



Indian Institutions and Fermilab Collaboration
DAE-DOE Discovery Science Collaboration

DUNE

Sanjib Mishra, USC

Independent Technical Design Review

DUNE-ND

May 28-29, 2015



Indian Institutions and Fermilab Collaboration
DAE-DOE Discovery Science Collaboration

DUNE-ND Magnet

Internal Technical Design Review

DUNE-ND

May 28-29, 2015 Electromagnetic Applications Section

Control Instrumentation Division

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay, Mumbai

Dipole Magnet- Requirements

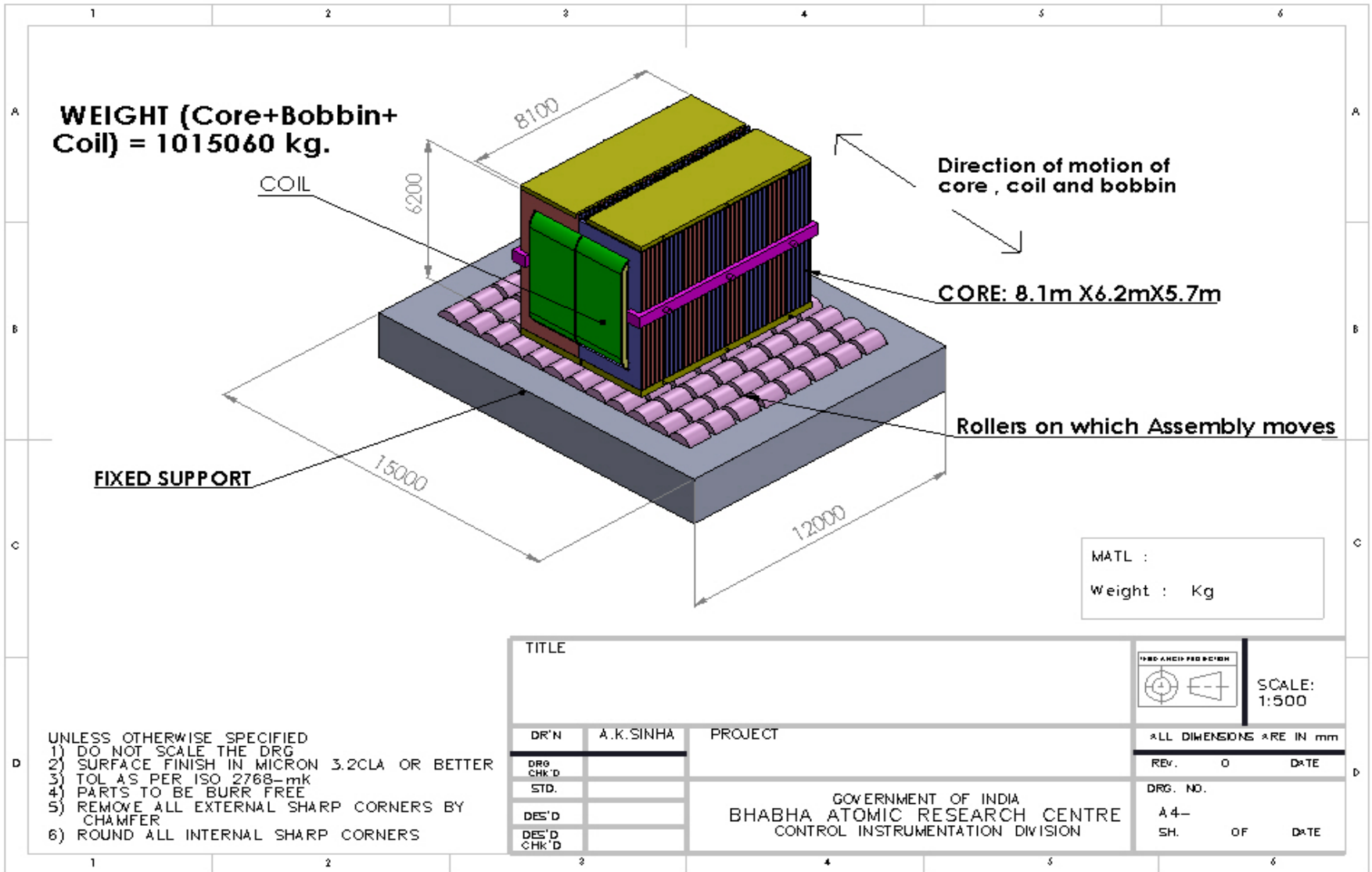
- Tracking detectors and ECAL Modules will reside in 0.4T dipole magnetic field volume with inner dimensions 4.5m*4.5m*8.1m. The magnet needs to support and anchor the detectors
- Dipole magnet should be open-close C-type structure
- Field uniformity in 3.5 m*3.5 m*7 m volume better than 2%
- Field uniformity in 1m*1m*2m better than 1%
- Detector Fiducial volume mass ~8 tonnes

XII Plan layout

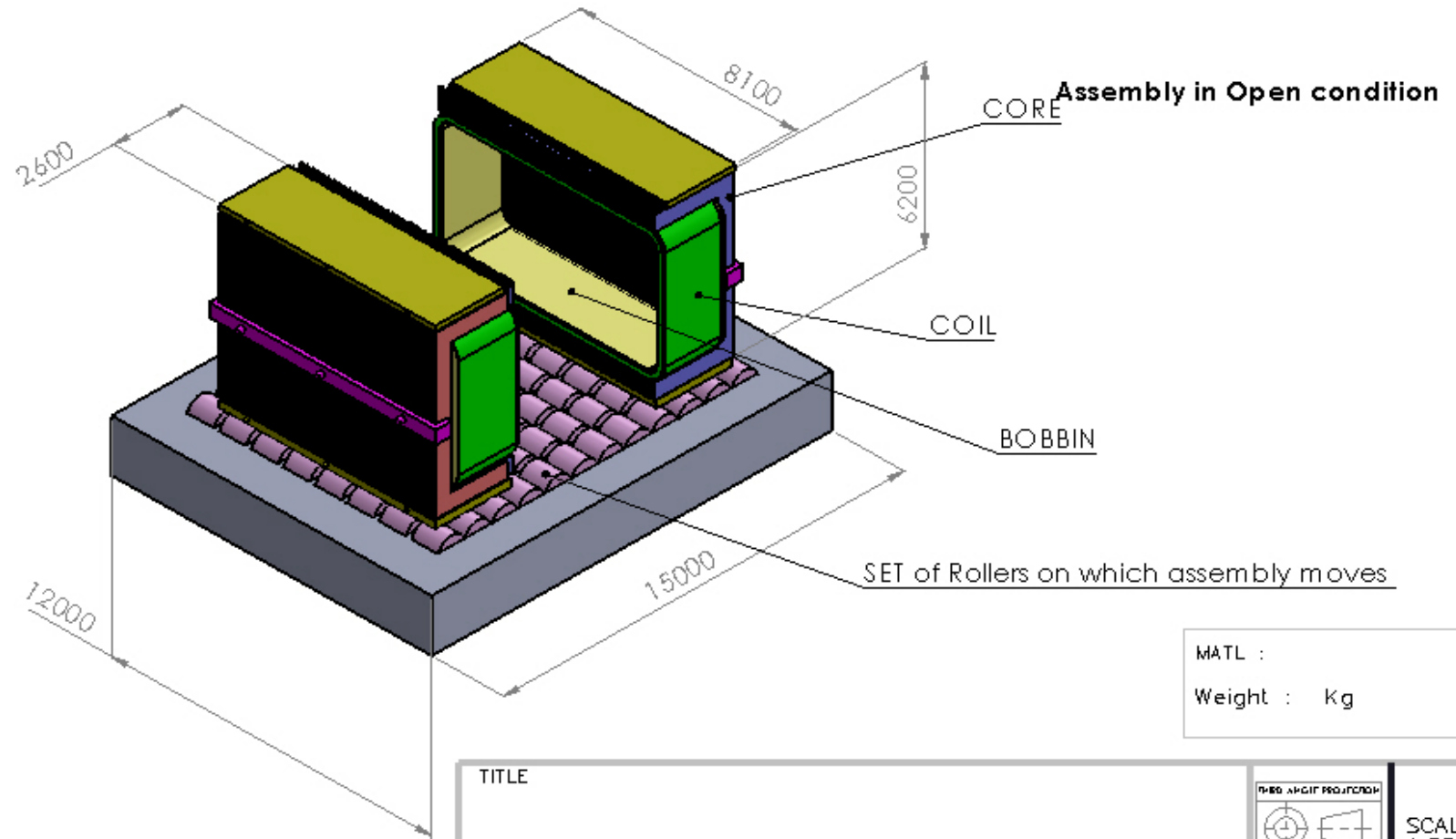
Particulars of work plan	Cost in Millions of INR
LBNE Dipole magnet Design Report Thermal, Electrical, Hydraulic, Structural and Magnetic	11
Prototype magnet and Power supply Development	25
Prototype movable assembly Development	12
Magnetic measurement	5
Magnet Simulations	2
Magnet Design, structural ,thermal design software	25
Infrastructure development	20

Magnet Layout


Magnet Assembly in closed condition



Magnet assembly in open condition

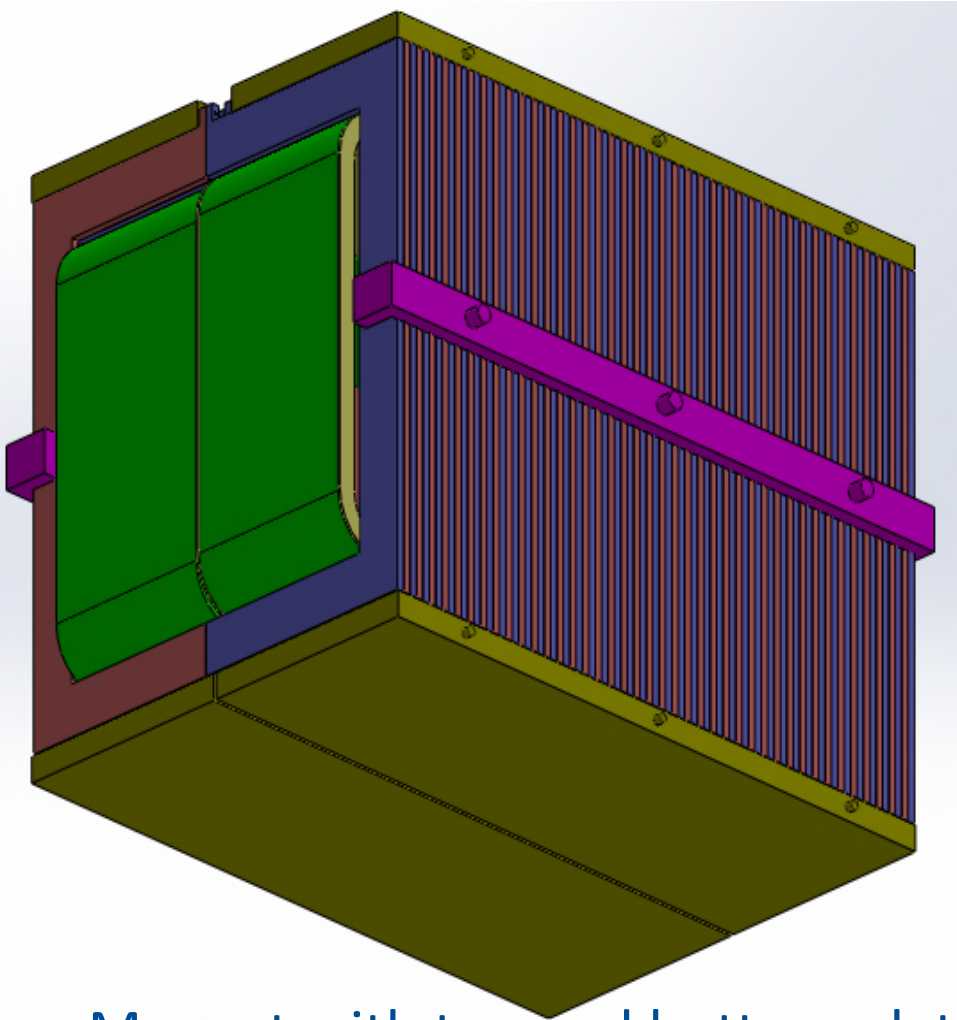


- UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
- 1) DO NOT SCALE THE DRG
 - 2) SURFACE FINISH IN MICRON 3.2CLA OR BETTER
 - 3) TOL AS PER ISO 2768-mk
 - 4) PARTS TO BE BURR FREE
 - 5) REMOVE ALL EXTERNAL SHARP CORNERS BY CHAMFER
 - 6) ROUND ALL INTERNAL SHARP CORNERS

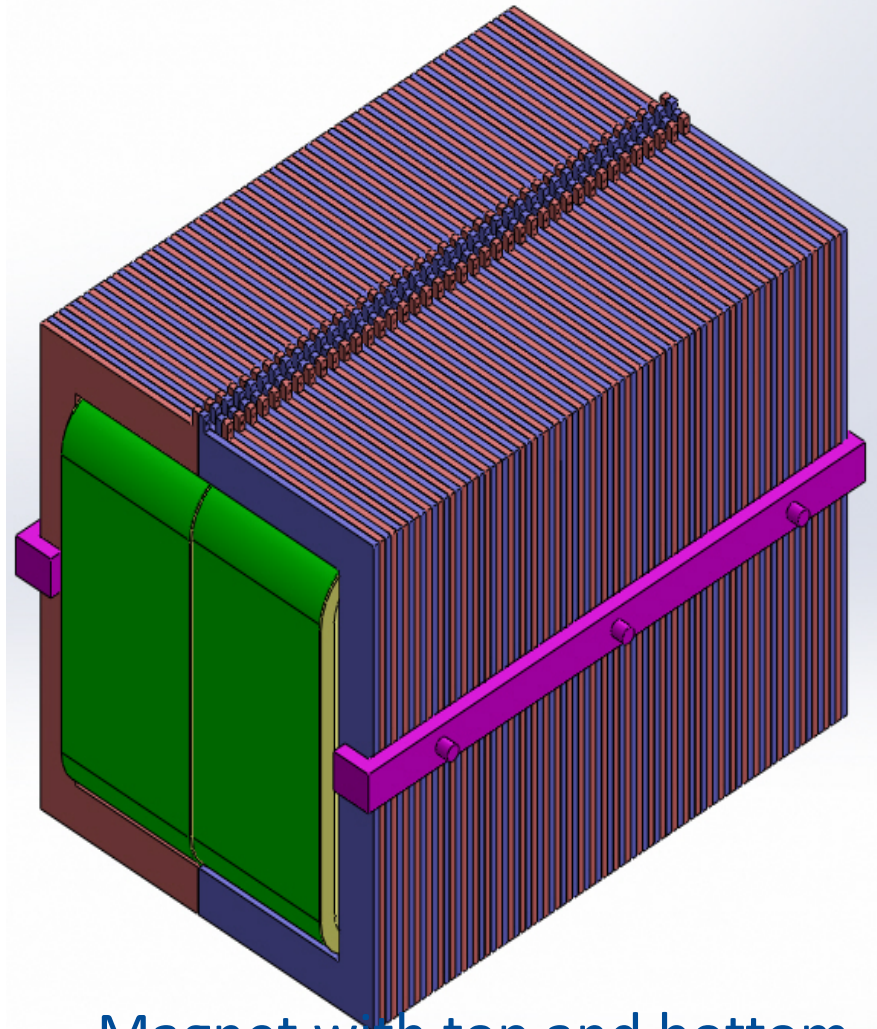
TITLE		 SCALE: 1:500	
DR'N	A. K. SINHA	PROJECT	
DRS CHK'D		ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN mm	
STD.		REV.	DATE
DES'D		DRG. NO.	
DES'D CHK'D		A 4--	
		SH.	OF DATE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
BHABHA ATOMIC RESEARCH CENTRE
CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION DIVISION

Perspective views of the Magnet

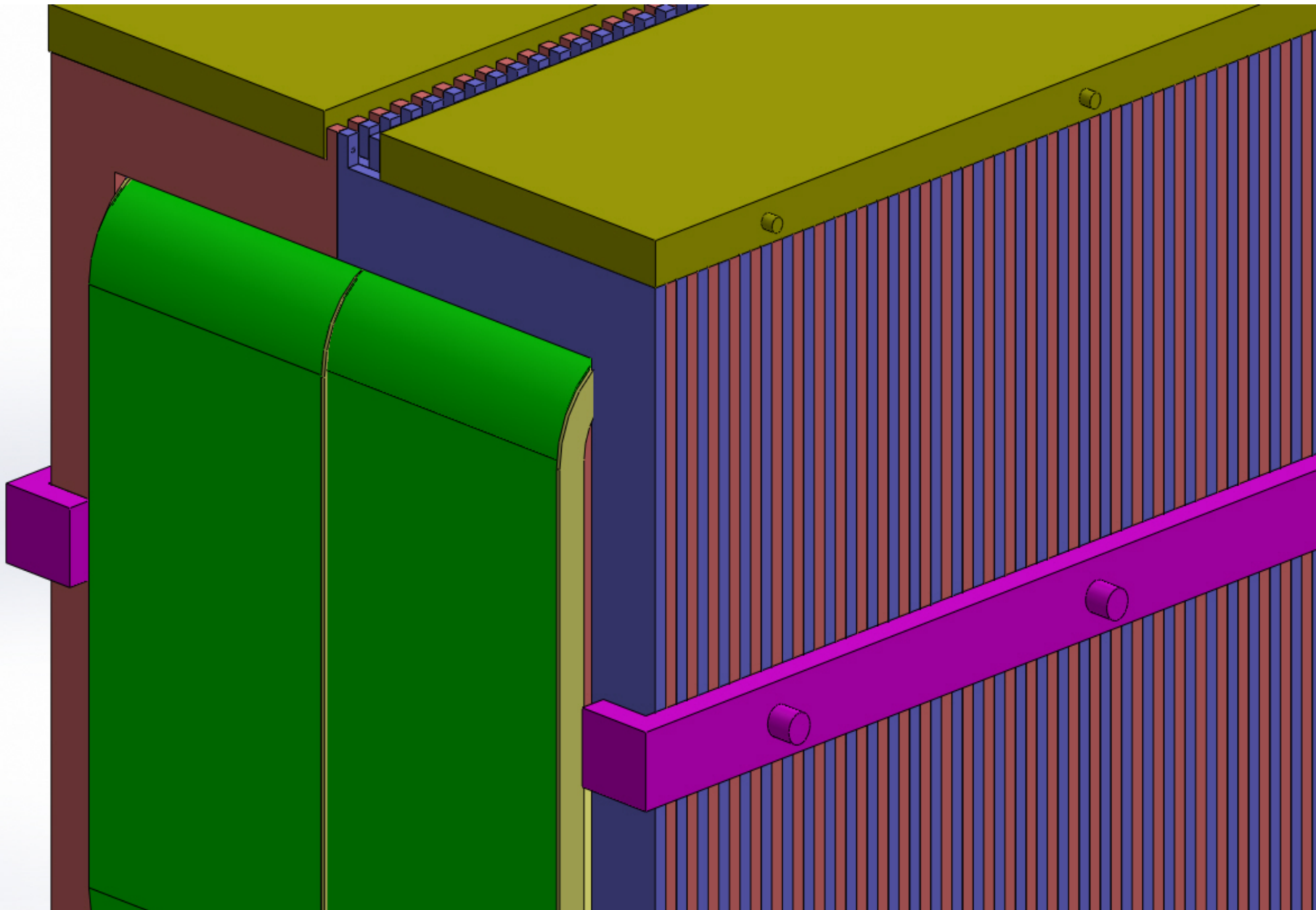


Magnet with top and bottom plates



Magnet with top and bottom plates hidden

Zoomed view of 'C' core assembly, coil and supporting plates

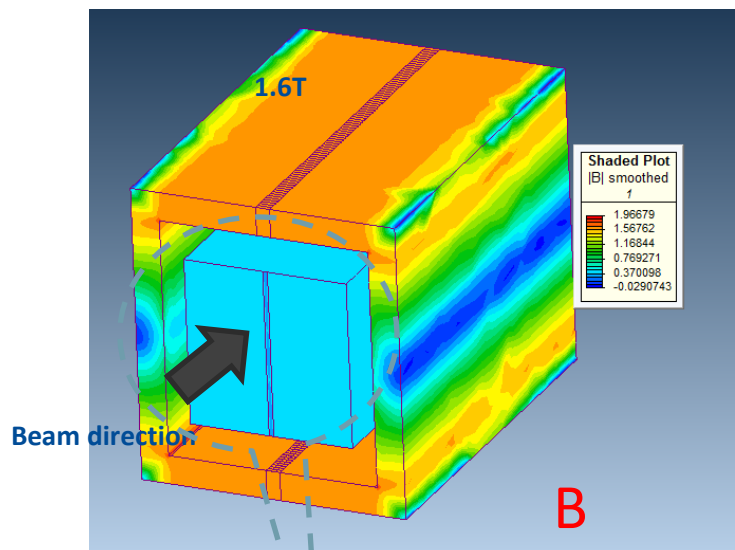


Magnetic Design

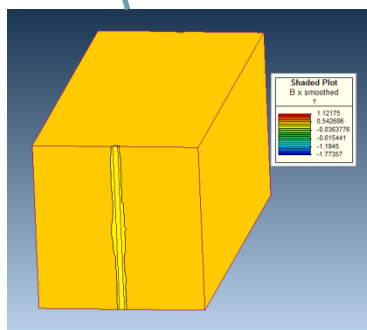
Coil-Bobbin Design: salient features

- 100 mm gap between the two bobbins
- The half cores will move with the coils
- The detectors will be accommodated in the space inside the two bobbins
- Water-cooled hollow copper conductors have been used
- Detachable type cooling tube attachments to chiller
- The Design can support upto 10 Tonnes of detector weight

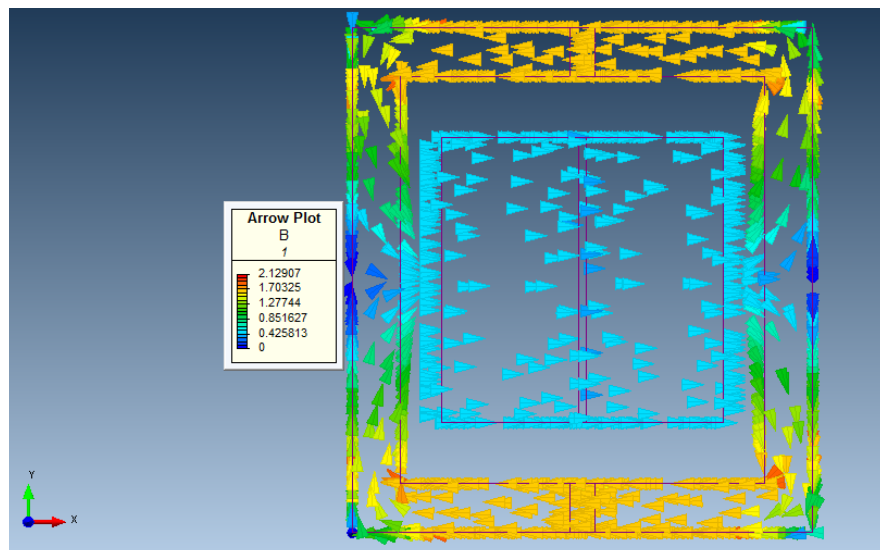
Magnetic simulation Results



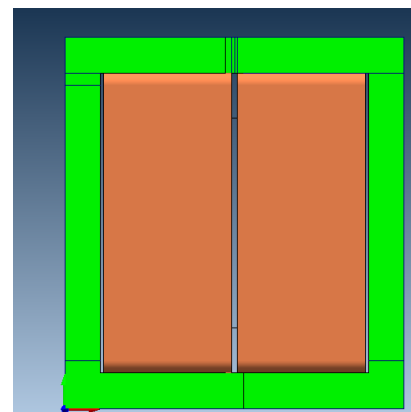
Volumetric Magnet field plot



Volumetric Magnet field plot of Good field region (3.5 m X 3.5 m X 7.1 m)



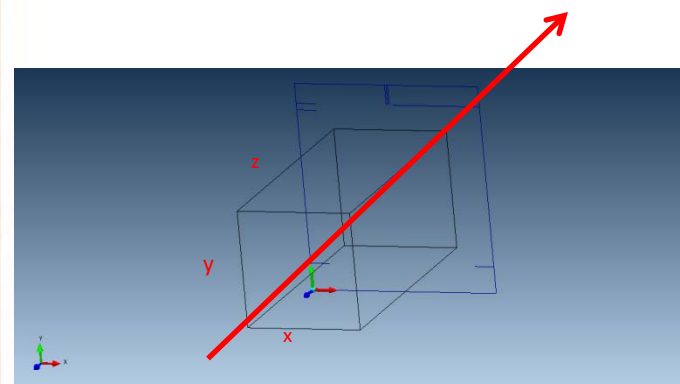
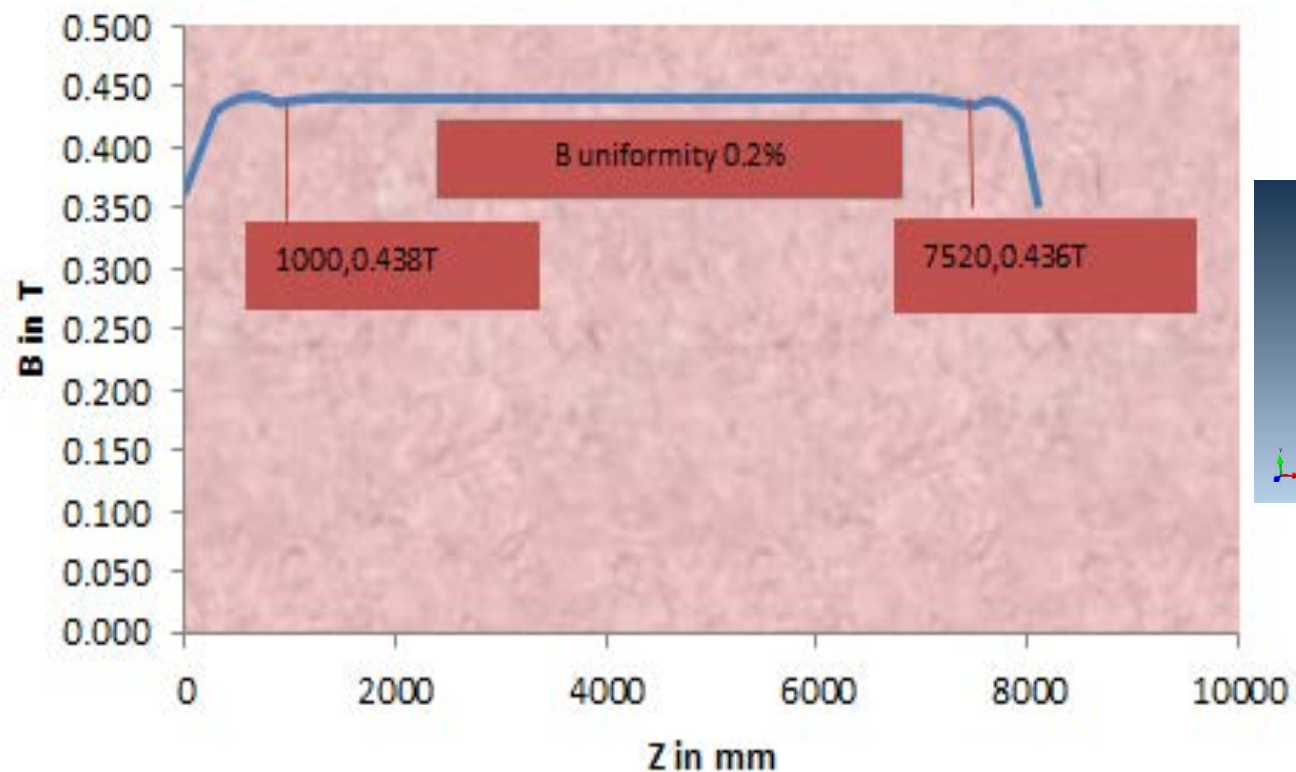
Arrow plot of Magnetic field (x direction)



Opening of core and coil bobbin

Bx plot at Centre of 3.5m*3.5m*8.1 magnet volume taken along z axis

Bx plot at centre of 3.5m*3.5m*8100 magnet volume taken along Z axis



Electrical and Thermal design parameters

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>23/13/2R (Hollow conductor)</i>
<i>8 layer Double pan cake Coil</i>	-	8+8
<i>MMF</i>	<i>Ampere Turns</i>	<i>1600000</i>
<i>Electrical turns</i>	-	<i>1376</i>
<i>Current in conductor</i>	<i>Ampere</i>	<i>1163</i>
<i>Current Density</i>	<i>A/mm²</i>	<i>2.96</i>
<i>Copper Cross-sectional Area</i>	<i>mm²</i>	<i>393</i>
<i>Water flow area</i>	<i>mm²</i>	<i>133</i>
<i>Total Resistance</i>	Ω	<i>1.80</i>
<i>Total Inductance</i>	<i>Henry</i>	<i>11.7</i>
<i>Total weight of Copper</i>	<i>MT(Metric Tonnes)</i>	<i>150</i>
<i>Time to settle of current</i>	<i>Seconds</i>	<i>32</i>
<i>Total length of Copper conductor in one hydraulic circuit</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>480 (available 520 m)</i>
<i>Total Power Loss (MW)</i>	<i>MW</i>	<i>2.43</i>



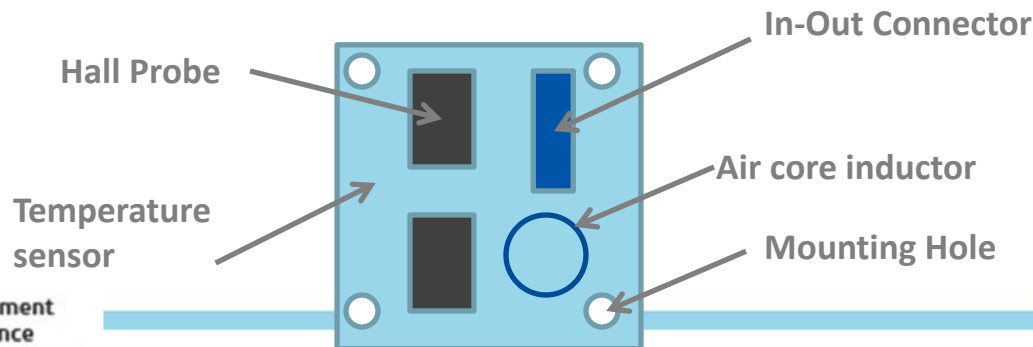
Hydraulic design Parameters

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Value</i>
<i>Single hydraulic circuit (Turns, length)</i>	<i>meter</i>	<i>16,480</i>
<i>Total number of hydraulic circuits in parallel</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>86</i>
<i>Power Loss per hydraulic circuit</i>	<i>kW</i>	<i>28.25</i>
<i>Cooling Flow rate</i>	<i>LPM</i>	<i>8.968</i>
<i>Pressure drop in single hydraulic circuit</i>	<i>bar</i>	<i>8.58</i>
<i>Water velocity</i>	<i>m/s</i>	<i>1.15</i>
<i>Temperature difference between inlet and outlet header for single hydraulic circuit</i>	<i>°K</i>	<i>45</i>
<i>Cooling Surface area</i>	<i>m²</i>	<i>19.59</i>
<i>Reynolds Number</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>21900</i>
<i>Prandtl number</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>4.536</i>
<i>Nusselt Number</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>112.93</i>
<i>Heat Flux</i>	<i>kW/m²</i>	<i>1.44</i>
<i>Temperature difference between Copper surface and Bulk water temperature</i>	<i>°K</i>	<i>0.26</i>
<i>Bulk water temperature (taken ref inlet water temperature as 20)</i>	<i>°C</i>	<i>42.5</i>
<i>Heat Transfer Coefficient</i>	<i>W/m²/°K</i>	<i>5458</i>

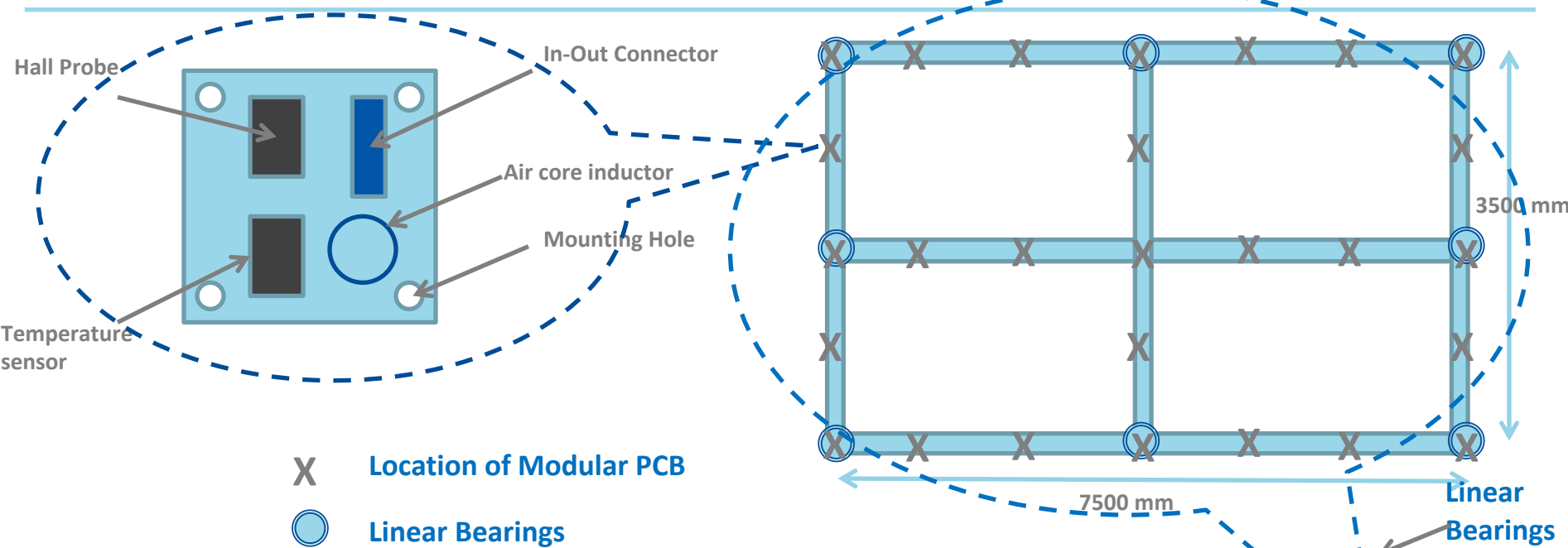
Magnetic Measurements

Magnetic Measurement methods

1. Hall probe and search coil based magnetic measurement system has been envisaged for magnetic qualification of LBNE Dipole Magnet.
2. The parameters to be measured are (a) Magnetic field density, and (b) Magnetic field uniformity in the GFR.
3. Modular Magnetometer PCBs housing Hall probes and PCB based search coils/air core inductors shall be fabricated and magnetic field mapped using multichannel Data Acquisition system having Lab VIEW GUI for instant data interpretation.
4. The large Good Field Region poses challenges for Magnetic field measurement, for which moving SS frame movable on linear bearings shall be designed. Modular PCB Magnetometers shall be mounted on this frame and measurements shall be carried out at discrete longitudinal locations in one plane.
5. Possibility of using Magneto-Optical (MO) sensors for Magnetic field measurement using shall be explored.



Magnetic Measurements System



1. The sensor configuration is tentative and more number of sensors can be accommodated; 80 channel DAS is planned for the system.

2. Same system shall be used for Magneto-Optical based measurement systems. The MO sensor shall be placed on moving

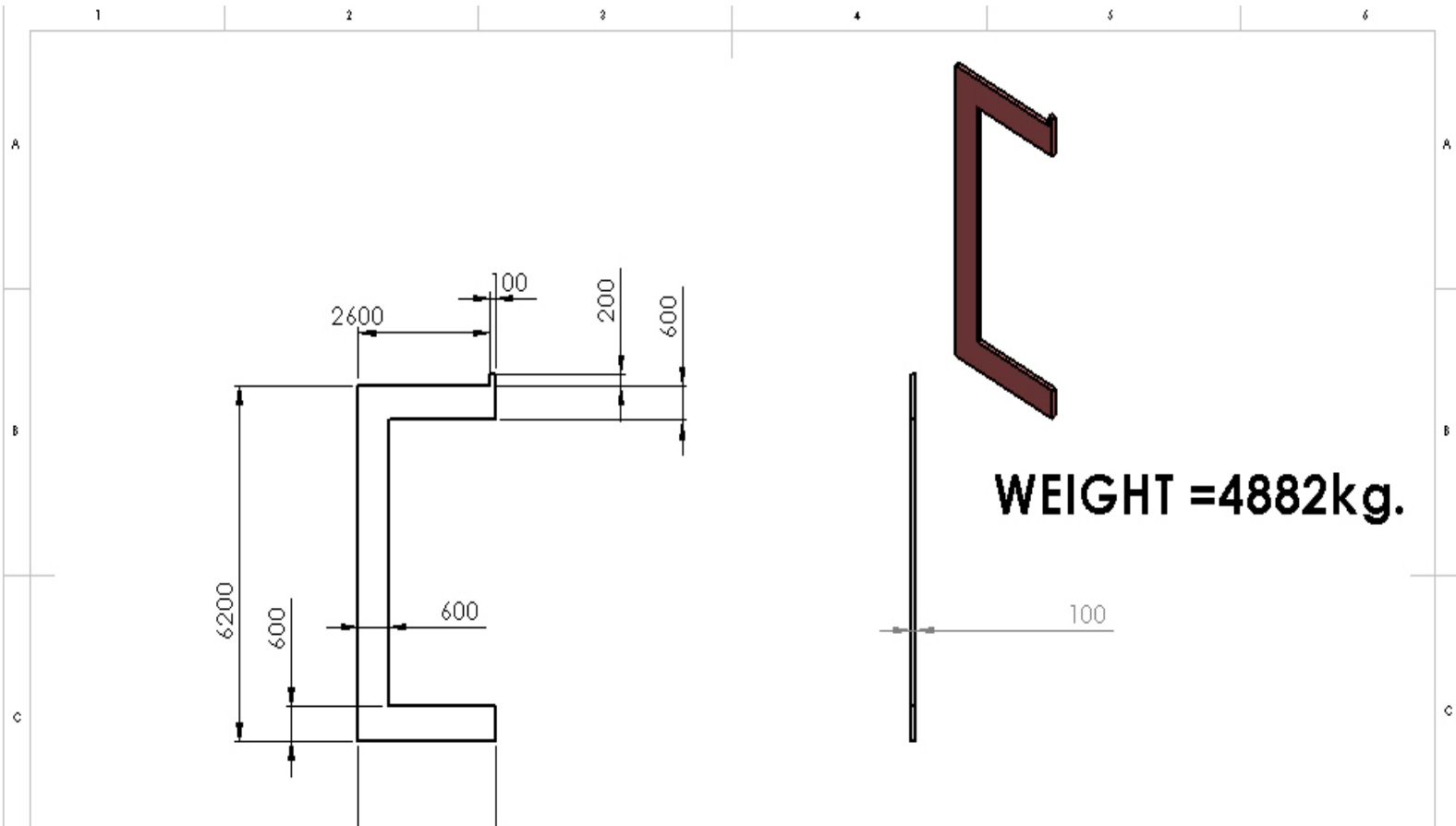
Structural Design



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& Technology



'C' Core Type I

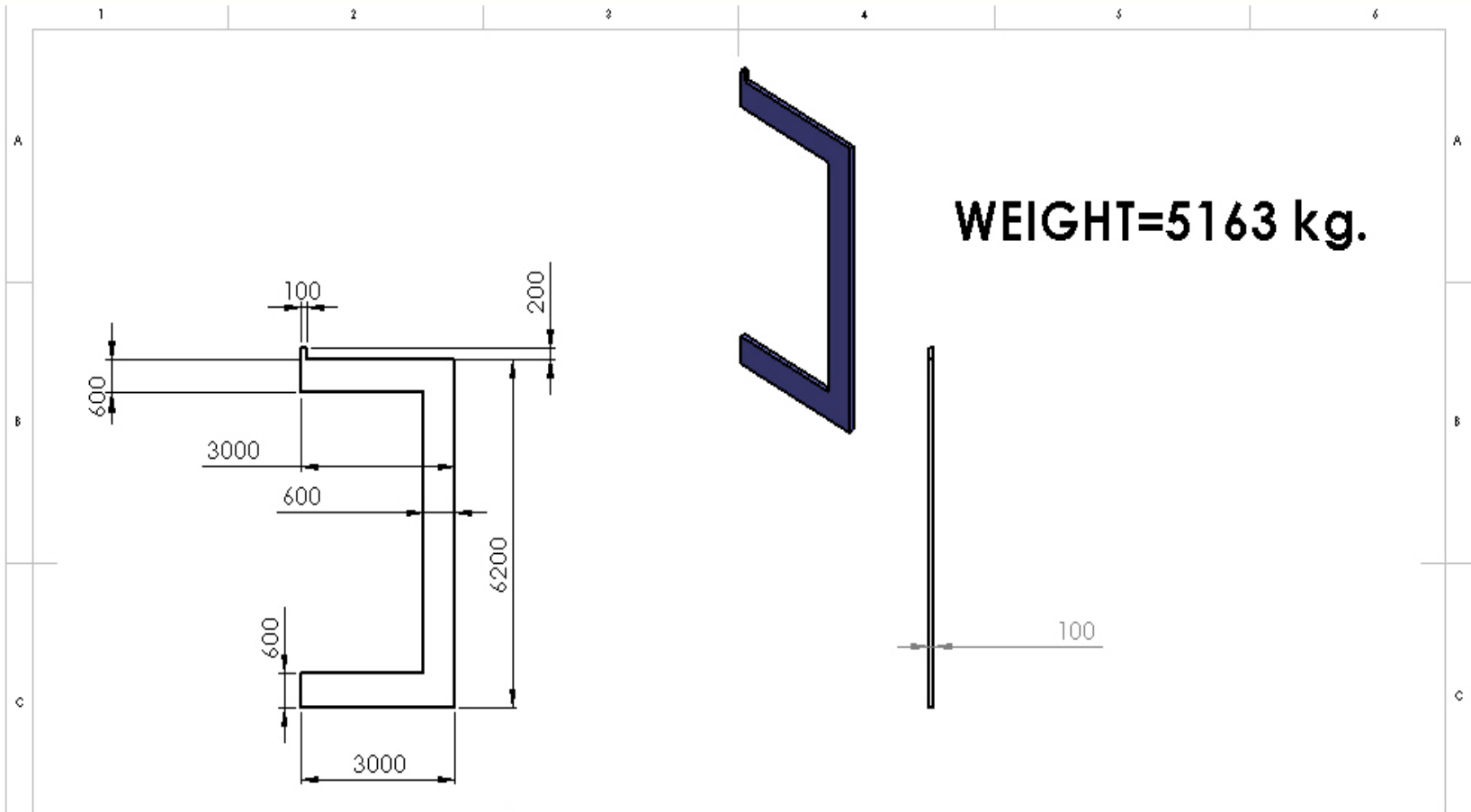


WEIGHT =4882kg.

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED: DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS SURFACE FINISH: TOLERANCES: LINEAR: ANGULAR:		FINISH:	DEBUR AND BREAK SHARP EDGES	DO NOT SCALE DRAWING	REVISION
DRAWN		NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE	TITLE:
CHK'D					
APP'VD					
MTC					
Q.A.					
		MATERIAL:		DWG. NO.	C-Core1
		WEIGHT:		SCALE: 1:100	A4
				SHEET 1 OF 1	



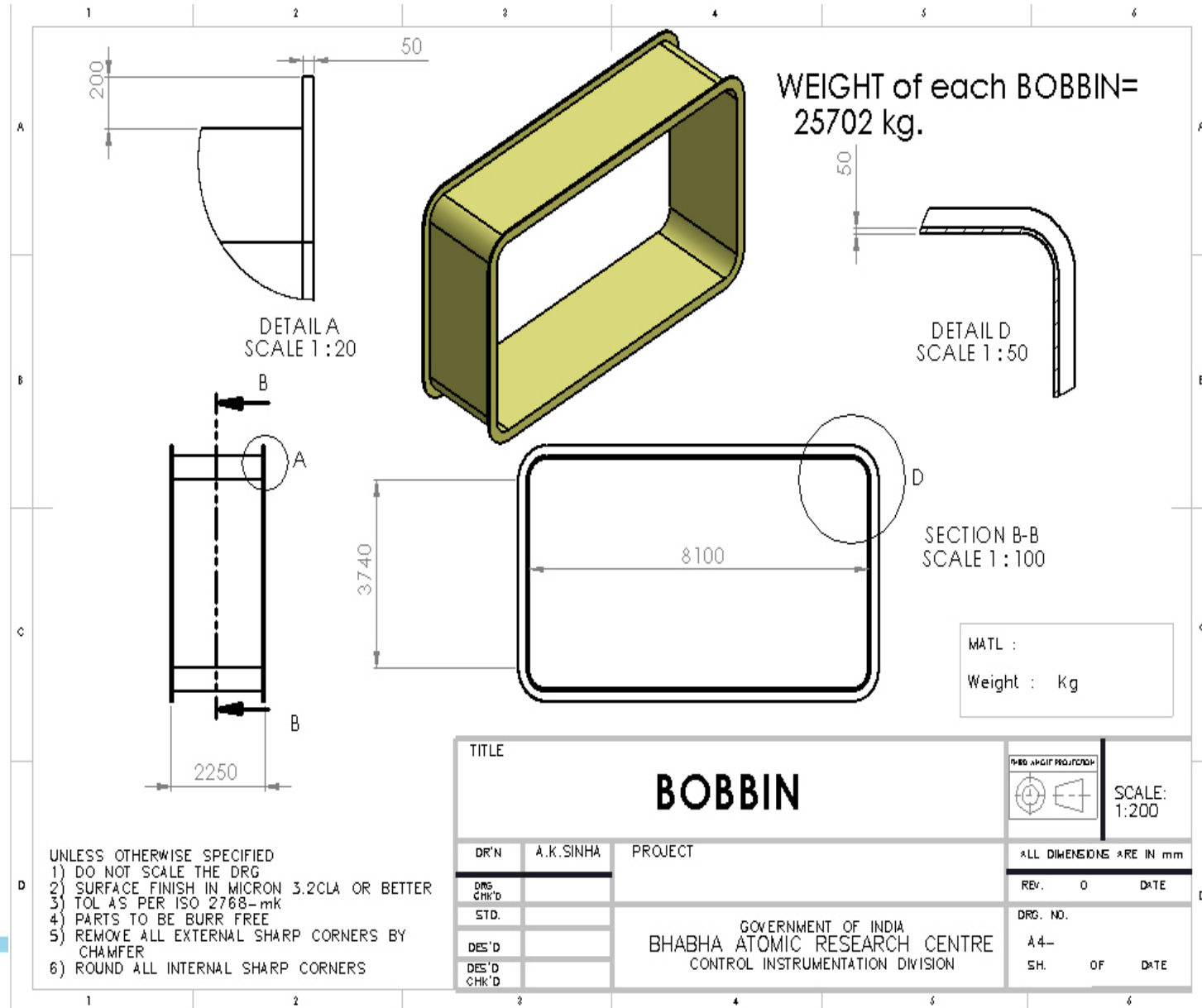
'C' Core Type II



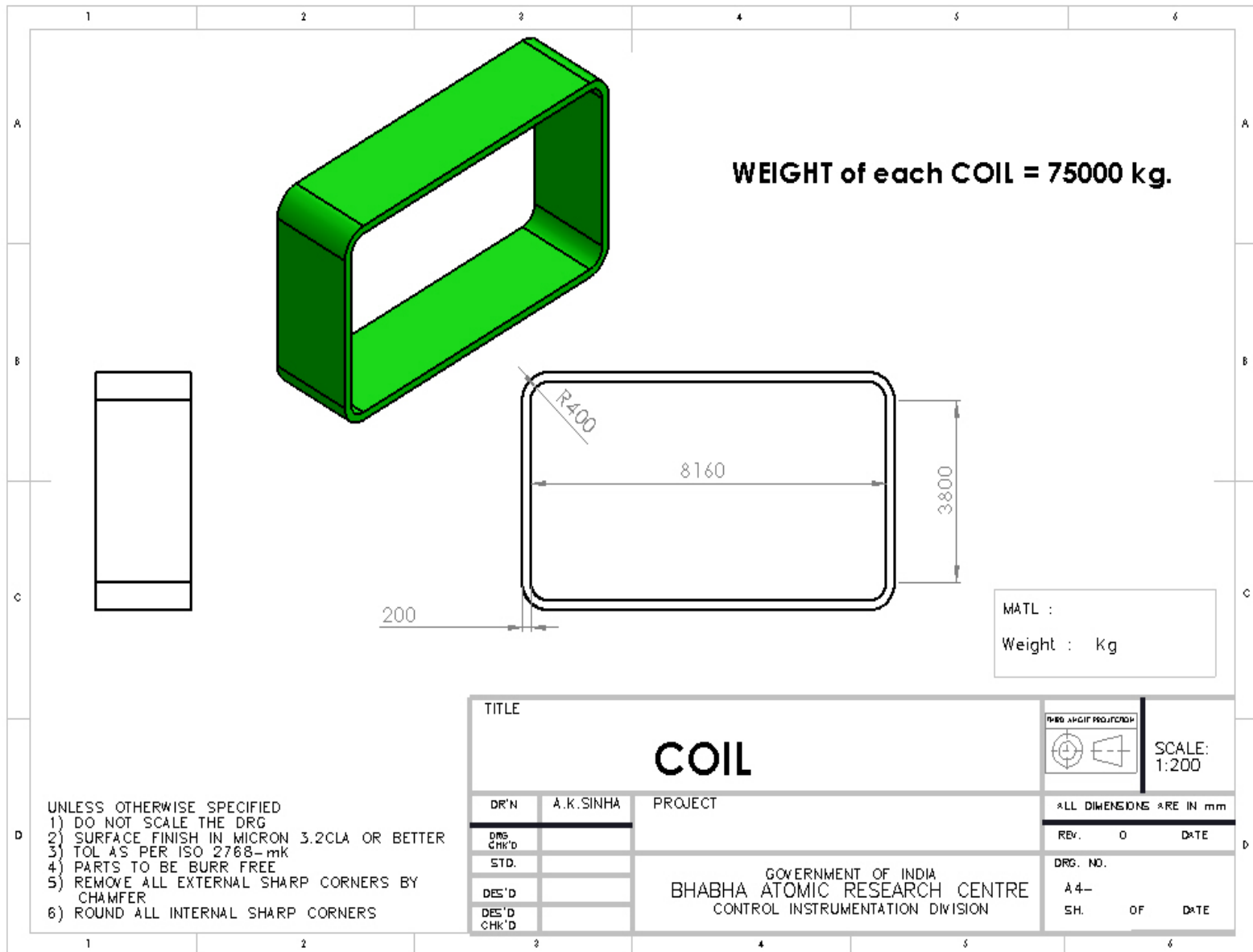
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED: DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS SURFACE FINISH: TOLERANCES: LINEAR: ANGULAR:			FINISH:		DEBUR AND BREAK SHARP EDGES		DO NOT SCALE DRAWING		REVISION		
DRAWN			NAME		SIGNATURE		DATE		TITLE:		
CHKD											
APPVD											
MTC											
Q.A.							MATERIAL:		Dwg. NO.		
									C-Core2		
									A4		
							WEIGHT:		SCALE: 1:100		
									SHEET 1 OF 1		



Coil Bobbin



COIL



Max. Deformation of bobbin = 28.6 mm

A: Static Structural

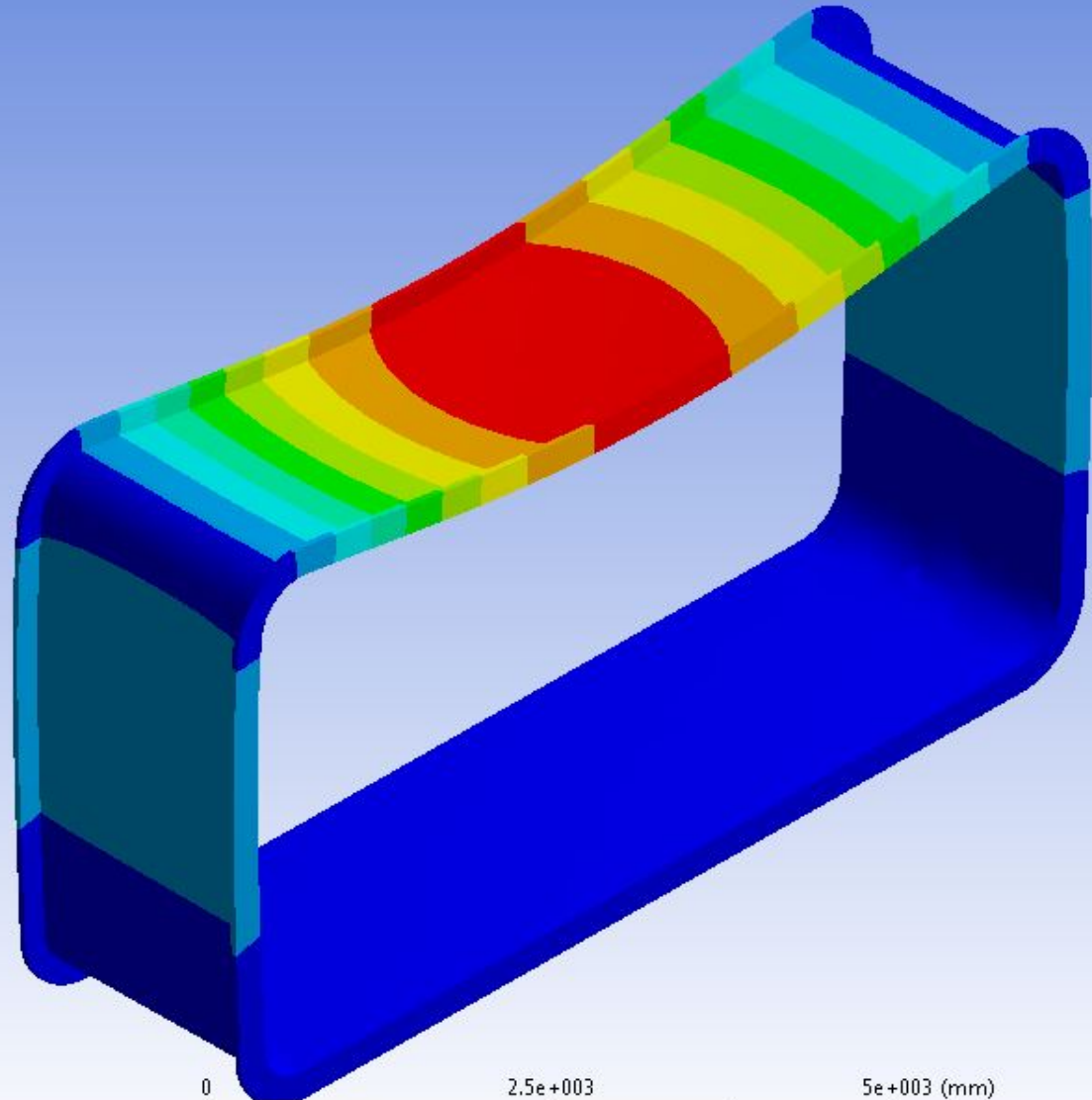
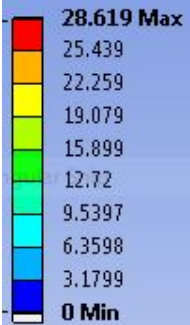
Total Deformation

Type: Total Deformation

Unit: mm

Time: 1

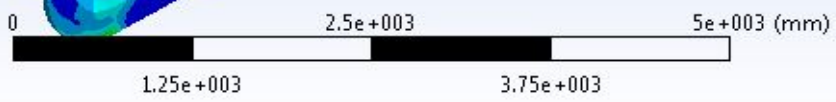
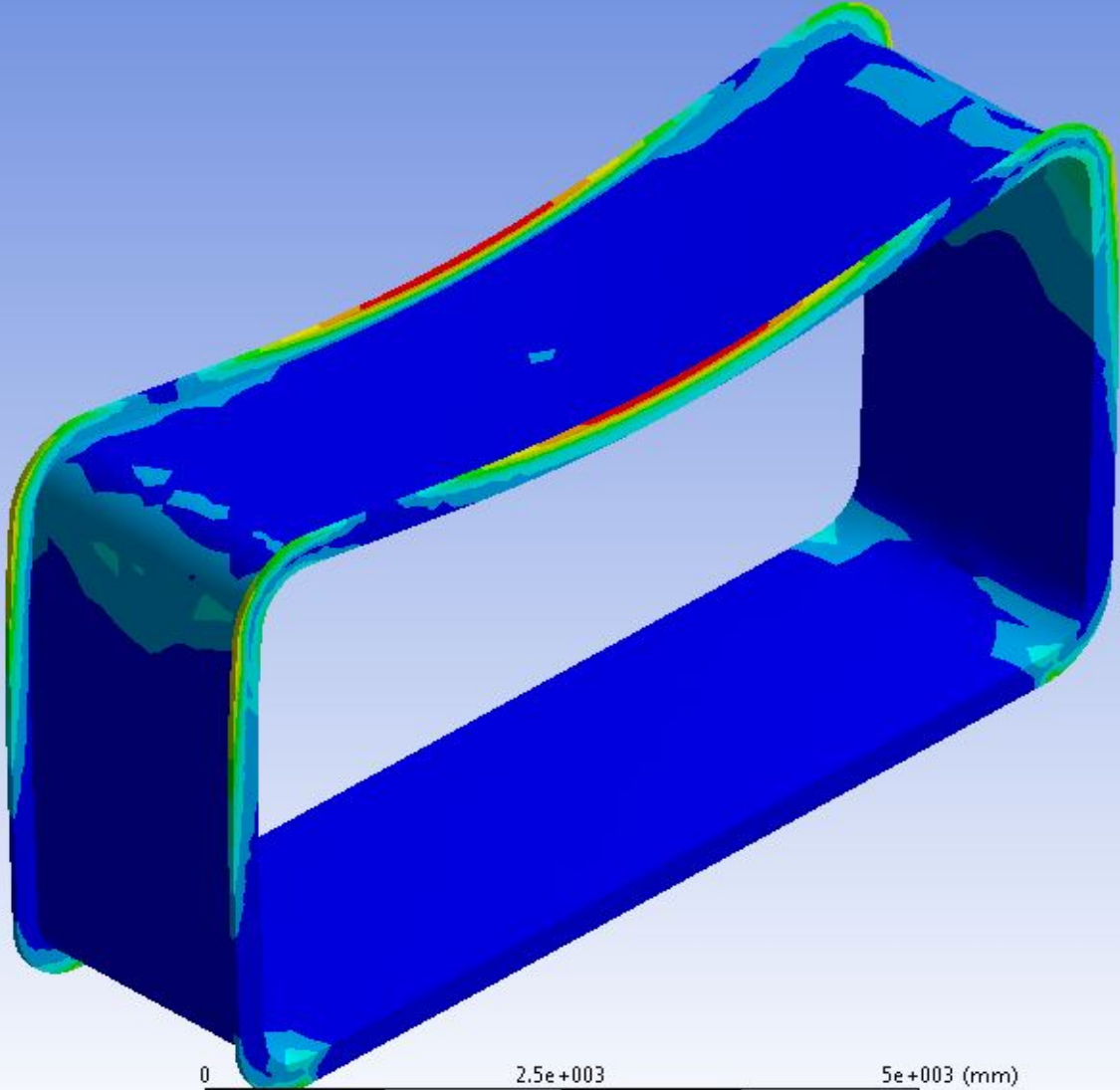
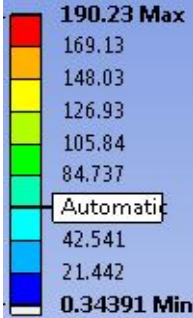
08-11-2013 15:52



Maximum Von Mises Stress = 190 MPa

A: Static Structural

Equivalent Stress
Type: Equivalent (von-Mises) Stress
Unit: MPa
Time: 1
08-11-2013 15:53



Max. deformation (buckling)=1 mm

B: Linear Buckling

Total Deformation

Type: Total Deformation

Load Multiplier: 43.538

Unit: mm

Time: 43.538

08-11-2013 16:13

1.0006 Max

0.88942

0.77824

0.66706

0.55589

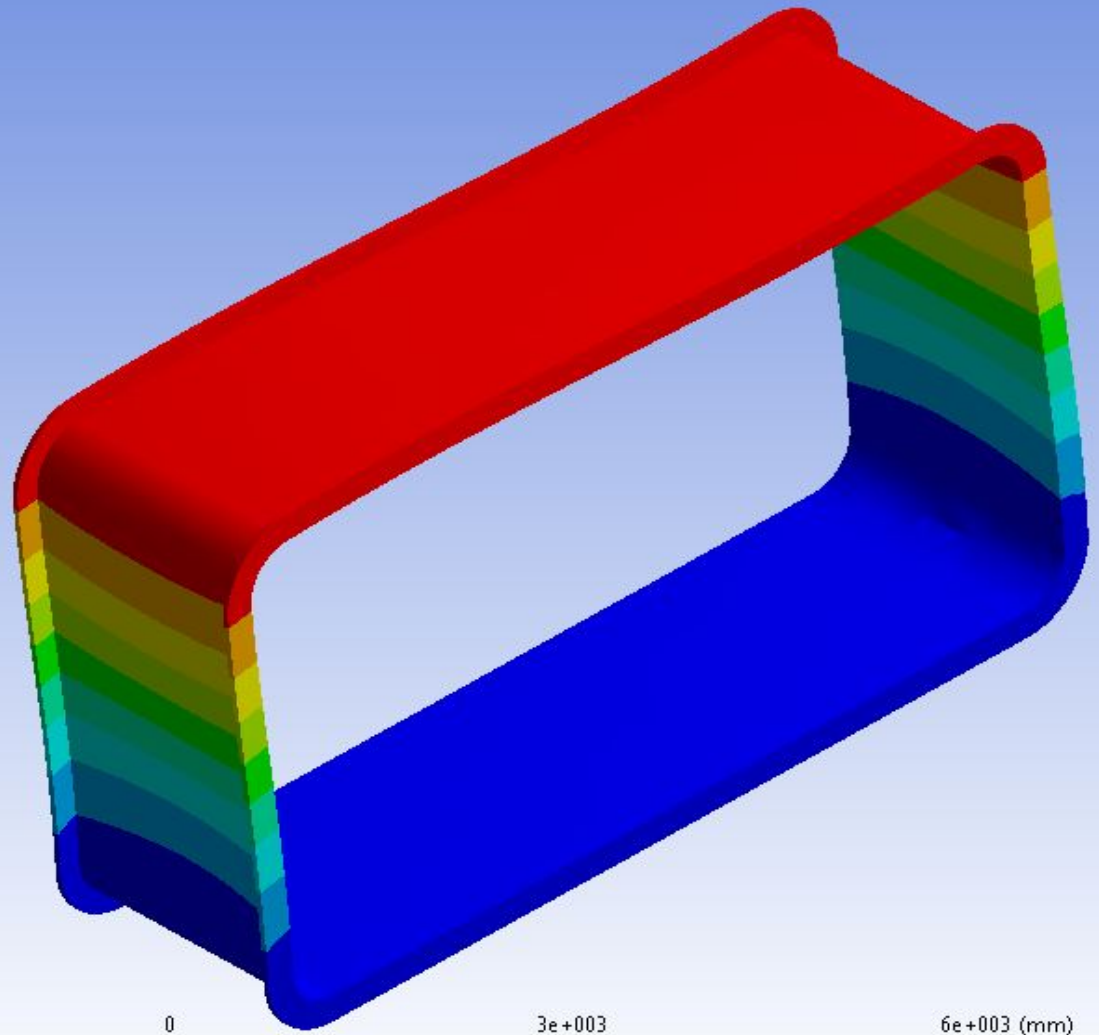
0.44471

0.33353

0.22235

0.11118

0 Min



Max. Von Mises Stress (buckling) = 5.20 MPa

B: Linear Buckling

Equivalent Stress

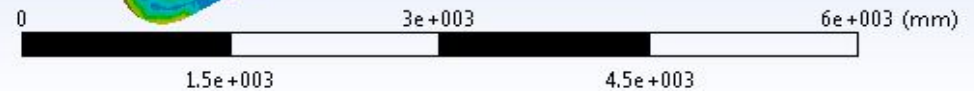
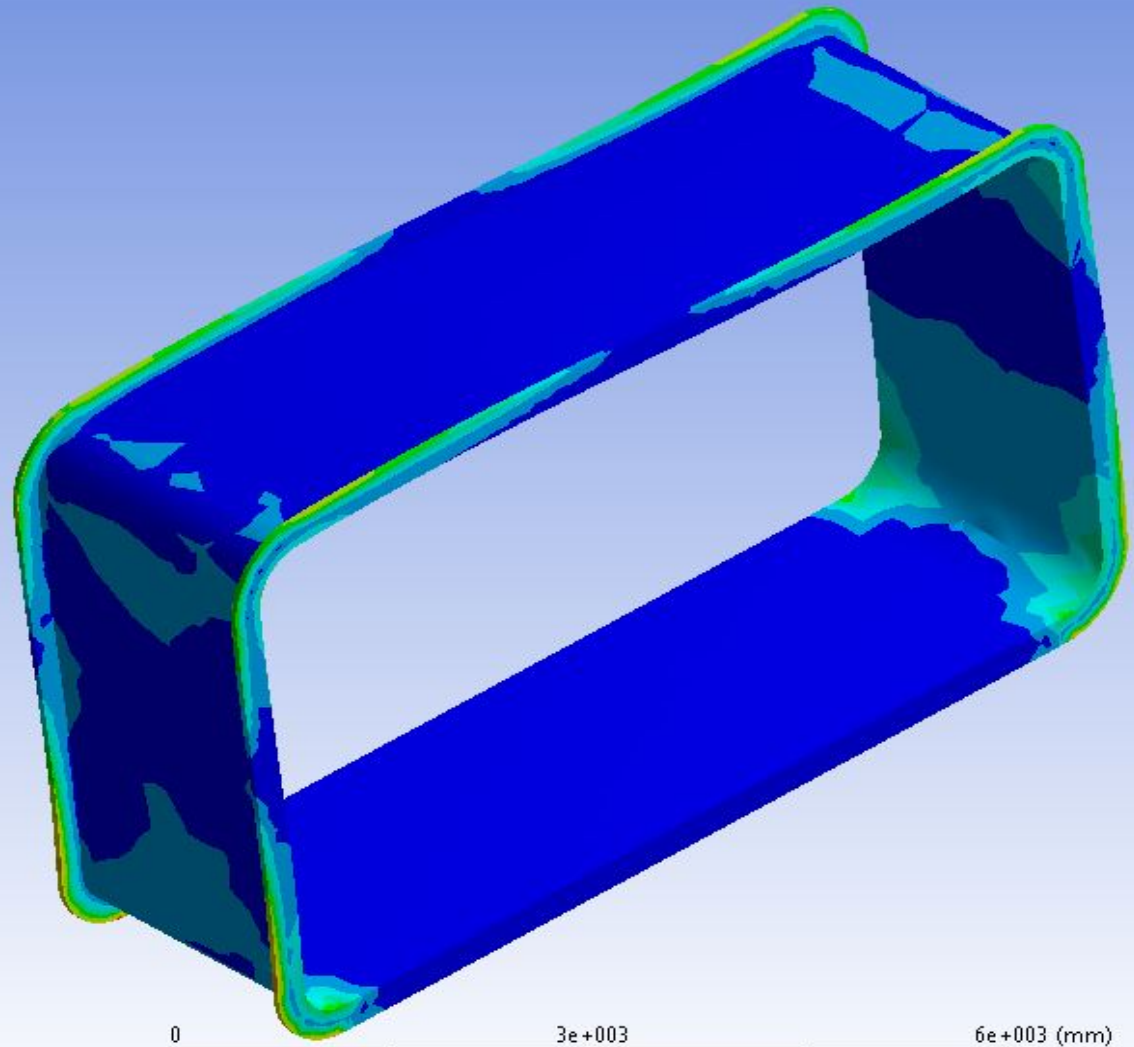
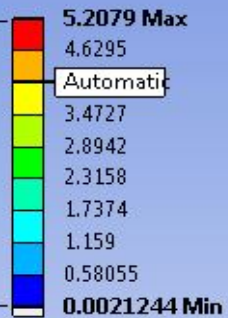
Type: Equivalent (von-Mises) Stress

Load Multiplier: 43.538

Unit: MPa

Time: 43.538

08-11-2013 16:14



Max. Deformation of C-Segment = 1.16 mm

A: Static Structural

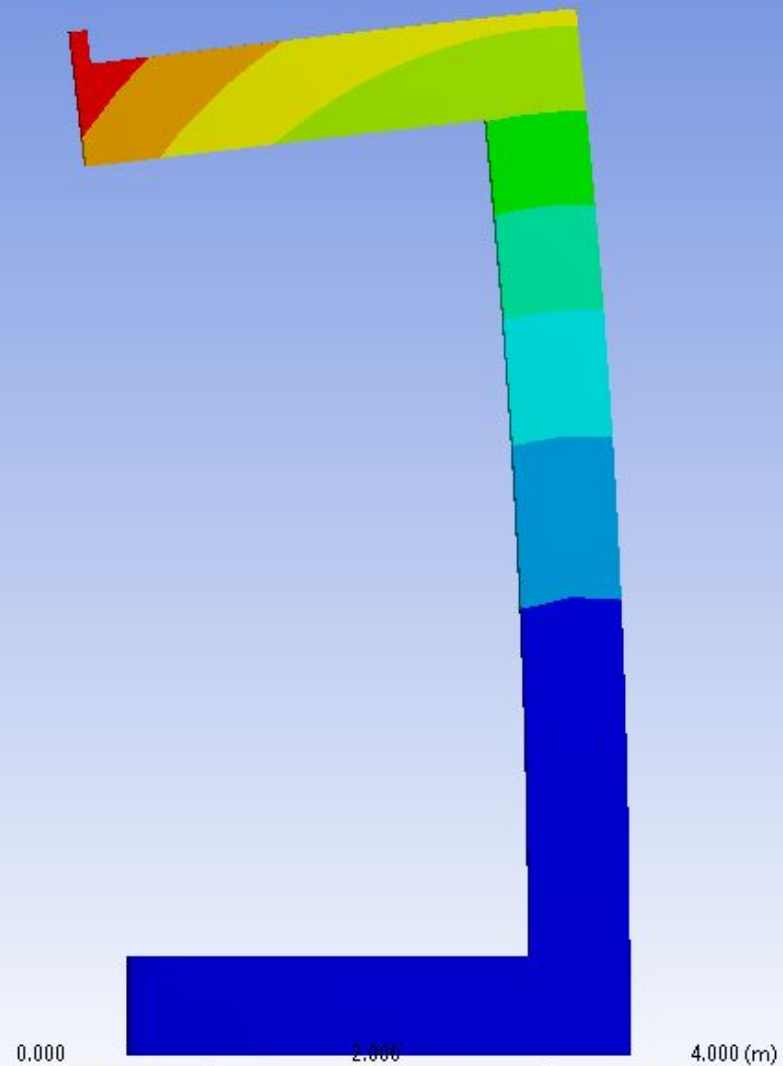
Total Deformation

Type: Total Deformation

Unit: m

Time: 1

04-11-2013 15:46



Max. Von Mises Stress = 3.5 MPa

A: Static Structural

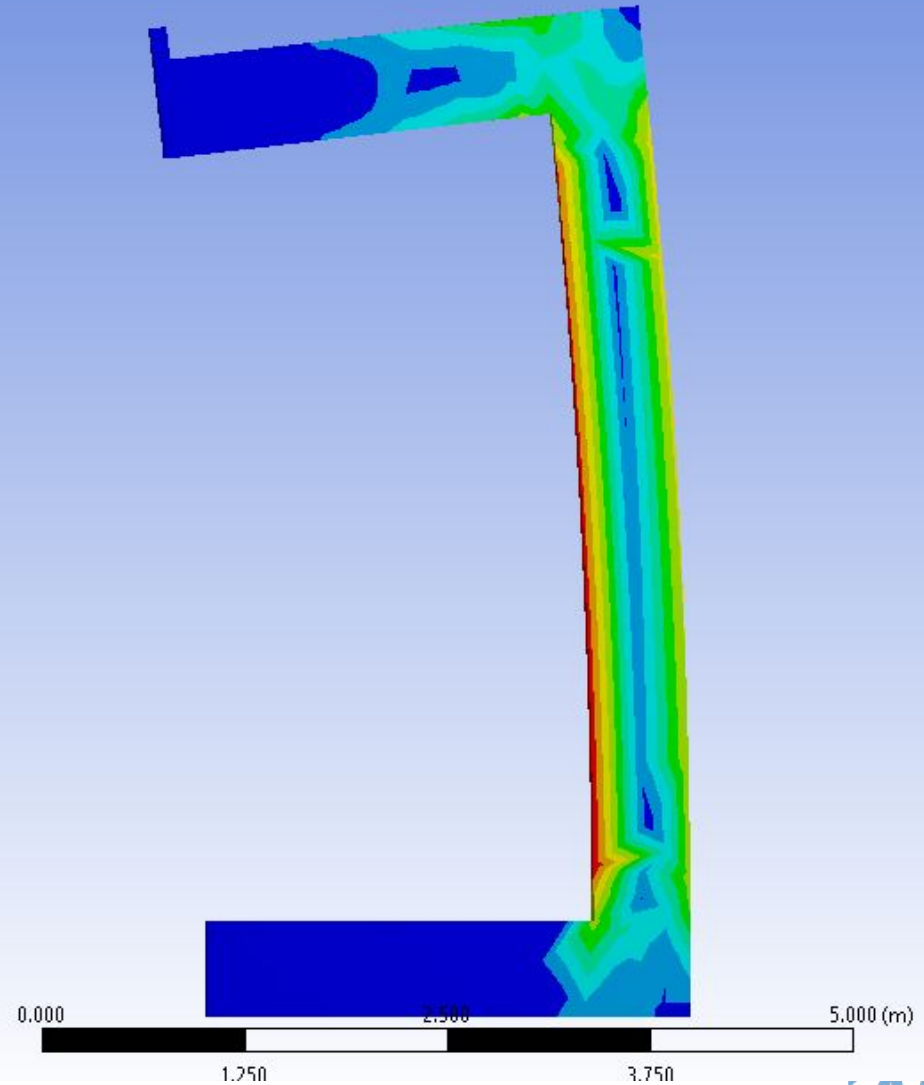
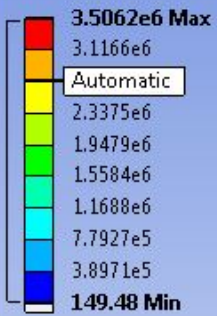
Equivalent Stress

Type: Equivalent (von-Mises) Stress

Unit: Pa

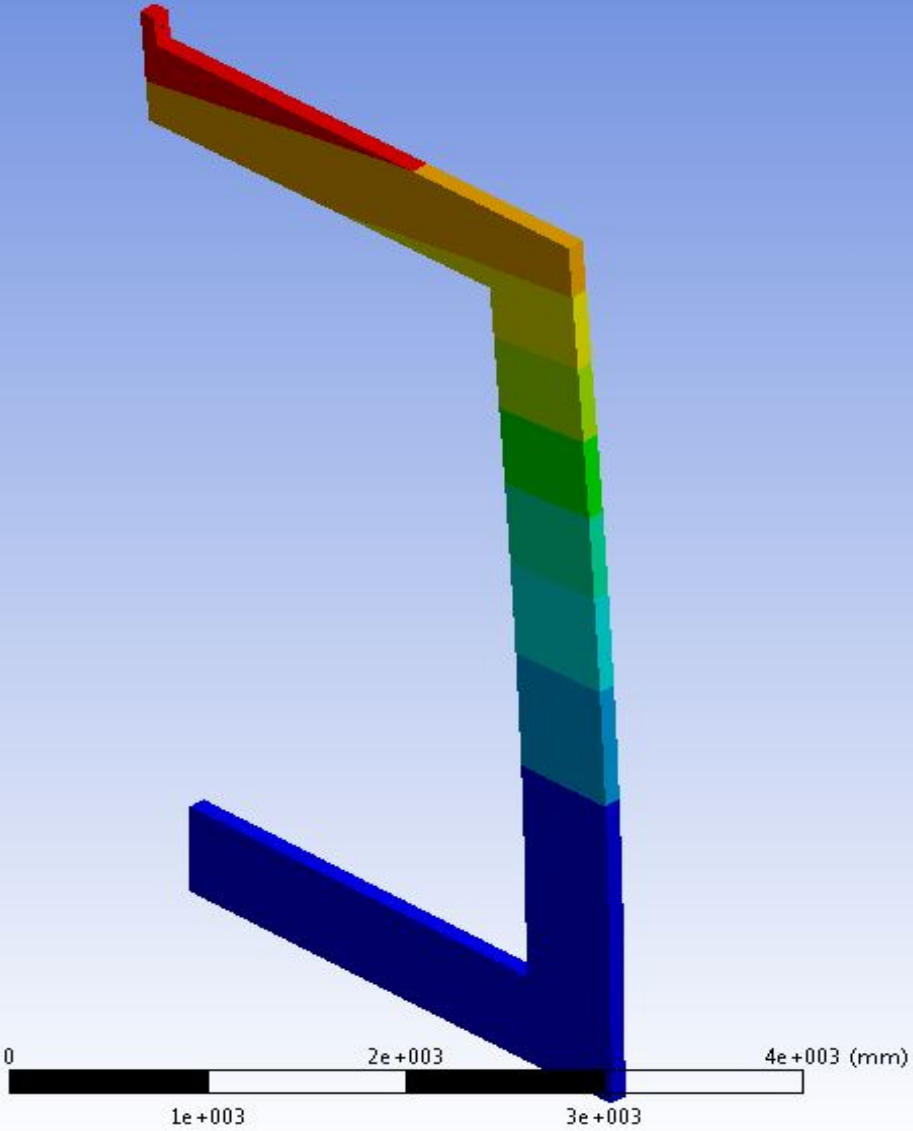
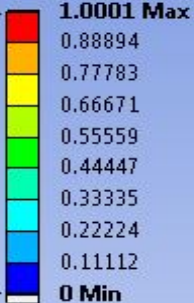
Time: 1

04-11-2013 15:48



Max. Deformation (buckling)=1.00 mm

B: Linear Buckling
Total Deformation
Type: Total Deformation
Load Multiplier: 36.953
Unit: mm
Time: 36.953
08-11-2013 13:30



Max . Von Mises Stress(buckling) =0.664 MPa

B: Linear Buckling

Equivalent Stress

Type: Equivalent (von-Mises) Stress

Load Multiplier: 36.953

Unit: MPa

Time: 36.953

08-11-2013 13:31

0.66447 Max

Automatic

0.51682

0.44299

0.36916

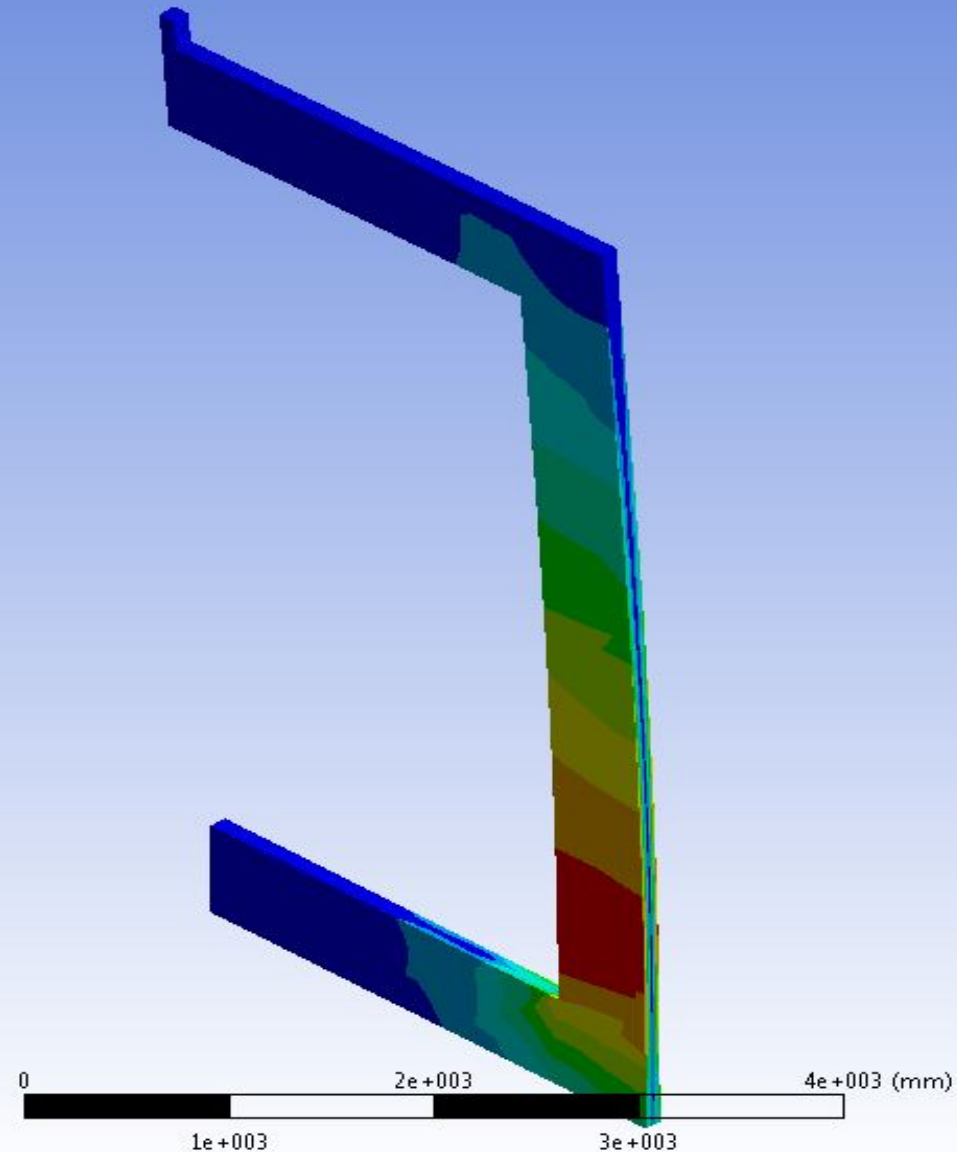
0.29533

0.22151

0.14768

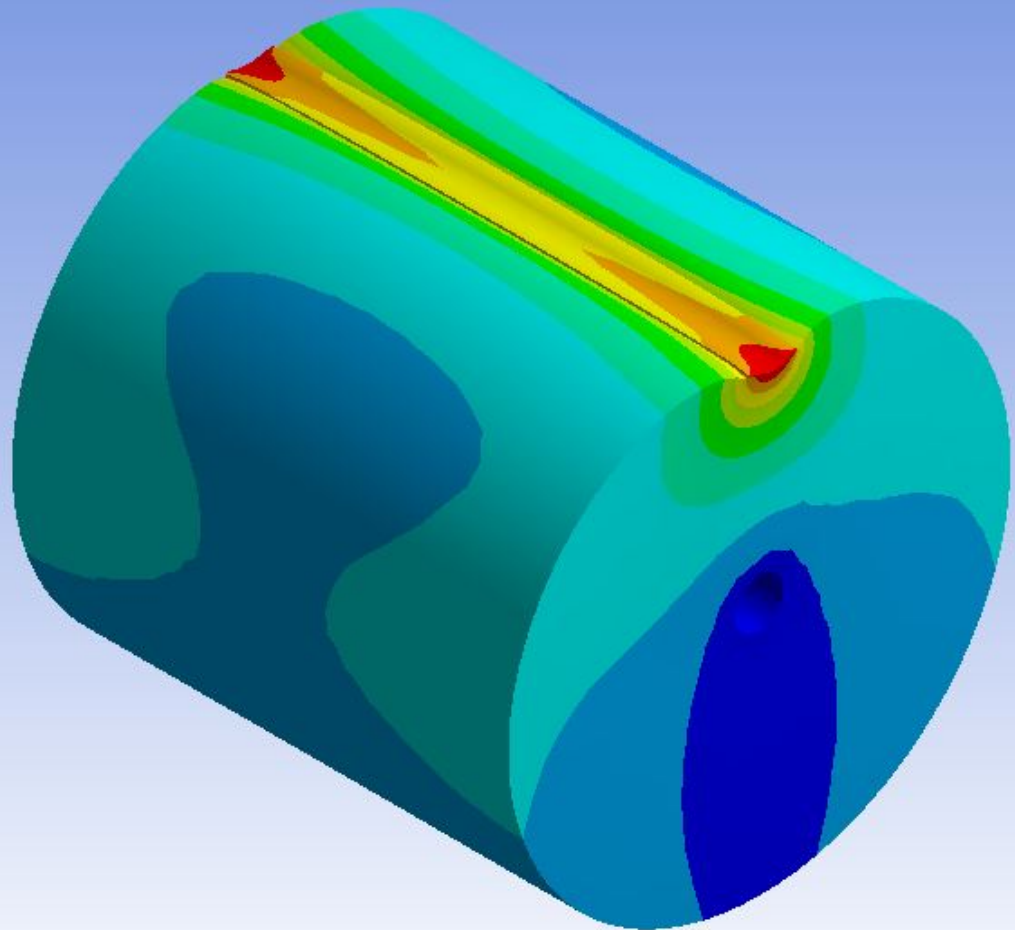
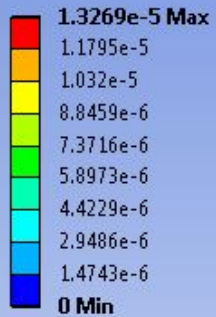
0.073854

2.667e-5 Min



Max Deformation of single roller = 0.013 mm

A: Static Structural
Total Deformation
Type: Total Deformation
Unit: m
Time: 1
04-11-2013 14:27



Max. Von- Mises Stress of roller =11.9 MPa

A: Static Structural

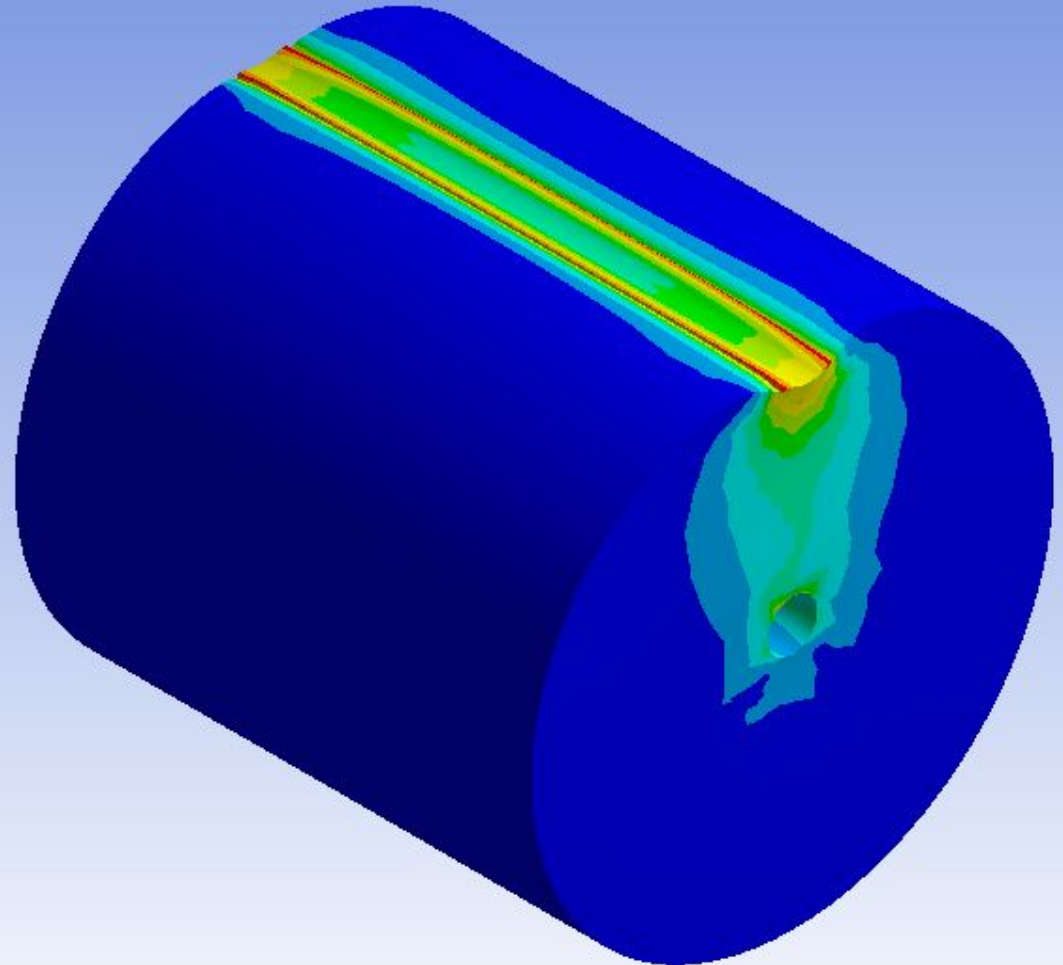
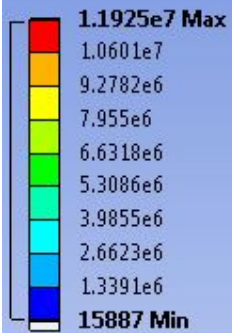
Equivalent Stress

Type: Equivalent (von-Mises) Stress

Unit: Pa

Time: 1

04-11-2013 14:29



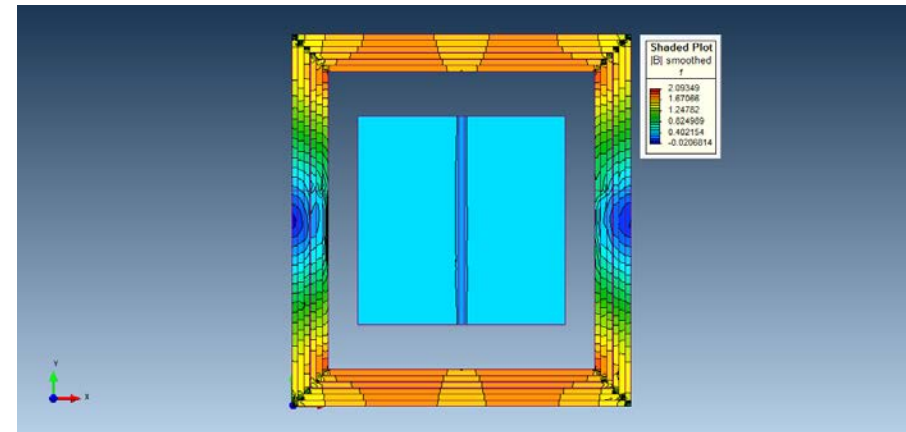
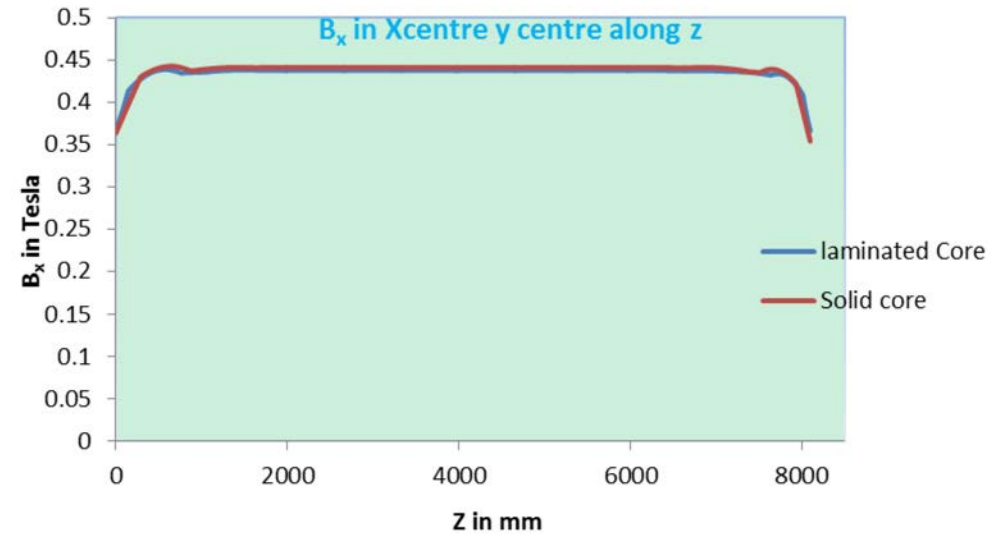
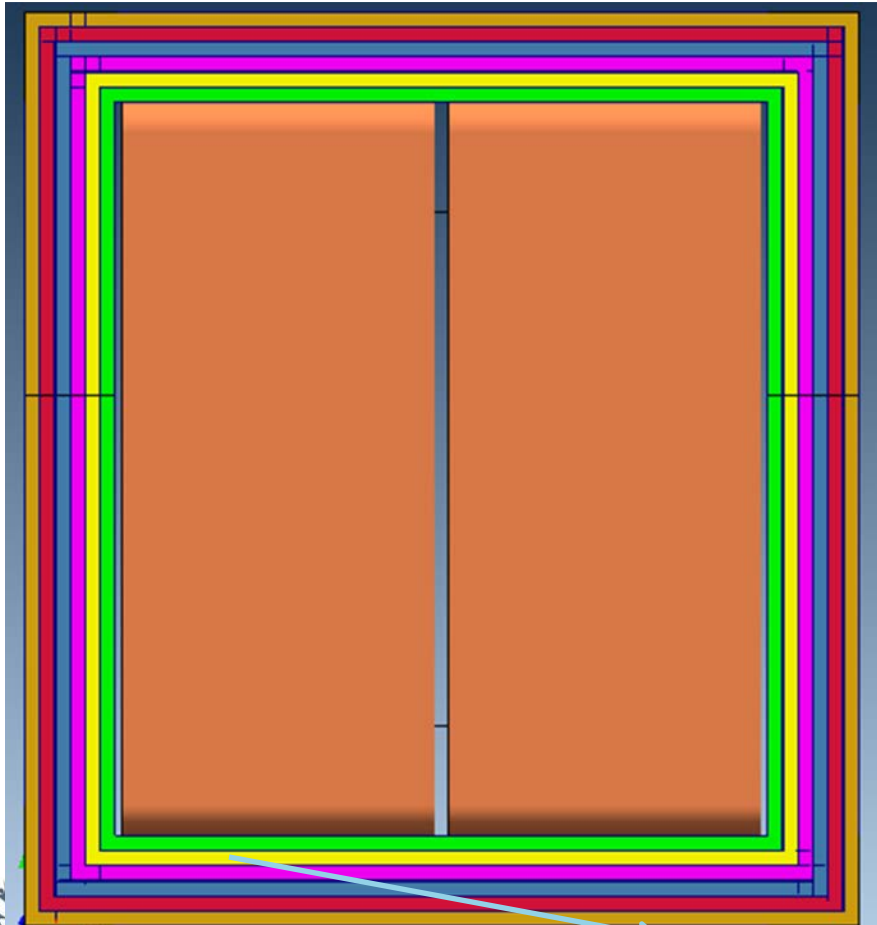
Bill of Material

PART	Quantity	Material	Weight per unit (Tonnes)	Total weight (Tonnes)
Bobbin	2	Austenitic SS	25.7	52
C-Segment Type I	81	Soft Magnetic Steel	4.9	396
C-Segment Type II	81	Soft Magnetic Steel	5.2	421
Coil	2	OFE Copper	75	150
Anchor Plates (Top)	2	Austenitic SS	32.5	65
Anchor Plates (Bottom)	2	Austenitic SS	54	108
Total Weight of the assembled magnet (except detectors and fasteners)				1192

Conclusion: The Max. Von Mises Stress in the critical parts are within acceptable limits (Yield Stress = 230 MPa)

Alternate core design : Laminated Core structure

600mm six laminate core made by each
laminated core structure 100mm with 4 mm gap
between each core



Magnetic field distribution in the core and Good
Field Region

Discussions

- **Field uniformity, magnitude of magnetic field and the desired good field region(GFR) : *Present design has magnetic field uniformity better than 2% in a GFR of 3.5m*3.5m*7.0 m.***
- **What is the operational life of Magnet?**
- **Detector lay-out : Weight/Volume, location and drawings of individual detectors**
- **Permissible temperature in detector vicinity and dependence of detector performance on temperature**
- **Permissible pressure of cooling water in magnet facilities (safety issues)**
- **Limitation on LPM (if any)**
- **Dipole magnet inclination**
- **Limitation on longitudinal and transverse size and how to retrofit the magnet on beam line**
- **Drawings of accelerator Lay-out**
- **Are magnetic field measurements required during experiments?**
- **Limitation on power availability (V, I, MW)**
- **Is there any possibility of charged heavy particle interaction with magnet/sub-systems (Concerns of Nuclear irradiations)**

Thanks



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