



Science and
Technology
Facilities Council

ITRF - LhARA

General Facility Infrastructure and Integration

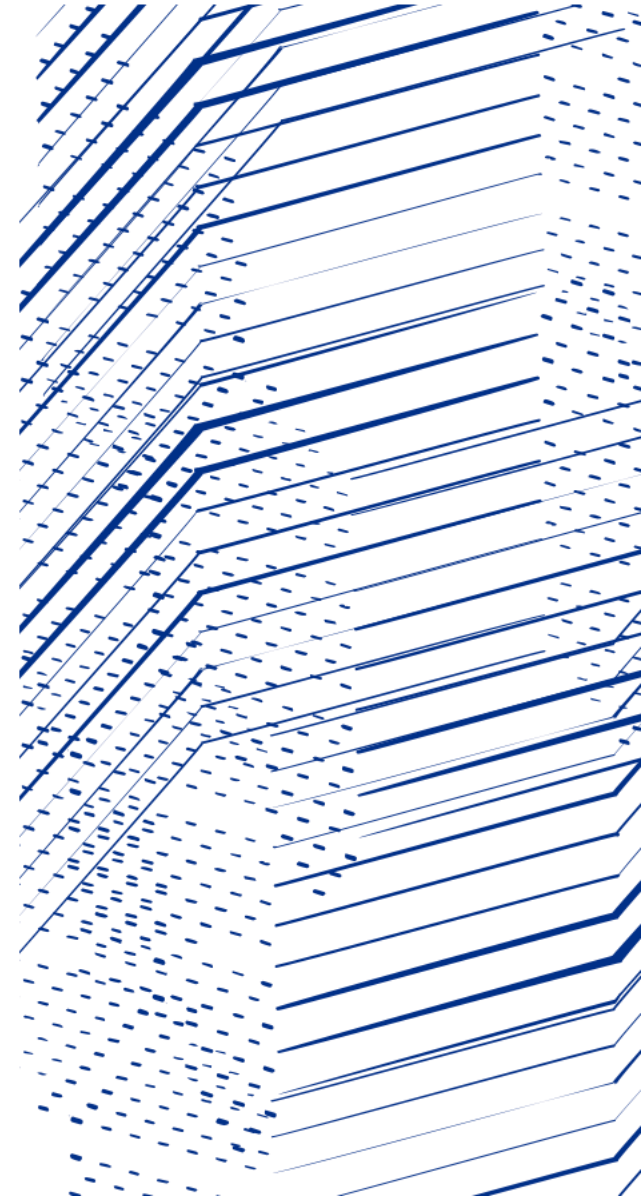
ITRF WP2 & LhARA WP1.6

1272-pa1-wp2-prs-0008-v1.0-ITRF-18-month-design-review-WP6-infrastructure-2024-04-25

18 Month Design Review

25th April 2024

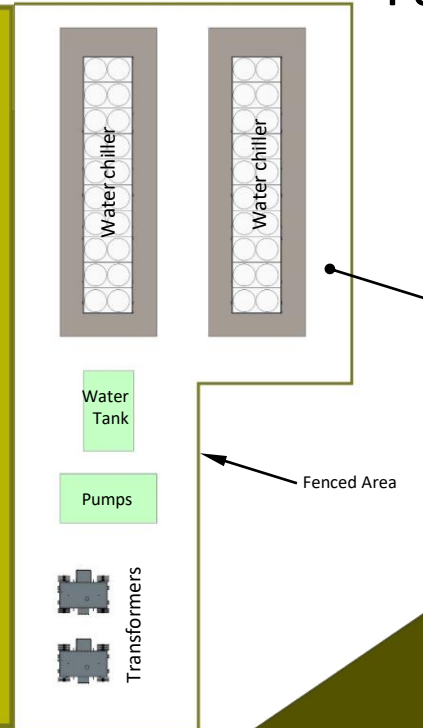
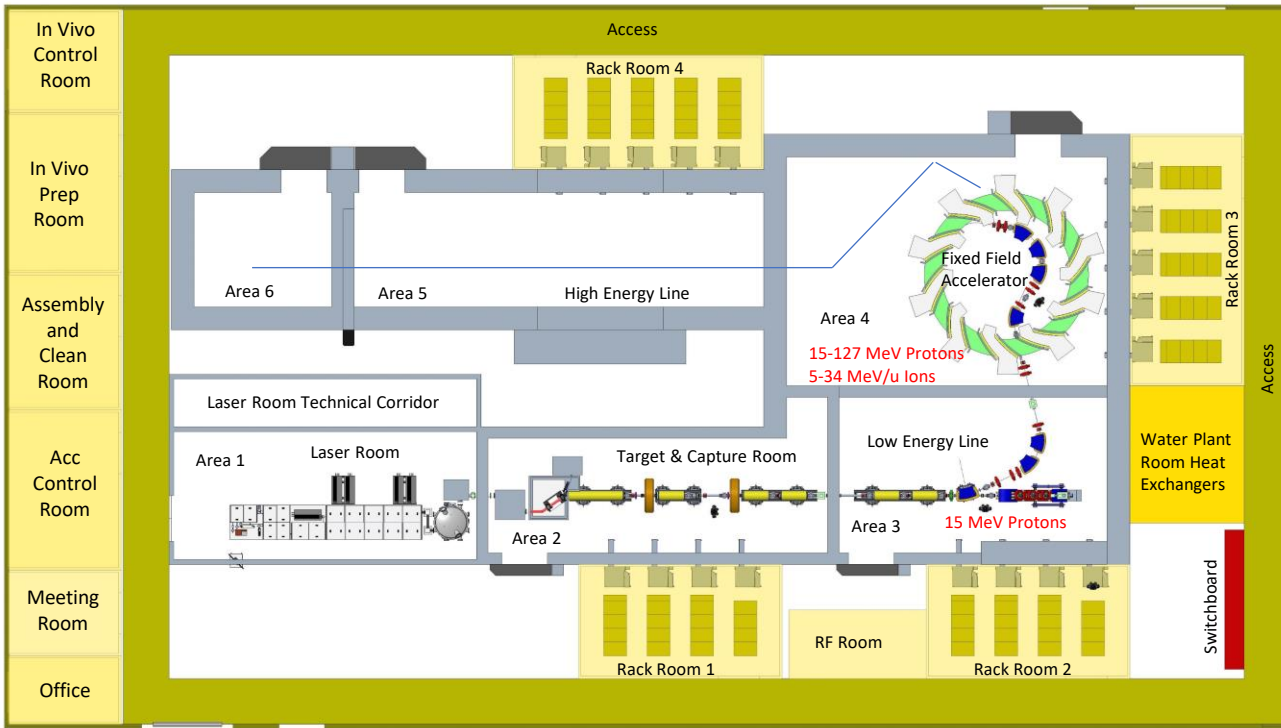
Clive Hill, UKRI-STFC-Daresbury Laboratory, On behalf of the team



71m

Facility Layout – Ground Floor

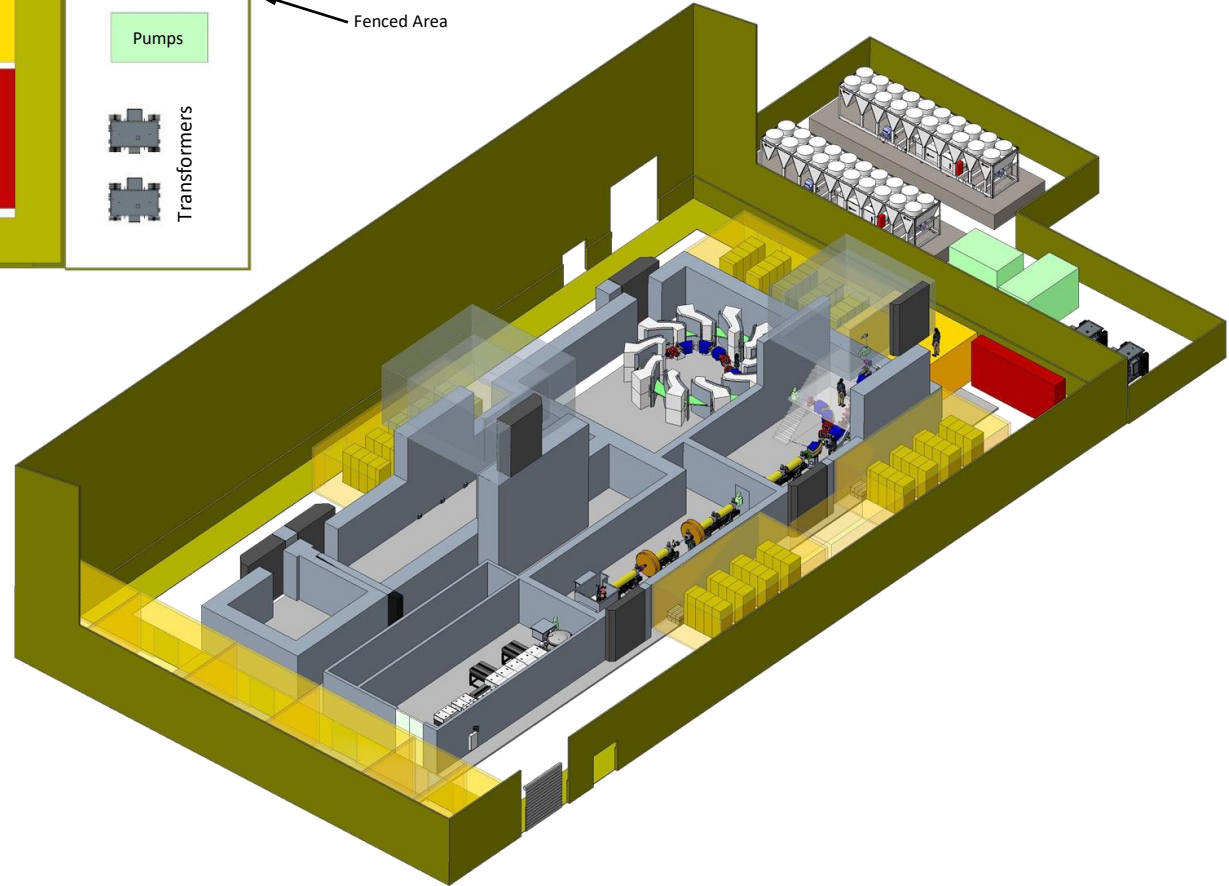
32m



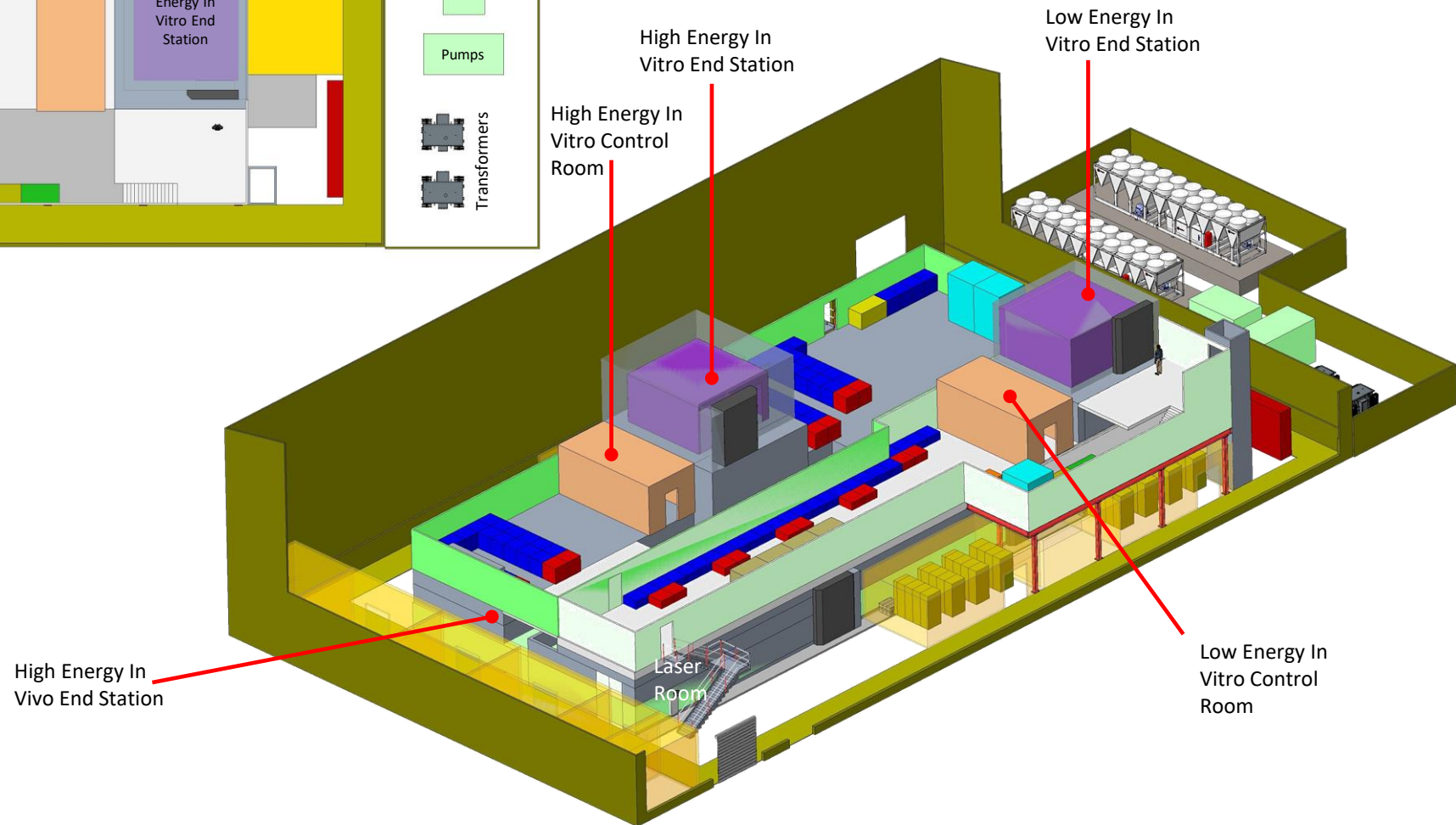
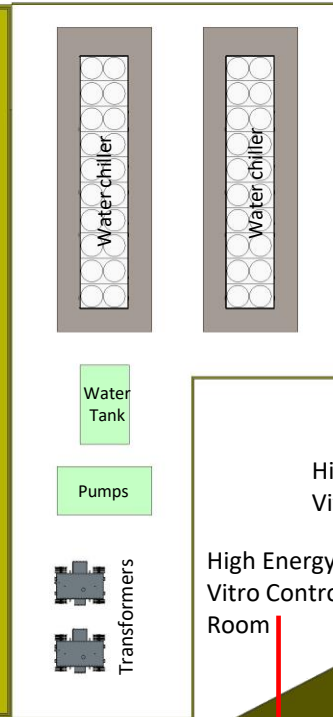
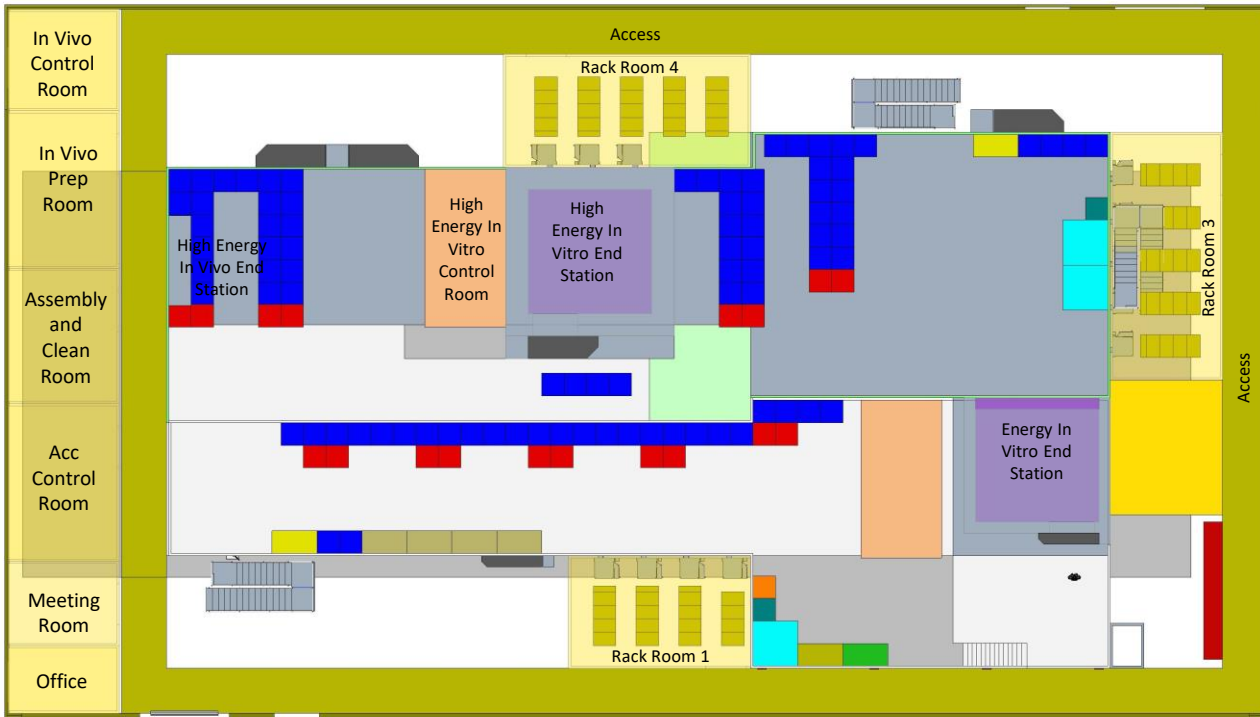
Outside Pen

Fenced Area

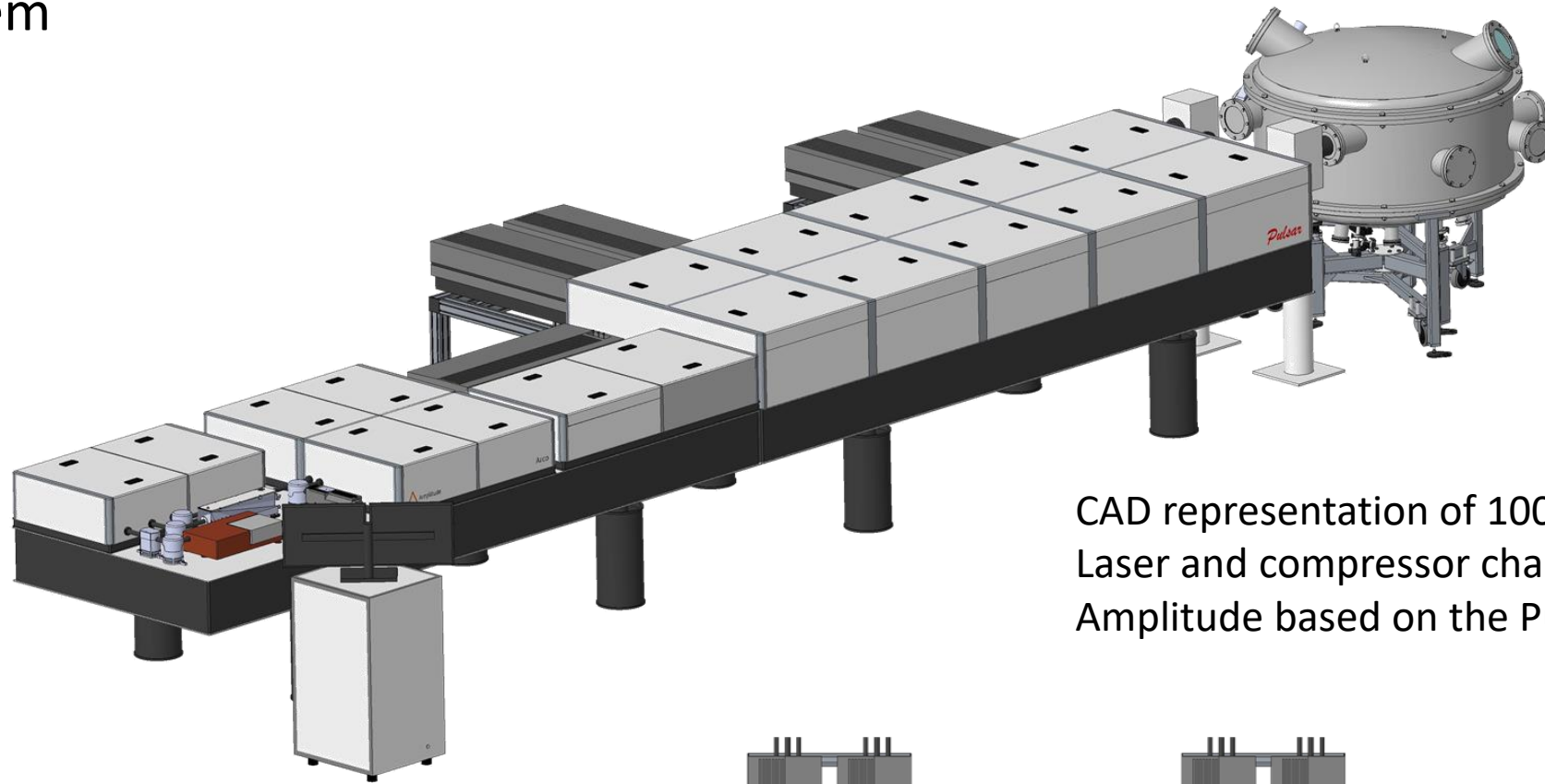
Radiation Assessment



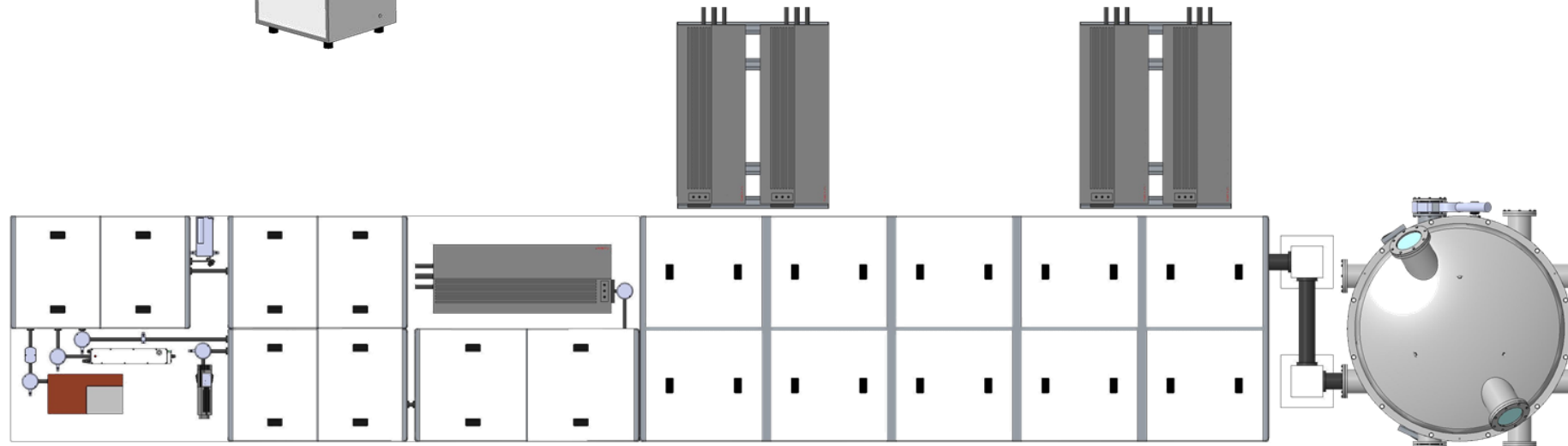
Facility Layout – First Floor



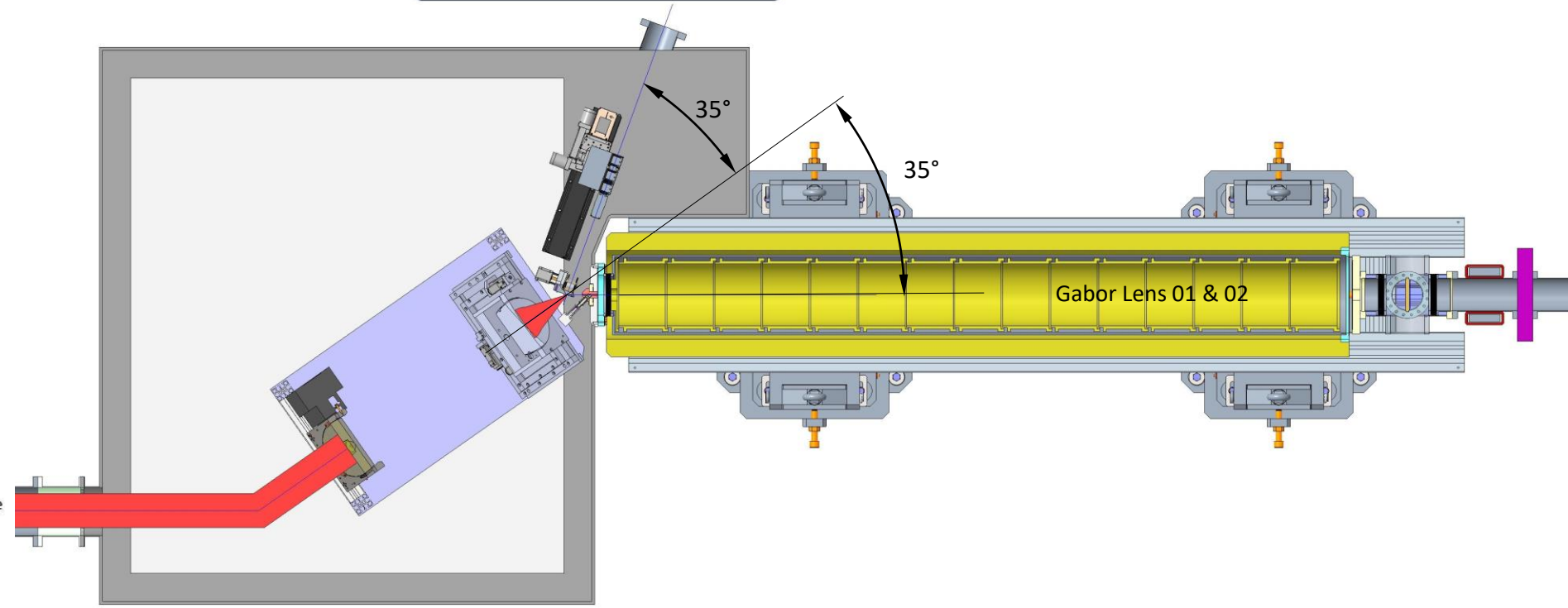
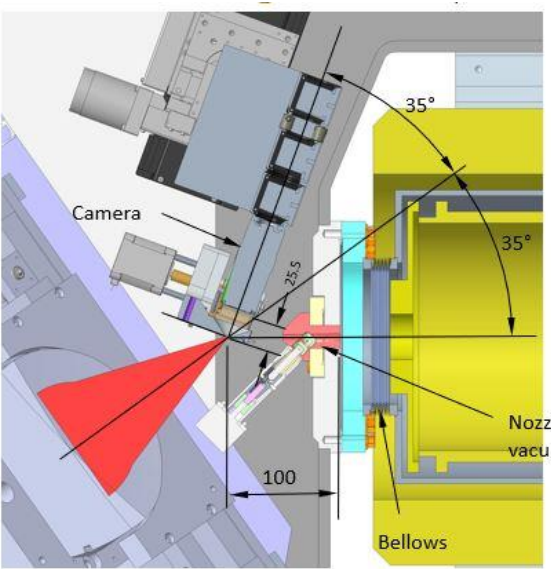
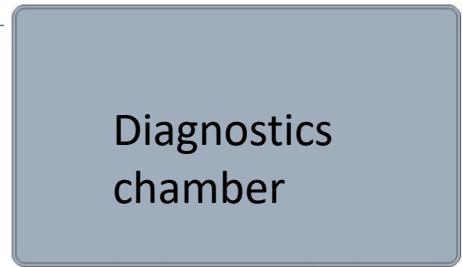
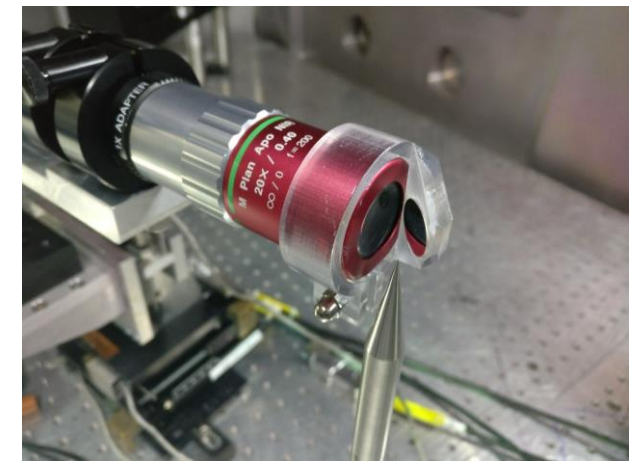
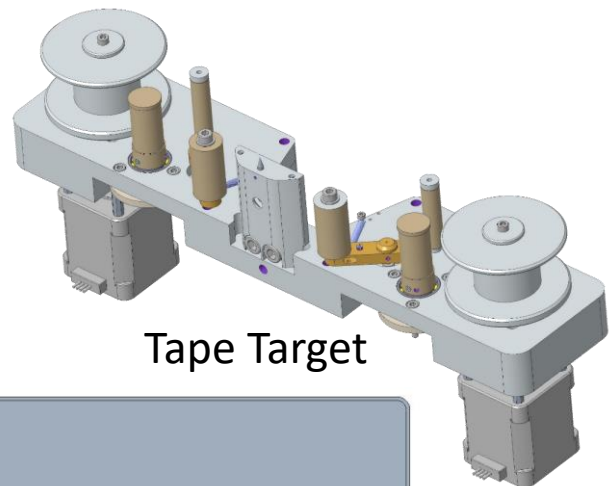
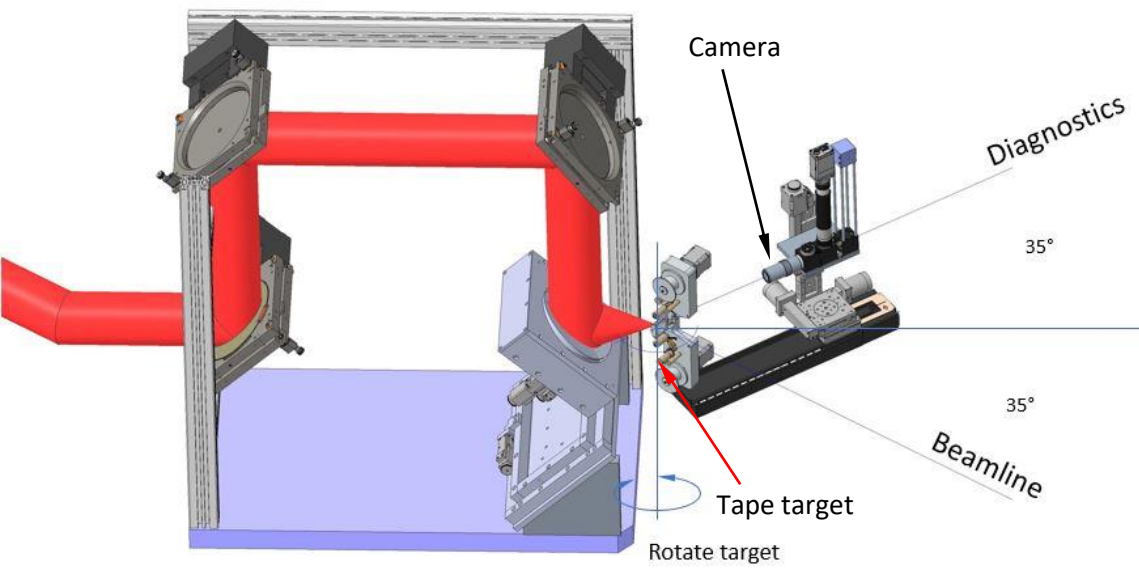
Laser System



CAD representation of 100 TW Ti: Sapphire Laser and compressor chamber provided by Amplitude based on the Pulsar 140 system



Target



LhARA Target Chamber Vacuum Simulations

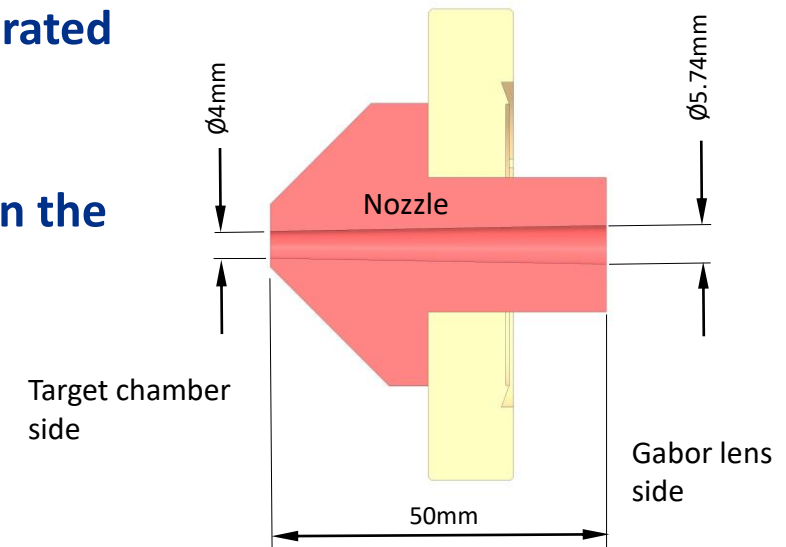
Results

ITRF Transmission Probability Results

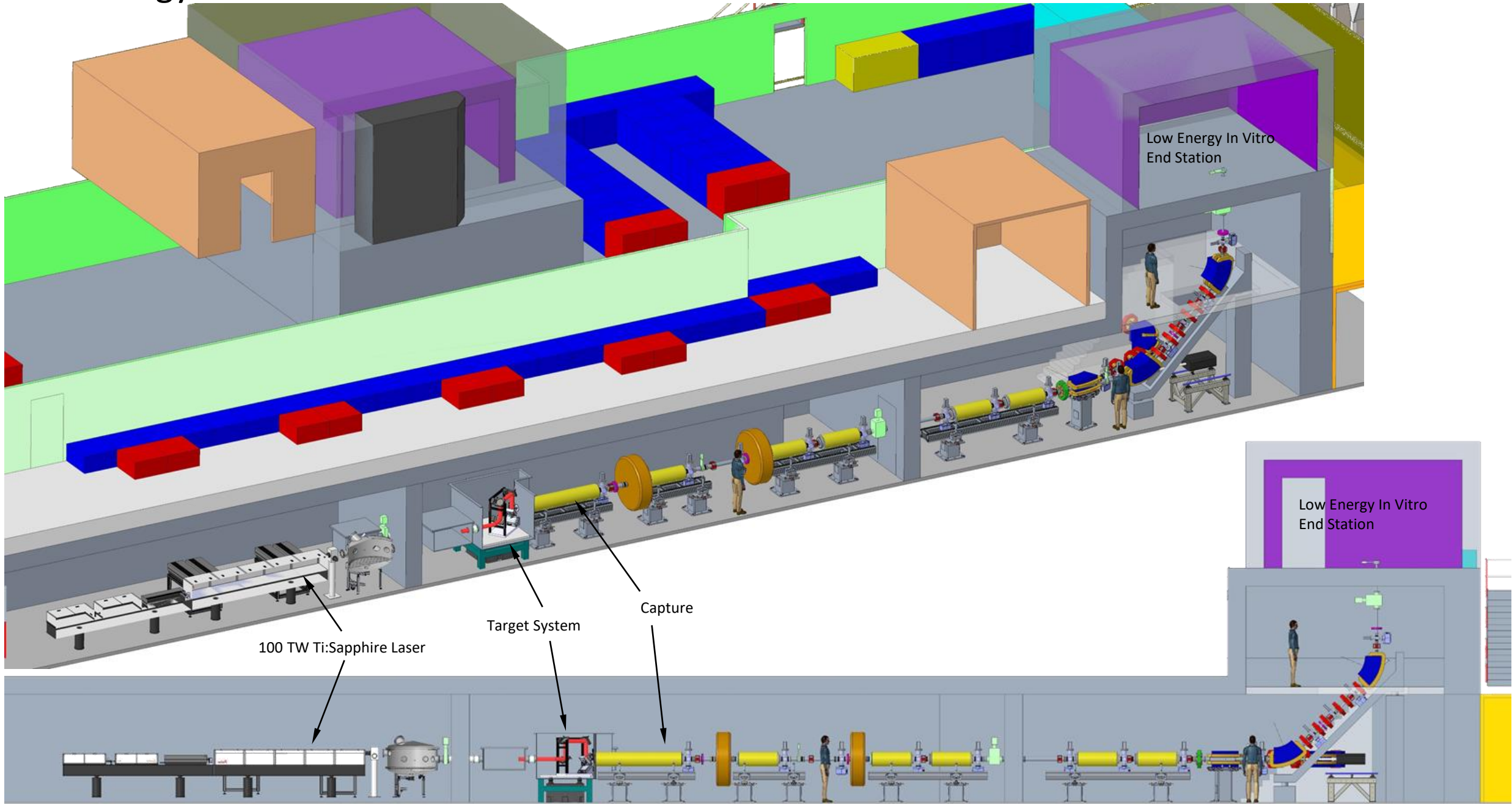
| Position along vessel | Cosine Desorption | | CosN = 2 Desorption | | CosN = 10 Desorption | | CosN = 100 Desorption | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| | Number of hits | Transmission Probability (w) | Number of hits | Transmission Probability (w) | Number of hits | Transmission Probability (w) | Number of hits | Transmission Probability (w) |
| Number of gas molecules generated | 2850083 | | 4554821 | | 2707689 | | 14327524 | |
| Entrance to nozzle (4 mm) | 15761 | 5.53E-03 | 31061 | 6.82E-03 | 48074 | 1.78E-02 | 1701677 | 1.19E-01 |
| Exit of nozzle (5.4 mm) | 2063 | 7.24E-04 | 4626 | 1.02E-03 | 9767 | 3.61E-03 | 449590 | 3.14E-02 |
| 1/4 way along Gabor Lens | 79 | 2.77E-05 | 184 | 4.04E-05 | 383 | 1.41E-04 | 17535 | 1.22E-03 |
| 1/2 way along Gabor Lens | 28 | 9.82E-06 | 55 | 1.21E-05 | 120 | 4.43E-05 | 5120 | 3.57E-04 |
| End of 1st Gabor Lens | 18 | 6.32E-06 | 47 | 1.03E-05 | 79 | 2.92E-05 | 3613 | 2.52E-04 |

Transmission Probability represents the probability of a gas molecule generated in the target chamber reaching the Gabor lens through the nozzle.

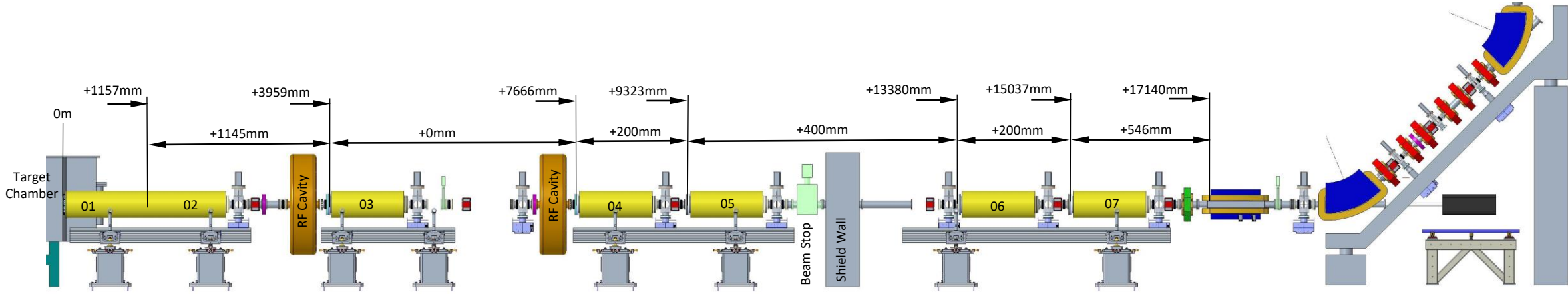
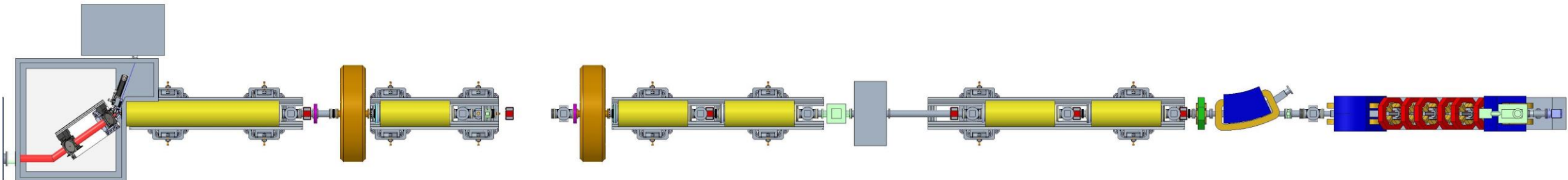
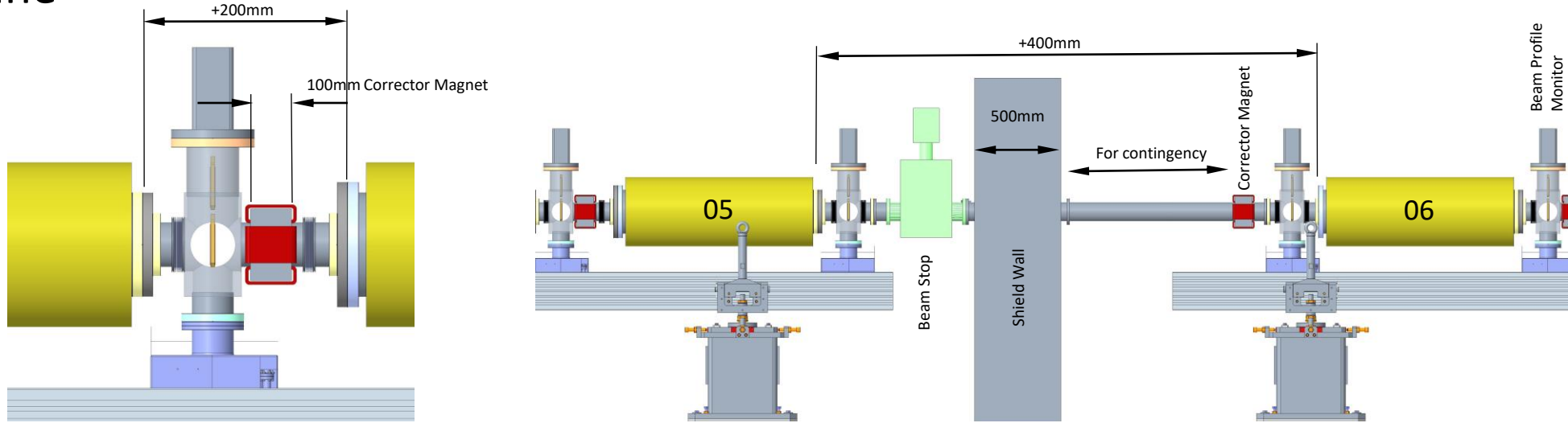
To achieve the 2 orders of magnitude pressure difference required between the target chamber and the Gabor Lens we are looking for the transmission probability to be better than 0.01 or 1E-2



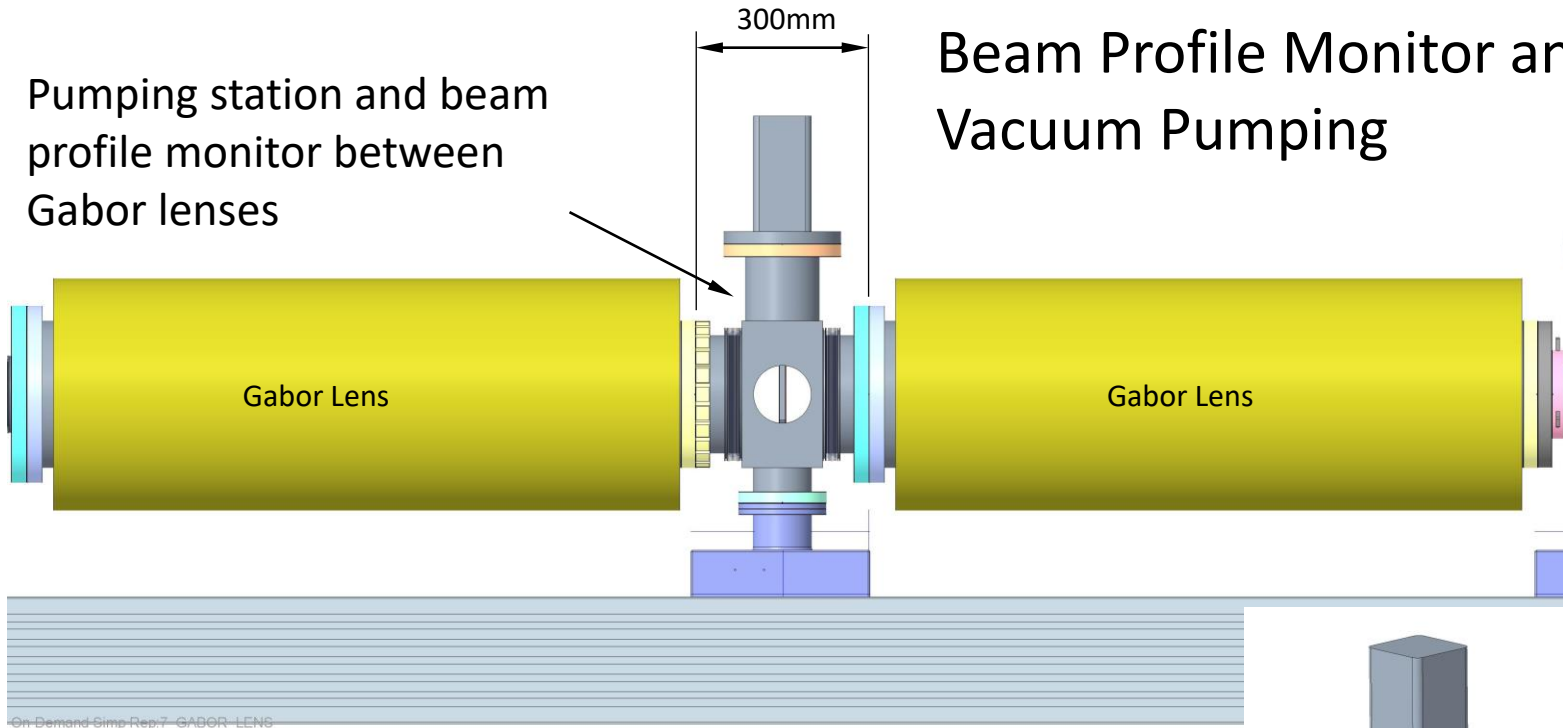
Low Energy Line



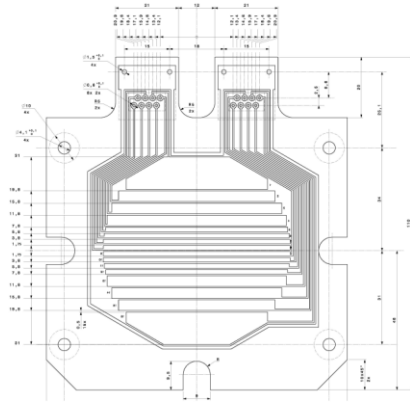
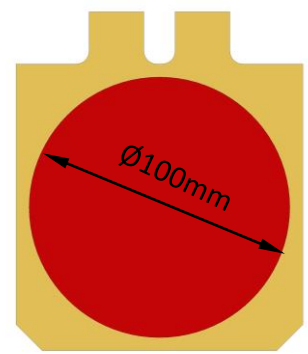
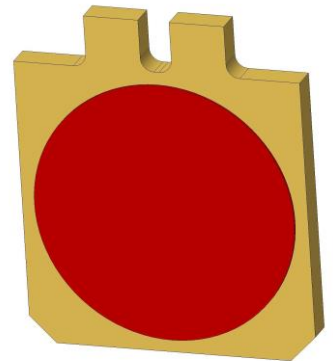
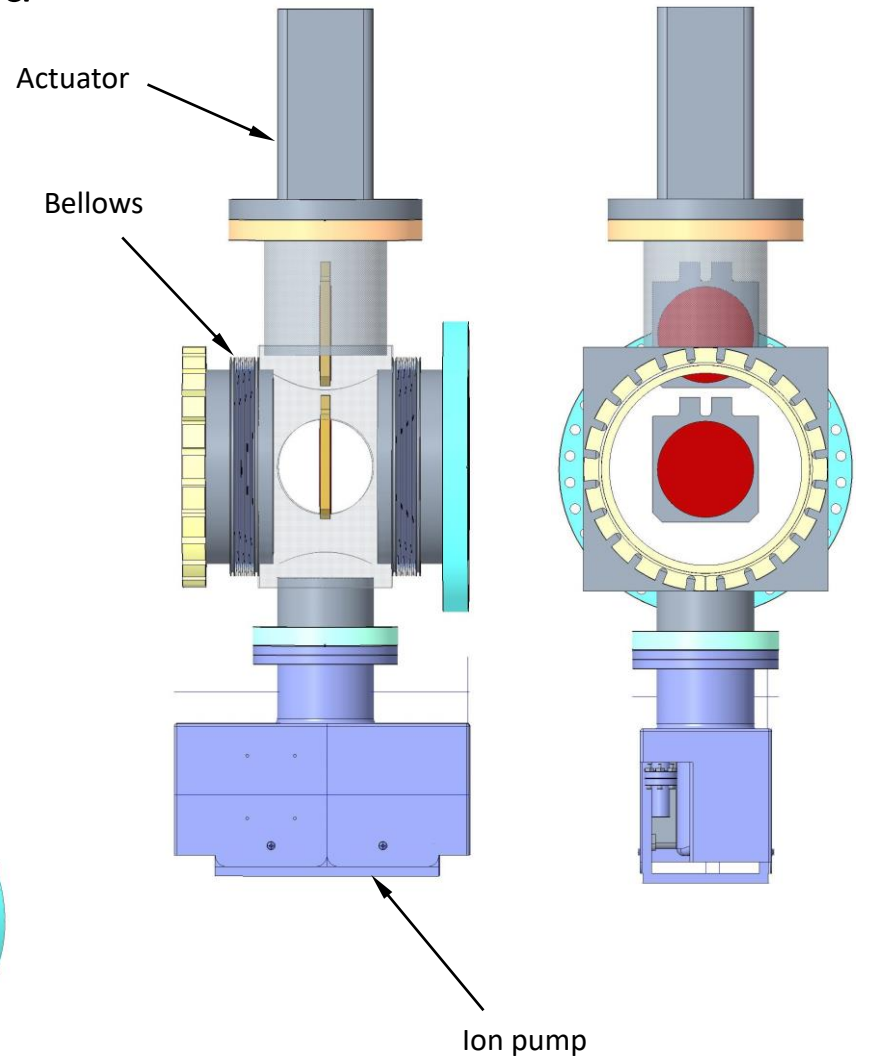
Low Energy Line



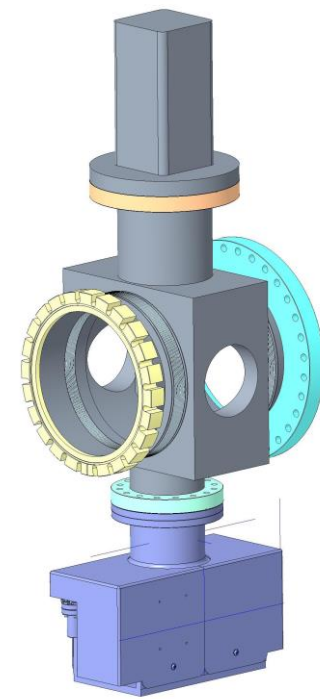
Pumping station and beam profile monitor between Gabor lenses



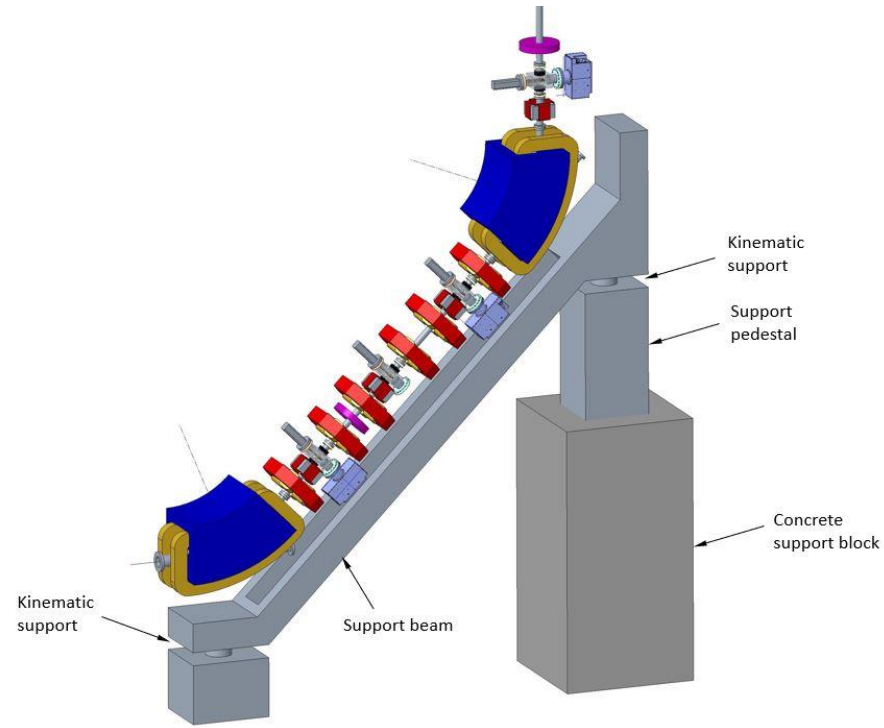
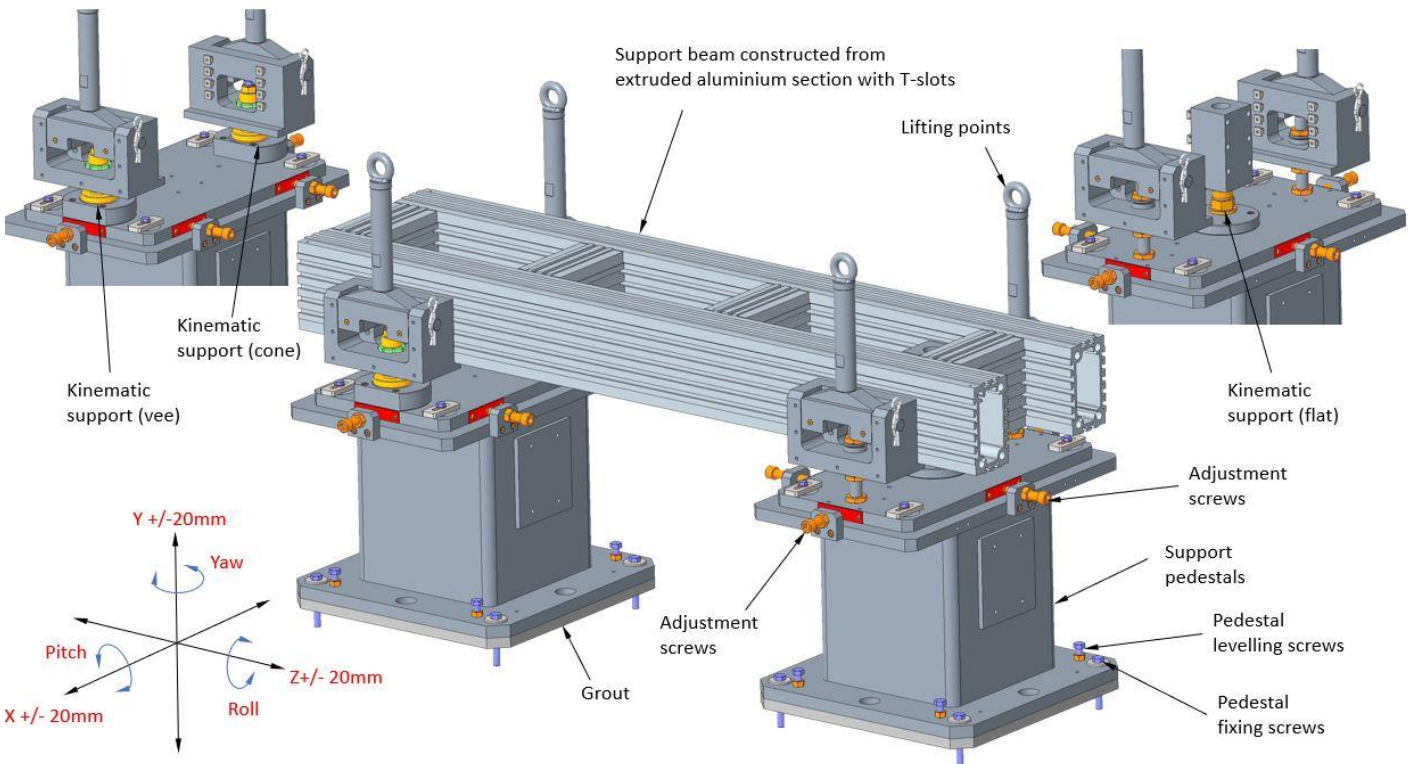
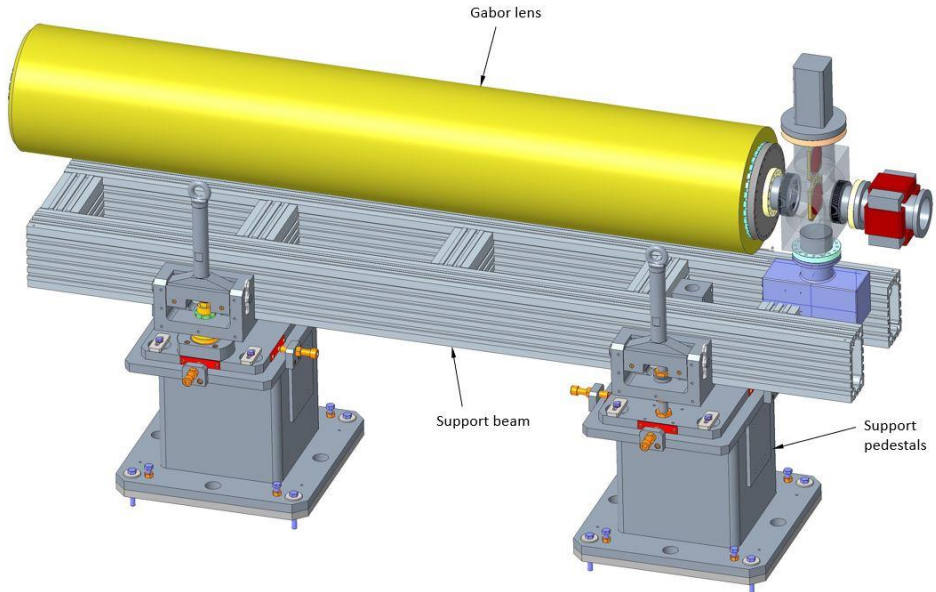
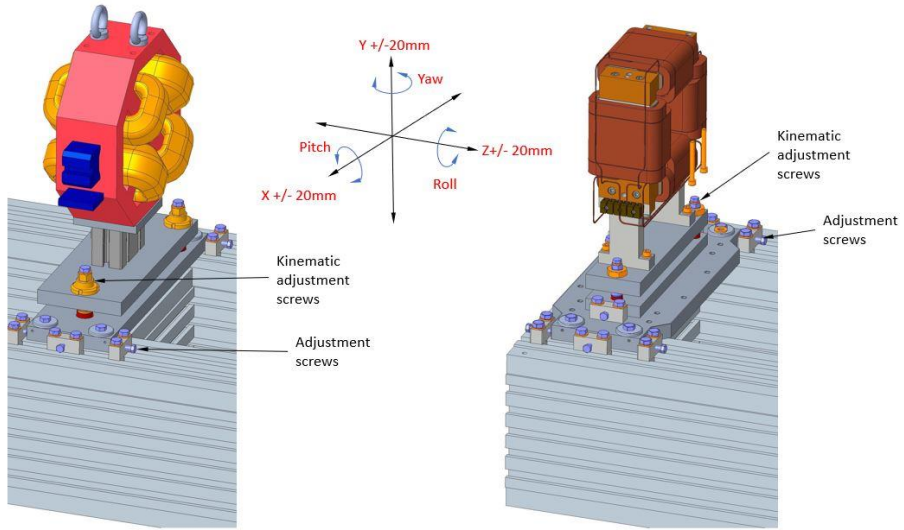
Beam Profile Monitor and Vacuum Pumping



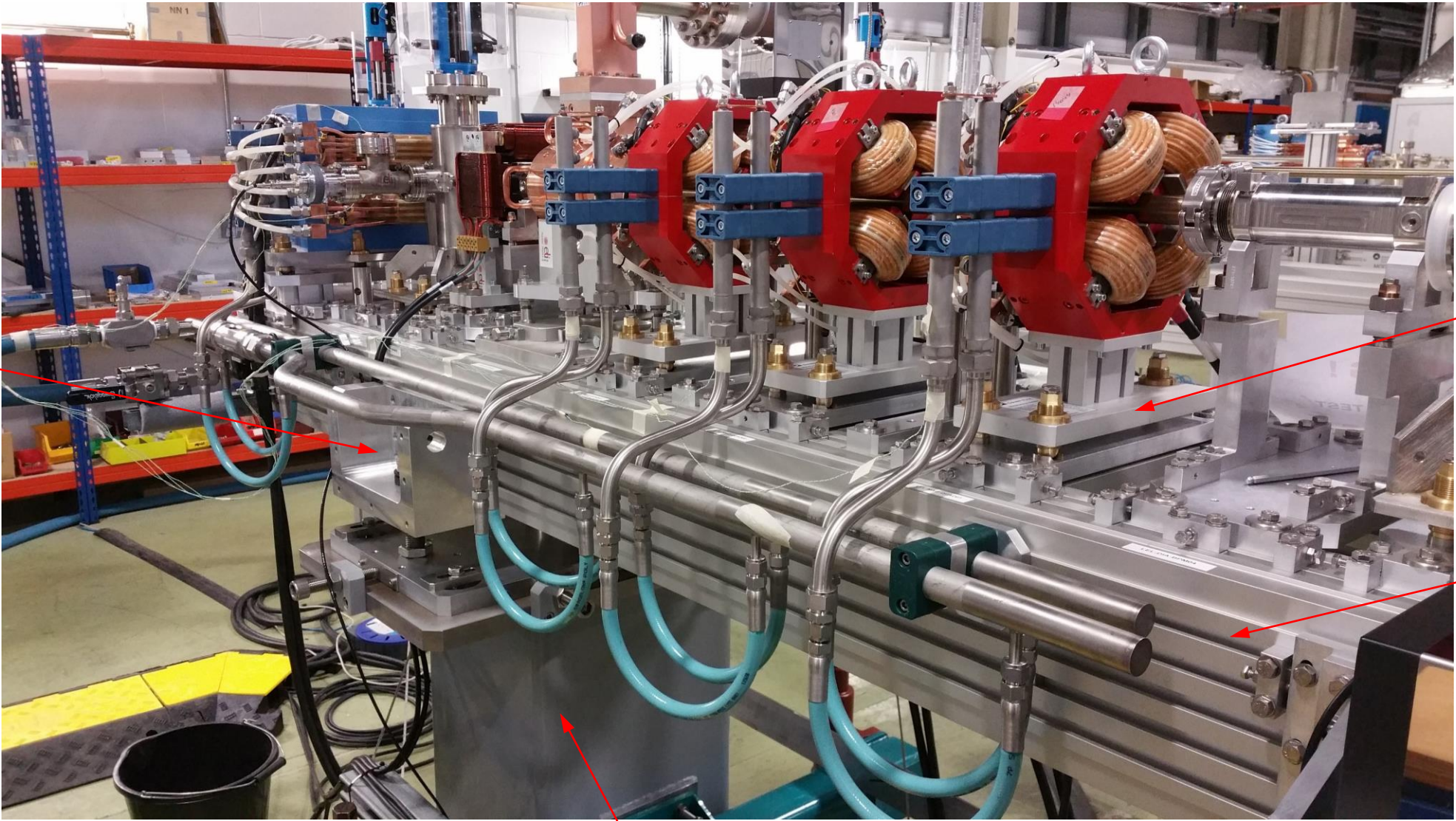
Beam Profile Monitor
Courtesy of IBA



Low Energy Line Support Systems



Low Energy Line Support Systems Example



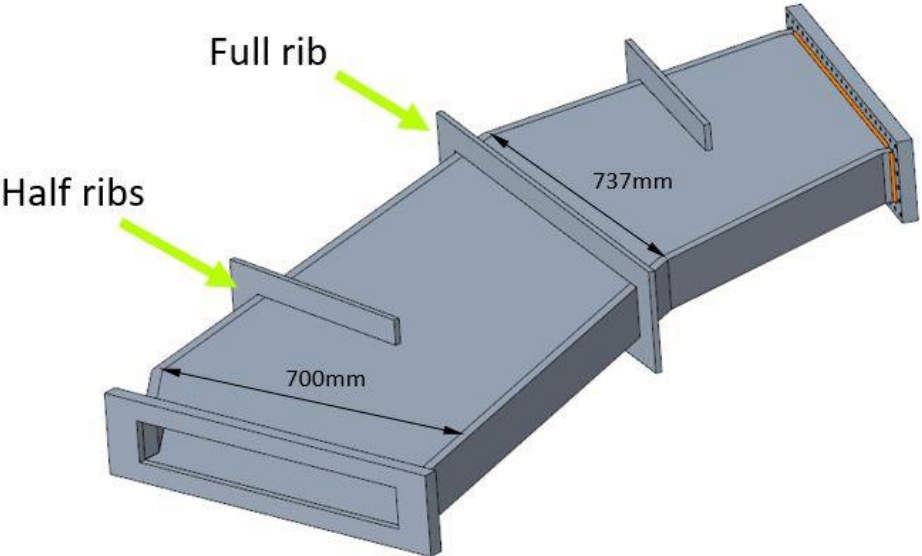
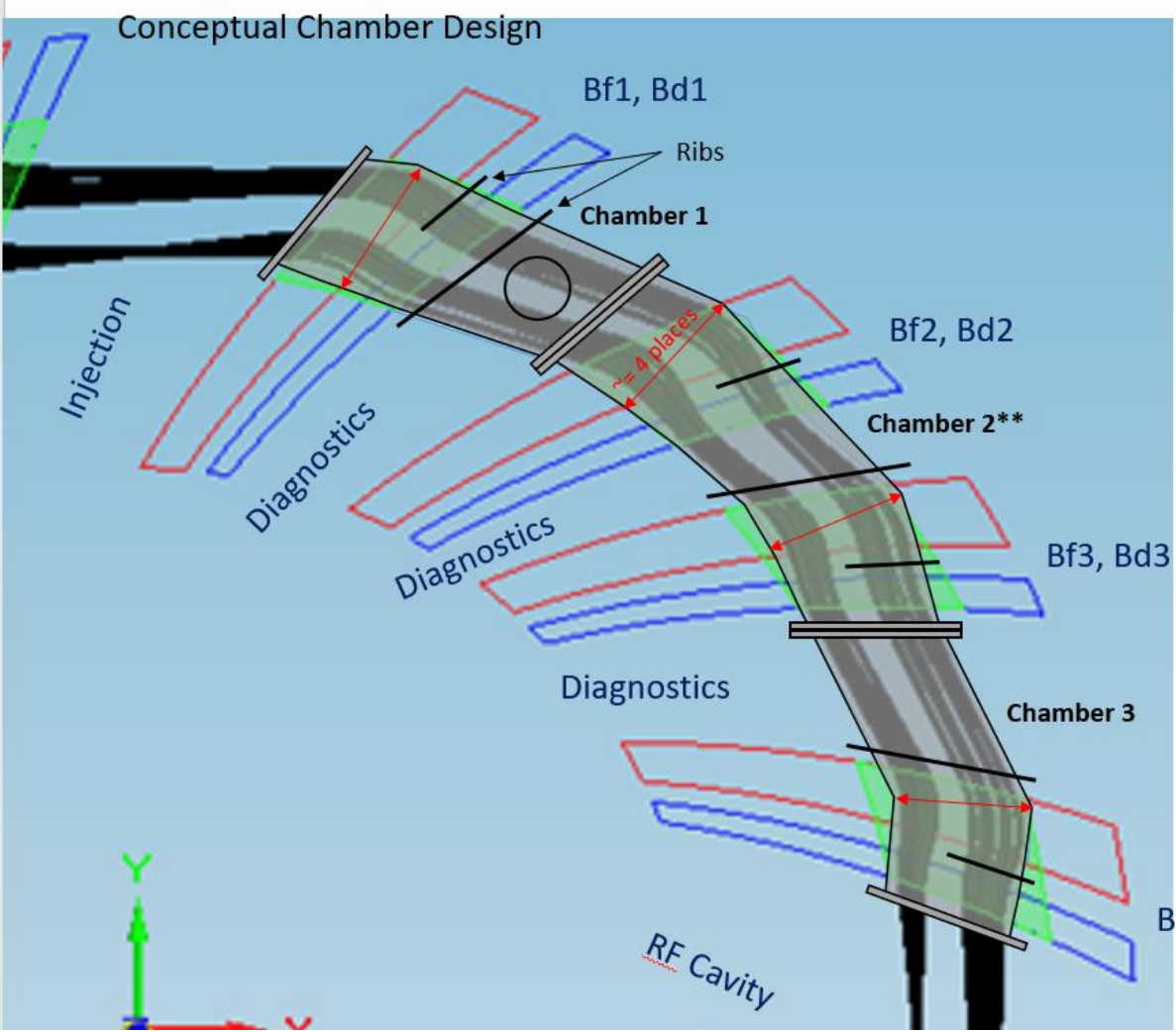
Lifting points

Kinematic supports

Support Beam

Support Pedestal

FETS FFA - Vacuum Chamber



The following success criteria were used:

- Maximum stress less than 2/3 yield, i.e., yield safety factor of 1.5
- Maximum deflection < 2mm

Yield safety factor is defined as:

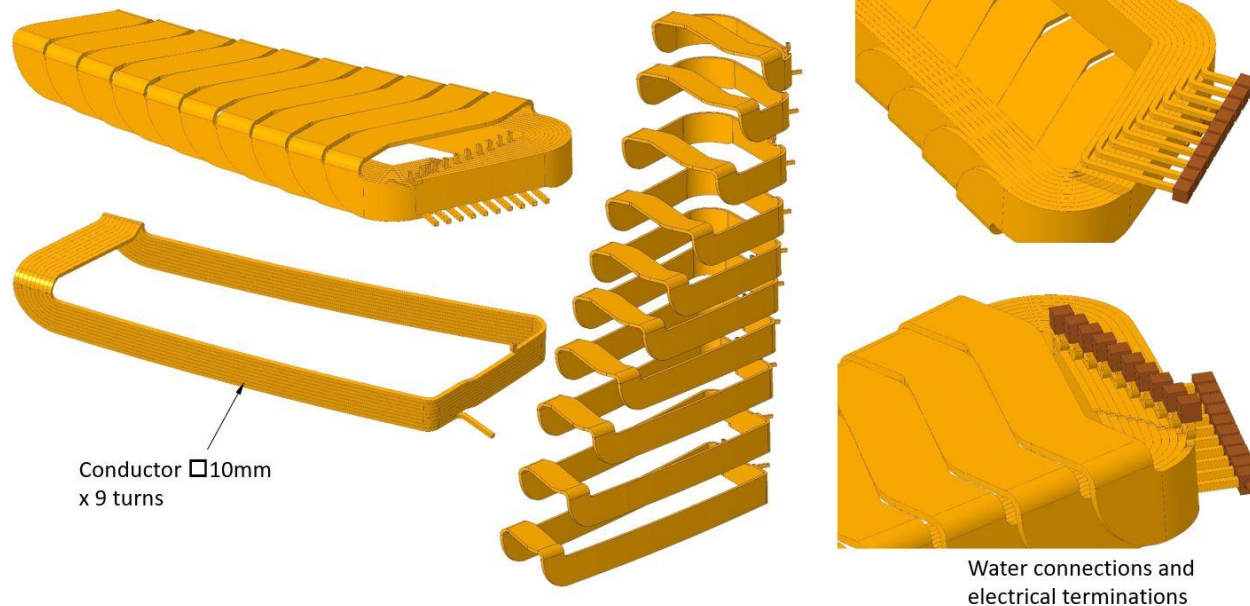
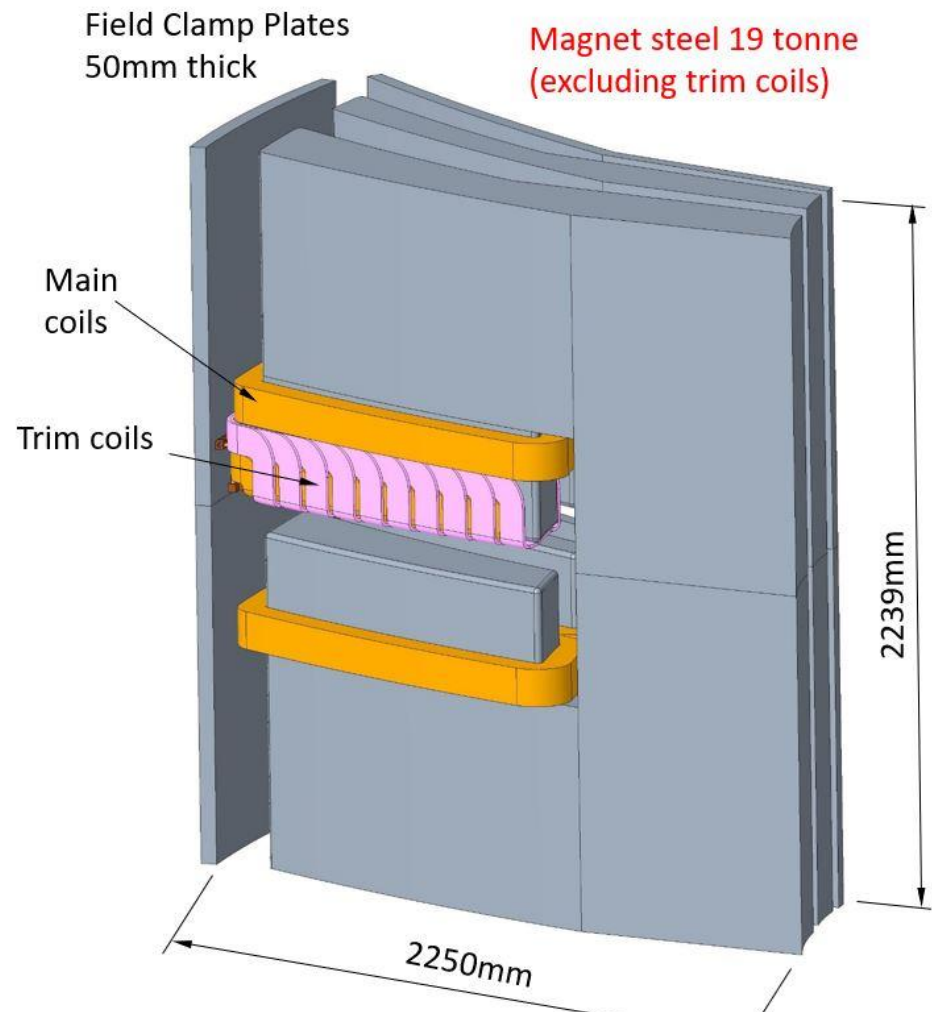
$$\text{Yield safety factor} = \frac{\text{Yield stress}}{\text{Stress}}$$

Yield safety factors are used for easier comparisons between materials. It is clearer to determine whether stresses are acceptable without having to refer back to the yield stress for each material.

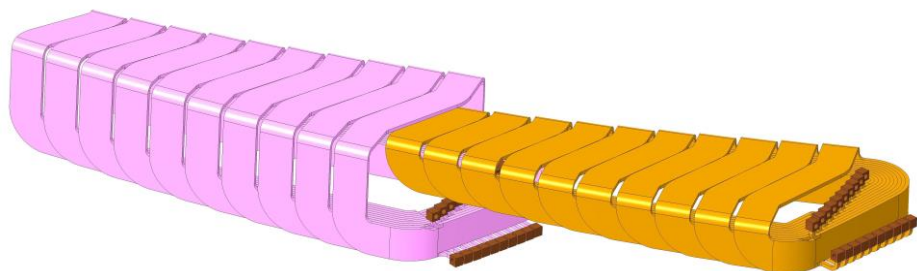
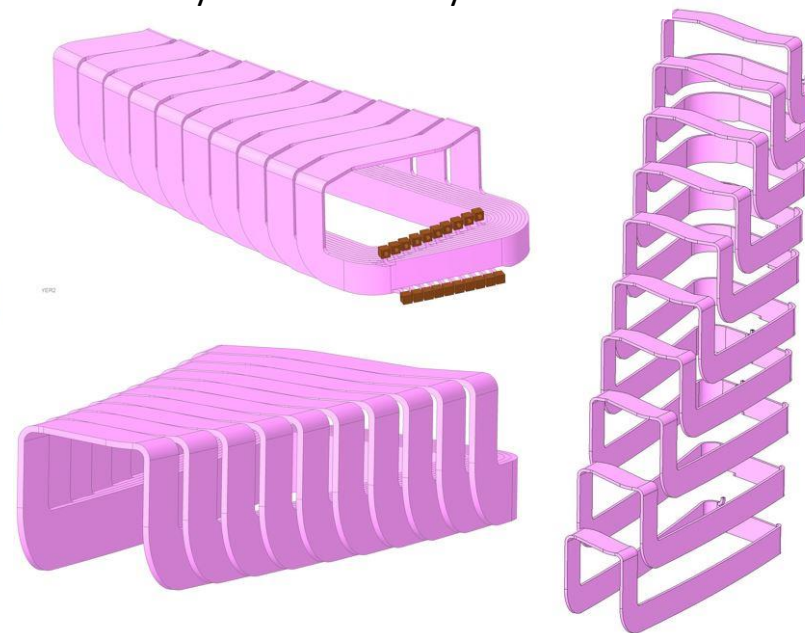
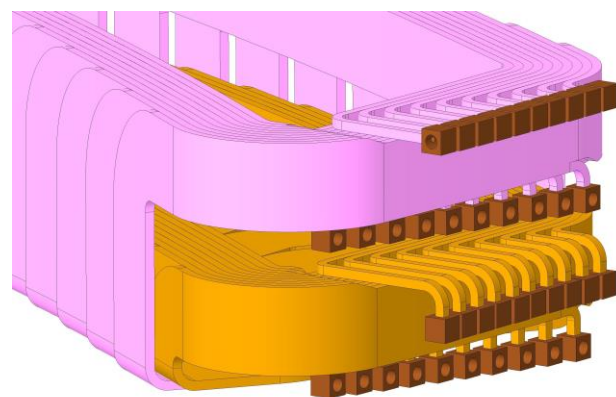
| | All Ribs | | | No Half Ribs | | | No Ribs | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Max Deflection (mm) | Max Stress (MPa) | Max Yield/ Stress | Max Deflection (mm) | Max Stress (MPa) | Max Yield/ Stress | Max Deflection (mm) | Max Stress (MPa) | Max Yield/ Stress |
| 6063 T6 | 7.23 | 5.38E+02 | 0.48 | 12.71 | 4.28E+02 | 0.61 | 12.94 | 6.67E+02 | 0.39 |
| 316LN | 2.47 | 5.65E+02 | 0.45 | 4.40 | 4.31E+02 | 0.59 | 4.49 | 7.18E+02 | 0.35 |
| Ti6Al4V | 4.37 | 5.34E+02 | 1.58 | 7.61 | 4.28E+02 | 1.98 | 7.75 | 6.59E+02 | 1.28 |

FETS FFA – Magnet and Trim Coil Construction

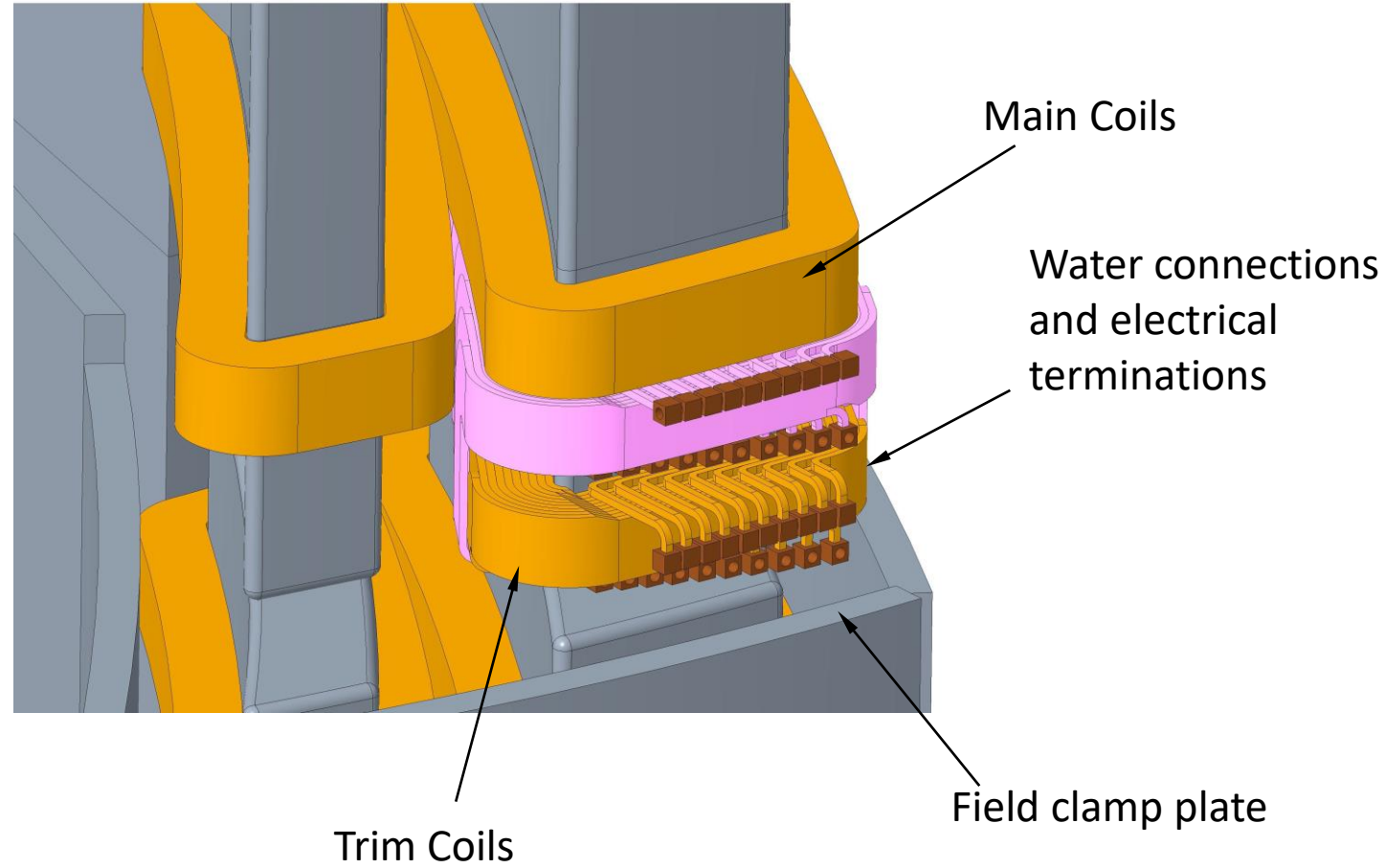
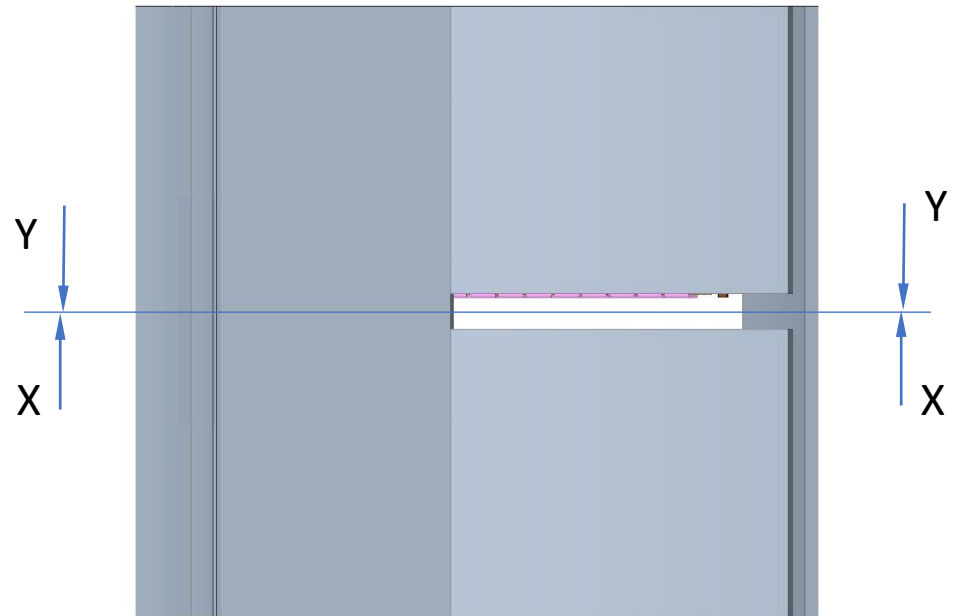
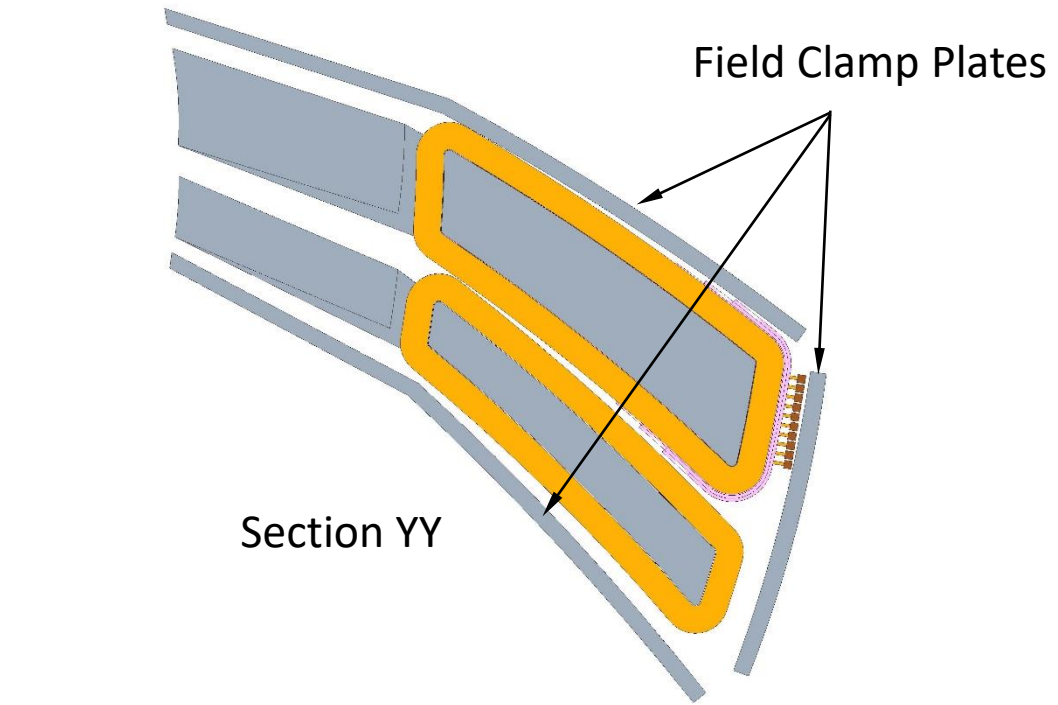
Assembly of Trim Coils Layer 1



Assembly of Trim Coils Layer 2



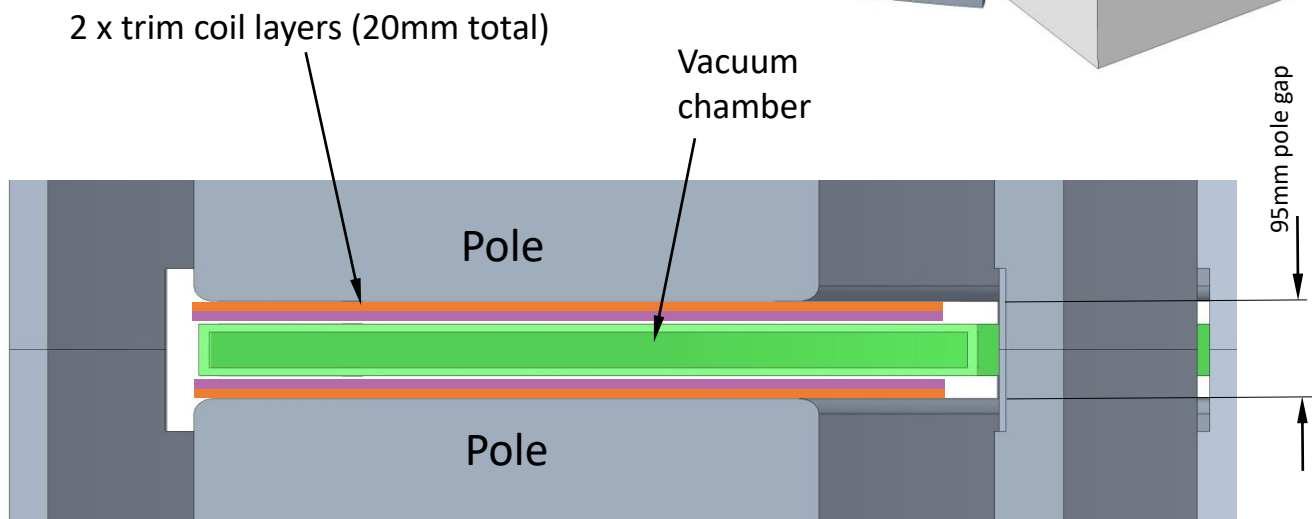
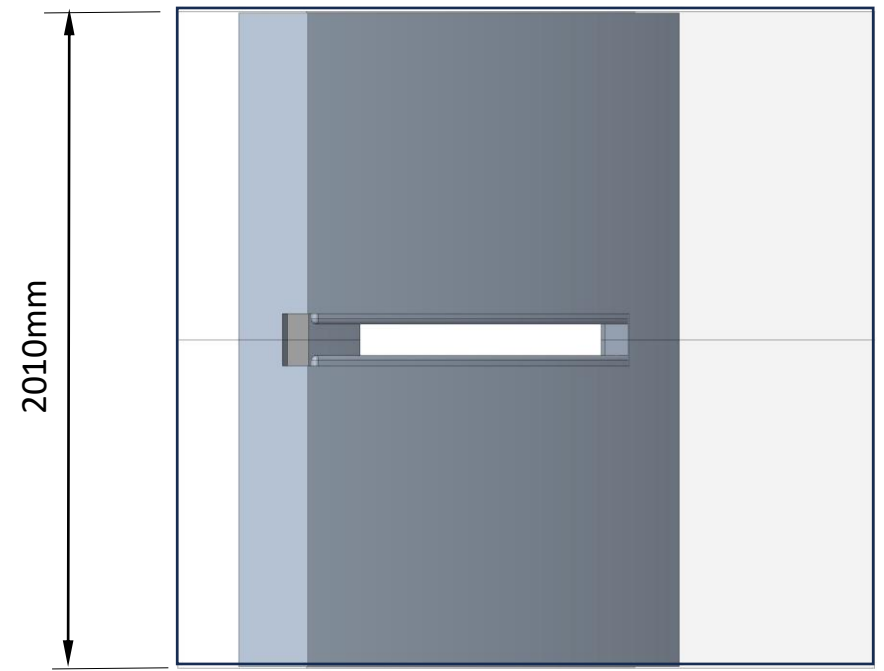
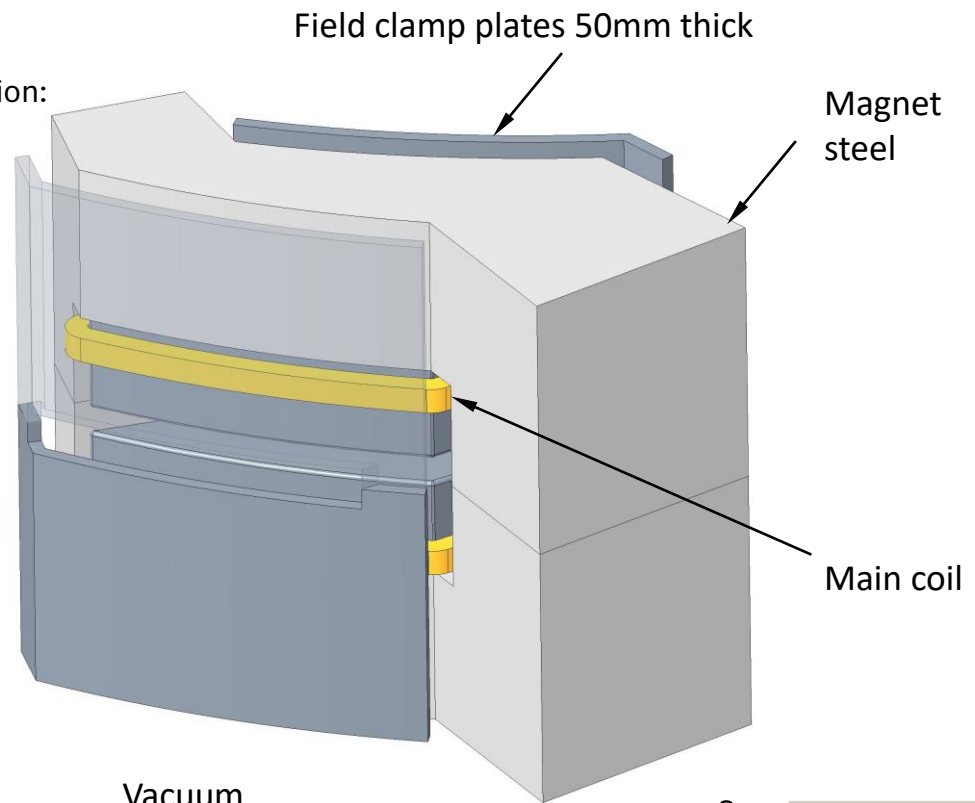
FETS FFA Water Connections and Electrical Terminations



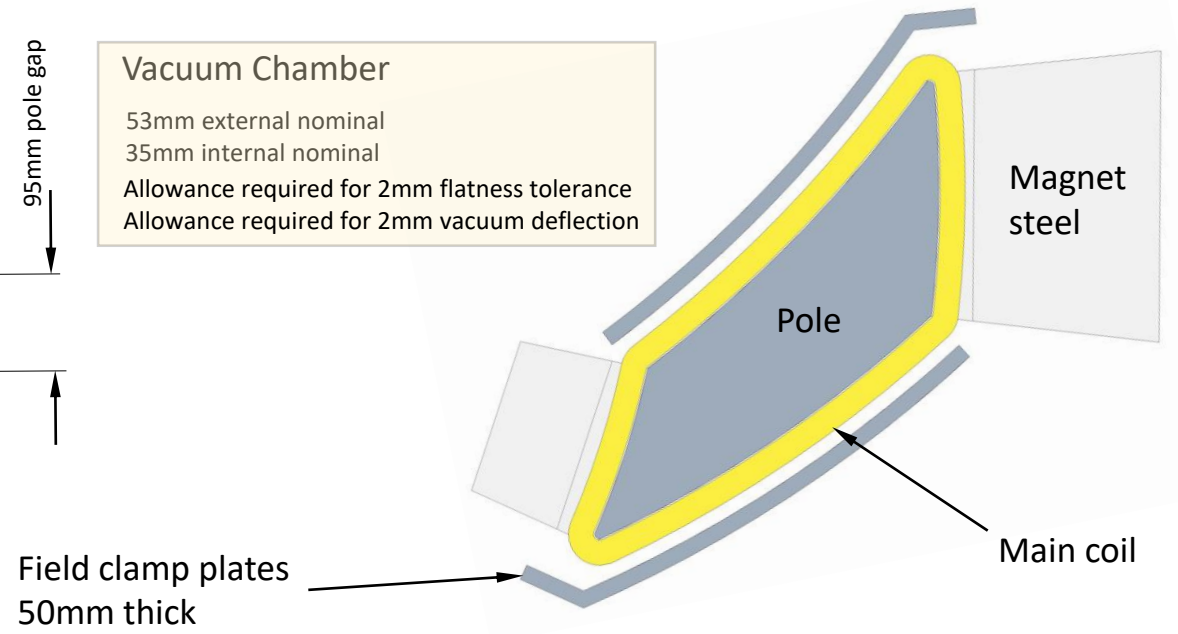
LhARA FFA Magnet

Preliminary LhARA FFA magnet specification:

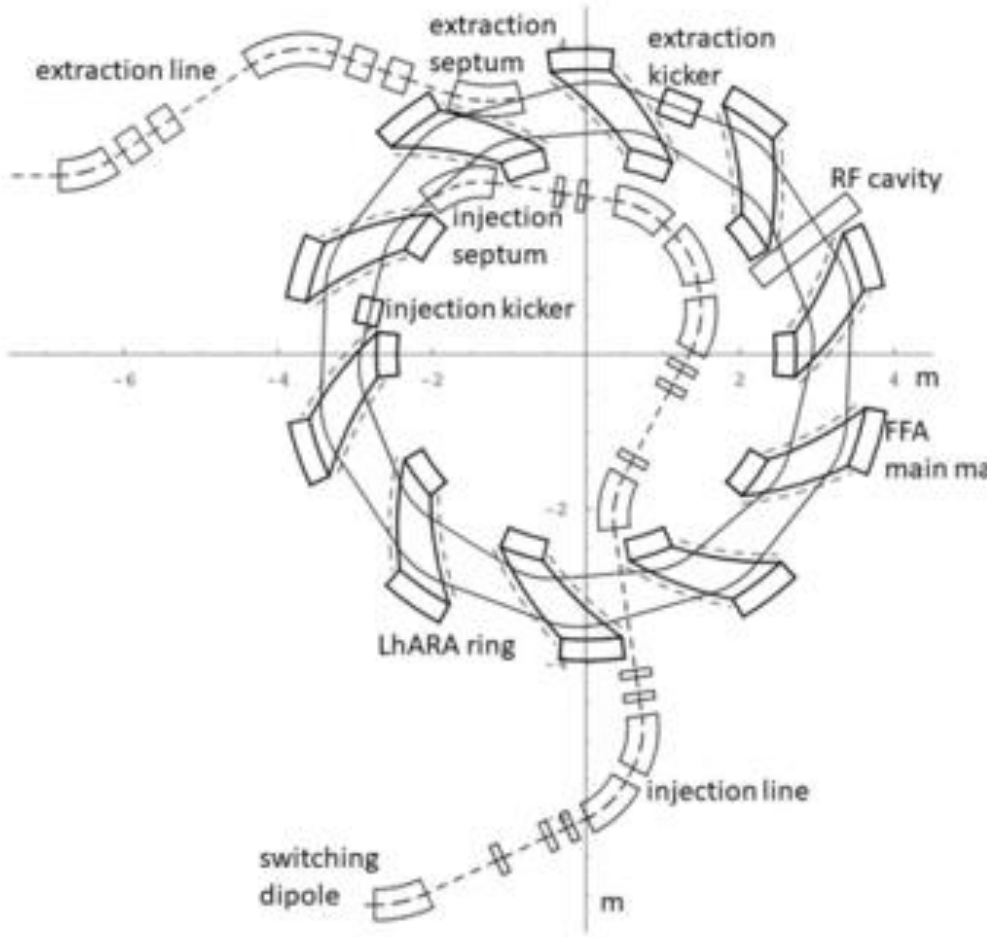
lattice : spiral scaling singlet,
 N: 10,
 k: 5.33,
 k range: 4.37-5.55,
 $dk/k < 1 \cdot 10^{-2}$,
 ksi: 48.7 degree,
 R0: 3.477m,
 B0: 1.405T,
 Rmax: 3.53m,
 Rmin: 288m,
 Pf: 0.34,
 (Qh, Qv): (2.83, 1.22),
 Gap: 9.5cm.



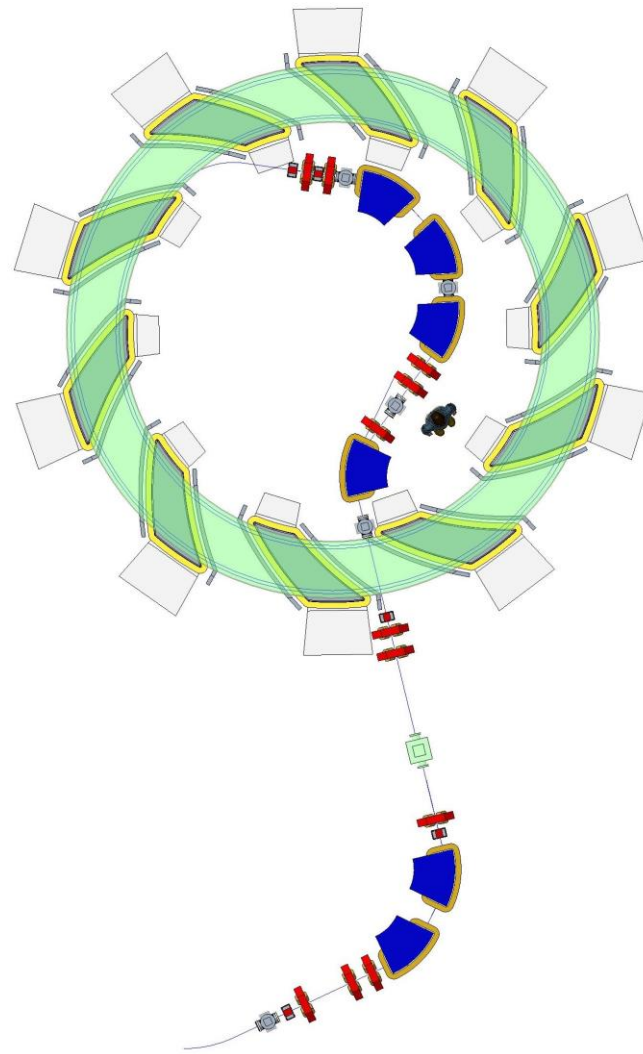
Vacuum Chamber
 53mm external nominal
 35mm internal nominal
 Allowance required for 2mm flatness tolerance
 Allowance required for 2mm vacuum deflection



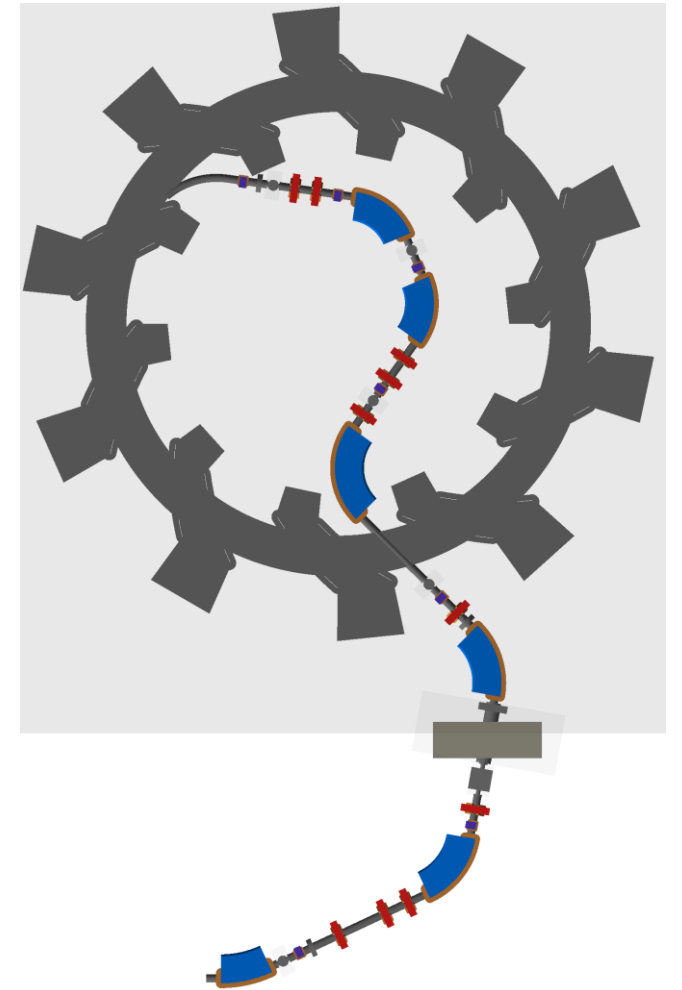
LhARA FFA Ring



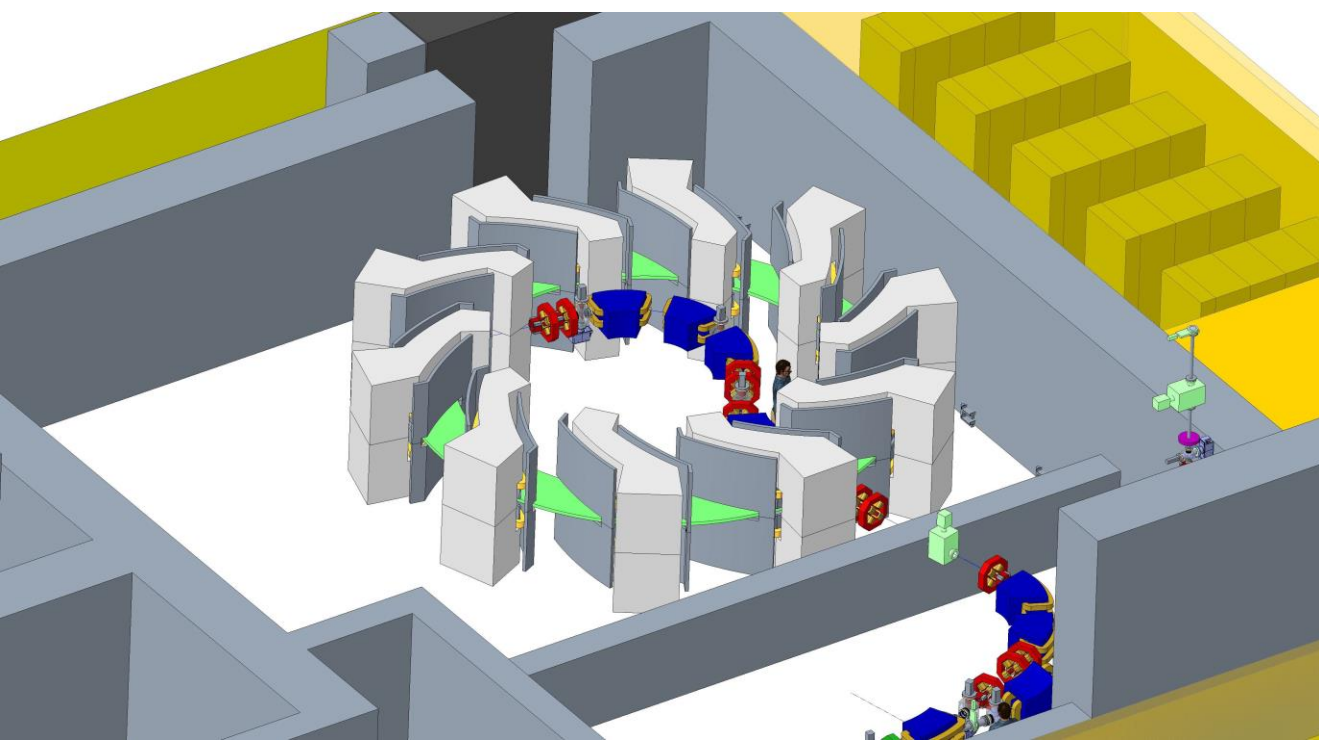
1st Concept Diagram



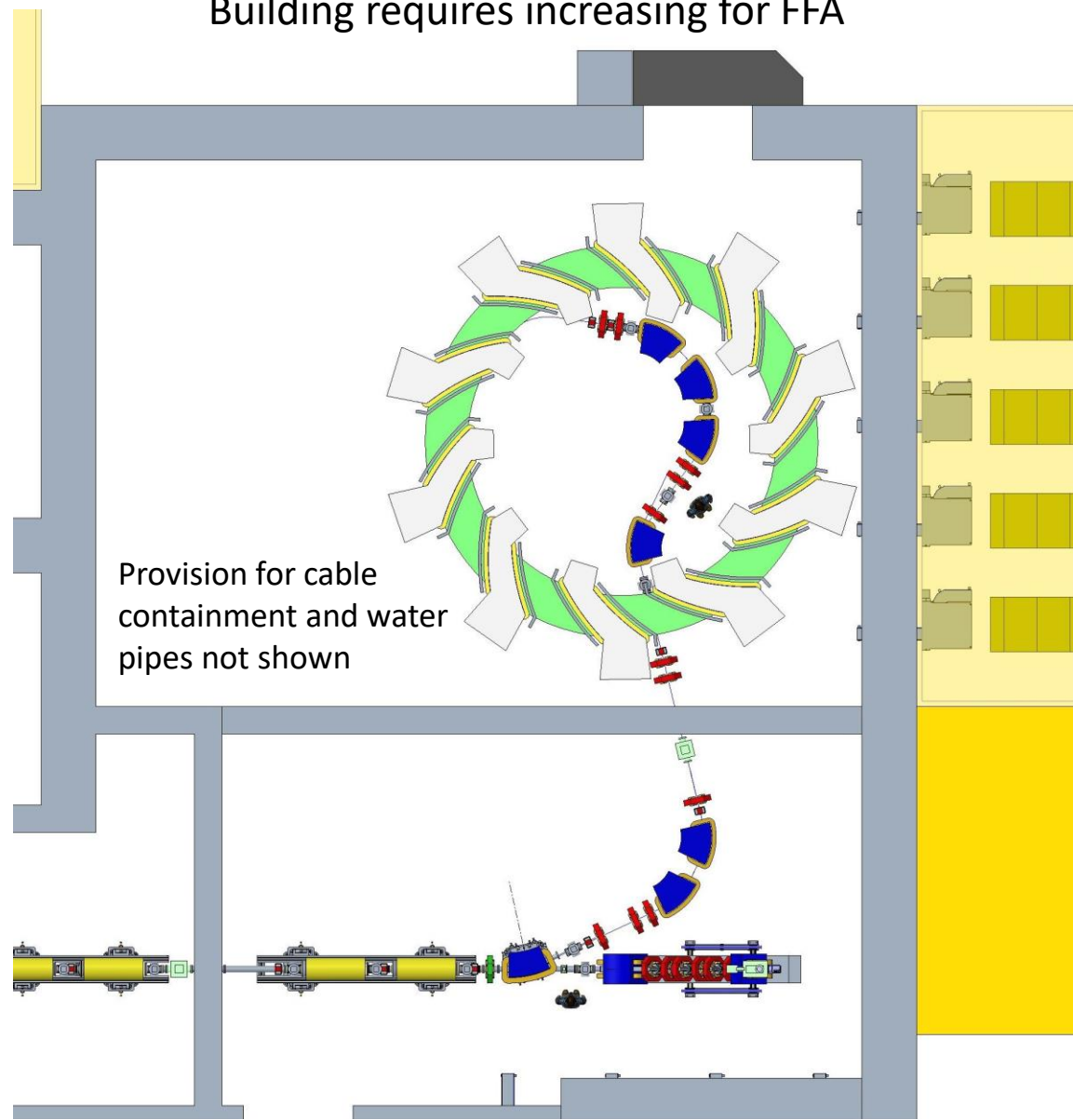
1st Concept CAD Model



Iterated Concept



Building requires increasing for FFA



Provision for cable containment and water pipes not shown