



CERN, WAMSDO workshop  
15<sup>th</sup> January 2012



# HIGHLIGHTS FROM HILUMI LARP COLLABORATION MEETINGS

E. Todesco  
CERN, Geneva Switzerland



# EU STRATEGY

- EU strategy update [L. Rossi]
  - **Europe's top priority should be the exploitation of the full potential of the LHC, including the high-luminosity upgrade of the machine and detectors with a view to collecting ten times more data than in the initial design, by around 2030.**
  - To stay at the forefront of particle physics, Europe needs to be in a position to propose an ambitious **post-LHC accelerator project at CERN** by the time of the next Strategy update, when physics results from the LHC running at 14 TeV will be available. *CERN should undertake design studies for accelerator projects in a global context, with emphasis on proton-proton and electronpositron high-energy frontier machines. These design studies should be coupled to a vigorous accelerator R&D programme, including high-field magnets and high-gradient accelerating structures,*



# PROJECT STRUCTURE

	Description	Coordinator	Co-coordinator
WP1	Project Management and Technical Coordination	Lucio Rossi, CERN	Oliver Brüning, CERN
WP2	Accelerator Physics and Performance	Stéphane Fartoukh, CERN	Andy Wolski, UNILIV
WP3	Magnets for Insertion Regions	Ezio Todesco, CERN	GianLuca Sabbi, LBNL
WP4	Crab Cavities	Erk Jensen, CERN	Graeme Burt, UNILAN
WP5	Collimation Project	Stefano Redaelli, CERN	<b>Robert Appleby, Manchester</b>
WP6	Cold Powering	Amalia Ballarino, CERN	Francesco Broggi, INFN

WP7	Machine Protection	<b>Daniel Wollman, CERN</b>	Jorg Wenninger, CERN
WP8	Collider-Experiment Interface	Helmut Burkhardt, CERN Austin Ball, CMS Marzio Nessi, ATLAS	Daniel Lacarrère, CERN
WP9	Cryogenics	Laurent Taviani, CERN	Rob Van Weelden, CERN
WP10	Energy Deposition & Absorber	Francesco Cerutti, CERN	Nikolai Mokhov, FNAL
WP11	11 T Dipole Two-in-One for DS	Mikko Karppinen, CERN	Alexander Zlobin, INFN
WP12	Vacuum	Roberto Kersevan, CERN	Mark-Antony Gallilee, CERN
WP13	Beam Diagnostics	Rhodri Jones, CERN	
WP14	Integration & (De-)installation	Sylvain Weisz, CERN	<b>Paolo Fessia, CERN</b>
WP15	Hardware Commissioning	Mirko Pojer, CERN	
WP16	High-Energy LHC - Studies	Lucio Rossi, CERN	Frank Zimmermann, CERN
WP17	High-Field Magnets – R&D FRESCA2	Gijs de Rijk, CERN	François Kircher, CEA

**New WP14 – Tr. Lines & Kickers – Jan Uythoven - Brennan Goddard, CERN**

Technical Coordinator	Herman Schmickler, CERN
Project Safety Officer	Thomas Otto, CERN
Deputy TC, QA and Risk Management	Isabel Bejar Alonso, CERN
FP7 HiLumi LHC Administrative Manager	Svetlomisir Stavrev, CERN
Dissemination and Outreach	Agnes Szeberenyi, CERN
Administrative Support	Cécile Noels, CERN
	<b>Julia Double, CERN</b>

- No new elements [S. Fartoukh]
  - Baseline being defined



Equipment to be changed	New (old) Aperture [mm]	Separation [mm] (for 2-in-1)	Performance (T/m, T.m, MV,...)
TAS	60 (34)	n/a	n/a
IT	150 (70)	n/a	140 T/m
D1	160 (80)	n/a	35 → 40 T.m
TAN	82/74 elliptical (52/52)	145	n/a
D2	105 (80)	186	35 → 40 T.m
Crab-cavity	80	194	<b>12.5 MV<sup>(1)</sup></b> (per beam and IR side)
Q4	90 (70)	194	400 → 500 T/m×m
Q5	70 (56)	194	750 T/m×m

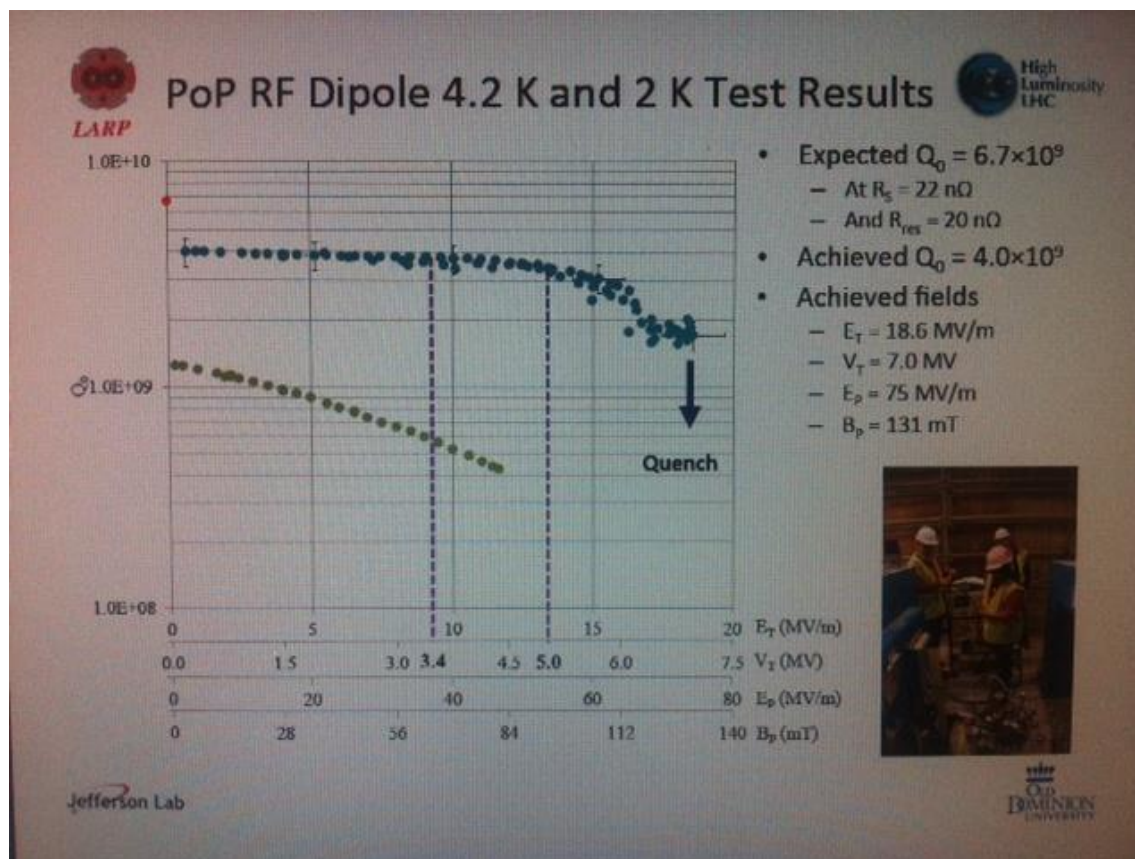


# OPTICS

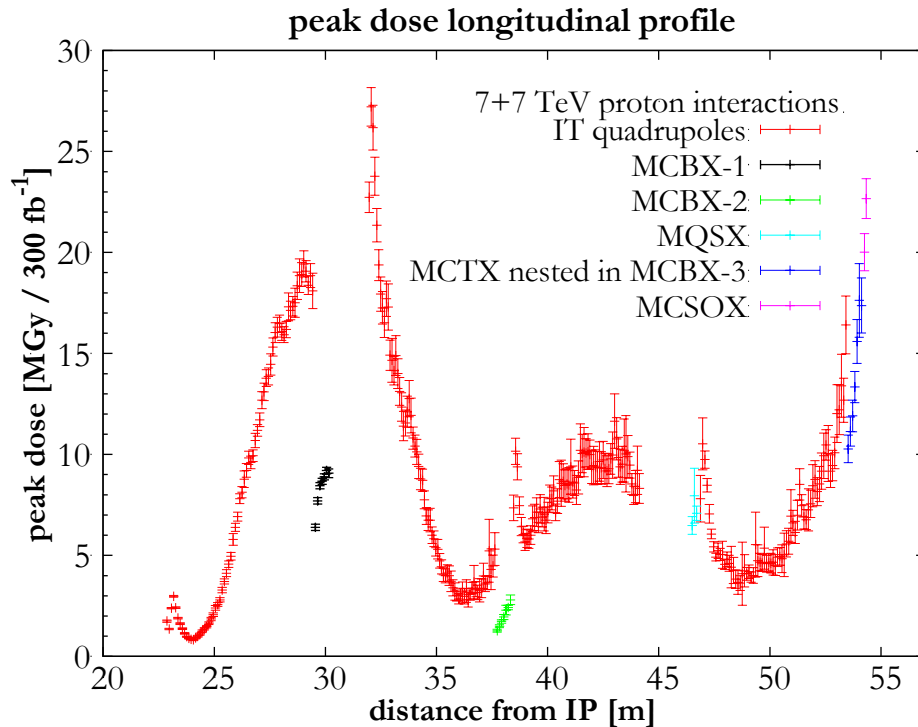
- No new elements [S. Fartoukh]
  - Correctors: who is doing ?

Magnets	Location	Aperture & Type	Int. Strength [T.m] (rectangular spec for nested MCBX)
MCBX2a	IP side of Q2a	150 mm - <b>Nested HV</b>	2.5 (X-plane) 2.5 (    plane)
MCBX2b	nIP side of Q2b	150 mm - <b>Nested HV</b>	2.5 (X-plane) 2.5 (    plane)
MCBX3	nIP side of Q3	150 mm - <b>Nested HV</b>	<b>4.5 (X-plane)</b> 2.5 (    plane)
MCBRD	nIP side of D2	2-in-1 @ 105 mm, not nested	<b>7.0 (X-plane)</b> 2.0 (   -plane)

- First significant result on crab cavities !!!! [A. Ratti]
  - MV/m reached, smaller quality factor but not critical (larger consumption)



- Simulations on the HL LHC baseline ongoing [N. Mokhov, F. Cerutti, L. Esposito]
- Estimate of present LHC baseline presented
  - 25 MGy on triplet and correctors for 300 fb<sup>-1</sup>





# MAGNET OVERVIEW

- What core program could give as a contribution ?
  - Proposals of FNAL and LBL
    - Still lot of emphasis on radiation hard – not priority for me
    - FNAL planning test upgrade to be able to test 4 m long magnets
- Discussion on the cable
  - CERN direction: 169 elements, this is a strategic decision
    - Concern of Sabbi: better performance of finer filaments is not proved
      - An analysis of the whole LARP program would be welcome

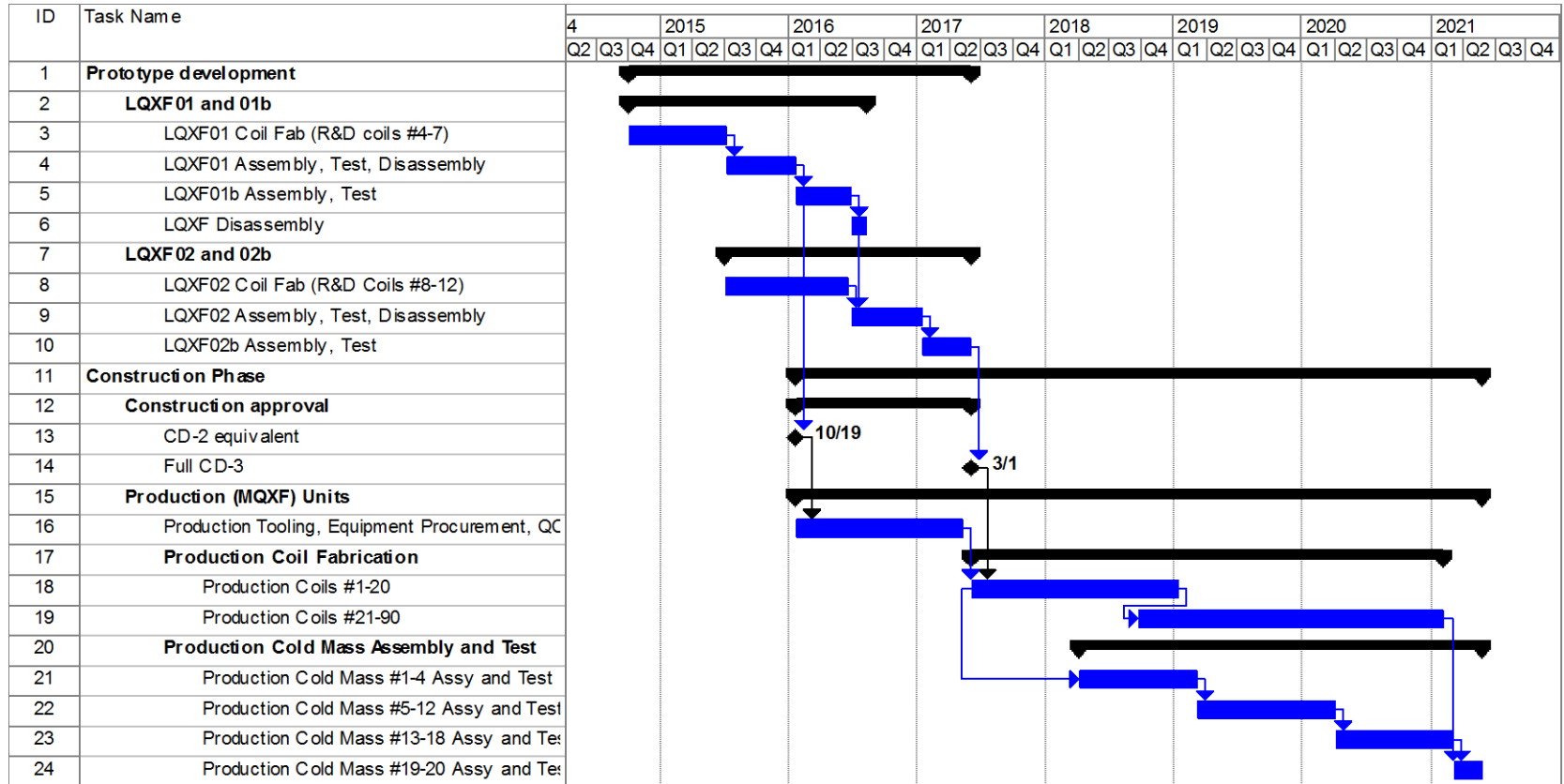




# MAGNET SCHEDULE

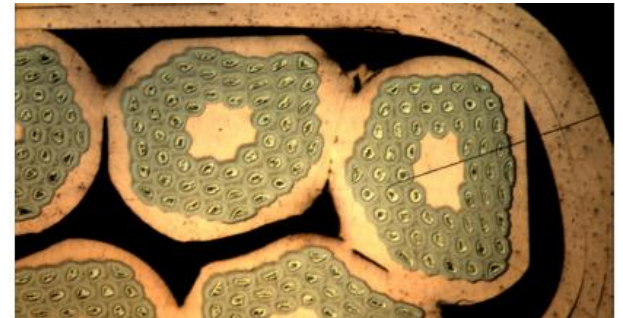
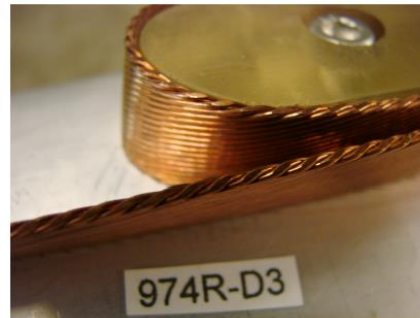
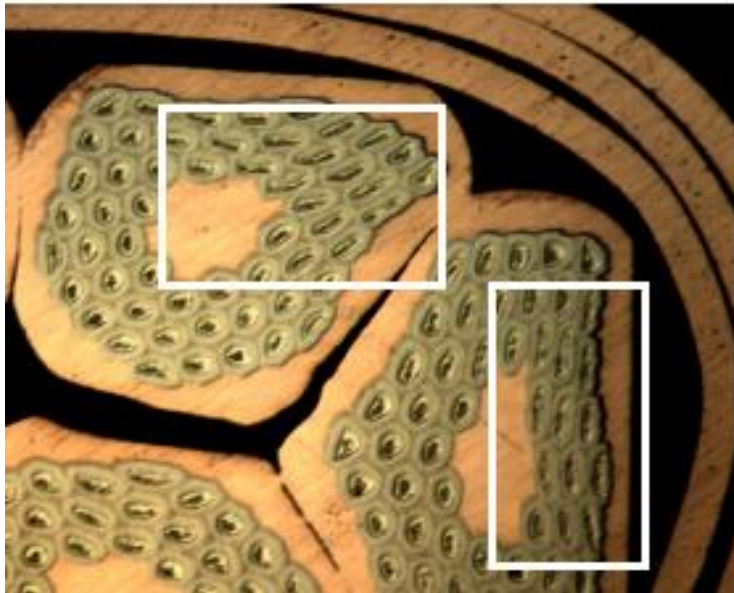
- Project schedule for the triplet [G. Sabbi based on Amvrosio and Ferracin work]

- Prototype still a bit late

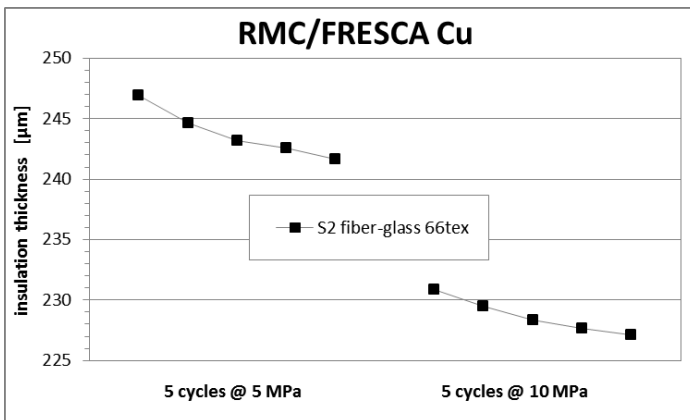
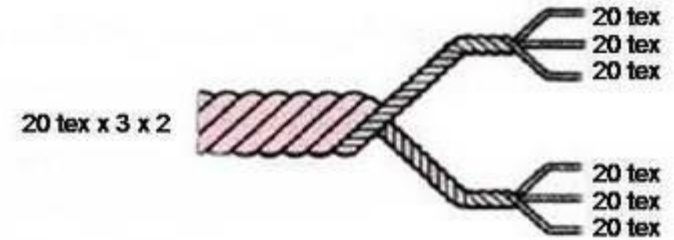


Main project phases: Prototype development    Construction start    Production units    Spare units

- Still issues with QXF cable [G. Sabbi based on Amvrosio and Ferracin work]
  - Very critical - Hope to converge soon
  - Deformation of strands
  - Cable stability during winding



- Braiding insulation studies at CERN [P. Ferracin, J. Munoz]
  - A bit too large with 66 TEX yarn (0.23 mm instead of 0.15 mm target)
  - 33 TEX yarn to test





# HQ02 STATUS

- HQ02 is being tested now in FNAL
  - First quadrupole with cored cable
  - Please note: in FNAL  $I < 15$  kA at 1.9 K, so we will be able to just reach nominal (exactly 15 kA, 80% of short sample) but not reach short sample
    - A test at CERN should be foreseen on the second assembly (July) – first test was given to FNAL since we had to test the MQ
- An HQ03 should be manufactured asap
  - Best way to minimize risks associated to QXF
  - Still debate about who does it: core program / LARP



# COIL FABRICATION

- HQ coil fabrication being analysed [F. Borgnolutti]
  - Still a large number of issues

Coil Number																					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
RRP 54/61		RRP 108/127					RRP 54/61			108/127 (Ti)	RRP 54/61		RRP 108/127 (Ta doped)				108/27 (Ti)	108/127 (Ta)			
0.8 mm diameter strand (cable width = 15.15 mm , cable mid-thickness = 1.437mm)											0.778 mm diameter strand (cable width = 14.75, cable mid-thickness = 1.375 mm, keystone = 0.75°)										
No axial pole gap		0.76 mm axial pole gap									2.5mm gap		3.2-3.3 mm axial pole gap								
Cable without a core											Cable with stainless steel core (8 mm*25 um)										
Original ends design											Revised end design										
Cable fabrication → annealing (200°C) → re-rolling (2 pass cable)											Wire annealed (185°C) → cable fabrication (1 pass cable)										
All the parts (end saddles, poles pieces, spacers) are left uncoated											Turn to turn short		End saddles are coated with ALO3								
Tested in HQ01									Not tested		Tested in mirror Structure		Not tested		Will be tested in HQ02		Will not be used		Wrong twist applied to L2		
		Broken strands		Good but not used		Weak electrical insulation		Gap did not close		matrimid		Cyanate-ester									

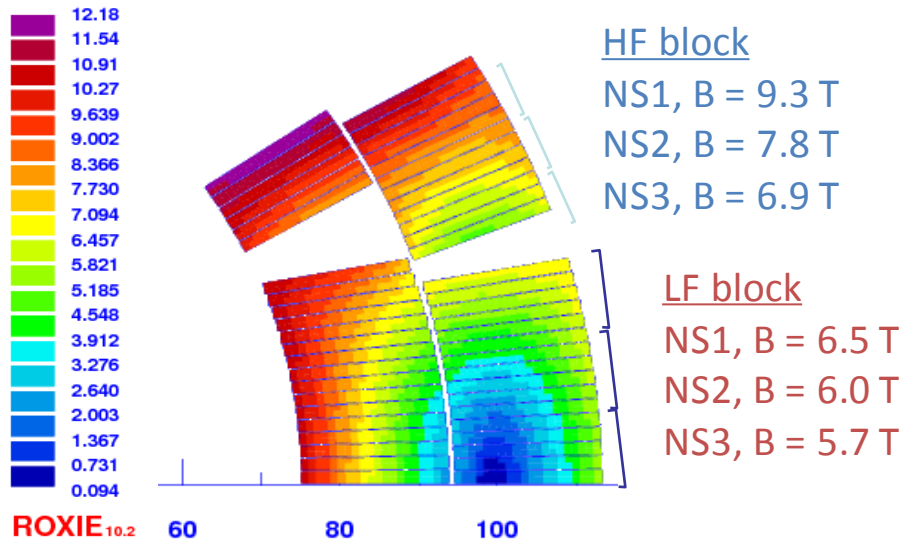
1 turn less in L1 & L2 to provide room for cable expansion

L1-RE key fully coated

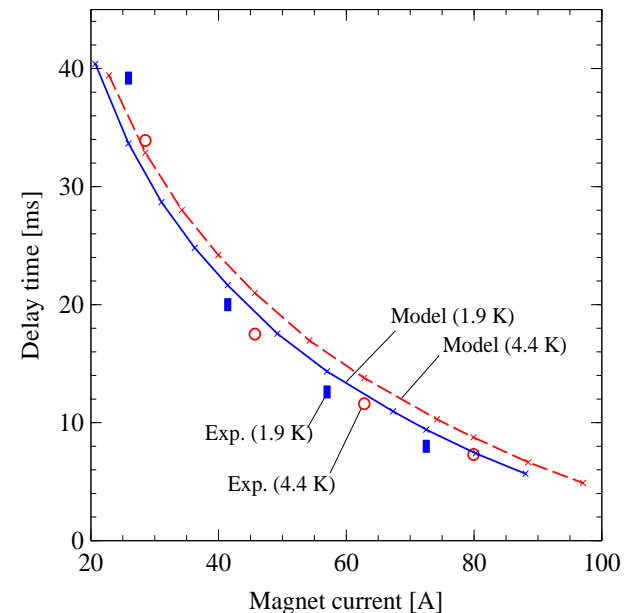
Turn to turn short

Wrong twist applied to L2

- Hotspot temperature studies [G. Ambrosio, M. Sorbi, T. Salmi et al]
  - Heater design to deliver more heat to lower field areas

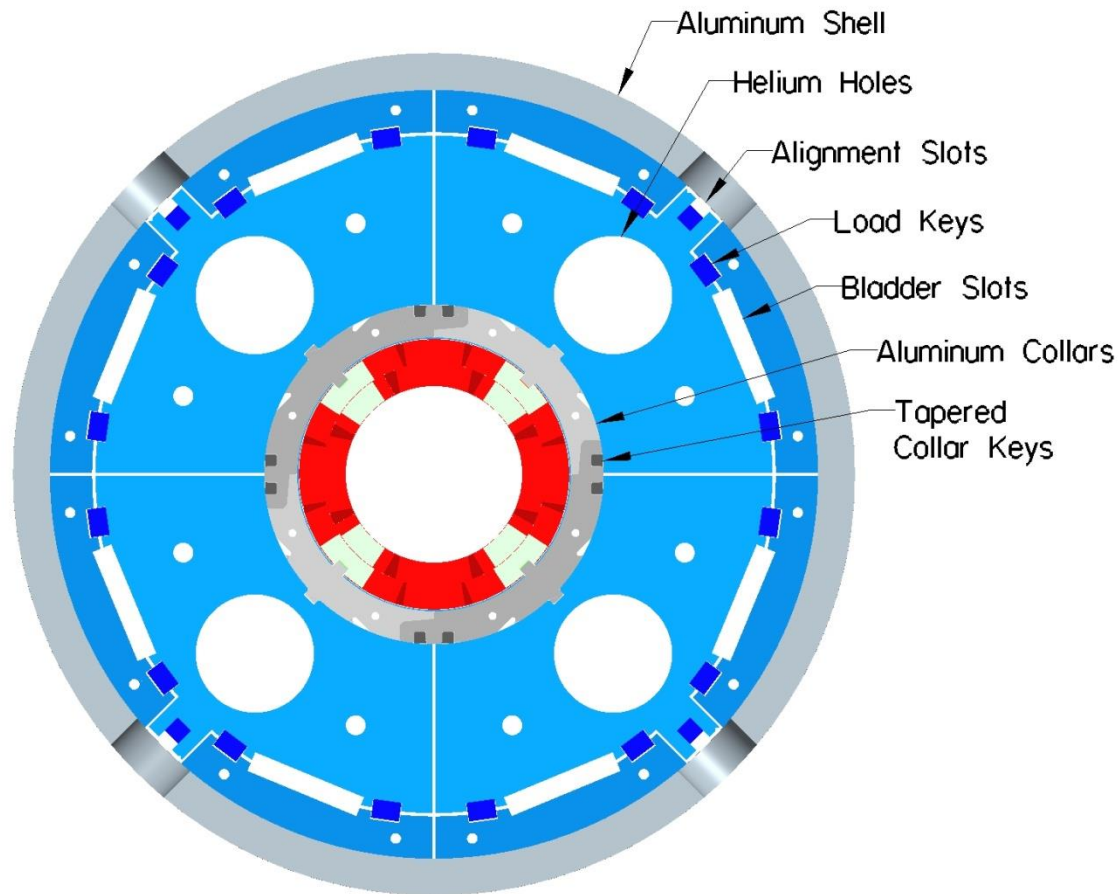


QXF field [T],  $I = I_{NOM} = 17320$  A



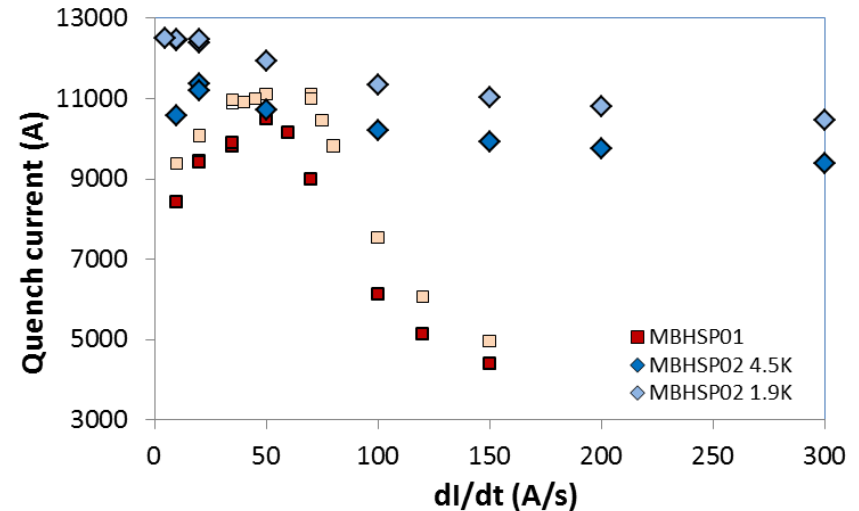
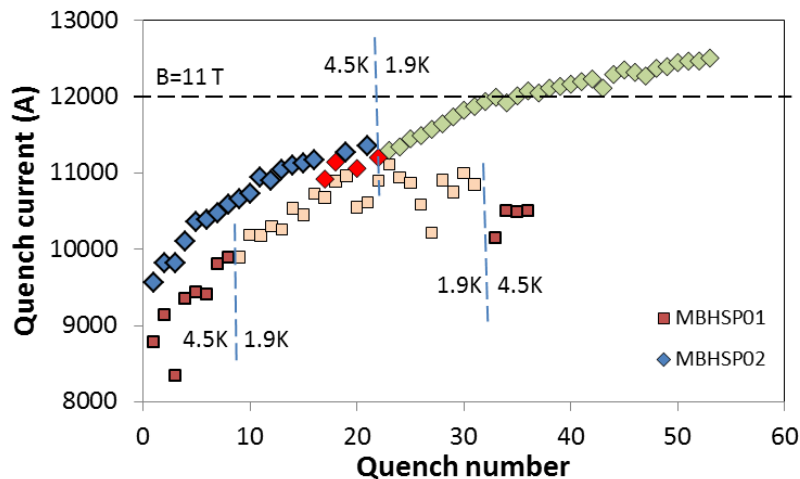
# STRUCTURE

- BNL working on an alternative mechanical structure
  - Appealing, but do we really need to change something that works?



# 11 T RESULTS

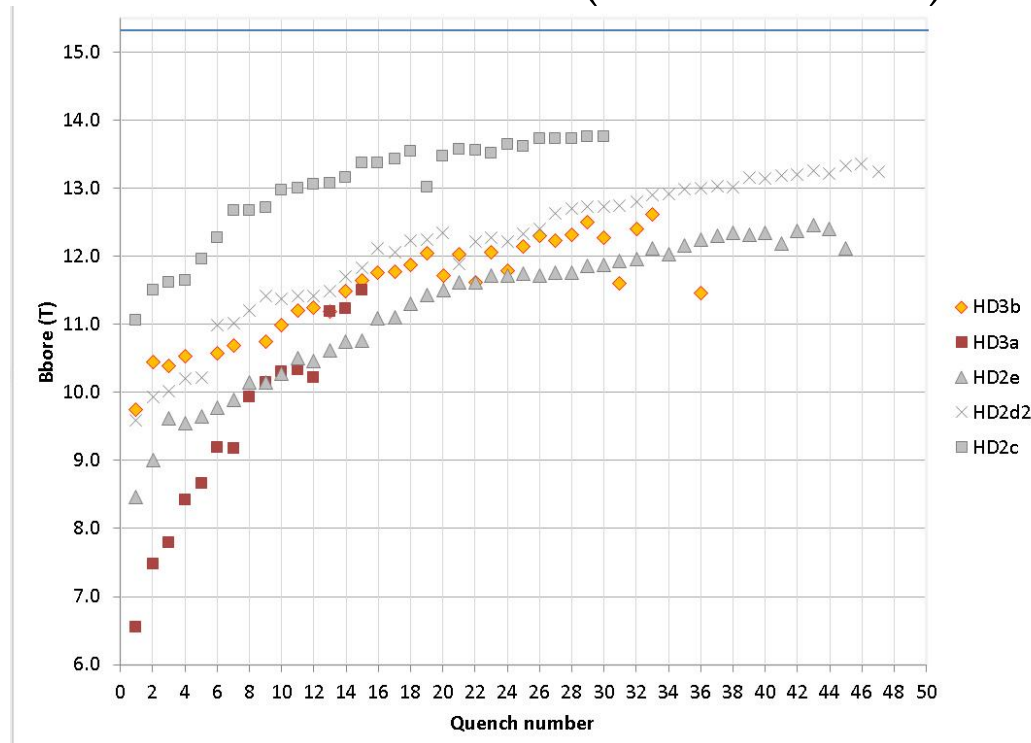
- Core seems to work – much lower ramp rate dependence
  - HSP01 was quenching on plateau at <10 kA
- MBHSP02 better but quenching on plateau at 11 kA
  - Long training (is it the core?)
- Field quality show that core works as expected





# HD3 RESULTS

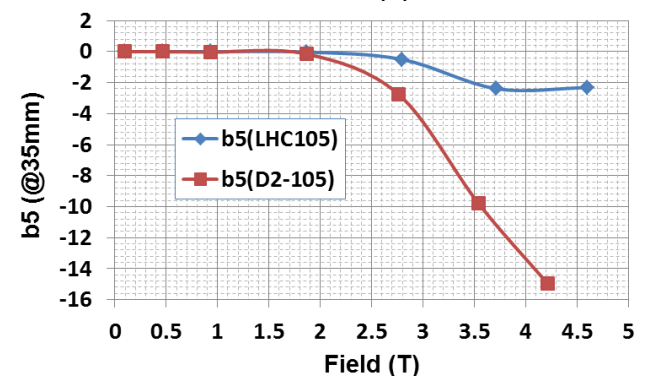
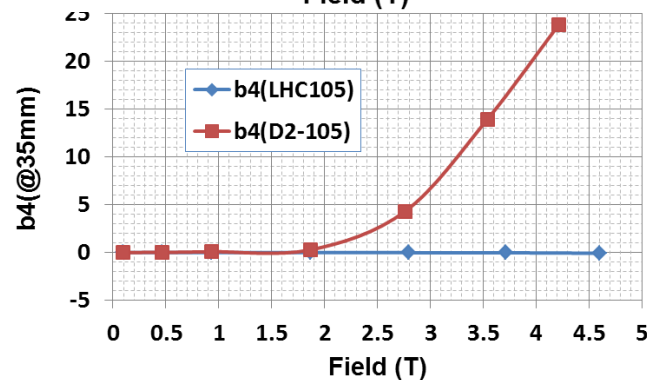
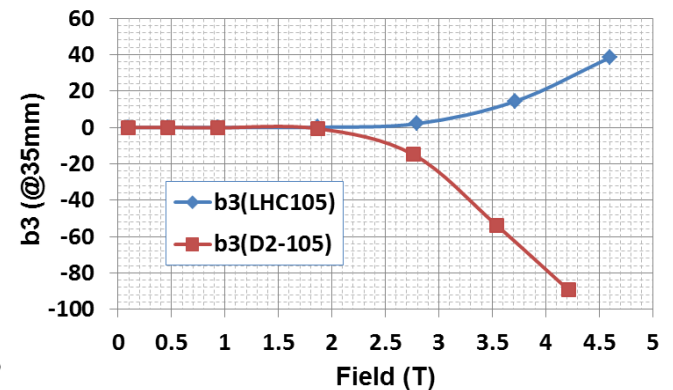
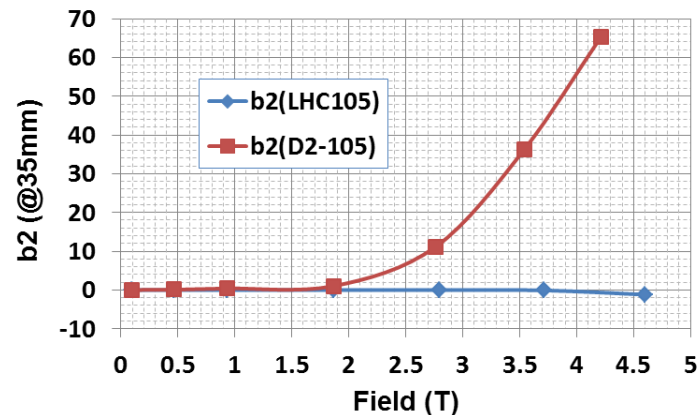
- Went up to 13 kA at 4.5 K (83% of short sample) after 40 quenches
  - Reproducibility of HD2 results – but quenches not in the transition
  - It would be interesting to have results at 1.9 K where the magnet could establish world record (test at CERN?)





# D2 CONCEPTUAL DESIGN

- BNL started the study [R. Gupta]
  - 105 mm aperture, large cross talk (both fields have same direction)
- Hypothesis: 3.5 T operational field, BNL-like coil
  - Large multipoles, to be seen what is tolerable and what to optimize





# THANKS !

- Web site

<https://indico.fnal.gov/conferenceOtherViews.py?view=standard&confId=6164>