

# MERIT Primary Containment Status

**V.B. Graves**

**P.T. Spampinato**

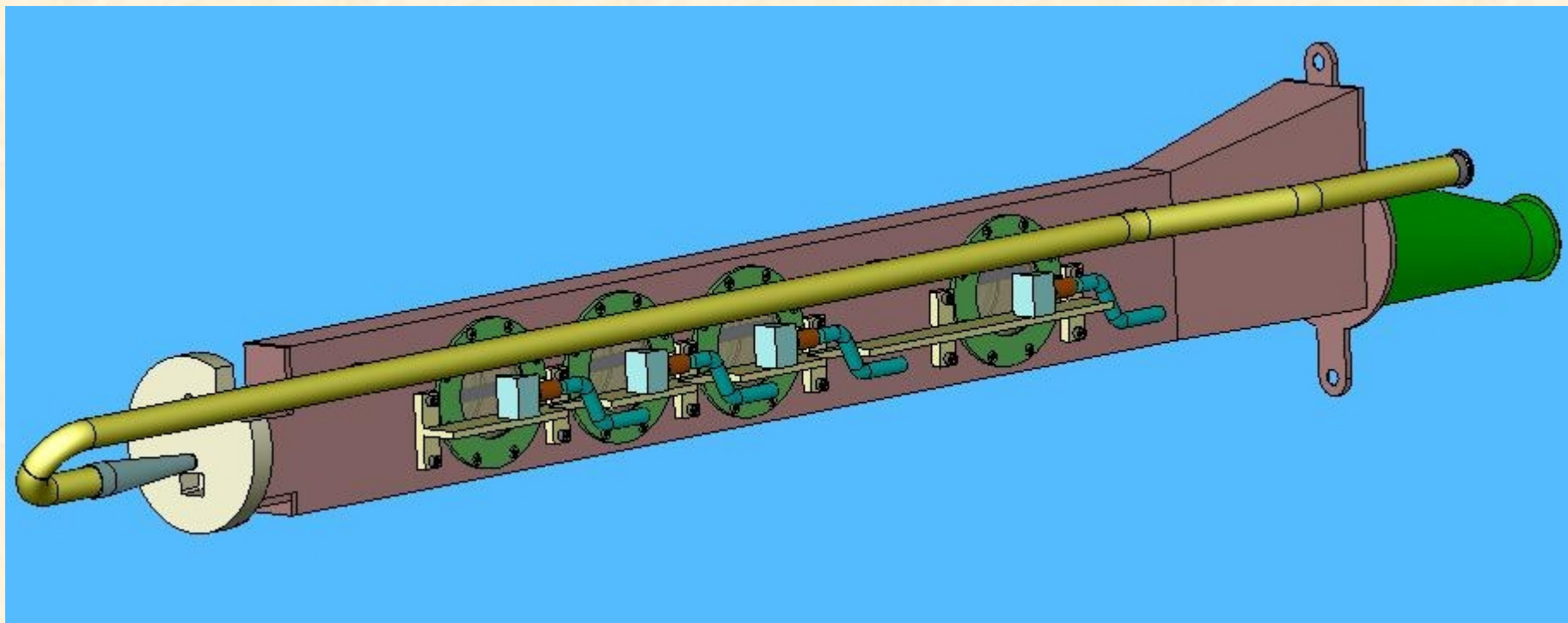
**T.A. Gabriel**

**MERIT VRVS Meeting**

**January 25, 2006**

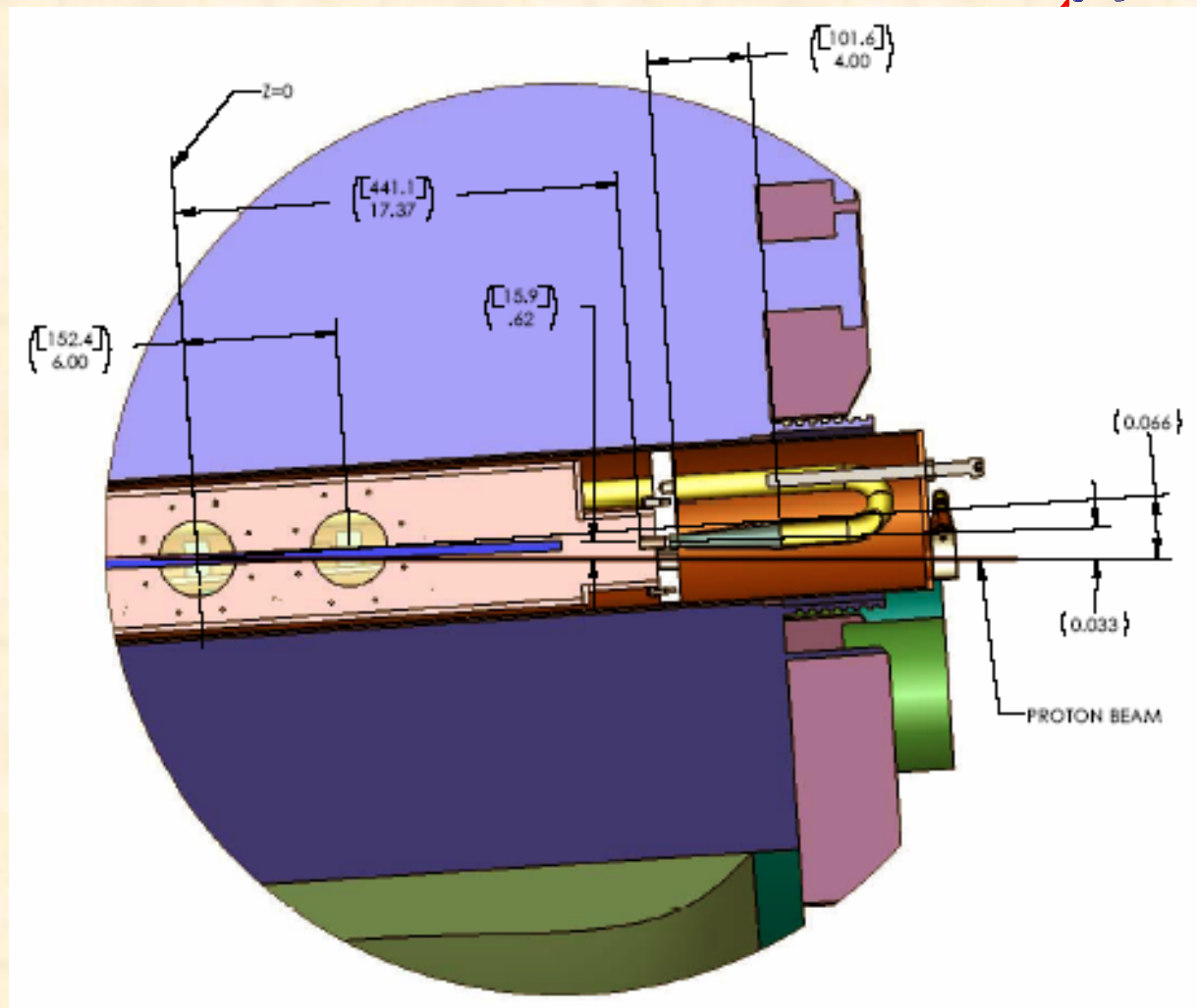
# Two Topics for Discussion

- Nozzle details
- Primary containment design changes



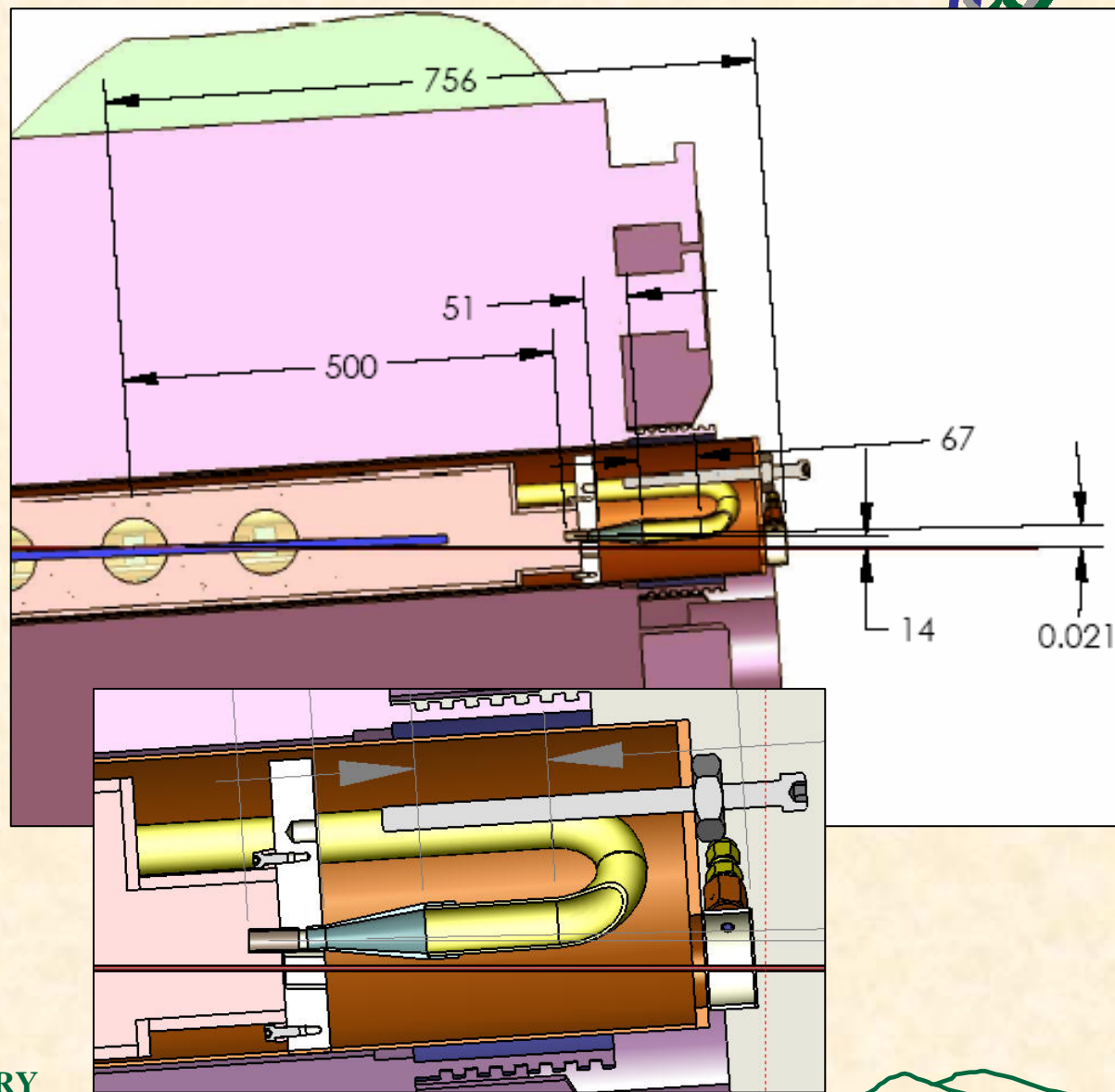
# Nozzle Position – Previous Iteration

- Start Z=-441mm
- Angle 33mrad
- Elevation 16mm above beam
- Reducer length 100mm



# Nozzle Position - Current

- **Start Z=-500mm**
  - Nozzle flange position changed
- **Angle 21mrad**
- **Elevation 14mm above beam**
- **Reducer length 51mm**
  - Reducer clearance minimal
- **Secondary window position unchanged**



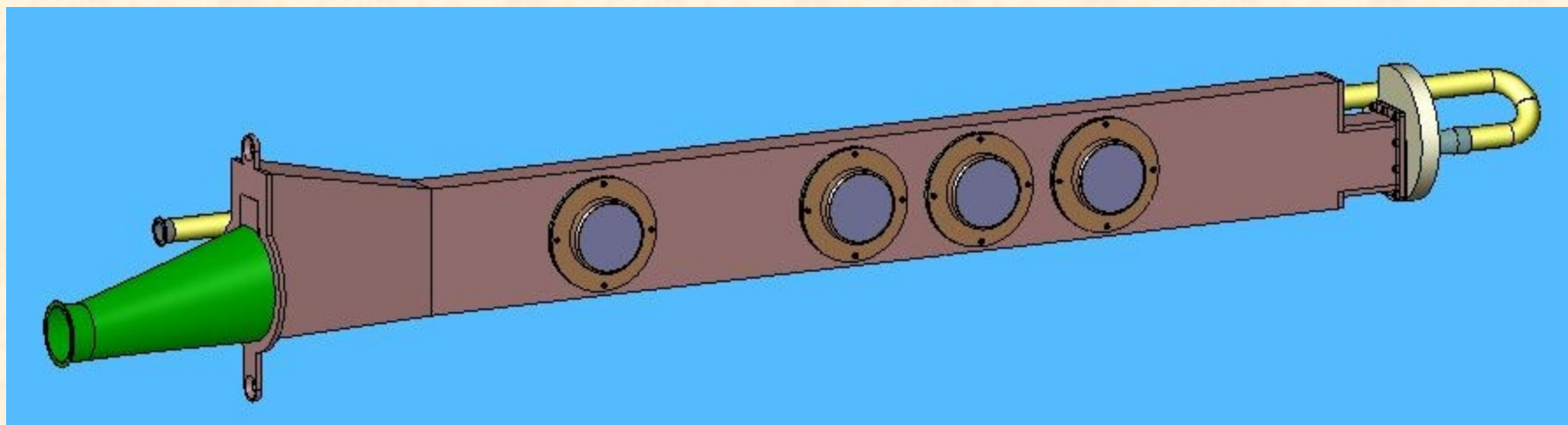


# Issues with Nozzle Changes

- **Nozzle length unchanged, position shift obtained by lengthening primary containment**
  - Reduces room available for 180 bend and length of funnel
  - Secondary containment near its length limit
- **Subsequent nozzle changes occur at flange**
- **Clearance below funnel an issue, especially for beam scanning**
  - This is not a new discovery, upward scanning not feasible
- **Need to settle on nozzle parameters now!**

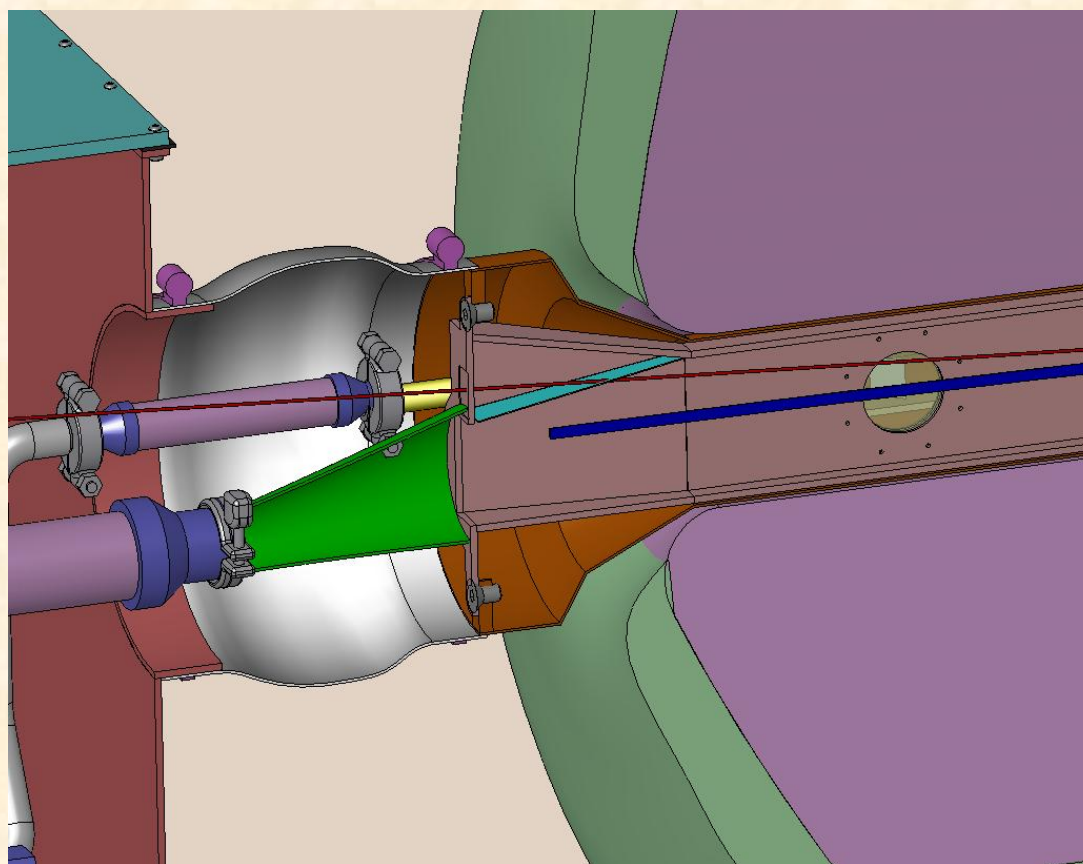
# Primary Containment Module

- **Current design uses titanium or one of its alloys for all Hg wetted components in front of flexible hoses**
- **Replaceable section includes hg supply line (w/sanitary fitting) and nozzle flange**



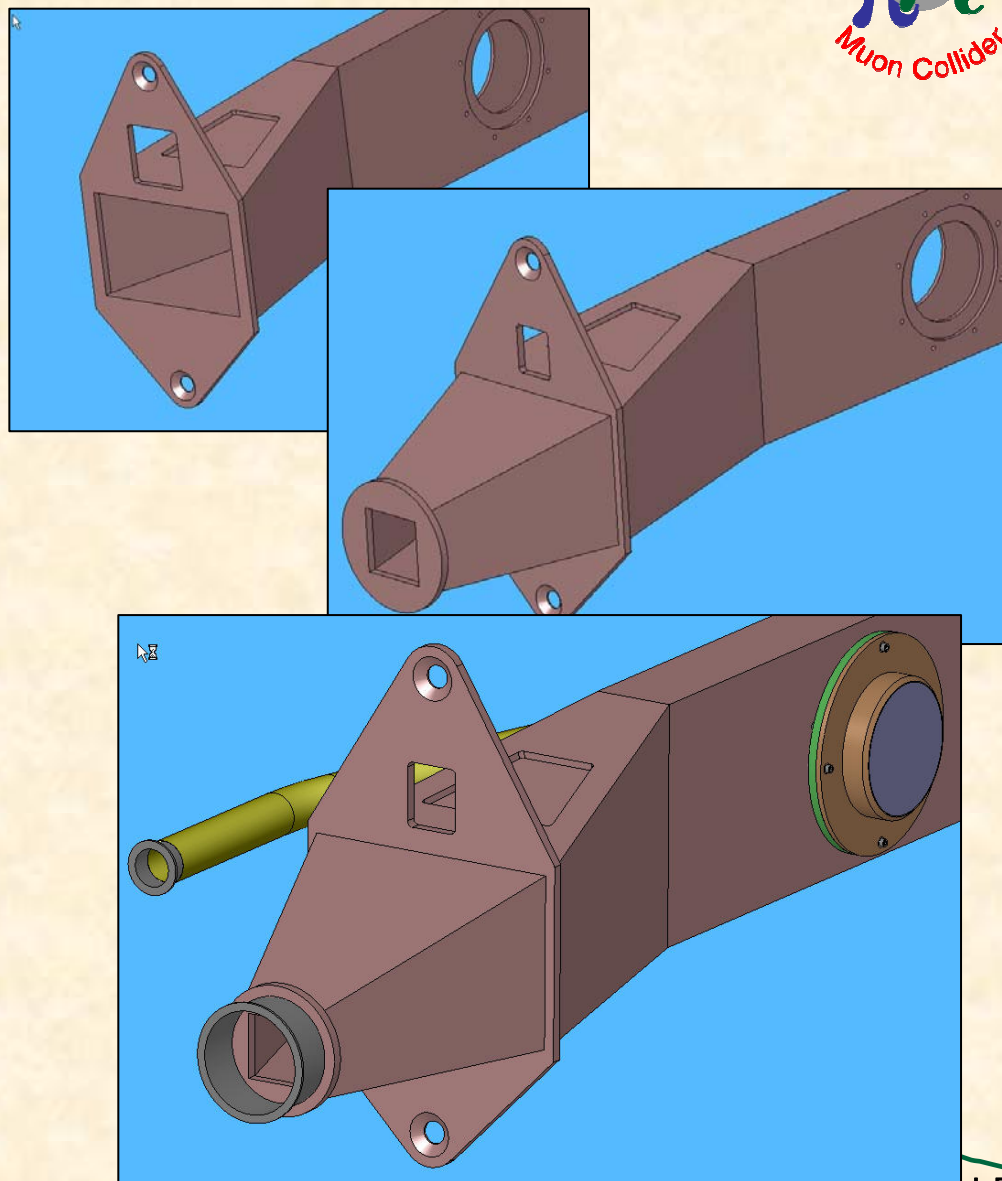
# Downstream End Can Change

- **Consideration of all-Ti provided opportunity to refine downstream end of module**
- **Funnel was off-the-shelf item (SS) to transition from rect to round**
  - **Some interference with beam window noted**
- **Area above jet deflector not used**
- **Welding internal jet deflector not trivial**



# Value Engineering the Primary

- Make the deflector the outer containment boundary
- 2mm-thick plate serves as beam window (beam path will be  $2/\sin\theta = 11\text{mm}$  for  $\theta=10^\circ$ )
- Replaces funnel with Ti weldment
- Custom-machined Ti sanitary flange also required

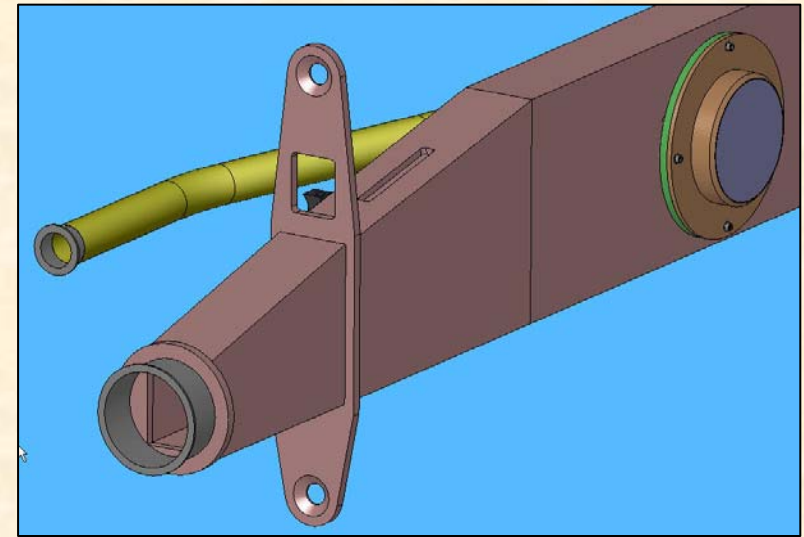




# Can Reduce Mfg Costs by Eliminating Flare

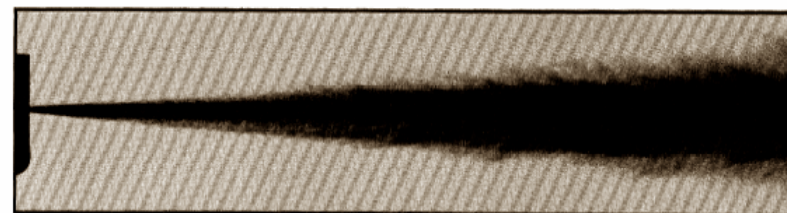
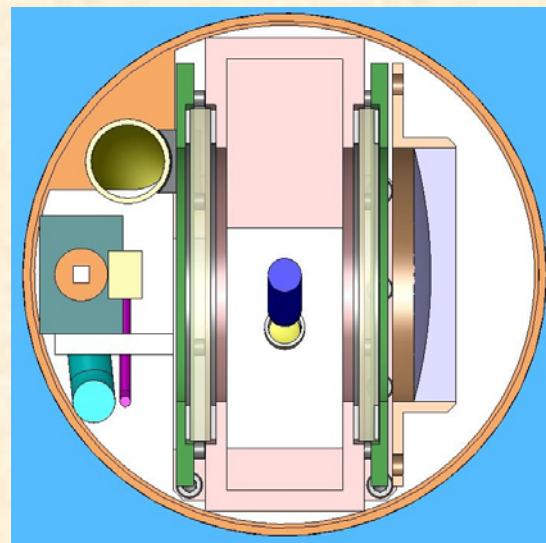


- **Titanium fabrication probably more expensive than SS**
- **Straight sides & bottom makes for relatively simple weldment**
- **Tabs can be added to interface with secondary containment**
- **Hg backsplash is major concern!**
  - Interior walls are smooth except for viewport edges
  - Spray collisions & sloped ceiling will delay Hg exit, but how much?
- **If water tests show major problems, back end could be removed and flare added before adding Hg, at the risk of schedule slippage**
  - Magnetic field may alleviate spray issues



# No-Field Jet Quality May Be Poor

- Minimal side clearance inside primary
- Spray may be an optical issue but not a Hg backup problem, so exit flare may not be beneficial
- Hg jet primarily horizontal with above-beam position
  - Majority of Hg might miss deflector in current design
- Only concerned with Hg jet prior to pulse (could be 2-10 sec)



(a) Spark source; parallel transmitted light ( $\frac{1}{2} \mu\text{s}$  exposure); pressure 600 atm.



(b) Flash-tube source; diffuse transmitted light ( $2 \mu\text{s}$  exposure); pressure 600 atm.

# How Much Risk Are We Willing to Take?

- Don't have time/funding to rebuild primary containment if backsplash occurs at MIT
- Don't have funding to complete two designs
  - Flared approach less risky but more costly to fabricate
- Have to select an approach and move forward quickly to complete fabrication drawings
- Which way do we go?

