

WP6 Update on Thermal-Electric Study of Hi-Lumi SC Link

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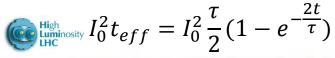
Transient Model: (Self) Quench of Cables

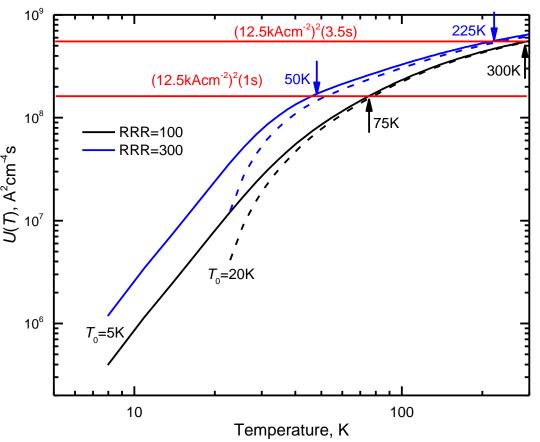
Quench load of 20kA cable

$$QL(T) = (1 - \lambda)^{-1} A^{2} \int_{T_{0}}^{T} \frac{dc_{v}(T')}{\rho(T')} dT'$$

With a nominal Cu RRR=100 for the stabiliser:

- The cable heats up to ~90K in 1 s at 17kA;
- Room temperature is reached in approximately 3.5 s.
- Little influence by the initial temperature if heated beyond 50K.
- Stabilizer RRR has a significant impact at low/medium temperature (75K in 1s) and a moderate improvement at high temperature (300K in 3.5 s)
- When discharged at $I(t) = I_0 e^{-t/\tau}$ QL is matched by





For magnet discharging time constant of $\tau = 7s$,

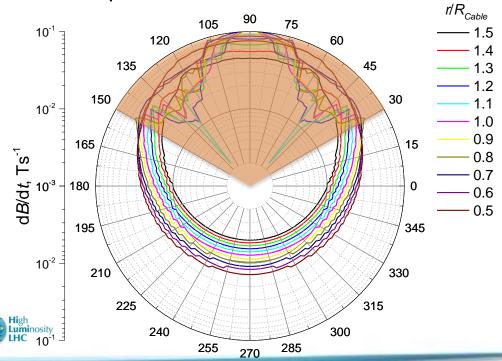
- $t_{eff} = 1$ s to 90K at means t = 1.17s
- $t_{eff} = 3.5$ s to room temperature at $t = \infty$!, i.e. safely quench during magnet discharge

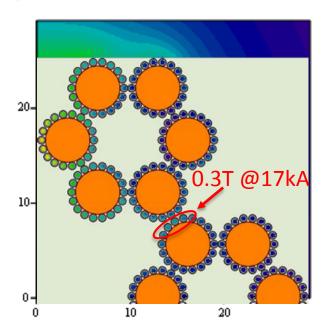
Transient Model:

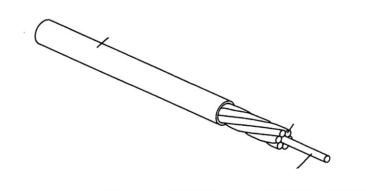
Electromagnetic induced Quench of Cables

Imposed \dot{B} , electrical field and induced current

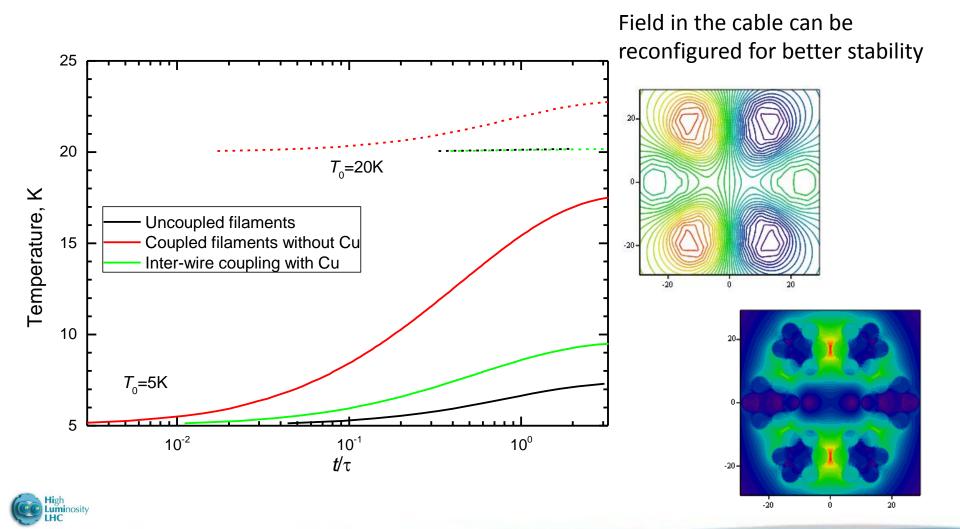
- ☐ The maximum imposed field change is at immediate adjacent wires (30° and 150°) in the neighbouring cables.
- \Box At 20kA, ΔB at these locations is about 0.3T, or 40mT/s at $\tau = 7$ s.
- About 4 wires are exposed at any longitudinal location. The present wire twist pitch of 400mm means that each wire is exposed for about 90mm.



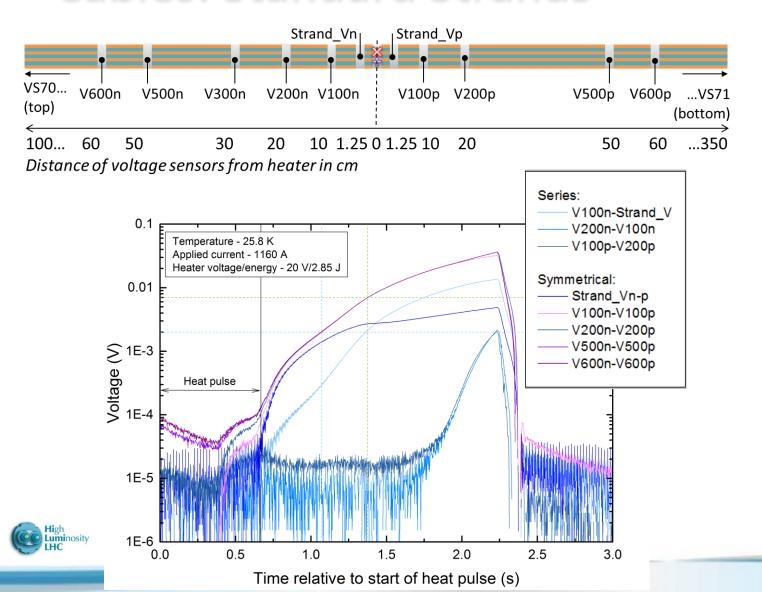




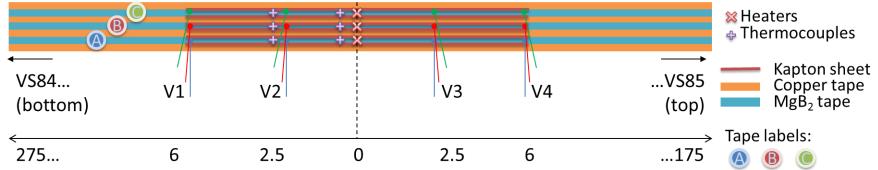
Transient Model: Electromagnetic induced Quench of Cables



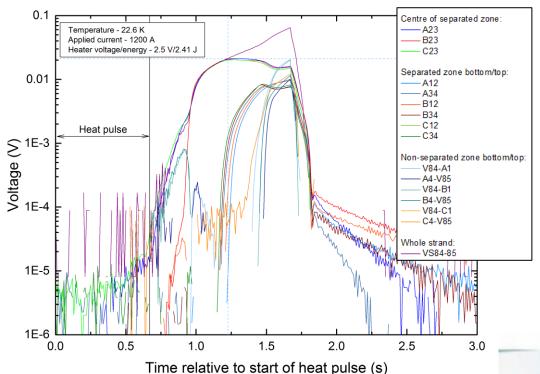
Quench Measurements on Twisted-Pair Cables: Standard Strands



Quench Measurements on Twisted-Pair Cables: Cu Stabiliser Detached

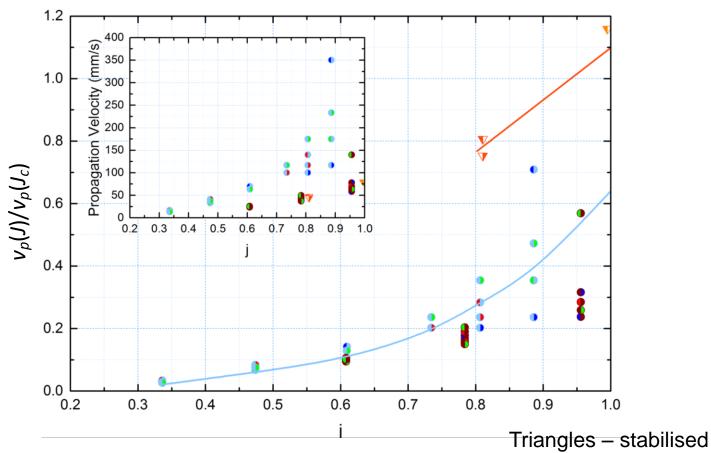


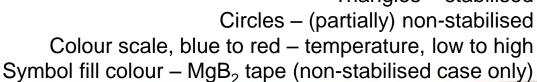
Distance of voltage sensors from heaters (centre of separated zone) in cm





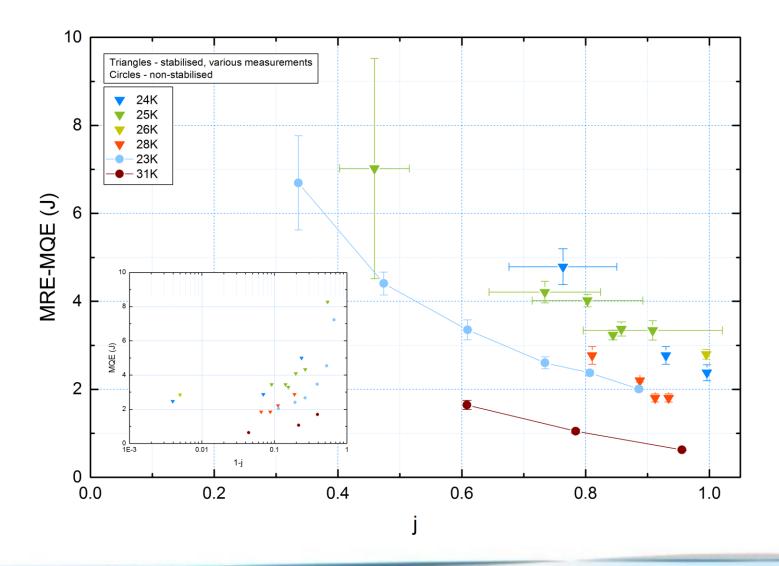
Propagation velocity: almost as expected







Minimum Quench Energy





Next: New Round Wires

