

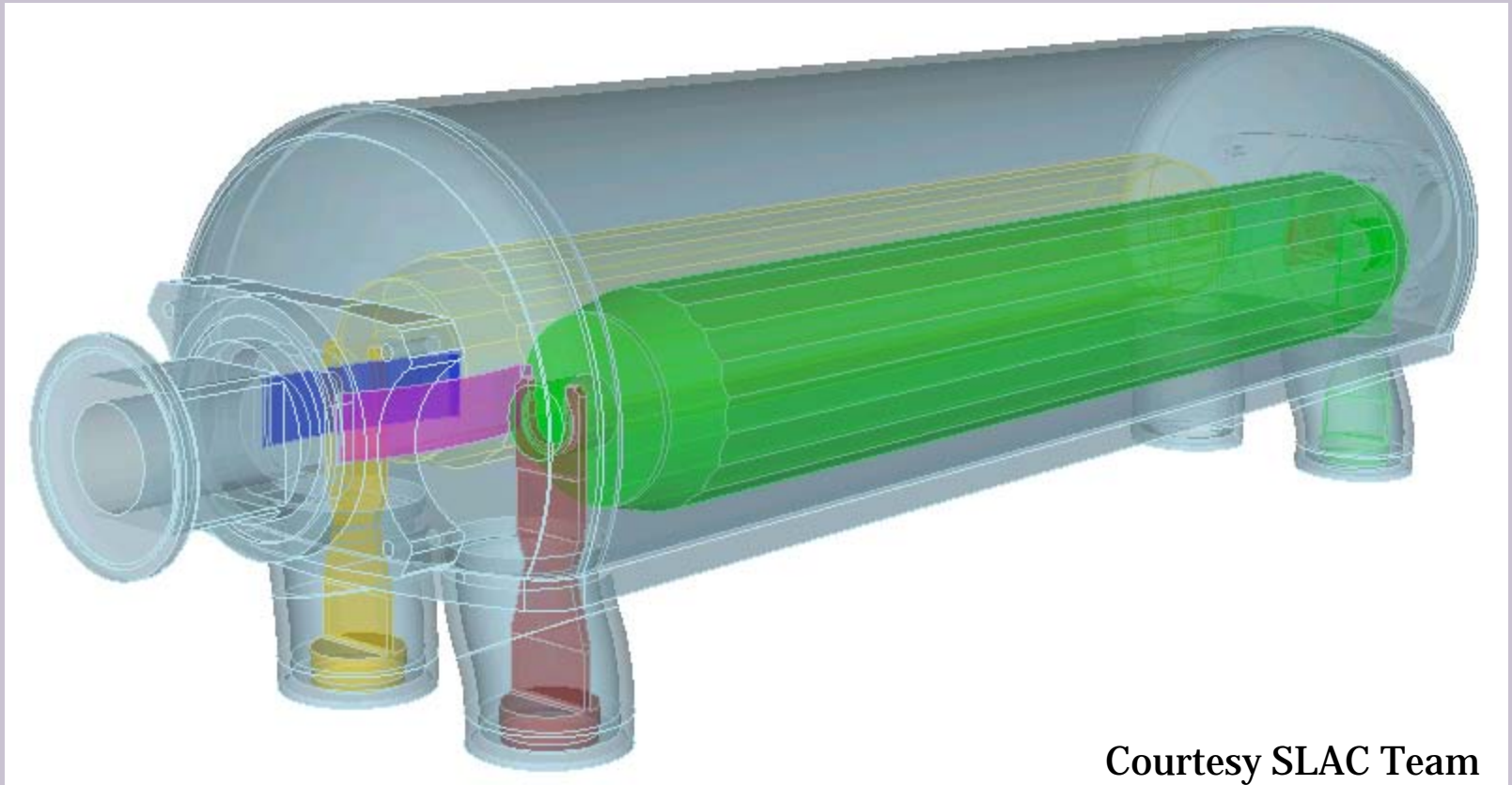
# Latest results on SLAC phase 2 collimators



**L. LARI** ON BEHALF OF FLUKA TEAM

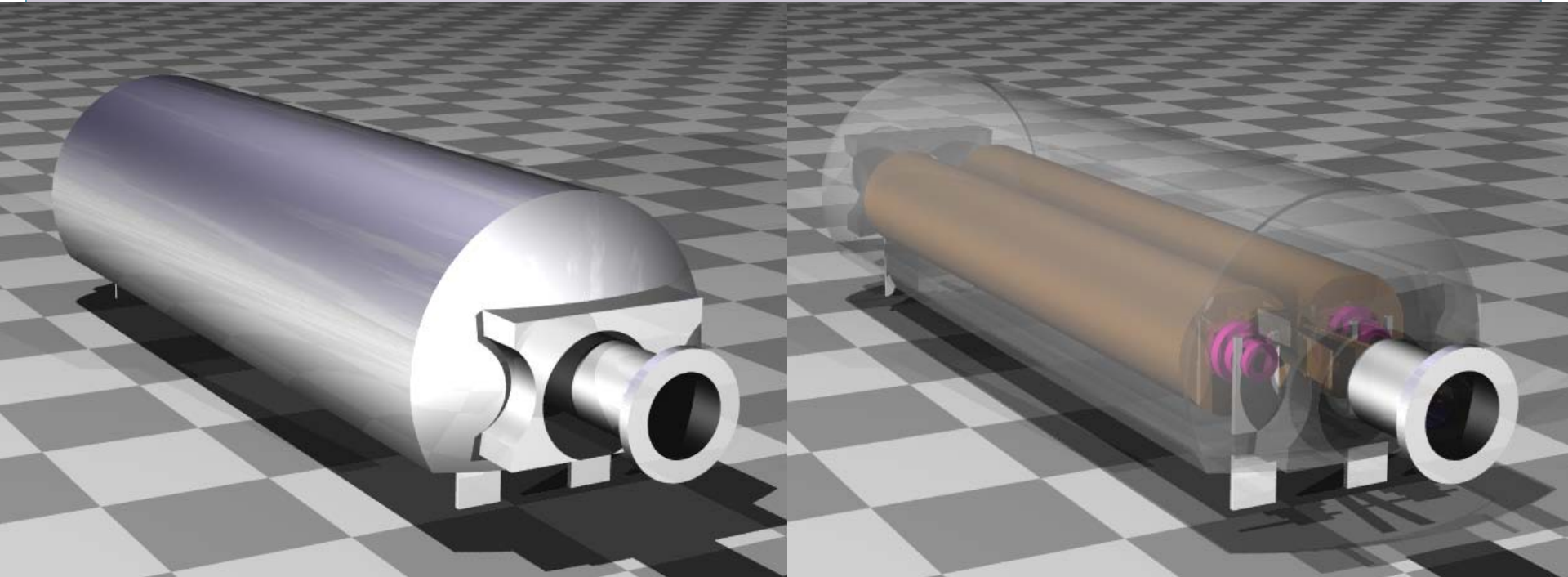
LHC COLLIMATION WORKING GROUP  
15 FEBRUARY 2010

# SLAC Tank

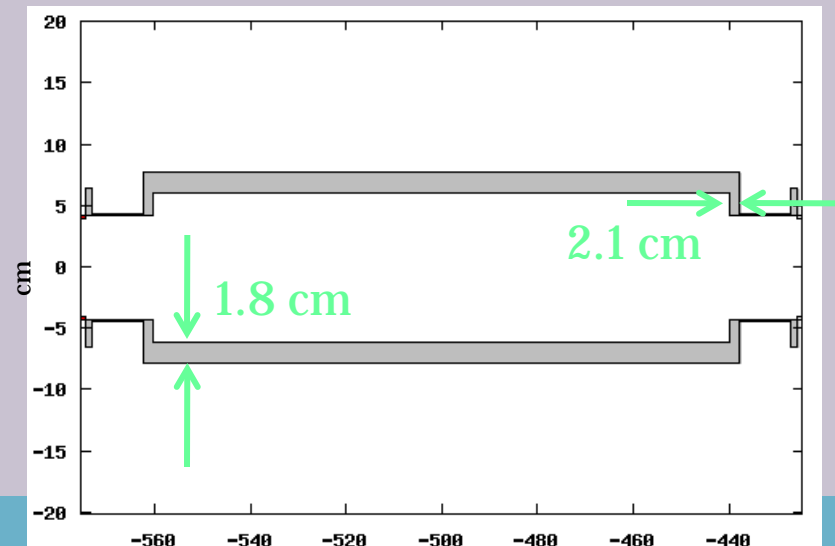
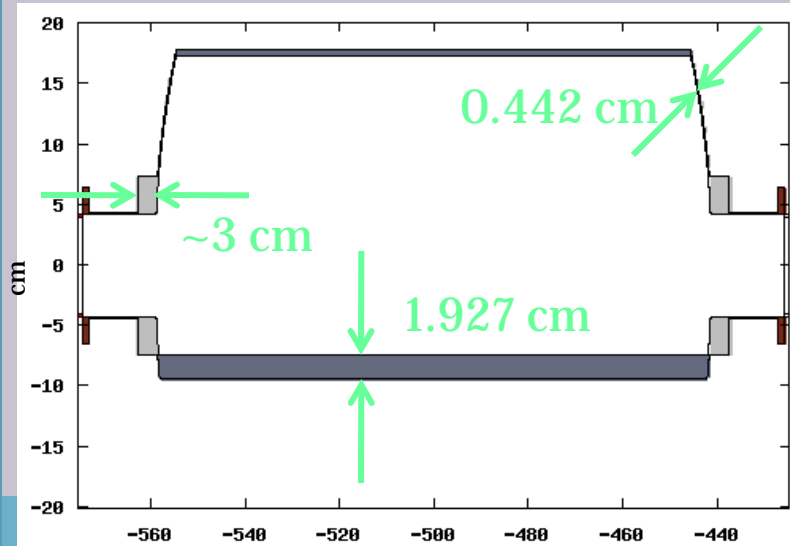
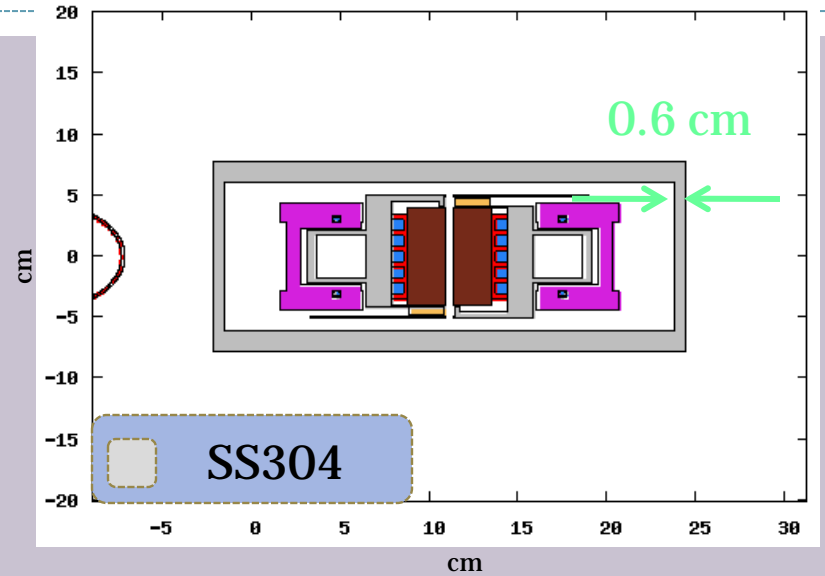
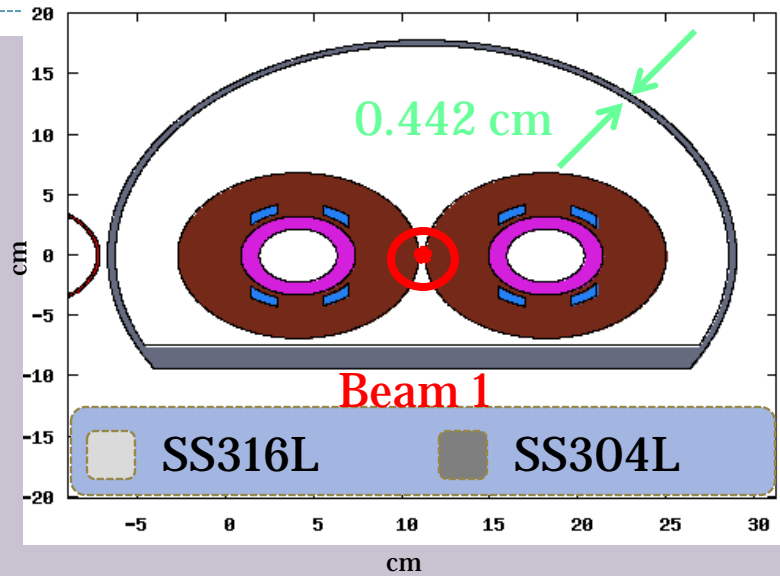


Courtesy SLAC Team

# FLUKA model – SLAC tank

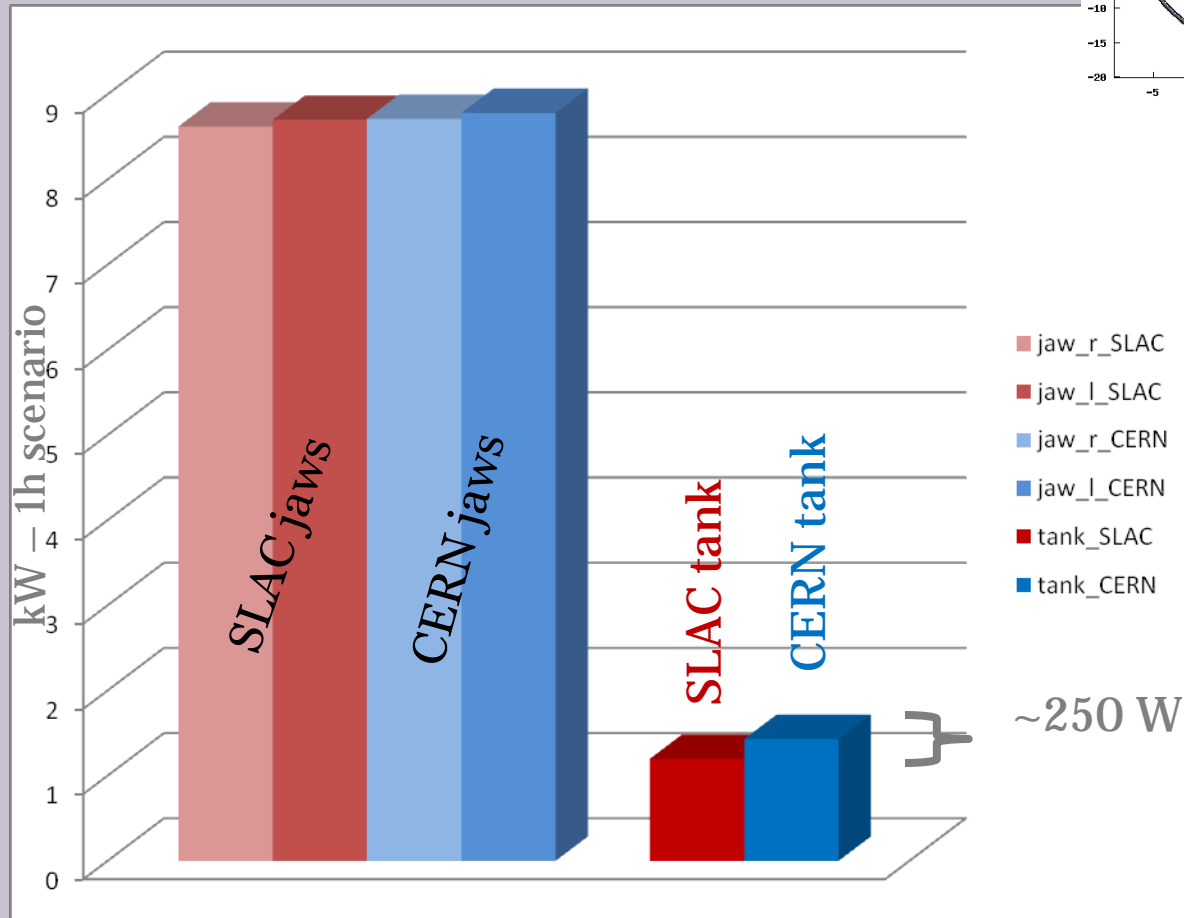
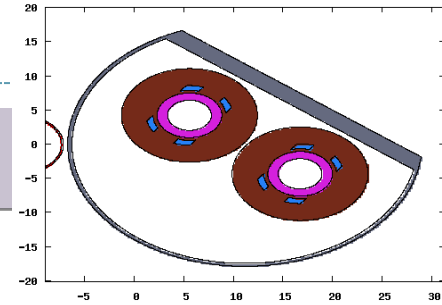


# SLAC tank vs CERN Ph2 tank



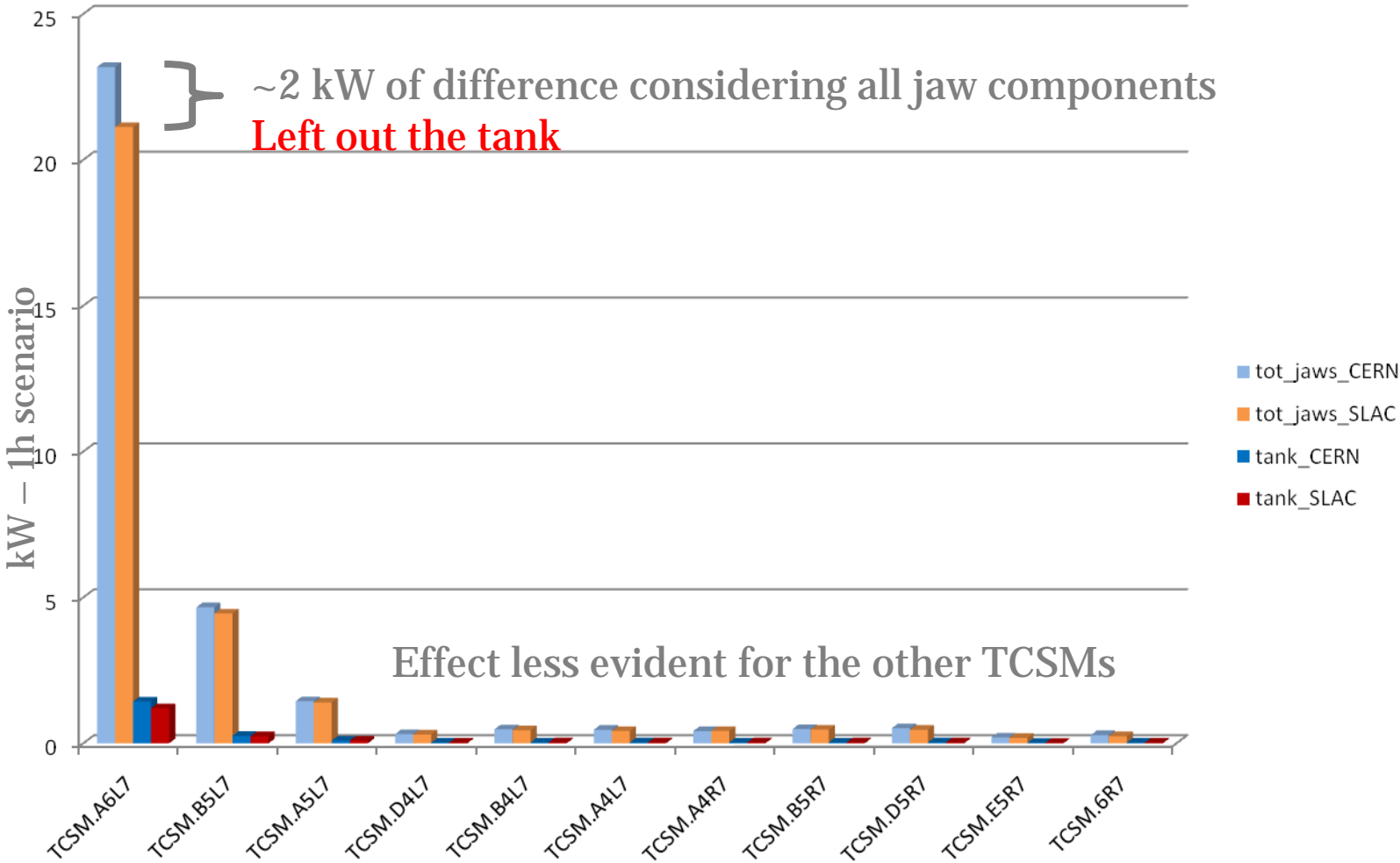
# Energy deposition – TCSMA6L7.B1

Nom. Horizontal halo

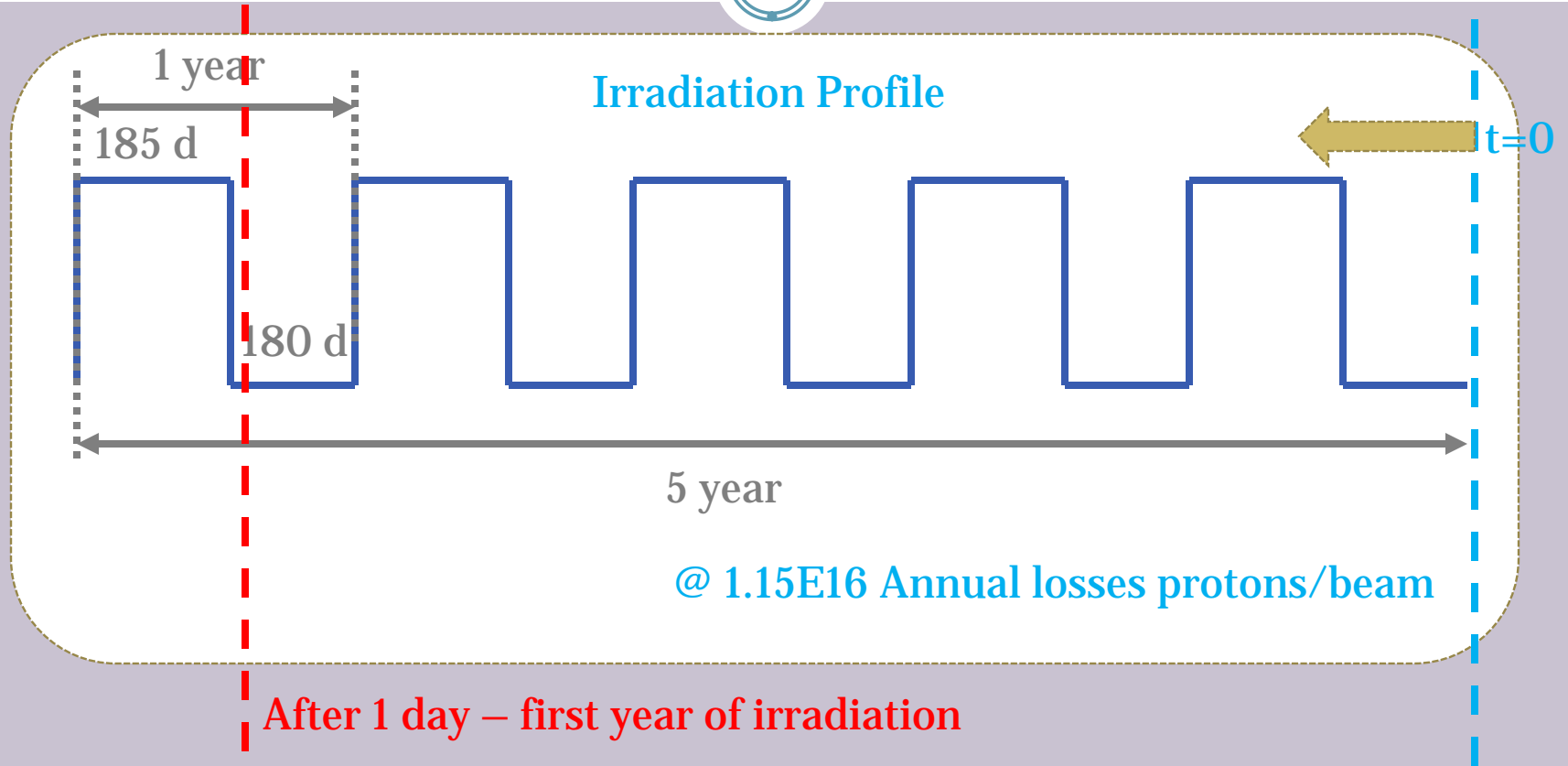


# Energy deposition

Nom. Horizontal halo



# Dose Rate analysis



Each year .....after 1 day, 1 month, 4 months of cooling

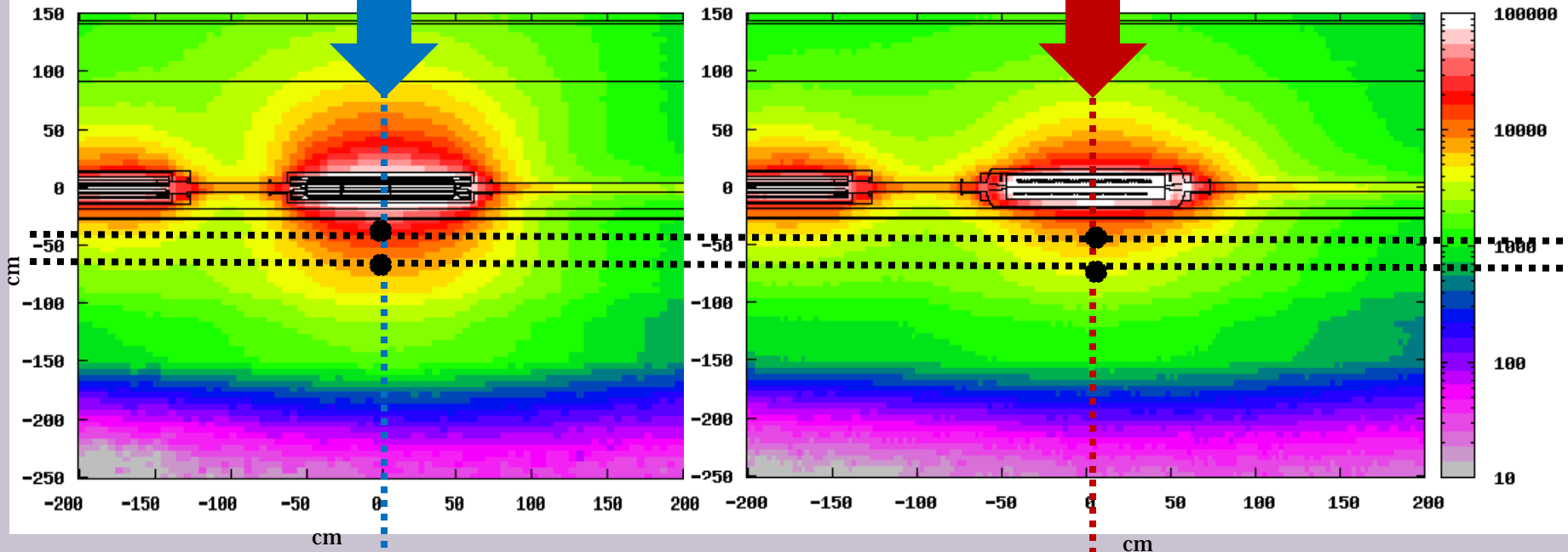
# Dose Rate results on TCSMA6L7 (1)



Ambient  
dose  
equivalent  
 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$

CERN design

SLAC design



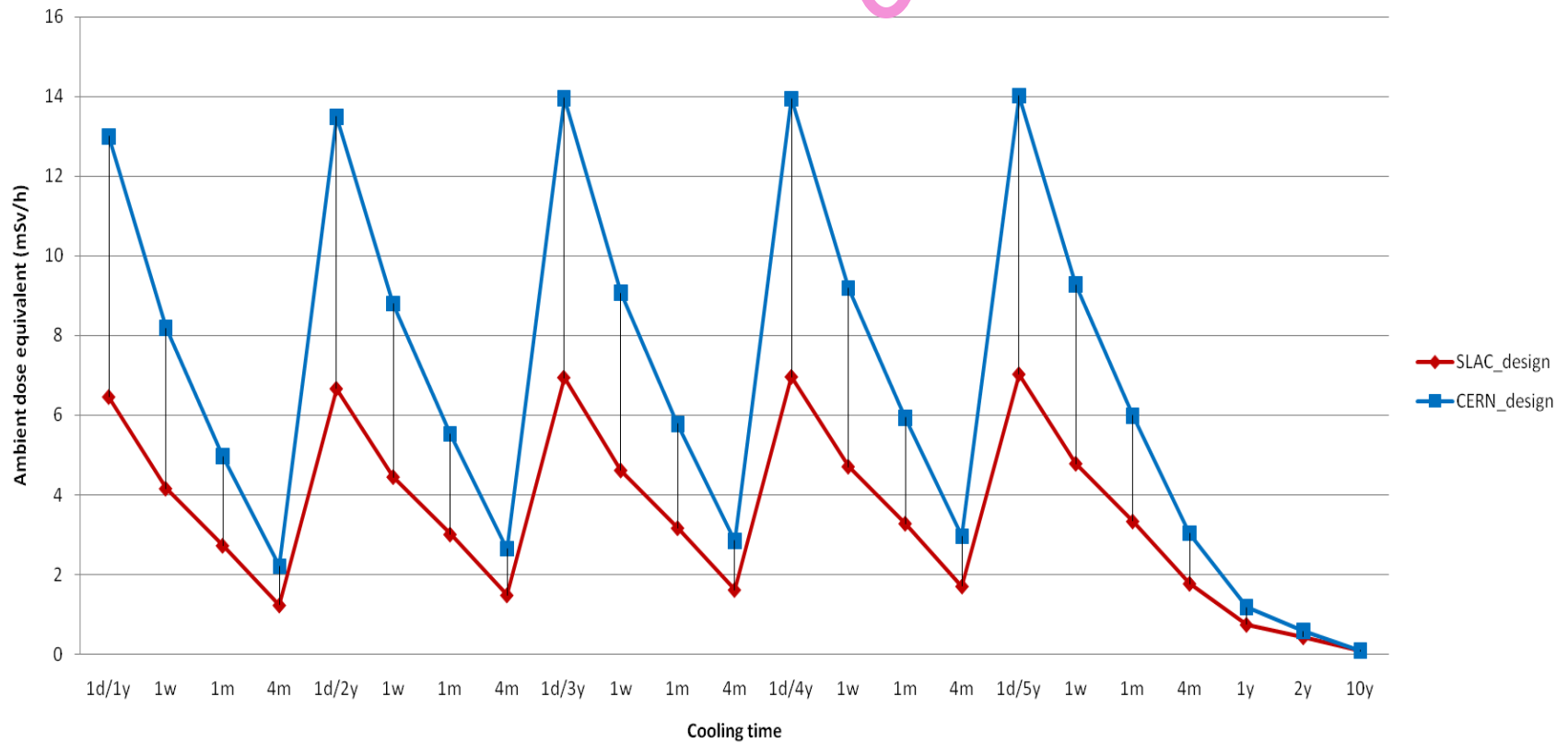
After 1 day of cooling time @  $1.15\text{E}16$  annual losses



# Dose Rate results on TCSMA6L7 (2)



TCSM.A6L7 (horizontal losses) - maximum about 35 cm from the Ph2 collimator tank

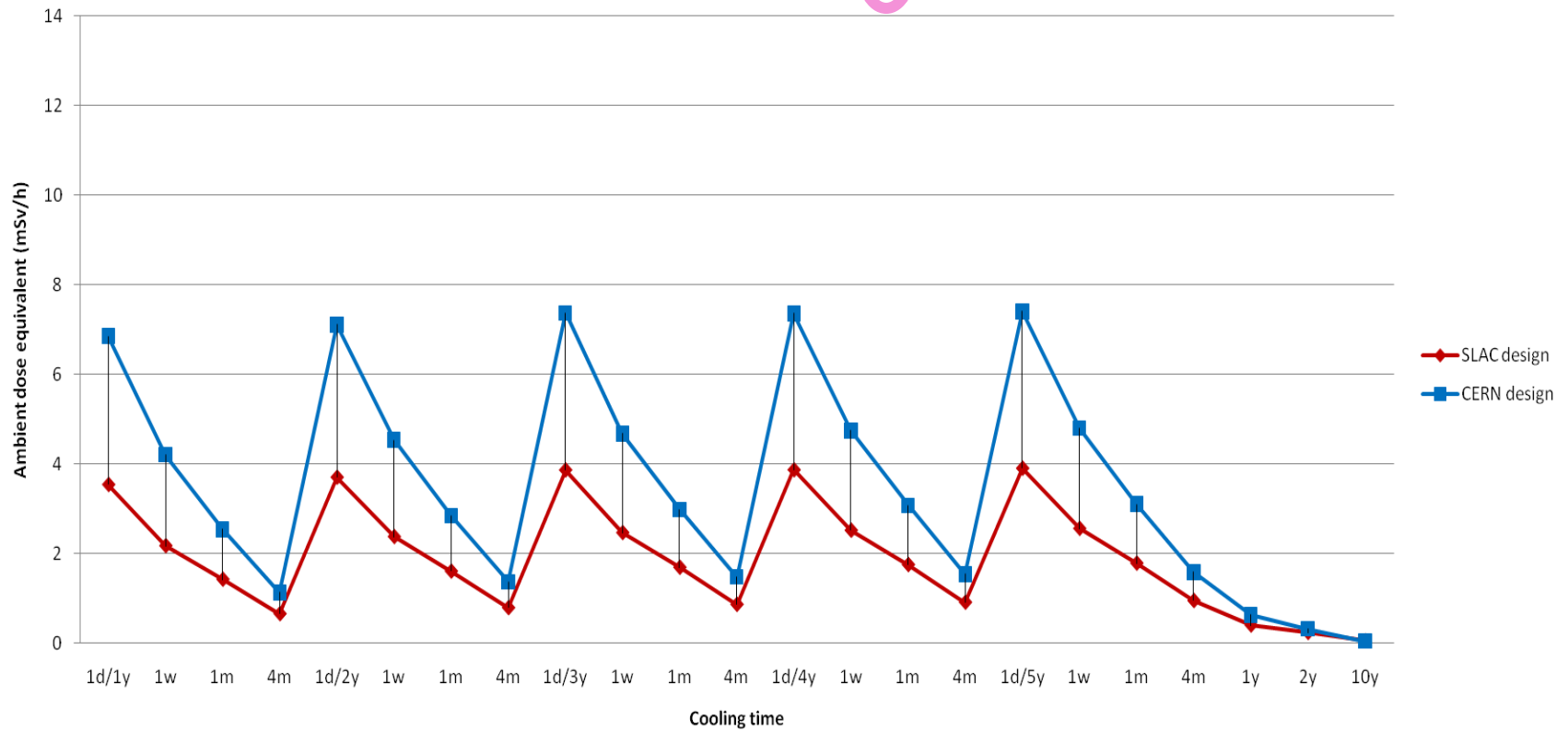


# Dose Rate results on TCSMA6L7 (2)



..... + 20cm after

TCSM.A6L7 (horizontal losses) - maximum about 55 cm from the Ph2 collimator tank

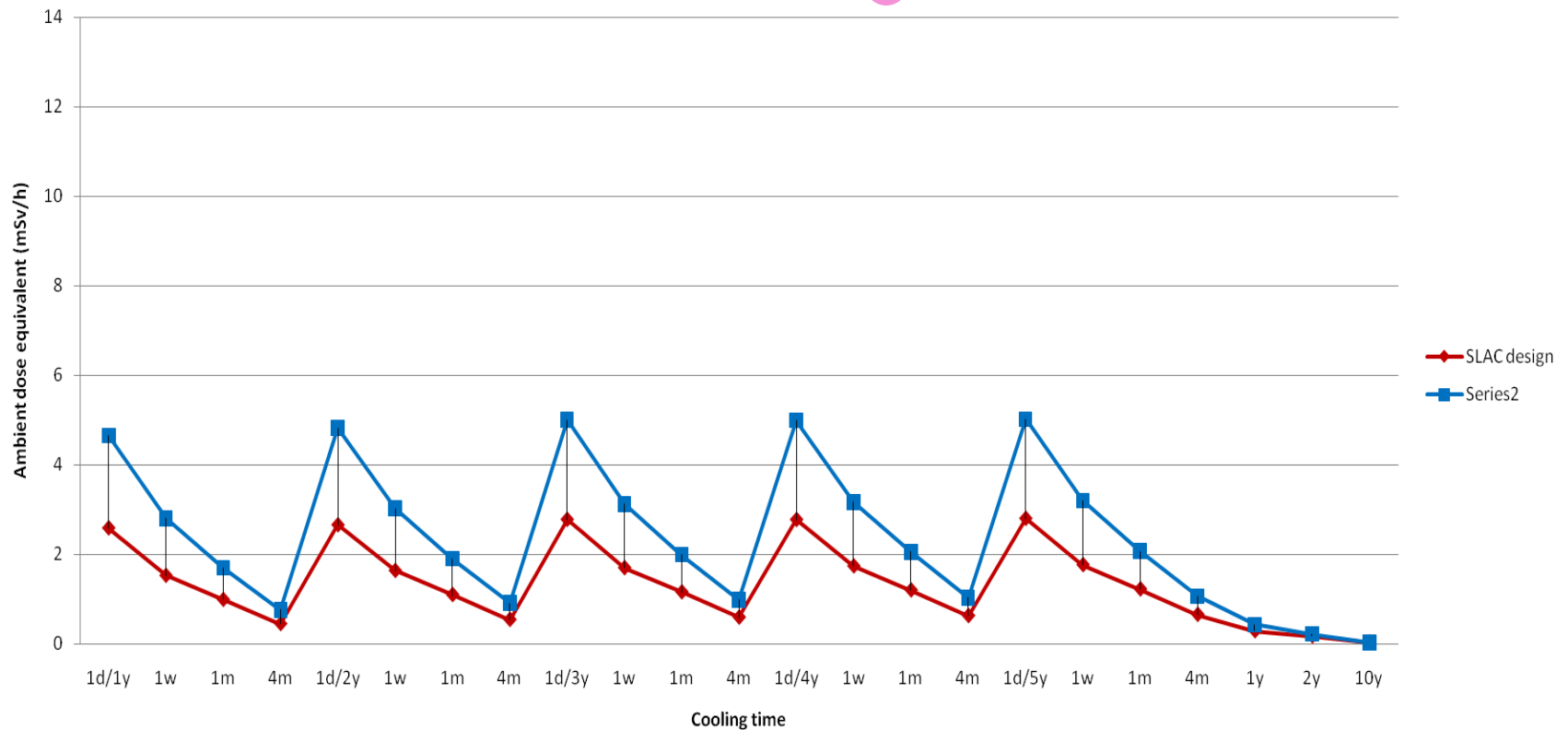


# Dose Rate results on TCSMA6L7 (3)



..... + 20cm after

TCSM.A6L7 (horizontal losses) - maximum about 75 cm from the Ph2 collimator tank



# Conclusions



- For the TCSM.A6L7.B1, we have about 2.3 kW of difference in energy deposition between the SLAC and CERN design.
- Results from EDMS 863919 shows at 50 cm from the TCP.C6L7.B1 tank (the higher contributor) value of about 4.5 mSv/h → at the same location of about 50 cm from the TCSM.A6L7.B1 tank, we have about a factor 1.5 with the CERN design and a factor of 0.8-1 with the SLAC design. → Impact on Intervention time

**NB: I have not considered here the turn of the SLAC jaws!**