



of LHC, , FCC,
Overview HL LHC Magnets
and all kind of other

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TE-MS C

1st International Workshop on the Superconducting Magnets Test Stands

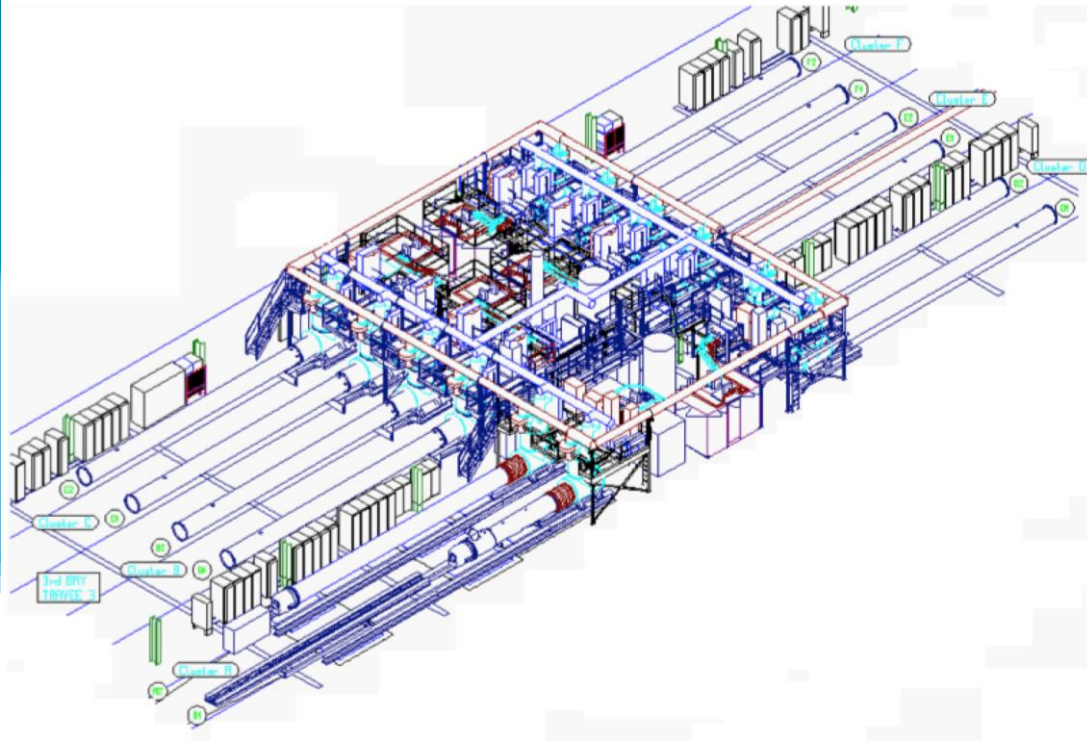
CERN, June 13th-14th, 2016



SM-18 at the times of the LHC



SM-18 test benches

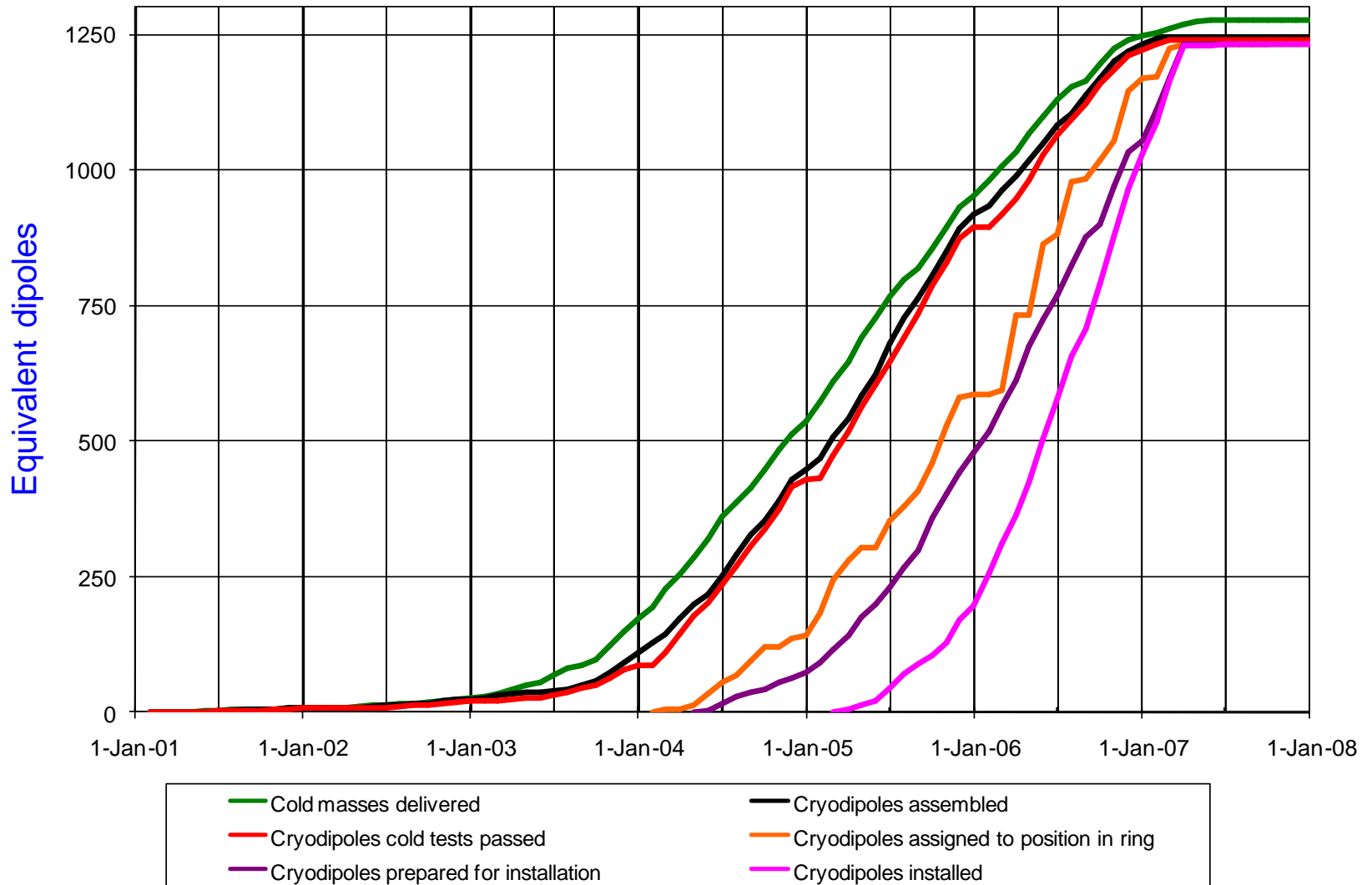


- 12 fully equipped test benches arranged in 6 clusters which could run independently
- All test benches capable to operate, both at 4.2 and 1.9 K
- Cryomagnets could be equipped with anticryostats for:
 - Magnetic Measurements
 - Quench Localisation

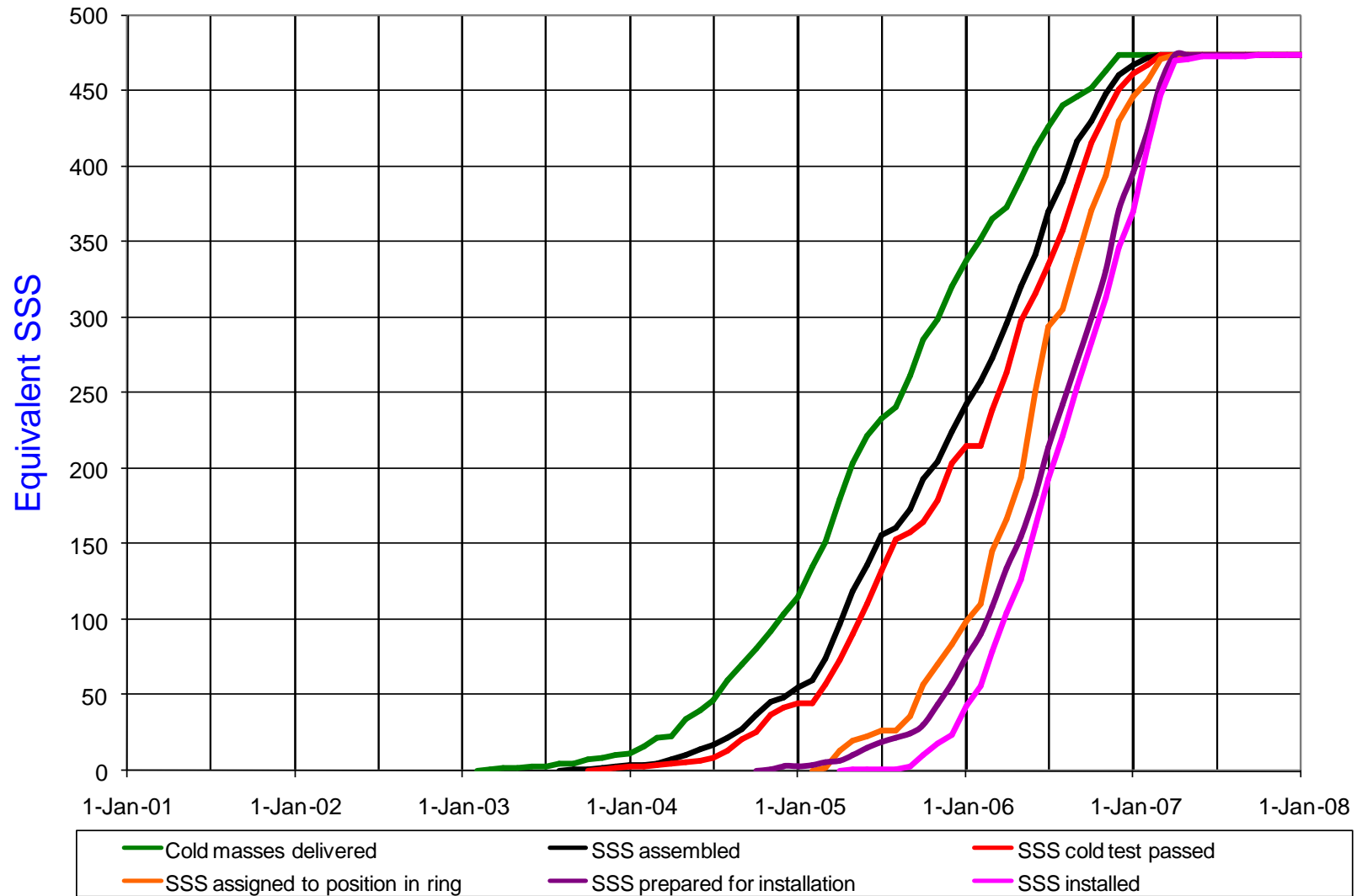
First test bench operational in 1994
Construction of final installation started early 2003
Fully completed in May 2004
Test facility was running 24/24, 7/7, 46weeks/year
Cold tests were completed in February 2007



Test mission - dipoles



Test mission - quadrupoles



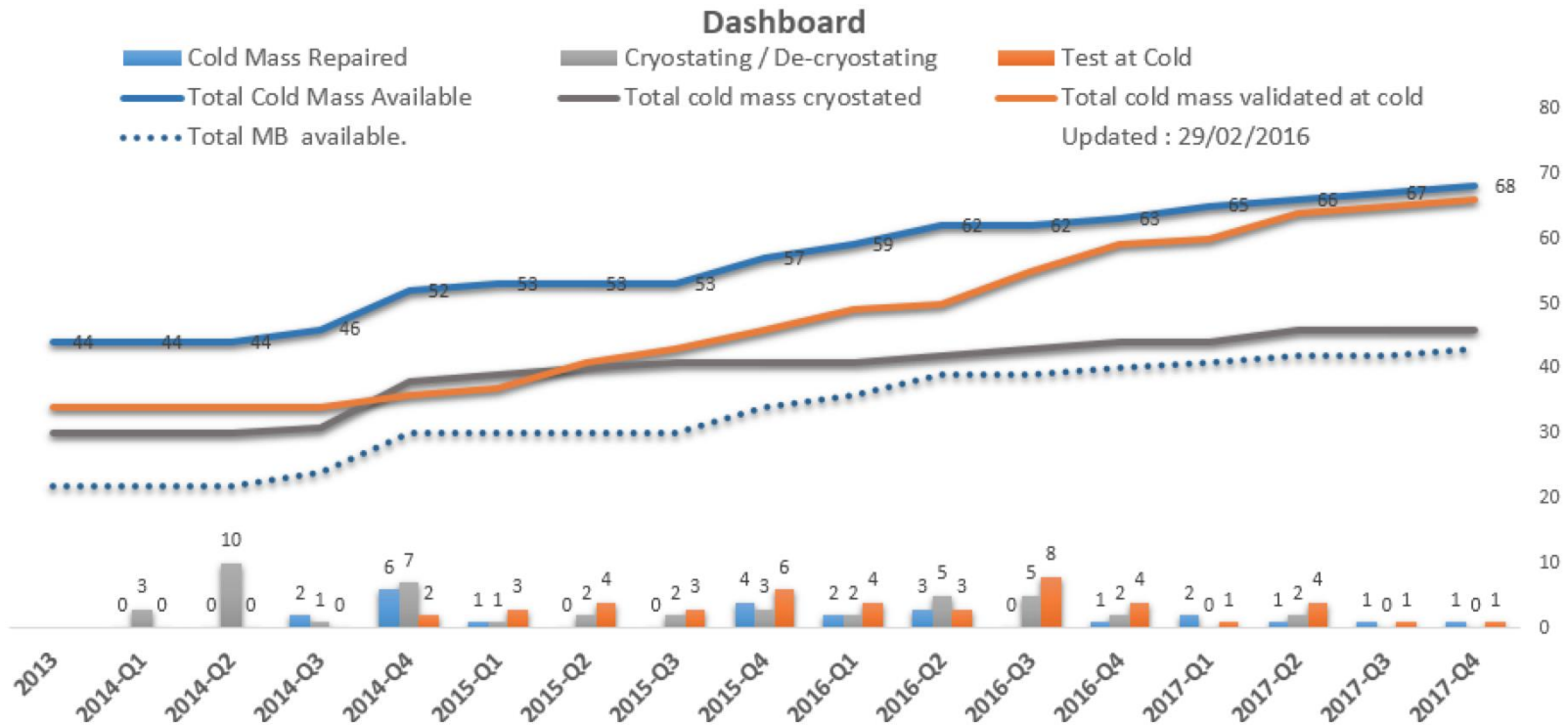
The LHC experience

- About 2000 test runs in 3 and a ½ years, on approximately 1700 cryomagnet units, focused on:
 - quench performance
 - magnet protection
 - magnetic field quality (about 20% of magnets measured: magnetic length & multipoles)
 - cryogenic, vacuum, and electrical integrity

Type of NC	Total NCs	Average NC/magnet
Mechanical	1181	0.95
Electrical	583	0.47
Performance	94	0.08
Other	275	0.22
Total	2133	1.71

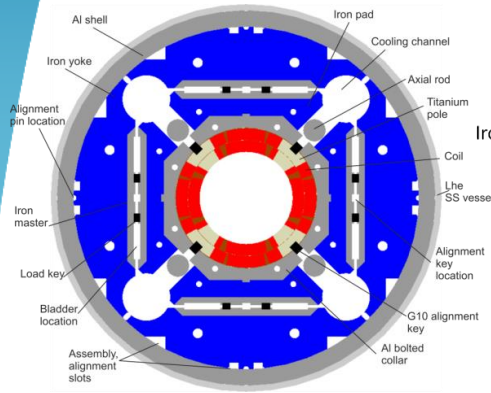
In total 31 dipoles were rejected because of training or electrical NC's

The life of the LHC

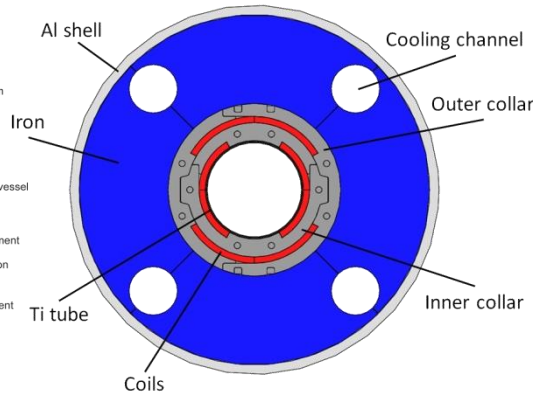


- It is not unreasonable to expect that **10 to 15 cryomagnets** will be exchanged every long shutdown (approximately 3 years)
- In addition, some **20...40 spare magnets** (MQ, MQY, MCBY, ...) will be procured in the coming 5 years

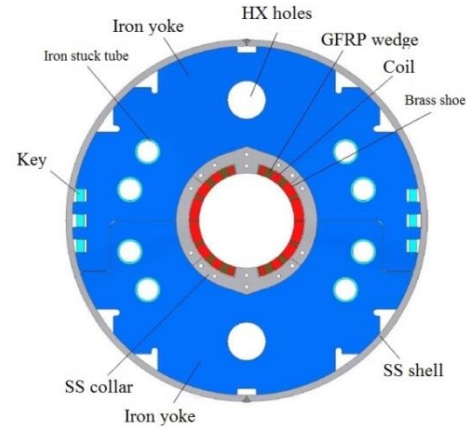
HL-LHC



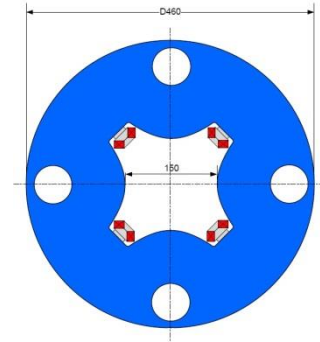
Triplet QXF (LARP and CERN)



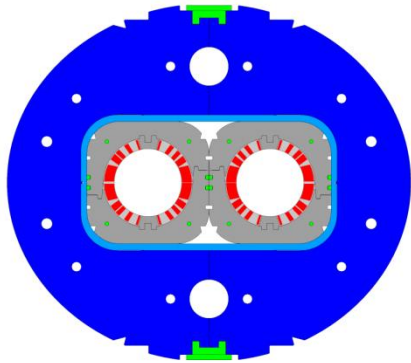
Orbit corrector (CIEMAT)



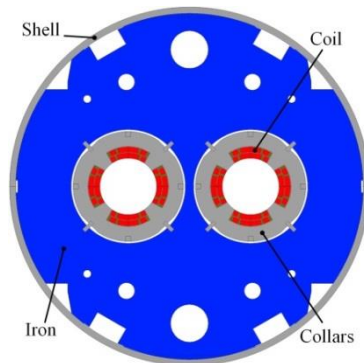
Separation dipole D1 (KEK)



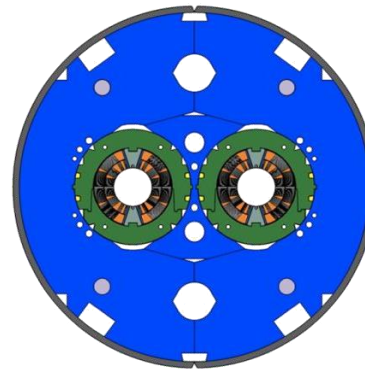
Skew quadrupole corrector (INFN)



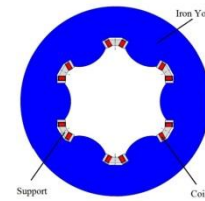
Recombination dipole D2 (INFN design)



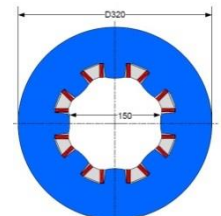
Q4 (CEA)



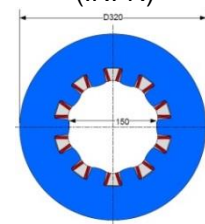
11 T (CERN)



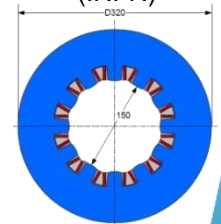
Corrector sextupole (INFN)



Corrector octupole (INFN)



Corrector decapole (INFN)



Corrector dodecapole (INFN)

Cross-sections to scale

HL-LHC test mission (as we stand today)

By LS2 (\approx 2020)

- 11 T models (\approx 6) and prototype (1)
- QXF models (5) and prototype (5)
- 11 T cryomagnets
 - (2 units +1 spare)
- MBFX (D1) models (2)
- MQYY (Q4) model (1) and prototypes (2)

By LS3 (\approx 2024)

- QXF (Q1/Q2/Q3) cryomagnets
 - (16 units + 4 spares)
- MBXF (D1) cryomagnets
 - (4 units + 2 spares)
- Corrector packages
 - (4 units + 2 spares)
- MBRD (D2) cryomagnets
 - (4 units + 2 spares)
- MQYY (Q4) cryomagnets
 - (4 units + 2 spares)
- Q5 cryomagnets
 - (4 units)

Approximately **50 cryomagnets** of very diverse geometry (supports and interfaces), characteristics (Nb_3Sn and Nb-Ti) and operating conditions, as well as more than **100 single magnets** to be tested as components before assembly in a cold mass

The CERN HFM Program

HL-LHC

- Demonstrate the maturity of Nb₃Sn through the application in the HL-LHC, in the range of peak magnetic field of 12 T

FCC
EuroCirCol

- Push Nb₃Sn magnet technology to its practical limit, with a target of 16 T dipole field as requested by the FCC

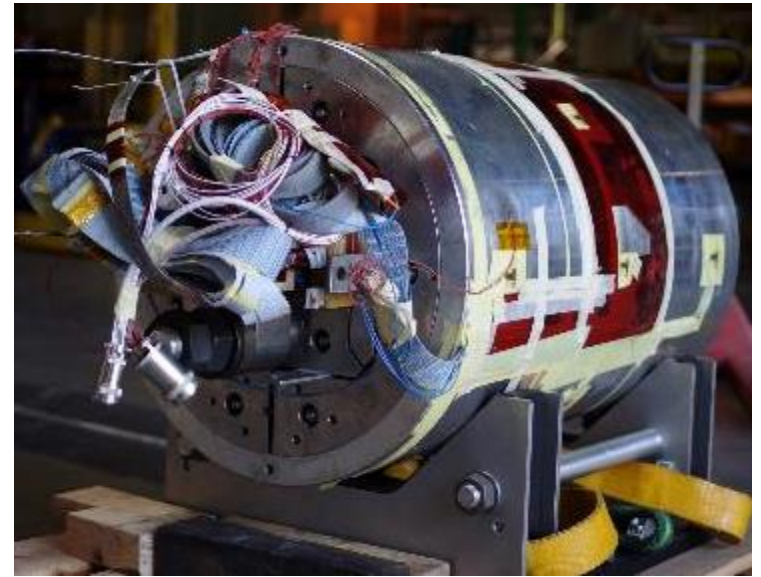
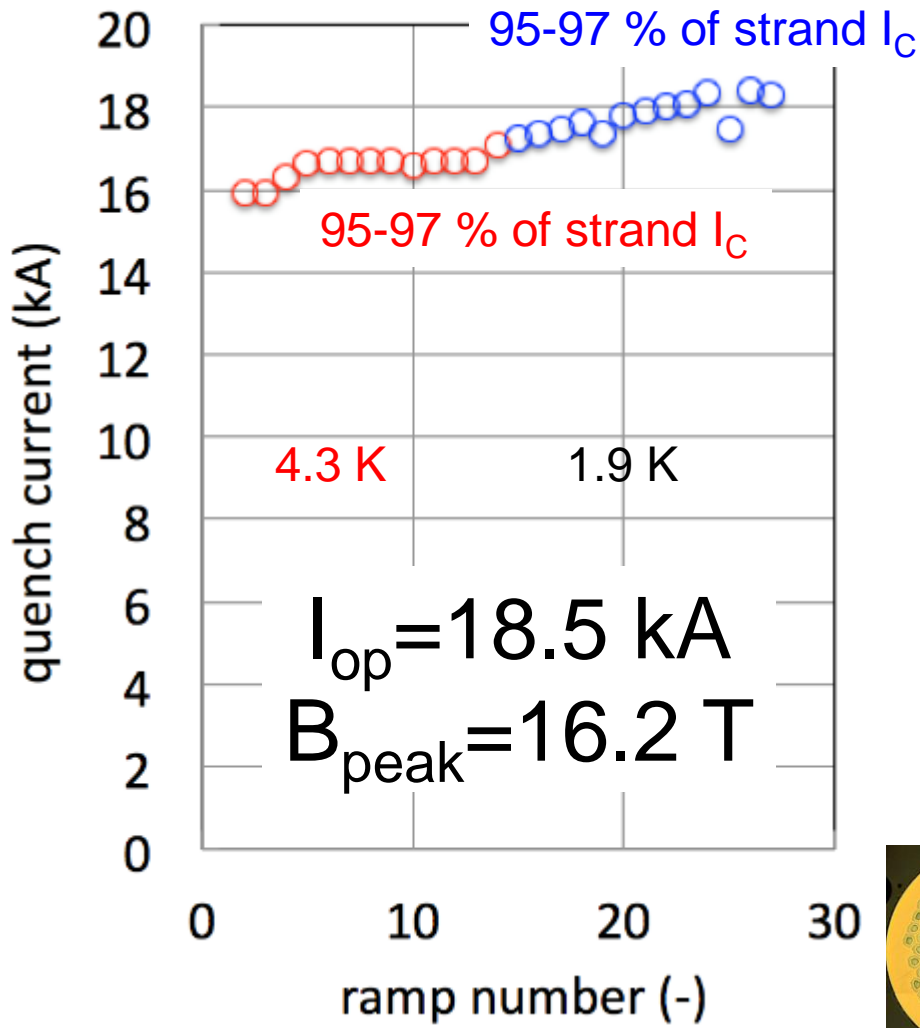
EuCARD2
(ARIES)

- Provide a proof-of-principle for HTS magnet technology beyond the reach of Nb₃Sn, with a target of 20 T dipole field

SCM
(ORION)

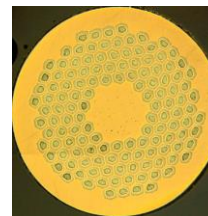
- Support the above programs with the necessary general material and magnet R&D and the evolution of the manufacturing and test infrastructure

RMC_3 test record



Fresca 2 Dipole cable

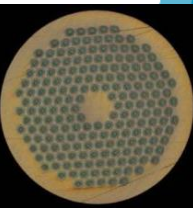
40 Strands, Width = 20.9 mm



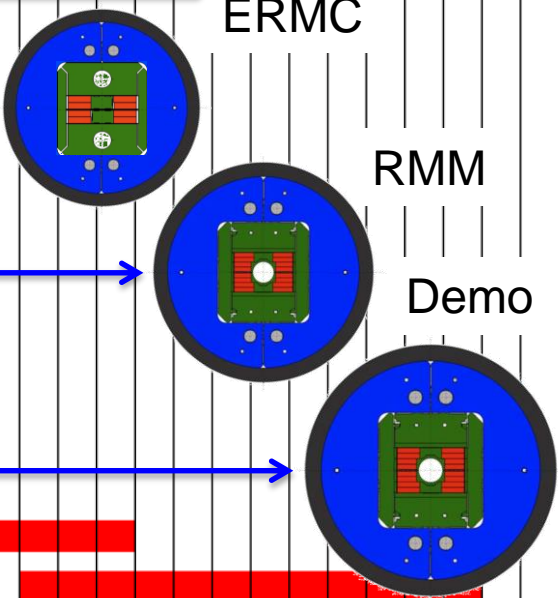
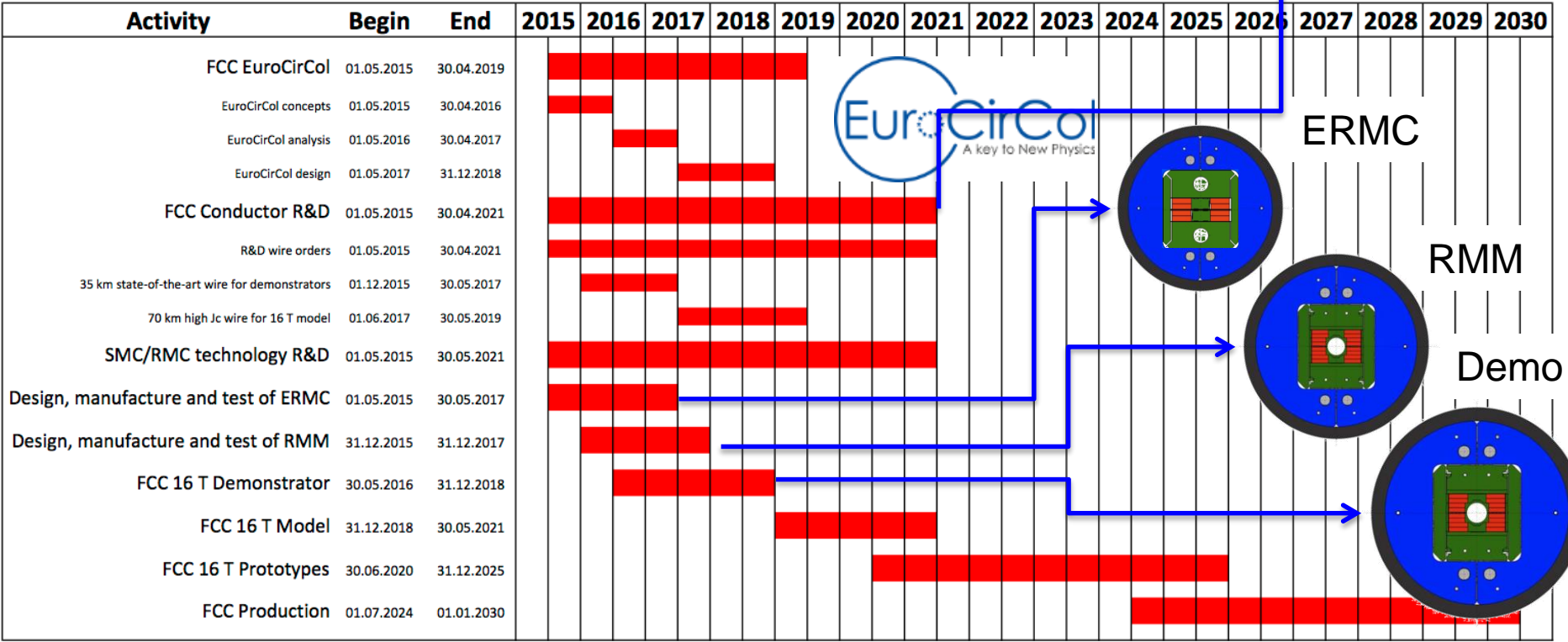
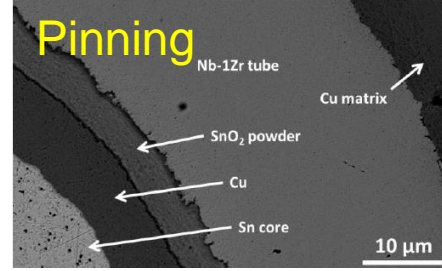
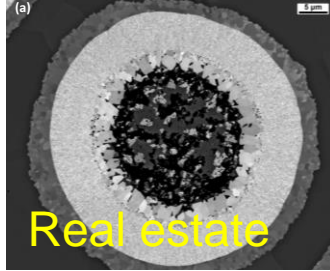
RRP 132/169



PIT 192



FCC plan



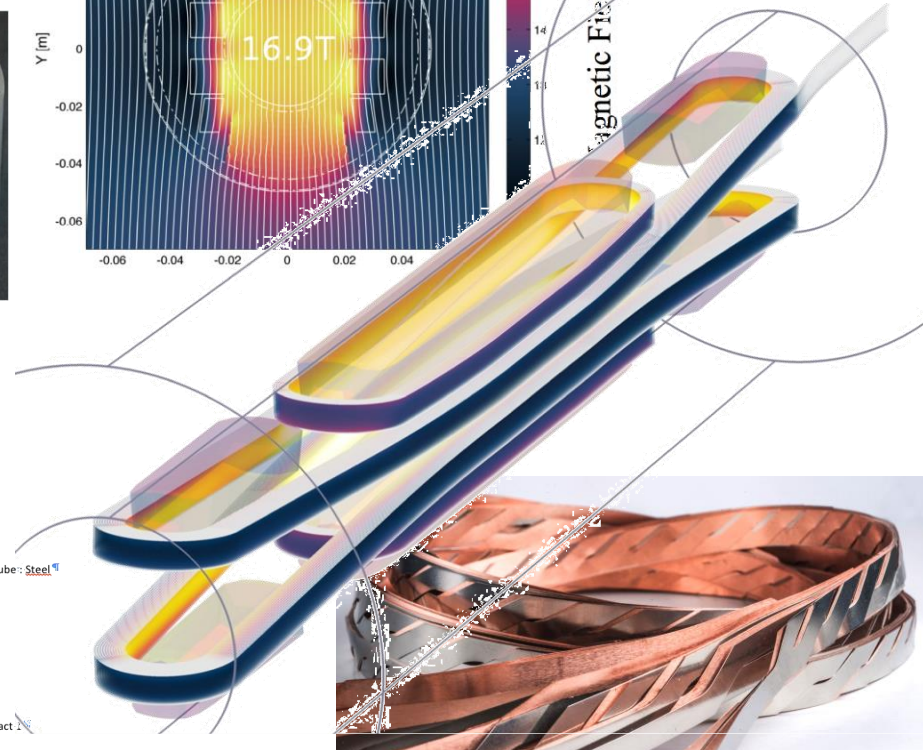
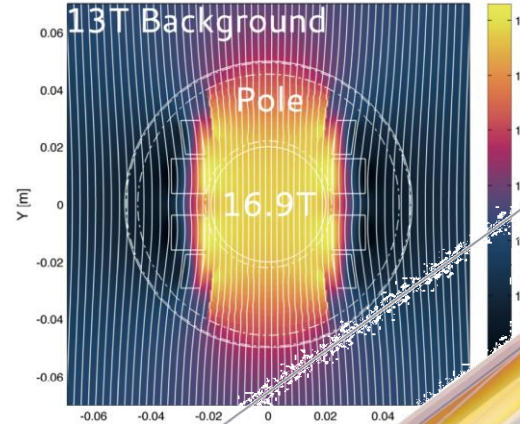
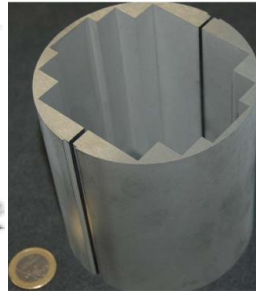
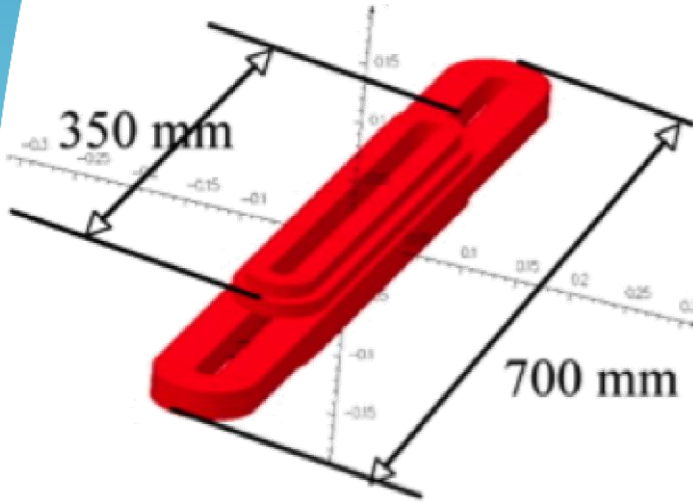
- Expect some **10 sub-scale and demonstration magnets** to come in the period 2017-2021

HTS for 20 T

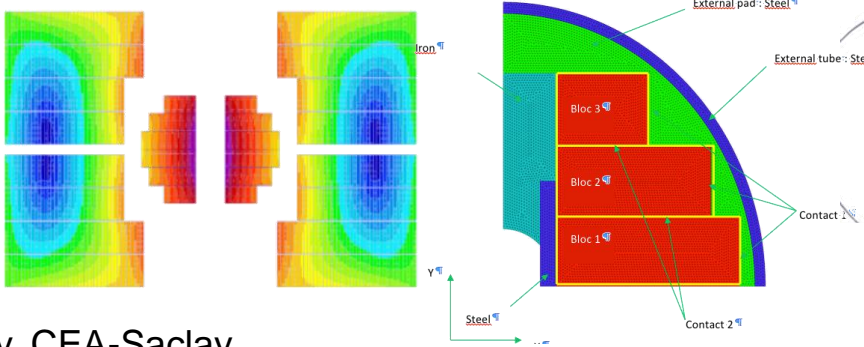
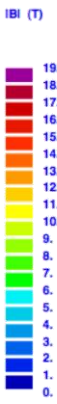
6 T HTS (YBCO) insert for test in FReSCa2 (no bore)



J. Van Nugteren, G. Kirby,
G. de Rijk, CERN



19 T



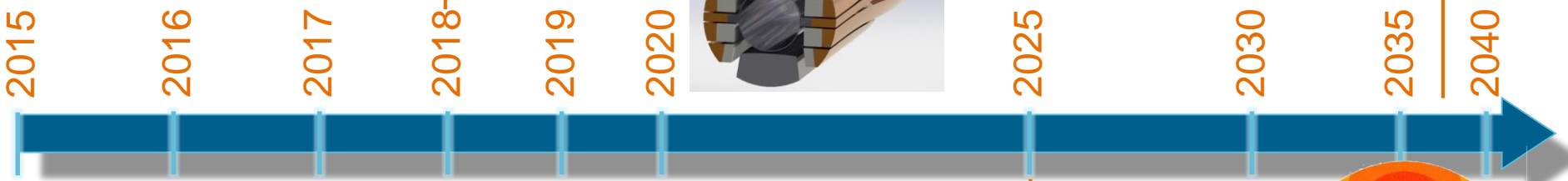
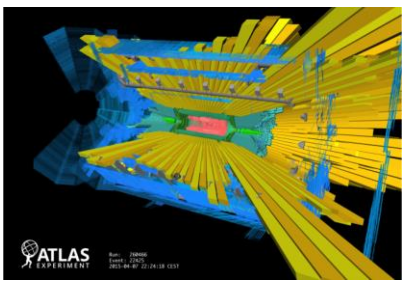
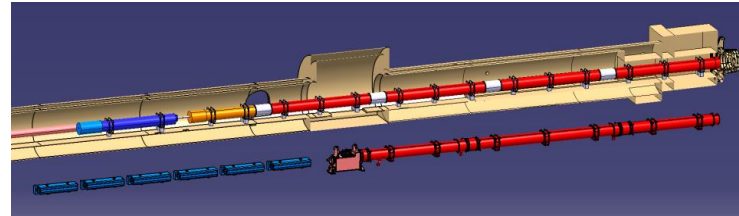
5 T HTS (YBCO) stand-alone dipole for test in FReSCa2 (40 mm bore)



J.M. Rey, CEA-Saclay

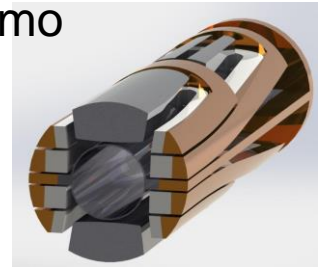


LHC Run-II provides results to define future HEP roadmap (European Strategy 2018)



Accelerator-grade HTS **5 T** demo

HL-LHC demonstrates large-scale use of Nb₃Sn



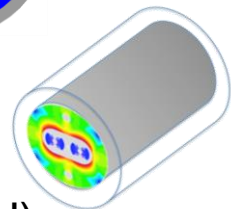
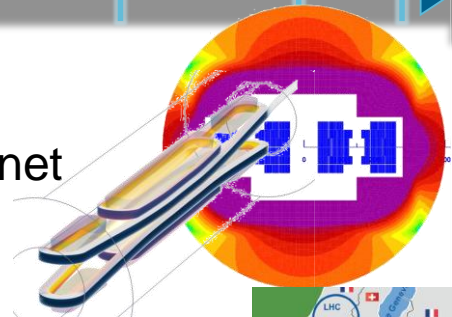
High Luminosity LHC

End of LHC useful life

12 T accelerator technology

16 T magnet model(s)

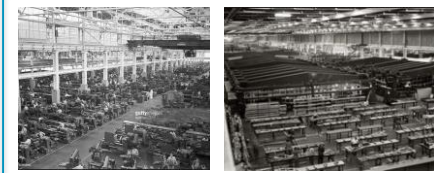
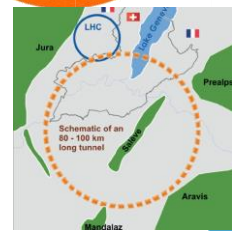
20 T magnet model(s)



16 T accelerator technology

FCC CDR (EuroCirCol) propose a new energy frontier accelerator

FCC construction decision



FCC production and test ?!?



construction OK



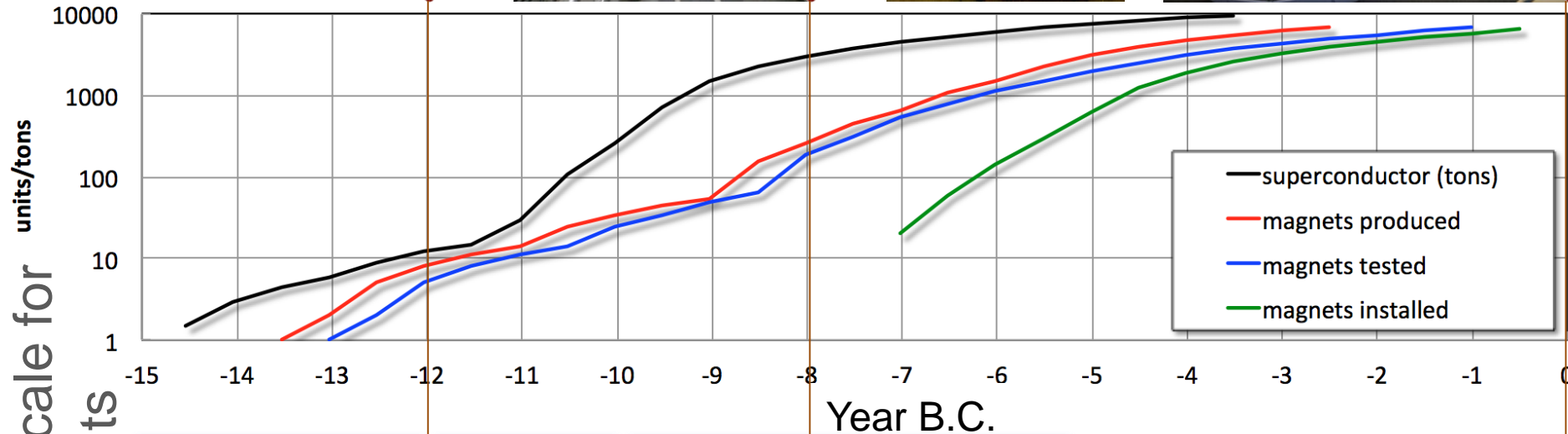
Tunnel delivery



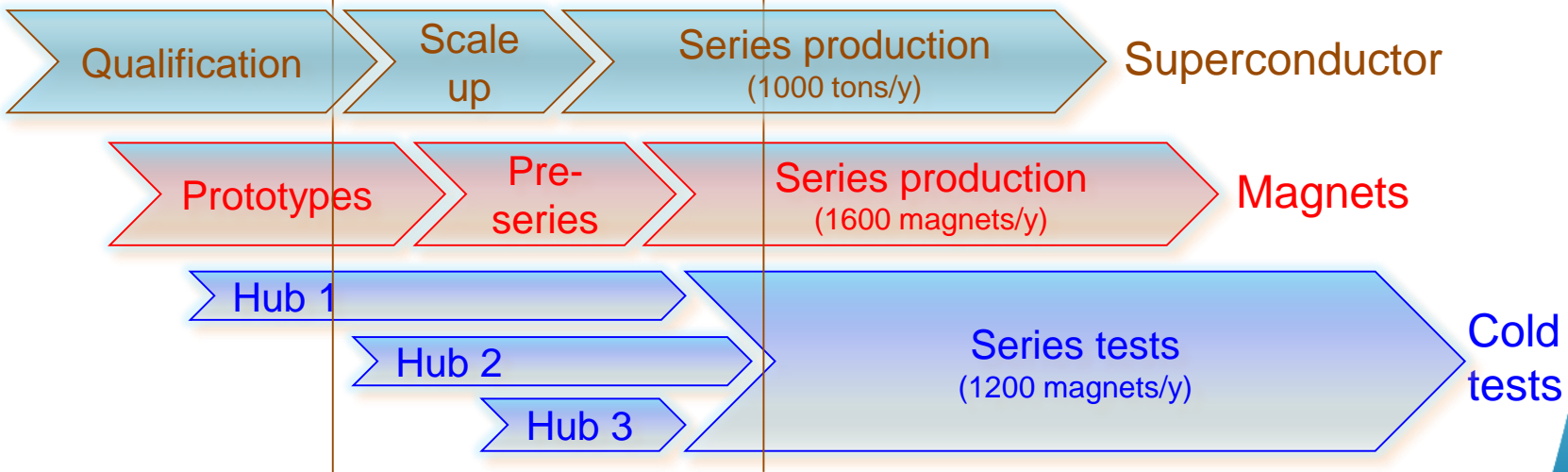
Installation



FCG commissioning



produced units

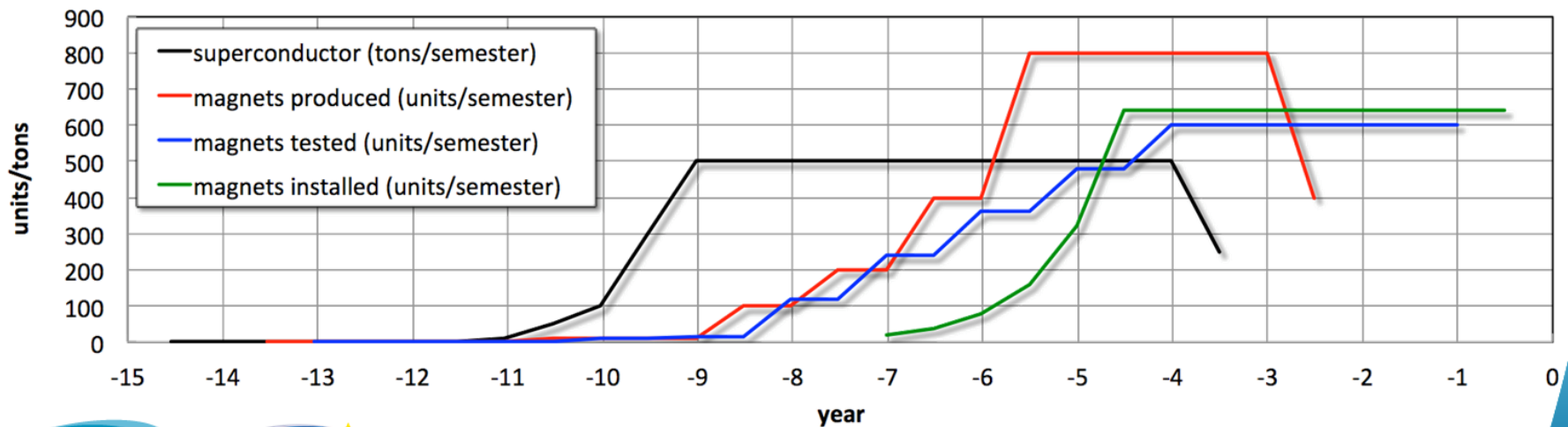


Note 2: B.C. = Before the Collider



High productivity

- Total magnets are 4500 MB + 1500 MQ
 - Total SC quantity is 9000 tons
 - Maximum SC production rate is 1500 tons/year
 - 1000 cable UL/year – **acceptance and qualification ?!?**
- Maximum cold mass production is 1600 CM/year
 - 133 CM/month (vs. 60 CM/month during LHC times)
- Maximum cold test rate is **1200 magnets/year**
 - 100 tests/month (vs. 40 tests/month during LHC times)

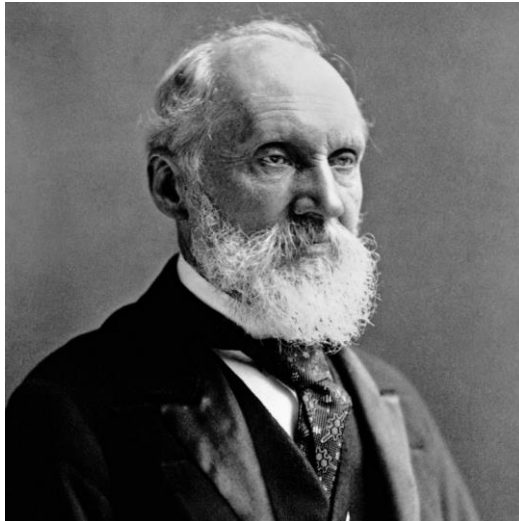


Conclusions, and encouragements

- The LHC, like a baby, requires our constant attention, pointing to the importance of a functioning test facility in support of operation
- New accelerator magnet technologies (Nb_3Sn , HTS) provide a topical focus and excellent motivation for the evolution of the test capabilities
- HL-LHC acts as a springboard in preparation of the scale-up for the next step (any future collider) which will require world-regional test capacity beyond what you see here at CERN



"There is nothing new to be discovered in physics now. All that remains is more and more precise measurement".



Sir William Thomson
a.k.a. Lord Kelvin

"X-rays will prove to be a hoax"

"Radio has no future"

"Heavier-than-air flying machines are impossible"

...