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# Modeling of Quench Protection Concepts for Canted-Cosine-Theta Type High-Field Magnets

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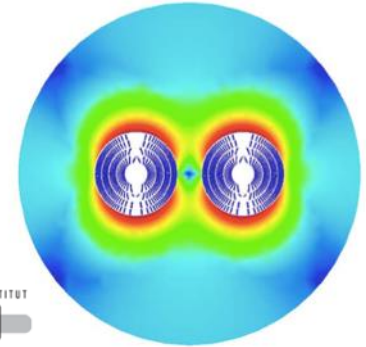
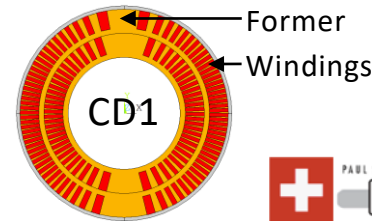
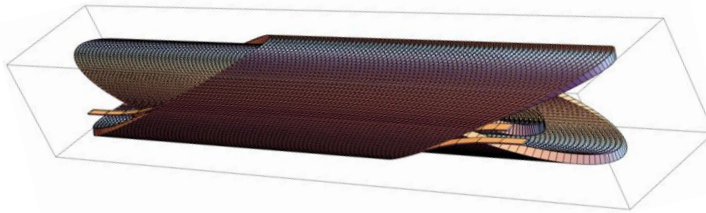
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- Introduction
  
- Quench protection simulations of 2-layer CCT-type magnets
  - Study of energy extraction
  - CLIQ unit behavior
  
- Conclusion

- **Future Circular Collider:** 16 T dipole magnets required
- **Canted-Cosine-Theta:** a possible candidate for FCC
  - Former: mechanical stability ✓, quench propagation ✗



- Quench protection criteria:  $T_{\max} = 350 \text{ K}$ ,  $V_{\text{GND}} = 1 \text{ kV}$
- Energy extraction + **coupling-loss induced quench** system selected for CD1
- **First-of-a-kind CCT-type magnet protection study** using **2D ANSYS User-Defined Elements** (developed by LBNL)

# PSI Superconducting Magnet Lab (Status 2019)



Storage

Portal crane

Winding table

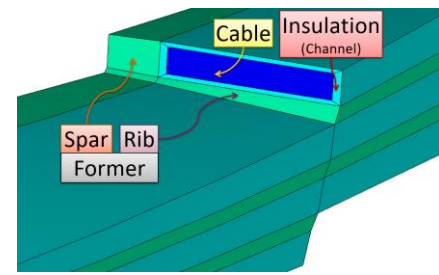
4-m winding/instrum/assembly bench



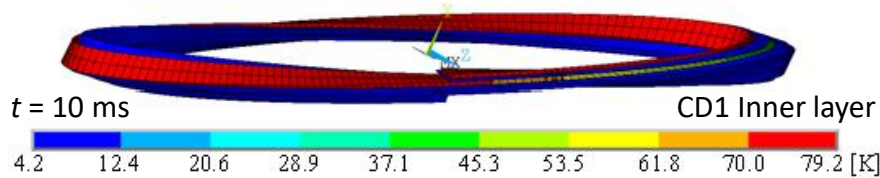
Vacuum Impregnation

Coil reaction

# Quench Propagation Simulation



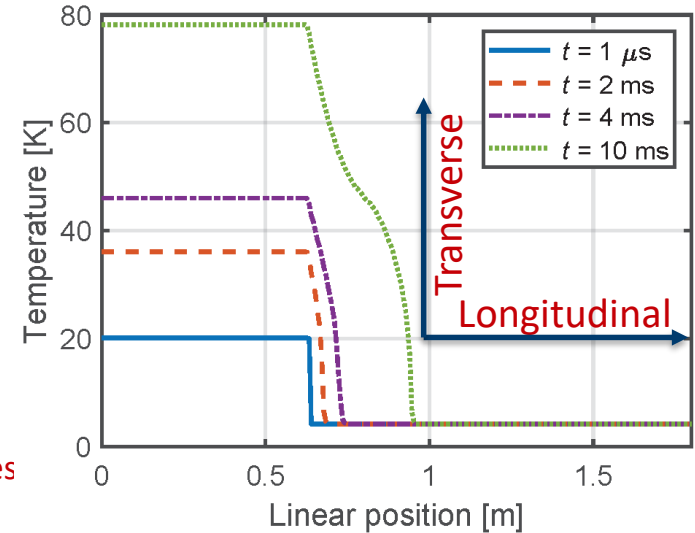
- **3-turn helical model:**  $I_{ss} = 20$  kA,  $B = 11$  T,  $T_{op} = 4.2$  K
- **Initial conditions:**  $I = 18$  kA,  $T = 20$  K for 1<sup>st</sup> turn and  $T = T_{op}$  for the rest



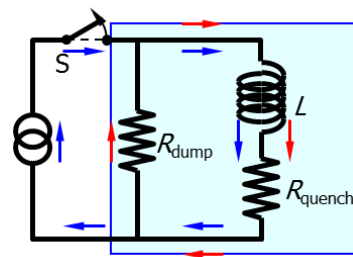
- **Fast longitudinal propagation**,  
slow turn-to-turn (and layer-to-layer)  
propagation due to former

$$T_{cable}(t,x) \rightarrow R_{quench}(t) \rightarrow V_{quench}(t) \rightarrow \Delta t_{thres} \rightarrow V_{thres}$$

### Cable center temp. along the coil



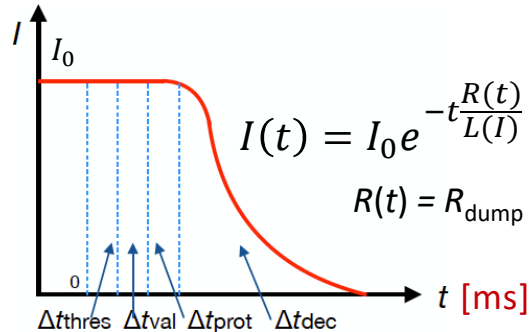
# Study of Energy Extraction



$R_{dump} \gg R_{quench}$   
 ← normal operation  
 ← quench  
 Courtesy of L. Bottura

- $R_{dump}$  in series with magnet:  $R_{dump} = 40 \text{ m}\Omega$ ,  $V_{GND} = 800 \text{ V}$
- **Voltage detection:**  $t_d = \Delta t_{thres} + \Delta t_{val} + \Delta t_{switch}$
- $V_{thres} = 500 \text{ mV} \rightarrow \Delta t_{val} = 0$ ;  $\Delta t_{switch} = 5 \text{ ms}$
- MIITs links a **current-decay function** to a **peak temperature** for a given cable type under adiabatic conditions.

$$MIITs = 10^{-6} \int_0^{\infty} I^2(t) dt = 10^{-6} v A^2 \int_{T_0}^{T_{max}} \frac{\overline{c_v(T)}}{\rho_{Cu}(T)} dT = F(T_{max})$$



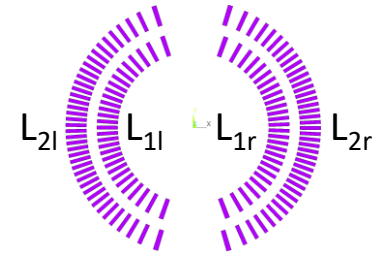
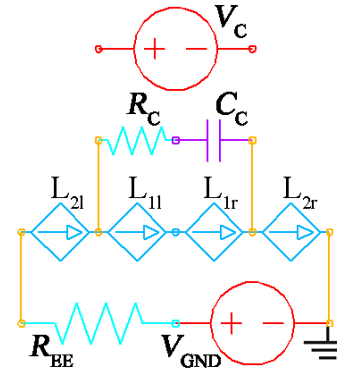
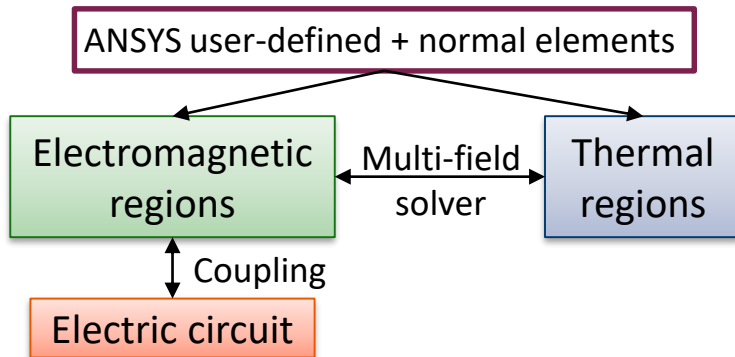
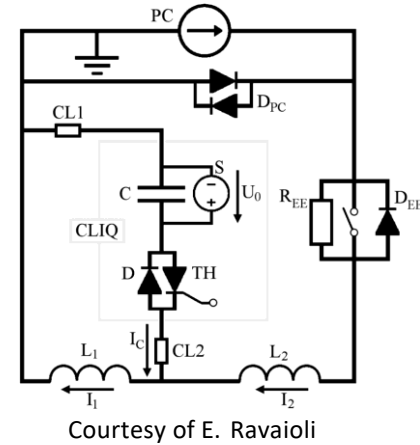
**Estimation of  $T_{max}$  after a quench**

$I$ [kA]	$\Delta t_{thres}$ [ms]	$t_d$ [ms]	$T_{cable}$ [K]
18	6.3	11.3	332
15	13.7	18.7	250
12	27	32	167

< 350 K  
 CD1 safe  
 With EE

# CLIQ Simulation using UDEs

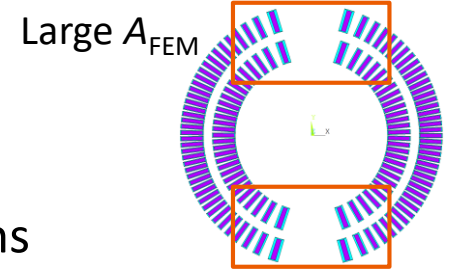
- **Coupling-loss induced quench:** inter-filament coupling losses  $\rightarrow$  heat generated directly in SC  $\rightarrow$  a **fast quench**
- **Goal:** electromagnetic and electrothermal behavior of CD1 full model based on a 2D cross section model
- **Thermal UDE:** **multi-dependence material properties**
- **Electromagnetic UDE:** **sub-strand IFCLs**



**Simplified CD1 circuit with EE and CLIQ in ANSYS**

# Modifications of UDEs for CCT-type Magnets

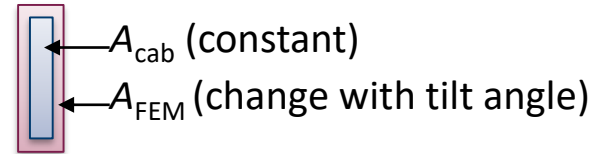
- Add CD1 critical current density  $J_c$  fit functions



- Define a tilt factor as  $f_{\text{tilt}} = A_{\text{cab}}/A_{\text{FEM}}$ , applied in all turns

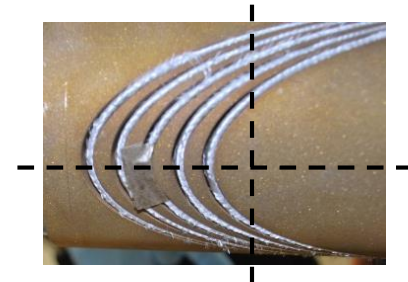
→ Same  $J_c$

→ Dilute material properties



- Adjust cable length of each half-turn

→ Right values of resistance (also  $I$ ,  $V$ )





# Simulation Results

$I = 18 \text{ kA}$

$T_{\text{init}} = 4.2 \text{ K}$

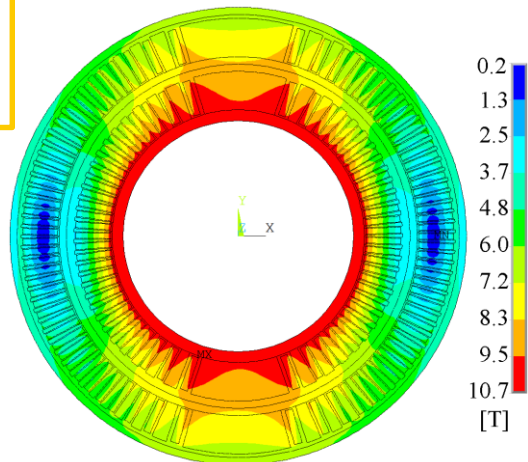
Init.  $B$  field

CLIQ:

$V_C = 400 \text{ V}$

$R_C = 25 \text{ m}\Omega$

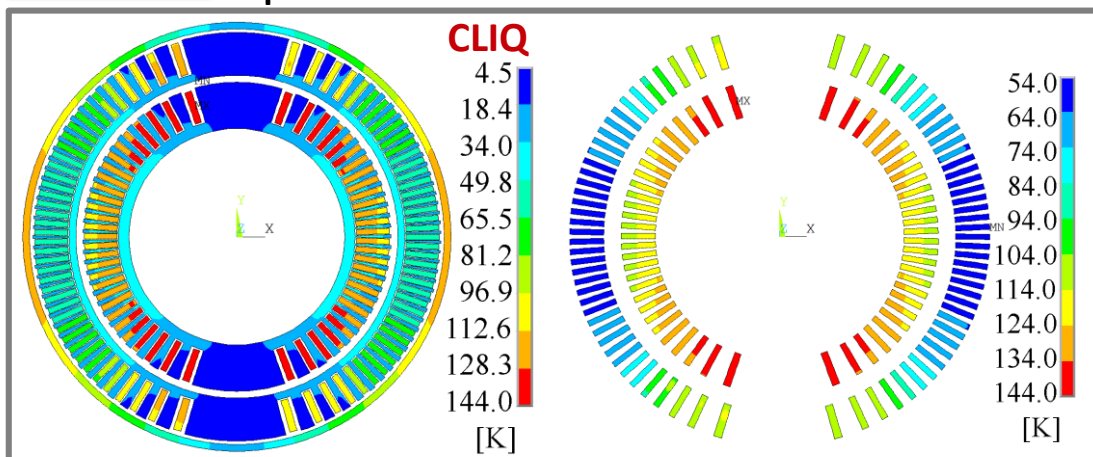
$C_C = 10 \text{ mF}$



$T$  at 50 ms

Bare cable, former,  
Al protective shell

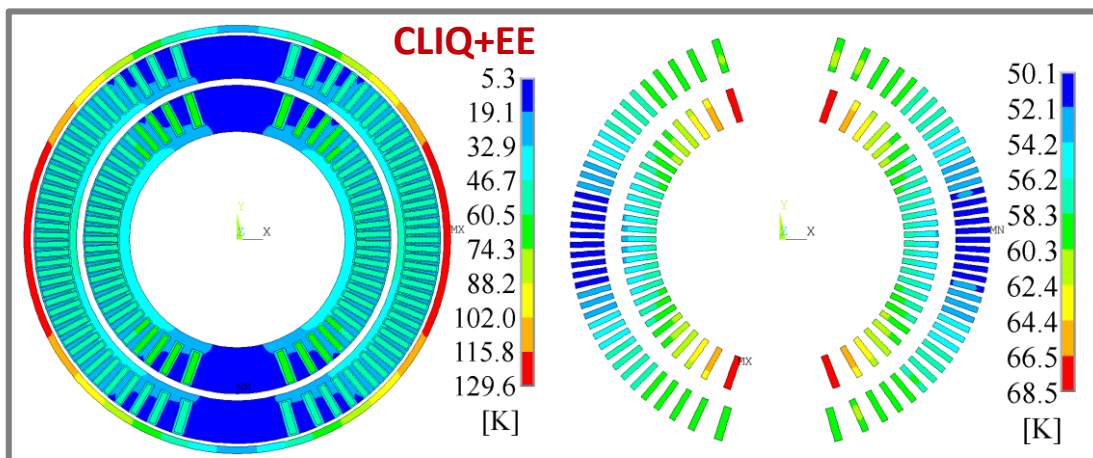
Bare cable



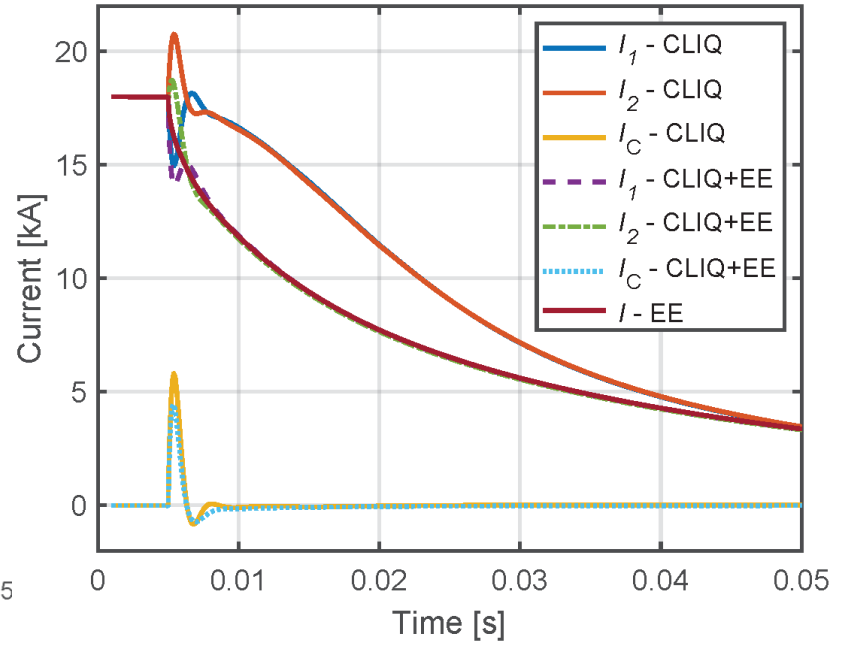
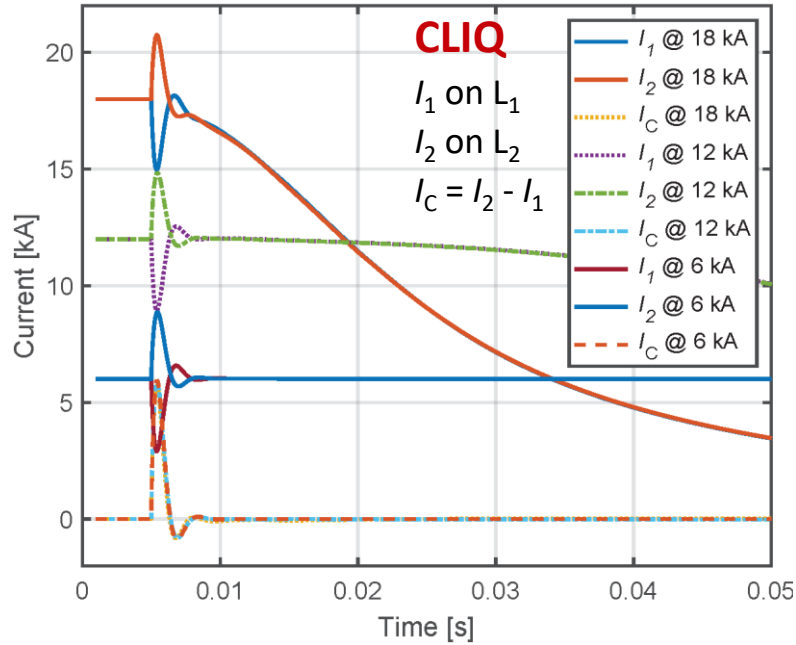
Constant  $\rho(4.2 \text{ K})$  for former + shell  
as a conservative estimate.

$I$ [kA]	$B$ [T]	CLIQ		CLIQ+EE	
		$T_{\text{cable}}$ [K]	$T_{\text{coil}}$ [K]	$T_{\text{cable}}$ [K]	$T_{\text{coil}}$ [K]
18	10.7	144.0	144.0	68.5	129.6
12	7.3	123.8	123.8	38.5	89.0
6	3.7	10	21.3	14.5	55.2

Study of protection system from 4.2 K,  
temp. rise during detection not included.



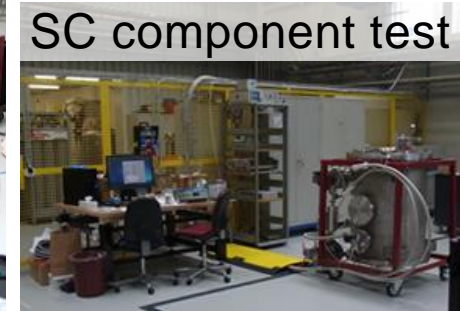
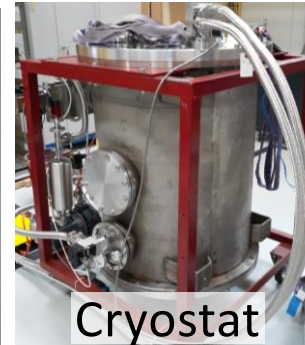
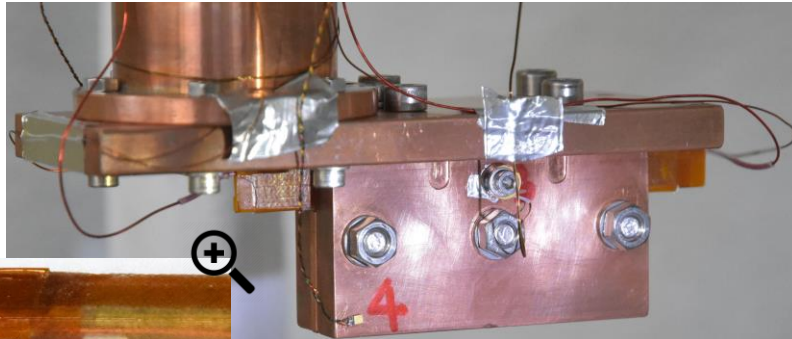
# Current Profiles in Stranded Elements



CLIQ works in CCT-type magnet.

→ CLIQ efficiency and EE delay times are to be studied for CD1 test.

- Quench protection studies of a two-layer CD1 magnet presented
  - CD1 protectable with EE,  $T_{\text{peak}} < 350$  K
  - Coupled simulations using CLIQ in CCT geometries
  - Simulation results will be compared to CD1 experimental data to validate **generic quench simulation models**
- CD1 expected to be finished and shipped to LBNL for test in Nov. 2019
- Underway **subscale experiments** at PSI on **current detection**





# CLIQ Discharge, After 2 Oscillations

$I = 18 \text{ kA}$   
 $T_{\text{init}} = 4.2 \text{ K}$

$T$  at 8 ms

Bare cable, former,  
Al protective shell

