DIAMOND RADIATOR DEVELOPMENT FOR THE GLUEX EXPERIMENT

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WHY THIN AND FLAT DIAMONDS?

Must also have well defined crystal structure with whole crystal rocking curves less than 30µr

Low thermal expansion at high temperatures (large beam currents)

Radiators restricted to $20\mu m$ thickness due to multiple scattering

Techniques for thinning diamond exist, but they leave samples stressed and "potato chipped"











UCONN LASER ABLATION FACILITY

- CNC style XYZ translation and laser pulsing via LabView ۲
- Ablation Chamber optimized to reduce amorphous carbon deposition on windows •
- Enhanced optics to reduce spherical aberrations (sub micron beam spot) •







UCONN FIRST "PICTURE FRAME" SAMPLE: U40













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X-RAY ASSESSMENT: S150





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X-RAY ASSESSMENT: S90











X-RAY ASSESSMENT: S30 - THE *Real* target





X-RAY ASSESSMENT: UC40 FIRST DIAMOND TO REACH SPEC (SORT OF)







IMPROVEMENTS: LASER SWEEP











ADDITIONAL CAPABILITIES



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target surface







CHESS

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UC30-14-C225







SIMULATION OF BACKGROUND GENERATION



initial design concept



















ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work is based upon research conducted at the Cornell High Energy Synchrotron Source (CHESS) which is supported by the National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health/National Institute of General Medical Sciences under NSF award DMR-1332208

