



NuMI/LBNF Horn and Stripline Welding

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Overview

- Fermilab Project overview
 - NuMI Horns
 - LBNF Horns
- Inner Conductor (IC) Welding
- Stripline Friction Stir Welding (FSW)



NuMI/LBNF Project Overview

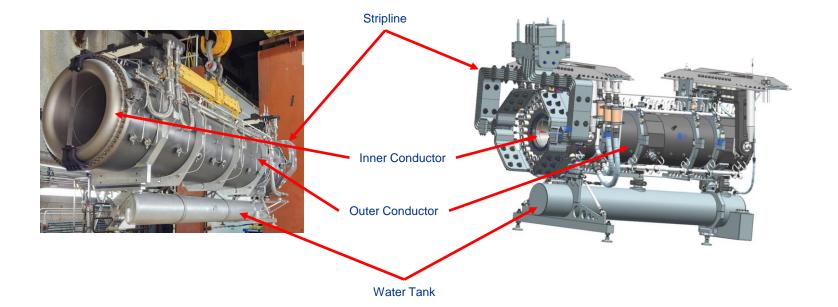
- Provides a neutrino beam for the NOvA experiment
 - ~500 Miles (800 km) from Batavia, IL to Ash River, MN
- 2 Horn System
 - Pulsed at 200kA with 2.3ms pulse width
 - Water cooled with sprayers for OC and IC
- Nickel plated IC, anodized OC
 Target Station
 Protons hit target
 rt 'produced
 magnetic horn to focus π'
 π' decay to µ' vin long evacuated pipe
 Eff-over hadrons shower in hadron absorber
 rock shield ranges out µ'
 v beam travels through earth to experiment

- Future project to provide neutrinos for DUNE
- Delivering to Lead, SD
 - ~800 Miles (~1300 km)
- Three horn system
 - Pulsed at 300kA





NuMI and LBNF Horns



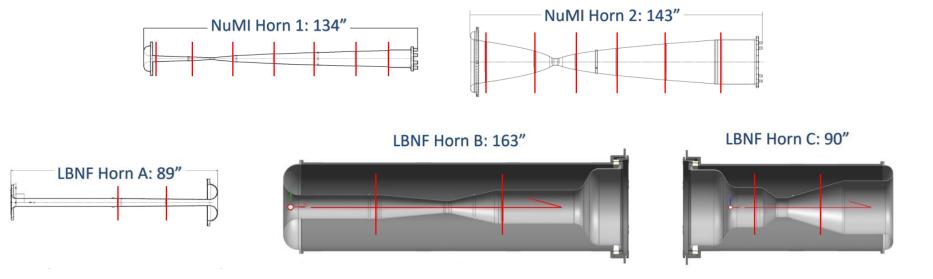


- NuMI Horn 1 and 2 have 7 and 6 welds respectively, LBNF Horns A, B, and C have 2 each
- Using a CNC TIG welder
 - Detailed process to strive for a 'perfect' weld
 - Welds need to survive high stresses in a hazardous environment (No IC has failed)
 - Multiple parameters to watch
 - Current, voltage, rotation speed, wire feed rate, gas purity, etc...



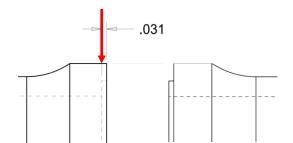


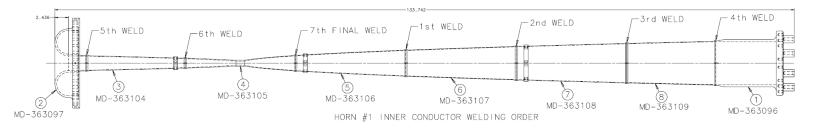
NuMI/LBNF IC Comparison





- Weld is made over the 'step in' to have the under bead over the inner seam
- Weld prep is made to lock in the two pieces
- LBNF reuses this design

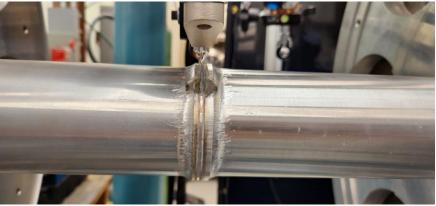






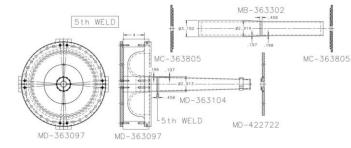
- Preparation includes
 - Dimensional inspections (thickness is very important)
 - Ultrasonic cleaning
 - Enclosing in an argon filled bag
 - Scraping off top oxide layer, intending to weld within a few hours
- Post Weld Work
 - X-Ray inspections
 - Weld camera videos, parameter plots, inspection pictures

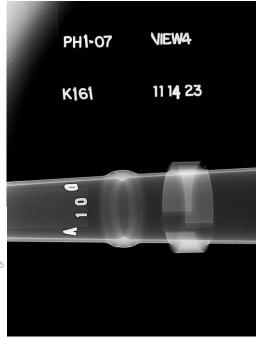






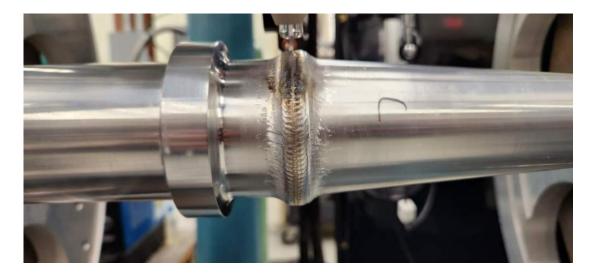
- X-Rays
 - Welds are inspected and classified according to NAS 1514
 - We strive for class 1 (Voids no larger than 0.030")
 - Typically, no voids at all
 - Needed for fatigue strength (100,000,000 pulses)
- Multiple sample welds prior to welding the horn parts
 - Qualifies the preparation
 - Weld routine
 - Gas bottle
 - Wire





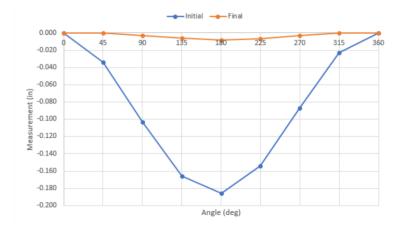


- Cover passes are done on welds that are too hot
- Prefer to be hotter so that we ensure a complete under bead
- Uses the magnetic oscillation on the CNC TIG welder





- Straightening
 - Using the same CNC TIG welder without adding wire
 - Typically, +/- 30 Degree passes around 80 Amps
 - Specification calls for +/-0.010" (0.254 mm)
 - Usually less that 0.005"
 - Can take several days to straighten
 - Determines magnetic field quality
 - Axial and radial (at the neck)

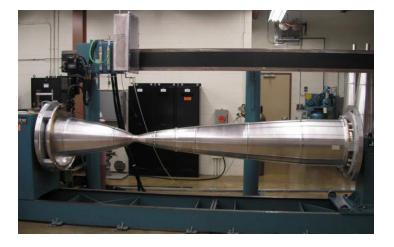




- Using the same system for LBNF
- Horn B is too long for our tracks
 - Need to add ~1 m



• Horn 2 weld diameters will give us a starting point for LBNF large diameters







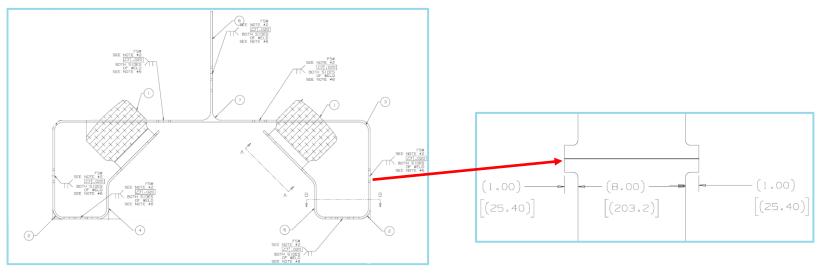
- Provides the power to the horns
- Made of 3/8" (~9.5mm) layers for 6013, 6101, 6061 Aluminum
- Subjected to high stresses due to 200/300 kA
- Joined using FSW to retain a higher average weld efficiency
 - TIG welding is ~50%, FSW is ~70%





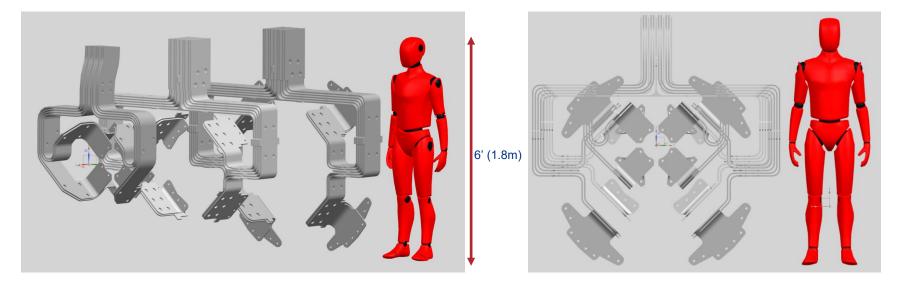


- Horn A and Horn B/C have 29 welds over 9 layers (1-3 welds per layer, 9 welds on layer 5)
- Welds have run-off tabs for the pin tool to enter/exit
- Mating surfaces need sharp edges





- Significantly larger compared to NuMI
- Vibration analysis required to test lifetime
- Welding is done externally, but vendors are rare





- Samples used for qualification
 - Mimic stripline piece geometry
 - Include run-off tabs
- Three alloys are used for four combinations





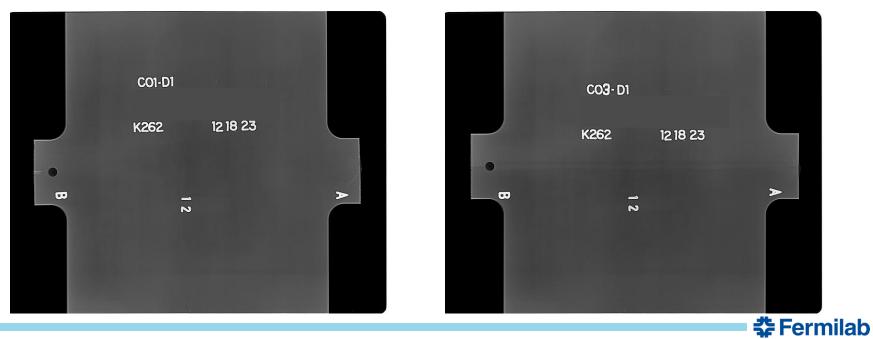
- Quality assurance
 - Also need to classify according to NAS 1514
 - Perform material property testing
 - Tensile strength
 - Bending testing



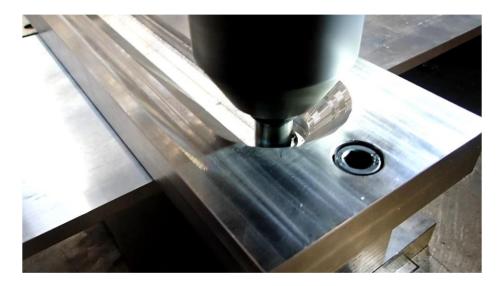


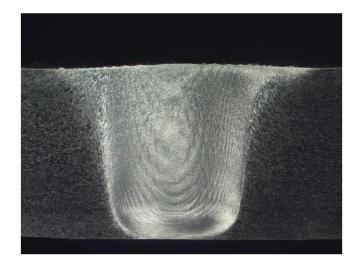


- X-Rays showed complete penetration
 - No voids
 - Great confidence to continue FSW with this vendor



- FSW is quick and with minimal heat
- Vendor qualification produced great results
- Welding Horn A stripline







Summary

- · Horns are a crucial component for the experiment
- Having perfect welds is required to avoid horn failures
 - A well documented quality assurance procedure is priceless
 - Lessons learned from NuMI are directly transferable to LBNF
- FSW has proven to be reliable for the striplines
 - Vendor qualification is time consuming, but well worth the effort
- Welding solutions need to be viable for a 30-year project



