



# Wire Scanner Mechanics Brainstorming Status

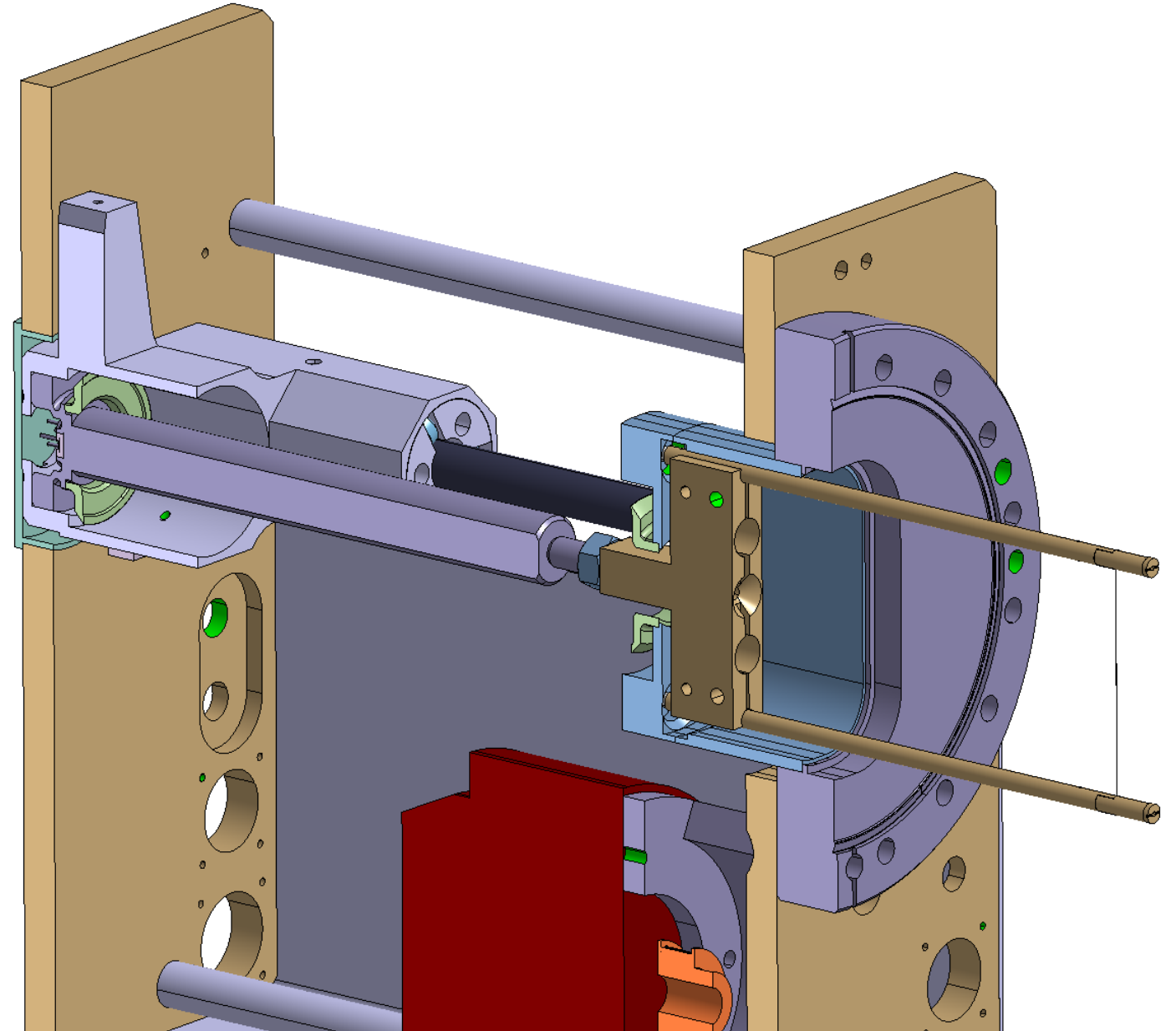
William Andreatza, Dmitry Gudkov, Morad Hamani, Laura Hannemann, Coline Kerzemann, Teresa Ramos Garcia, Harry Sullivan, Ray Veness,

# Introduction

- **Brainstorming on mechanical design of consolidated wire scanner held over the last month**
  - Literature search of operational scanners
  - Preliminary review of existing designs and new concepts
  - Preliminary design and analysis for a LHC device (in progress)
  - Principally using availability of short-term personnel in the ML section
- **Focusing on:**
  - A modified version of the existing design **[Hybrid+]** , resolving the main mechanical issues (Bellows reliability, feedthrough reliability, fork design, wire attachment)
  - One or more **[New]** designs, using modern concepts and systems with potential reach for
    - Use as a halo monitoring device
    - Installation of 'nano' wires to improve scan intensity reach

# Hybrid+: Primary objectives

- Reduce vibrations in the system during operation
- Reduce risk of wire breaking
- Improve ease of assembly and maintenance



# Hybrid+: Areas to improve

## Fork – shaft attachment

- Difficult to assemble perfectly square

## Fork design

- Reduce vibrations of wire
- Prevent wire breaking easily during assembly

## Electrical feedthrough connection

- Prevent wires getting pulled out during assembly
- To reattach, welded connector must be cut open as no access

**AIR**

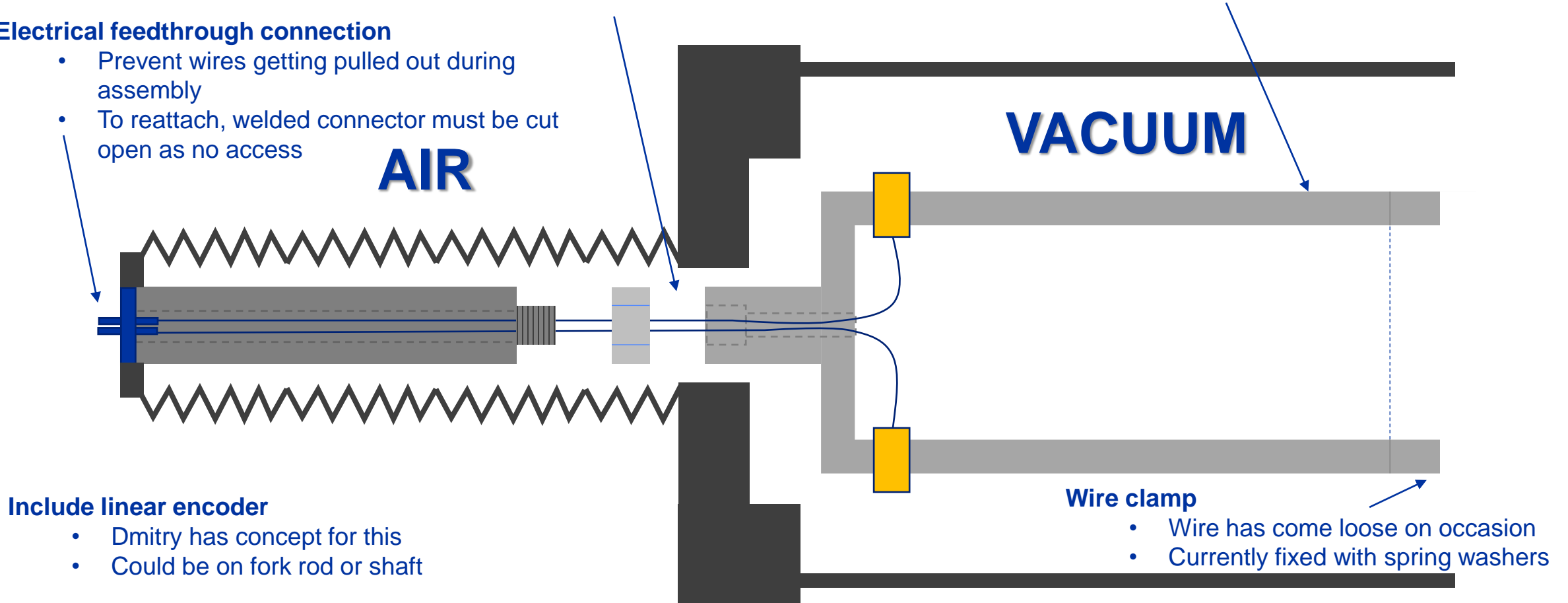
**VACUUM**

## Include linear encoder

- Dmitry has concept for this
- Could be on fork rod or shaft

## Wire clamp

- Wire has come loose on occasion
- Currently fixed with spring washers



# Hybrid+: Current fork concepts

Original design: 4.5N for 0.83 mm deflection  
0.089 kg

<p><b>Machined Titanium (bolted assembly)</b></p>  <p>- 7 N (0.83 mm) - 0.08 kg</p>	<p><b>Solid ceramic (Alumina)</b></p>  <p>- 17.5N (0.83mm) - 0.062 kg</p>
<p><b>3d printed Titanium</b></p>  <p>- 8.2 N (0.83mm) - 0.064 kg</p>	<p><b>Original design with ceramic arms</b></p>  <p>- 10 N (0.83mm) - 0.083kg</p>

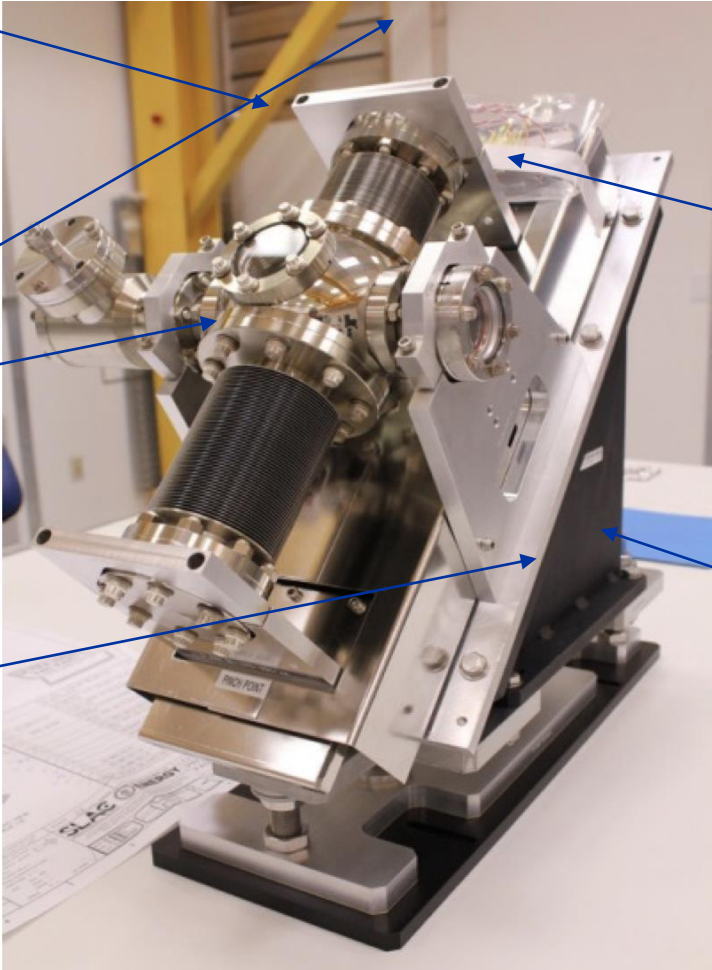
# Double Bellow System

## Description

Optical Window

Bellows

2 Linear Encoders



Beamline Flange

Linear Motor and Slide

# Double Bellow System

## Advantages

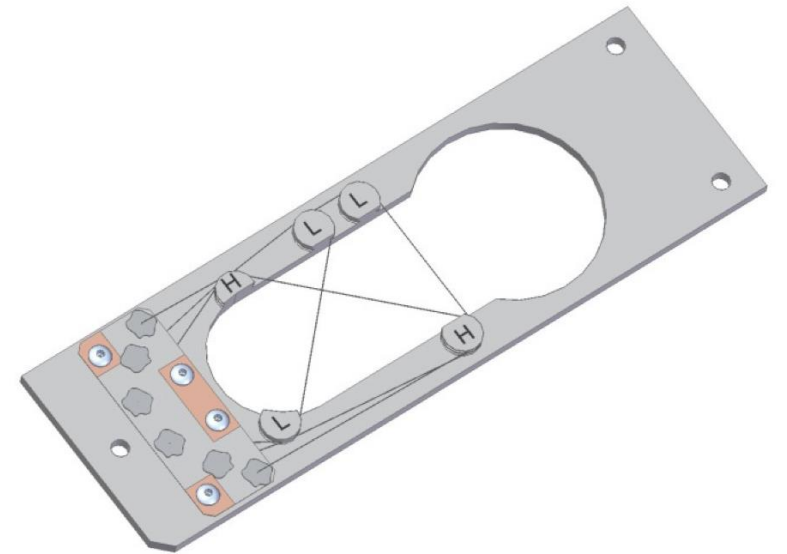
- Proven concept at SLAC → scale to LHC dimension
- Less vibration
- Multiple-wire scans possible
- Bakeable system
- Few in-vacuum components
- Off-the-shelf components



# Double Bellow System

## Lessons Learned from SLAC

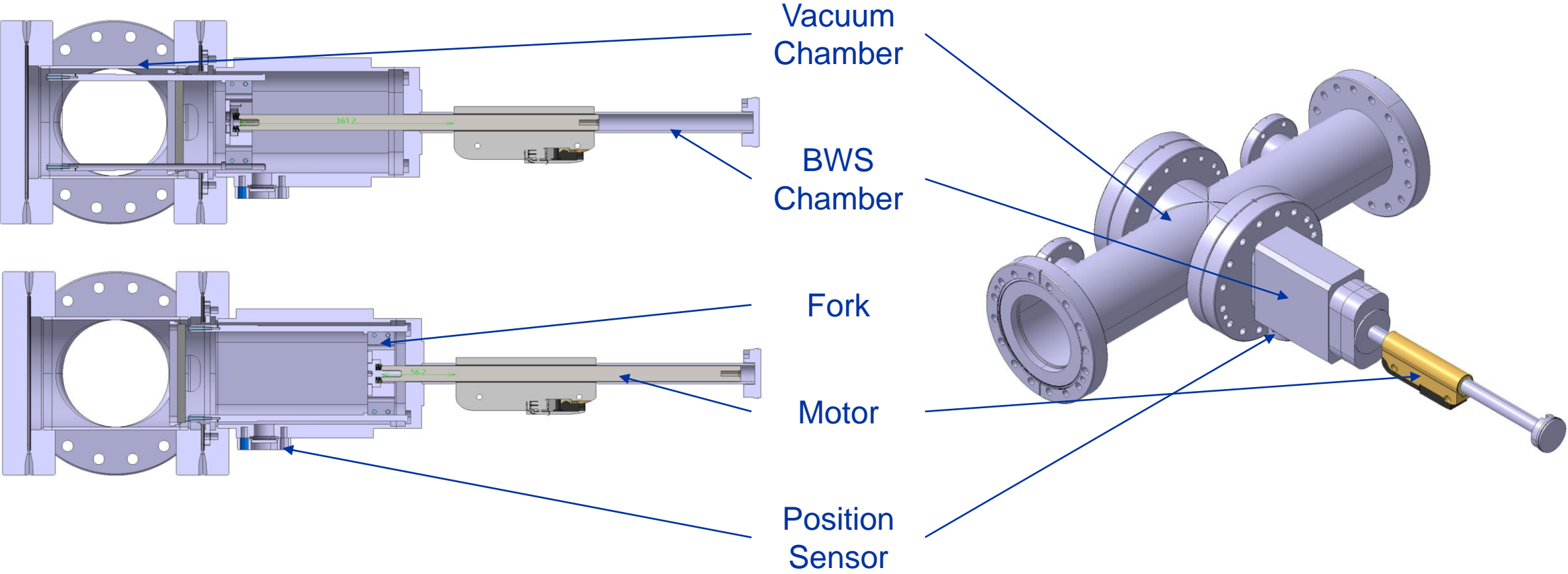
- **Reliable system**
- **No bellow failues**
- **High accuracy measurement ( $1 \mu m$ )**
- **Less vibrations than in ball screw system**
- **Best performance with aluminium-silicon alloy wire**





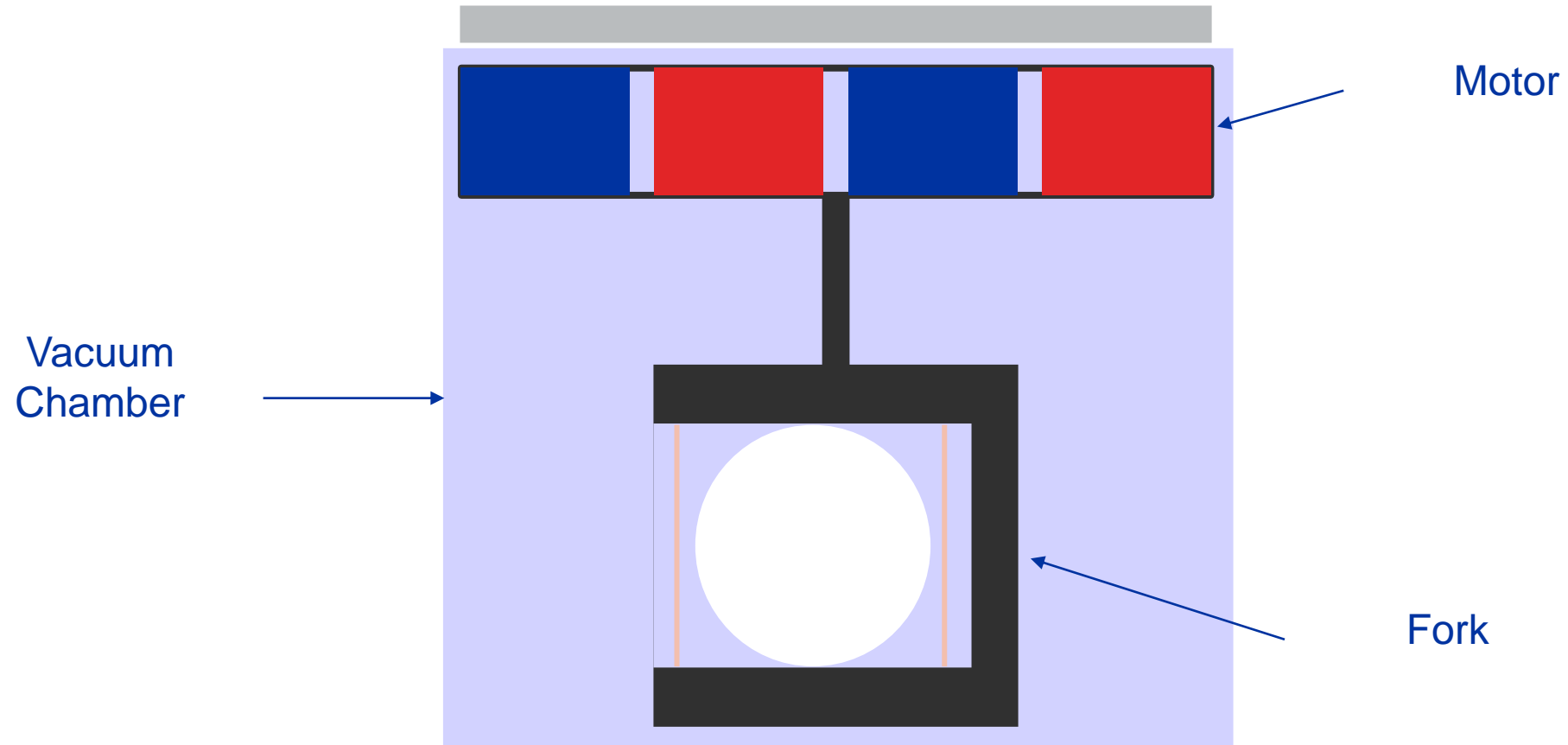
# Direct Drive System

## Option 1



# Direct Drive System

## Option 2



# Direct Drive System

## Advantages

- **No backlash**
- **No reversal errors**
- **No mechanical wear**
- **Less down time for maintenance**
- **Improved cycle times**
- **Higher accelerations and velocity**
- **No lubrication required**

# Proposed milestones for mechanics development

- **YETS 2023/4**
  - Install a 'Hybrid+' design in the LHC
  - Install a prototype 'new' design in the SPS (or at least support/tank installation with instrument coming in a TS)
- **Run 3/2024**
  - Test the 'Hybrid+' design under operational conditions in the LHC
  - Test the new design in MD mode in the SPS
- **YETS 2024/5**
  - Install a 'final prototype' in the LHC



[home.cern](http://home.cern)