y = \pm 0.32$ cm).

3. Beam loss and spill calculations

Inherent in the program REVMOC is the calculation of beam loss caused by multiple scattering, absorption and nuclear scattering in materials placed in the beam path. Absorbed particles are removed by nuclear interactions and do not contribute to beam spill downstream. Particles lost by nuclear scattering have been scattered such that they hit the wall of the beam tube causing beam spill and activation of the beam line and its components.

Absorption and nuclear scattering data from the above runs are listed in table 1. Losses are tabulated as a function of the distances downstream of the scatterers. Downstream of a scatterer any losses listed at a given point are to be construed as occurring between that point and the previous listed location.

It should be noted that the data presented in table 1 are not inconsistent even though they appear to be. Thus, for example, 0.005% of 150,000 particles represent only 7.5 particles and, given that this is a statistical process, the error on that number is $\pm\sqrt{7.5} = \pm 2.74$ or $\pm 0.0018\%$. All data presented in the table should be viewed with that in mind.

From table 1 we note that between the vault exit and the aluminum window that separates the beam-line vacuum from the target containment vacuum REVMOC predicts no beam loss—at least to the level of 1 particle in 150,000 or $7 \times 10^{-4}\%$. Beam spill between the exit of the aluminum window and the entrance face of the copper window is predicted to be 0.0159% where we have averaged the predictions for the stripper and aluminum window alone and those for the stripper and aluminum and copper windows. At 100 μA this represents a spill of 15.9 nA per 0.7112 m or 22.4 nA/m. The prediction of beam spill between the exit face of the copper window and the target is 0.0240% over a distance of 0.4064 m (16 in.). Again, at 100 μA this represents a spill of 59 nA/m.

Any designs for target protection and/or beam collimation should bear these figures in mind. To this end we present in figures 8–12 the REVMOC predictions of the beam sizes at and downstream of the aluminum window. Figure 8 shows the beam spot at the exit of the aluminum window where the overall beam size is predicted to be approximately 1.24 cm in the x -plane by 2.5 cm in the y -plane. Figures 9 and 10 show the predicted beam size 0.2794 m (11 in.) and 0.5588 m (22 in.), respectively, downstream of the aluminum window. Figure 11 shows the predicted beam size at the upstream face of the copper window, 0.7112 m (28 in.) downstream of the aluminum window and 0.4064 m (16 in.) upstream of the target. There the beam size is predicted to measure approximately 1.2 cm in each of the horizontal and vertical planes. Finally, figure 12 shows the predicted beam profile 0.1270 m (5 in.) downstream of the copper window.

4. Estimate of power loss in the aluminum and copper windows

Figure 13 shows the same data as figure 8 but on an expanded vertical scale because it is clear from figure 8 that most of the beam at the exit of the aluminum window is contained in an area smaller than 1.24 cm square. From figure 13 we find that 85.8% of the beam lies between $x = \pm 0.18$ cm in the horizontal plane and that 87.6% of the beam lies between the same vertical limits (that is, $y = \pm 0.18$ cm). On the assumption that horizontal and vertical losses are independent we then have the probability of the beam lying *outside* of an area 0.36 cm square is

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{outside } x = \pm 0.18 \text{ cm and } y = \pm 0.18 \text{ cm}) &= P(\text{outside } x = \pm 0.18 \text{ cm}) + P(\text{outside } y = \pm 0.18 \text{ cm}) \\ &\quad - P(\text{outside } x = \pm 0.18 \text{ cm}) \times P(\text{outside } y = \pm 0.18 \text{ cm}) \\ &= 0.146 + 0.124 - (0.146)(0.124) \\ &= 0.252. \end{aligned}$$

From this we conclude that 25.2% of the beam lies outside an area 0.36 cm square of that 74.8% of the beam is contained within that area. REVMOC predicts an average energy loss of 1.5×10^{-2} MeV per 0.001 in. of thickness of the aluminum window. Thus a total energy of 0.075 MeV is predicted to be deposited in and area 0.36 cm by 0.36 cm. At a beam current of 100 μA this represents a power density of

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power density in aluminum window} &= \frac{(0.075 \text{ MeV})(100 \mu\text{A})}{(0.36 \text{ cm})(0.36 \text{ cm})} \\ &= 57.9 \text{ W/cm}^2. \end{aligned}$$

In figure 14 we show the predicted beam profile at the exit of the copper window. Here 93.6% of the beam is predicted to lie between $x = \pm 0.18$ cm and 88.4% of the beam is predicted to lie between the same vertical limits. (Remember that the beam is still converging to the target despite scattering upstream.) Proceeding again on the assumption that horizontal and vertical beam losses are independent we find the probability of the beam lying *outside* of an area 0.36 cm square is

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{outside } x = \pm 0.18 \text{ cm and } y = \pm 0.18 \text{ cm}) &= P(\text{outside } x = \pm 0.18 \text{ cm}) + P(\text{outside } y = \pm 0.18 \text{ cm}) \\ &\quad - P(\text{outside } x = \pm 0.18 \text{ cm}) \times P(\text{outside } y = \pm 0.18 \text{ cm}) \\ &= 0.064 + 0.116 - (0.064)(0.116) \\ &= 0.173. \end{aligned}$$

Thus 17.3% of the beam is predicted to lie outside of an area 0.36 cm square and therefore 82.7% of the beam lies within that area. For the copper window REVMOC predicts an average energy loss of 4.32×10^{-2} MeV per 0.001 in. of thickness of copper or a total energy deposition of 0.432 MeV. At a beam current of 100 μ A the power density that is predicted to be deposited in the window is then

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power density in copper window} &= \frac{(0.432 \text{ MeV})(100 \mu\text{A})}{(0.36 \text{ cm})(0.36 \text{ cm})} \\ &= 333.3 \text{ W/cm}^2. \end{aligned}$$

To be on the safe side, we suggest that the aluminum window be cooled such that a power density of at least 100 W/cm² could easily be accommodated. For the copper window a cooling capability of at least 600 W/cm² should be designed in.

5. Discussion

This note has presented a study of the effect of the proposed windows that are to be inserted upstream of the west target of ISAC. It is shown that at a beam current of 100 μ A the insertion of the aluminum window can be expected to cause beam spills of the order of 20 nA/m downstream of it and upstream of the copper window. The addition of the copper window could produce spills of the order of 60 nA/m between it and the target.

In addition, we suggest that the aluminum window be provided with a cooling capacity of at least 100 W/cm² and that the copper window be provided a cooling capacity of at least 600 W/cm².

References

1. G. M. Stinson, TRIUMF report TRI-DNA-96-8, September, 1996.
2. K. L. Brown and S. K. Howry, *TRANSPORT/360*, SLAC-91, Stanford Linear Accelerator Laboratory, July, 1970.
3. C. J. Kost and P. A. Reeve, TRIUMF report TRI-DN-82-28, TRIUMF, 1982.

Table 1

Calculated beam loss for the cases of a) stripper foil only,
 b) stripper foil and aluminum window and
 c) stripper foil and aluminum and copper windows.

All losses are expressed as a percentage of initial beam.

Location	Case a)		Case b)		Case c)	
	Absorbed	Nuclear Scattered	Absorbed	Nuclear Scattered	Absorbed	Nuclear Scattered
Stripper	0.0044		0.0057		0.0078	
Extraction		0.0023		0.0030		0.0042
Al window			0.0339		0.0382	
Al Window + 0.2794 m				0.0014		0.0008
Al Window + 0.5588 m				0.0097		0.0130
Al Window + 0.7112 m				0.0036		0.0033
Cu window					0.1893	
Cu Window + 0.1270 m				0.0014		0.0025
West target (Cu Window + 0.4064 m)				0.0031		0.0215

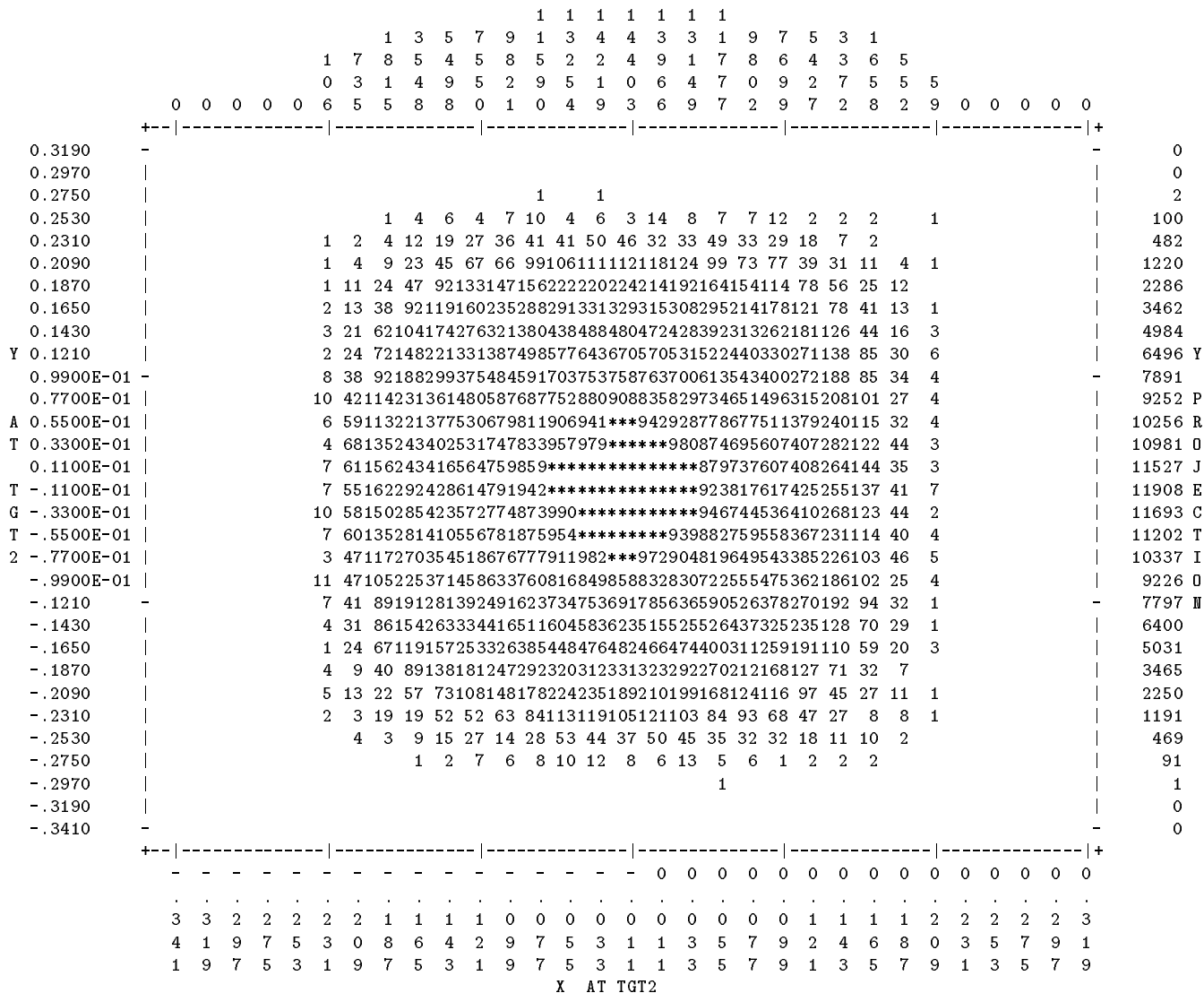


Figure 1. The predicted beam spot at a target *without* foil scattering.

Figure 2. The predicted beam spot at a target *with* foil scattering.

97/11/18 - 2A AT 500 MEV - FINAL Leff - 0.005" Al 44" UPSTREAM of target

Space # 7: Distribution of particles as a function of X AT TGT2 (Element #169) (along HORIZONTAL axis)
& Y at TGT2 (Element #169) (along VERTICAL axis)

REAL! Distribution of FINAL RUN FOUND HERE

COUNTS = 149907.

X PROJECTION

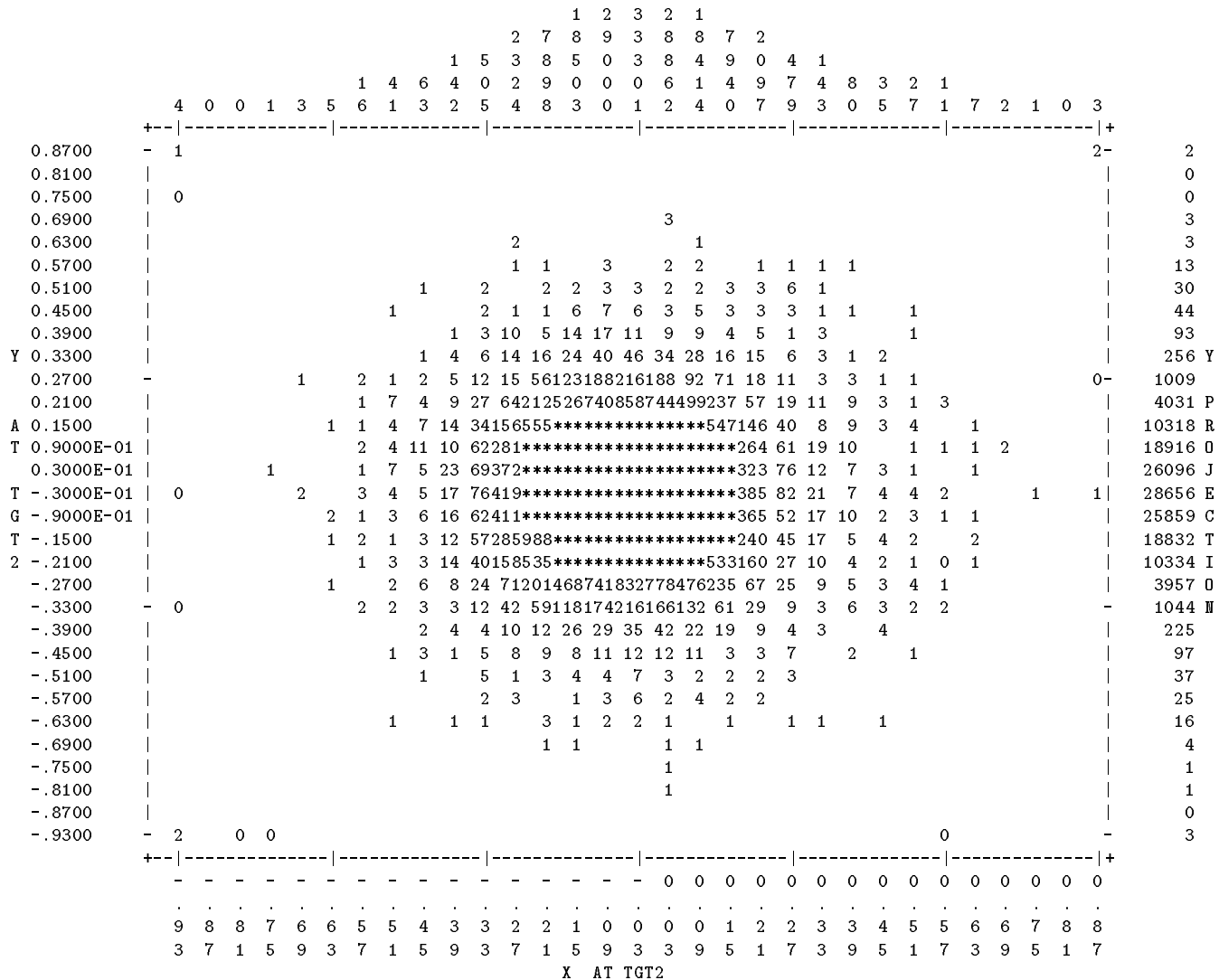


Figure 3. The predicted beam spot at the target with scattering from the foil and 0.005 in.-thick aluminum window.

Figure 4. The predicted beam spot at the target with scattering from the foil and 0.005 in.-thick aluminum window on an expanded scale.

97/11/18 - 2A AT 500 MEV - FINAL Leff - 0.005" Al 44", 0.010 Cu 16" UPSTREAM of target

Space # 9: Distribution of particles as a function of X AT TGT2 (Element #169) (along HORIZONTAL axis)
& Y at TGT2 (Element #169) (along VERTICAL axis)

REAL! Distribution of FINAL RUN FOUND HERE

COUNTS = 149579.
X PROJECTION

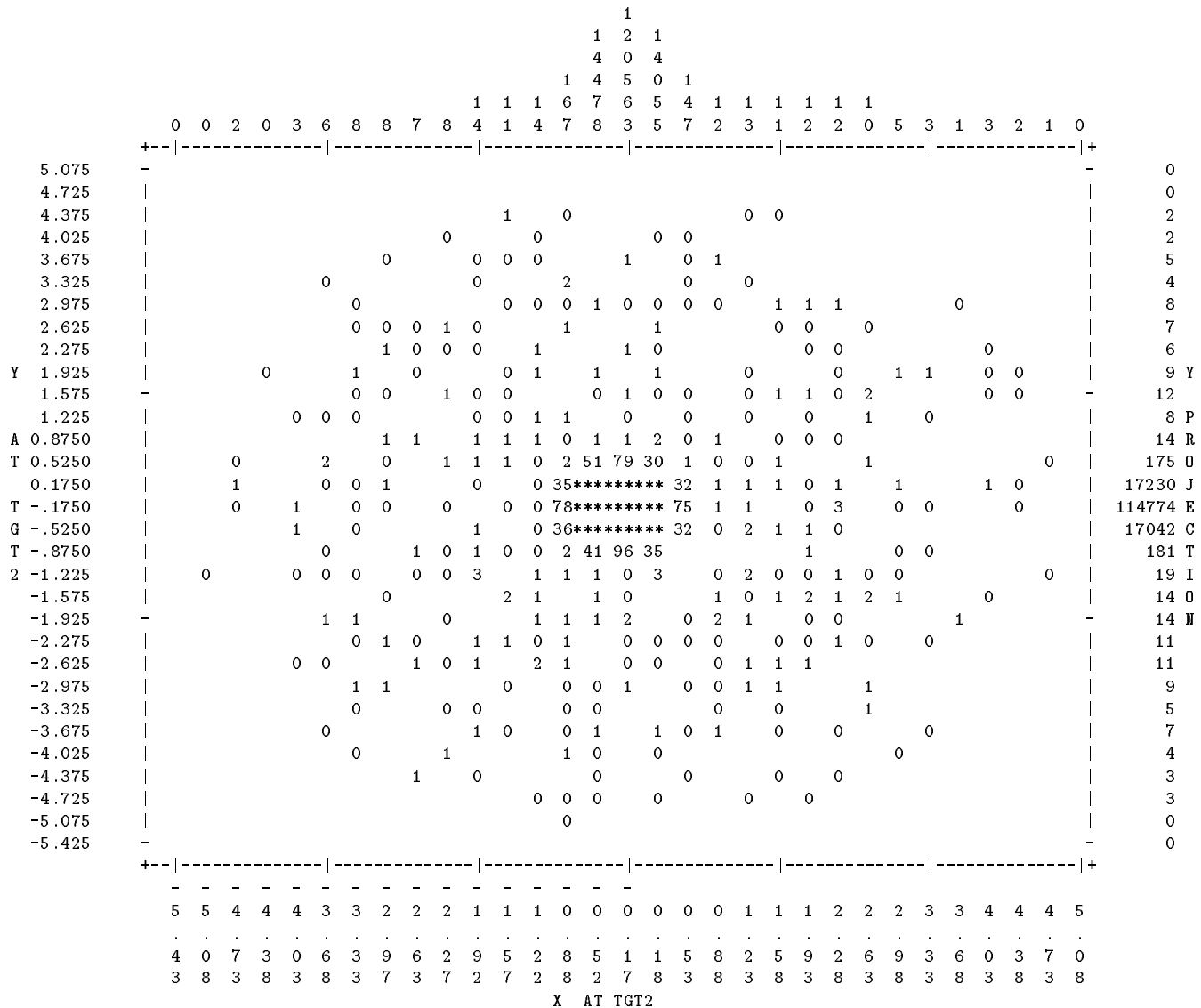


Figure 5. The predicted beam spot at the target with scattering from the foil and 0.005 in.-thick aluminum and 0.010 in.-thick copper windows.

[illegible]

Figure 6. The predicted beam spot at the target with scattering from the foil and 0.005 in.-thick aluminum and 0.010 in.-thick copper windows on an expanded scale.

97/11/18 - 2A AT 500 MEV - FINAL Leff - 0.005" Al 44", 0.010 Cu 16" UPSTREAM of target

Space # 8: Distribution of particles as a function of X AT TGT2 (Element #169) (along HORIZONTAL axis)
& Y at TGT2 (Element #169) (along VERTICAL axis)

REAL! Distribution of FINAL RUN FOUND HERE

COUNTS = 149579.

X PROJECTION

	1	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	7	6	6	4	4	3	2	1	1	1						
0.3190	-155	24	29	32	38	53	51	79	69	97	98	103	131	121	134	129	123	126	130	97	105	101	72	69	60	52	47	31	27	31	128	2548	
0.2970	21	11	4	12	17	10	23	25	32	25	30	55	47	54	58	63	55	65	47	61	37	45	33	24	18	19	11	13	7	5	18	946	
0.2750	27	7	10	9	22	30	31	42	40	40	62	66	68	80	80	85	79	71	93	70	62	49	44	38	31	26	18	9	12	7	23	1331	
0.2530	36	6	14	15	25	25	36	50	57	64	78	88	110	104	107	120	101	98	87	80	70	73	52	38	40	32	17	17	18	11	39	1708	
0.2310	28	6	13	22	42	43	44	57	75	96	105	109	125	137	155	130	148	153	119	115	103	81	77	71	44	32	27	22	21	14	29	2244	
0.2090	41	11	22	29	35	50	58	83	97	116	152	161	143	169	184	192	198	175	174	145	139	110	95	71	60	55	30	28	15	16	42	2897	
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Y 0.1210	54	31	43	55	64	96	118	164	227	233	270	313	349	367	369	398	363	371	352	329	275	280	192	166	135	78	63	55	36	16	58	5925 Y	
0.9900E-01	- 69	30	37	49	89	108	150	185	217	294	340	362	405	410	396	444	404	391	407	373	329	318	204	162	148	102	83	68	36	31	69	6678	
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A 0.5500E-01	62	35	50	68	102	128	155	217	279	337	396	477	430	507	544	165	095	044	714	663	603	252	741	871	681	23	84	62	49	37	86	8009 R	
T 0.3300E-01	65	33	61	61	105	150	167	230	307	376	411	471	527	516	563	577	532	325	454	373	753	332	722	361	671	118	102	86	46	38	79	8518 O	
0.1100E-01	94	42	61	74	113	129	192	250	284	365	424	476	520	573	605	588	595	855	541	439	398	354	278	254	200	137	111	70	53	37	79	8926 J	
T -.1100E-01	84	47	63	66	102	155	194	234	294	366	445	174	895	786	600	045	665	575	1150	841	234	530	226	120	514	96	71	61	29	78	8983 E		
G -.3300E-01	93	40	54	56	113	146	188	280	321	327	411	452	515	125	158	159	756	457	550	746	945	035	629	242	461	681	32	105	75	49	37	89	8802 C
T -.5500E-01	93	36	56	72	98	166	191	232	289	328	445	595	155	285	705	875	575	445	044	741	232	824	123	718	911	191	100	81	52	42	79	8586 T	
2 -.7700E-01	74	34	45	74	98	155	205	238	259	302	446	480	467	500	549	525	464	654	486	434	383	338	258	220	162	138	91	65	40	27	78	8179 I	
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	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
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	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	
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	1	9	7	5	3	1	9	7	5	3	1	9	7	5	3	1	1	3	5	7	9	1	3	5	7	9	1	3	5	7	9		

X AT TGT2

Figure 7. The predicted beam spot at the target with scattering from the foil and 0.005 in.-thick aluminum and 0.010 in.-thick copper windows on a further expanded scale.

97/11/18 - 2A AT 500 MEV - FINAL Leff - 0.005" Al 44", 0.010 Cu 16" UPSTREAM

Space # 1: Distribution of particles as a function of X AT ALW5 (Element #154) (along HORIZONTAL axis)
& Y at ALW5 (Element #154) (along VERTICAL axis)

REAL! Distribution of FINAL RUN FOUND HERE

COUNTS = 149925.

X PROJECTION

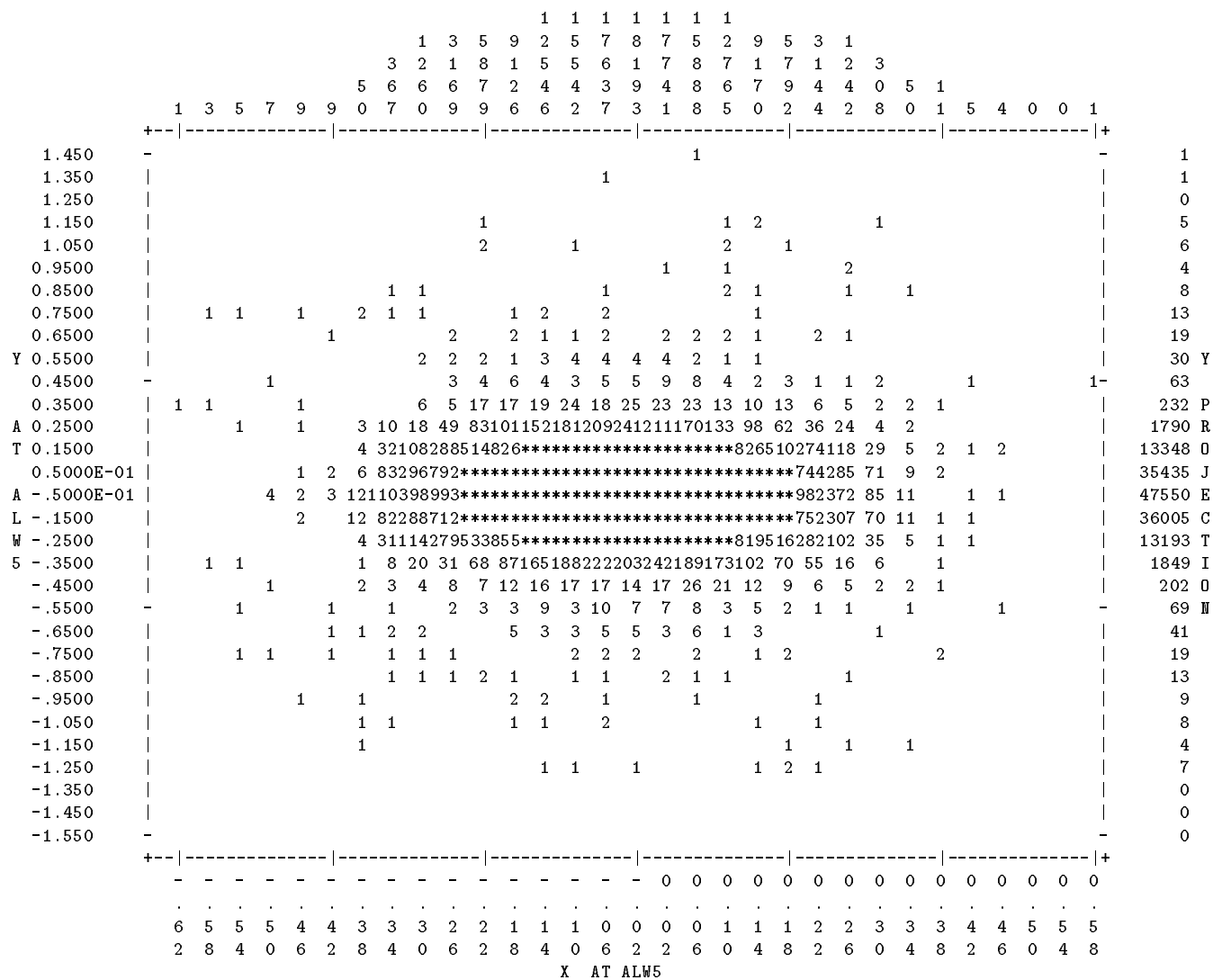


Figure 8. The predicted beam spot at the exit of the aluminum window.

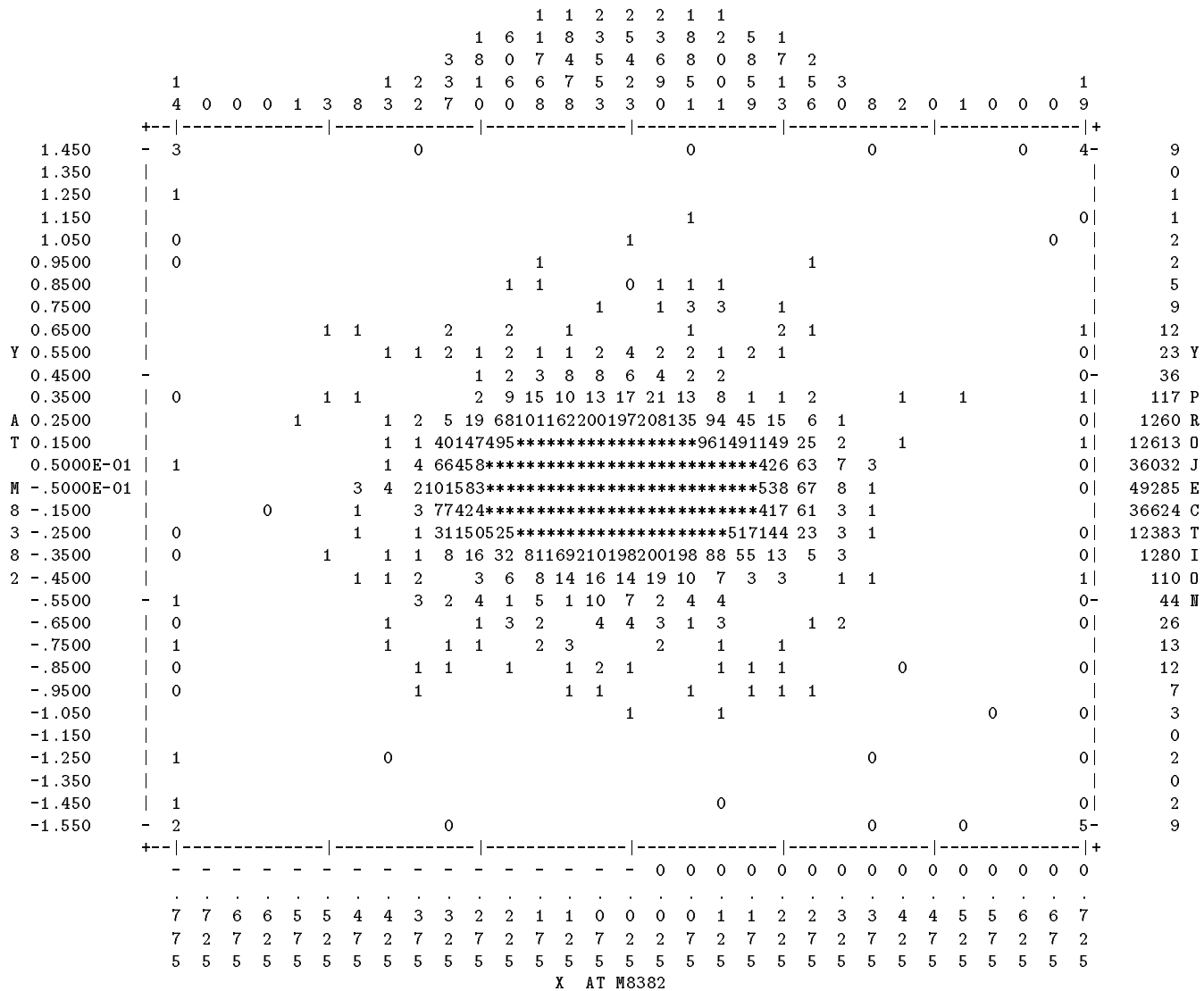


Figure 9. The predicted beam spot 0.2794 m (11 in.) downstream of the aluminum window.

97/11/18 - 2A AT 500 MEV - FINAL Leff - 0.005" Al 44", 0.010 Cu 16" UPSTREAM

Space # 3: Distribution of particles as a function of X AT M5588 (Element #156) (along HORIZONTAL axis)
& Y at M5588 (Element #156) (along VERTICAL axis)

REAL! Distribution of FINAL RUN FOUND HERE

COUNTS = 149904.

X PROJECTION

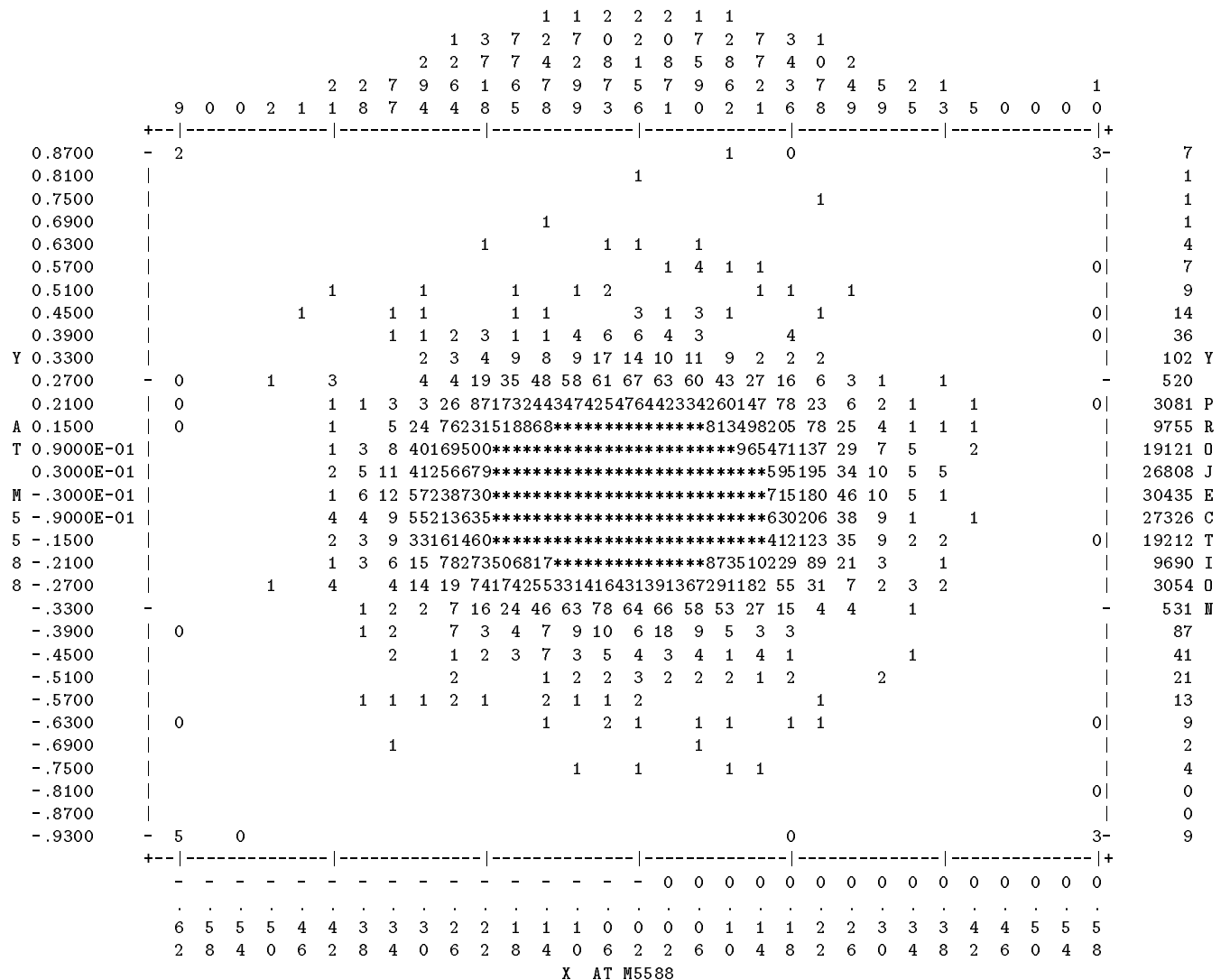


Figure 10. The predicted beam spot 0.5588 m (22 in.) downstream of the aluminum window.

97/11/18 - 2A AT 500 MEV - FINAL Leff - 0.005" Al 44", 0.010 Cu 16" UPSTREAM

Space # 4: Distribution of particles as a function of X AT M4064 (Element #157) (along HORIZONTAL axis)
& Y at M4064 (Element #157) (along VERTICAL axis)

REAL! Distribution of FINAL RUN FOUND HERE

COUNTS = 149899.

X PROJECTION

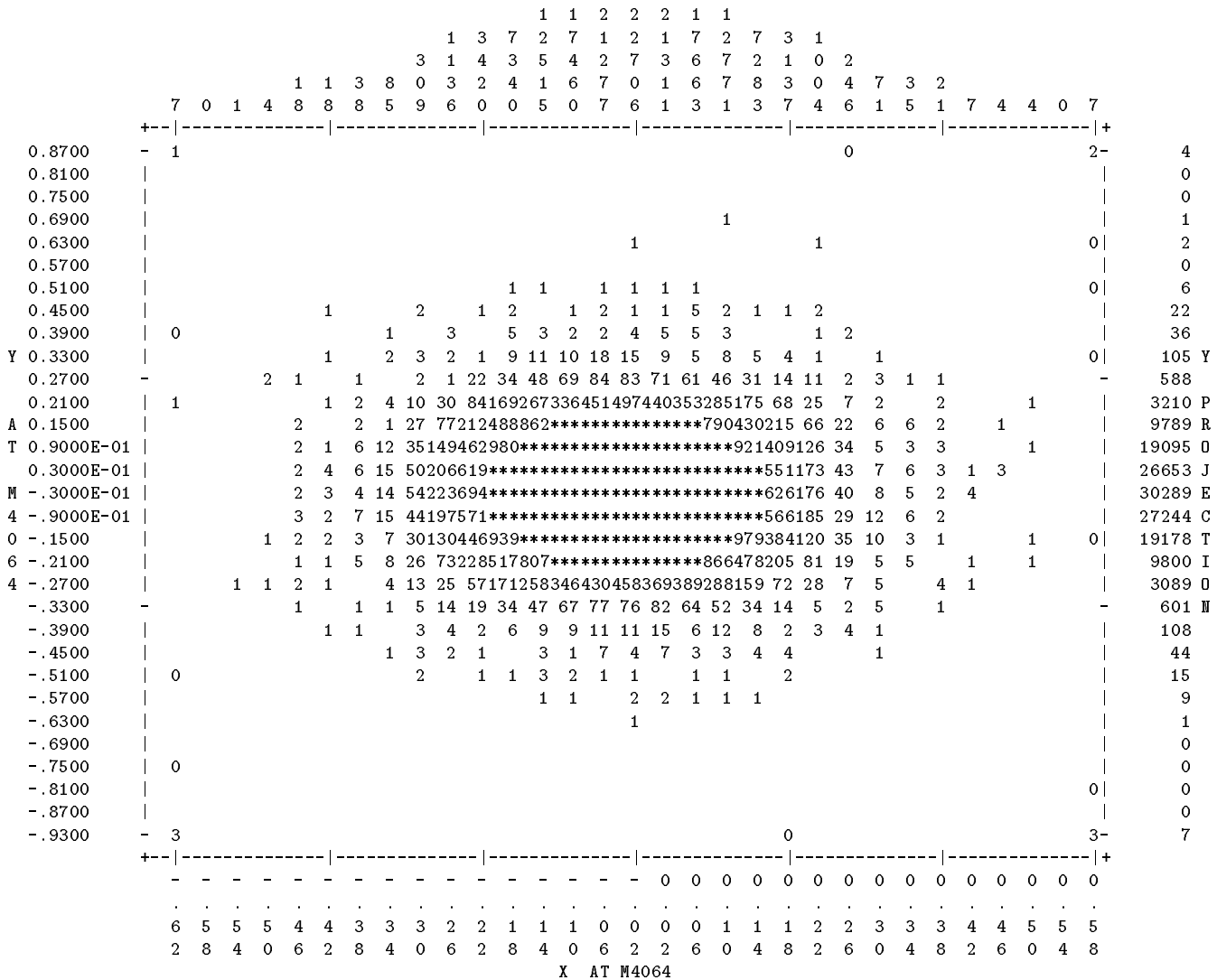


Figure 11. The predicted beam spot 0.7112 m (28 in.) downstream of the aluminum window.

Figure 12. The predicted beam spot 0.1270 m (5 in.) downstream of the copper window and 0.2794 m (11 in.) upstream of the target.

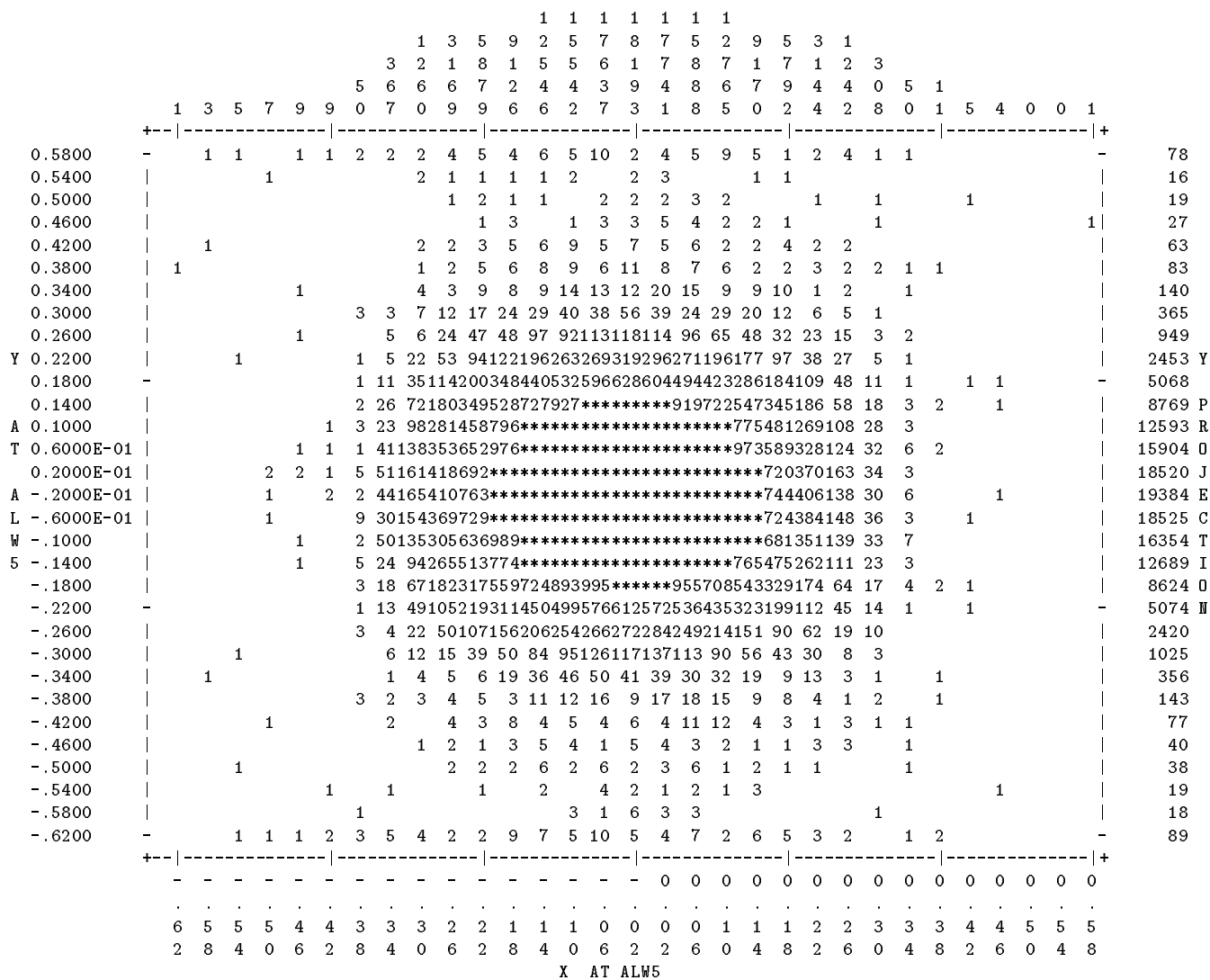


Figure 13. The predicted beam spot at the exit of the aluminum window on an enlarged scale.

[illegible]

Figure 14. The predicted beam spot at the exit of the copper window on an enlarged scale.