

# Training Reduction (part 3)

MDP Meeting November 11, 2021

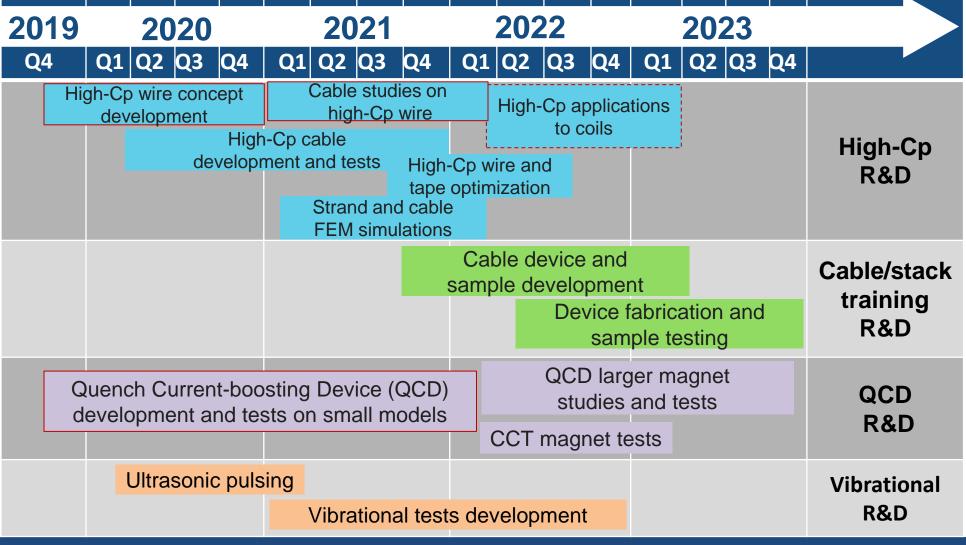
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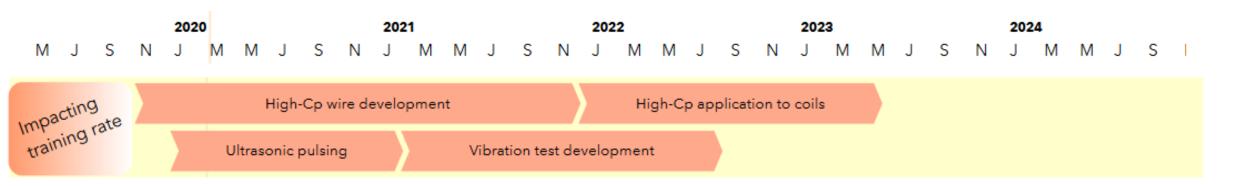
**US Magnet Development Program** 

# Training reduction roadmap (as presented last in 2020)



### Official training reduction roadmap

#### Roadmap as in the official document:



https://science.osti.gov/hep/Community-Resources/Reports MDP roadmap there



### **Training Reduction Milestones**

Milestone #	Description	Target		
Allle-M1	Commissioning of QCD	May 2021		QCD
Allle-M2	First Ultrasound based test	May 2021		Ultrasonics
Allle-M3	First high-Cp cable fabrication	September		
		2021		
Allle-M4	First magnet test with QCD	September	QCD	
		2021	QCD	
Allle-M5	Results from High-Cp cable studies	December		
		2021		
Allle-M6	Optimized strand and cable FEM simulations	December		
		2021		

Allle-M7	First CCT test with QCD	February 2022
Allle-M8	High-Cp wire and tape optimized versions	May 2022
Allle-M9	Fabrication of first coil with High-Cp conductor	September 2022
Allle-M10	Design of a dedicated device/technique using vibrational methods	September 2022
Allle-M11	Design of a "cable/stack" testing device and samples	January 2023
Allle-M12	QCD preparations and test on a large magnet	February 2023
Allle-M13	Fabrication of a "cable/stack" testing device	September 2023

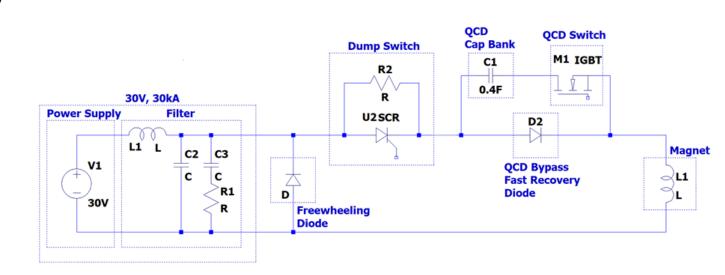
QCD

**→** Vibrations

#### QCD

Quench Current-boosting Device is a capacitor-based device aiming to significantly increase magnet current at quench time and thus help reduce magnet training time

- LDRD funded but a lot of "integration" work (PS preparations) were and are supported by the Lab
- LDRD funds will be closed by March 2022
- We are on track to be done, including testing, by February 2022
- We did not manage to conclude in FY21 because of LDRD funding issues

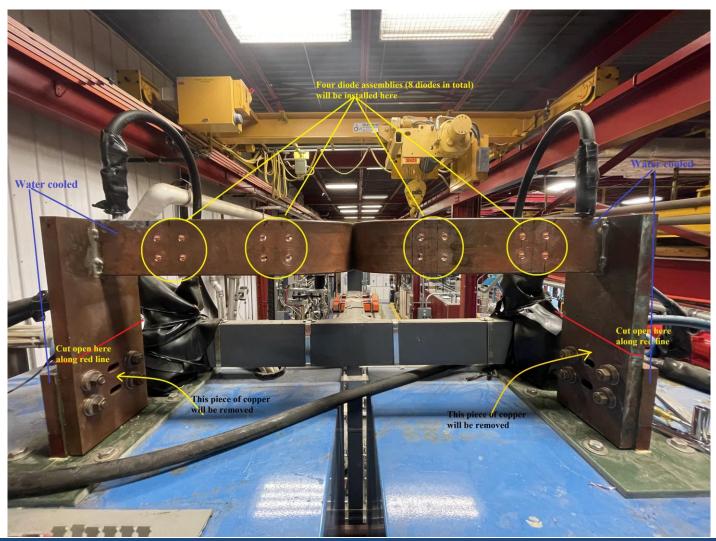


# QCD (2)



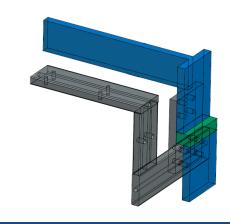


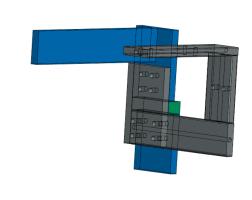
# QCD (3)



Bus bar at the PS, design and preparations for installing a by-pass line







#### QCD (4)

The QCD is to be commissioned ("dry" test) in December – ORC planned for November-December. **Final work** - controls (logical structure) of the device is being integrated, wiring of the whole system on-going, should be done by mid-November.

A mirror magnet has been assembled.

The earliest start of the magnet test is mid-January.



#### **Ultrasonics**

- The initial idea was to use MQXFS1 for testing not a short-term option for the last year and counting
  - and an existing ultrasonic welding machine had to be available
- There was no SC magnet test in FY21
- We are to install more powerful acoustic transducers on the end plates of the QCD mirror
  - This is a mitigation and extension, not really aligned well with the initial goal
- We'll talk about an additional lead spliced and connected to a CLIQ lead at the instrumentation tree
  - The availability of the ultrasonic welding machine is questionable

#### Vibrations

"Vibrations" and "Ultrasonics" have something in common

but are not the same thing.

- To meet the milestone of "design" in September 2022 one needs to start studies now
- In January 2021 I concluded my presentation about the subject like this:

https://conferences.lbl.gov/event/515/

- Studies show that vibrations in any direction with respect to friction force have similar characteristics although quantitatively there are some (small) differences
- In sliding over non-rigid material one can expect a window of vibration frequencies (w<sub>1</sub>, w<sub>2</sub>)
  where friction is suppressed

$$W_1 < W < W_2$$

• Granular "imperfections" induce a characteristic critical (friction) velocity related to their size

$$\xi_c \sim (A\omega)_c^2/g$$

- Other authors point out that rearrangements in the frictional media (which affects friction)
   can be induced when the mechanical wavelength is of the order of the rearrangement scale
- Vibrations in coils (conductor or else) has the potential to affect training performance
  - · There is no direct studies on coils yet
  - · Projected wave parameters are in an accessible range
  - We don't have proper expertise but on the other hand there is no necessarily fine tuning of parameters
- Vibrations also have the potential to induce energy loss in magnet conductor in magnetic field
  - · Wave parameters are in an accessible range
  - · Generally, this requires much more demanding wave parameters tuning
  - On the other hand, lack of additional energy losses benefits friction-reduction

- <u>Dedicated</u> research by <u>focused</u> individual(s)
  - Postdoc (or may be a PhD student)
  - Development of simulations/software framework
  - Dedicated tests at small-scale (benchmarking)
  - Larger scale test plans
- Dedicated material support
  - · Specialized ultrasonic machine(s)
  - Likely close coordination with manufacturers
  - · Integration with other developments

There are no projections yet any of those will be supported. Then we can invest in small auxiliary experiments, extending run plans in other tests. We could hope that those small-scale tests will give us more insights or results making attraction of funds more likely.

There are no projections those will get enough "critical mass" either. So "we" can decide to work along those lines or dedicated individuals may have to decide how dedicated they can afford to be.

#### Nothing changed since then.

I will plan to arrange a meeting with perspective participants.

If you are one, please let me know!

US Magnet Development Program (MDP) Goals: GOAL 1:

Explore the performance limits of Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn accelerator magnets with a focus on minimizing the required operating margin and significantly reducing or eliminating training.

What resources and distribution we want to provide for reaching Goal 1?

## Spare

