The High-Field Magnet Programme: Magnet R&D for FCC-hh in Europe

<u>B. Auchmann</u>, A. Siemko, E. Todesco, ICHEP 2024, July 18, 2024



Overview

- The HFM Programme
- LTS R&D
- HTS R&D



HFM Programme

The High-Field Magnet Programme, hosted by CERN (http://cern.ch/hfm), was created in response to the 2020 ESPPU and the 2022 LDG R&D Roadmap.



http://cds.cern.ch/record/2721370



https://arxiv.org/abs/2201.07895



FCC-hh Magnet Development Roadmap

- 2024 FCC Feasibility Study midterm report places HFM activities in a long-term research roadmap and int'l context.
- Regular steering intervals serve to
 - steadily distill and solidify the technology options,
 - FCC-wide systems-engineering,
 - preparation of industrial involvement mostly from Phase 4 – "Prototyping".
- Need to close the significant TRL gap btw. HTS and LTS technology.
- Synergies expected mostly from HTS technology – help to sustain the long-term effort.





FCC Collaboration, Future Circular Collider (FCC) Feasibility Study Midterm Report, 2023.



HFM Partners

Today HFM comprises 13 European institutes.





HFM Organization

HFM Forum



LTS – Nb3Sn



Focus on FCC-hh Magnet Roadmap

- R&D targets established for the FCC-hh
 - A 14 T Nb₃Sn magnet with 20% operational margin at 1.9 K (sufficient margin to produce 14 T also at 4.5 K)



HFM LTS R&D Roadmap under discussion, courtesy E. Todesco



LTS Mechanics Challenge

- Avoid training and re-training → keep coils under compression at all stages of operation.
 - 14 T dipole experiences dipole forces equivalent to 1.2 kt/m.
 - 10 µm abrupt movement can cause quench.

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- Nb₃Sn is brittle → limit stress to 150-200 MPa and reinforce with resin.
- Thermal-contraction mismatch and resin cracking compound the problem.





[S. Farinon et al., in M. Benedikt et al., FCC Conceptual Design Report, Vol. 3 - The Hadron Collider (FCC-hh), January 2019.]

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7-m-long CosTheta quadrupoles for HiLumi with brief training, no re-training, 11.3 T on conductor – Courtesy E. Todesco.

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RMM1 flat-racetrack magnet during loading operation. The magnet achieved 16.4 T in the central cavity.





Programme



RMM1 flat-racetrack magnet during loading operation. The magnet achieved 16.4 T in the central cavity.



CD1 stress-managed magnet reaches 10 T and 100% of theoretical maximum performance.





5-T subSMCC magnet reaching short sample without training at 4.5 K.



Stress Managed Asymmetric Common Coil - SMACC WP

WPL D. M. Araujo

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HFM LTS Conductor





Qualify new suppliers with alternative conductor technologies to diversify the supply base.



HTS – mostly ReBCO



HFM HTS Activities

WPL B. Holzapfel







Coated Conductor R&D Line Commissioned











Insulated dry tape-stack racetrack and common coil configurations







Metal-Insulated Racetrack Stack

WPL T. Lecrevisse





R&D on Iron-Based PIT conductor WPL A. Malagoli



Fape characterization

Tape characterization, Cabeling WPL A. Ballarino



Hybrid subscale common coil





Insulated soldered tape-stack dynamic tests



Focus on FCC-hh Sustainability

Ramp-Induced Losses

- Cable and coil design determine losses.
- Technology choices impose requirements on the cryo system for stable operating margins (and reproducible field quality?)
- Increased ramp losses may partly (or fully) cancel out the improved cryogenic efficiency at 20 K.
- But the full picture is more complex
 - main cryo load in FCC-hh is synchrotron radiation (SR) on the beam screen
 - SR scales $\propto B^4$ (90, 100, 120 TeV \rightarrow -35, 0, +100% SR)
 - beam screen baseline:
 - 60-80 K for both, LTS and HTS
 - 4.5-K cryo-pumping surface between beam screen and magnet cold bore needed could increase coil ID



Estimation of screening-current induced losses in 20 T block-coil at 4.2 K with 12-mm tapestack cable: 650 kJ/m (CDR target: 10 kJ/m)

[L. Bortot, priv. comm., April 2023]



Nb-Ti 4-5 µm, Nb3Sn 20-50 µm, ReBCO **2-12 mm**



[J. v. Nugteren, High Temperature Superconductor Accelerator Magnets. PhD thesis, UTwente, 2016.]

Focus on FCC-hh Sustainability

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More studies, development of numerical tools, and rigorous model validation needed!

• Goal for FCC FS: derive a ramp loss target that is compatible with a plausible cryo concept and leads to equal or lower power consumption as LTS at the same beam energy.

Focus on FCC-hh Integration

- Physical dimensions of double-aperture HTS magnets up to 20 T are not known today.
- Integration requirements in the FCC-ee tunnel could potentially be met by vertical stacking of apertures.
- Cryogenics baseline for 20 K is high p high \dot{m} He.
 - What is the achievable ΔT inlet/outlet along cryogenic sector given ReBCO ramp losses?
 - What are the implications on operating margins and field quality?
 - What are the size requirements?
 - US-MDP keeps an open mind towards a hydrogen cooling option.

Focus on HTS Roadmap

Figure 1.10. Three different geometries for assembling a cable with ReBCO coated conductor. Also refer to Table 1.2.

Early options of cables for main dipoles in Isabelle accelerator at BNL.

Braided cable failed in series manufacturing. Rutherford-cable development arrived too late, but underpins the LTS accelerator era: Tevatron (1983), Hera (1991), RHIC (2000), (SSC), LHC (2008), HL-LHC (2026)

[M. Wilson, Pulsed Superconducting Magnets' CERN Academic Training May 2006] [J. v. Nugteren, High Temperature Superconductor Accelerator Magnets. PhD thesis, UTwente, 2016.]

Towards an HTS Roadmap

- 2023-2025 ... setup of manufacturing facilities, hiring in concerned labs
- 2025-2030 ... canvassing candidate technologies
- 2030-2035 ... scoping to achieve accelerator quality and target field in short magnets
- 2035-2040 ... feasibility of length scale-up

Towards an HTS Roadmap

- ReBCO magnet technology for high-field accelerator magnets must close the TRL gap to LTS: Key technology questions must be solved over the next 5-10 years.
- A technical roadmap based on initial canvassing results will be developed over the coming year(s).
- We are entering uncharted territory. Breakthroughs and/or roadblocks may be encountered along the way.

Cooperation with US-MDP

Complementarity of approaches mitigates risk factors:

- Bi-2212 as well as CORC/Star ReBCO wires in US-MDP,
- ReBCO anisotropic cables and IBS in HFM,

• High-risk high-reward topics (no-protection, hydrogen) covered in US-MDP.

Ongoing technical exchanges include the following topics:

- 20-T quench protection analysis,
- 20-T stress-managed common coils design,
- Stress-management material technologies,
- Bi-2212 cable characterization under transverse pressure,

Increased cooperation FCC/US-MDP/HFM is desirable, for example:

- Shared technical seminars,
- increased integration of each other's "working groups",
- testing and learning from each other's magnets,
- continued exchange on roadmaps and strategies,
- exchange of post-docs, etc.

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