Modular Coil Fabrication And R&D Activities

J. Chrzanowski – PPPL Engineering and the PPPL/ORNL NCSX Team

NCSX Performance Baseline Review

November 18-20, 2003

Vecv

Performance Baseline Review

Presentation Outline

Risk Mitigation Plans- Modular coil fabrication

- ➢What are the plans and goals for the R&D/Fabrication Prep phase of the NCSX project?
- How was safety incorporated into our daily planning and work activities for the R&D activities?
- >Discuss specific R&D activities and results
- Discuss the fabrication of Modular coils
 - ≻Tooling
 - ► Winding facility
 - >VPI process
- Discuss cost and schedule

Risk Mitigation Plans

Risk mitigation for the fabrication of the Modular coils is being handled through an extensive R&D program that has been ongoing since the CDR. Critical activities include:

- Development of a VPI plan for epoxy impregnating the modular coils
- Perform conductor "Keystone" testing to determine what tolerance control can be obtained
- Develop experience in winding compacted copper cable conductor through the use of prototype windings
- > Fabricate a full scale prototype coil.
 - Using prototype casting and final manufacturing processes
 - > Verify the integrity of winding equipment
 - > Train lead personnel for production winding program
 - Develop procedures and Safety requirements

R&D/Fabrication Preparation- Plans and Goals

Develop a sound plan for the fabrication of the NCSX Modular coils through design, testing and prototyping.

- Selection of <u>epoxy resin</u>, conductor and insulation scheme
- Study of <u>tolerance control</u> (Keystone tests)
- >Development of epoxy impregnation "VPI" plan
- Development of <u>Manufacturing Process and Quality</u> <u>Assurance plan</u>
- Design/fabrication of coil manufacturing tooling and equipment
- ➢Wind and VPI prototype coils to gain experience and develop procedures

NCSX R&D – Safety is Integrated in All Aspects

Safety is an important part of the PPPL culture and was incorporated in all aspects of the development program- This will carry over to production

Job Hazard Analysis (JHA's) were developed
 Personnel protective equipment (PPE's) being used

Involvement of all safety groups especially Industrial Hygiene (IH) who participated as a member of the weekly design/status meetings

November 18-20, 2003

Epoxy Selection

Resin System selected- CTD-101K (Well characterized for ITER)

- ➢ Product of Composite Technology Dev. Inc.
- ≻3- Component epoxy system
- Excellent performance at cryogenic temperatures with a long pot life and low viscosity
- **≻Cure Cycle**
- >5 hours @ 100 ° C (Cure)
- >16 hours @ 125 ° C (Post cure)

≻Pot Life:

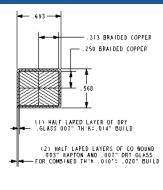
rev

- ≻145 hours @ 25° C.....
- \succ 60 hours @ 40° C.....
- ➤ 20 hours @ 60° C.....

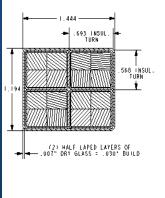
1300 Cp viscosity GOOD
400 Cp viscosity ORKING
100 Cp viscosity TIME!!!

November 18-20, 2003

R&D- Conductor Performance Properties



MODULAR COIL TURN INSULATION



MODULAR COIL BUNDLE SPECIMENT

The NCSX Project has contracted with Composite Technology Development Inc. (CTD) to perform both mechanical and thermal tests on impregnated conductor samples using the "CTD-101K" resin system selected for impregnating the Modular Coils.

- Single conductor used for samples ~ (4) 0.250 x 0.3125 " cables bundles together
- Single conductor and 4 conductor bundle specimens were provided to CTD by PPPL



Tests included tensile, compression, flexural, thermal expansion

November 18-20, 2003

Single and 4-Conductor Specimens



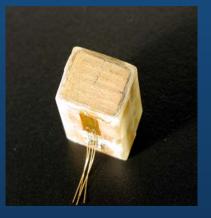
November 18-20, 2003

Performance Baseline Review

R&D- Conductor Performance Properties

- Tests were performed at four temperature ranges (76, 100, 150 and 295 K)
- Test results have been consistent with our expectations showing higher strengths at lower temperatures
- Additional testing needs to be completed at room temperature to complete the data curves.





Performance Baseline Review

R&D-New Conductor Performance Properties

- Additional tests are being planned using the final cable conductor and insulation scheme. [PDR Recommendation]
 - Test Plan: In addition to the previous mechanical and thermal tests. Additional shear and fatigue testing will be included. [PDR Recommendation]
 - New conductor [final conductor] has been procured and will be delivered in late December 2003. Both standard process and nonlubricated conductors have been procured and will be tested and compared. [PDR Recommendation]
 - New insulation scheme: The new turn insulation scheme consists of 0.004 in. thick nylon serve plus (2) 1/2 lapped layers of 0.004 in. S-2 glass
- The sample preparation as well as testing will be performed in-house at PPPL.
- These results are key inputs to the detailed thermal/stress analyses of the windings which are currently underway.

Copper Rope Conductor

- NCEX
 - All conductors were fabricated using copper rope that was compacted to required dimensions (tolerance +/- 0.010")
 - > Material: OFHC copper per ASTM B-577
 - > Nylon serve was used on all but the #2 conductor evaluated (minimizes loose strands)

Туре	Conductor Size	Tolerance	Ga.	Dia.	СМА	Bunch #1	Bunch #2	Bunch #3	Cable
				(in.)					
1	0.500 in. x 0.625 in.	+/- 0.010 in.	36	0.005	300,000	(68) @ 1.5 in. RHL	(3) @ 3 in. RHL	(5) @ 3 in. RHL	(12) @ 6 in. LHL
2 a	0.250 in. x 0.3125 in.	+/- 0.010 in.	32	0.008	290,000	(25) @ 1.5 in. RHL	(7) @ 3 in. RHL		(7) @ 6 in. LHL
2b	0.250 in. x 0.3125 in.	+/- 0.010 in.	32	0.008	290,000	(25) @ 2.0 in. LHL	(7) @ 4 in. LHL		(7) @ 4 in. RHL
3	0.539 in. x 0.660 in.	+/- 0.010 in.	34	0.006	336,729	(101) at 3 in. RH	(7) @ 5.5 in. RHL		(12) @ 6 in.LHL
4	0.539 in. x 0.660 in.	+/- 0.010 in.	34	0.006	336,729	(101) at 3 in. RH	(7) @ 5.5 in. RHL		(9) @ 6 in.LHL
						(101) at 3 in. LHL	(7) @ 5.5 in. LHL		(3) @ 6 in.RHL
5	0.539 in. x 0.660 in.	+/- 0.010 in.	34	0.006		(101) at 3 in. RH	(7) @ 5.5 in. RHL		(9) @ 6 in.LHL
						(101) at 3 in. RH	(7) @ 5.5 in. RHL		(3) straight center
6	0.350 in. x 0.391 in.	+/- 0.010 in.	34	0.006		(44) @ 2.5 in. RHL	(5) @ 3 in. RHL		(9) @ 3.5 in. LHL
									(3) @ 3.5 in. RHL

November 18-20, 2003

Performance Baseline Review

Keystone Conductor Trials



Bench top trials were performed on the various conductor samples



- Due to their complex geometry the use of compacted copper conductor is essential in manufacturing the NCSX Modular coils
- Findings Winding tests using compacted conductor:
 - > Conductor has a tendency to swell with every bend, twist or general handling
 - Some reshaping is possible however the dimensional swelling cannot be retrieved
 - > Less insulation and smaller cross section reduces the degree of Keystoning
 - Conductor deviations due to Keystoning in single conductor were approximately 0.010 in
 - > Nylon serve provides conductor stability and minimizes copper splinters T/T

Keystone Findings: Four- Cable Conductor



Four-cable conductor • Originally selected to minimize Keystoning due to small cross-section • Four-cable conductor, not to be confused with the 4-in-hand conductor scheme was found to be unacceptable.

•Findings:

• Extreme distortion and twisting of the individual copper ropes occurred under the insulation

• Conductors could not slip relative to each other.

• Conductors would have to be hand insulated just inches from the winding surface- (labor intensive/not practical)

• Conductor too limp to be automatically insulated using taping machine





Keystone R&D Findings



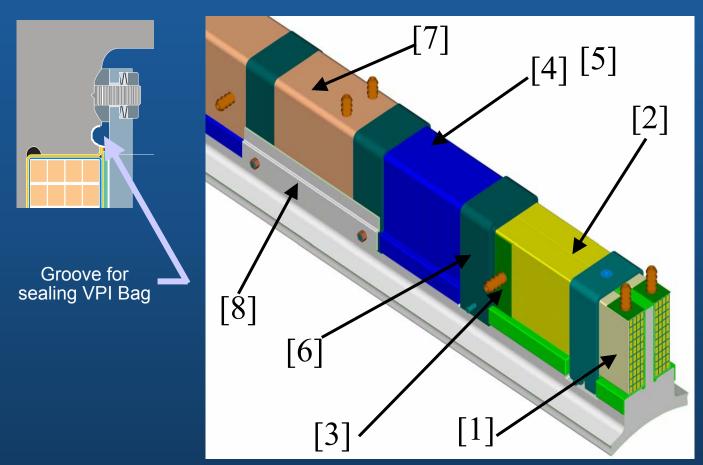


- New insulation scheme, eliminates the Kapton and extra glass thickness in the T/T insulation which helps to minimize keystoning
- Rolling or pre-forming of conductor is not a realistic option, due to the complex and changing geometry of the coils
- Use smaller conductor to minimize Keystoning
- Between the conductor tolerance +/-0.010 in. and dimensional variations due to keystoning, reproducibility would be difficult without compensating with the use of shimming
- Proposed method for winding modular coils
 - Wind approximately 6 –8 inch length of pre-insulated conductor
 - > Set conductor in place by gently hand tapping in place
 - Measure position of turn using "Faro-arm" plus specially designed tools
 - > Shim as required to maintain tolerance control

November 18-20, 2003

Performance Baseline Review

NCSX Modular Coil Mold Assembly



November 18-20, 2003

Performance Baseline Review

Install coil ground wrap
[1]

- Install copper cladding
 [2]
- ➢ Install G-10 sprues [3]
- Install (2) Layers silicone rubber tape mold [4]
- Paint mold with 2-part RTV (several layers) [5]
- Install final coil clamps
 [6]
- Install epoxy impregnated felt between the clamps [7]
- Install strong backs
 between clamps [8]
 J.H. Chrzanowski 15

R&D- Development of VPI Process

- Development of a sound plan for epoxy impregnating (VPI) the Modular coils was a high priority for NCSX
- The modular coils due to the complex geometry will be VPI'd in the vertical position.
 - Complex geometry steered the project towards developing non-welded vacuum tight mold jacket. (based upon TFTR PF coil experience- "Bag Mold") This has been a success.
 - ➢ Bag mold requires the use of an autoclave to minimize pressure differentials
 - ➢ General procedure for filling coil has been developed and demonstrated (small scale)



Racetrack Coil



Straight Tee

Performance Baseline Review

NCSX R&D- Straight Tee Section



Cev









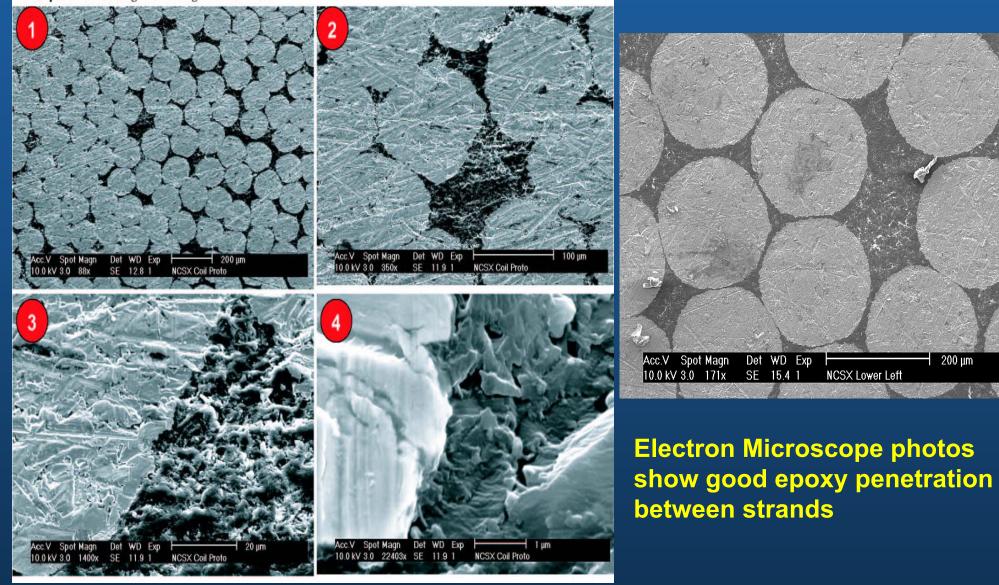


November 18-20, 2003

Performance Baseline Review

NCSX R&D- Conductor VPI Trials

One spot with increasing levels of magnification 1 > 4



November 18-20, 2003

Performance Baseline Review

Additional R&D VPI Trials



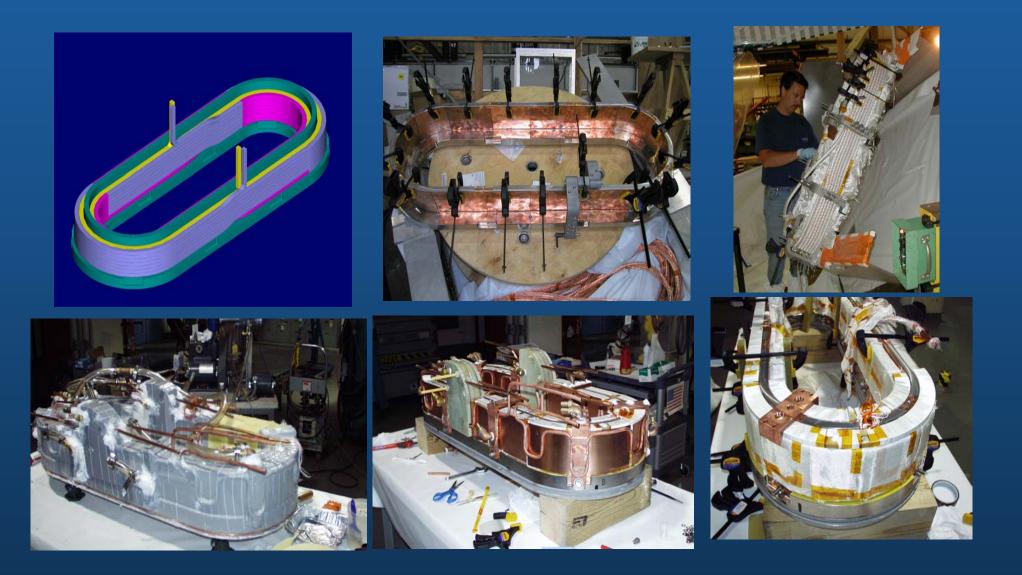


Epoxy impregnated Univ. of Tenn. Racetrack Coil Wound and epoxy impregnated Racetrack Coil at PPPL

November 18-20, 2003

Performance Baseline Review

R&D- Winding Racetrack Shaped Coil



November 18-20, 2003

VCCV

Performance Baseline Review

R&D- Winding Racetrack Shaped Coil

- Racetrack coil
 - 1st. Opportunity to wind a coil using the compacted copper conductor- gained invaluable experience (0.539 in. X 0.660 in.)
 - > Coil had typical cross-section of Modular coil
 - Instrumented with stain gauges and thermocouples to provide test feed-back
 - Removable nylon plugs were installed to inspect shrinkage between impregnated coil and stainless winding form
 - > First use of copper cladding for cooling
- Performance of the Racetrack coil is being evaluated at liquid nitrogen temperatures (Initial tests were successfully performed at ORNL, with the final full power modular coil tests to be performed at PPPL)





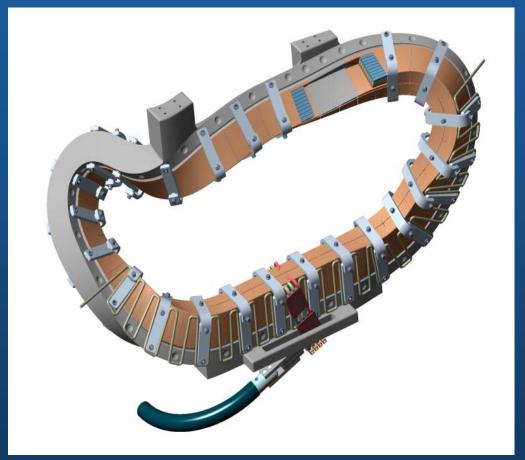
November 18-20, 2003

Performance Baseline Review

Remaining R&D Activities

- Complete epoxy/conductor mechanical and thermal property tests (including fatigue) using final modular coil conductor and insulation scheme
 - > Evaluate std. process vs. additional cleaning processes for conductor
 - > Verify that impregnated conductor properties agree with preliminary data
- > Demonstrate winding and metrology techniques on (2) twisted windings
- Wind and VPI a full scale prototype coil. Coil to be fabricated in the NCSX manufacturing facility, located in the vacated TFTR Test Cell.
 - Verify the integrity of winding equipment
 - > Train lead personnel for production winding program
 - Develop procedures and Safety requirements

Fabricate and test "twisted" racetrack shaped coil



Twisted coil will capture many physical features of the NCSX Modular coils including:

- Mod coil Cross-section and Transitions
- Conductor and Insulation scheme
- Lead arrangement
- Coil will be instrumented with strain gauges and thermocouples to monitor coil conditions

Coil will be used to demonstrate/learn:

- shimming to control tolerance
- Issues of fabrication using similar features of modular coil
- Final "Bag Mold" configuration
- Coil performance under cold condition at full modular coil power
- First use of Autoclave

November 18-20, 2003

Performance Baseline Review

Evolution of R&D Winding / VPI Development



NCey

Univ. of Tenn. Coil

First use of CTD-101K epoxy system for VPI

COMPLETE



Straight Tee Section

First use of "Bag Mold" for VPI

COMPLETE

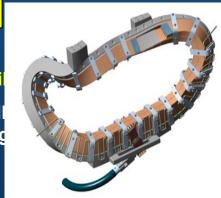
Racetrack Coil

First winding experience & use of copper cladding

COMPLETE being tested



Full Scale Prototype Coil First use of all manufacturing processes June 04



Twisted Racetrack

-Final coil lead configuration

-First use of autoclave for VPI

March 04



Twisted Vertical Winding

-First use of shimming to control tolerance

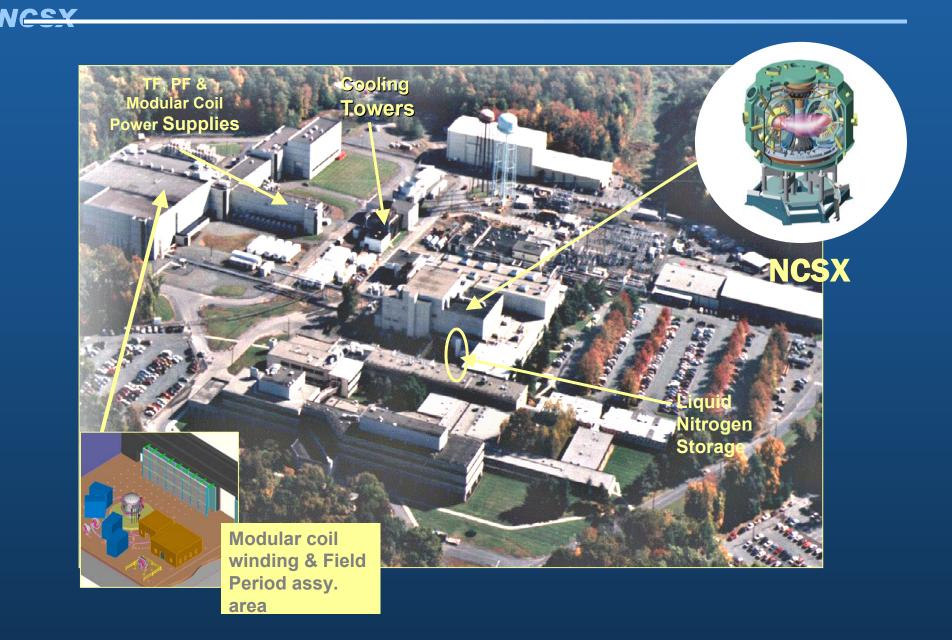
-First use of 4 in hand conductor

Jan. 04 Start winding

J.H. Chrzanowski - 24

November 18-20, 2003

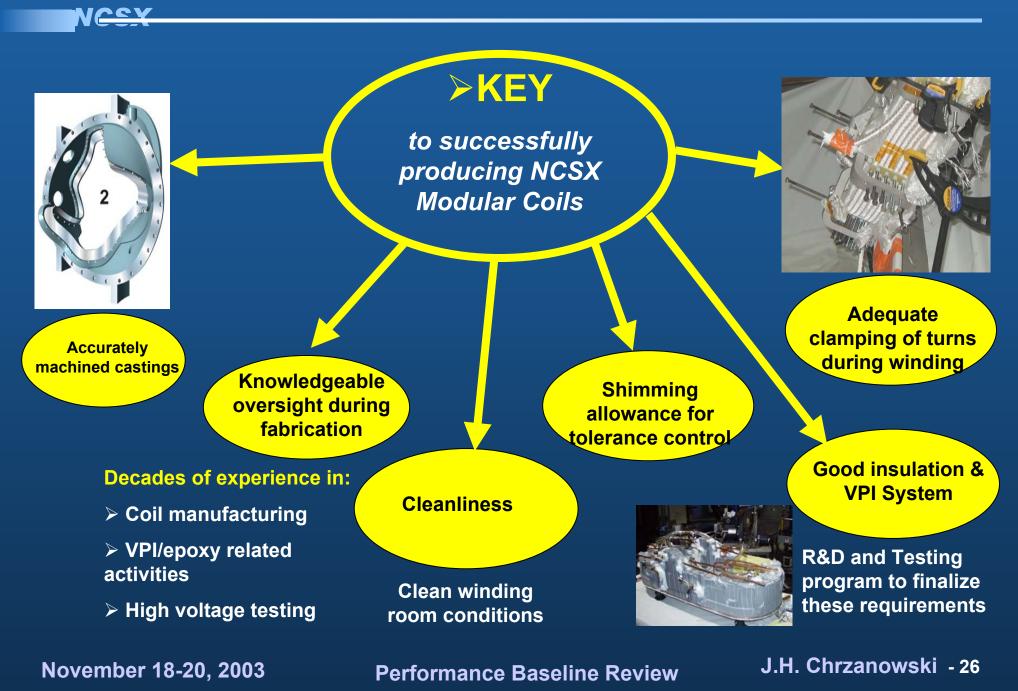
Modular Coil Fabrication



November 18-20, 2003

Performance Baseline Review

Modular Coil Success



Modular Coil Fabrication

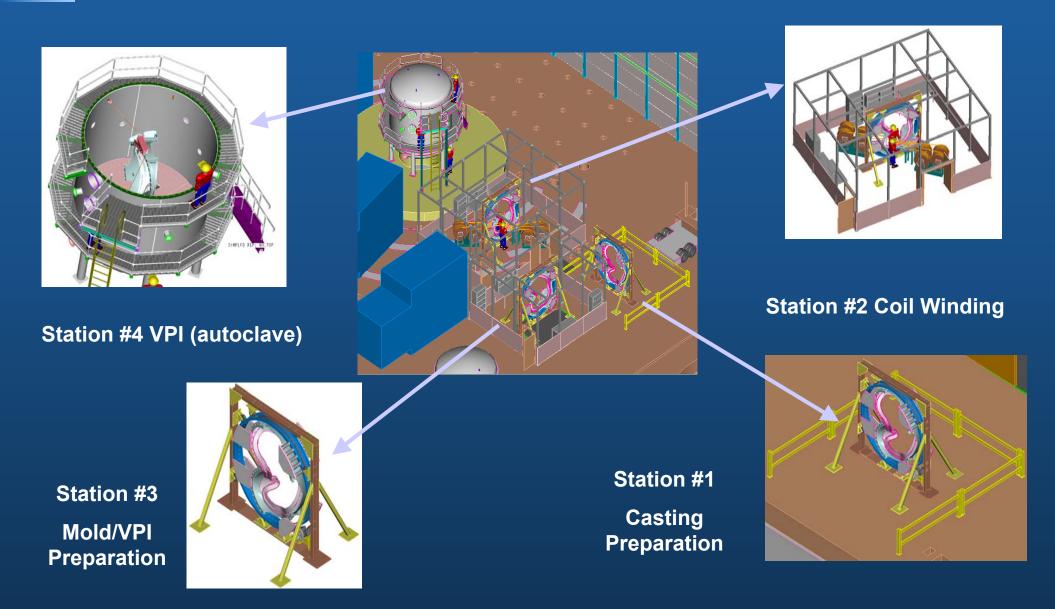
The Modular coils will be fabricated in the D-site TFTR Test cell

> One winding station will be used

- >Prototype and 1st. production coil (one shift operation)
- ≻2nd. Thru 18th. Production coils (2 shift winding operation)
- > The winding and mold stations will be located in enclosed rooms where cleanliness can be controlled.
- The coils will vacuum-pressure-impregnated (VPI) in an autoclave
- Maintain coil current center tolerance of +/- 0.020 inches by shimming between turns

November 18-20, 2003

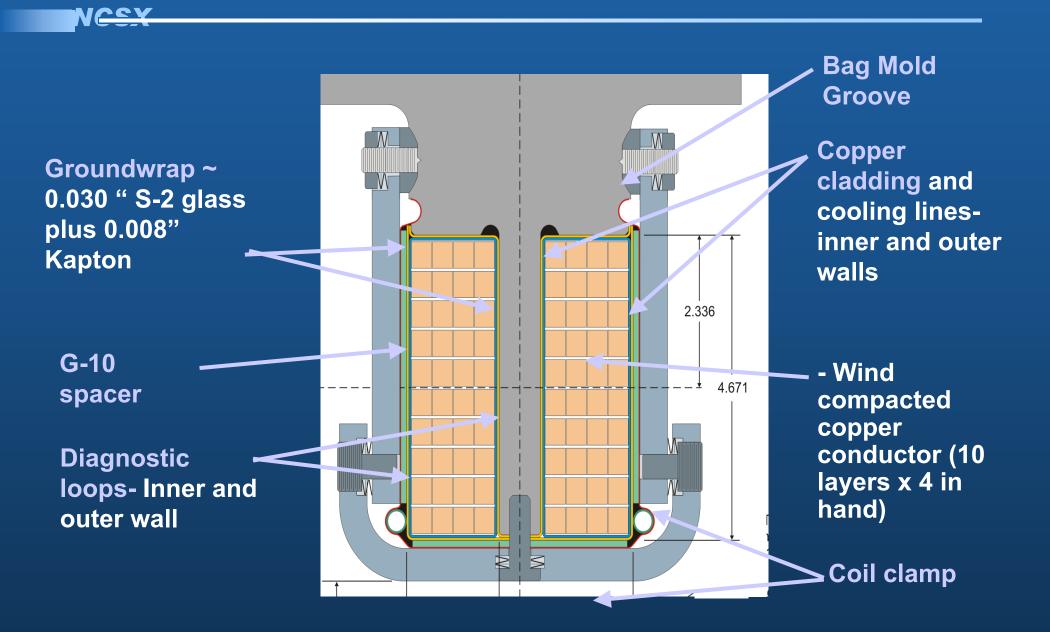
D-site Coil Manufacturing Facility



November 18-20, 2003

Performance Baseline Review

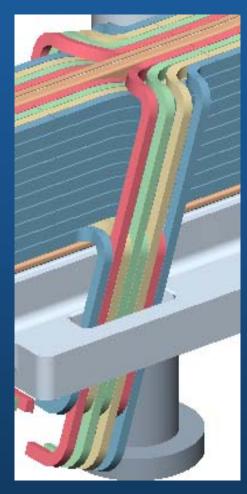
Modular Coil X-Section



November 18-20, 2003

Performance Baseline Review

Modular Coil Manufacturing



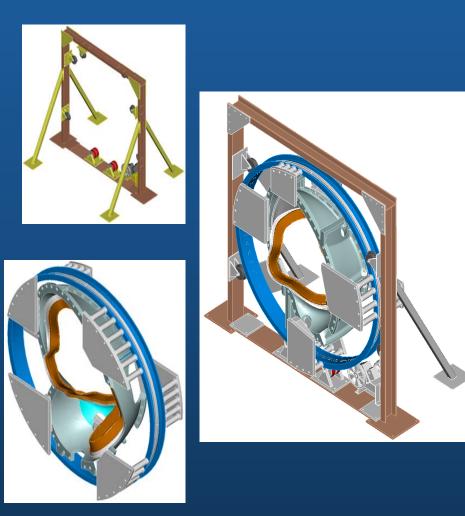
Compacted copper conductor will arrive pre-insulated.

- > 0.004 in. nylon serve
- (2) ¹/₂ lapped layers of 0.004 in. dry
 S-glass
- Coil layers will be wound 4 conductors in-hand
- The upper and lower leads will join together and run along the side of the coil bundle and through the casting
- Leads will be terminated outside the casting [First demonstrated on "Twisted racetrack coil"]



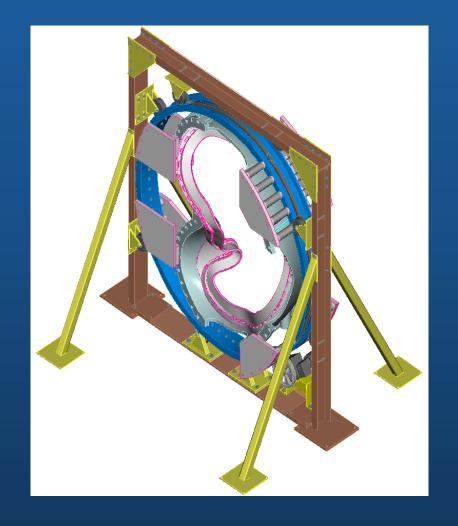
Performance Baseline Review

Coil Turning Fixtures



>Design of vertical turning fixture will accommodate all (3) types of modular coils ≻Turning fixture be used at three stations (Casting Preparation, Winding and Mold Preparation) >Allows easy work access to both sides of casting ► Motor and gear driven

Casting Preparation Station #1



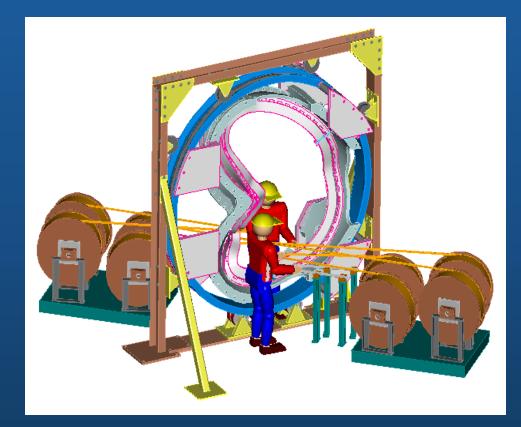
Station #1 Activities Receipt inspect castings Mount casting to support ring Install studs for winding and coil clamps Clean casting Install inner chill plates Install inner diagnostics

Duration: 12 days per coil (1 shift)

November 18-20, 2003

Performance Baseline Review

Coil Winding Station #2



Station #2 Activities

- ≻Install winding clamps
- Install inner ground wrap insulation
- >Position leads
- ➤Wind turns on side A (4-inhand x 10 layers)
- >Position and secure leads
- **Repeat process for side B**
- Complete ground wrap insulation

Duration per coil: 38 days (1 shift) - coil #1

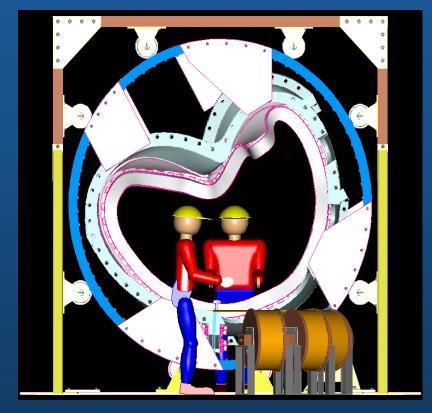
19 days (2 shifts) – coils

#2-18

November 18-20, 2003

Performance Baseline Review

Coil Winding Station #2



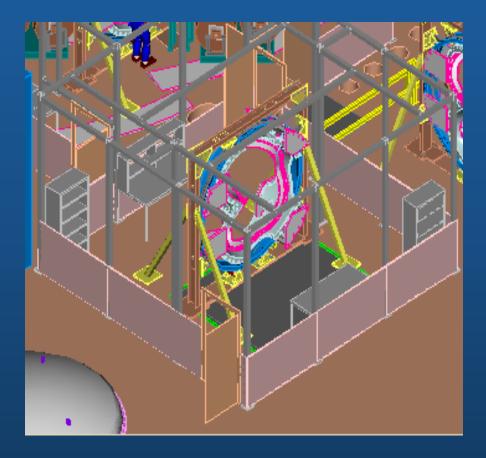


Conductor spool height will be variable to accommodate change in winding height Winding clamps developed to secure turns in place during winding operations.

November 18-20, 2003

Performance Baseline Review

Molding/VPI Preparation Station #3



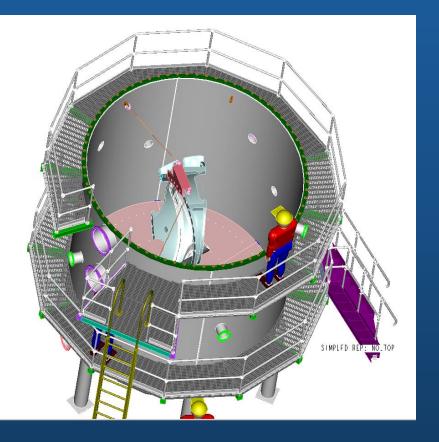
Station #3 Activities

Install external chill plates
Install external diagnostics
Install bag mold
Install final coil clamps
Pressure test cooling lines
Leak check mold assembly
Install epoxy shell

Duration per coil : 15 days (1 shift)

Performance Baseline Review

VPI Station #4



Station #4 Activities

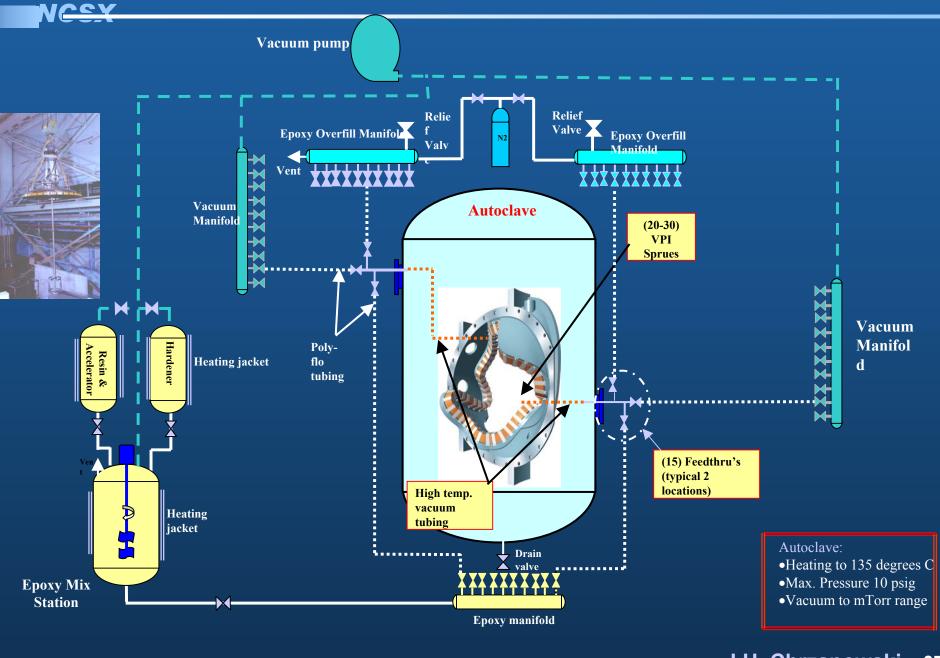
- Install Modular coil into autoclave
- ➤Connect fill lines, manifolds
- >Hookup thermocouples
- >Leak check mold assembly
- Vacuum impregnate modular coil
- **Station #5 Activities**
 - -Transport to test station for cleanup and final test (warm test conditions)

Duration per coil (station #4): 12 days

Duration per coil (Cleanup & test#5): 5 days November 18-20, 2003 Performance Base

Performance Baseline Review

Modular Coil VPI Flow Diagram



November 18-20, 2003

Performance Baseline Review

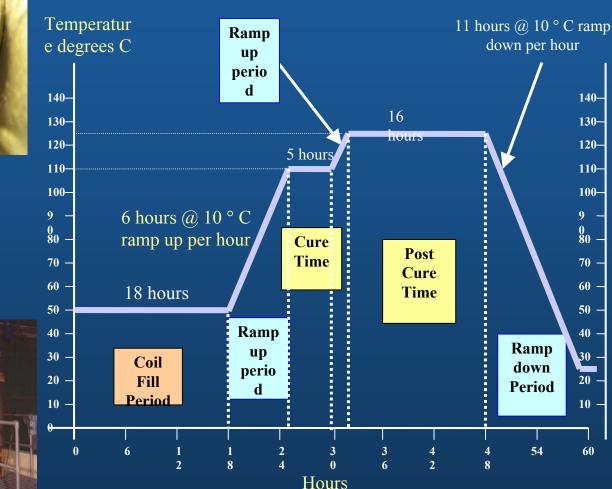
NCSX MODULAR COIL VPI CYCLE



Cev

Epoxy component mixing







Viscosity measurements



"Scrambled Egg" test to verify Gel J.H. Chrzanowski - 38

November 18-20, 2003

Cost and Schedule Estimates

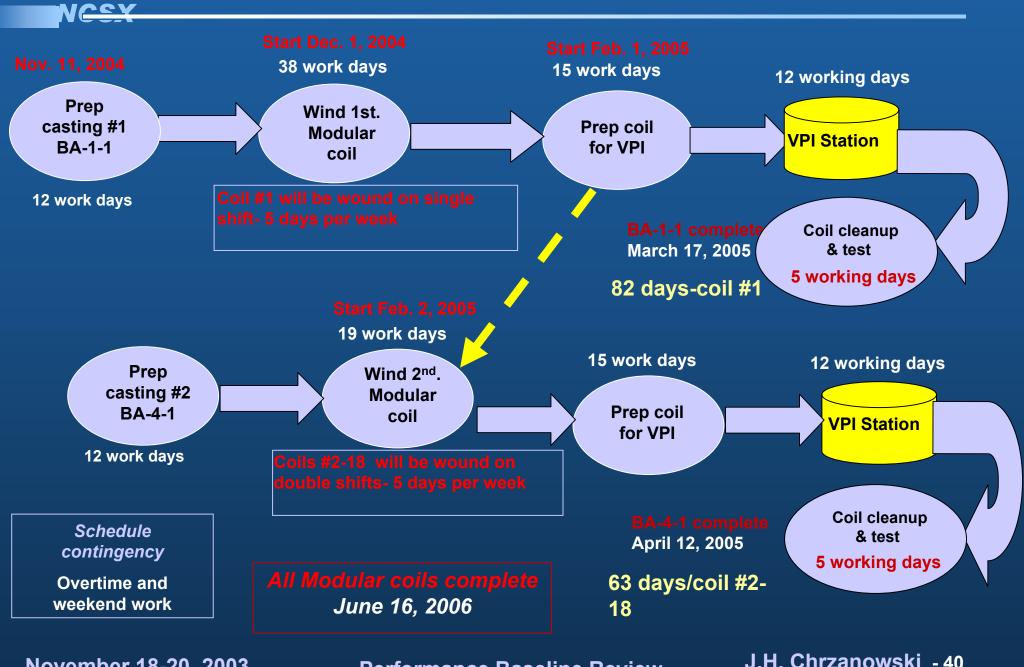
- Estimates were based upon past winding experience, findings from R&D activities plus material estimates from outside industry.
- Winding estimates were broken down to individual activities as shown in the example below.

Task	TASK DESCRIPTION		Working	Shifts	No. of	No. of				
No.			Days	per day	Tech.	man-hours				
3	Station No. 3- Coil Winding	38 Total working days 1st. coil								
3	Prepare winding station for winding pancake #1		5			128				
	Install coil in turning fixture		1	1	4	32				
	Install winding clamps		2	1	3	48				
	Position inner groundw rap insulation onto w inding form		2	1	3	48				
	Note: The first coil will be wound on 1 shift. Coils 2 thru 18 will be wound on (2) shifts									
3	Wind pancake #1		14			336				
	Position & secure 1st. coil lead set		2	1	3	48				
	Wind layer #1 - [10] turns of conductors onto casting		10	1	3	240				
	(4-in-hand)					0				
	Position & secure 2nd. coil lead set		2	1	3	48				
3	Prepare station for pancake #2		3			72				
	Reposition winding equipment		1	1	3	24				
	Position groundw rap insulation onto w inding form		2	1	3	48				

November 18-20, 2003

Cev

Modular Coil Manufacturing Schedule



November 18-20, 2003

Cost & Schedule - R&D and

	Activity ID	Activity Description	Forecast Start	Forecast Finish	CD-2 Baseline Budget without cont	Cont %	FY03 AMJJASOND	FY04		Y05 MAMJJASO	FY NDJFM	TITT	FYO
		CSX Fabrication	(MIE)										
		or Core Systems											
_	- Modular					_							
F		Coil Windings and Assembly lod Coil Winding R&D Prep-CHR	ZANOWCKI			_							
	+ JOD: 1405-1	iod Coll Winding Rad Prep-CHR		06AUG03	100 000 54	^							
	1 Jahr 4 400	Med Cell Windles Deb OUSTAL	01APR03A	UCAUGUS	169,830.54	0	7778						-
	+ Job: 1406 -	Mod. Coil Winding R&D-CHRZAN											
			01APR03A	02FEB04	1,273,116.89	40					_		
	+ Job:1408-M	od Coil Proto Coil Winding-CHR2	1 December 2010						_				
		and the second second second second	03FEB04	25OCT04	408,703.06	40							
	-	ype 1 Winding/VPI											
	+ Labor	1	1	1									
			01OCT04	16JUN06	3,769,765.40	40							
	+ Materials ,	Supplies, Machining											
			01MAR04	30SEP04	1,493,462.00	40							
1		Coil Winding Facility & Fixture											
	Job: 1407 -Mc	od Coil Winding Facility-CHRZAN	OWSKI										
	+ Test Stand		20 I										
			01MAR04	26AUG04	151,943.00	34							
	+ Autoclave,	Turning Fixture & other components	1 1										
			01APR03A	01JUN04	1,284,703.85	34							
	+ Area Prepa	ration		-									
			26NOV03	11JUN04	243,729.20	34							
	1406-0	Winding Facility & R&D Oversight	01OCT03*	30SEP04	369,728.20	34			em//em=	1726; em//sm=	864		
	The second se	Group N	ame				Alexandra and a second s						
TO	TAL \$						1325506	4008762		2184992	-	1645562	
							FY03	FY04	f	Y05	FY	06	F
		11:56 current sc	hedule PDRB		NCSX	Shar	et 1 of 1						

Approximate cost \$9.2 million **40% Contingency on** remaining R&D plus winding tasks 34% **Contingency on** Test stand, tooling and area

J.H. Chrzanowski - 41

preparations

November 18-20, 2003

Impact of PDR Recommendations

- Several recommendations were made at the PDR. Those that were not already in our base plan are being evaluated:
 - Prototype & test modular coil leads- already included with Twisted Racetrack coil. (No schedule or \$ impact)
 - Verify that cable preparation dry vs. lubricant does not effect epoxy/copper bonding- new copper conductor has been purchased to test dry vs. lubricated (no schedule impact with modest \$ impact)
 - Continue winding and potting coil sections with multiple curvatures.- already planned in R&D program with twisted winding forms (No additional schedule or cost impact)
 - Develop and implement a plan to evaluate shear stress quality of the composite and fatigue properties. - Presently being planned. (No additional schedule impact but some \$ impact)

November 18-20, 2003

rev

Summary- Completions

- The R&D program has made great progress since the CDR; and has been able to provide the NCSX Project with needed information in the Modular Coil design. These activities include:
 - Tested the mechanical and thermal properties of the impregnated conductor
 - "Keystone test" have helped to define the conductor size, tolerance control and manufacturing processes
 - The development and demonstration of a sound "VPI" plan ("Bag Mold" and epoxy delivery method)
 - > The outline of the manufacturing process plan has been developed
 - Experience gained in winding Racetrack shaped coil has helped to define the manufacturing plan

November 18-20, 2003

Summary- R&D and Manufacturing Preparations

> Remaining R&D/ Manufacturing Activities Include:

- Completion of the epoxy/conductor mechanical/thermal tests
- > Fabricate and test (2) "Twisted winding forms including a coil
- Fabricate tooling and setup of Modular coil manufacturing facility
 - Autoclave fabrication has begun
- Generate a Modular coil Manufacturing, Inspection and Test Plan (MIT)
- > Fabricate and test the "Prototype" Modular coil
- Address PDR recommendations

• Progress has been good, and completion of the NCSX Manufacturing & R&D tasks identified above will be completed safely, within budget and on schedule

November 18-20, 2003