



HL-LHC: UPDATE ON MAGNETS

E. Todesco, G. L Sabbi

Thanks to the work of many colleagues in
(from East to West)

KEK, INFN, CERN, CEA, BNL, FNAL, LBL

Little highlights on LARP activities, covered by G. L. Sabbi talk



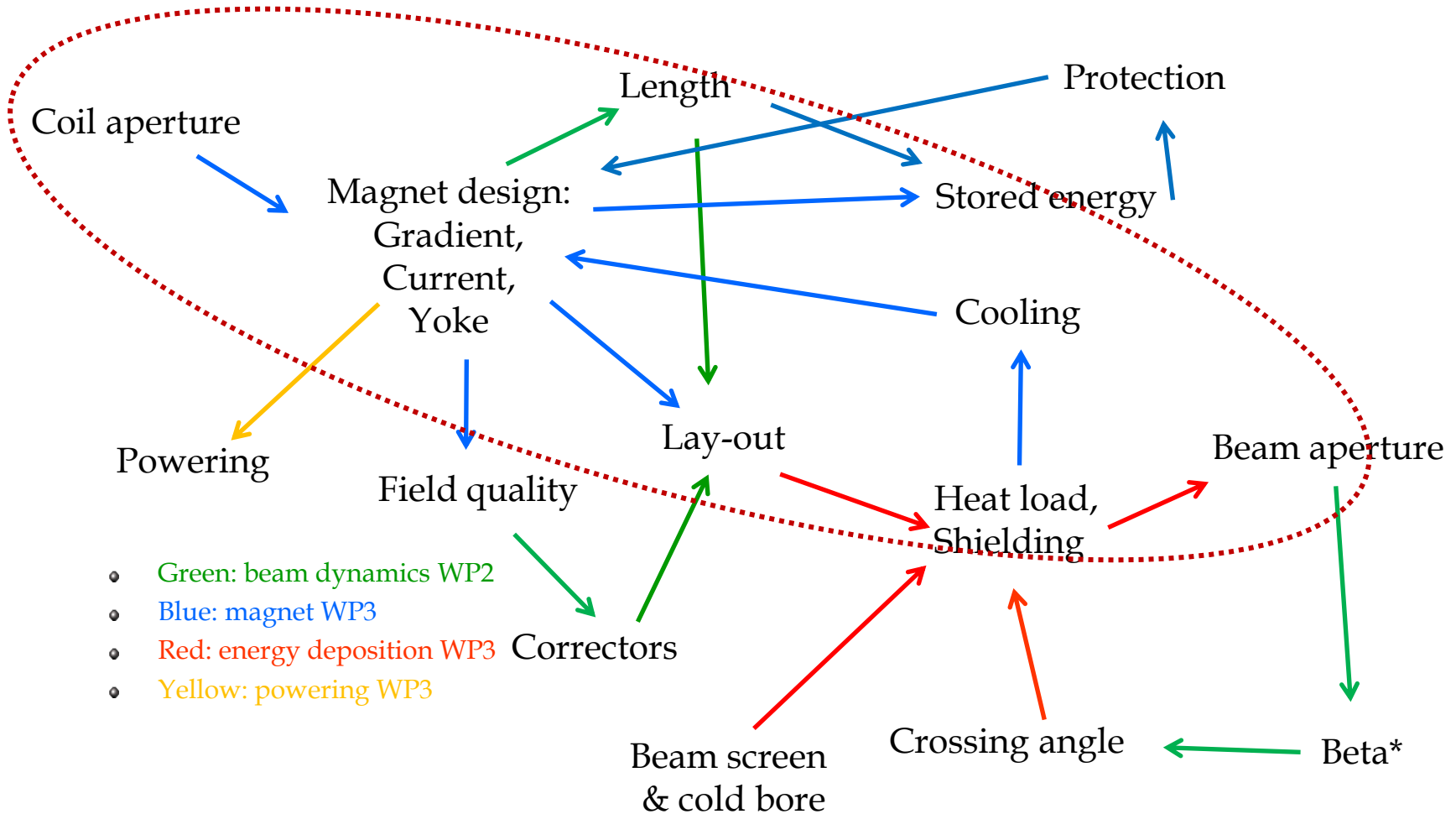
APERTURE

- Most **urgent decision** of 2012 was the **triplet aperture**
- The starting point: two technologies, two apertures
 - We focused on the 140 mm Nb₃Sn that provides more performance

Technology		Nb-Ti	Nb-Ti	Nb3Sn	Nb3Sn
Aperture	(mm)	140	120	140	120
Name		MQXD	MQXC	MQXF	MQXE
Gradient	(T/m)	100	118	150	170
Q1-Q3 length	(m)	10.6	9.5	7.7	7.2
Q2 length	(m)	8.7	8.0	6.6	6.2
Total length	(m)	38.6	34.9	28.5	26.8
Current	(kA)	12.5	12.9	15.4	14.7
Triplet differential inductance	(H)	225	167	251	190
Triplet stored energy	(MJ)	19.4	14.4	34.8	26.4

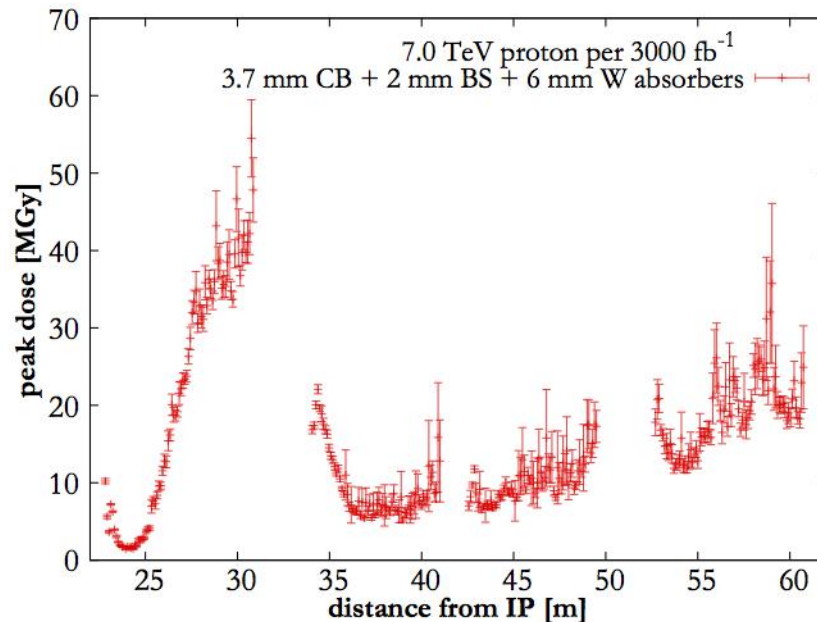
FLOWCHART

- First iteration for energy deposition, shielding, and cooling

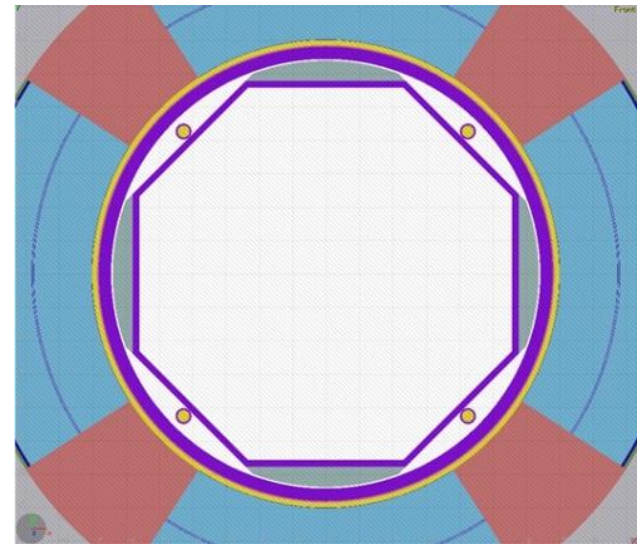


APERTURE CHOICE

- First loop between energy deposition, shielding and heat loads has been done for the 140 mm Nb₃Sn lay out
- Outcome: **limiting factor is the radiation damage and not heat load** – thick shielding with 6 mm (9 mm?) tungsten
 - Tentative value of 40 MGy assumed – with this we are at 4 mW/cm³



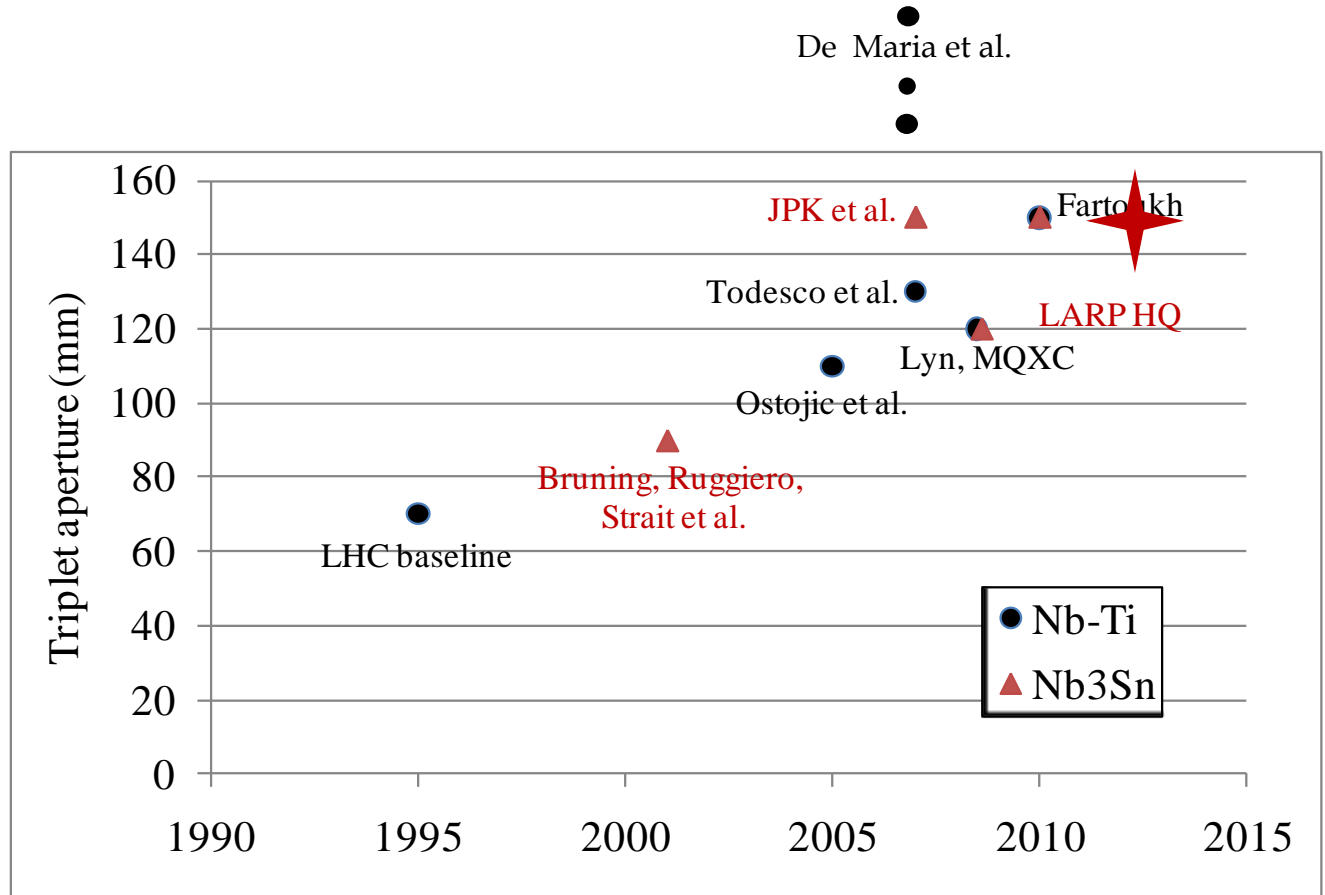
Energy deposition for the 140 mm case [F. Cerutti, L. Esposito]



Sketch of beam screen and cold bore [R. Kersevan]



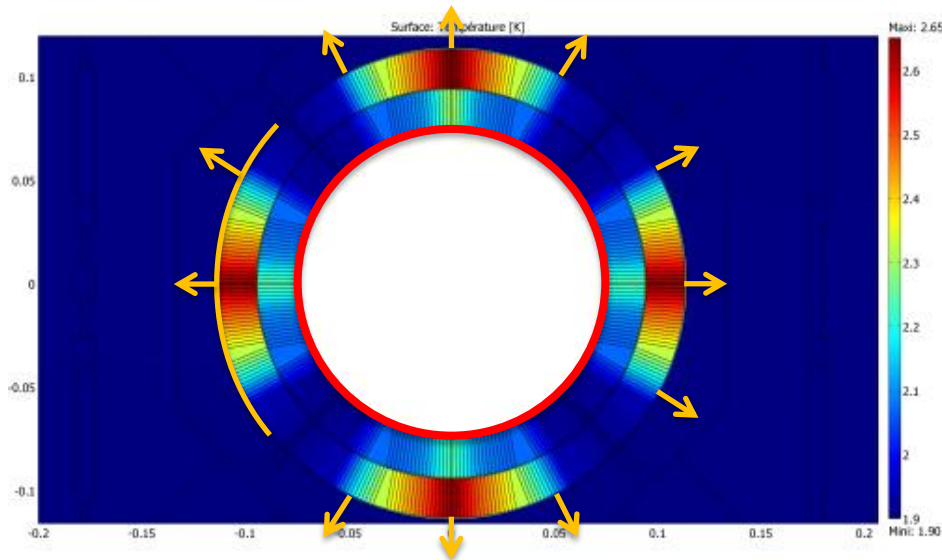
JULY 2: HABEMUS APERTURE! CL MM LATIS



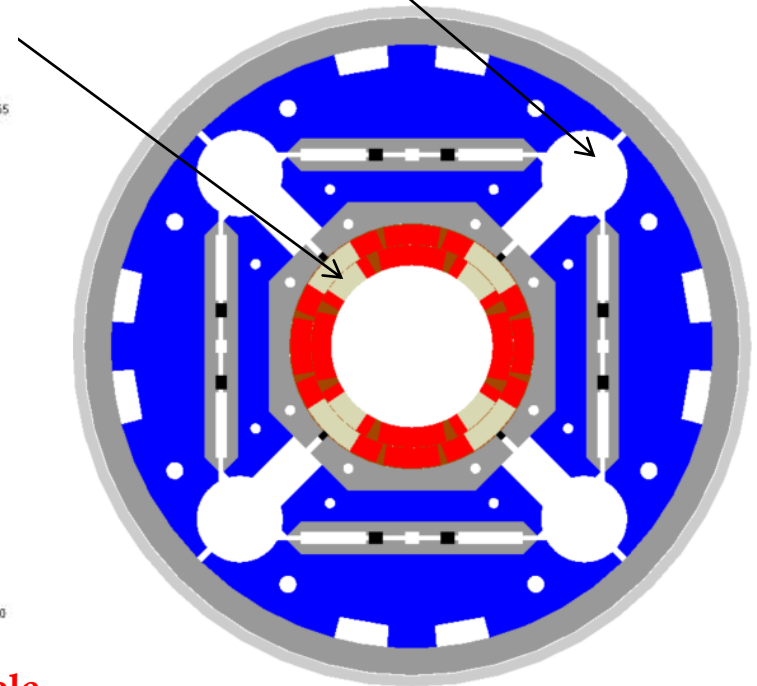
Aperture versus time, and decision for HL LHC

HEAT LOADS

- Features to be included in the cold mass design
 - Opening of the coil pole, size of the heat exchangers
- Heat removal: with beam screen, 400 W in the beam screen and 400 W in the triplet

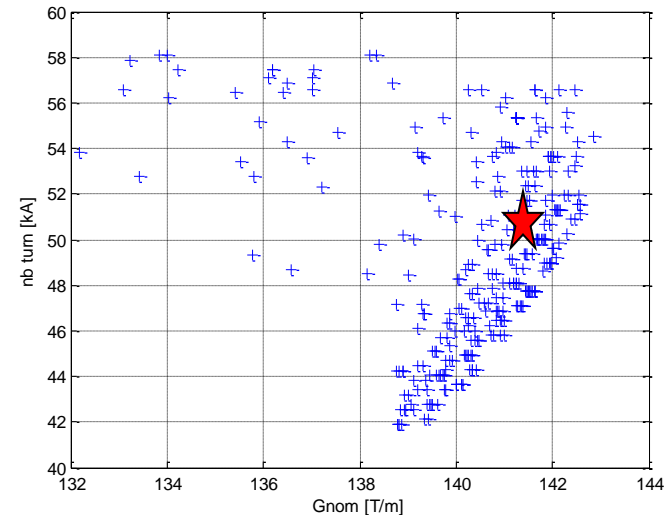


 **85 % through the helium channels in the pole**
 **15 % through the external insulation**



Tentative cold mass design [P. Ferracin]

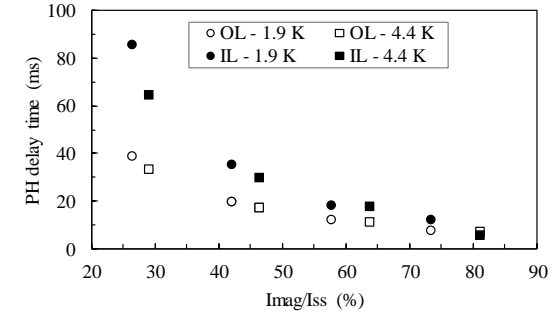
- Management has been defined: **G. Ambrosio, P. Ferracin**
- Cable choice is on the **critical path**
 - Strand: from 0.8 to 0.85 mm
 - Number of strands: from 35 to 40
 - We will have a 18.5 mm width cable, two layers
 - **80% margin** on loadline, ~ 140 T/m operational gradient
 - Cored cable is the baseline
- Strand
 - RRP and OST
 - J_c is \sim there: **1400 A/mm² at 15 T**
 - RRR > 100
 - Filament possibly ~ 40 μ m



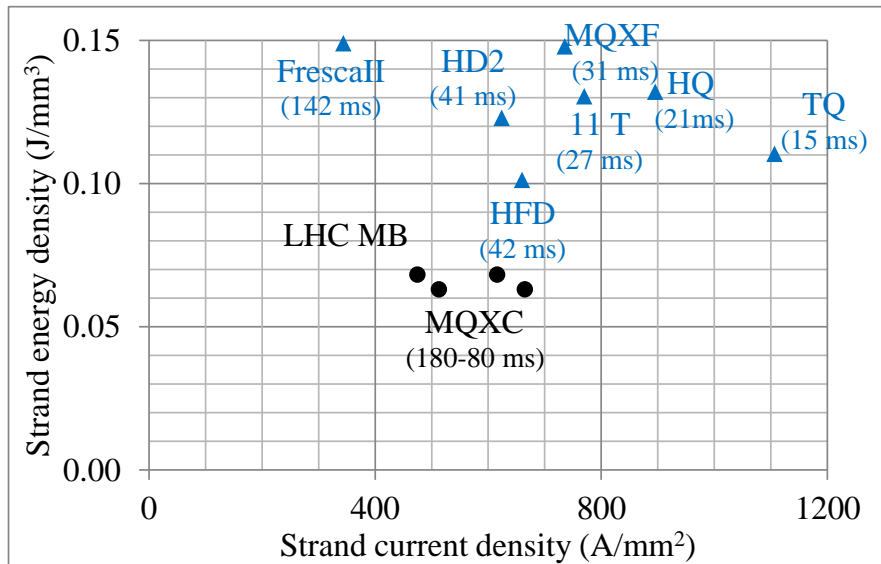
Exploing different cross-sections [P. Ferracin, F. Borgnolutti, H. Felice]

● Protection is very critical

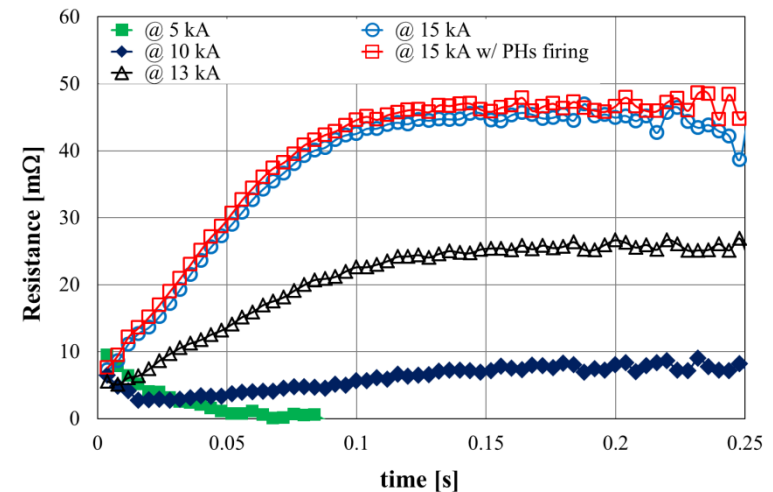
- New regime of energy density: 0.130 J/mm^3
- We have about **30 ms** to quench all magnet
- HQ: good short delay of heaters,
but (and?) evidence of **quench back**
- Test of magnets with cored cable are relevant (synergy with 11 T)



Heater delay [H. Felice, T. Salmi]



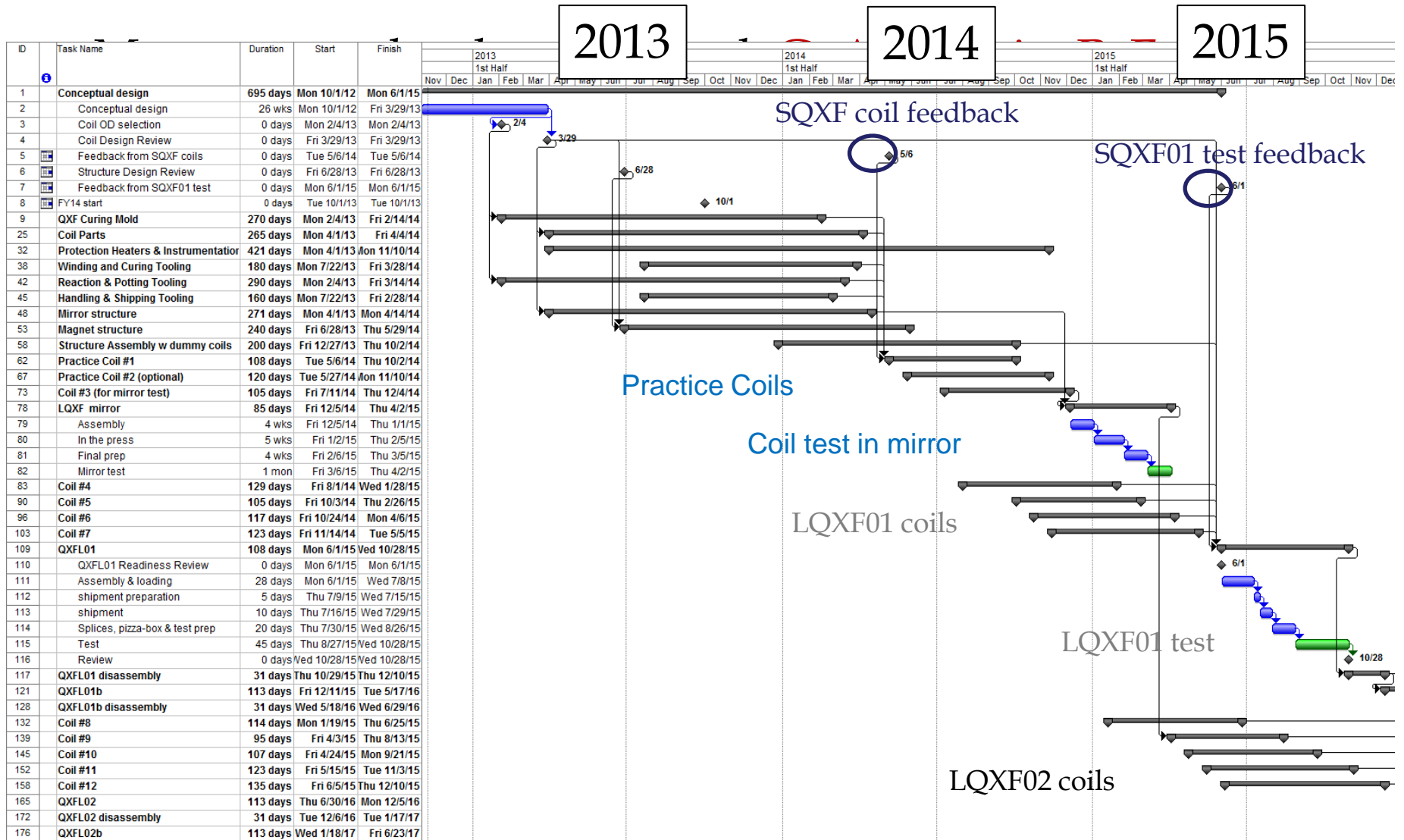
Estimate of time margin [E. Todescoi, H. Felice]



Evidence of quench-back [M. Bajko, H. Bajasi]

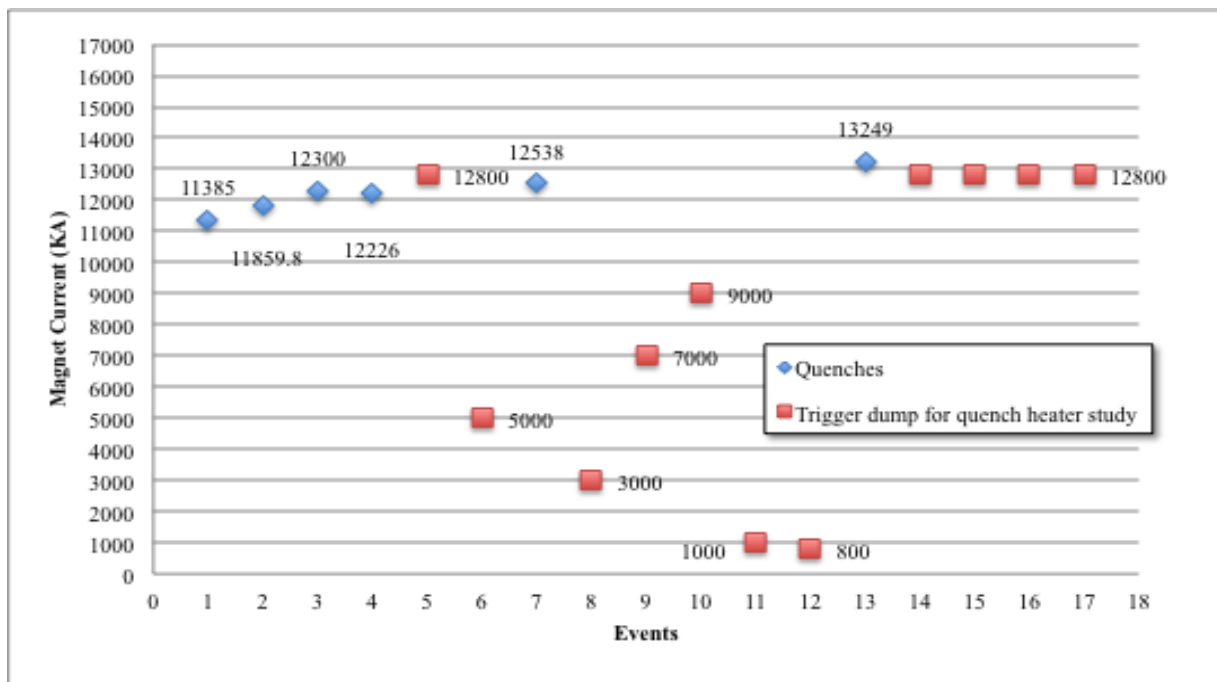


MQXF: PLAN



Tentative plan and schedule of MQXF [G. Ambrosio, P. Ferracin]

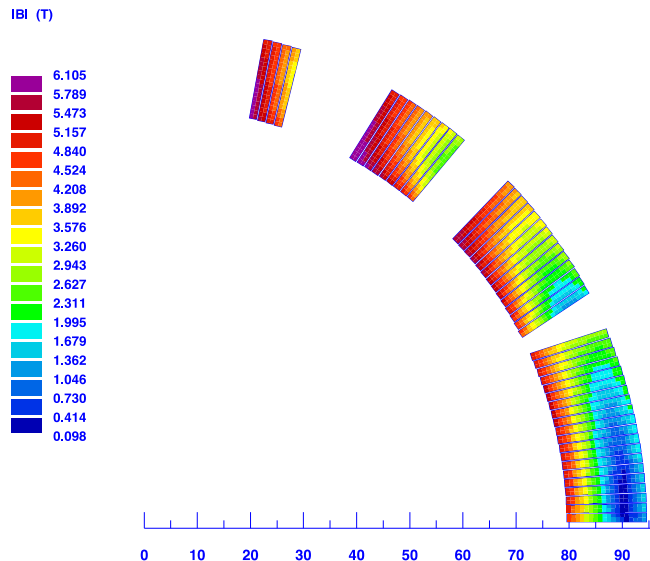
- MQXC (120 mm aperture Nb-Ti quadrupole ex phase-1) has been assembled and tested – enhanced insulation
 - **New technology** that could be used in D1 and Q4, [plan B for triplet]
 - 4 quenches to nominal, **1 after thermal cycle**, not pushed yet to max
 - Evidence of heat extraction of **50 mW/cm³**



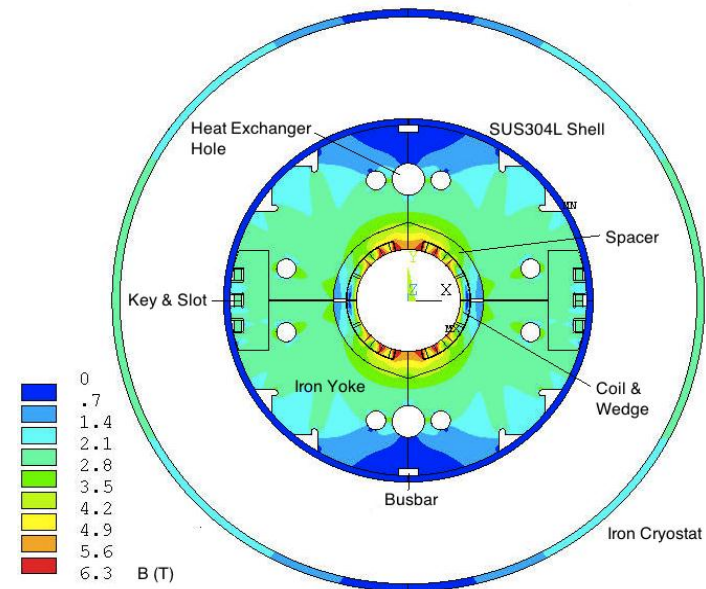
Nb-Ti separation dipole – decision to go from **two to one layer**

[Q. Xu, T. Nakamoto]

- Small reduction of operation field (from 6.5 to 5.2 T) – 7.6 m length
- **70% on loadline** – possibly go to 75%-80% if we want shorter length
- Higher current density but OK with forces (<100 MPa)
- Lower fringe field



Previous two-layers version [Q. Xu, T. Nakamoto]

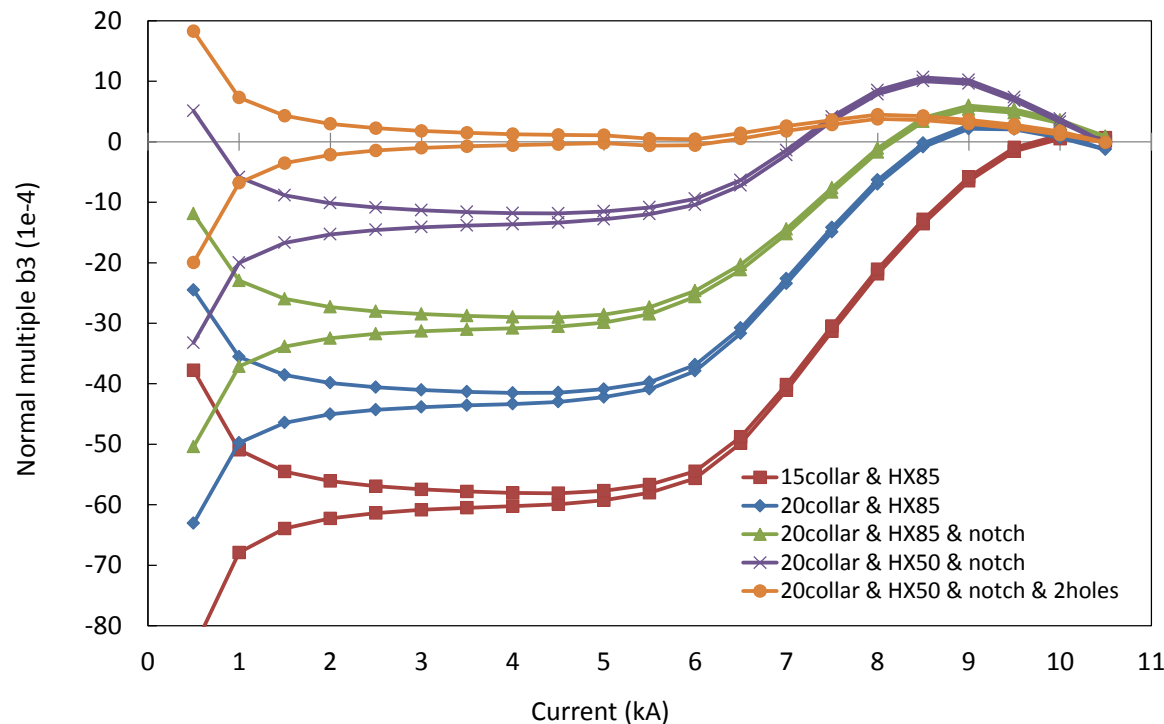


One layer version [Q. Xu, T. Nakamoto]

Aperture of 160 mm – decision to go from two to one layer

[Q. Xu, T. Nakamoto]

- Strong regime **of saturation** (10% of transfer function at nominal)
- Careful iron shape optimization to reduce multipoles

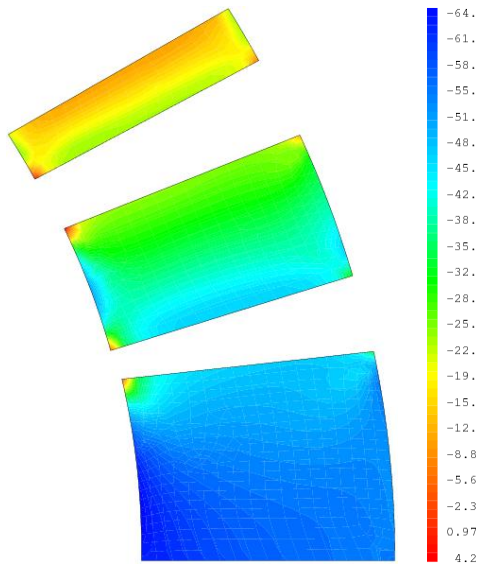


Optimization of b3 versus current [Q. Xu, T. Nakamoto]

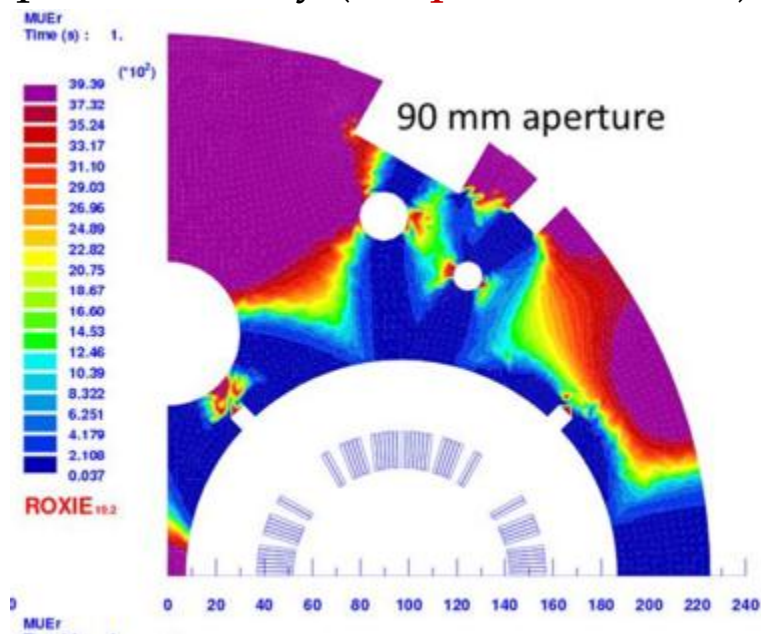
TWO-IN-ONE LARGE APERTURE QUADRUPOLE: Q4

Aperture of 90 mm

- Many options considered, **one layer with MQ cable** most attractive
 - Short pole length of 150 m, could be wound with LHC MB outer cables too short for the dipoles (reserve not affected)
- 120 T/m, 16 kA, 4.5-m-long, stress < 100 MPa
 - Protection could be viable with dump resistor only (**no quench heaters**)



Azimuthal stress at nominal [M. Segreti, J. M. Rifflet]



Q4 tentative cross-section [M. Segreti, J. M. Rifflet]



NEXT STEPS

- Have a baseline for correctors to be able to **model heat deposition up to D1** for the 150 mm (March 2013?)
- Define powering scheme
 - Individually powered or in series ?
- Have a **baseline for D2**, for the TAN and model up to Q4 (September 2013?)
- QXF cable finalized in March 2013, then start tooling
 - Plan: two short model SQXF, one long LQXF within 2015
- Start for Q4 and D1 engineering design
 - Enhanced insulation or not ?
- In 2013 test of HQ and 11 T with cored cable – very important for protection and dynamic effects

www.cern.ch/hilumi/wp3



- KEK: Q. Xu, T. Nakamoto, A. Yamamoto, T. Ogitsu
- INFN LASA: M. Sorbi, G. Volpini
- CERN: H. Bajas, M. Bajko, J. Feuvrier, E. Fornasiere, P. Ferracin, S. Bermudez, P. Fessia, J. C. Perez, N. Bourcey, J. Mazet, D. Cote, P. Galbraith, G. Kirby, P. Hagen, L. Fiscarelli, S. Russenschuck, M. Karppinen, A. Ballarino, L. Oberli, L. Bottura, G. De Rijk, L. Rossi, S. Fartoukh, R. De Maria, O. Bruning, M. Giovannozzi, F. Cerutti, L. Esposito, A. Herve, P.P. Granieri, R. Van Weelderen. R. Kersevan
- CEA Saclay: M. Segreti, J.-M. Rifflet
- BNL: P. Wanderer, M. Annarella
- FNAL: G. Ambrosio, X. Miao, N. Mokhov
- LBL: H. Felice, F. Borgnolutti, T. Salmi, S. Caspi, S. Prestemon, A. Godeke, X. Wang, Y. Miao, D. Dietderich

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