



**High
Luminosity
LHC**

Crab – RFD prototype: Production Status Update

M. Garlaschè & L. Prever-Loiri with contributions from all
15th September, 2017



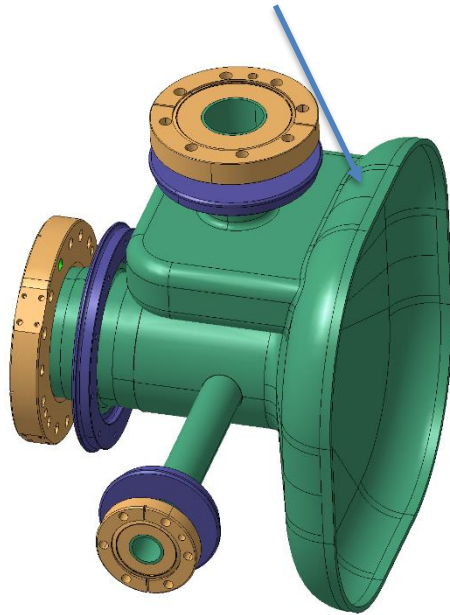
The HiLumi LHC Design Study is included in the High Luminosity LHC project and is partly funded by the European Commission within the Framework Programme 7 Capacities Specific Programme, Grant Agreement 284404.



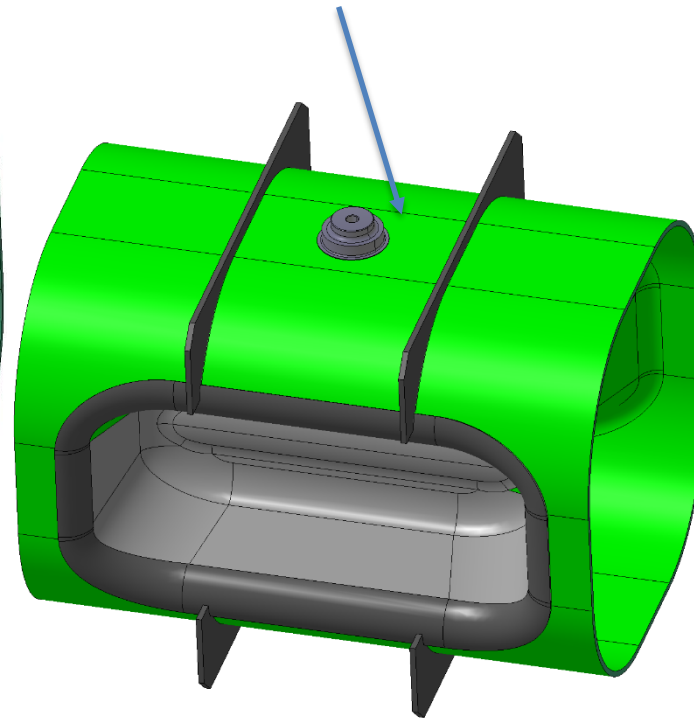
RFD Manufacturing Strategy

3x main subassemblies

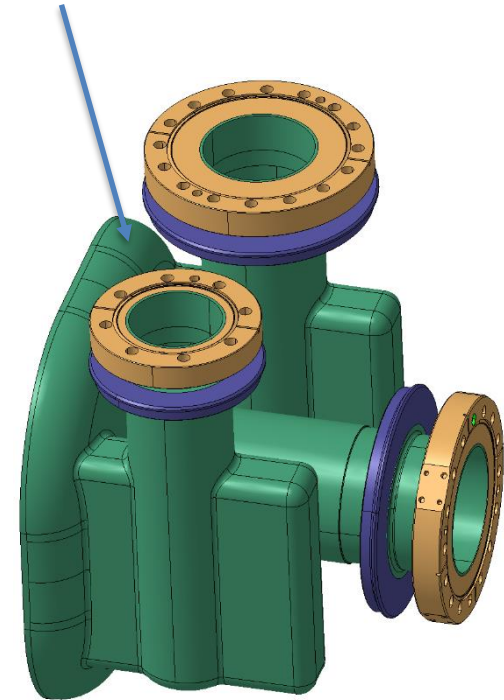
V-HOM and antenna side



Central Body

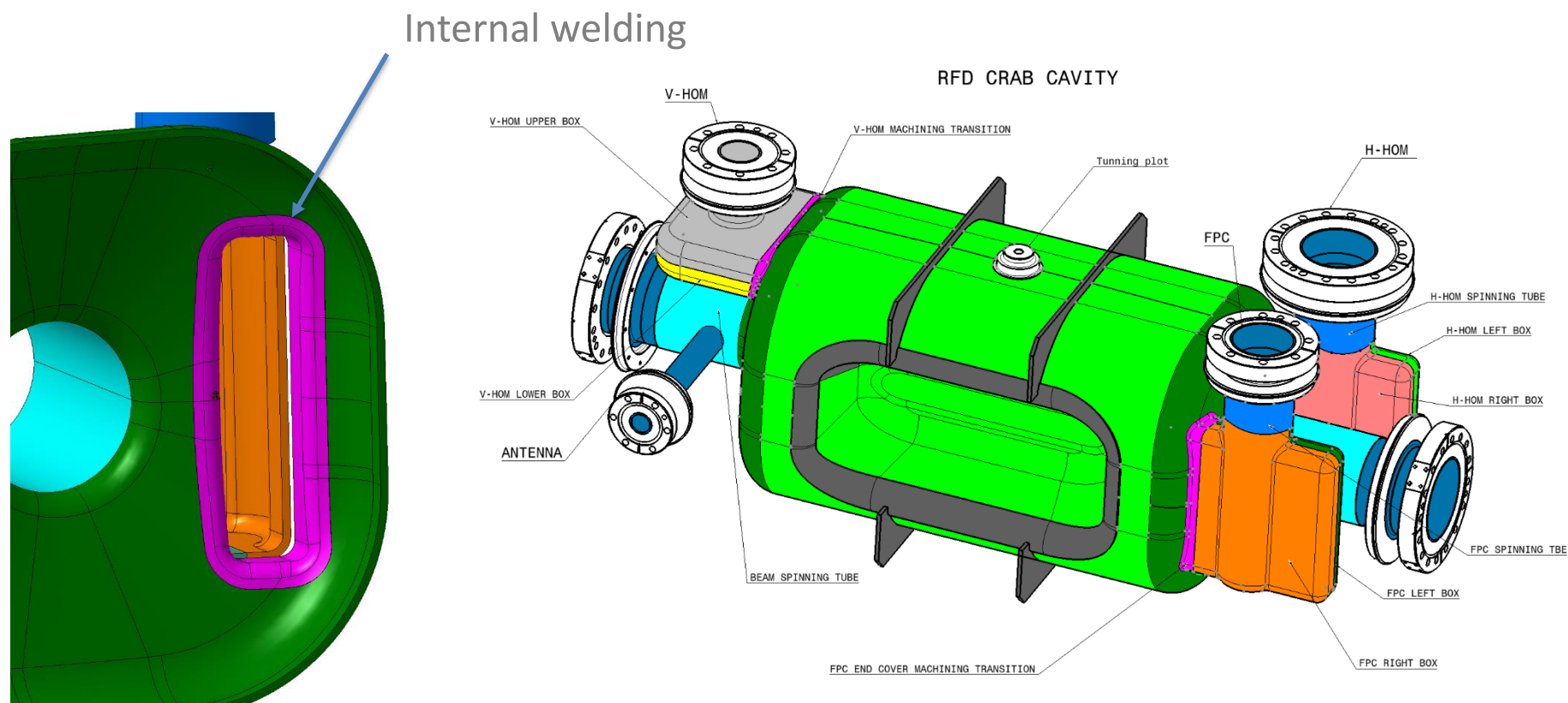


H-HOM an FPC side

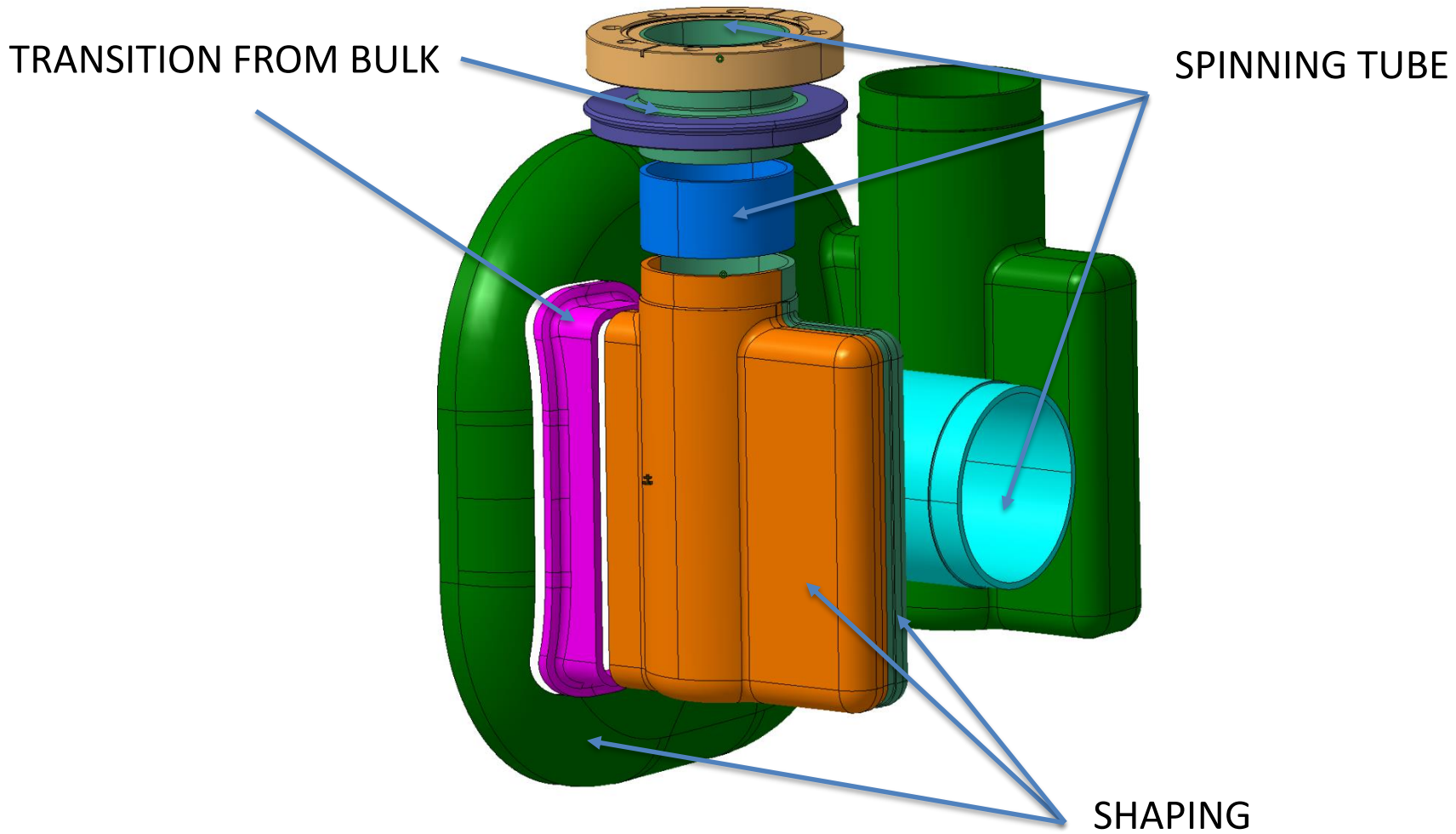


RFD Manufacturing Strategy

- Initial feasibility well advanced (cut-out & technologies)
- Major Differences (w.r.t. U.S.):
 - **Transitions** between end cover and ports: **machining from bulk**
 - **Welding** interface of **waveguide** on cavity sides

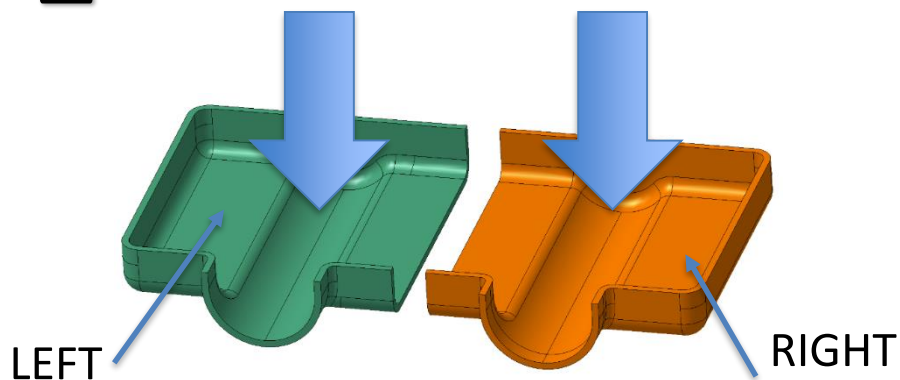


RFD Manufacturing Strategy: Sides

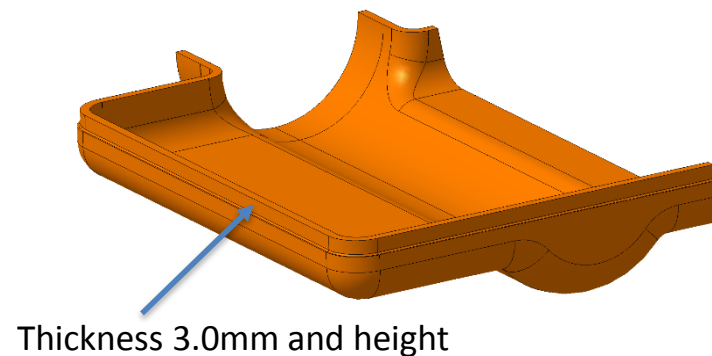


FPC, H-HOM, V-HOM PORTS

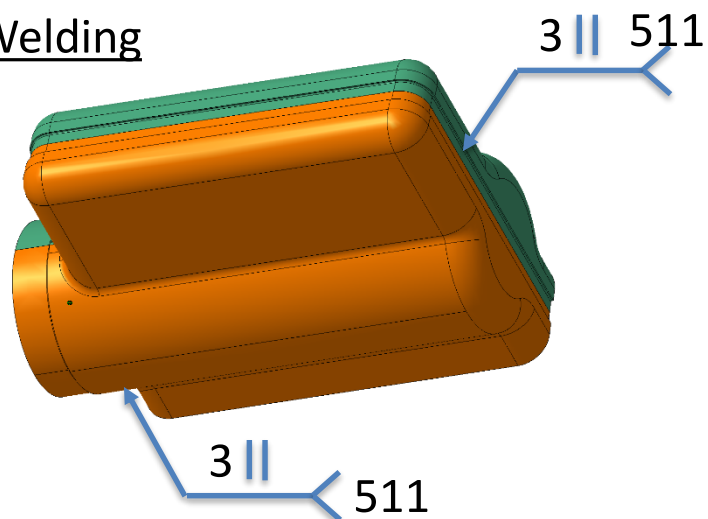
1 Shaping + coining



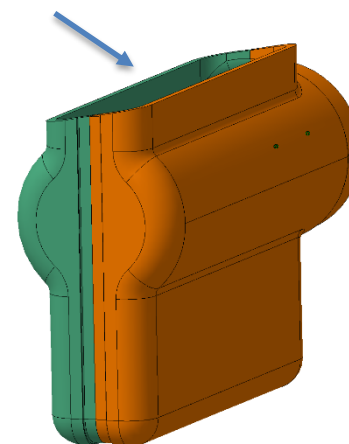
2 Machining half pieces



3 Welding



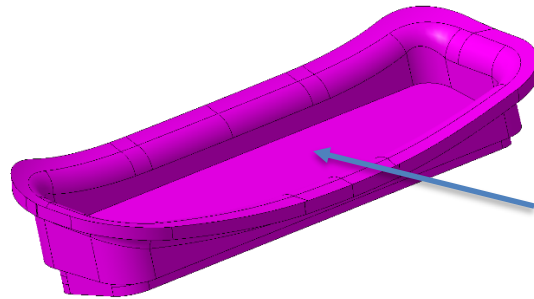
4 Machining of transitions edge



Geometry adjustement

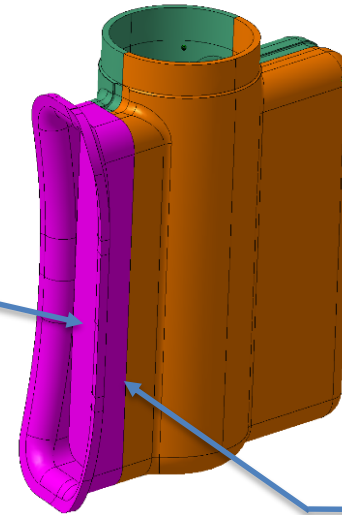
FPC, H-HOM, V-HOM PORT

5 Machining of bulk transitions



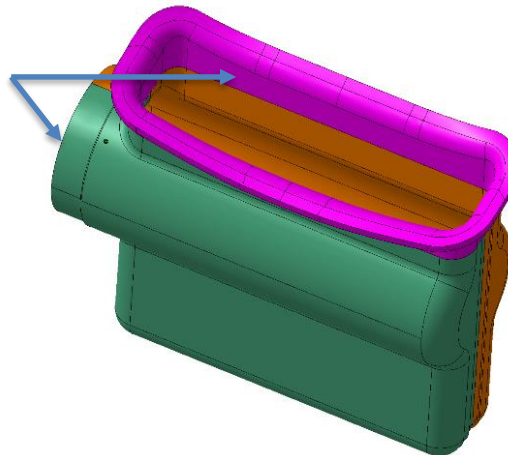
Backing to avoid transversal shrinkage

6 Welding transitions



7 Machining transitions

Final machining

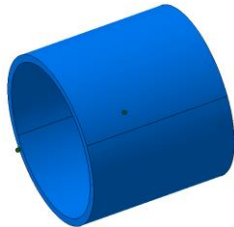


FPC, H-HOM, V-HOM PORT

8 Spinning tube

Machining of:

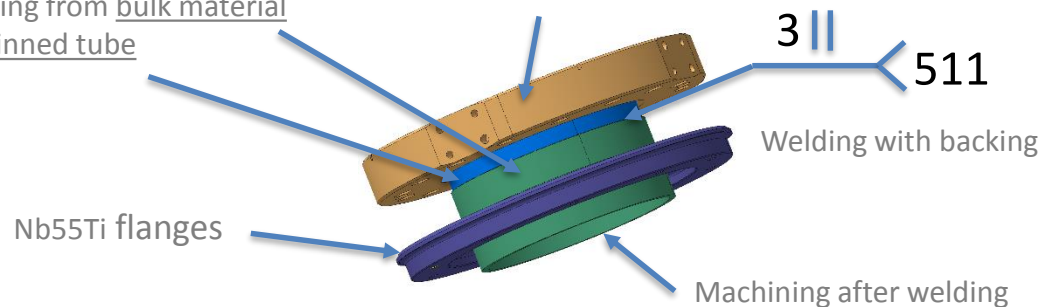
- External \varnothing
- Internal \varnothing
- Length



9 DQW extremities (as per DQW)

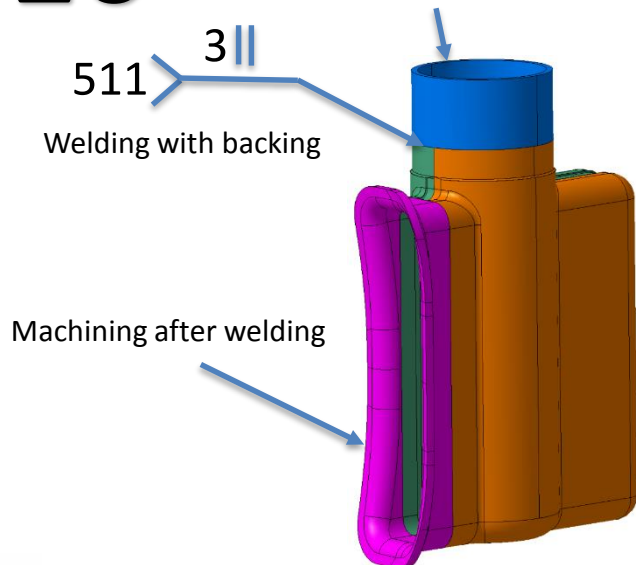
Machining from bulk material
and spinned tube

Vacuum brazing of flanges

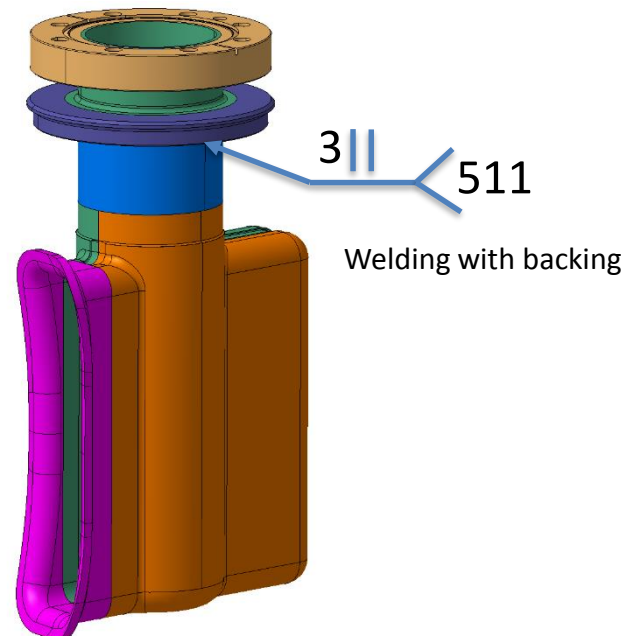


10

Machining after welding

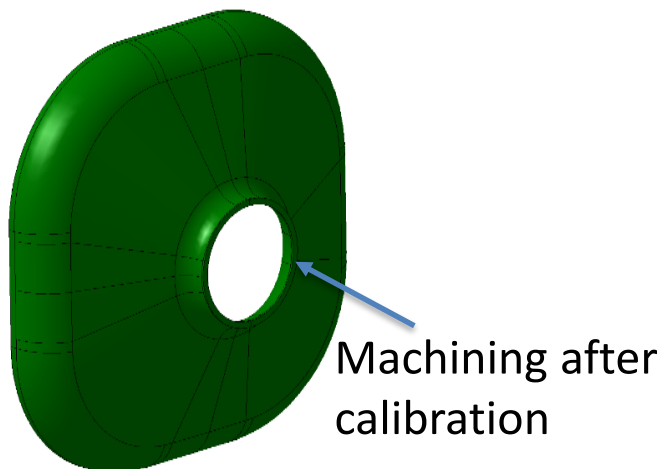


11



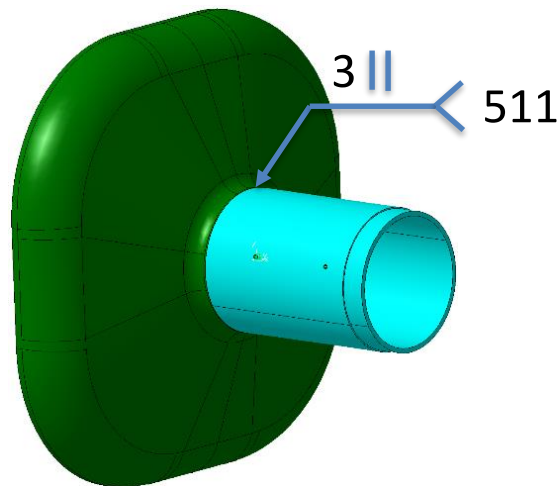
End Caps

1 Shaping + coining

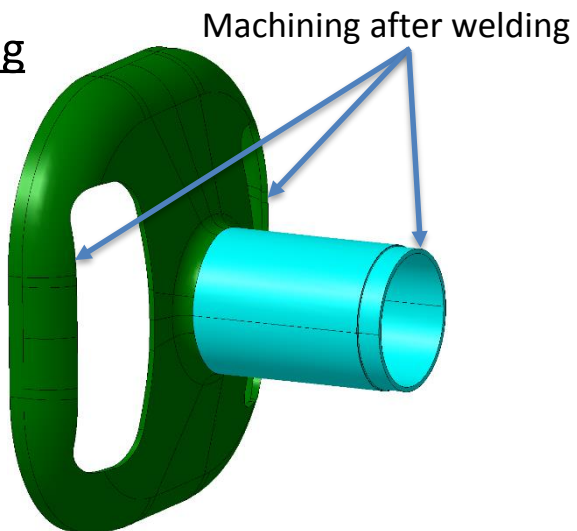


Welding spinned tubes

2

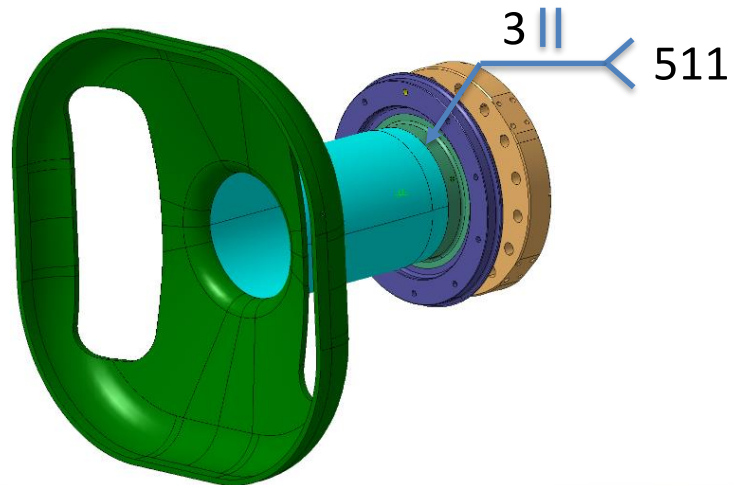


3 Machining
Edges



Welding extremities

4



Geometry adjustment

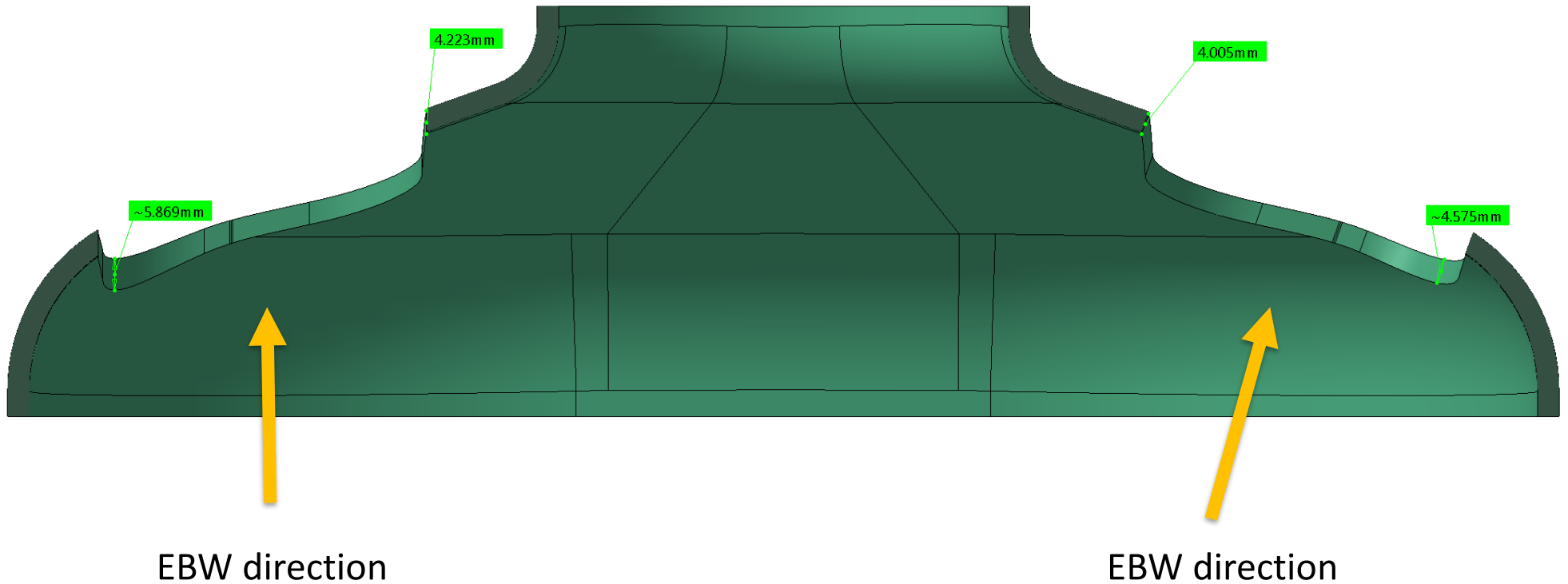
End Caps: Aperture Machining

OPTION 1 : Vertical cut

Thickness variation 4.2mm to 5.9mm

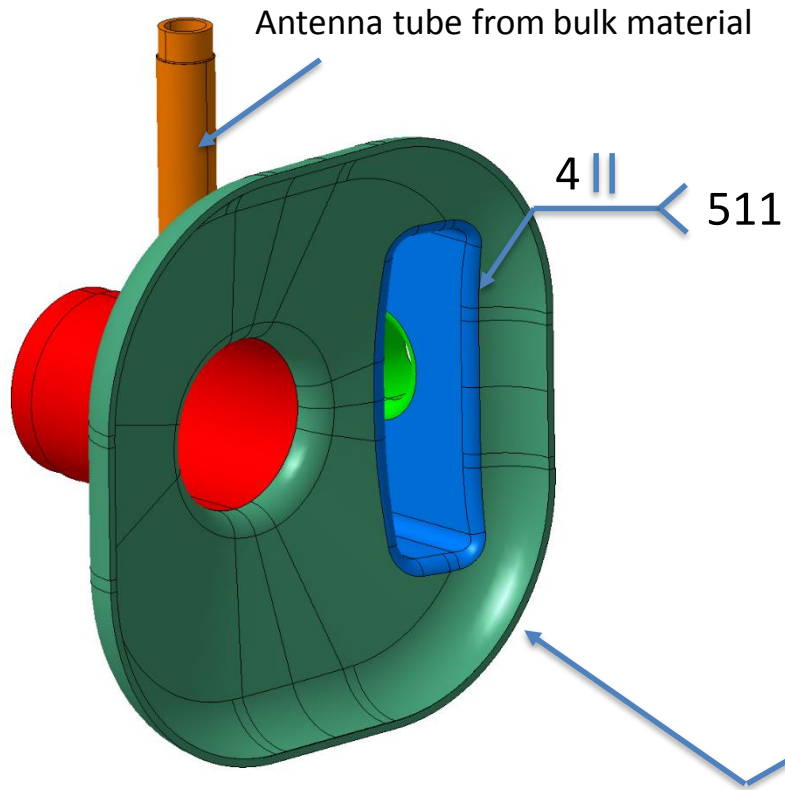
OPTION 2: 20° cut

Thickness variation 4mm to 4.6mm

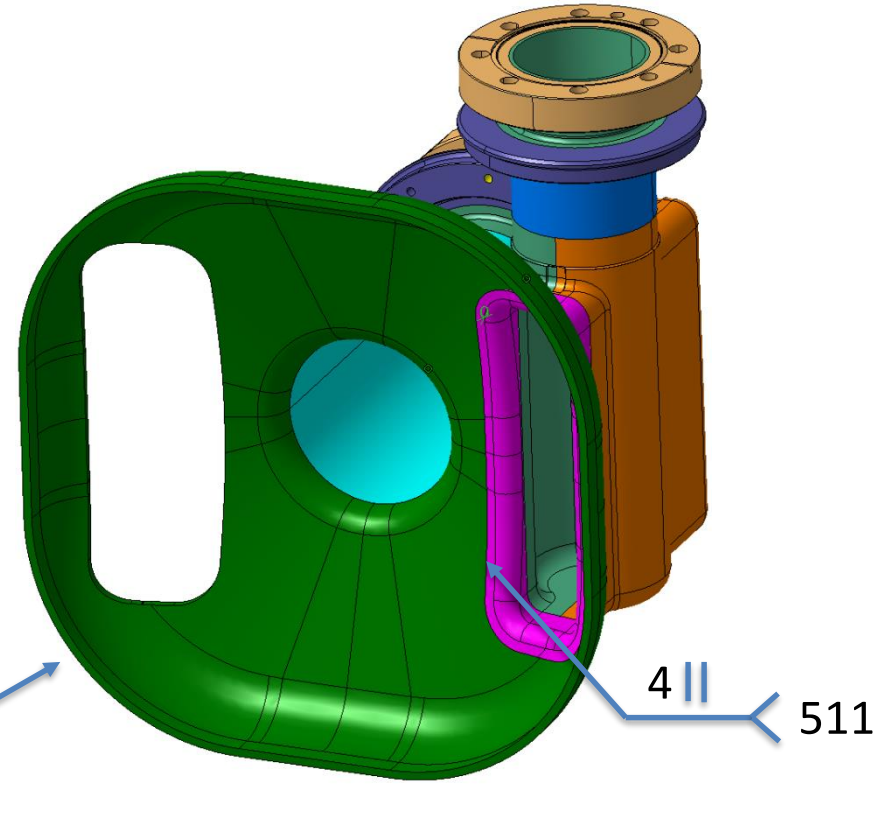


Welding Ports to End Caps

Welding V-HOM

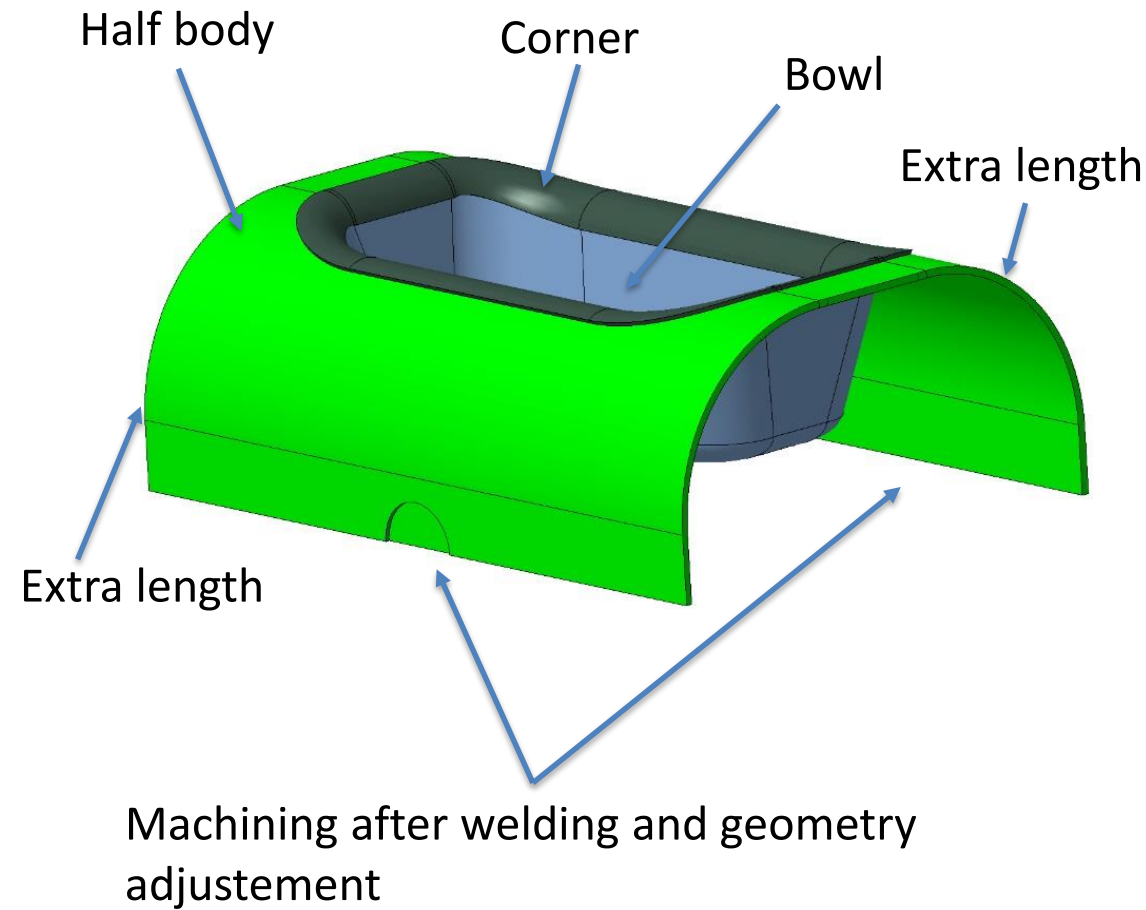


Welding H-HOM and FPC



Machining after welding and geometry adjustment
Sides + thickness 3.0 mm

Manufacturing Strategy: Central Body



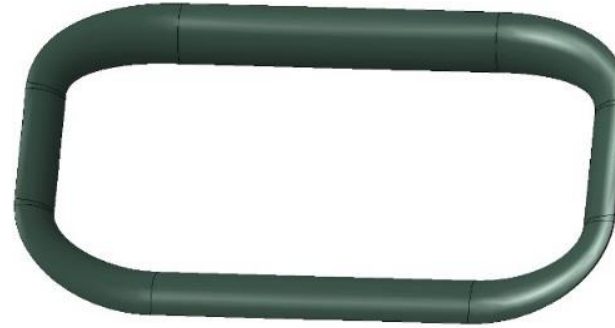
Manufacturing process:

1. Bowl forming and machining
2. Corner forming and machining
3. Bending of Central body (extra length)
4. Machining aperture of half body
5. Welding Bowl/Corner (internal)
6. Geometry adjustment and machining
7. Welding Corner/Central Body (internal)
8. Geometry adjustment
9. Machining of linear welding seam

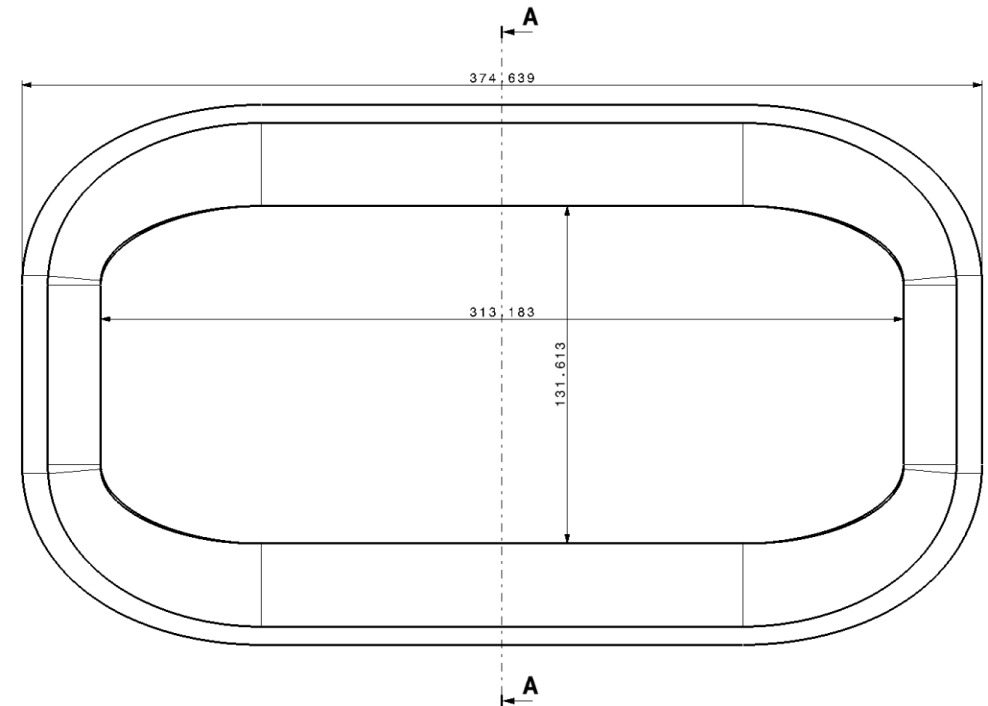
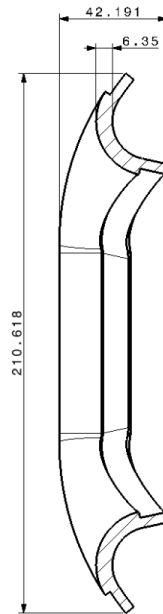
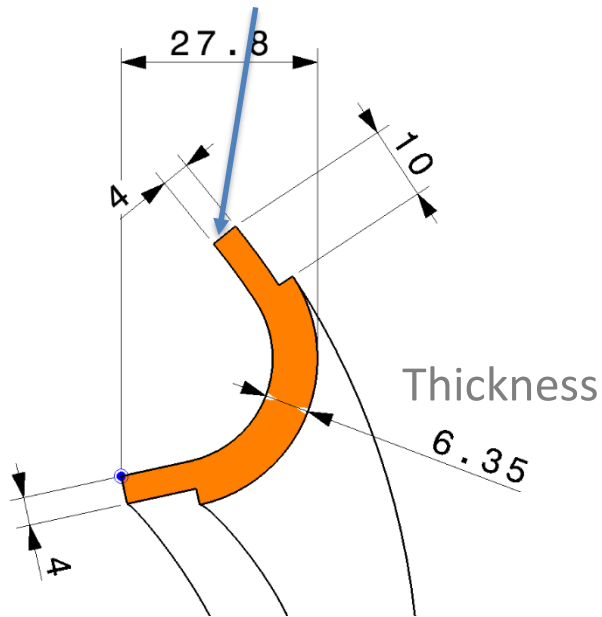
Manufacturing Strategy: Corner Transition

Manufacturing process:

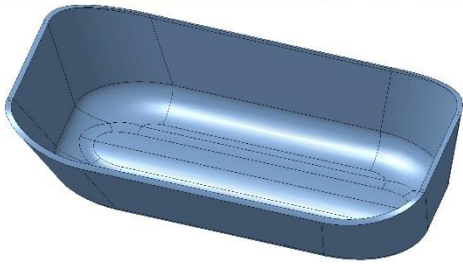
- External edge Bending
- Internal edge: extrusion
- Coining
- Edges machining



Butt weld welding seam

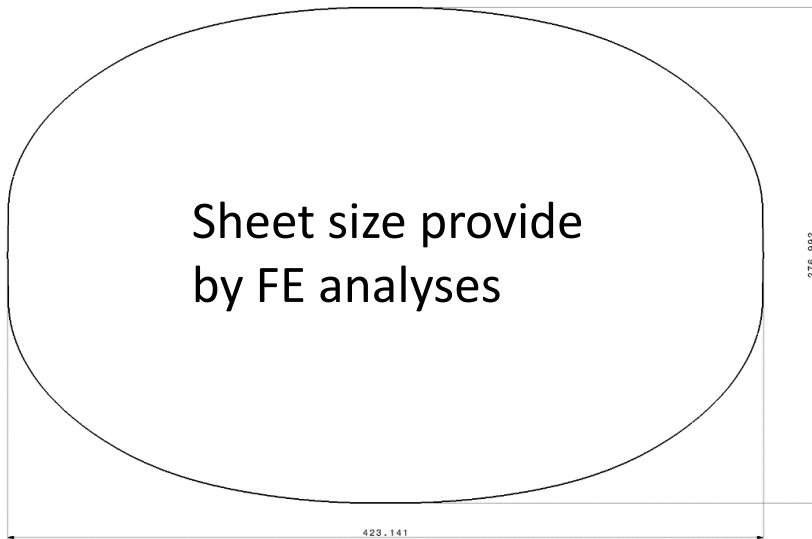


Manufacturing Strategy: Bowl

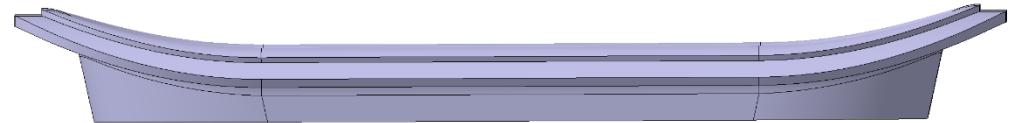
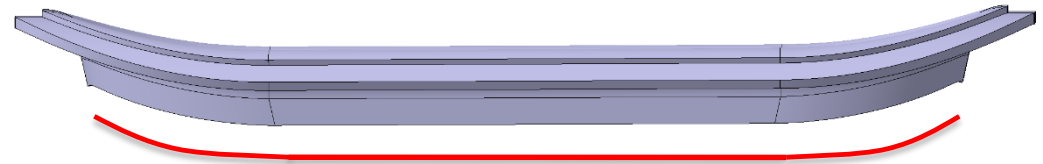
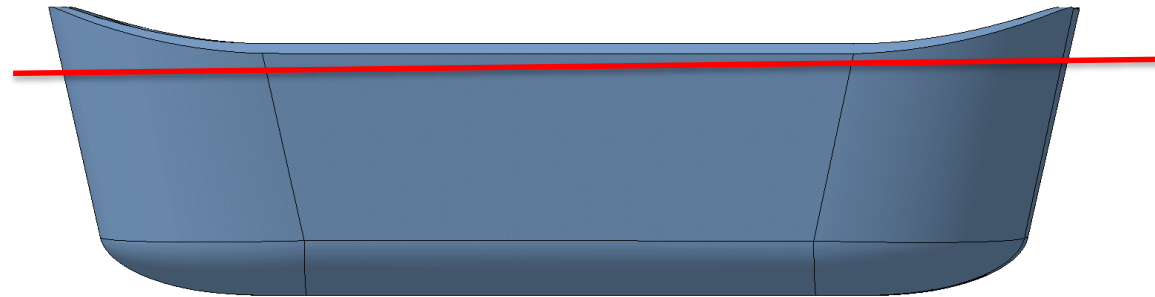


Manufacturing Process:

- deep drawing
- Coining
- Machining (edges plus eventual features)



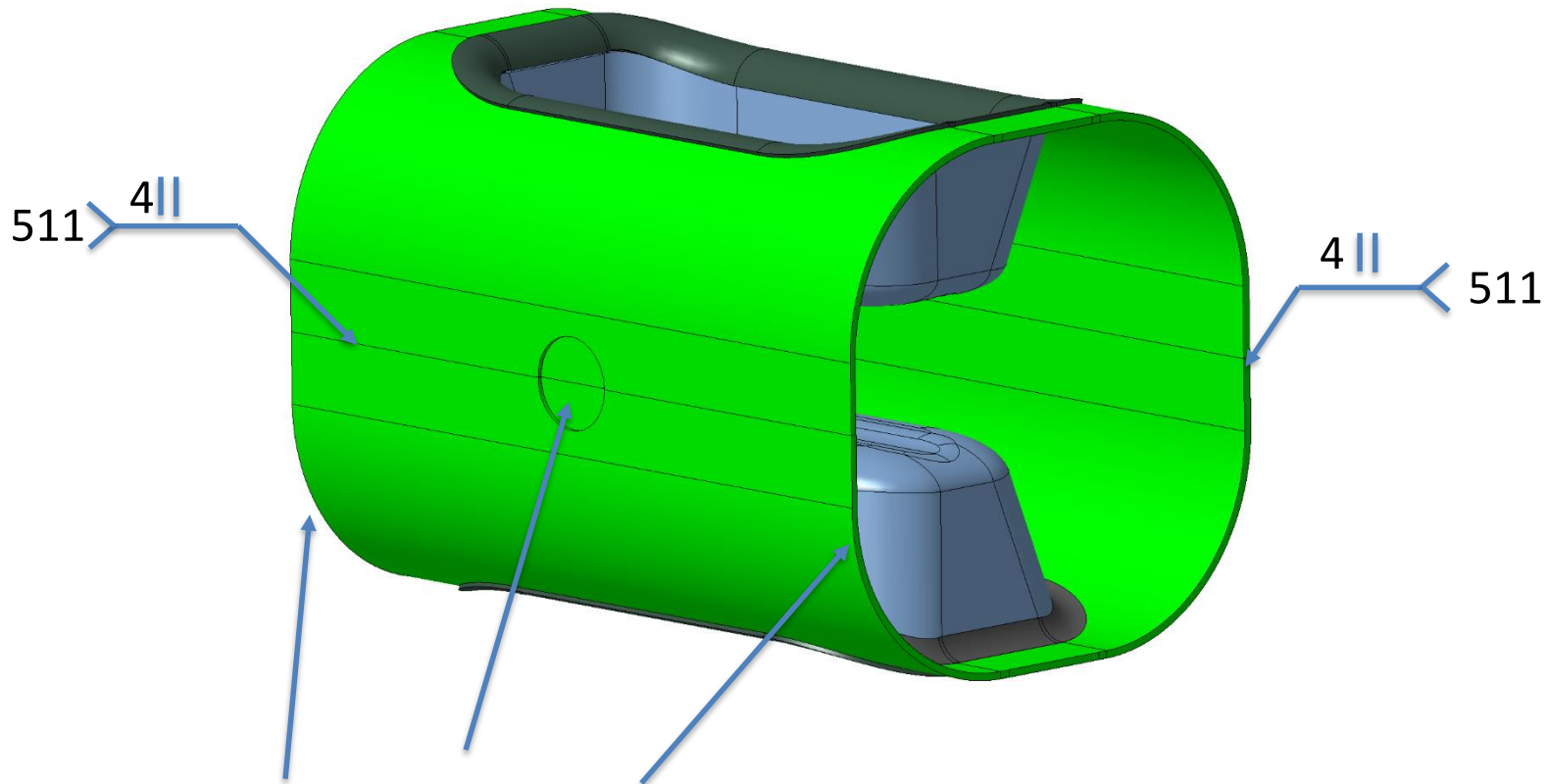
Geometry of welding seam to be defined



↑
Welding seam simplified

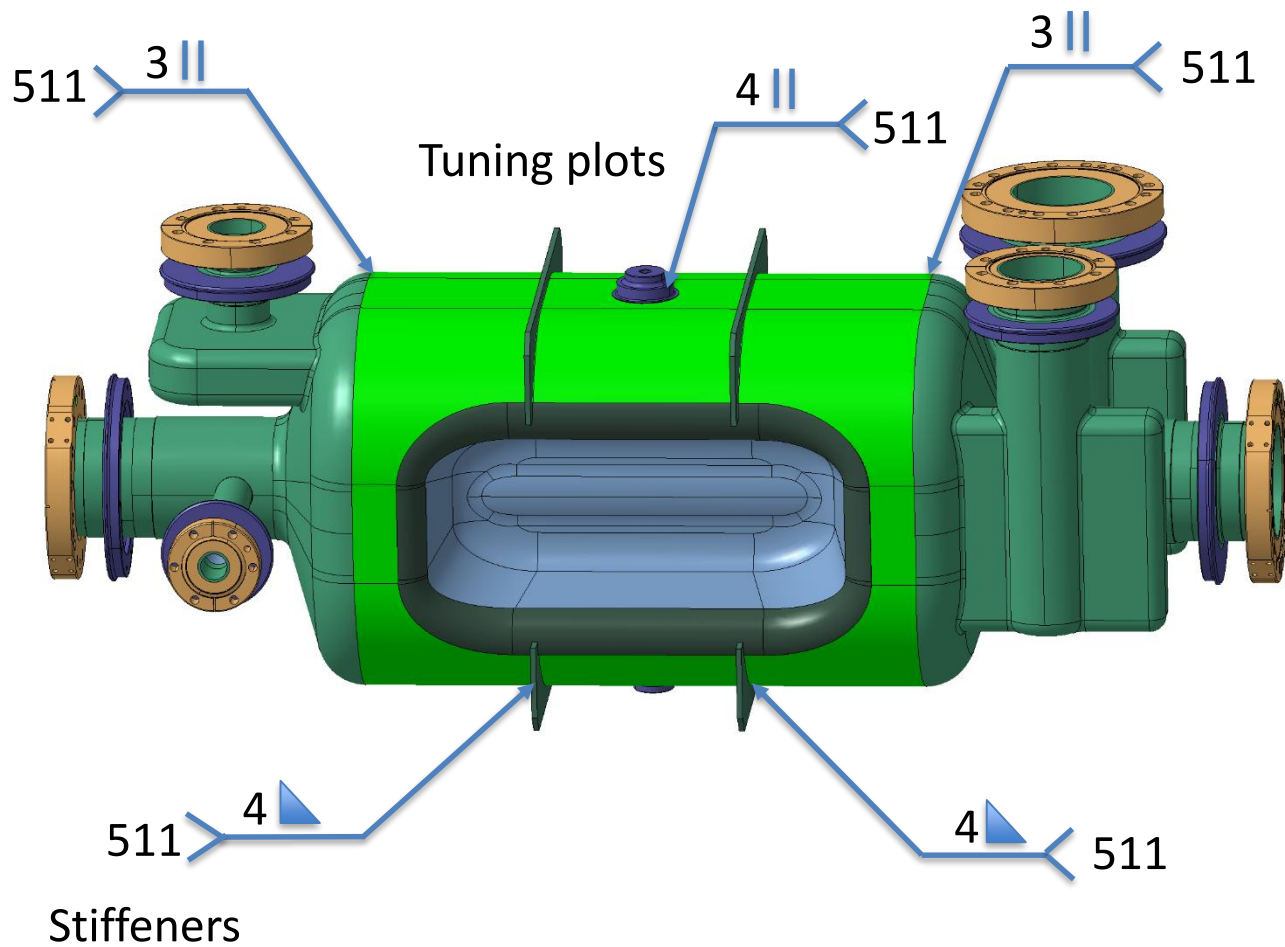
Body Assembly

Two linear welds with possible internal re-welding (RF surface improvement)



Machining after welding and geometry adjustment
Length + thickness reduction to 3.0 mm

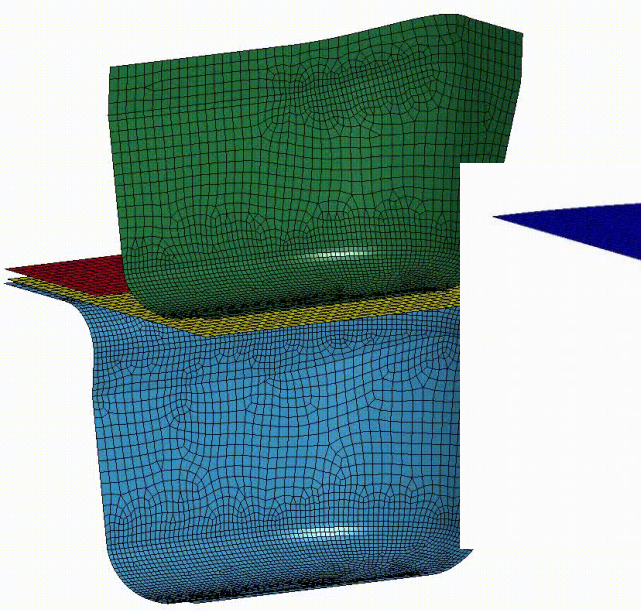
RFD Final Assembly



RFD-Shaping

- Shaping philosophy & draft tools finished (thanks to DQW experience)
- Initial FE analyses started (max stress strain, indicative sheet size, pleating, forces...)

BOWL: deep drawing + coining



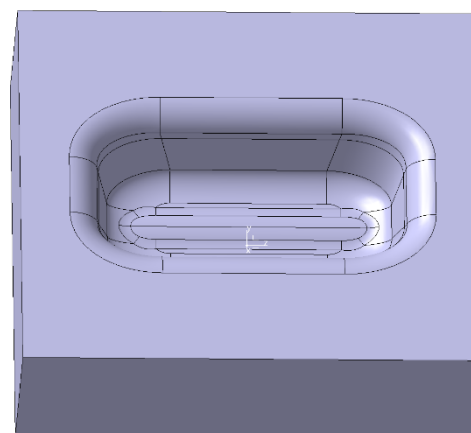
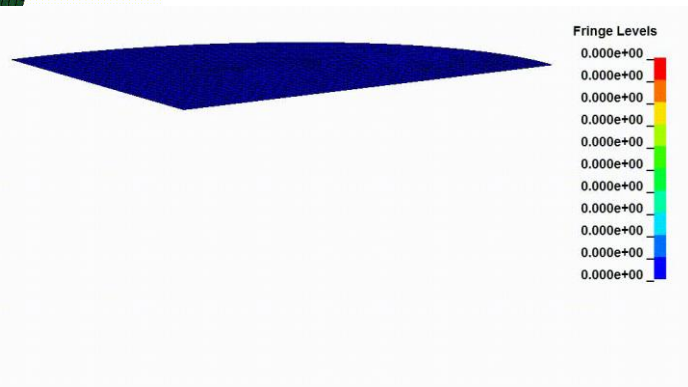
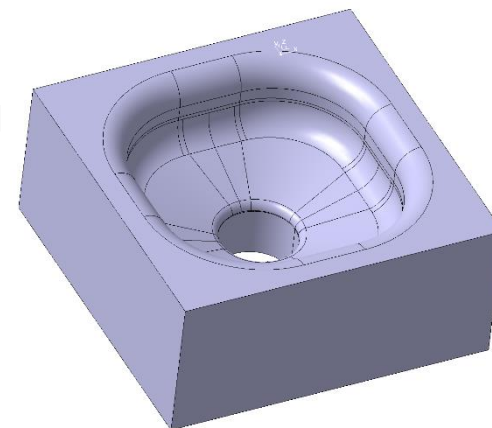
End cap:

Deepdrawing (w. central hole)

Trimming

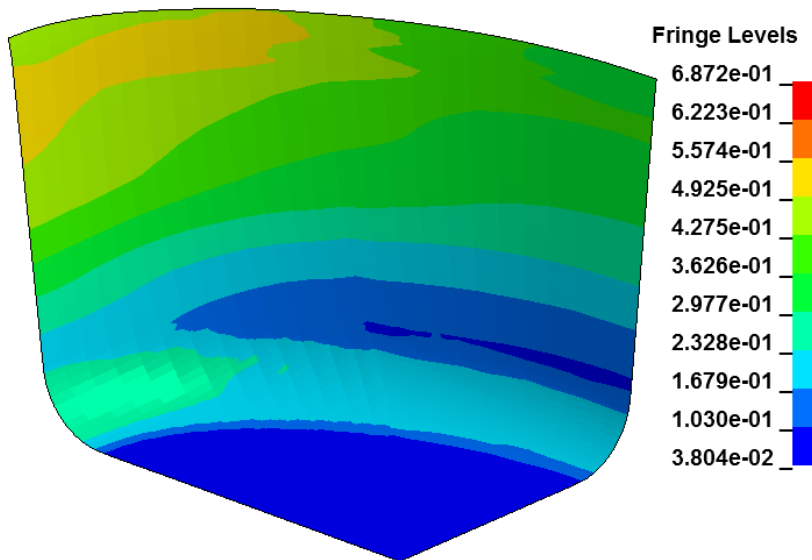
Extrusion

coining



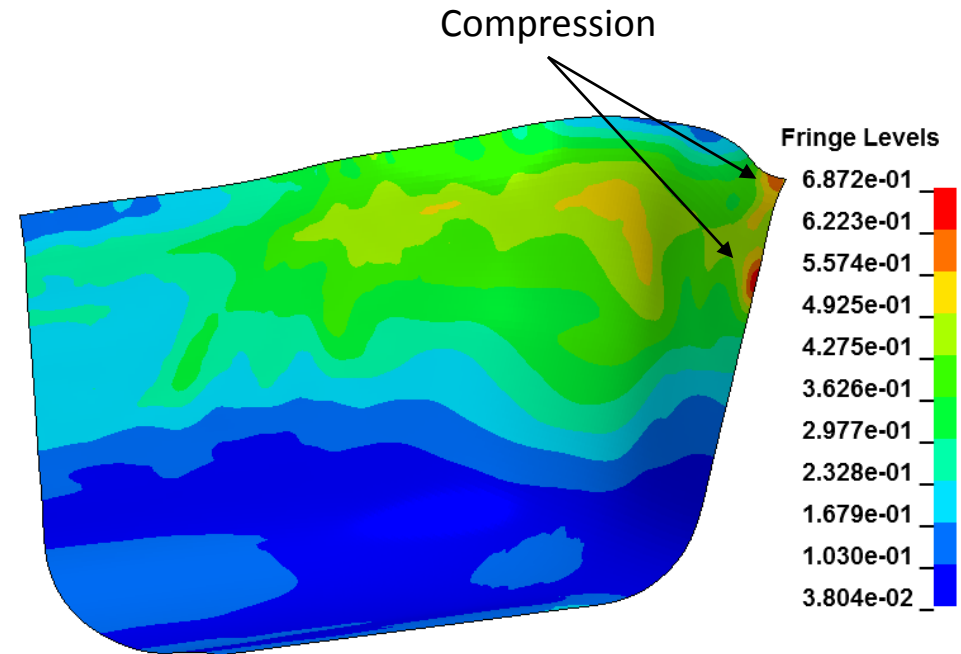
Finite Elements Analyses

Effective Plastic strain $\epsilon_{\text{plastic}}$ distributions



DQW bowl

Max. Effective Plastic strain: 0.56



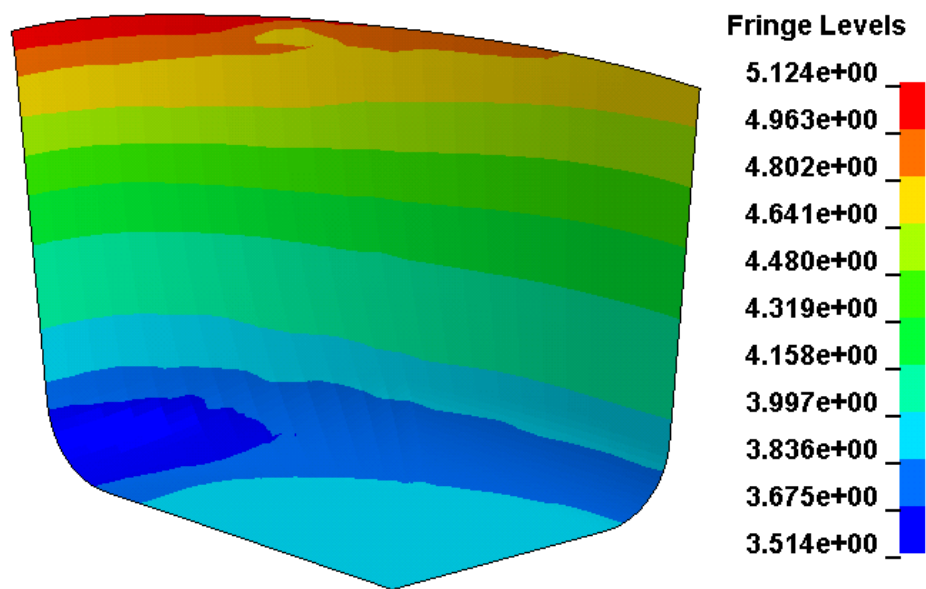
RFD bowl (Radius 15mm)

Should we worry about these peaks in strain?

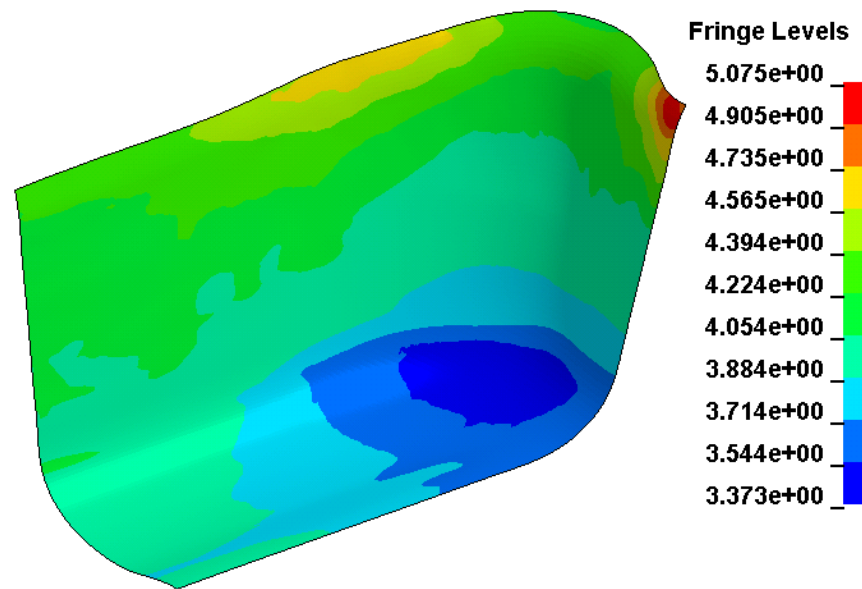
- ϵ_{UTS} is 0.5 – 0.8 in unidirectional tests – but considering the triaxiality, there is a larger margin
- Peak is due to compression on surface opposite to RF
- We have already observed some buckling of the material in the DQW bowl (rather than compression-driven failure)

Finite Elements Analyses

Thickness distribution Comparison



DQW bowl



RFD bowl (Radius 15mm)

Conclusions

- Initial **feasibility study** well **advanced** (cut-out & technologies)
- **Shaping:**
 - Bowl & End Caps: philosophy of tools **finished** (thanks to DQW experience)
 - Ports: philosophy of tool **to be defined**
 - Initial FE analyses on going (max stress strain, indicative sheet size, pleating, forces...)
- **NEXT:**
 - Purchase Nb & Nb55Ti
 - launch 'standard' manufacturing (extremities)
 - Cavity design (cut out, components definition...)
 - Tools design

Thanks for your attention!

