

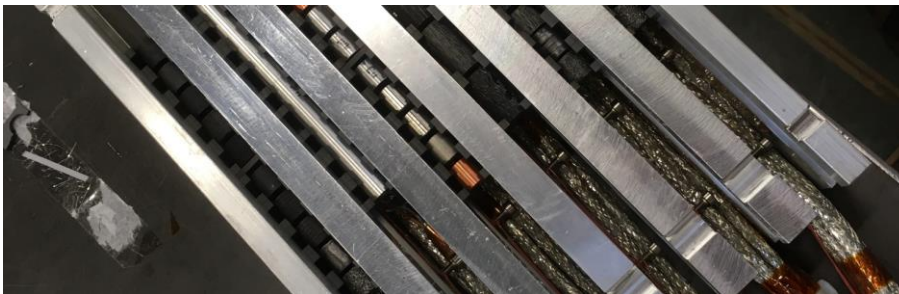


**Dynamic Response of Graphitic Targets
with Tantalum Cores Impacted by
Pulsed 440-GeV Proton Beams**
2nd Annual Meeting of ARIES WP17

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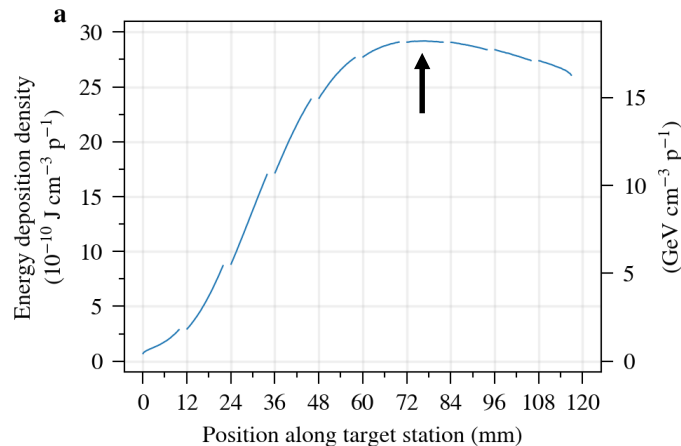
HRMT-38 “FlexMat”

- HiRadMat Experiment performed in May 2018
- Measured dynamic response of a wide variety of graphite grades (0.5 – 2.25 g/cm³), polycrystalline graphite, glassy carbon, CFC, foam, TPG...
 - All relevant for beam intercepting devices
- Overall 46 samples in 6 target stations with ≤ 10 samples in-line
 - ➔ Overview presentation at the 1st annual meeting in Malta 2018
- Dedicated target station of $\varnothing 10$ mm graphite samples with a press fit $\varnothing 3$ mm tantalum ($Z=73$, $\rho=16.67$ g/cm³) core
 - Use higher specific energy deposition in tantalum to induce potential failure in the surrounding graphite



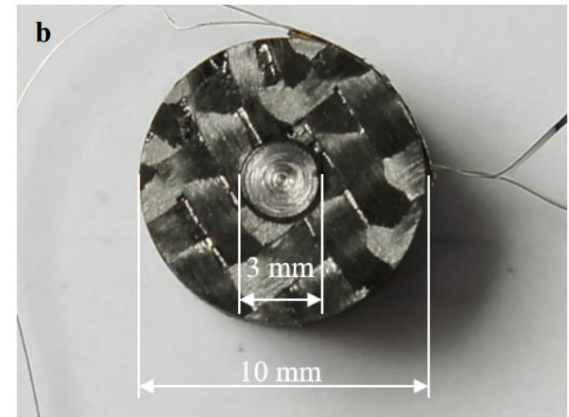
FlexMat / Target Station 6

- 10 Samples with embedded tantalum „core“
- Tantalum has shown excellent robustness towards beam impact in comparable conditions
 - Tested extensively in HRMT-27 RodTarg
- Max. specific energy deposition (100 mm target):
 Graphite, 1.83 g/cm³: ~1 GeV/cm³ p ($\sigma = 0.25$ mm)
 Tantalum, 16.67 g/cm³: ~18 GeV/cm³ p ($\sigma = 1.5$ mm)

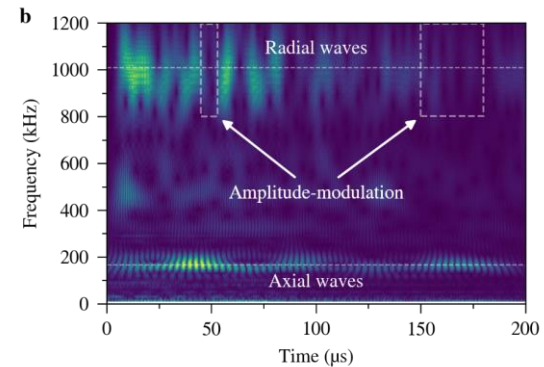
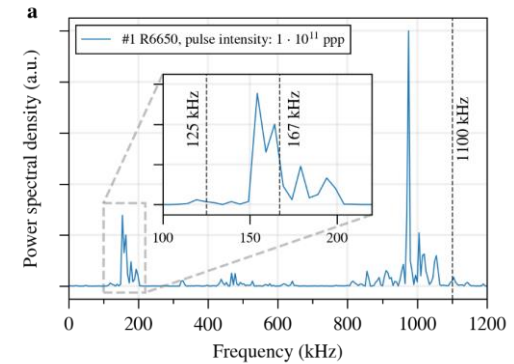
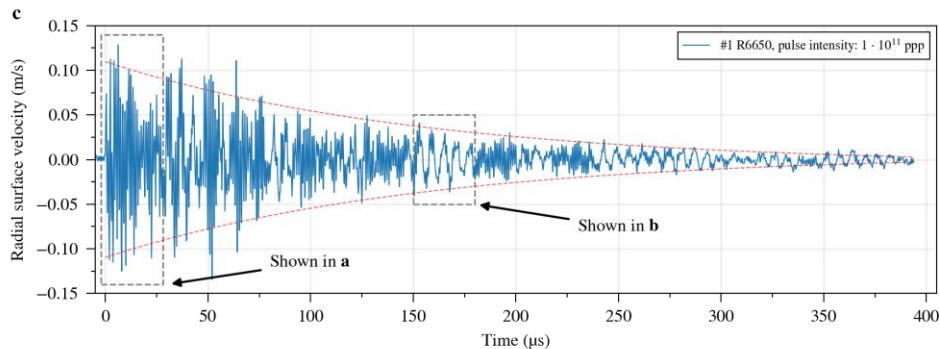
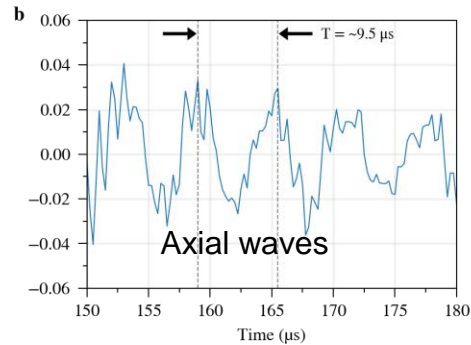
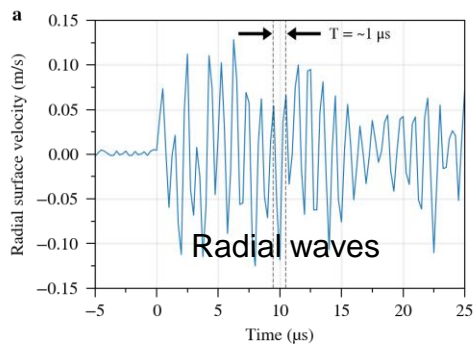


- This induces up to ~100 MPa stress in the graphite at beam intensities of ~2-6×10¹¹ ppp

#	Target Material	Density (g cm ⁻³)	Flexural strength (MPa)	Peak energy deposition in Ta core (10 ⁻¹⁰ J cm ⁻³ p ⁻¹)
1	SGL R6650 (PG, 10 μm)	1.84	67	1.7
2	SGL R6300 (PG, 20 μm)	1.73	51	5.5
3	POCO ZEE (PG, 1 μm)	1.77	146	12.9
4	SGL Premium PyC (Pyrolized 2D-CFC)	1.59	: 123 ⊥: 290	20.7
5	SGL Premium (2D CFC)	1.55	: 106 ⊥: 225	26.1
6	SGL R6650 (PG, 10 μm)	1.84	67	28.5
7	ArianeGroup Sepcarb (3D CFC)	1.5	: 145 ⊥: 186 [30] 17	29.1
8*	∅ 7mm SGL Sigraflex (EG)	1	—	28.8
	∅ 10 mm Sepcarb (3D-CFC)	1.5	—	—
9	SGL Sigraflex (Expanded graphite)	1	—	27.9
10	POCO FOAM (Graphitic foam)	0.5	3	26.9

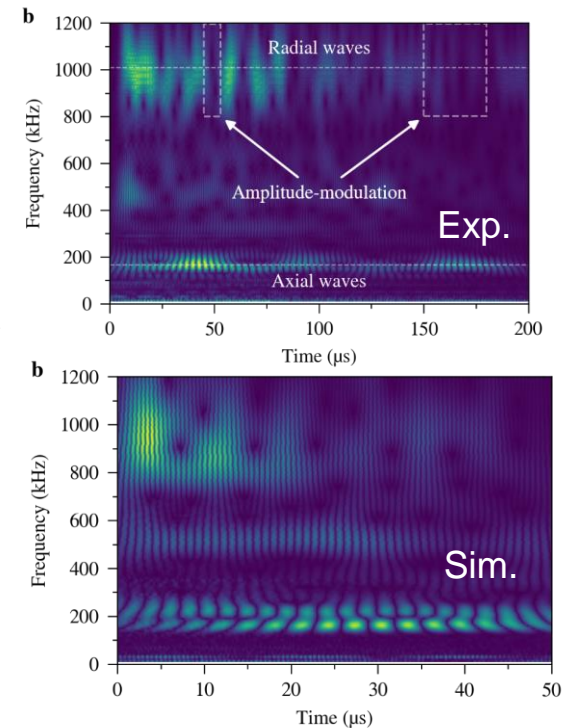
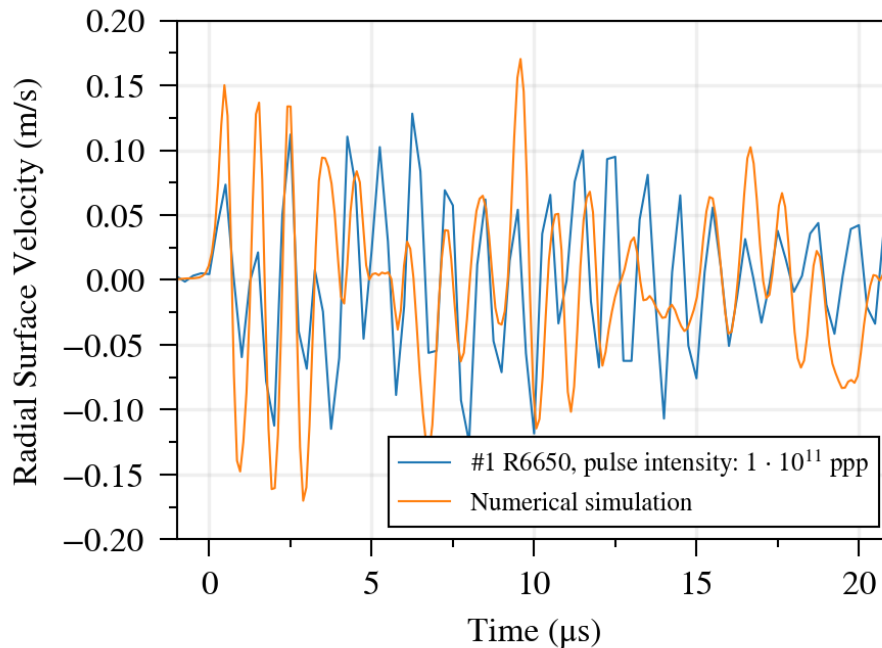


Sample #1 R6650 / 1×10^{11} ppp



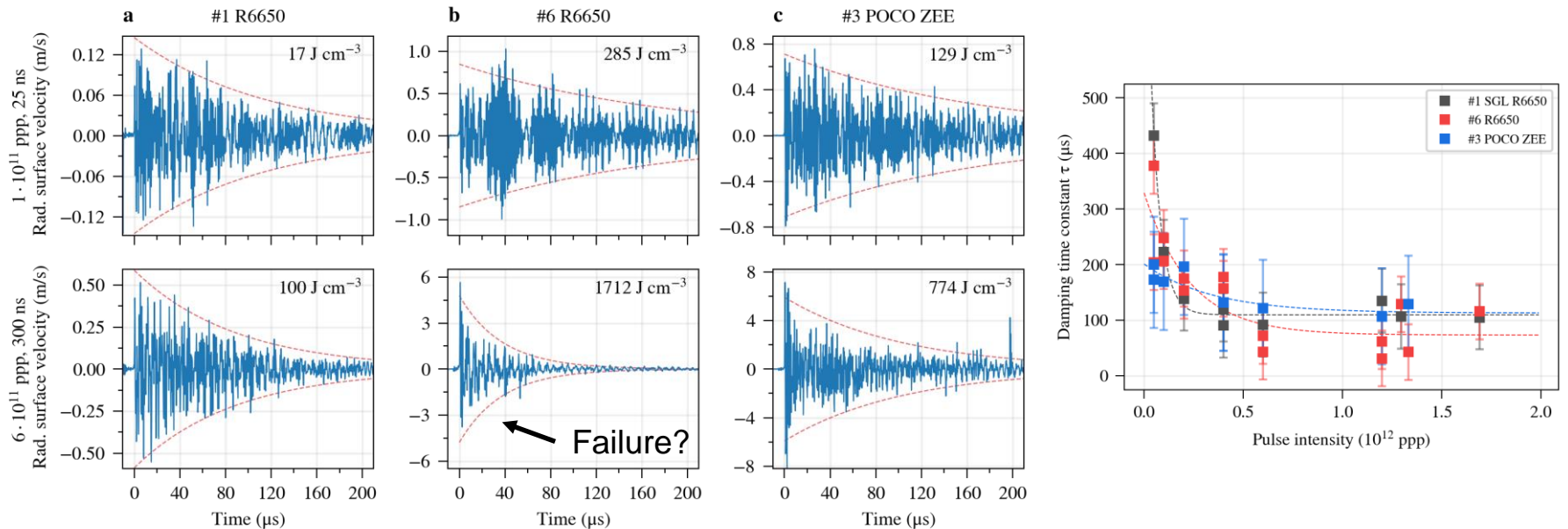
- Clear identification of radial and axial waves
- Signal dominated by dynamic response of tantalum core
- Considerably faster damping of dynamic response in comparison to bare metal

Sample #1 R6650 / 1×10^{11} ppp



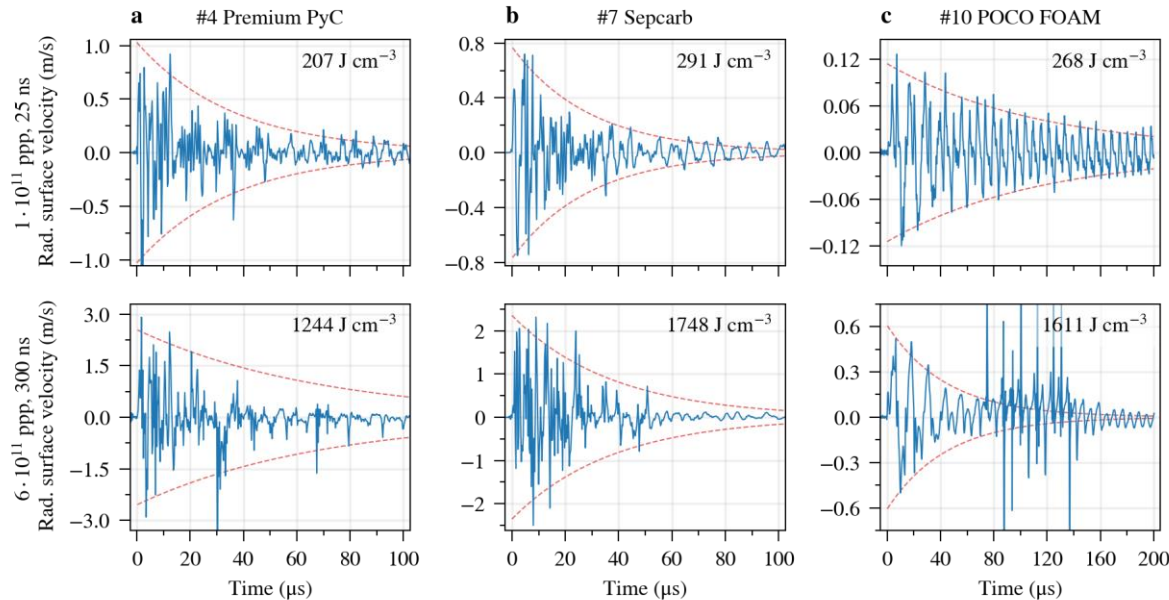
- Simulation using ANSYS Workbench w/ FLUKA input
 - Material parameters from supplier datasheets
 - No plasticity, fully bonded contact

Polycrystalline Graphites



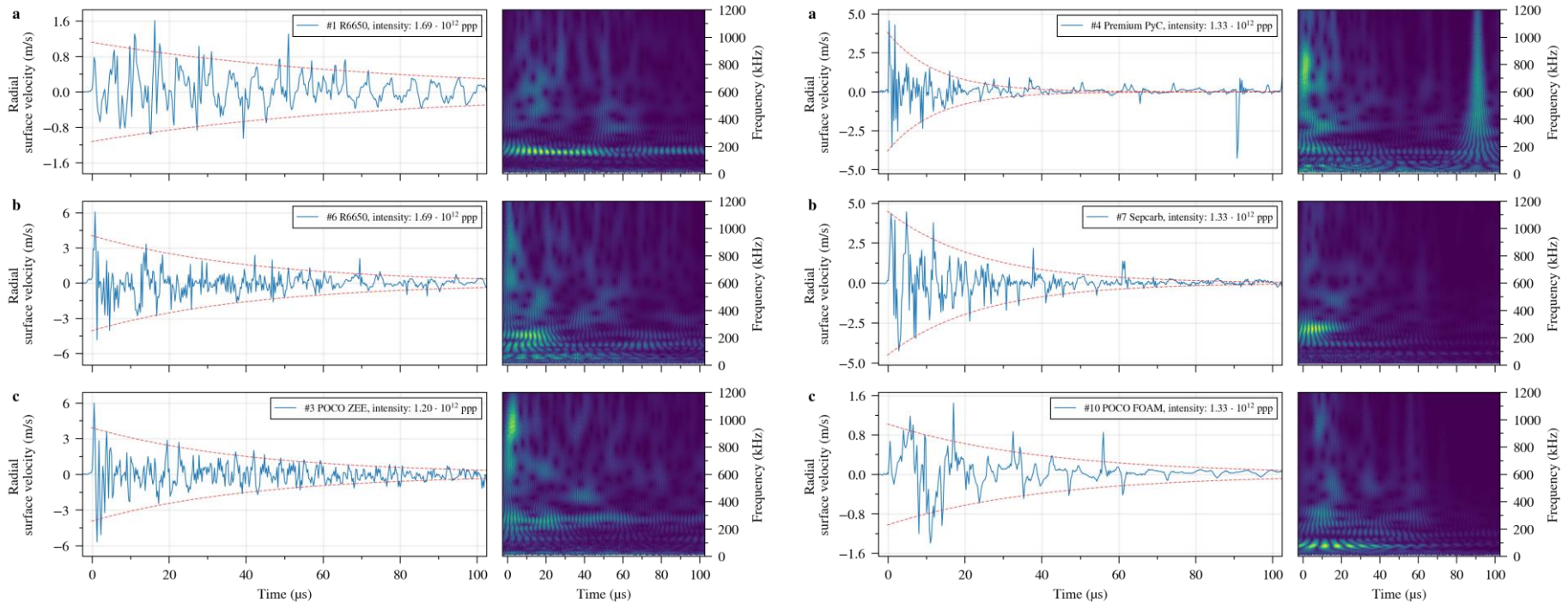
- No correlation between microstructure (grain size) and damping behaviour
 - Damping time constant decreases systematically with pulse intensity
- Deformed wave structure hints to first signs of failure in target #6 at $6 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppp

CFCs + Graphitic Foam



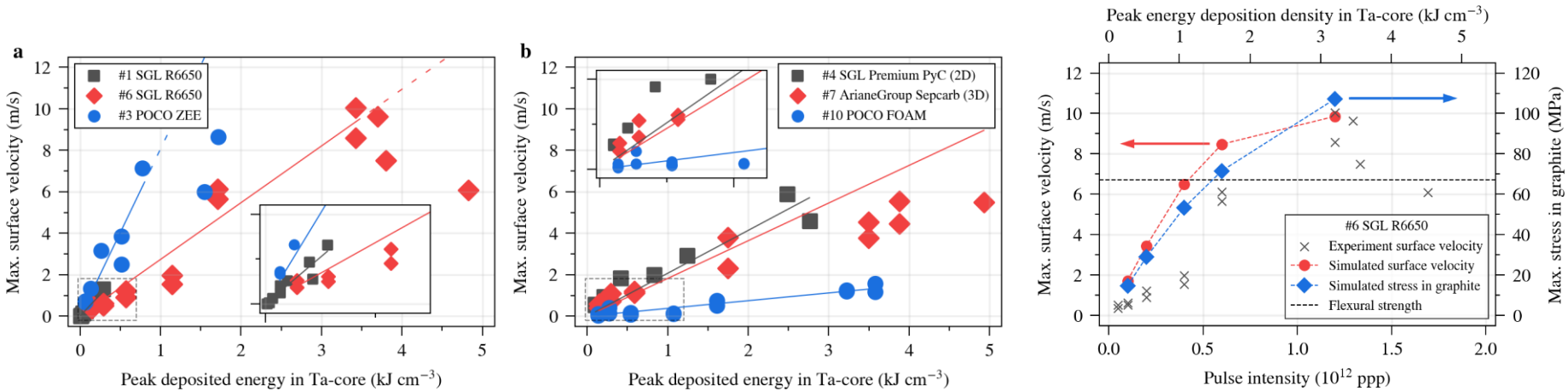
- Possible failure in CFCs below 2 kJ/cm³ in tantalum core?
- Somewhat unexpected due to large strength of the material
- Foam response very clear, even at higher beam intensities

High intensity / $1.3 - 1.7 \times 10^{12}$ ppp



- Failure in nearly all samples (graphite + tantalum core)
 - Beam-induced stresses in the cores $\sim 2x$ higher than during RodTarg
- Out of the large energy deposition samples (starting from sample #4) Sepcarb shows the „cleanest“ response

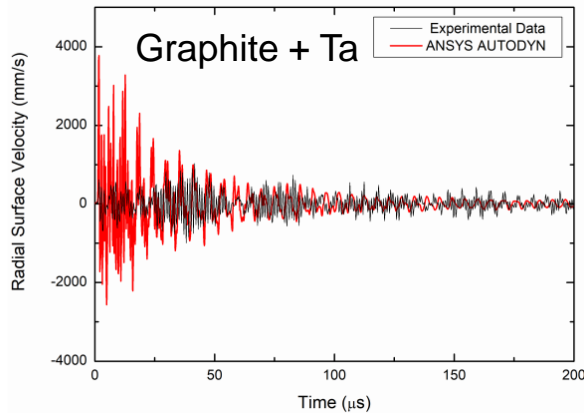
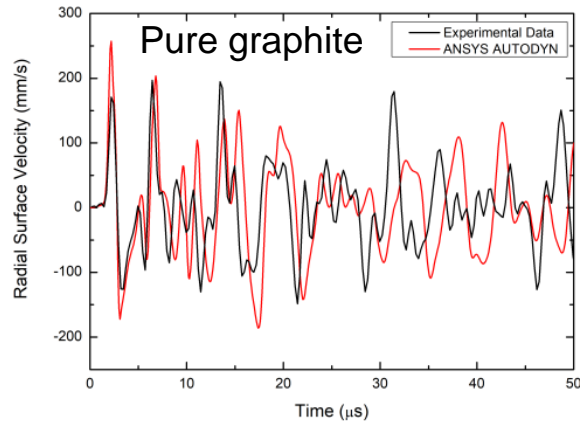
Summary



- Slopes are proportional to CTE of the materials
- Polycrystalline graphites show clear signs of failure:
 - Velocity doesn't increase with beam intensity at a certain point
 - #6 R6650: agrees well with stresses expected from ANSYS
- CFCs have a more peculiar behaviour with apparently two regimes:
 - Linear response $<1 \text{ kJ/cm}^3$
 - Decreased slope $>1 \text{ kJ/cm}^3$
 - Fiber delamination? Failure of the low strength matrix? (tensile strength 17 MPa in Sepcarb)
- Very interesting results for POCO FOAM

Outlook

- Simulations with AUTODYN:



- Foam in Workbench:
(AUTODYN produces error at 0.5 g/cm^3 😞)

