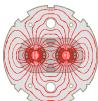


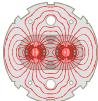
Numerical Modeling & Stability Analysis of the LHC Superconducting Cables

*the experience with
SPQR and THEA codes*

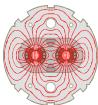
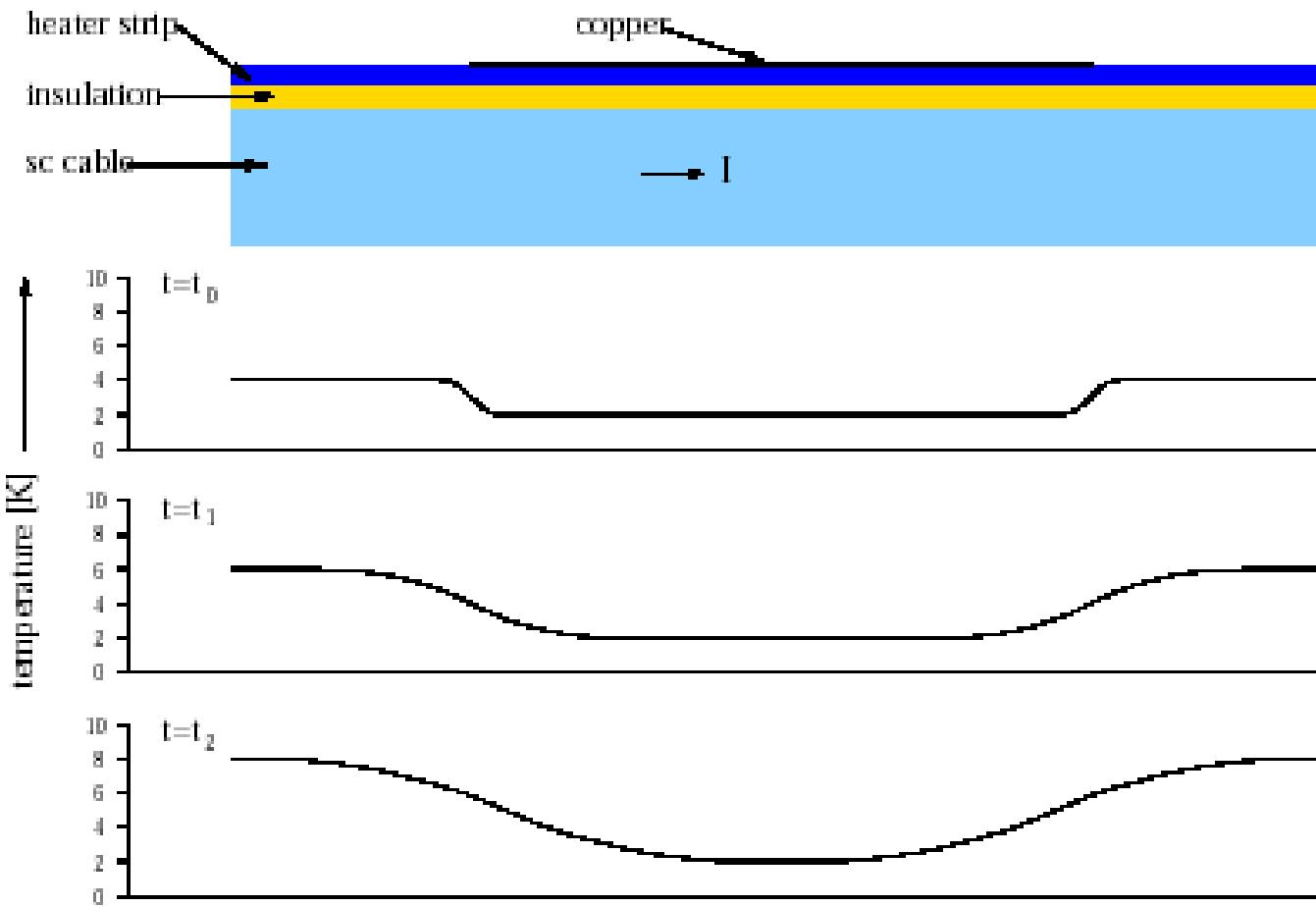


Overview

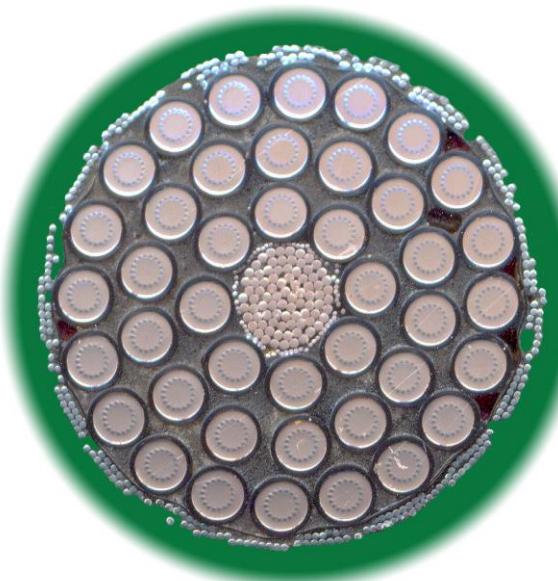
- Short history of SPQR and THEA codes
- Stability margin
- The models
- Simulations examples and comparison between the two codes
- Work in progress
- Conclusions



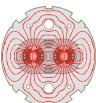
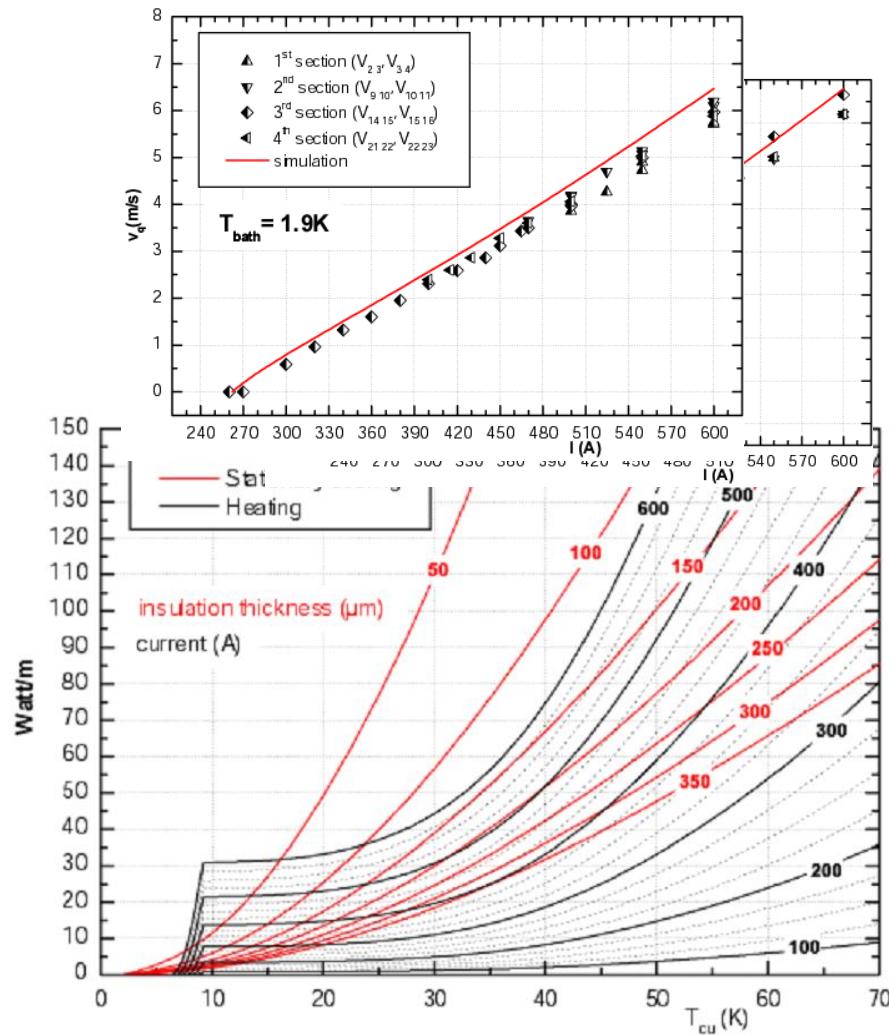
SPQR History - 1/5

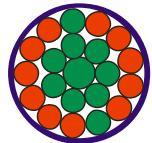


SPQRHistory - 2/5

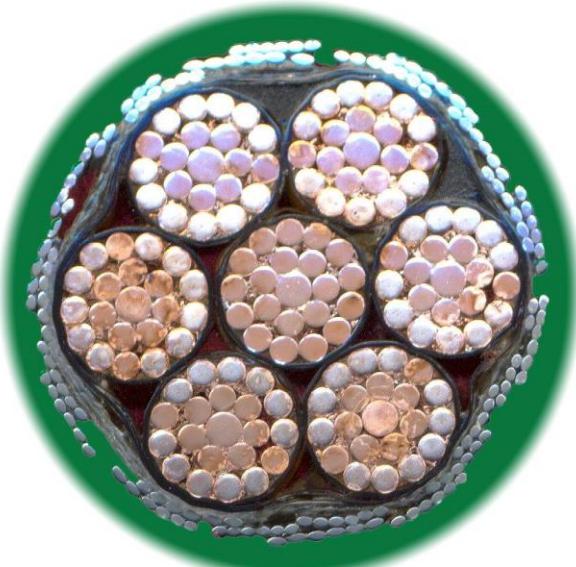


600 A auxiliary busbars
powering the LHC
corrector magnets
42 conductors
 $A_{cu}=1.8 \text{ mm}^2$
 $A_{NbTi}=0.2\text{mm}^2$



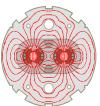
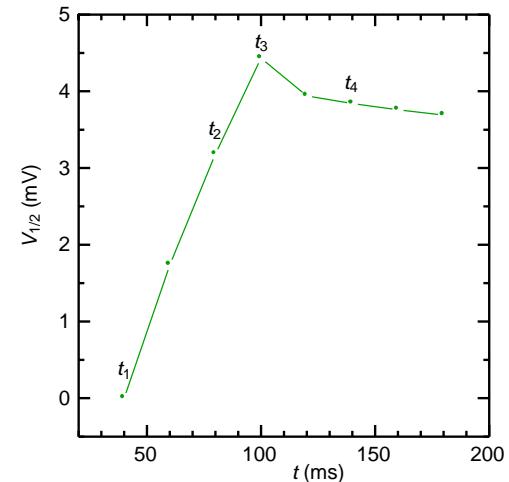
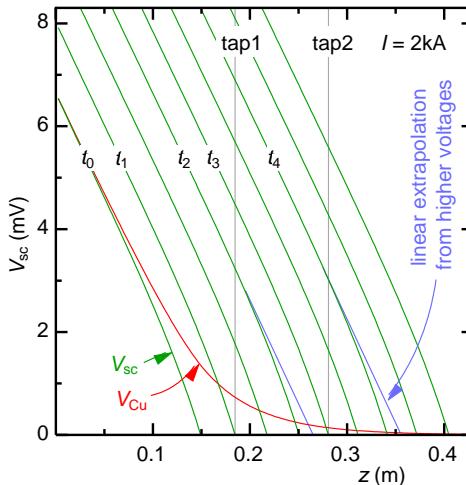
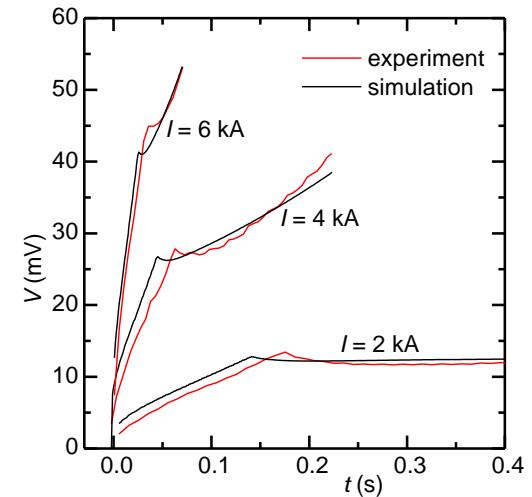
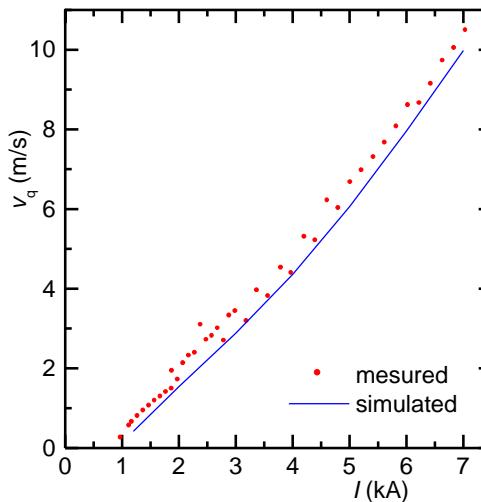


- Sucon strands (\varnothing 0.85 mm)
- Copper strands
- Polyimide insulation

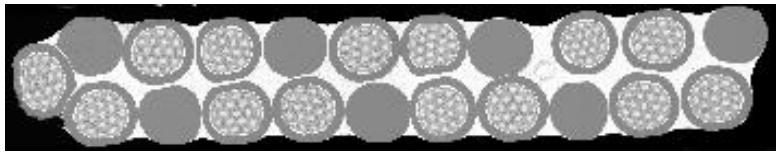


6 kA busbars
 powering magnets
 individually in the insertion
 regions of the LHC
 6 conductors
 $A_{cu}=8.7 \text{ mm}^2$
 $A_{NbTi}=2.6 \text{ mm}^2$

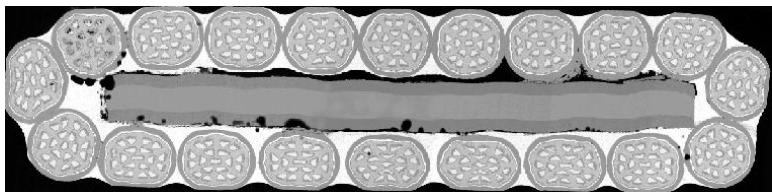
SPQRHistory - 3/5



SPQR History – 4/5

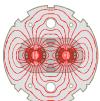
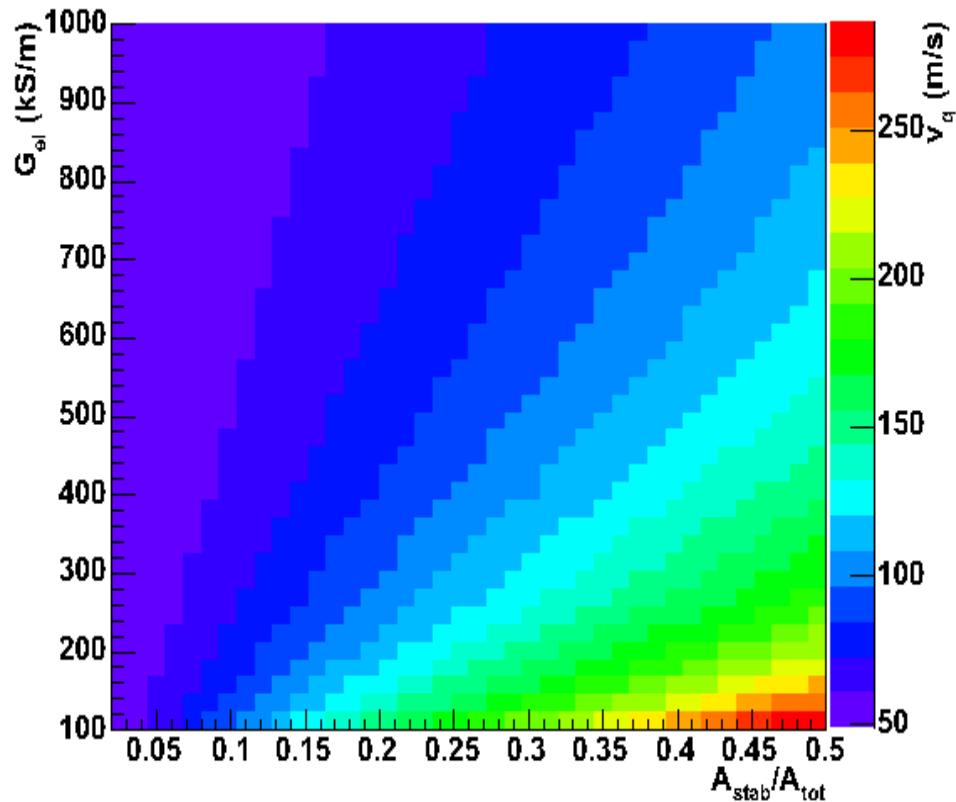


Mixed Strand Cables
14 Sc strands
7 Cu strands



Mixed Strand Cables
20 Sc strands
Cu core

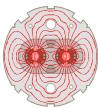
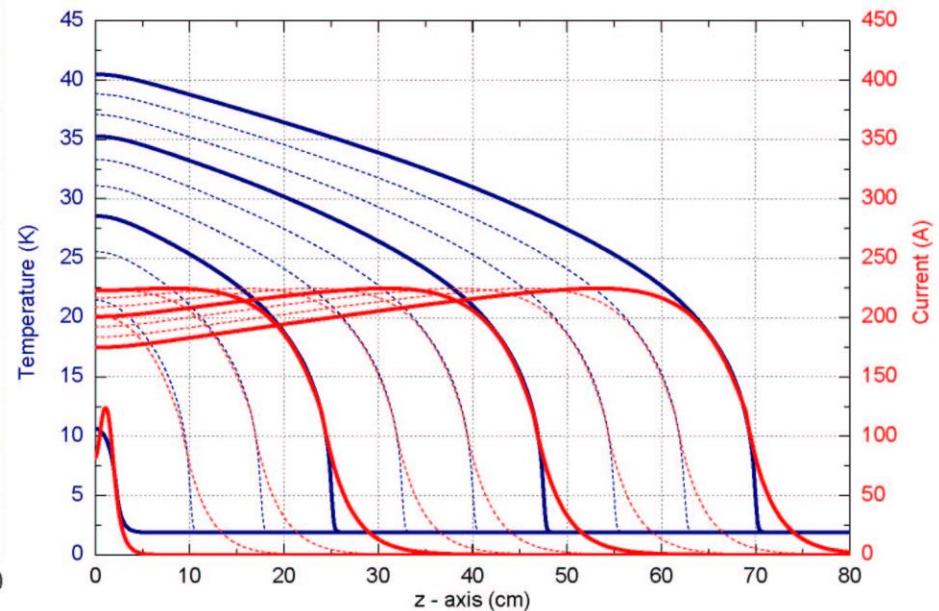
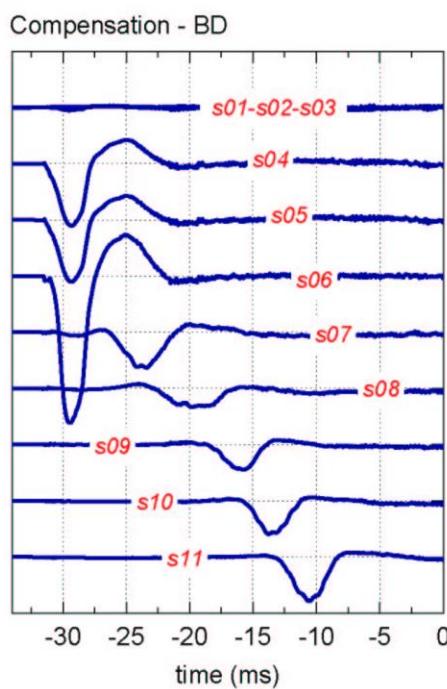
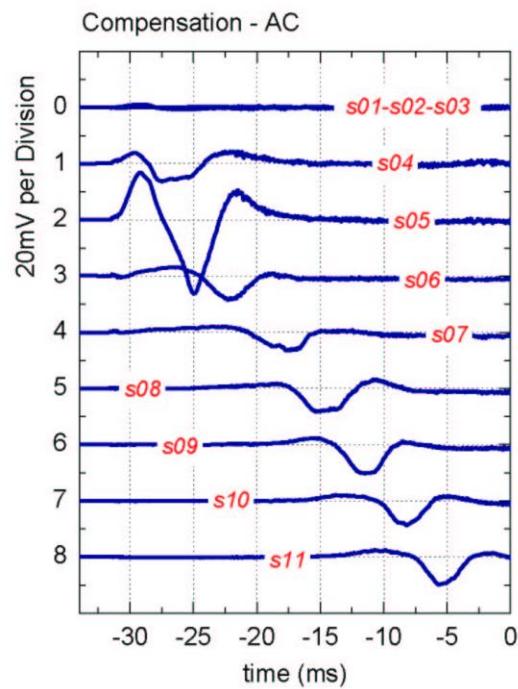
(Courtesy of M.Coccoli)



SPQR History – 5/5



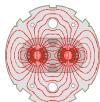
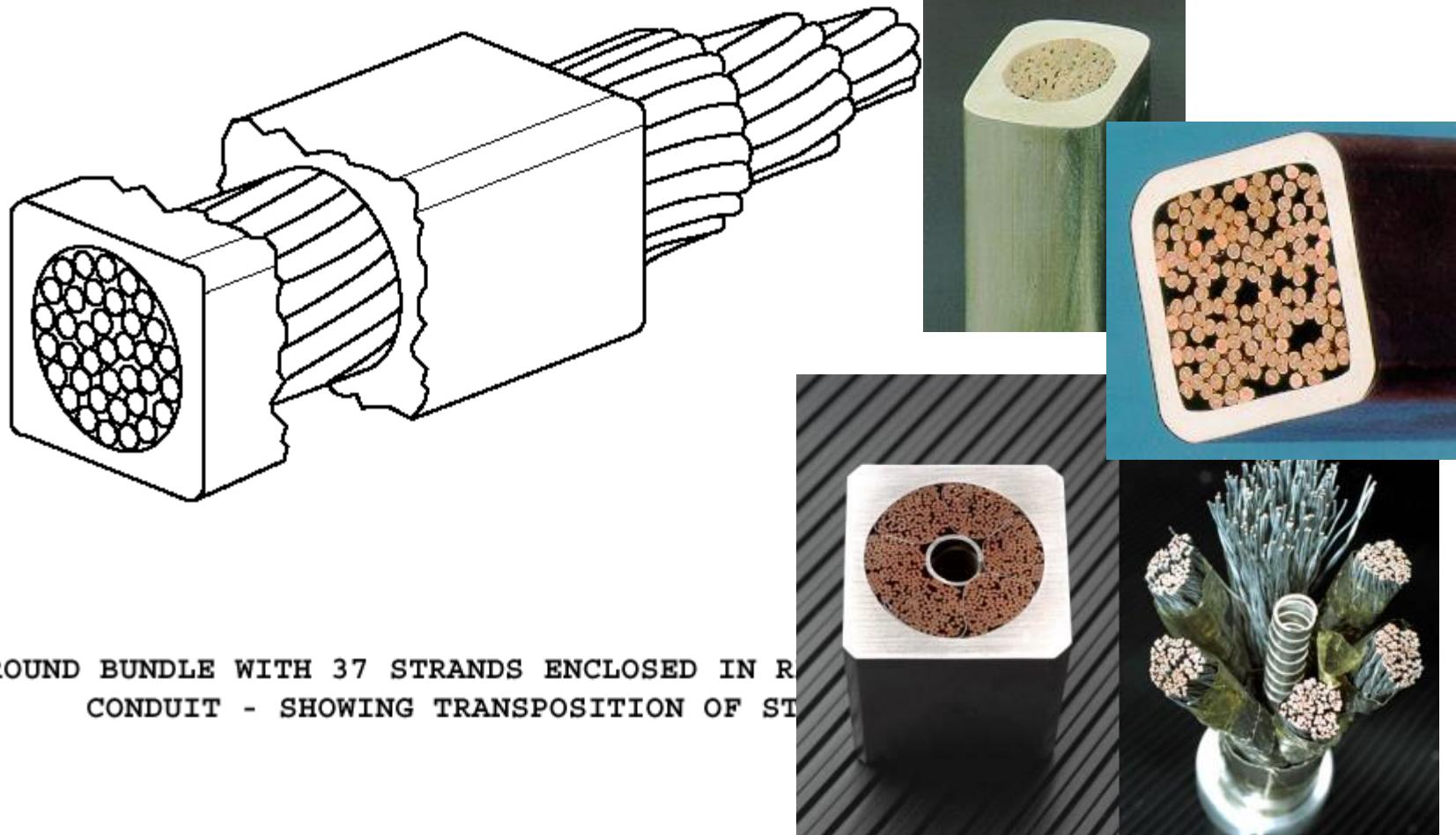
The Local Quench Antenna



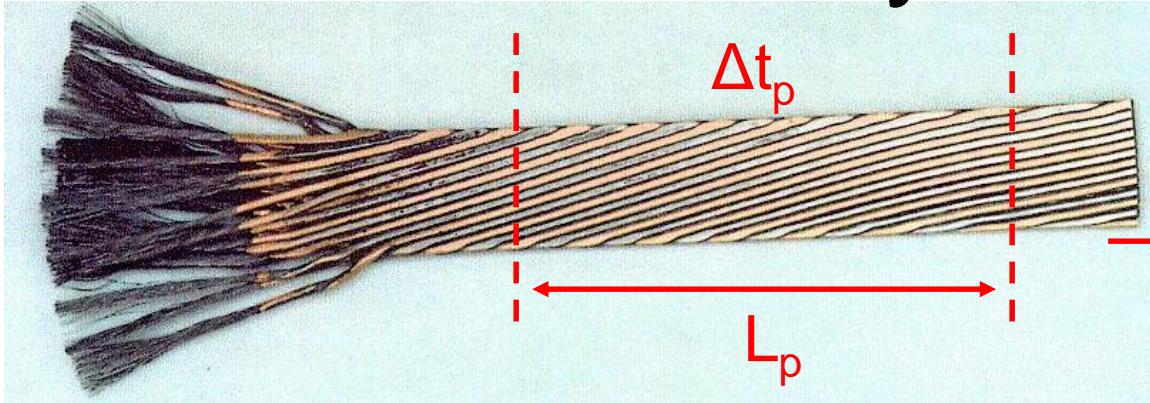
M.Calvi at MPWG, 03-06-2005



THEA – code (Luca's history)



Stability Margin

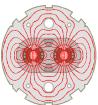
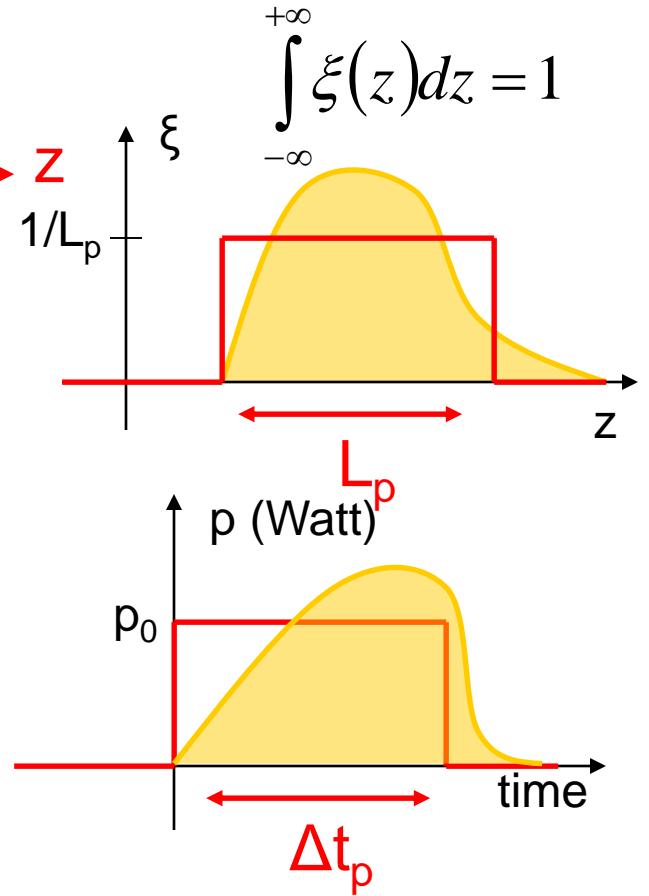


$$\dot{q} = \xi(z)p(t)$$

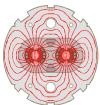
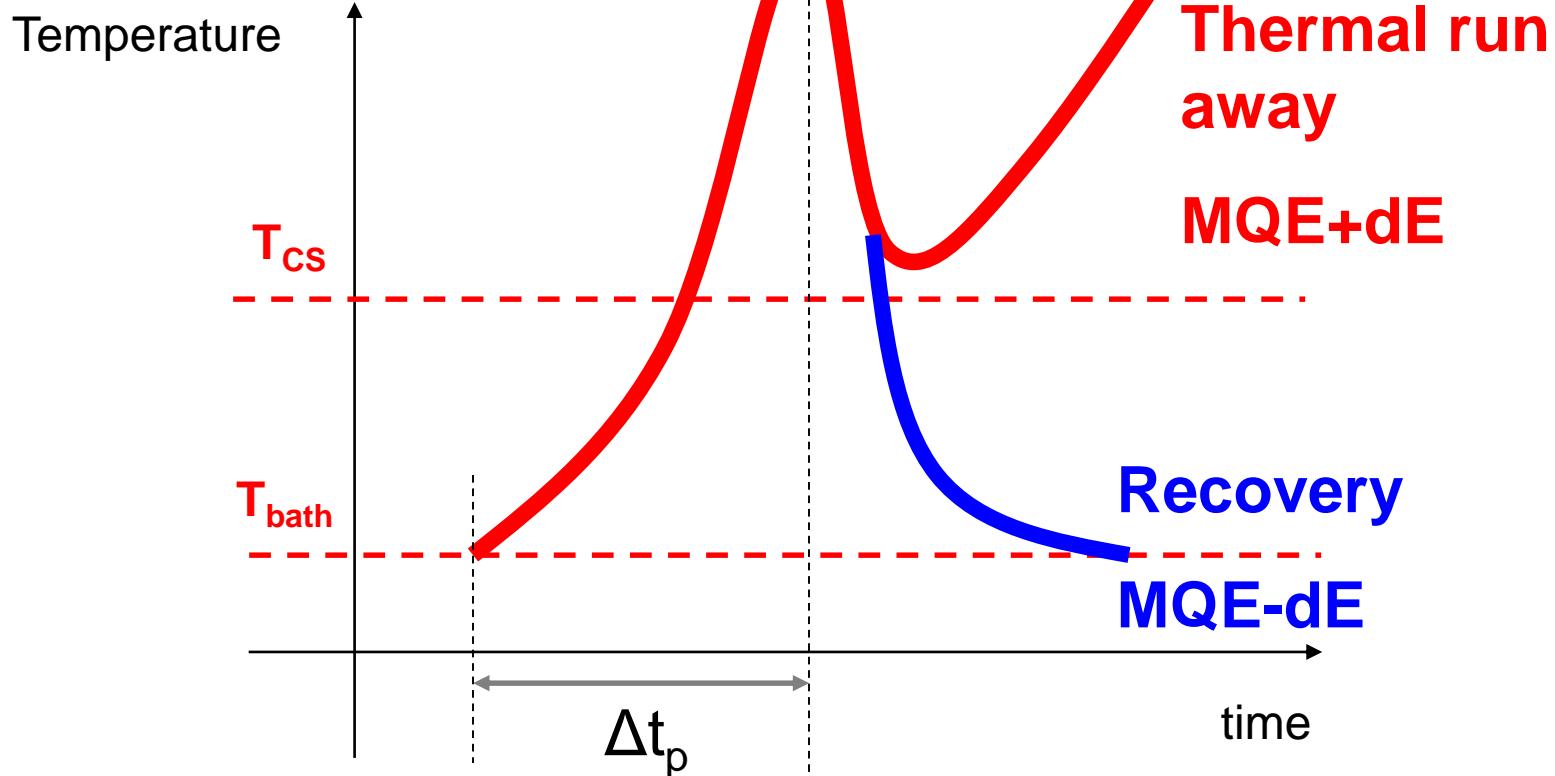
$$E = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \dot{q}(z,t) dz dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(t) dt$$

$$E = p_0 \Delta t_p$$

$$\frac{E}{\Delta V_p} = \frac{p_0 \Delta t_p}{AL_p}$$

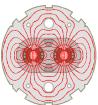
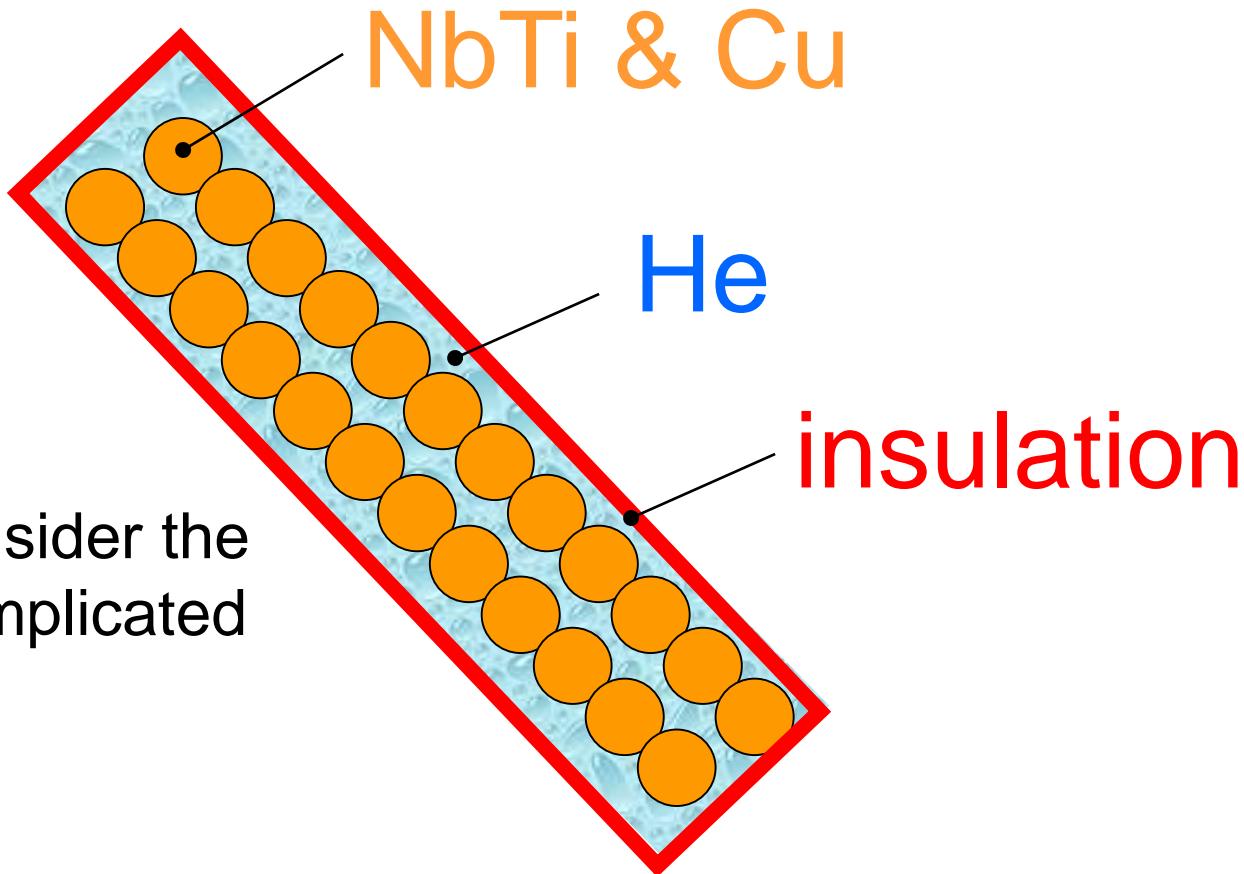


$\text{MQE}(\Delta t_p, L_p)$

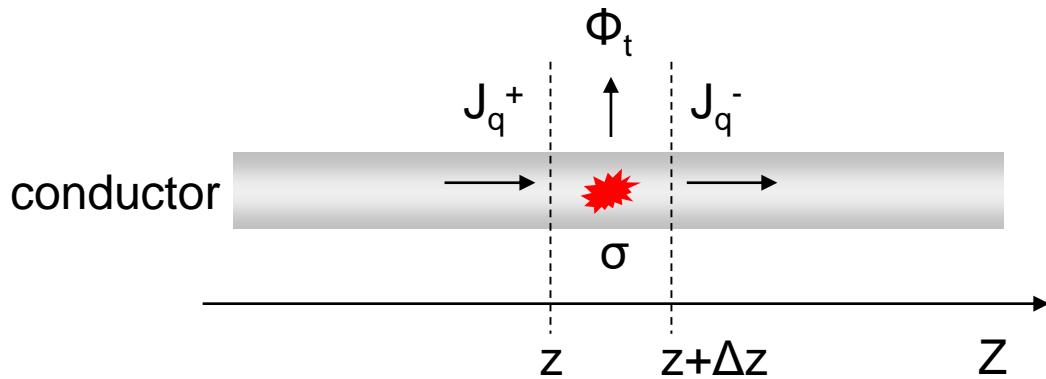


The physical system

Let's consider the most complicated cable



Thermal 1/2



The internal energy balance can be expressed as: $\dot{u} = -\operatorname{div} \cdot j_q + \sigma - \Phi_t$

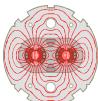
$$\dot{u} = Ac(T)\dot{T}$$

$$j_q = -Ak(T) \frac{\partial T}{\partial z}$$

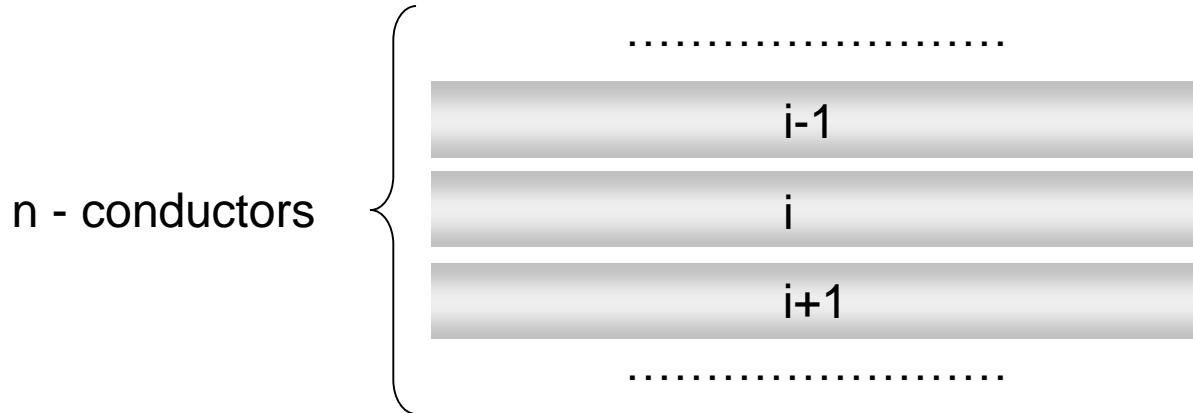
$$\sigma = RI^2$$

$$Ac(T)\dot{T} = A \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(k(T) \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) + RI^2 - \Phi_t(T, T_b, \dots ?)$$

$$R = \rho(T, B)/A$$



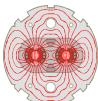
Thermal 2/2



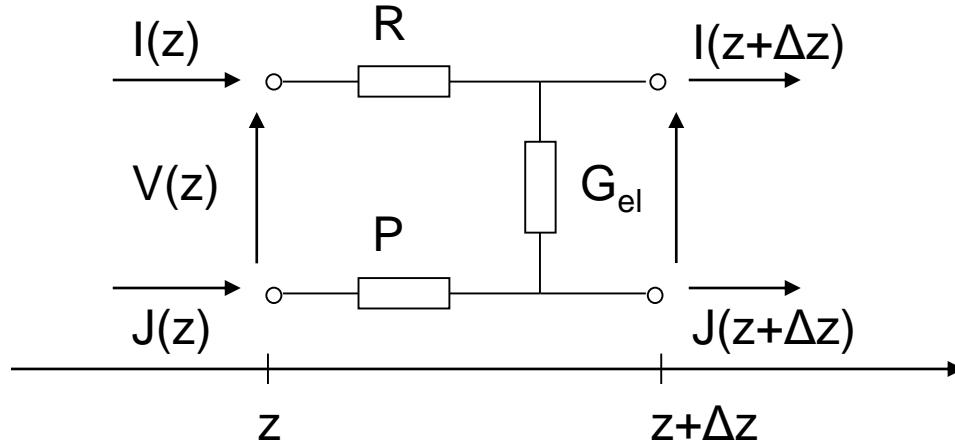
$$A_i c_i(T_i) \dot{T}_i = A_i \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(k(T_i) \frac{\partial T_i}{\partial z} \right) + \sum_j \beta_{ij} (T_j - T_i) + R_i I_i^2 + \sigma^{\text{extra}}$$

Does the term of heat generation change too? Of course...

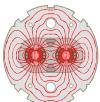
But it does depend on the actual electrical network



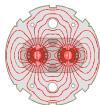
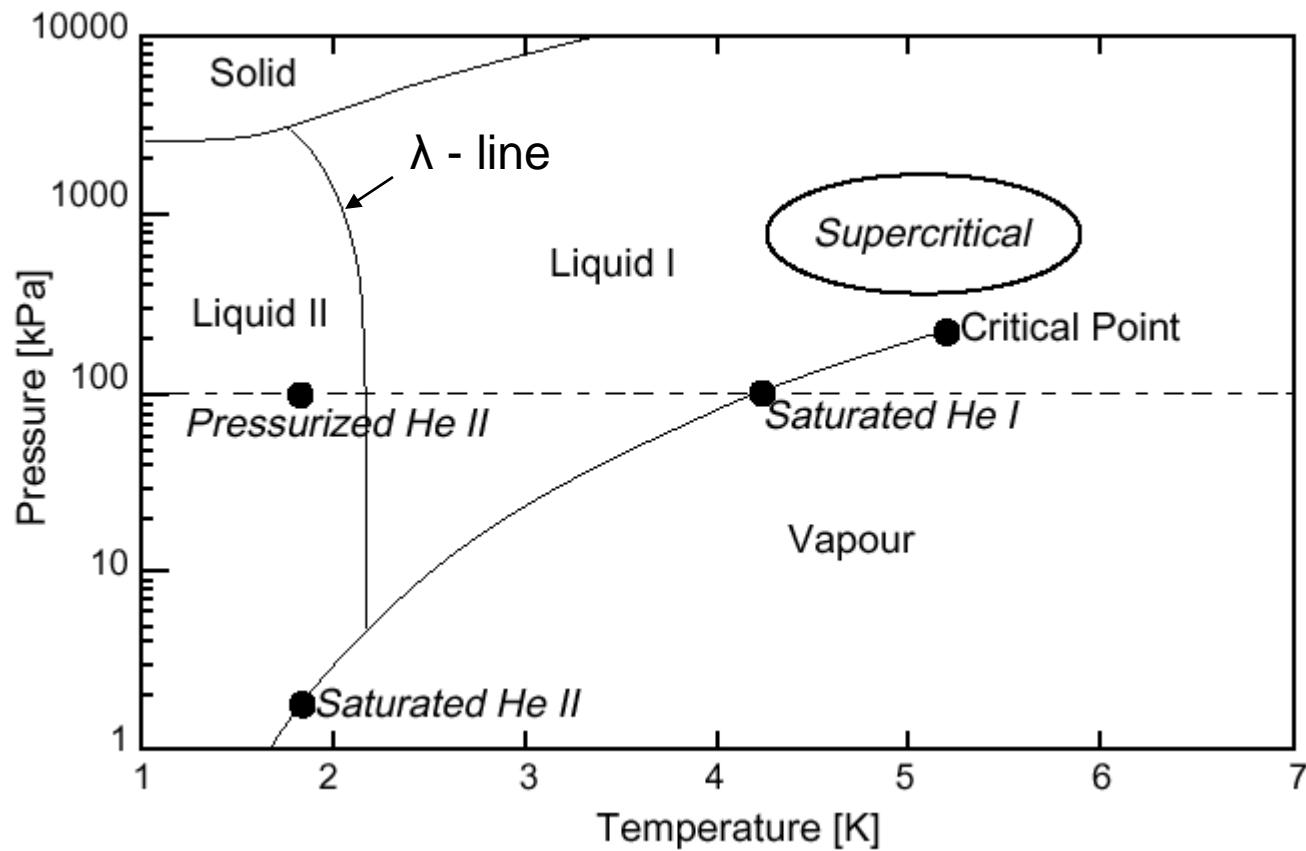
Electrical



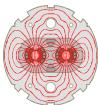
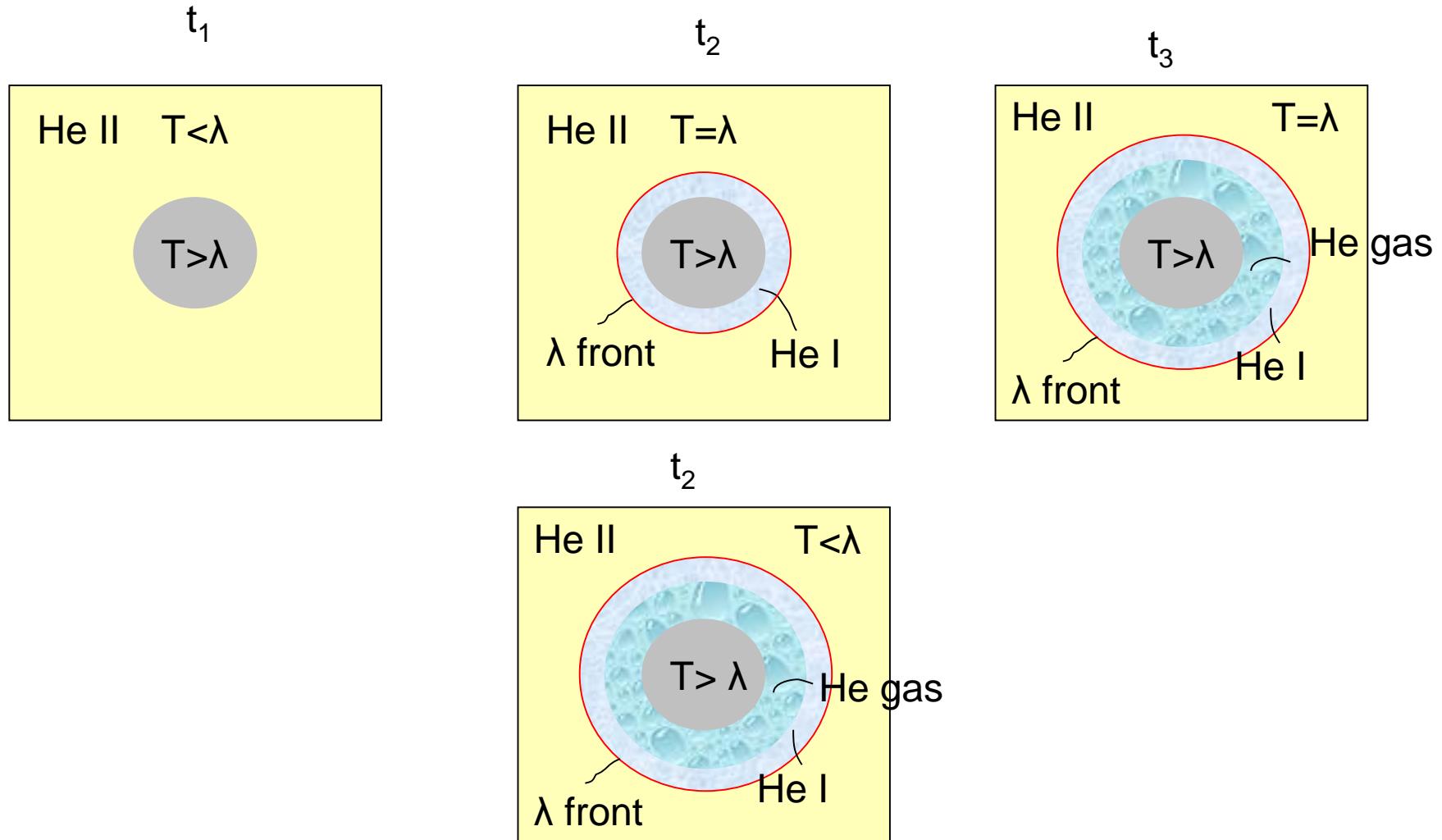
$$L_{eq} \dot{I} + \frac{1}{G_{el}} \frac{d^2 I}{dz^2} + (P(z) + R(z)) \cdot I = R(z) \cdot I_{tot}$$



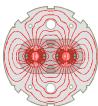
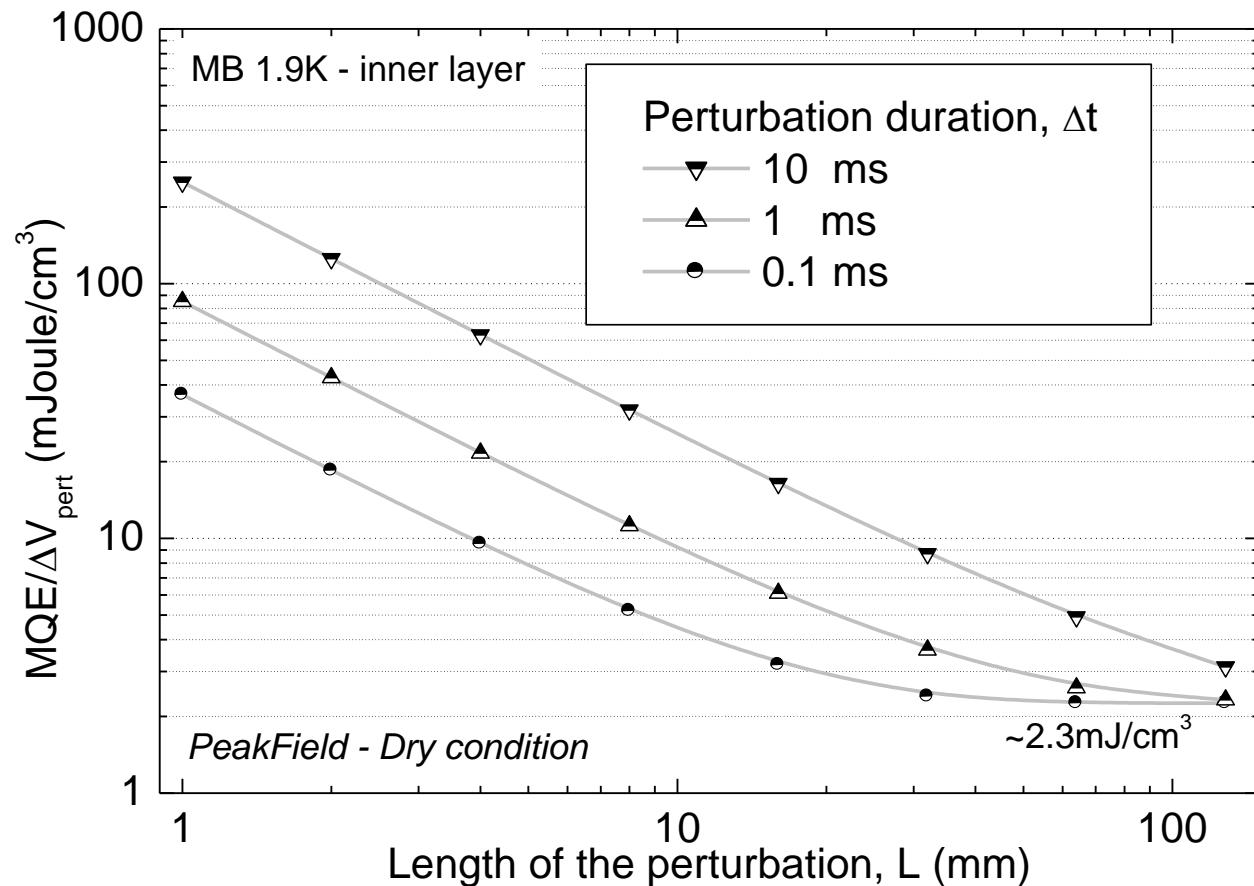
Helium (1/2)



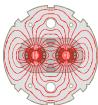
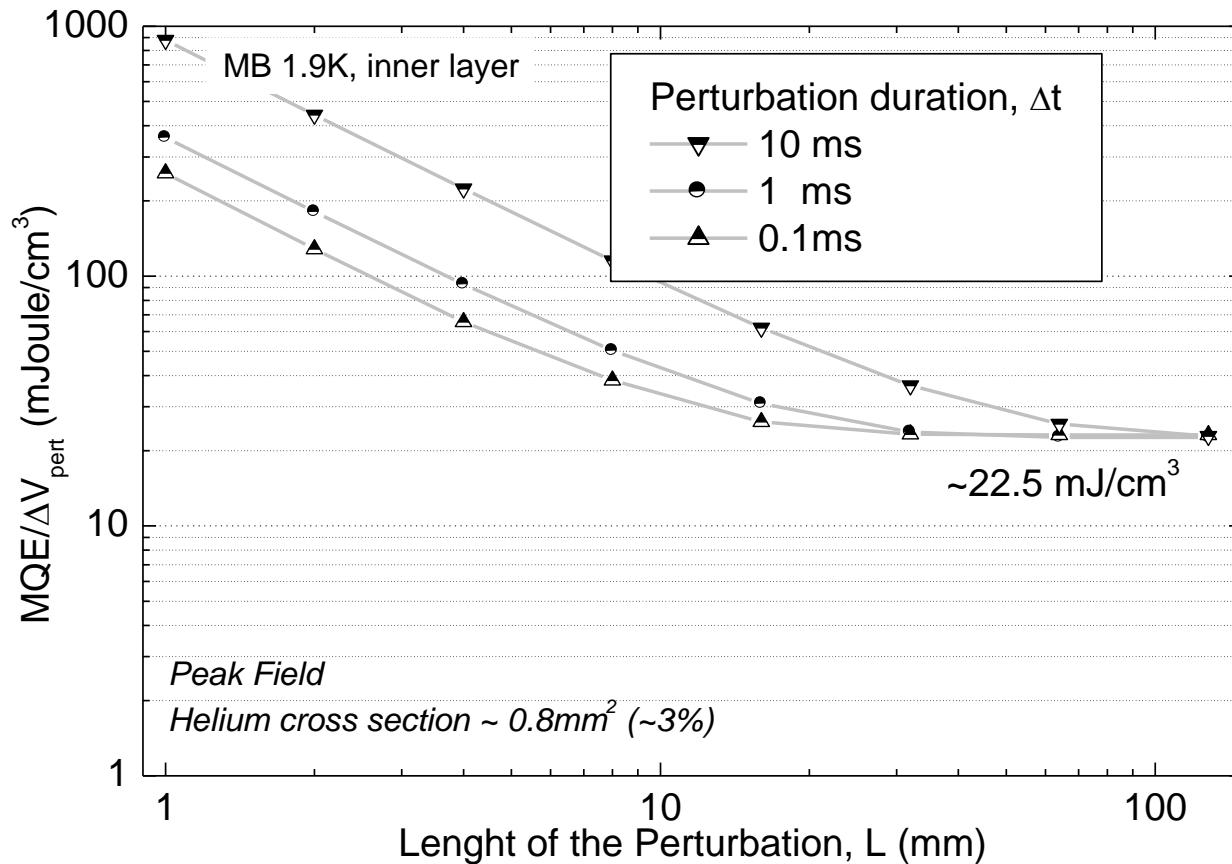
Helium (2/2)



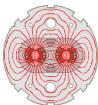
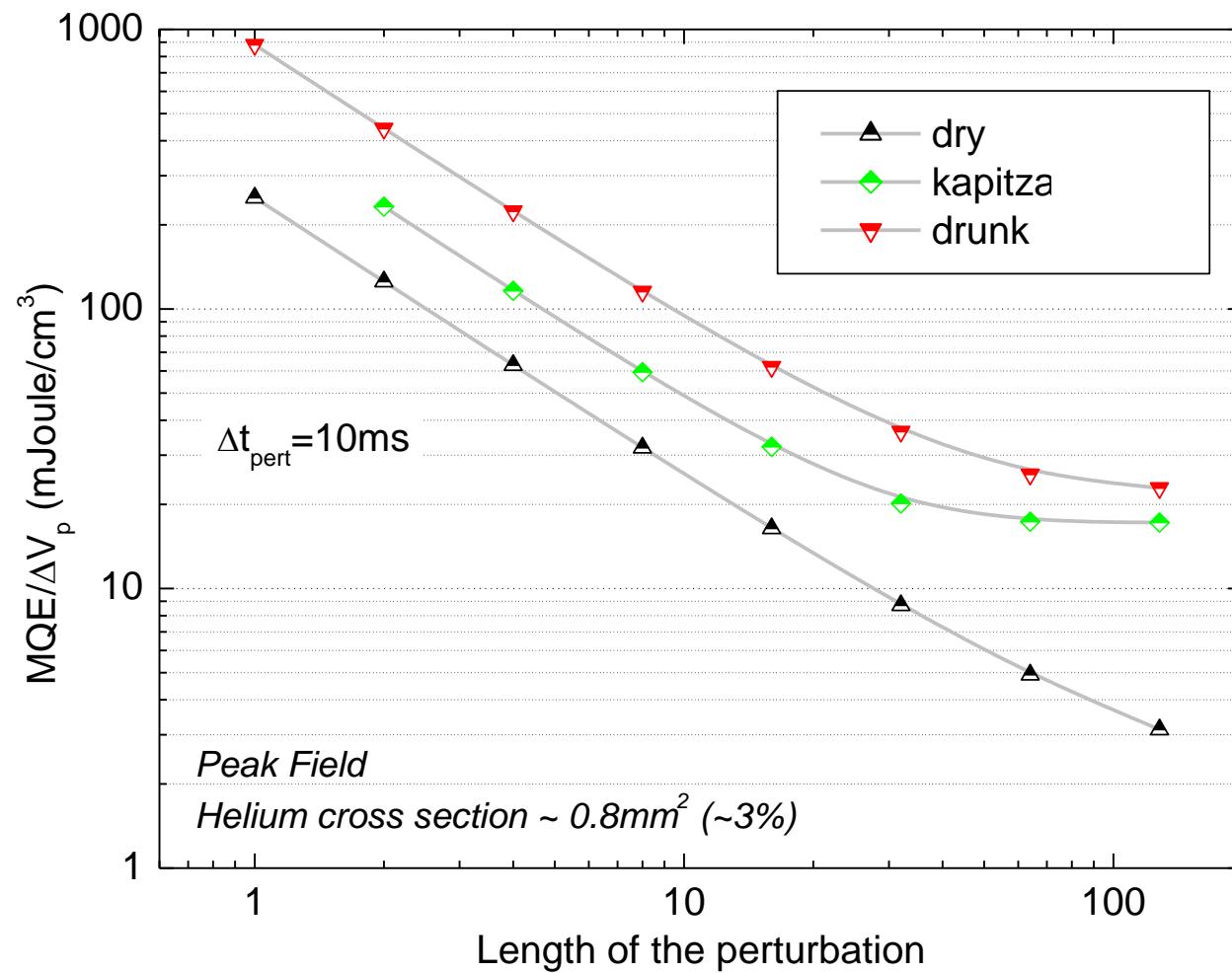
Space & Time Perturbation (1/3)



Space & Time Perturbation (2/3)

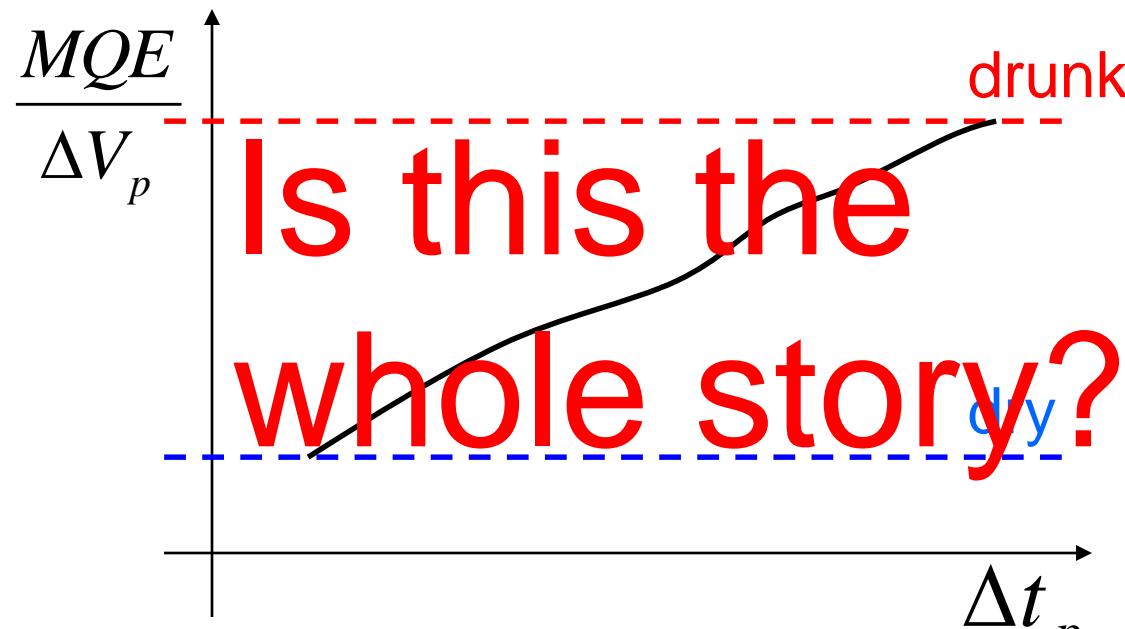


Space & Time Perturbation (3/3)

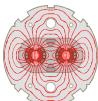


Resume 1

For length of perturbation larger than tens of centimeters the heat conductivity in the metallic part does not play a role



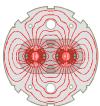
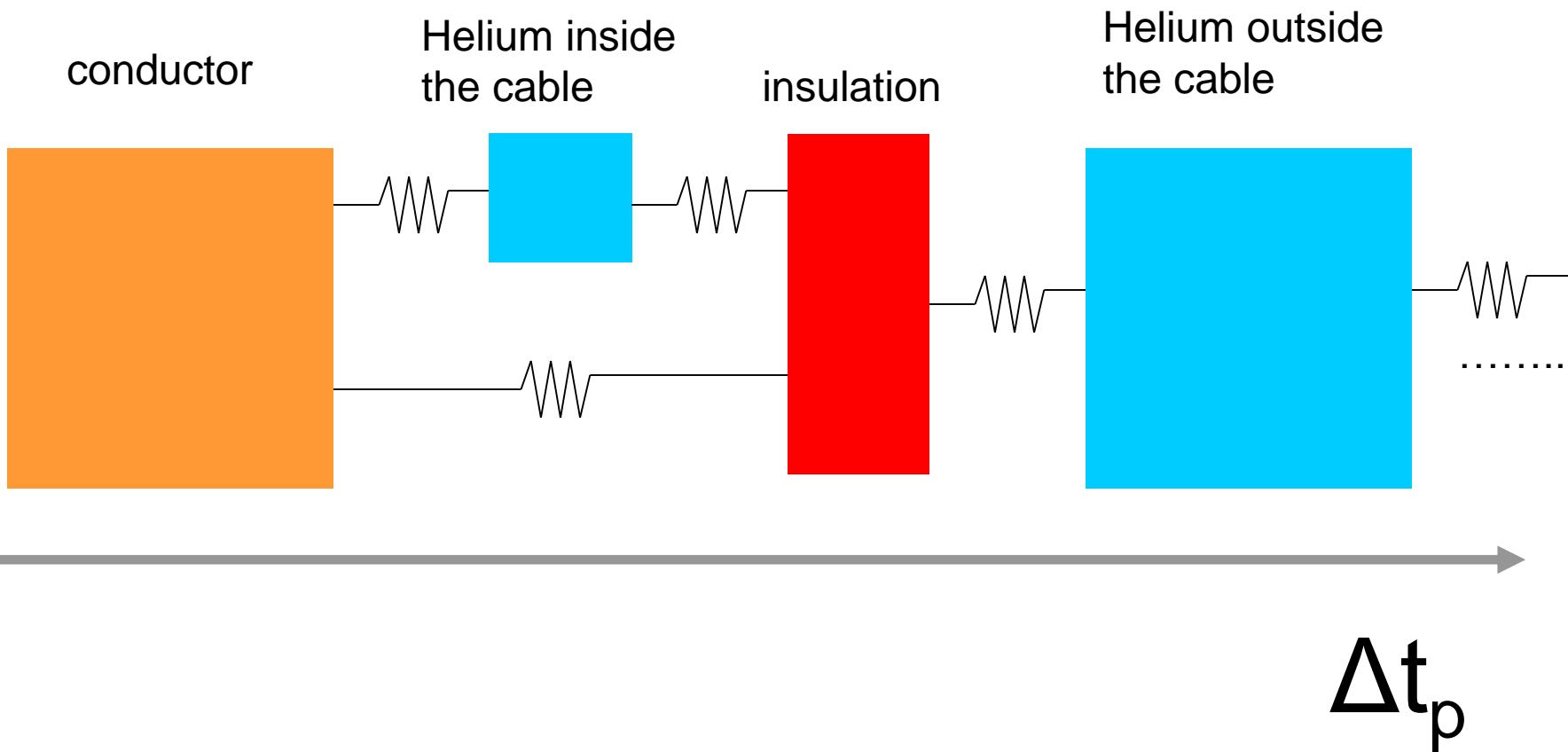
Slower is the perturbation process higher is the margin of the stability, up to the limit of the enthalpy of the cable



Thermal resistance



Resume 2



Conclusions

- The two codes predict quantitatively the same behaviors
- A first estimation of the stability margin for all LHC superconducting magnets have been already carried out and it will be available in few days (end of next week)
- Work is still in progress to correctly model helium
- Target for the end of the year:
 - stability margin as a function of the perturbation duration
 - better understanding of helium heat correlations
- Preliminary results will be available in one month

