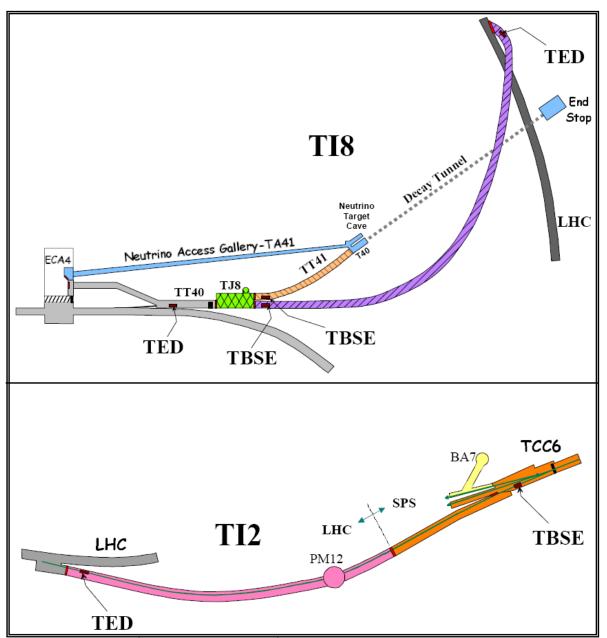
TI8/WIC Incident & UJ87/UA87 Radiation Levels & Analysis

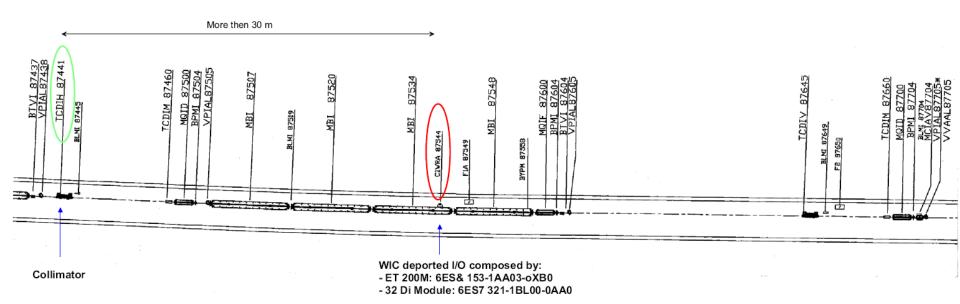
M. Brugger for the R2E Study Group

The Injection Lines



Observations TI8/WIC

- ~2x10¹² protons were 'dumped' on an injection line collimator (TCDIH 87441), i.e., ~1.2x10¹¹ protons per shot [J. Wenninger, S. Redaelli]
 - how many protons have been lost on this collimator before during earlier operations (scaled BLMI 87445)?
- a WIC crate installed ~30m downstream (below MBIs) got stuck and this is most probable due to an SEE [P. Dahlen]



Beam Loss & Normalisation

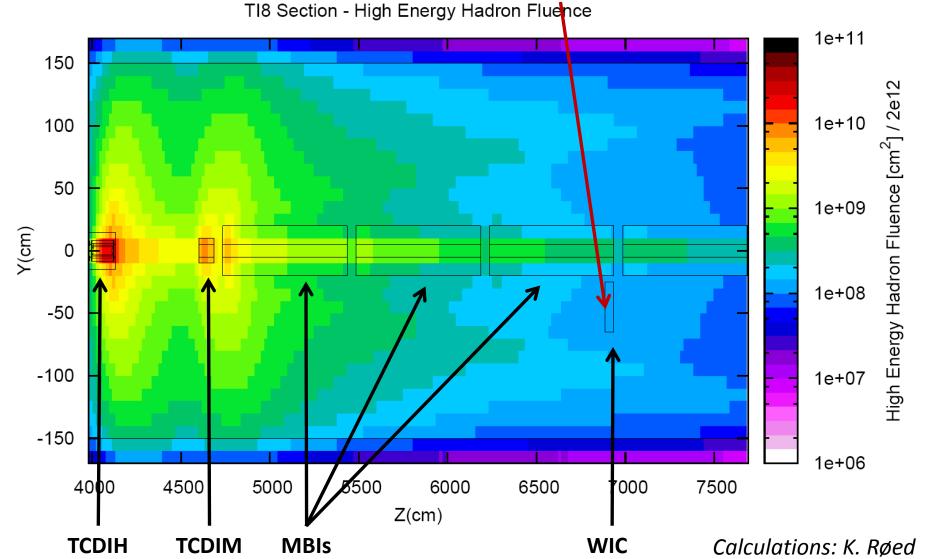
- how do the ~2x10¹² (and ~1.2x10¹¹) protons compare to 'normal' operation [based on an old loss analysis by B. Goddard]:
 - full injected batch: ~3x10¹³
 (such a loss could arise through a steering error or a converter trip during the interlock dead time prior to extraction -> this was estimated to happen once every few years)
 - regular loss (depending on sigma and beam): between
 1.5x10¹⁰ and 2.6x10¹¹ per injection and collimator
 (this fits to the estimated 1% of full injected batch)
 - 2.5x10¹⁰ per injection and collimator was at that time the given 'work estimate'
- the possible number of annual WIC failures will however scale with the integrated fluence, i.e., one has to consider e.g., the annual number of injections, thus about 400! (in case the operational scenario of one full injected batch per LHC fill is kept)

Radiation Levels

- a FLUKA simulation (collimator + downstream magnets)
 was put in place to have a quick check on the radiation
 and particle energy spectra at the location of the
 electronics (see following slides)
 - 1.2x10¹¹ 450 GeV protons on collimator
 - radiation map downstream looking at the rack location below the magnet
 - analysing:
 - high-energy hadron fluence
 - particle energy spectra
 - possible low-energy neutron component
- an over-the-thumb (very rough) estimate based on available calculations at IR7 currently gave the following conservative estimate:
 - a few 10⁸ to 10⁹ high-energy hadron fluence (per 1x10¹¹ protons dumped on the collimator)

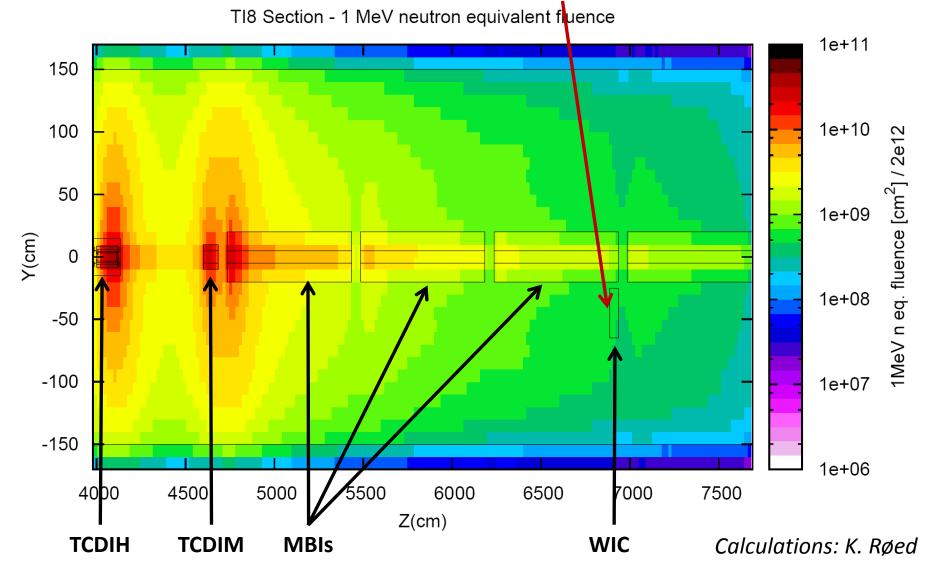
!!! SIMPLIFIED CALCULATION !!!

At the WIC location one gets about: 2x108 cm⁻² of High Energy Hadron Fluence



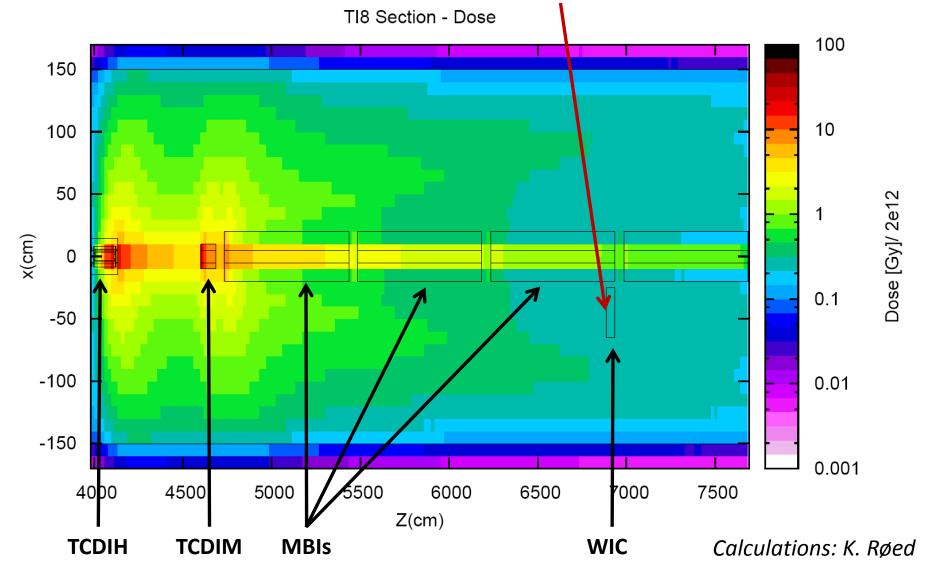
!!! SIMPLIFIED CALCULATION !!

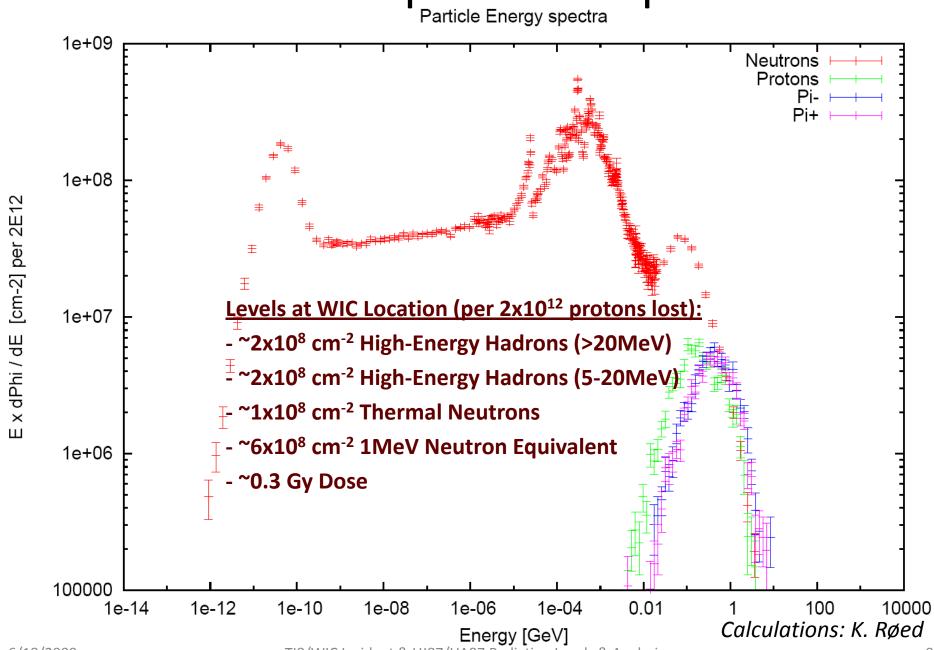
At the WIC location one gets about: : 6x10⁸ cm⁻² of 1MeV Neutron Equivalent



!!! SIMPLIFIED CALCULATION !!!

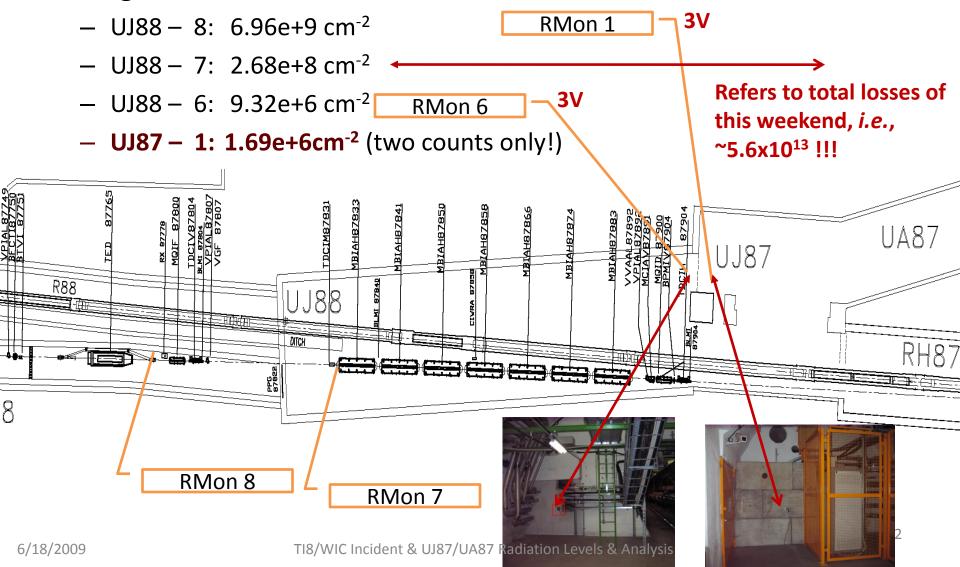
At the WIC location one gets about: 0.3 Gy of Dose





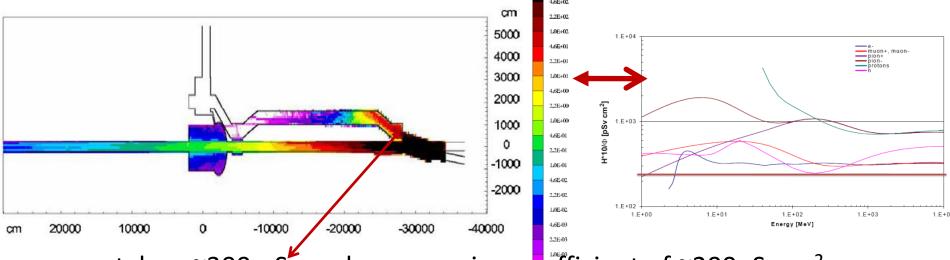
UJ88/UJ87/UA87 Observations

- RadMon Positions and Settings (some are set to 3V)!
- Integrated values Hadrons>20MeV:



UJ88/UJ87/UA87 Analysis

Estimate based on RP Calculations [H. Vincke et al.] as already analysed through R2E end of 2008, where estimates for prompt dose equivalent can be used to get a rough estimate of a maximum equivalent highenergy hadron fluence



- one takes: ~300mSv and a conversion coefficient of ~200pSvcm²
- this referred to 1.44x10¹⁶ protons on the TED (maximum annual estimate)
- this gave an estimated maximum high-energy hadron fluence of ~10⁸-10⁹/cm²/year, however not including the 80cm of concrete and some other conservative assumptions
- fully consistent to the current RadMon reading: ~2x10⁶ (@3V), thus ~some 10⁵ (@5V) high-energy hadrons, which would give ~10⁸/year

UJ88/UJ87/UA87 Conclusions

- The situation was identified through R2E already in 2008
- The observed (and estimated radiation levels) refer to the worst case location just behind the shielding wall (levels in the UA are lower!)
- The shielding wall between the UJ88 and UJ87 can be improved and this area is in the list of suggested actions
- The final radiation levels in the UJ87 and especially in the UA87
 will strongly depend on the chosen operation scheme (how many
 full intensity batches are dumped on the TED), thus any action
 was so far put on hold
- This TI8 test measurements are fully consistent with the expectations and the simulation estimates are confirmed within the given uncertainties
- Later tests this year (ideally with high-intensity), as well as a decision on the operational scenario shall trigger the decision if and when to improve the concerned shielding wall