

# **Layered Collimator jaws**

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J.B. Jeanneret

`/Coll/2003/layer_coll.talk.tex`

## Motivation

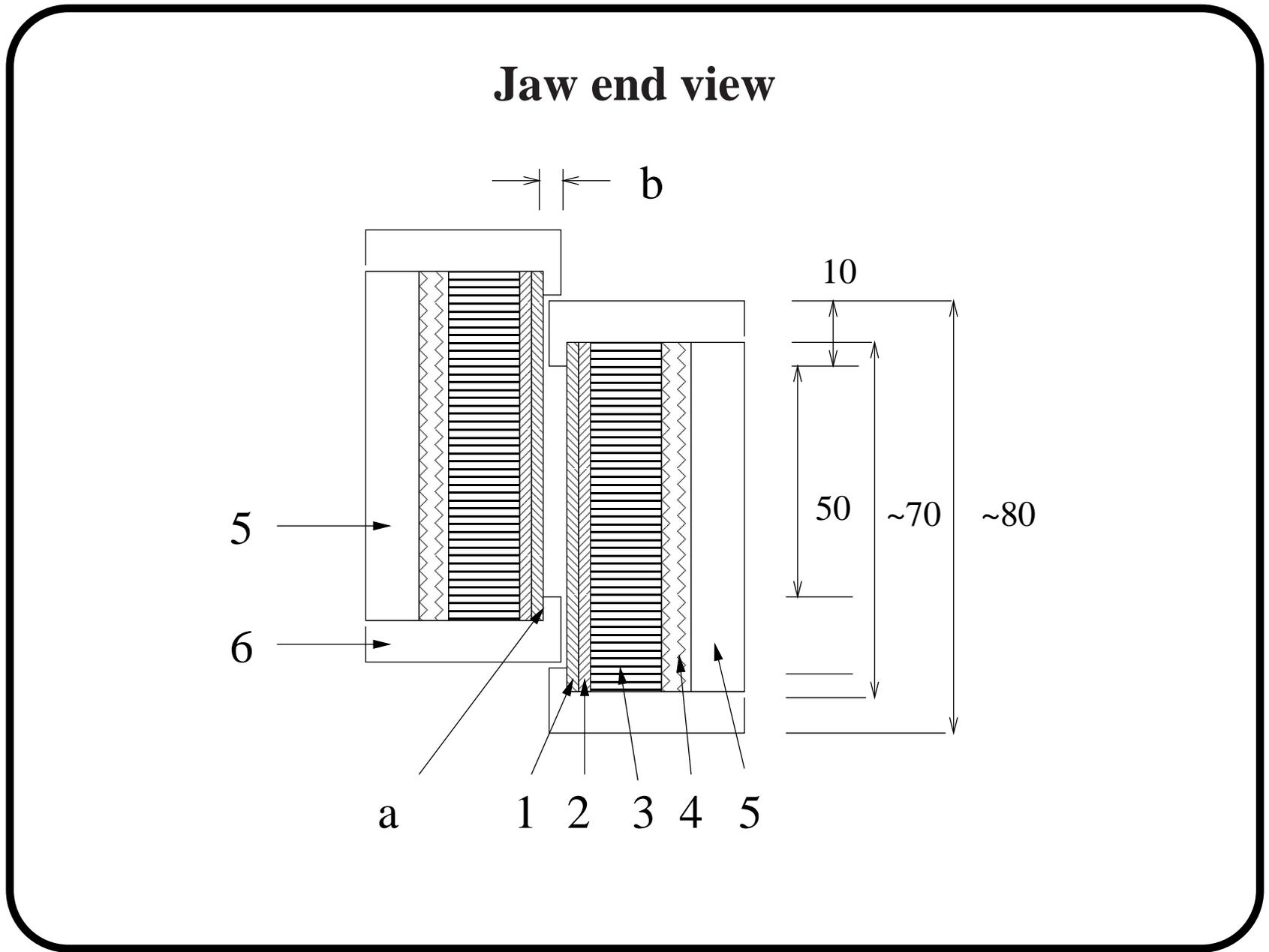
- If 'Low-Z means C (graphite) or BN → A container is mandatory
- News from collective effects : A metallic surface layer is mandatory  
Thickness : 10, 20, 100 $\mu\text{m}$  (Cu,Be,Ti) (thick/thin insulator or thick graphite)  
(check, see controversy about older thinner values given to Luca by Luc for TDI)
- Above a few microns, deposited layers are fragile  
(differential thermal expansion,'chemistry',...)

## Basic arguments

- An autonomous metallic layer must be thick enough for
  - self-support
  - be rigid enough to ensure the required a face flatness of  $\sim 20\mu\text{m}$
  - $\Rightarrow$  thickness  $\sim 1\text{ mm}$
- At 7 TeV, the r.m.s beam size is 200-300  $\mu\text{m}$   
 $\Rightarrow$  the layer must also have low-Z
- The best low-Z metallic candidate is Be
- But even Be might be close to the critical limit with dump failure

## **Layered jaws - see figure next slide**

1. CVD diamond tiles as a front layer  
an option , needs quick exploratory study
2. Two shifted layers of Be tiles, to ensure electrical continuity  
and reduce thermal stress
3. A thick graphite layer as the main absorber  
use its softness to ensure smooth pressure to align the front layers
4. a cooling element (water flow or heat pipes ?)
5. a rigid back plate (Stainles steel, Titanium ?)
6. a rigid side frame for precise assembly, material identical to 5  
use its softness to ensure smooth pressure to align the front layers



## A few basic formulae

Thermal expansion

$$\frac{\Delta l}{l} = \alpha \Delta T \quad (1)$$

Hooke law

$$\frac{\Delta l}{l} = \frac{\sigma}{Y} \quad (2)$$

Temperature increase with beam loss density

$$\Delta T = \frac{\epsilon^{\text{beam}}}{c_v} \quad (3)$$

Replace  $\sigma = \sigma_{\text{uts}}$  to get a crude critical limit

$$\epsilon^{\text{beam}} = \frac{\sigma_{\text{uts}} c_v}{\alpha Y} \quad (4)$$

## Material Data

| Element | $Y$               | $\sigma_{\text{uts}}$ | $\alpha$              | $c_v$              | $\lambda_{\text{abs}}$ |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Unit    | [Mpa]             | [Mpa]                 | $[(^{\circ}K)^{-1}]$  | $[Jm^{-3}K^{-1}]$  | [cm]                   |
| Be      | $2.6 \times 10^5$ | 800                   | $12.4 \times 10^{-6}$ | $1.94 \times 10^5$ | 41                     |
| C       | $4.9 \times 10^3$ | 400                   | $3 \times 10^{-6}$    | $1.67 \times 10^6$ | 38                     |
| Cu      | $1.2 \times 10^5$ | 300                   | $2 \times 10^{-5}$    | $2.13 \times 10^6$ | 15                     |

## Suggested further explorations

- Be  $\rightarrow$  alloy (BeCu?) to reduce  $Y$  and  $\lambda_{\text{abs}}$   
but keeping  $\epsilon$  proportionally lower  
 $\Rightarrow$  higher beam loss limit + shorter jaws
- Same considerations for graphite (see Peter's proposal)
- CVD diamond (according to Francesco: allowed naked layer .3mm) ?
- Explore rigid shell, precise assembly method, material