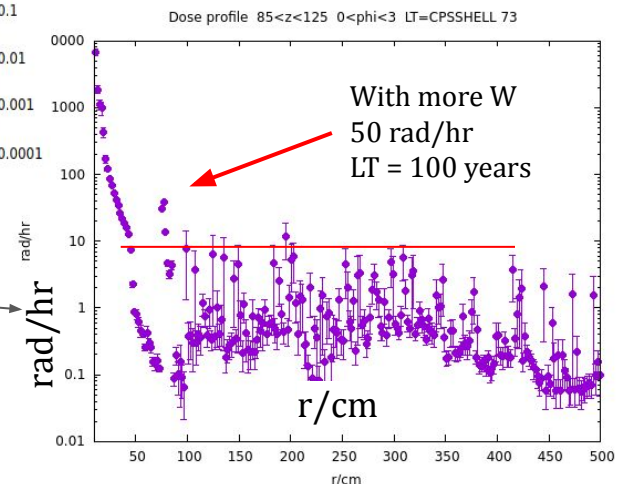
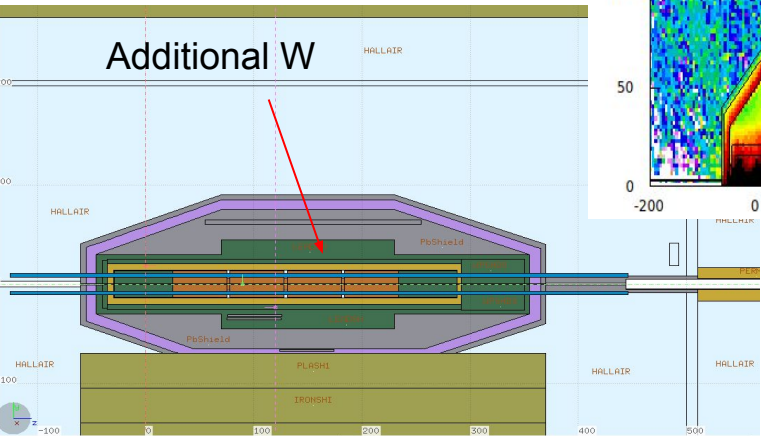
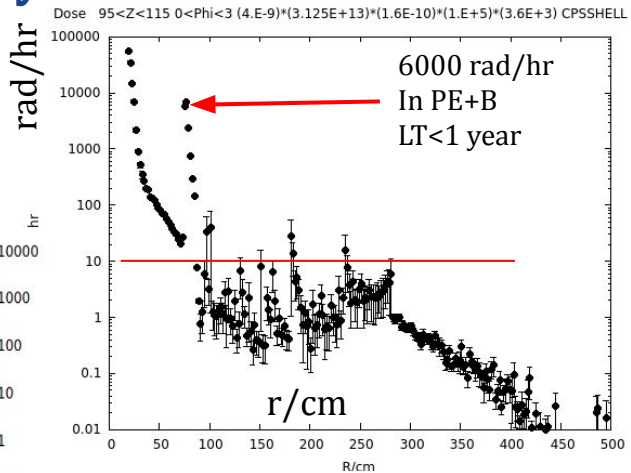
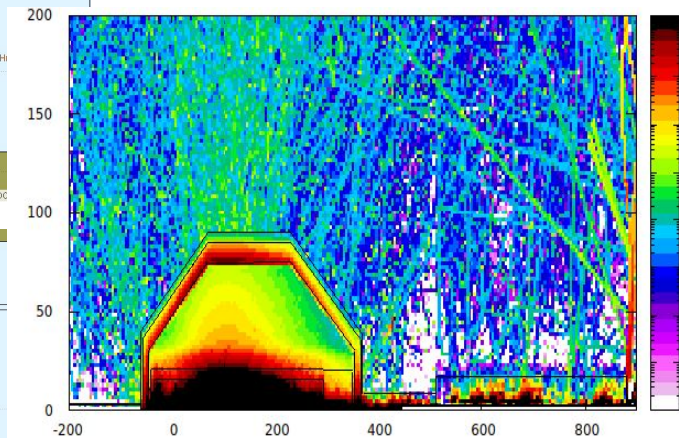
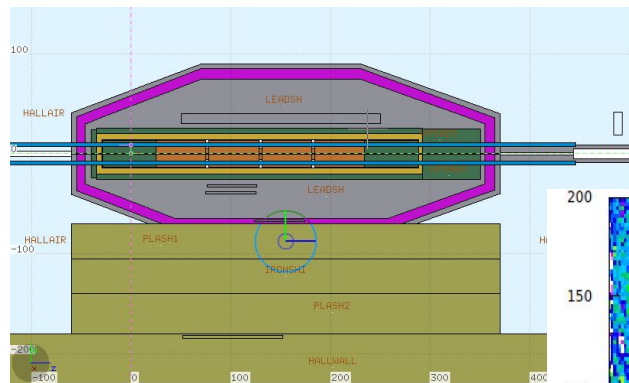




# Reference design updates

1. Optimized CPS and Polyethylene lifetime.
2. “Photon gun” with no Tungsten.

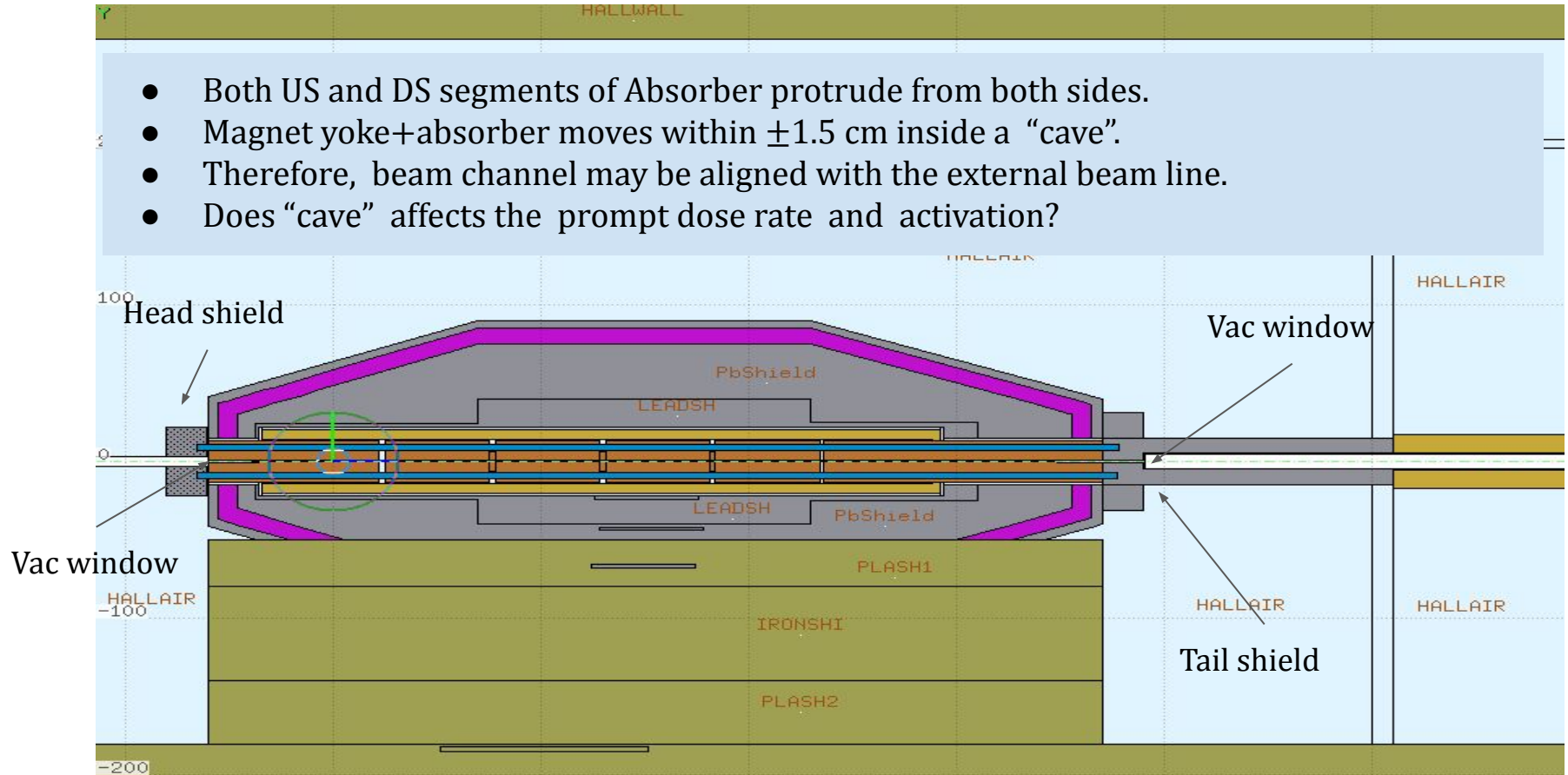
# “Optimized” CPS. Prompt dose and Polyethylene lifetime.



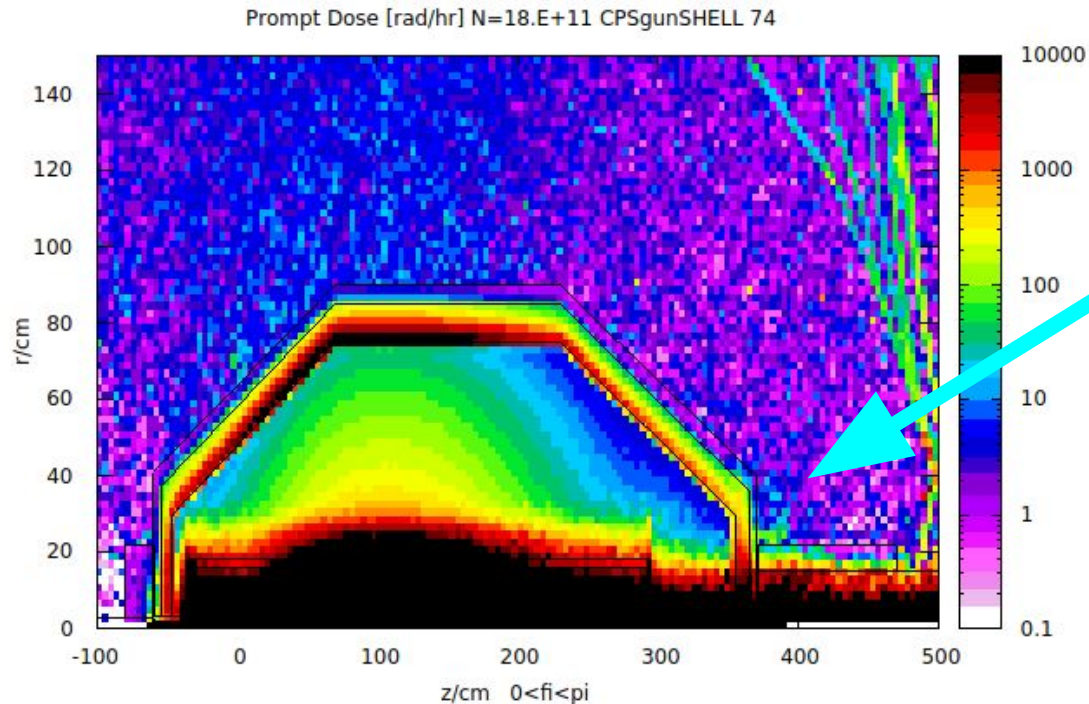
- Additional Tungsten shield results in PE lifetime of 100 year. Costly?

# “Photon gun”. Lead on place of Tungsten. Air inside. Vacuum Windows.

- Both US and DS segments of Absorber protrude from both sides.
- Magnet yoke+absorber moves within  $\pm 1.5$  cm inside a “cave”.
- Therefore, beam channel may be aligned with the external beam line.
- Does “cave” affects the prompt dose rate and activation?



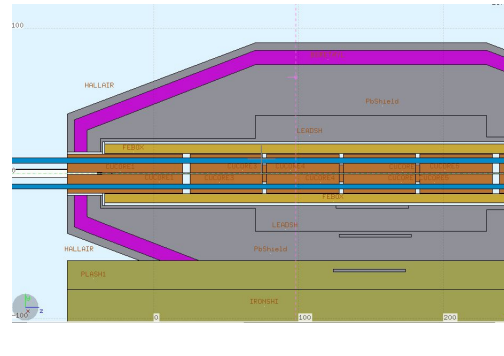
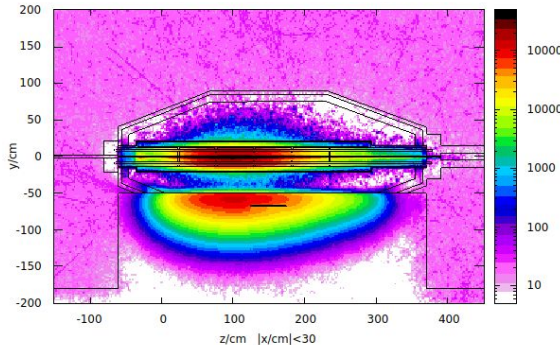
# “Photon gun”. Prompt Dose rate in rad/hr.



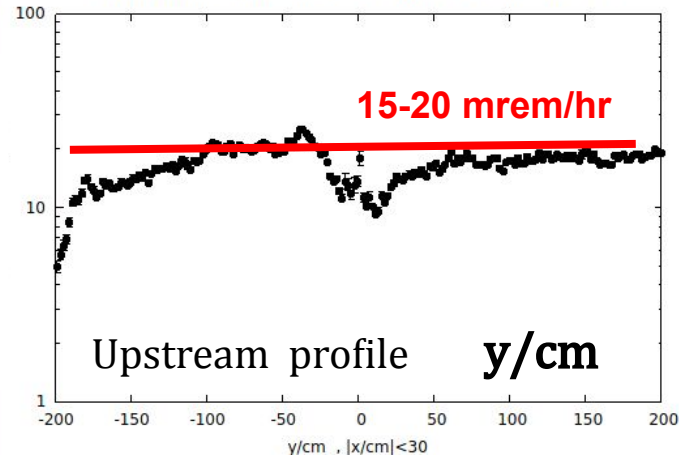
**Tail shield  
Effect:  
low  
prompt dose**

- Prompt dose around CPS below 10 rad/hr, as specified in “CPS Technical Note”.
- Power in Absorber as specified in “CPS Technical Note” –  $P_{\max} = 1.7 \text{ kW/cm}^3$  (200° C)
- In the alternative model  $P_{\max} = 7 \text{ kW/cm}^3$ .

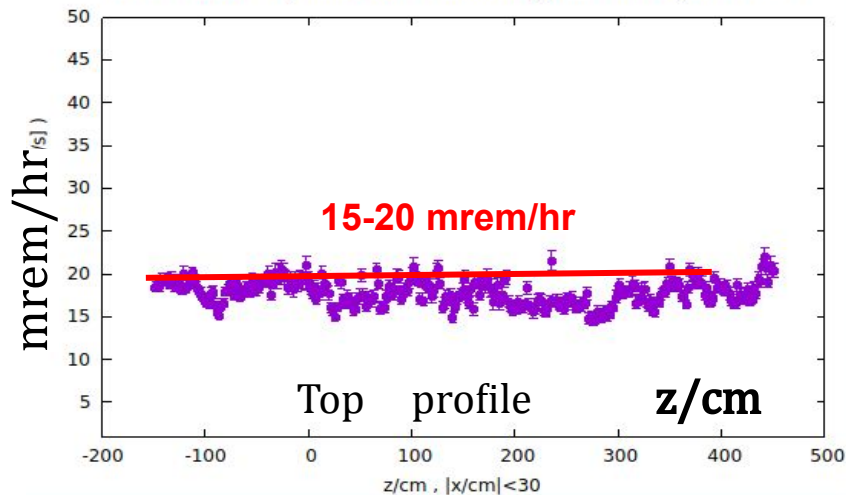
# “Photon gun”. Activation after 1000+1 hr. Dose eq. and human safety.



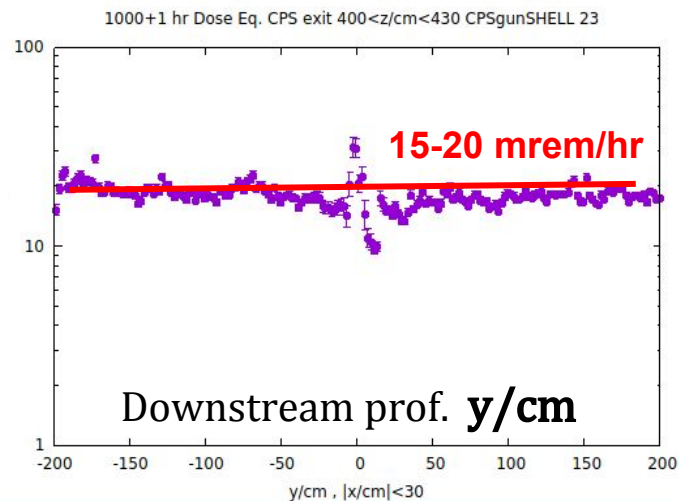
mrem/hr



1000+1 hr Dose Eq. 0' from CPS surface 90<y/cm<120 CPSgunSHELL 23



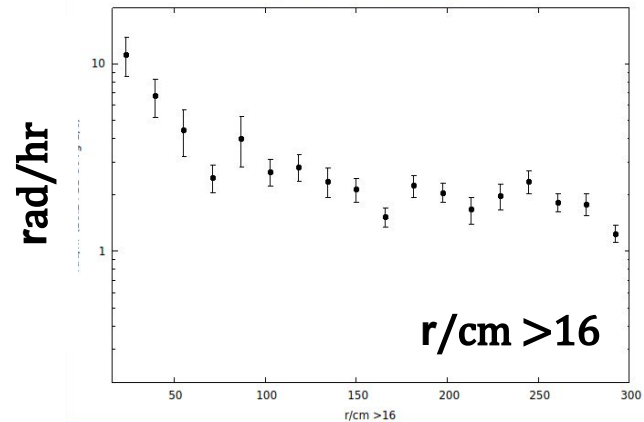
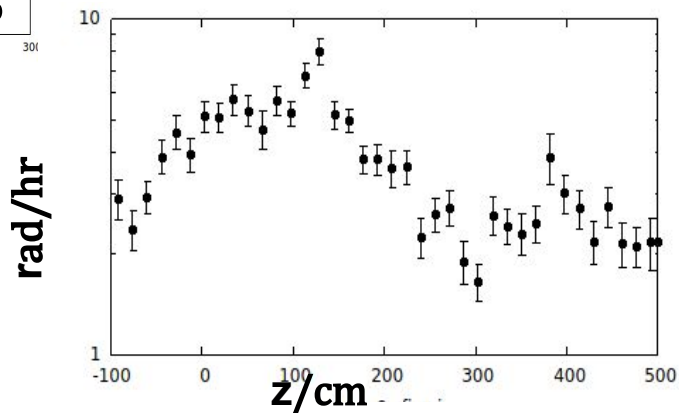
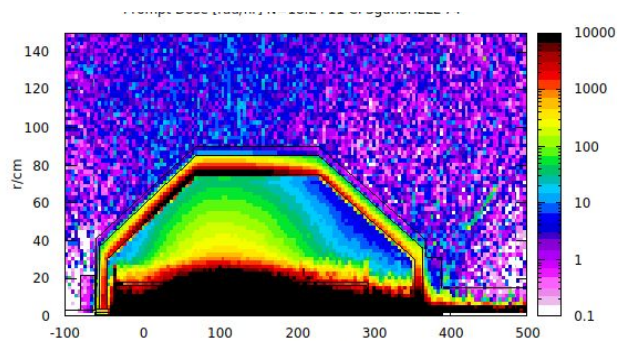
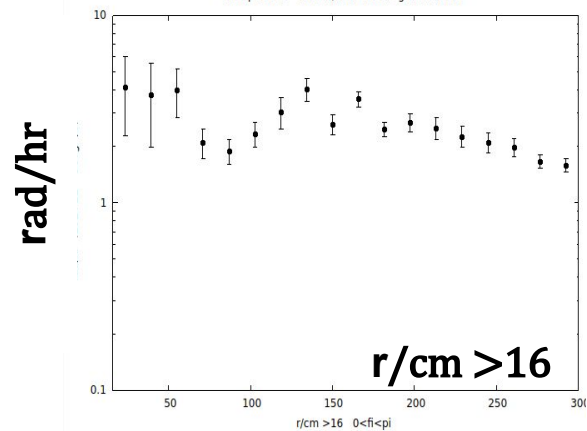
mrem/hr





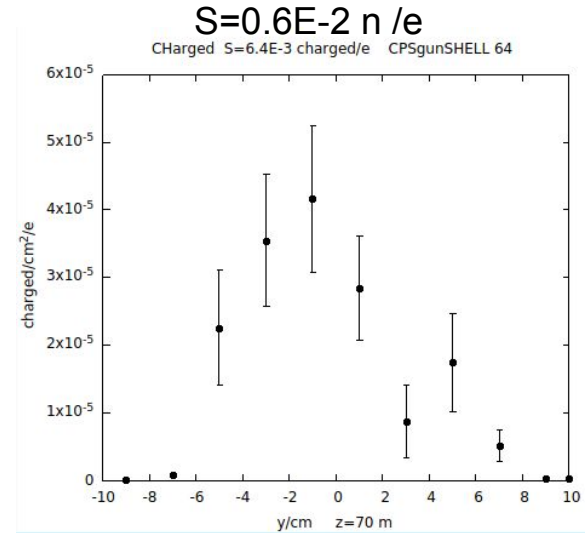
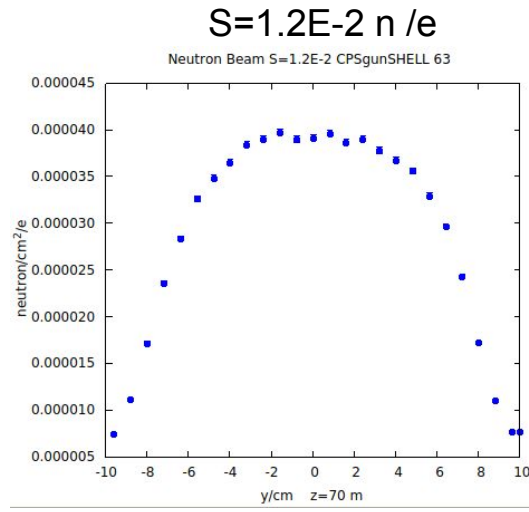
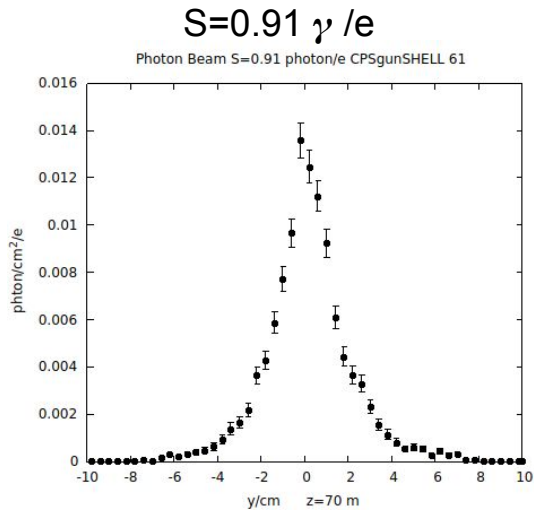
# Photon "gun". Prompt Dose profiles and CPS materials lifetimes.

OBJ



- Prompt dose  $< 10$  rad/hr  $\Rightarrow$  Lifetime of materials as in CPS tech. note.

# Photon Gun. Air in beam channel. Beam quality.

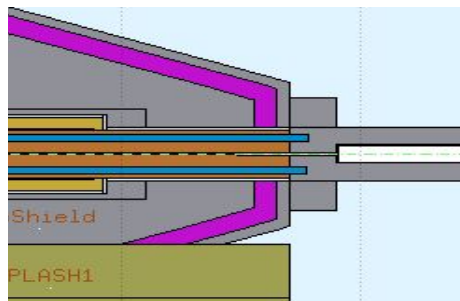
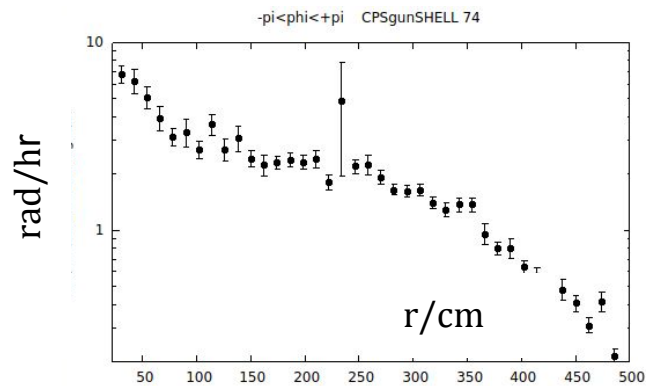


- Slightly lower yield of photons due to vacuum windows (0.2 mm Al).
- Slightly higher backgrounds of neutrons and charged particles.

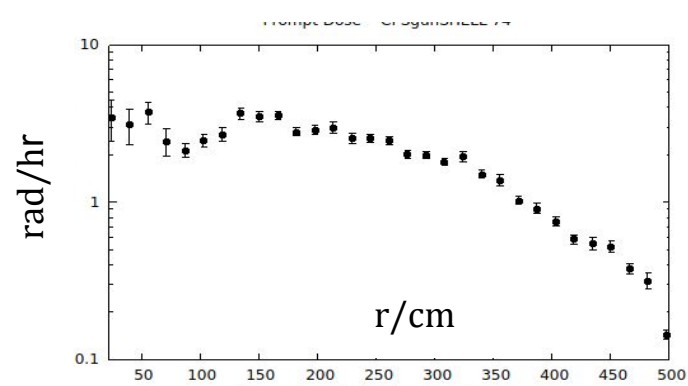


# “Photon Gun” vs Ref. No vacuum in beam channel. Prompt Dose rates.

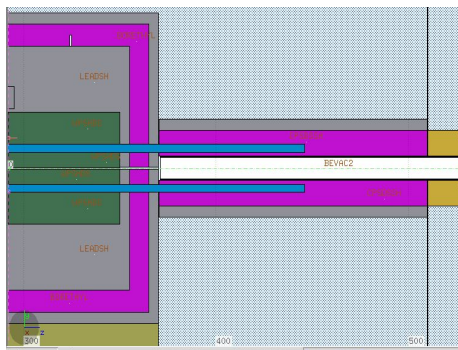
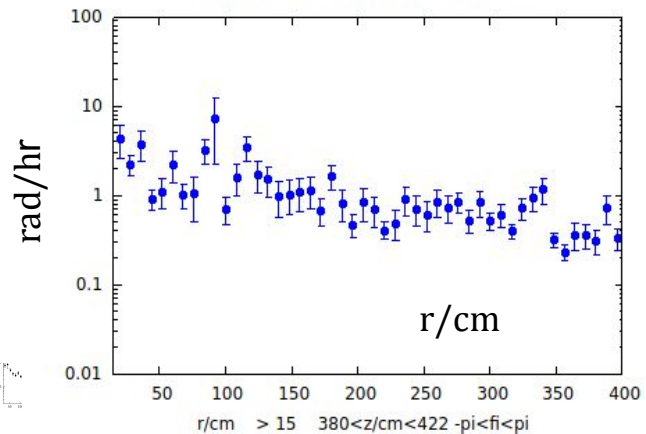
## Downstream CPS



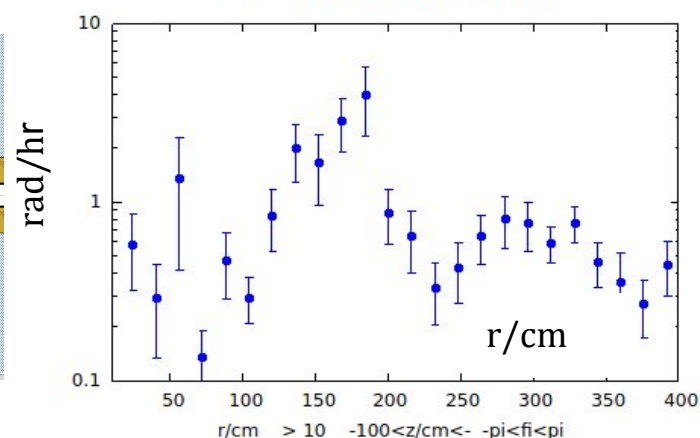
## Upstream CPS



## DOSE CPSKPTPEDION1023sand 73

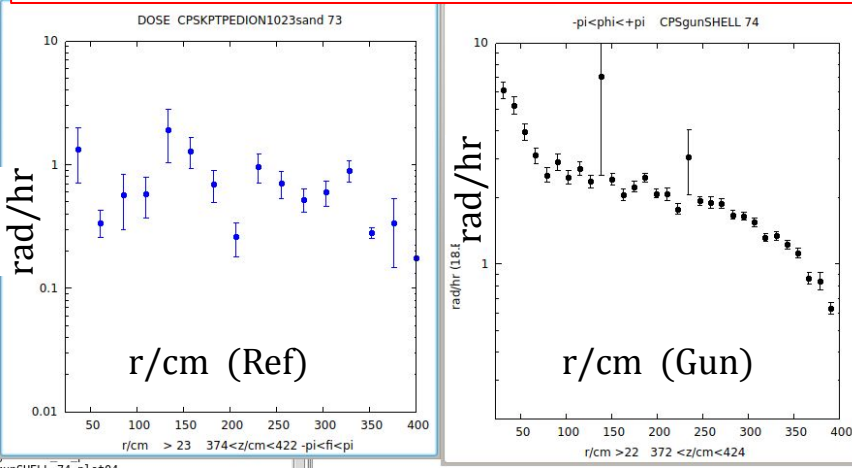


## DOSE CPSKPTPEDION1023sand 73

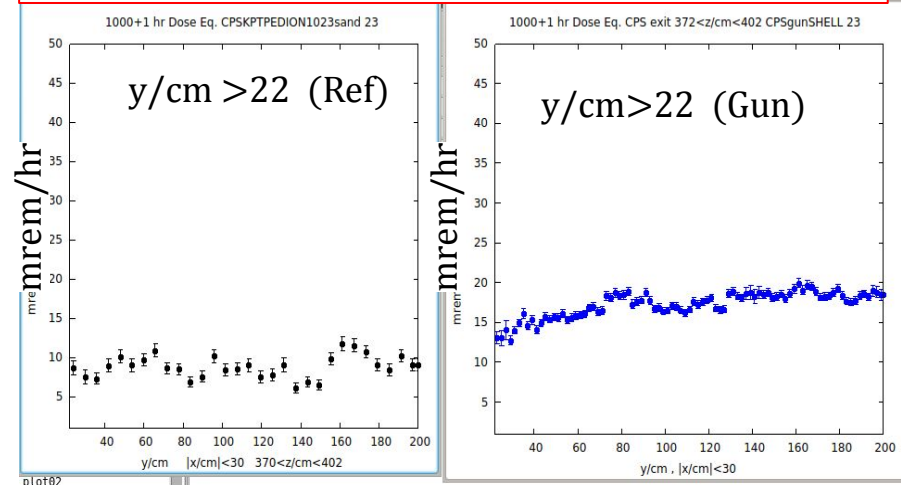


# Reference CPS with W-shield vs “Photon Gun” with no W.

Prompt dose 1' downstream CPS

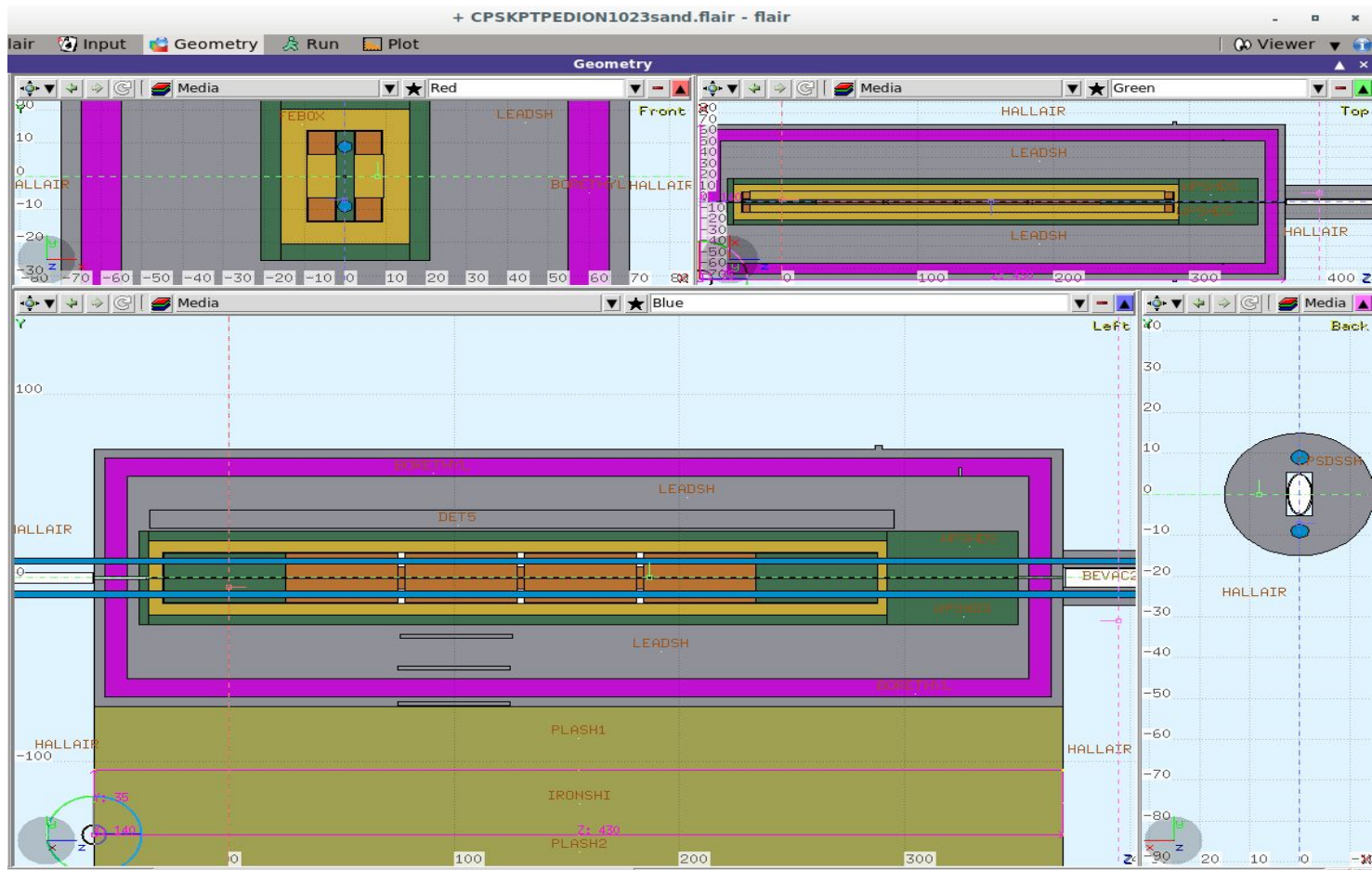


Activation dose eq. 1' downstream CPS



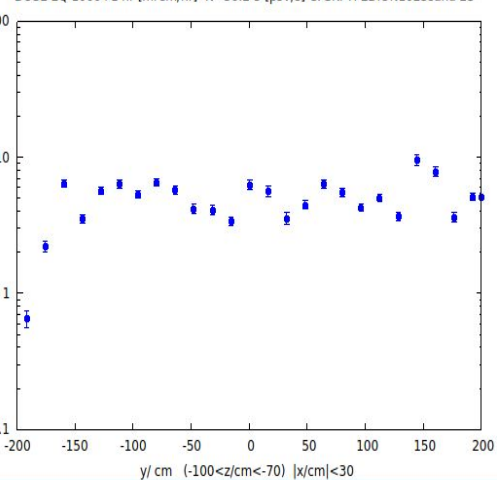
- Prompt Dose effect - ~2 times higher for “Photon Gun”.
- Activation effect - ~2 times higher for “Photon Gun”.

# Reference design. Air iside CPS. Vac. pipes outside.

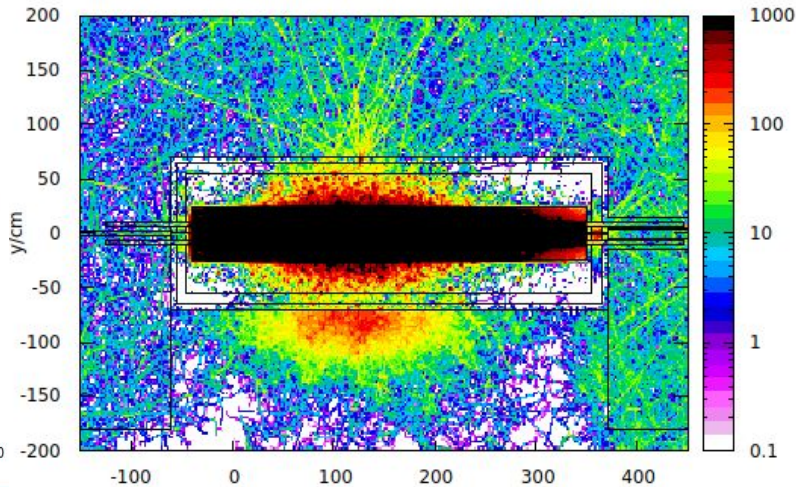


# Activation after 1000 +1 hr. Air inside CPS. Vacuum pipes outside.

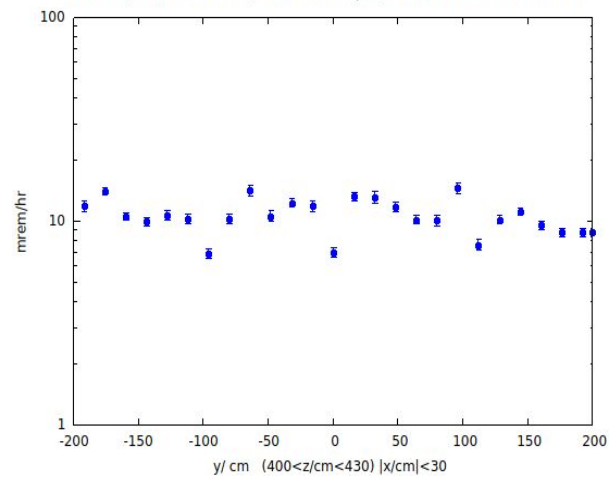
DOSE EQ 1000+1 hr [mrem/hr] N=36.E-5 [psV/s] CPSKTPEDION1023sand 23



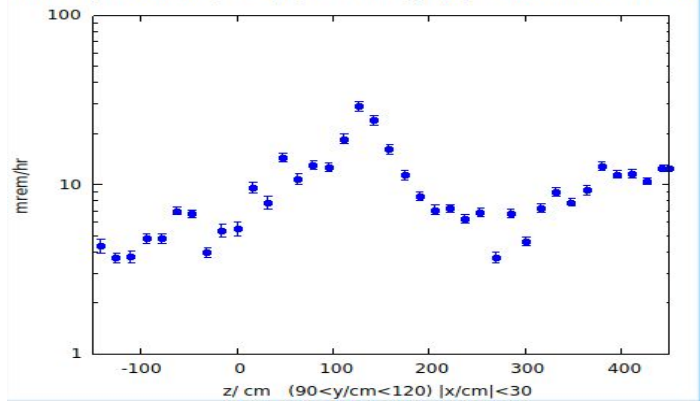
DOSE EQ 1000+1 hr [mrem/hr] |x/cm|<30 CPSKTPEDION1023sand 23



DOSE EQ 1000+1 hr [mrem/hr] N=36.E-5 [psV/s] CPSKTPEDION1023sand 23



DOSE EQ 1000+1 hr [mrem/hr] N=36.E-5 [psV/s] CPSKTPEDION1023sand



# Conclusion

## Borated Polyethylene:

- Open question: what is the Lifetime of B-Polyethylene block under mechanical stress?
- May be saved with more Tungsten -cost!
- May be replaced with with BPE (+water) in container/tank, or B-acid, or B-concrete-design!

## Photon Gun. Advantages:

- No tungsten – lower cost – but may be used to improve all parameters.
- Still low  $P_{\max} = 1.7 \text{ W/cm}^3$  (vs  $7 \text{ W/cm}^3$ ).
- Adjustable beam channel.
- Variable magnetic field (In alternative model B-map is dictated by the absorber geometry).
- Ceramic insulation may be used incoils.

## Temperature calculations:

- T-field at thermal contact via radiation between lead blocks.
- T-field at thermal contact via radiation between water pipe and absorber .