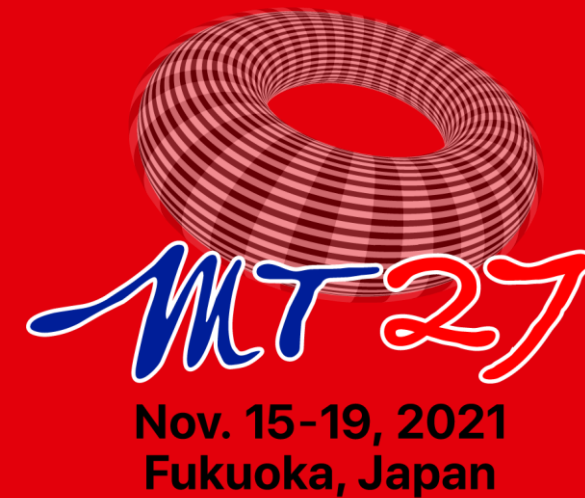




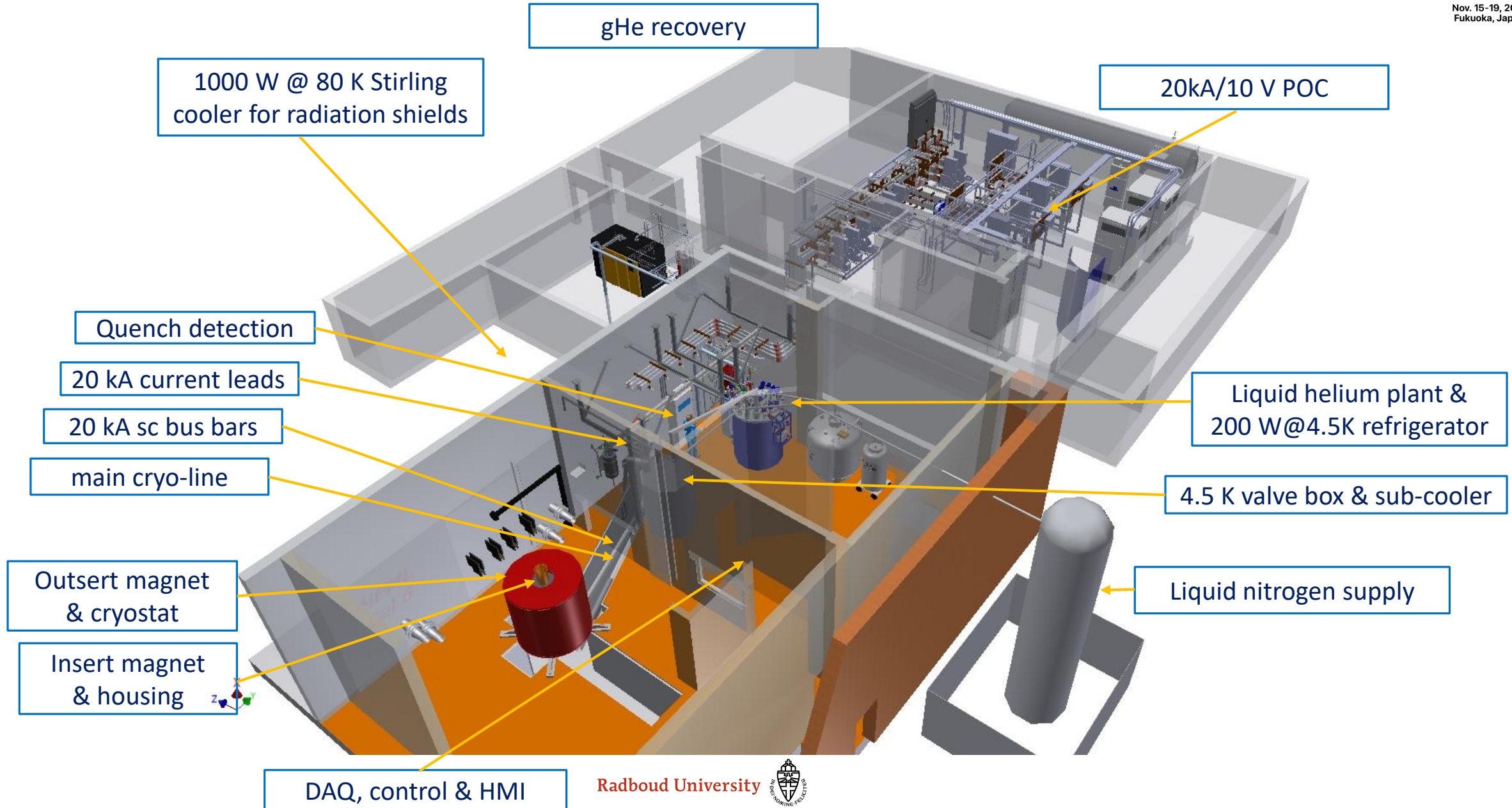
Status of the HFML-Nijmegen 45 T Hybrid Magnet

Andries den Ouden

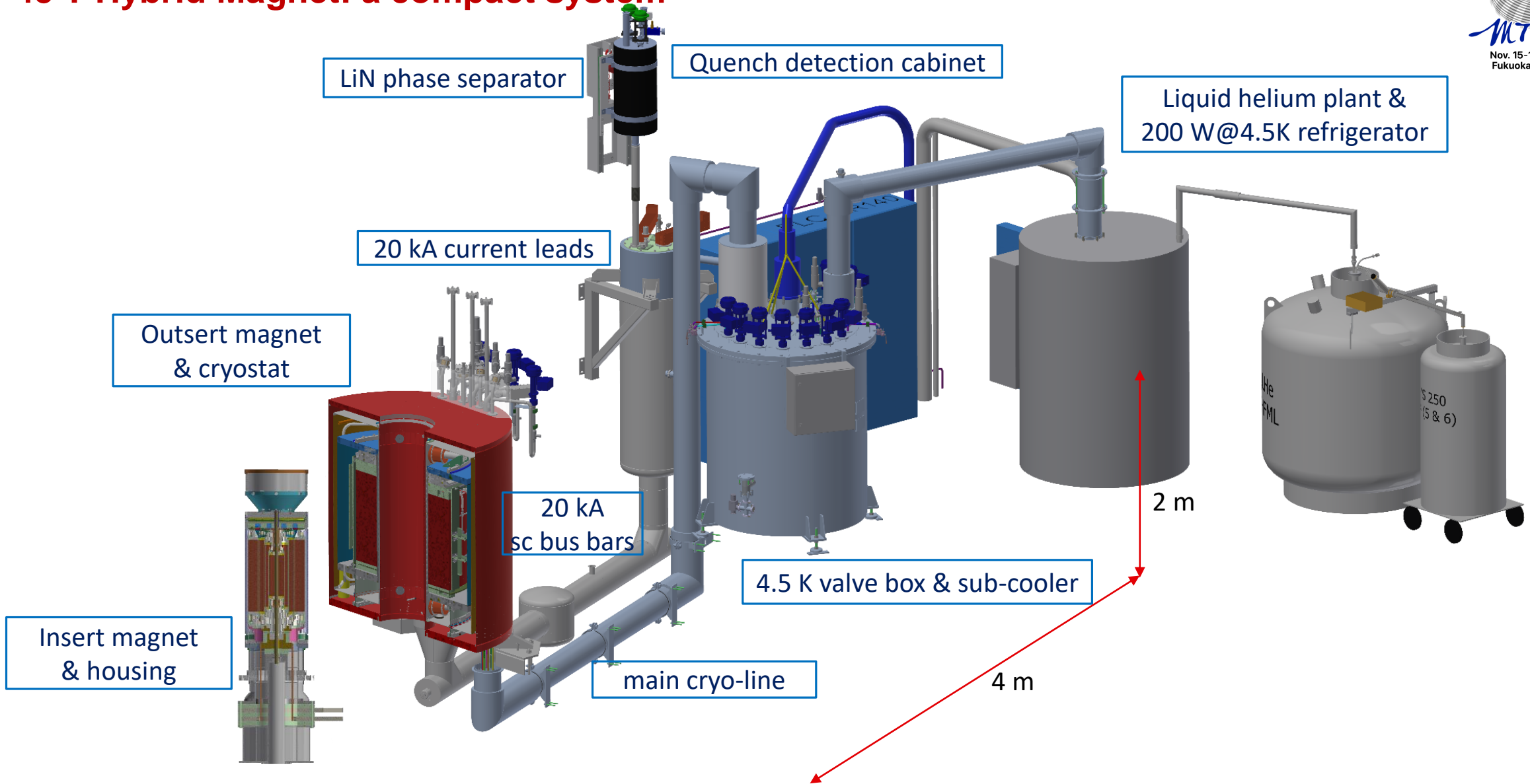
27th International Conference on Magnet Technology
18 November 2021



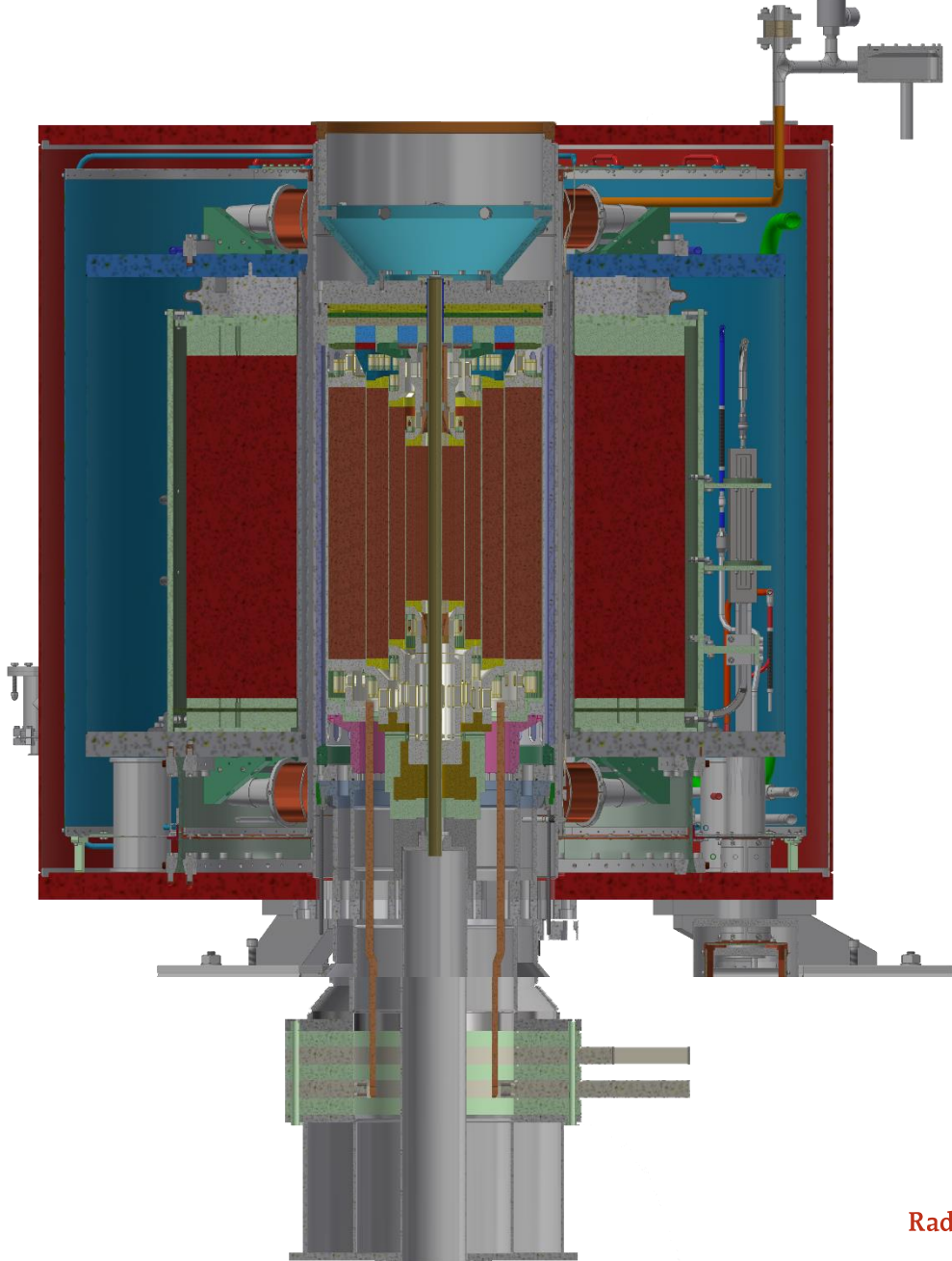
45 T Hybrid Magnet System



45 T Hybrid Magnet: a compact system

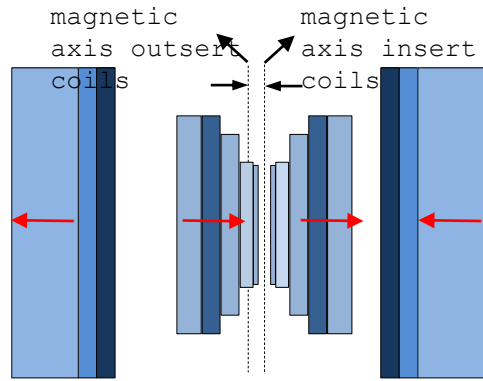


45 T Hybrid Magnet: nested solenoids



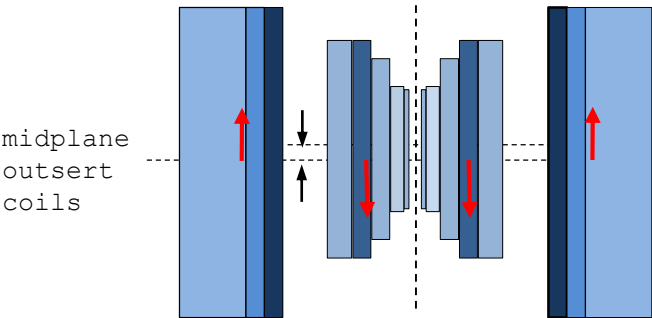
	Insert	Outsert
conductor type	Cu alloy Florida-Bitter disks	Nb ₃ Sn/Cu-CICC
# of nested coils	5	1 (5 sections)
operating current (A)	40,000	20,000
field contribution (T)	32.8	12.3
cooling medium	forced flow water (~ 140 ℓ/s)	forced flow supercritical helium (~ 10 g/s@6 bar)
operating temperature (K)	< 350	4.5
required power (MW)	21	0.2
stored energy (MJ)	5	55
free bore diameter (mm)	32	620

Handling Lorentz forces between insert and outsert coils



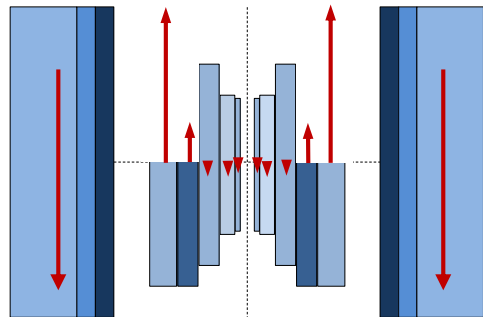
Destabilising Radial body force due to misalignment magn. axes

(manufacturing tolerances): $\frac{dF_r}{dr} = 22.5 \text{ kN/mm}$



Stabilising Axial body force due to mid-plane misalignment

(manufacturing tolerances): $\frac{dF_z}{dz} = 38.5 \text{ kN/mm}$



Destabilising Axial (up or down) body force during **fault insert coils** (e.g. mid-plane short): $F_{fz} < 1.3 \text{ MN}$

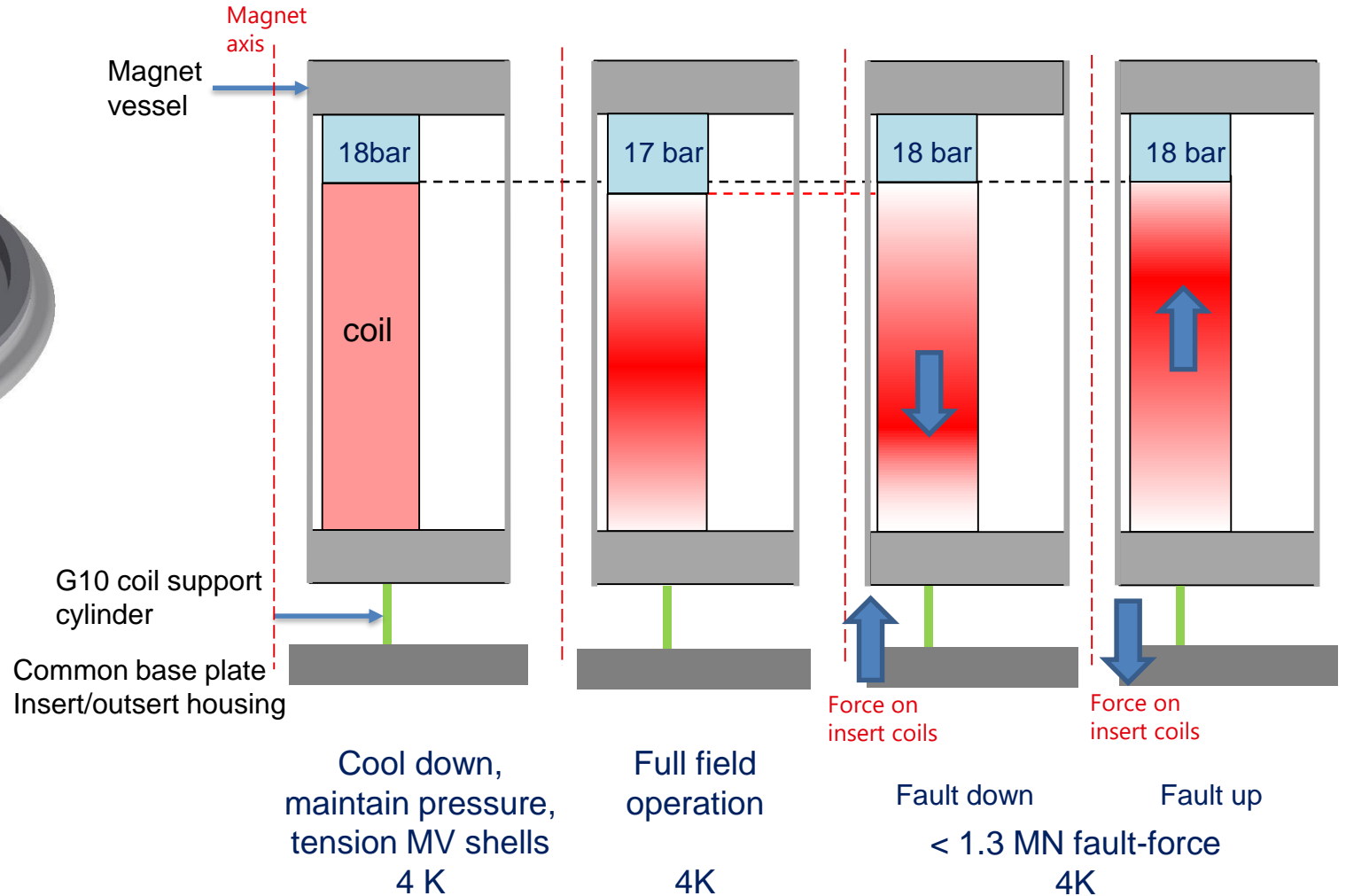
Force path of support structure between insert and outsert coils as short as possible

Handling axial (fault) forces outsert

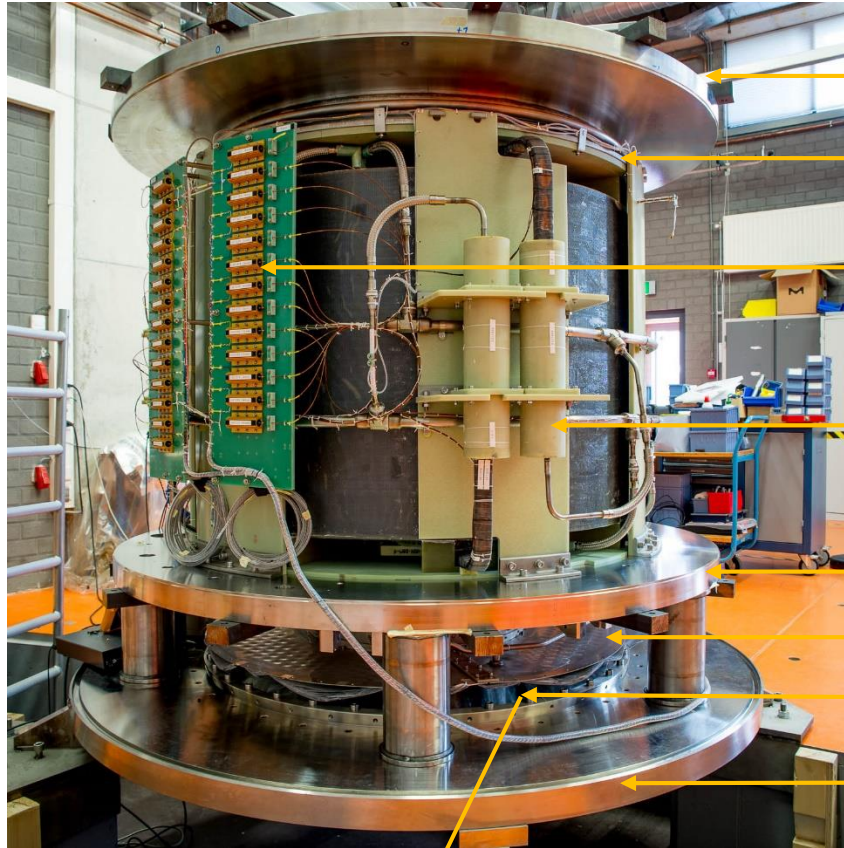
A nearly constant compressive force on the coils at 4.5 K is maintained with a pressurised helium gas 'bellow' ($p_{op} < 20$ bar)



Force constant: 73 kN/bar
 Axial stiffness: 17 kN/mm
 Lateral stiffness: 1.2 MN/mm
 Minimum gas volume: 7 dm³



12.3 T Nb₃Sn-CICC superconducting outsert magnet



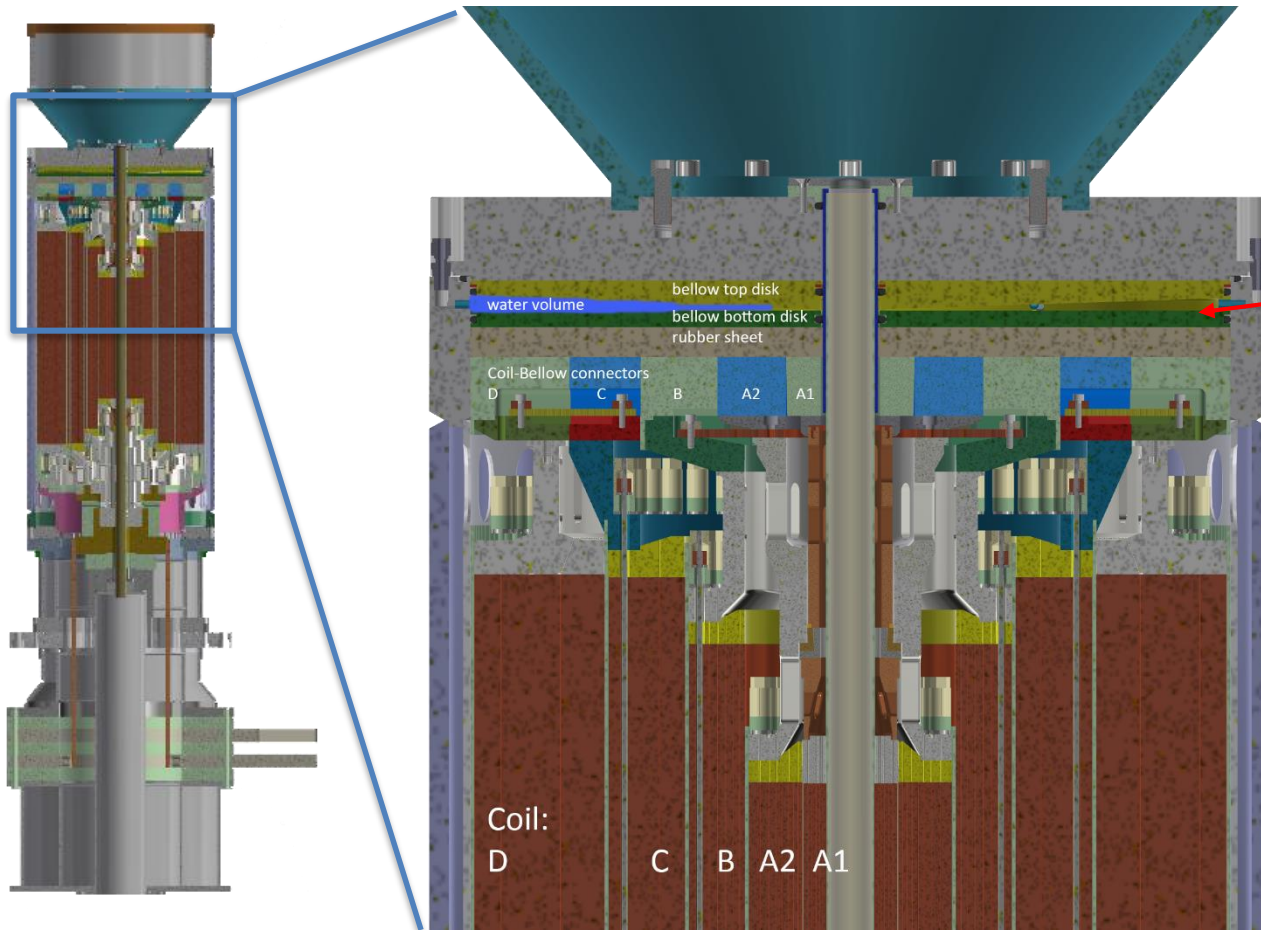
- Top plate magnet vessel (1 bar He gas @ 4.5 K)
- 4.5K and 18 bar helium filled pre-compression 'bellow'
- current limiting resistors (13 kΩ) voltage tap wiring
- Section joint box
- Bottom plate magnet vessel
- Pillow plate bottom radiation shield
- 8 mm thick G10 coil support cylinder (not shown here)
- Bottom plate vacuum vessel



Coil manufactured by NHMFL
Integration in cryostat well underway
All parts of cryostat manufactured

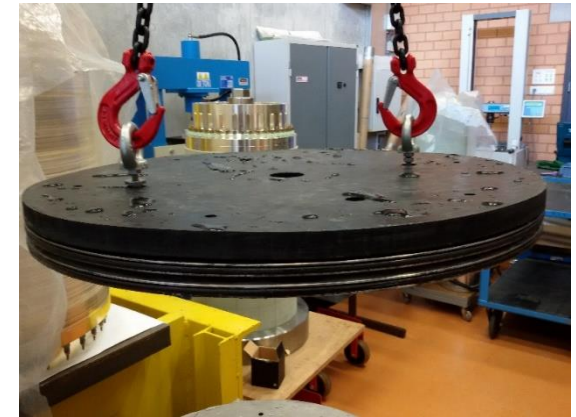


32.8 T Florida-Bitter insert magnet (40 kA, 21 MW)



100 bar hydraulic pre-compression 'bellow'

- Mitigates end-turn issues
- Sustains axial fault forces

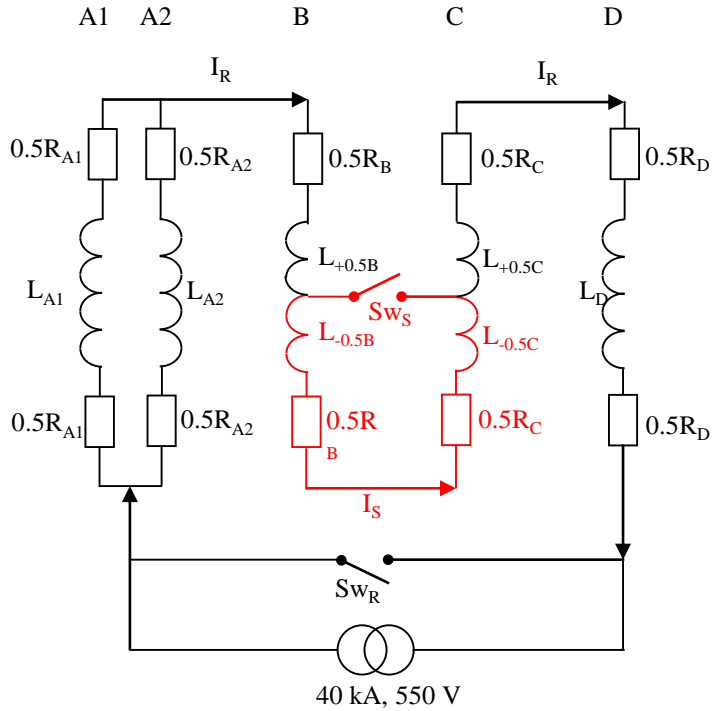


Mock-up test hydraulic bellow

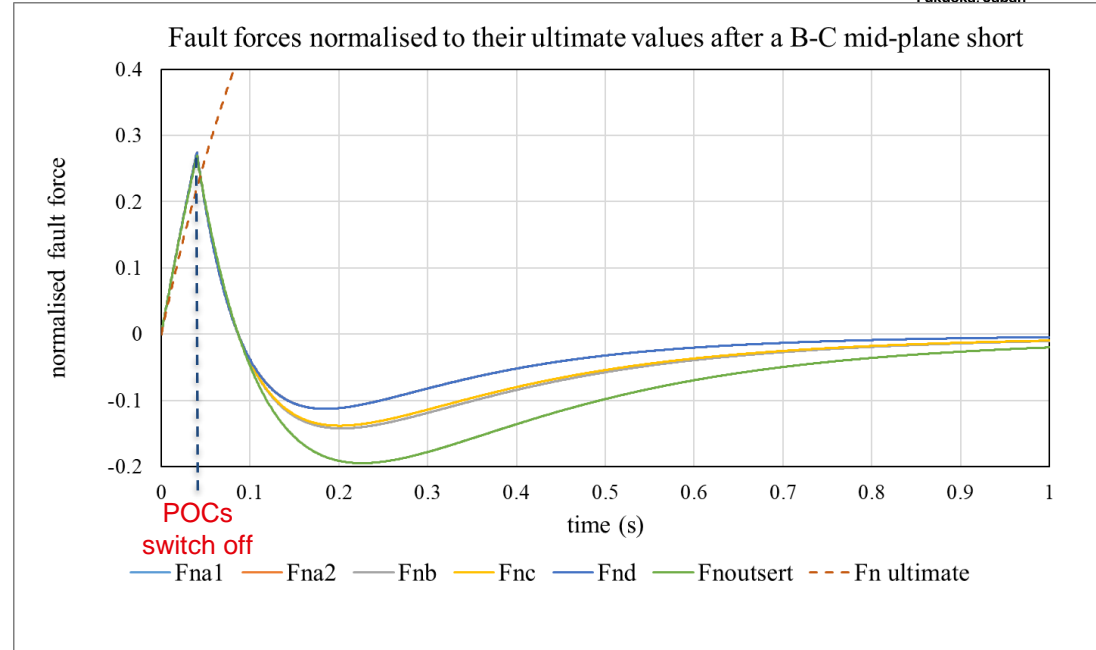
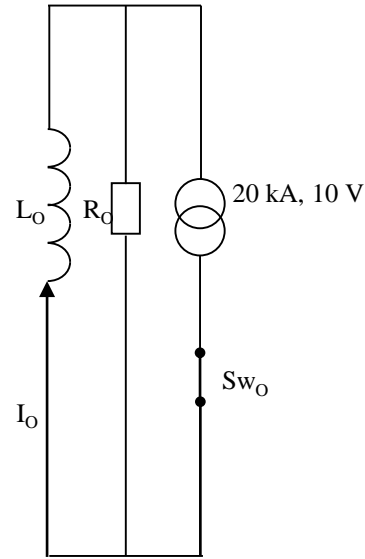
All insert coil and housing components manufactured

Axial fault forces (e.g. B-C mid-plane short after insert's coil failure)

Insert coils



Sc outsert



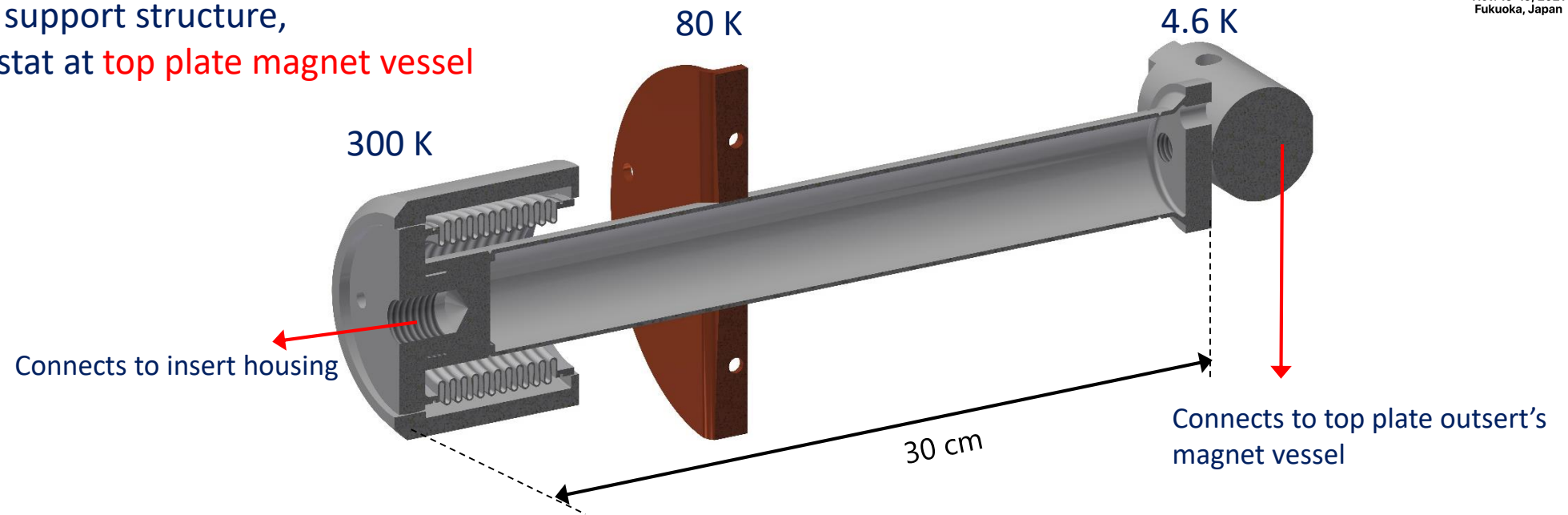
PROPERTIES INSERT COILS					
	A1	A2	B	C	D
operating current (kA)	13	27	40	40	40
current density (A/mm ²)	603	345	214	111	95
power density (W/mm ³)	9.9	3.1	1.2	0.23	0.17
uncooled heating rate (K/s)	2868	900	338	67	50
voltage drop (V/winding)	2.0	2.0	2.7	1.6	2.1

Ultimate static fault forces shorted B-C coils at mid-plane (kN) (No protective actions)	
A1	83
A2	600
B	-1032
C	-1829
D	1274
Outsert	903

- Provided coil protection systems work properly:
- Axial fault forces stay within 50% of ultimate
 - **Fault forces change sign = direction**

Handling radial misalignment forces

Very compact radial support structure,
6 spokes inside cryostat at **top plate magnet vessel**

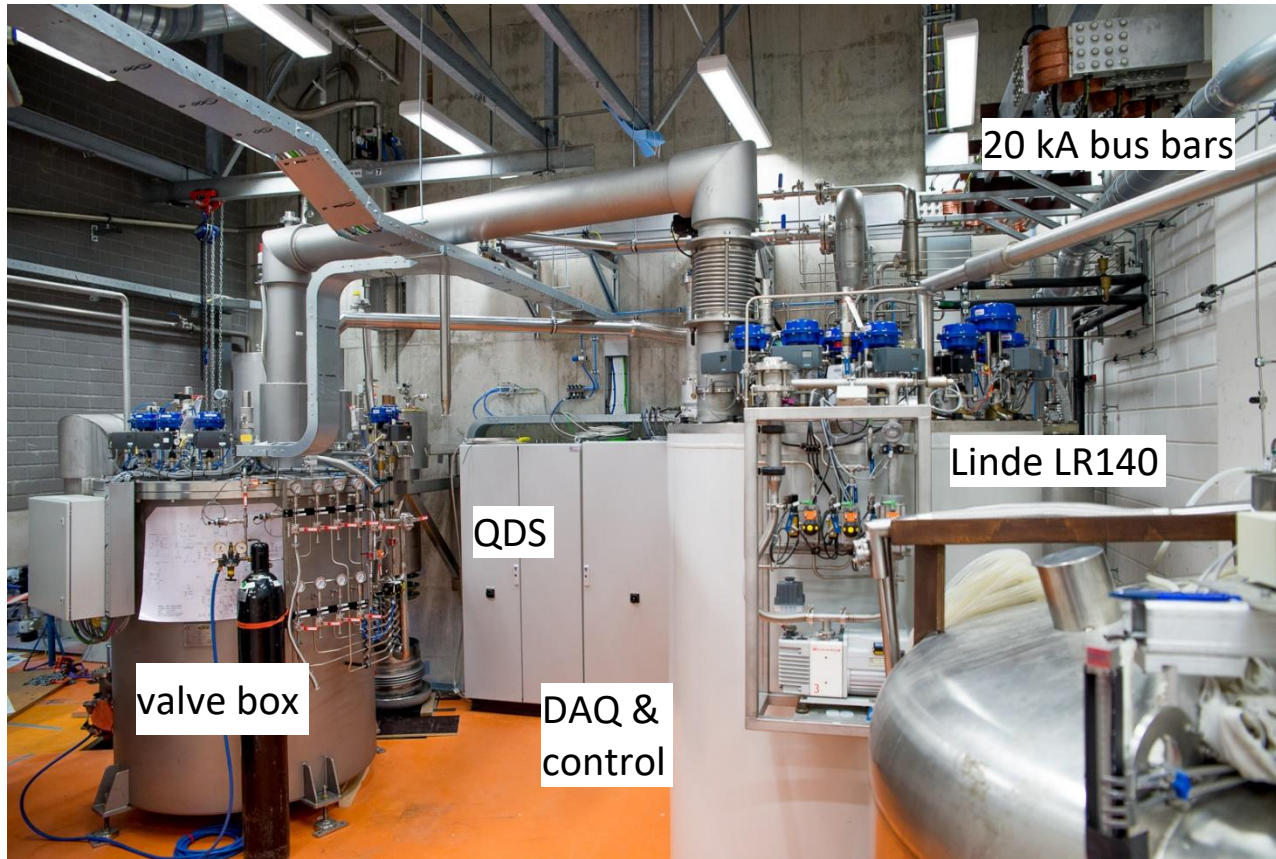


Radial stiffness 6 spokes = 381 kN/mm (angle independent)
 Radial off-set force /mm misalignment: 22.8 kN/mm
 Heat loads 6 spokes: 24 W @ 80 K, 1.2 W @ 4.6 K
 Fixation to insert's housing at outsert T = 90 K (pre-cooled state)

Radial support at **bottom plate magnet vessel** : G10 support cylinder
 (radial stiffness > 780 kN/mm)



Cryogenic systems operational



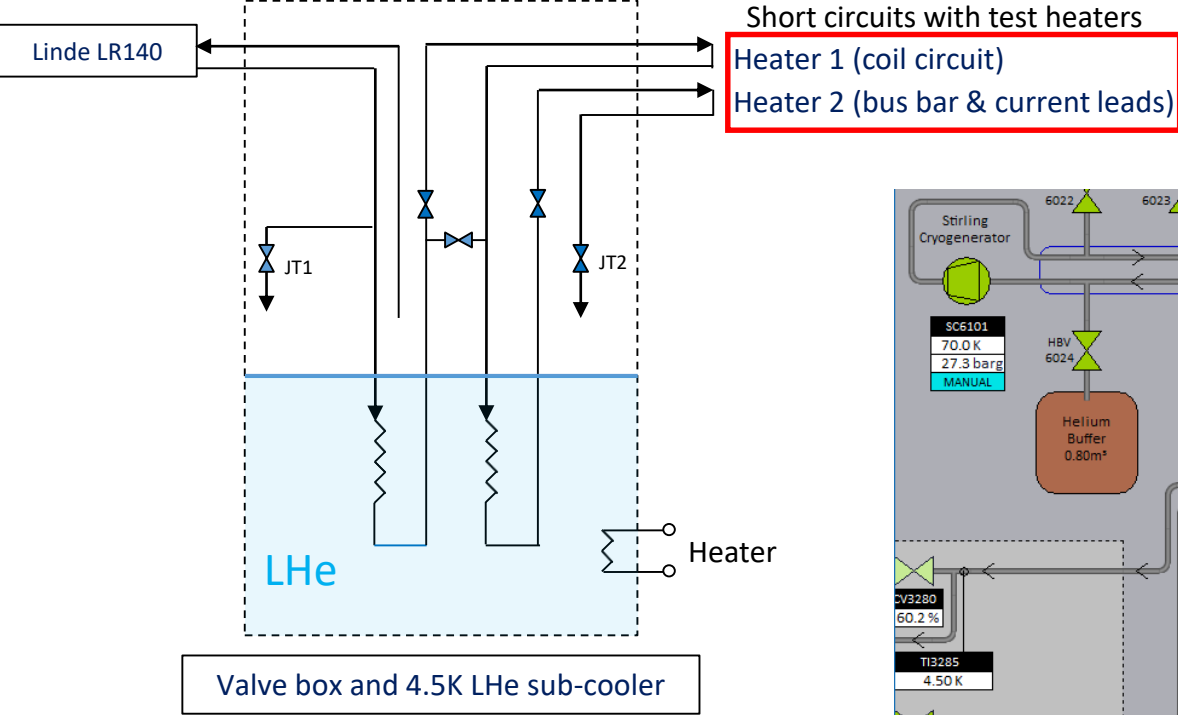
Cryo-room with main cryogenic equipment, control cabinets, current lead cryostat



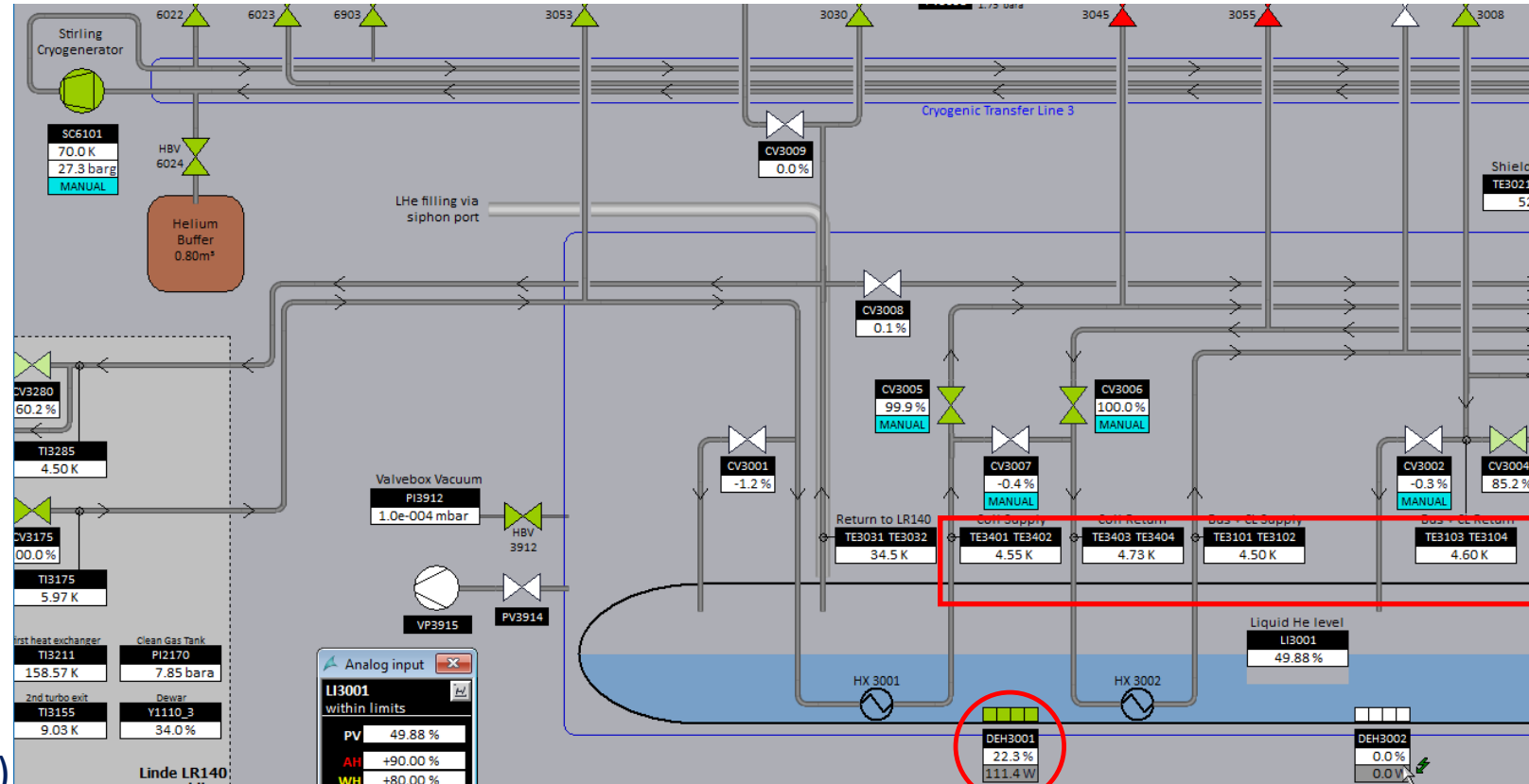
Stirling cryo-cooler and distribution box (1000 W @ 80 K, 20 bar gHe, cryo-fan forced flow)

Test & commissioning valve box - refrigerator - cryogenic control

Supercritical helium circuits (4.5 K)



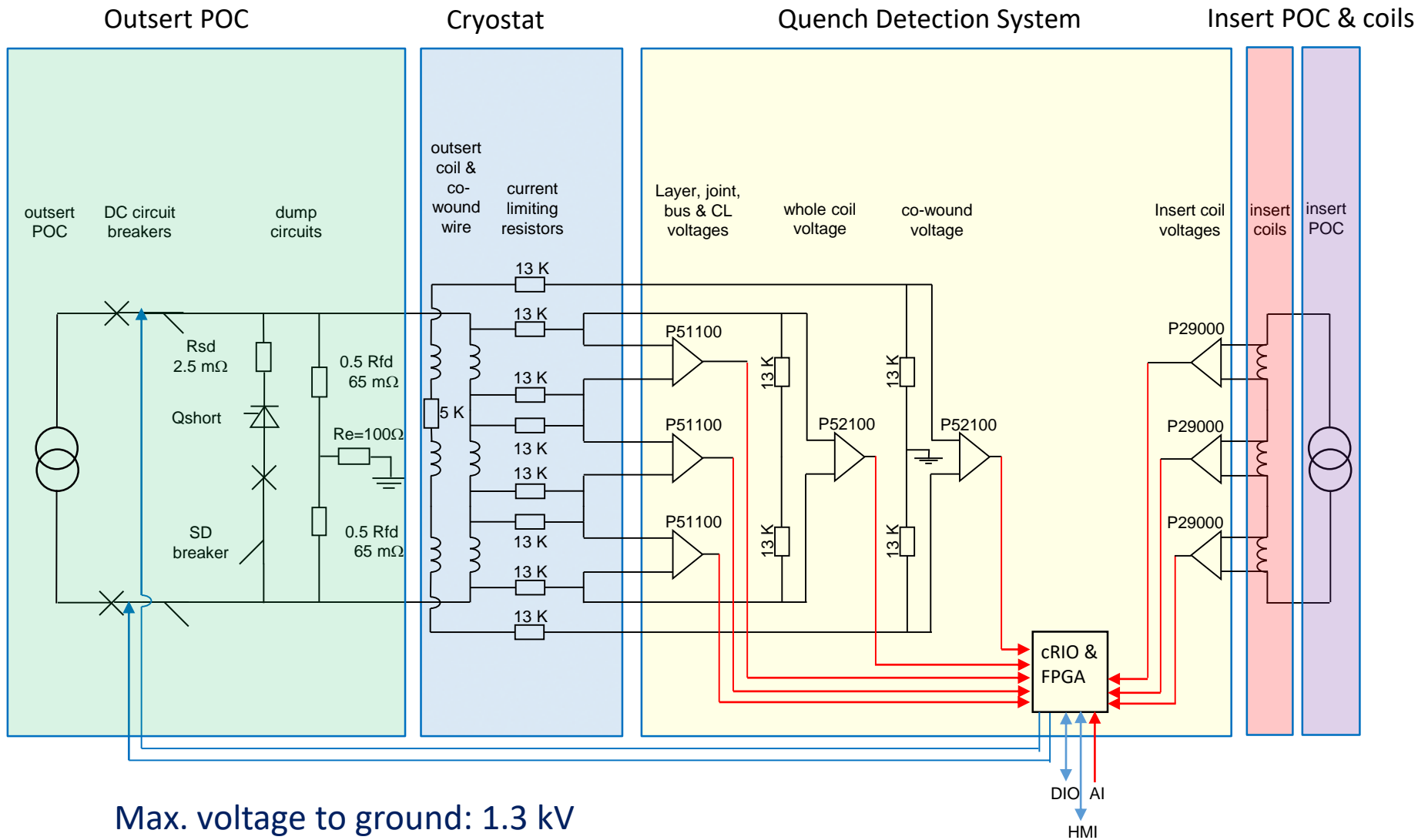
Short circuits with test heaters
Heater 1 (coil circuit)
Heater 2 (bus bar & current leads)



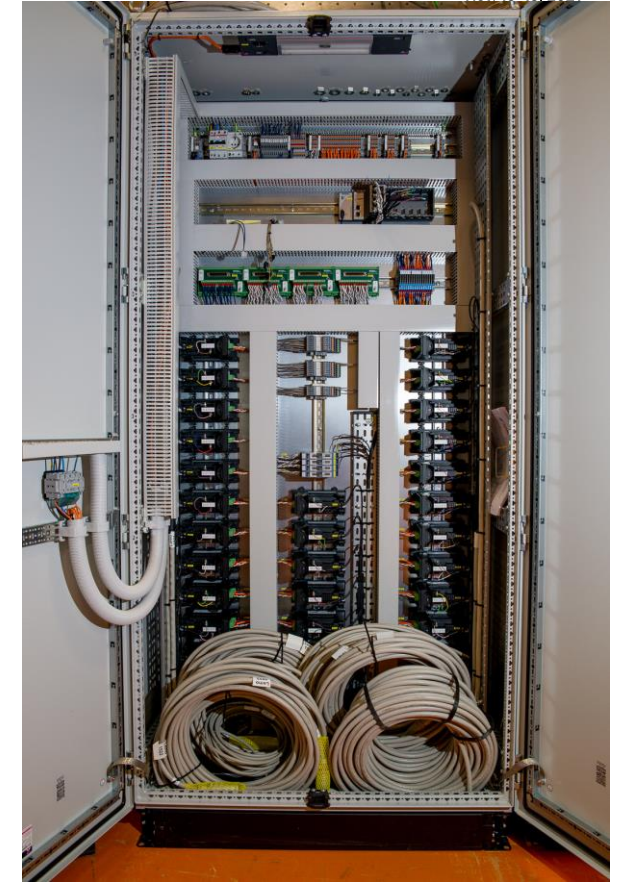
Test configuration valve box & sc He circuits

- cooling power @ constant level
- cool-down characteristics
- representative heat loads
- mode switching at quench (heat, pressure)
- safety & control system

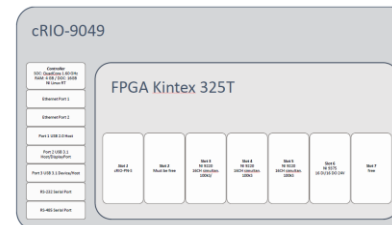
Quench Detection System



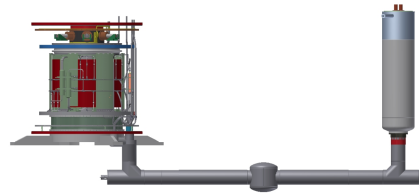
Max. voltage to ground: 1.3 kV
 Commercial Knick isolation amplifiers
 Labview controlled NI-cRIO (FPGA, RT & HMI)
 Test & commissioning well underway



QDS cabinet with isolation amplifiers and NI-cRIO & FPGA

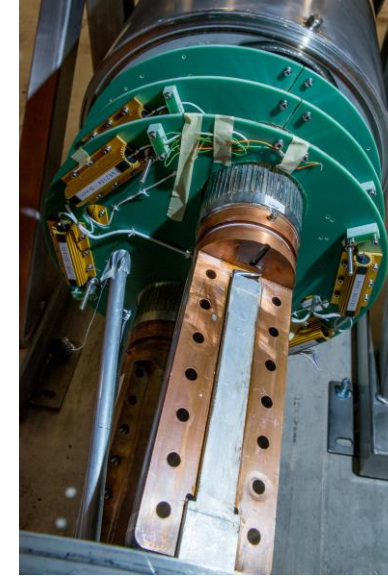


Superconducting circuits connected



20 kA Cu/HTS current leads commissioned

20 kA sc bus bar



Soft soldered joints
current leads-bus bar

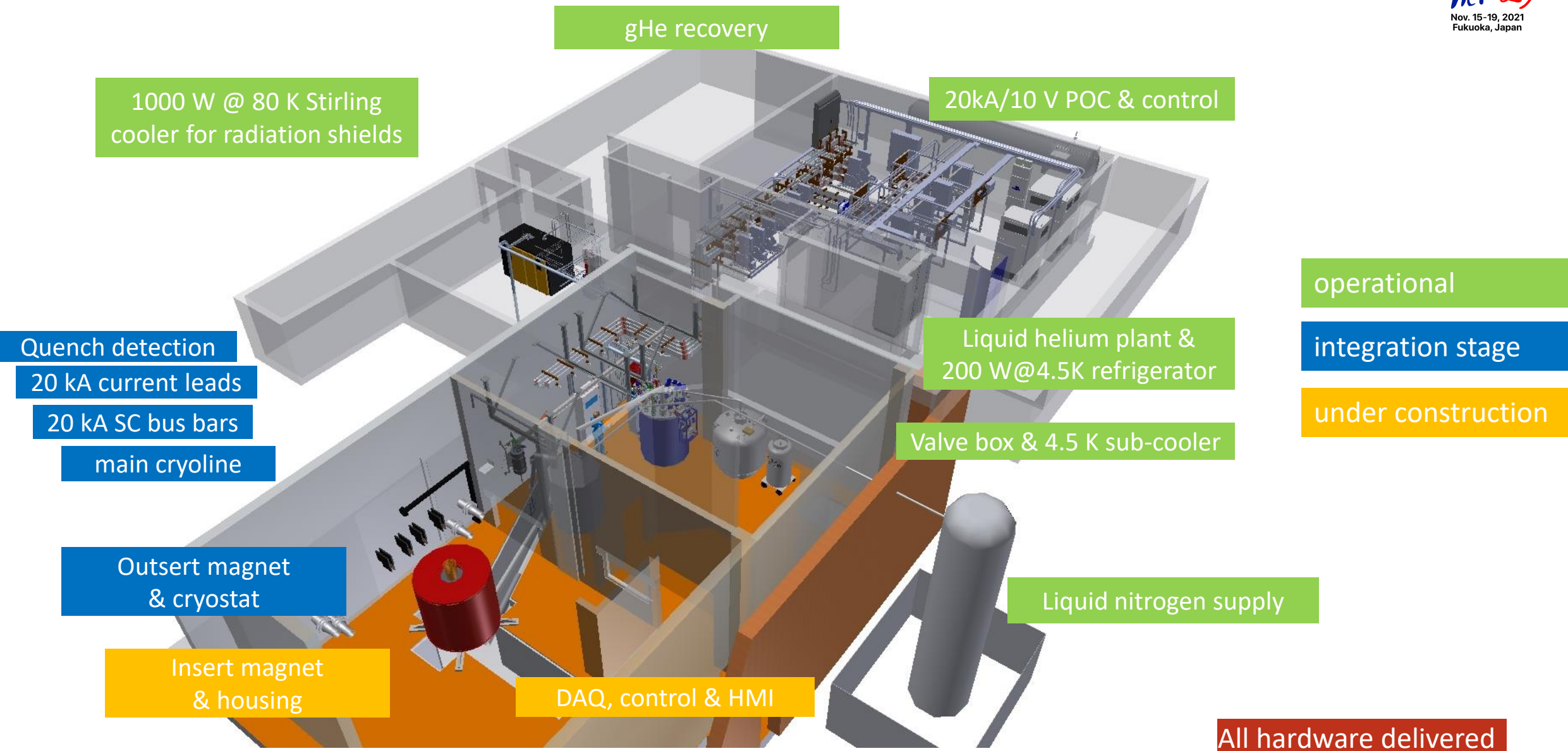


Soft soldered joints
bus bar-coil terminals

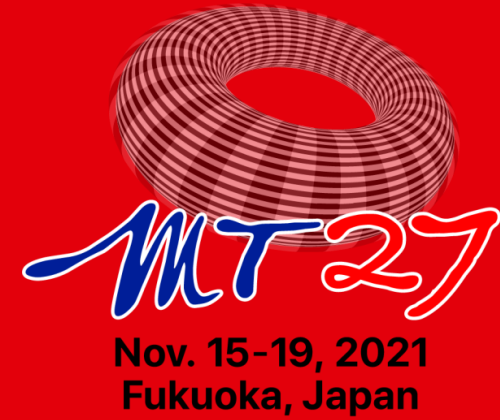
Mounted & electrically connected
current lead cryostat

Mounted & electrically connected
superconducting Al-stabilized NbTi
bus bar

45 T Hybrid Magnet System readiness



Acknowledgements



Radboud Universiteit



EPSRC

Engineering and Physical Sciences
Research Council

NATIONAL HIGH
MAGNETIC
FIELD LABORATORY

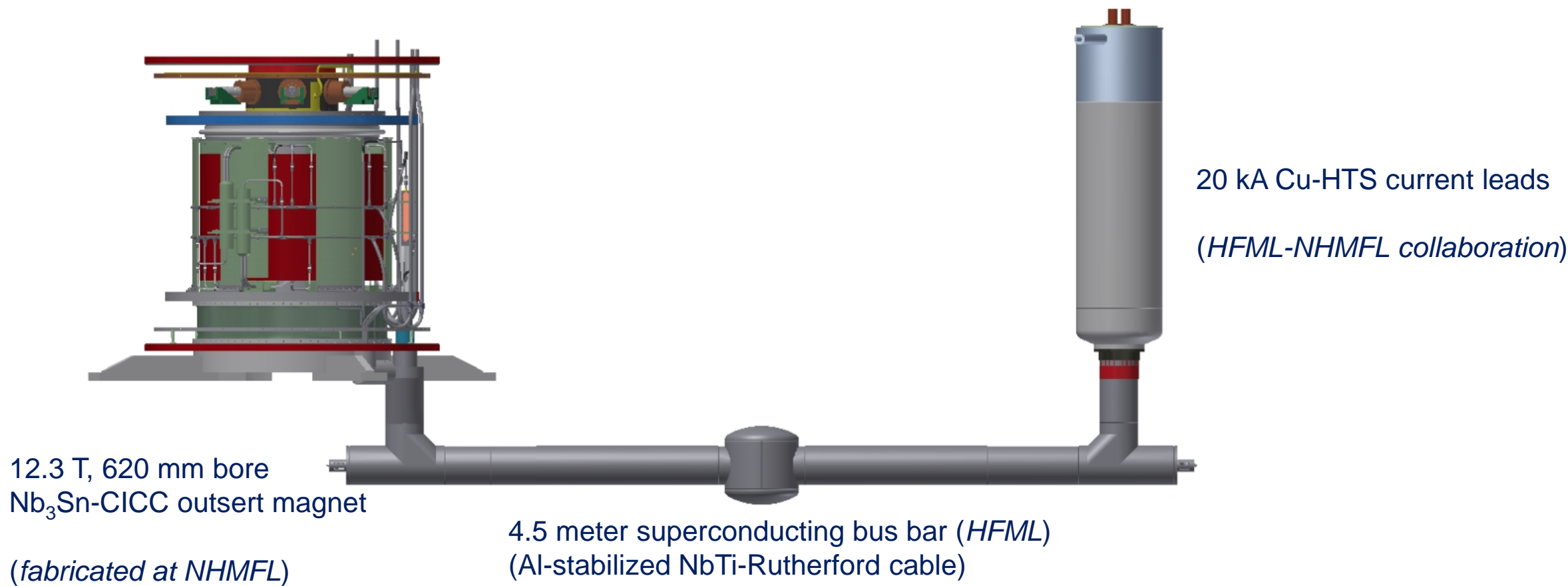


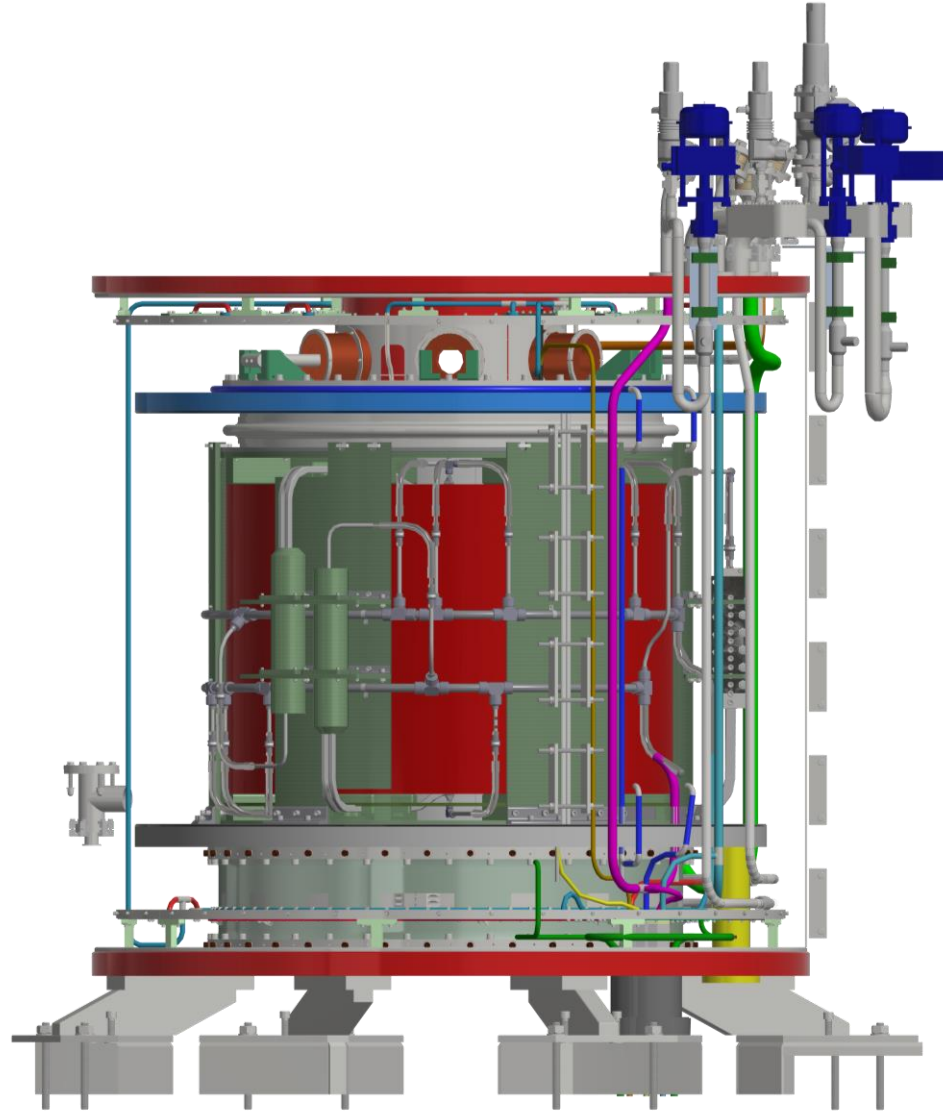
European Magnetic Field Laboratory

Radboud University



Superconducting outsert circuit 45 T hybrid magnet



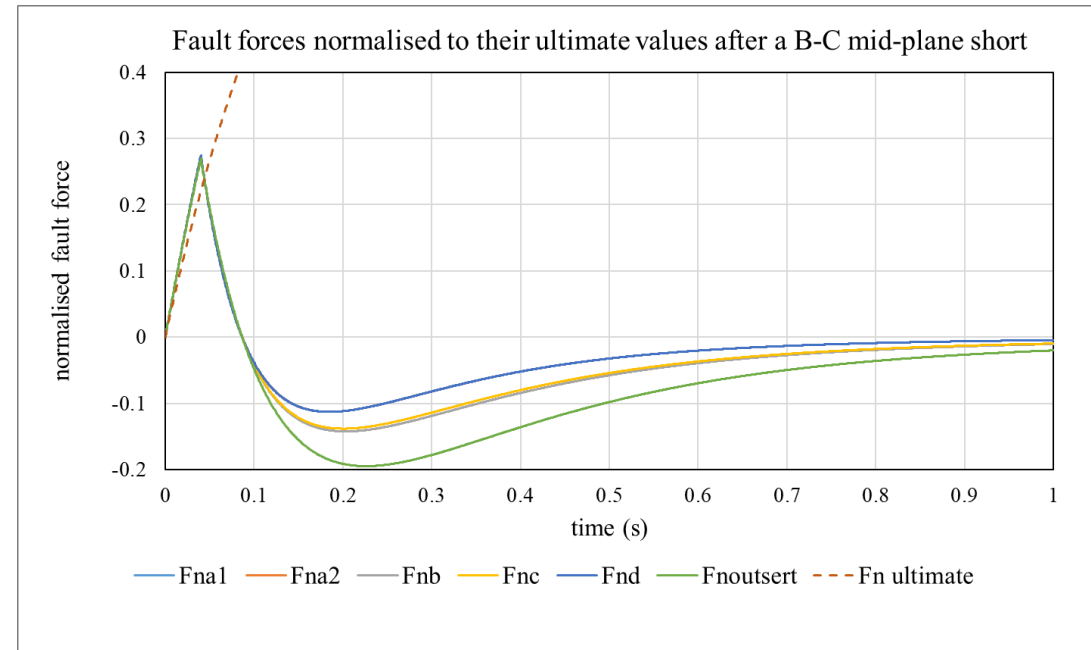
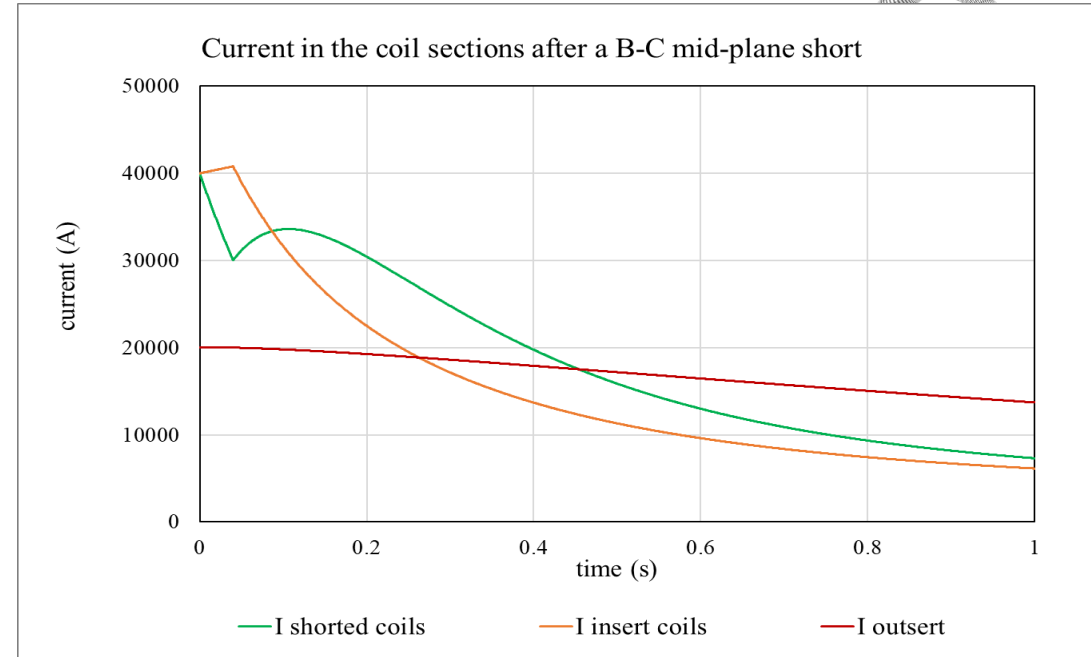
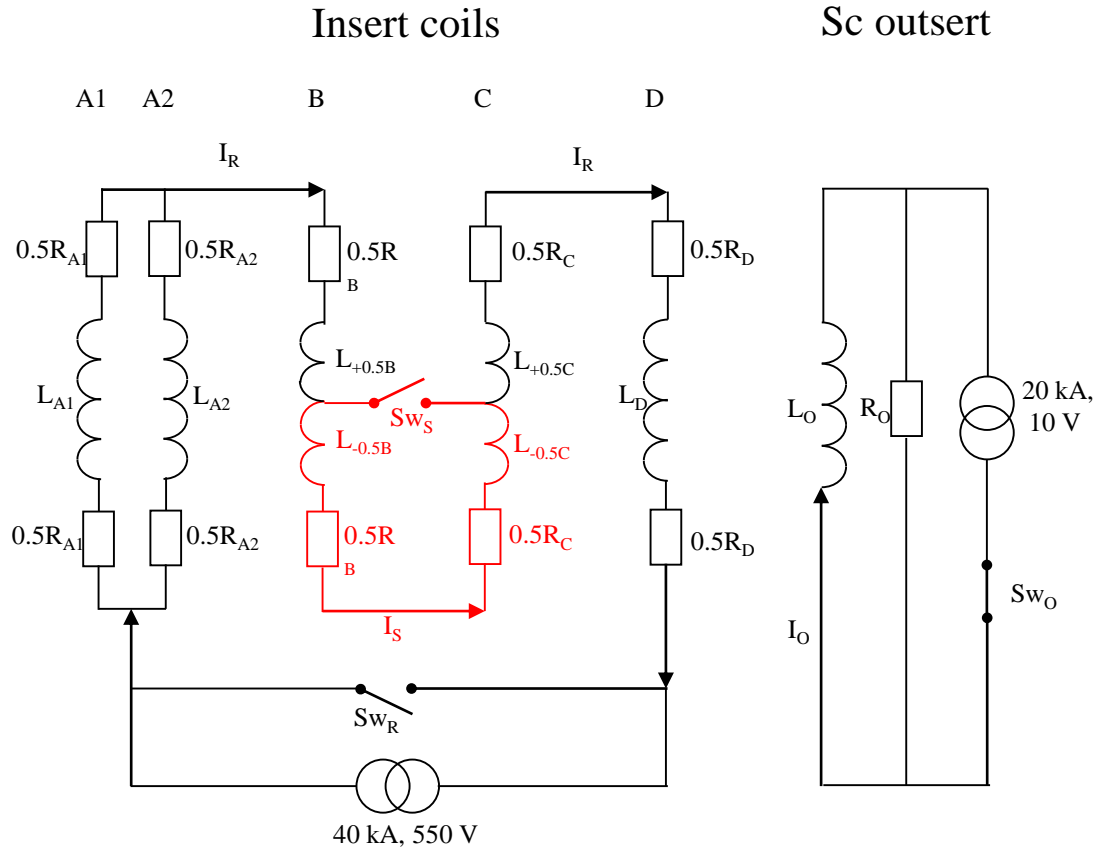


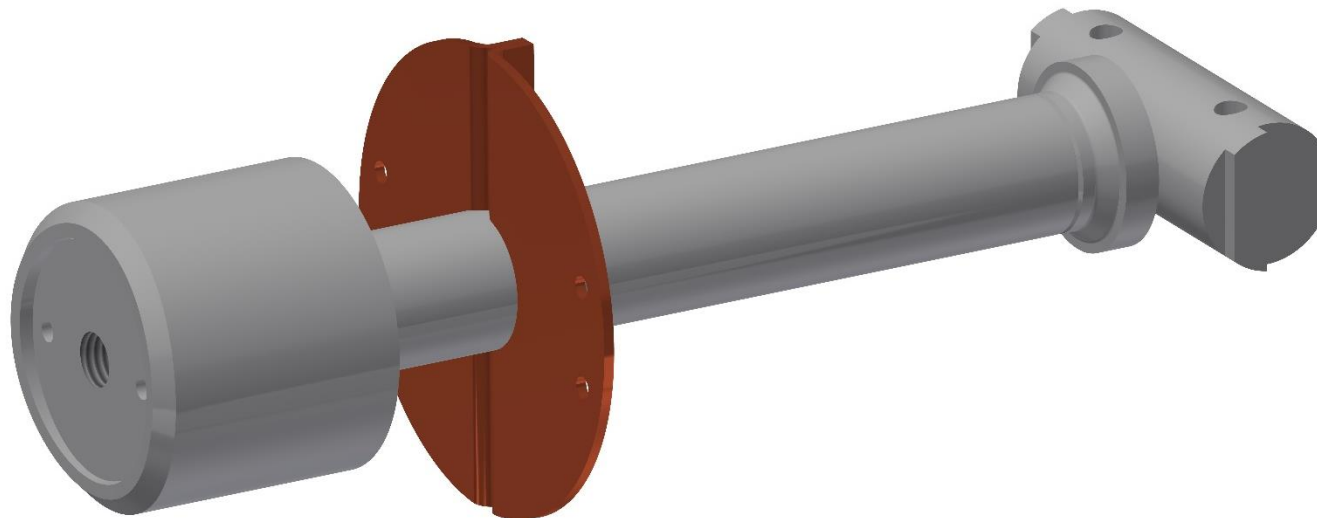
20kA power converter, protection breakers, dump resistors and bus bars to the magnet cell (Vonk B.V.)



Installed, tested and commissioned







cRIO-9049

Controller
SOC: QuadCore 1.60GHz
RAM: 4 GB / DDC: 16GB
No Linux RT

Ethernet Port 1

Ethernet Port 2

Port 1 USB 2.0/Host

Port 2 USB 3.1
Host/DisplayPort

Port 3 USB 3.1 Device/Host

RS-232 Serial Port

RS-485 Serial Port

FPGA Kintex 325T

Slot 1 VIO-PIV3	Slot 2 Must be free	Slot 3 No 9120 24CH (simu/Chan. 120K)	Slot 4 No 9120 24CH (simu/Chan. 120K)	Slot 5 No 9120 24CH (simu/Chan. 120K)	Slot 6 No 9175 16-0/16-DO-14V	Slot 7 Free
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