



RF: review of the limitations in moving the components under vacuum and cold

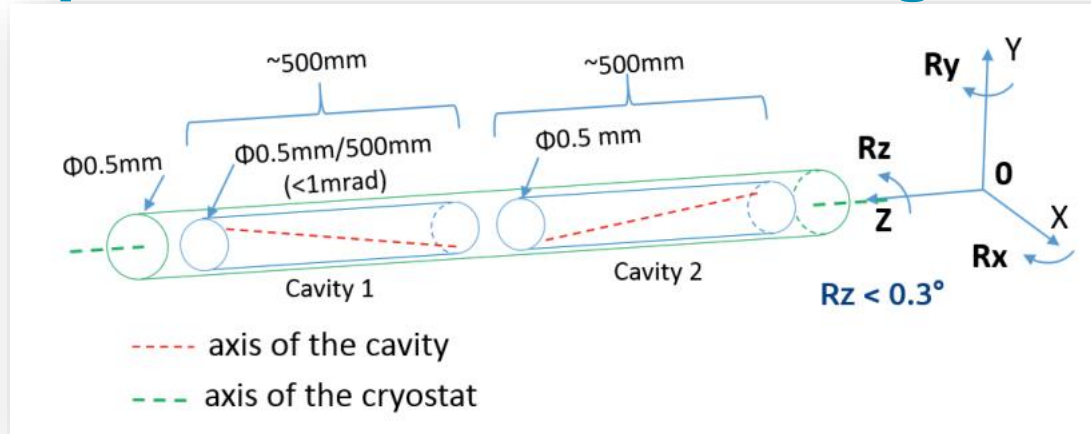
G.Vandoni / R.Calaga – WP4

Review of HL-LHC Alignment and Internal Metrology, 26th August 2019

Contents

- Specification: Internal alignment
- Specification: FRAS
- Constraints from FRAS on CC cryomodule interfaces
 - RF waveguides
 - Cryogenic connection to jumpers
 - Intermodule vacuum modules
 - Longitudinal RF beam phase pick-up (APWL)

Specification: internal alignment



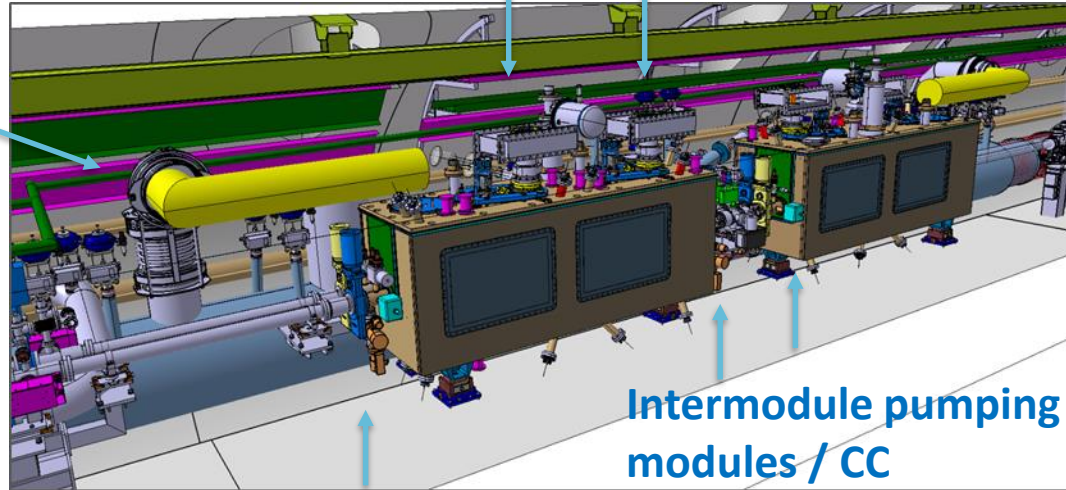
- Cavity rotation in X-Y plane $< 0.3^\circ = 5.2\text{mrad}$ per cavity (R_z);
- Cavity yaw R_y and pitch R_x w.r.t. the cryostat axis $< 1\text{ mrad} = 0.057^\circ$;
- Transverse displacement of the cavities w.r.t. each other inside cryomodule:
 - Intra-cavity alignment in transverse plane w.r.t. the cryostat axis $< 0.5\text{mm}$;

Specification: Full Remote Alignment

- Rigid alignment of all components as a block from Q1 to Q5 within $\pm 2.5\text{mm}$
- Independent movement of all individual equipment within connecting bellow's stroke.

2 RF waveguides to transmission lines

Cryogenic
jumper to QXL

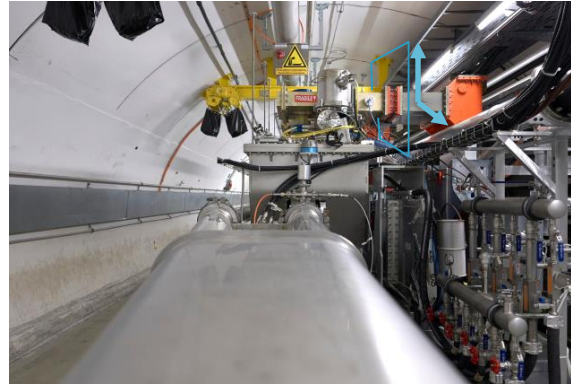
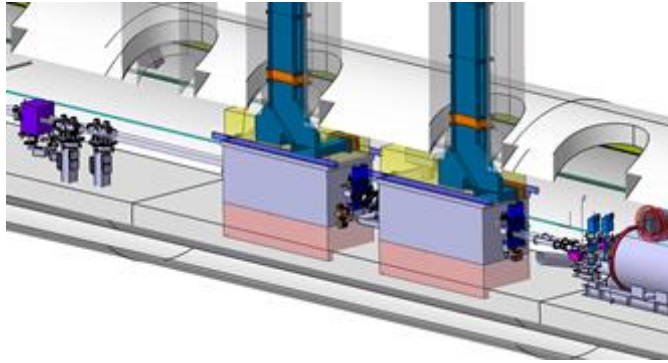


RF Beam pick-up
(APWL): between
CC and Q4

Intermodule pumping
modules / CC

Vacuum pipes

Constraints for interfaces: RF waveguides



Re-alignment movement tolerance (square bellows): ± 1 mm in ver/hor (waveguide axis)

Today's view: To accommodate more, 1h access BE-RF-PM to free waveguide is required

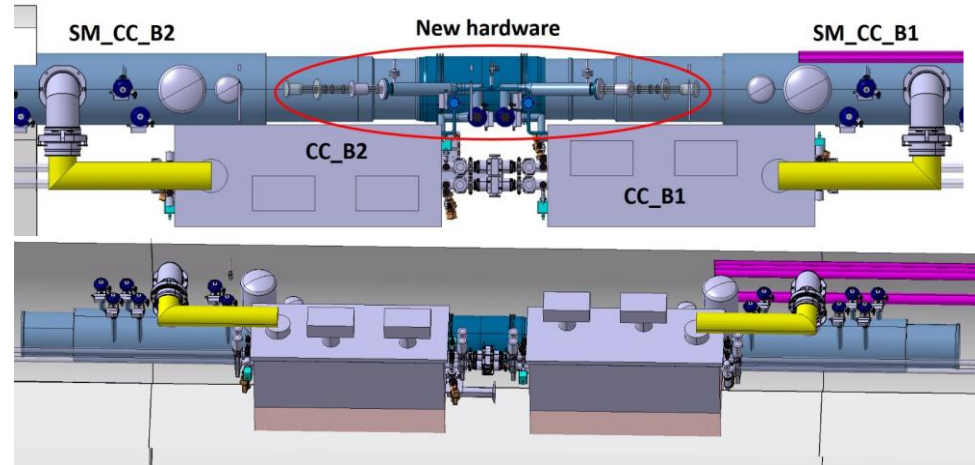
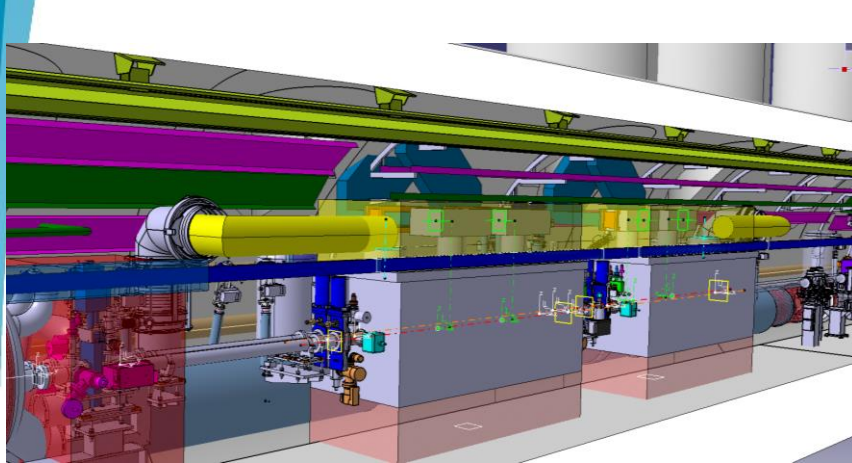
Lab tests will be performed to verify up to ± 2.5 mm.

No continuous monitoring of mutual position, only permanent target for alignment check in LS and YETS

Constraints for Interfaces: Cryogenics

Cryo equipment aligned at installation.

Large flexibility of connection, no constraint after installation within the FRAS specification



Courtesy P.Fessia / Integration team / K.Brodzinski

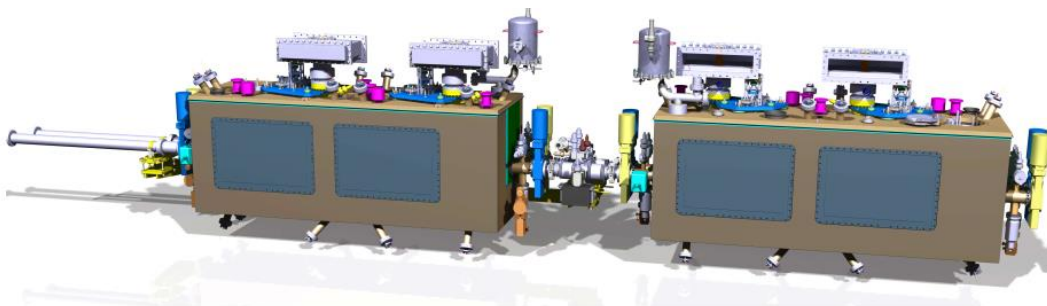
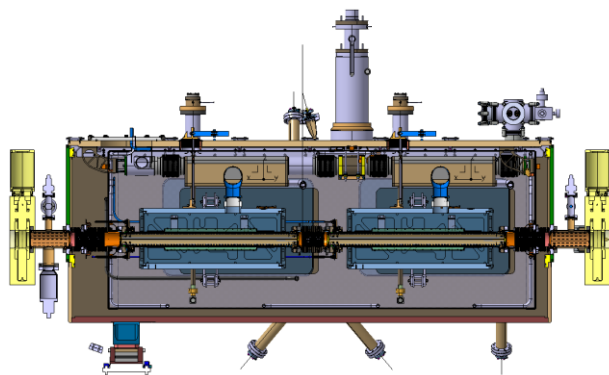
See [S.Claudet](#), this review

Constraints for Interfaces: Intermodule alignment

See [G.Riddone](#), this review

Determined by aperture and related reduction by mechanical tolerances (flange/ valve mechanical tolerances)

Crab cavity ϕ 84mm, adjacent drift tube aperture is determined by beam screen aperture and related tolerances. Verification in progress for compatibility with FRAS.



[illegible]

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- A 3D CAD model of a large industrial machine, likely a particle accelerator component. The model is composed of various colored sections: yellow, blue, green, red, and grey. A blue arrow points from the top right towards a specific part of the machine. The machine has a complex, multi-layered structure with various pipes, valves, and mechanical components. The background is a plain white surface.

- Installed on individual platform, supported from the tunnel floor
- Aligned transversally at installation
- Supporting platform allows for transverse adjustment.

Permanent targets

Manual alignment in LSs



***Information and figures from R.Calaga, O.Capatina, E.G. Mugica,
T.Capelli, E.Montesinos, P.Fessia, H.Mainaud, M.Sosin, K.Brodzinski,
Integration team, and many more***

Project interfaces and knowledge transfer

	SPS		HL-LHC	
Type	DQW	RFD	DQW	RFD
Cavities from	CERN	CERN	RI (CERN contract)	ZANON (US-AUP contract)
Cryomodule from	CERN	UK (under UK1)	1 x CERN (first) 4 x UK (under UK2)	5 x TRIUMF

Strategy is in place for knowledge transfer to collaborating institutes, for FSI installation (FSI CERN's supply) and conventional and clean room alignment procedures during cryomodule assembly.

Alignment re-check at CERN during SM18 tests.