



# Conceptual Design of the DFH

## DFH Conceptual Design Review

A. Ballarino

A. Ballarino, R. Betemps, S. Claudet, P. Cruikshank, J. Fleiter, J. Hurte, Y. Leclercq

15 November 2019 - CERN

# Table of contents

- The DFH in the HL-LHC Cold Powering System
- DFH Functionality
- The DDFH in Demo 1
- DFH: Design evolution
- DFH: Concept
- SC Link connection to DFH: surface vs underground assembly
- Conclusions

# Table of contents

- The DFH in the HL-LHC Cold Powering System
- DFH Functionality
- The DDFH in Demo 1
- DFH: Design evolution
- DFH: Concept
- SC Link connection to DFH: surface vs underground assembly
- Conclusions

# Cold Powering System

DFHX → Triplets  
DFHM → Matching Sections

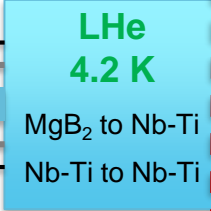
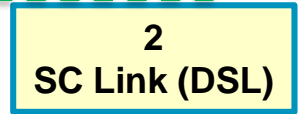
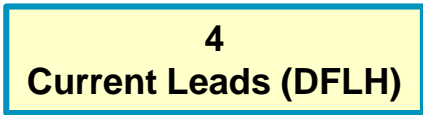
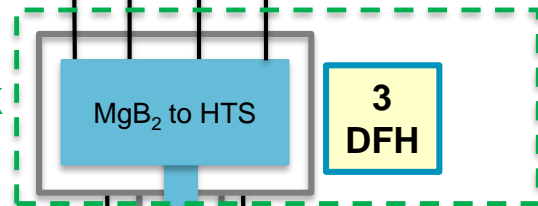
He gas

WP9  
Cryogenics  
WP17 – WP6b  
RT Cables  
Power Converters

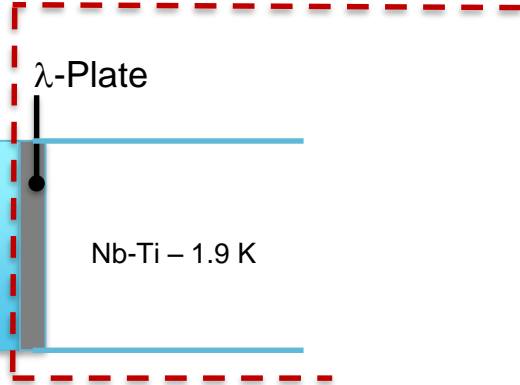
$T_2 \leq 50$  K

HTS

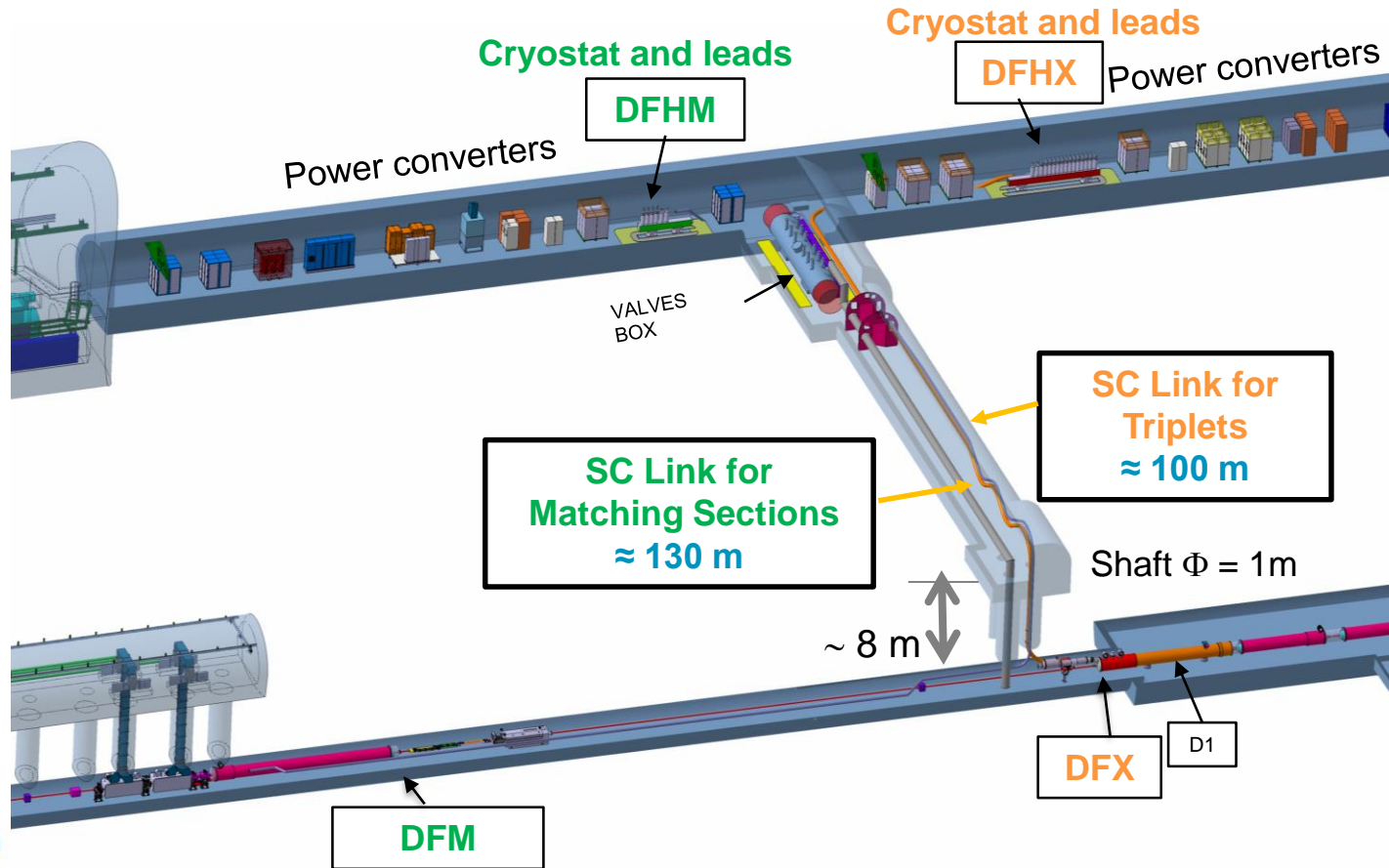
$T_1 \leq 17$  K



WP3 - Magnets ( $\lambda$ -plate with Nb-Ti)



# Cold Powering System



# Table of contents

- The DFH in the HL-LHC Cold Powering System
- **DFH Functionality**
- The DDFH in Demo 1
- DFH: Design evolution
- DFH: Concept
- SC Link connection to DFH: surface vs underground assembly
- Conclusions

# DFH Functionality

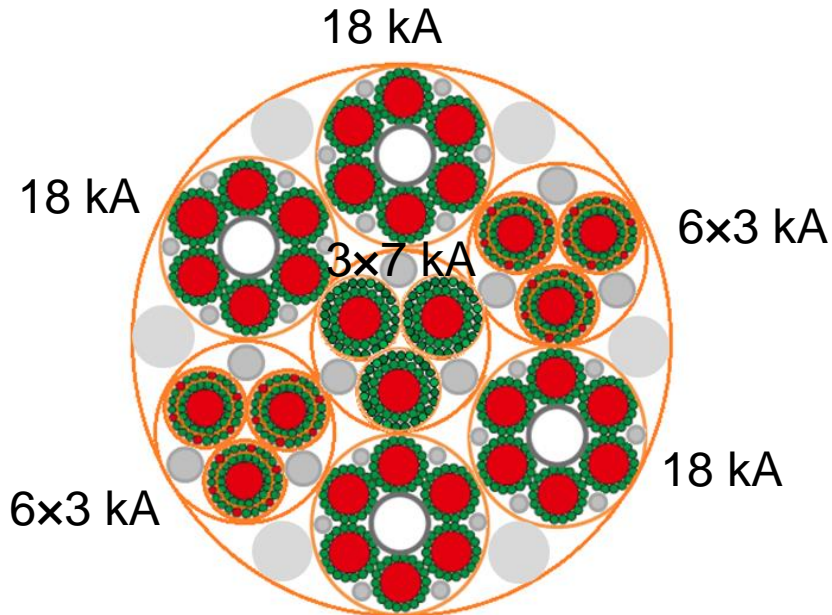
- Receive and shuffle the  $\text{MgB}_2$  cables from the SC Link and connect to the HTS cables of the current leads;
- Provide appropriate space for making/hosting the electrical splices between the  $\text{MgB}_2$  cables and the HTS cables of the current leads. The preference is to have the splices accessible for - highly unlikely - need for repair;
- Flow the He gas received at about 17 K from the SC Link and provide appropriate cooling of the electrical connections;
- Connect the current leads, distributed near the DFH, to the  $\text{MgB}_2$  cables in the SC Link with the most appropriate and compact configuration;
- Extract instrumentation signals (Vtaps, Tsensors).

# DFH Installation

- Present baseline (not based on a detailed design):
  - The SC Link is lowered in the LHC underground areas, routed in its final configuration and then connected to the DFH cryostat;
  - Routing of MgB<sub>2</sub> and HTS cables and MgB<sub>2</sub> to HTS splices are done in the tunnel (and not tested till final operation in the machine);
  - Each SC Link is tested at the surface in a dedicated test station; each current lead is tested at the surface in dedicated test station.



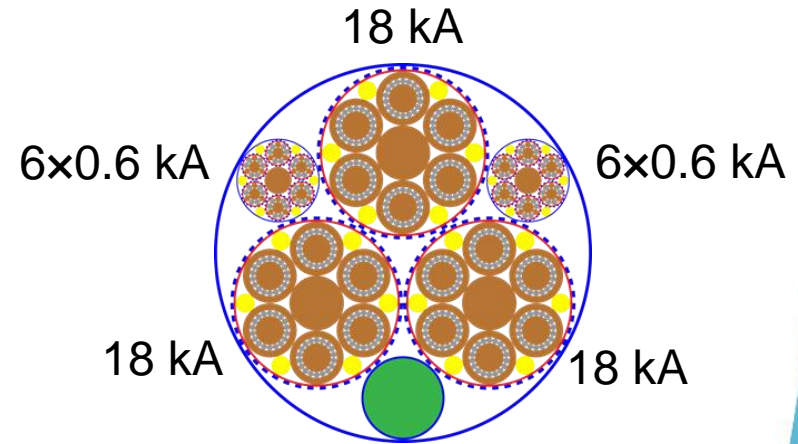
# MgB<sub>2</sub> cables in the SC Link



$\Phi_{ext} \sim 90$  mm

19 Cables

$\sim 120$  kA



$\Phi_{ext} \sim 60$  mm

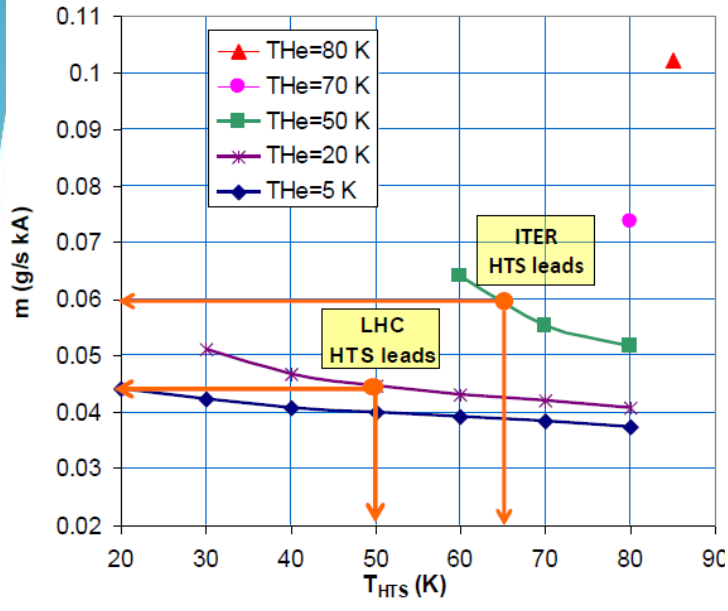
14 Cables + 1

$\sim 60$  kA

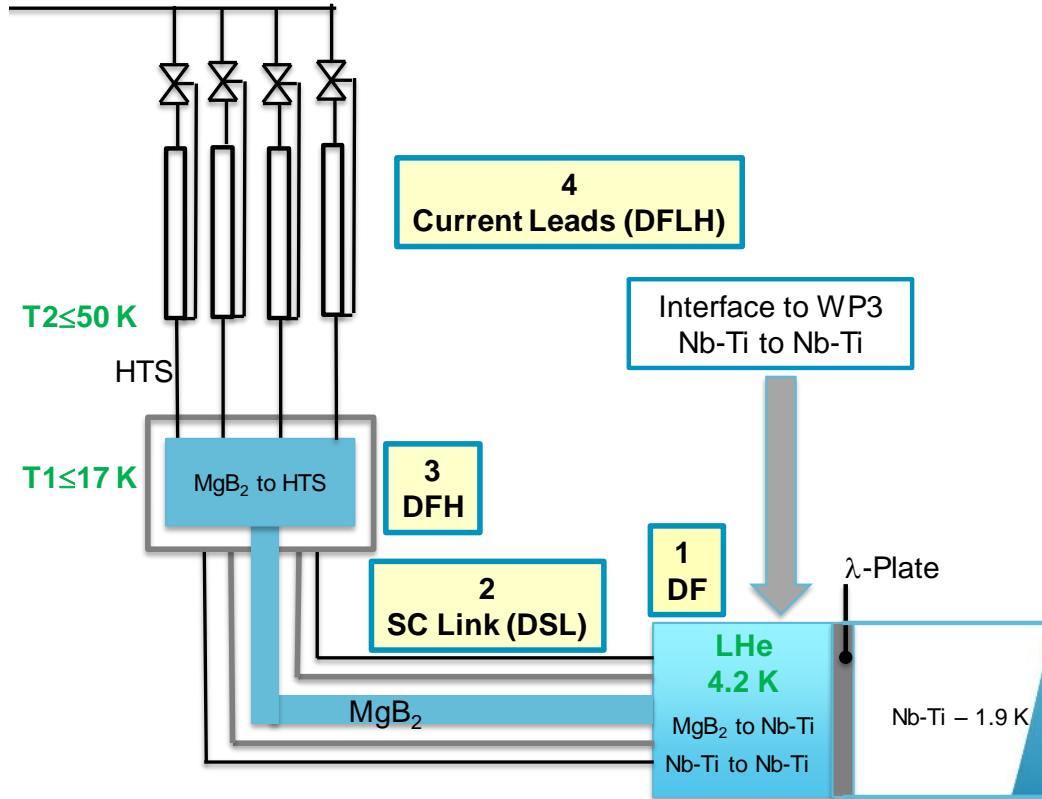
# Helium mass flow rate in the DFH

~ 5.4 g/s for Triplets

~ 2.5 g/s for Matching Sections



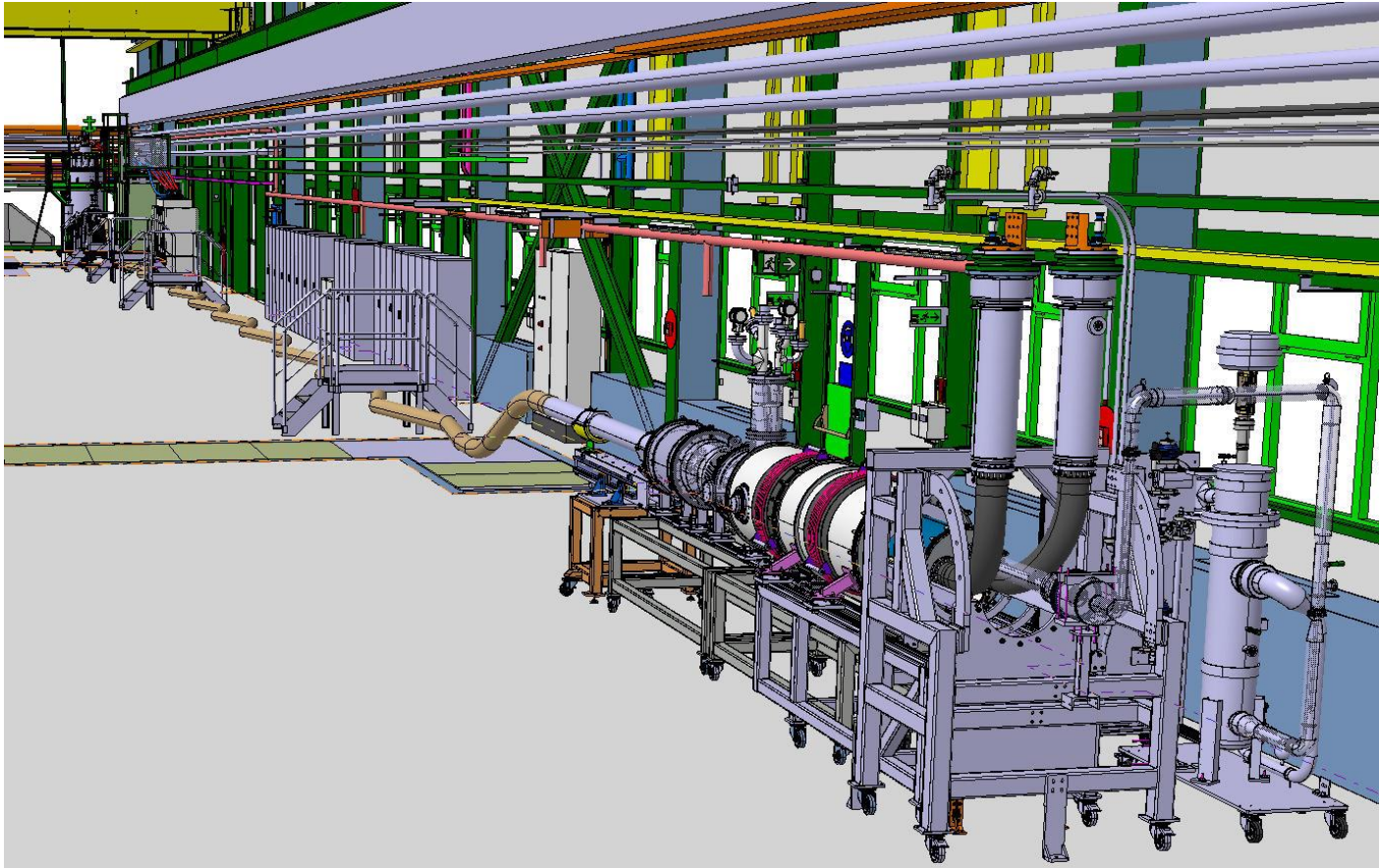
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1501.07166>



# Table of contents

- The DFH in the HL-LHC Cold Powering System
- DFH Functionality
- The DDFH in Demo 1
- DFH: Design evolution
- DFH: Concept
- SC Link connection to DFH: surface vs underground assembly
- Conclusions

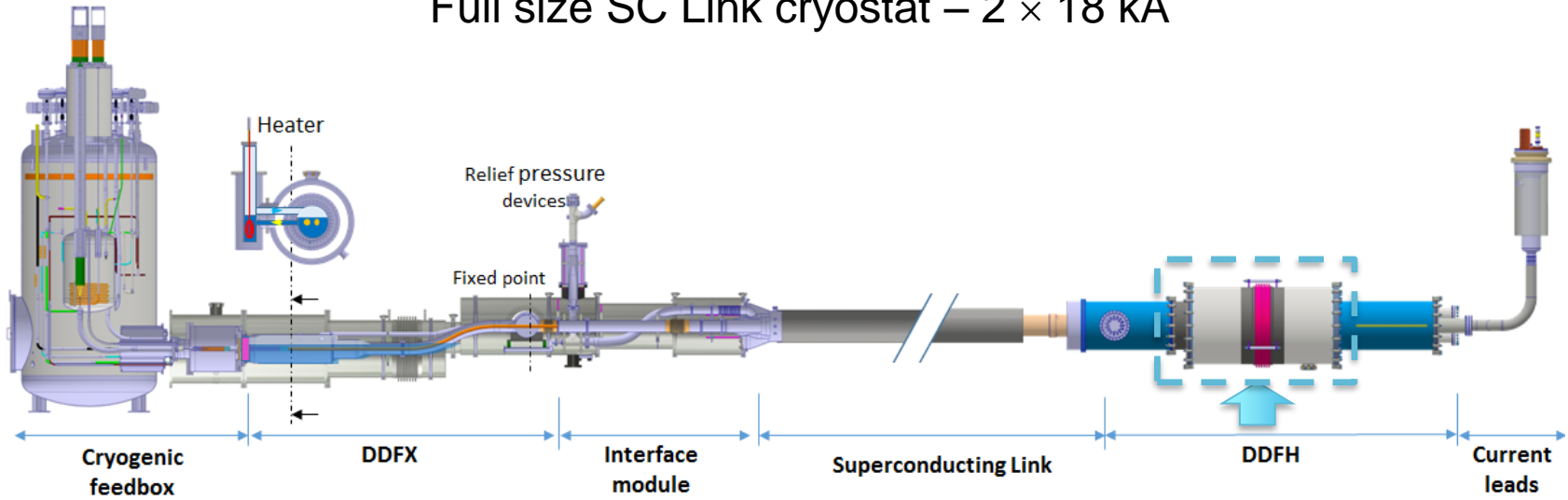
# Demo 1



# DDFH in Demo 1

System test in SM-18 (completed in March 2019)

Full size SC Link cryostat –  $2 \times 18$  kA



# DDFH in Demo 1

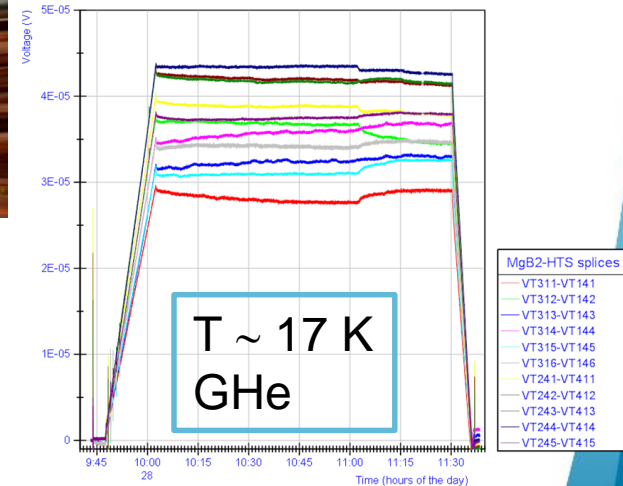
- Construction of DDFX demonstrator
  - Double chamber with thermal shield (thermally floating)
  - Acceptable heat load
  - Assembly process
- Realization of two 18 kA splices
- Splices fixed to the cold mass
- Optimization of splices' cooling - GHe
- Routing of HTS and MgB<sub>2</sub> cables
- Routing out of instrumentation (from cold mass to RT)
- Vertical leads

# DDFH in Demo 1



Expected **18 kA splice** resistance of **1.7 n $\Omega$**  (prediction based based on FEM simulation validated via measurements in LHe at 4.5 K)

MgB<sub>2</sub>/HTS splices: **1.9 n $\Omega$**   
at 18 kA (measured)



# Table of contents

- The DFH in the HL-LHC Cold Powering System
- DFH Functionality
- The DDFH in Demo 1
- DFH: Design evolution
- DFH: Concept
- SC Link connection to DFH: surface vs underground assembly
- Conclusions



# DDFX Design Evolution

## DFH Working Reference

- **Two modules** each 4 m long  $\varnothing$  - 1,2 m (length without current leads)
- Total length with current leads  $\sim$  15 m (plus SC Link in between)
- SC Link in between modules:  $\sim$  14.7 m
- $\sim$  30 m in the tunnel



# Table of contents

- The DFH in the HL-LHC Cold Powering System
- DFH Functionality
- The DDFH in Demo 1
- DFH: Design evolution
- DFH: Concept
- SC Link connection to DFH: surface vs underground assembly
- Conclusions

# DFHX Concept – The cryostat

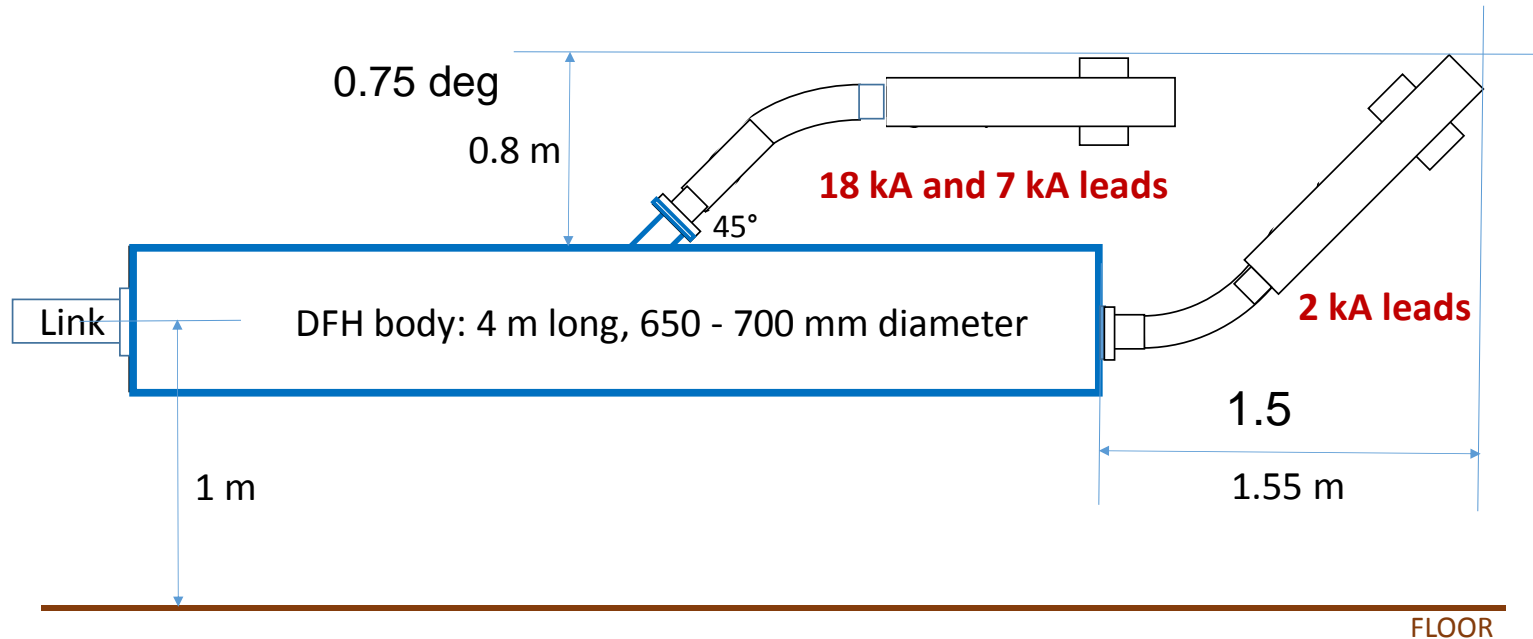


Link

DFHX body: 4 m long, 650 – 700 mm diameter

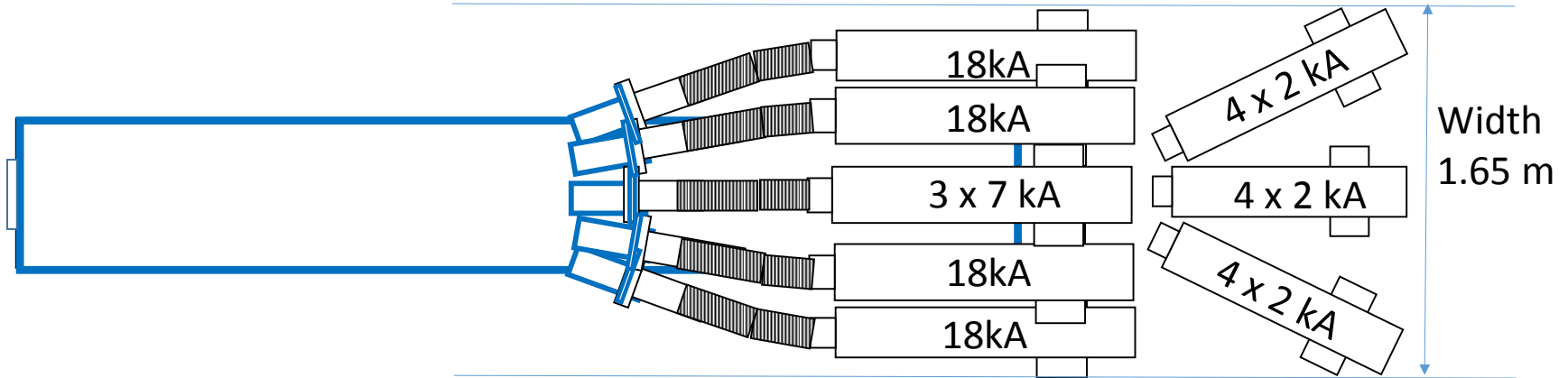
**One single module**

# DFHX Concept – Cryostat with Current Leads



# DFHX Concept – Cryostat with Current Leads

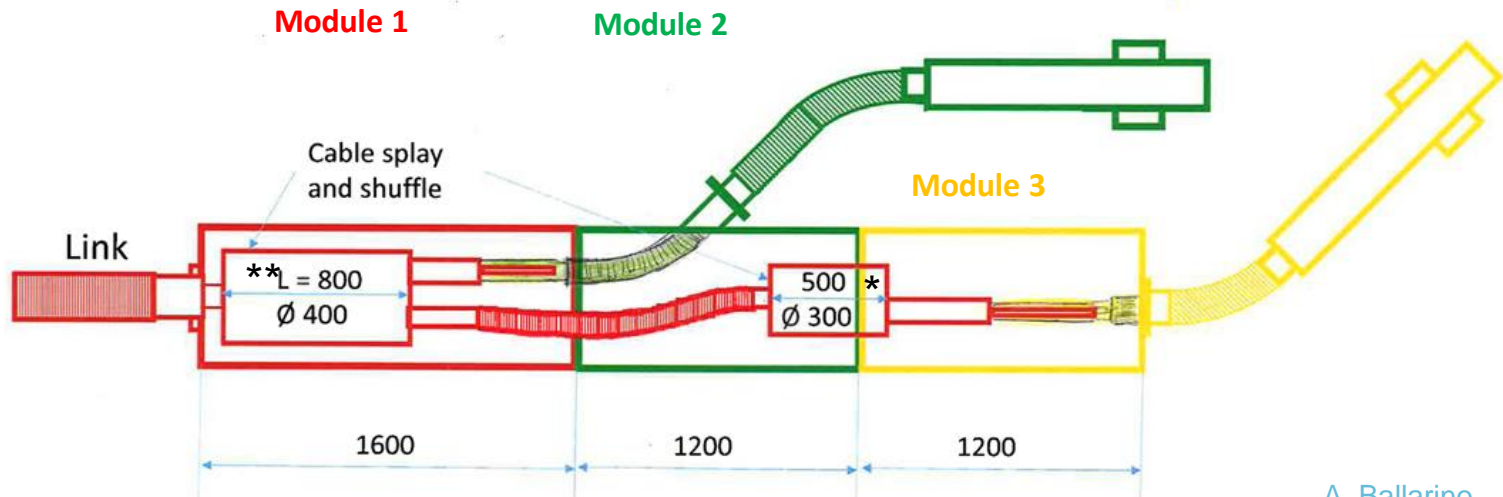
Top view



# DFH Concept

## Module 1:

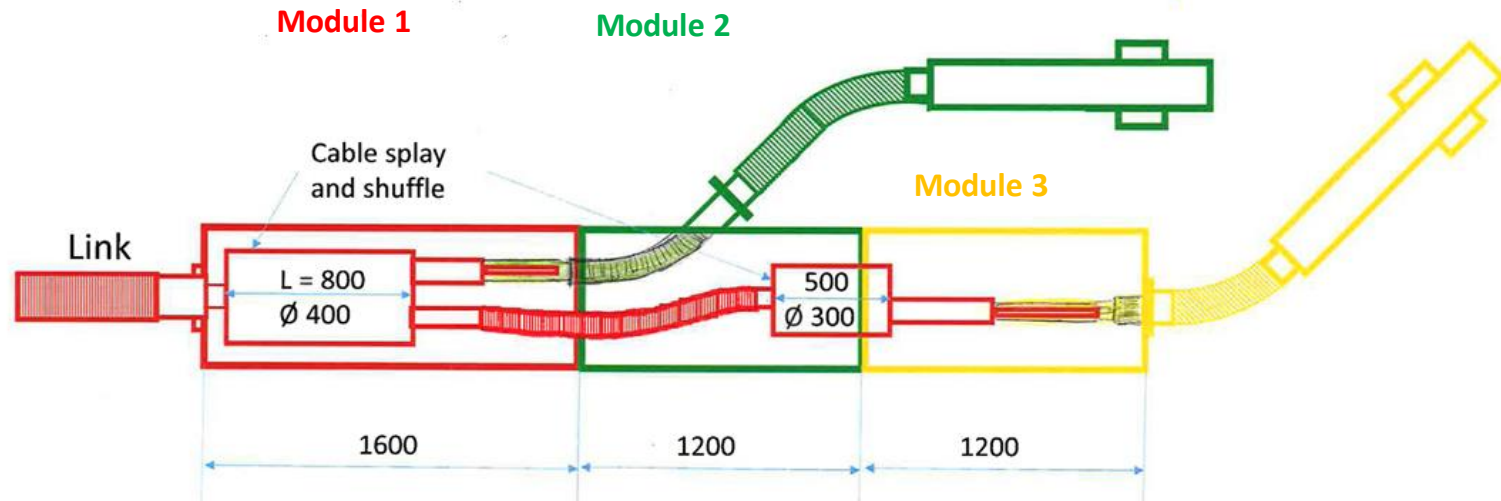
- It **splays and shuffles all MgB<sub>2</sub> cables** coming out from the SC Link. The 3 kA MgB<sub>2</sub> cables are routed out from the shuffling module (into Module 2) via a single pipe containing the six 3 kA coaxial MgB<sub>2</sub> cables.
- It contains the **7 kA and 18 kA joints between MgB<sub>2</sub> and HTS**. The length of each of the **five pipes** allocated for the joints (four pipes, one for each of the 18 kA joints, and one pipe for the three 7 kA joints) is  $\geq 300$  mm.



# DFH Concept

## Module 2:

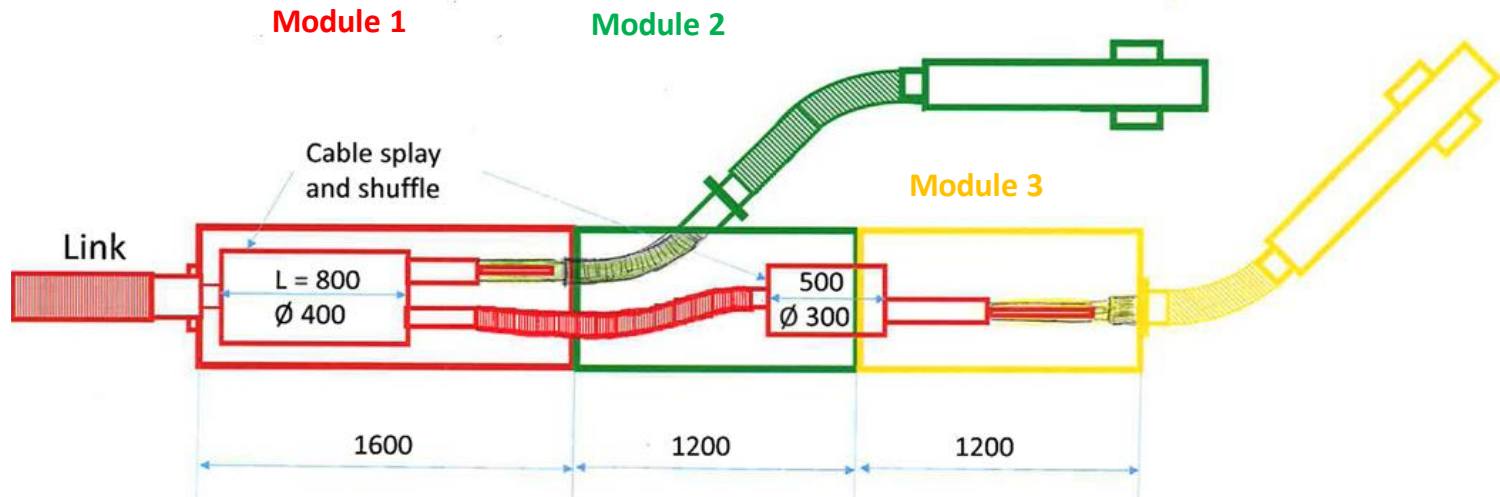
- This module routes out the HTS cables of the 7 kA and 18 kA current leads, and contains the box that splays and shuffles the 3 kA MgB<sub>2</sub> cables to Module 3.



# DFH Concept

## Module 3:

- This module contains the **3 kA joints between MgB<sub>2</sub> and HTS**, and it **routes out the 3 kA HTS cables**. The length allocated for the two joints to the coaxial cables is 450 mm. There are **three pipes for the MgB<sub>2</sub> to HTS joints**, and each pipe contains four joints (two coaxial MgB<sub>2</sub> cables connected to four HTS cables).

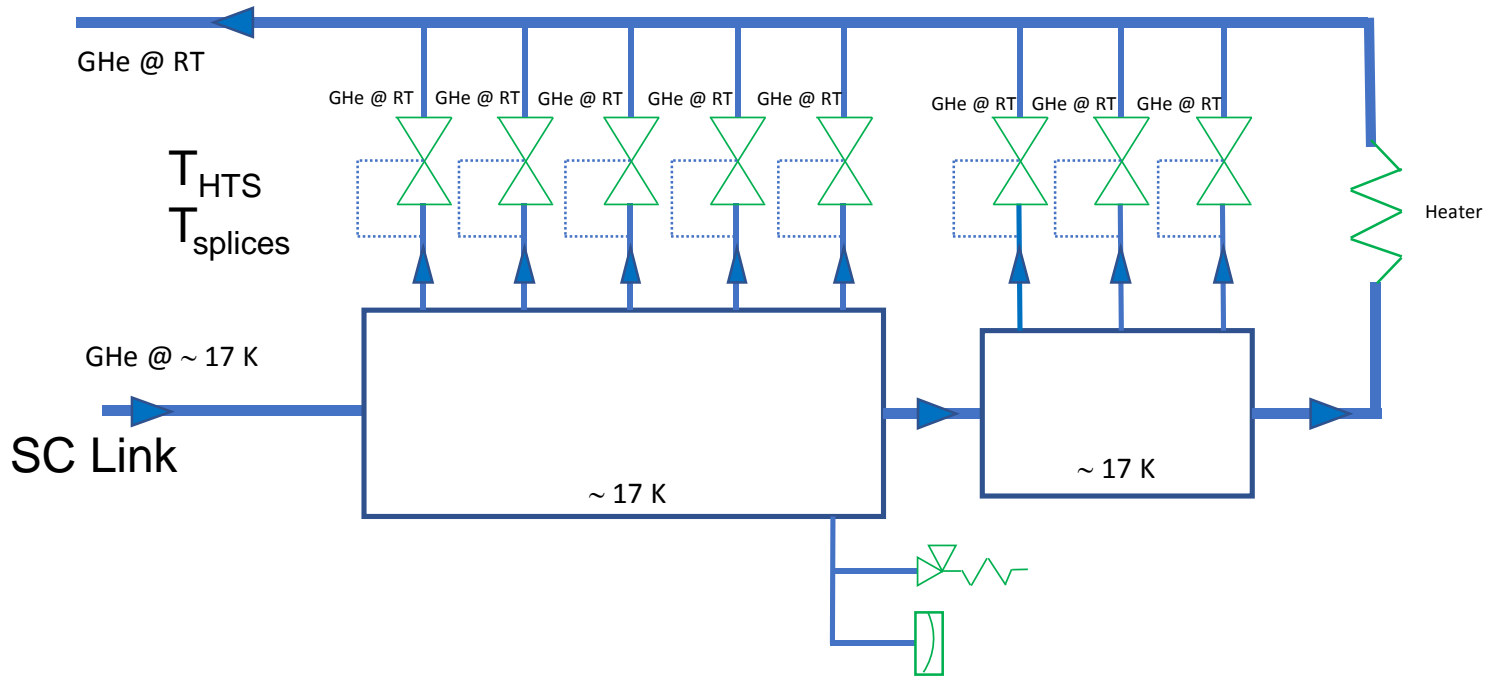




# DFH Concept

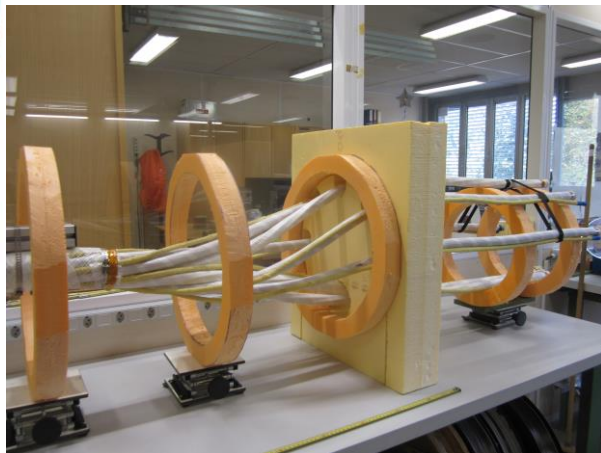
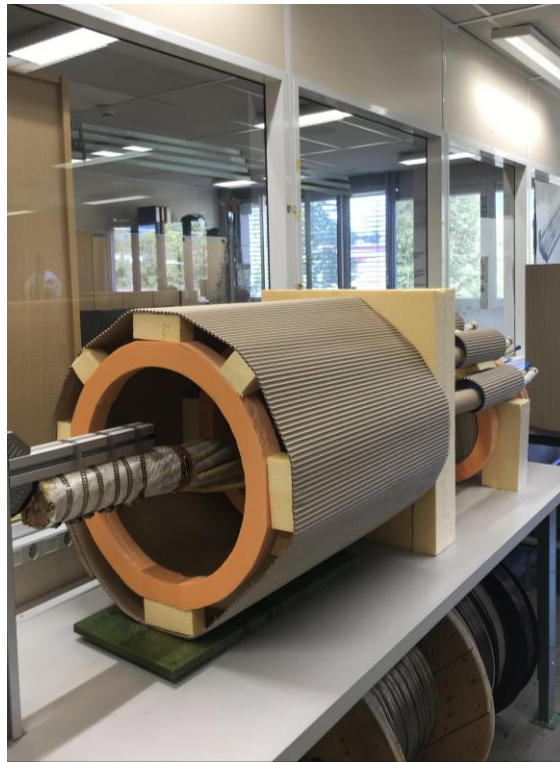
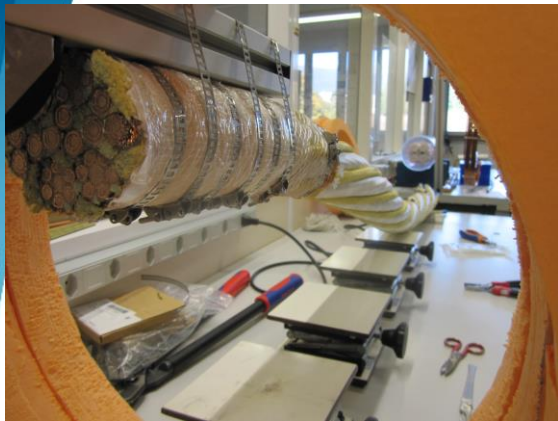
- Each DFH module is assembled separately. The modules are then put together for the routing and the splicing of the superconducting cables.
- The length of the HTS part of the leads is maintained to less than 2.5 m.

# DFH Concept – GHe flow

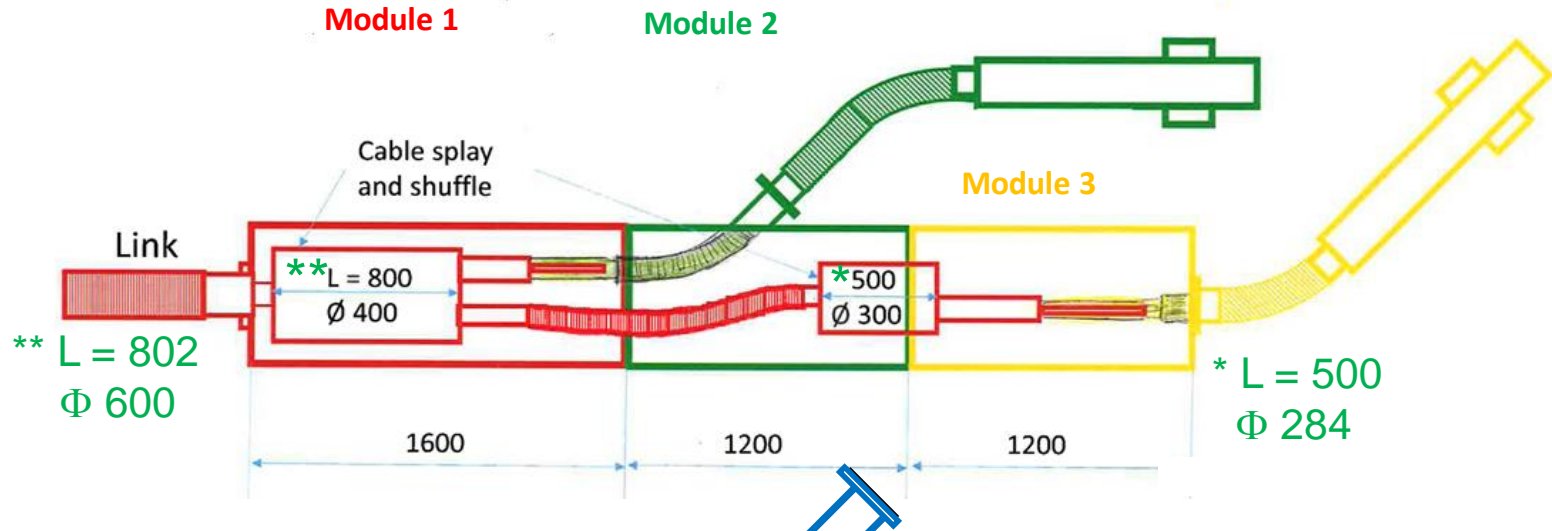


# Mock-up

Building 288



# From Concept to Design



Link

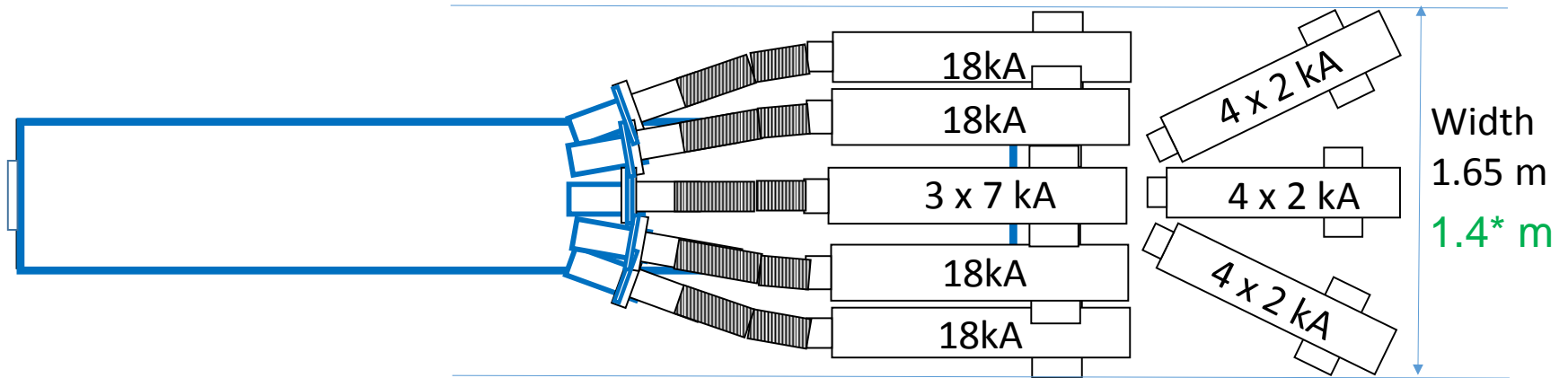
DFHX body: 4 m long, 650 – 700 mm diameter  
3.90 m 500 - 910\*\*\* mm

\*\*\* Taking into account size of Cutting/Welding machines

Green: 3D design, Black: concept

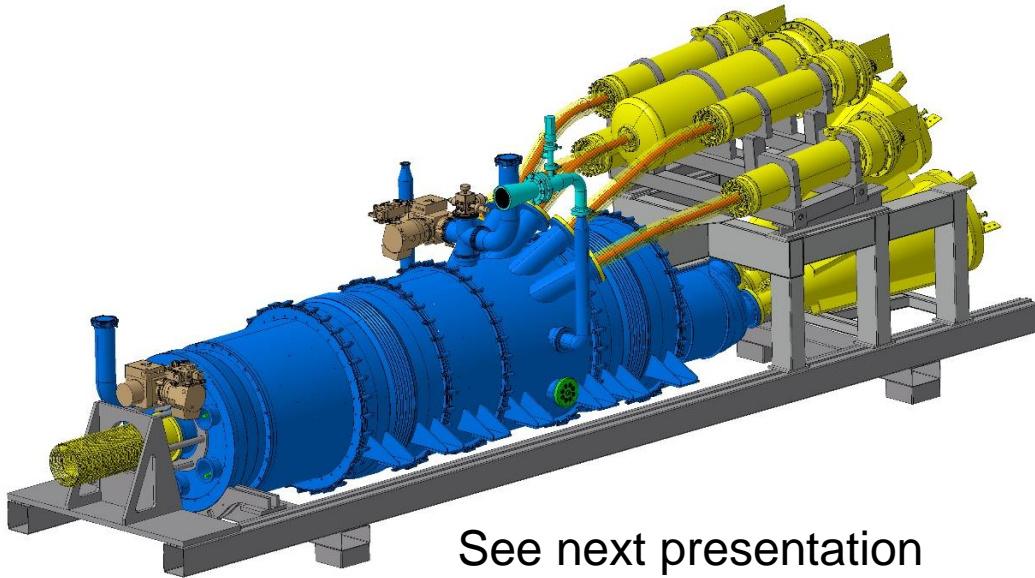
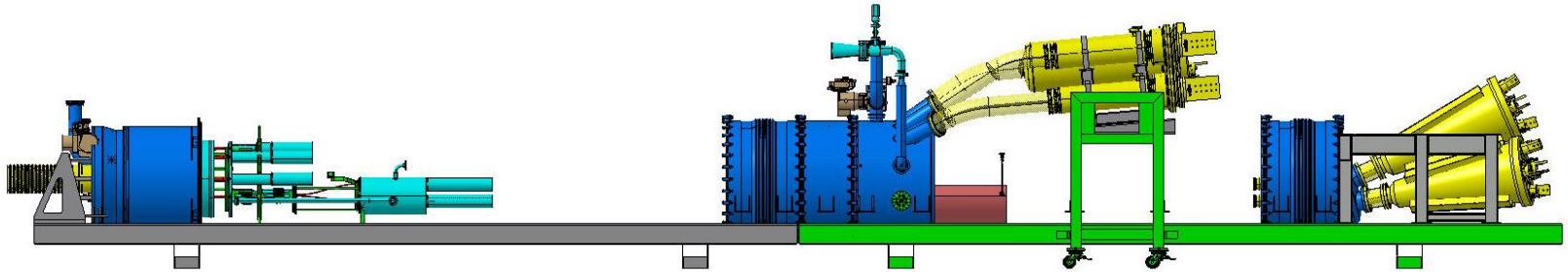
# From Concept to Design

Top view



\* Iteration with transport

# DFH Design



See next presentation

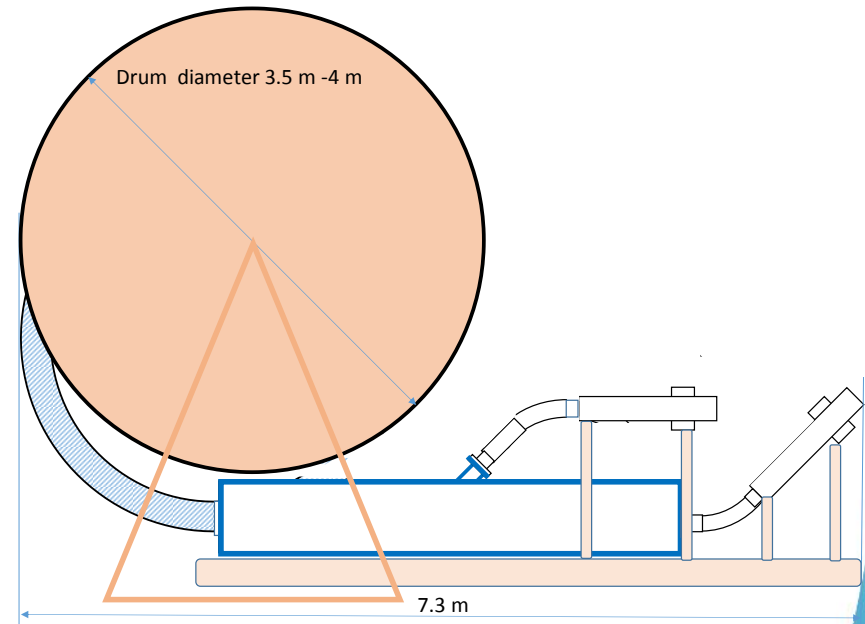
# Table of contents

- The DFH in the HL-LHC Cold Powering System
- DFH Functionality
- The DDFH in Demo 1
- DFH: Design evolution
- DFH: Concept
- SC Link connection to DFH: surface vs underground assembly
- Conclusions

# DFH Concept

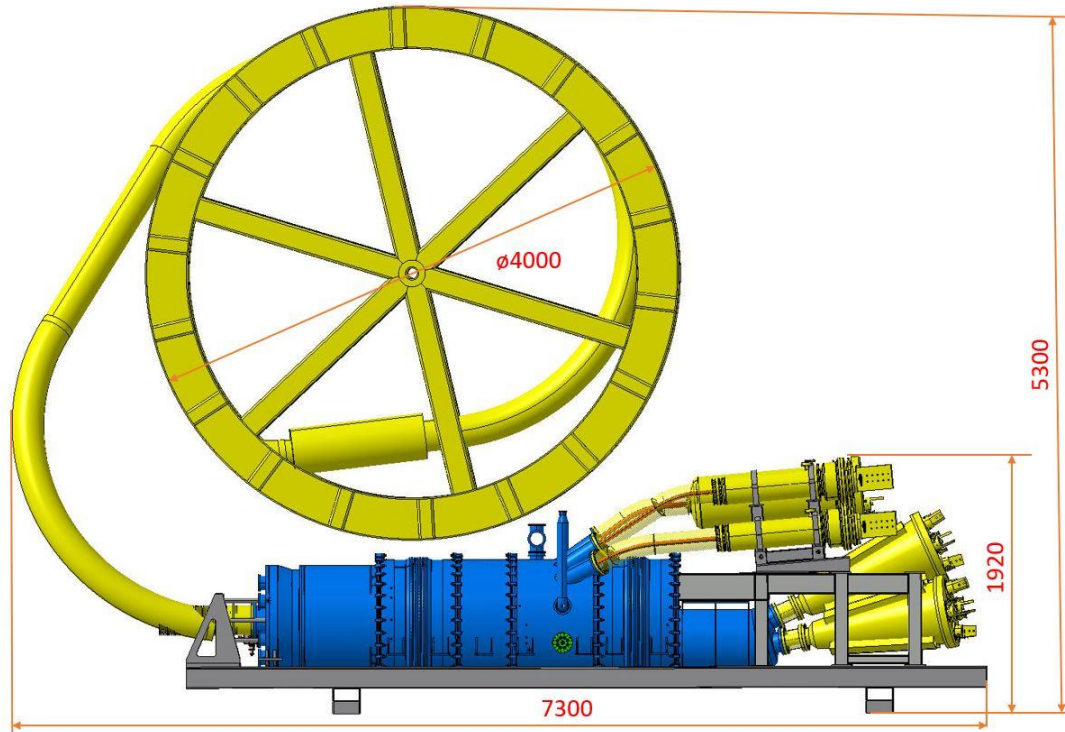
Compact concept: possibility of lowering the **full system in the tunnel after test at the surface**. In addition to system cost reduction because (one module and shorter length of  $MgB_2$  and SC Link), the main advantages are:

- Performance of **all assembly operations at the surface**;
- **Full qualification** of the system **at the surface** (including splices);
- **No manipulation** of cables (handling/cutting/splicing) **after qualification at the surface**;
- **Test station for SC Links** largely **simplified** (use of series DFH and current leads).





# From Concept to Design



# Conclusions

- A 3D DFH **concept** has been **developed**
- The compact concept brings in **several advantages** and guarantee full WP6a functionality
- To date, the concept has been validated with a **mock-up** and engineered in a **3D design**
- **Experience from Demo 1** has been essential for validating several aspects of the proposed concept
- Possibility of **lowering the system in the tunnel after cryogenic tests** brings in a huge advantage for the system



***Thanks for your attention***



**Additional slides**

# HV Levels - Triplets

EDMS NO.  
1821907

REV.  
2.0

VALIDITY  
APPROVED

Rating (kA)	Worst case voltage to ground during operation (V)	Acceptance tests of components to ground (V)		Insulation test voltage of system to ground (V)		Leakage current per component ( $\mu$ A)	Test duration (s)
		RT	NOC	RT	NOC		
18	900	4600	2300	460	1080	$\leq 10$	30
7	900	4600	2300	460	1080	$\leq 10$	30
2	540	3160	1580	316	648	$\leq 10$	30
0.2	540	3160	1580	316	648	$\leq 10$	30
0.12	40	1160	580	220	360	$\leq 10$	30
0.035	900	4600	2300	460	1080	$\leq 10$	30

**RT** = Room Temperature ( $20 \pm 5$  °C)

**NOC** = Nominal Operating Conditions. For all WP6s components, it corresponds to GHe at RT and  $1.30 \pm 0.05$  bar

# HV Levels – Matching Sections

D2: treated as for a 18 kA circuit – conservative

18 kA

Rating (kA)	Worst case voltage to ground during operation (V)	Acceptance tests of components to ground (V)		Insulation test voltage of system to ground (V)		Leakage current per component ( $\mu$ A)	Test duration (s)
		RT	NOC	RT	NOC		
18	900	4600	2300	460	1080	$\leq 10$	30

D2

Rating kA	Worst case voltage to ground during operation (V)	Acceptance of components to ground (V)		Insulation voltage of system to ground (V)		Leakage current per component ( $\mu$ A)	Test duration (s)
		RT	NOC	RT	NOC		
D2	525	3100	1550	310	630	$\leq 10$	30

D2 correctors: 0.6 kA rating, Worst case to ground = 590 V, Components test: 5.7 kV (RT) - Components test 2.860 kV (NOC)

