LASER INTERFEROMETER GRAVITATIONAL WAVE OBSERVATORY - LIGO -CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

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ICD CHANGE RECORD					
REVISION	AUTHORITY	PAGES AFFECTED	Item(s) Affected		

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TBDs to be resolved by BT

Section	Subject	Due Date
3.2.1.5	Provide details of loads and load locations on BTE slab	12.15.95
3.2.1.8	Obtain back-up (to initial LIGO estimates) of interface loads and load locations for anchor	12.15.95
	supports	
3.2.1.10	Provide positioning accuracy tolerances for location of pump ports along the BT	12.15.95

TBDs to be resolved by CC

Section	Subject	Due Date
3.2.1.11	Provide details of survey monuments being provided by BTE contractor and available to	TBD
	BT contractor later.	
3.2.2.1.2	Priovde details of high voltage power distribution system for Livingston, LA	1.31.96
6	Provide details of BTE/BT Portals inside the station buildings	1.31.96

1 SCOPE

This document defines the interfaces between the Beam Tube (BT) and the Civil Construction (CC). This ICD takes precedence over previous interface definitions between these systems.

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to define the interfaces required to insure compatibility between the Beam Tube (BT) and the Civil Construction (CC) and compliance with the LIGO System Specification.

1.2 Content

This document contains interface descriptions, definitions, drawings and requirements. The content is intended to be as concise as possible so as to convey requirements and not duplicate design information.

The intent is that this document be self-contained with little or no requirements included by reference to other documents or drawings. If it is necessary to include information by reference to another document or drawing, then that source must be:

- an approved document
- under configuration control
- cited by document number, date, and revision number

1.3 Interface Overview

There are four major subsystems involved in the design and construction of the LIGO project; the detector system, the Civil Construction (CC) package, the Vacuum Equipment (VE) and the Beam Tube (BT). Since a quadripartite ICD is impractical, the interfaces have been approached in a pairwise fashion. This ICD addresses only the interfaces between the BT and the CC. As a consequence, the complete interface definition for any system is the ensemble of (at most) three ICDs.

The interfaces between the Civil Construction (CC) and the Beam Tube (BT) involve:

- mechanical and structural
- electrical power

For each of these areas, the detailed requirements are delineated in text supported with drawings as required; these drawings (each marked with a note indicating that they are part of an ICD) are an integral part of the ICD and subject to the same control procedures as the overall interface control document.

When an interface is site-specific, then the definition is provided for both the Hanford, WA and the Livingston, LA sites; unless otherwise noted information applies to both sites.

2 APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

The documents cited in Table 2-1 specifically relate to the interface defined and controlled in this ICD. In the event of discrepancies, this ICD takes precedence; Any conflicts should be pointed out to LIGO systems engineering.

DOCUMENT TITLE	DATE AND ID NUMBER
LIGO System Specification	LIGO-E950084-00 -E
Design Configuration Control Document (DCCD)	August 7, 1995; PAR-FDCM010AB1B03
Beam Tube Detailed Design	LIGO-E950020-01-B
Beam Tube Modules Detailed Design	LIGO-C950496-02-B
LIGO Master Schedule	Latest Revision
Interface Control Document (ICD): Detector - Beam Tube	LIGO-E950093-00-E
Interface Control Document (ICD): Vacuum Equipment - Beam Tube	LIGO-E950092-00-E
Interface Control Document (ICD): Detector - Civil Construction	LIGO-E950090-00-E
Interface Control Document (ICD): Vacuum Equipment - Civil Construction	LIGO-E950088-00-E

Table 2-1: Relevant Documents

3 REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERFACE

3.1 General Requirements

3.1.1 **Responsibilities**

The LIGO Integration and Systems Engineering group is responsible for maintaining this ICD and for resolving interface conflicts which may arise between the involved subsystems. The forum for interface conflict resolution is the Interface Control Working Group (ICWG). Members of the ICWG consist of Caltech and MIT personnel; representation of LIGO contractor interests is through the subsystem task managers. It is the responsibility of the subsystem task leaders to insure that they and their contractors design and implement in accordance with this interface specification.

3.1.2 Schedules

The LIGO program office is responsible for maintaining the master project schedule. Schedules

often have significant interface impacts. Recognizing the often volatile and certainly evolving nature of project schedules, they are included only by reference.

3.1.3 Dimensioning

All interfaces in this document drawings shall be dimensioned in english units with metric units in parentheses.

3.1.4 Coordinate System

The common coordinate system to be used in global dimensioning for interfaces is a cartesian system with its origin located at the corner station vertex (intersection of the projected beam tube centerlines) and with its:

- x-axis aligned along the northwest beam tube centerline in Hanford, WA and along the southwest beam tube centerline in Livingston, LA. These arms are also denoted "Right Arm" or "X-Arm".
- y-axis aligned along the southwest beam tube centerline in Hanford, WA and along the southeast beam tube centerline in Livingston, LA. These arms are also denoted "Left Arm" or "Y-Arm".
- z-axis aligned upwards along the normal to the x-y plane.

3.2 Specific Requirements

3.2.1 Mechanical Interfaces

3.2.1.1 Arm Layouts and Minimum Clearances to Walls

The dimensions of the BT modules for each arm and the minimum clearance distances from the ends of the BT to the CC interior walls are indicated in drawing D950021.

3.2.1.2 BTE Floor Surface Flatness & Parallelism

The BTE concrete slab shall equal or exceed a class B surface. Deviations of the slab from a plane defined by the global x-y axes and located at grade shall not exceed ± 1 in. [± 25 mm] over the entire extent of the BTE (refer to definitions in drawing D950140). The BTE foundation slab shall be free of all obstructions and objects (such as drains, trenches, grooves, conduit openings, etc.) with the exception of expansion joints which shall not occur within the expansion support footprint (which is defined in drawing D950029, sheet 2).

3.2.1.3 BT Support Mounting ands Adjustments

The anchoring system (designed and provided by the BT contractor) for the BT supports requires 2 3/4" [70 mm] embedment depth free and clear of any obstructions other than re-bar, in regions every 65 ft.[19812 mm] along the BTE arms as indicated section 3.2.1.7 for fixed supports, section 3.2.1.8 for guided supports and section 3.2.1.9 for anchor supports.

The BT supports will provide +/- 3" [75mm] of horizontal adjustment and +/- 2" [50 mm] of vertical adjustment after the initial BT installation and alignment.

3.2.1.4 Maximum BTE foundation drift

The maximum allowable BTE foundation drifts over a 20 year period are as follows:

- [i] subsidence: +/- 2.0 in. [+/- 50 mm],
- [ii] long term lateral drift is not specified.

3.2.1.5 Maximum Load during Installation on the BTE foundation

Refer to drawing LIGO-D950029, sheet 1.

3.2.1.6 Fixed Supports: Dimensions and Loads

Refer to drawing D950029, sheet 1.

N.B.: The interface loads for the fixed support are defined at a height above the foundation slab (as indicated in drawing D950029), not at the interface with the slab.

3.2.1.7 Guided Supports: Dimensions and Loads

Refer to drawing D950029, sheet 2.

N.B.: The interface loads for the guided support are defined the support BT interface (as indicated in drawing D950029), not at the interface with the slab.

3.2.1.8 Anchor Supports: Dimensions and Loads

Refer to drawing D950093.

N.B.: The interface loads for the guided support indicated in drawing D950093, are an internal estimate made by LIGO and applied at the centerline of the BT, not at the interface with the foundation slab. BT Task Leader has an action to revise and re-specify the interface loads at the foundation surface. [TBD-BT]

3.2.1.9 BT Portal Through Building Walls

Portals through the corner station, mid-station and end-station buildings shall be designed and prepared by the CC contractor to accommodate the BT. The BT interface requirements on the portal are:

- centered on the projected BT centerline and permit alignment freedom of the BT <u>radially</u> up to 4 in. [102 mm] and longitudinally up to 0.5 in. [12 mm]
- seal the opening around the BT
- permit arbitrary placement of the stiffening rings of the BT relative to the wall
- allow for dynamic motion (peak amplitude less than 1/16 in. [2 mm]) of the BT relative to the wall without significant structural coupling
- be capable of sustaining a temperature of 356F [180C] or be removable
- be centered at the BT axis penetrations through the walls, as defined in drawing D95xxx1.
- be installed after beam tube installation or be readily removed and re-installed.

3.2.1.10 Pump Ports Centered on BTE Service Access Doors

BTE service access module doors shall be co-located with and centered on the BT pump ports to an accuracy of ± 4 in. [± 100 mm] over the entire length of each arm (see drawing D950139). Table 3-1 provides the allocation of this tolerance to each of the elements of the interface.

Table 3-1: Allocation of BTE-B	Co-location alignment tolerances
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BT Pump Ports Spacing [Nominally 780 ft. (238 m])	BTE Service Entrance Modules	Total Alignment Tolernace	
+/- 2 in. [50 mm]	+/- 2 in. [50 mm]	+/- 4 in. [100 mm]	

3.2.1.11 Alignment monuments

The CC contractor will install survey monuments for initial site development. These are located per drawing D950090-01-0 and surveyed to an accuracy of **TBD-CC**. These site benchmarks are available to the BT contractor.

3.2.2 Electrical Interfaces

3.2.2.1 Power Distribution for BT Installation and Bakeout

3.2.2.1.1 Hanford, WA

Buried vaults with 13.8 kV power terminals will be provided at 17 locations along each arm. The arrangement of vaults is symmetric, having 8 on either side of the midstation, and one located at the midstation. The arrangement is indicated in Table 3-1.

Distance From Mid-Station	Distance From Previous Vault	Required Power (@ 13.8 kV)		
Mid-Station	-	75 KVA		
1027 ft. [313030 mm]	1027 ft. [313030 mm]	400 KVA		
1807 ft. [550774 mm]	780 ft. [237744 mm]	75 KVA		
2587 ft. [788518 mm]	780 ft. [237744 mm]	400 KVA		
3367 ft. [1026262 mm]	780 ft. [237744 mm]	75 KVA		
4147 ft. [1264006 mm]	780 ft. [237744 mm]	400 KVA		
4927 ft. [1501750 mm]	780 ft. [237744 mm]	75 KVA		
5707 ft. [1739494 mm]	780 ft. [237744 mm]	400 KVA		
End or Corner Station 6451ft. [1966265 mm]	744 ft. [226771 mm]	75 KVA		

Table 3-1: Typical locations of buried HV vaults alonga 2km BT module in Hanford, WA.

Vaults are centered on the 14 service entrances into the BTE along each arm. Vaults are also located in the vicinity of the BT ends at the corner station, mid-stations and end-stations. Access to the terminals is via a removable cover flush with the ground. Each 13.8 kV line along a beam tube arm can be switched off at switch-gear located in the vicinity of the corner station.

3.2.2.1.2 Livingston, LA

Details of power distribution for Livingston are **TBD-CC** at present. The high voltage power in LA will be at13.2 kV.

3.2.2.2 Power Capacity Available for BT Operations

3.2.2.2.1 Hanford, WA

The total site demand by the BT contractor (during both installation and bakeout) on the 13.8 kV lines shall not exceed the values listed in Table 3-2.

3.2.2.2.2 Livingston, LA

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The total site demand by the BT contractor (during both installation and bakeout) on the 13.2 kV lines shall not exceed the values listed in Table 3-2.

Step	kVA [Max]
BT Installation	TBD-BT
BT Bakeout, 2km Module	1100 kVA
Total Site BT Operations Power [needed at one time]	TBD-BT

 Table 3-2: Estimated total power requirements for BT operations

4 INTERFACE VERIFICATION

Verification of the interface is to be performed the following methods:

Test

A test (wherein the specific test is to be specified) is conducted to insure compliance with the ICD requirements. In some cases this test may be part of a planned component or subsystem test program and not required specifically for verification of the interface.

• Inspection

In some cases verification may be accomplished by an inspection of the physical article (e.g. measurement of critical dimensions).

Analysis

Verification by analysis (wherein the specific analysis is to be specified) may be appropriate in instances where verification by test is expensive or impractical.

• Demonstration

Demonstration may be used for qualitative determination of properties and performance of an item. Demonstration is accomplished by observation of the item in the performance of its function.

Similarity

Arguments of similarity of design may be invoked to verify compliance with interface requirements (e.g. lifetime of a component based upon demonstrated lifetime of similar component designs).

The specific verification method is called out for each of the requirements in the following table.

Para.	Requirement Title	Test	Inspection	Analysis	Demonstration	Similarity
3.2.1.1	Arm Layout Dimensions & Minimum Clearances to Walls		1			
3.2.1.2	BTE Floor Flatness and Levelness		1			
3.2.1.3	BT Support Mounting		1			
3.2.1.4	Maximum BTE Foundation Settlement			1		
3.2.1.5	Maximum Load During Installation Over the BTE Slab			1		
3.2.1.6	Fixed Supports: Dimensions & Loads			1		
3.2.1.7	Guided Supports: Dimensions & Loads			1		

Table 4-1: Verification Matrix

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Table 4-1: Verification Matrix

Para.	Requirement Title	Test	Inspection	Analysis	Demonstration	Similarity
3.2.1.8	Anchor Supports: Dimensions & Loads			1		
3.2.1.9	BT Portal Through Building Walls		1	1		
3.2.1.10	Pump Ports Co-located with BTE Service Access Module Centers		1			
3.2.2.1	Power Distribution		1			
3.2.2.2	Power Capacity		1	1		1

5 NOMENCLATURE AND ACRONYMS

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Acronym	Meaning		
Anchor Support	A structure for supporting the end of a Beam Tube Module off of the foundation slab of the Beam Tube Enclosure which acts as fixed (translational) support and supports atmospheric pressure loads and bakeout thermal loads.		
Arm	One of the two perpendicular beam lines which consititute the LIGO interfer- ometer vacuum envelope between stations.		
Caltech	California Institute of Technology		
CC	Civil Construction		
DCCD	Design Configuration Control Document the requirements document for the Civil Construction design		
BT	Beam Tube		
BT module	An approximately 2 km length of Beam Tube extending between terminus valves, from corner station to mid station and from midstation to endstation		
BTE	Beam Tube Enclosure		
BTE Ser- vice Access Module	A segment of the Beam Tube Enclosure which has double doors and a vestibule for service access to the Beam Tube		
Endstation	The 4 km termini of the LIGO arms. There are buildings situated at these points at both sites.		
Fixed Sup- port	A structure for supporting the Beam Tube off of the foundation slab of the Beam Tube Enclosure which acts as fixed (translational) support and provides support to the beam tube vertically, axially, and laterally.		
Guided Support	A structure for supporting the Beam Tube off of the foundation slab of the Beam Tube Enclosure which acts as guided (translational) support and provides support to the beam tube vertically and laterally.		
ICD	Interface Control Document		
ICWG	Interface Control Working Group		
LIGO	Laser Interferometer Gravitational Wave Observatory		
Midstation	The 2km mid points along the LIGO arms. In Hanford there are stations at this location; in Livingston, there is a minor expansion of the BTE.		
MIT	Massachusetts Institute of Technology		

Table 5-1: Nomenclature and Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning		
N.B.	Nota bene:, note:		
Pump Ports	Access ports/gate valves used to connect vacuum pumps and instrumentation to the Beam Tube		
Termination Foundation	The Beam Tube Enclosure foundation segment which interfaces to the anchor support		
Terminus Valves	Gate Valves at the ends of each Beam Tube Module		
Vault	A buried chamber used to provide access to the high voltage power lines		
VE	Vacuum Equipment		
Vertex	The point of intersection of the two LIGO arms. Also may refer to the facilities (buildings) erected around this point. It is also called the corner or corner station.		

Table 5-1: Nomenclature and Acronyms

6 DRAWINGS:

LIGO Dwg	Title	No. of Sheets	Approved/ Released?
D950021	LIGO Arm Layouts	1	Y
D950029	General Details and Fixed Support Details	2	Y
D950090	Hanford, WA GPS Monument Locations (J.U.B. drawing)	1	Y
D950093	Beam Tube Termination Foundations	1	Y
D950140	BTE Foundation Orientation	2	Y
D950139	BTE Service Access Module and BT Pump Port Locations	1	Y
D95xxx1	Beam Tube Portals in Building Walls	3	TBD-CC



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