

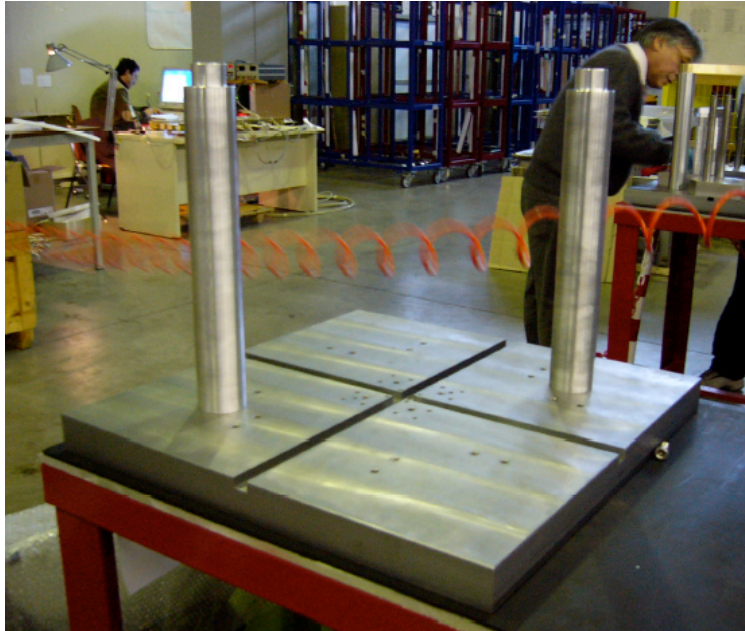
EMCal ALICE modules stacking / assembly

User's Manual / Tutorial

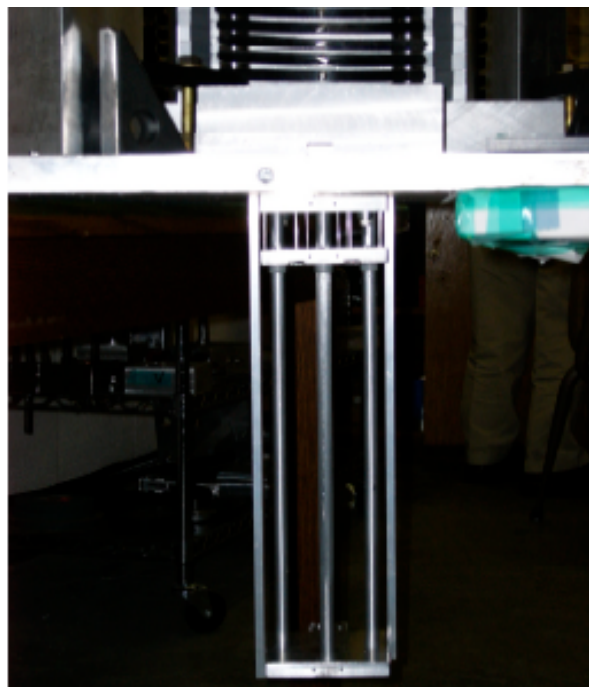
Manoel Dialinas

updated 25.01.08

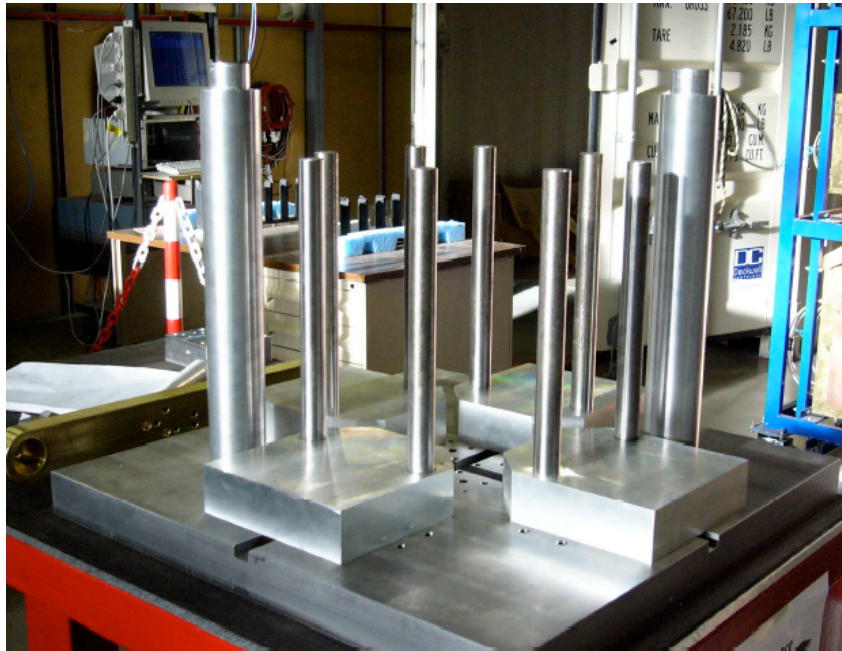
1. Put assembly fixture dust clean, and all surfaces degreased.



2. Check guide rods system (guiding rods \varnothing 1.30 mm) below the table, and start to rise up them.

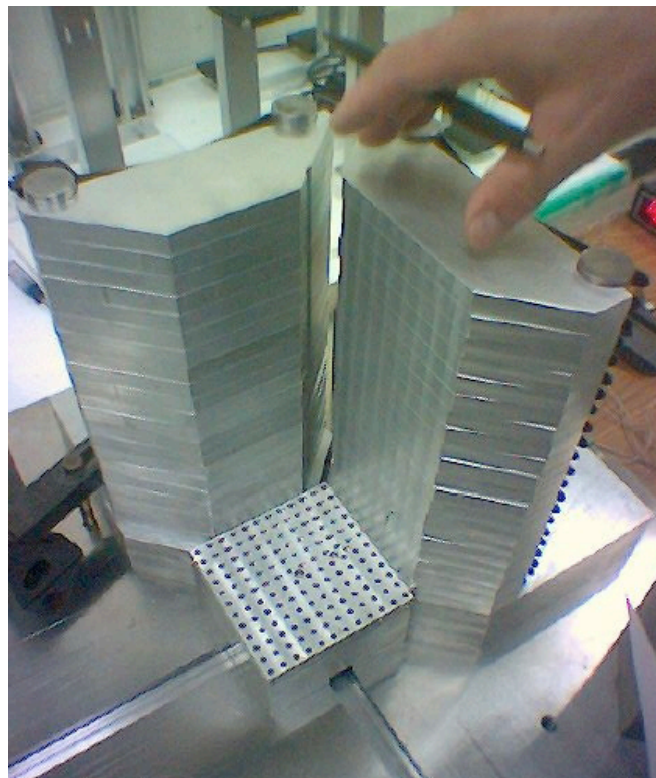
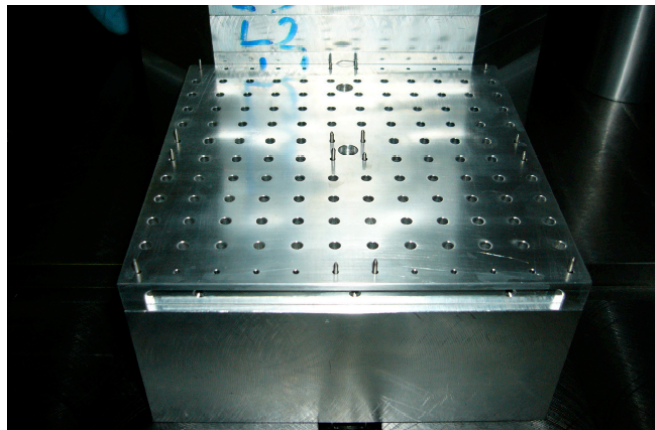
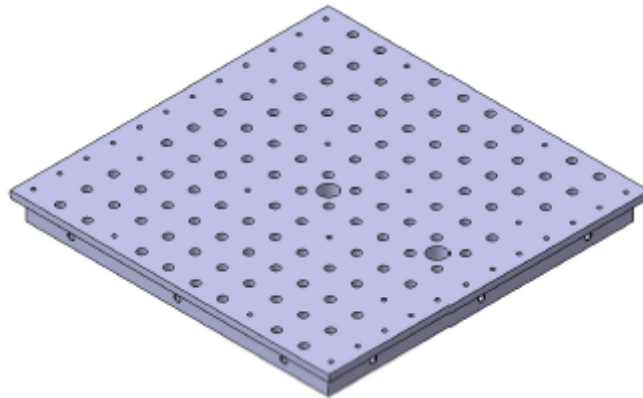


3. Mount stop system on the table

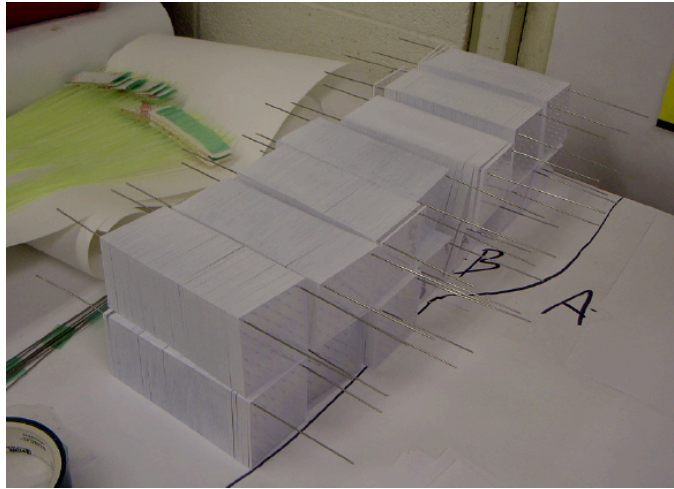


4. Mount the two $\varnothing 6$ locating pins on the center block, for the FrontPlate, on the assembly tooling.
5. Front plate : drawing 26K200_E, locate Phi and Eta sides, check outer sizes (mainly width in Phi direction) and thickness of the edge for strap,
6. Compression Plate : locate Phi and Eta sides, check outer sizes (drawing 26K202_E)
7. Back Plate : drawing 26K201_E, locate Phi and Eta sides, check geometrical dimensions (mainly width in Phi direction), check that the 5 M6x1 screws for set up of Belleville Washers turn free in threaded holes.
8. Strap : drawing 26K203_C, check on a template distance between flanges (281.2 ± 0.1 mm), check overall thickness of straps is < 3.15 mm, including welding.

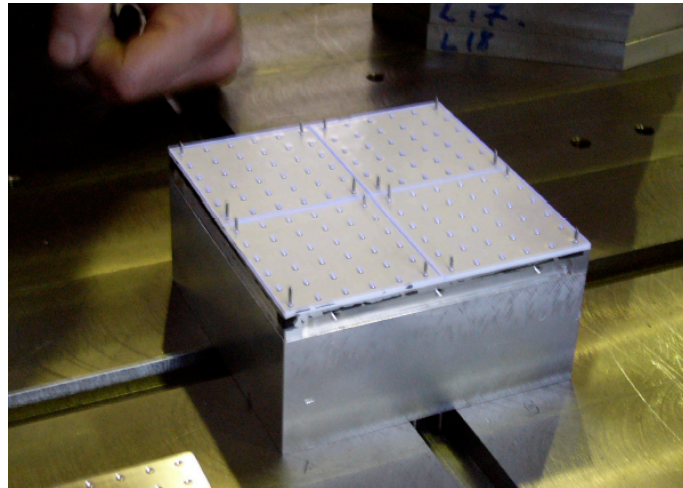
9. Mount FrontPlate on the center block first, check Phi and Eta sides, rise up the guiding rods in order to locate the first Bond Paper.



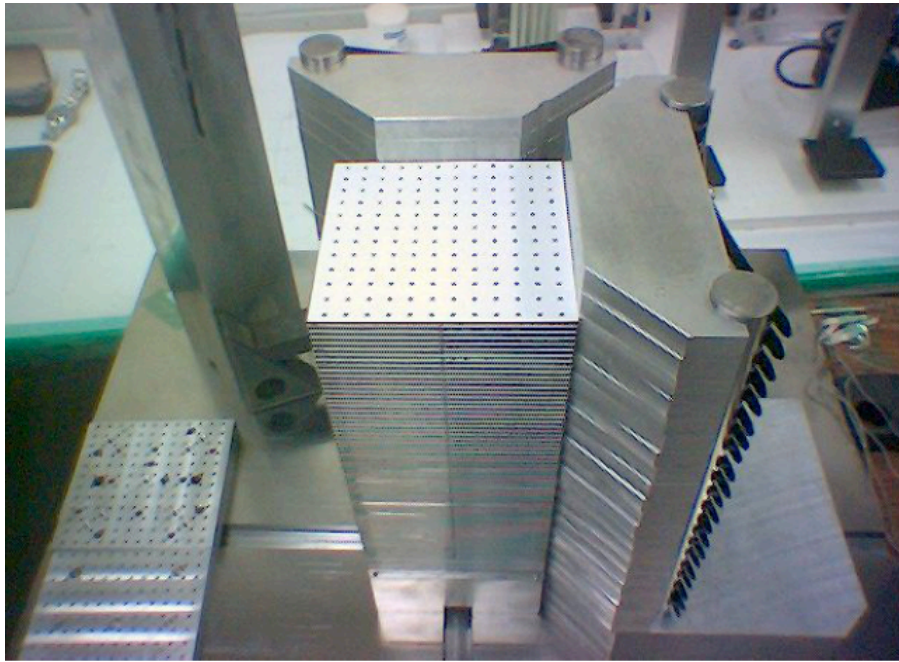
10. Check height of 4 towers of 77 scintillators. If total height is different at corners, make decision to shim.



11. Start stacking. Put one Bond paper first (drawing 26K206_B)), then Scintillator (drawing 26K205_A), then Bond Paper, then lead tile, and so on... Rise up progressively guiding rods for each layer. One operator for handling lead and bond paper, one other for handling scintillator

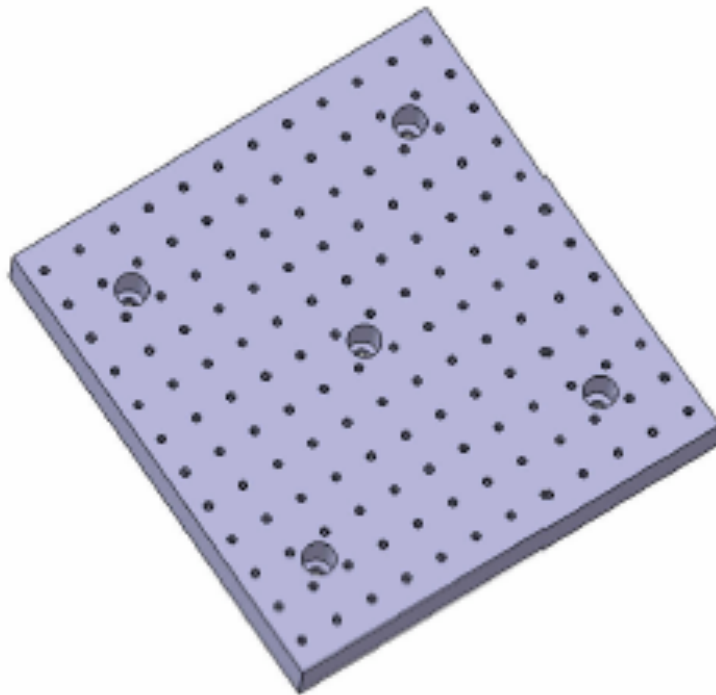


10. Stack 77 layers, finish with a Bond Paper.

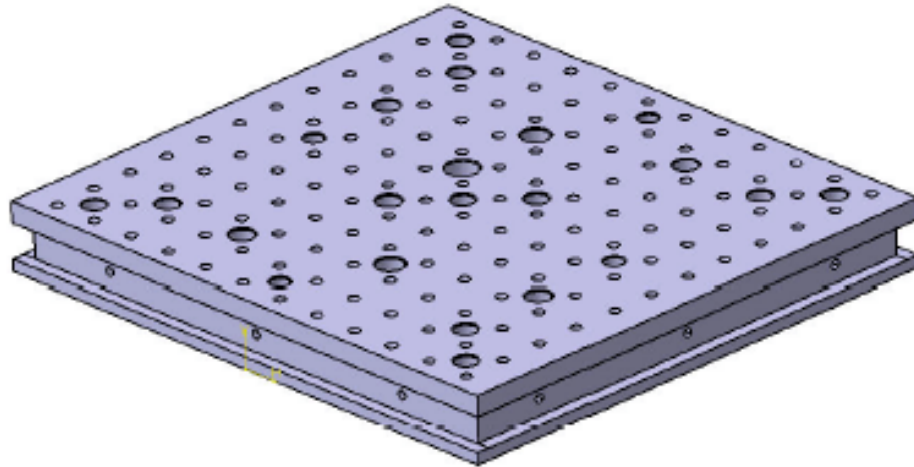


11. Put 5 sets (one set = 8 stacks of 2 washers) of Belleville washers into the 5 Ø 8 mm holes of Compression Plate, mount Belleville Washers plunger on the Belleville washers stacks.

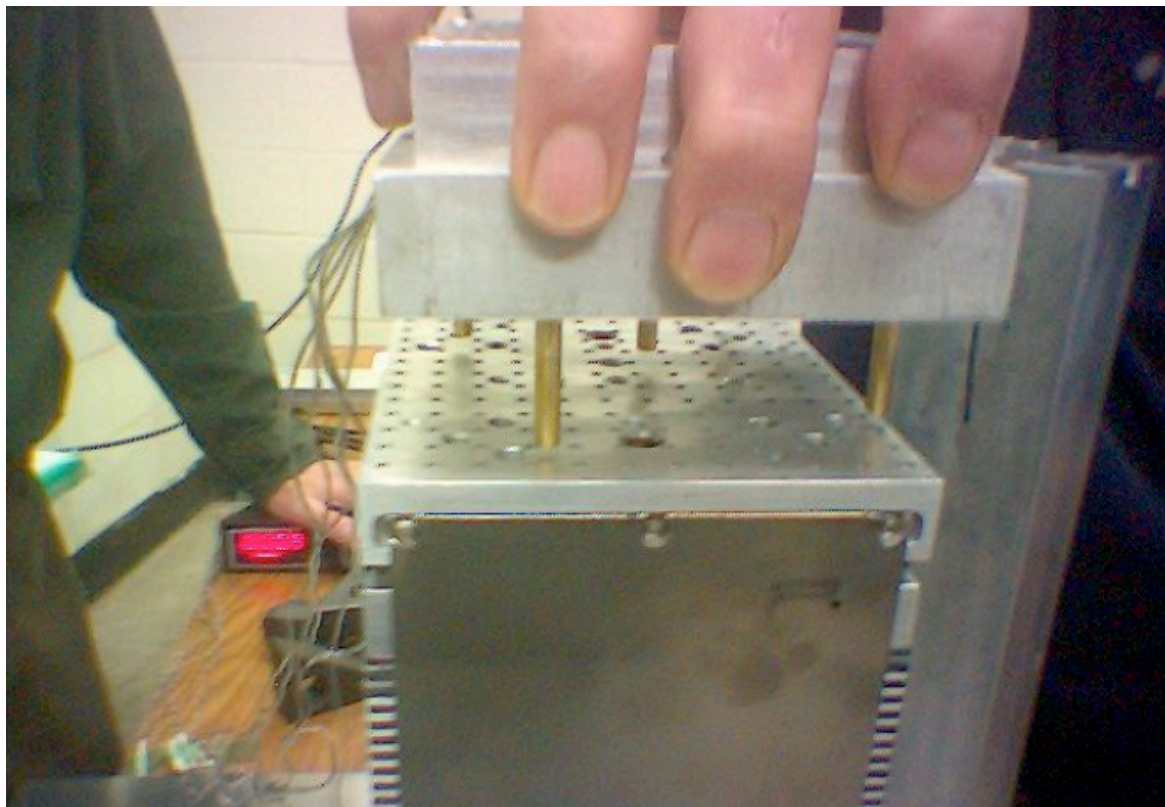
12. Mount Compression Plate on stacked module, check Phi and Eta sides before mounting.



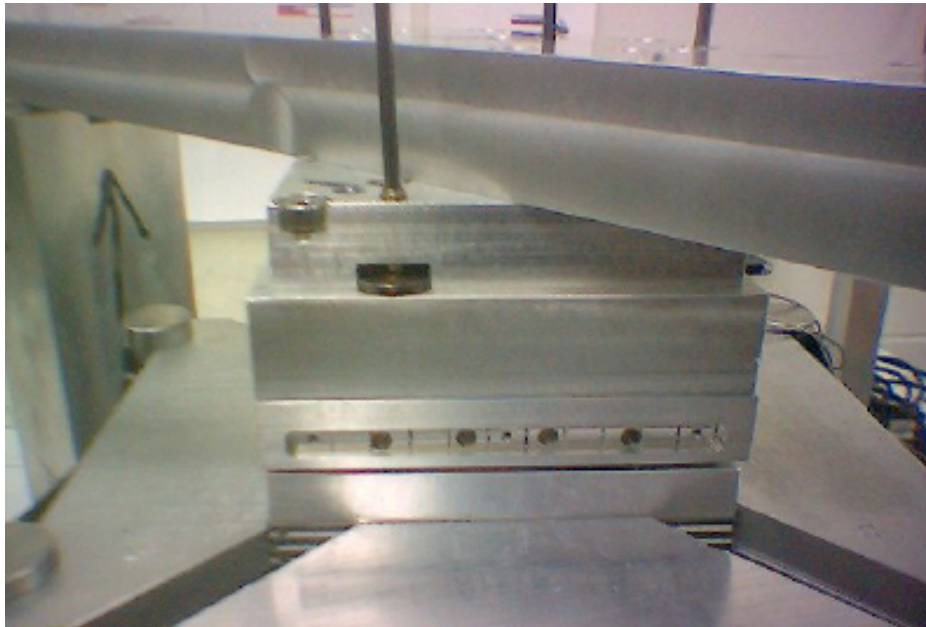
13. Mount BackPlate on module, check Phi and Eta sides before mounting.



14. Mount load cells block on Back Plate, put the 5 fastening screws



15. Put bridge on rod bars



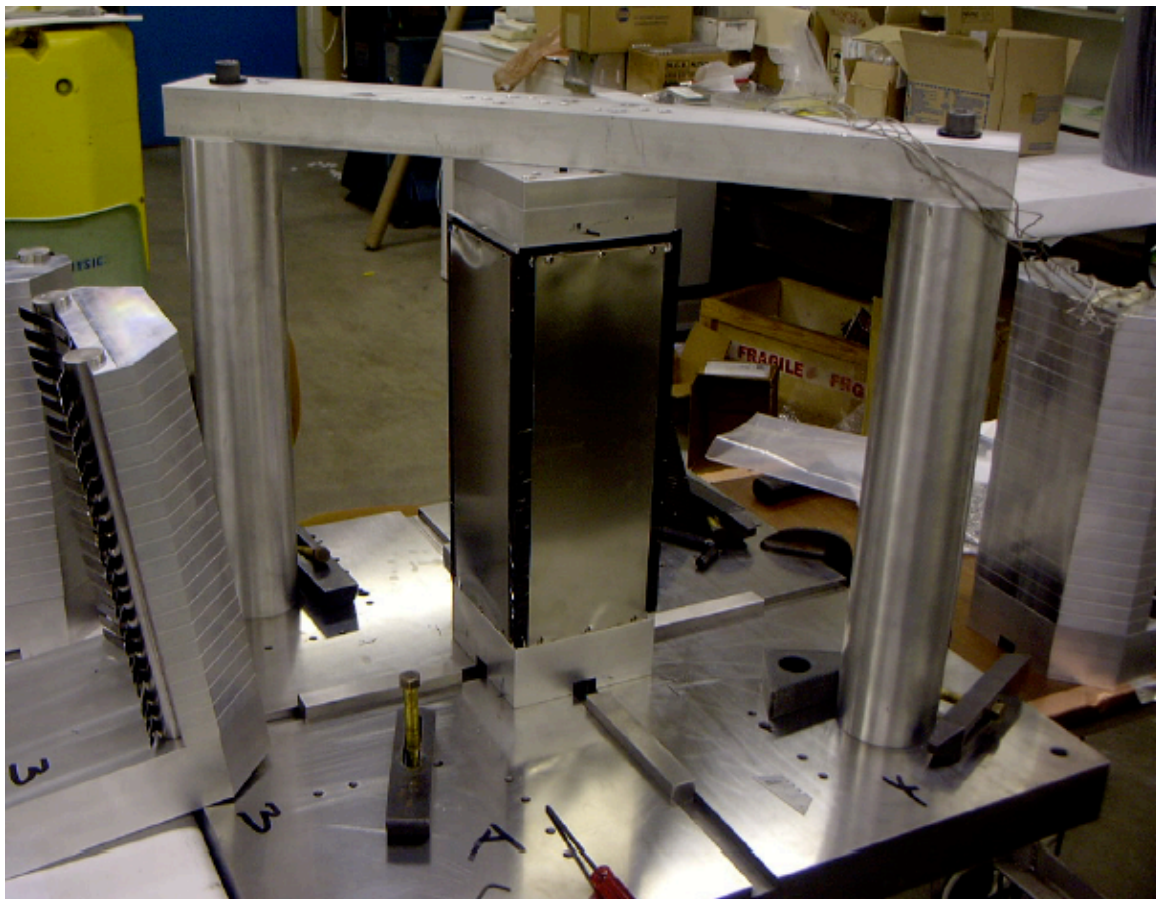
16. Tight bridge on rod bars, check top, bottom, left and right sides of stacked module

17. Remove lateral stops

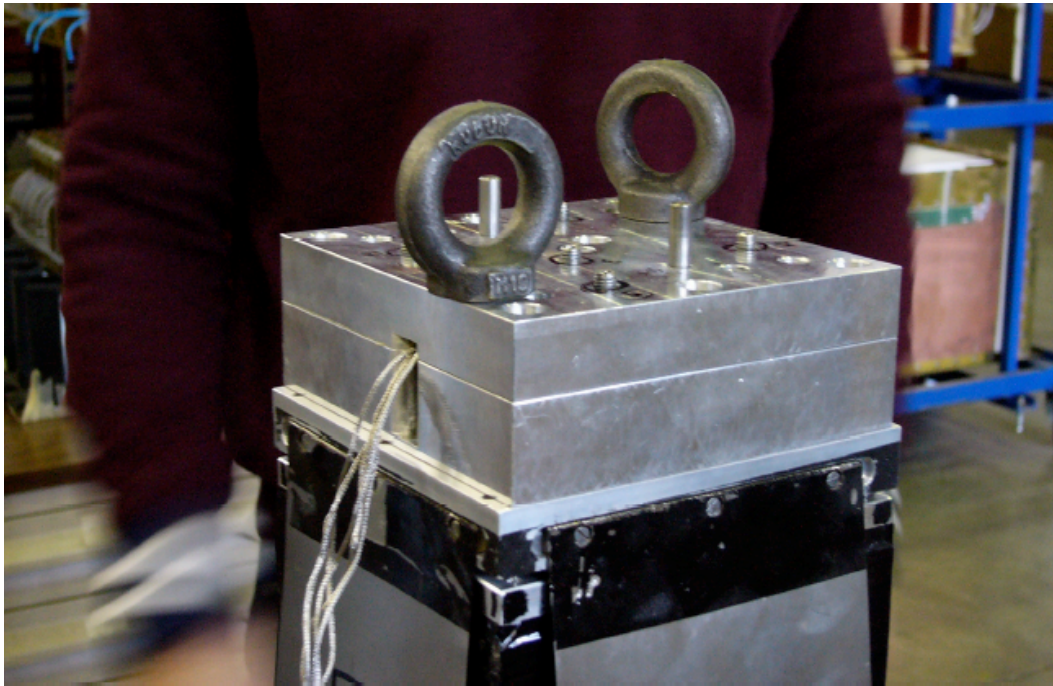
18. Start to load the load cells. Put load at corners first (one corner, then opposite corner) and finish at center. During this step Compression Plate will move down and compression load will remain at zero (or low values). Once most of flatness defaults of lead tiles are removed, Compression Plate no more shift down and compression load start to rise.



19. Mount black paper shroud on 4 lateral sides of the module.
20. Cut pockets in the black paper shroud in order to be able to put flange straps into pockets of Back Plate and Front Plate.
21. Mount straps, low flange first, check that there is a correct contact between edges of flanges and edges of Front Plate and Back Plate, then put the 24 M2.5 screws without tightening them, just in order to make sure that strap flanges are in good contact with edges of Front Plate and Back Plate.
22. Set load cells at a medium value (40 kgf-88 lbs), wait 5 minutes for equilibrium of load in the 5 sets, then tight the M2.5 screws with a torque of xxN.m

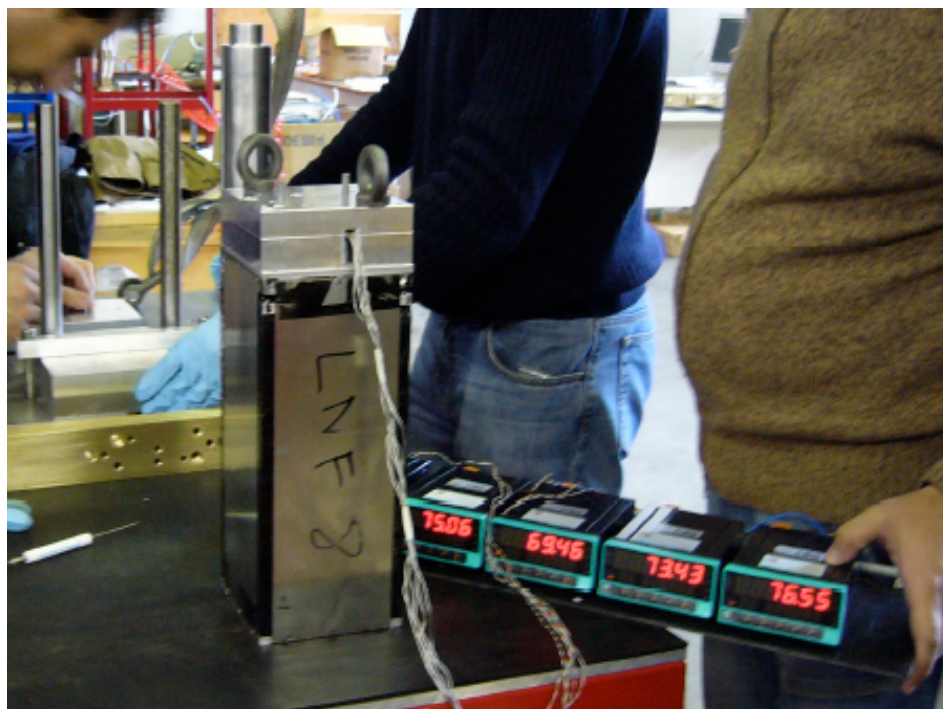


23. Set load cells at high value (64 kgf-140 lbs) in order to achieve the load for the compression time of the module. Then remove bridge of Assembly Tooling in order to be able to move the module.



24. Move down guiding rods.

25. Move module to compression place. Compression area need to be temperature controlled.



26. Check geometrical squareness of Phi sides, and outer dimensions of module.
27. If not correct, call “Chief” in order to know what to do (move back to assembly tooling for dismount-remount or store it ?).
28. During compression time each 2 hours, check shortening effect of module under compression with indications of load cells (if the module shortens, compression load decreases). Set up back compression load at 80 kgf – 176 lbs if the module shortened.
29. After 3 days compression time, set compression load at nominal value : 28 kgf-62 lbs for each load cell.
 Compression time is achieved when load cell indication is quite stable.
 Check and record temperature ($< 22^{\circ}\text{C}$). Take care of temperature in assembly area at this time, taking into account relationship between module and temperature :
 If $\Delta T 1^{\circ}\text{C} \rightarrow \Delta L \text{ strap } 5.1 \mu$
 If $\Delta T 1^{\circ}\text{C} \rightarrow \Delta L \text{ module } 22+90+2=11.3 \mu$
 If temperature in L3 is higher than temperature in assembly area by 1°C , increase of module length will be 11.3μ , as increase of strap length will be only 5.1μ , compression load will rise during life time.
 At the opposite, if temperature in L3 is lower than temperature in assembly area compression load will decrease during life time.
30. Put loctite glue (n° 243) on threads of M6 plunger screws, put them in their threaded holes. Then tight plunger screws for Belleville washers **progressively** (process by $\frac{1}{2}$ turn on each M6 plunger screw, total ≈ 1.75 turns) in order to transfert progressively load from cells to Belleville Washers, at 1.75 turns load cells indication has to be zero (0),(crosscheck this information) the compression load in module is given by Belleville Washers, no more by load cells. Check gap (nominal value 3 mm) between Back Plate and Compression Plate using the $\varnothing 7$ mm inspection hole. Record this value.

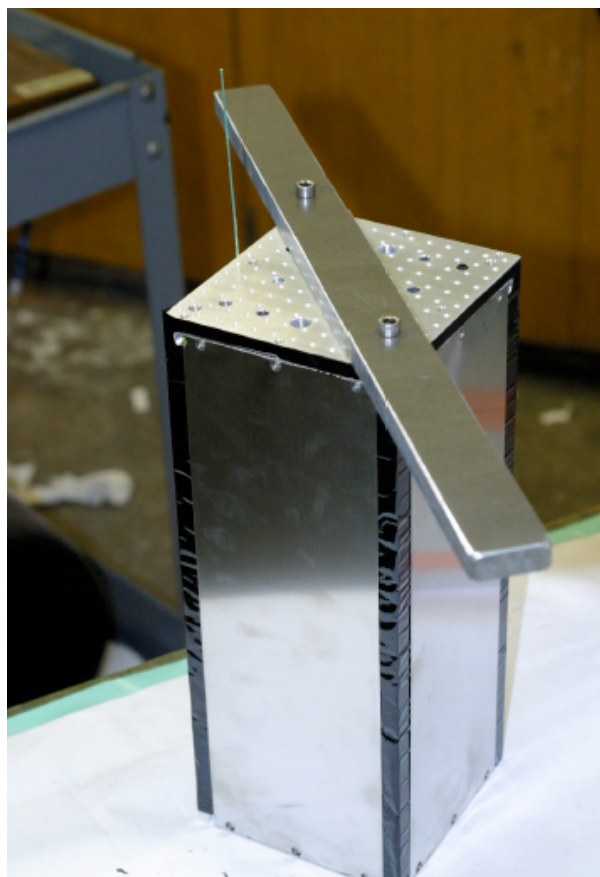


31. Remove load cells from compressed module, they can now be used for next module.

32. Put 24 Ø6 locating pins on the StripModule assembly tooling. They allow to achieve location of modules with the 120 mm pitch.

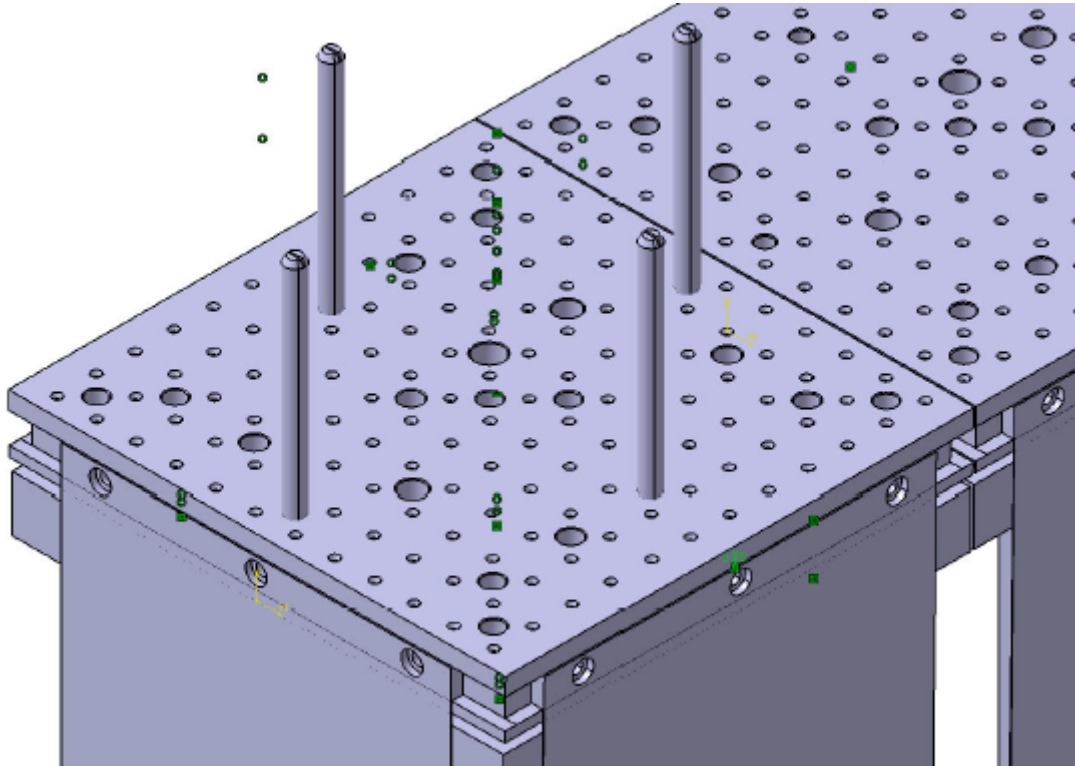


33. Move module to Strip Module assembly table,

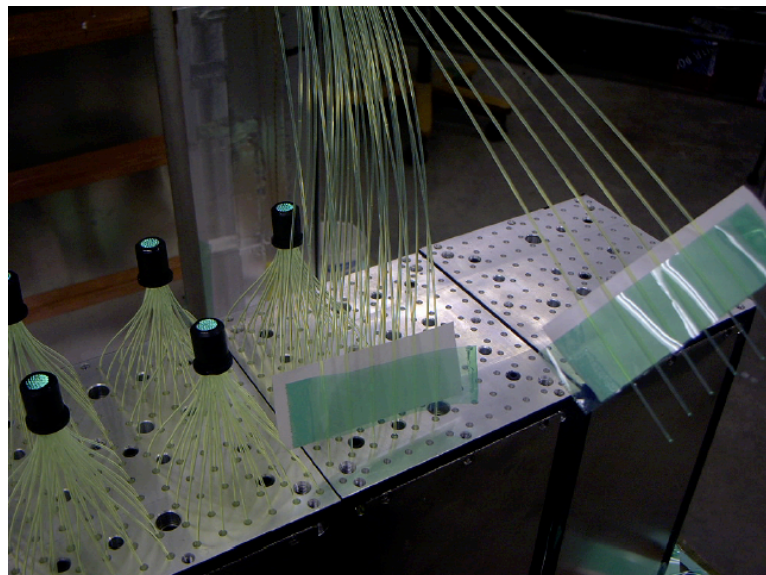


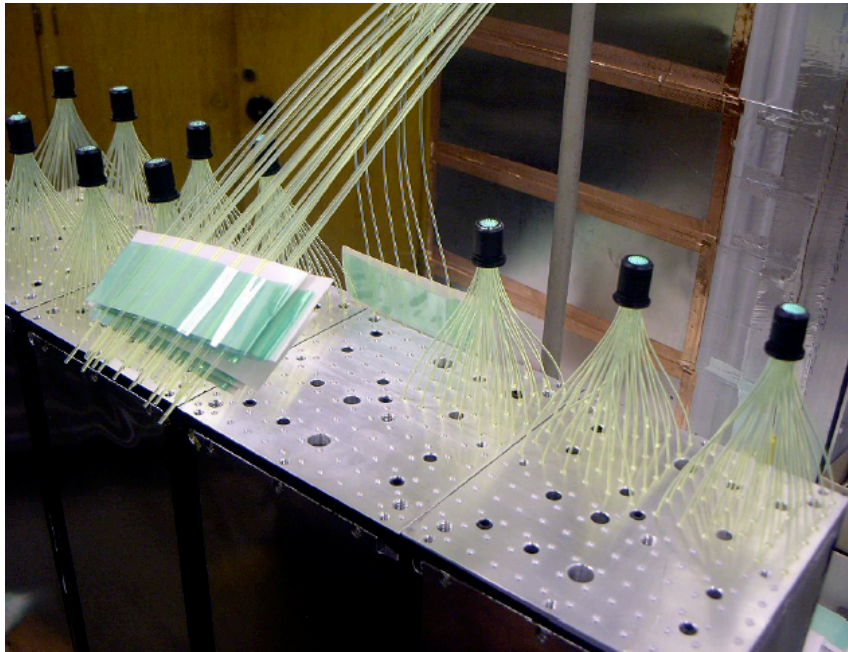
34. Locate Module using the Ø6 locating pins and Ø6 holes in Front Plate.

35. Mount 4 M5 studs (drawing 26K212_A) on Back Plate, use loctite glue (n° 243) to secure studs in Back Plate,

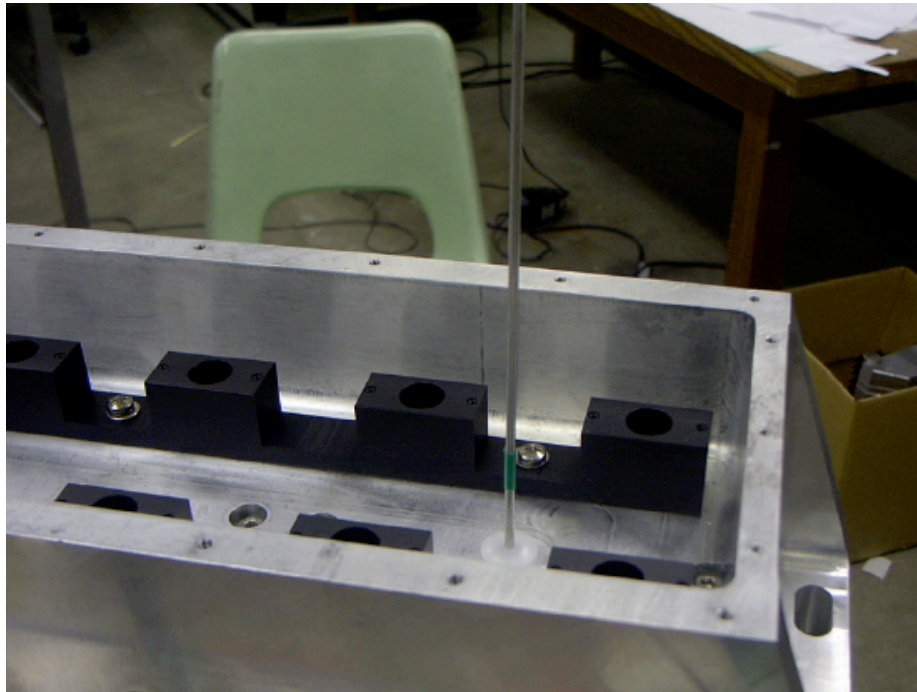


36. Put optic fibers in each module.

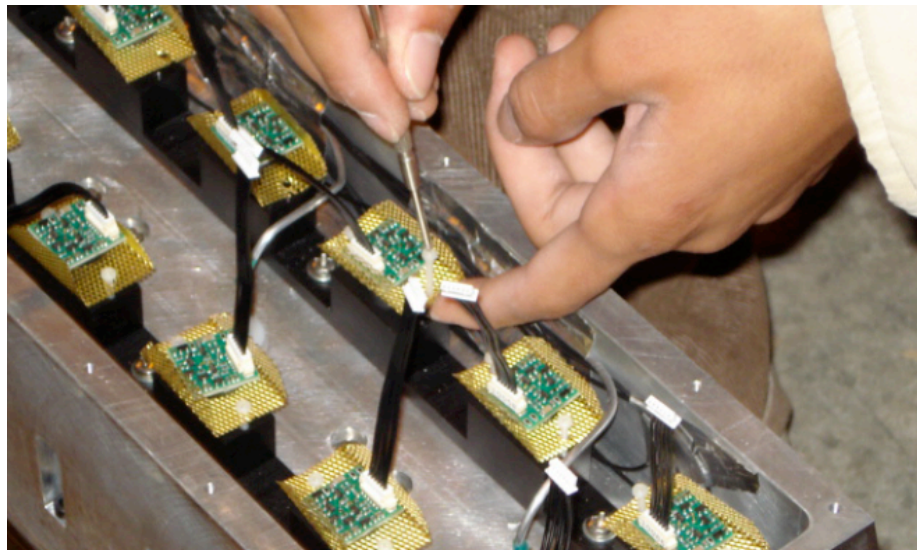




37. Repeat 34 and 35 for 11 other modules
38. Put StrongBack on elevators. Locate at best position using studs and Bundle Fiber terminators.
39. Move down StrongBack until contact with BackPlates.
40. Tight the M5 nuts for studs with a torque of xx N.m (use a torquemeter for this operation).
- 41.



42.



43. Close all holes (centering holes, guiding rods holes) with black paper on Front Plate, in order to avoid light enters in the module.

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A L I C E

The Electromagnetic Calorimeter

Addendum to the Technical Proposal

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Contents

2	Detector Design	2
2.1	Design Overview	2
2.2	Module Design	3
2.2.1	Sampling Fraction	4
2.2.2	Optical System and Photo Sensors	6
2.3	Module Integration to Strip Modules and Super Modules	9
2.4	Mechanical Analysis	11
2.4.1	Super Module Crate	12
2.4.2	Strip Module	12
	References	13

2 Detector Design

2.1 Design Overview

The overall design of the EMCal is heavily influenced by its integration within the ALICE [1] magnet. The EMCal is to be located inside the large room temperature solenoidal magnet of ALICE within a cylindrical integration volume approximately 112 cm deep in the radial direction sandwiched between the ALICE spaceframe and the ALICE magnet coils. Due to the installation of the PHOS carriage below the ALICE TPC and the HMPID above the ALICE TPC, the EMCal is limited to a region of about 110 degrees in azimuth above the TPC adjacent to the HMPID. As discussed in Section ??, this EMCal acceptance is well matched to ALICE physics goals.

The conceptual design of the electromagnetic calorimeter for the ALICE experiment is based on the Shashlik technology as implemented in the PHENIX experiment [2] at RHIC, HERA-B at DESY or LHCb [3] at CERN. The scope and basic design parameters of the proposed calorimeter have been chosen to match the physics performance requirements of the high p_t physics program.

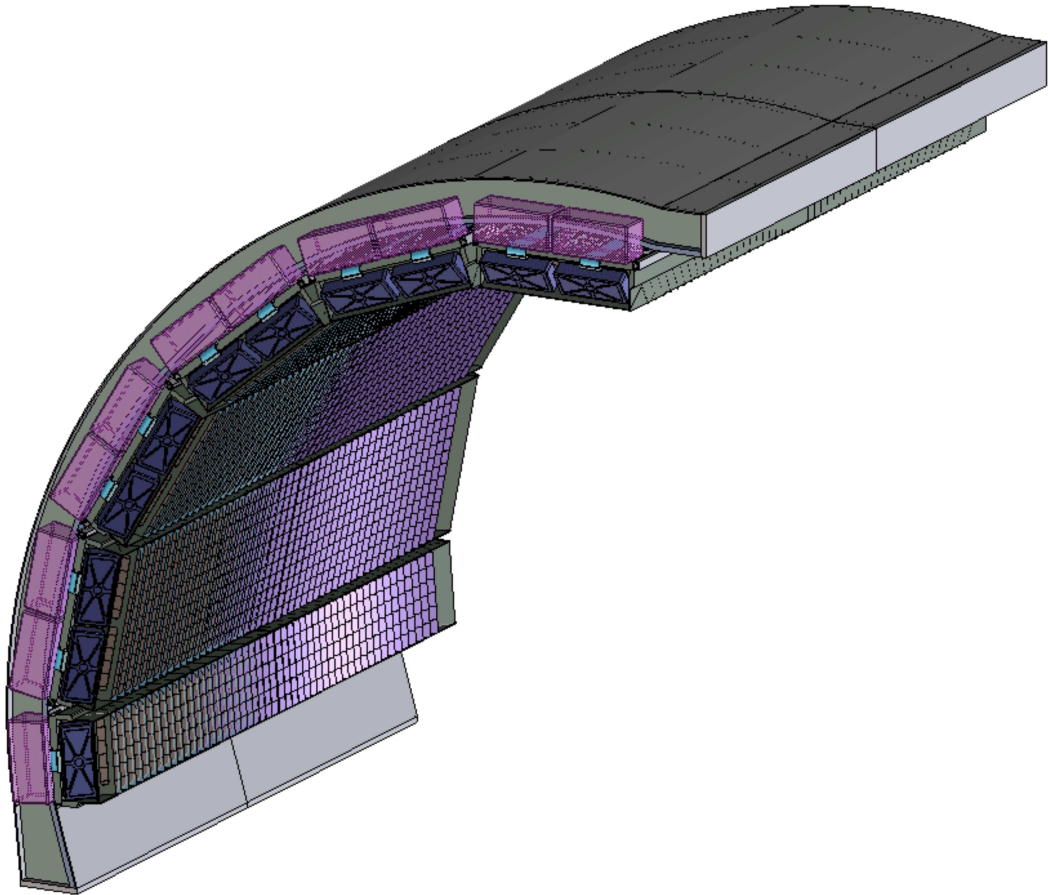


Figure 2.1: The array of super modules shown in the installed position on their support structure.

Fig. 2.1 shows the EMCal super modules mounted in the installed position on their support structure. A continuous arch of super modules, each spanning ~ 20 degrees in azimuth, is indicated. The EMCal is positioned to provide partial back-to-back coverage with the ALICE Photon Spectrometer (PHOS)

calorimeter. Small azimuthal gaps (~ 3.0 cm) are provided between super modules to facilitate installation and alignment. These gaps are positioned in line with the TPC sector boundaries. Along these sector boundaries, there is substantial additional structural material required for the support of the TPC and other ALICE detectors that would significantly degrade any electromagnetic measurements made in these gaps.

The chosen technology is a layered Pb-scintillator sampling calorimeter with a longitudinal pitch of 1.44 mm Pb and 1.76 mm scintillator¹ with longitudinal wavelength shifting fibre light collection (Shashlik). The full detector spans $\eta = -0.7$ to $\eta = 0.7$ with an azimuthal acceptance of $\Delta\phi = 110^\circ$. The detector is segmented into 12672 towers, each of which is approximately projective in η and ϕ to the interaction vertex.

The towers are grouped into super modules of two types: full size which span $\Delta\eta = 0.7$ and $\Delta\phi = 20^\circ$, and half size which span $\Delta\eta = 0.7$ and $\Delta\phi = 10^\circ$. There are 10 full size and 2 half size super modules in the full detector acceptance (Fig. 2.1). The super module is the basic structural units of the calorimeter. These are the units handled as the detector is moved below ground and rigged during installation. Fig. 2.2 shows a super module with its external mechanical structure stripped away to illustrate the stacking of modules within the super module.

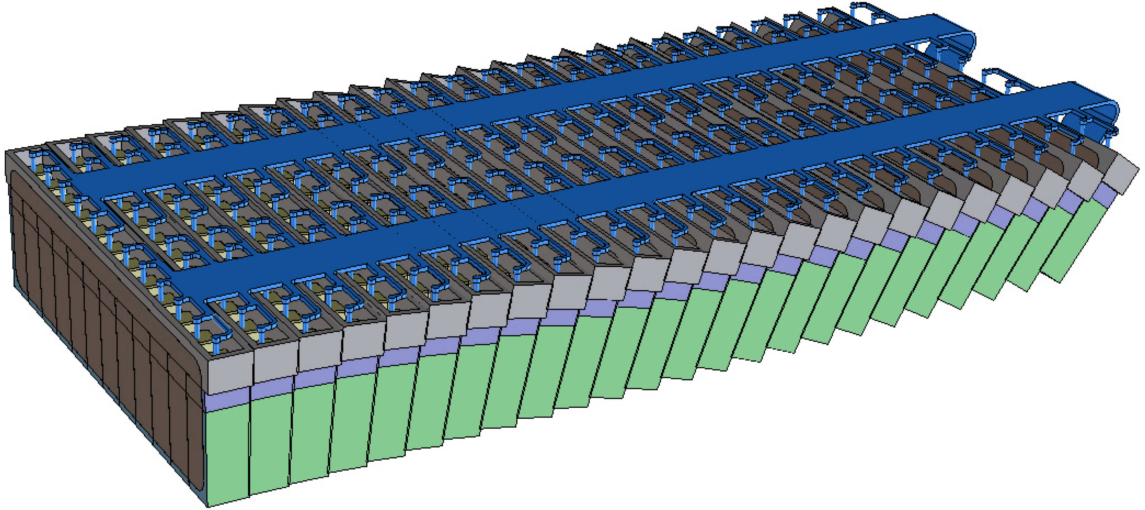


Figure 2.2: ALICE EMCAL super module concept.

This figure shows a full size super module with 12×24 modules configured as 24 strip modules of 12 modules each. The supporting mechanical structure of the super module has been removed so that the strip module stacking into a nearly projective geometry can be seen. The electronics integration pathways are illustrated.

Each full size super module is assembled from $12 \times 24 = 288$ modules arranged in 24 strip modules of 12×1 modules each. Each module has a rectangular cross section in the ϕ direction and a trapezoidal cross section in the η direction with a full taper of 1.5° . The resultant assembly of stacked strip modules is approximately projective with an average angle of incidence of less than 2° in η and less than 5° in ϕ . A single module and an assembled strip module is indicated schematically in Fig. 2.3

2.2 Module Design

The smallest building block of the calorimeter is the individual module illustrated in Fig. 2.3. Each individual module contains $2 \times 2 = 4$ towers built up from 77 alternating layers of 1.44 mm Pb (1%

¹To best account for materials in the space immediately before the calorimeter, the first layer of the detector is scintillator.

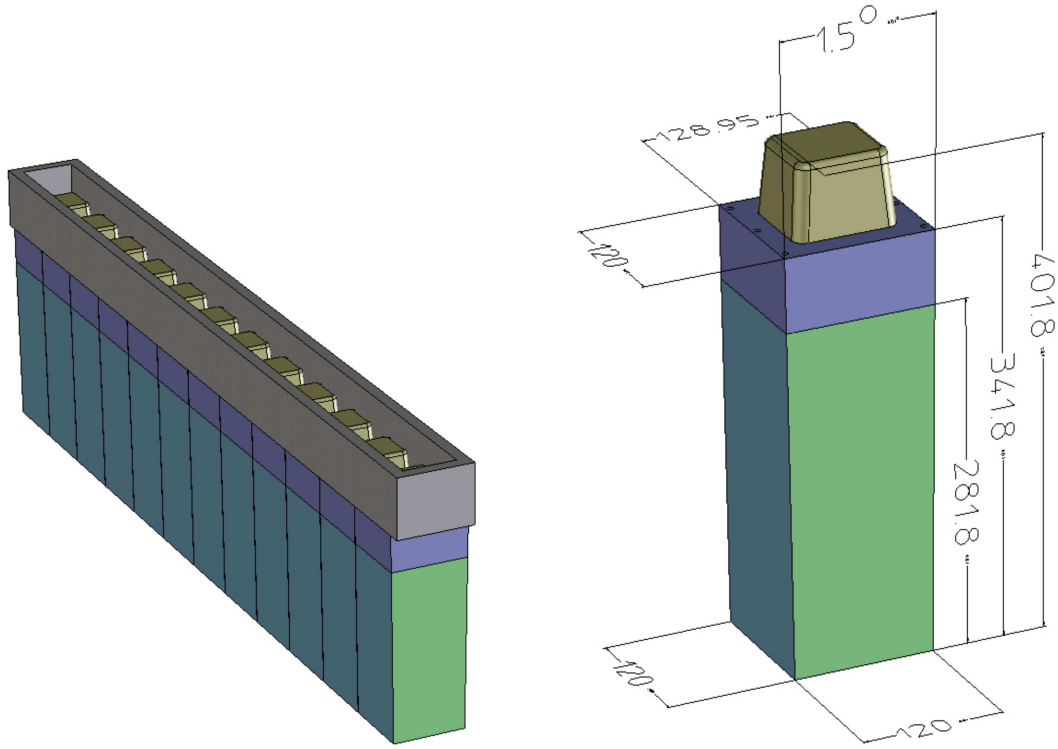


Figure 2.3: A single 1.5° taper module (right hand side) with the dimensions of the prototype shown in mm. The left hand figure shows a single strip module comprised of 12 EMCal modules integrated onto a single strong back.

Antimony Pb) and 1.76 mm polystyrene, injection moulded scintillator. White, acid free, bond paper serves as a diffuse reflector on the scintillator surfaces while the scintillator edges are treated with TiO_2 loaded reflector to provide tower to tower optical isolation and improve the transverse optical uniformity within a single tower.

The Pb-scintillator stack in a module is secured in place by the static friction between individual layers under the load of an internal pressure of $\sim 1.3 \text{ kg/cm}^2$. The module is closed by a skin of $100 \mu\text{m}$ thick stainless steel welded on all four transverse surfaces to corresponding front and rear stainless steel plates. This thin stainless skin is the only inert material between the active tower volumes. The internal pressure in the module is stabilized against thermal effects, mechanical relaxation and long term flow of the Pb and/or polystyrene by a customized array of 5 non-linear spring² sets per module. In this way, each module is a self supporting unit with a stable mechanical lifetime of more than 20 years when held from its back surface in any orientation as when mounted in a strip module. Fig. 2.4 shows a cut away view of the back end of a single module illustrating the internal components used to sustain the module compression and a segment of the strip module strong back.

All modules in the calorimeter are mechanically and dimensionally identical. The front face dimensions of the towers are $\sim 6 \times 6 \text{ cm}^2$ resulting in individual tower acceptance of $\Delta\eta \times \Delta\phi \sim 0.014 \times 0.014$ at $\eta=0$.

2.2.1 Sampling Fraction

The present conceptual design incorporates a moderate detector average active volume density of $\sim 5.68 \text{ g/cm}^3$ which results from a $\sim 1 : 1.22$ Pb to scintillator ratio by volume. This results in a compact detector consistent with the EMCal integration volume at the chosen detector thickness of ~ 20.1 radiation

²Bellville Washers, Rolex Inc.

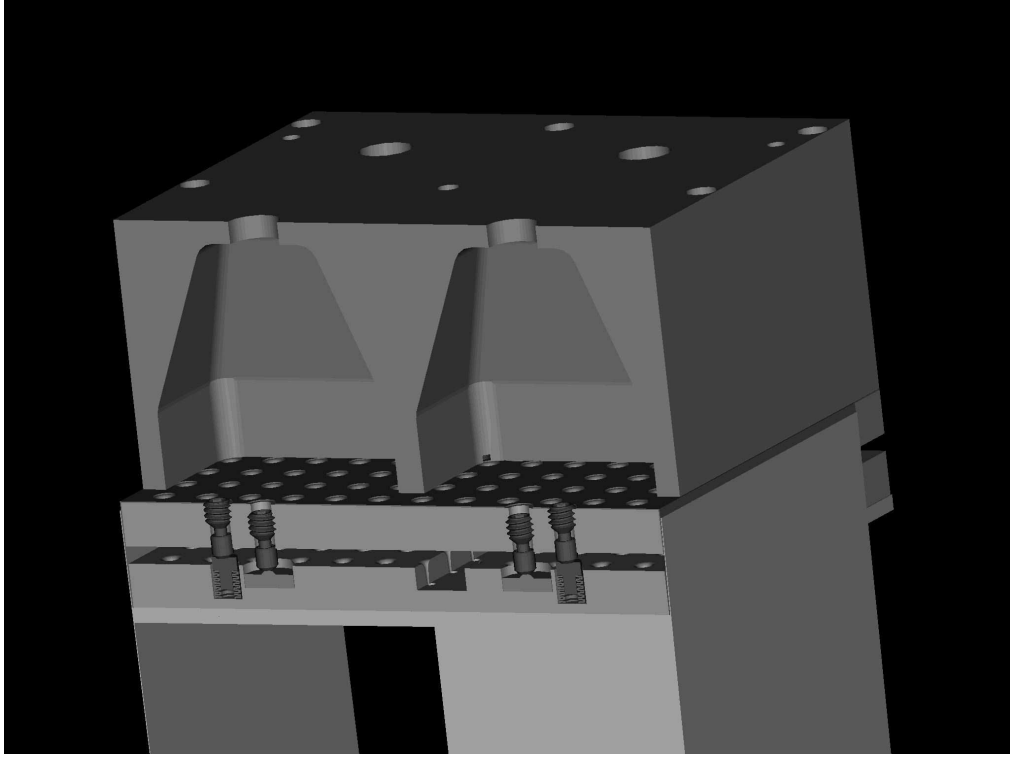


Figure 2.4: Cut away view of the back end of a single module showing the components that maintain the module's compression. A segment of the strip module strong back is also shown.

lengths ($\sim 20.1 X_0$). In simulations, this number of radiation lengths gives a maximum deviation from linearity (due mainly to shower leakage) of $\sim 5\%$ for the mean energy response in the range up to 100 GeV photons which is deemed acceptable.

The energy resolution of an electromagnetic calorimeter can be parameterized as

$$\sigma/E = a/\sqrt{E} \oplus b \oplus c/E, \quad (2.1)$$

where the first term characterized by the parameter a arises from stochastic fluctuations due to intrinsic detector effects such as energy deposit, energy sampling, light collection, etc. The constant term, b , arises from systematic effects, such as shower leakage, detector non-uniformity or channel-by-channel calibration errors. The third term, c , arises from electronic noise summed over the towers of the cluster used to reconstruct the electromagnetic shower. The three resolution contributions add together in quadrature as indicated in Eq. 2.1. Over the lower half of the energy range of interest in ALICE, the stochastic term dominates with the constant term increasing in significance at the highest energies.

The energy resolution for a given sampling frequency in a sampling electromagnetic calorimeter varies with the sampling frequency approximately as $\sigma/E \sim \sqrt{d_{sc}/f_s}$ where d_{sc} is the scintillator thickness in mm and f_s is the sampling fraction for minimum ionizing particles. For optimum resolution in a given physical space and total radiation lengths, there is thus a desire to have the highest possible sampling frequency. Practical considerations, including the total assembly labour, suggest reducing the total number of Pb/scintillator layers thus decreasing the sampling frequency. Using the 1:1.22 Pb to scintillator ratio described above as a compromise - a sampling geometry of Pb(1.44 mm)/Scint(1.76 mm) - detailed GEANT3 simulations yield $a/\sqrt{E} \oplus b\%$ with the fit results $a = (6.90 \pm 0.09)\%$ and $b = (1.44 \pm 0.03)\%$ over the range $p_t = 5$ to 100 GeV/c. The simulation results are shown in Fig. 2.5. These results are based on energy deposition only and at the moment do not include photon transport

efficiencies or the electronic noise contribution. Some increase in the constant a is expected from photon transport and related effects. This has been studied in test beam measurements of an early prototype of this detector with a lower sampling frequency - Pb(1.6 mm)/Scint(1.6 mm) also shown in Fig. 2.5 - and preliminary results are consistent with a small increase in a as shown in Section ???. This will receive further study in forthcoming test beams with precisely the detector geometry described in this proposal. The value of the constant term b is dominated by shower leakage in these calculations. Other systematic effects which arise during detector fabrication and from the tower-by-tower calibration uncertainties will increase b . The latter effect is itself of the order of 1% typically. The ongoing program of test beam measurements is described in Section ??.

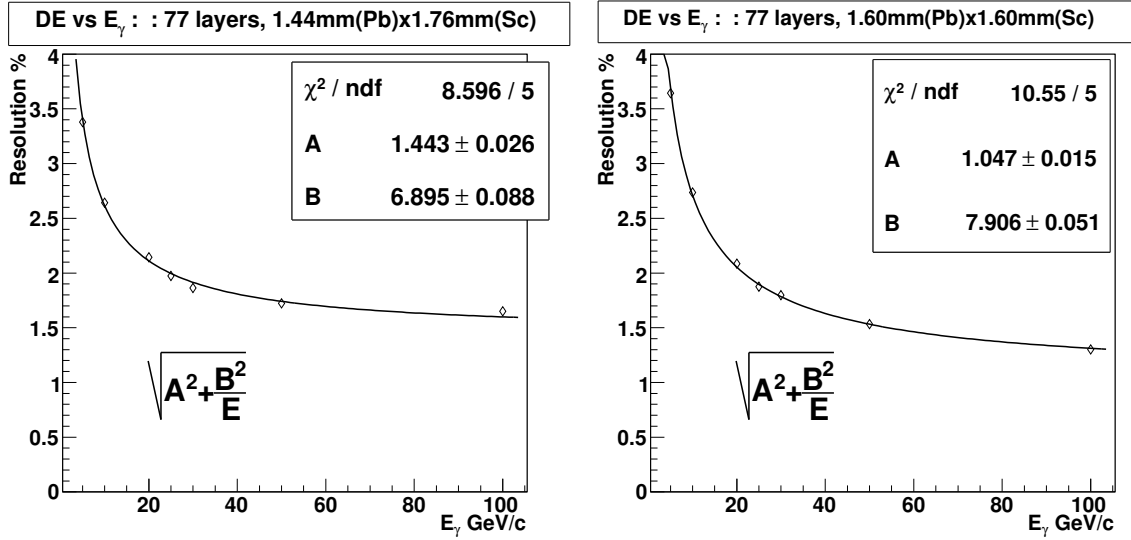


Figure 2.5: GEANT3 simulations of the EMCal module resolution. Left: Proposed production module. Right: Prototype test module.

The impact of detector energy resolution on the proposed physics program has been studied. While, given the nature of the proposed physics, there is no sharp cutoff, an energy resolution for isolated electromagnetic clusters on the order of $\sim 12\% / \sqrt{E} \oplus 2\%$ is found to be sufficient. Based on simulations and test beam results, it is expected that the EMCal performance requirements are readily met in the relevant p_t range by the proposed sampling choice. This is discussed further in connection with first test beam results in Section ??.

The physical characteristics of the EMCal are summarized in Table 2.1.

2.2.2 Optical System and Photo Sensors

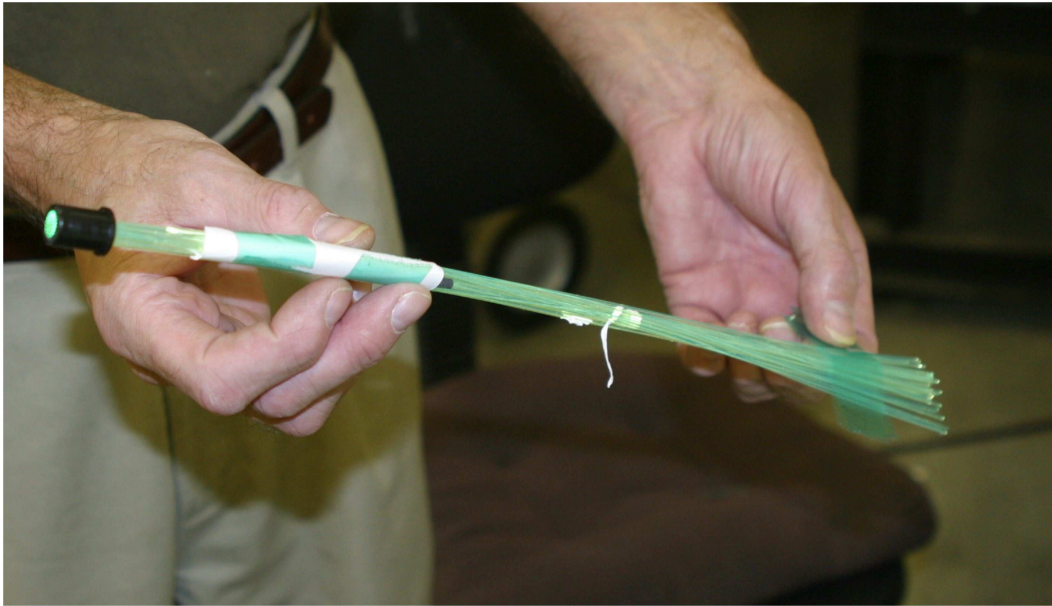
Scintillation photons produced in each tower are captured by an array of 36 Kuraray Y-11, double clad, wavelength shifting (WLS) fibres that run longitudinally through the Pb/scintillator stack. Each fibre terminates in an aluminized mirror at the front face end of the module and is integrated into a polished, circular group of 36 at the photo sensor end at the back of the module. Because the tower transverse shape deviates slightly from square as a function of longitudinal depth, we choose a fibre pattern which has exactly the same aspect ratio as the mechanical tower shape at a depth close to shower maximum. This has the effect of making the fibre pattern uniform across tower boundaries when weighted by the shower energy deposition. The properties of the selected fibres are given in Table 2.2.

The fibre bundles are pre-fabricated and inserted into the towers after the module mechanical assembly is completed. A prototype fibre bundle is shown in Fig. 2.6. The 36 individual fibres are packed into a circular array 6.8 mm in diameter and held in place inside a custom injection moulded grommet by Bicon BC-600 optical cement. An optical quality finish is applied to the assembled bundle using

Table 2.1: The EMCal Physical Parameters.

Quantity	Value
Tower Size (at $\eta=0$)	$\sim 6.0 \times \sim 6.0 \times 24.6 \text{ cm}^3$ (active)
Tower Size	$\Delta\phi \times \Delta\eta = 0.0143 \times 0.0143$
Sampling Ratio	1.44 mm Pb / 1.76 mm Scintillator
Number of Layers	77
Effective Radiation Length X_o	12.3 mm
Effective Moliere Radius R_M	3.20 cm
Effective Density	5.68 g/cm^3
Sampling Fraction	10.5
Number of Radiation Lengths	20.1
Number of Towers	12,672
Number of Modules	3168
Number of Super Modules	10 full size, 2 half size
Weight of Super Module	~ 7.7 metric tons (full size)
Total Coverage	$\Delta\phi = 110^\circ, -0.7 < \eta < 0.7$

a diamond polishing machine. At the other end of the bundle, individual fibres are similarly polished and mirrored with a sputtered coat of aluminum and a sputtered overcoat of Al_2O_3 for protection of the mirror.

**Figure 2.6:** A prototype EMCal fibre bundle of 36 fibres.

A number of optical studies have been completed to assess the light transmission through individual fibres and the efficacy of the mirror applied to the fibre end at the front face of the calorimeter. In these tests, a single optical fibre connected to a UV LED light source was used to inject light of fixed amplitude at varying positions along the fibre. Tests were made with and without mirroring applied to the polished fibre end and transmitted light was recorded with an Avalanche Photo Diode (APD) photosensor as a function of position of the light injection point. Typical results are shown in Fig. 2.7. In this figure, the APD sits at zero distance and the front face of the calorimeter, in a full detector assembly, would sit at the

distance of approximately 33 cm. The lower curve shows the light transmission efficiency in arbitrary units as a function of distance from the APD for a fibre without mirrored end. The upper curve shows the effect of including mirroring on the fibre end. The response is considerably flatter with an overall increase in efficiency in the range of about 25% in the vicinity of shower maximum (i.e. the location of the highest energy deposition for an electromagnetic shower). Shower maximum occurs at about 26 cm on the distance scale of Fig. 2.7. This number accounts for material immediately in front of the detector; which ranges between 0.4 and 0.8 radiation lengths, and assumes 5.5 - 6.0 radiation lengths for shower maximum for 10 GeV photons. At this depth in the detector, the mirrored fibre response is very uniform and contributes nothing significant to the non-linearity of the detector as a whole.

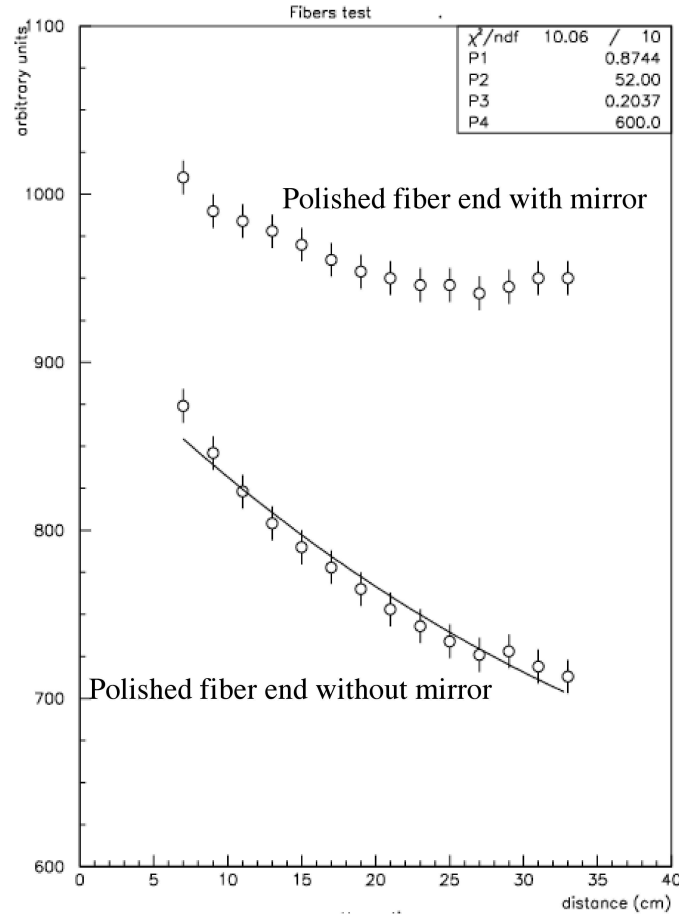


Figure 2.7: Comparison of light transmission efficiency versus distance of propagation for Kuraray Y-11 fibres with and without aluminized mirrored ends.

Other factors which can significantly impact the electromagnetic performance of the calorimeter, include scintillator edge treatment and the density of the wavelength shifting fibre readout pattern and the material chosen for the interlayer diffuse reflector. For scintillator edge treatment and fibre density, we were able to take advantage of the extensive studies made by the LHCb collaboration for their ECAL [3]. Given that we use the same scintillator with virtually identical towers size to the LHCb "middle modules", we were able to adopt their procedures for scintillator edge treatment and fibre density after a series of relatively simple checks. In particular, we have adopted a diffuse reflector edge treatment such as that obtained with Bicon Titanium Dioxide loaded white paint (BC622A) and a total fibre density of about one fibre per cm^2 . In the case of the interlayer diffuse reflector, we have to deviate from LHCb and use a white, acid free, bond paper in place of the Teflon based commercial TYVEK. While TYVEK produces slightly better surface reflectivity, its coefficient of friction is too low to permit its use in this design where the module's mechanical stability depends somewhat on the interlayer friction. The white

paper used in the EMCal prototypes has been previously studied for aging effects in connection with the STAR calorimeter project [4].

Table 2.2: Characteristics of the selected wavelength shifting fibres.

Quantity	Value
WLS Fibre	Y-11 (200) M-DC
Manufacturer	Kuraray
WLS Fluor	K27 200 mg
Absorbtion Peak	430 nm
Emission Peak	476 nm
Decay Time	7 ns
Core material	PS
Refractive Index	1.59
Inner Cladding	PMMA
Refractive Index	1.49
Outer Cladding	FP
Refractive Index	1.42
Long Fibre Attenuation Length	3.5 m
Fibre Diameter	1.0 mm

The 6.8 mm diameter fibre bundle from a given tower connects to the APD through a short light guide/diffuser with a square cross section of $7\text{ mm} \times 7\text{ mm}$ that tapers slowly down to $4.5\text{ mm} \times 4.5\text{ mm}$ as it mates (glued) to the $5\text{ mm} \times 5\text{ mm}$ active area of the photo sensor.

Fig. 2.8 shows 4 pre-fabricated fibre bundles inserted into the towers of a single prototype module. In this picture all of the module rear enclosing and structural elements are omitted so the convergence of the wavelength shifting fibres may be seen as they converge to the light guide (inside the black plastic tube) and finally to mate with the APD and charge sensitive preamplifier. The APD and preamplifier are discussed at length in Section ???. Here we will mention briefly their optical characteristics. The selected photo sensor is the Hamamatsu S8664-55 Avalanche Photo Diode. This photodiode has a peak spectral response at a wavelength of 585 nm compared to an emission peak of 476 nm for the Y-11 fibres. However, both the spectral response and the quantum efficiency of the APD are quite broad with the latter dropping from the maximum by only $\sim 5\%$ at the WLS fibre emission peak. At this wavelength, the manufacturer's specification gives a quantum efficiency of 80%.

2.3 Module Integration to Strip Modules and Super Modules

As described above, the super module is the basic building block of the calorimeter. Starting with 288 individual modules which are rather compact and heavy, the main engineering task is to create a super module structure which is rigid, with small deflections in any orientation yet does not require extensive, heavy external stiffening components that would reduce the volume available for the active detector. The solution adopted for the ALICE EMCal is to develop a super module "crate" which functions not as a box for the individual modules but rather an integrated structure in which the individual elements contribute to the overall stiffness. The super module crate is effectively a large I-beam in which the flanges are the long sides of the crate and the 24 rows of strip modules together form the web. This configuration gives to the super module good stiffness for both the 9 o'clock and 10 o'clock locations. For the 12 o'clock location, the I-beam structure of the super module is augmented by a 1 mm thick stainless steel forward sheet (traction loaded), which controls the bending moment tending to "open" the crate main sides, and helps to limit deflection of strip modules.



Figure 2.8: Fibre bundles with attached APD and preamplifier of four towers of an EMCAL module.

The super module crate concept is illustrated in Figs. 2.9 and 2.10. For the purpose of clarity in these illustrations, only 6 of the 24 strip modules are included. Ridges are provided on the interior surfaces of the crate to allow precision alignment of the strip modules at the correct angle.

The stiffness given by this I-beam concept allows the use of non-magnetic light alloys for main parts of the super module crate. Unlike austenitic stainless steels, light alloys are easy to machine, helping to limit both cost and weight. Parts of the super module crate will be made mainly from laminated 2024 aluminum alloy plates. The two main sides (flanges of the I-beam) of the crate will be assembled from 2 plates, 25 mm and 25 mm thick, bolted together and arranged so as to approximately follow the taper of the 20 degree sector boundary.

Each of the 24 rows of a super module contain 12 modules as described in Section 2.4. Each of the modules is attached to a transverse beam by 3–4 mm diameter stainless steel screws. The 12 modules and the transverse beam form a strip module.

The strip module is roughly 1440 mm long, 120 mm wide, 410 mm thick. The total weight of the strip module is approximately 300 kg and like module, it is a self supporting unit. The transverse beam, which is the structural part of the strip module, is made from cast aluminum alloy with individual cavities along its length where the fibres emerging from towers are allowed to converge. The casting process is well suited to forming these cavities and the overall structure, saving considerable raw material and machining time. Fig. 2.11 shows the overall layout and dimensions of a strip module.

In addition to functioning as a convenient structural unit which offers no interference with the active volume of the detector and forming the web of the I-beam structure of the super module, the transverse beam of the strip module provides protection for the fibres, a structural mount for the light guide, APD and charge sensitive preamplifier and a light tight enclosure for these elements.

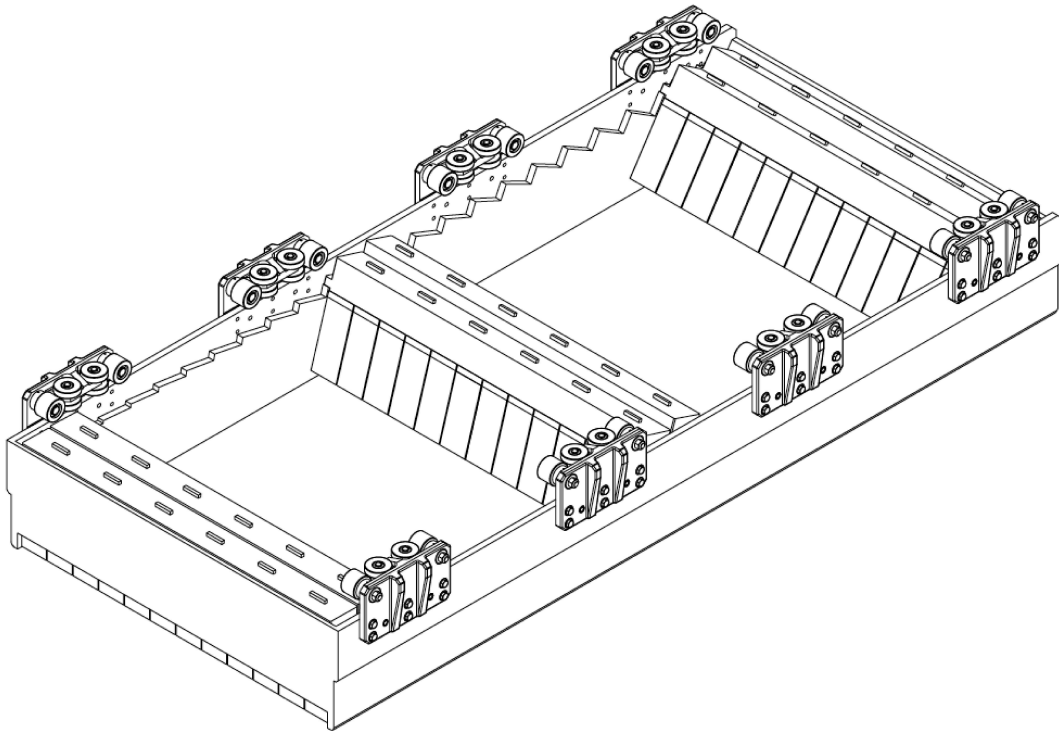


Figure 2.9: Conceptual layout of the super module crate. Only six of the 24 strip modules are inserted in this figure for clarity - two near the zero rapidity end, two near the center and two near the high rapidity end.

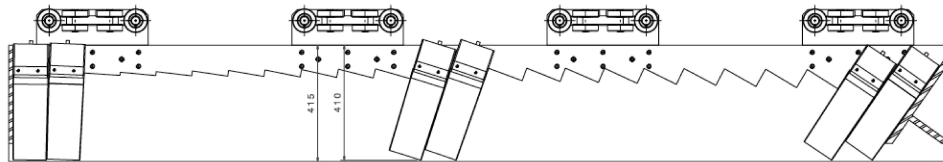


Figure 2.10: A side view of the super module crate showing the function of the ridges used to align the strip modules. Only six strip modules are shown here for clarity.

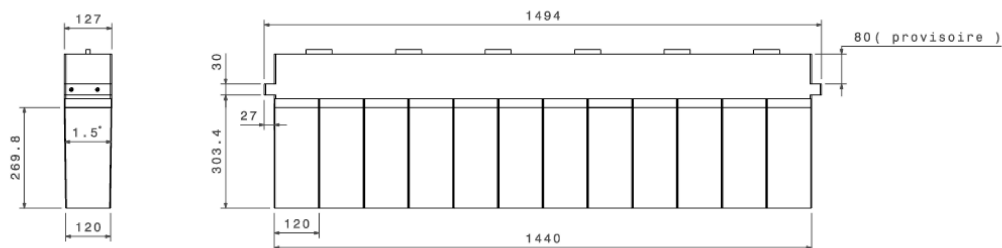


Figure 2.11: Strip module layout showing dimensions and the 1.5 degree taper.

2.4 Mechanical Analysis

Analysis of the strip modules and super modules was performed with the CATIA application for 3D modeling and Samcef Field for Finite Element analysis (FEA). All calculations were performed for a

super module mass of approximately 9950 kg. This super module mass results in a total weight for the EMCal detector of 110 tons and corresponds to a detector with an active depth of 22 radiation lengths. This total weight is close to the upper limit still providing a sufficient safety factor for support surfaces in the ALICE magnet. The detector considered in this proposal actually has an active depth of 20 radiation lengths and has approximately 10% less mass than the detector modeled in the analysis. This 10% may be viewed as an extra safety factor or may be regarded as a margin to permit some increase in the active detector depth should future simulations of physics performance suggest that this is required.

2.4.1 Super Module Crate

FEA calculations show, for a load of 100 kN, a maximum stress of roughly 20 Mpa at 12 o'clock location and 120 Mpa at 9 o'clock location. These points of maximum stresses occur close to the super module mounting points at the carriages (Figs. 2.9 and 2.10). This level of stress is acceptable for the 2024 aluminum alloy which performs to a 290 Mpa yield strength. The crate features a deformation of 0.8–1.0 mm at the 9 o'clock location.

2.4.2 Strip Module

Calculations show that the cast strip module will have a maximum stress less than 15 Mpa while 42000 cast aluminum alloy performs to a yield strength of 180 Mpa. The maximum deflection of a strip module is foreseen at 0.7–0.9 mm, for the 12 o'clock location.

References

Chapter 2

- [1] ALICE Collaboration, *A Large Ion Collider Experiment*, CERN/LHCC 95-71, 15 December 1995.
- [2] L. Aphecetche *et. al.*, (PHENIX), Nucl. Instrum. Methods **A499** (2003) 521.
- [3] LHCb Collaboration, *LHCb TDR2*, CERN/LHCC 2000-36, 6 September 2000.
- [4] M. Beddo et al, *The STAR barrel electromagnetic calorimeter*, Nucl. Instrum. Methods **A499** (2003) 725.

MODULE COMPONENTS	26K2xx	Last Rev.	Rev. Time	Order Time	Company	
Front Plate	26K200	J released	2008.4.7	2008.4.1	Mecanotecnica	Delivered
Back Plate	26K201	I released	2008.4.7	2008.4.1	Mecanotecnica	Delivered
Compression Plate	26K202	F released	2008.4.8	2008.4.1	Mecanotecnica	Delivered
Straps	26K203	E released	2008.4.4		LRA	
Lead Absorber	26K204	C released	2008.4.9		Goslar	
Scintillator Tile	26K205	A approved	2007.6.12		Uniplast	
Bond Paper	26K206	B approved			FFT	
Fiber Bundle Terminator	26K207	D released	2008.3.5			
Strap Flange	26K208	H released	2008.4.25	2008.4.10	Gardette	
Belleville Washers Plunger Pin	26K209	C released	2008.4.8		Mecanotecnica	
Dowel Pin (CP - BP)	26K210	A removed				
Black Sticker	26K211				Sony	
Stud (fixation module-strongback)	26K212	A released				
Bushing	26K213	A removed				
Strap Foil	26K214	B approved	2008.1.10	2008.4.8	LPSC	
Plunger Pin Pusher	26K215	D released	2008.4.11			
Belleville Washers					Schnorr	

STRIP MODULE COMPONENTS**26K3xx**

StrongBack casting	26K301	C approved	2008.3.4	2008.3.10	Renouard	
StrongBack machining	26K302	D released	2008.3.19	2008.3.10	Mecaria	
LED Ferrule	26K303	A approved	2007.12.12			
T-Card	26K304	A approved				
T-Card Fixation	26K305	B released	2008.2.18			
Central Cover Plate	26K306	A released	2008.3.17			
Preampl Fiber Manifold	26K307	B released	2008.2.19			
Light Guide	26K308	A released	2007.12.7		Uniplast	
APD mount	26K309	C released	2008.3.5			
TCardStud	26K310	A released	2008.1.15			
Bridge Cover	26K311					
Side Cover Plate	26K312	A released	2008.3.17			

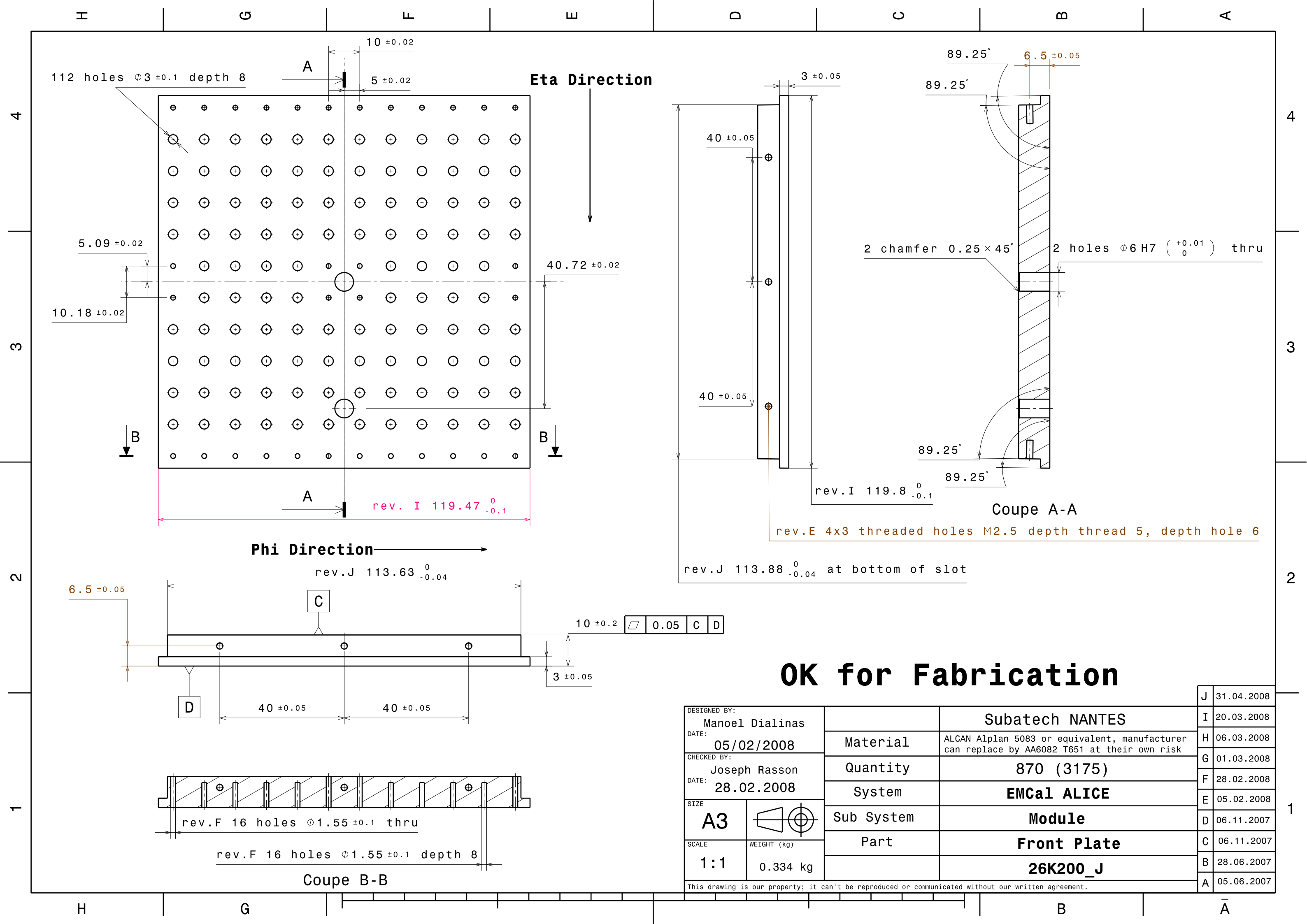
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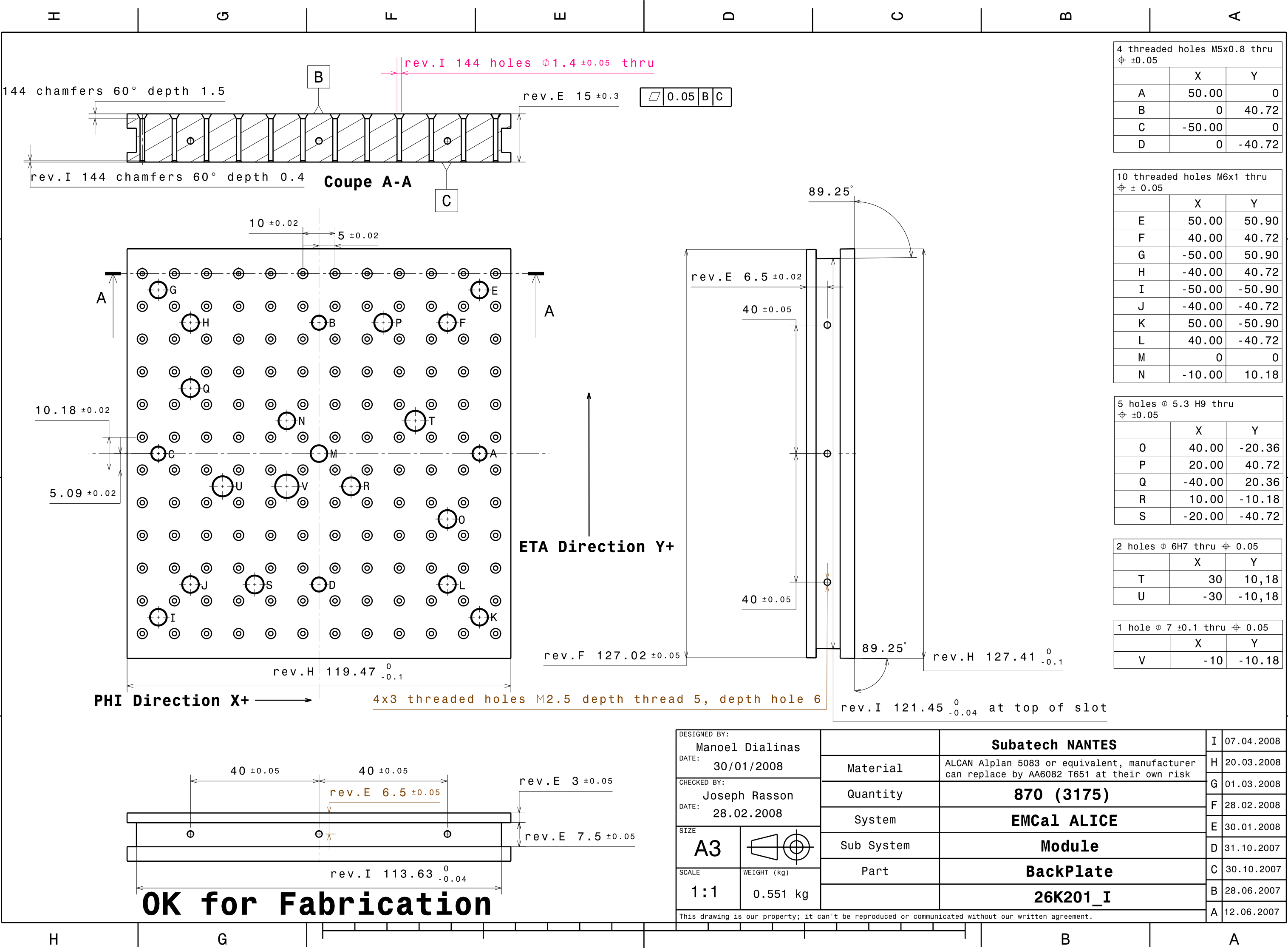
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Support	26K502	A released	2008.4.7		Meca Atlantique	delivered
Rod	26K503					
Rib	26K504					
Lift Table	26K505					
Set Up Device 1	26K506					
Set Up Device 2	26K507					
Locating Pin	26K508					
Support	26K509					

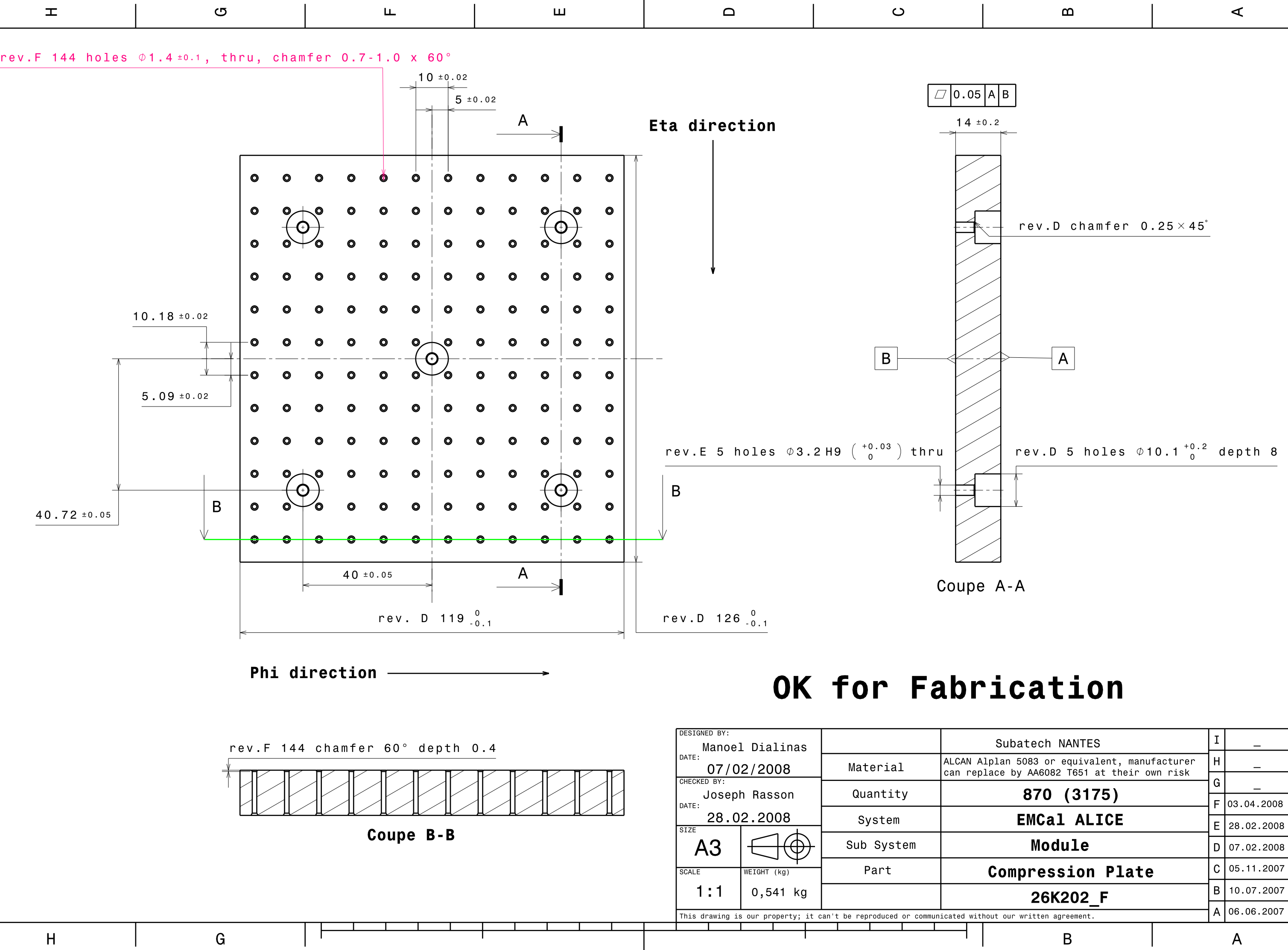
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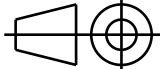


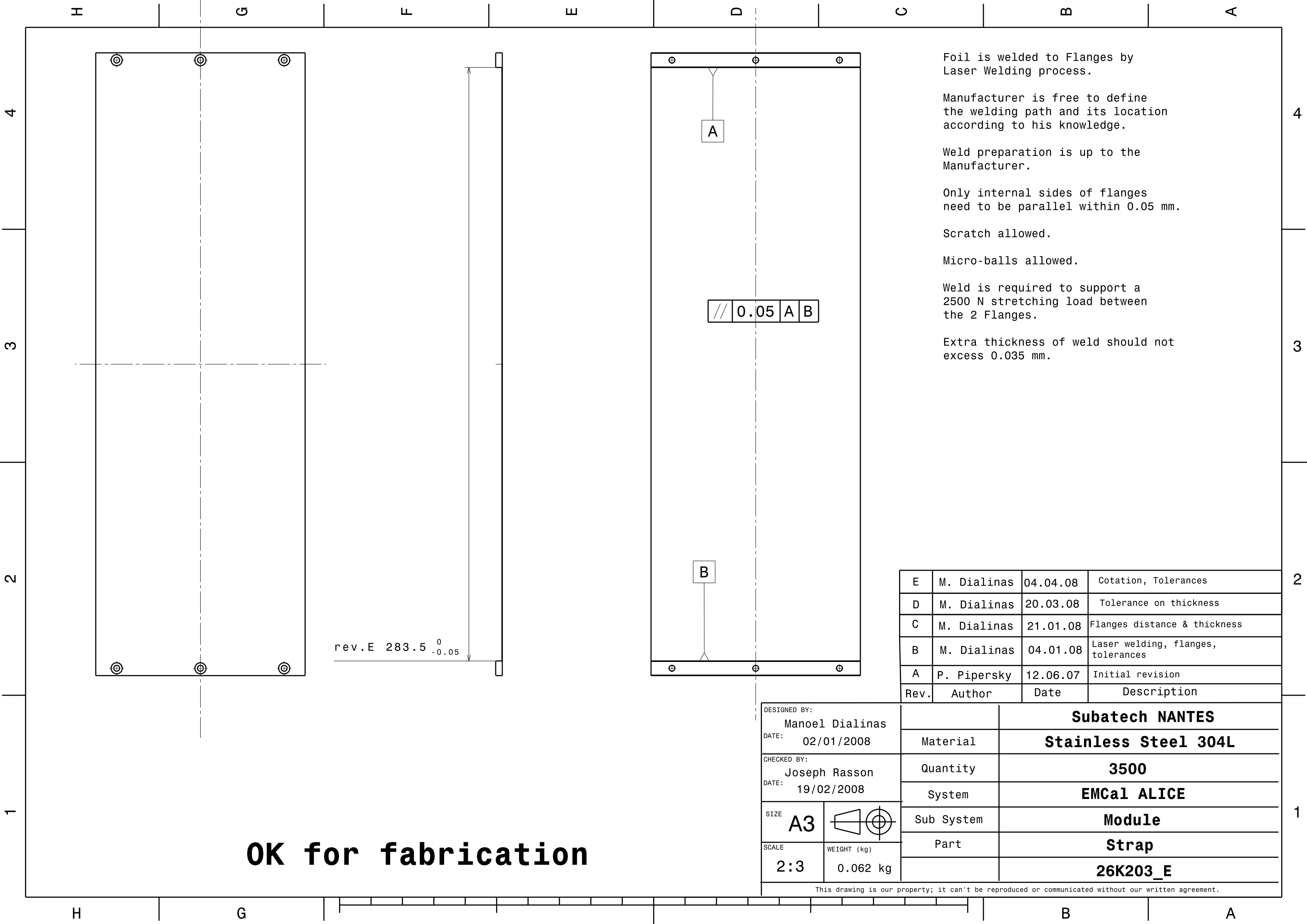


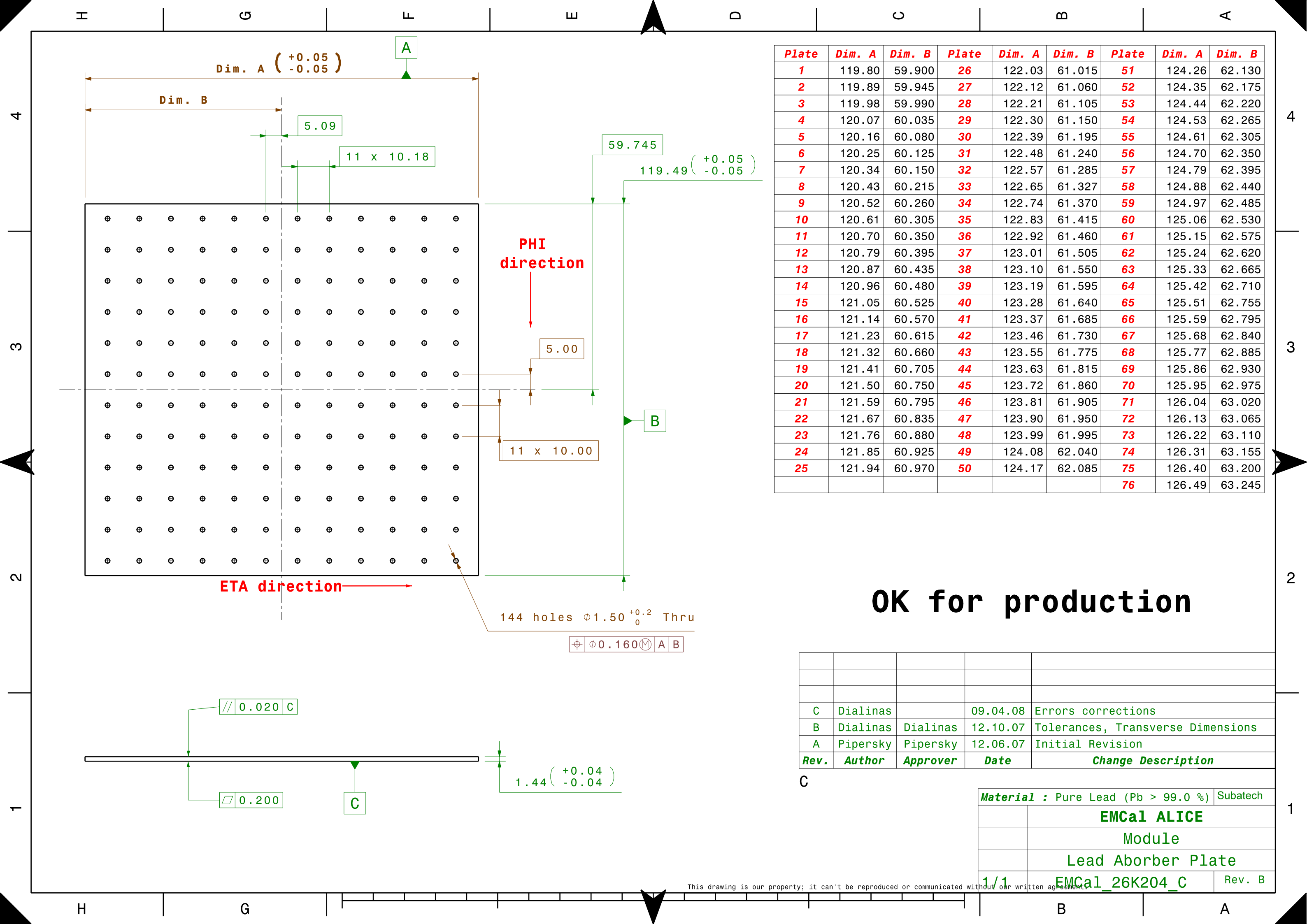
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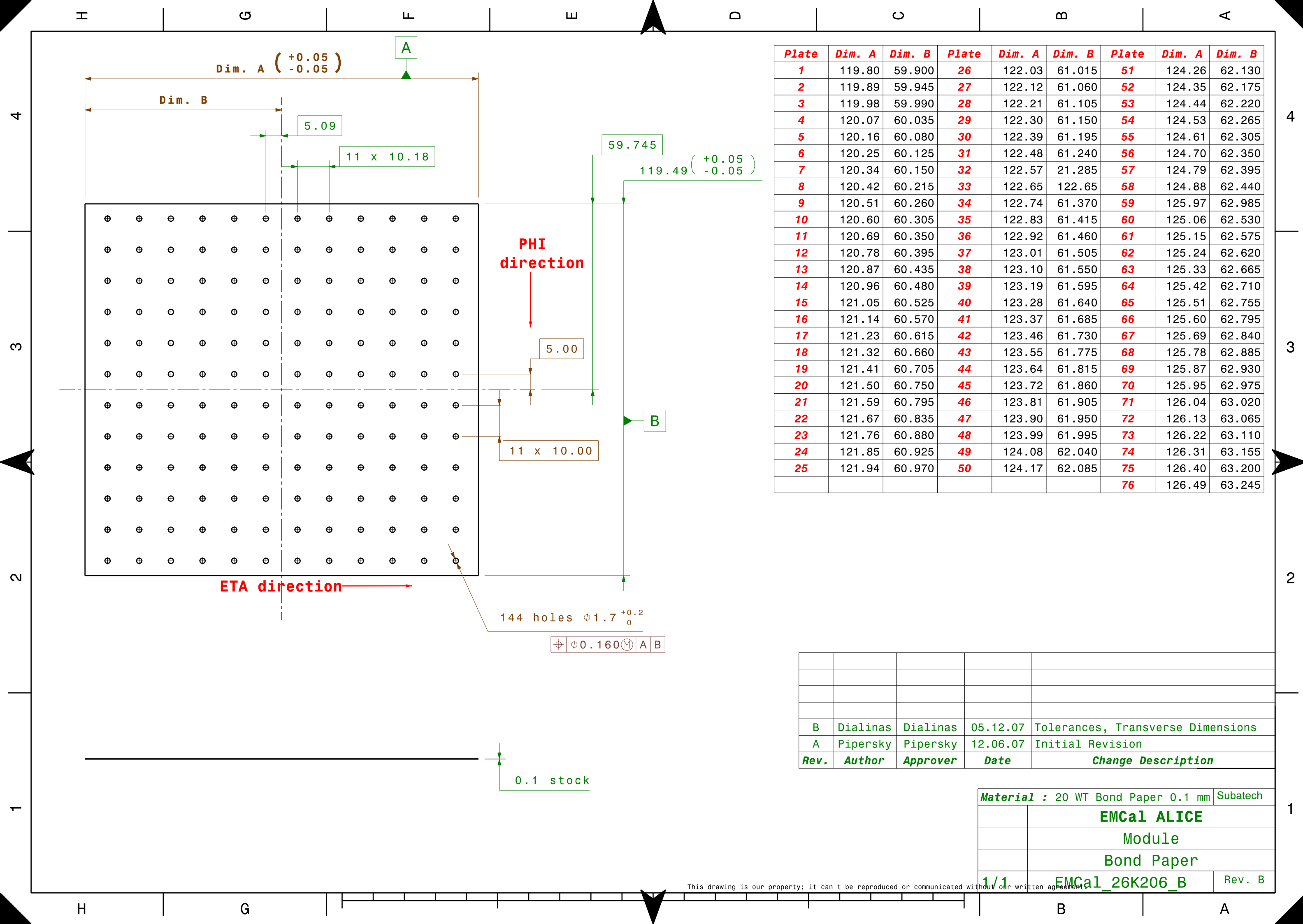
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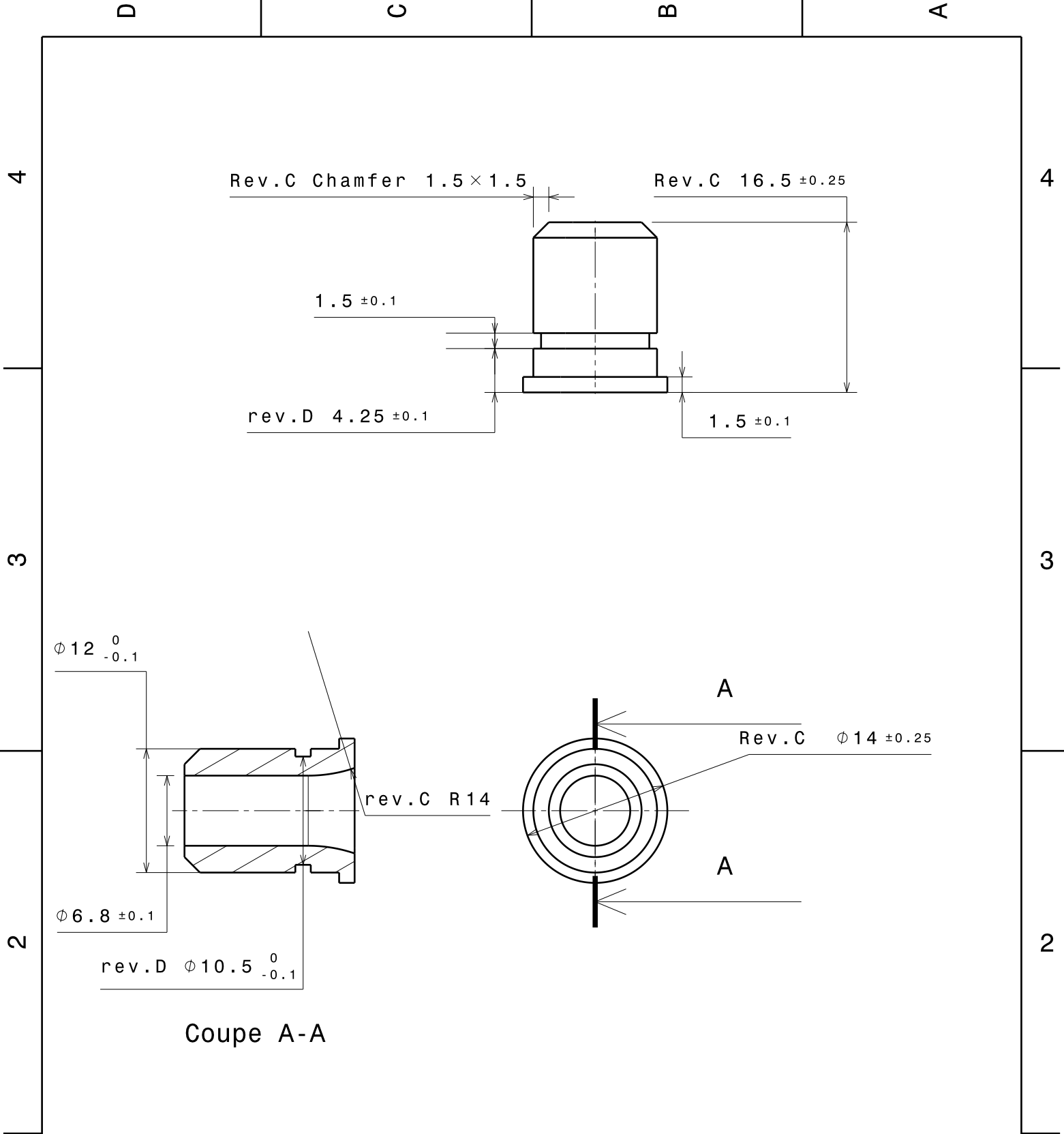


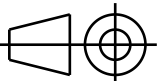
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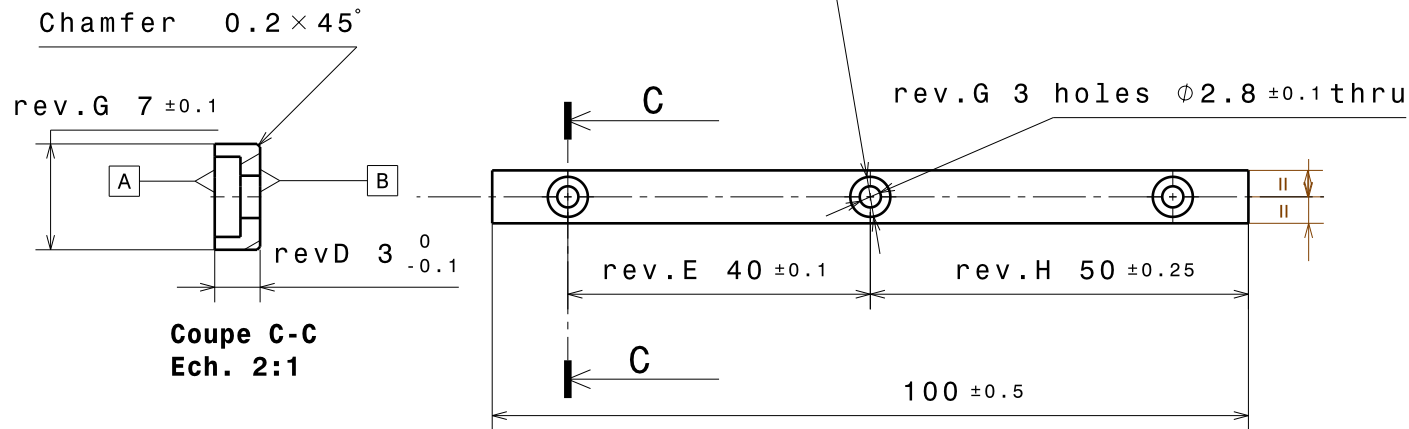
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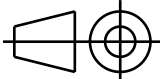
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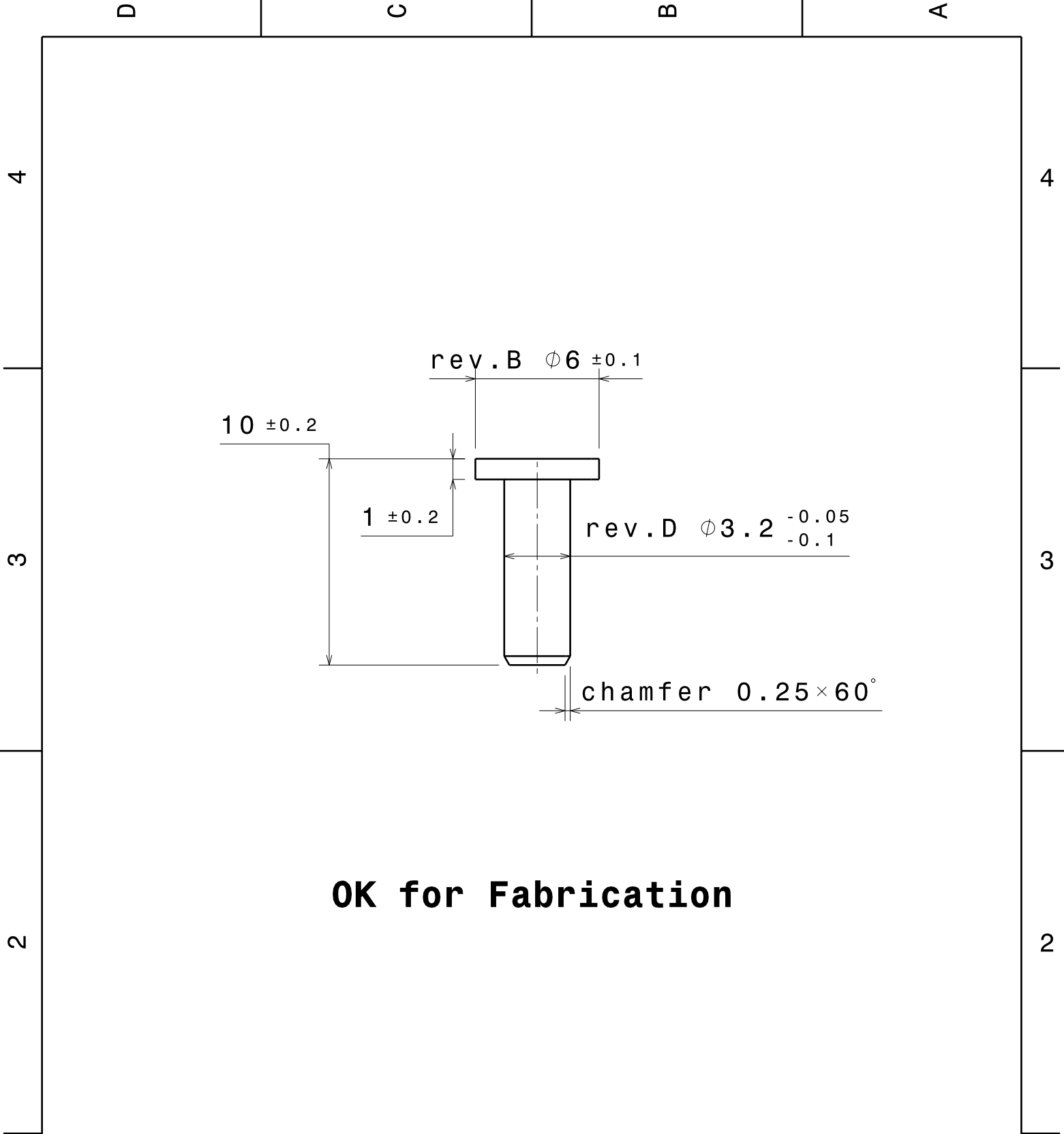
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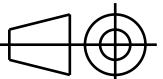
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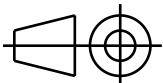
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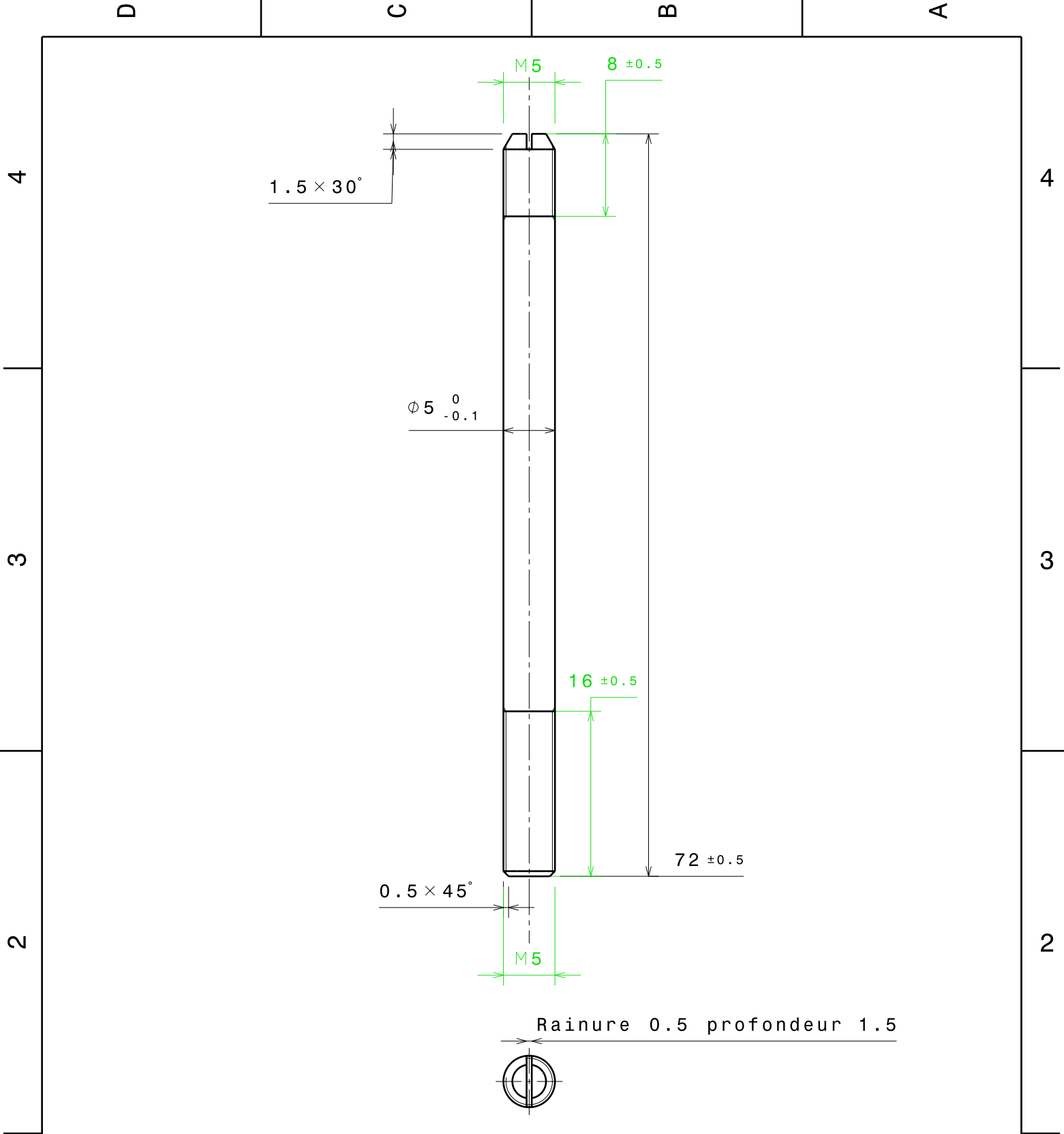
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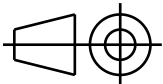
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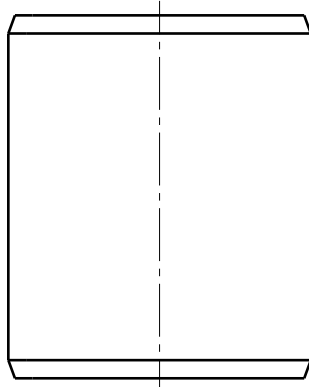
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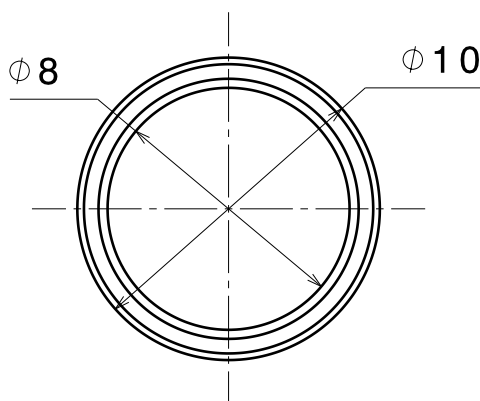
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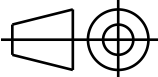
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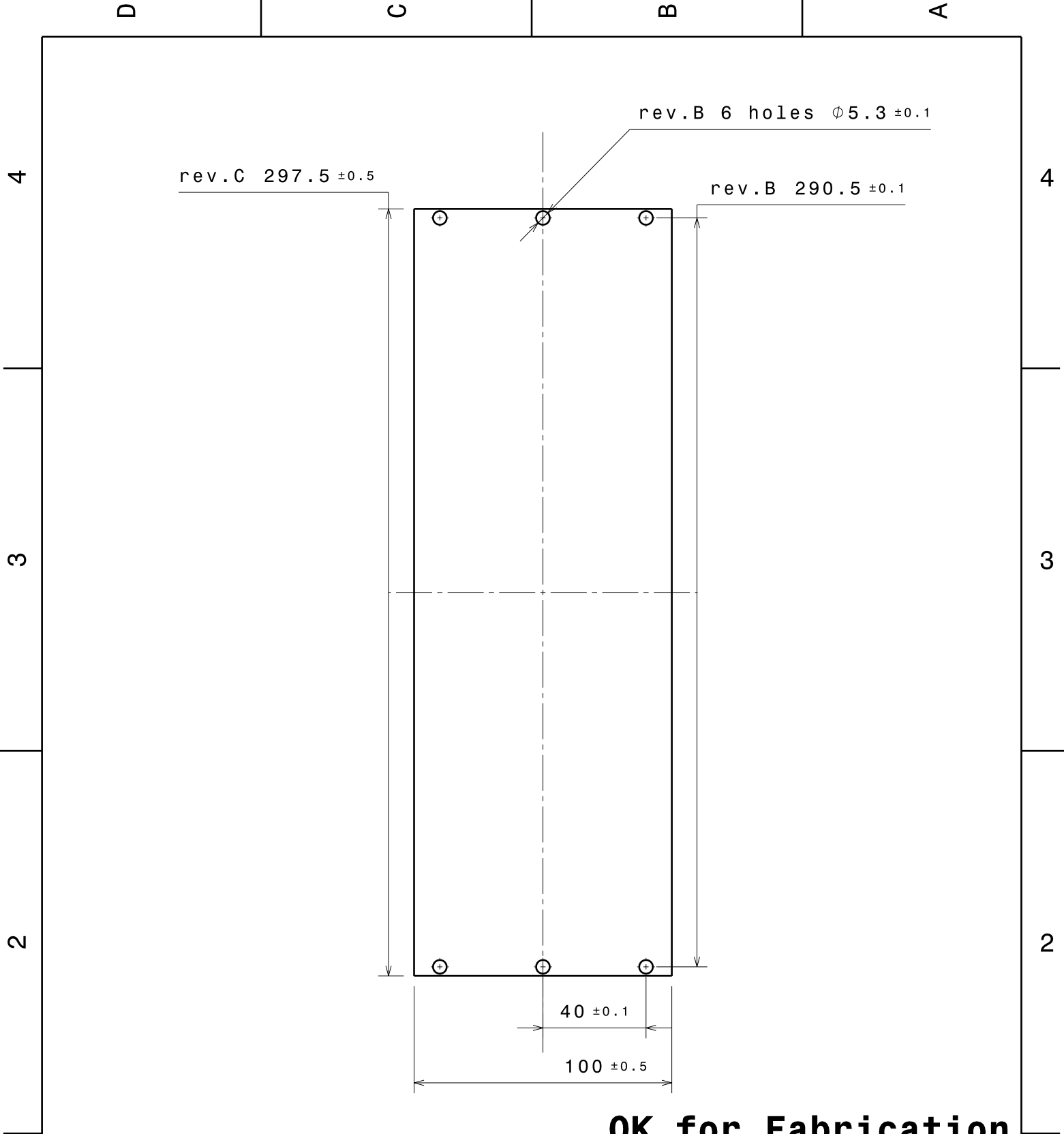
Shaft max 7.981 mm, min 7.972 mm
Housing max 10.015 mm, min 10.000 mm

DESIGNED BY: M. Dialinas			Subatech NANTES		I	—
DATE: 09/01/2008		Material	DU Cylindrical Bush Part N° 0812DU		H	—
CHECKED BY: XXX		Quantity	1730 (6350)		G	—
DATE: XXX		System	EMCa1 ALICE		F	—
SIZE A4		Sub System	Module		E	—
SCALE 4:1	WEIGHT (kg)	Part	Bushing		D	—
			26K213_A		C	—
					B	—
					A	—
This drawing is our property; it can't be reproduced or communicated without our written agreement.						

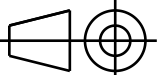
D

A

1

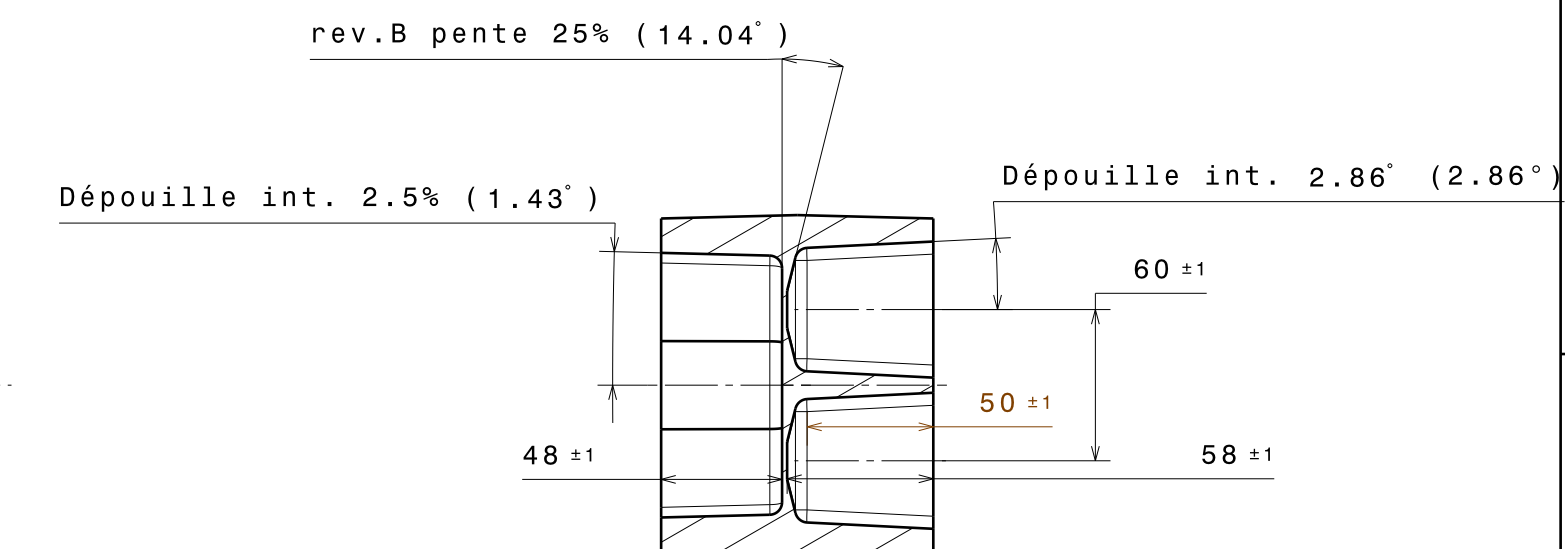


OK for Fabrication

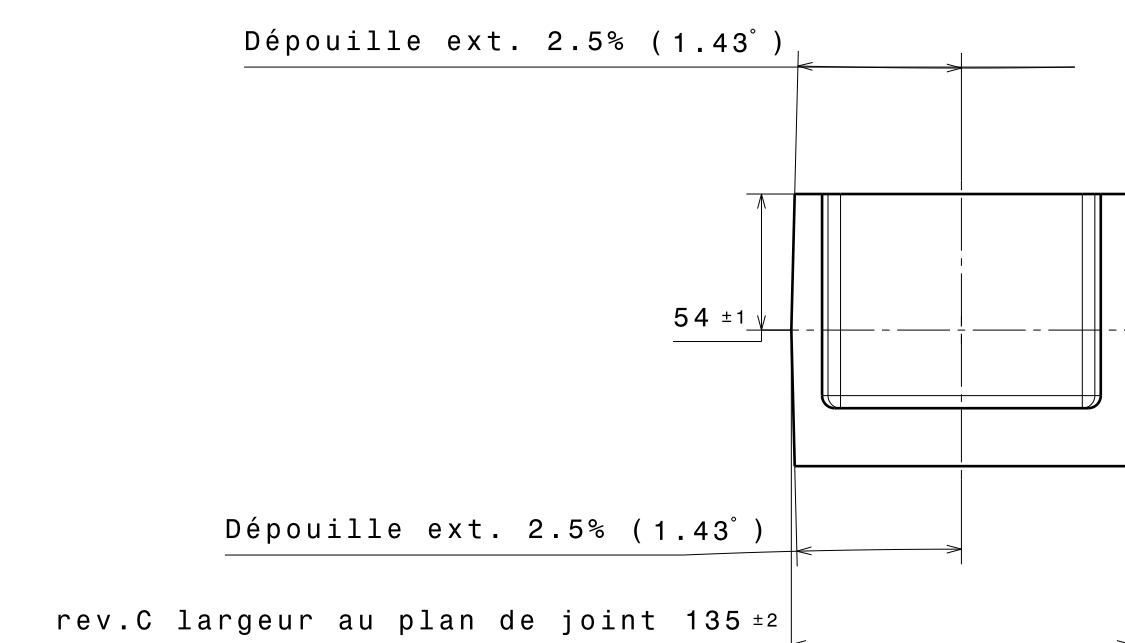
DESIGNED BY: Manoel Dialinas			Subatech NANTES	I	—
DATE: 10/01/2008		Material	Stainless Steel 304L 0.150 mm thick	H	—
CHECKED BY: Joseph Rasson		Quantity	3500 (8100)	G	—
DATE: 19/02/2008		System	EMCa1 ALICE	F	—
SIZE A4		Sub System	Module	E	—
SCALE 1:2	WEIGHT (kg) 0.035 kg	Part	Strap Foil	D	—
			26K214_C	C	27.02.2008
				B	10.01.2008
				A	—
This drawing is our property; it can't be reproduced or communicated without our written agreement.					

D

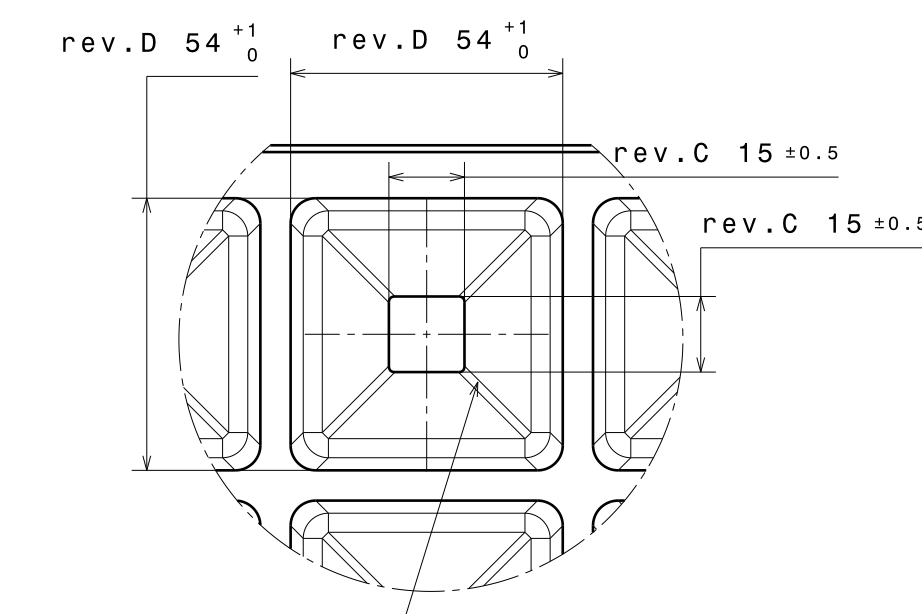
A



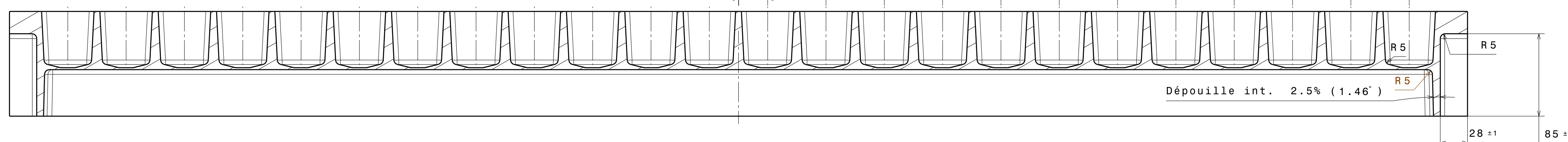
Coupe A-A



Bon pour Fabrication



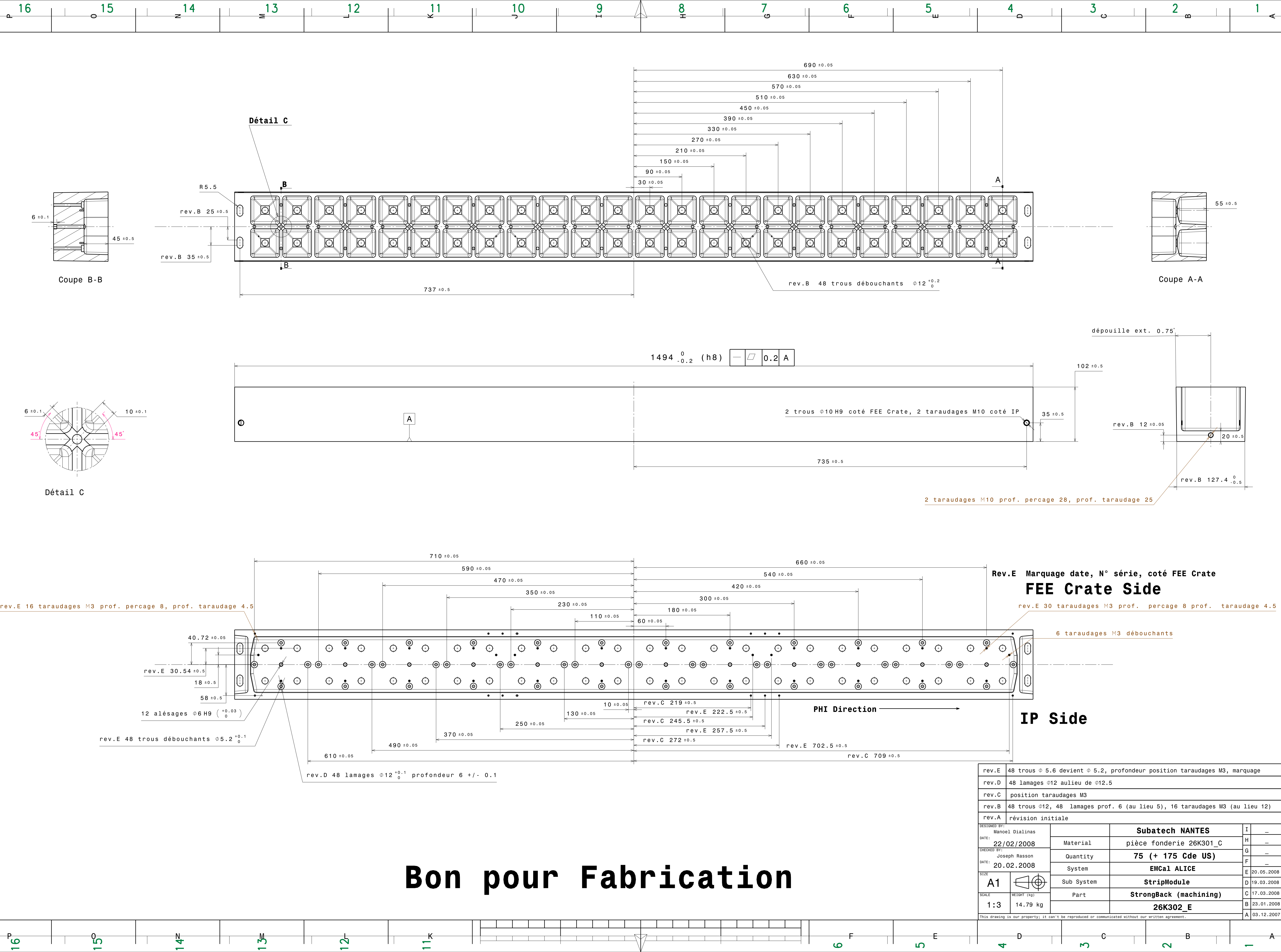
Détail C



Coupe B-B

rev.D	48 poches deviennent 54 x 54
rev.C	suppression trous Ø13, tous congés raccordement R5
rev.B	pente 20% sommet cavités devient 25%

DESIGNED BY:		Manoel Djalinas		REV. D		petite 20x summit cavities devicent 20x			
DATE:		21/02/2008		Material		EN AC-4200 ST6 (A-S7G)		I _	
CHECKED BY:		Joseph Rasson		Quantity		75 + 175		H _	
DATE:		27.02.2008		System		EMCal ALICE		G _	
SIZE		A1		Sub System		StripModule		F _	
SCALE		1:3		Part		StrongBack (casting)		E _	
WEIGHT (kg)		17.74 kg				26K301_D		D 20.05.2008	
								C 26.02.2008	
								B 14.01.2008	
								A 03.12.2007	
This drawing is our property: it can't be reproduced or communicated without our written agreement.									



rev.E	48 trous \varnothing 5.6 devient \varnothing 5.2, profondeur position taraudages M3, marquage				
rev.D	48 lamages \varnothing 12 au lieu de \varnothing 12.5				
rev.C	position taraudages M3				
rev.B	48 trous \varnothing 12, 48 lamages prof. 6 (au lieu 5), 16 taraudages M3 (au lieu 12)				
rev.A	révision initiale				

DESIGNED BY: Manoel Dialinas		<div>Material</div> <div>Quantité</div> <div>System</div> <div>Sub System</div> <div>Part</div>	Subatech NANTES		I	—
DATE: 22/02/2008			pièce fonderie 26K301_C		H	—
CHECKED BY: Joseph Rasson			75 (+ 175 Cde US)		G	—
DATE: 20.02.2008			EMCa1 ALICE		F	—
SIZE A1			StripModule		E	20.05.2008
SCALE 1:3		StrongBack (machining)		D	19.03.2008	
WEIGHT (kg) 14.79 kg		26K302_E		C	17.03.2008	
				B	23.01.2008	
				A	03.12.2007	

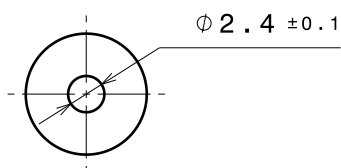
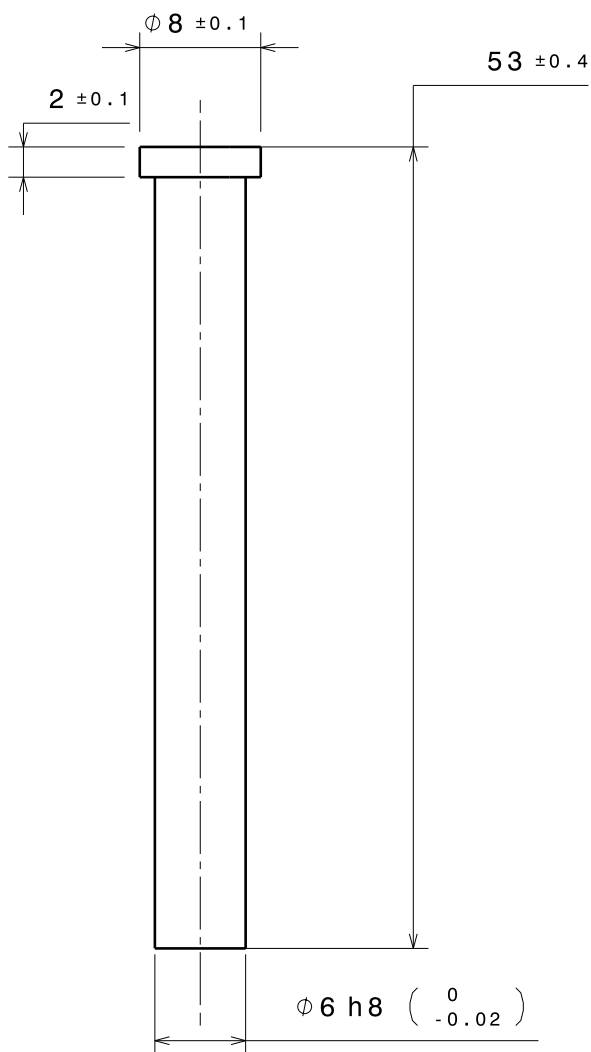
This drawing is our property; it can't be reproduced or communicated without our written agreement.

A

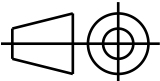
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3

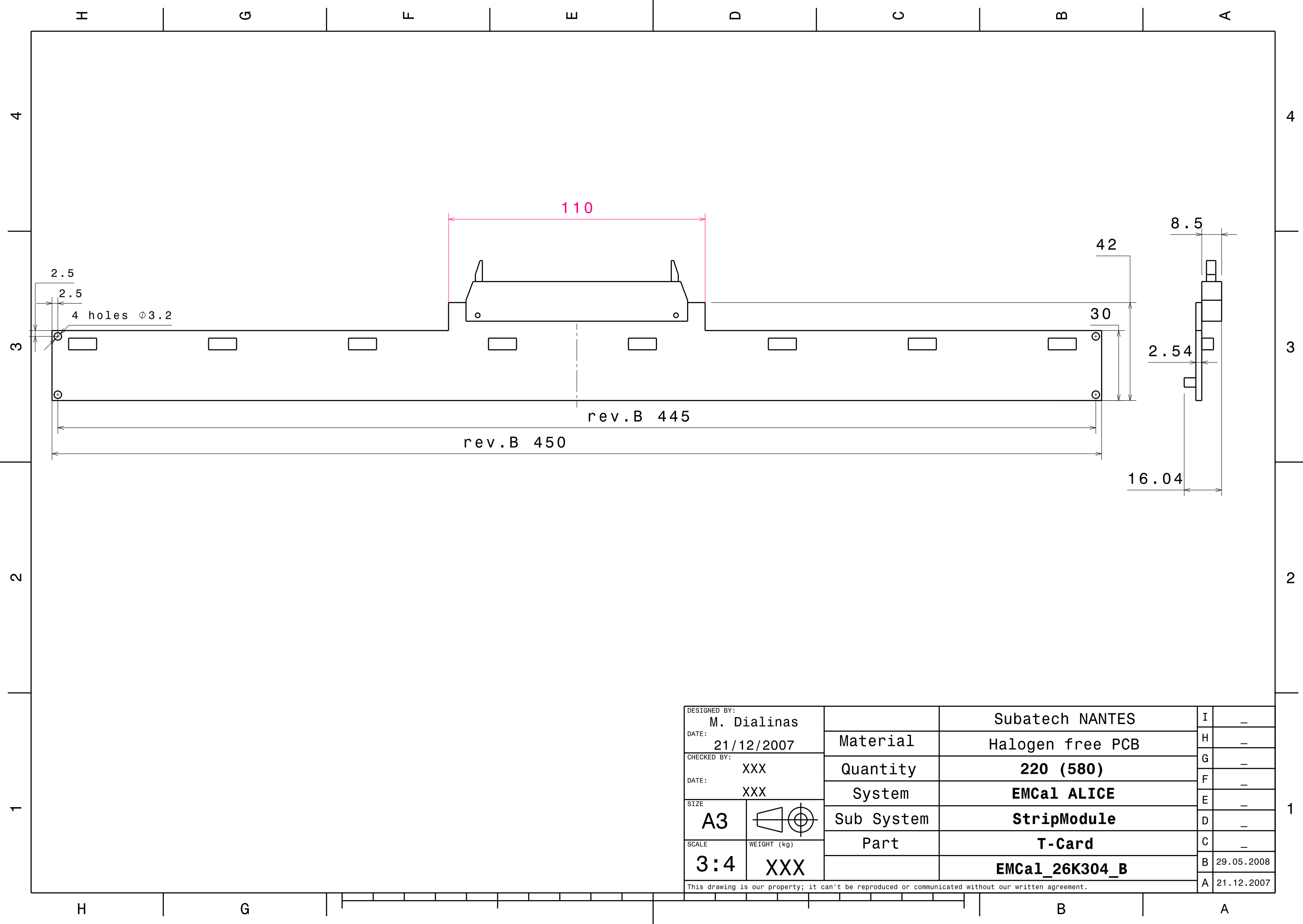
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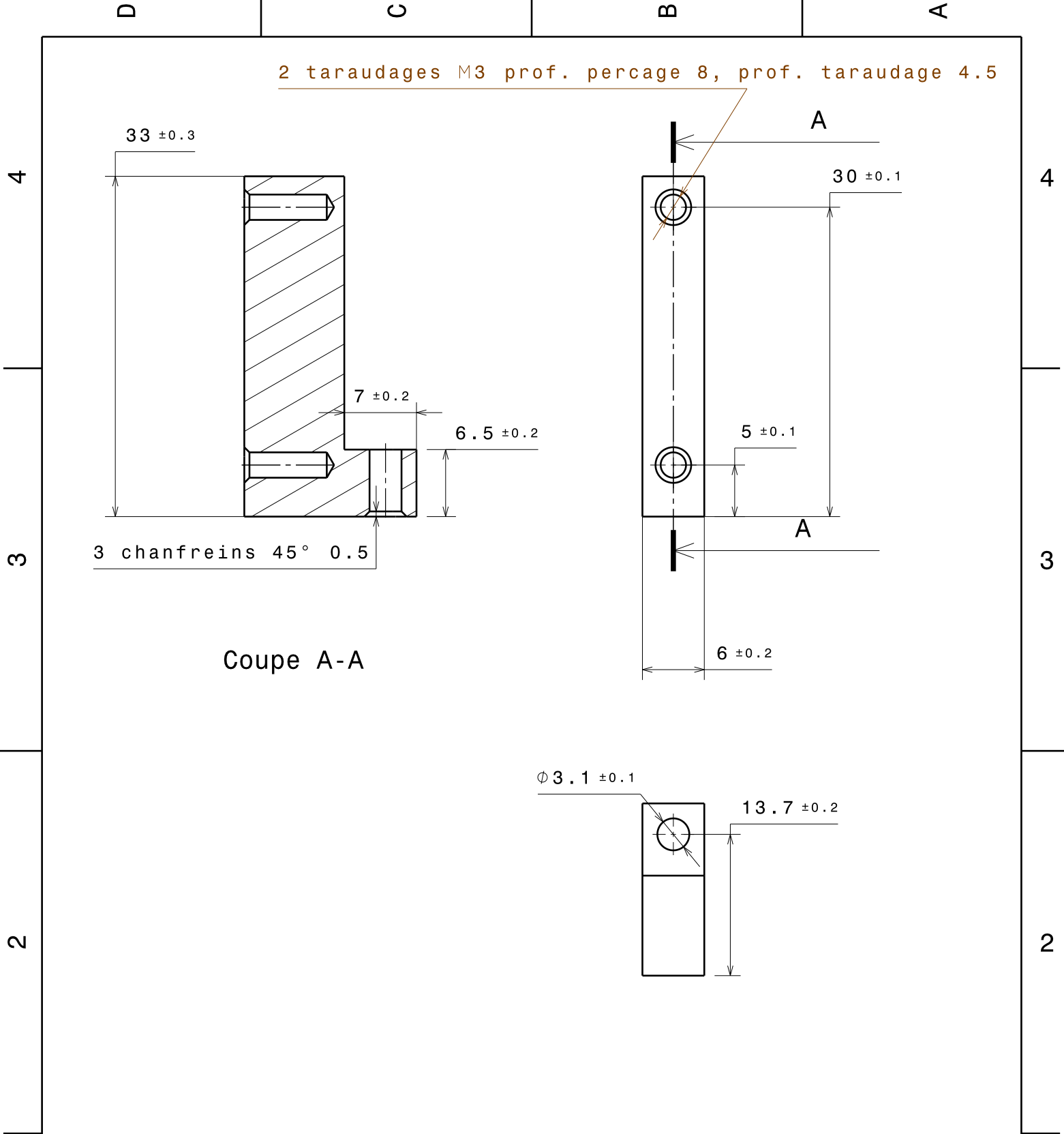


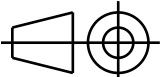
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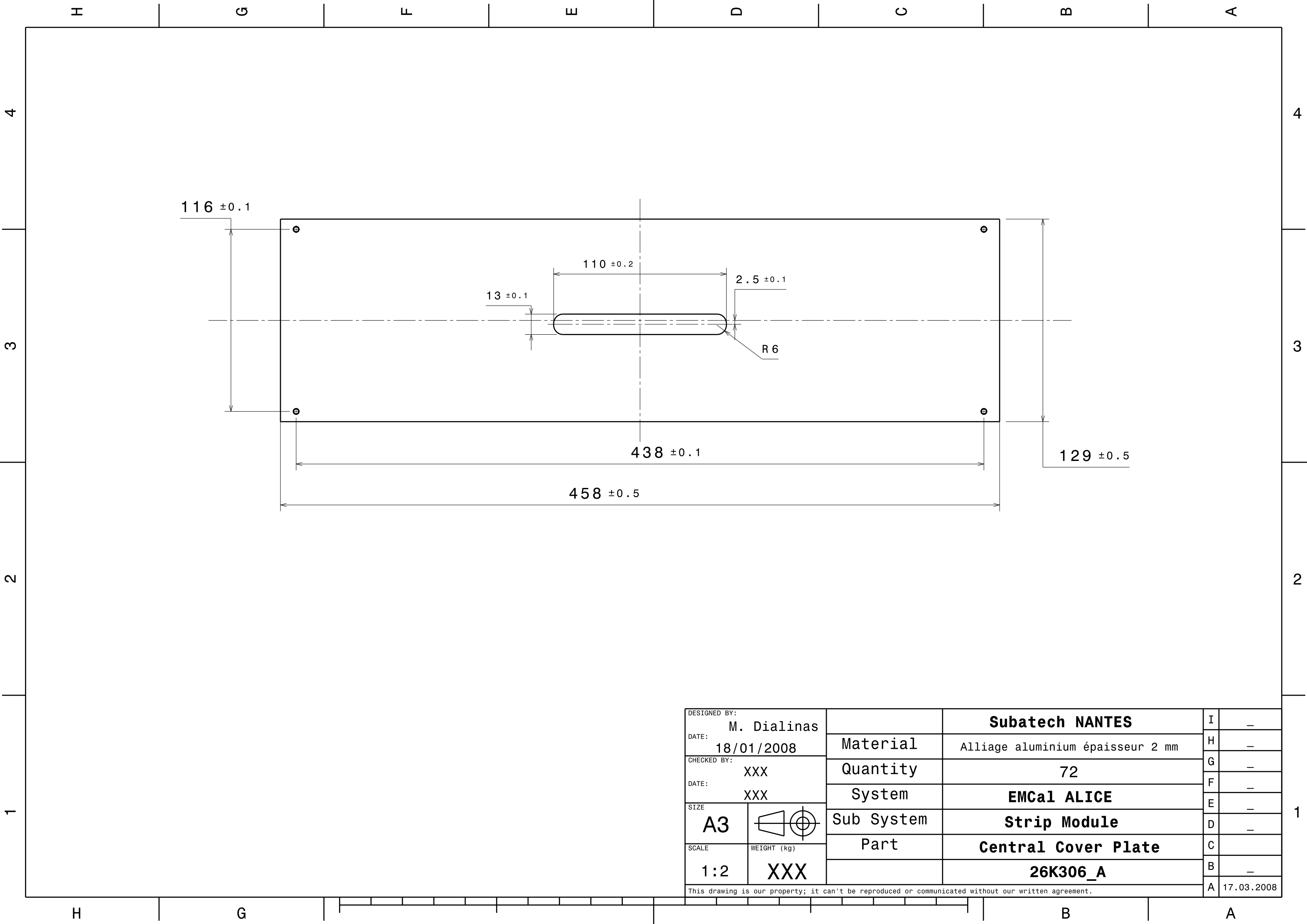
DESIGNED BY: M. Dialinas			Subatech NANTES	I	—
DATE: 12/12/2007		Material	Noryl (PPO) fire resistant grade	H	—
CHECKED BY: XXX		Quantity	870 (3180)	G	—
DATE: XXX		System	EMCa1 ALICE	F	—
SIZE A4		Sub System	StripModule	E	—
SCALE 2:1	WEIGHT (kg) 0,0032 kg	Part	LED Ferrule	D	—
			EMCa1_26K303_A	C	—
This drawing is our property; it can't be reproduced or communicated without our written agreement.				B	—
				A	—

A





DESIGNED BY: M. Dialinas		Subatech NANTES	I	—
DATE: 10/01/2008			H	—
CHECKED BY: Joseph Rasson		Material Aluminium 5083 or 5086 or 6082 or 6061	G	—
DATE: xx.xx.2008		Quantity 450 (1600)	F	—
SIZE A4		System EMCa1 ALICE	E	—
		Sub System Module	D	—
SCALE 2:1	WEIGHT (kg) 0,006 kg	Part T-Card Fixation	C	—
		26K305_B	B	18.02.2008
This drawing is our property; it can't be reproduced or communicated without our written agreement.			A	10.01.2008



116 ±0.1

110 ±0.2

2.5 ±0.1

13 ±0.1

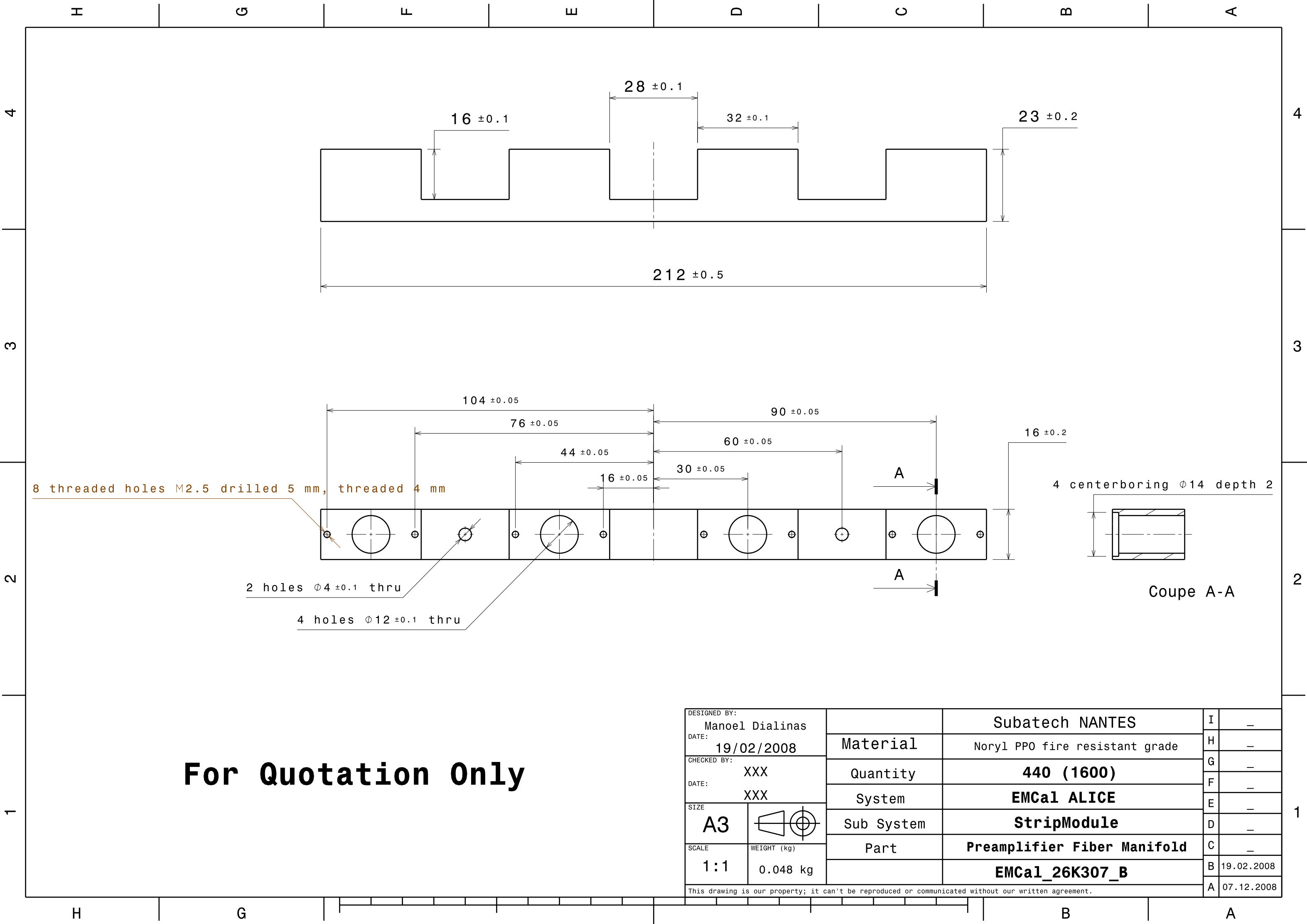
R 6

438 ±0.1

129 ±0.5

458 ±0.5

DESIGNED BY: M. Dialinas			Subatech NANTES	I	—
DATE: 18/01/2008		Material	Alliage aluminium épaisseur 2 mm	H	—
CHECKED BY: XXX		Quantity	72	G	—
DATE: XXX		System	EMCal ALICE	F	—
SIZE A3		Sub System	Strip Module	E	—
		Part	Central Cover Plate	D	—
SCALE 1:2	WEIGHT (kg) XXX		26K306_A	C	
				B	—
This drawing is our property; it can't be reproduced or communicated without our written agreement.				A	17.03.2008



For Quotation Only

DESIGNED BY: Manoel Dialinas			Subatech NANTES	I	—
DATE: 19/02/2008		Material	Noryl PPO fire resistant grade	H	—
CHECKED BY: XXX		Quantity	440 (1600)	G	—
DATE: XXX		System	EMCal ALICE	F	—
SIZE A3		Sub System	StripModule	E	—
SCALE 1:1		Part	Preamplifier Fiber Manifold	D	—
	WEIGHT (kg) 0.048 kg		EMCal_26K307_B	C	—
This drawing is our property; it can't be reproduced or communicated without our written agreement.				B	19.02.2008
				A	07.12.2008

4

4

3

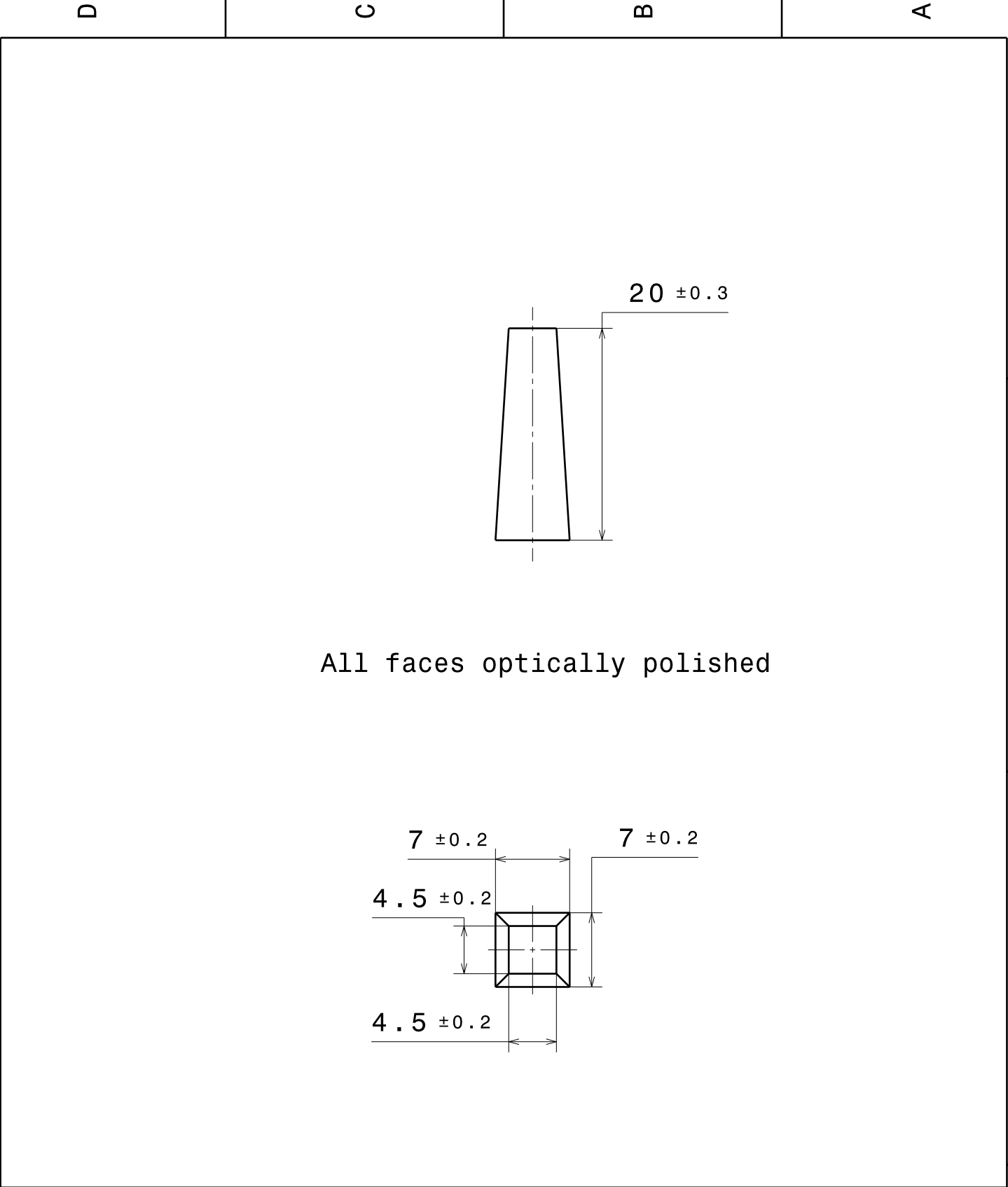
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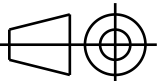
2

2

1

1



DESIGNED BY: M. Dialinas			Subatech NANTES	I	—
DATE: 07/12/2007		Material	Lucite / Styrene Optical Grade	H	—
CHECKED BY: XXX		Quantity	3460 (12700)	G	—
DATE: XXX		System	EMCal ALICE	F	—
SIZE A4		Sub System	Module	E	—
SCALE 2:1		Part	Light Guide	D	—
WEIGHT (kg) 0.0008 kg			EMCal_26K209_A	C	—
				B	—
				A	—
This drawing is our property; it can't be reproduced or communicated without our written agreement.					

D

A

4

3

2

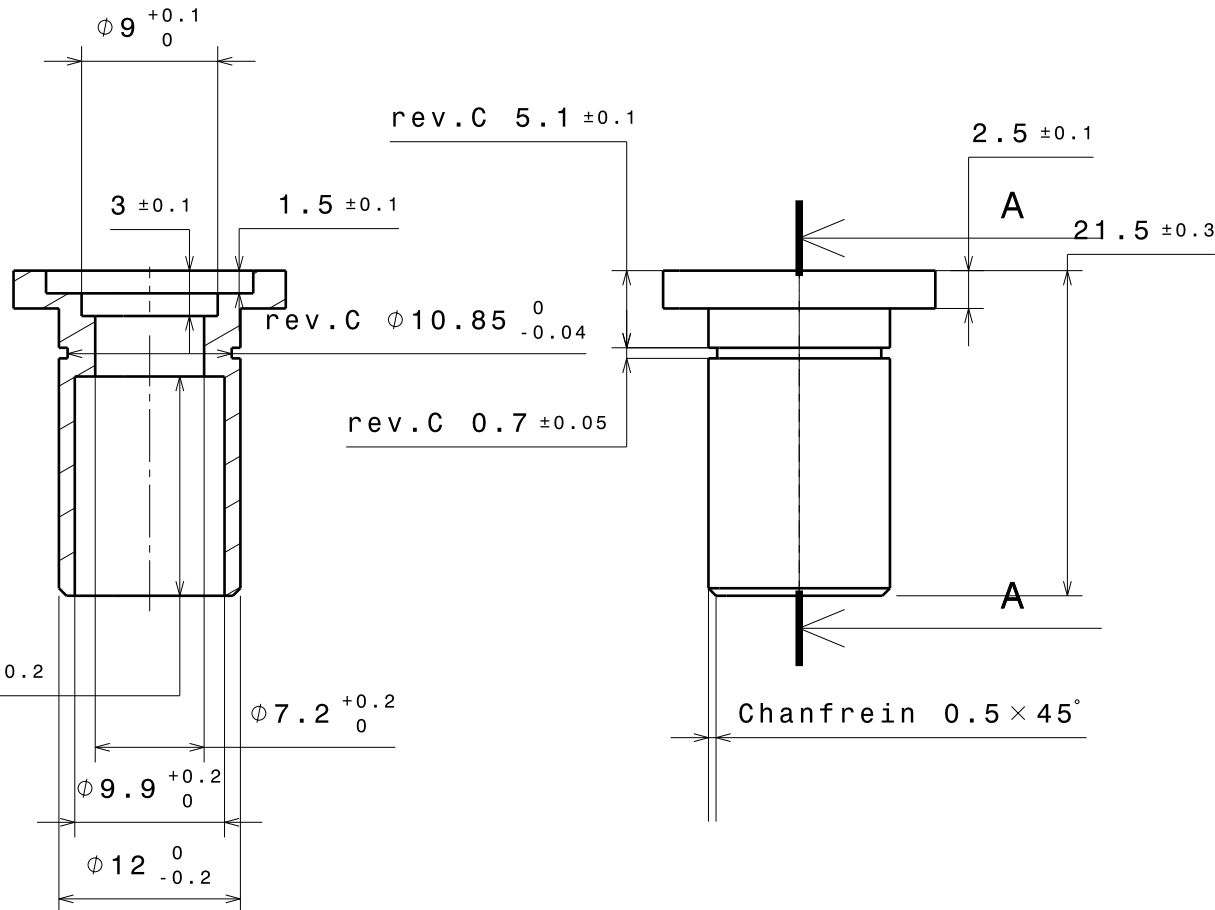
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4

3

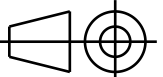
2

1



Section A-A

For Quotation only

DESIGNED BY: Manoel Dialinas		Subatech NANTES	I	—	
DATE: 07/12/2007			H	—	
CHECKED BY: Fred Pompei		Material Noryl (PP0) fire resistant grade	G	—	
DATE: XXX			F	—	
SIZE A4		System	EMCa1 ALICE	E	—
		Sub System	Module	D	—
SCALE 2:1	WEIGHT (kg) 0,0028 kg	Part	APD Mount	C	05.03.2008
			EMCa1_26K309_C	B	18.02.2008
This drawing is our property; it can't be reproduced or communicated without our written agreement.			A	—	

D

A

D

C

B

A

4

4

3

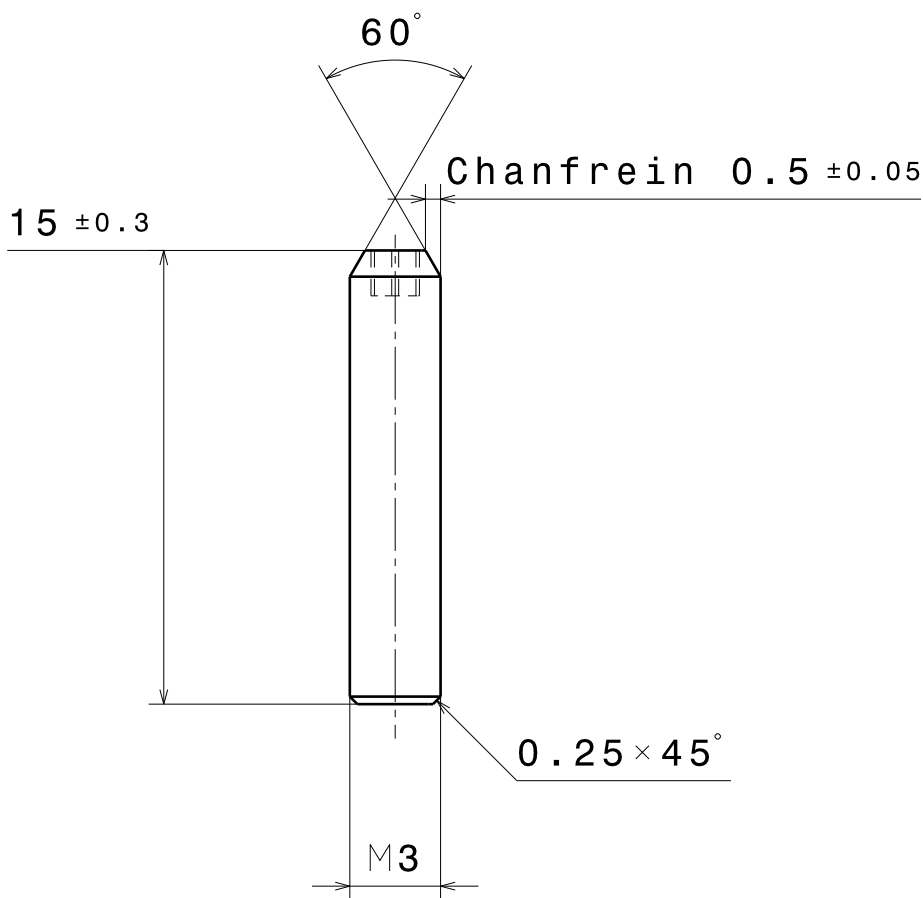
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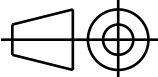
2

2

1

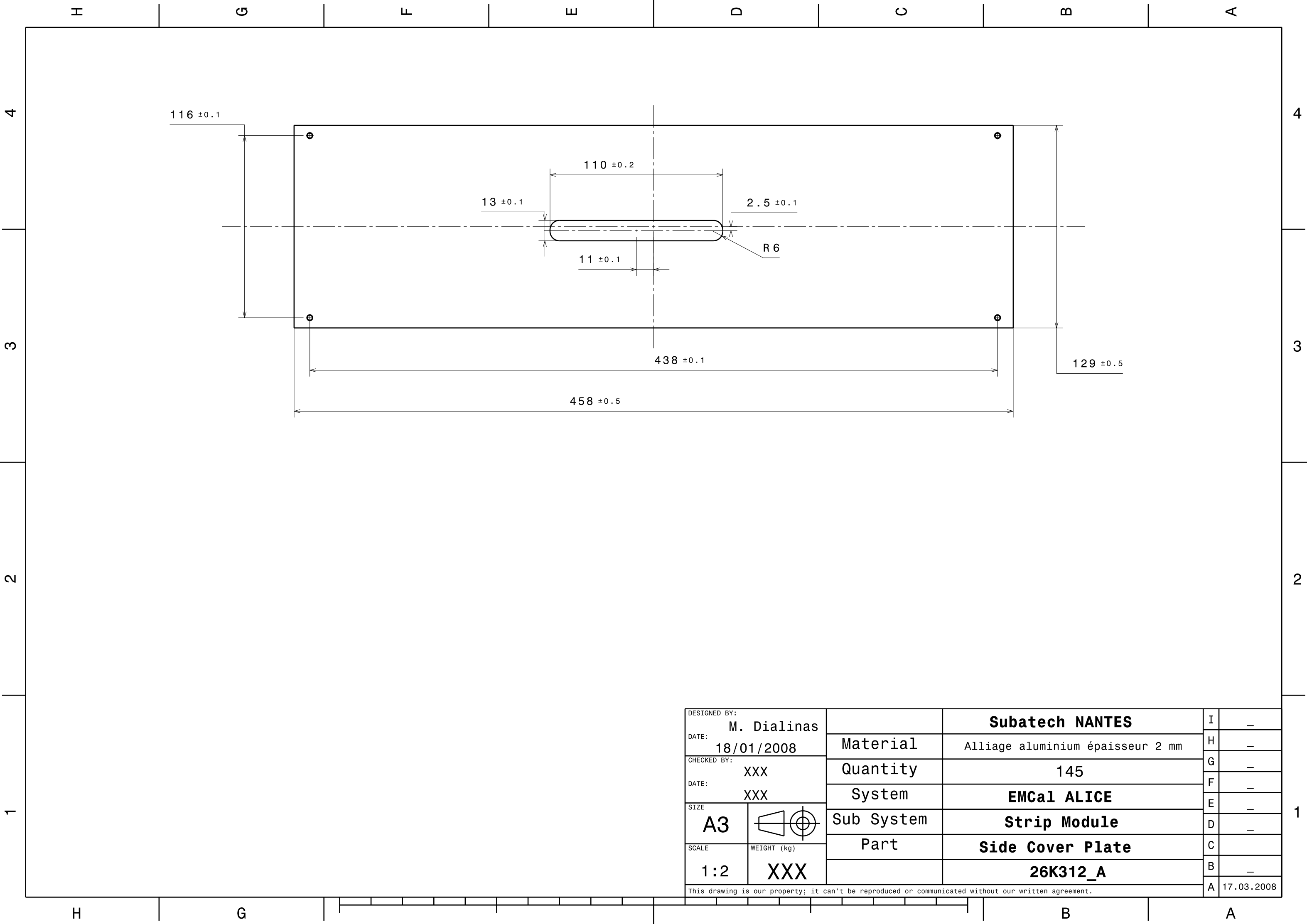
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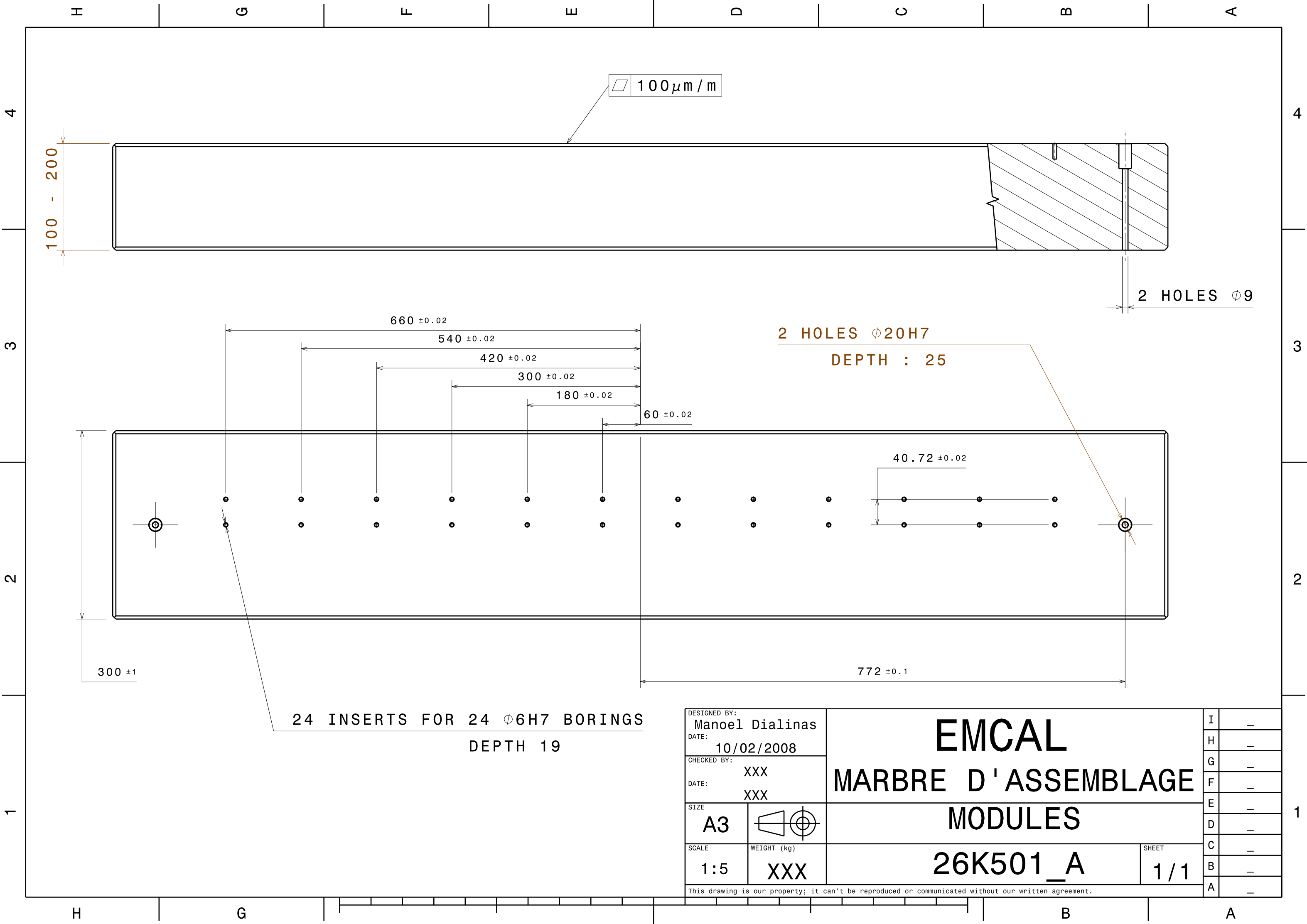
DESIGNED BY: M. Dialinas			Subatech NANTES	I	—
DATE: 15/01/2008		Material	Stainless Steel M3 HC screw	H	—
CHECKED BY: XXX		Quantity	1160	G	—
DATE: XXX		System	EMCa1 ALICE	F	—
SIZE A4		Sub System	StripModule	E	—
SCALE 4:1	WEIGHT (kg) 0.0008 kg	Part	Stud for TCard fixation	D	—
			26K310_A	C	—
				B	—
This drawing is our property; it can't be reproduced or communicated without our written agreement.				A	15.01.2008

D

A



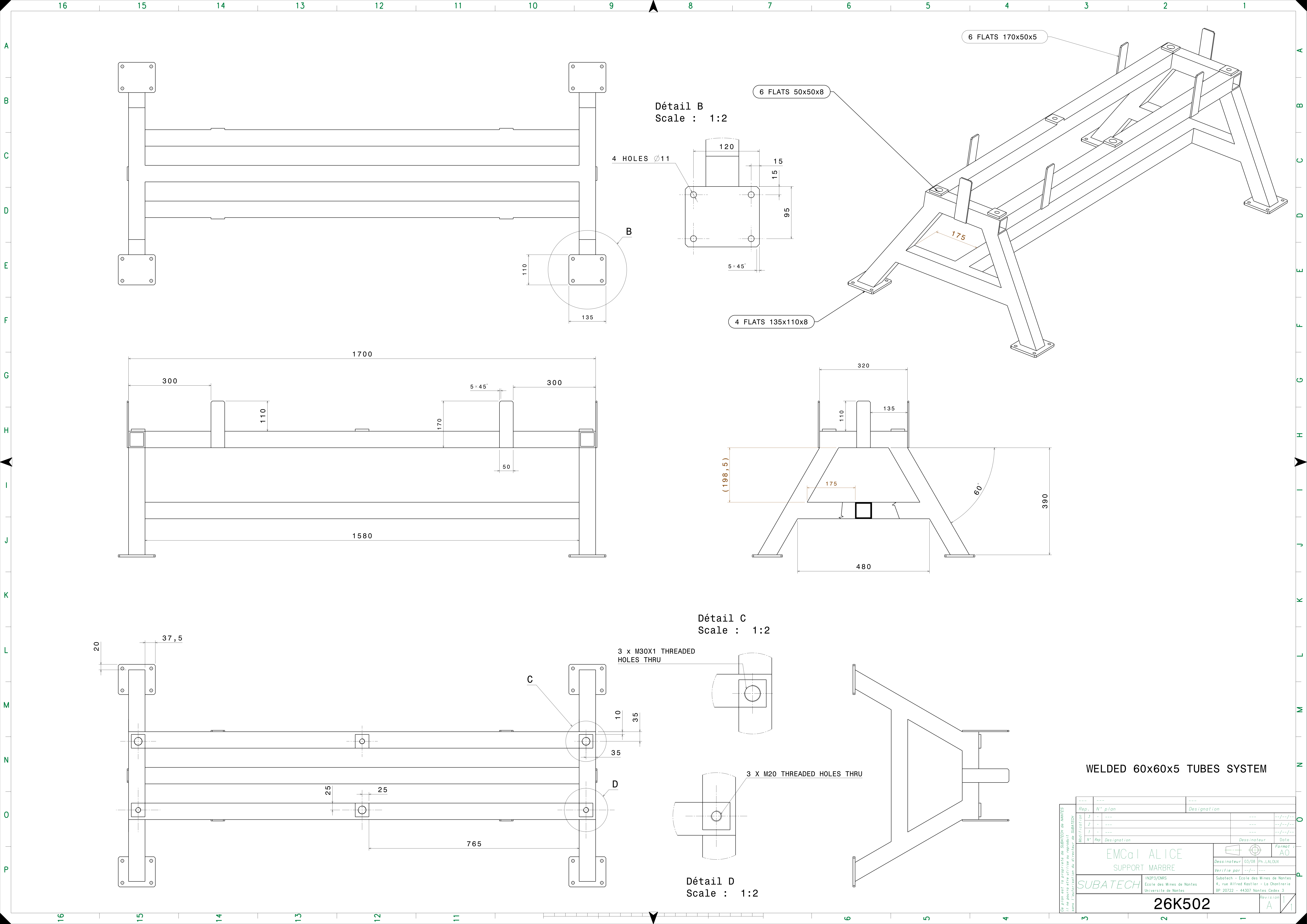
DESIGNED BY: M. Dialinas			Subatech NANTES	I	—
DATE: 18/01/2008		Material	Alliage aluminium épaisseur 2 mm	H	—
CHECKED BY: XXX		Quantity	145	G	—
DATE: XXX		System	EMCa1 ALICE	F	—
SIZE A3		Sub System	Strip Module	E	—
		Part	Side Cover Plate	D	—
SCALE 1:2	WEIGHT (kg) XXX		26K312_A	C	
				B	—
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DESIGNED BY: Manoel Dialinas	
DATE: 10/02/2008	
CHECKED BY: XXX	
DATE: XXX	
SIZE A3	
SCALE 1:5	WEIGHT (kg) XXX

EMCAL MARBRE D'ASSEMBLAGE MODULES		I	—
		H	—
26K501_A		G	—
		F	—
SHEET 1 / 1		E	—
		D	—
		C	—
		B	—
		A	—

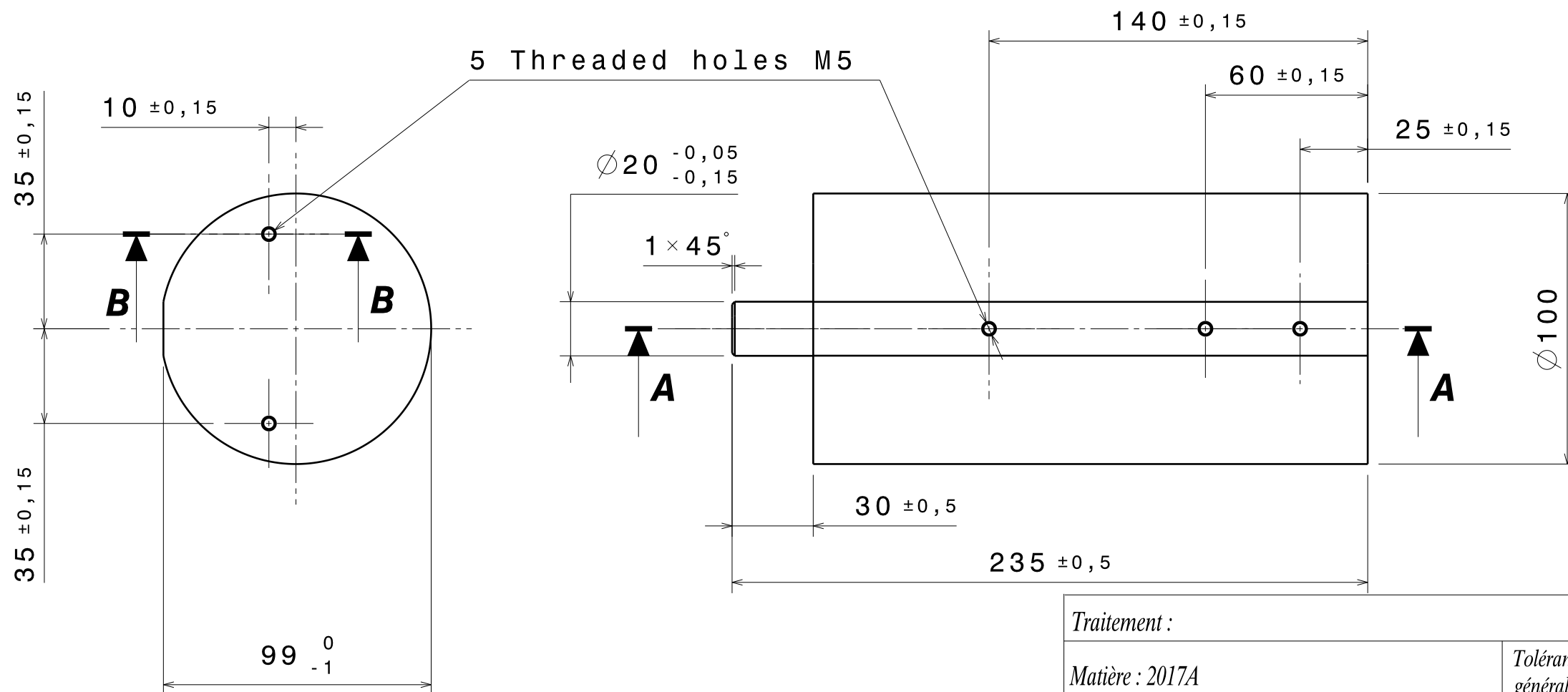
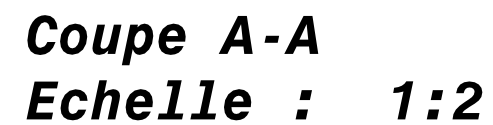
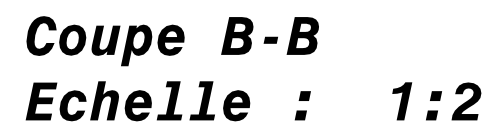
This drawing is our property; it can't be reproduced or communicated without our written agreement.



WELDED 60x60x5 TUBES SYSTEM

---	---	---	---	---	---
Rep.	N° plan	Designation	---	---	---
3	---	---	---	---	---
4	---	---	---	---	---
5	---	---	---	---	---
6	---	---	---	---	---
7	---	---	---	---	---
8	---	---	---	---	---
9	---	---	---	---	---
10	---	---	---	---	---
11	---	---	---	---	---
12	---	---	---	---	---
13	---	---	---	---	---
14	---	---	---	---	---
15	---	---	---	---	---
16	---	---	---	---	---

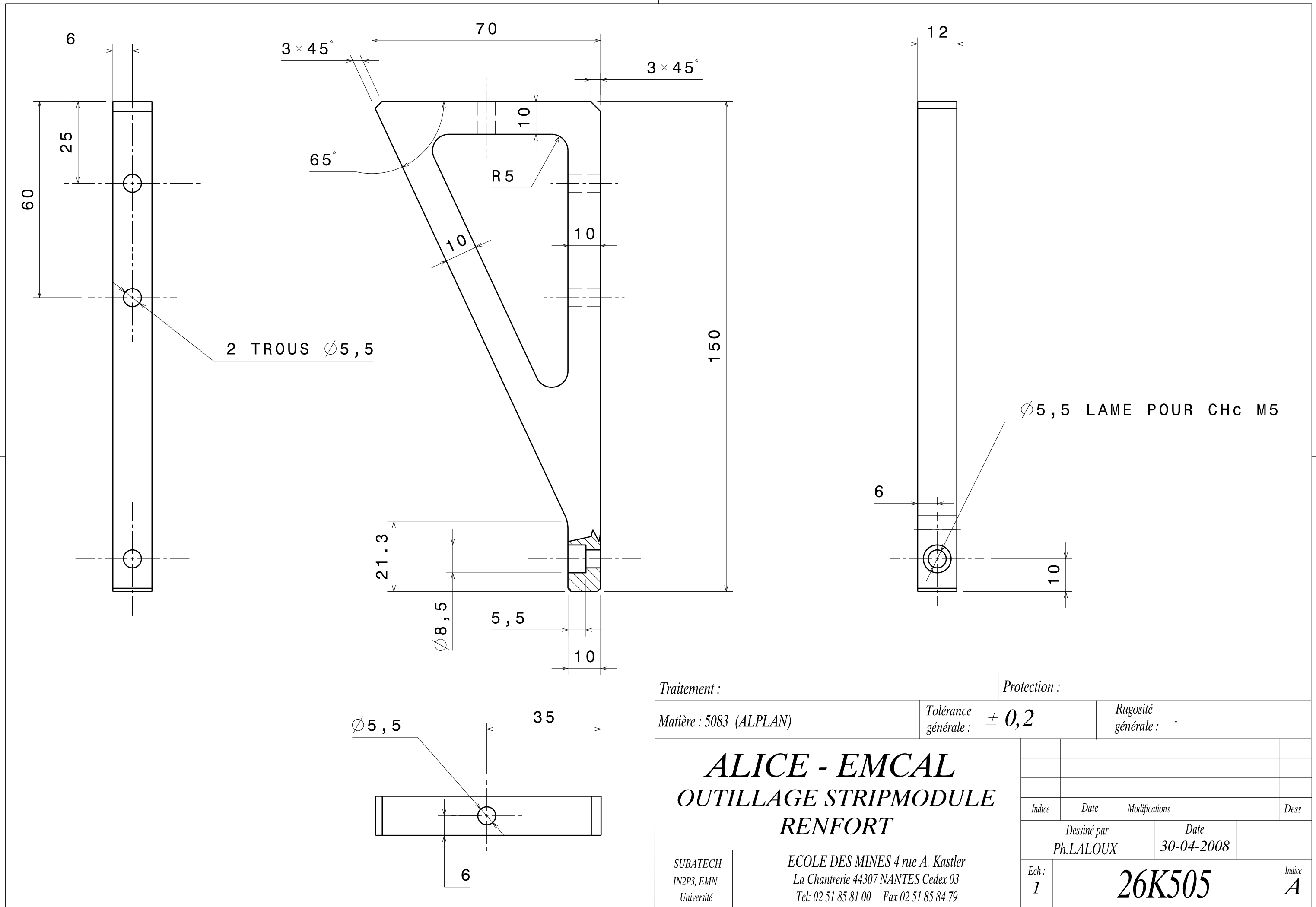
EMCaI ALICE	Format	AO
SUPPORT MARBRE	Dessinateur	03/08 Ph.LALOUX
Subotech - Ecole des Mines de Nantes	Verifié par	---
4, rue Alfred Kastler - La Chantrerie	---	---
BP 20722 - 44307 Nantes Cedex 3	---	---
26K502	Revision	A 1

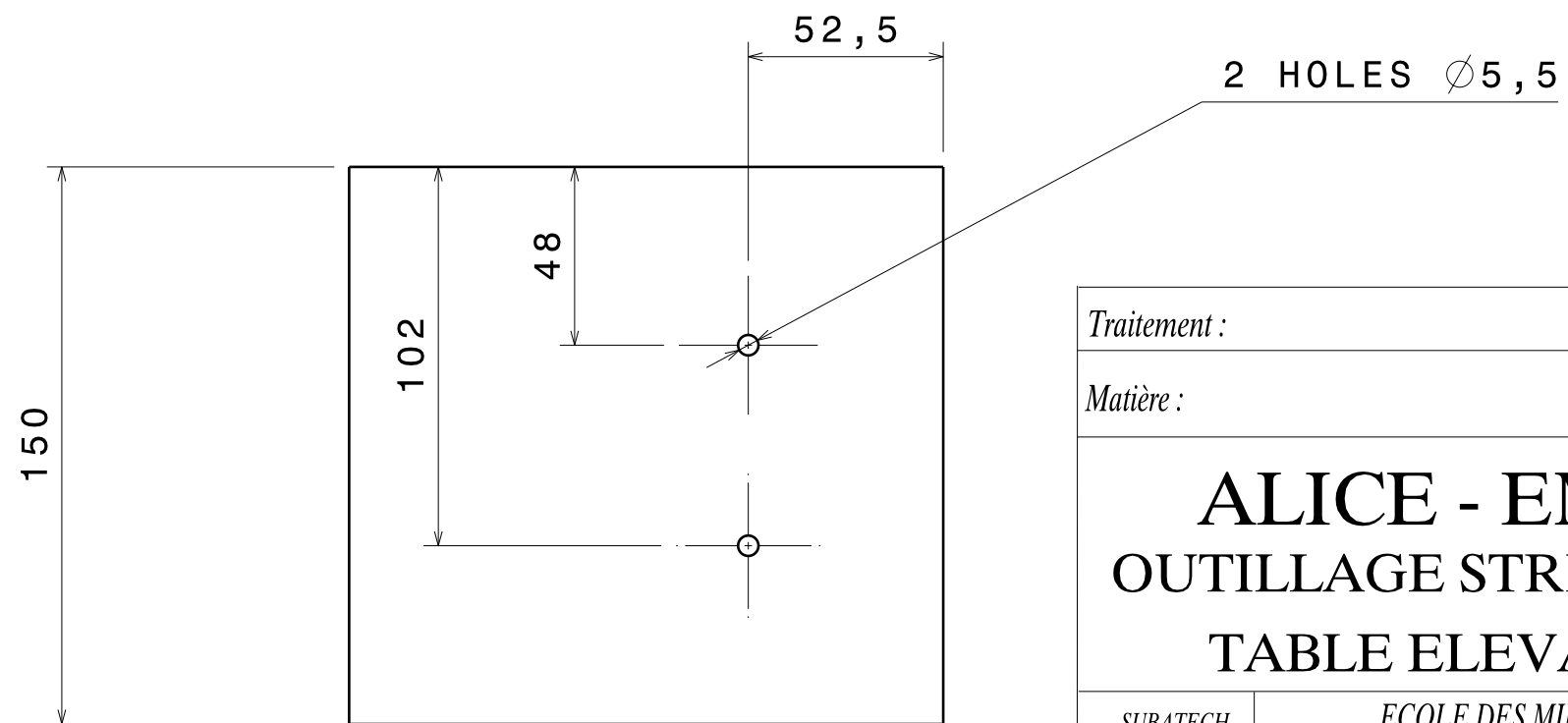
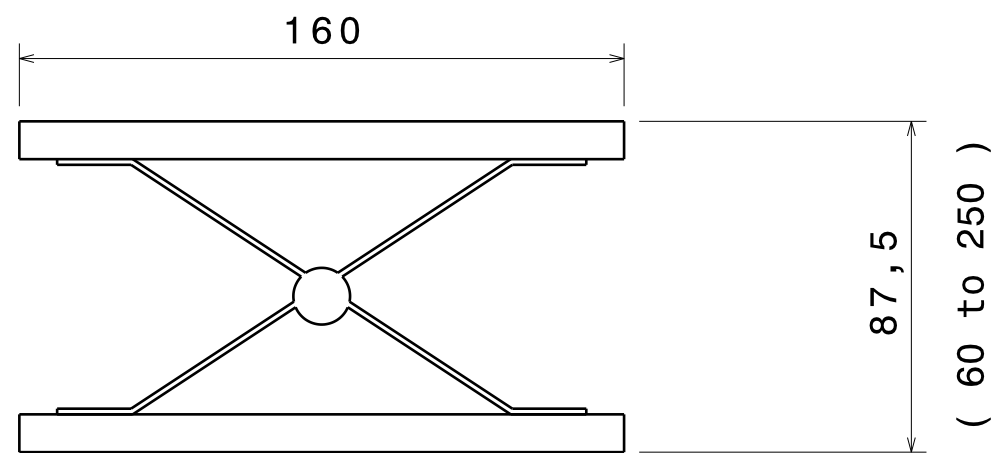
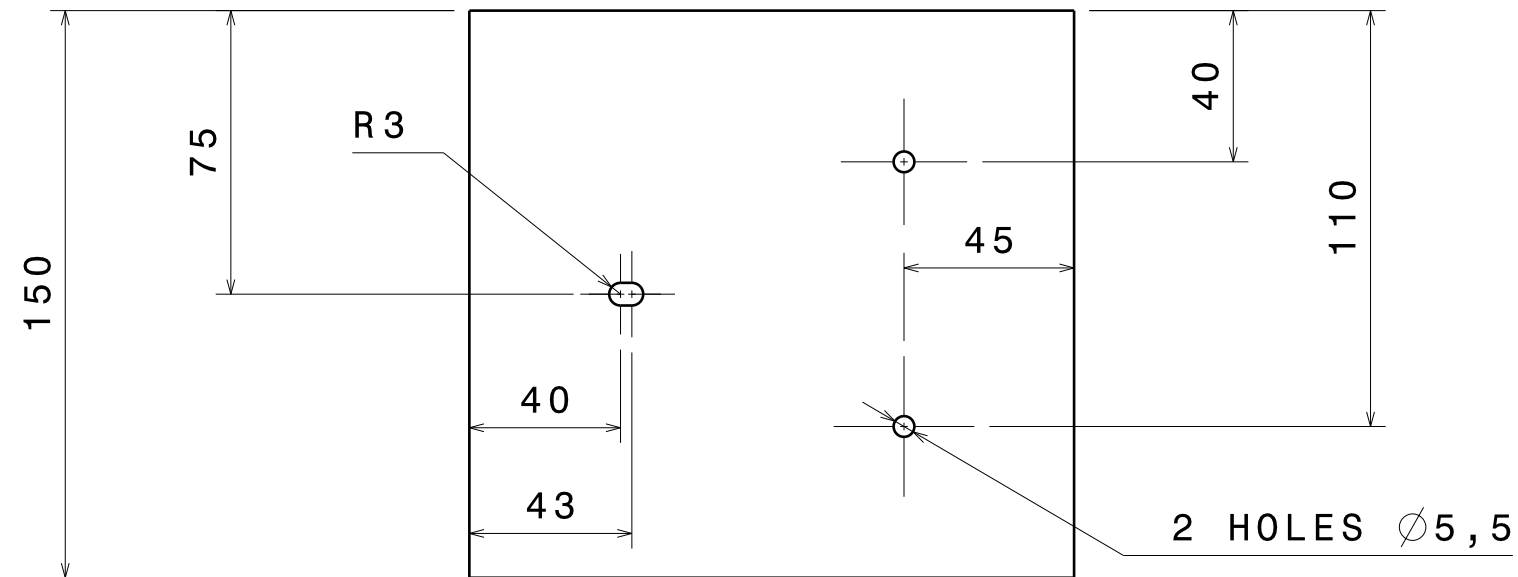


BREAK ALL SHARP CORNER

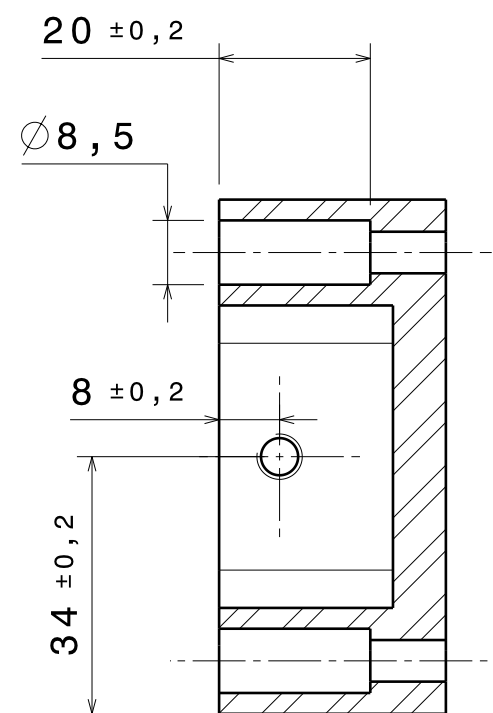
ALICE - EMCAL
OUTILLAGE STRIPMODULE
COLONNE

A

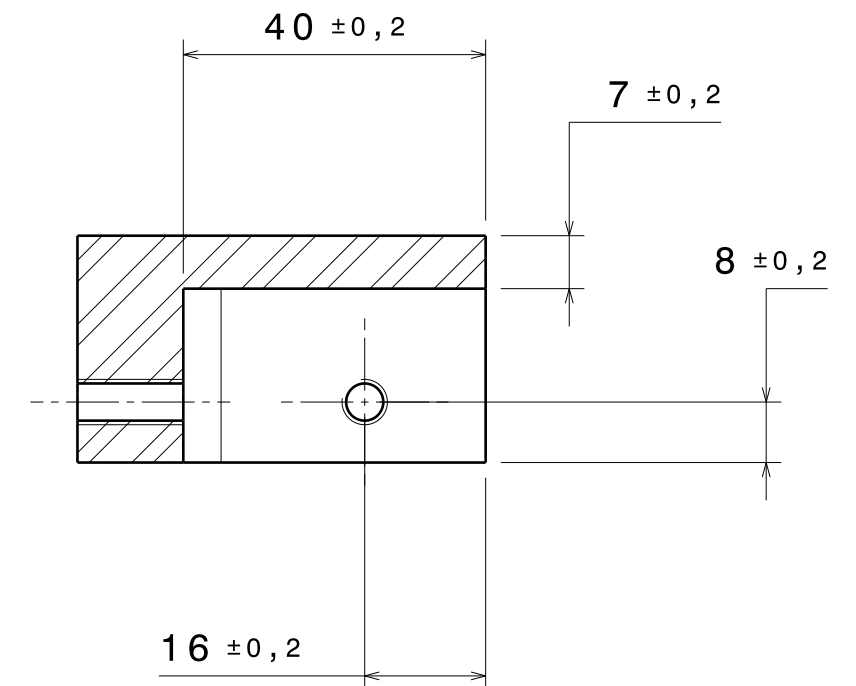
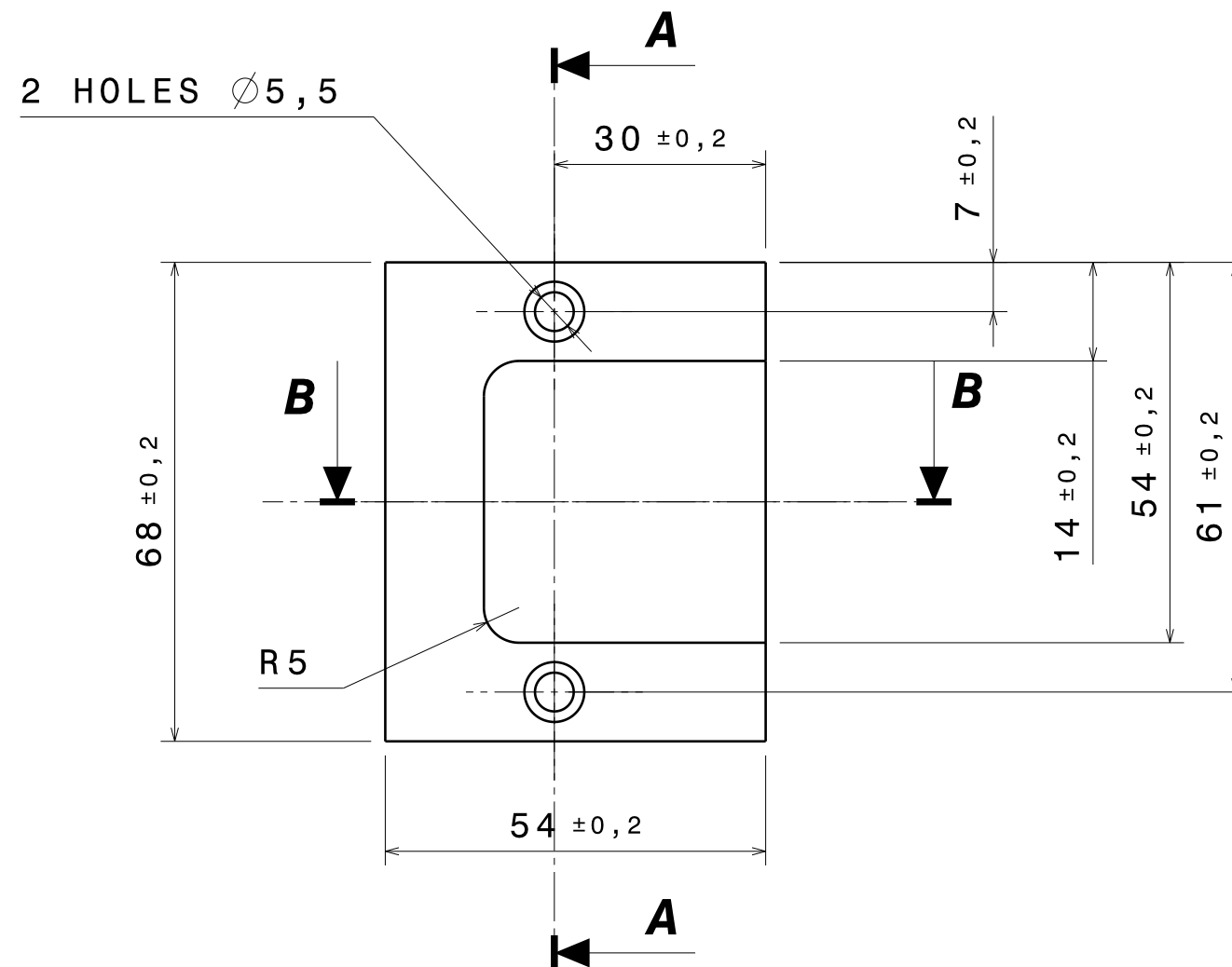
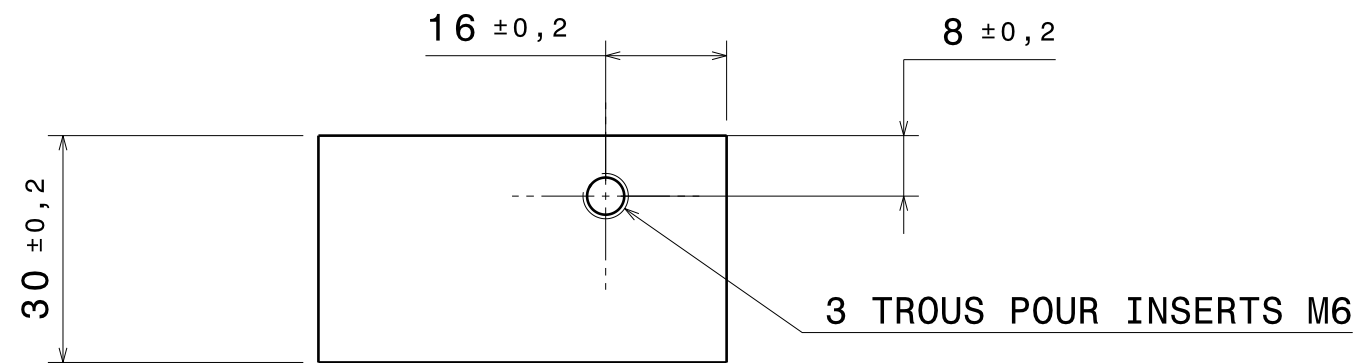




Traitement :		Protection :	
Matière :		Tolérance générale : $\pm 0,2$	Rugosité générale : .
ALICE - EMCAL OUTILLAGE STRIPMODULE TABLE ELEVATRICE			
		Indice	Date
		Modifications	
		Dess	
		Dessiné par Ph.LALOUX	
		Date 23/05/2008	
SUBATECH IN2P3, EMN Université		ECOLE DES MINES 4 rue A. Kastler La Chantrerie 44307 NANTES Cedex 03 Tel: 02 51 85 81 00 Fax 02 51 85 84 79	
Ech : 1 / 2		26K505	
		Indice A	

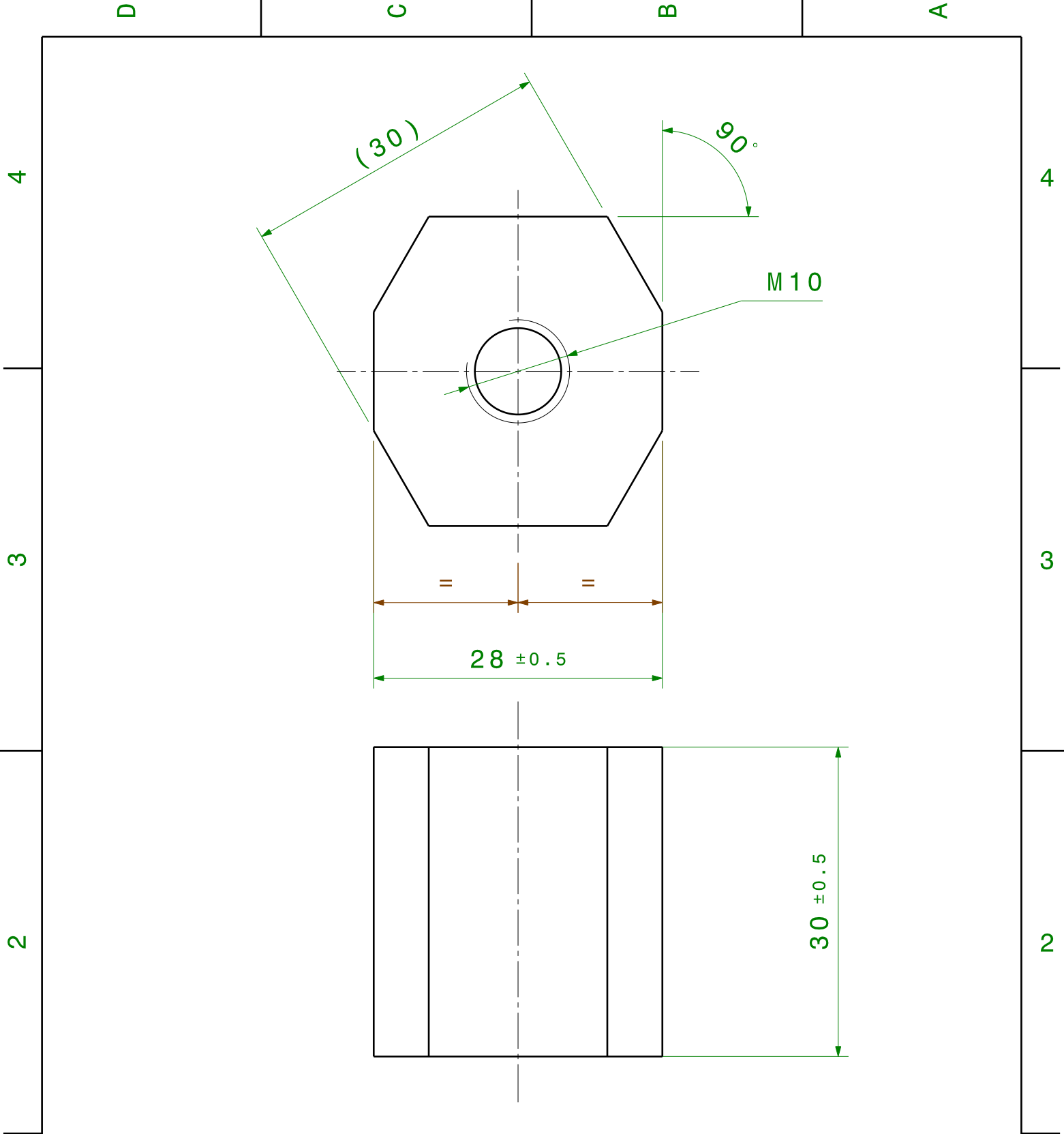


Coupe A-A
Echelle : 1:1



Coupe B-B décalée
Echelle : 1:1

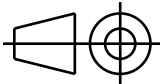
Traitement :			Protection :			
Matière : 2017A		Tolérance générale :		Rugosité générale :		
ALICE - EMCAL OUTILLAGE STRIPMODULE REGLAGE						
			Indice	Date	Modifications	Dess
			Dessiné par Ph.LALOUX		Date 22/05/2008	
SUBATECH IN2P3, EMN Université	ECOLE DES MINES 4 rue A. Kastler La Chantrerie 44307 NANTES Cedex 03 Tel: 02 51 85 81 00 Fax 02 51 85 84 79		Ech : 1 / 1	26K506		Indice A



DESIGNED BY:
Ph.LALOUX
DATE:
30-04-2008

matiere
CW614N
six pans de 30

SIZE
A4



SCALE
2/1

WEIGHT (kg)

ALICE - EMCAL
OUTILLAGE STRIPMODULE
NOIX

SUBATECH ECOLE DES MINES 4 rue Alfred Kastler
IN2P3-EMN La Chantrerie 44307 NANTES Cedex 03
UNIVERSITE tel 02 51 85 81 00 -fax 02 51 85 84 38

DRAWING NUMBER
26K507

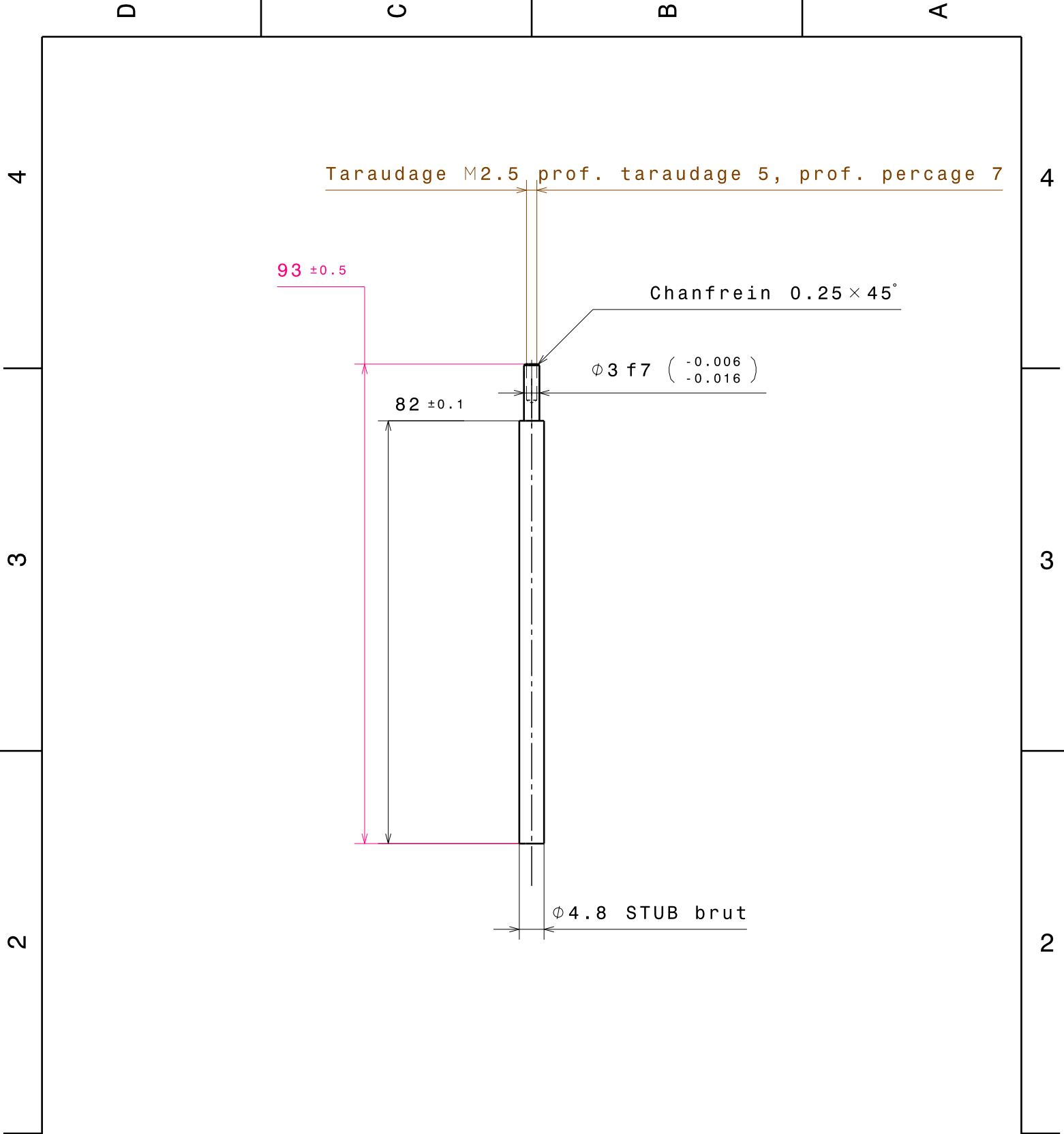
SHEET
1/1

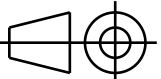
I	—
H	—
G	—
F	—
E	—
D	—
C	—
B	—
A	—

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D

A



DESIGNED BY: Manoel Dialinas			Subatech NANTES	I	—
DATE: 10/06/2008			Material Acier STUB ϕ 4.8 mm	H	—
CHECKED BY: XXX			Quantity 5	G	—
DATE: XXX			System EMCal ALICE	F	—
SIZE A4			Sub System Module Assembly Tooling	E	—
SCALE 1:1			Part Compression Finger	D	—
	WEIGHT (kg) 0.012		26K701	C	—
				B	—
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D

C

B

A

4

4

3

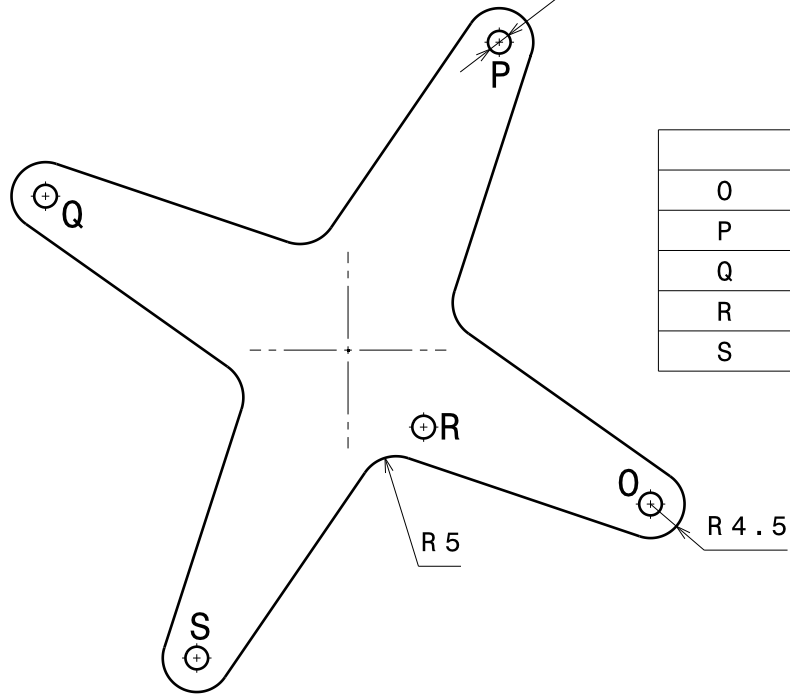
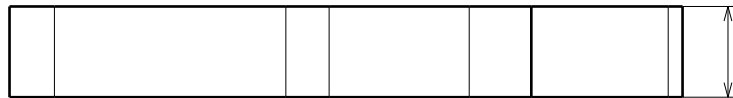
3

2

2

1

1

5 trous $\varnothing 3 \text{ H8 } \left(\begin{smallmatrix} +0.014 \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right)$ 12 ± 0.3 

DESIGNED BY:

Manoel Dialinas

DATE:

10/06/2008

CHECKED BY:

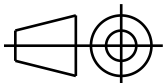
XXX

DATE:

XXX

SIZE

A4



SCALE

1:1

WEIGHT (kg)

0.237

Subatech NANTES

Material

Carré 100x100x12 Acier inoxydable 304L

Quantity

2

System

EMCal ALICE

Sub System

Module Assembly Tooling

Part

Compression Cross

26K702

I

—

H

—

G

—

F

—

E

—

D

—

C

—

B

—

A

11.06.2008

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D

A

4

3

2

1

4

3

2

1

31 ±0.2

31 ±0.2

53 ±0.3

80 ±0.5

120 ±0.5

10 ±0.3

6 trous $\varnothing 8.5 \pm 0.1$

Chanfreins 0.5 x 45° entrée et sortie trous $\varnothing 8$

DESIGNED BY:

Manoel Dialinas

DATE:

10/06/2008

CHECKED BY:

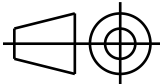
XXX

DATE:

XXX

SIZE

A4



SCALE

1:1

WEIGHT (kg)

0.260

Subatech NANTES

Material

Alplan 5083 ép. 10 mm

Quantité

2

System

EMCal ALICE

Sub System

Modules Assembly Tooling

Part

Plate

26K703

I

—

H

—

G

—

F

—

E

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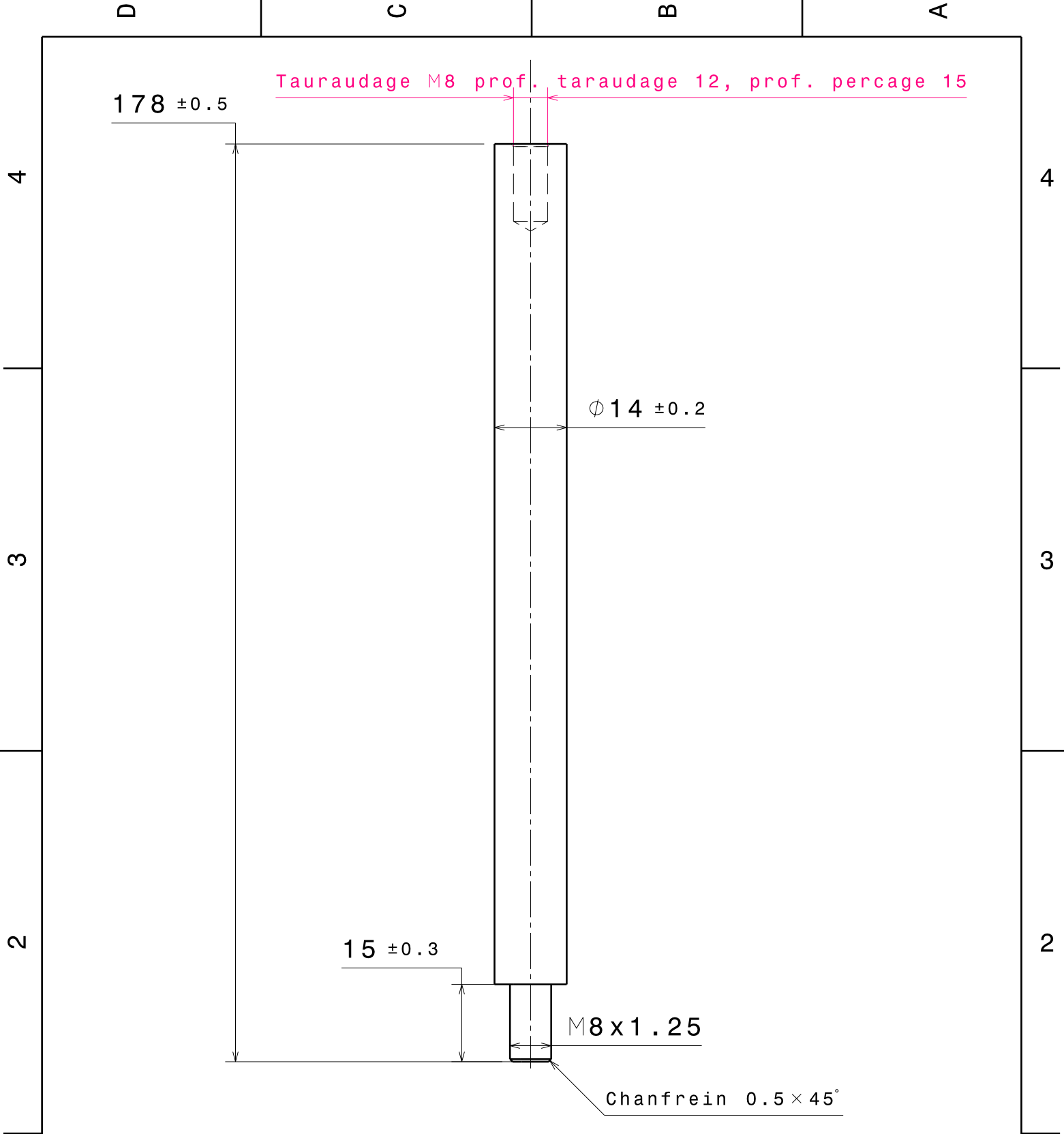
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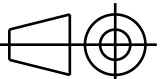
12.06.2008

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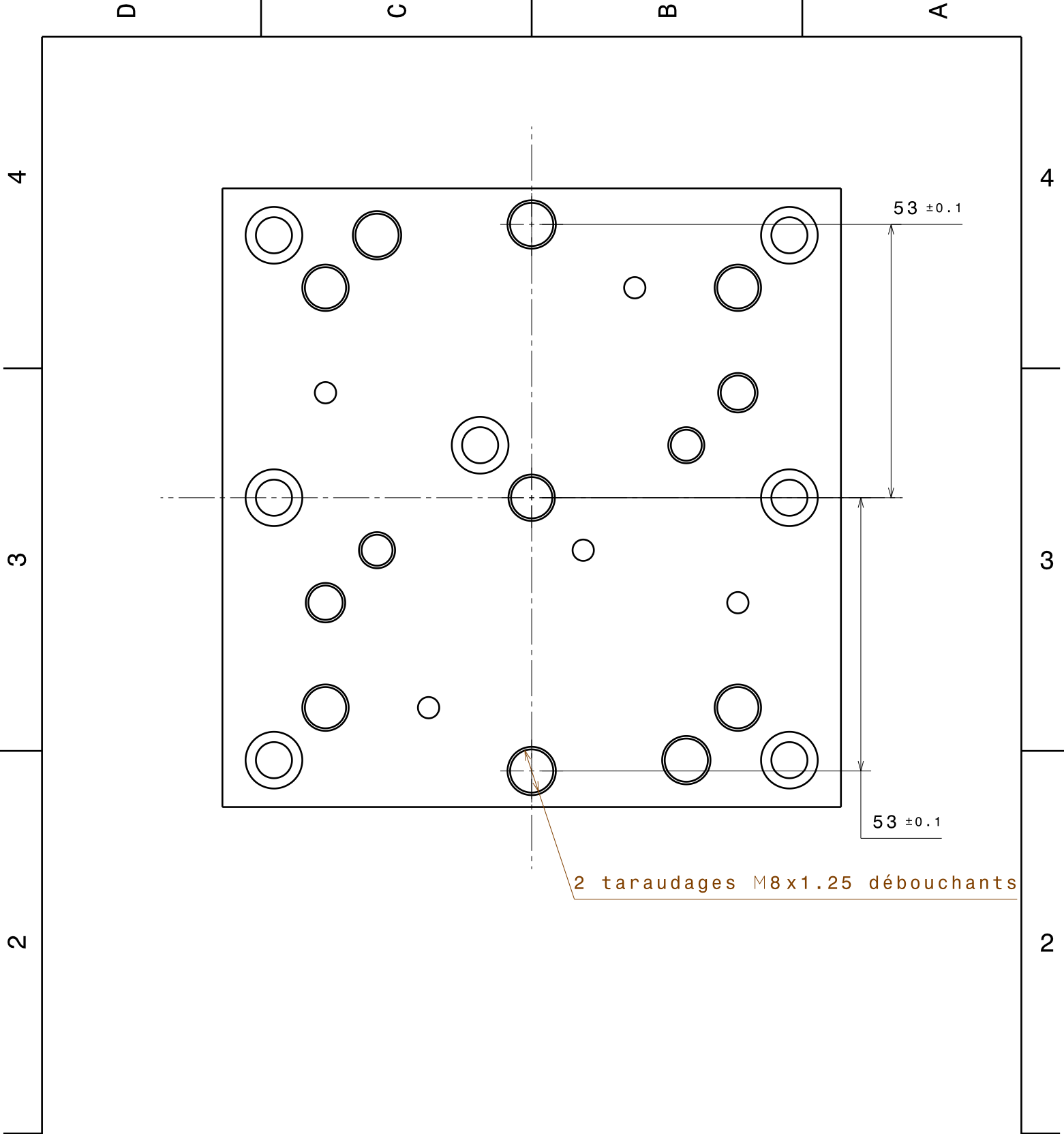
D

A



DESIGNED BY: Manoel Dialinas			Subatech NANTES	I	—
DATE: 10/06/2008		Material	2017 (6082)	H	—
CHECKED BY: XXX		Quantity	4	G	—
DATE: XXX		System	EMCal ALICE	F	—
SIZE A4		Sub System	Module Assembly Tooling	E	—
SCALE 1:1		Part	Rod	D	—
WEIGHT (kg) XXX			26K704	C	—
				B	—
This drawing is our property; it can't be reproduced or communicated without our written agreement.				A	16.06.2008

This drawing is our property; it can't be reproduced or communicated without our written agreement.



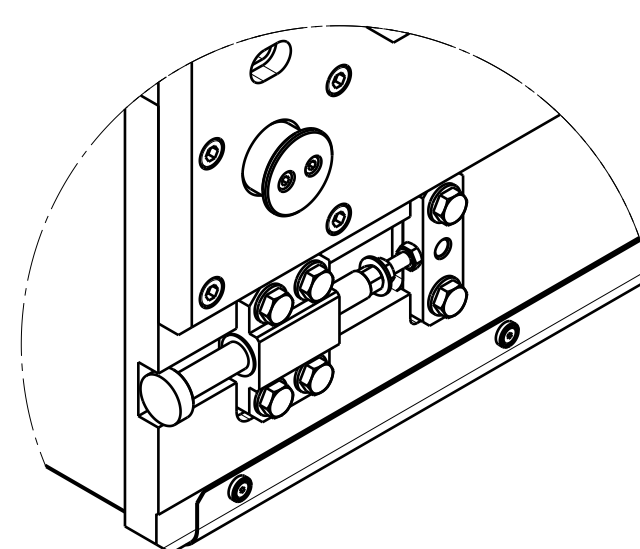
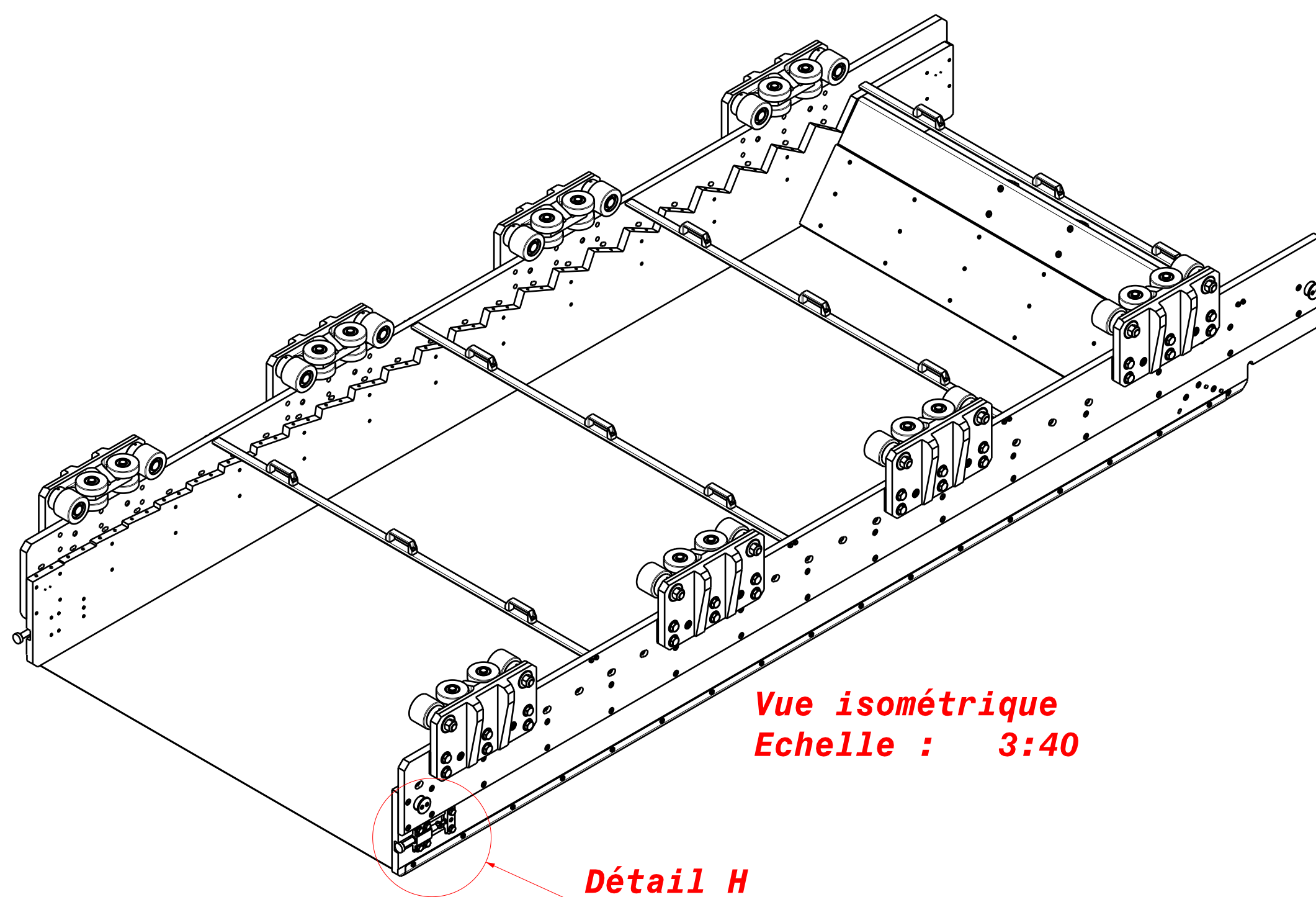
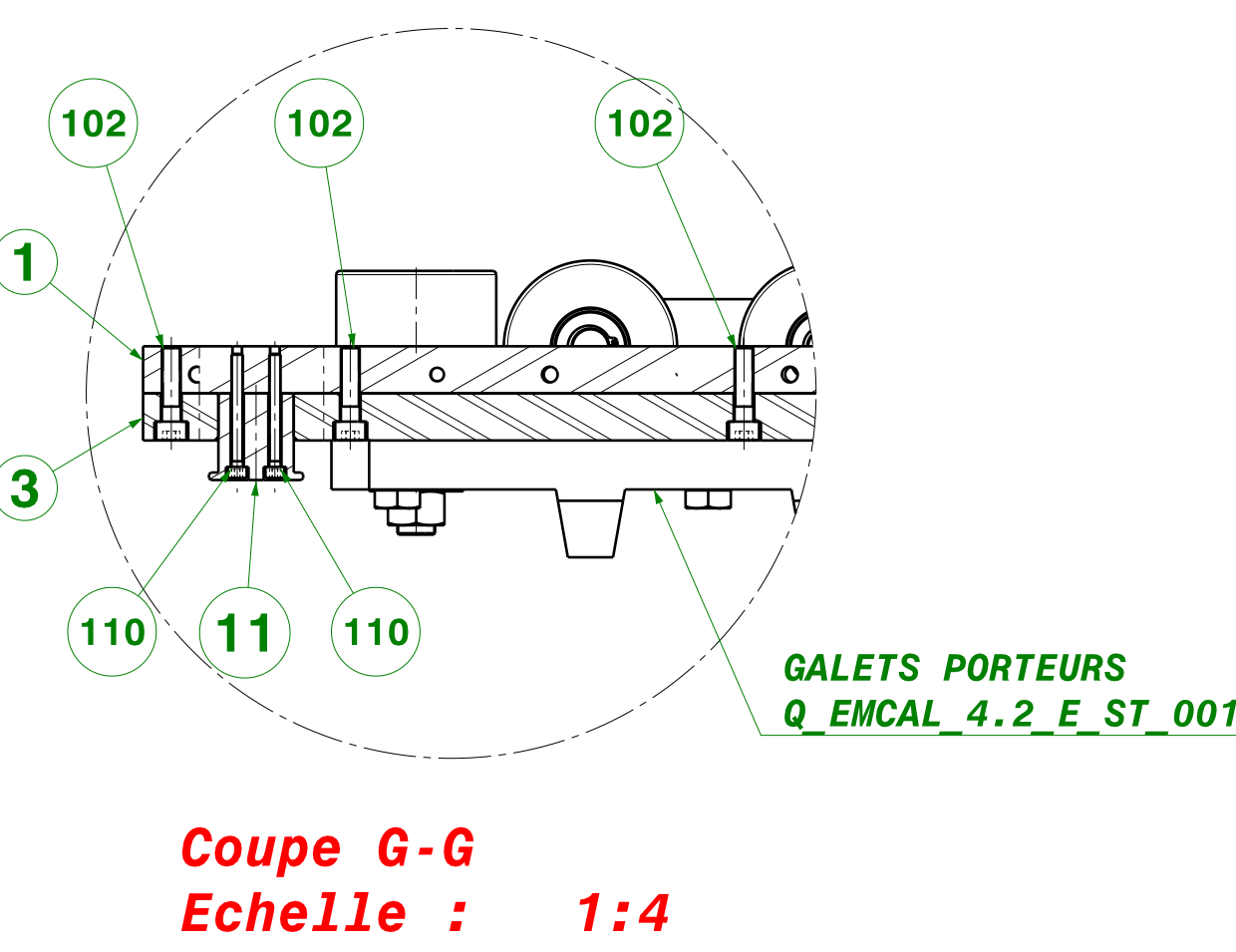
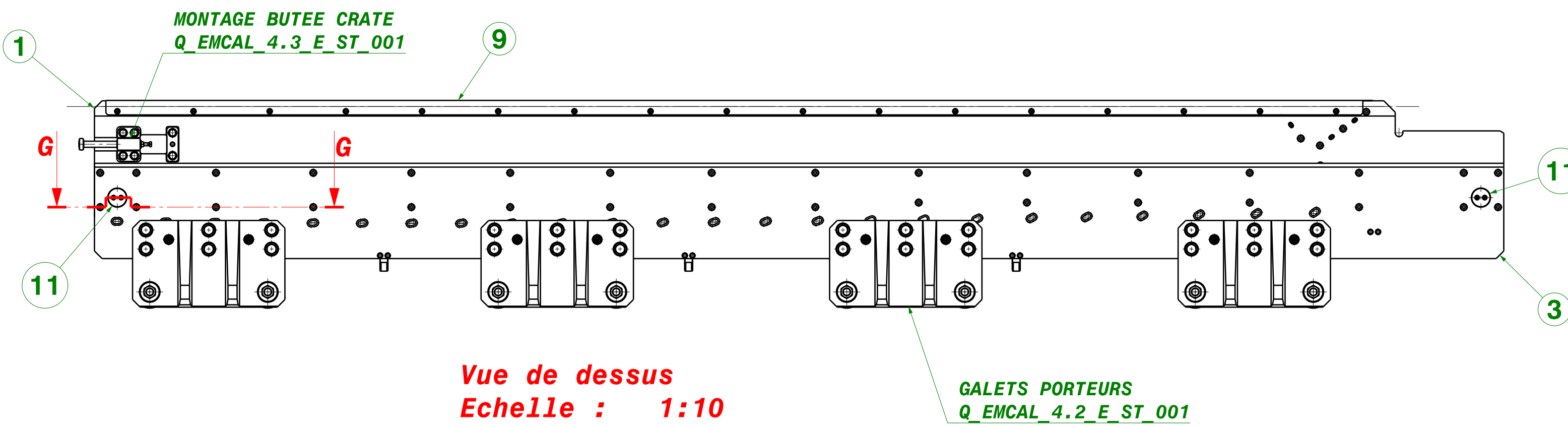
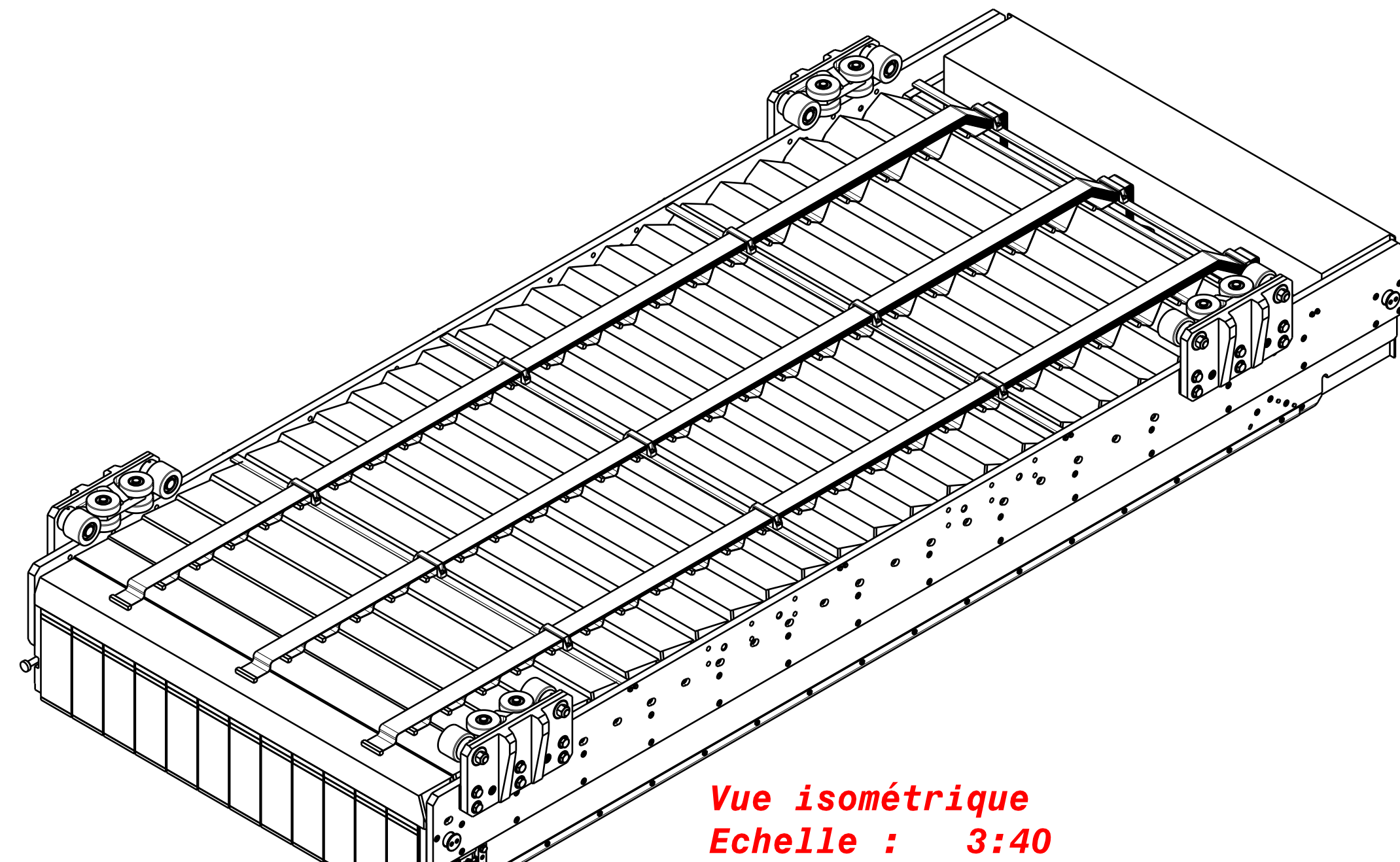
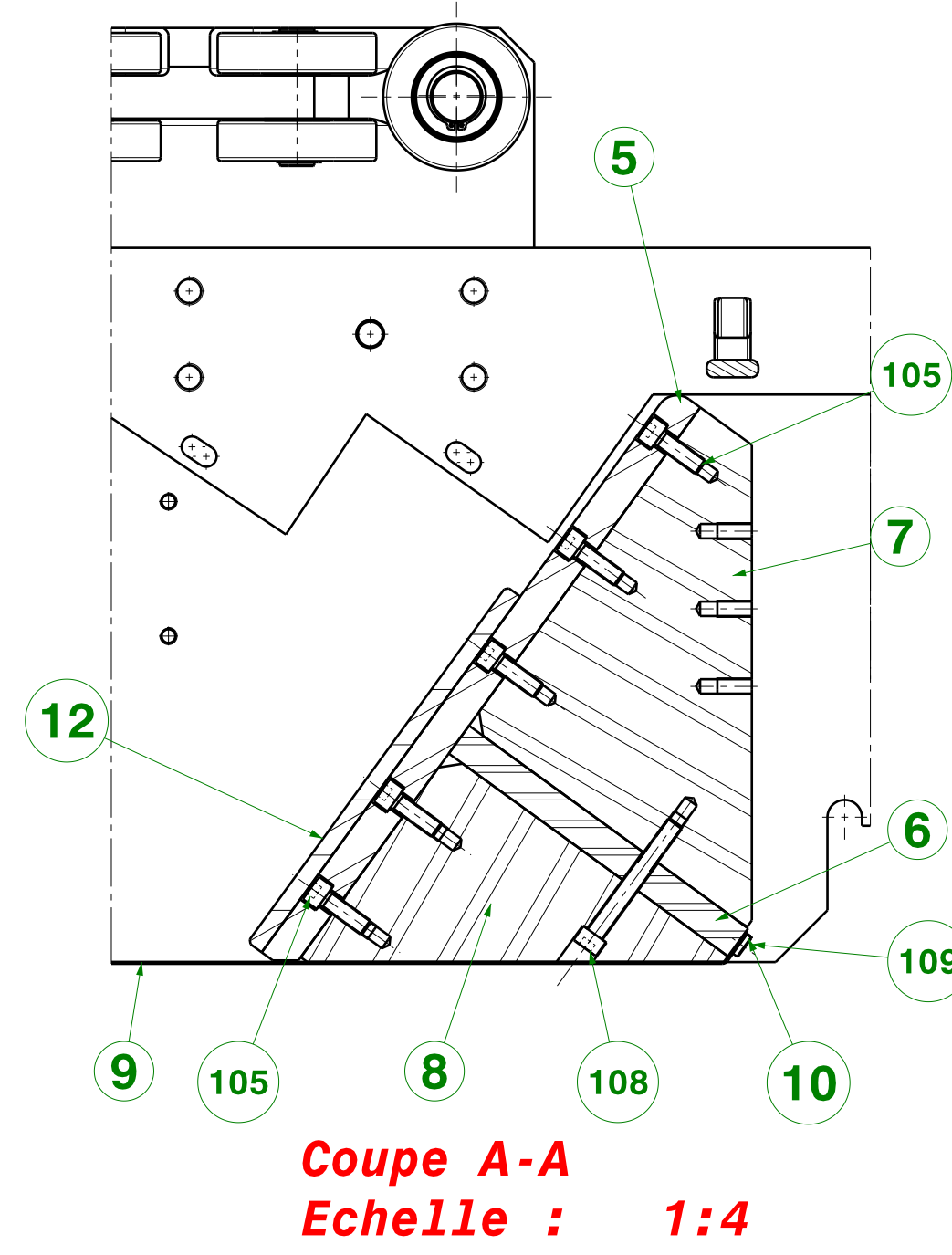
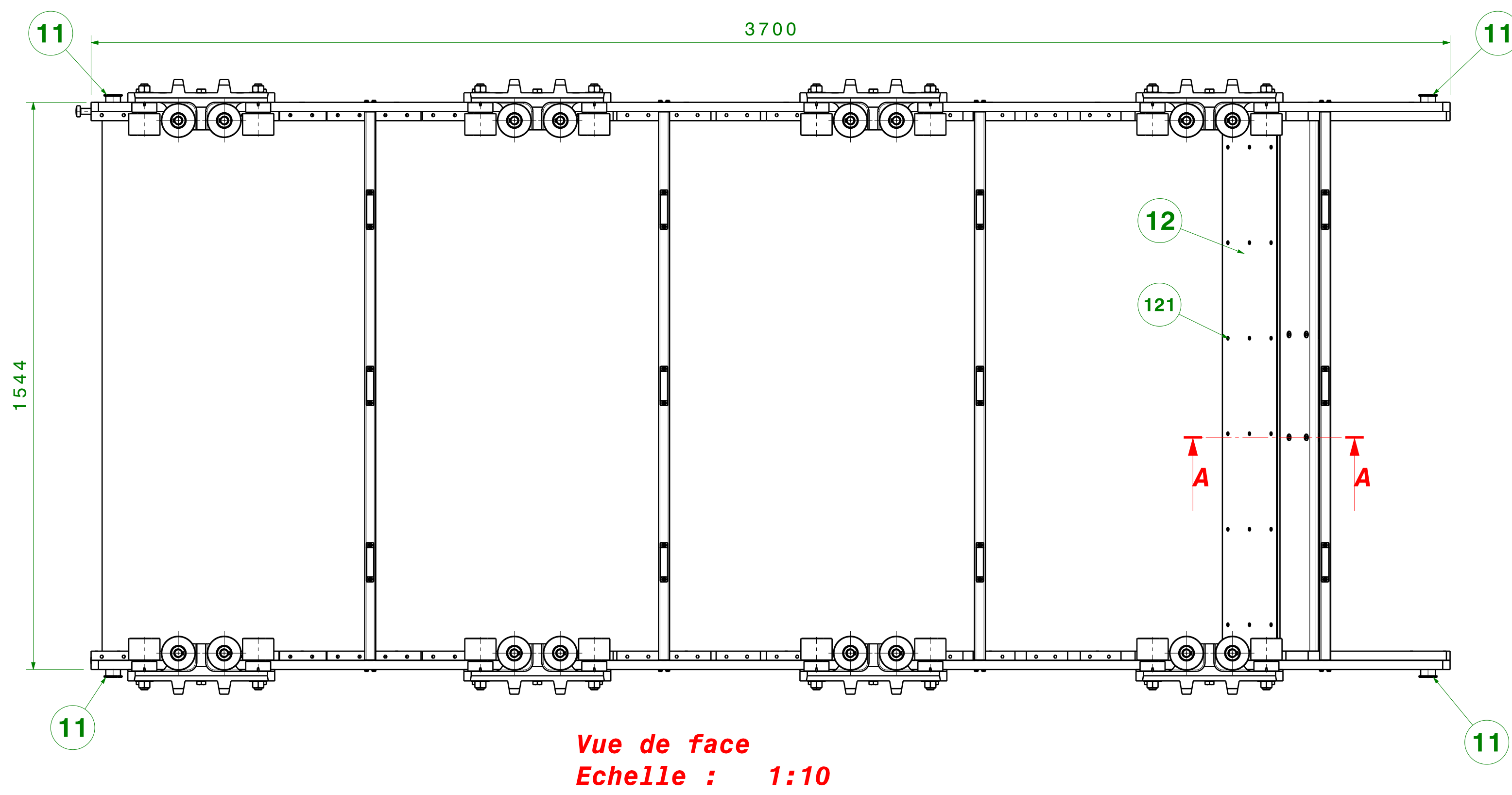
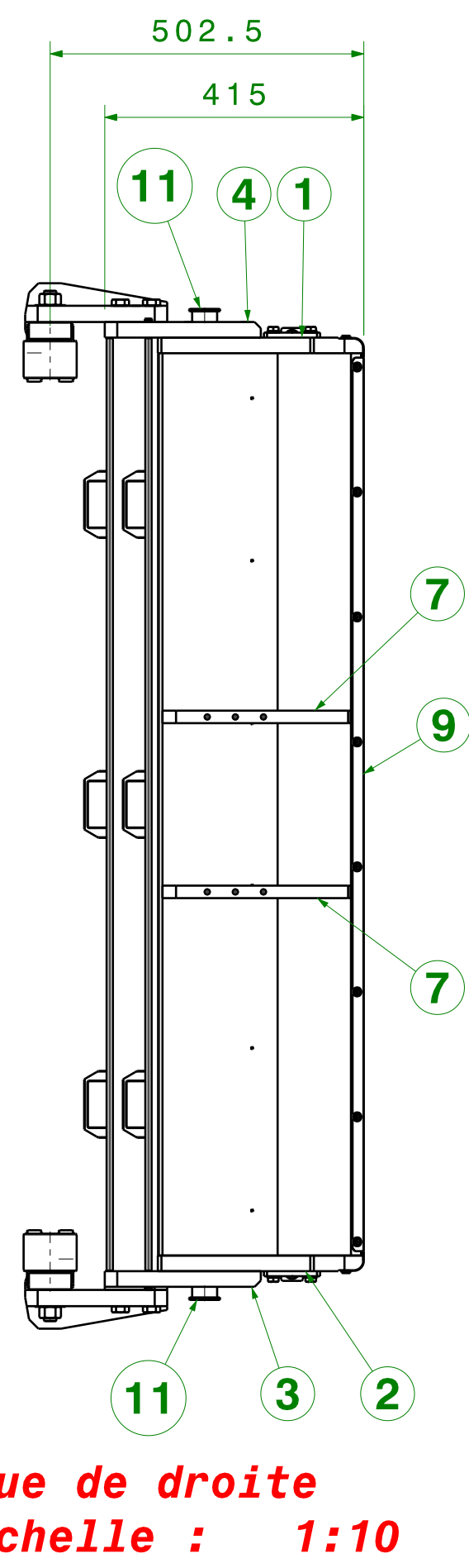
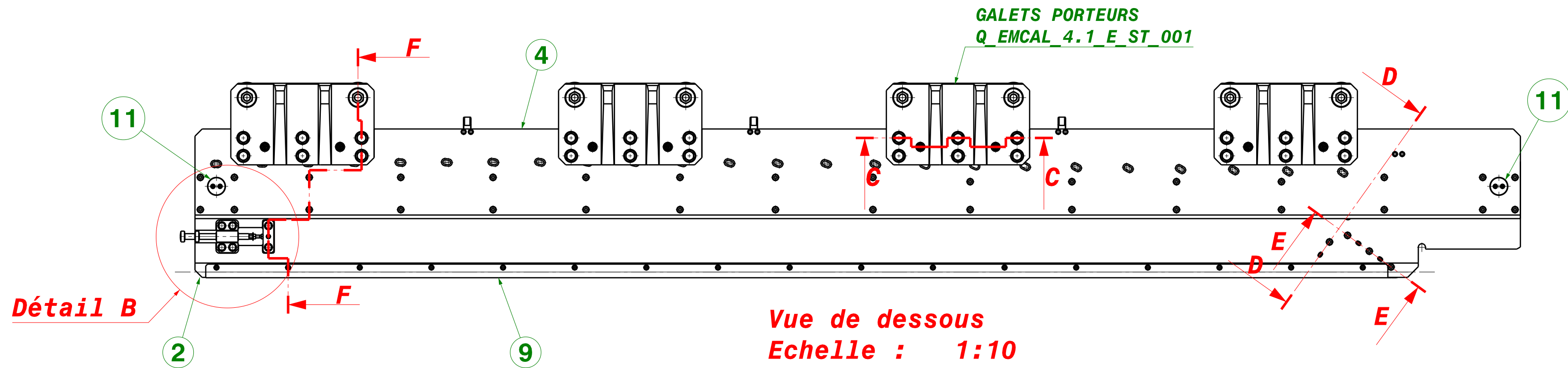
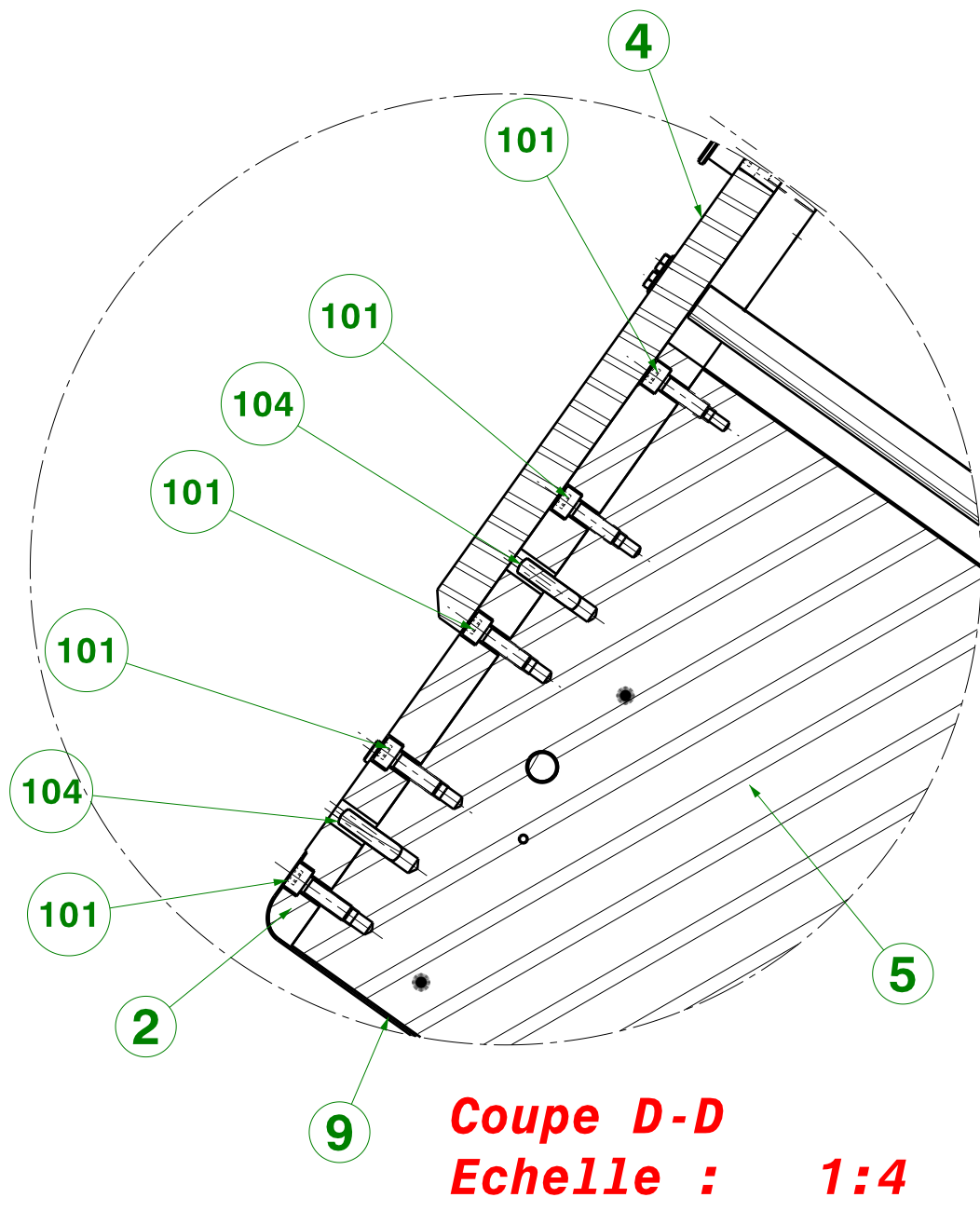
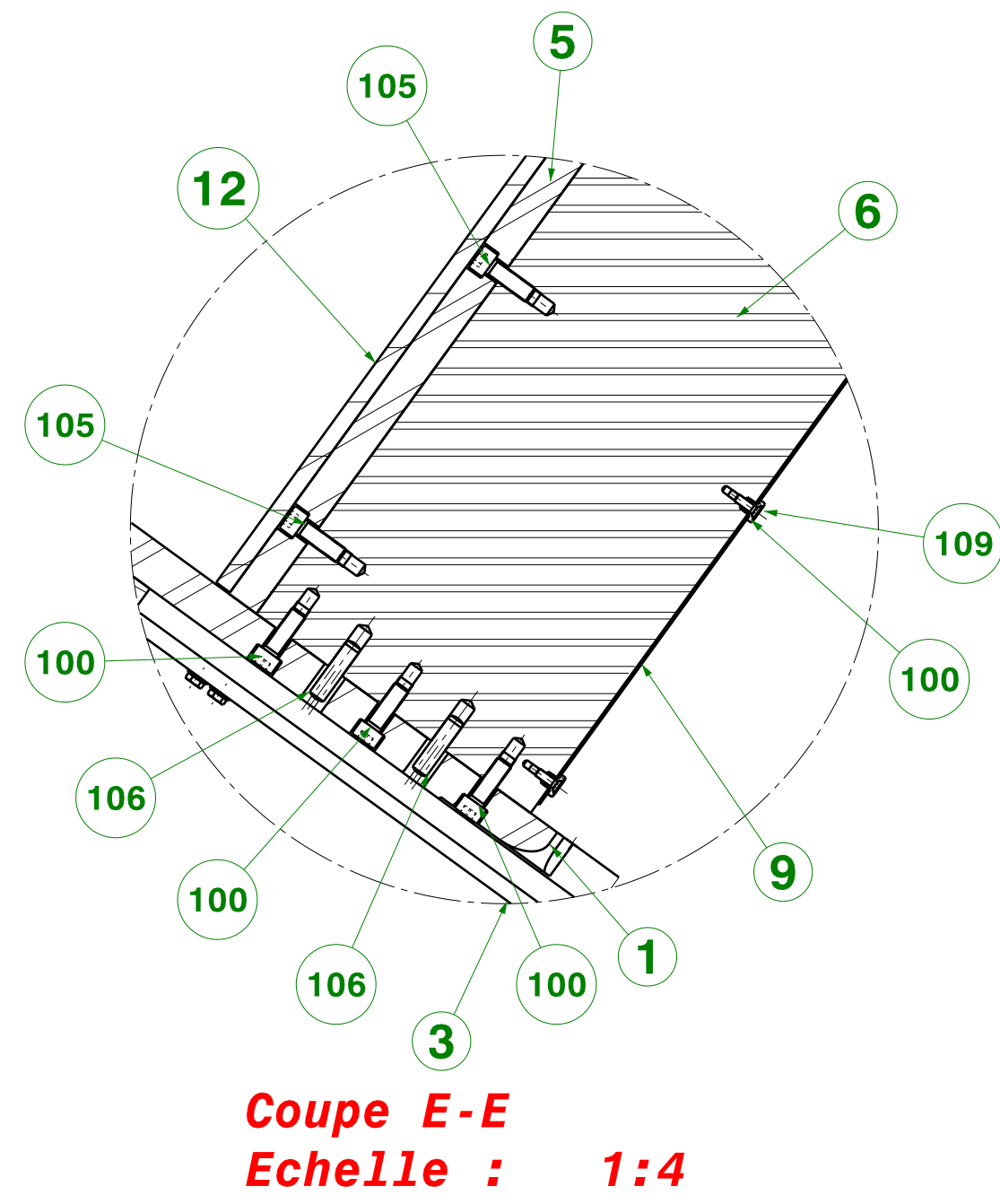
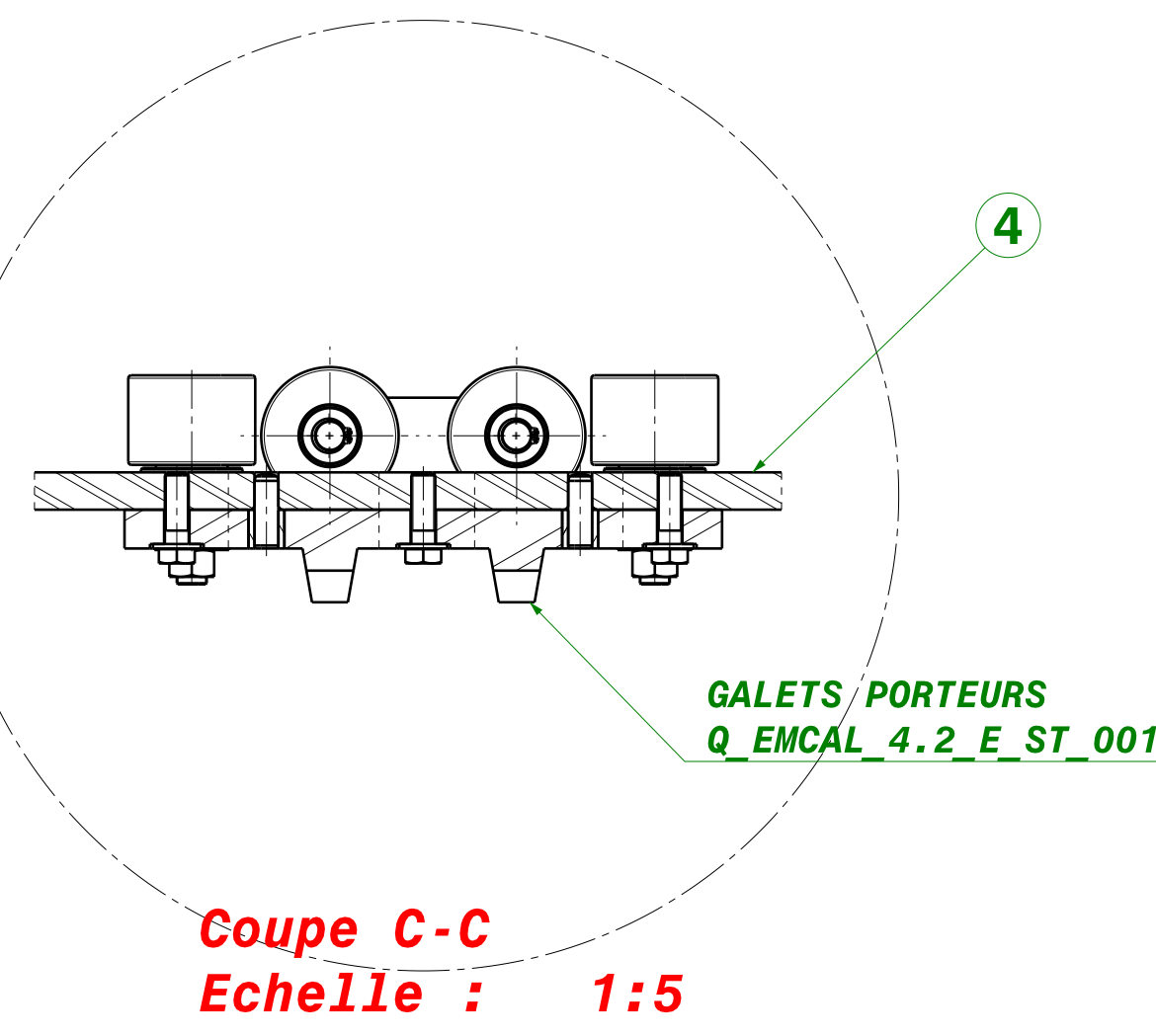
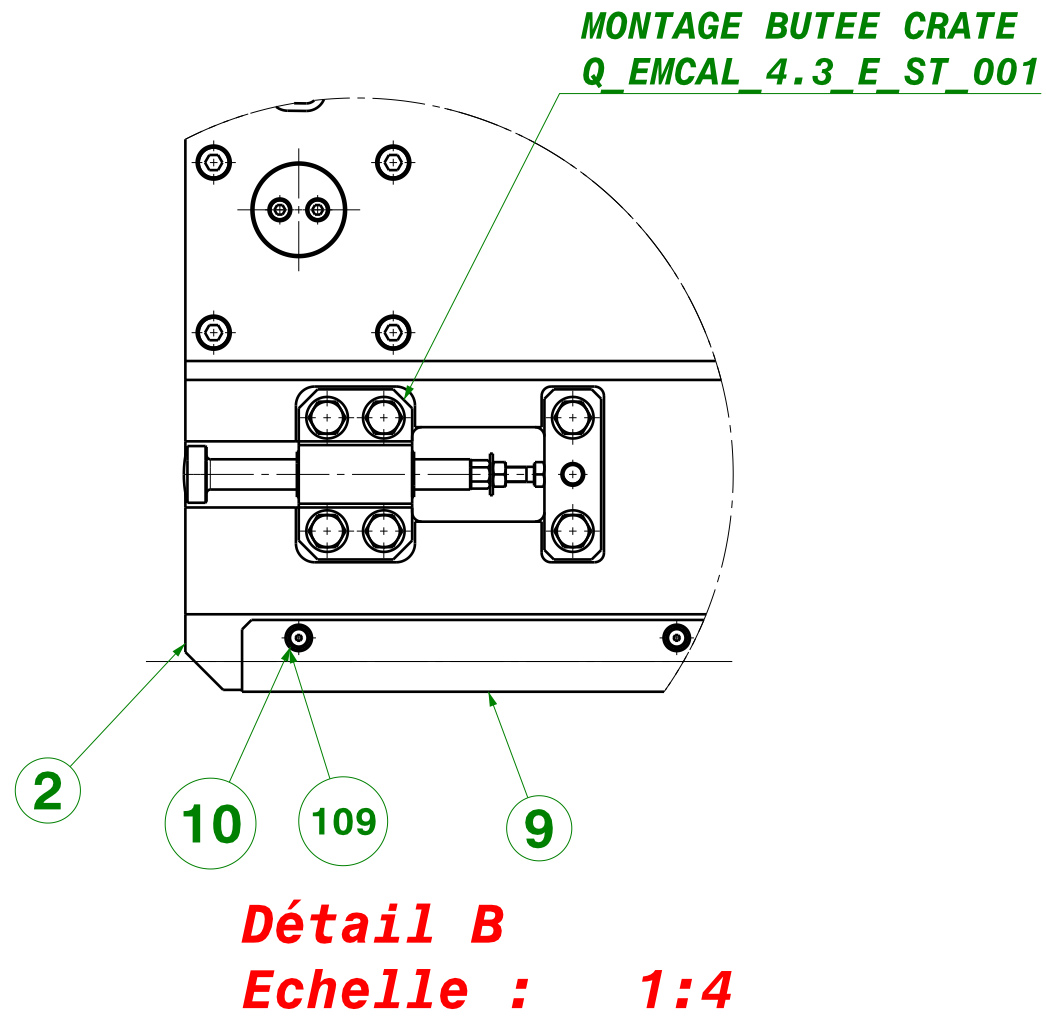
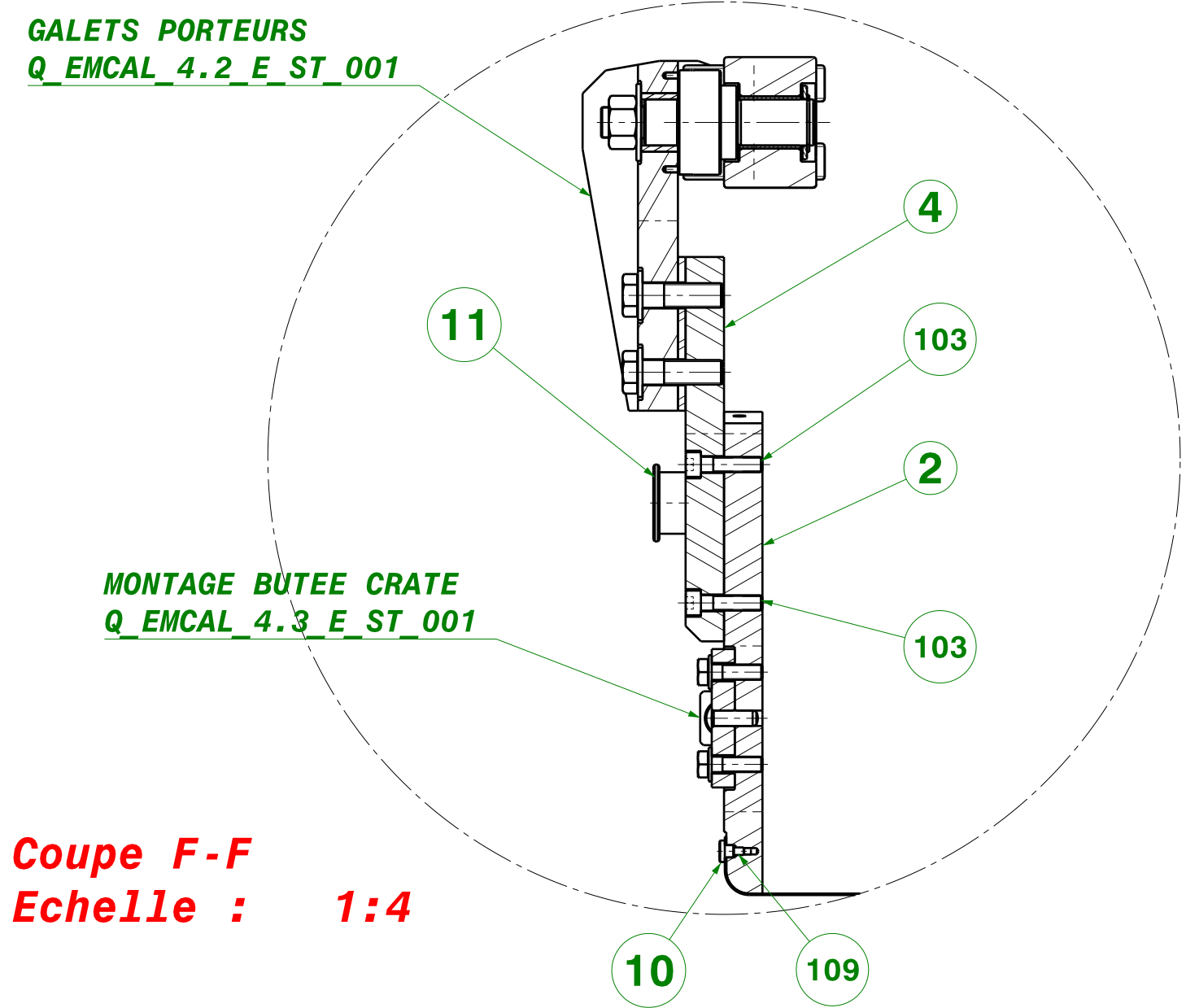
DESIGNED BY: Manoel Dialinas DATE: 16/06/2008			Subatech NANTES	I	—
CHECKED BY: XXX DATE: XXX		Material	Usinage complémentaire	H	—
		Quantity	1	G	—
		System	EMCal ALICE	F	—
SIZE A4		Sub System	Modules Assembly Tooling	E	—
		Part	Load Cell Plate	D	—
SCALE 1:1	WEIGHT (kg) XXX		26K705	C	—
This drawing is our property; it can't be reproduced or communicated without our written agreement.				B	—
				A	—

D

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B																	
C																	
D																	
E																	
F																	
G																	
H																	
		8		7		6		5		4		3		2		1	

[illegible]



BON POUR FABRICATION

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12	26K407 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_005	FACE APPUI ARRIERE GLISSANTE
11	26K410 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_007	POINT ANCRAGE
10	26K410 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_007	PINCE PLAQUE INFERIEURE
9	26K408-26K409 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_006	PLAQUE INFERIEURE
8	26K407 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_005	RENFORT ARRIERE INFERIEUR
7	26K407 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_005	RENFORT ARRIERE SUPERIEUR
6	26K407 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_005	FACE RENFORT ARRIERE
5	26K410 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_007	FACE APPUI ARRIERE
4	26K406 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_004	FACE SUPERIEURE DROITE
3	26K405 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_003	FACE SUPERIEURE GAUCHE
2	26K404 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_002	FACE INFERIEURE DROITE
1	26K403 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_001	FACE INFERIEURE GAUCHE
Rep.	N° plan	Désignation
F	---	---
E	renumerotation plan	STUTZMANN JS 27/03/08
D	mise à jour	STUTZMANN JS 06/11/06
C	mise à jour	STUTZMANN JS 22/09/06
B	mise à jour	STUTZMANN JS 11/09/06
A	creation	STUTZMANN JS 08/06/06
N°	Rep	Designation
Design	Design	Date
Format	AO	Format
EMCAL	MONTAGE CRATE	Design
Subatech	IN2P3/CNRS	checking
Subatech - Ecole des Mines de Nantes	4, rue Alfred Kastler - La Chantrerie	BP 20722 - 44307 Nantes Cedex 3
26K400 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_E_ST_001	E	1/1

Dimensions valables pour une hauteur de de module de 302.61 mm

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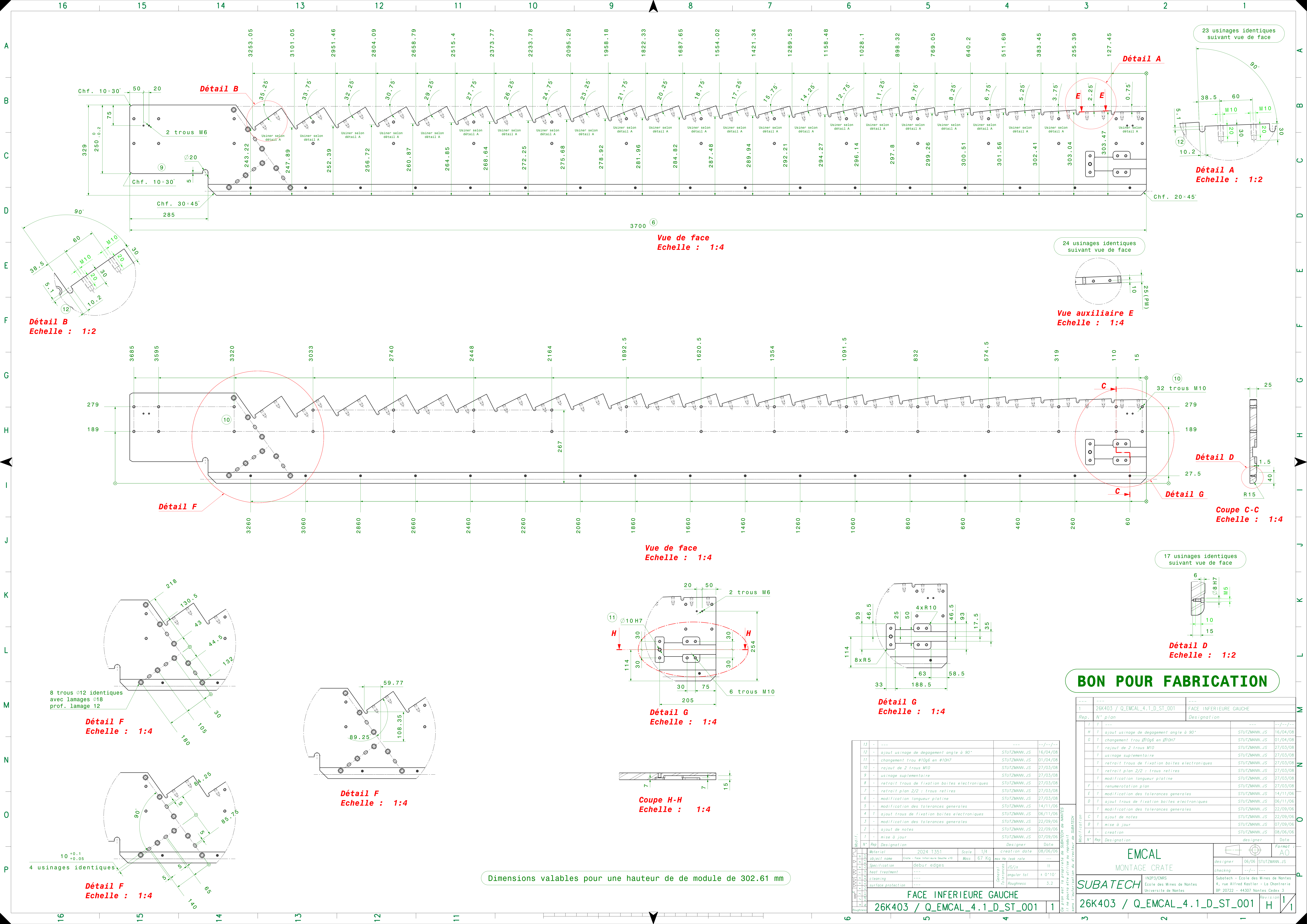
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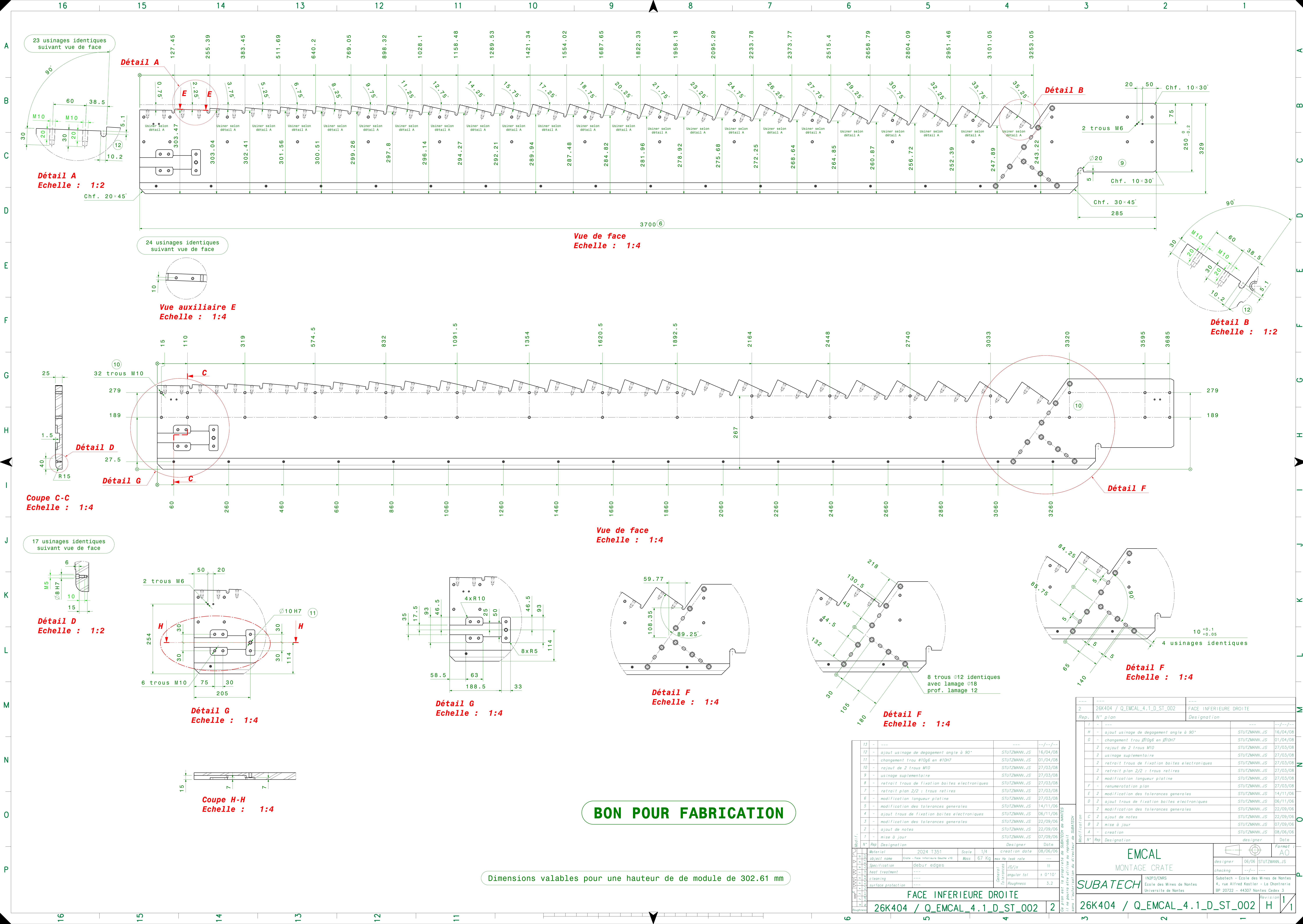
H

	108		2	Vis CHC M10-80 - Inox A2-70			
	8	26K407 / Q_EMCAL_4.2_D_ST_005	2	RENFORT ARRIERE INFERIEURE			
	7	26K407 / Q_EMCAL_4.2_D_ST_005	2	RENFORT ARRIERE SUPERIEURE			
	107		6	Goupille Standard Inox D 10 Lg 70 - HPC DP10,0-70/B			
	106		4	Goupille Standard Inox D 10 Lg 40 - HPC DP10,0-40/B			
	6	26K407 / Q_EMCAL_4.2_D_ST_005	1	FACE RENFORT ARRIERE			
	105		18	Vis CHC M10-30 - Inox A2-70			
	104		4	Goupille Standard Inox D 10 Lg 40 - HPC DP10,0-40/B			
	5	26K410 / Q_EMCAL_4.2_D_ST_007	1	FACE APPUI ARRIERE			
	103		32	Vis CHC 10-40 - Inox A2-70			
	4	26K406 / Q_EMCAL_4.2_D_ST_004	1	FACE SUPERIEURE DROITE			
	102		32	Vis CHC 10-40 - Inox A2-70			
	3	26K405 / Q_EMCAL_4.2_D_ST_003	1	FACE SUPERIEURE GAUCHE			
	101		8	Vis CHC M10-30 - Inox A2-70			
	2	26K404 / Q_EMCAL_4.2_D_ST_002	1	FACE INFERIEURE DROITE			
	100		8	Vis CHC M10-30 - Inox A2-70			
	1	26K403 / Q_EMCAL_4.2_D_ST_001	1	FACE INFERIEURE GAUCHE			
	Rep	N° Plan	Nb	Désignation			Observations
Modification	F	-	modification nombre de pieces : 7, 8, 102, 103 & 108			STUTZMANN.JS	01/04/08
		-	piece 107 eliminee, changement piece 108 & 109			STUTZMANN.JS	27/03/08
	E	-	renumerotation plan			STUTZMANN.JS	27/03/08
	N°	Rep	Designation			designer	Date
EMCAL MONTAGE CRATE					Format : A3		
					designer	06/06	STUTZMANN.JS
			checkng	--/--	---		
SUBATECH		IN2P3/CNRS Ecole des Mines de Nantes Universite de Nantes		Subatech - Ecole des Mines de Nantes 4, rue Alfred Kastler - La Chantrerie BP 20722 - 44307 Nantes Cedex 3			
26K401 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_N_ST_001						Revision F	1/2

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il ne pourra etre utilise ou reproduit
sans l'autorisation du directeur de SUBATECH

[illegible]







Cote	Reference
1	Suivant vue de face

Détail E
Echelle : 1:2



32 trous $\phi 11$ identiques
avec lamage $\phi 18$
prof. lamage 10

(7)

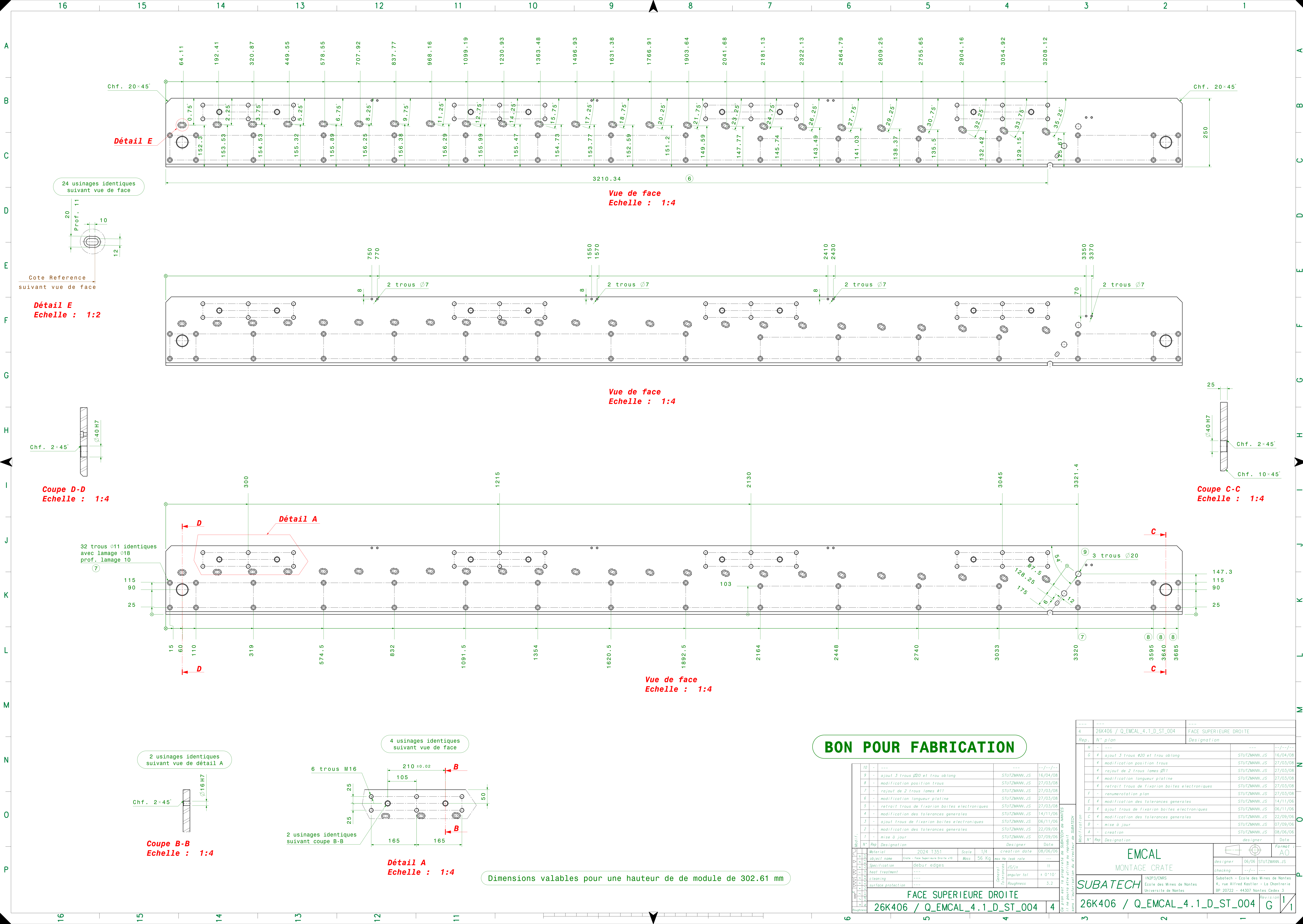


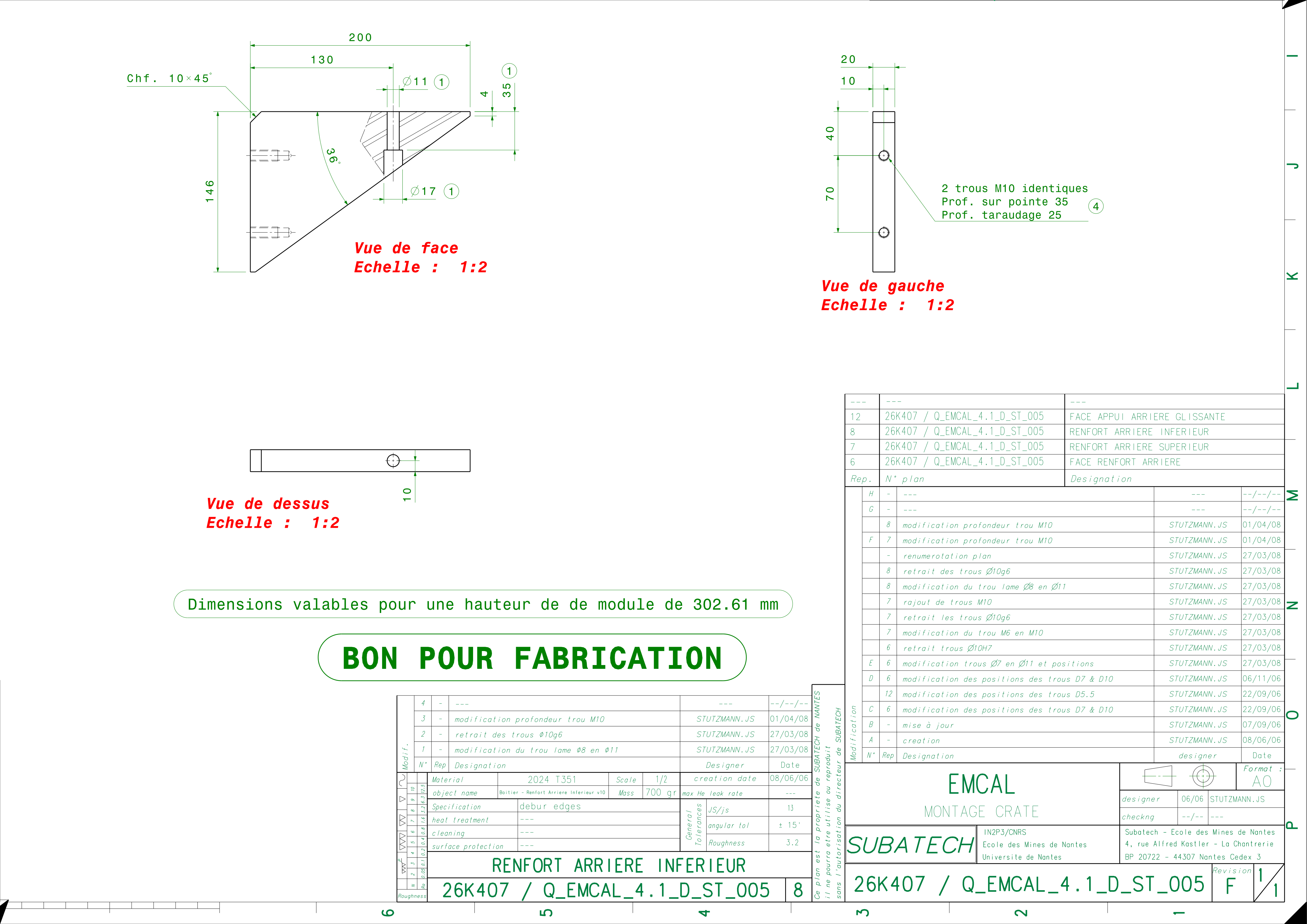
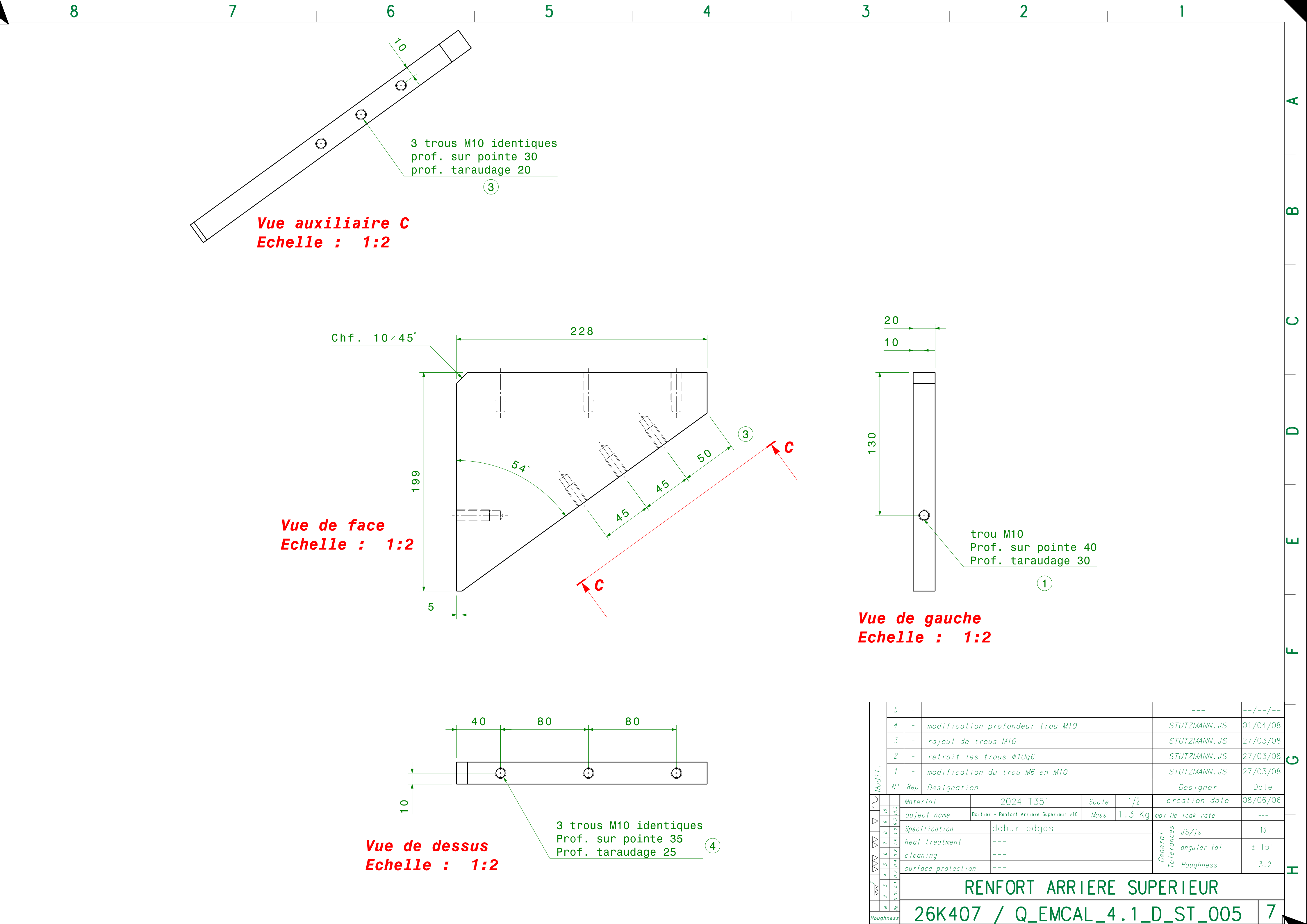
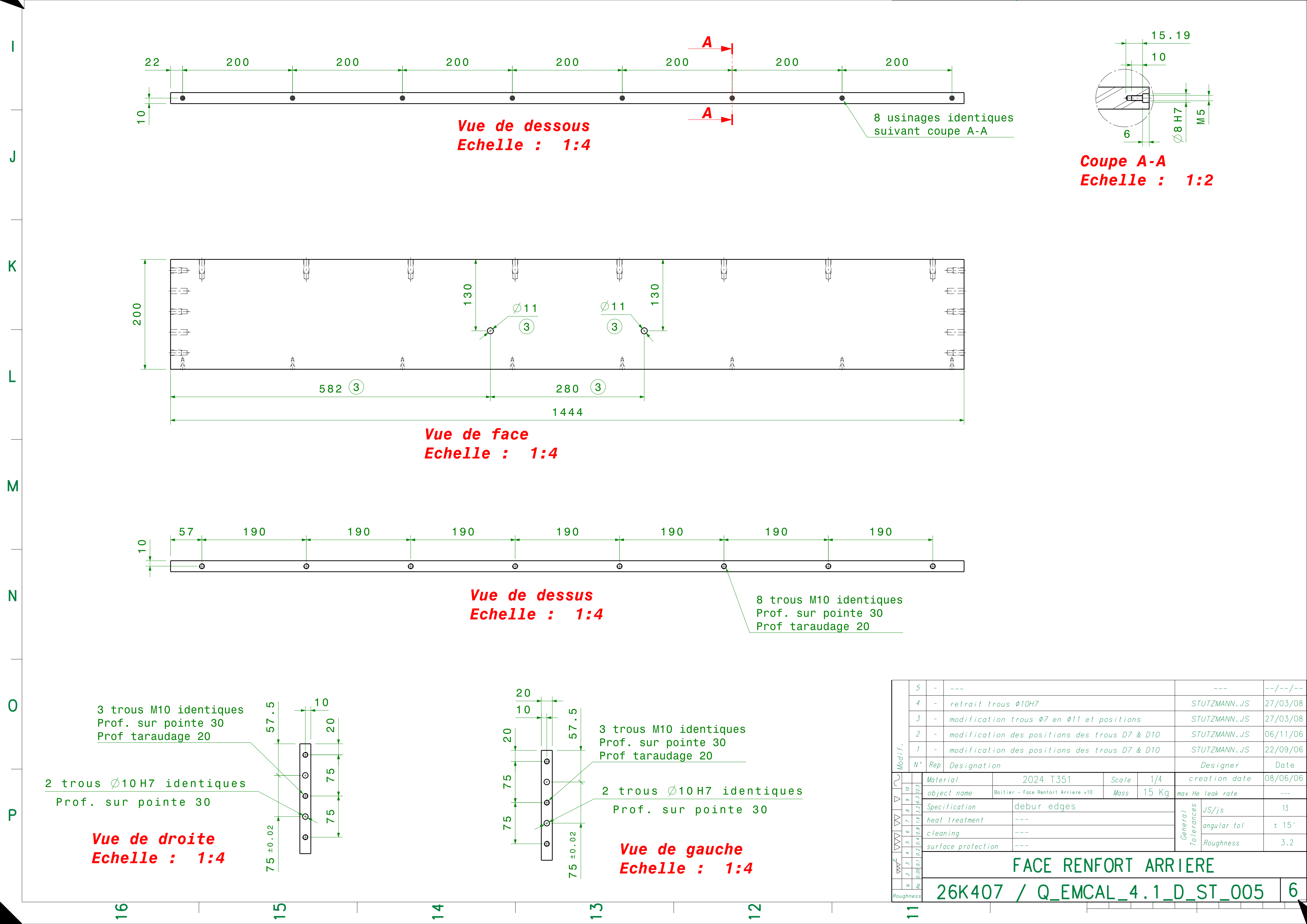
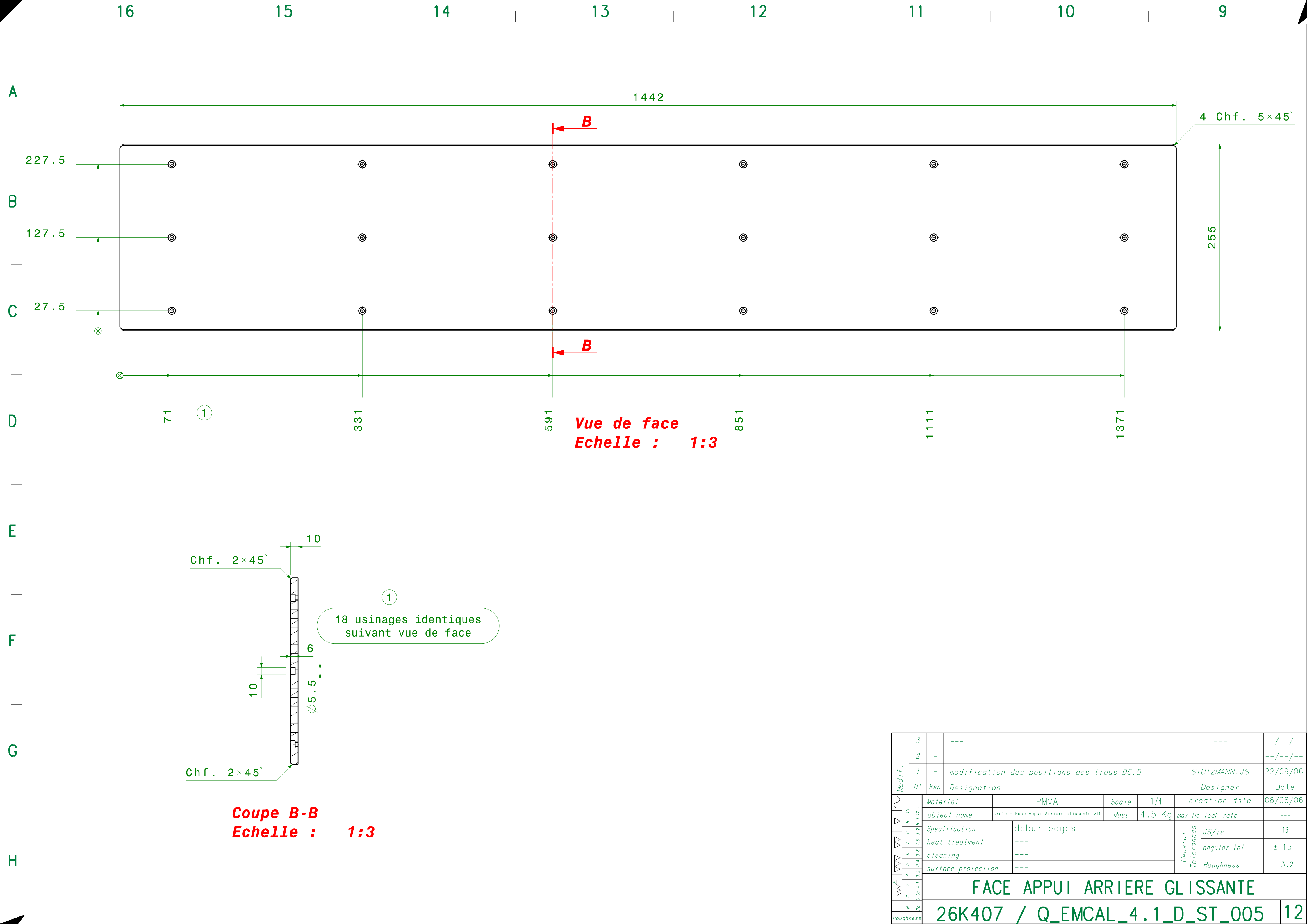
Coupe B-B
Echelle : 1:4

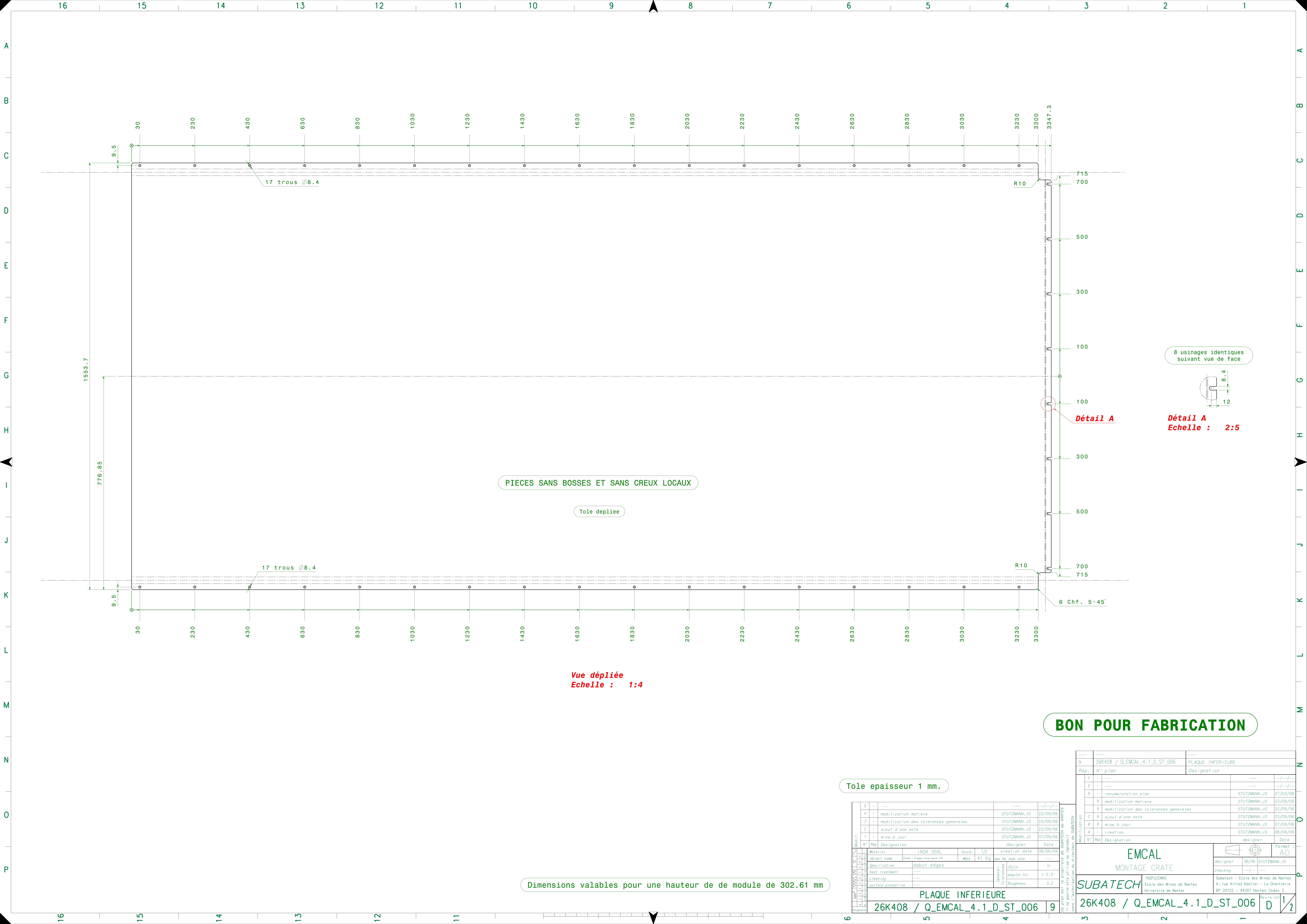
Dimensions valables pour une hauteur de de module de 302.61 mm

BON POUR FABRICATION

3	---	---	---
3	26K405 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_003	FACE SUPERIEURE GAUCHE	
Rep.	N° plan	Designation	
H	---	---	--/--/--
G	3 ajout 3 trous Ø20 et trou oblong	STUTZMANN JS	16/04/08
G	3 modification position trous	STUTZMANN JS	27/03/08
G	3 rajout de 2 trous lames Ø11	STUTZMANN JS	27/03/08
G	3 modification longueur platine	STUTZMANN JS	27/03/08
G	3 retrait trous de fixation boites electroniques	STUTZMANN JS	27/03/08
F	3 renomenclature plan	STUTZMANN JS	27/03/08
F	3 modification des tolerances generales	STUTZMANN JS	14/11/06
D	3 ajout trous de fixation boites electroniques	STUTZMANN JS	06/11/06
C	3 modification des tolerances generales	STUTZMANN JS	22/09/06
B	3 mise à jour	STUTZMANN JS	07/09/06
A	3 creation	STUTZMANN JS	08/06/06
N°	Rep	Designation	<div> <div>designer</div> <div>Date</div> </div>
<div> <div>EMCAL</div> <div>MONTAGE CRATE</div> </div>		<div> <div> </div> <div> <div>designer</div> <div>06/06</div> <div>STUTZMANN JS</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div> </div> <div> <div>Format :</div> <div>AO</div> </div> </div>
		<div> <div>designer</div> <div>06/06</div> <div>STUTZMANN JS</div> </div>	
		<div> <div>checking</div> <div>--/--</div> <div>---</div> </div>	
<div> <div>SUBATECH</div> <div> <div>INOPS/CHMS</div> <div>Ecole des Mines de Nantes</div> <div>Université de Nantes</div> </div> </div>		<div> <div>Subatech - Ecole des Mines de Nantes</div> <div>4, rue Alfred Kastler - La Chanterie</div> <div>BP 20722 - 44307 Nantes Cedex 3</div> </div>	
<div>26K405 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_003</div>		<div> <div>G</div> <div>1</div> </div>	<div> <div>Revision</div> <div>1</div> </div>







PIECES SANS BOSSES ET SANS CREUX LOCAUX

Toile dépliée

Vue dépliée
Echelle : 1:4

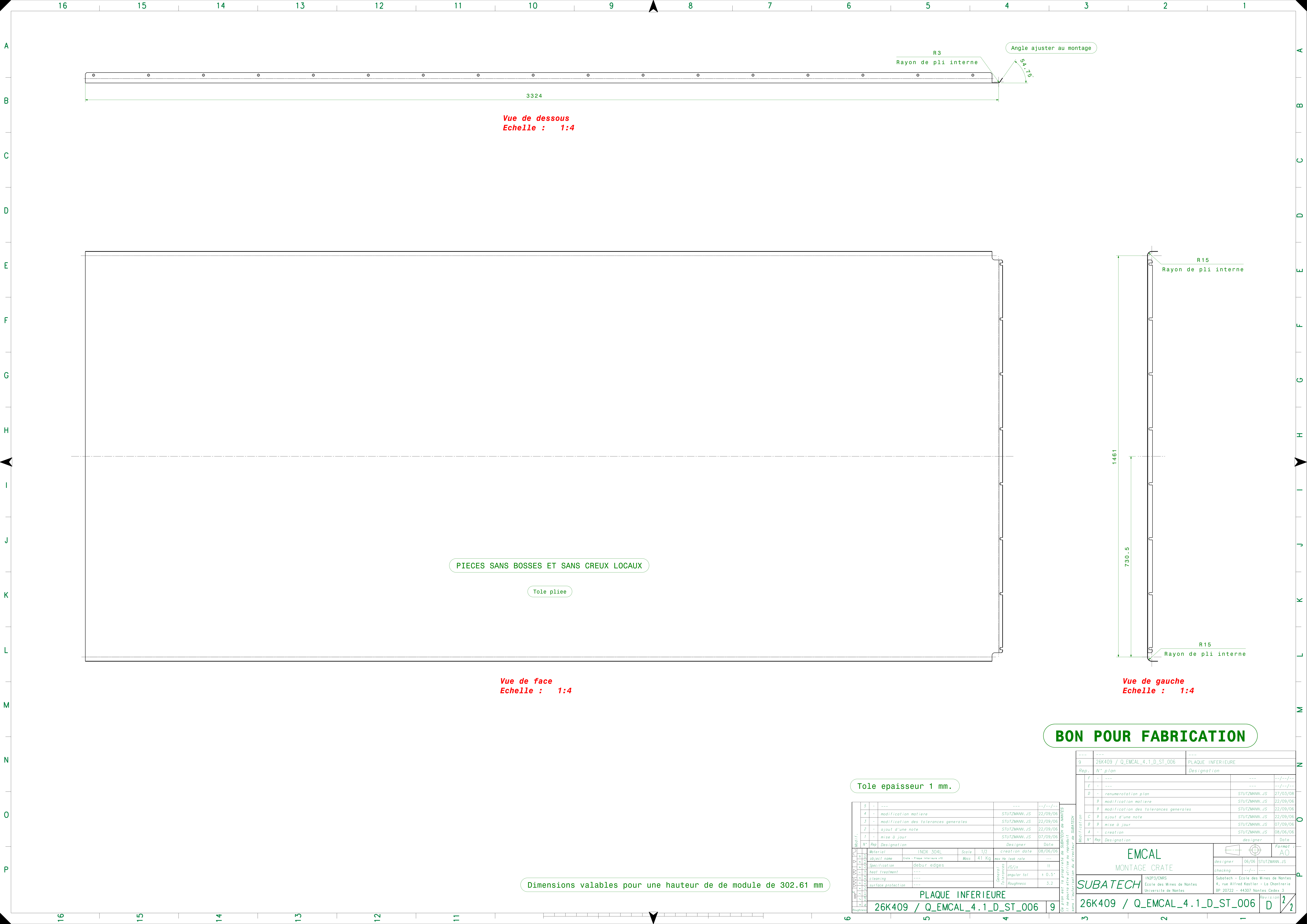
BON POUR FABRICATION

Toile épaisseur 1 mm.

Dimensions valables pour une hauteur de de module de 302.61 mm

5	-	---	---	--/--/--
4	-	modification matière	STUTZMANN_JS	22/09/06
3	-	modification des tolérances générales	STUTZMANN_JS	22/09/06
2	-	ajout d'une note	STUTZMANN_JS	22/09/06
1	-	mise à jour	STUTZMANN_JS	07/09/06
N°	Rep	Designation	Designer	Date
Material		INOX 304L	Scale	1/2
Object name		Crat - Plaque inférieure v10	Mass	41 Kg
Specification		deburr edges	JS/js	11
Heat treatment		---	angular tol	± 0.5°
Cleaning		---	Roughness	3.2
Surface protection		---		
PLAQUE INFÉRIEURE				
26K408 / Q_EMICAL_4.1_D_ST_006				

---	---	---
9	26K408 / Q_EMICAL_4.1_D_ST_006	PLAQUE INFÉRIEURE
Rep.	N° plan	Designation
F	---	---
E	---	---
D	renumeration plan	STUTZMANN_JS
9	modification matière	STUTZMANN_JS
9	modification des tolérances générales	STUTZMANN_JS
C	ajout d'une note	STUTZMANN_JS
B	mise à jour	STUTZMANN_JS
A	création	STUTZMANN_JS
N°	Rep	Designation
Designer		Date
EMCAL		
MONTAGE CRATE		
designer	06/06	STUTZMANN_JS
checking	--/--	---
SUBATECH		
IN2P3/CNRS		
Ecole des Mines de Nantes		
4, rue Alfred Kastler - La Chantrerie		
BP 20722 - 44307 Nantes Cedex 3		
26K408 / Q_EMICAL_4.1_D_ST_006		
9		
D		
1/2		



Vue de dessous
Echelle : 1:4

PIECES SANS BOSSES ET SANS CREUX LOCAUX

Toile pliee

Vue de face
Echelle : 1:4

Dimensions valables pour une hauteur de de module de 302.61 mm

R3
Rayon de pli interne

Angle ajuster au montage

R15
Rayon de pli interne

R15
Rayon de pli interne

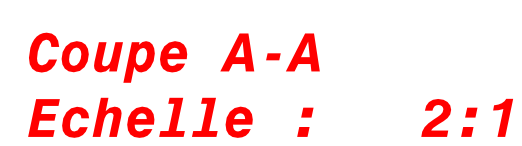
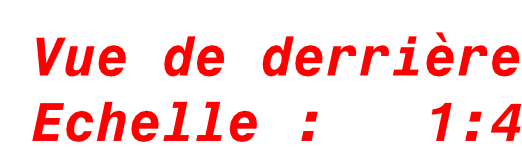
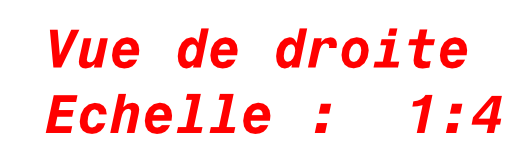
Vue de gauche
Echelle : 1:4

BON POUR FABRICATION

Toile epaisseur 1 mm.

5	-	---	---	--/--/--
4	-	modification matiere	STUTZMANN JS	22/09/06
3	-	modification des tolerances generales	STUTZMANN JS	22/09/06
2	-	ajout d'une note	STUTZMANN JS	22/09/06
1	-	mise à jour	STUTZMANN JS	07/09/06
N°	Rep	Designation	Designer	Date
Material		INOX 304L	Scale	1/2
Object name		Crat - Plaque Interieure v10	Mass	41 Kg
Specification		debur edges	JS/JS	11
Heat treatment			angular tol	± 0.5°
Cleaning			Roughness	3.2
Surface protection				
PLAQUE INFRIEURE				
26K409 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_006				9

---	---	---
9	26K409 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_006	PLAQUE INFRIEURE
Rep.	N° plan	Designation
F	-	---
E	-	---
D	-	renumeration plan
9	-	modification matiere
9	-	modification des tolerances generales
C	9	ajout d'une note
B	9	mise à jour
A	-	creation
N°	Rep	Designation
Designer		Date
EMCAL		Format
MONTAGE CRATE		AO
designer	06/06	STUTZMANN JS
checking	--/--	---
SUBATECH		Revision
IN2P3/CNRS		2
Ecole des Mines de Nantes		1
4, rue Alfred Kastler - La Chantrerie		D
BP 20722 - 44307 Nantes Cedex 3		2



Model:	I		---		---		--/--/--	
N°:	App. Designation				Designer Date			
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	Material		INOX 316LN		Scale		1/1	
	object name		Crane - Paint Ancre v1		Mass		500 kg	
	Specification		debur edges		max. Hs		lead rate	
	heat treatment		---		General		To be treated	
	cleaning		---		angular tol		± 15°	
	surface protection		---		Roughness		3,2	
<div> <div>POINT ANCRAGE</div> <div>26K410 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_007</div> <div>11</div> </div>								

	4	-	---	---	---	--/--/--
	5	-	redefinition des positions des trous D12	STU7ZMANV.JS		27/03/08
	6	-	redefinition des positions des trous D12	STU7ZMANV.JS		01/11/06
	7	-	redefinition des positions des trous D12 et M5	STU7ZMANV.JS		22/09/06
Mach.	N°	Rep	Designation	Designer	Date	
S			Material	2024 T351	Scale	1/4"
C			object name	Create - face Appui Arriere x10	Mass	30 Kg
V			Specification	debur edges	max He task rate	07/09/06
E			Heat treatment	---	TS/rs%	11
D			cleaning	---	singular tol	± 15'
P			surface protection	---	Roughness	3.2
A						
I						
T						
O						
B						
F						
L						
H						
J						
K						
X						
Y						
Z						
mm						
roughness						

Dimensions valables pour une hauteur de de module de 302.61 mm

BON POUR FABRICATION

11	---	26K410 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_007	---	POINT ANCRAGE
10	---	26K410 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_007	---	PINCE PLAQUE INFÉRIEURE
5	---	26K410 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_007	---	FACE APPUI ARRIÈRE
Rep.	N° plan			Designation

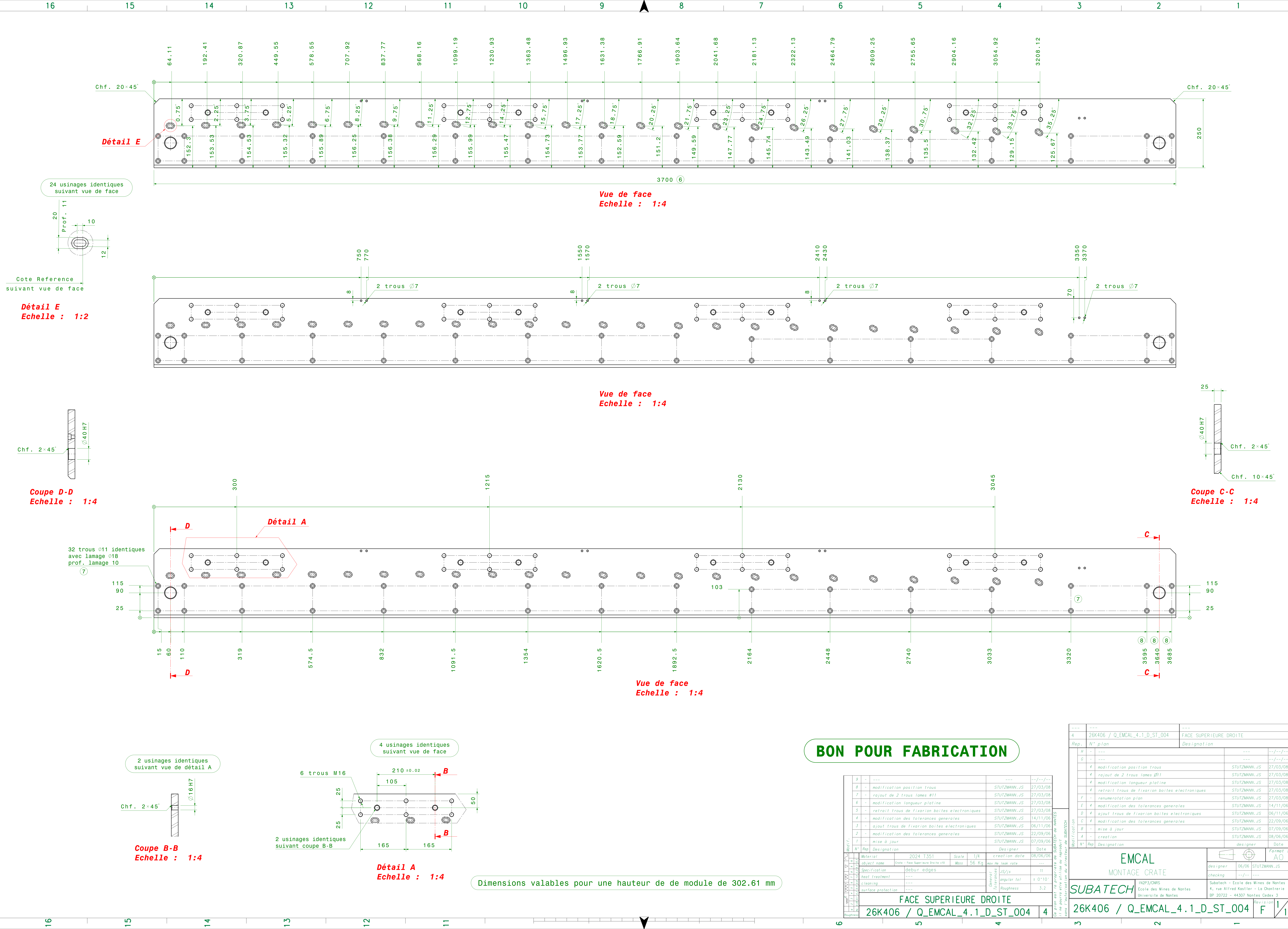
G	---	---	---	---
F	10	changement de matiere	STUTZMANN JS	16/04/08
	10	rajout du chanfrein sur trou	STUTZMANN JS	27/03/08
	10	modification cotes	STUTZMANN JS	27/03/08
	5	redefinition des positions des trous D12	STUTZMANN JS	27/03/08
E	5	renumerotation plan	STUTZMANN JS	27/03/08
B	5	redefinition des positions des trous D12	STUTZMANN JS	06/11/06
		retrait pieces 13,14 & 15	STUTZMANN JS	22/09/06
	5	redefinition des positions des trous D12 et M5	STUTZMANN JS	22/09/06
C		mise a jour, ajout piece 5	STUTZMANN JS	22/09/06
B		mise a jour, ajout pieces 13,14 & 15	STUTZMANN JS	07/09/06
A		creation	STUTZMANN JS	07/09/06
N°	Rep	Designation	designer	Date

EMCAL				Format AO
MONTAGE CRATE		designer	06/06	STUTZMANN JS
		checking	---	---

SUBATECH	INP3/ORS Ecole des Mines de Nantes Université de Nantes	Subotech - Ecole des Mines de Nantes 4, rue Alfred Kastler - La Chantrerie BP 20722 - 44307 Nantes Cedex 3
	26K410 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_007	Revision F

sans l'approbation du directeur de SUBATECH

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Vue de face
Echelle : 1:4

Vue de face
Echelle : 1:4

Vue de face
Echelle : 1:4

Coupe C-C
Echelle : 1:4

Coupe D-D
Echelle : 1:4

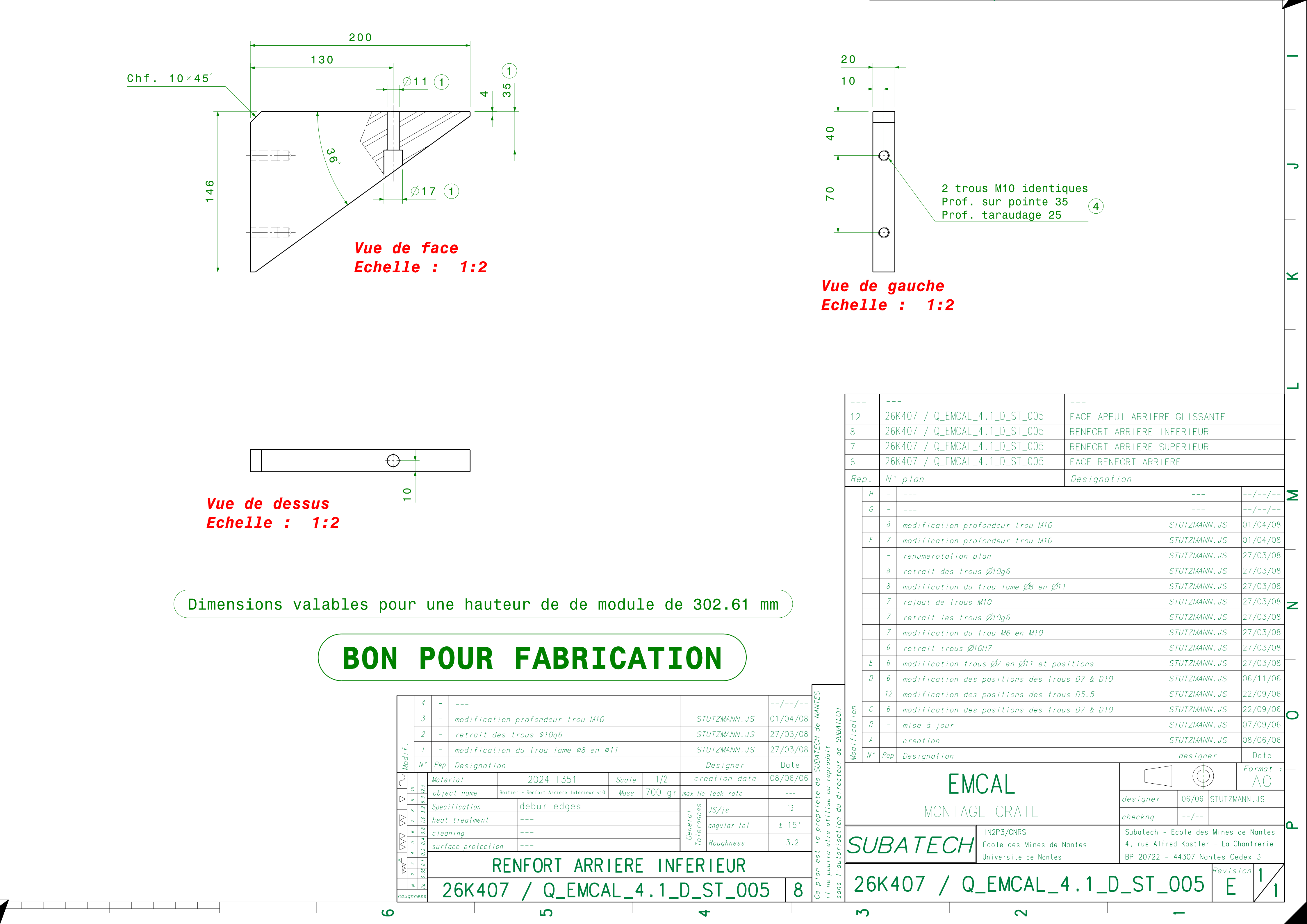
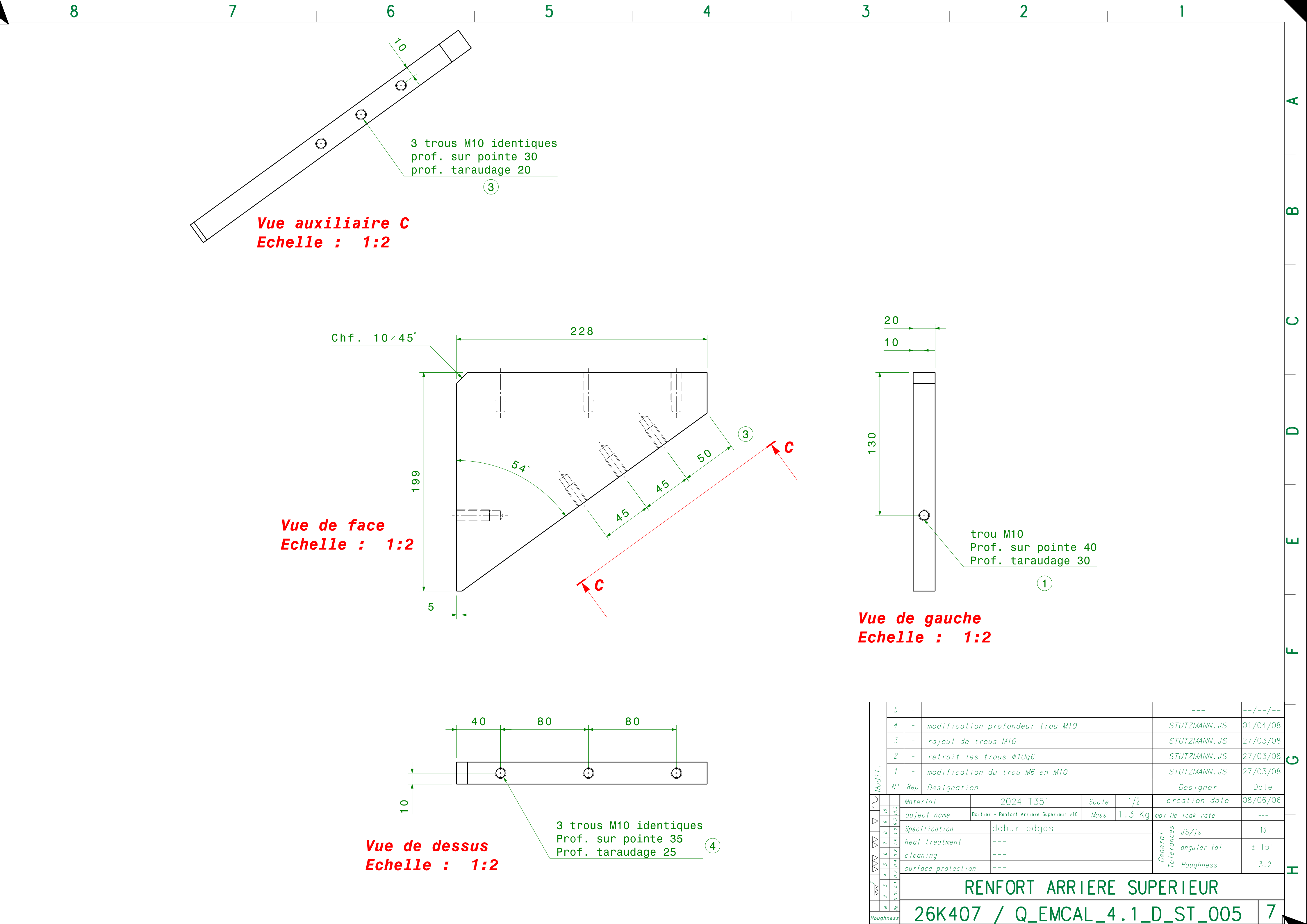
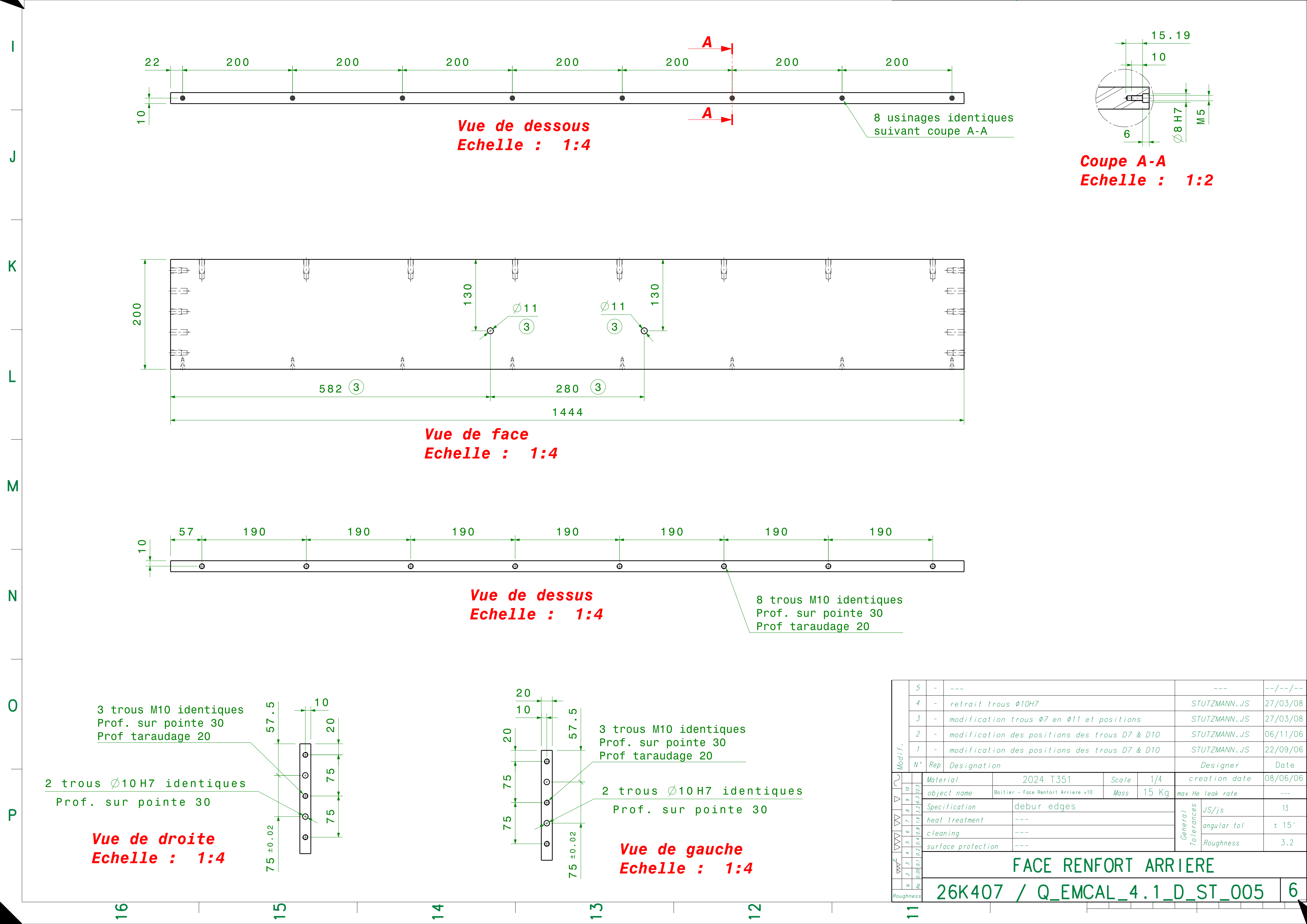
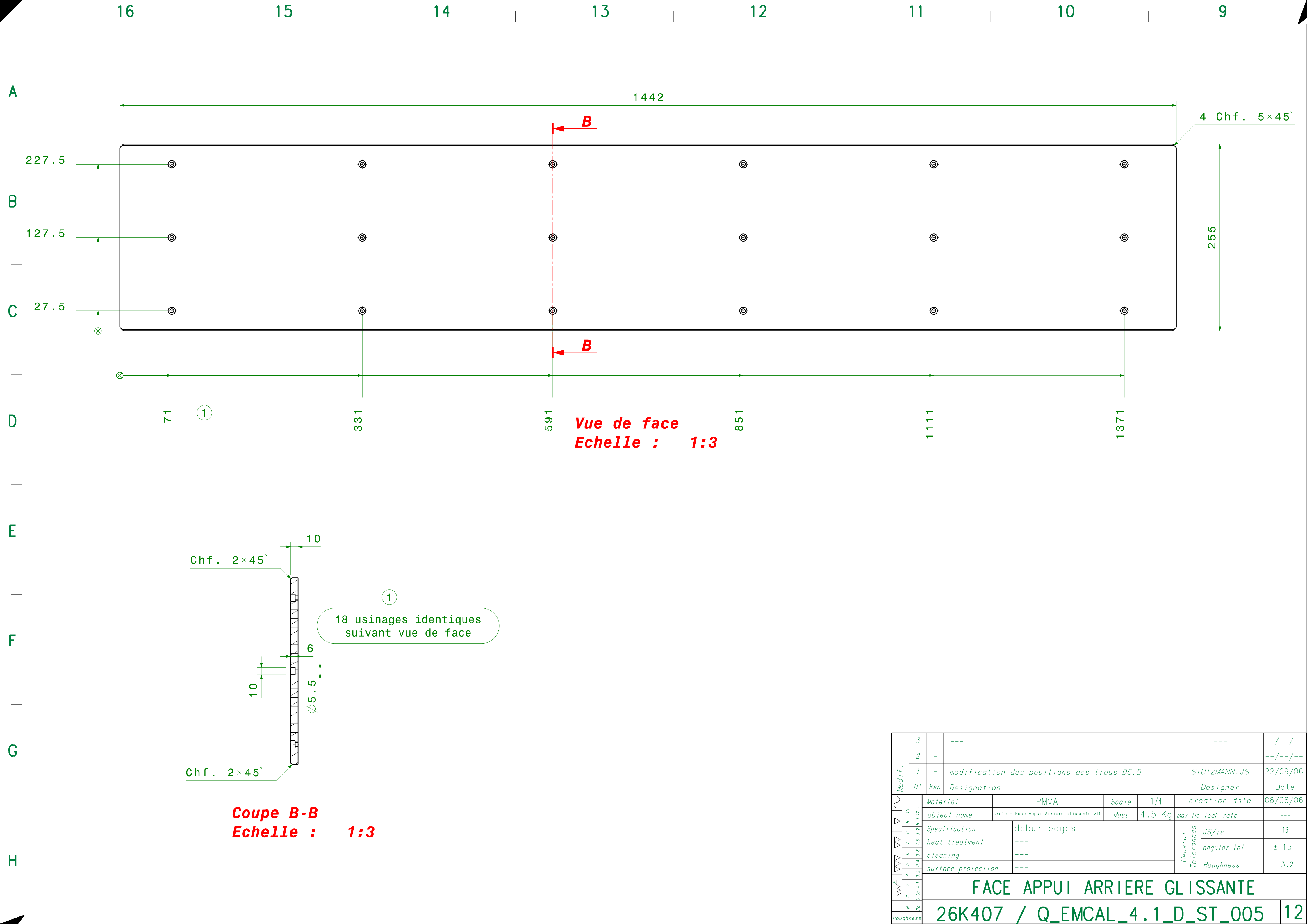
Coupe B-B
Echelle : 1:4

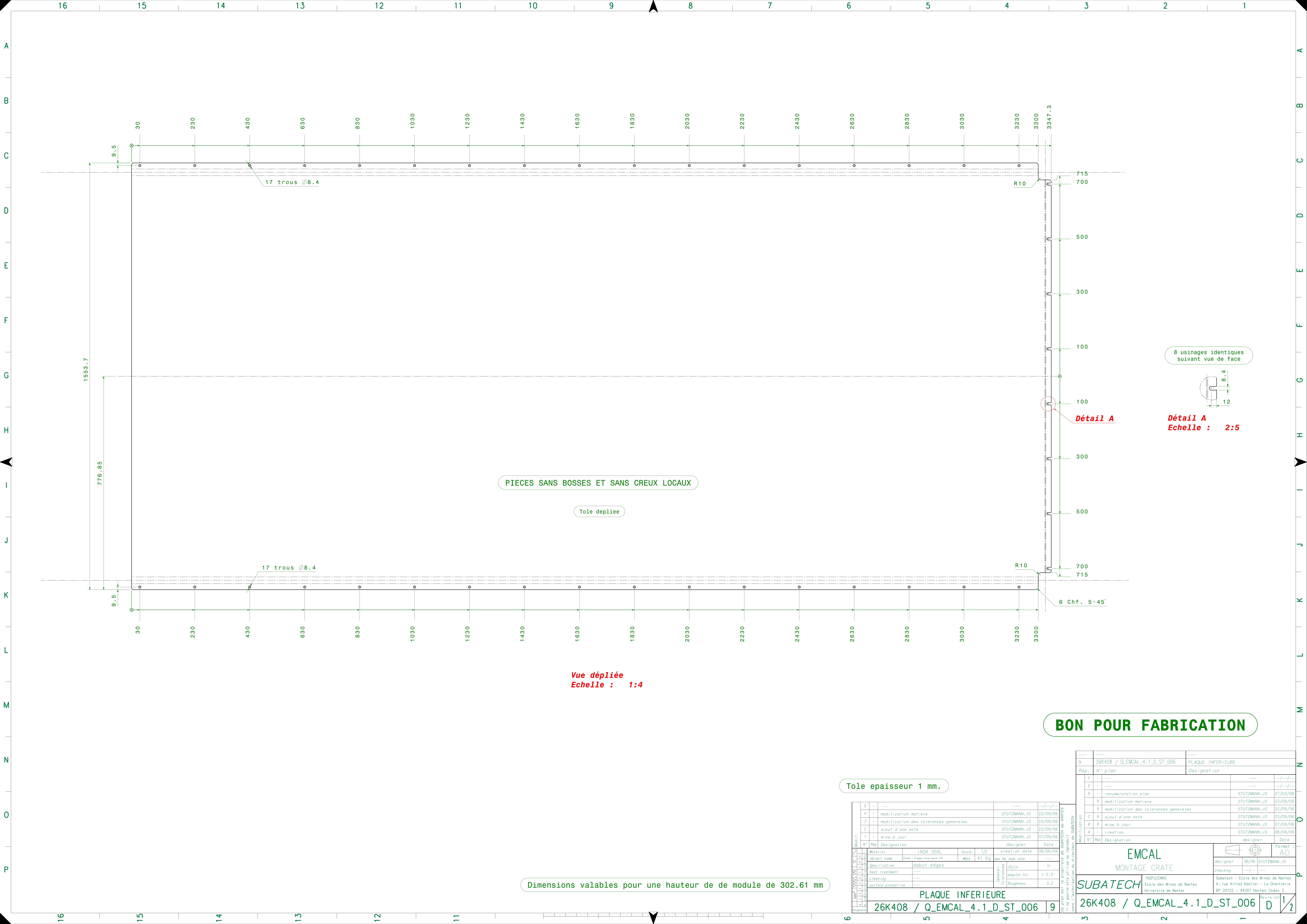
BON POUR FABRICATION

9	---	---	---	---	---	---
8	-	modification position trous	STUTZMANN, JS	27/03/08	---	---
7	-	ajout de 2 trous lames Ø11	STUTZMANN, JS	27/03/08	---	---
6	-	modification longueur platine	STUTZMANN, JS	27/03/08	---	---
5	-	retrait trous de fixation boites électroniques	STUTZMANN, JS	27/03/08	---	---
4	-	modification des tolerances generales	STUTZMANN, JS	14/11/06	---	---
3	-	ajout trous de fixation boites électroniques	STUTZMANN, JS	06/11/06	---	---
2	-	modification des tolerances generales	STUTZMANN, JS	22/09/06	---	---
1	-	mise à jour	STUTZMANN, JS	07/09/06	---	---
N°	Rep	Designation		Designer	Date	
Material		2024.1351		Scale	1/4	creation date
Object name		Grate - Face Supérieure Droite v10		Mass	56 Kg	day to look rate
Specification		deburr edges		JS/js	11	
Heat treatment		---		General Tolerances	angular tol ± 0°10'	
Cleaning		---		General Tolerances	Roughness 3.2	
Surface protection		---				
FACE SUPERIEURE DROITE						
26K406 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_004						
4						

---	---	---
4	26K406 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_004	FACE SUPERIEURE DROITE
Rep.	N° plan	Designation
H	---	---
G	---	---
4	modification position trous	STUTZMANN.JS 27/03/08
4	ajout de 2 trous lames Ø11	STUTZMANN.JS 27/03/08
4	modification longueur platine	STUTZMANN.JS 27/03/08
4	retrait trous de fixation boites électroniques	STUTZMANN.JS 27/03/08
F	renumeration plan	STUTZMANN.JS 27/03/08
E	modification des tolerances generales	STUTZMANN.JS 14/11/06
D	ajout trous de fixation boites électroniques	STUTZMANN.JS 06/11/06
C	modification des tolerances generales	STUTZMANN.JS 22/09/06
B	mise à jour	STUTZMANN.JS 07/09/06
A	creation	STUTZMANN.JS 08/06/06
N°	Rep	Designation
EMCAL		
MONTAGE CRATE		
SUBATECH		
IN2P3/CNRS		
Ecole des Mines de Nantes		
BP 20722 - 44307 Nantes Cedex 3		
Subotech - Ecole des Mines de Nantes		
4, rue Alfred Kastler - La Chantrerie		
Université de Nantes		
Revision		
26K406 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_004		
F		

Dimensions valables pour une hauteur de de module de 302.61 mm



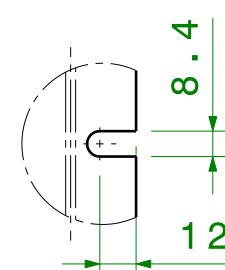


PIECES SANS BOSSES ET SANS CREUX LOCAUX

Toile dépliée

Vue dépliée
Echelle : 1:4

8 usinages identiques
suivant vue de face



Détail A
Echelle : 2:5

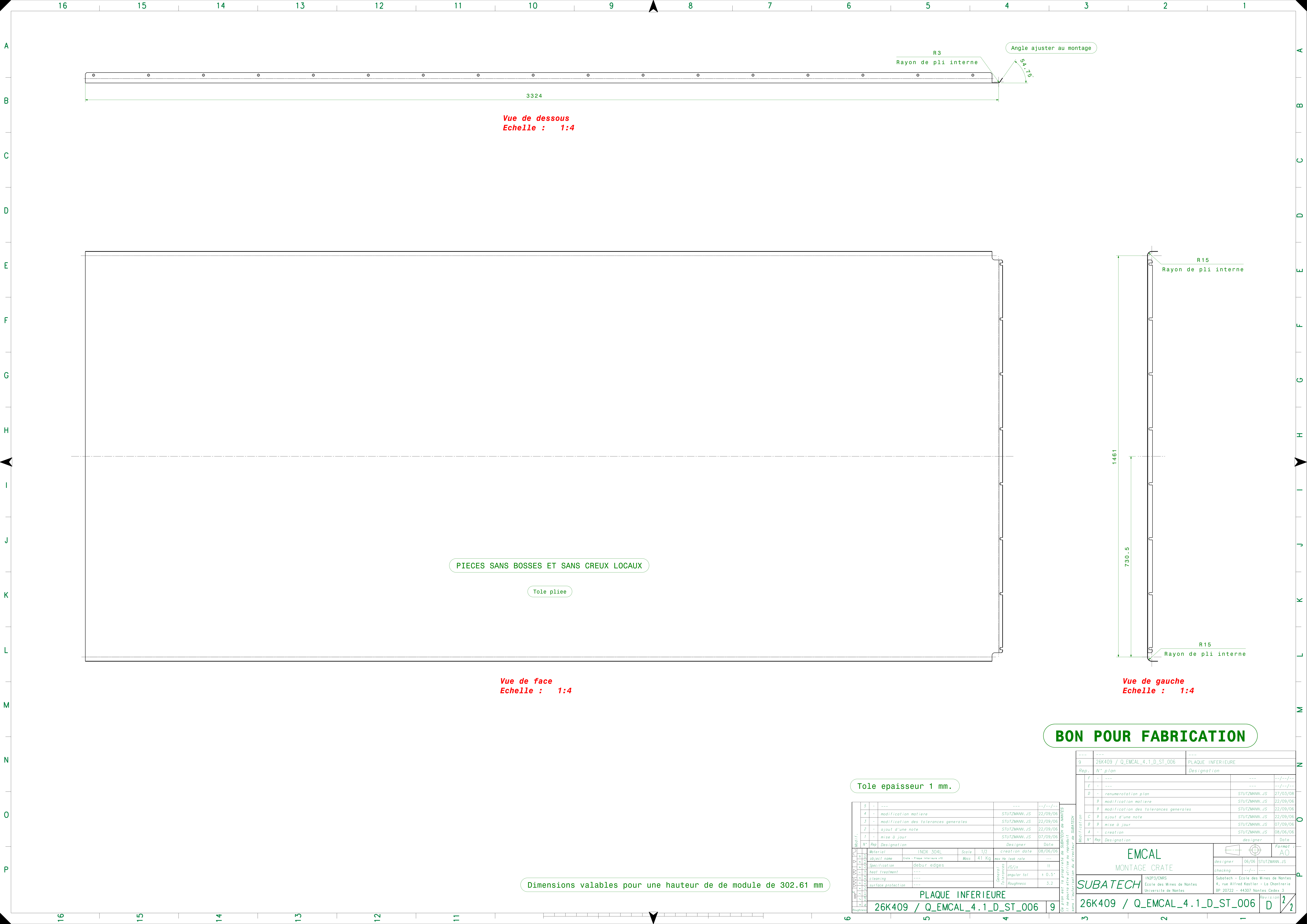
BON POUR FABRICATION

Toile epaisseur 1 mm.

Dimensions valables pour une hauteur de de module de 302.61 mm

5	-	---	---	--/--/--
4	-	modification matiere	STUTZMANN_JS	22/09/06
3	-	modification des tolerances generales	STUTZMANN_JS	22/09/06
2	-	ajout d'une note	STUTZMANN_JS	22/09/06
1	-	mise à jour	STUTZMANN_JS	07/09/06
N°	Rep	Designation	Designer	Date
Material	INOX 304L	Scale	1/2	creation date
Object name	Crat - Plaque Interieure v10	Mass	41 Kg	day No look rate
Specification	debur edges	JS/js	11	
Heat treatment	---	angular tol	± 0.5°	
Cleaning	---	Roughness	3.2	
Surface protection	---			
PLAQUE INFÉRIEURE				
26K408 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_006				

---	---	---
9	26K408 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_006	PLAQUE INFÉRIEURE
Rep.	N° plan	Designation
F	---	---
E	---	---
D	renumeration plan	STUTZMANN_JS
9	modification matiere	STUTZMANN_JS
9	modification des tolerances generales	STUTZMANN_JS
C	ajout d'une note	STUTZMANN_JS
B	mise à jour	STUTZMANN_JS
A	creation	STUTZMANN_JS
N°	Rep	Designation
Designer	Designer	Date
EMCAL		
MONTAGE CRATE		
SUBATECH		
IN2P3/CNRS		
Ecole des Mines de Nantes		
Université de Nantes		
Subotech - Ecole des Mines de Nantes		
4, rue Alfred Kastler - La Chantrerie		
BP 20722 - 44307 Nantes Cedex 3		
Revision		
26K408 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_006		
9		
D		
1/2		



Vue de dessus
Echelle : 1:4

PIECES SANS BOSSES ET SANS CREUX LOCAUX

Toile pliee

Vue de face
Echelle : 1:4

R15
Rayon de pli interne

R15
Rayon de pli interne

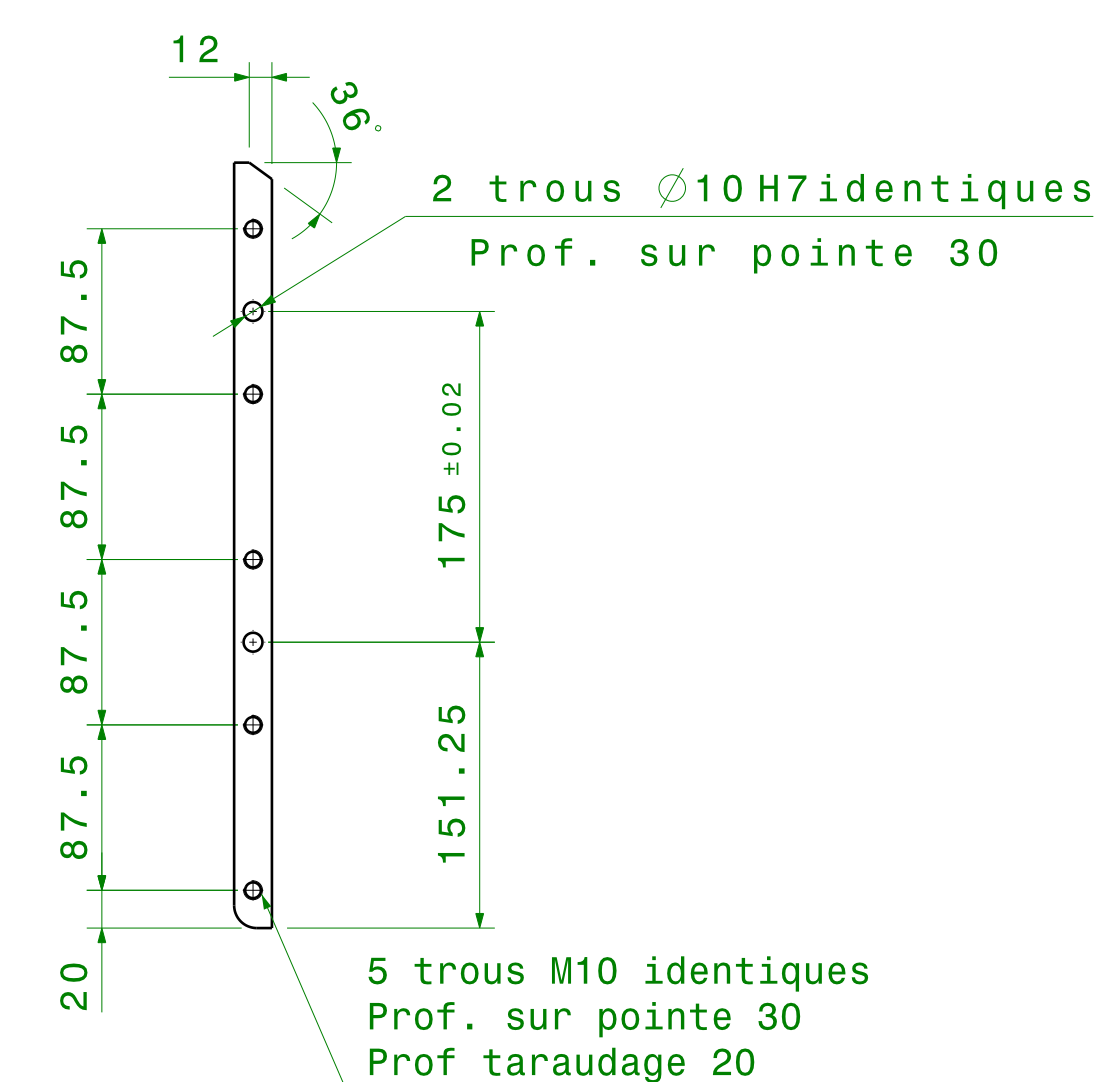
Vue de gauche
Echelle : 1:4

BON POUR FABRICATION

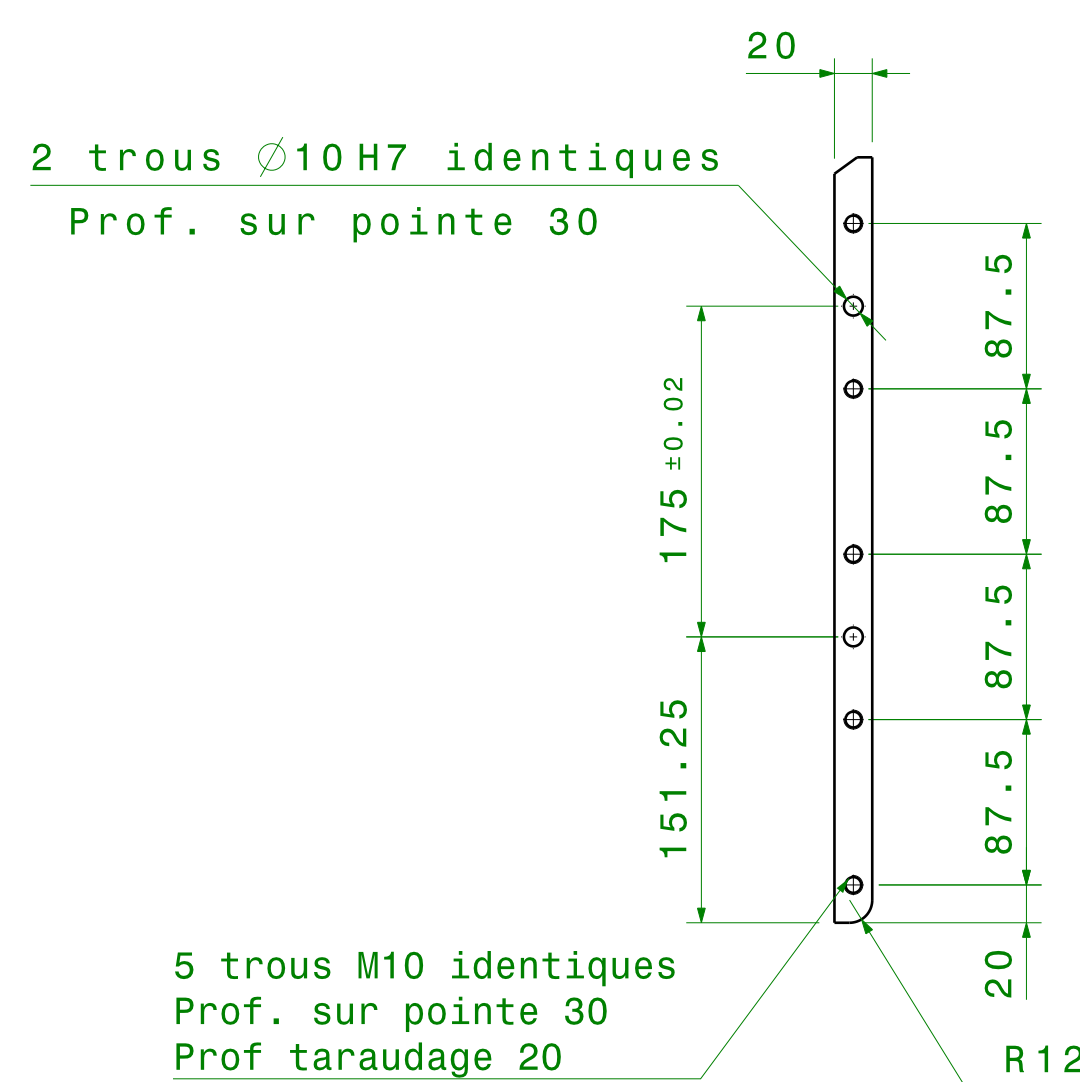
Toile epaisseur 1 mm.

5	-	---	---	--/--/--
4	-	modification matiere	STUTZMANN JS	22/09/06
3	-	modification des tolerances generales	STUTZMANN JS	22/09/06
2	-	ajout d'une note	STUTZMANN JS	22/09/06
1	-	mise à jour	STUTZMANN JS	07/09/06
N°	Rep	Designation	Designer	Date
Material		INOX 304L	Scale	1/2
Object name		Crat - Plaque Interieure v10	Mass	41 Kg
Specification		debur edges	JS/JS	11
Heat treatment			angular tol	± 0.5°
Cleaning			Roughness	3.2
Surface protection				
PLAQUE INFÉRIEURE				
26K409 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_006				9

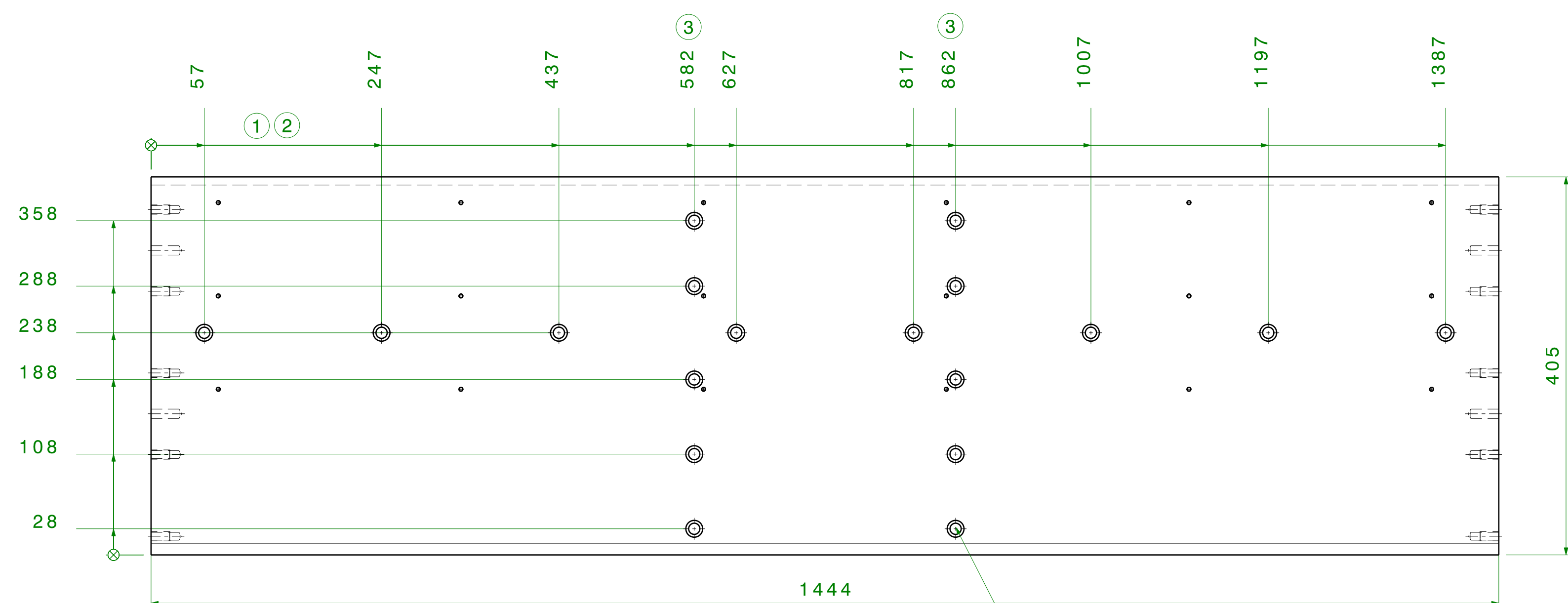
---	---	---
9	26K409 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_006	PLAQUE INFÉRIEURE
Rep.	N° plan	Designation
F	-	---
E	-	---
D	-	renumeration plan
9	-	modification matiere
9	-	modification des tolerances generales
C	9	ajout d'une note
B	9	mise à jour
A	-	creation
N°	Rep	Designation
Designer		Date
EMCAL		Format
MONTAGE CRATE		AO
SUBATECH		designer
IN2P3/CNRS		06/06
Ecole des Mines de Nantes		STUTZMANN JS
Université de Nantes		checking
BP 20722 - 44307 Nantes Cedex 3		--/--/--
Subotech - Ecole des Mines de Nantes		27/03/06
4, rue Alfred Kastler - La Chantrerie		22/09/06
BP 20722 - 44307 Nantes Cedex 3		22/09/06
26K409 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_006		06/06/06
9		Revision
D		2/2



Vue de droite
Echelle : 1:4

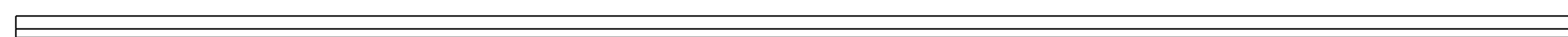


Vue de gauche
Echelle : 1:4

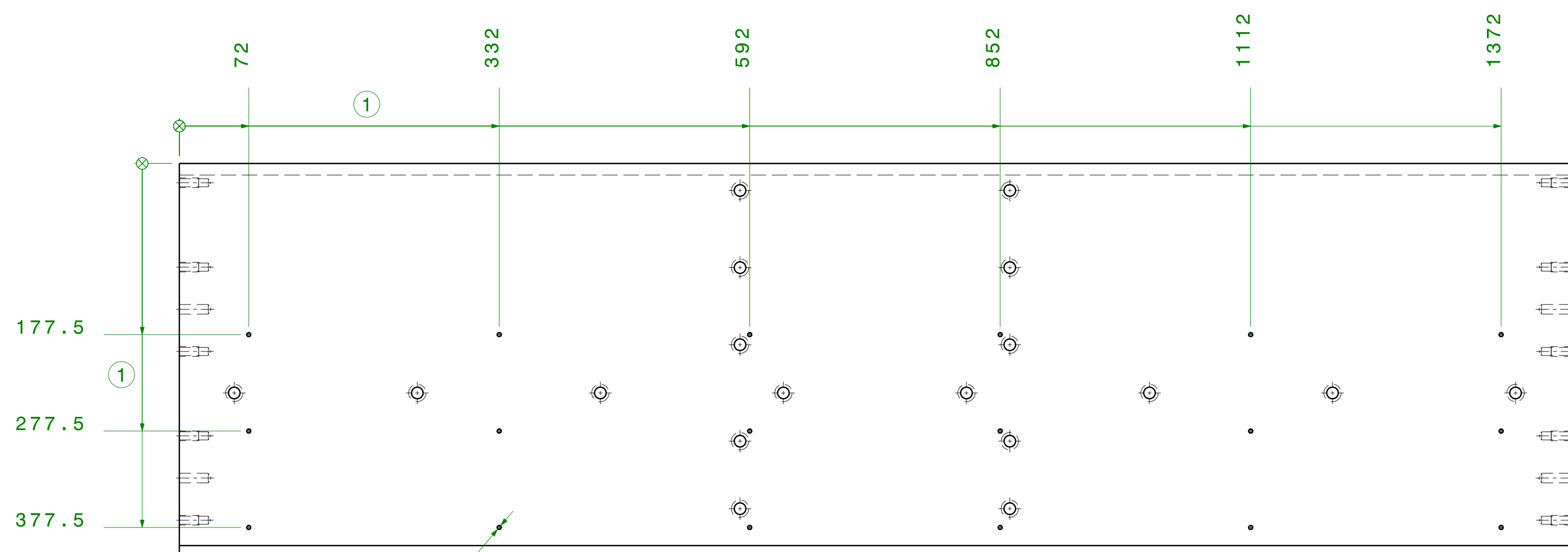


Vue de face
Echelle : 1:4

1 2 3 / 18 trous $\phi 12$ identiques
avec lamage $\phi 18$
prof. lamage 11

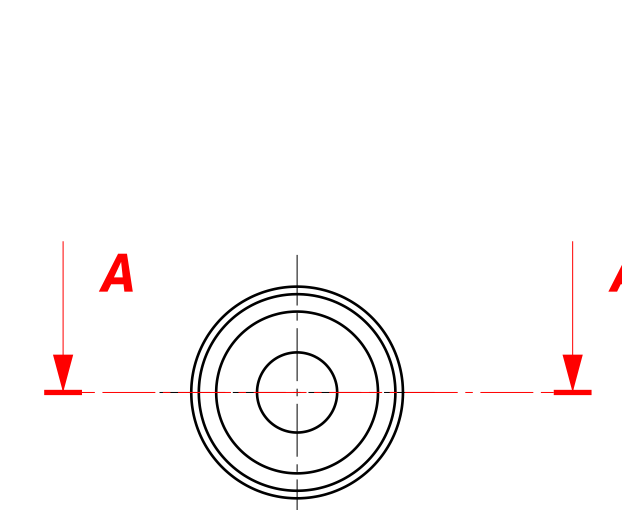


Vue de dessus
Echelle : 1:4

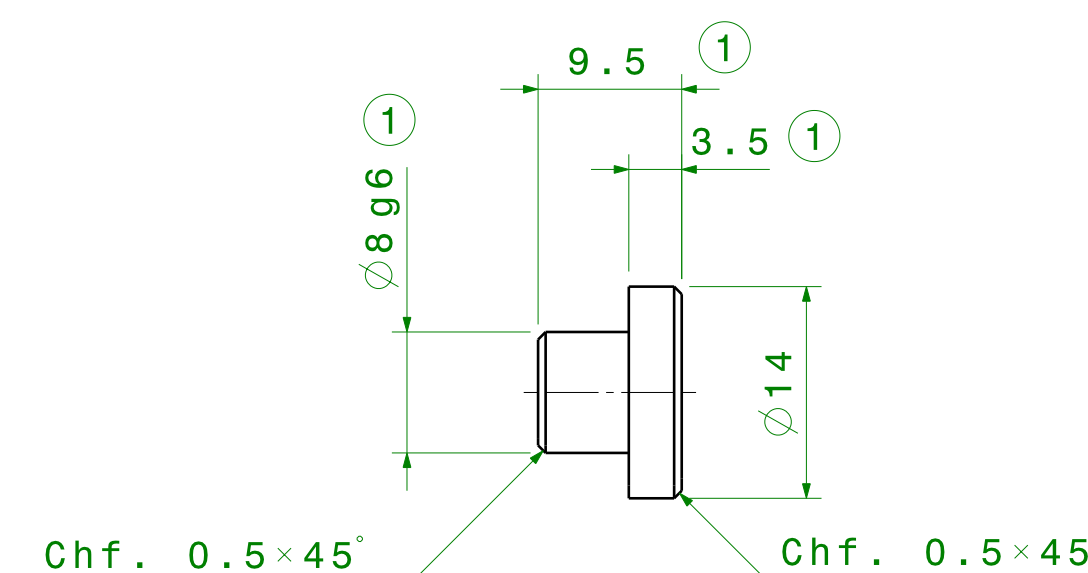


Vue de derrière
Echelle : 1:4

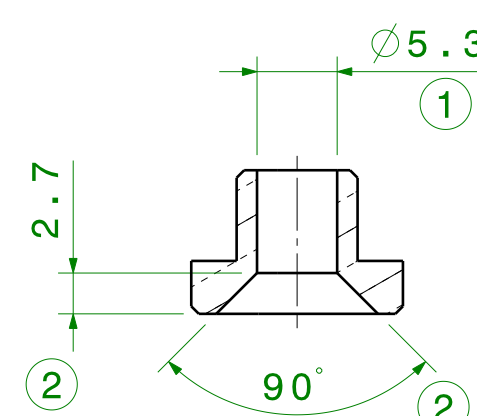
	4	-	---		---	--/--/--
	3	-	redéfinition des positions des trous D12		STU7ZMANN_JS	27/03/08
	2	-	redéfinition des positions des trous D12		STU7ZMANN_JS	07/11/06
	1	-	redéfinition des positions des trous D12 et M5		STU7ZMANN_JS	22/09/06
Mach.	N°	Rep	Designation		Designer	Date
	8		Material	2024 T351	Scale	1/4
	7		object name	Create - Face Appui Arrière v10	Mass	30 Kg
	6		Specification	debur edges	creation date	07/09/06
	5		heat treatment	---	tolerances	---
	4		cleaning	---	angular tol	+ 15'
	3		surface protection	---	Roughness	3,2
			FACE APPUI ARRIERE			
			26K410 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D-ST_007			
						5



Vue de face
Echelle : 2:1

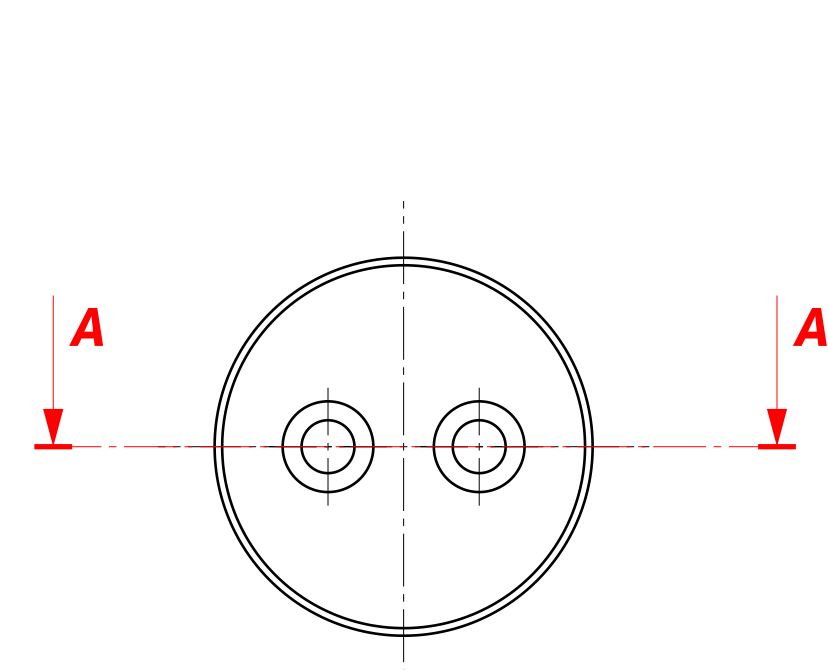


Vue de gauche
Echelle : 2:1

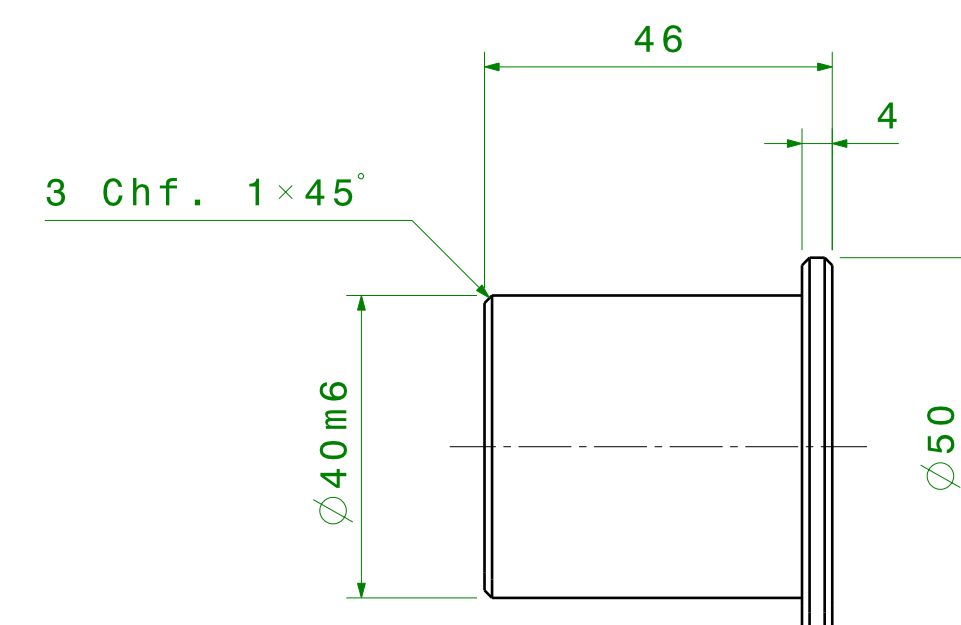


Coupe A-A
Echelle : 2:1

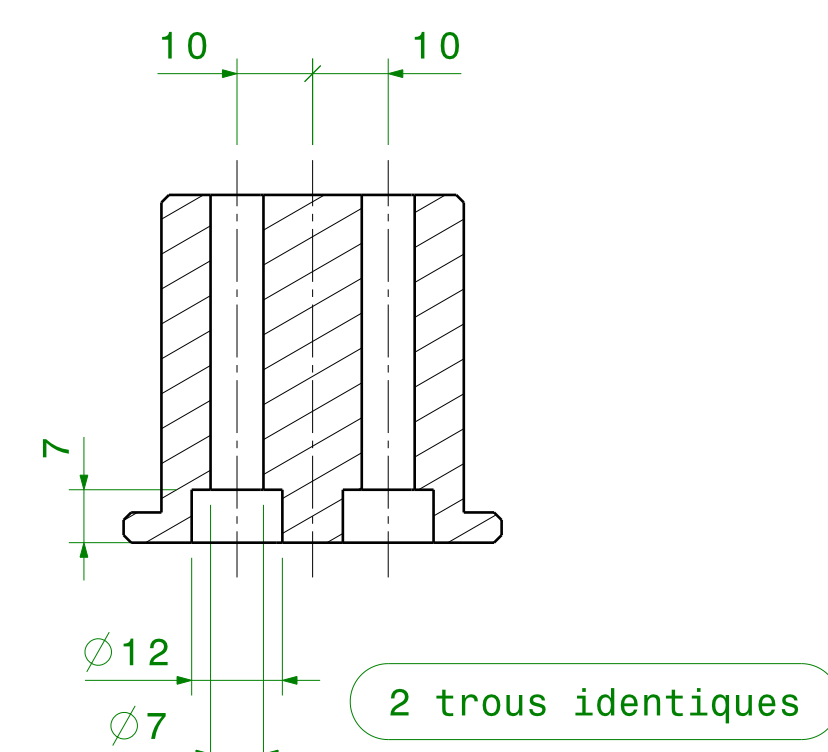
Matr. 1	3	---				---	---/---/---
	2	rajout du chanfrein sur trou				STU2ZMANN JS	27/03/08
	1	modification cotes				STU2ZMANN JS	27/03/08
	0	Req	Designation		Designer	Date	
		Material	Cu-Be	Scale	2/1	creation date	08/06/06
		object name	Crête - Pince Piquet Interneure U10	Mass	3 gr	max He last rate	---
		Specification	debur edges			15/5	13
		heat treatment	---				
		cleaning	---			angular tail	± 15°
		surface protection	---			Roughness	3.2
PINCe PLAQUE INFÉRIEURE							
26K410 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_007							
10							



Vue de face
Echelle : 1:1

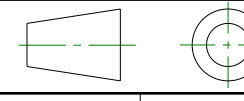


Vue de gauche
Echelle : 1:1



Coupe A-A
Echelle : 1:1

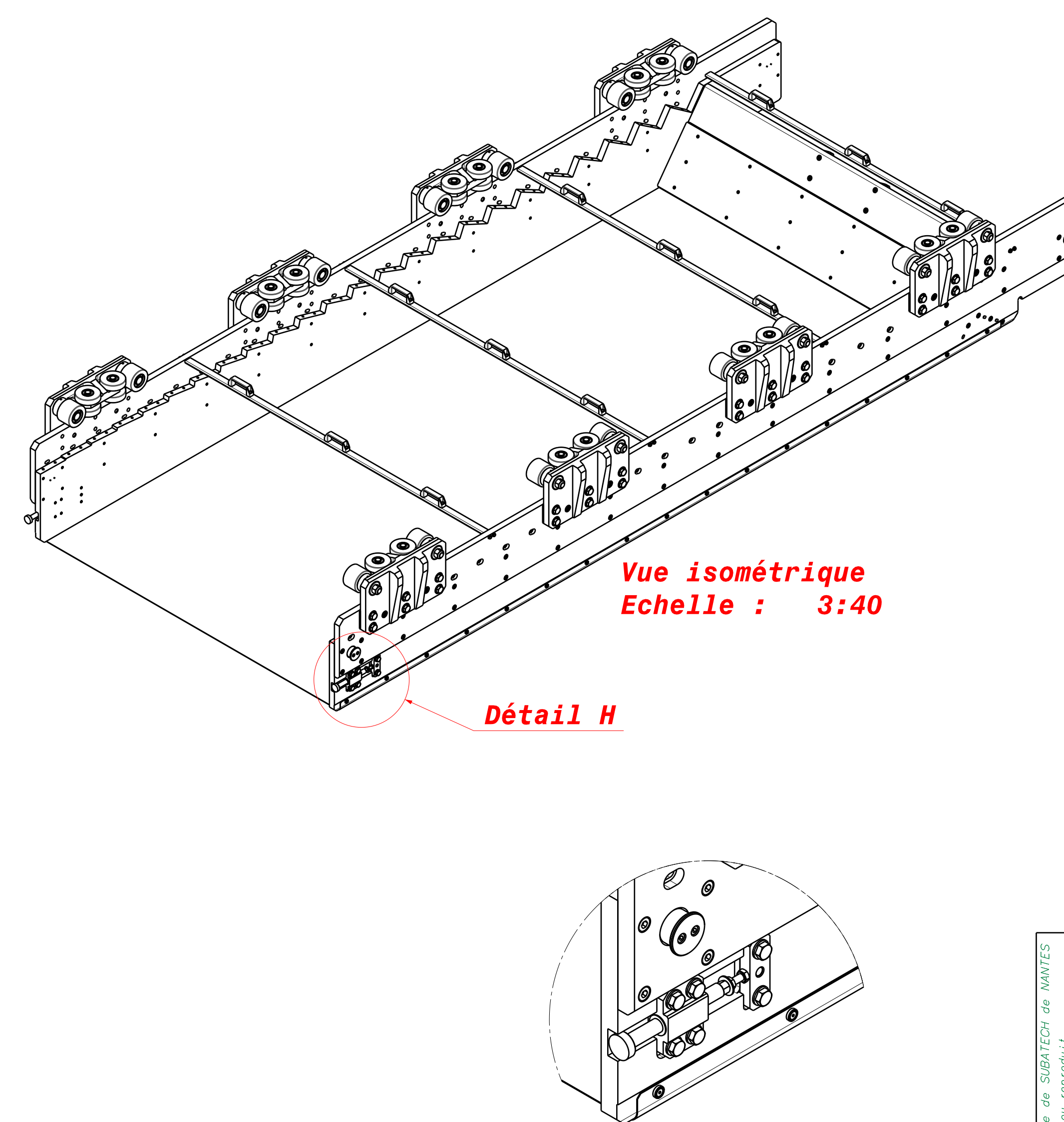
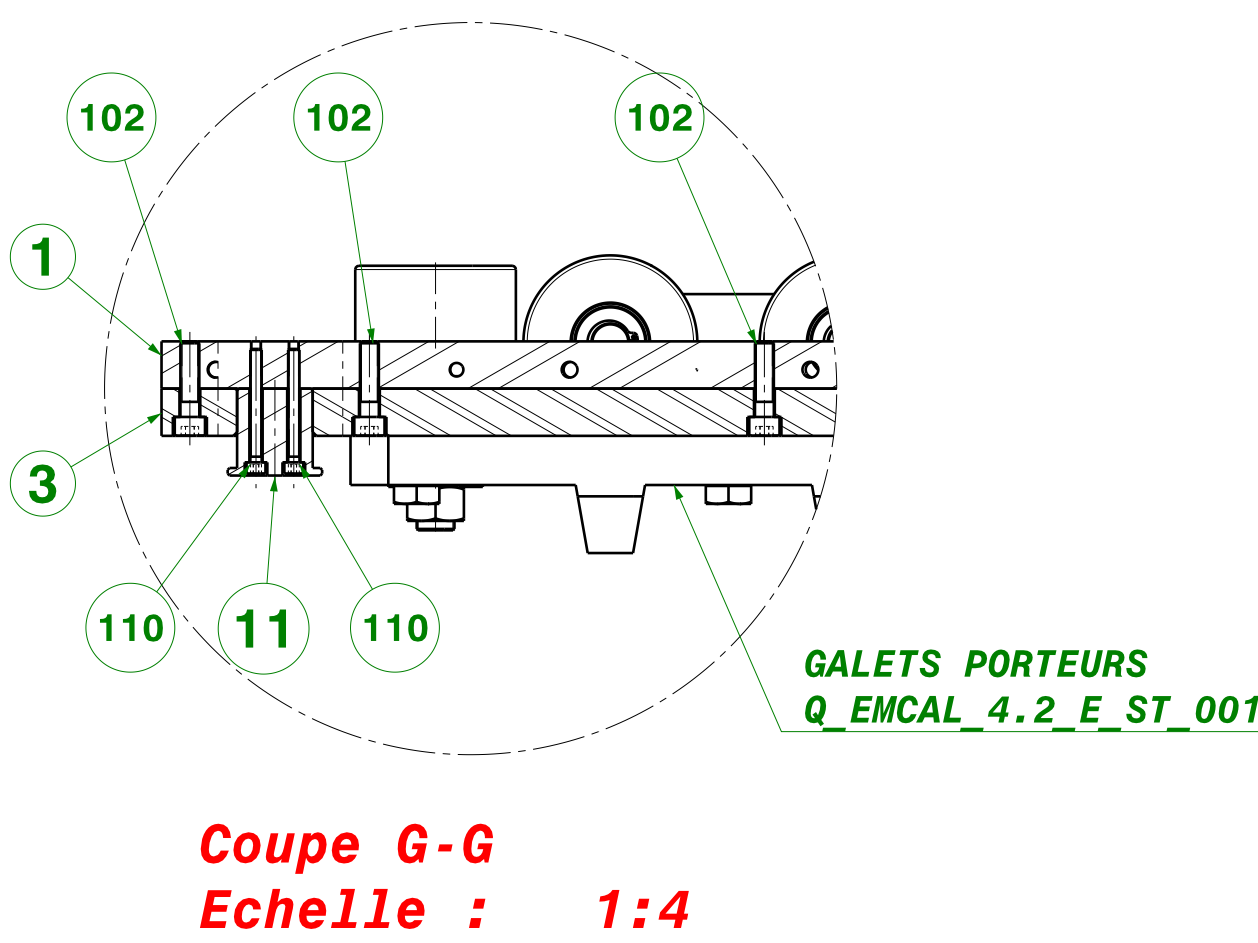
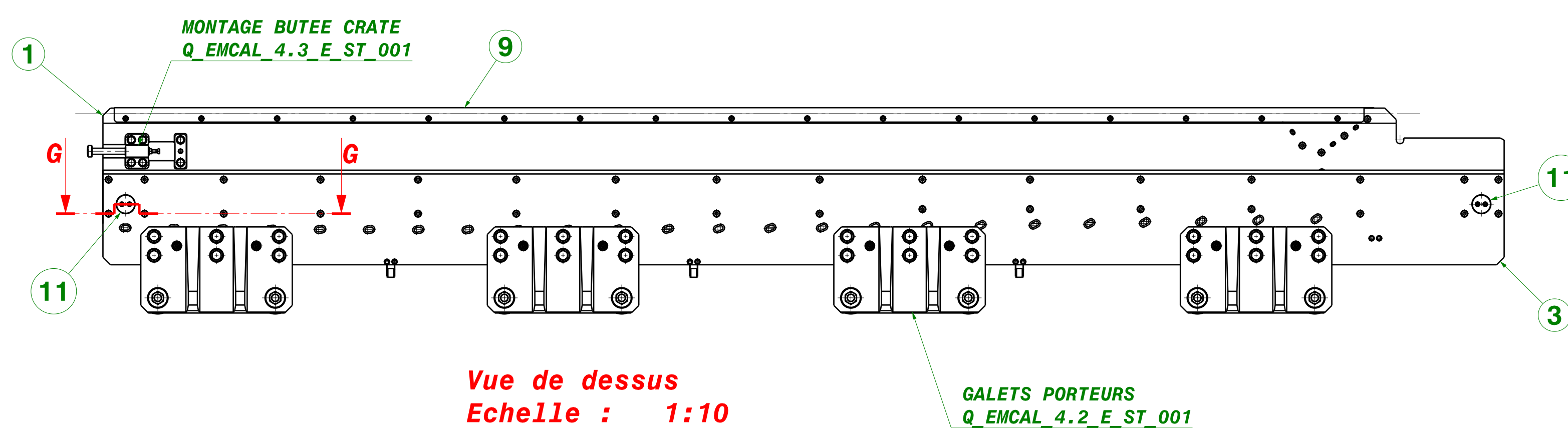
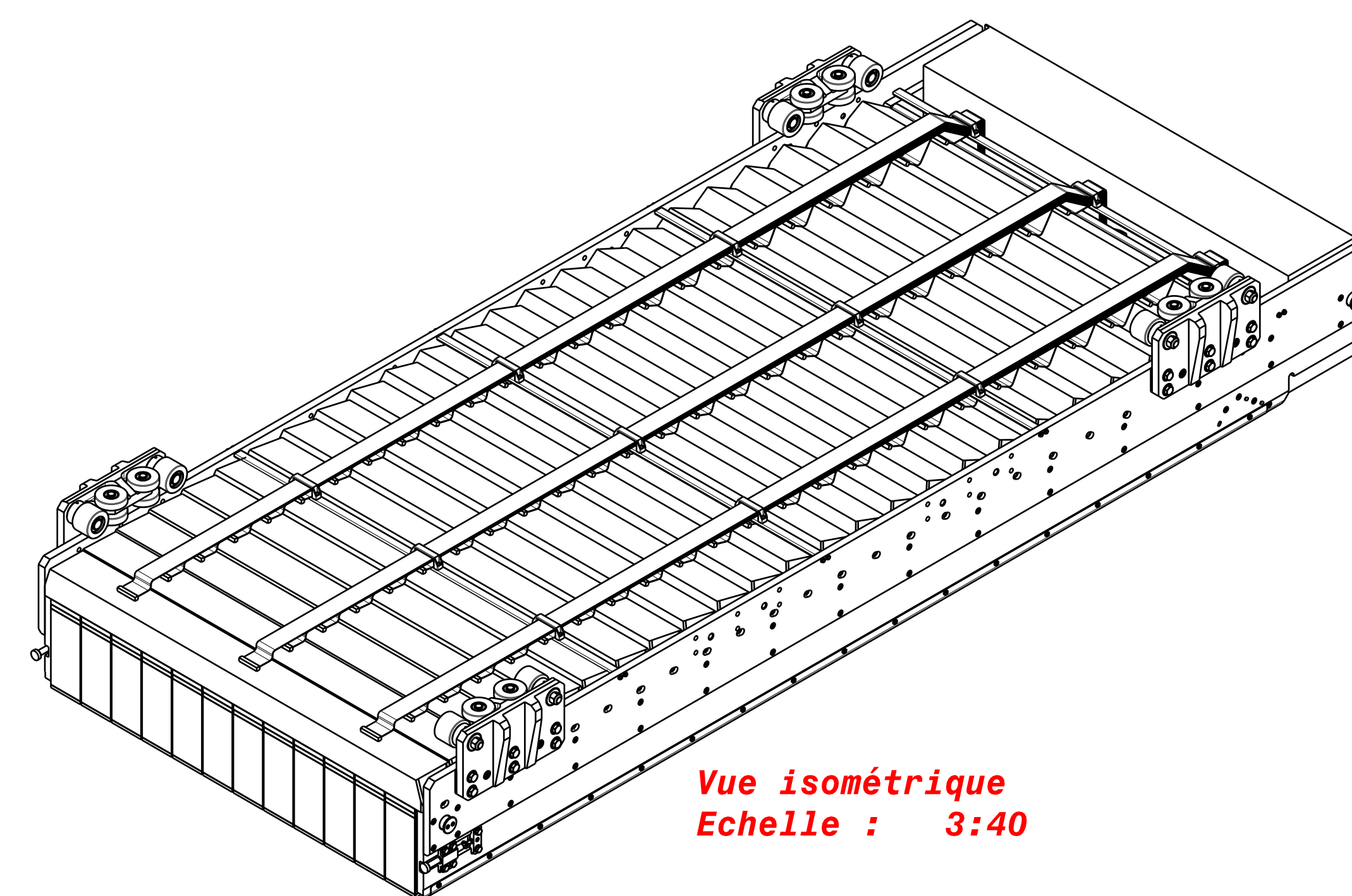
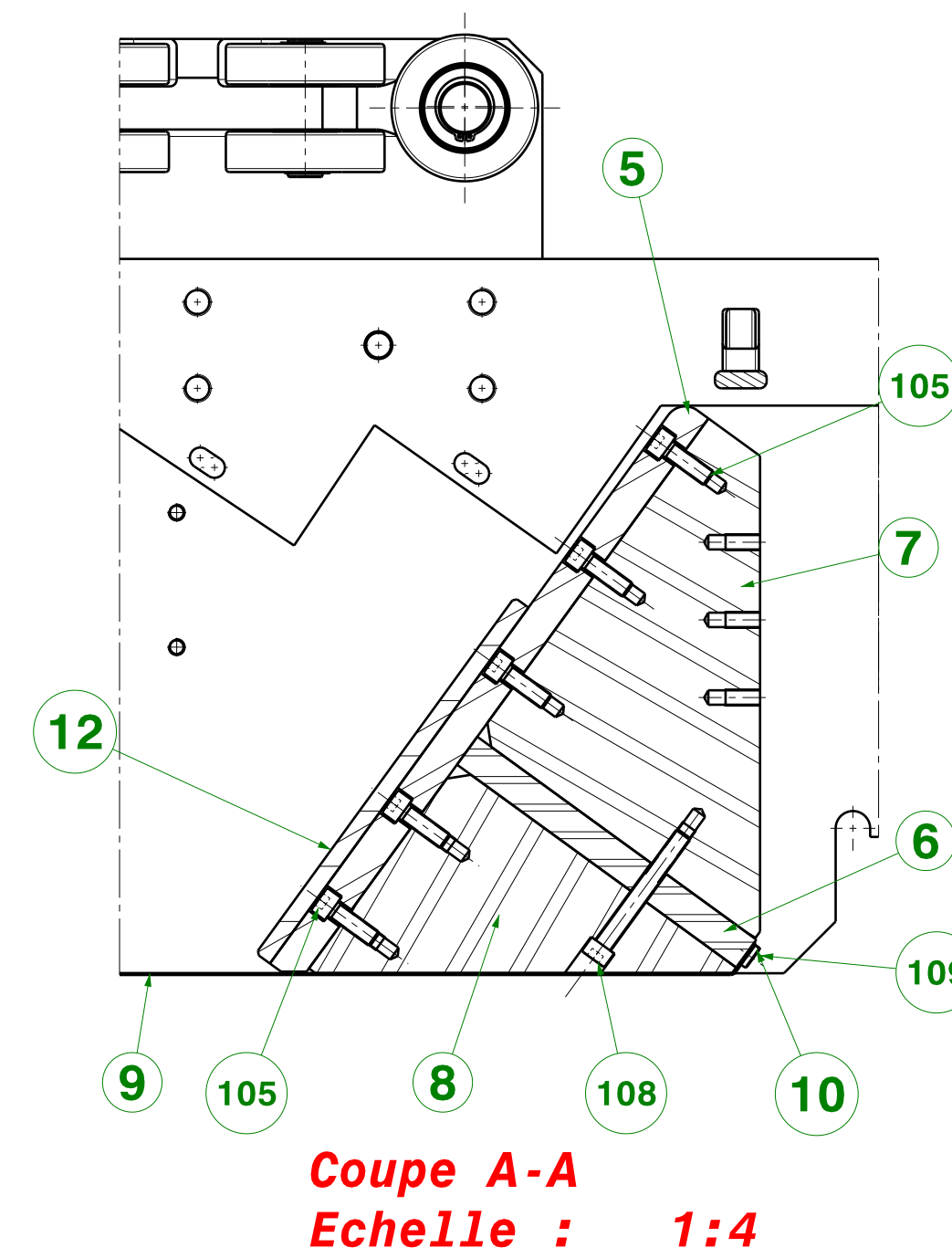
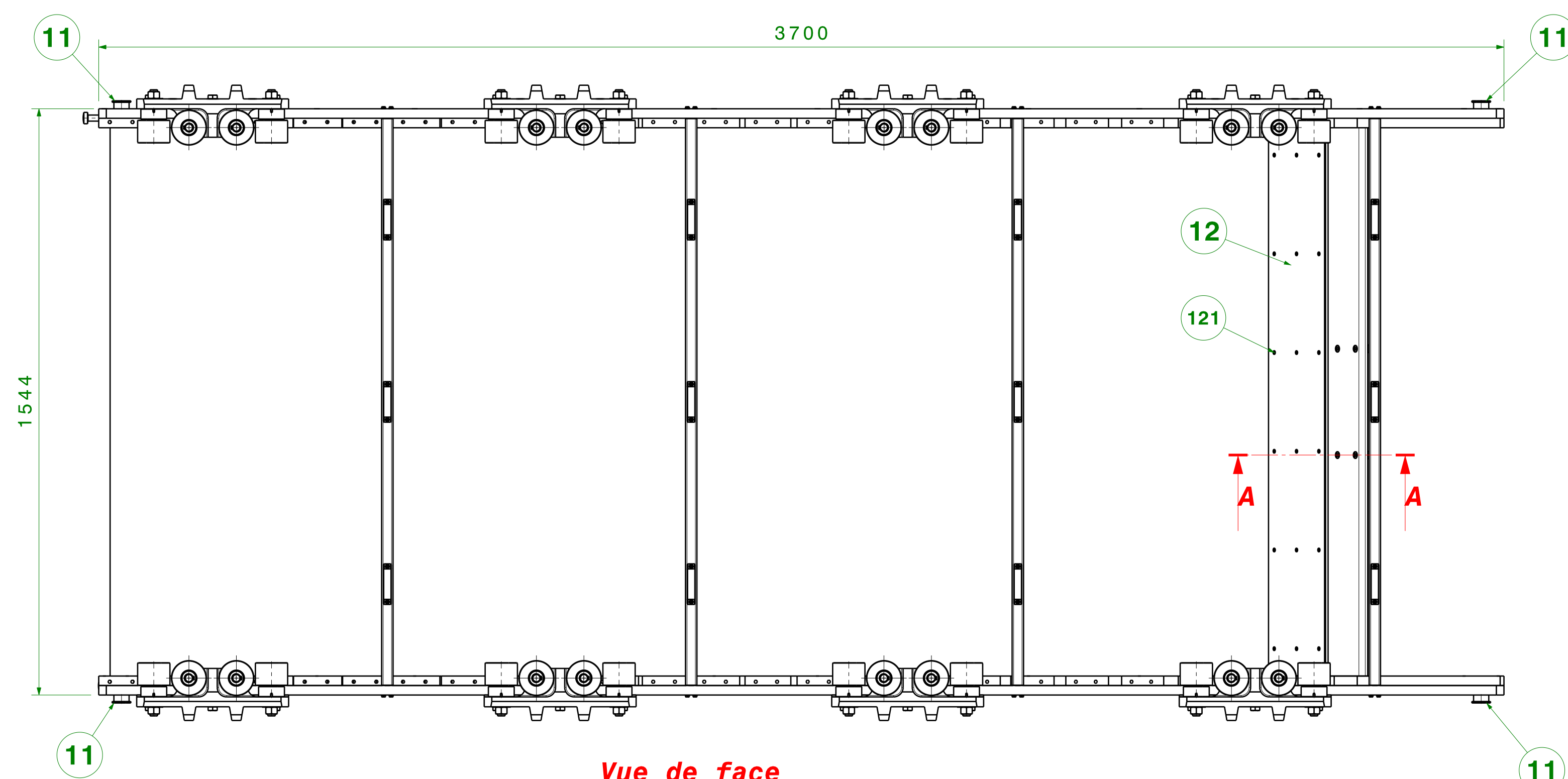
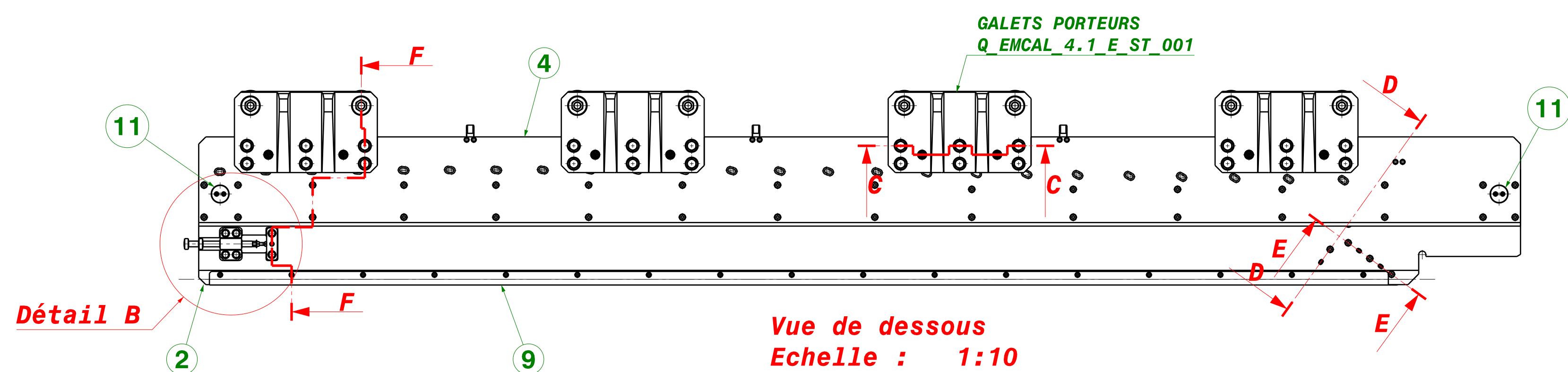
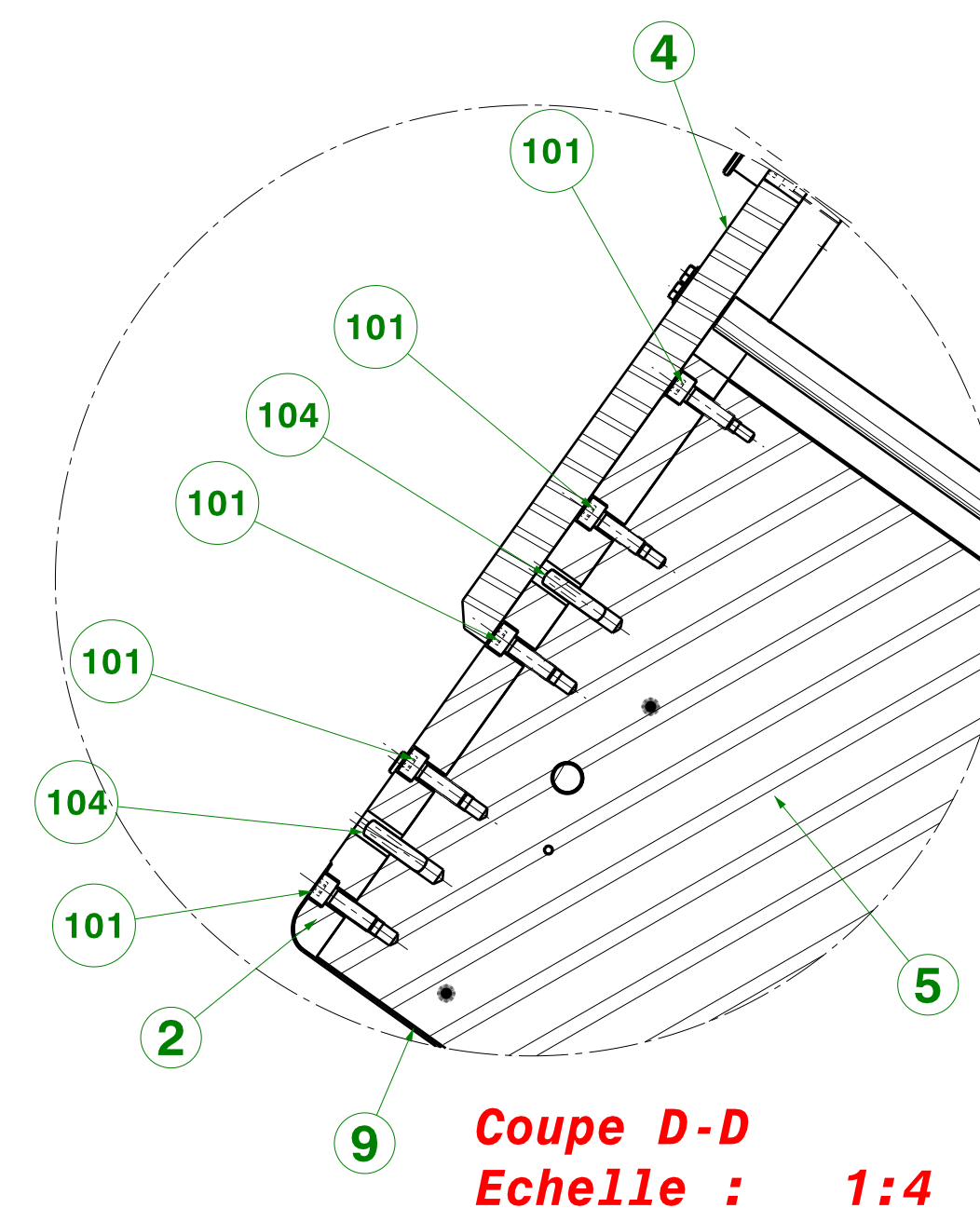
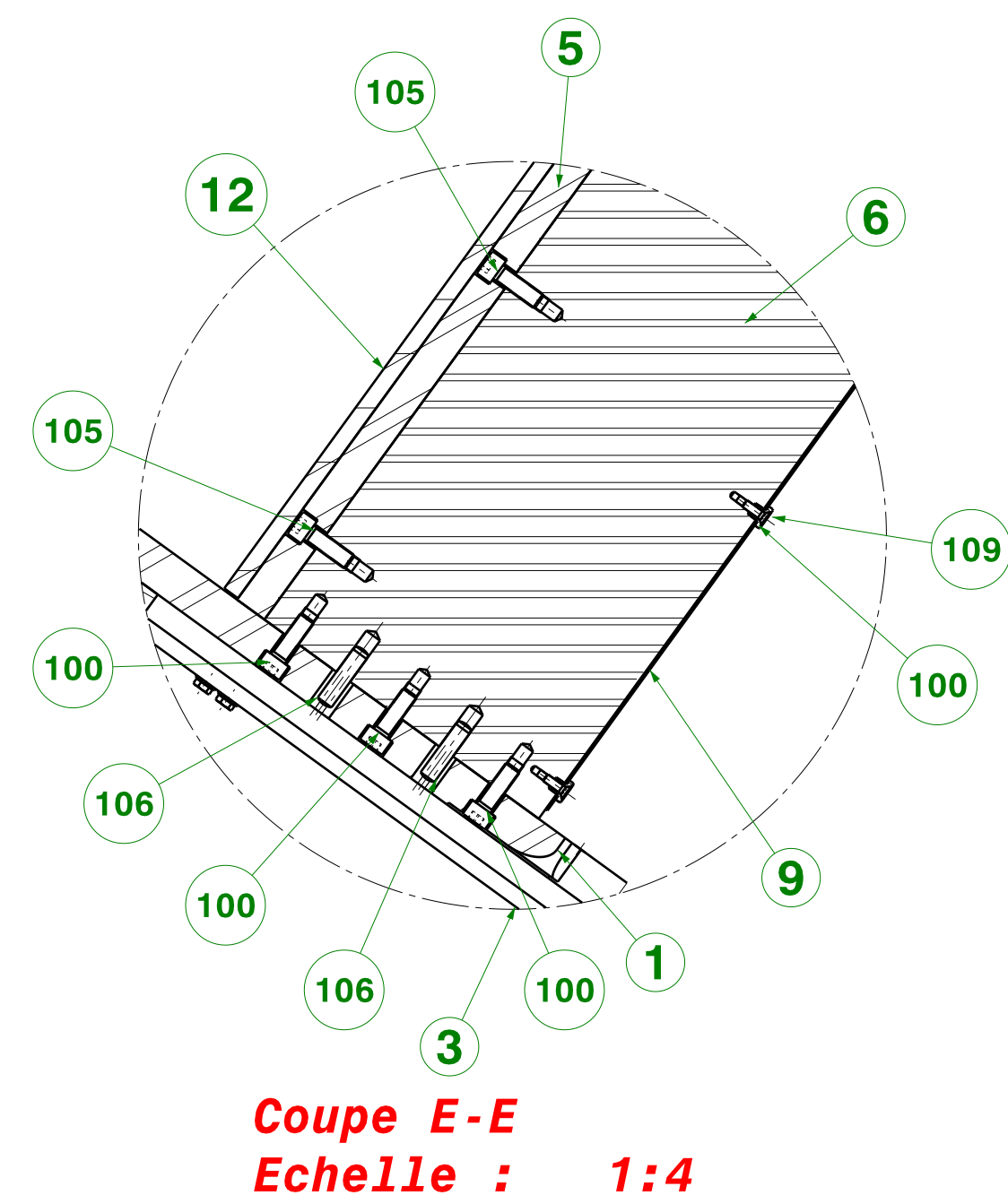
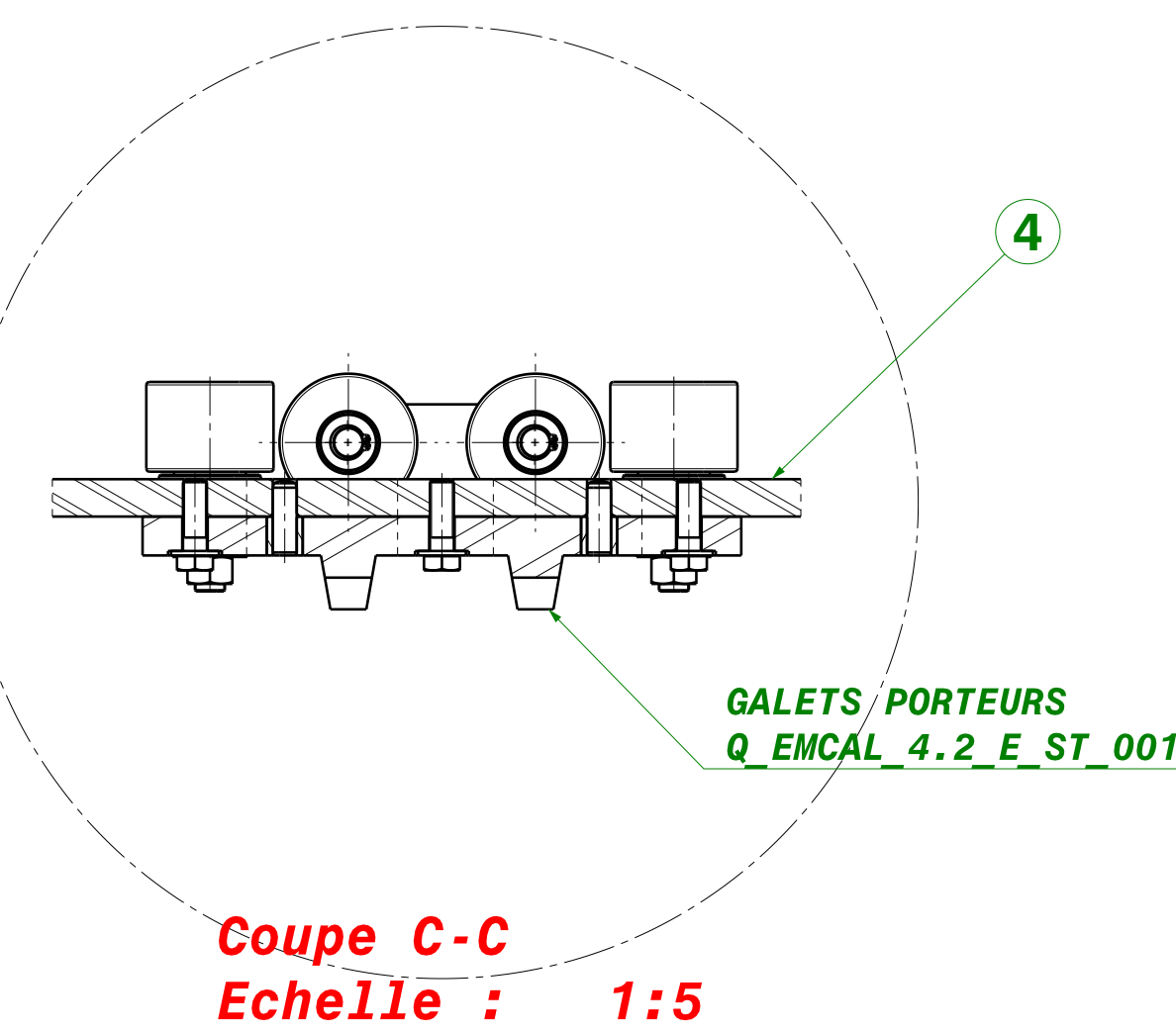
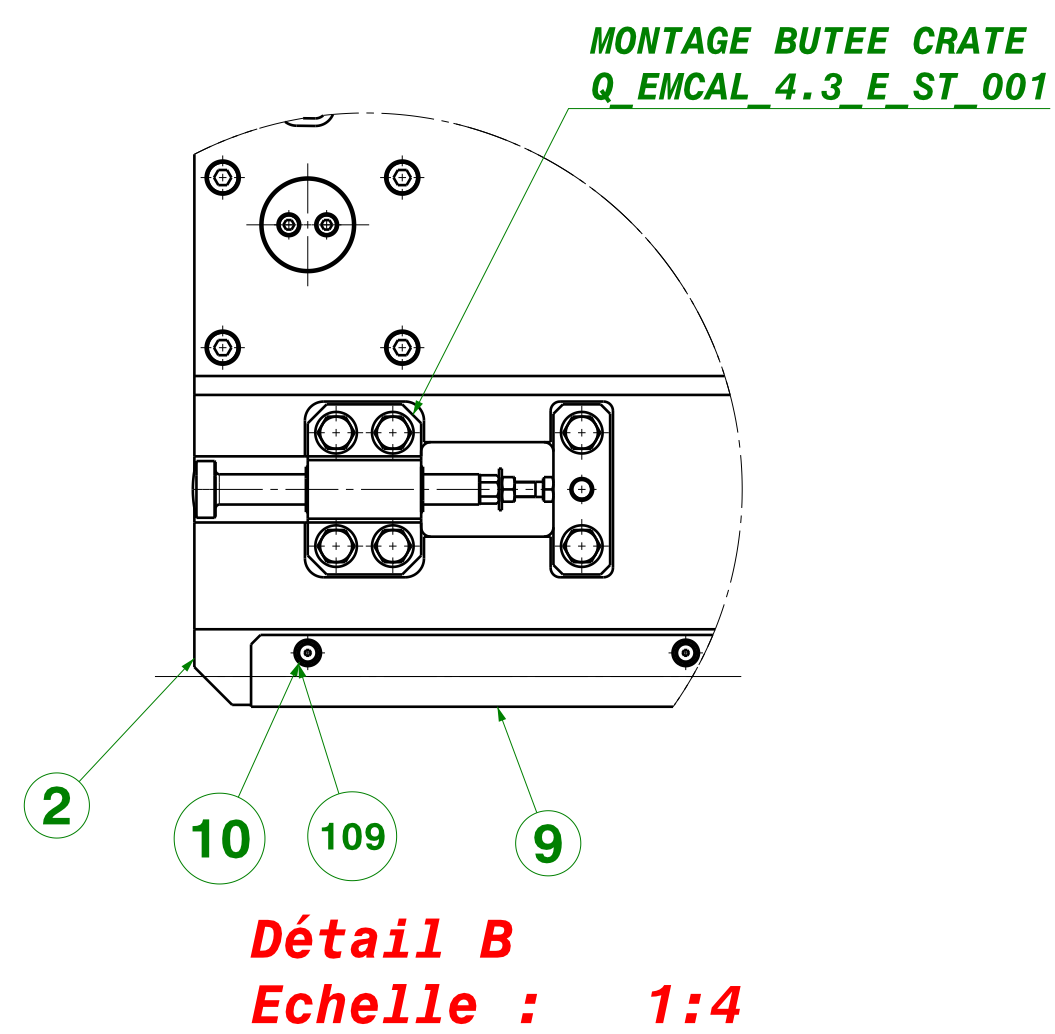
Material N°	Rep. Designation			Design		--/--/---	
	Material			INOX 316LN	Scale	1/1	creation date
	object name			Drate - Point Ancre v1	Mass	500 gr	Date
	Specification			debur edges		max. No. work rate	
	heat treatment			---		15/s	
	cleaning			---		angular tol	
	surface protection			---		Roughness	
						3.2	
POINT ANCRE							
26K410 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D-ST_007							
11							

11	---	---	---	---
10	26K410 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_007	POINT ANCRAGE		
11	26K410 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_007	PINCE PLAQUE INFÉRIEURE		
5	26K410 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_007	FACE APPUI ARRIÈRE		
Rep.	N° plan	Designation		
Modification	G	---	---	--/--/---
	F	---	---	--/--/---
	10	rajout du chanfrein sur trou	STUTZMANN, JS	27/03/08
	10	modification cotes	STUTZMANN, JS	27/03/08
	5	redéfinition des positions des trous D12	STUTZMANN, JS	27/03/08
	E	renumerotation plan	STUTZMANN, JS	27/03/08
	D	redéfinition des positions des trous D12	STUTZMANN, JS	06/11/06
		retrait pieces 13,14 et 15	STUTZMANN, JS	22/09/06
	5	redéfinition des positions des trous D12 et M5	STUTZMANN, JS	22/09/06
	C	mise à jour, ajout piece 5	STUTZMANN, JS	22/09/06
	B	mise à jour, ajout pieces 13,14 et 15	STUTZMANN, JS	07/09/06
	A	creation	STUTZMANN, JS	07/09/06
	N°	Rep	designer	Date
EMCAL				Format AO
MONTAGE CRATE			designer	06/06
			Shocking	--/--/---
SUBATECH			Subatoc - Ecole des Mines de Nantes 4, rue Alfred Kastler - La Chantrerie BP 20722 - 44307 Nantes Cedex 3	
IN2P3/CNRS Ecole des Mines de Nantes Université de Nantes			Revisé par	
26K410 / Q_EMCAL_4.1_D_ST_007			E	1

Dimensions valables pour une hauteur de module de 302.61 mm

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12	26K407 / Q_EWCAL_4_1_D_ST_005	FACE APPUI ARRIERE GLISSANTE
11	26K410 / Q_EWCAL_4_1_D_ST_007	POINT ANCRAGE
10	26K410 / Q_EWCAL_4_1_D_ST_007	PINCE PLaque INFÉRIEUR
9	26K408-26K409 / Q_EWCAL_4_1_D_ST_006	PLAQUE INFÉRIEUR
8	26K407 / Q_EWCAL_4_1_D_ST_005	RENFORT ARRIERE INFÉRIEUR
7	26K407 / Q_EWCAL_4_1_D_ST_005	RENFORT ARRIERE SUPERIEUR
6	26K407 / Q_EWCAL_4_1_D_ST_005	FACE RENFORT ARRIERE
5	26K410 / Q_EWCAL_4_1_D_ST_007	FACE APPUI ARRIERE
4	26K406 / Q_EWCAL_4_1_D_ST_004	FACE SUPERIEURE DROITE
3	26K405 / Q_EWCAL_4_1_D_ST_003	FACE SUPERIEURE GAUCHE
2	26K404 / Q_EWCAL_4_1_D_ST_002	FACE INFÉRIEUR DROITE
1	26K403 / Q_EWCAL_4_1_D_ST_001	FACE INFÉRIEUR GAUCHE
Rep.	N° plan	Désignation
F	---	---
F	renumerotation plan	STUTZMANN JS 27/03/06
D	mise à jour	STUTZMANN JS 06/11/06
C	mise à jour	STUTZMANN JS 22/09/06
B	mise à jour	STUTZMANN JS 11/09/06
A	creation	STUTZMANN JS 08/06/06
N°	Rep	Désignation
		designer
		Date
		Format
		AO
		designer
		06/06
		STUTZMANN JS
		checking

		Subotech - Ecole des Mines de Nantes
		4, rue Alfred Kastler - La Chapetriere
		BP 207222 - 44307 Nantes Cedex 3

Dimensions valables pour une hauteur de de module de 302.61 mm

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