

R2E 2024 H8 Test Plans

Mario Sacristan Barbero, Ruben Garcia Alia (SY-STI-BMI), on behalf of the R2E Project 23/07/2024 - H8 Beam Line 2024 Users Meeting

2024 Objectives

Motivation

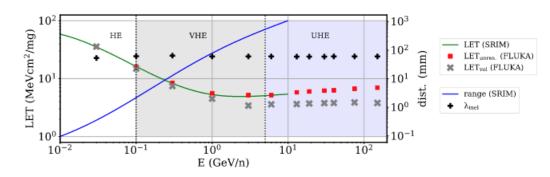
- Ultra-high energy (UHE) ions are a concern in both accelerator and space environment, in particular, after their fragmentation in smaller ion and hadrons,
- □ Inelastic length is shorter than stopping length, so UHE ions are actually not stopped/shielded but fragmented,
- □ Continue 2022 and 2023 work in H8-138.

Fragment/hadron secondaries characterisation

- Additional measurements, closer to the beam, transversally to the fragmenter,
- □ Perform measurements further downstream to achieve smaller angles with respect to beamline.

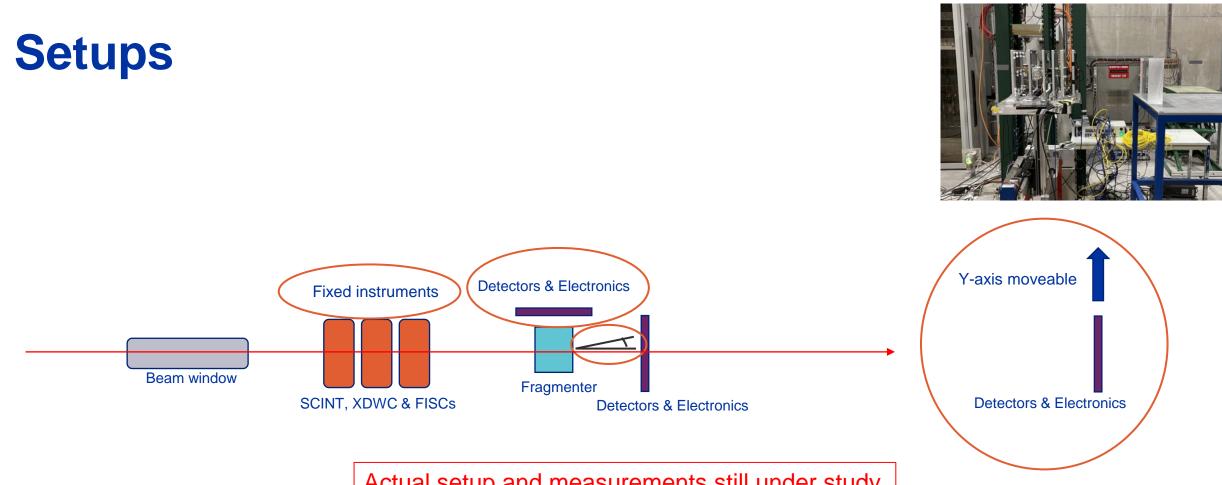
Ultra-high energy ion SEEs

- □ Reach larger fluences from primary beam,
- Detect SEE from secondary fragment products (rarer),
- □ Use of fragments directly from beamline



R. G. Alía *et al.*, "Ultraenergetic Heavy-Ion Beams in the CERN Accelerator Complex for Radiation Effects Testing," *Ieee T Nucl Sci*, vol. 66, no. 1, pp. 458–465, 2019, doi: 10.1109/tns.2018.2883501.





Actual setup and measurements still under study



2024 Requirements

Beam requirements

- Higher beam intensity:
 - > 2022 intensity 4e3 ions/spill in 2022,
 - > To focus on rarer inelastic events and SEEs in electronics, higher fluence needed,
 - Reach 1e5 ions/spill (within RP limits, of course).
- □ Smaller beam size for SEE testing:
 - > 2022 beam profile gaussian 4x3 cm² (FWMH),
 - Electronic parts are small (order 1 cm²), thus smaller beam can be more efficient (effective flux).
- □ Ion fragments for beamline
 - What are the Z/A limits?

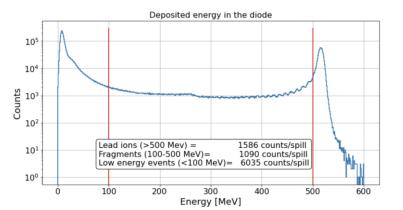
Facility / beamline requirements

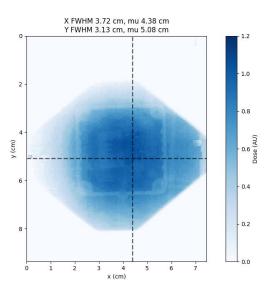
- □ Scintillator and XDWC constantly on beam
 - Constant, repeatible measurements throughout spills,
 - Less R2E detectors to be used (schedule constraints with East Area/CHIMERA operation).
- Additional supports/tables



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