



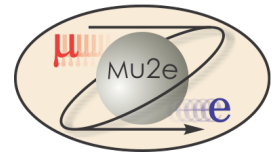
Mu2e Cosmic Ray Veto: 8.7: CRV Module Fabrication

“Follow up” on fabrication hours

Craig Group

L3 Manager and CAM for CRV Fabrication

10/22/2014



Content

- Review of factory labor estimate.
- Include breakdown of task estimates.
- Clarify a few points we failed to mention on Tuesday.
- Discussion of factory lifetime
- Extended support for lead technician

Personnel at the Module Factory

- **Technician Leader:** Factory design, prototyping, factory management (QA/safety), documentation, fabrication, ...
- **Mechanical Technician:** Assist in moving into factory, building assembly stations, and fabrication efforts.
- **Undergraduates:** tedious tasks in the module factory: cleaning/de-burring components, spreading epoxy, QA checklists, ...
- **Uncosted graduate students, postdocs, and faculty:** commission the QA tools, establish metrics, analyze data from QA measurements, **and fill in where ever they are needed at the factory.**

Personnel at the Module Factory

- About 7300 total hours of effort to fabricate 91 modules to Fermilab.
 - ~80 hours of fabrication effort per module.
 - ~54 hours of tech effort per module for fabrication.
- With full-time effort, about 6 modules per month can be produced in the module factory.
- 40% LOE **in additional to** hours above
 - 20% maintain factory
 - 20% administrative: inventory, QA data, ...
- 40% contingency **in additional to** hours above
- Separate task for packing modules & loading truck:
 - 2 tech hours/models (20 hours per shipment)
- Separate task for managing module parts:

Mu2e 1 hour per module

Primary steps for fabrication

- 1) Assemble di-counters: 4 tech hours
 - epoxy 32 pairs of counters together. < 10 min per counter pair.
 - spread epoxy on pairs and clamp full layer at once.
 - undergrad student could prep counters.
- 2) Fiber and fiber guide bar: 6 tech hours
 - apply epoxy to 64 FGB and fix in place with jig (~10 per hour).
 - undergrad student could thread 128 fibers.
- 3) Flycut: 8 tech hours
 - time consuming step with almost constant attention.
 - fiber imaging done during fly cut process.
- 4) Fiber QA: 4 hours
 - fiber transmission test of 32 di-counters.
 - < 10 min per di-counter, run test & record results

Primary steps for fabrication (cont...)

- 5) Counter manifold: 4 tech hours
 - insert counter motherboard and attach jig
(can be prepped in advance by U-grad)
 - simple install – 2 screws per manifold
- 6) Epoxy module: 6 tech hours
 - 32 di-counters, 5 AL sheets, lots of epoxy
 - requires two people for efficiency (tech + U-grad)
- 7) Module QA: 2 tech hours
 - techs move modules
 - post-doc performs QA
- 8) Crate: ~1 tech hour per module
 - Crates fabricated at local job shop

Summary: tech hours for fabrication

- 1) Assemble di-counters: 4 hours
- 2) Fiber and fiber guide bar: 6 hours
- 3) Flycut: 8 hours
- 4) Fiber QA: 4 hours
- 5) Counter manifold: 4 hours
- 6) Epoxy module: 6 hours
- 7) Module QA: 2 hours
- 8) Crate: 1 hour

Total: ~ 35 hours per module

- additional 19 available: basic QA, prep, and surprises
- also 20% FTE to maintain factory
- also 20% for administrative effort
- also 40% contingency

Work flow at module factory

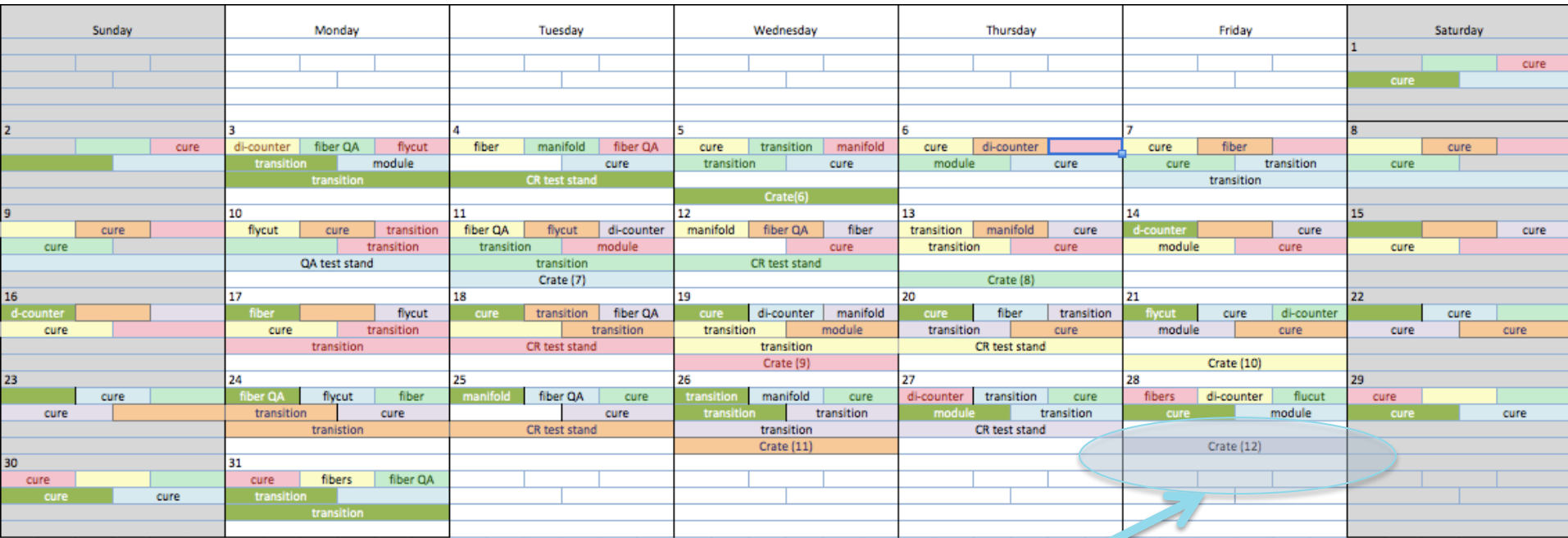
| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---|--|-----------------|
| | | | 1 di-counter | 2 fiber di-counter | 3 cure fiber di-counter | 4 cure cure |
| 5 cure cure | 6 flycut cure fiber | 7 fiber QA flycut cure | 8 manifold fiber QA cure | 9 transition manifold cure transition | 10 di-counter transition flycut module transition | 11 cure |
| 12 cure | 13 fiber di-counter fiber QA cure module | 14 cure fiber manifold transition cure transition | 15 cure cure transition transition cure CR test stand | 16 cure cure di-counter module cure Crate (1) | 17 flycut cure fiber cure transition transition | 18 cure |
| 19 cure | 20 fiber QA flycut cure CR test stand | 21 manifold fiber QA flycut transition Crate(2) | 22 transition manifold flycut transition CR test stand | 23 di-counter transition fiber QA module transition Crate(3) | 24 fiber di-counter manifold cure module | 25 cure cure |
| 26 cure cure | 27 cure fiber transition cure transition | 28 flycut cure transition transition CR test stand | 29 fiber QA cure di-counter module transition transition Crate(4) | 30 manifold cure fiber cure CR test stand | 31 transition flycut cure cure transition Crate (5) | 1 cure |

Month 1
(DocDB 4197)

| Day of the Week | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----|
| # | CT1 | CT3 |
| | MT2 | MT2 |
| | CR test stand | |
| | Crate/Ship | |

| |
|-----------|
| Module 1 |
| Module 2 |
| Module 3 |
| Module 4 |
| Module 5 |
| Module 6 |
| Module 7 |
| Module 8 |
| Module 9 |
| Module 10 |
| Module 11 |
| Module 12 |
| Module 13 |
| Module 14 |

Work flow at module factory



Module 12 crated in less than 2 months!

Month 2

Mu2e

| Day of the Week | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----|
| # | CT1 | CT2 |
| | MT2 | MT2 |
| | CR test stand | |
| | Crate/Ship | |

- Module 1
- Module 2
- Module 3
- Module 4
- Module 5
- Module 6
- Module 7
- Module 8
- Module 9
- Module 10
- Module 11

Lag time in work flow

- 7 days are “free” on the counter assembly table over 2 month period
 - This work space is a bottleneck
(this drove design of 4-layer table)
 - Fly-cutting a module is a full day of effort
(but not a big deal if it bleeds into fiber QA)
- Many days free on the module assembly table
- Many days free on the cosmic ray test stand
- Crating only takes small effort per module
(crates to be produced at local job shop)

There is a day or two of flexibility on transitions between work spaces except for the counter assembly table.

Optimizations

- We have presented the baseline fabrication plan
- The factory schedule was a planning exercise as a proof of principle that activities can occur in the planned factory at the estimated rate.
- There will be ample opportunity to streamline the plan based on what we learn from prototypes and the pilot phase.

Examples:

- Staggered work days for technicians
- Evening prep by undergraduates or post docs
- Optimizations of activity combinations in a work day
- Which work days benefit most from a third person
- Preparing several modules worth of di-counter in advance of production

Tech vacation and unexpected absence

- We plan to have two post docs stationed at UVA during the fabrication effort. (also two faculty)
- Post docs will maintain the CSC test stand and perform module QA.
- Group members will be trained in all steps of the fabrication and available to fill in for tech absence and if production falls behind schedule.

Prototyping was an important part of designing our plan and will be critical for fine tuning of the plan!

We have built dozens of counter prototypes and a module prototype and have plans to build 5 more module prototypes.

Prototype Plan

- **Mechanical prototype (early FY15):**
 - 4.7 m long; No electronics
 - Time and motion studies; handling modules
 - Test/practice epoxy application
- **Two “short” (cryo-length) electronics prototypes (FY15):**
 - Outfitted with electronics
 - Study mounting techniques
 - Test bed for electronics
- **Two “pre-production” prototypes (FY16):**
 - Outfitted with electronics
 - Production scintillation and fiber
 - Shipped to Fermilab to test installation and mounting procedures

Factory Lifetime

- Extending the factory life beyond planned production was suggested.
- The factory, as designed, is optimized for large-scale production.
- The fly-cutter and QA devices and some jigs are the primary custom tooling required to make an extra module or two. These will be kept at UVA.
- It will be possible to produce a module or two at UVA if this need is discovered after factory breakdown.
- If there were some catastrophic event and a large fraction of the CRV needed to be replaced a new factory would be required.
- Given the costs involved, we don't think extending the life of the production factory beyond production is reasonable.

Lead Technician

- It was suggested that it would be best to keep the lead technician on staff through installation.
- We would love to keep him if we can find work on other projects during that time.
- That being said, we believe that the scientific staff will be experts on all steps of fabrication by the end of the production period.
- All production steps will be well documented and we are confident that in an emergency we will be able to build additional modules without the lead technician.
- We will look for opportunities to keep the tech on staff, however given the costs involved, we don't think supporting the tech through installation should be the baseline plan.

Summary

- The labor plan for the module fabrication factory is well defined and most steps have been (or will be) confirmed with prototype fabrication experience.
- The counter assembly table space is a bottleneck due to several fabrication steps and epoxy cure time. There is flexibility in scheduling daily activities at the other stations.
- U-grad and uncosted scientific effort will be available to fill in when needed during fabrication: tech vacation, illness, schedule variations...
- There is a 40% FTE in addition to fabrication labor for maintaining the factory and administration tasks.
- In addition, there is a 40% contingency on the labor estimate.
- We think the estimate is defensible.