

Facility lifecycle & target surface building

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Facility lifecycle & target surface building - goal

- Detail the layout of the target service building
- Describe the entire facility lifecycle (from construction to dismantling)
- Present the area being part of the building to prepare the target station systems for final disposal
- Detail the tentative process for the final disposal of a target including tentative tools



Service building within the BDF/SHiP complex





The target complex service building

Nuclear ventilation system of the target complex

• Air handling units, filters, dehumidifiers (outside)

Target and proximity shielding cooling systems

- Pumps, Filters, Heat exchanger, Cooling instrumentation, He circulation system
- Target controls systems
- Target monitoring (sensors), Target control valves, vacuum vessel confinement

Service cell

Buffer area

Safety systems

Electrical distribution system

Control and safety systems

≻ ~1000 m²



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Service building - Overview



Separation of hazards discussed in M. Averna talk RP risks discussed in C. Ahdida talk Ventilation system discussed in N. Zarik talk Handling systems discussed in C. Duran Gutierrez



Service building – ground floor





Service building – 1st floor





Service building – 2nd floor





Service building – roof





Service building

How do we deal with target developments?

- Main difference between 2 options: cooling systems
- Most demanding is the W helium cooled version with a water-cooled proximity shielding

Cooling and ventilation rooms and pipes space reservations designed around this conservative approach





Target complex systems lifecycle

Different stakeholders across the lifecycle:

- Design offices
- Workshops
- Control teams
- Installation teams
- Radiation protection
- Transport and Handling
- Cooling and Ventilation
- Operation
- Robotics
- Radioactive waste management

HI ECN3



Stakeholders brings along the lifecycle:

- Expertise
- Integrate their standard subsystems
- Integrate their return
 of experience

Target complex systems - Lifecycle

By regulations CERN must send all radioactive wastes to final repository in Host States



- Different requirements from the 2 host states authorities (type, size of containers...)
- Radioactive waste to be sorted safely for very long term (hundreds of years)
- (Chemical) Reactions to be considered between packing and stored material (e.g. water-aluminium cracks creation)
- Complexities of waste disposal process to final repository in G. Dumont Talk





Typical final repository containers



Justification for the need of BDF's own service cell in the target service building

- Why is the service cell needed in the target service building?
 - Transport of BDF waste between or outside the CERN sites would require custom-built dedicated, homologated transport cask with an extremely long and complex certification process
 - Would need approval from nuclear authorities
- Need for dedicated service cell in high power targetry facilities
 - Demonstrated by their presence & use in relevant and similar facilities worldwide (SNS, FRIB, NuMI/LBNF, SINQ), where they are used to guarantee reliable operation of the infrastructure





Justification for the need of BDF's own service cell in the target service building

- BDF will host the highest activation equipment CERN has ever had
- Target design to be a replaceable component (5 y operation as target compared with 15+ years of operation for the facility)
- Host states request a dismantling plan and elimination pathway for the BDF radioactive waste
 - Demonstrating capability to package and dispose of the target will be a requirement from the authorities
 - Tentatively, disposal path is cutting it and fitting in a container for disposal in Switzerland
 - Other components (hadron stopper coil, proximity shielding, vacuum vessel etc.) will require volume reduction
 - Currently such a large facility does not exist at CERN



Vacuum vessel as a single component into the service cell for decommissioning

- Moreover, service cell could be used for target autopsies and equipment repairs
 - Identifying failure modes and possibly repair, to ensure facility performance and improve future design and reduce operational costs



Tentative layout of the service cell



Handling systems discussed in C. Duran Gutierez talk





Service Cell with storage/disposal containers inside and, outside, the component to be treated





Transferring a component to the Service Cell





Closing the Service Cell





Opening the shielded cask





Extracting the component from the cask





Cutting the component





Packing the sliced component in storage/disposal containers







Closing the storage/disposal containers and decontamination (human intervention wearing air-fed suit)





Opening the Service Cell after decontamination



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Loading storage/disposal containers onto the transfer trolley





Moving storage/disposal containers out of the Service Cell





Storage of storage/disposal containers in a buffer area



Similar packaging activities performed at CERN LHC TDE







- Dedicated bunker built
- Equipment sliced in multiple parts to fit final repository container
- Samples collection for PIE





Similar packaging activities performed at CERN n_TOF target #2





- Dedicated bunker built
- Machining with industrial robot
- Focused PIE with robotics tool

Service cell - Possible equipment - tools



Custom built machinery

Possible robotic solutions in S. Di Giovannantonio talk



Toward a shipment of components for final repository

- Loading bay for certified transport container in building 911
- Any radioactive equipment needs to be packed according ADR* regulation before leaving the facility



ADR: Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road





Top view – IP-2 20'

Front view – IP-2 20



IP2-20' container



Concluding remarks

- The target service building is being designed to host utilities associated to the target station (cooling, ventilation, control, safety system)
- We ensure **building integration** is coping with most demanding target configuration and fulfil needs of different sub systems
- We have established **tentative processes** in view of closing the lifecycle loop for the different components
- Associated space and tools to the close the lifecycle loop are incorporated in the facility

Following talks will explain in depth most relevant key features, challenge's, safety aspects, processes required for the facility







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