

The US Particle Accelerator School Supports and Alignment

Lou Bertolini Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory June 10-14, 2002





- Structural stands must provide deadweight support for the accelerator and beam line.
- Stands must provide support during seismic events.
- Stands must provide adequate freedom of movement during thermal cycles (operational and bake-out).
- Stands must constrain the accelerator and beamline to maintain positional requirements.



Categories of Support Stands

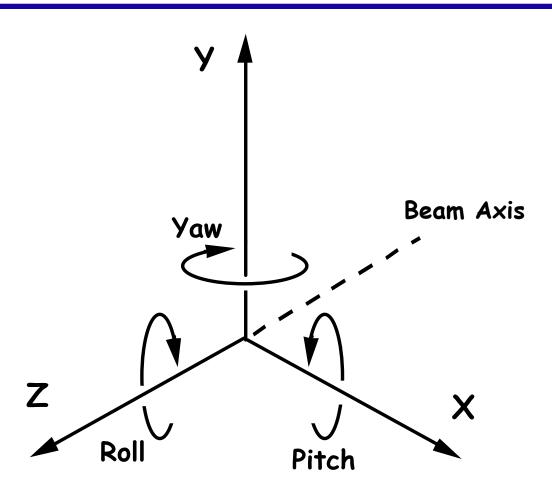
Kinematic Supports - support system that provide six degrees of freedom (x, y, z, roll, pitch, and yaw).

Overconstrained Supports - support system that deforms the vacuum system to control its position.

In reality, most support designs are somewhere in between these two categories.



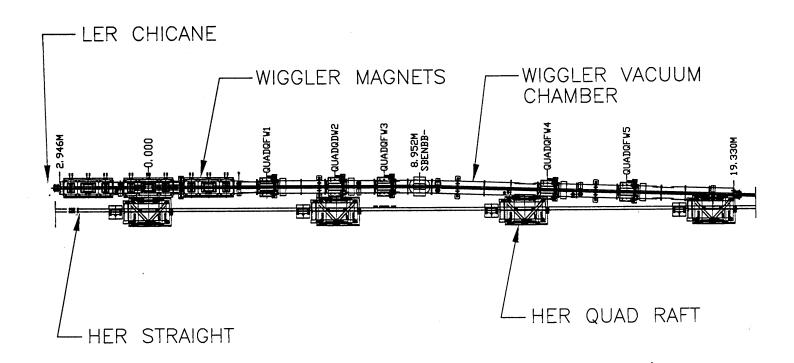
Six Degrees of Freedom



Example - PEP-II LER Wiggler Section Supports

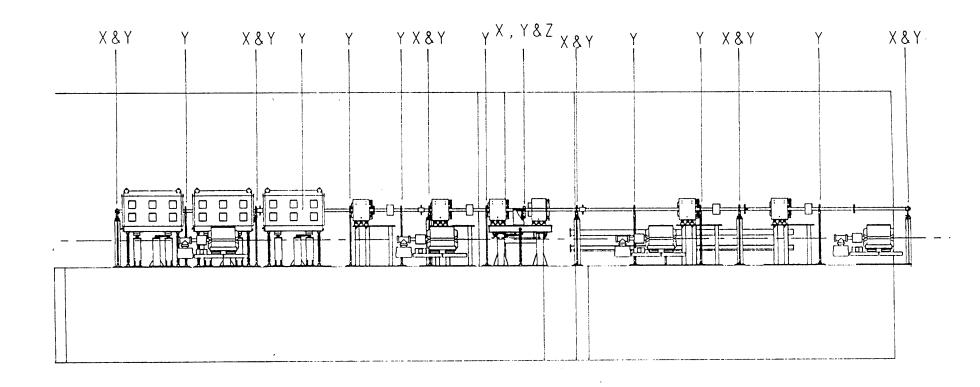


BEAM DIRECTION ---



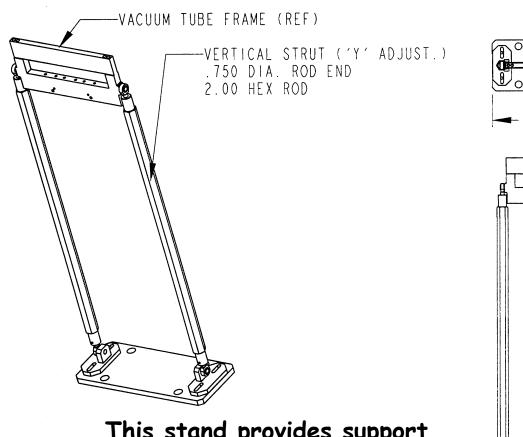


Wiggler Section, X & Y Support Locations

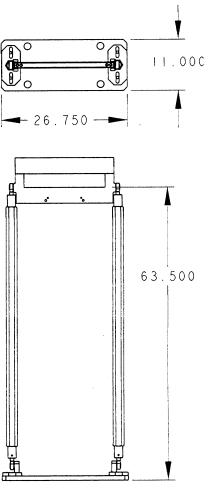


Y-direction Stand for Wiggler Chamber









PEP-II Wiggler Vacuum Chamber Y-direction Support

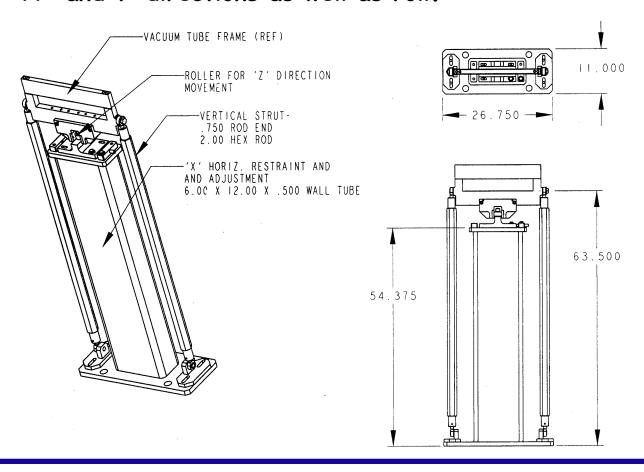






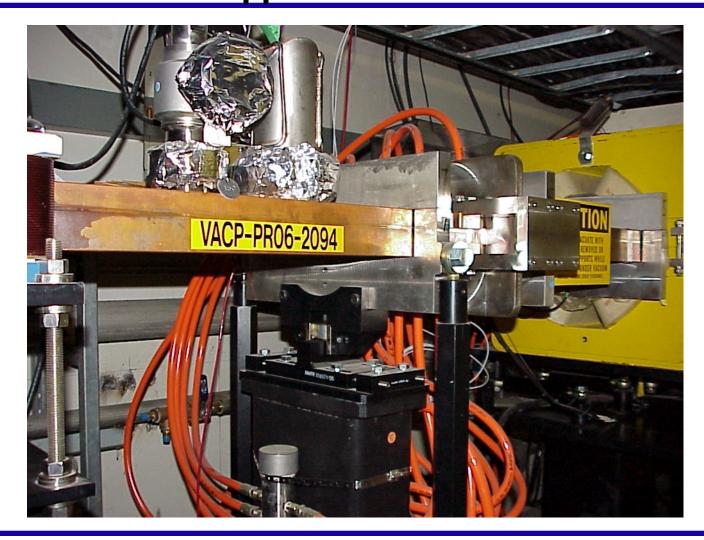
Example of an XY-direction Support Stand

The stand provides support and adjustment capability in the X- and Y-directions as well as roll.



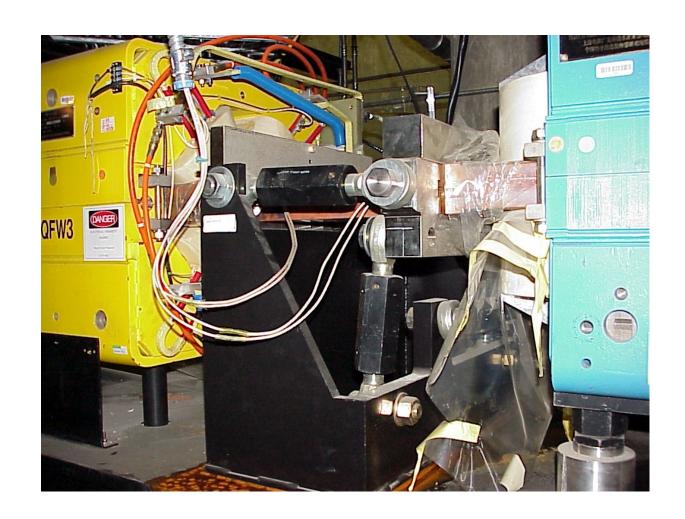
PEP-II Wiggler Vacuum Chamber XY-direction Support





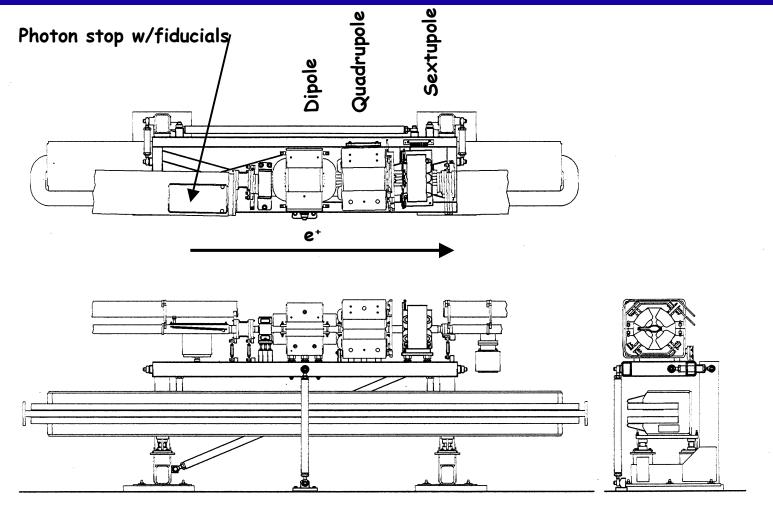
PEP-II Wiggler Vacuum Chamber XYZ-direction Support





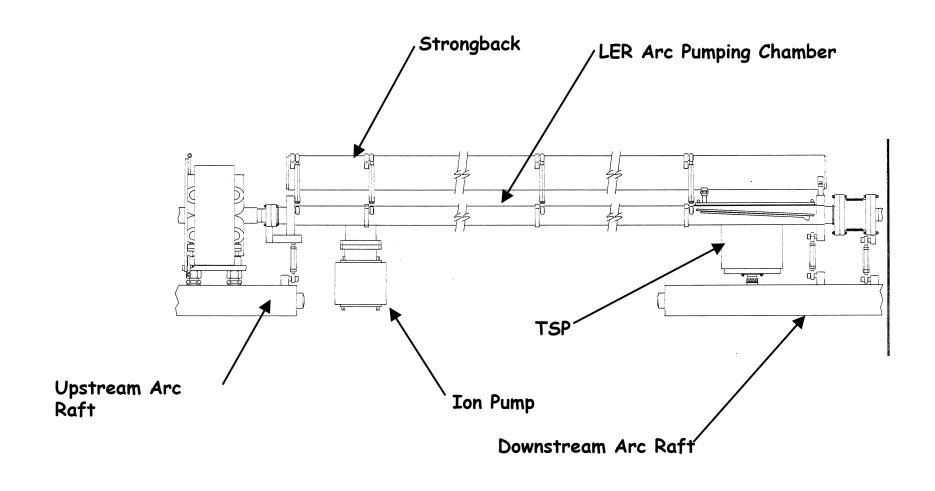
LER Arc Raft Components and Supports





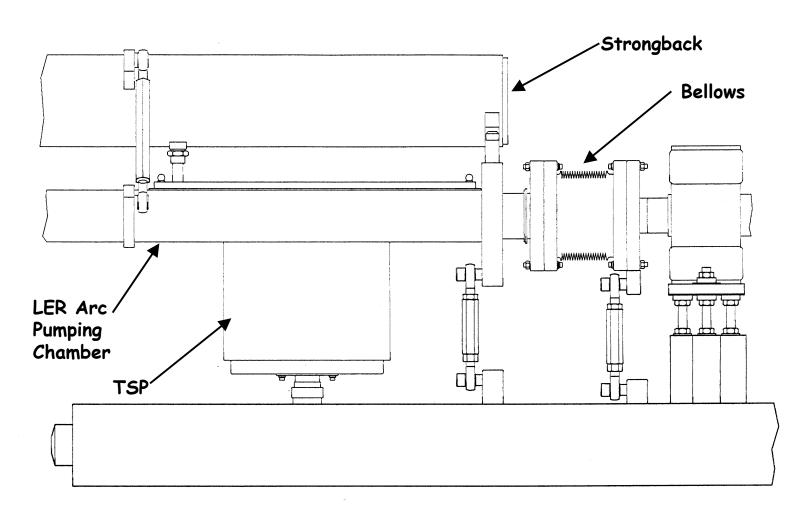


LER Arc Pumping Support Chamber



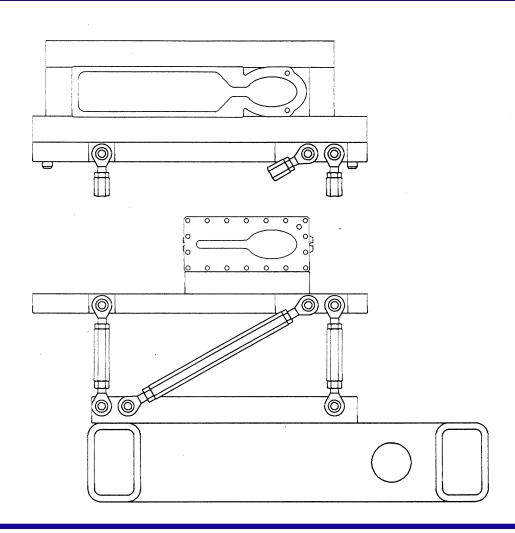


LER Downstream Raft Support





LER Magnet and Pump Chamber Support



PEP-II LER Arc Pump Chamber "Strongback" Support



Strongback



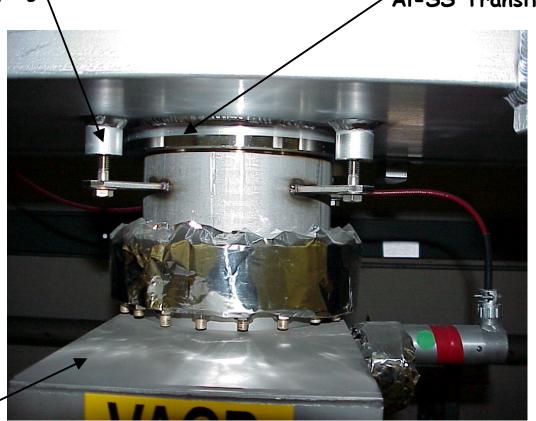
Struts adjust in Y-direction & Roll

PEP-II LER Pump Chamber Y-direction Support



Aluminum Half-Coupling

Al-SS Transition

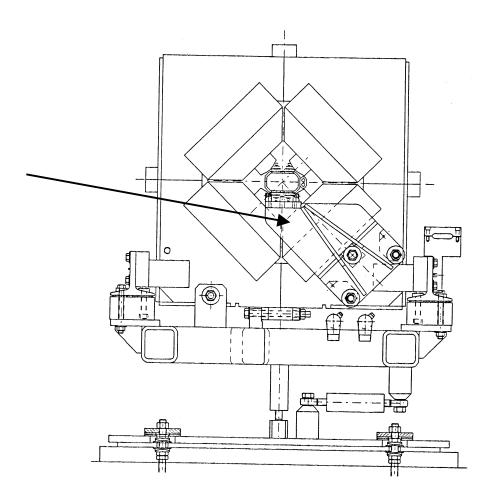


Ion Pump



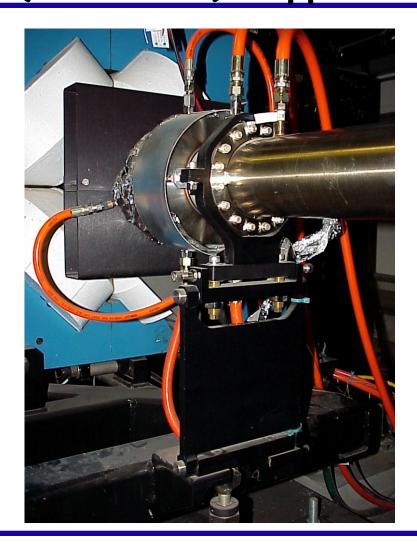
Example of a XYZ-direction Support

The stand provides support in the X-, Y-, and Z-directions. An XYZ-direction support stand fixes the beamline in all directions.



PEP-II HER Straight Section XY-direction (Rotational) Support





PEP-II HER Interaction Region XY-direction (Flex) Support





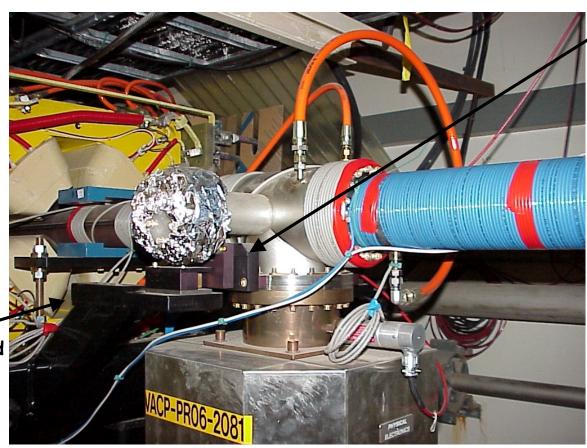
PEP-II LER Interaction Region XY-direction (Flex) Support





PEP-II LER Straight Section XY-direction Pump Support





·Bracket & Cam Follower attached to Pump Cross

"Diving Board"

attached to Quad

Magnet Raft

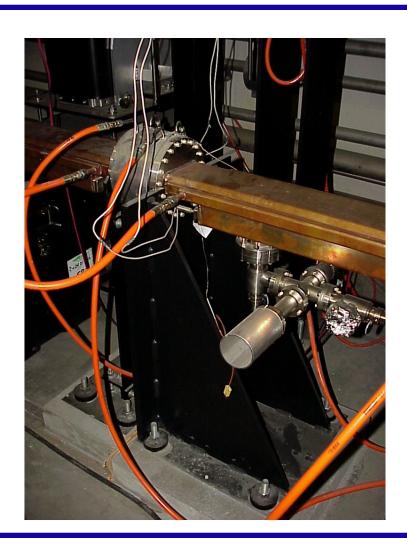
PEP-II Interaction Region Y-direction Pump Support





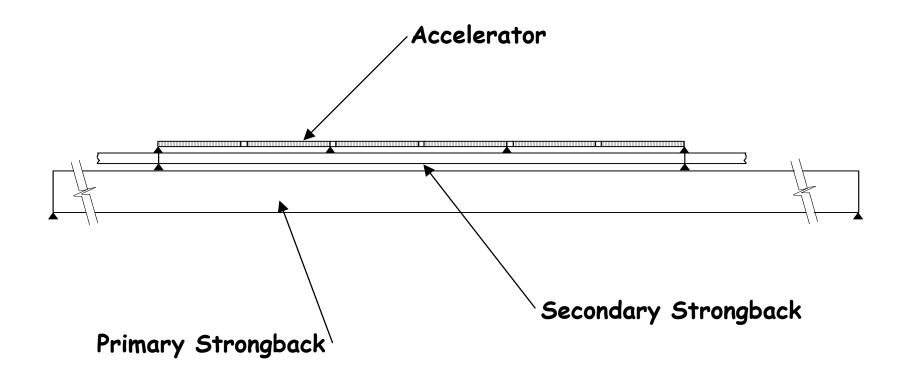
PEP-II Interaction Region XYZ-direction (Fixed) Support





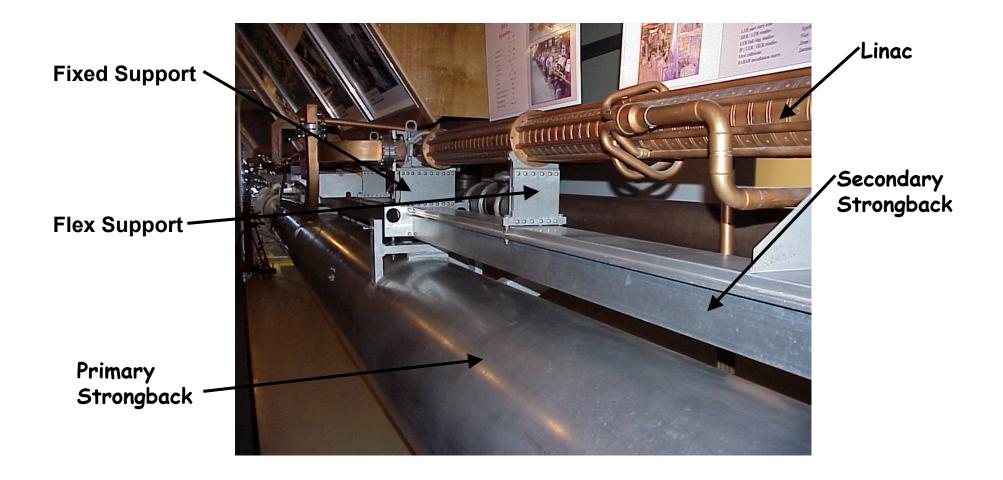
"Strongbacks" Constrain Vacuum Chambers to Control their Position





SLAC Linac "double strongback" Support







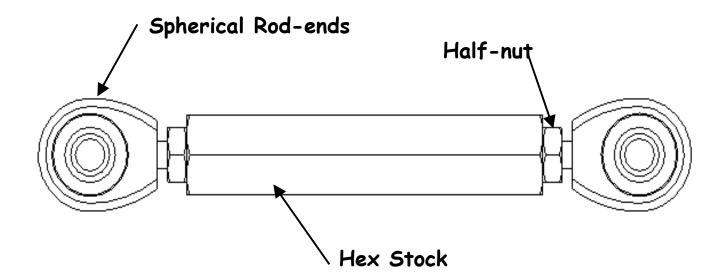
Six-Strut Support Systems

- A support system that uses six orthogonal struts to provide a "kinematic" support (just enough support with no additional constraints).
- · Struts have spherical ball joint end connections.
- · Each strut is extremely strong and rigid.
- Together the six struts can usually provide a support system with a natural frequency greater than 20 Hz.
- An excellent reference for this style of support system is:
 "Rigid, Adjustable Support of Aligned Elements via Six Struts",
 W. Thur et al, Fifith Int. Workshop on Accelerator Alignment,
 1997



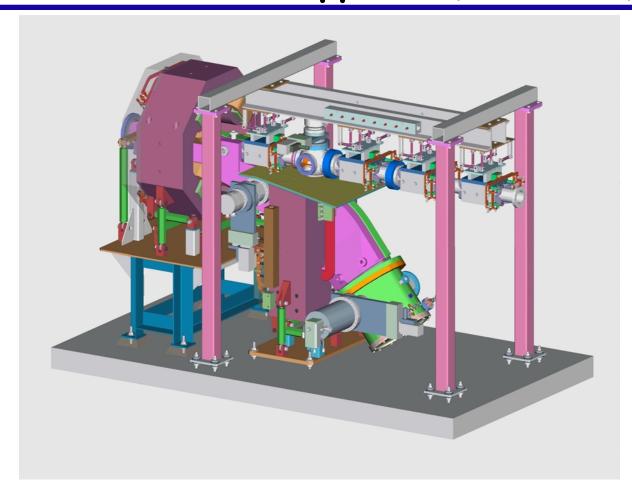
A Typical Strut

- Struts can be made several ways:
 - Opposing spherical rod-ends both with righthanded threads (one fine thread, one coarse threads)
 - Opposing spherical rod-ends, right- and left-handed threads (fine threads or coarse threads).





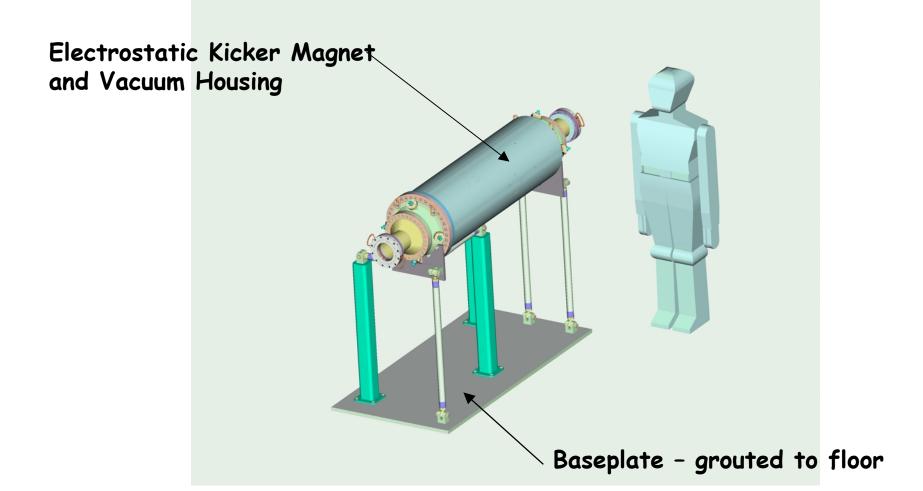
Example of Kinematic Supports (six-strut)



DARHT II Septum Chamber & Magnets, each supported on six struts

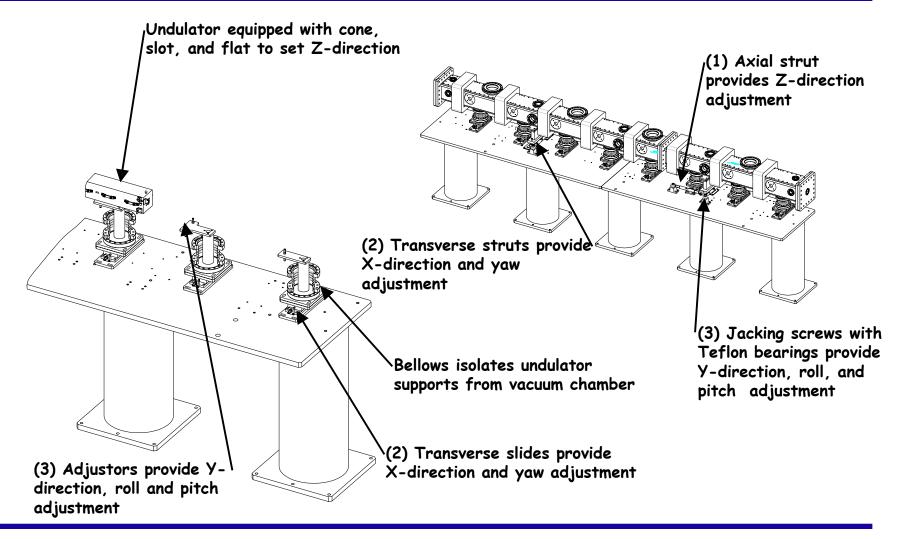


DARHT II Kicker Six-Strut Supports



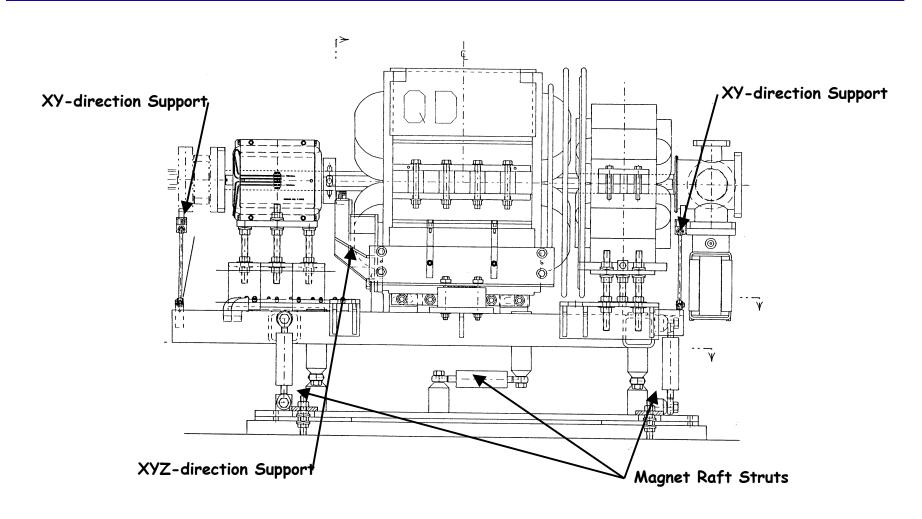


Two Kinematic Supports in One Design





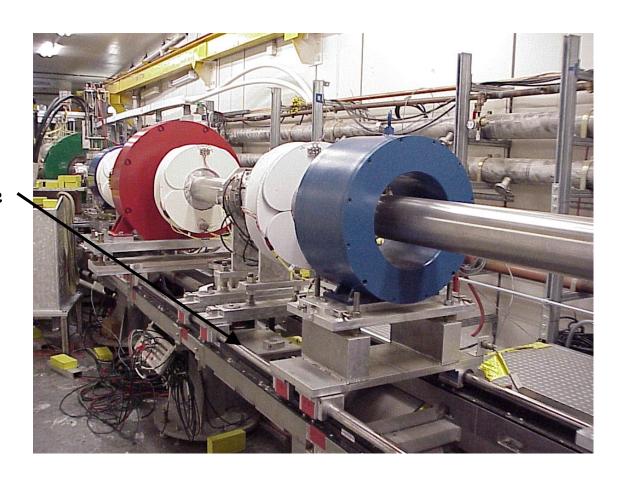
Magnet Raft





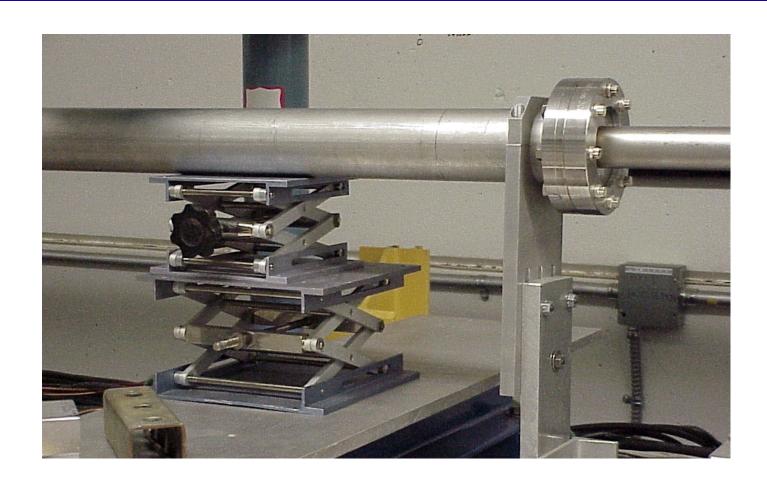
Support System with Flexibility Built-in

Magnet and Beampipe Supports mounted to Thompson Rails





When all else fails ...



Typical areas of accelerator vacuum systems that require accurate positioning

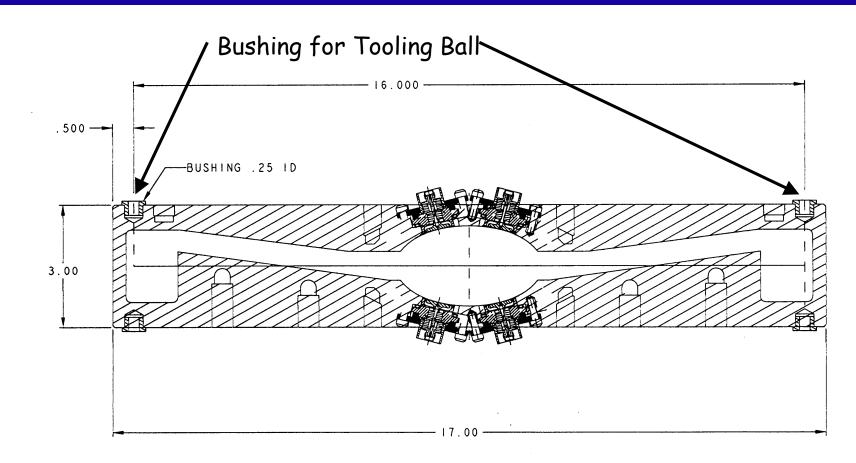


- · RF Cavities
- Beam position monitors (BPM)
- Synchrotron radiation adsorbers or masks

Fiducials are usually located near these components to aid in alignment.



Fiducials on a Wiggler Chamber (near BPM)



Fiducial on Quadrupole Chamber (near BPM)



BPM Buttons

