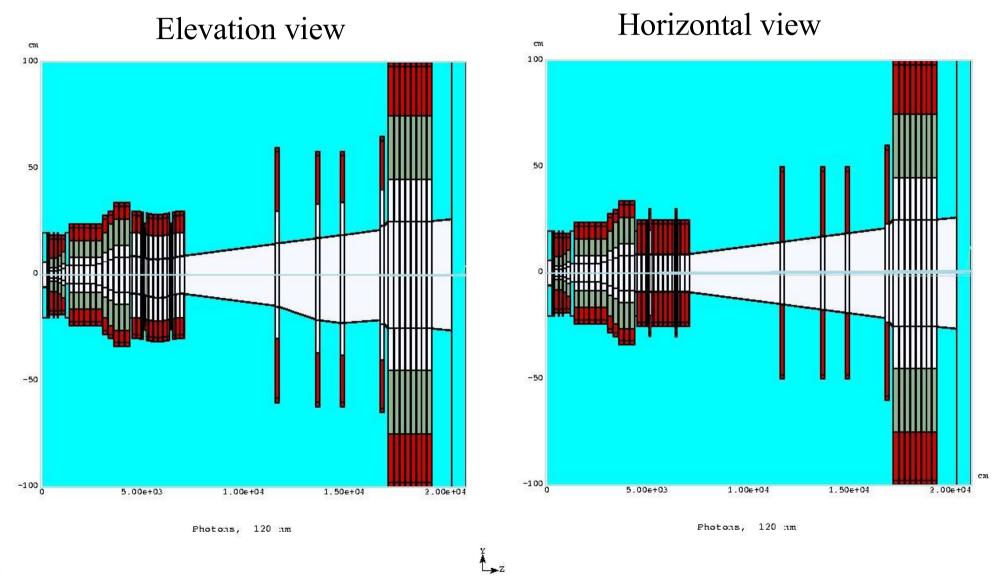
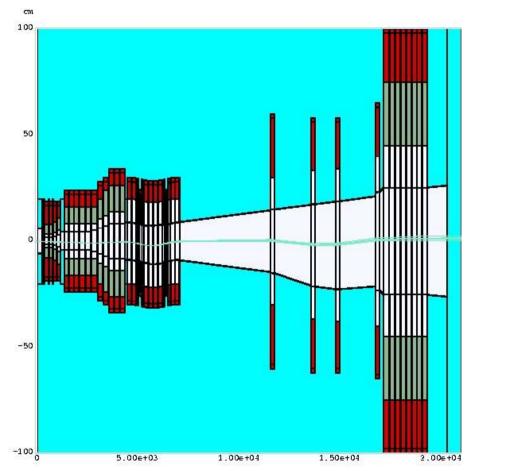
20 mrad Extraction Line: Photons

250 GeV, high luminosity option, 0 and 120 nm beam displacements No contribution from beamstrahlung photons



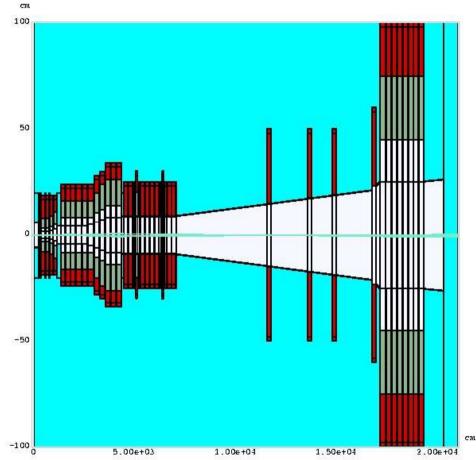
Aspect Ratio: Y:Z = 1:105.0

Elevation view, Eth = 100 MeV



Electrons, 120 nm, Eth = 0.1 GeV

Horizontal view, Eth = 100 MeV

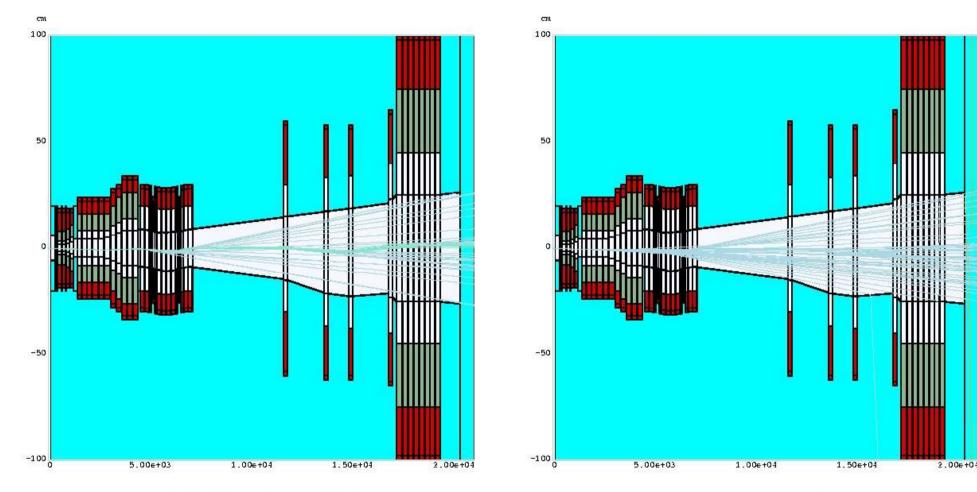


Electrons, 120 nm, Eth = 0.1 GeV

▲ **x xx** = 1:105.005

Aspect Ratio: Y:E = 1:105.005

Elevation view, Eth = 20 MeV



Electrons, 120 nm, Eth = 0.02 GeV

Electrons, 120 nm, Eth=default

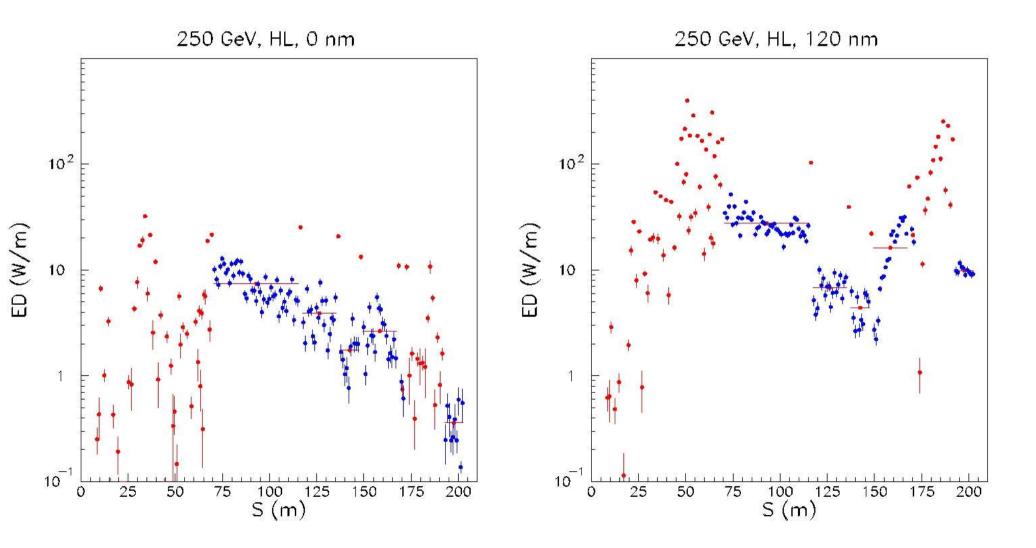
Elevation view, Eth = 0.1 MeV

Aspect Ratio: X:E = 1:105.005

CI

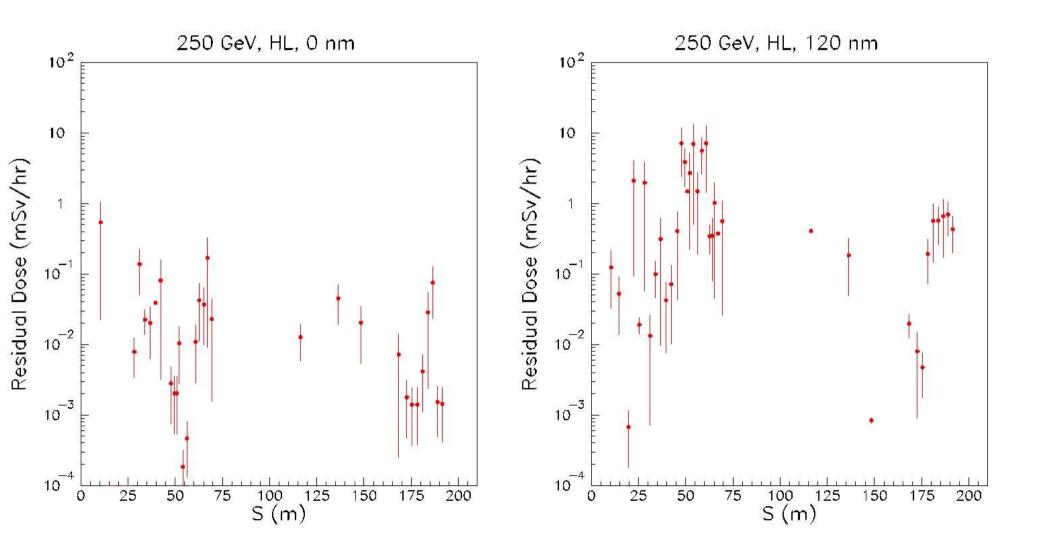
Total energy deposited in elements

ED is similar to the beam loss rate in STRUCT



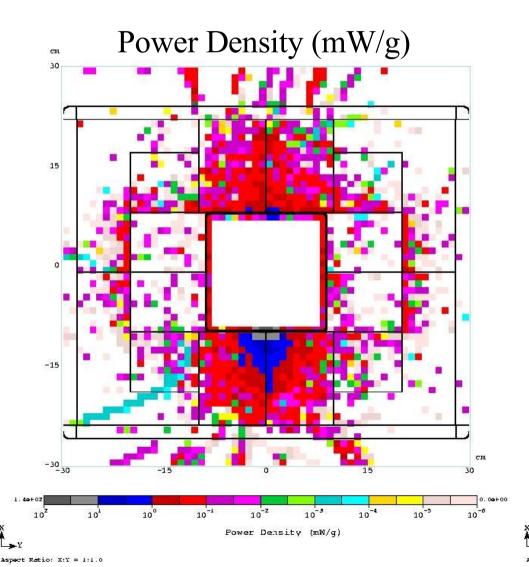
Residual activation of elements

Desirable dose on contact < 1 mSv/hr

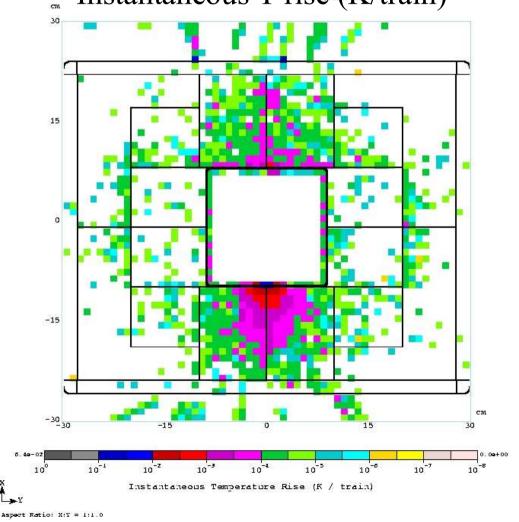


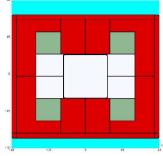
20 mrad Extraction Line: Disrupted Beam Dynamic heat load in one of hot kickers for 120 nm

PD~100 mW/g ΔT ~ 0.1 K/train



Instantaneous T rise (K/train)





Conclusions

- Considered 250 GeV high luminosity option, 0 and 120 nm offsets
- No contribution from beamstrahlung photons
- Synchrotron photons are generated in chicanes
- Energy deposition effects are generally ~10 times higher for 120 nm offset
- Dynamic heat load looks similar to the STRUCT calculations
- Activation in some elements > 1 mSv/hr
- Stress and temperature seems to be OK in hot elements