Be Beam Pipe Design

Knut Skarpaas VIII 6/16/06 My Background on this subject-

Came to SLAC 1993 to do the mechanical design of VXD3 and it's associated Beam Pipe for SLD

(SLD used a gas cooled pipe with a working temp of 160K) Studied past Vertex Detectors and beam pipes for this design

Designed the Beam Pipe which BaBar currently uses Studied Be corrosion and Be part failure to understand problem Water cooled Beryllium, high radiation, high current Designed 1996-1997, fabbed and installed shortly thereafter

- still under water with no leaks

Design challenges-

High heat load – designed for about 1Kw Water deemed necessary for heat load Significant effort made to avoid corrosion

High radiation dose – 1Mega rad min. with up to 100Mega rad possible Dose is high for most plastics Corrosion protection-

Beryllium and water typically are not a good mix

An initial CLEO pipe failed before installation due to a drop of cooling fluid that dripped on it from a CMM. I was told that the ethylene glycol mix bored a hole in the pipe over night.

There should be no brazes in the water path-

Electrofusion mentioned that the flux used to braze Be gets activated by water and is quite corrosive.

For the BaBar pipe, I used many levels of protection-

- Level 1- Use BR154 paint to keep water off the metal (phenolic polymer barrier)
- Level 2- BR 154 contains strontium chromate which is a corrosion inhibitor (anodic protection)
- Level 3- Layer two of BR154 (pinholes in layer one should not align with pinholes in layer two)
- Level 4- Electroless Ni plating of all Be areas exposed to water
- Level 5- Beryllium used was a special grade of Be which has low carbon content (Carbon forms are used while compressing the raw Be block. Carbon particles are sites for corrosive galvanic cells on the Be surface)
- Level 6- A low conductivity water is used which inhibits corrosion
- Level 7- Water system is sub-atmospheric (it will suck air before killing the SVT)

Pipe Geometry / features-

Be pipe is brazed between stainless ends

Two convolution bellows welded to each end

(No moments can be applied to the pipe)

Care must be taken to not twist the pipe.

Conductive fingers inside the bellows take current.

Two water paths machined on the outside of the inner Be pipe.

Water in and out on one end of pipe.

Water path changes width as it turns back to avoid separation

(vapor pockets due to fluid momentum)

Outer, thin Be tube slides over inner pipe to seal water paths Manifold joins inner and outer tubes at one end Metallic spacer "glue rings" used to assure glue thickness

External heat shunts on short stainless endpipes

Approx. thicknesses-

Inner gold plating 7 microns

Chromium flash (about 300 Angstroms)

.032" inner Be wall

Ni plating thickness 7 micron on each of two surfaces

.054" water gap

.020" outer Be shell window

















