



## **DQW industrial production & cavity assembly challenges**

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SY-RF-SRF

13<sup>th</sup> HL-LHC Collaboration Meeting, Vancouver, 27.09.2023



# DQW Jacketed Cavities Contract

- Contract signed on March 2018 with the company Research Instruments (RI) to provide:

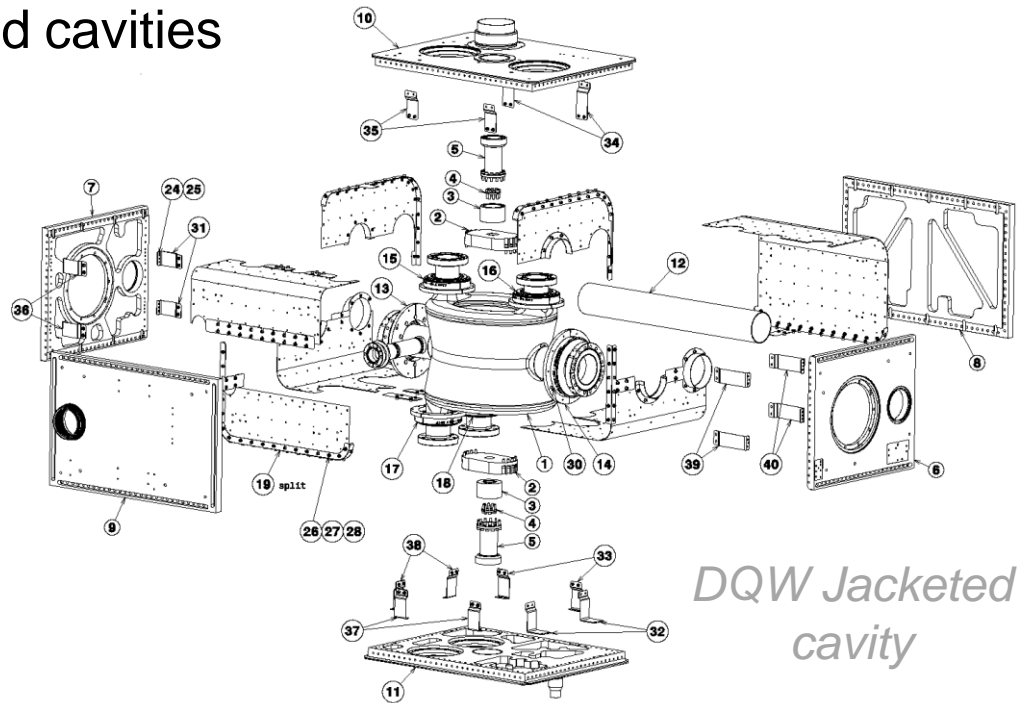
- 1 preseries Jacketed cavity

After qualification of preseries Jacketed cavity by CERN (cold RF test):

- 10 series Jacketed cavities

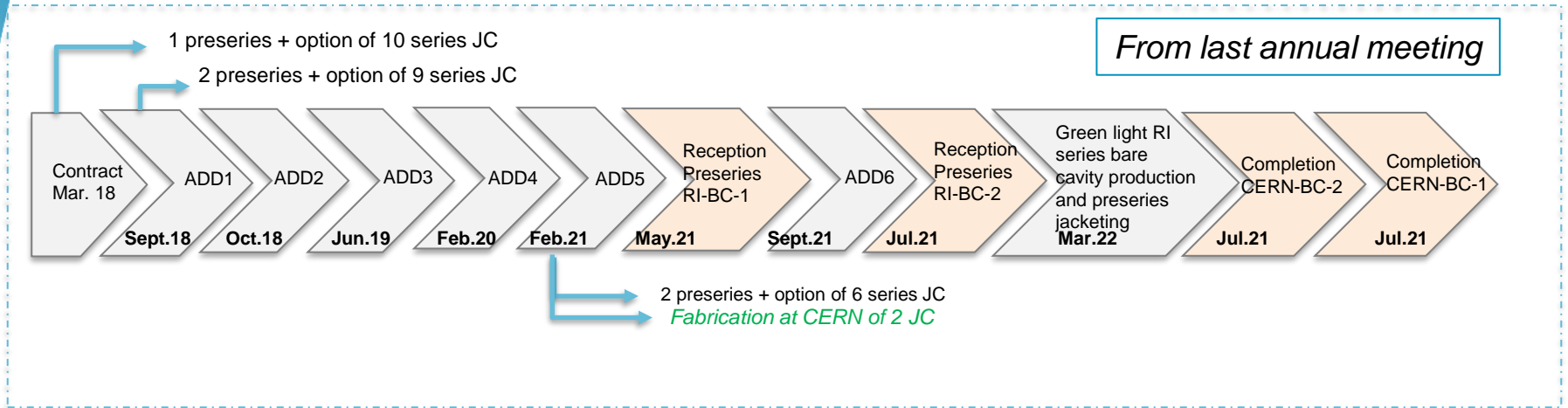


*DQW Bare cavity*

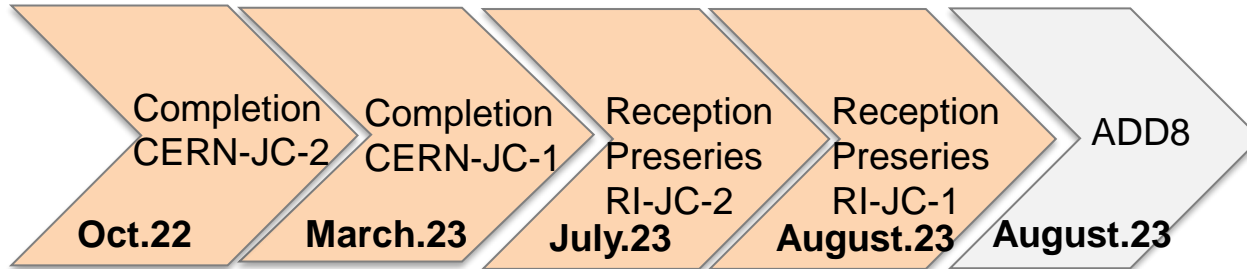


*DQW Jacketed cavity*

# RI Contract Timeline



Main milestones since the last annual meeting:



ADD: Addendum to the contract

# Preseries Jacketed cavities RI



**05.2021** Reception at CERN Preseries Bare cavity RI-DQW-BC1

**07.2021** Reception at CERN Preseries Bare cavity RI-DQW-BC2

**03.2022** Acceptance Preseries bare cavities 10 months

**03.2022** Cavities back to RI for jacketing

**08.2022** Approval drawings and MIP helium tank

**08-12/2022** Manufacturing helium tank parts

**08/2022-01/2023** Procurement special parts (Ti Bellows, Ti fasteners)

**08/2022-05/2023** Welding qualifications 9 months

**04.2023** Assembly helium tank and CMS

**06.2023** Welding helium tank

**06.2023** Leak test, pressure test, metrology, RF measurements

**07.2023** Reception Preseries Jacketed cavity RI-JC-2

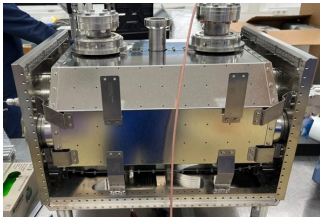
**08.2023** Reception Preseries Jacketed cavity RI-JC-1

RI-BC-1

See talk K.Turaj

- 1st cold test didn't reach specification
  - HPR+ clean room assembly at CERN
  - 2nd cold test didn't reach specification
  - Light BCP, HPR and clean room assembly at CERN
  - 3rd cold test with successful results : 5.8 MV
- RI-BC-2: 1st cold test reached 5MV

- 08-12/2022 Procurement Ti material
- 12/2022-02/2023 Finalisation welding samples
- 02-05/2023 Sample testing by notified body

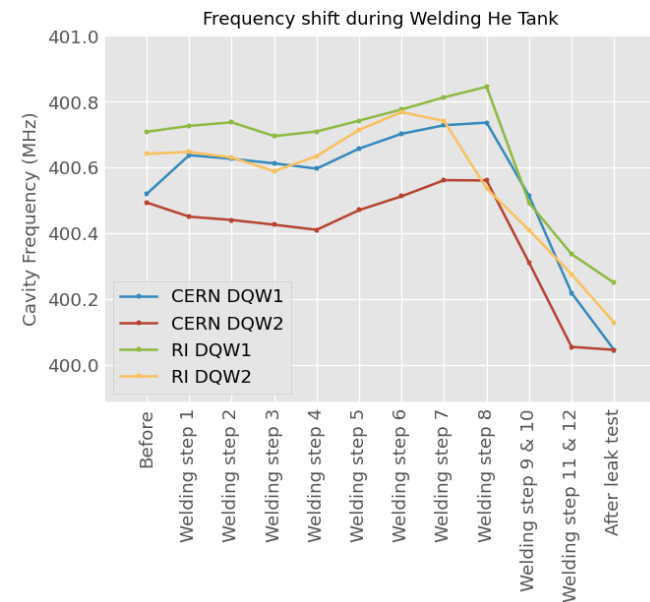


# Preseries JC RI – Freq. during He tank welding

Fundamental frequency tracking during He tank welding and comparison with CERN cavities

- Jacketing of 4 DQW cavities completed (x2 at CERN, x2 at RI)
- Consistent results
- Frequency drops during the final welds as expected from SPS- DQW experience

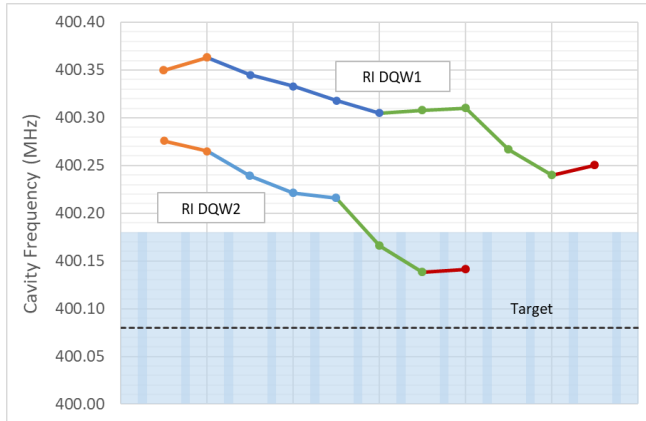
	RI-DQW-JC1	RI-DQW-JC2	CERN-DQW-JC1	CERN-DQW-JC2
Freq. Shift (MHz)	-0.459	-0.454	-0.464	-0.459



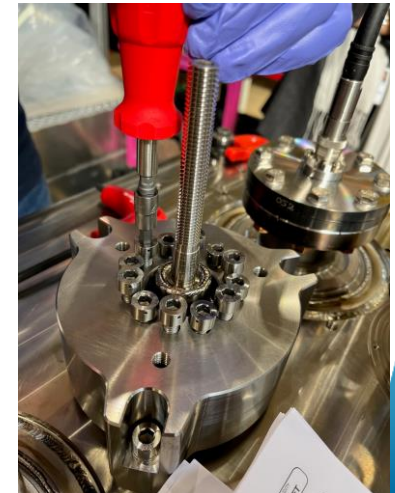
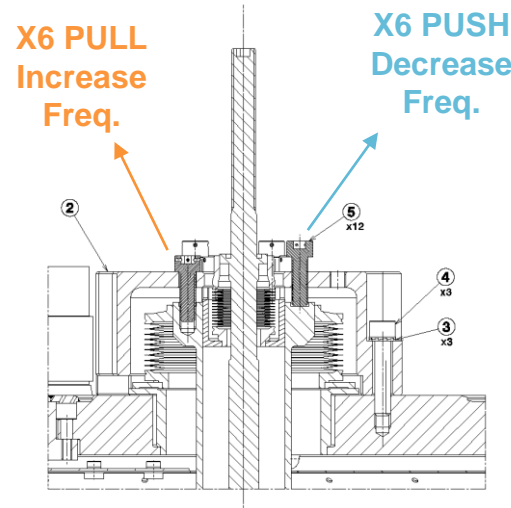
# Preseries JC RI – Pre-tuning

The freq. can be modified after welding He tank (pre-tuning).

The cavity can be deformed by applying forces to the pull and push screws and change the RF freq.



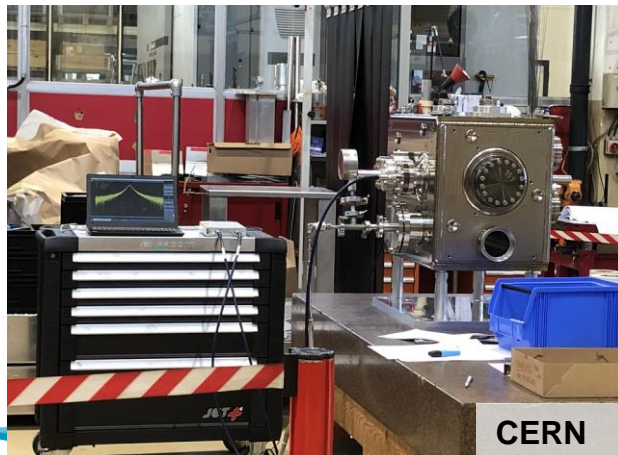
	RI-JC-DQW1	RI-JC-DQW2	CERN-JC-DQW1	CERN-JC-DQW2
Target Frequency (MHz)	400.08 ± 0.1			
Frequency Before (MHz)	400.360	400.276	400.064	400.233
Frequency After Tuning (MHz)	400.250	400.141	400.079	400.133
Tuning Torque Top (Nm)	2.5 Pushing	2.0 Pushing	3.0 Pulling	2.0 Pushing
Tuning Torque Bottom (Nm)	1.5 Pushing	1.5 Pushing	3.0 Pulling	2.0 Pushing



# Preseries JC RI – Pressure test

- Differential pressure of 2.7 bar across vessel walls and across cavity walls.
- The required test pressure is maintained for minimum 30 min.
- Fundamental Frequency tracked throughout.

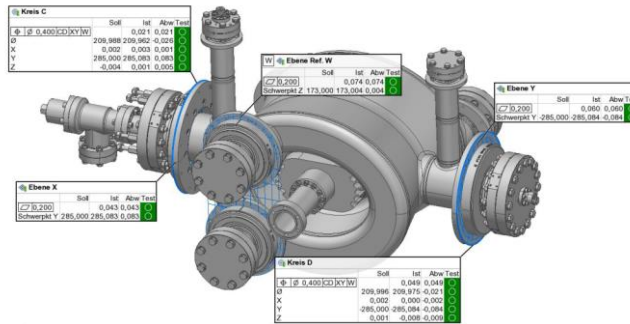
	RI-JC-DQW1	RI-JC-DQW2	CERN-JC-DQW1	CERN-JC-DQW2
Target Frequency (MHz)	400.08 ± 0.1			
Frequency Before (MHz)	400.138	400.248	400.064	400.125
Frequency After Pressure Test (MHz)	400.123	400.277	400.045	400.092
Pressure Sensitivity (Hz/mBar)	-110.85	-104.62	-82.033	-103.85
Maximum Frequency Shift @2.7bar (kHz)	-267	-281	-210	-240
Residual Frequency Shift (kHz)	-15	-21	-19	-33



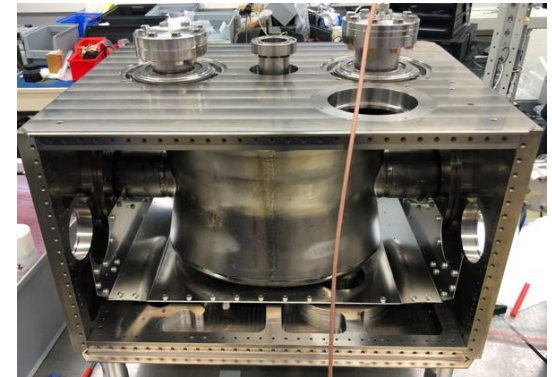
# Preseries JC RI



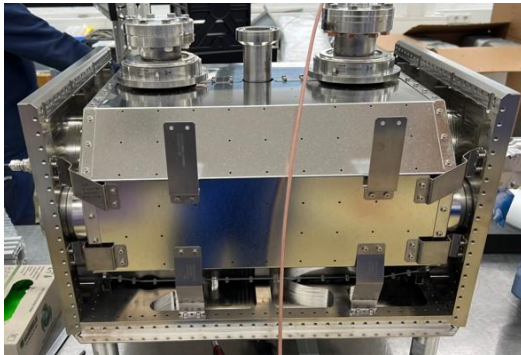
BC with transition rings



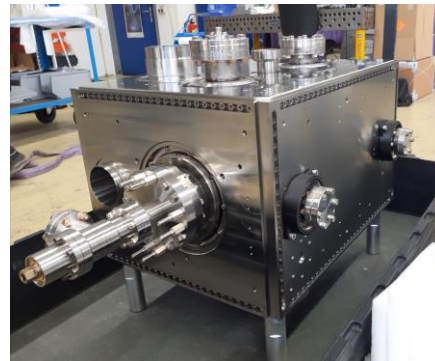
Metrology : BC with transition rings



Assembly test with RF measurements



Assembly He tank and CMS



Assembly He tank



Installation pretuner



Pressure test with RF follow up

Assembly pretuning system

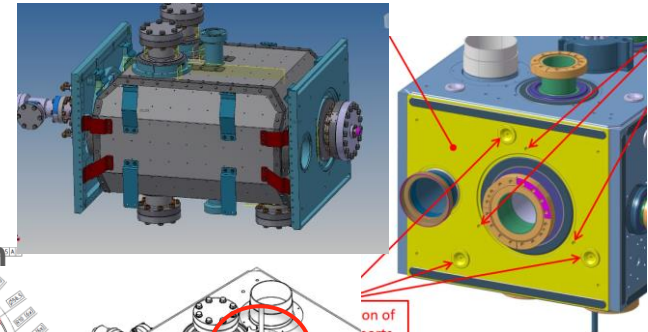


# Preseries JC RI- NCRs

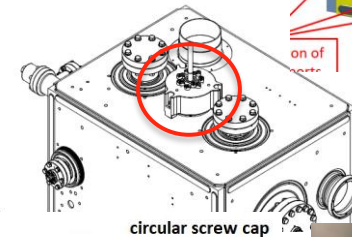
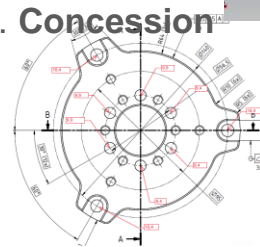
Several NCRs (non-critical), which require deep analysis from several colleagues to understand the implications leading to delays in the planning

#1 Inverted transversal plates (RI-DQW-JC2): Transversal Helium tank plates were swapped. Affecting the position of fiducial supports and holes used for tooling.

**Concession**



#2 Deviations on the ports, tuner-rod position and beam aperture. **Concession**



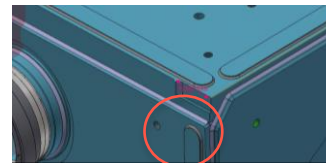
#3 Tuning coarse adjuster : Mounting trouble on both cavities  
**Repair** (enlarging hole diameter)

#4 Beam tube cover plates (RI-DQW-JC2) : Circular screw caps on beam pipes were not in contact with Helium vessel plate making the welding impossible. **Repair**

**Lesson learnt:** customized circular screw caps will be done for each cavity for all ports to avoid gaps or misalignment.



#5 Milling error on Longitudinal plate helium vessel (RI-DQW-JC2). **Concession**



#6 Pick-up plate cavity RI-DQW-JC1: Helium tank plate Pick-up side machined acc. to the theoretical position of the PU ports instead of the real position. **Concession**, the bellow will accommodate the deviation.

#7 Wrong borehole position on beam axis transitions (RI-DQW-JC2) : Milling error- **Repair**



# Reception Preseries JC RI

Visual inspection



Freq. meas. warm



Metrology

Clean room  
assembly at CERN

Cold RF test

See talk K.Turaj

	RI-DQW-JC1	RI-DQW-JC2	Target JC
Freq. (warm, atm. press)	400.23	400.180	400.08 ± 0.1 MHz
Freq. (2K, vacuum)	Cold RF test in Oct.	400.93 *	400.79 MHz

\* Pre-tuning of JC to reach 400.79 MHz to be done before installation of HOMs

RI-DQW-JC2 { Metrology done. Data being analyzed  
Cold RF test: **Successful results 5.9 MV**

RI-DQW-JC1 { Metrology done. Data being analyzed.  
Cold RF test expected Oct.23



# Series Bare Cavities RI

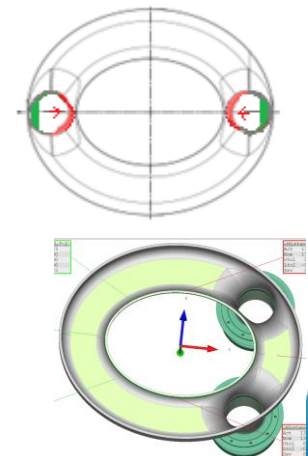
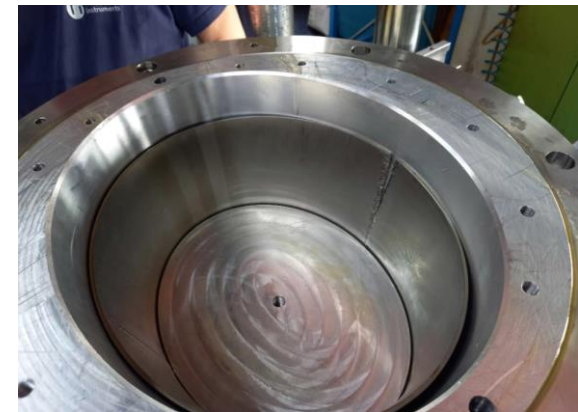
- 03.2022** Acceptance Preseries bare cavities → Green light series bare cavities
- 05.2023** Start series bare cavities fabrication
- 08.2023** Final Approval drawings and MIP
- 11.2023** Delivery to CERN RI-DQW-BC 3
- 12.2023** Delivery to CERN RI-DQW-BC 4
- 02.2024** Delivery to CERN RI-DQW-BC 5
- 02.2024** Delivery to CERN RI-DQW-BC 6
- 03.2024** Delivery to CERN RI-DQW-BC 7
- 03.2024** Delivery to CERN RI-DQW-BC 8



# Series BC RI- NCRs

Several NCRs which require deep analysis from several colleagues to understand the implications. Some NCR can't be assessed until cavity cold RF test is done.

- #1 Wrong position M5 holes on NbTi flange: Milling error- Accepted- Modification of adaptative rings accordingly.
- #2 Low thickness after necking out for pick-up port : Concession
- #3 Brazing pick-up port, lack of filler metal on the front side. Scrap
- #9 Crack on the longitudinal weld of main body during forming : Scrap
- #4 Error on the Brazing cycle: Scrap (x27 pieces)
- #5 Low thickness necking elliptical cap: Concession
- #6 Brazing- wrong alignment during assembly- Scrap
- #7 Depth of pockets for welding beans and pin on bowl was smaller than requested – Milling error- Concession
- #8 Necking out of elliptical done with wrong tooling- Scrap
- #10 Deviations on bowls- Concession
- #13 Deviation position HOM and FPC ports
- #11 Milling of beam tubes for necking out done in the wrong direction: Scrap
- #12 Pin out of tolerances (x1). Scrap
- #14 Deviation distance between RF surface elliptical cap to the bowl weld joint- under review





# Cavity and CM testing in SM18

See talk K.Turaj

Number of cavity cold tests increased from 2022 to 2023.

New insert in preparation to ease the planning

Dressed cavities are more challenging and require more clean room resources.

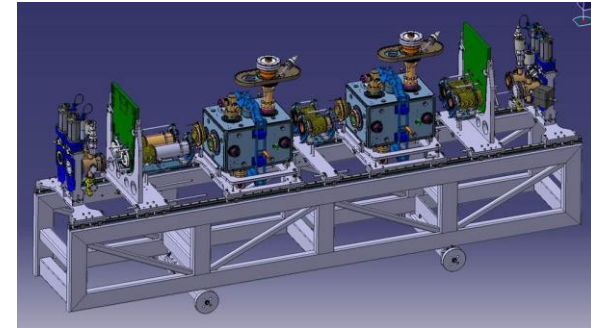
Bottlenecks for 2024: clean room resources with cavity preparation and string assembly.  
helium availability in SM18

2022	6 Cold RF test CC:	{	4 Bare cavities	3 successful
		}	2 Jacketed cavities	1 successful
2023	10 Cold RF test CC:	{	3 Jacketed cavities	3 successful
	1 CM cold test	}	7 Dressed cavities	1 successful, 3 not suc
2024	10 Cold RF test CC:	{	6 Bare cavities	
		}	3 Jacketed cavities	
	<b>1 CM string assembly</b>		1 Dressed cavity	
	1 CM cold test			
2025	8 Cold RF test CC:	{	3 Jacketed cavities	
	2 CM cold test	}	5 Dressed cavities	

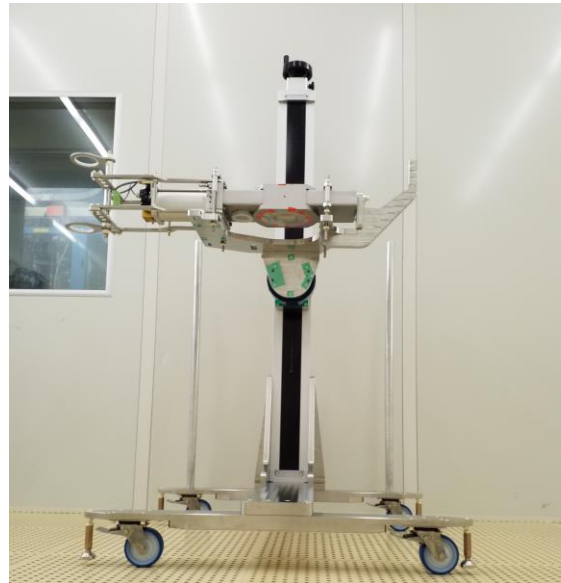


# CERN Cleanroom tooling for cavities string assembly

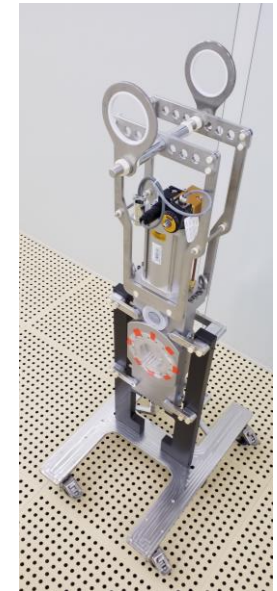
- **Goal** : design & produce tools to interconnect & align easily the full cavities string, aiming at keeping the cavity line ISO 4 (ISO 14644 cleanroom norm)
- **Result** : complete tooling set for cavities string handling, and extremity vacuum chambers subassembly, anti-dust prepared in less than 4 weeks



Interconnection & alignment tooling for complete string



Rotating system:  
Cleaner assembly of the Extremity Vacuum Chambers with the various valves and gauges



Sector valve handling frame and cleanroom intermediate storage trolley

# Process development for Plug In Modules subassembly

**Goal :** would it be possible to assemble PIMs outside cleanroom and perform anti-dust conditioning afterward, in order to save resources and improve cleanliness ?

## RFD 2021 summary :

\*Parts degreased and manually cleaned outside cleanroom ; rinsed ; then assembled inside cleanroom

### Status after rinsing, before assembly :

Inside RF fingers and inside bellow convolutions : ISO 2-3

Outside bellow's surface and flanges : ISO 6

### Status after assembly in cleanroom :

Inside RF fingers and inside bellow convolutions : ISO 6

Fixing area with Ag coated screws & springs : ISO 5, it was ISO 8 before a huge effort of wiping and blowing inside cleanroom

⇒ **Maintaining sub-ISO 4 is not possible** due to **complex assembly sequence** and need of **tightening coated fasteners** inside the assembly (between the bellow and the RF finger)

Should not have been accepted for string assembly, but we could not do better with this procedure



Versus



## DQW 2023 summary :

\*Parts degreased, manually cleaned and assembled outside cleanroom ; whole subassembly rinsed inside cleanroom

### After rinsing of the whole subassembly :

Outside surface : ISO 4

Inside surface : ISO 4

Fixing area with springs : ISO 5 without extra wiping nor blowing

Accepted for string assembly

NB: Requested a strong care in order to dry the subassembly correctly

A factor 3 in time saving !

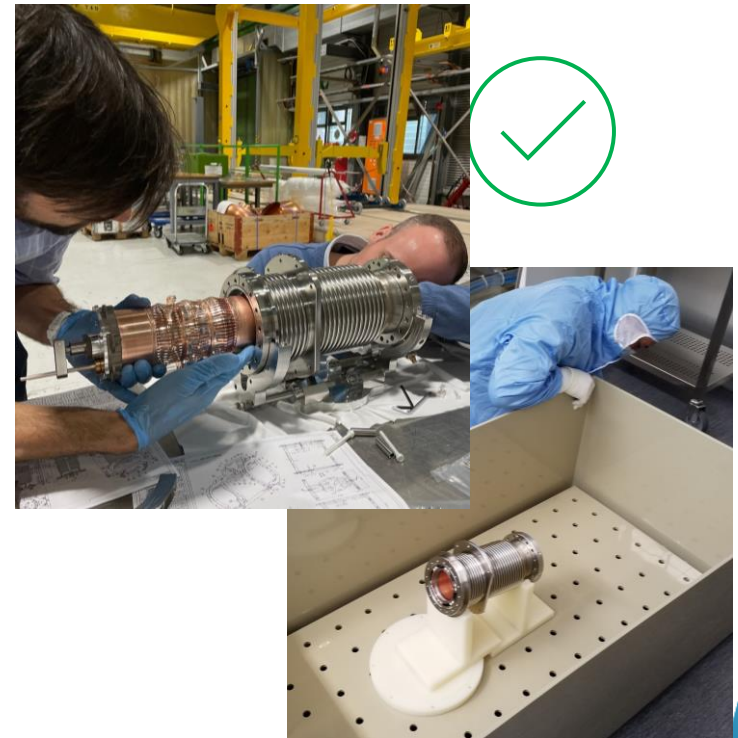
A factor 100 in cleanliness level improvement !



# Process development for Plug In Modules subassembly

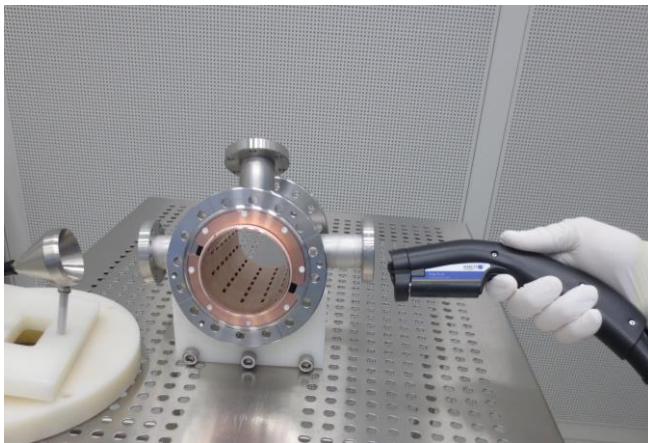
## Result :

- It has been proven it is possible to dry the subassembly after rinsing. It requires a lot of care, but it is feasible without baking out.
- The inside of the subassembly went from ISO 6 for RFD, to ISO 4 for DQW.

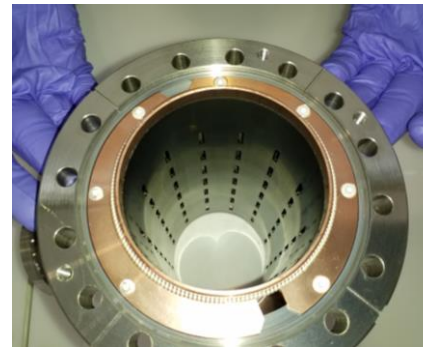
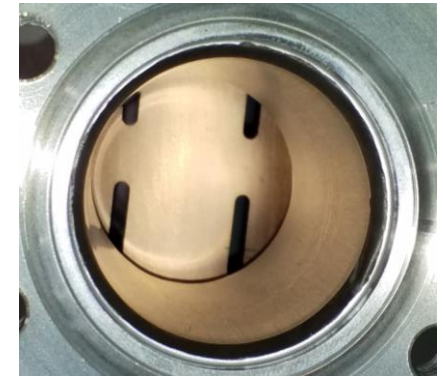
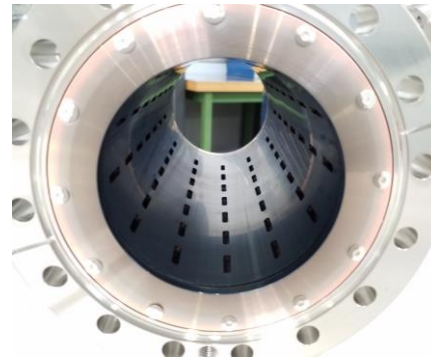


# Cleanliness study of Extremity Vacuum Chamber

**Goal :** cleanroom conditioning comparison of DQW Extremity Vacuum Chamber **Before vs. After carbon thin film coating**



aC coating  
→



No coating inside the DN40 pipes, **no significant backward coating** of the grid through the holes (only observed by eye)

	<b><u>EVC 5 BC</u></b>	<b><u>EVC 5 AC</u></b>	<b><u>EVC 6 BC</u></b>	<b><u>EVC 6 AC</u></b>
<b>Outside :</b>	ISO 5	ISO 6	ISO 5	ISO 6
<b>Inside :</b>	ISO 3	ISO 5	ISO 4	ISO 4
<b>Cu RF fingers area :</b>	ISO 3	ISO 4	ISO 3	ISO 4

Before coating = BC // After coating = AC

# Cleanliness study for Extremity Vacuum Chamber

## Result :

-Chemical etching of the chambers removed all the oxides and brought the **inside cleanliness** level from **ISO 5** to **ISO 4**.

-The **outer surface gets dirtier** each time we prepare these subassemblies. It is necessary to **assess where the pollution comes from**, and how can we **keep the outer surface** in the **ISO 5** range at maximum.

-Even if the two **EVCs are rejected** for string assembly in the **actual state**, the **rinsing test showed very promising results** :

\*Observation is similar to the PIM experience and it is validated **it is possible to assemble** the grids inside the chambers **outside cleanroom, operate cleanroom conditioning, and dry** the subassemblies **successfully**.

\*It showed the **Cu grid did not oxidized** during the cleanroom conditioning **in air**.

\*The **coating is closer to be accepted than expected** (reminder: the coated Beam Screens for secondary line were ISO 7), but this **study is missing an understanding** of the **reproducibility**, since **only two EVCs were tested** and **showed different outcomes**.

Decisions are being discussed regarding the coating process and goal in regard with the context of length and position of these subassemblies.

# Conclusions

- RI preseries jacketed cavities delivered to CERN. First cavity reached 5.9MV at 2K and second cavity will be tested soon. Metrology data under review.
- Expected delivery for RI **series** bare cavities (x6): from Q4 2023 to Q1 2024.
- Several NCRs leading to planning delays. Planning evolving.
- Frequency measurements during cavity fabrication (welding, trimming, pressure test, pre-tuning) consistent with results at CERN.
- Cavity testing in SM18 is ramping up. Bottle neck for 2024: clean room resources to cope with cavity preparation and string assembly.
- Tooling for string assembly of CERN DQW CM is ready.
- Cleanliness studies for PIMs proved it is possible to assembly PIMs outside cleanroom and perform anti-dust conditioning afterward.

# Thank you!

