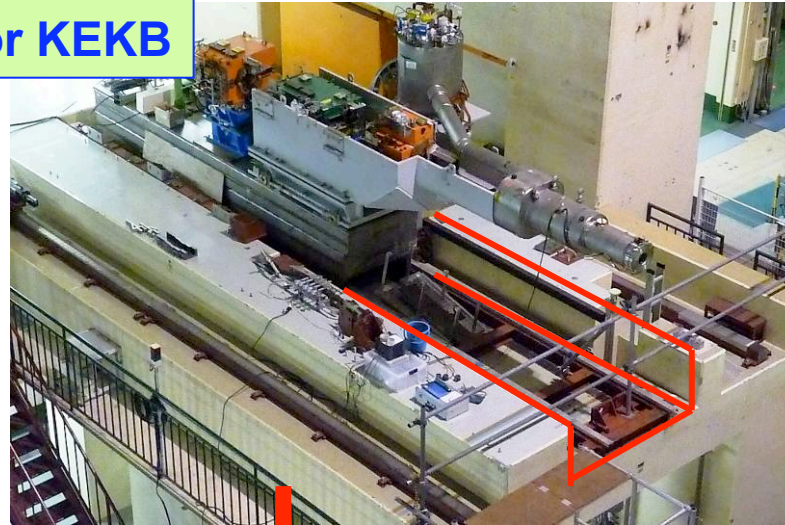


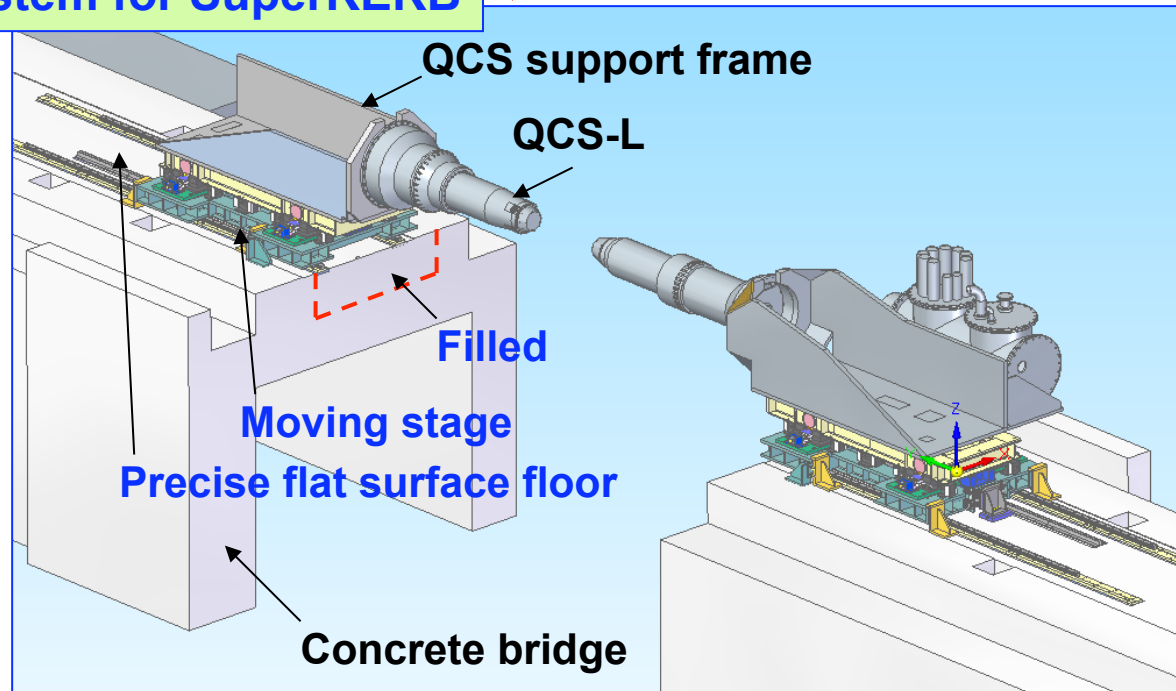
Magnet Support (Moving stage/ KEKB floor modification)

H. Yamaoka
and
Magnet group

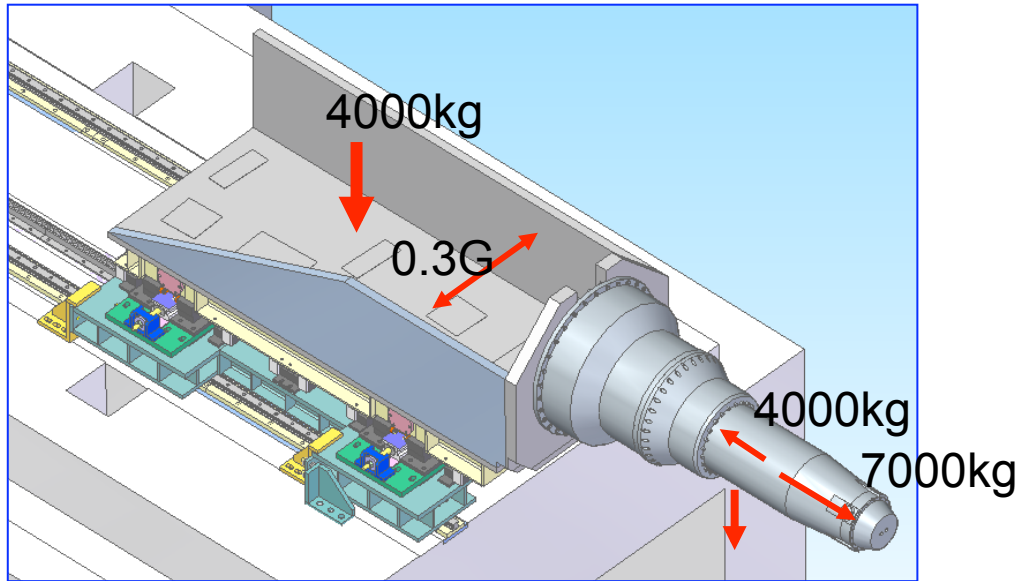
QCS support system for KEKB



QCS support system for SuperKEKB



Mechanical design



Load conditions (Vertical dir.)

Self-weight (QCS):	2500kg
Self-weight(Supp. Frame):	10000kg
Weight of magnets:	4000kg

Magnetic force(axial dir.)

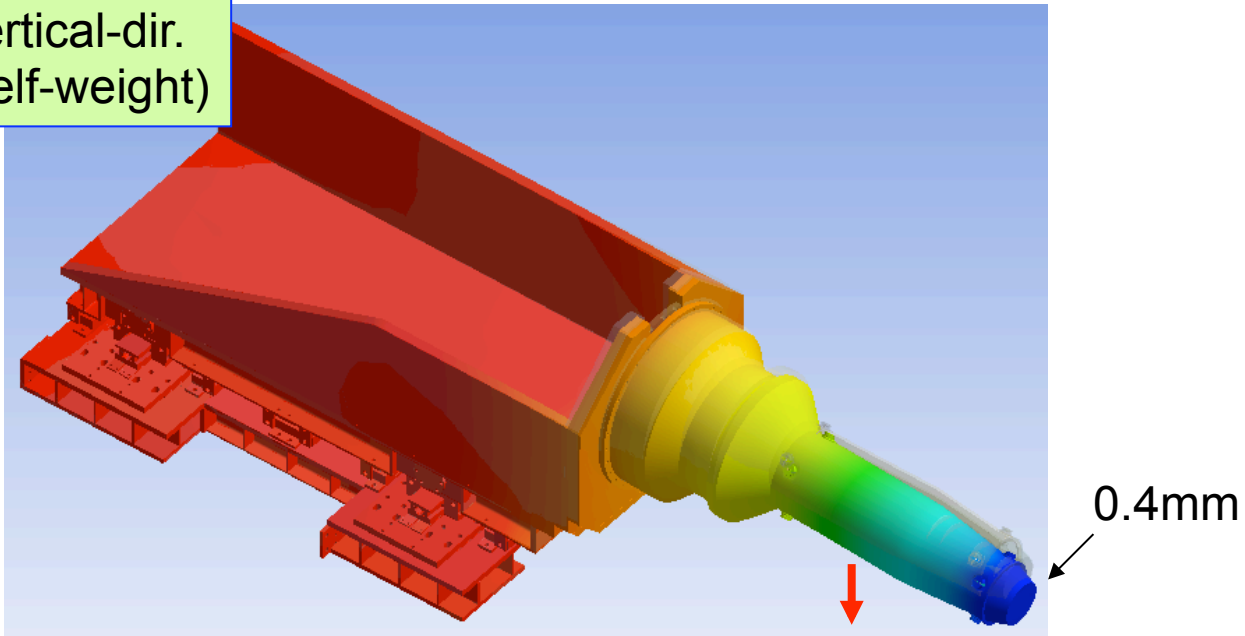
Inner direction:	7000kg
Outer direction:	4000kg

Seismic load

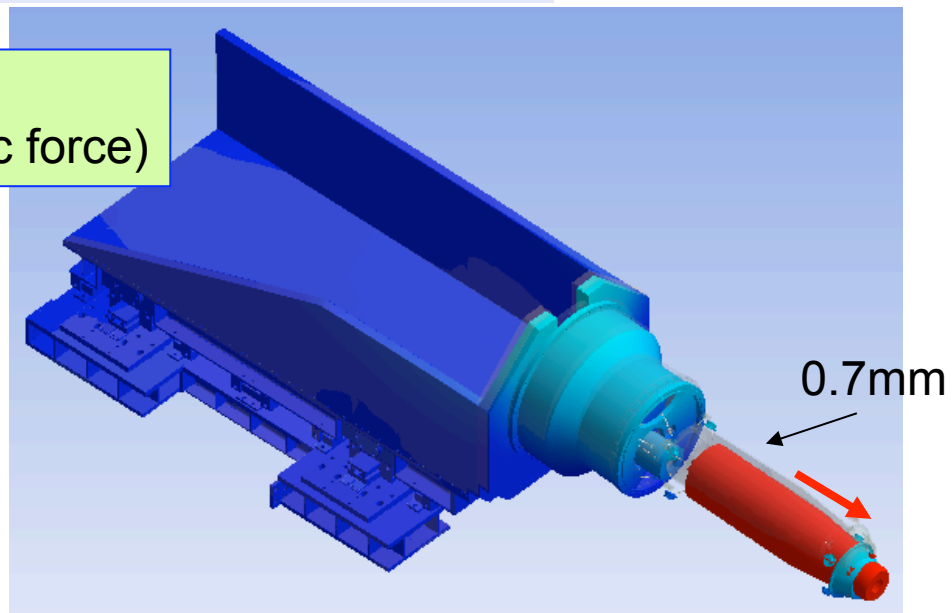
0.3G in the horizontal direction

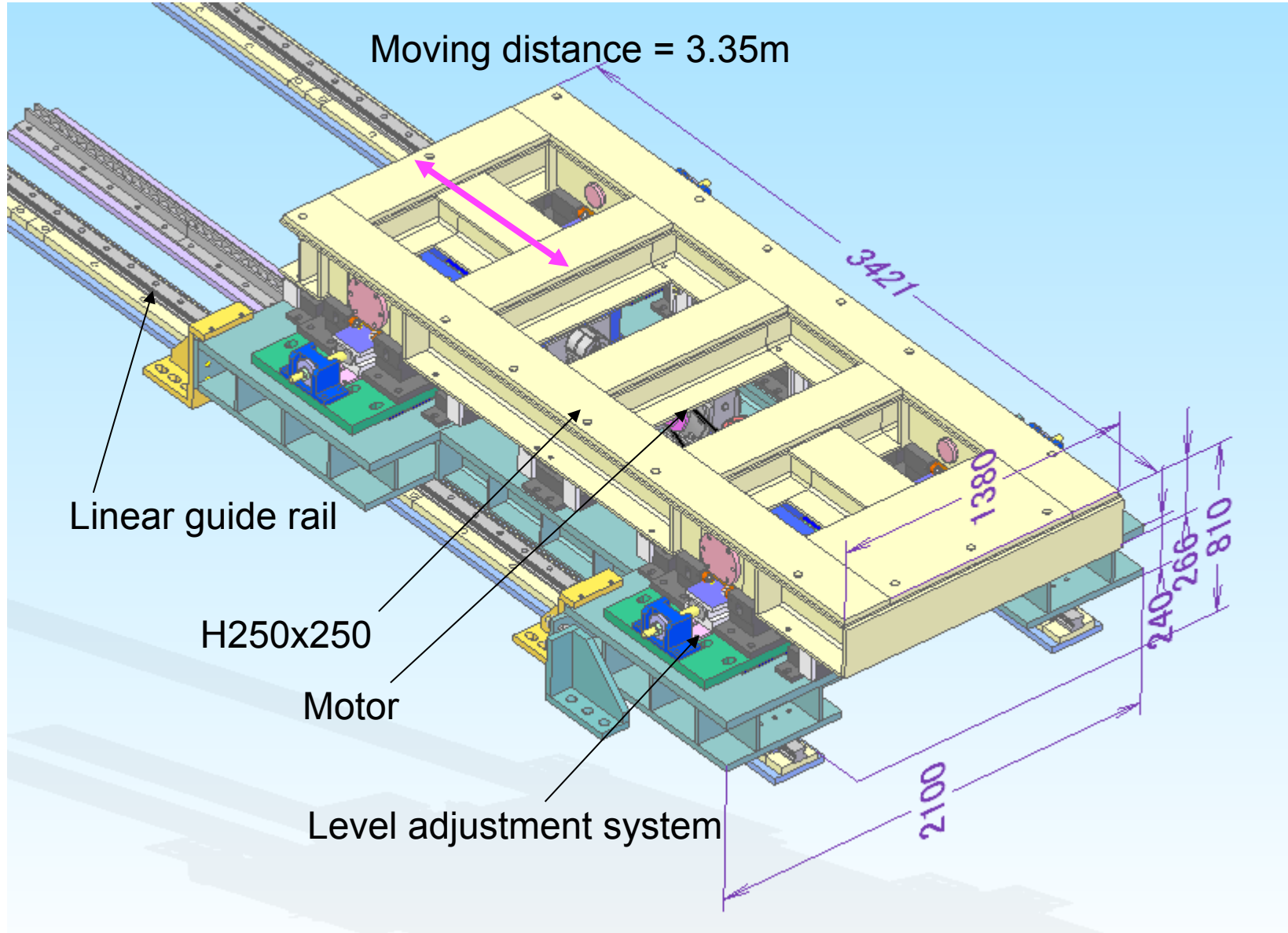
Static analysis

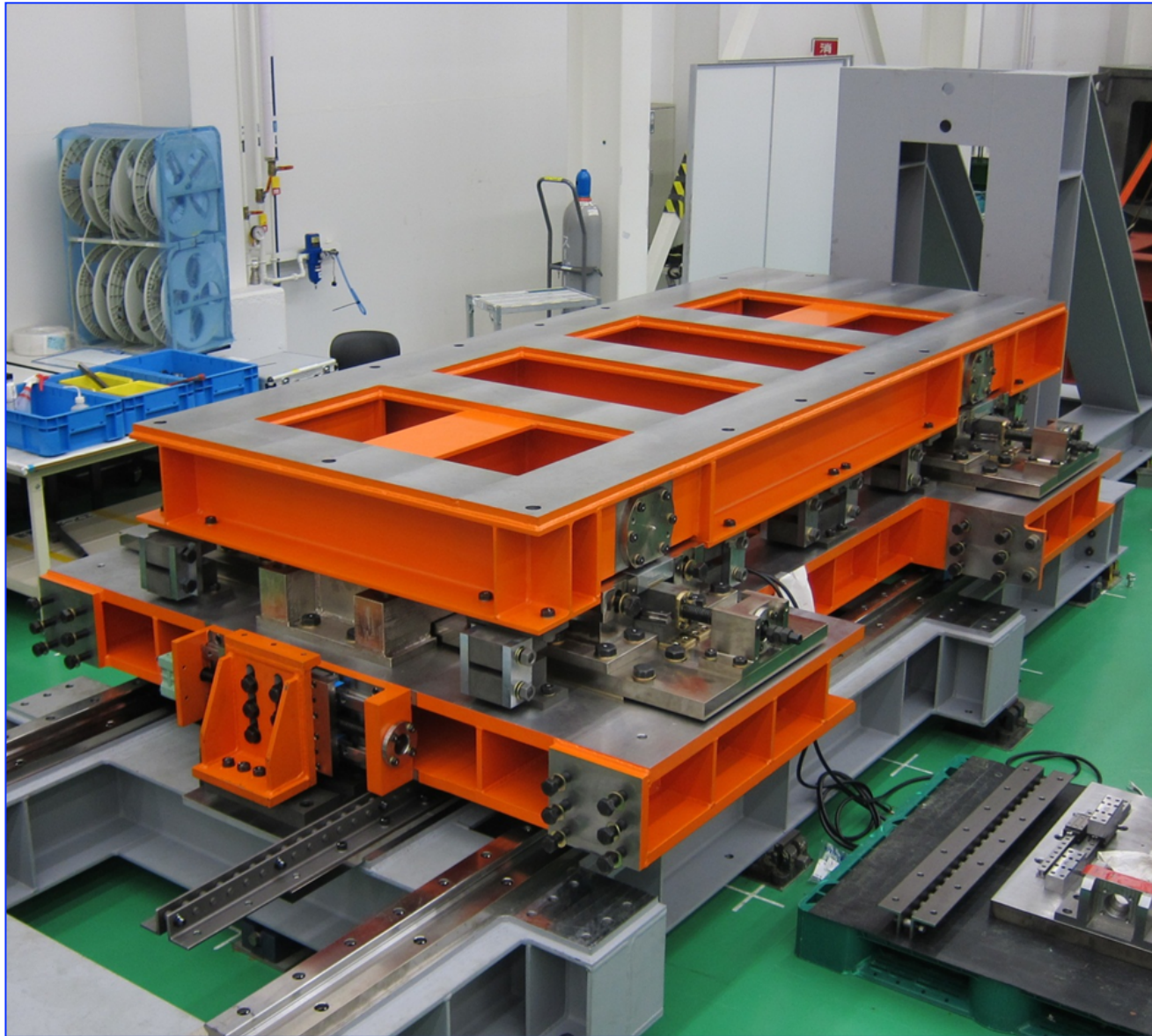
Vertical-dir.
(self-weight)



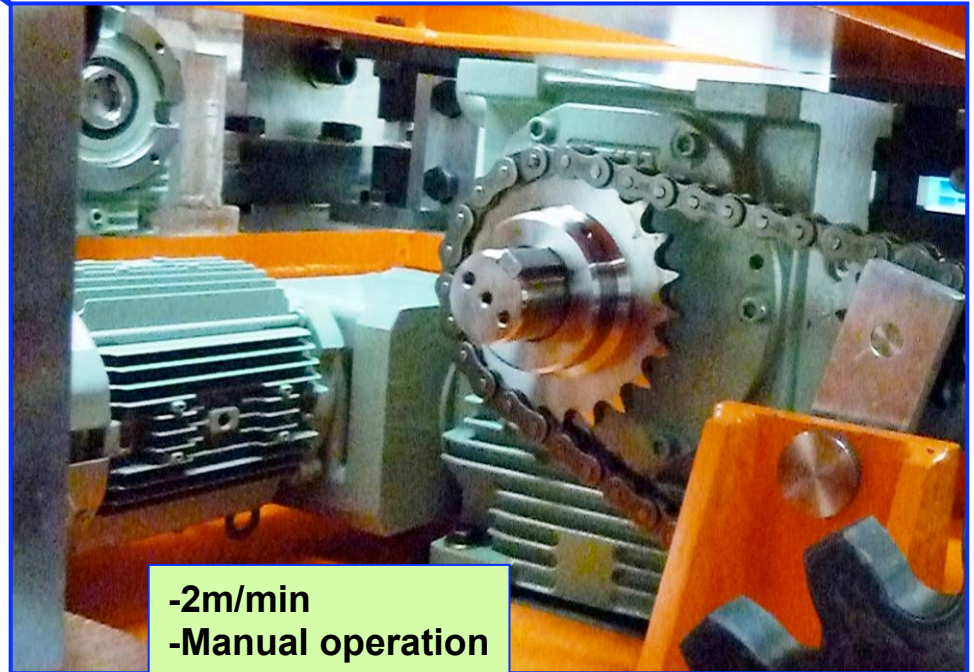
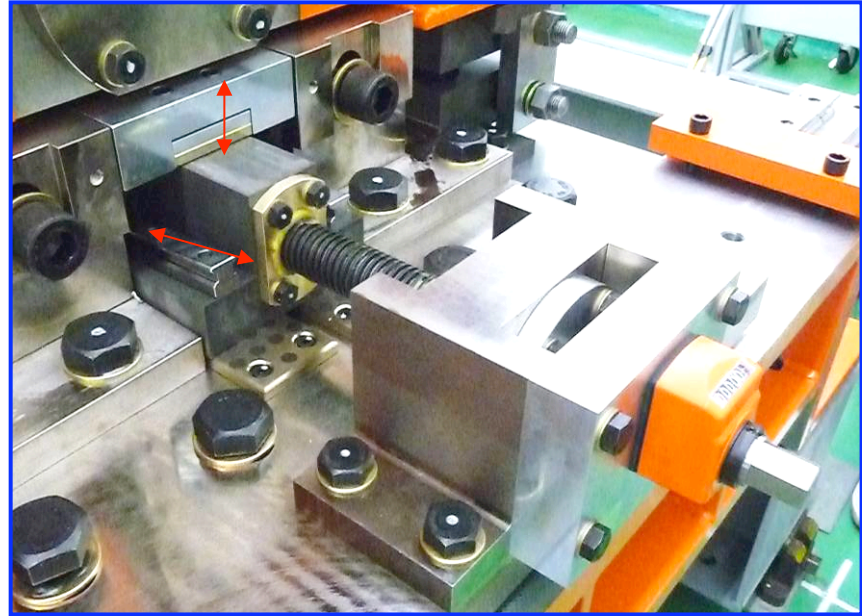
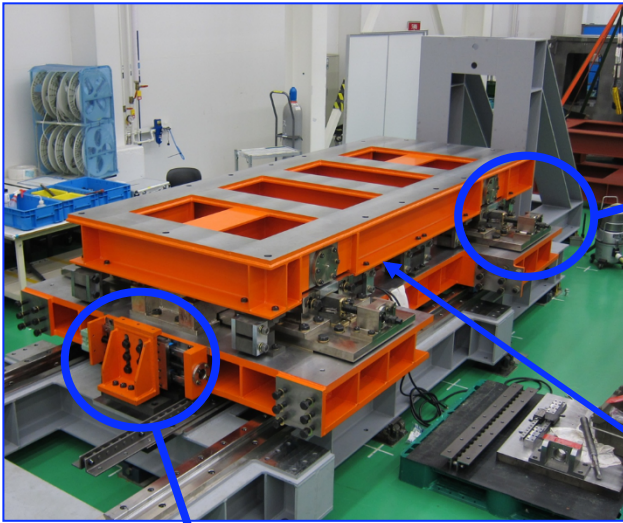
Axial-dir.
(Magnetic force)







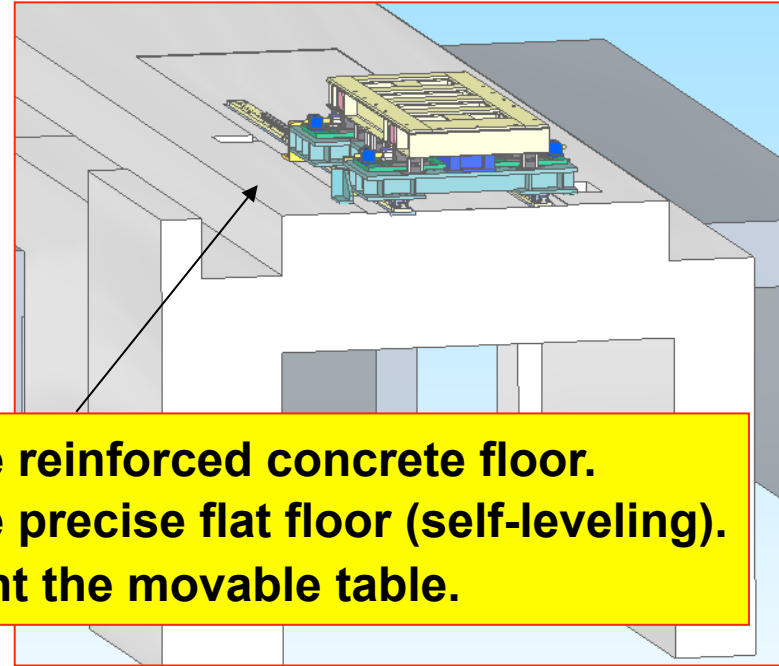
➔ Assembling is in progress...



KEKB concrete floor modification

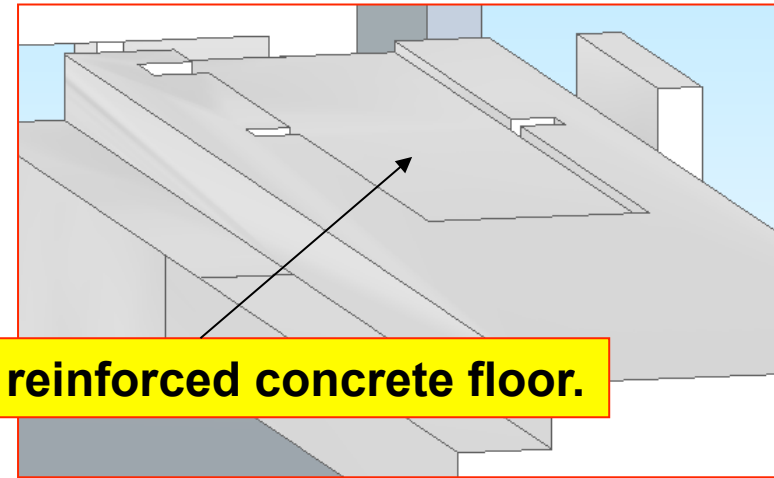
KEKB concrete floor modifications

L-side



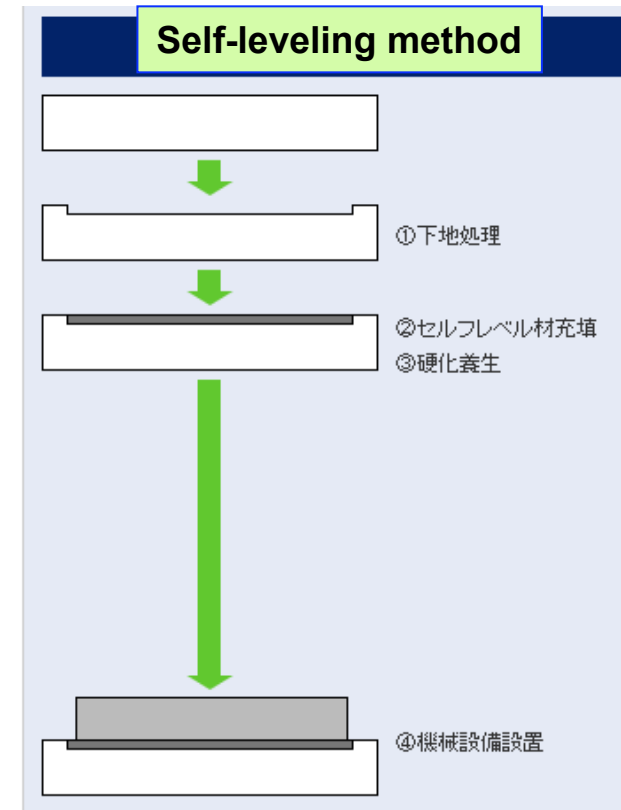
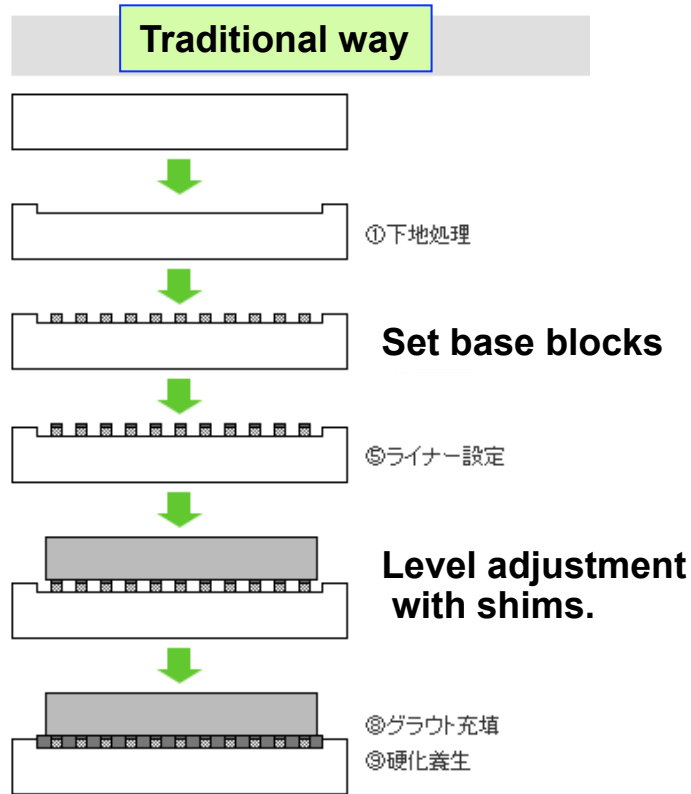
- Make reinforced concrete floor.
- Make precise flat floor (self-leveling).
- Mount the movable table.

R-side



- Make reinforced concrete floor.

We apply self-leveling method.



- ➔ - Save working time.
- Improve vibration property.

Set steel rods

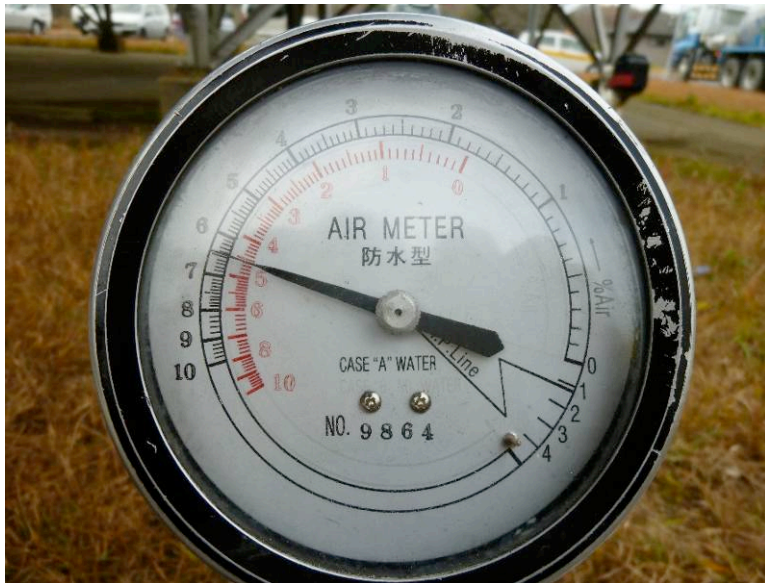


Dec.11, Fill with concrete

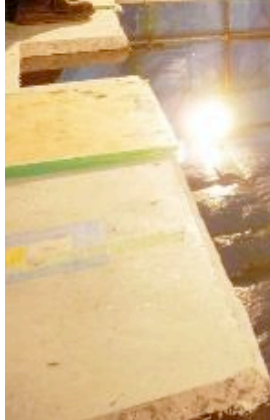




工事名称	Super KEKB月衝突点移動架台基礎工事				
施工者	(株)日立テクノロジー・サービス				
打設年月日	25年12月11日	立会者	田代		
打込箇所	L側, R側				
コンクリート配合	設計強度	品質強度	呼び強度	スランブ	骨材寸法
	24	33	18	20	N
実測	スランブ	20.5 cm	空気量	4.6 %	
	コンクリート湿度	14 °C	外気温度	7 °C	
No. 1	フロー値	— × — cm			
塩化物量測定 (VLA-C-6)	平均	0.06 kg/m ³	規定値		
単位水量	規定値	164.8 kg/m ³	規定値		
検査会社	(株) 建材サービスセンター				



**Dec. 07, High precision flat surface floor
(Self-leveling method)**



Modal test of concrete bridge

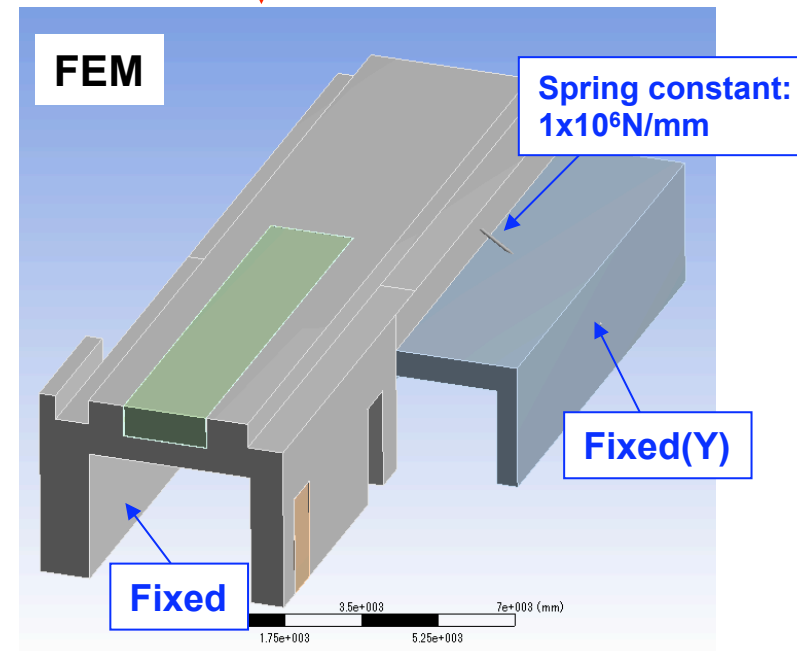


Vibration properties must be changed due to the modifications.

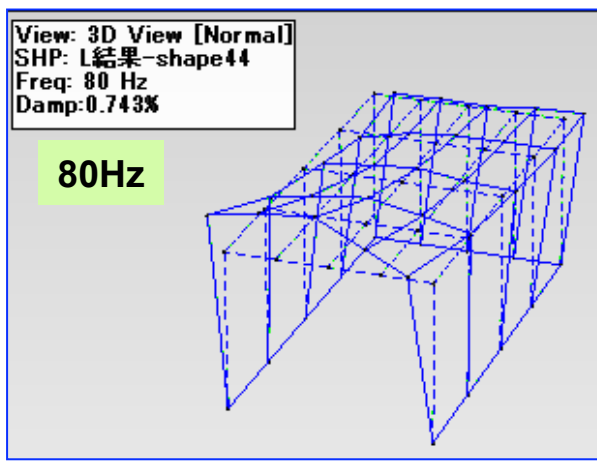
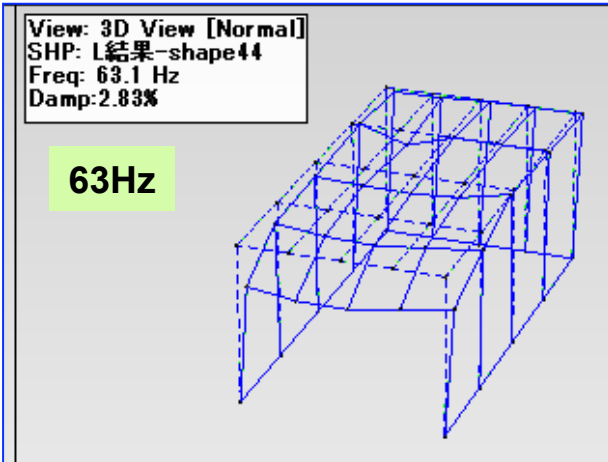
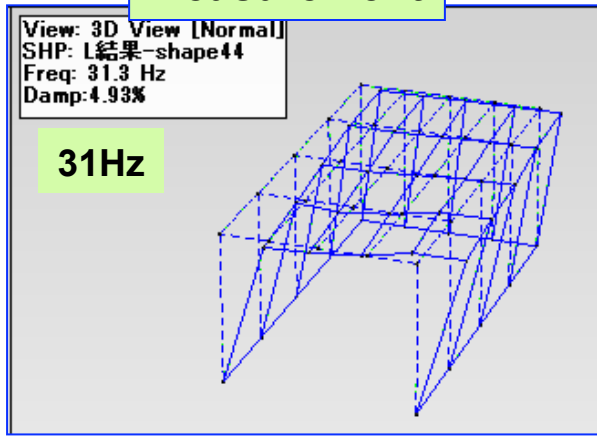
→ Resonant frequencies

→ Mode shapes

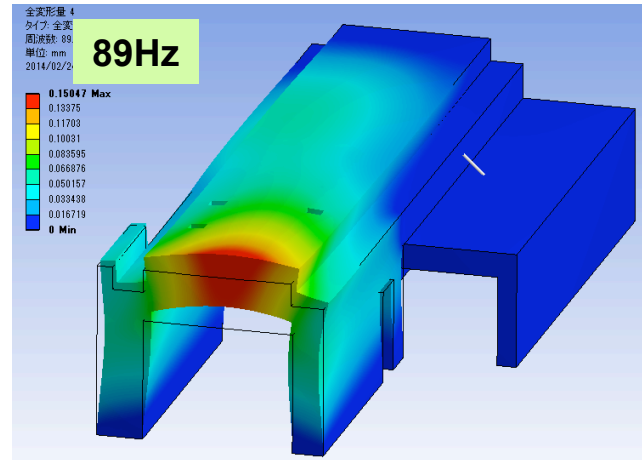
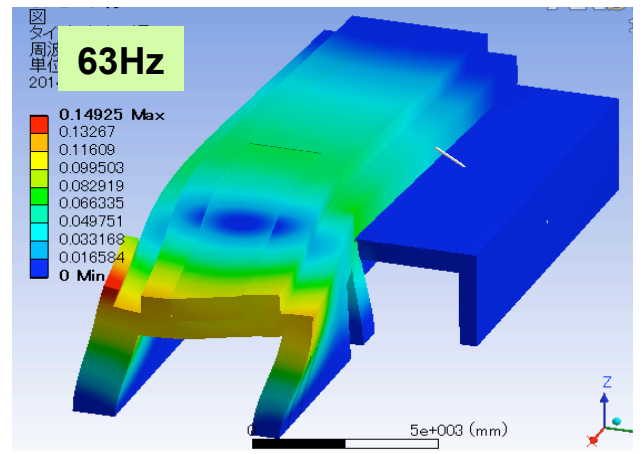
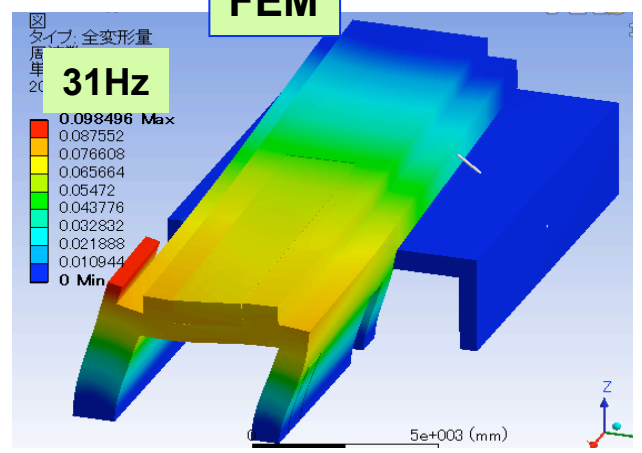
are measured and compared to FEM.



Measurement



FEM

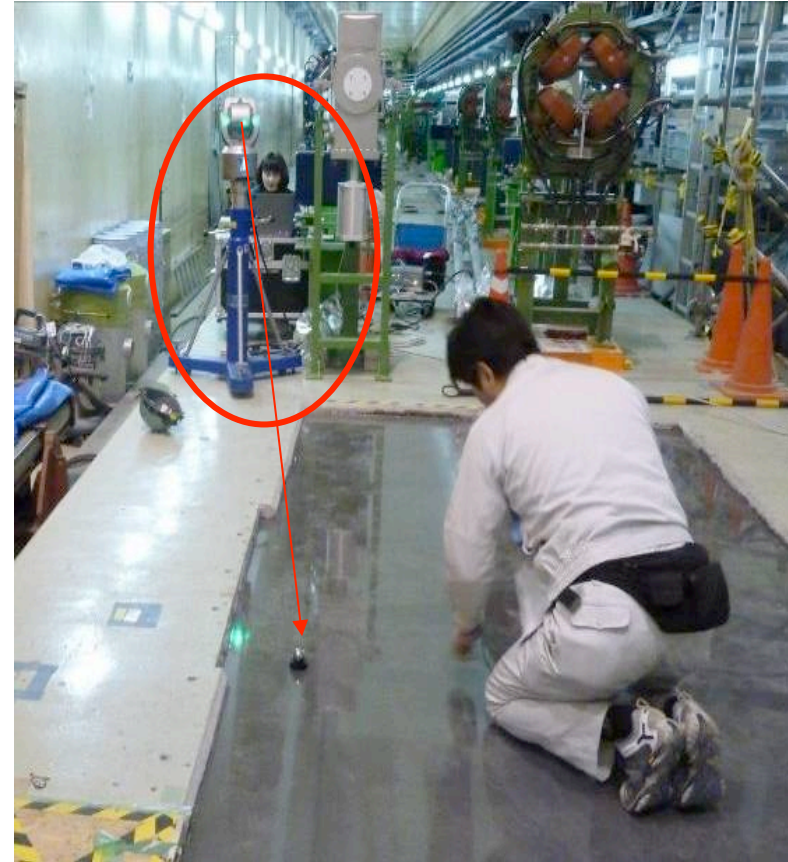


Jan. 6,7th ,Flatness of the floor was measured.

High precision level



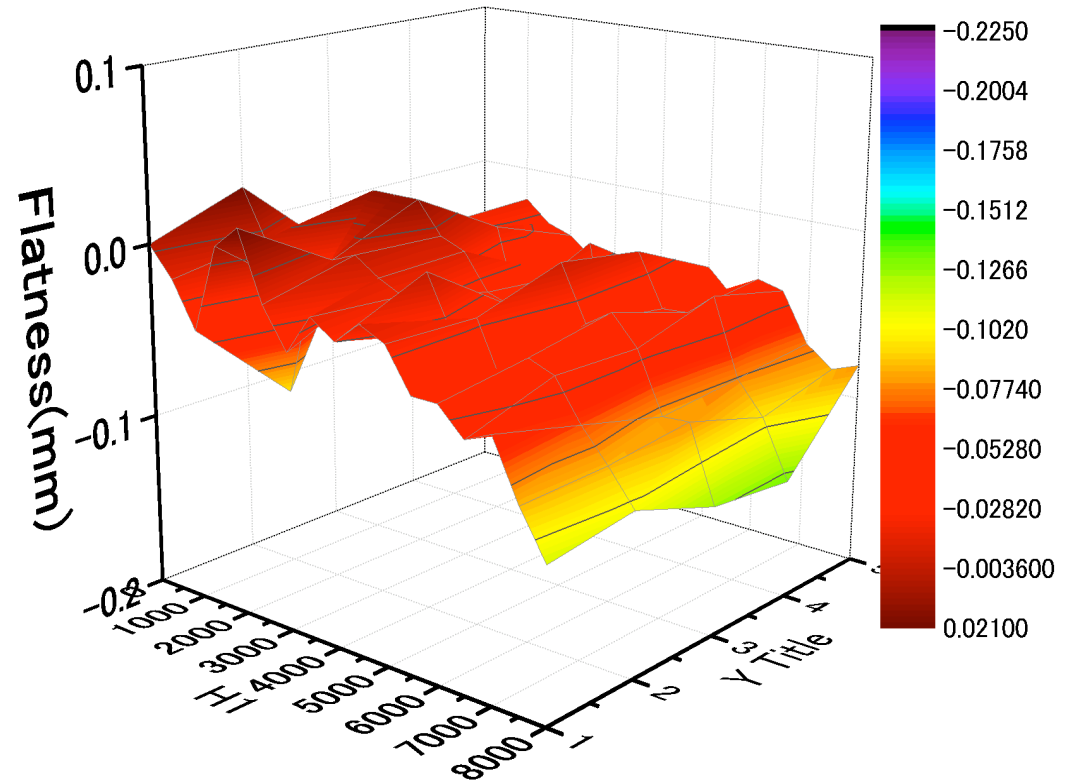
Laser tracker



Result (Measured with Laser Tracker)

Unit: mm

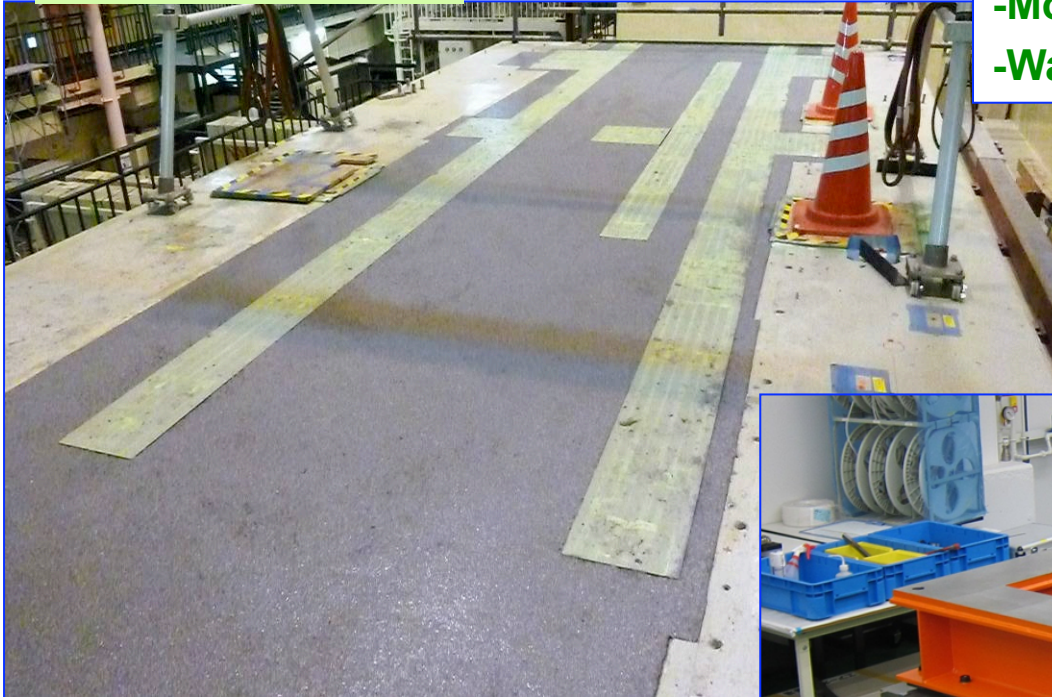
	200	500	1000	1500	1800
0	0	0.02	-0.029	-0.033	-0.058
500	-0.017	-0.008	-0.06	-0.045	-0.045
1000	-0.043	-0.096	0.011	-0.021	-0.02
1500	0.008	-0.034	0.011	-0.06	-0.033
2000	0.021	-0.011	0.011	-0.019	-0.038
2500	-0.018	-0.005	-0.008	-0.074	-0.05
3000	-0.041	-0.015	-0.014	-0.066	-0.056
3500	-0.018	-0.022	-0.035	-0.04	-0.061
4000	-0.028	-0.005	-0.04	-0.017	-0.05
4500	-0.015	-0.036	-0.028	-0.092	-0.081
5000	-0.022	-0.024	-0.008	-0.016	-0.04
5500	-0.046	-0.057	-0.04	-0.047	-0.055
6000	-0.046	-0.039	-0.03	-0.046	-0.041
6500	-0.061	-0.045	-0.047	-0.033	-0.045
7000	-0.054	-0.068	-0.082	-0.078	-0.074
7500	-0.087	-0.086	-0.081	-0.097	-0.086
8000	-0.113	-0.106	-0.125	-0.131	-0.08



→ Flatness is about less than 0.1mm.

Conclusion

Present situation



At KEK @ Mar. 3rd

- Modification of the floor is completed.
- Waiting to install the movable table.

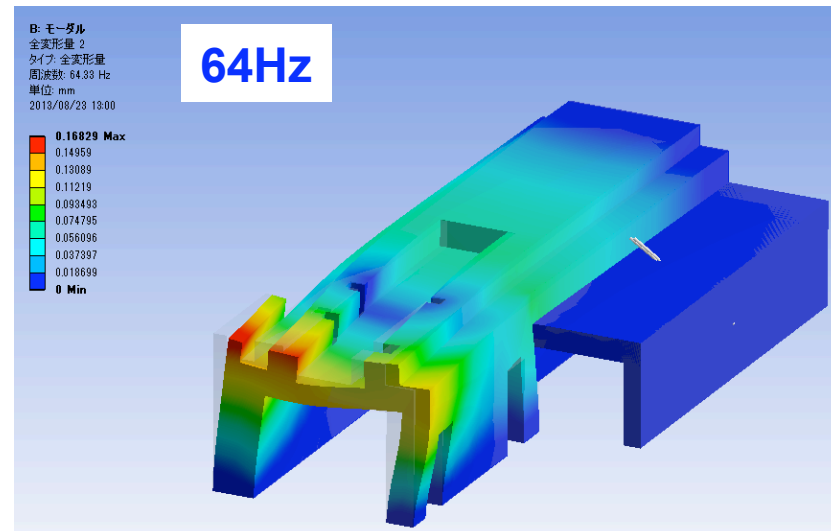
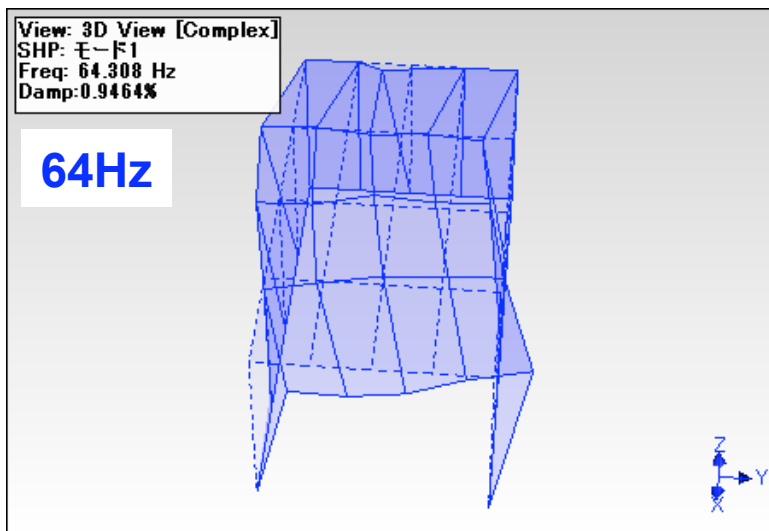
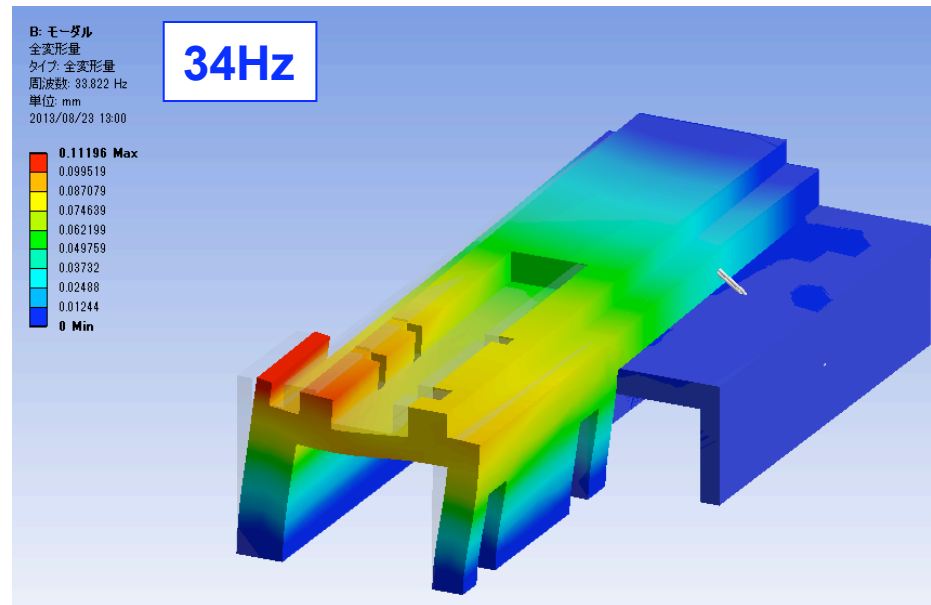
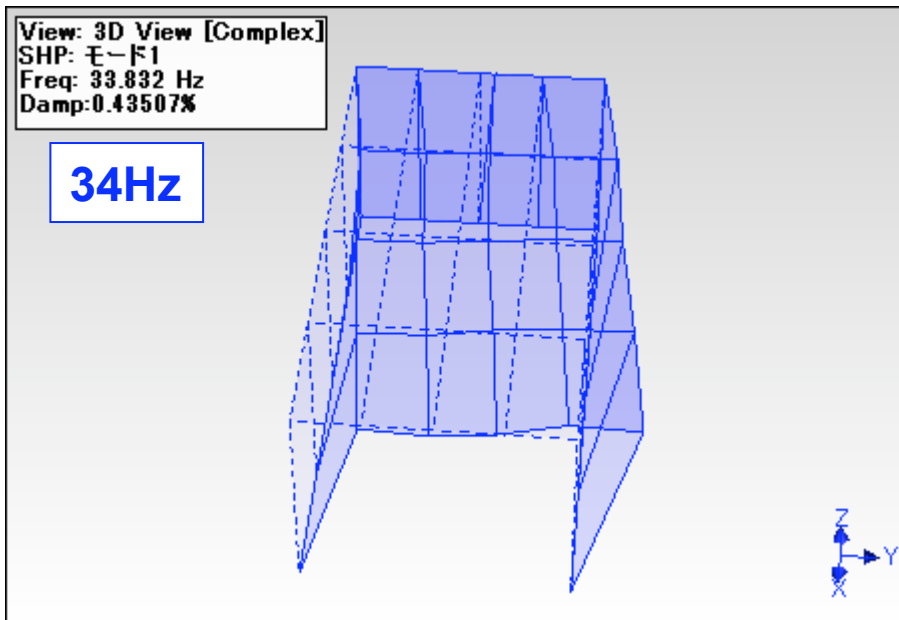


At factory of fabricator;

-Assembling is in progress...

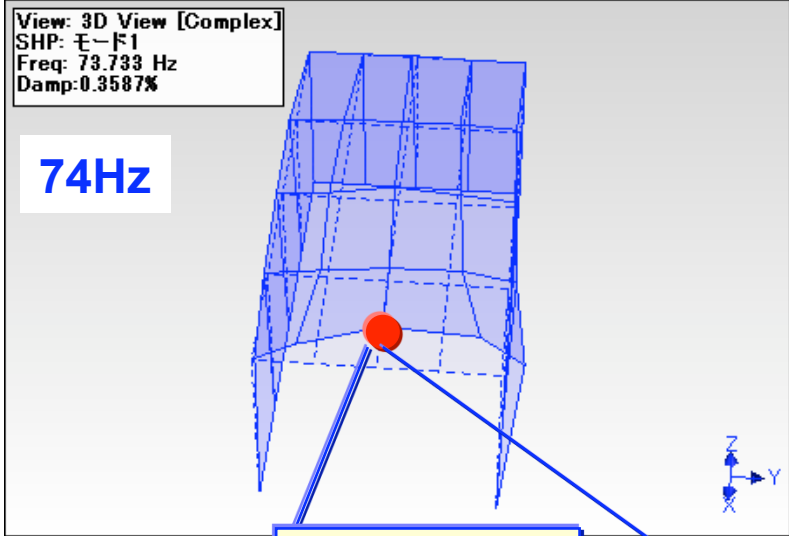
Assembling in KEK,

→ Middle of March.

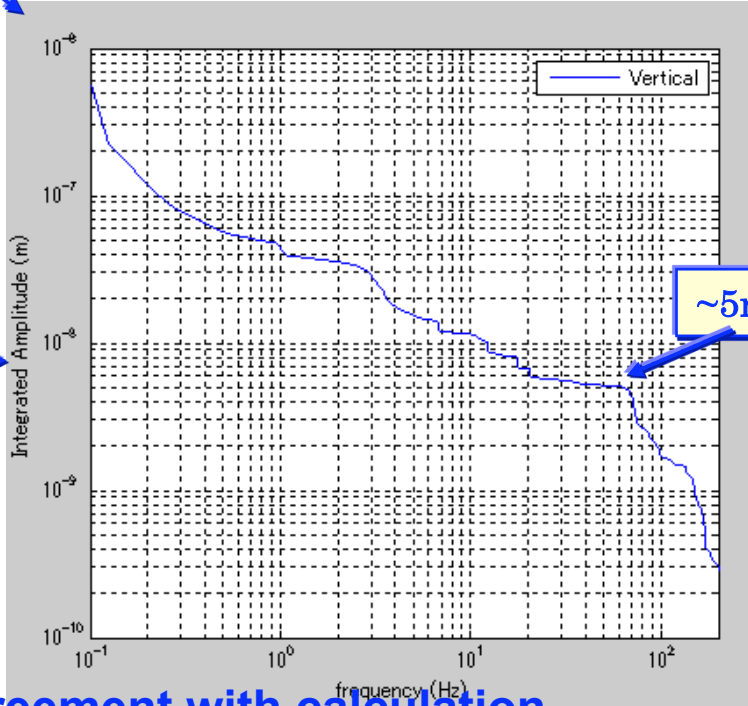
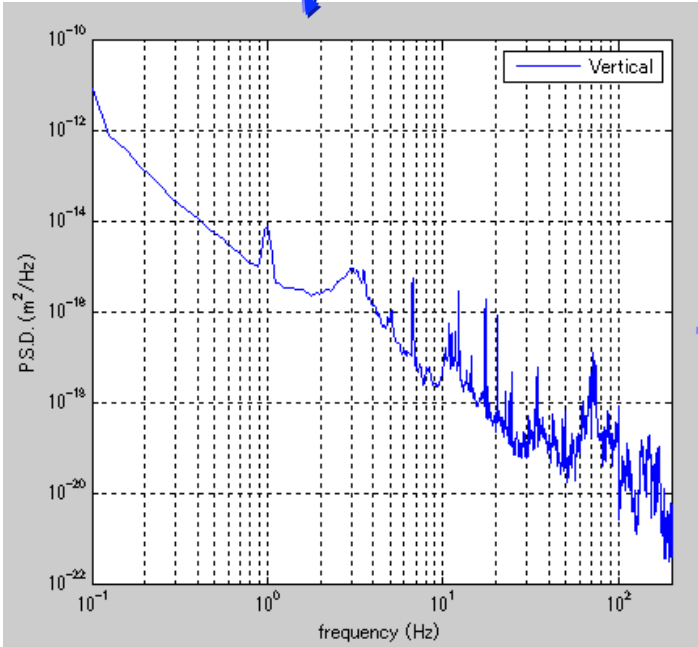
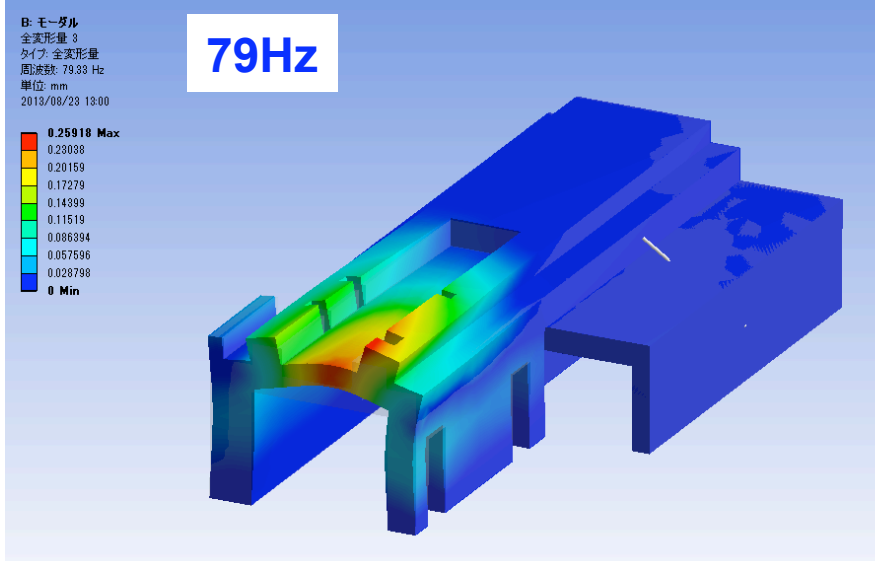


Measurement

ANSYS



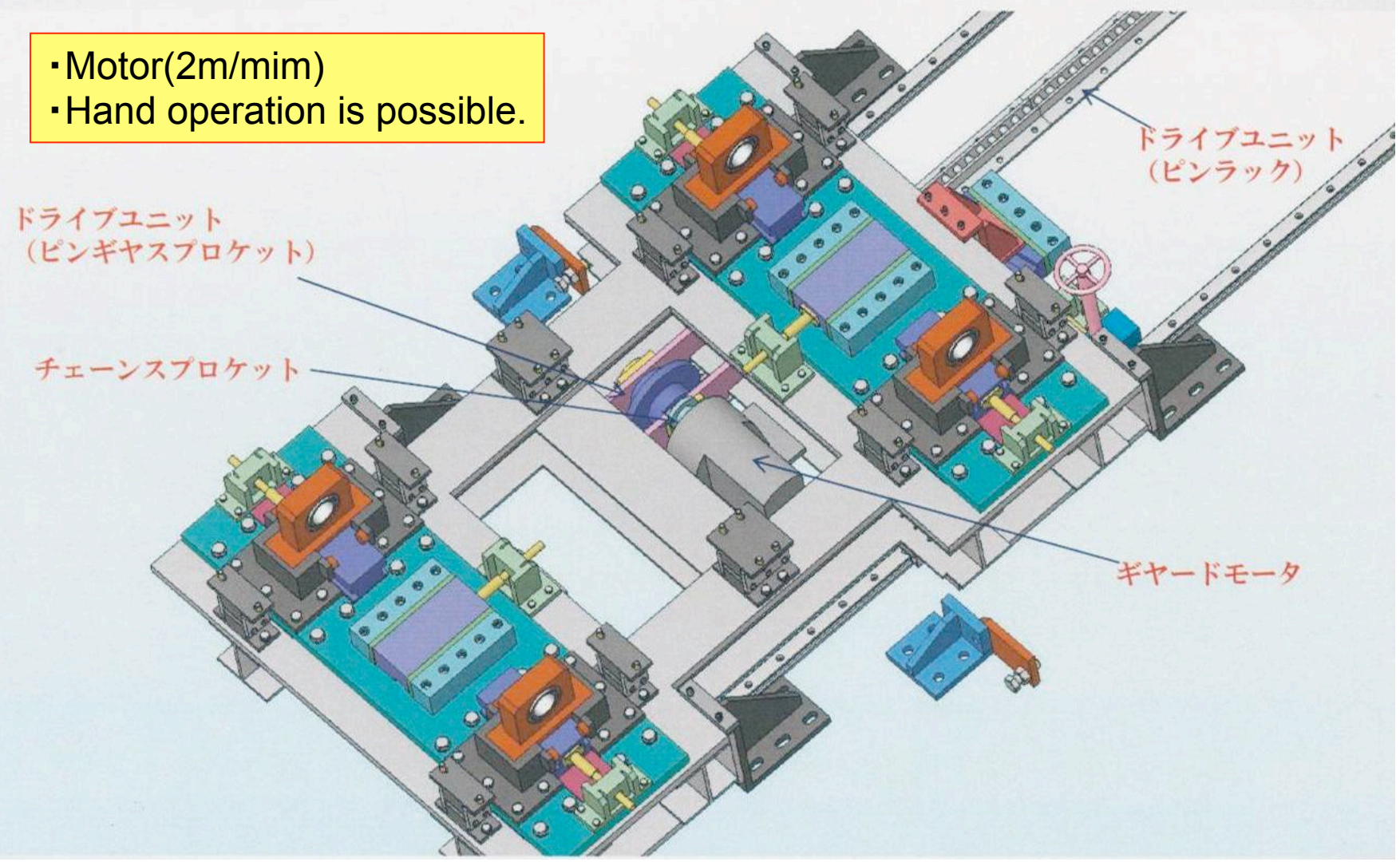
この点での各値



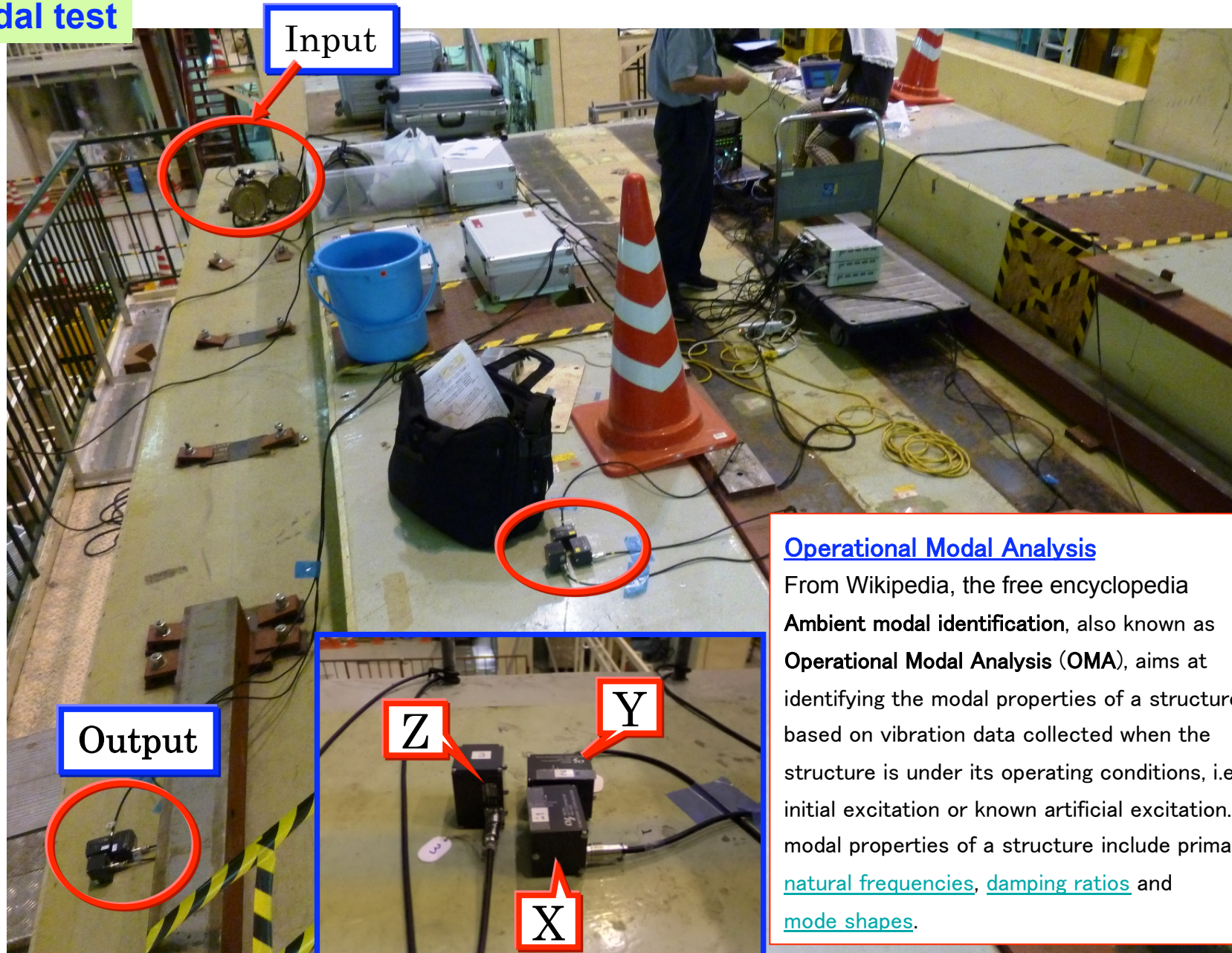
→ Measurement data is good agreement with calculation.

5-1. 駆動機構

- Motor(2m/mim)
- Hand operation is possible.



Modal test



Operational Modal Analysis

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
Ambient modal identification, also known as **Operational Modal Analysis (OMA)**, aims at identifying the modal properties of a structure based on vibration data collected when the structure is under its operating conditions, i.e., no initial excitation or known artificial excitation. The modal properties of a structure include primarily the [natural frequencies](#), [damping ratios](#) and [mode shapes](#).