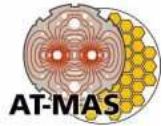




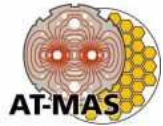
Follow-Up and Checkpoints of Harmonics in Collared Coils and Cold Masses

E.Wildner
AT-MAS-MA



Contents

- What do we control
 - Field quality in the dipole specification
 - Warm magnetic measurements
- How we control
 - The holding point
 - The holding point tools
- Results obtained so far
 - Overview
 - Data validation: Measurement problems
 - Data analysis: Quality control
- Conclusions



Contents

- What do we control
 - Field quality in the dipole specification
 - Warm magnetic measurements
- How we control
 - The holding point
 - The holding point tools
- Results obtained so far
 - Data validation: Measurement problems
 - Data analysis: Quality control
 - Overview
- Conclusions



Field Quality in the Dipole Specification

- The philosophy of the specification:
 - ➔ A magnet can be **refused** if we can prove that the assembly procedure has **not been followed correctly**
 - ➔ The firms are not responsible for the field quality required for beam dynamics, but **CERN will indicate the corrective actions**
 - ➔ Statistical control important in holding the point procedure also to detect **assembly problems**



Magnetic measurements to monitor production

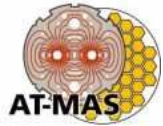
- Measurements carried out in the firms by CERN/Firm personnel
- Magnetic measurements at **300 K**
 - ➔ 0.75 m rotating coils, 20 positions along the longitudinal axis

- ➔ **Quality control** of the magnet - early detection of problems
 - Not all problems can be detected (1005, cold welds in sc cables)
 - Many of them can be detected (2002, 1027 - faulty assembly, 1021 doubts on assembly procedure)
- ➔ **Steering field quality** towards beam dynamics limits (using correlations to measurements at 1.9 K, at CERN)



Contents

- What do we control
 - Field quality in the dipole specification
 - Warm magnetic measurements
- How we control
 - The holding point
 - The holding point tools
- Results obtained so far
 - Data validation: Measurement problems
 - Data analysis: Quality control
 - Overview
- Conclusions



How do we control: The Holding Points

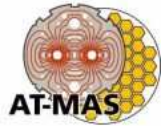
- Two Holding Points for magnetic field:
 - Collared coil assembly, before proceeding to cold mass assembly
 - Cold mass assembly, before shipping to CERN

- Results of Holding Point:
 - OK: approval
 - OK-W: approval, but a warning on specific problems is given to project engineers, technicians, and to the firm
 - OK-c.a.: approval, but a corrective action will be taken on the cold mass (collared coil only)
 - HOLD: not approved, collared coil or cold mass hold for analysis



How do we control: The Holding Hoints (2)

- How is the holding point managed ?
 - Measurements carried out in the firms by CERN/Firm personnel
 - Analysis at CERN - answer to the manufacturer through AT-MAS-MD (ok necessary for CERN invoicing to firm)
 - In case of problems, an informal “unit of crisis” (project engineers and technicians, analysts) is immediately activated
- How is the analysis done ?
 - A macro using information based on statistical analysis of previous magnets sets alarms for multipoles and positions
 - Green (ok), yellow alarm (warning), red alarm (special care)
 - Control limits are not related to beam dynamics specifications: this is a check of **production homogeneity**



Alarm Classification

Green:

Up to 3.5 standard deviation of a Gaussian Distribution which corresponds to *1 alarm on the whole production*

Yellow:

From 3.5 to 7 standard deviation of a Gaussian Distribution

Red:

From 7 standard deviation of a Gaussian Distribution

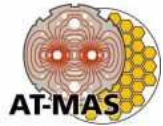
We have more alarms which means that the distribution is not Gaussian



The holding point analysis

- For a “normal” magnet we need to:
 - Download measurements file (mail)
 - Analyze the data: **data validation**, macro results, interpretation, comparison with previous cases
 - Store file in repository and upload to Oracle
 - **Update graphs** that make comparison to beam dynamics ranges
 - Put them on the web
 - Write answer to AT-MAS-MD
 - At maximum production speed:

- 8 cold masses per week
- 16 measurements per week (cc and cm, 100% or more tested)



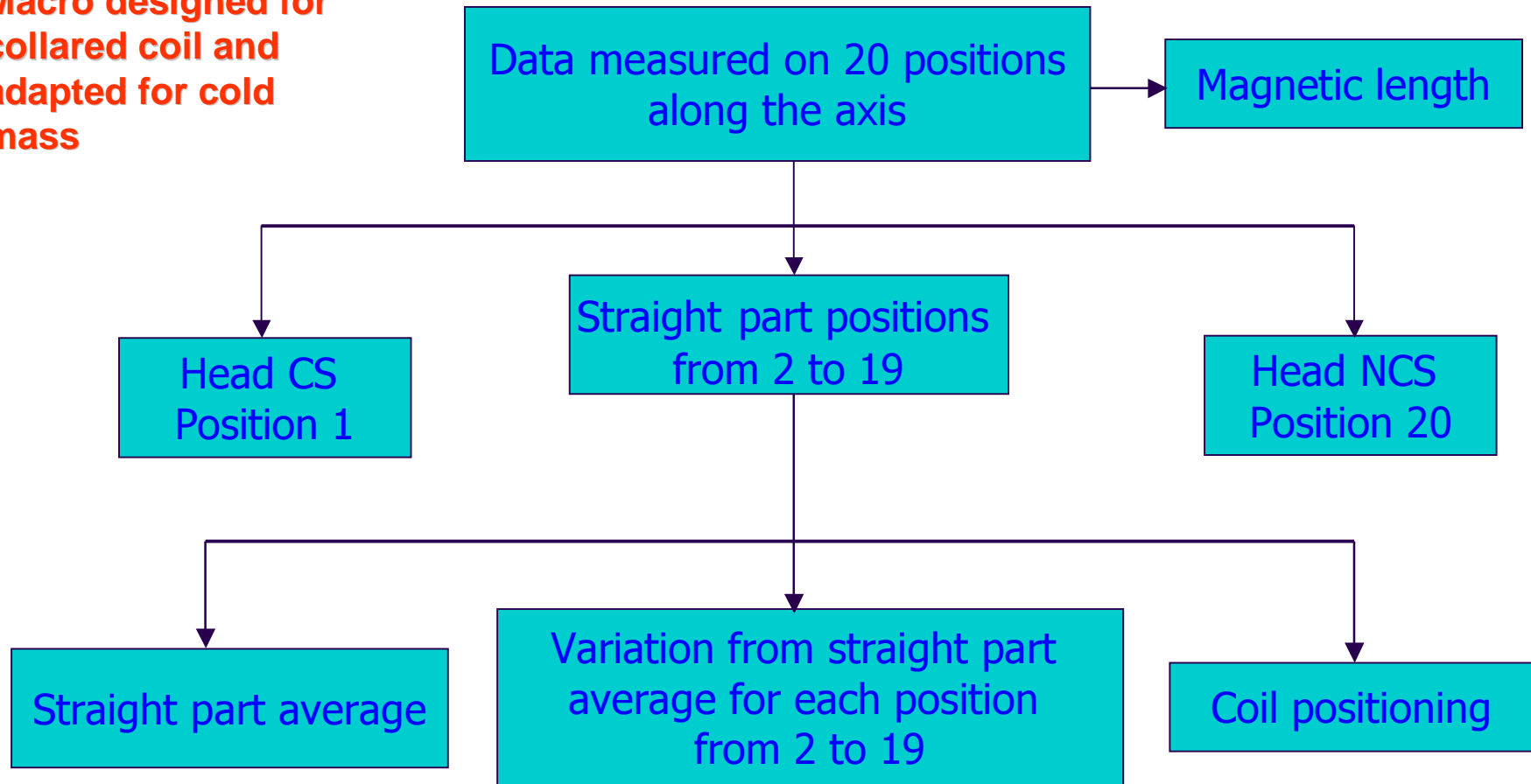
The holding point data storage

- Measurement data: immediate email (.txt, .xls)
- The Oracle Database (J.Beauquis) is filled with all measurements
- Data of each dipole: Repository on the web (Excel)
- Plots of multipoles: Field Quality Observatory on the web (Excel)
- When Dipole shipped: Analyzed data in MTF



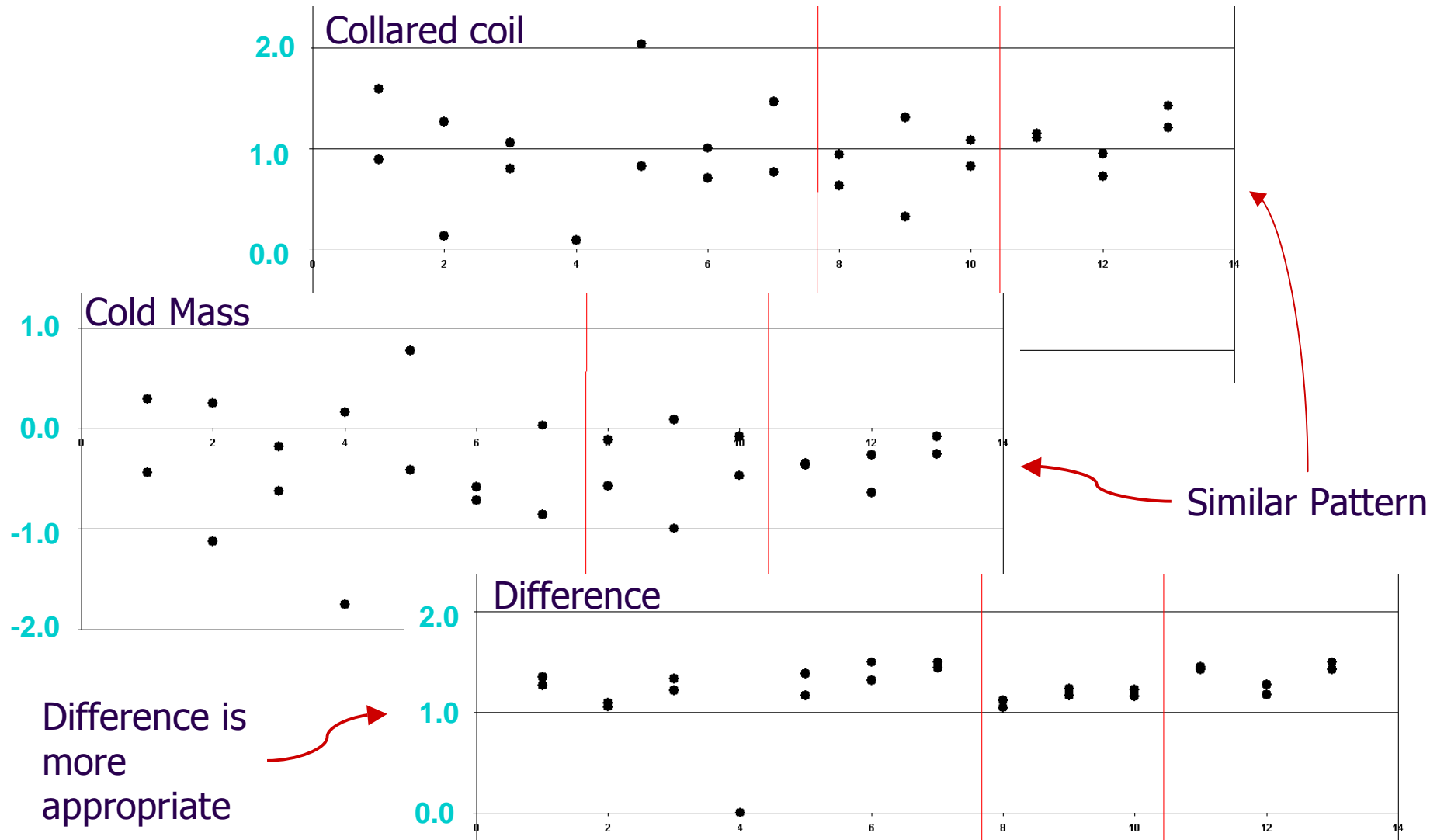
The statistical filters, philosophy

Macro designed for collared coil and adapted for cold mass





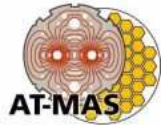
Cold mass analysis example: b_2



20th March 2003

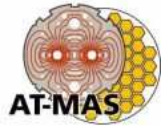
E. Wildner, AT-MAS-MA

13



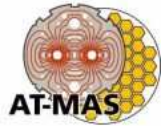
The holding point result

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
1	File name	HCMBBRA001-01000009_cm.xls									
2	Component ID	HCMBBRA001				Serial Number		1000009			
3	Date of test Ap 1	20.09.2002				Date of test Ap 2		20.09.2002			
4		Aperture 1				Aperture 2					
5	Magnetic length	status ok				Magnetic length		status ok			
6		Average straight	Variation straight	Heads CS	Heads NCS		Average straight	Variation straight	Heads CS	Heads NCS	
7		positions 2 to 19	positions 2 to 19	position 1	position 20		positions 2 to 19	positions 2 to 19	position 1	position 20	
8	Main field	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	Main field	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	
9	Angle		status ok	status ok	status ok	Angle		status ok	status ok	status ok	
10	b2	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	b2	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	
11	b3	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	b3	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	
12	b4	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	b4	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	
13	b5	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	b5	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	
14	b6	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	b6	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	
15	b7	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	b7	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	
16	b8	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	b8	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	
17	b9	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	b9	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	
18	b10					b10					
19	b11	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	b11	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	
20	b12	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	b12	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	
21	b13	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	b13	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	
22	b14	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	b14	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	
23	b15	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	b15	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	
24	a2	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	a2	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	
25	a3	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	a3	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	
26	a4	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	a4	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	
27	a5	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	a5	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	
28	a6	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	a6	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	
29	a7	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	a7	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	
30	a8	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	a8	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	
31	a9	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	a9	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	
32	a10					a10					
33	a11	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	a11	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	
34	a12	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	a12	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	
35	a13	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	a13	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	
36	a14	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	a14	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	
37	a15	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	a15	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok	
38	Coil Positioning	status ok				Coil Positioning		status ok			
39	Field Colinearity	status ok									



Contents

- What do we control
 - Field quality in the dipole specification
 - Warm magnetic measurements
- How we control
 - The holding point
 - The holding point tools
- Results obtained so far
 - Data validation: Measurement problems
 - Data analysis: Quality control
 - Overview
- Conclusions



Quality Control

● Data validation:

- Measurement problems (calibration, signs, problems with measurement device etc.)
- Data format (units, delimiters, etc)

● Analysis of measurement results (1200 parameters per collared coil or cold mass):

- Statistical evaluation to detect elements out of statistics and to detect trends
- The analysis should permit to detect problems in assembly



Quality Control: Summary

- 81/81 collared coil measured [100%]
 - 14 cases of multiple measurement [17%]
 - 4 **faulty** measurements,
 - 2 measurements **confirmed** field anomalies
 - 8 **special** measurements asked
 - 2 **decollarings** asked: 2 assembly problems found [2%]
 - 21 **warnings** given to firms [25%]
 - 13 warnings for large multipole variations (curing mould at Firm 1)
 - 9 warnings for anomalies in multipoles
 - 4 **corrective** actions: additional laminations to correct low B [5%]
- 43/44 cold masses measured [98%]
 - 3 cases of faulty measurements [7%]
 - 1 **unwelding** for high variations of field direction [2%]



Measurement problems

- **Sign** of multipoles:
 - ➔ 1018, 1023 cold mass: cabling of measurement coil inversed
- Data points **inversed**:
 - ➔ 1023 collared coil and 1015 cold mass : data sent with connection side replacing non connection side and vice versa: **wrong measurement procedure**
- **Field colinearity**:
 - ➔ If different measurement coils are used for the two apertures the colinearity cannot be measured (missing software for calibration of field direction, **no manpower**)
- 1 mm off on x and y
 - ➔ 2016 collared coil: one position had a **bad mole positioning** in the tube
- Higher normal multipoles **out of statistics**:
 - ➔ 2020 cold mass: **Inversed calibration** of the two measurement coils



Assembly collared coil 2002

Faulty assembly (see [R. Gupta et al., MT-15] for experience at RHIC)
 2002 had big spikes in c_1 (40 u.), b_2 (24 u.), and anomalies in b_3 .

	A	B	C	D	E
4		Aperture 1			
5	Magnetic length	status ok			
6		Average straight	Variation straight	Heads CS	Heads NCS
7		positions 2 to 19	positions 2 to 19	position 1	position 20
8	Main field Angle	status ok	red alarm	status ok	status ok
9			status ok	status ok	status ok
10	b2	yellow alarm	red alarm	status ok	status ok
11	b3	status ok	yellow alarm	status ok	status ok
12	b4	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok
13	b5	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok
14	b6	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok
15	b7	status ok	status ok	status ok	status ok



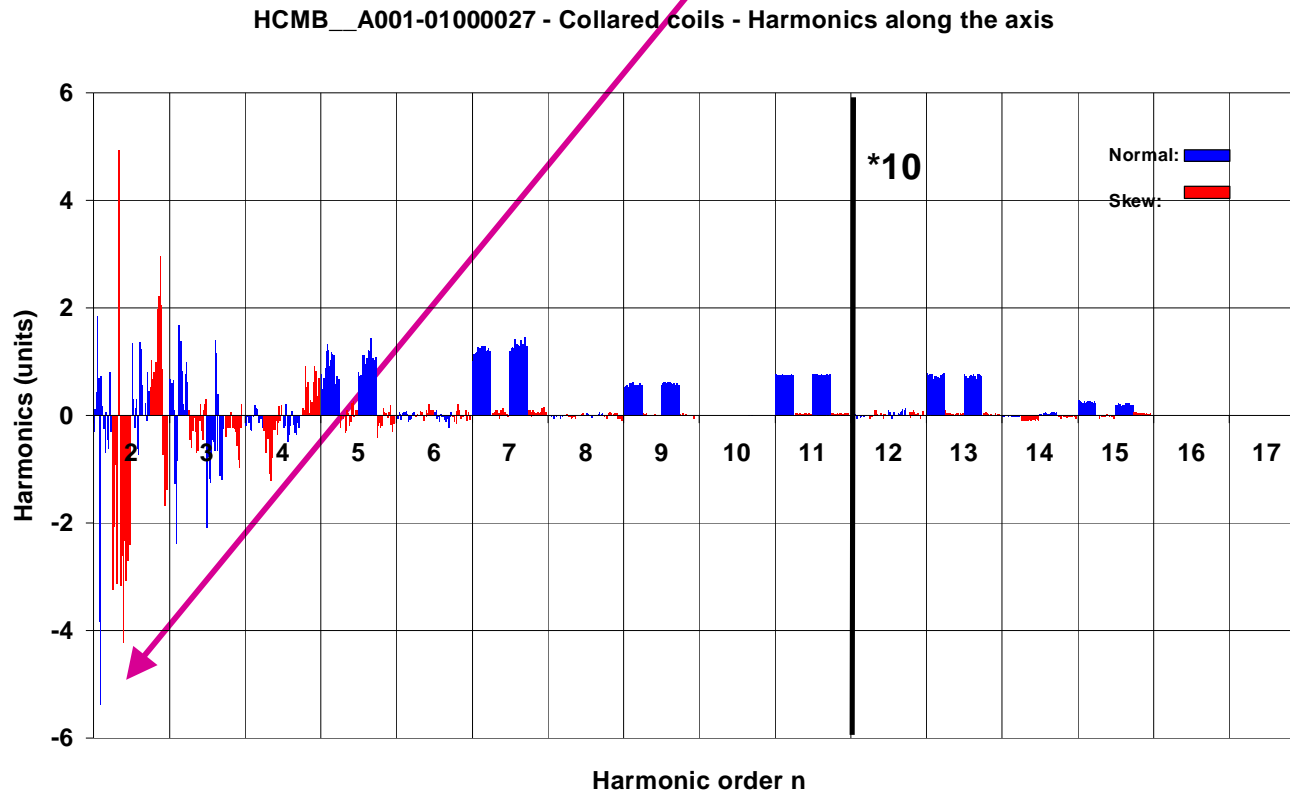
Decollared, it has been found that it was erroneously assembled with **two coil protection sheets** (0.5 mm more !) on a 1-m section
 This case showed that **control limits** for the production and **beam dynamics limits** are and must be **independent** (the magnet field quality was ok for beam dynamics)



Assembly collared coil 1027

Faulty assembly (see also [R. Gupta et al., MT-15])

1027 had a spike in b_2 (5.5 u.), and anomalies in b_3 and a_2 .

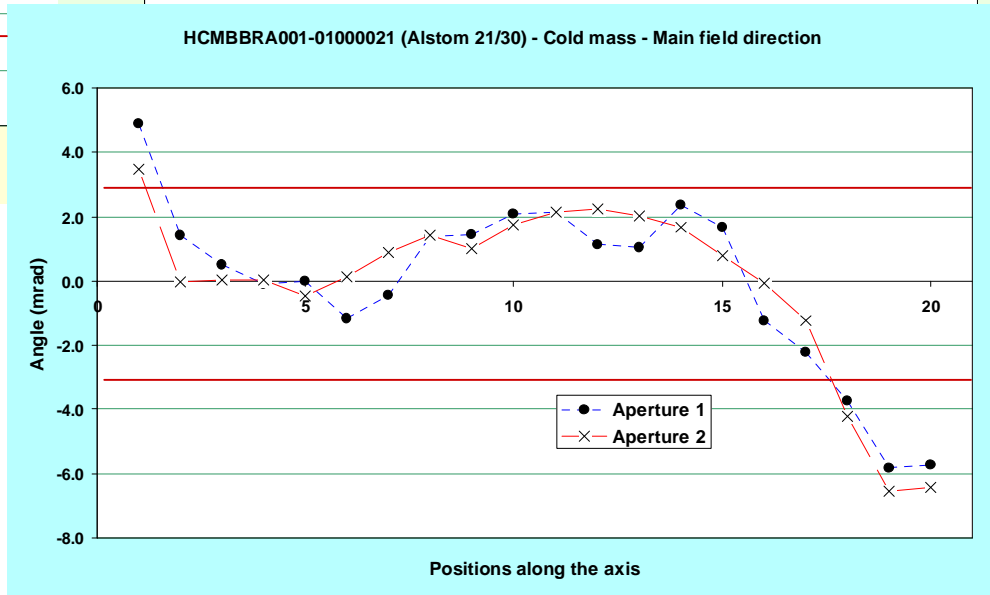
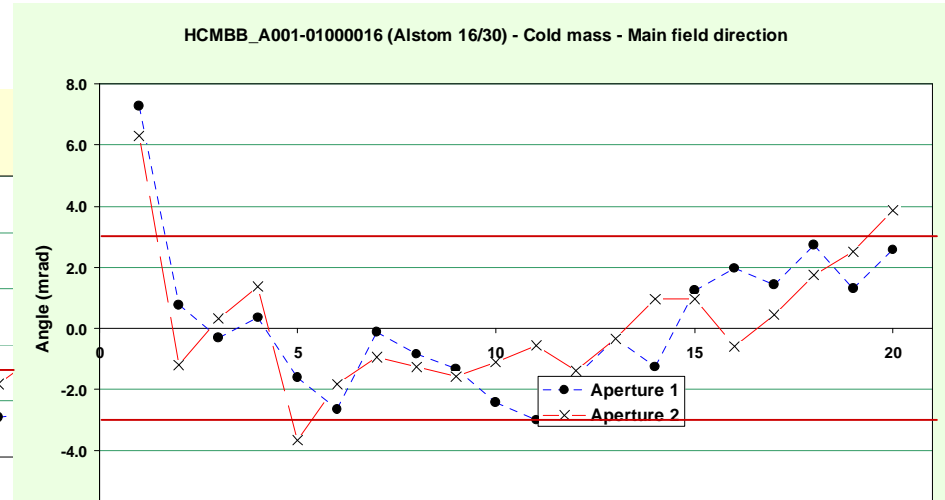
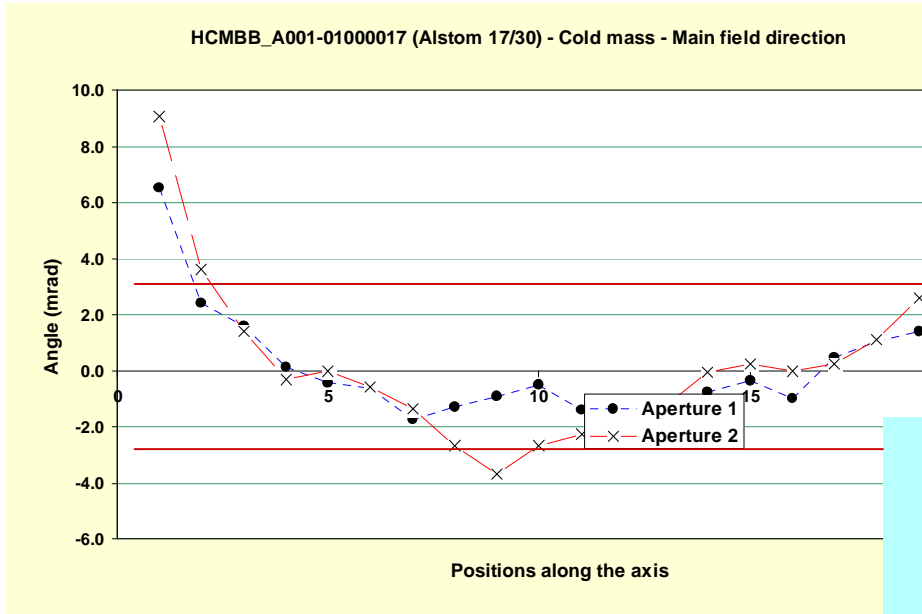


	Measure	Model
c1	-6.7	-7.5
angle	18.4	22.0
b2	-5.5	-7.6
b3	-3.0	-3.2
b4	-0.3	-0.5
a2	7.5	8.2
a3	0.1	0.5
a4	-1.0	-0.8

Strong numerical evidence of a missing shim (0.8 mm) along 1 m
Decollared, a missing shim was found in the foreseen position



Twist of cold mass

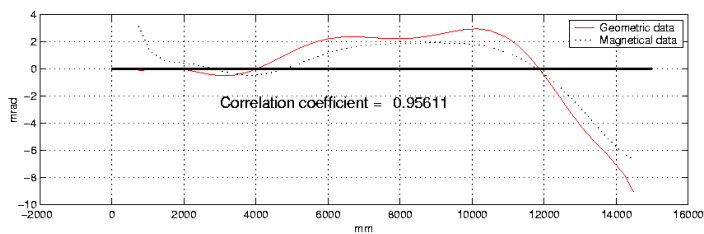
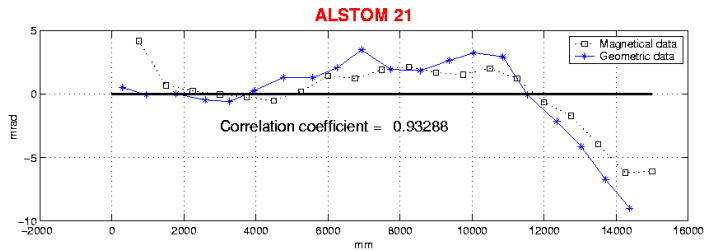


Trend of twist of cold mass main field vector

$$\int_0^{Length} \Theta(s)(Length - s)ds < 0.18 \quad ?$$



Twist of cold mass: relation to geometry



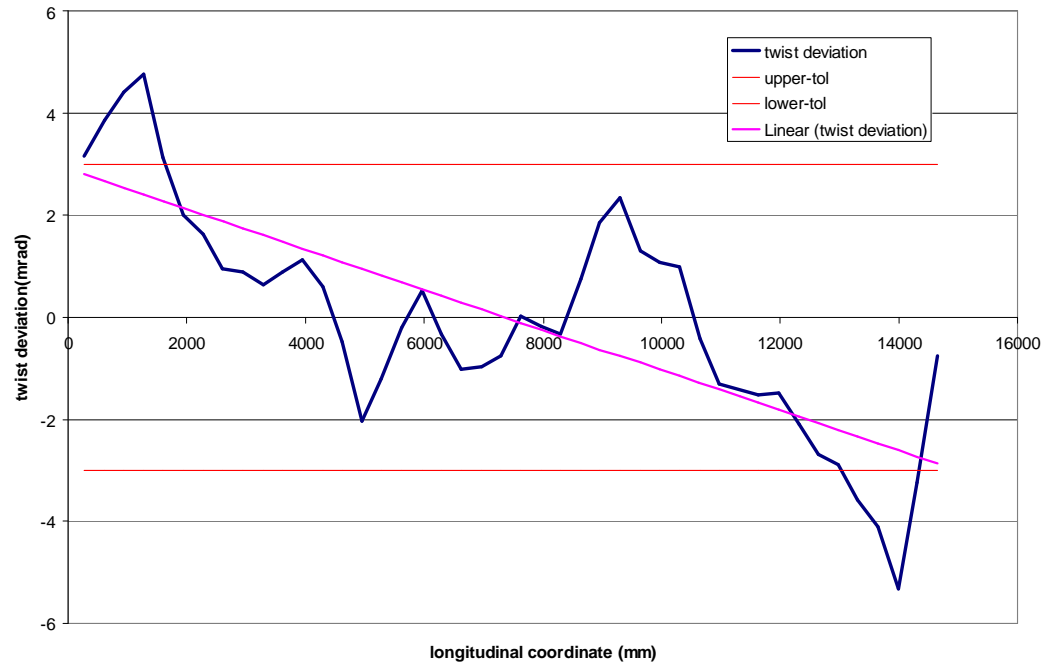
G.Gubello

- Magnet 1021 unwelded: problems with welding press
- Magnet remeasured after reweld: Result ok!
- Trend stopped

Check of correlation between geometric and magnetic twist:

Large twist large correlation

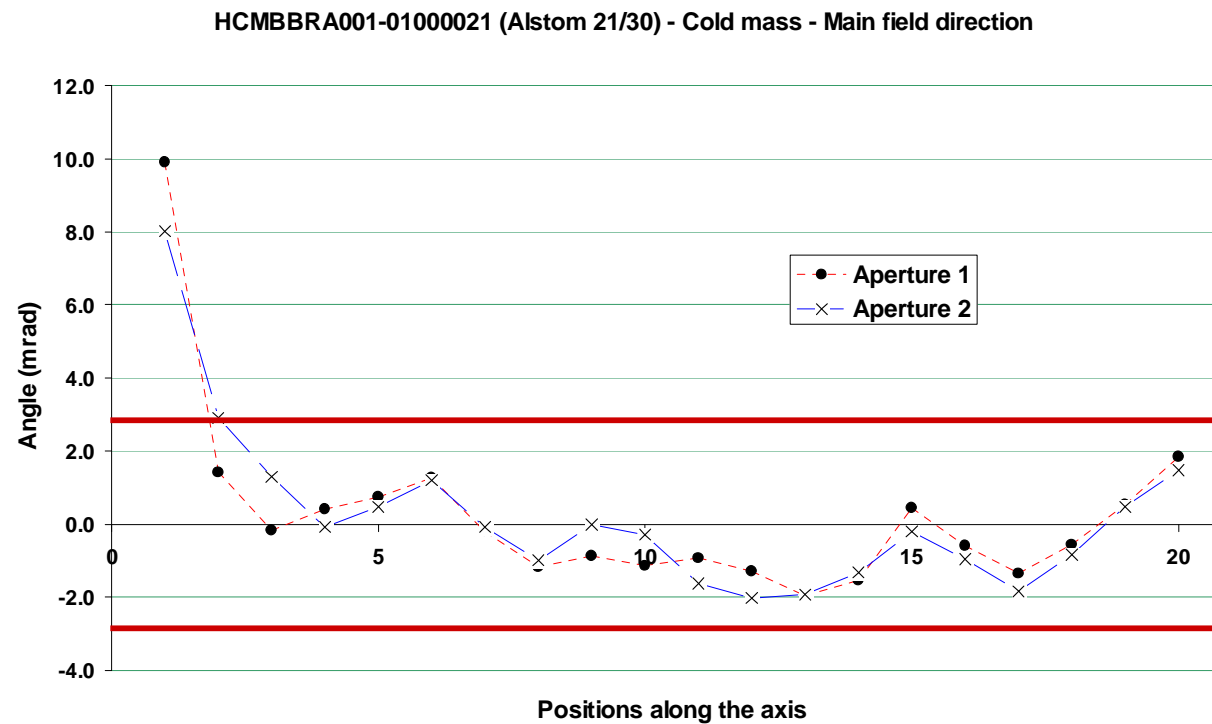
"Twist deviation between tubes" must be $< \pm 3$ mrad. Average Twist (mrad) = $-2.27137293012362E-03$



M.Bajko



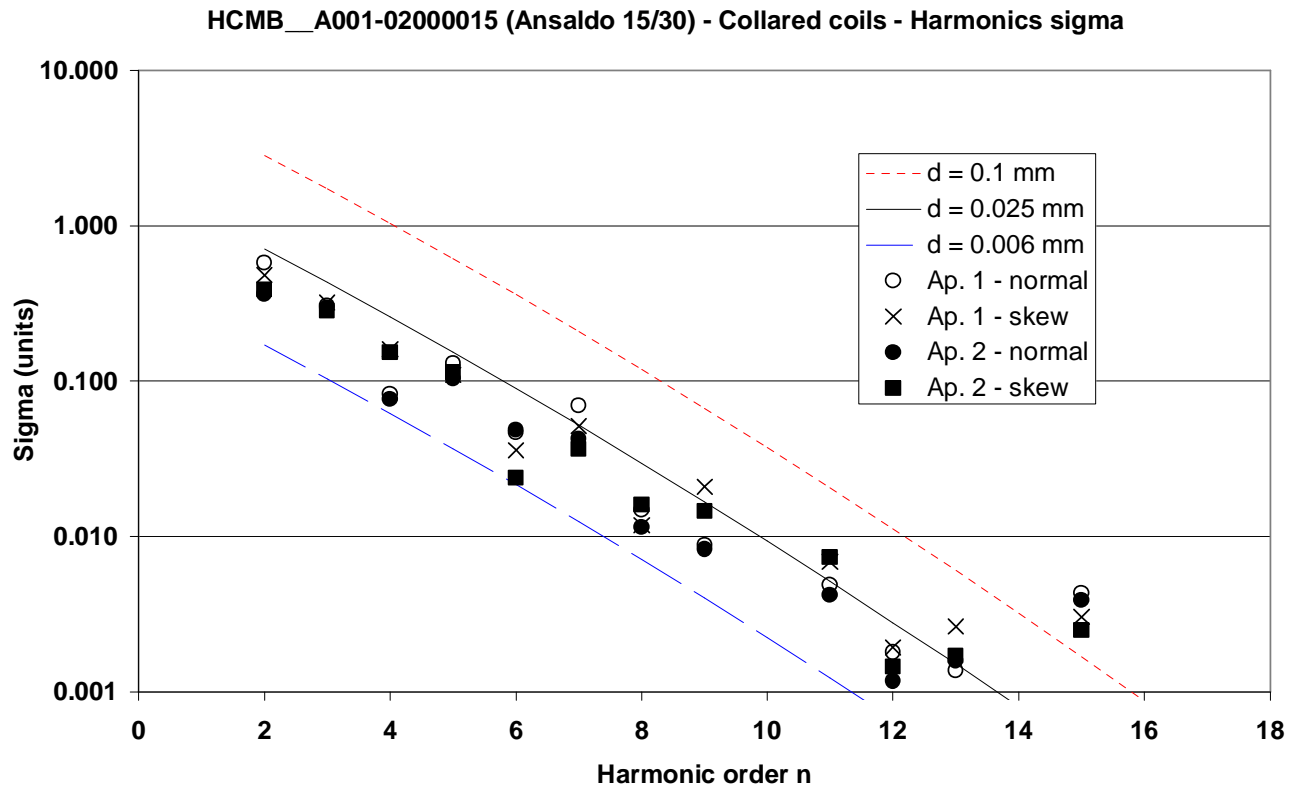
Twist of cold mass: result for rewelded magnet





Quality Control: Coil waviness from measurements

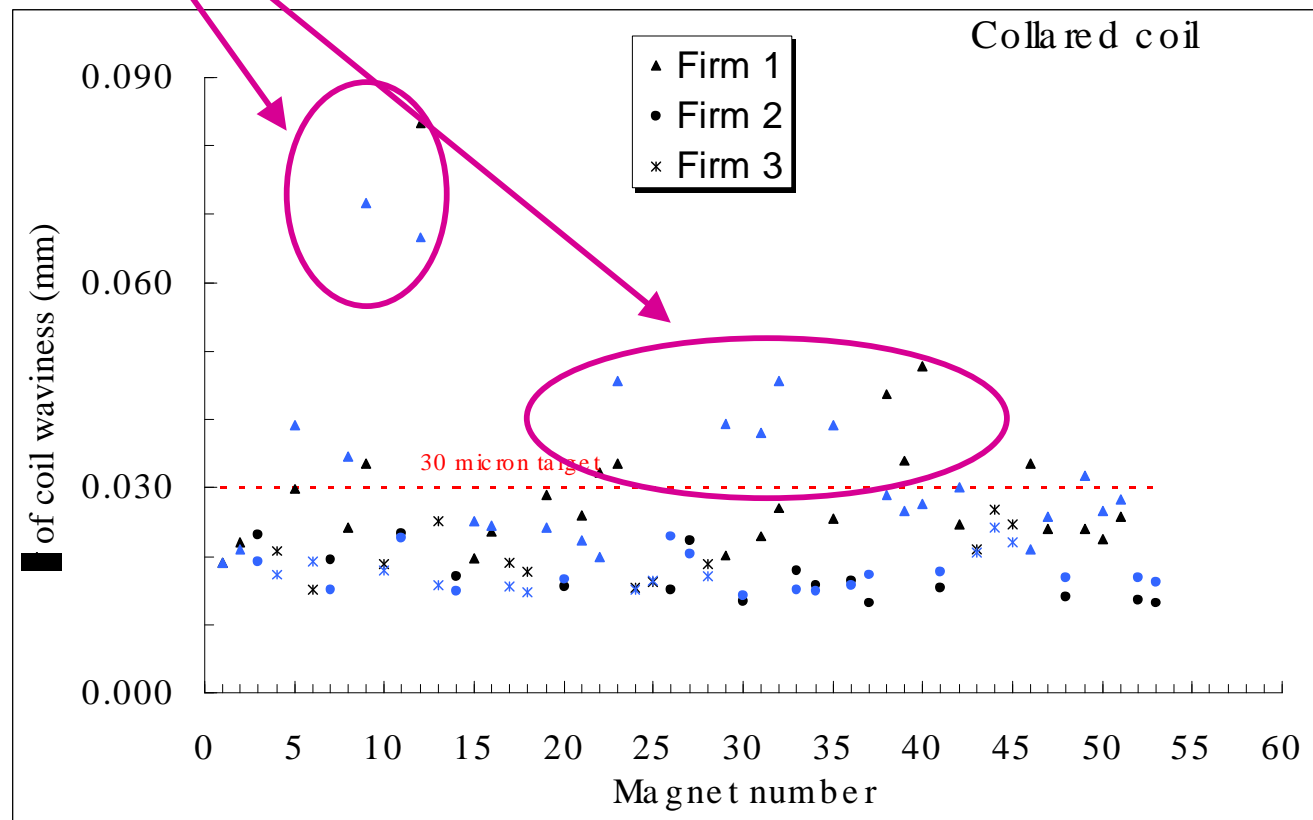
The standard deviation of multipoles along the axis are best fitted with parabola worked out through simulations (random movement of blocks)
We extract the amplitude of the random movement giving that pattern of the standard deviation (usually around 20-30 microns)





Quality Control: Warning to firms (coil waviness)

Firm 1 showed in several collared coils a **coil waviness** along the axis above what obtained from Firm 2 and 3 (up to 80 μm instead of 15-20 μm) - actions on curing mould - problem not yet solved - not critical for beam dynamics, but **bad quality of assembly**



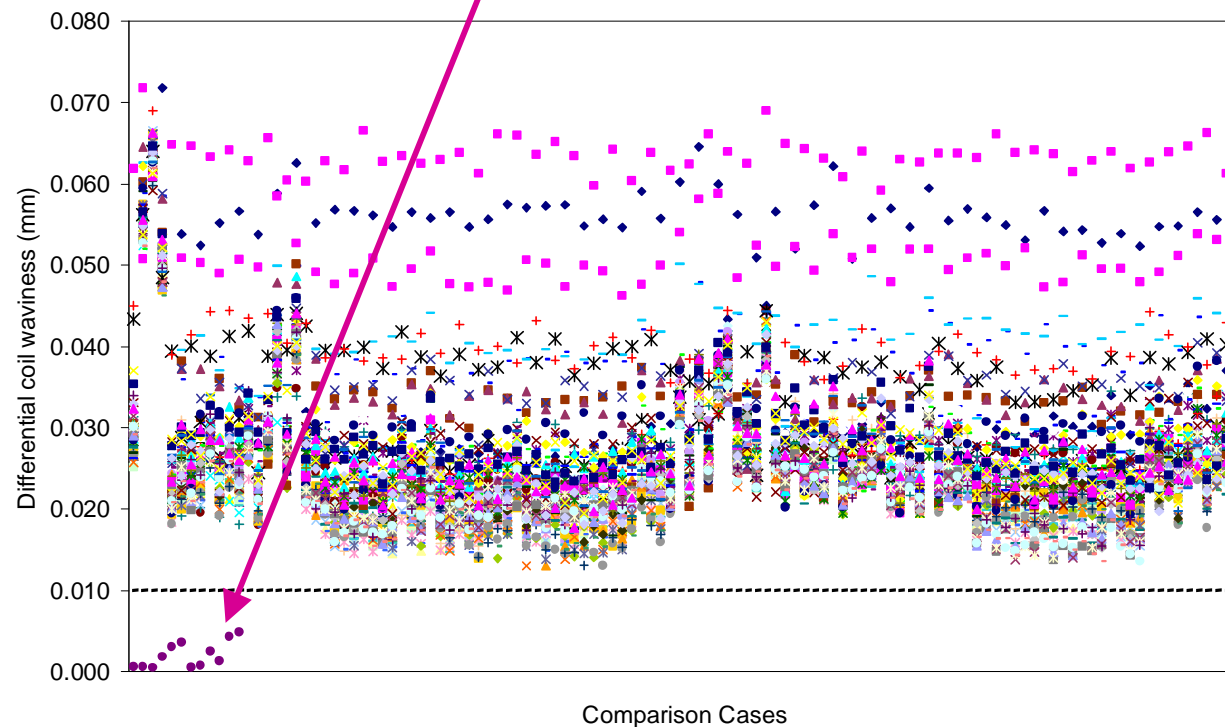


Coil waviness: Magnet Fingerprint

Problem: how to recognize if a new measurement refers to a magnet already in the database (This already happened) ?

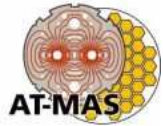
An elegant solution based on coil waviness (S. Pauletta):

difference of two measures - extraction of 'differential' coil waviness -
if less than 10 microns, then it is the same magnet



Works also
between collared
coil and cold
mass

A program
(G.Bevillard) extracts
all measurements
from the database
and calculates the
differential coil
waviness



Conclusion

- We have a method for dealing with statistical control and trend analysis of the dipole production:
 - ➔ Magnetic field of collared coil and cold mass
- Data in relational database to make rapid checks and log
- We have been able to detect measurement problems and problems with assembly:
 - ➔ Remeasurements and reassembly
- We believe our procedures will permit to check and steer production of the dipole (magnetic field)



Acknowledgements

- J. Billan, V. Remondino, P. Galbraith, G. Molinari, R. Moresi, A. Musso, G. Peiro, M. Zehner (measurements at 300 K)
- J. Beauquis, G. Bevillard, G. Gubello, S. Pauletta, W. Scandale, E. Todesco, C. Vollinger (database and data analysis)