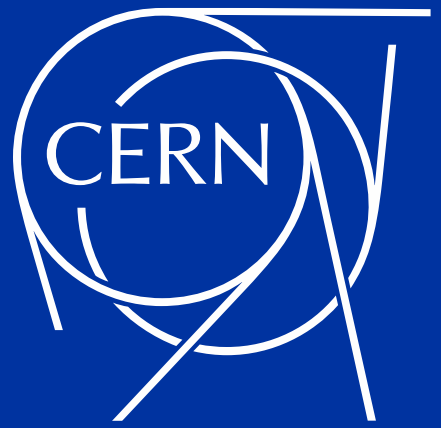


Target Scenarios Discussion

17/01/2025

Introduction

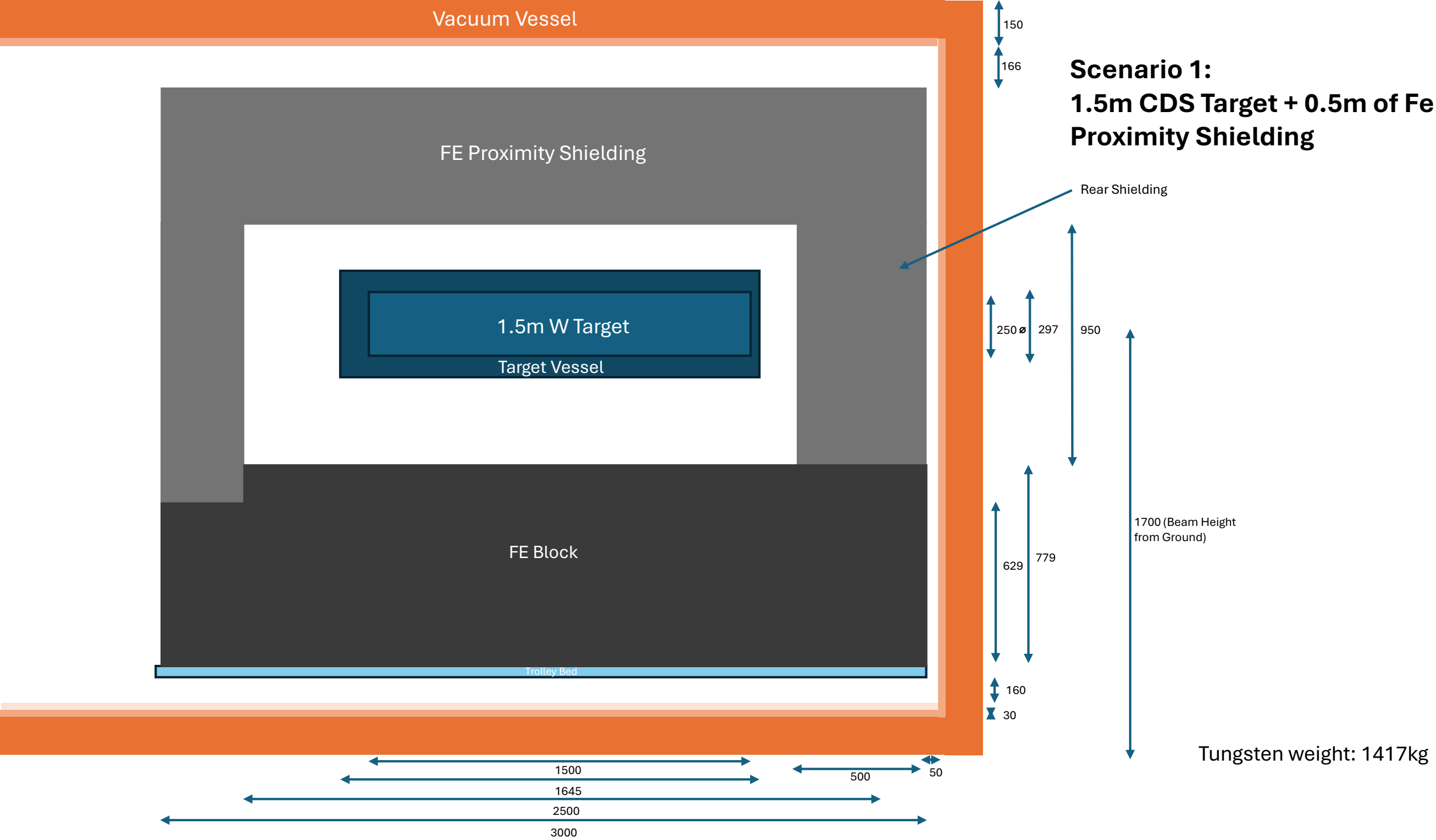
- Investigation of setups, which one is optimal?:
  - 1.5m CDS target + 0.5m of Fe proximity shielding + 4.5m==>2.5m of magnetised hadron absorber.
  - 1.5m W target + 0.5m of FE proximity shielding + 2.5m of magnetised hadron absorber.
  - 2m W (e.g. 1.5m W target + 0.5m **W target extension (with no proximity shielding) OR 0.5m W proximity shielding/plug with iron around) + 2.2m of magnetised hadron absorber.**

- 25cm diameter target good enough, likely no benefit of 35cm diameter, but not yet concluded.

- No current conclusion that the 2m W target significantly improves target performance, but the additional 50cm could provide improvement to hadron absorber.

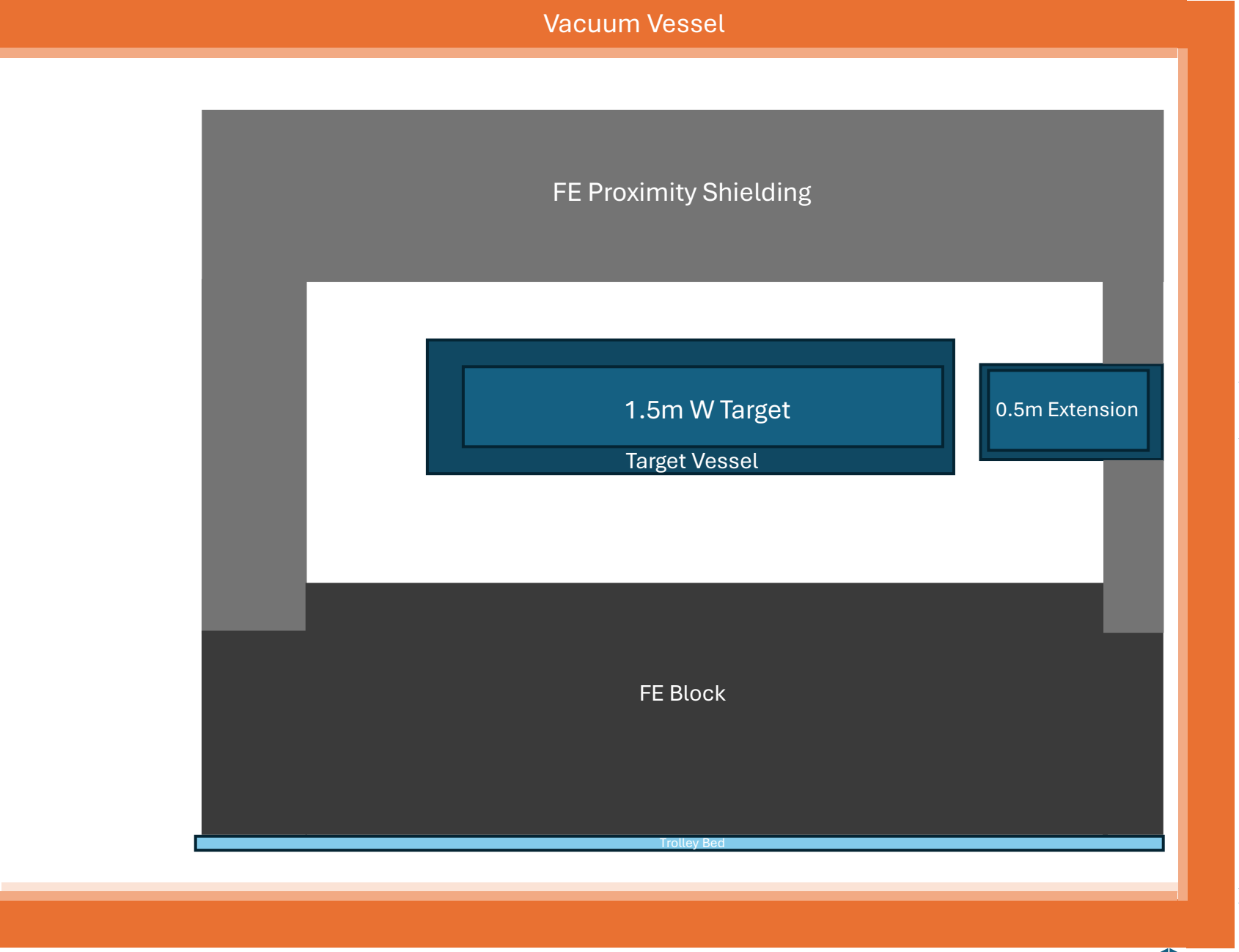
- Could reduce hadron absorber thickness by 2m before significant increase of prompt dose downstream.

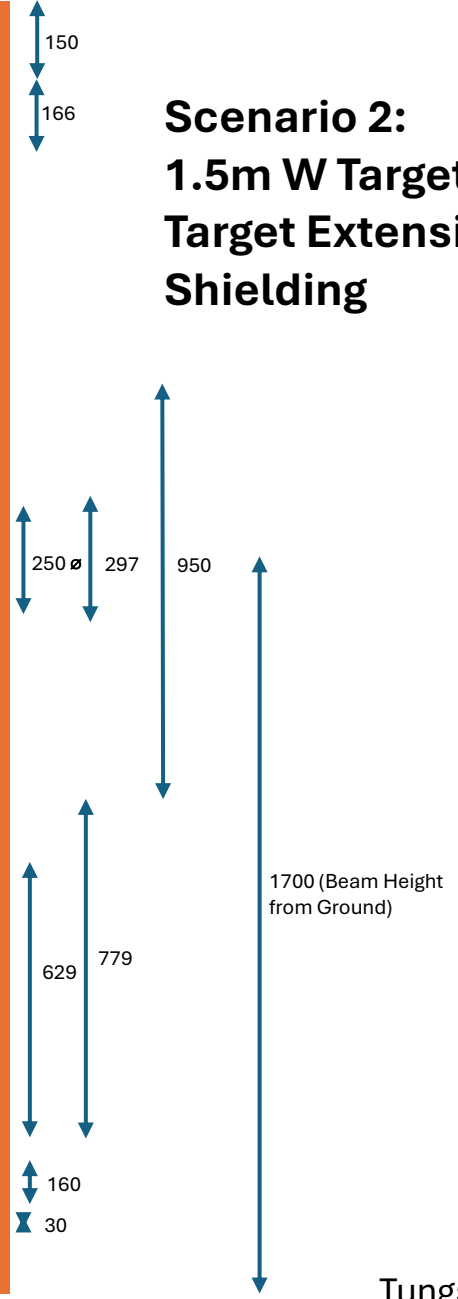
- What are the questions we have and limits we need to set to move forward with a decision?

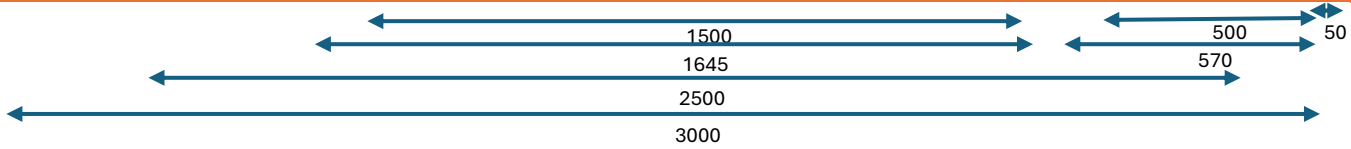


Scenario 1:
1.5m CDS Target + 0.5m of Fe Proximity Shielding

Tungsten weight: 1417kg



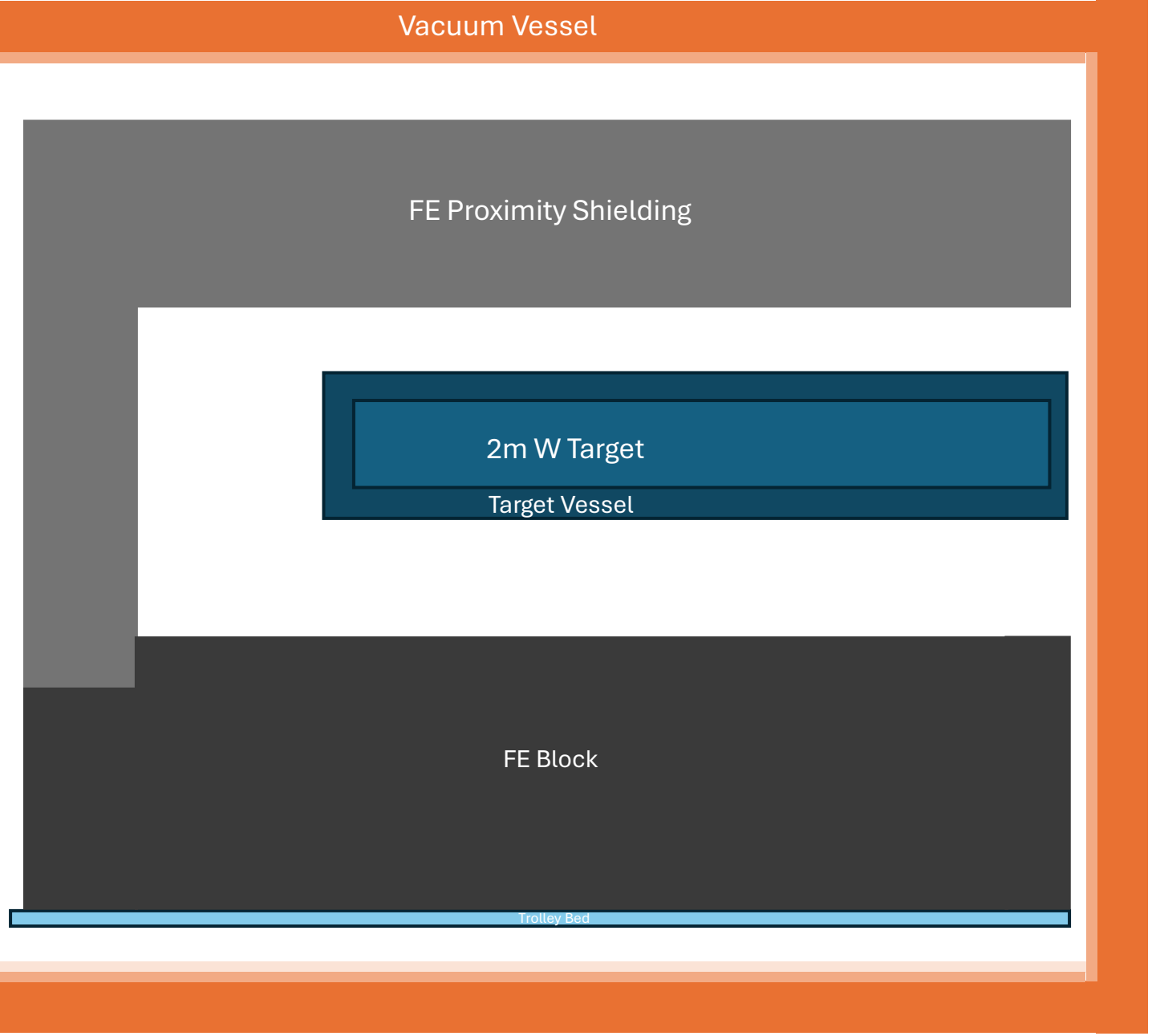


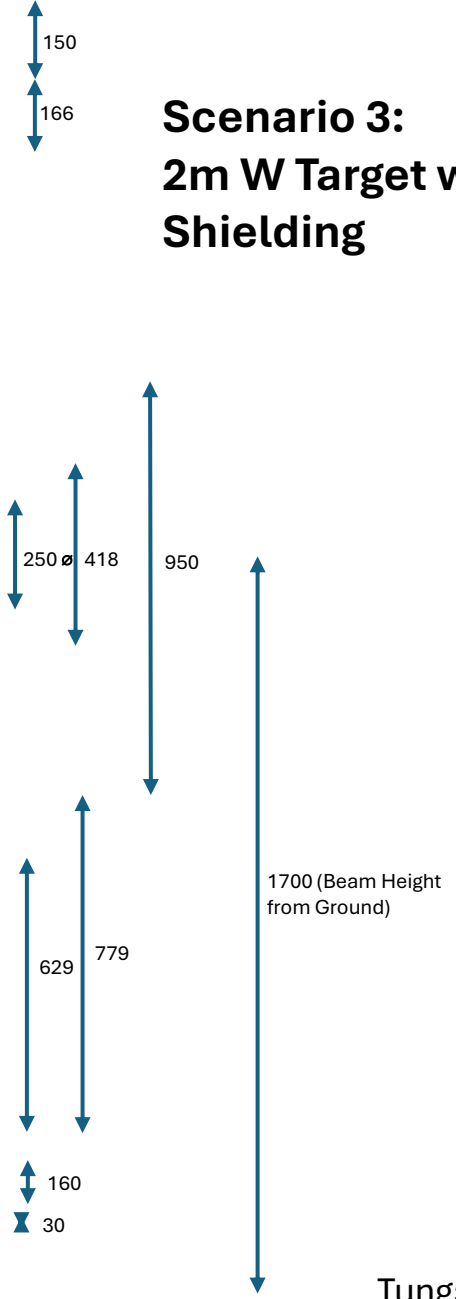


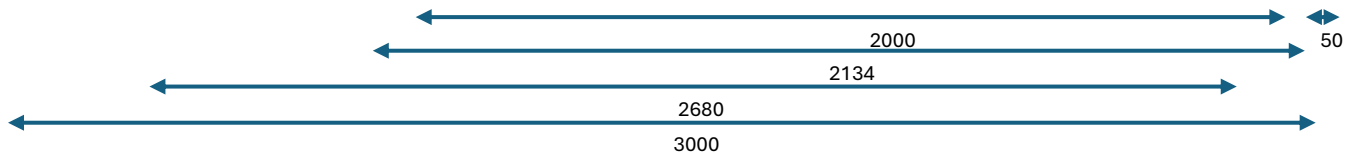
Scenario 2:
1.5m W Target + 0.5m of W Target Extension with Proximity Shielding

Tungsten weight: 1890kg

Scenario 3:
2m W Target with No Proximity Shielding

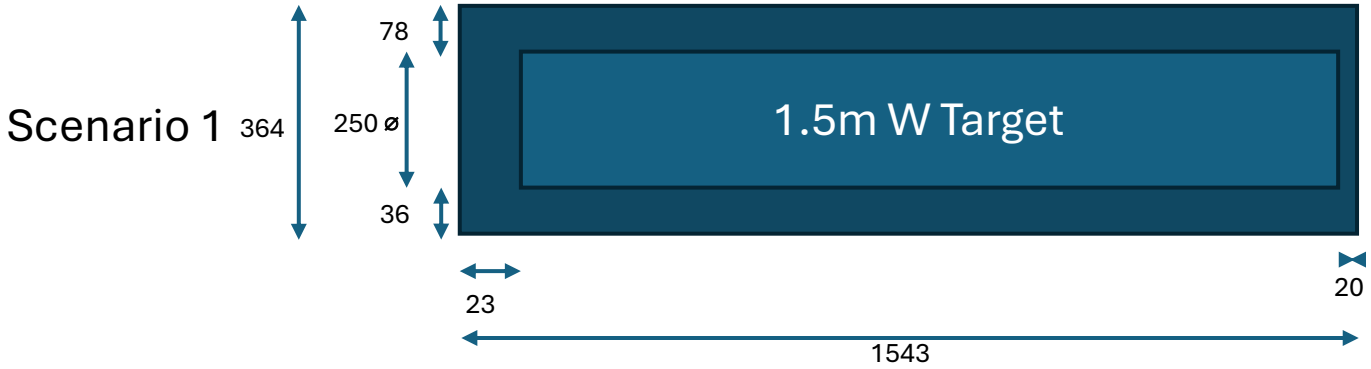






Tungsten weight: 1890kg

Target Casing Sizes



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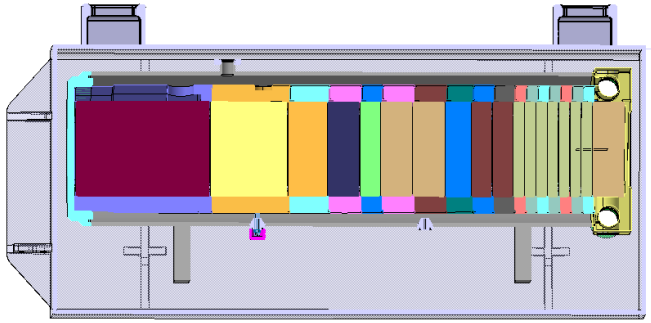

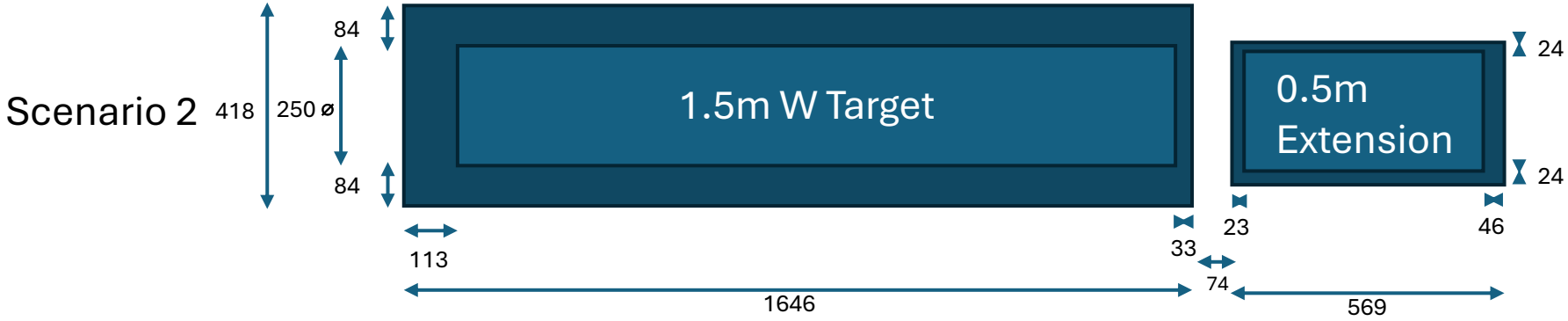

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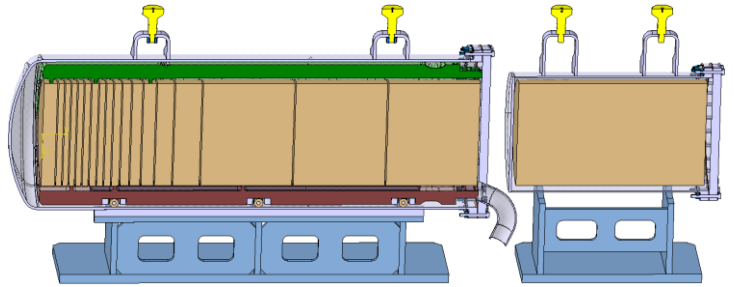

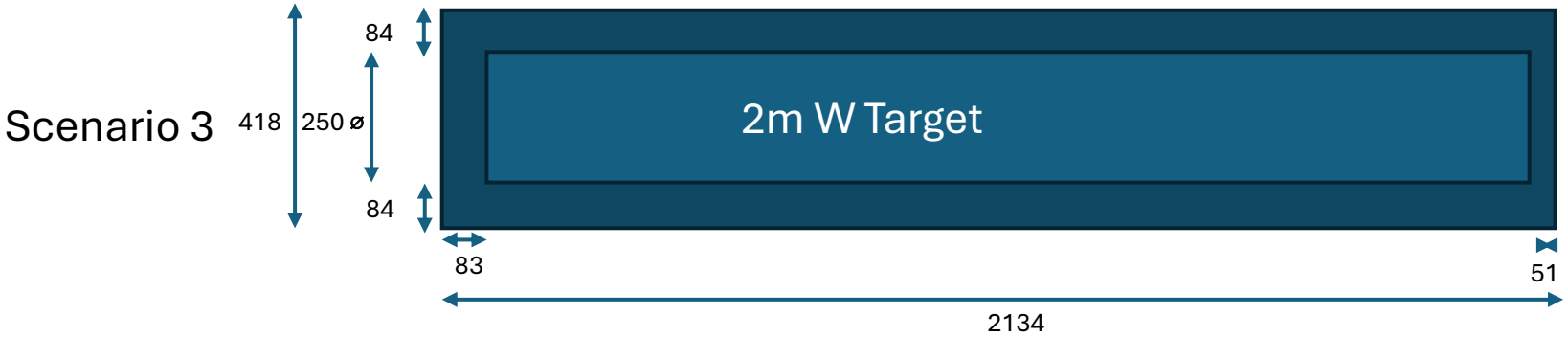

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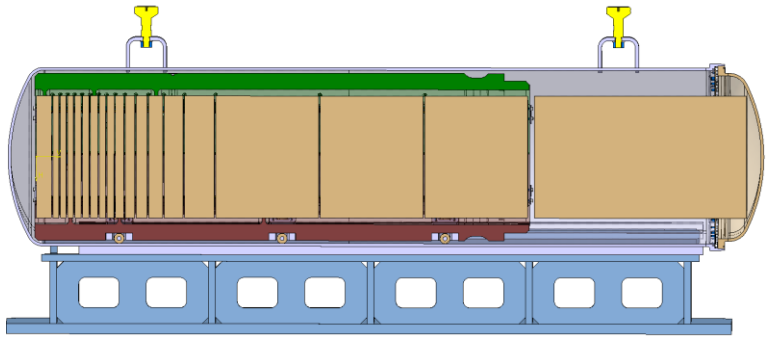
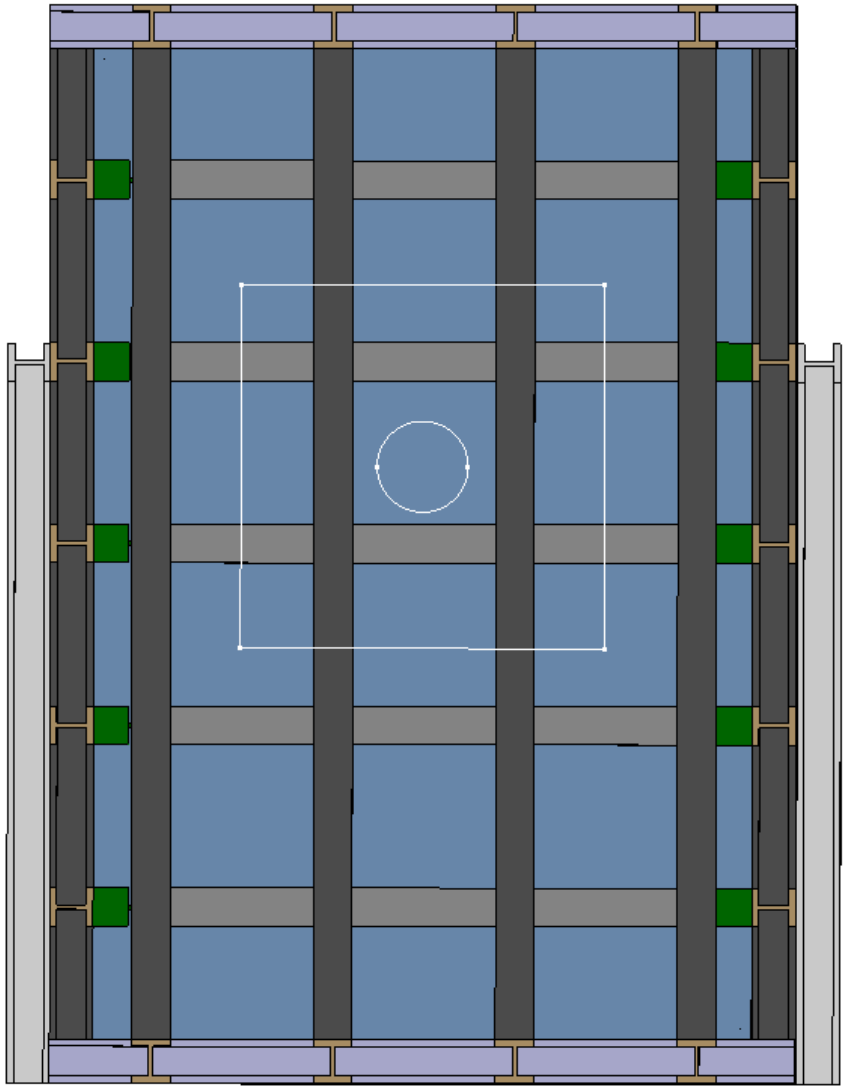


Measurements to be taken in reference to the front of the W target

Dimensions are based upon current Catia models

Target Positioning



Positioned in respect to beam line

- 250mm diameter target
- 1m^2 box
- 33.5mm clearance from target to lower I beam

Pros and Cons

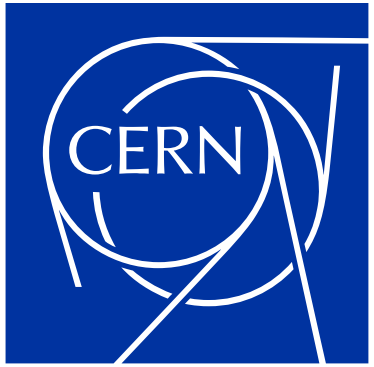
Scenario 1		Scenario 2		Scenario 3	
Pros	**Cons**	**Pros**	**Cons**	**Pros**	**Cons**
• Rear shielding preventing vessel activation. • Only need 1 support and cooling system.	• Smaller tungsten amount. • Shielding limits how close target can be to hadron stopper.	• Rear shielding preventing vessel activation. • 2m total tungsten. • Less cutting operations than scenario 3.	• Need to develop another set of supports for extension. • May need additional cooling system for extension. • Creates complexities with integrating within shielding. • More material to dispose of end-of-life.	• Larger amount of tungsten. • Only 1 support and cooling system. • No rear shielding so can be closer to hadron stopper.	• Harder to handle due to size. • No rear shielding could result in activation of vessel. • More material to dispose of end-of-life.

General Questions

Question	
How many slices should the W target have and how big should the gap between each slice be?	
How should the slices be joined together?	
What can be behind the target e.g. I-beams before hadron stopper?	
Should the shadow of the vacuum vessel be filled with more tungsten?	
How precise would extension need to be aligned with main target?	
How thick does cast iron around extension need to be, should there be more behind the extension?	
What is the temperature expected on the extension block – does block need cooling?	
Is the extension block subjected to oxidation if there isn't any surround cooling?	
Could W extension be integrated within proximity shielding as 1 block?	
What material could the rear shielding for scenario 2 be made from?	
How much gap needs to be left between target and target vessel?	
How much radiation could the internal vacuum vessel rear wall be exposed to?	
How much heat can the vacuum vessel be exposed to?	
Would the entire length of the 2m target need to be cooled?	

Things to Define as Limits

Parameter	Definition
Size of gap between target and extension	
Gap from shielding to vacuum vessel	
Shielding thickness required behind the target	
Allowable amount of radiation internal vessel skin is exposed to	
Allowable temperature internal vessel skin is exposed to	
Beam height	1700mm from ground
W Target diameter	250-350mm
W Target length	
Maximum allowable distance from rear of last W block to front of hadron stopper	



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