



# Design options for DUNE Near Detector Magnet

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# Outline

- Superconducting Solenoid detectors presently in operation
- DUNE ND Magnet Location & Hall layout
- Detector magnet requirements
- DUNE Magnet Design Options
  - Option 1: Five Coil Helmholtz Design
  - Option 2: Three Coil Helmholtz Design
  - Option 3: Three Coil Helmholtz Design with return yoke
  - Option 4: Two Coil Helmholtz Design
- Summary

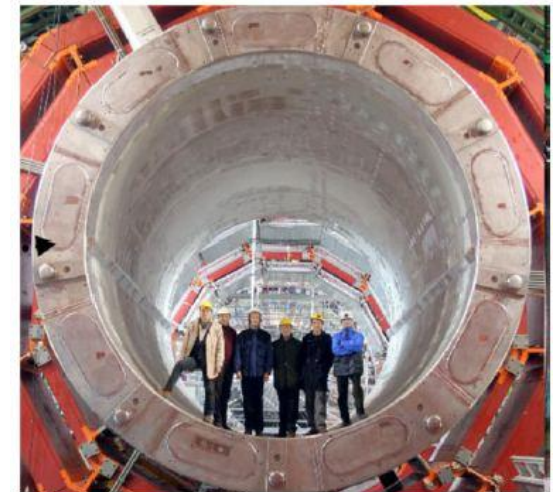
# Superconducting Solenoid detectors presently in operation

Magnet	Central B (T)	Bore ID (m)	Magnet L. (m)	Matrix Material	Coil Location	Thickness (Rad. Len.)	Magnet E (MJ)	S/C J (A mm <sup>-1</sup> )	Cooling Type
CLEO-1	1.5	2.0	3.7	Cu	Outside	0.7	10.0	~350	Forced
PEP-4	1.5	2.04	3.84	Cu	Outside	0.85	10.9	645	Forced
CELLO	1.3	1.5	4.02	Al	Outside	0.6	5.0	?	Forced
CDF	1.5	2.85	5.4	Al	Inside	0.84	30	64	Forced
TOPAZ	1.2	2.72	5.4	Al	Inside	0.7	20	56	Forced
VENUS	0.75	3.4	5.6	Al	Inside	0.52	12.0	?	Forced
ALEPH	1.5	4.96	7.0	Al	Inside	1.6	136	30.8	Natural
AMY	3.0	2.39	2.11	Al	Outside	>2	40	50	Pool
ZEUS	1.8	1.72	2.9	Al	Inside	>2	16	?	Forced
DELPHI	1.2	5.2	7.4	Al	Inside	1.7	108	46.3	Forced
H-1	1.2	5.2	6.0	Al	Inside	1.8	130	46	Forced
CLEO-2	1.5	2.9	3.8	Al	Inside	2.2	25	41.3	Natural
BaBar	1.5	2.76	3.85	Al	Inside	< 1.4	23	37 & 67	Natural
BEPCH	1.0	3.89	3.4	Al	Inside	~0.8	9.5	44.8?	Forced
ATLAS	2.0	2.4	5.3	Al	Inside	0.66	39	59.6	Forced
CMS	4.0	6.0	12.5	Al	Inside	4.3	2700	14.1	Forced



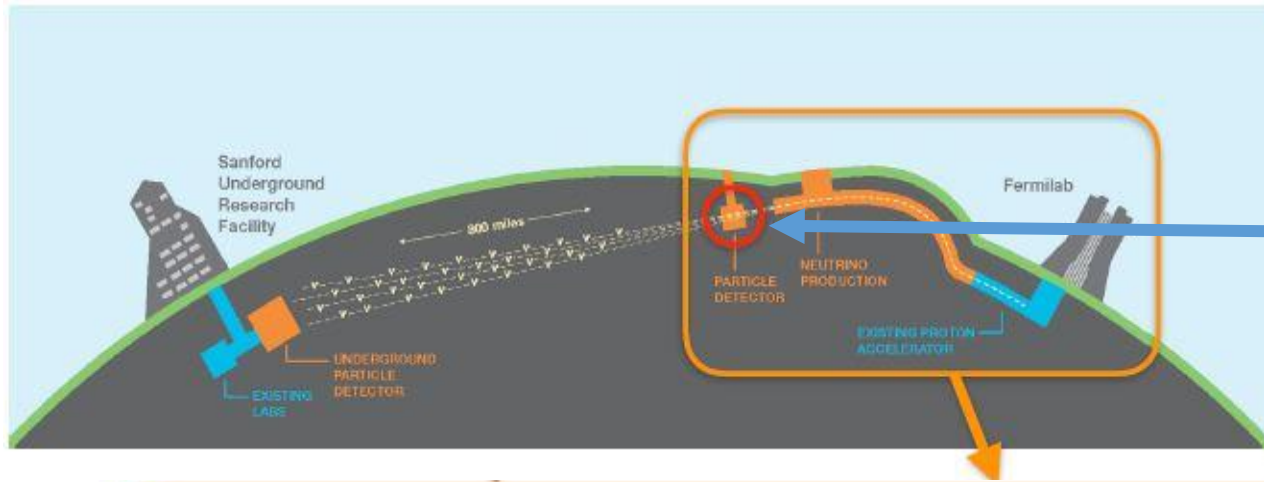
DELPHI Solenoid Magnet

- Due to limited radiation lengths, most of the detector magnets are thin solenoid magnets.
- CLEO-1 and PEP-4 uses Cu-NbTi cable in a copper channel whereas all other detector uses Cu-NbTi cable in an Aluminum channel
- Ultrapure Aluminum matrix (RRR > 1000) increases quench velocity at higher currents and minimum propagation zone is also longer.

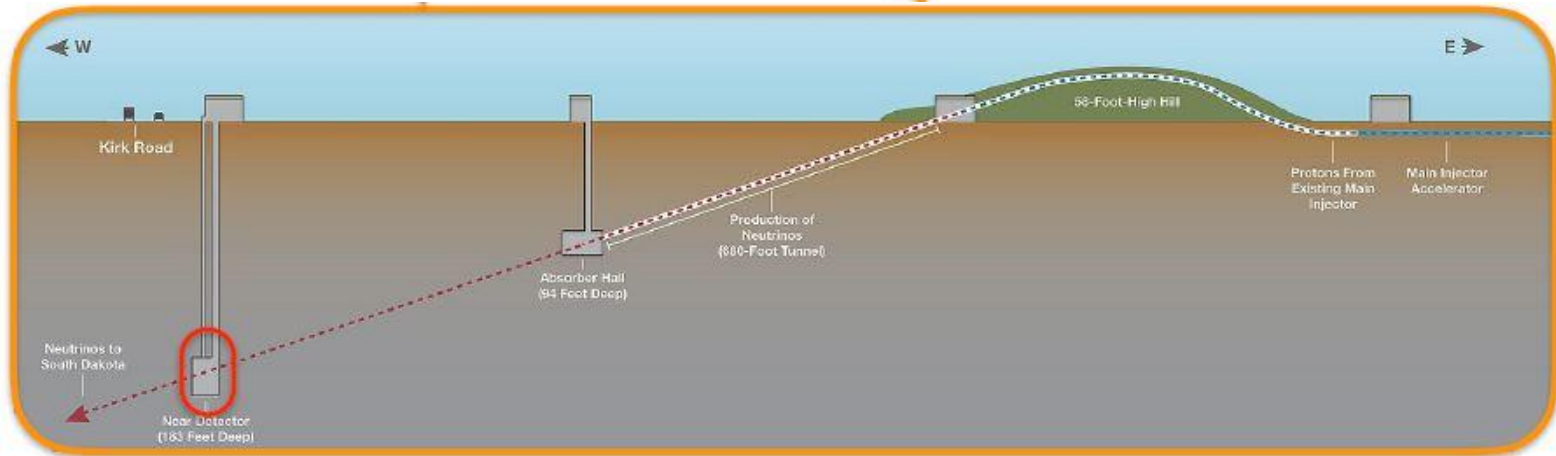


CMS Solenoid Magnet Detector

# DUNE Near Detector Magnet Location



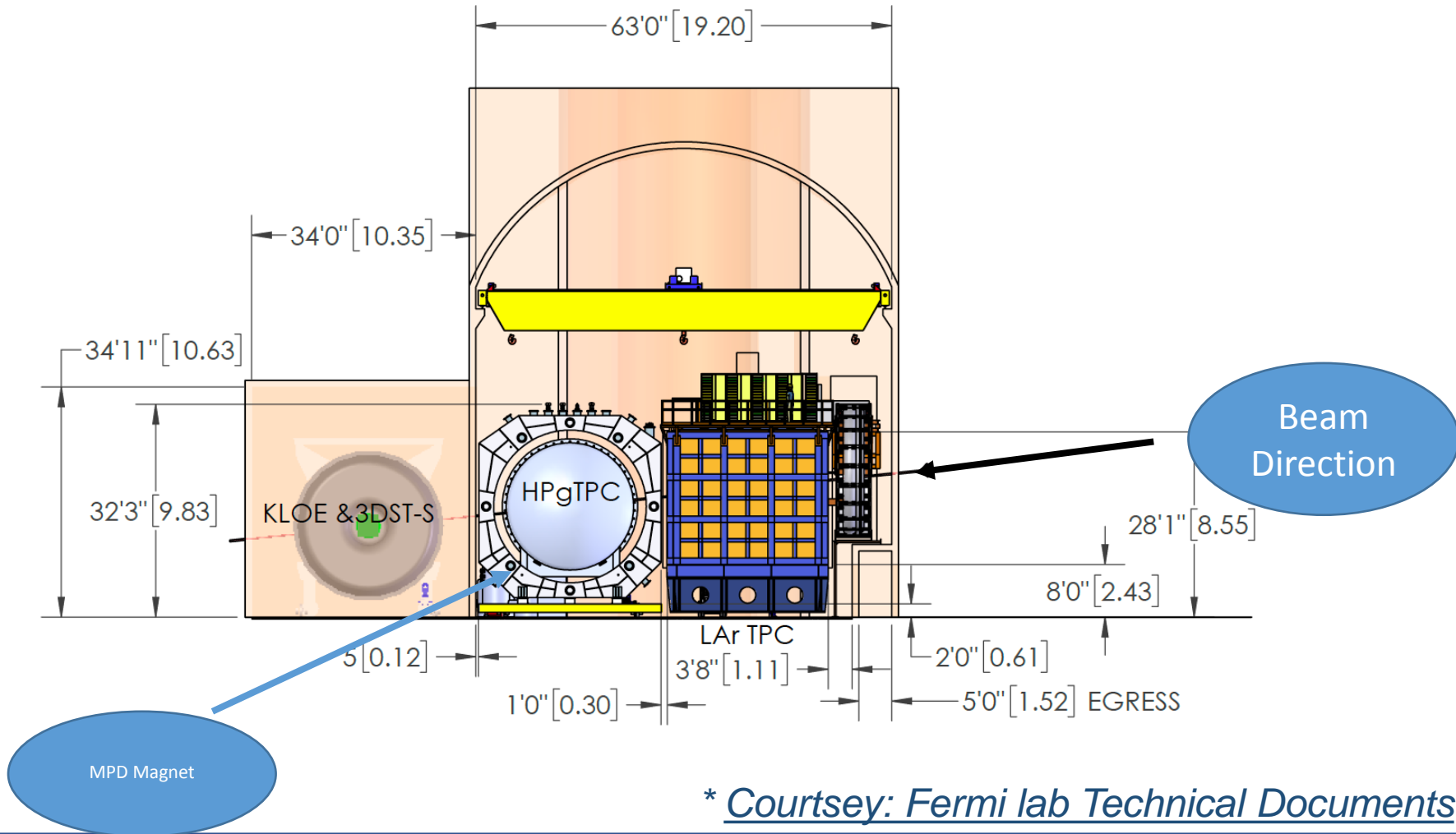
DUNE ND Magnet



LBNF sends broadband intense beam of neutrinos 1280 Km from FNAL to the DUNE Far Detector at SURF in South Dakota

*\* Courtesy: Fermi lab Technical Documents*

# DUNE Near Detector Hall Layout



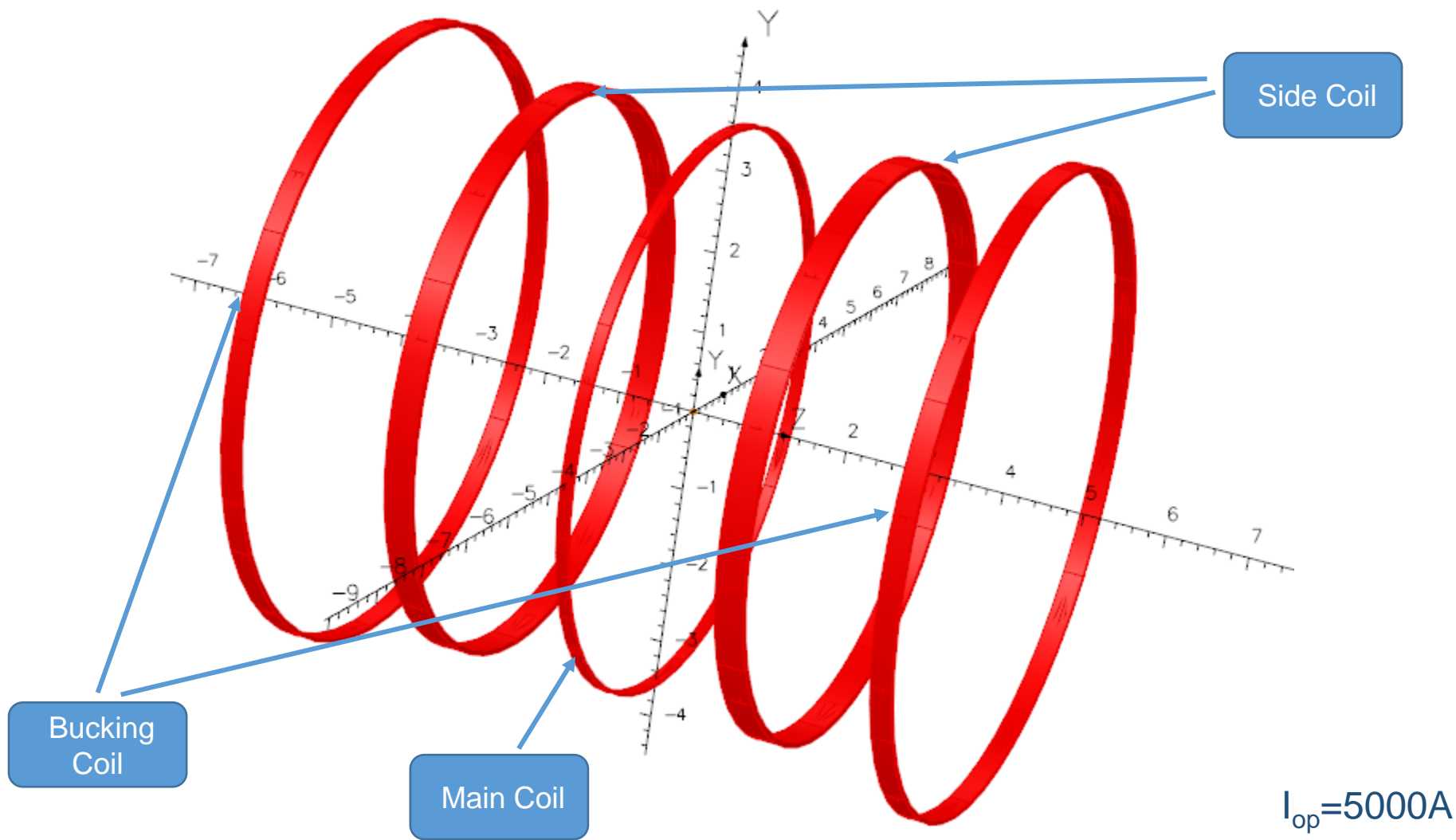
# DUNE Near Detector Magnet Design

## Requirements:\*

- Multi coil design due to finite radiation length (Copper: 3.5 mm, Aluminum: 88.9 mm, NbTi: 20.4 mm) and ease of assembly
- Central Magnetic Field :  $B(0,0,0) \sim 0.5T$
- Magnet Inner Diameter:  $> 6$  m
- Magnet Outer Diameter:  $< 8.8$  m
- Magnet Length: less than 12 m
- Fringe Field :  $B(6,0,0) < 200$  Gauss (20mT)
- Uniformity :  $< 50\%$  in DSV of 5.2 m

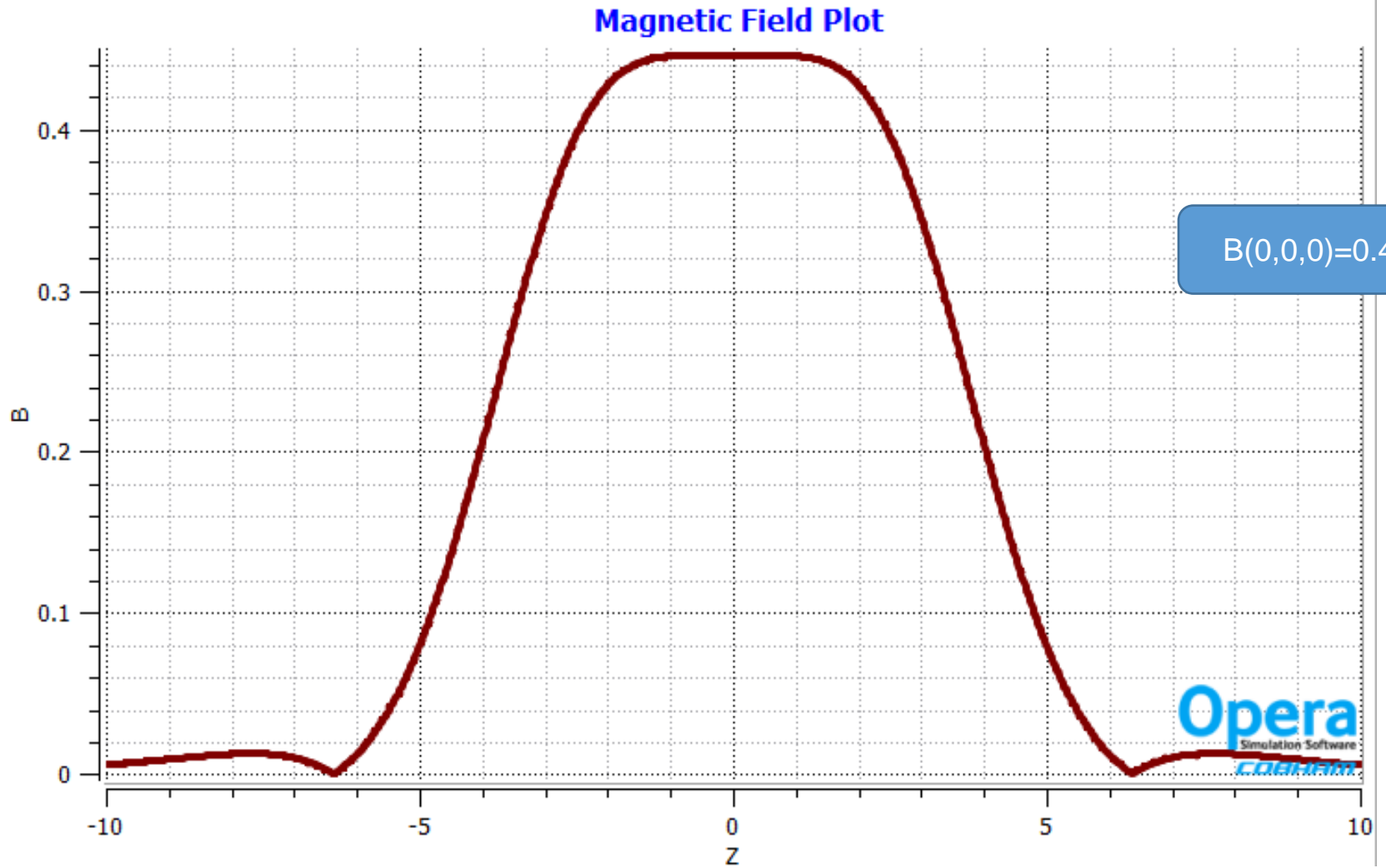
\* DUNE-ND magnet meetings

# Design Option-1: Three coil Helmholtz Configuration with shield coils



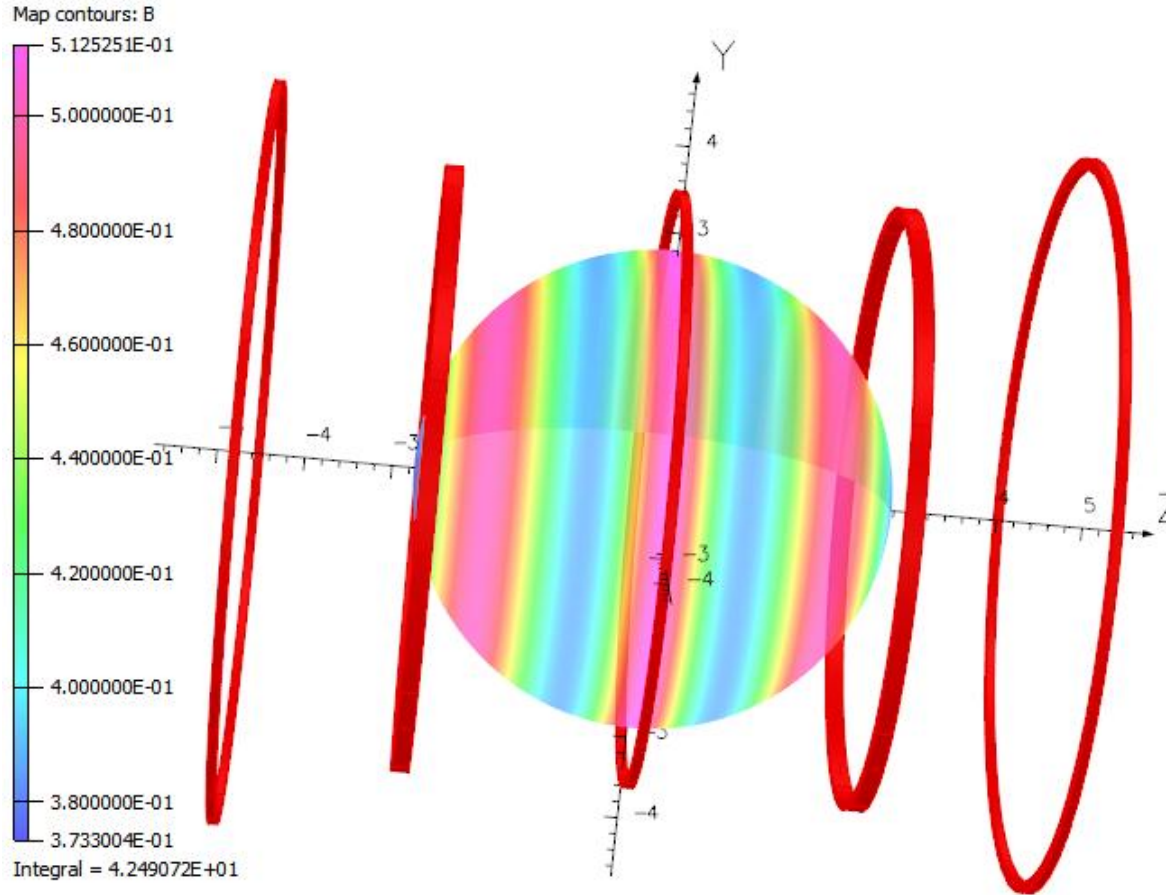


# Design Option-1: Three coil Helmholtz Configuration with shield coils





# Design Option-01 Field Uniformity

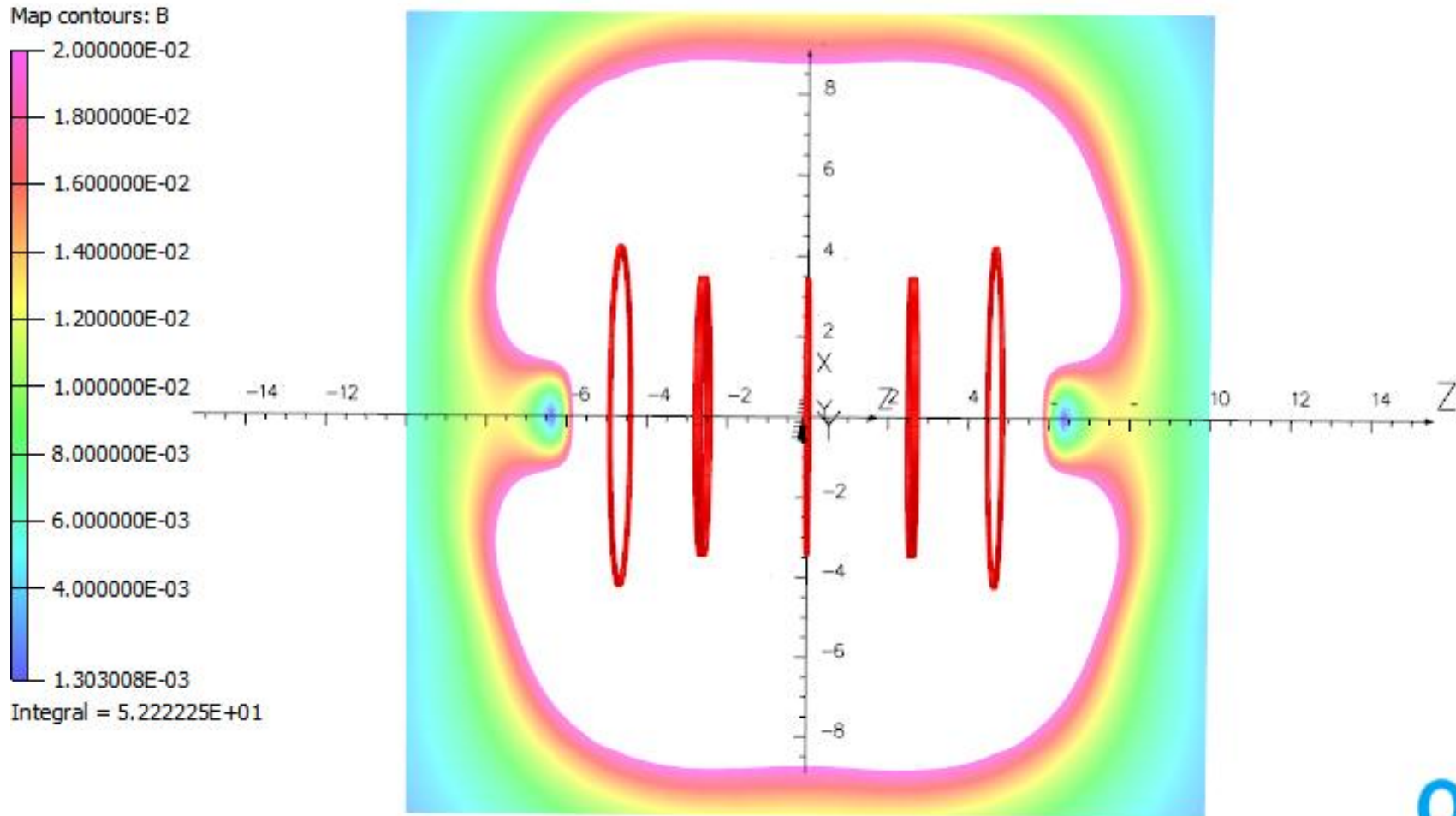


**Opera**  
 Simulation Software  
 COBHAM

$B(0,0,0)=0.45\text{ T}$

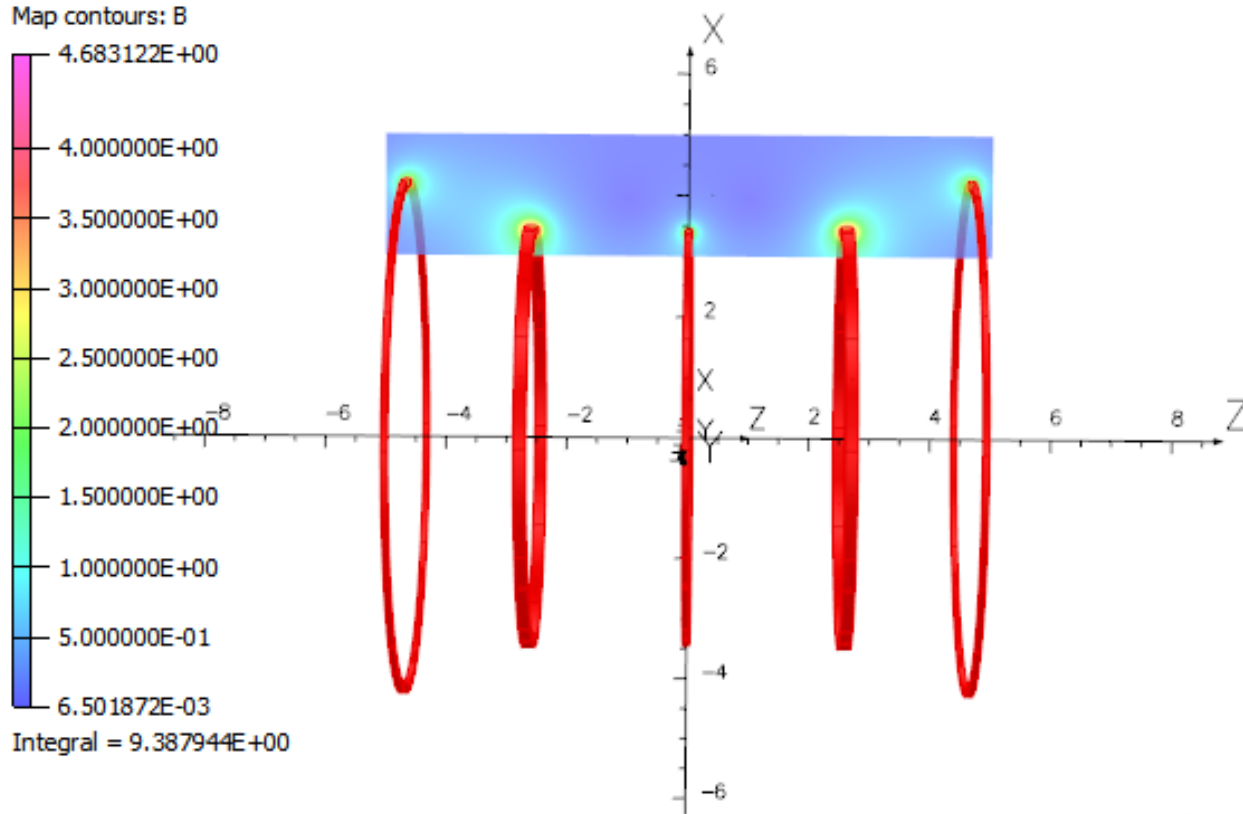
$B_{\text{uniformity}}=17\%$

# Design Option-01: Stray Magnetic Field



$B(0,0,6) = 200$  Gauss

# Design Option-01: Peak Magnetic Field

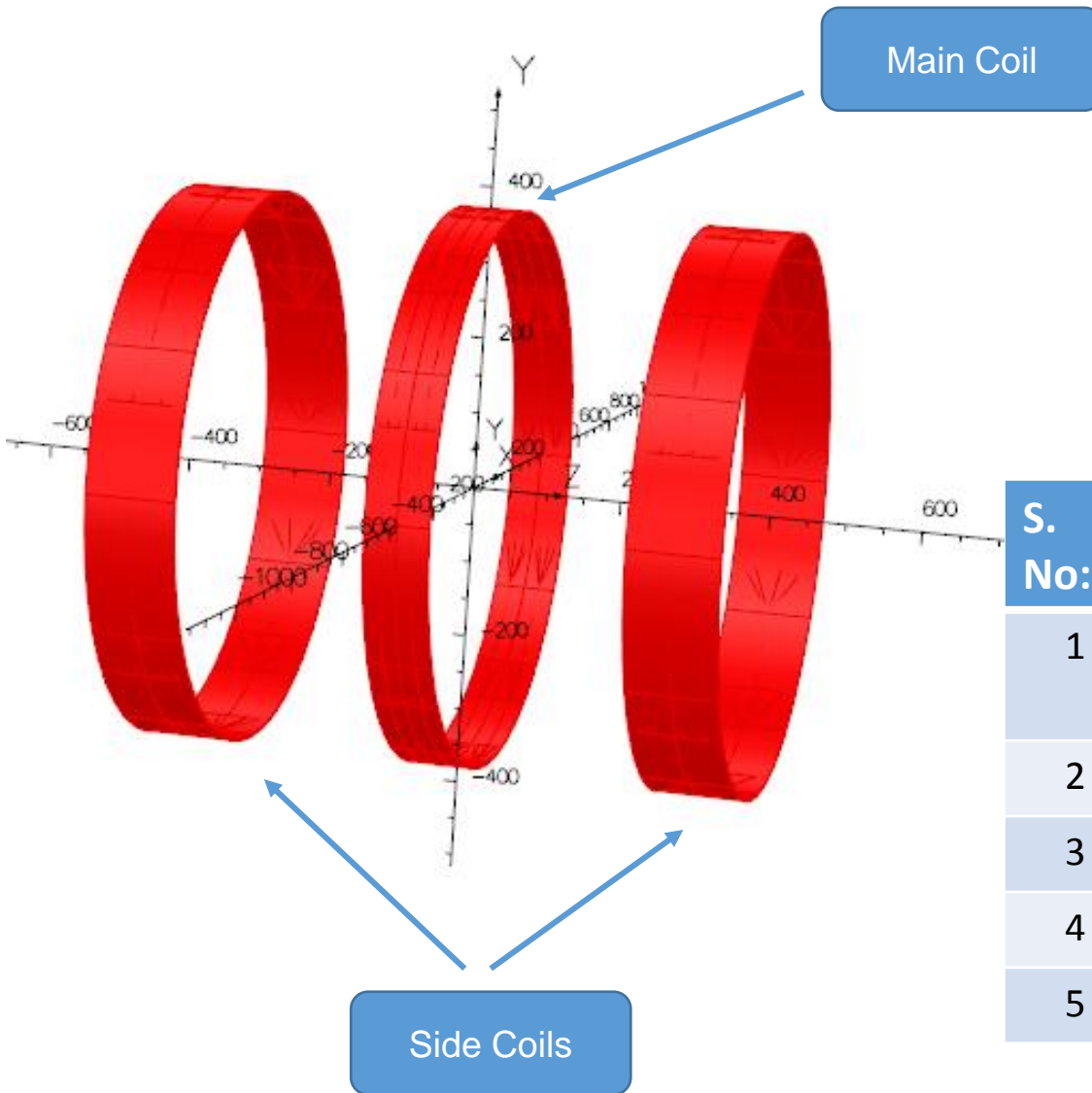


$B_{\text{peak}} = 4.7 \text{ T}$

Stored Energy = 112 MJ

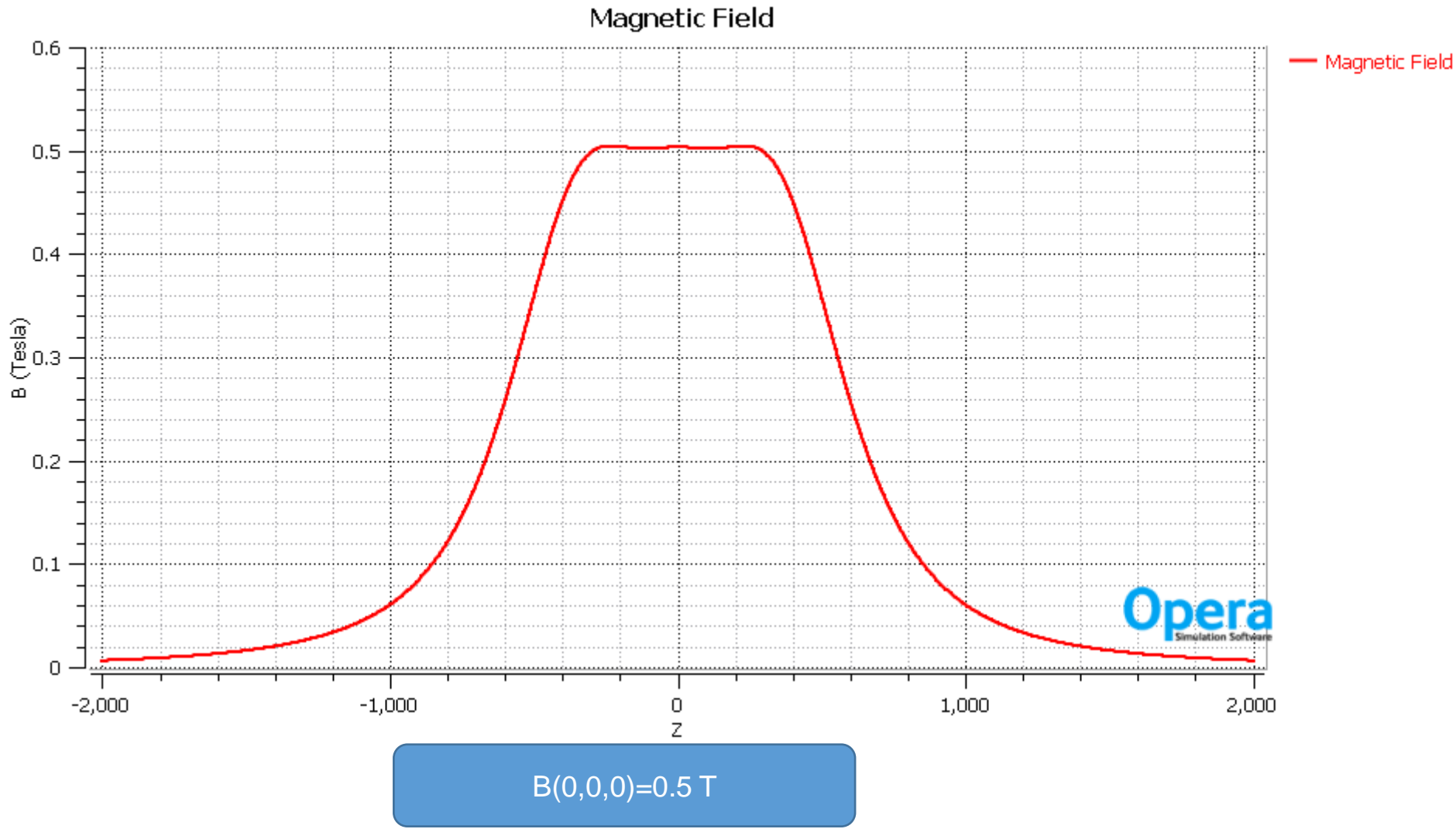


# Design Option-2: Three coil Helmholtz Configuration

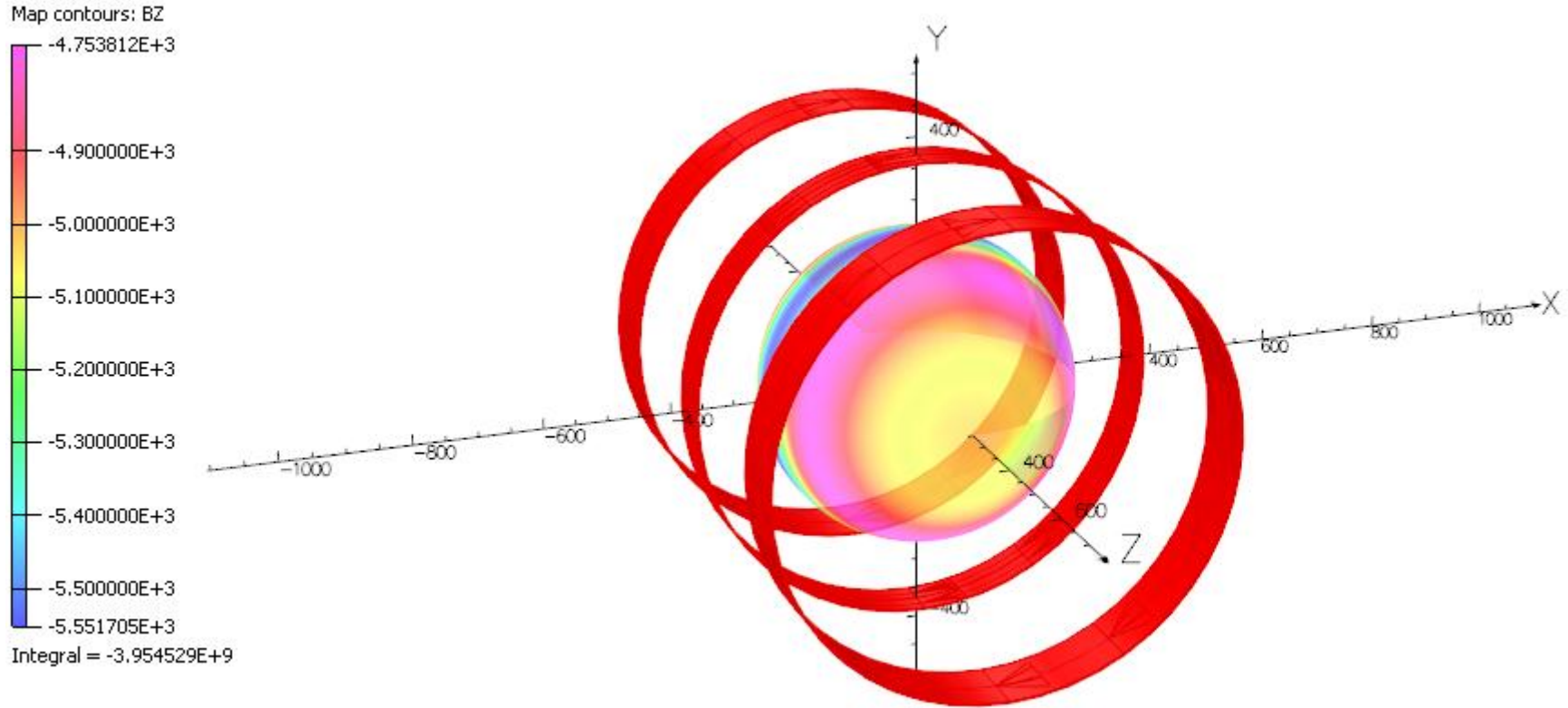


S. No:	Parameters	Description
1	Distance between Centre coil & side coil	2.9 m
2	Coil Inner diameter	7.4 m
3	No of turns (main coil)	240
4	No of turns (side coil)	776
5	Current	3000 Amp

# Design Option2- Magnetic Field



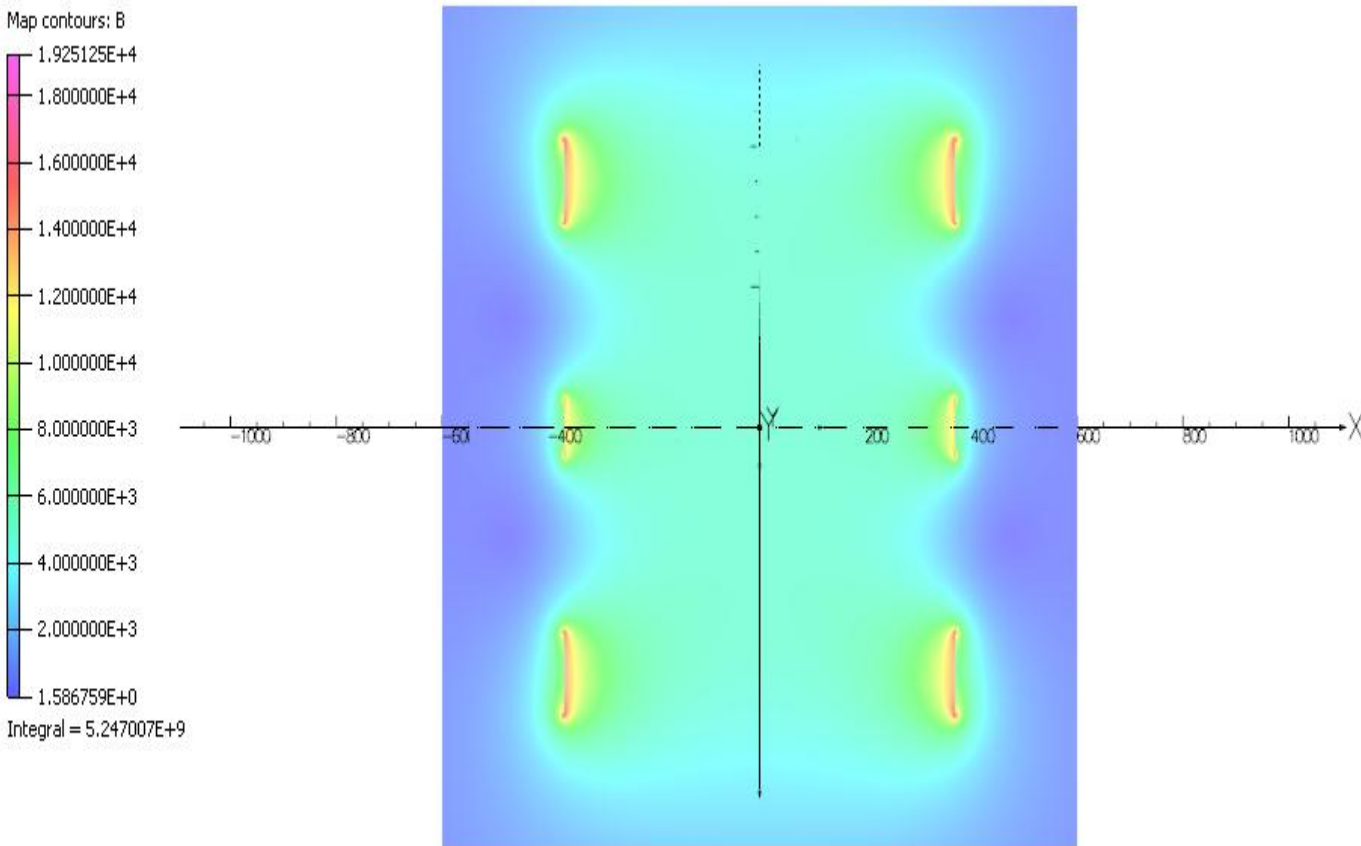
# Design Option 2- Magnetic Field Uniformity



$B(0,0,0)=0.5\text{ T}$

$B_{\text{uniformity}}=16\%$   
In a DSV of 5.2 m

# Design Option 2- Peak Magnetic Field



$B_{\text{peak}} = 1.92 \text{ T}$

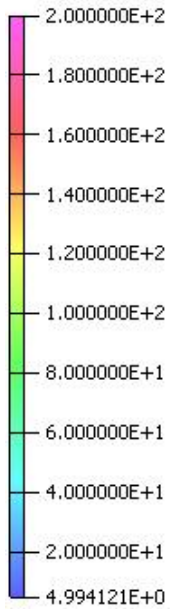
Stored Energy = 8 MJ



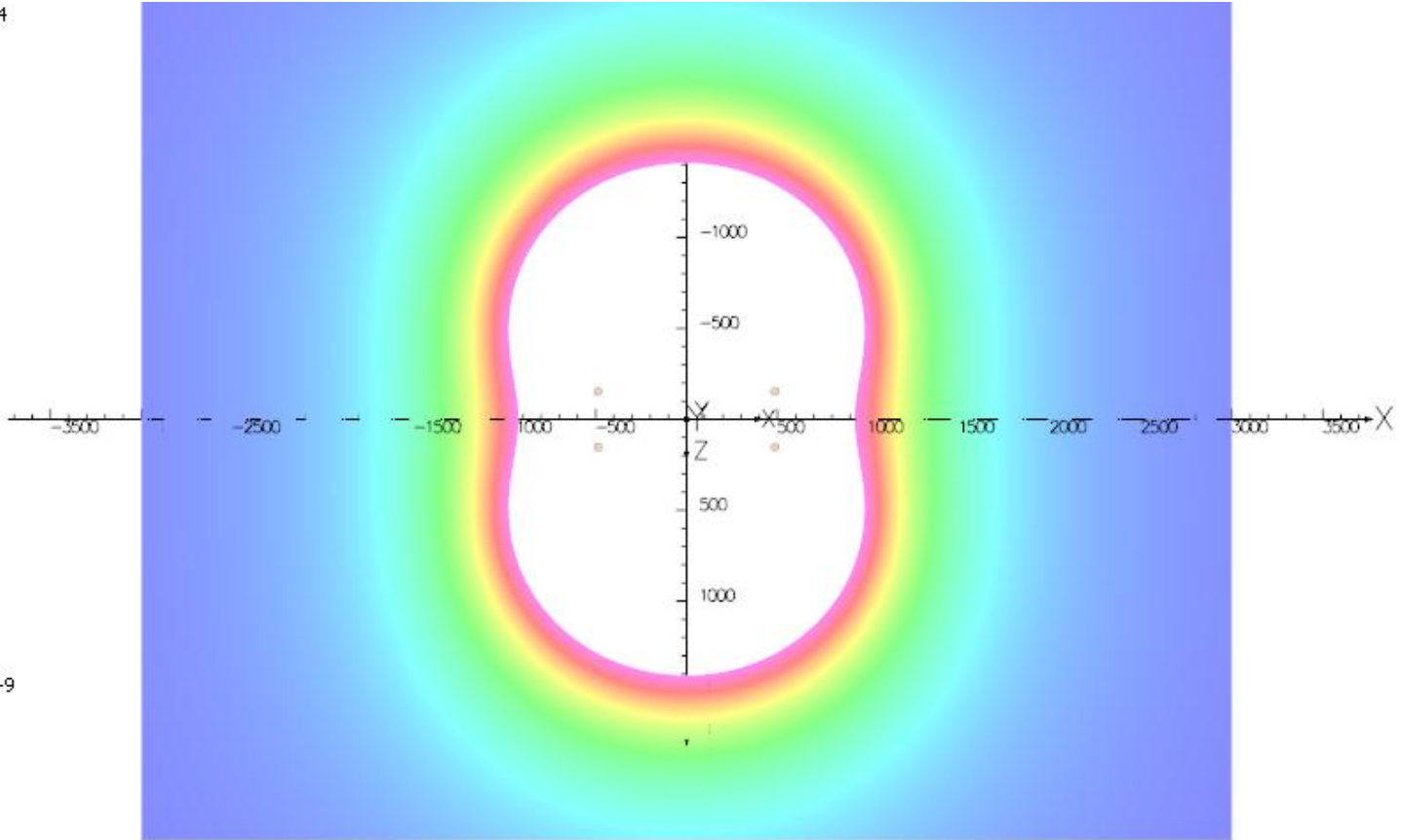
# Design Option 2- Stray Magnetic Field

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Map contours: B



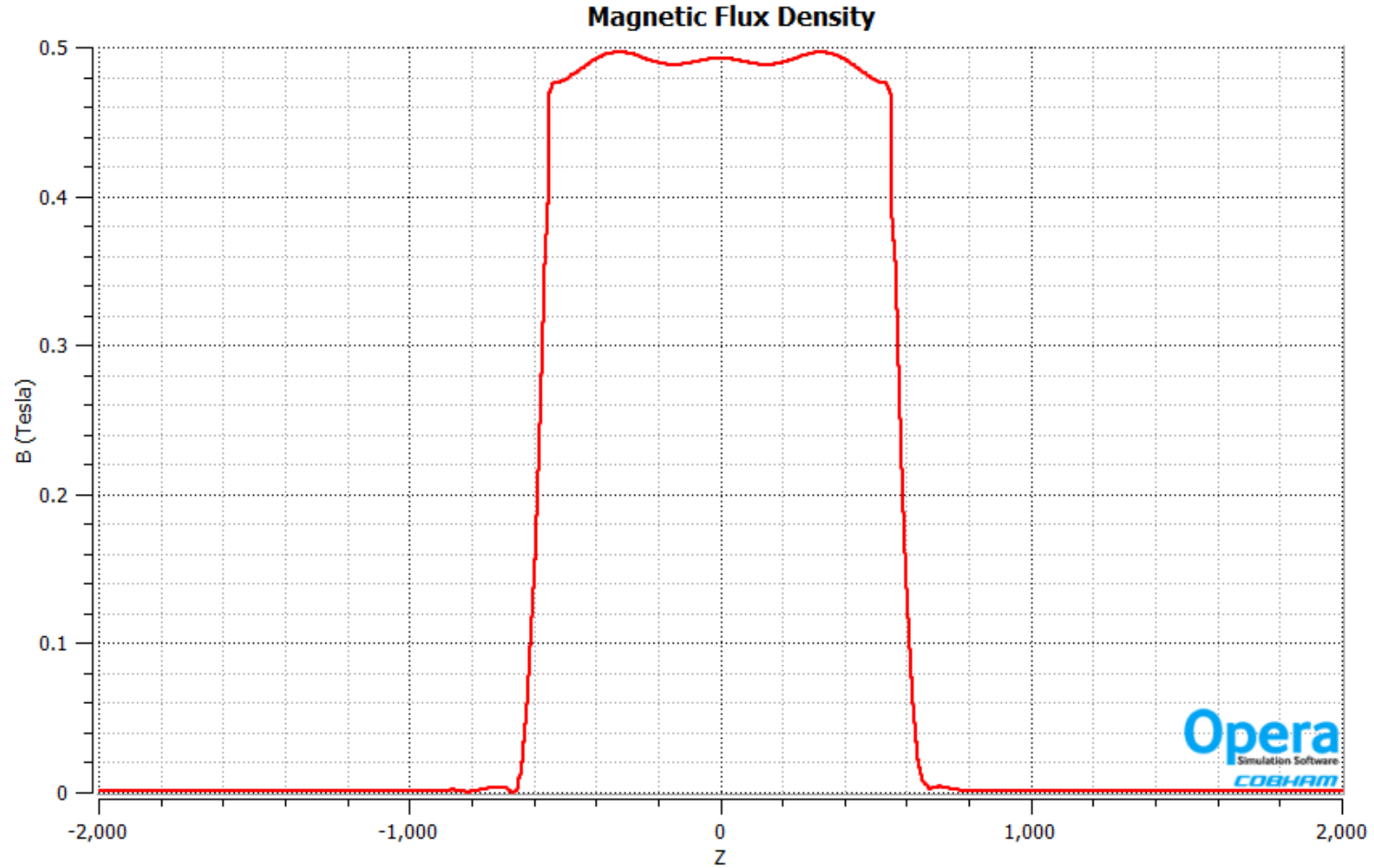
Integral = 8.174961E+9



$B(0,0,12)=200$  Gauss

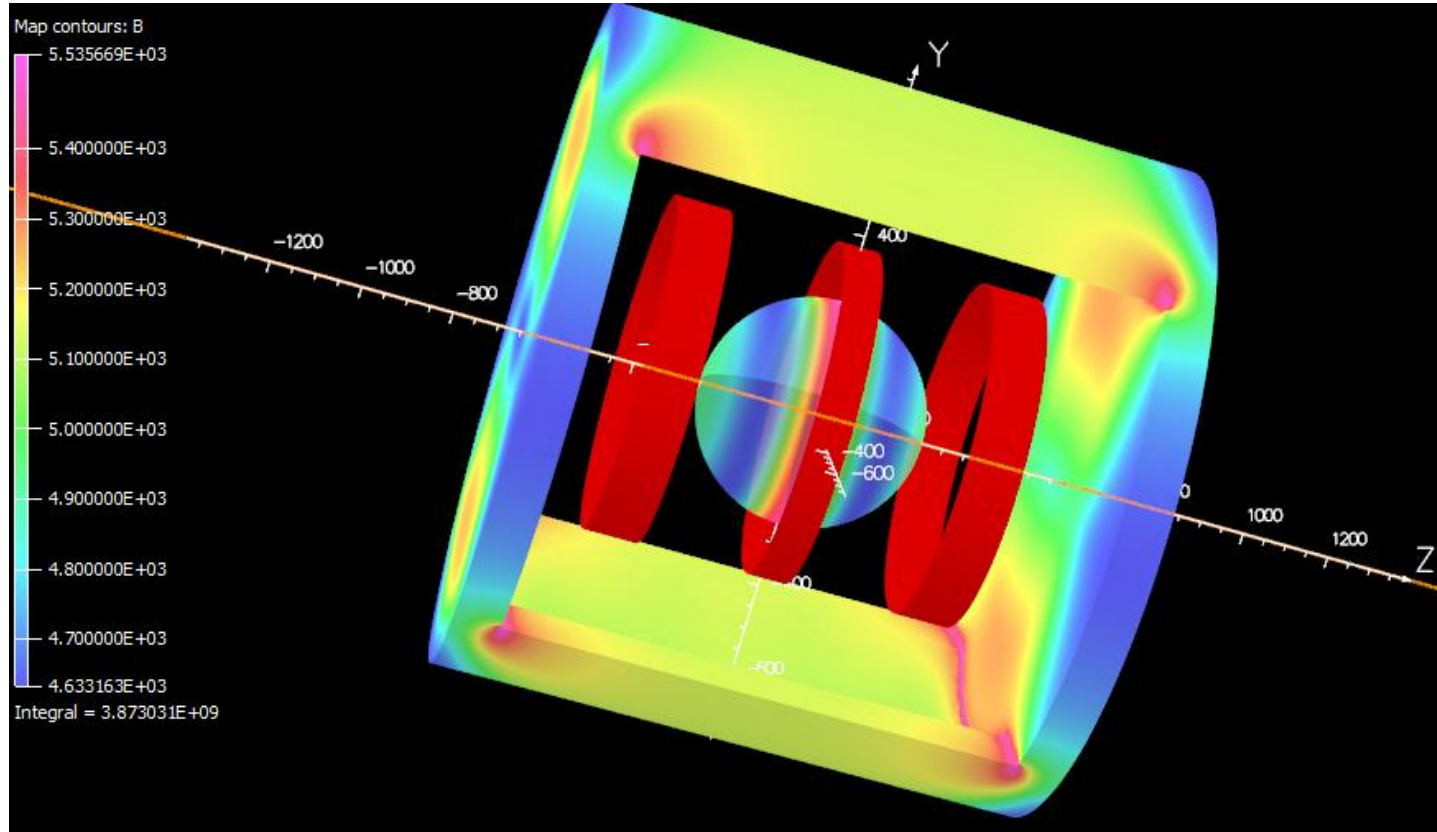


# Design Option 3- Magnetic Field



$B(0,0,0)=0.5\text{ T}$

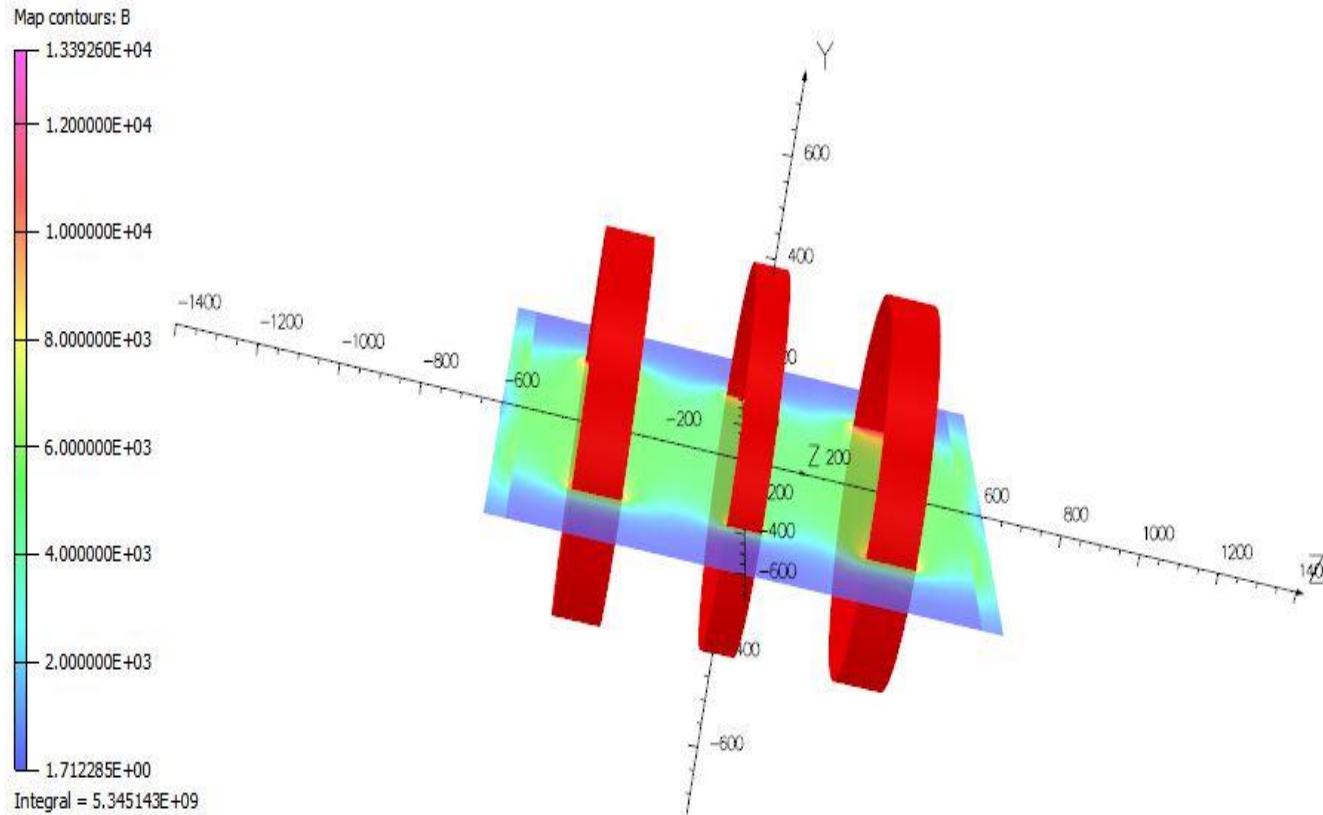
# Design Option 3- Magnetic Field Uniformity



$B(0,0,0)=0.5 \text{ T}$

$B_{\text{uniformity}}= 22\%$   
In a DSV of 5.2 m

# Design Option 3- Peak Magnetic Field



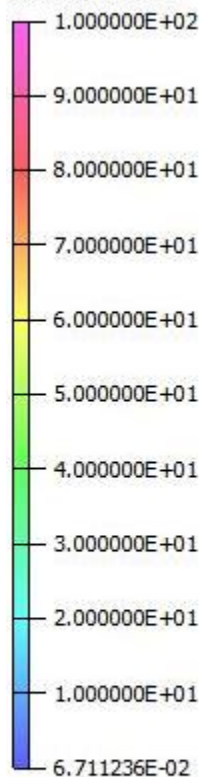
$B_{\text{peak}} = 1.34 \text{ T}$

Stored Energy = 50 MJ

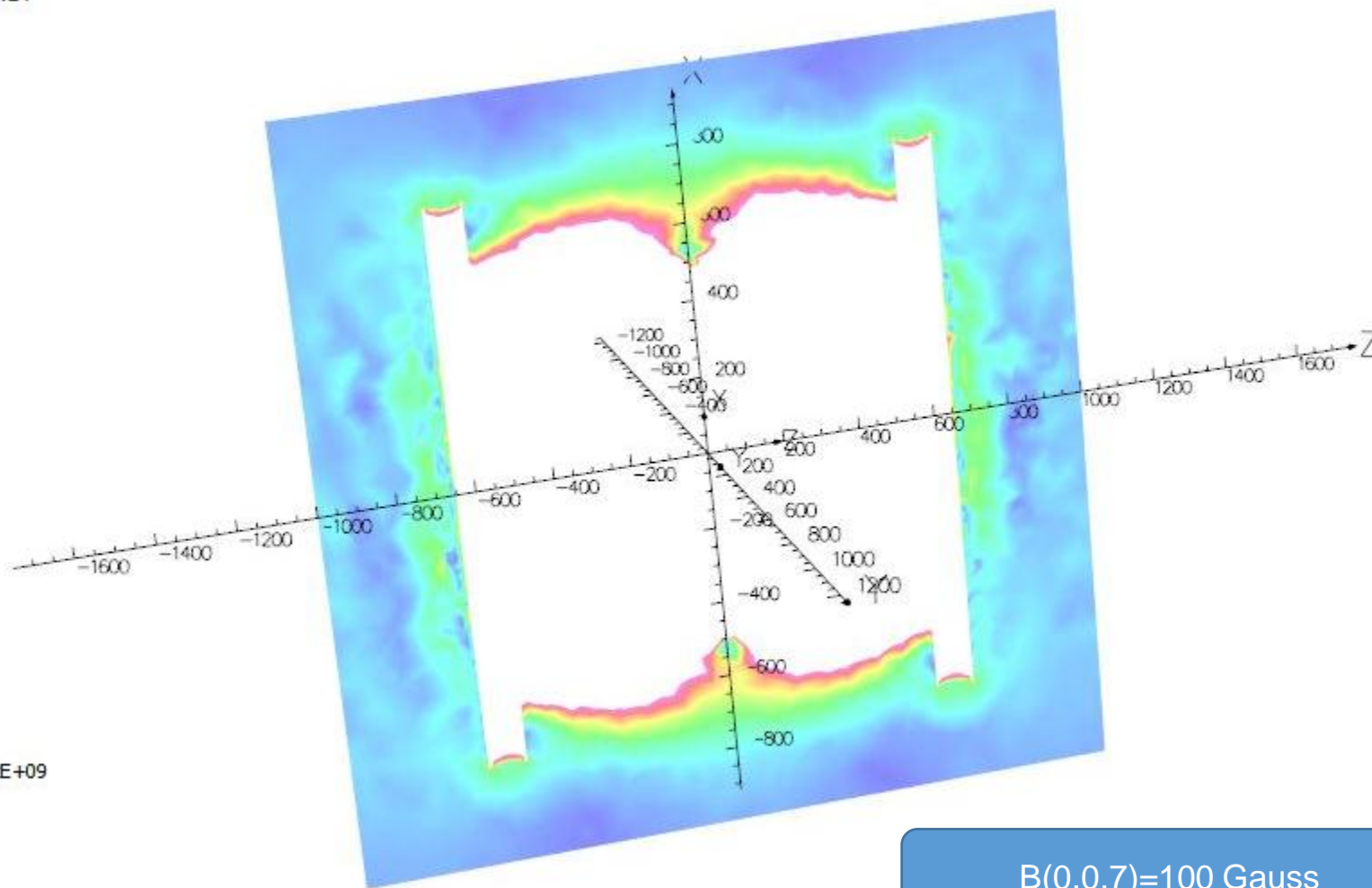
# Design Option 3- Stray Magnetic Field

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Map contours: B

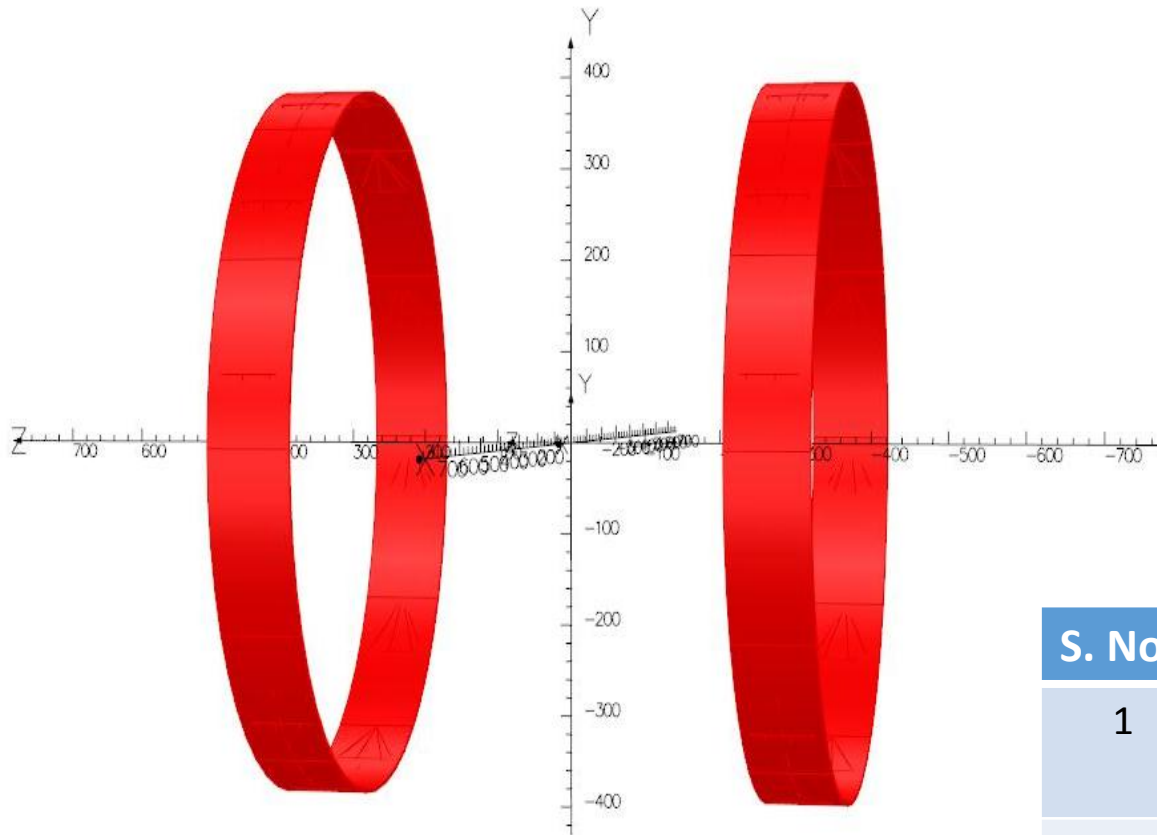


Integral = 5.634482E+09



$B(0,0,7)=100$  Gauss

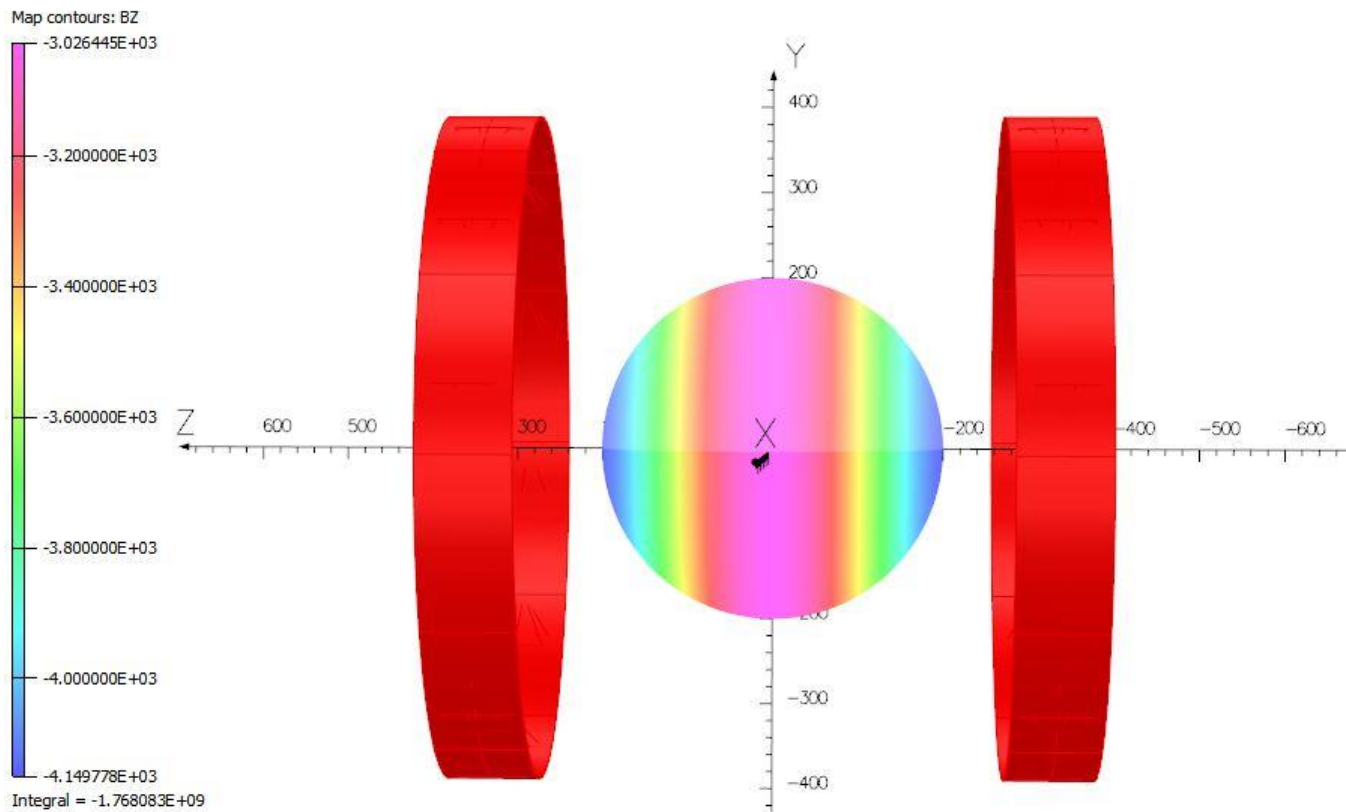
# Design Option-4: Two coil Helmholtz Configuration



S. No:	Parameters	Description
1	Distance between Two coils	5.4 m
2	Coil Inner radius	7.7 m
3	No of turns	720
4	Current	3600 Amp



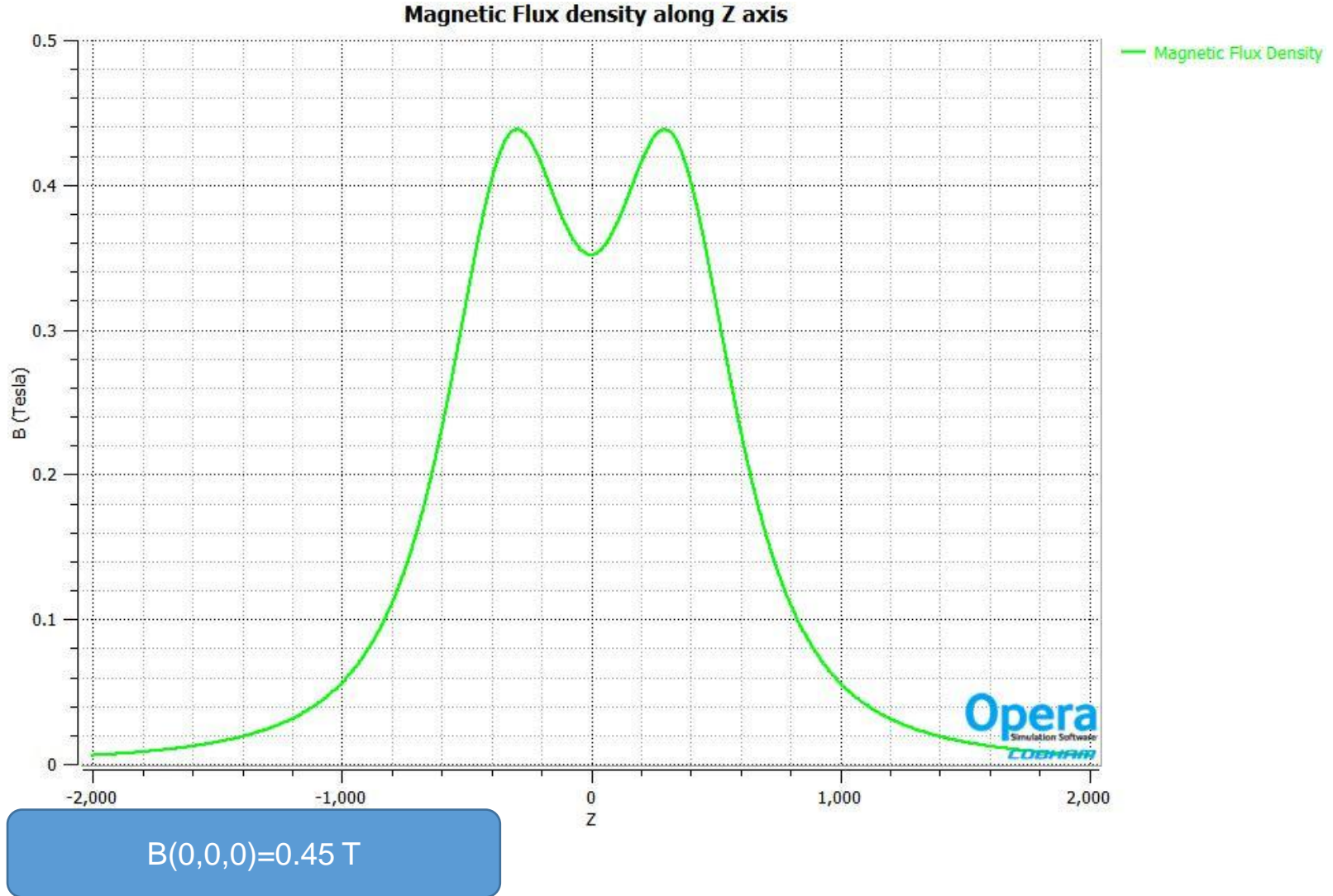
# Field Uniformity Configuration-04



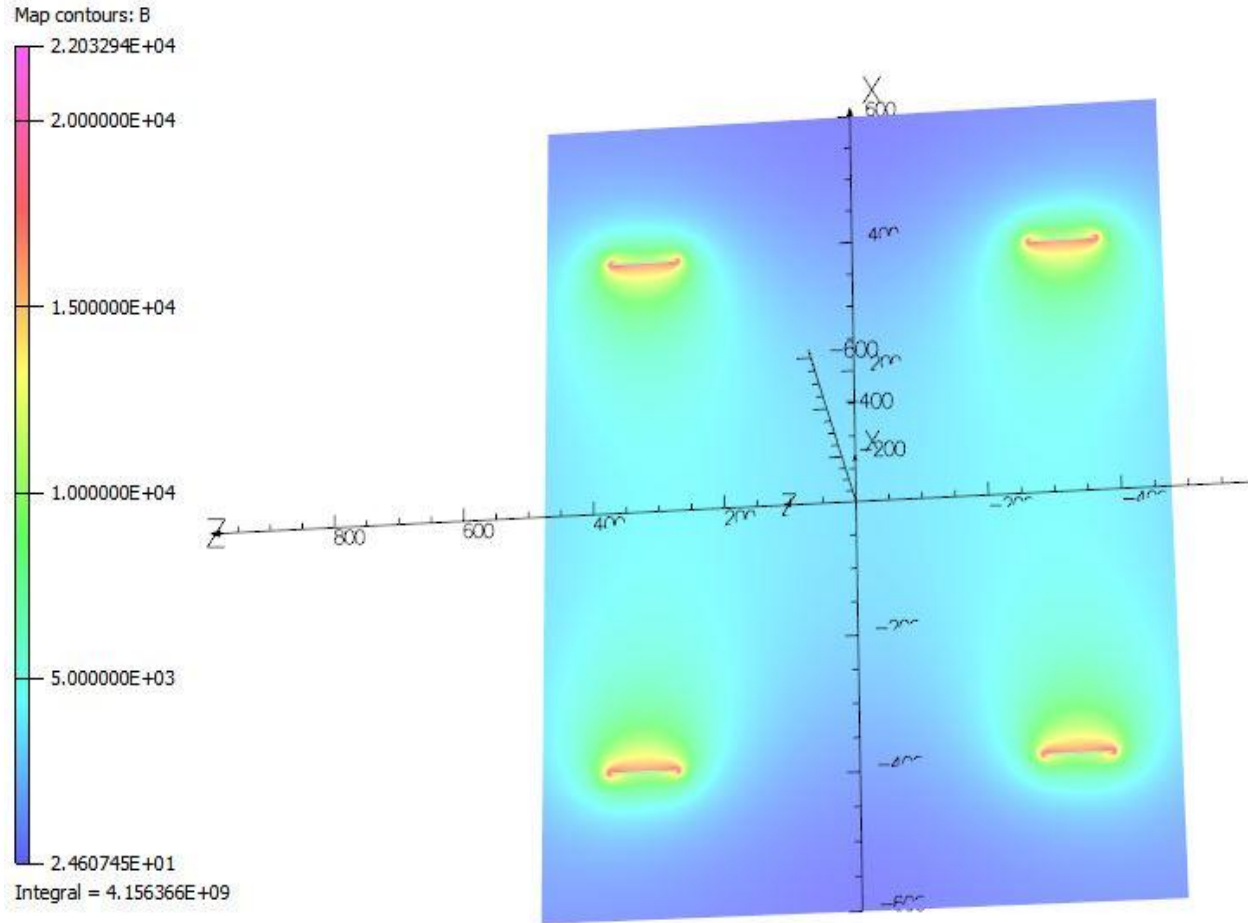
$$B(0,0,0)=0.45 \text{ T}$$

$$B_{\text{uniformity}} = 37\% \\ \text{In a DSV of 4.5 m}$$

# Design Option 4- Magnetic Field



# Design Option 4- Peak Magnetic Field



$B_{\text{peak}} = 2.2 \text{ T}$

Stored Energy = 4 MJ

# Magnet Design Options comparison

Magnet Parameters	Five Coil Design			Three Coil Design		Three coil design with Return Yoke		Two coil Design
	7	7	8.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.7
Magnet ID (m)	7	7	8.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.7
Length(m)	0.085	0.2	0.1	0.4	1	0.4	1	0.9
Number of turns	112	48 1	250	240	776	240	776	720
Number of layers	7	13	14	3	4	3	4	4
Length of cable (km)	38			23		23		20
Operating current(A)	5000			3000		2500		3600
$B_{peak}$ (T)	4.7			1.92		1.34		2.2
Overall Magnet Length(m)	10			7.8		13		5.4
$B_{stray}$	200 Gauss			2100 Gauss		100 Gauss		1800 Gauss
Uniformity	17 %			16 %		22 %		37%

# What is next ?

- Optimization of three coil design with backing iron to reduce the magnet size.
- Mechanical Design & cryogenic heat load estimation of the magnet has to be carried out

Thank you