



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation programme under GA No 101004730.

Additive Manufacturing applied to Particle Accelerators

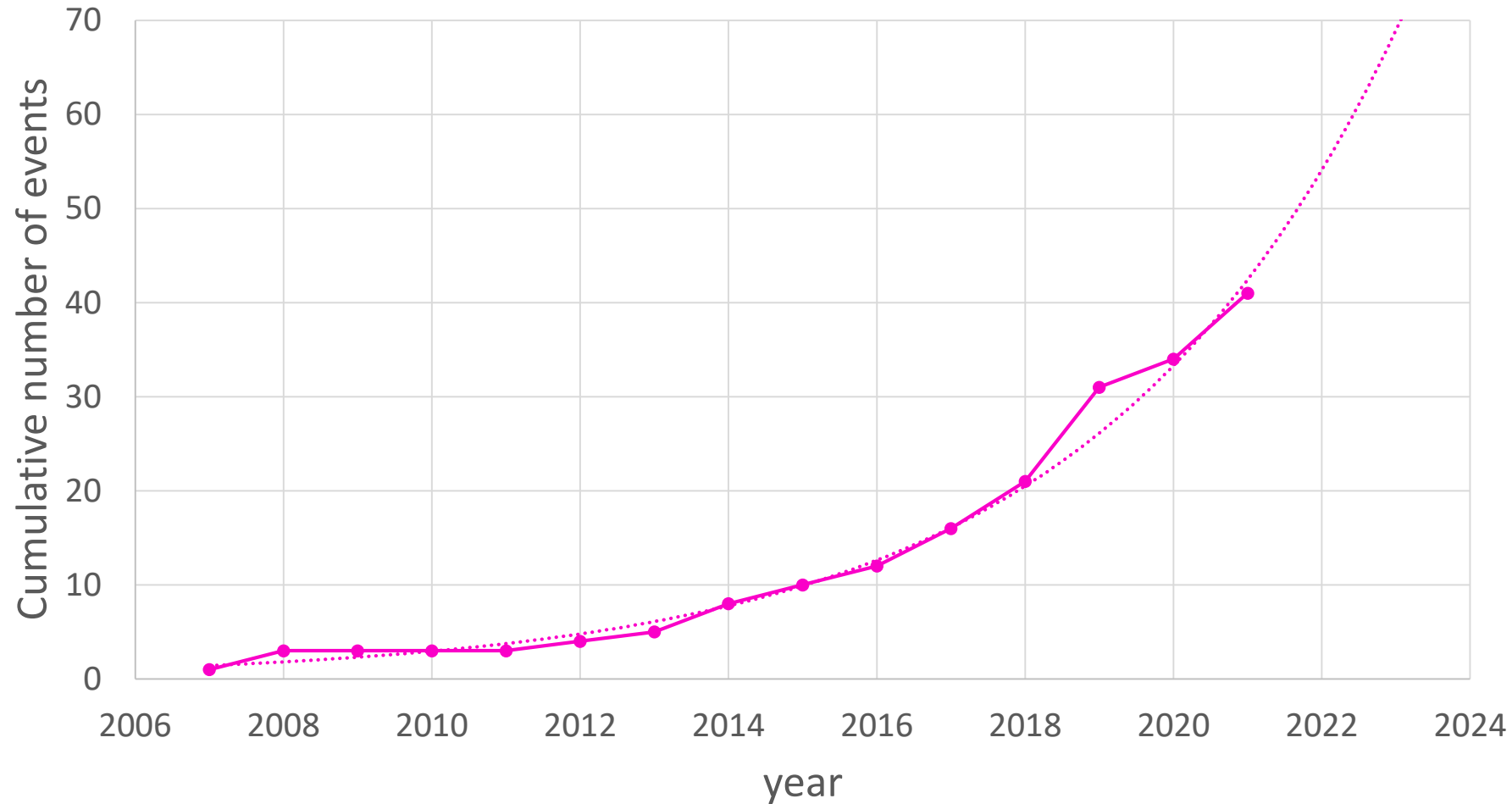
9th meeting of the I.FAST WP10 18/03/2022, Paris

PhD student Guntis Pikurs(RTU)

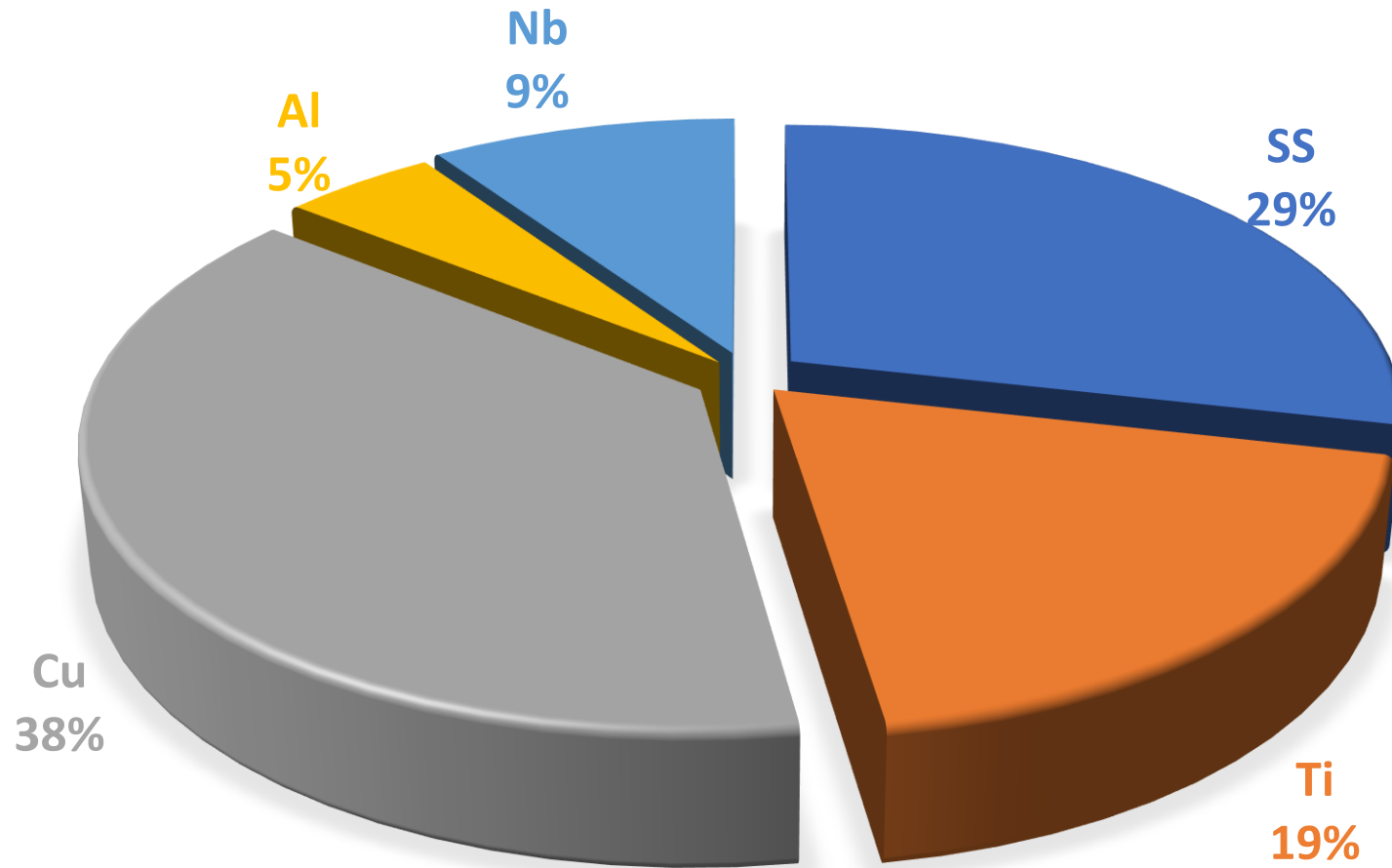
iFAST



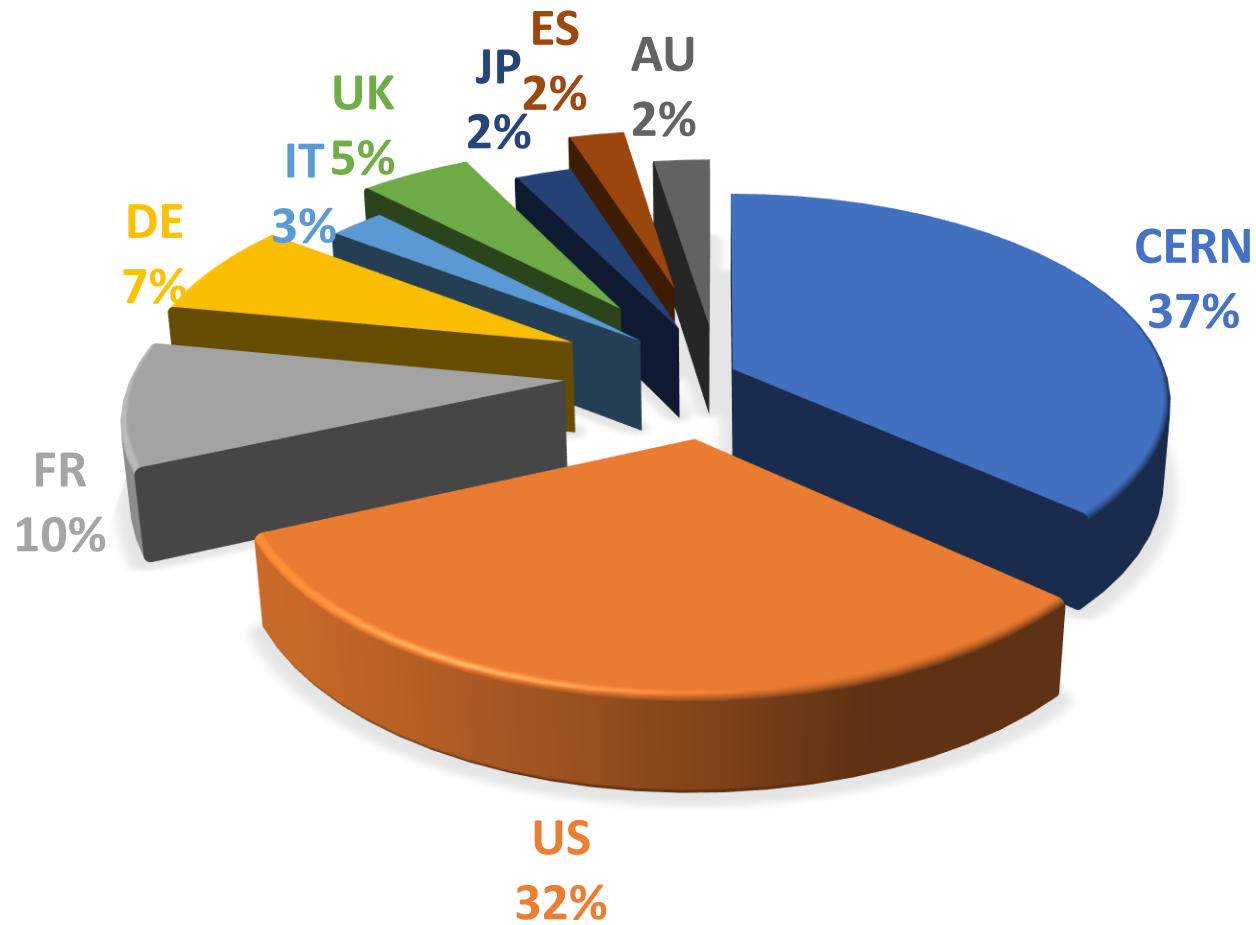
Recognized metal additive manufacturing activities within accelerator community



Materials used for accelerator parts



Distribution among countries



Europe:

CERN(CH)
LAL, CNRS/IN2P3(FR)
INFN(IT)
University of Nottingham(UK)
FAU(DE)

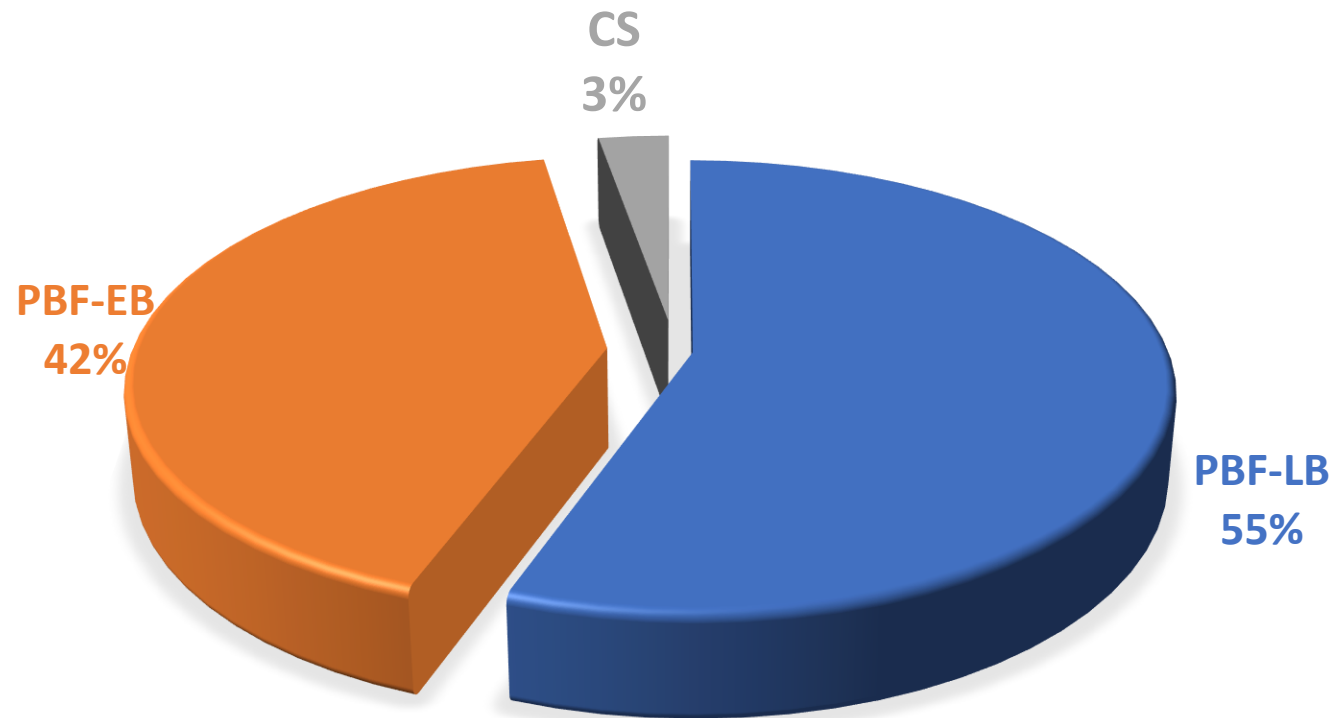
US:

SLAC
NCSU
LLNL
RadiaBeam

Asia:

JEOL

Applied AM technologies for accelerators



Applied metal AM technologies:

- PBF-LB
- PBF-EB
- Cold spray

Most often used AM machines:

- GE Arcam
- EOS
- SLM
- Renishaw
- Trumpf
- GE Concept Laser

Collage of metal AM parts within accelerators



Reference links to each of pictures in further slides

Ultra-high vacuum chamber below 10^{-10} mbar (UK)



<https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.1903.07708>

Material: pre-alloyed, gas atomized AlSi10Mg powder from TLS Technik GmbH;

Grain size: 10 μm to 100 μm ;

Machine: Renishaw AM250

Process: PBF-LB/M/AlSi10Mg

Process parameters:

- 200W fiber laser@ 1064nm wavelength;
- 180°C bed temperature;
- layer thickness 25 μm ;
- hatch spacing of 80 μm ;
- point distance of 70 μm ;
- exposure time of 220 μs ;
- an effective scanning speed of 318mm/s;
- chequerboard pattern and 67° rotation after each layer.

Postprocessing: furnace cooling, EDM, bed blast, thermal treatment.

X-band klystron output cavity with micro-cooling channels and accelerator cavity

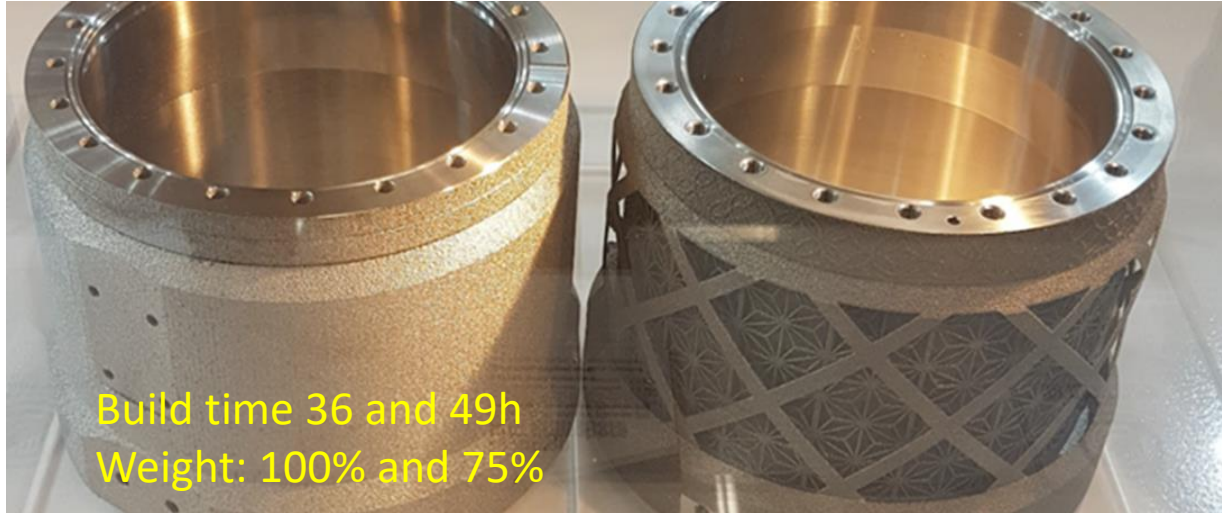


Material: OFE-Cu;
Machine: Arcam S12
Process: PBF-EB/M/OFE-Cu;

Credit: Christopher Ledford/North Carolina State University

<https://www6.slac.stanford.edu/sites/www6.slac.stanford.edu/files/image1-2-side-by-side.jpg>

Electron gun and UHV chambers (JEOL)



Material: Ti-6Al-4V (grade23)

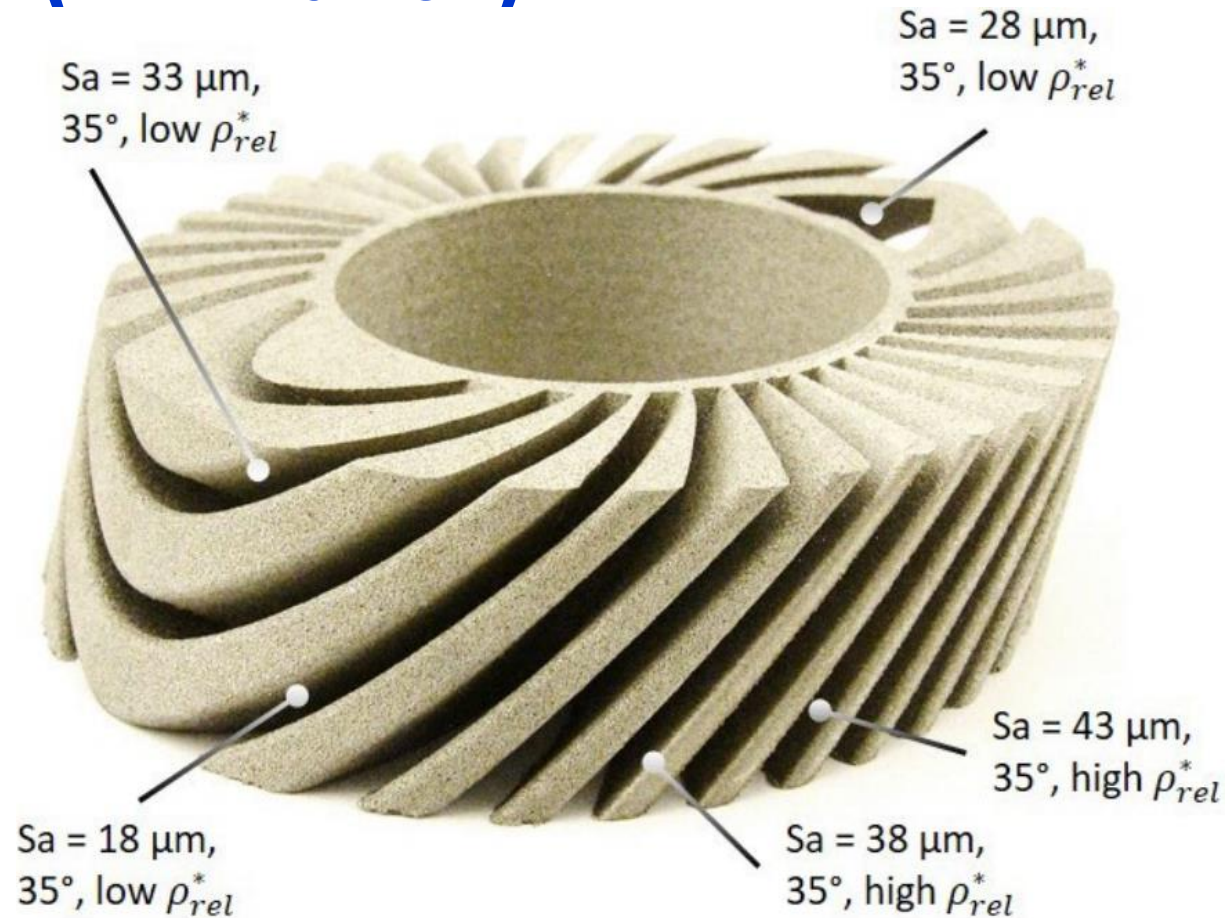
Machine: JEOL EBM

Process: PBF-EB/M/Ti6Al4V

Electron beam 1.2kW

Photos from exhibition FORMNEXT'2021, by G.Pikurs

Winding former of superconducting solenoid coil (ETH Zurich)



Material: 316L;

Layer: 30 μm ;

Machine: Mlab Cusing R (GE Additive)

Process: PBF-LB/M/316L;

Yb:YAG fiber laser 1070 nm;

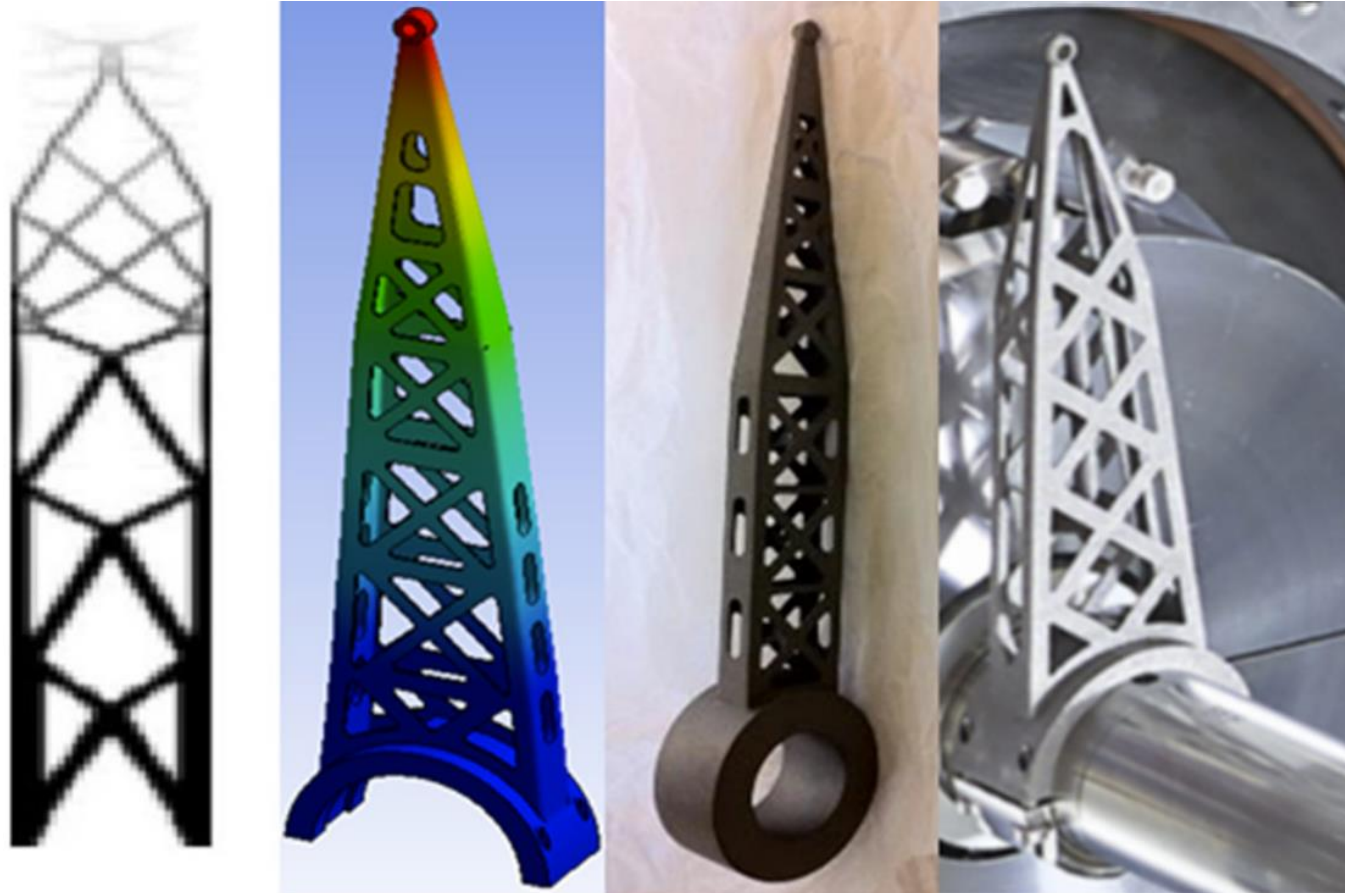
Focal diameter of 50 μm ;

Max power 100W

Research is focused on manufacturing parameter optimization for different overhangs

<https://doi.org/10.3929/ethz-b-000514979>

Fork for fast Beam Wire-Scanner (CERN)



Material: Ti6Al4V;
Powder: ~30 μm ;
Machine: SLM 280HL
Process: PBF-LB/M/Ti6Al4V;
400W IPG fiber laser@ 1070nm
wavelength;
Wall thickness 0.4mm

<https://accelconf.web.cern.ch/medsi2018/papers/tuph36.pdf>

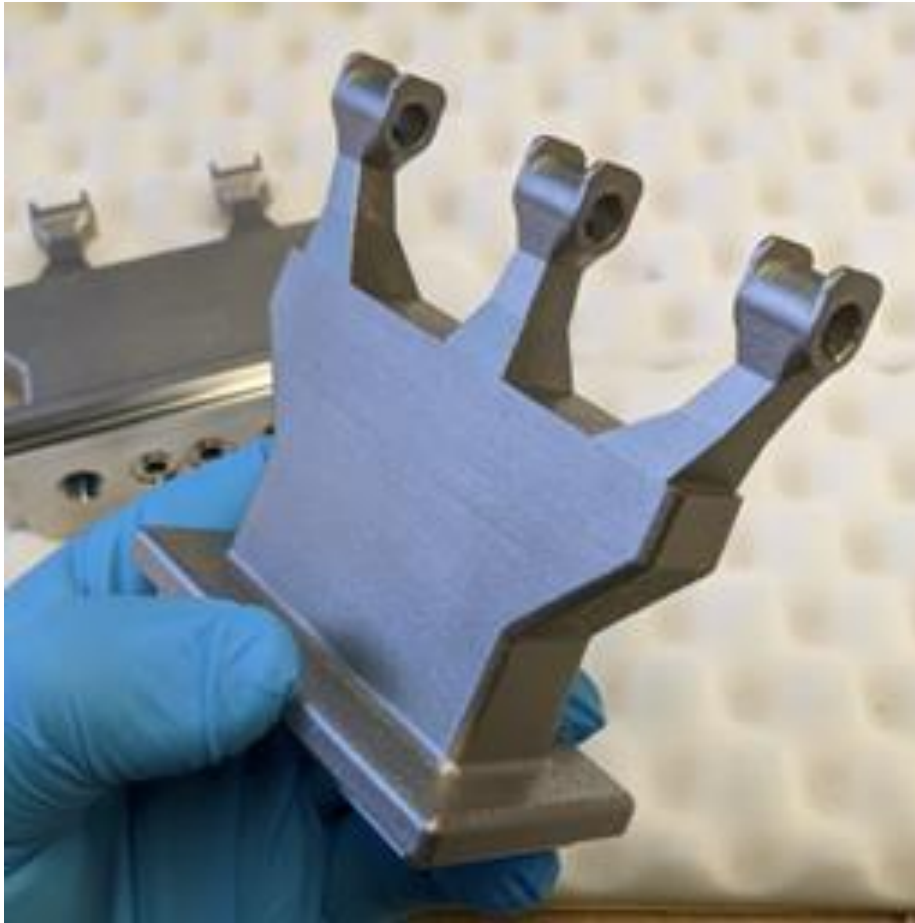
Highly efficient beam dump prototype for SPES LNL INFN



Material: Cu OFHC;
Layer: 30 μm ;
Machine: SISMA Mysint100 PM
Process: PBF-LB/M/CuOFHC;
Fiber laser, 1070nm;
Spot size of $\sim 30 \mu\text{m}$;
Max power 200W;
Printed volume: 88392 mm^3
Printing height Z of 32mm
Print job of ~ 75 hours
Reached relative density of 98.1 %

<https://www.pd.infn.it/eng/infn-proposal-ranked-among-the-best-technology-transfer-projects-selected-by-the-regione-veneto/>

3D printed girder-drifttube structure including the integrated cooling channels



Material: 1.4404;

Vacuum, outgassing: 2.97×10^{-6} mbar was achieved after about 100 hrs of pumping

Cavity size: 221x206x261 mm

Developed at:

Goethe University, Frankfurt a. M.

<https://accelconf.web.cern.ch/ipac2021/papers/mopab194.pdf>

Ultra high vacuum tubes(IN2P3/CNRS)



<https://accelconf.web.cern.ch/ipac2017/papers/wepva043.pdf>

Material: 316L;

Vacuum test: (1.2×10^{-5} mbar; 9.6×10^{-6} mbar);

Size: 130 mm long DN40KF;

Build time:

30h for 4piece buildjob at 40 μ m layer thickness(BV Proto);

60h for 4piece buildjob at 20 μ m layer thickness(AGS Fusion);

As build surface roughness:

Ra = 8.5 μ m to 10 μ m for BV Proto;

Ra = 6 μ m to 7.5 μ m for AGS Fusion

Manufactured at:

BV Proto (<http://bvproto.eu/>);

Fusion AGS (<https://www.ags-fusion.fr/>)

Work supported by a grant from IN2P3/CNRS, program I3D metal.

Beam Position Monitor (LAL, TomX)



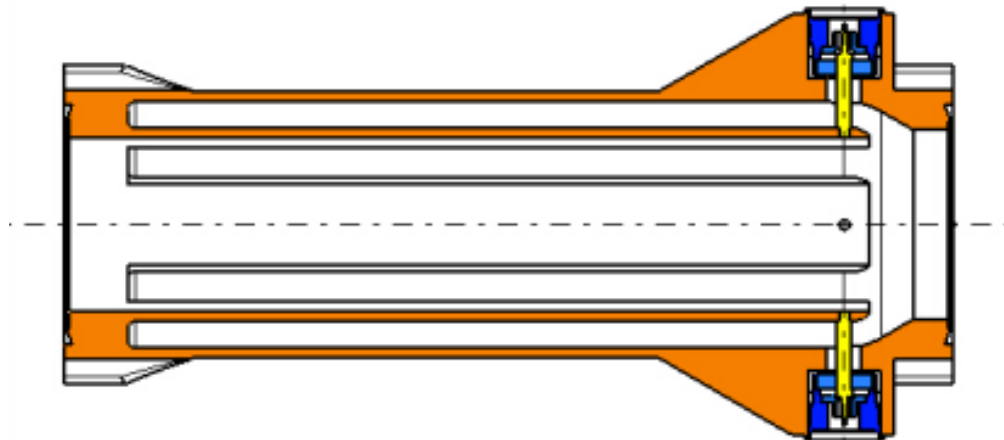
Material: 316L;

Technology: PBF-LB/M/316L

Developed at: LAL, TomX project

Advantages over traditional machining method:

- 60% of original weight;
- Cost reduction by 50%;
- Manufacturing time reduced by 2/3;



I.FAST WP10.4. RF cavities (INFN DIAM)



Material: Cu OFHC;

Process: PBF-LB/M/CuOFHC;

Postprocessing at: Rossler Italiana S.R.L.

Additively manufactured HOM Coupler (CERN)



Process: PBF-LB/M/Ti6Al4V;

Postprocessed at: BINC Industries,
MMP average material removal $85.5 \pm 23.9\mu\text{m}$

Final Ra0.02...0.03 μm

Courtesy of P.Trubacova (CERN EN-MME)

https://indico.cern.ch/event/708160/contributions/2907448/attachments/1659769/2658741/MMP_development_RD_-_SRF_workshop.pdf

SRF single-cell cavity (RadiaBeam)



Material: 316L; Nb

Technology: PBF-EB/M

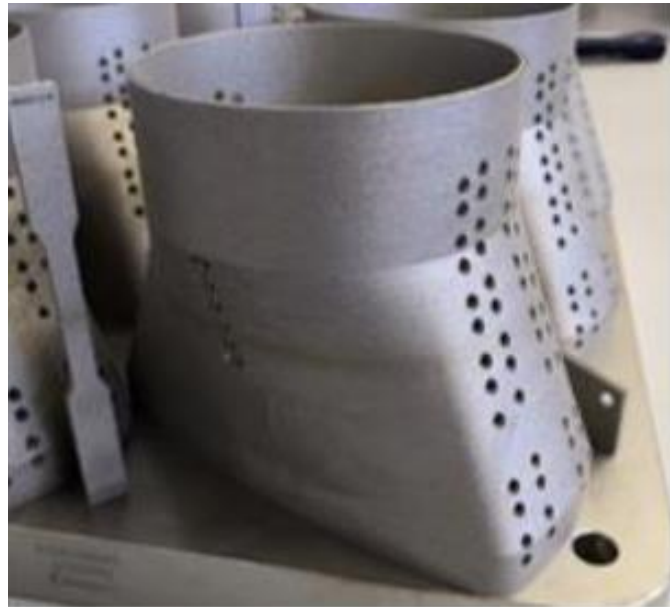
Machine: Arcam AB

Developed at: RadiaBeam,

Vacuum:

<https://accelconf.web.cern.ch/srf2015/papers/thpb042.pdf>

SPS pumping port shielding (CERN)



As-built surface
Surface brute de fabrication



Vibratory polishing
Tribofinition par vibration

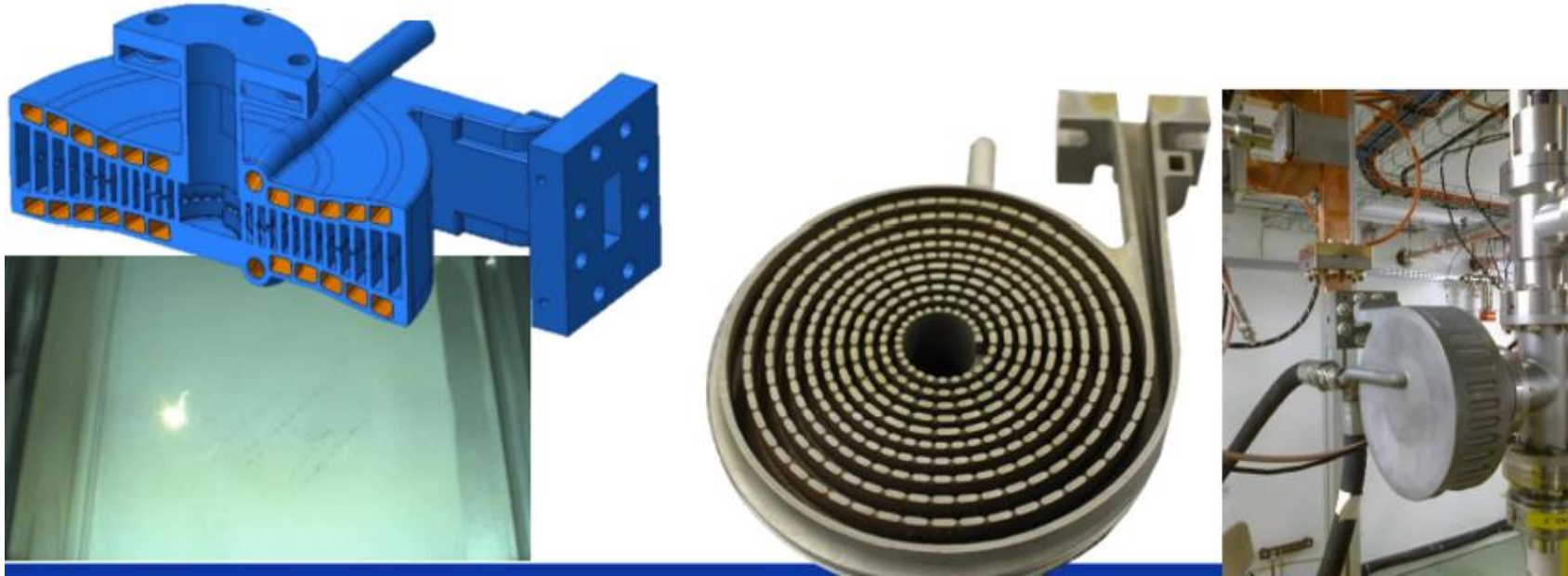


Electropolishing
Electro-polissage

Courtesy of R. Gerard - CERN EN-MME - Foselev

<https://indico.ijclab.in2p3.fr/event/7055/contributions/22436/attachments/16682/21653/R%20GERARD%20-%20La%20Fabrication%20Additive%20me%CC%81tal%20au%20De%CC%81partement%20d%27inge%CC%81nierie%20du.pdf>

CLIC RF spiral load



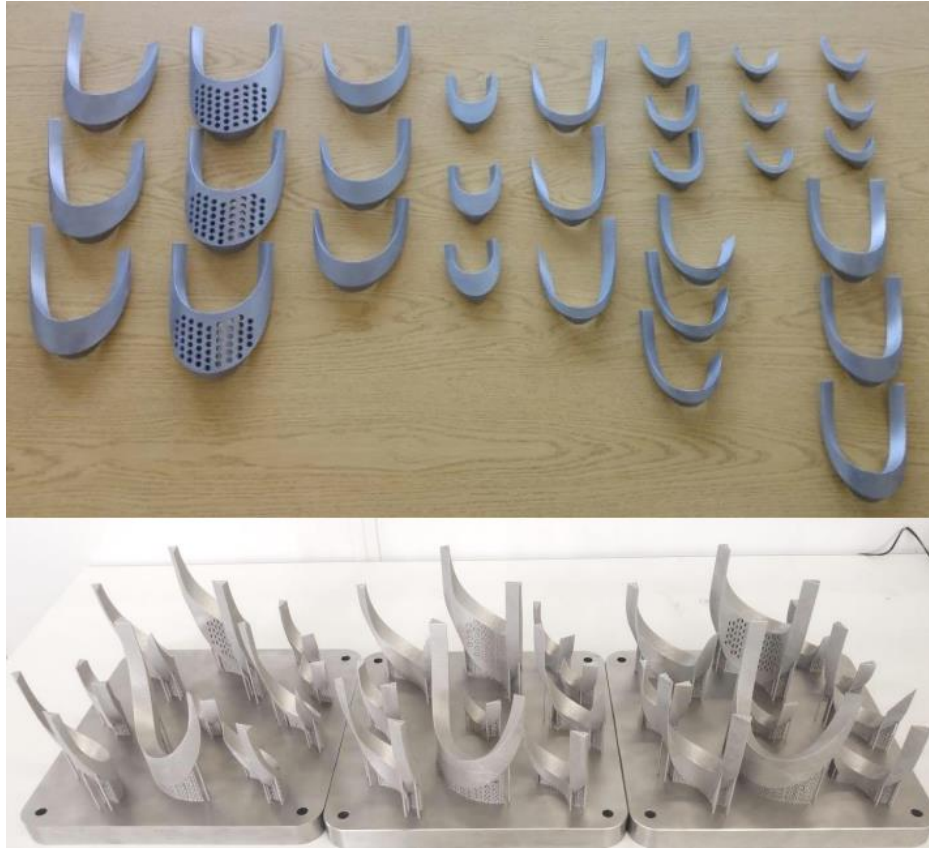
<https://indico.ijclab.in2p3.fr/event/7055/contributions/22436/attachments/16682/21653/R%20GERARD%20-%20La%20Fabrication%20Additive%20me%CC%81tal%20au%20De%CC%81partement%20d%27inge%CC%81nierie%20du.pdf>

6GHz cavity, PBF-LB/M/Nb



https://indico.cern.ch/event/725106/contributions/2982999/attachments/1639125/2618793/additive_Manufacturing_2.pptx

Separators for 15T dipoles (Fermilab)



https://indico.ijclab.in2p3.fr/event/4990/contributions/16695/attachments/13619/16418/I3DMetal_-_AMCERN.pdf

Compact X-band RF loads



LIEBE: Heat Exchanger Lead-Bismut/Water



https://indico.cern.ch/event/567462/contributions/2293345/attachments/1353055/2044352/PS_DUMPREVIEW_Metal_Additive_Manufacturing_RG.pdf

Linac2 solenoid housing



<https://indico.ijclab.in2p3.fr/event/4990/contributions/16695/attachments/13619/16418/I3DMetal - AMCERN.pdf>

Guntis Pikurs – 9th meeting of the I.FAST WP10 18/03/2022, Paris

Our experience on OFE-Cu RFQ ¼ sector



Material: m4p™ PureCu gas-atomised spherical shaped powder;

Powder size: 19.5 ... 34.9 μm;

Machine: Trumpf TruPrint1000 Green Edition (500W disc laser@515nm wavelength);

Process: PBF-LB/M/OFE-Cu

Process parameters:

Layer thickness 30μm;

Print job: 16h 29min

Trumpf predefined scanning pattern;

Manufactured at: Fraunhofer IWS

Postprocessing at: Rosler Italiana S.R.L.

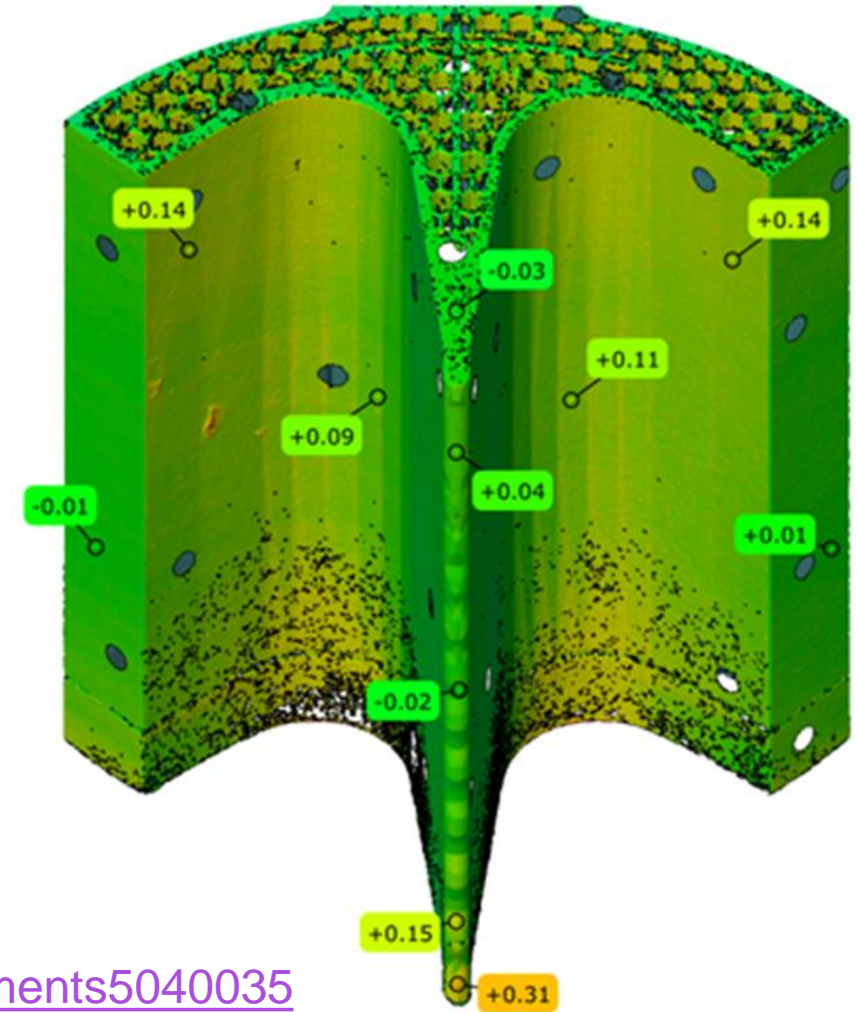
Lessons learned:

Successes:

- Good machining performance in terms of geometrical accuracy.

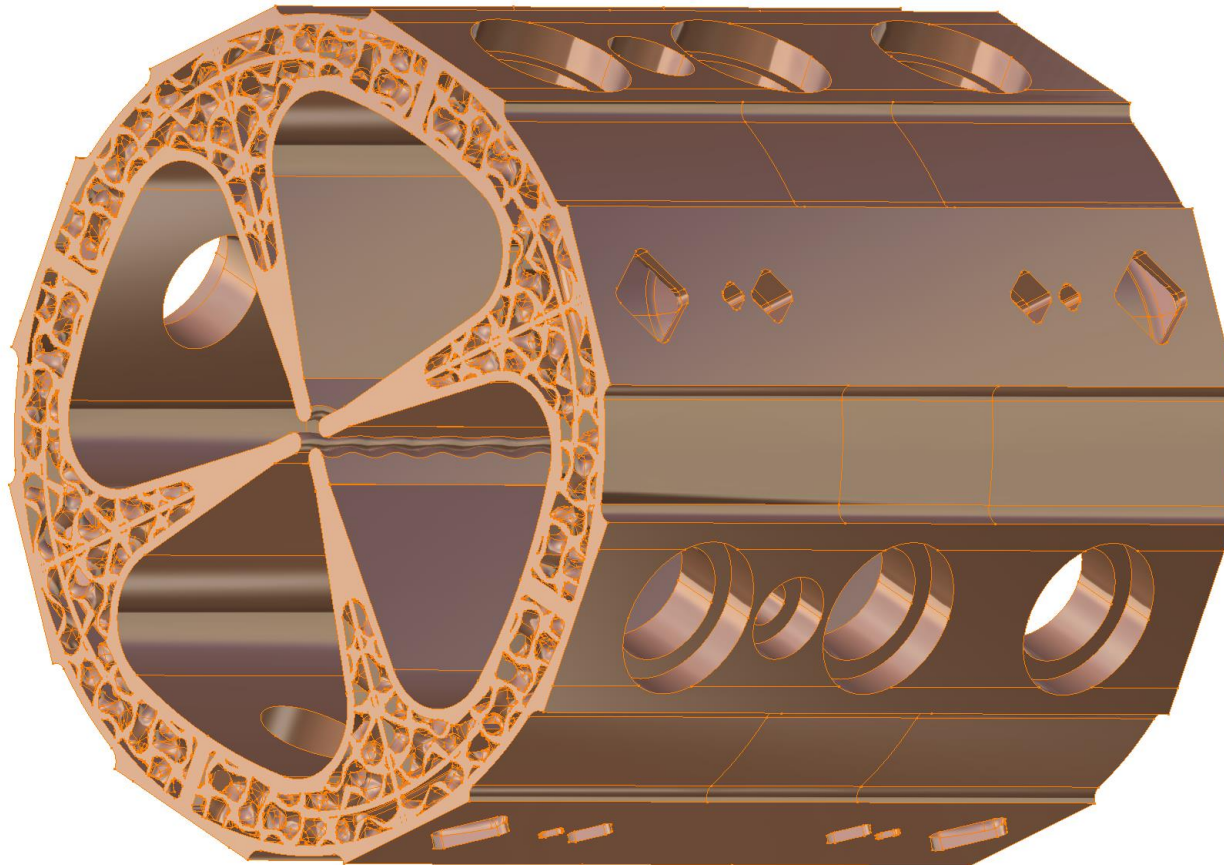
Issues to solve in future:

- STL model was not targeted and prepared for best result;
- Surface roughness is still challenge and definitely will need multi-step postprocessing;
- Circumstantial machine bed failure, due to powder bed sealing issue.



<https://doi.org/10.3390/instruments5040035>

Next step: full sector RFQ



Material: OFE-Cu;

Size~120x120x125mm

Material volume~415.4cm³

Weight~3.714kg

Layer: 30 μm;

Machine: Trumpf 5000 Green edition?

Process: PBF-LB/M/OFE-Cu;
Green Disc laser, wavelength
515nm?;

iFAST

Thank you for attention!



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