

Site Selection - Asian Site

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1. History

Before 2000

Site candidates had been studied by some members of JLC group

Sep. 2000 - Aug. 2001

JLC Site Study Committee was organized

Tolerances for the ground motion at the site were studied

Checking items were listed up

Sep. 2001 - March 2003

JLC Site Study Group was organized

Picked up

9 sites of hard bed rock area ($L > 20\text{km}$), and

3 sites of Research Promoting Bases ($A > 1000\text{ha}$)

--> See the map on slide 5

Sep. 2004 - March 2006

ILC Site Study Committee was organized

Site candidates picked up were studied in detail by a member including an expert of road tunnel construction and an expert of geology and groundwater

I History (cont.)

Nov. 2005

One site was chosen as a sample site, which was endorsed as the Asian Sample Site at the 4th ILC-Asia Meeting.

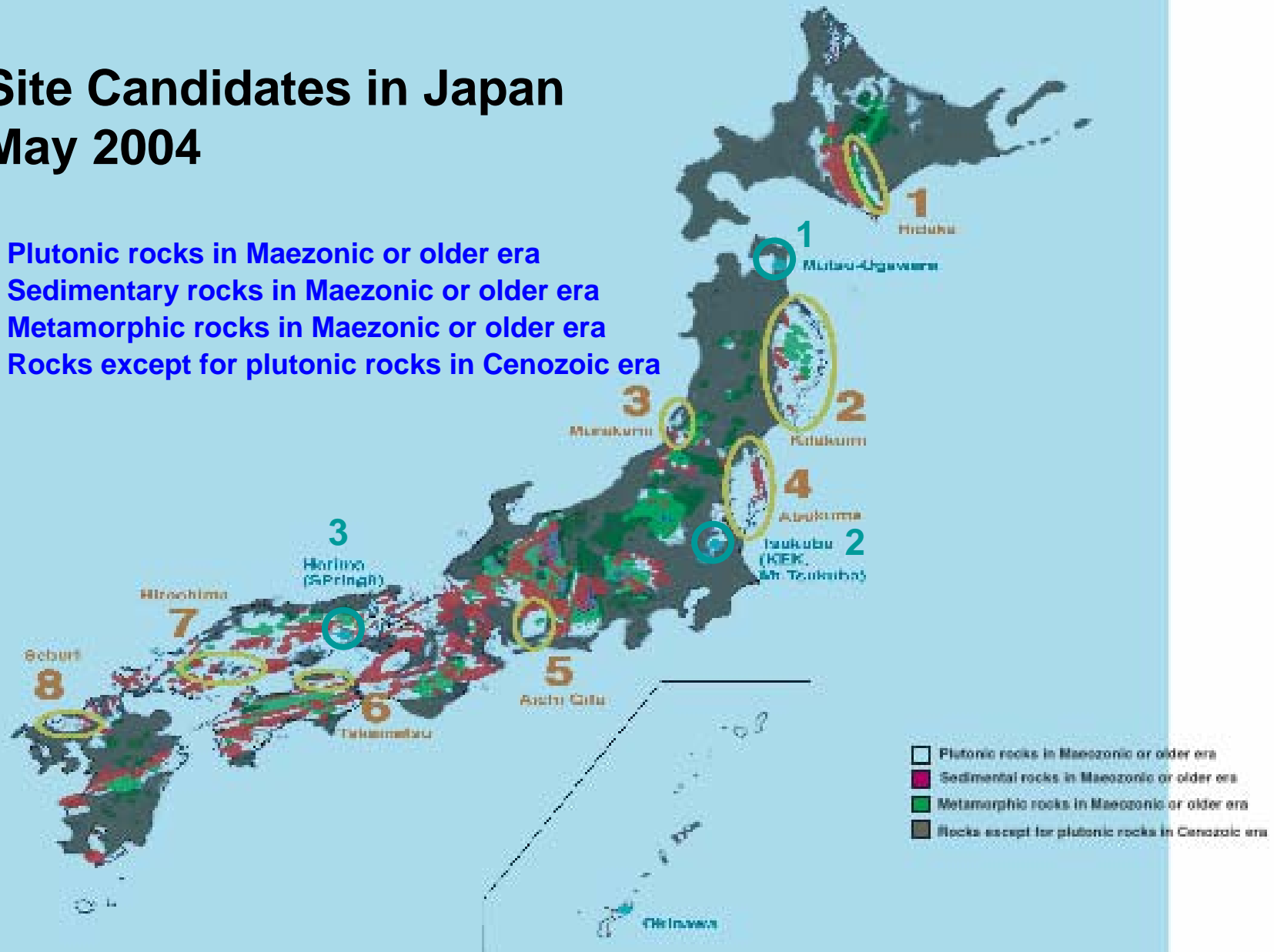
April 2006 -

Site study has been continued under the cooperation of Japan Society of Civil Engineers

Site Candidates in Japan

May 2004

- Plutonic rocks in Mesozoic or older era
- Sedimentary rocks in Mesozoic or older era
- Metamorphic rocks in Mesozoic or older era
- Rocks except for plutonic rocks in Cenozoic era



2. Conditions for site candidates

The site candidates should satisfy the following requirements:

- Firm and uniform geology to ensure stable beam collision at the interaction point
- Sufficient length to accommodate straight tunnels spanning over 50 km
- Absence of any known active faults nearby
--> See slide 9, 10
- Absence of epicenters of any known earthquakes exceeding M6 within 50 km from anywhere in the site since AD1500
--> See slide 8
- Uniform altitude of the terrain so that the ILC tunnel depth is less than 600m throughout
- Availability of sufficient electrical power for ILC operation
- Existence of a practical construction plan for the underground tunnels and caverns
- Suitable environment, in terms of climate and access, for smooth machine operation

Epicenters of earth quake M>6 since AD1500

地震（阪神・淡路大震災）と、強烈な余震が続発した2004年10月の新潟県中越地震。日本の地震史上、公式に震度7を記録した地震はこの二つだけである。いずれも内陸の浅い場所にある断層が動いたために発生した地震だ。ところで、最近10年の間に発生したこの二つの大地震をつなぐキーワードがあることをご存じだろうか？ そのキーワードこそ「神戸-新潟ひずみ集中帯」だ。

ひずみとは、大地に力が加わることによってできる、大地のちぢみや変形などのことである。GPS（Global Positioning System；全球測位システム）による観測が進んだ結果、神戸付近から新潟付近にかけて帯状に広がる地域では、周囲にくらべて数倍もひずみが集中していることがわかってきた。名古屋大学大学院環境学研究所附属地震火山・防災研究センターの菅谷威助教授は語る。

「ひずみが集中する地域は、それだけ地震のエネルギーがたまりやすいということです。実際、1891年の濃尾地震や1948年の福井地震など、神戸-新潟ひずみ集中帯では、規模の大きな地震が数多く発生しています」。

神戸-新潟ひずみ集中帯には、大阪、京都、名古屋などの大都市が並ぶ。そしてはからずもこの10年の間に、ほぼ両端にあたる地域で大地震が発生したというわけだ。

ひずみができるのは、地球を卵の殻のようにおおうプレートがたがい押し合っているためである。日本周辺

側のプレートの下に沈みこんでいる。陸側のプレートは、海側のプレートによって地球内部に引きずり込まれそうになるが、限界をこえるとわね上がる。こうして発生するのが「プレート境界地震」（海溝型地震）である。

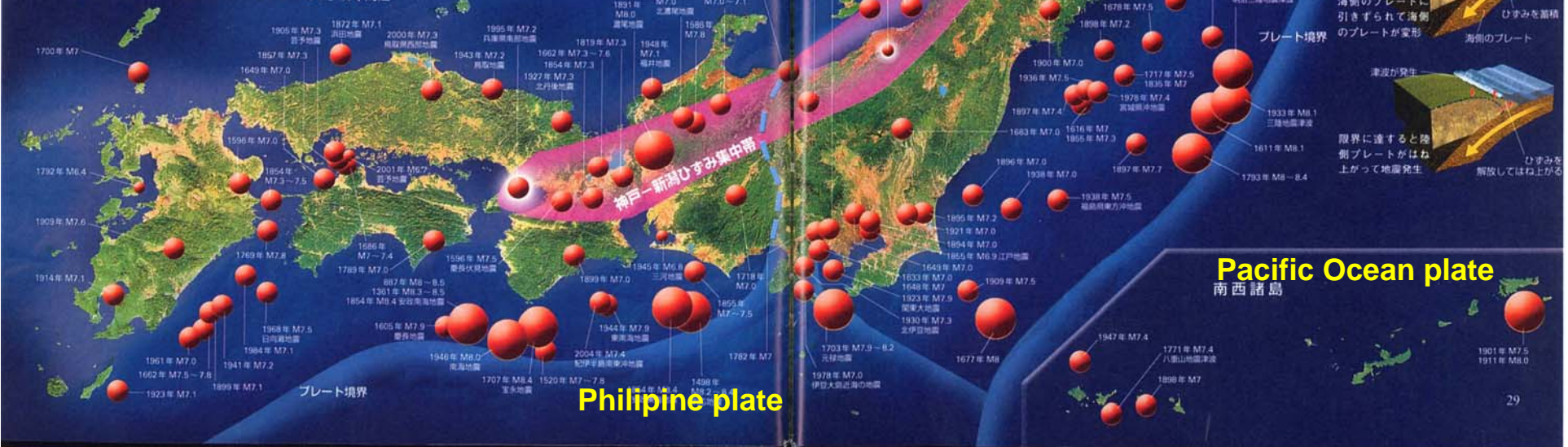
一方、内陸では大地にひずみが蓄積され、耐えきれなくなった場所が破壊されて動く。これが「断層地震」（内陸地震）である。深さ約15キロメートルまでと、プレート境界地震にくらべて浅い場所でおきる。地震の種類にはこのほかに、プレートの境界ではなく沈みこんだ海洋プレートの内部が破壊されておきる「スラブ内地震」などがある。



断層の種類

引っ張られてすれ落ちるのが「正断層」、圧縮されて乗り上げるのが「逆断層」、横にずれるのが「横ずれ断層」である。破壊のエネルギーが小さいと断層は地表にあらわれない。

Eurasia plate



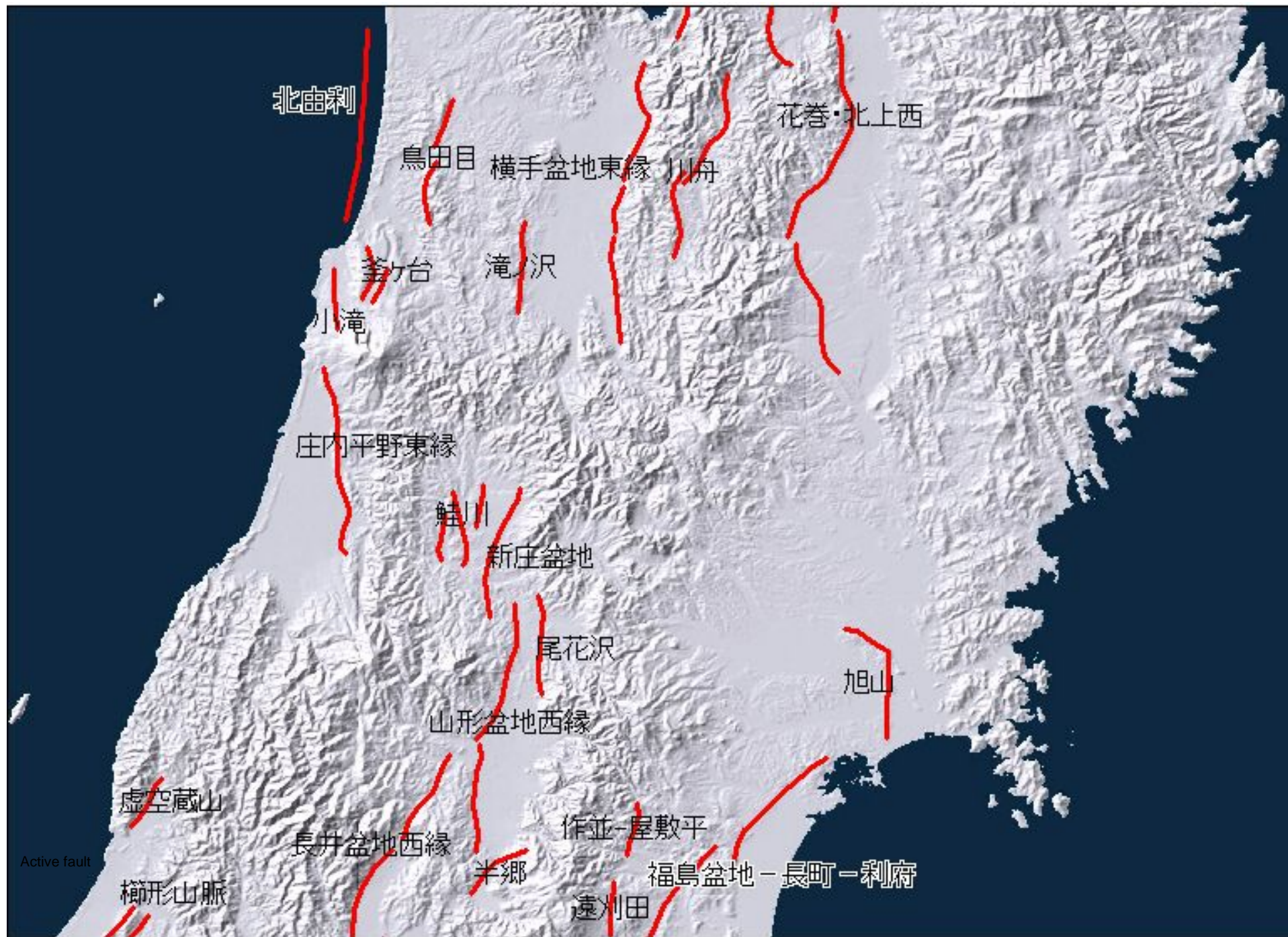
North America plate

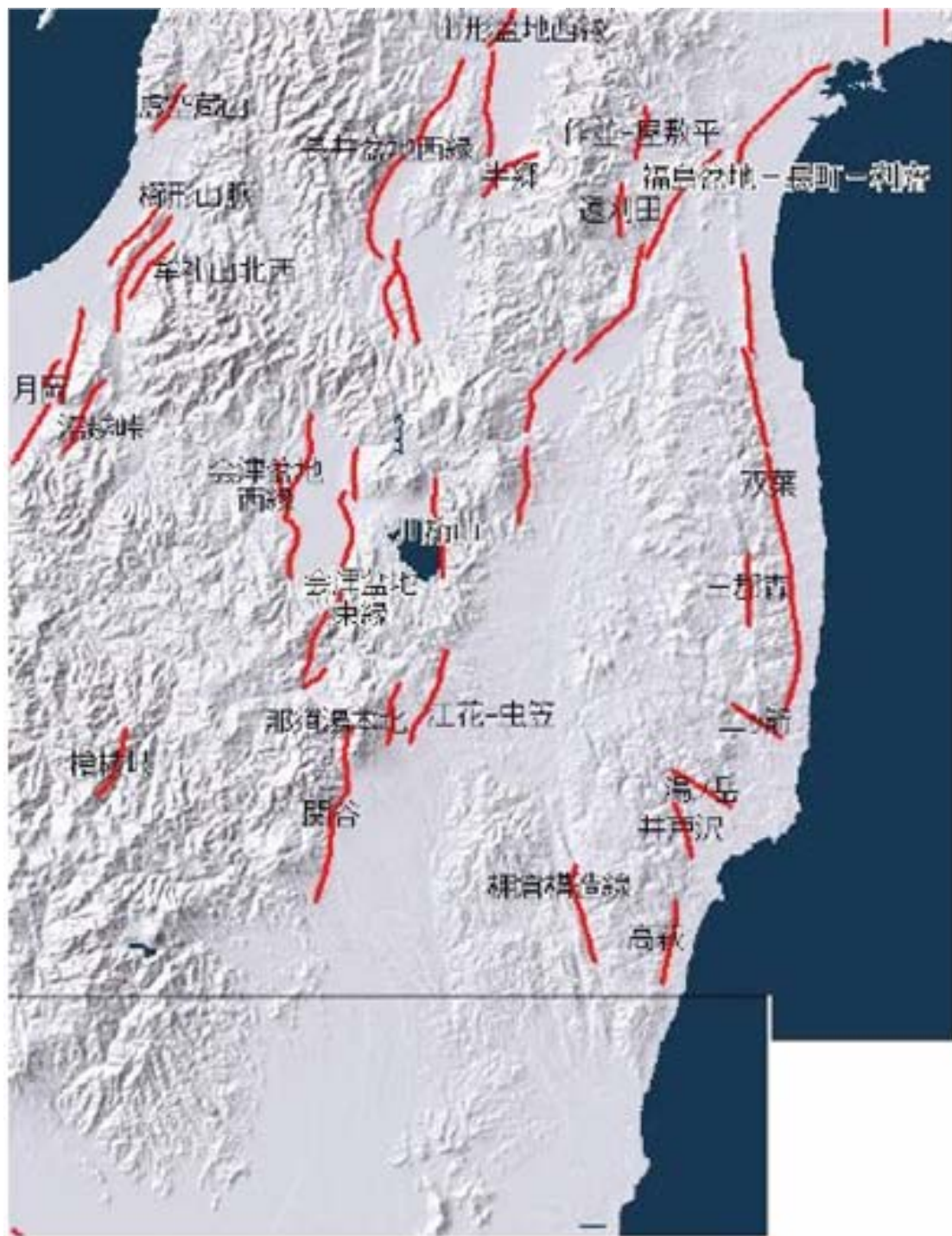
- M8クラス
- M7クラス
- M6クラス

プレート境界地震とは？



Pacific Ocean plate
南西諸島





II Conditions for site candidates (more details)

No.	Term	No.	Term	No.	Term
Tunnel route		Accelerator construction and operation		Acquisition of land	
1	Usable length (km)	13	Electric power supply (capacity or main power line distance)	34	Land for facility on the surface except for IP
2	Flexibility in adjusting tunnel routes	14	Accessibility to the entrance of the access tunnel	35	Land for IP facility
3	Within a single prefecture?	15	Access to the tunnel	36	Cost of land
		16	Snowfall	37	Inhabitants along the tunnel route
		17	Dumping place for excavated material	38	Invitation from municipality
Geology		18	Number of days per year with temperature above 30°C	39	Research and development project
4	Type of rocks (layers)	19	Source of cooling water		
5	Weathering	20	Average ambient temperature (= underground temperature)	Environment for research	
6	Active dislocation	21	Amount of underground water	40	Available airport
7	Dislocation nearby (W>0.5m)	22	Drainage in the tunnel	41	Available seaport
		23	Volcanoes (50km or closer)	42	Available railroads
Geography and topography		24	Sources of earth quakes at M>6 and after 1600	43	Available main roads
8	Topography	25	Thunderbolts	44	Distance from KEK
9	Usage of surface	26	Existing artificial vibrational noise	45	Universities and institutes nearby
10	Depth of tunnel	27	Hot springs		
11	Depth of IP	28	Quarries	Living environment	
12	Big rivers nearby			46	Cities and towns nearby
		Heritage		47	International school nearby
		29	National park	48	Cultural and recreational facilities
		30	Protected geology	49	Residence
		31	Biological sanctuary	50	Facilities for health and welfare
		32	Religious sanctuary	51	Facilities for safety and security
		33	Remains of early date		

These conditions were developed in detail in the GDE-CSF meeting, and about 100 items were listed up.

III Ground motion at various sites in Japan

(1) **KEK site** soft ground

- Diluvium in Kanto plane
(alternative layers of sand, gravels and clay)
- Measured on the ground surface and in the KEKB accelerator tunnel (10m deep underground)
- There is a main public road about 1km far from the measurement place.

(2) **SPring-8** (8 GeV synchrotron light source lab.)

- constructed on hard bedrock
- Kamigori metagabbro rock area
- Measured on the bedrock near to the accelerator ring

III Ground motion at various sites in Japan (cont.)

(3) Mitsuse road tunnel in Sefri area granite rock area

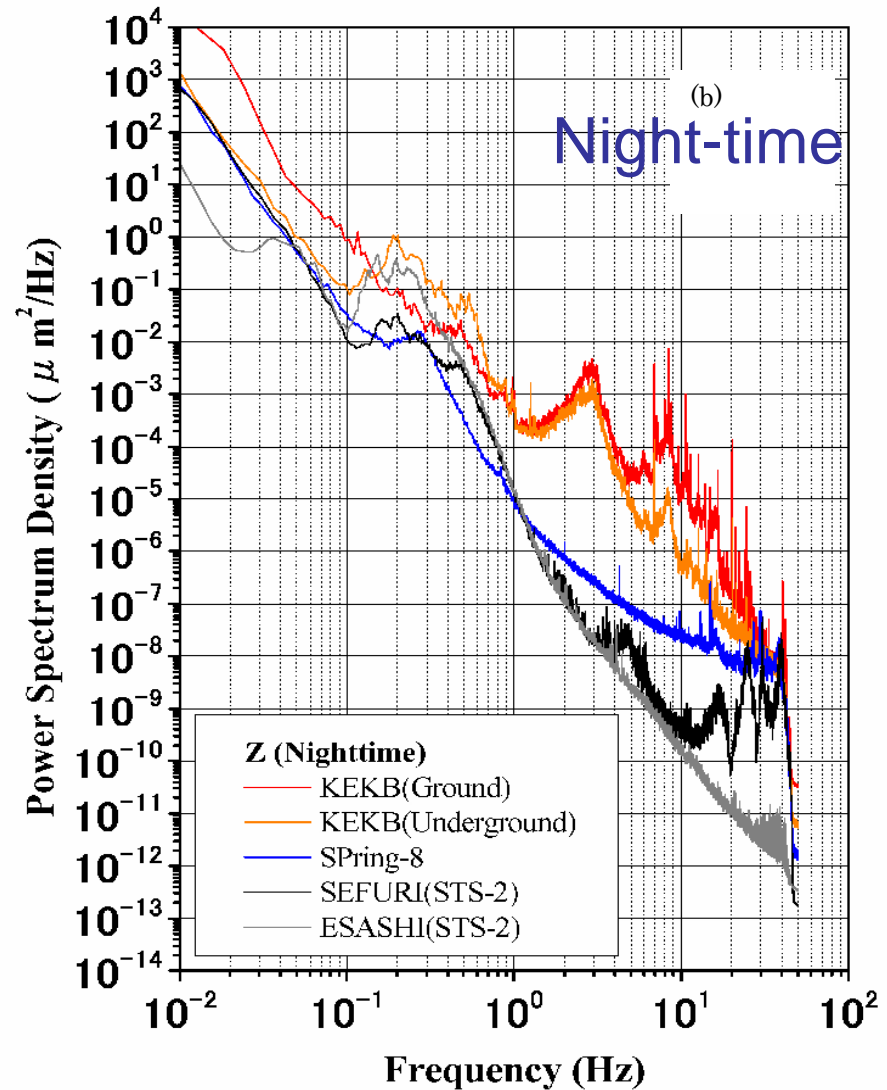
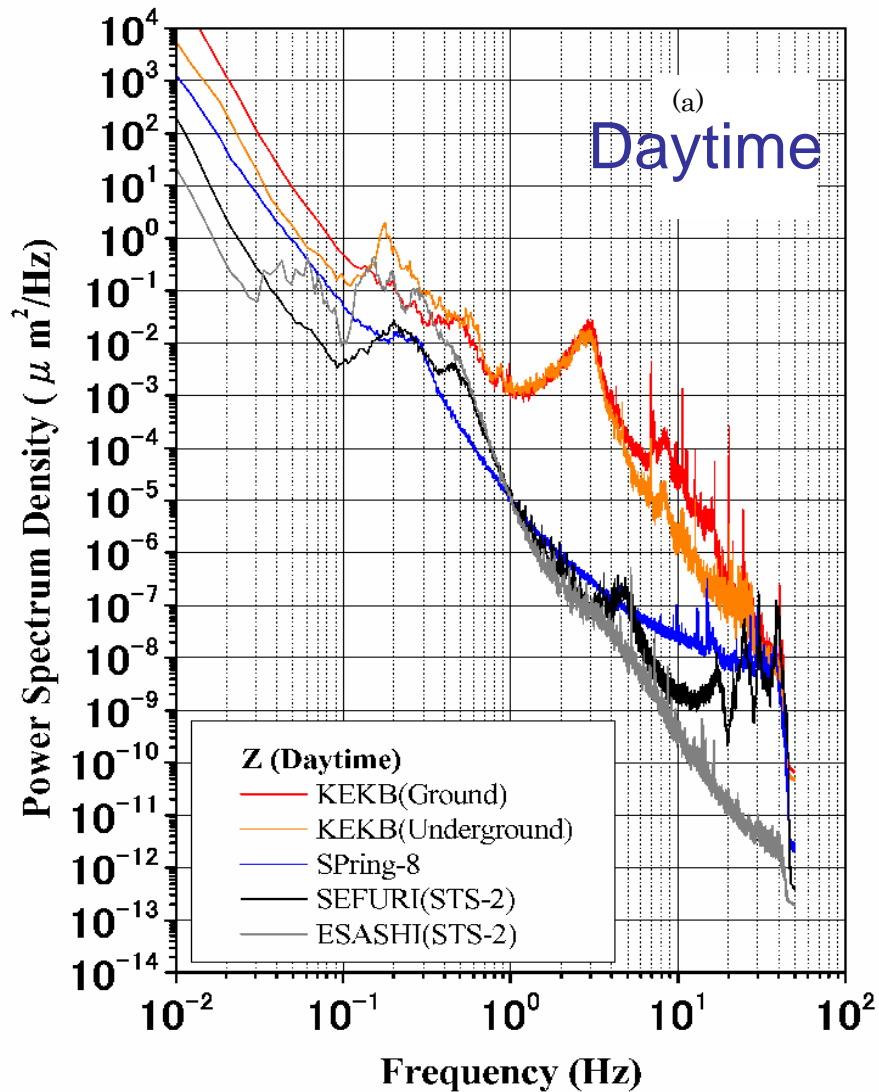
- Penetrating Sefuri mountain chain (granite rock)
- Located in border between Fukuoka and Saga prefectures
- Measured at a point about 10m far from near edge of the road on the concrete floor in a shelter area, which is located about 800m inner from the entrance of the tunnel.

(4) Esashi area granite rock area

- Measured in Mizusawa Earth Tide Observatory
About 150m long horizontal tunnel constructed in Abara mountain (granite rock)
- Measured on a granite base plate fixed on the bedrock.

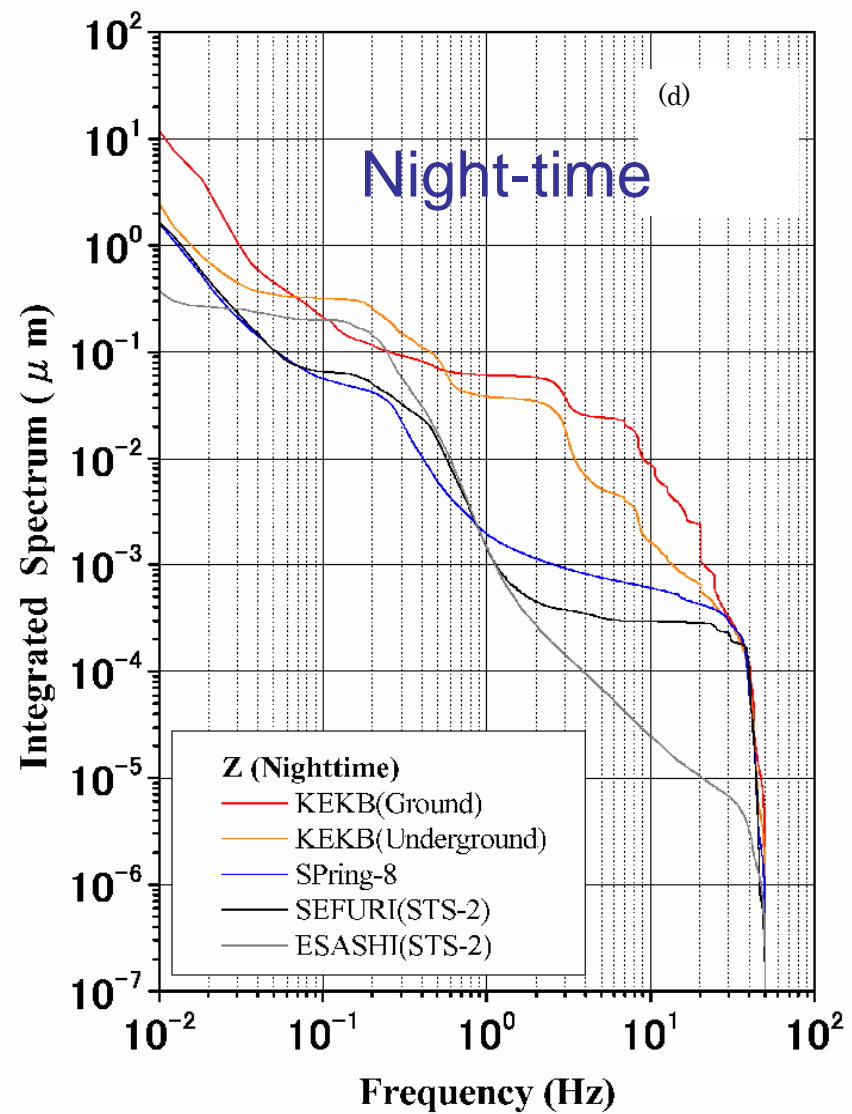
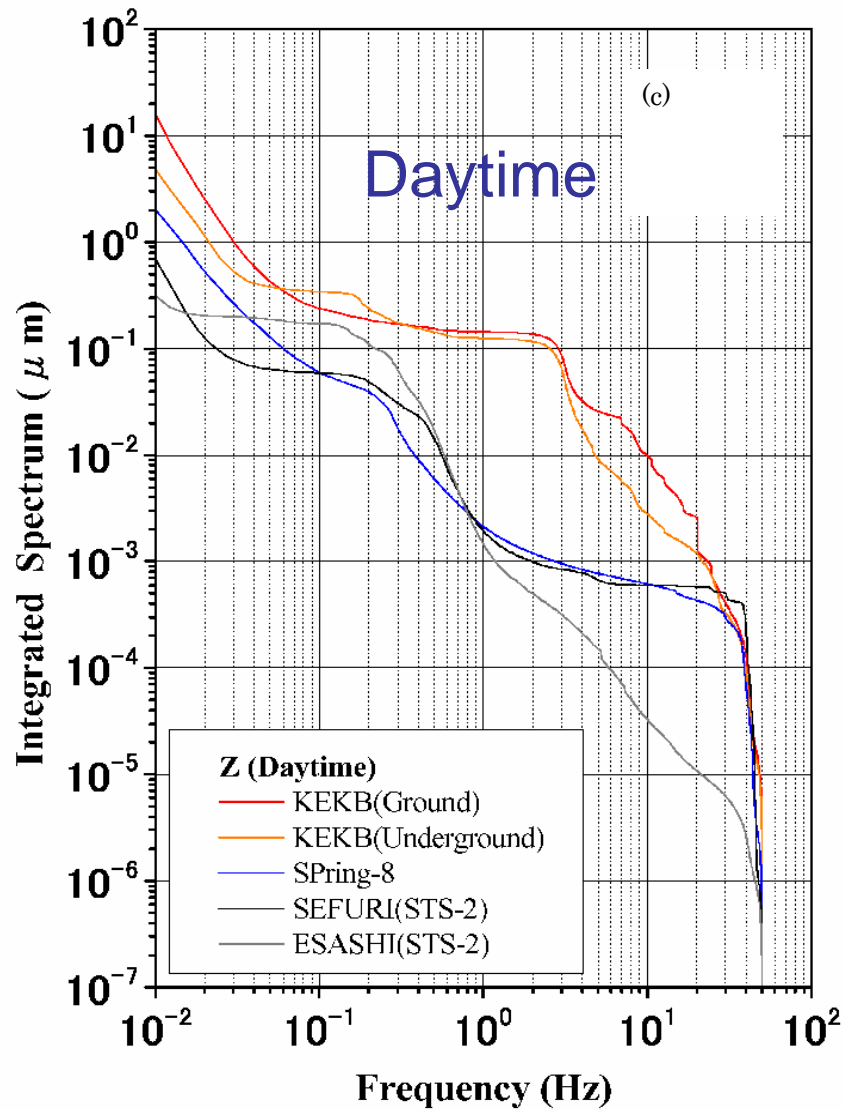
IV Ground motion at various sites in Japan (cont.)

PSD (Power Spectrum Density)



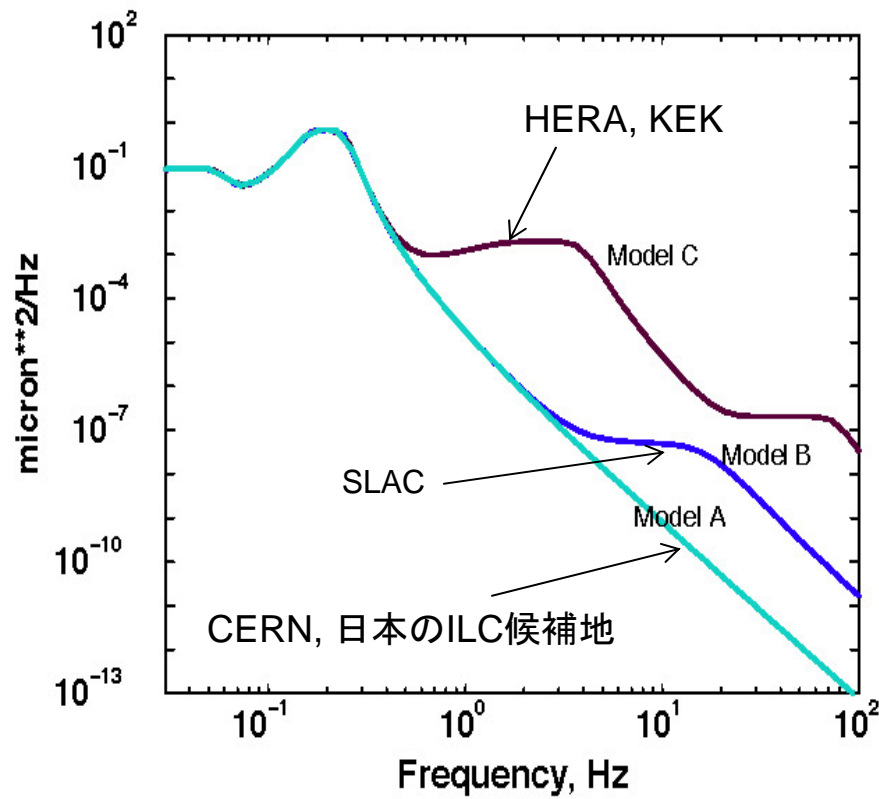
III Ground motion at various sites in Japan (cont.)

Integrated PSD

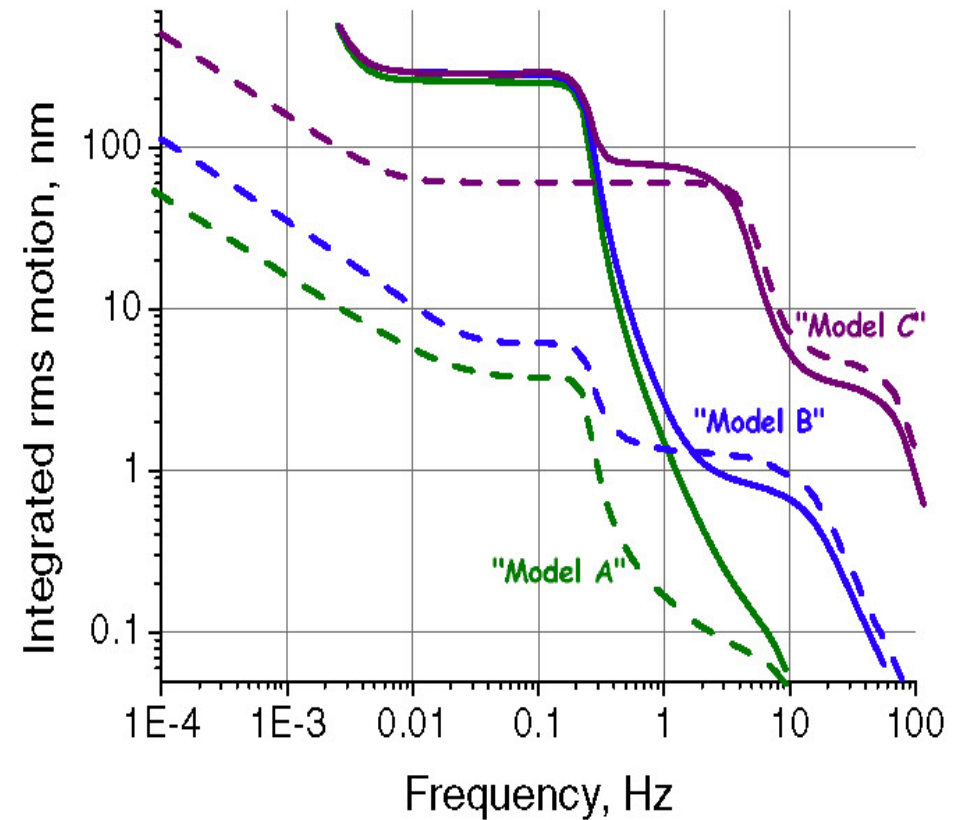


III Tolerances on Ground Motion (from TESLA TDR)

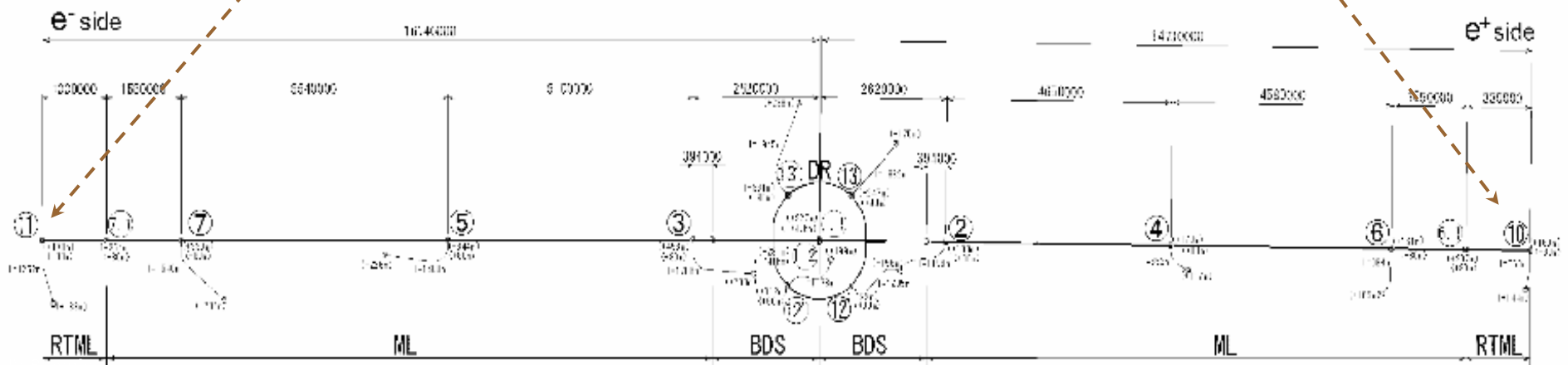
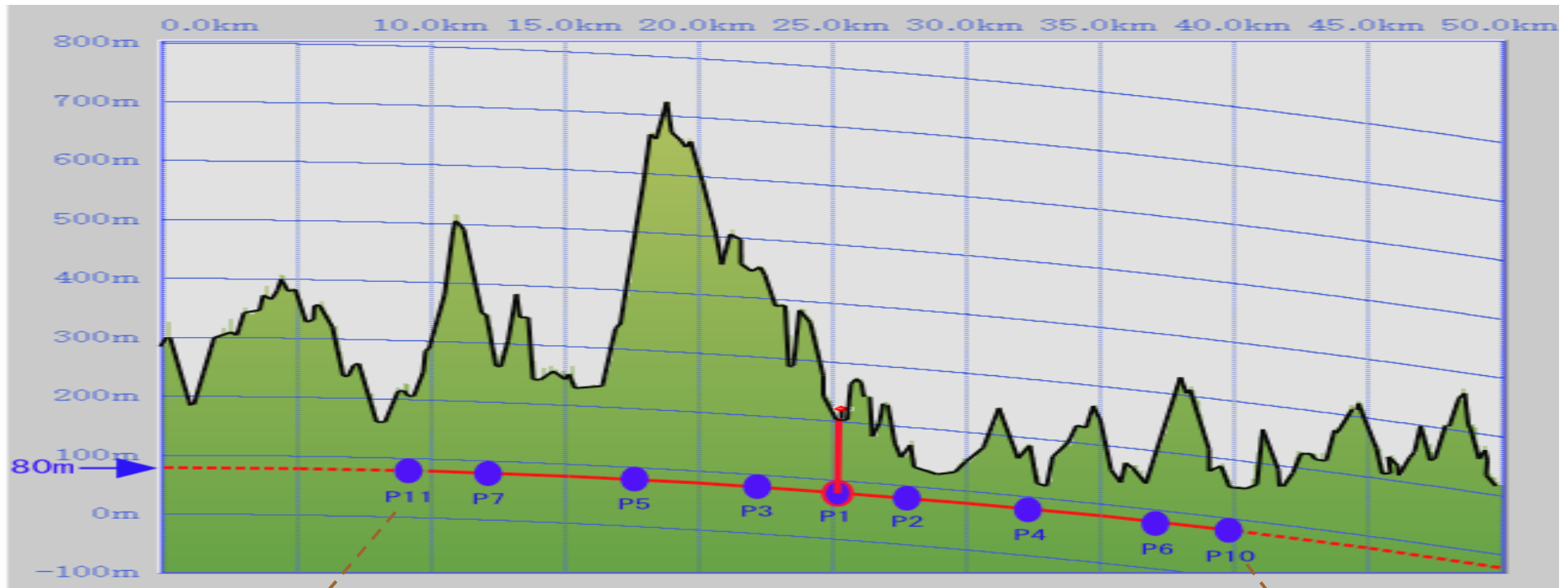
PSD



Inegrated PSD



IV Asian Sample Site Cross sectional view



V Asian Sample Site (cont.)

Features

Location

- The Asian site is located in a moderate plateau area (low mountains) in uniform solid rock
- It is within 10 to 20 km from cities which provide a living environment with reasonable quality of life. The neighboring cities are connected to an international airport within several hours by both bullet train and highway.

Land Features

- The site surface is dominated by woods and is partly occupied by an agricultural area which is crossed by occasional local paved roads
- Only a few local residences exist along the tunnel route.
- There are no major high-ways or streets with heavy traffic and no large river systems which cross the tunnel route
- Hence, very few sources of natural or human-made vibrations exist
- An adequate flat surface area is available to accommodate surface facilities
- Existing local roads can be utilized as access routes to entrances of the tunnel

IV Asian Sample Site (cont.)

Climate

- The climate is mild. There is snowfall in winter but only for a short period. It is not too hot in summer.
- There is no recorded history of major typhoons

Geology and Tunnel Structure

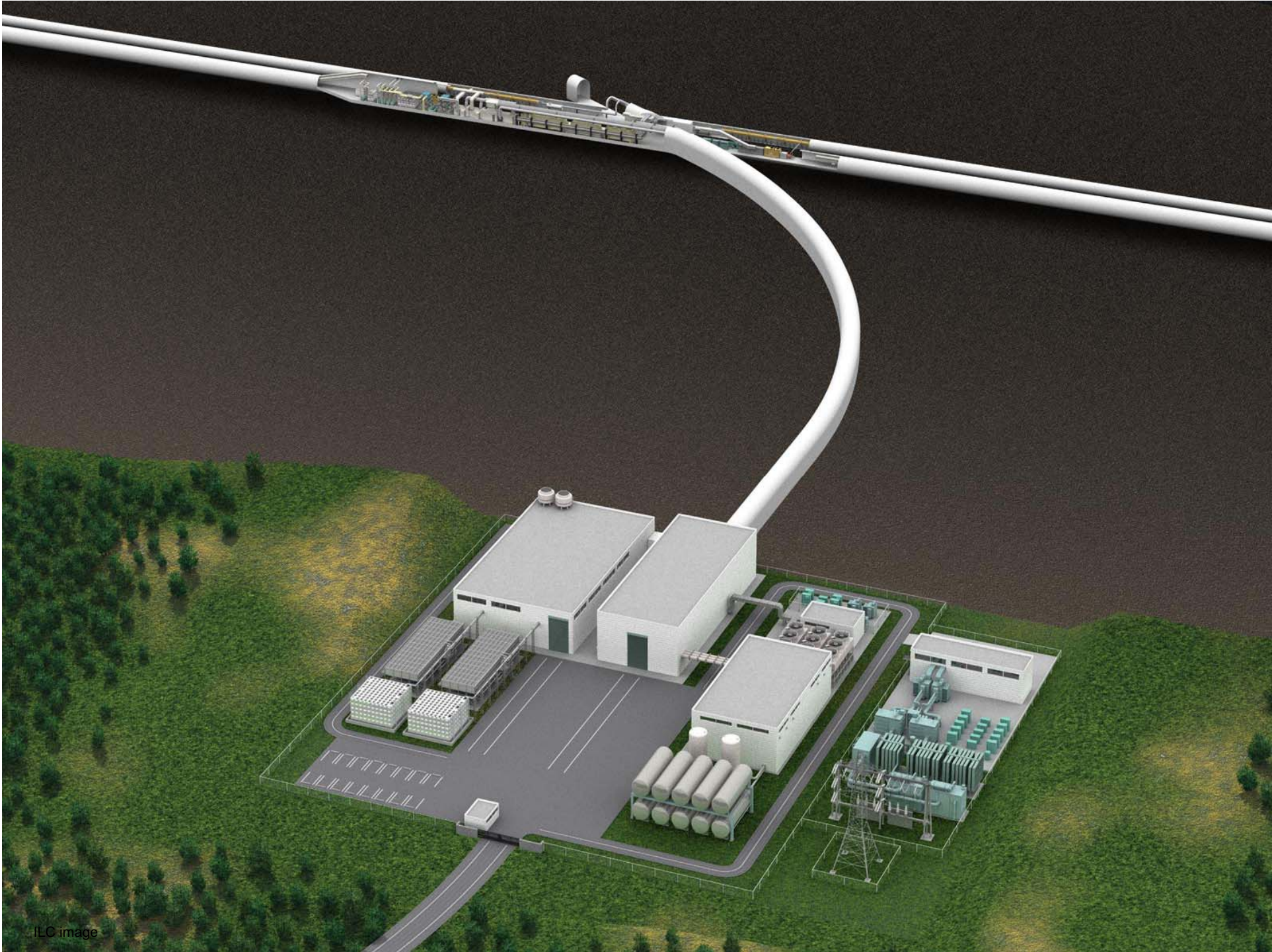
- The 31 km ILC tunnels for the first project phase can be constructed within solid hard rock
- In the second project phase, when the tunnels are extended to 50 km, one side of the main linac tunnel will pass through an area with sedimentary rock, but this geology is also solid.
- The depth of the tunnels, which will be built in a low mountainous part of the site, is in the range between 40 m and 600 m. Most of the access to the tunnel is provided by sloped ramps
- An exception is the access to the interaction region which has a vertical shaft approximately 112 m deep.

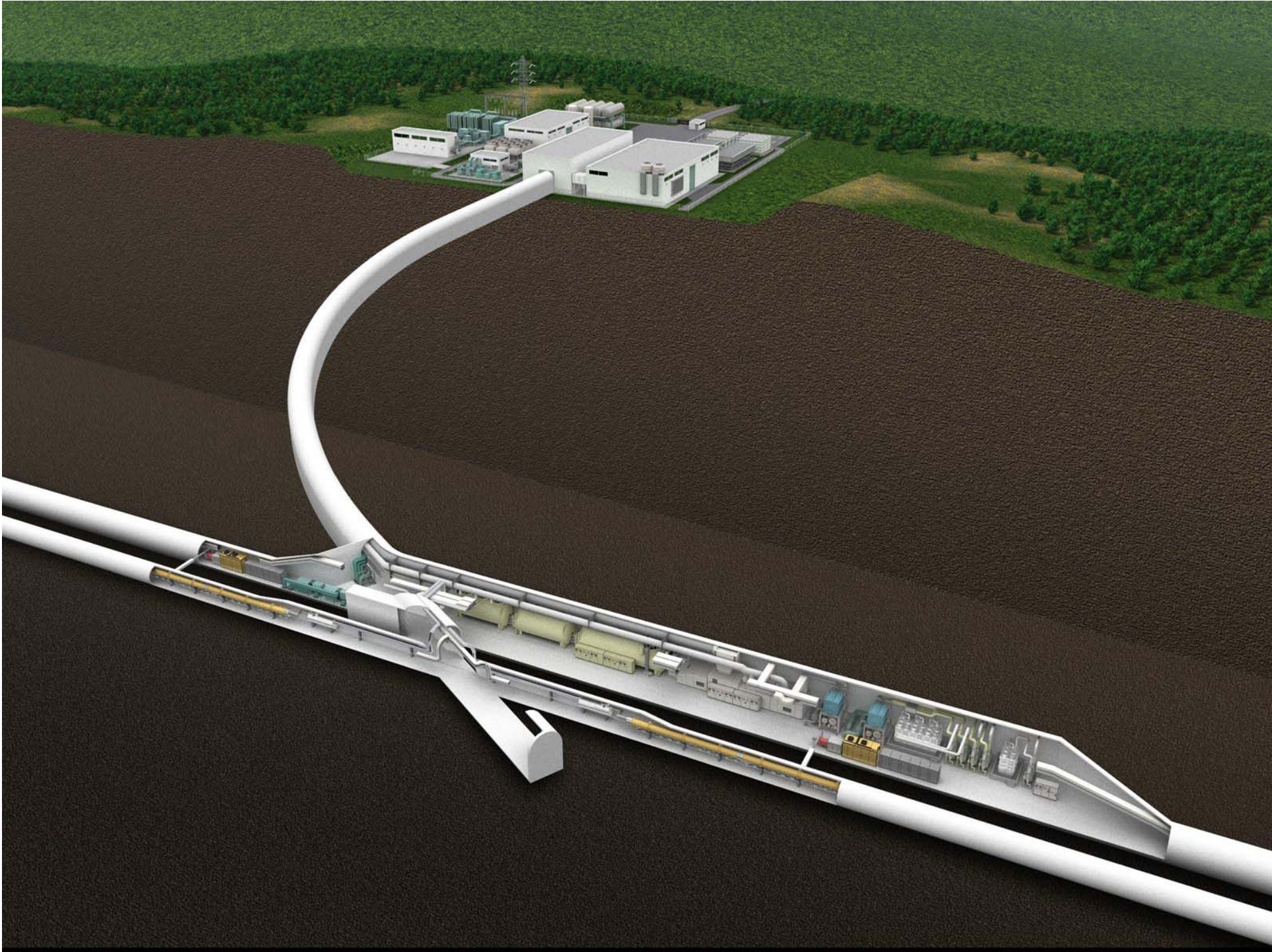
IV Asian Sample Site (cont.)

- Past experience with Japanese construction projects indicates that the uniform granite has sufficient strength that the tunnels and caverns do not require reinforcement by rock bolts or concrete lining
- Shotcrete is used to cover the inner surfaces of the tunnels
- Excavation of very large caverns, such as the experimental hall, may require reinforcement by rock bolts

Power Distribution System

- The site is located in the neighborhood of an existing 275 kV power grid. It is considered to be reasonably straightforward to supply the power of 240 MW required for the 500 GeV ILC.
- Power failures in Japan are very rare, and even if they occur, the system average interruption duration index (SAIDI) has been only 13 minutes, according to the statistics of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan.





Summary

- **Several good site candidates have been found in Japan**
- **More investigations, such as geological assessment and environmental assessment, are needed**
- **Site candidates are all wide granite areas**
- **We will investigate sedimentary rock areas**