

DQW Tuner Mockup Test

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Planning Overview

Recent preparations:

- Setup of DQW tuner test in parallel with validation of new insert.
- 2 month test period reserved for DQW tuner test.
- Preparation of V4 proceeding in parallel (for LLRF setup).



Planning Overview





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DQW Slow Tuner Test

Warm:

- Step resolution and speed tests of the motor at warm w/o cavity using potentiometers and LVDTs (Kurt's team).
- Backlash characterization (expected post SM18).

Cold:

- Cool down procedures (disengaging tuner frame and motor).
- Feedback loop and frequency resolution at 2 K (200 kHz required).
- Driving modes and motor routines testing (ramping).



SM18_V3 Insert for Cryo Test

- Preparation of insert divided into 2 parts:
 - Assembly of and validation of top plate.
 - Assembly of cavity and tuner system.
- Cavity mounted horizontally new V3 insert.









Top Plate Assembly



Top-plate assembled and tuner motor installation done in parallel.



Top-plate received: Week 11 Transferred to assembly area in 252-R-10 and assembly started immediately.





Cavity and Tuner Frame

- Dry assembly done in 252-R-10:
 - Cavity assembly in insert structure finish in wk 8.
- Currently: Cavity preparation for cold test.
 - Demounted, degreased, HPR'ed, to be assembled in the cleanroom.





Tuner Systems

 Some mechanical issues found during assembly. Resolved with designer & workshop.







Tuner Systems

• Tuner control system:

- Based on prototype defined by Kurt Artoos
 & developed by Luca Arnaudon
- PLC based: Developed and implemented by Pablo Fernandez Lopez
 - Compatible with existing SM18 sowftware infrastructure





Motor System at 300K

Linear motor prototype tested without load



Fully assembled and tested with 400 microsteps (with LVDT)



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Retested with PLC.

Cycle length: 0.131mm Largest deviation: 6.8um => scales to 52um for 1mm cycle





Testing the Tuner Systems











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First Test of Tuner Control Loop: 27/04/2016



In steady-state with feedback not fully closed, we see integration of noise => drift. This should not be an issue for the cavity with fully closed loop.





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2000 Hp

399,9998

200 00000

300 0008

300 000811041

Stop motor

Disable motor

Go to zero

Data saved successfully at: C:\SRF\Tunes

Tuper motor 20160427 162337 b

Save data

-64000

-62229.9

16-32-36 16-32-30 16-32-31 16-32-34

2000 Hz

Notes from the Warm Test

- Motor system and bearings re-checked after nonconformities:
 - No issues found.
- Calibration of strain gauge is done.
- Software:
 - Full set of monitoring instrumentation implemented.
 - Control software integrated into SM18 LabView structure.
 - Measurement data integrated into SM18 data structure.







Notes from the Warm Test

Position Range:

- Elastic range =0.5 mm/plate => max motor range =1 mm.
- For 'Push mode: Load offset assumed to be ~0.2 mm.
- Protection of cavity from tuner:
 - Software interlock on position : tested and functional.
 - Hardware interlock on position: tested and validated.



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System Protection

- Software interlocks:
 - Redundant and set after first manual operation.
 - Closed loop target frequency inside range.
 - Limit displacement of the potentiometers...
- Hardware interlocks:
 - Limit switches.
 - Potentiometers.
 - Strain gauge.
 - Frequency measurement.





DQW Tuner Test Plan

1. Setup at Warm:

At 300K, disengage motor => assembly (bellows) to be free.

2. Cool down to 2K:

Monitoring of position potentiometers, correlated with pressure & temperature

May need He pressure in cavity to avoid mechanical stress on tuner system.

- **3.**Test cavity without tuner engaged.
- 4. Set of limit switches & engage motor.
- 5. Tuner Test in Manual mode => no FBL.
 - 1. 'Push' phase of testing: with defined motor load offset (0.2mm).

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2. Cycle measurement (push and release in increasing step blocks) => measure range, and backlash.

- 3. Backlash measurements with coarser step size on the stepper motor.
- 4. Frequency measurements: Test sensitivity/ precision.

6.Tuner Test: Auto mode => with FB.

1. Commissioning of feedback mechanism => verify that follows a frequency change.

Variation from PLL on/off, Frequency modulation, & Lorentz Force detuning.

- 2. FB sensitivity/precision at holding a set point.
- 7. Repeat step 5 for the pull phase.
- 8. Repeat across zero strain point.
- 9. Access results before next steps.



Notes for Cooldown

- Tuner concentric push-pull tubes :
 - Requirement: Should not exceed 50 MPa on cavity from tuner rods.

Cooldown (ΔT= several K):

 Fast cool down => differential contraction in mm range => pressure on cavity => risk of plastification.

Mitigation:

- Uncouple the two tubes during cool down
 - By removing the coupling between Harmonic Drive and Roller screw
 - By shifting/removing the mechanical end stops + end switches.
- Result: Reduces effective push on cavity (to sub 0.055 mm) => pressure seen by cavity during cooldown: 32 MPa
 - This is below the 50MPa limit





Protection for Cooldown



Motor uncoupled during a cool down

Break a connection between inner and outer tube.

Pressure compensation is not working like before:

These forces go to the cavity (44 Kg).

As for 18/05/2016

Top plate at the SM18

- In standby waiting for the insert support to be freed.
- V3 will go to validation with 2.8 bar g w/o motor on week
 20.





As for 18/05/2016

- The cavity at the SM18 cleanroom
 - 30 h HPR, currently drying for assembly.
 - Assembly of tuner frame and fixing the plungers will follow.







Thanks.



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