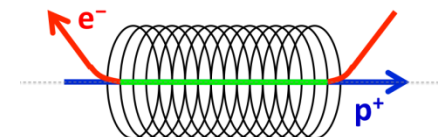


Electron Lens

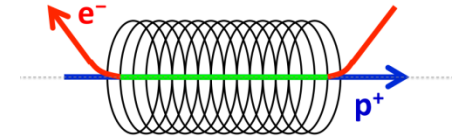


Electron Lens Superconducting Magnet Testing

Joseph F Muratore

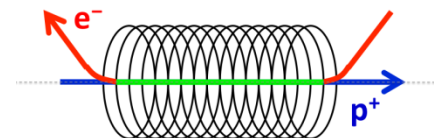
October 20, 2010

Outline



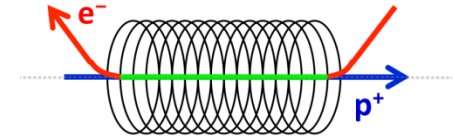
- Magnet Test Parameters
- Magnet Instrumentation
- Testing Conditions
- Quench Protection
- Test Plan

Magnet Test Parameters



COIL TYPE	Number of each	L (H)	I_{op} (A)	I_{max} (A)	E (kJ)
MAIN SOLENOID	1	14	460	500	1500
FRINGE SOLENOID	2	46	47	60	51
ANTI-FRINGE SOLENOID	2	3.7	33	50	2
LONG VERT CORRECTOR	2		34	40	
LONG HORIZ CORRECTOR	2		34	40	
SHORT VERT CORRECTOR	5		26	30	
SHORT HORIZ CORRECTOR	5		26	30	

Magnet Instrumentation



- **Power Supplies**

17 independent power supplies (12 bipolar supplies)

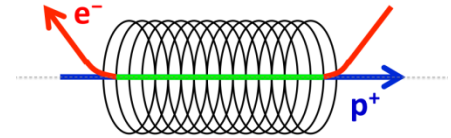
- **Voltage Taps**

1. coil voltages
2. center taps
3. each set of layers (segments with bypass diodes)
4. superconducting leads
5. copper leads

- **Temperature Sensors**

1. silicon diodes at both top and bottom ends
2. carbon-glass or cernox at leads

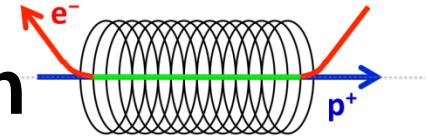
TESTING CONDITIONS



- 6 m deep vertical test dewar
- 1500 W helium refrigerator - 300 L / hr capacity
- All magnet instrumentation & power leads use top plate feedthroughs
- Liquid helium bath at 4.5 K, 131 kPa



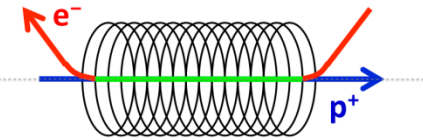
Quench Protection – Quench Detection



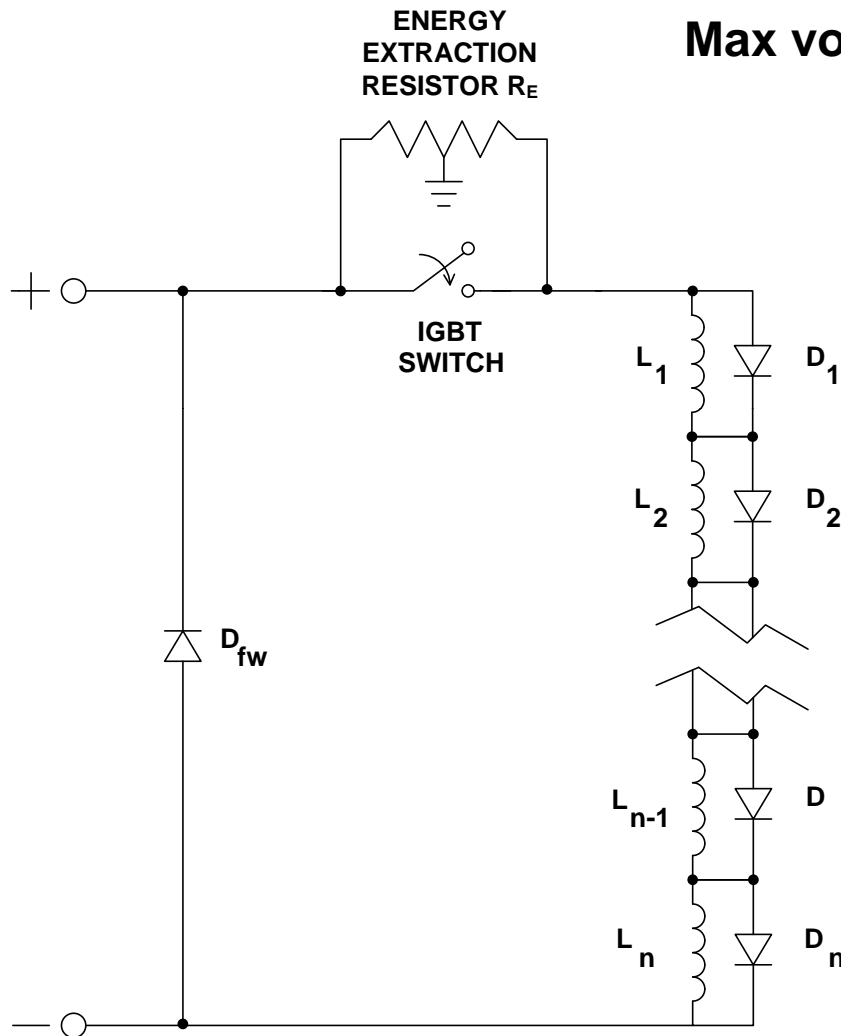
Two quench detection schemes are used.

- **coil difference quench detectors** – uses center tap and monitors the voltage difference between matched coils or matched coil halves
- **current derivative quench detectors** – monitors difference of current derivative voltage and coil total voltage – in case of simultaneous quenches

Quench Protection – Energy Extraction



Max voltage to ground limited to $V_{max} = \pm 300$ V



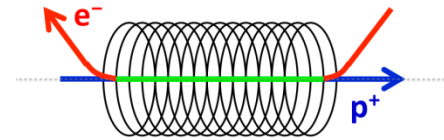
Number of Cold Diodes Needed:

Main Solenoid: $n = 11$

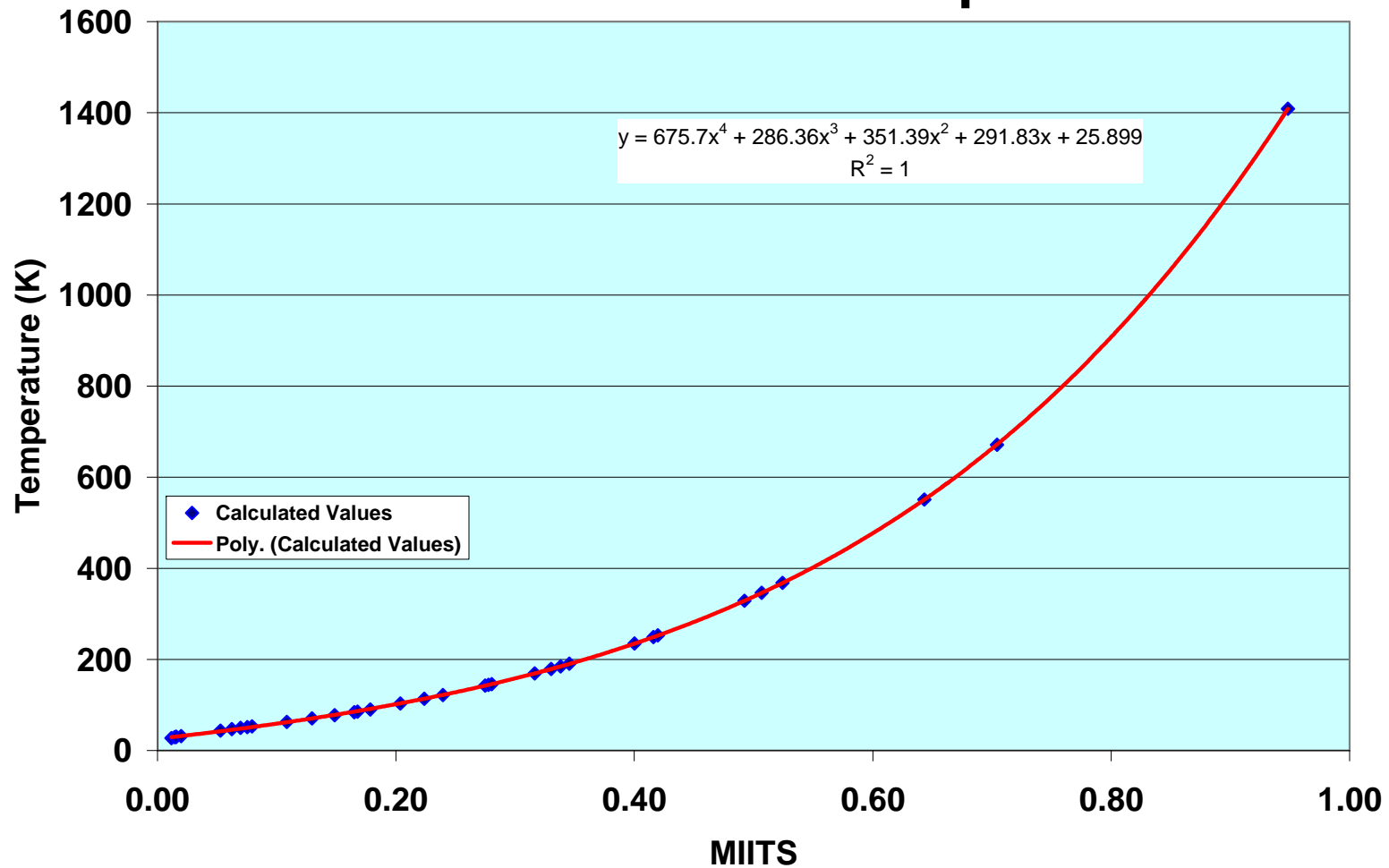
Fringe Field Solenoid: $n = 11$

Anti-Fringe Field Solenoid: $n = TBD$

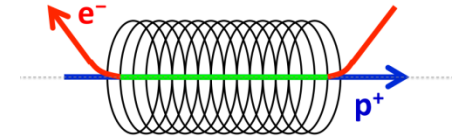
Temperature – MIITS Correlation



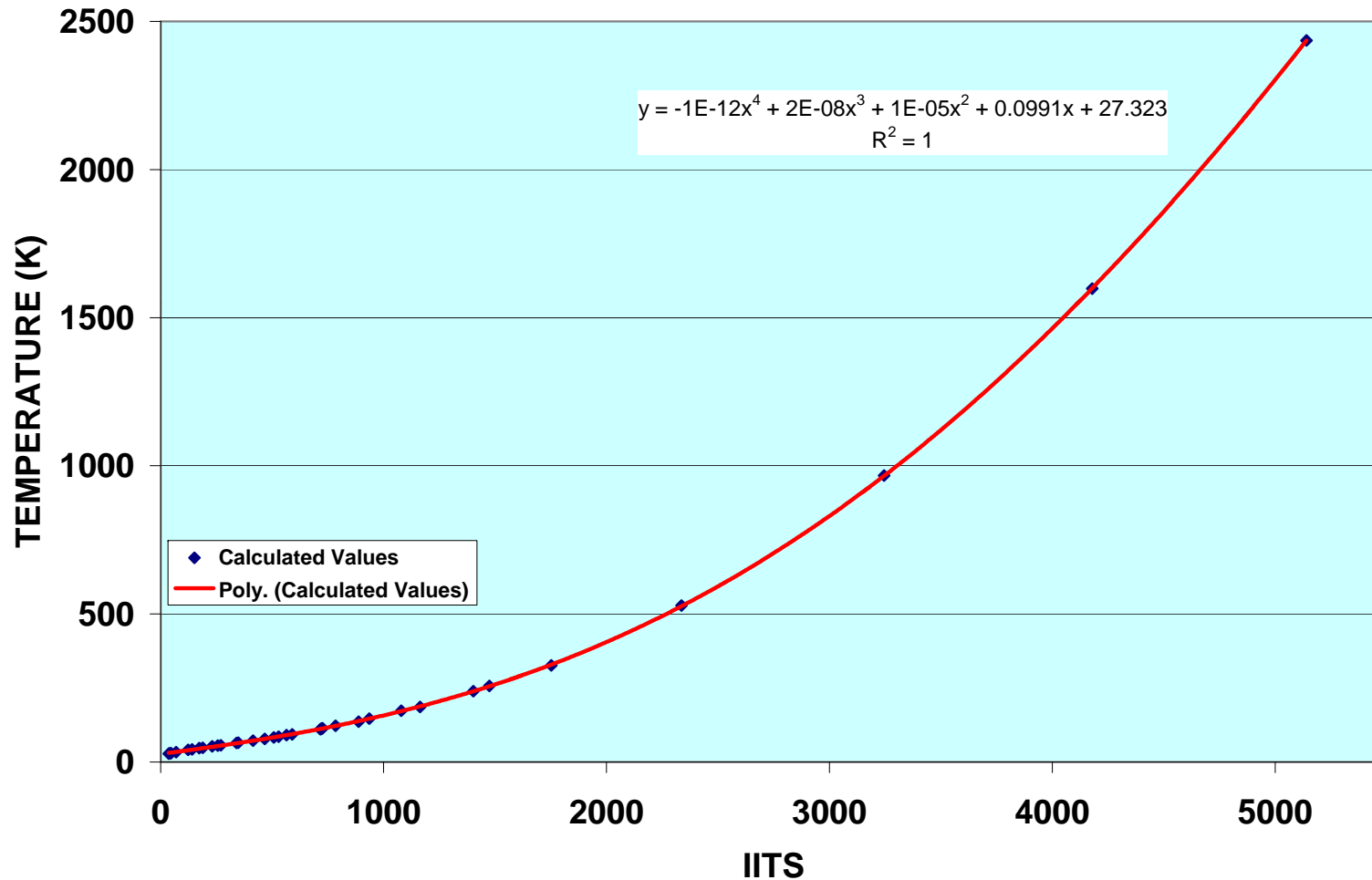
E-Lens Main Solenoid Temp vs MIITS



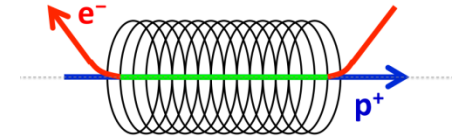
Temperature – MIITS Correlation



E-Lens Fringe Field Solenoid Temp vs IITS

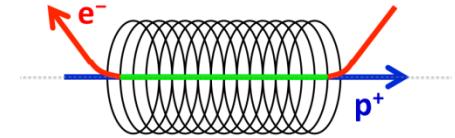


TEST PROCEDURES



- **Vertical testing of cold mass**
- **Electrical checkout at 4.5 K**
 - Coil resistances to ground
 - Voltage tap continuity checks
 - Hipots of coils
 - AC voltage coil measurements
 - Power supply shutoffs (manual QD trips)
- **Main solenoid 5 cycles to 500 A at 5 A/s**
- **Fringe field solenoids to 60 A at 1 A/s**
- **Anti Fringe Field solenoids to -50 A at 1 A/s**
- **Long correctors cycled to ± 40 A at 1 A/s**
- **Short correctors cycled to ± 30 A at 1 A/s**
- **Simultaneous power cycles of coils**
- **No magnetic field measurements during vertical testing**

TEST PROCEDURES

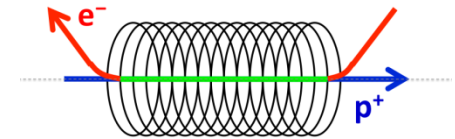


- Horizontal test of magnet in cryostat
- Horizontal testing in liquid helium bath at 4.5 K
- Repeat of power cycle tests done in vertical
- Magnetic field measurements

Vibrating Wire

Hall probe

SUMMARY



- 15 - 17 independent circuits and power supplies
- Vertical testing of cold mass only
- Quench voltages limited to ± 300 V to ground
- Power cycle testing only, no deliberate quenches
- No magnetic field measurements during vertical testing
- Field measurements (vibrating wire and Hall probe) during horizontal testing