Combined Function Magnet Option

Experience from the development of J-PARC Neutrino Beam Line Magnet

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SC Combined Function Magnet: Nested



Quadrupole (Focusing)



- Concern with nested coil
 - Structure:
 - Opposite current
 - Large repulsive or sharing force
 - Risk on stress management
 - Alignment of Quadrupole coils
 - Cost and Schedule
 - 2 kinds of coils
 - 6 coils per magnet
 - Did not have considerable merit against ordinally separate function

SC Combined Function Magnet: L/R Asymmetry



Specification



Coil ID.: 173.4mm Mag. Length: 3300 mm Mech. Length: 3630 mm @RT Tmax: < 5.0K (Supercritical Helium) Dipole Field: 2.59 T Quad. Field: 18.6 T/m Field Error: < 10^-3 Op. Current: 7345 A Op. Margin: 72% Inductance: 14.3 mH Stored Energy: 386 kJ # of Magnet: 28 SC Cable: NbTi/Cu for LHC Dipole Outer-L

4.348 - 4.589

The Asymetric Coil



High Field Version: 1.8K Operation structure needed to be optimized



- Temperature: 1.8 K
- Conductor: LHC arc
- Coil ID: ~ 173 mm
- Operation Current:

High Field Version: 2 layer, Nb₃Sn structure needed to be optimized



- Conductor: LHC arc outer like Nb₃Sn?
- Coil: 2 layer L/R asy.
- Lock Key Coil ID: ~ 140 mm
 - Operation Current:
 - Dipole: ~ 7.5 T
- Yoke Stack Quad: ~ 68 T/m
- L/R Asymmetrie Peak Field: ~ 12 T

Combined Function Magnet: L/R Asymmetry



- Pros
 - 2 L/R symmetric dipole like coil
 - Stress on the coil is dipole like (manageable)
 - Only one kind of dipole like coil tooling (with a little modification to accommodate mirror symmetry)

• Cons

- **Dipole and Quadruple** ratio is fixed
- Quadrupole strength ratio is limited (maximum strength ratio is about 10 T/m per 1 T dipole with 150 mm aperture)