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Irradiation studies in support of HL-LHC and other collimation topics

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on behalf of HL-WP5





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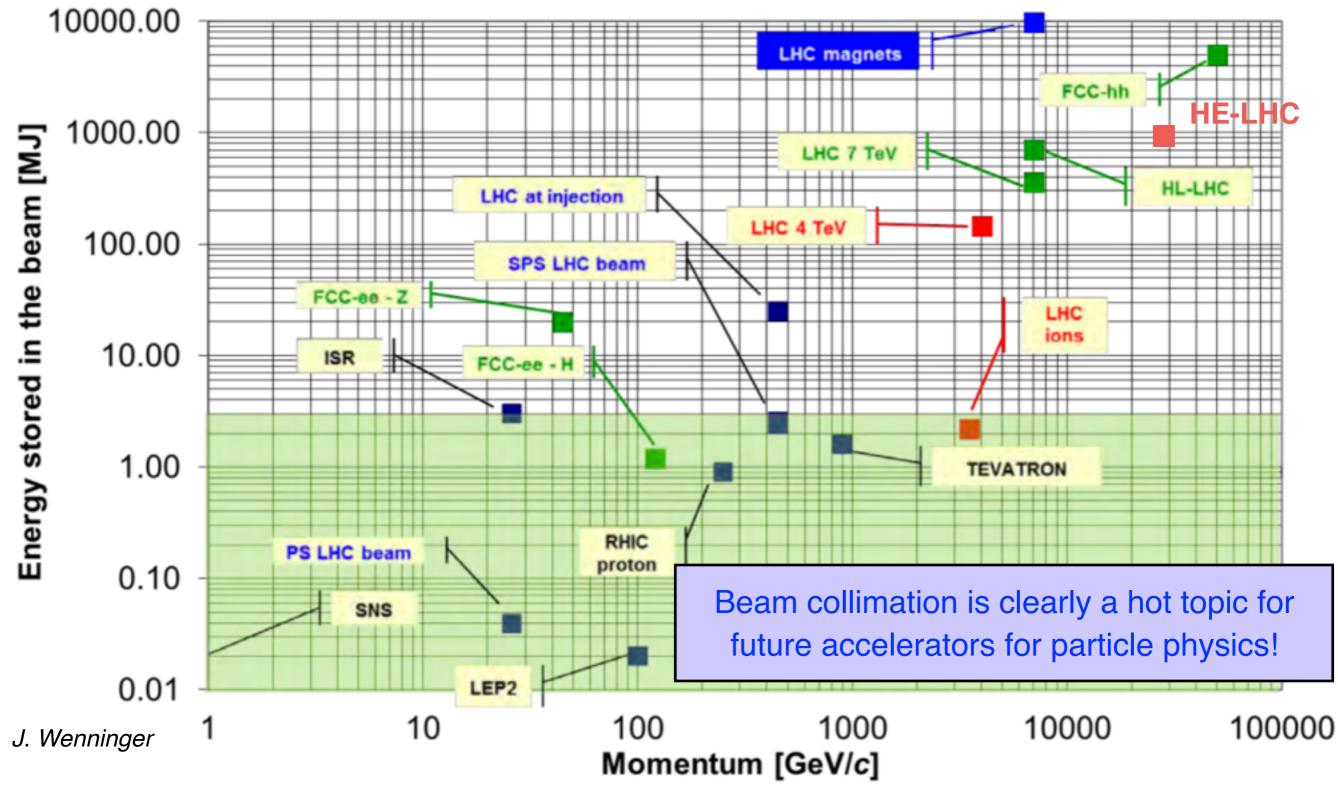
Conclusive remarks





Beam stored energy challenges









Example: FCC-hh parameter table



	LHC (Design)	HL-LHC	FCC-hh (Baseline)
Beam energy	7 TeV	7 TeV	50 TeV
Beam intensity	3 x 10 ¹⁴	6 x 10 ¹⁴	10 x 10 ¹⁴
Stored energy	360 MJ	690 MJ	8500 MJ
Power load (τ=0.2h)	~500 kW	~960 kW	~11800 kW
Energy density	∼I GJ/mm²	~I.5 GJ/mm ²	~200 GJ/mm²

2 order of magnitudes above the LHC:

outstanding challenges for collimator materials



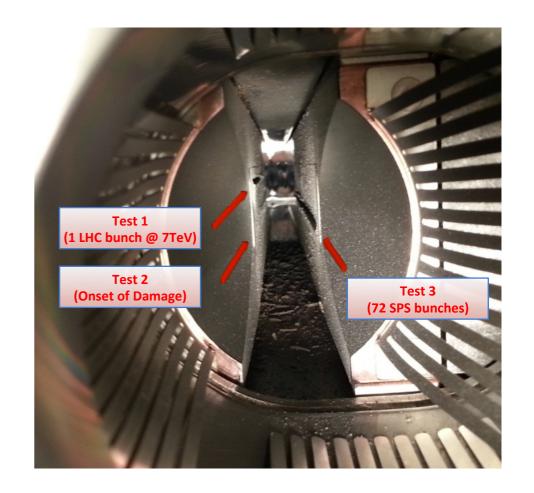
Role of materials for collimation



Handling high-brightness, high-energy beams poses challenges for

- ultra-high thermal shocks;
- high radiation doses;
- beam impedance.

Rich and interdisciplinary domain, with synergy and impact beyond accelerators.



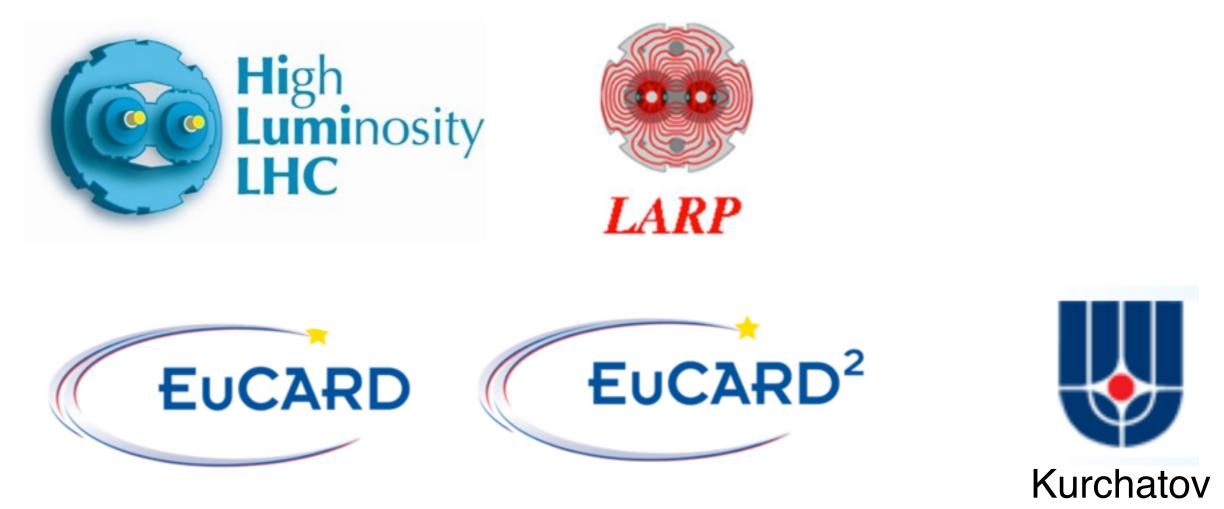
Contrasting requirements (robustness vs absorption vs impedance) called for **broad-spectrum R&D program**. *Excellent results achieved in recent* ~10 years, but best materials still "young". While we are confident that present baseline materials for HL-LHC (MoGr, CuCD, coatings) are ready for large productions, some open questions remain.





Overal context





And actively working on new collaborations (with specific look at new applications beyond accelerator physics applications)



Advertisement: detail at recent collimation workshop <u>https://indico.cern.ch/event/508693</u> (organized by A. Rossi, A. Bertarelli)





US-LARP role



Unique possibility to address the behaviour of materials under high radiation doses at BNL: beam irradiation with high intensity beams at BLIB expertise in handling highly irradiated samples measurements of key micro- and macro-scopic properties access to facilities like NSLS and NSLSII: Xray analysis

Specialized expertise to address the required topics related to collimation material behaviour under extreme irradiation conditions.

Good collaboration: exchange of CERN students (1 master, 1-2 PhD) working at BNL and participating to beam tests and data analysis.





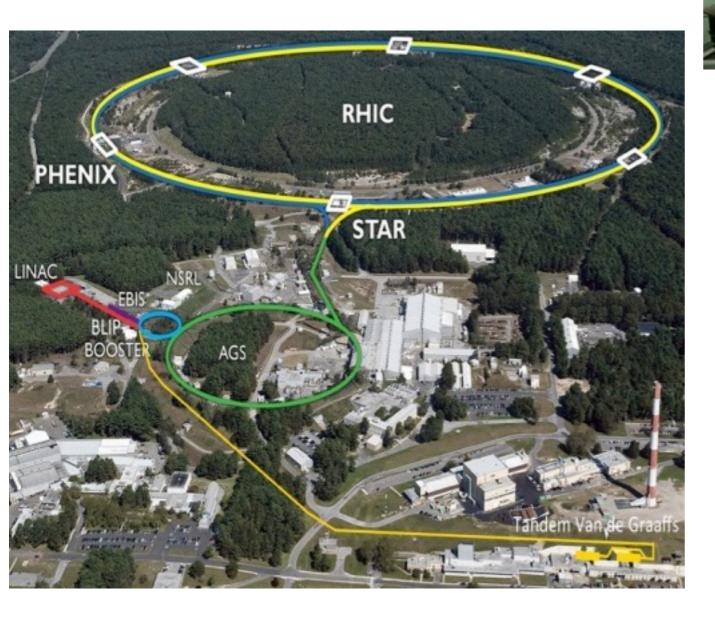
BNL facilities



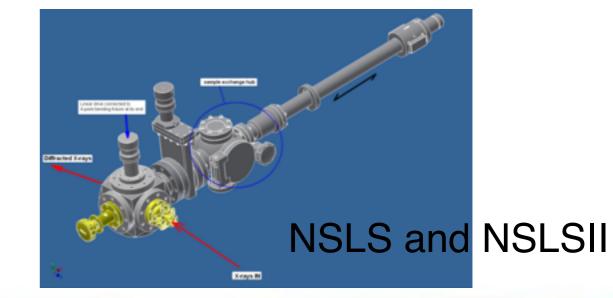
Irradiations took place at BLIP (181 MeV) and Tandem (28 MeV)

At elevated temperatures a BLIP (MoGR ~420C; Mo ~1100 C) At sub-zero temperatures at Tandem (spallation field from 28 MeV on Mo)

MoGR also irradiated with protons + spallation neutrons to ~ (5+5) 10^{18}







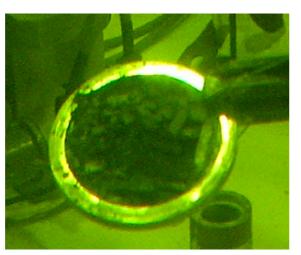




Recent examples

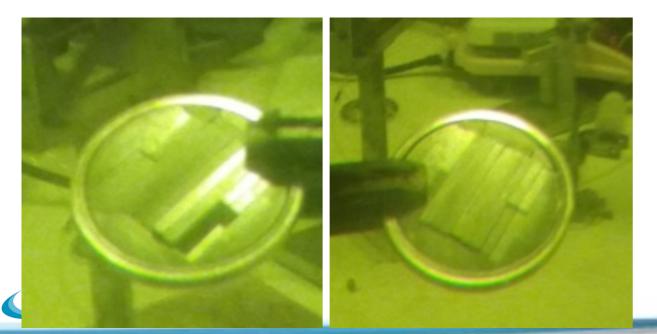






State of Mo-GR after 1.1 10²¹ p/cm² FLUE

Two sets of samples of latest grades (improved from the 2012 ones used in the first irradiation campaign) recently inspected after doses of **7x10¹⁹ p/cm²**



Role of these studies: Raising awareness of possible issues: confirming (hopefully) validity of improved material MoGR grades, feeding back on production techniques (confirming initial results from GSI). It is clear to me that this activity must

continue!





Detailed scope for new tests



In the context of the on-going effort to push forward the development and understanding of behaviour of new material under beam irradiation for future collimators, we propose

Continue irradiation campaigns of new materials, pushing forward the present limits/understanding

- → Complete assessment of final grades to be adopted for HL-LHC
- → Probing new candidates materials for HE-LHC and FCC-hh

Full characterization of pre- and post-irradiation samples

- → Assessment of macroscopic thermo-mechanical properties a a function of radiation doses
- Complete analysis (and publish results) of previous campaigns
 - → Big amount of data not yet fully exploited (topic for Toohig fellow?)

Detailed break-down will follow in a proposal to be worked out with Nick.





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For discussion



Beam halos: measurement and control (if not part of AUP project)

See talk by Miriam. Interest from the new teams (see talk by Themis). Important to realize that there is a fertile ground for studies beyond hollow e-lens!

Solution Explore new synergies within LARP partners on halo studies

Operation aspects for halo monitoring with active halo control in place.

Beam tests of CERN gun's with RHIC beams

Unique chance to test with beam the hollow e-lens excitation modes planned for the HL-LHC halo control (effect on beam core from pulsed excitation).

Crystal collimation

Another example of benefit of previous collaborations: started crystals at SLAC following collaboration with UA9.

Certainly a topics that we want to study for future accelerators.

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Beam diffusion measurements using collimator scans in the LHC

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Conclusive remarks



 Presented ideas for future USA contributions to collimation studies for present and future accelerators
 Focus on irradiation tests

Very important for collimation, also as crucial stepping stone for future higher-energy accelerators. Strong synergy with FCC study. BNL can provide a unique facility and specialised expertise to help us!

There is room for starting new exciting activities on beam collimation, building on past collaborations

Examples were given for discussion, emphasising synergy to future colliders

Too early for me to provide budget estimates, as need more discussion with people involved in various labs.

New topics essential involve man power. BNL irradiation: cost for facility.

