

**High
Luminosity
LHC**

HL-LHC Work and Dose Planning exercises for inner triplet interventions

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Outline

- Optimization and ALARA principle implementation
- Dose rate outlook in the inner triplet area
 - Operational scenarios
 - Evolution until HiLumi era
- Work and Dose Planning exercises
 - Valve exchange intervention
 - PIM exchange intervention
- Summary and Conclusions



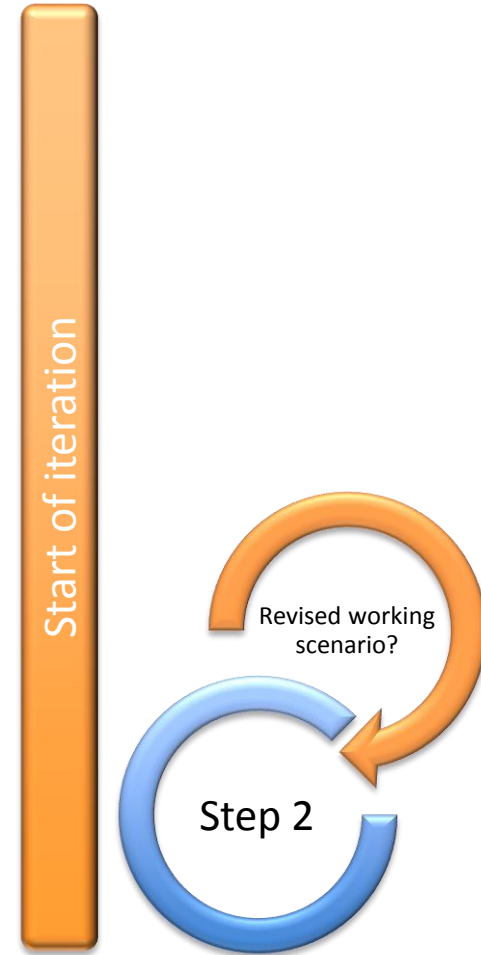
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OPTIMIZATION DURING DESIGN



3

Methodology



Optimization during design

Design options

Material choice

- Low activation properties to reduce residual doses and minimize radioactive waste (optimization with **ActiWiz** code, Web-site: <https://actiwiz.web.cern.ch>)
- Avoid materials for which no radioactive waste elimination pathway exists (e.g., highly flammable metallic activated waste)
- Radiation resistant

Optimized handling

- Easy access to components that need manual intervention or complex manipulation
- Provisions for fast installation/ maintenance/ repair, in particular, around beam loss areas (e.g., plugin systems, quick-connect flanges, remote survey, remote bake-out)
- Foresee easy dismantling of components

Limitation of installed material

- Install only components that are absolutely necessary, in particular in beam loss areas
- Reduction of radioactive waste



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DOSE RATE OUTLOOK



6

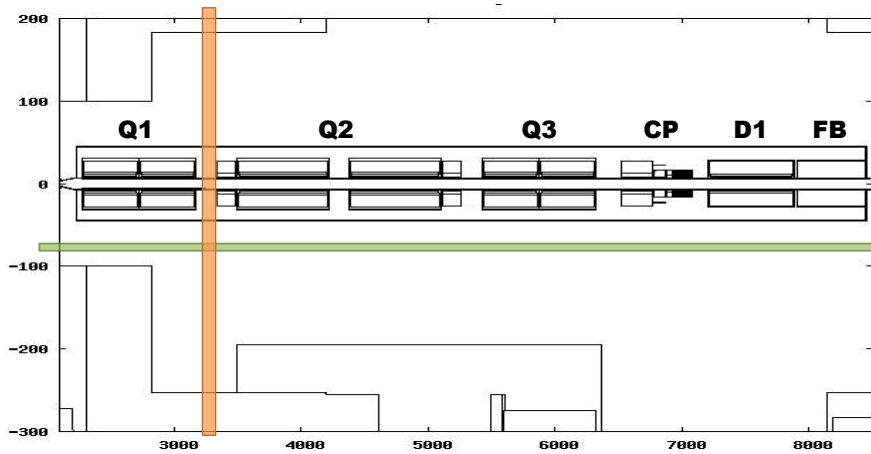
Ambient Dose Equivalent Rates

Cooling time dependence

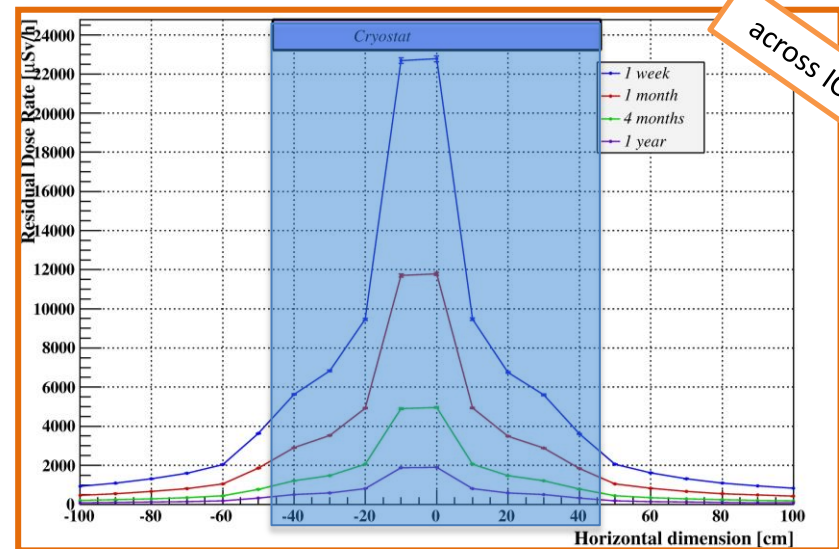
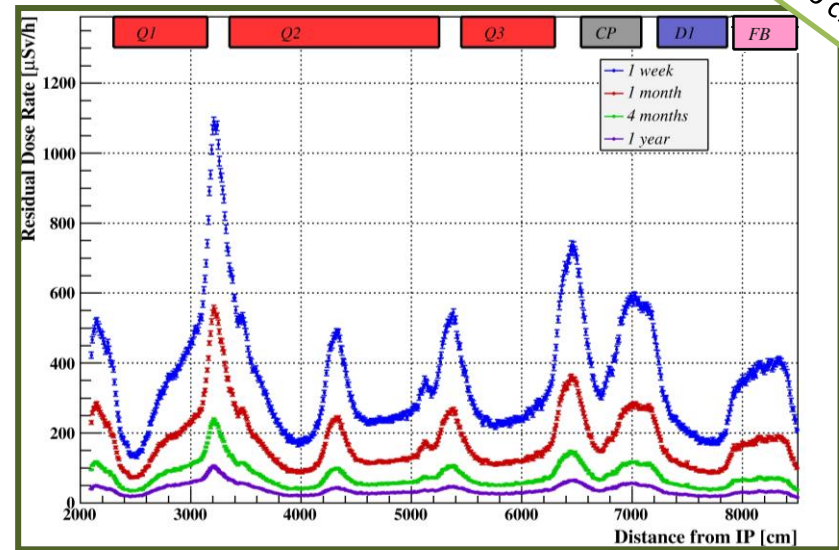
Nominal scenario

Total integrated luminosity 3060 fb⁻¹

IR5 LHC Fluka geometry - Inner triplet area (courtesy Fluka team)



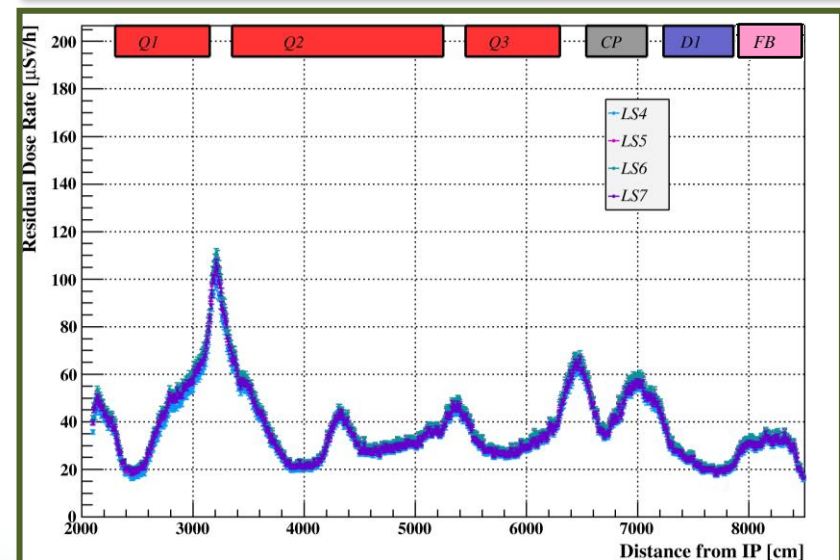
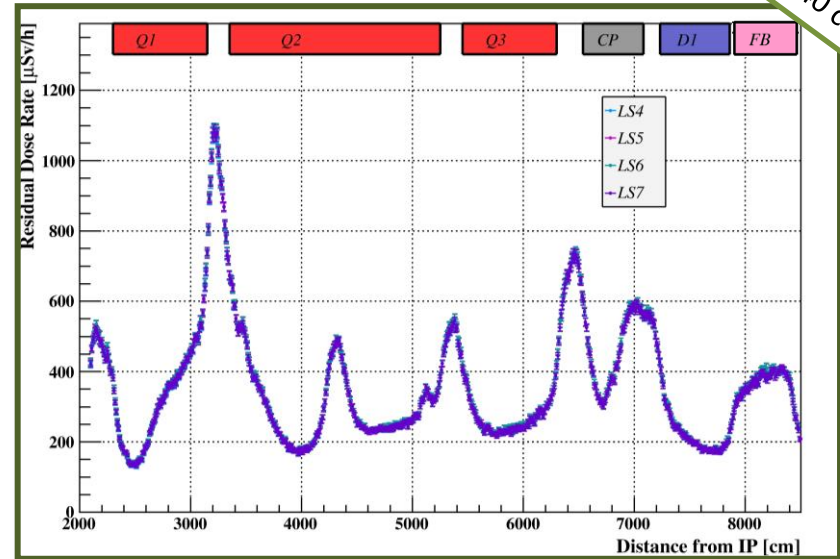
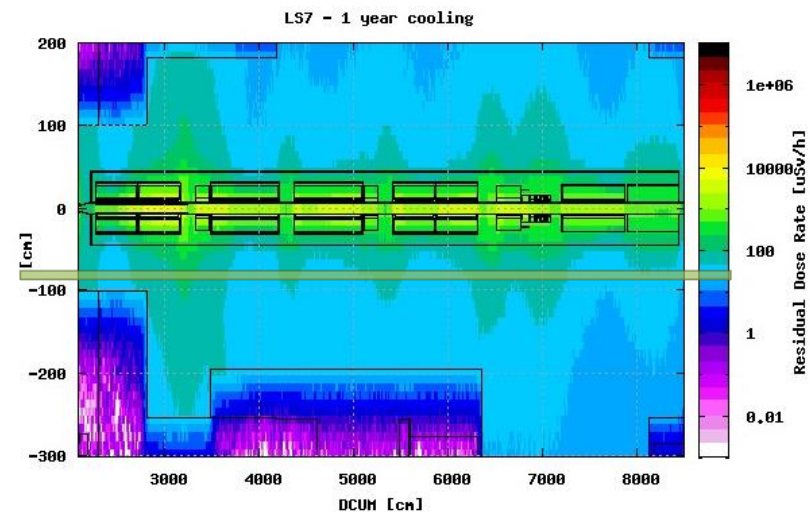
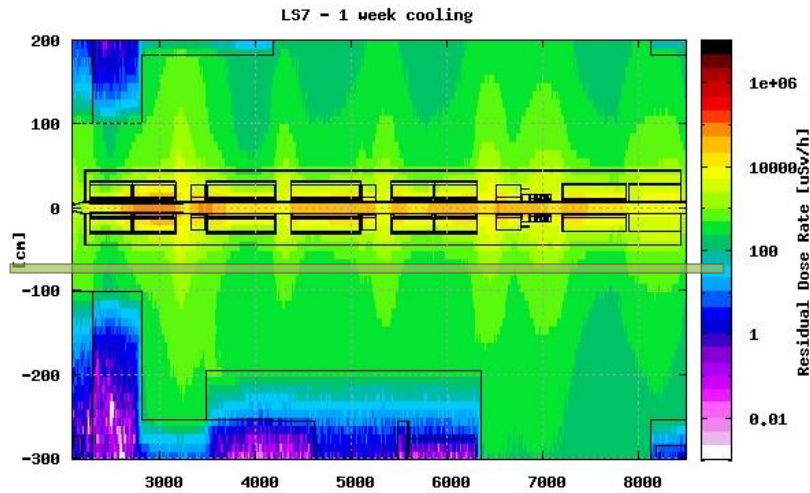
Cooling time	Scaling factor
1 week	2.0
1 month	1.0
4 months	0.4
1 year	0.2



Ambient Dose Equivalent Rates

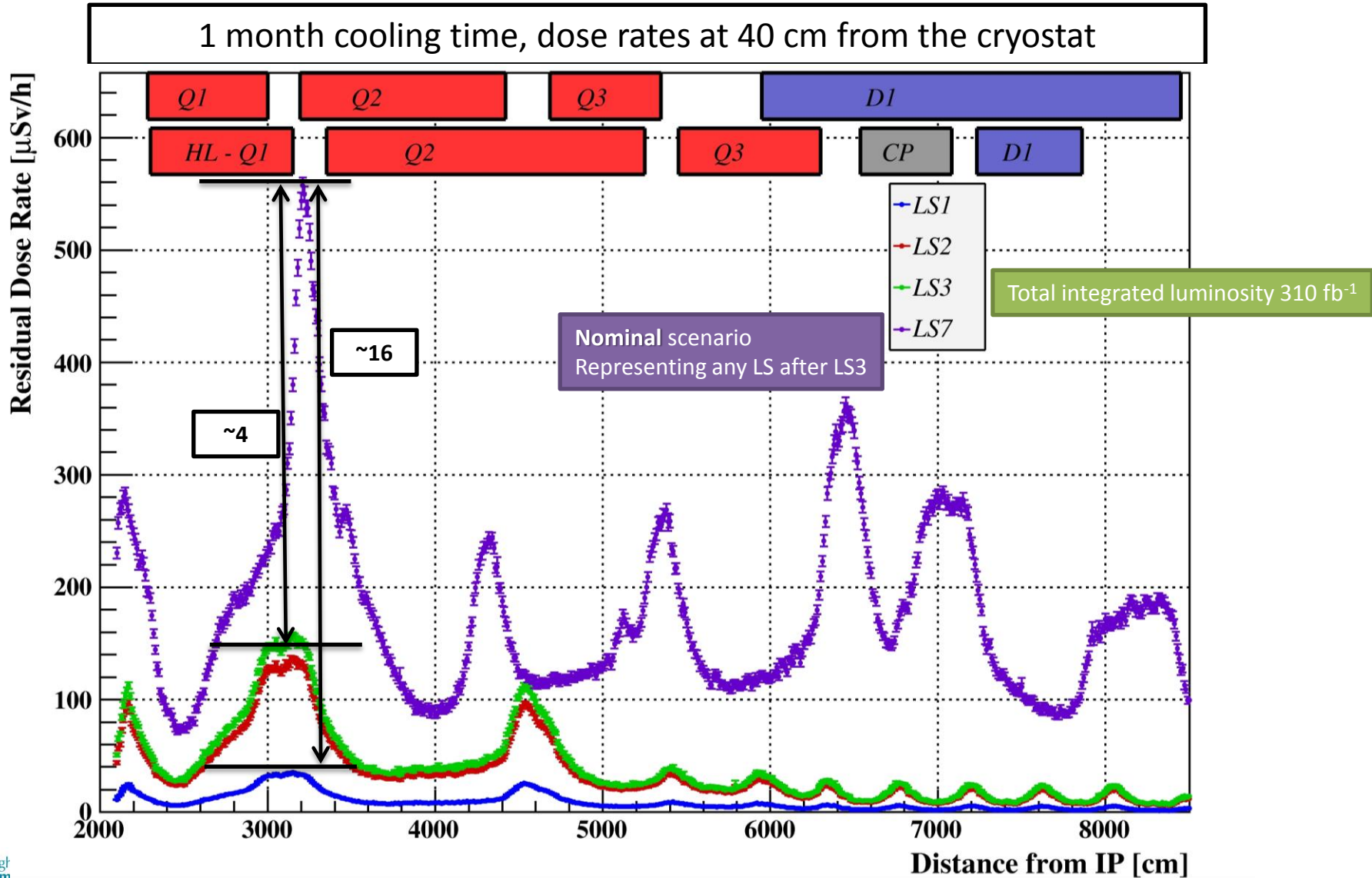
Time evolution

Nominal scenario



Ambient Dose Equivalent Rates

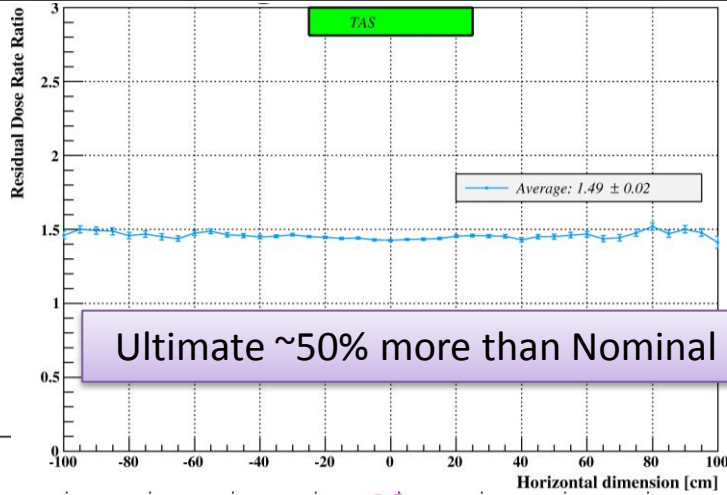
Time evolution



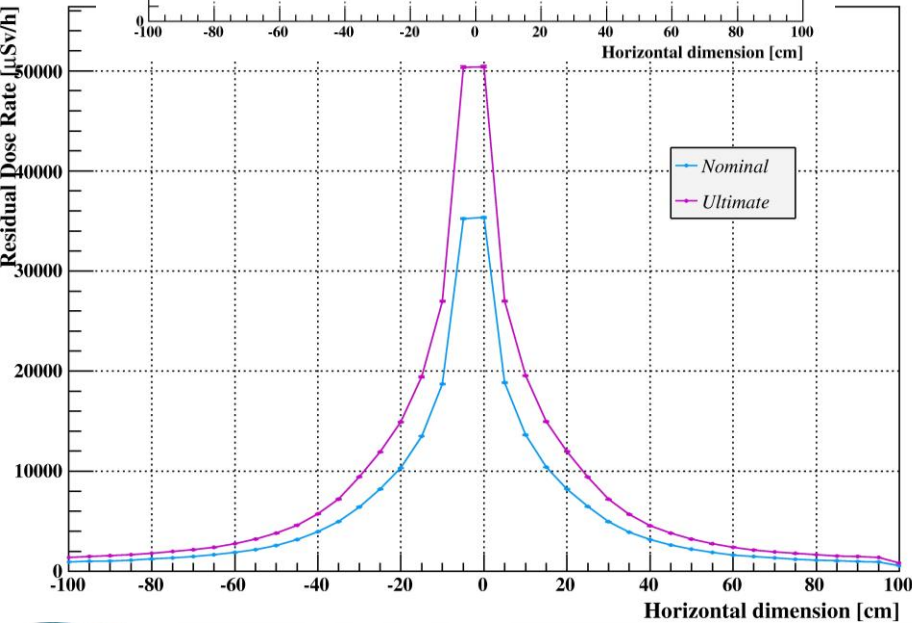
Ambient Dose Equivalent Rates

Nominal vs Ultimate

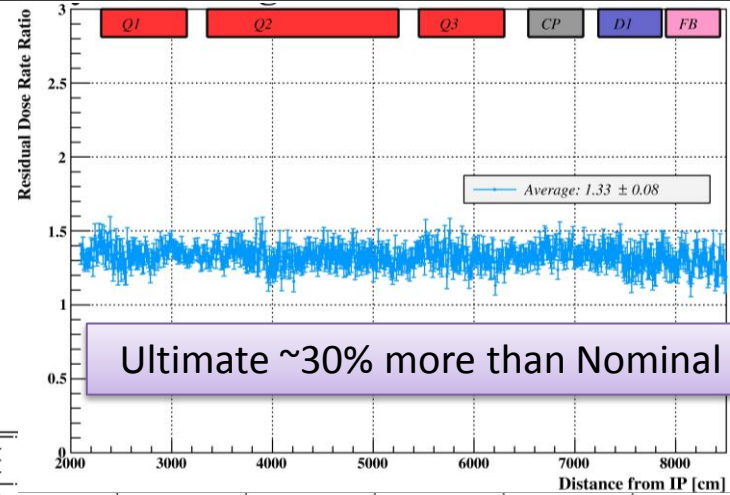
1 hour cooling time @ contact



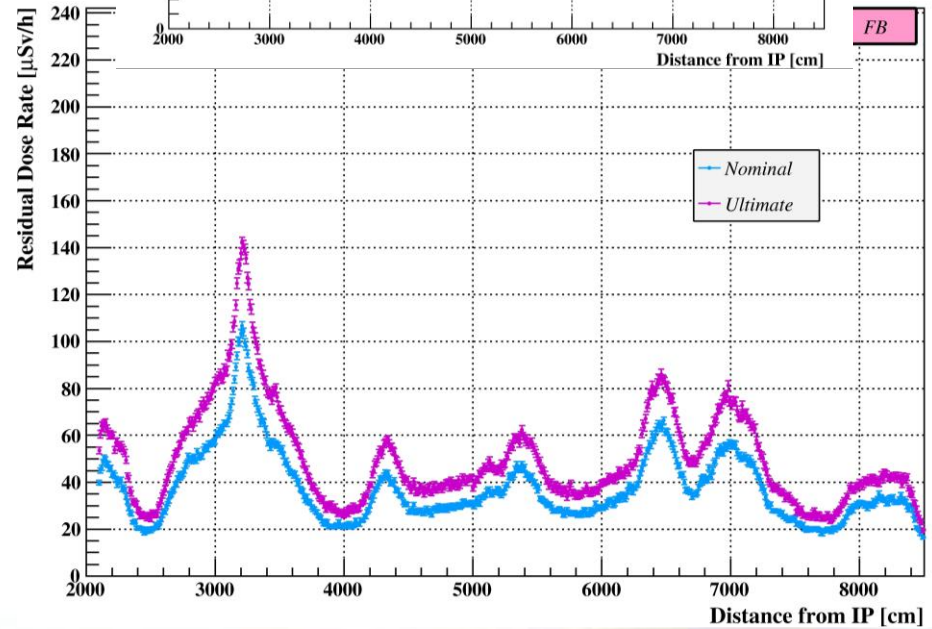
Ultimate ~50% more than Nominal



1 year cooling time @ 40cm from cryostat surface



Ultimate ~30% more than Nominal



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WORK AND DOSE PLANNING EXERCISES

11

WDP example 1: Valve exchange intervention

- WHEN: any LS during HL-LHC (Ultimate scenario)
- WHERE: **region in between TAS and Q1**

*Intervention description and timing
from Cedric Garion*

Estimations done using simulation data

team	# person	action description	distance from the beam pipe (cm)	Duration (minutes)	dose per action (man μ Sv)	individual dose (μ Sv)	dose per action (man μ Sv)	individual dose (μ Sv)
					1 month cooling time		4 months cooling time	
T0	2	Valve investigation	40	60	747	374	290	145
A	1	Jacket and cabling removal	in contact	30	283	1162	103	427
B	2	Pneumatic system disconnection	40	10	125		48	
B	2	Flanges disconnection	in contact	20	377		138	
B	2	valve removal	in contact	30	566		206	
B	2	valve re-installation	in contact	30	566		206	
B	2	Flanges reconnection	in contact	30	566		206	
B	2	Pneumatic system reconnection	40	10	125		48	
A	1	Jacket and cabling installation	in contact	45	425		708	
					Collective dose (man mSv)			
					3.8		1.4	
					Collective dose (man mSv)			
Nominal scenario					2.8		1.0	

3 different teams
5 workers involved

Nominal scenario

Lesson learnt from WDP example 1

- $\frac{1}{2}$ working day could cost (**Ultimate/1 month cooling**)
 - ~ 4 mSv in terms of collective dose
 - ~ 1.2 mSv individual dose for the most exposed worker
i.e. $\frac{1}{5}$ ($\frac{1}{16}$) of the annual dose for a Category B (A) worker,
 $\sim \frac{1}{2}$ of the dose design criterion (2 mSv/intervention/year)
- More exercises needed in a more refined/realistic description

WDP example 2: PIM exchange intervention (1/2)

- WHEN: any LS during HL-LHC (Ultimate scenario)
- WHERE: inner triplet – **Q1Q2 interconnection** (IC with the highest residual dose rate)

*Intervention description and timing
from Herve Prin*

Estimations done using simulation data

team	# person	action description	distance from cryostat (cm)	Duration (minutes)	dose per action (man μ Sv)	individual dose (μ Sv)	dose per action (man μ Sv)	individual dose (μ Sv)
					1 month		4 months	
A	1	BLM removal	40	30	351	820	147	343
C	3	Open W bellow and thermal screen (including tie-rods disassembly)	40	180	6325	4217	2643	1762
D	1	Environment protection	in contact	30	1057	9861	426	3973
D	1	PIM cutting	in contact	240	8452		3405	
E	1	Inspection	40	20	234	234	98	98
F	1	PIM installation and welding	in contact	120	4226	4226	1703	1703
G	1	Welding inspection	40	10	117	117	49	49
D	1	Environment protection removal	in contact	10	352		142	
C	3	Closing W bellow and thermal screen (including tie-rods assembly)	40	180	6325		2643	
A	1	BLM installation	40	40	469		196	
					Collective dose (man mSv)			
					28	11		

6 different teams
8 workers involved

Nominal scenario

Collective dose (man mSv)

21

8

Survey HLS and WPS removal and installation and magnet realignment NOT TAKEN into account in this estimation.

WDP example 2: PIM exchange intervention (2/2)

- WHEN: any LS during HL-LHC (Ultimate scenario)
- WHERE: inner triplet – **Q2Q3 interconnection** (IC with the lowest residual dose rate)

*Intervention description and timing
from Herve Prin*

Estimations done using simulation data

team	# person	action description	distance from cryostat (cm)	Duration (minutes)	dose per action (man μ Sv)	individual dose (μ Sv)	dose per action (μ Sv)	individual dose (man μ Sv)
					1 month cooling time		4 months cooling time	
A	1	BLM removal	40	30	153	357	59	138
C	3	Open W bellow and thermal screen (including tie-rods disassembly)	40	180	2755	1837	1068	712
D	1	Environment protection	in contact	30	434	4049	163	1525
D	1	PIM cutting	in contact	240	3470		1307	
E	1	Inspection	40	20	102	102	40	40
F	1	PIM installation and welding	in contact	120	1735	1735	654	654
G	1	Welding inspection	40	10	51	51	20	20
D	1	Environment protection removal	in contact	10	145		54	
C	3	Closing W bellow and thermal screen (including tie-rods assembly)	40	180	2755		1068	
A	1	BLM installation	40	40	204		79	
					Collective dose (man mSv)			
					12	5		

6 different teams
8 workers involved

Nominal scenario

Collective dose (man mSv)

9

3

Survey HLS and WPS removal and installation and magnet realignment NOT TAKEN into account in this estimation.

Lesson learnt from the WDP example 2

- Survey HLS and WPS removal/re-installation and magnet realignment have **not been taken** into account
 - 2 working days could cost (**at worst IC / Ultimate / 4 months cooling**)
 - ~11 mSv in terms of collective dose
 - ~4 mSv individual dose for the most exposed worker
- **do not match the design criterion of 2 mSv/intervention/year**

Individual dose (mSv) – intervention at worst IC (Q1Q2)			
Cooling time	1 month	4 months	1 year
Nominal scenario	7.3	2.9	1.3
Ultimate scenario	9.9	4.0	1.7

- **estimated individual dose (4 months cooling time) exceeds the design criterion by 50% (nominal) or a factor two (ultimate)**
- The results of this estimation exercise show that the intervention cannot be done accordingly to the present working description (coming from actual experience) and the necessity of **revising the working scenario in order to optimize the dosed to personnel**

Summary and Conclusions

- 4 months VS 1 month cooling time: a factor 2.5 less
- Nominal VS Ultimate: a factor 1.35 less
- The estimation is done using residual dose rate maps from **simulation study** based on nominal and ultimate operational parameters and on the last available geometry
- Doing more exercises in this phase of the project is important for the optimization of the design of the component and for the optimization of the future working scenario
- Estimation of WDP can also be done for LS3 and the removal of the present inner triplet magnets to optimize the work-methods

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**THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION!**

18