

Hyper-K Tank

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for the Cavity and Tank WG

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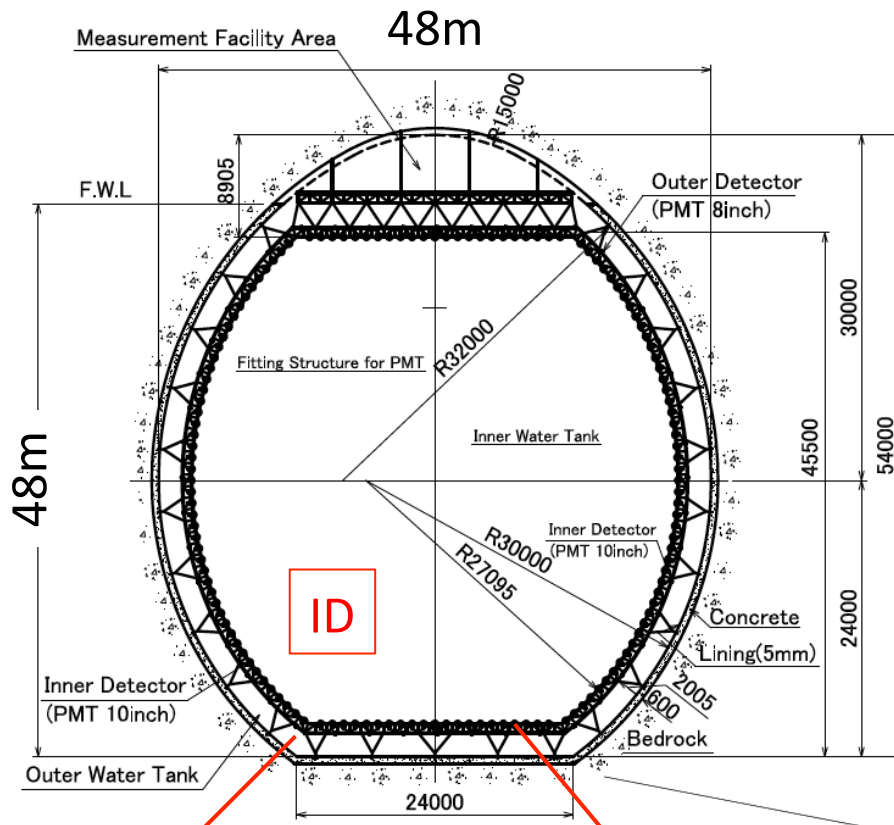
@ The 5th open Hyper-K meeting

Basic specification of Hyper-K tanks

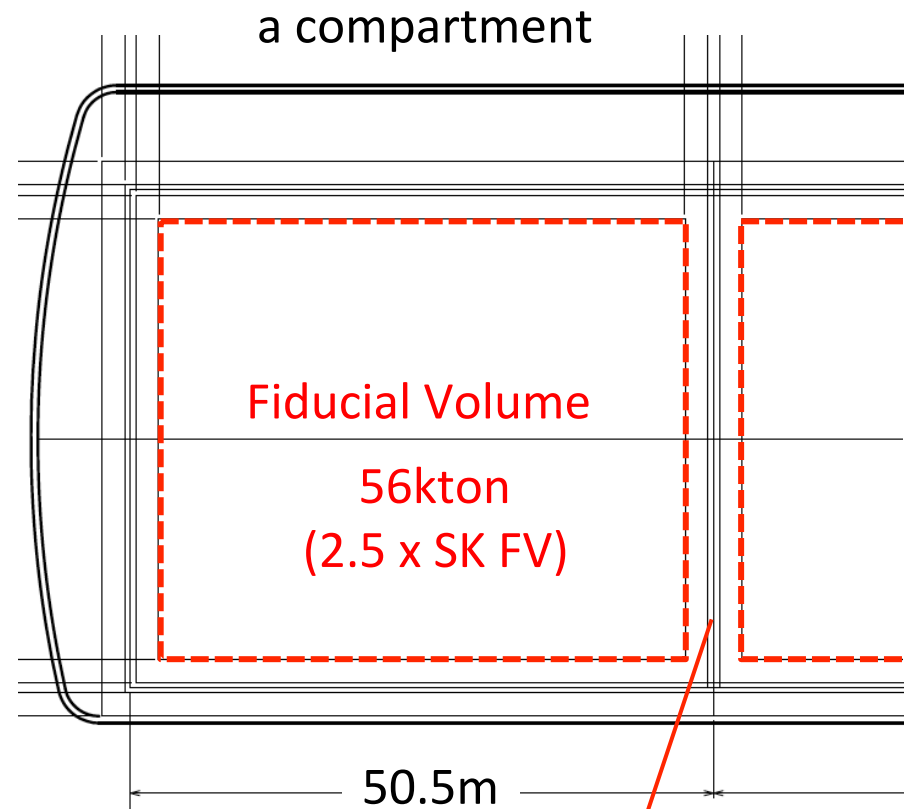
- Size and quantity : 48m(W) x 54m(H) x 250m(L) x 2(N)
- Cavern shape : Egg-shape
- Optically separated compartments : $5 \times 2 = 10$
- Water volume :
 - Total : $0.496 \times 2 = 0.992$ Mton
 - ID volume : 0.74 Mton
 - Fiducial volume : $0.056 \times 10 = 0.56$ Mton (25 x Super-K)
 - Depth of tank water : 48m
- Photodetectors :
 - ID : $\sim 99,000/2$ tanks, 50cm ϕ PMTs, 1sensor/1m² ($\sim 20\%$ coverage)
 - OD : $\sim 25,000/2$ tanks, 20cm ϕ PMTs, 1sensor/3m² ($\sim 1\%$ coverage)

Overall tank structure

Cross-Section



Side View



OD 2m thick

Dead Region 0.9m thick

Segmentation Wall

1. Lining

Possible overseas contributions

- Liner materials
- Water leak detection and draining system
-

Given basic conditions for lining design

□ Physical properties of bedrock

→ Same as those used for the Super-K designing

Elastic modulus :

$5.1 \times 10^7 \text{ kN/m}^2$ for non-damaged region

$2.0 \times 10^7 \text{ kN/m}^2$ for loosened region

□ Physical properties of concrete

→ Taken from “Standard Specification for Concrete Structure enacted in 2012”, ISBN 978-4-8106-0613-3

□ Assuming **no displacement of bedrock** during/after tank construction

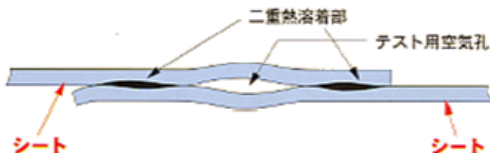
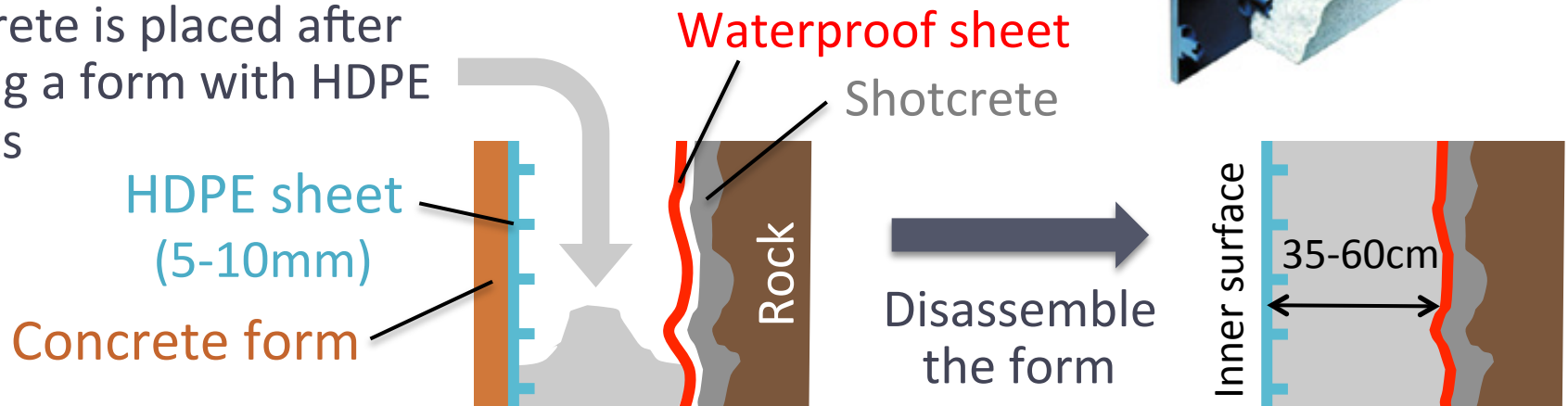
□ Assuming **no backwater pressure** from the bedrock side

■ by controlling the surrounding water level (as we are doing for SK)

Tank lining

Tank lining consists of concrete and High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) sheet linings

Concrete is placed after setting a form with HDPE sheets



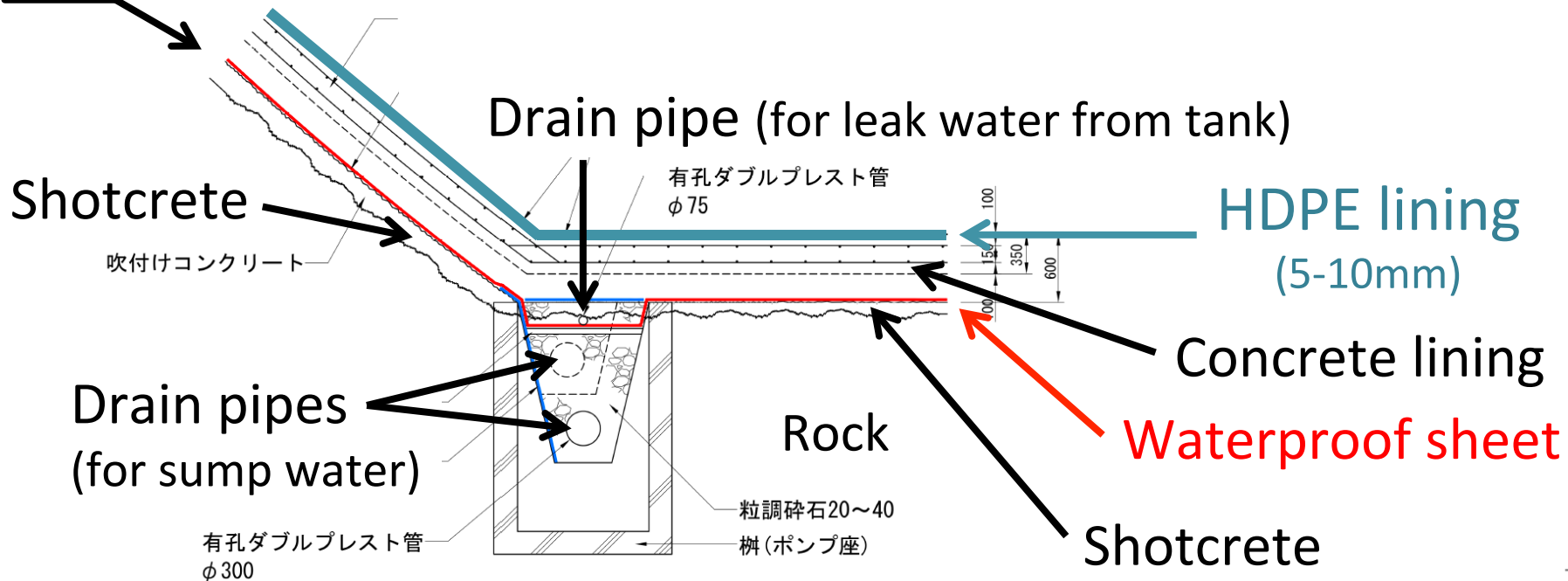
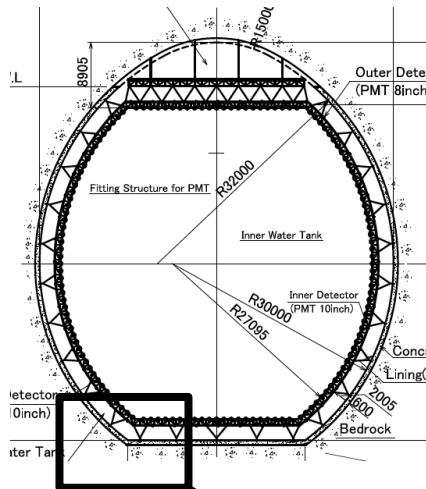
- Water permeability of HDPE sheet is very low
- Adjacent HDPE sheets are welded by heating
- Holes in a sheet (including welded part) can be found by pinhole test

Water leak detection and draining

No water leak expected by HDPE(+concrete) lining

Additional lining with a water proof sheet just for accidental water leak

- Drain lines are separated for sump-water and tank-water



2. PD support structure, covers, sheets

Possible overseas contributions

- Support structure :
SUS framework? Wire-hanging? Others?
- PD protective cover and assembly integration
- Black sheet (ID) and Reflective sheet (OD)
-

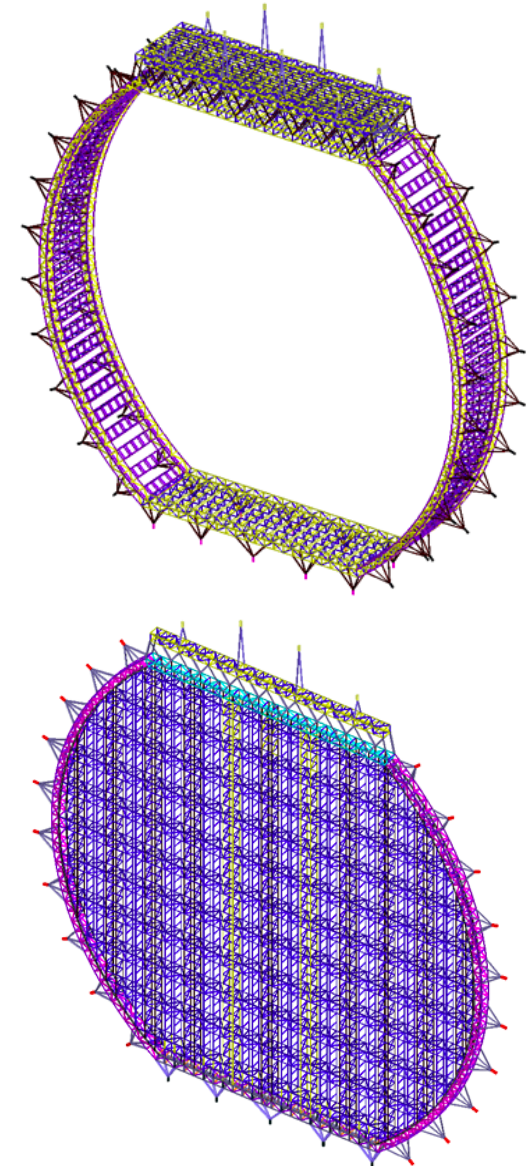
Given basic conditions for support design

- ID volume should be as large as possible
- OD thickness should be $\geq 2\text{m}$
- Photodetectors for ID : $\sim 99,000/2\text{tanks}$, $50\text{cm}\phi$
Photodetectors for OD : $\sim 25,000/2\text{tanks}$, $20\text{cm}\phi$
- PD mounting precision (including later displacement)
 $< \pm 100\text{mm}$
- Assuming no displacement of bedrock during/after tank construction

Photodetector support framework

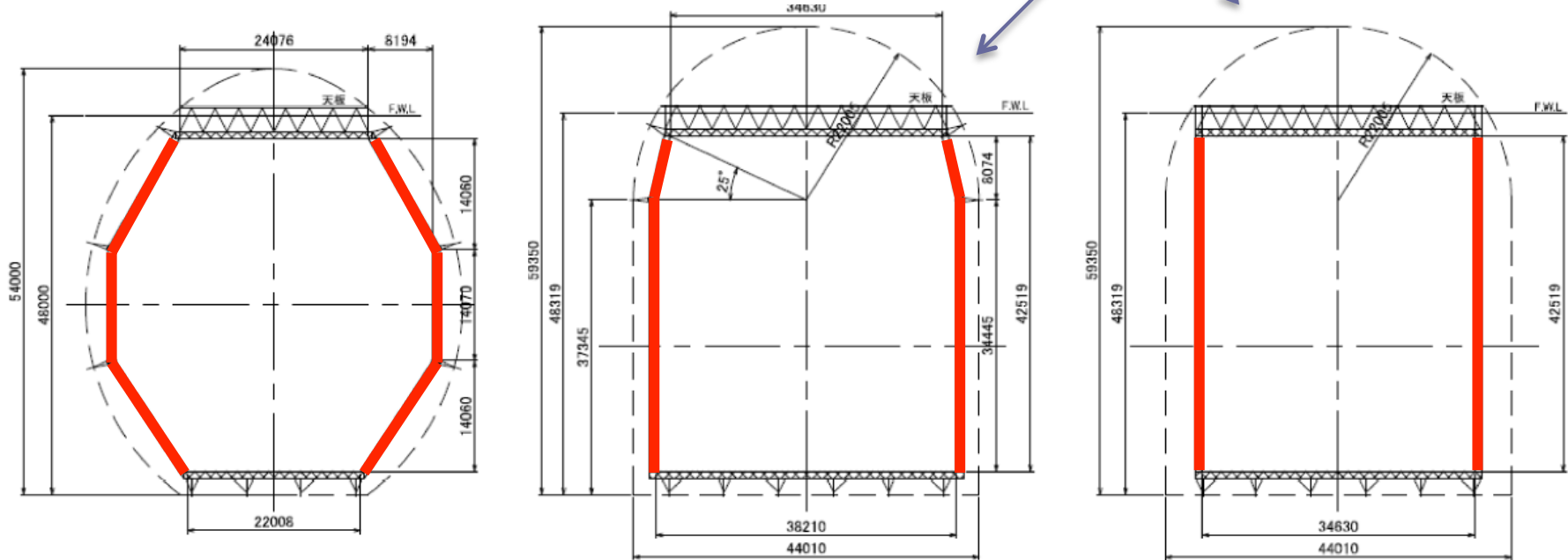
- Made of SUS304 shape steels
 - Designed to support the following load

ID PMT + case	27.8kg/PMT
OD PMT	1.7kg/PMT
PMT cable (10m)	2kg/PMT
HUB	5kg/HUB
Network cable (10m)	2kg/HUB
Load on the roof	100kg/m ²
Cables on the roof	0.15kg/m ²
Water system pipes	1.4kg/m (65A PVC)
Calibration holes	200A SUS



Wire support options

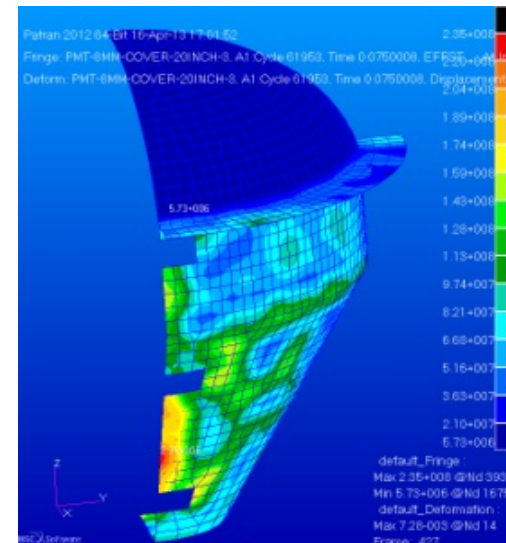
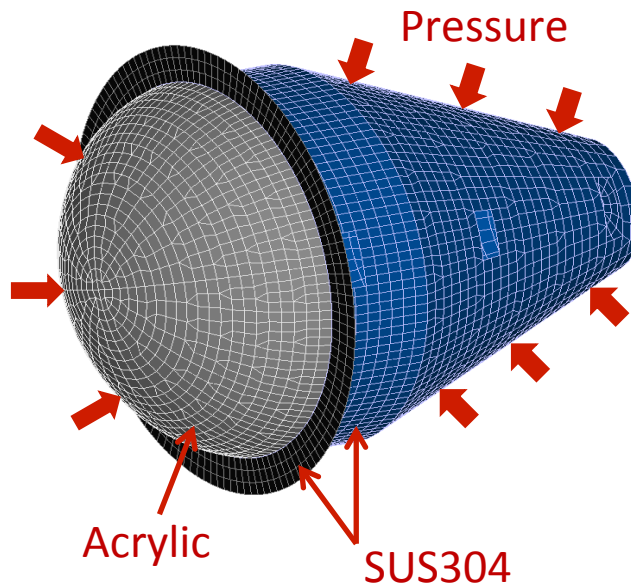
For different cavity shapes



- PMT supporting by wires has also been studied
 - Found the construction cost is comparable (even higher)
 - Wire termination requires special works and parts
 - Devices to give initial tensions and additional tensions when a wire stretches afterwards

Photodetector protective cover

- To avoid a chain-implosion of PDs due to shockwave
- Might be useful for an easier PD mounting to the frame
- If we use a passive geomagnetic shielding case for each PD, it should be implemented as a unit
- Designing work is ongoing



3. Other components

Possible overseas contributions

- Magnetic coil system
- Passive magnetic shield cases
- Plug manhole
-

Magnetic coil designing : status and plan

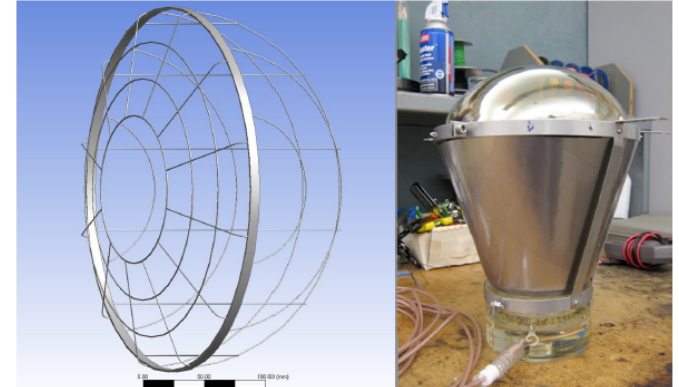
- Given basic condition for designing the coil system :
 - $B < 100\text{mG}$ @ most of PD positions in the tank
Based on a past R3600 measurement. May be loosen for new PDs
- Coil arrangement has been studied for an easier case
 - i.e. Geomagnetic field is perpendicular to the tank axis
 - No satisfactory result has been obtained so far (see past slides)
- Will continue the designing work
 - Better arrangement of coils
 - Coil installation method (On the wall? Inside the concrete layer?)
 - Cost estimation (current estimation includes only cost for cables)

Foreign contributions to this part are really helpful.

Designing itself could be an economic contribution.

Passive magnetic shielding

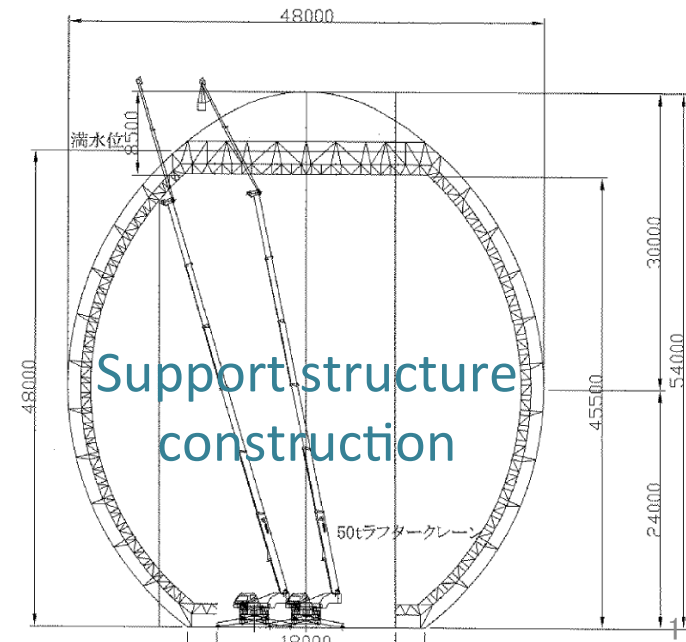
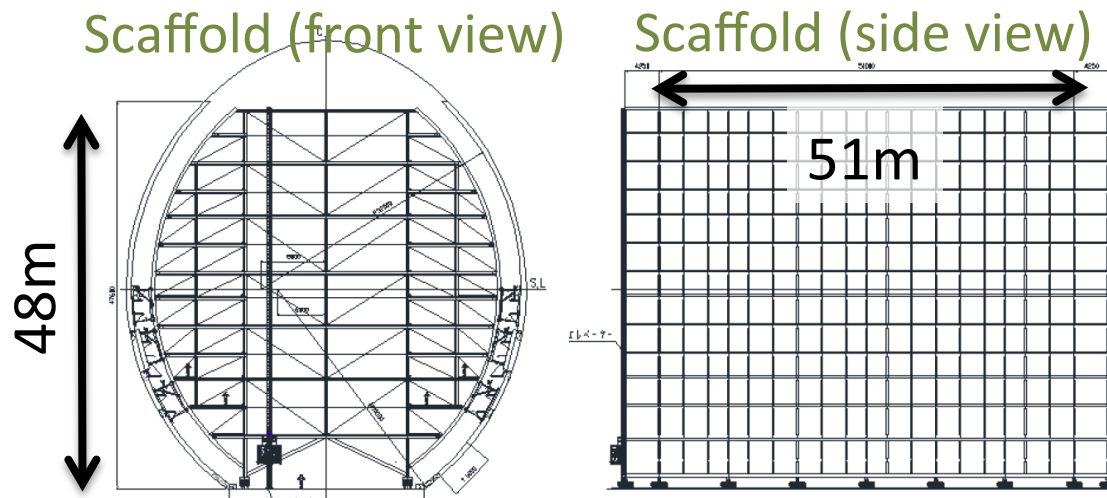
- Used in many experiments
 - Double Chooz, Daya Bay, IceCube, Kamiokande, ...
- Easy to assemble with a PD case
- This option should also be studied in parallel with the coil study
- The 1st prototype is under production
 - Performance evaluation will start next month
- Many R&D works are necessary (material selection, shape optimization, prototype testing, cost estimation, production period, detection efficiency/acceptance check, anti-corrosion, ...)
- Good for oversea contribution (designing/testing/procurement)



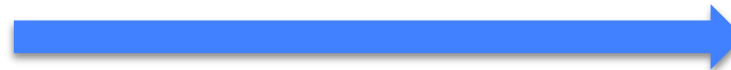
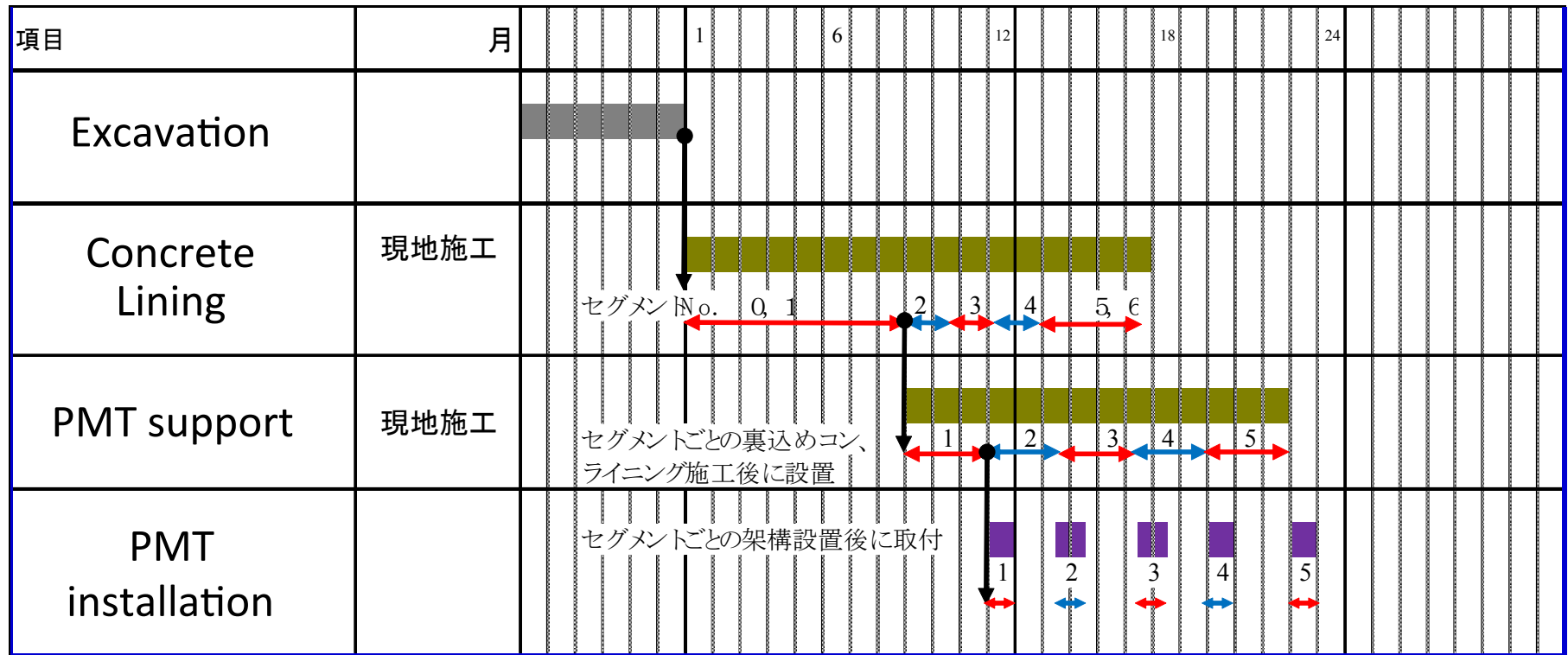
4. Construction procedure and cost

Lining and support construction

- Use a “movable” scaffold for constructing the lining
 - Size of the scaffold is about a compartment (~50m)
- When the lining finished in a compartment, slide/move the scaffold to next compartment
- Construction of support structure begins in the compartment where the lining finished
 - Using long-arm cranes



Tank construction schedule



~2 years for tank construction

Tank construction cost

Please ask the Cavity and Tank WG

Technical design document

Japanese ver.

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English ver.

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- Japanese version will be ready in this month
- English version will be ready in ~1 month

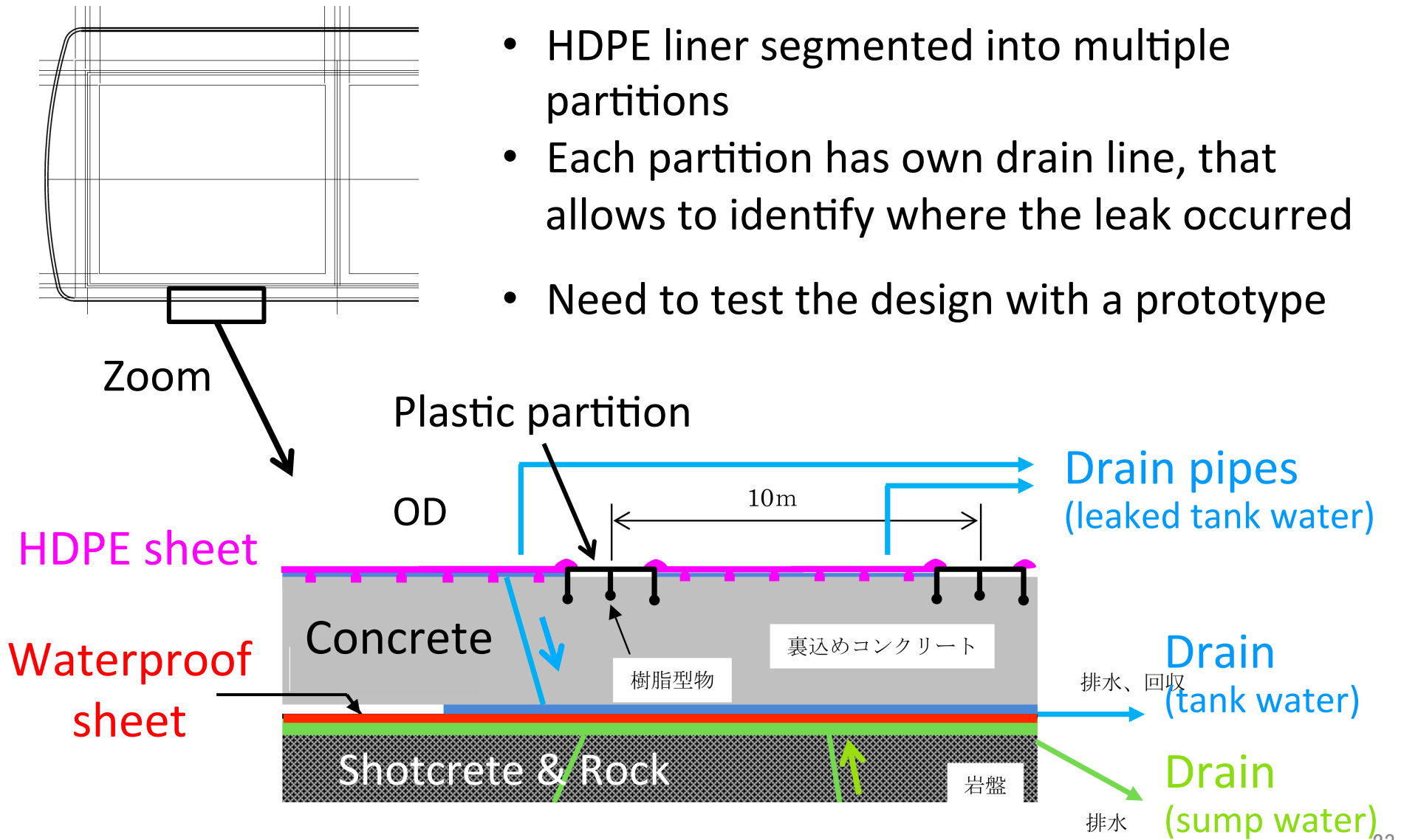
Conclusion

- Baseline design of the Hyper-K tank has mostly been established
 - Updated total cost
- Many room for foreign contributions
 - Lining, leak detection and draining system, PD cover, PD assembly integration, black sheet, reflective sheet, compensation coil, magnetic shielding case, manhole, ...
 - Intellectual contributions (new ideas, review of the plan) are also valuable
- Technical document in English will be ready in ~ 1 month
- Further cost reduction is desirable
 - Your ideas are very welcome!

Supplement

Water leak detection and draining

- HDPE liner segmented into multiple partitions
- Each partition has own drain line, that allows to identify where the leak occurred
- Need to test the design with a prototype



Lining sheet testings

□ Soak test

- In ultra pure water & In 1% $\text{Gd}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ solution
- Found some dissolution of organic substances, anions, and metal ions

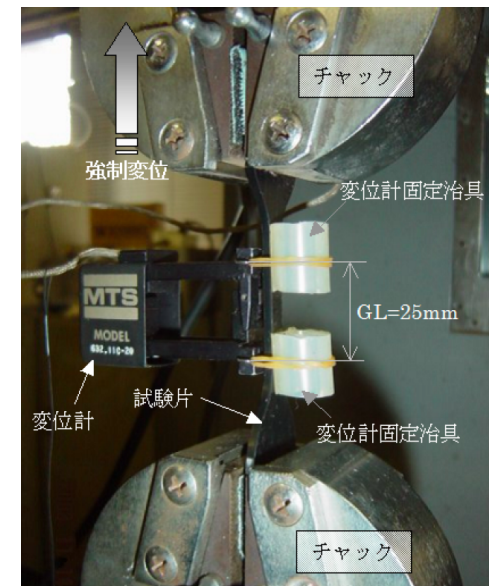
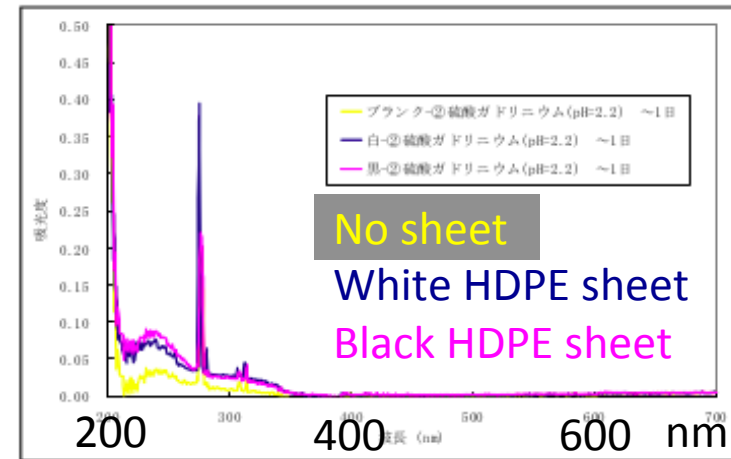
→ Need to evaluate effect on HK

□ Strength test

- Tension test (normal part & welded part), Creep test

→ Candidate HDPE sheet has enough strength

Absorbance



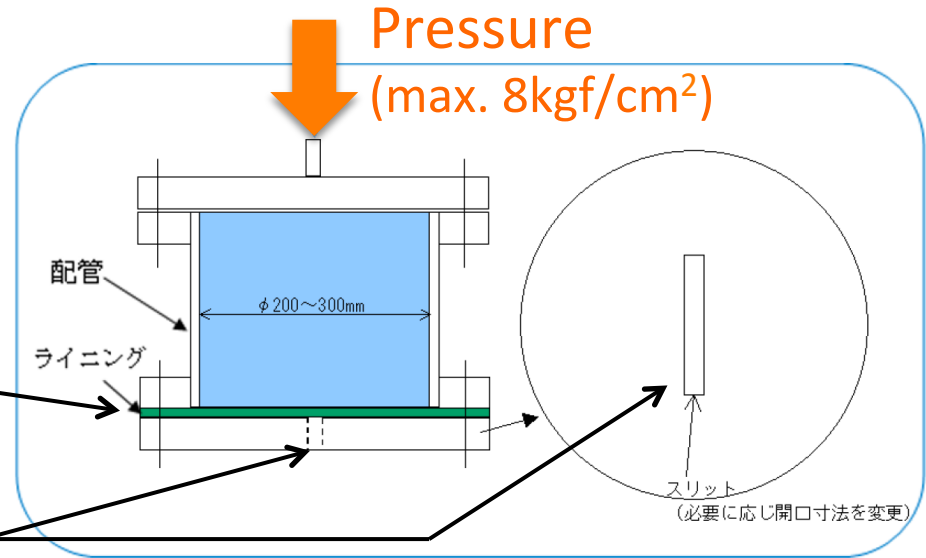
Lining sheet testings

□ Pressure Test

- Sheet did not break
- No water leak found

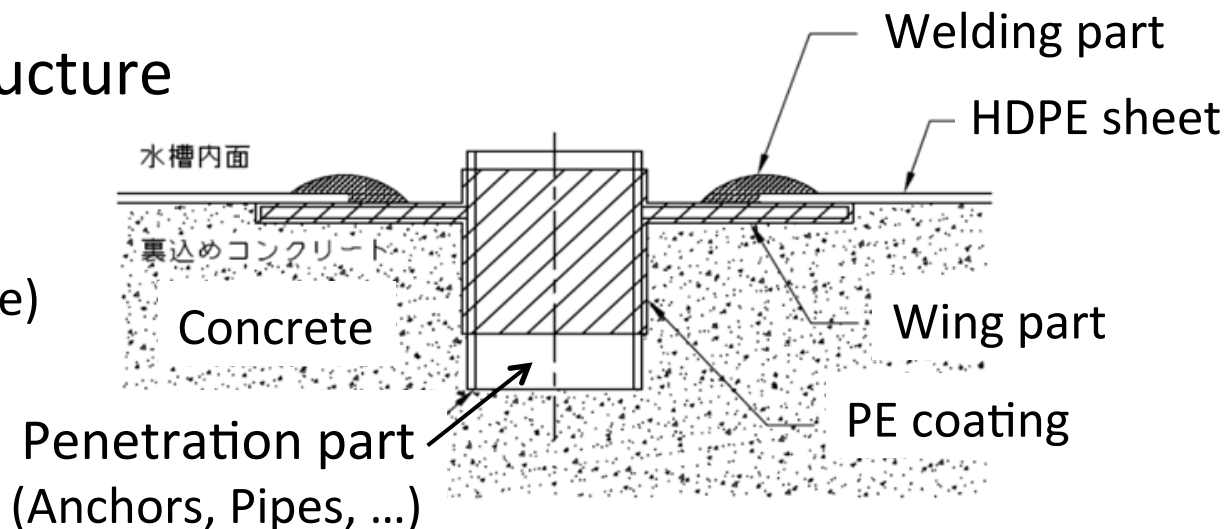
HDPE sheet

A slit or a hole to imitate cracks in concrete lining



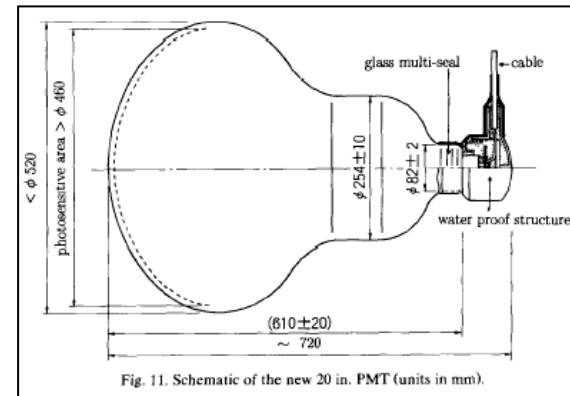
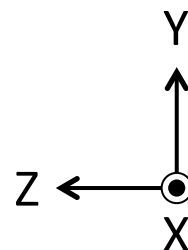
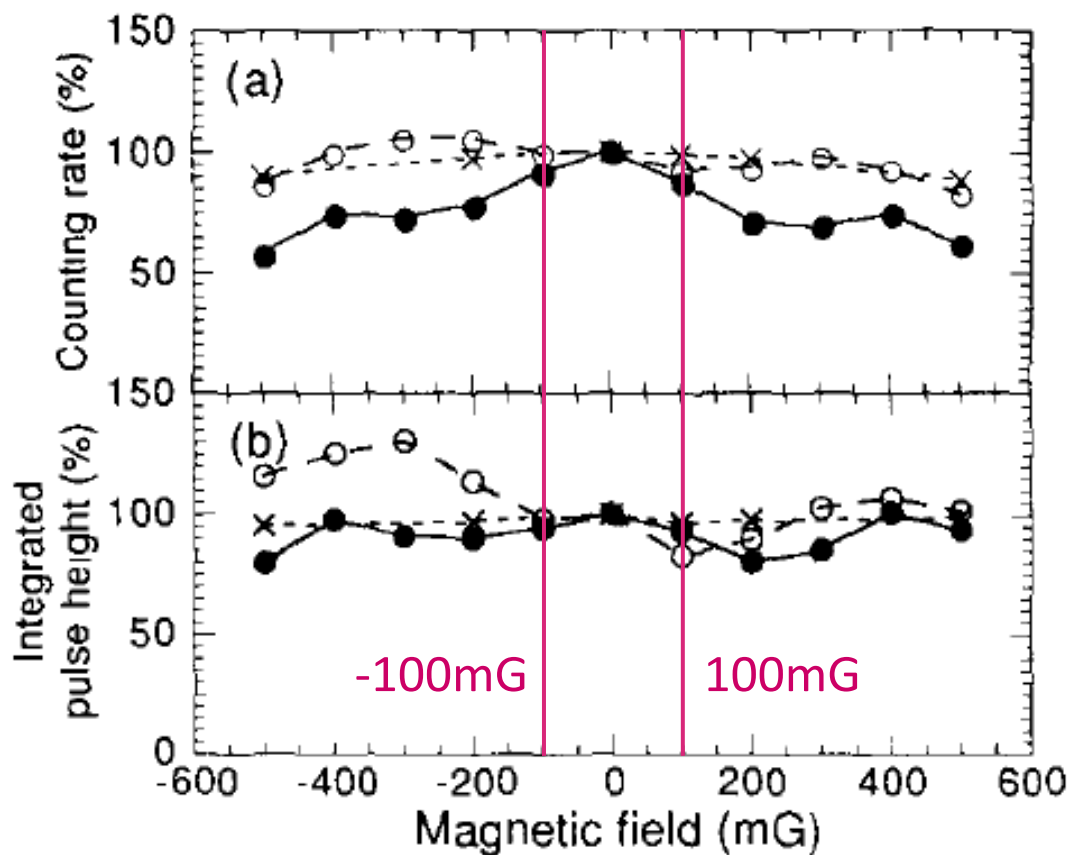
□ Penetration Structure

- Spark test and Pressure test (short/long/cycle)
- No leak found



PMT response in a magnetic field

20-inch PMT used in Super-K



- Parallel to dynode (X)
- Perpendicular to dynode (Y)
- × PMT facing direction (Z)

Magnetic field perpendicular to the PMT facing direction should be $< 100\text{mG}$.

Geomagnetic compensation

□ Active compensation using coils

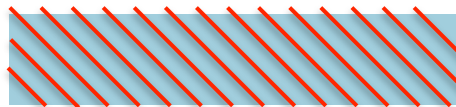
Used in Super-K, but not easy in Hyper-K

- Long rectangular coils → Not like a Helmholtz coil
- PMTs in the segmentation wall → Longer distance from coils
- Detector is not ϕ -symmetric around a vertical axis
→ Basically need coils for each of (x, y, z) components

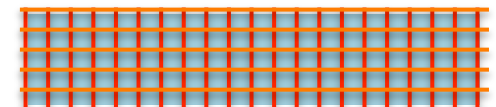
Top view



Assumed geomag. field
(Horizontal component)



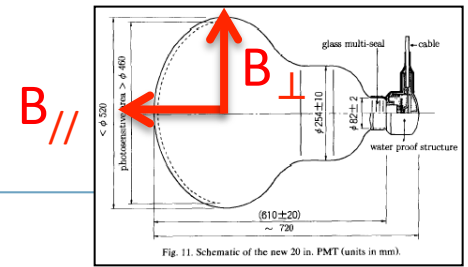
→ Bad



→ OK

- Needs very long coil cables
→ Many cable connection work

Geomagnetic compensation

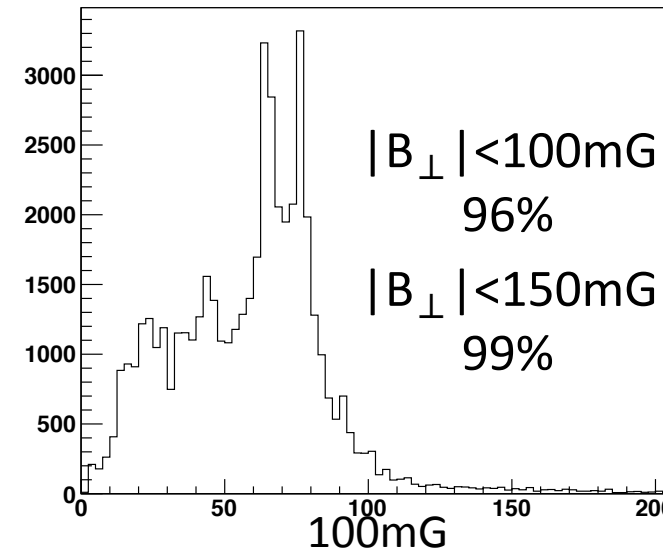
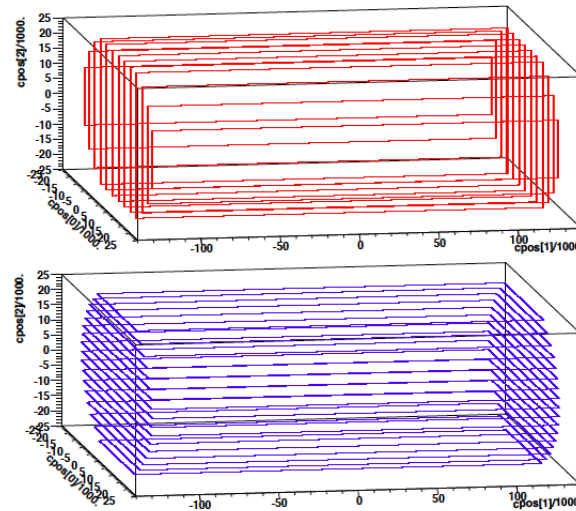


Residual B field
 \perp to each PMT
 facing direction

- Active compensation using coils
 - A coil arrangement study for an easier case



No component
 along the tank axis
 (Candidate placement
 in the Tochibora site)



Coil configuration providing $B_{\text{total}} < 100\text{mG}$ at most of sensor positions has not yet been established (even for an easier case)

At present I don't think the active compensation is the best solution for Hyper-K

The result looks good, but ...

- The fraction of sensors with 50-100mG B_{\perp} is large.

- ~ 30 mG in Super-K

- Magnetic field parallel to the PMT facing direction also affect the PMT response

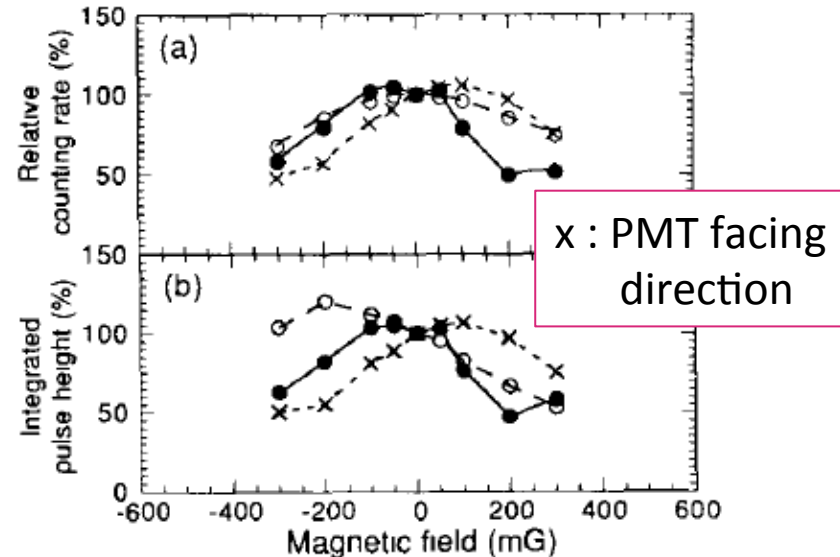
- depending on position where a photon hits a PMT

- I have tried to find a better configuration, but am not yet successful.

- due to the very long tank shape

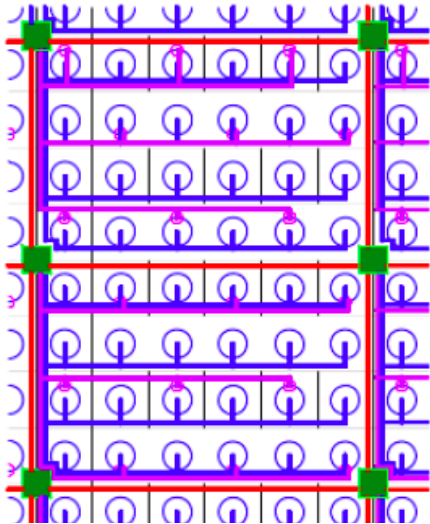
- more difficult if the tanks are not $//$ nor \perp to the horizontal geomagnetic field

Lighting position is at 60° w.r.t the PMT axis

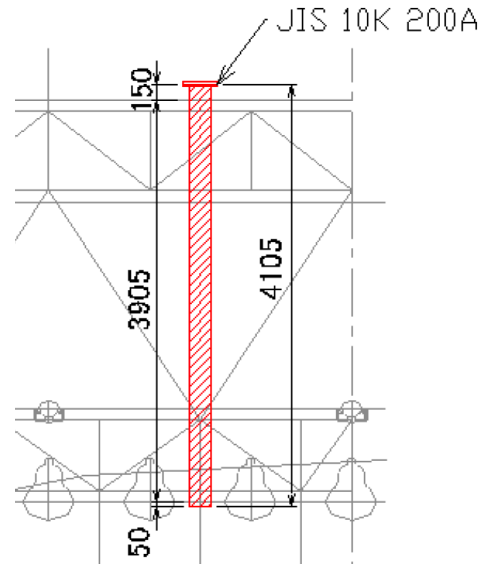


Other designing work

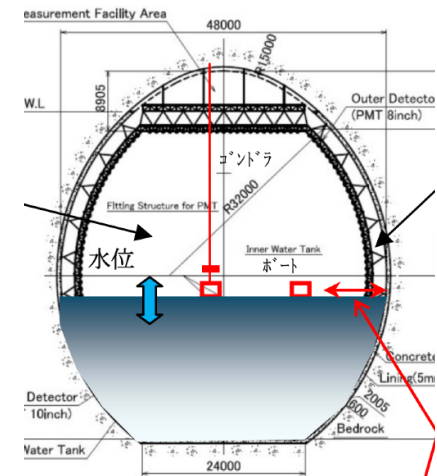
Cable & elec. layout



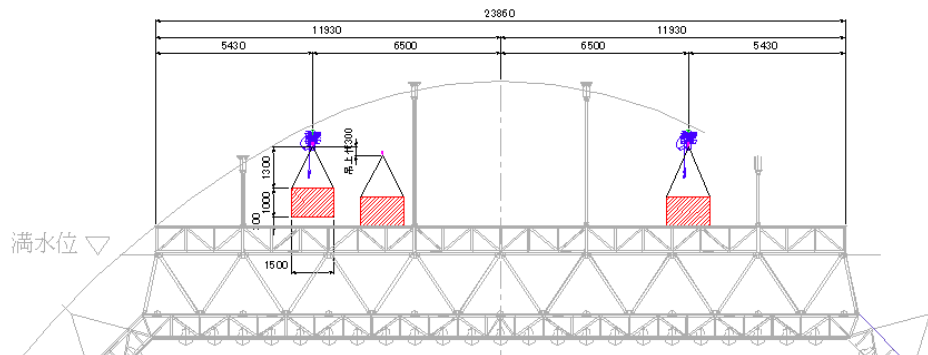
Calibration holes



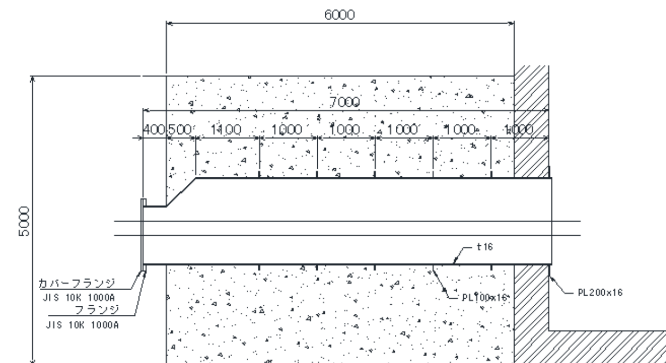
Gondola and access to PMTs for maintenance



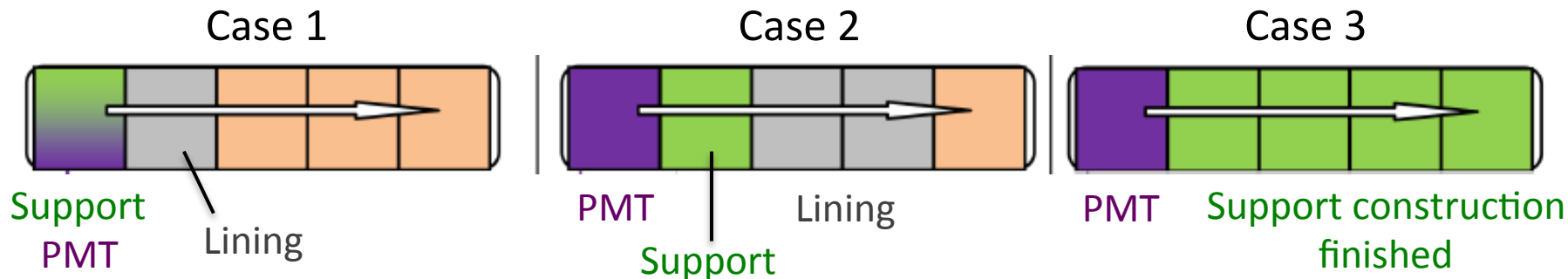
Cranes



Plug manhole



Photodetector installation procedure



- Case 1 : Construct support frame with PMTs
- Case 2 : Install PMTs in the compartment where the support construction has just finished
- Case 3 : Support construction first in the whole tank, then start PMT installation

	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
Construction period	⊙	○	△
Cost	⊙	○	△
Safety	△	⊙	⊙
Cleanness	△	△	⊙

At present, case 2 is the first choice

Need to consider antipollution measures

Remaining tasks

- Estimate influence of possible bedrock displacement or backwater pressure on the tank design
 - Modifications if needed

- Build more detailed construction procedure
 - Including tank antipollution measures

- Magnetic compensation R&D

- Further cost reduction