



MQXFA fabrication status and schedule

*Giorgio Ambrosio,
with contributions from
the whole MQXFA team*

An aerial view of Vancouver, Canada, at sunset. The city skyline is visible, with mountains in the background. A large white graphic of the number "13th" is overlaid on the image, with a jagged, lightning-bolt-like outline around the "1".

HIGH LUMINOSITY LHC

13th

HL-LHC Collaboration Meeting
Vancouver, Canada,
25-28 September 2023

Acknowledgement

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Outline

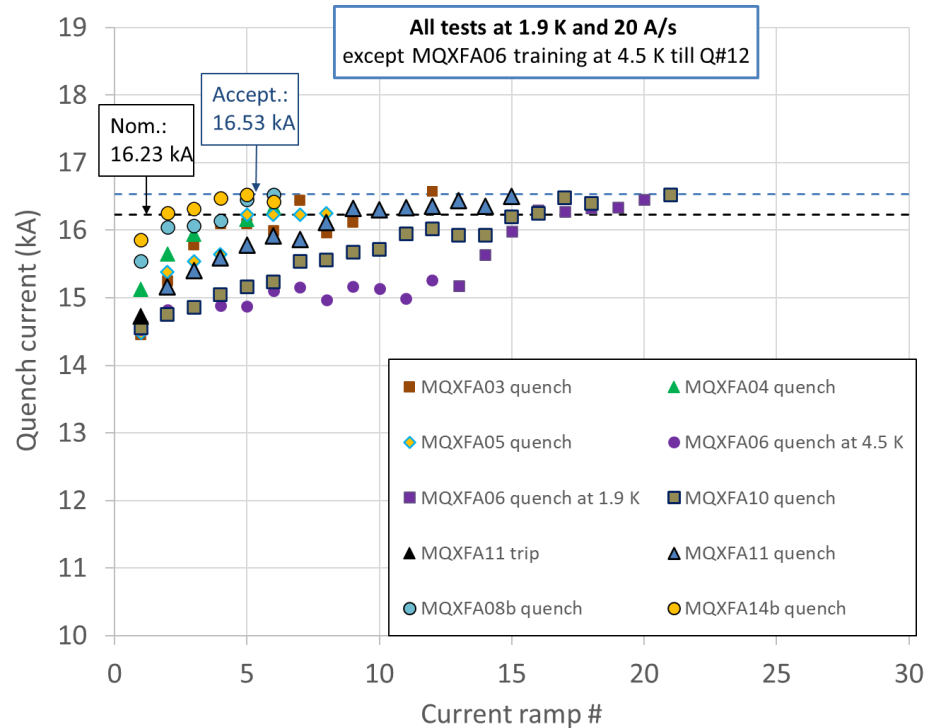
- The Big Picture
- **Status and Inventory of each component**
- Additional magnet
- Conclusions

Component	Status	Actual yield	Yield in Baseline
Strand procurement	98% complete	-	-
Cable fabrication & insulation	98% complete	95.5%	91%
Coil fabrication	96% complete	88.7%*	
Coil yield due to magnet integration & test	-	84%**	
Total coil yield	-	74.5%	75.5%
Magnet assembly	~50% complete		
Magnet yield after vertical test	11 tests	82.8%**	83.3%

The Big Picture

MQXFA magnets

- Tested: 11
- Met Requirements: 8 →
- Did not meet requir.: 3
- Waiting for test: 1
- Being assembled: 2



Conductor Procurement & QC

- Conductor delivery:
 - ~98% conductor received (out of 260 km, including LARP proc.)
 - Last shipment (40 km) expected in September 2023
 - Some spools that were reworked received extra lubricant, and impacted cable stability (see next slide)
- Status
 - Strand verification 98% complete
 - Cable qualification 100%
 - Witness Sample tests ~94%
- Inventory (after BL components are complete):
 - **60 km** of strand to be received by B-OST (replacement)
 - Dates under discussion, possibly ~end of 2024

Cable Fabrication & Insulation

- Cable Fabrication & Insulation Status:
 - Fabricated: 111 (+ 4 from LARP)
 - To be fabricated: 2
- Cable yield:
 - Yield is **95.5%** (4 rejected, 2 on-hold), vs. 91% assumed in Baseline
 - Some cables (5) were on-hold because of strand lubrication issue causing cable mechanical instability
 - Coil fabrication teams (at FNAL and BNL) were able to fix all popped strands and wind 4 coils
- Inventory (after BL components are complete):
 - **6 cables** (1 of them with excessive oil issue)

Coil Parts

- All procurements have been completed
 - With the exception of some parts that were rejected
- Inventory (after BL components are complete):
 - Full set for **6 coils** after receiving repaired/re-fabricated parts

Coil Parts	Qt. in inventory
Pole	4 + 3 (30 parts for another 3 coils are being repaired/refabricated at vendor)
End Parts	6 + 1 (2 parts for another 1 coil need to be re-coated)
Wedges	26
QH Trace	3 + 10 (Quarantined)
S2 glass components	6

Coil Fabrication at FNAL & BNL

- Coil fabrication is **95% complete** (out of 106 coils)

	Coils at FNAL*	Coils at BNL	Total	Baseline
Accepted after fabr.	42	41	83	
In Fabrication	2	5	7	
Rejected	4	3	7	
On Hold	6	3	9	
Total	54	52	106	106
Fabrication Yield *			88.7%	

*The actual yield includes the sum of the probabilities of using coils on hold (i.e. 2 coils with 50% probability of being used = 1 coil approved for use).

- Coil fabrication yield was lower in first years of production
 - For instance: ~80% in October 2020
- Effect of *learning curve* is visible in ~second half of coil fabrication
- Similar improvement is expected in coil yield for integration & test

Overall Coil Yield

- Final coil yield will depend on yield after magnet integration and test
- Improvement due to *learning curve* is expected
 - More coils will be needed if expectation is not met

	After Integration	After Vertical Test	Total	Baseline
Rejected	2	3	5	
On Hold	5	0	5	
Accepted after Test <small>1</small>			32	80
Integration & Test Yield**			84.0%	
TOTAL Coil Yield			74.5%	75.5%

**MQXFA07 and MQXFA08 coils and magnets were fabricated under Covid restrictions. AUP project was re-baselined assuming that 66% of MQXFA07 and MQXFA08 limited performances were due to the impact of Covid restrictions. These issues assumed to be Covid impact were not included in the actual yield.

This yield assumes recovery of 33% coils on hold after integration and test

Coil Inventory

- Inventory (after 20 magnets):
- Some coils on hold are expected to be used
 - Low risk coils
 - A few coils previously on hold have already been used
 - Some coils previously on hold are in MQXFA15
- Other coils on hold will remain in inventory
 - Mid and high risk coils
- If needed, more coils may be fabricated using cables and parts in inventory, and budget in risk register for labor

MQXFA Structure Proc. & Magnet Assembly

- Procurement of main parts is complete
- Two assembly lines at LBNL are fully operational
 - staggered mode
- 15 magnets have been assembled
 - 11 tested (8 successful, 2 reworked, 1 to be reworked)
 - 2 disassembled for NCRs
 - 1 preload adjustment based on lessons learned from MQXFA13
 - 1 ready for test (MQXFA07b)
- Assemblies of MQXFA16 and MQXFA17 are in progress.
- FMEA performed for Magnet Assembly Travelers

More details on **Thursday** in [MQXFA, magnet assembly and preload](#) by Dan Cheng



Two MQXFA assembly lines at LBNL



MQXFA shell-yoke assembly in process

Plans and Schedule

- Plans for magnet assembly:
 - MQXFA07b is at BNL for test
 - MQXFA15 preload adjustment in ~3 weeks after MQXFA16 is complete
 - MQXFA16 & MQXFA17 have high priority for test in CA05 (no vertical test)
 - MQXFA13b and MQXFA12b after them
 - MQXFA09 was retired
 - 2 coils and structure reused in other magnets
 - → last magnet = MQXFA23

- Working Schedule
 - August update:

Magnet Assembly	P6 Schedule	
P6 Label	Start	Finish
MQXFA-16	8-Aug-23	11-Oct-23
MQXFA-17	20-Sep-23	22-Nov-23
MQXFA-18	15-Dec-23	23-Feb-24
MQXFA-19	2-Feb-24	5-Apr-24
MQXFA-20	15-Mar-24	17-May-24
MQXFA-21	26-Apr-24	1-Jul-24
MQXFA-22	10-Jun-24	13-Aug-24
MQXFA-23	23-Jul-24	25-Sep-24
MQXFA-R3	16-Oct-24	26-Dec-24
MQXFA-R4	27-Nov-24	11-Feb-25

Additional MQXFA magnet

- Negotiation in progress for acceptance by CERN of CA01 with an additional magnet
 - MQXFA24
- Coil fabrication could start tomorrow (after BCR is approved) because we have cables and coil parts in house
- But it would **“empty” the inventory**
- Therefore, we will have to add cables, coil parts, structure components and possibly strand (?)

Conclusions

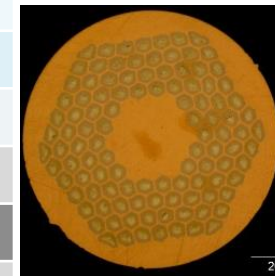
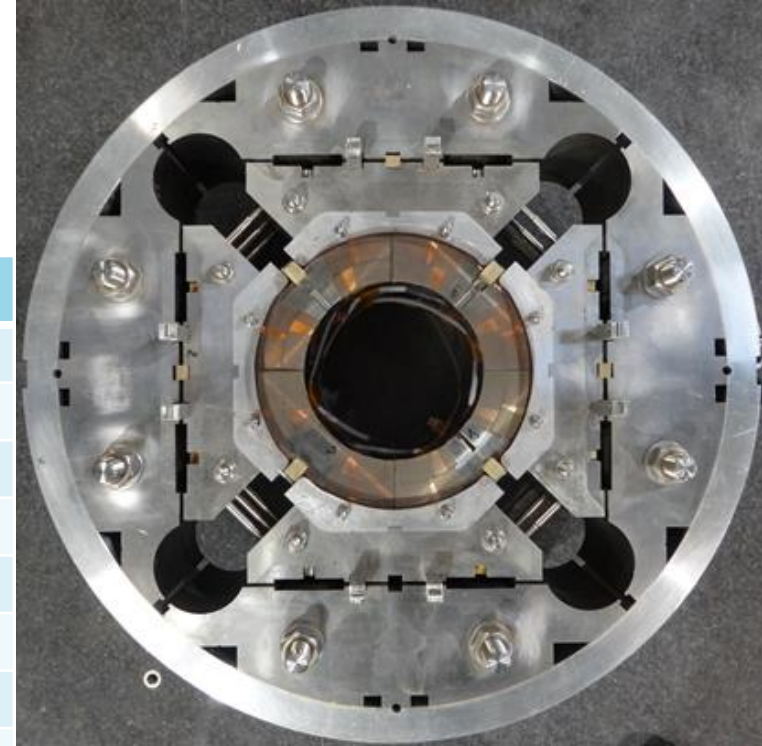
- The fabrication of MQXFA magnets by US-AUP is at peak production rate.
 - Strand procurement, Cable fabrication, Coil fabrication are almost complete
 - Magnet assembly is close to 50% complete
- Three magnets out of eleven did not meet requirements during vertical test. Lessons were learned and changes implemented.
 - Magnet yield is expected to increase
- Cable yield is higher than starting assumption, whereas coil yield is lower. Baseline was changed accordingly.
 - Inventory for 6+ additional coils
- Last magnet to be completed around beginning of 2025

Back up Slides

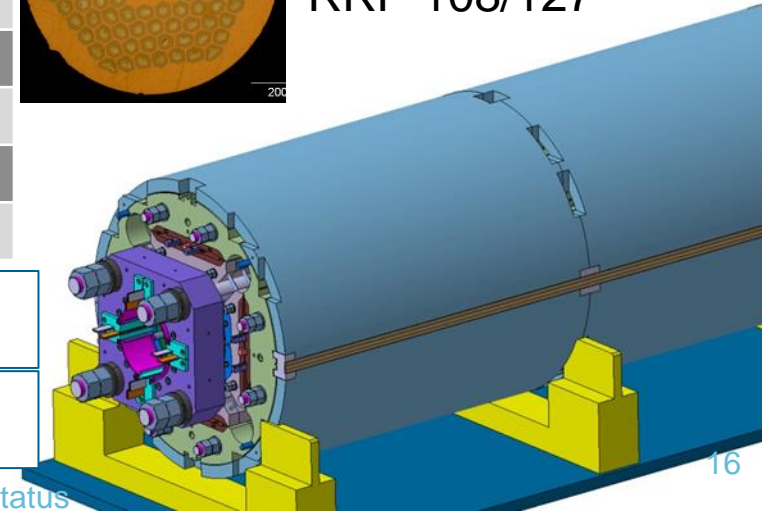


MQXFA/B Design

PARAMETER	Unit	MQXFA/B
Coil aperture	mm	150
Magnetic length	m	4.2/7.15
N. of layers		2
N. of turns Inner-Outer layer		22-28
Operation temperature	K	1.9
Nominal gradient	T/m	132.2
Nominal current	kA	16.23
Peak field at nom. current	T	11.3
Stored energy at nom. curr.	MJ/m	1.15
Diff. inductance	mH/m	8.26
Strand diameter	mm	0.85
Strand number		40
Cable width	mm	18.15
Cable mid thickness	mm	1.525
Keystone angle		0.4



Nb₃Sn Conductor
RRP 108/127



P. Ferracin et al., "Development of MQXF, the Nb₃Sn Low-β Quadrupole for the HiLumi LHC" IEEE Trans App. Supercond. Vol. 26, no. 4, 4000207

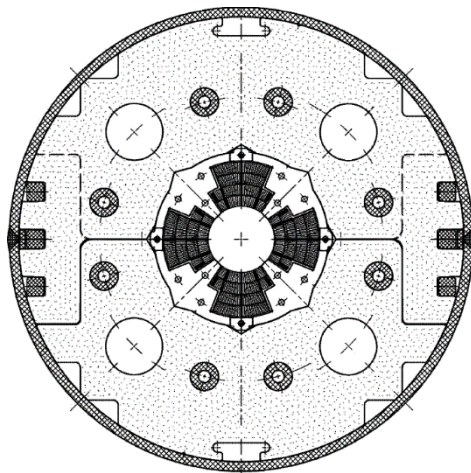
G. Ambrosio et al., "First Test Results of the 150 mm Aperture IR Quadrupole Models for the High Luminosity LHC" NAPAC16, FERMILAB-CONF-16-440-TD

Low- β quadrupole magnets from LHC to HL-LHC

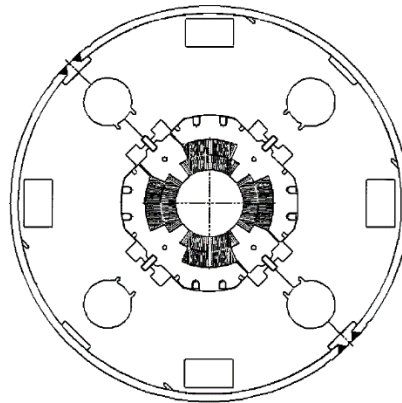
- Cold mass OD from 490/420 to **630 mm**
- More than double the aperture: from 70 to **150 mm**
- **~4 times** the e.m. forces in straight section
- **~6 times** the e.m. forces in the ends

State of the art quadrupoles at the time of LHC construction

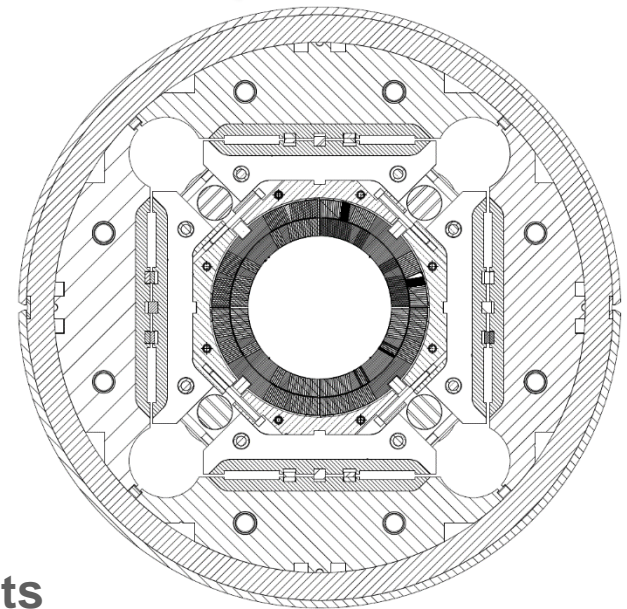
MQXA



MQXB



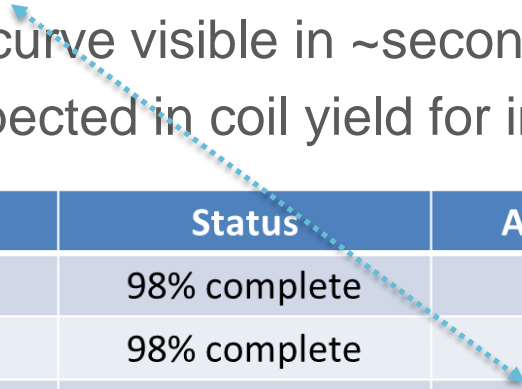
MQXF



Same scale for all 3 plots

Status Summary

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 - For instance: ~80% in October 2020
- Effect of learning curve visible in ~second half of coil fabrication
- Similar impact expected in coil yield for integration & test



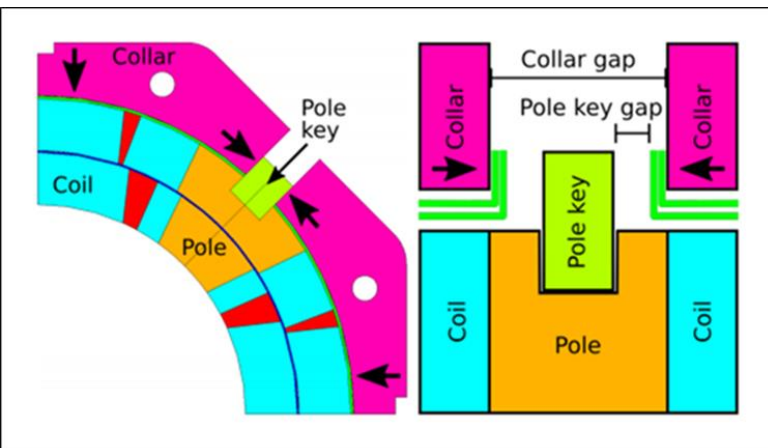
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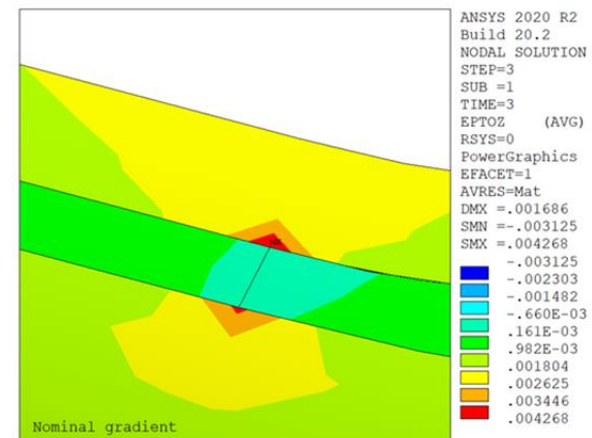
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Lessons Learned from MQXFA07/08 NCR

- MQXFA07 and MQXFA08 non-conformity analyses are complete (AUP doc-4293 & 4776; EDMS# 2777612)
 - “Smoking gun” (broken Nb₃Sn filaments) was found through metallographic analysis by CERN team
- Lessons learned:
 - Asymmetry during assembly may be looked-in by prestress
 - 2D asymmetry may cause poor preload in the ends
 - COVID restrictions contributed to these issues
- All causes have been addressed for future magnets



Closed pole key gap in a coil may lead to poor longitudinal preload in the ends of that coil at edge to end-spacer transition



Lessons Learned from MQXFA13 NCR

- MQXFA13 investigation is in progress
 - metallographic analysis to be performed at CERN
- **Main suspect: Small arc-length in the ends of all coils caused low pre-load and high strain in the ends.**
 - Limiting coil had smallest arc-length of all tested coil
- Preventive actions:
 - Increased the maximum allowable stress during preload: from 110 to 120 MPa
 - Target for minimum loading key size based on coil dimensions

More details on **Thursday** in **MQXFA, magnet assembly and preload** by Dan Cheng