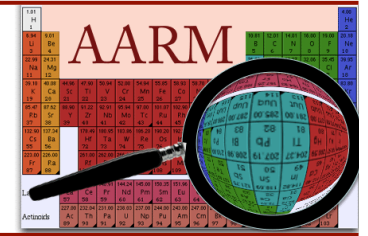

The FAARM



Requirements, Conceptual Layout

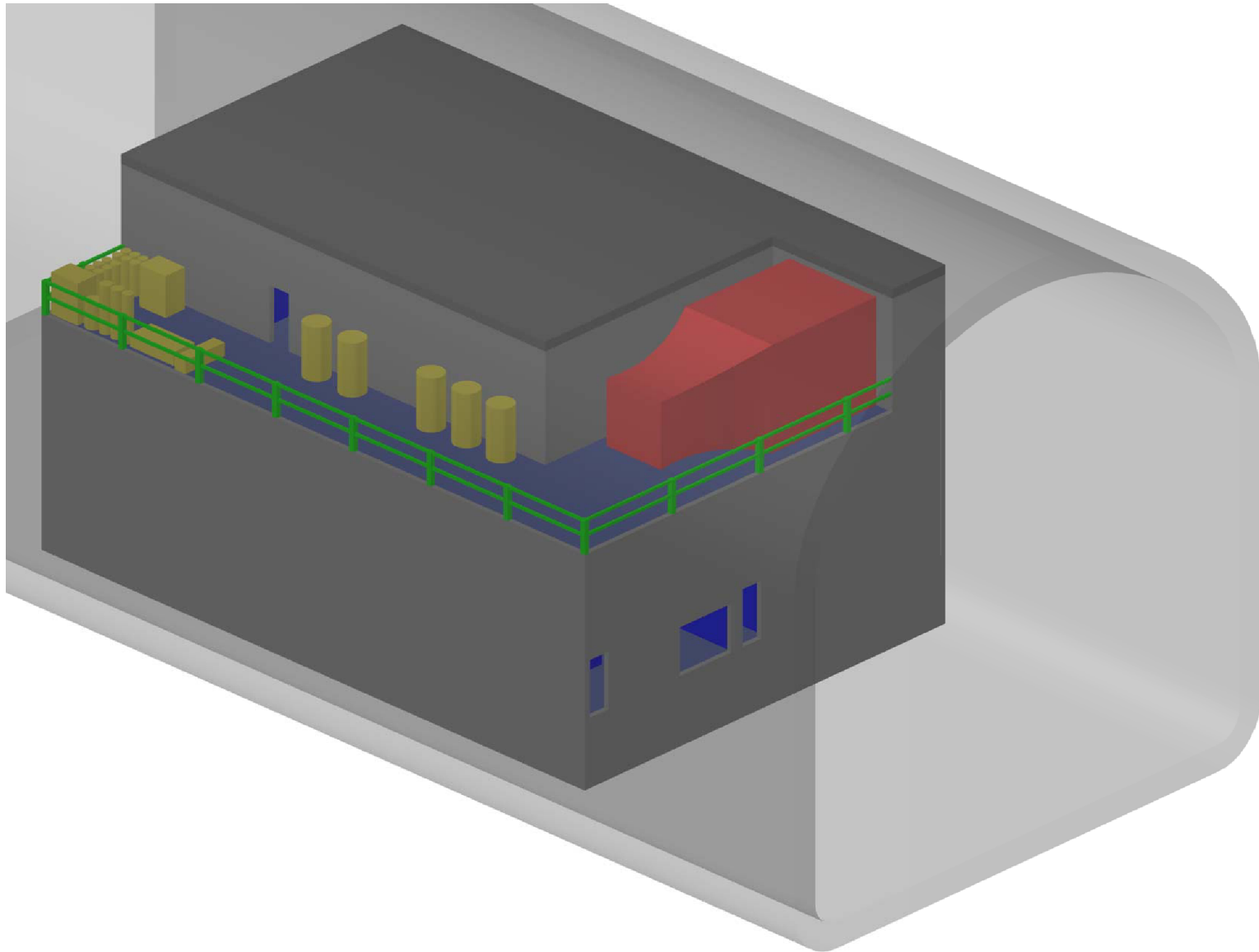
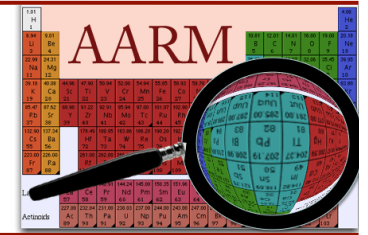
Lee Petersen, CNA Engineers

Purpose, Plans, and Early Screening

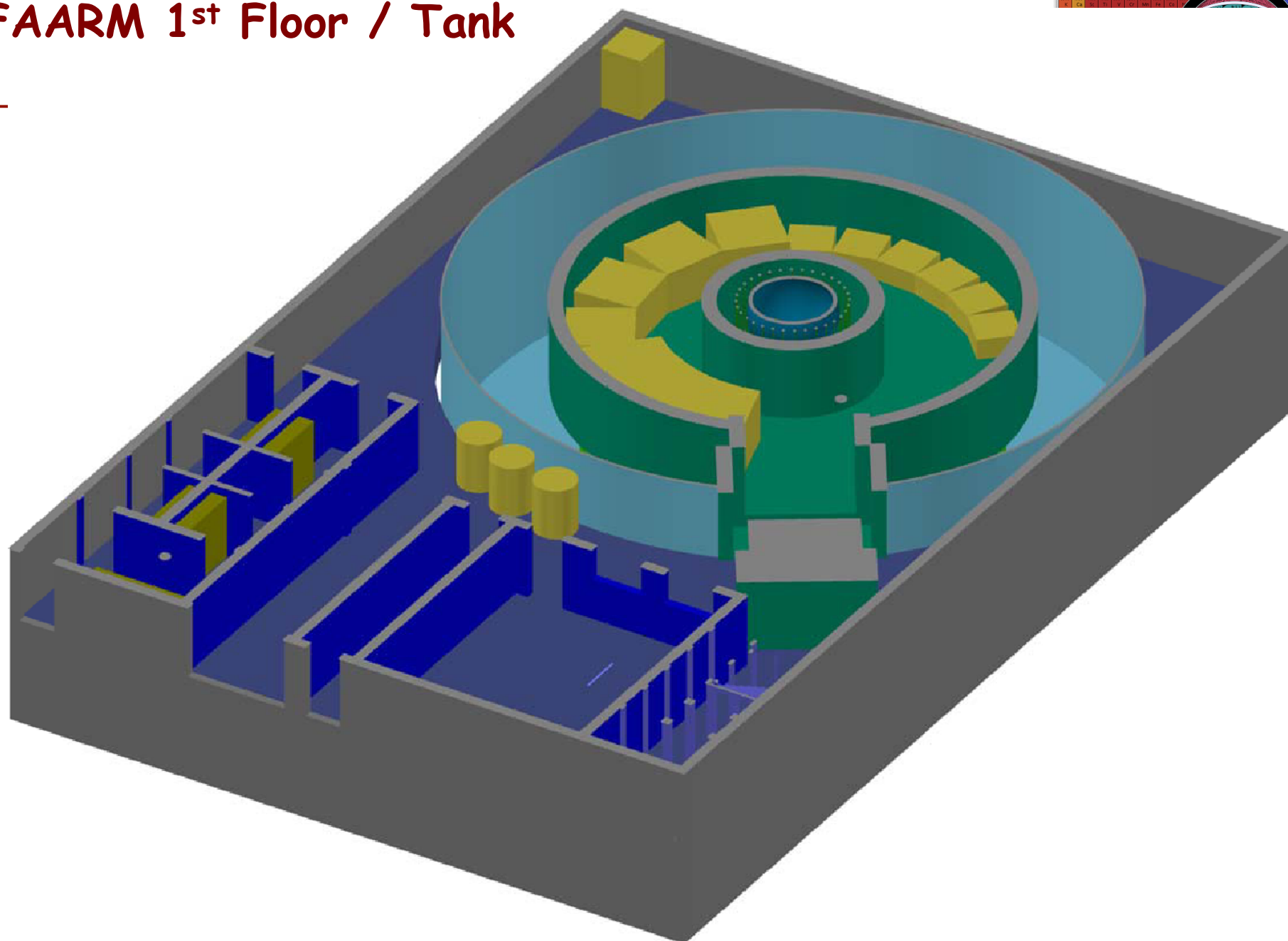
Prisca Cushman, University of Minnesota

*AARM Collaboration Meeting
November 12, 2010*

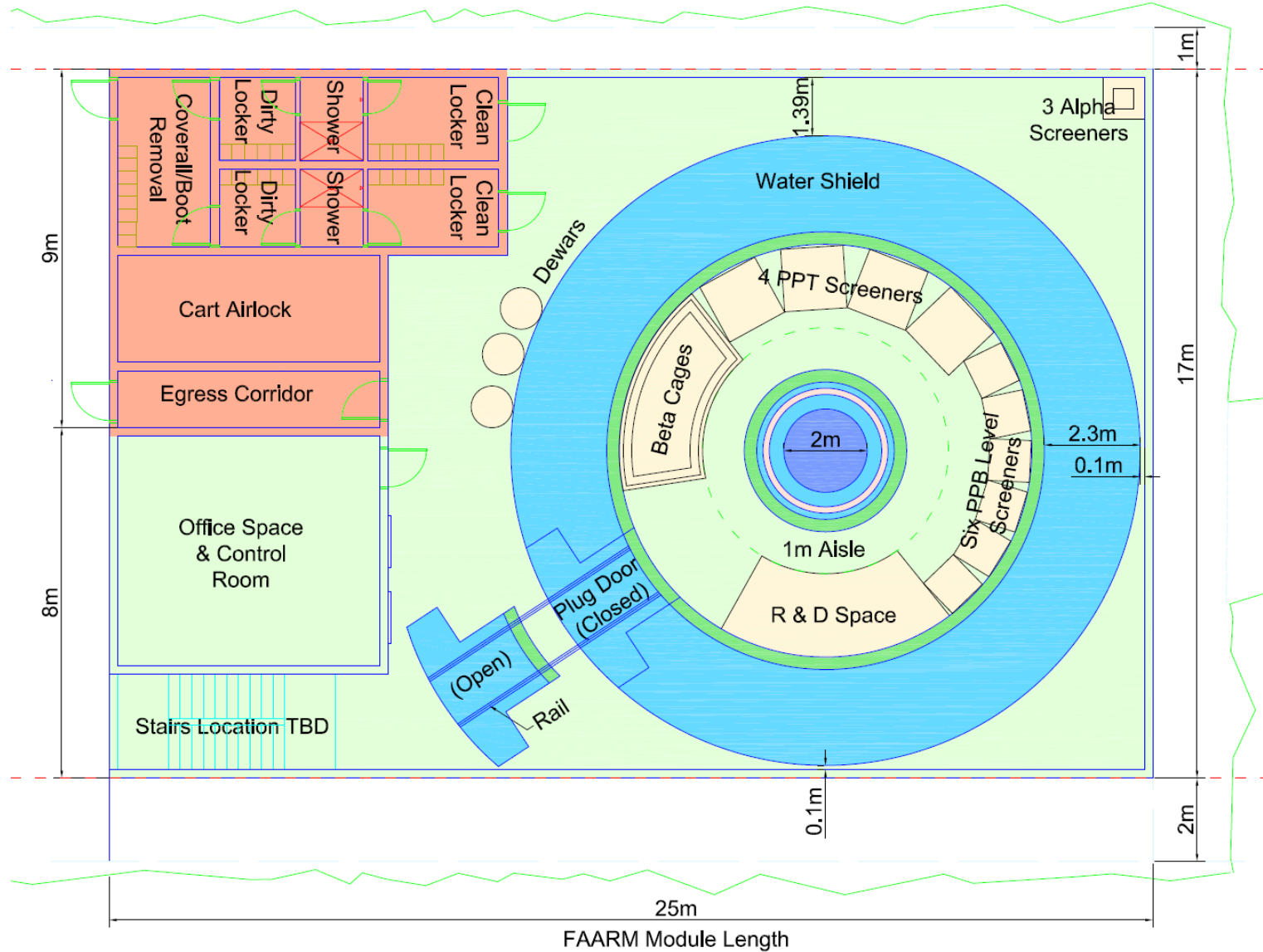
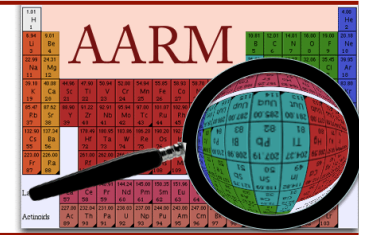
FAARM



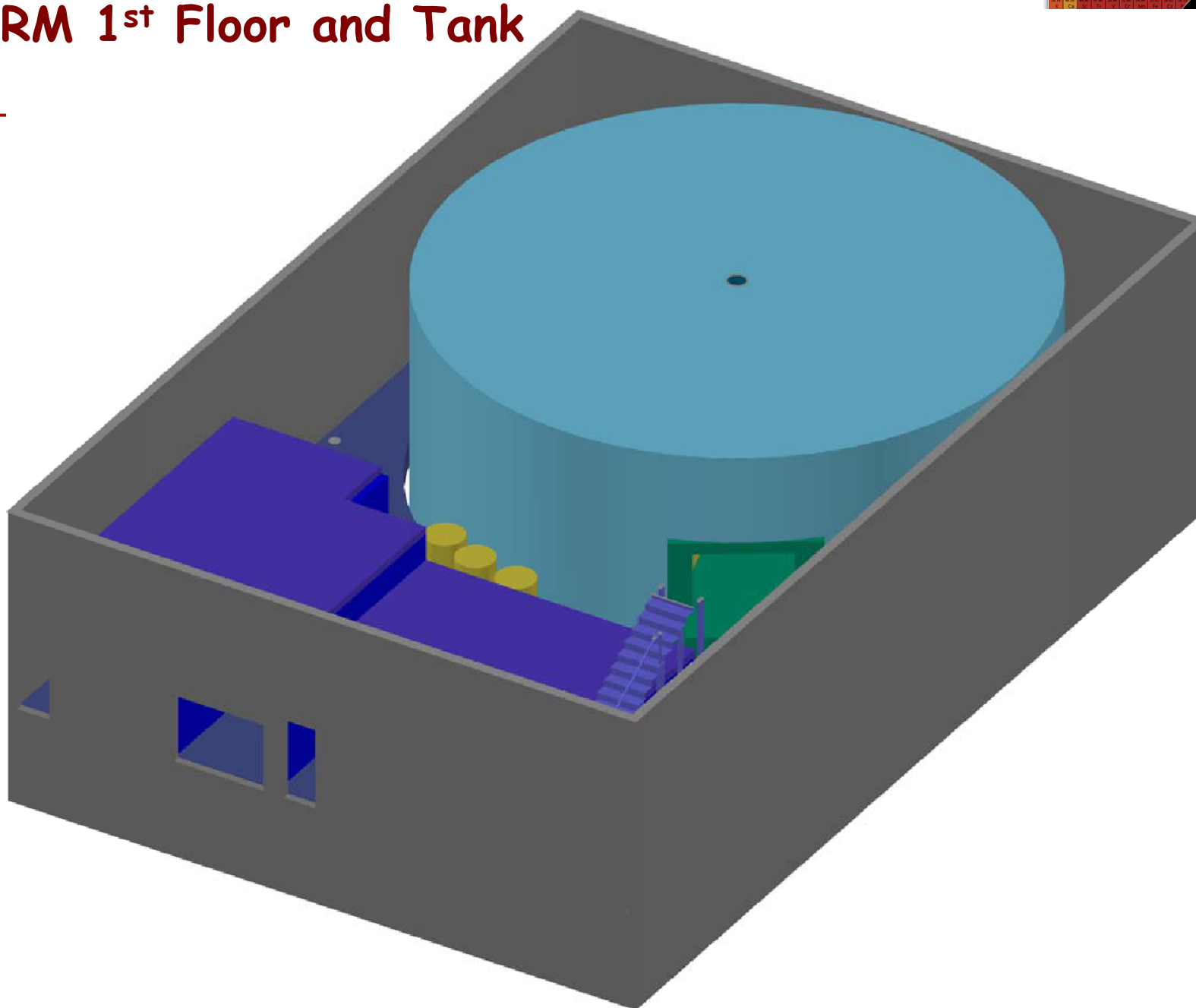
FAARM 1st Floor / Tank



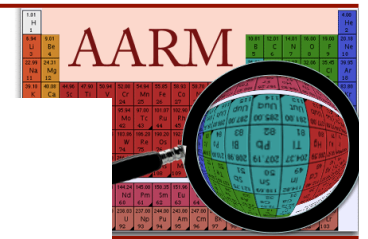
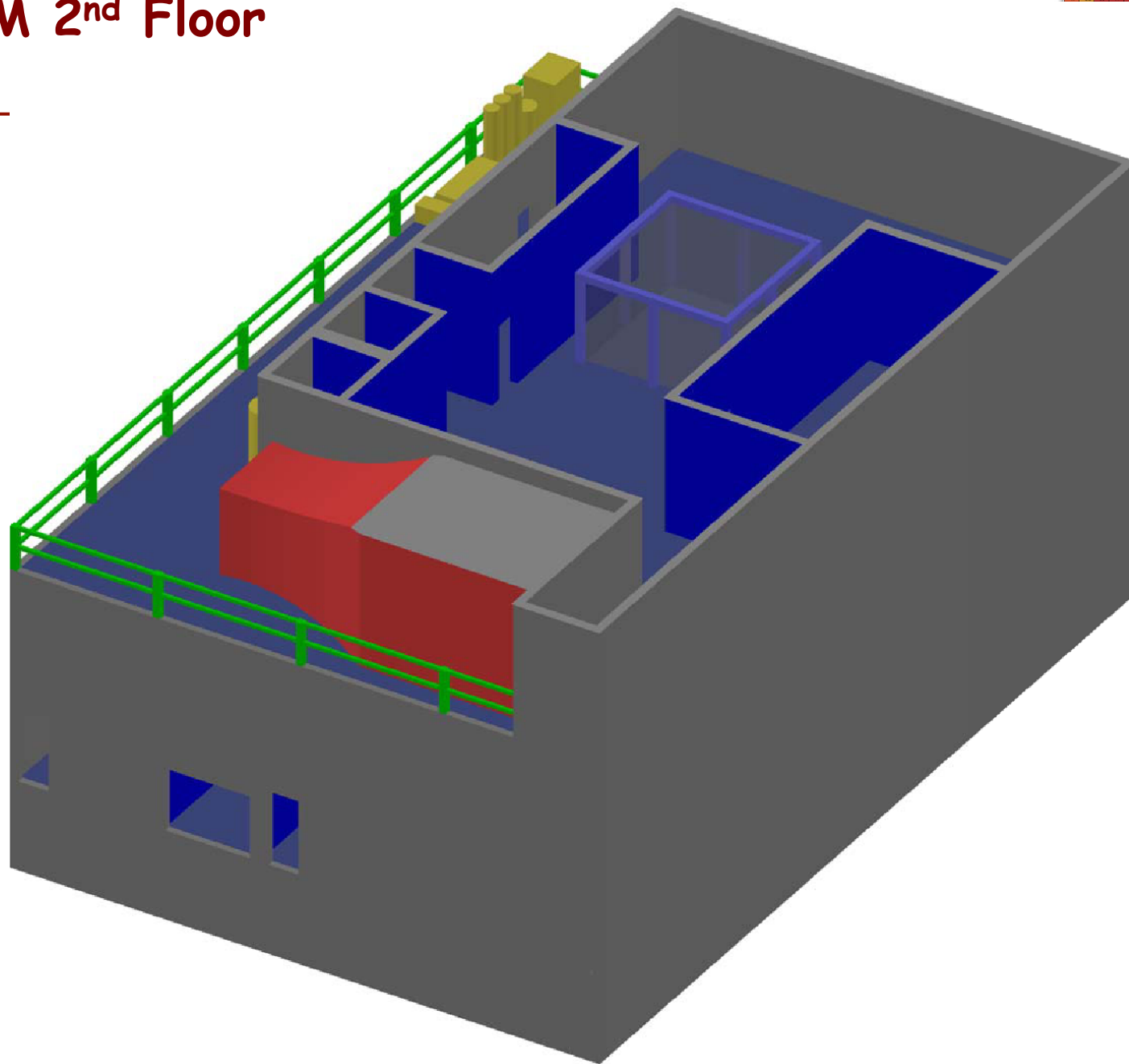
FAARM First Floor



FAARM 1st Floor and Tank

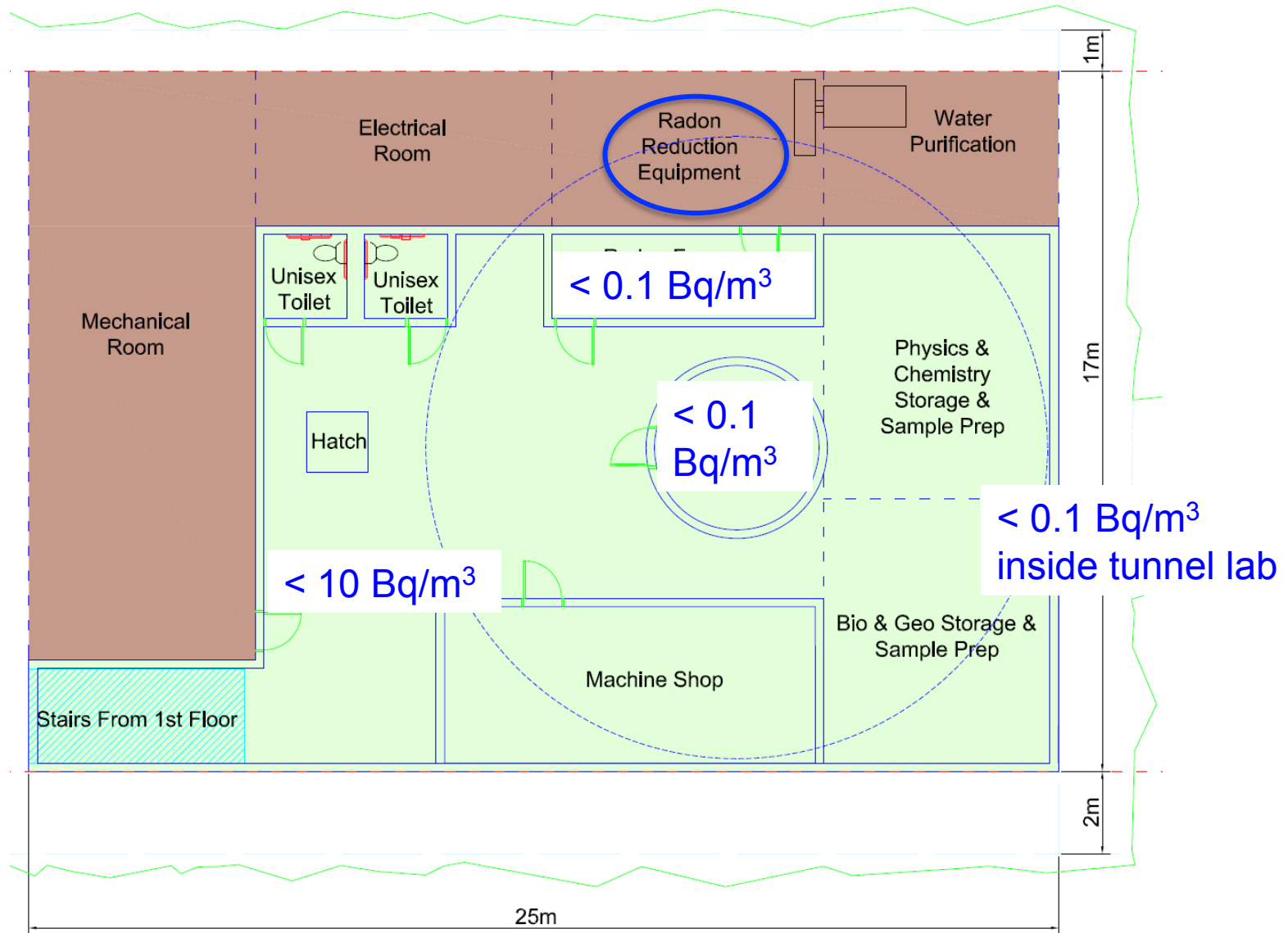
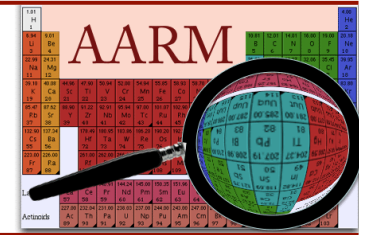


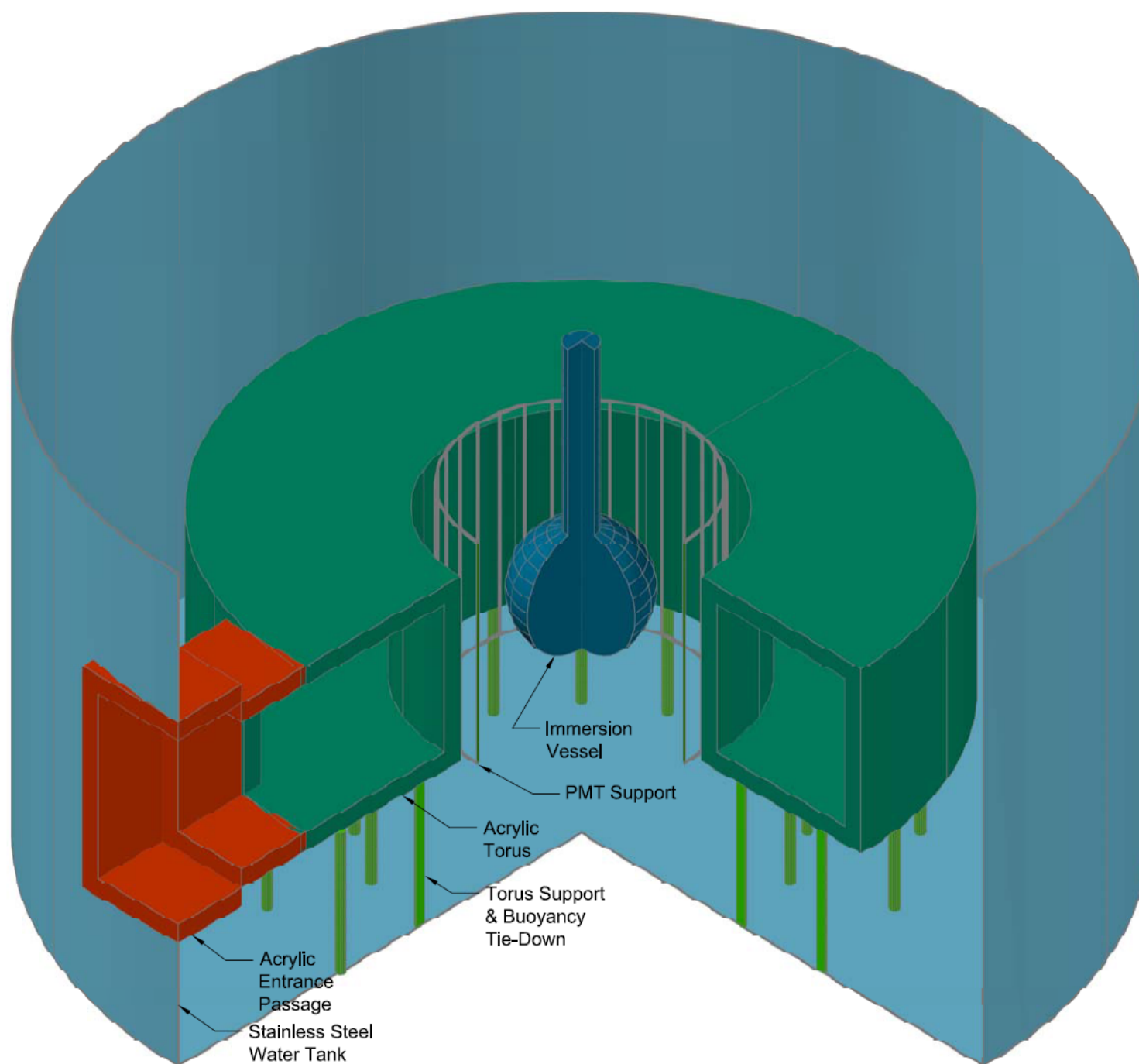
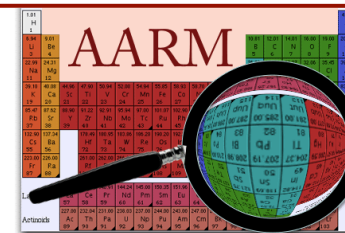
FAARM 2nd Floor

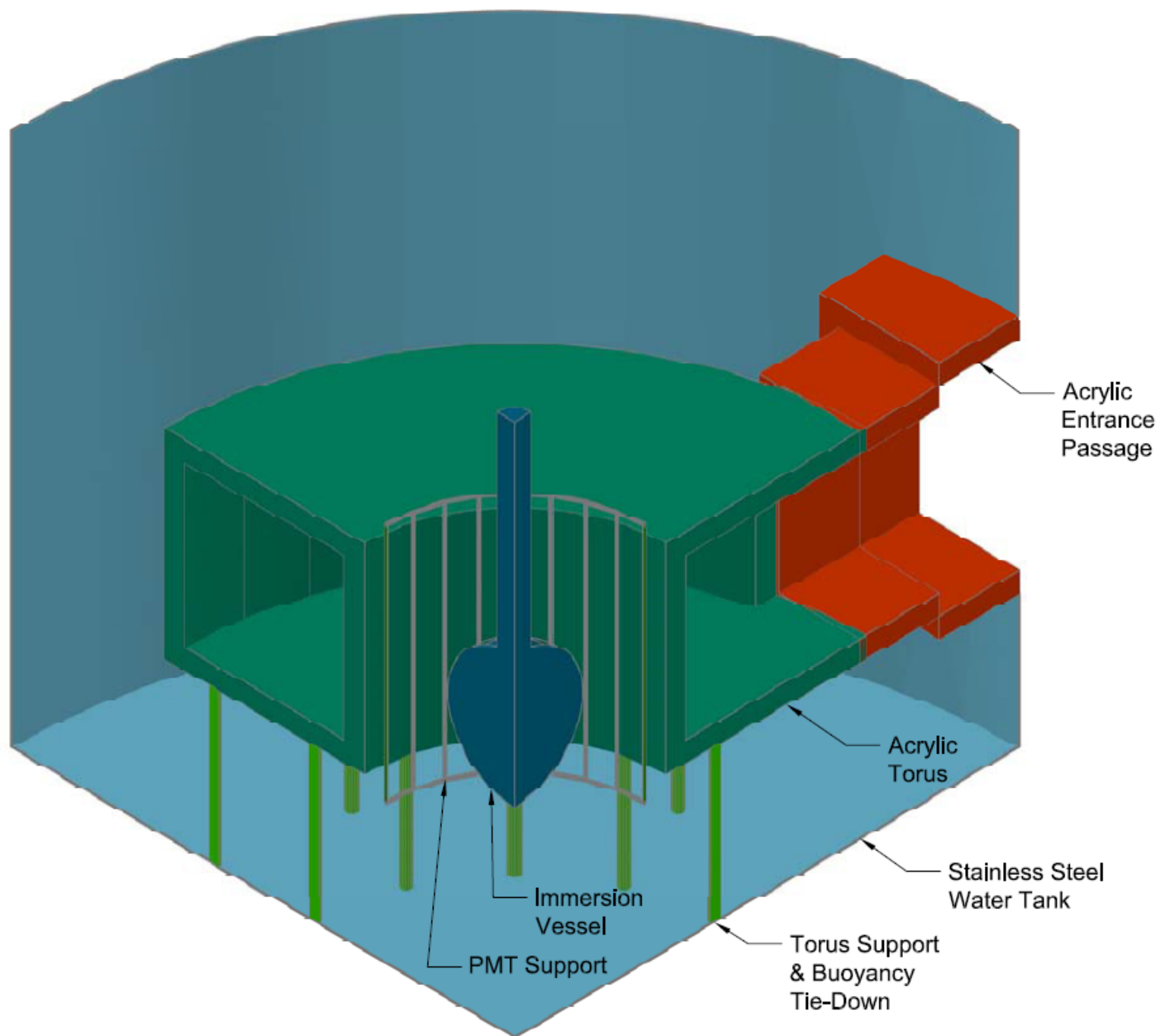
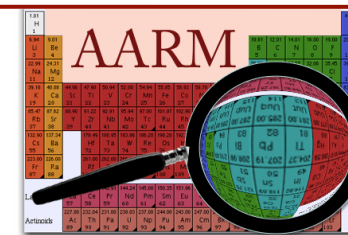


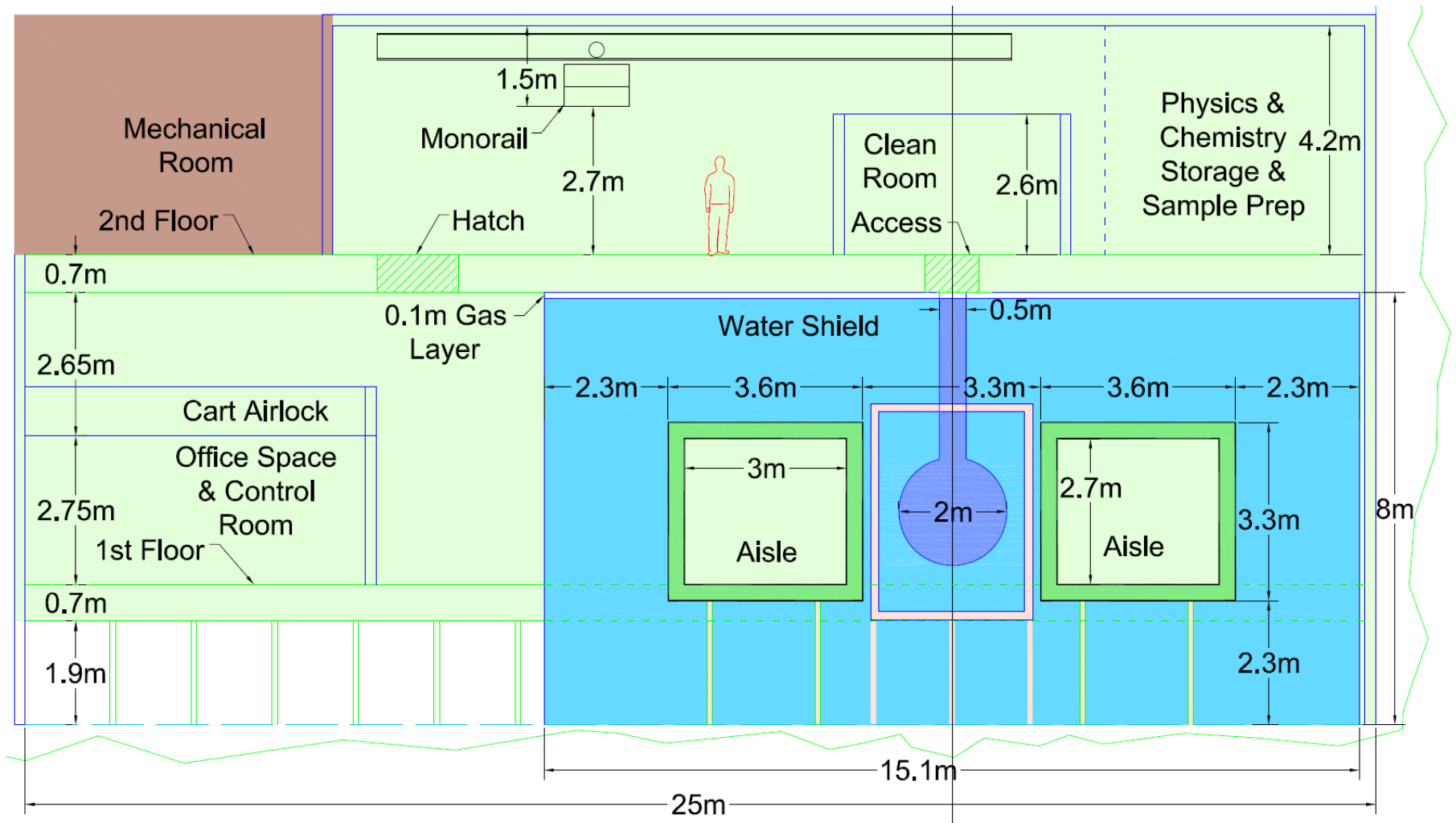
FAARM Second Floor

Staged Radon Mitigation
~ 200 Bq/m³ outside

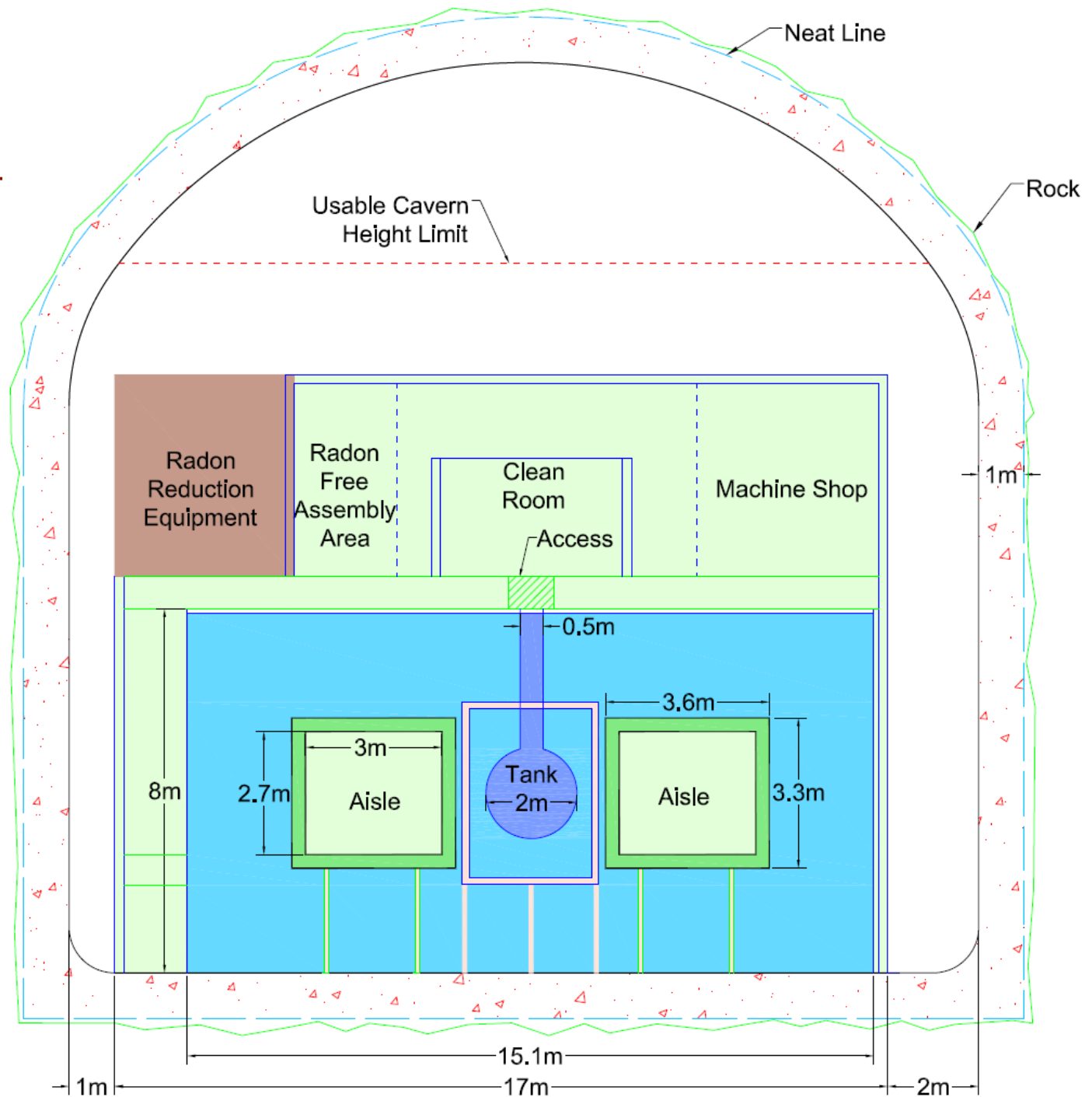




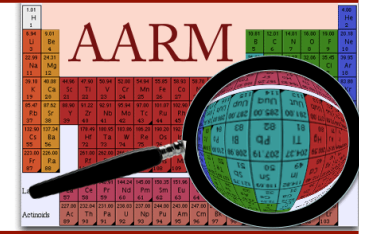




FAARM Section At Tank

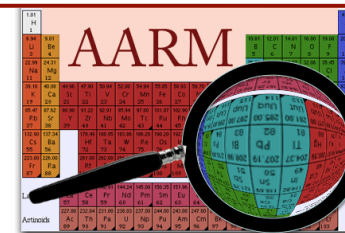


Ventilation: Clean room and Civil Engineering



- One approach:
 - Follow ASHRAE design codes (classified clean room)
 - Based on extensive experience
 - Produce designs with large mechanical systems
 - Many air changes per hour
 - Result is a very reliable system that will produce the desired cleanliness
- Another approach:
 - Follow the experience of SNO, etc.
 - Far fewer air changes per hour
 - Achieve cleanliness with protocols and cleaning
 - Reduces capital cost, increases operating costs (labor)
 - Increases risk
 - LUX/Majorana for Davis Campus is 15 ach

Power Requirements



| Description | Base Power Consumption (kW) | Diversity Factor | Power with Diversity Factor (kW) | Heat Sink | Comment |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|---|
| Clean Facility Requirements | | | | | N.A. |
| Water Shield | 5 | 1 | 5 | Air to chiller | Estimated by dlp, possible shared with others |
| Veto Shield | | 1 | 0 | Air to chiller | Eliminated |
| Ultra-Sensitive Immersion Tank | | 1 | 0 | Air to chiller | Eliminated |
| Gamma Counting Stations | 15 | 1 | 15 | Air to chiller | From FAARM documentation |
| Commercially available sub-ppb screeners | 12 | 1 | 12 | Air to chiller | Used "other alpha/beta counters" |
| Customized sub ppt screeners | 2 | 1 | 2 | Air to chiller | Used "other alpha/beta counters" |
| Ultrasensitive screeners | 10 | 1 | 10 | Air to chiller | Used "beta/alpha sensitive screeners" |
| Alpha screeners | 0.6 | 1 | 0.6 | Air to chiller | from Richard Schnee |
| Beta cages | 5 | 1 | 5 | Air to chiller | from Richard Schnee |
| Radon emanation chamber | 1 | 1 | 1 | Air to chiller | from below |
| Clean Machine Shop | 10 | 0.25 | 2.5 | Air to chiller | Estimate based on Majorana |
| Physics & chemistry storage & sample prep | 0.93 | 1 | 0.93 | Air to chiller | 17 kWh/sf/yr |
| Physics & chemistry storage & sample prep | 5.00 | 0.5 | 2.50 | Air to chiller | From FAARM documentation, 20 amps at 220 v |
| Bio storage and sample prep | 0.81 | 1 | 0.81 | Air to chiller | 17 kWh/sf/yr |
| Cryogen infrastructure | | | | | N.A. |
| Water purification infrastructure | 10 | 1 | 10 | Air to DUSEL | Estimate based on LUX |
| Radon reduction equipment | | | | Air to DUSEL | Not included at this time |
| Electroforming | | | | | Located in another space |
| Intermediate Overburden Level | | | | | N.A. |
| Surface | | | | | N.A. |
| Lighting | 22.7 | 0.7 | 15.9 | Air to chiller | Space by space summary |
| Miscellaneous receptacle loads | 22.7 | 0.2 | 4.5 | Air to chiller | Same as lighting |
| Storage | 0.60 | 1 | 0.6 | Air to chiller | 17 kWh/sf/yr |
| Control room and office | 1.08 | 1 | 1.08 | Air to chiller | 17 kWh/sf/yr |
| Air handlers | 75 | 1 | 75 | Air to DUSEL | Extrapolated from LUX/MJ |
| Subtotal | | | 164.4 | | |
| Chillers | | | | | By DUSEL |

Total (all on)

199.3

Total w/ Diversity
Heat loss to module
Heat to chillers
Heat to exhaust

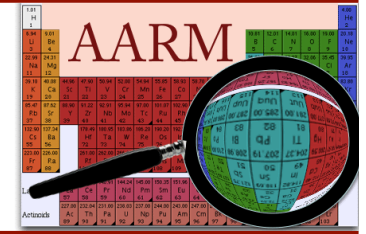
164.4 kW

85.0 kW

79.4 kW

??? kW

Depth and Location Questions to be discussed



Key layout comments:

1st experiment is built towards module center to allow both entry drifts to remain unobstructed

Each experiment $\leq 25\text{m}$ length

3m at each end of module reserved for future entry clearance

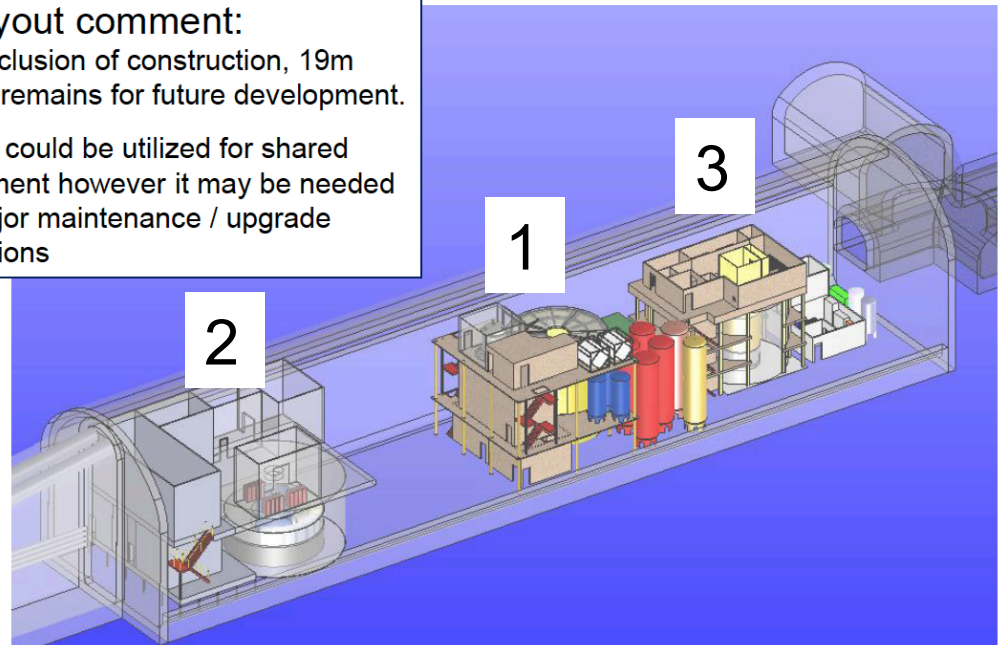
Key layout comment:

2nd experiment is built towards module west end to allow two lay-down areas for ongoing construction / assembly

Key layout comment:

At conclusion of construction, 19m space remains for future development.

Space could be utilized for shared equipment however it may be needed for major maintenance / upgrade operations



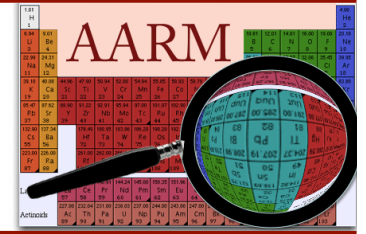
Major Changes

East end is a real entry

All Module-2 experiments have water tank needs

3 ISE must share space, no 3rd module.

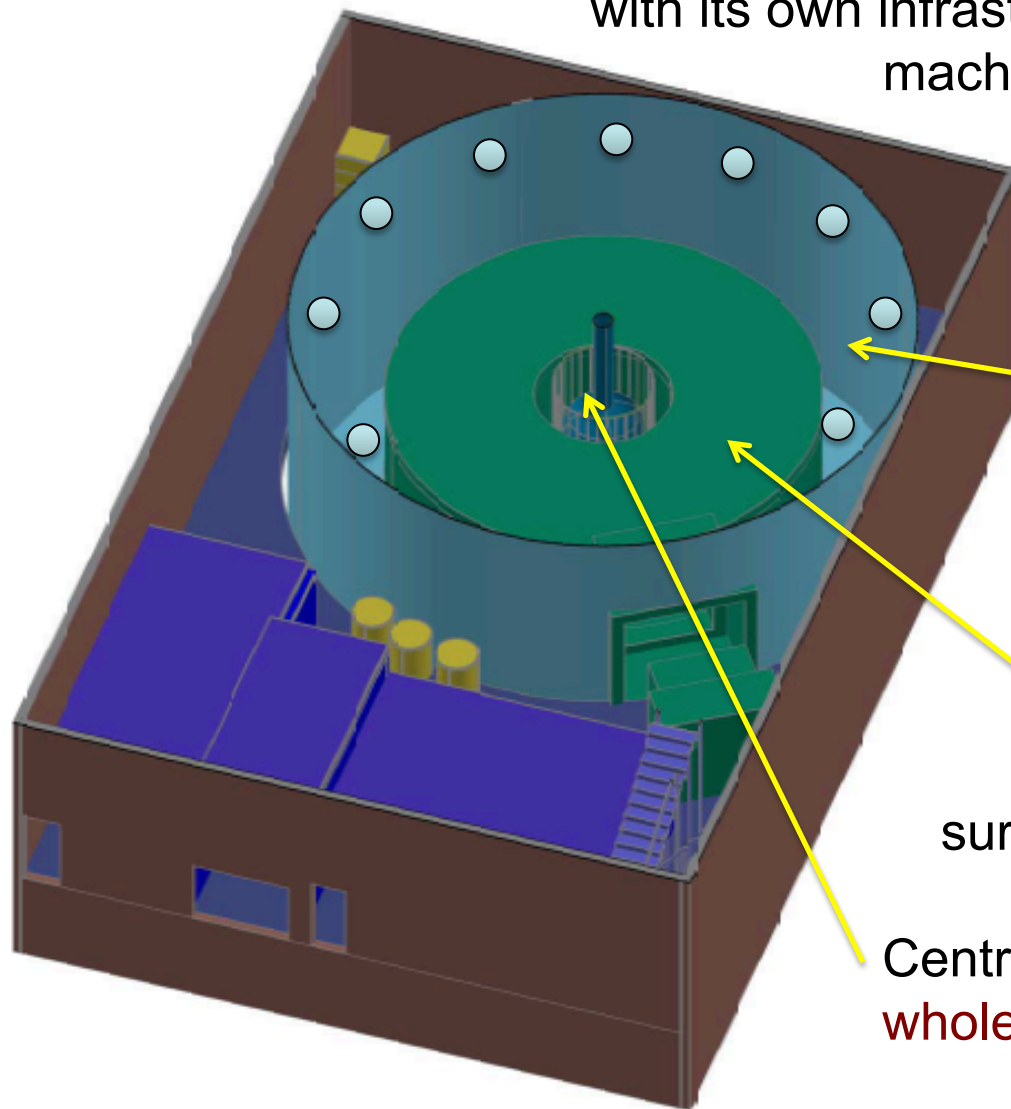
FY2011 Engineering Work Plan



- Update conceptual design
 - Input from this meeting
 - DUSEL input
- Occupancy and FLS review
- Select means for torus access
- Tank-torus design
- Ventilation conceptual design
- Resolve elevation issues
 - Sunken vs. raised compared to module
- WBS update

FAARM is located on the 4850 level

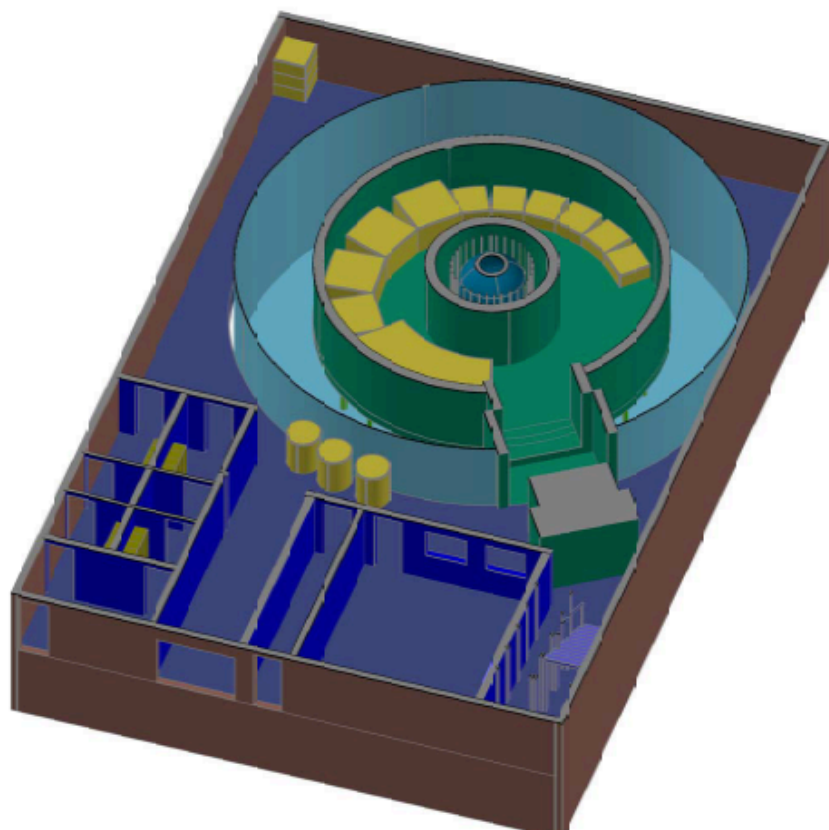
Entire facility is a **self-contained class 10,000 clean room** with its own infrastructure, incl. safety, showers, offices, machine shop, plus clean rooms for assembly, sample storage, etc...
Designed to accommodate all users: physics/bio/geo



15m diam x 8m high stainless tank
(standard tank construction)
pure water with PMT muon veto
(upgrades: LS or B-loading)

Acrylic Tunnel Lab with screeners
(standard aquarium construction)
surrounded by a 2.3 m thick water shield

Central slot reserved for **ultra-sensitive whole body counter or germanium array**

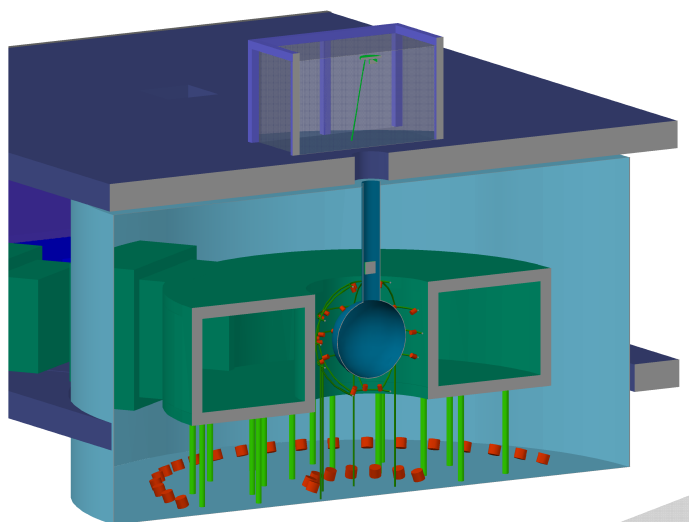


Inner Tunnel Lab

γ -flux $7.974 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
 n -flux $4.817 \times 10^{-10} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

4 < ppt (GeMPI, arrays)
 6 < ppb (well, clover, coax)
 2 Beta Cages
 Prototyping Space
 (DM or $0\nu\beta\beta$ or novel assay)

Radon Mitigation
 Common cryogen plumbing and
 LN boil-off for screeners



Central Pool

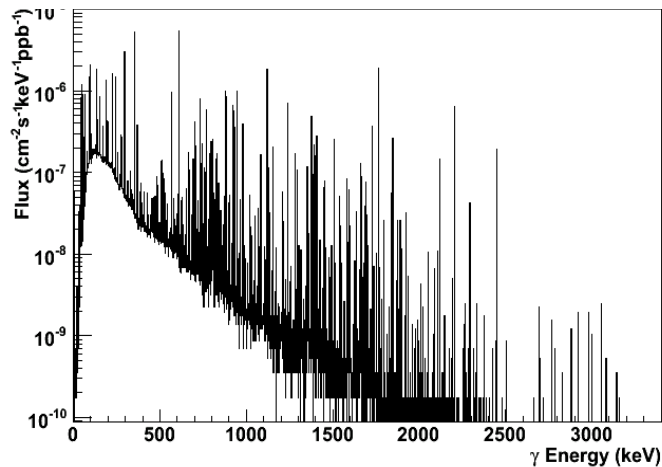
0.1 counts/day, $E > 250 \text{ keV}$
 sensitivity of $10^{-14} \text{ g/g U/Th}$ 10^{-12} g/g K
 modeled on Borexino CTF
 2m diam nylon vessel filled with LS
 Observed by low rad QUPIDs
 Top-loading from dedicated Clean Room

Water Shield Simulations

Optimize shield thickness

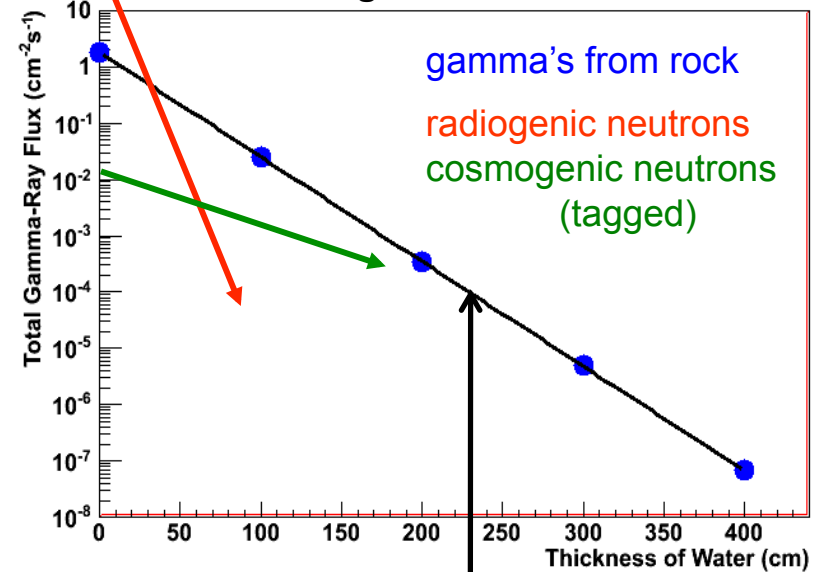
Rock (Homestake 4850')

^{238}U 0.55 ppm ^{232}Th 0.3 ppm ^{40}K 2.21%



X

Attenuation through Water + Stainless Steel



| Contam | Stainless Steel | | Acrylic |
|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| ^{238}U | 0.1 ppb | 9.5×10^{-6} | 24 ppt |
| ^{232}Th | 0.1 ppb | 2.3×10^{-6} | 14 ppt |
| ^{40}K | 0.028 ppb | 1.2×10^{-6} | 2.4×10^{-4} ppb |
| ^{60}Co | 4.6×10^{-10} ppb | 6.4×10^{-5} | |
| | Total: | 7.7×10^{-5} | Total: $\sim 10^{-5}$ |

VS

Cavern radioactivity
after 2.3 m thick wall

γ $7.974 \times 10^{-5} \text{ /cm}^2\text{/s}$

n $4.817 \times 10^{-10} \text{ /cm}^2\text{/s}$

Detailed Geant4 studies will determine

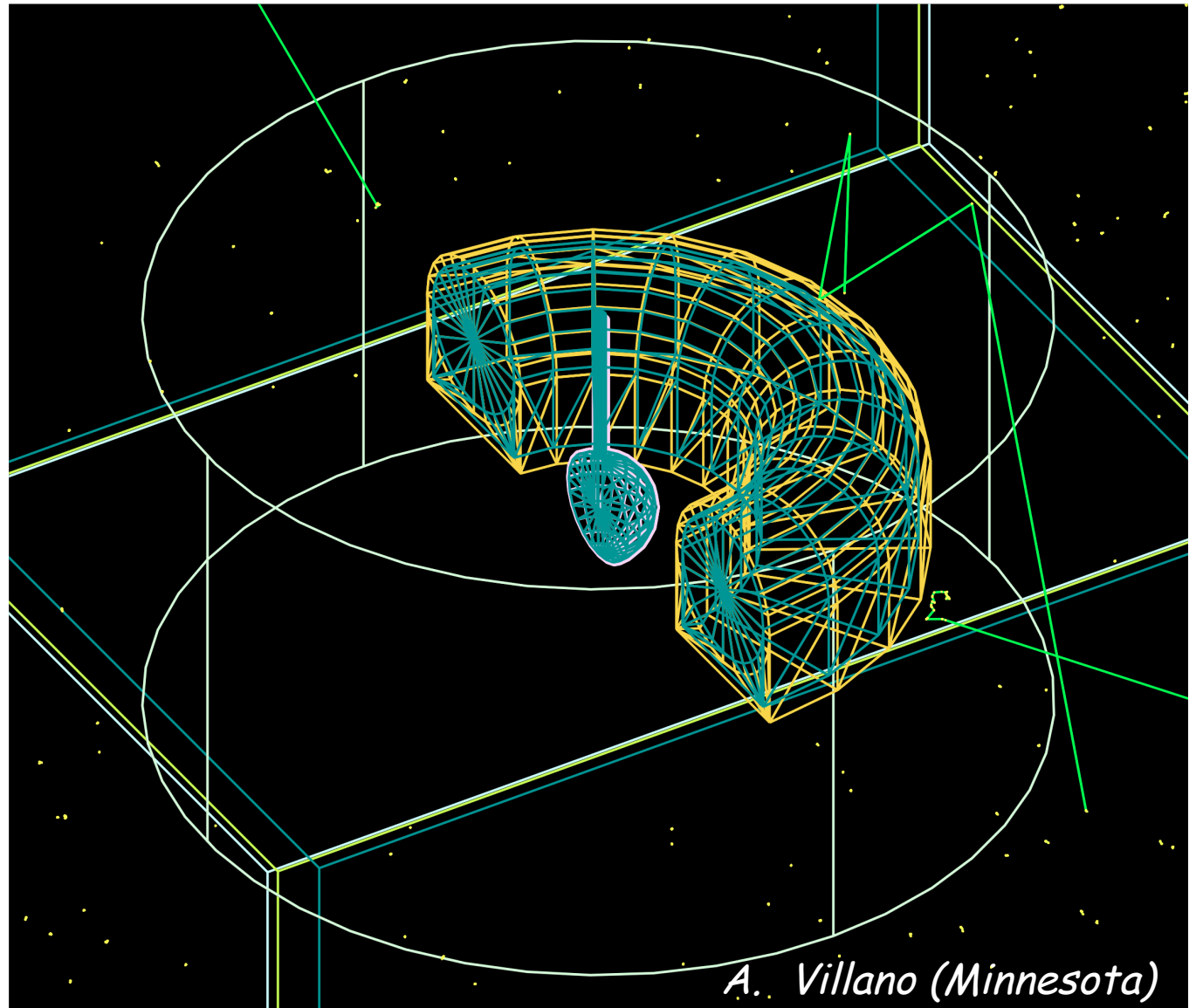
background levels

design optimization

materials choice
support structures
water purity

PMT and QUPID
placement
active rejection
light yield
rejection efficiency

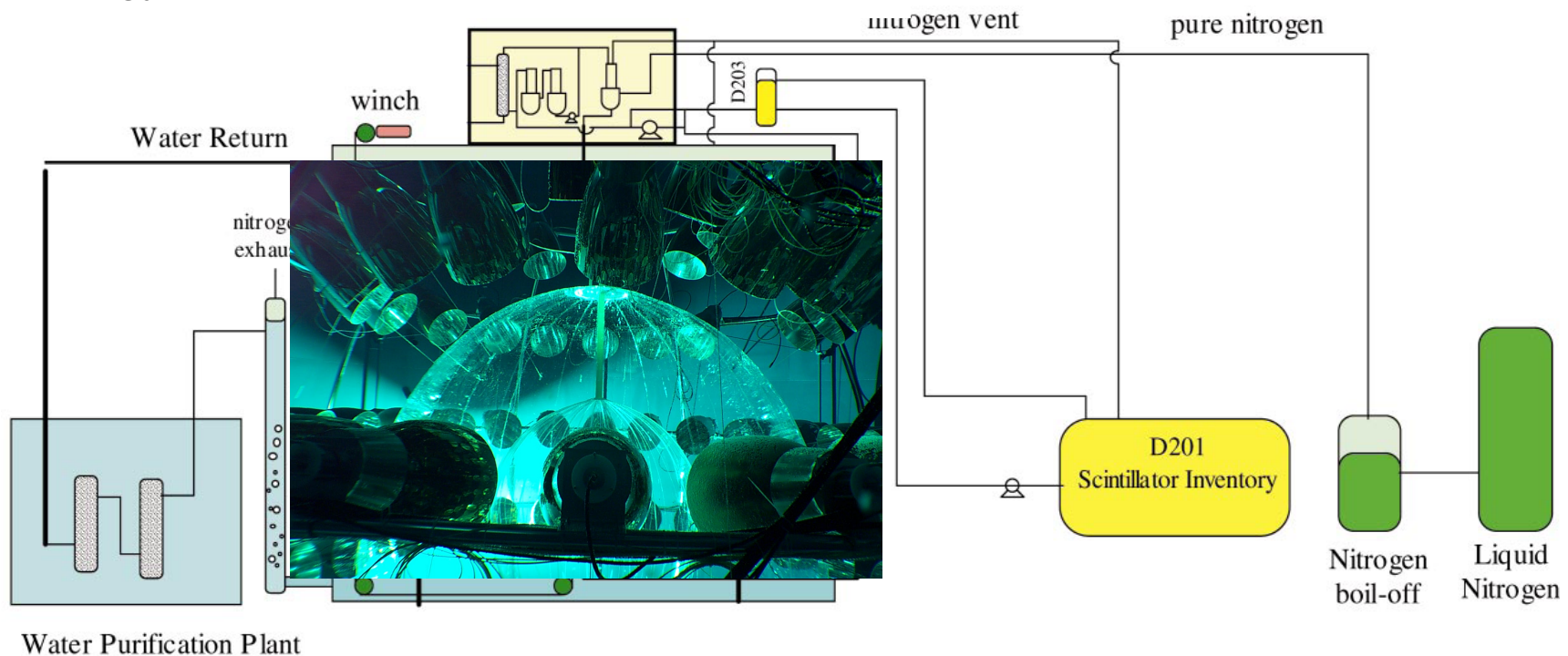
Upgrade options:
Gd-loading or
LS shield



A. Villano (Minnesota)

Borexino Counting Test Facility

- 4 tonnes of scintillator (PC + 1.5 g/L PPO)
- 1m radius 500 μ m Nylon vessel for scintillator
- 2 m radius “shroud” vessel to shield Rn
- 3.6 p.e./PMT for 1 MeV electron
- Muon veto PMTs on floor
- 100 PMTs (Optical coverage: 21%)
- Buffer of water – 2.3m vessel to PMT
- Energy saturation: 6 MeV



CTF-like Immersion Tank for Screening

Instrumented water shield becomes outer shroud and veto

Low radioactivity QUPIDs can be placed closer to LS
Nylon bag filled with LS (LAB proposed)

Purification methods (10^{-16} g/g U/Th and 10^{-14} g/g K)

- *Distillation (also removes Rn)*
- *Water extraction*
- *N₂ stripping*
- *Solid-column adsorption*

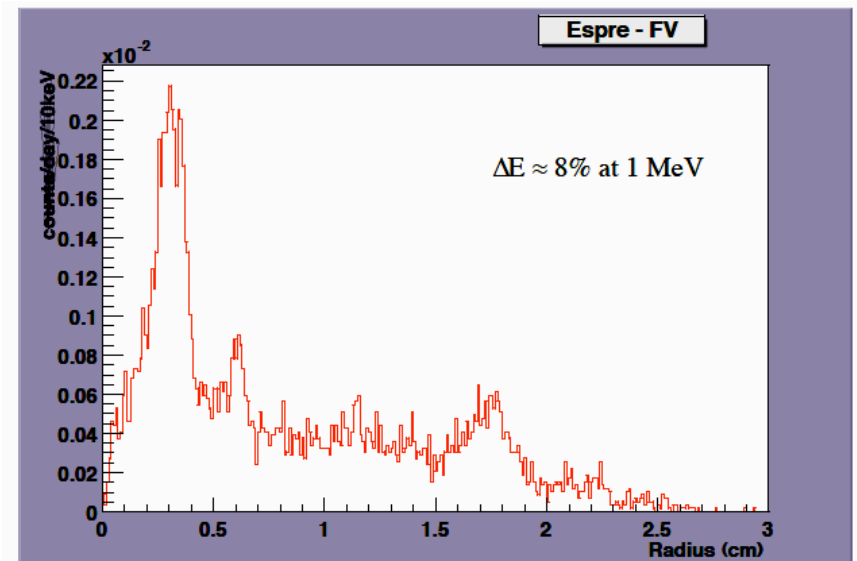
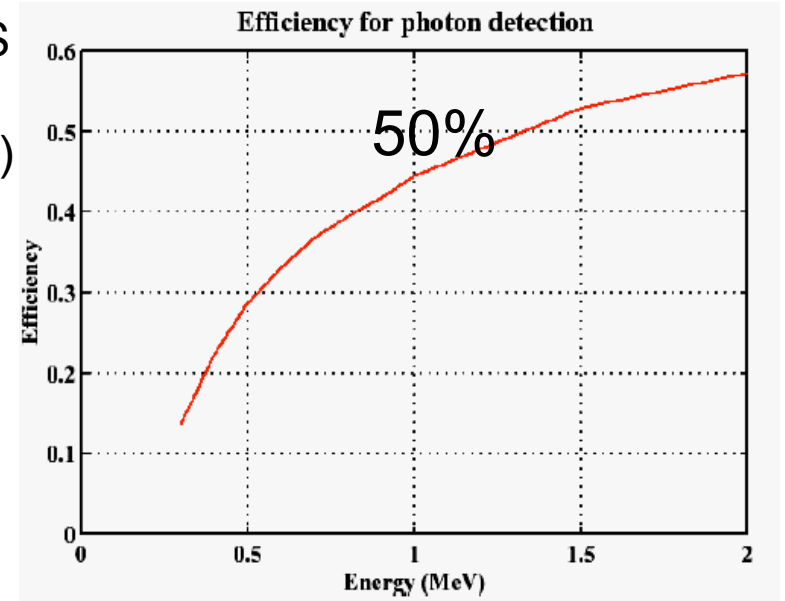
Sensitive to

- *bulk gammas*
- *betas and alphas from surface*
- *betas inside 50 μ m nylon sample bag*

Moderate energy resolution & Efficiency

Distinguish

- β : γ via event reconstruction
- α via pulse shape



Bottoms-up cost estimate *part of a complete Resource-loaded Schedule*

7.2 M in equipment, M&S, contracted structures

1.6 M in labor: *0.7M scientific staff (mostly base funding)*
0.9M engineering

3 M: Shield + Inner Lab **2.5 M**: Immersion Screener **3 M**: Arch. Structure

this does NOT include the screeners themselves

Most important aspect of FAARM is the active SHIELD

Shield transforms sensitive screeners into ultra-sensitive

Central pool can house a 3rd generation screener

Shield has been optimized for COST:

~ \$200k per Screener + free shield for prototype R&D

Schedule for FAARM Procurement and Assembly

Before Module is ready, but money is allocated

- Detailed engineering-level design
- Obtain bids, contracts and permits and hire contractor
- Assemble and test water purification system
- Procure radon system from Ateko (year lead time)
- Choose photodetectors, screening and testing, bids
- Purchase photodetectors, calibration and QA, electronics
- Procure nylon and build dedicated clean room
- Build nylon vessel in clean room

Once module is ready (Jan 2017) and radon < 100 Bq/m³ (ventilation, rock coating)

- Install Ateko in module, operate temporary radon-free room for sensitive materials
- Water tank assembly incl torus + civil + radon under direction of contractor
- Ateko moved to final location inside FAARM
- Beneficial occupancy one year later.

Schedule for FAARM Installation and Commissioning

After Beneficial Occupancy

Establish moderate cleanliness protocols immediately after heavy construction

Clean entire lab as soon as possible

Clean and coat interior of shield, Install cables, plumbing, air, cryogen system

Initial water fill and test plumbing – drain and clean

Install Water Shield PMTs – fill shield, operate and calibrate PMTs

Commission DAQ and shield – long muon run - drain

Establish tight cleanliness protocol, including showers and radon mitigation

Measure particulate level and radon to confirm – commission monitoring

At least one sensitive HPGe moved to FAARM as bkgd monitor

Install nylon vessel and QUPIDs (test and calibrate)

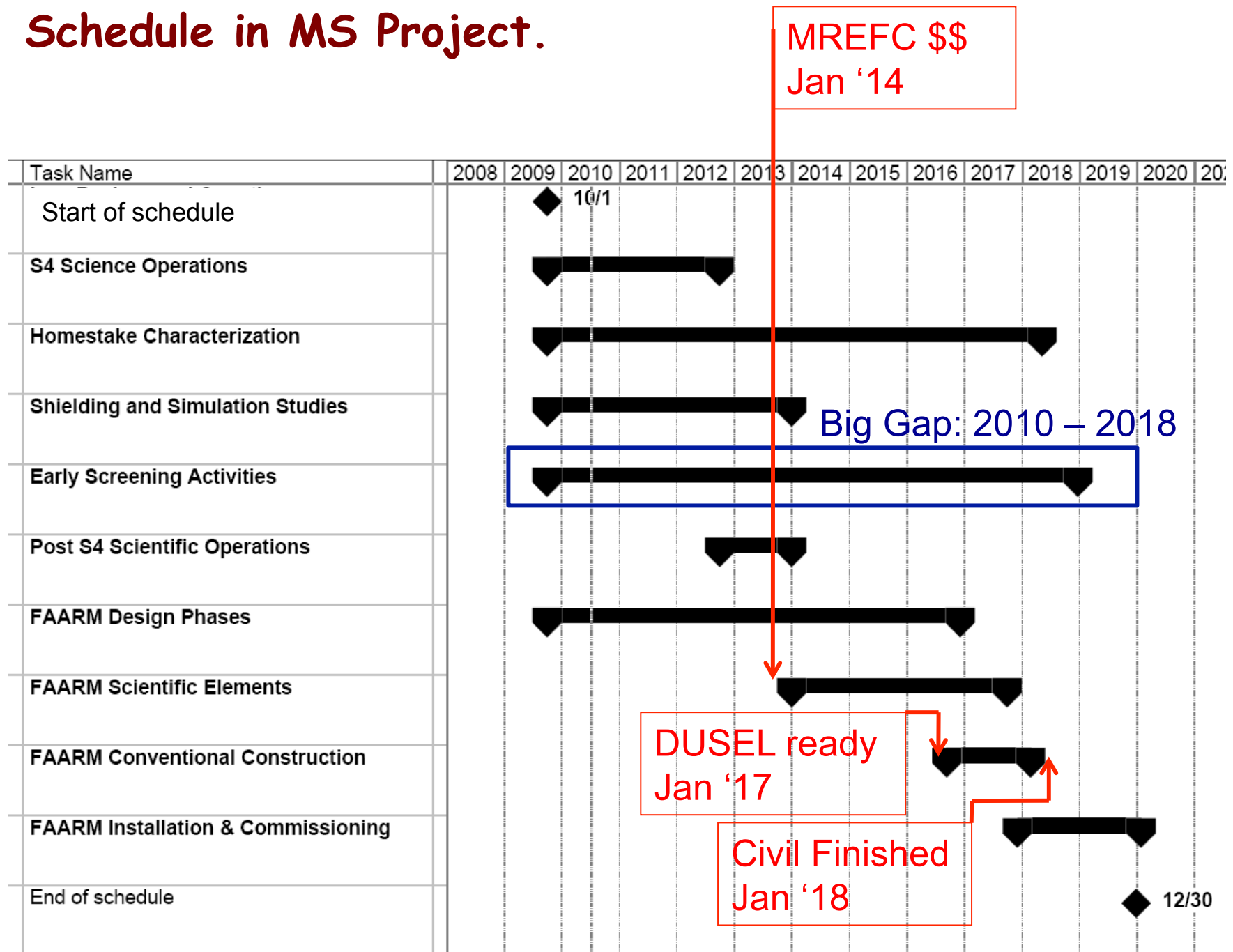
Fill Immersion Tank with LS

Install nitrogen blanket, clean room – Purity studies with QUPIDs

Fill shield – Combined Water + LS test and bkgd run

Move other screeners in parallel with Immersion Tank commissioning

Schedule in MS Project.



Model for Deployment

We have 8 years to move from a model of

dedicated screeners → centrally managed system

Sanford Lab does NOT have enough room in Davis, nor funds to purchase enough screeners. Therefore, this will require the entire community to

Determine needs for next decade

Form a coherent community with official reps to each experiment

through AARM S4 (Nov 12-13 collab meeting)

through Low Radioactivity Techniques (Aug 28-29, and new wiki)

Build up capacity (in multiple sites)

Seek out new funding sources and proposals for shared equipment

Tie this to DUSEL via

lease arrangements, matching funds, MOUs (?)

Fund a dedicated effort to design the ultra-sensitive central pool assay

2018: Move the most sensitive screeners into FAARM shield

Collect less sensitive screeners as needed under one roof.

Install the central pool assay

AARMing DUSEL for Success: DUSEL Early Screening Plan

Possible ADS Plan – Let's discuss!!

Surface site at USD becomes main campus
(equidistant to both deep sites)

Hire a director (+students, etc)

Keenan Thomas (USD masters student)

Build scheduling tool for multiple sites

Tightest coordination between

LBNL + CUBED (USD + Sanford) + Soudan

Integrate database sharing through this new ADS entity,
coordinated with CUBED or maybe it is an expanded CUBED



Davis Cavern + Soudan can provide enough new deep real estate until 2019 FAARM

Conventional HPGe bought and installed at Davis

GeMPI developed over the next several years by USD,

but deployed at Soudan (Cu electroforming...Reeves&Sons??)

Beta cages & Alpha counter at Soudan become slated for DUSEL

Neutron detectors built by USD and UCSB deployed at multiple sites and
multiple depths

and Integrated into a cosmogenic simulations working group

ADS to FAARM Transition Timeline

- All screeners already bought, tested, and in operation from Early Screening era
- Screening must continue with as few interruptions as possible
- Staff is already in charge of all screeners, regardless of location
- Each sensitive screener is commissioned at FAARM before the next one dismantled
- Decommissioning effort (FTE) is flat over the year long transition

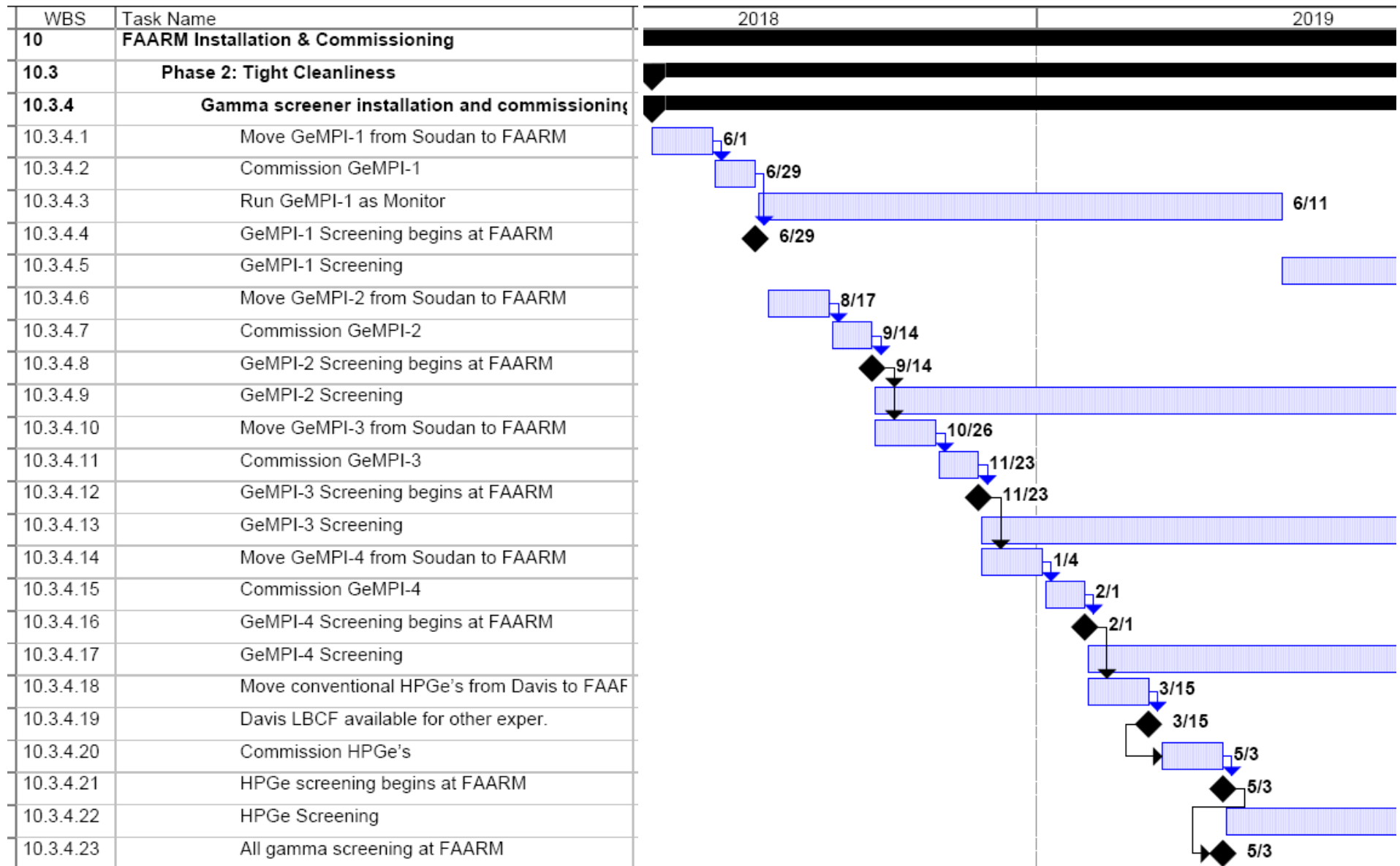
MILESTONE

- 1/18** Beneficial Occupancy
7/18 First GeMPI operational (Background Monitor)
10/18 First Beta cage is screening at FAARM

Interleaved transfer schedule continues through the year

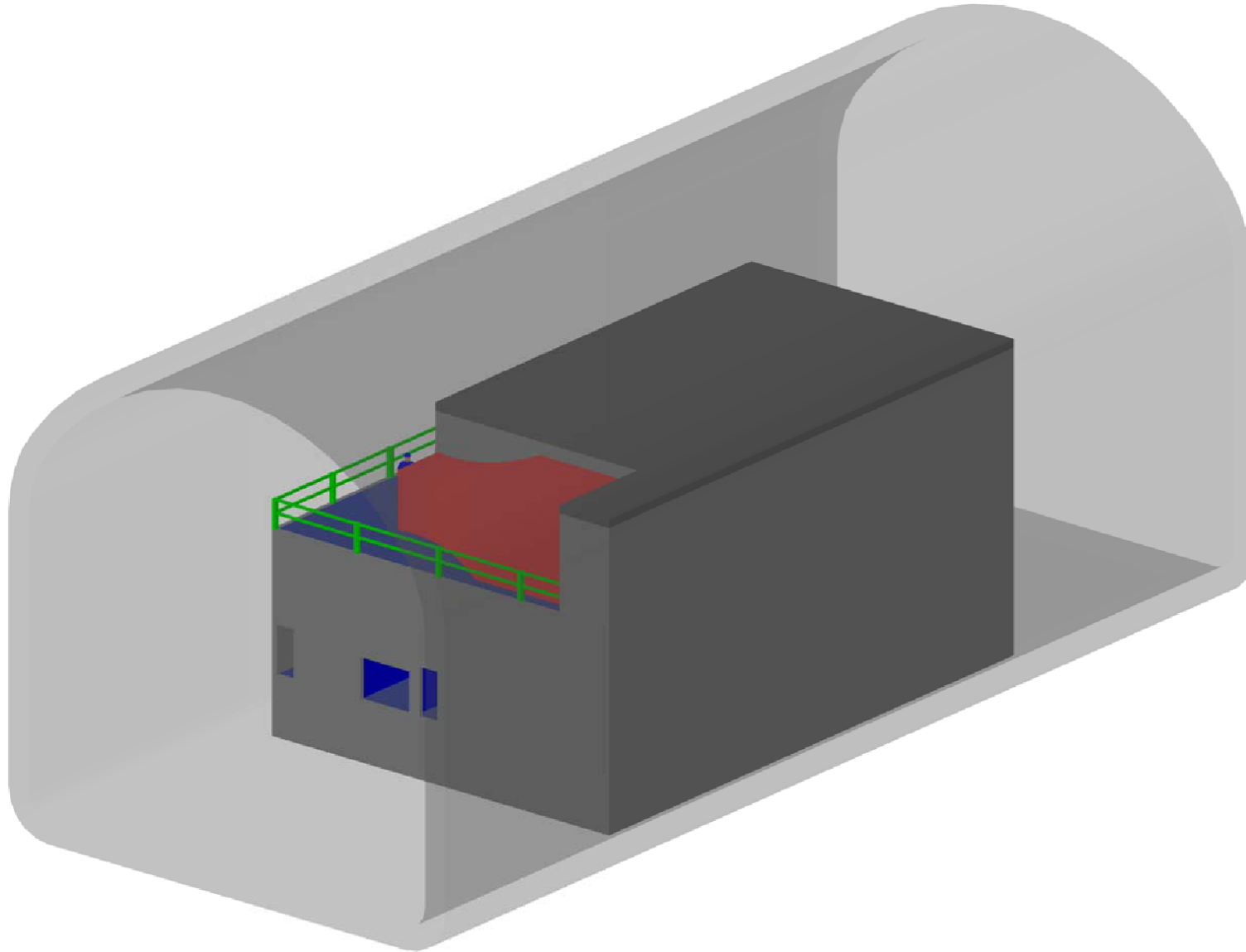
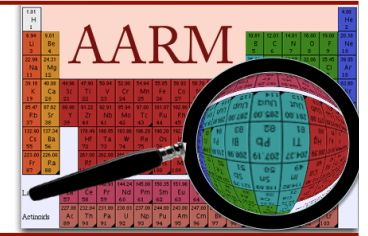
- 1/19** All XIA alpha screening now at FAARM
2/19 All GeMPIs, BetaCages now at FAARM
3/19 All gamma screening at FAARM
6/19 Whole body screening in Immersion Tank
- *** Decommission Soudan LBCF
*** Release Davis cavern
*** Fully operational FAARM

Transitioning of Screening from multiple sites to FAARM Commissioning (detail)

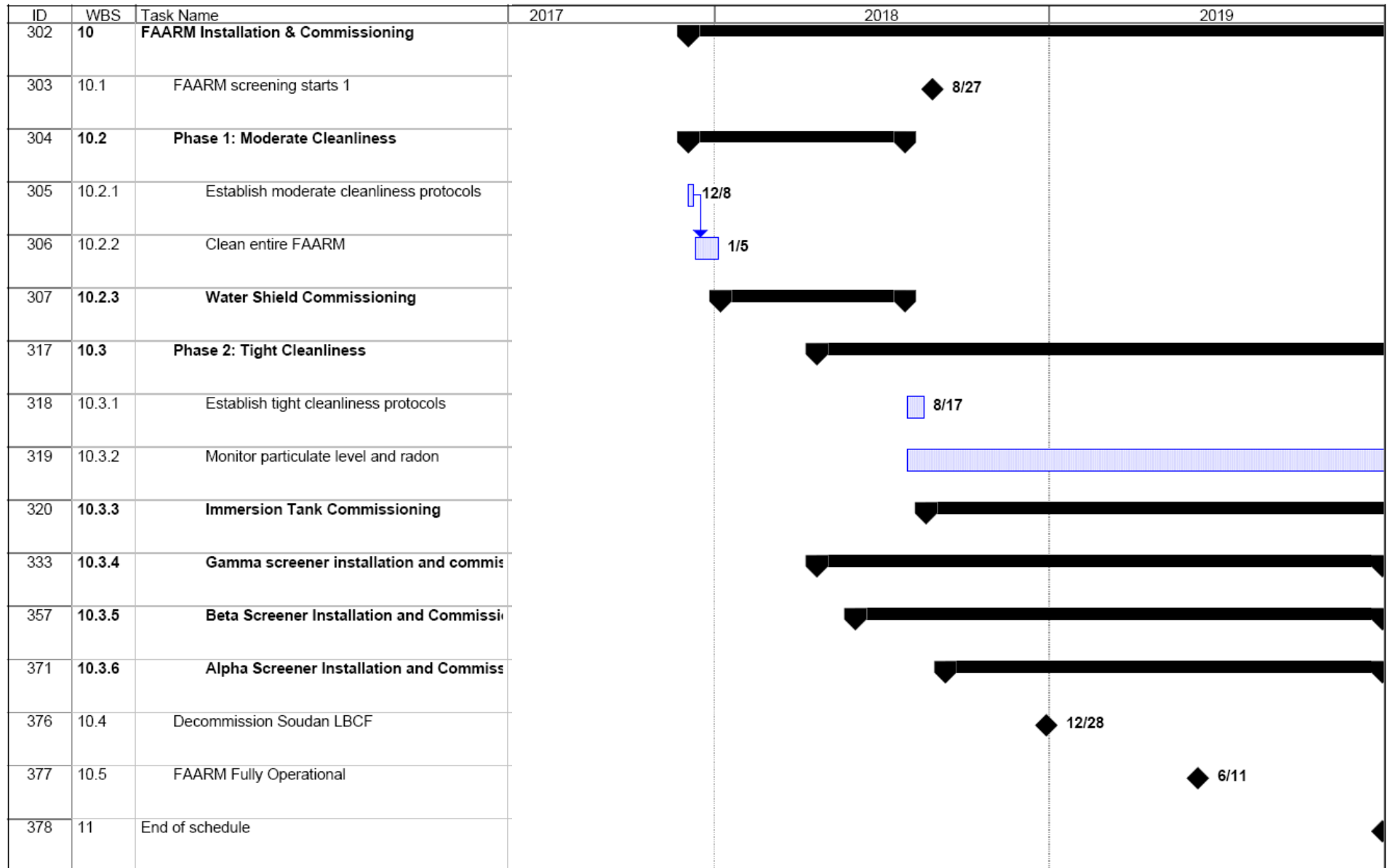


Additional slides for reference

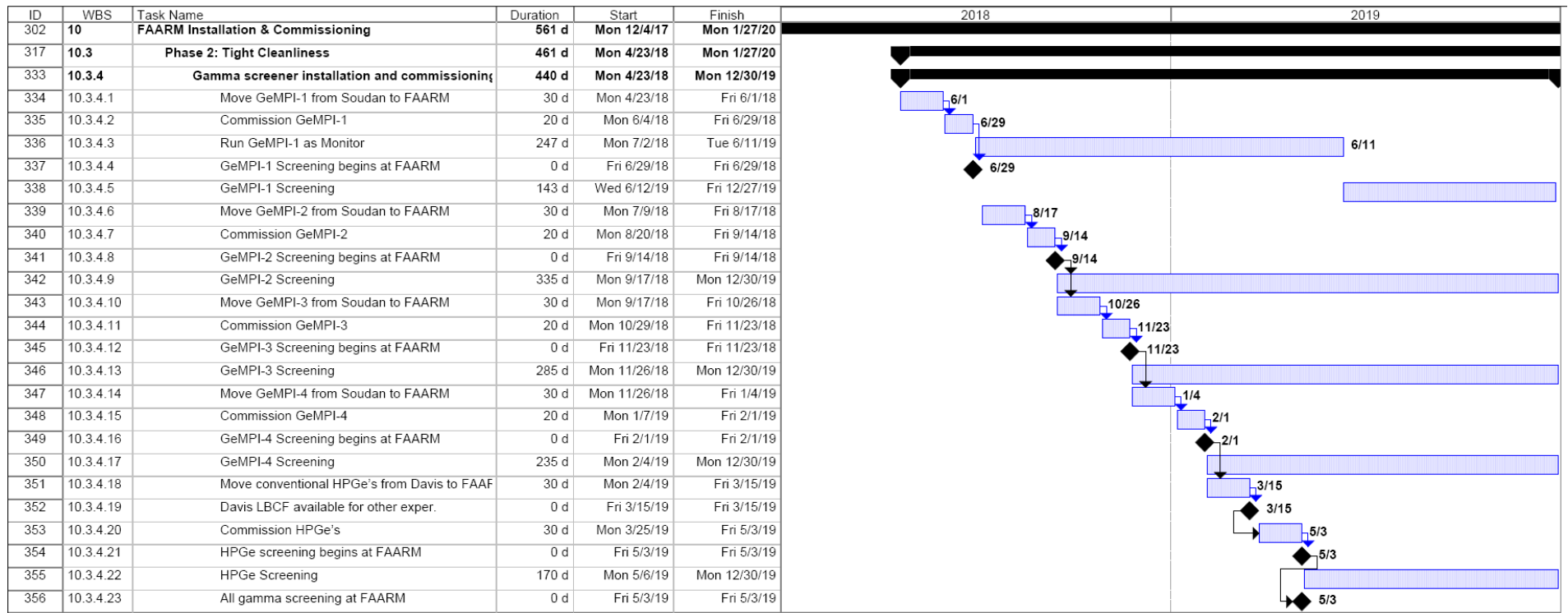
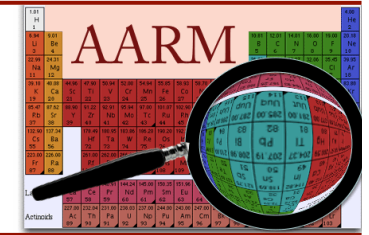
FAARM Perspective



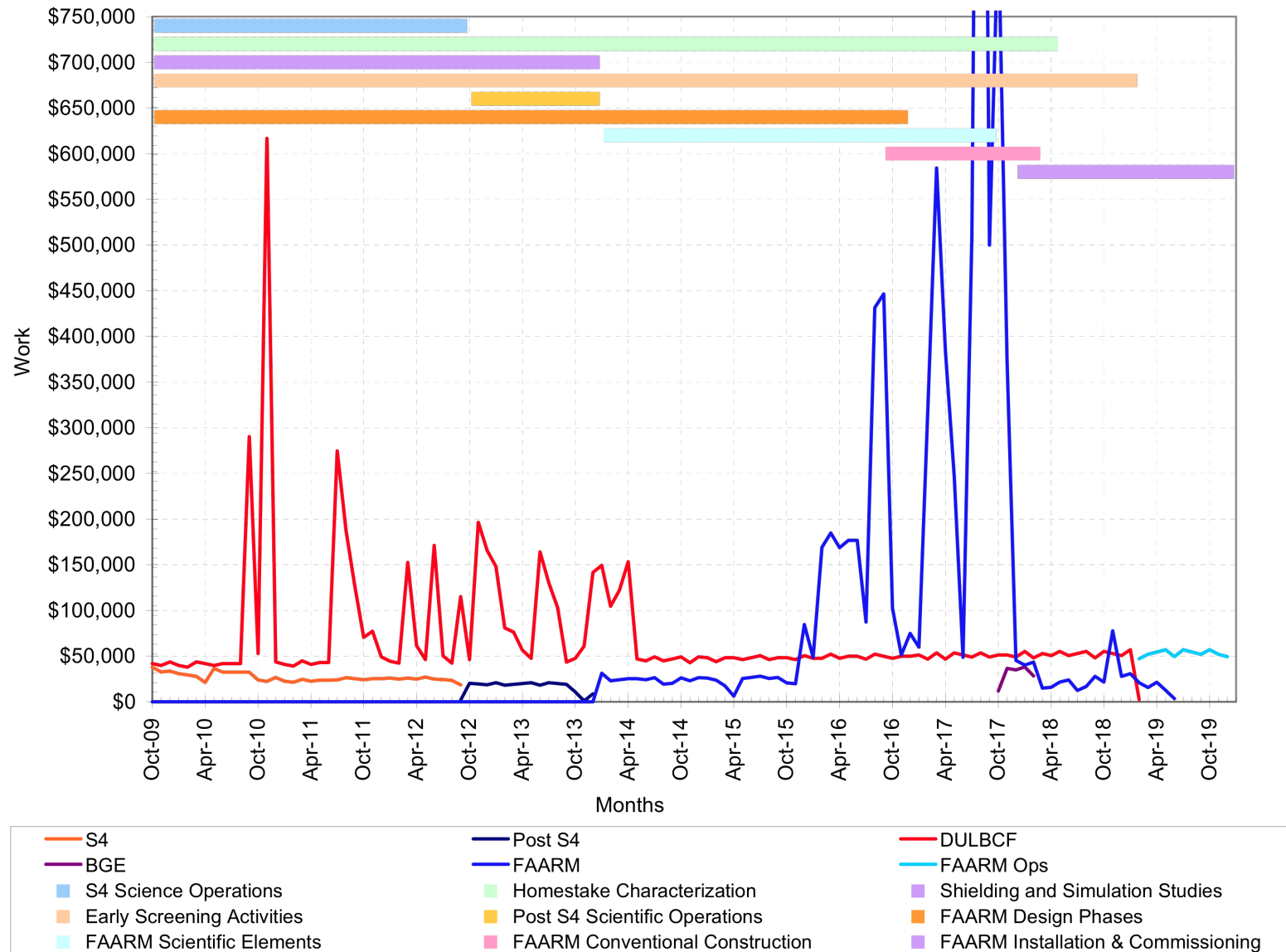
FAARM Installation & Commissioning



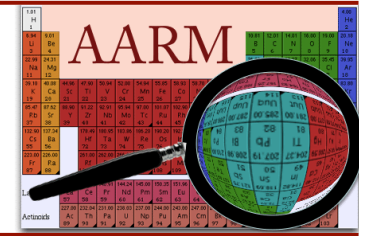
FAARM Installation & Commissioning (detail)



Cost Profile from the Project File

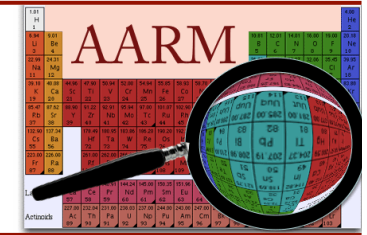


Resource Loaded Schedule



- We used MS Project, 356 tasks, 150 resources
- WBS task identification
- Capital costs are MS Project “materials”
- Labor costs are MS Project “work”
- Conventional construction tasks/costs are “materials”
- Costs distinguish ten “color of money” categories
 - S4
 - Post S4
 - Other
 - CDMS
 - DULBCF
 - DUSEL
 - DUSEL R&D
 - FAARM
 - FAARM Ops
 - BGE

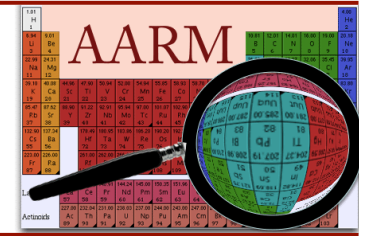
Resource Table



- 3 percent escalation on labor

| ID | | Resource Name | Type | Mate Labe | Initial | Group | Max. Units | Std. Rate | Ovt. Rate |
|-----|--|--|----------|-----------|---------|-----------|------------|----------------|-----------|
| 155 | | Architect (FAARM) | Work | | | FAARM | 100% | \$154.50/h | \$0.00/h |
| 84 | | Architect (post S4) | Work | | | Post S4 | 100% | \$154.50/h | \$0.00/h |
| 83 | | Architect (S4) | Work | | | S4 | 100% | \$154.50/h | \$0.00/h |
| 85 | | Beta cage-gas handling (DULBCF) | Material | | | DULBCF | | \$10,000.00 | |
| 110 | | Beta cage-gas handling (DUSEL R&D) | Material | | | DUSEL R&D | | \$10,000.00 | |
| 86 | | Beta cage-high voltage (DULBCF) | Material | | | DULBCF | | \$5,000.00 | |
| 111 | | Beta cage-high voltage (DUSEL R&D) | Material | | | DUSEL R&D | | \$5,000.00 | |
| 90 | | Beta cage-load/lock hardware (DULBCF) | Material | | | DULBCF | | \$7,000.00 | |
| 112 | | Beta cage-load/lock hardware (DUSEL R&D) | Material | | | DUSEL R&D | | \$7,000.00 | |
| 82 | | Beta cage-MWPC grids/frames/shapers (DULBCF) | Material | | | DULBCF | | \$25,000.00 | |
| 113 | | Beta cage-MWPC grids/frames/shapers (DUSEL R&D) | Material | | | DUSEL R&D | | \$25,000.00 | |
| 91 | | Beta cage-radon purge (DULBCF) | Material | | | DULBCF | | \$3,000.00 | |
| 114 | | Beta cage-radon purge (DUSEL R&D) | Material | | | DUSEL R&D | | \$3,000.00 | |
| 87 | | Beta cage-readout electronics (DULBCF) | Material | | | DULBCF | | \$50,000.00 | |
| 115 | | Beta cage-readout electronics (DUSEL R&D) | Material | | | DUSEL R&D | | \$50,000.00 | |
| 88 | | Beta cage-shielding (DULBCF) | Material | | | DULBCF | | \$15,000.00 | |
| 116 | | Beta cage-shielding (DUSEL R&D) | Material | | | DUSEL R&D | | \$15,000.00 | |
| 81 | | Beta cage-vacuum chamber with HV feed-throughs (DULBCF) | Material | | | DULBCF | | \$20,000.00 | |
| 117 | | Beta cage-vacuum chamber with HV feed-throughs (DUSEL R&D) | Material | | | DUSEL R&D | | \$20,000.00 | |
| 118 | | BGE-cabinet storage with lead shielding – 1 m^3 | Material | | | BGE | | \$95,276.00 | |
| 109 | | BGE-HEPA filtered laminar flow through hood | Material | | | BGE | | \$15,000.00 | |
| 65 | | BGE-wet bench for nucleic acid extraction | Material | | | BGE | | \$39,000.00 | |
| 134 | | CDMS staff | Work | | | CDMS | 200% | \$50.00/h | \$0.00/h |
| 120 | | Civil-Concrete | Material | | C | FAARM | | \$0.00 | |
| 126 | | Civil-Doors and Windows | Material | | | FAARM | | \$29,000.00 | |
| 129 | | Civil-Equipment including material handling | Material | | C | FAARM | | \$20,000.00 | |
| 127 | | Civil-Finishes | Material | | | FAARM | | \$159,000.00 | |
| 130 | | Civil-Furnishings | Material | | C | FAARM | | \$0.00 | |
| 122 | | Civil-General metals | Material | | | FAARM | | \$26,000.00 | |
| 121 | | Civil-Masonry | Material | | | FAARM | | \$303,900.00 | |
| 119 | | Civil-Site Preparation | Material | | C | FAARM | | \$0.00 | |
| 131 | | Civil-Special Construction | Material | | C | FAARM | | \$0.00 | |
| 128 | | Civil-Specialties | Material | | | FAARM | | \$26,000.00 | |
| 123 | | Civil-Structural steel decks | Material | | | FAARM | | \$1,073,000.00 | |
| 125 | | Civil-Thermal and Moisture | Material | | | FAARM | | \$32,000.00 | |
| 124 | | Civil-Wood and Plastics | Material | | | FAARM | | \$9,000.00 | |
| 76 | | CLOVER-deployment system | Material | | | DULBCF | | \$10,000.00 | |
| 75 | | CLOVER-with electroformed copper cryostat | Material | | | DULBCF | | \$350,000.00 | |
| 66 | | Computer systems | Material | | | FAARM | | \$10,000.00 | |

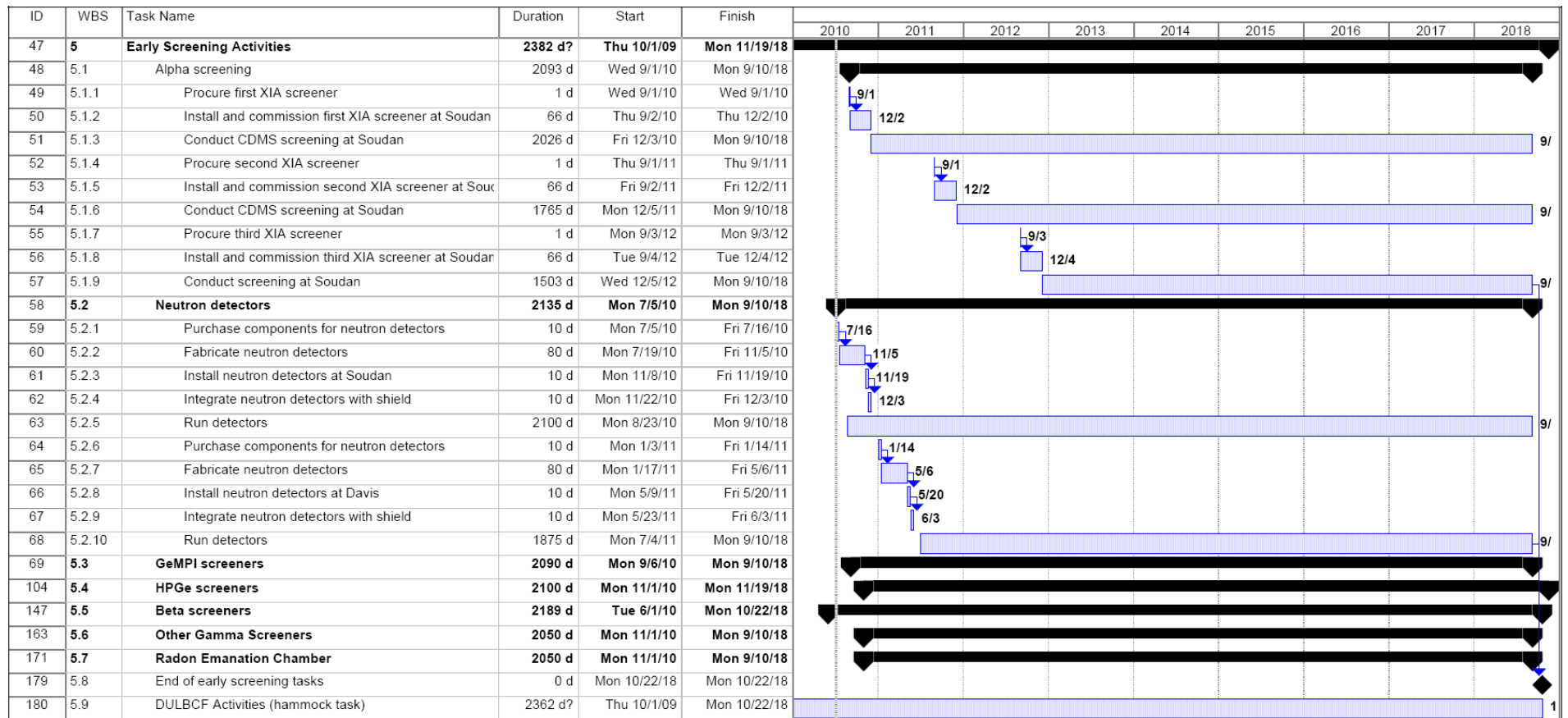
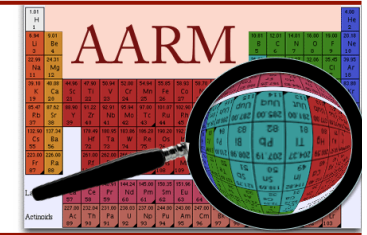
WBS Level 1 Items



- 1 Low Background Counting (start)
- 2 S4 Science Operations
- 3 Homestake Characterization
- 4 Shielding and Simulation Studies
- 5 Early Screening Activities
- 6 Post S4 Scientific Operations
- 7 FAARM Design Phases
- 8 FAARM Scientific Elements
- 9 FAARM Conventional Construction
- 10 FAARM Installation & Commissioning
- 11 End of schedule

[illegible]

Early Screening Activities



Design Phases

