debriefing MBHDP101

mechanics – FE calc. stress in the coil

C. Löffler

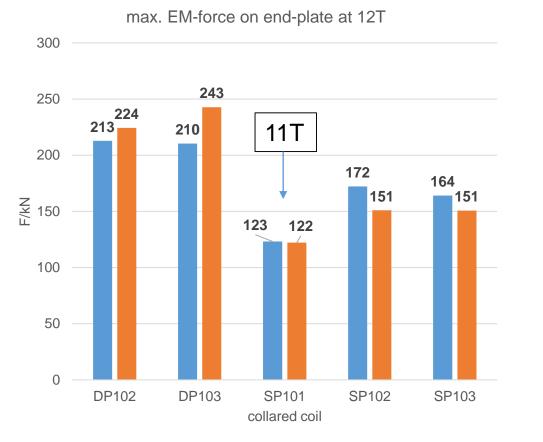


Mechanical instrumentation and measurements where carried out by our colleagues from EN-MME Michael Guichard <michael.guichard@cern.ch> Philippe Grosclaude <philippe.grosclaude@cern.ch

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Bullets - Extremities DS11T at 12T



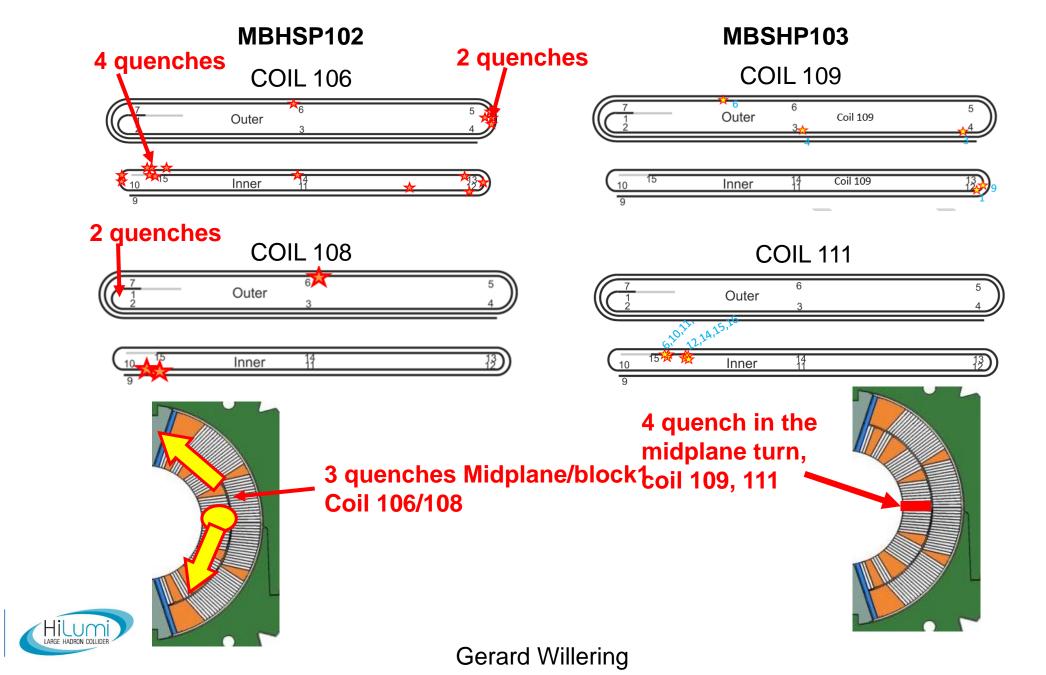
CS NCS



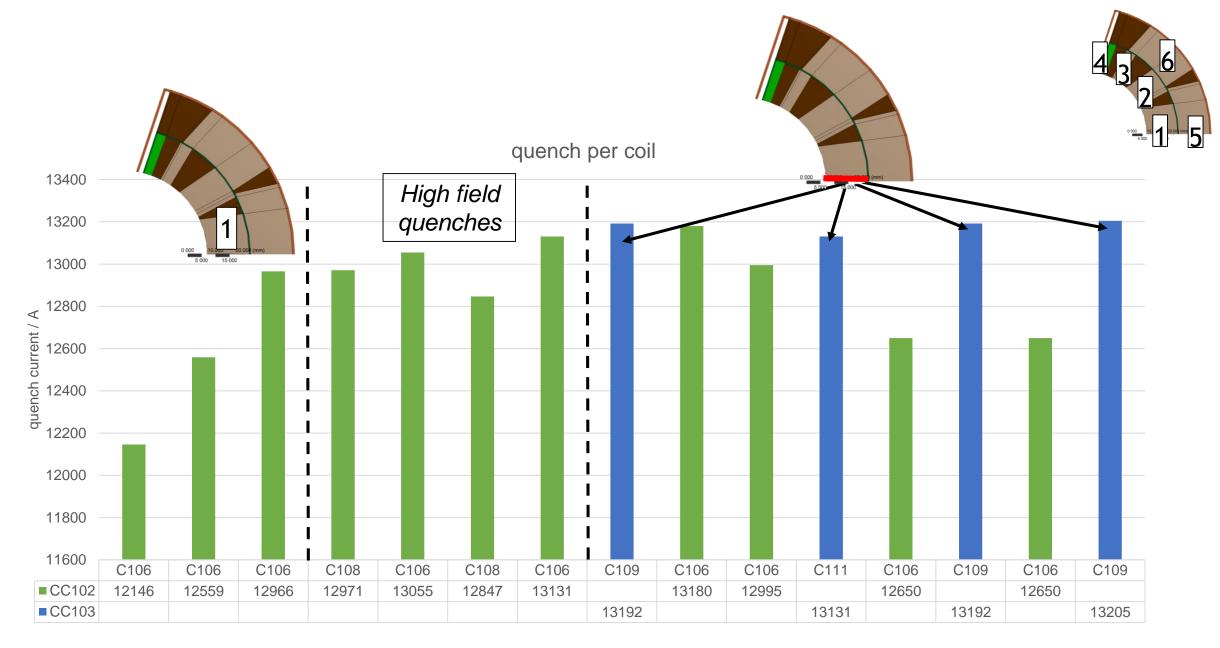
CS = connection side NCS = non-connection side

- Max. measured force is on the 2in1
- The max. EM-force per aperture is **400kN**
- A force of **250kN** in the *2in1* is a coil movement of **0.65mm**
- 60% 2in1 & 45% 1in1 of total force seen in the end-plate (expected was 25%)

Quench locations (red text) at 1.9 K in comparison to single aperture quenches



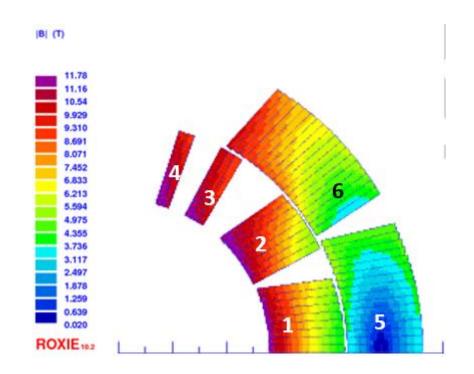
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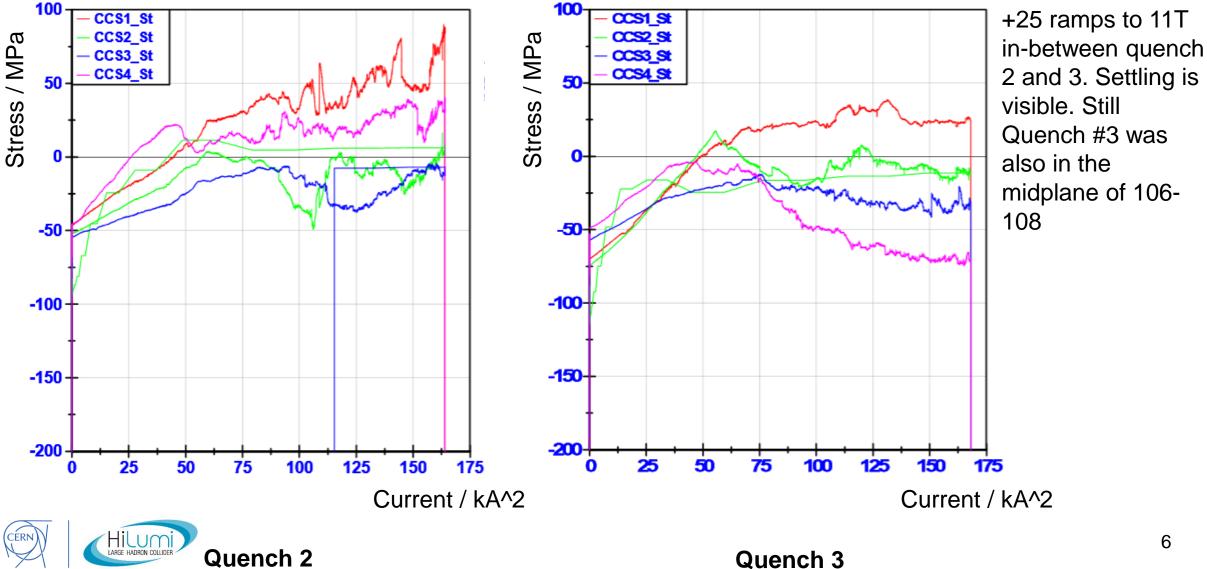
Performance CC102

- First three quenches in the midplane link to mechanics?
- Why is the performance increased compared to the 1in1? (first high field quench above 12T)



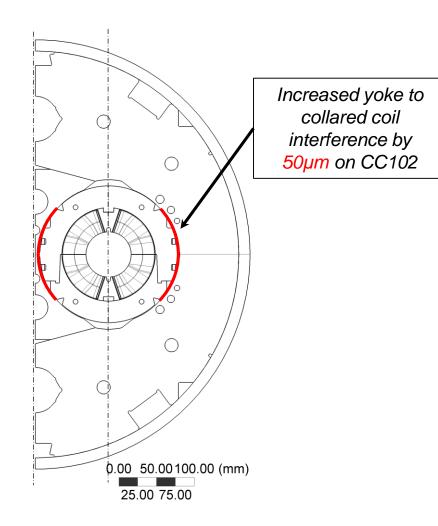


CC102 – connection side – collar noses SG



Quench 3

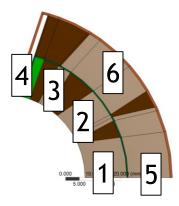
Change on CC102





In the 1in1 assembly CC102 never reached stable 12T. Most of the quenches where in coil block 4 and one in the midplane (coil block 1 @ 12.2kA).

To increase the pre-load in coil block 4 the collared coil to yoke shim was increased by 50µm. (radial change of 50µm ~ 300µm azimuthal)



Overview collared coils - 2in1- stresses in the collar nose



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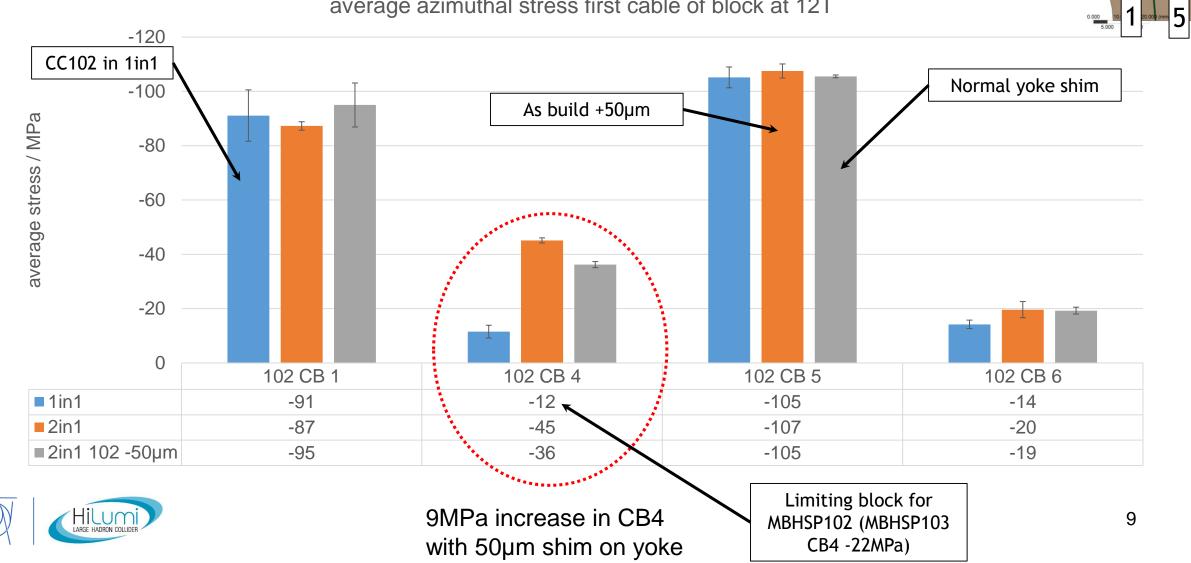
Fric. 0.3 / 10-18.8GPa coil iso / coil central size

8

CC102-FE_analysis

average azimuthal stress first cable of block at 12T

6



Performance CC103

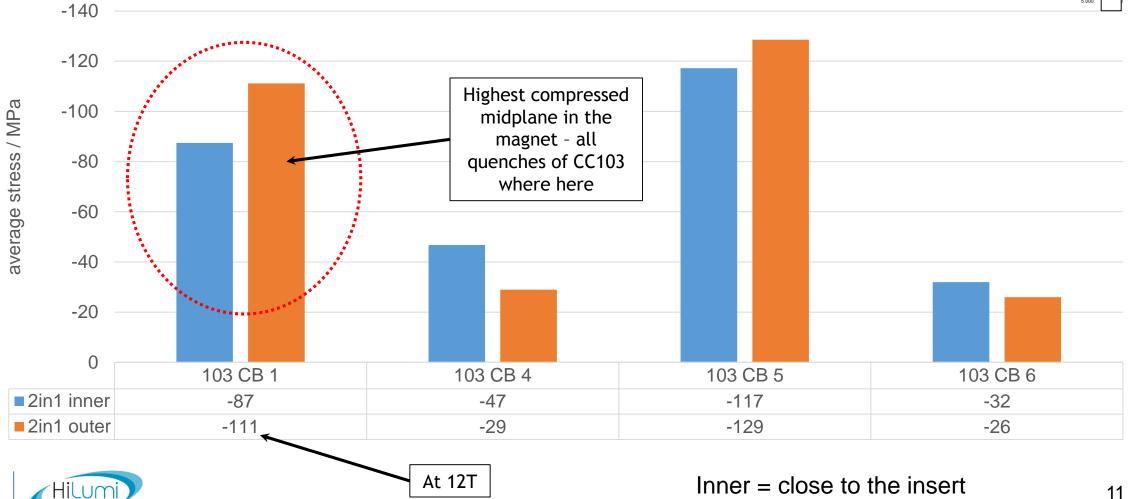
- First quench at 13.2kA
- All quenches in this collared coil where in the midplane (both coils where quenching at the same time)
- Always the outer midplane was quenching



CC103-FE_analysis

0.000 10 10 000 tem 5





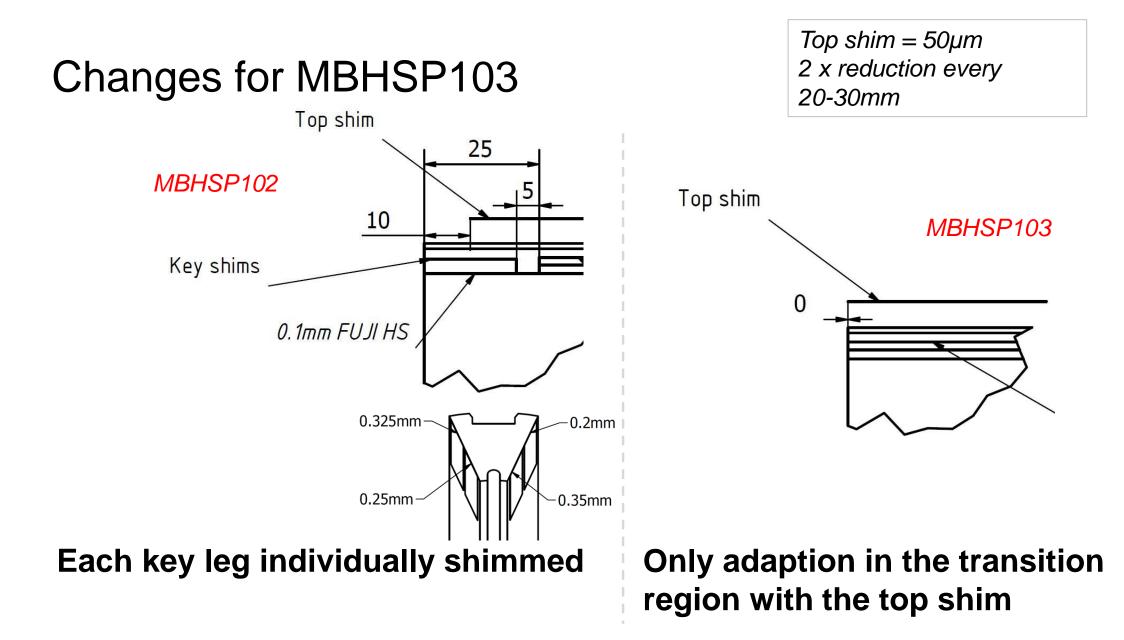
Outer = close to the shell



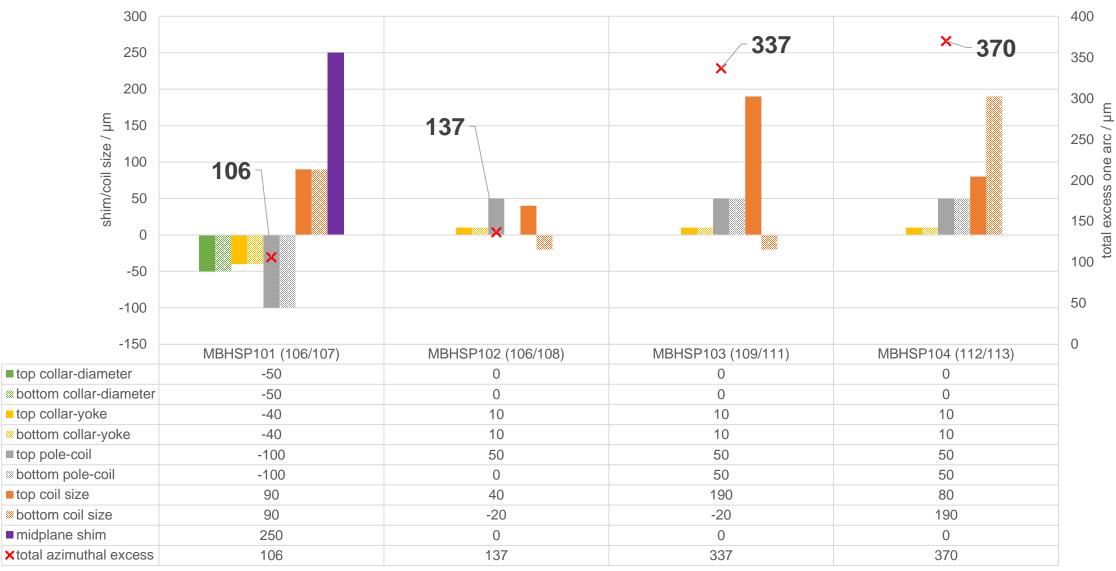
- Coil block 4 needs to be with 30MPa in compression (azimuthal) to go above 12T
- Coil block 5 Starts quenching under 120MPa (at 13.2kA in CC103)











11T-model collared coil - shimming summary - difference to "as designed case" (520µm)



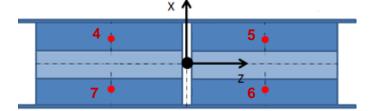
11T welded shell – instrumentation and results

- Four models have been instrumented on the shell
- *MBHSM101* was **MIG/MAG** welded
- *MBHSP101-4* & *MBHDP101* were **TIG** welded
 - One of the goals of TIG welding is to increase the pre-stress in the shell



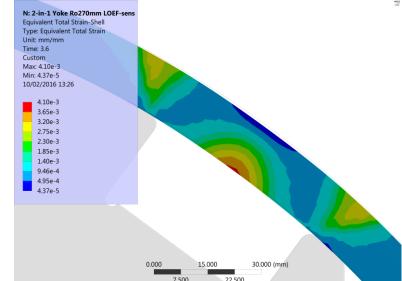
Instrumentation – 11T Shell

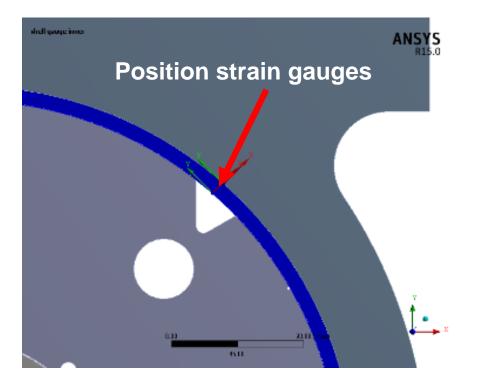
3 🧯



Shell:

-8 pairs of strain gauges on the inner and outer shell
-Double quarter bridge with thermal compensator







2 🖕

Measured strain – 11T Shell



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measured strain inner shell

4000 3500 3000 train / الس/ 2000 تا 2000 1200 1000 500 0 after welding 1.9K after testing SM101 645 1045 574 SP101 639 1220 620 SP103 823 1396 867 732 988 DP101

measured strain outer shell

Calculated stress – 11T Shell

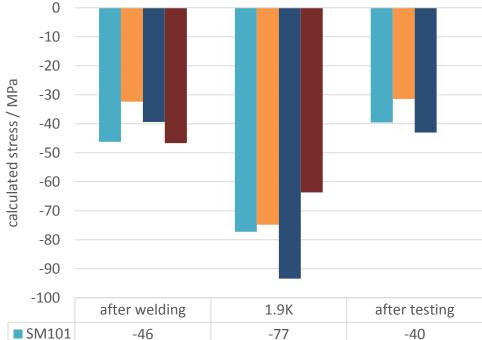


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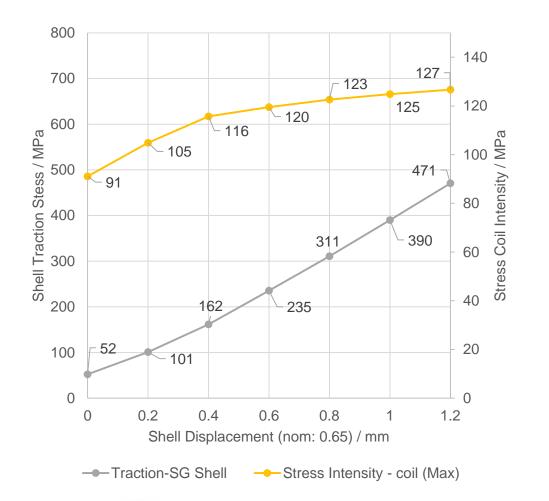
calculated traction stress

calculated bending stress



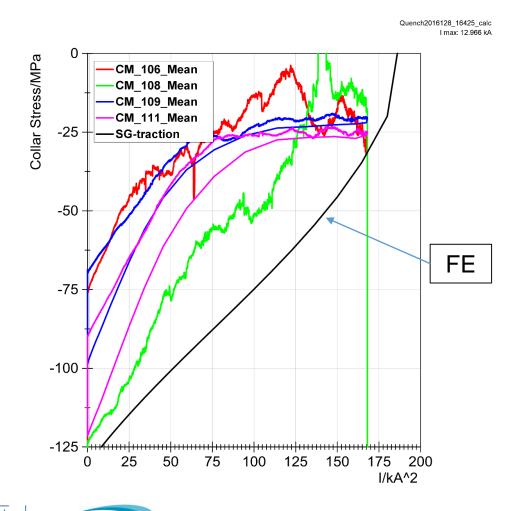
100			
-100	after welding	1.9K	after testing
SM101	-46	-77	-40
SP101	-32	-75	-31
■ SP103	-39	-93	-43
■ DP101	-47	-64	

FE - 2in1 - Shell to Coil - stress relation (warm)



- As soon as the yoke gap is closed most force are transmitted in the yoke
- Manageable risk to not over stress the coil during the welding operation

Measured and FE-prediction – 12T_2in1

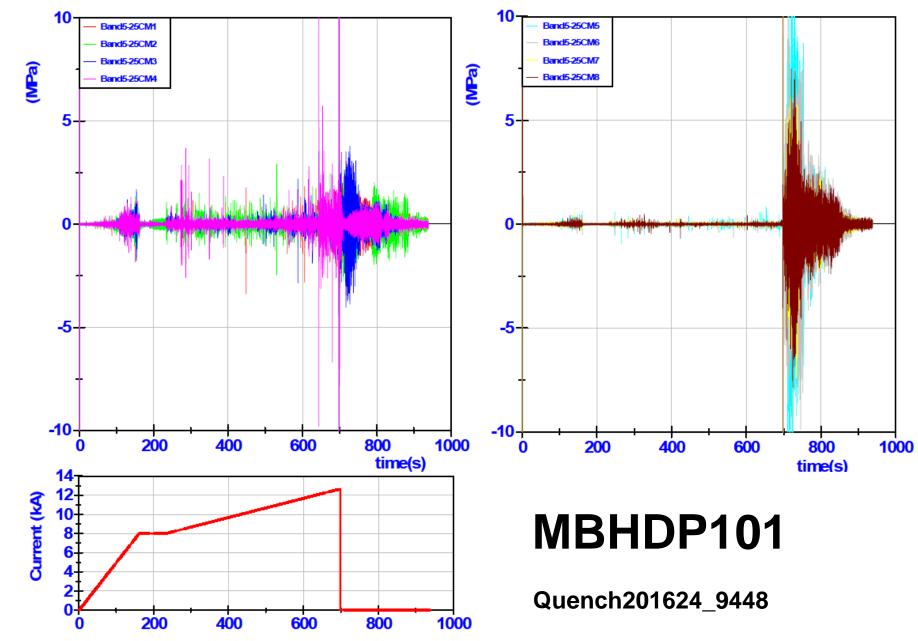


- The unloading is not linear in reality
- FE values on average for one turn
 - Midplane CC103
 - IL : -105MPa
 - OL: -84MPa
 - Pole
 - IL: -14MPa
 - OL: -18MPa

Additional slides



Oscillation seems to be a function of the current ramp in CC102





11T-model shimming summary

