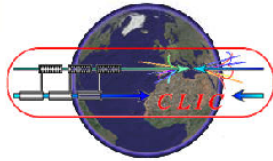
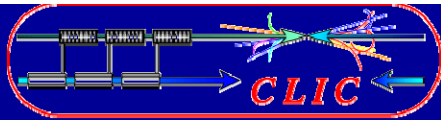


Collaboration For CFS Works CLIC – ILC

John Osborne (CERN) LCWS08 18 Nov 2008



CLIC Civil Engineering & Services (CES) Working Group

Members: H. Braun, A. Enomoto (KEK), J. Inigo-Golfín, K. Kahle, K. Kershaw, A. Kosmicki, V. Kuchler (FNAL), H. Mainaud Durand, Ch. Martel, J.A. Osborne (Chairman), D. Parchet, Th. Pettersson, I. Ruehl, R. Trant

Mandate ([Link](#))

Meetings in 2008

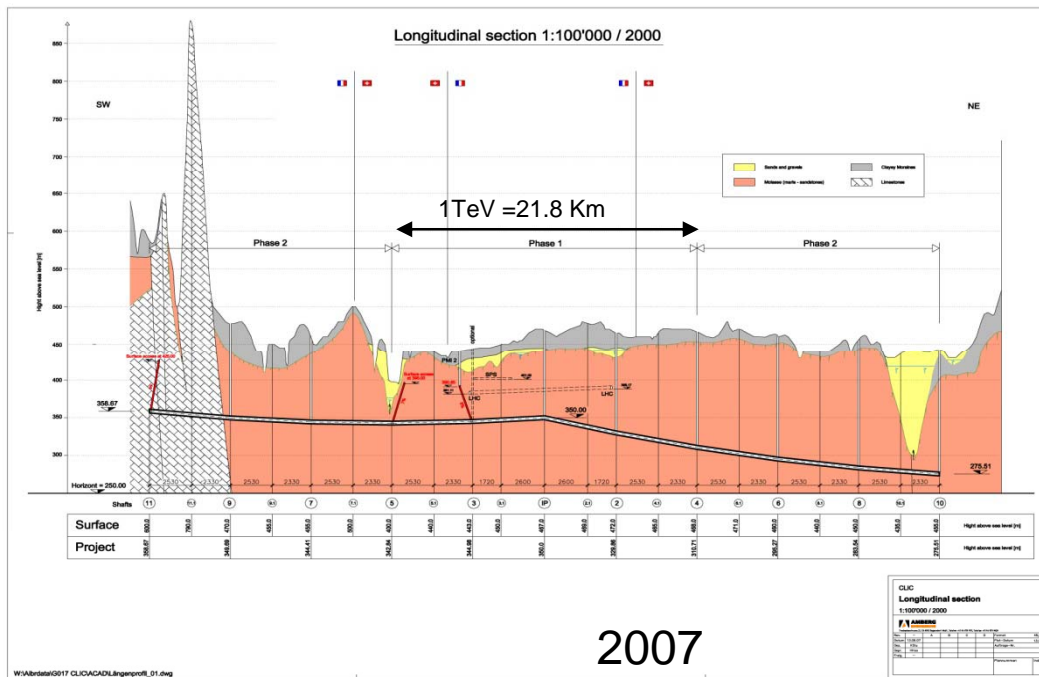
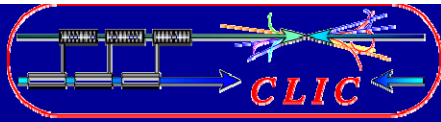
Indico's agendas are available under: <http://indico.cern.ch/categoryDisplay.py?categId=1882>

last updated on 16.06.2008

[Back to CLIC main page](#)

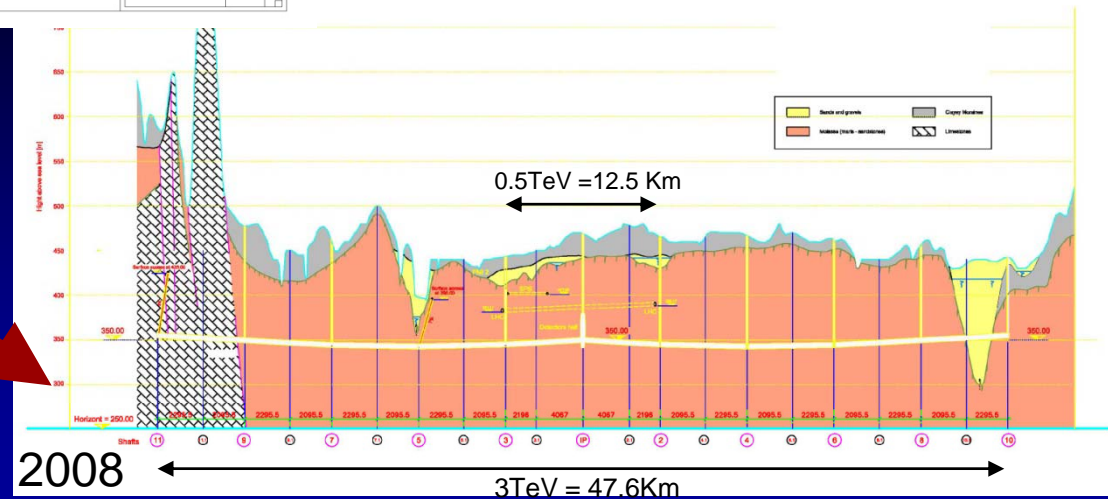
Studies 2008/2009 in CLIC CES and ILC CFS, include :

- Civil Engineering layouts : eg 3d Modelling using CATIA software
- Transport
- Cooling and Ventilation
- Joint Safety document for ILC & CLIC
- Costing (can also benefit from latest CERN experience eg LINAC 4)

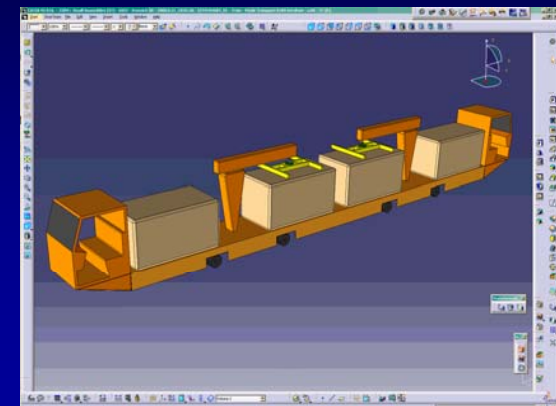
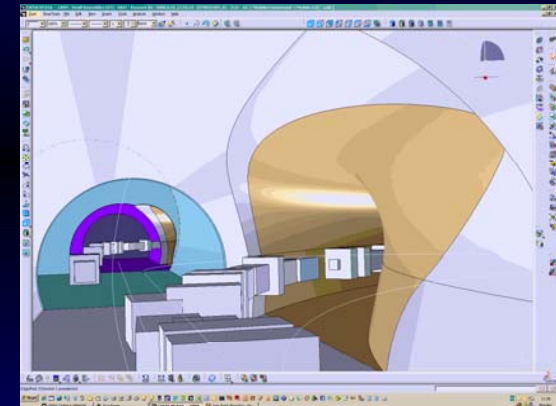
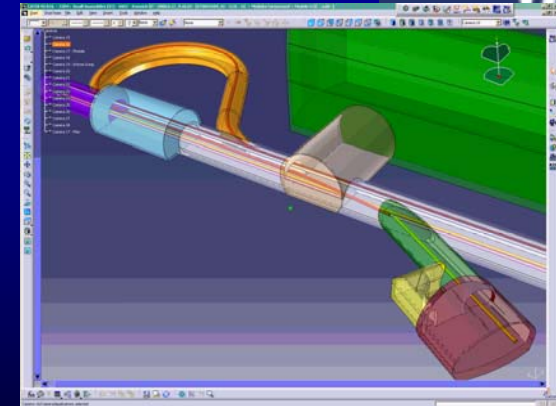
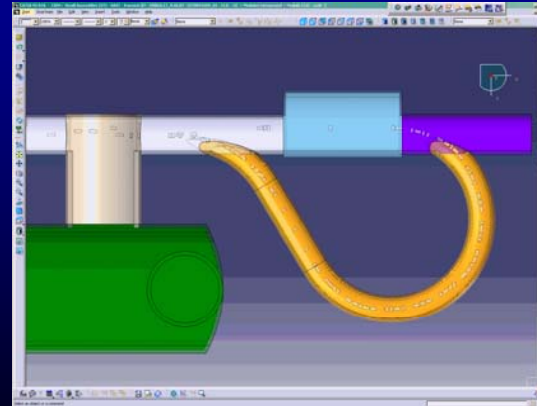
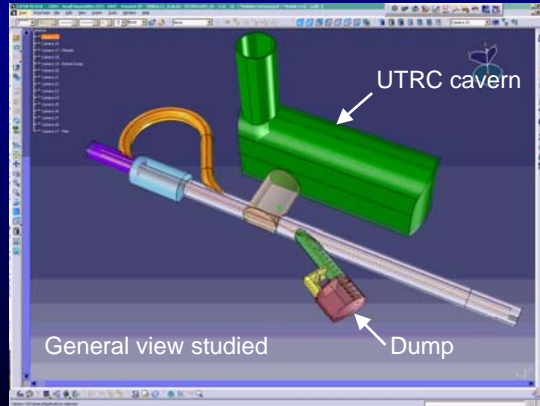
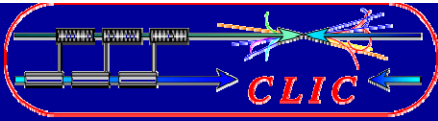


2007

CLIC Civil Engineering Layouts :
New Long Profile with 0.5TeV phase
and reduced tunnel depth



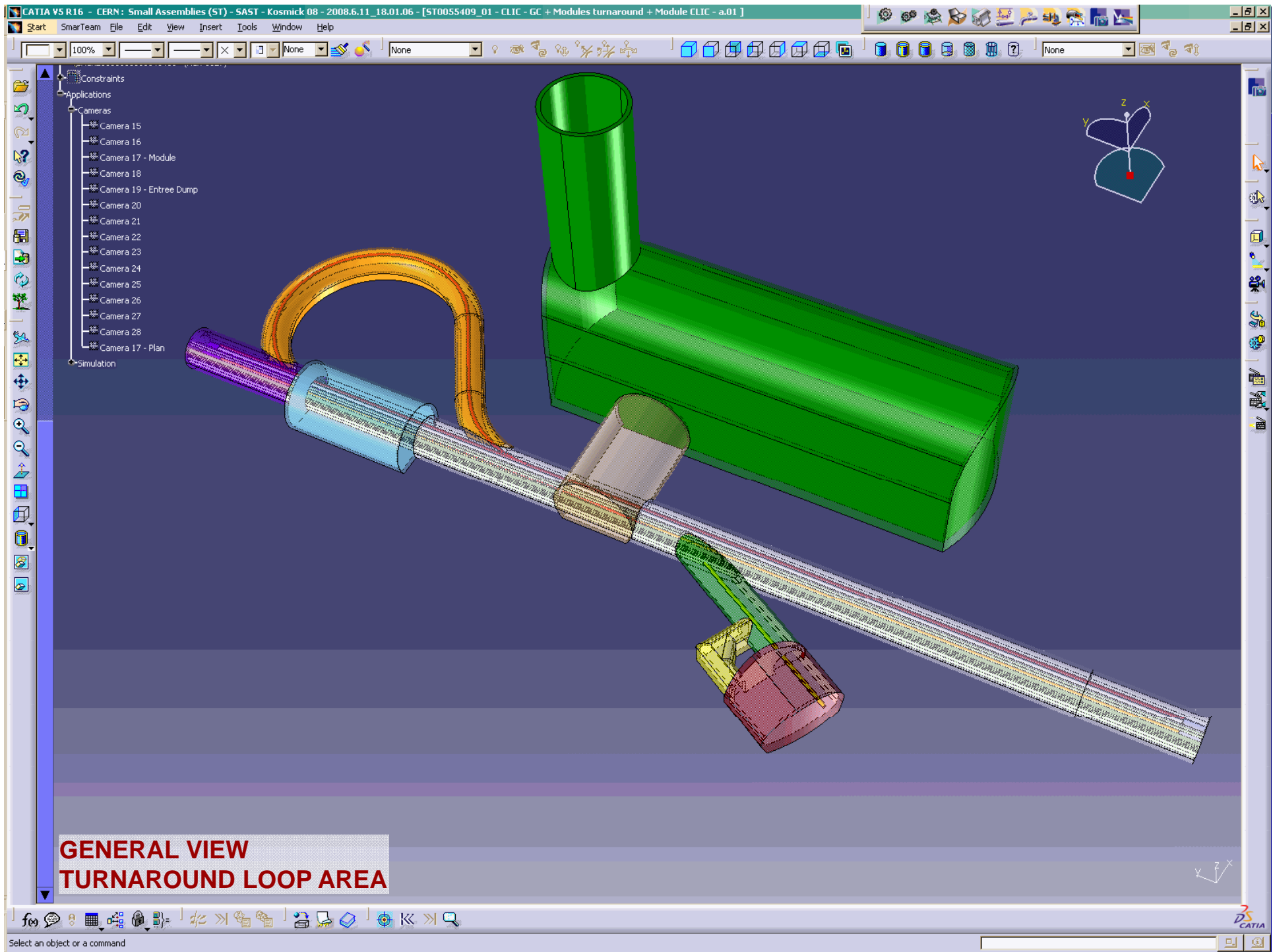
2008

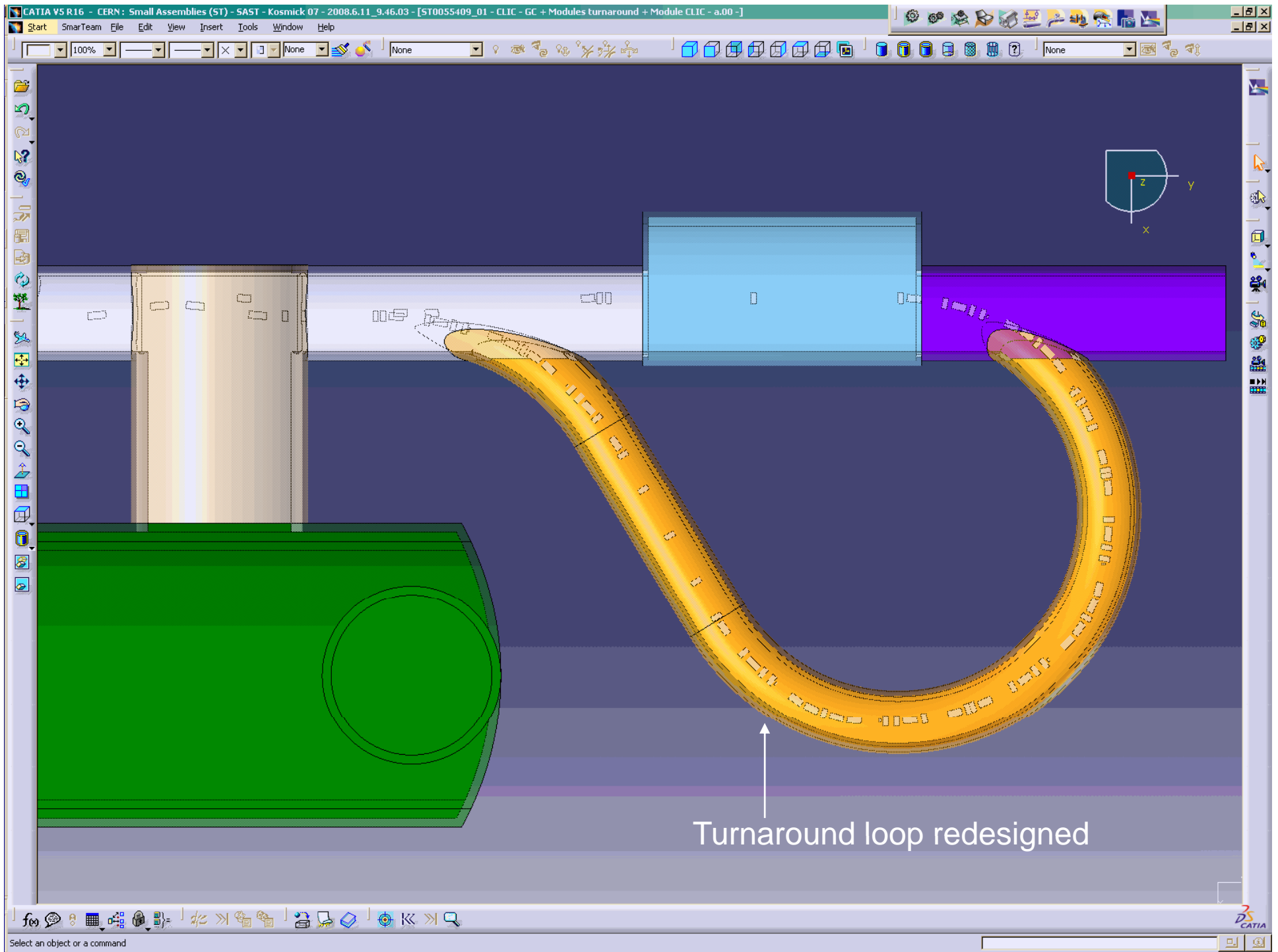


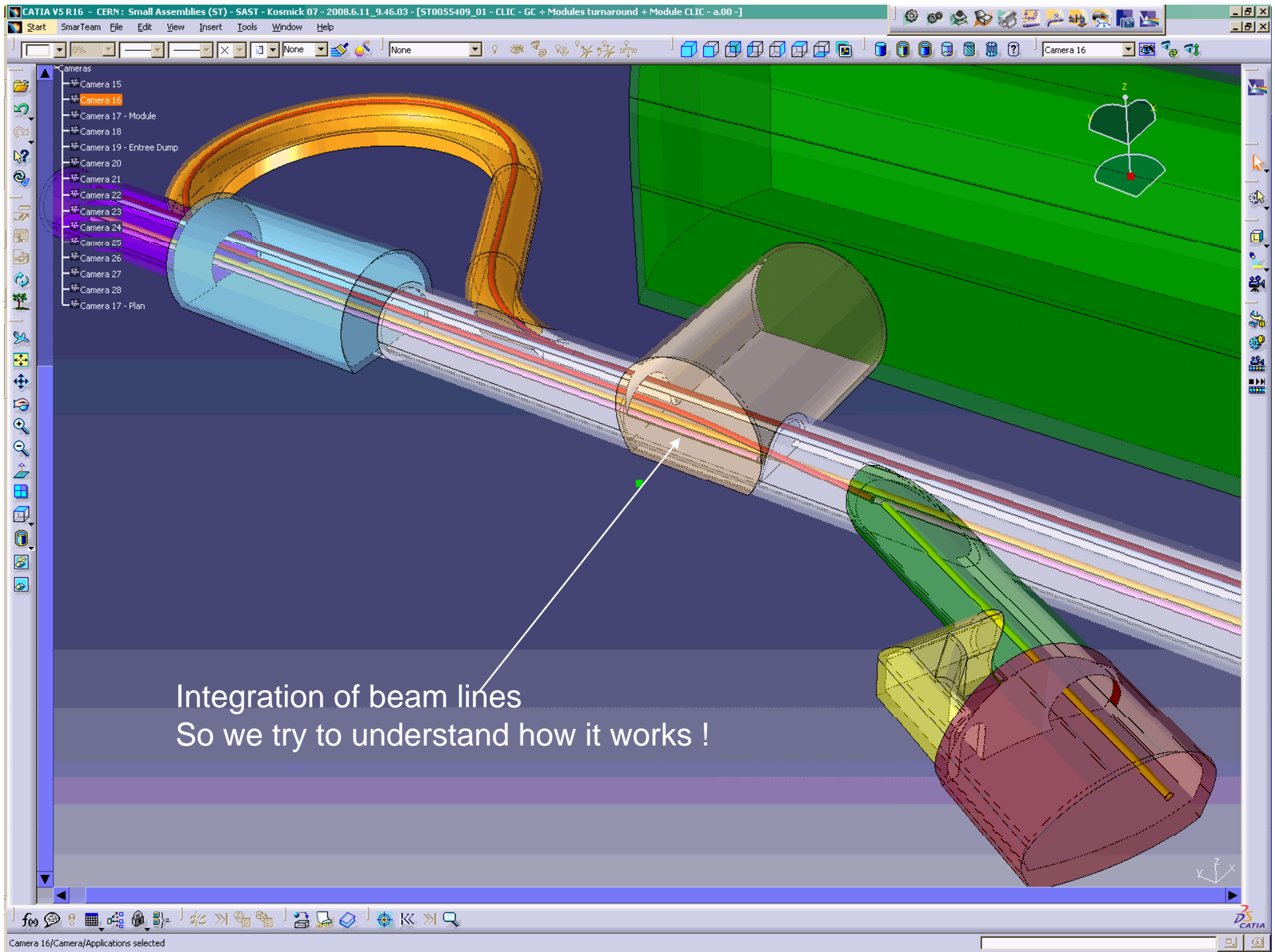
CLIC 3d studies using CATIA Software



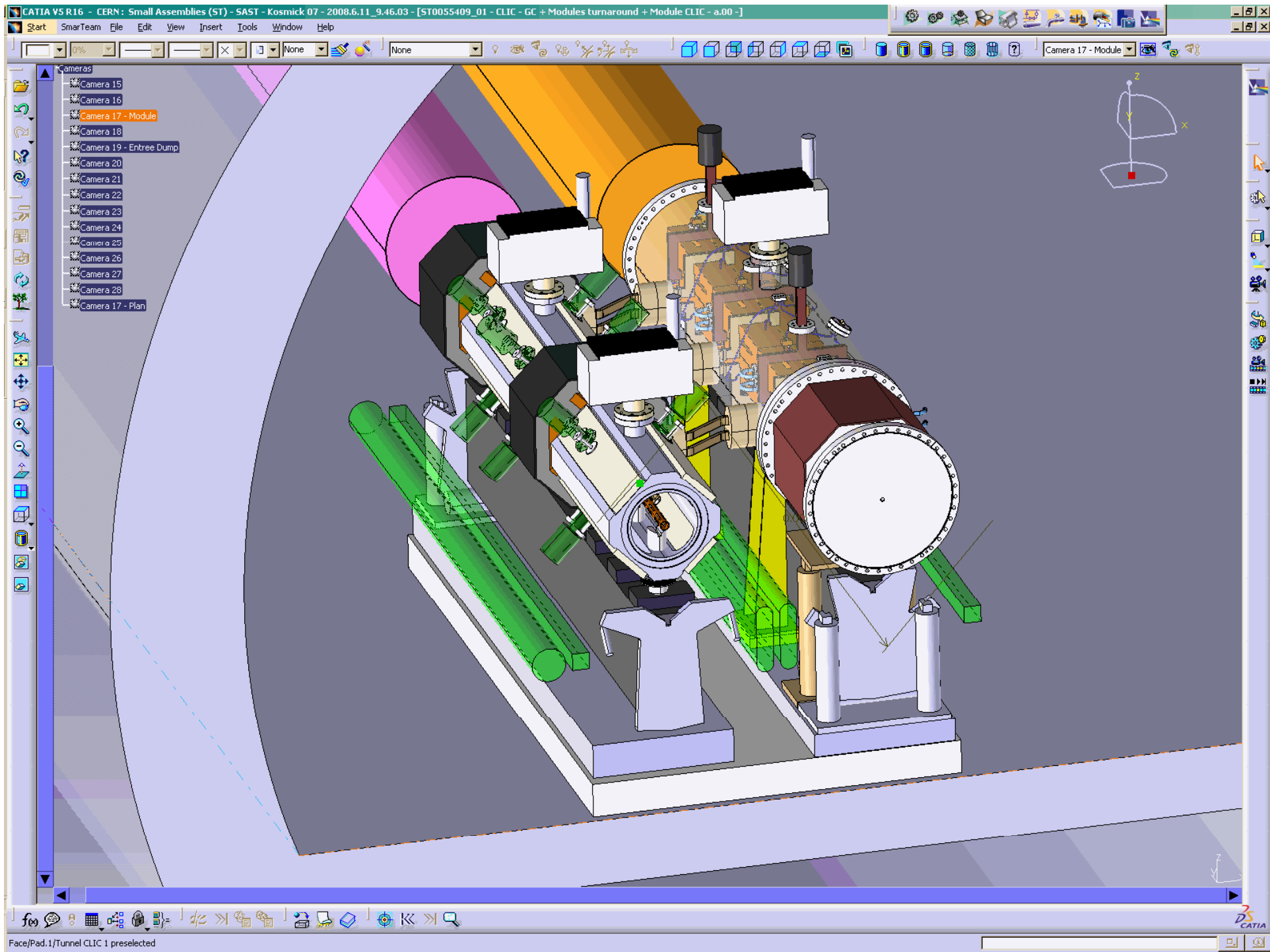
models are based
civil engineering drawings prepared in 2007



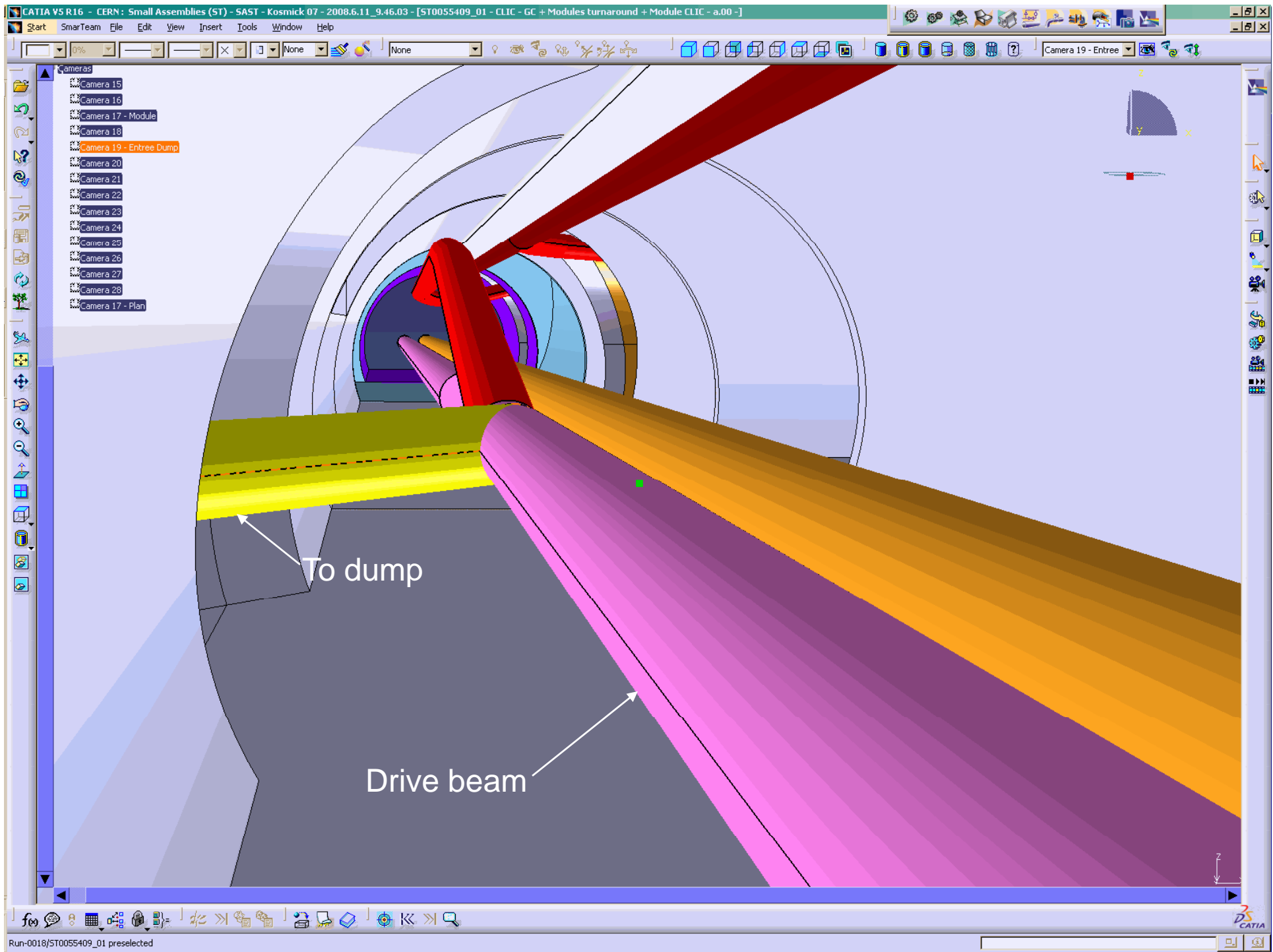


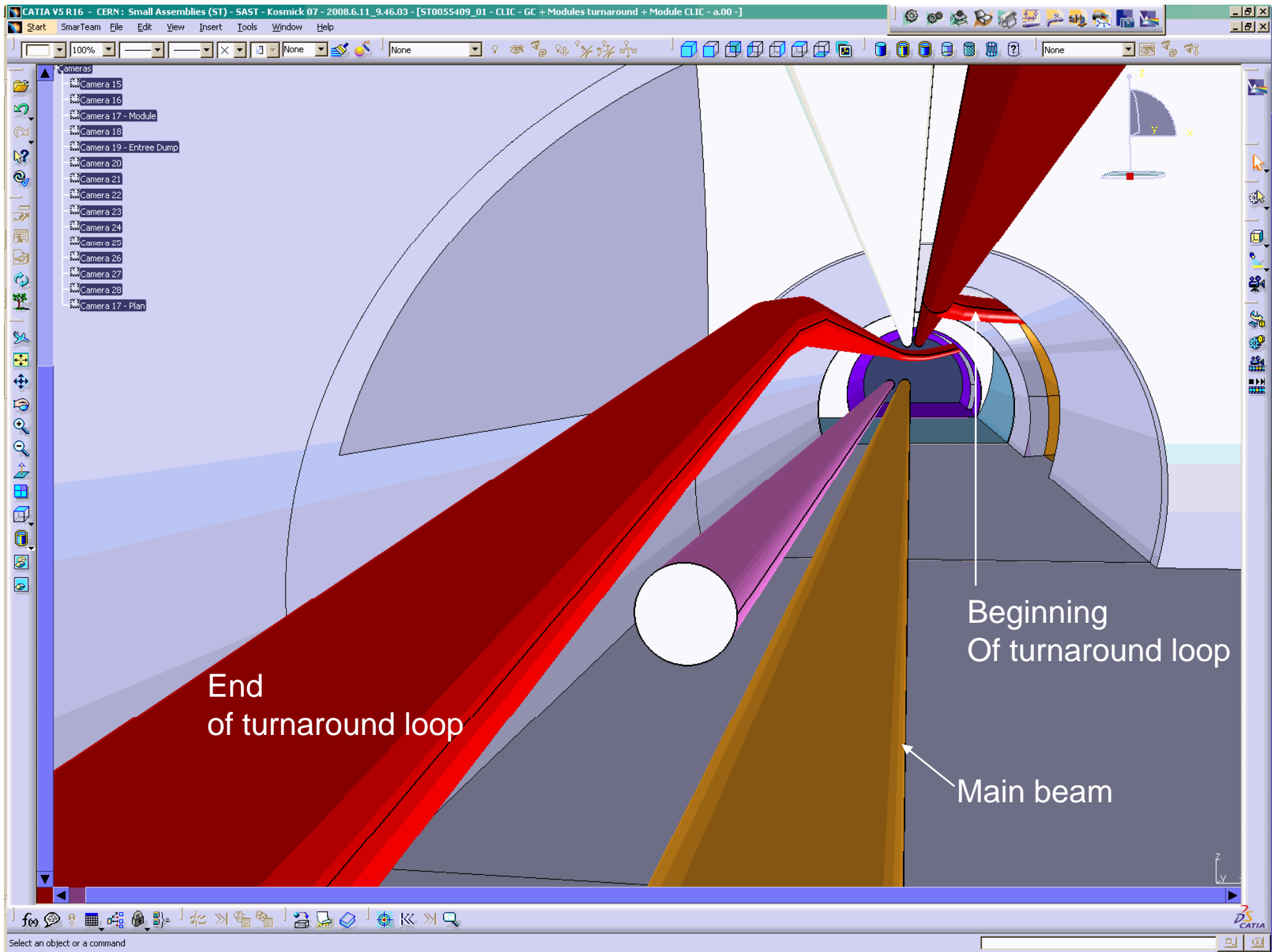


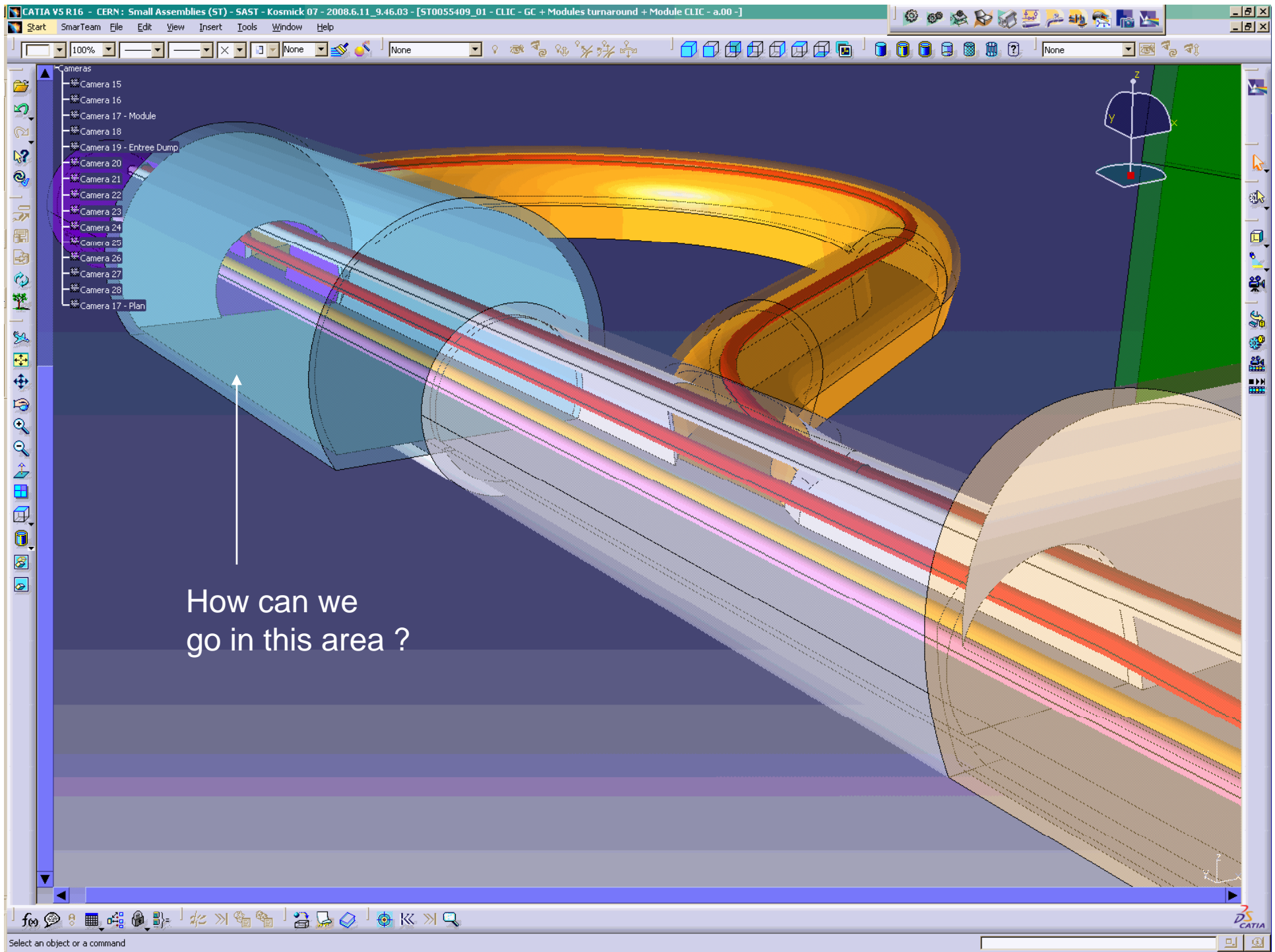
Integration of beam lines
So we try to understand how it works !

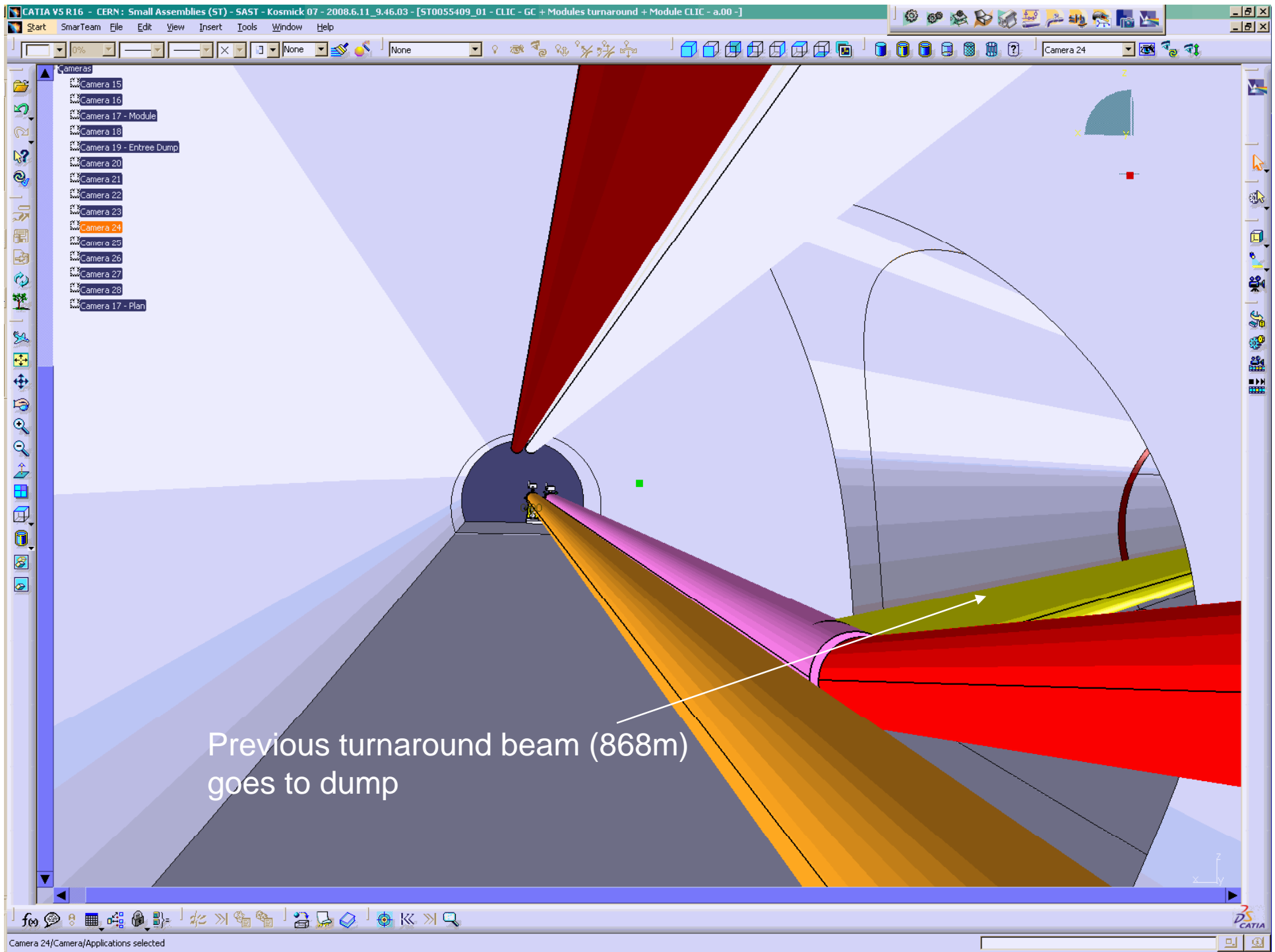


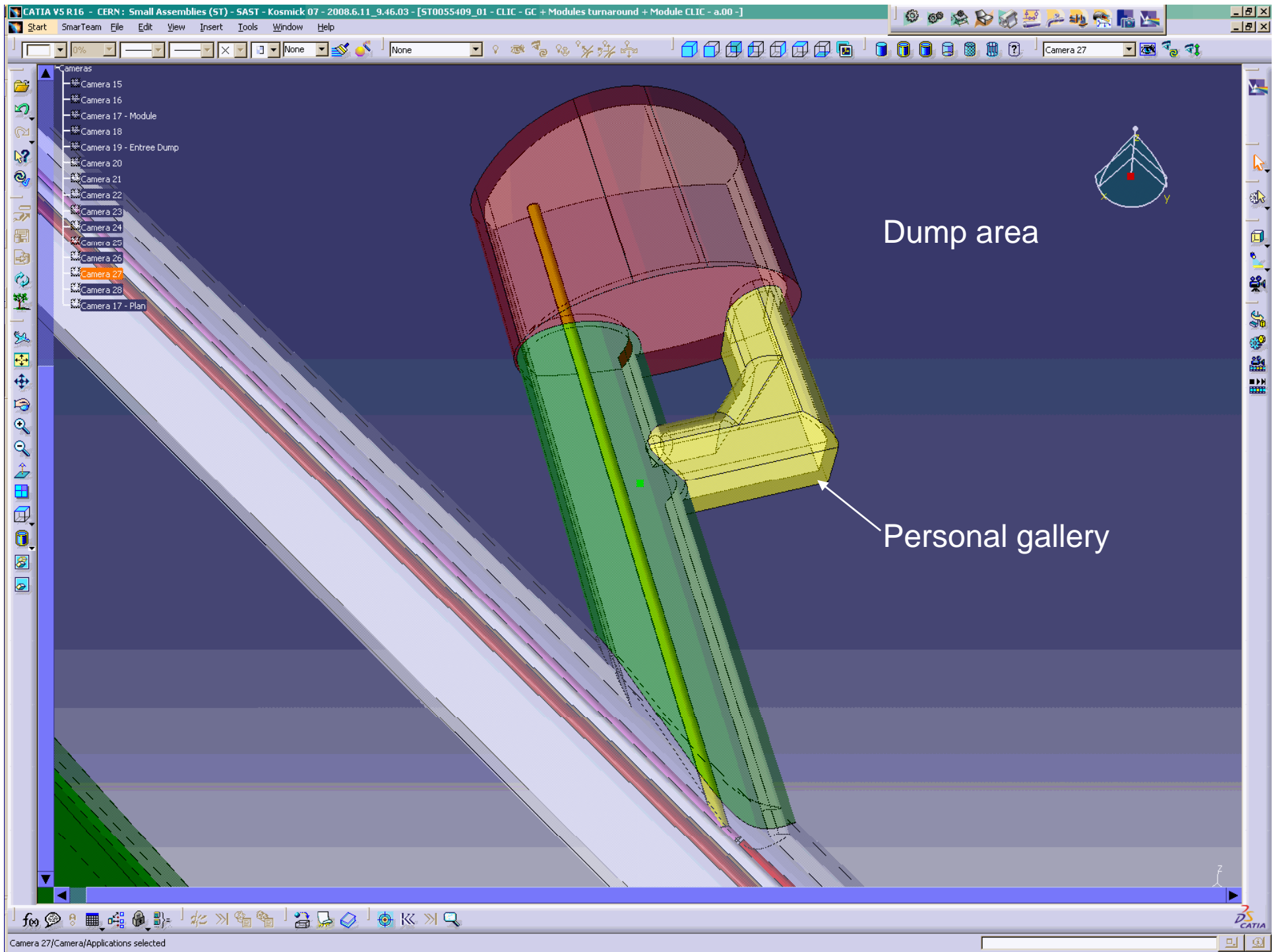


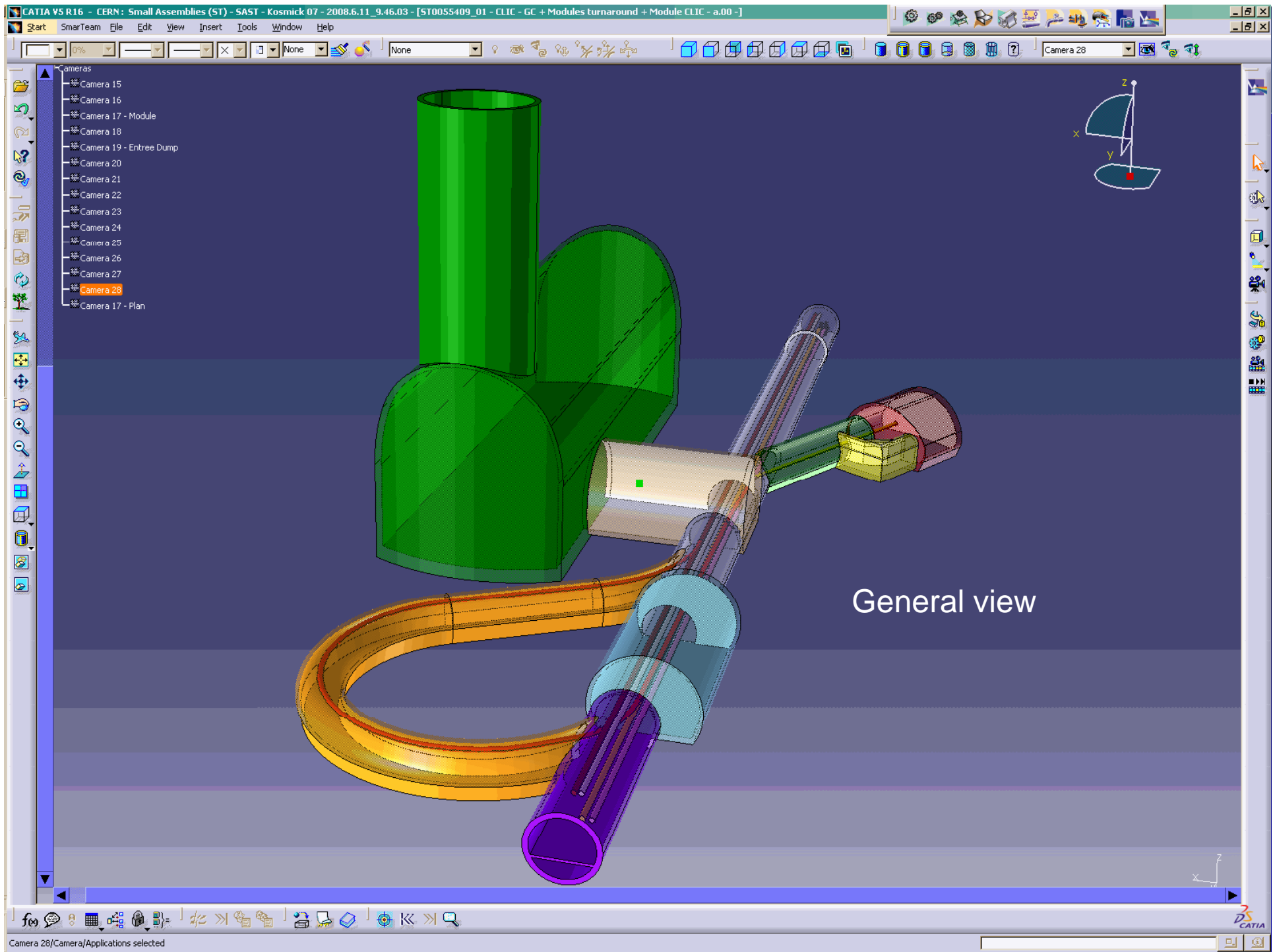


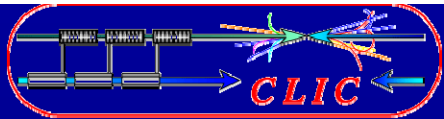






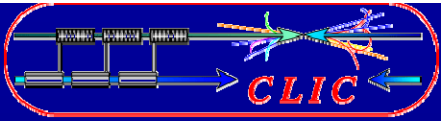






TRANSPORT OF THE CLIC MODULES AND ELEMENTS

Keith Kershaw, TS Dept, CERN

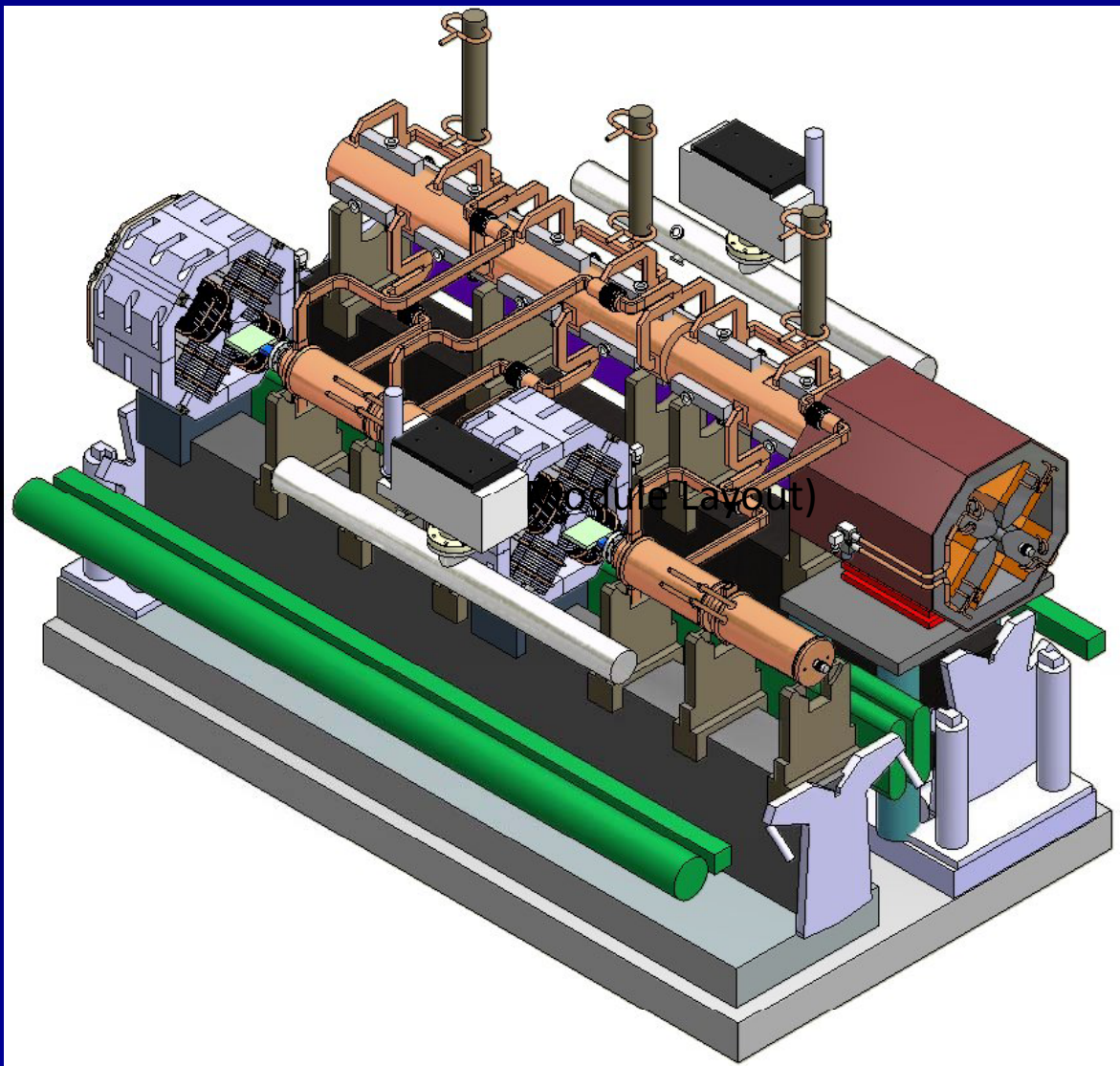


AIMS

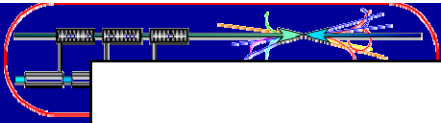
- Review requirements and propose conceptual solution for lowering, underground transport and installation of CLIC modules.
- This conceptual design will be an input into the tunnel integration studies
- Bear in mind transport of other elements



CLIC Module Layout

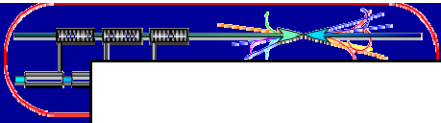


Module Layout №2,
status (June 2008)

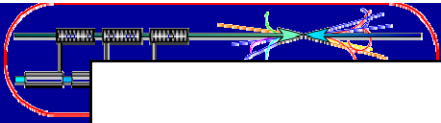


NEED TO CONSIDER

- Lowering from surface and entry into tunnel
- Transport along tunnel
- Transfer and installation on supports
- Over 20,000 modules so need to be fast
- Allow individual module exchange (between two installed modules)



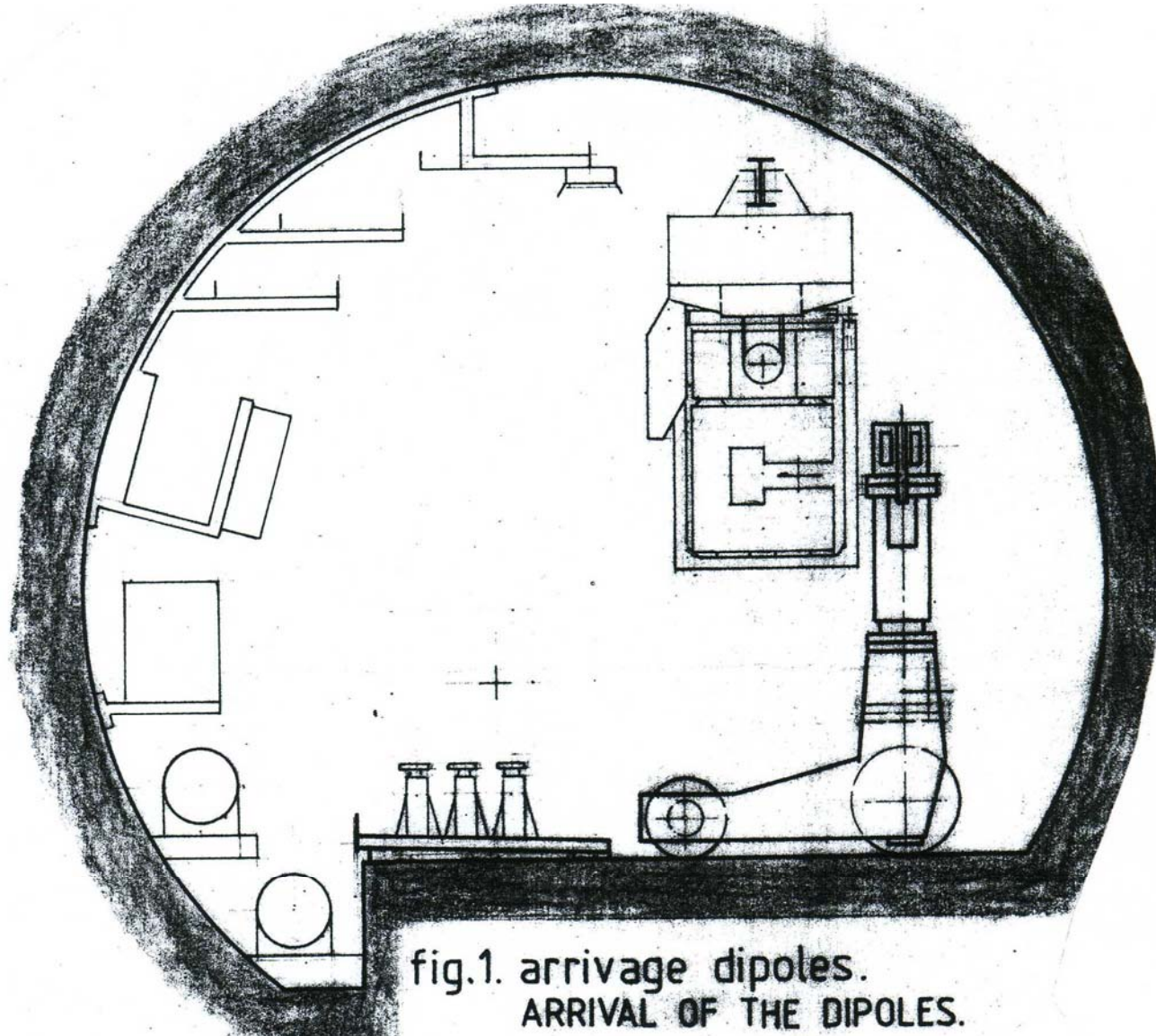
TRANSPORT AND TRANSFER



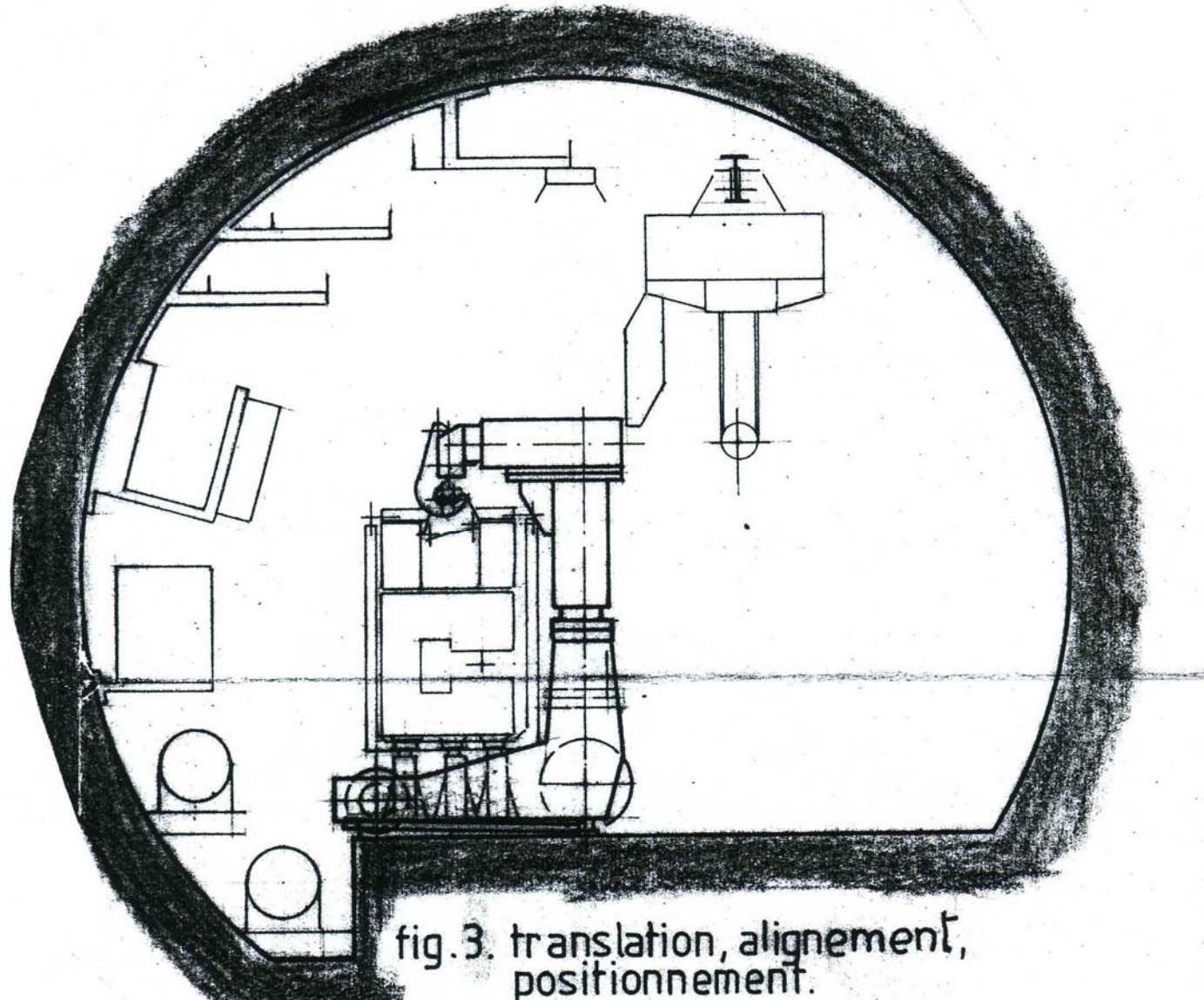
CERN LEP Monorail Train

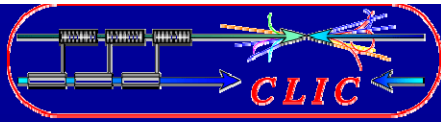


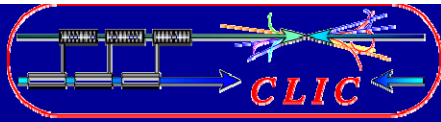
CERN LEP Installation “Lobster”



CERN LEP installation “Lobster” 2







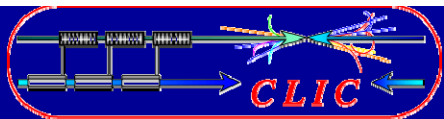
CERN SPS magnet installation

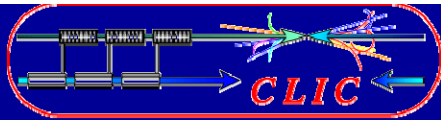


CERN SPS magnet installation (2)









CLIC Transport questions + answers

MODULE CONDITIONING FOR TRANSPORT

- What is the unit of transport? -one module –see later slides
- Dimensions in transport configuration - see later slide
- Weights in transport configurations -1500kg
- Potential lifting points (e.g. for transfer) –consider lifting points above module – allow space for spreader beam
- Potential support points – support under girders during transport

TRANSFER TRAJECTORY RESTRICTIONS

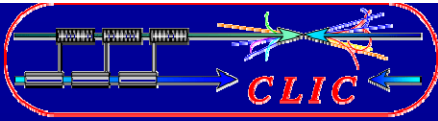
- What supports etc will already be installed on the floor? – see later slides
- How much clearance space between adjacent modules during transfer/installation- 30mm allowed for interconnections – space available during installation to be defined

POSSIBLE SIMULTANEOUS TRANSPORT/INSTALLATION OF SEVERAL INTERCONNECTED MODULES

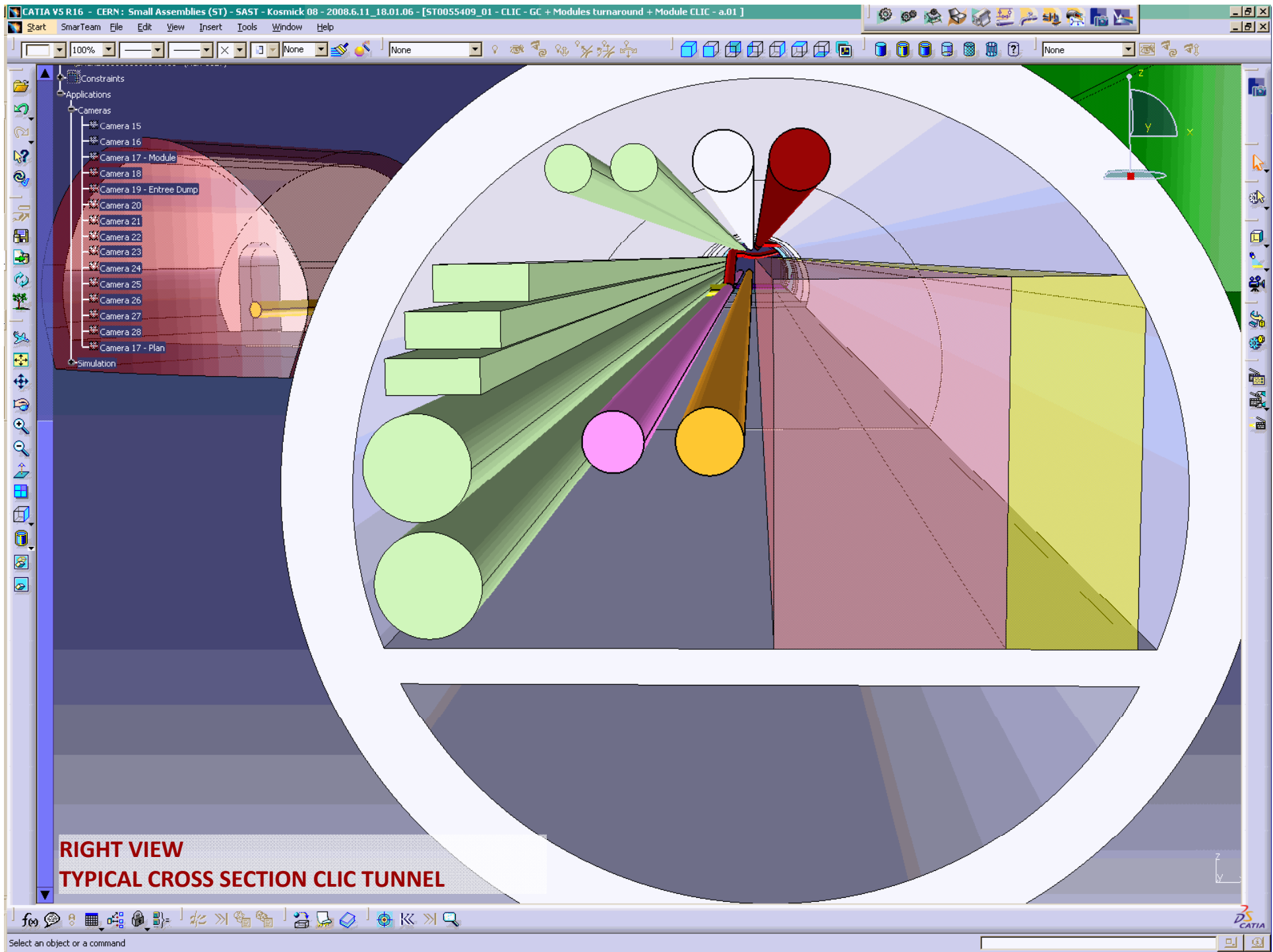
- What if several modules are interconnected on the surface and transported / installed at same time? –support and survey concepts based on module installation one at a time

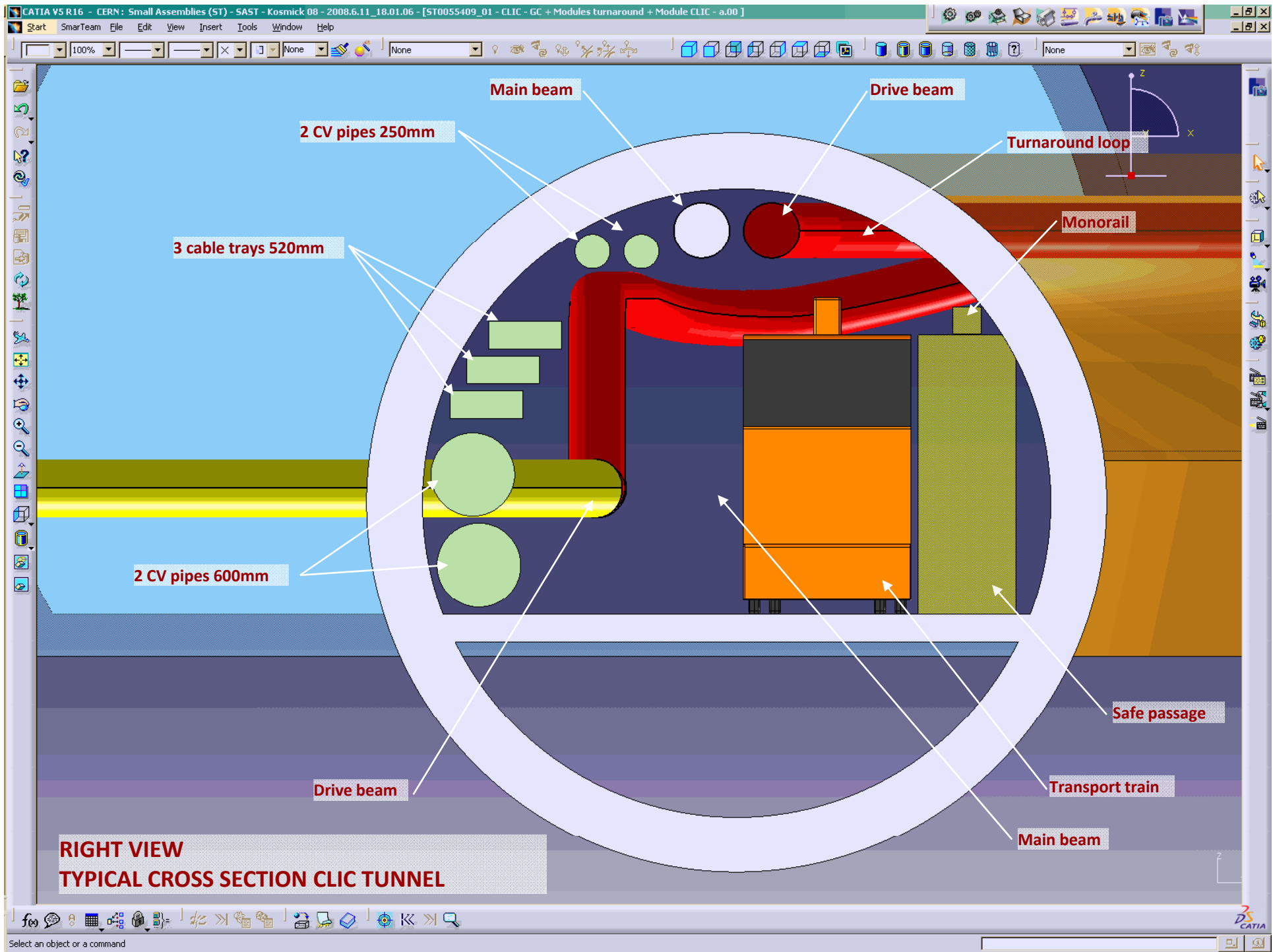
VIBRATIONS / ACCELERATIONS

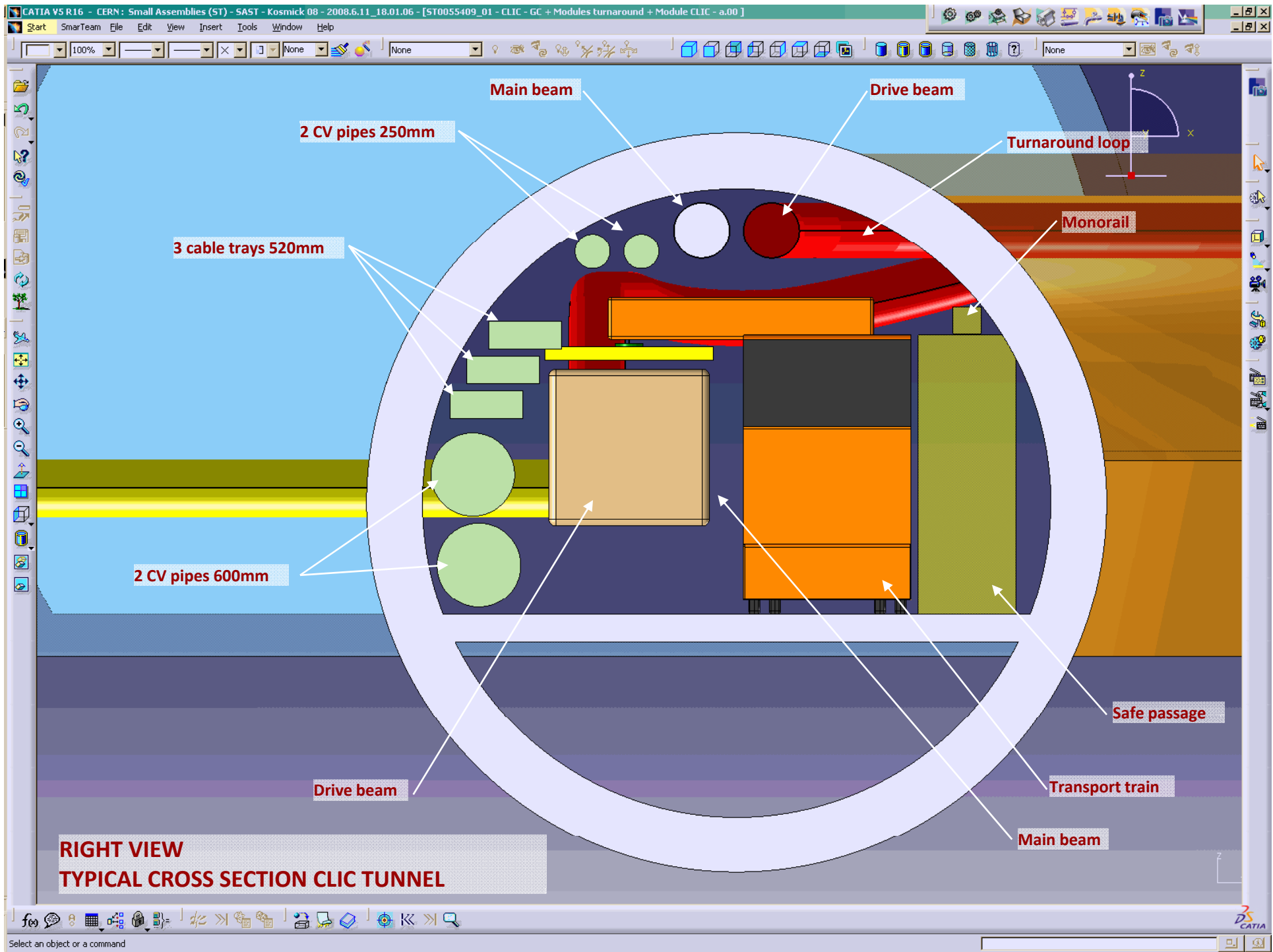
- Indicative values for permissible accelerations during transport and handling - 1g acceleration used as basis (i.e. normal handling techniques) note: need to avoid overloading supports during installation.

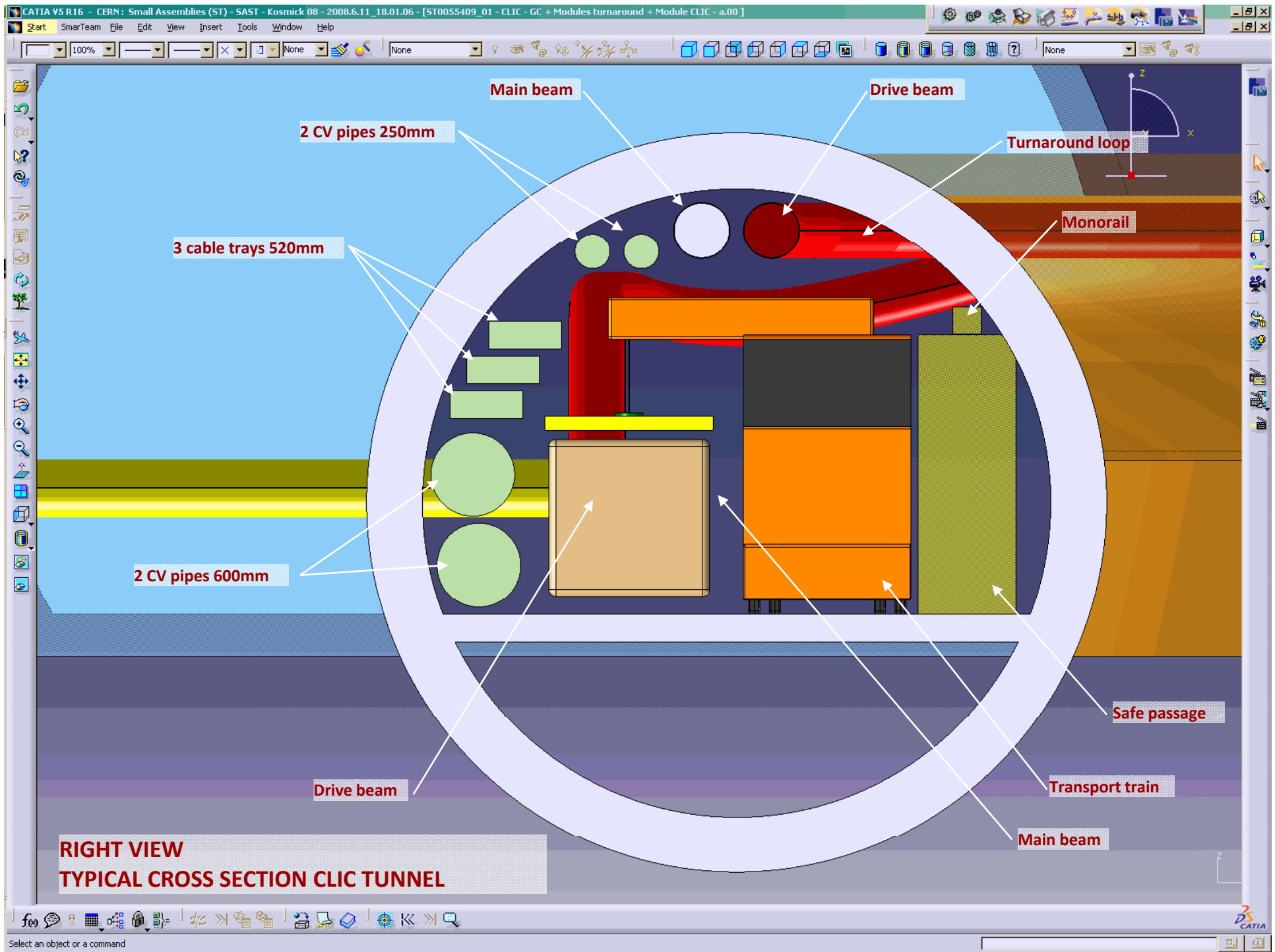


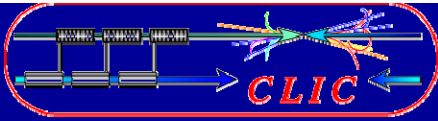
3-D Integration of Module Transport and Installation



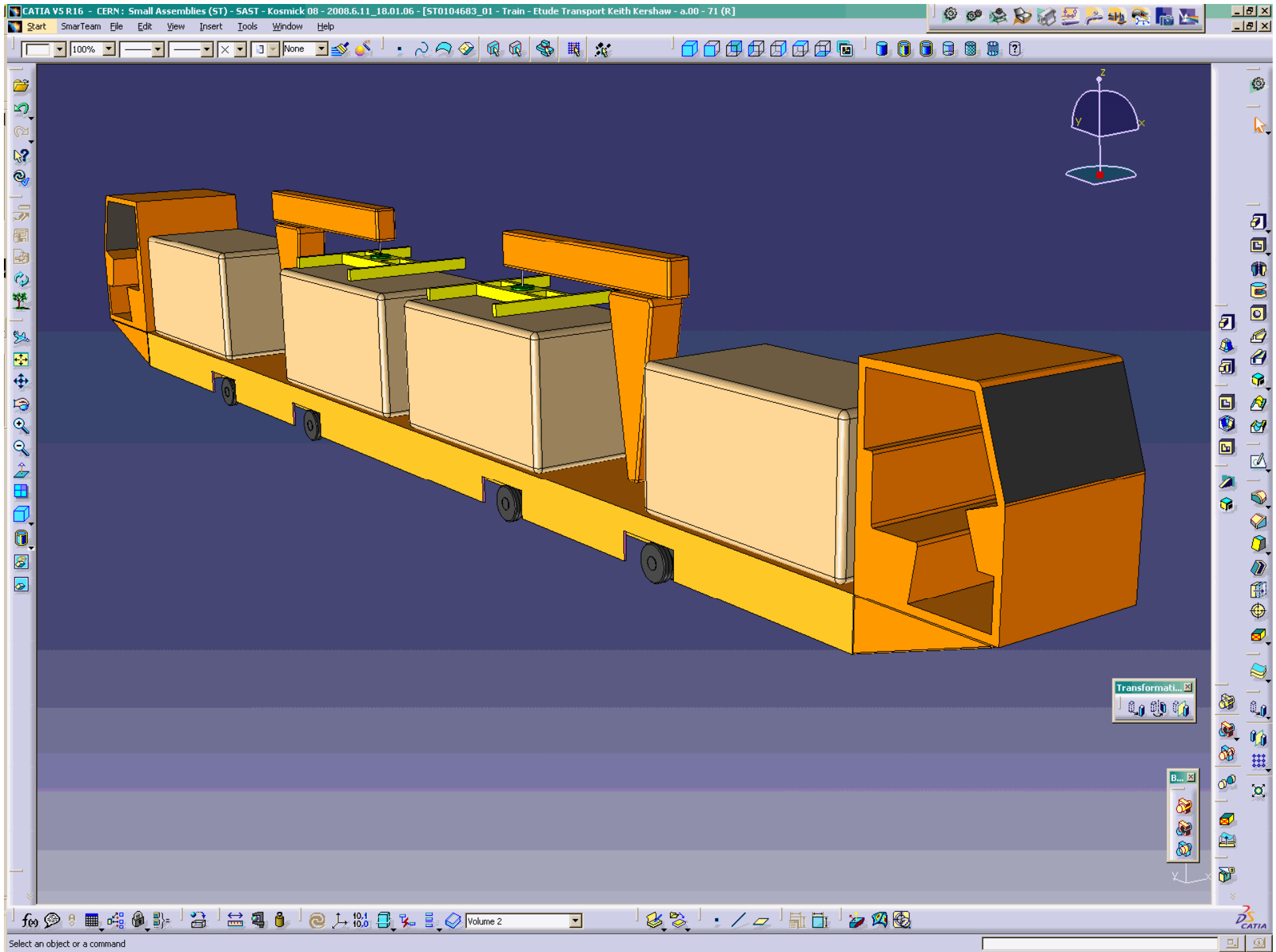


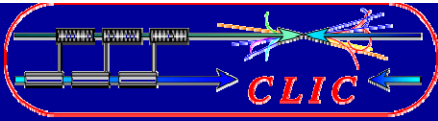






- Modular: vehicle base with separate operator cabins and interchangeable lifting equipment modules
- Monorail for power (+ buffer batteries)
- 1200 wide x 2270 high x 12m long (+ 2.5m for cabs)
- Automatic guidance
- Allows reservation of space in tunnel for transport and transfer of modules (however module beam offset issues may change transfer height)

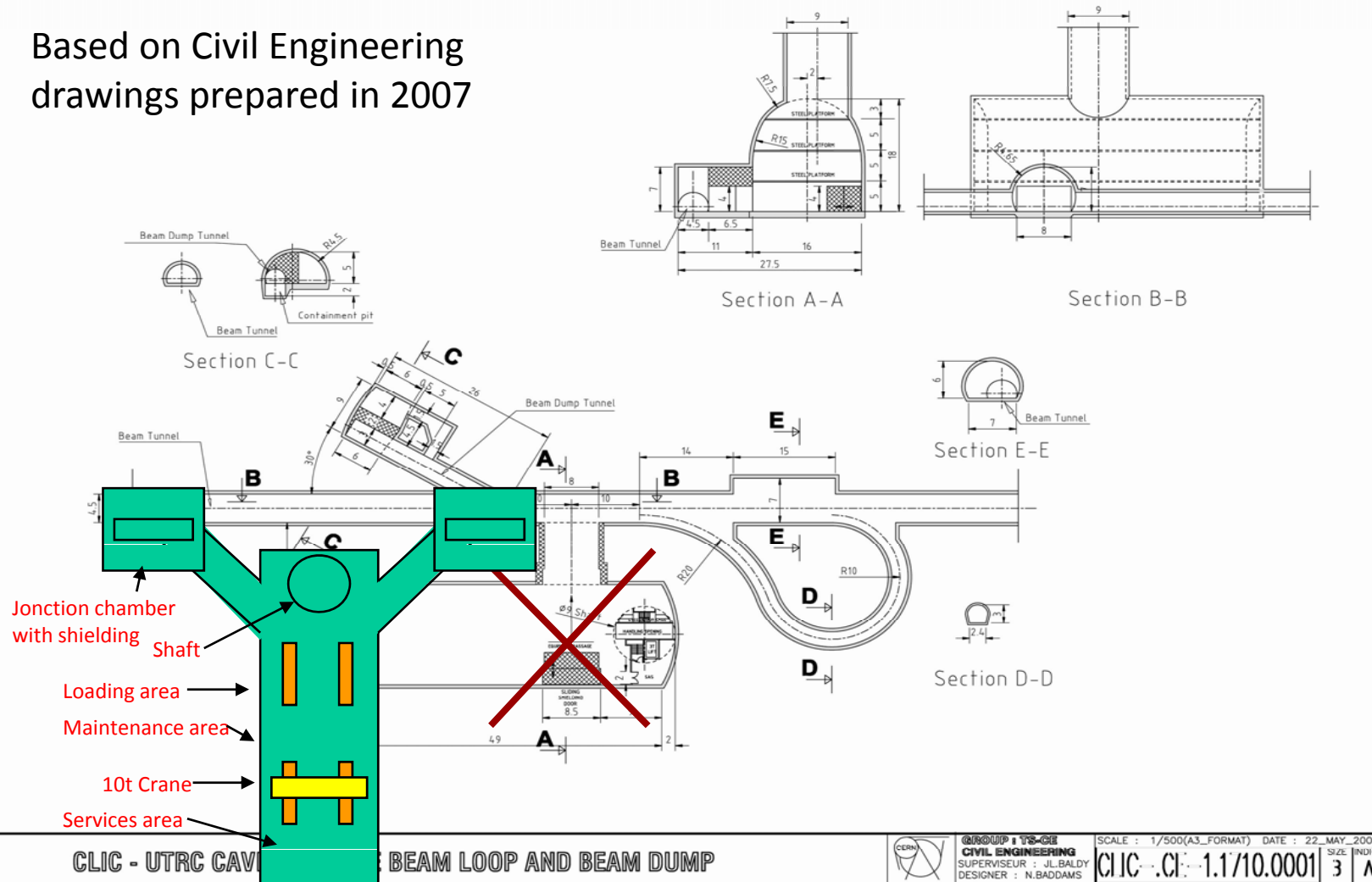


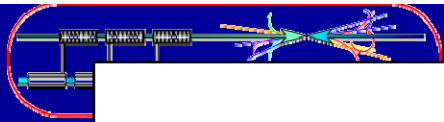


- Use lifts (elevators) for fast lowering of modules
- Need method of fast loading of modules onto vehicles
- Provide passing places to allow queuing and sorting of vehicles for logistics flexibility
- Provide space for maintenance / repair

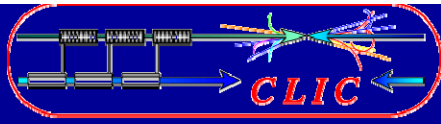
Proposal for module lowering and tunnel access

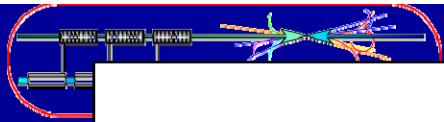
Based on Civil Engineering drawings prepared in 2007





CLIC Logistics – indicative figures





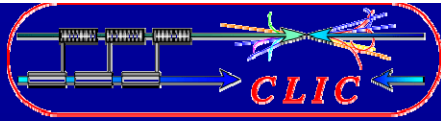
ilc

ILC Integration issues



ILC Contacts for transport study ?

- Name of contact person to provide information, drawings and answer questions.



Joint ILC/CLIC Safety document

S.Weisz & F.Corsanego (CERN)

- Incentive for this document:
 - Share effort to define a coherent safety protocol for future linear colliders.
 - Insure that both projects use a common set of safety assumptions for their cost study.
- Scope of this document:
 - General safety of the site and its installation (not only tunnel safety compliance ?).
 - Go beyond national regulations but still identify them whenever relevant.



Sites and installations

- Safety and access to the sites:
 - Access for staff (inc. associate institute), for suppliers, for visitors;
 - Site protection : fencing, access control and supervision;
 - Access conditions to special buildings: workshops, storage of dangerous material (chemical, radioactive, flammable gas, ...);
 - Access conditions to installations (surface and underground): during installation, during commissioning and check-out, during operation and during maintenance;
 - Prevention and safety training;
- Safety intervention on sites:
 - Fire brigade & rescue team;
 - First aid workers: presence, identification and training;
 - On-site physician and nurses;



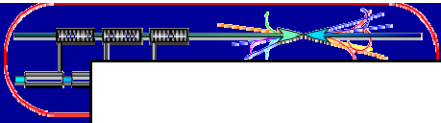
Hazards identification and Safety regulations

- **Electrical:** qualification required, standards and electrical safety code, emergency stops, secured powering systems.
- **Fire:** standards and safety codes, detection and alarms, fire resistant material, smoke extraction, safe pressurized areas, emergency exits, fire fighting systems.
- **Chemical:** classification, labeling and medical examinations of personnel handling chemical material - rules concerning purchase, storage, transport, use and disposal.
- **Flammable gas:** classification, recommended practices, design and operation of systems.
- **Cryogenic fluids:** safety instructions for storage and set to work, leak detection and oxygen deficiency alarms.
- **Ionization and radioactive materials:** classification of radiation areas and dose limits, guidelines, monitoring (individual, material, areas and sites), radiation alarms, handling of material, traceability, disposal ...
- **Non ionizing radiation** (laser, magnetic fields, X-ray ...): classification, precautions for use, mark out and interlock.



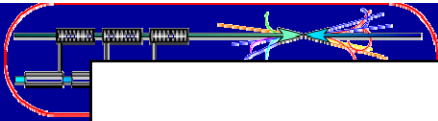
Hazards identification and Safety regulations

- **Pressure vessels:** design codes, test, installation, regular inspections.
- **Heavy handling:** regulation, certificates, reception and control procedures, maintenance, regular tests, qualifications of drivers.
- **Flood:** surface (thunderstorm, heavy rain or snow) early warning, prevention, shaft protection – underground geological leaks or rupture of a cooling system, detection, alarm and pumps.
- **Earthquake:** risk quantification and consequences, practice and safety margin applied on structures, anchoring.
- **Noise:** levels, prevention (sound-insulating casing, dampers, ...), environmental issue – over half the cases of occupational illness recognized at CERN correspond to hearing impairments.
- **Pollution and protection of the environment:** waste collection and treatment, practice, retention basins, admissible levels for rejection in air and/or water.



Safety systems

- Detection: locations & requirements of detectors for smoke, ventilation failure, flammable gas leaks, ODH, radiation, emergency power stops and power failure, emergency call system (“red telephone”), flood, etc...
- Alarms: triggering of evacuation sirens and flashing lights, alarm communication and management, actions resulting of abnormal situations which places or is likely to place lives in danger (“Level 3” alarms);
- Secured systems: requirements for uninterruptible power system, diesel, anti-panic lightning, hard-wire & fail-safe communication, emergency exits;
- First-aid equipment: locations & requirements for medicine chests, fire extinguishers and fire hose stations, electrical safety kits;
- Individual safety equipment and training: oxygen mask, dosimeter, GSM (?), helmet, light, etc... ; General and specific safety training.



Structure of the safety report

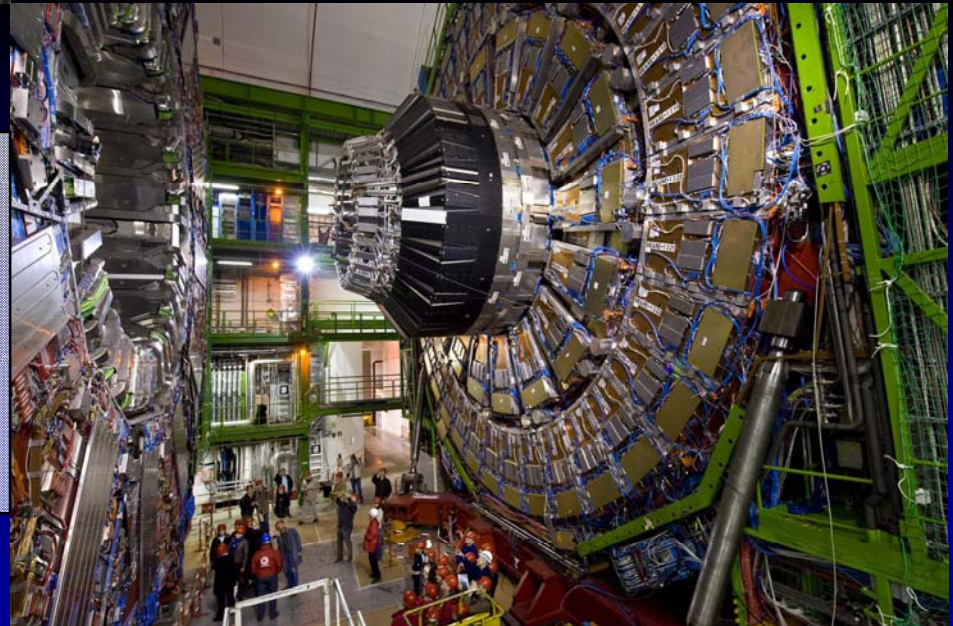


Basic Assumptions

“Low fire load” in the tunnels



**Fire radiologic risk
localized in few specific
points (collimators,
experiments)**

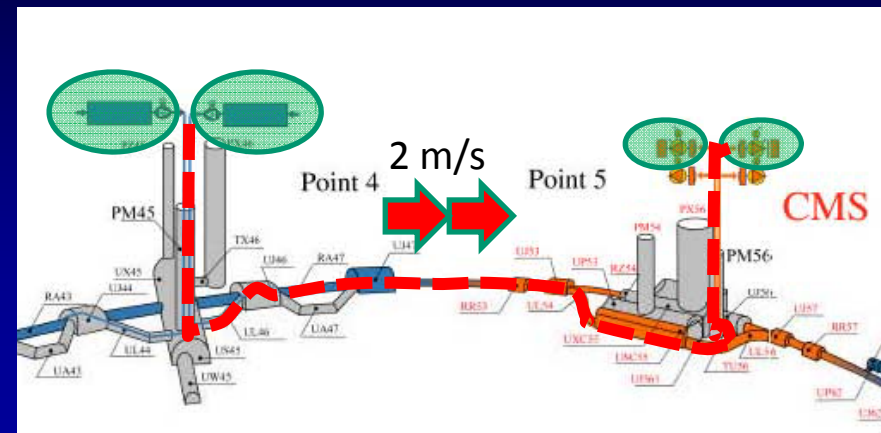
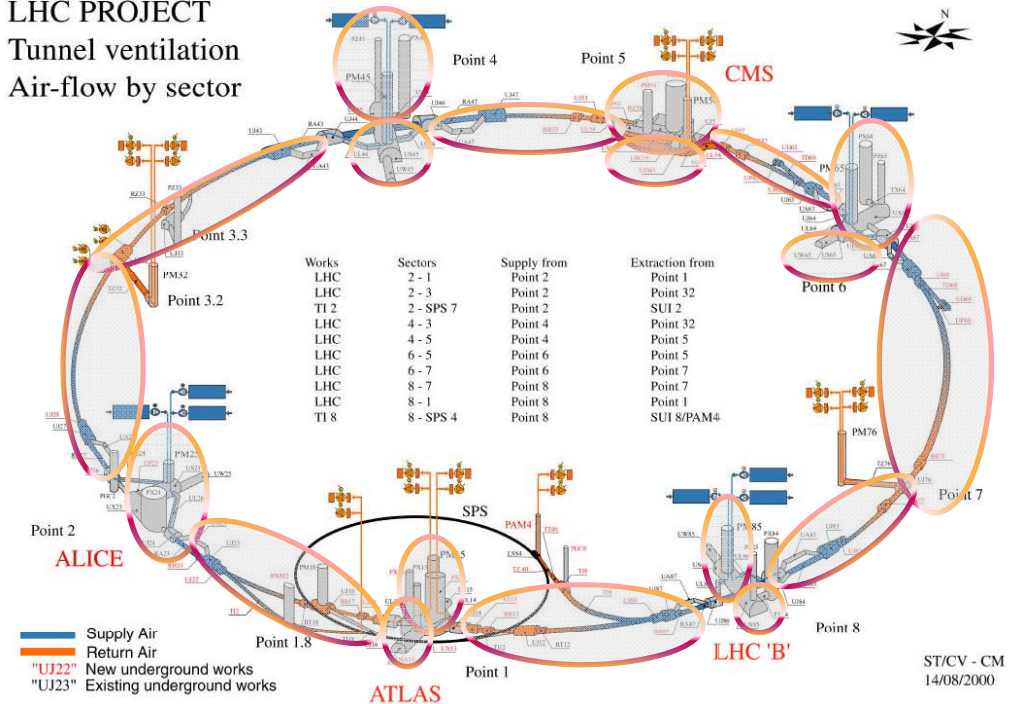




A) Prevention-design (1)

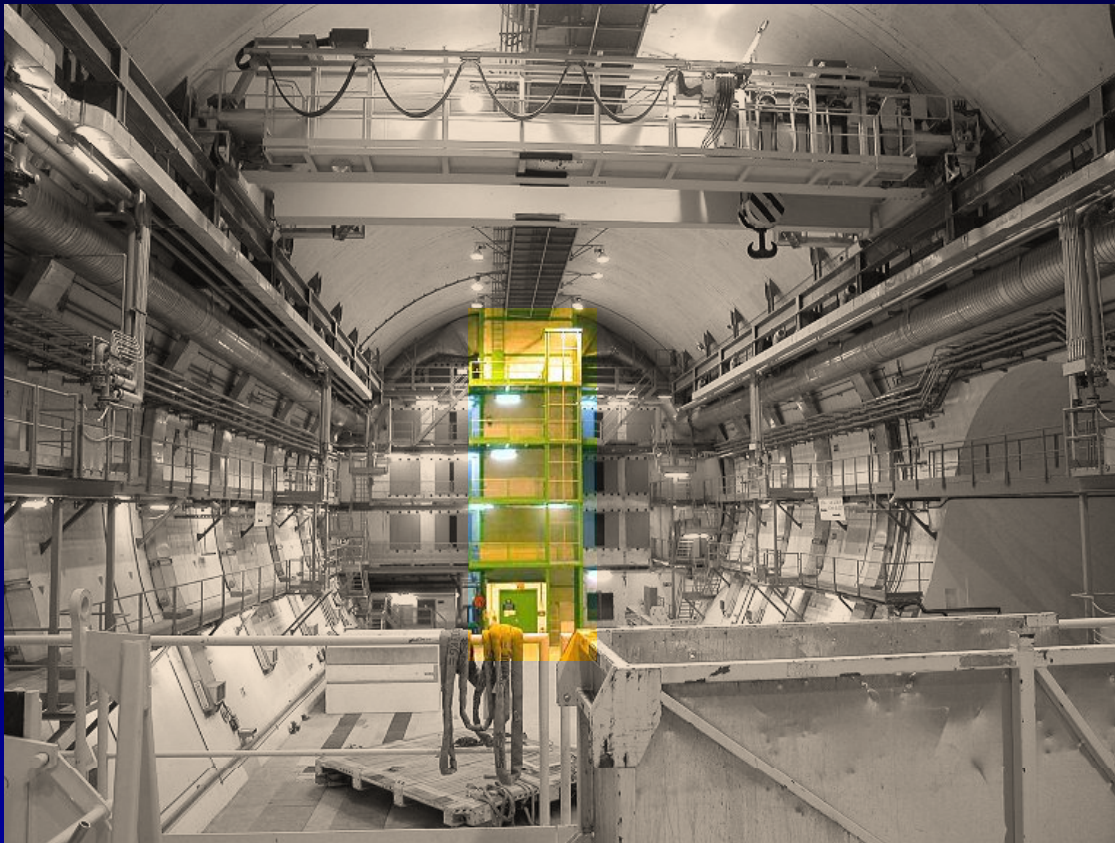
- Subdivision into ventilation sectors
- Possibility to increase ventilation flow in the tunnel (to 2 m/s)

LHC PROJECT
Tunnel ventilation
Air-flow by sector

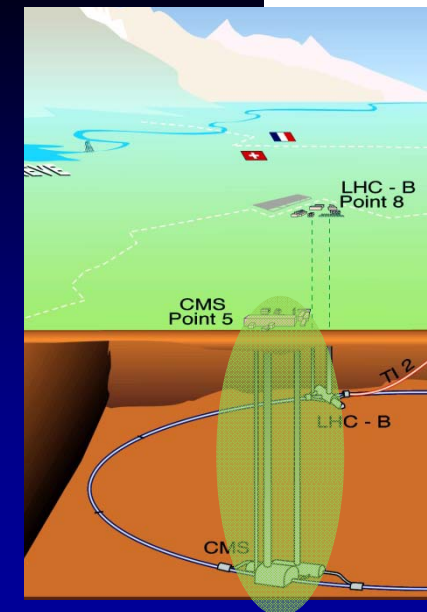
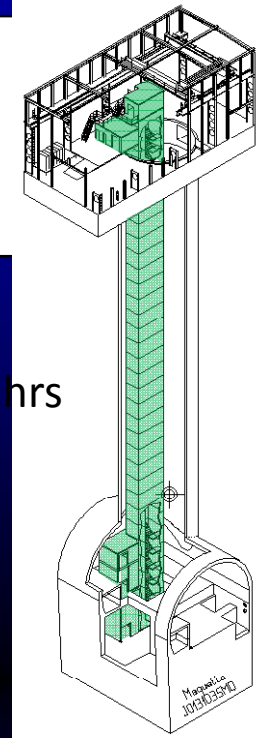


A) Prevention –Design (2)

- Pressurized access shafts

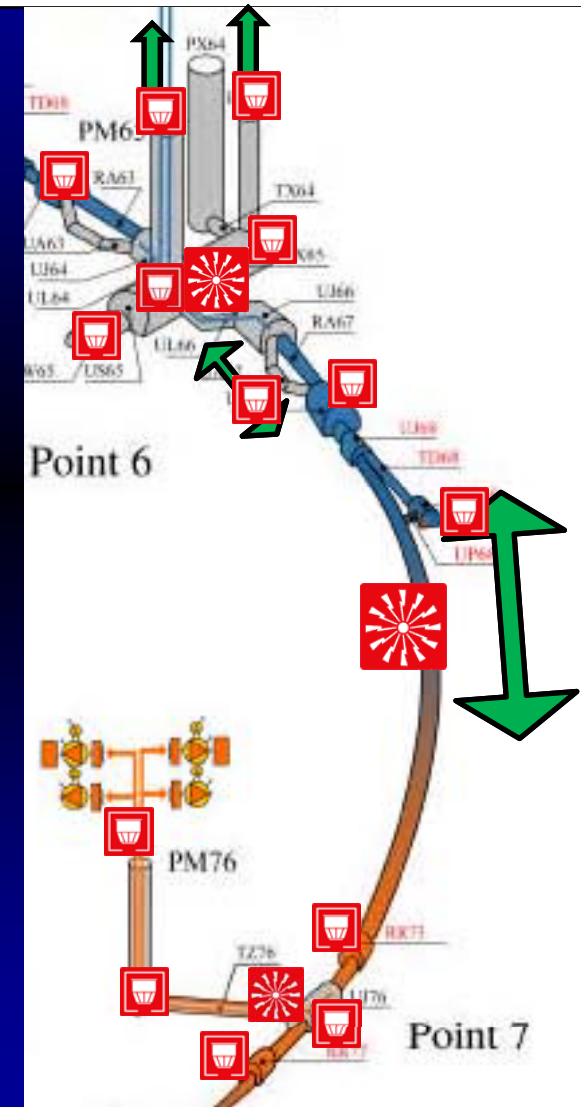


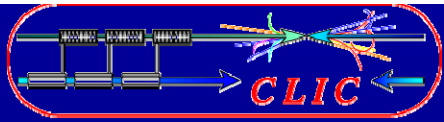
$P > 0$
Fire Rated 2 hrs



A) Prevention-design (3)

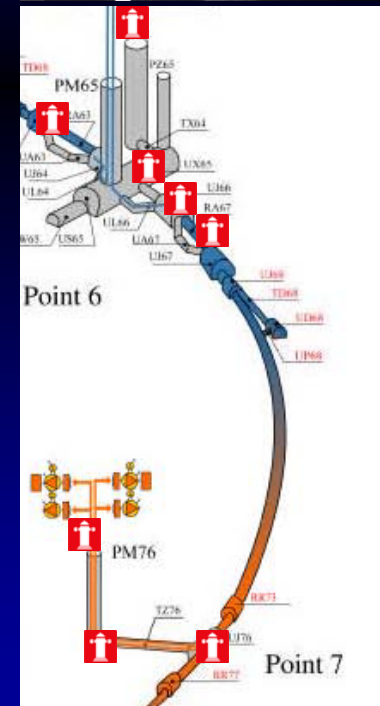
- All zones with “periodic access” have multiple way out
- Evacuation system
- Automatic Fire detection in areas with relevant fire load





A) Prevention-design (4)

- Electric Vehicles for Fire Brigade
- Areas with large fire loads have internal hydrants
- Warm magnets are interlocked with thermal detection



B) Prevention-organization (1)

- Temporary storage of combustibles forbidden
- Regular maintenance of the automatic detection system
- Fire Brigade has materials and resources adapted to the hazards..
- Hot work permits
- No smoking facility



C) Protection -design

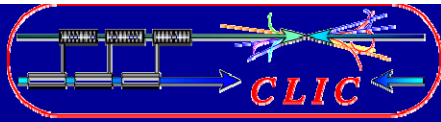
- Fire retardant no halogen cables and plastics
- Emergency call points every 60m with evacuation buttons and phones
- Emergency light and signs
- Foam system in the cavern

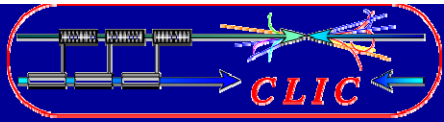


D) Protection - Organization

- Fire brigade has intervention procedures including smoke extraction
- Manual fire-fight means (extinguishers, hydrants, are localized where there is large fire load)
- Training for workers
- Self rescue breathing devices







- SPS~1200m
- LEP-LHC~3000m
- ILC-CLIC~5000m

Cost reduction requires to reduce number of access pits...law of the double every 20 years?

Need to assure quick and easy evacuation of personnel in case of accident



ile

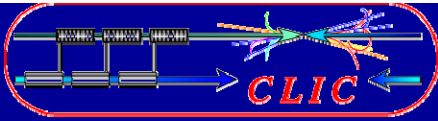


Monorail

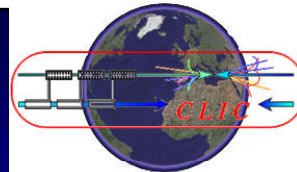
Cable
Trays

Fire
Door

FIREWALL



COOLING AND VENTILATION IN THE TUNNEL

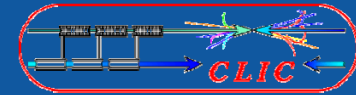


J. Inigo-Golfin - C. Martel

CERN TS/CV

Presented 17 November 08

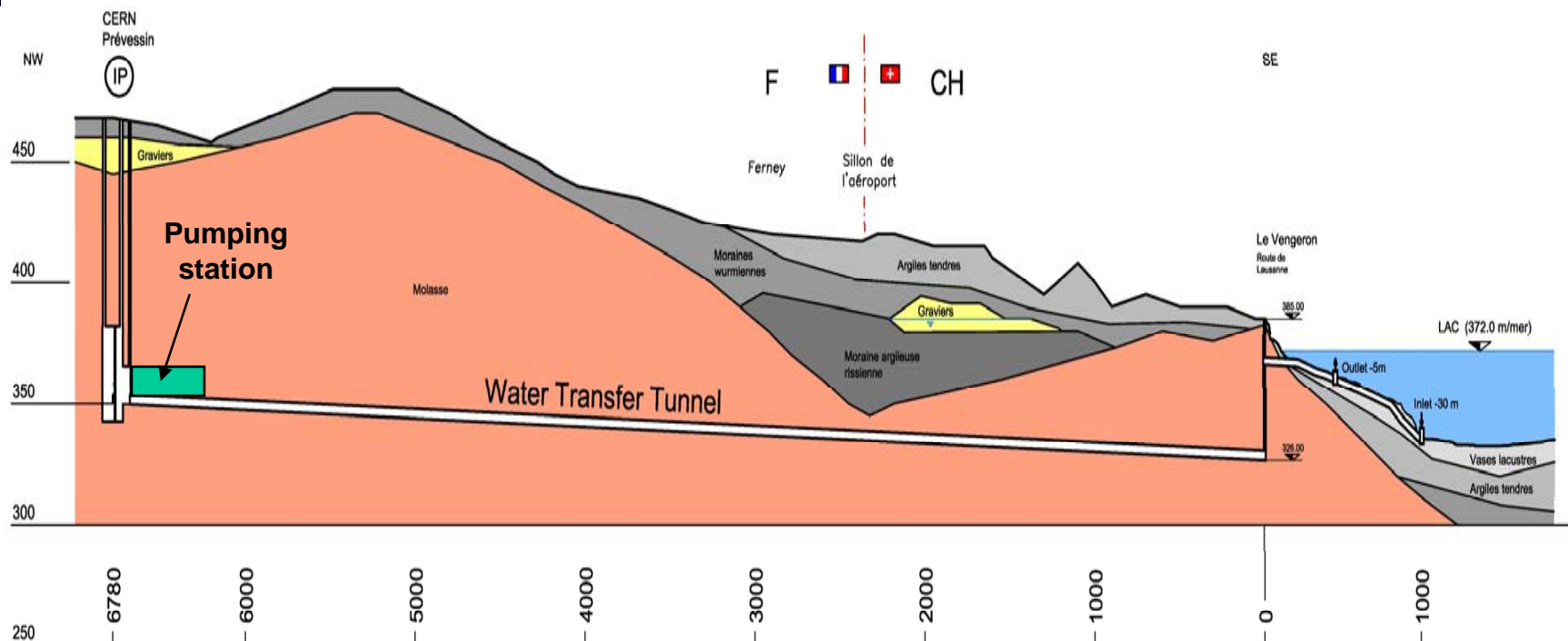
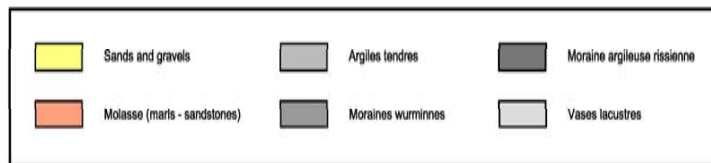
CLIC WORKSHOP - Cooling



Cooling Production

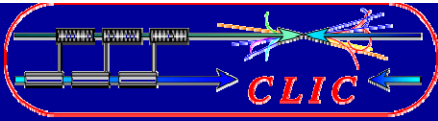
Longitudinal section 1:25'000 / 2'500

Water Transfer Tunnel



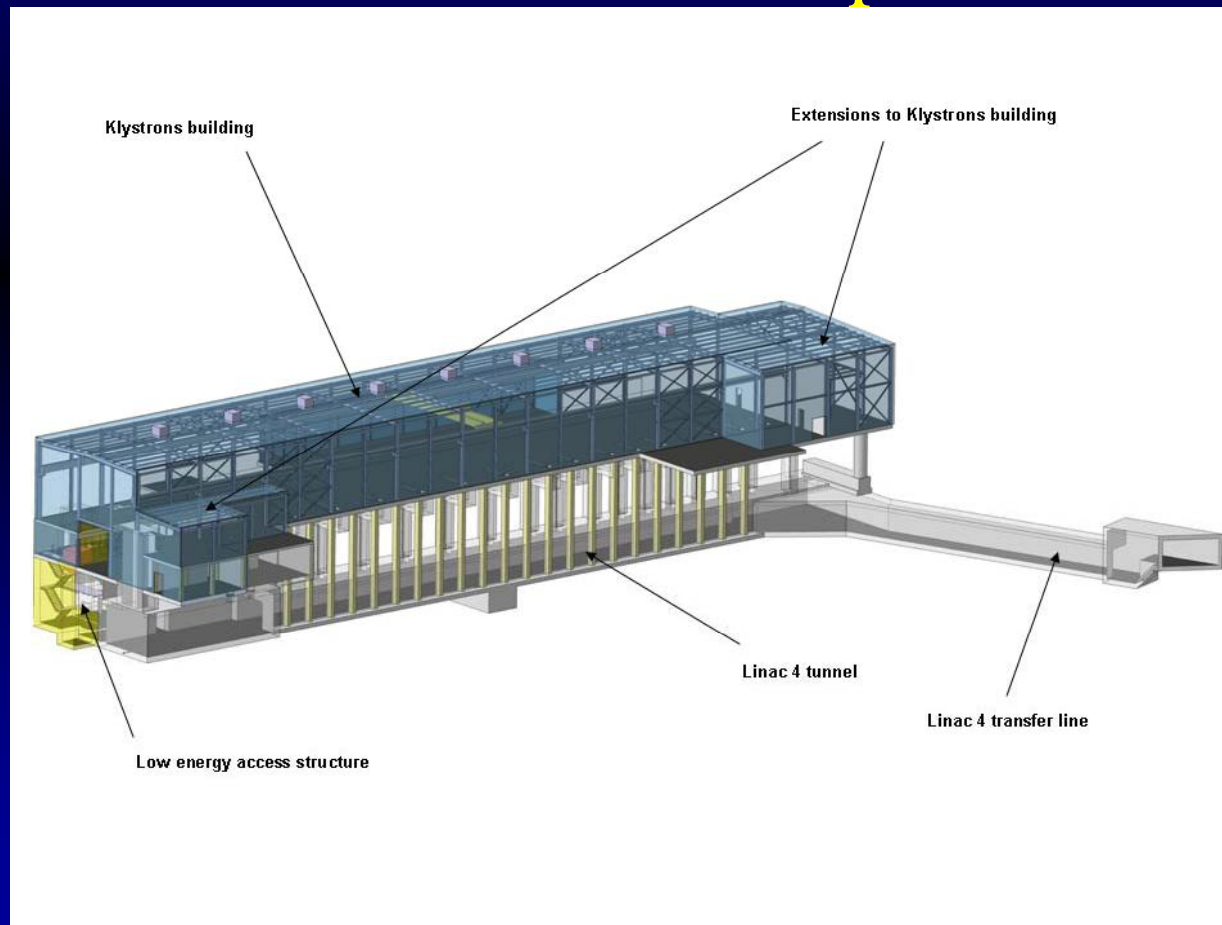
[illegible]

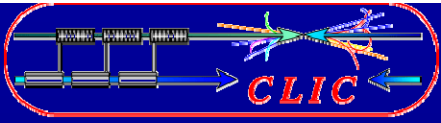
CLIC - Typical Cross Section - Diameter 5000mm
Draft - J.Osborne / A.Kosmicki - October 14th 2008



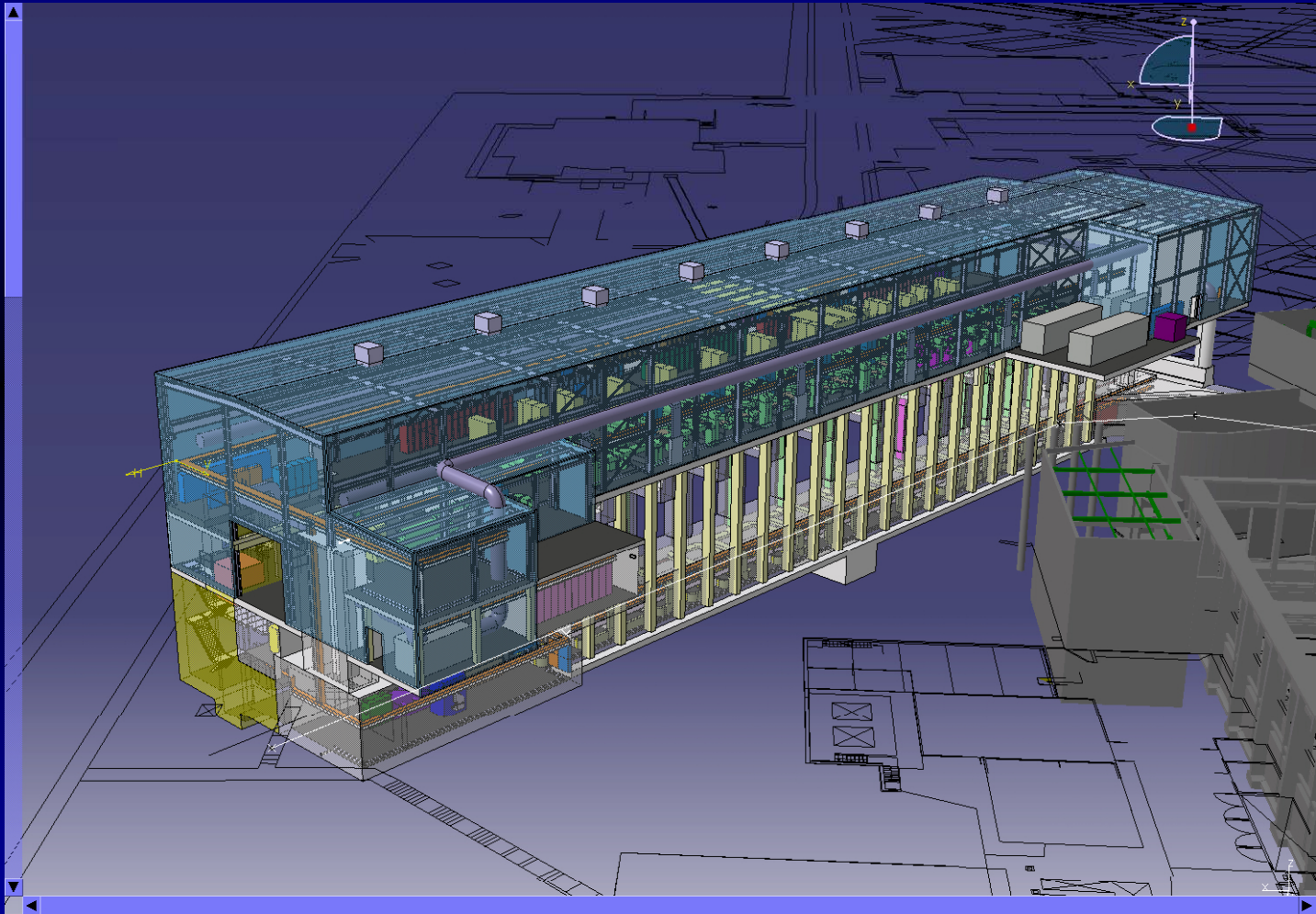
New CERN experience on LINAC 4

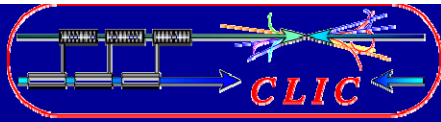
: can be utilised for next costing exercises for cut & cover options



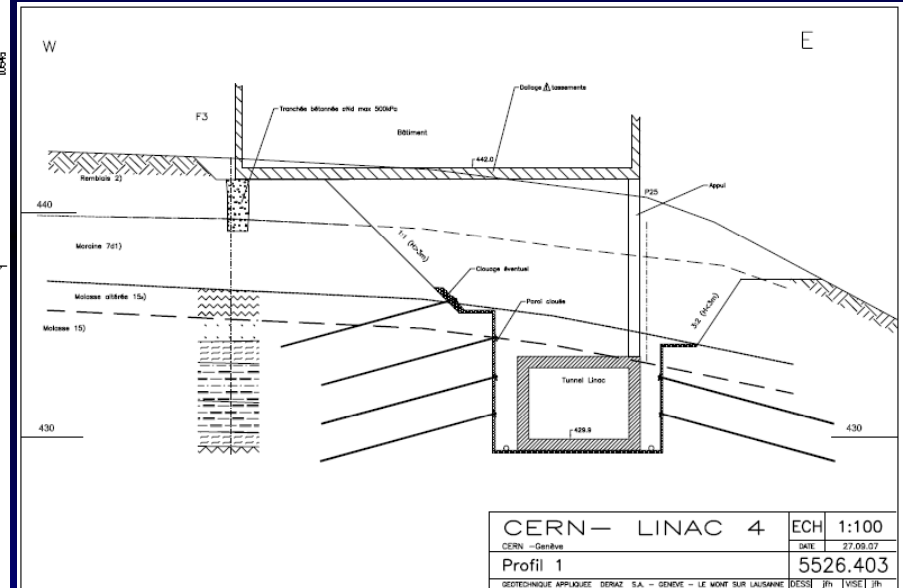
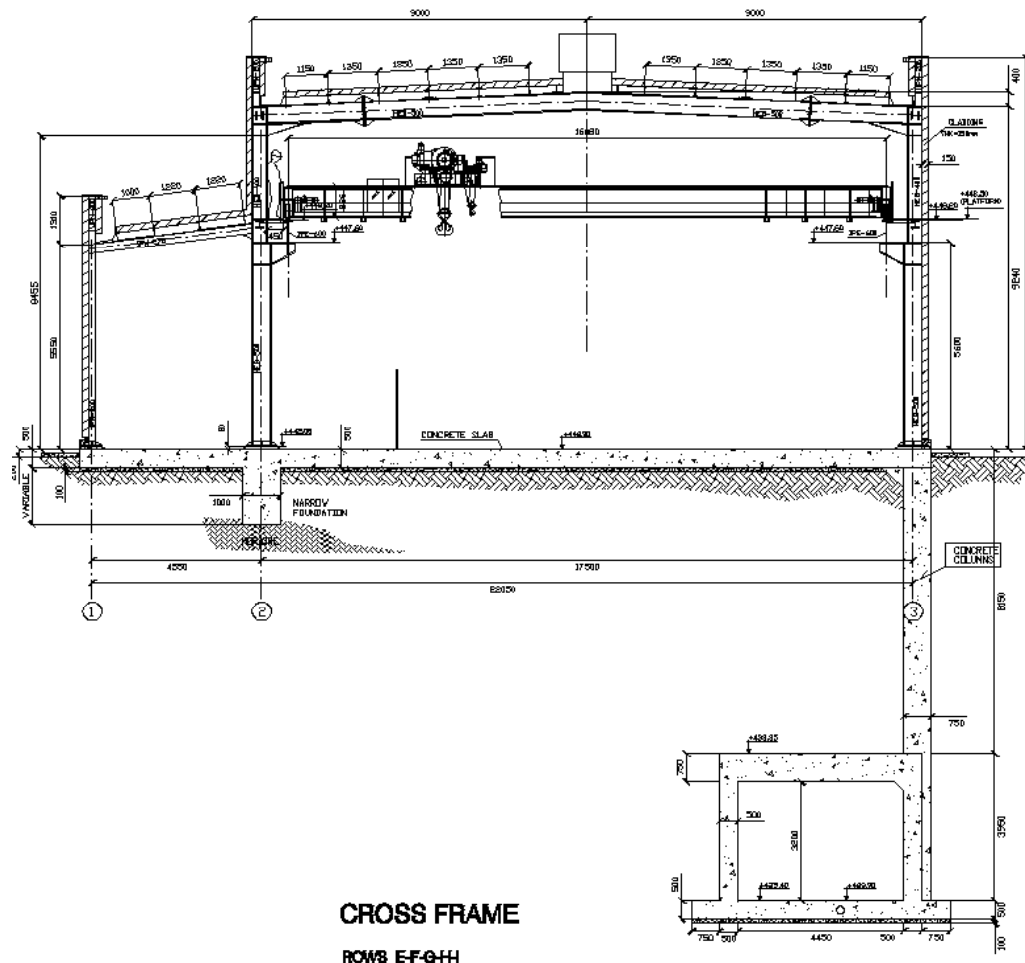


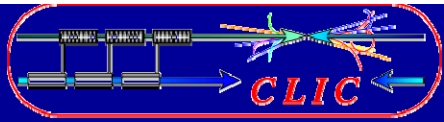
CERN LINAC 4





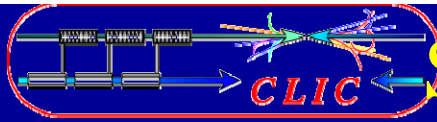
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CERN LINAC 4





Some CFS/CES Objectives for 2009 for discussion :



- **Civil engineering** :
 - 3d modelling for ILC using CATIA Software (by Spring 09)
 - Assist in studies for possible new ILC sites (Dubna, Desy)
 - Draw up plans for new ILC RF cluster design
 - Assist in shallow site studies v RDR deep tunnel
- **Transport** – to study ILC installation methods (by summer 09)
- **HVAC** – CLIC & ILC teams to work together to develop cooling and ventilation design
- **Safety** – to draw up a common document for underground safety rules that should be applied to CLIC & ILC (by summer 09)