DE LA RECHERCHE À L'INDUSTRIE





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CRITICAL DESIGN REVIEW #1 FOR MEDIUM BETA CAVITY CRYOMODULES

3-4 APRIL 2017

SAFETY AND RAMI INPUTS

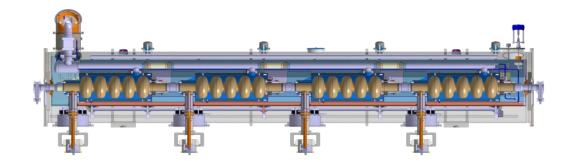
FRANCK PEAUGER

OLIVIER KUSTER (INSTALLATION AND SAFETY MANAGER)

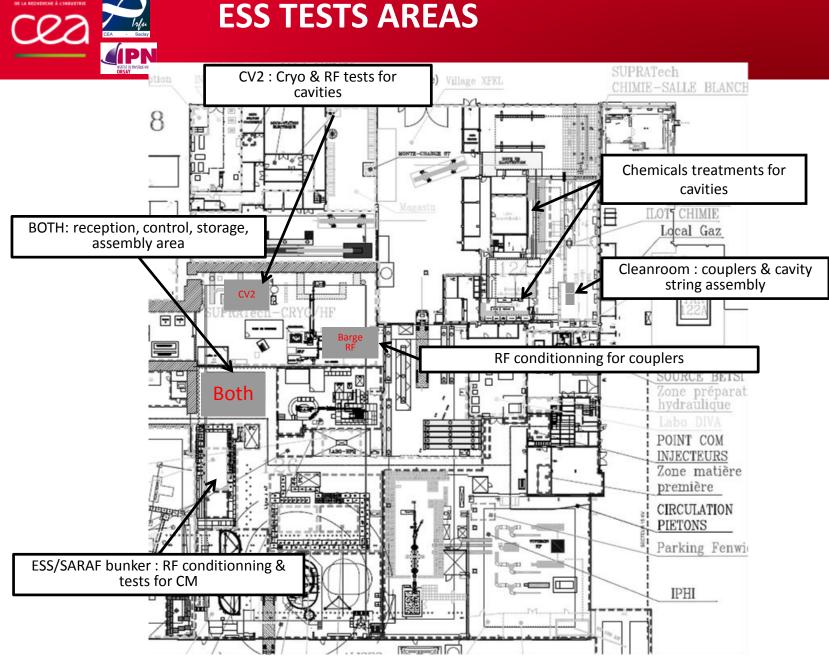


SAFETY FOR THE ESS CRYOMODULE









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- « Prototype phase »
 - Safety studies of existing experimental stations
 - ESS safety study for the CEA Saclay Safety Local Commission
 - (CLS) authorization (April-May 2017)
 - Radiation protection study
 - Equipment under pressure study (PED)
 - Prevention plans, fire permits, etc. for work sites to fit out ESS areas
- « Industrial phase »
 - Safety & environmental requirements for ESSI specifications
 - ESSI safety study for the CEA Saclay Safety Local Commission (CLS) authorization
 - Prevention plan with the chosen industrial partner for the assembly production



MAIN HAZARDS FOR ESS TESTS IN SACLAY





Ionizing radiations



Risk of anoxia



Non ionizing radiations (RF)



Cryogenic hazard



Handlings





Electrical hazard







Interferences



Chemical hazards

Noise

Ergonomics



Safety and RAMI inputs





- Works, logistics, environment, health and safety team
- 2 Team leaders on each experimental station
- General safety rules, procedures, safety instructions
- Twice-monthly meetings to manage exploitation and prevent interferences
- Quaterly meetings for land use of Synergium infrastructure
- Prior authorization sheet to begin a test
- Safety inspections & safety drills
- Periodical and regulatory controls of equipments
- Safety training plan, medical supervision, personal protective equipments

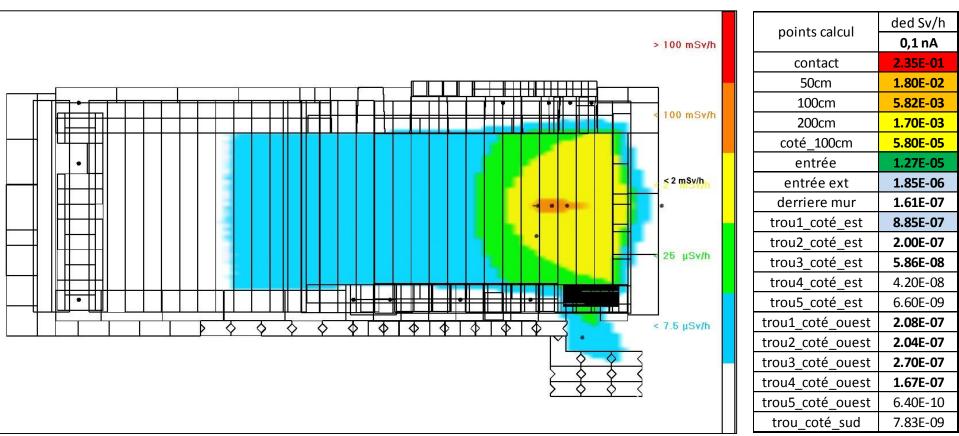




Radiation calculations and simulations

15 MeV (uprating) Beam toward the North Usual concrete (uprating)

Cartography in hourly dose rate (H*(10)) for an electrons flow at 0,1 nA (adapted for a 4% pulsed cycle)



>> Exposure level outside bunker compatible with public people

CEE IONIZING RADIATION PROTECTION FOR CM TESTS (2/2)



- Radiation protections : concrete bunker with roof
- Homogeneity control of the bunker with an Xray generator
- Plugging of leaks with Lead (bricks, leaves, balls)
- Safety chain
- RF shutdown beyond public level outside
- Controls of the chain by radiation protection team
- Monitoring of radiations levels :
 - > Gamma rays measurer (hourly dose rates)
 - > Neutrons measurer (hourly dose rates)
 - > Cartographies around the bunker by radiation protection team
 - > Dosemeter films around the bunker
- Radiation prevention plan (DIMR), procedures, signs, restricted access area
- Authorized staff, safety trainings



Ionizing chamber 150 nSv/h-0,15 Sv/h OK for Pulsed cycle





- RAMI = Reliability, Availability, Maintainability and Inspectability
- Objective:
 - reduce the risk level of a main function breakdown
 - decrease the time to repair
- WHAT can go wrong, WHERE and WHEN
- Strategy:
 - spare components
 - back-up systems
 - Maintenance
 - component standardization
 - systems design optimization





• Very preliminary analysis

	WHAT	PROBLEM	WHERE
1	Cavity	failure	
2	Stepper motor	failure	Tuning system
3	Piezo actuator	break	Tuning system
4	Cryogenic circuit	Flange leak	Gasket connections
5	Elastomer gasket	degradation	Vacuum vessel
6	Internal RF cable	degradation	From cavity pick-up port to vacuum vessel port
7	Helium valves	failure	Top of the vacuum vessel extremities
8	Vacuum gate valves	failure	vacuum vessel extremities
9	Ceramic	break	Power coupler or pick- ups

Thank you

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