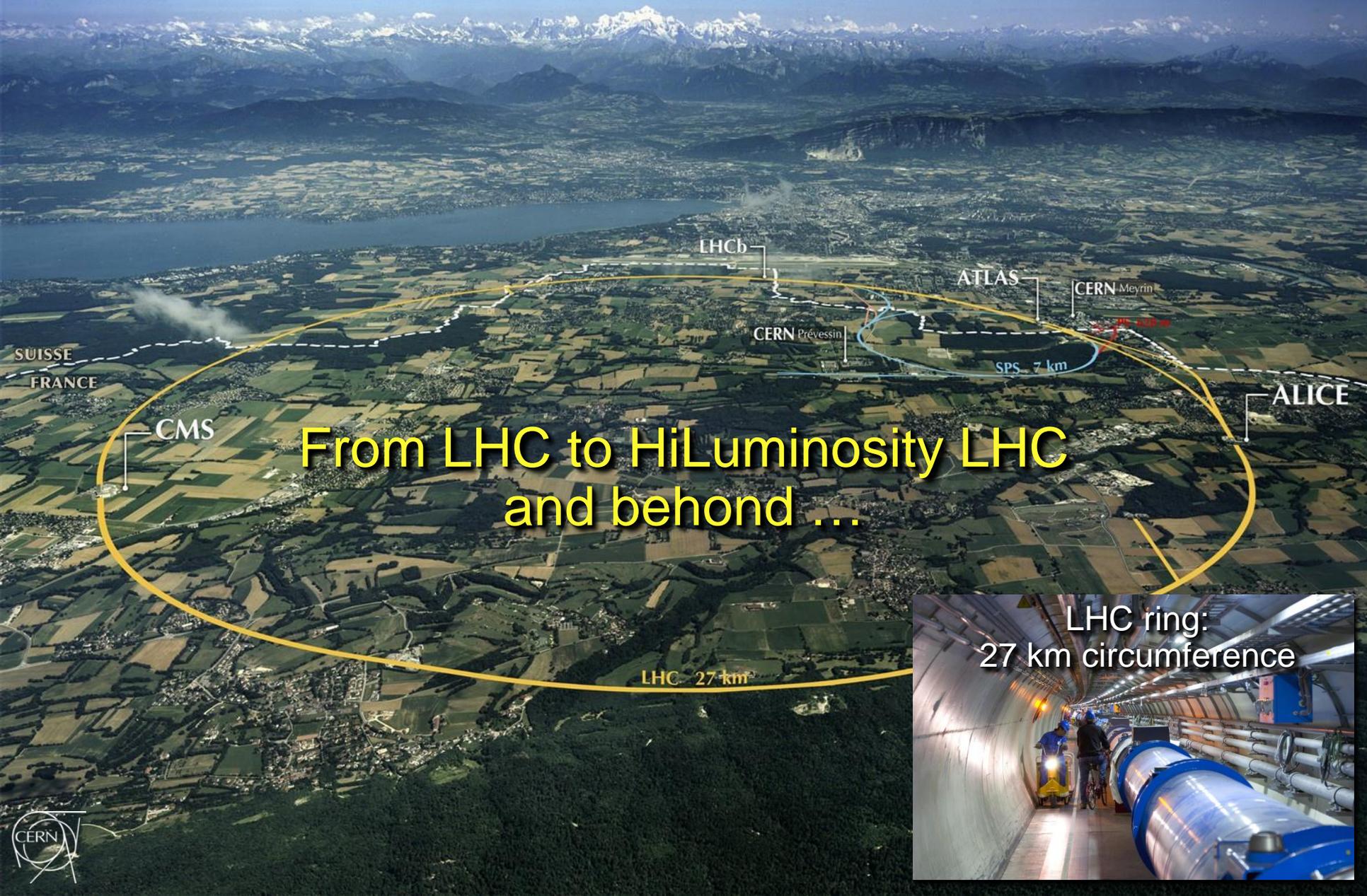


CERN future projects, Cryogenics for superconductivity

Serge CLAUDET, *as deputy Cryogenic group leader & HiLumi Cryo WP leader*

CERN, 29th Jan'20

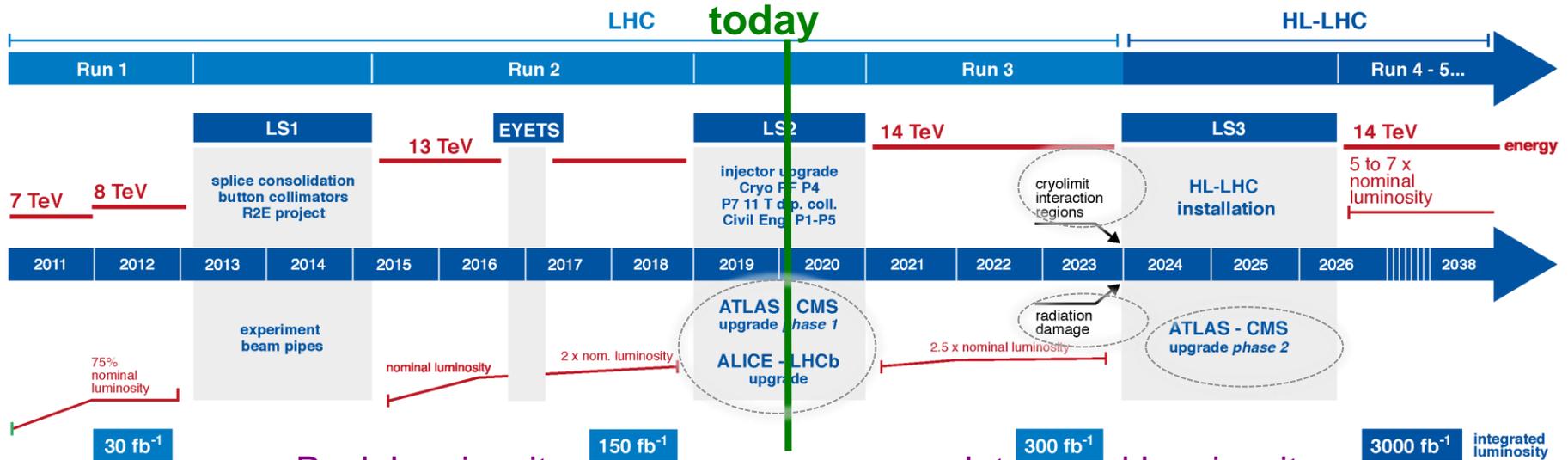
CERN present infrastructure and future projects



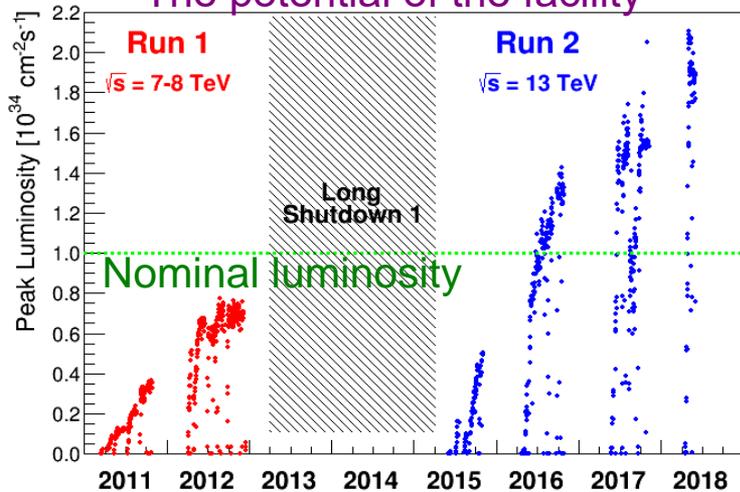
From LHC to HiLuminosity LHC
and beyond ...



LHC ring:
27 km circumference

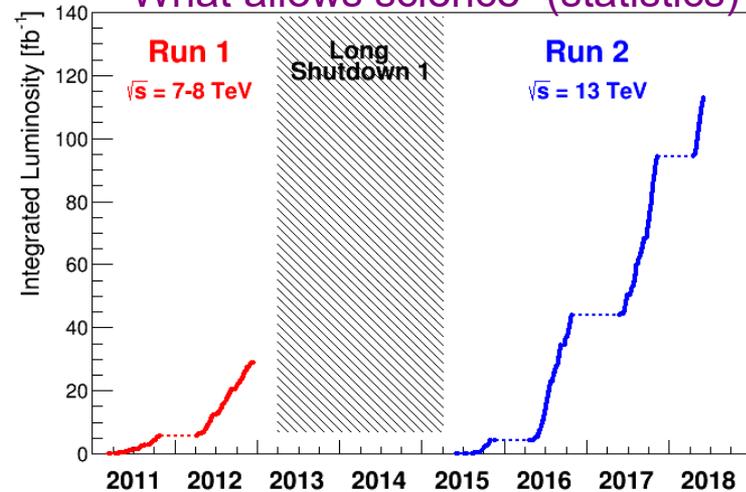


Peak Luminosity
“The potential of the facility”



Performance

Integrated Luminosity
“What allows science” (statistics)

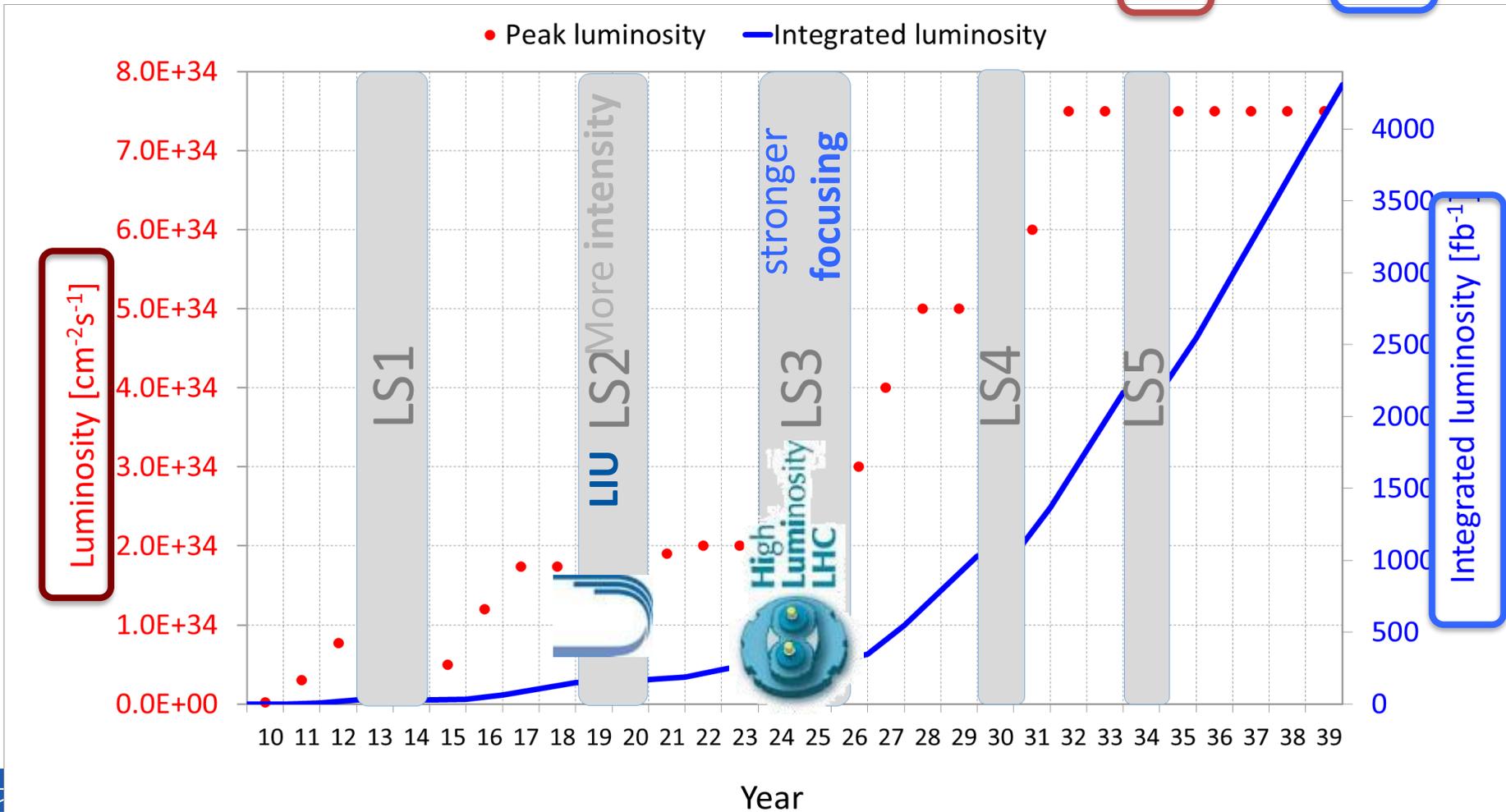


Qualification – Global availability - Time

Towards higher collision rates

New discoveries or precision measurements need integrated luminosity !!!

$$\text{Luminosity} = f * N^2 / 4\pi \sigma^2$$

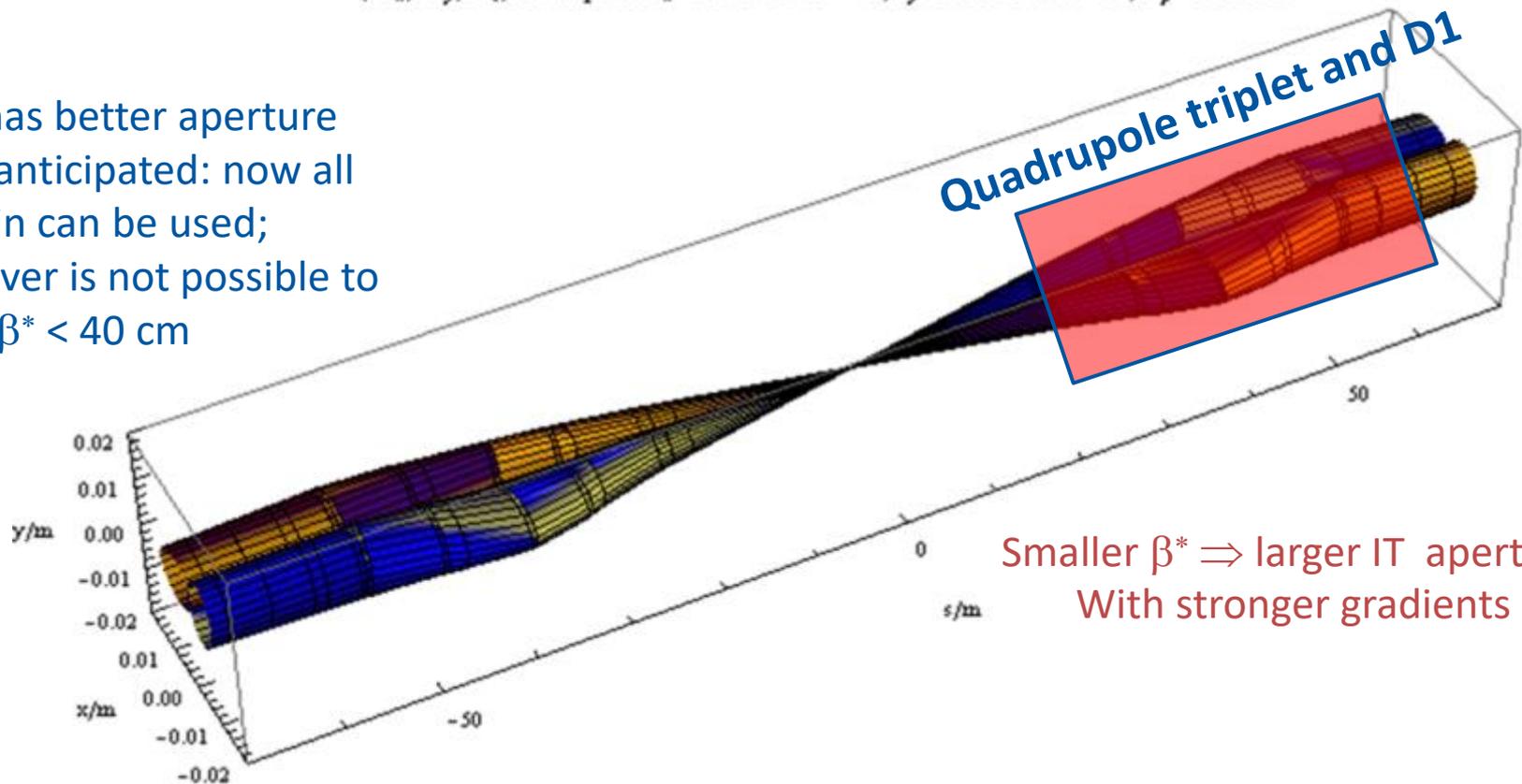


To increase Luminosity

The most straight forward action:
reducing beam size with a «local» action

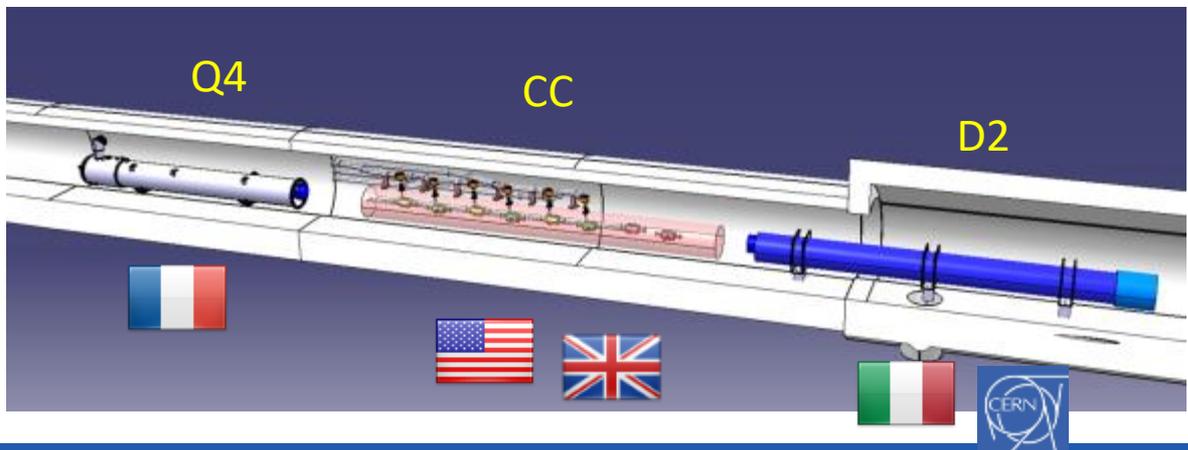
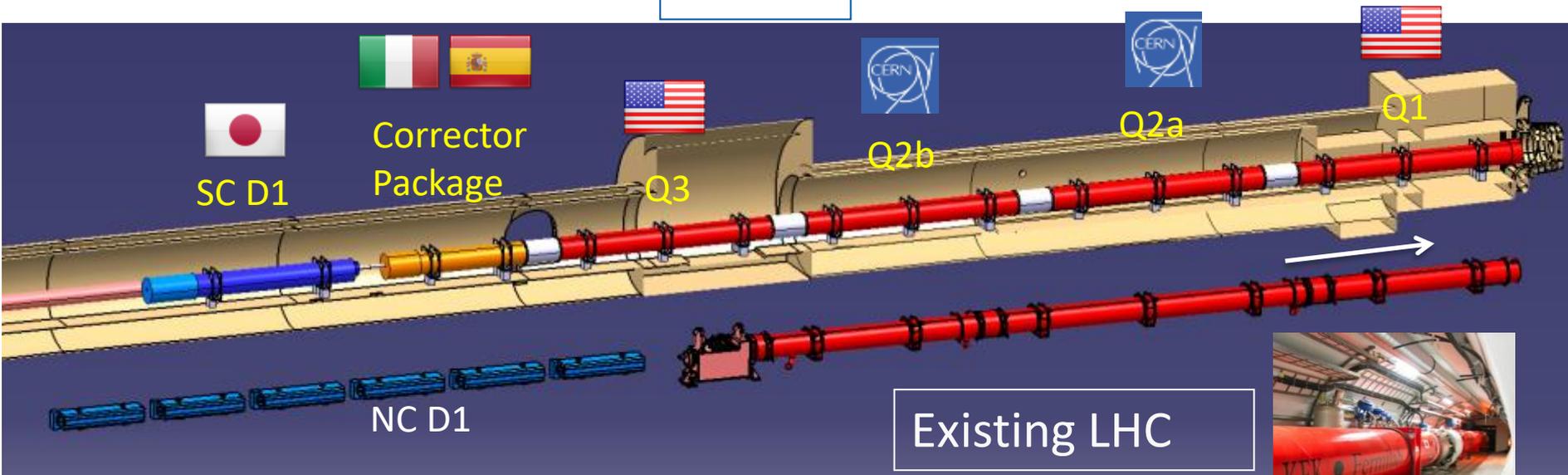
$(5\sigma_x, 5\sigma_y, 5\sigma_z)$ envelope for $\epsilon_x = 5.02646 \times 10^{-10}$ m, $\epsilon_y = 5.02646 \times 10^{-10}$ m, $\sigma_z = 0.000111$

LHC has better aperture
than anticipated: now all
margin can be used;
however is not possible to
have $\beta^* < 40$ cm



HL-LHC configuration

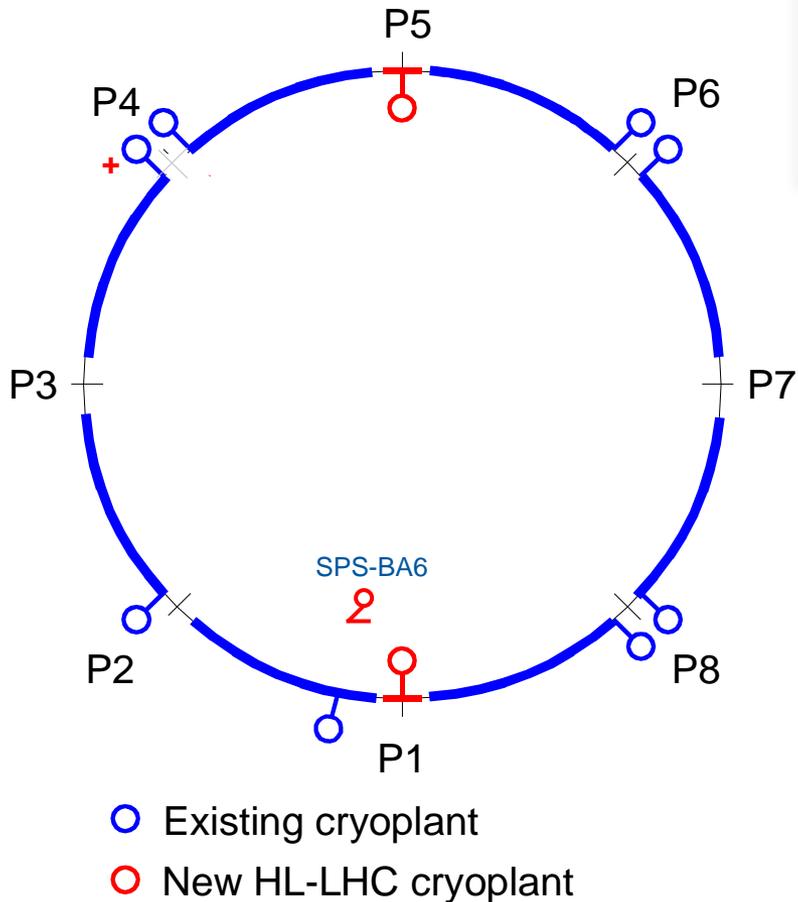
HL-LHC



HL-LHC relies on more powerful final focussing quadrupoles, associated recombination dipoles and crab cavities,

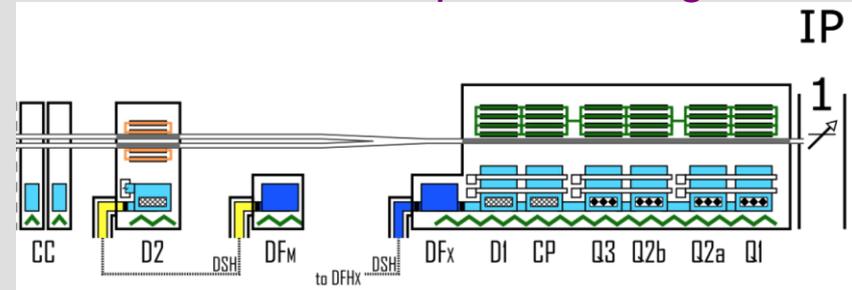
Local heat loads expected x5 w.r.t LHC

HL-LHC cryogenic upgrade



- P1-P5: 2 new cryoplants (~15 kW @ 4.5 K incl. ~3 kW @ 1.8 K) and 2 x 750m cryo-distribution for high-luminosity insertions
- P4: upgrade (+2 kW @ 4.5 K) of an existing LHC 18 kW @ 4.5K cryoplant
- *SPS-BA6: SRF test facility with beam primarily for Crab-Cavities*

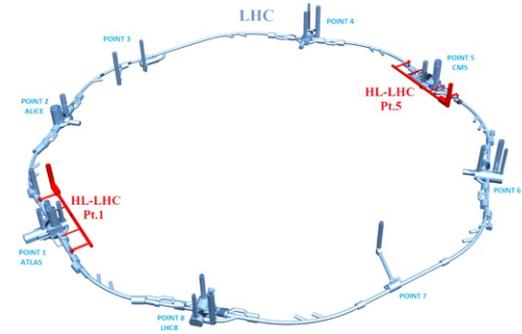
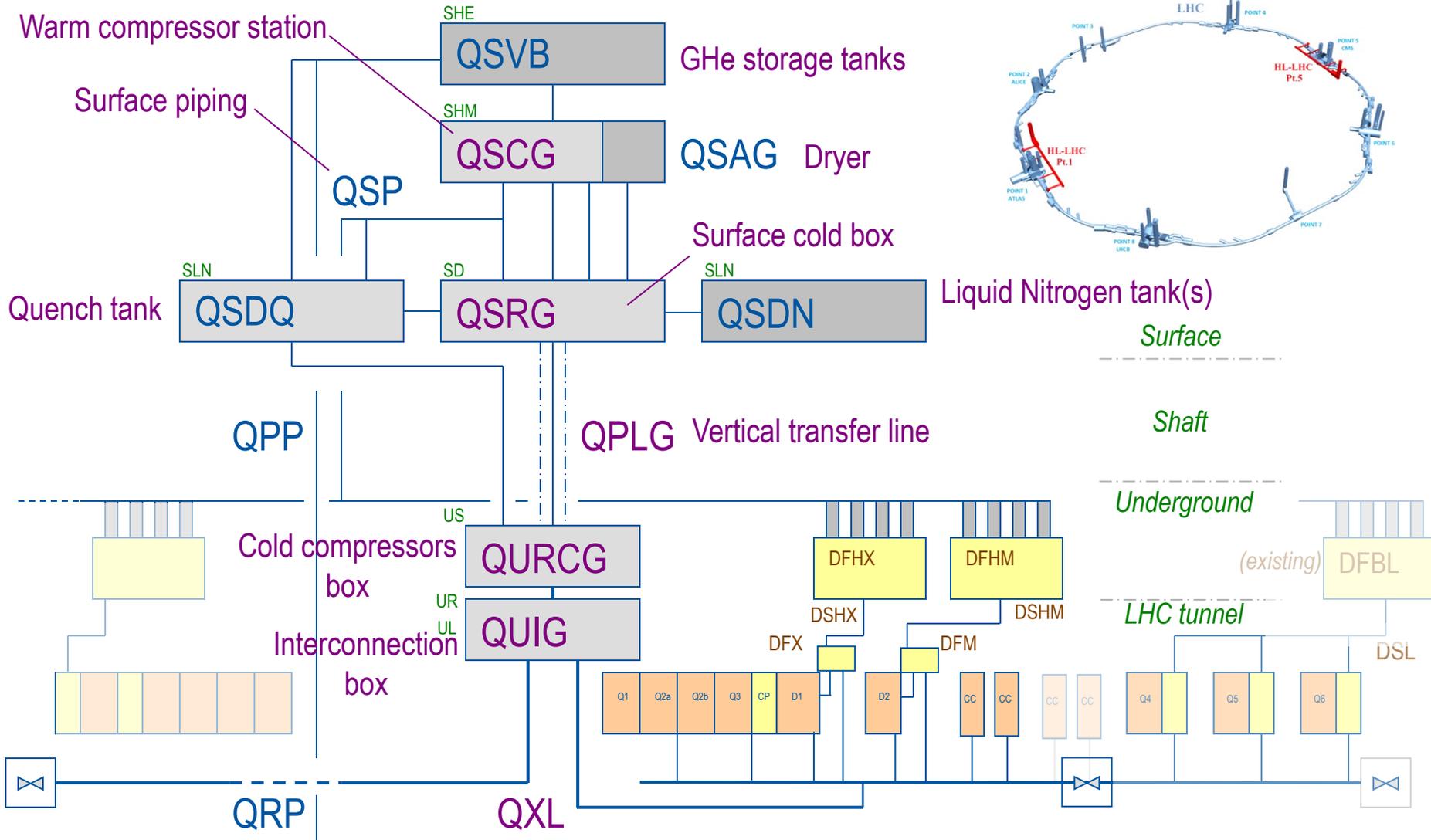
P1/P5: Provide adequate cooling for this



Other test facilities related activities not reported here

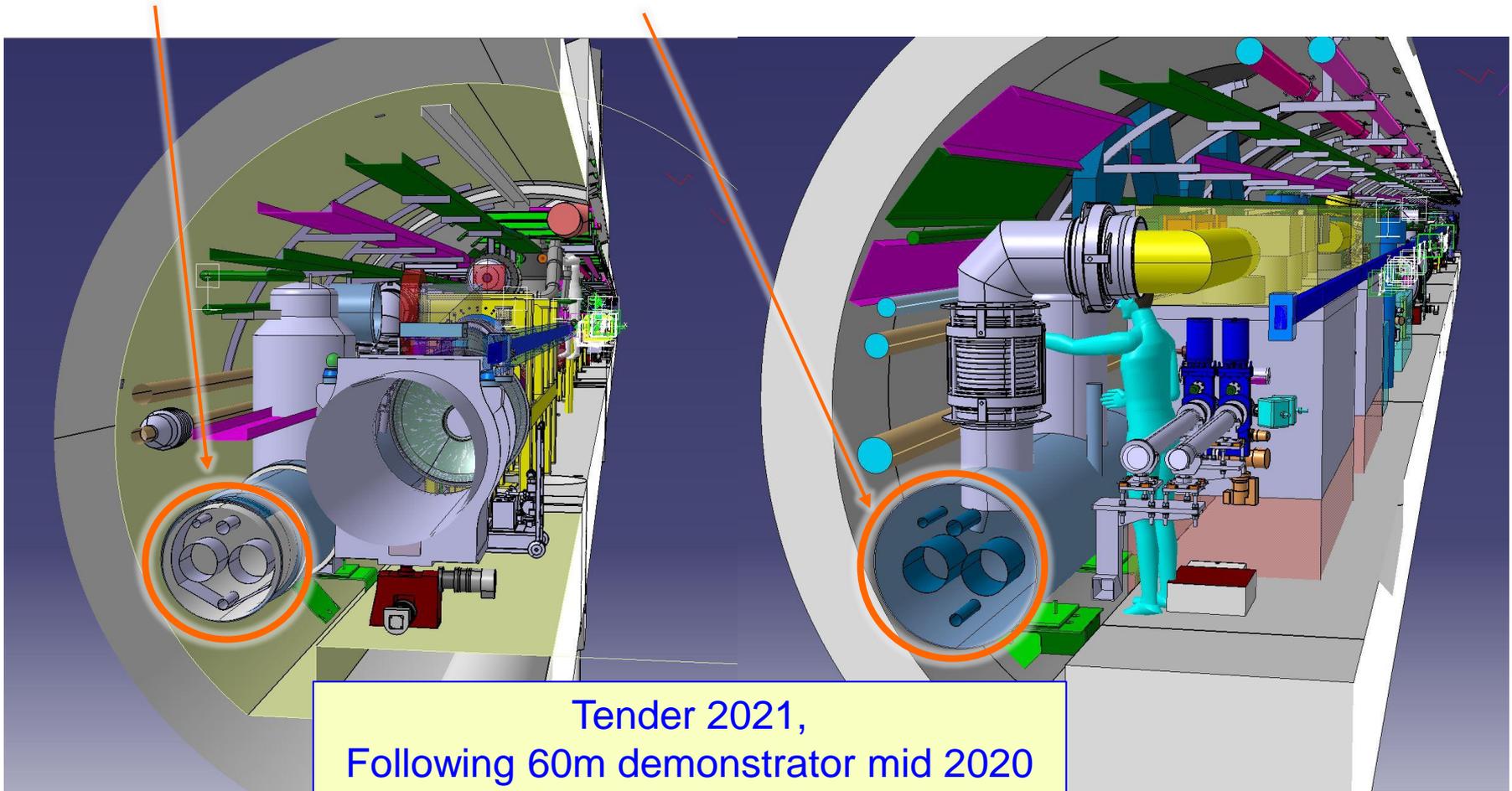
P1/P5 Cryogenic architecture

15 kW equivalent at 4.5 K, including 3 kW at 1.8 K

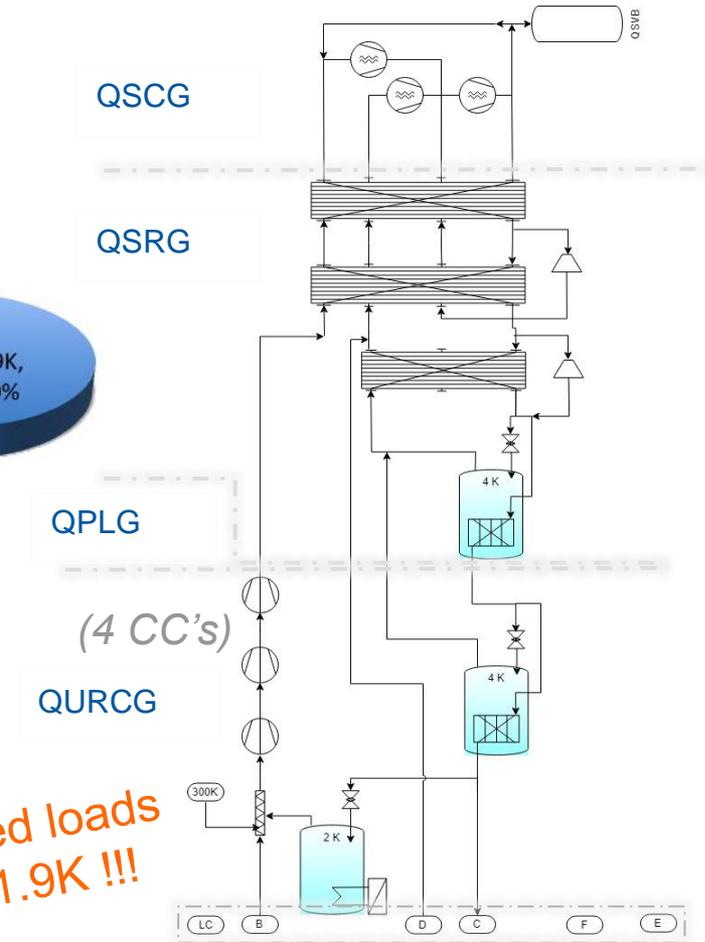
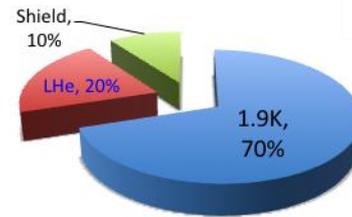
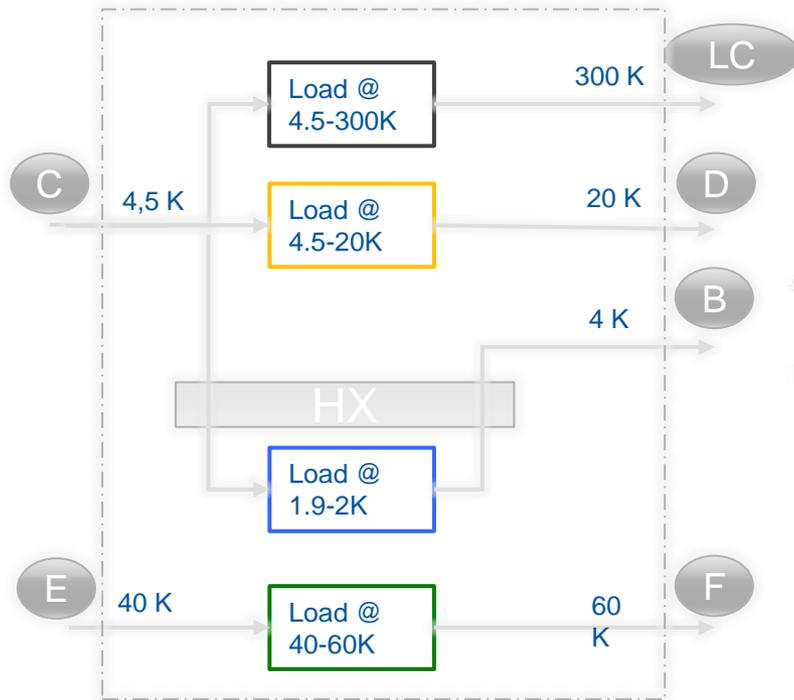


QXL cryoline, 3D models and integration

1'500m, 5 tubes in a shell diam 650-800mm, similar to existing LHC QRL cryoline



From cooling requirements to Refrigeration capacity and process



Obvious need for 15mbar header (1.8K cold source),
no special need for 4.5K loads
Process options now under study

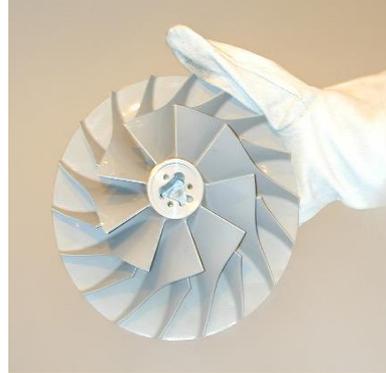
Pulsed loads @ 1.9K !!!

2 x 15 kW eq. @ 4.5K He Refrigerators, incl 3kW @ 1.8K



Best Capex + Opex offer matching specified requirements

Compressors, dryers, cold box(es), vertical cryoline, cold compressors



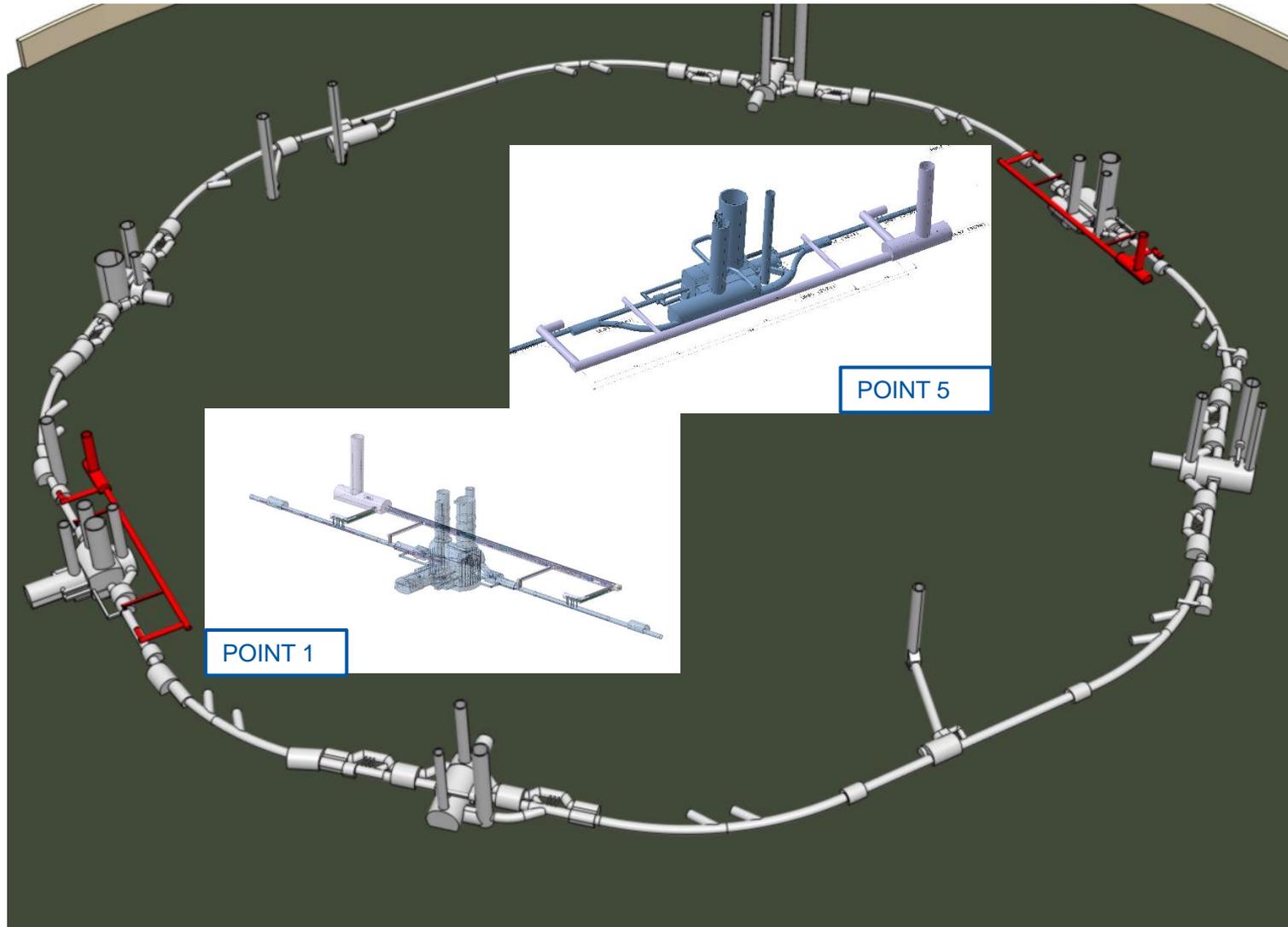
Tender Q1 2021

Complementary infrastructure

- Valve boxes (2): 25 valves in a 2m Diam & 8-10m long box
- GHe storage tanks (4): 250 Nm³ – PN25
- LN2 storage tanks (2): 50'000 l + vaporiser
- Interconnecting piping: 2'000m Diam 250 eq. stainless steel
- Instrumentation for tunnel equipment (accuracy, radiation)
- Controls (integration with existing LHC infrastructure)

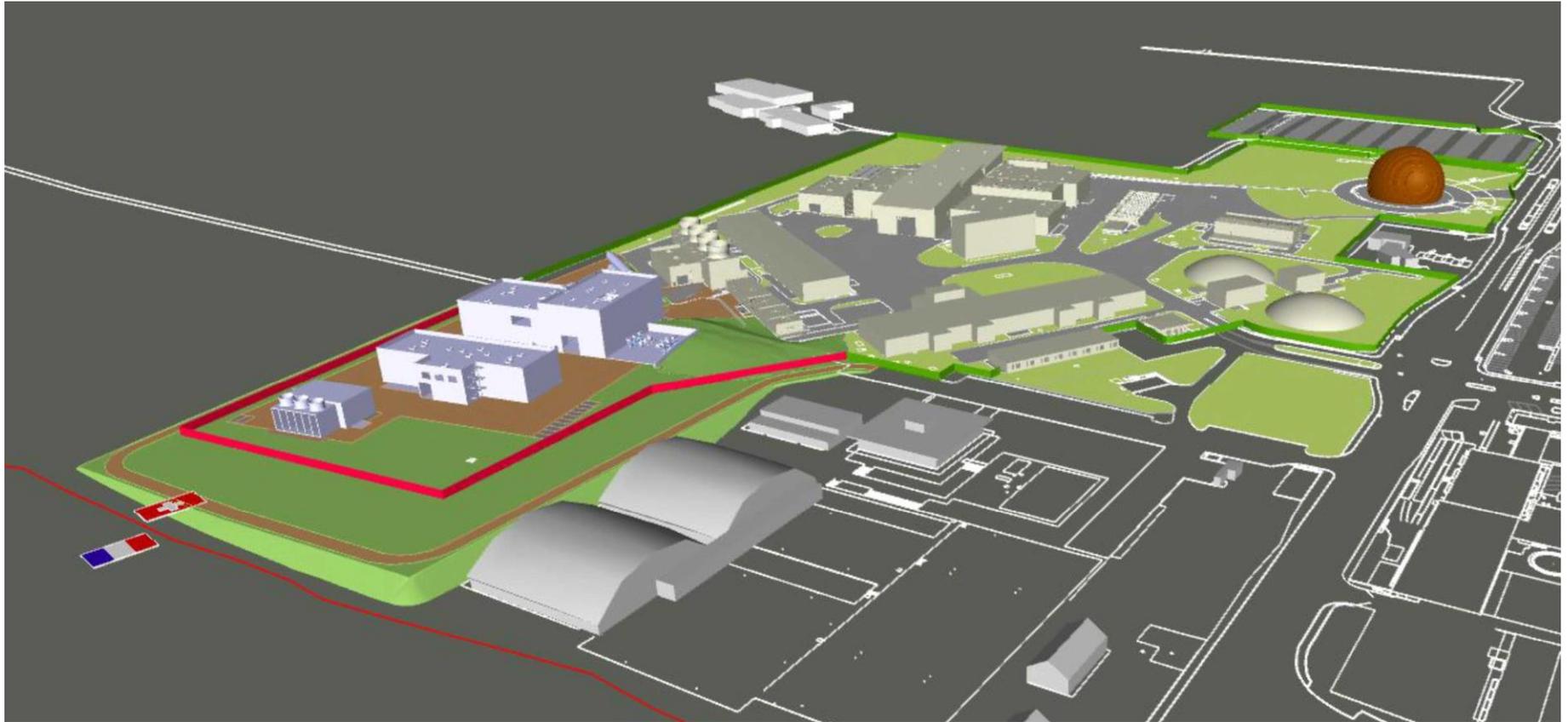
Major civil engineering required at P1-P5

All underground infrastructure being prepared during LS2



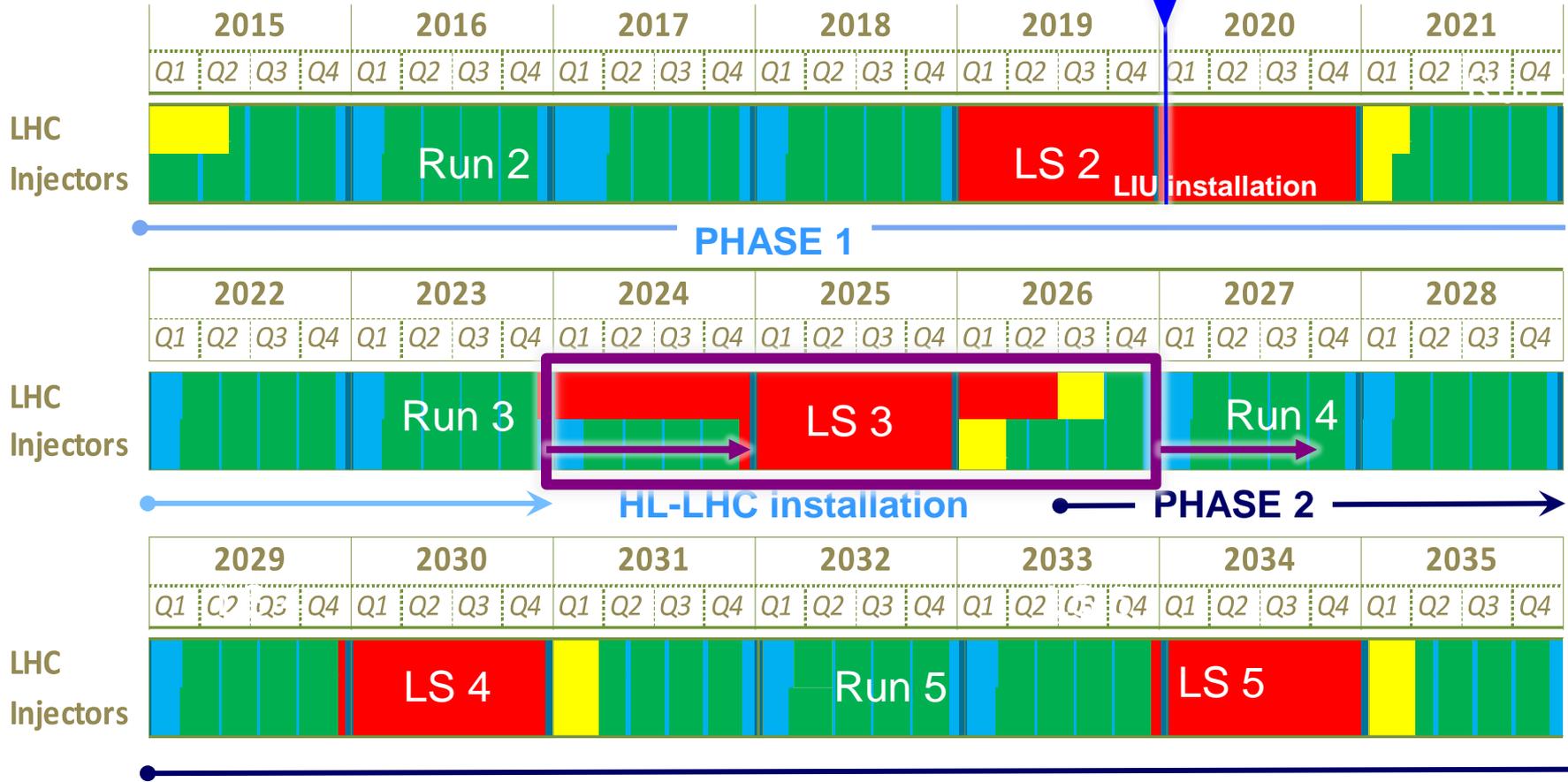
Inventory of the surface works (P1, ATLAS)

All surface buildings during Run3



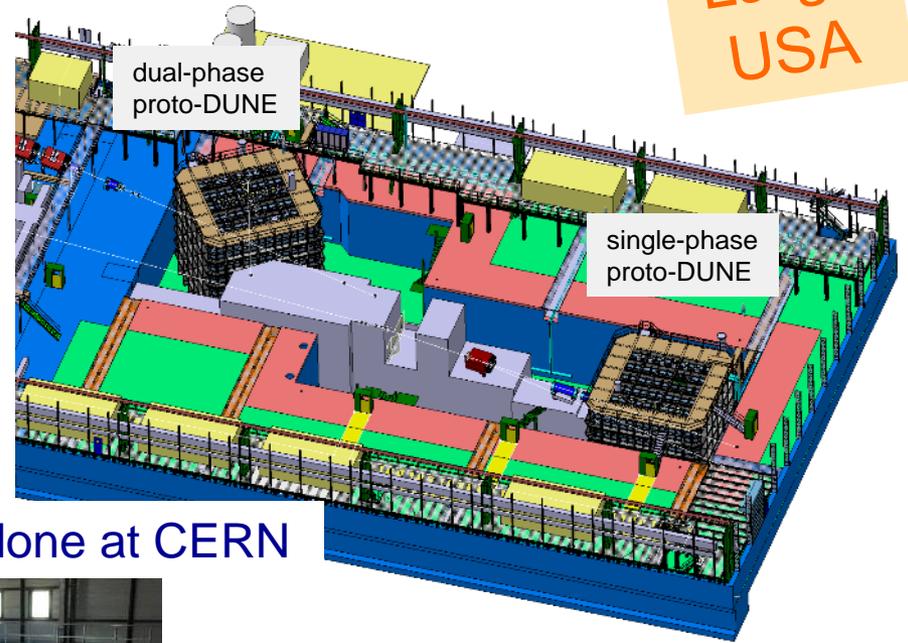
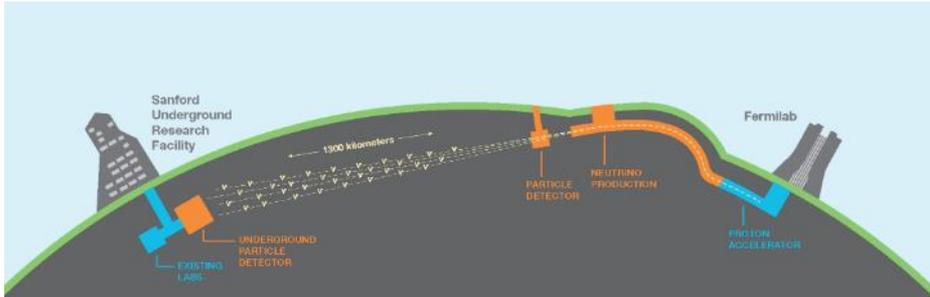
LHC roadmap

LS2 starting in 2019 => 24 months + 3 months BC
 LS3 LHC: starting in 2024 => 30 months + 3 months BC
 Injectors: in 2025 => 13 months + 3 months BC



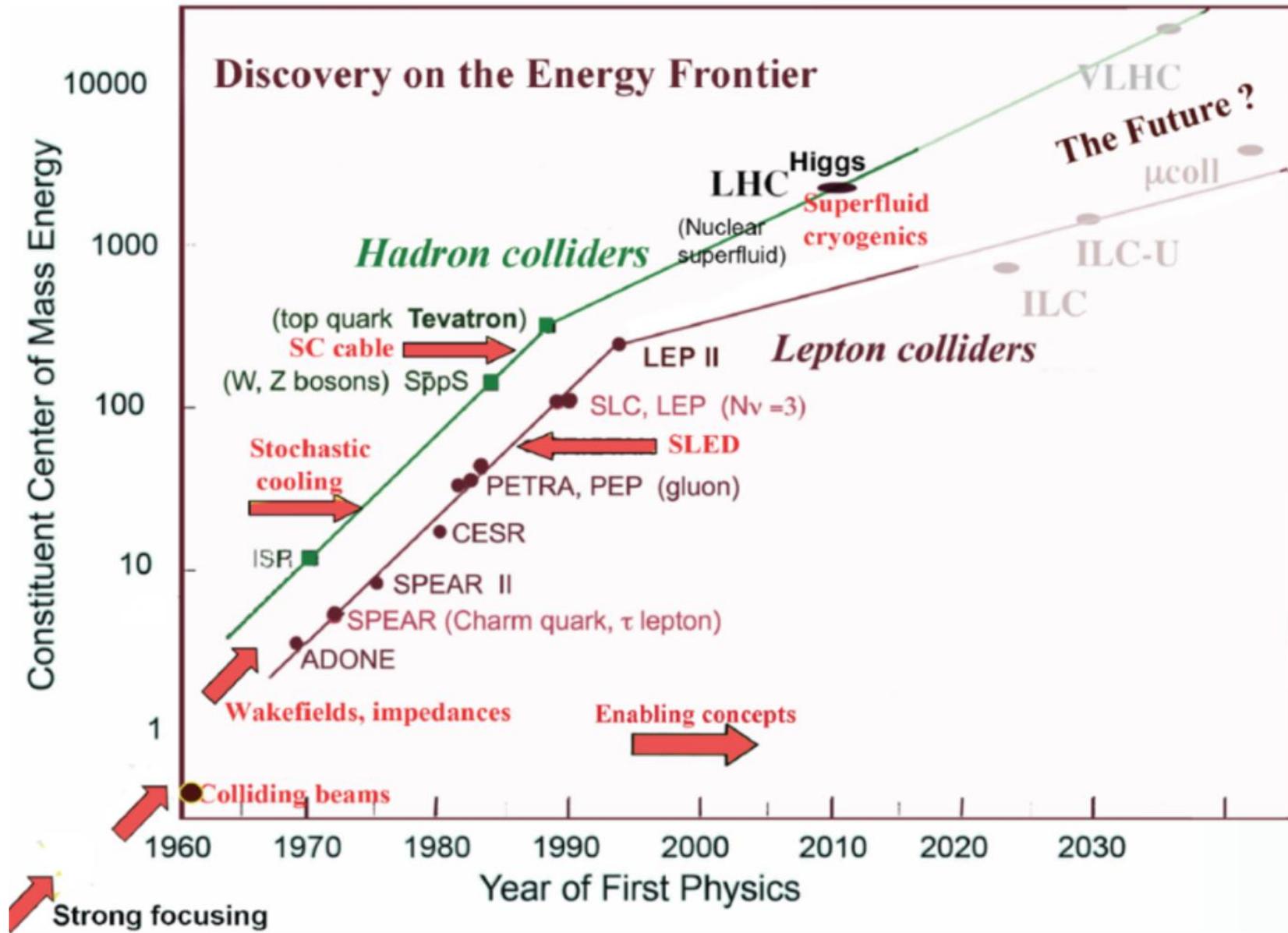
Neutrino Platform (new extension of North Area)

LBNF/DUNE project in USA:

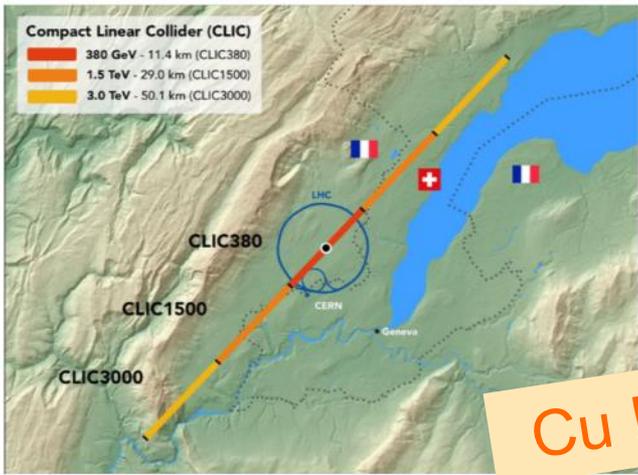


Recently done at CERN

Neutrino platform as a test area with charged beams for neutrino detectors (e.g. R&D for large liquid argon detectors).



CLIC: multi-TeV e^+e^- linear collider

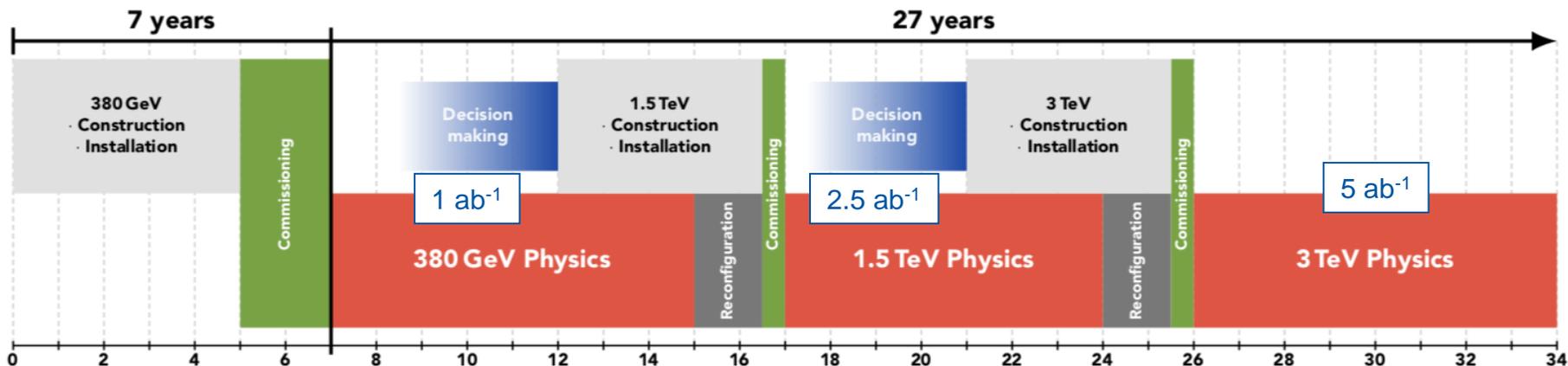


Cu!

100 MV/m accelerating gradient needed for compact (~50 km) machine at 3 TeV
 → based on normal-conducting accelerating structures and a two-beam acceleration scheme

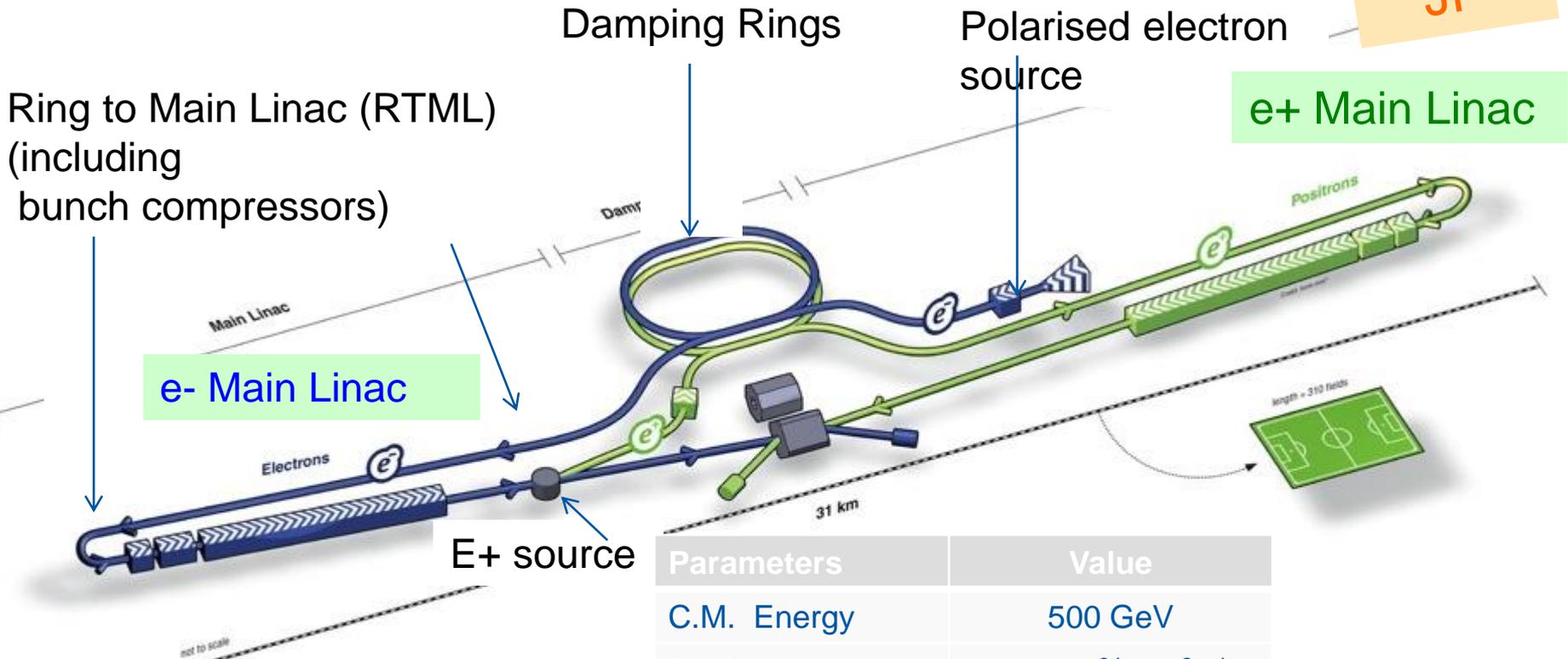
Parameter	Unit	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
\sqrt{s}	GeV	380	1500	3000
Tunnel length	km	11	29	50
Gradient	MV/m	72	72/100	72/100
Pulse length	ns	244	244	244
Luminosity (above 99% of \sqrt{s})	$10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$	1.5 0.9	3.7 1.4	5.9 2
Repetition frequency	Hz	50	50	50
Bunches per train		352	312	312
Bunch spacing	ns	0.5	0.5	0.5
Particles/bunch	10^9	5.2	3.7	3.7
Beam size at IP (σ_y/σ_x)	nm	2.9/149	1.5/60	1/40
Annual energy consumption	TWh	0.8	1.7	2.8
Construction cost	BCH	5.9	+5.1	+7.3

Technically, construction could start in ~2026 (TDR in 2025) → first collisions at $\sqrt{s}=380$ GeV in ~2035 → 25-30 years of physics exploitation



Cryogenics for ILC; TDR Design

Hell, JP



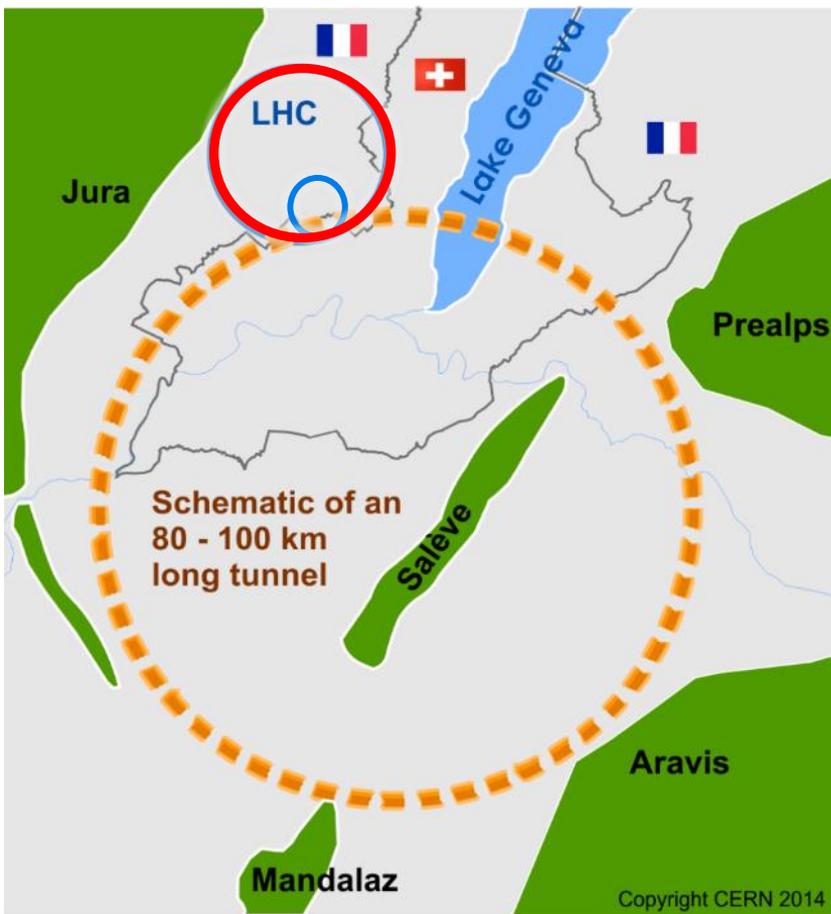
10 cryogenic plants
 19 kW @ 4.5 K
 including 2.4 kW @ 2 K;
 10 technical sites;
 84 t of helium inventory;
 cryogenic distribution line

Parameters	Value
C.M. Energy	500 GeV
Peak luminosity	$1.8 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
Beam Rep. rate	5 Hz
Pulse duration	0.73 ms
Average current	5.8 mA (in pulse)
E gradient in SCRF acc. cavity	31.5 MV/m +/-20% $Q_0 = 1E10$

Updated proposal:
 50% of nominal energy;
 6 cryogenic plants in 1st phase

ILC Scheme | © www.form-one.de





International FCC collaboration (CERN as host lab) to study:

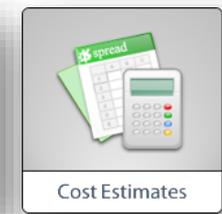
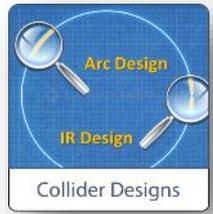
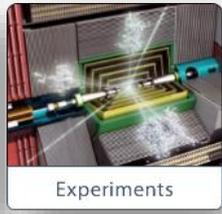
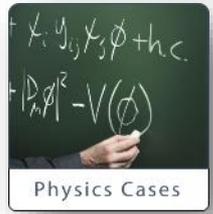
- ~100 km tunnel infrastructure in Geneva area, linked to CERN
- e^+e^- collider (**FCC-ee**), as potential first step
- pp -collider (**FCC-hh**)
→ long-term goal, defining infrastructure requirements

~16 T ⇒ 100 TeV pp in 100 km

- **HE-LHC** with *FCC-hh* technology

- 2018 CDR (studies involving industry)
- 2020 European Strategy (discussion)

Up to 1'000 kW eq. @ 4.5K
800 t He



Les accélérateurs sont notre coeur de métier

Merci pour votre attention!



L'électricité est notre énergie,
L'Hélium est notre sang !