

MEASUREMENTS DURING THE M.D. - 9.2.68

1) Calibration of monitors in the first part of the e₃ beam

Position	TV 2 (SEC 40)	TV 4
Number of protons Na ²⁴ (γ)	1.44 · 10 ¹⁴	1.37 · 10 ¹⁴
Statistic accuracy %	2.1	2.1
SEC 40	20 063	
SEC 40 (corrected for backgr)	19 264	
Factor	7.5 · 10 ⁹	
Monitor TV 4		29 670
Monitor TV 4 (corrected for backgr)		29 364
Factor		4.66 · 10 ⁹

Results :

Number of protons = 3.43 · 10⁹ · N_{SEC 5} (with background correction)
 " 7.5 · 10⁹ · N_{SEC 40} "
 " 7.2 · 10⁹ · N_{SEC 40} (without background correction)

Monitor TV 4 214 mV = 1 · 10¹¹ protons

Remarks : 5 % beam loss between TV 2 and TV 4. This may be explained by the loss in between. In addition, the vacuum tube was excentric due to the s₄ experiment (12.5 mr - beam) at the height of the s₄ septum magnet.

2) Measurement of external target efficiency

The number of protons incident on the target (tungsten 0.635 cm ϕ and 7 cm long) is supposed to be measured by an Aluminium foil and the number of π^- at 7 and 12 GeV/c in the p_1 beam is given by counter measurements ($\frac{\Delta p}{p} = \pm 0.3\%$). The intensity distribution in front of the target is shown in Fig. 1. The density of activated nuclei/cm² over an area of 35 cm² (in the surrounding of the target) is 0.22/3.6 or 6% per cm² of the average intensity hitting the target. This activity cannot be explained by the proton flux. Preliminary evaluation of the ratio $\sigma(F^{19})/\sigma(Na^{24})$ over the target area indicate ~50% of the activity is produced by low momentum particles (e.g. neutrons $E < 30$ MeV), therefore 30% or less of the ejected protons may hit the target p_1 . For consistency a considerably higher fraction of particles < 30 MeV is required in the surrounding of the beam. This will be determined by the Na^{22} activity. This measurement will indicate also the contribution of a source in front of the target (external septum). Results to section 2) will be reported later.

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Distribution

E.i.C.
File Development

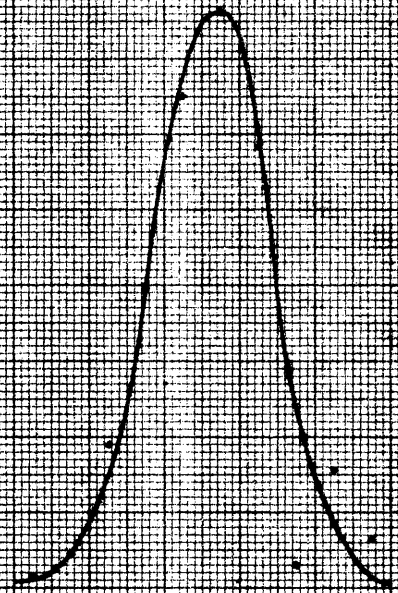
L. Baconnier
J. Geibel
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G.L. Munday
G. Petrucci
P.H. Standley
D. Dekkers
L. Henny

Horizontal distribution

Vertical distribution

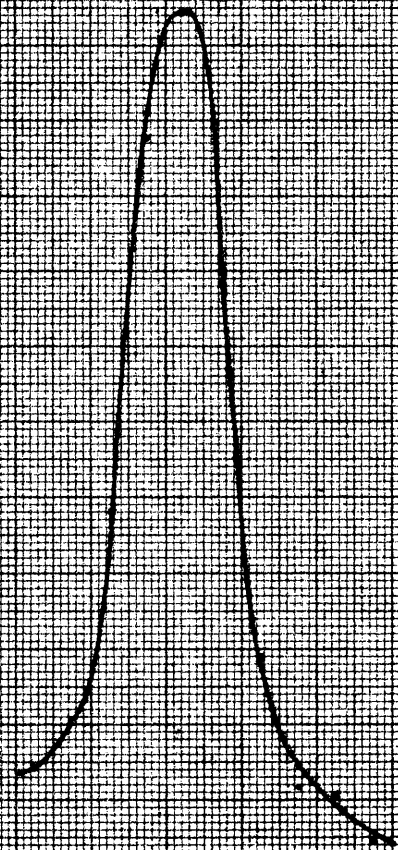
Fol 580204

Density of flux, linear scale



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

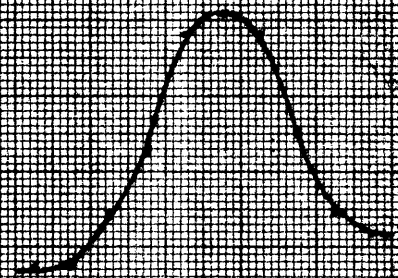
Right



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 mm

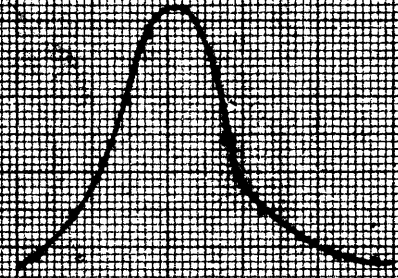
Top

Fol 580206



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Right



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 mm

Top

Fig. 1