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LPBF of pure copper for particle accelerator applications

Tobia Romano, Andris Ratkus, Maurizio Vedani, Toms Torims



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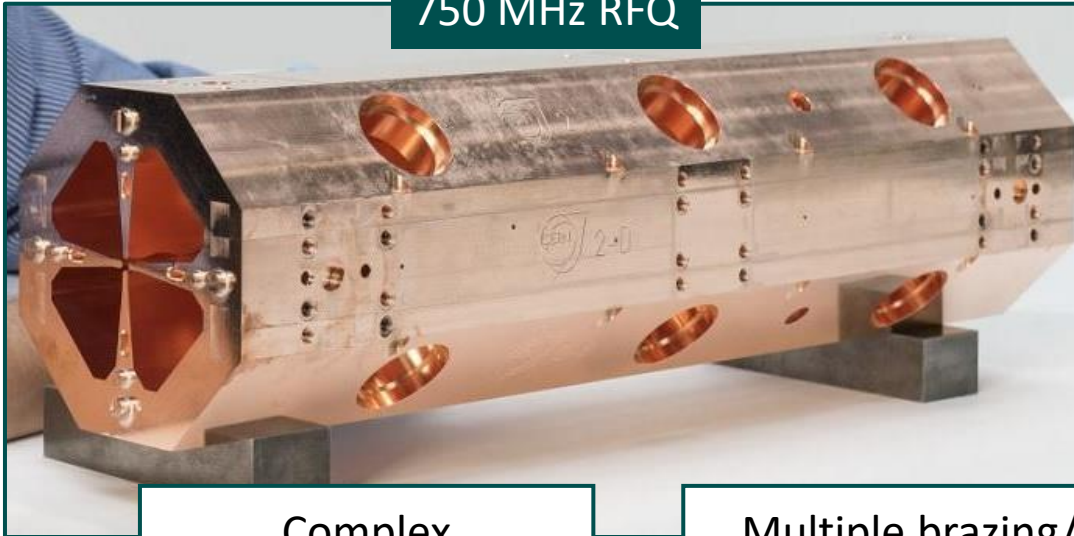


The use of pure copper in accelerators

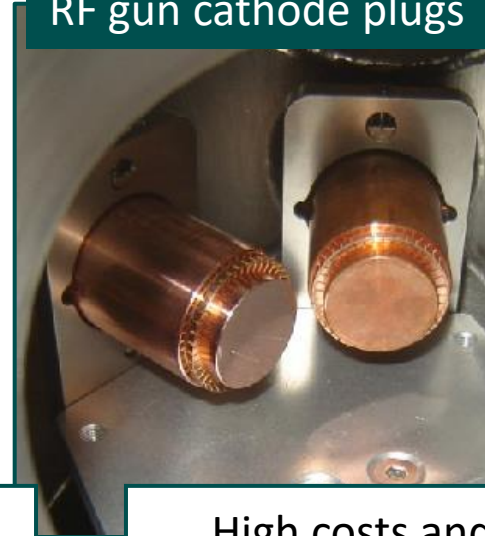
RF cavity



750 MHz RFQ



RF gun cathode plugs



Electron gun electrodes

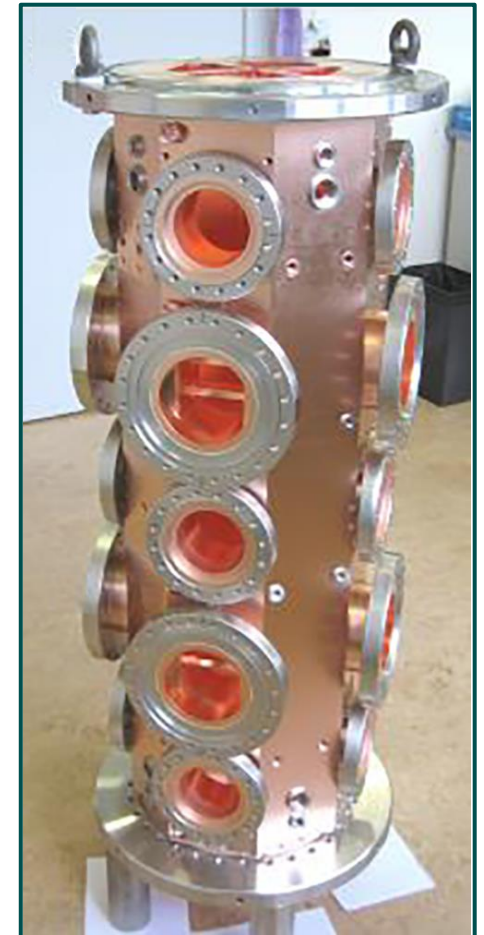
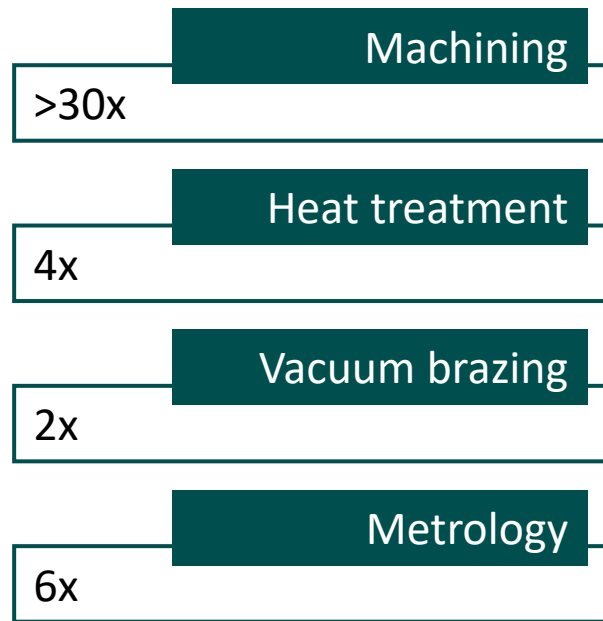
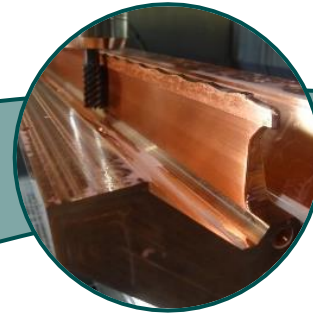
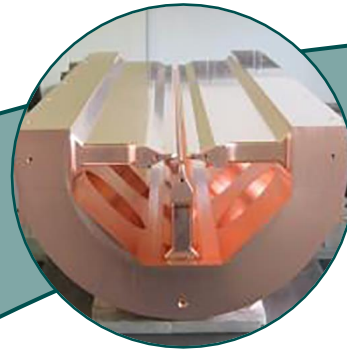
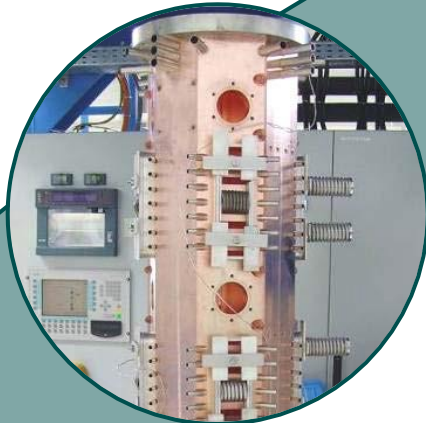


Complex design

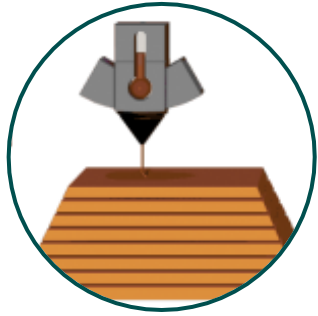
Multiple brazing/
machining steps

High costs and
long lead times

The fabrication of the RFQ



The advantages of additive manufacturing



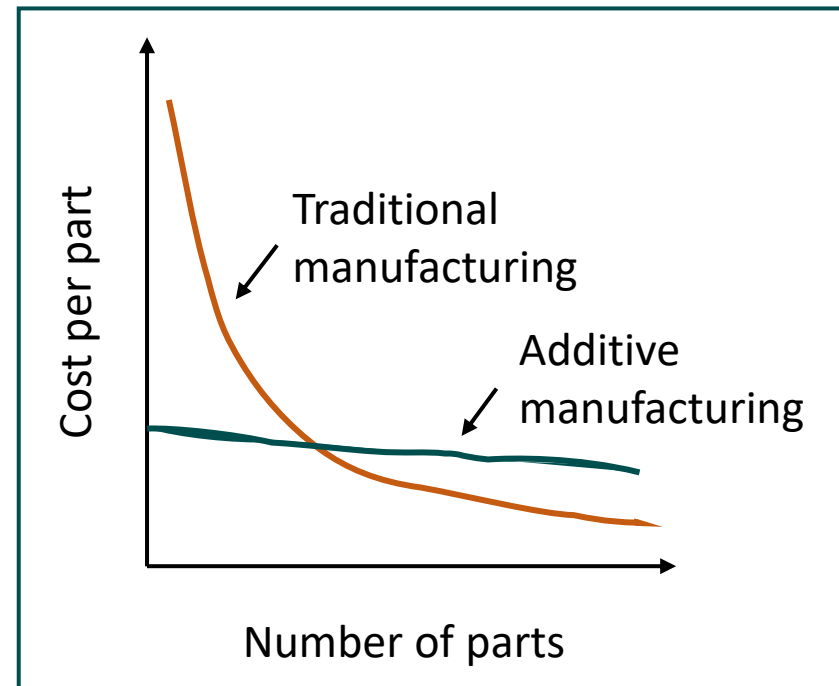
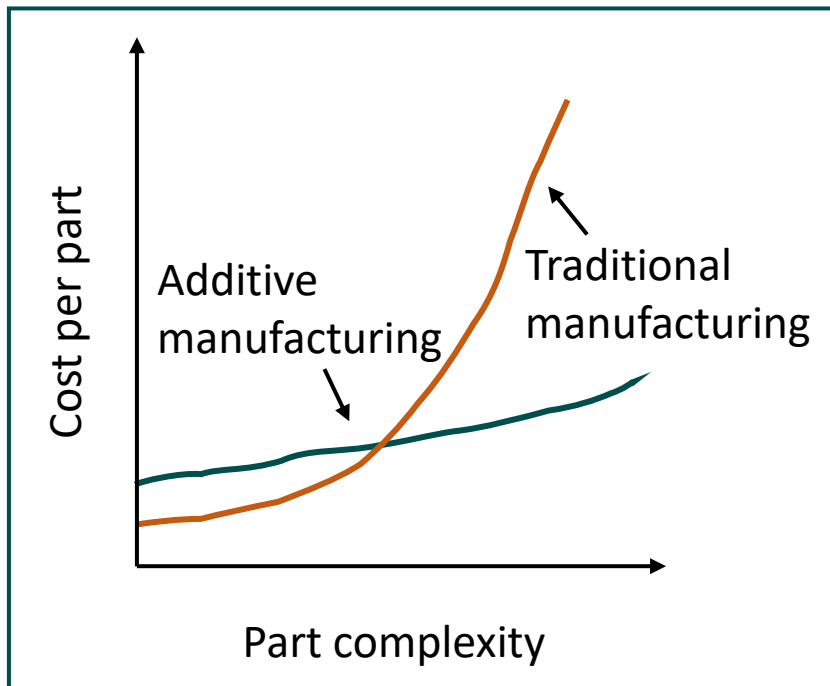
One-step printing



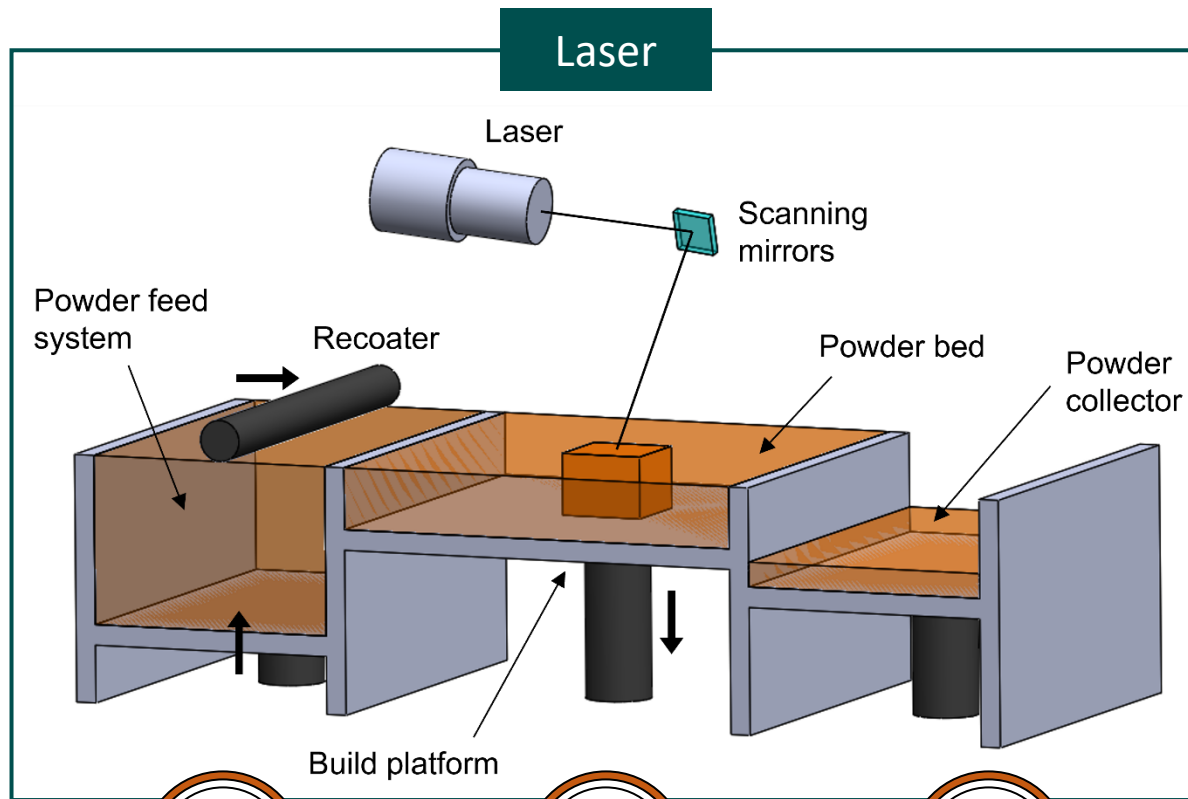
Design freedom



Topology optimization



Powder bed fusion technologies



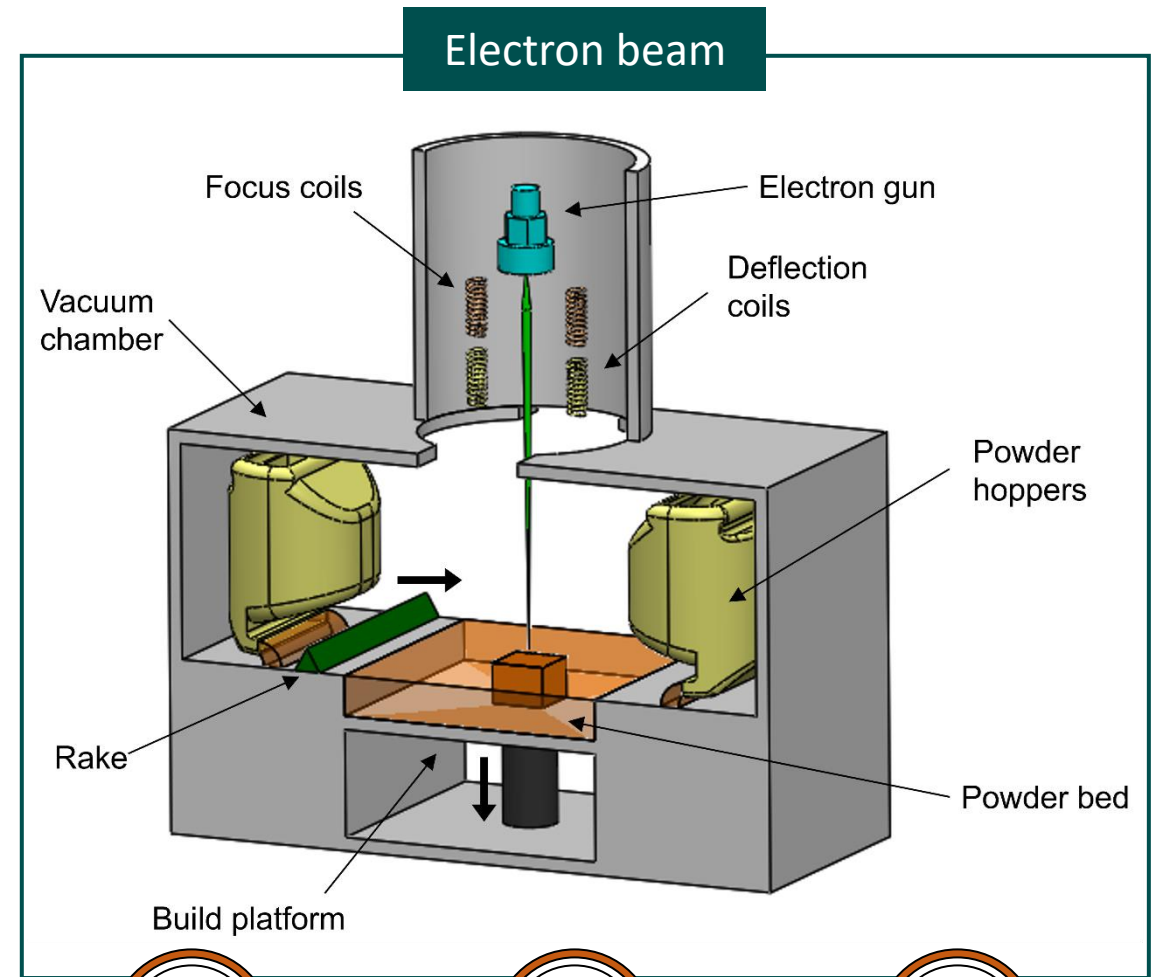
Good resolution



Inert atmosphere



Laser reflection



Absorption rate

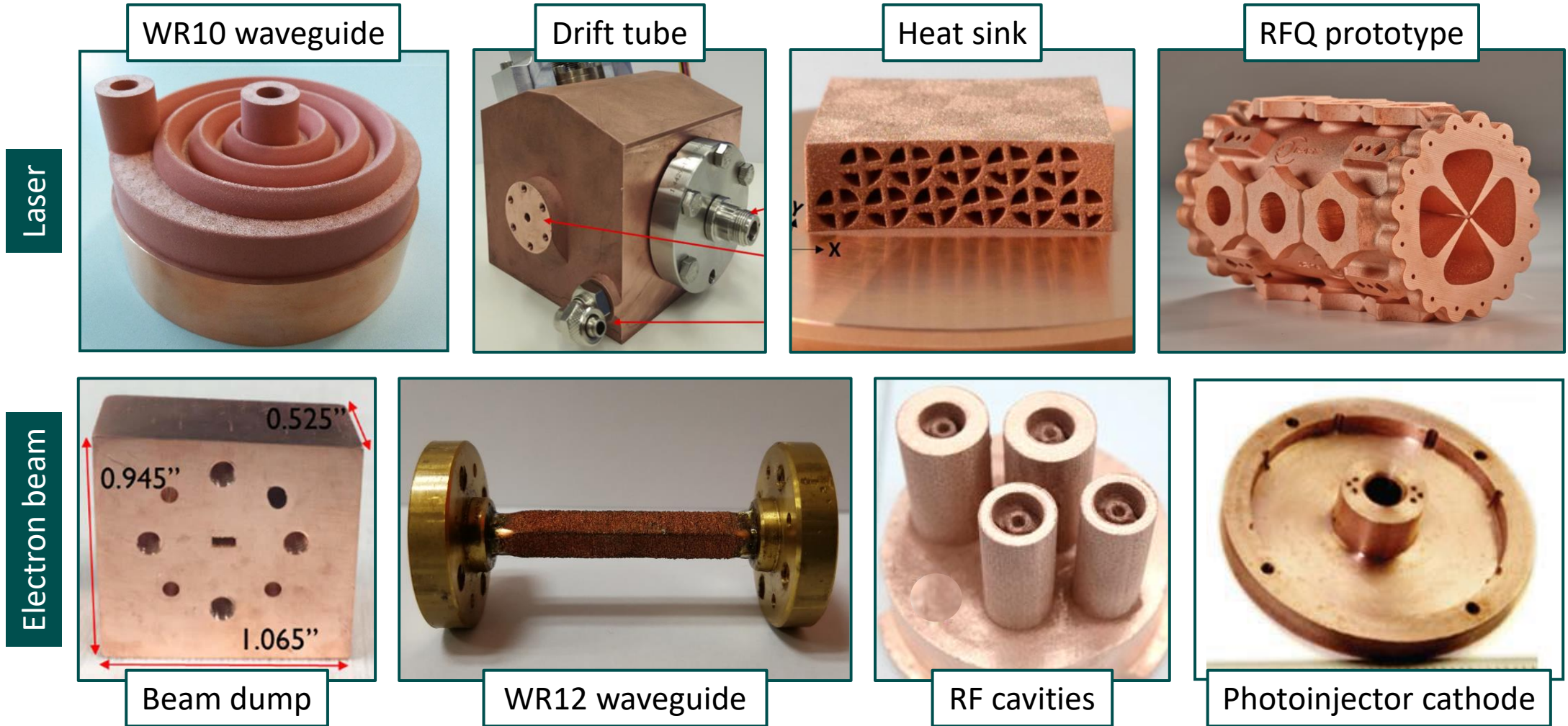


Vacuum chamber



Low accuracy

Copper accelerator components made by powder bed fusion

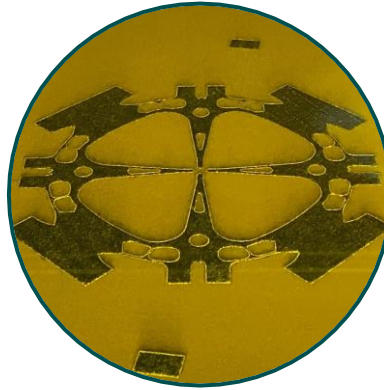


Validation of LPBF for accelerator applications



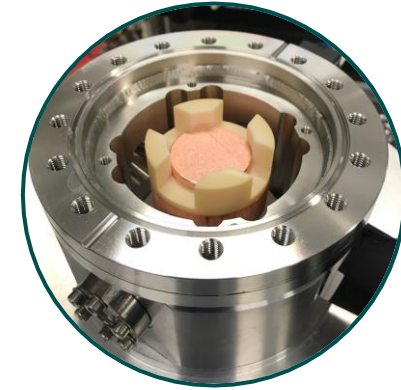
Material

- Chemical purity
- Microstructure/anisotropy
- Defects/porosity
- Mechanical properties
- Electrical properties



Process

- Parameter setting
- Part orientation
- Dimensional accuracy
- Surface roughness
- Print-to-print reproducibility



Operating conditions

- UHV compatibility
- High voltage holding
- Radio-frequency properties
- Response to irradiation
- Cryogenic properties

Specimen fabrication



Infrared laser

- EOS M 280
- Laser wavelength: 1070 nm
- 99.95% pure Cu powder
- Particle size: 15 – 38 μm



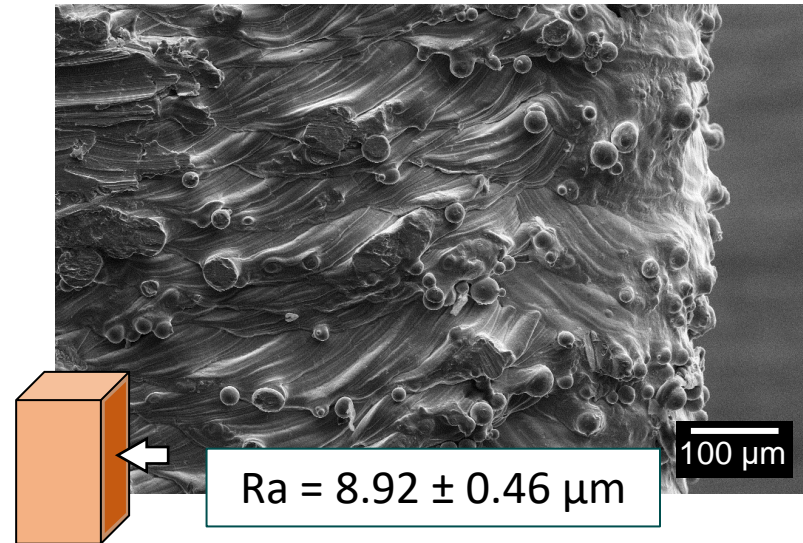
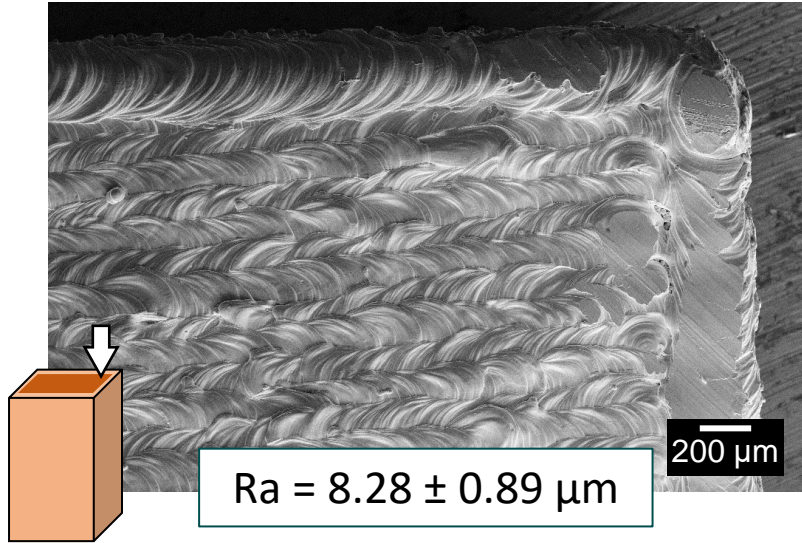
Green laser



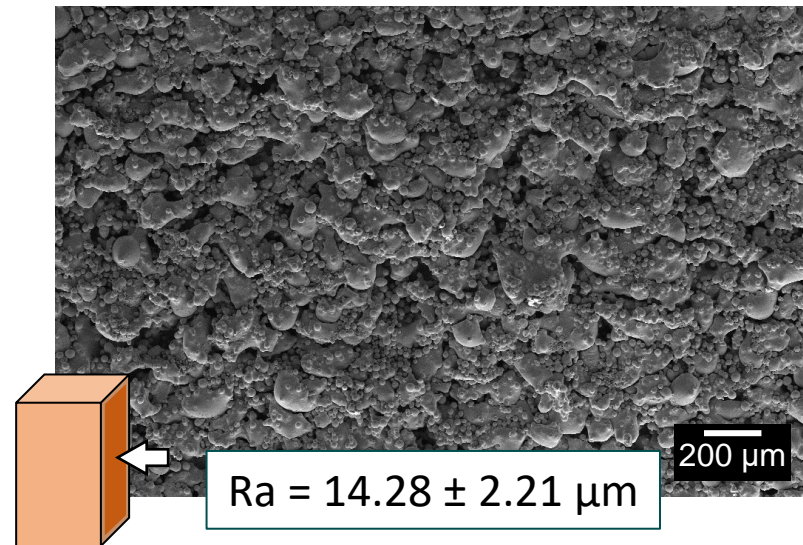
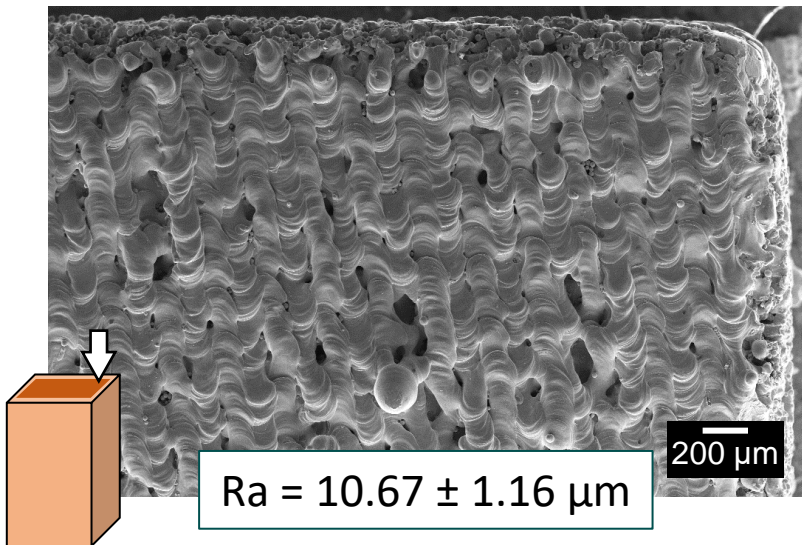
- TRUMPF TruPrint 1000 Green Edition
- Laser wavelength: 515 nm
- m4pTM PureCu powder (>99.95%)
- Particle size: 10 – 45 μm

As-printed surface morphology

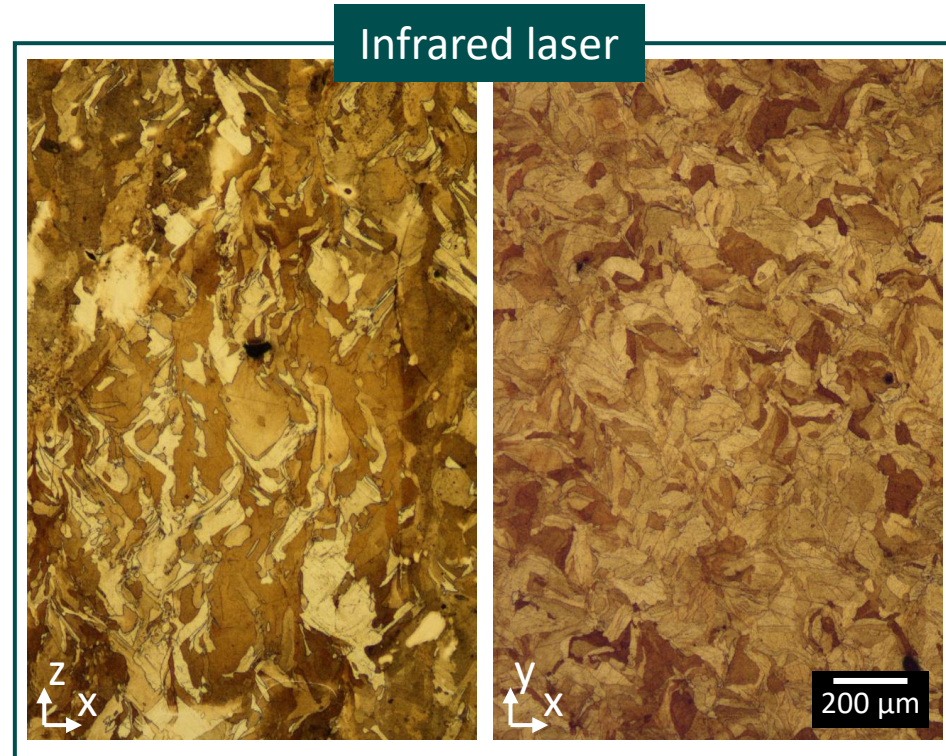
Infrared laser



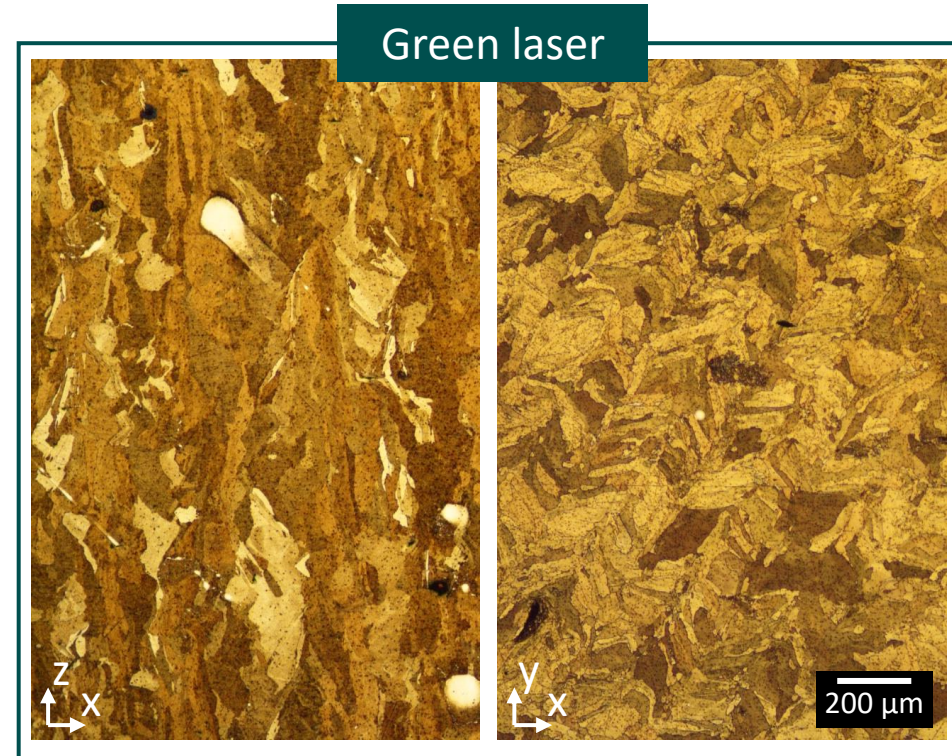
Green laser



Microstructure and hardness

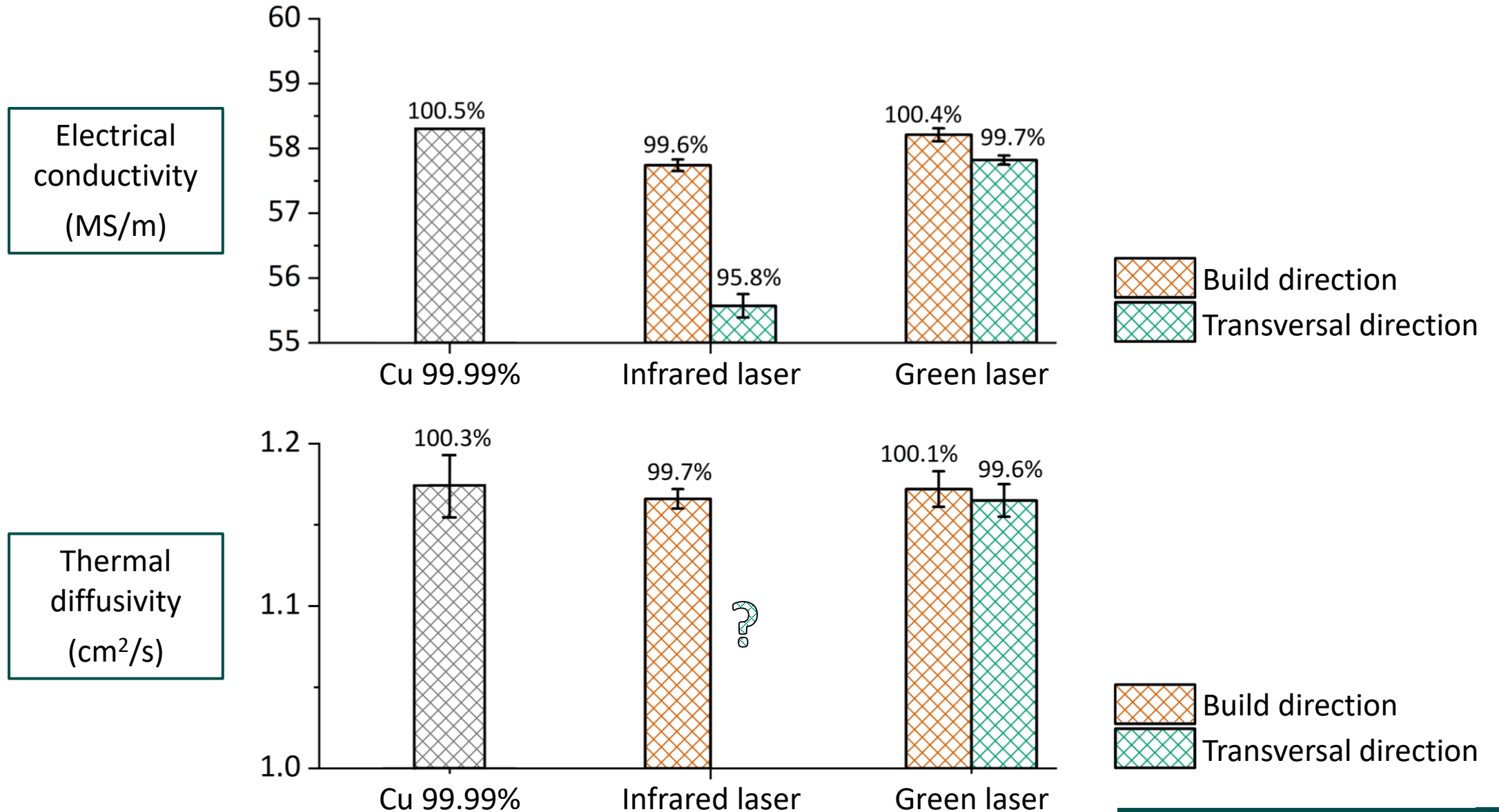


- Oxygen content: 0.041 ± 0.003 wt.%
- Density: $\sim 99.8\%$
- Microhardness: 78.2 ± 1.9 HV_{0.05}



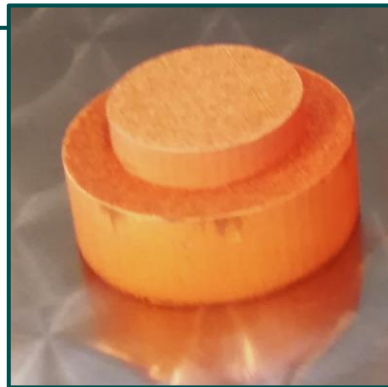
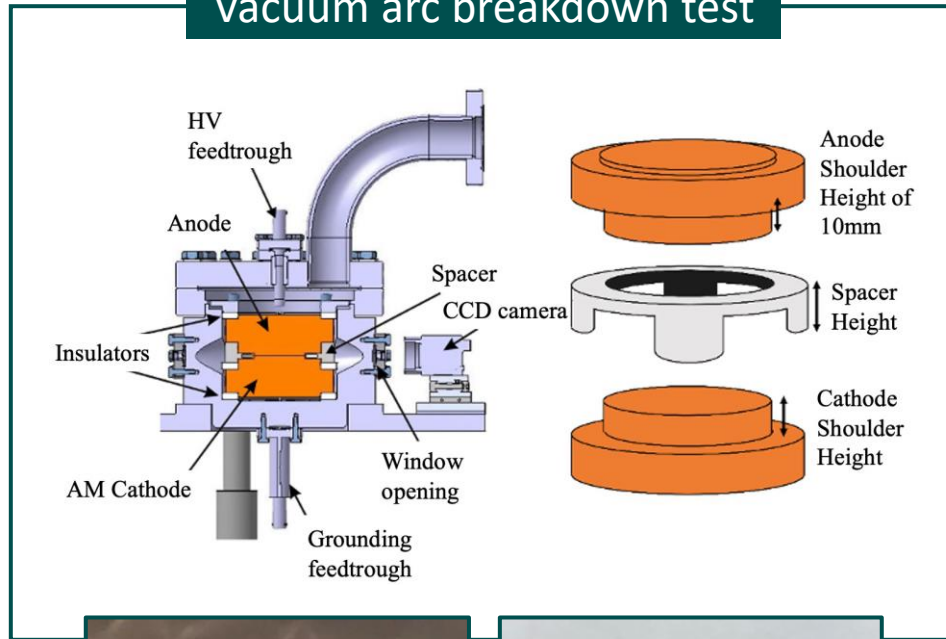
- Oxygen content: 0.044 ± 0.004 wt.%
- Density: $\sim 99.6\%$
- Microhardness: 75.5 ± 3.2 HV_{0.05}

Physical properties

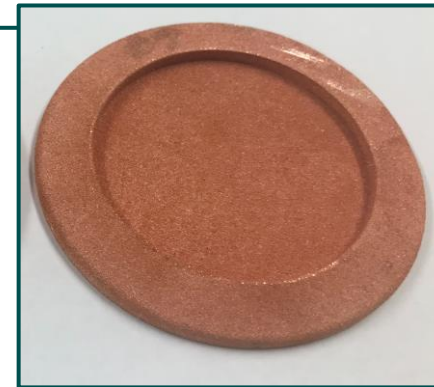
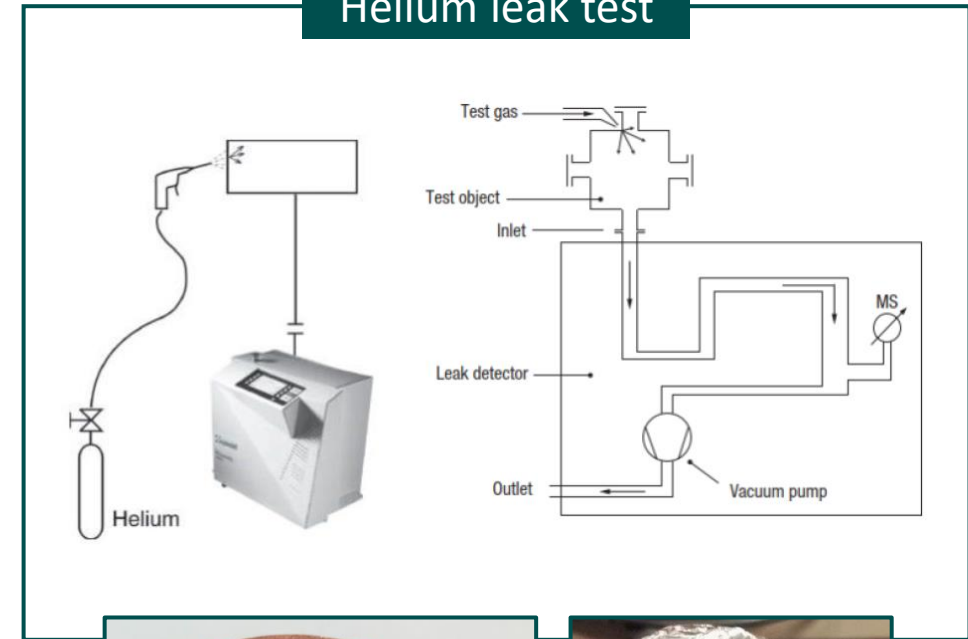


High-voltage and UHV testing

Vacuum arc breakdown test



Helium leak test



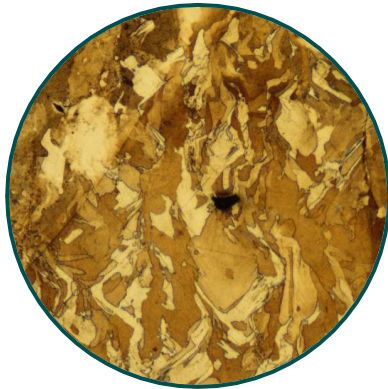
Conclusions and future work

Low oxygen
content

Low residual
porosity

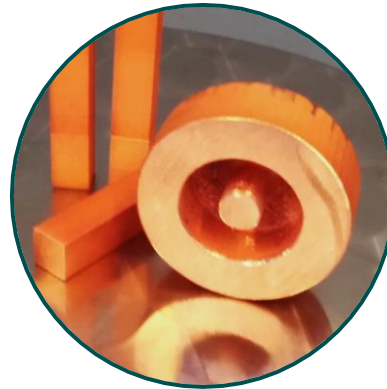
Adequate
hardness

>90% electrical
conductivity



As-printed material

Effects of anisotropy on
material properties



HV cathodes

Surface features produced
by breakdown



UHV membranes

Structural features causing
helium leakage



CONTACT tobia.romano@polimi.it



POLITECNICO
MILANO 1863



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