

The APEX Target

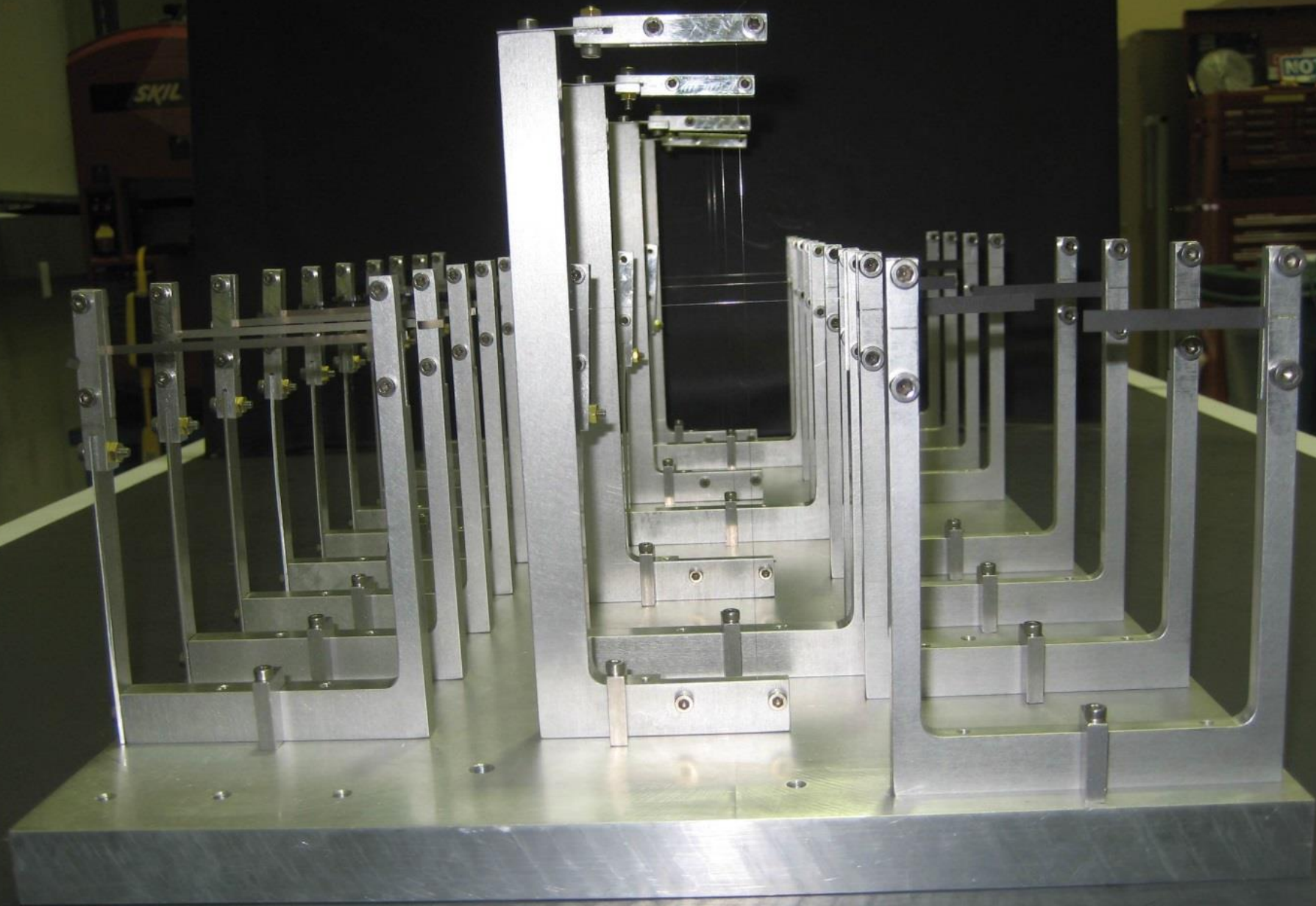
Silviu Covrig Dusa

JLab

April 20, 2015

The SLAC Target

- Designed and fabricated at SLAC, located at jlab now
- Made of 10 W (99.9%) ribbons 2.5 mm wide, 15 μm thick each, 5.5 cm apart (49.5 cm extension along the beam line)
- Designed for 3 vertical positions in beam, W target, W cross-wires and C foils
- Thermal analysis code written by Clive Fields for 1-D and 2-D
- Never used in beam



Target Status (I)

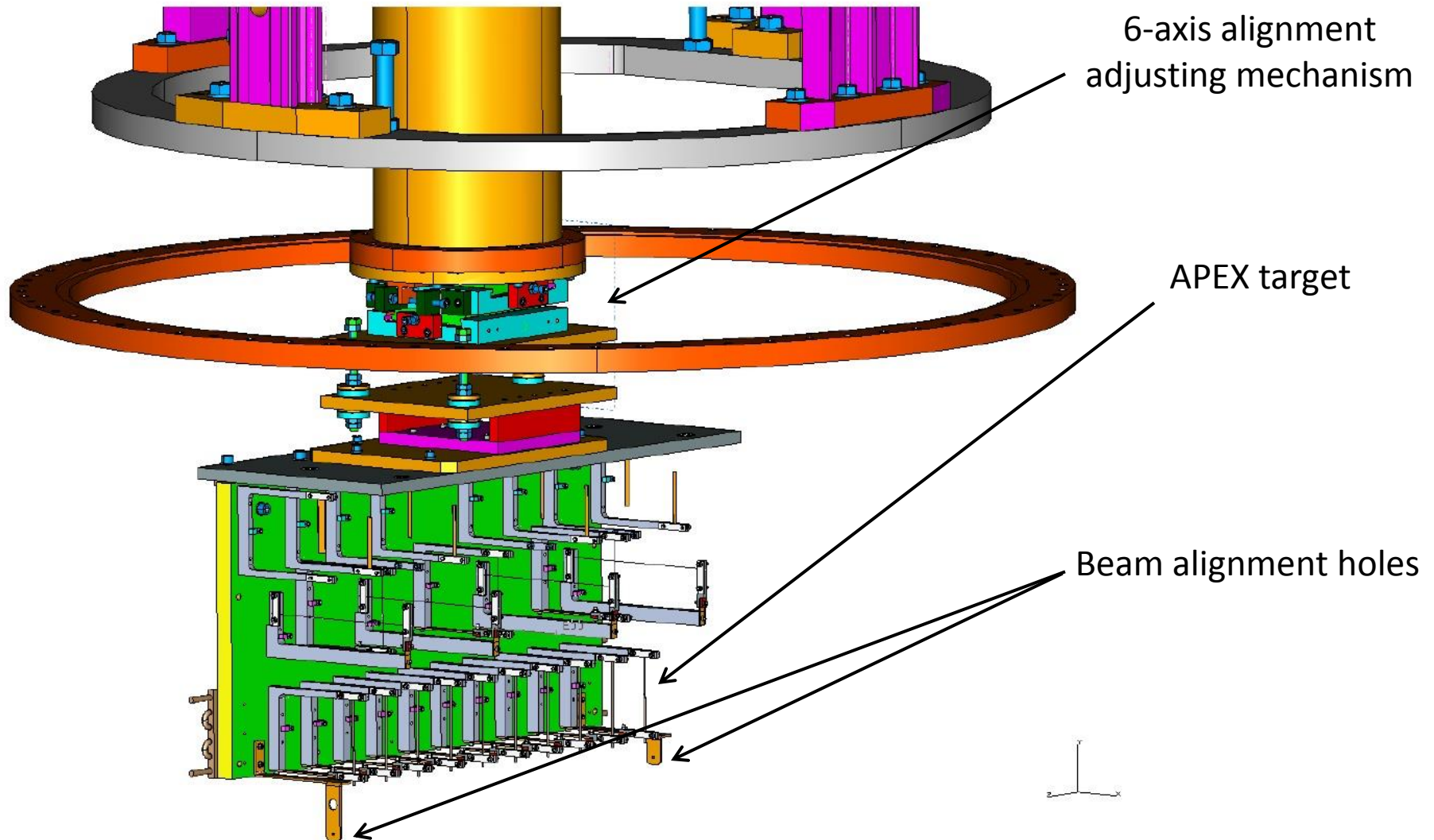
- Took charge of the target in fall 2014 with two goals: to do a full 3-D thermal analysis of the target and to get it ready for beam
- 3-D thermal analysis about 90% done
- Beam readiness is ongoing (a student would be needed here to speed things up a bit)
- Setback due to mechanical designer support (the designer who supported the APEX target integration has been out on sick leave the past month)

Target Status (II)

- Jan 28 2015 meeting with Robin W., Alan G., E. Folts, Bogdan W., Vladislav R. and I – we'll generate the 3D-CAD model of the inside the target chamber, Hall A eng responsible for modeling the target chamber on the beam line
- Mechanical designer, Vladislav Razmyslovich (Slava) started working on APEX target Feb 2015, integrating a 3D-CAD model of the target in its chamber (the Qweak chamber)
- Slava noticed some interferences between various modeled parts, holes misaligned with bolts etc. – the target model and some parts will need cleaning/remanufacturing

APEX Target in the Qweak Chamber

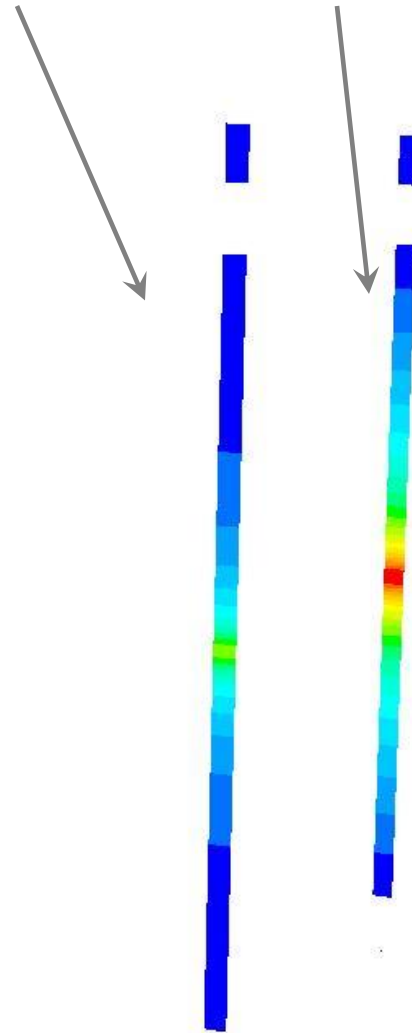
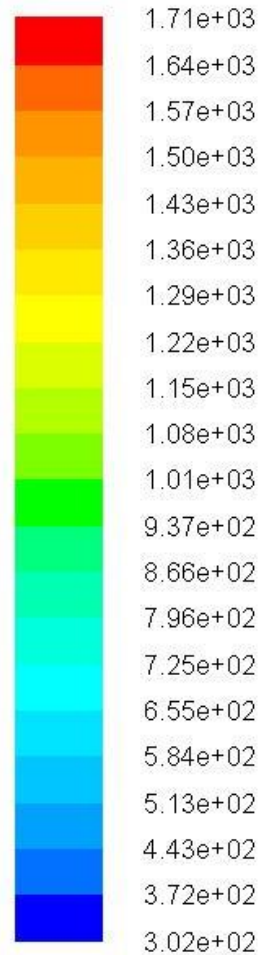
The Qweak chamber has
2D motion system



APEX Target Thermal Analysis

- Analysis with ANSYS-FLUENT 15 and 16
- W is 99.9% pure, Al frame and holders are made of 6061-T6 alloy
- Material properties vs temperature (cp, k) and constant density taken from MPDB (materials properties db, jlab purchased it)
- Electron beam at 40 μA , rastered at $2.5 \times 2.5 \text{ mm}^2$ uniform heating, 2 W/tungsten ribbon, 20 W total beam heating
- Radiation and conduction included, radiation models used P1 and DO (discrete ordinates, no bands), outside radiation temperature assumed 300 K
- Cooling/no cooling of the target considered, all contacts assumed ideal/perfect
- W emissivity taken from MPDB, ~ 0.1 ($T_{\text{max}} \sim 1722 \text{ K}$), but also considered 0.9 ($T_{\text{max}} \sim 1060 \text{ K}$)
- Al absorption taken to be 0 ($\Delta T_{\text{max}} \sim 5 \text{ K}$) or 0.2 ($\Delta T_{\text{max}} \sim 35 \text{ K}$).
- The analysis was done in steady-state, but it could be done in transient mode (SLAC model gets $T_{\text{max}} \sim 1300 \text{ K}$ in W at 40 μA , same raster)

W ribbons with $\varepsilon = 0.9$ and $\varepsilon = 0.1$ respectively



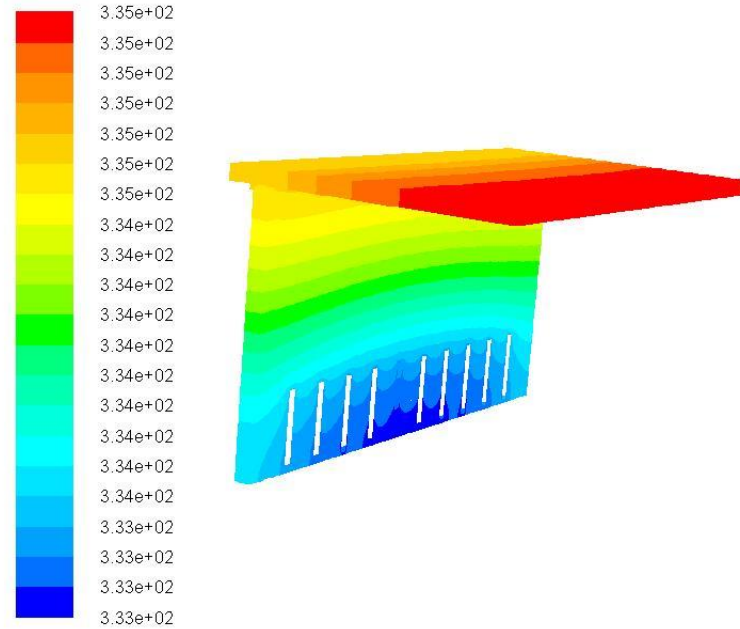
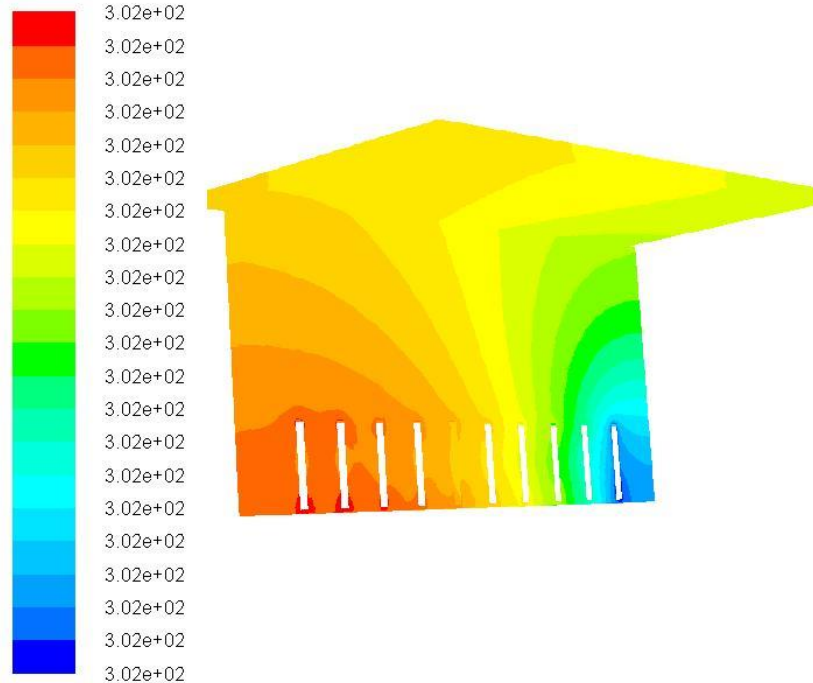
ANSYS
15.0



Contours of Static Temperature (k)

Feb 13, 2015
ANSYS Fluent 15.0 (3d, dp, pbns, lam)

Al-6061 target frame with 0
absorption in Al

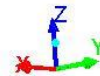


Contours of Static Temperature (K)

Feb 13, 2015
ANSYS Fluent 15.0 (3d, dp, pbns, lam)



Al-6061 target frame with 0.2
absorption in Al



Summary

- Thermal analysis: water cooling the W target for beams up to 40 μ A may not be needed (as long as all thermal contacts are perfect)
- CAD: clean up the model and see what parts have to be made and/or modified (on hold until a new designer is found)
- Test assembly the target, fiducialize and survey the target, check alignment and alignment adjuster, put some temperature sensors on the target frame
- Decide which target upper chamber to use
- JLab to decide if the target needs a readiness review or it will be folded into the experiment's readiness review