

THE PERFORMANCE OF THE NEW TCDQ SYSTEM IN THE LHC DUMPING REGION

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Abstract

The superconducting quadrupole magnet Q4 and other downstream LHC machine elements risk destruction in the event of a beam dump that is not synchronised with the abort gap. To protect these elements, a single sided mobile graphite diluter block TCDQ, in combination with a two-sided secondary collimator TCS and iron shield TCDQM, will be installed in front of Q4. This protection system should also intercept spurious particles in the beam abort gap to prevent quenches from occurring during regular beam aborts, and must also intercept the particles from the secondary halo during low beam lifetime without provoking quenches. The conceptual design of the TCDQ system is briefly presented, with the load conditions and performance criteria. The FLUKA simulations are described results discussed in the context of the expected performance for LHC operation.

INTRODUCTION

The LHC beam dumping system [1] uses a fast-pulsed kicker magnet system MKD to deflect the beam horizontally into a set of septum magnets MSD. A single sided mobile diluter TCDQ, in combination with a collimator TCS and an iron shield TCDQM, will be installed in front of the Q4 magnet, Fig. 1, for protection against a beam dump not synchronised with the abort gap.

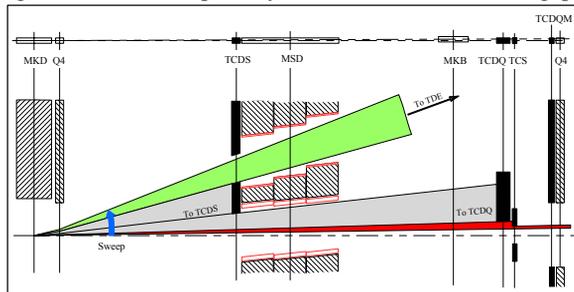


Figure 1: Schematic layout of TCDQ, TCS & TCDQM.

The TCDQ is a 6.0 m single-sided graphite absorber block (density 1.7 g/cm³), positioned 12.5 m in front of the Q4 magnet, followed by a short two-sided TCS collimator which will be positioned at a slightly (~1 σ) closer setting than the TCDQ proper, to intercept the bulk of the secondary halo. This provision allows a relaxation of the tolerances for the TCDQ, to avoid problems with positioning relative to the beam. A 2.1 m iron TCDQM mask directly in front of Q4 completes the system.

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

The performance criteria of the TCDQ system depend on the damage and quench limits of the downstream

superconducting magnets. Best estimates for the various figures of merit are collated in Table 1 [2].

Table 1: Assumed limits for superconducting elements

Limit	450 GeV	7 TeV
Damage; instantaneous	87 J/cm ³	87 J/cm ³
Quench; instantaneous	35 mJ/cm ³	4 mJ/cm ³
Quench; localised	1-10 mW/cm ³	0.2 - 5 mW/cm ³
Quench; total power	34 W	34 W

Protection from asynchronous abort

In the event of an asynchronous abort, the TCDQ will intercept ~36 proton bunches, with the transverse intensity profile as shown in Fig. 2 for 7 TeV. The energy deposited in the protection system elements, and in the MCBY and MQY, should not exceed the damage limit.

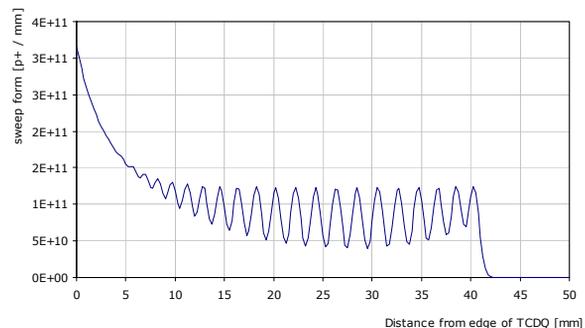


Figure 2: Asynchronous dump intensity profile at 7 TeV.

At 450 GeV the LHC aperture is 7.5 σ . The TCS is set at 7 σ , the TCDQ at 8 σ . The primary beam intensity should be reduced to 2×10^{12} p+. This requires 2.5 m of graphite [2]; the 6 m TCDQ is thus largely sufficient.

At 7 TeV the low- β triplets have a transverse aperture of about 10 σ for squeezed optics. The TCS is set at 9 σ , the TCDQ at 10 σ . To protect the triplets, the system should reduce the intensity of the primary beam by a factor of 50,000. This requires 5 m of graphite [2]; again the 6 m TCDQ is sufficient.

Quench protection from secondary beam halo

The tight settings of the TCDQ mean that the system could intercept a significant continuous load from the secondary halo, shown for 450 GeV in Fig. 3. The TCDQ system must protect the machine at the settings described above while not producing a quench in the Q4. The maximum and integrated power deposition in the superconducting coils should not exceed the quench limits in Table 1. For minimum lifetime a total of about 6×10^{11}

p+/s are assumed lost. Considering the cleaning inefficiency in Fig. 3, the maximum number which can impact TCS/TCDQ is shown in Table 2.

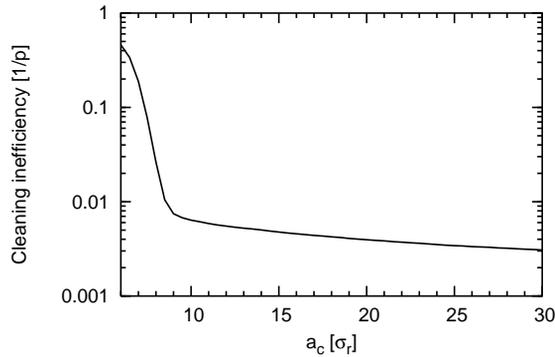


Figure 3: Secondary halo profile at 450 GeV.

Table 2: Assumed-worst case halo total beam loads

	450 GeV	7 TeV
Load on TCS [p+/s]	$1.3 \cdot 10^{11}$	$7.5 \cdot 10^8$
Load on TCDQ [p+/s]	$6 \cdot 10^9$	$4.5 \cdot 10^8$

During a regular beam abort, the TCDQ system will intercept particles in the abort gap. The maximum energy deposition in the superconducting Q4 coils must not exceed the instantaneous quench limit. This requirement places an upper limit on the spurious abort gap population. The impact profile is assumed to be the same as in Fig. 2 (i.e. bunched beam spread throughout the abort gap), with the total number of protons scaled to the total abort gap population. The energy deposition in the TCDQ, TCS and TCDQM must obviously not damage these protection elements.

SIMULATION

The FLUKA-2003 Monte-Carlo code [3] has been used to simulate primary and secondary particle cascades.

Particle transport

Interactions, transport and energy deposition were followed down to the kinetic energy threshold of 100 keV for charged particles, 10 keV for photons and 19.6 MeV for neutrons. Particles reaching or produced below these thresholds were assumed to deposit their energy locally. Multiple Coulomb scattering was included down to the limit of Mollière's theory.

Post processing

Instantaneous temperature increases were derived from energy deposition in the adiabatic limit. A small amount of energy density dE deposited in a volume dV of a material with density ρ causes a temperature rise ΔT determined by $\Delta T = C_p \rho dV dT$, where C_p is the specific heat. The dynamic specific heat $C_p(T)$ for graphite and

copper are given by below while that of iron is considered constant at 0.44 J/gK over the expected range of temperature.

$$C_p^{graph}(T) = 528.75 - 205.9T^{1/3} + 154.21T^{1/2} - 1.53T + 9.15 \times 10^{-5}T^2$$

$$C_p^{Cu}(T) = 381.12 + 0.16T - 1.09 \times 10^{-4}T^2$$

ΔT can be extracted numerically from:

$$\frac{dE}{dV} = \rho \int_{T_0}^{T_0 + \Delta T} C_p(T) dT$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The maximum depositions, maximum temperature load to graphite and maximum energy flow out of the magnets are summarised in Tables 3 to 5.

Table 3: Summary of instantaneous load due to asynchronous dump at 7 TeV

	Peak load J/cm3	ΔT (K)	Energy flow (J)
TCDQ	2139	712	-
TCS	2283	679	-
TCDQM	44.5	12.8	-
MCBY	26.2	-	262
MQY	38.0	-	1836

Table 4: Summary of load in one second due to secondary beam halo at 7 TeV

	Peak load J/cm3	ΔT (K)	Energy flow (J)
TCDQ	0.73	0.30	-
TCS	0.59	0.25	-
TCDQM	0.029	0.008	-
MCBY	0.017	-	0.154
MQY	0.024	-	0.985

Table 5: Summary of load in one second due to secondary halo at 450 GeV

	Peak load J/cm3	ΔT (K)	Energy flow (J)
TCDQ	0.13	0.057	-
TCS	2.4	0.98	-
TCDQM	0.33	0.097	-
MCBY	0.12	-	1.50
MQY	0.12	-	2.33

Asynchronous dump

The TCDQ was found to absorb most of the energy, Fig. 4. The TCS is exposed to the small number of secondary particles escaping TCDQ, and also two proton bunches that impinge directly on the jaw, creating a highly localised ~ 800 °C peak in the temperature profile. The energy deposition in the TCDQ, TCS and TCDQ elements was well below the damage threshold.

Downstream elements are affected only by low energy particles leaving the TCS. Loading to the MQY is greater than that of the more forward MCBY. This effect is attributed to cascade particles that scatter out of the

upstream volumes, are swept off axis by the MCBY magnetic field and impact on the MQY internal surface.

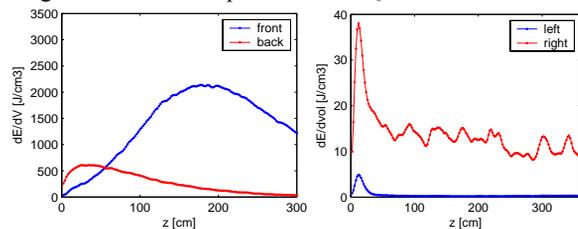


Figure 4: Energy deposition profile along the TCDQ (left) and MQY, for an asynchronous dump.

450 GeV secondary halo

At 450 GeV the fraction of protons in the halo beyond 8σ is small. Therefore the protection offered by the TCDQ to the TCS right hand jaw has little effect and the energy deposition is essentially symmetrical. Again the protection offered by the TCS means the peak loading to downstream elements are an order of magnitude lower. Loading to the MQY is enhanced by the bending of cascade particles by the MCBY dipole field and impinging on the inner surface of the beam-pipe aperture.

7 TeV secondary halo

Loading to the rear TCDQ block is a factor 10 lower than that in the upstream volume. The TCS loading is asymmetrical, the right-hand jaw being largely protected by the TCDQ. Being protected by the TCS, the peak loading to downstream elements is an order of magnitude lower but continues to display left-right asymmetry. The MQY load is a factor of 5 higher than at 450 GeV, Fig. 5.

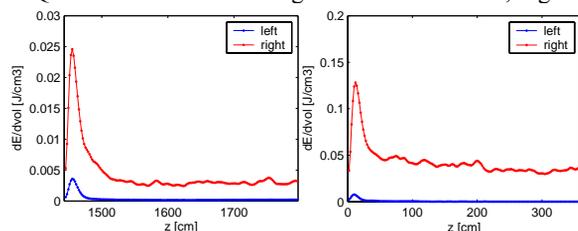


Figure 5: Energy deposition profile along the MQY for 450 GeV (left) and 7 TeV secondary halo load.

IMPLICATIONS

Protection against asynchronous dump

The TCS/TCDQ/TCDQM system fulfils its primary design objective of protecting the Q4 magnet, the LHC arc and the LHC inner triplet from destruction in the event of an asynchronous beam dump, up to LHC ultimate intensity. The energy deposition in the Q4 and the protection elements themselves are all within acceptable limits. An important condition that the system operates correctly is that the jaw positions relative to the beam can be maintained to within 0.5σ .

Prevention of quench from abort gap population in the event of a normal dump

40 J/cm³ are deposited in the MQY coil, with ultimate bunch intensity of $1.7 \cdot 10^{11}$ p+ ($2 \cdot 10^{10}$ p+ / m). Assuming the quench limit is 4 mJ/cm³, the maximum abort gap population which can be tolerated at 7 TeV corresponds to $1.7 \cdot 10^7$ p+ / bunch ($2 \cdot 10^6$ p+ / m). At 450 GeV the corresponding limit in abort gap population will be at least two orders of magnitude higher; limits of $2 \cdot 10^9$ p+ / bunch ($2 \cdot 10^8$ p+/m) are assumed. This is important for specifying both the abort gap monitoring and abort gap cleaning systems currently planned for the LHC.

Prevention of quench from halo particles during low beam lifetime

The results show that at 450 GeV the maximum power deposited in Q4 is around 120 mW/cm³, with a total power in the magnet of about 2.3 W. For 7 TeV the corresponding figures are 24 mW/cm³ and 1 W, respectively. The limit on the total power deposited is assumed to be 34 W at all energies; here the situation seems comfortable. However, for the localised DC power, the assumed limits are in the range 1-10 mW/cm³ at 450 GeV and 0.2-5 mW/cm³ at 7 TeV. The simulations with the assumptions detailed above show power depositions a factor of 12-120 and 5-100 higher than these limits, at 450 GeV and 7 TeV, respectively. These preliminary results show already that the power deposited in the Q4 magnet during low beam lifetime will be a serious concern for LHC operation.

CONCLUSION AND OUTLOOK

The TCDQ system performs its protection function adequately; however, there are serious concerns about the secondary halo load at injection and top energy, which might lead to quenches of the downstream Q4. The TCDQM mask design has been redesigned to improve the protection of the Q4 coils, and the model and simulations will be extended and refined, with the new geometry including the Q4 beam screen and cold bore. More accurate halo profiles will be generated by tracking through the full LHC aperture model. The required setting of the TCDQ system will be examined with tracking studies to see if it can be relaxed somewhat. It is hoped that these changes will improve significantly the numbers given above.

REFERENCES

- [1] O. Brüning et al. (eds), "LHC Design Report Volume I – the LHC Main Ring", CERN-2004-003, 2004.
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