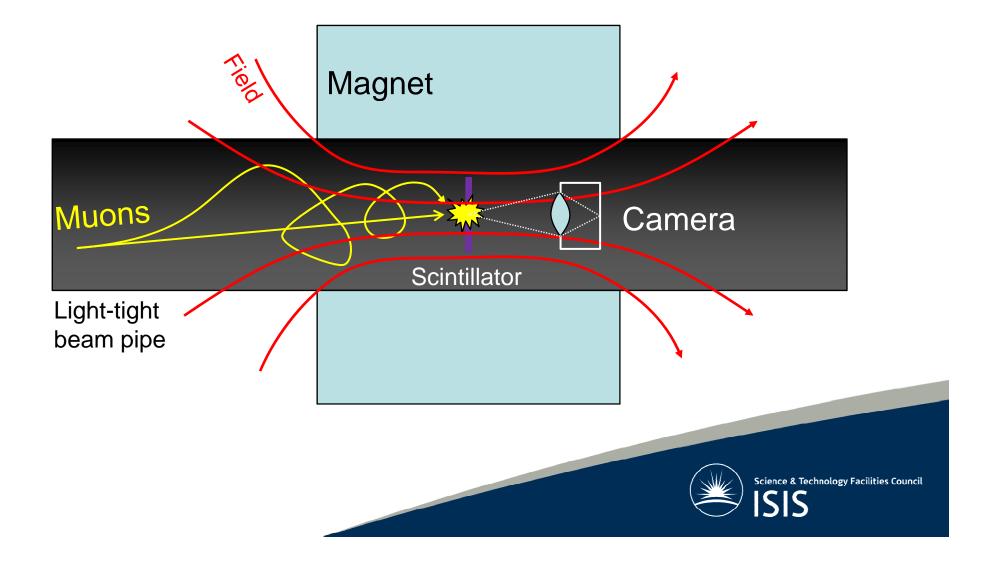
Measuring the muon beam in a magnetic field

James Lord ISIS



Beam camera principle



Beam imaging technology

- Photographic emulsion
 - traditional, slow to use (chemistry!)
- Microchannel plate
 - Used in vacuum
 - Resistive anode for imaging by particle counting (low count rates, continuous beam)
 - Phosphor screen and camera for higher intensity
- Scintillator and Image intensifier
 - good low light performance
 - very field sensitive (few G shifts image)
- \cdot Scintillator and CCD
 - must be cooled for low dark noise
 - not affected by field



Camera



Cooled CCD camera (as used for astronomy)

Wide aperture lens (f/0.95)

Long exposures (ms-minutes), 16 bit grey scale, USB readout.



Mounting





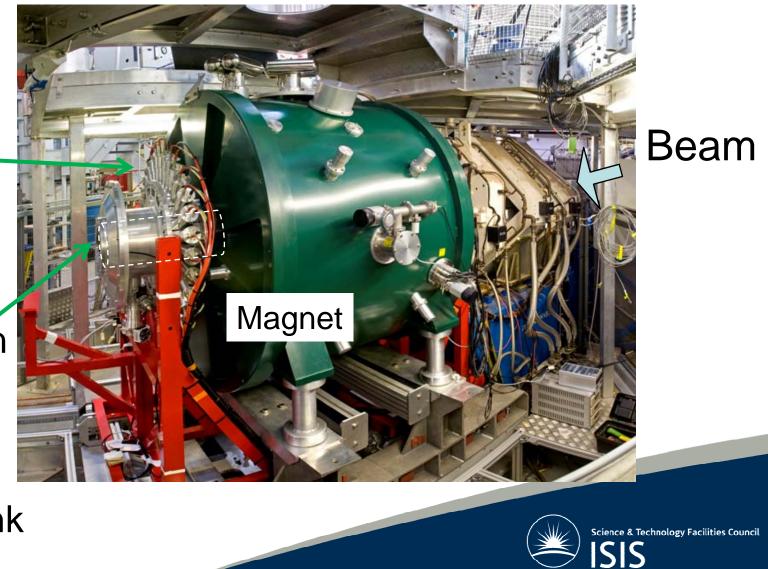




The HiFi magnet

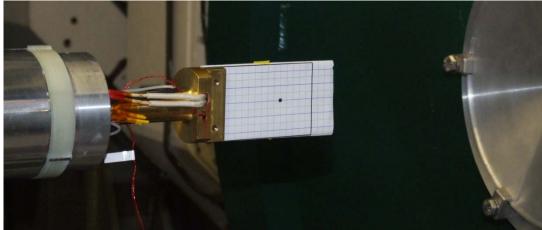
Scintillator on CCR (behind)

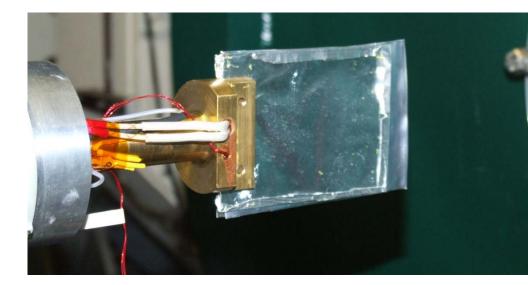
Camera in vacuum tube, in place of flypast tank



Scintillator - on CCR

Graph paper for alignment and focusing



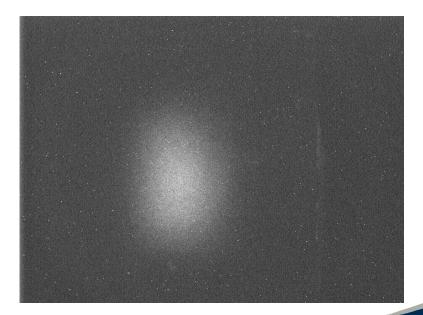


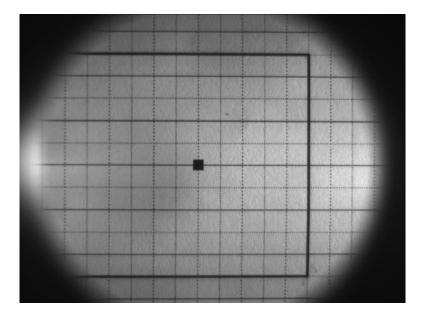
0.5mm plastic scintillator sheet with 0.25mm Al foil degrader



- as seen by camera

Graph paper, 5mm squares (with external illumination)

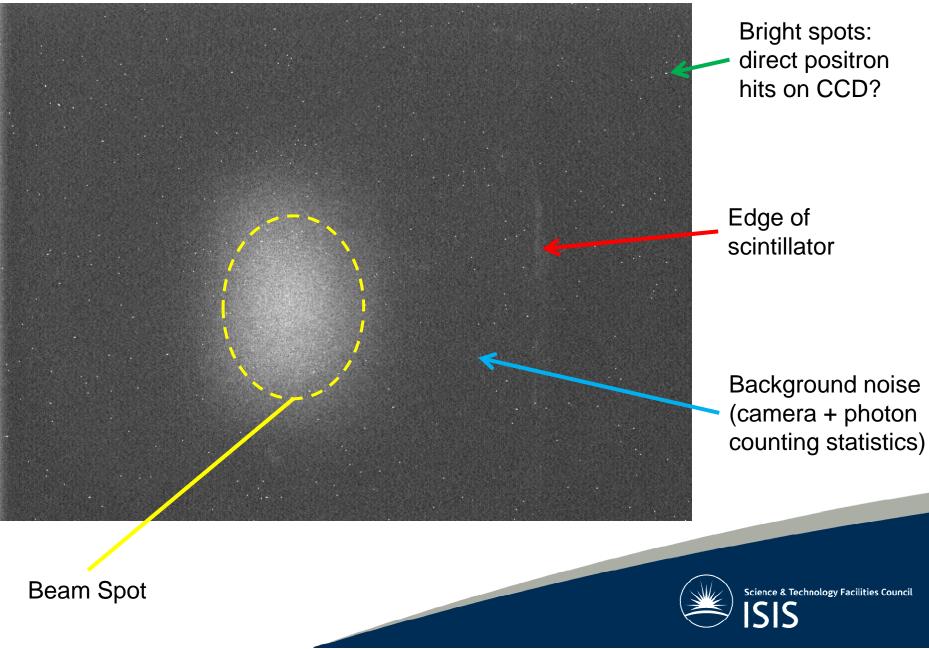




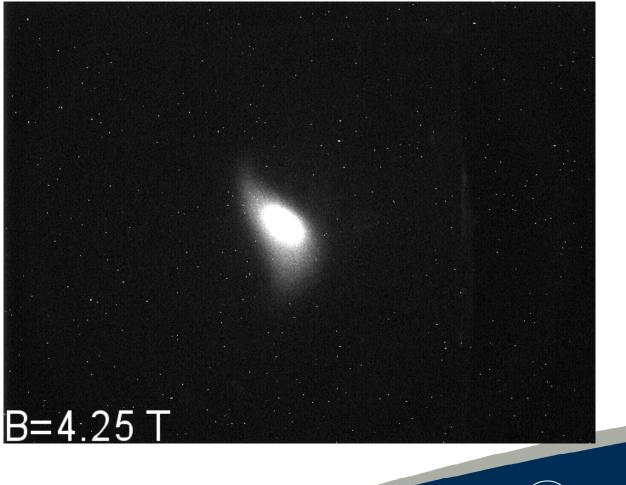
Muon beam spot on scintillator



Spot picture

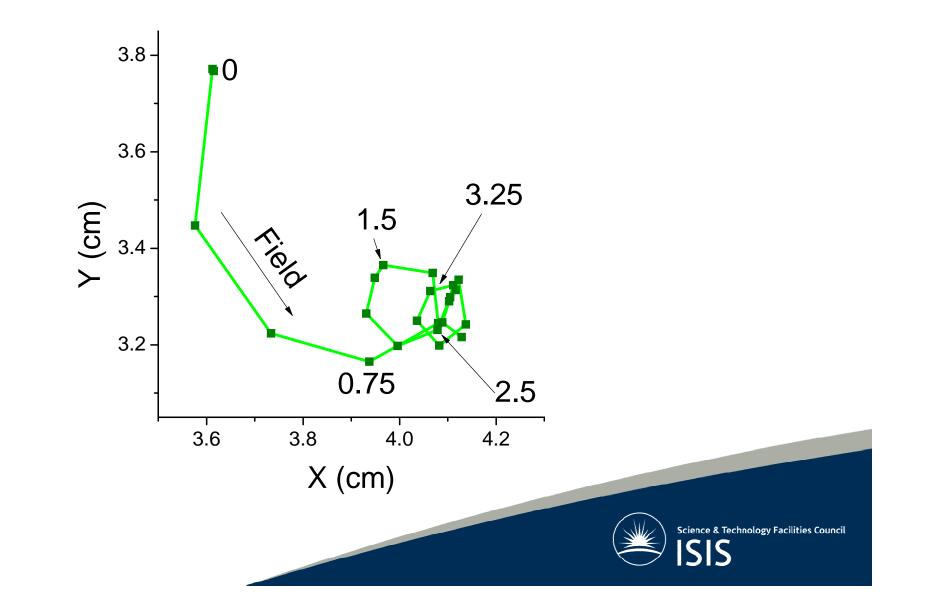


Apply fields...

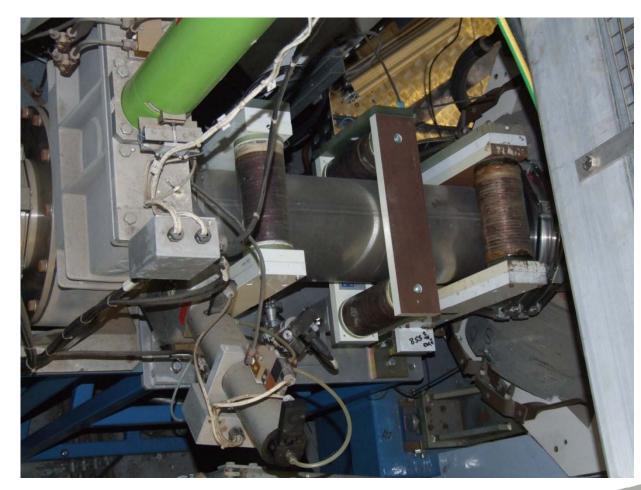




Beam spiralling

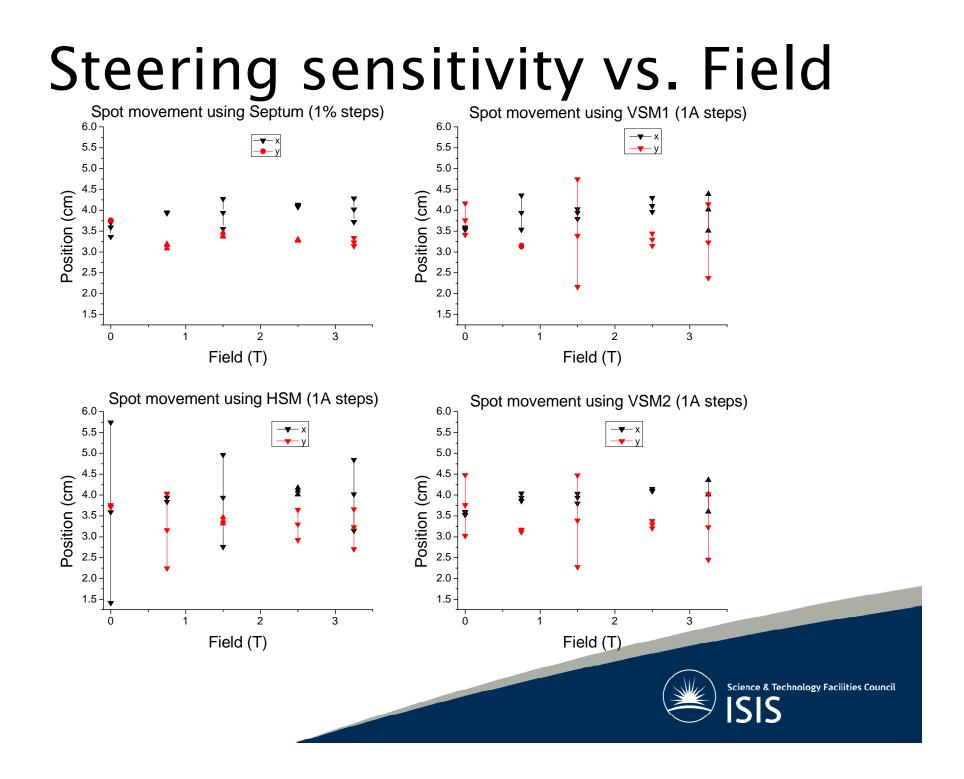


Beam steering



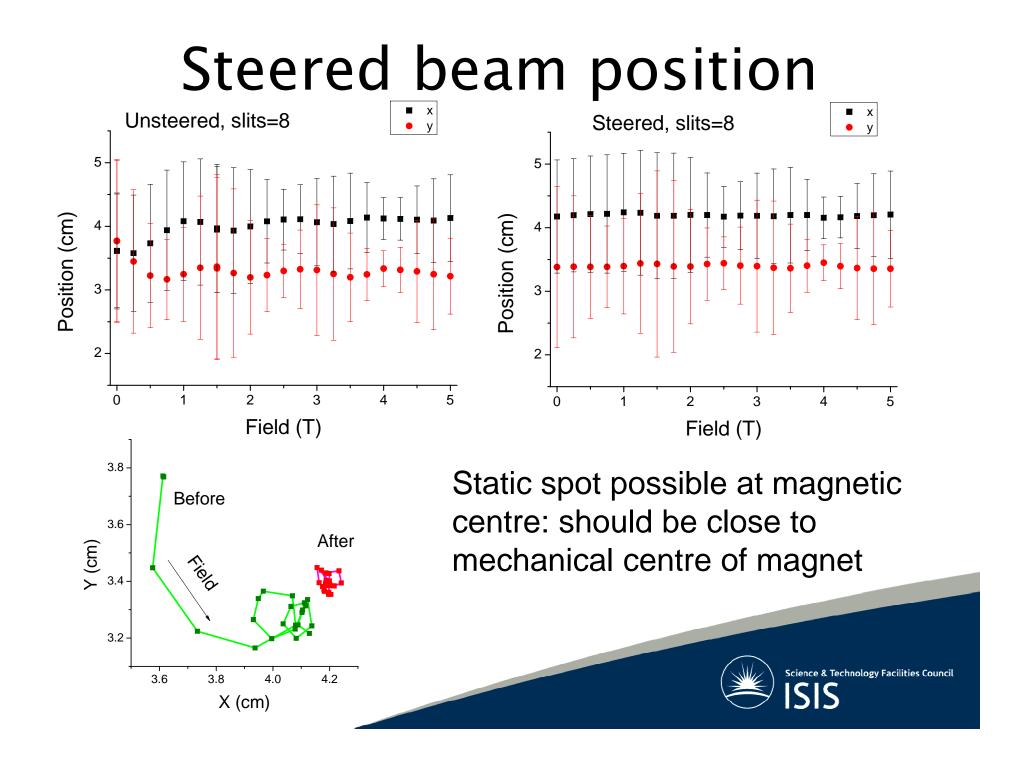
3 Steering magnets (plus Septum) giving full x, x', y, y' adjustment of beam



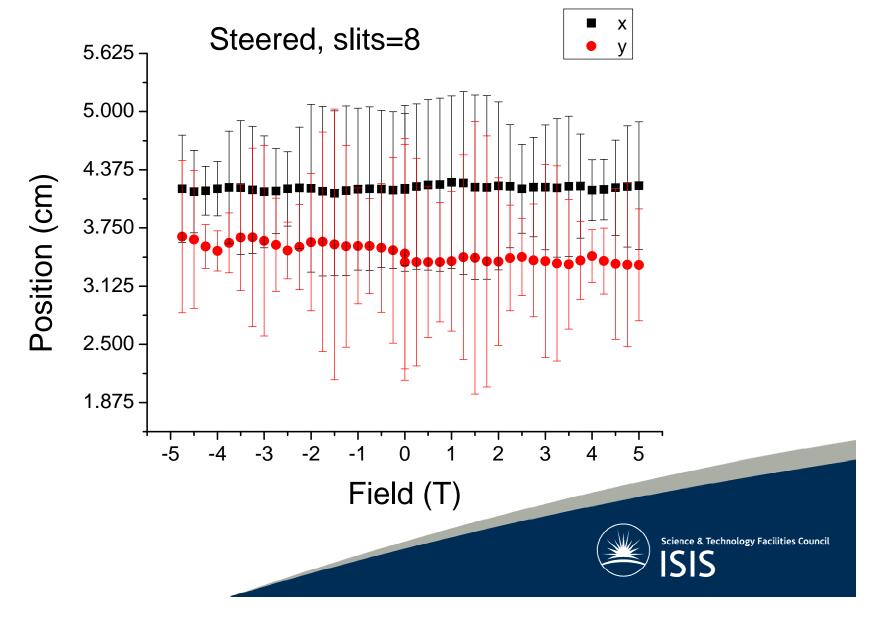


Beam alignment

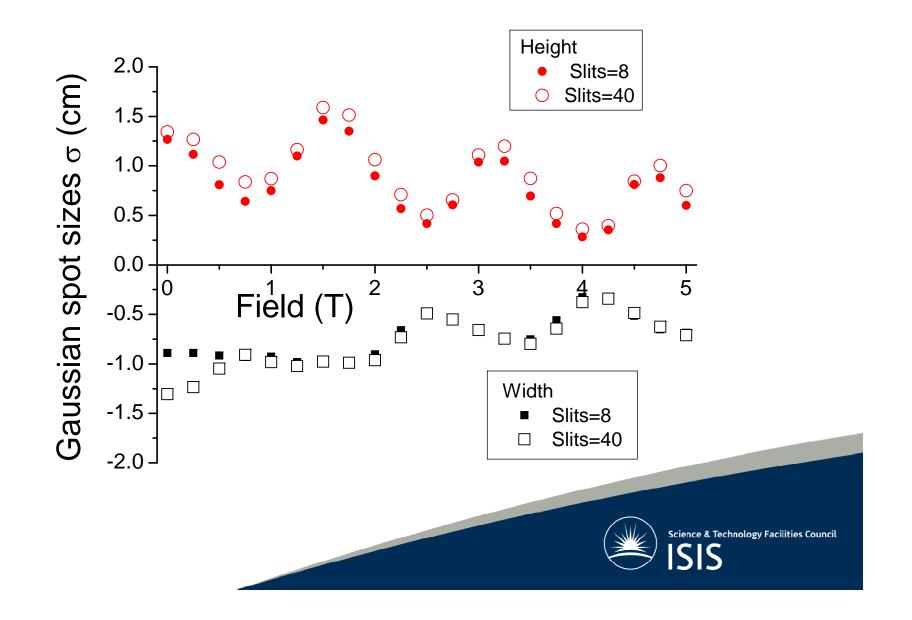
- Choose constant steering settings to minimise movement between test fields
- Optimum spot at magnetic centre, defined by symmetry of fringing fields
- Adjust sample to beam, not beam to sample
- · Dynamic steering would be possible
- Dynamic (de-)focusing?



Negative fields too...



Spot size variation



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- · Iain McKenzie

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- · Jim Nightingale
- Brian Holsman

