







FLUKA studies on alternative designs

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University of Oxford
7 November 2016

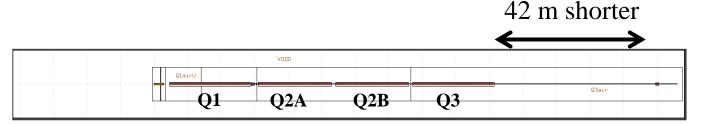
Thanks to Ilaria Besana and Francesco Cerutti (CERN)



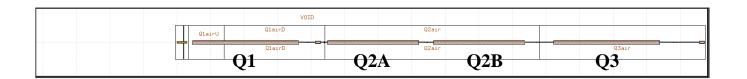


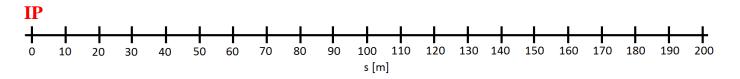
A new triplet is proposed*





Nominal triplet





The question is if this new, short triplet will withstand the high radiation, already considerable for the nominal triplet

See talk by Leon Van Riesen-Haupt: Global chromatic aspects, L, triplet lenght, etc.



Comparison of the FF quadrupoles

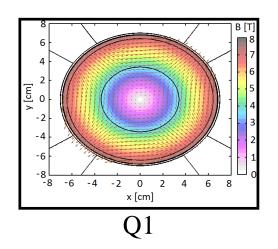
Nominal triplet

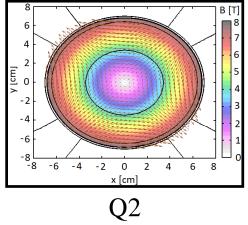
Shorter and stronger magnets

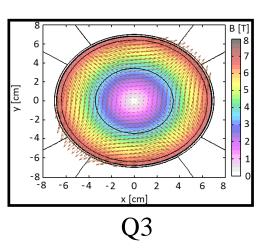
	g [T/m]	L [m]			
Q1	107	30.8			
Q2A	88.8	26.4			
Q2B	88.8	26.4			
Q3	85.8	30.8			

JAI-Nov 2016 triplet

	g [T/m]	L [m]			
Q1	110	23.5			
Q2A	143	21.0			
Q2B	143	21.0			
Q3	157	23.5			



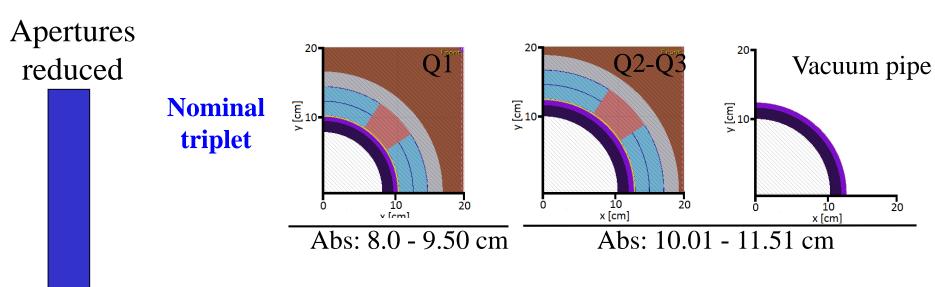




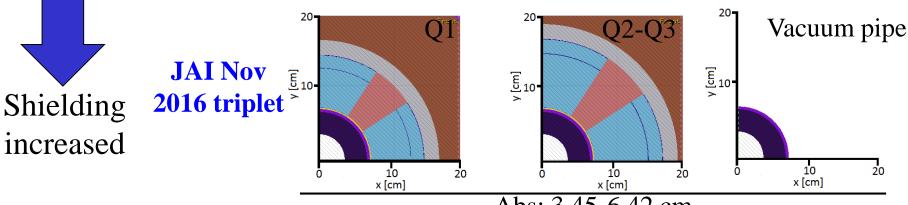
See talk by Leon Van Riesen-Haupt: Global chromatic aspects, L, triplet lenght, etc.







For the magnet coil: changed inner diameter of inner layer only. Valid as peak dose occurs in the inner part of the coil.

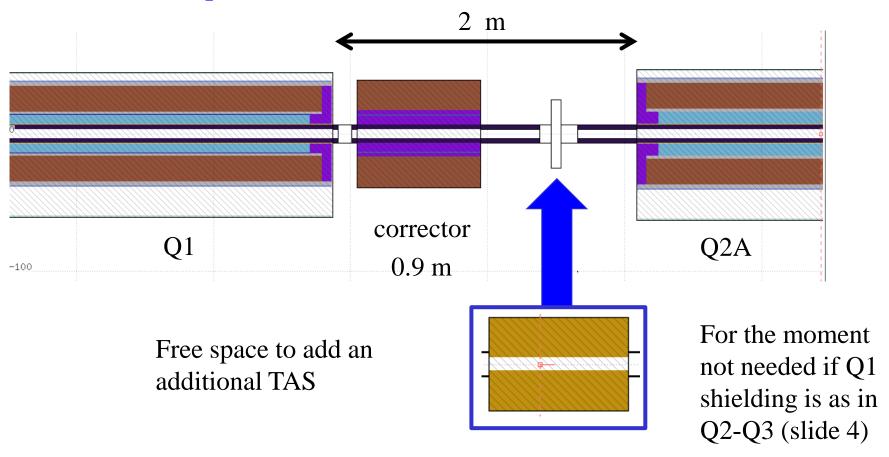


Abs: 3.45-6.42 cm





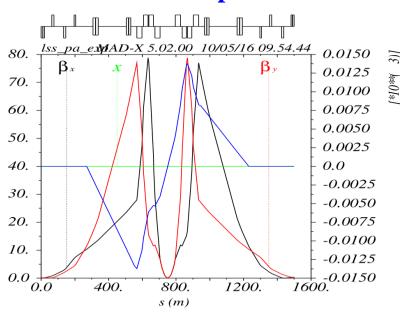
JAI-Nov 2016 triplet



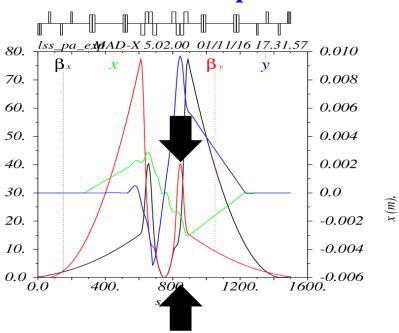




Nominal triplet



JAI-Nov 2016 triplet



Beta functions reduced at Q1 and Q2

^{*} Leon Van Riesen-Haupt: Global chromatic aspects, L*, triplet lenght, etc.



FLUKA simulations

- Model parametrized for fast iteration with optics
- Parameters: magnet length, position, **B**, absorber, quadrupole coils

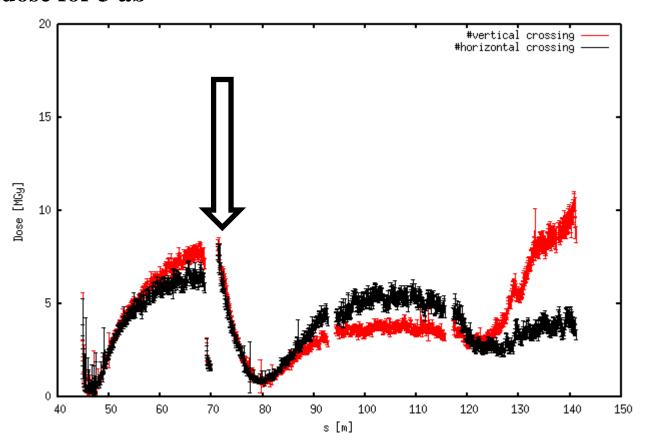
- Spectrometer off
- (Half) Crossing angle 89.15 µrad both horizontal and vertical crossing
- L integrated: 3 ab⁻¹
- Cross section: 108 mbarn





FLUKA simulations

Simulated dose for 3 ab⁻¹

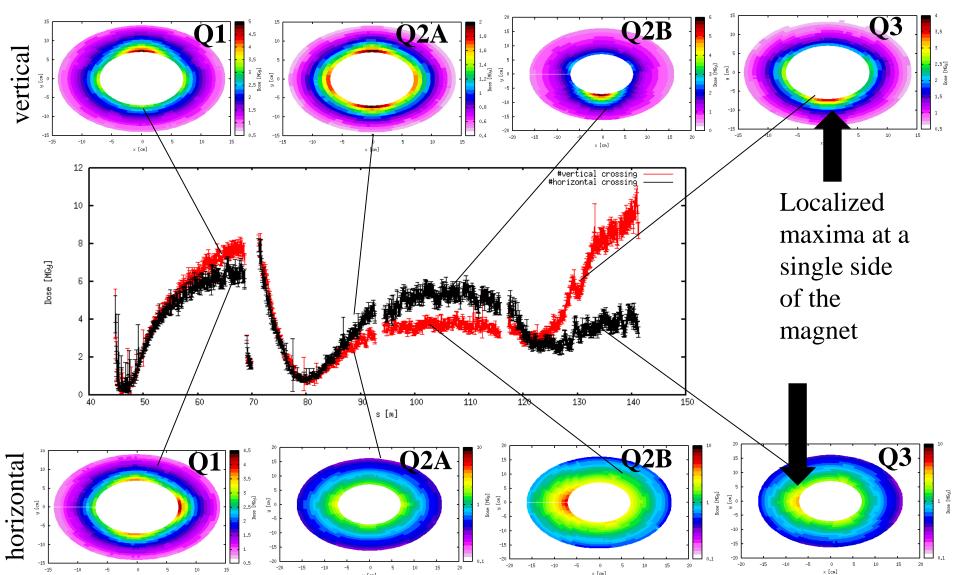


The increased shielding at Q1 aimed a reduction of the dose in Q2A (otherwise the peak goes very high)





The new triplet: dose

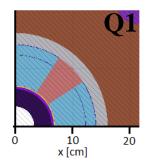


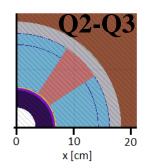


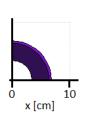
Variation of the absorber

This case is limited in acceptance

$$r = 3.45$$
 cm, $A = 12\sigma$



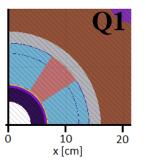


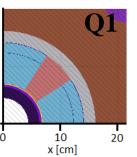


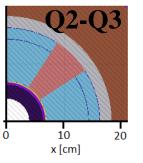
Other two cases have been simulated. Same magnets, varying the thickness of the absorber.

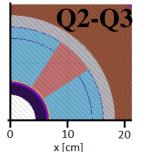
$$r = 4.0 \text{ cm}, A = 16\sigma$$

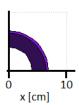
$$r = 4.5 \text{ cm}, A = 19\sigma$$

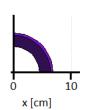








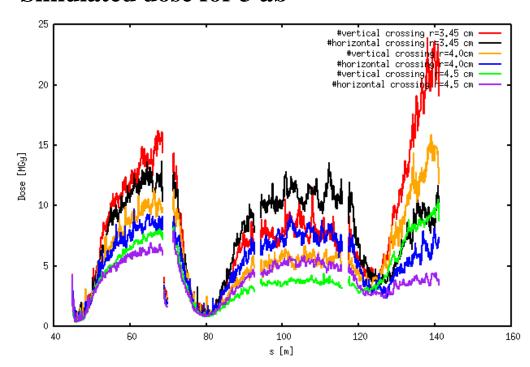






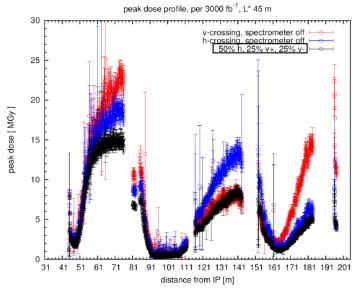
EuroCirCol Variation of the absorber: dose

Simulated dose for 3 ab⁻¹



Excessive at Q3 (large beta function), specially for the vertical crossing.

Maximum dose 10-25 MGY for the vertical crossing and 8-15 for the horizontal.



Comparison with the results of the nominal triplet (Ilaria, FCC week 2016)

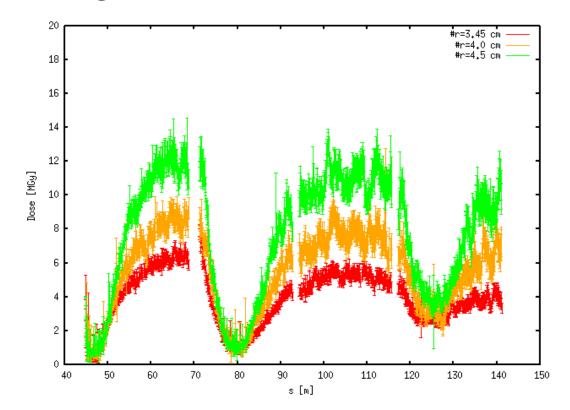




EuroCirCol Variation of the absorber: dose

As the maxima are localized within one side of the magnet, alternating crossing plane reduces the peak dose [Ilaria*].

Maximum dose for 50% time horizontal crossing and 50 % vertical.



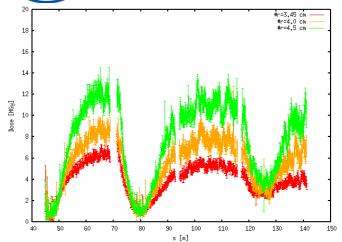
Peak dose reduced and more evenly distributed across the quadrupoles

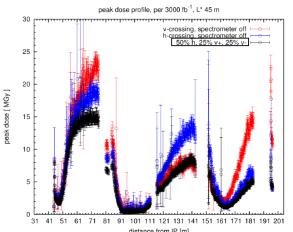
> *Ilaria Besana: FCC week 2016: Collision debris on the triplet quadrupoles





Variation of the absorber: dose





Comparison with the results of the nominal triplet (Ilaria, FCC week 2016)

Inner radius [cm]	Shielding thickness [cm]	Beam stay clear [σ]	Max dose H [MGy]	Max dose V [MGy]	Max. dose 50% hor 50% ver [MGy]
4.5	1.9	19	25	15	14
4.0	2.4	16	15	10	10
3.45	3.0	12	10	7	7

Even for the highest acceptance the peak dose is reduced to 14 MGy



Conclusions

- A new triplet 'JAI November 2016' has been designed.
- This triplet is more compact that the nominal one.
- After some iteration with optics, three different variations in the quadrupoles have been presented.
- The dose is reduced with respect to the original case thanks to the increased shielding in pipe and magnets.
- The results improves considerably if alternating crossing is used.
- Dose does not represent a stopper for shortening the triplet.