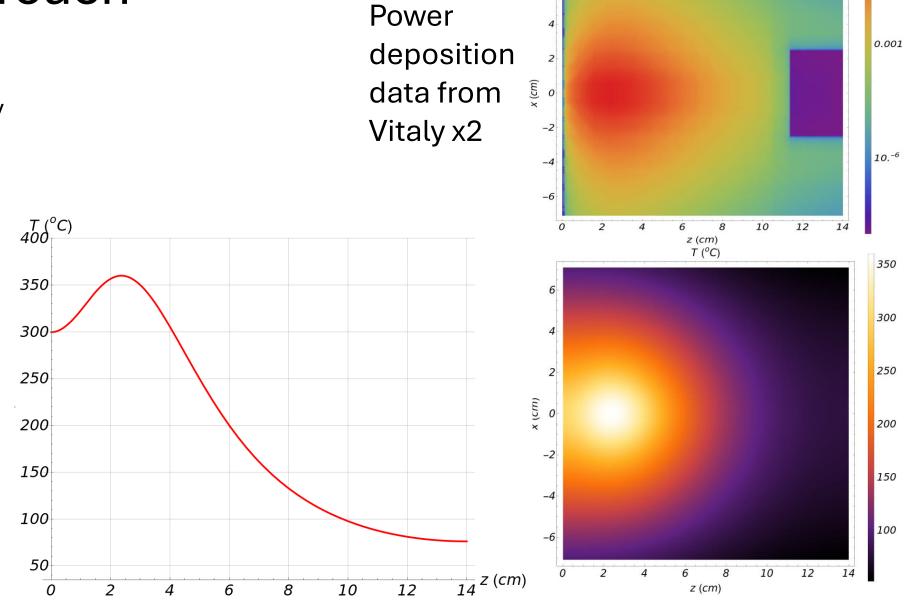
Tungsten Plug Temperature Estimates with a 20% Radiator

Hovanes Egiyan

Simplified Approach

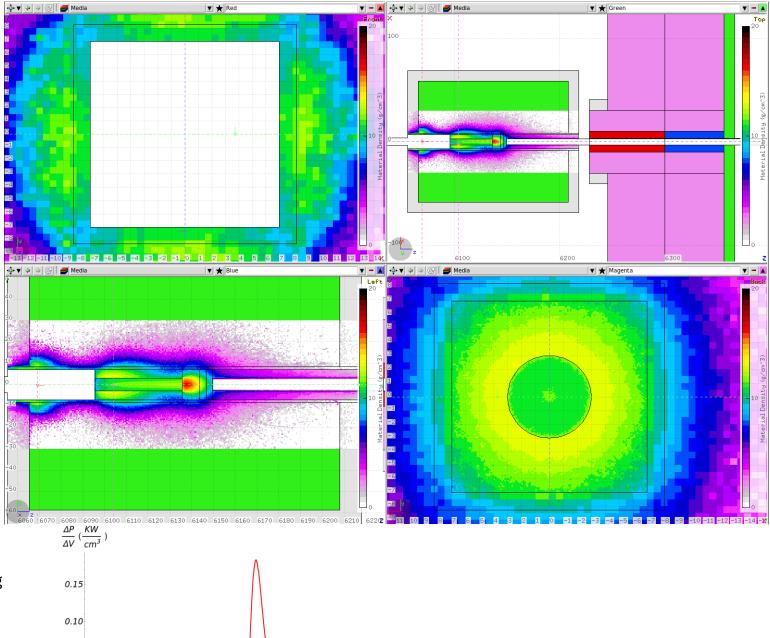
- I multiplied the power deposition density from Vitaly by a factor of x2.
 - Does not account for a wider beam spot at the KPT.
- Power deposition in "tungsten plug area" of P~11.4 KW.
 - Missing power at the back since Vitaly used 10cm Wplug in FLUKA.
- Cooing only from the four sides of the cube, like what is in the engineering model.
 - Water temperature T=35 °C
 - Heat exchange coefficient 5000 W/(K m²).
 - Thermal conductivity 146 W/(m K).
 - No colling from upstream or downstream of the tungsten block.

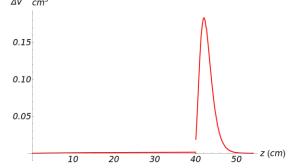


 $\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta V} \left(\frac{KW}{cm^3} \right)$

FLUKA Input

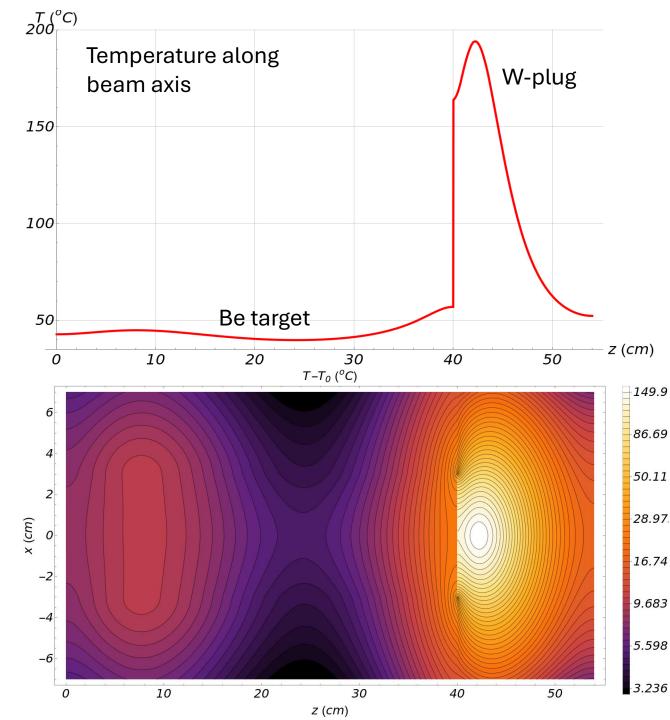
- Use power deposition from Pavel's FLUKA model with a 20% radiator.
- Be target is D=6cm wide.
- There is a copper box all around Be target.
- 14 cm long tungsten block after the Be target.
- No Active Collimator in FLUKA. We need AC in the simulations.
- Power deposition in the plug is about the same as for Vitaly's model 10% radiator
 - Total power in the file is 9.4 KW.
 - Power deposited in the plug itself is 5.8 KW.
 - The copper around beryllium receive ~2.8 KW.
 - Be-target receives ~420 W of power.
 - ~1.5 KW is missing from ~10.9 KW of the photon beam power of 20% radiator.
- Increase of power deposition seems to happen be before (~0.4 KW) and around the Be target (~2.8 KW).
- Cooling may be required for the all length of the photon beam channel in the KPT.
 - There is steel pipe/support in the engineering model lining the KPT photon beam channel that can be cooled.





Temperature Distribution

- Assume a solid block for the volume containing the copper, beryllium, and the tungsten.
 - Thermal conductivity 146 W/(m K) for W, 216 W/(m K) for Be, 385 W/(m K) for Cu.
 - No heat exchange between Be and W.
 - Power distribution from Pavel.
- Cooled from four sides directly with cold water
 - Underestimate temperature everywhere.
 - Water average temperature is assumed T=35 °C.
 - Heat exchange coefficient for water is assumed 5000 W/(K m²).
- T_{max} ~195 0 C is even lower than T_{max} ~205 0 C with 10% radiator and plug length of 10 cm.
 - Probably because of a larger cooling area.
 - Tungsten block is now a CuW compound.
- If only W-block is cooled, the upstream end of Be-target may reach T~500 °C with no other way of heat dissipation.
 - Need to cool the sides of the whole target&plug block, or possibly the whole photon beam channel.
- From point of view of the tungsten plug temperature distribution, 20% radiator is feasible.
 - The spread of the γ -beam due to multiple scattering seems to be significant requiring cooling of larger areas in KPT.
- This will need to be evaluated and designed by Tim.
 - ANSYS gave T_{max} in tungsten higher by ~25 $^{\circ}$ C for 10cm W-plug.



W- plug 10 cm, 10% radiator

Engineering design for KPT and the cave mostly exist.

- •K₁ beamline and KFM still needs to be designed.
- •Likely to have engineering drawings ready by the fall of 2025.

May be rejected or commented on at the ERR-II due to high detector rates.

•Implementing and answering such comments may take a long time and resources.

W-plug ~14cm, 10% radiator

More engineering design is needed.

- •KPT plug needs to be redesigned.
- •K₁ beamline and KFM still needs to be designed.
- •Factor of ~2 less statistics.

Should be possible to be ready by ERR-II in the fall.

- •We need to pass ERR-II to be scheduled for installations.
- May get an ERR-II recommendation to evaluate a >10% radiator option to fully benefit from the beam time.

W-plug ~14 cm, >10% radiator

More extensive efforts are needed.

- •KPT plug and cooling, and possibly AC, need to be redesigned.
- K_L beamline and KFM still needs to be designed.
- •Small modifications to CPS engineering design may be needed.
- •Will recover full projected luminocity

May be difficult to be ready by the fall.

•We need to pass ERR-II to be scheduled for installations.