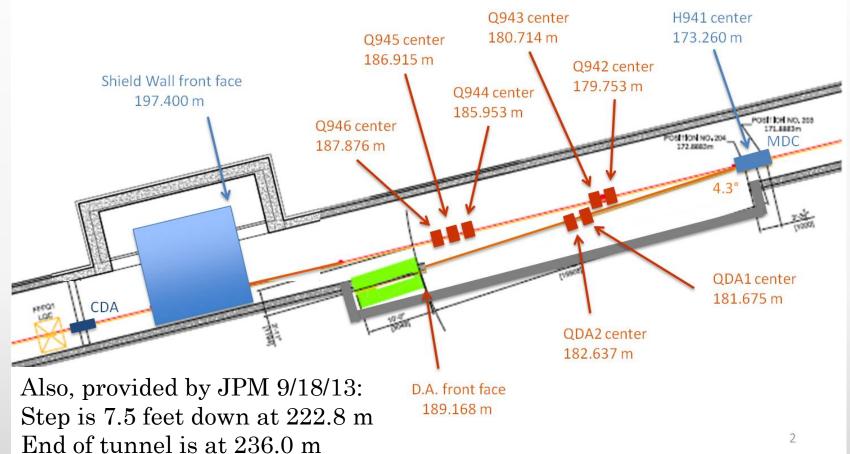
M4 SHIELD WALL AND DIAGNOSTIC ABSORBER MARS SIMULATIONS September 12, 2013 through November 4, 2013

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- Lattice
 - Collimation system sets US limit of bend magnet position
 - Image point sets US limit of shield wall
 - Instrumentation and down bend set limit of DS end of shield wall
- My perspective (not a bad thing!)
 - A little like looking through a keyhole
 impossible to see the big picture
 - Design is very constrained by distances defined in the sketch
 - Model is exactly as defined by the sketch

Proposed shield wall

One of two sketches provided by Jim Morgan



Downstream end of tunnel Main tunnel wall "bump-out for Absorber		4.3 degree bend h shining down	– –
downstream		This won't do for	170 watt beam
		Negotiated with J	. – . –
		totally within Requires a	
		nequires a	
Diagnostic Absorber 4.5' x 4.5'			
	M4 Line		Tunnel floor
Minimum M4 Line to upstream Diagnostic Absorber distance based on approximately 6" gap between SQ and Absorber 52.19' between center of D.A. dipole and upstream Diagnostic Absorber face if bend angle is 4.3 degrees(75.05 mr)			

Sketch provided by Jim Morgan

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- Several bend angles discussed:
 - 4.3 °
 - 4.5837 °
 - 5°
- 5 $^{\circ}$ is modeled in this work
 - To avoid end of dump within the M4 tunnel
 - Same dimensions as those on slide 2 are used in the model
- Shield wall has to be sufficient for normal condition 170 watts to diagnostic absorber
- TLM would limit the accident condition to 138 watts
 - Is this an adequate limit for the accident condition?
 - Does TLM preclude normal operation due to beam lost in the abort?

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

• Avoid penetrations through shield wall

- Make bypass around shield wall wide as possible to accommodate cable trays
 - How many do we really need?
 - 5 feet wide was modeled in this work
- LCW through wall should be OK

• TLM positioned at the ceiling centerline of tunnel

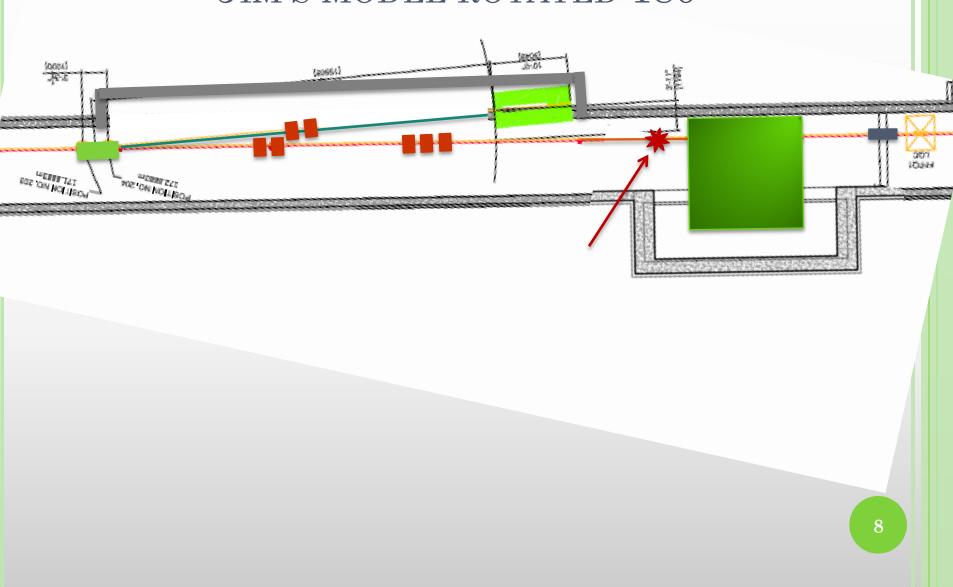
MODEL ASSUMPTIONS SUMMARY

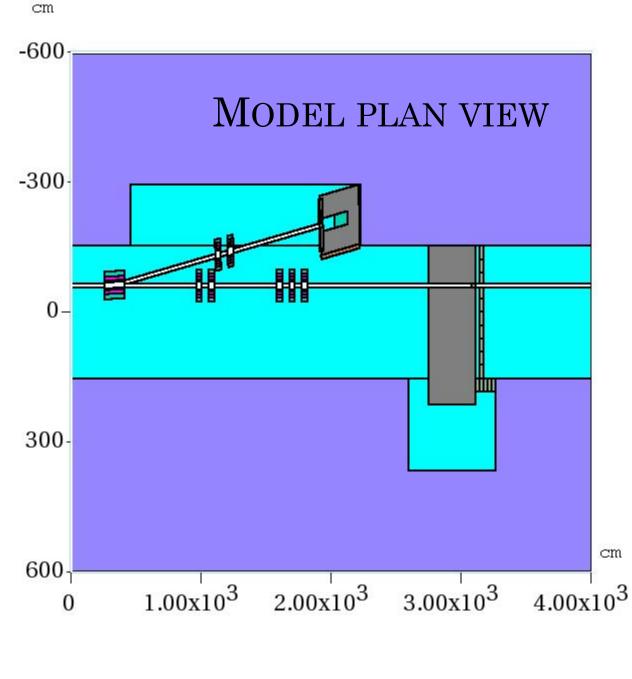
- 12 foot thick shield wall
- 5 foot wide bypass labrinth

 \circ 5 $^{\circ}$ bend

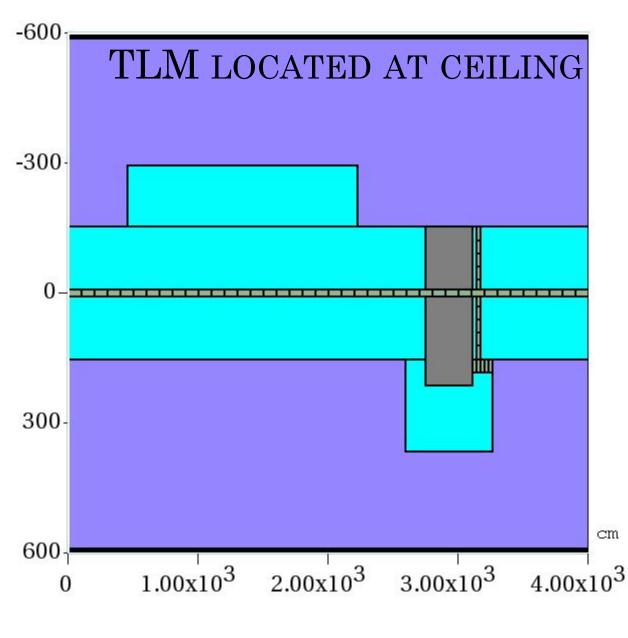
- ${\circ}$ MDC rotated 1.125° to optimize aperture
- 4"beam tube outside of magnet apertures
- Beam dump from mu2e-doc-3308-v1
- 170 watts normal beam power with clean transmission
- 7 SQA magnets in the model, but no B field
- MDC field for clean transmission to dump -1.69 Tesla

JIM'S MODEL ROTATED 180°

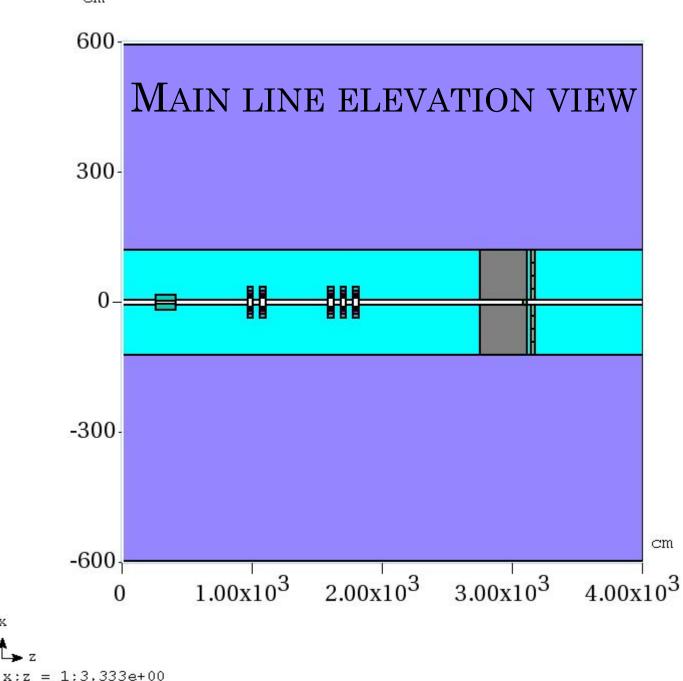




y y:z = 1:3.333e+00



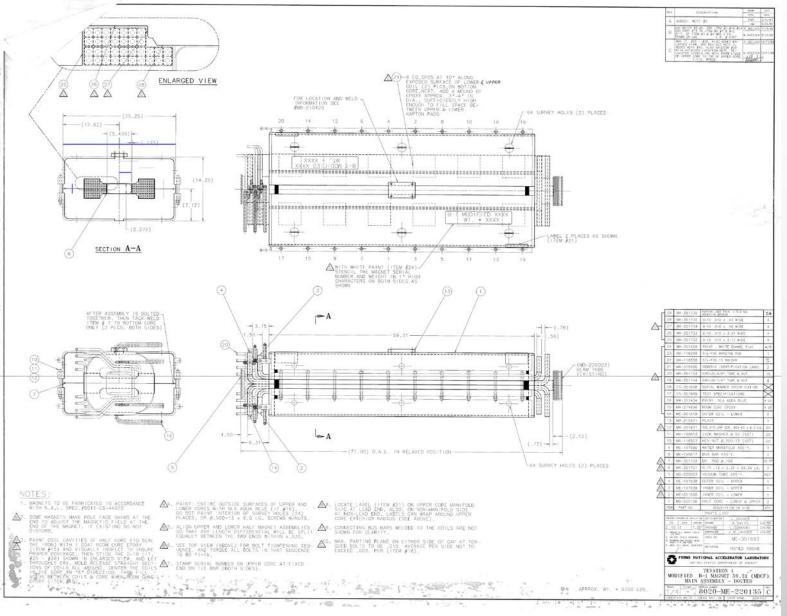
CM

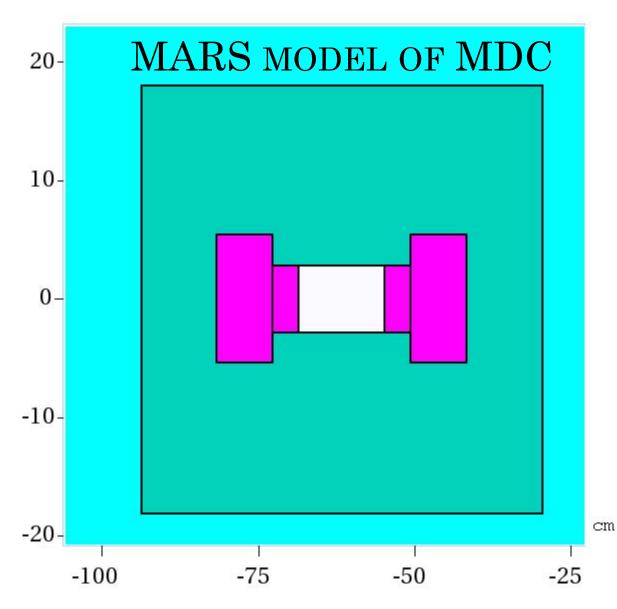


CM

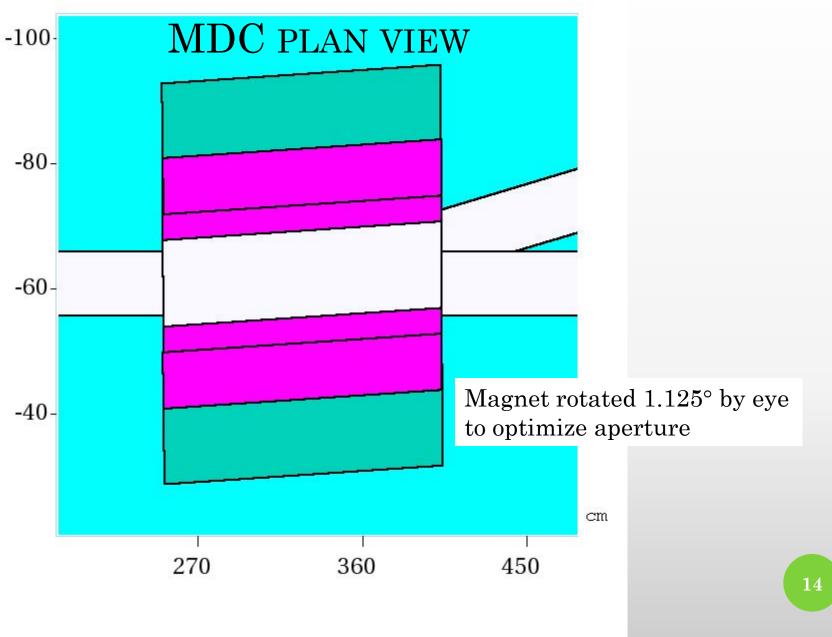
x

TECH DIVISION DRAWING OF MDC



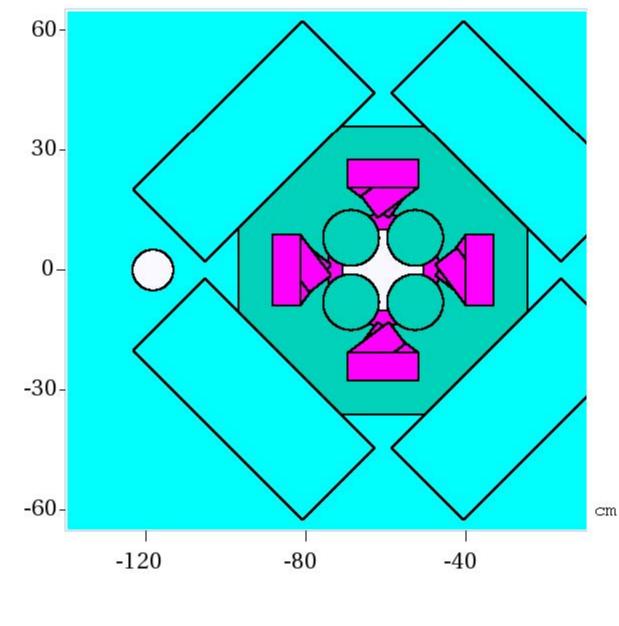


x **L**y x:y = 1:1.895e+00



y y:z = 1:3.426e+00

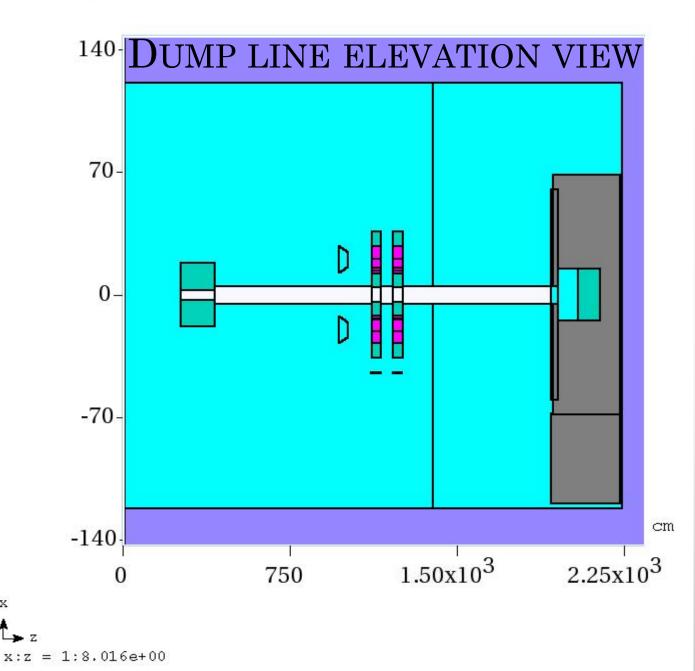
\mathbf{SQA} ELEVATION VIEW



x

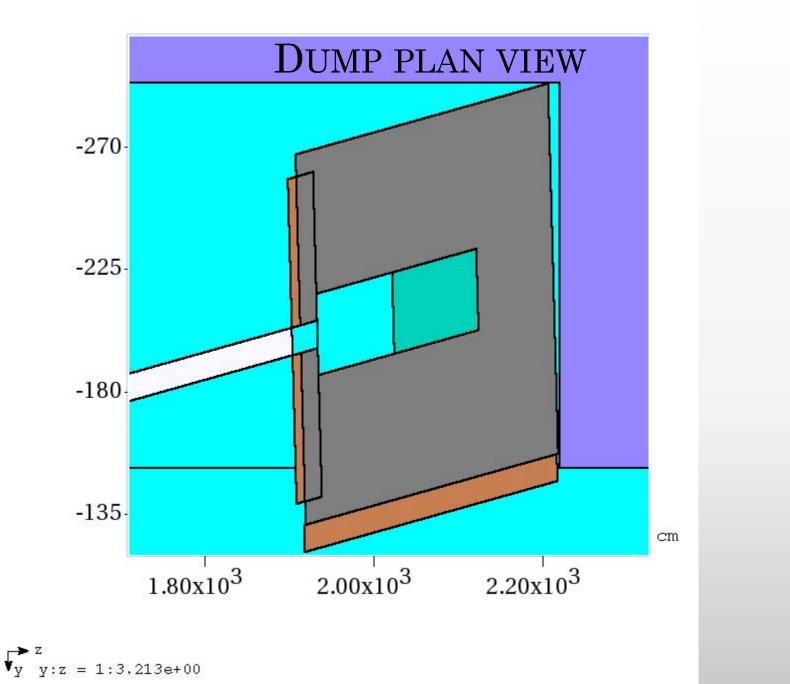
≜_{≻ y}

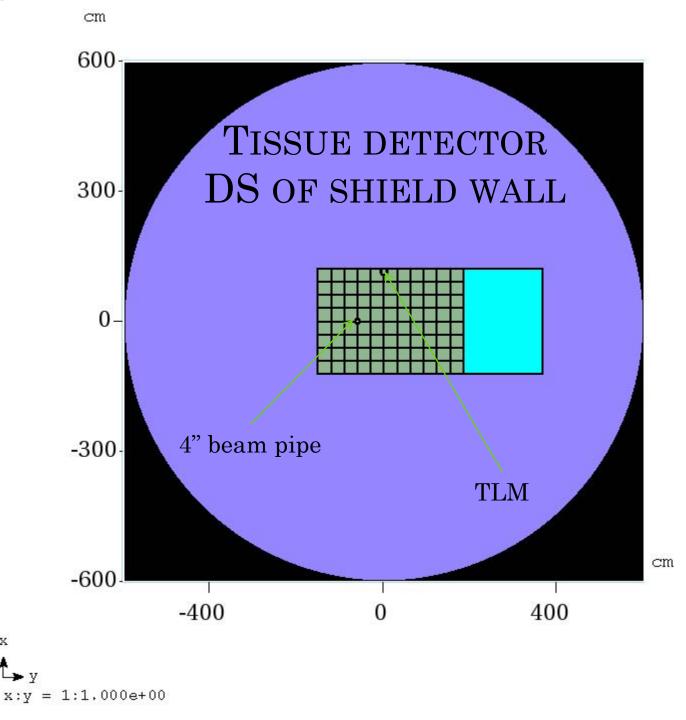
x:y = 1:1.000e+00



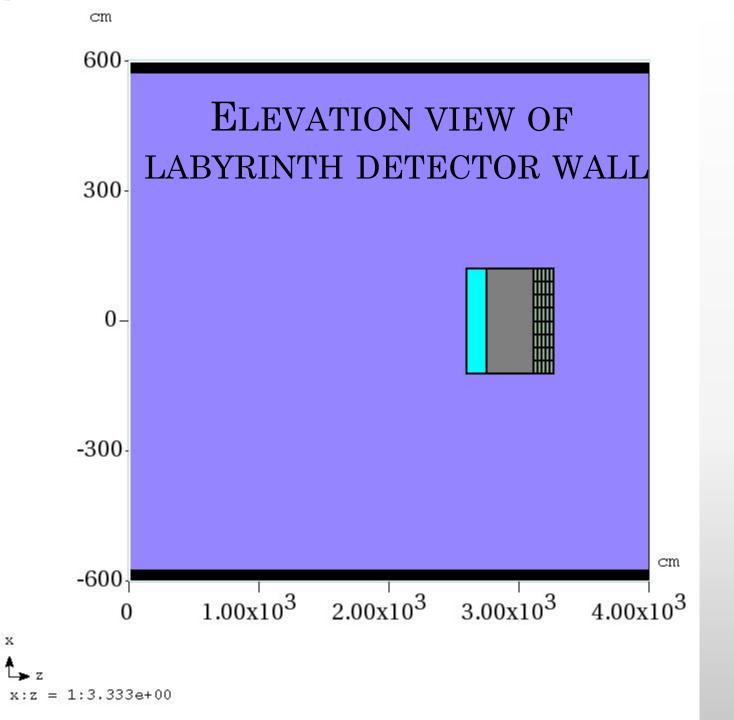
X







x



4 ISSUES EVALUATED TO DATE

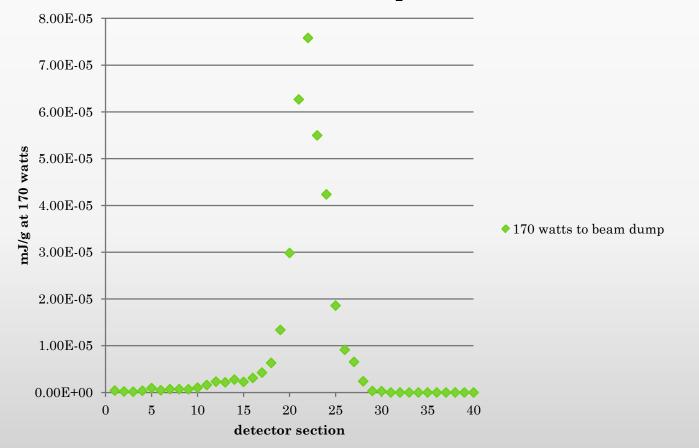
- 1. The TLM response to nominal 170 watt beam steered cleanly to the dump (simple run)
- 2. Efficacy of labyrinth (2 stage MARS run)
- 3. Efficacy of shield wall (2 stage MARS run)
- 4. TLM response to 138 watt beam loss on MDC magnet (simple run)

PROBLEM #1 – TLM RESPONSE NORMAL OPERATION; 170 WATTS TO DUMP

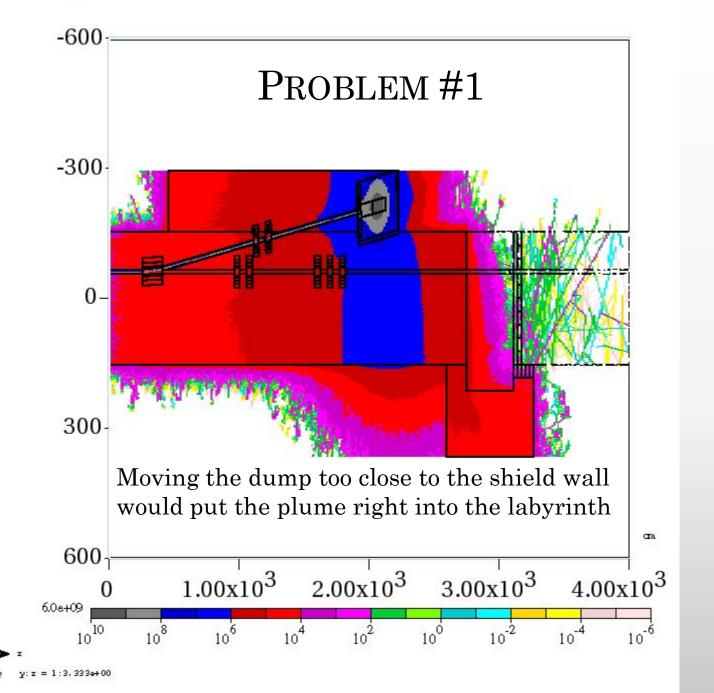
- Just get TLM response
- TLM divided into 40 one meter lengths
- Total response of 40 detector lengths
- Also look at hadron flux pattern

PROBLEM #1 - TLM RESPONSE

TLM response per meter for 170 watts to beam dump



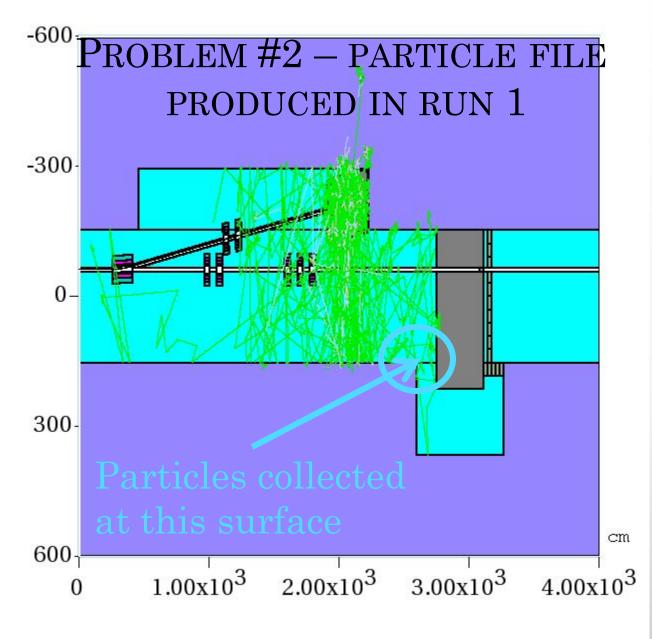




PROBLEM #2 - EFFICACY of Labyrinth

• Requires 2 MARS runs

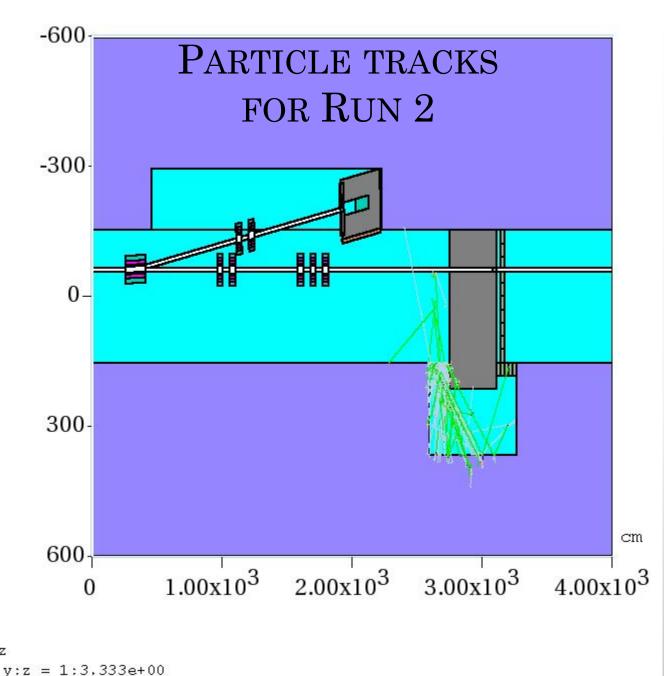
- Run 1
 - a. set up a surface to collect particles
 - b. Use 1E-12 MeV low energy cutoff for neutrons
- Run 2
 - File of particles begin at surface and are transported/interact through the labyrinth
 - Tissue equivalent detector at end of labyrinth used to measure effective dose rate
 - Results normalized to 170 watts and reported in mrem/hr



y z y y:z = 1:3.333e+00

CM

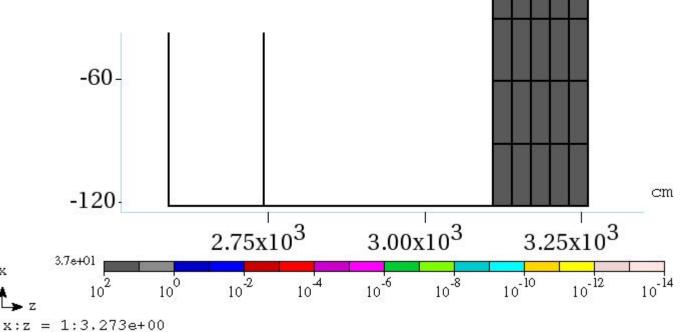
¥y.



170 watt clean running to dump - mrem/hr

Total (DET) -37 mrem/hr Neutron (DEN) – 30 mrem/hr Gamma (DEG) - 1.2 mrem/hrMuon (DEM) - 0.2 mrem/hr





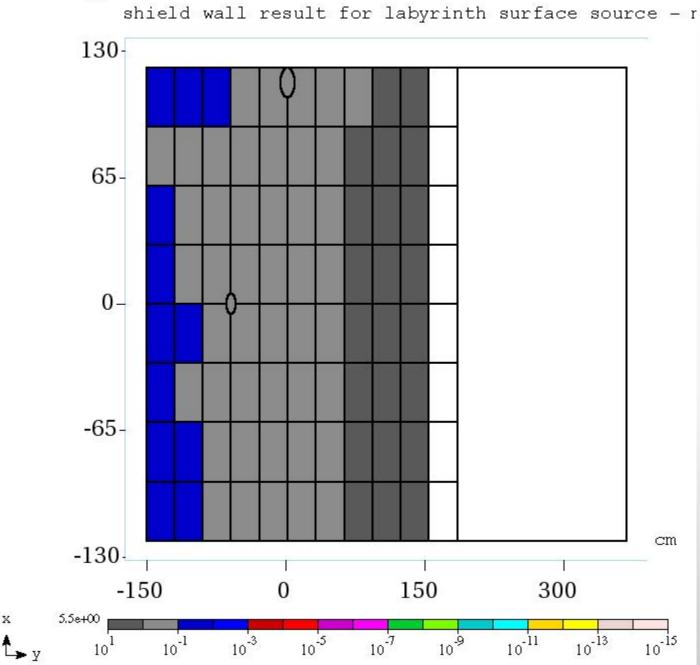




CM

120-

X



CM

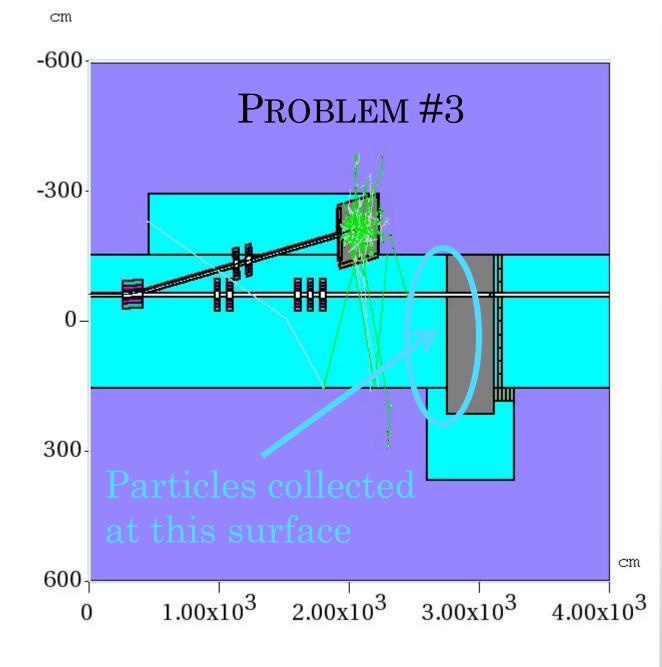
x

x:y = 1:2.095e+00

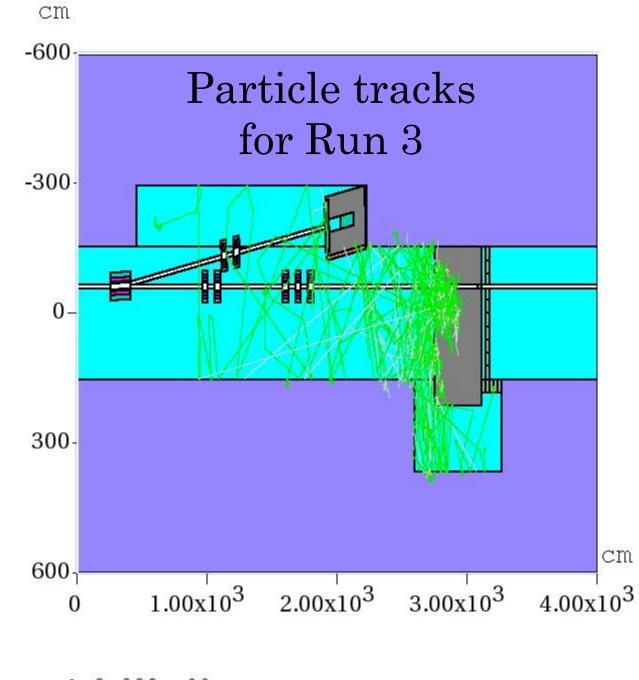
PROBLEM #3 - EFFICACY OF SHIELD WALL

• Requires 2 MARS runs

- Run 1
 - a. set up a surface to collect particles
 - Turn off 1E-12 MeV low energy cutoff for neutrons
 (Low energy neutrons won't make it through the shield)
- Run 2
 - File of particles begin at shield wall surface and are transported/interact through the shield wall
 - Tissue equivalent detector DS of shield wall used to measure effective dose rate
 - Results normalized to 170 watts and reported in mrem/hr

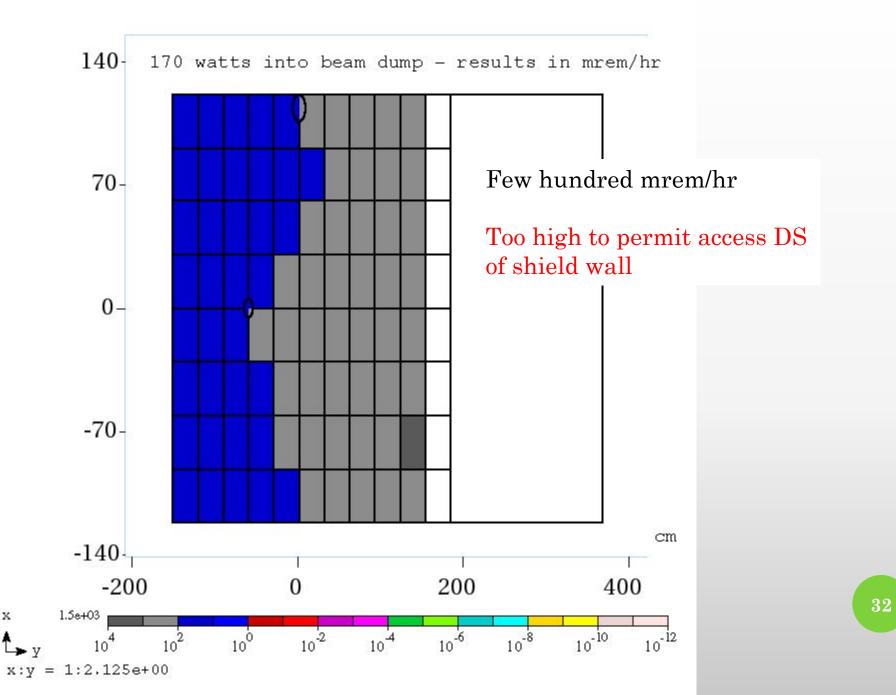


▼z y y:z = 1:3.333e+00

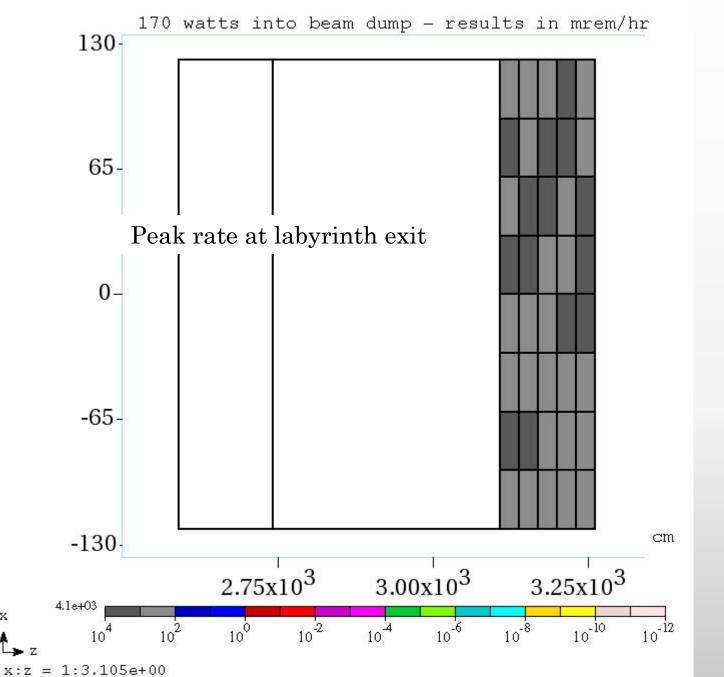


 $\mathbf{31}$

yy:z = 1:3.333e+00



X

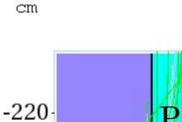


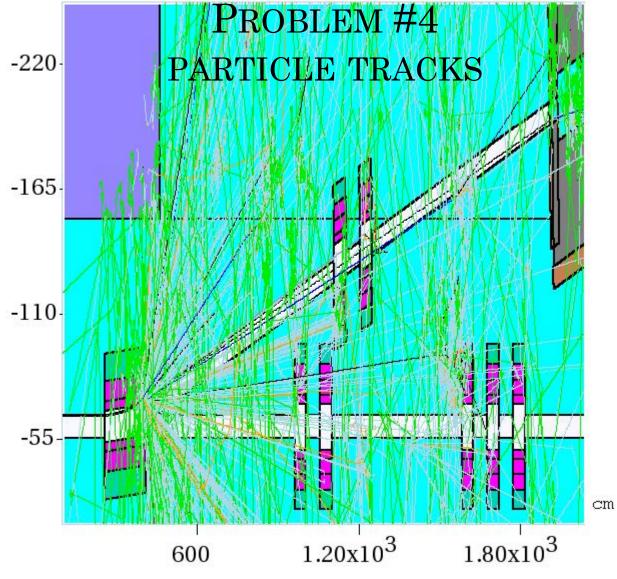
CM

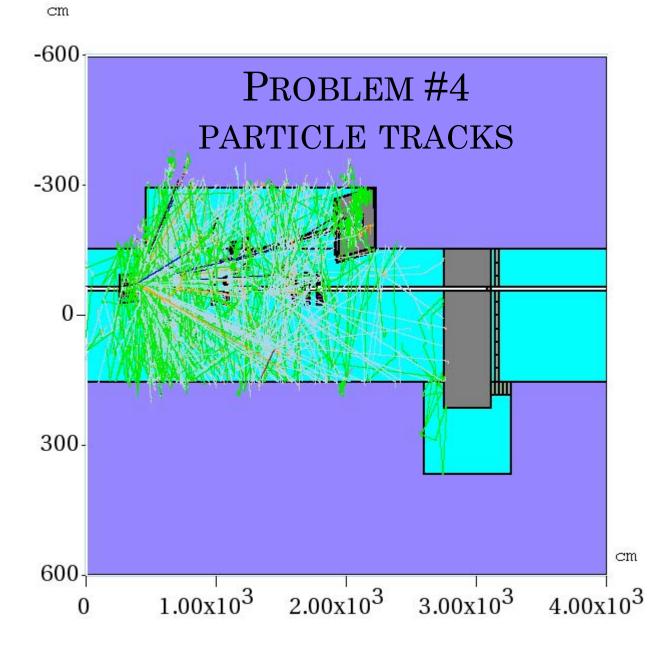
X

PROBLEM #4 – TLM RESPONSE TO 138 WATT BEAM LOSS

- Move beam 5 cm left in model
- Keep MCD magnetic field
- Get TLM response to 138 watt beam loss max permitted loss for the region
- Compare result with problem #1
- Determine if TLM allows normal operation to diagnostic absorber



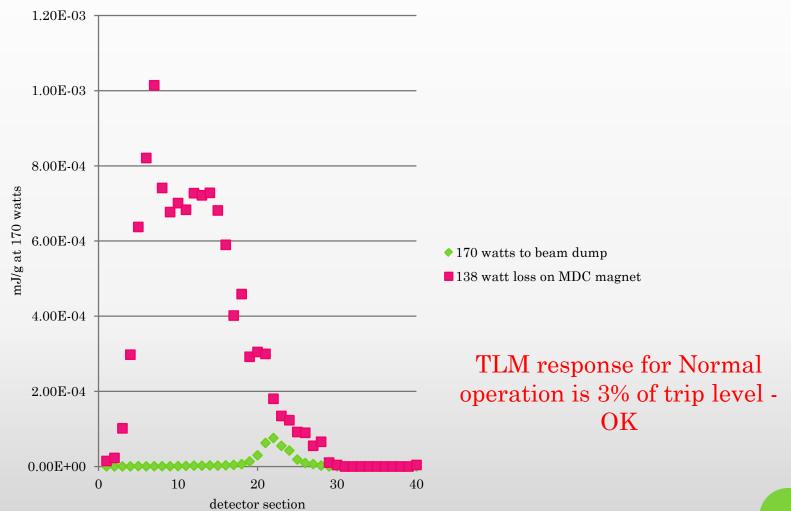




▼y y:z = 1:3.333e+00

PROBLEM #4 SOLUTION

TLM response for two M4 line beam conditions



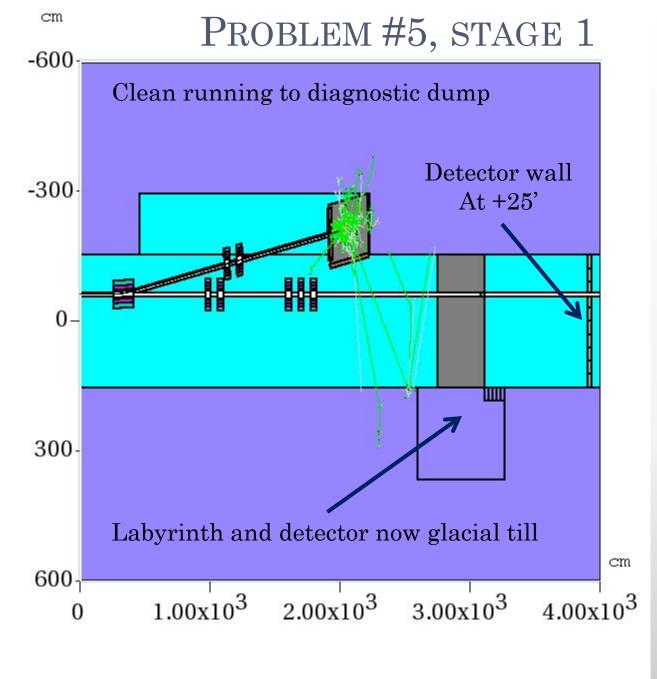
CONCLUSIONS

- TLM trip level permits 170 watt beam operation to diagnostic dump
- Labyrinth is insufficient for 170 watt operation
- Shield wall may be insufficient for 170 watt operation
- Leakage through labyrinth confuses the shield wall efficacy question

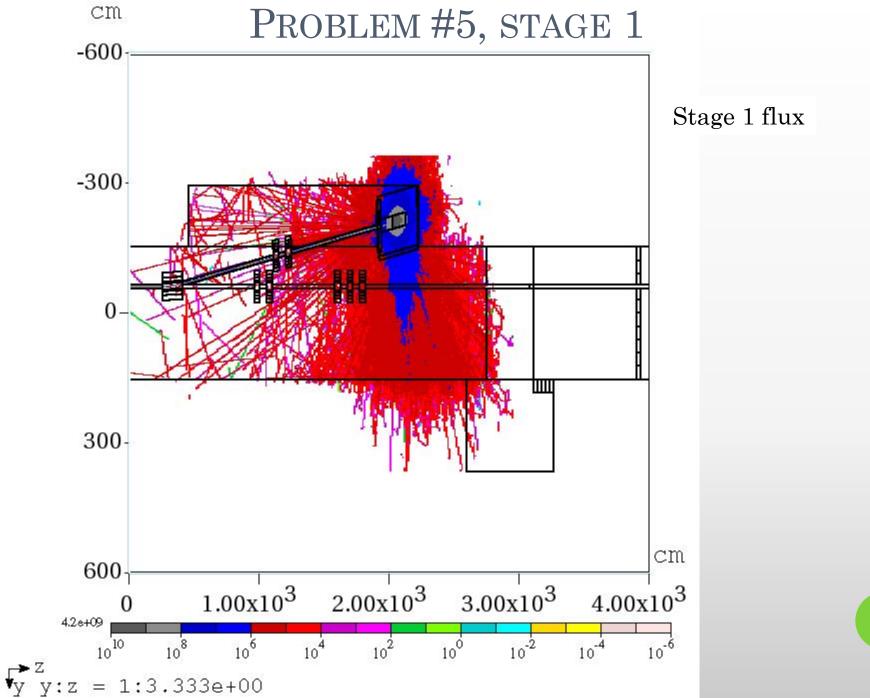
CONTINUING WITH PROBLEM #5

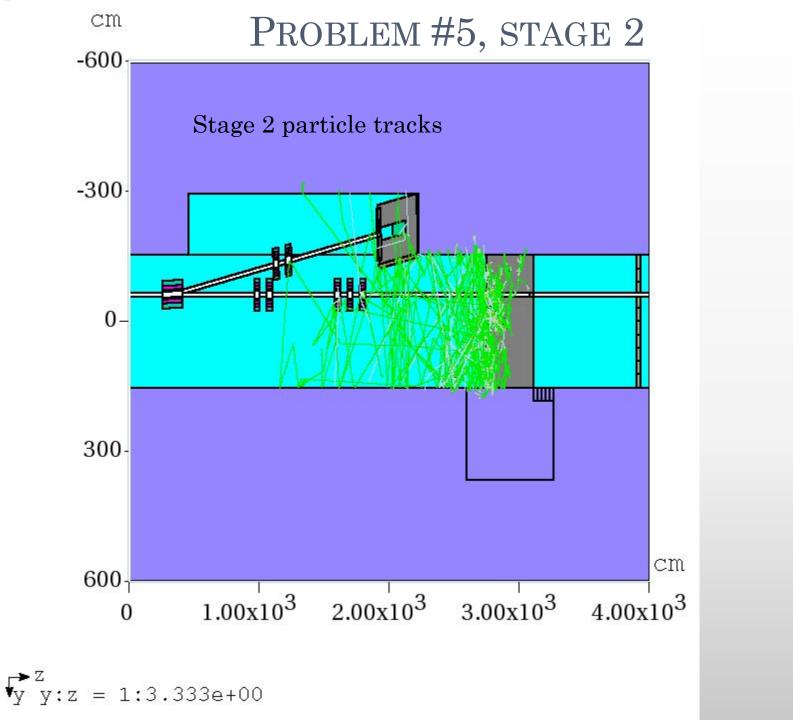
• Do shield wall calculation with no labyrinth

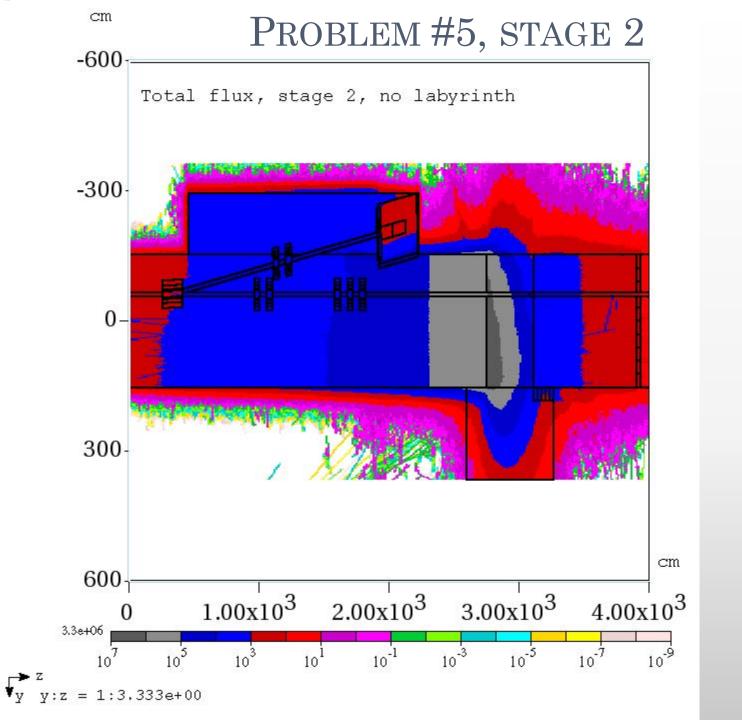
- Recast labyrinth air as glacial till
- Recast labyrinth detector as glacial till
- Move shield detector wall downstream 25 feet
- Run stage 1 with nominal neutron energy cutoff
- Run stage 2 with 1E-12 MeV low energy cutoff



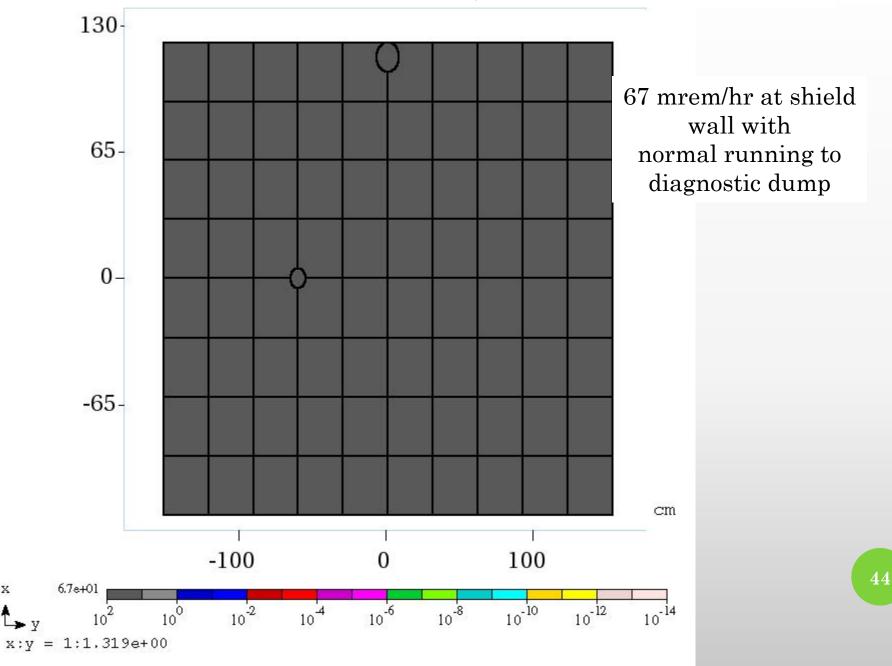
y y:z = 1:3.333e+00







PROBLEM #5, STAGE 2



x

CONCLUSION FROM PROBLEM #5

• Dose rate is drastically reduced compared with the labyrinth case

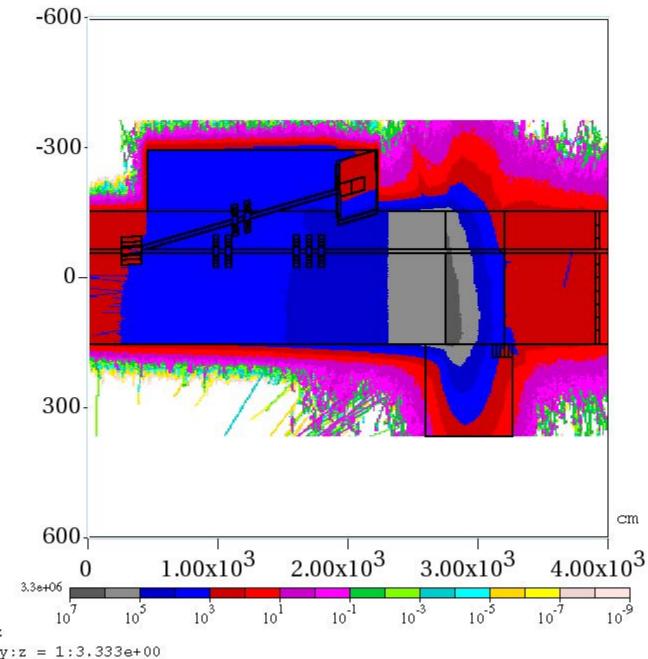
- 67 mrem/hr peak
- 19 mrem/hr average
- errors typically <10%, max 19%
- 12' shield wall is insufficient for 170 watt normal operation
- Dose rate at end of shield wall in main vacuum pipe is 169 mrem/hr with error of 5.1%

PROBLEM #6 – EXTEND SHIELD WALL TO 15 FEET

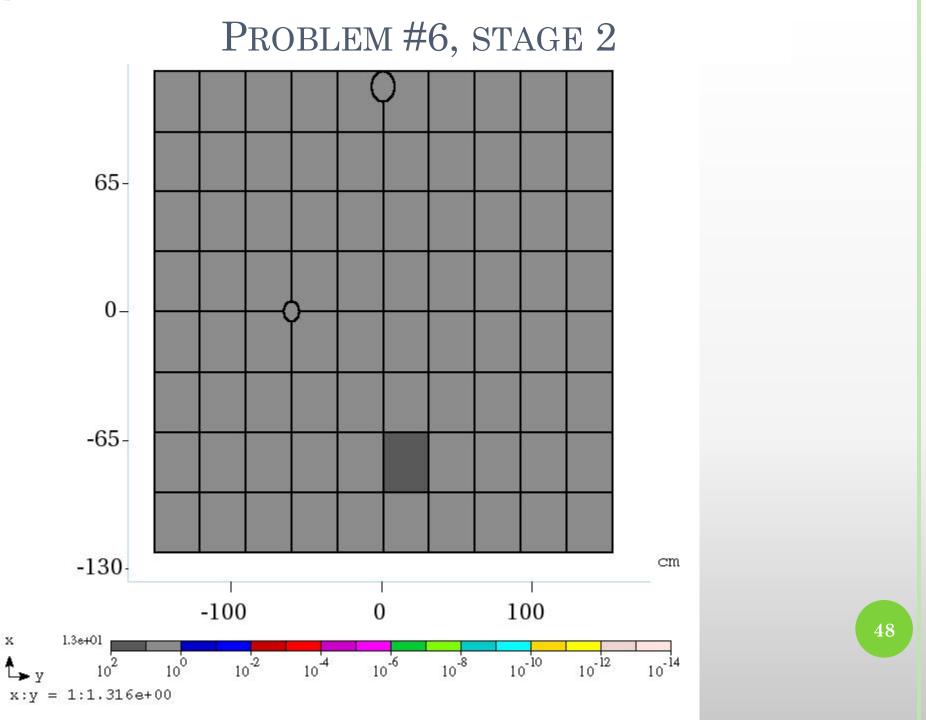
• In this problem:

- Left US wall position in place
- Extended wall 3 feet
- Left detector wall in place as before
- Moved the main vacuum pipe detector DS by 3'
- Submitted 1500 jobs for statistics since shield wall is 3 feet thicker

PROBLEM #6, STAGE 2



٧v



CONCLUSION FROM PROBLEM #6

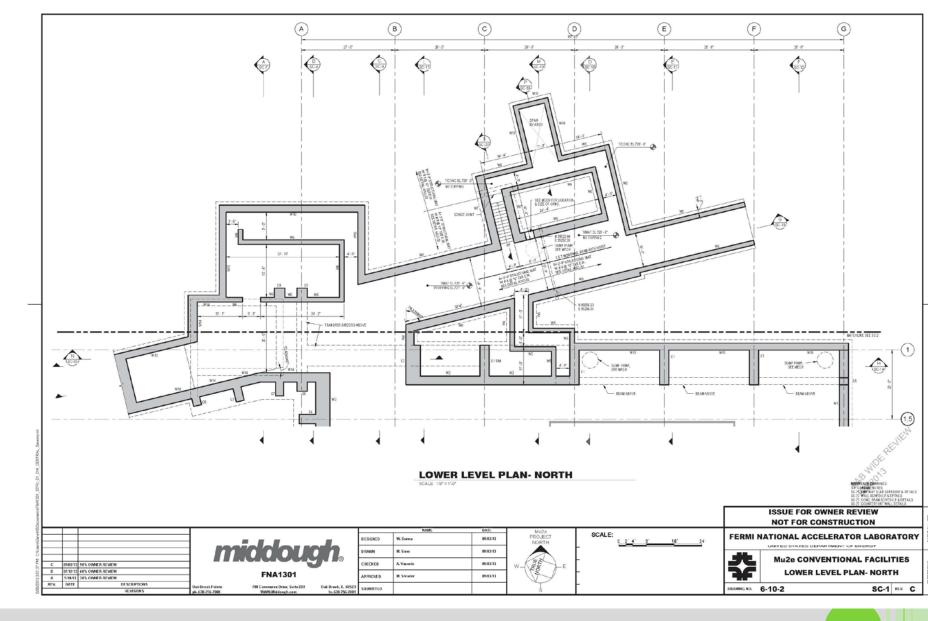
• Dose rate is drastically reduced to:

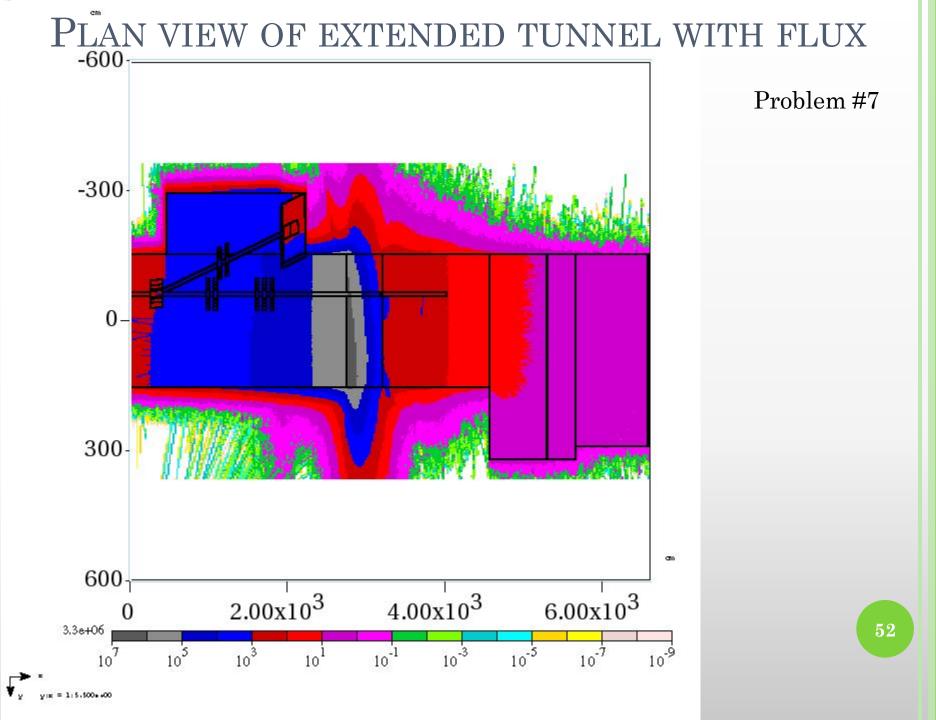
- 13 mrem/hr peak
- 6.5 mrem/hr average
- errors average 8.7%, max 35%
- 15' shield wall for 170 watt normal operation would require:
 - Radiation Area posting
 - Radiation worker training
 - Radiation work permits
- Dose rate at end of shield wall in main vacuum pipe is 36 mrem/hr with error of 24%
- Need elevation view of enclosure to make final calculation (Tomski)
 - Include lattice derived location of US shield wall

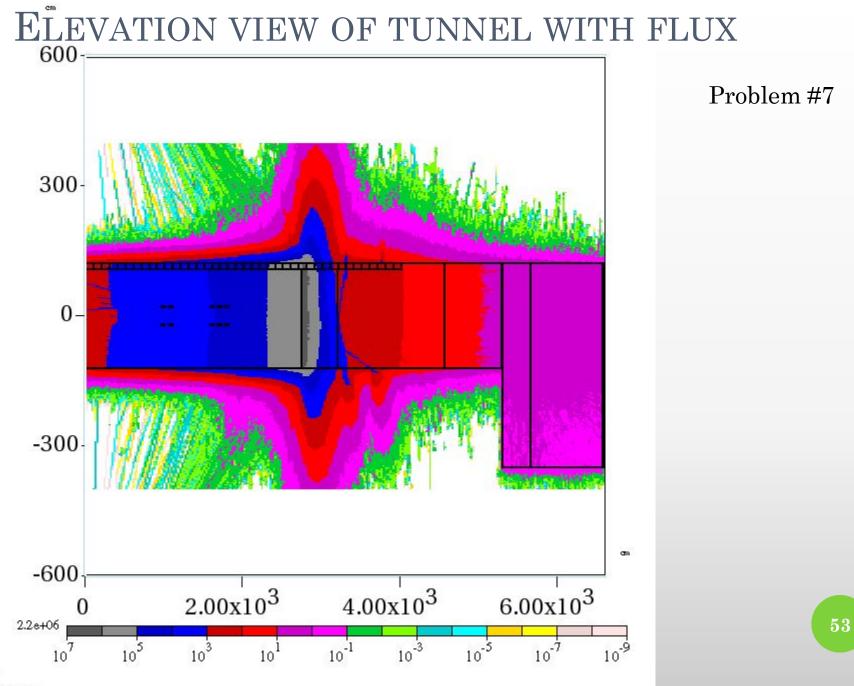
PROBLEM #7 – EXTENDED TUNNEL (NO MORE KEYHOLE)

• In this problem

- Tunnel extended to 236.0 meters
- Step and end of tunnel modeled per input by JPM
- Tunnel height and width dimensions per FESS drawing
- Detector wall is moved to end of tunnel
- Plan and elevation view of flux
- Need radiation dose rate at end of tunnel for normal operation

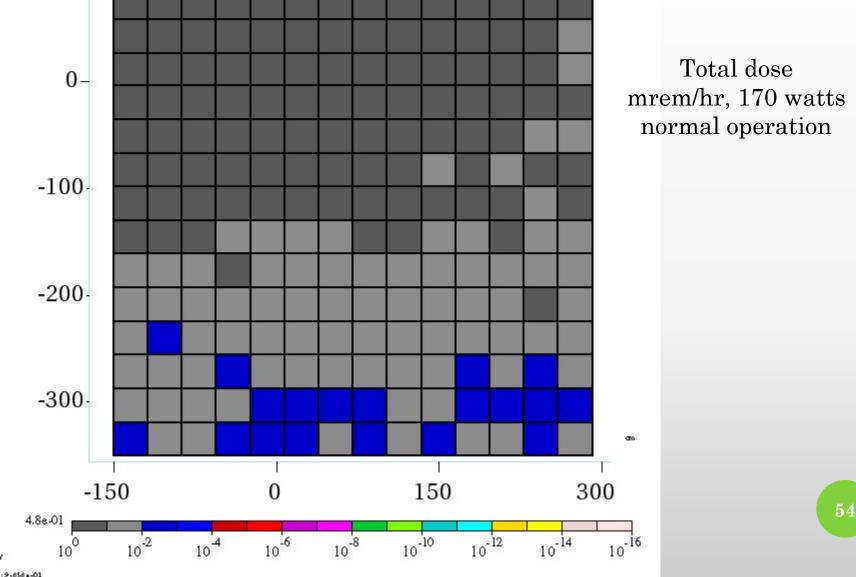




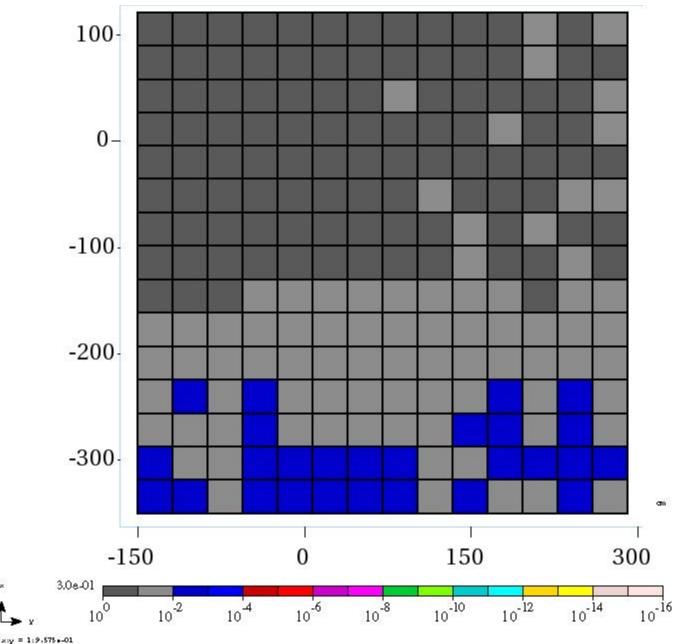


x:m = 1:5.500++00

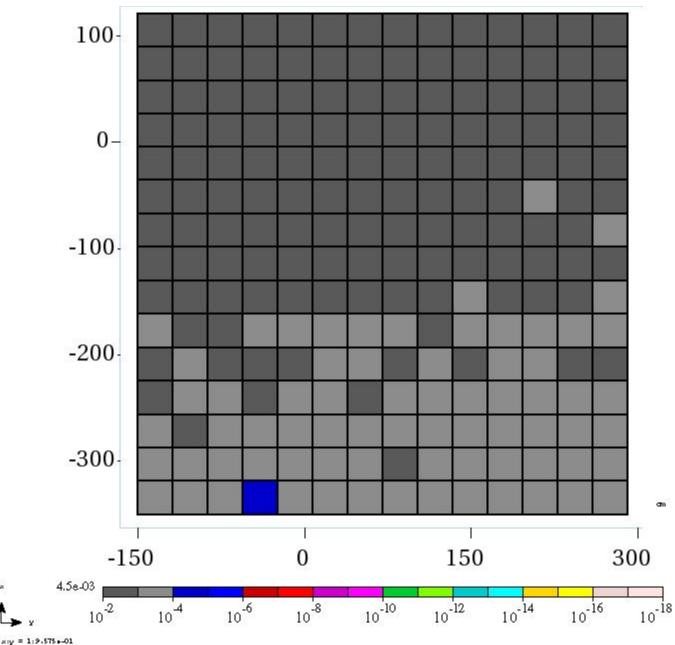
PROBLEM #7 - DETECTOR WALL RESULT AT END OF TUNNEL



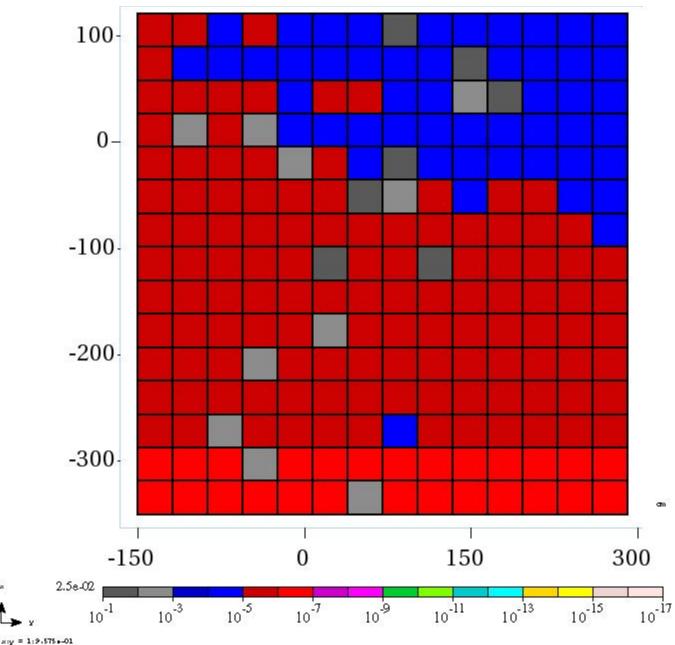
PROBLEM #7 NEUTRONS – MREM/HR



PROBLEM #7 GAMMA – MREM/HR



PROBLEM #7 MUONS - MREM/HR



PROBLEM #7 SHIELD WALL AT 65 METERS USING A CUTOFF OF 0.05 MREM/HR:

feet	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	0.22	0.17	0.13	0.22	0.14	0.11	0.19	0.17	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.10	0.12	0.08
14	0.16	0.35	0.26	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.12	0.20	0.16	0.23	0.22	0.13	0.14	0.12
13	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.25	0.16	0.51	0.21	0.10	0.16	0.18	0.22	0.17	0.15	0.07
12	0.23	0.18	0.14	0.23	0.15	0.28	0.18	0.15	0.17	0.20	0.10	0.15	0.13	0.10
11	0.12	0.24	0.21	0.19	0.14	0.21	0.17	0.18	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.12	0.11	0.15
10	0.31	0.34	0.21	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.20	0.11	0.16	0.27	0.11	0.09	0.05
9	0.19	0.16	0.28	0.26	0.19	0.11	0.25	0.12	0.16	0.09	0.11	0.08	0.23	0.12
8	0.21	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.18	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.16	0.26	0.10	0.14
7	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.13	0.11	0.06	0.04	0.28	0.05	0.07
6	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.02
5	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.10	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.11	0.02
4	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.02
3	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02
2	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
1	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03

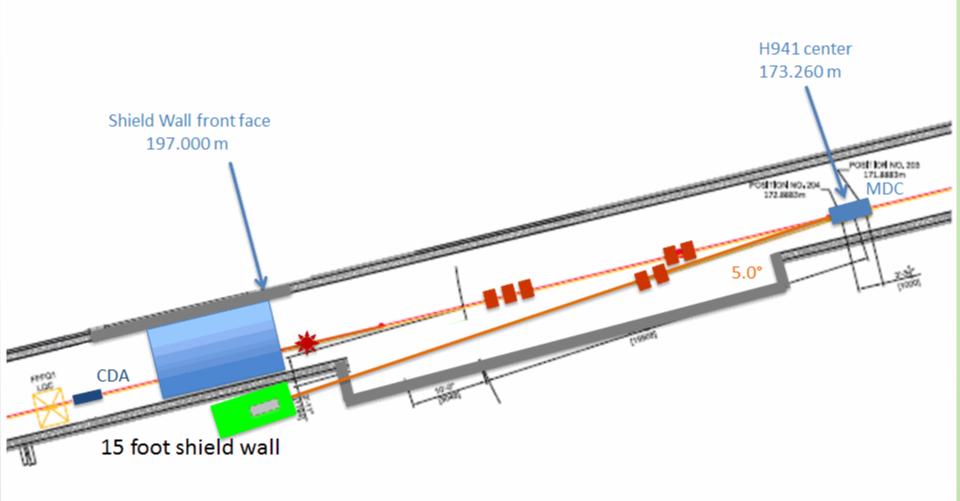
CONCLUSIONS FROM PROBLEM #7

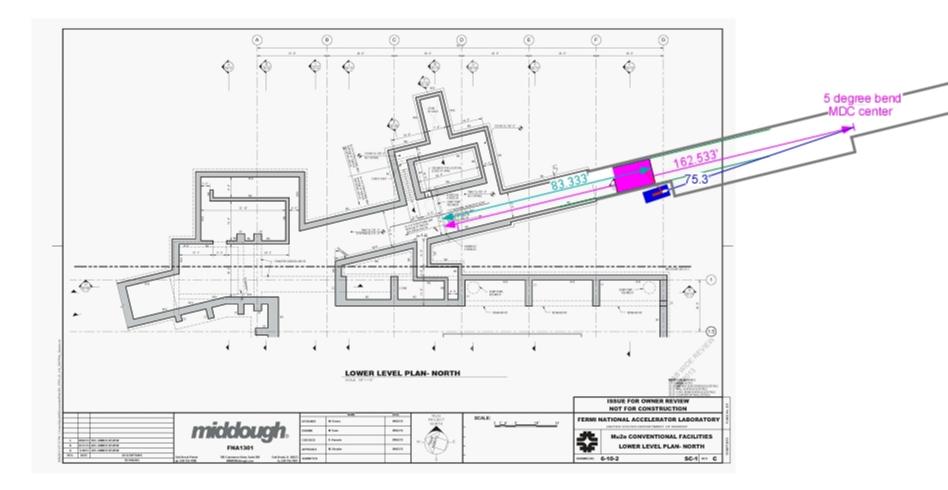
- No labyrinth in this problem
- Dose rates at nominal floor location should be acceptable
- Dose rates in upper regions are slightly elevated
 - ~ 0.25 mrem/hr
 - Typically OK for minimal occupancy
 - Probably not good enough for unlimited occupancy during PS/TS/DS construction

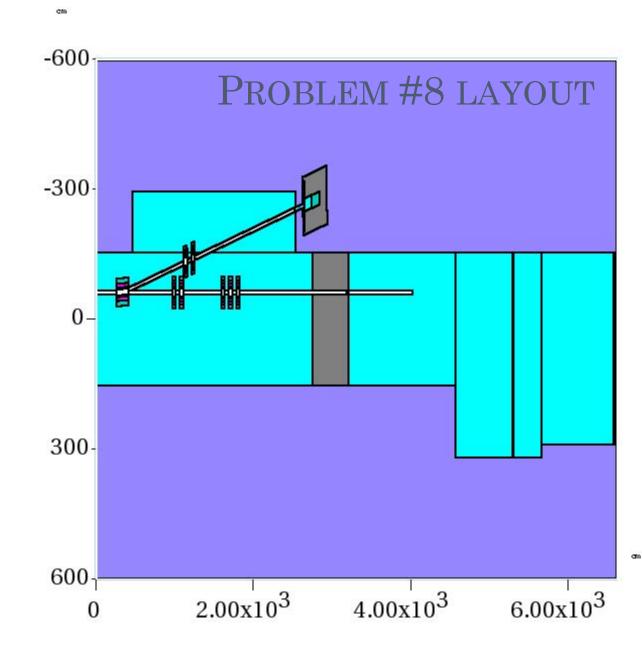
PROBLEM #8

- Can we move the dump DS alongside the shield wall?
 - Perhaps there is a dump location outside of the tunnel wall adjacent to the shield wall which would give a better result at the end of tunnel

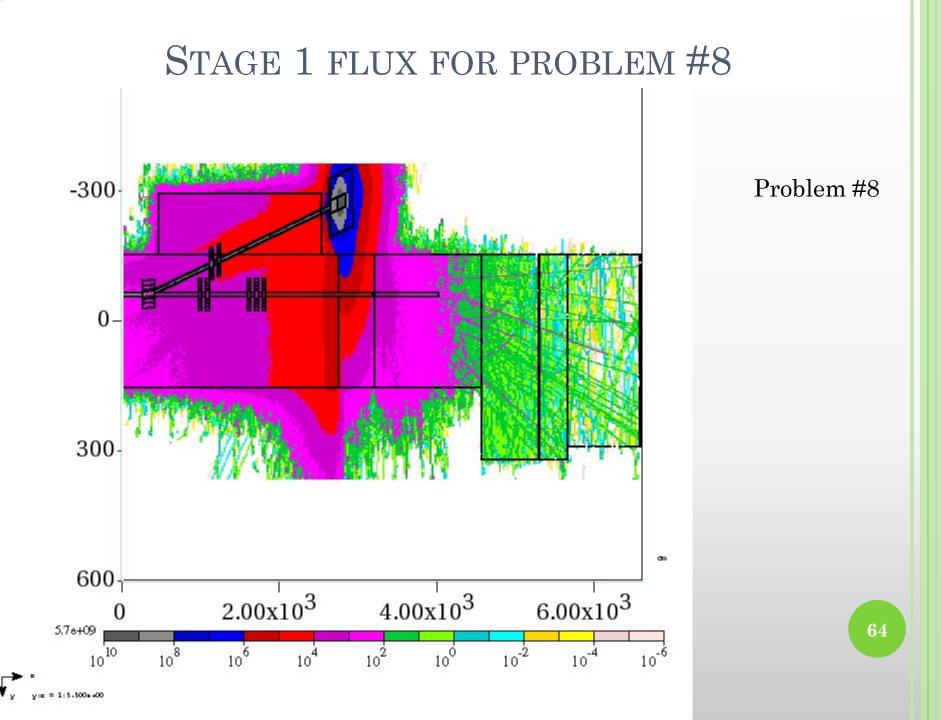
Proposed shield wall



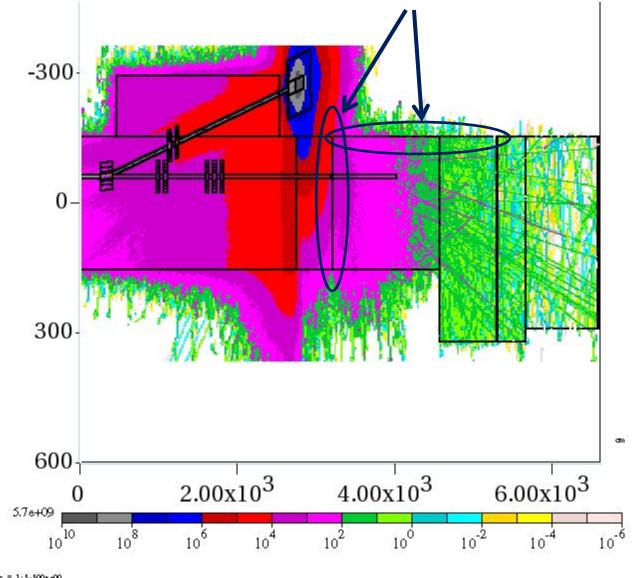




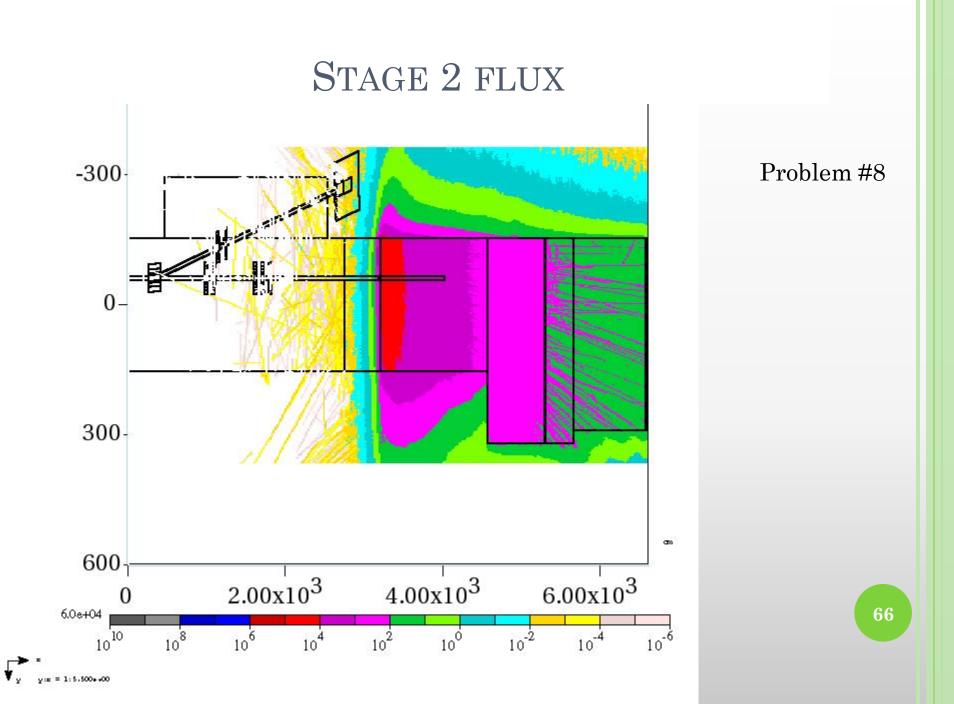




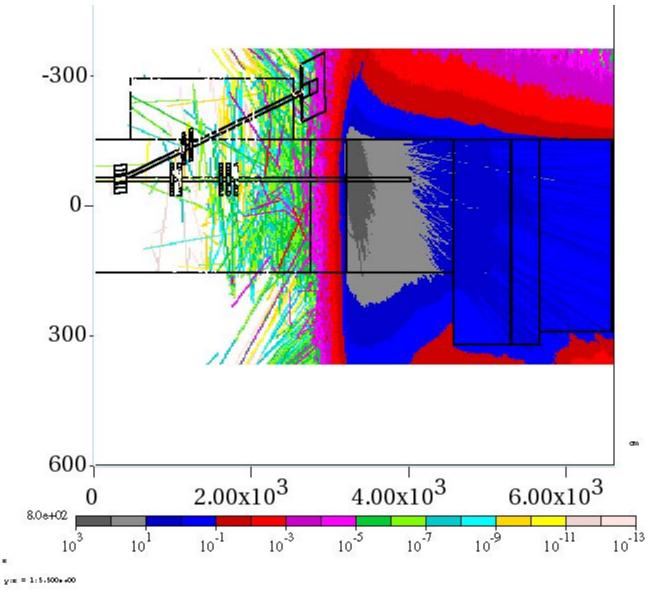
SURFACES TO COLLECT PARTICLES FROM IN STAGE 1 TO BE USED FOR STAGE 2





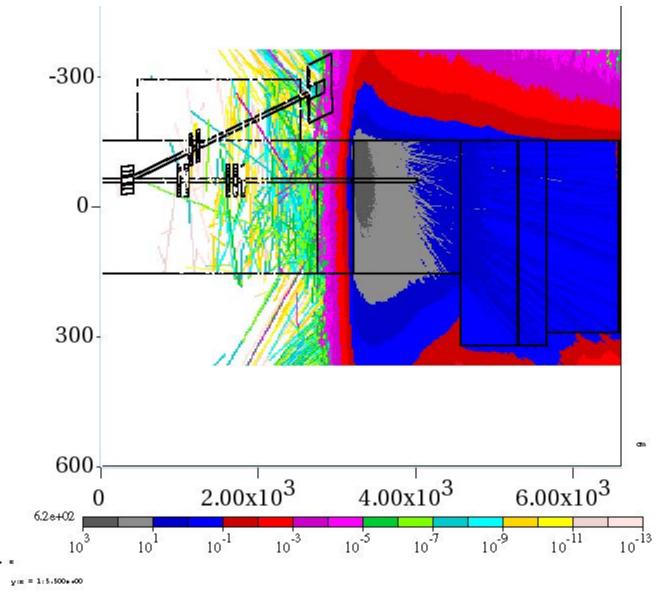


Stage 2 - Total Dose - Mrem/Hr

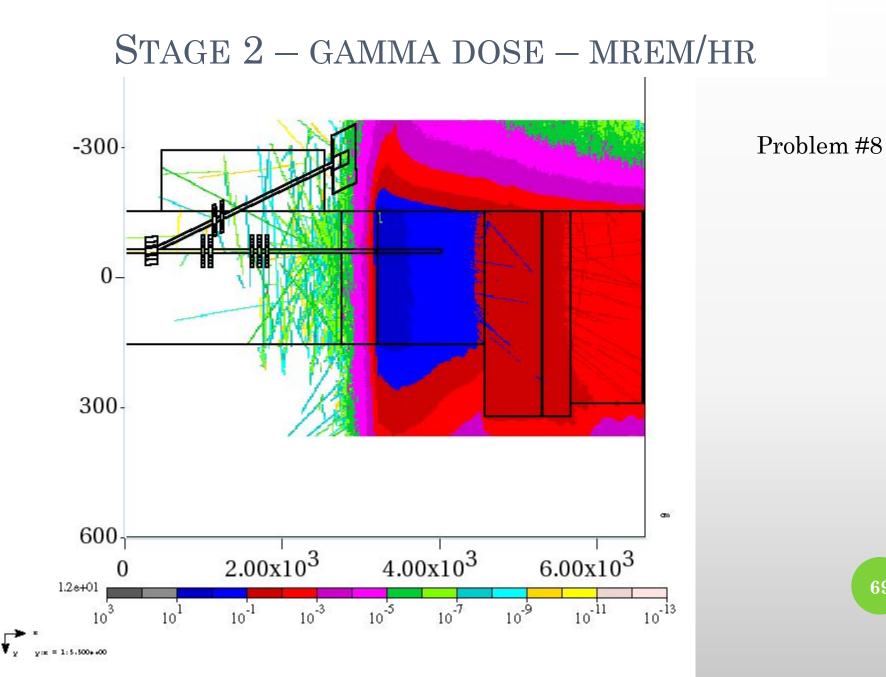


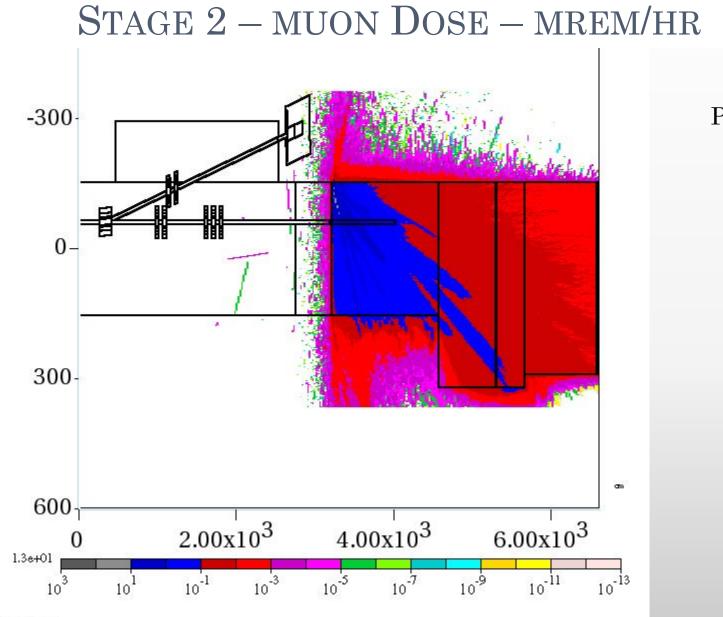
Problem #8

STAGE 2 - NEUTRON DOSE - MREM/HR



Problem #8

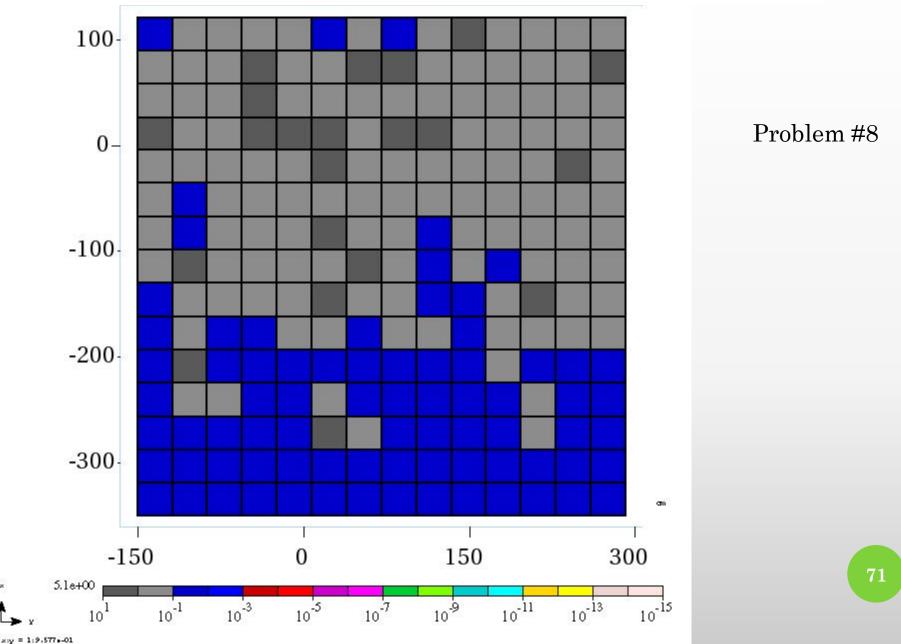




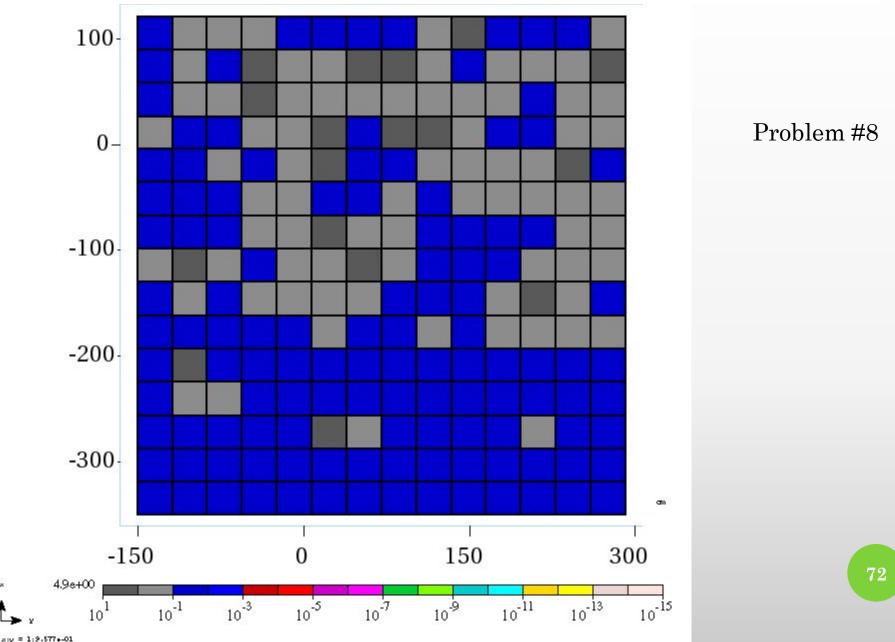
5.500++00

Problem #8

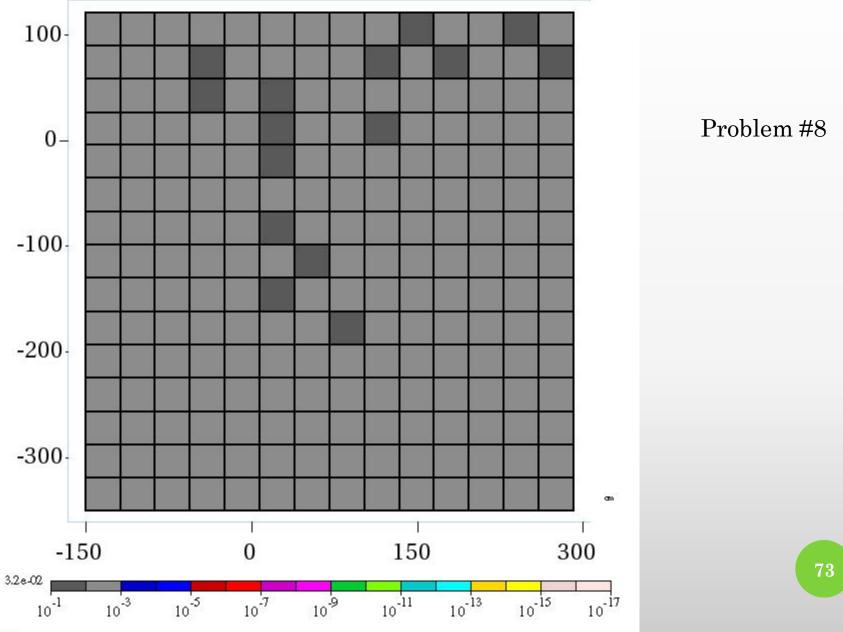
Shield wall - Total Dose - Mrem/hr



Shield wall - Neutron Dose - Mrem/Hr

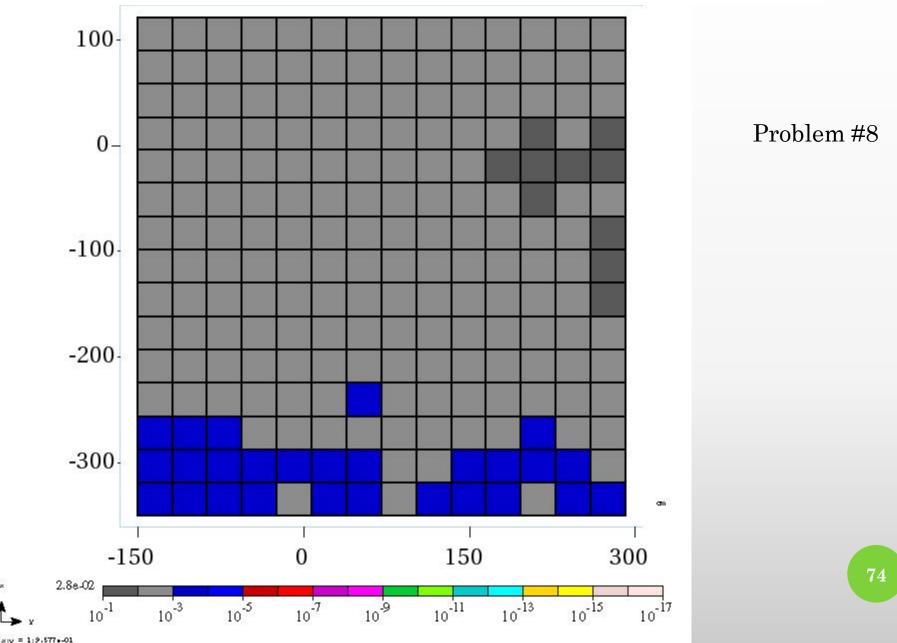


Shield wall - gamma dose - mrem/hr



x:y = 1:9.577+-01

SHIELD WALL – MUON DOSE – MREM/HR



PROBLEM #8 SHIELD WALL AT 65 METERS USING A CUTOFF OF 0.05 MREM/HR:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	0.08	0.26	0.68	0.34	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.25	3.63	0.13	0.11	0.17	0.44
14	0.12	0.32	0.14	2.98	0.17	0.65	1.19	1.30	0.22	0.12	0.55	0.28	0.16	2.51
13	0.10	0.73	0.15	1.20	0.16	0.19	0.46	0.20	0.62	0.18	0.38	0.13	0.24	0.32
12	1.00	0.10	0.12	1.13	1.00	1.10	0.14	1.32	2.62	0.63	0.14	0.12	0.17	0.21
11	0.11	0.10	0.27	0.13	0.99	1.81	0.14	0.13	0.68	0.31	0.57	0.19	1.42	0.14
10	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.20	0.18	0.13	0.11	0.18	0.11	0.25	0.22	0.18	0.23	0.15
9	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.26	0.81	1.82	0.16	0.23	0.10	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.25	0.29
8	0.28	1.29	0.15	0.10	0.26	0.23	5.14	0.22	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.64	0.20	0.16
7	0.09	0.71	0.11	0.71	0.73	1.02	0.17	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.22	1.81	0.56	0.12
6	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.35	0.10	0.21	0.25	0.10	0.87	0.80	0.35	0.42
5	0.09	1.29	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.16	0.10	0.08	0.07
4	0.09	0.84	0.13	0.09	0.08	0.13	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.12	0.07	0.07
3	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	1.42	0.14	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.40	0.07	0.07
2	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04
1	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04

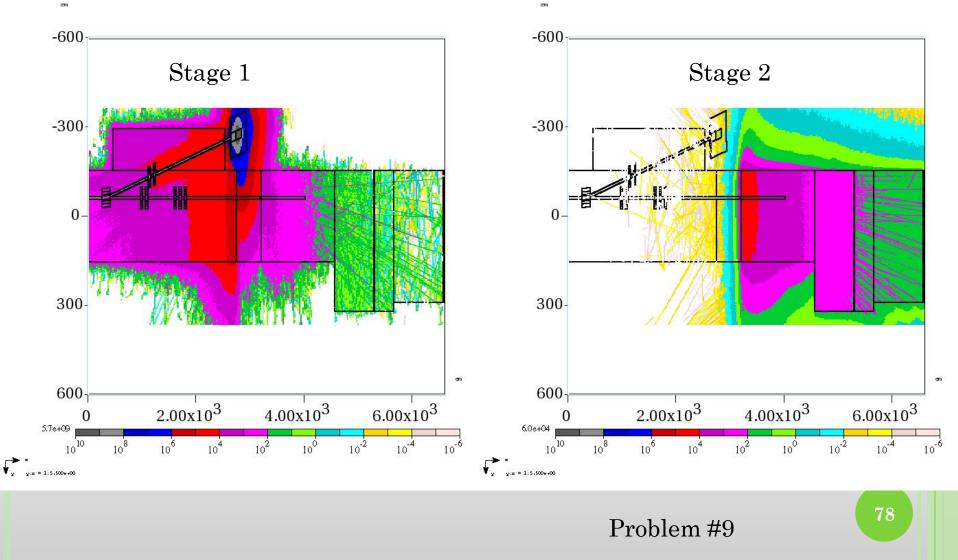
PROBLEM #8 CONCLUSIONS

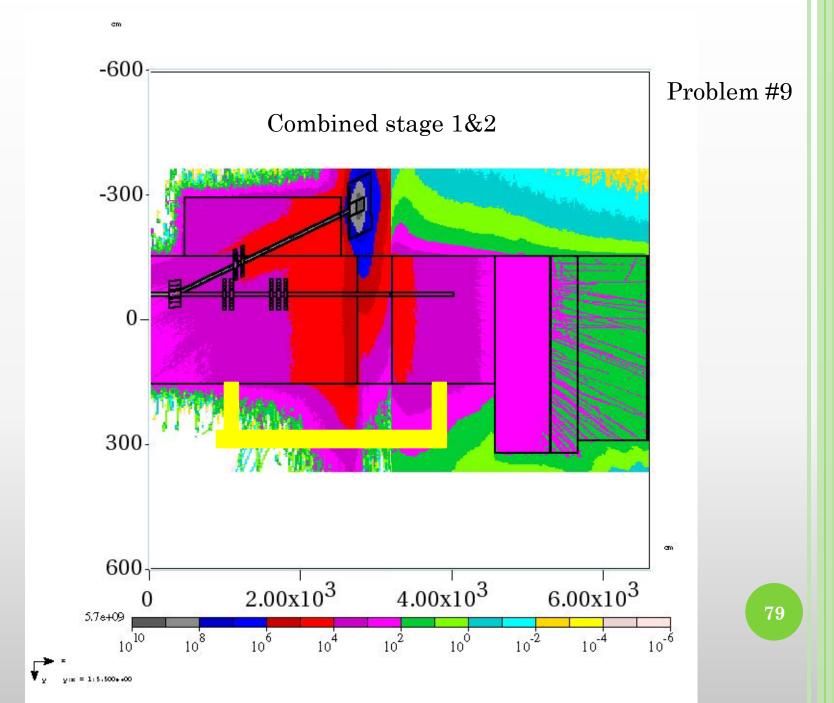
	Problem #7		Problem #8					
	Dose rate	error		Dose rate	error			
average	0.04	32.8%	average	0.07	3.1%			
max	0.51	13.7%	max	5.1	11.3%			

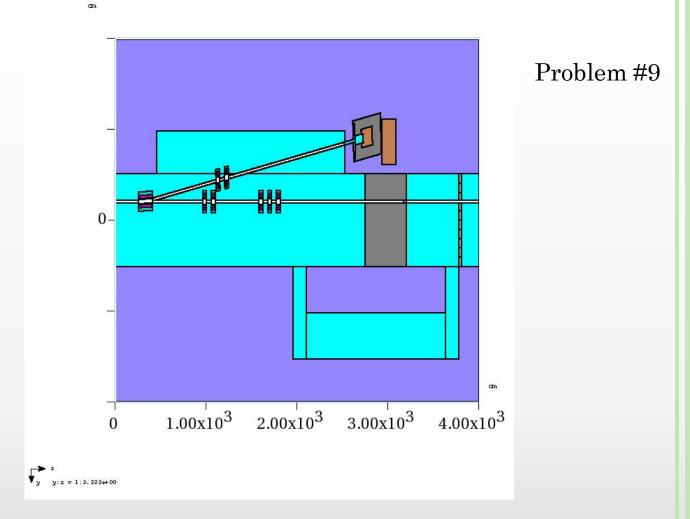
- Result is worse than for problem #7 but the dump is moved closer
- 2.3 years of CPU time just on stage 2 of this job
 - Good statistics in this run
 - 11% max statistical error

- Add labyrinth
- Enlarge core to 2' x 2' cross section, still 4 feet long
- Add 4' high by 5' wide by 5' long supplemental shield

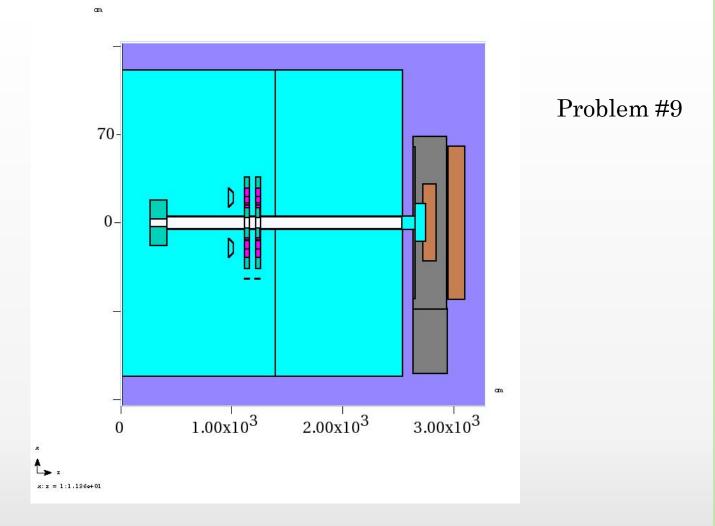
CONSIDER WHERE LABYRINTH MIGHT FIT



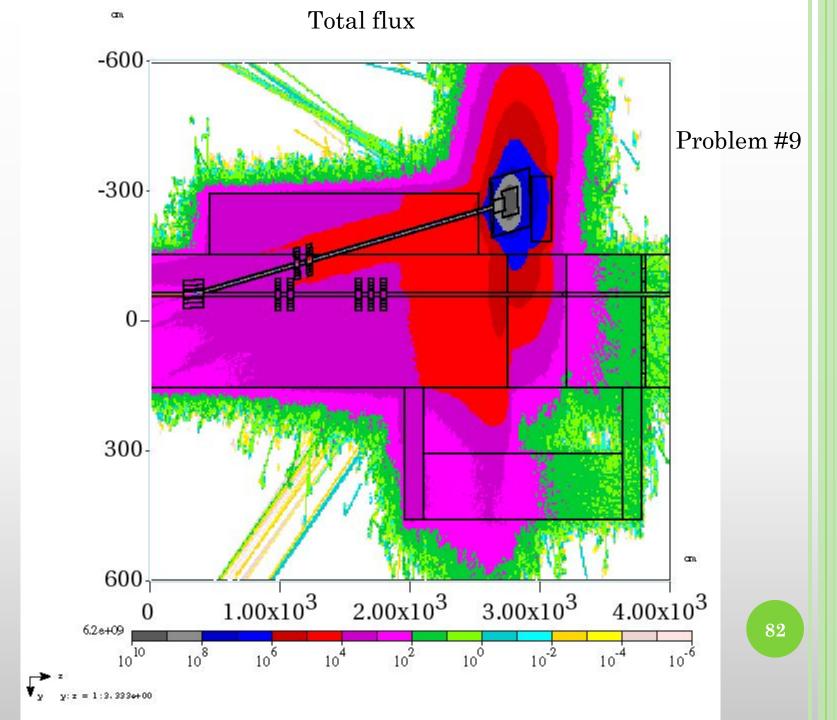


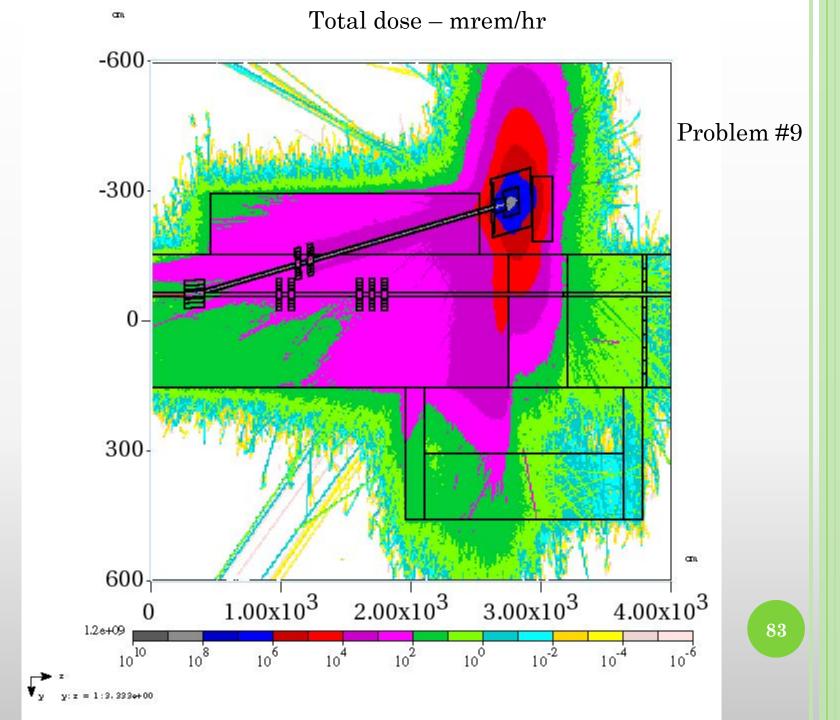


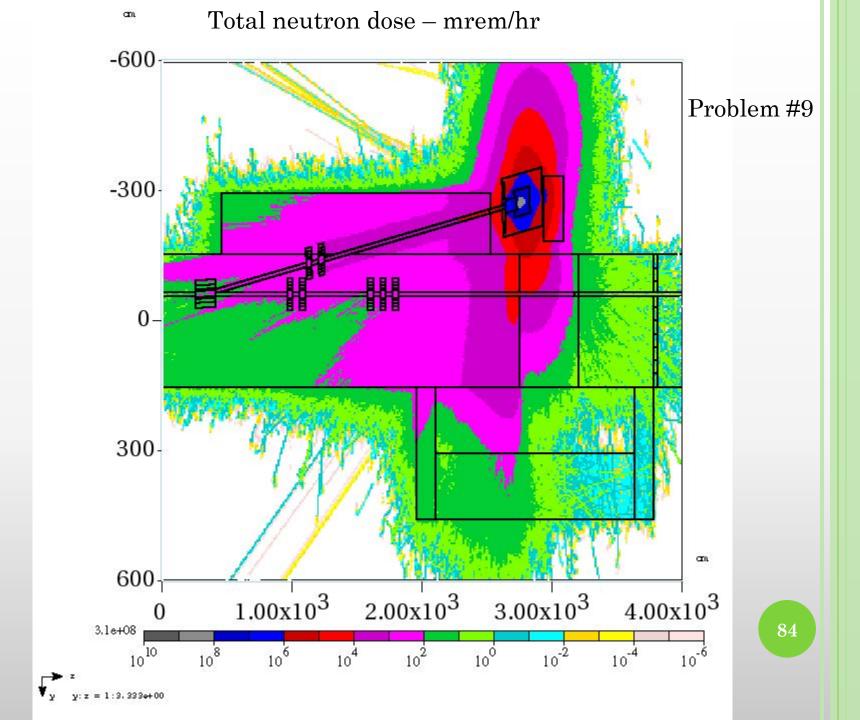
Shortened model back to 40 meters Enlarged dump core Added steel block DS of dump Put detector wall just past leg 3 of labyrinth Also put up a surface detector

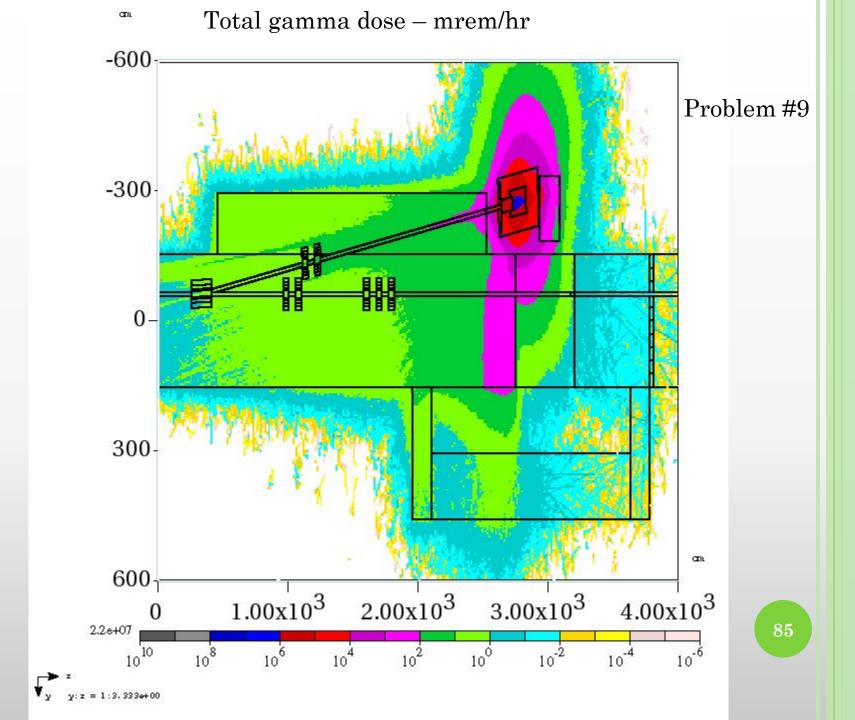


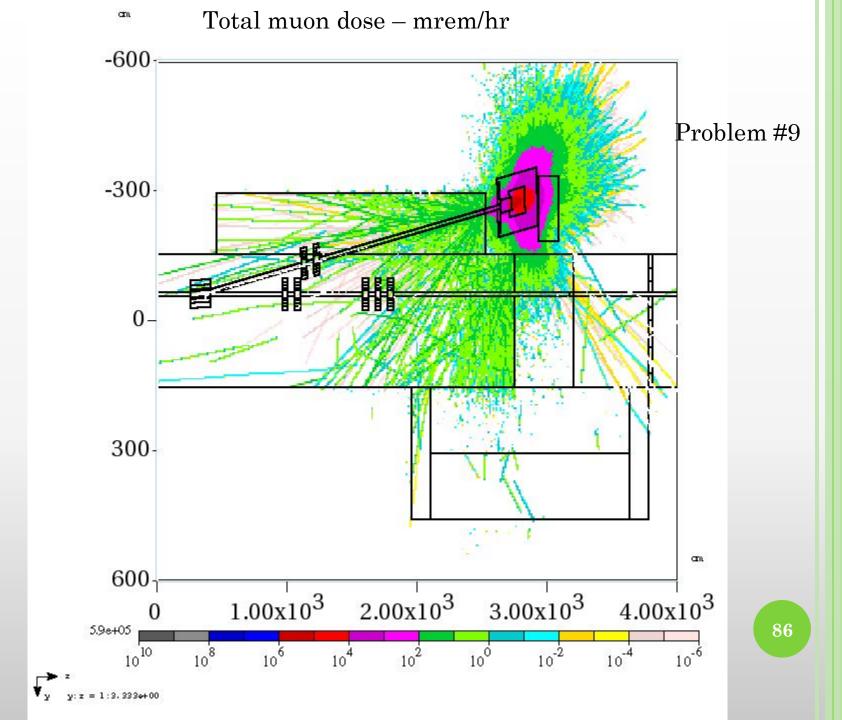
Dump elevation view











PROBLEM #9 Shield wall at 38 meters Using a cutoff of 0.05 mrem/hr:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	1.56	3.23	12.99	1.29	1.63	3.67	0.70	0.92	2.43	2.99
7	0.89	2.50	1.57	2.06	0.76	1.65	5.03	0.70	0.83	2.55
6	1.65	3.19	3.28	12.99	1.93	1.57	1.65	3.67	0.49	2.79
5	0.47	1.17	2.10	2.81	3.23	1.93	0.76	1.63	1.48	4.12
4	1.65	1.56	3.19	3.23	2.81	12.99	2.06	1.29	1.57	1.63
3	0.61	1.65	3.52	3.19	2.10	3.28	1.57	12.99	1.09	1.93
2	0.60	1.65	1.65	1.56	1.17	3.19	2.50	3.23	3.28	2.81
1	0.93	0.60	0.61	1.65	0.47	1.65	0.89	1.56	3.52	1.17

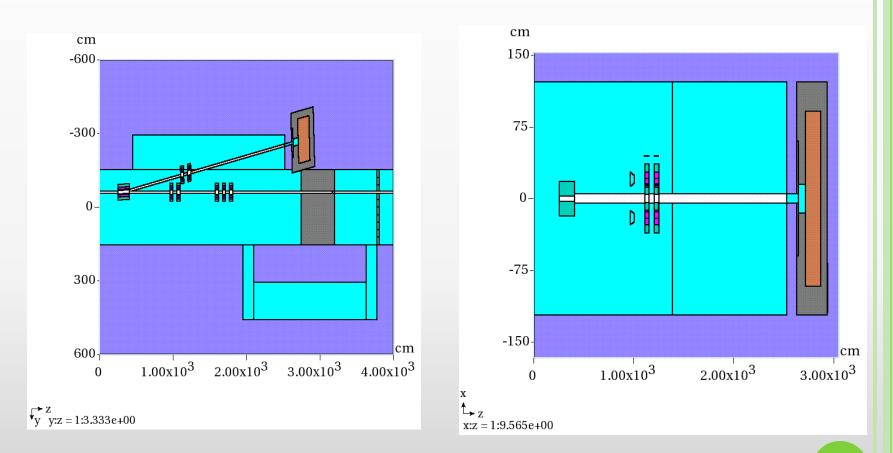
Error bars are large -60% for this run

CONCLUSION FROM PROBLEM #9

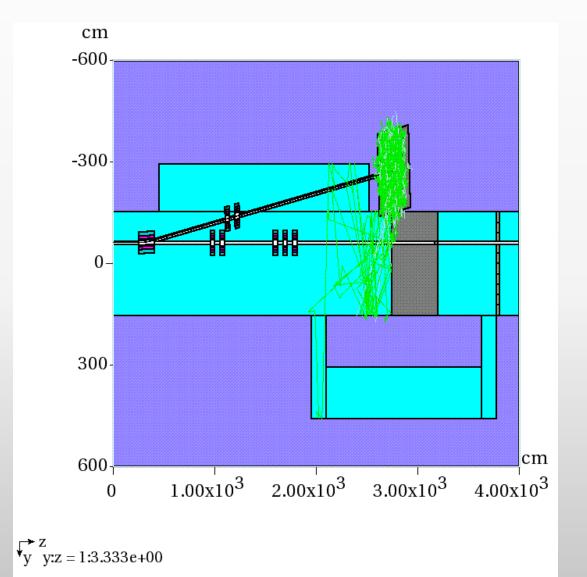
- We have the wrong dump
- Did survey of other dumps
 - They are more massive
 - Brian's AP2 dump 400 watts
 - Igor's original m4 line dump 1.337 kwatts
 - But none were evaluated for personnel occupancy DS of the dump!
- We need a significantly larger dump to permit personnel access at end of m4 line

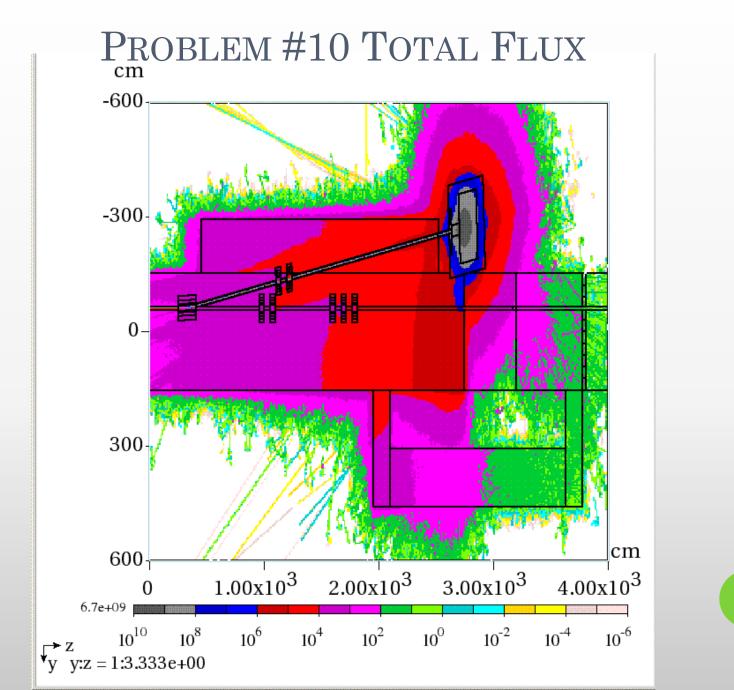
- Choose a more massive dump design
- 1.5 meters long (5 feet)
- 2 meters x 2 meters in cross section (6' x 6')
- Remove the DS steel used in problem #9

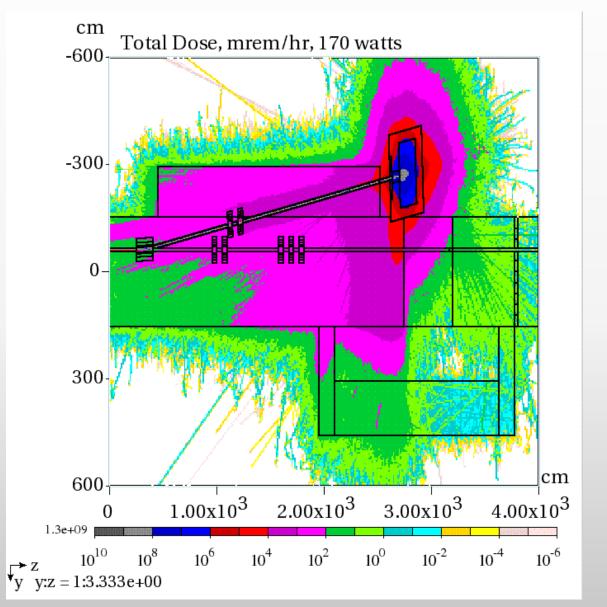
$PROBLEM \ \#10 \ \text{MODEL}$

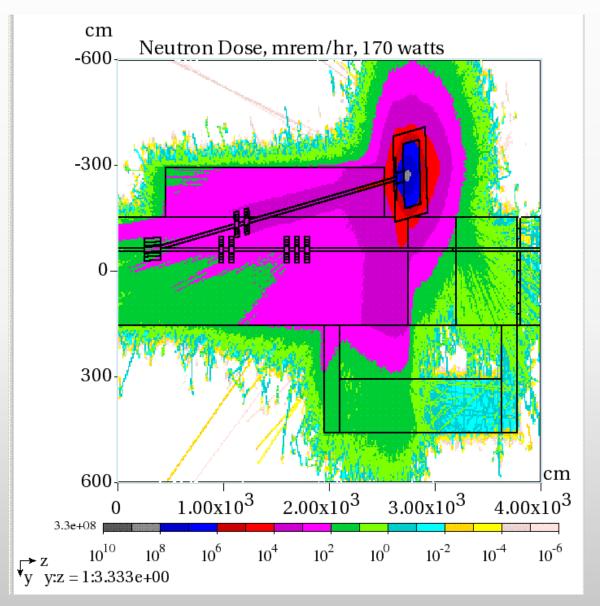


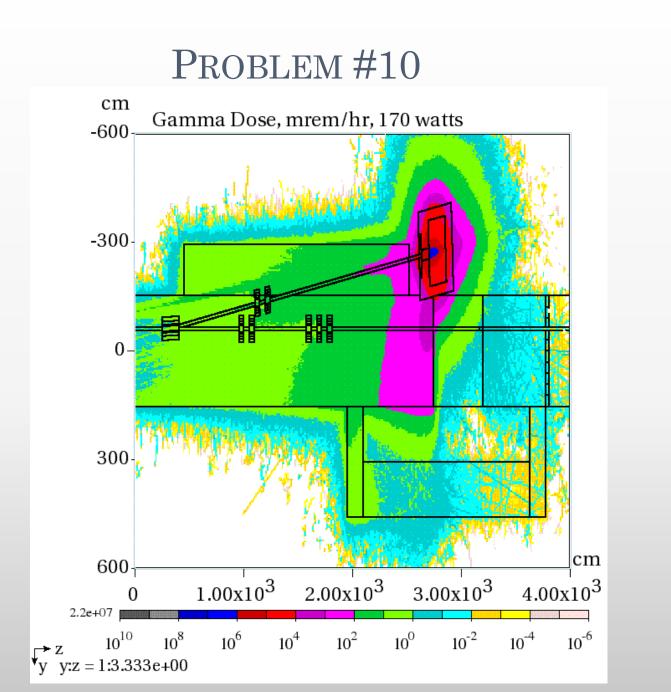
PROBLEM #10 TRACKS

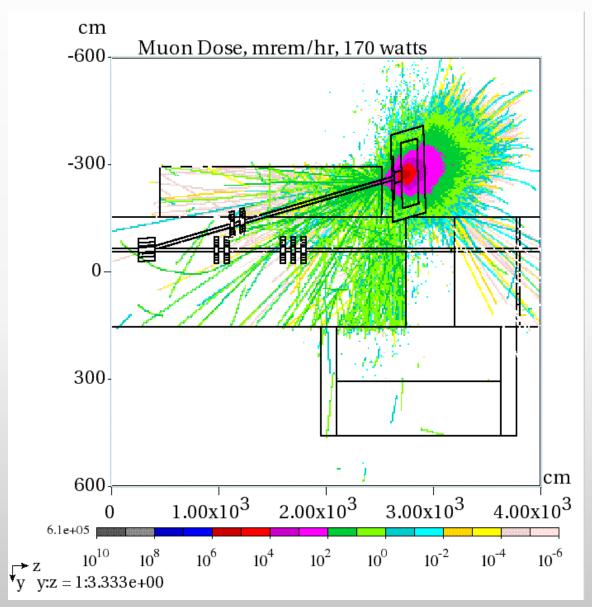


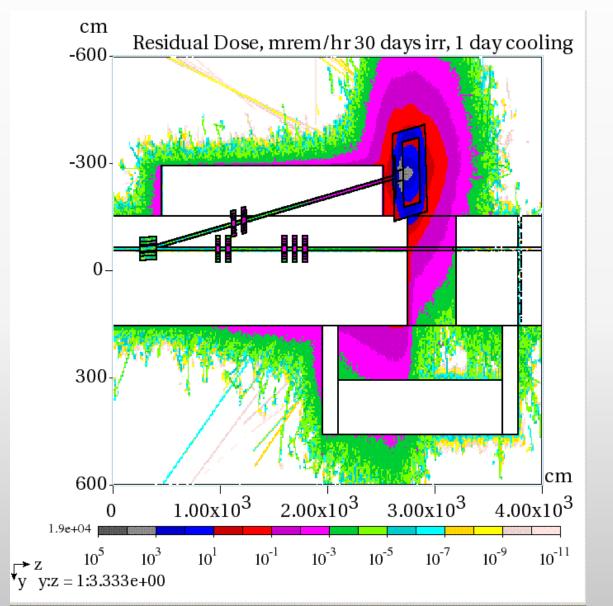


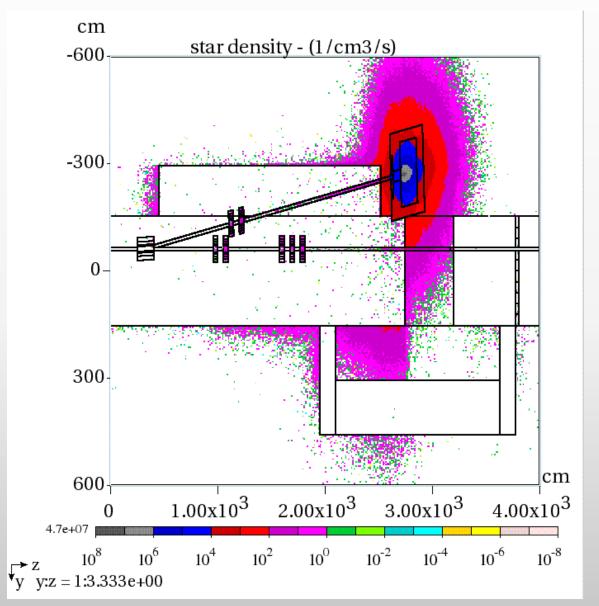










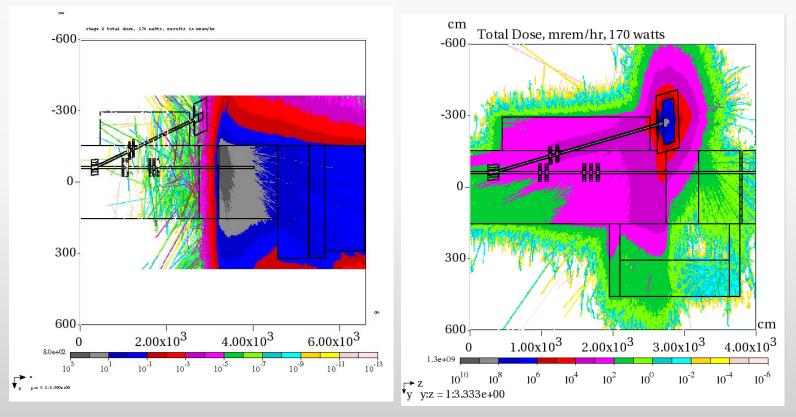


PROBLEM #10 Shield wall at 38 meters Using a cutoff of 0.05 mrem/hr:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	0.01	0.15	3.75	0.54	6.17	1.98	1.52	1.21	3.25	3.77
7	1.14	0.51	1.76	2.08	4.50	2.05	2.98	1.52	2.00	6.42
6	0.32	2.97	0.86	3.75	0.10	0.61	2.05	1.98	3.18	10.17
5	0.04	0.10	2.40	0.34	1.03	0.10	4.50	6.17	1.74	6.33
4	4.96	0.01	2.97	0.15	0.34	3.75	2.08	0.54	0.61	6.17
3	0.75	0.32	0.05	2.97	2.40	0.86	1.76	3.75	4.15	0.10
2	0.48	4.96	0.32	0.01	0.10	2.97	0.51	0.15	0.86	0.34
1	0.86	0.48	0.75	4.96	0.04	0.32	1.14	0.01	0.05	0.10

PROBLEM #10 CONCLUSION

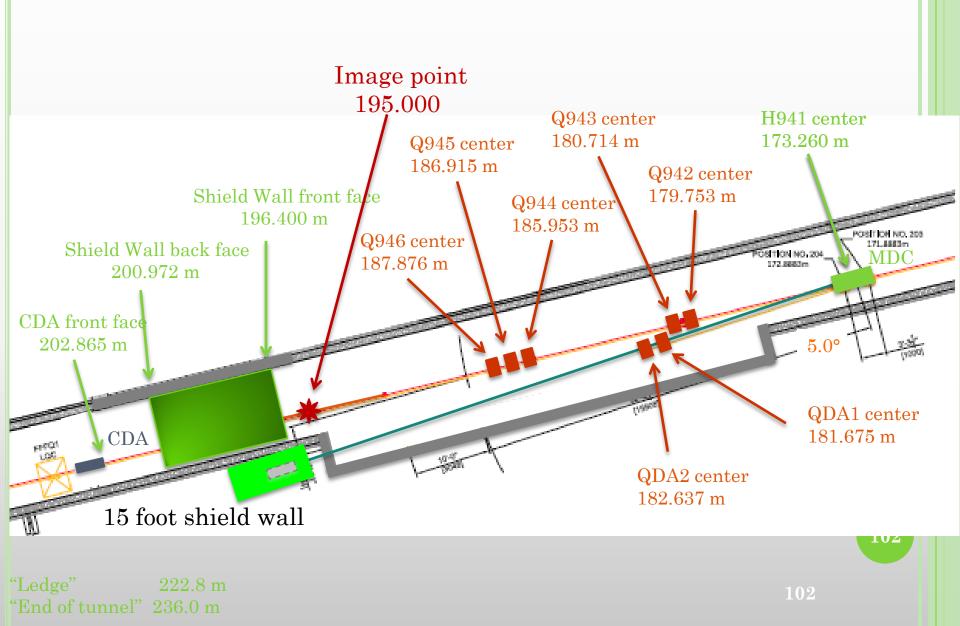
• Scaling between problem 8 results and problem 10 results suggests factor of ~10



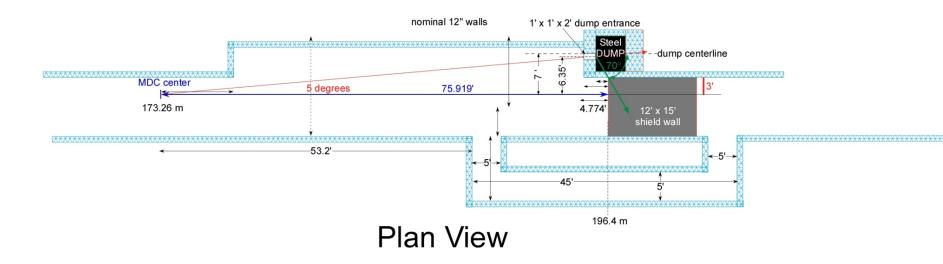
CONCLUSION FROM PROBLEM #10

- This could work
- Need to extend the model to end of m4 line
- Not expecting good statistical answer, just color contours indicating fall off in dose rate
- Model adjustments
 - Remove detector wall
 - Extend tunnel
 - Single detector, two volumes(high/low) at end of m4 tunnel

PROBLEM #11 LAYOUT

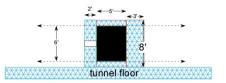


M4 line diagnostic beam dump location plan



NOTES:

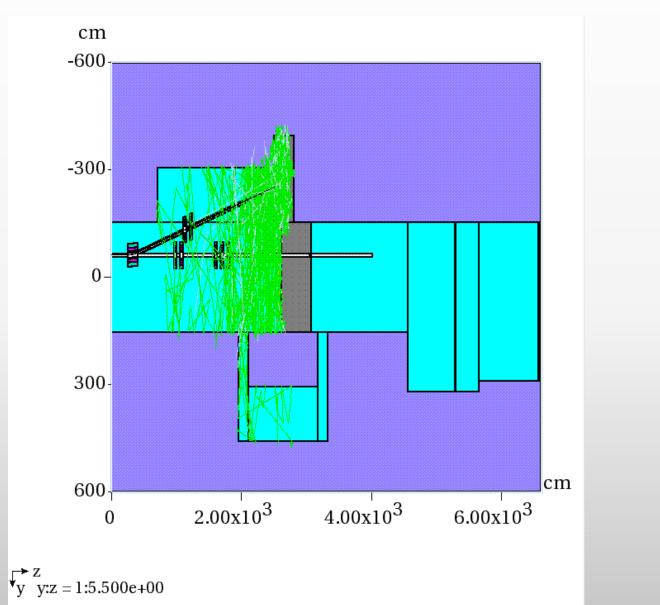
- 1. dump core steel is 6'x 6' x 5' long
- 2. dump core position is defined by triangle
- a. base is MDC to shield beam line 75.919' (blue)
- b. beam trajectory forms second side (red)
- c. a ray 70° from beam trajectory intersects beam left corner of shield wall (green)
- 3. Entrance hole to dump is 1' x 1' x 2'. Position is optimized along beam trajectory
- 4. Dump upstream wall is 2' concrete structural wall
- 5. MDC and US shield wall positions are locked as shown

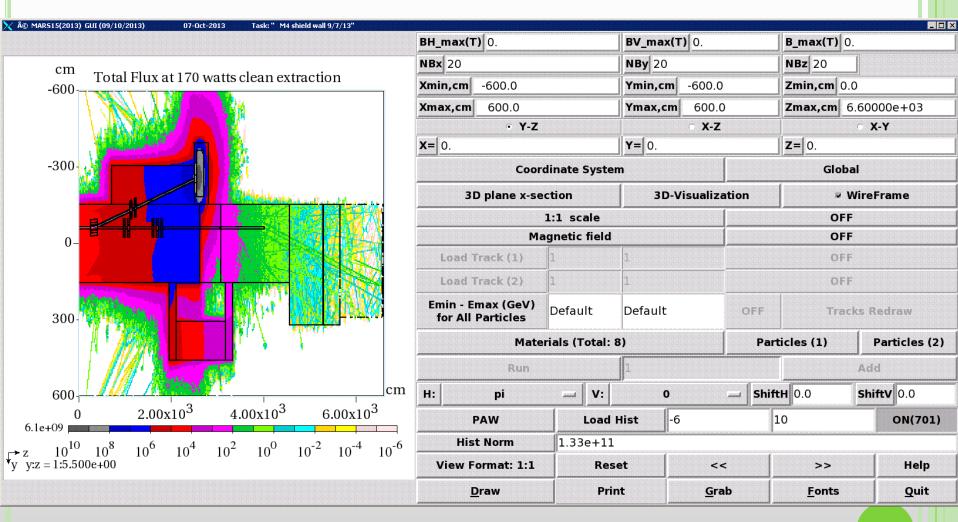


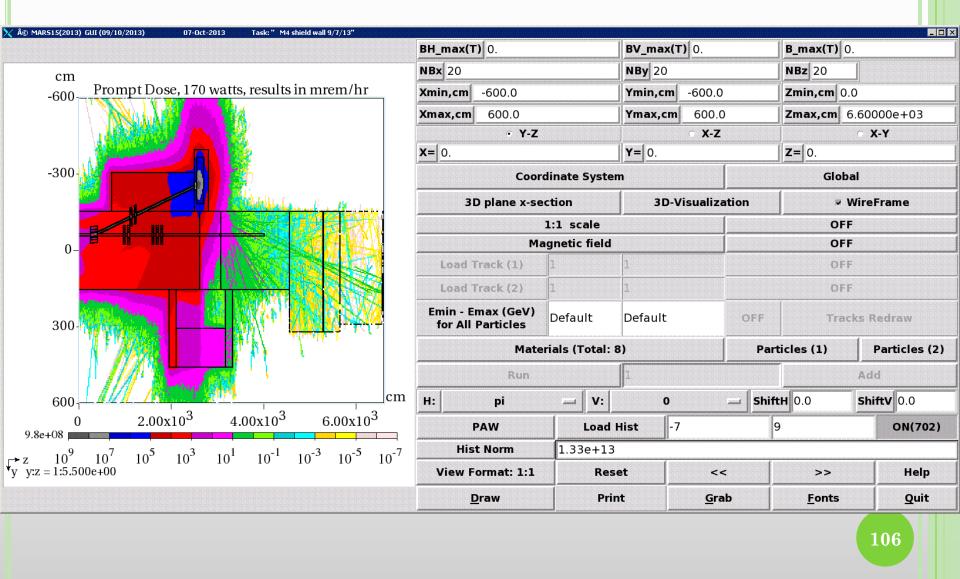
Dump Elevation View

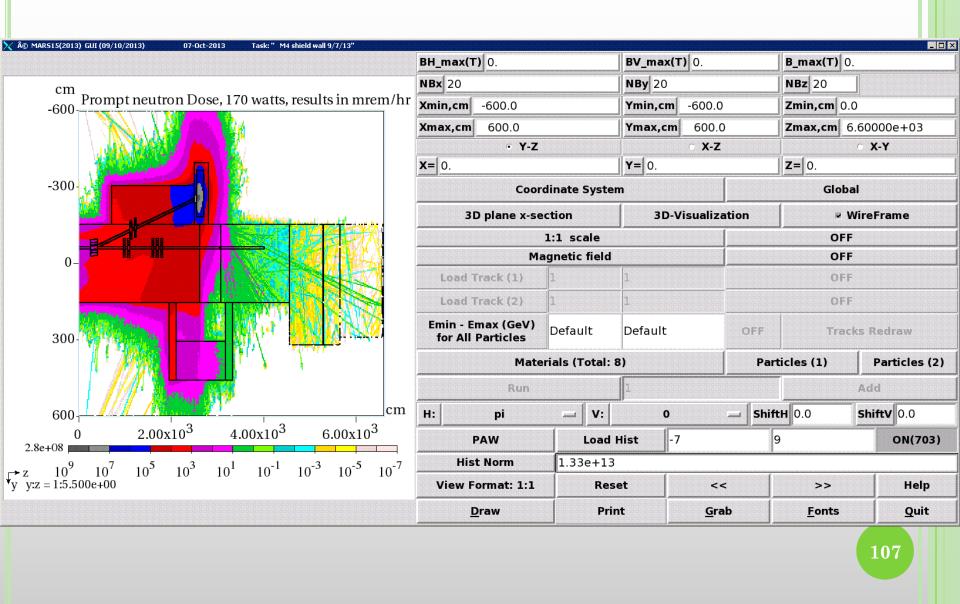
T. Leveling October 1, 2013

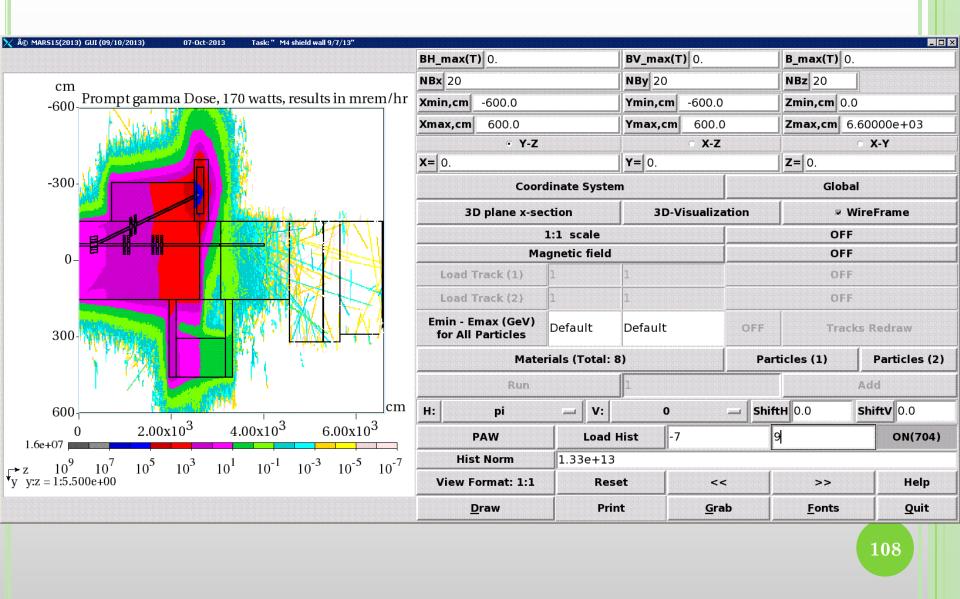
PROBLEM #11 PLAN VIEW - TRACKS

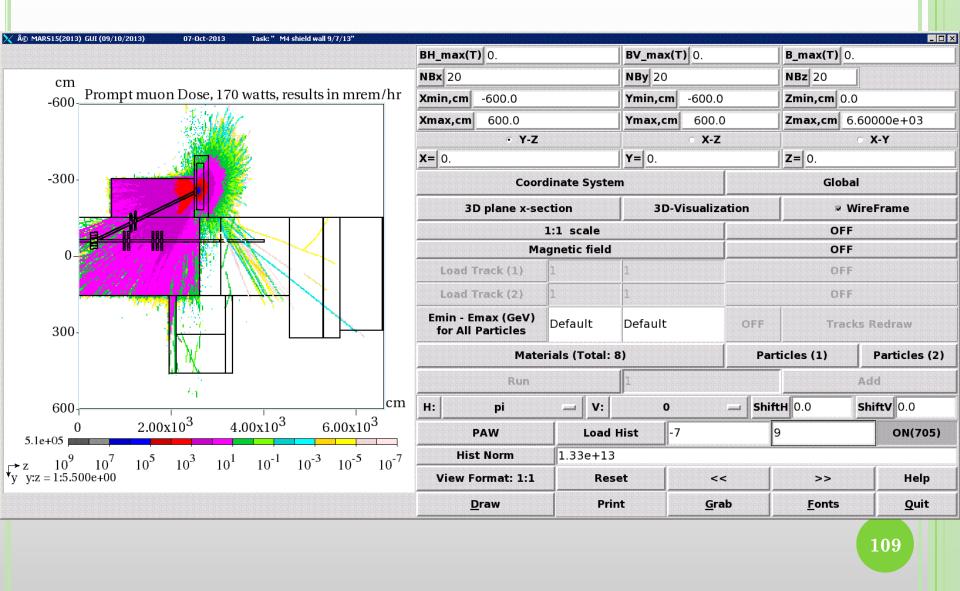


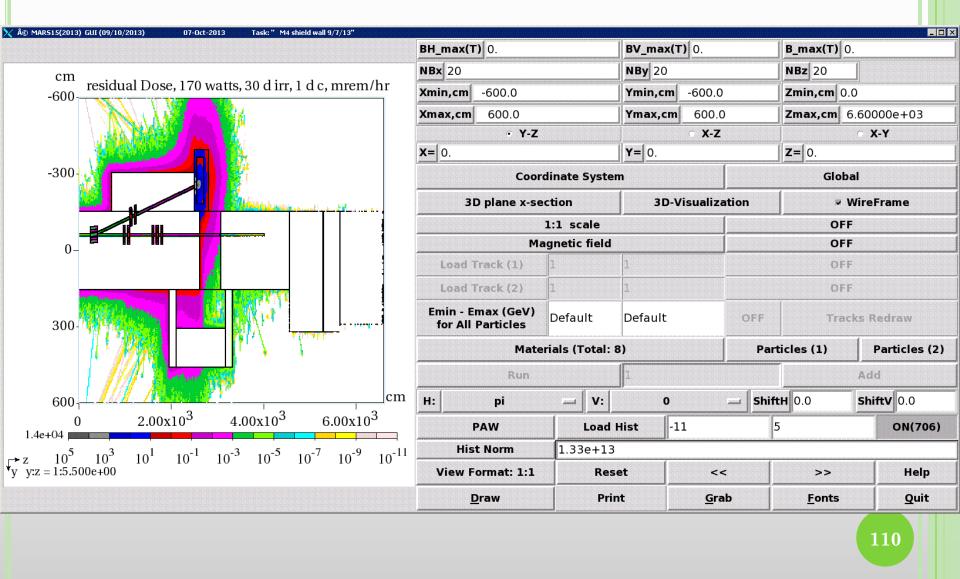


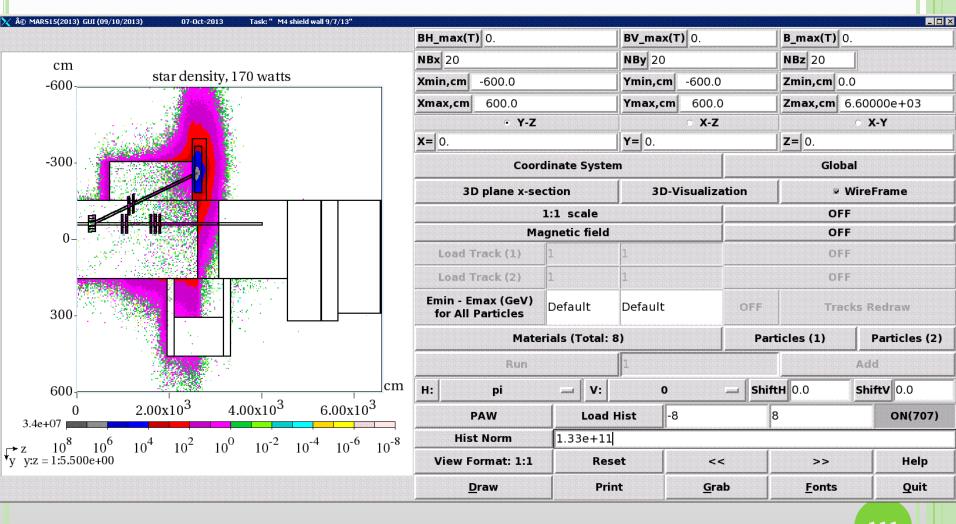












PROBLEM #11 SOLUTION

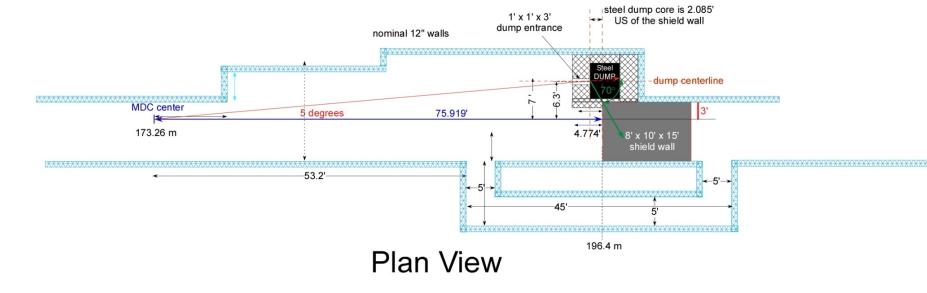
- Detector lower 5.528E-20 5.514E-20
- Detector upper 9.208E-19 4.655E-19
- 44 microrem per hour +/- 50%

PROBLEM #12

- One last run with a few final adjustments:
- Move dump core 6" to beam right
- Change DS air bump to put dump inside the tunnel
- Change tunnel air volume
- Make dump concrete unique from shield wall concrete
- Make dump US concrete wall 3' thick for residual dose reduction
- Make a second DA tunnel bump
- Establish histogram volumes for dump star density (left, DS, above, below)
- Get latest TLM response
- Make another attempt to measure prompt rates at DS end of M4 enclosure – should get harder with the dump core move.

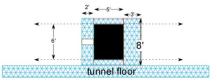
PROBLEM 12 LAYOUT

M4 line diagnostic beam dump location plan



NOTES:

- 1. dump core steel is 6'x 6' x 5' long
- 2. dump core position is defined by triangle
- a. base is MDC to shield beam line 75.919' (blue)
- b. beam trajectory forms second side (red)
- c. a ray 70° from beam trajectory intersects beam left corner of shield wall (green)
- 3. Entrance hole to dump is 1' x 1' x 3'. Position is optimized along beam trajectory
- 4. Dump upstream wall is 3' concrete structural wall
- 5. MDC and US shield wall positions are locked as shown



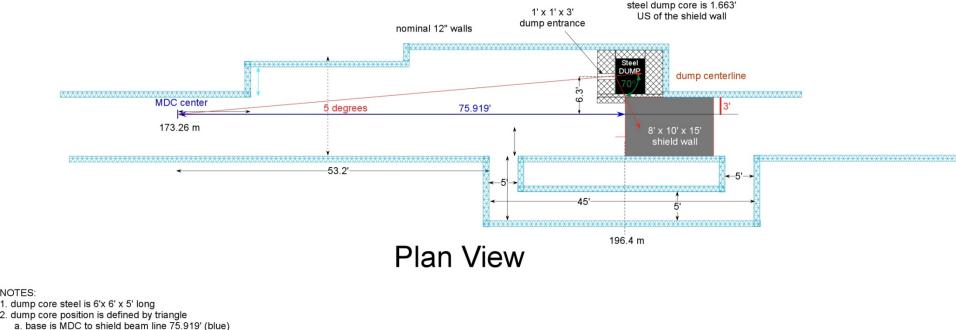
Dump Elevation View

PROBLEM #13

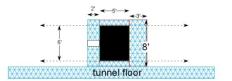
- One last² run with a one final adjustment:
- Move dump core DS 6" in z
- Get latest TLM response
- Make another attempt to measure prompt rates at DS end of M4 enclosure – should get harder with this last dump core move.

PROBLEM 13 LAYOUT

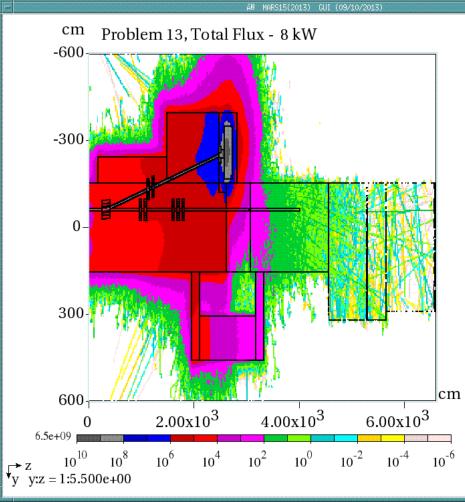
M4 line diagnostic beam dump location plan



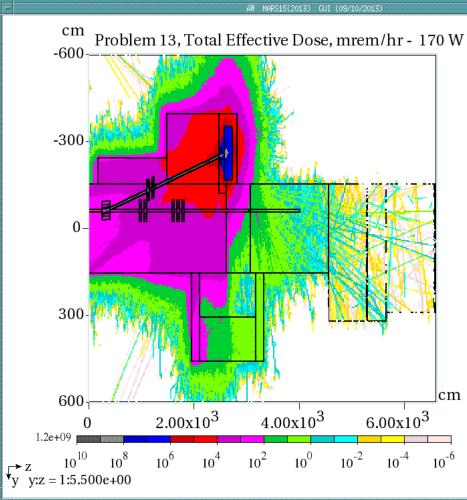
- b. beam trajectory forms second side (red)
- c. a ray 70° from beam trajectory intersects beam left corner of shield wall (green)
- 3. Entrance hole to dump is 1' x 1' x 3'. Position is optimized along beam trajectory
- 4. Dump upstream wall is 3' concrete structural wall
- 5. MDC and US shield wall positions are locked as shown



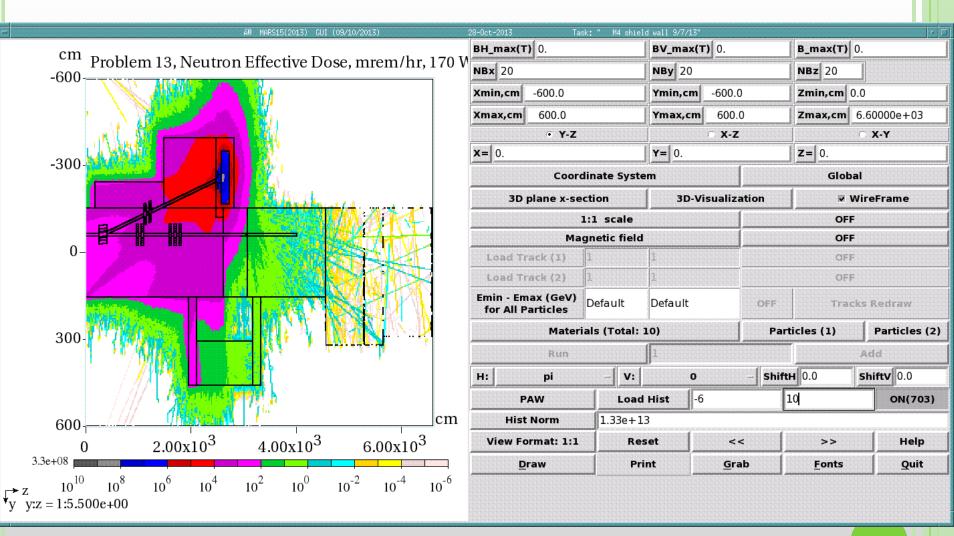
Dump Elevation View

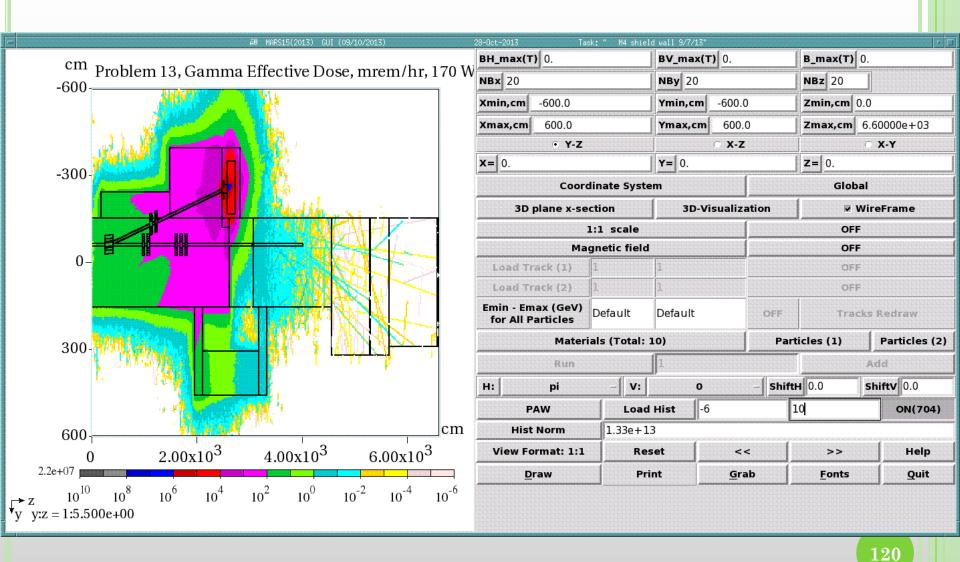


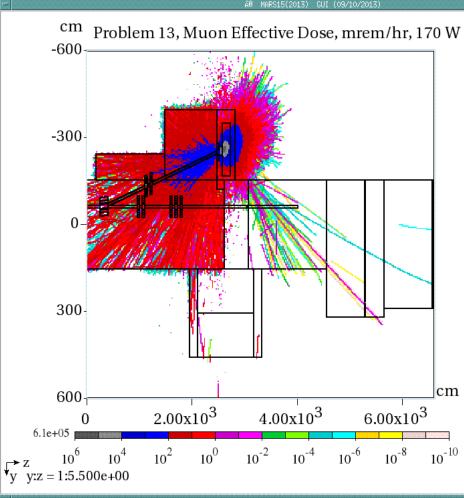
	sk:" M4 shie	eld wall 9/7/13		6	D	·		
3H_max(T) 0.		BV_max(I) <u>0</u> .		B_max(T)	0.		
NBx 20		NBy 20			NBz 20			
(min,cm -600.0		Ymin,cm	-600.0		Zmin,cm	0.0		
(max,cm 600.0		Ymax,cm	Ymax,cm 600.0			6.60000e+03		
• Y-Z			⊙ x-z			с х-ү		
K= 0.		Y = 0.			z = 0.			
Coord	dinate Syst	tem			Glob	al		
3D plane x-se	ction	3D-\	/isualizatio	n (WireFrame		
	1:1 scale				OF	F		
Ma			OF	F				
Load Track (1)	1	1			OFF			
Load Track (2)	1	1			OF	F		
Emin - Emax (GeV) for All Particles	Default	Default		OFF	Tra	cks Redraw		
Mater	ials (Total:	10)		Parti	cles (1)	Particles (2)		
Run		1				Add		
H: pi	-[v:	(^{''} 0	-	ShiftH	0.0	shiftv 0.0		
PAW	Loa	d Hist	6	10)	ON(701)		
Hist Norm	1.33e+	11		,				
View Format: 1:1	Re	eset	<<		>>	Help		
Draw	P	int Grab		Fonts		Quit		



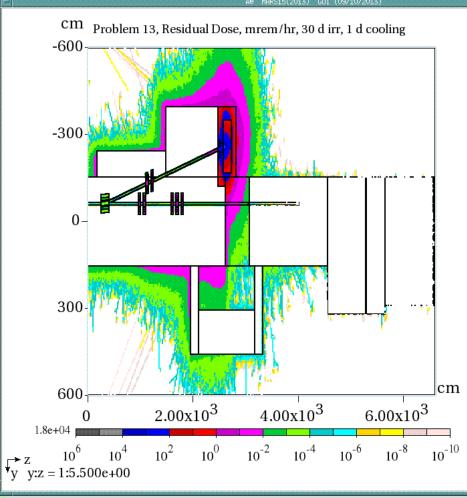
8-0ct-:	2013 Tas	k: " M4 shiel	ld wall 9/7/13"					
BH_r	max(T) 0.		BV_max(T) 0.		B_max(T)	0.	
NBx	20		NBy 20			NBz 20		
Xmir	n,cm -600.0		Ymin,cm	-600.0	1	Zmin,cm	0.0	
Xma	x,cm 600.0		Ymax,cm	600.0		Zmax,cm	6.60000e+03	
	• Y-Z			⊂ x-z			⊙ х-ү	
X =	0.		Y = 0.			z= 0.		
	Coord	linate Syste	em			Glo	bal	
	3D plane x-se	x-section 3D-Visualization VireF				WireFrame		
	c (1:1 scale				OF	F	
	Mag	gnetic field				OF	F	
Lo	ad Track (1)	1	1			F		
Lo	ad Track (2)	1	1			OFF		
	n - Emax (GeV) r All Particles	Default	Default		OFF	Tracks Redraw		
	Materi	als (Total:	10)		Parti	cles (1)	Particles (2)	
	Run		1				Add	
н:	pi	- v :	0		ShiftH	0.0	ShiftV 0.0	
,	PAW	Load	Hist -(6	10)	ON(702)	
	Hist Norm	1.33e+1	3				4	
Vi	ew Format: 1:1	Re	set	<<		>>	Help	
	Draw	Pri	nt Grab		1	Fonts	Quit	



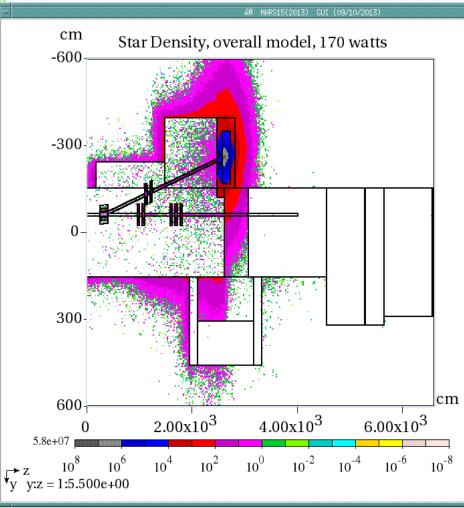




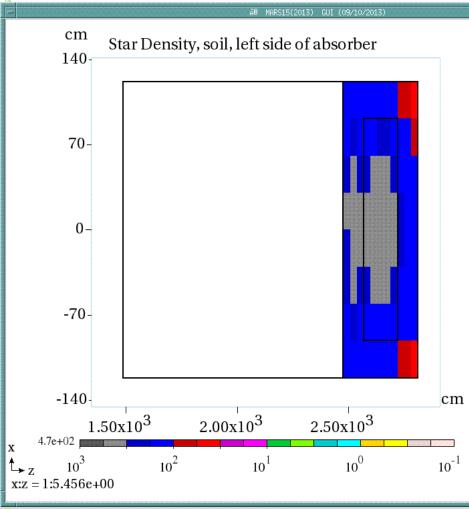
BH_max(T) 0.		BV_max(T) 0.		B_max(T)	0.	
NBx 20		NBy 20	1		NBz 20		
VBX 20		NBY 20					
Kmin,cm -600.0		Ymin,cm	-600.0		Zmin,cm	0.0	
Kmax,cm 600.0		Ymax,cm	600.0		Zmax, cm	6.60000	e+03
• Y-Z			⊙ x-z			о х- ү	
K= 0.		Y= 0.			z= 0.		
Coor	dinate Syste	em	ſ		Glob	al	
3D plane x-se	ction	3D-Vi	sualizatio	zation			ıe
1:1 scale OFF							
Ma			OF	F			
Load Track (1)	1	. 1			OF	F	
Load Track (2)	1	1			OF	F	
Emin - Emax (GeV) for All Particles	Default	Default		OFF	Tra	cks Redr	aw
Mater	ials (Total:	10)		Parti	les (1)	Parti	cles (2
Run		1				Add	
H: pi	- v :	0	-	ShiftH	0.0	ShiftV	0.0
PAW	Load	Hist -1	0	6		0	N(705)
Hist Norm	1.33e+1	.3					
View Format: 1:1	Re	set	<<		>>		Help
Draw Pri		nt Grab		Í	Fonts	Í	Quit



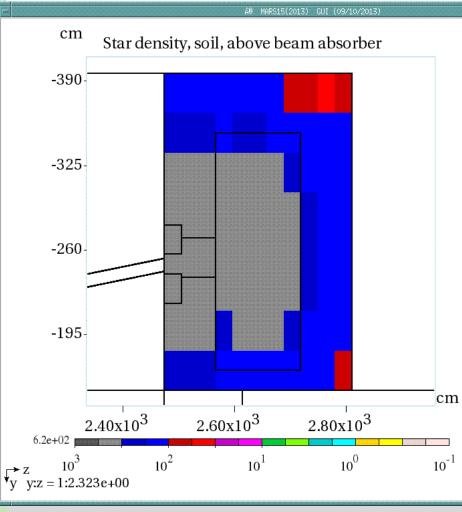
BH_max(T) 0.		BV_max(1	г) О.	1	B_max(T)	0.
NBx 20		NBy 20		1	NBz 20	
Kmin,cm -600.0		Ymin,cm	-600.0		Zmin,cm	0.0
Kmax,cm 600.0		Ymax,cm	600.0	1	Zmax,cm	6.60000e+03
• Y-Z			⊙ x-z		hannan an a	ି X-Y
K= 0.		Y= 0.		1	z= 0.	
Coord	inate Syste	em			Glob	al
3D plane x-sec	tion	3D-V	isualizatio	n [Z I	WireFrame
1	:1 scale		1		OFI	F
Mag	netic field	l	Í		OFI	F
Load Track (1)	1	1			OFI	F
Load Track (2)	1	1			OFI	F
Emin - Emax (GeV) for All Particles	Default	Default		>FF	Tra	cks Redraw
Materia	als (Total:	10)	[Parti	cles (1)	Particles (2)
Run		1		1		Add
H: pi	- v : (0	_[ShiftH	0.0	ShiftV 0.0
PAW	Load	I Hist -1	.0	6		ON(706)
Hist Norm	1.33e+1	.3		P		
View Format: 1:1	Re	set	<<		>>	Help
Draw	Pri	int Grab		Í	Fonts	Quit



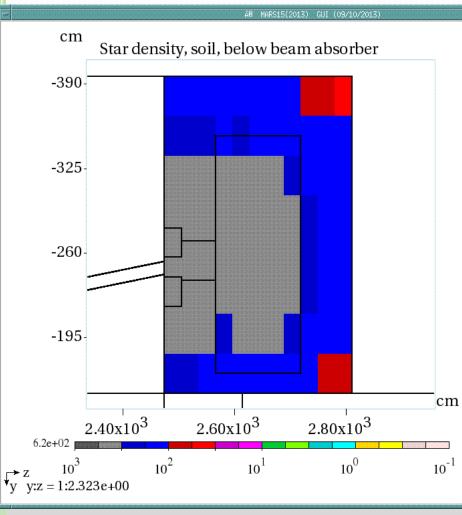
BH_max(T) 0.		BV_max(1	D	1	B_max(T)	0.	
			<u> </u>				
NBx 20		NBy 20			NBz 20		
Kmin,cm -600.0		Ymin,cm	-600.0		Zmin,cm	0.0	
Kmax,cm 600.0		Ymax,cm	600.0		Zmax,cm	6.6000	0e+03
• Y-Z	• Y-Z • X					о х-ү	
K= 0.		Y= 0.			z= 0.		
Coord	dinate Syste	em			Glob	bal	
3D plane x-se	ction	3D-V	isualizatio	n		WireFra	me
		OFF					
Ma	<u> </u>		OF	F			
Load Track (1)	1	1		OFF			
Load Track (2)	1	1			OF	F	
Emin - Emax (GeV) for All Particles	Default	Default		OFF	Tra	cks Red	raw
Materi	als (Total:	10)	Í	Partic	cles (1)	Par	ticles (2)
Run		1				Add	
H: pi	- v :	0	-	ShiftH	0.0	ShiftV	0.0
PAW	Load	l Hist -8	}	8			ON(707)
Hist Norm	1.33e+1	.1					
View Format: 1:1	Re	set	<<		>>		Help
Draw Pri		nt <u>G</u> rab		Fonts			Quit



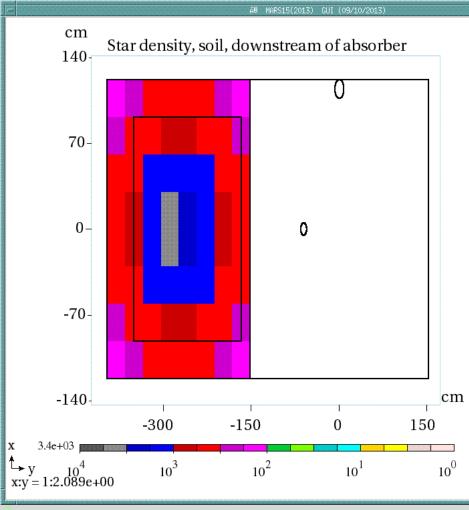
BH_max(T) 0.			BV_max((T) 0.		B_max(T)	0.		
NBx 20			NBy 20		(NBz 20			
Xmin,cm -145.3846			Ymin,cm	-600.	0	Zmin,cm	1.3453	8e+03	
Xmax,cm 140.7692		Ymax,cm 600.			0	Zmax,cm	2.9065	54e+03	
• Y-Z • X-				• X-Z]	́ о X-Y	•	
x= 0.			Y= -300			Z = 0.			
Coord	linate	Syste	em		[Glol	oal		
3D plane x-se	3D-\	/isualiz	ation		WireFra	ame			
:	l:1 sc	ale			[OF	F		
Magnetic field					Í	OF	F		
Load Track (1)	1	1 1			OFF				
Load Track (2)	1		1			OFF			
Emin - Emax (GeV) for All Particles	Defau	lt	Default		OFF	Tra	cks Red	fraw	
Materi	als (To	otal:	10)		Part	icles (1)	Pa	rticles (2)	
Run			1				Add		
Н: 0	-[v :	0		- Shift	I 0.0	Shift	0.0	
PAW	1	Load	Hist -	1	3			ON(708)	
Hist Norm	1.3	3e+1	.1		P		1		
View Format: 1:1	1_	Re	set (<<		<	>>		Help	
Draw Pri		Pri	nt <u>G</u> rab		ab	Fonts		Quit	



BH_max(T) 0.				BV m	ax(1) 0.		1	B_max(г)	0.	
NBx 20				NBy 2							1	
NBX 20				мву 2	20				NBZ 20	-		
Xmin,cm -600.0				Ymin,	cm	-408.46	515		Zmin,cr	n	2.33538	3e+03
Xmax,cm 600.0				Ymax,	,cm	-140.7	692	2	Zmax,c	m	2.9573	1e+03
• Y	z					े x-z			р		ः x- Y	
x = 0.				Y = 0.					z = 0.			
Ca	ordi	nate	Syste	em					Gl	oba	al	
3D plane x		3	D-V	isualiza	atio	n (v v	VireFra	me		
	1:	1 sc	ale						(OFF	:	
Magnetic field									(DFF	:	
Load Track (1)	[]			1					OFF			
Load Track (2)	1			1 OFF								
Emin - Emax (Ge for All Particles		Defau	ult	Defau	lt			OFF	Τ	rac	ks Red	raw
Ma	eria	ls (T	otal:	10)				Parti	icles (1)		Par	ticles (2
Ru				1							Add	
H: pi			V :	.,	0			ShiftH	I 0.0		ShiftV	0.0
PAW		1	Load	Hist	-1	l		3				ON(709)
Hist Norm		1.3	3e+1	1				P			Passa	
View Format: 1	:1	1	Re	set		<.	<		>>			Help
Draw		1	Pri	int Grab			Fonts			Í	Quit	



BH_max(T) 0.		BV_max(т) 0.		B_max(T)	0.	
NBx 20		NBy 20			NBz 20	1	
Xmin, cm -600.0		Ymin,cm	-408.4615		Zmin,cm	2.3353	8e+03
Xmax,cm 600.0		Ymax,cm	-140.7692		Zmax,cm	2.957	31e+03
• Y-Z			• X-Z			े X-1	(
x = 0.		Y= 0.		1	z= 0.		
Coord	linate Syst	em	ſ		Glol	oal	
3D plane x-se	ction	3D-V	isualizatio	n	V	WireFr	ame
:	1:1 scale		1		OF	F	
Ma			OF	F			
Load Track (1)	1	1 1			OF	F	
Load Track (2)	1	1		OFF			
Emin - Emax (GeV) for All Particles	Default	Default		OFF	Tra	cks Rei	draw
Materi	als (Total:	10)	Í	Parti	icles (1)	Pa	rticles (2
Run		1				Add	
H: pi	- v :	0	-	Shift⊦	0.0	Shift	0.0
PAW	Load	Hist -1	L	3			ON(710)
Hist Norm	1.33e+1	1					
View Format: 1:1	Re	set	<<		>>		Help
Draw Pri		nt <u>G</u> rab		Fonts		Í	Quit



BH_max(T) 0.		BV_max(1	B_max(T)	0		
			• • •					
NBx 20		NBy 20			NBz 20			
Kmin,cm -143.0769		Ymin,cm	-422.3077		Zmin,cm	0.0		
Kmax,cm 140.7692		Ymax,cm	170.7692		Zmax,cm	6.60000e+03		
• Y-Z			⊙ x-z			• X-Y		
K= 0.		Y= 0.			Z= 2700			
Coord	linate Syste	em			Glob	al		
3D plane x-se	ction	3D-V	'isualizatio	on [WireFrame		
1	1:1 scale		1		OF	F		
Mai	<u>í</u>		OF	F				
Load Track (1)	1	. 1			OFF			
Load Track (2)	1	1			OF	F		
Emin - Emax (GeV) for All Particles	Default	Default		OFF	Tra	cks Redraw		
Materi	als (Total:	10)		Parti	cles (1)	Particles (2		
Run		1		1		Add		
н: О	- v:	0	-	ShiftH	0.0	ShiftV 0.0		
PAW	Load	Hist		4		ON(711)		
Hist Norm	1.33e+1	1		P		1		
View Format: 1:1	Re	set	<<		>>	Help		
Draw	Pri	int	Grab	T (Fonts	Quit		

DETECTOR AT END OF MAIN BEAM PIPE

mSv/proton	error
8.98E-16	2.62E-16
mrem/hr	error
4.30E+01	29.1%

Result is consistent with prompt dose rate within the shield

MODEL DETECTORS AT DOWNSTREAM END OF M4 LINE

	mSv/p	error
2.93E-16	4.74E-19	3.06E-19
7.54E-16	7.12E-19	4.45E-19
	mrem/hr	% error
lower detector	2.27E-02	65%
upper detector	3.41E-02	63%

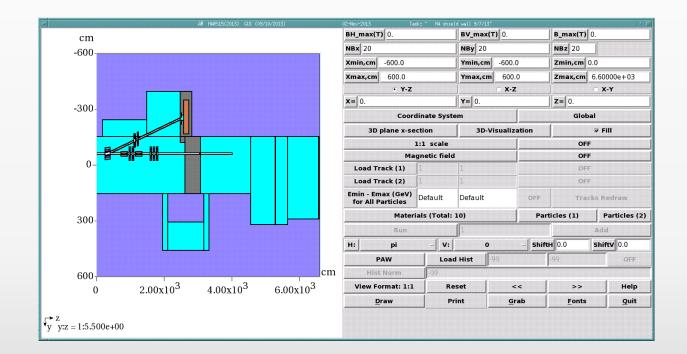
Result is well below 0.25 mrem/hr, the minimum for unlimited occupancy Result is below 0.05 mrem/hr, the upper limit for no required controls but . . .

Statistical errors are larger than desirable: this result required 2.85 years of CPU time

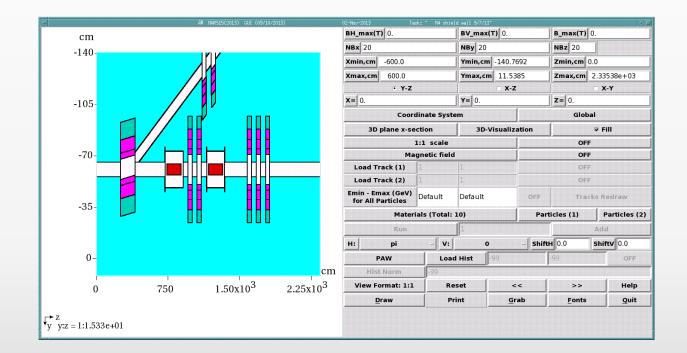
PROBLEM 14 – WHAT ARE TOLERABLE BEAM LOSSES UNDER NORMAL CONDITION?

- Repeat the beam loss on MDC magnet at 170 watts
 - Determine effective dose rate at end of M4 beam line due to the worst case accident condition
 - Determine upper limit of acceptable normal losses
 - Determine TLM response
 - Can a detector trip level be set to limit the normal condition losses to an acceptable level, i.e., 0.05 mrem/hr?
- Requires another 2 stage solution using the latest geometry
 - Include the M4 line beam stops

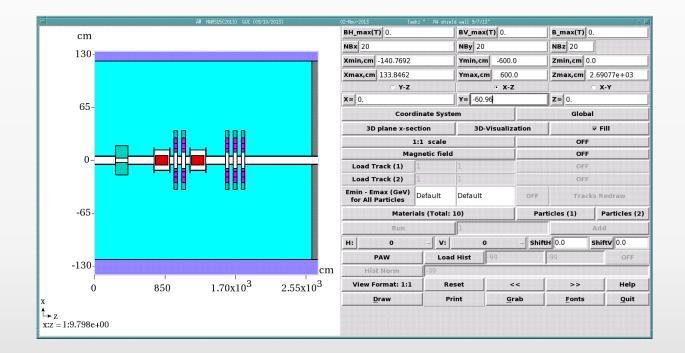
NEW MODEL WITH BEAM STOPS



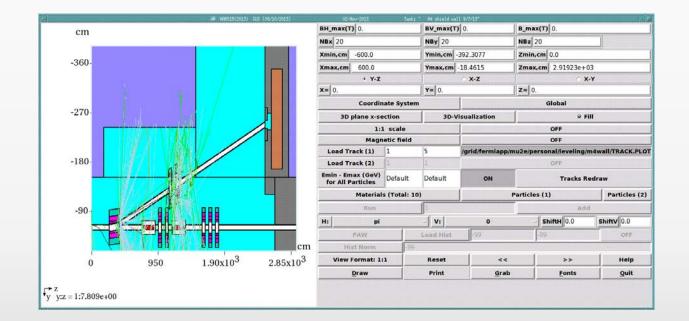
$M4 \ \mbox{and} \ DA$ line with beam stops



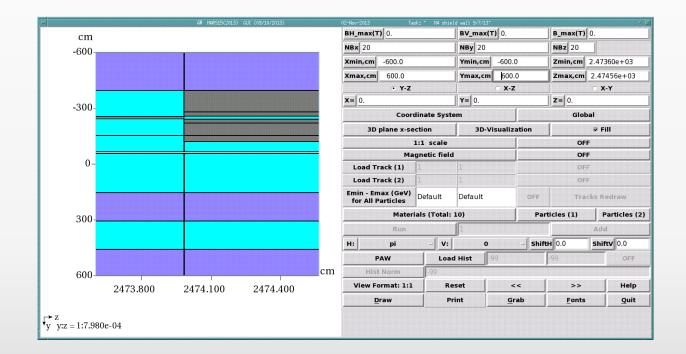
ELEVATION VIEW M4 LINE WITH STOPS



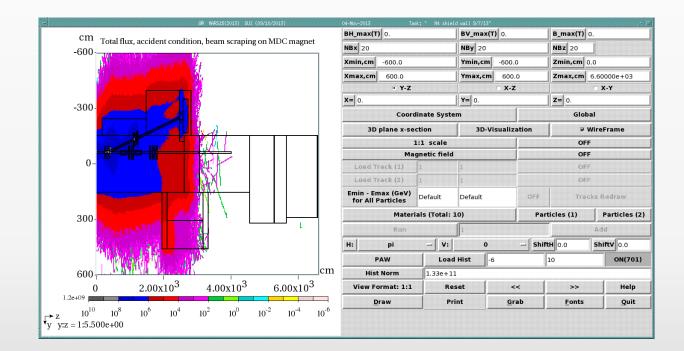
STAGE 1 PARTICLE TRACKS, 170 W ON MDC



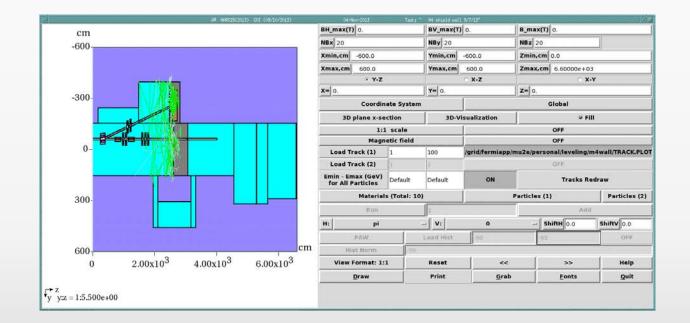
STAGE 2 SURFACE FOR PARTICLE CROSSING



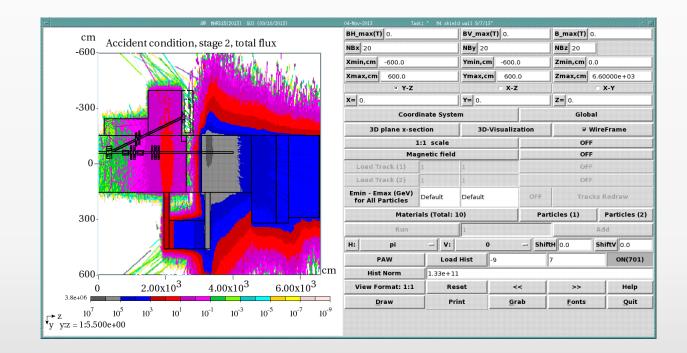
STAGE 1, 170 W LOSS AT MDC MAGNET



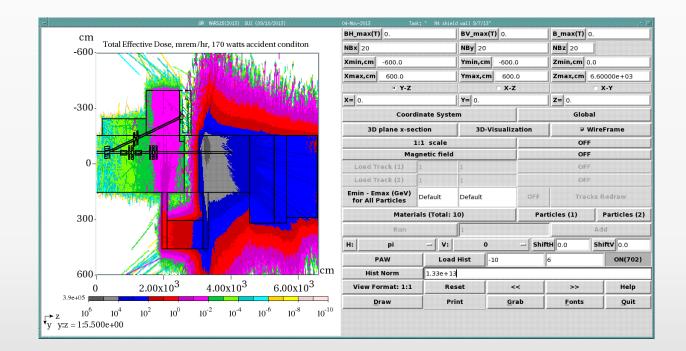
PARTICLE TRACKS, STAGE 2 RUN



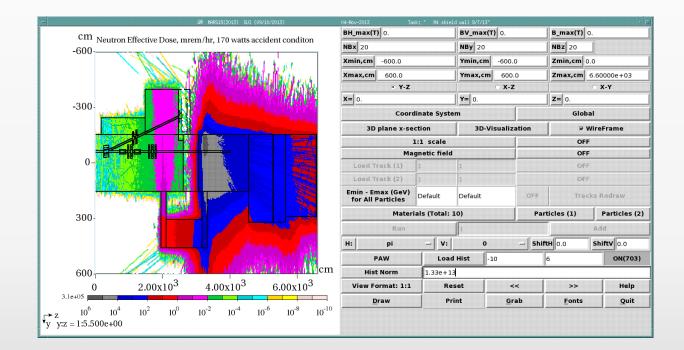
TOTAL FLUX



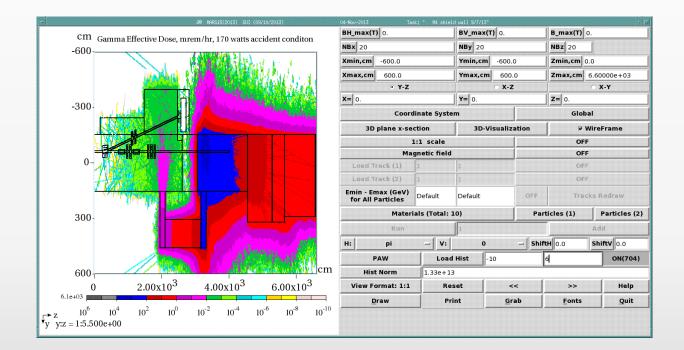
TOTAL EFFECTIVE DOSE RATE



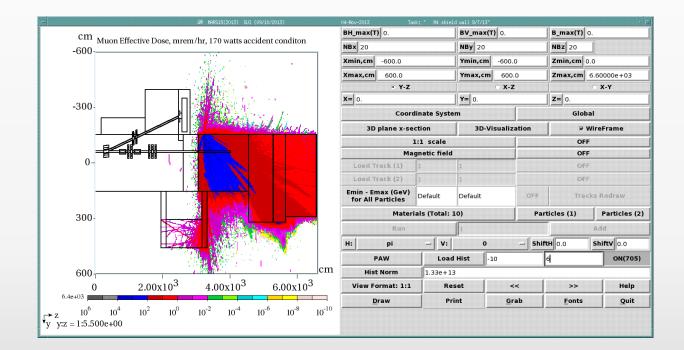
NEUTRON EFFECTIVE DOSE RATE



GAMMA EFFECTIVE DOSE RATE



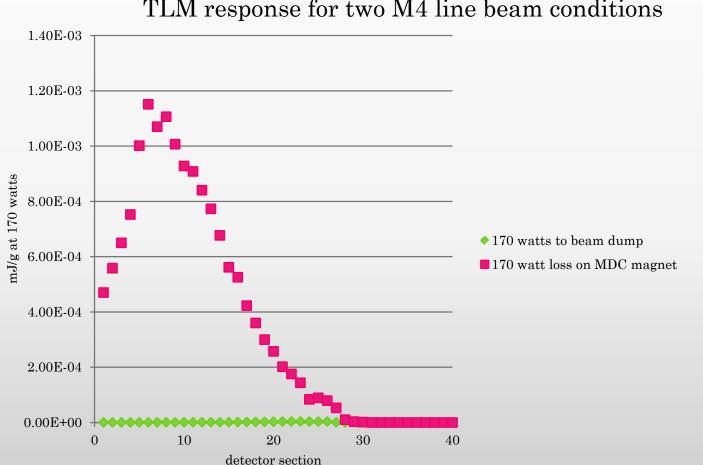
MUON EFFECTIVE DOSE RATE



MARS simulation results at end of M4

Detector	mSv/p	Error		
1	2.32E-15	1.17E-17	0.5%	
2	5.26E-15	1.71E-17	0.3%	
	mre	em/hr per 170 wat	tt accident loss	
1	111			
2	252			

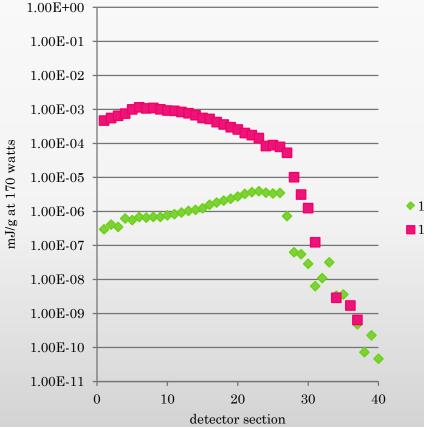
TLM RESPONSE FOR NORMAL AND ACCIDENT CONDITION



TLM response for two M4 line beam conditions

TLM RESPONSE FOR NORMAL AND ACCIDENT CONDITION

TLM response for two M4 line beam conditions



Compare this result with Earlier dump design on slide 37

170 watts to beam dump
170 watt loss on MDC magnet

A very sensitive TLM trip level should be used to limit the accident condition during construction of the PS relative to the final configuration

TLM RESPONSE FOR 2 CONDITIONS

TLM response for 2 conditions (mJ/g)	
170 watts to dump	4.38E-05
170 watts to MDC	1.52E-02
ratio	346

TLM TRIP LEVEL

- Typically about 3 nC/E10 protons at 8 GeV
 - For the accident condition 2,394 nC/min
 - The normal condition would have to be limited to about 2,394/364 = 6.57 nC/min or a trip level of about 100 nC per 15 minutes