

The PANDA Cluster-Jet Target – beam time results, beam dump design and other developments

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COSY

- Proton and deuteron beams
- Up to 3.5 GeV/c (overlap with PANDA)
- Stochastic and electron cooling, barrier bucket
- HESR stochastic cooling devices installed and now also HESR cavity





Integration at COSY

- PANDA cluster-jet target installed at COSY
- WASA central detector removed → space for diagnostic devices, beam dump, ...
- WASA forward detector can be used, e.g., for trigger rate or investigations on time structures, ...

p beam





Program at COSY

- Last beam times: 1 week in 2021 (first results will be presented) and 1 week in 2022
- Focus on beam-target interaction with stochastic cooling
 - Beam quality (e.g., momentum spread)
 - Beam lifetime





p beam

Setup:

- Different combinations of target thickness (1·10¹³ to 2·10¹⁵ atoms/cm²) and COSY beam intensities (1·10⁹ to 2·10¹⁰ stored protons)
- Beam momentum of 3.0 GeV/c
- Barrier bucket and stochastic cooling (designed for HESR)
- Measurements with COSY beam on the target and right/left of the target (residual gas contribution)
- Measured quantities: Schottky spectrum (via independent pickup), beam current, beam size, target thickness

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target



- Schottky spectrum → spectrum of the revolution frequency (at higher harmonic)
- Without cooling and barrier bucket the spectrum would be wider and frequency will shift due to momentum loss



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- Without cooling and barrier bucket the spectrum would be wider and frequency will shift due to momentum loss
- Not all particles are in the barrier bucket potential → formation of a side peak
 - not expected at HESR (optimized bucket)





- For every time step the mean frequency and the RMS are determined for the spectrum
 - Background subtracted
 - Mean and RMS are determined in region around fit maximum
 - Side peak not included
 - Signal under side peak is corrected with integral over an asymmetric Gaussian fit





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• Frequency spread can be converted into momentum spread

$$\frac{\Delta p}{p} = \frac{1}{\eta} \frac{\Delta f}{f}$$

• Stable conditions already after ~80 s with a thick target





- Measured for three beam intensities and several target settings
- Small dependence on beam intensity, as expected for such a cooling device
- Very small dependence on target thickness while changing the thickness over two orders of magnitude (up to PANDA design value of 2.10¹⁵ atoms/cm²)





- Due to issues with COSY only a very small set of data at highest intensity could be taken in 2021
- More data points have been measured this year at highest and medium intensity

→ Due to previous maintenance (target had to be opened completely) highest thickness was not possible, but this should be solved by cleaning nozzle and collimator (not possible during beam time)





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Modified target beam dump

- Presented last meeting
- Accompanying pumping station in planning







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Pumping system

- Design of the beam dump pumping system started
- Located directly at the beam dump below the solenoid





Nozzle production



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Nozzle production

- After galvanization, the inlet and narrowest inner diameter (~30 µm) has to be drilled
- This process needs very high precision to not break the drill



Nozzle production

- After galvanization, the inlet and narrowest inner diameter (~30 µm) has to be drilled
- This process needs very high precision to not break the drill
- First nozzle in PANDA geometry with ~33 µm narrowest inner diameter was drilled yesterday
 - → First nozzle manufactured completely in Münster
- More studies ongoing







Summary and outlook

- PANDA cluster-jet target routinely in operation at COSY for studies on the beam-target interaction
- Beam quality studies has been performed with the PANDA target (thickness design value achieved), the COSY barrier bucket and a part of the HESR stochastic cooling
- Stable beam conditions already after ~80 s of cycle time reached (planned cycle time for PANDA: ~45 min), longer cycles (30 min) have been measured this year
- Momentum spread differs by less than a factor of 2 while changing the thickness by two orders of magnitude and the beam intensity by one order
- More detailed analysis (with new data sets) is ongoing



Summary and outlook

- Design of an optimized beam dump with pumping station nearly finished
- Further beam times planned with new beam dump that allows:
 - First test of the complete system
 - Additional monitoring systems for simplified adjustment and for target beam and vertex zone visualization
- Further ongoing studies: Nozzle production, performance of a new electron gun for beam dump monitor systems





Thank you for your attention!



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