



MICE CM32

8th February 2012

Magnet Group Report

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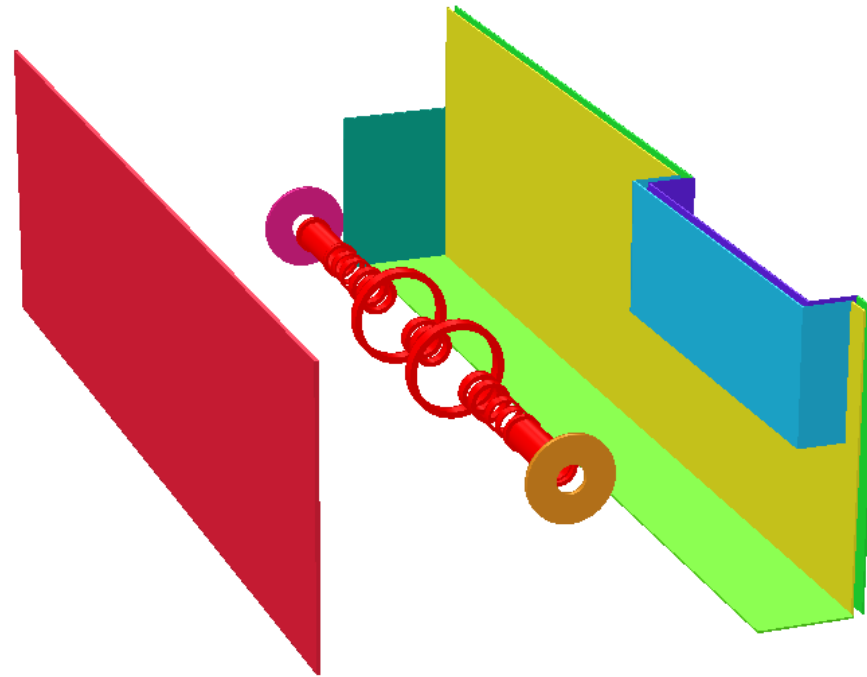




Phase VI, Solenoid mode, 240MeV/c VF Opera Magnetic Shielding Wall Model

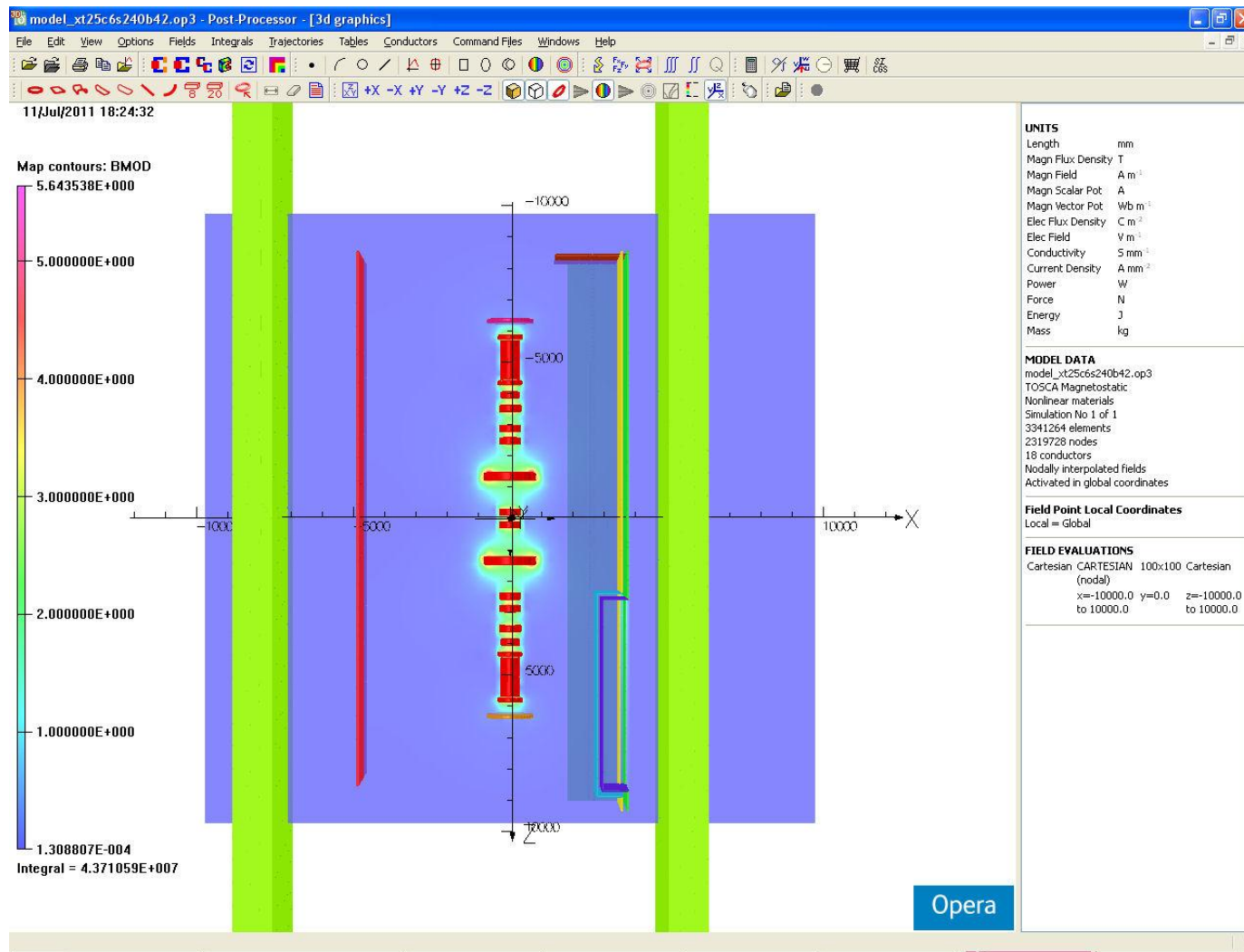
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MICE system and shield



Phase VI, Solenoid mode, 240MeV/c Beta 42

Zone map of field in ZX plane through beam axis (Y=1684mm) (viewed from above) – complete map

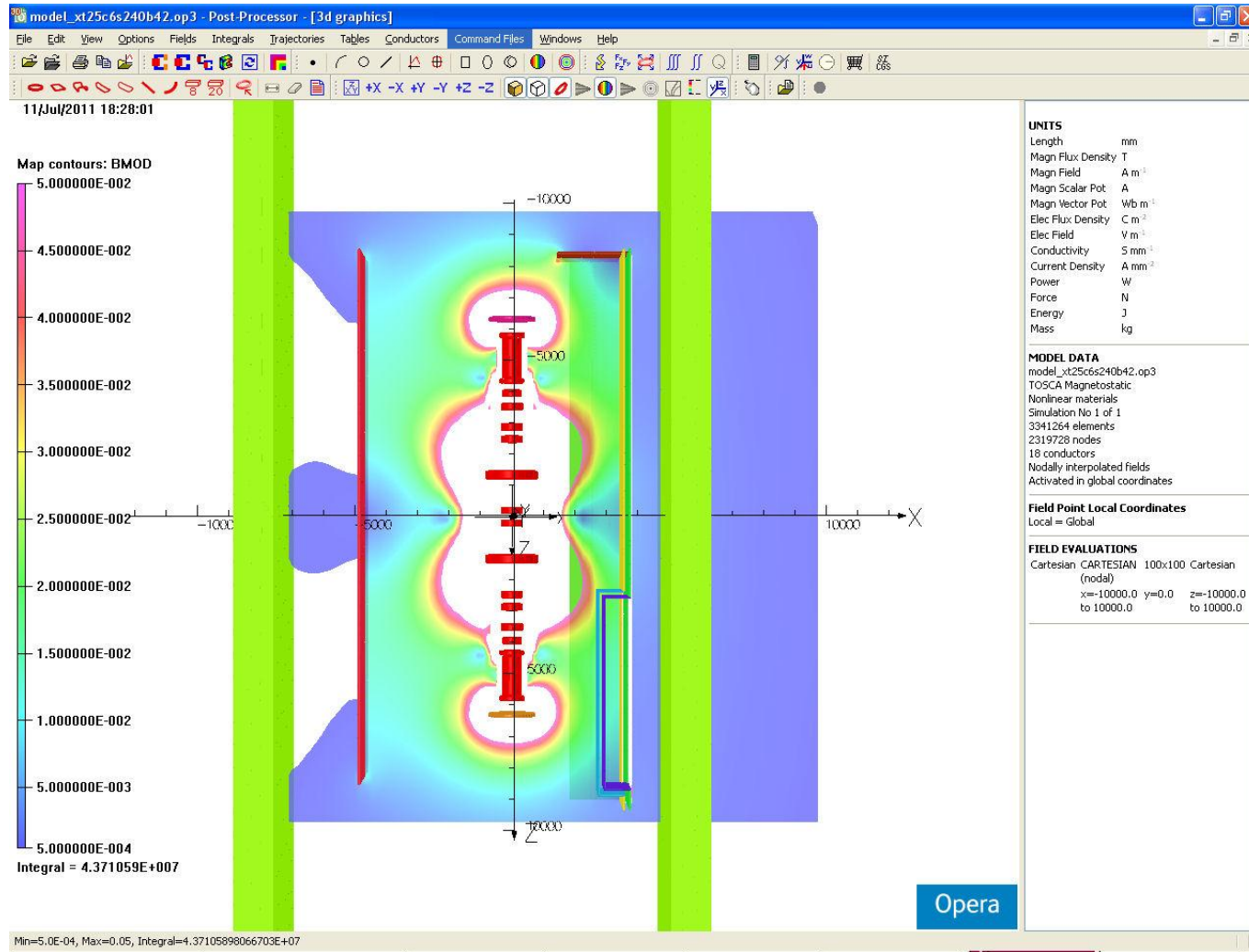


Bmod = 5.6T max



Phase VI, Solenoid mode, 240MeV/c Beta 42

Zone map of field in ZX plane through beam axis (Y=1684mm) (viewed from above) - 5 to 500 Gauss only



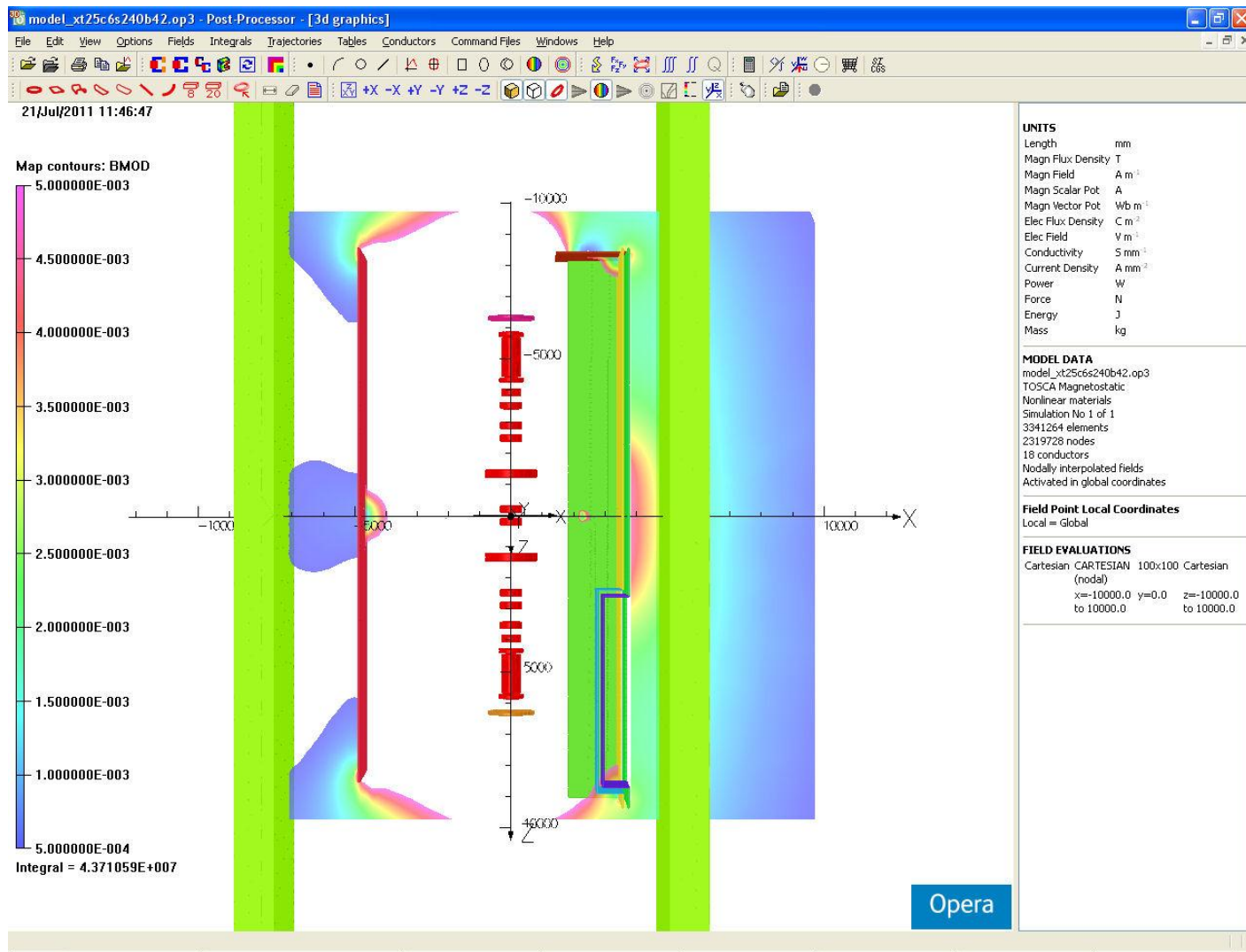
NB: Field within Shielding Wall is mostly > 50 Gauss





Phase VI, Solenoid mode, 240MeV/c Beta 42

Zone map of field in ZX plane through beam axis (Y=1684mm) (viewed from above) - 5 to 50 Gauss only



NB: Field behind Sth Shielding Wall is still 25-50 Gauss
Note how far the fringe field extends West & East





Effect of Stray Magnetic Field from Cooling Channel Magnets on MICE Infrastructure

- **MICE infrastructure components affected by stray magnetic field**
 - All components within the magnetic shielding walls (and slightly beyond) (see field plots) will be subject to very high magnetic fields
 - **There is no place where the field will be less than 50 Gauss**
 - **Most of the region will experience fields in excess of 500 Gauss**
 - The stray field will affect numerous infrastructure components, particularly:
 - Turbo-pumps (**fields > 5 Gauss**) (due to eddy-current heating)
 - Rotary or scroll pumps, and motors generally
 - Transformers, relays, circuit-breakers (MCBs and **RCDs**)
 - Electro-magnetic valves, and proximity detectors (**which use Hall effect**)
 - Cryo-cooler heads and their compressors
 - Computer hard-disks, and other magnetic media
 - Vacuum gauges
 - It has been confirmed that **sensitive components can be individually protected** with single-layer Mumetal screens, **but at a cost** (eg - each of the 31 cryo-cooler compressors will need a protective screen costing ~£1500 => £47k)
 - These screens can be designed and produced within 7 weeks for any items that are overlooked
 - **It is important to keep sensitive components as far from the stray fields as practical, to reduce the risk of malfunction and the consequential cost of remedial protective screening**





Conclusions from previous report to CM31

- The MICE magnetic shielding walls are effective in shielding the ISIS and MICE Control Rooms from stray magnetic field in all MICE Steps and cases, except for the most energetic cases within Steps 5 and 6.
- MICE is in the process of seeking approval from ISIS and RAL SHE Group to operate the MICE Cooling Channel magnets in these conditions with restricted access to areas such as the ISIS & MICE Control Rooms by means of signs warning of stray magnetic fields
 - But there is no guarantee that ISIS and RAL SHE Group will agree to this request
- It is envisaged that the strength and extent of the stray magnetic fields predicted by the analysis will be checked by taking magnetic field measurements in key areas during running of the MICE operations, as confirmation.
- Numerous MICE infrastructure components could potentially be seriously affected by the stray magnetic fields, but there are ways to protect them, if they cannot be relocated, by means of Mumetal screening – but at a significant cost





Magnet Group tasks since CM31

- Identification of magnetically-sensitive components within the Cooling Channel volume
 - Eg: Tracker Cryostat turbo-pumps; cryo-cooler compressors; relocated air-conditioning unit; RF pre-amplifiers; electro-magnetic valves, valve-actuator proximity detectors, and vacuum gauges on H2 system; Control & Monitoring racks
 - **It is essential that system owners check their systems thoroughly for magnetically-sensitive components, avoiding/replacing them where possible, and bringing all remaining sensitive components to the attention of the Magnet Group before installation in the MICE Hall**
- Use of the TRD Magnetic-Shielding model to predict magnetic field and potential shielding requirements in specific areas
 - NB: This can only be done if there is no ferrous content to object(s) being considered
- Adaption of the TRD model to predict the effect of inserting significant ferrous objects into the Cooling Channel volume (including Mu-metal shielding), to predict:
 - Resultant local distortion of magnetic field
 - Resultant forces on inserted objects, and thereby on Cooling Channel magnets
- Recalculation of the internal forces with the AFC module, due to an accidental departure from the TRD specification by Tesla during winding of the coils, resulting in:
 - Increased number of wound turns (84 layers instead of 76), leading to:
 - Change in coil geometry
 - Reduction in operating current from 250A to 225A
 - Which has led to a benefit in relaxing the power-supply specification
 - Changes in internal forces from 3.5 to ~4 MN
 - This is close to the margins, so is undergoing close scrutiny





RF Power Amp

Step 6 – Solenoid Mode 240 MeV/c B42

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Map contours: BMOD
5.580369E-004

5.000000E-004

4.500000E-004

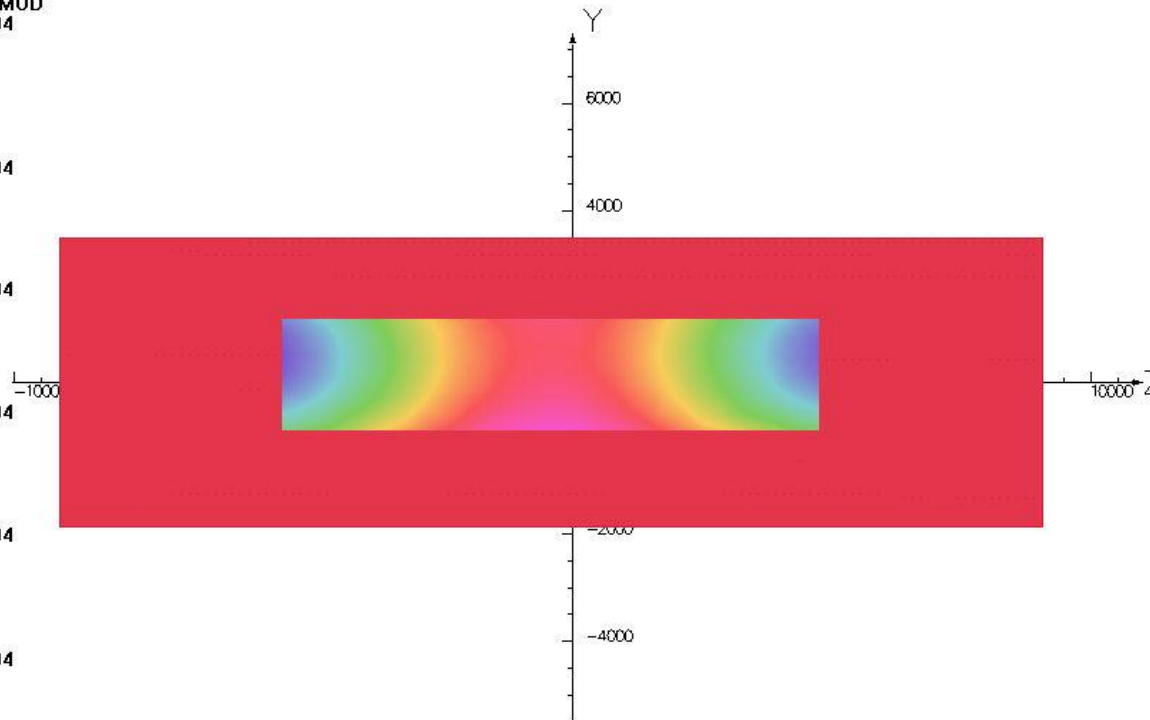
4.000000E-004

3.500000E-004

3.000000E-004

2.675988E-004

Integral = 7.167594E+003



UNITS

Length	mm
Magn Flux Density	T
Magn Field	A m ⁻¹
Magn Scalar Pot	A
Magn Vector Pot	Wb m ⁻¹
Elec Flux Density	C m ⁻²
Elec Field	V m ⁻¹
Conductivity	S mm ⁻¹
Current Density	A mm ⁻²
Power	W
Force	N
Energy	J
Mass	kg

MODEL DATA

model_xt25c6s240b42.op3
TOSCA Magnetostatic
Nonlinear materials
Simulation No 1 of 1
3341264 elements
2319728 nodes
18 conductors
Nodally interpolated fields
Activated in global coordinates

Field Point Local Coordinates

Local = Global

FIELD EVALUATIONS

Cartesian (nodal)	CARTESIAN	100x100	Cartesian
x=-6750.0	y=0.0 to 1886.0	z=-4500.0 to 4500.0	

Opera

Bmod = 6 Gauss max

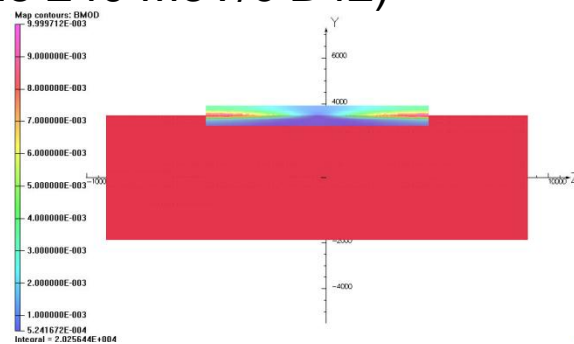




RF Pre Amp – next to S/Wall

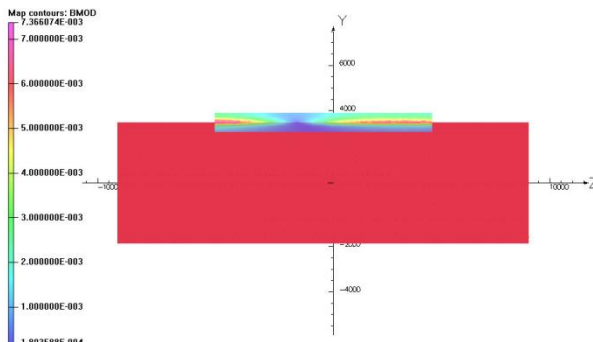
(Solenoid Mode 240 MeV/c B42)

Step 6



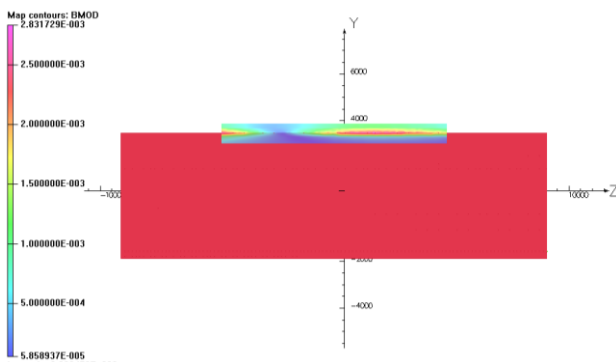
Bmod = 100 Gauss max
 \Rightarrow 28 G if moved 200mm away
 \Rightarrow 17 G if moved 500mm away

Step 5



Bmod = 74 Gauss max
 \Rightarrow 20 G if moved 200mm away
 \Rightarrow 13 G if moved 500mm away

Step 4

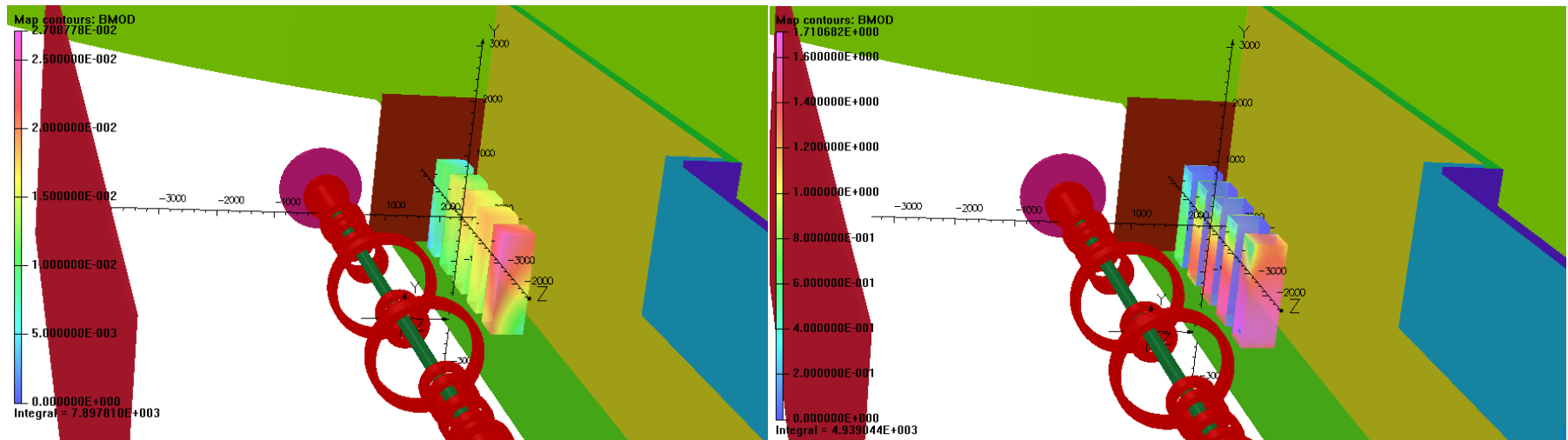


Bmod = 28 Gauss max

Model needs to be refined for accuracy in the vicinity of the Nth Shielding Wall, as the actual wall differs from original design in several respects



Cryocooler Compressor Analysis



Predicted fields
without ferrous content

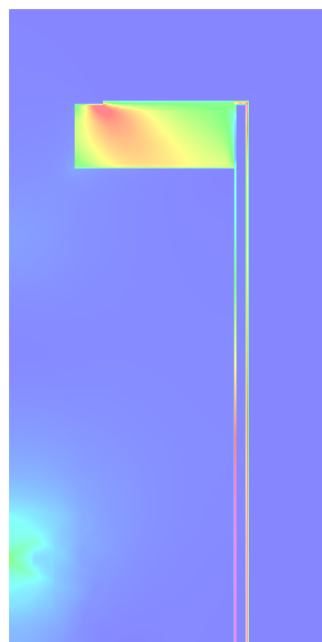
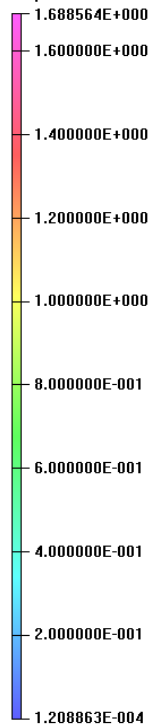
Predicted fields
with ferrous content



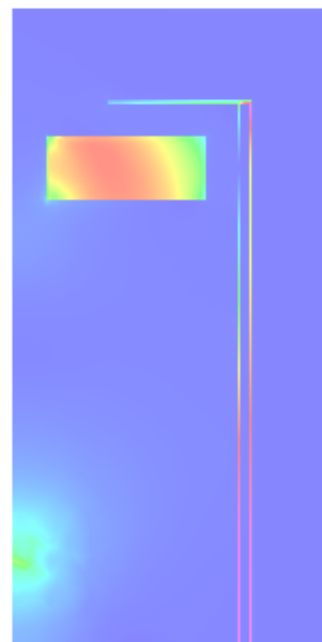


Air Conditioning Unit Analysis

Map contours: BMOD



A/C unit next to
Shielding Wall



A/C unit moved
away from to
Shielding Wall

