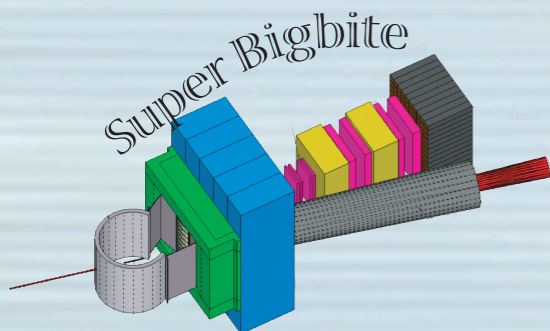


# Polarized $^3\text{He}$ target update

- Status of the target for A1n
- Status of the target development for GEn
- Issues



G. Cates, UVa  
February 19, 2014

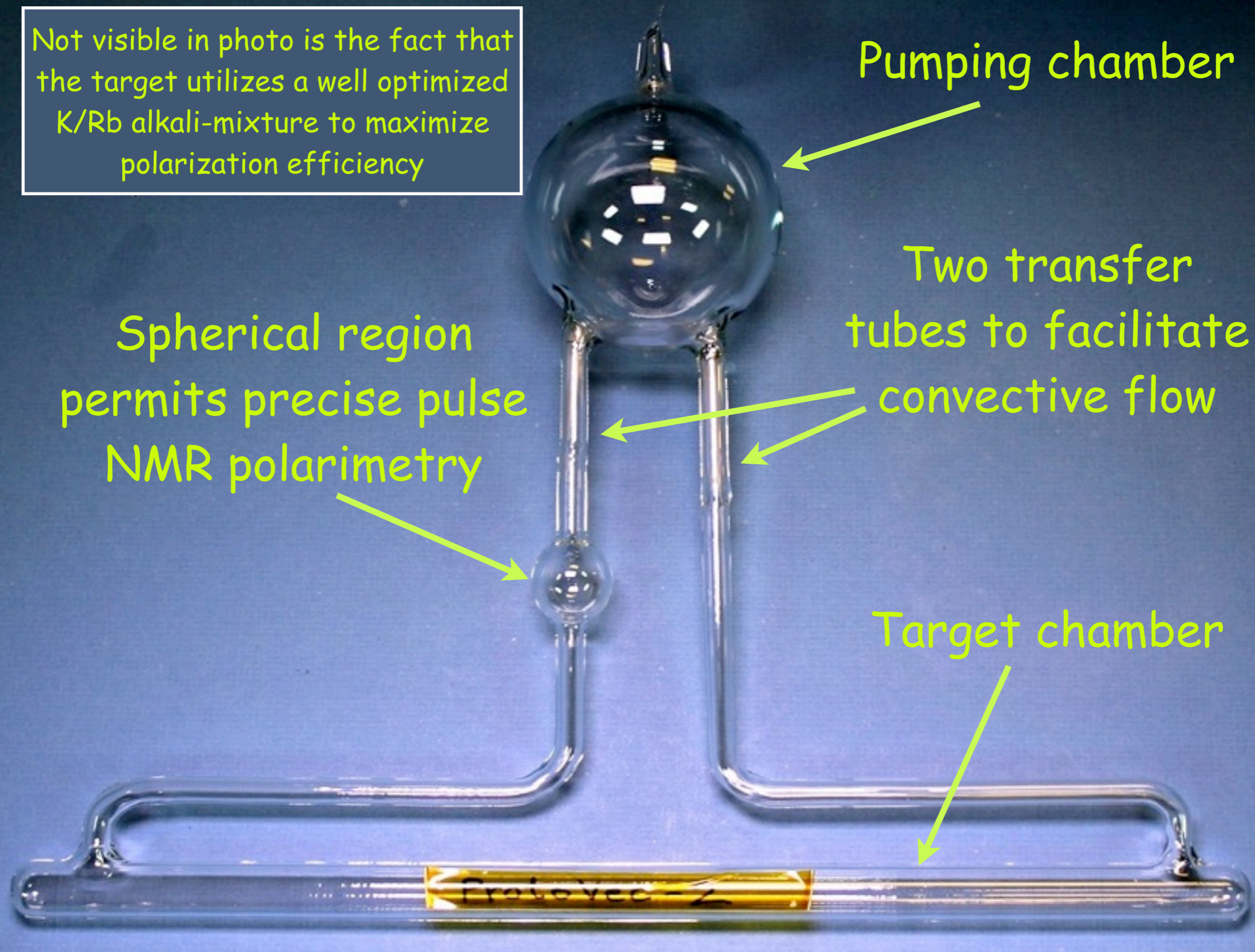


# Status of the $^3\text{He}$ target for $A_1^n$

- Decision was made to use as much of the hardware from Transversity as possible.
- This approach can accommodate the "Protovec" cell design
  - Includes Convection
  - Size is slightly larger than the GEN-I cells
  - Target-chamber length of 40cm instead of 60cm as in the proposal.
  - Early bench tests suggest polarization should be at least 55-60% with planned beam current of  $30\ \mu\text{A}$
- Outstanding Concerns:
  - Using a glass end window with  $30\ \mu\text{A}$  beam current is largely untested.
  - Some concerns remain regarding the magnetic field inhomogeneities of the Transversity Coils when using the larger Protovec design.
- Design of modification to the Transversity hardware are currently on hold.

# Half-scale SBS prototype full-scale prototype for Hall A $A_1^n$

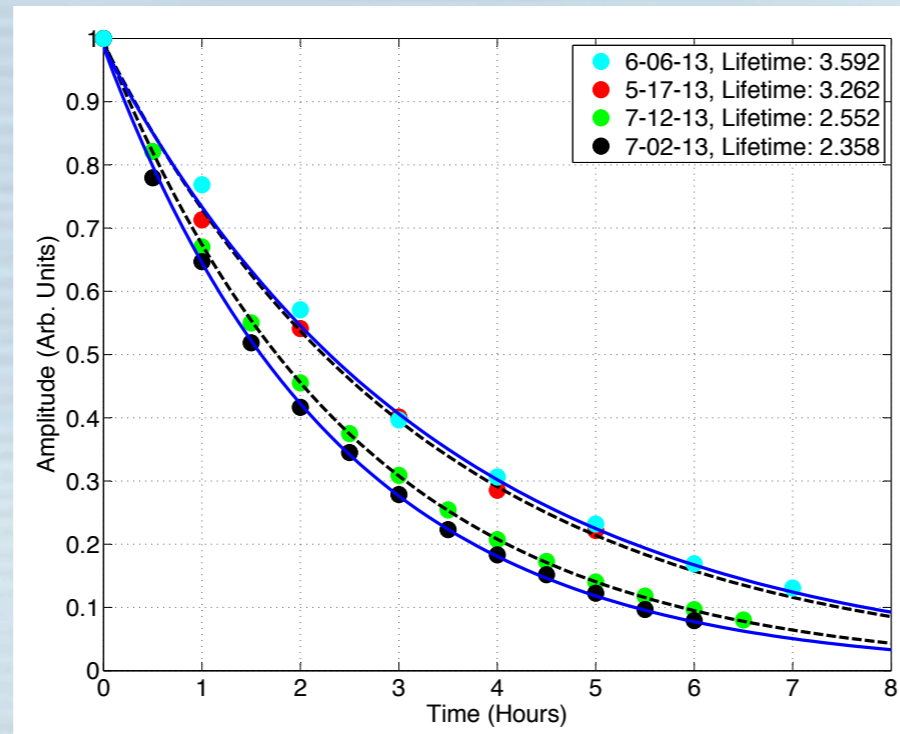
Not visible in photo is the fact that the target utilizes a well optimized K/Rb alkali-mixture to maximize polarization efficiency



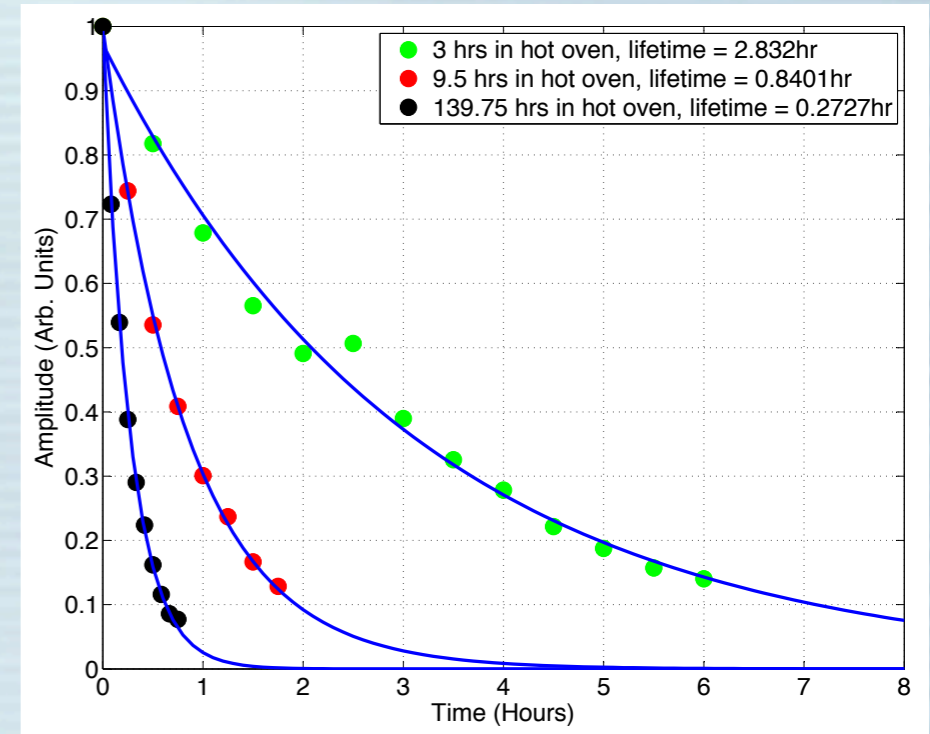
# Previous end-cap development



Photo is actually of Goldfinger

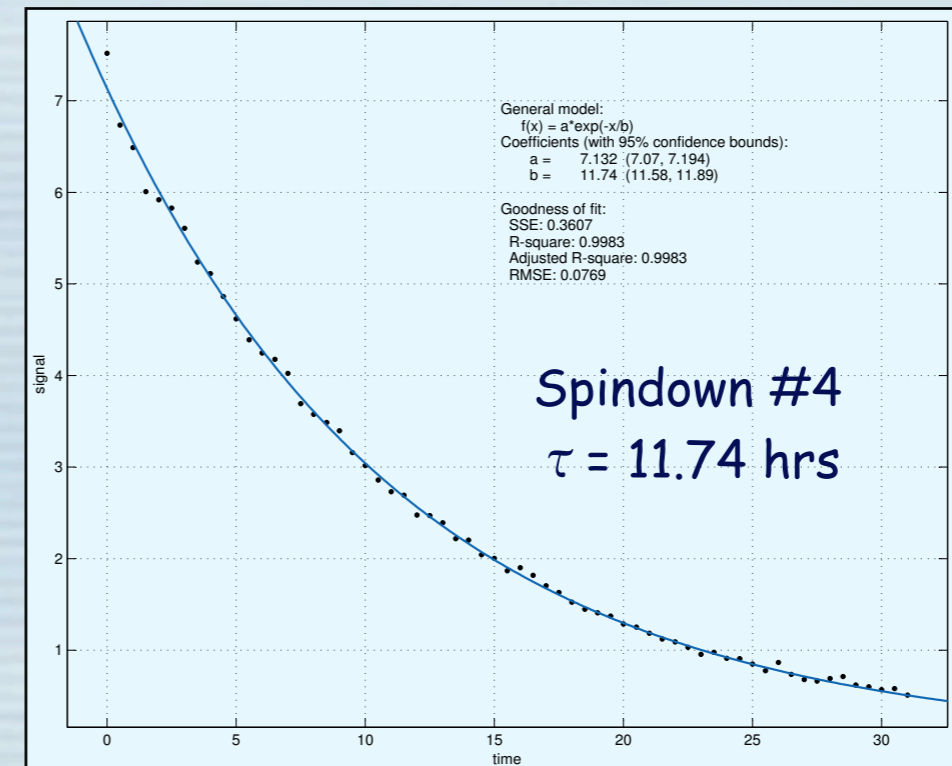
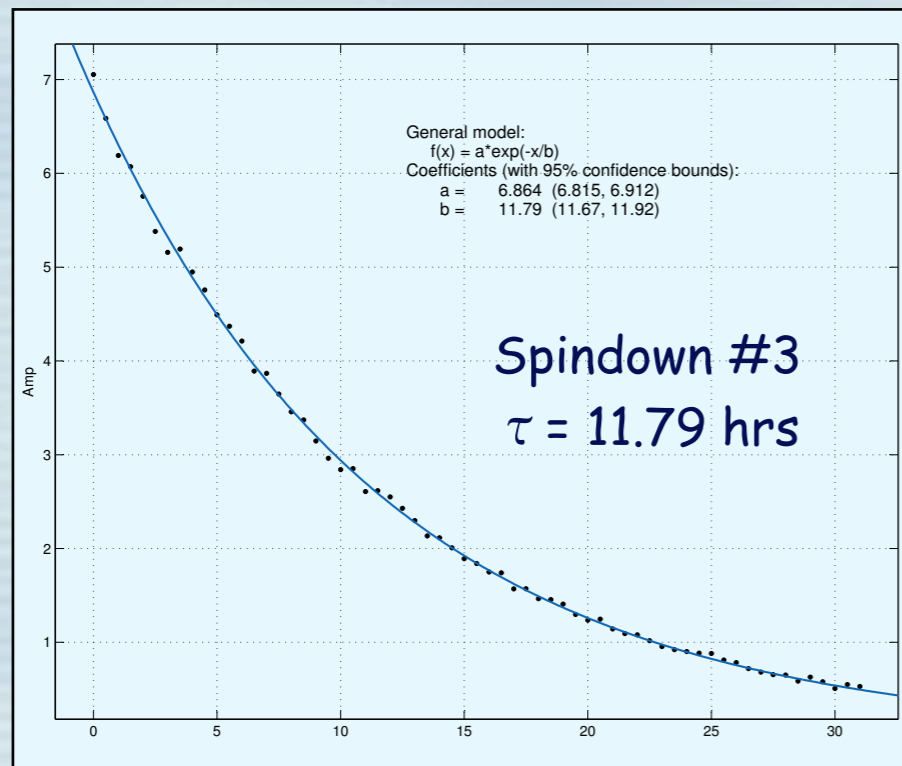
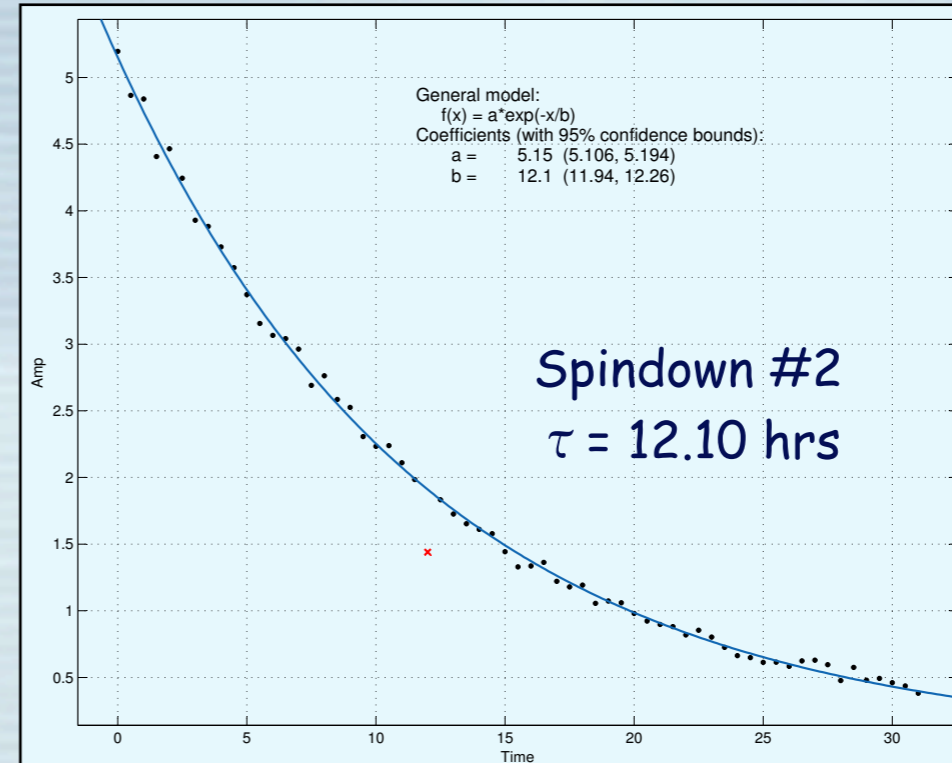
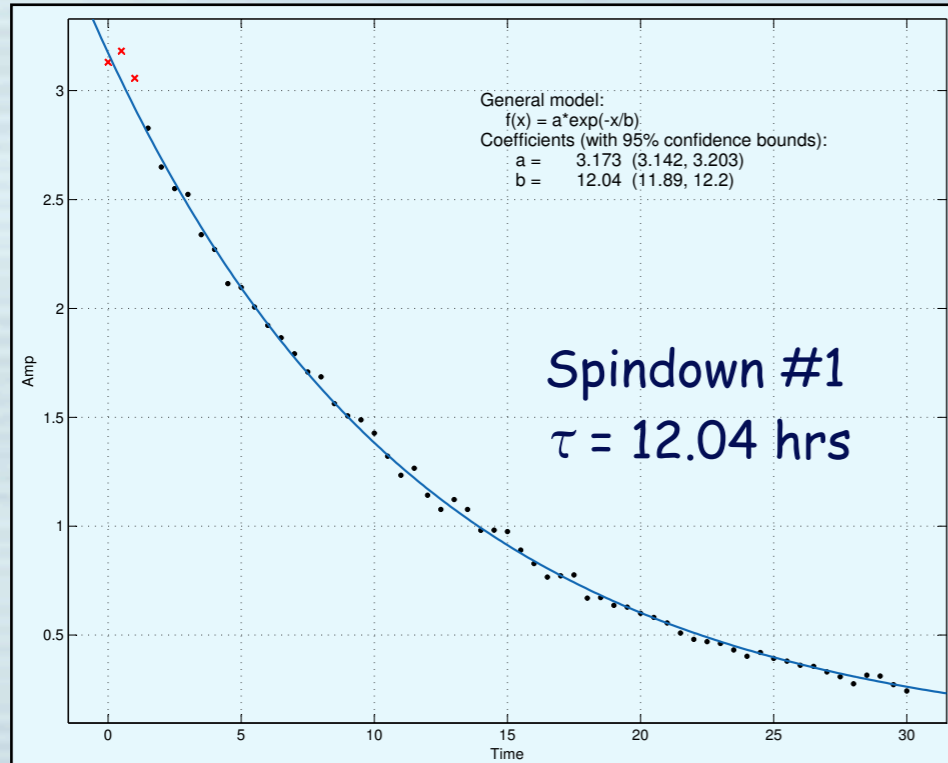


Goldfinger, gold-coated copper, showed lifetimes degrade from 3.6 hrs to 2.4 hours, but we suspected that it started out much longer



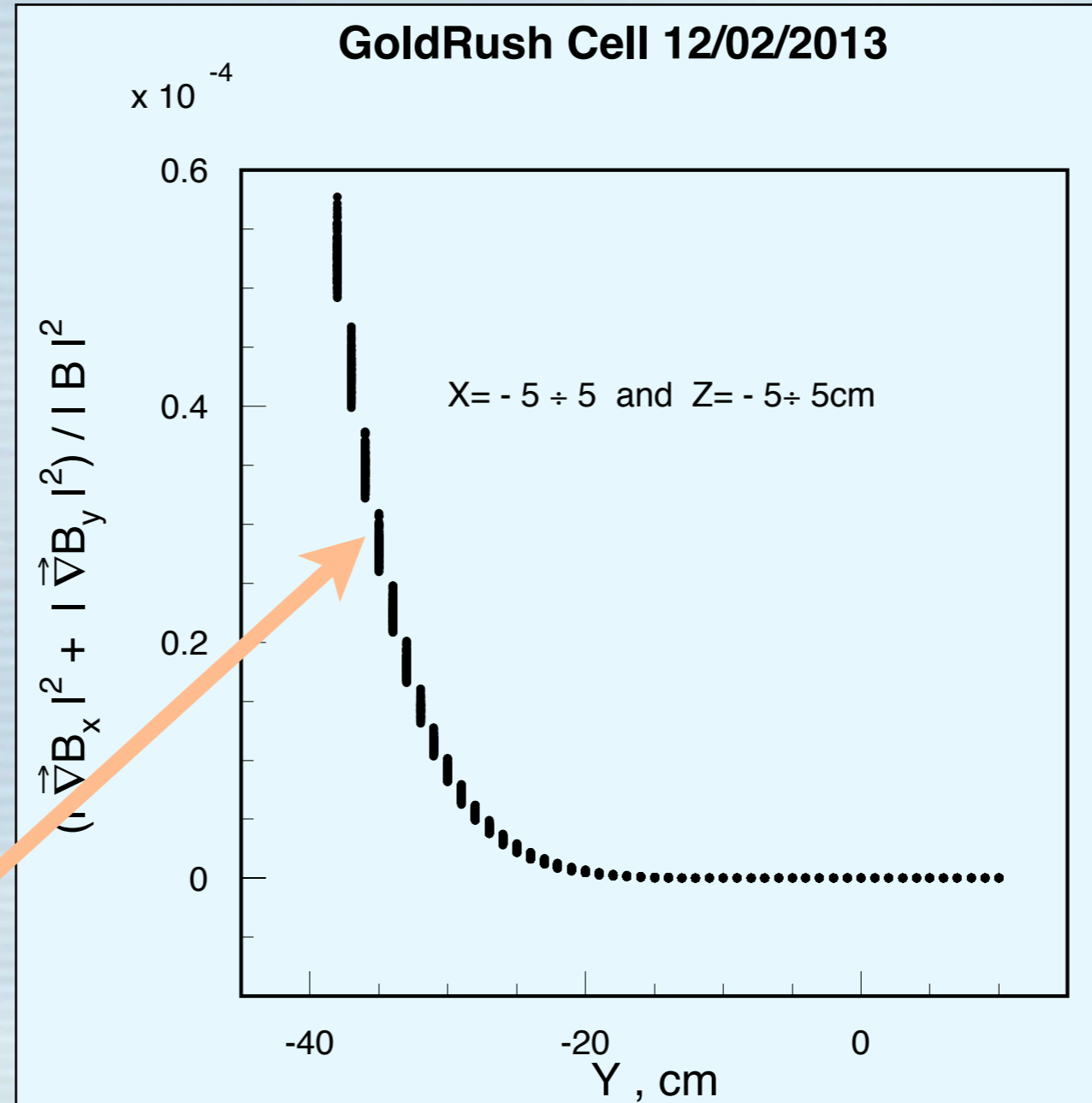
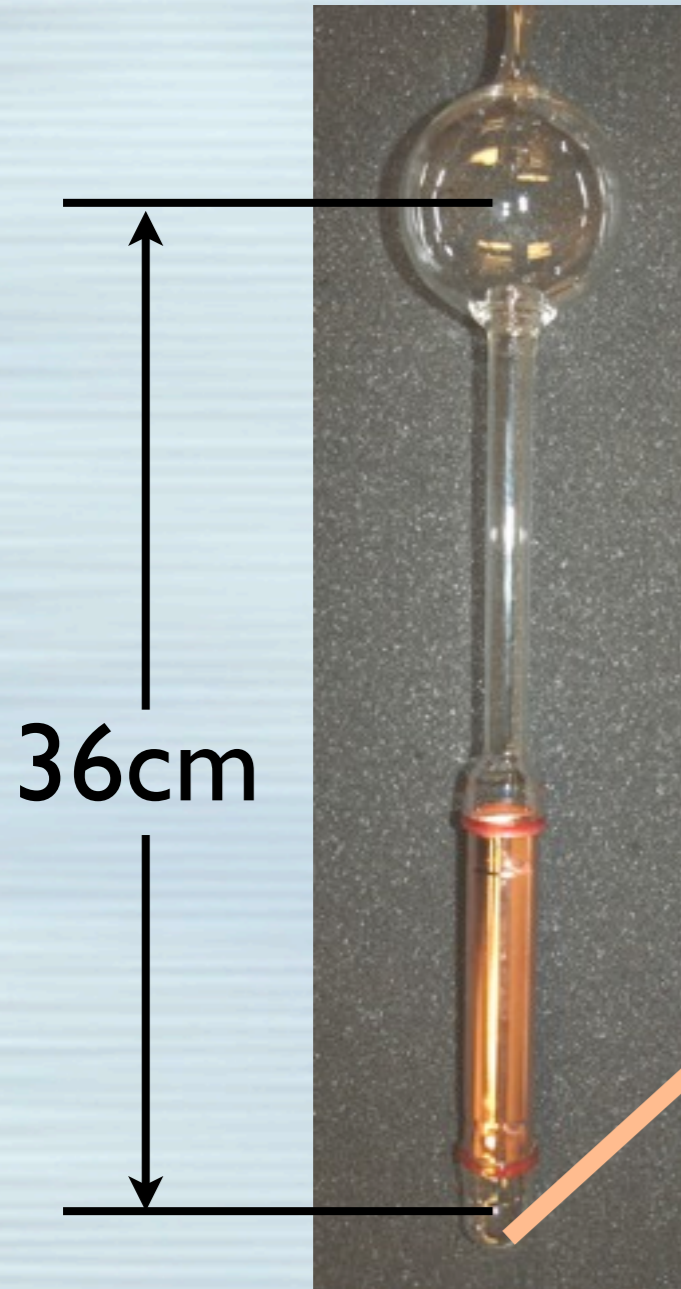
Cupid, copper-only, showed lifetimes degrade from 2.8 hrs to 0.3 hours. This test reinforced our belief that Rb exposure was seriously degrading our surfaces.

# Tests of "GoldRush"



No serious degradation of lifetime was observed over four spin downs

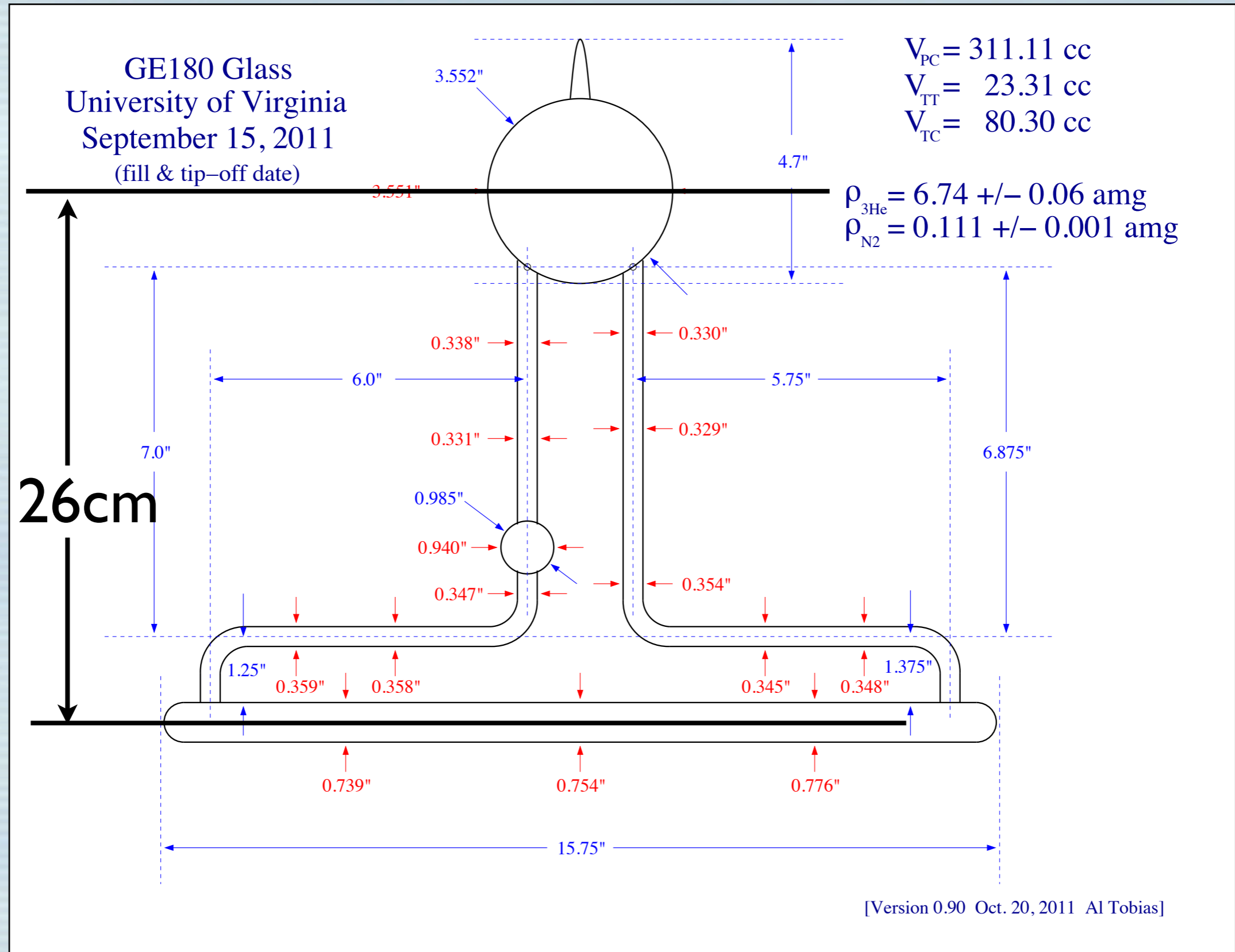
# Calculations indicated lifetime of "GoldRush" was at least partially limited by magnetic field inhomogeneities



Lifetime at bottom of cell is around 4.6 hours (note, pressure is much lower than a target cell).

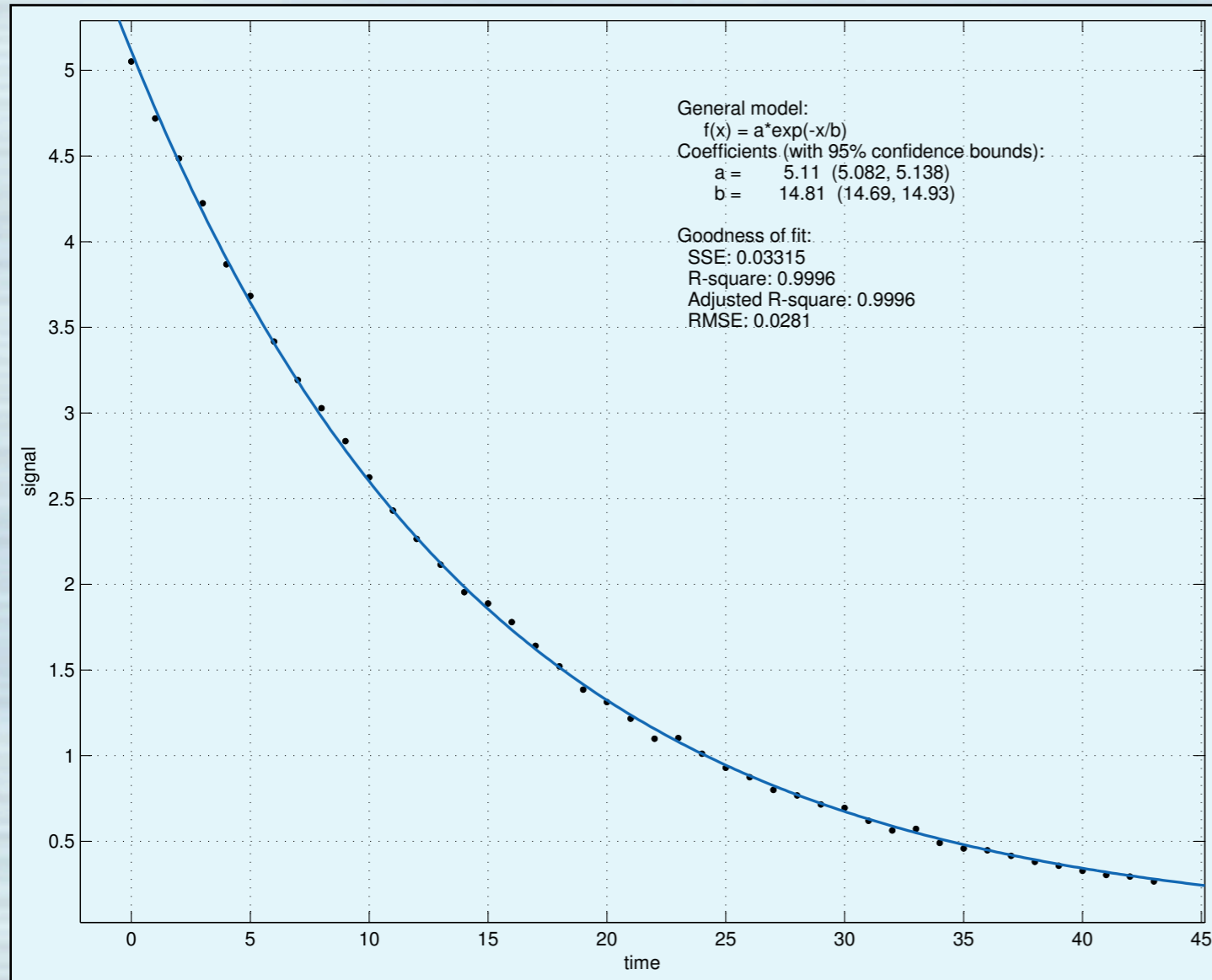
While a serious limitation for our metal-cell tests, the effect will be ~10 times less severe in targets. Still, it is not negligible

# Existing, tested prototype: Protovec I



If we extended Protovec's height by as little as 10cm, the target chamber lifetime would suffer ~1/40hr relaxation from inhomogeneities.

# Repositioning "GoldRush" improved the lifetime!



- Repositioned cell upwards by ~7 cm
- Lifetime improved from around 11 to roughly 15 hours.
- When adjusted for polarimetry losses,  $\tau = 17$  hrs.
- Intrinsic lifetime is probably better!
- What does this imply?
  - Assume ALL relaxation is due to metal surface.
  - Assume endcaps would have cumulative area half that of existing metal surface.
  - Protovect I would experience a contribution to wall relaxation of  $\Gamma = 1/49$  hrs
  - $G_E^n$ -style cell (double chambered) would experience a contribution to wall relaxation of  $\Gamma = 1/100$  hrs.

GoldRush provides a proof of principle for incorporating metal end caps.  
Also, note the clean polarimetry achieved using pulse-NMR.



# Status of the $^3\text{He}$ target for $G_E^n$

- Basic target-cell technology appears to be shaping up.
  - Need double-chamber cells, not yet demonstrated.
  - Need metal end caps, not yet demonstrated.
  - Need 60cm target-chamber length.
  - Will need pulse-NMR polarimetry, already routine in our lab.
- Clearly need to start building and testing prototypes.
- Recent magnetic field calculations show significant field in the target area.
- Lots of work remains on both the target-cell and hardware side.

