

Iterative Simulations of LHC Beam With a Carbon Target

By

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Design Parameters of the LHC Beam

LHC will provide two counter rotating 7 TeV proton beams

Each beam will consist of **2808** proton bunches

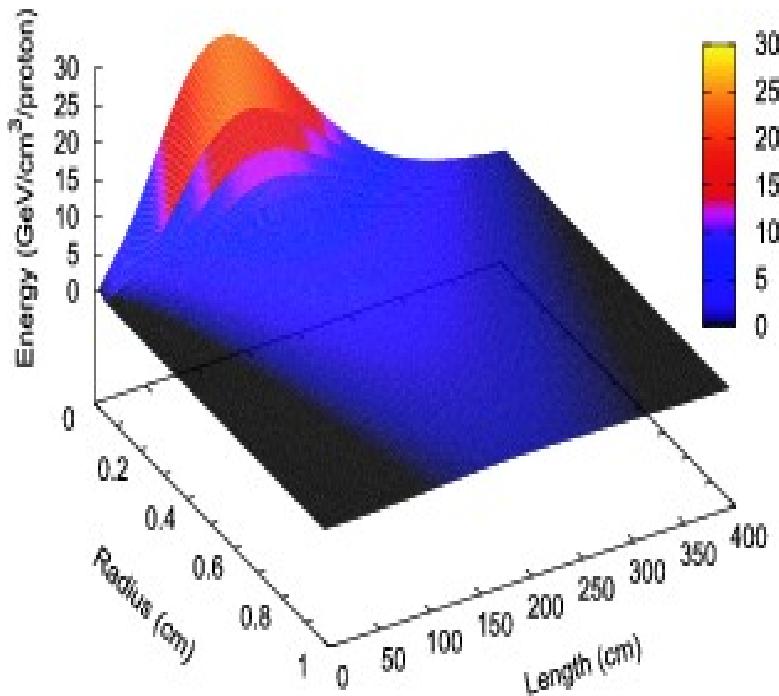
Each bunch will contain **1.15×10^{11}** protons

Total number of protons is **3×10^{14}**

Bunch length = **0.5 ns**, Separation between bunches = **25 ns**

Total length of the bunch train = **$89 \mu\text{s}$**

Transverse intensity distribution: Gaussian with **$\sigma = 0.2 \text{ mm}$**



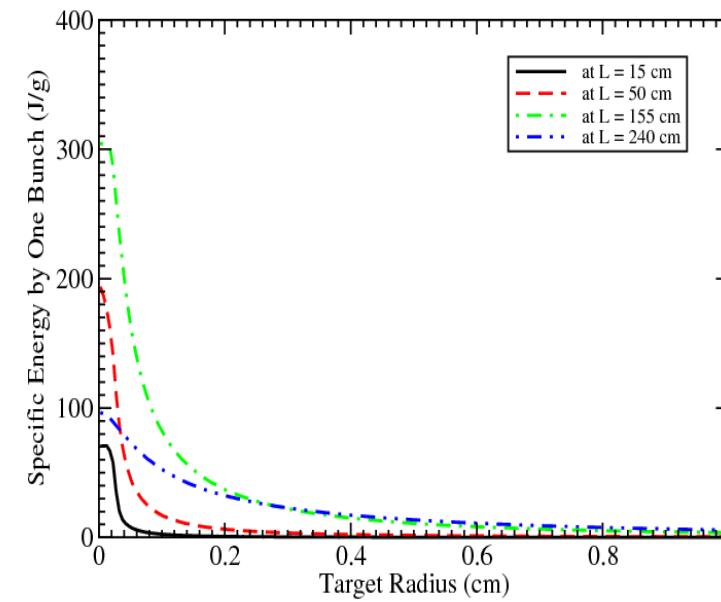
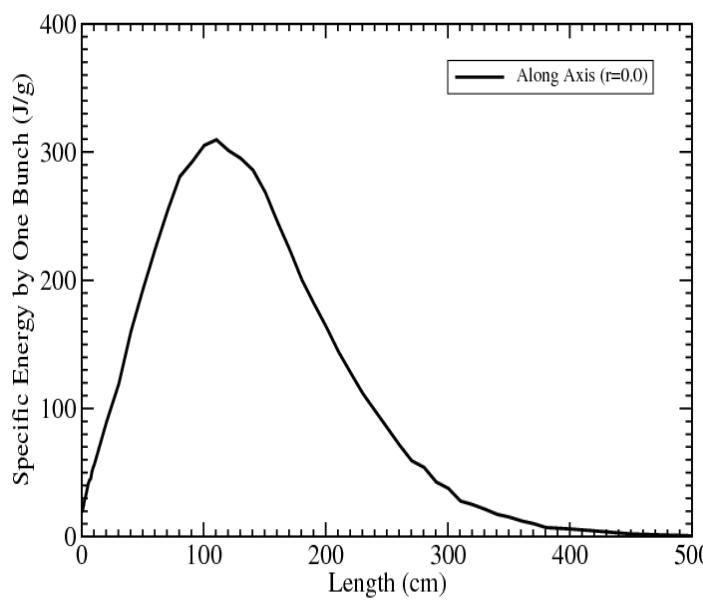
II: LHC Beam on a Carbon target

For FLUKA Calculations: $L = 5 \text{ m}$,

$r = 1 \text{ m}$

For Hydrodynamic simulations:

$L = 10 \text{ m}, r = 2.5 \text{ cm}$



Specific Energy

C

Cu

0.3 kJ/g 2.3 kJ/g

Previous Calculations Using Analytic Approximation

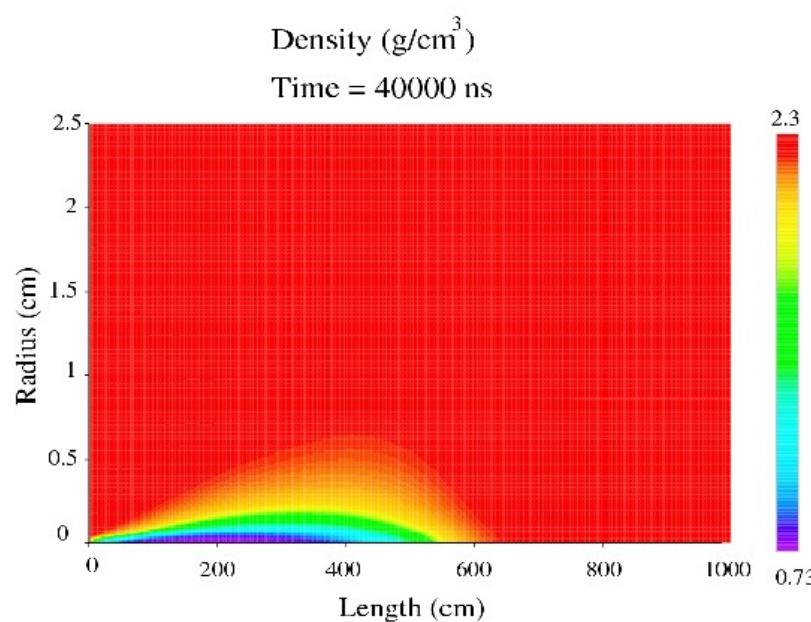
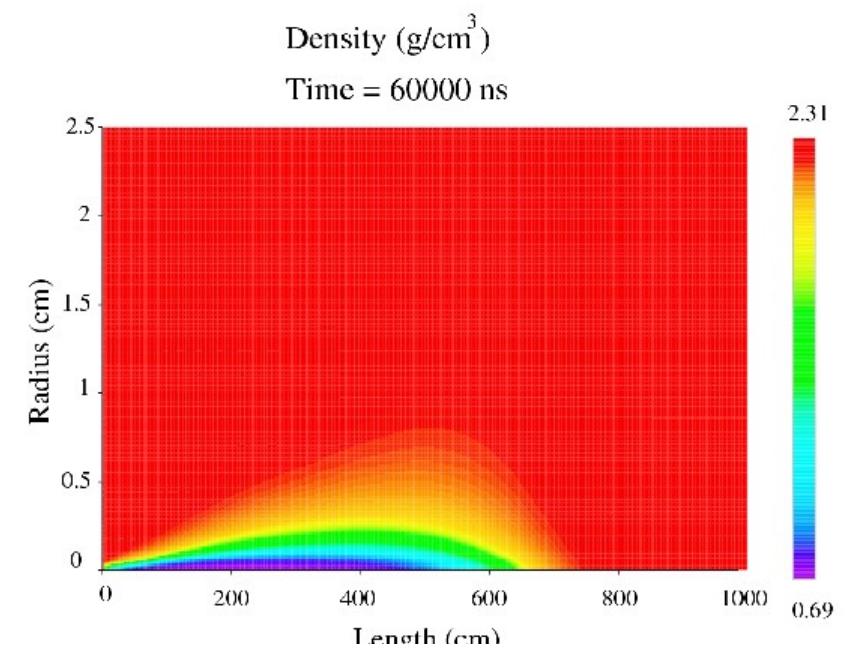
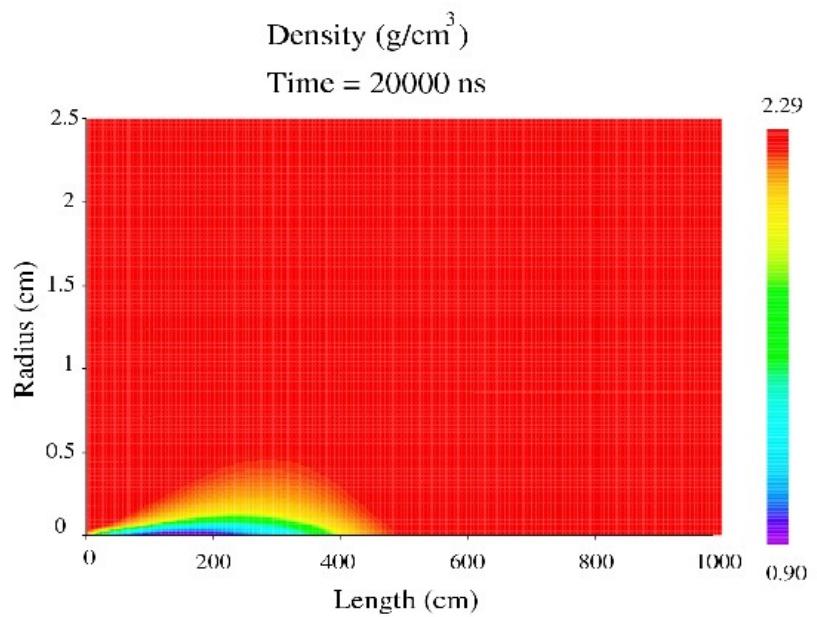
N.A. Tahir et al., Laser Part. Beams 27 (2009) 475

- The target is studied in r-Z geometry.
- Specific energy deposition in each simulation cell at every timestep is normalized with respect to the line density along the axis.
- This allows for reduction of specific energy deposition in low density part of the target.
- This model allows for studying the proton “Tunneling Effect”.

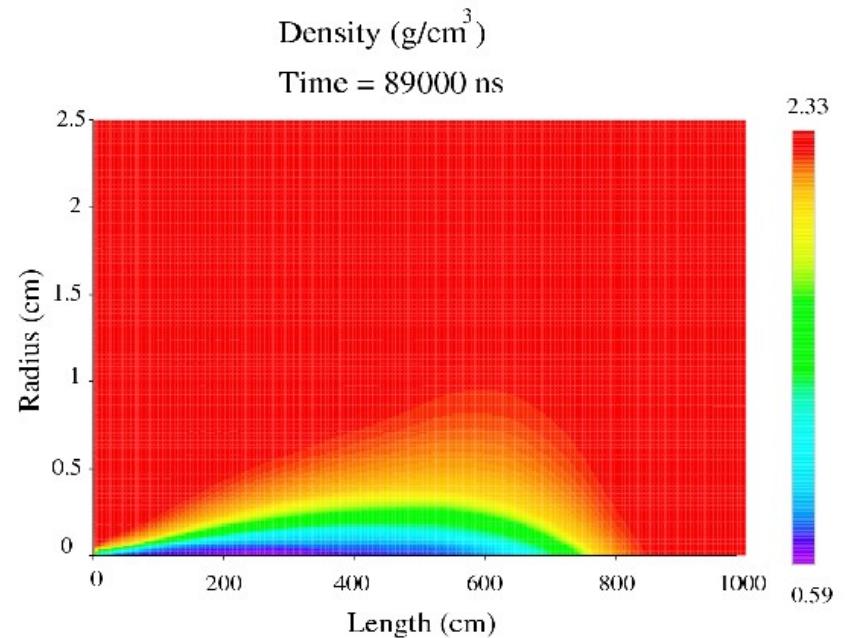
I : LHC Beam on a Solid Carbon Cylinder

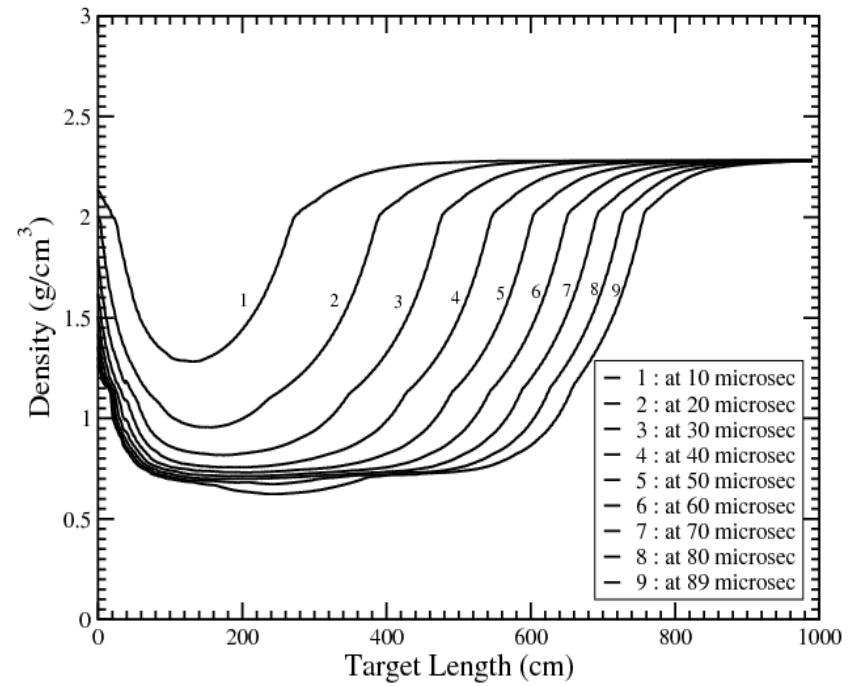
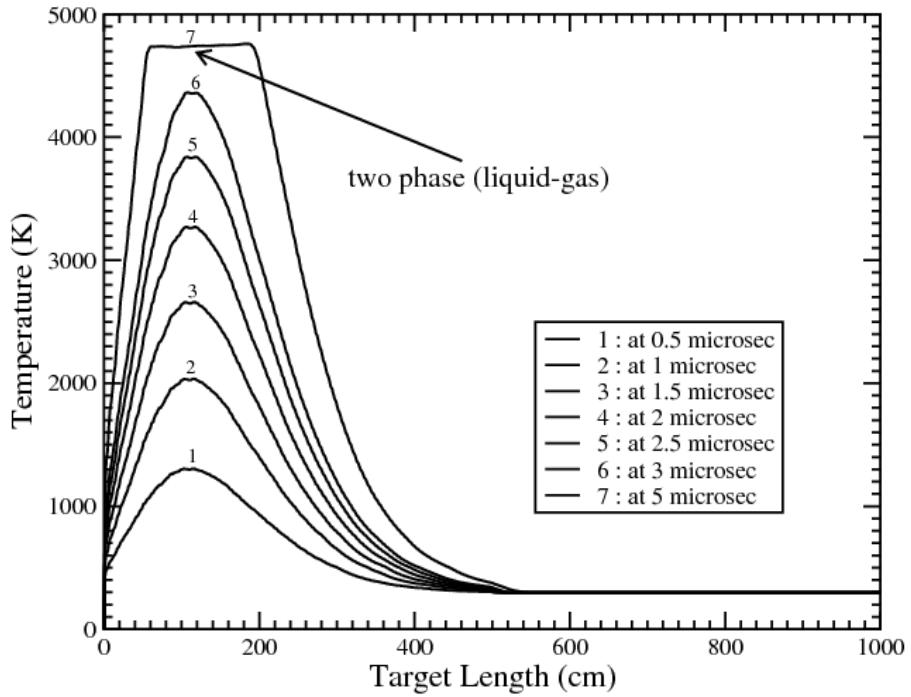
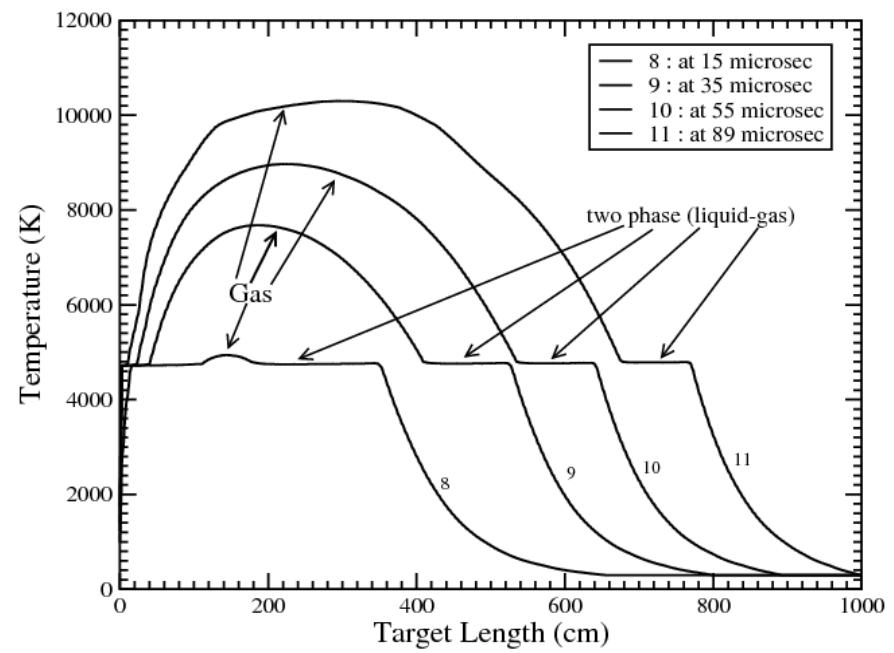
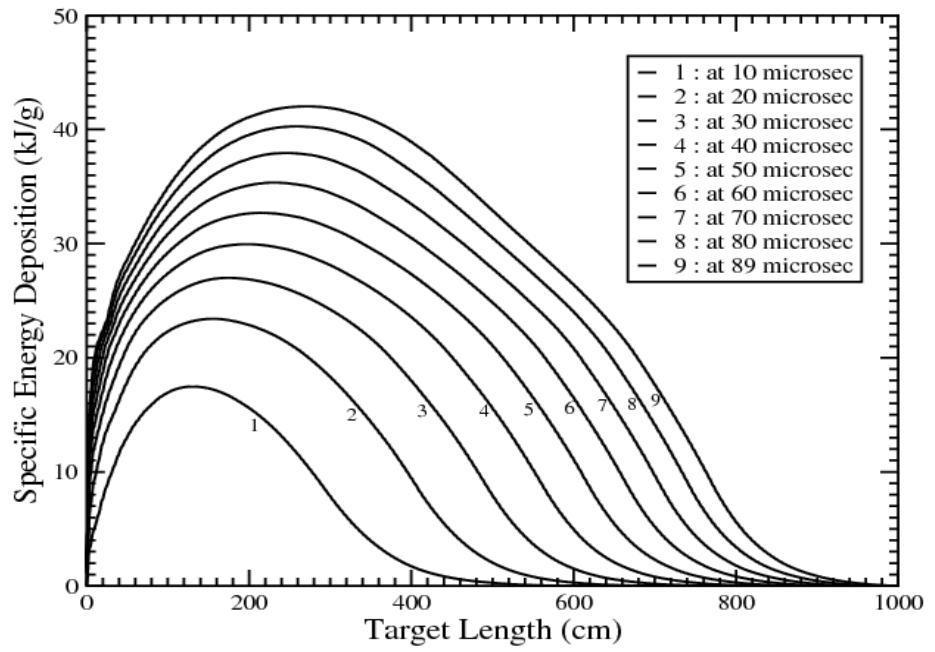
L = 10 m

r = 2.5 cm



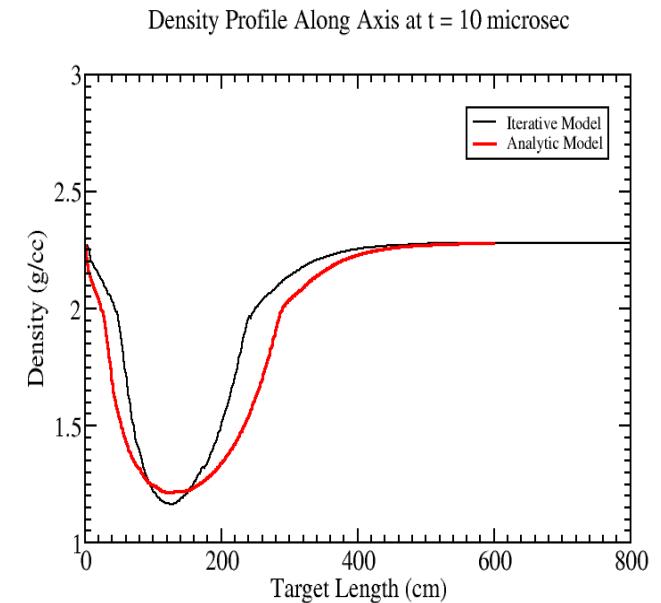
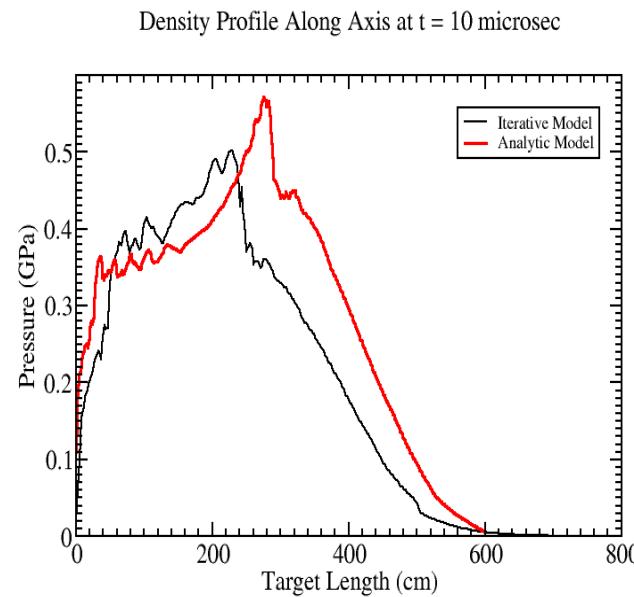
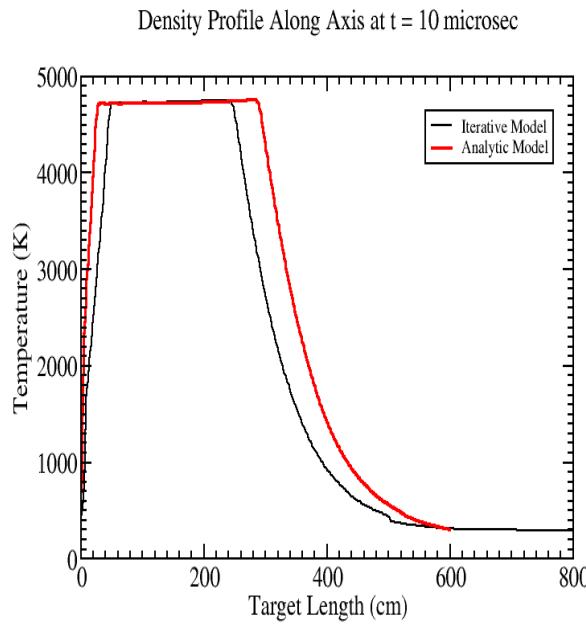
Density



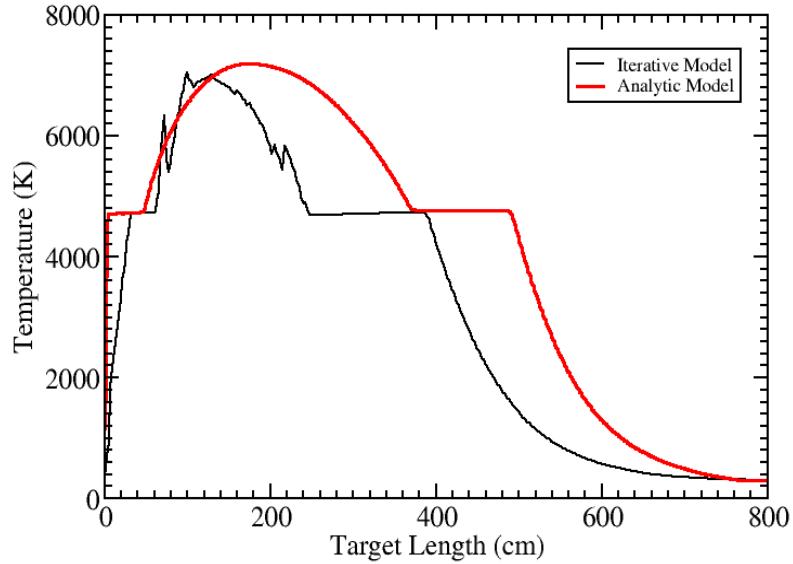


Running FLUKA and BIG2 Iteratively

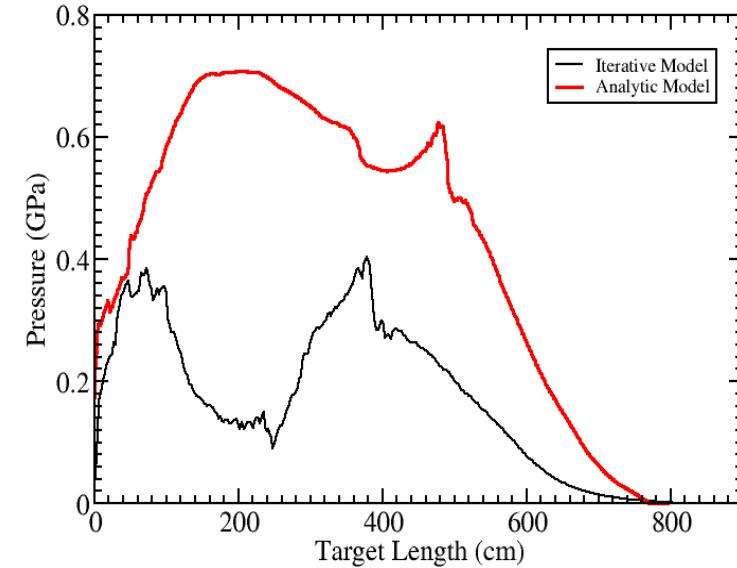
In case of carbon we run FLUKA and BIG2 using time interval of $5\mu\text{s}$.



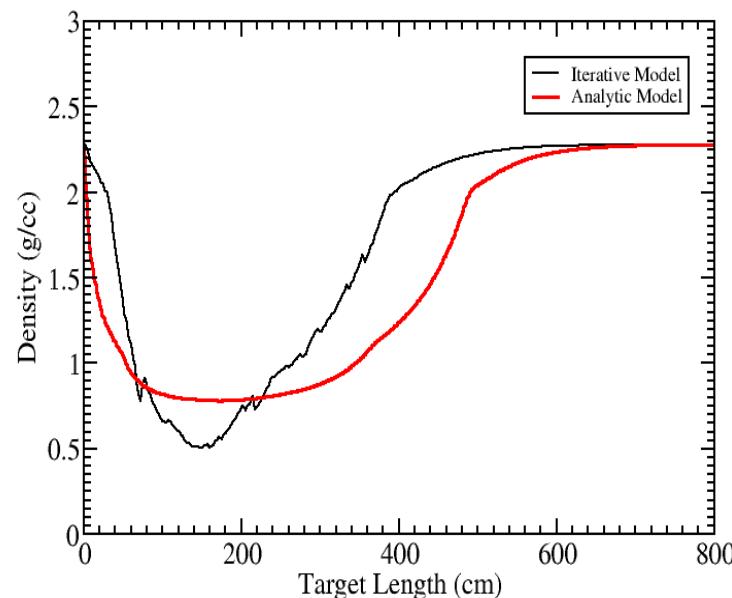
Density Profile Along Axis at t = 30 microsec



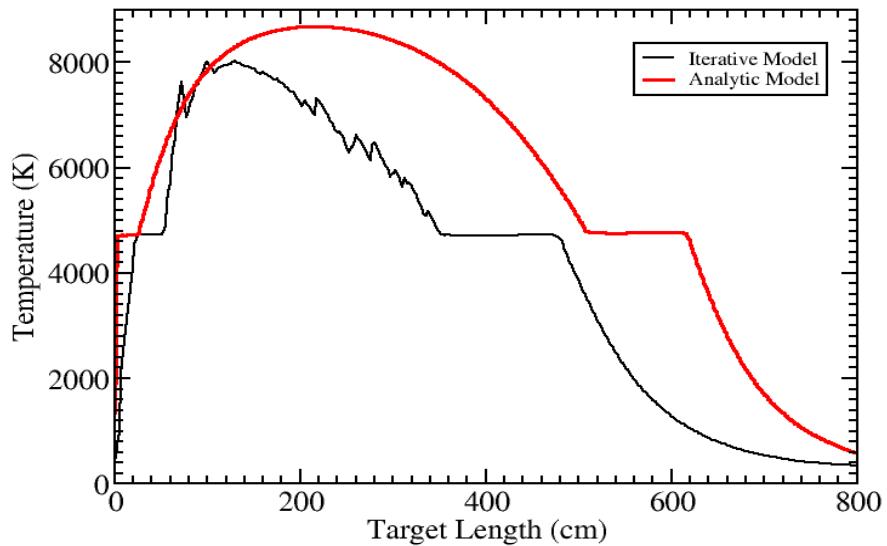
Density Profile Along Axis at t = 30 microsec



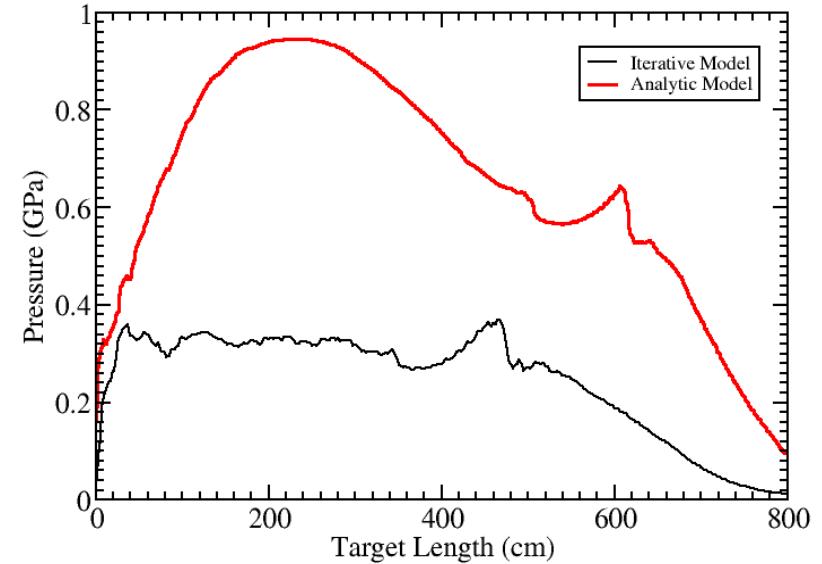
Density Profile Along Axis at t = 30 microsec



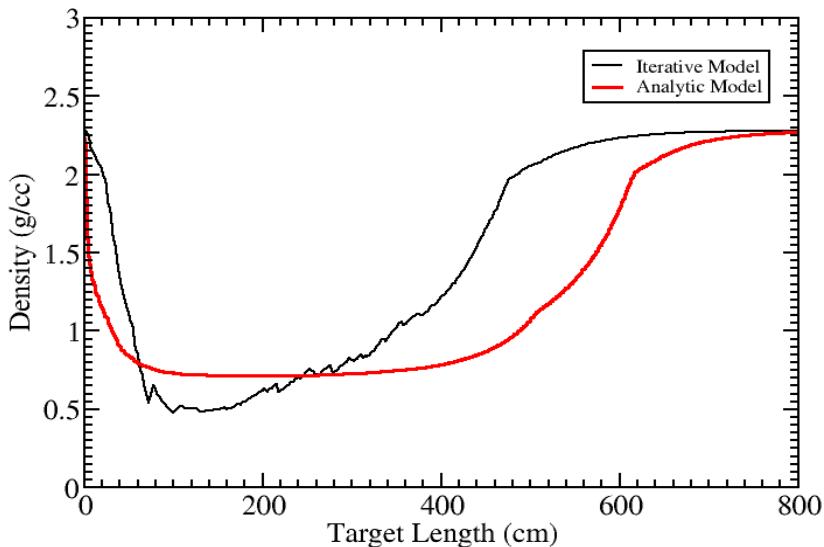
Density Profile Along Axis at t = 50 microsec



Density Profile Along Axis at t = 50 microsec



Density Profile Along Axis at t = 50 microsec



Differences are obvious in the results obtained using the analytic approximation and the iterative running approach.

After completion of C target calculations, Cu target will be considered