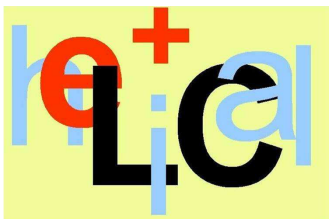


Baseline Positron Source Target Experiment Update

Ian Bailey

Cockcroft Institute/ Lancaster University

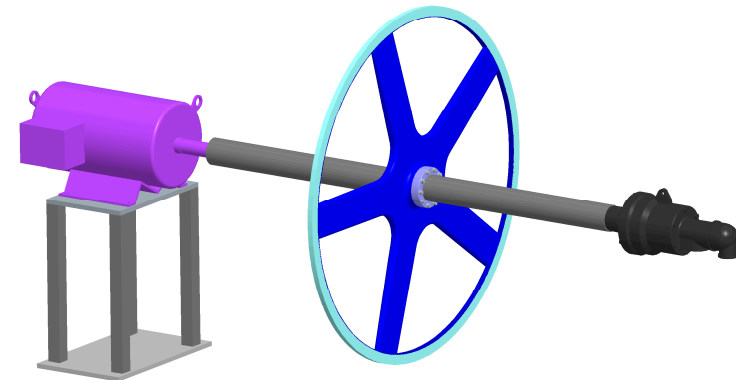
October 30th, 2009



RDR Target Design

- Wheel rim speed (100m/s) fixed by thermal load (~8% of photon beam power)
- Rotation reduces pulse energy density (averaged over beam spot) from ~900 J/g to ~24 J/g
- Cooled by internal water-cooling channel
- Wheel diameter (~1m) fixed by radiation damage and capture optics
- Materials fixed by thermal and mechanical properties and pair-production cross-section (Ti6%Al4%V)
- Wheel geometry (~30mm radial width) constrained by eddy currents.
- 20cm between target and rf cavity.
- Axial thickness ~0.4 radiation lengths.

Target documentation will be uploaded to <http://www.ippp.dur.ac.uk/LC/sources/Target/> and EDMS



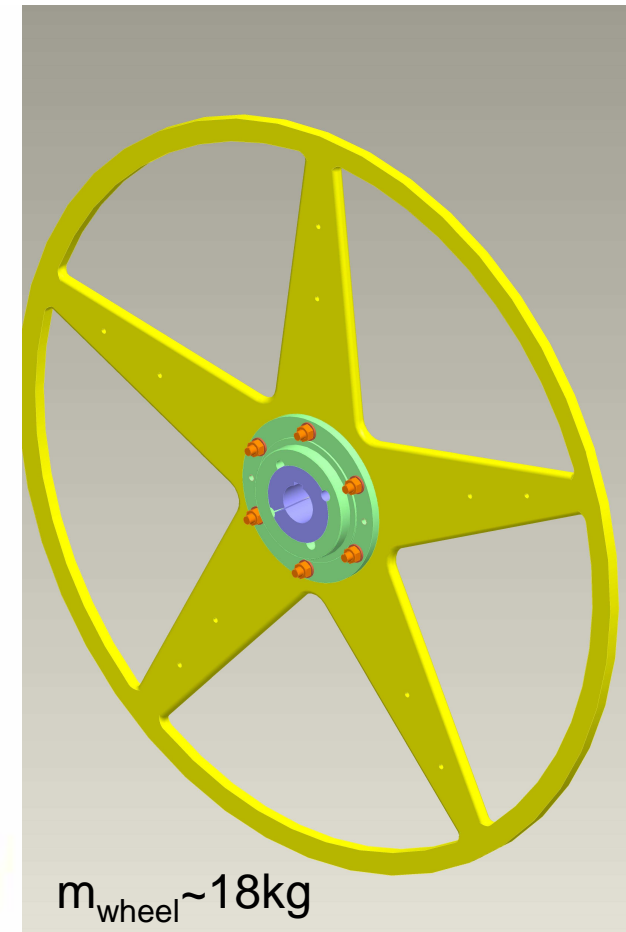
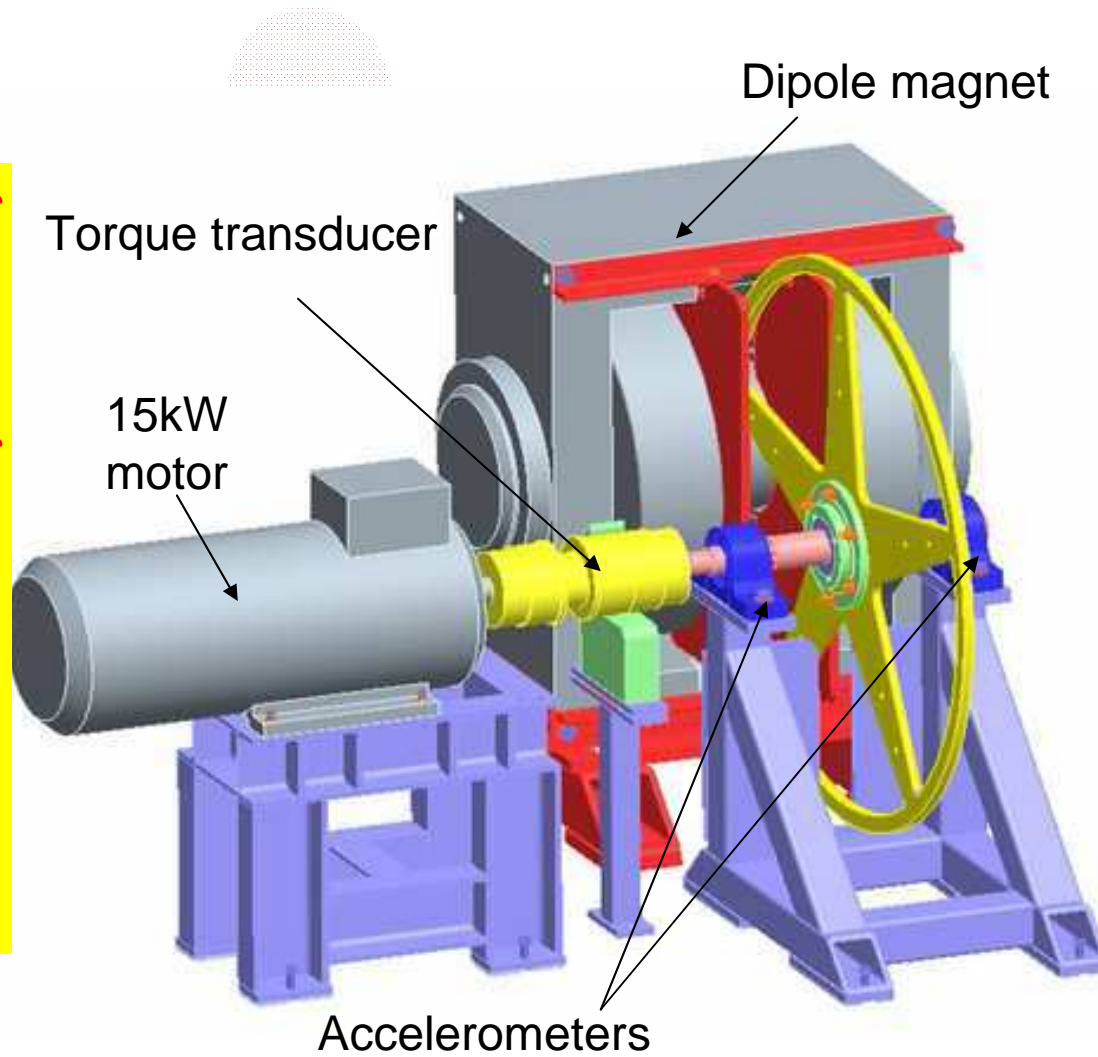
T. Piggott, LLNL

Drive motor and water union are mounted on opposite ends of through-shaft.

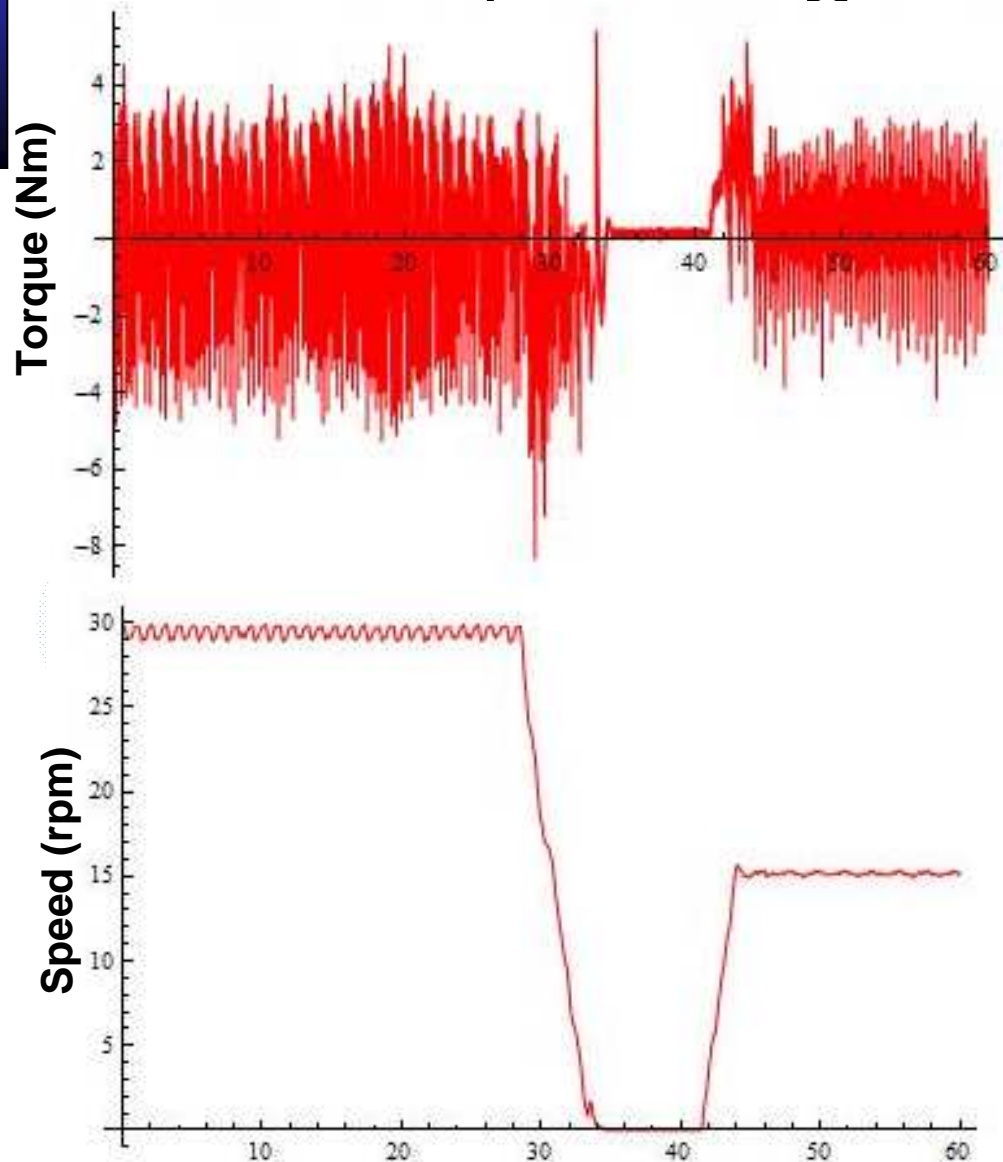
Target Prototype Design

Prototype I - eddy current and mechanical stability

Ken Davies - Daresbury Laboratory



Example Torque Data (no magnetic field)

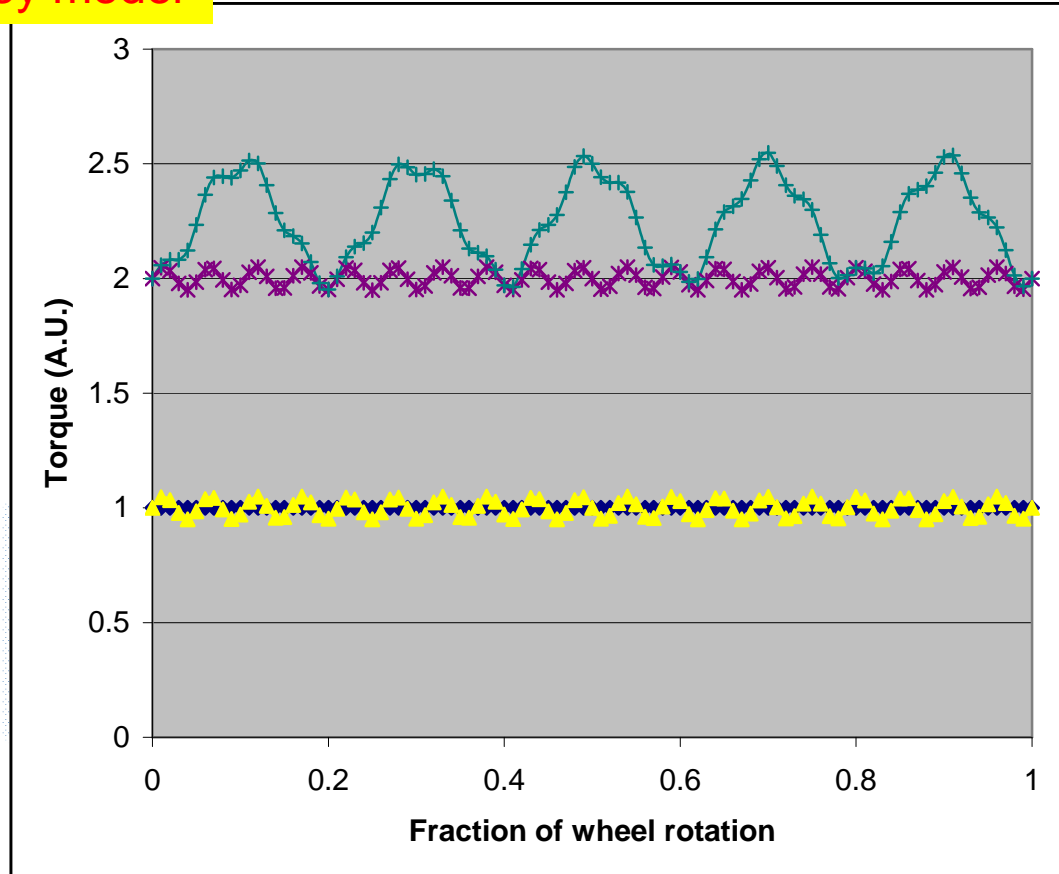


The upper figure shows the measured torque (Nm) as a function of time (s) . The lower figure shows the measured speed over the same period of time.

The torque is sampled at a rate of 2.4kHz. The speed is sampled at a rate of 0.6kHz.

Understanding the Torque Data

Toy model



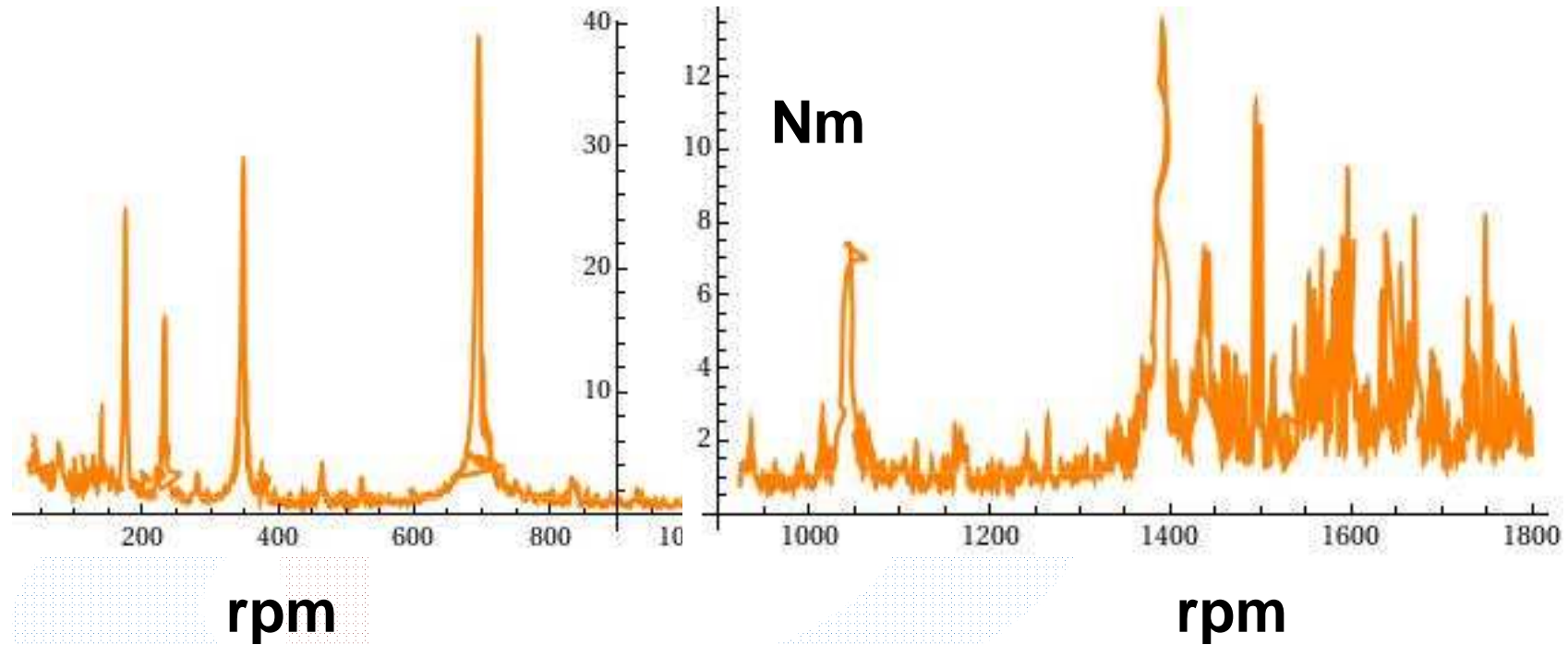
Without magnetic field expect average torque given by dark blue line.

Motor controller and structure of motor coils, bearings, etc add oscillations (yellow line)

Magnetic field causes eddy currents to flow in rim (purple line)

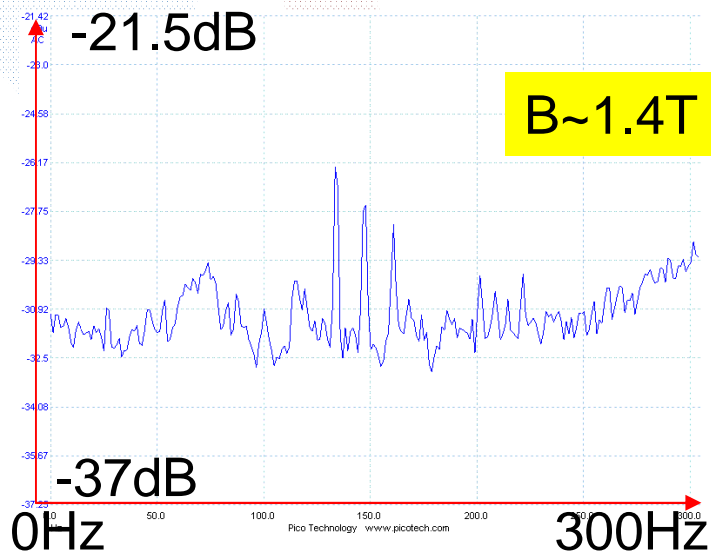
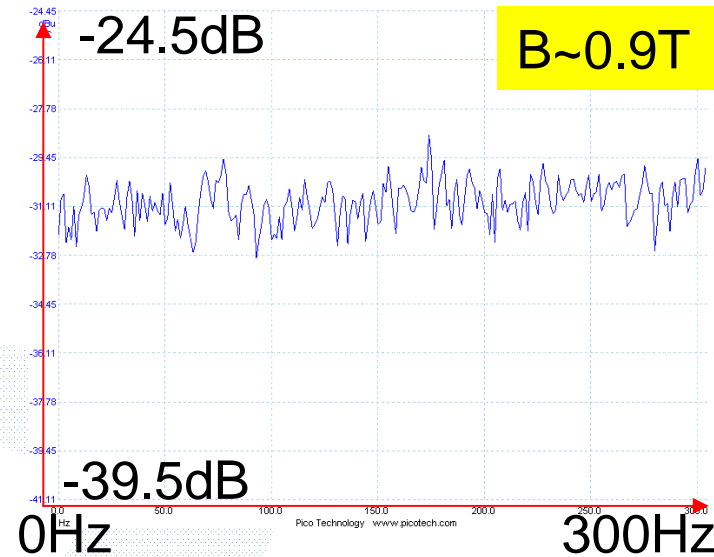
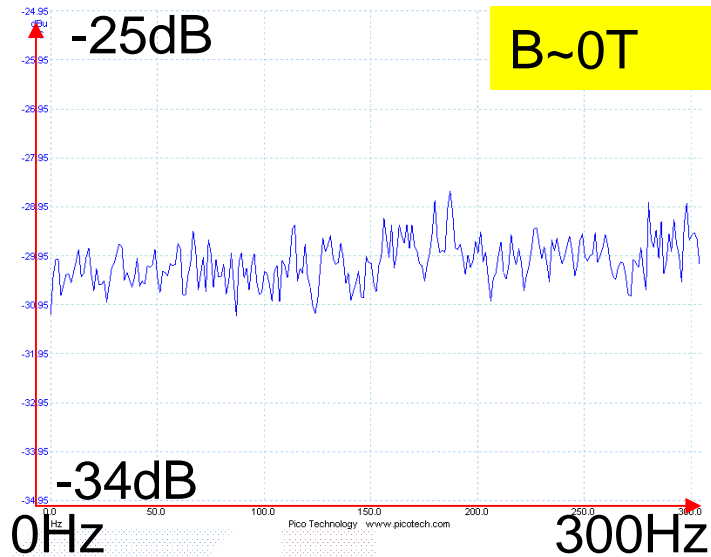
Additionally, eddy currents can flow in spokes when they are close to the magnet poles (light blue line).

Resonances



Figures show Standard Deviation in Torque (Nm) measured whilst accelerating at average rate of 6.6 rpm / second.

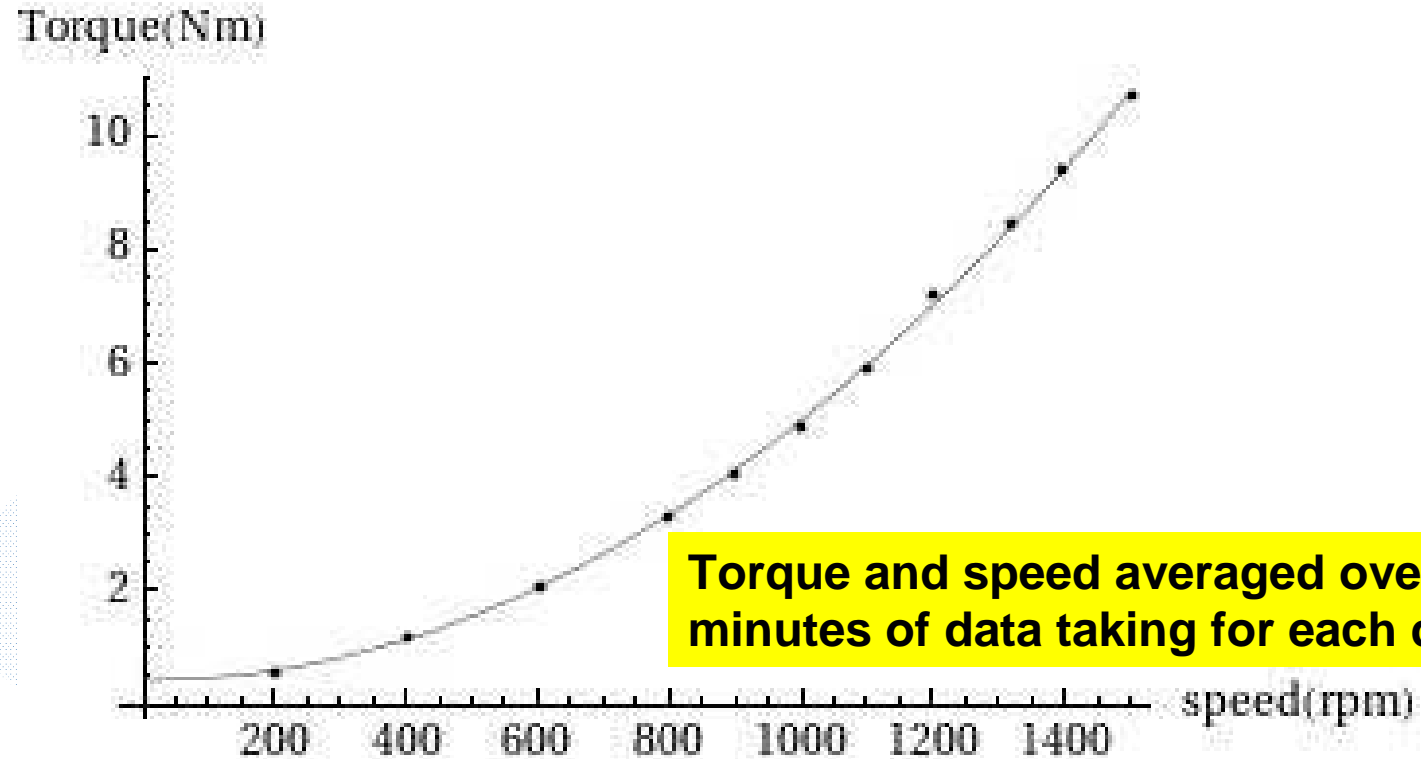
Accelerometer Data



Data obtained from bearing-mounted accelerometer with wheel operating at 800rpm.

Despite auto-scaling of plots, the changes in the power spectrum are clearly visible.

Characterising Frictional Forces

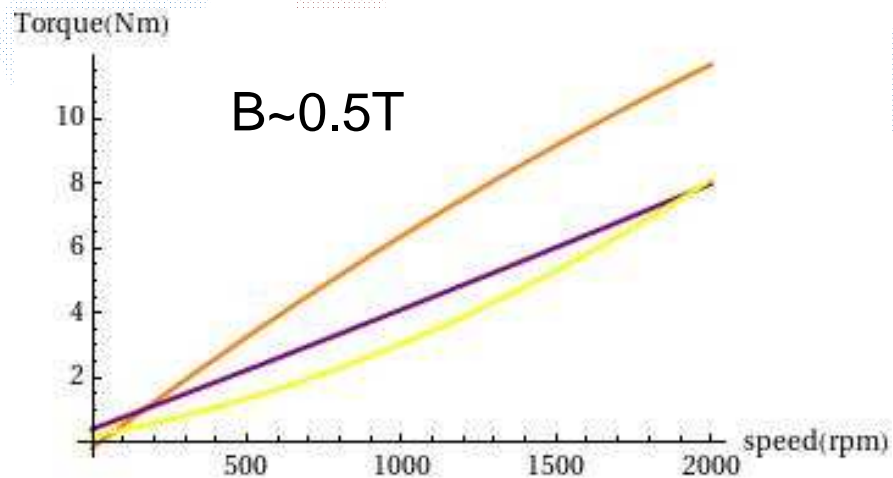
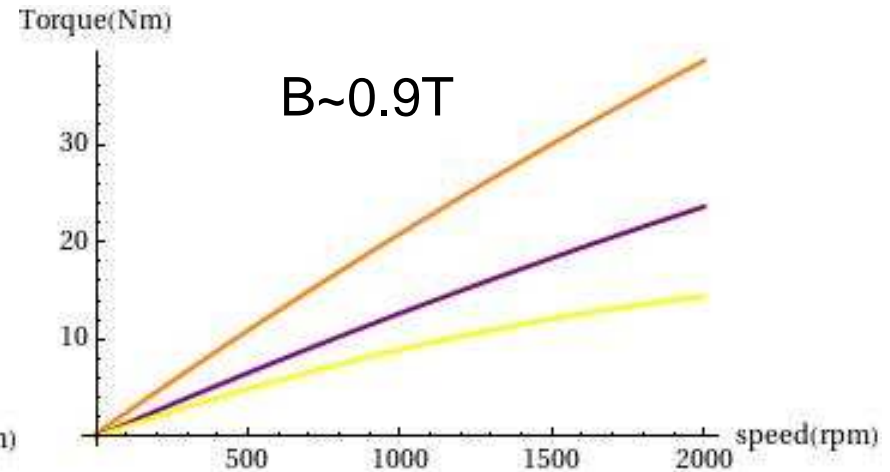
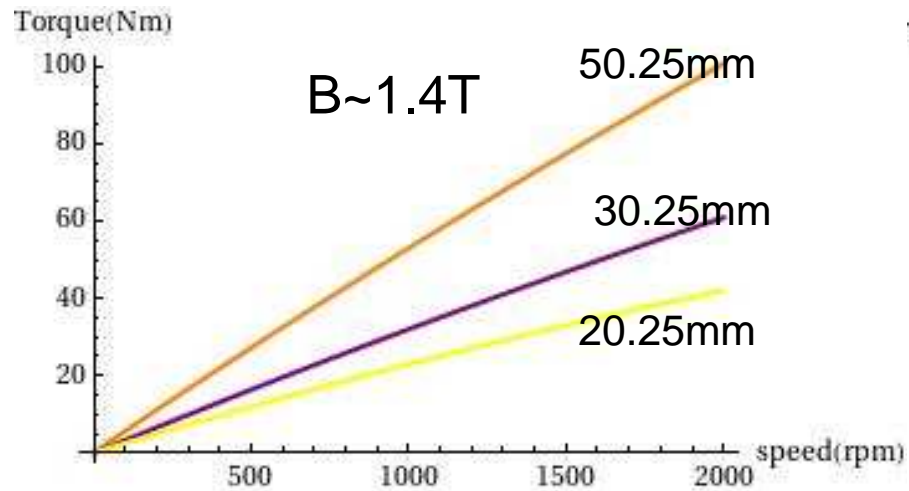


Data obtained with magnet off. Line shows quadratic fit to data points.

Wheel has not yet been operated above 1500 rpm.

Extrapolates to $\sim 19\text{Nm}$ at 2000rpm, but behaviour may change at higher velocity as bearings heat up.

Effect of B Field on Average Torque

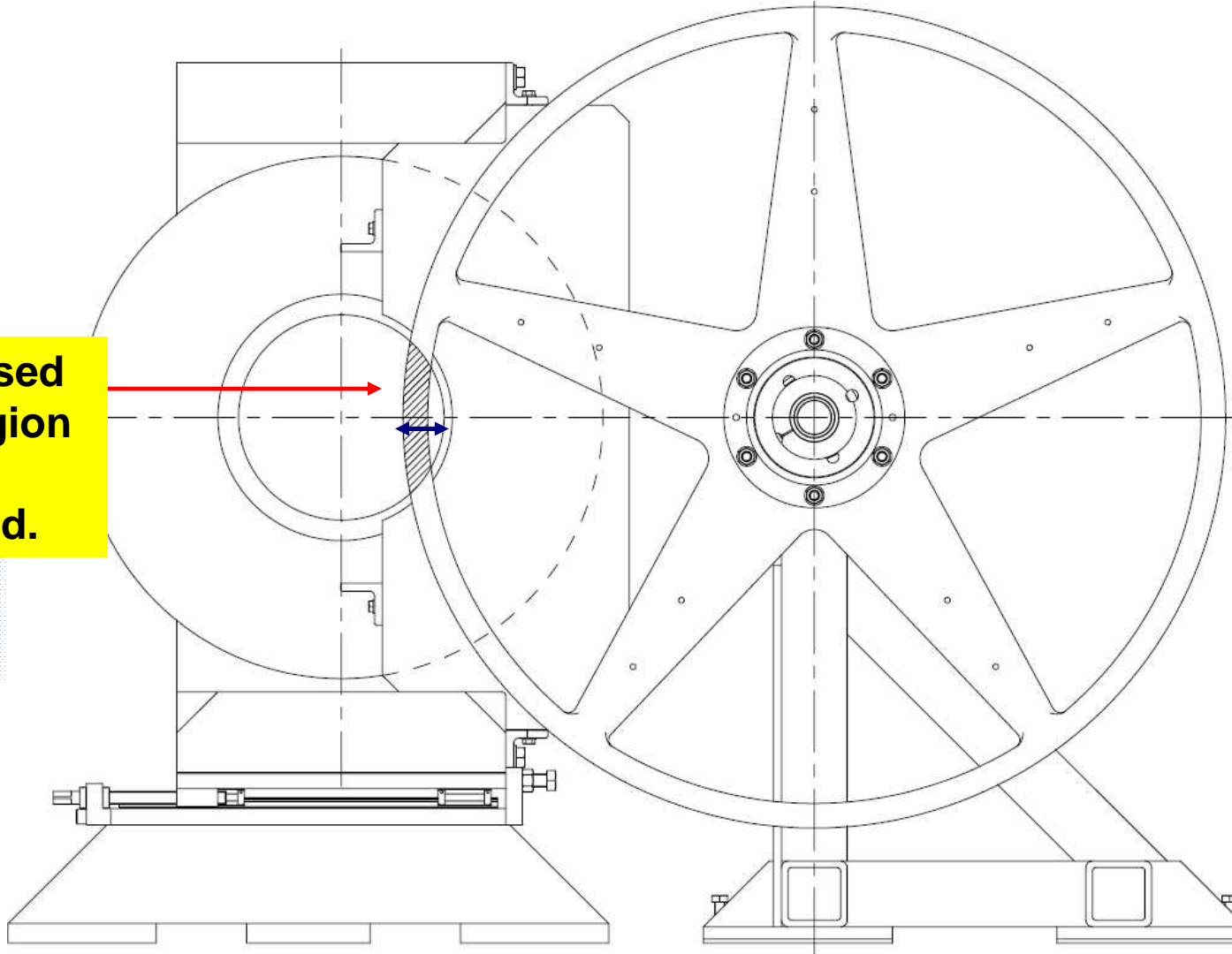


- The plots show a quadratic fit to the measured torques ($\leq 1200\text{rpm}$) where the effects due to bearing friction have been removed.
- The colours represent different immersion depths of the wheel in the field.

Immersion Geometry

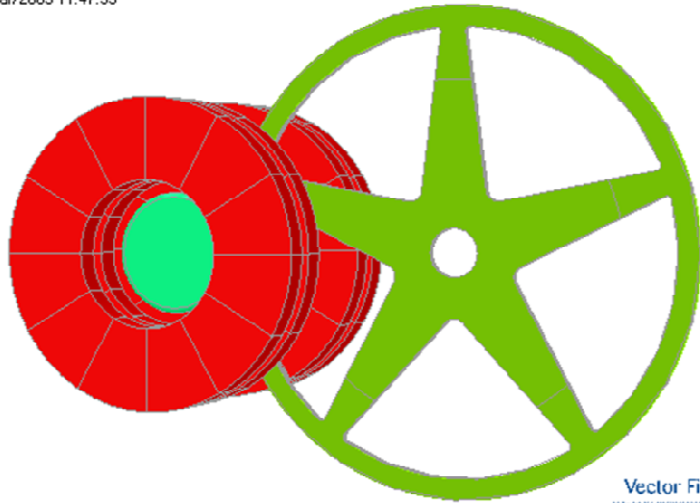
Immersed rim region shown hatched.

Cross-sectional view of target assembly at full immersion.



Carmen (spoke) Model Simulations

10/Mar/2009 11:47:59



10/Mar/2009 20:13:41

Surface contours: JM0D

1.871802E+000

1.800000E+000

1.600000E+000

1.400000E+000

1.200000E+000

1.000000E+000

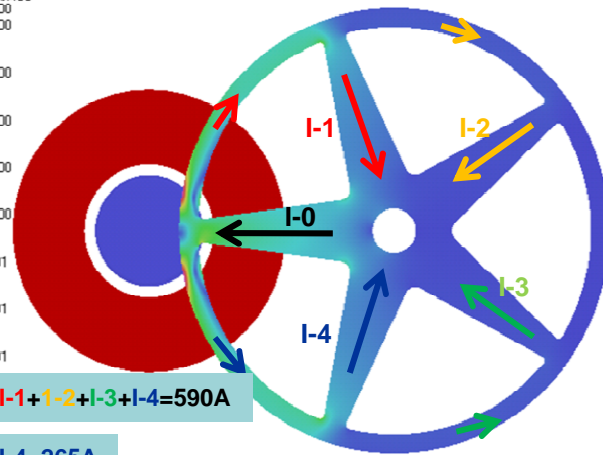
8.000000E-001

6.000000E-001

4.000000E-001

2.000000E-001

0.000000E+000



$$I-0 = I-1 + I-2 + I-3 + I-4 = 590A$$

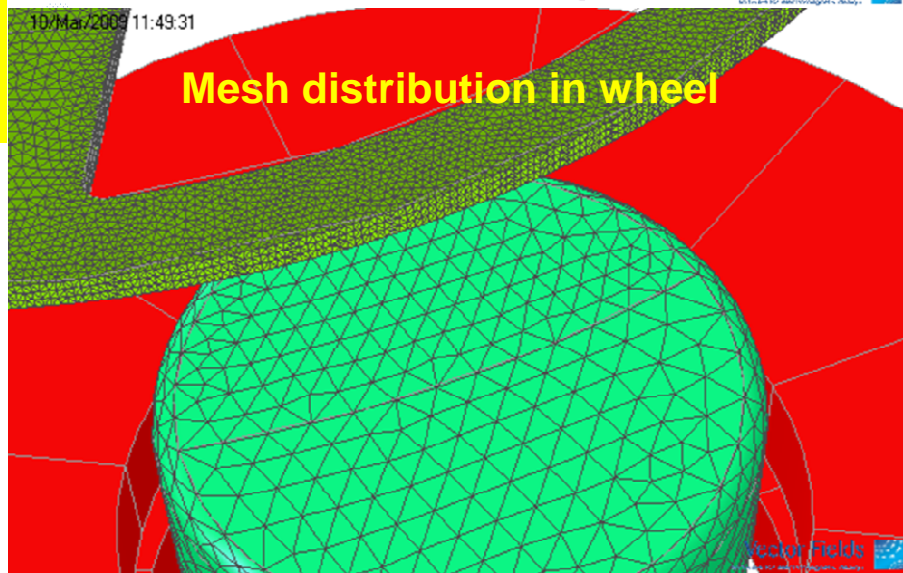
$$I-1 = I-4 = 265A$$

$$I-2 = I-3 = 30A$$

Vector Fields
software for electromagnetic design

10/Mar/2009 11:49:31

Mesh distribution in wheel



10/Mar/2009 20:17:16

Surface contours: JM0D

1.438480E+000

1.200000E+000

1.000000E+000

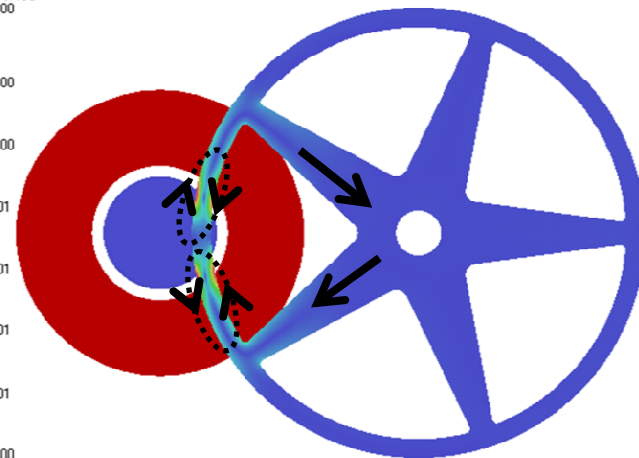
8.000000E-001

6.000000E-001

4.000000E-001

2.000000E-001

0.000000E+000

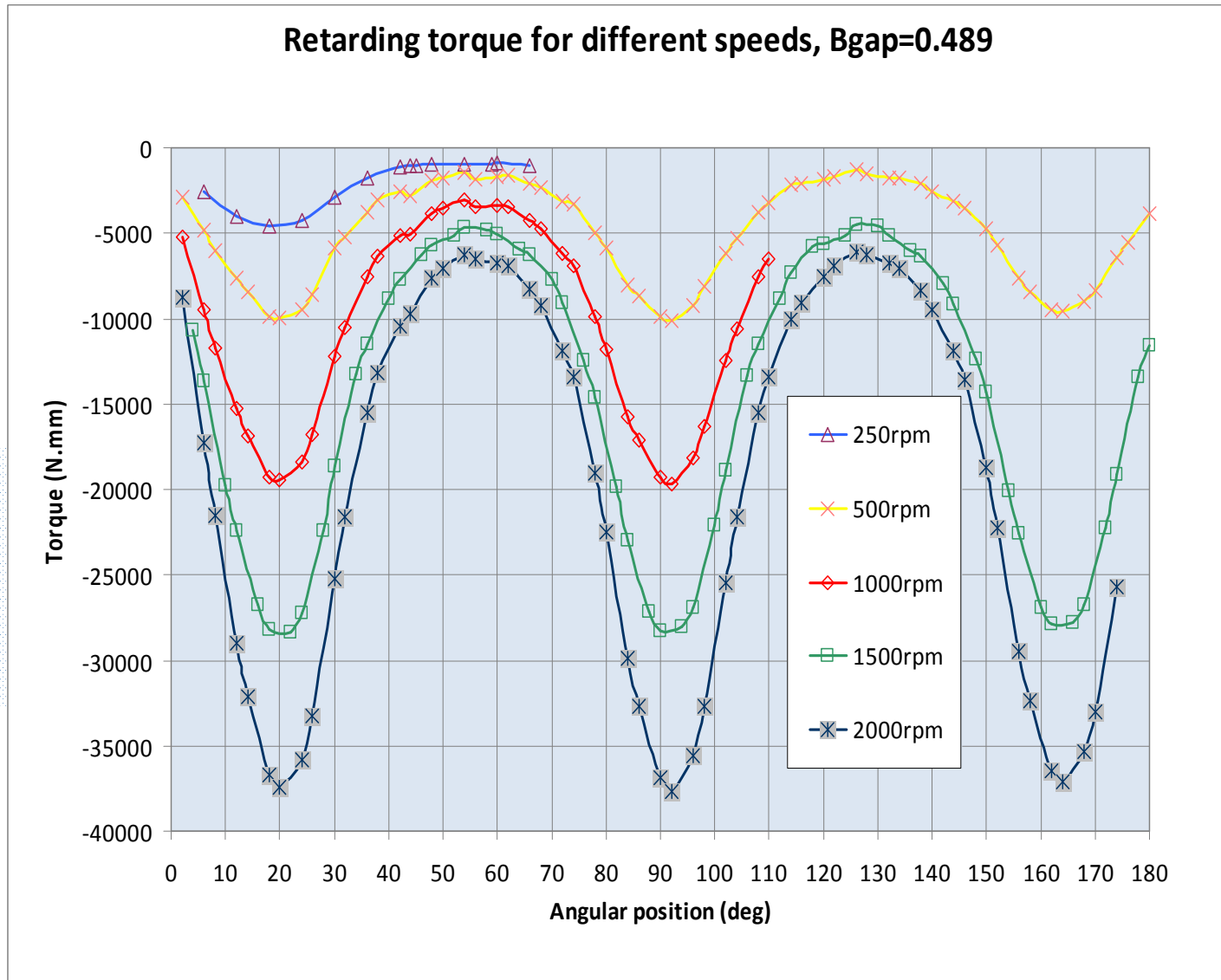


Vector Fields
software for electromagnetic design

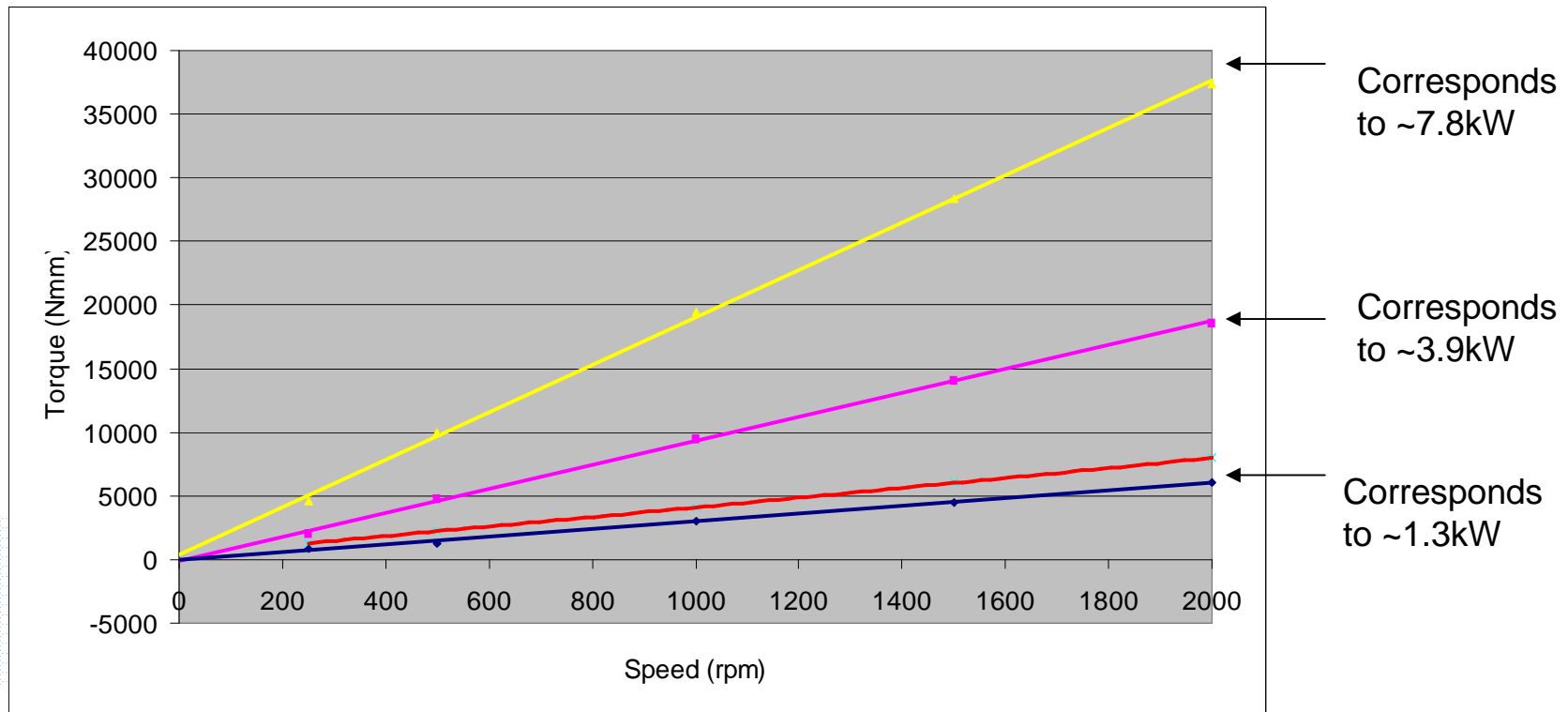
J. Rochford, RAL

CARMEN Model Prediction

J. Rochford, RAL



CARMEN Model Prediction (2)



Peak (yellow), average (magenta) and minimum (blue) torques as predicted by the CARMEN model for rim immersed in a field of peak strength 0.489T.

The red line shows the current best fit from the data. Spoke effects appear to be far smaller than indicated by the CARMEN model.

Summary

- Prototype complete.
 - Data-taking began Nov 08.
 - Measurements taken for speeds $<1800\text{rpm}$
 - High speeds \Rightarrow vibration and noise (in air)
 - Attempting to remove spurious speed measurements with low pass filter
 - Extrapolating to 2000rpm suggests wheel will be able to operate in immersed fields $\sim 1\text{T}$ without problems.
 - Detailed studies of torque Fourier spectra, etc ongoing
- CARMEN model
 - Consistent with earlier (rim only) ELECTRA model
 - In agreement with new LLNL simulation at 10% level
 - Predicts large effect from spokes
 - Far smaller effect seen in data