

### Q1/Q3 Cold Mass at CERN

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## Outline

Following the CERN cold mass assembly workflow, what is the tooling needed to assemble a LMQXFA cold mass? Mainly in terms of:

- Handling
- Alignment
- Splicing
- Fixed point anchoring
- Welding
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### LMQXFA / LMQXFB



YACA PROCESS DIAGRAM





#### WP03 - Assemblage d'une masse froide LMQXFB page 1

DIAGRAMME DE PROCESSUS ASSOCIÉ AU MIP réf. LHC-LMQXFB-FP-0001

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4

# **MQXFA Magnet handling**

#### Lifting beam @Fermilab

### Lifting beam @CERN





Only for MQXFB!

Possibility to recover from LBNL or Fermilab after the last MQXFA has been sent?

# **MQXFA Magnets Alignment**

#### **Tooling @Fermilab**





Cold mass development AUP Presented by S. Feher during the 9th LH-LHC Collaboration meeting at Fermilab



#### Aluminum storage bench:

- $\odot$ Full length available
- Easy and cheep, additional supporting system already available
- Does not interfere with MQXFB assembly and loading
- S Too soft and not stable (Al+plastic feet)

#### **MQXFB** loading bench:

- © Robust alignment
- Existing supports could be adapted
- Strong interference with MQXFB  $(\approx)$ assembly

#### Cold mass assembly bench:

- Robust alignment
- Alignment features at the largest width
- Adaptative longitudinal position of the supports and the magnets
- Extension needed on the MCBXFB side (~2m)
- (~2111) Interference with LMQXFB assembly 6  $\overline{\mathbf{i}}$





# MQXFA magnets new alignment bench in the LMF



Transform the 8m preparation bench used for the CCT magnets, adding the 2m extension of the cold mass assembly bench:

- © Full length available
- Realignment needed
- © Robust alignment
- Adaptative longitudinal position of the supports and the magnets if the system is copied from the cold mass assembly bench.
- Cheaper solution can be designed reusing the additional supporting system already available.
- So interference with the other HL-LHC cold masses production



Alignment based on the magnet mechanics and the bench alignment precision. No possibility to realign the magnets roll contrary to the bench in Fermilab.

# CERN experience using mechanics to align the MQXFB rolling angle toward gravity

### **LMQXFB Q2 Magnetic Alignment**

	MQXFB	MCBXFB_H	MCBXFB_V
LMQXFB01	0.27	-0.11	0.10
LMQXFB02	-0.10	-2.12	-1.48
LMQXFB03	-0.20	0.00	0.31
LMQXFB04	-0.04	2.00	0.52
LMQXFB05	-0.28	-0.56	-0.21
LMQXFB06	-0.68	0.63	0.39

Courtesy of M. Pentella





- Excellent correlation between the MQXFB magnetic axis and the yoke geometry.
- The quadrupole geometry can be used to orient the cold mass tilt towards gravity better than within ±1 mrad.

14th HL-LHC Collaboration Meeting, Genoa (Italy), 7-10 October 2024

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VALIDITY



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# 13kA circuit and k-mod leads splicing

#### @Fermilab

#### Proposal @CERN



LMQXFA coldmass production experience and plan Presented by T. Strauss during the 11<sup>th</sup> LH-LHC Collaboration meeting at CERN Assuming that the MQXFA magnets are delivered to CERN with their coil leads already spliced.

 Copy and used Fermilab tooling design to connect the busbars

OR

 Adapt CERN tooling reusing the CLIQ cable splicing for the k-mod leads and redesign the busbar fixed point(s)



# Tack welding blocks and fixed points

#### @Fermilab



Wide Slidding

Narrow Slidding



LMQXFA design modification due to requirements change Presented by A. Vouris during the 11<sup>th</sup> LH-LHC Collaboration meeting at CERN





### **Proposal @CERN**

Sliding blocks: use LHCMQXFBS0030 standard MQXFB alignment block



Fixed point: see Susana's presentation to use LHC standard MQXFB alignment block standard MQXFB fixed point inside a machined yoke plate like for P2 and P3.



OR

See next slide

# LMQXFA magnets fixing to the cold mass



#### Additional proposals:

Create an anchoring between the two magnets and the backing strips using either:

#### A junction between the **yoke tie rods**

- © One unique fixed point for both magnet aligned with the cold mass fixed point to the cryostat
- © No transmission of force through the end plates to the coils
- ⊖ M24 tie rods might imply multiple junctions

#### A junction between the collar packs tie rods

- One unique fixed point for both magnet aligned with the cold mass fixed point to the cryostat
- ③ M36 tie rods stiffness
- ? Transmission of force through the end plates to the coils

#### A junction between the magnet end plates on the NCS

- One unique fixed point for both magnet aligned with the cold mass fixed point to the cryostat
- © Single piece, easiest to put in place
- 😑 Keys must be shorten
- ? Transmission of force through the end plates to the coils

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### Shell bevel design



# **Backing strip design**

#### @Fermilab









# Lifting beam and cold mass rotation

#### @Fermilab











# Transfer from the cold mass preparation bench to the rotation one





# Lifting beam for transfer to the welding press conveyor @Fermilab @CERN





# Transfer from the rotation bench to the press conveyor







Flowchart UHC-LMQXFBE-PP-0001

Protocol LHC-LMQXFB-FP-0008

Tests électriques

avant soudure (Opération X.11 du MIP)

Manutentionner

la frette Procédure LHC-LMQXFB-FP-0019 Contrôler les soudures (contrôle US, visuel) (Opération X.13 du MIP)

Manutentionner la masse froide vers la zone de finition

Procédure LHC-LMQXFB-FP-0021

1

Réaliser les mesures géomagnétiques

et les tests de polarité (Opération X.16 du MIP)



Page 3 de l'alignement des almants (Opération X,9 du MIP)

Transport et manutention

9000 -based process diagra

Procédure LHC-LMQXFB-FP-0014

# Longitudinal welding preparation

#### @Fermilab













# **Developed length and** welding shrinkage measurements



### Cold mass orientation to align the magnetic field to gravity @Fermilab @CERN









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# Conclusion

The study shows that it is possible to assemble a LMQXFA cold mass at CERN with the following tooling:

• A lifting beam to handle MQXFA magnets.

CERN

- Some modification to create a cold mass assembly bench or a new dedicated one to prevent disruption to the assembly of other types. Most of the material is available, orders can be passed for the rails and the supporting frames.
- The accuracy using mechanical alignment to orient the magnetic field has been proven on the MQXFB magnets. Measurements within [-0.68,+0.27] mrad were obtained without major efforts. Alignment of the two MQXFA magnets is expected to be better using a rigid pre-aligned structure.
- Splicing tooling could be copied, adapted or even redesigned to fit with CERN procedures.
- Proposals related to fixed points have been elaborated. **To be developed**.
- US shells could be machined at CERN to our standard developed length and bevel design.
  CERN configuration backing strips to be ordered.
- Orientation to gravity of the cold mass (combining both MQXFA magnetic field) can be done according to the proven LMQXFB procedure.

# Additional work to be considered

- Reception tests and procedures to be written.
- Assembly and control procedures to be written.
- Preparation of subcomponents preparation has to be considered.
- Fabrication drawings to be updated?
- Duration of assembly is estimated to be 3 months as for the LMQXFB, except for the first cold mass that might require a few additional weeks.

