

Hg System Design

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MERIT Hg System Safety Review CERN
June 19-20, 2006

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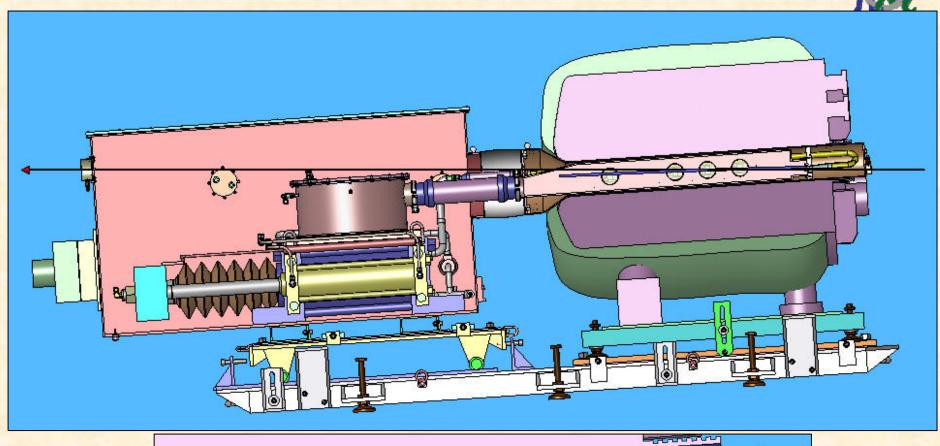
Outline

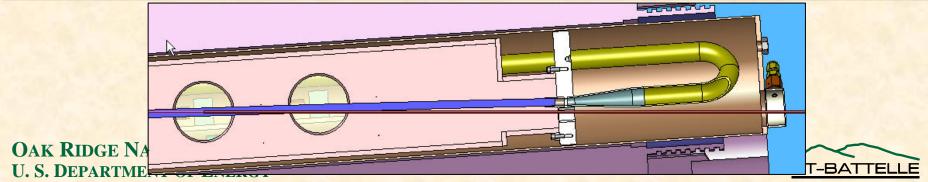


- Requirements & environment
- System design overview
- Component descriptions
- Facility interfaces
- System safety design features



MERIT Side View





Requirements and Operating Conditions



Target system must deliver a stable, unconstrained jet of Hg into a 15 Tesla field

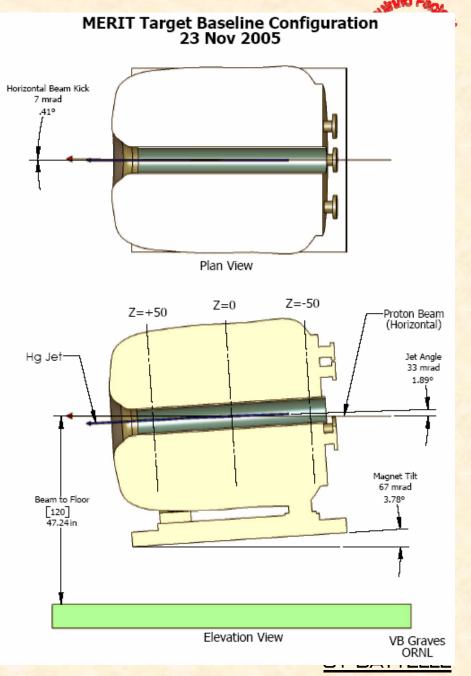
- 1-cm diameter jet at 20 m/s delivered every 30 minutes
 - Q=1.6liter/s, Re~10⁶
- ~1-sec steady state jet during the magnet peak field
- Baseline Hg environment is 1-atm air
- 24 GeV and 14 GeV beam configurations
- Up to 100 pulses for the CERN test, >500 operating cycles for system testing
- Primary diagnostic is high-speed shadow photography



Geometry of the Interaction Region

- Jet-beam interaction length is 30-cm
- Horizontal proton beam
- Magnet axis to beam angle 67 milliradians
- Jet crosses beam at 33 milliradians
 - Jet starts above beam
 - Jet & beam in same direction
- The jet centerline crosses the beam center at Z=0 (center of the solenoid)
- 7 milliradian horizontal beam kick in 24 GeV configuration; 12 milliradian kick in 14 GeV configuration

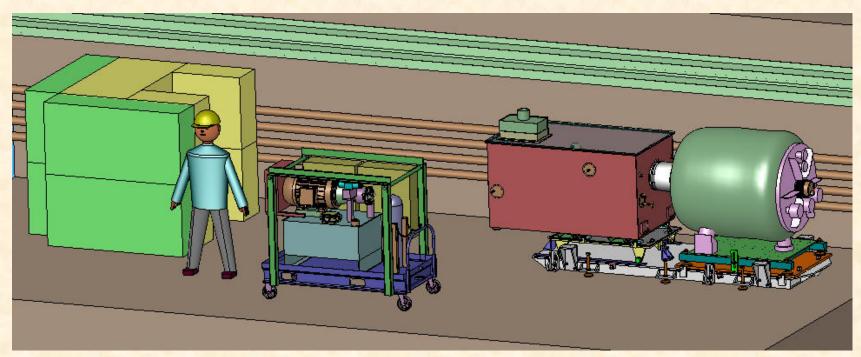
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Experiment Layout



- Hg target is a self-contained module inserted into the magnet bore
- Two containment barriers between the Hg and the TT2A tunnel environment
- Hydraulic pump will be in TT2, personnel in Bldg 272 remote control room

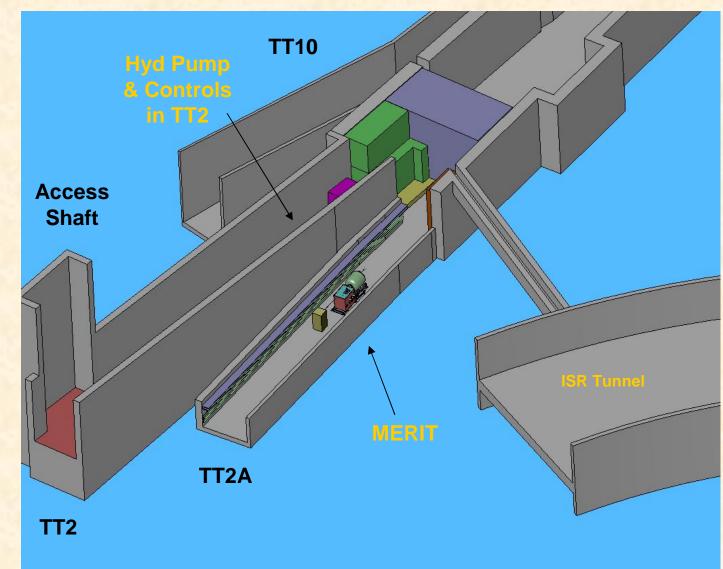


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Experiment at CERN



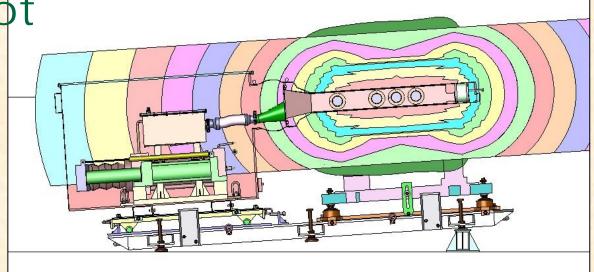


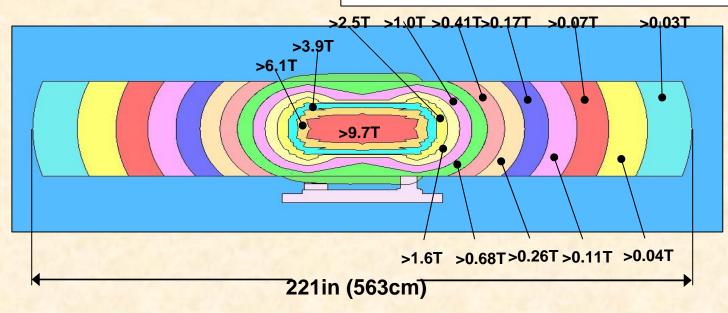
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Stray Field Plot

• The pump equipment operates in a range of 3000 Gauss to 300 Gauss (1 Tesla = 10⁴ Gauss)

 Nozzle located in 6-9 Tesla field





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Design Specifications and Requirements



- ISO 2919, Table 2 "Classification of Sealed Source Performance" suggested by CERN Safety Commission as starting point for design criteria
 - Temperature: met by component selection
 - External pressure: not applicable
 - Impact: sapphire viewports tested
 - Vibration: system can be anchored to floor
 - Puncture: met by inference
- Specific Hg system components designed and fabricated according to appropriate US standards



Materials of Construction



- Issues: compatibility with Hg, transparency to magnetic fields
 - Total radiation dose ~10⁴ rads, within limits of wide variety of materials
- Major materials of construction
 - Hydraulic cylinders: SS316, Nitronic-50
 - Primary containment: SS304L/316L, Ti alloys, sapphire, buna-N (gaskets)
 - Secondary containment: SS304L/316L, Lexan
 - Baseplates: AL6061-T6



Target Module Major Subsystems

Syringe hydraulic power unit

- Hydraulic pump & motor
- 40 gal fluid reservoir
- Electrical control

Primary containment

- Hg-wetted components
- Capacity 23 liters Hg (~760 lbs)
- Jet duration up to 12 sec

Secondary containment

- Hg leak/vapor containment
- Ports for instruments, Hg fill/drain, hydraulics

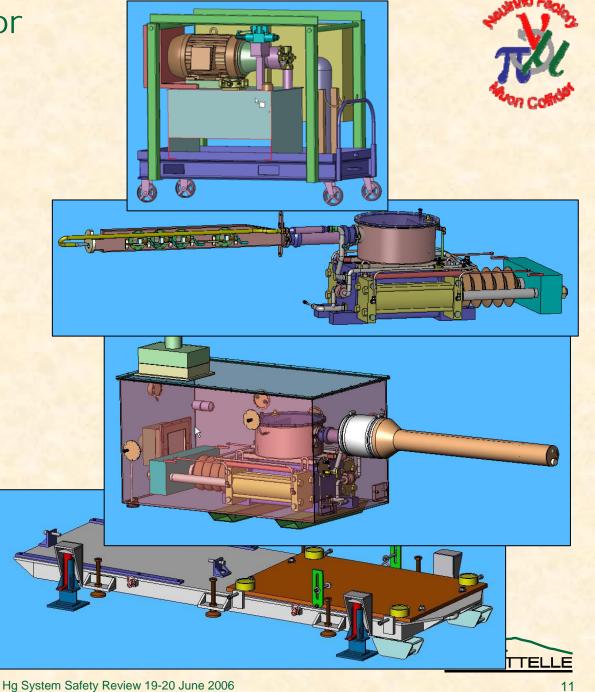
Support structures

Provides mobility and stationary equipment support as well as alignment features

Control system

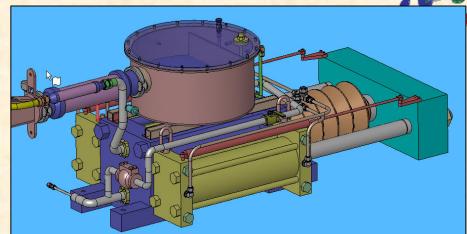
Provides remote control capability

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Hg Syringe Cylinders

- Jet 1 cm dia, 20 m/s
 - Hg flow rate 95 liter/min (25 gpm)
 - Piston velocity 3.0 cm/s (1.2 in/sec)
- Hg cylinder force 525 kN (120 kip)
- Design standard
 - ANSI/B93.10, Static Pressure Rating Methods of Square Head Fluid Power Cylinders
- Pressure ratings
 - Hg cylinder 100 bar (1500 psi)
 - Drive cylinders 200 bar (3000 psi)
 - All cylinders pressure tested to 150% rated capacity
- Primary containment volume includes both sides of Hg piston





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Hydraulic Power Unit

- Actuates syringe drive cylinders
- Connected to secondary containment through non-magnetic hoses
- Proportional control valve provides precise hydraulic flow based on command signal from control system
- 200 bar (3000 psi) nominal operating pressure
- Incorporates relief valve to prevent over-pressure condition
- Breather-vent filter isolates reservoir air from tunnel
- Drip pan for small fluid leaks





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Hydraulic Fluid Containment



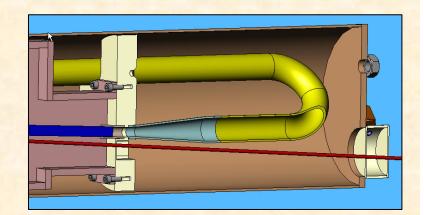
- Hydraulic fluid: Quintolubric-888, low-flammability, vegetable-oil based fluid
- Hydraulic fluid will be slightly activated and moving between syringe cylinders and HPU in TT2
- Most likely source of fluid leakage at connectors
 - Wrap connectors during installation
 - Drip pan under secondary containment connectors
- Reservoir leak would require additional container with 40-50gal capacity
 - Large pan could be added if deemed to be necessary

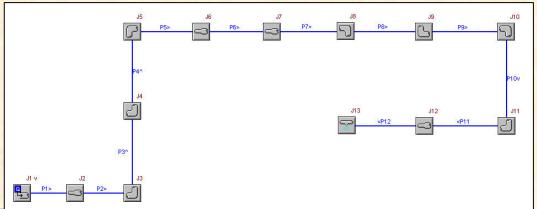


Flow Simulation Using AFT Fathom



- Simulates mechanical piping/flow losses
 - Does not include MHD effects
- Current nozzle configuration predicts cylinder pressure of ~45 bar (650 psi)
- Syringe design pressure 100 bar (1500 psi)
 - Significant excess pressure capacity to accommodate losses due to field effects
 - Can't quantify until MIT testing
- Highest Hg pressure occurs in cylinder
 - Monitoring cylinder discharge pressure will provide mechanism to protect downstream components



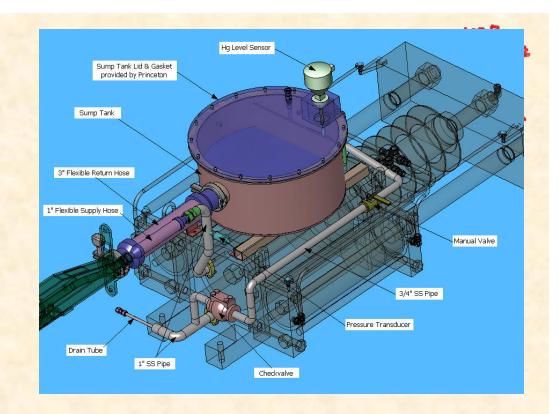


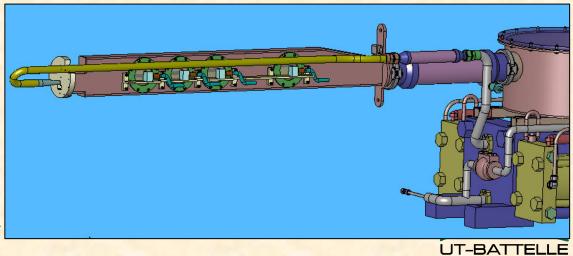
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Additional Primary Containment

- High Hg pressures are only in primary containment between cylinder and nozzle
 - Jet chamber and sump tank piping are at 1 atm during operations
- Flexible hoses in Hg supply and return lines accommodate solenoid movement
- Pressure piping rated for full cylinder pressure
 - See Table 5 in design document
- Pressure piping fabricated to ASME IX code





Beam Windows

 Windows fabricated from Ti6Al4V alloy

 Mechanically attached except for nozzle flange (fabricated from Ti)

 Single windows for primary containment, double windows for secondary

 Pressurize secondary windows, monitor to detect failure

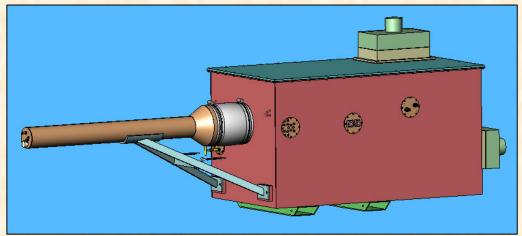
1mm thick 2mm thick 1mm thick JT-BATTEL Hg System Safety Review 19-20 June 2006

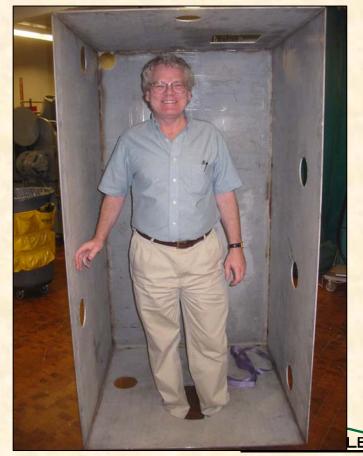
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Secondary Containment

- Contains liquid Hg leaks and Hg vapors from primary containment
- SS304/316 box, flexible metal duct, and cylindrical sleeve
- Lexan top allows visual inspection
- Passive Hg vapor filtration
- Incorporates handling & shipping features

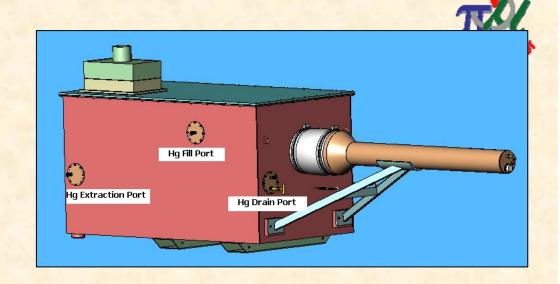
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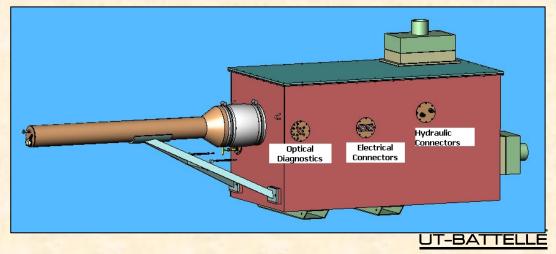




Ports

- Hydraulics
- Instrumentation
- Optical diagnostics
- Hg drain & fill (without opening secondary)
- Hg extraction (in event of major leak in primary containment)
- Passive filtration

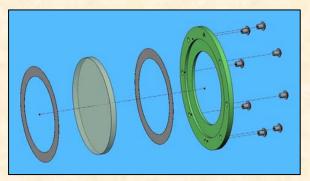




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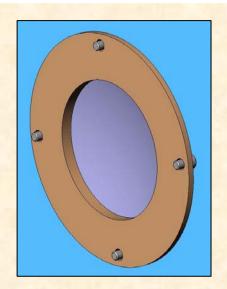
Optical Diagnostics

- 8X 100 mm-dia, 6mm-thick sapphire windows with cover plates mechanically attached to jet chamber
 - Window has been impact-tested at Princeton
- One set of windows configured for reflector assemblies
- BNL to provide splitters, prisms, lenses, bracket, mounting hardware, adjustment mechanisms, & installation

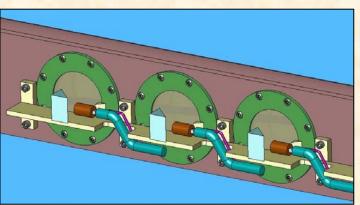


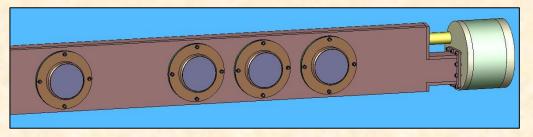
Viewport Assemblies

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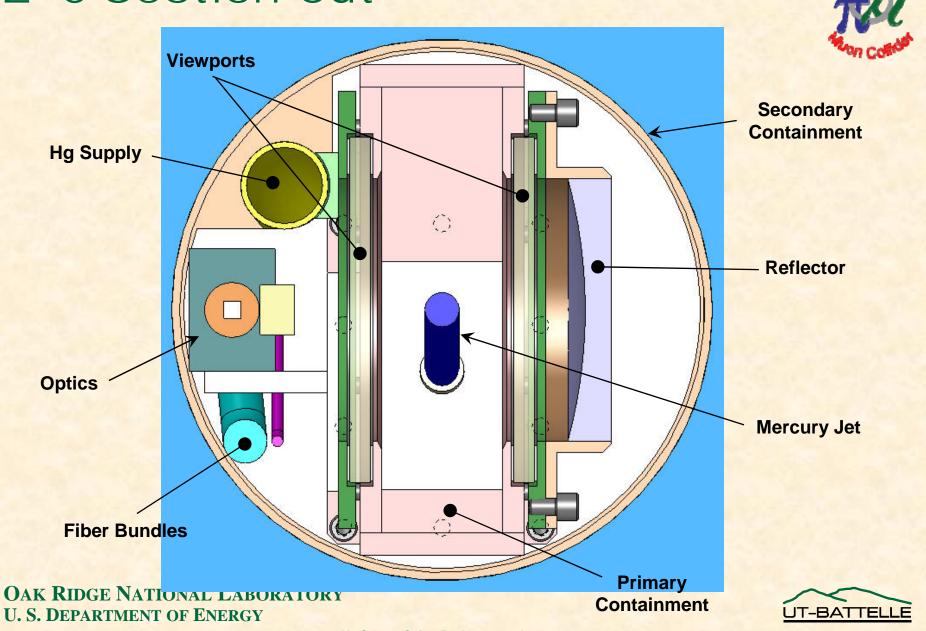




Reflector Assemblies Mounted on Viewports



Z=0 Section Cut



LabView-Based Control System



- LabView on laptop computer was chosen as system controller
 - CompactFieldPoint I/O modules at syringe pump control station
 - Communicates to laptop via EtherNet cable
 - Should allow straightforward integration with other MERIT control systems









Instrumentation & Sensors

Controlled Components			
Hydraulic pump	Proportional control valve*	Heater foil	
Analog Sensor Inputs			
Hg discharge pressure	Hg level	Hg sump thermocouple	Secondary containment thermocouple
Cylinder 1 position*	Cylinder 2 position	Hg vapor 1*	Hg vapor 2*
Hydraulic fluid high pressure	Hydraulic fluid low pressure	Beam window 1 pressure*	Beam window 2 pressure*
Digital Sensor Inputs			
Hydraulic filter dirty switch	Hydraulic low level switch	Conductivity probe	

^{*} Critical for system operation or safety

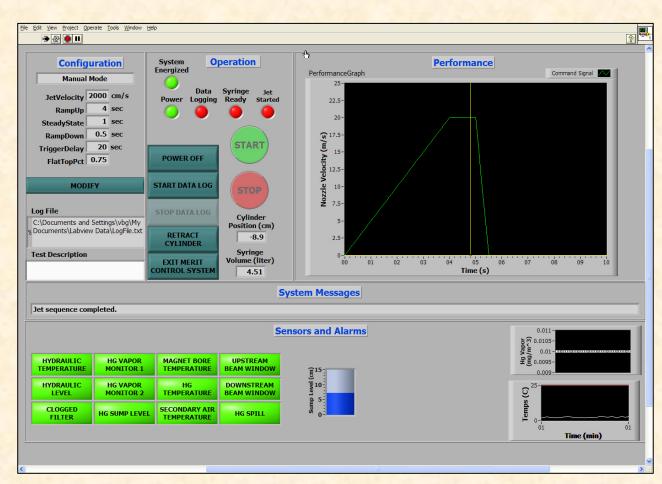
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Hg Syringe Control Operator Interface



- Jet velocity profile
- Syringe control
- Performance feedback
- Data logging
- Operator messages
- Status & alarm indicators







Facility Interfaces

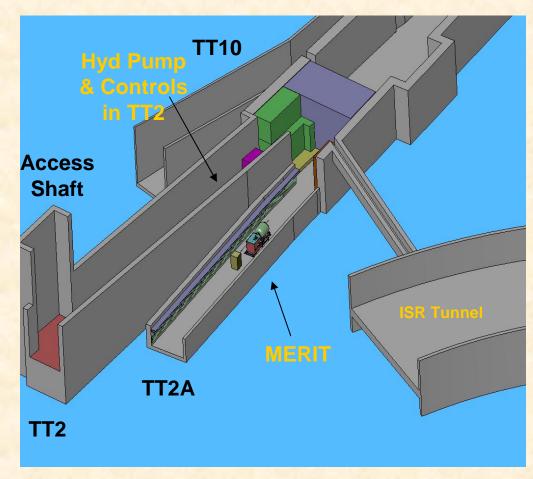


Electrical

- System requires 30 kW power supply, 380V/3ph/50Hz (460V/3ph/60Hz for MIT)
- HPU has on-board transformer to provide 120 VAC, 24 VDC for other Hg system components and instruments
- Means of de-energizing power source from remote control room required

Network

 System control requires ethernet wiring between control room and TT2







Off-Normal Conditions



- Actually controlling a hydraulic pump and proportional valve, not a syringe
 - Losing power will shut down pump & stop pistons
 - At worst, software malfunction could drive piston at full speed to cylinder end-stop
 - Hydraulic system has over-pressure protection to limit pressure induced in Hg & protect cylinders
- Secondary containment always closed during operations
 - All openings gasketed, any Hg vapors should remain trapped
- Only viable means noted for over-pressurizing the secondary containment is temperature rise of hydraulic fluid
 - Air temperature inside secondary monitored



Off-Normal Conditions (cont.)



- Primary containment pressure should not exceed design limits under any off-normal circumstances
- Any Hg leaks due to seal or gasket failure will be contained within the secondary
 - Instrumentation should allow diagnosis of condition
 - Visual inspection possible after several hour cool-down
 - Provisions made in design to allow Hg removal from closed secondary should a catastrophic leak occur
- Hydraulic fluid also activated, so precautions needed for leaks and drips



Conclusions



- MERIT Hg system designed for pressures greater than anticipated during operations
- Secondary containment will contain any Hg liquid or vapors should a primary containment failure occur
- System has features to allow Hg fill/drain without opening secondary containment
- System operating characteristics will be quantified during ORNL and MIT testing

