

Decay Tube & Windows



- Introduction

(Location, Planning)

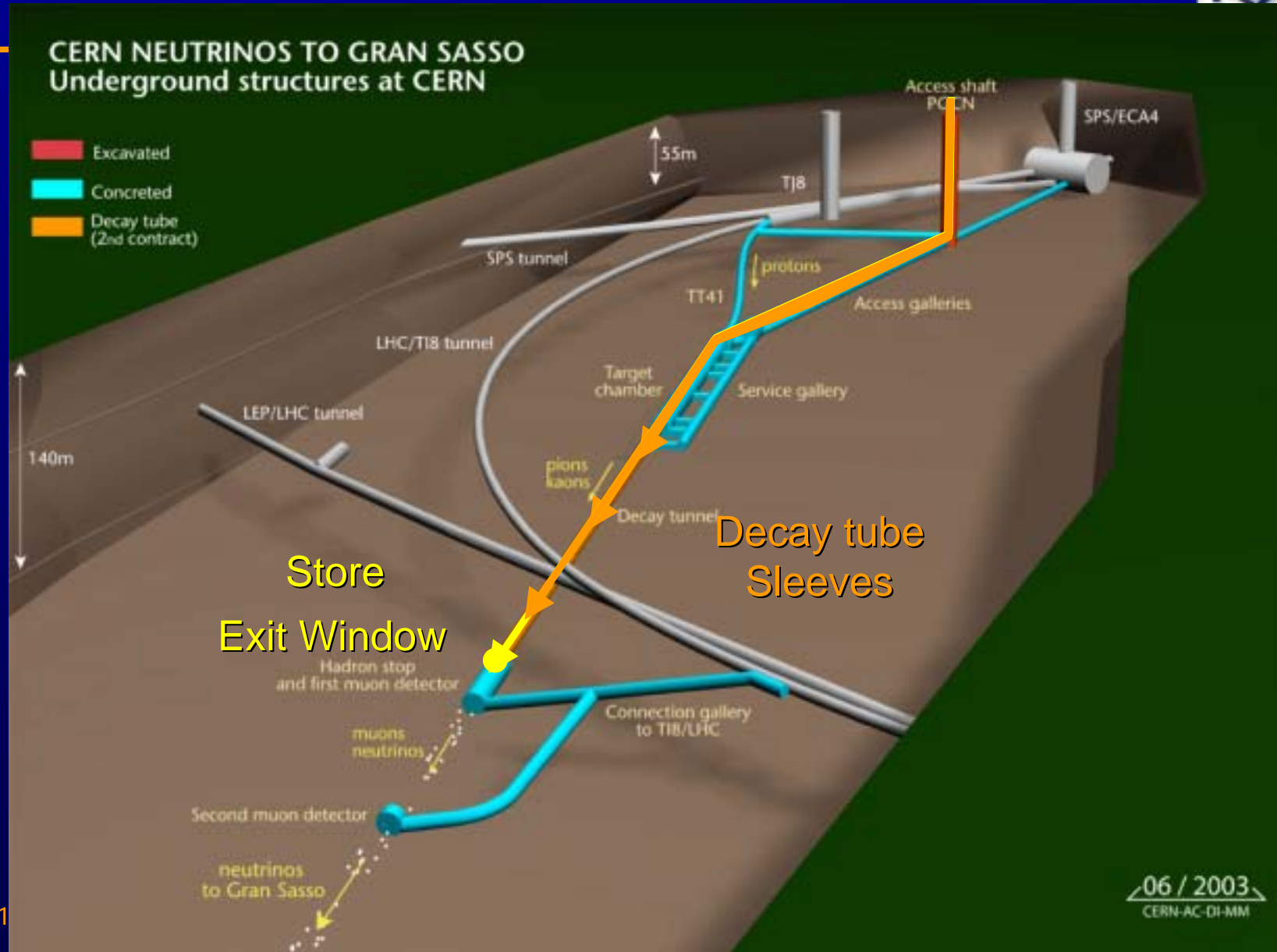
- Decay Tube

- Entrance Window

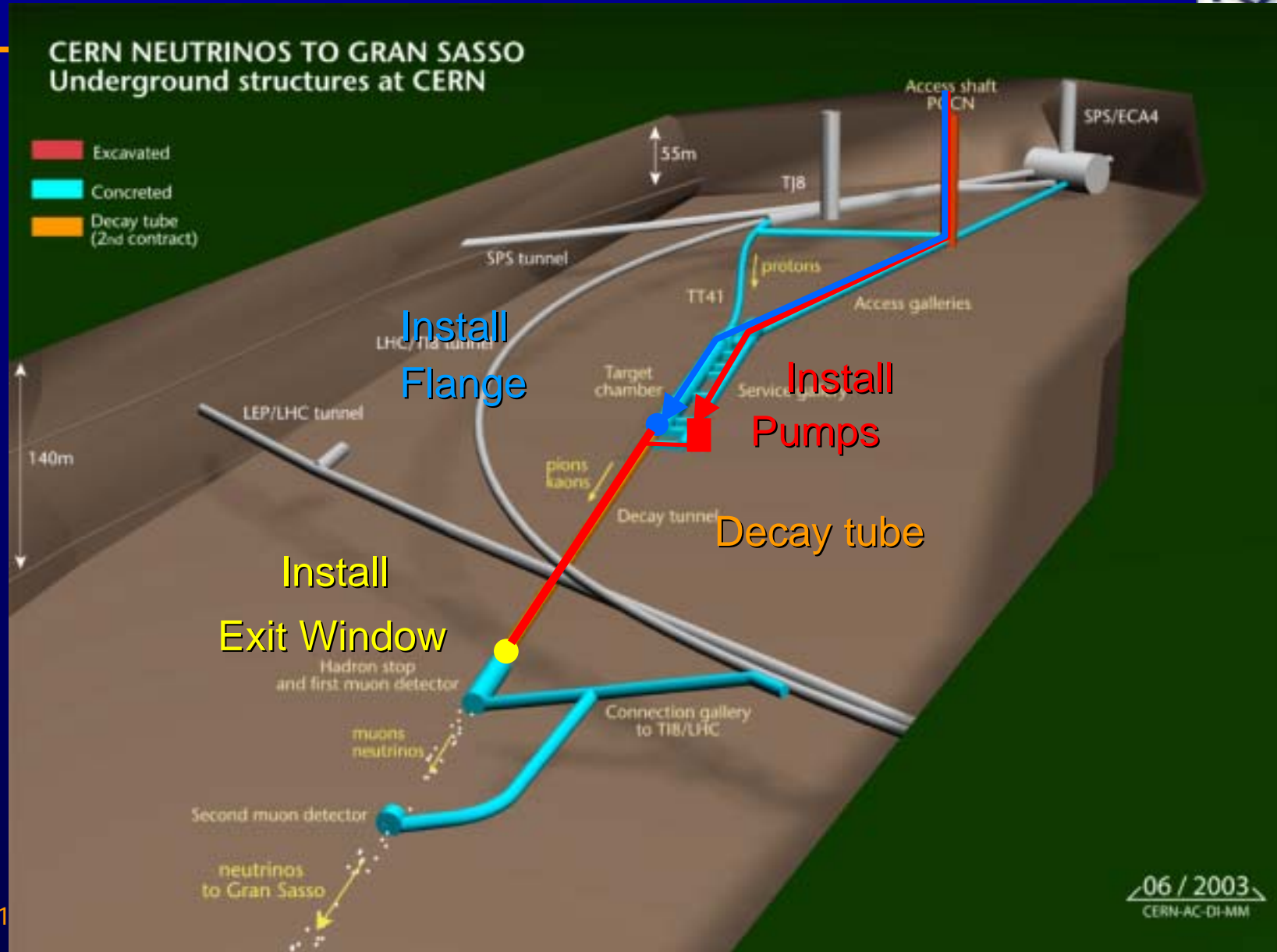
- Exit Window

- Vacuum System

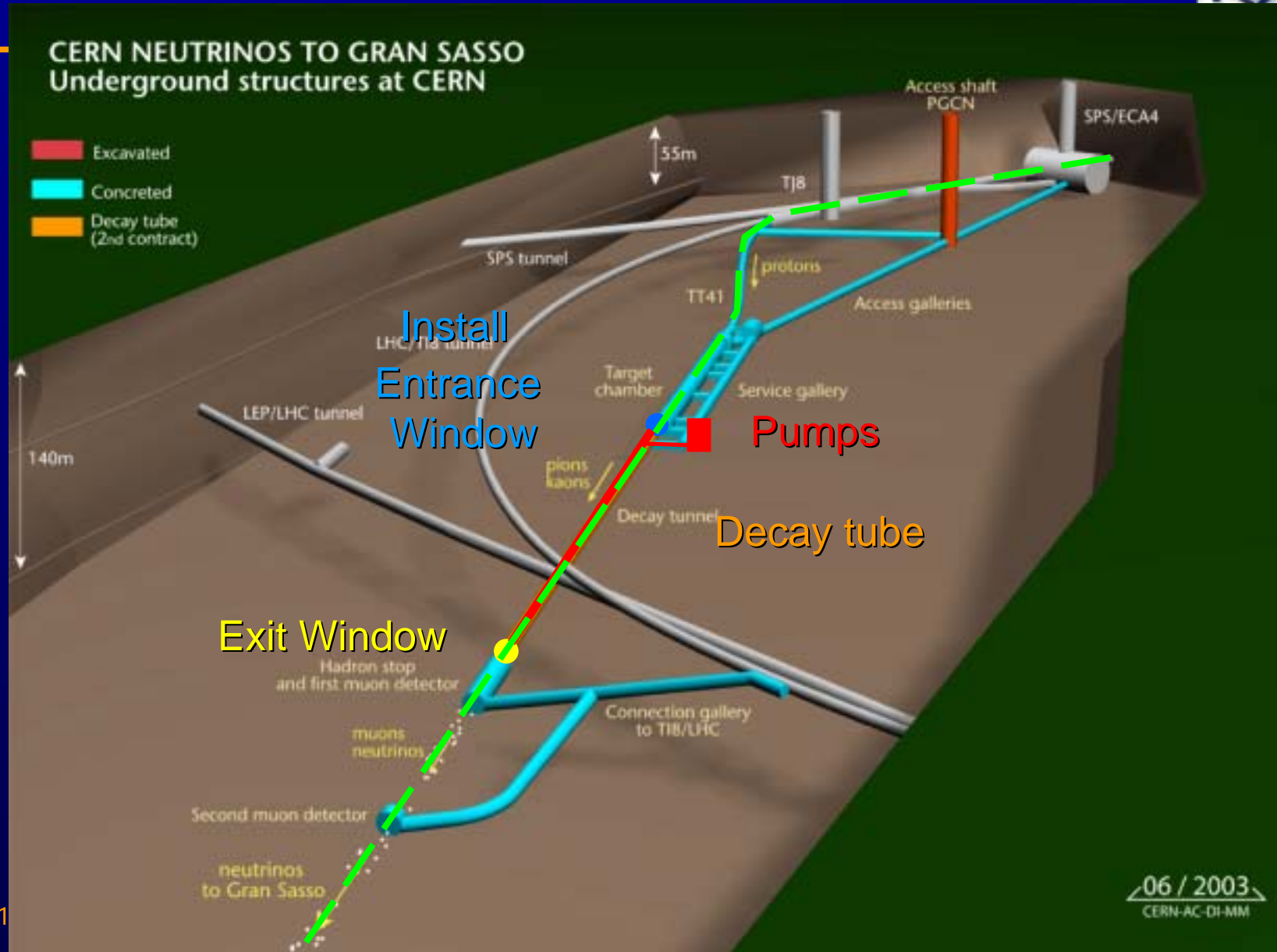
Location



Location



Location



Planning

October

Transport Exit Window
& Storage in Hadron Stop
Install Decay Tube (November 2003 -May 2004)

August

Install Vacuum Pumps
Install Exit Window
Install Temporary Entrance Flange
Bring Decay Tube to Vacuum

January

Vent Decay Tube
Install Entrance
Window & Flanges
Bring back to vacuum

2003

2004

2005

2006

Decay Tube



Decay Tunnel:

- Internal diameter of 3.5m, 992m long, slope of 5.6%
- Supported by shotcrete

Decay Tube:

- Internal diameter of 2.45m, 998m long, 18mm thick
- Made of carbon steel
- Vacuum 1 mbar

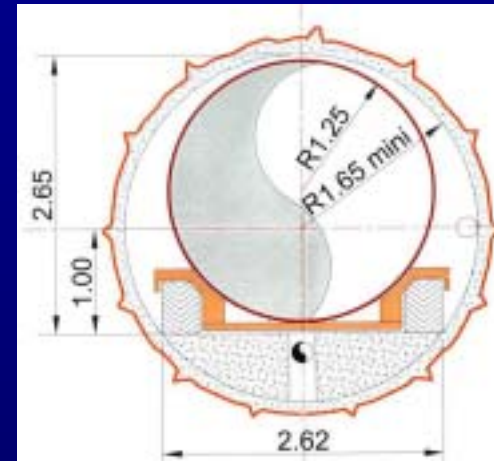
Decay Tube Sleeves:

- 6m long (2x3m, welded)
- Will be combined to 18m long sleeves in target cavern

Decay Tube: Transport

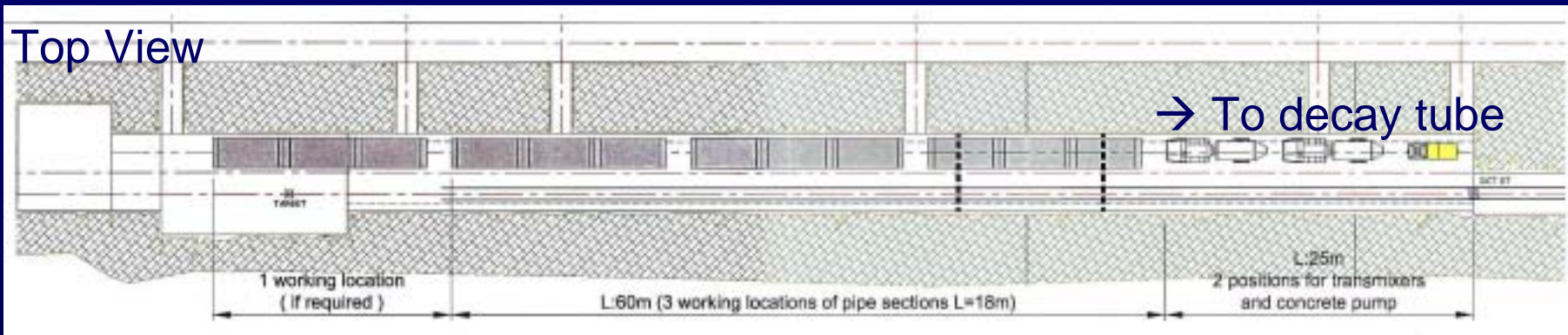


Transported from surface to target cavern



Mechanical workshop in target cavern

Top View



3x6m sleeves welded → 18m

Decay Tube



3 x 6m-sleeves on surface



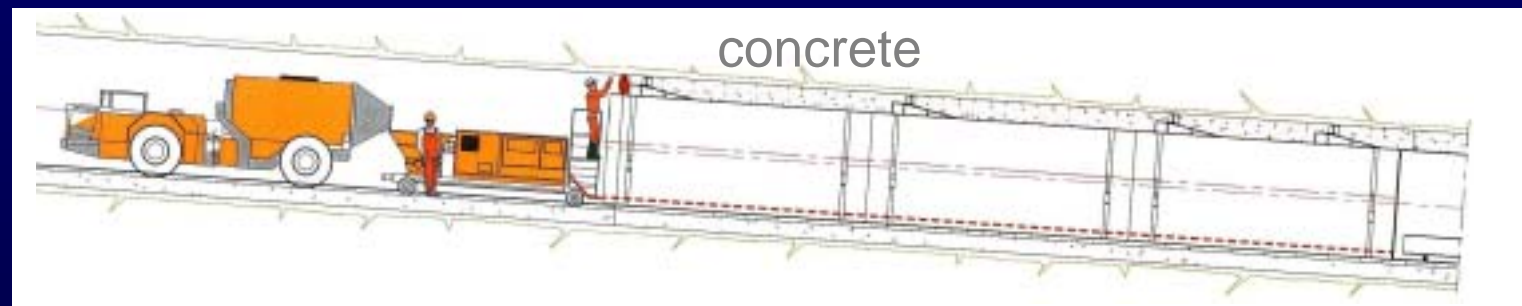
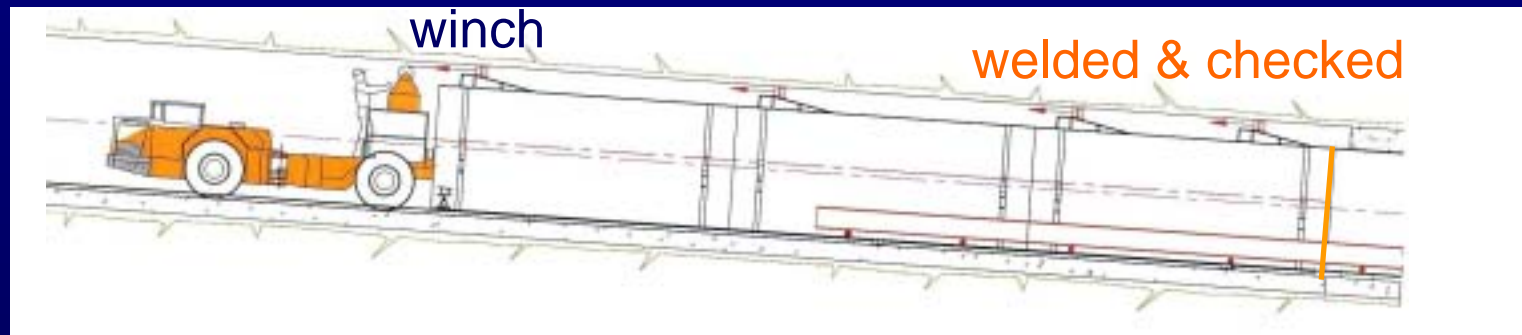
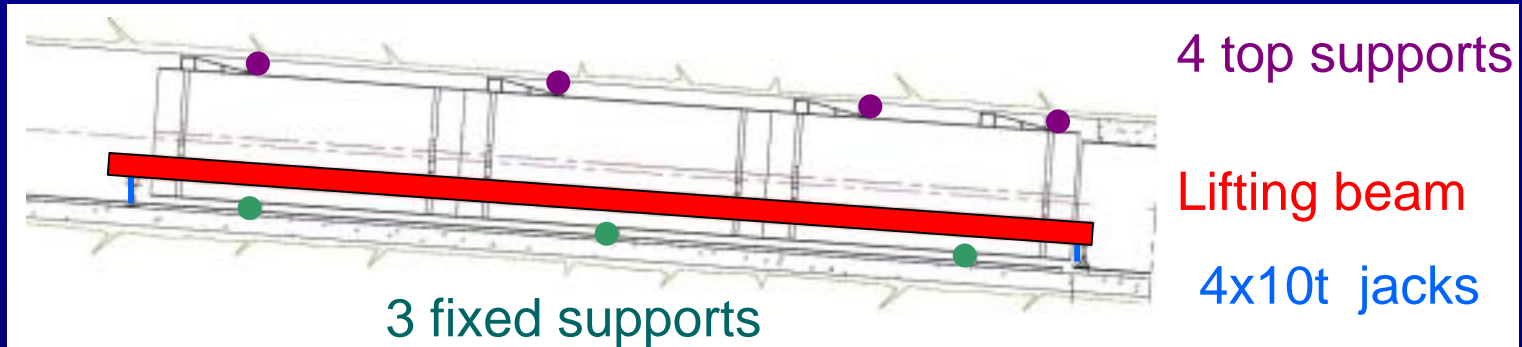
3 x 6m-sleeves in target chamber



1x18m-sleeve in target chamber



Decay Tube: Installation



Decay Tube: Quality Control



Contractor - Independent Control Agency - CERN

Plates / Pipes

Dimensions, chemical analysis, mech. characteristics	100%
Ultrasonic test	20%

Welds	Workshop *	Decay Tunnel *
Visual Inspection	100%	100%
Ultrasonic test	85%	100%
Dye-Penetrant	100%	100%
X-Rays	15% **	---

Tightness test of Decay tube - At the end of the works

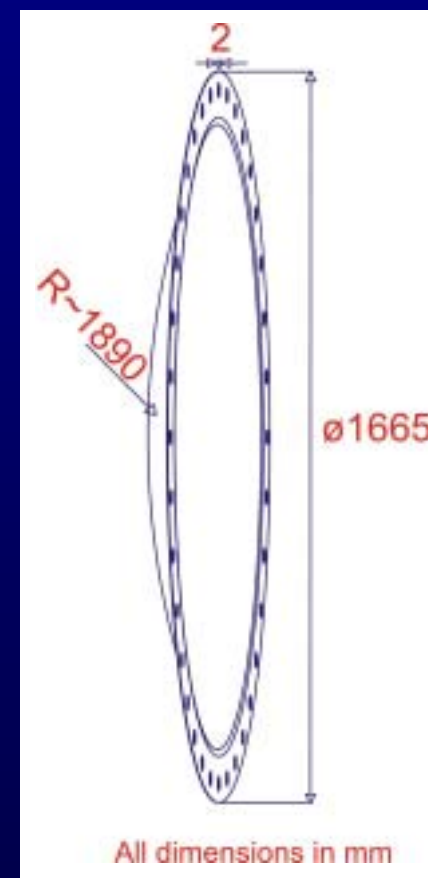
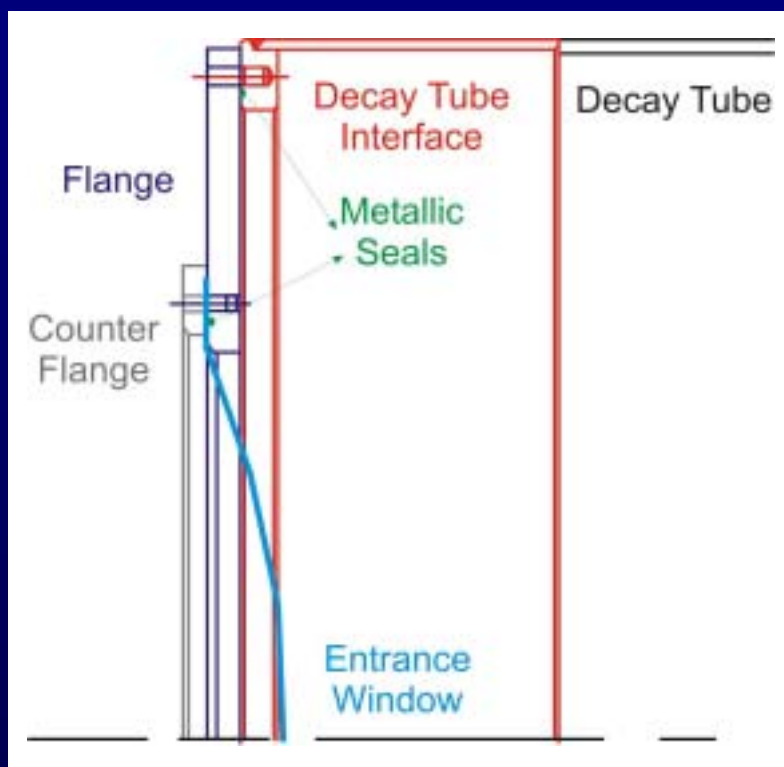
* %=percentage of weld length checked

**X-rays check all welds not checked by ultrasound

Entrance Window

Minimize particle loss → Thin

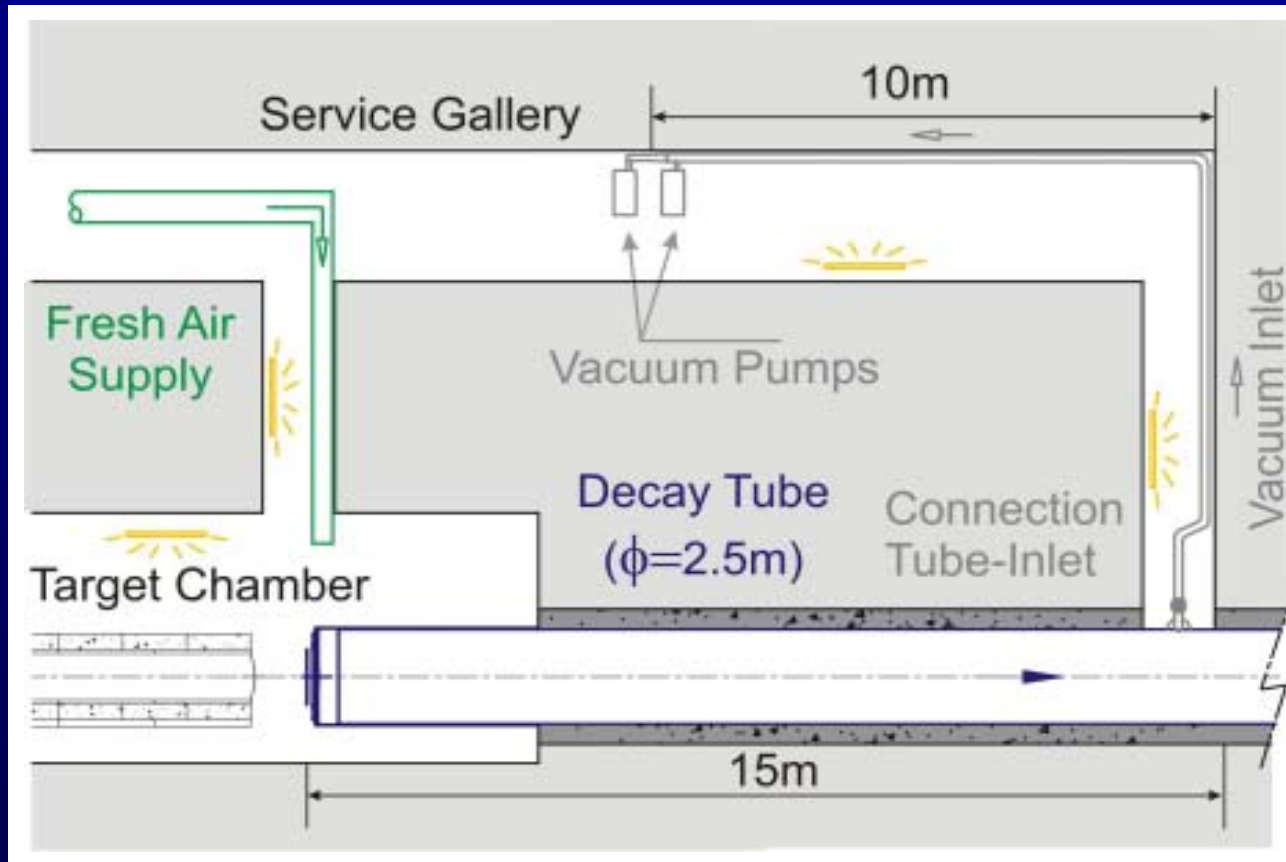
• 2mm Titanium window



Entrance Window: Safety



FE calculations → ok, no active cooling needed
X-ray & pressure test 3 bar → ok



Rupture?

Installation
Temporary Flange

Shut Down

Window + Shutter

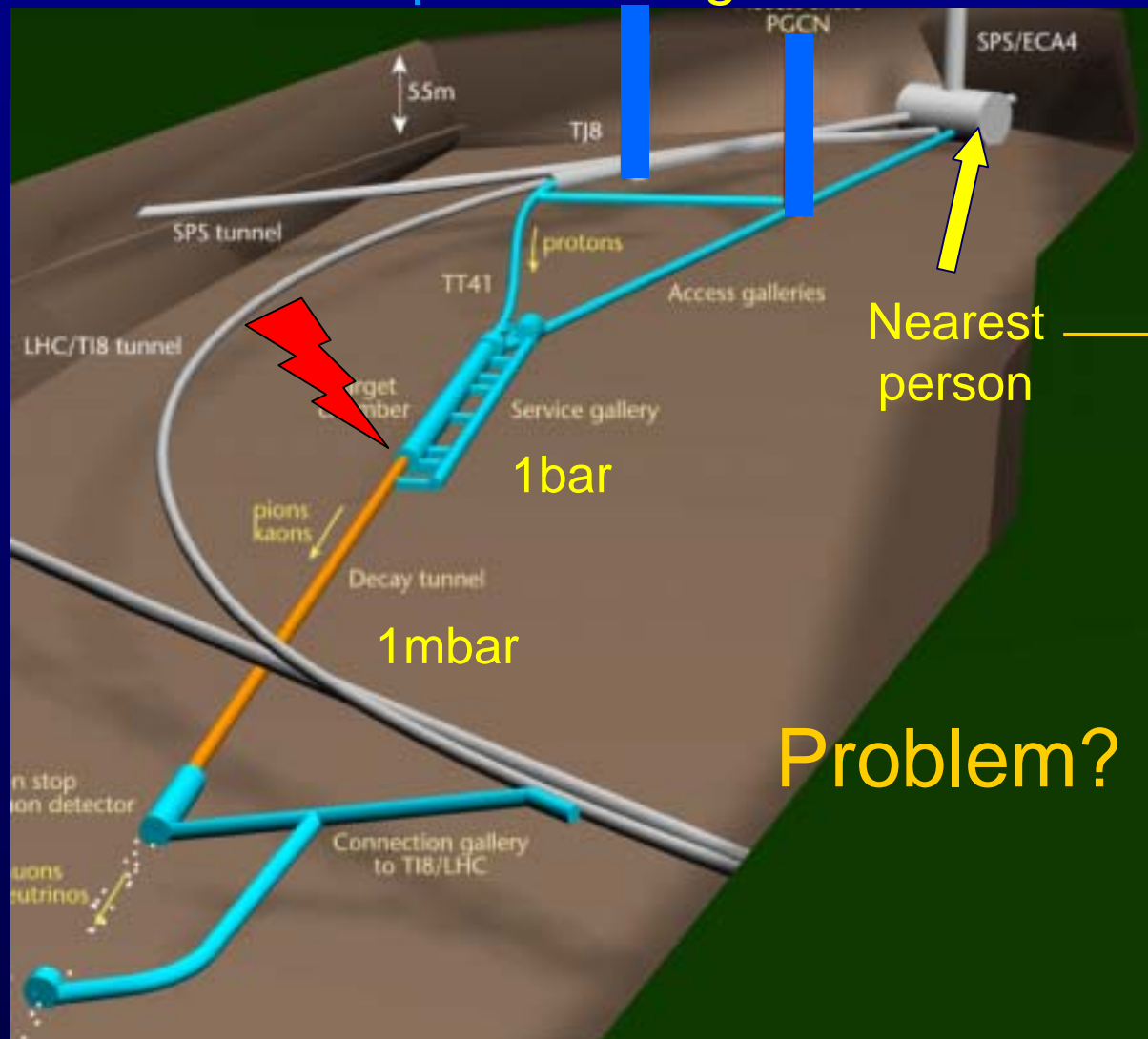


Safety
during access
(vent if doubt)

Entrance Window: Safety



But what if rupture during beam?



Safety

- Pressure drop $< 0.5\text{bar}$
- Wind speed $< 5\text{m/s}$

FE-Model

- Rupture $D=1.7\text{m}$ (full)
- Rupture $D=0.5\text{m}$
- Reduced X-sections
- Pits as buffer

Results

- Pressure drop $\begin{cases} 2200\text{Pa} \\ 200\text{Pa} \end{cases}$
- Windspeed $\begin{cases} 36\text{m/s} \\ 10\text{m/s} \end{cases}$

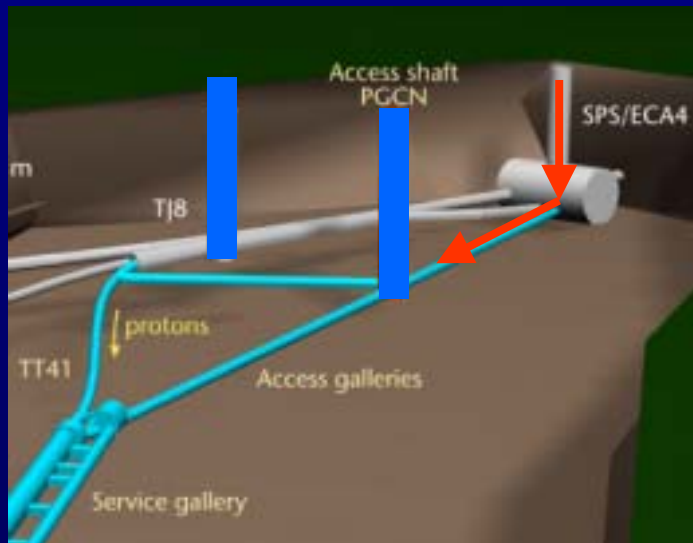
Problem?

WS

Entrance Window: Safety



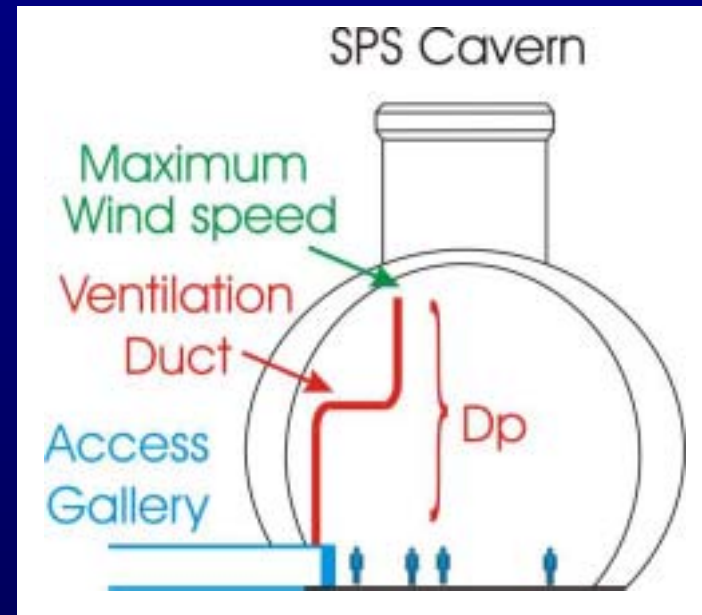
Solution...



Sufficient?

- More calculations
- Other ideas

Use ventilation to balance pressure
(pressure losses in ducts)

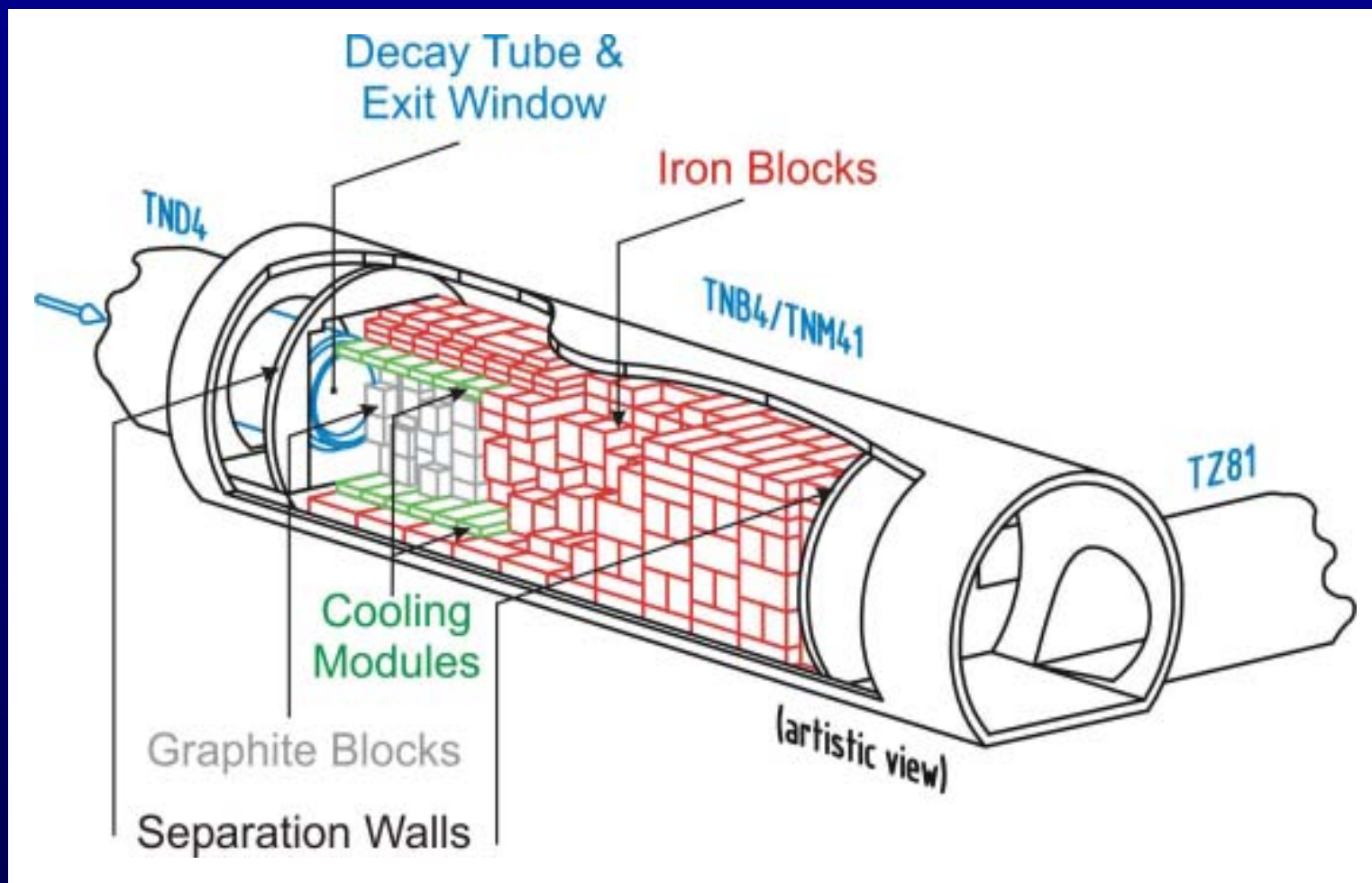


→ High-velocity zone moved

e.g. 2200Pa, allow 50m/s

→ Duct of $D=0.45\text{m}$, takes 10 mins

Exit Window Location



Exit Window

Lower energy particles → Thick

• 50mm Carbon Steel

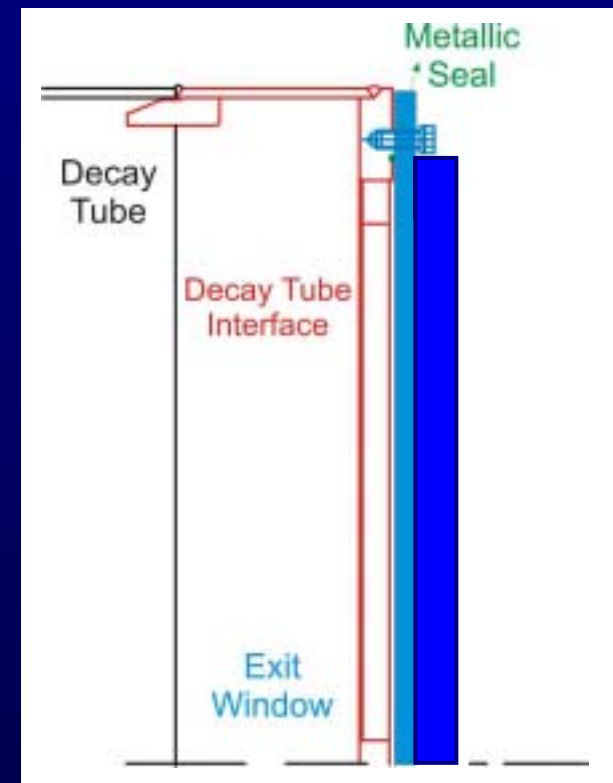
• Avoid high temperatures

(beam dump: uncontrolled area, no access)

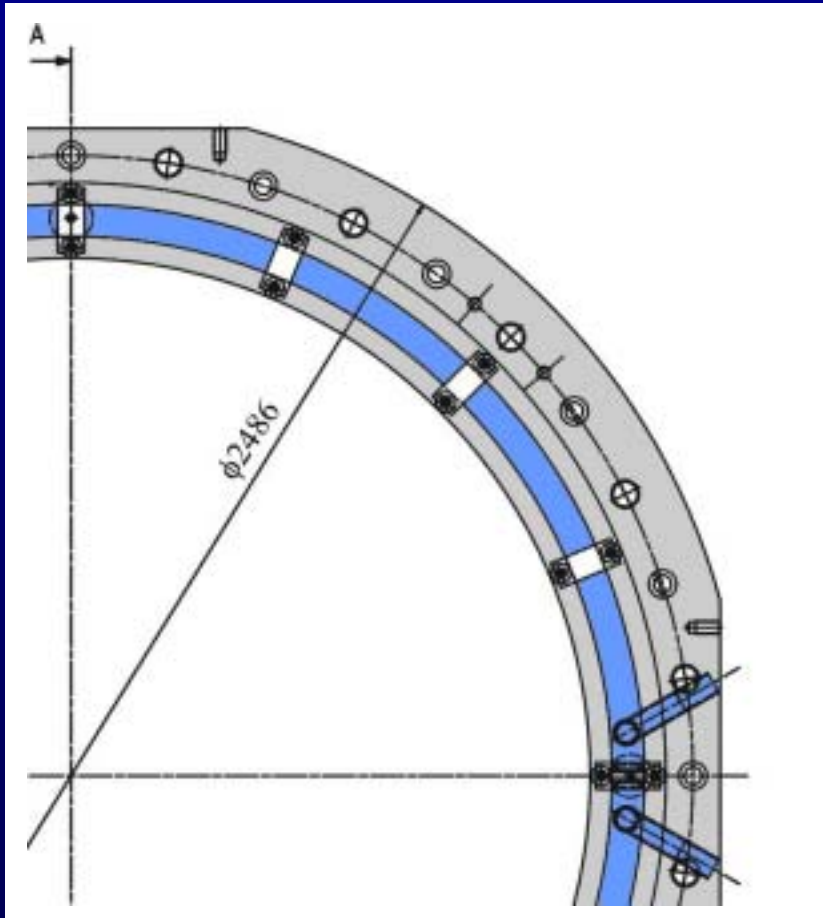
• FE calculations → not safe

(beam dump cooling: extra circuit easy to add)

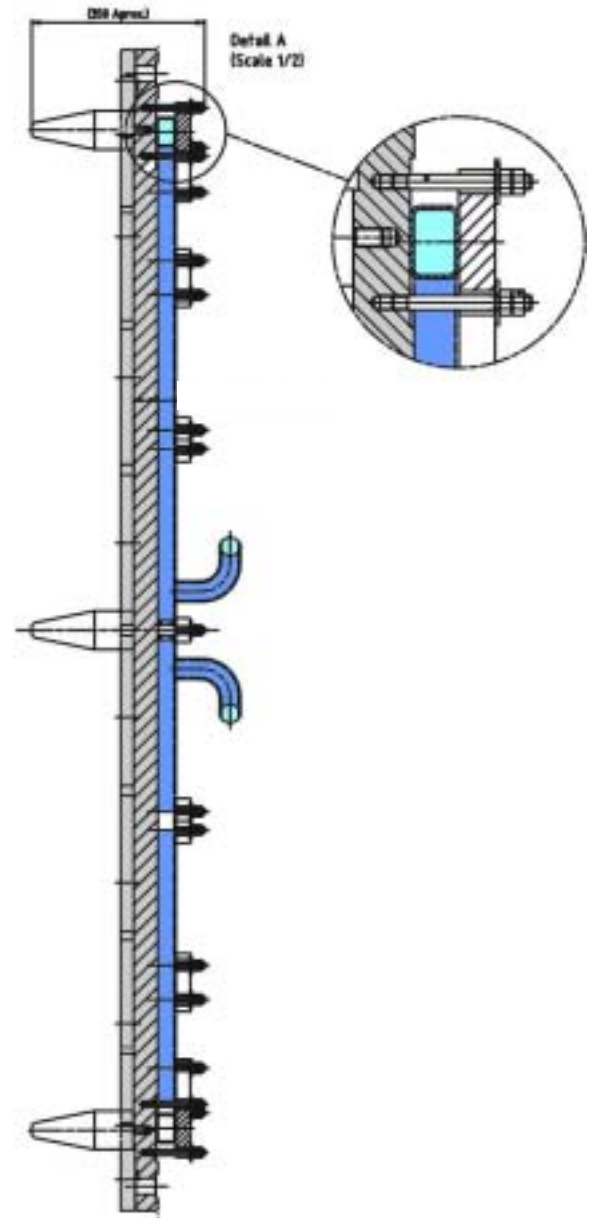
→ Active cooling



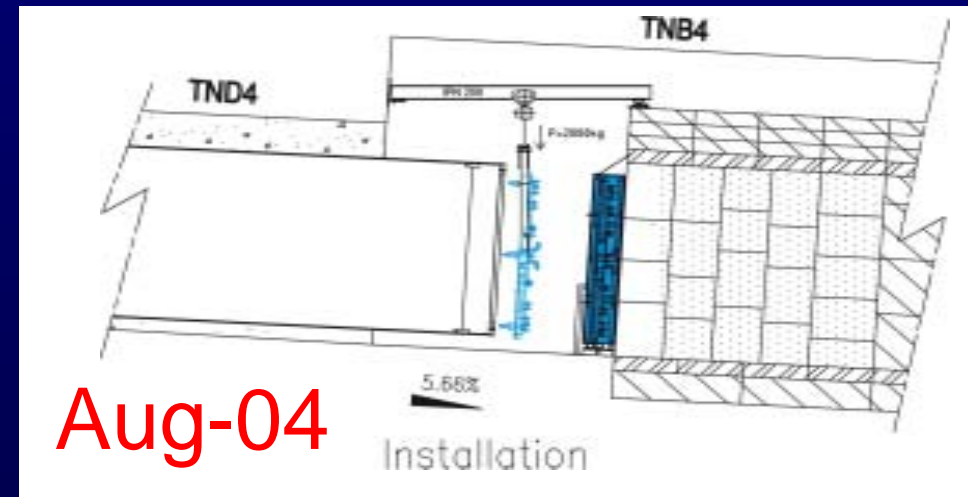
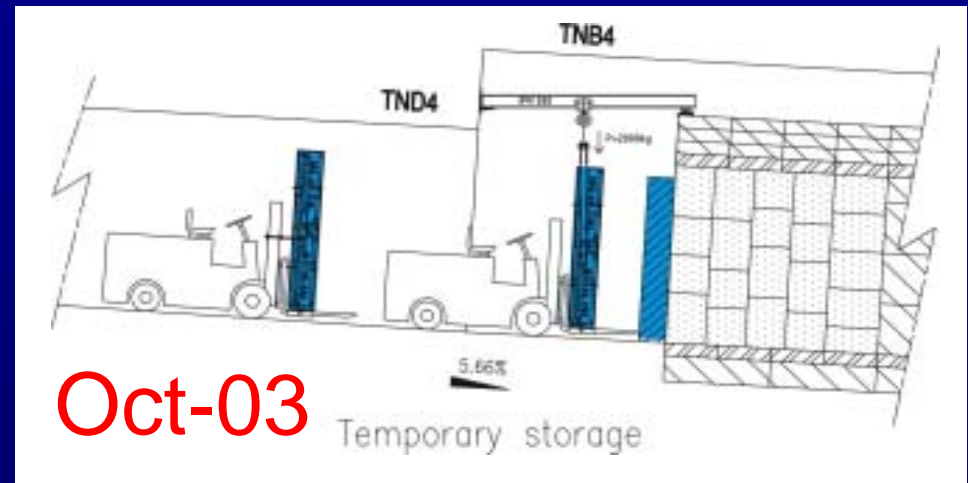
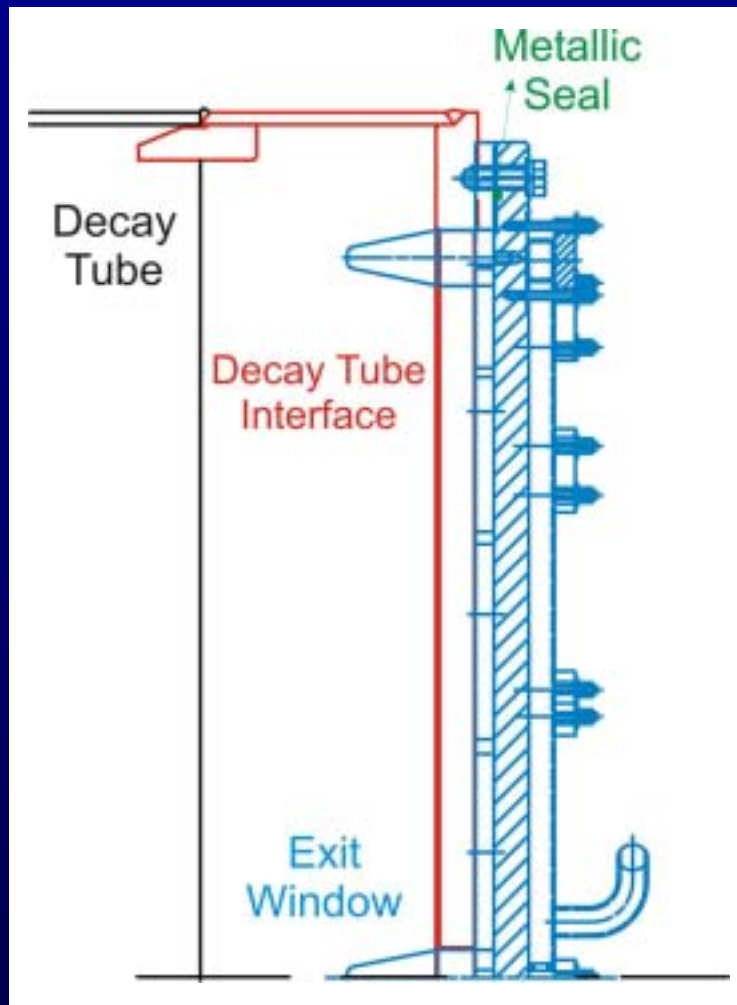
Exit Window



Cross Section A-A



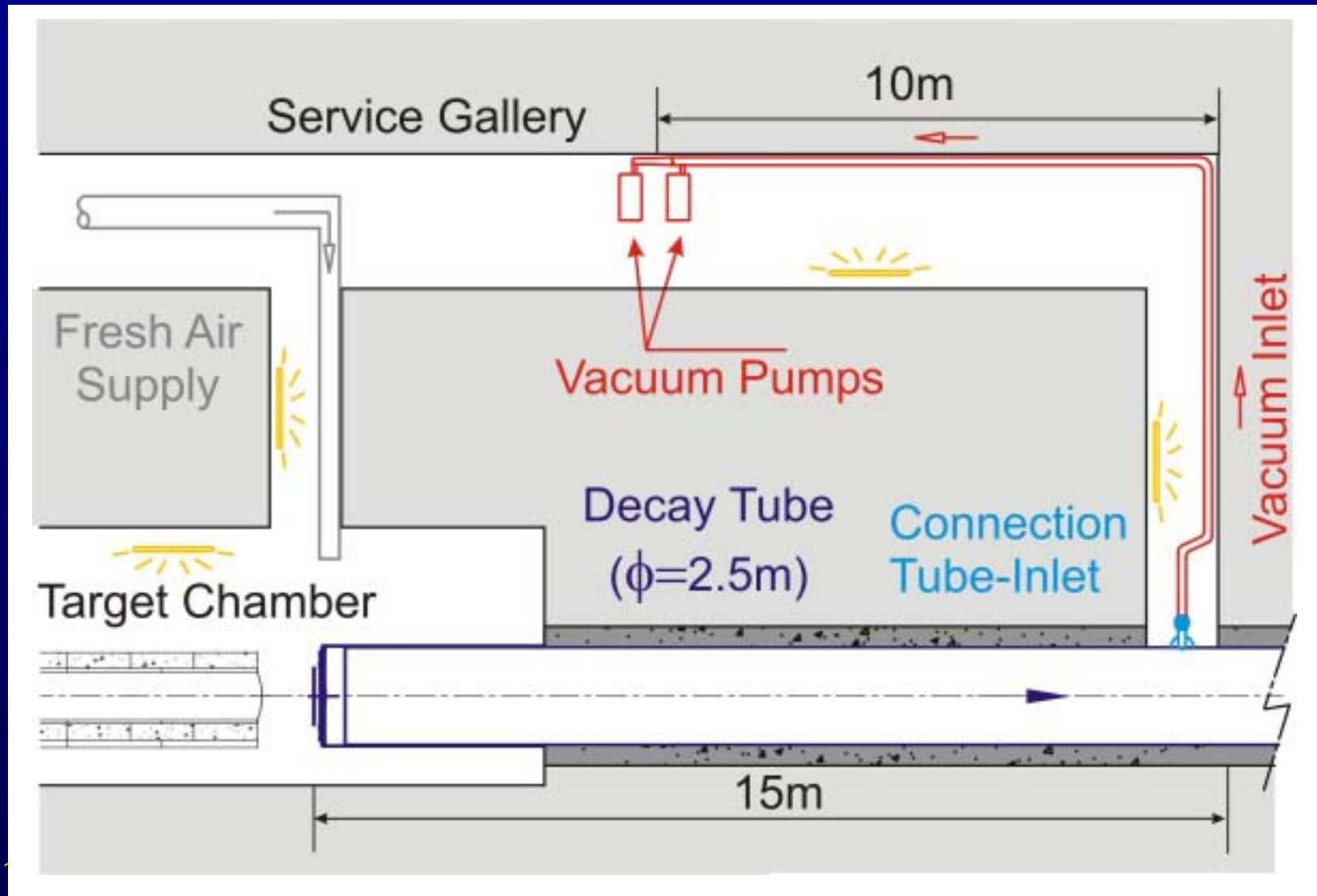
Exit Window: Installation



Exit Window: Installation



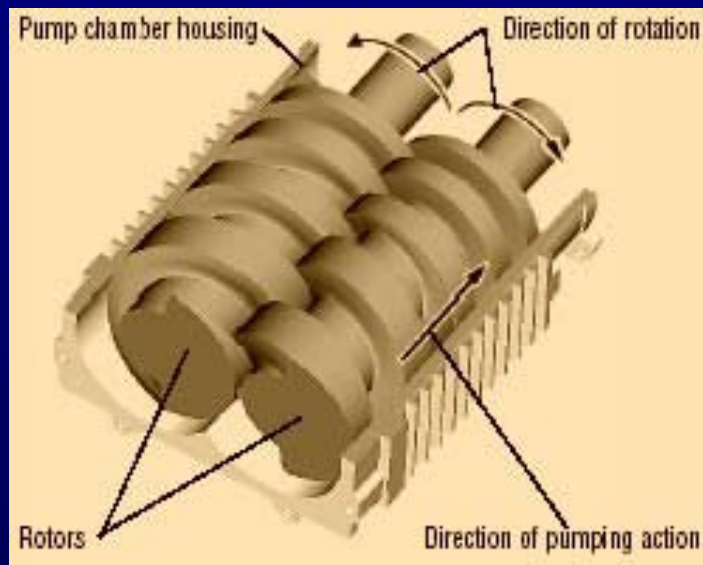
Vacuum System



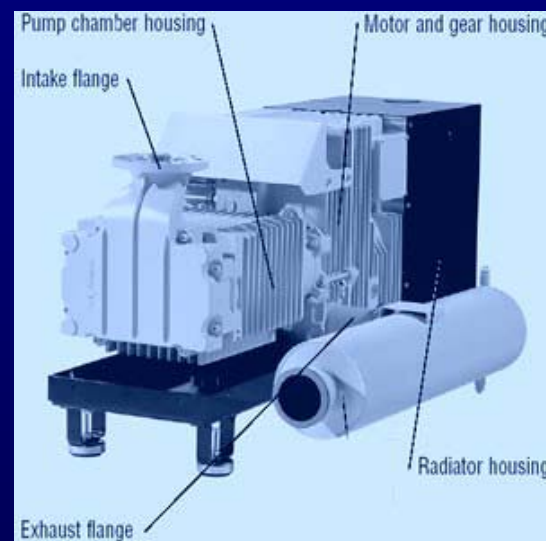
Vacuum System

Vacuum Pumps

- Pumps with air cooling or independent cooling circuit
- Dry pumps → no oil → no duct needed for exhaust



Principle of Dry Pump



2 identical pumps of 250m³/h

→ 3 days pumping to obtain 1mbar in decay tube