



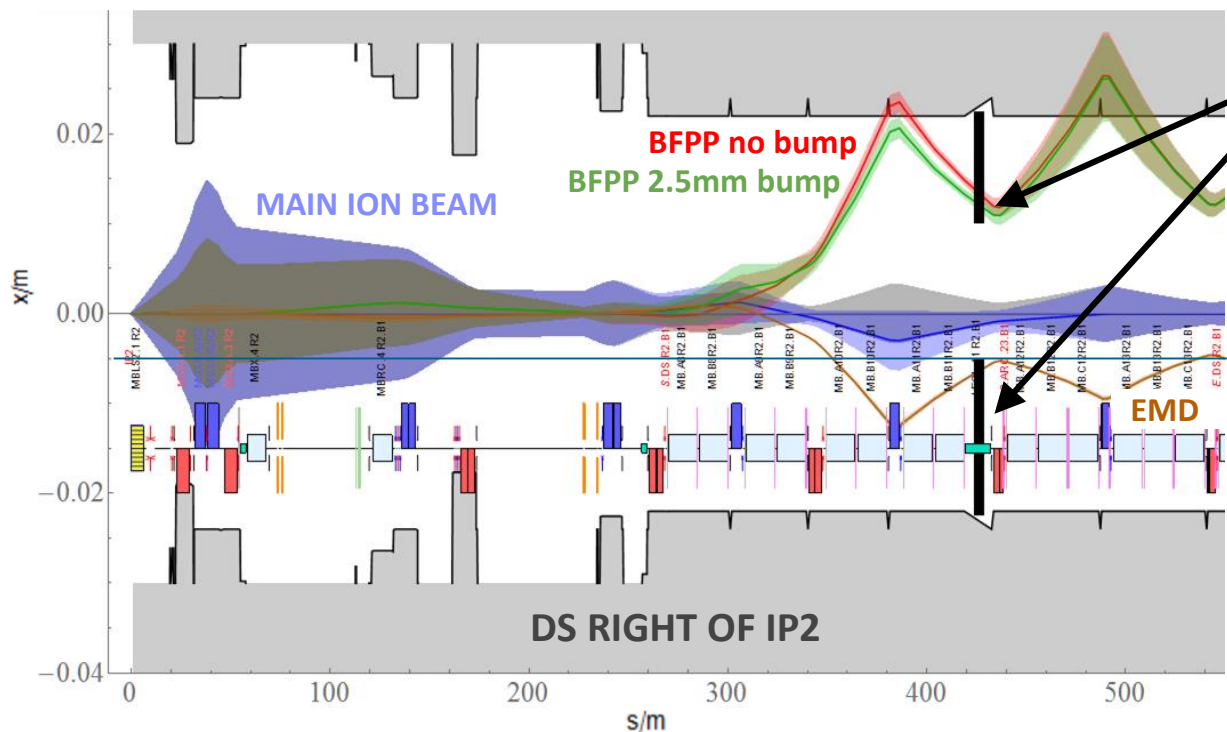
## Needs for shielding in the connection cryostats in IR2 DS

Cristina Bahamonde, Anton Lechner with input from  
M. Moretti, D. Duarte, A. Vande Craen,  
T. Mertens, J.M. Jowett, R. Bruce, S. Redaelli, M. Schaumann,  
M. Brugger, S. Danzeca, R. Garcia Alia



14<sup>th</sup> HL-LHC TCC  
01/09/2016

# Limiting case to evaluate the need for shielding: ion operation



## TCLD.11R2 settings

60 cm tungsten jaws

Upper jaw 10.53 mm

Lower jaw -4.65 mm

Asymmetric setting to intercept  
BFPP and EMD with an impact  
parameter of 2 mm

Half gap  $\sim 30$  sigma  
(lower jaw)

*T. Mertens*

Other minor EM interactions  
could increase results  $\sim 10\%$

*J.M. Jowett, LHC Performance Workshop, Chamonix, 28/01/2016*

$$\text{BFPP: } 208\text{Pb}^{82+} + 208\text{Pb}^{82+} \rightarrow 208\text{Pb}^{82+} + 208\text{Pb}^{81+} + e^+$$

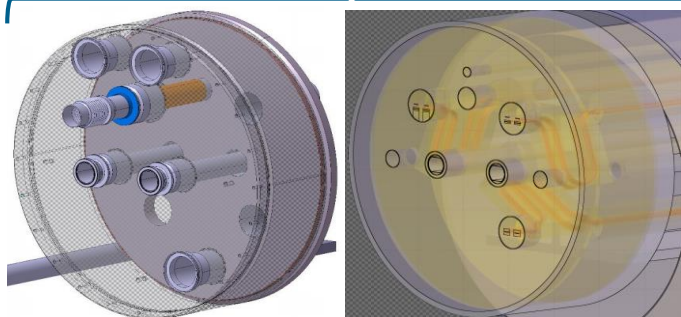
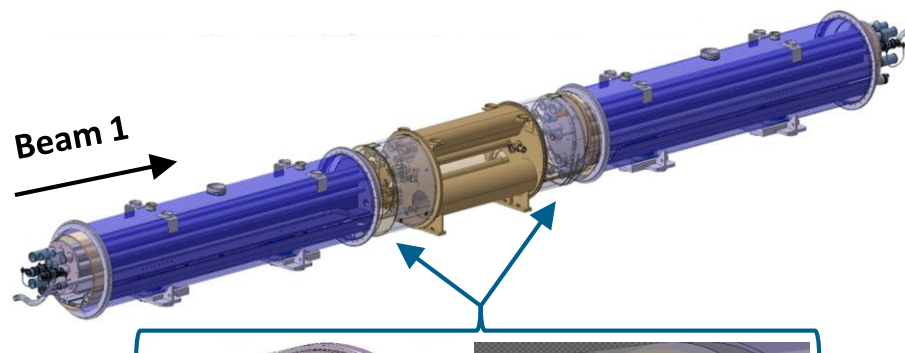
For HL-LHC conditions  $\sigma = 281$  b, estimated beam power  $\sim 155$  W

$$\text{EMD: } 208\text{Pb}^{82+} + 208\text{Pb}^{82+} \rightarrow 208\text{Pb}^{82+} + 207\text{Pb}^{82+} + n$$

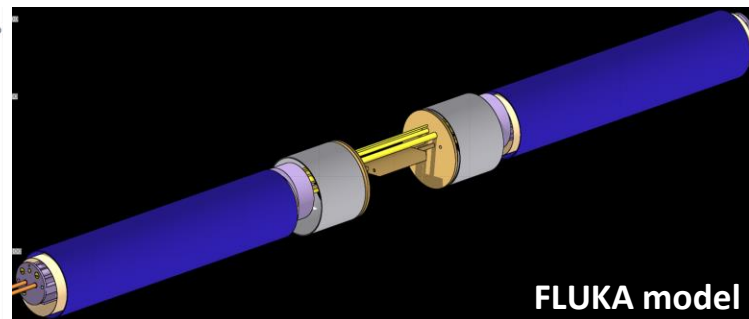
For HL-LHC conditions  $\sigma = 101.7$  b, estimated beam power  $\sim 56$  W

Particle showers from TCD intercepting  
these secondary beams could damage  
electronics or quench sensitive parts of  
magnets and bus bars further downstream

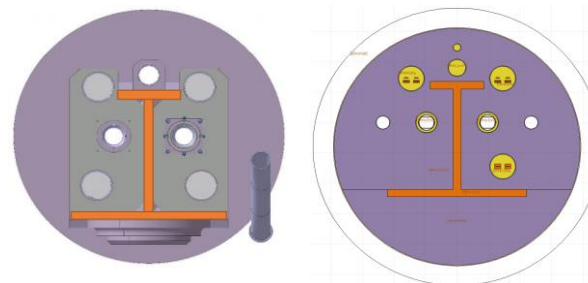
# Implementation of the cryostat model in FLUKA



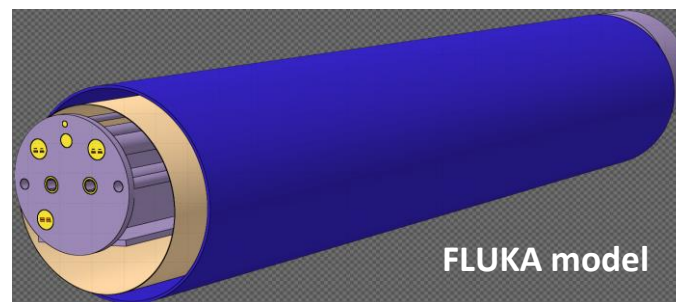
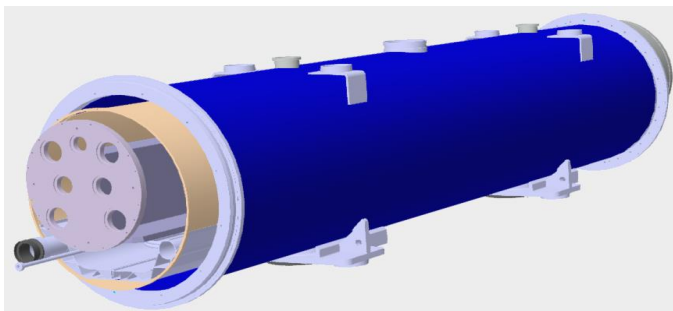
FLUKA model



FLUKA model

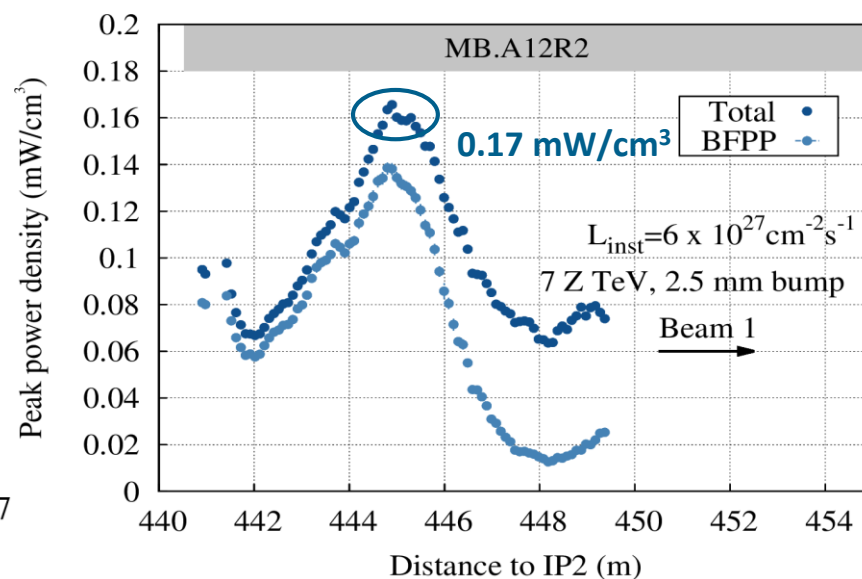
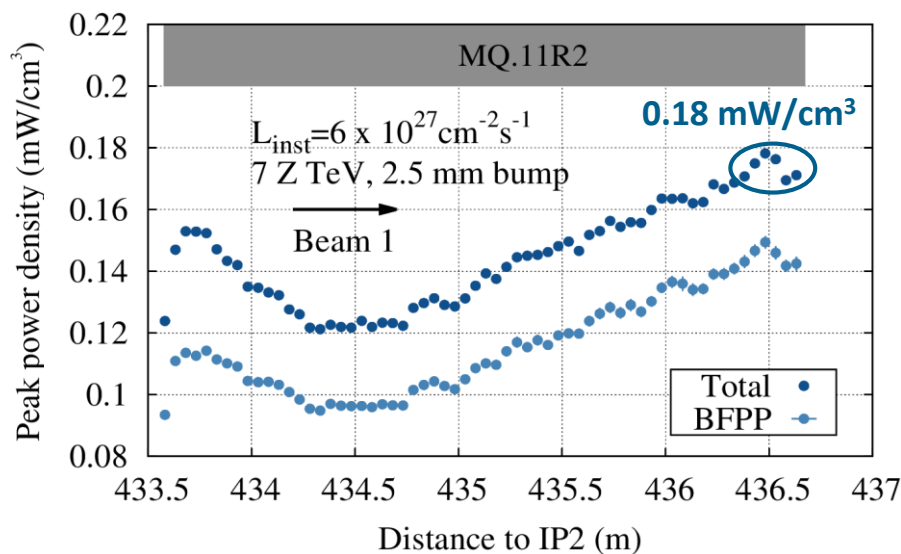
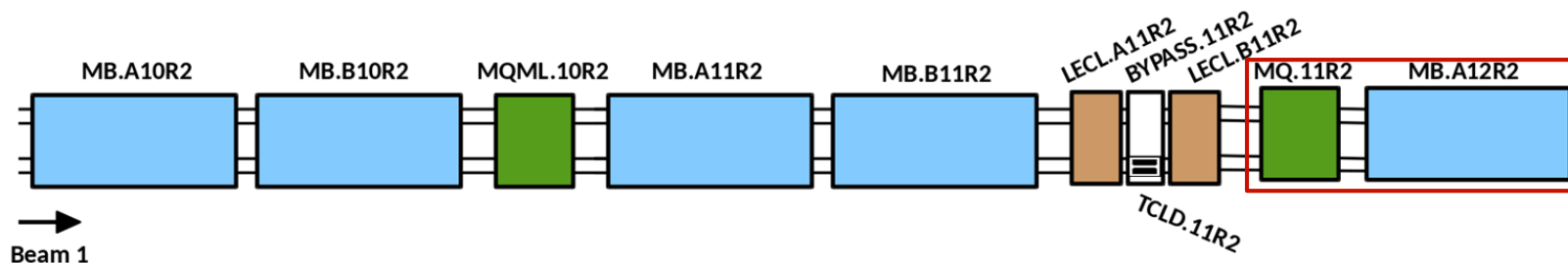


FLUKA model



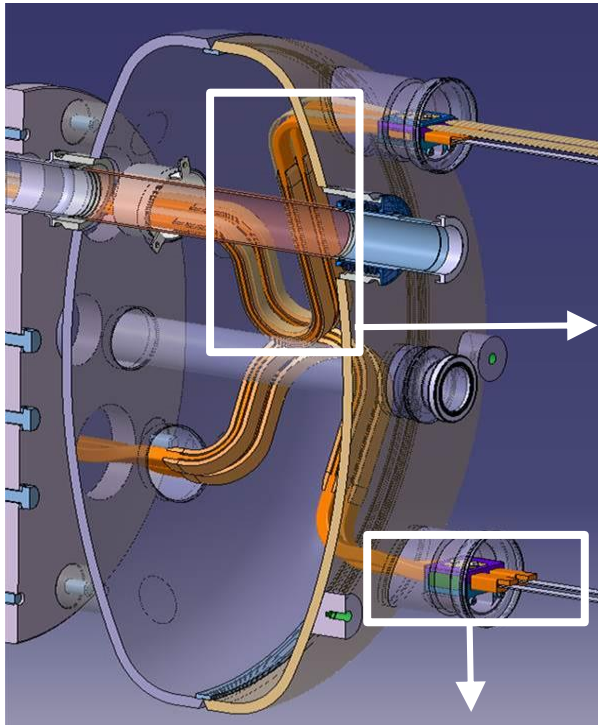
FLUKA model

# Quench risk: superconducting magnet coils



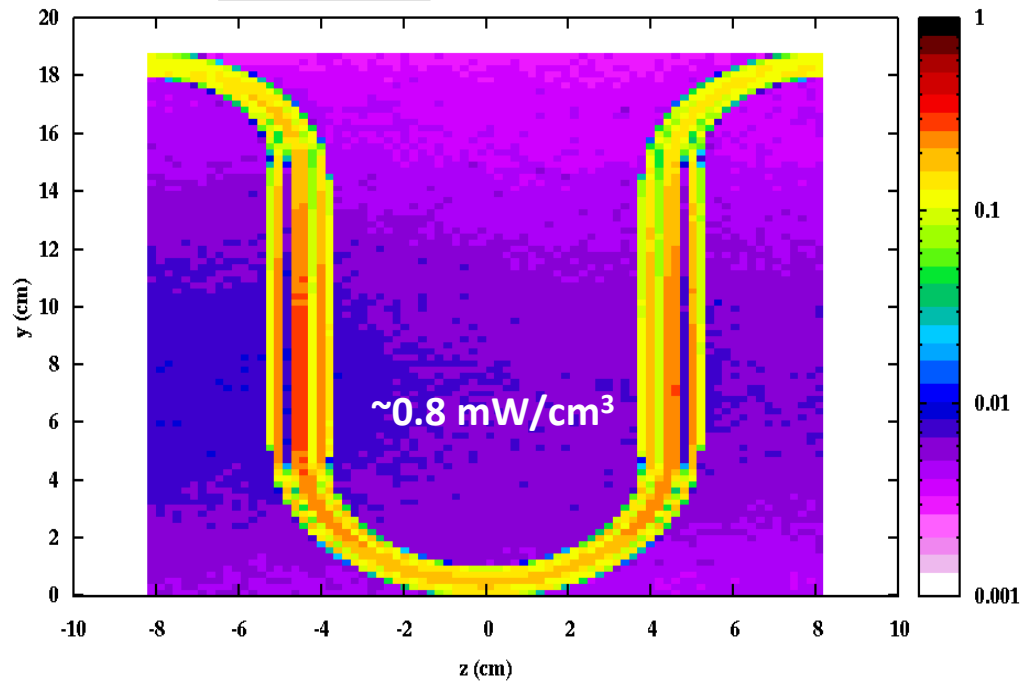
Collimator maintains the peak power density in the magnet coils at least a factor 10 below their estimated quench limit

# Quench risk: lyras & M lines of the cryostat



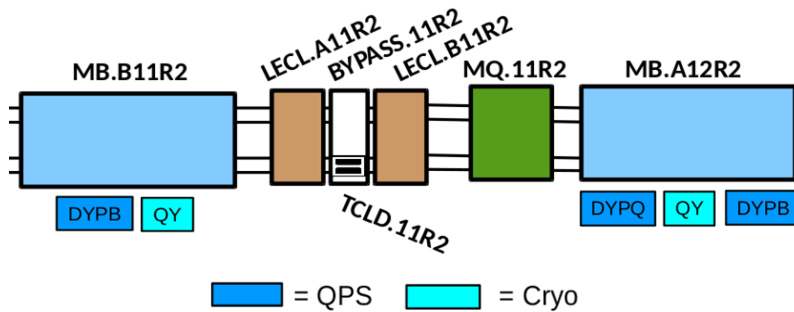
Most exposed M line  $\sim 2 \text{ mW/cm}^3$

Power density in most exposed lyra: shuffling module after collimator ( $\text{mW/cm}^3$ )



Current cryostat design with no added shielding gives a peak power density in the bus bars of at least a factor 100 lower than their estimated quench limit

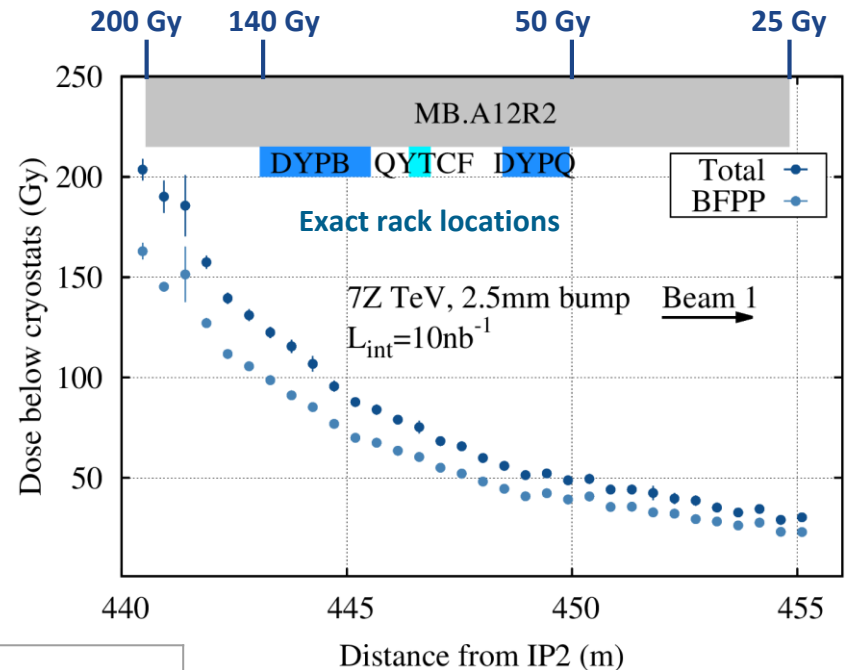
# Radiation to Electronics: cumulative damage (dose)



**Results** normalized to  $10 \text{ nb}^{-1}$  (target integrated luminosity for ALICE during the whole HL-LHC ion period)



Dose accumulated during ion runs over all years of HL-LHC operation



**R2E expectations based on data for proton runs on IR1/5:**  
target levels for electronics per year

Cumulative damage to electronics	Run 3 ( $100 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ )		Run 4 ( $200 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ )	
	DS area (cell 7-11) Worst case	ARC area (cell 12-34)	DS area (cell 7-11) Worst case	ARC area (cell 12-34)
Dose	~40 Gy	~0.8 Gy	~80 Gy	~1.6 Gy

M. Brugger

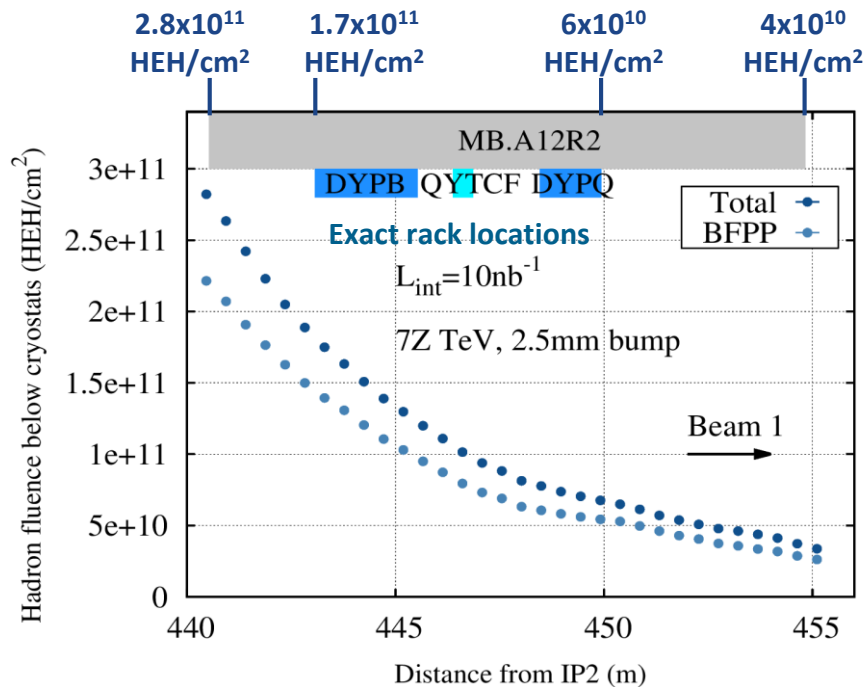
**Moving the electronic racks towards the end of the MB would halve the dose they are exposed to**

**For currently envisaged lifetimes <20 Gy/year or rack rotation (M. Brugger)**

**Rack rotation or non-electronic zone foreseen**



# Radiation to Electronics: Single Event Effects (HEH fluence)



Results normalized to 10 nb<sup>-1</sup>(target integrated luminosity for ALICE during the whole HL-LHC ion period)



HEH fluence during ion runs over all years of HL-LHC operation

Probabilities of SEE failure for a certain HEH fluence are calculated for the total number of units in the machine

R2E expectations based on data for proton runs on IR1/5:  
target levels for electronics per year

Single Event Effects ( <u>stochastic</u> )	Run 3 (100 fb <sup>-1</sup> )		Run 4 (200 fb <sup>-1</sup> )	
	DS area (cell 7-11) Worst case	ARC area (cell 12-34)	DS area (cell 7-11) Worst case	ARC area (cell 12-34)
HEH fluence	~2x10 <sup>10</sup> HEH/cm <sup>2</sup>	~4x10 <sup>8</sup> HEH/cm <sup>2</sup>	~4x10 <sup>10</sup> HEH/cm <sup>2</sup>	~8x10 <sup>8</sup> HEH/cm <sup>2</sup>

Probability of SEE failure may increase in these racks but not in the rest of the LHC areas: the overall probability of failure would not be significantly affected

**No risk of compromising the machine operation due to HEH fluence levels**

M. Brugger

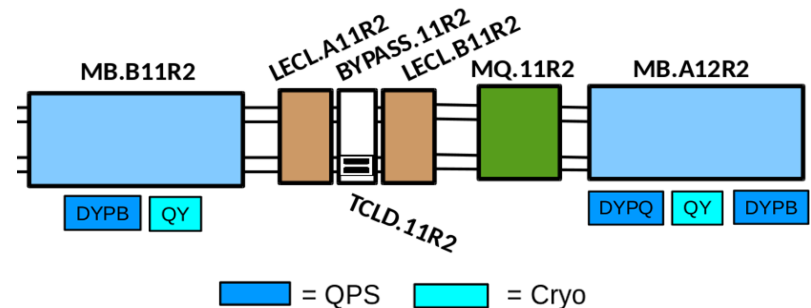
# Conclusions and outlooks

For target instantaneous luminosities during ion operation ( $6 \times 10^{27} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ ), installing a collimator in the DS of IR2 (provided it intercepts the 2<sup>ary</sup> beams with a 2mm impact parameter):

- eliminates the risk of quenching any downstream magnets
- does not introduce a risk of quenching M lines or liras in the shuffling module

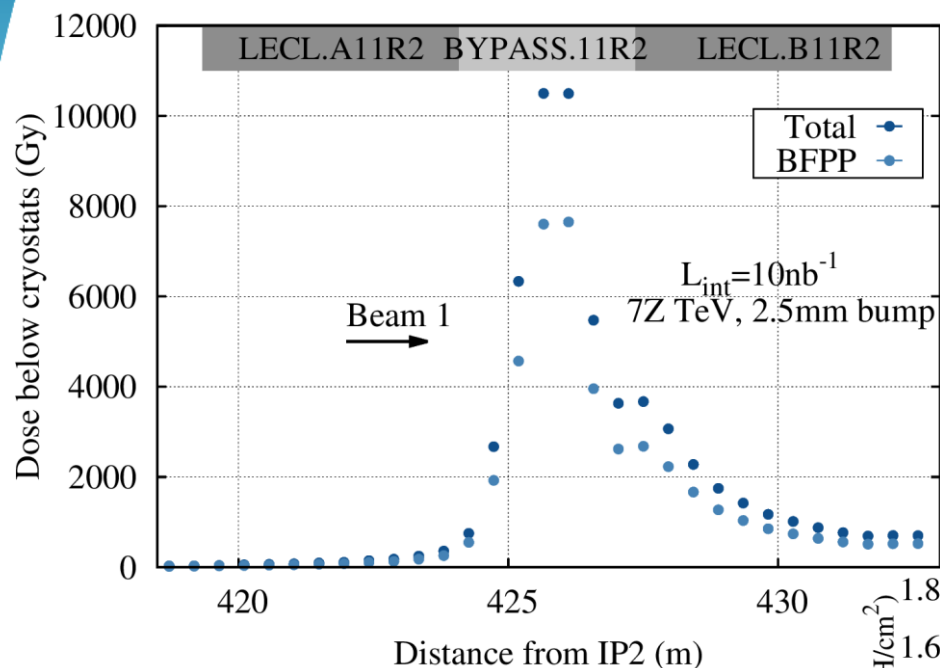
For a target integrated luminosity of  $10 \text{ nb}^{-1}$  over the whole HL-LHC ion operation, no added shielding in the new cryostat is required as long as:

- the electronic racks under the MB.A12 are displaced towards the end of the magnet. This way the dose they are exposed to would get halved
- a rack rotation or a non-electronic zone is foreseen





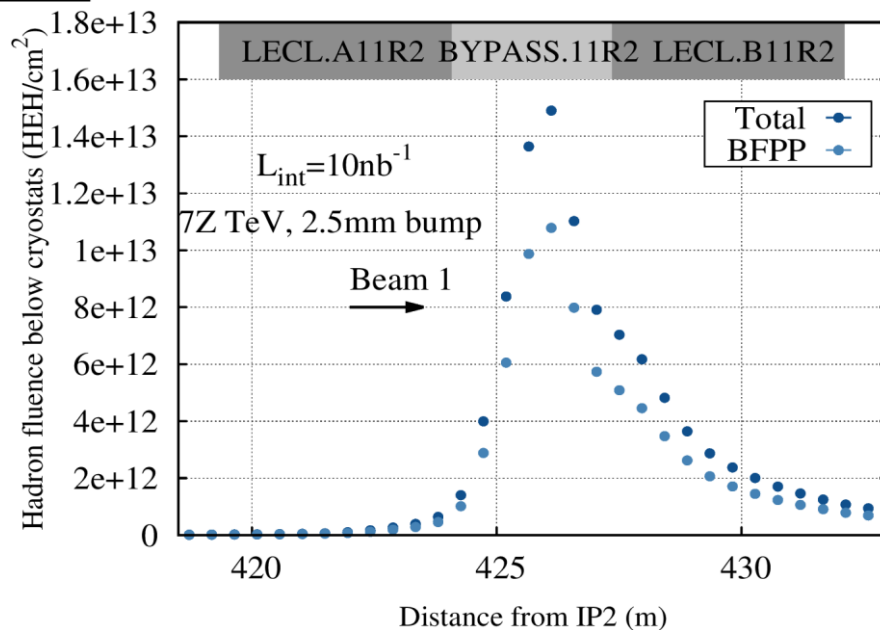
# Radiation to Electronics: dose & HEH below new cryostats



Results normalized to  $10 \text{ nb}^{-1}$  (target integrated luminosity for ALICE during the whole HL-LHC ion period)

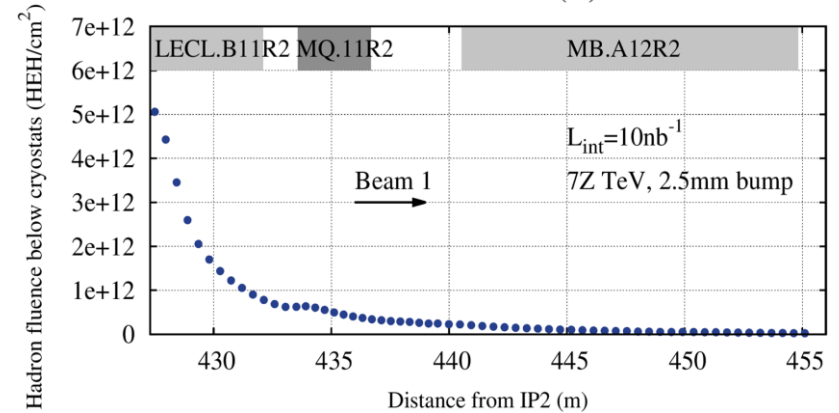
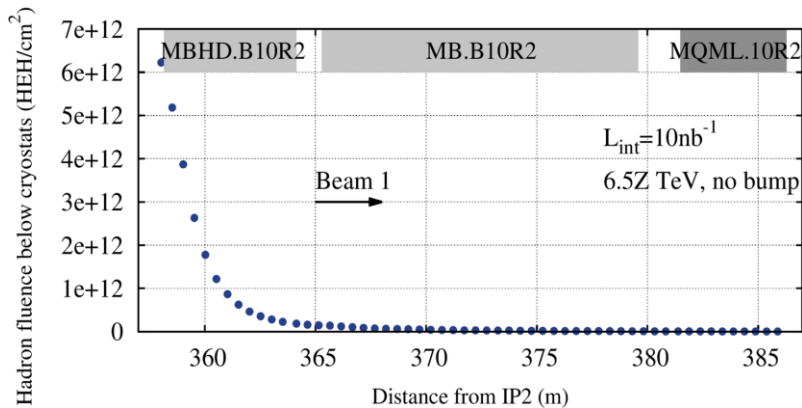
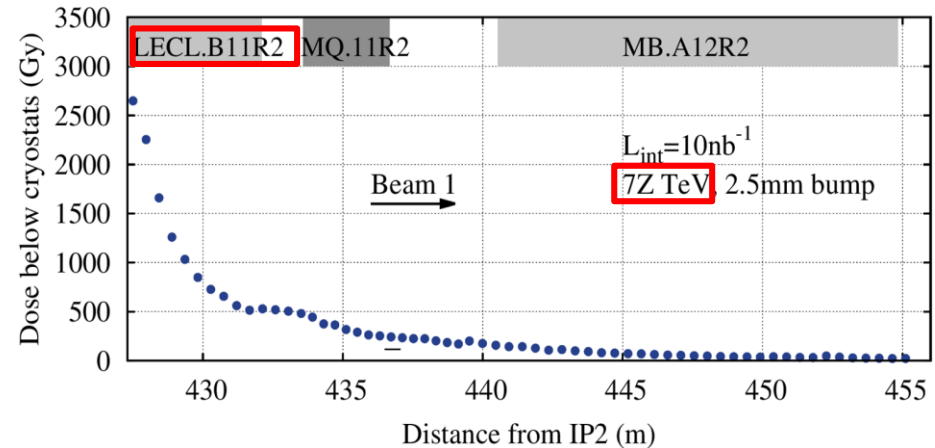
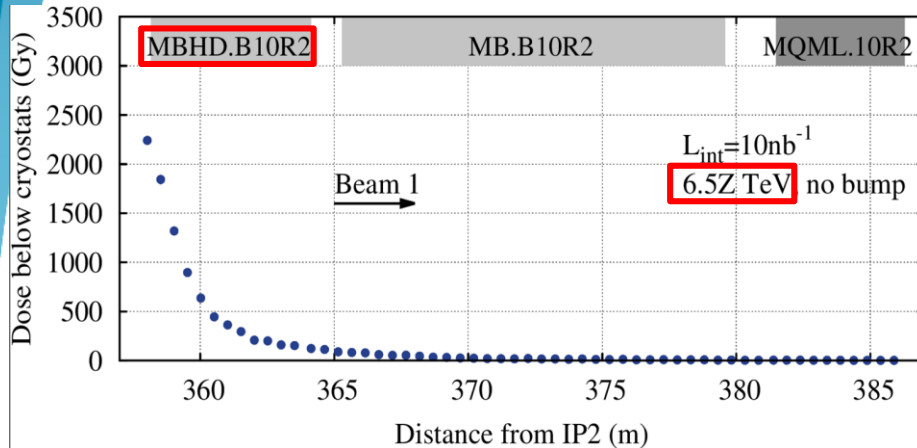


Dose and HEH fluence during ion runs over all years of HL-LHC operation



# R2E: remark

BFP contribution only



Dose and HEH fluence during ion runs  
over all years of HL-LHC operation