



3rd ESAC Review, 27th February to 1st March 2013, CEA Saclay

ESAC Review February 2013

CEA Saclay

Fresca2 Dipole Structure Assembly

J.C Perez

on behalf of Fresca2 collaboration team





Outline

- Mechanical structure validation using Al dummy coils
- Preparation for LN₂ tests
- Next steps
- Conclusion



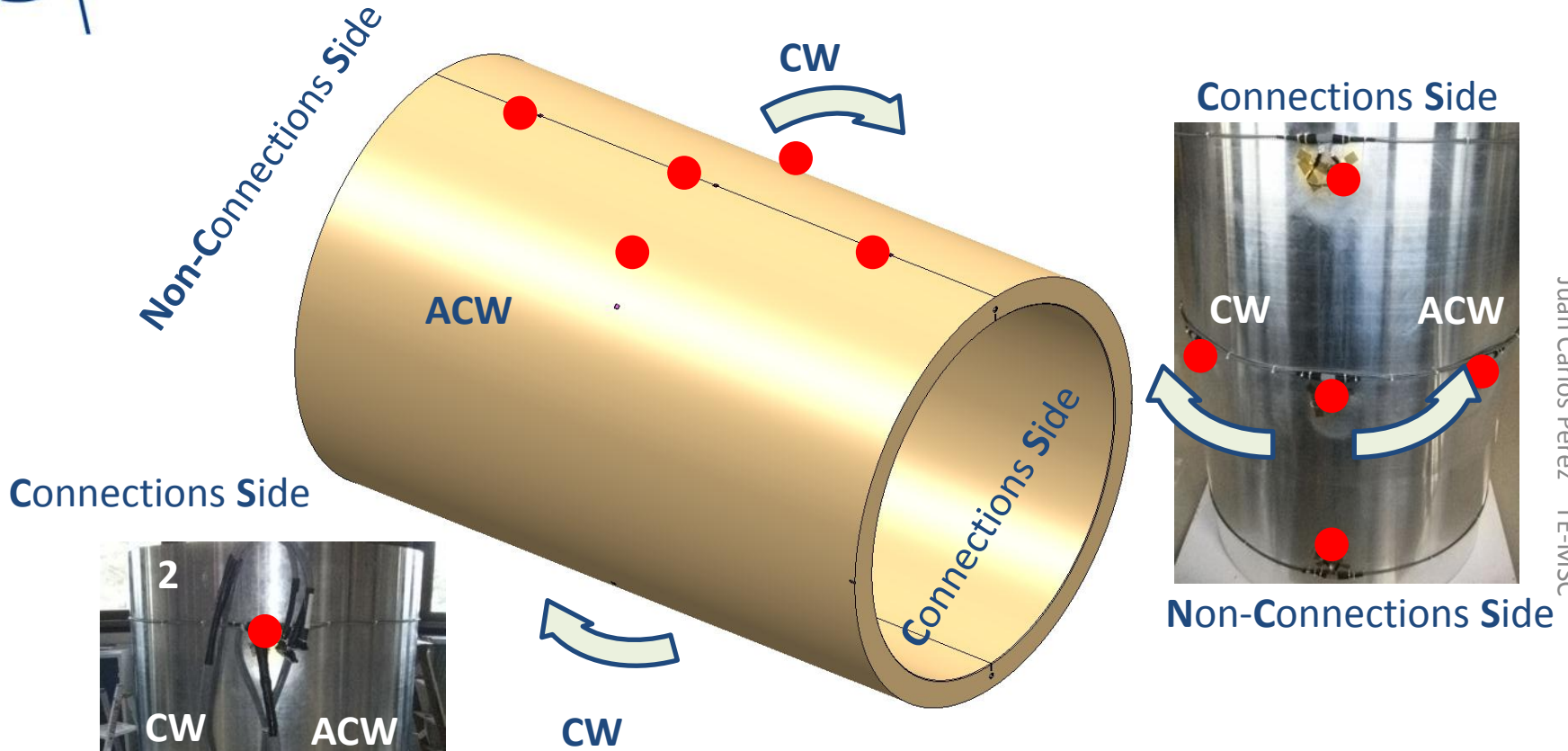


To Reality



Shell Instrumentation

3rd ESAC Review, 27th February to 1st March 2013, CEA Saclay



Juan Carlos Perez TE-MSC

The aluminum shell has been instrumented with 10 measuring stations (see detailed presentation of J.E. Muñoz Garcia & Paolo Ferracin)



February 27th 2013 Non-Connections Side⁴



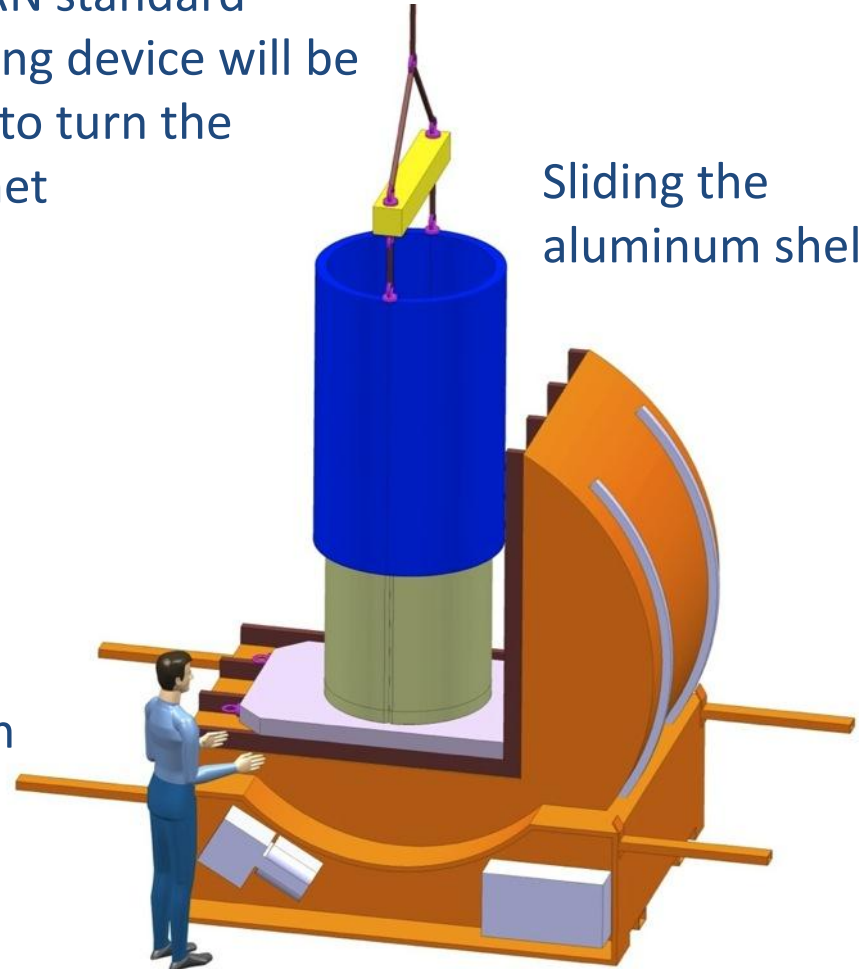
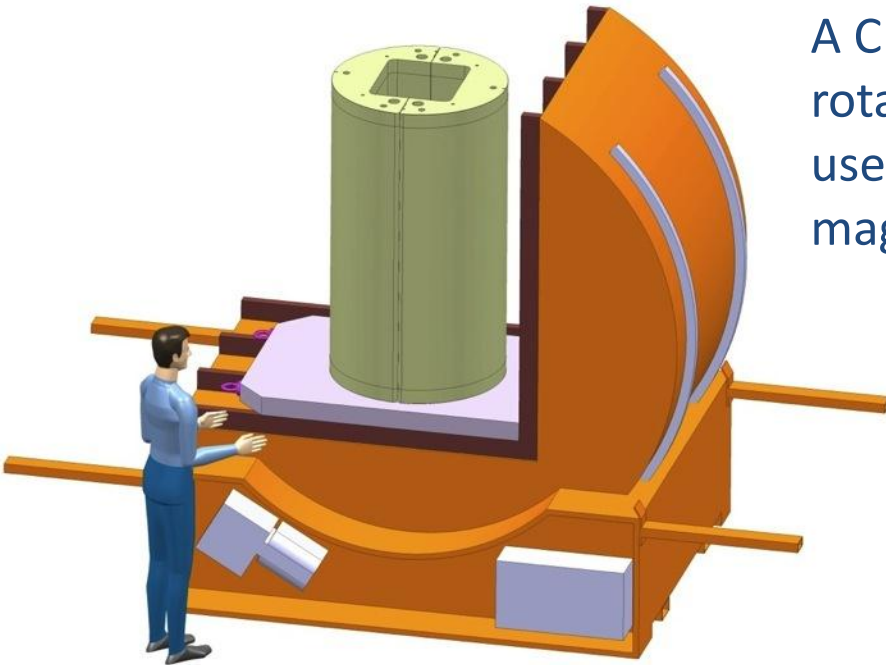


Shell and Yoke assembly (1/2)

A CERN standard rotating device will be used to turn the magnet

Sliding the aluminum shell

Juan Carlos Perez TE-MSC



The 2 half yokes will be aligned with no gap in between

3rd ESAC Rev



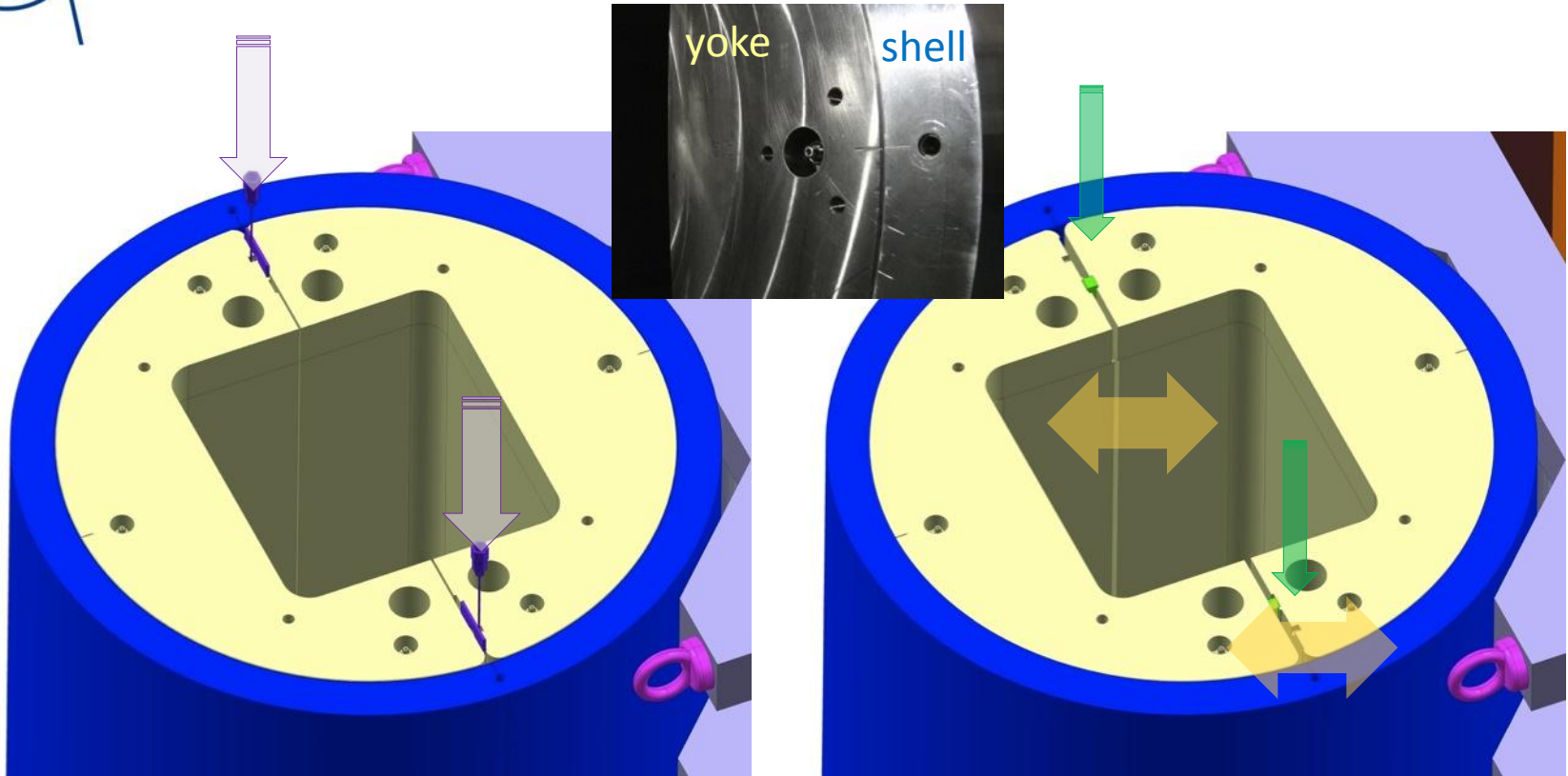
Presented in December 2011

February 27th 2013



Shell and Yoke assembly (2/2)

3rd ESAC Review, 27th February to 1st March 2013, CEA Saclay



Two bladders will be used to push the $\frac{1}{2}$ yokes towards the shell inner radius to allow gap keys insertion

The yoke keys will be inserted in between the $\frac{1}{2}$ yokes

Juan Carlos Perez TE-MSC



Real shell and yoke assembly (1/3)

3rd ESAC Review, 27th February to 1st March 2013, CEA Saclay



Juan Carlos Perez TE-MSC



February 27th 2013





Real shell and yoke assembly (2/3)

3rd ESAC Review, 27th February to 1st March 2013, CEA Saclay



Assembly completed

Juan Carlos Perez TE-MSC

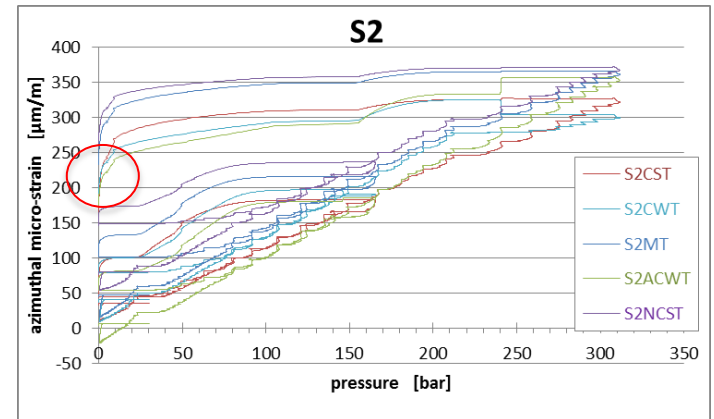
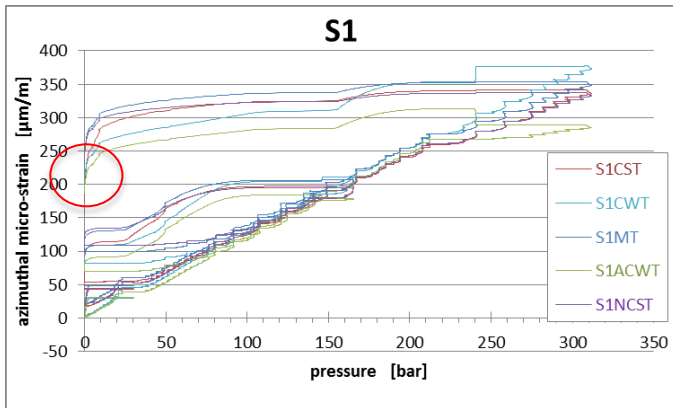


February 27th 2013

Real shell and yoke assembly (3/3)



- We had as target to reach **200 micro-strain** in the shell
- By pumping the bladders up-to 300 bars we manage to insert **7.4 mm shims**



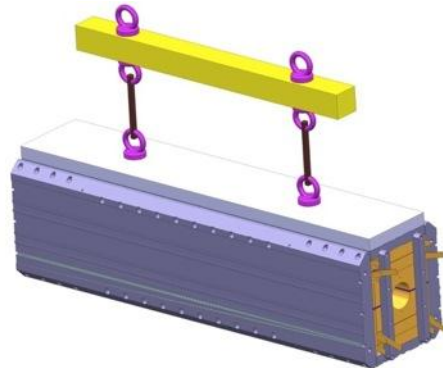
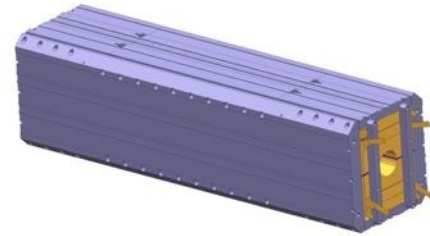
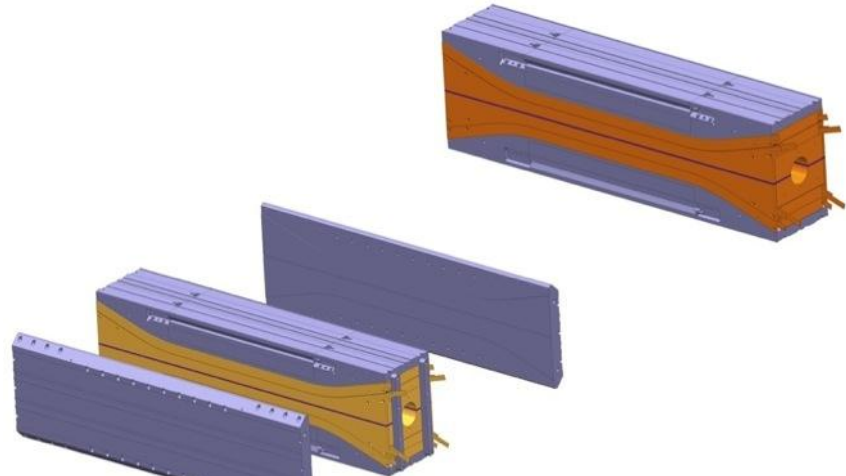
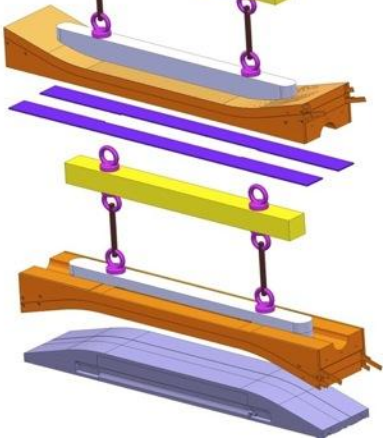
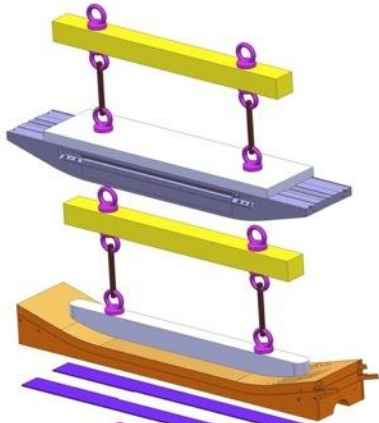
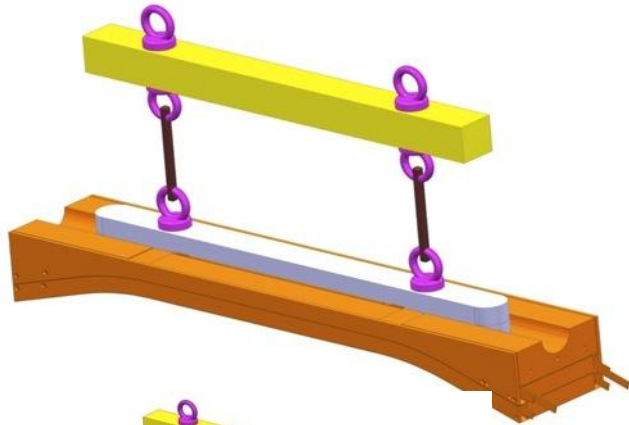
* See detailed presentation of J.E. Muñoz & Paolo Ferracin

February 27th 2013



AI dummy coils assembly sequence

3rd ESAC Review, 27th February to 1st March 2013, CEA Saclay



Coil-pack assembly

Juan Carlos Perez TE-MSC



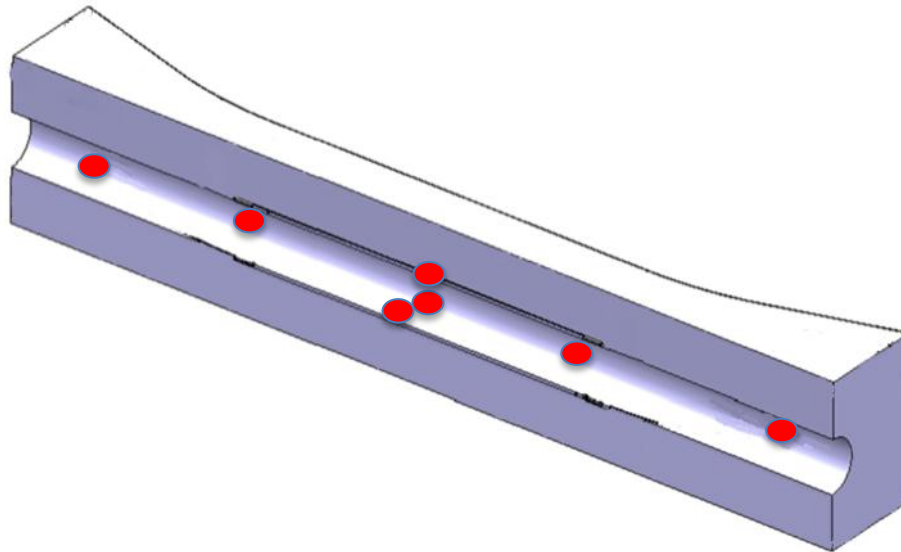
February 27th 2013





Aluminium dummy coil assembly

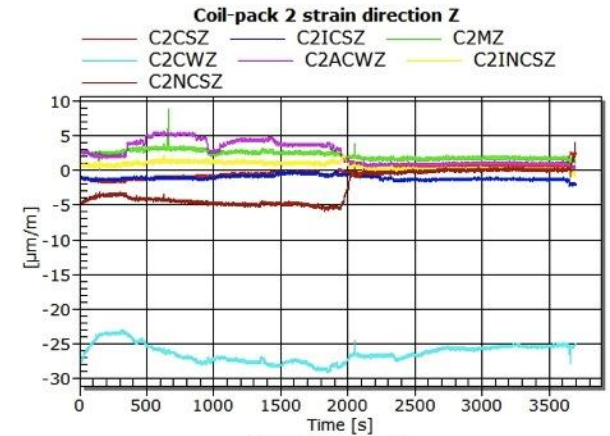
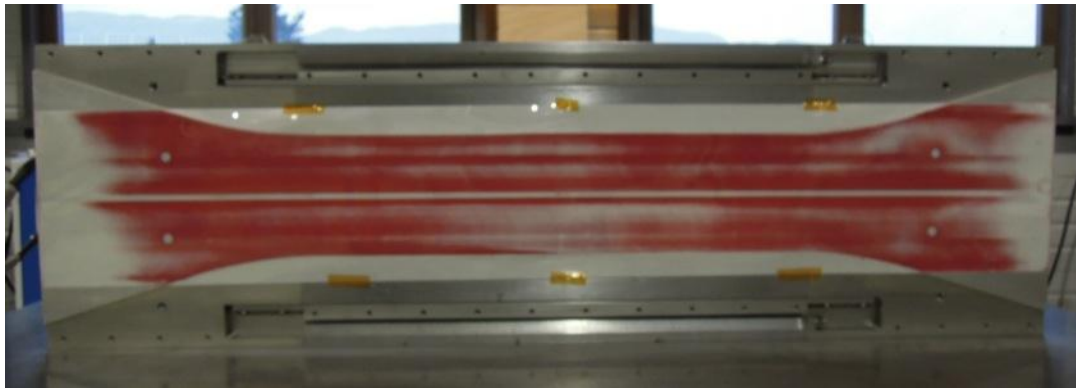
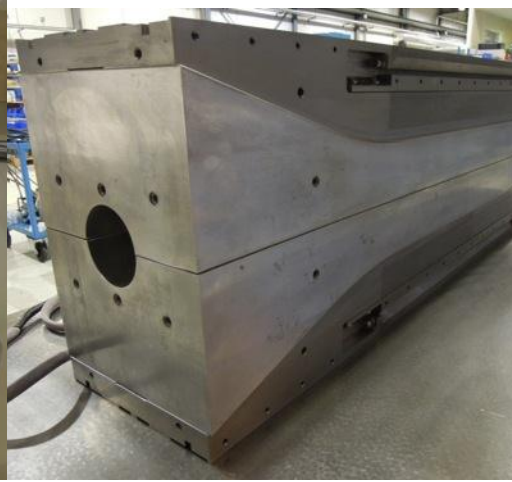
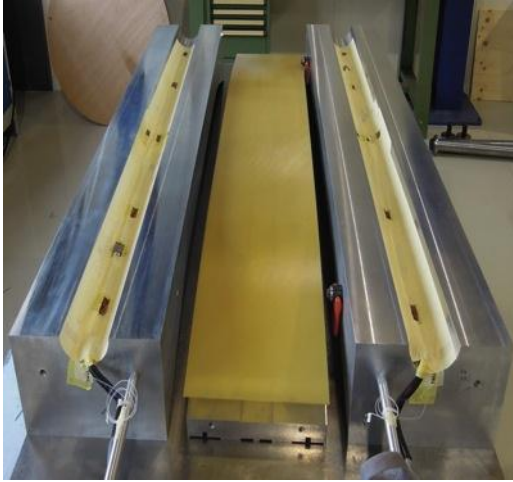
- The first mechanical assembly has been performed using aluminum blocks replacing the real coils
- The aluminum dummy coils have been instrumented with 2*7 strain gauges stations measuring along azimuthal and longitudinal direction
- The contact surface between dummy coil and pads has been checked using pressure sensitive paper





Al Dummy Coils assembly

3rd ESAC Review, 27th February to 1st March 2013, CEA Saclay



TE-MSC

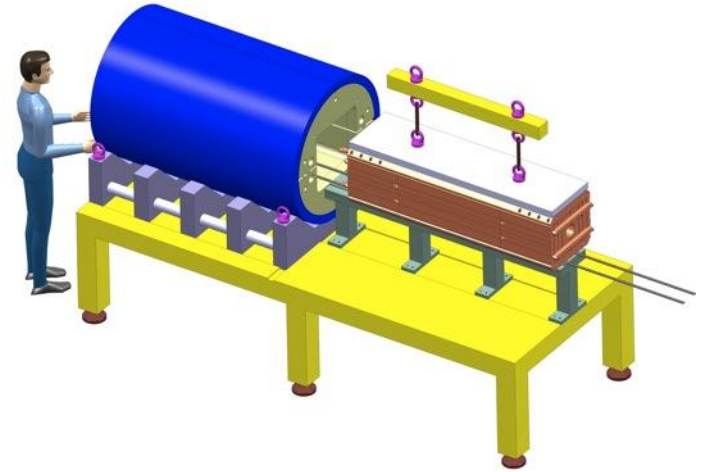


February 27th 2013

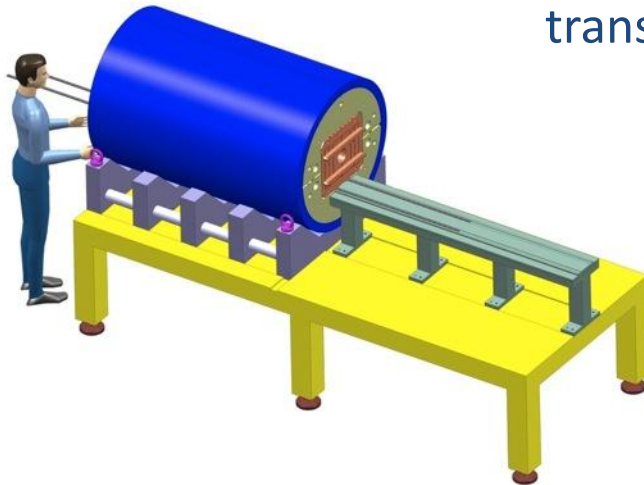


Sliding the coil pack in the structure

The pre-assembled yoke and shell will be rotated to horizontal position



The coil-pack and the magnet body will be transported to the assembly table



The coil-pack will be pushed into the yoke aperture



Real Sliding of coil pack in the structure

3rd ESAC Review, 27th February to 1st March 2013, CEA Saclay



The pre-assembled yoke and shell are rotated to horizontal position



Juan Carlos Perez TE-MSC

Magnet structure installed on the assembly table



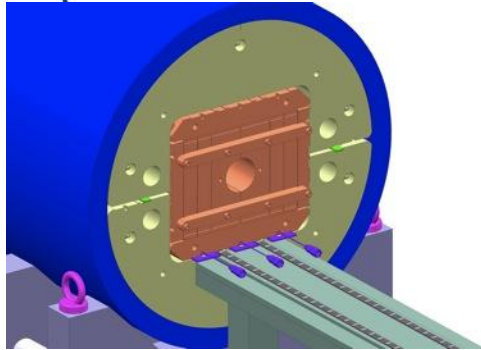
The coil-pack being pushed into the yoke aperture

* See video

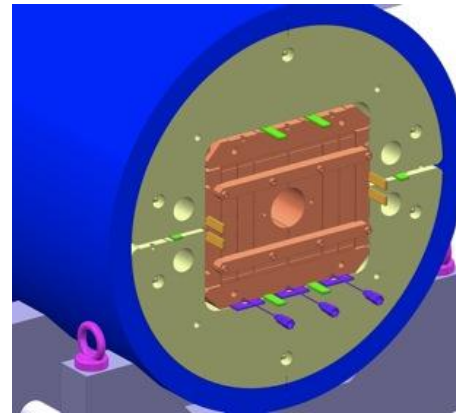




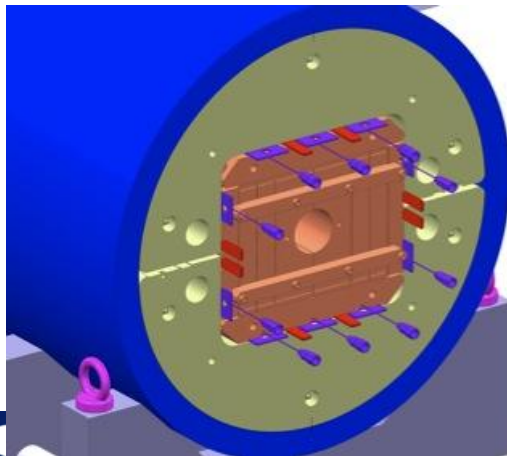
Coil pack Pre-loading



3 vertical bladders will be used to lift the coil pack and remove the rollers



Temporary keys will be inserted to center the coil –pack into the yoke aperture



Pumping bladders & insertion of the keys

- The horizontal keys are inserted to obtain a tight assembly of the coil-pack
- The vertical shimming will be gradually increased to reach the pre-defined stress target value on the shell
- Finally the horizontal shimming will be increased

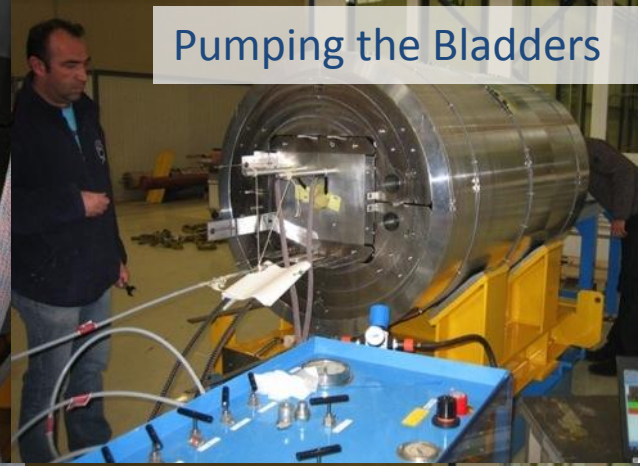


Coil pack Pre-loading

3rd ESAC Review, 27th February to 1st March 2013, CEA Saclay



Sliding rollers extraction

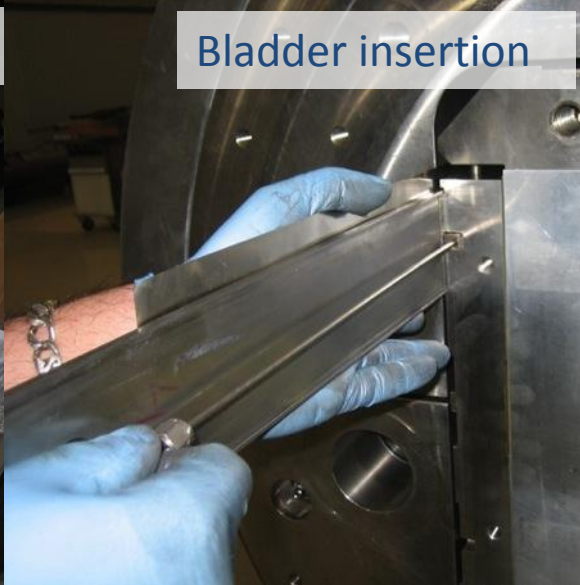


Pumping the Bladders

Running FEM program



Bladder insertion



Well done !!



Juan Carlos Perez TE-MSC

CEA Saclay



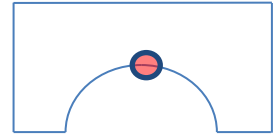
February 27th 2013





Targets VS. Obtained results

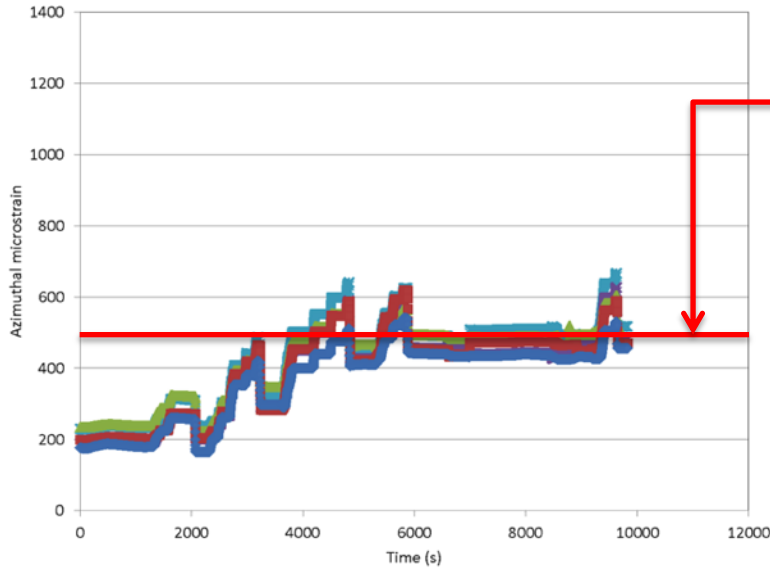
C2M



3rd ESAC Review, 27th February to 1st March 2013, CEA Saclay

Shell

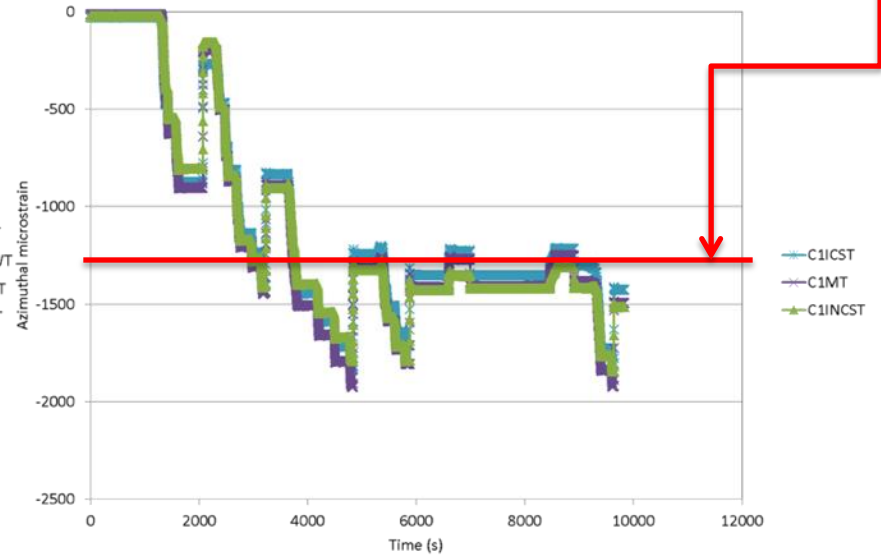
- Azimuthal strain: **+500 μ strain**
- Azimuthal stress @ 300K: +35 MPa
- Azimuthal stress @ 77K: +110 MPa



Shell azimuthal strain

Coil

- Azimuthal strain: **-1450 μ strain**
- Azimuthal stress @ 300K: -100 MPa
- Azimuthal stress @ 77K: -220 MPa



Coil azimuthal strain

Juan Carlos Perez TE-MSC

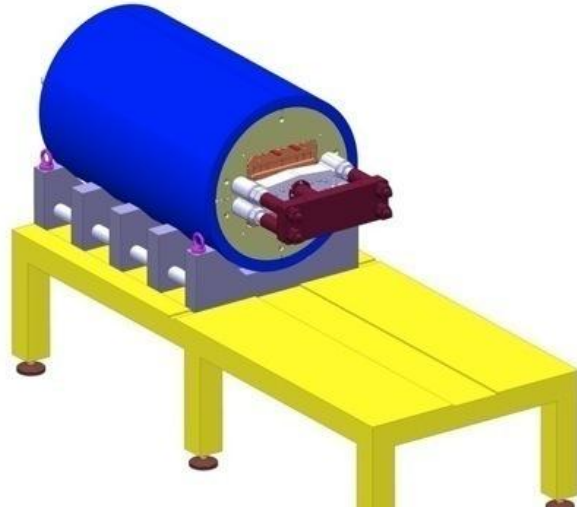
* See detailed presentation of Paolo Ferracin & J.E. Muñoz Garcia

February 27th 2013

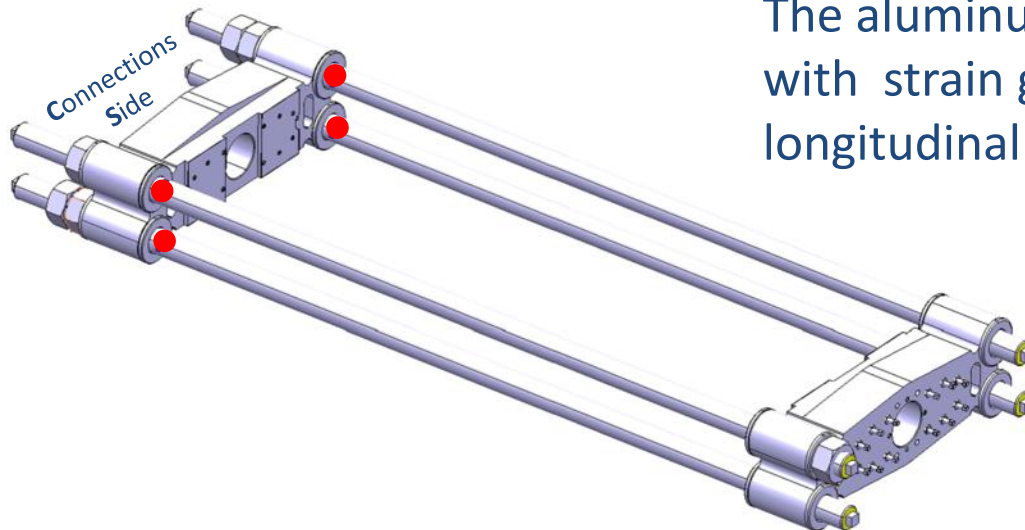




Axial compression system



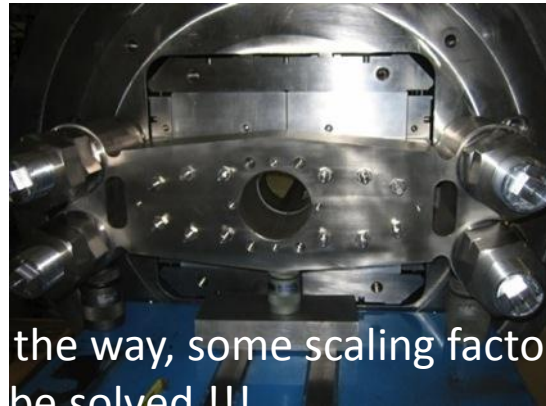
- A 200 t hydraulic cylinder will be used to tension the rods to the targeted stress value at 300 k
- Bladders operation to change coil pre-stress remains possible after assembly of the end plates



The aluminum rods will be instrumented with strain gauges measuring along the longitudinal direction

Presented in December 2011

Axial compression system assembly



On the way, some scaling factors to be solved !!!

- A force of 500 kN has been applied to the rods using the hydraulic cylinder:
 - Azimuthal target microstrain/stress @ 300K: +710 μ strain/+ 50 MPa
 - Azimuthal target microstrain/stress @ 77K: +1350 μ strain/+ 105 MPa
- The strain in the rods is well balanced within 10 μ strain.
- The end plates compress directly the Al dummy coils.
- The possibility to compress on the yoke at 300 K and transmit the force to the coil during cool-down will be tested on next assembly (See J.E. Muñoz Presentation).



Transportation frame



3rd ESAC Review, 27th February to 1st March 2013, CEA Saclay

Juan Carlos Perez TE-MSC



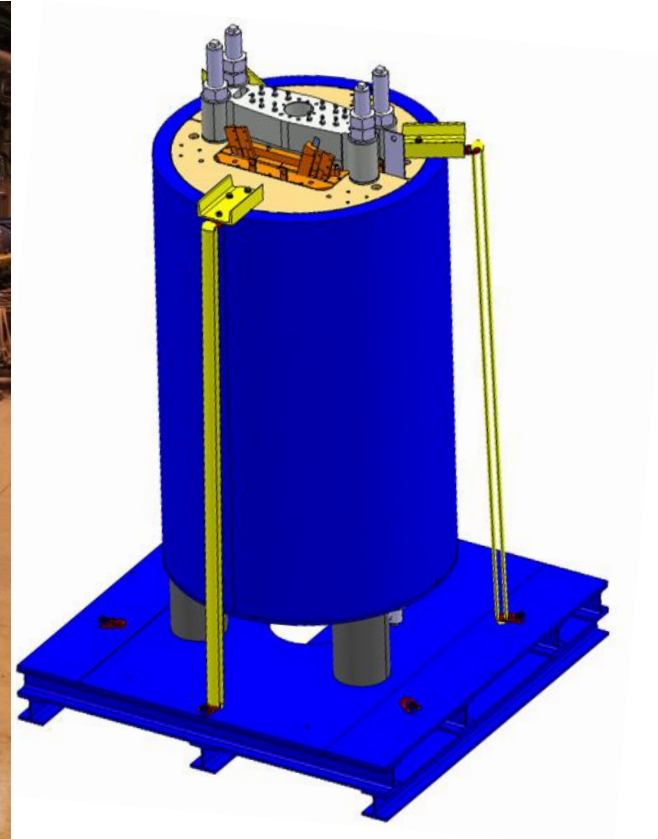
February 27th 2013





Assembly area in SM18 for LN₂ tests preparation

3rd ESAC Review, 27th February to 1st March 2013, CEA Saclay



Juan Carlos Perez TE-MSC



Structure preparation for cold tests: see Marta's presentation

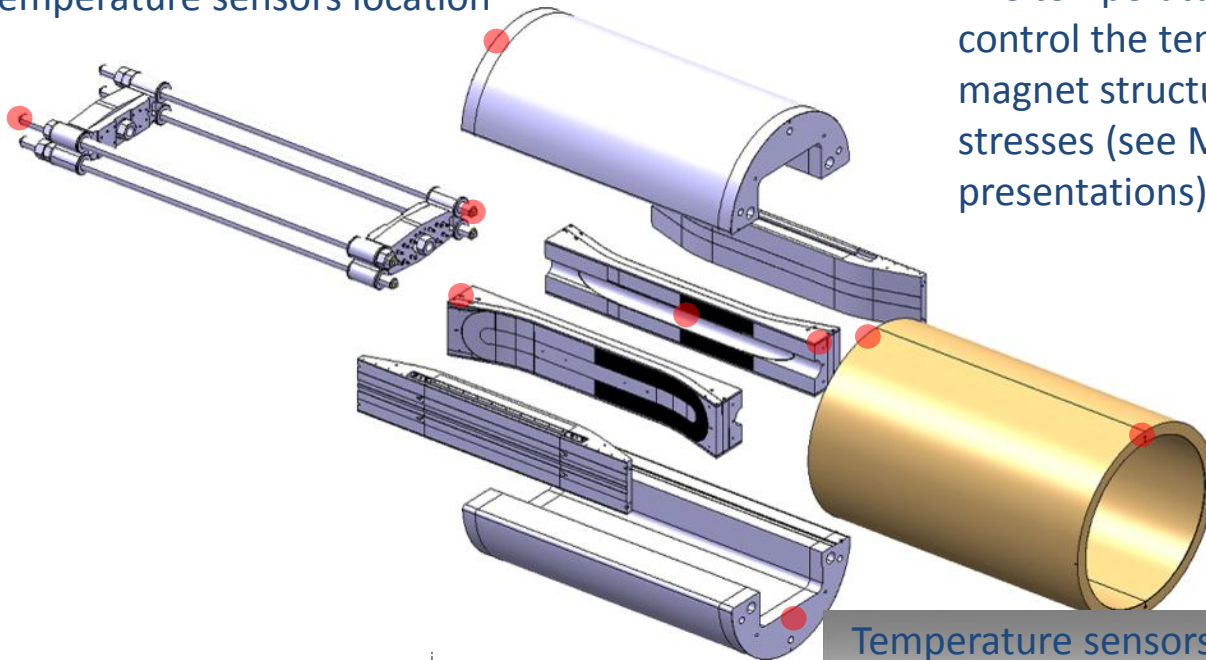
February 27th 2013





Additional instrumentation for Cool-down control

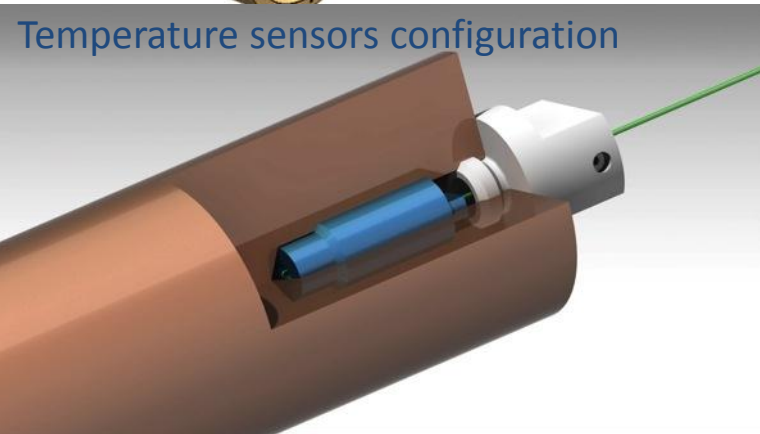
Temperature sensors location



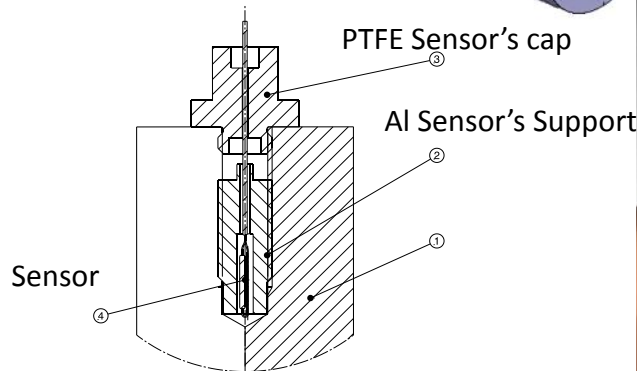
The temperature sensors will be used to control the temperature gradient across the magnet structure to limit thermal induced stresses (see M. Bajko & J.E. Muñoz detailed presentations)

3rd ESAC Review, 27th February to 1st March 2013, CEA Saclay

Juan Carlos Perez TE-MSC



Temperature sensors configuration



February 27th 2013





Next steps

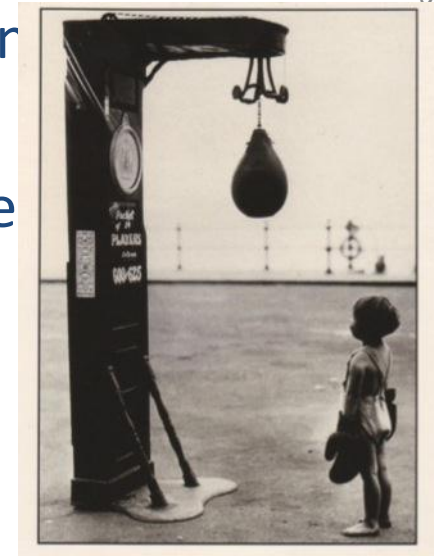
- The structure will be rotated to vertical position in SM18
- Temperature sensors will be mounted
- LN₂ transfer line will be inserted in the bore
- The external skin and joints to optimize the cooling time of the structure will be assembled
- The structure will be transported near the cryostat and inserted using a truck crane
- First cool-down to 77 K is expected for mid of April



Conclusions

- All structure components have been delivered to CERN
- Shell, rods and aluminium dummy coil have been instrumented with strain gauges and temperature sensors
- The first mechanical assembly using aluminium dummy coils is completed
- Strain gauges data are being processed
- The cryostat to cool-down using LN₂ has been installed
- Temperature sensors acquisition system, cryogenic control system will be ready in April
- First cool-down of the structure to 77 K schedule 2013

Still a long way to go but we are getting closer !





Fresca2 Collaboration Team

CERN Fresca2 Team



And coming soon.....

FRESCA 2



Thanks for your
attention

The Lord of High Field



www.cern.ch