

LBNF Hadron Absorber

Preliminary Design Review

LBNF Hadron Absorber Costs, Schedule, and Overall Summary

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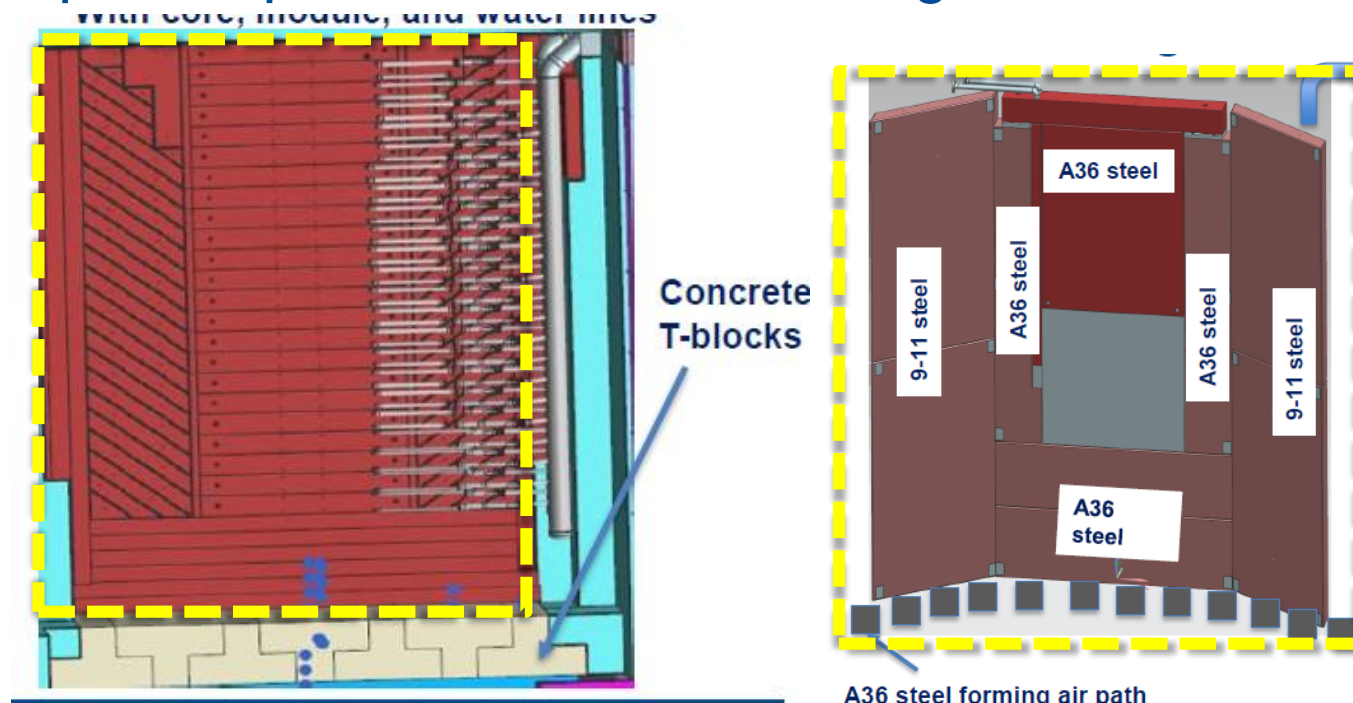


Overview

- Absorber costs
- Absorber schedule
- Overall summary wrap-up

Absorber costs

- With the help of a professional estimator, large component drawings were sent to several manufacturers for a quote.
- Have quotes for items included in yellow boxes.
- Compared quotes received with original cost estimates.

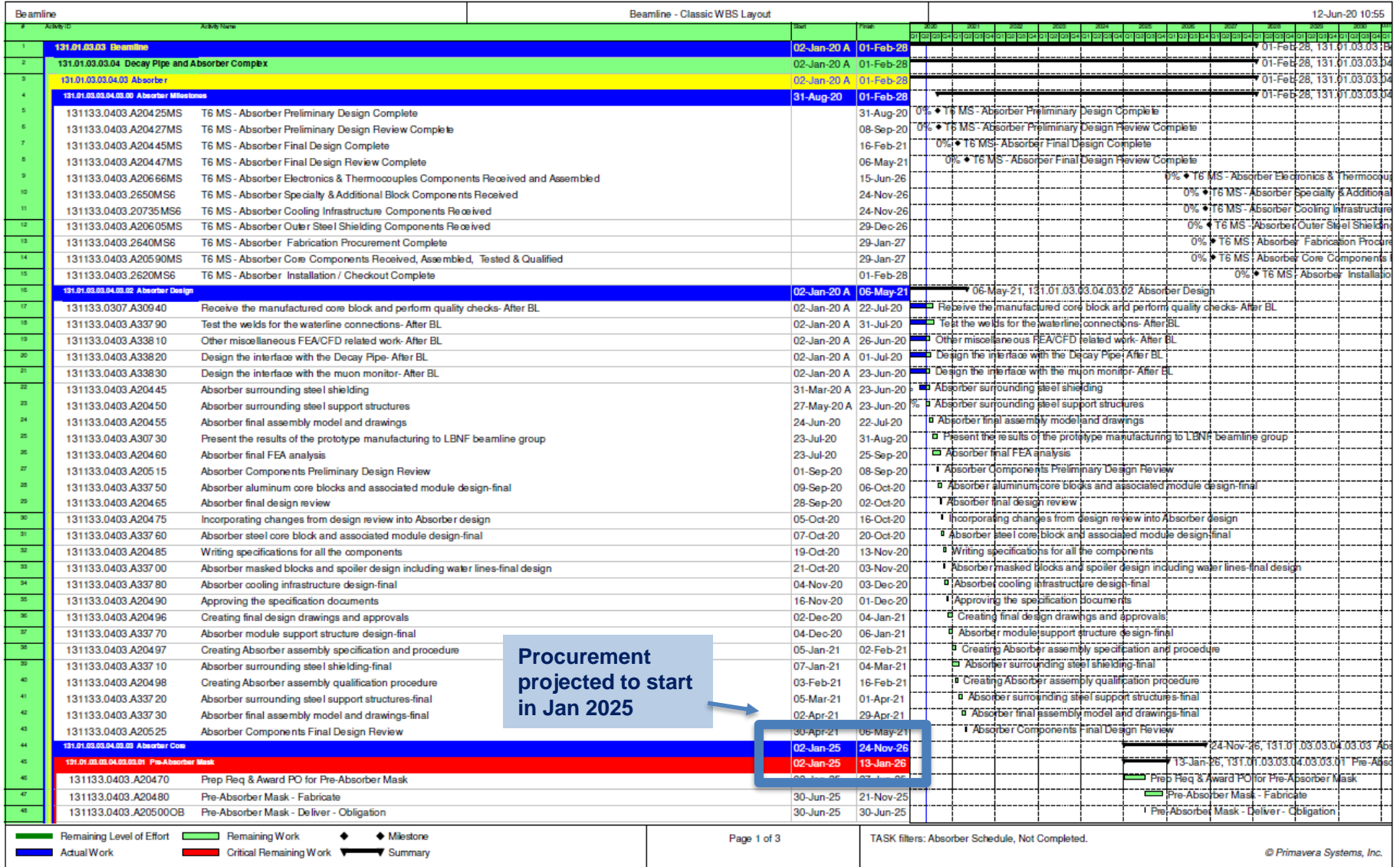


Absorber costs

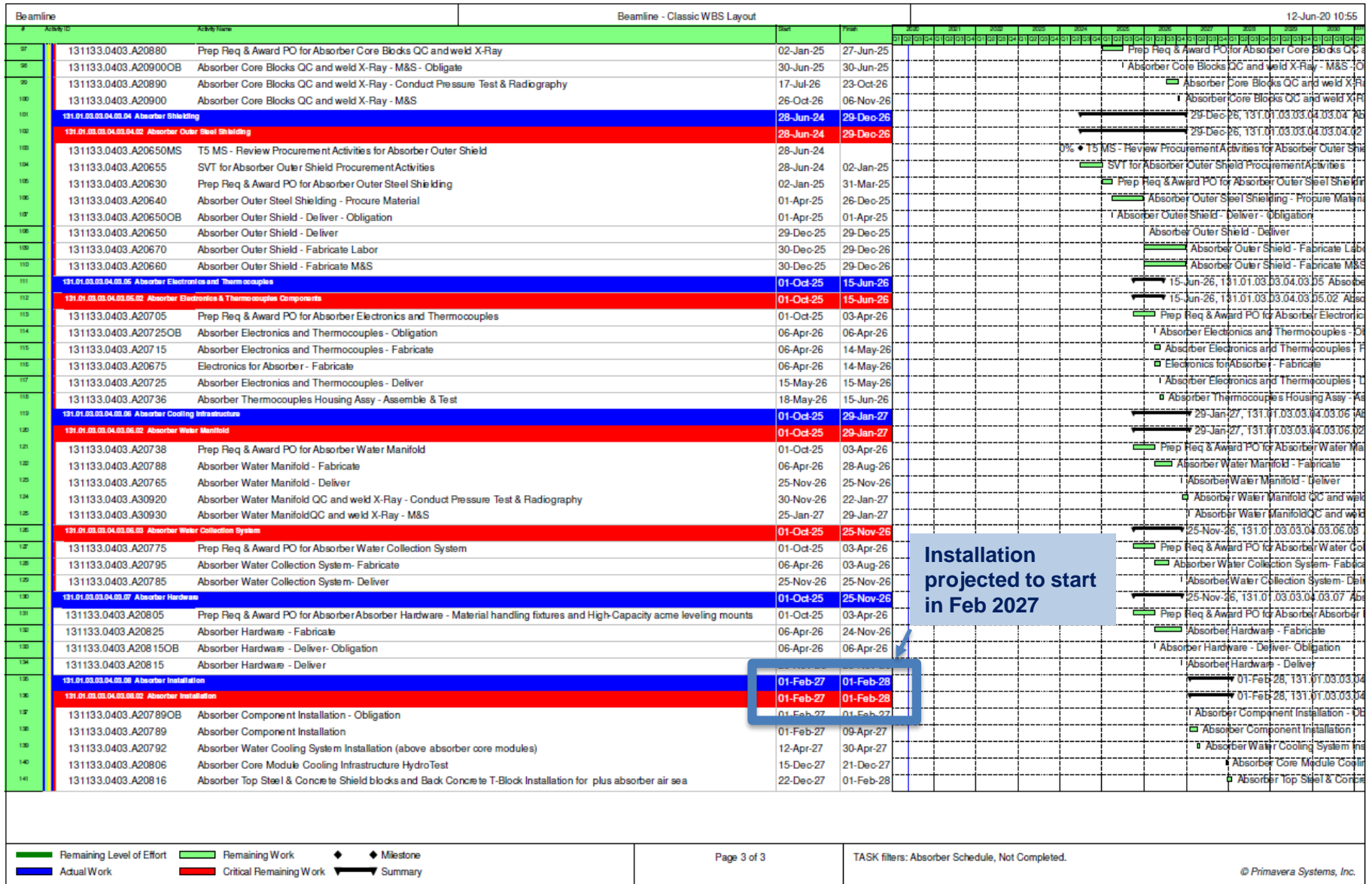
- Quotes are present in Absorber section of Dune-doc-15809.
- Comparison between estimated and vendor costs is shown below:

Cost Breakdown Summary for the LBNF Absorber Compared to Estimates from Vendors							
Major components	Estimated cost (2018)	Vendor cost (2019-20)	Difference between vendor cost (2019-20) and estimated cost (2018)	Fermi hours estimated (2018)	Hours absorbed by the vendor (2019-20)	Notes/comments	
Absorber core	\$1,014,233.06	\$975,339.00	-\$38,894.06	1746		Spoiler (1), Mask (4), Core-0 Aluminum (13), Sore-Steel (4)	
Absorber core support and surrounding steel	\$1,250,569.88	\$2,643,045.00	\$1,392,475.12	0		This includes the core support modules and the steel immediately surrounding the absorber core. This is all the 0A36 steel	
Water cooling infrastructure	\$94,885.35	\$78,108.00	-\$16,777.35	520	520		
Steel shielding 9-11 steel	\$1,847,582.16	\$1,283,043.17	-\$564,538.99	3264		Assuming cost per pound is 0\$0.25	
Steel for the air channels	NA	\$279,811.00	\$279,811.00	0		Air channels at the bottom of the absorber pile were never costed in the original (2015) and the later version (2018) 0schedule.	
Misc. items	\$60,482.10	Not available	-\$60,482.10	0		SS water collection pan, 0material handling hardware, and 0thermocouple array	
Total----->	\$4,287,752.55	\$5,259,346.17	\$991,593.62	5530	520		

Absorber schedule



Absorber schedule



Installation projected to start in Feb 2027

■ Remaining Level of Effort
 ■ Remaining Work
 ◆ Milestone
 ■ Actual Work
 ■ Critical Remaining Work
 ◀ Summary

Overall summary wrap-up

Requirement	Description	Comment
Absorber - radiation protection	The absorber shall provide radiation protection to people, in compliance with the FRCM.	<i>This has been addressed.</i>
Absorber - energy absorption	The absorber shall absorb the energy of the particles exiting the decay pipe and transfer this energy away using an active cooling system.	<i>It was shown during the review that energy deposited in the Absorber was effectively transferred to the core water cooling system and the shielding air cooling system.</i>
Absorber - lifetime	The absorber shall keep its operational ability for the life of the LBNF experiment. Near Site Conventional Facility (NSCF or CF) life is 30-years. And, the LBNF/DUNE experiment life is 20-years.	<i>Fatigue loading and effects of creep on Aluminum were addressed. Prototyping of critical component has been done. A remote handling system facilitates quick turn around in case of component failures.</i>
Absorber - accident conditions	The absorber shall sustain the beam energy deposition under all accident situations that may occur with some reasonable probability.	<i>It was shown that all core components can survive after 2- accident pulses. In addition to this, a beam interlock system was described that will prevent more than 1 accident pulse.</i>
AC - Absorber Bunker Liner	Beamline shall provide a 24 inch high, leak tight stainless steel pan liner at the bottom of the Absorber bunker	<i>A pan design was described. Its interface with CF infrastructure has also been captured.</i>

Overall summary wrap-up

Specification	Description	Comment
Absorber - accident pulses	The absorber shall include an Interlock system that limits the accident pulses to 2.	<i>It was shown that all core components can survive after 2- accident pulses. In addition to this, a beam interlock system will prevent more than 1 accident pulse.</i>
Absorber - dose rate	The absorber shall have a residual dose at 1 foot (measured from outside the absorber shielding) after 100 day irradiation and 4 hr. cooling that does not exceed 20 mrem/hr.	<i>This was addressed in the energy deposition presentation. It was shown that shielding is appropriate to prevent dose rates from exceeding allowable values.</i>
Cooling System - heat removal	The cooling system shall remove 473 kW of dissipated heat during normal operation. 233 kW using water cooling and 240 kW using forced air/gas ventilation system. This assumes a 1.5-m RAL Target at 2.4-MW beam operations.	<i>The RAW cooling system has gone through its own preliminary design review. It is oversized for the 1.5-m RAL target case. There is room for value engineering here.</i>
Absorber - accident pulses	The absorber shall sustain at least 2 successive accident beam pulses without damage to components or loss of functional ability.	<i>Engineering analysis shows that 2- accident pulses will not have a detrimental effect on Absorber operations.</i>

Thank you!