

# Technical Review of Beam Position Button Design and Manufacture

Alun Morgan

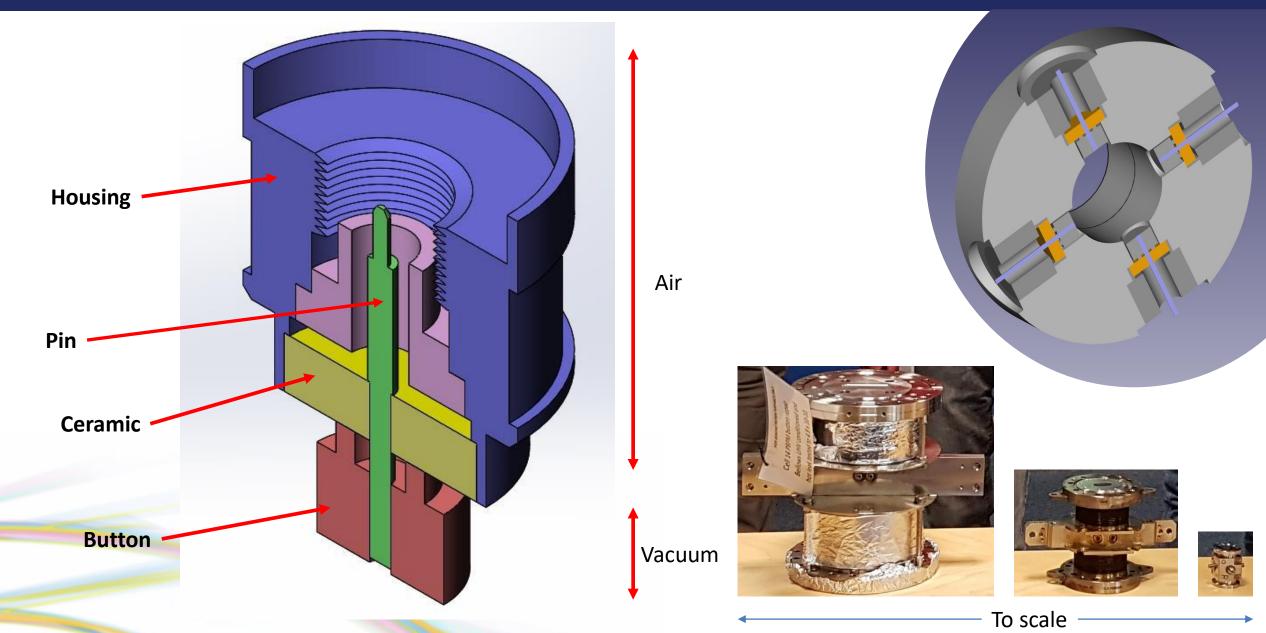


Materials and Engineering Technologies for Particle Accelerator Beam Diagnostic Instruments

21st - 23rd June 2021



# What are buttons?





#### **Outline**

- Design
  - Wake loss reduction
  - Resonance control
- Fabrication
  - Material quality
  - Sealing technology
  - Mechanical tolerances
  - Testing and inspection

# Design (1/3)

#### Some BPM design considerations

- Smaller chamber dimension
  - $\rightarrow$  small button head : Wakefield  $\downarrow$  and signal  $\downarrow$
- Mitigate signal inference between bunches.
  - → Low Permittivity insulator
- Mitigate internal reflection
  - → Impedance matching within the button structure
- Trapped mode in annular gap(s)
  - → Reduce the gap
  - → Remove the skirt
- 100μm **OK**
- 50μm Challenging
- 25μm Not yet

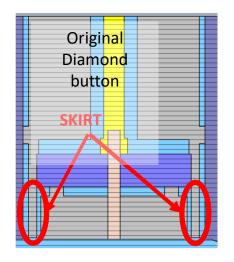


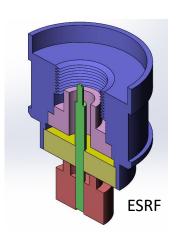
## Design (2/3)

• There is a general move away from having a 'skirt'.

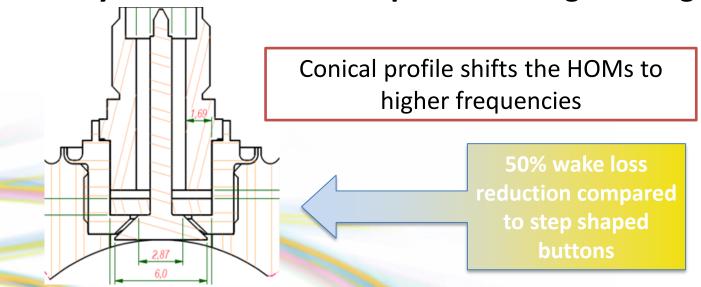
#### A skirt:

- Simplifies installation
- Mitigates against poor installation tolerances
- Causes additional wake loss and heating.





Non cylindrical button shapes are being investigated.

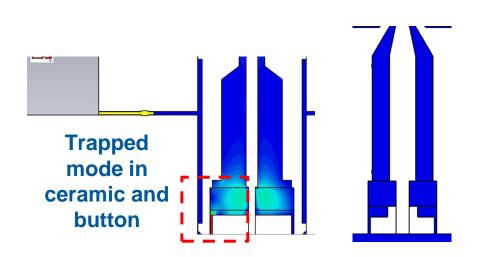


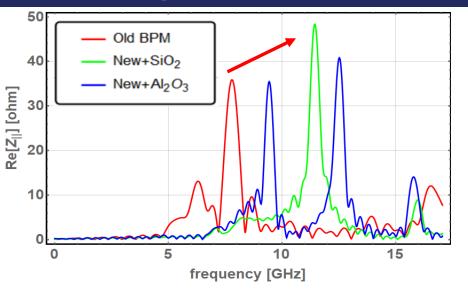


Courtesy of Henrique de Oliveira Caiafa Duarte



## Design (3/3)

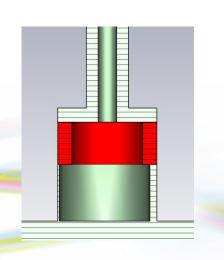


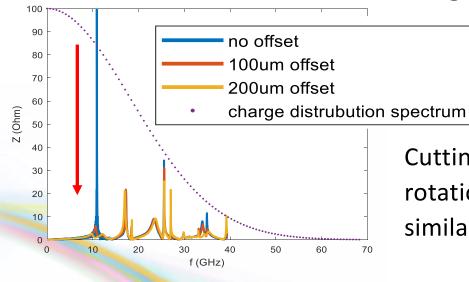




Courtesy of A. Schälicke, J.-G. Hwang

#### Button non centered in the vacuum chamber housing.





11GHz resonance strongly damped for all geometries

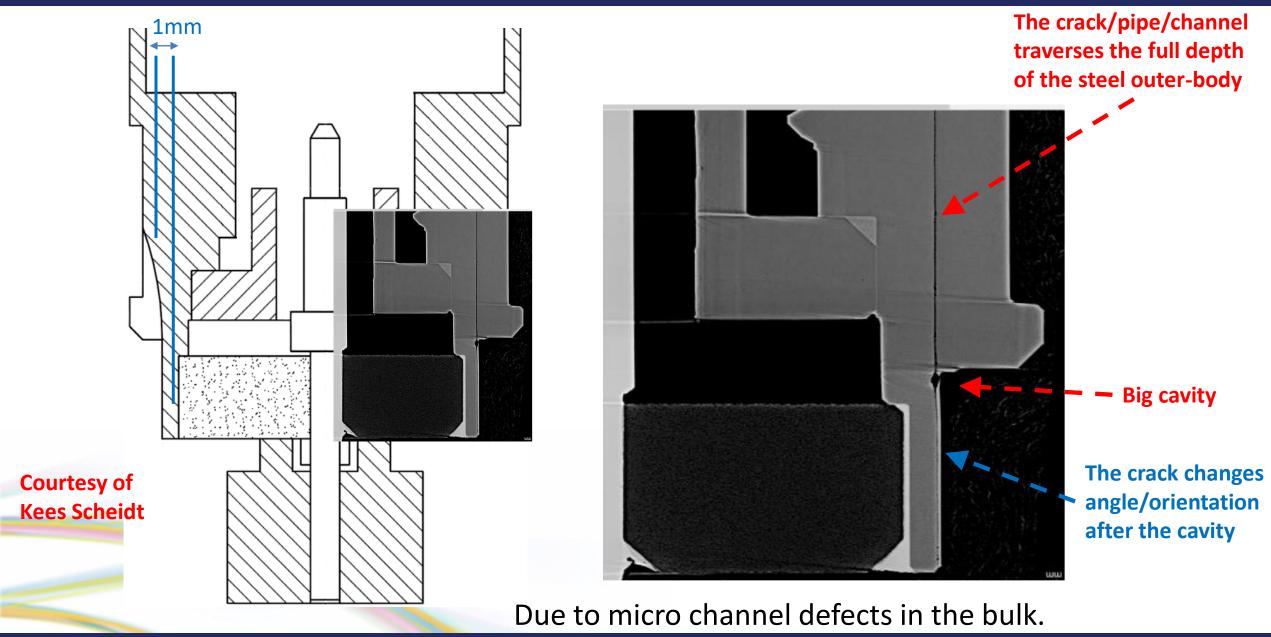
Cutting the button along the rotation axis produces a similar beneficial effect.

**Courtesy of F. Marcellini** 





## Fabrication - ESRF button failures.





# **Fabrication - Material quality**

- Changes in the steel market
  - What does todays certification mean compared to 10 years ago.
- Facilities
  - now need to take more care in specifying the grade of material. Certain steel qualities are not as good as they were in the past. Users have examine the specs & certificates
  - need to investigate the melting and extrusion techniques used to form the starting block as these can interact to cause a problem while each step alone is benign.



## Fabrication - Glass ceramic buttons



Button BPM's @ PETRA III





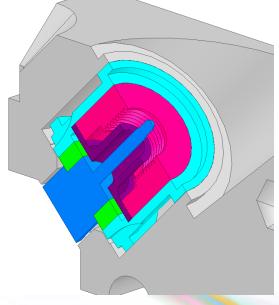




**Courtesy of Silke Vilcins** 



in green



#### 8 prototypes

The purpose is to test the manufacturing quality, mechanical tolerances and reproducibility, NEG coating, heating...



Courtesy of F. Marcellini

Sealing technology



## How to get the tolerances we need?

- Continuous communication.
- Make sure that the company you're working with *really* understands what you want.
- Make sure that all subgroups really understand what you want.
- Detailed reporting combined with in-house testing.

Tolerancing 10



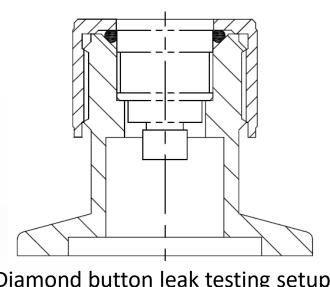
# In house testing

- "Any specifications placed on the drawings, need to be able to be measured."
  - Facilities need to have robust in house testing capability.

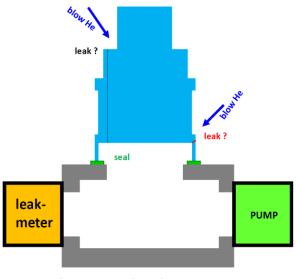
#### Each button needs to have a unique identifier.

Laser marking

#### Leak check individual buttons.



Diamond button leak testing setup



ESRF button leak testing setup



#### Conclusion

- There are several different threads of design which are coming through which are independently improving things, but could also be combined for further benefits.
- Glass sealing technology is of increasing interest for new machines. Especially as buttons are getting smaller.
- Take great care over material quality specification.
- Continuous communication with suppliers give the best chance to achieve the required tolerances.
- However in-house testing capability is still strongly advised.
- Each button needs to be traceable through the entire process.



# Thank you to all the participants of the workshop

And to you for your attention