

MedAustron fluka studies

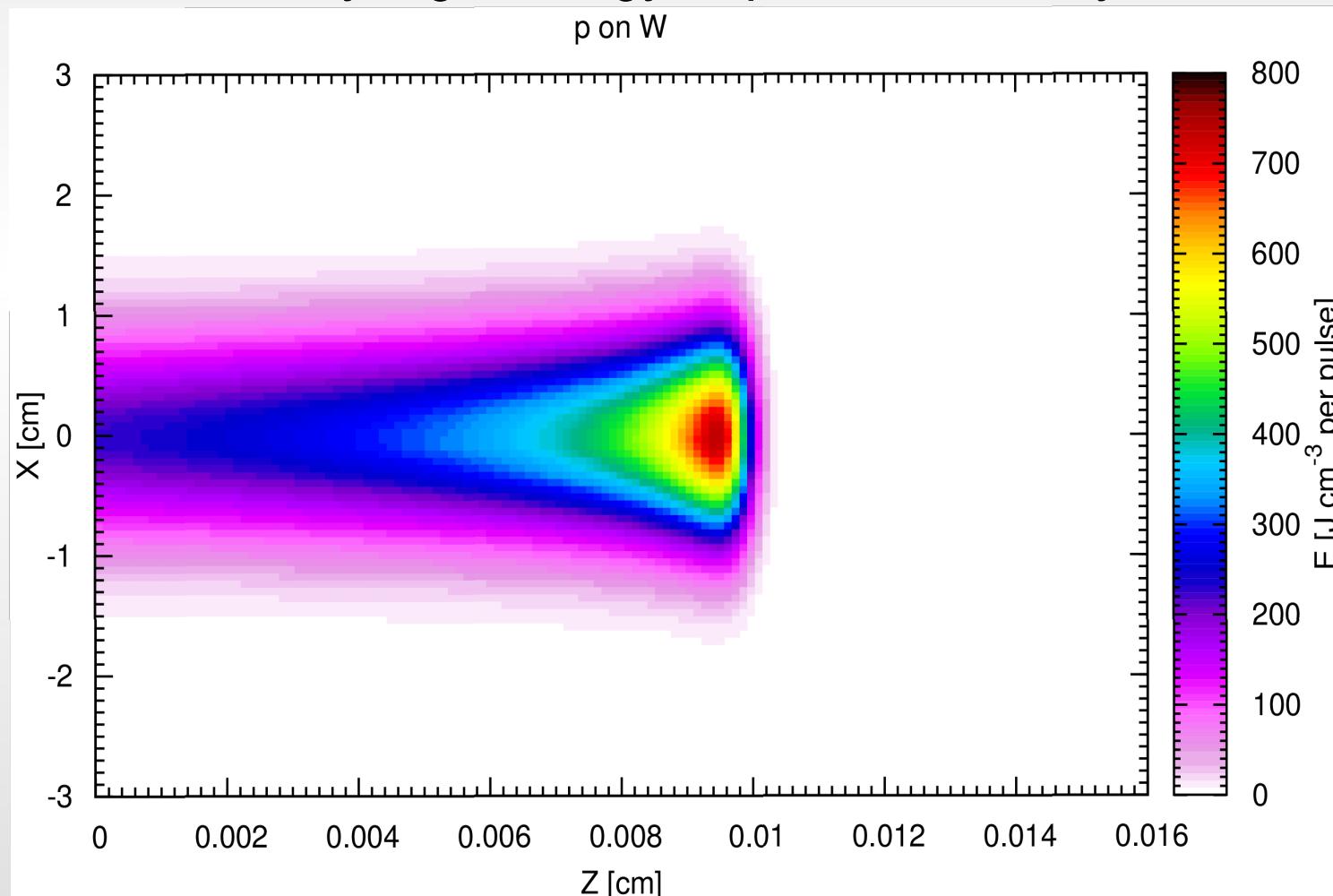
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MEBT Dump - Tungsten

- Considered two beams:
 - Protons, 7 MeV
 - Pulse: $500\mu\text{s} * 5\text{E}15 \text{ particles/s} = 2.5\text{E}12 \text{ protons}$
 - Carbon ions, 7 MeV/u
 - Pulse: $500\mu\text{s} * 2\text{E}14 \text{ particles/s} = 1\text{E}11 \text{ C ions}$
- Simple geometry: Block of tungsten

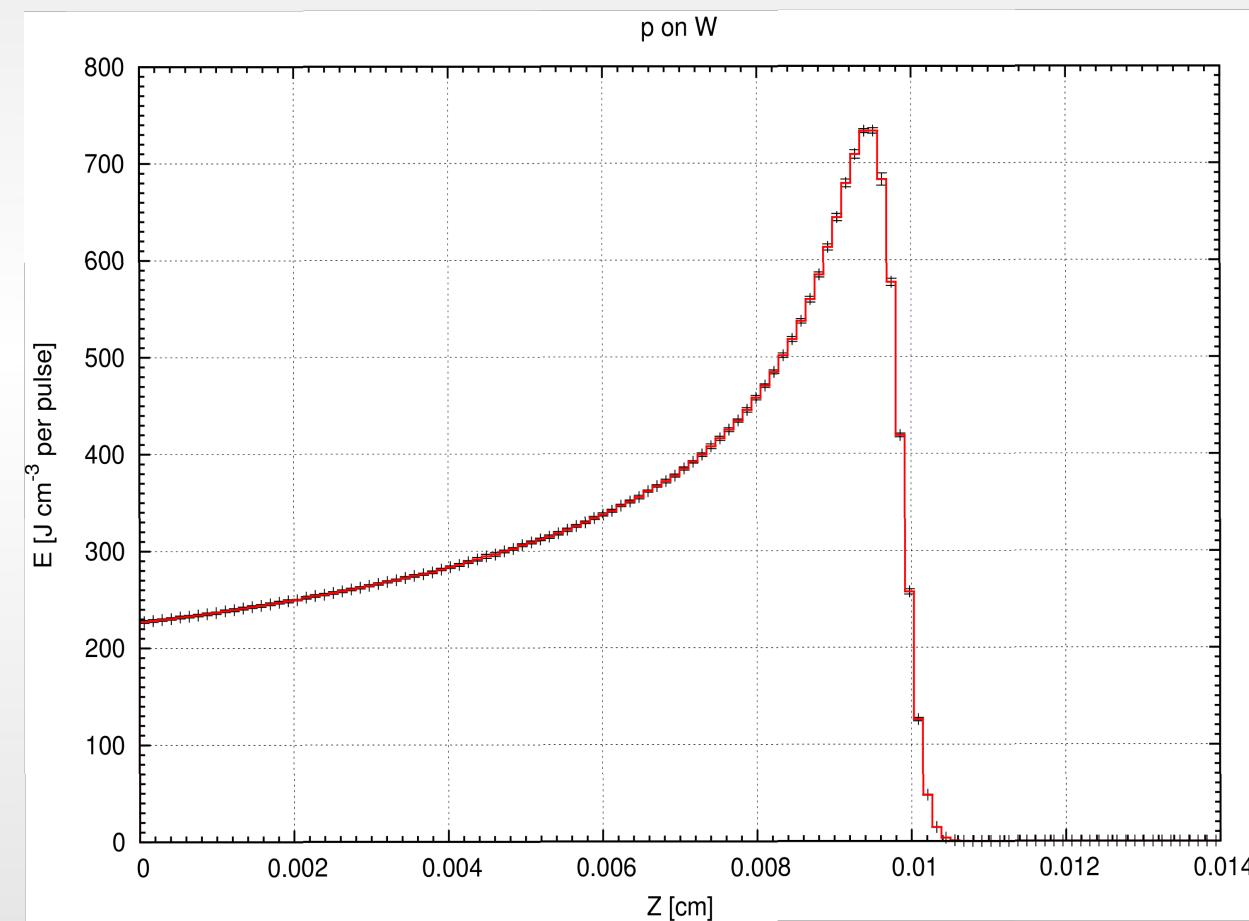
7 MeV protons reach in tungsten

- Peak energy deposition around 0.1 mm deep
 - Relatively high energy deposition density



Peak energy deposition, protons

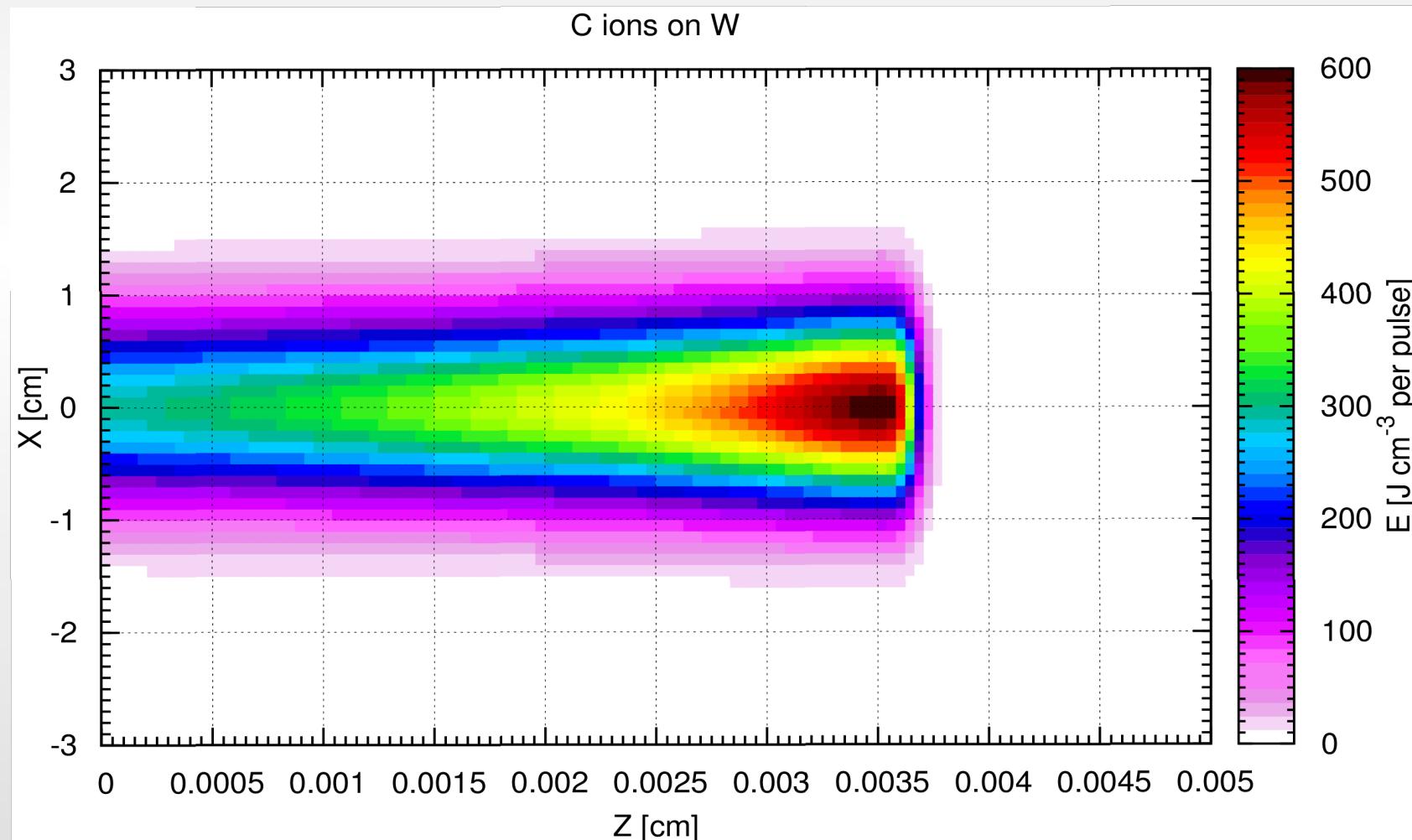
- Beam direction - along the Z axis



- Max Energy deposition:
735 J cm⁻³ per pulse

7 MeV/u C ions reach in tungsten

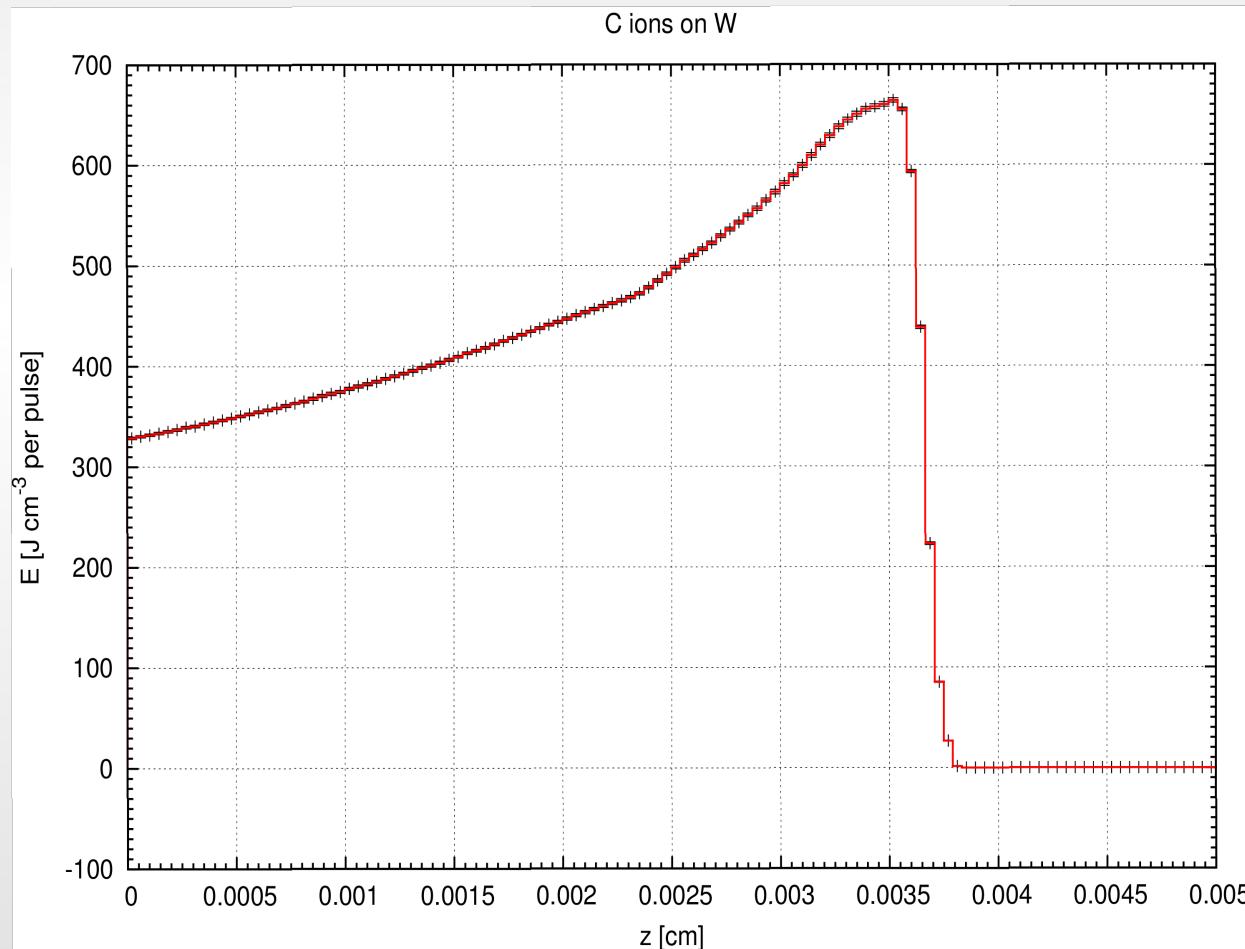
- Only 40 μm deep, even higher energy deposition density



Peak energy deposition, C ions

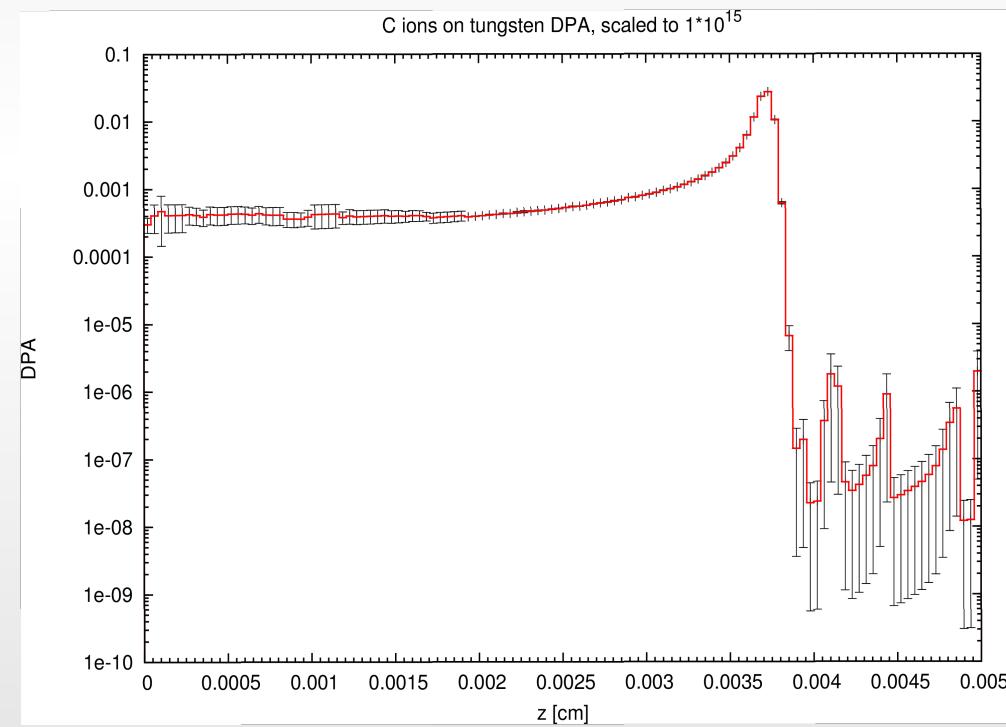
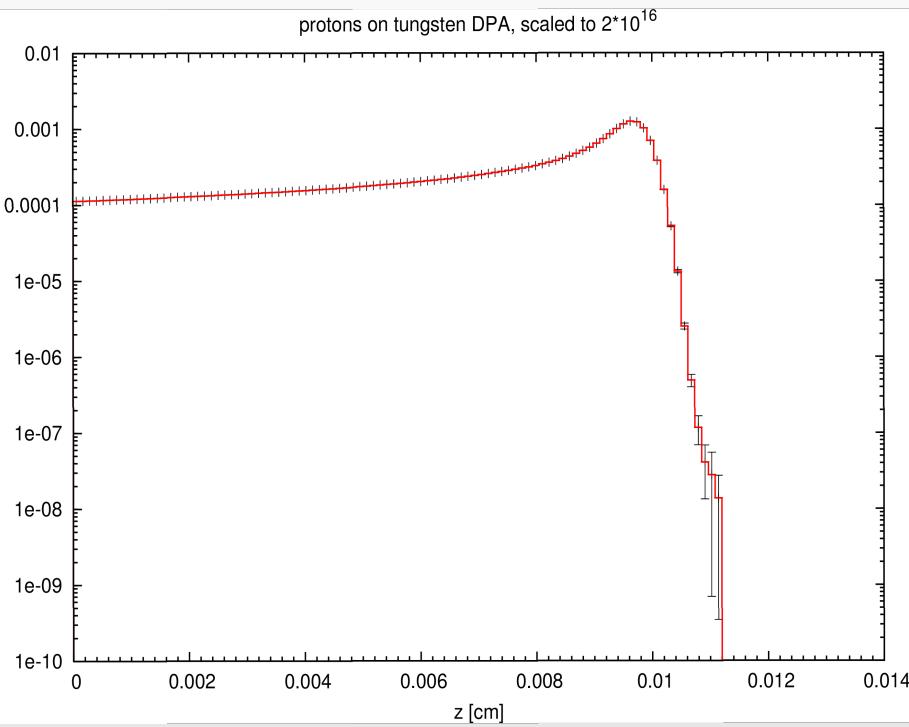
- Beam direction - along the Z axis

- Max Energy deposition:
665 J cm⁻³ per pulse



MEBT dump – Displacement per Atom (DPA)

- Scaled to one year dose
 - 2×10^{16} protons
 - 10^{15} C ions



MEBT Conclusions

- Both protons and C ions have similar energy deposition densities **per pulse** (around 700 J cm^{-3} per pulse)
- In both cases the energy is deposited very close to the surface.
 - 0.1 mm in the case of protons
 - $40 \mu\text{m}$ in the case of C ions
- If necessary the energy deposition density can be reduced by impacting a tilted surface (Example for protons):
 - 10° impact angle → peak dep. Energy $\sim 400 \text{ J cm}^{-3}$ per pulse
 - 5.5° impact angle → peak dep. Energy $\sim 360 \text{ J cm}^{-3}$ per pulse

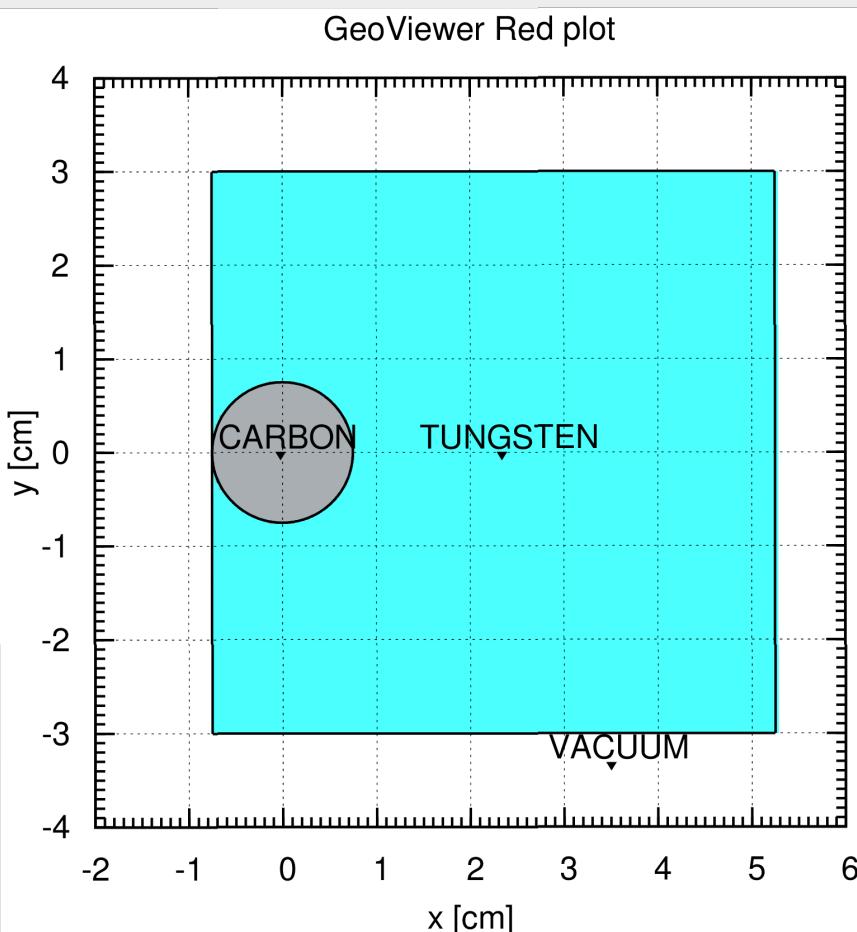
Beam parameters – a crucial component

Example for the C ions

- Original definition: beam current = 0.2 mA, 1 ms
 - $0.2 \text{ mA} * 1 \text{ ms} = 1.25 * 10^{12}$ particles in a pulse
- Second definition: 20 Watt; 7 MeV/u ; 0.5 ms
 - $20 [\text{W}] * 0.5 [\text{ms}] / 7 [\text{MeV/u}] = 7.43 * 10^8$ particles in a pulse
- Latest definition: $2 * 10^{14}$ particles s^{-1} during 0.5 ms
 - $2 * 10^{14} \text{ s}^{-1} * 0.5 \text{ ms} = 1 * 10^{11}$ particles in a pulse

Changing the number itself is not a problem, but it changes the “strategy”

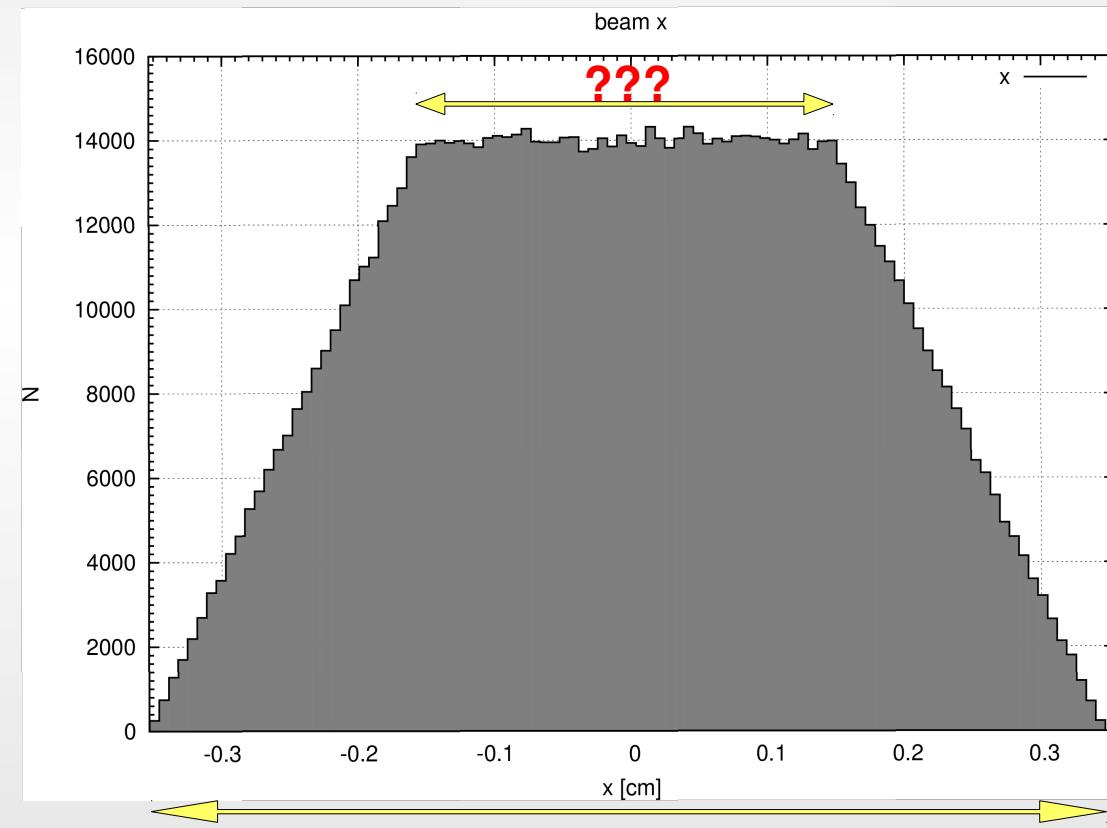
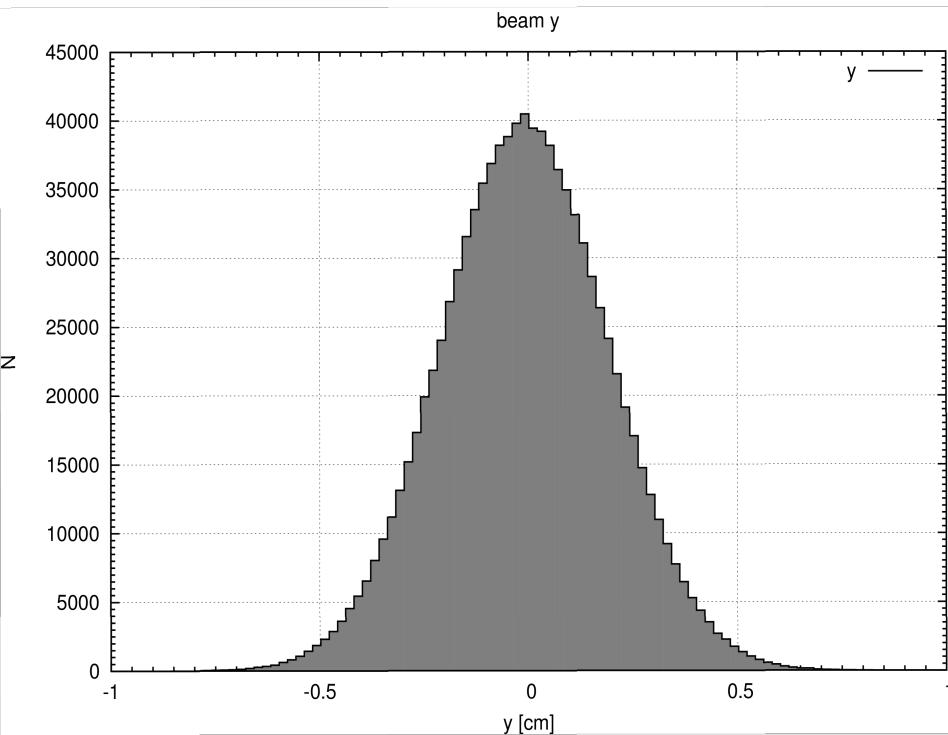
Chopper - Geometry



- Tungsten block: $6 \times 6 \times 15$ cm
- Carbon insert: $\varnothing 15.$ cm, length 5 cm

Chopper – Beam profile

- Beam profile
 - Shape: H: trapezoidal, V: Gaussian
 - Total in x = 7 mm
 - $\sigma_y = 2\text{mm}$

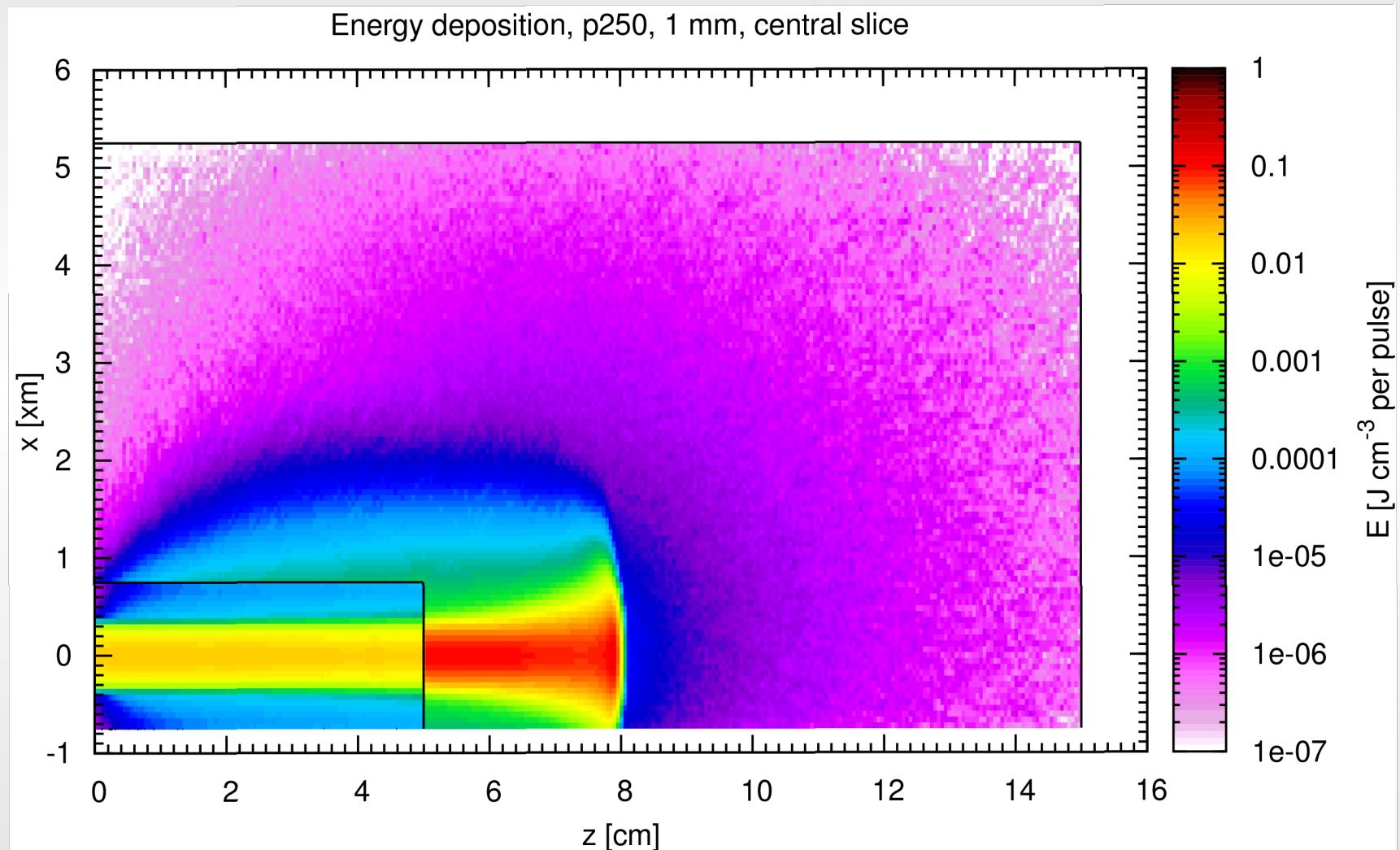


- Two choices for the upper side width: 6 mm and 1 mm

Chopper – number of particles

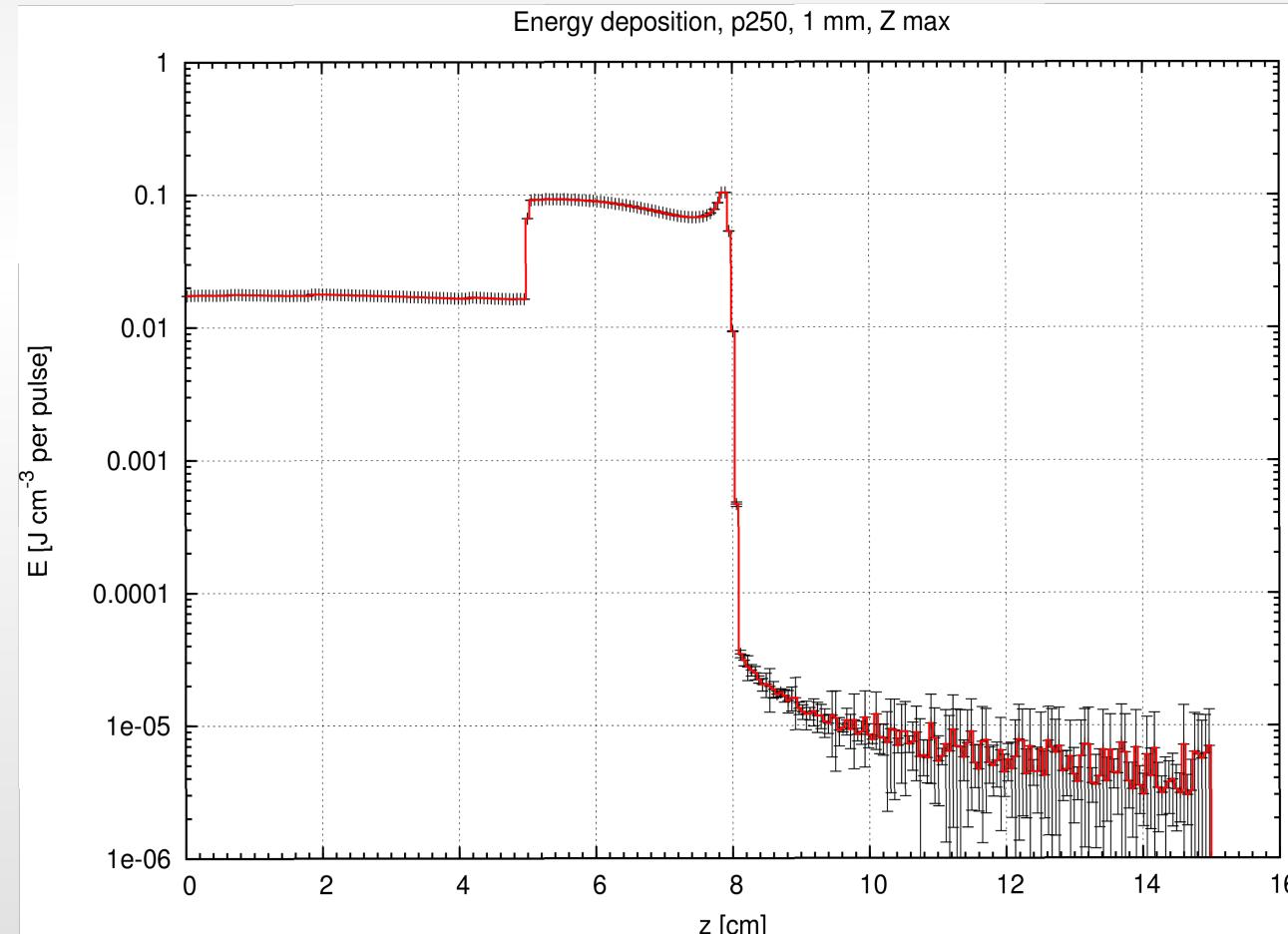
- The number of circulating ions in the synchrotron is up to:
proton: 3×10^{10} , Carbon: 1.5×10^9
- 10 % of each spill impacts the Chopper
 - Protons: 3×10^9
 - Carbon ions: 1.5×10^8
- Beam energy:
 - Protons 250 MeV
 - C ions 400MeV/u

Energy deposition, p 250 MeV, 1mm upper edge



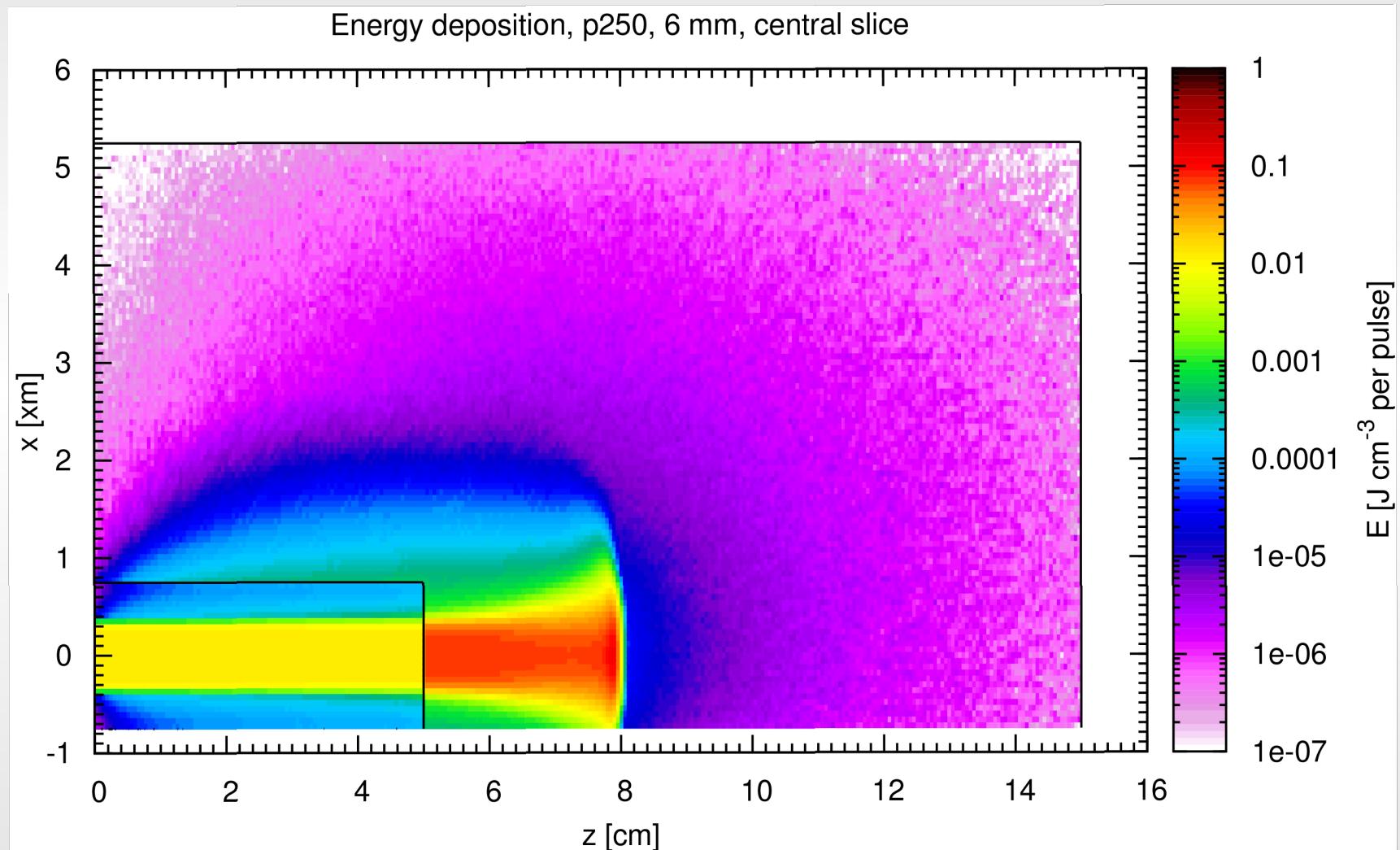
Energy deposition, p 250 MeV, 1mm upper edge

- Maximum Energy deposition:



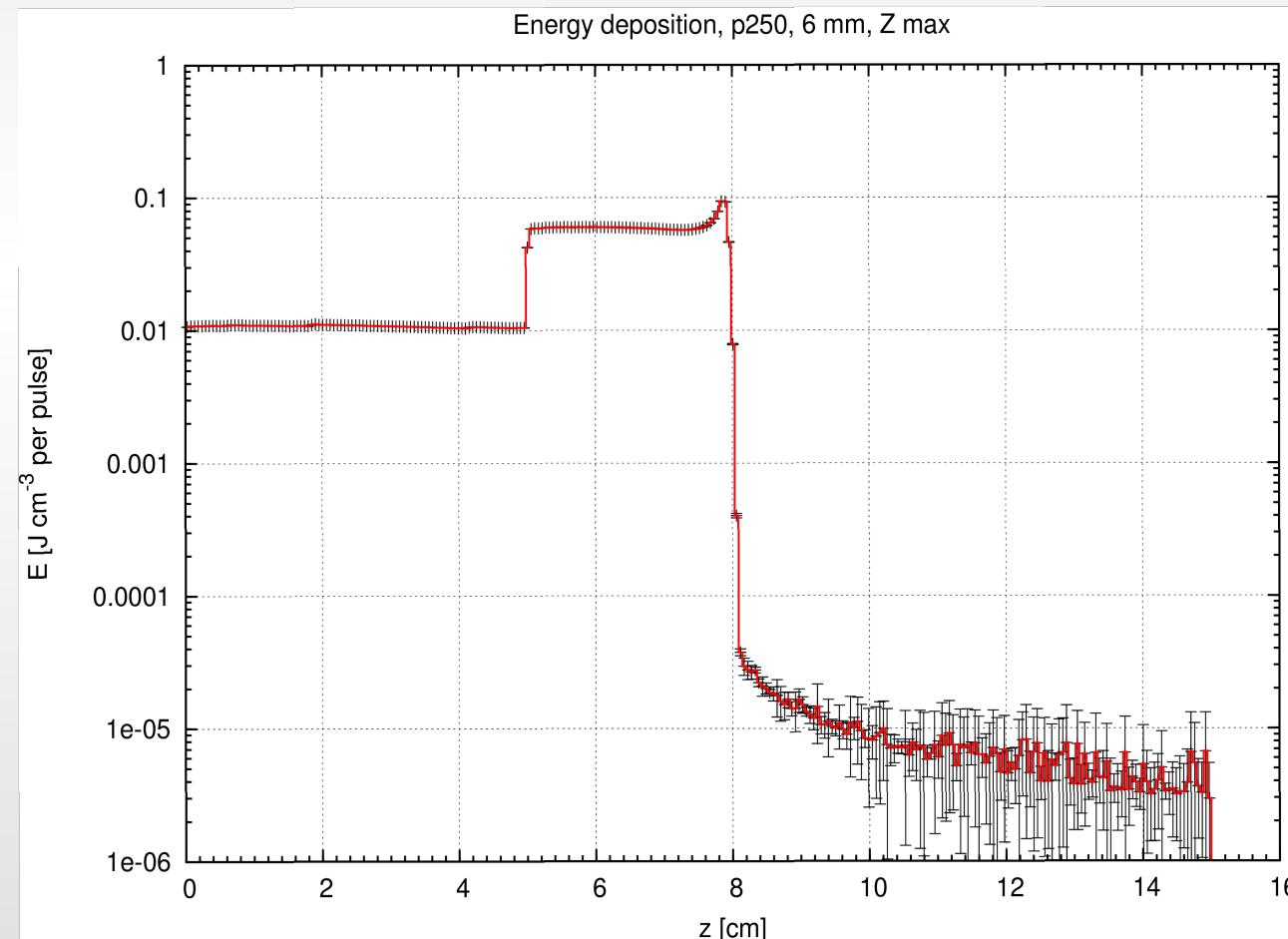
- In carbon:
 17.4 mJ cm^{-3} per pulse
- In tungsten:
 0.1 J cm^{-3} per pulse

Energy deposition, p 250 MeV, 6mm upper edge



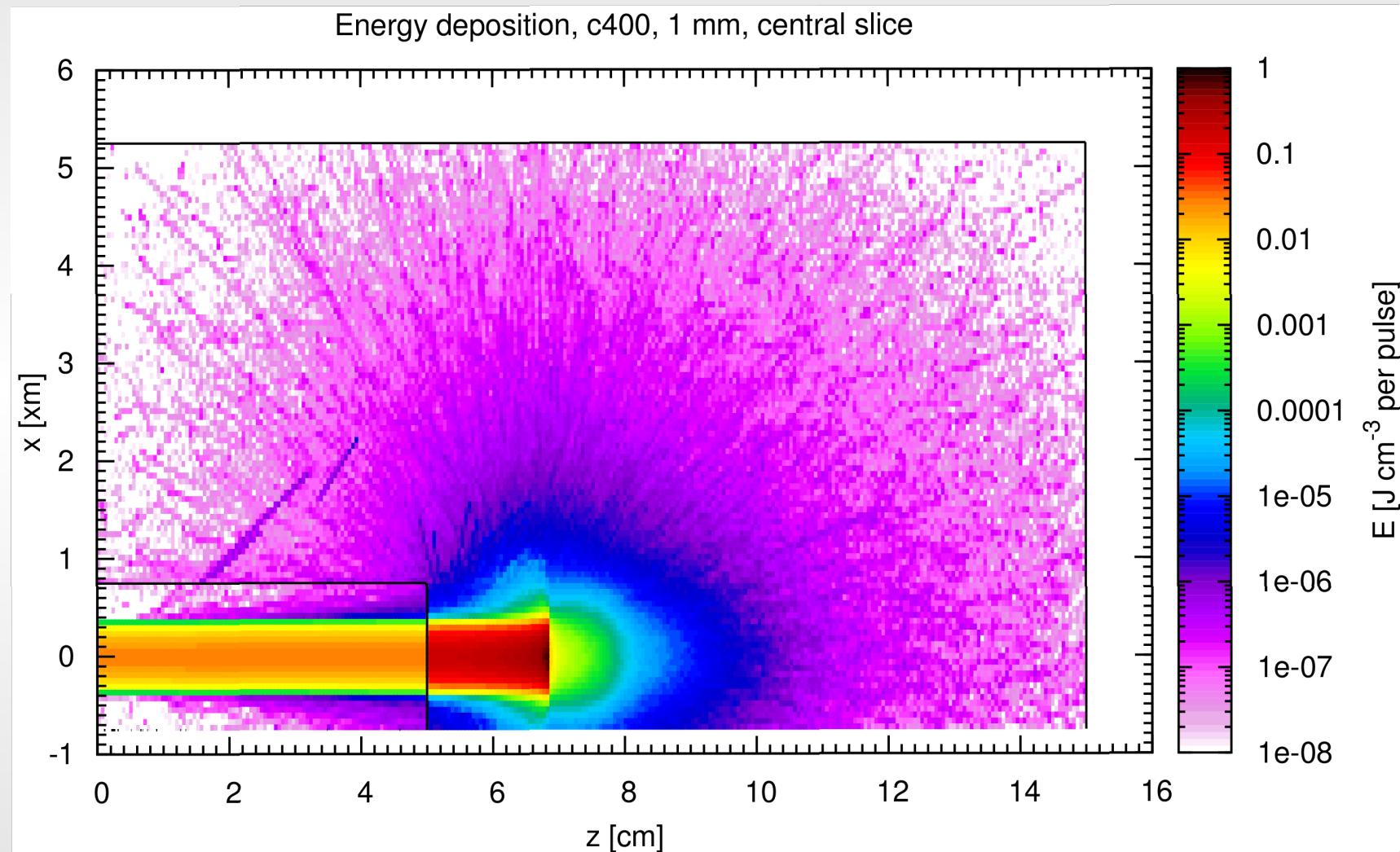
Energy deposition, p 250 MeV, 6mm upper edge

- Maximum Energy deposition:



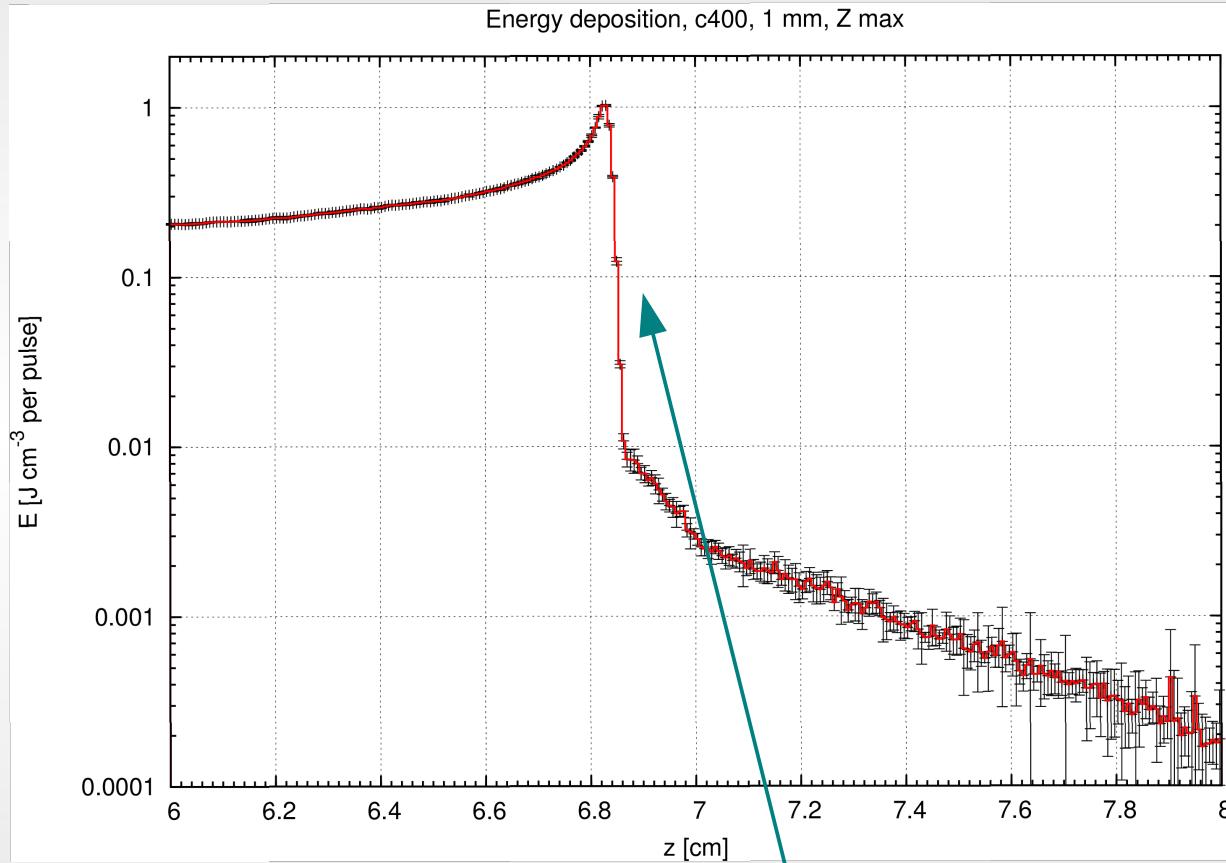
- In carbon:
 10 mJ cm^{-3} per pulse
- In tungsten:
 0.1 J cm^{-3} per pulse

Energy deposition, C 400 MeV, 1mm upper edge



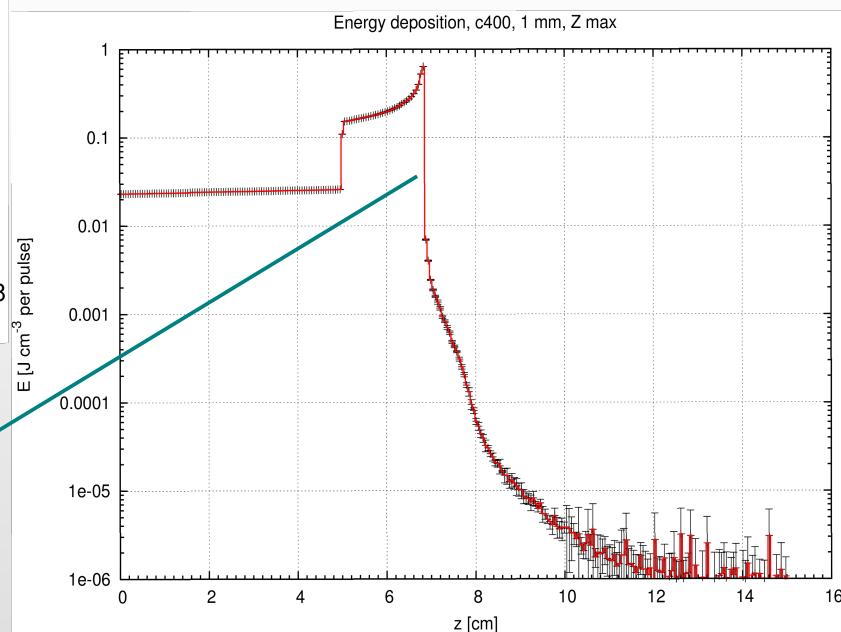
Energy deposition, C 400 MeV, 1mm upper edge

- Maximum Energy deposition:

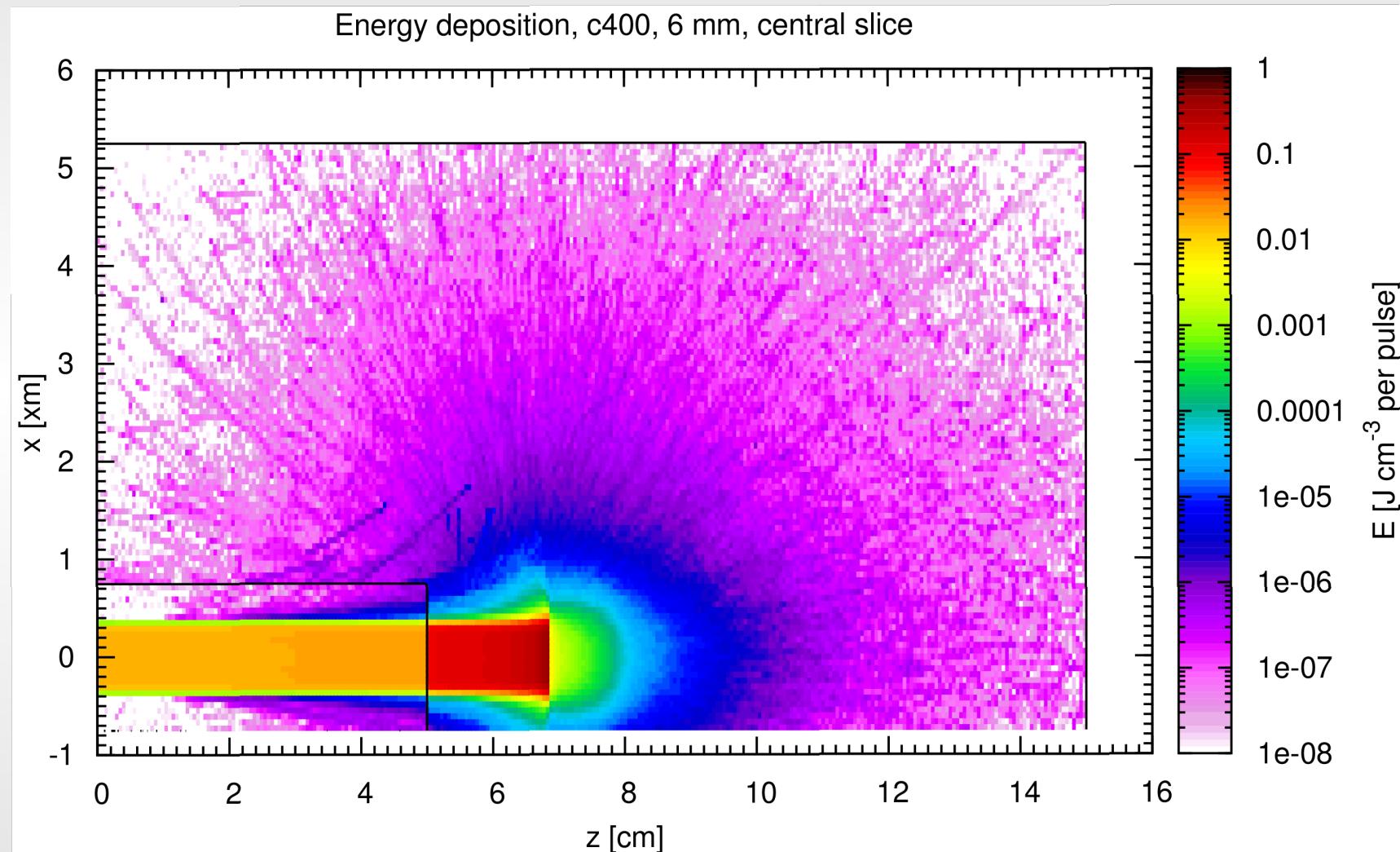


Very sharp fall, finer mesh is needed

- In carbon:
 26 mJ cm^{-3} per pulse
- In tungsten:
 1.0 J cm^{-3} per pulse

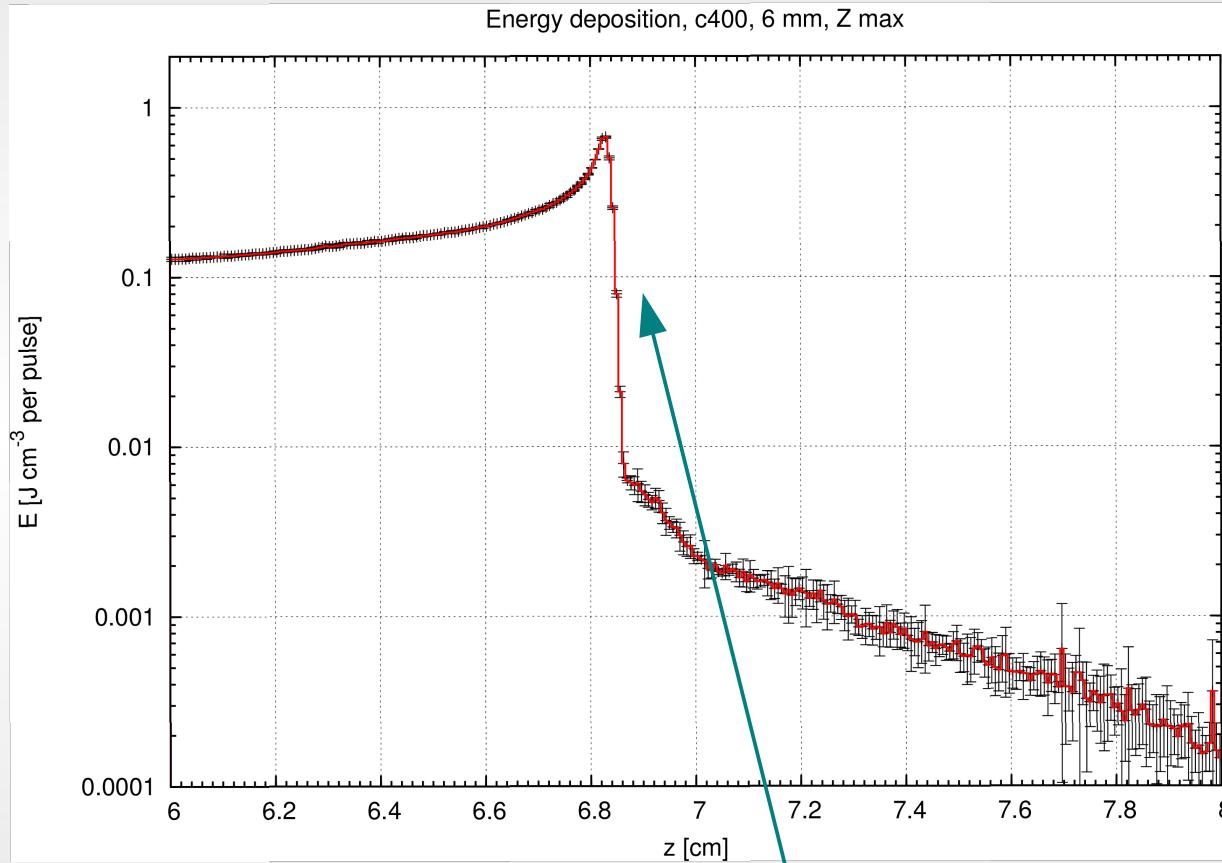


Energy deposition, C 400 MeV, 6mm upper edge



Energy deposition, C 400 MeV, 1mm upper edge

- Maximum Energy deposition:



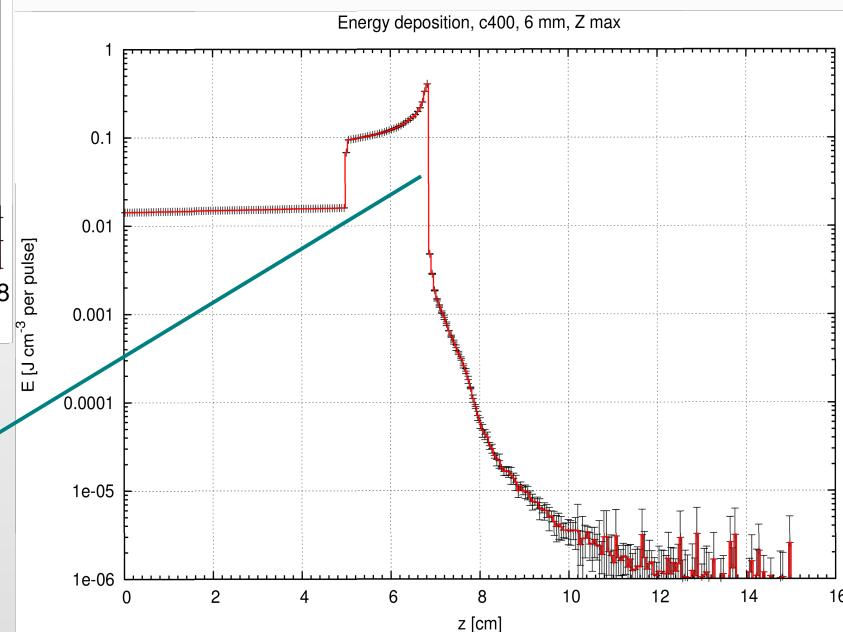
Very sharp fall, finer mesh is needed

- In carbon:

16 mJ cm^{-3} per pulse

- In tungsten:

0.69 J cm^{-3} per pulse



Chopper - Conclusions

Maximum energy deposition densities in J cm^{-3} per pulse

	p250; 1mm	P250; 6mm	C400; 1mm	C400; 6mm
Carbon	0.017	0.01	0.026	0.016
Tungsten	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.69