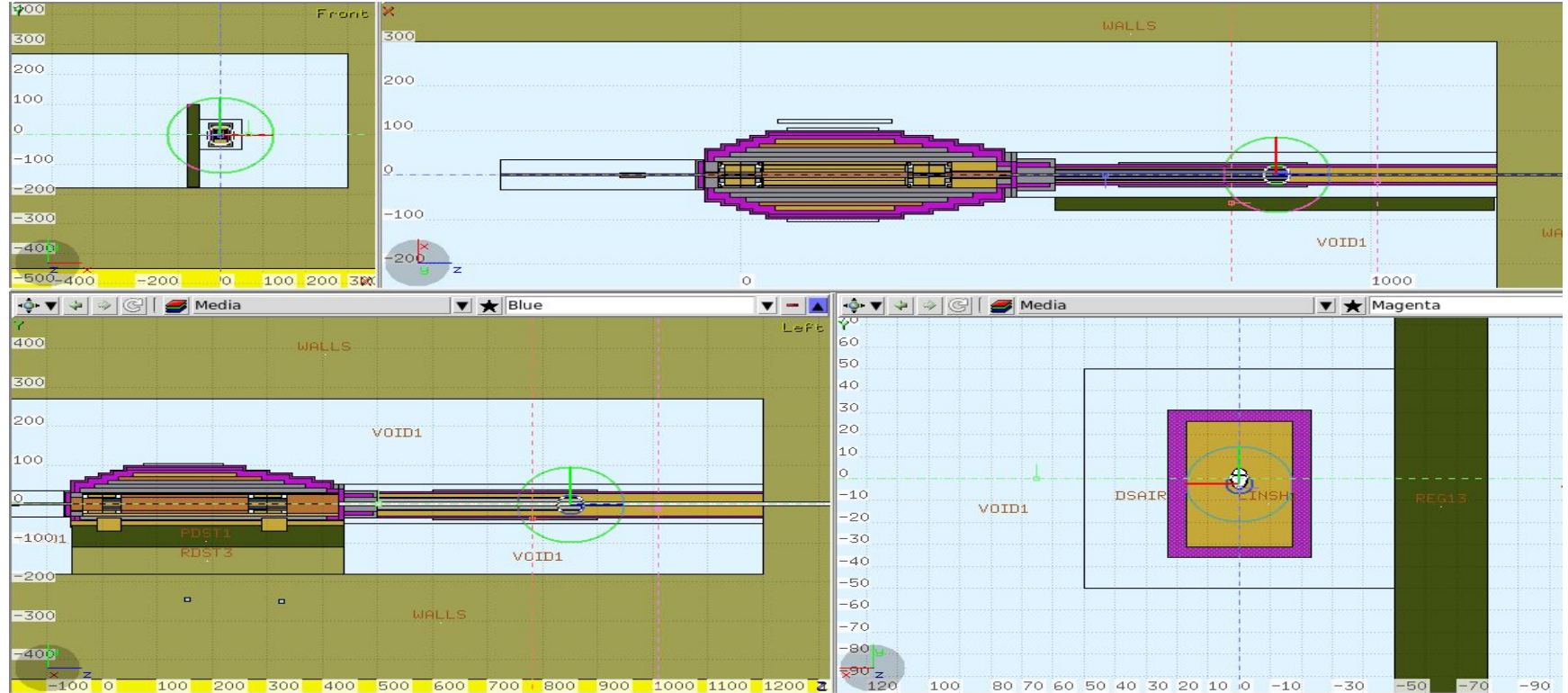


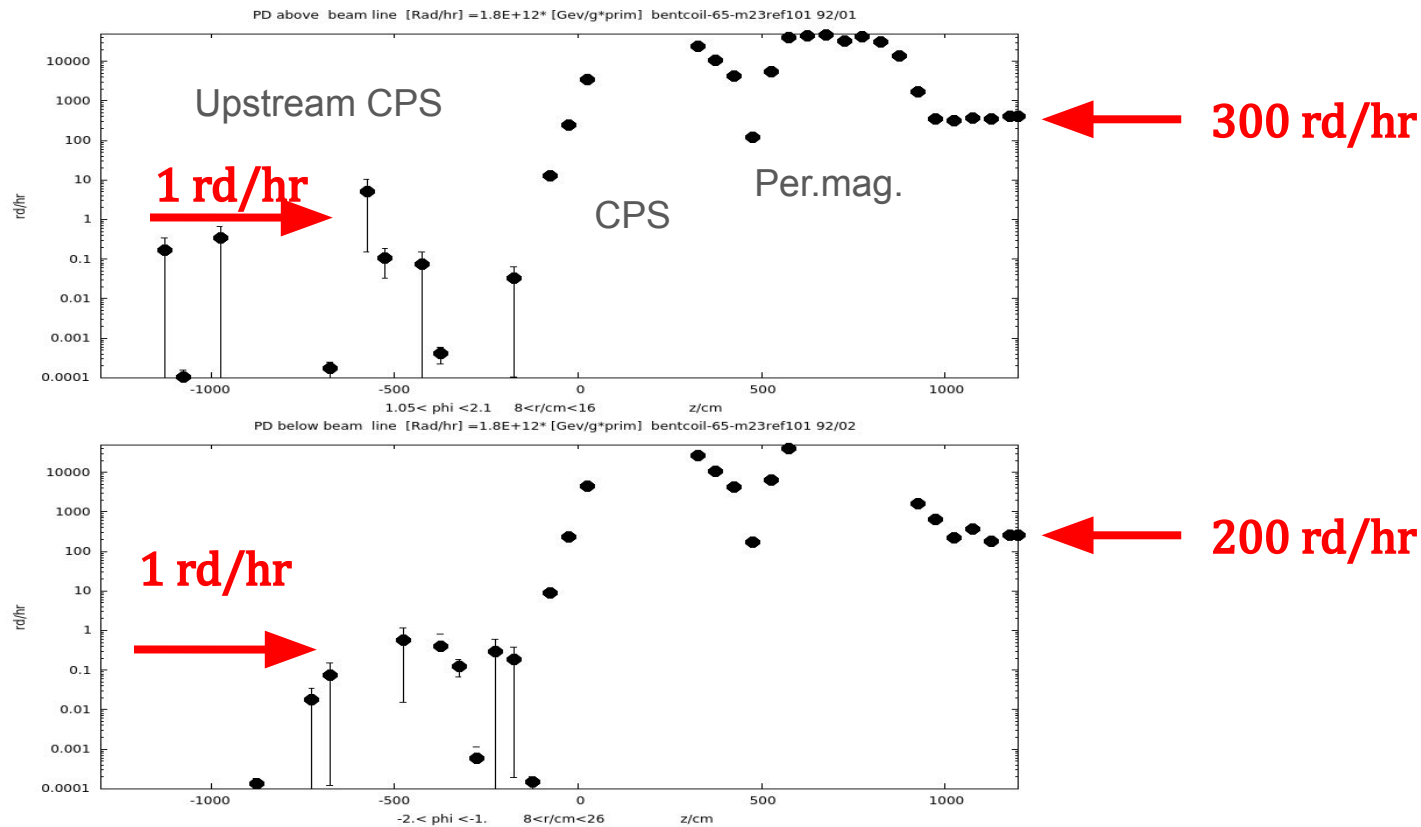
CPS and Beam Vacuum Line equipment lifetime.

[baturin@hallal1 ABSTSTref9]\$ flair bentcoil-65-m23ref101.flair

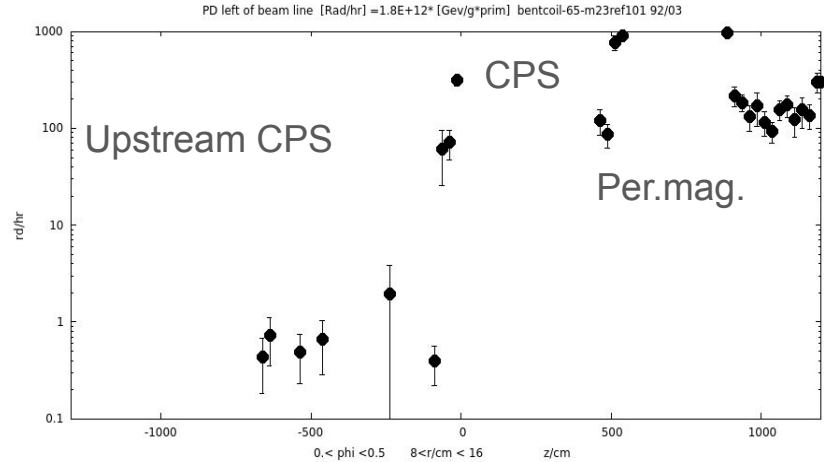


- Assume that critical part of vacuum remote control is located at $8 < r / \text{cm} < 16$
- What is PD in this area along the beam line?

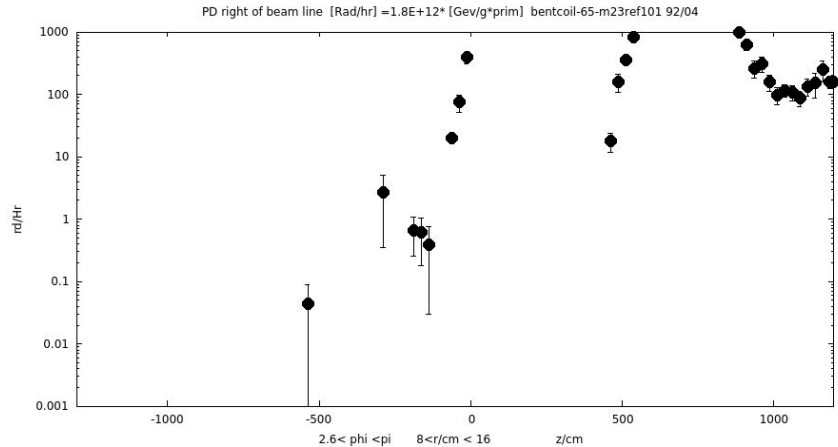
PD z-profile above and below the beam line at $8 < r/\text{cm} < 16$



PD z-profile Left and Right to the beam line at $8 < r/cm < 16$

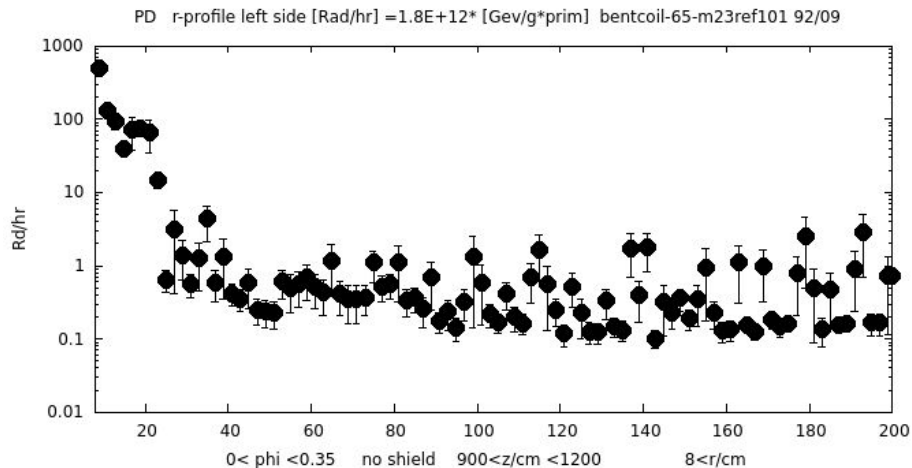


← 150 rd/hr Left side

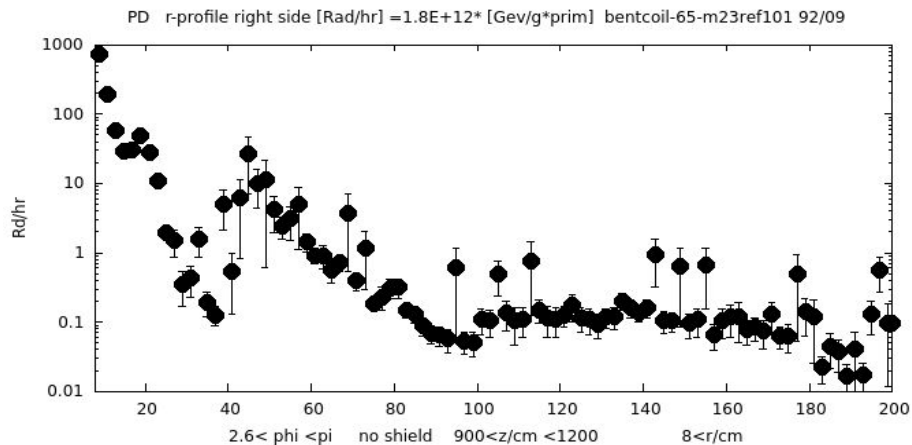


150 rd/hr

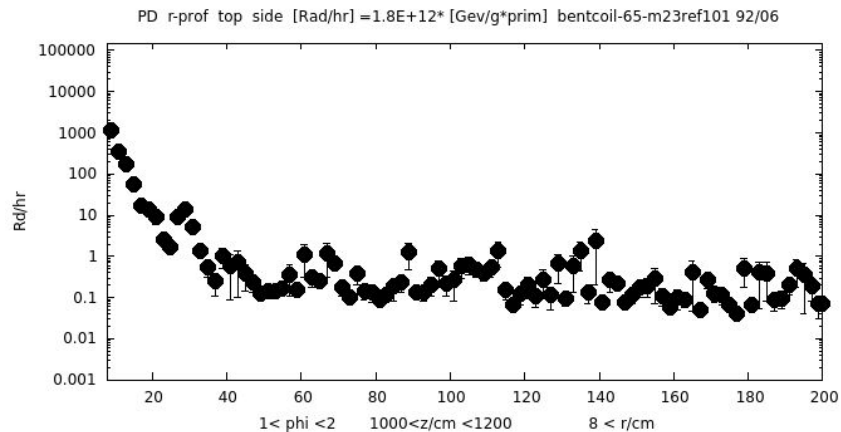
PD r-profile Left and Right to the beam line



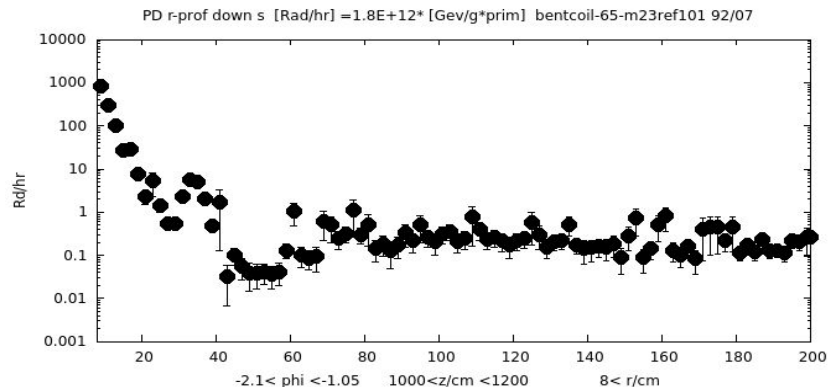
- At $r/\text{cm} = 8$ PD = ~ 1000 rd/hr !
- At $r/\text{cm} = 10$ PD = ~ 100 rd/hr
- At $r/\text{cm} = 30$ PD = ~ 1 rd/hr !
- Left=right difference is due to the additional concrete shield at the right side



PD r-profile on Top and Bottom of the beam line



- At $r/cm = 8$ PD = 1000 rd/hr !
- At $r/cm = 11$ PD = ~ 100 rd/hr
- At $r/cm > 30$ PD < 1 rd/hr !



Tensile strength of Teflon (pPTFE 6.4×50.1 mm) vs TID **in Air**.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/014139109290093K?via%3Dihub>

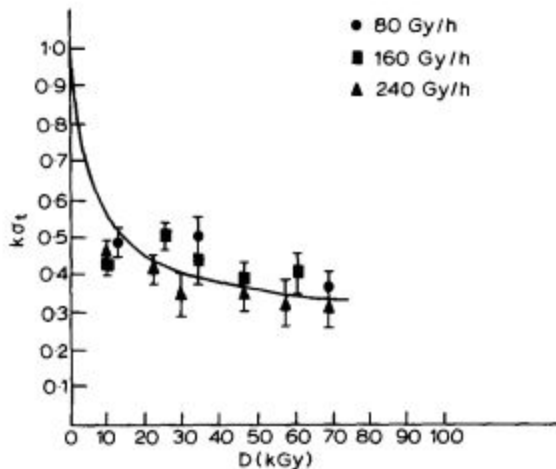


Fig. 3. The dependence of $K_{\sigma t}$ on the doses, D , for pPTFE irradiated at various dose rates (80 Gy/h, 160 Gy/h, 240 Gy/h).

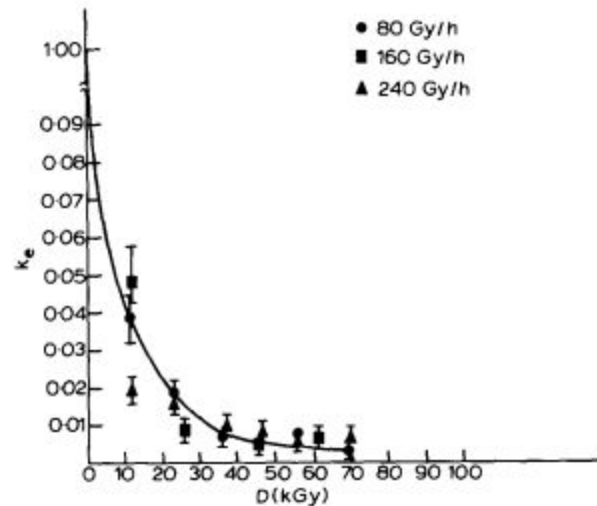


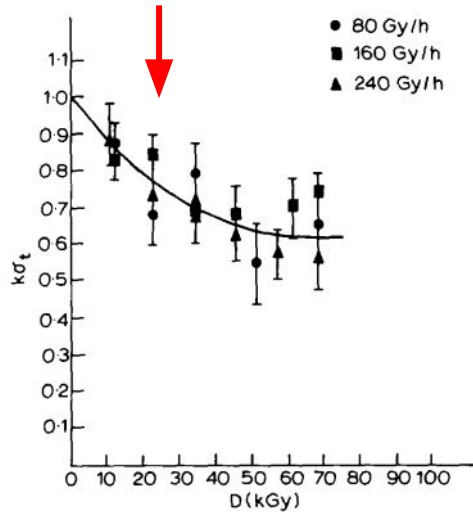
Fig. 6. The dependence of K_e on the dose, D , for pPTFE irradiated at various dose rates (80 Gy/h, 160 Gy/h, 240 Gy/h).

- At $20.E+3 \text{ Gy} = 2.E+6 \text{ rad}$ pure Teflon sample brakes at $\sim 45\%$ of nominal load, while elongates by $\sim 2\%$.
- At 100 rad/hr (of γ) Teflon $LT = 2.E+4 \text{ hrs} = 2.3 \text{ years}$. May be 3 times longer - 7 years!

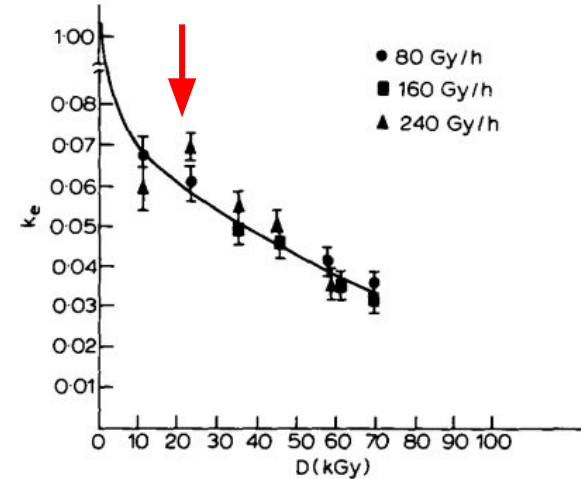
Tensile strength of Teflon (cPTFE 6.4×50.1 mm) vs TID in Air.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/014139109290093K?via%3Dihub>

M. I. Chipară



Ratio of “tensile strength” of irradiated and unirradiated samples of cPTFE (Carbon filled) vs TID/kGy .



Ratio of the “elongation at break” for irradiated to that of unirradiated cPTFE vs TID/kGy.

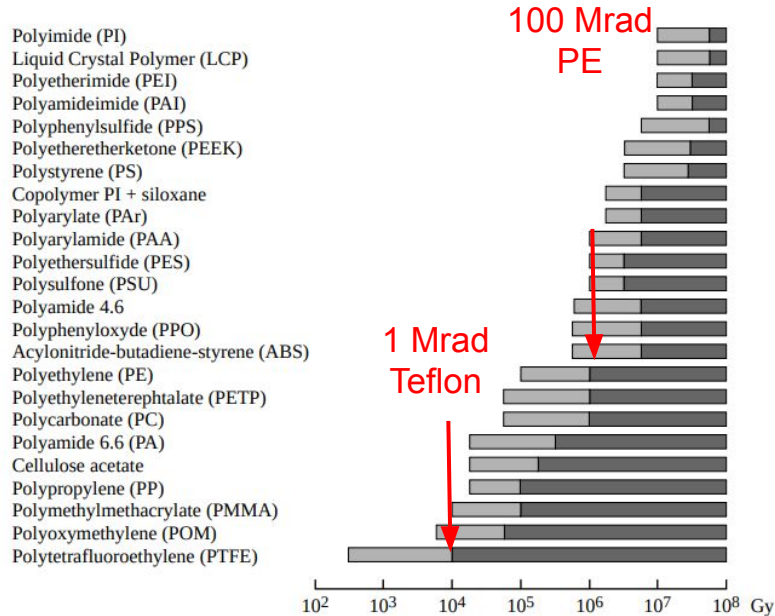
- At $20.E+3 \text{ Gy} = 2.E+6 \text{ rad}$ Teflon+C sample Brakes at $\sim 80\%$ of nominal load, while elongates by $\sim 6\%$.
- At 100 rad/hr (of γ) Teflon LT = $2.E+4 \text{ hrs} = 2.3 \text{ years}$.

Compilation of Radiation Damage Test Data

<https://cds.cern.ch/record/357576/files/CERN-98-01.pdf>

Table 2a

General classification of rigid thermoplastics with respect to their radiation resistance





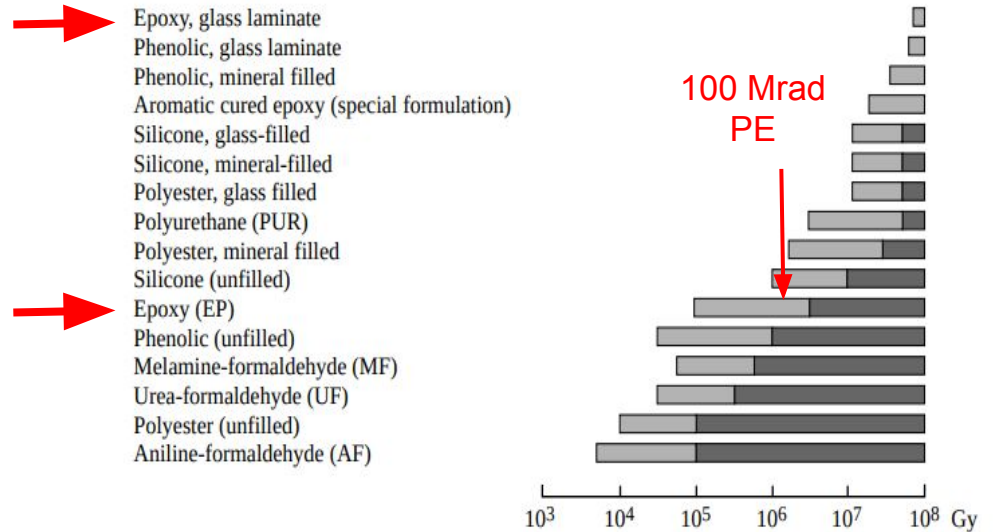


 mild to moderate damage, utility is often satisfactory
 moderate to severe damage, use not recommended

Table 2b

General classification of thermoset resins and composites with respect to their radiation resistance



 mild to moderate damage, utility is often satisfactory
 moderate to severe damage, use not recommended

CONCLUSION

- **Vacuum equipment** at near Exit from Tagger Hall ($10 < z/m < 12$) is **exposed to 100 rad/hr** (at $r > 10$ cm).
- From **CERN** database we read the Teflon TID **> 1 Mrad (up to 5 Mrad)**. Therefore
- **Teflon LT = 1.E+4 hrs** of continuous operation (~ 420 days; SHV connectors).
- **Epoxy** and **Polyethylene LT = 1.E+6 hrs** (PCBs and cable insulation).
- At the **upstream** side of the beam line **lifetimes are practically unlimited (>100 time longer)**.
- Is it possible to **avoid** placing **vacuum equipment downstream** the CPS?