

Hg System Design

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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



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



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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 (HPU)
 - 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







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





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







- 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







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 **Ti6AI4V** 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

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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





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



Reflector Assemblies Mounted on Viewports





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 OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY



Hg Syringe Control Operator Interface

The Contract

- 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

