



# Capture Radiation Management

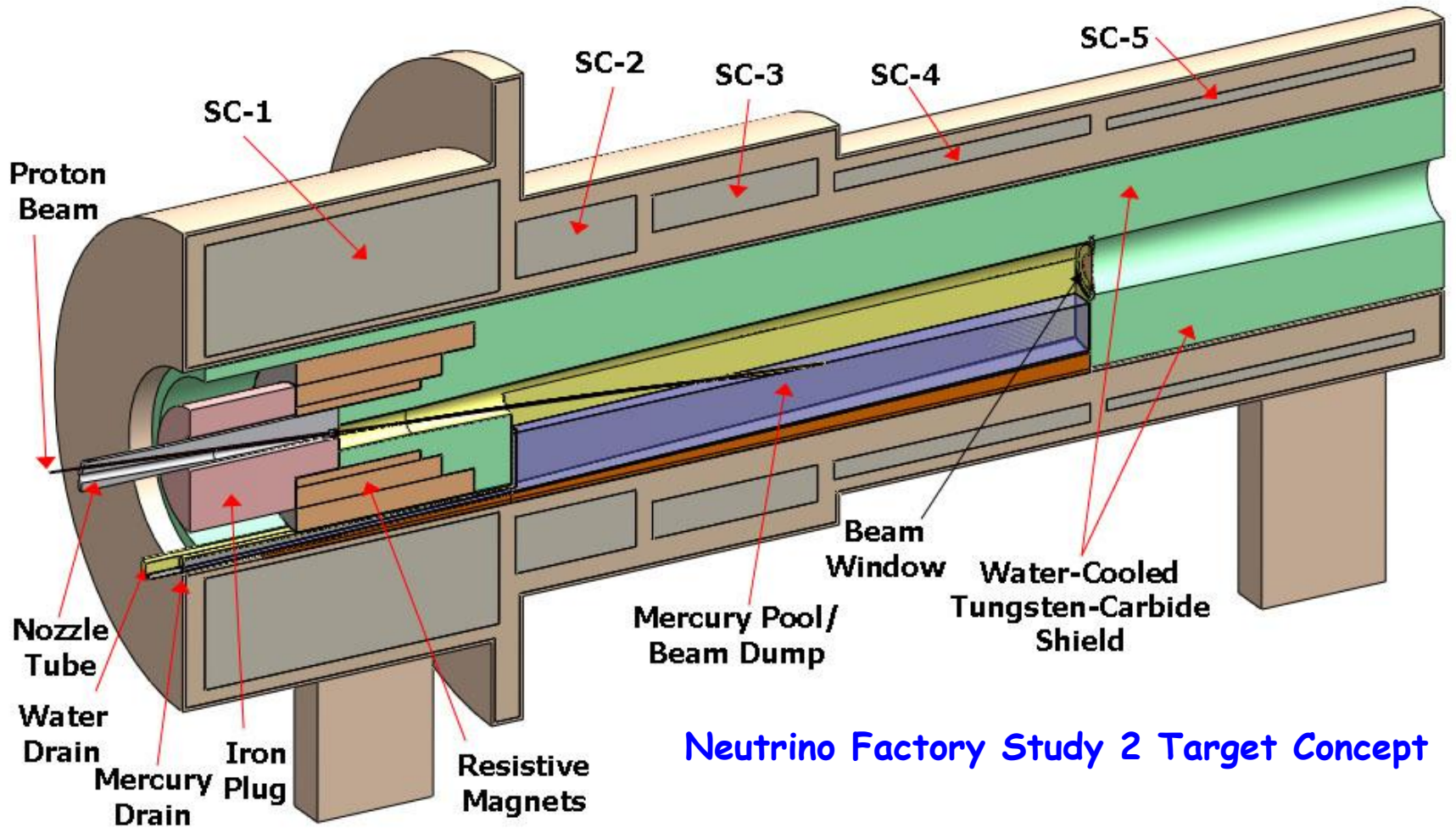
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**Muon Collider 2011**

**Telluride, Colorado**

**June 27–July 1, 2011**

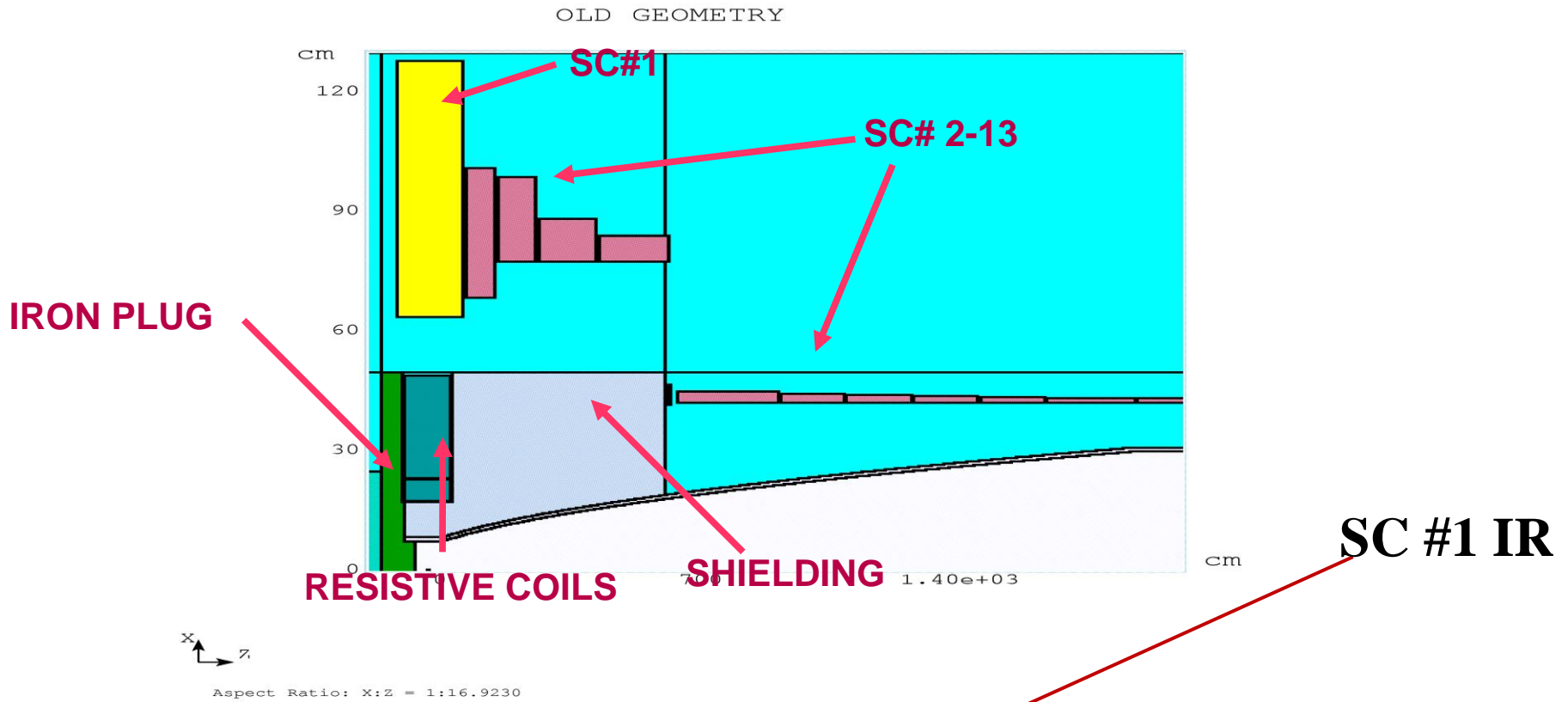
# The Study 2 Target System



Neutrino Factory Study 2 Target Concept



# STUDY II SOLENOID GEOMETRY



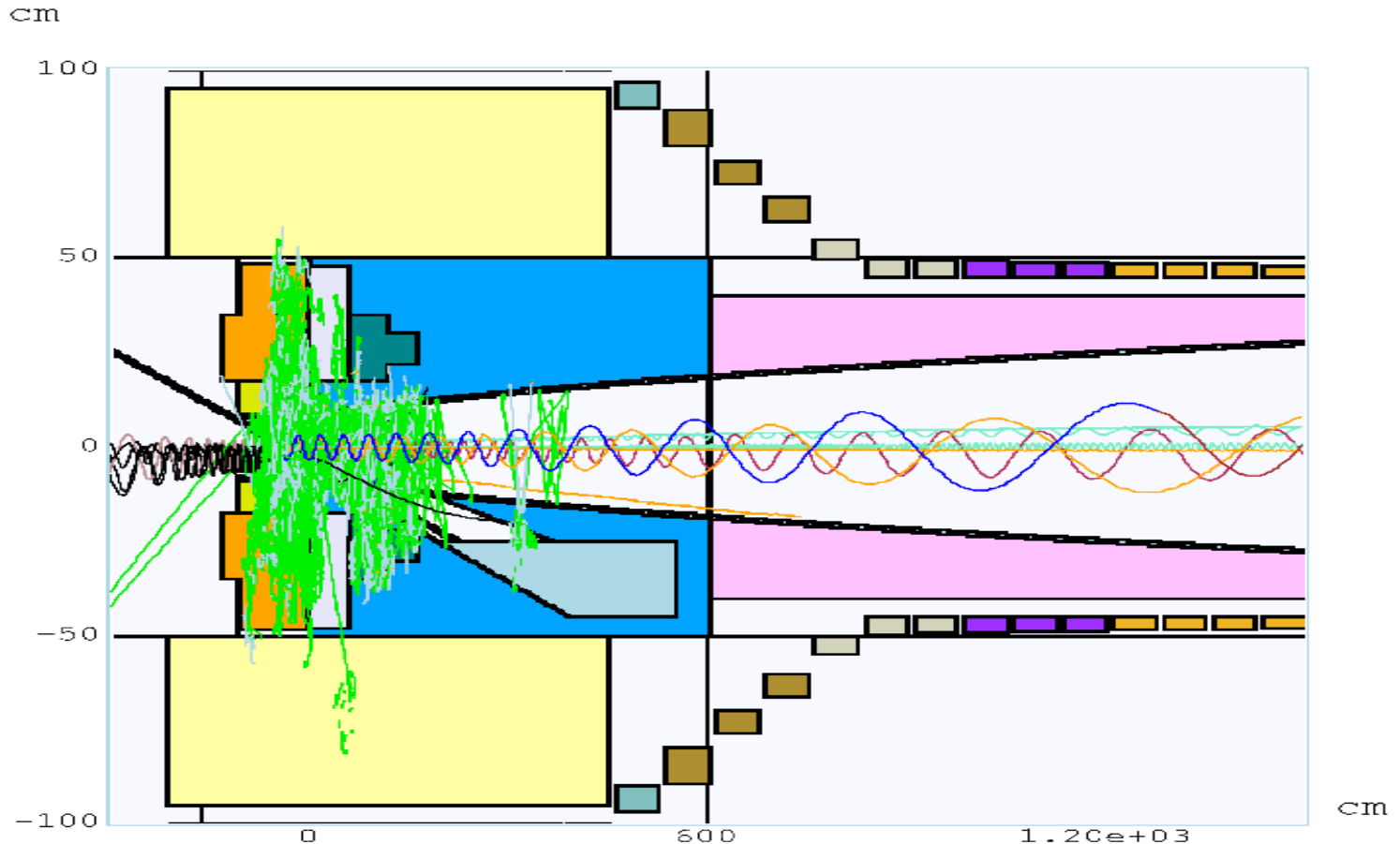
SC#1	-120 < z < 57.8 cm	$R_{in} = 63.3$ cm	$R_{out} = 127.8$ cm
SC#2	67.8 < z < 140.7 cm	$R_{in} = 68.6$ cm	$R_{out} = 101.1$ cm
SC#6-13	632.5 < z < 218.7 cm	$R_{in} = 42.2$ cm	$R_{out} = 45.1 \rightarrow 43.4$ cm

(TOTAL # SC=13)



# Secondary Particle Production

Black=p, Green=n, Red/Blue= $\pi^\pm$ , Orange/Turquoise= $e^\pm$ , Gray= $\gamma$ .



Aspect Ratio: Y:Z = 1:9.0



# DEPOSITED ENERGY WITH 24 GeV AND 8 GeV BEAM

N. Souchlas

MARS WITH 0.1 MeV DEFAULT NEUTRON ENERGY CUTOFF VS.

MARS+MCNP WITH  $10^{-11}$  MeV NEUTRON ENERGY CUTOFF.

ENERGY DEPOSITED IN SOLENOIDS IN kW.

	SC#1	%	SC#2-13	%	Total	%
24 GeV □	a	–	14.90	–	<b>29.18</b>	–
	b	+54.48	16.30	+9.40	<b>38.36</b>	+31.50
8 GeV □	c	+74.86	11.84	-20.54	<b>36.81</b>	+26.15
	d	+50.66	12.46	+5.24	<b>50.08</b>	+36.05

MARS

MARS+MCNP

MARS

MARS+MCNP

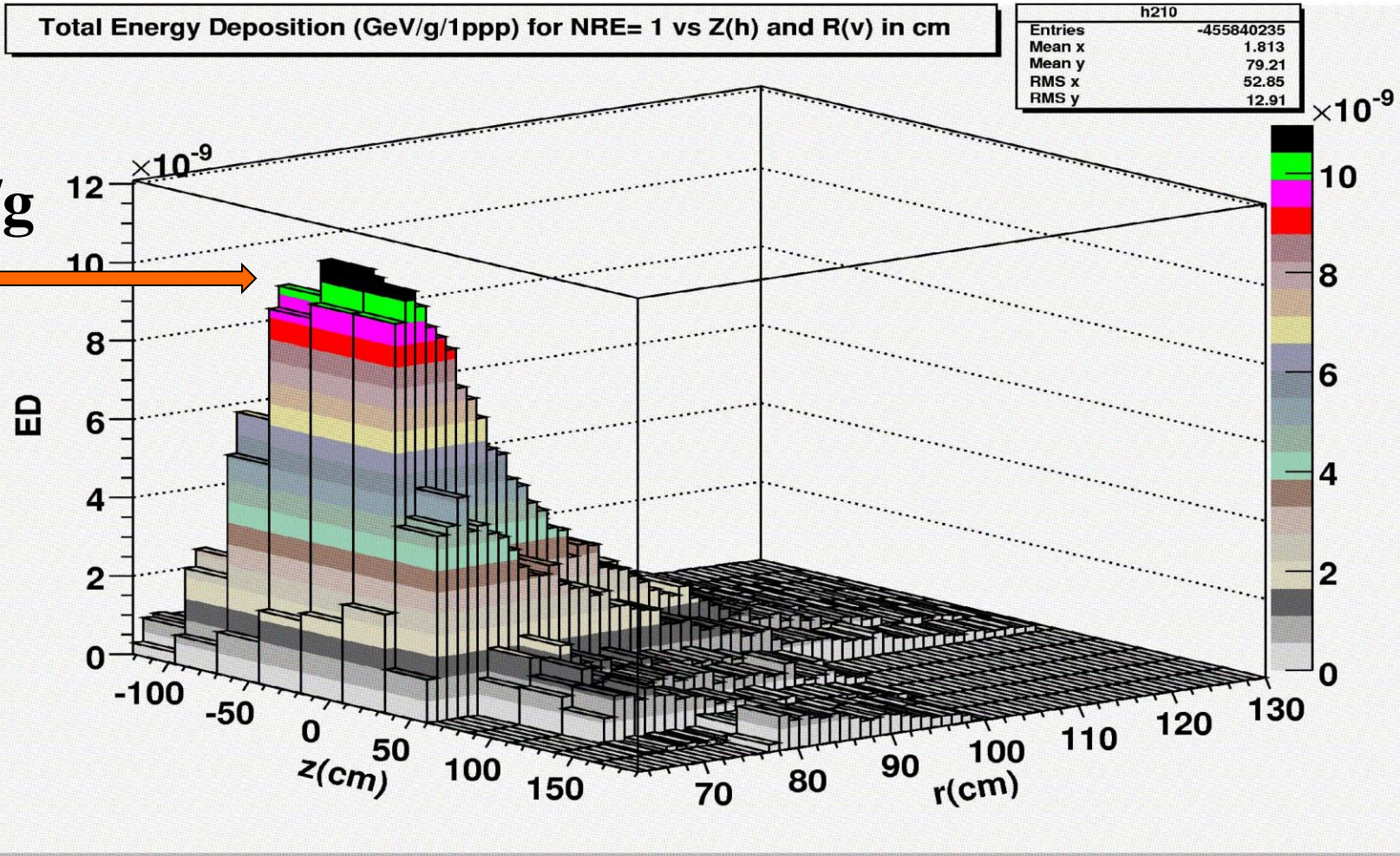
24 GeV □

8 GeV □

From 24 GeV to 8 GeV, and from a more detail treatment of low energy neutrons: from ~14 kW to ~38 kW power in SC1 and from ~29 kW to 50 kW in total power.

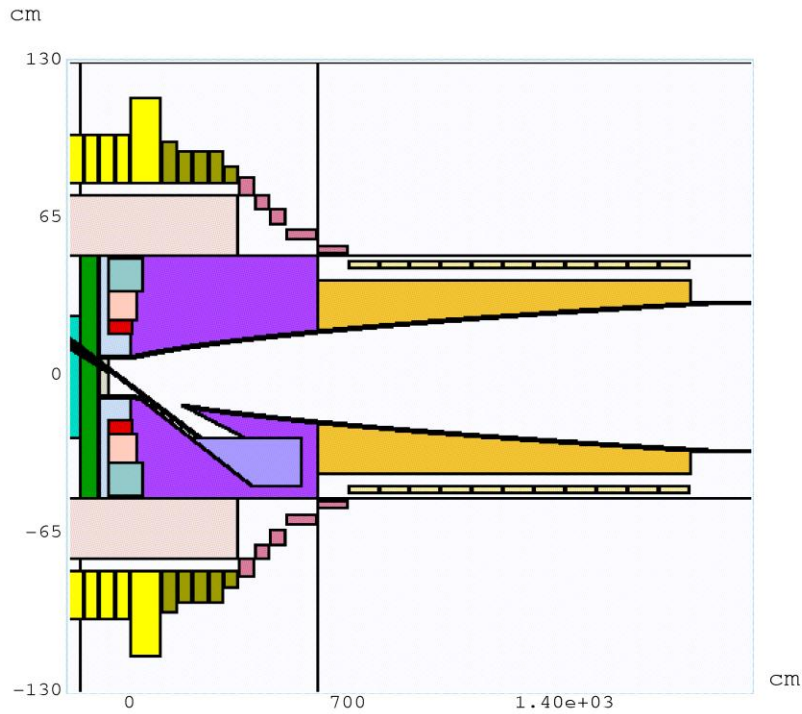
50kW at 4° K → ~20MW wall power Harold G. Kirk

# Peak Energy Deposition





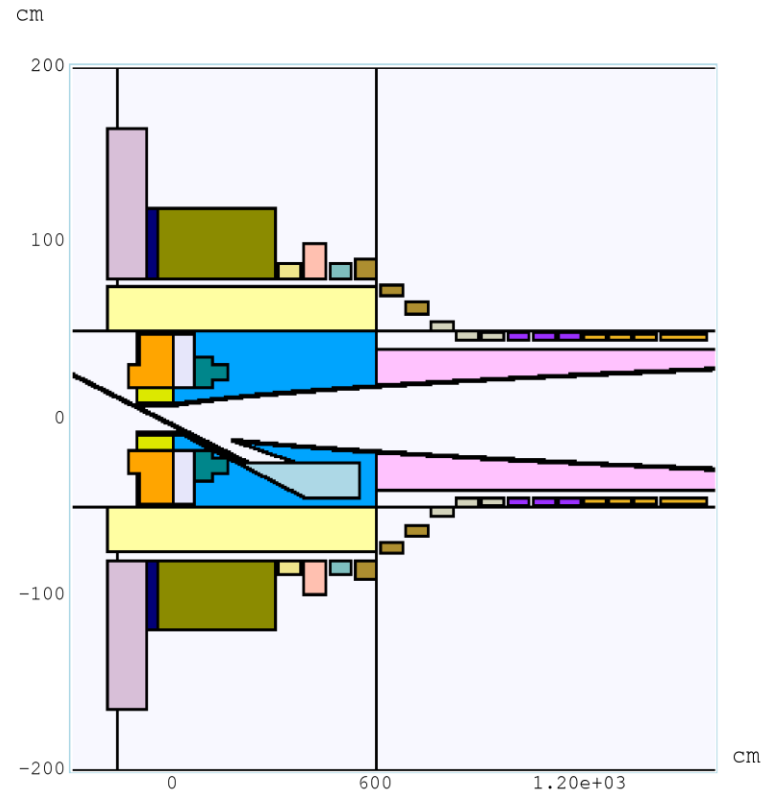
# IDS80 GEOMETRY



Aspect Ratio: Y:Z = 1:8.46153

**SC#1-5: 2.6 kW**  
**TOTAL: 3.47 kW**  
**Peak SC5: 0.36 mW/gr**

# IDS80f GEOMETRY ( Bob Weggel)



Aspect Ratio: Y:Z = 1:4.75

**SC3: 4.15 kW**  
**TOTAL: 5.69 kW**  
**Peak SC3: 0.42 mW/gr**



# Energy Deposition Results

MARS+MCNP(NEUTRON ENERGY CUTOFF  $10^{-11}$  MeV)

60%WC+40% H<sub>2</sub>O SHIELDING

STUDY II

IDS80

SC#1: 42.5 kW ----->SC#1-5: 2.4 kW

SC#1-13: 58.1 kW ----->SC#1-26: 3.4 kW

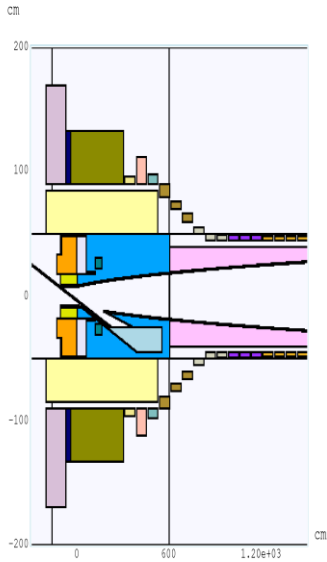




# IDS GEOMETRIES

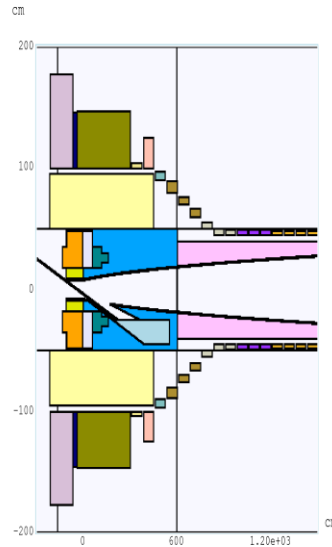
(Bob Weggel)

IDS90f



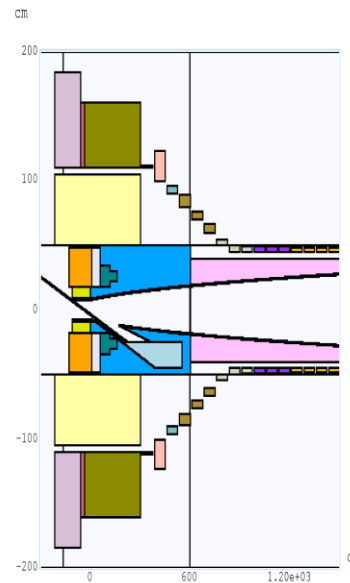
Aspect Ratio: Y:Z = 1:4.5

IDS100f



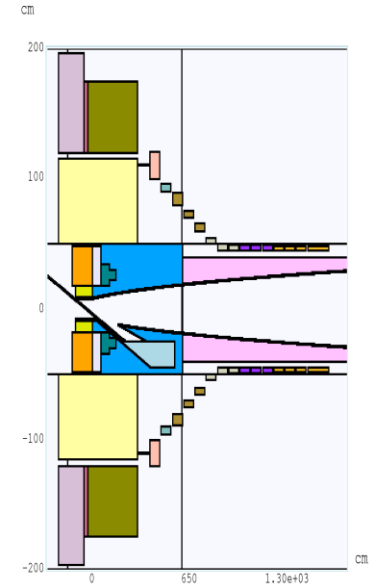
Aspect Ratio: Y:Z = 1:4.5

IDS110f



Aspect Ratio: Y:Z = 1:4.5

IDS120f



Aspect Ratio: Y:Z = 1:5.0

## Energy Deposition: Total (kW) Peak (mW/g)

SC3: 2.07  
 TOTAL: 2.45  
 Peak SC3: 0.15  
 SC10: 0.07

SC3: 1.01  
 TOTAL: 1.41  
 Peak SC3: 0.08  
 SC9: 0.05  
 SC10: 0.10  
 SC11: 0.04

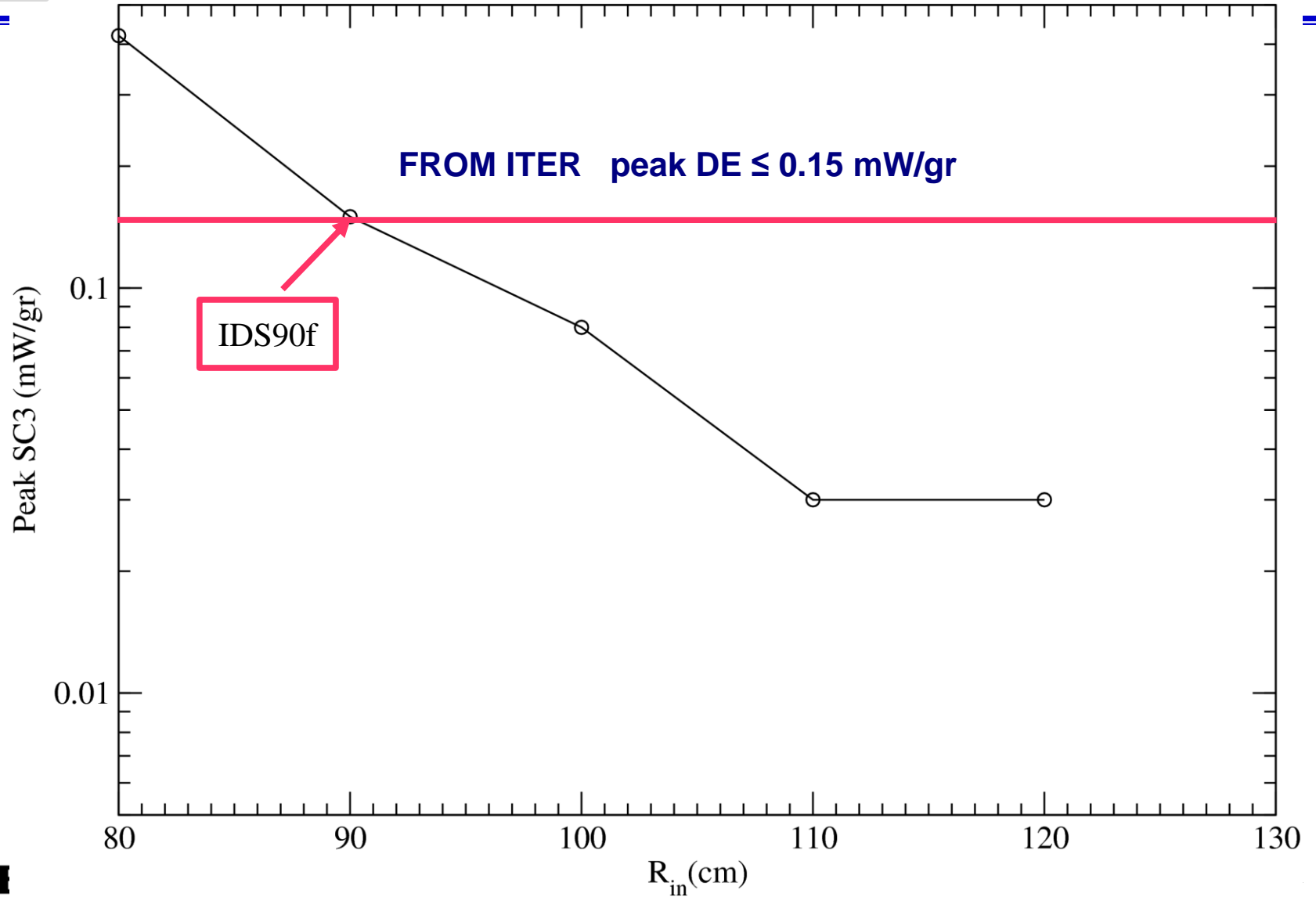
SC3: 0.49  
 SC5: 0.20  
 TOTAL: 1.14  
 Peak SC3: 0.03  
 SC5: 0.05  
 SC12/19: 0.09

SC3: 0.26  
 SC5: 0.19  
 TOTAL: 0.97  
 Peak SC3: 0.03  
 SC7: 0.07  
 SC14: 0.08

Harold G. Kirk

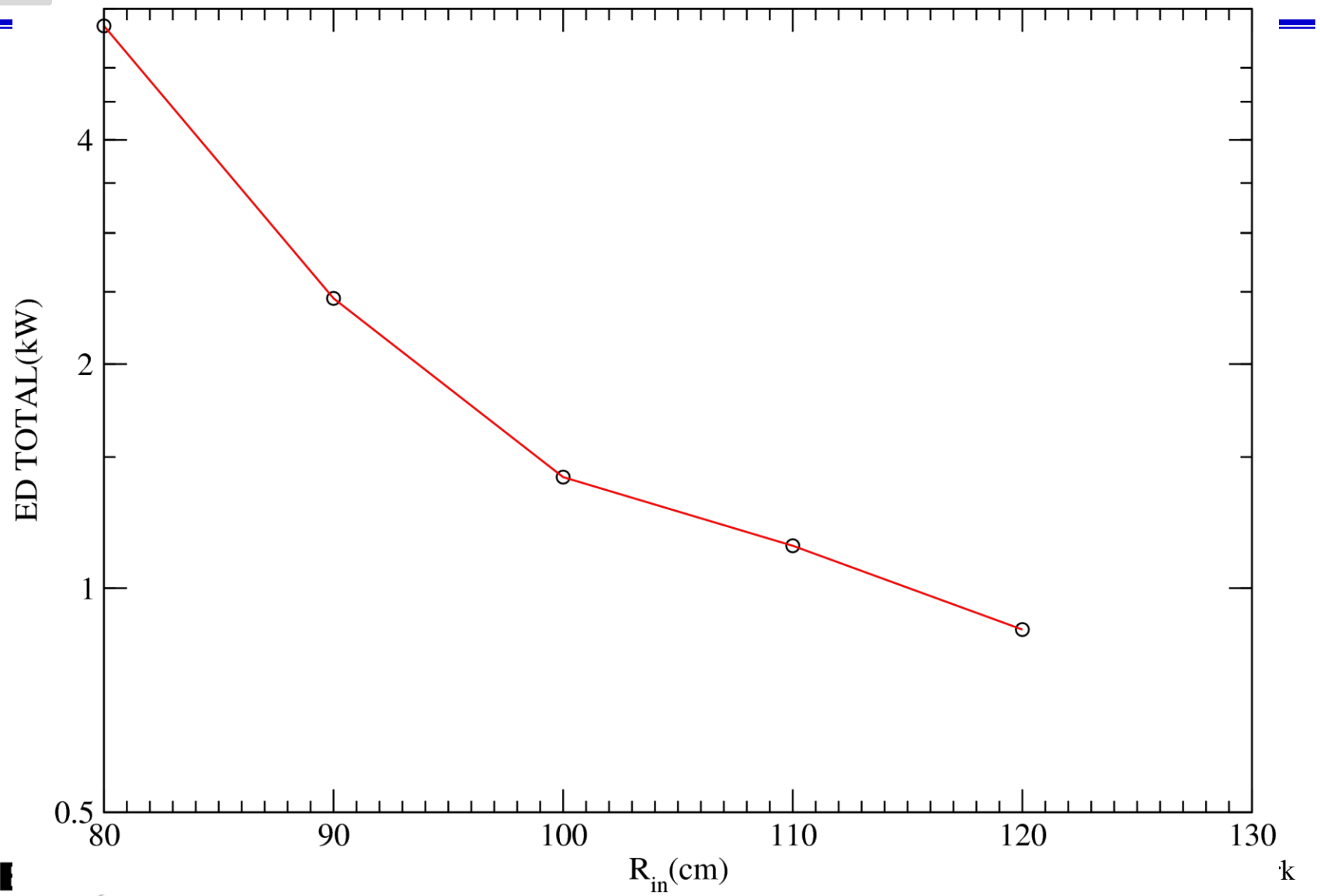


# Peak Energy Depositions

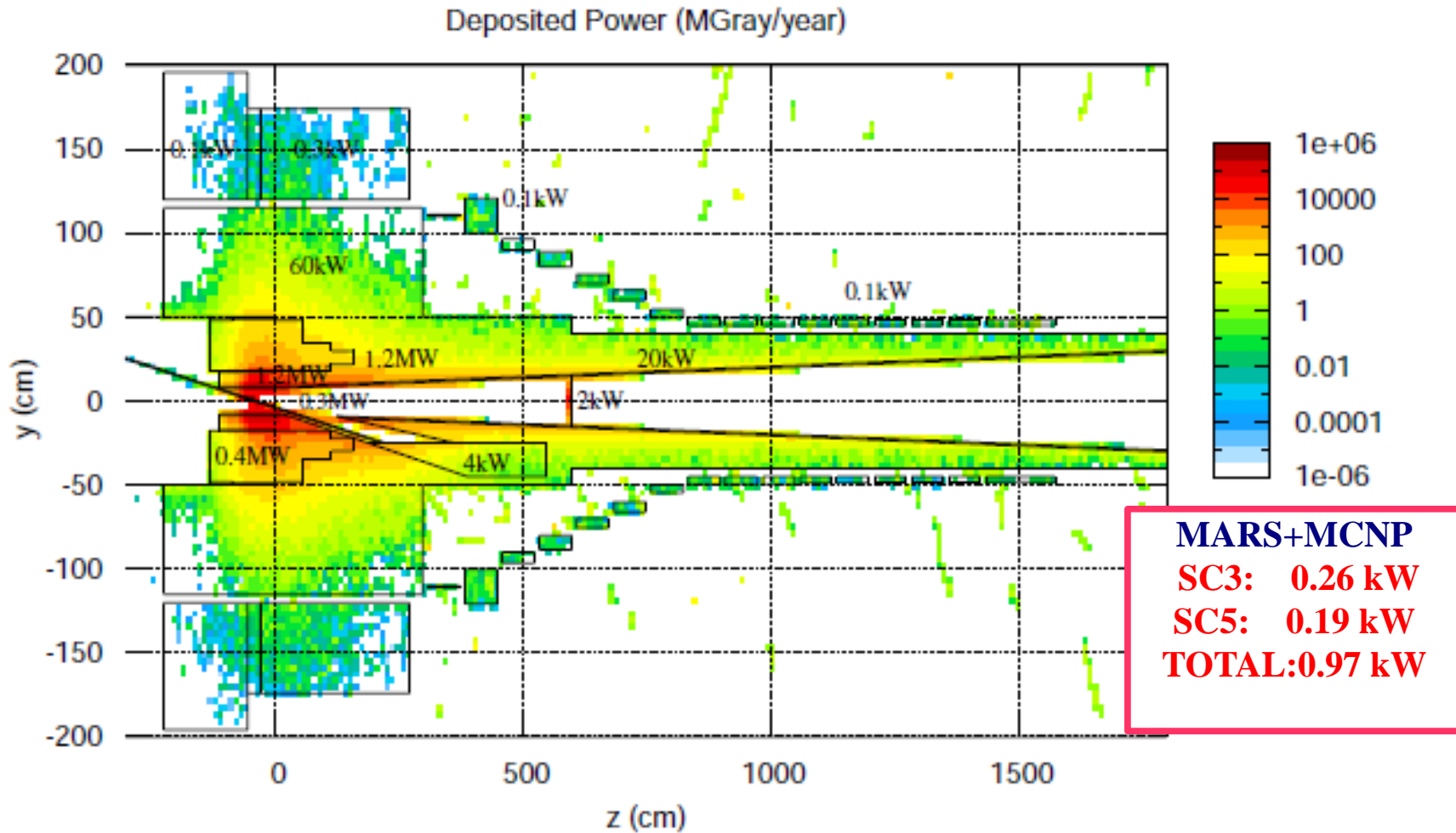




# Total Energy Depositions



## Typical distribution of beam power



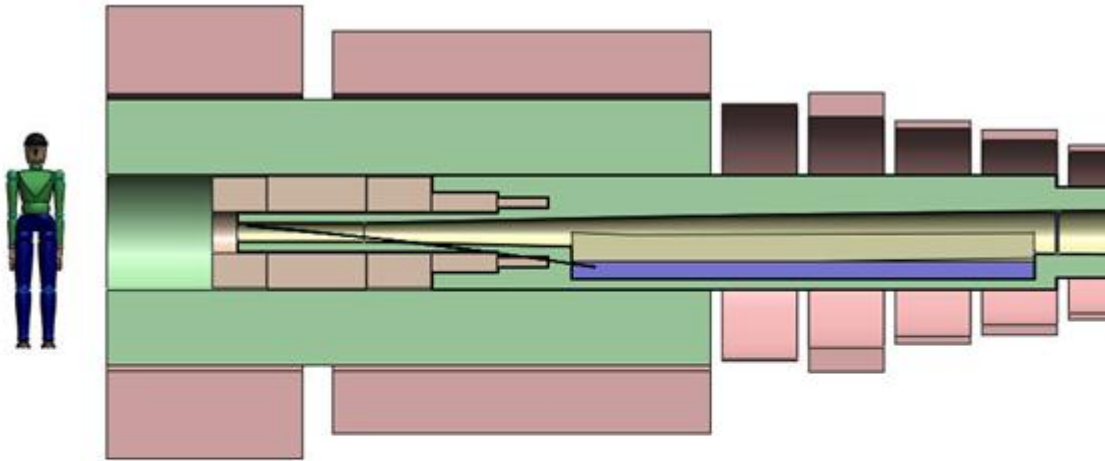


# MARS/FLUKA Energy Depositions

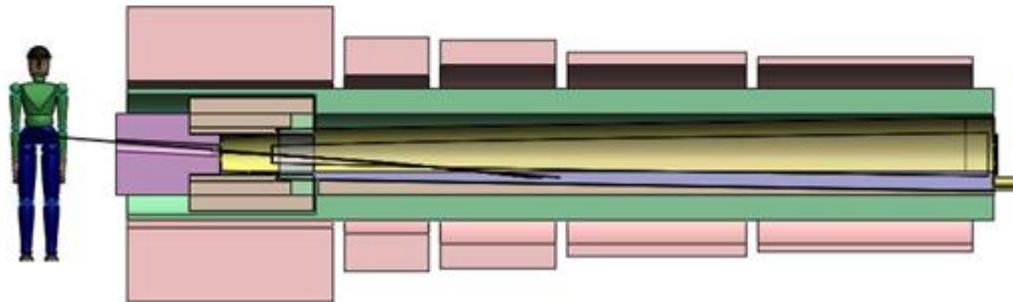
TOTALS	MARS	FLUKA
SC#1-19	0.97	0.56
SH#1-4	2020.06	2148.9
RS#1-5	329.55	405.1
BP#1-3	458.39	482.8
Hg TARG.	376.5	319
Hg POOL	10.16	4.4
Be WIND.	0.53	2.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3196.16</b>	<b>3362.86</b>

# Capture Systems Comparisons

IDS-120

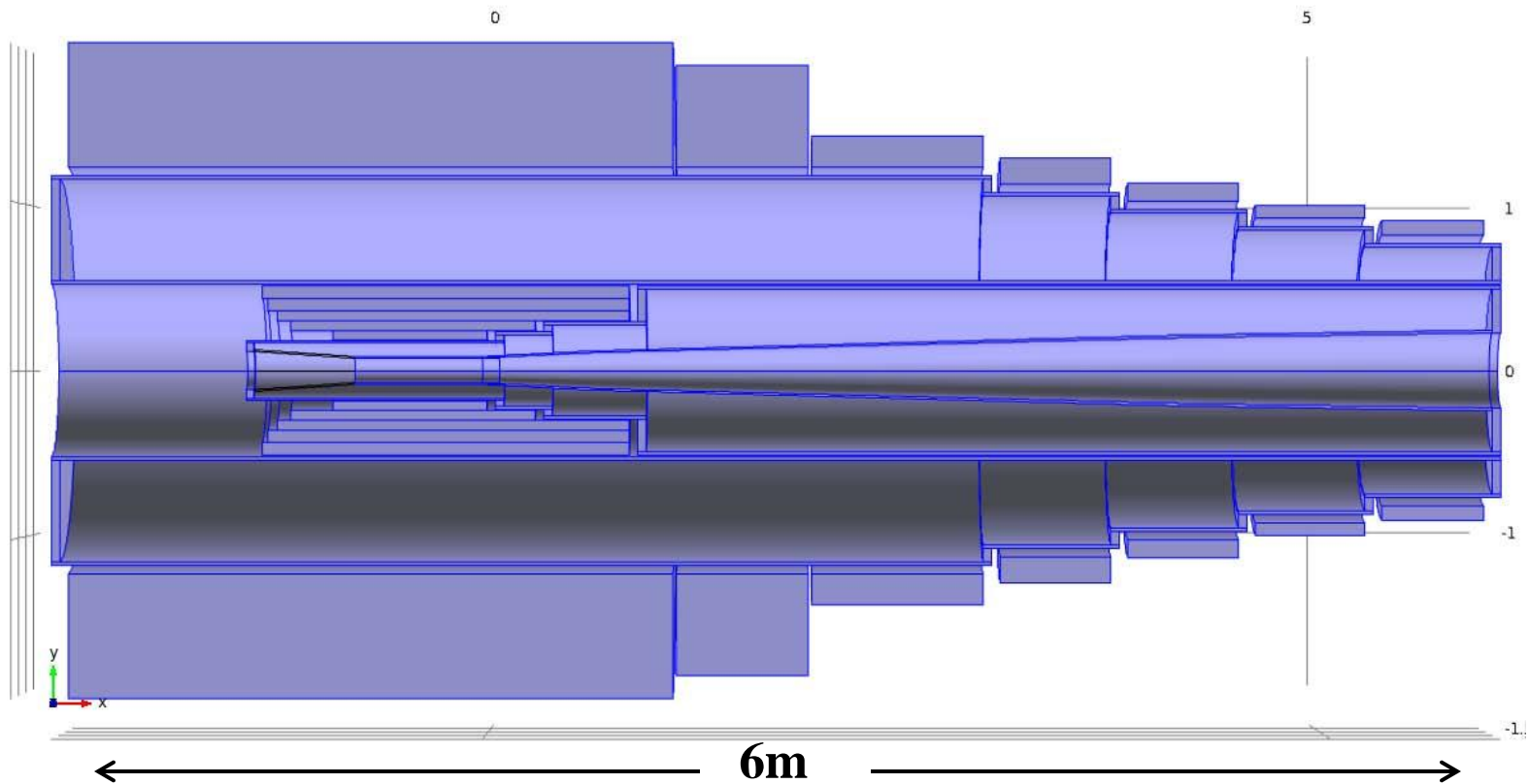


Study 2





# Latest Configuration-Bob Weggel



SC B Field: 15T

Resistive Field: 5T

Power Consumption: 11.5MW



# SUMMARY

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- Bulk of energy deposition in capture solenoids is due to neutrons
- Study II capture configuration had large energy deposition and hence a large dynamic heat load
- Study II configuration had peak energy depositions which exceeded ITER criteria by a factor of  $\sim 35$
- New (IDS 120) configuration has reduced the dynamic heat load in the capture solenoids to  $\sim 1\text{kW}$  and the peak energy deposition to  $< 0.15\text{mW/g}$
- **But the capture solenoids stored energy now  $> 3\text{GJ}$**





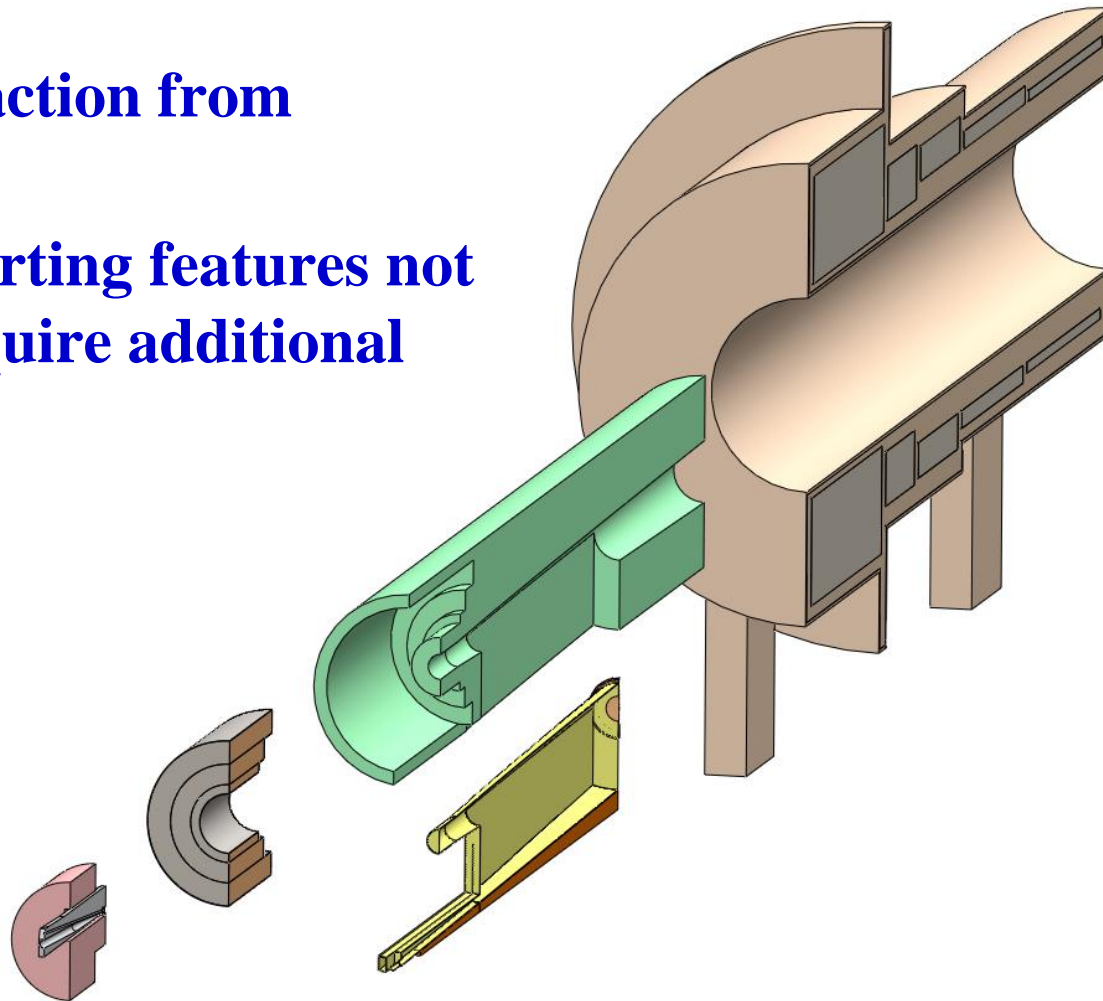
# Backup Slides

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# Target System Exploded View

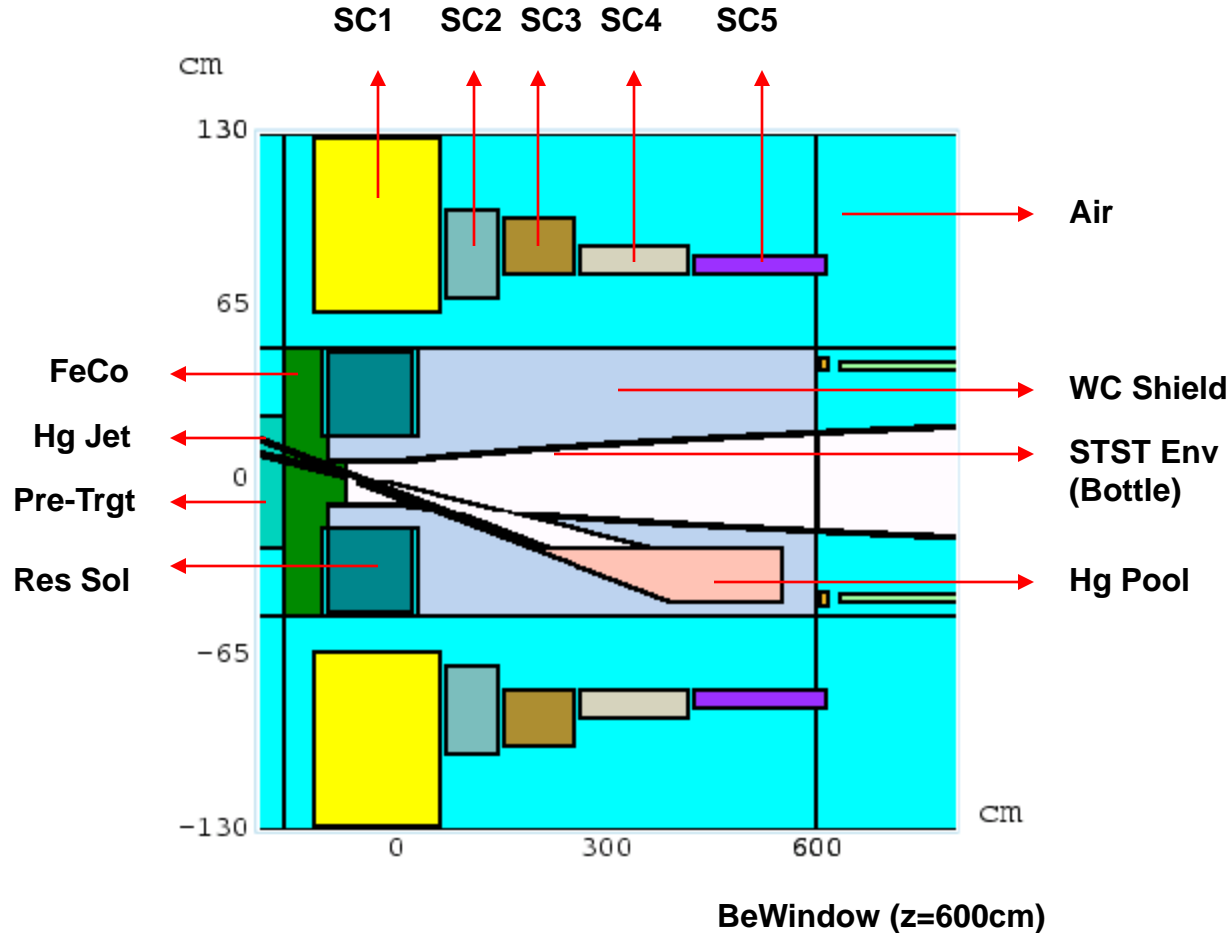
All insertion/extraction from  
upstream end

Locating & supporting features not  
shown – will require additional  
space



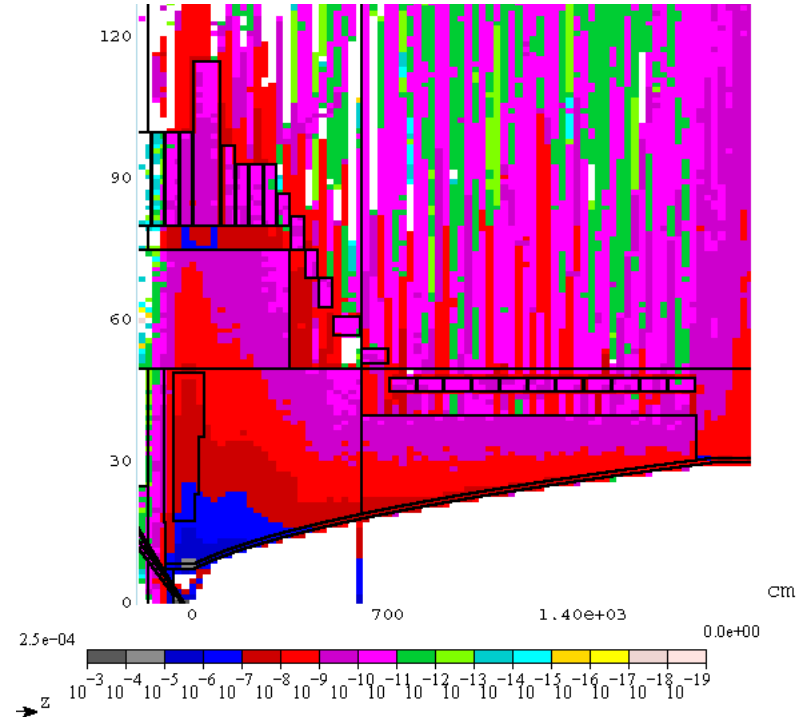
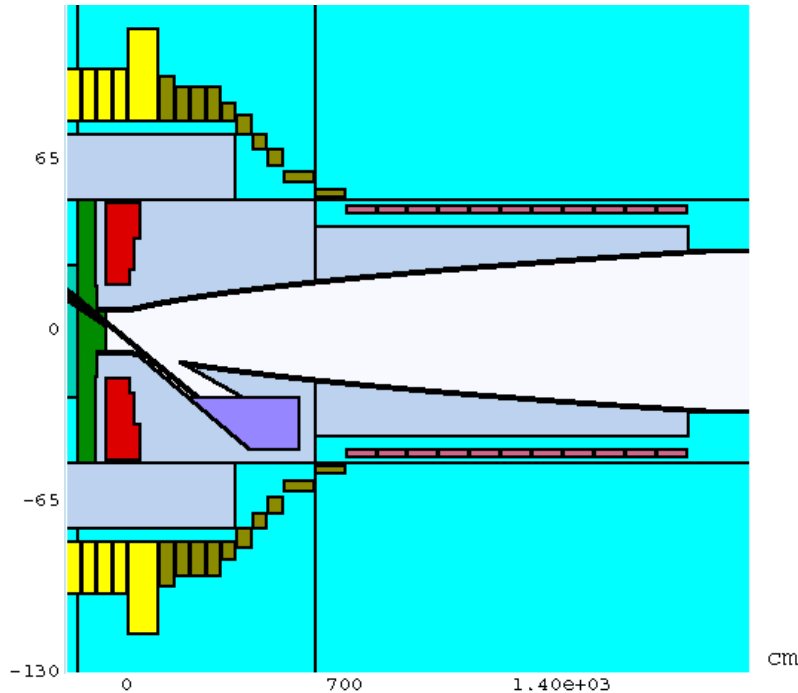


# MARS Energy Deposition Studies



**MARS15**  
 study of  
 Study 2  
 configuration  
 yields **25KW**  
 energy  
 deposition in  
 SC1 alone

# Reconfigure SC magnets



**Increase the SC ID's. Fill released volume with shielding.**

**Rult: Total energy deposition in all SC's reduced to 2.4kW.**

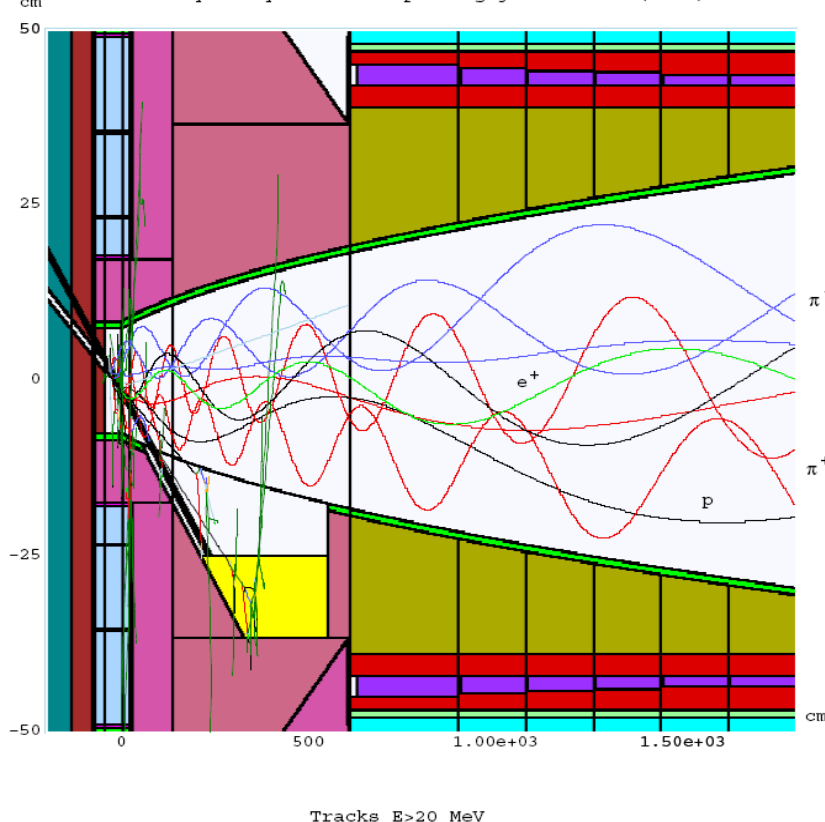
**But** SC magnets around target are now extremely difficult.

# The Neutrino Factory Target Concept

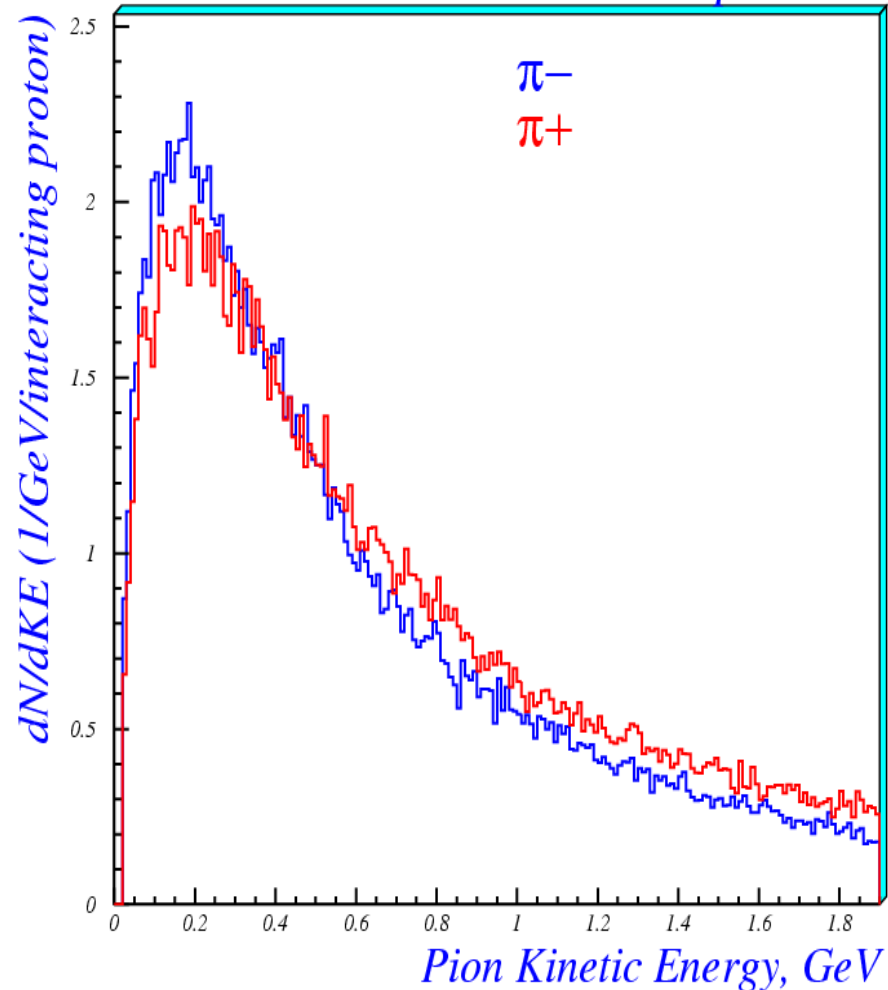
## Maximize Pion/Muon Production

- Soft-pion Production
- High-Z materials
- High-Magnetic Field

Feasibility Study-2: 24 GeV p on Hg-jet MARS14(2001)



Meson Production - 16 GeV p + W



Palmer, PAC97

Harold G. Kirk



# Target Baseline Proton Beam Assumptions

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<b>Proton Beam Energy</b>	<b>8 GeV</b>
<b>Rep Rate</b>	<b>50 Hz</b>
<b>Bunch Structure</b>	<b>3 bunches, 320 <math>\mu</math>sec total</b>
<b>Bunch Width</b>	<b><math>2 \pm 1</math> ns</b>
<b>Beam Radius</b>	<b>1.2 mm (rms)</b>
<b>Beam <math>\beta^*</math></b>	<b><math>\geq 30</math>cm</b>
<b>Beam Power</b>	<b>4 MW (<math>3.125 \times 10^{15}</math> protons/sec)</b>



# Target System Baseline

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<b>Target type</b>	<b>Free mercury jet</b>
<b>Jet diameter</b>	<b>8 mm</b>
<b>Jet velocity</b>	<b>20 m/s</b>
<b>Jet/Solenoid Axis Angle</b>	<b>96 mrad</b>
<b>Proton Beam/Solenoid Axis Angle</b>	<b>96 mrad</b>
<b>Proton Beam/Jet Angle</b>	<b>27 mrad</b>
<b>Capture Solenoid Field Strength</b>	<b>20 T</b>



# Key Target Challenges

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## General Target Issues

- **Thermal management (~3MW power deposited)**
- **Shielding (SC Solenoids required)**
- **Target integrity (Thermal Shock)**
- **Target regeneration (50Hz rep-rate)**
- **20T environment**

## Liquid Hg specific issues

- **Stable fluid flow (Nozzle performance)**
- **Hg handling system**





# The Key Parameters

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## Proton Driver

- **4 MW Beam Power**
- **5-15 GeV KE (8GeV is currently favored)**
- **50 Hz operation**
- **3 Bunch structure (280 $\mu$ s total favored)**

## Target System

- **20T Solenoid Magnet**
- **Liquid Jet**
- **20 m/s flow rate (50Hz operations)**
- **High-Z (Hg favored)**