



# **Civil Engineering for FCC-eh IR**

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Acknowledgements to all FCC study groups.





- Scope of FCC-eh Civil Engineering
- A recap of the previous options presented in Rome.
- Changes to the FCC layout and the impact on FCC-eh position
- Preferred FCC-eh position
- Future Challenges



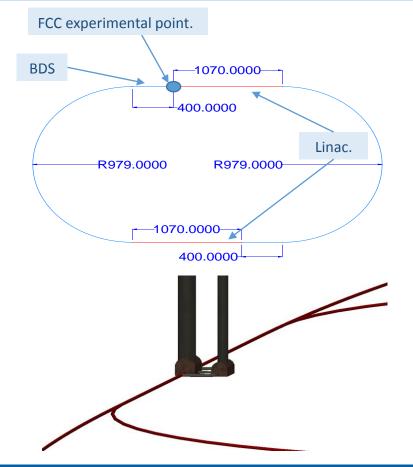




- 400m Beam Delivery System (BDS)
- 1070m Linac
- 979m radius arcs (x2)
- 400m drift section.
- Total Length of 9091m of tunnel.

### Cavern and shaft requirements:

- Experimental shaft and cavern
- Access shaft and cavern





## FCC-eh Rome 2016 CE Proposals



#### <u>Point L</u>

- Geological risk Karstic Limestone.
- Further probing to check geology required.

#### <u>Point B</u>

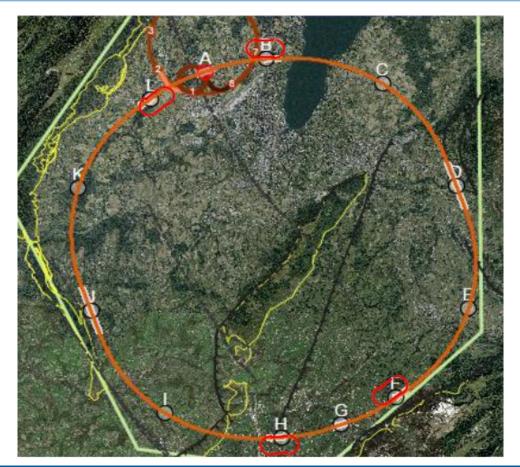
• Low geological risk (molasse) anticipated but could encounter Jura limestone.

#### <u>Point F</u>

- High geological uncertainty in this region
- Very far from existing CERN sites.

### <u>Point H</u>

- Very far from existing CERN sites
- Low geological risk (molasse).

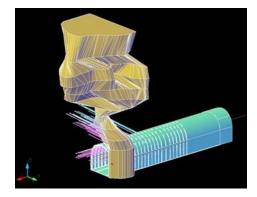






# Limestone Properties:

- Hard rock
- Normally considered as sound tunneling rock
- In this region fractures and karsts encountered
  - Risk of tunnel collapse
  - High inflow rates measured during LEP construction (600L/sec)
  - Clay-silt sediments in water
  - Rockmass instabilities

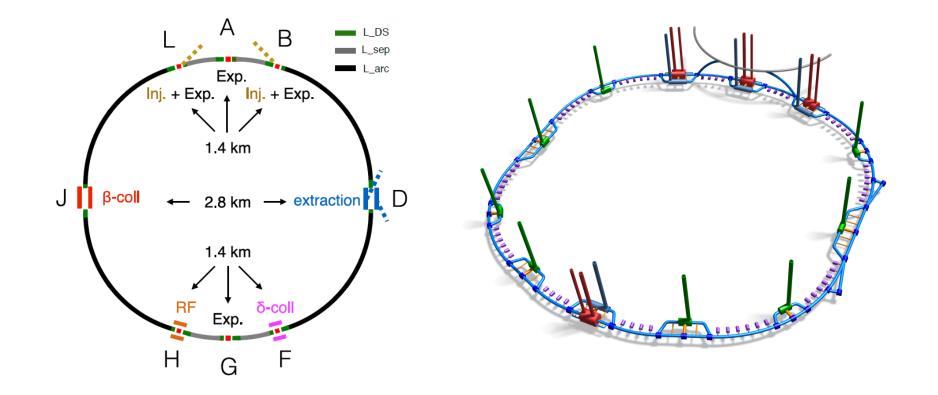






## FCC Layout Changes



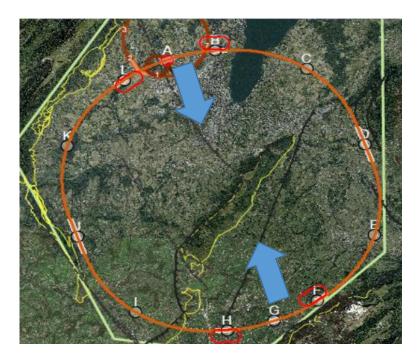




## FCC Layout Changes



### Rome 2016 Layout



### Updates since Rome 2016 layout:

- Reduced depth below surface level.
- Reduced length of straight sections at J and D.
- Increased tunnel length from A-L, A-B and G-F, G-H.
- Avoids Jura Limestone and Pre-Alps region.
- Reduced Total Tunnel Length.



CERN

## FCC Layout Changes



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#### Highlights:

Alignment

• Avoids Jura and Pre-Alps limestone.

Query

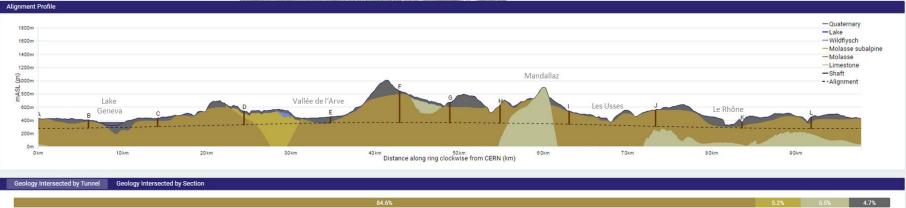
 Only one sector containing limestone.

Shafts

- Significantly reduced total shaft length.
- Experimental Site at Point A on existing CERN land.
- Avoids extremely large overburden.



Geology Intersected by Shafts			Shaft Depths				
			Shaft Depth (m)			Geology (m)	
Point	Actual	Molasse SA	Wildflysch	Quaternary	Molasse	Urgonian	Limestone
Α	152						
В	121						
С	127						
D	205						
E	89						
F	476	0					
G	307						
н	266						
1	198						
J	248						
к	88						
L	172						
Total	2449	66	0	492	1892	0	0

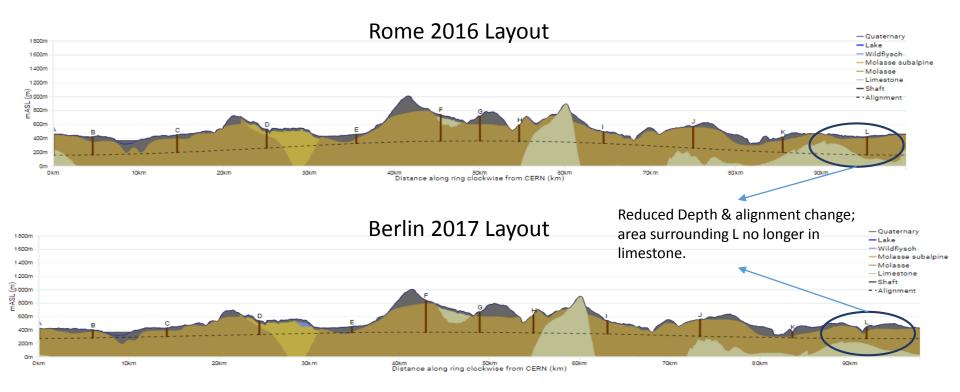


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#### FCC Week Berlin 2017

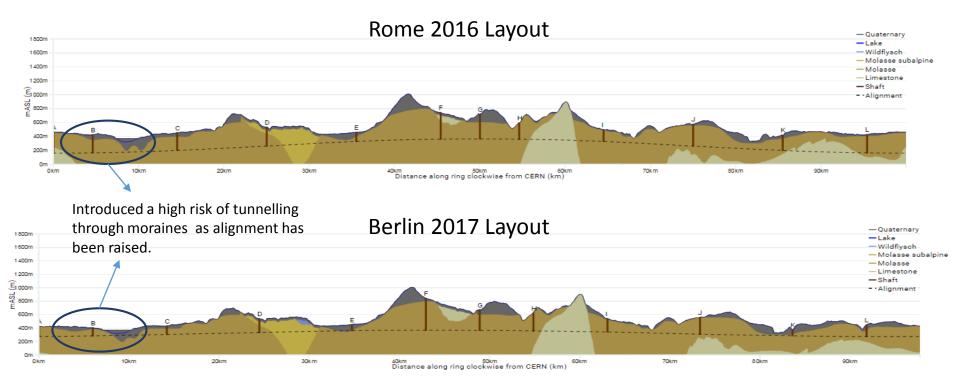






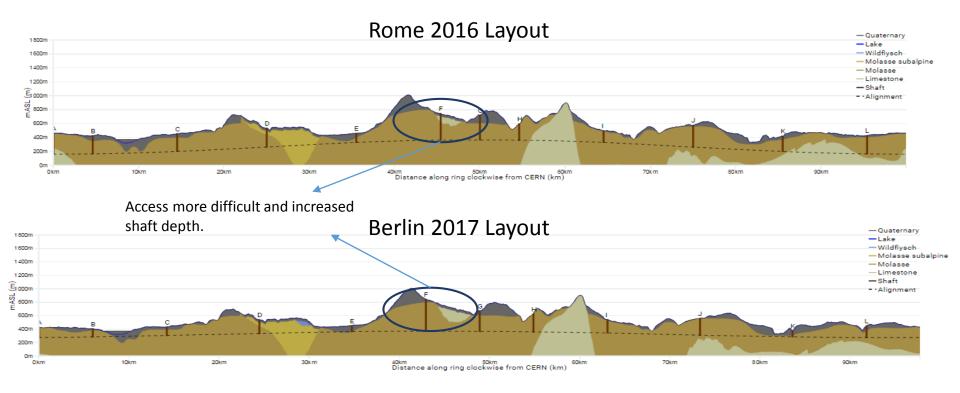






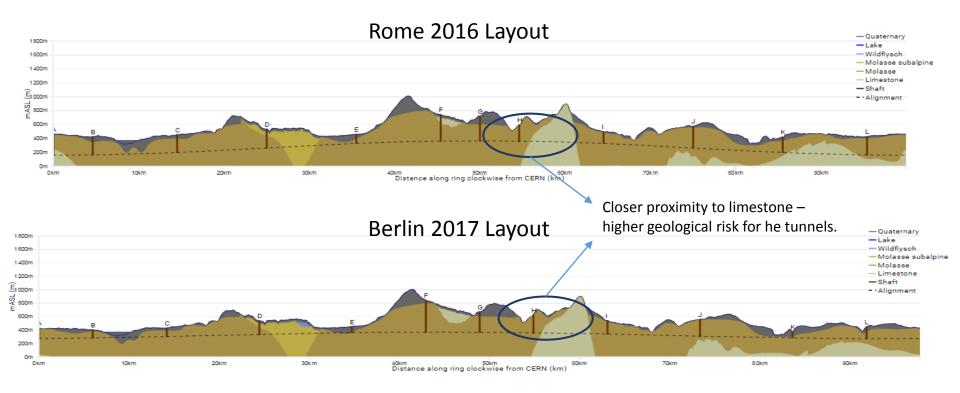
















## <u>Why is experimental point L</u> preferred?

Positives:

- Low geological risk compared to other locations, anticipated tunnelling in molasse only.
- Close to current CERN site.
- FCC ring relatively shallow at this point, therefore shallower shafts.

#### Remaining problems:

- Potential clash with injection lines needs to be studied.
- Located inside the FCC ring so integration with other structures to be studied.
- Depth below Rhone to be evaluated.





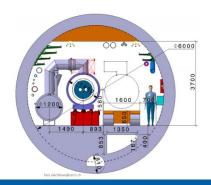


## Conclusions:

- Due to the new layout of FCC position
  L is the preferred location:
  - Good geological data and suitable geology.
  - Close to CERN but not interfering with current infrastructure.
- Still compatibility challenges to overcome:
  - Connection to FCC tunnel.
  - Layout to avoid other structures.

## Future Steps:

- Continue the civil engineering feasibility study in more detail for location L:
  - Geological Profiles of tunnel
  - Cost & schedule study
- Design a layout for the FCC-eh tunnels that is compatible with FCC infrastructure.





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