# Considerations to facilitate the survey and alignment of the HL-LHC







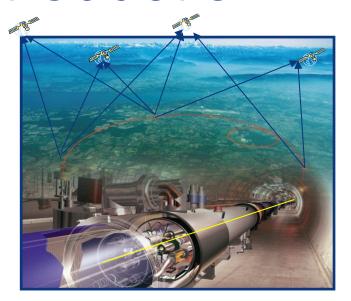
# Agenda

- Introduction to alignment techniques
- Reserved space for Survey
- The CERN Co-ordinates System
- Integration mock-ups
- Alignment data
- Fiducials
- Adjustment systems
- Drawings
- Conclusions





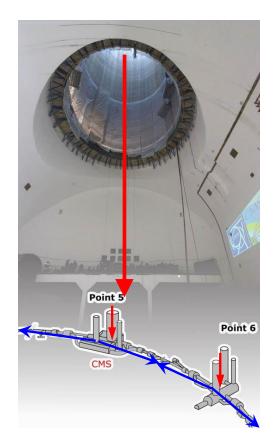
#### Introduction

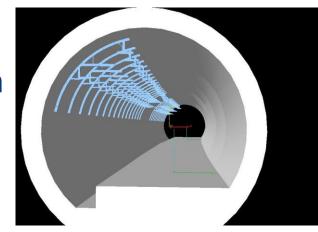




The geodetic network is transfered to a tunnel reference network down in tunnel and is used to:

mark on the floor



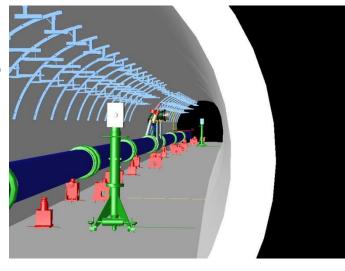


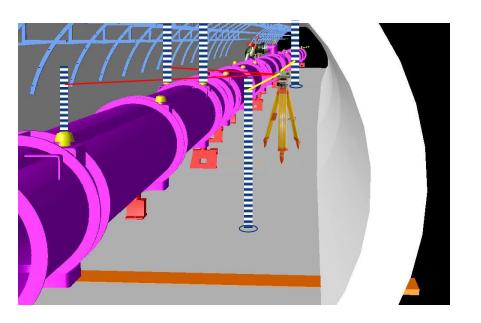


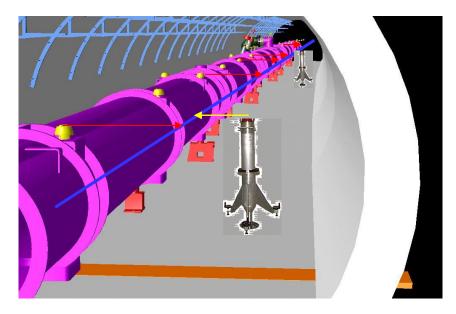


# Alignment techniques

- Pre-align the jacks
- align the magnets to an absolute position
  - Vertical
  - horizontal







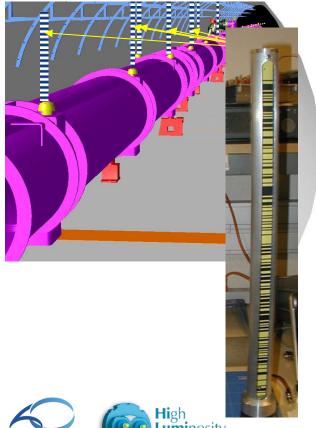




#### Alignment techniques

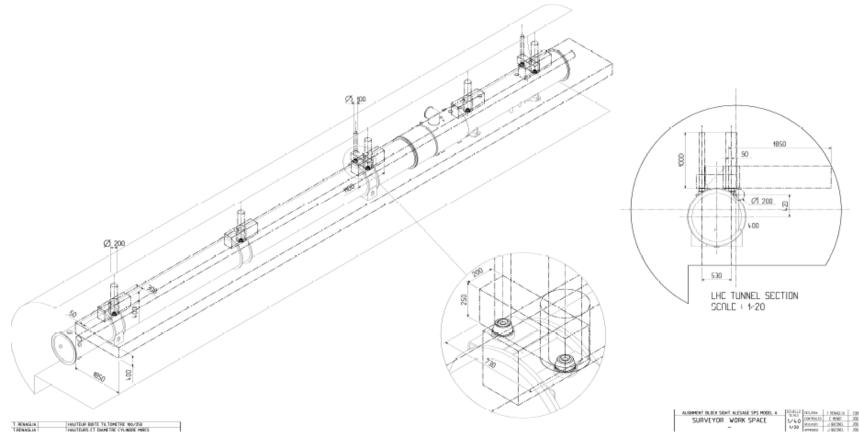
Final alignment of magnets to a relative position

- Vertical
- horizontal





#### Reserved space for Survey

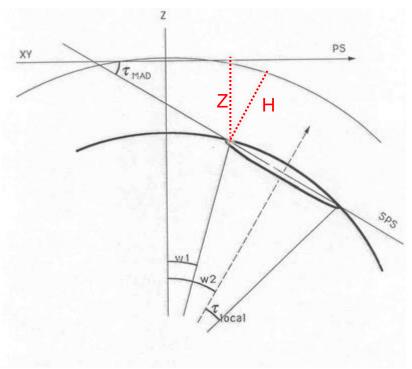


To realise these measurements/alignments a reserved work space has been defined at the beginning of the LHC project CDD number LHCGIMSA0014

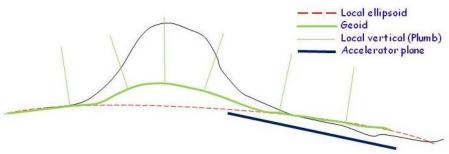




#### The CERN Co-ordinates System



- Cartesian XYZ at the PS epoch
- A spherical model was introducal at the time of the SPS and a new coordinate H (w.r.t the sphere)
- The sphere has been replaced by an ellipsoid for LEP/LHC
- A geoid as was included to take into account the deviation of the local vertical
- Z ≠ H + 2000 (except in P0)







#### Integration mock-ups

- Tunnels are know most of the time in XYH and not in XYZ
- CAD models are realised in xyz (cartesian)
- Therefore it is not possible to go straight away from XYH to xyz
- A local cartesian model has to be defined for each area to be modelized (the covered zone cannot exceed 200m for a precision better than 1 mm)
  - All the LHC pts are done, many SPS pts as well, new studies and projects also
  - Ask SU for a local system when needed

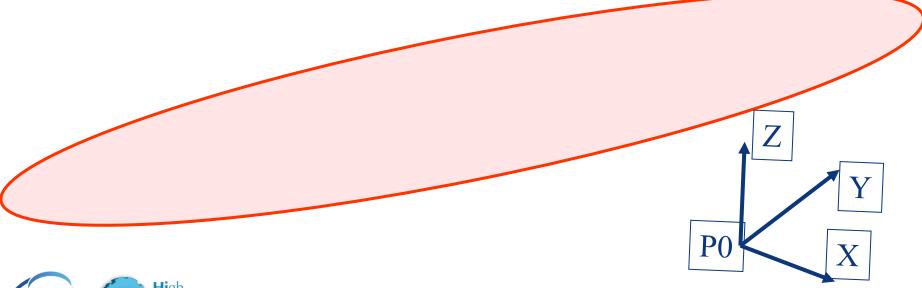




8

# Alignment data

- The theoretical data for the alignement are coming from the physicists through a MADx file given in the CERN Co-ordinate System (XYZ)
- It could also come from the LAYOUT database
- It should be available before the alignment

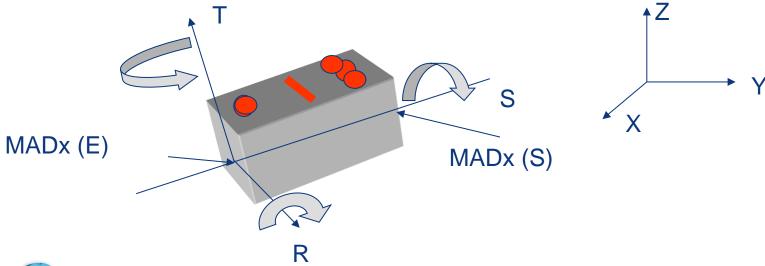






#### Positioning in space

- 6 DoF: 3 angles and 3 translations
- As the reference axis for the alignment is not anymore accessible in the tunnel, alignment targets are used: the fiducials
- A component is completely defined by 2 fiducials and
  - A reference surface for the roll angle
  - Or a 3rd fiducial

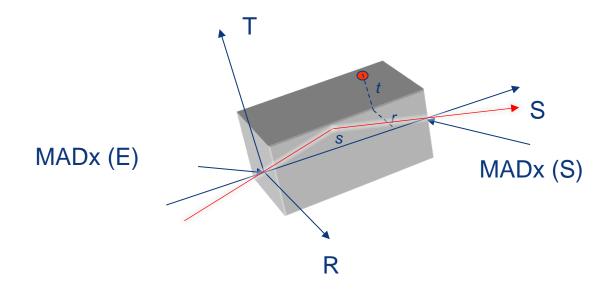






#### **Fiducials**

- The magnet co-ordinate system
- SU needs the r, s and t values in the local cartesian magnet co-ordinate system w.r.t MADx points

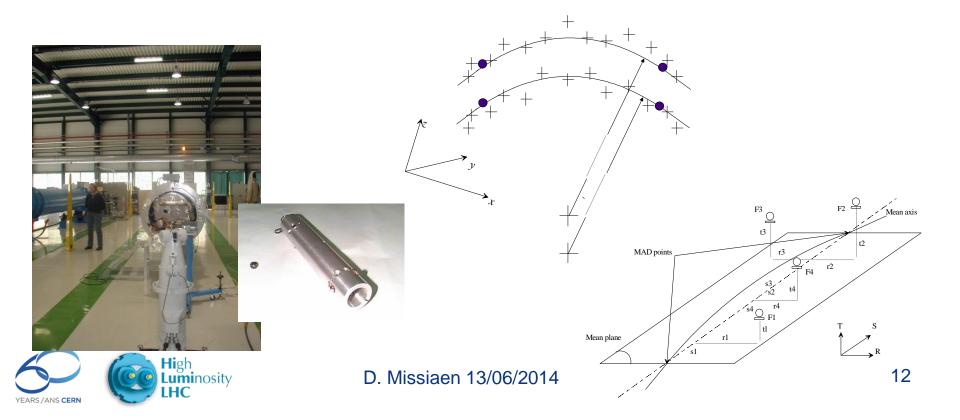






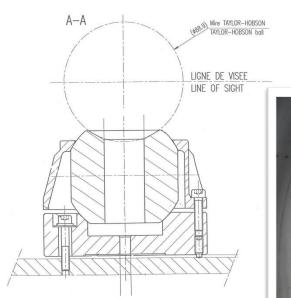
#### **Fiducials**

- These info should be given most by the drawings of the equipment owner
- It could be done as well by the metrology lab
- In some cases the fiducialisation is done by SU, it was the case for all the LHC cryo-magnets

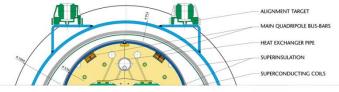


#### **Fiducials**

- The CERN centring system : cup, sphere and cap
- LHCGIMSA0001, 0003, 0004, 0005













#### Mechanical supporting system

- Two functions
  - It has to support the components
  - To allow the adjustment
- The object to be aligned has to be supported on 3 points only
- The support should be stable and rigid, fixed strongly to the floor
- The accuracy of the system has to be adapted to the precision of the adjustment requested. (As an example BPM systems don't allow better than 0.1 mm)





#### Mechanical adjustment system

- The adjustments (V and H) have to be independent the one from the other
  - We should not destroy the V adjustment when realising the H one and vice versa
- The displacements should be done in the measurement planes and not w.r.t the slopes
  - The supports should be installed vertically
  - Double horizontal plates in the slopes
- The position of the adjustment screws is determined taking into account the position of the fiducials





#### Mechanical adjustment system

- The adjustment ranges should be sufficient to cope with the uncertainties of the marking of the floor, drilling, installation, manufacturing (supports and components), and future re-adjustments.
  - +/- 20mm in radial, long. and height is mandatory
  - foresee some shimings in case the floor is irregular
- Ergonomy: think about the accessibility and manipulation of the screws





#### Classical example in a slope

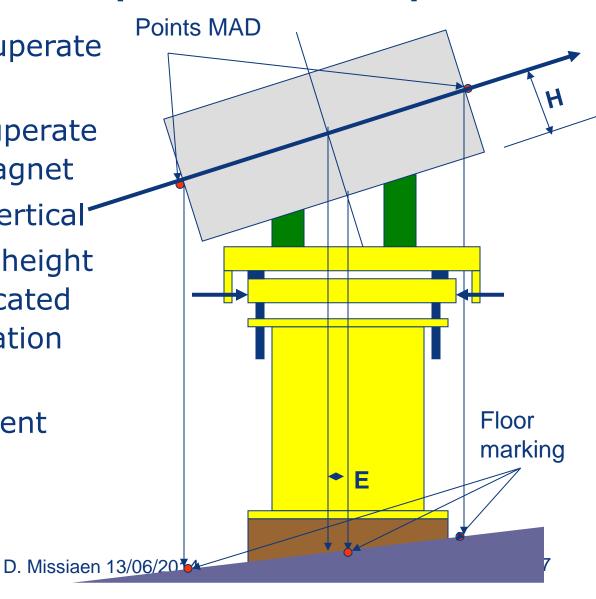
Brown shim to recuperate the floor slope

Green shim to recuperate the slope of the magnet

Yellow support is vertical

 The adjustment of height and roll angle is located below the H translation plate

 Horizontal adjustment plate







#### Case of (LHC) tilted magnets

E can be between 0 and 8mm depending on roll H Beam axis 18 18





# Some bad examples (LHC and transfer lines)







# Some good examples (LHC)



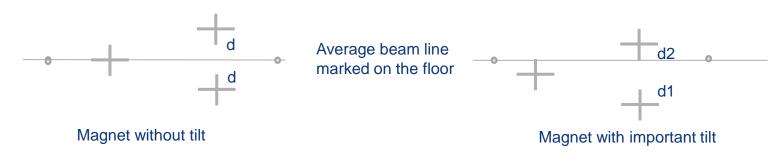
ajanvie 2008°



Ouganal

#### Floor marking

- SU is marking on the floor the MADx pt (E and S) which are the projection along the local vertical
- The psotion of supports and therefore the drilling has to take into account the slope and the roll angle effect
- Drilling pts are therefore not systematically symmetrical with respect to MADx points

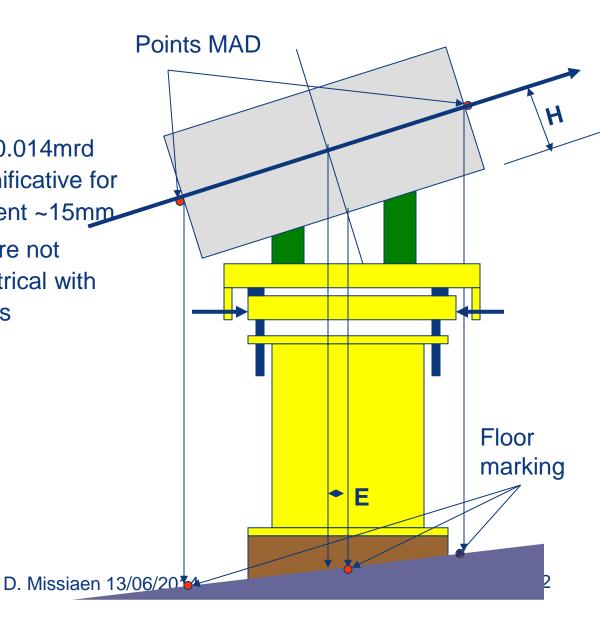






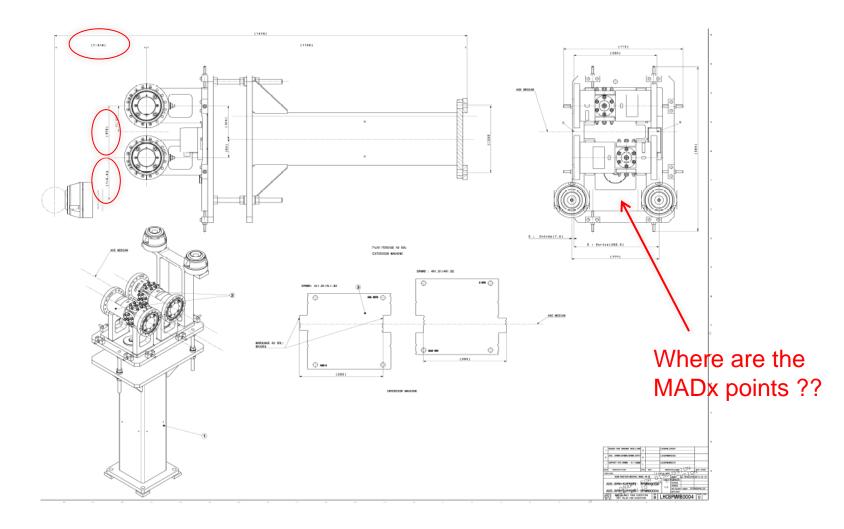
#### Floor marking

- E = H\*tang(pente)
- H=0.50m and slope =0.014mrd E= 7mm, which is significative for the ranges of adjustment ~15mm
- Drilling pts are therefore not systematically symmetrical with respect to MADx points



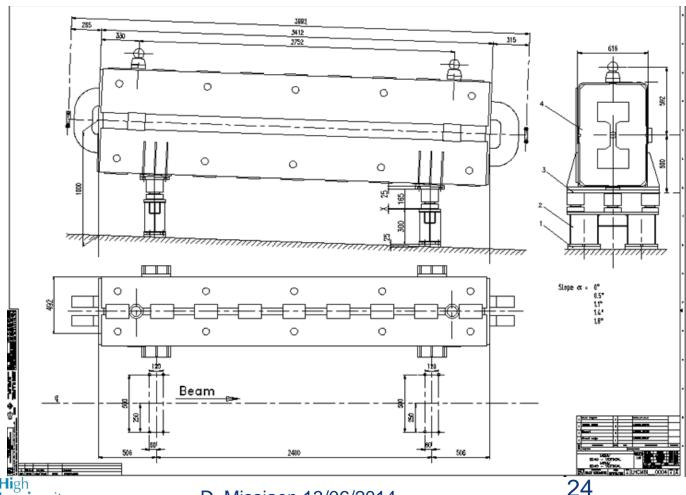












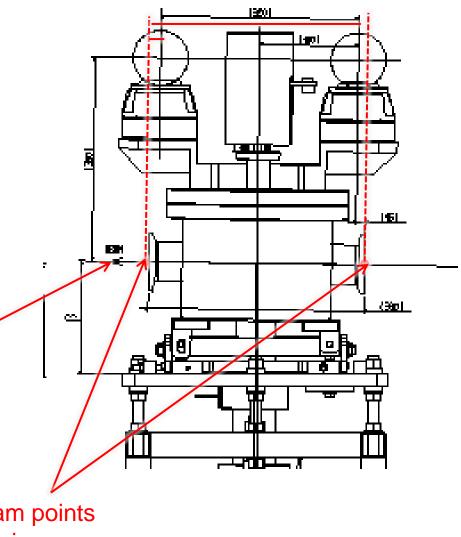




Points MADX missing

 Position of fiducials wrt to MADx pts doen't exists even if the symmetry axis is mentionned

 Beam direction opposite to the convention









#### Conclusions

- For the CATIA models, be aware that CERN Coordinates System is NOT cartesian
  - Ask SU for a local cartesian system when needed
  - $Z \neq H + 2000m$
- For the design of the supporting/adjustment system and fiducials, please refer to the rules that I have presented
- Anytime you design an equipment/owner, if it needs to be aligned pls contact SU

D. Missiaen 13/06/2014

Don't forget to leave the Survey work space free of obstacles



