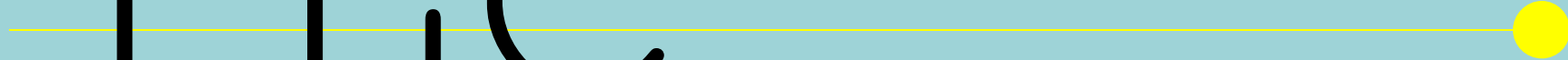


ILC

A horizontal yellow line extends from the left side of the 'ILC' text across the slide, ending in a solid yellow circle on the right side.

CFS update for Europe (CERN) :

- Cross Sections
- 3d Layout and BDS tunnel diameters
- CERN Resources

CV - Extraction 1m2

CV - Air supply 1m2

Survey permanent equipment

Waveguide

Survey window

RTML

EL - 4 Cable trays
520mm

250

Fire fighting water
DN80

520

LCW supply

LCW return

R2600

700

1200

3150

1400

2050

Compressed air DN150

MCM ground

MCM ground

Cryo.

Machine

Electronic racks + Shielding

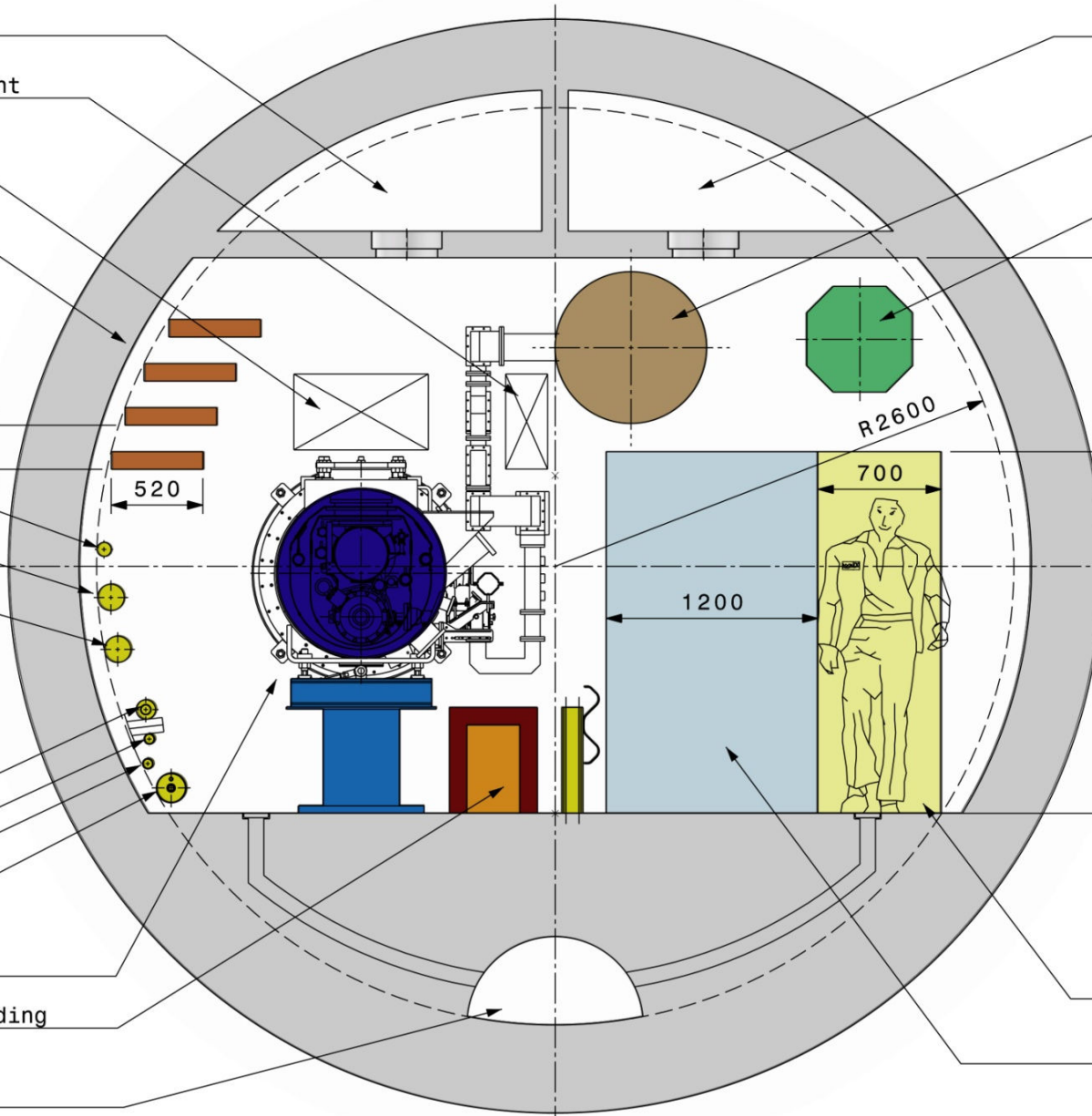
Drainage

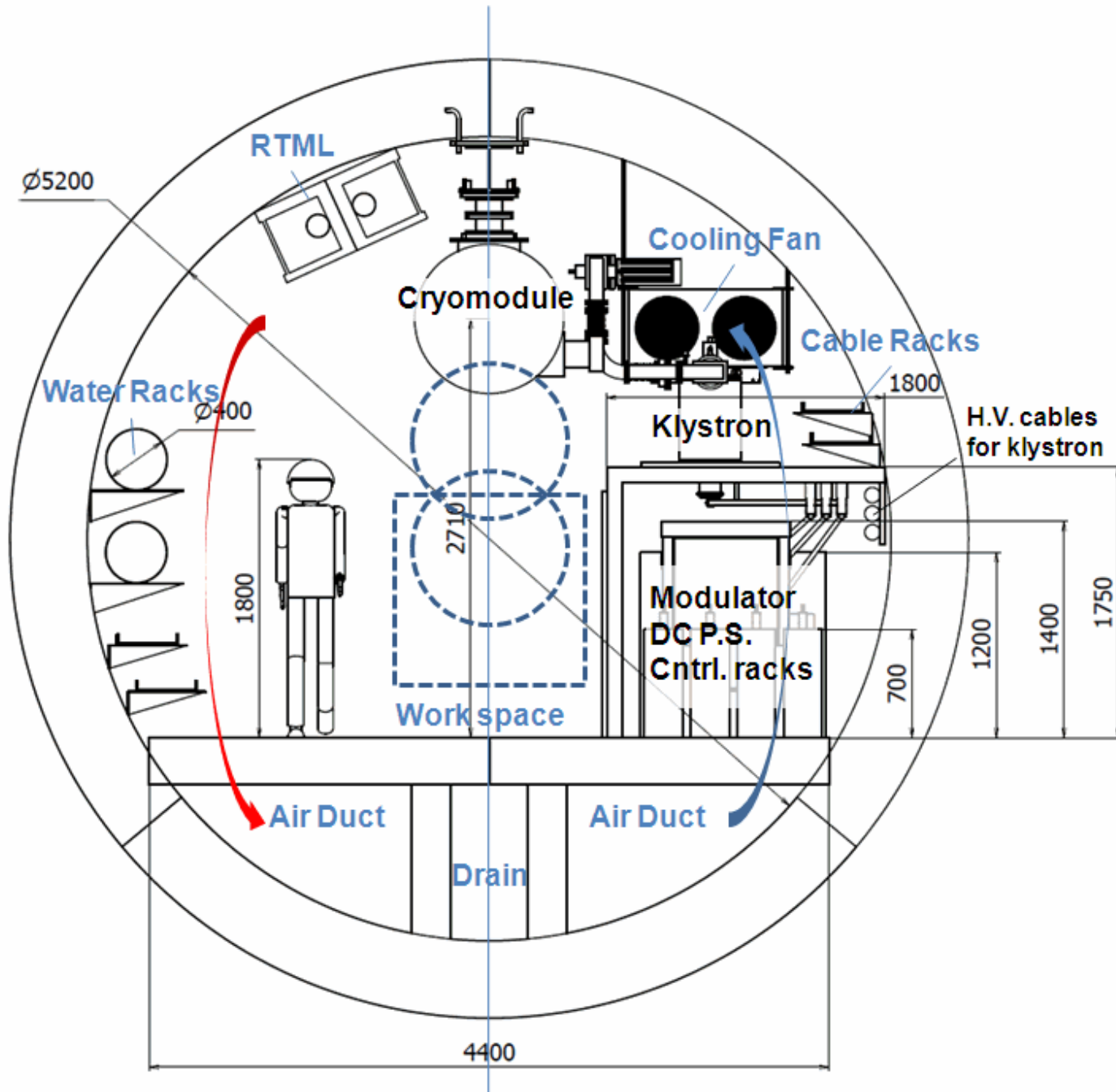
Safe passage

Transport zone

ILC - Typical Cross Section - Diameter 5200mm - Scale 1:25 (A3)
KLY CLUSTER EUROPE - J.Osborne / A.Kosmicki -November 6th 2009

Cross section for Europe (CERN) 5.2m diameter for Kly Cluster





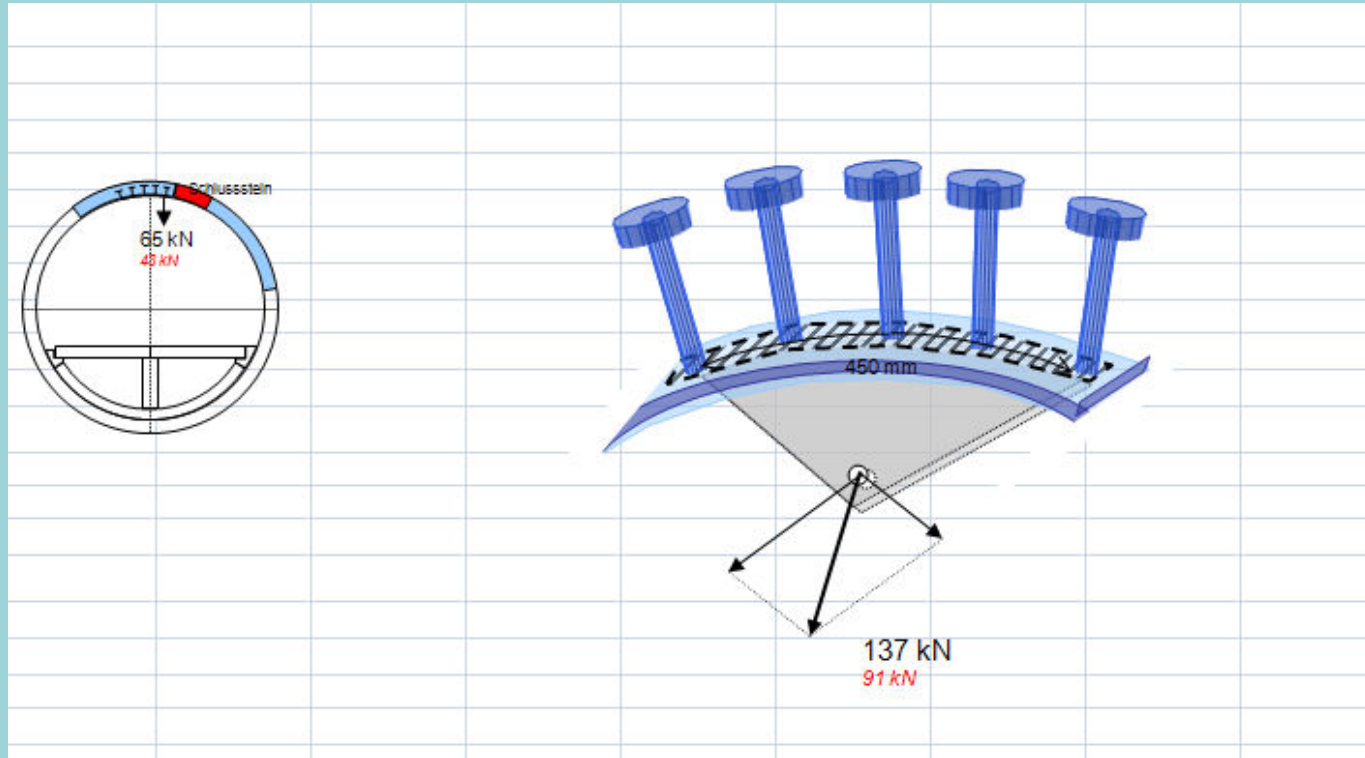
Cross section for Asia 5.2m diameter for DRFS

Disadvantages of suspending the cryo-modules from tunnel crown at CERN :

- Solution not compatible with CERN safety concept of transversal ventilation
- Transversal ventilation has advantage that overhead ducts could help remove Helium from tunnel in the event of an incident
- CERN geology not conducive, likely to induce ground movements which implies regular re-alignment of machine
- Additional safety risks associated with installation / access for maintenance
- CE construction tolerances significantly greater for segmental lining as opposed to 2nd phase tunnel invert concrete (may impact on costs for cryo supports ?)
- Difficult to transfer horizontal forces into segmental lining (up to 20tons at LHC ??)
- This is assuming ILC-type cryomodule approx. 7.4tons (data from J.Leibfritz FNAL). LHC 33tons.
- This idea was rejected for LHC (see report from Ph. Lebrun, C. Hauviller etc March 1990)


However, suspending cryomodules has major advantage due to more tunnel space available for machine & services, therefore potential to reduce diameter.

XFEL Solution for suspending Cryo-modules



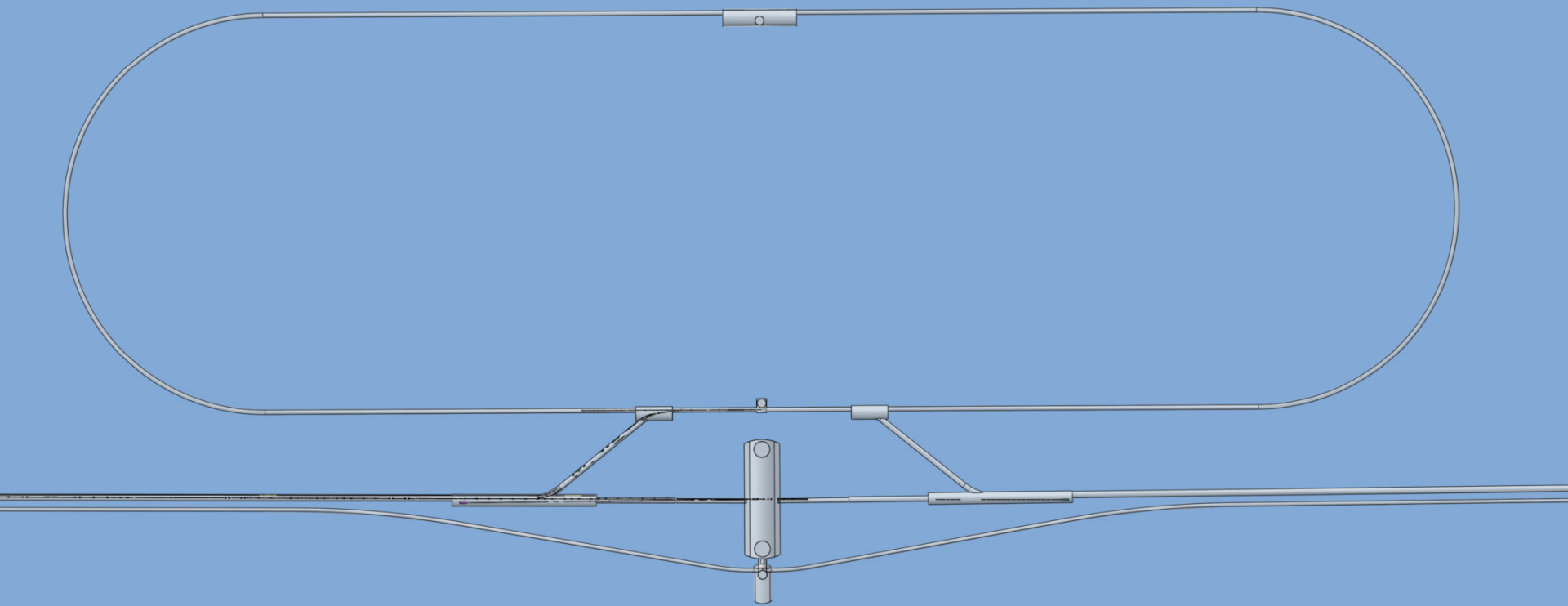
Steel plates with tangs cast into tunnel segments. Approximate maximum longitudinal load 10tons.

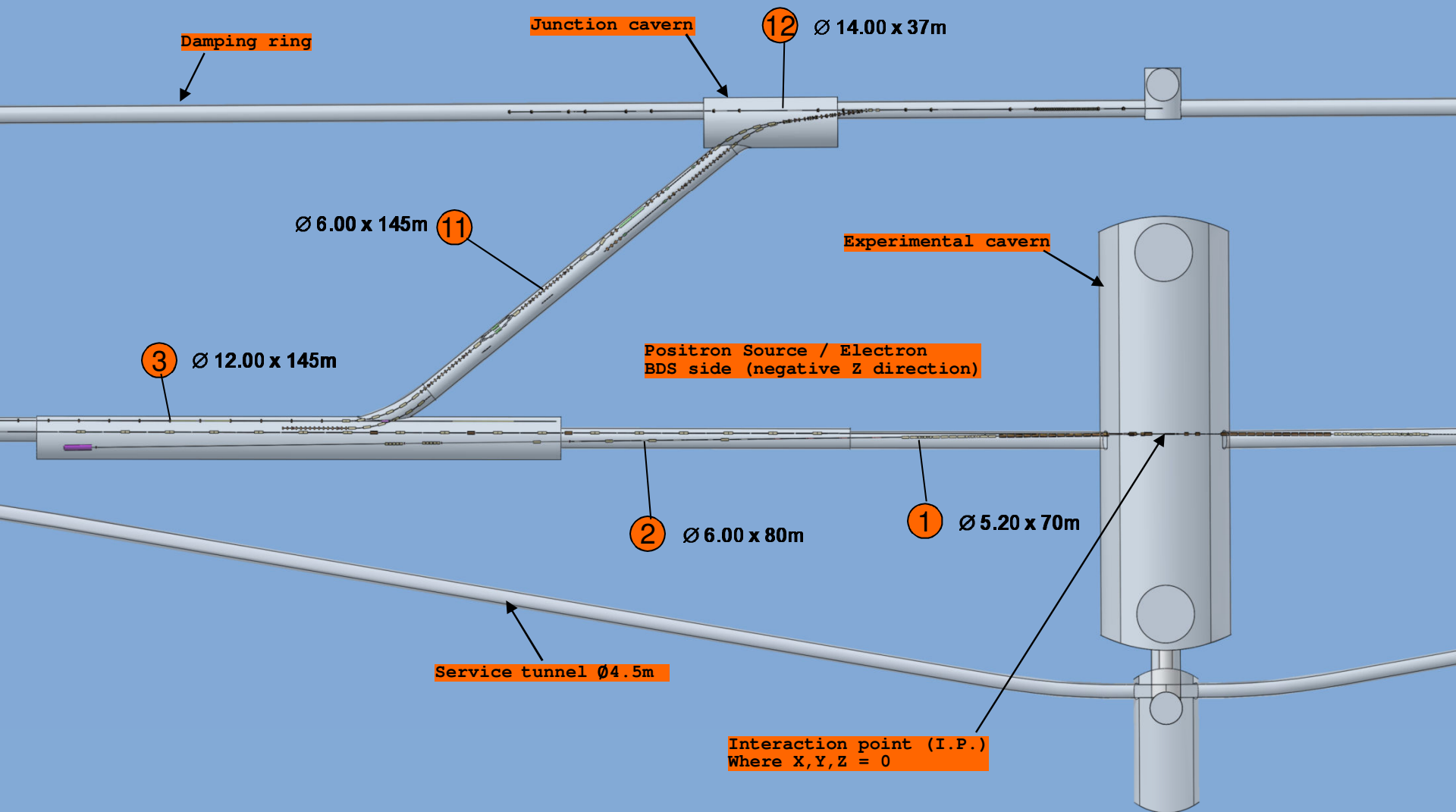
ILC

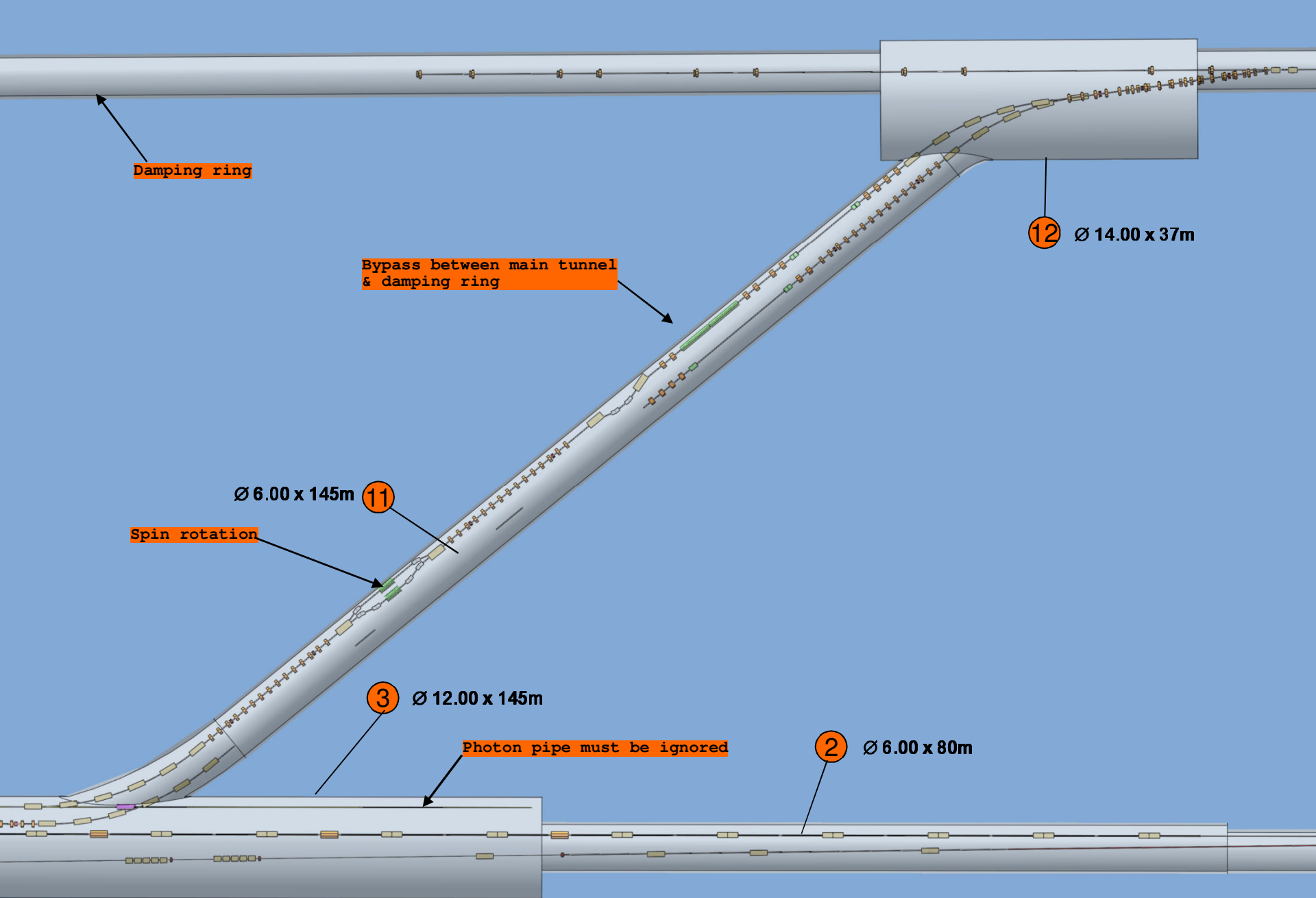
A horizontal yellow line extending from the left edge of the slide, ending in a solid yellow circle on the right side.

The following 3d models have been created using Lattice files produced by N.Collomb at Daresbury in Feb/Mar 2010

Damping ring







Damping ring

Bypass between main tunnel & damping ring

$\text{Ø } 6.00 \times 145\text{m}$ 11

Spin rotation

3 $\text{Ø } 12.00 \times 145\text{m}$

Photon pipe must be ignored

2 $\text{Ø } 6.00 \times 80\text{m}$

12 $\text{Ø } 14.00 \times 37\text{m}$

Damping ring

Beam direction = 

Beam direction =

④ Ø 7.00 x 1105m

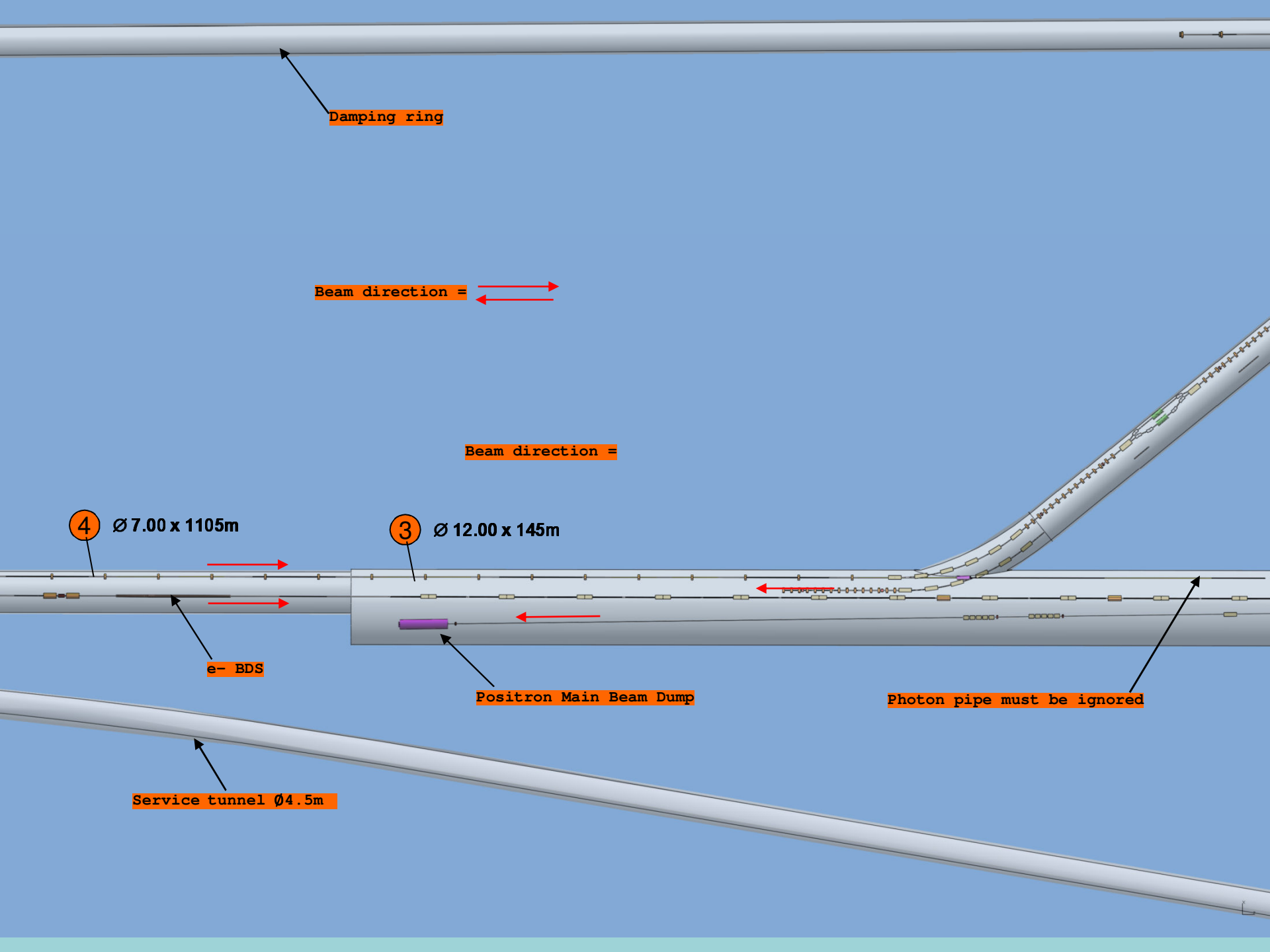
③ Ø 12.00 x 145m

e- BDS

Positron Main Beam Dump

Photon pipe must be ignored

Service tunnel Ø 4.5m



Beam direction = 

e+ 5GeV Boosters

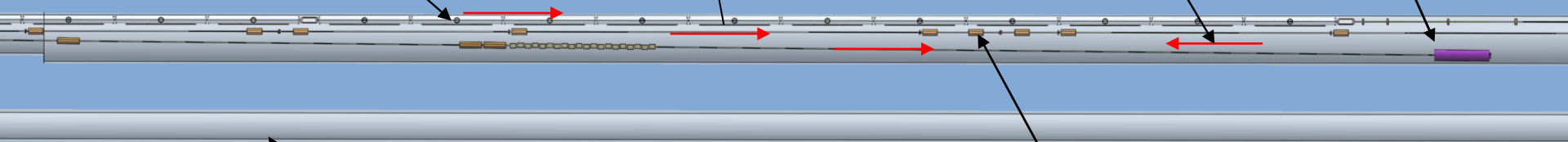
4 $\varnothing 7.00 \times 1105\text{m}$

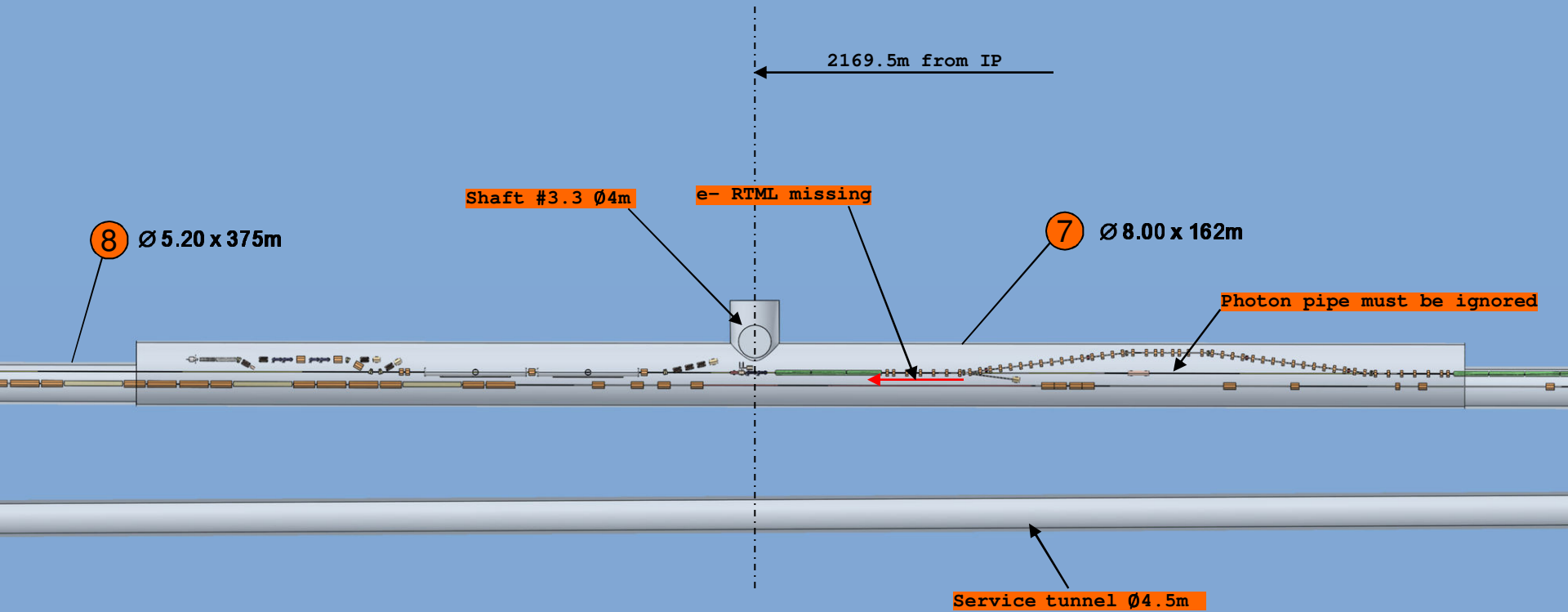
e- RTML missing

e- BDS Diagnostic Dump

Service tunnel $\varnothing 4.5\text{m}$

e- BDS





Beam direction = 

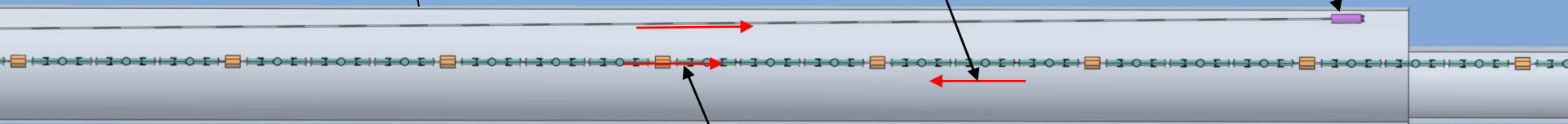
9 Ø 8.00 x 360m

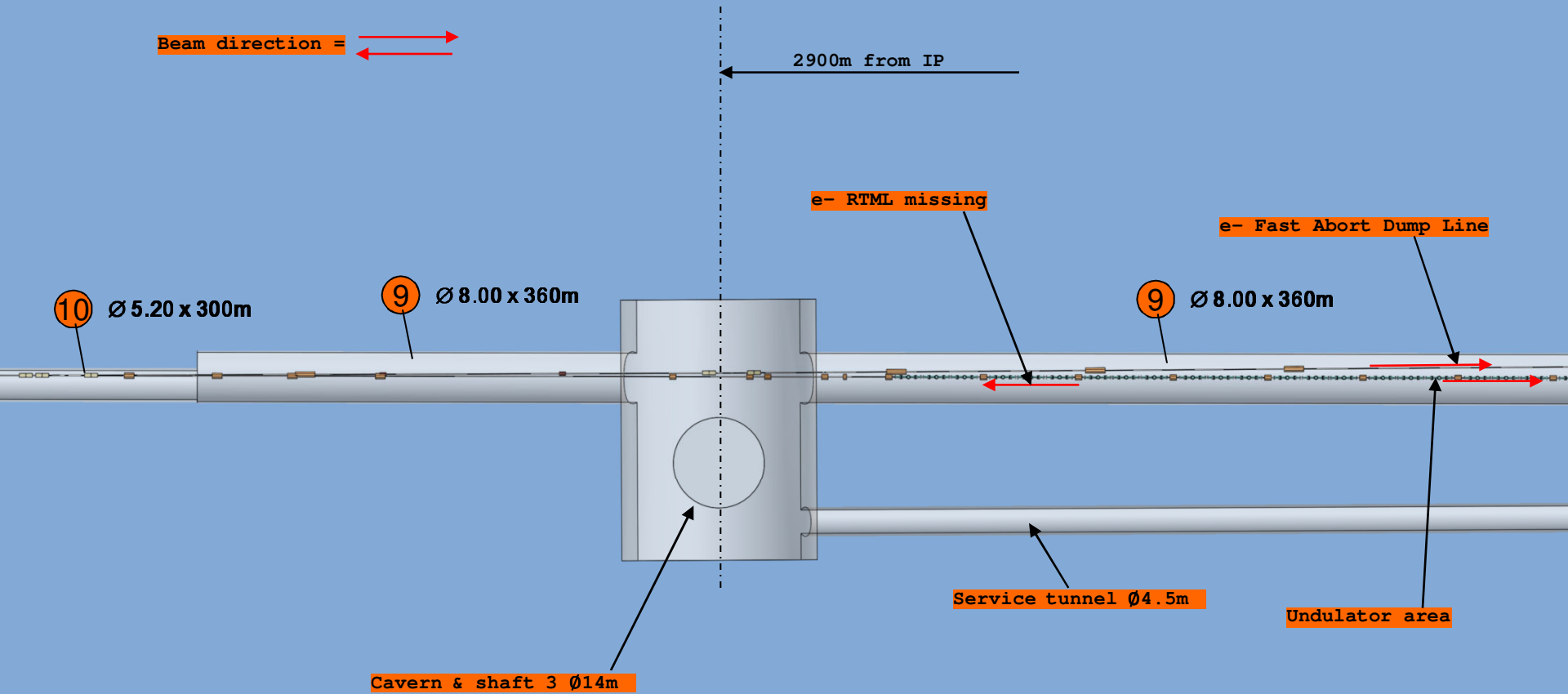
e- RTML missing

e- Fast Abort Dump

Undulator area

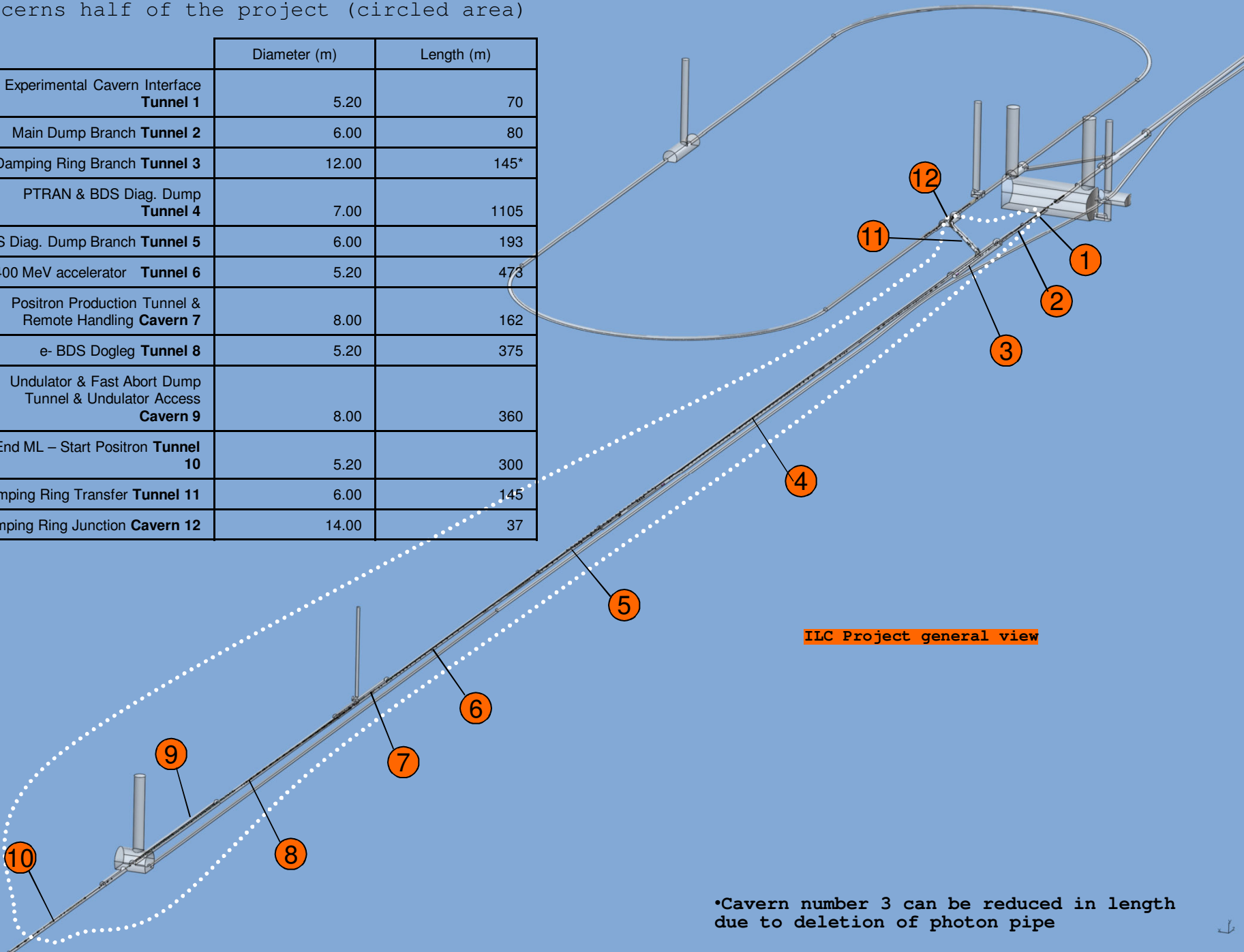
Service tunnel Ø 4.5m





Concerns half of the project (circled area)

	Diameter (m)	Length (m)
Experimental Cavern Interface Tunnel 1	5.20	70
Main Dump Branch Tunnel 2	6.00	80
Damping Ring Branch Tunnel 3	12.00	145*
PTRAN & BDS Diag. Dump Tunnel 4	7.00	1105
BDS Diag. Dump Branch Tunnel 5	6.00	193
400 MeV accelerator Tunnel 6	5.20	473
Positron Production Tunnel & Remote Handling Cavern 7	8.00	162
e- BDS Dogleg Tunnel 8	5.20	375
Undulator & Fast Abort Dump Tunnel & Undulator Access Cavern 9	8.00	360
End ML – Start Positron Tunnel 10	5.20	300
Damping Ring Transfer Tunnel 11	6.00	145
Damping Ring Junction Cavern 12	14.00	37

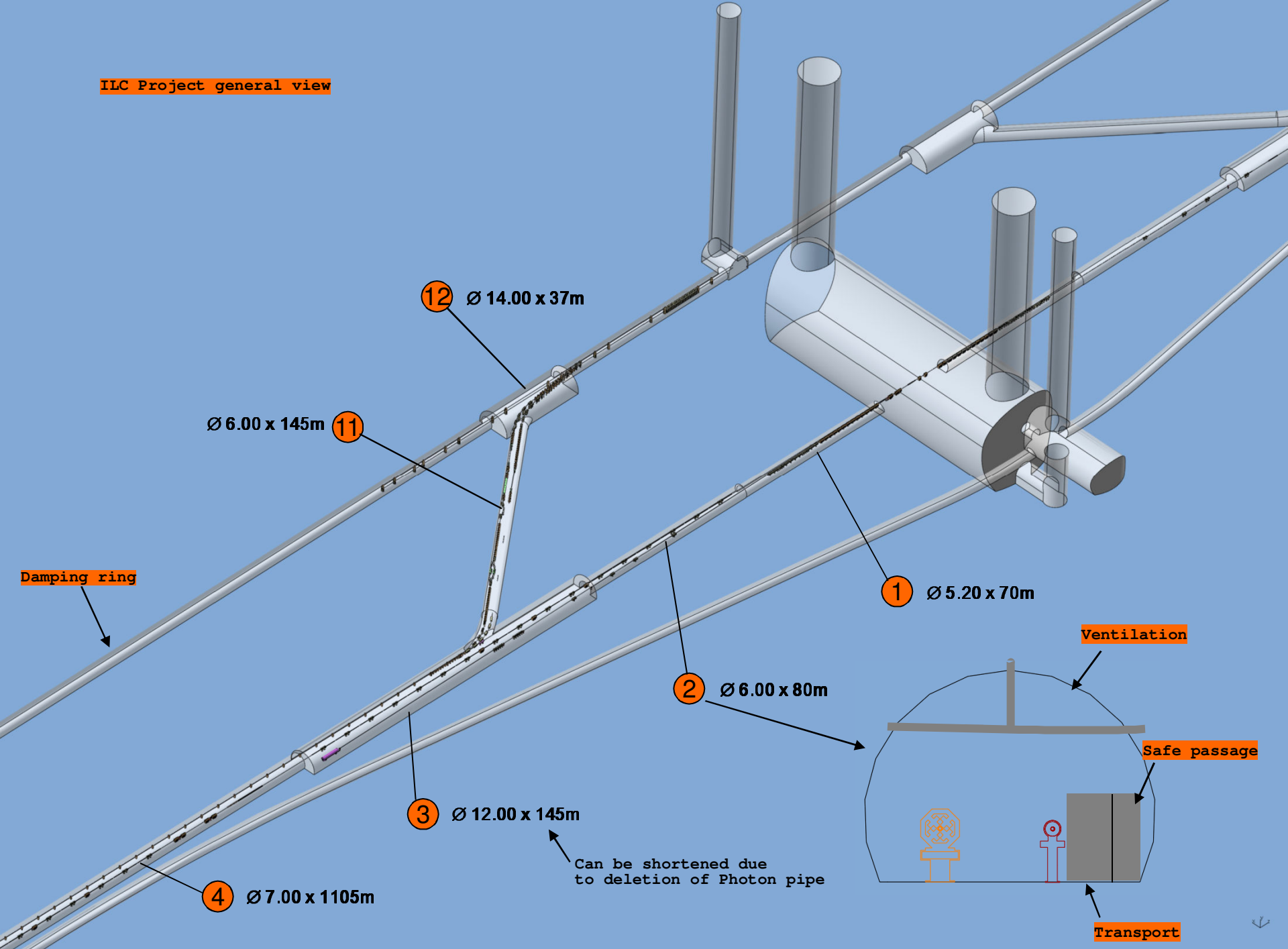


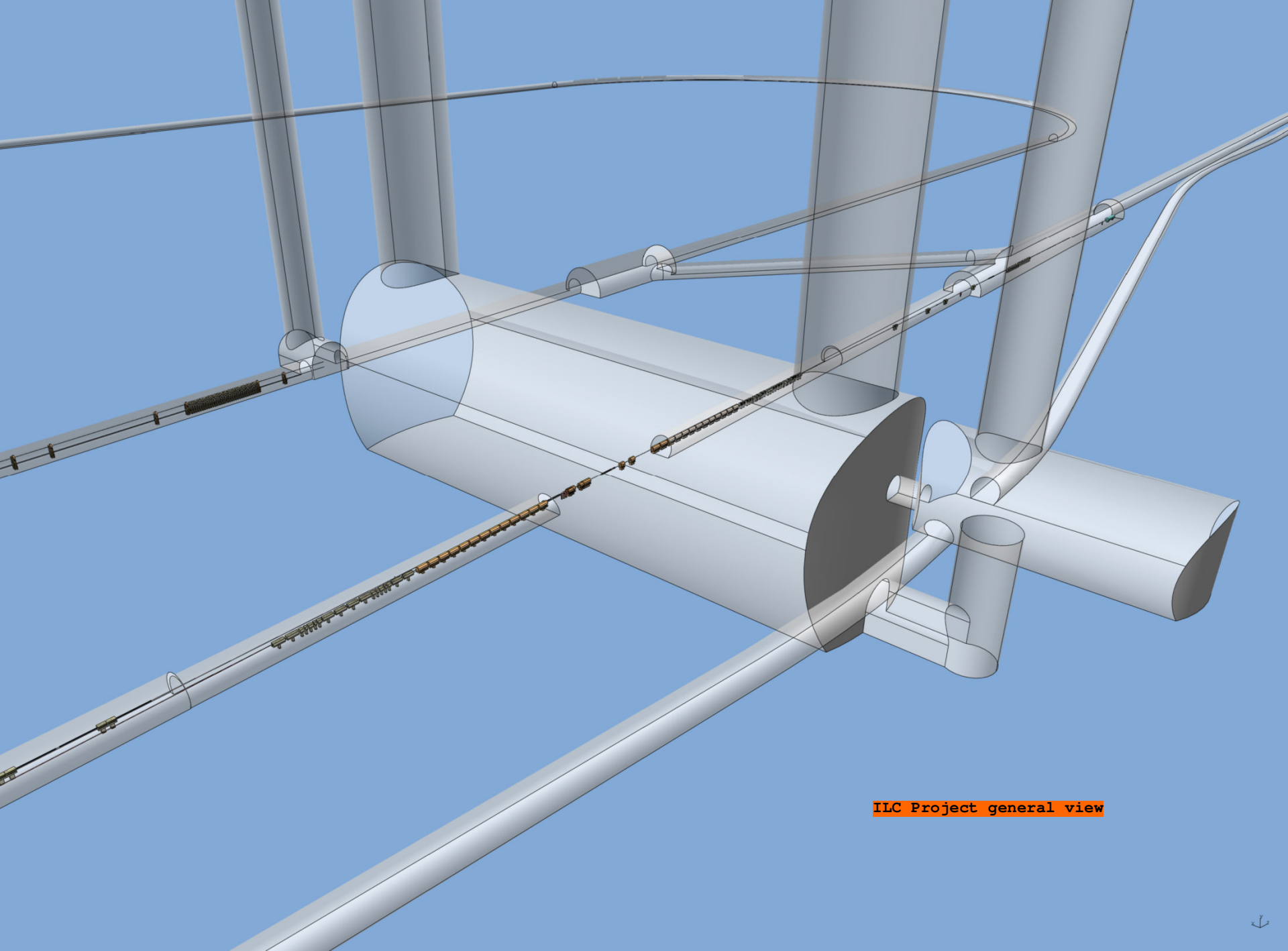
ILC Project general view

•Cavern number 3 can be reduced in length due to deletion of photon pipe



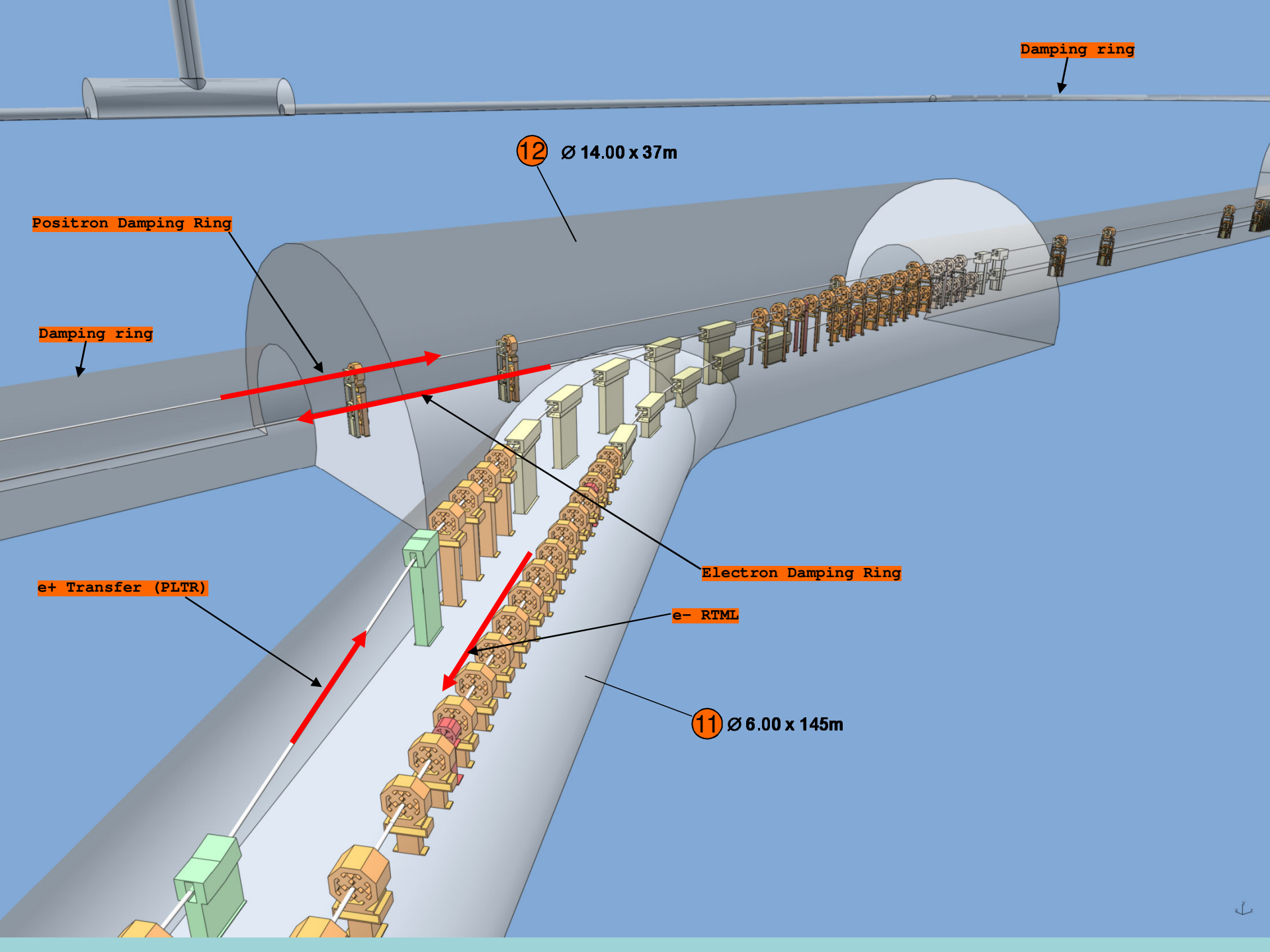
IILC Project general view





ILC Project general view





Damping ring

12 Ø 14.00 x 37m

Positron Damping Ring

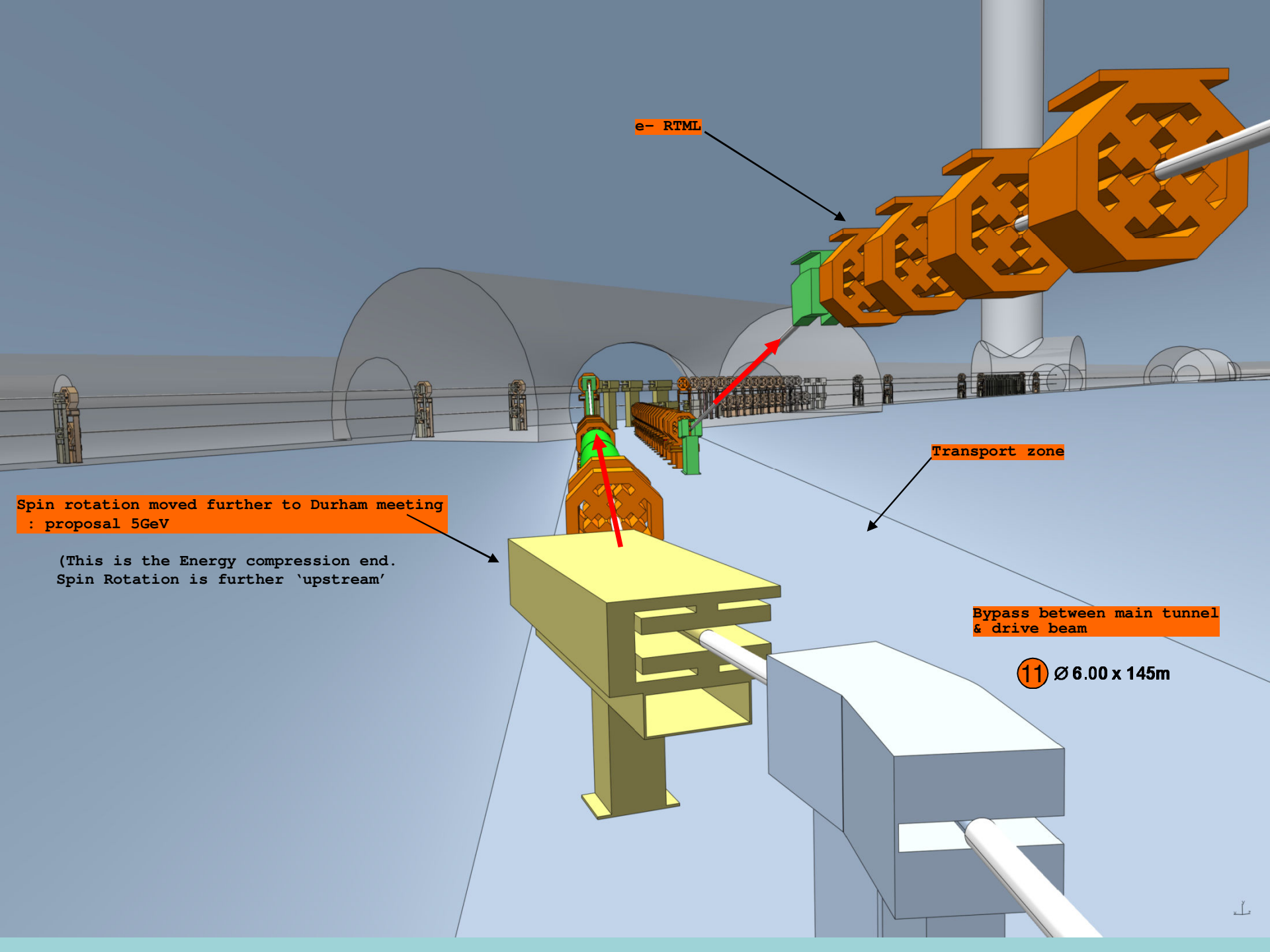
Damping ring

e+ Transfer (PLTR)

Electron Damping Ring

e- RTML

11 Ø 6.00 x 145m



e- RTML

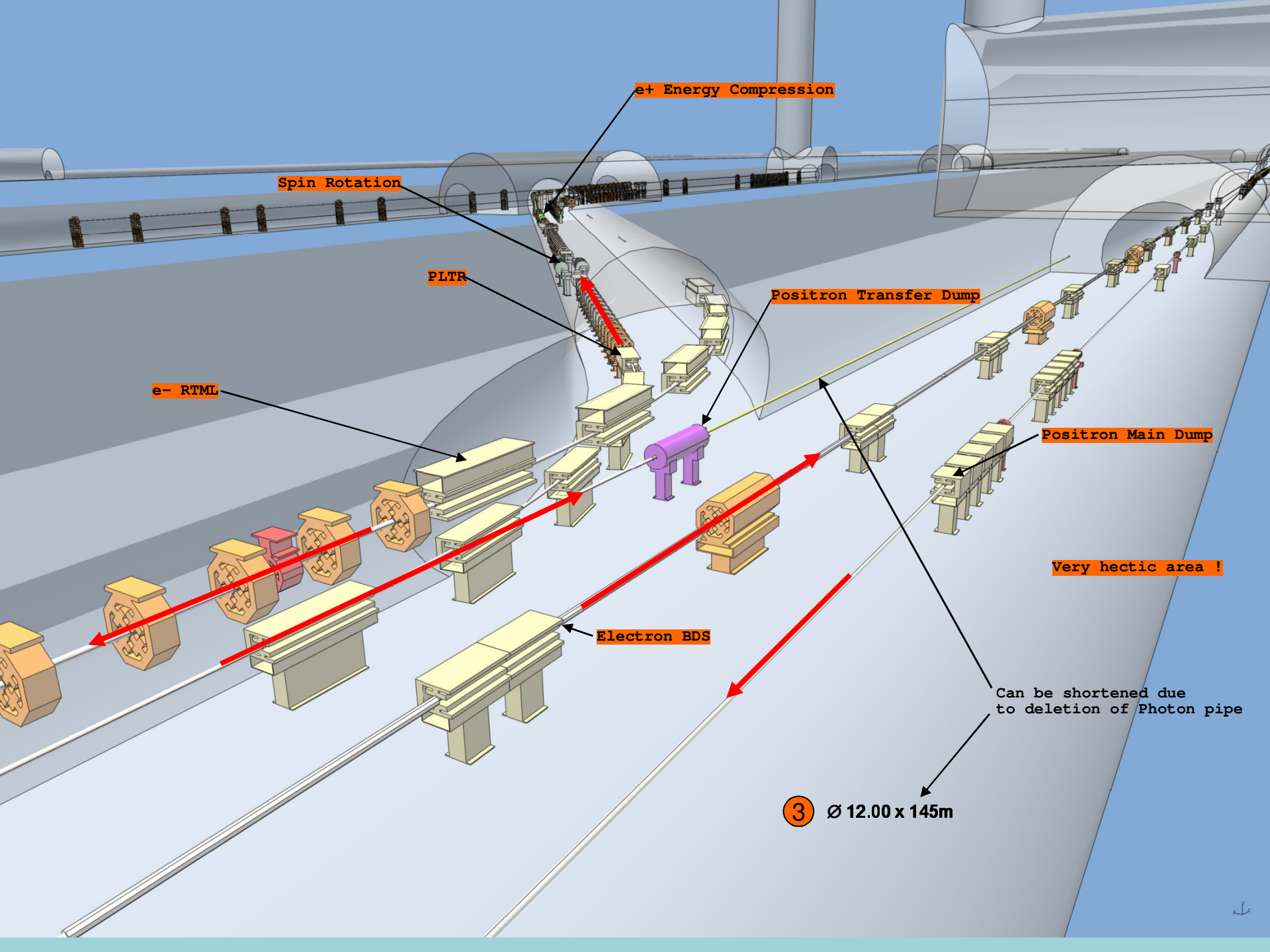
Transport zone

Spin rotation moved further to Durham meeting : proposal 5GeV

(This is the Energy compression end. Spin Rotation is further 'upstream')

Bypass between main tunnel & drive beam

11 Ø 6.00 x 145m



e+ Energy Compression

Spin Rotation

PLTR

Positron Transfer Dump

e- RTML

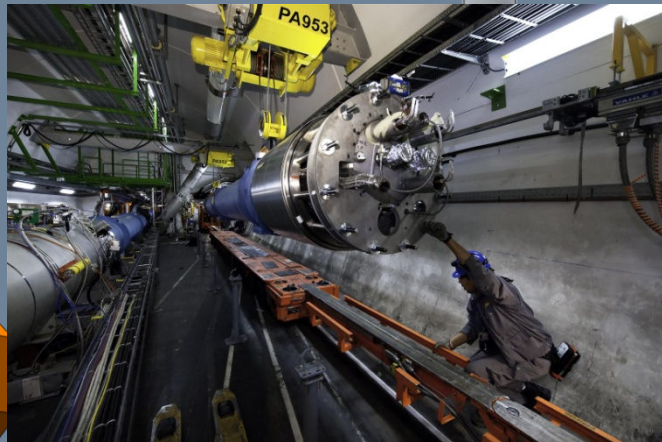
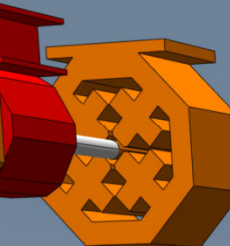
Positron Main Dump

Electron BDS

Very hectic area !

Can be shortened due to deletion of Photon pipe

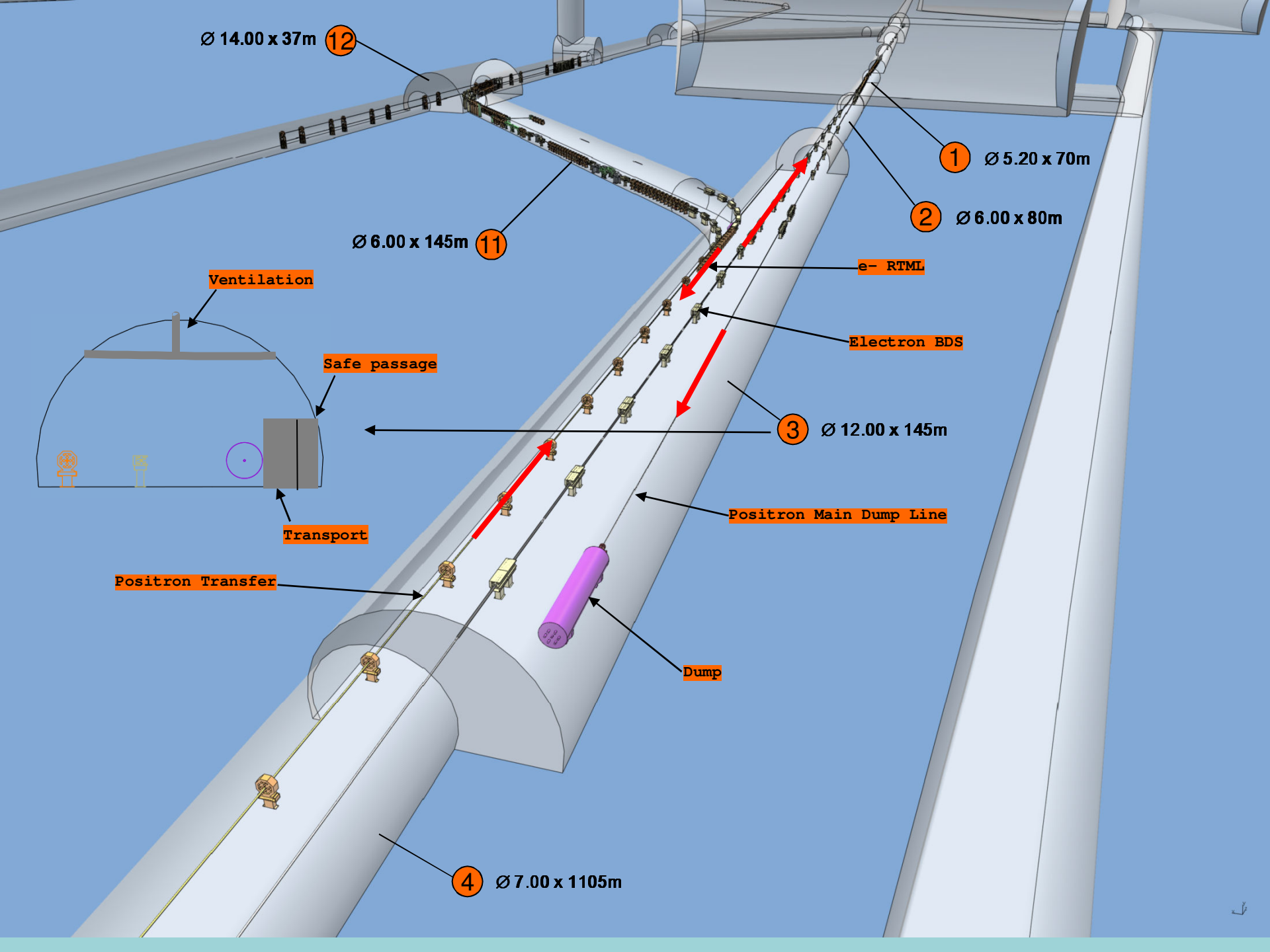
3 Ø 12.00 x 145m



③ $\varnothing 12.00 \times 145m$

Just like in the UJ22 LHC cavern,
The magnets will have to be lifted
Over the beam lines





5GeV booster
Purple = new BDS dump
o/s approx 1.5m

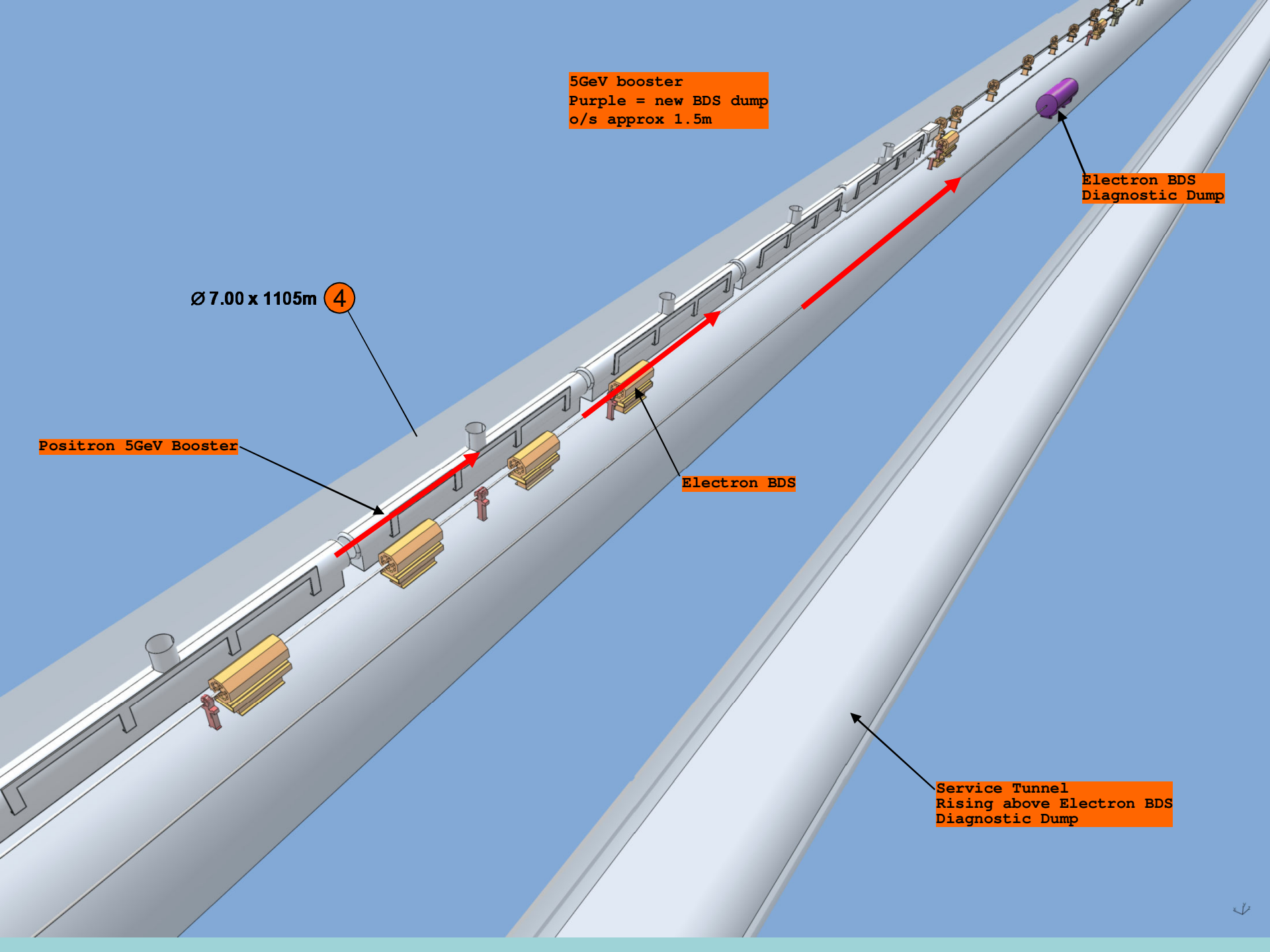
Electron BDS
Diagnostic Dump

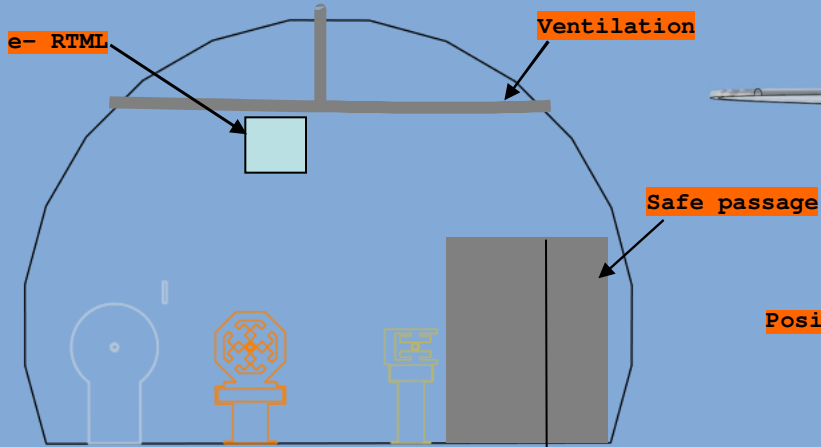
Ø 7.00 x 1105m ④

Positron 5GeV Booster

Electron BDS

Service Tunnel
Rising above Electron BDS
Diagnostic Dump

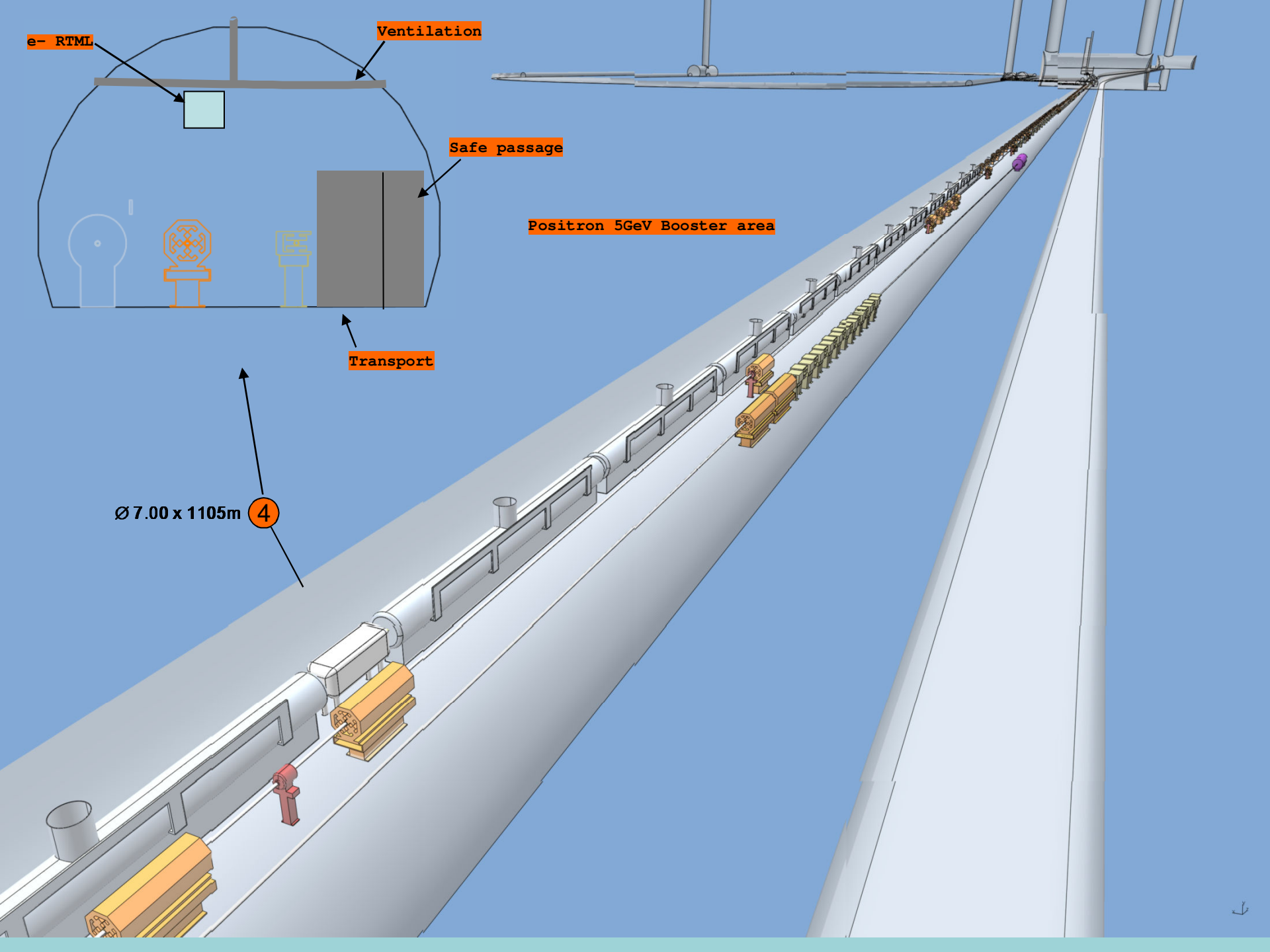


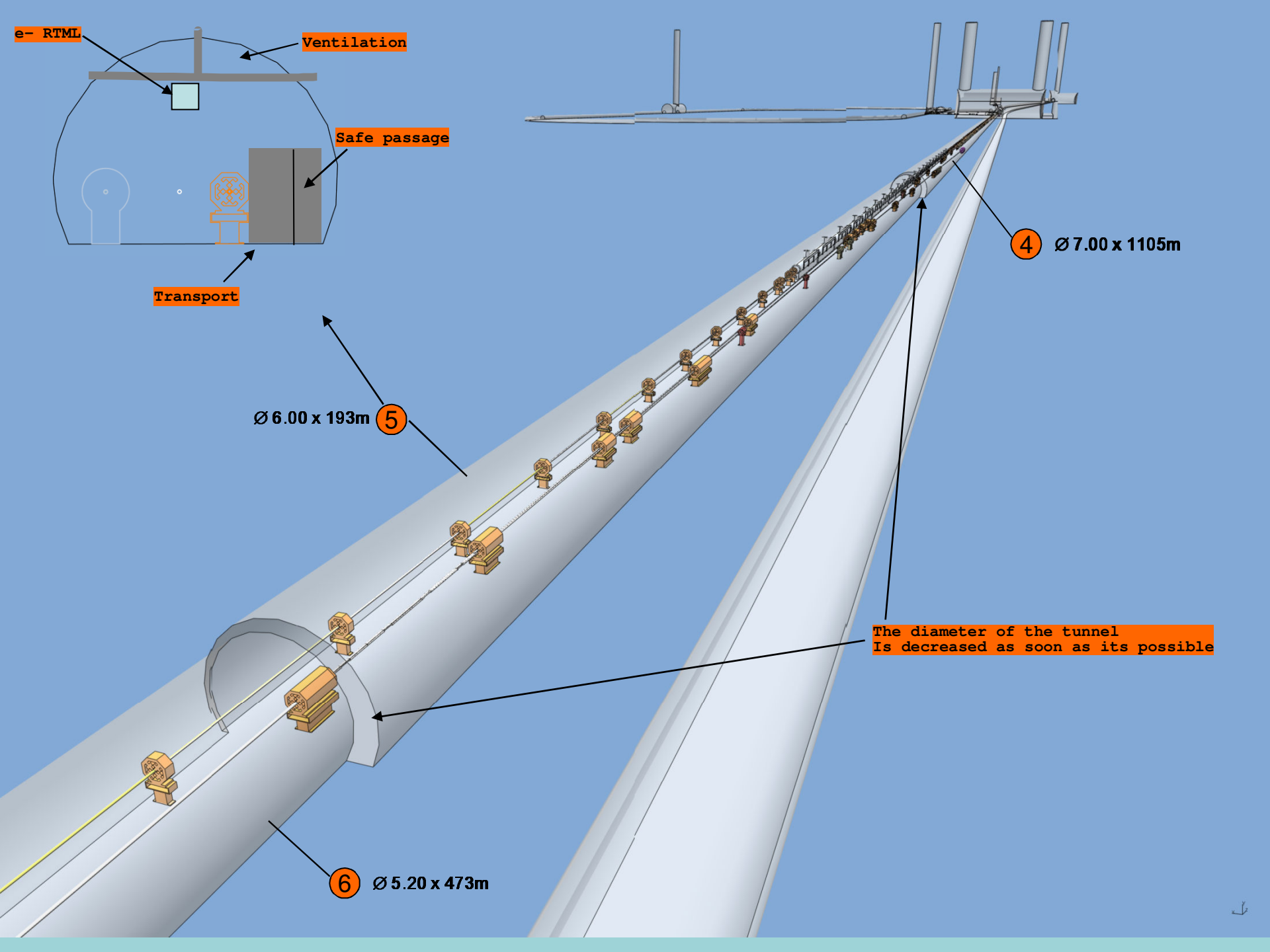


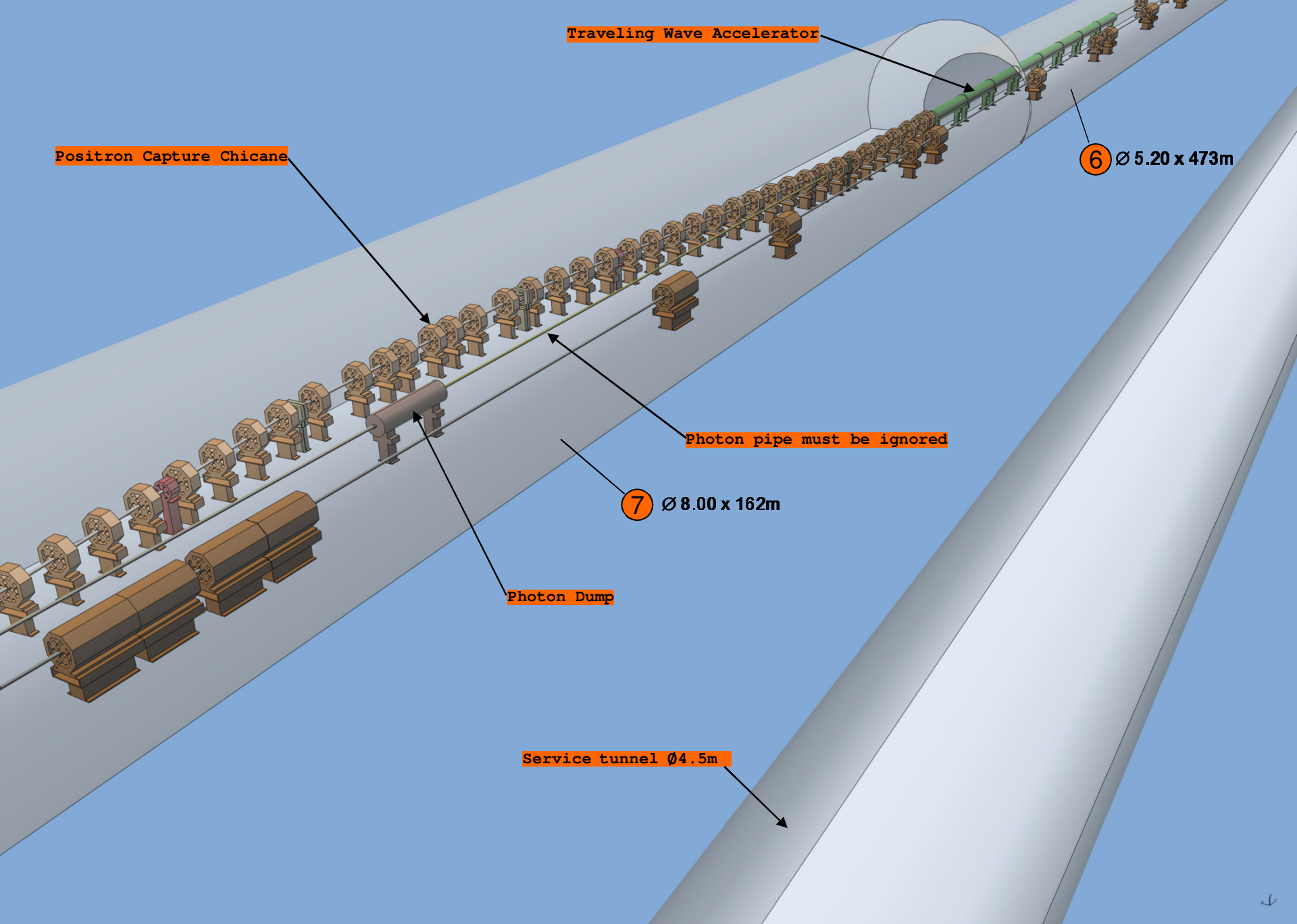
Positron 5GeV Booster area

Transport

Ø7.00 x 1105m 4







Traveling Wave Accelerator

Positron Capture Chicane

6 Ø 5.20 x 473m

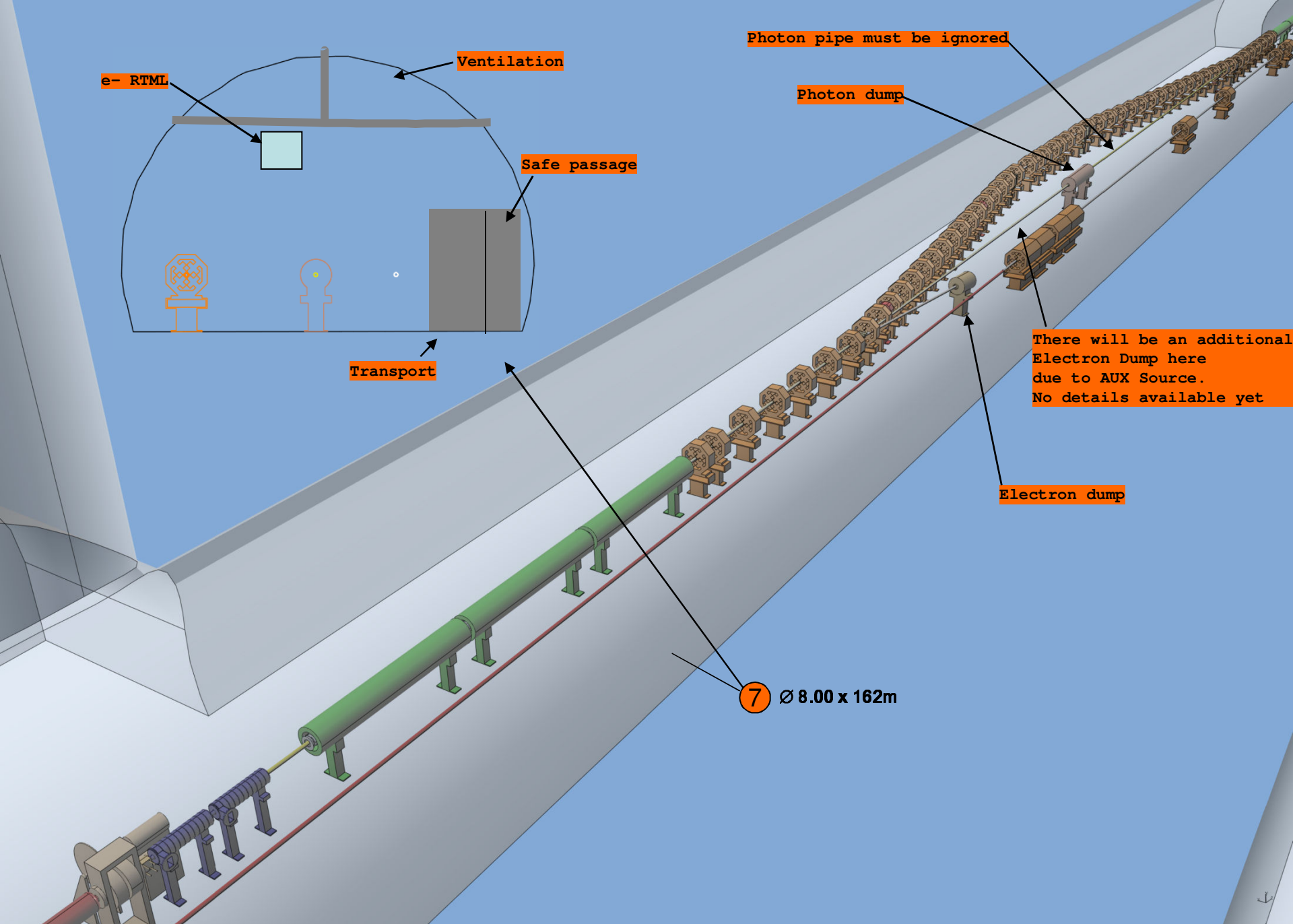
Photon pipe must be ignored

7 Ø 8.00 x 162m

Photon Dump

Service tunnel Ø4.5m





e- RTML

Ventilation

Safe passage

Transport

Photon pipe must be ignored

Photon dump

There will be an additional
Electron Dump here
due to AUX Source.
No details available yet

Electron dump

7 Ø 8.00 x 162m

Shielding around the Target
Removed for clarity.
Remote Handling system
Currently under development

Positron Target

AUX Source
Diagnostic Dump

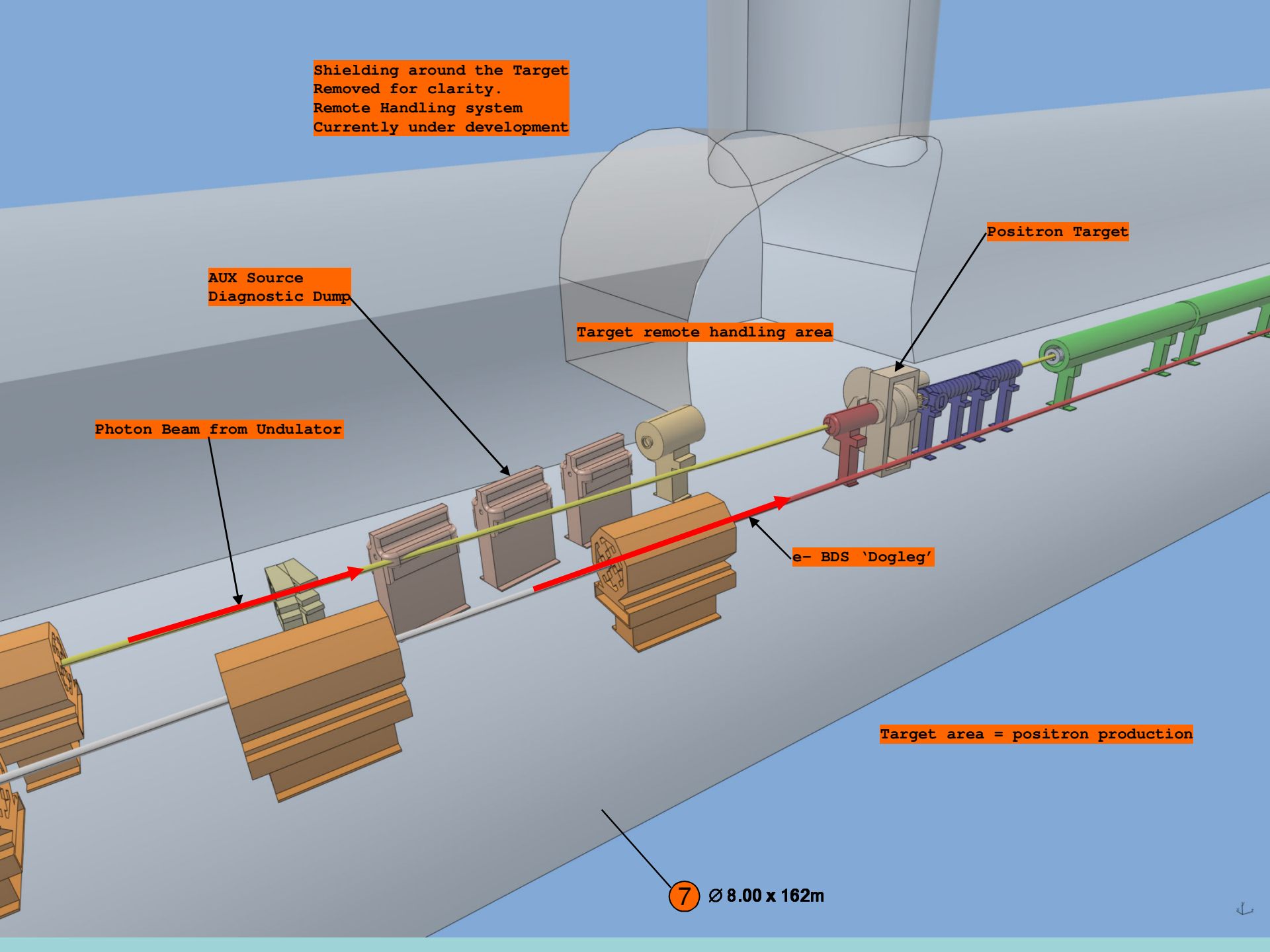
Target remote handling area

Photon Beam from Undulator

e- BDS 'Dogleg'

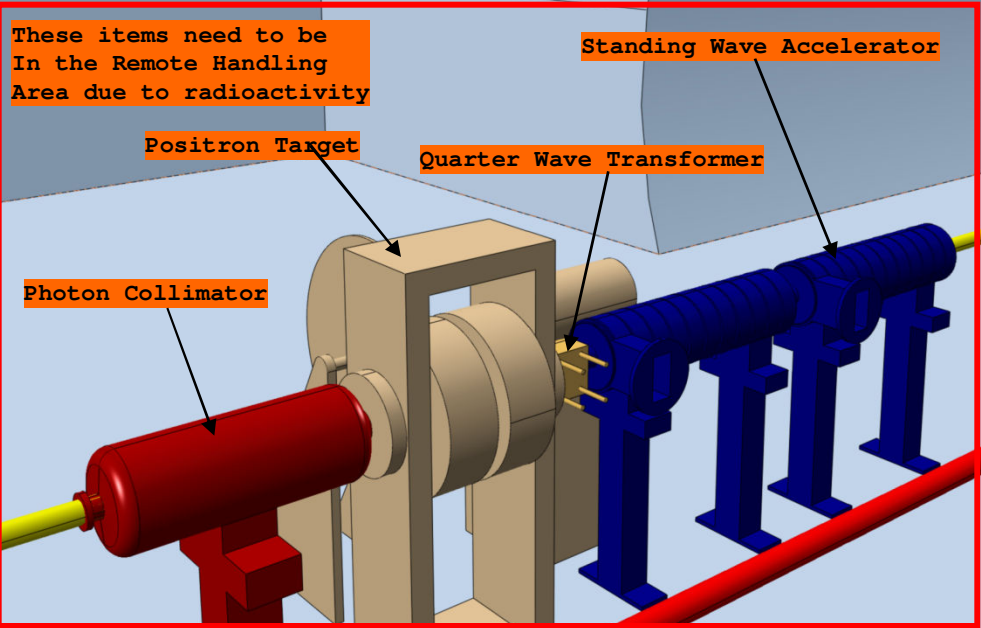
Target area = positron production

7 Ø 8.00 x 162m



Shaft #3.3 Ø4m

Travelling Wave Accelerator



These items need to be
in the Remote Handling
Area due to radioactivity

Standing Wave Accelerator

Positron Target

Quarter Wave Transformer

Photon Collimator

e- BDS Long Drift
Outside shielding

Target remote handling area

7 Ø 8.00 x 162m



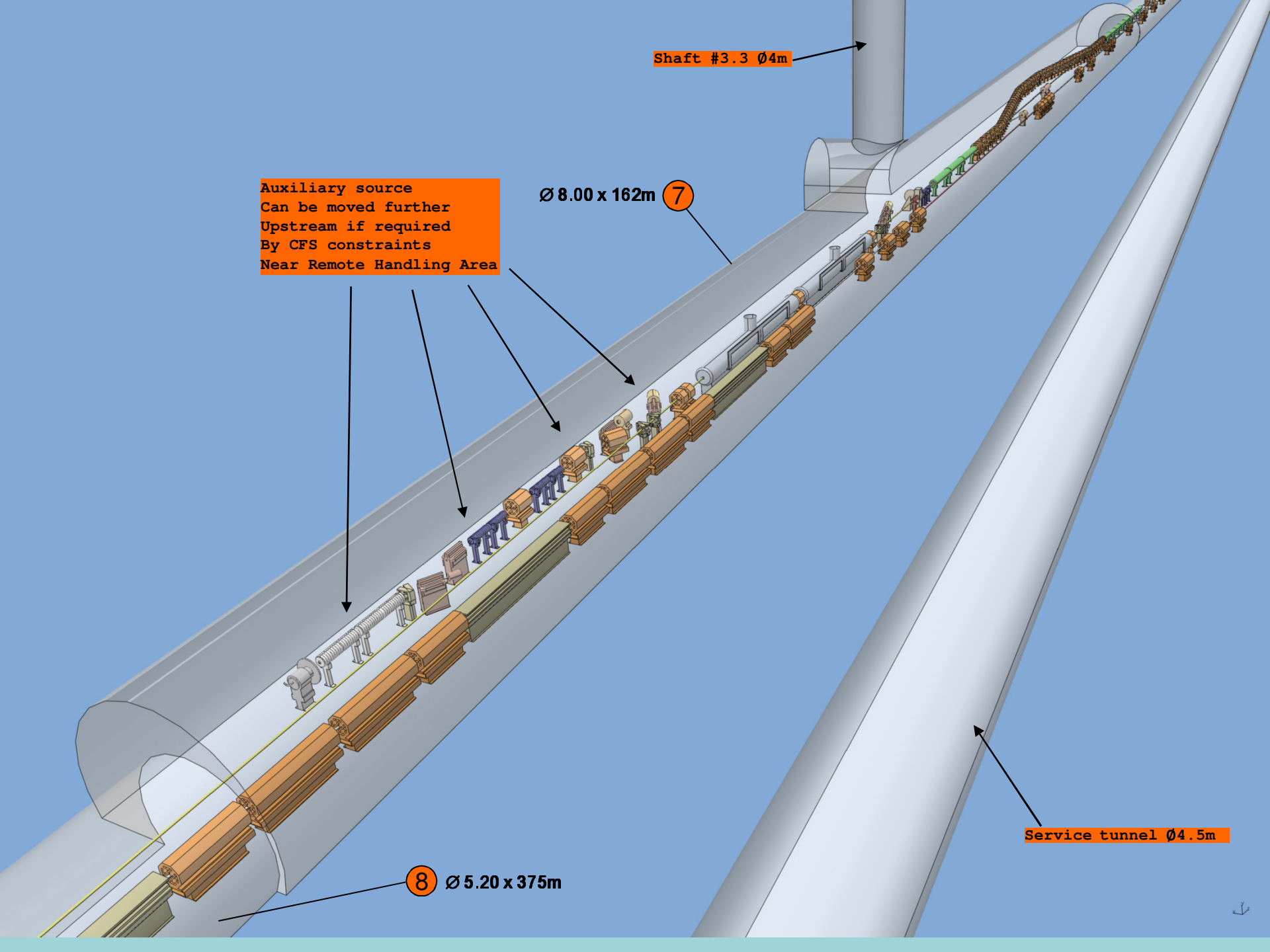
Shaft #3.3 Ø4m

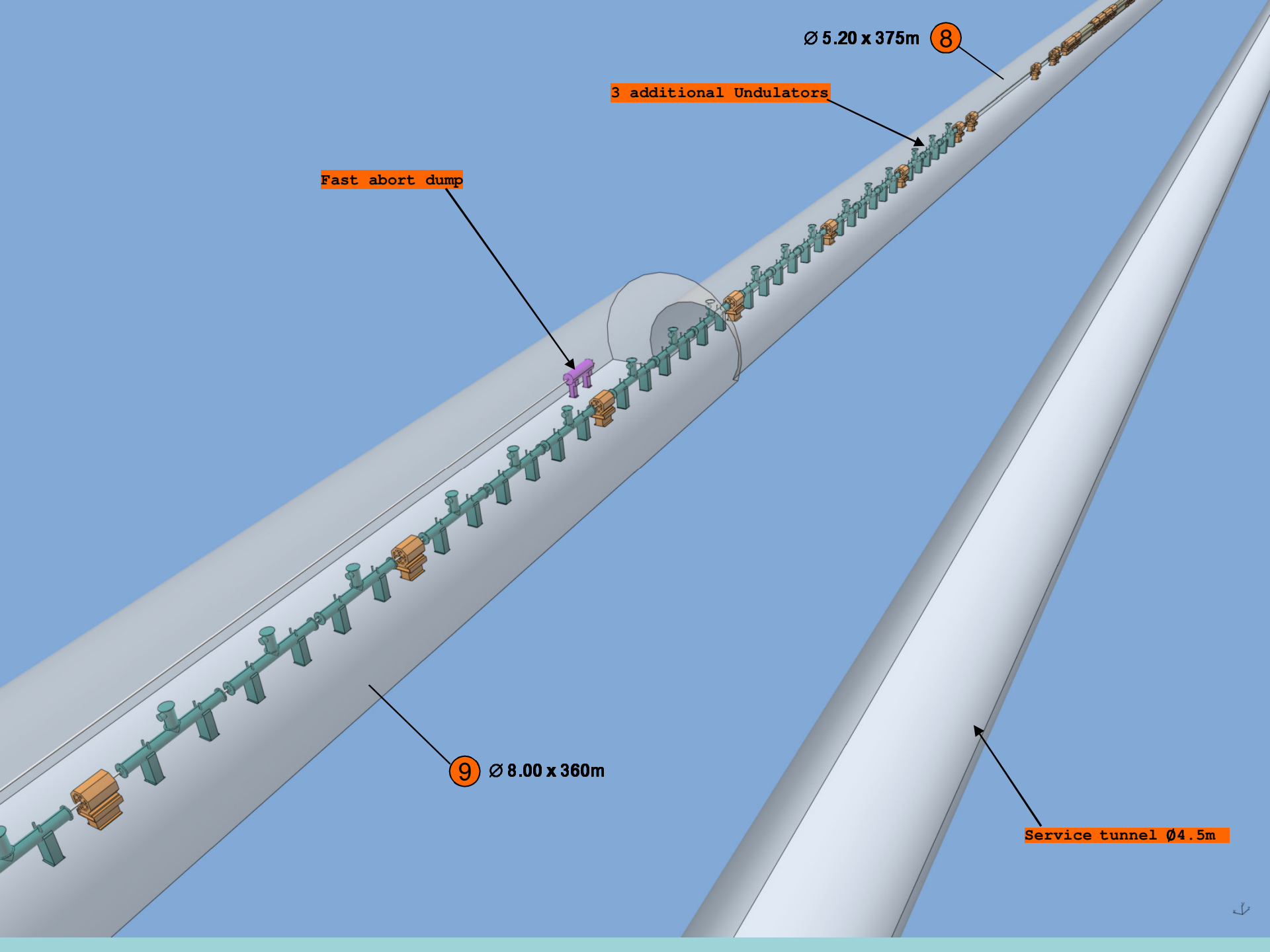
Auxiliary source
Can be moved further
Upstream if required
By CFS constraints
Near Remote Handling Area

Ø 8.00 x 162m 7

8 Ø 5.20 x 375m

Service tunnel Ø4.5m





Ø 5.20 x 375m 8

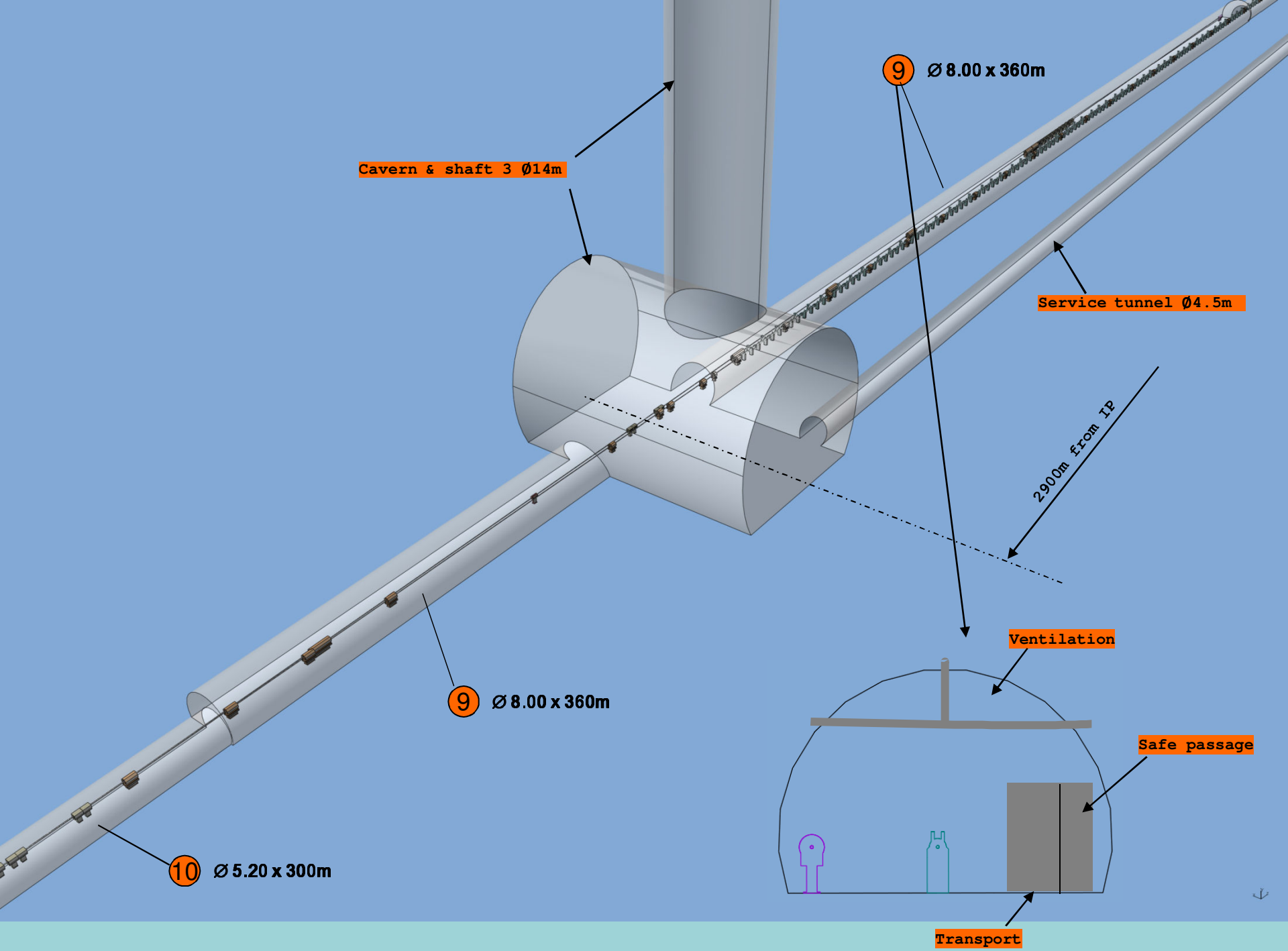
3 additional Undulators

Fast abort dump

9 Ø 8.00 x 360m

Service tunnel Ø4.5m







For costing purposes, CERN have adopted a TBM with pre-cast segmental lining. This makes it 'difficult' to locally enlarge the tunnel

Cost comparison for BDS area tunnel :

- 4.5m** BDS tunnel costed for RDR
- 5.2m** single tunnel solution (with pre-cast segments) proposed for Europe Kyl-Cluster with **major** local enlargements as indicated on previous slide
- 8.0m** single tunnel with **minor** local enlargements (for only 12m and 14m caverns) is **8% cheaper** than 5.2m tunnel. (This is a common diameter for single track railway tunnels).

Conclusion : Adopt 8m BDS tunnel for CERN geology ?



CERN Resources 2010 for ILC CFS items :

•Civil Engineer	John Osborne	15%
•Draughtsman	Antoine Kosmicki	5%
•Installation / Transport Studies	Ingo Ruehl	5%
•HVAC, EL	Ad-hoc requests.....	
•External consultant for civil engineering studies		10KEuro