

11 T Dipole Project Status

M. Karppinen on behalf of CERN-FNAL collaboration

“Demonstrate the feasibility of Nb₃Sn technology for the DS collimation upgrade with an accelerator quality 5.5-m-long twin-aperture 11 T prototype dipole by 2015”





Contributions & Acknowledgements



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Outline

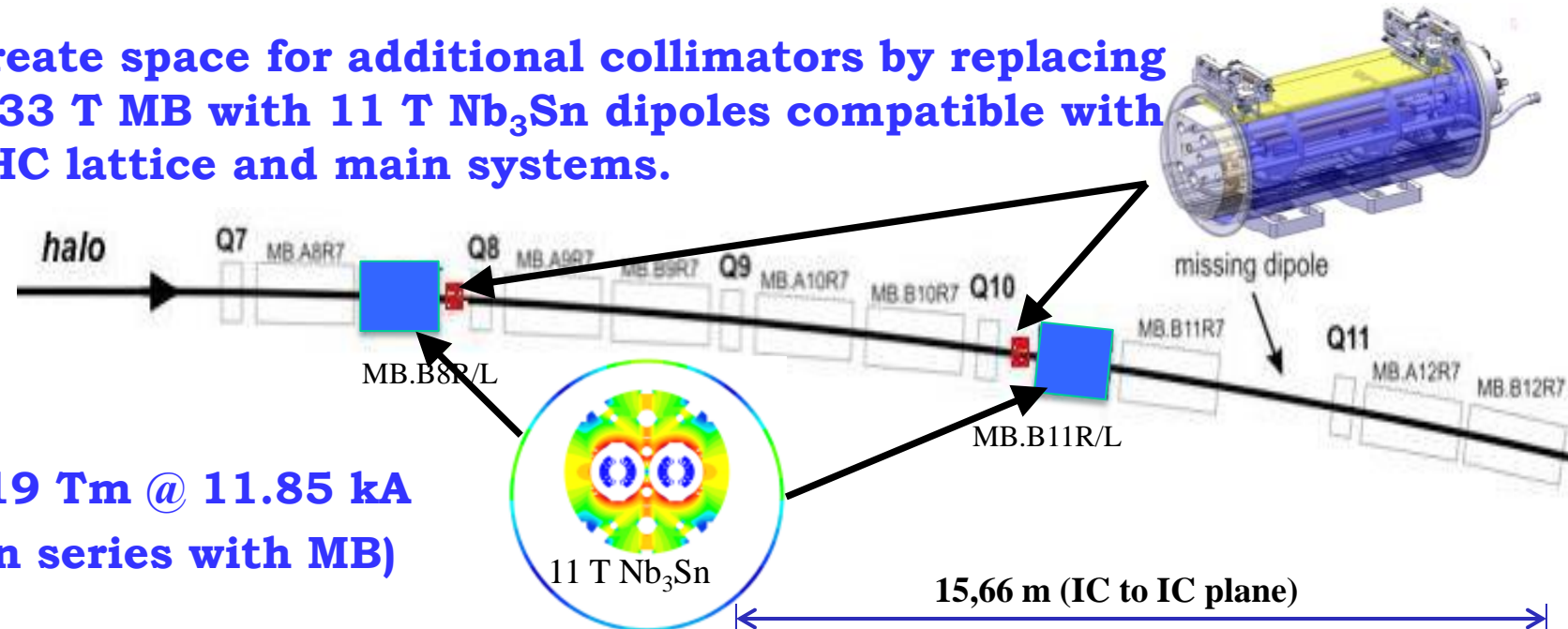


- ❖ **DS upgrade**
- ❖ **Design challenges**
- ❖ **Magnetic design**
- ❖ **Mechanical design**
- ❖ **Pole loading concept and CERN coil design**
- ❖ **Model program status and plans:**
 - **FNAL**
 - **CERN**
- ❖ **Summary**

DS Upgrade



- ❖ Create space for additional collimators by replacing 8.33 T MB with 11 T Nb₃Sn dipoles compatible with LHC lattice and main systems.



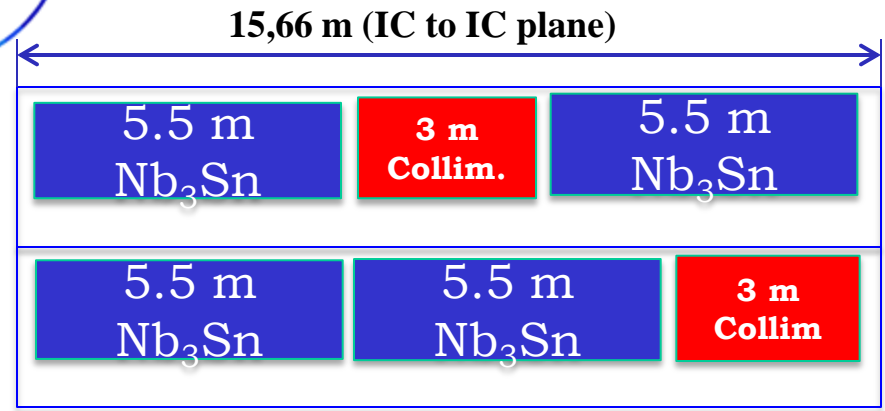
- ❖ 119 Tm @ 11.85 kA (in series with MB)

❖ LS2 : IR-2

- 2/4 MB => 4/8 x 5.5 m CM + spares

❖ LS3 : IR-1,5 and Point-3,7

- 4 x 4 MB => 32 x 5.5 m CM + spares



- ❖ Joint development program between CERN and FNAL underway since Oct-2010.



11 T Nb₃Sn Dipole Design Challenges



❖ Iron saturation effects

- Modified MB Yoke
- Cross-talk between apertures

❖ Transfer function matching with MB

- More turns (56 vs. 40)
- Iron saturation

❖ Dynamic effects

- Strand development
- Cored cable

❖ Coil fabrication

- Cable development
- Electrical insulation
- Nb₃Sn specific tooling and fabrication process
- Reproducibility & Handling

❖ Quench protection

- Heater development
- Instrumentation

❖ Mechanical structure

- Forces almost 2 X MB
- First 2-in-1 Nb₃Sn magnet

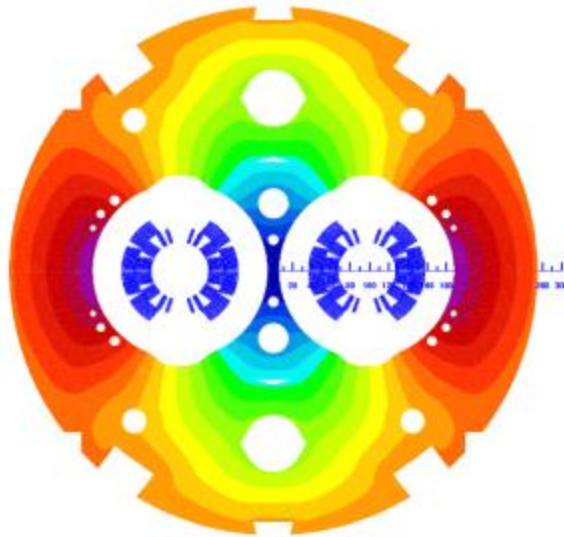
❖ Thermal

- Resin impregnated coils

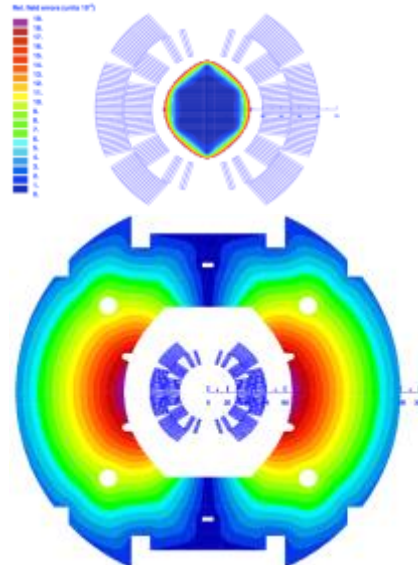
❖ Integration

- Optics
- Cold-mass
- Collimator
- Machine systems

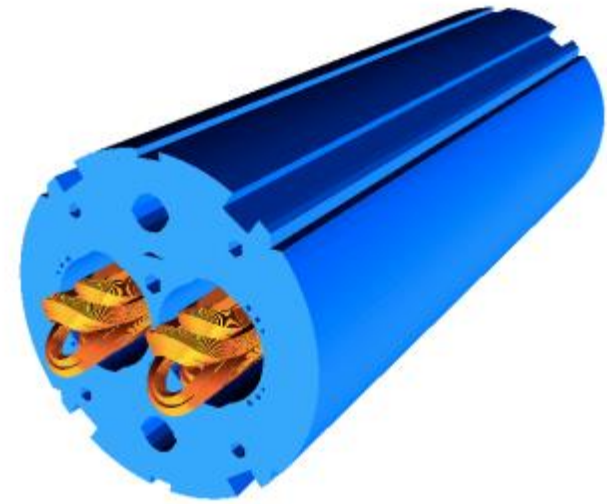
Magnetic design: Coil Optimization



$B_0(11.85 \text{ kA}) = 11.25 \text{ T}$



$B_0(11.85 \text{ kA}) = 10.86 \text{ T}$



- ❖ 11.25 T at 11.85 kA with 20% margin at 1.9 K in
- ❖ 60 mm bore and straight 5.5-m-long coldmass
- ❖ Systematic field errors below the 10^{-4} level
- ❖ 6-block design, 56 turns (IL 22, OL 34)
- ❖ 14.85-mm-wide 40-strand Rutherford cable, no internal splice
- ❖ Coil ends optimized for low field harmonics and minimum strain in the cable

11 T Model Dipole Magnetic Parameters



Parameter	Single-aperture FNAL		Single-aperture CERN	Twin-aperture
	MBHSP01	MBHSP02		
Aperture (mm)	60			
Yoke outer diameter (mm)	400		510	550
Coil length (m)	1.80	0.88	1.8	0.88 - 1.8 - 5.4
Nominal bore field @11.85 kA (T)	10.86	11.07	11.25	11.25
Short-sample bore field at 1.9 K (T)	13.6 ⁽¹⁾	14.1 ⁽²⁾	13.9 ⁽¹⁾	13.9 ⁽¹⁾
Margin B_{nom}/B_{max} at 1.9 K	0.80 ⁽¹⁾	0.78 ⁽²⁾	0.81 ⁽¹⁾	0.81 ⁽¹⁾
Stored energy at 11.85 kA (kJ/m)	473	482	484	969
F_x per quadrant at 11.85 kA (MN/m)	2.89	3.11	3.16	3.16
F_y per quadrant at 11.85 kA (MN/m)	-1.57	-1.56	-1.59	-1.59

1) OST-0.7nm-RRP-108/127

2) OST-0.7nm-RRP-150/169



Mechanical Design Choices & Goals



❖ **Separate collared coils**

- **Most of the coil pre-stress obtained by collaring**
- **Symmetric loading**
- **Better control of pre-stress**
- **Testing of collared coils in 1-in-1 structure**

❖ **Vertically split yoke**

- **Assembly process less influenced by friction (vs. horizontal split)**
- **Closed gap at RT and up to 12 T to provide rigid support for the collared coil**
- **Better controlled (collared) coil deformation**

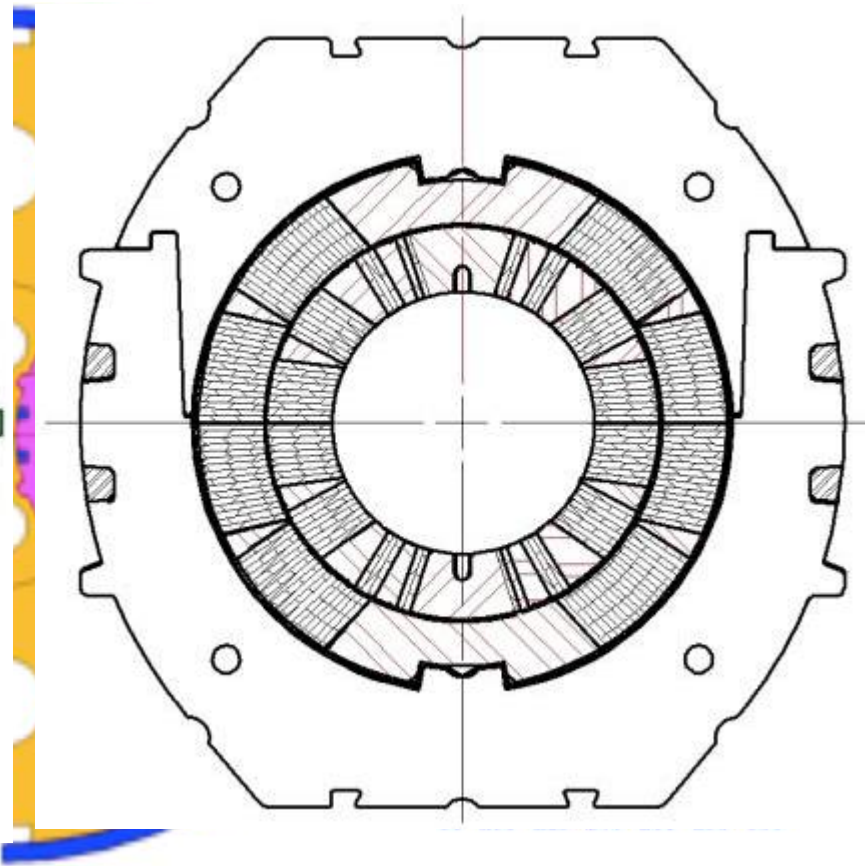
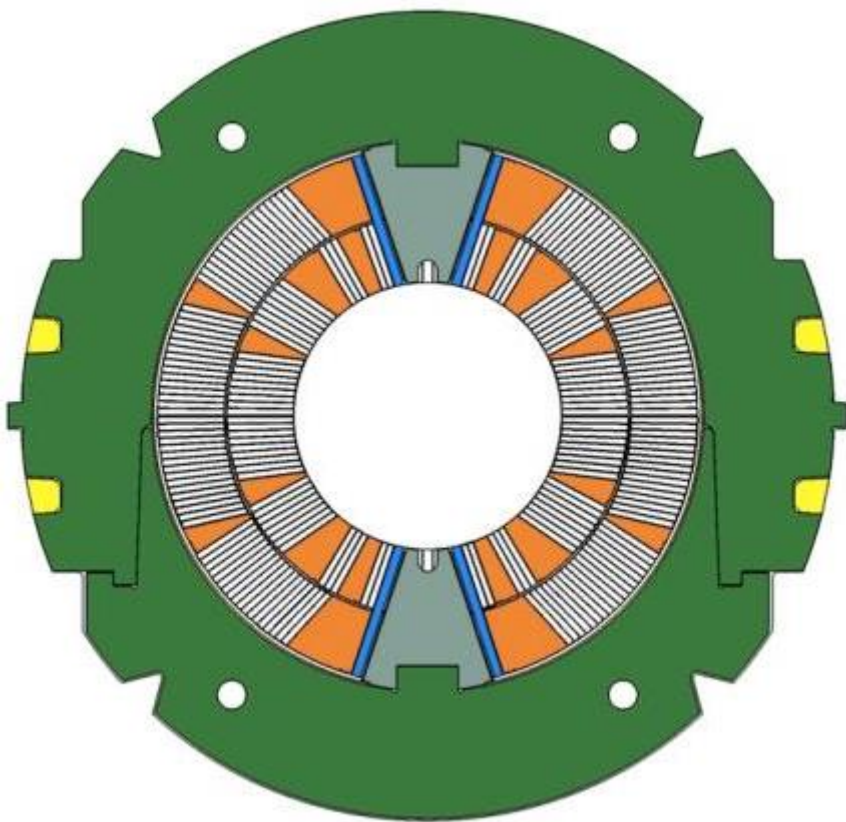
❖ **Welded stainless steel skin**

❖ **Coil pre-stress**

- **Within 0..-165 MPa at all times**
- **Minimal elliptic deformation**
- **Minimal stress gradient in the coils**
- **Easy tuning of pre-loading by shimming**
- **Minimize discontinuous loading and shear stress (end regions)**

CERN

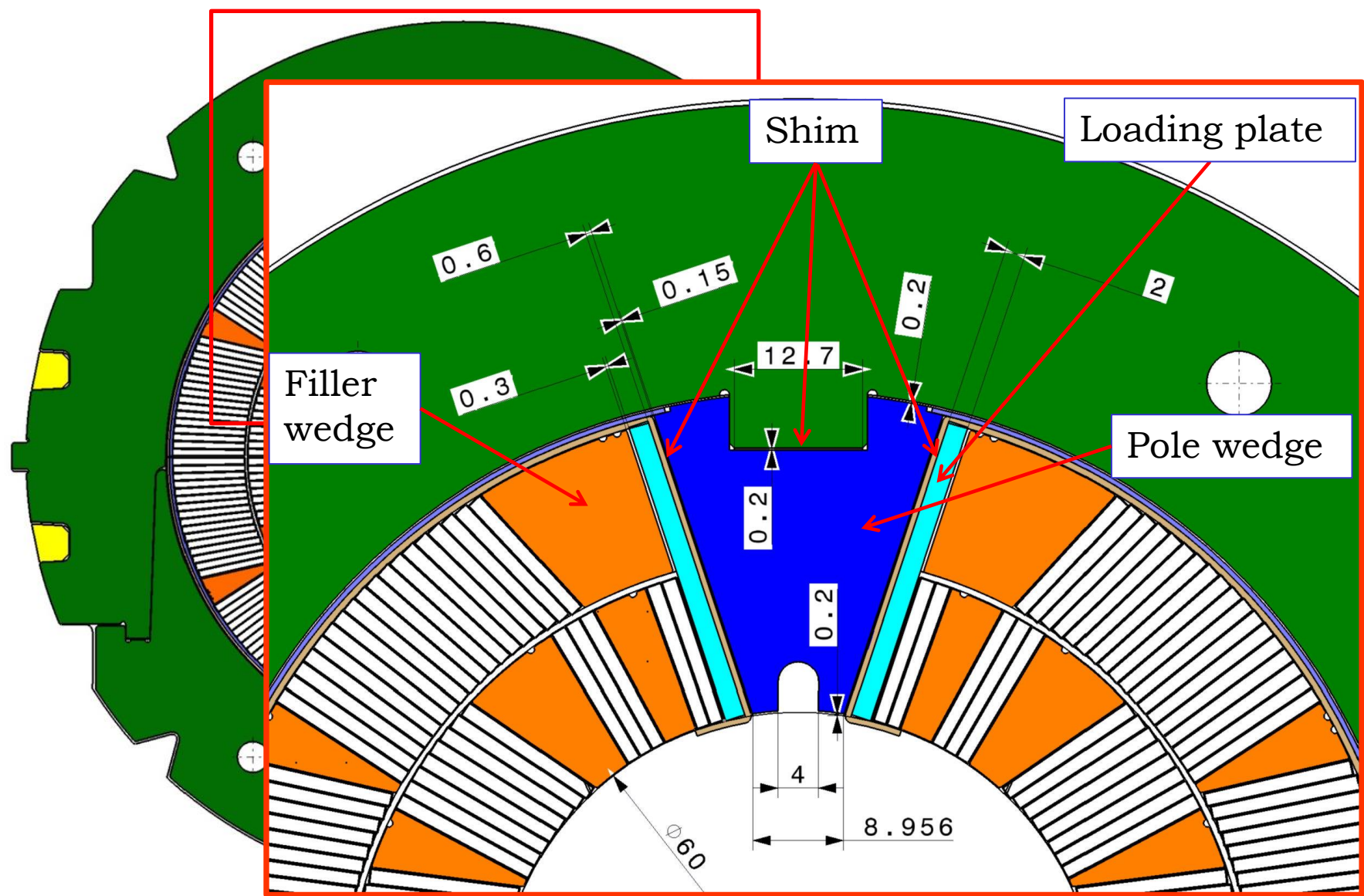
FNAL



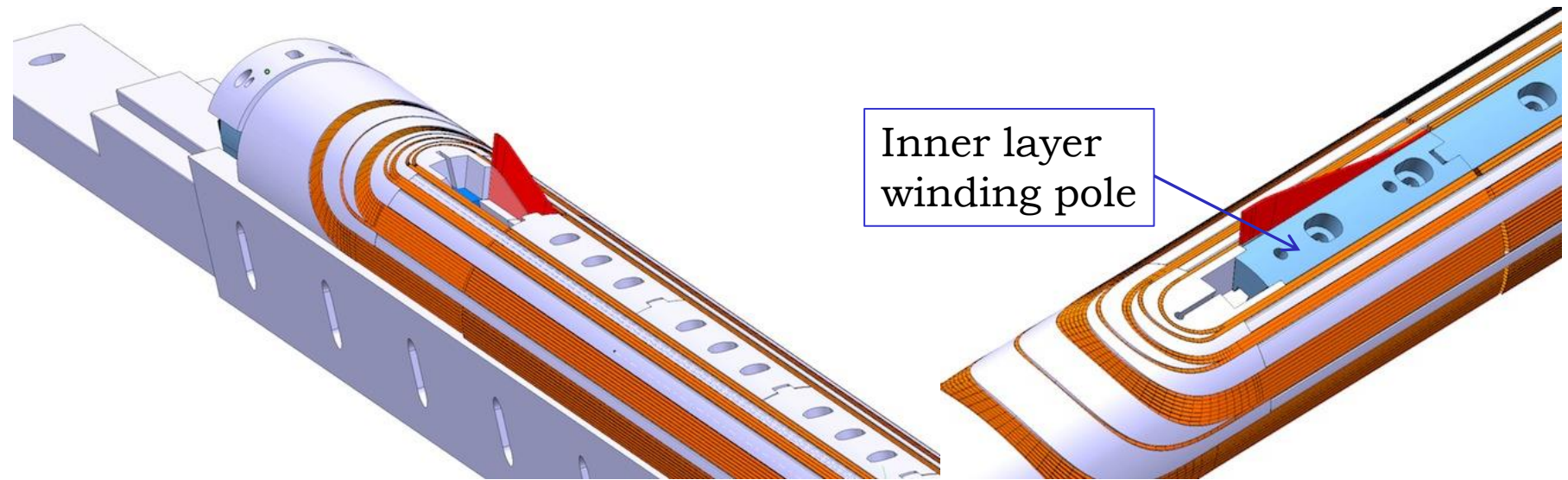
Pole loading design

Integrated pole design

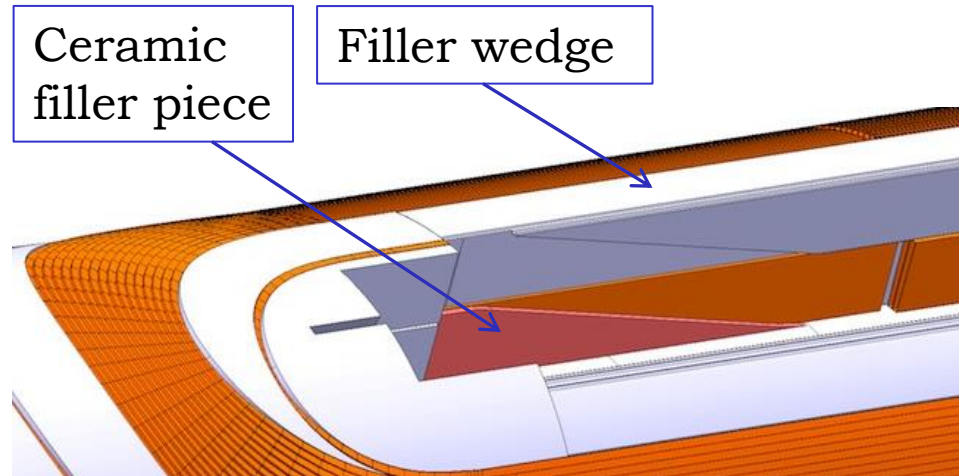
Pole Loading Concept



Pole Loading Concept: Lead End Winding

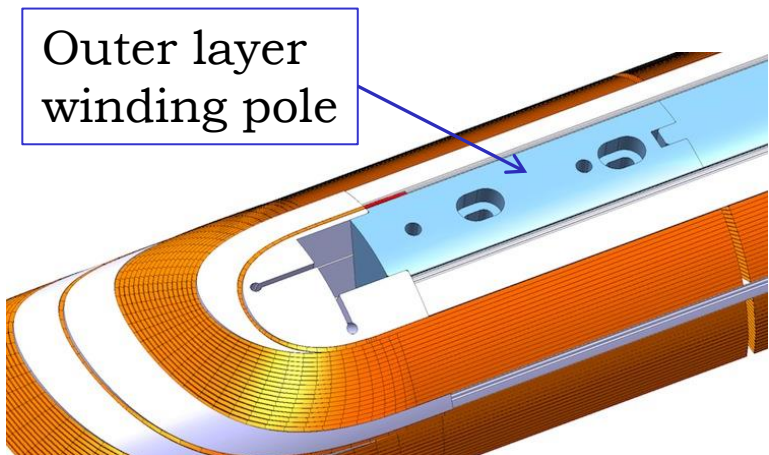


Inner layer winding pole



Ceramic filler piece

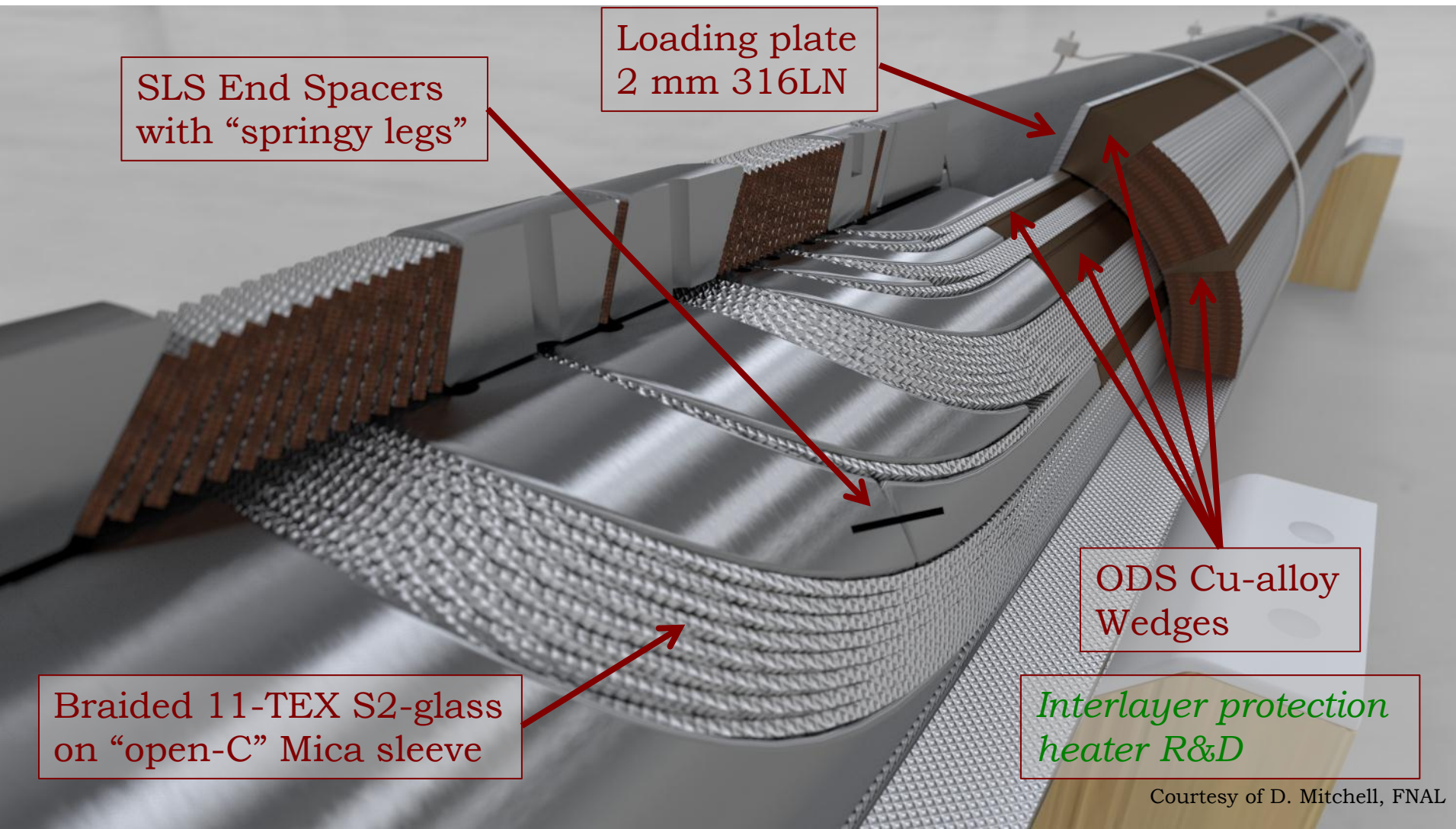
Filler wedge



Outer layer winding pole

Layer-jump region with cable removed

CERN 11 T Dipole Coil



SLS End Spacers with “springy legs”

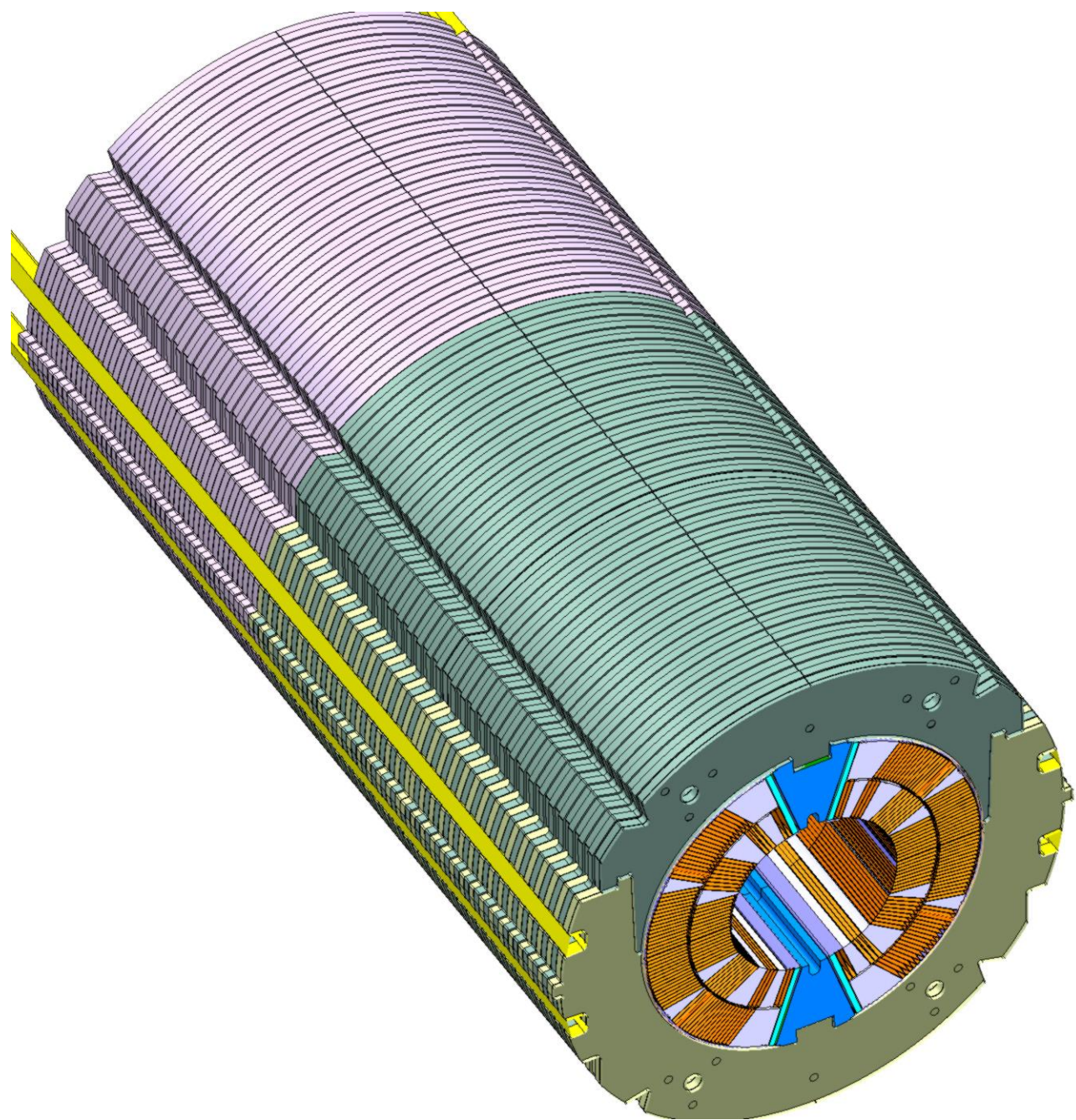
Loading plate
2 mm 316LN

Braided 11-TEX S2-glass on “open-C” Mica sleeve

ODS Cu-alloy Wedges

Interlayer protection heater R&D

Courtesy of D. Mitchell, FNAL



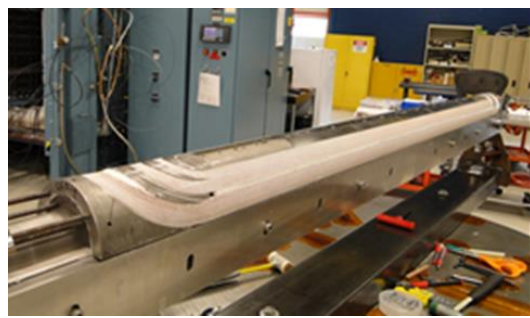
FNAL MBHSP01 1-in-1 Demonstrator (2 m)



OST RRP-108/127



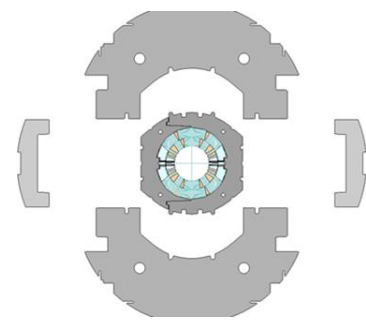
40-strand cable produced with FNAL cabling machine



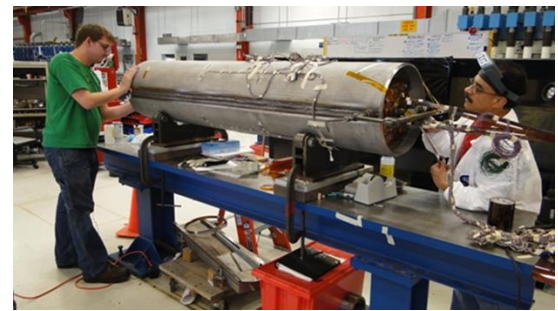
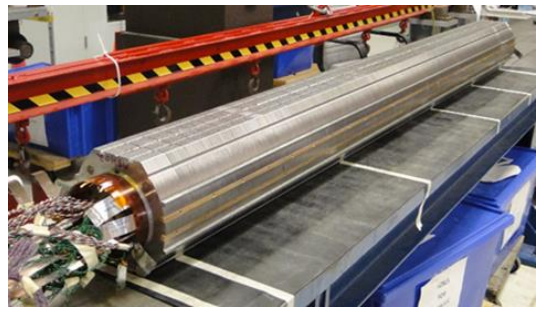
Coil fabrication



Collared coil assembly



Cold mass assembly



Magnet development and fabrication was done in record time – 18 month!



MBHSP01 Quench Performance



❖ Design goal:

- $B_{nom} = 11\text{ T}$ with 20% margin

❖ Limited quench performance

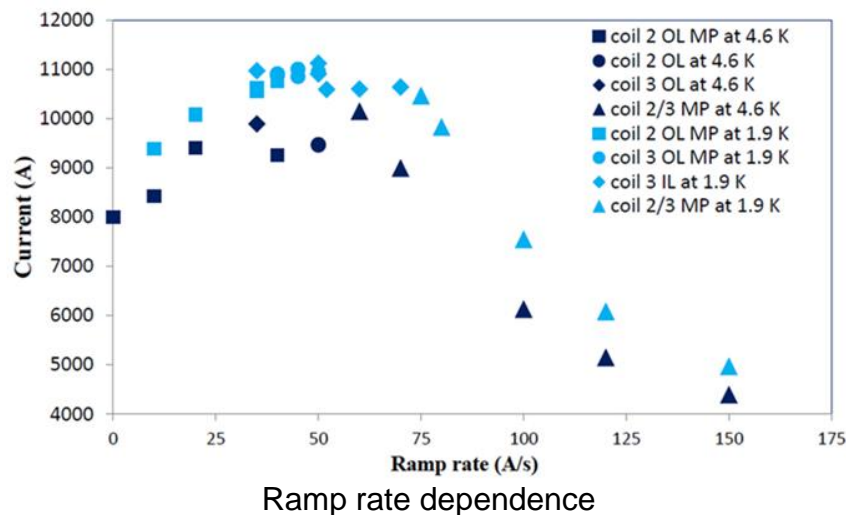
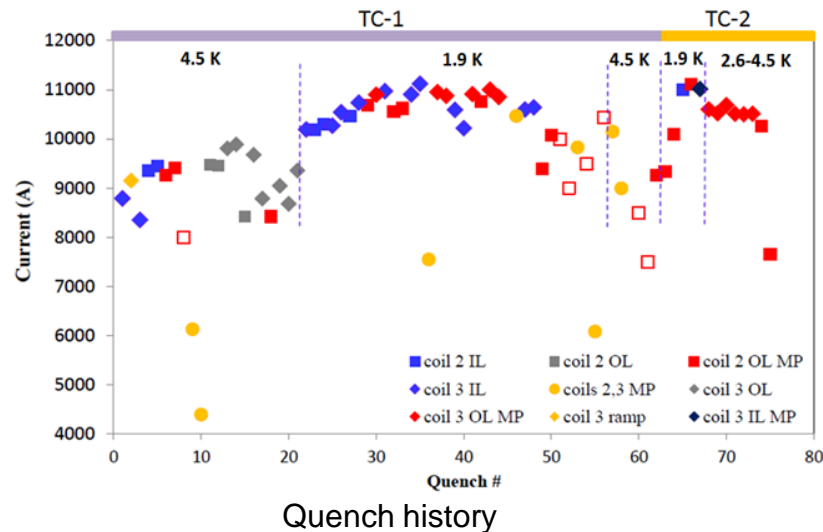
- $B_{max} = 10.4\text{ T}$ at 1.9 K and 50 A/s (78% of SSL)
- long training
- conductor degradation
- irregular ramp rate dependence

❖ Quench performance was limited by conductor degradation in coil OL mid-plane blocks and leads

- lead damage during reaction - confirmed by autopsy

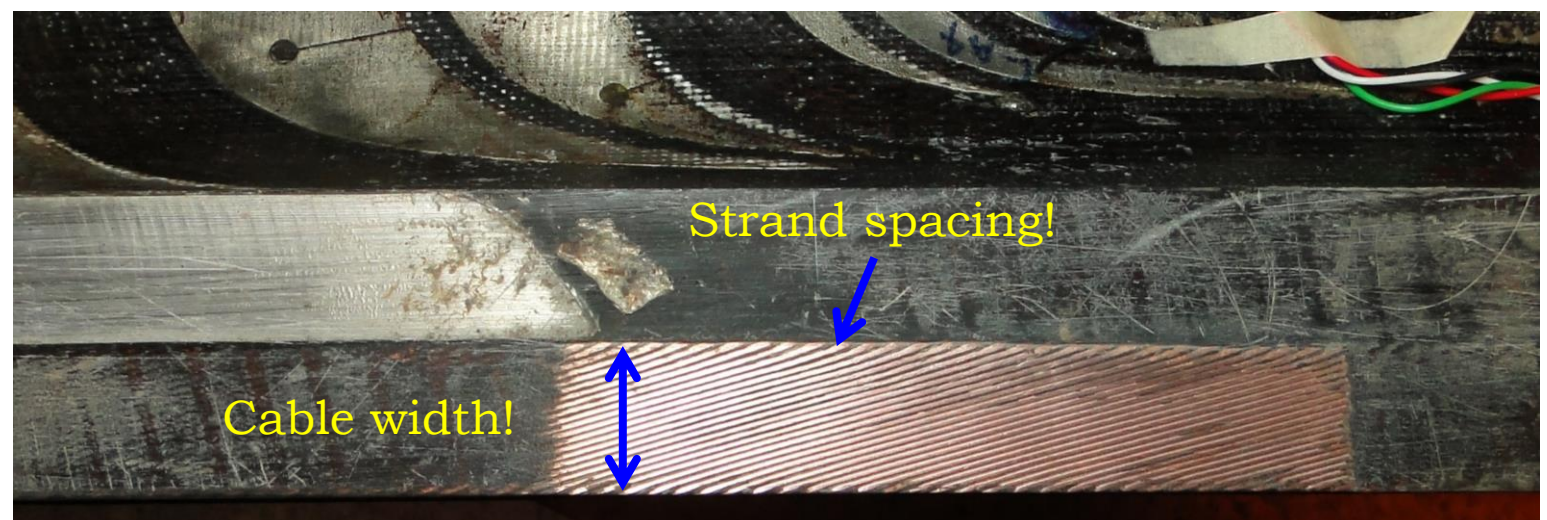
❖ Appropriate improvements implemented in MBHSP02

A.V. Zlobin et al., ASC2012, Sept 2012



MBHSP01 Autopsy

Coil #3
Used in
MBHSP01

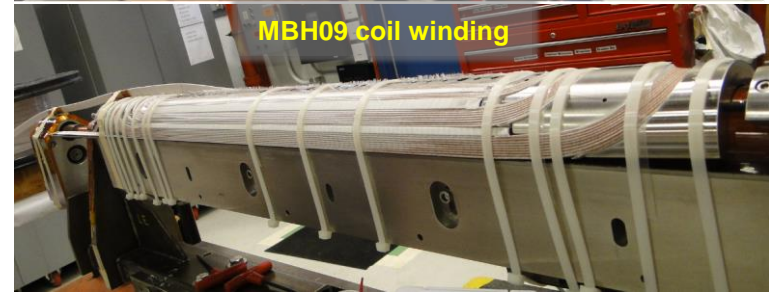
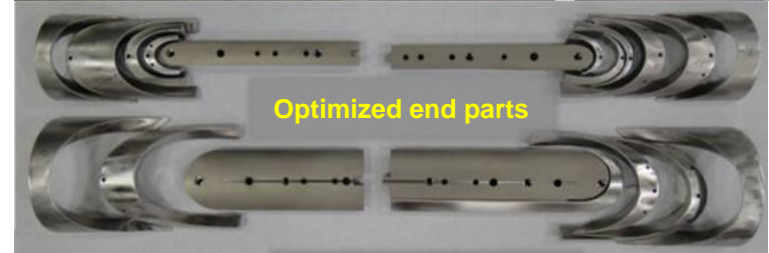
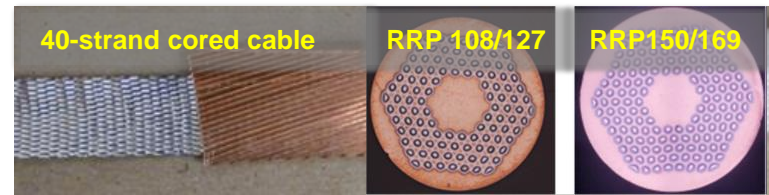


Coil #4
(scrapped)



MBHSP02-03 - 1 m Versions of MBHSP01

- ❖ **Goals: demonstrate new R&D strand, cored cable, improved process and reproducibility**
- ❖ **Strand (ø0.70 mm):**
 - MBHSP02 – R&D RRP-150/169 strand
 - MBHSP03 – baseline RRP-108/127
- ❖ **Cable: both models use 40-strand cable with 12-mm-wide and 0.025-mm-thick stainless steel core**
- ❖ **Coil: optimized end parts and process**
- ❖ **Structure:**
 - MBHSP02 – modified MBHSP01 collar
 - MBHM01 – mirror magnet (with bolt on skin)
 - MBHSP03 – new collar (with bolt on skin)
- ❖ **MBHSP02 fabrication - 6 months!**



MBHSP02 Quench Performance

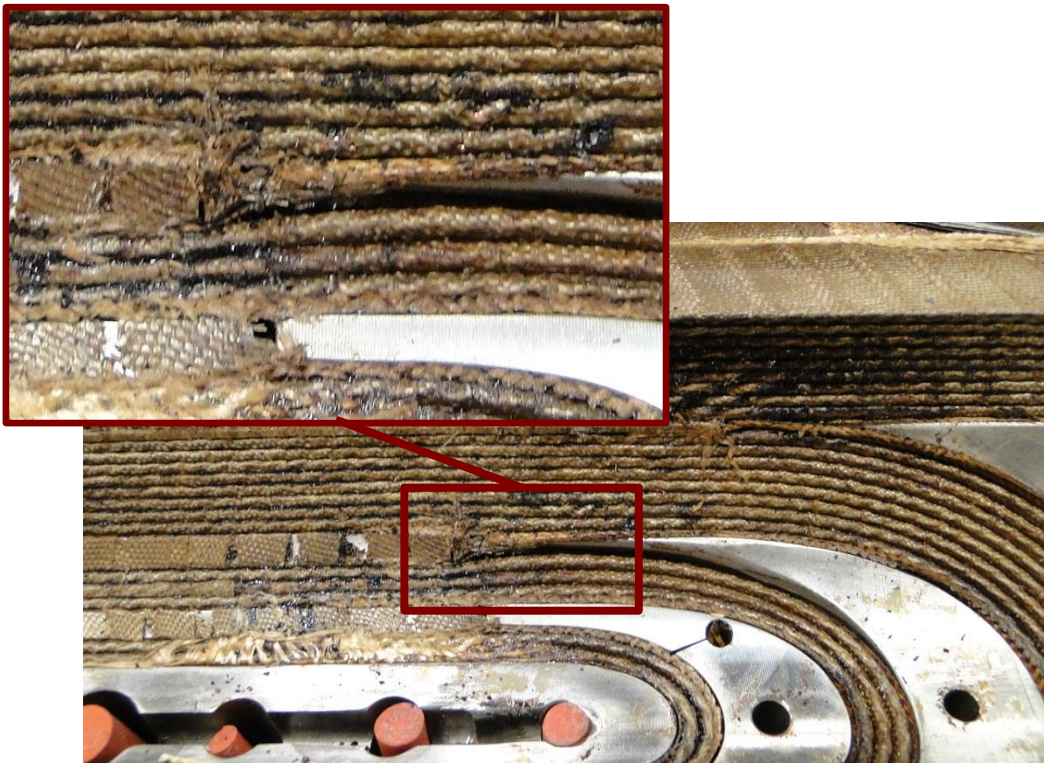
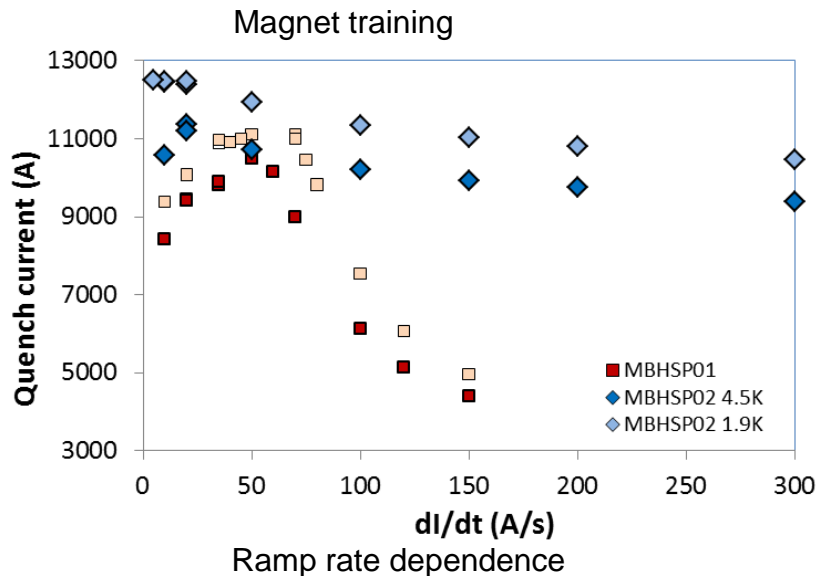
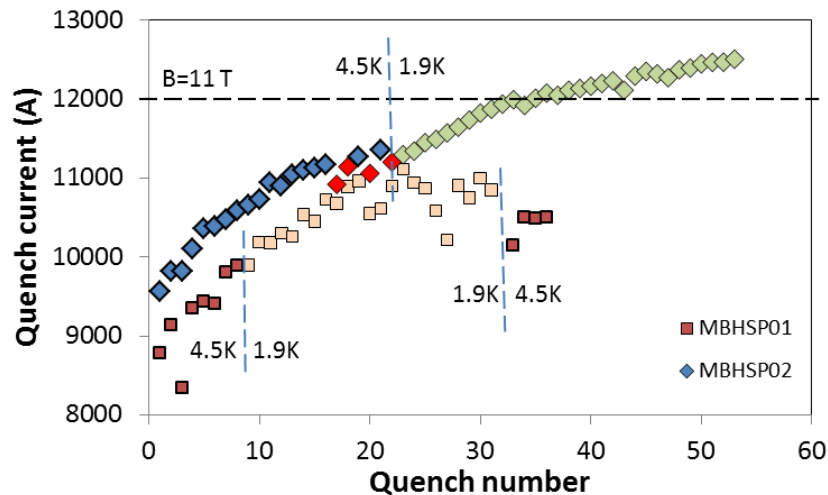


❖ Improved quench performance

- $B_{max} = 11.7 \text{ T}$ – 97.5% of design field
- $B = 12 \text{ T}$ (78% of SSL at 1.9 K)

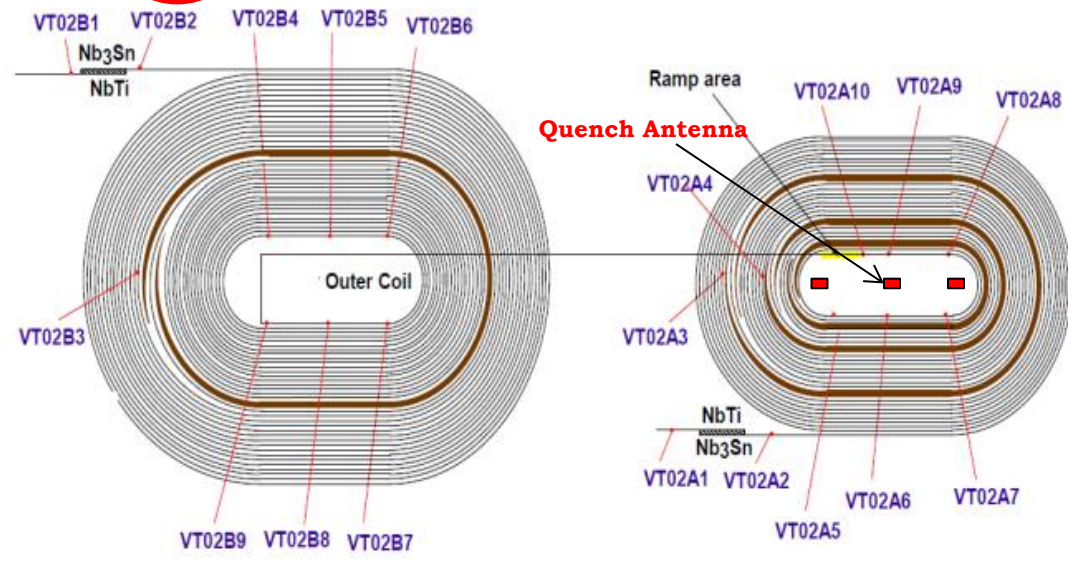
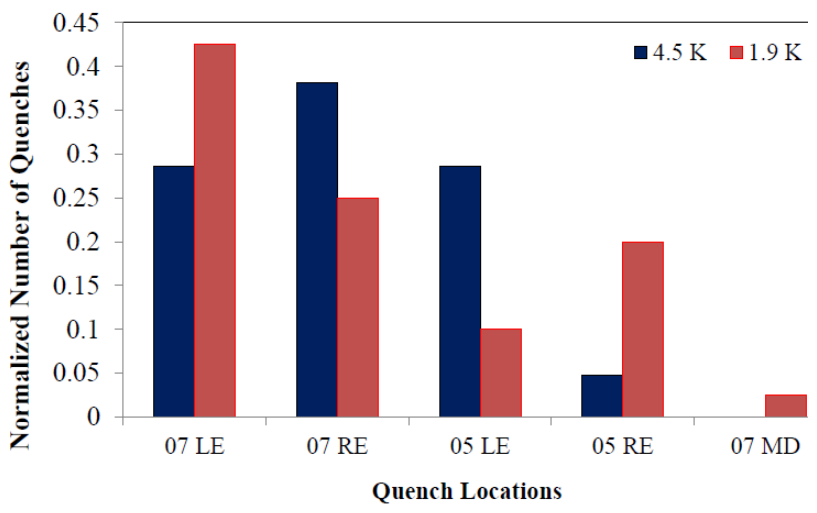
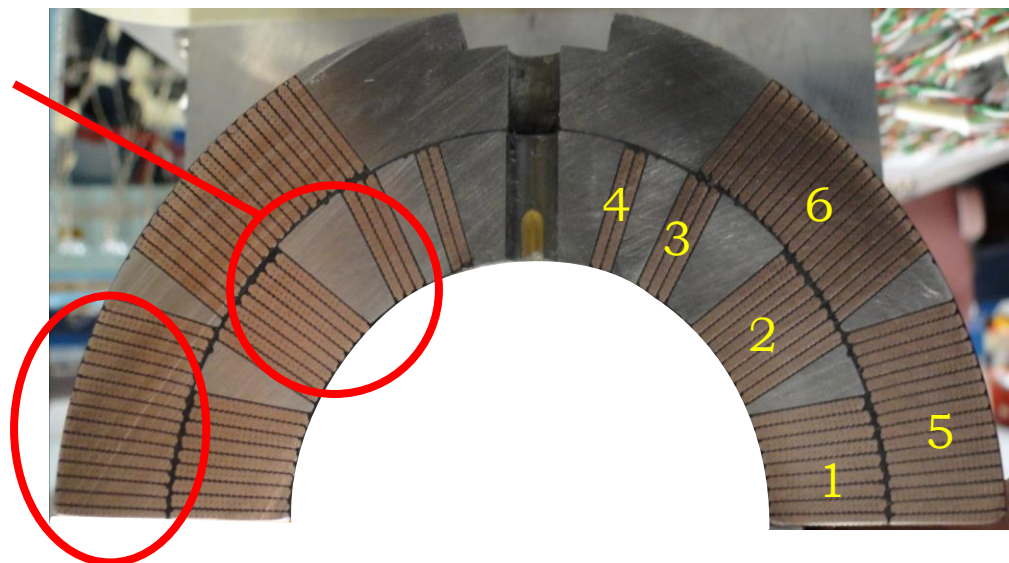
❖ Issues to be addressed

- Long training
- Some conductor degradation
- Negative ramp rate dependence at $dI/dt < 20 \text{ A/s}$ and 4.5 K



MBHSP02 Quench Locations

- ❖ Most training quenches in winding blocks 2 & 3 of coils #5 and #7 both at 1.9 K and 4.5 K
- ❖ Quench locations moved to the mid-plane area (block 5) of coil #7 at the end of 4.5 K training
- ❖ All holding quenches in outer layer mid-plane area of coil #7
- ❖ Practically all quenches in the end regions

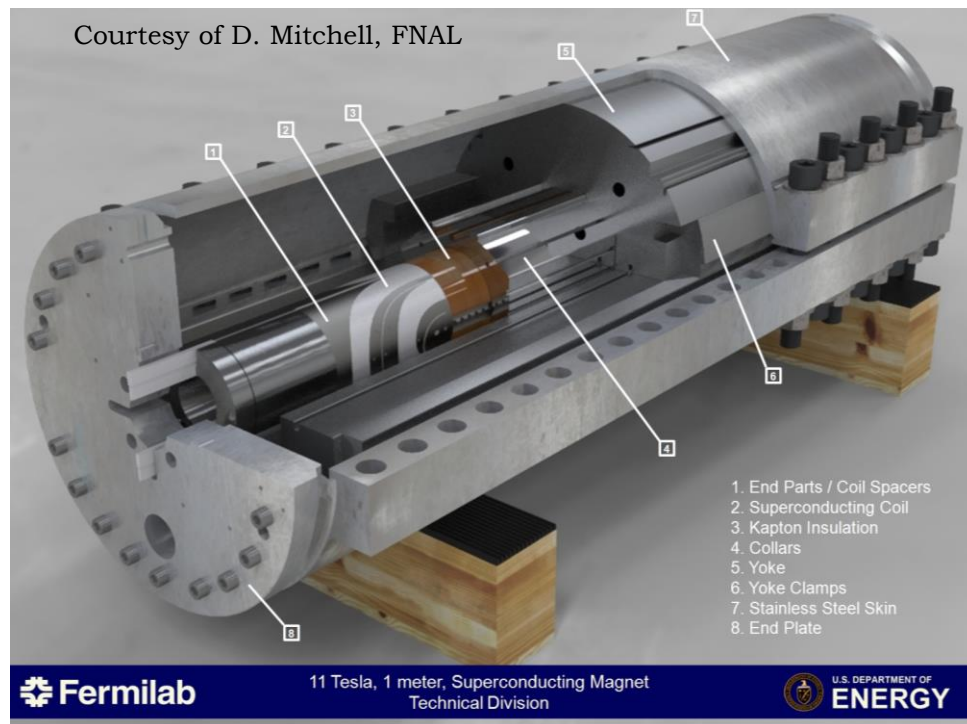


Voltage tap location

FNAL Short Model Program



- ❖ **MBHSP01** (2 m) and **MBHSP02** (1 m) have been tested.
- ❖ Coil #8 will be tested in **Mirror, MBHSM01**. Assembly in progress. Test Oct-2013
- ❖ Assemble and test **MBHSP03** (1 m, 1-in-1) using coils #9-10, Dec-2013
- ❖ Assemble and test the **MBHDP01** (1 m, 2-in-1) using collared coils from MBHSP02 and MBHSP03, Feb-2014
- ❖ Assemble and test **MBHSP04** (1 m, 1-in-1) using coils #11-12, Apr-2014
- ❖ Assemble and test **MBHDP02** (1 m, 2-in-1) using collared coils from MBHSP04 and coils #13-14, Jul-2014





❖ Coil fabrication tooling:

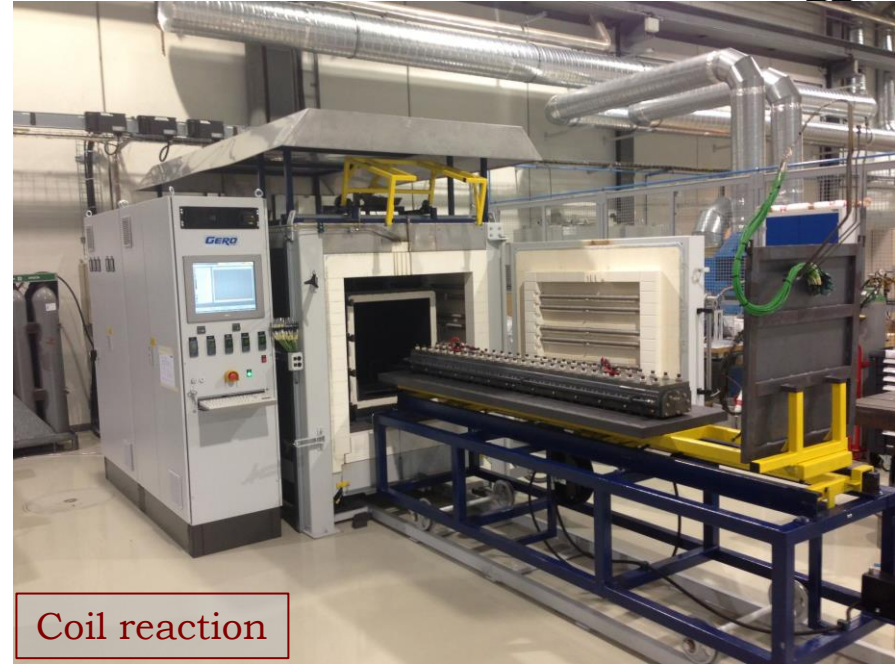
- Winding, curing, and reaction operational
- Vacuum impregnation system commissioned

❖ Practice coil fabrication

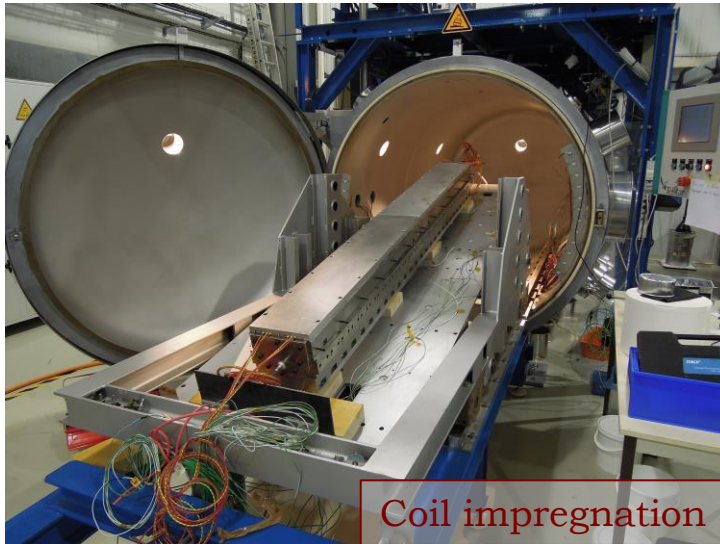
- PC-#1-2 (Cu-cable) reacted and impregnated
- PC #3 Nb₃Sn (low-Jc WST strand) scrapped
- Nb₃Sn (RRP-54-61) CMM done, to instrument

❖ Magnet R&D:

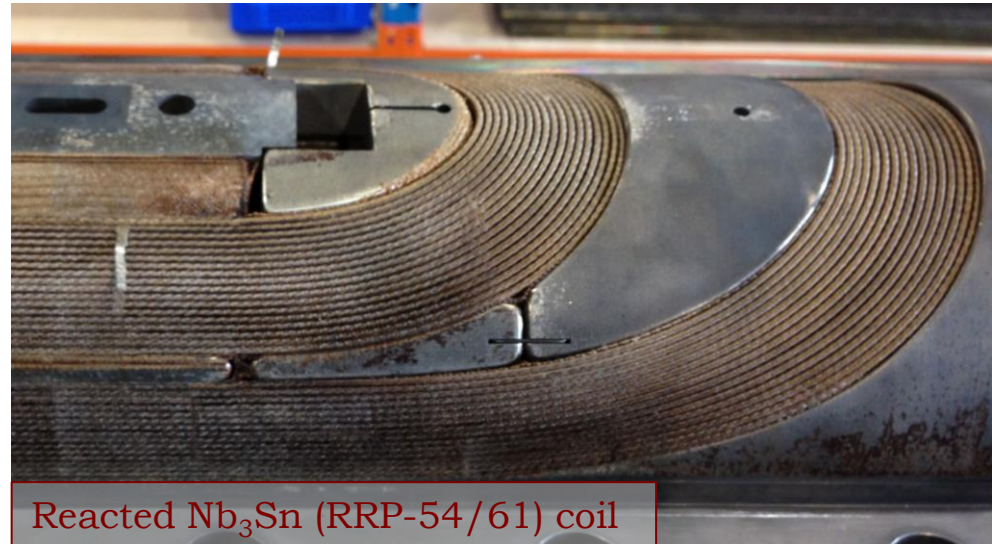
- Cable insulation (braided S2-glass & Mica)
- ODS (oxide dispersion strengthened) wedges
- Selective laser sintering (SLS) end spacers
- Coil pre-loading concept (“pole-loading”)
- Magnet protection (inter-layer heater)



Coil reaction



Coil impregnation



Reacted Nb₃Sn (RRP-54/61) coil



CERN Construction Status..



❖ Coil fabrication:

- **MBHSP104 (RRP-108/127 #1) ready to react**
- **MBHSP105 (RRP-108/127 #2) wound and cured**
- **MBHSP106 (RRP-108/127 #3) wound and cured**
- **Winding trials underway with trial lengths of cable with reduced keystone angle to assess the mechanical stability.**

❖ Cold mass:

- **Collars (EDM) for the 1st aperture assembled in packs.**
- **Fine-blanking of collars for AP-2..5 underway**
- **Laminations (EDM) for two 1-in-1 yokes in stock**
- **Laminations (EDM) for one 2-in-1 yokes in stock**
- **End plates for two 1-in-1 magnets in stock**
- **Welding trials for 1-in-1 cold mass carried out**
- **12-mm-thick 304 L shells for 1-in-1 models in production**
- **15-mm-thick 316 LN shell for 2-in-1 models ordered and welding trials planned.**
- **Tooling in commissioning**



CERN Short (2 m) Model Program



- **Assemble RRP-54/61 coil with RRP-108/127 coil #1 as a practice model to validate the assembly process and tooling. Ideally carry out WMM and short cold test *Dec-13* . This is the present **Plan A****

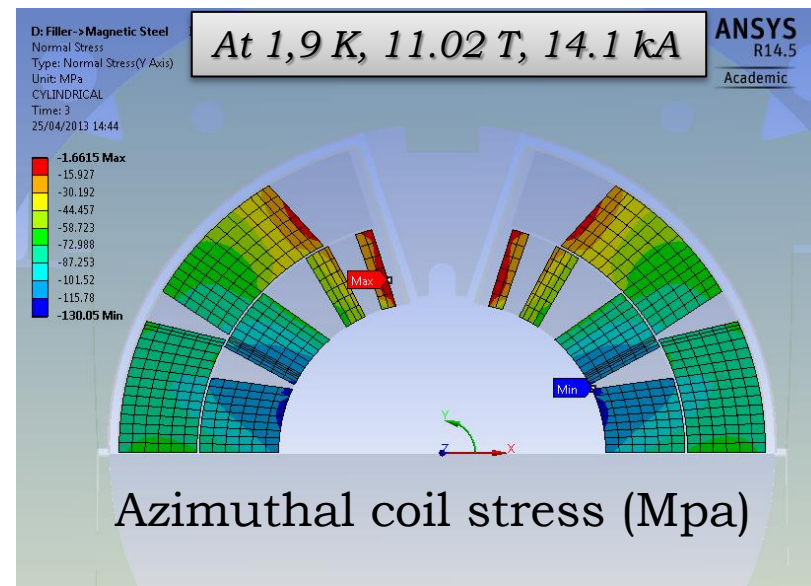
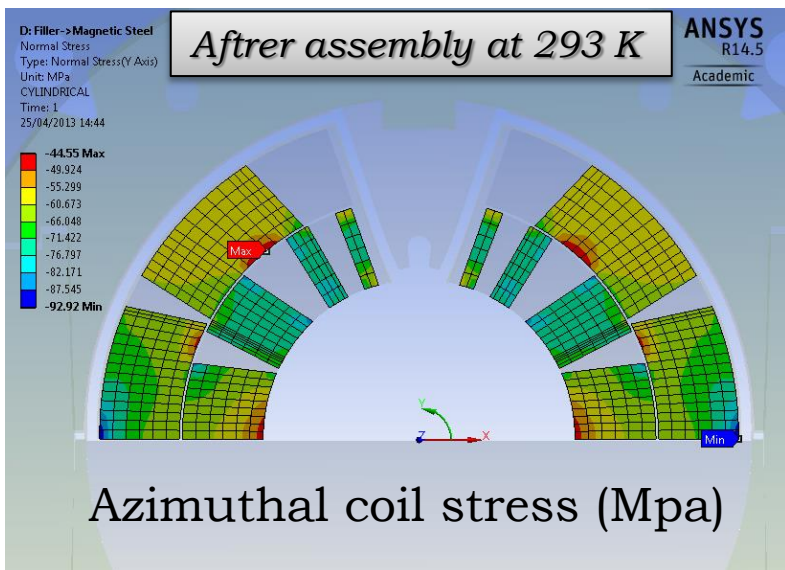
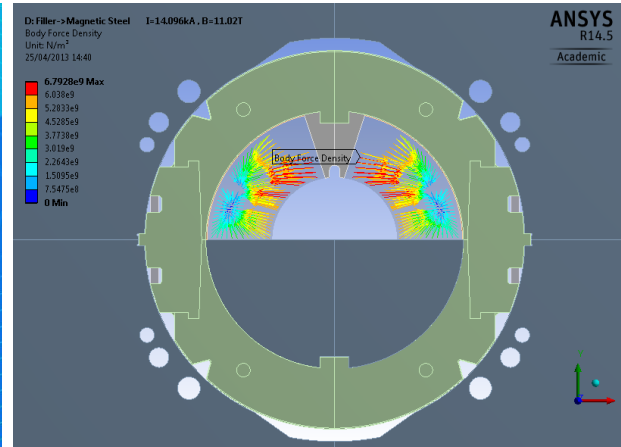
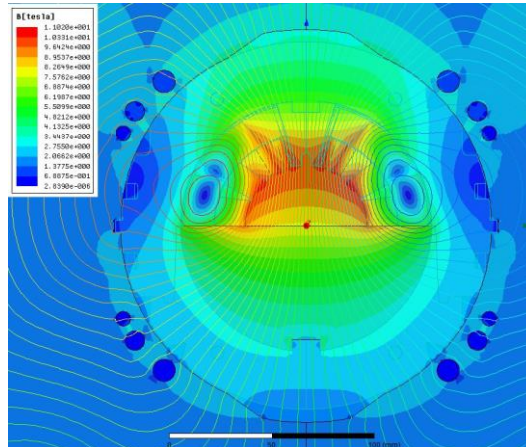
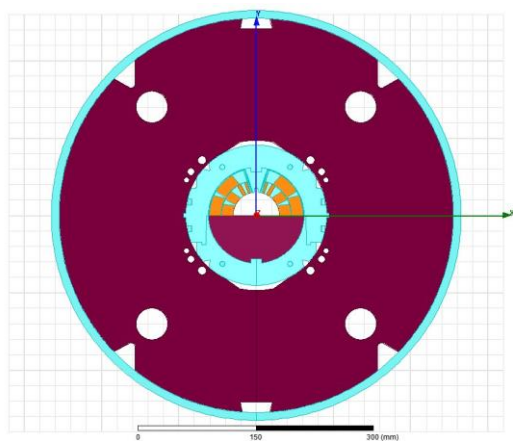
OR

- **Assemble and test the RRP-54/61 (or RRP-108/127 coil #1) coil as single coil assembly (**MBHSS101**) using existing collars, yoke, welded outer shell, and end plates. **Plan B****
- ❖ **Two RRP-108/127 coils to assemble and test the 1st 1-in-1 model (**MBHSP101**) *Feb-14***
- ❖ **Two RRP-132/169 coils to assemble and test the 2nd 1-in-1 model (**MBHSP102**) *May-14***
- ❖ **Collared coils from MBHSP101 & 102 to assemble and test the 1st 2-in-1 model (**MBHDP101**) *Aug-14***
- ❖ **Idem for PIT-cable: 2 x 1-in-1 model (**MBHSP103-4**) to have tested collared coils for the 2nd 2-in-1 model (**MBHDP102**). *Mar-15, May-15, Jul-15***

CERN Single Coil Assembly

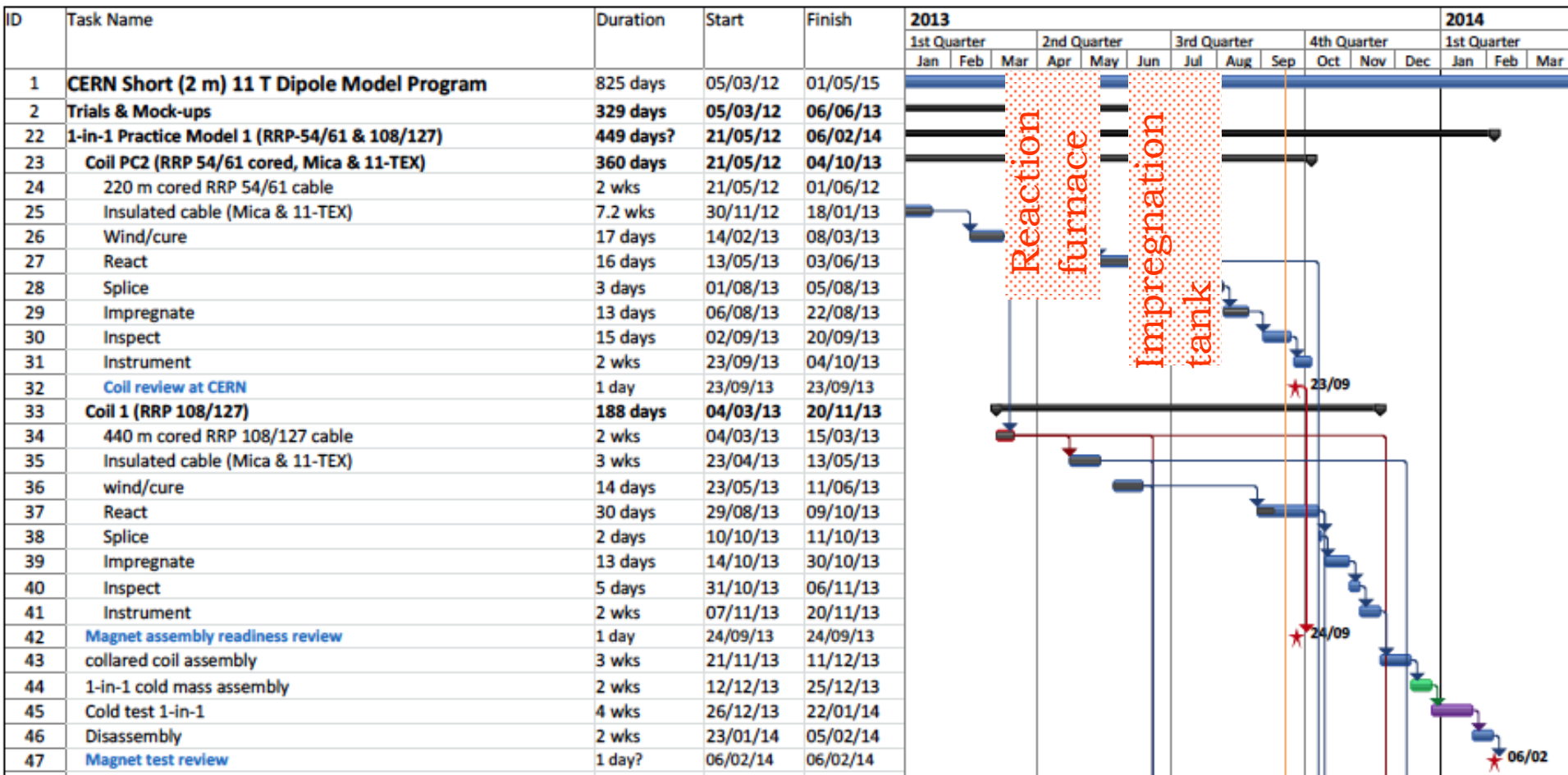


Courtesy of C. Kokkinos & T. Lyon CERN TE-MCS



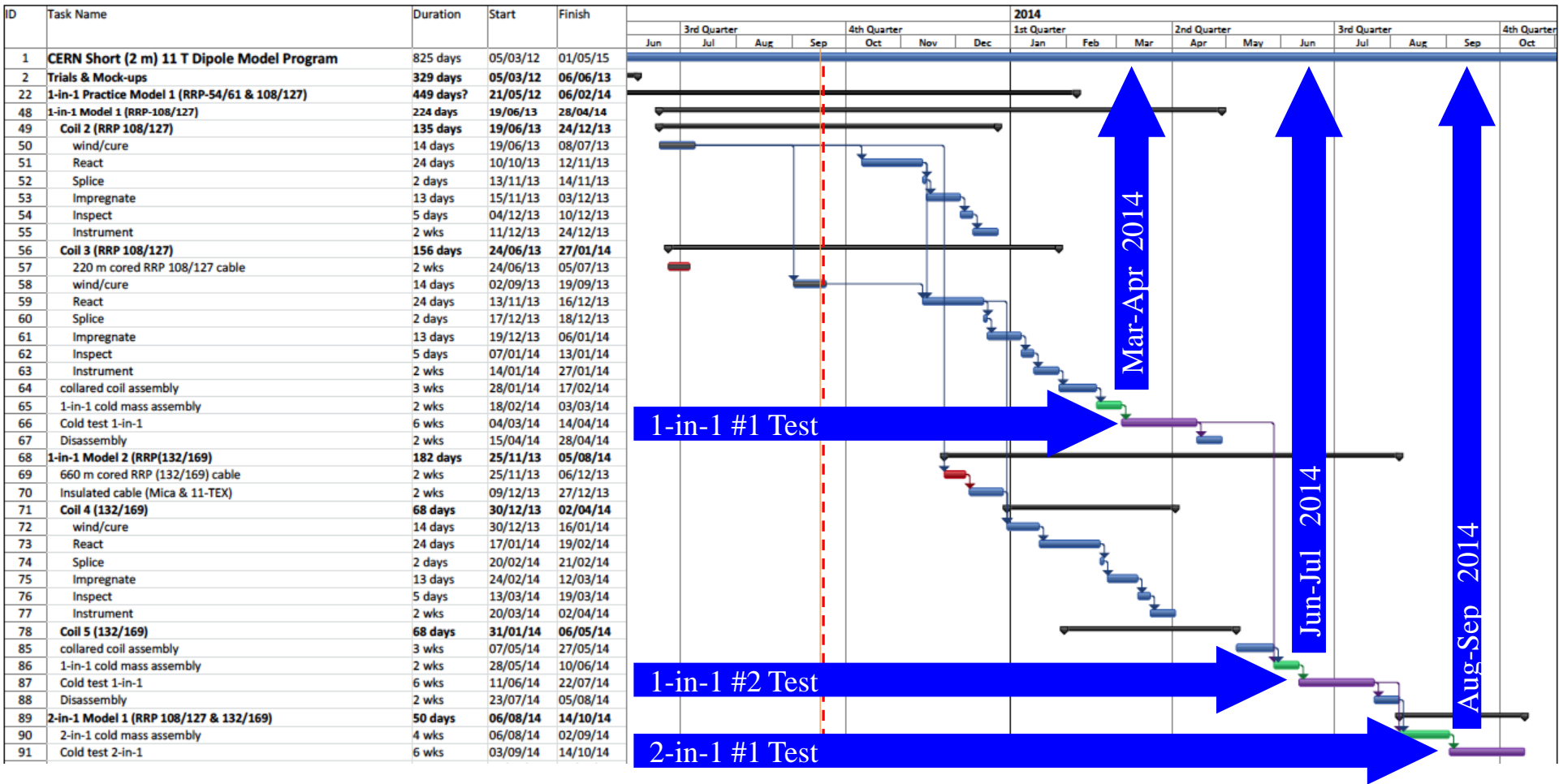


CERN Practice Model Schedule



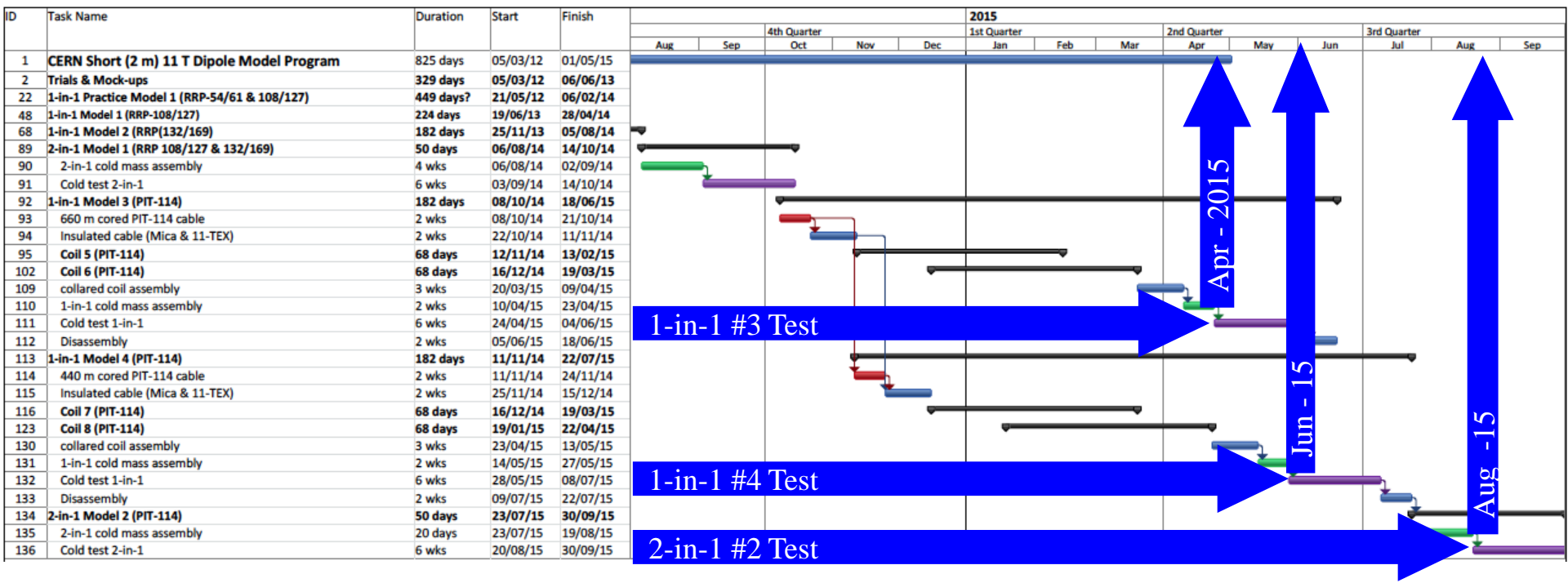


CERN 1st 2-in-1 Model Schedule





CERN 2nd 2-in-1 Model Schedule





CERN Prototype (5.5 m) Schedule



- ❖ **Start with winding trials using Cu-cable:**
 - **simplified trials**
 - **coil with bare cable**
 - **first practice coil with insulated Cu-cable to react and pot (PC-1).**
- ❖ **First Nb₃Sn practice coil with possibly low-performance (cheaper) cable (PC-2)**
- ❖ **First “real” coil (PC-3) to cold test as a single coil (mirror?)**
- ❖ **Four (or eventually more..) more coils for 2 collared coils to construct the full-scale proto and test it around Mid-2016.**
- ❖ **the 5.5 m schedule is compatible with the present LMF plans including the major procurements**
- ❖ **Additional coil production lines will be required for series magnets**
- ❖ **It is also vital to get the industry on board during the prototype construction to be ready for the series units**



Summary

- ❖ **Two 1-in-1 model magnets** have been constructed and tested at FNAL reaching **10.5 T** and **11.7 T**. Reasons for conductor degradation under investigation
- ❖ **Two 1-m-long 2-in-1 magnets** scheduled at FNAL by Mid-14
- ❖ **FNAL coil fabrication technology** has been transferred to CERN and the first **Nb₃Sn coil** has been completed
- ❖ **Commissioning of infrastructure** longer than expected
- ❖ **First CERN 2-m-long 1-in-1 magnet test** expected in Mar-13
- ❖ **Several R&D topics** are being investigated as part of CERN **11 T magnet development** serving also the interest of other HFM programs
- ❖ **Two short 2-in-1 magnets** scheduled by the end of 2015
- ❖ **Work on the 5.5-m-long tooling** is underway and the first **5.5-m-long 11 T prototype dipole** is expected by Mid-2016

