

AIDA-2020

Advanced European Infrastructures for Detectors at Accelerators

Presentation

IRRAD: The New 24GeV/c Proton Irradiation Facility at CERN, Submitted for Proc. Twelfth International Topical Meeting on Nuclear Applications of Accelerators (AccApp'15)

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10 November 2015



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IRRAD

The New 24GeV/c Proton Irradiation Facility at CERN

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CERN PH/DT, IRRAD Facility Team

- ❑ **Need for Proton Irradiation Facility & Phase II Requirements**
- ❑ **PS East Area Irradiation Facilities until 2012**
- ❑ **New PS East Area Irradiation Facilities from 2014**
 - ❑ **Proton Facility (IRRAD)**
 - ❑ Mixed-Field Facility (CHARM)
- ❑ **IRRAD Proton Facility Infrastructure & Equipment**
- ❑ **Beam Characterization & Dosimetry Measurements**
- ❑ **Summary**

☐ Radiation damage studies on:

- **materials** used around accelerators/experiments
 - structural material, glues, pipes, insulations, thermal materials, ...
- **electronic components**
 - transistors, memories, COTS, ASIC, ...
- **semiconductor** and **calorimetry** devices
 - silicon diodes, detector structures, scintillating crystals ...
 - **equipment sitting in the inner/middle layers of HEP experiments**

☐ Test and development of prototypes / final assemblies / electronics equipment before installation:

- performance **degradation after long exposure**/ageing (TID, NIEL, ...)
- functional **degradation of electronics** (SEU, latch-up, ...)

☐ Test and calibration of components:

- **dosimeters**, radiation monitoring / measurement devices

Radiation levels for LHC Experiments phase II upgrade (2025)

Max expected hit rates and integrated charges

Numbers refer to the hottest regions extrapolating the behavior of the present systems

Lumi	ATLAS				CMS			LHCb		ALICE	
	CSC	MDT	RPC	TGC	CSC	DT	RPC	Lumi	MWPC	Lumi Pb-Pb	RPC
$7 \times 10^{33} \text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ 25 fb ⁻¹	20	10	3	21	3	0.1	3	$4 \times 10^{32} \text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ 3 fb ⁻¹			
	770	280	13	100	170	2	14				
$1 \times 10^{34} \text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ 100 fb ⁻¹	80	40	11	84	12	0.35	12	$4 \times 10^{32} \text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ 8 fb ⁻¹			
	1100	400	18	140	250	3	20				
$3 \times 10^{34} \text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ 350 fb ⁻¹	280	140	38	280	41	1.2	42	$1 \times 10^{33} \text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ 23 fb ⁻¹			
	3300	1200	54	430	750	9	60				
$7 \times 10^{34} \text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ 3000 fb ⁻¹	2400	1200	330	2450	350	10	360	$2 \times 10^{33} \text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ 46 fb ⁻¹			
	7700	2800	130	1000	1700	20	140				

Additional tests needed on some detectors to assess their behavior during all HL-LHC

Common test facility

9

P. Iengo - Muon longevity - ECFA HL-

© P. Iengo (ECFA HL-LHC 2013)

inner detectors (trackers):
 $> 10^{16} \text{ 1MeV}_{\text{neq}}/\text{cm}^2$

outer (muon) detectors:
 $\gamma\text{-BKGD} \sim \mathcal{O}(10)$ w.r.t. LHC

Crosscheck with ATLAS Phase II LOI

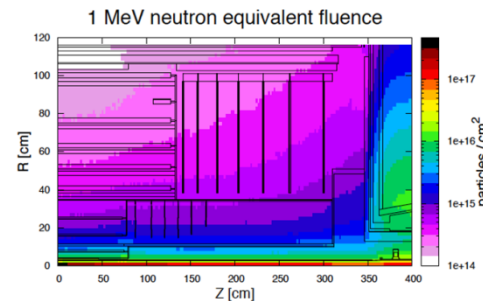


Figure 6.2: RZ-map of the 1 MeV neutron equivalent fluence in the Inner Tracker region, normalised to 3000 fb⁻¹ of 14 TeV minimum bias events generated using PYTHIA8.

3000 fb⁻¹
80mb inelastic pp crosssection
 2.4×10^{17} events
 $dN/d\eta = N_0 = 5.4$ at 14 TeV
Pixel layer1 at $r = 3.7\text{cm}$

1MeV_{neq} Fluence =
 $2.4 \times 10^{17} * 5.4 / (2 * \pi * 3.7^2) =$
 $1.5 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-2}$

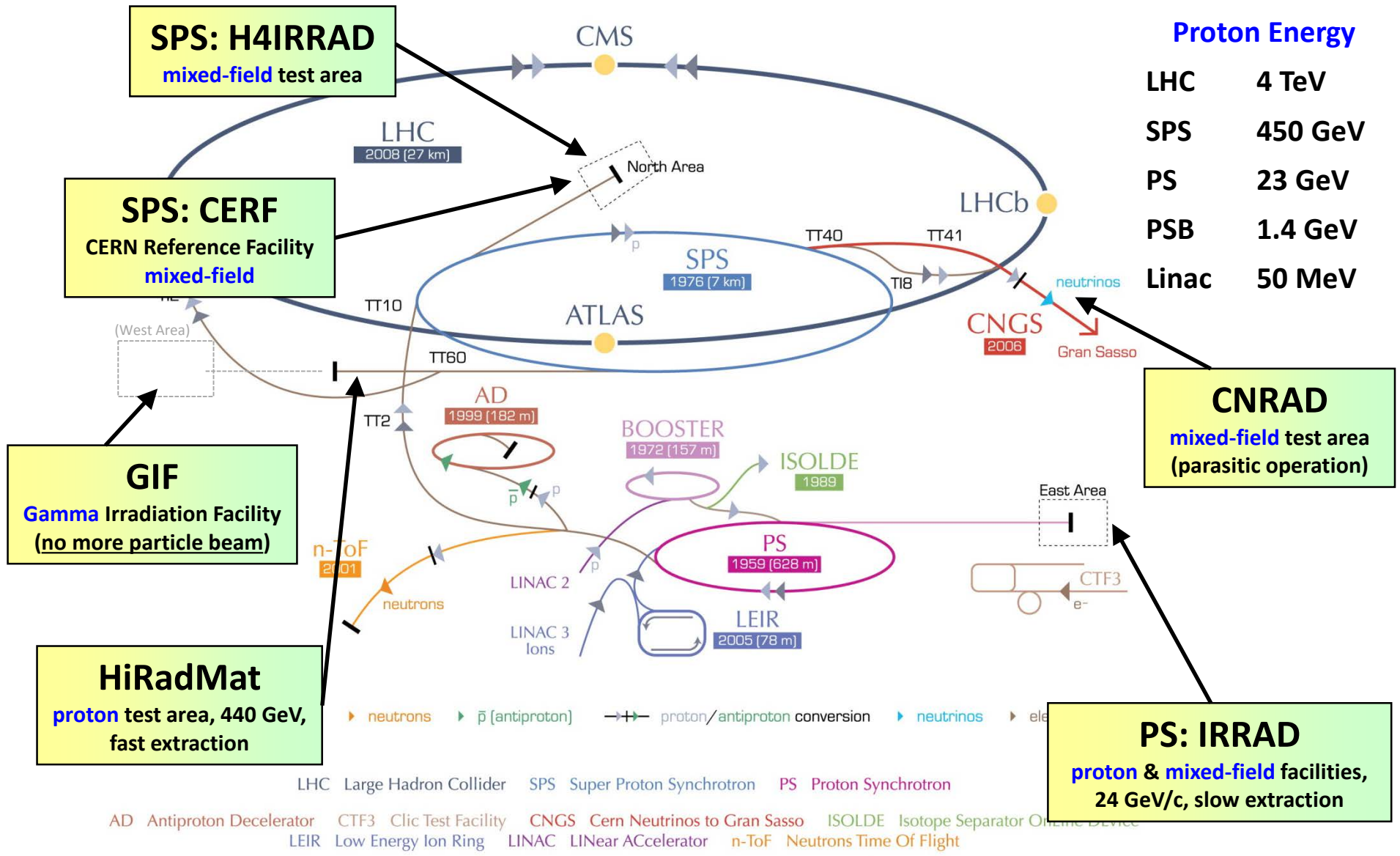
Dose = $3.2 \times 10^{-8} * 1.5 \times 10^{16} =$
4.8MGy

Layer	Occupancy with 200 pile-up events (%)			
	Radius mm	Barrel (z = 0 mm)	Z mm	Endcap
Pixel: layer 0	37	0.57	Disk 0 710	0.022–0.076

The predictions for the maximum 1MeV-neq fluence and ionising dose for 3000fb⁻¹ in the pixel system is $1.4 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ and 7.7 MGy at the centre of the innermost barrel layer. For the

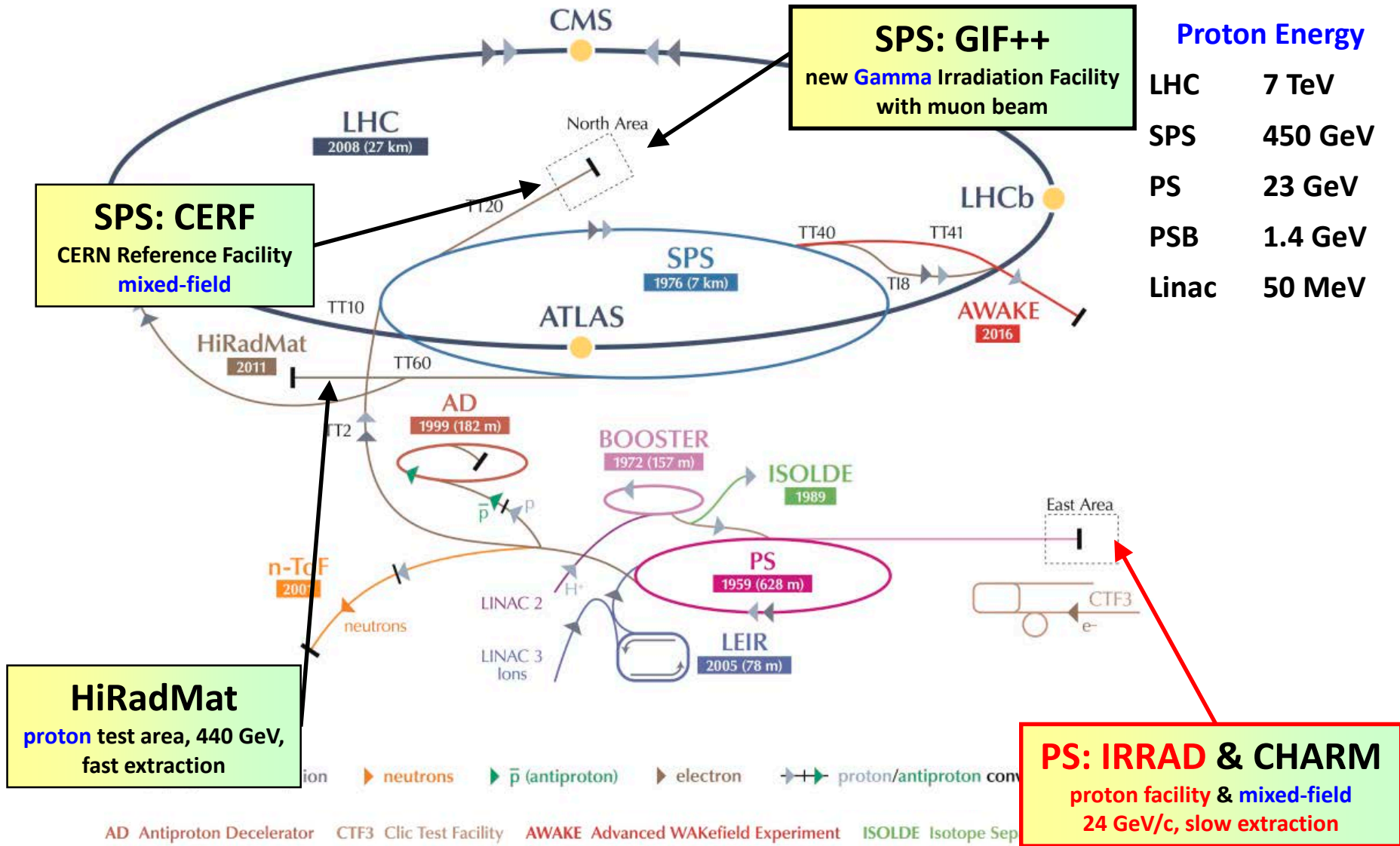
Proton Energy

LHC	4 TeV
SPS	450 GeV
PS	23 GeV
PSB	1.4 GeV
Linac	50 MeV



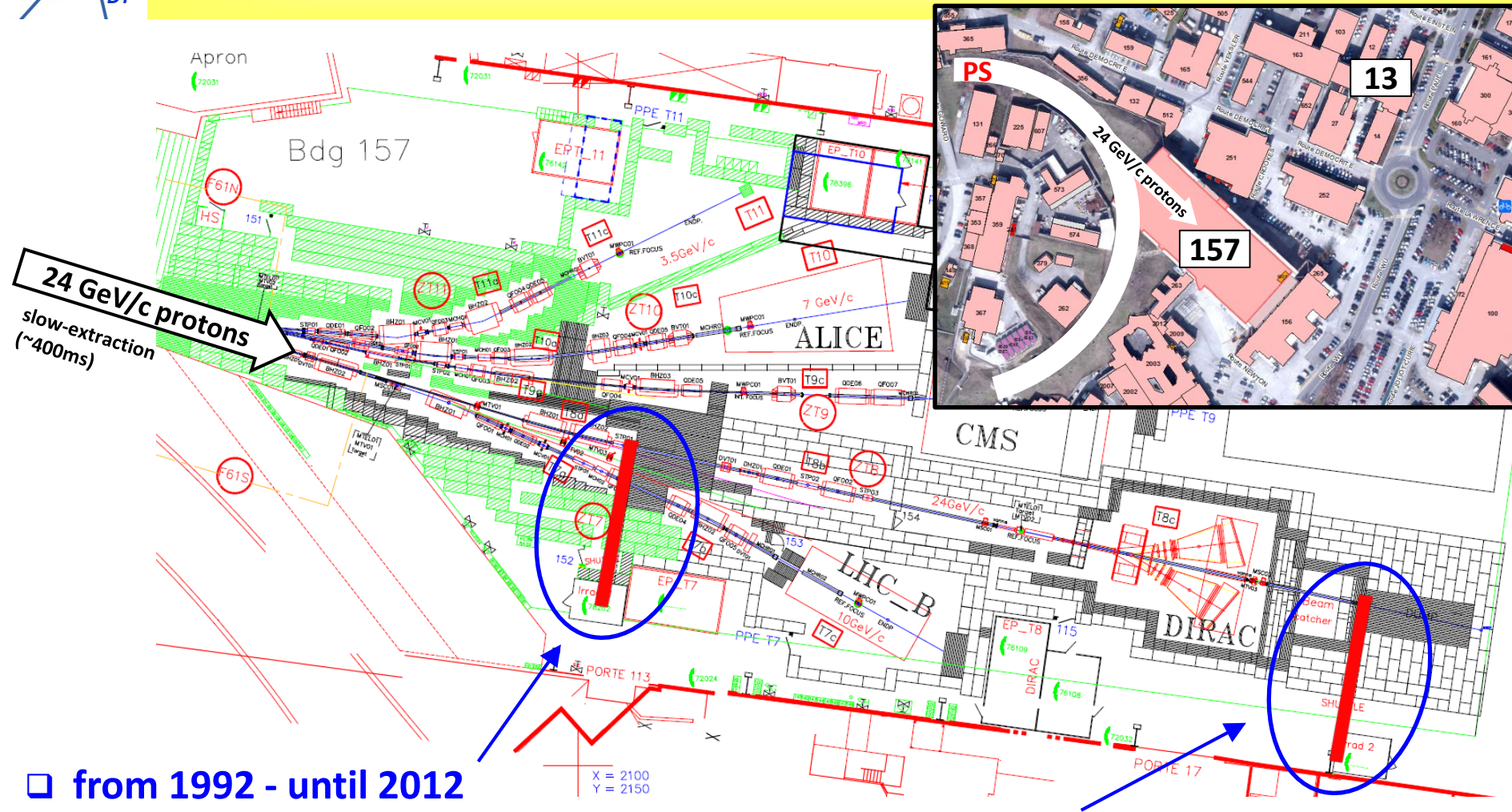
LHC Large Hadron Collider SPS Super Proton Synchrotron PS Proton Synchrotron

AD Antiproton Decelerator CTF3 Clic Test Facility CNGS Cern Neutrinos to Gran Sasso ISOLDE Isotope Separator Online Device
LEIR Low Energy Ion Ring LINAC LINear ACcelerator n-ToF Neutrons Time Of Flight



AD Antiproton Decelerator CTF3 Clic Test Facility AWAKE Advanced WAKEfield Experiment ISOLDE Isotope Sep

LEIR Low Energy Ion Ring LINAC LINear ACcelerator n-ToF Neutrons Time Of Flight HiRadMat High-Radiation to Materials



❑ from 1992 - until 2012

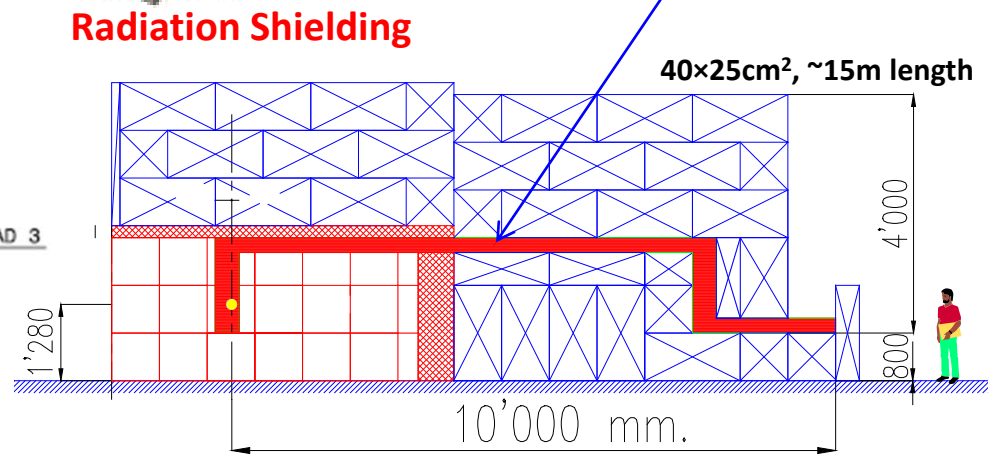
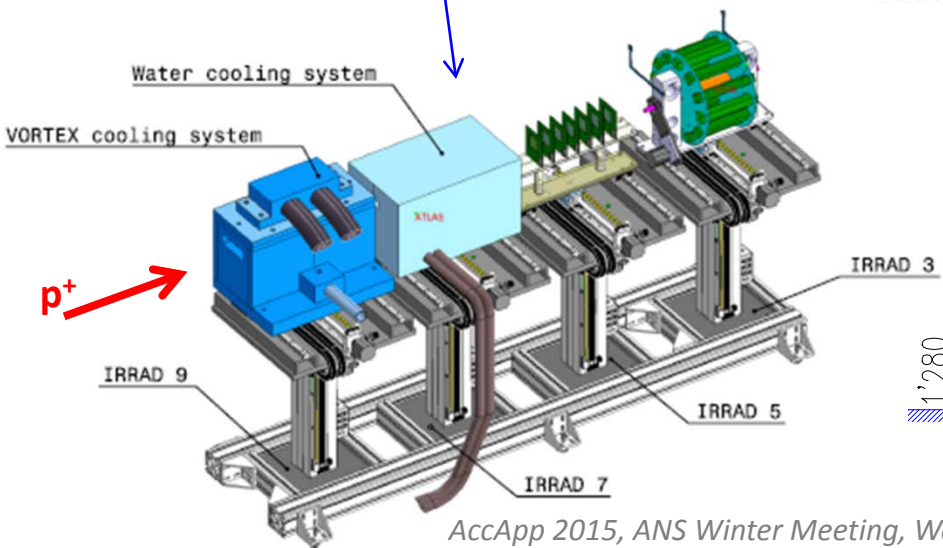
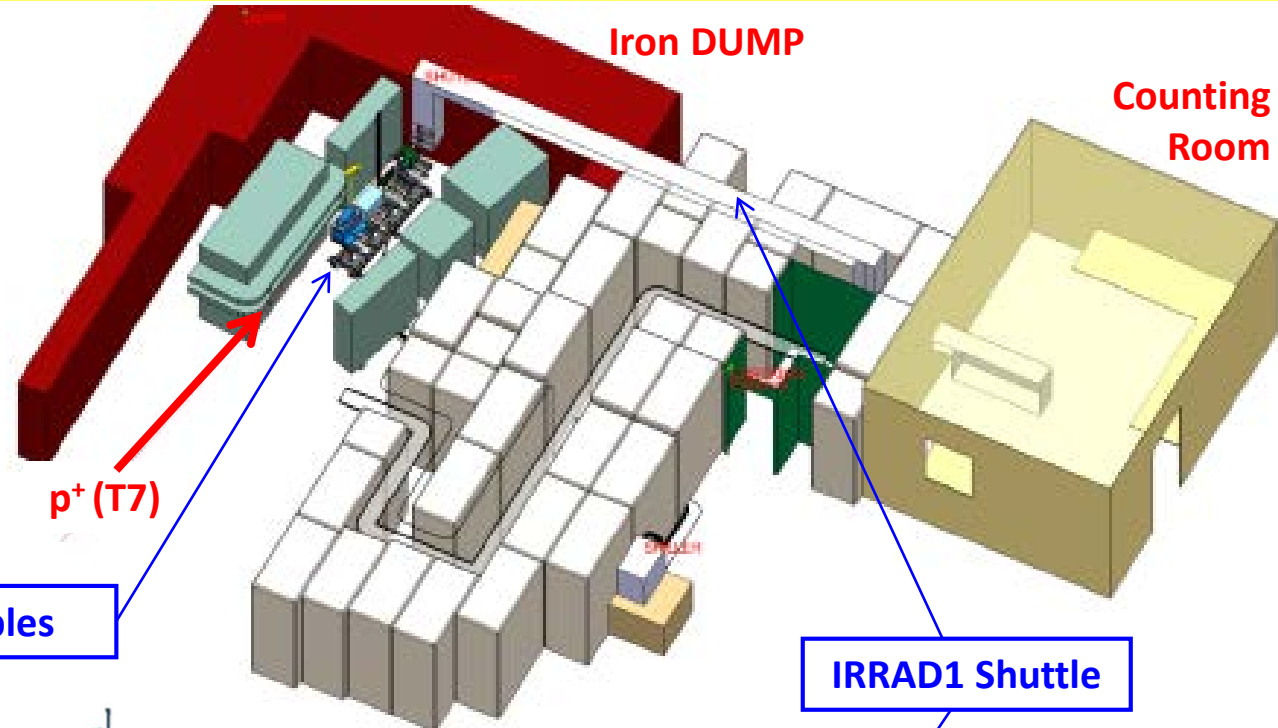
❑ Proton irradiations (T7)

- Primary 24 GeV/c proton beam (IRRAD1, IRRAD3, IRRAD5, ...)

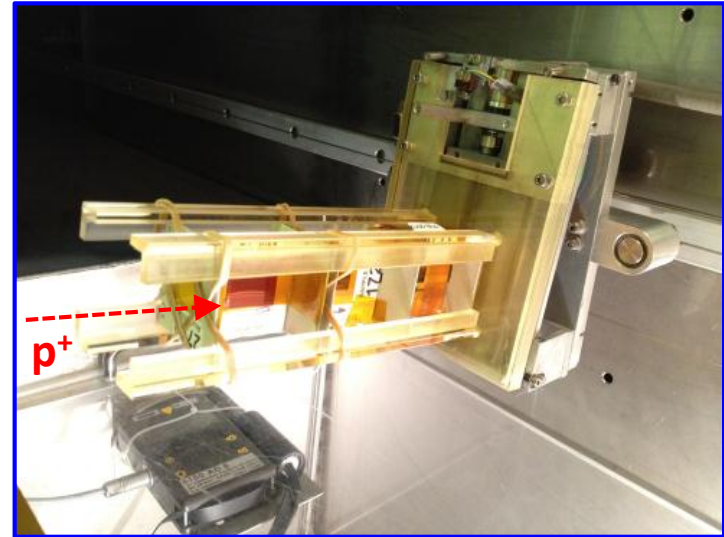
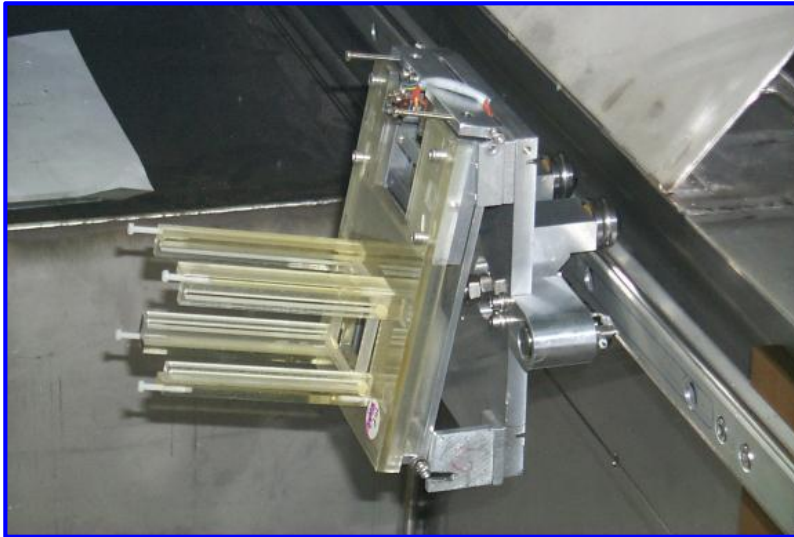
❑ Mixed-field irradiations (T8)

- Mixed field produced in cavity after C (50cm) - Fe (30cm) - Pb (5cm) 'target' (IRRAD2)

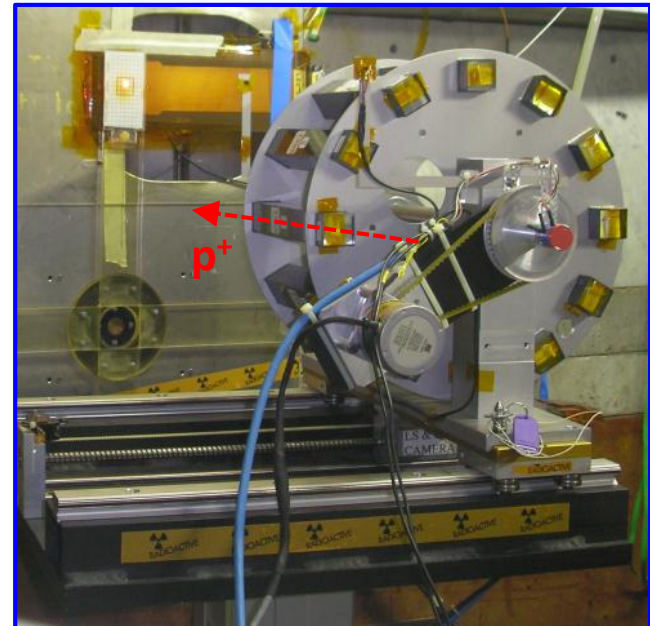
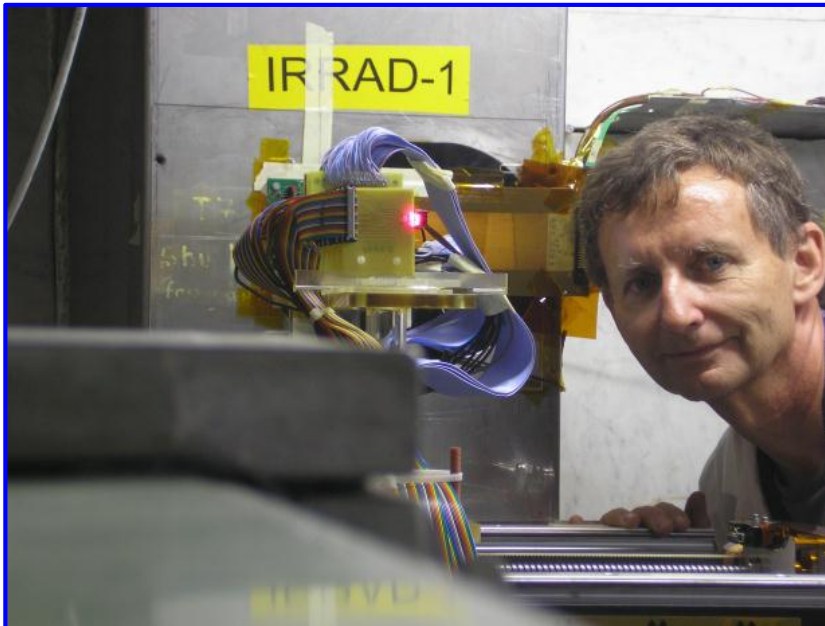
- ❑ **Beam spot**
12×12 mm² (FWHM)
- ❑ **Beam momentum**
24 GeV/c
- ❑ **Proton flux**
~1×10¹⁶ p cm⁻² 20days⁻¹
(year average)



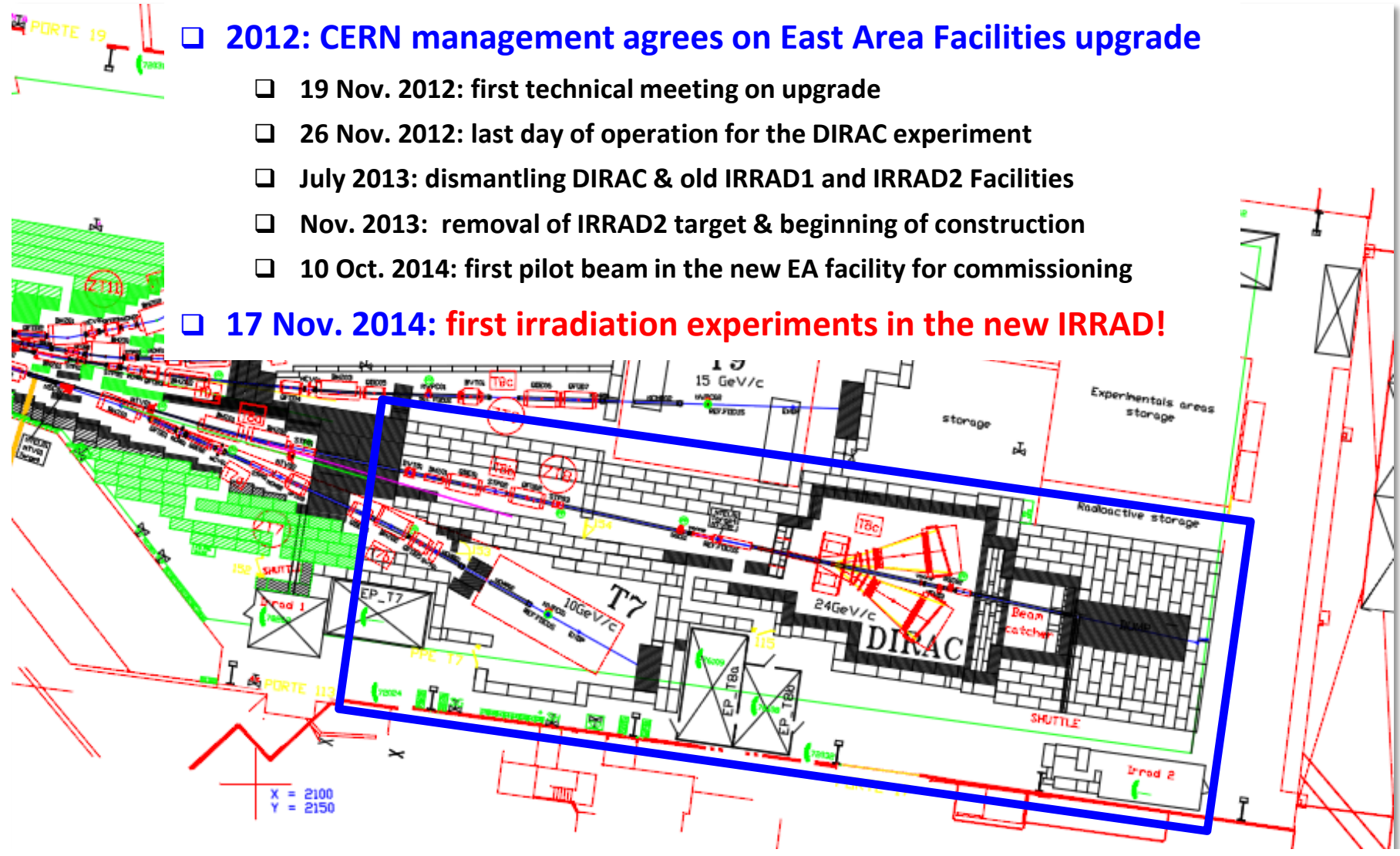
IRRAD1 Shuttle
«small» samples



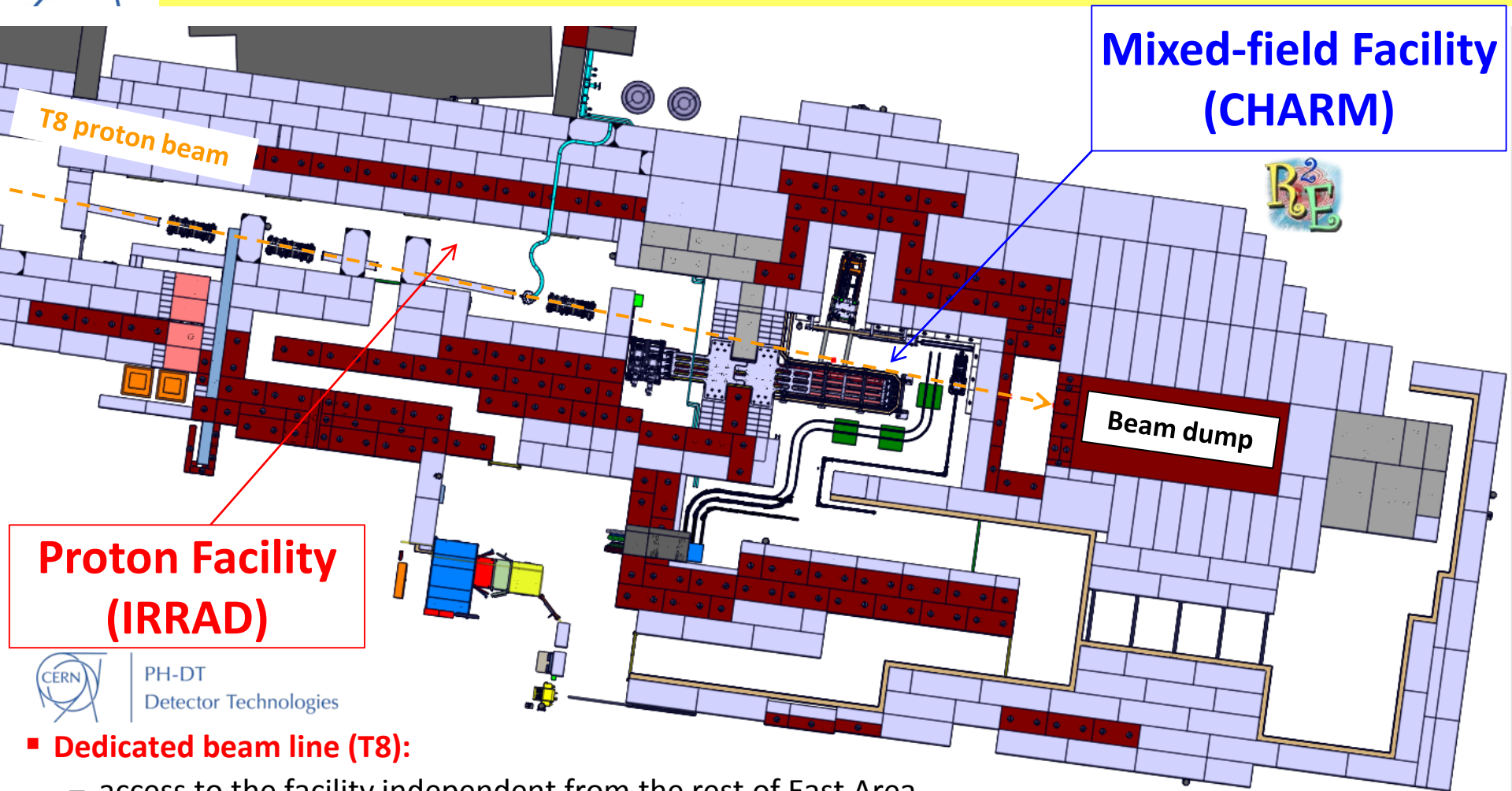
IRRAD3 & IRRAD7 Tables
«big» experimental setups



- ❑ **2012: CERN management agrees on East Area Facilities upgrade**
 - ❑ 19 Nov. 2012: first technical meeting on upgrade
 - ❑ 26 Nov. 2012: last day of operation for the DIRAC experiment
 - ❑ July 2013: dismantling DIRAC & old IRRAD1 and IRRAD2 Facilities
 - ❑ Nov. 2013: removal of IRRAD2 target & beginning of construction
 - ❑ 10 Oct. 2014: first pilot beam in the new EA facility for commissioning
- ❑ **17 Nov. 2014: first irradiation experiments in the new IRRAD!**



EA-IRRAD upgrade project: Joint effort of many CERN groups. PH-DT, EN-MEF, EN-STI (core teams), HSE and EN-HDO (Project Safety), DGS-RP, EN-CV (ventilation), EN-HE (transports), GS-ASE (access control), BE-BI and TE-CRG (IRRAD cryogenic system), ...



Proton Facility (IRRAD)

Mixed-field Facility (CHARM)

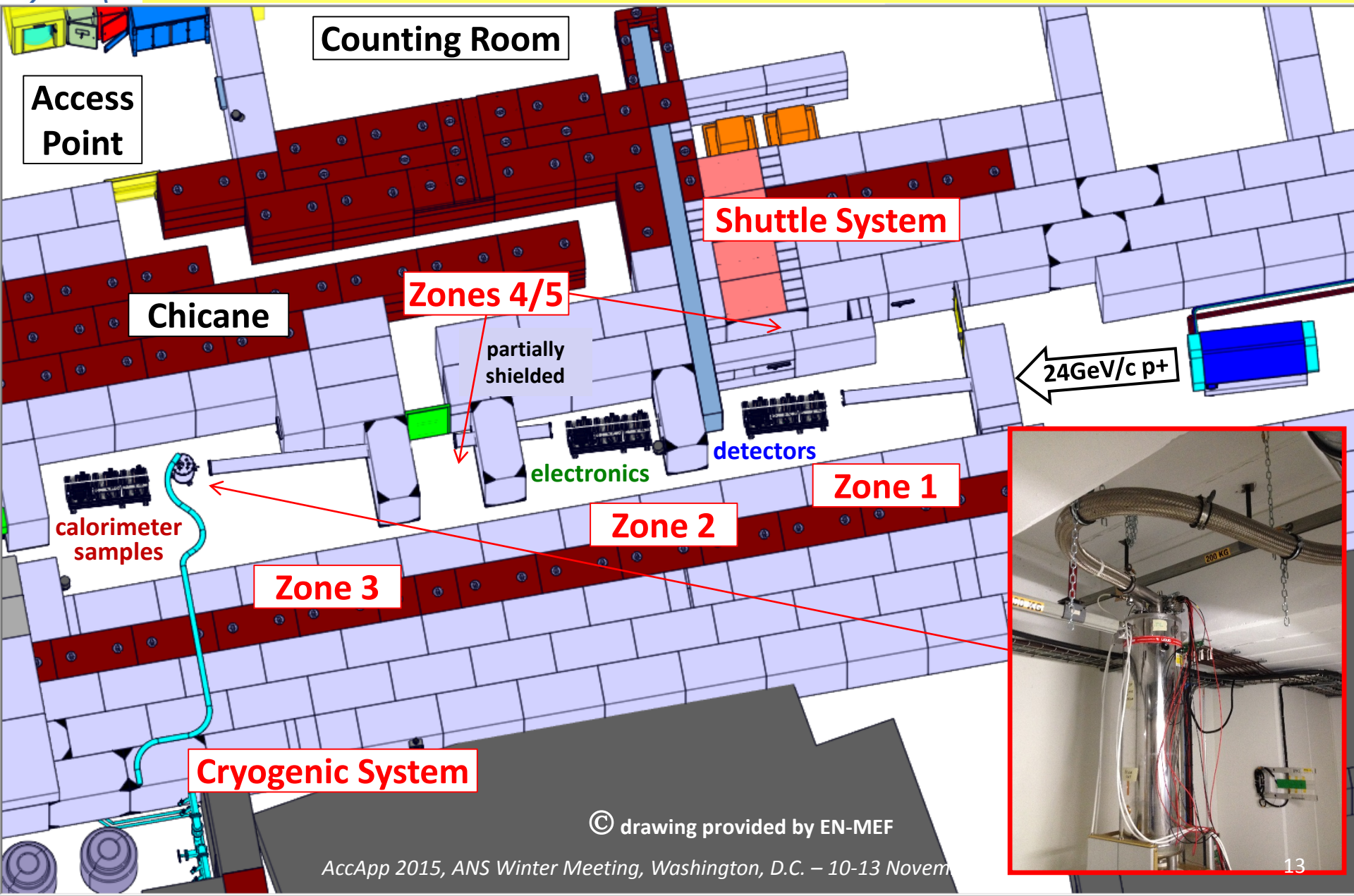
Beam dump

■ **Dedicated beam line (T8):**

- access to the facility independent from the rest of East Area
- serving two facilities → improved PS cycle economy = **increased beam availability!**

■ **Optimised layout:**

- shielding, ventilation, more space for installation and handling of samples, etc. (= **improved safety!**)



© drawing provided by EN-MEF

AccApp 2015, ANS Winter Meeting, Washington, D.C. – 10-13 November

- ❑ DUTs powered and cooled
- ❑ $V_{max} = 20 \times 20 \times 50 \text{cm}^3$ (standard); «scanning» over surface

Water cooling system

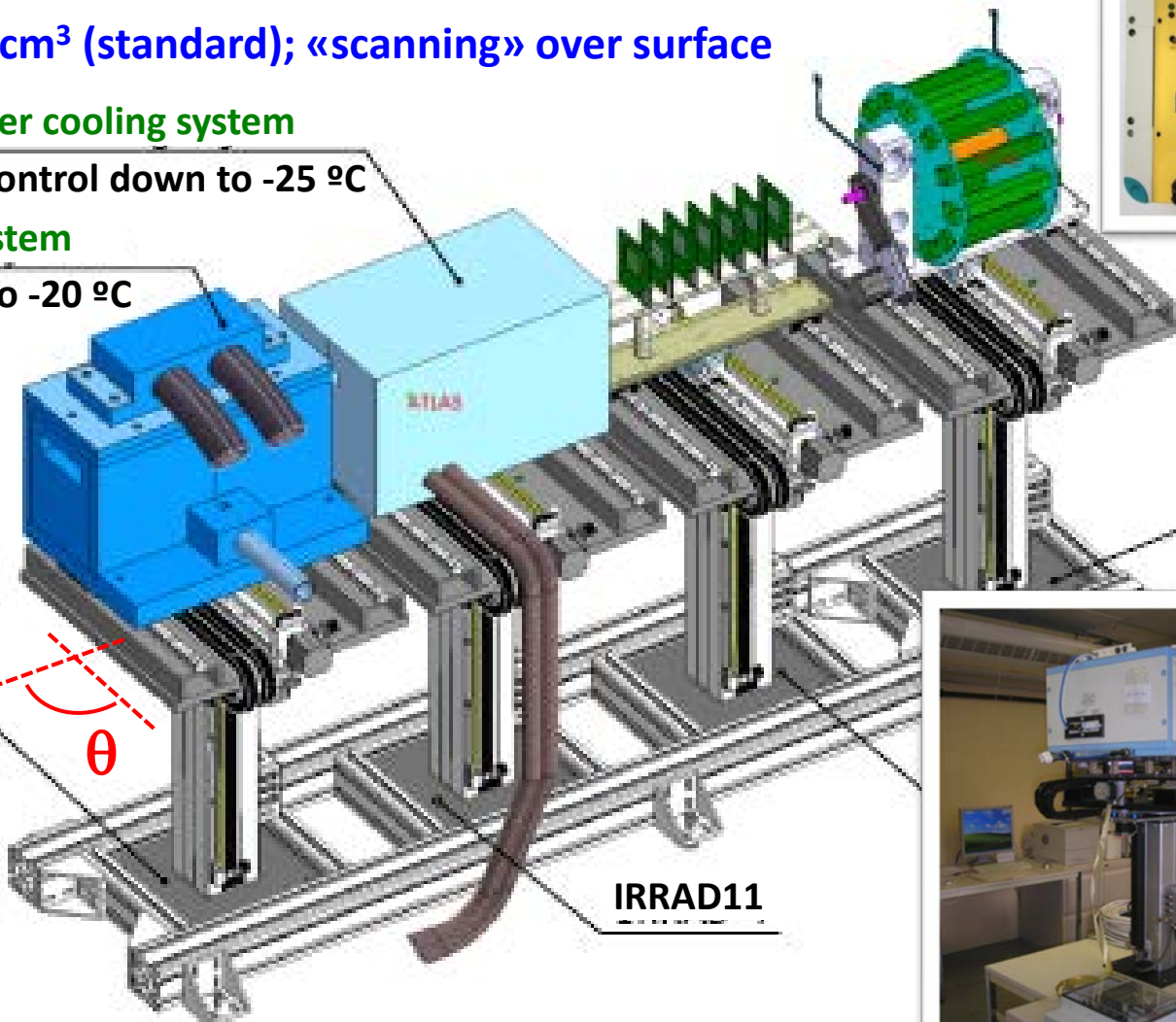
Temp. Control down to $-25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

VORTEX cooling system

Temp. Control down to $-20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$



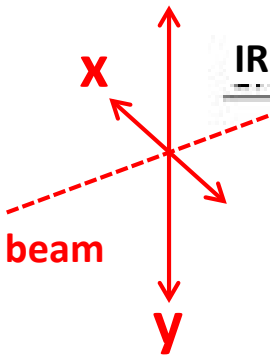
Control Unit



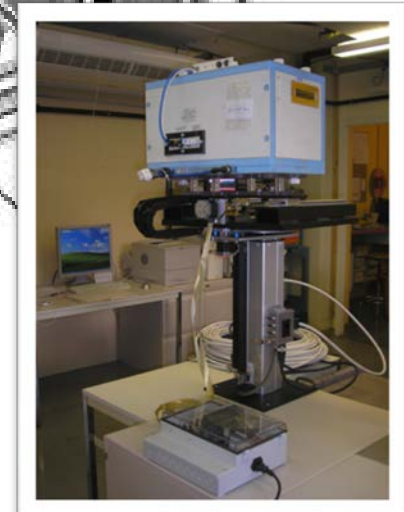
IRRAD9

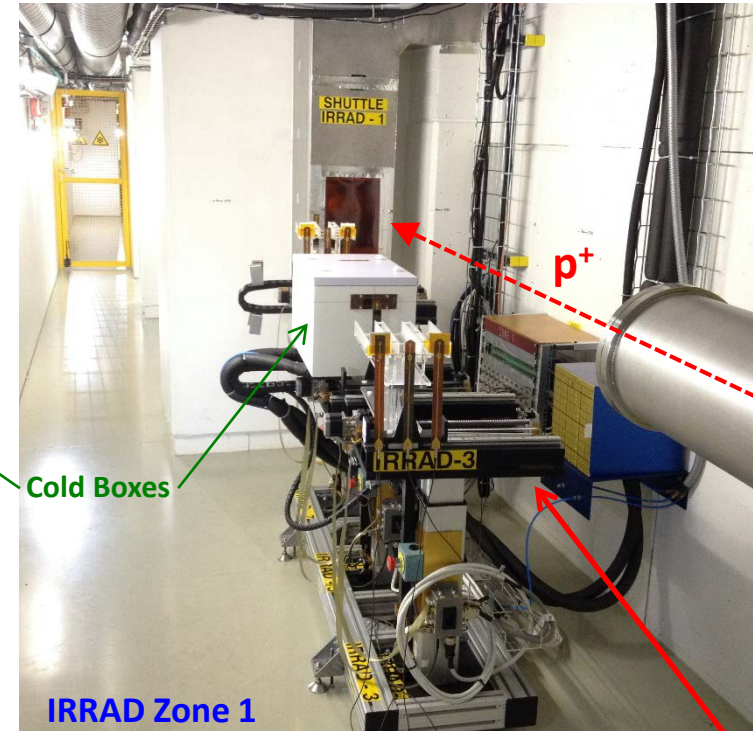
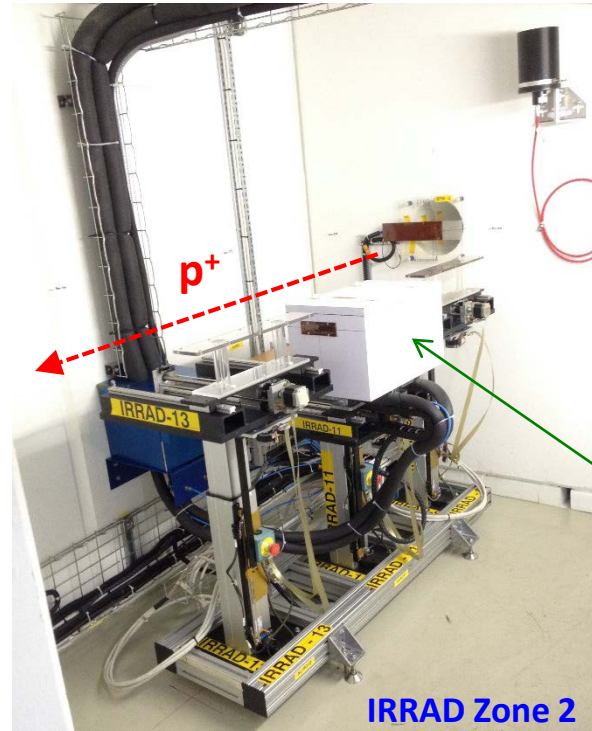
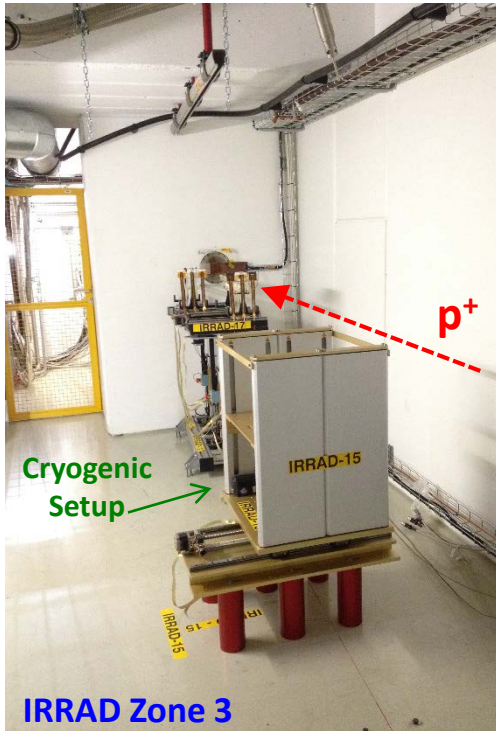
IRRAD13

IRRAD11



- ❑ stand-alone control unit (users) + software applications





3 tables per IRRAD zone

- 9 irradiation tables operational from Oct. 1st 2015
 - 6x RT irradiation (*IRRAD 3,7,9,13,17,19*)
 - 2x water-cooled cold boxes down to -25°C (*IRRAD 5,11*)
 - 1x dedicated to the cryogenic setup (*IRRAD 15*)

Cables length from ~13m to ~20m

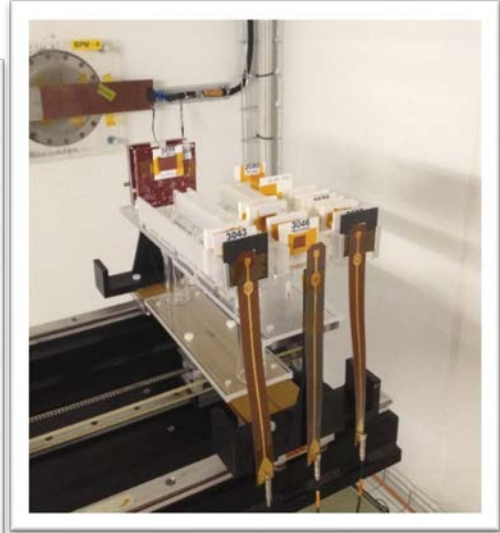


Pre-installed cabling infrastructure

- 4 Patch-Panels installed along IRRAD
 - twisted-pairs, coaxial, power HV/LV, ...
- space for custom user-cabling
 - optical fibers, etc..

RT Irradiation Setup

Users-made supports

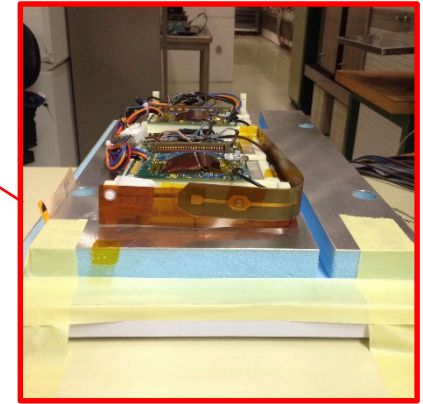


Small samples support (cardboards)

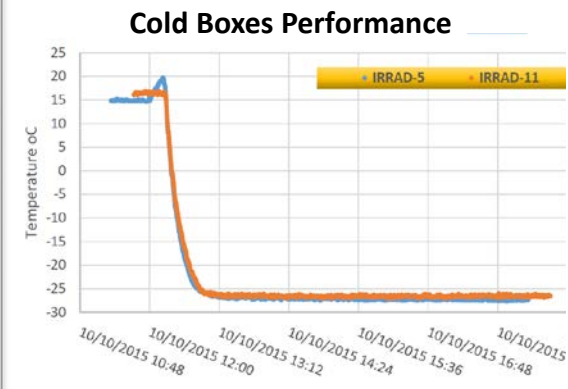
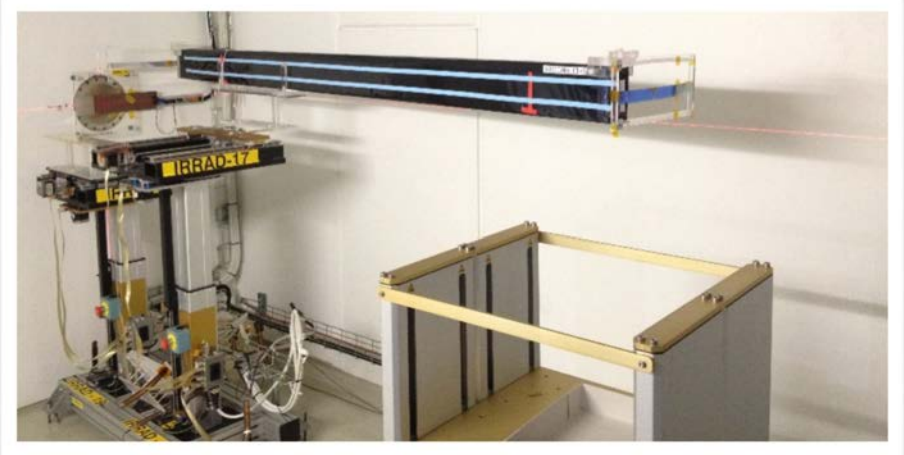
Cold boxes from AIDA (QMUL/Sheffield, UK)



DUTs installed under the box cover lid

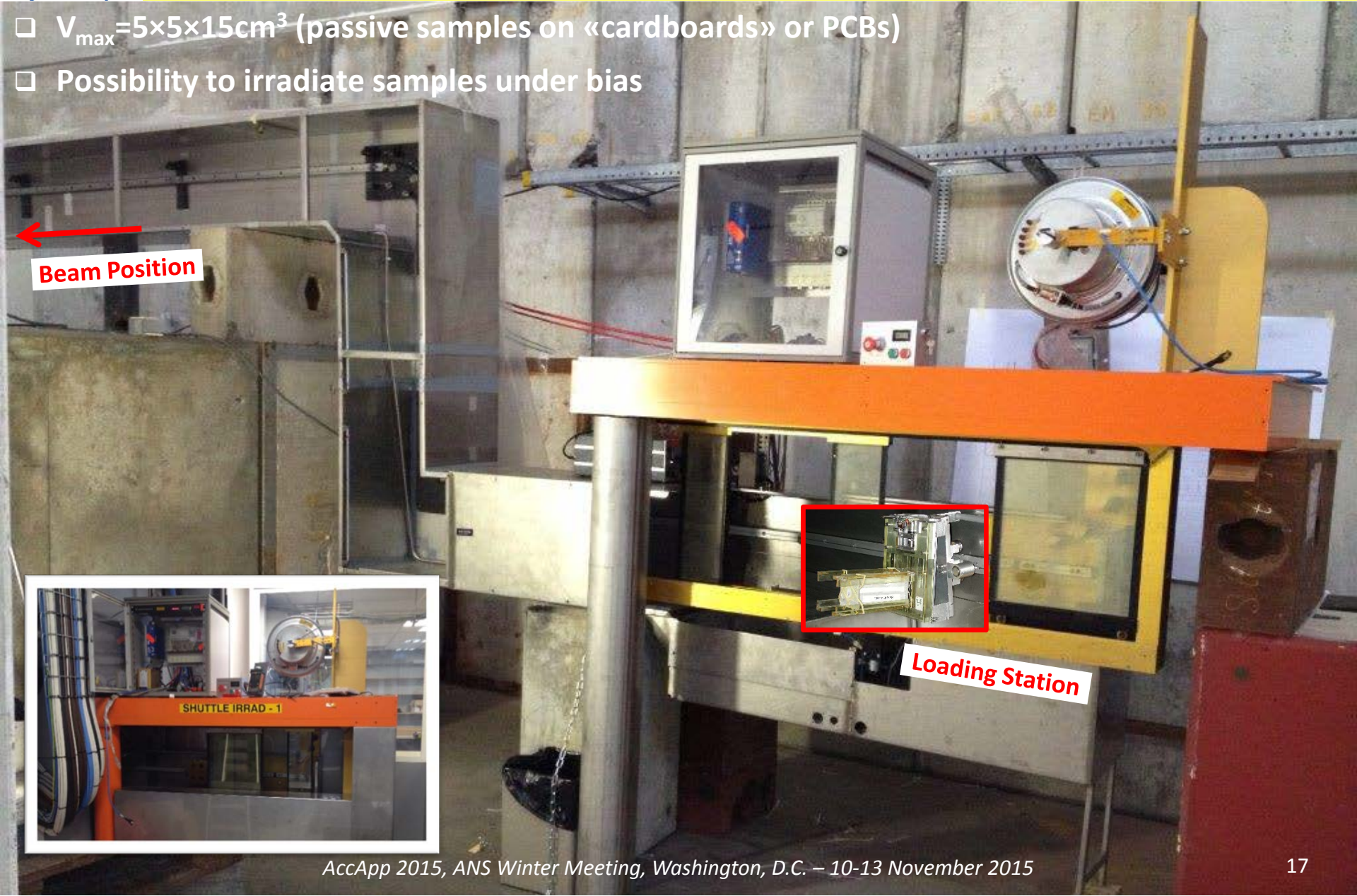


Complex Irradiation experiment (LHCb SciFi prototype)



Chiller Units
Thermo-fluid: *SilOil*

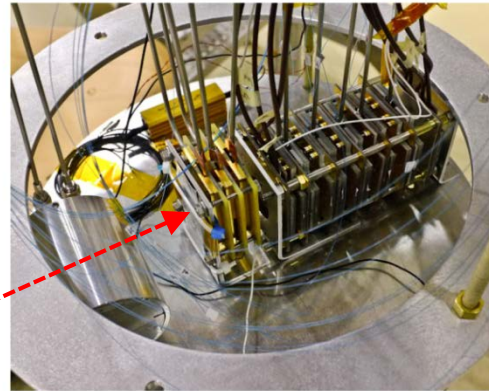
- ❑ $V_{\text{max}} = 5 \times 5 \times 15 \text{cm}^3$ (passive samples on «cardboards» or PCBs)
- ❑ Possibility to irradiate samples under bias





- Setup for irradiation in cryogenic conditions (1.8K/4.2K) with L-He
 - Main user “CryoBLM experiment” (BE-BI)
 - Transfer line “embedded” in IRRAD shielding

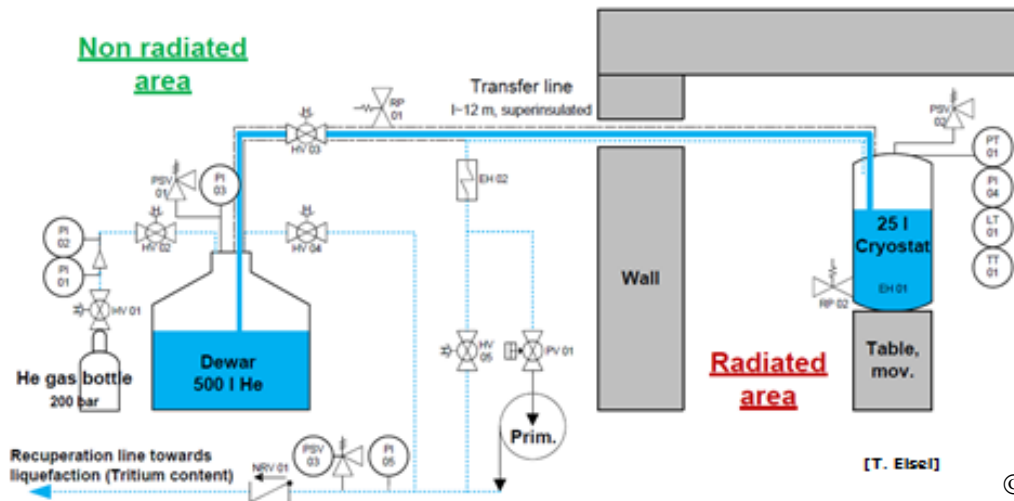
Samples Holder



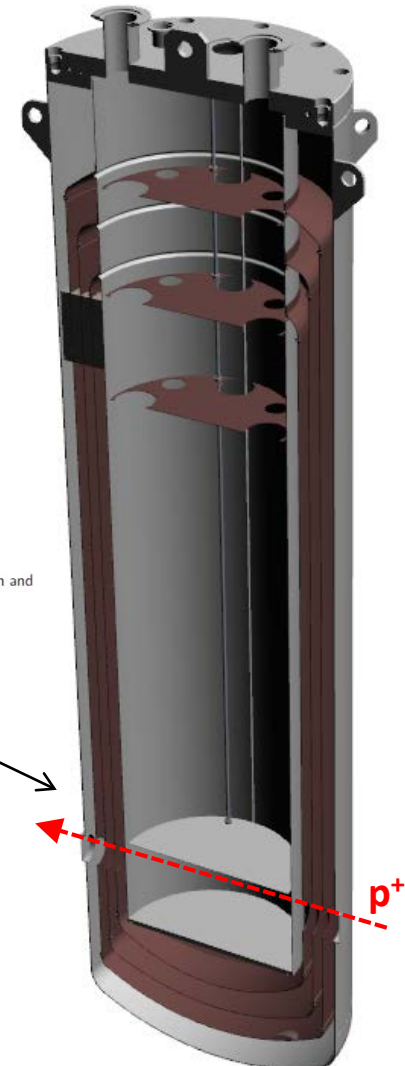
Picture:
Nov. 2015

Figure 6.16: Detector modules mounted on the support plate and ready for cooling down and irradiating.

- P&I Diagram
 - Manual refilling
 - Temperatures between 1.8 K and 4.2 K

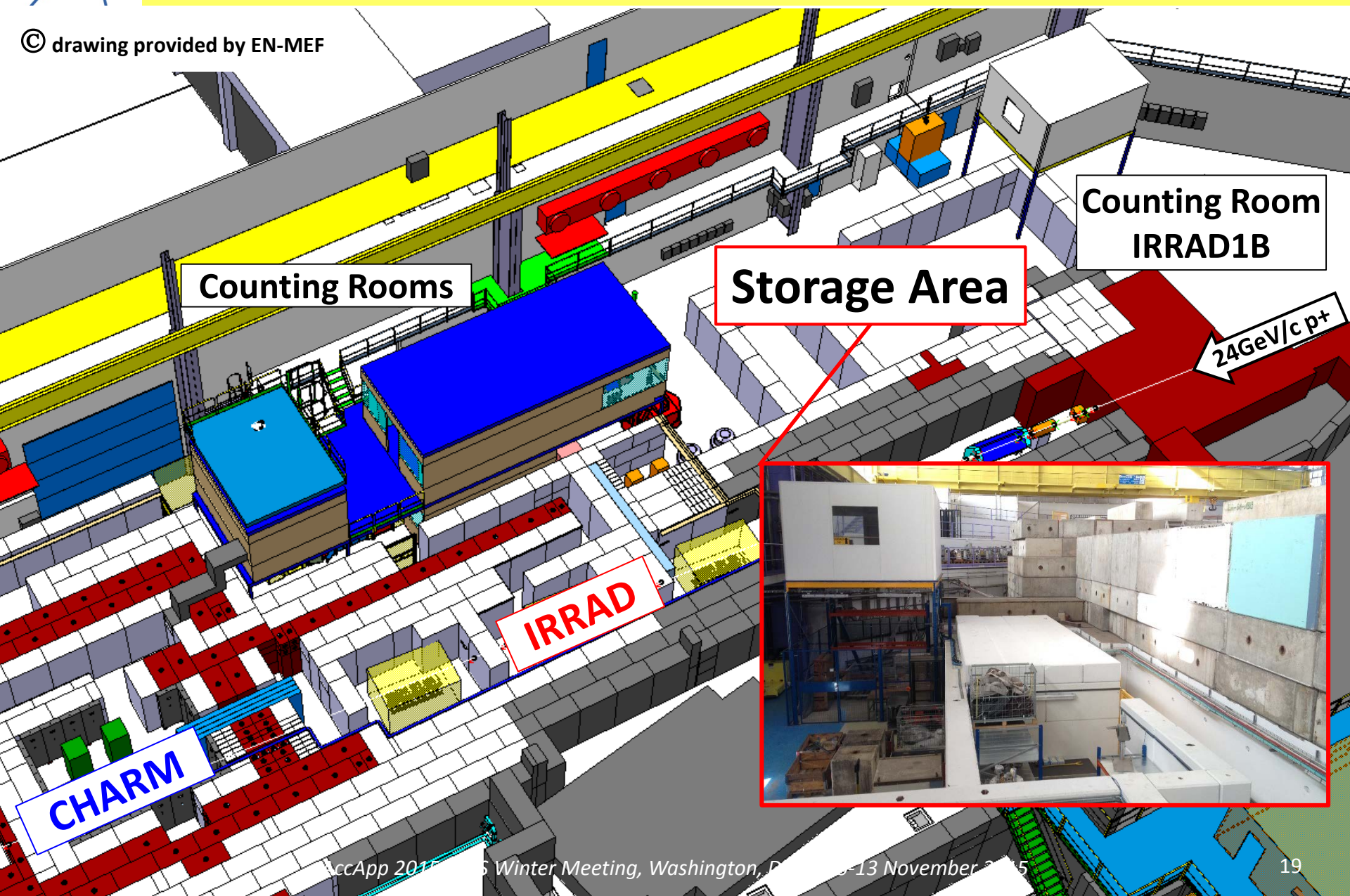


Samples position



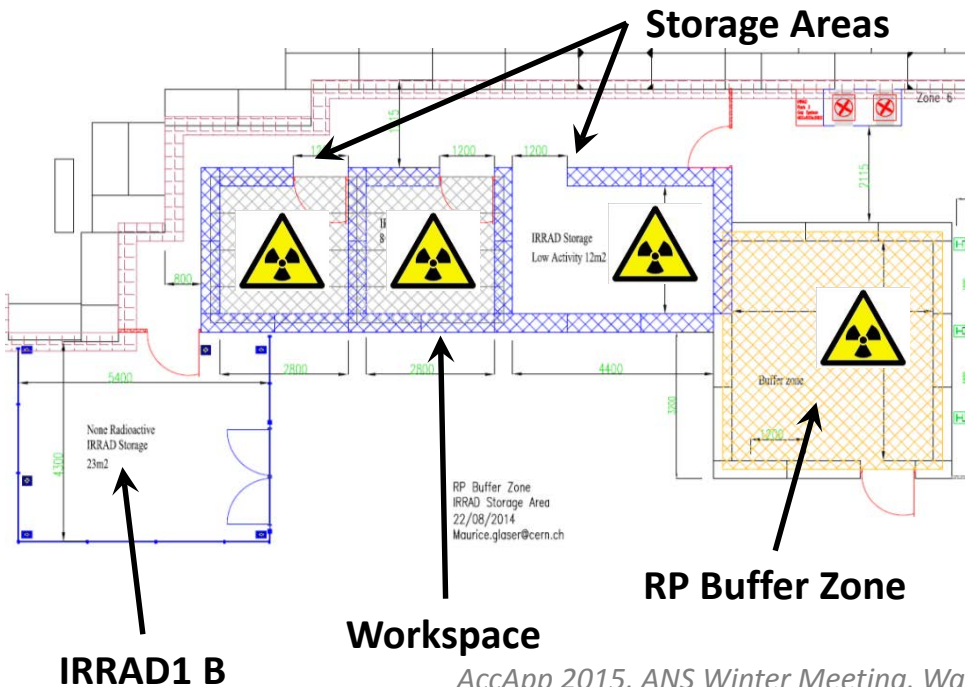
© CERN BE/BI and TE/CRG groups

© drawing provided by EN-MEF



Storage Area

- 2x shielded zones for **cool-down** and **storage** at **room and low temperature**
- 1x **workspace** equipped to handle and characterize irradiated equipment
- dedicated **cabling infrastructure** from workspace to counting room IRRAD1B

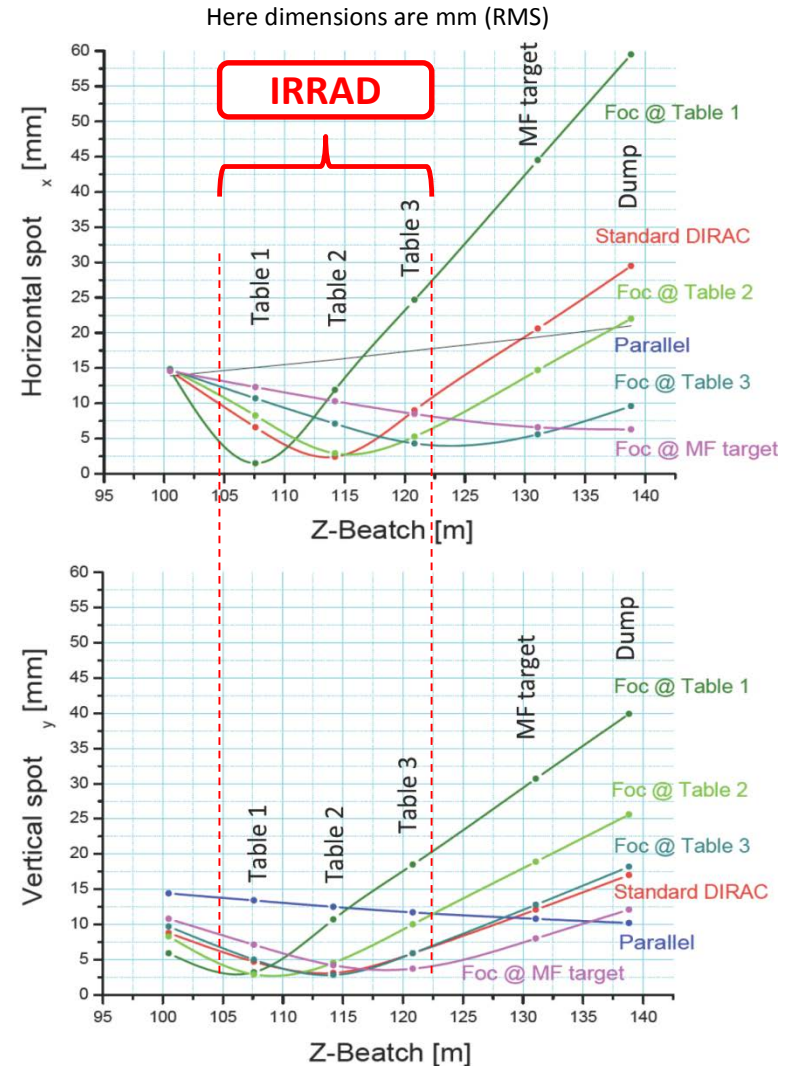


□ Beam dimension

- **several optic variants possible on T8**
- standard Gaussian: 12x12 mm² (FWHM)
- from 5x5 mm² to 20x20 mm² (FWHM)

□ Beam intensity

- p⁺ are delivered in “spills” of $\sim 3.5 \times 10^{11}$ p
- number of spills/frequency depends on CPS
- **Typical figure (high intensity)**
 - 3 spills per CPS of 36s.
 - **$\sim 1 \times 10^{16}$ p cm⁻² 5days⁻¹** (12x12 mm²)
 - **$\sim 4x$ more than the old facilities**
- **Maximum figure (design): 6 spills per CPS**
 - **$\sim 1 \times 10^{17}$ p cm⁻² 4days⁻¹** (5x5 mm²)
- **Year 2015 (average): variable CPS + PS efficiency**
 - **$\sim 1 \times 10^{16}$ p cm⁻² 10days⁻¹** (12x12 mm²)



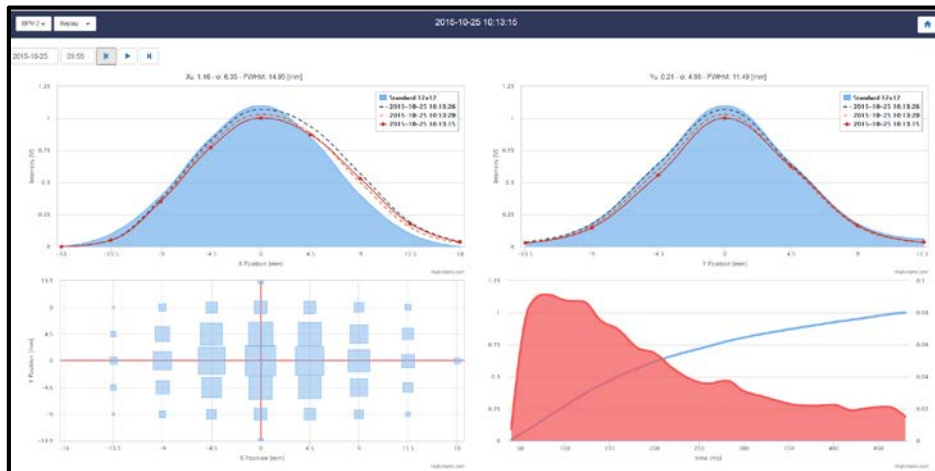
Beam Profile Monitor (BPM)

- Metal Foil Detectors
- Poster Session on Thursday 6:30pm:

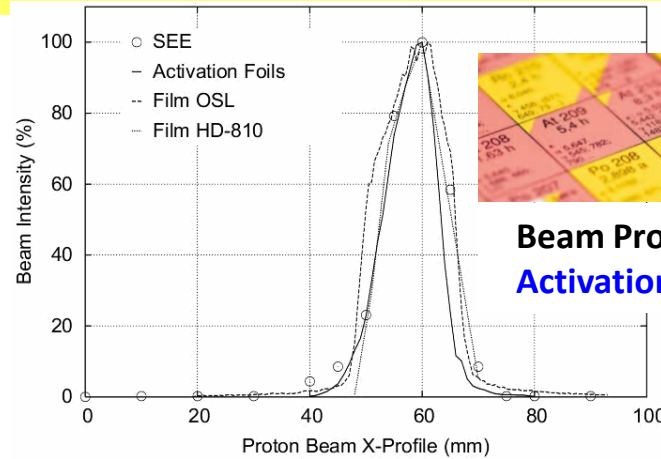
Maurice Glaser et al.,

“The Beam Profile Monitoring System for the IRRAD Proton Facility at the CERN PS East Area”

BPM Display (web-based)



www.cern.ch/opwt/irrad



Beam Profile / Intensity from Activation of Aluminium foils

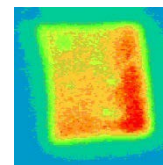
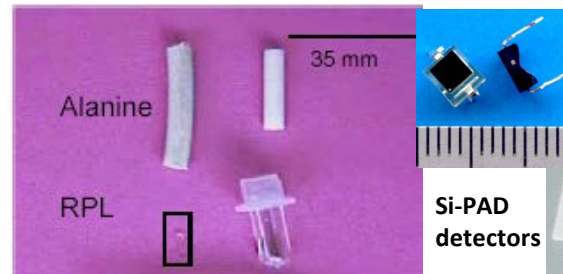


1x NaI spectrometer (+/- 6%)

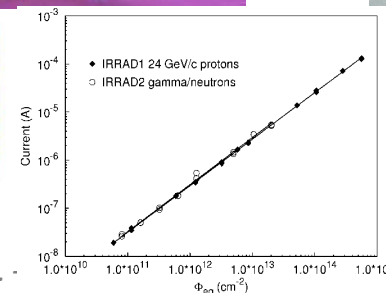
^{24}Na , half-life 15h, $E_\gamma = 1368.53$ keV

2x HpGe spectrometer (+/- 2%)

^{22}Na , half-life 2.6y, $E_\gamma = 1274.54$ keV



Radiochromic Films



Passive Dosimetry

Preliminary

Monte Carlo Simulations (FLUKA)

- Radiation Protection Optimization
- Evaluation of IRRAD Facility background

Dosimetric Measurements

Zone 4

- Total Dose **~0.10 Gy/h** (Film HD-810)
- $\Phi_{eq} \sim 3.8 \times 10^8 n_{(1MeV)}/cm^2/h$ (Si diodes)

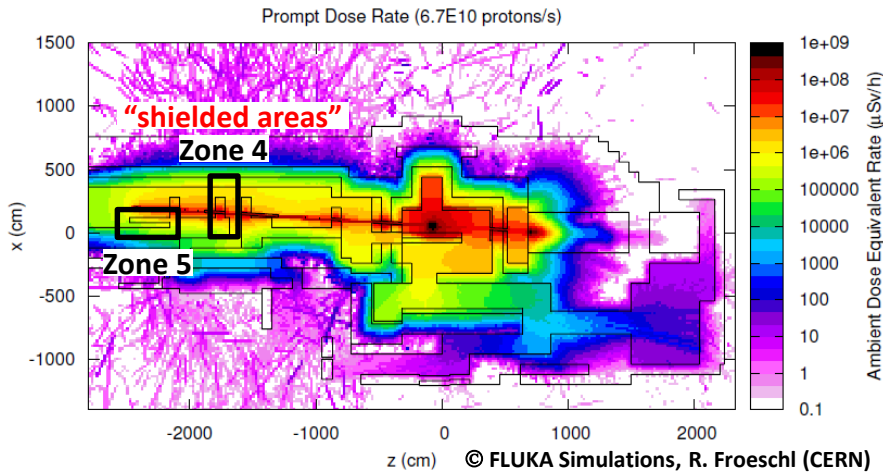
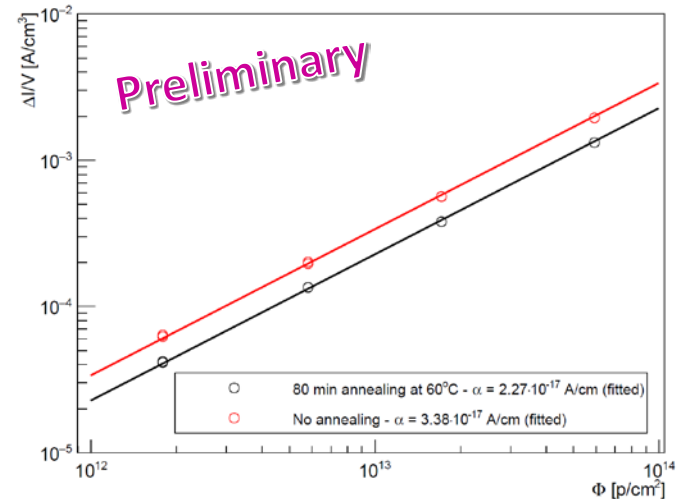
Zone 5

- Total Dose: **about x2 lower**
- good agreement with simulations

Non-Ionizing Energy Loss (NIEL)

Experimental determination of hardness factor

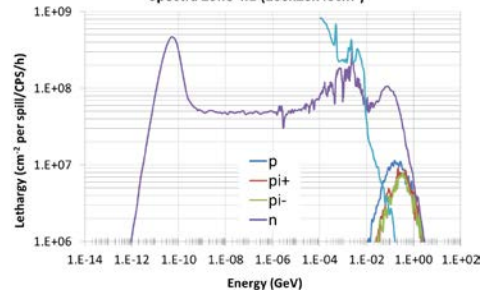
- Silicon PAD detector samples
- **k = 0.57-0.58** (theoretical k = 0.51)



Zone 4

Radiation Type	Energy	Intensity (cm ⁻² h ⁻¹)
protons	~ 200 MeV (peak)	~ 5 × 10 ⁷
pions (+)	~ 300 MeV (peak)	~ 3 × 10 ⁷
pions (-)	~ 300 MeV (peak)	~ 3 × 10 ⁷
neutrons (all)	thermal - few GeV	~ 2.5 × 10 ⁹
neutrons	> 20 MeV	~ 3 × 10 ⁸

Spectra Zone 4.1 (160x20x40cm³)



for $4 \times 10^{13} p/cm^2/h$ (std. spot size)

Total Dose in Zone 4:

~0.13-0.15 Gy/h (air KERMA)

❑ New IRRAD Proton Facility is now completing its first year of operation

- Extensive description of the new infrastructure and irradiation equipment
 - matches the requirements for High Luminosity upgrades
- To be continued:
 - tuning/improvement of beam conditions
 - beam characterization & radiation background

EA-IRRAD: aerial view
of radiation shielding

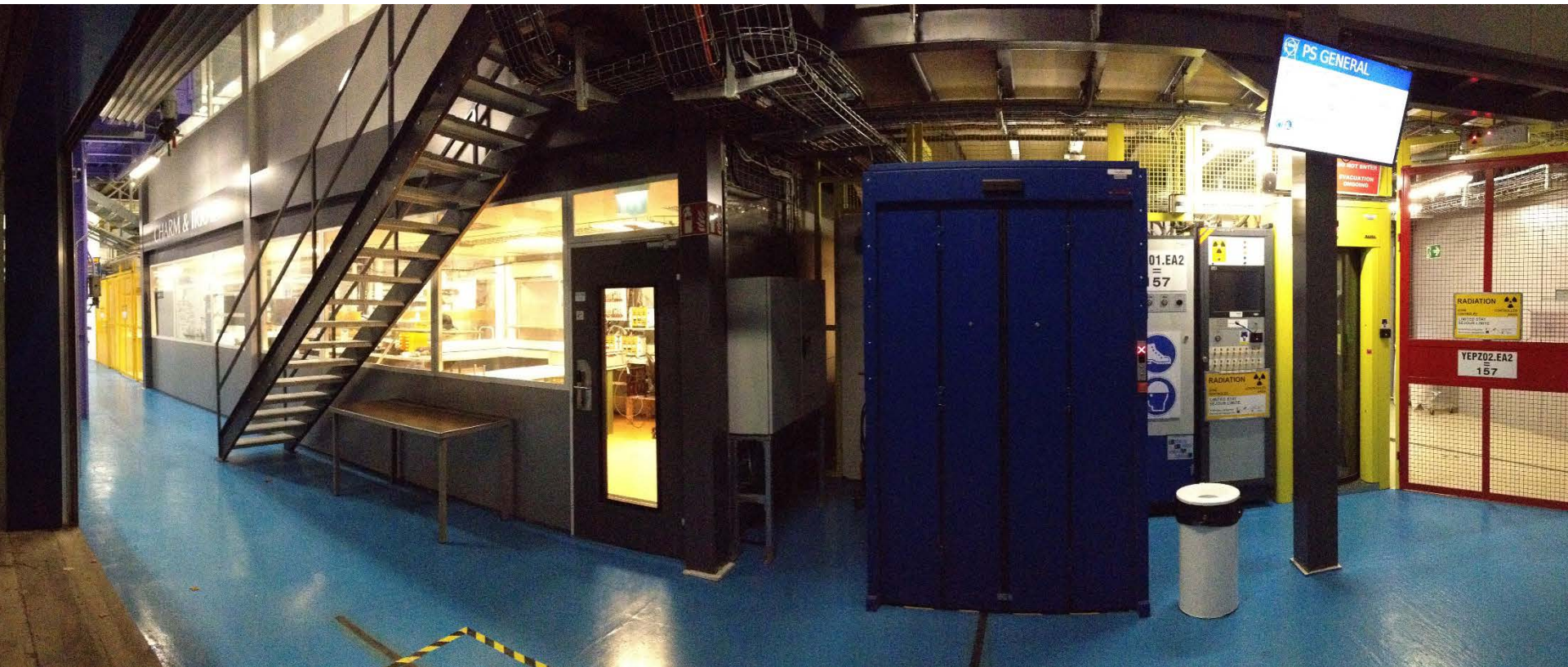
❑ IRRAD Proton Facility in 2015

- **25 user irradiations** completed
- **13 different experiments** / CERN groups
 - **~300 samples** (active/passive)
 - RT & cold box; cryogenic setup running
- **7 irradiations ongoing** (few days left!)

❑ Contacts:

- URL: www.cern.ch/ps-irrad
- e-mail: irradiation.facilities@cern.ch
- Information / news / irradiation request form

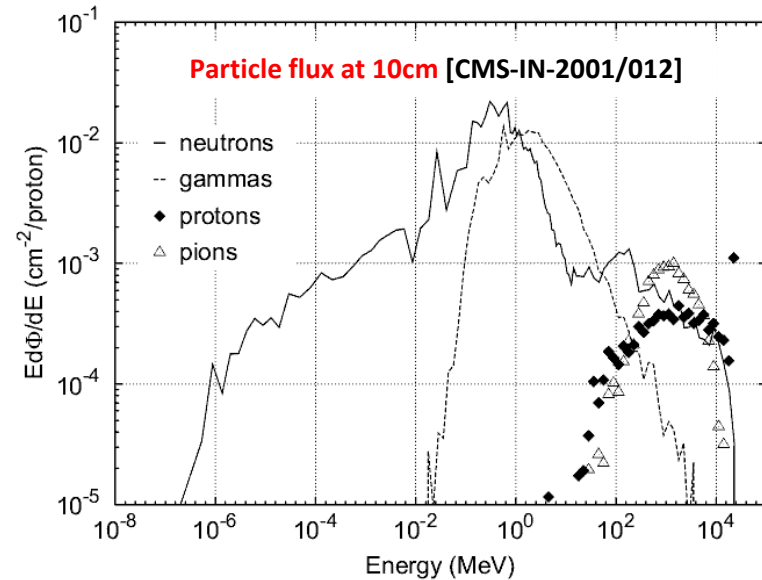




IRRAD Facility Control Room (left-hand side) and access point to the irradiation area (right-hand side)

□ Secondary particles in a cavity (IRRAD2)

- 24 GeV/c proton beam on a C/Fe/Pb target
- **Small volume** (max $\sim 30 \times 30 \times 30 \text{ cm}^3$) behind DIRAC
- Spectrum & flux of $n, p^+, \pi^+, \pi^-, \gamma$ simulated & measured
- $\sim 1 \times 10^{13} n_{(E>1\text{MeV})} \text{ cm}^{-2} 5\text{d}^{-1}$ @ 50cm from beam axis



IRRAD2 Shuttle

