









## Q4 update

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- Magnetic design optimized at the nominal current in the two apertures
- Harmonics are calculated at the reference radius (2/3 of the aperture radius)
- Magnet integrated strength = 440 T
- Margin on the load line = at least 20 %
- Cable used= MQM insulated with its classical insulation (0.08 mm thick after curing & collaring). Main characteristics of MQM cable are listed below

Cable characteristics	Width (mm) N	Min thick (mm) Max thick (mm)		Nb strands	Transp (mm)	Degrad (%)	Fil
	8.8	0.78	0.91	36	66	5	NbTi
Strand characteristics	Diam (mm)	Cu/sc	RRR	Tr (K)	Br (T)	Jc @ BrTr	dJc/dB
	0.48	1.75	80	1.9	5	2872	600



### **MAGNETIC DESIGN USING MQM CABLE**



2 layers of MQM cable Inner blocks: 17 + 8 turns Outer blocks: 16 +10 turns

#### Aperture = 90 mm (as before)

Integrated gradient = 440 TMagnetic length = 3.67 mNominal gradient = 120 T/m

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Loadline margin = 20 %
Temperature = 1.9 K
Nominal current = 4590 A
Stored energy = 0.81 MJ
Differential inductance = 2 × 37.5 mH
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#### **MAGNETIC DESIGN USING MQM CABLE**



Calculation with collars (assuming a relative permeability of 1.0025)

Re-optimized crosssection to minimize impact of collars on b6





#### **MAGNETIC DESIGN USING MQM CABLE**

|B| (T)

Calculation with collars (assuming a relative permeability of 1.0025)

At 4590 A, collars increase the peak field on conductor by about 0.12 T















With collars +	iron yoke + she	ell				
Blocks	Ncab	R (mm)	φ (Deg)	α (Deg)		
1	17	45	0.1590	0.0000		2 4
2	8	45	24.3201	21.7291	Radius 🖌 🛔	
3	16	54.46	0.1320	0.0000	Phi	
4	10	54.46	18.6833	22.6004		

0 % unbalance	d regime							
Current	Gradient							
(A)	(T/m)	b3	b4	b5	b6	b10	b14	b18
4590	120	-0.05	0.17	0.02	0.00	0.00	1.12	-0.66
Current	Gradient							
(A)	(T/m)	b3	b4	b5	b6	b10	b14	b18
4590	120	0.05	0.17	-0.02	0.00	0.00	1.12	-0.66

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Evolution of normal relative multipoles with the current (cable eddy currents taken into account)



### FIELD QUALITY TRANSIENT FROM 250 A TO 6 KA



6

#### FIELD QUALITY TRANSIENT FROM 50 A TO 6 KA









### Unbalanced regime

20 % unbalanc	ed regime							
Current	Gradient							
(A)	(T/m)	b3	b4	b5	b6	b10	b14	b18
4590	120	-0.57	0.09	-0.04	-0.01	0.00	1.12	-0.66
Current	Gradient							
(A)	(T/m)	b3	b4	b5	b6	b10	b14	b18
2672	00	0.00	0 10	0.01	0 5 2	0.00	1 1 2	0.66



50 % unbalanc	ed regime								
Current	Gradient								
(A)	(T/m)	b3	b4	b5	b6	b10	b14	b18	
4590	120	-0.55	0.11	-0.03	0.00	0.00	1.12	-0.66	
Current	Gradient								
(A)	(T/m)	b3	b4	b5	b6	b10	b14	b18	
2295	60	-0.36	0.32	-0.02	-0.70	0.01	1.12	-0.66	

#### MECHANICAL STUDY





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#### Thermomechanical properties of materials

Materials	Temp.	Elastic	Yield	Ultimate	Integrated	
Componants		Modulus	Strength	Strength	Thermal Shrinkage	
	(K)	E (GPa)	(MPa)	(MPa)	$\alpha$ (mm/m)	
yus 130 S Nippon Steel	300	190	445	795		
Collars	2	210	1023	1595	2.4	
316L Stainless Steel	300	205	275	596		
Keys	2	210	666	1570	2.9	
Copper	300	136				
Angular wedges	2	136			3.3	
Kapton Foils	300	2.5				
inter-layer & inter-pole insulations	2	4			6.0	
insulated NbTi conductor blocks	300	5.6 *				
Coils with MQM cable	2	7.84 *			5.0 *	
* For MQM insulated conductor, it is assumed that: $E_{2K} = 1.4 \times E_{300K}$ and $\alpha = 5.0$ mm/m (see in red)						

Thanks to Julio for his data on MQM magnet!

20 % loss of pre-stress is assumed after collaring due to insulation creep



### **MECHANICAL STUDY**





#### Azimuthal stress distribution in coil at each main step

Cez

#### **MECHANICAL STUDY**





Azimuthal displacement

Radial displacement

Displacement in coil due to magnetic forces



### **MECHANICAL STUDY**









## The self-standing collar solution as mechanical structure is validated



**COIL ENDS** 



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Return end Lead end View of a 600 mm long model

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**COIL ENDS** 



 Localization of the peak field (6.5 T i.e. only 1 % higher than in the straight part)



**COIL ENDS** 

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60.00 Return end Lead end **b**6 40.00 —b10 Normal relative multipoles (Units) 20.00 0.00 Integrated b6 has been -20.00 minimized -40.00 -60.00 -80.00 -100.00 0 -400 -300 -200 -100 100 200 Z (mm)

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#### COST ESTIMATE FOR THE SHORT MODEL TEST AT CEA

 Ongoing effort with Jean-Marc Gheller and Denis Bouziat to establish a cost estimate of the test of the single aperture short model at CEA-Saclay

#### **Mechanical**

- Cost estimate based on the recovery/modification of existing components
  - Top plate
  - 6 kA current leads
  - Current leads insert
- Ongoing CAD modeling to assess the required effort to perform:
  - The modification of the top plate
  - The integration of the current leads
  - The addition of a safety valve
  - The addition of a central port for magnetic measurements (performed by CERN)
    - A flange ISO K DN100 is presently considered => to be discussed with CERN
- Limited space on the top plate requires some optimization

#### **DAQ and Magnet Protection**

Assessment of available equipment is ongoing





#### **MAGNET IN CRYOSTAT**





- 4.2 K cold box for the current leads
- Cryostat at 1.9 K (23 mbar)
- Pre-cooling obtained by LN<sub>2</sub> heat exchanger





N°	Description	Steering committee 04/09/2015	As of 25/11/2015 Starts in/ Completed in
2.1	Complete design of the single aperture magnet short model	July 2016	Aug 2015 /July 2016
2.2	Winding and polymerization of short coil 0	December 2016	Sept/Dec 2016
2.3	Completion of all coils (1 set + 2 spares in total?)	July 2017	Jan / April 2017 (~12 weeks)
2.4	Single aperture magnet short model assembly (instrumentation + collaring + yoking)	September 2017	March/June* 2017
<del>2.5</del> ?	Assembly procedure end of cold mass (quad + correctors) Test of short model	December 2017	July / Oct 2017

\*preliminary assumption



**Q4 UPDATE** 



# Thanks for your attention

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