



# Thermal load on the beam screen in sector 1-2 after thermal cycle (replacement of A31L2)

TETM 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2017

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with contribution from Benjamin Bradu

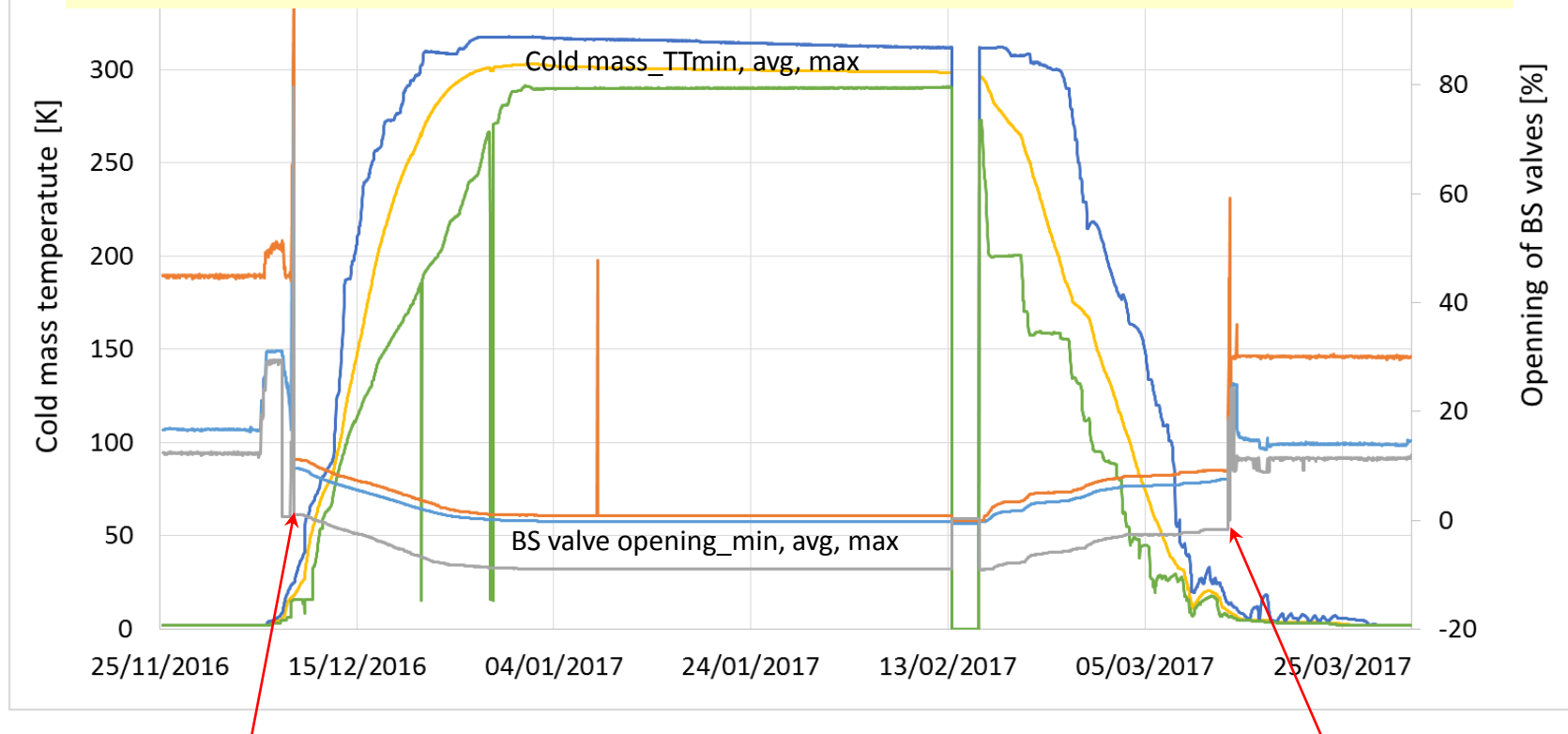
# Outlook

- Global thermal cycle
- Heat load all sectors in 2016 - recall
- Heat load all sectors in 2017
  - scrubbing
  - physics
- Sector 1-2
  - focus on s1-2 recently instrumented cell
  - heat load distribution by cells
- Perspectives – capacity limits estimation
- Conclusions

# Sector 1-2 thermal cycle global view

## EYETS - thermal cycle of sector 1-2

Correct sequence of operations was respected for cooling cold mass and beam screen circuits to avoid trapping of gas on BS surface.

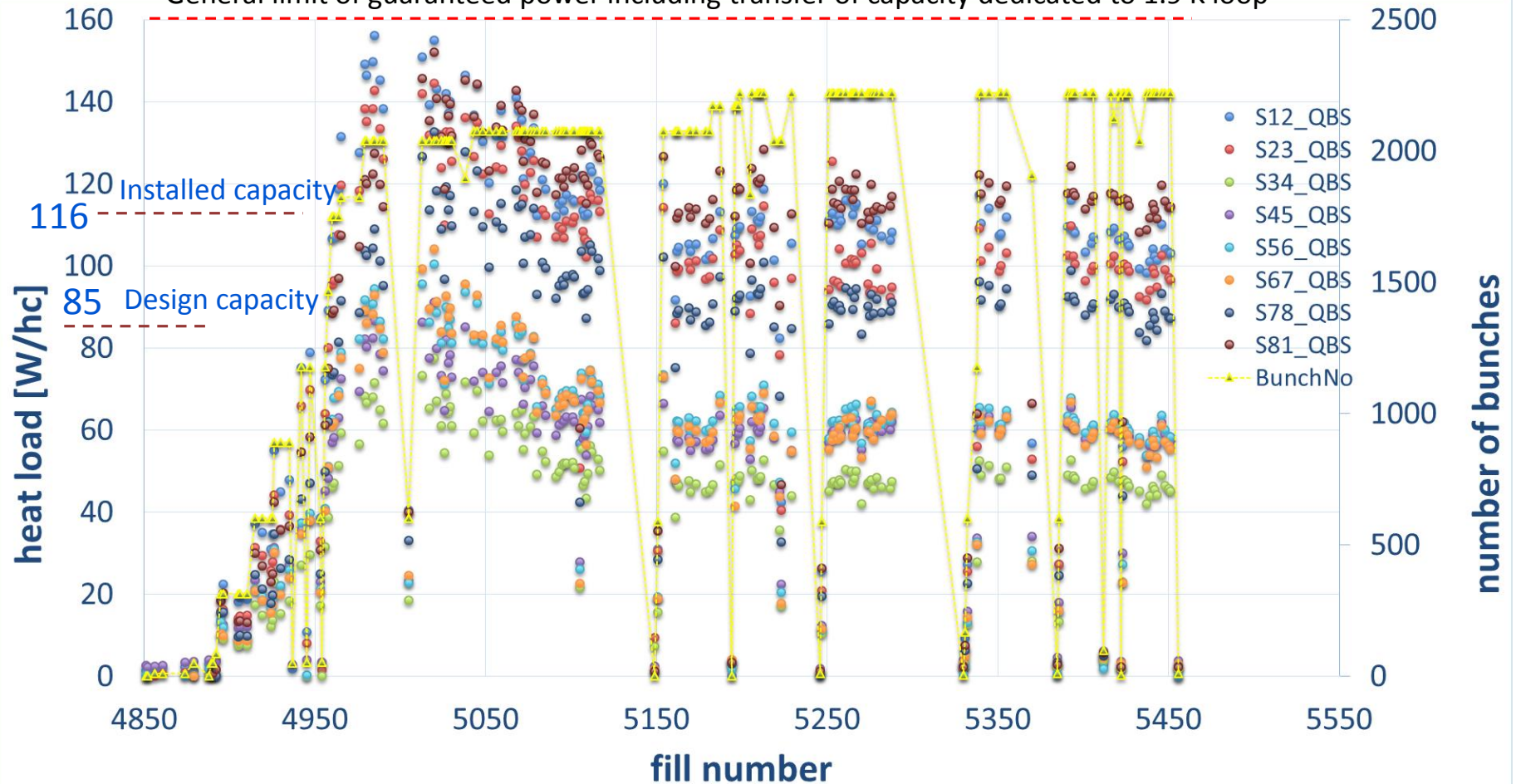


Stop of BS cooling at CM\_TTavg T=18 K

Start of BS cooling at CM\_TTavg T<10 K

# Beam screen heating – 2016

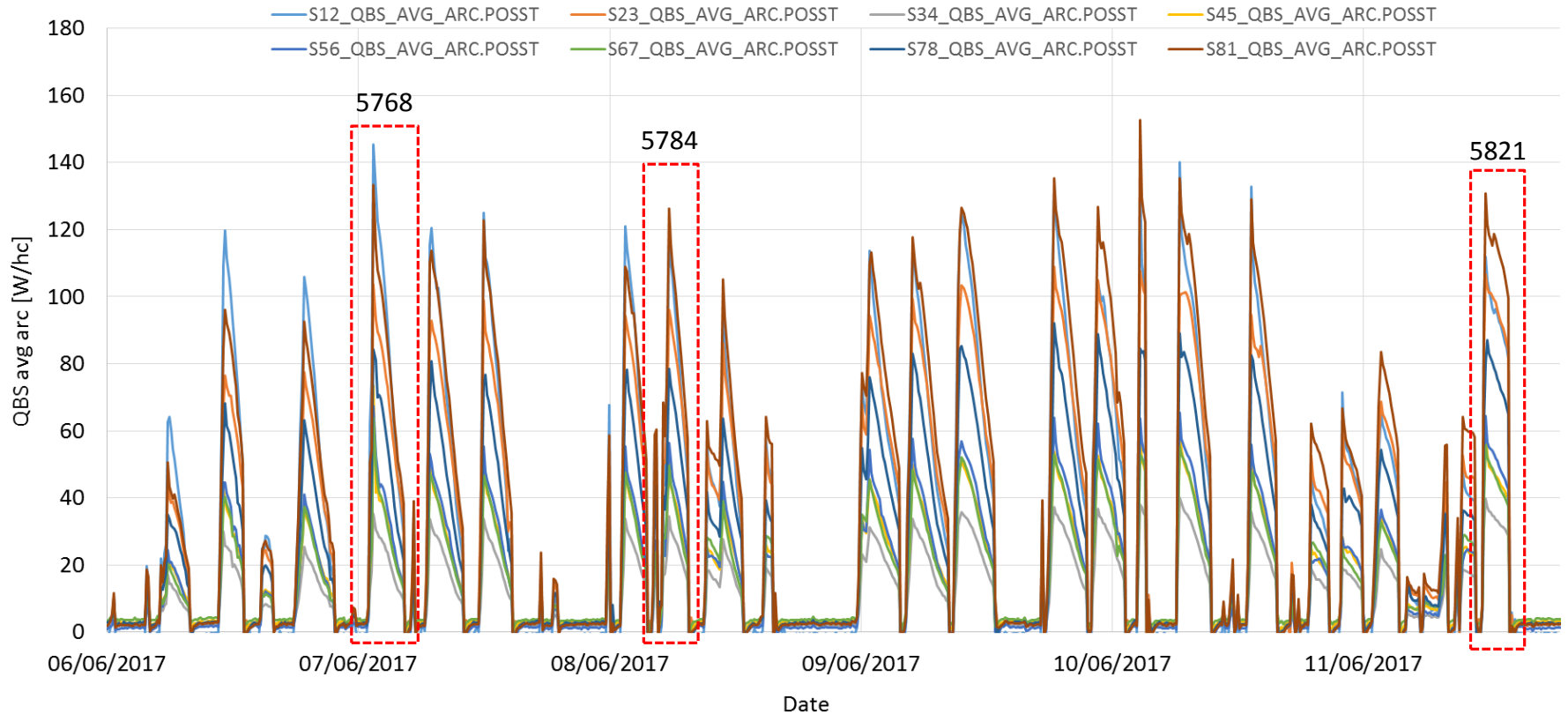
General limit of guaranteed power including transfer of capacity dedicated to 1.9 K loop



# Focus on scrubbing

450 GeV

QBS avg arc - scrubbing 2017 (\*timber raw data)

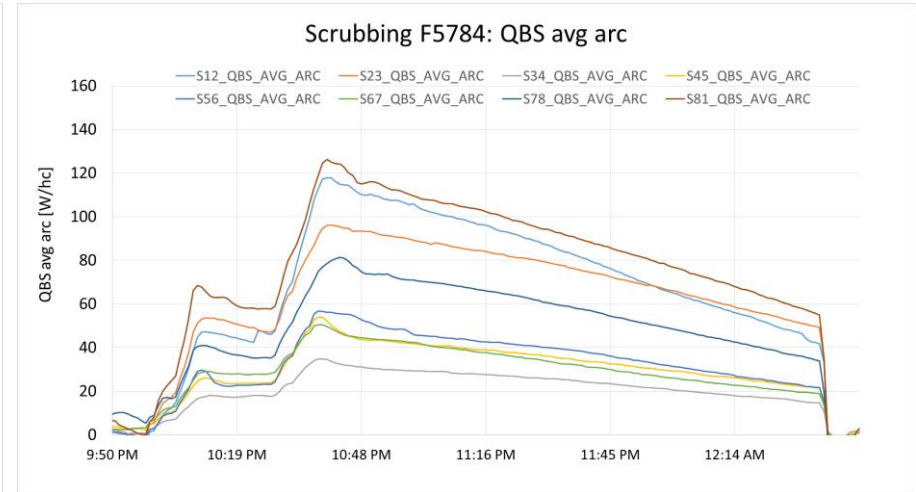
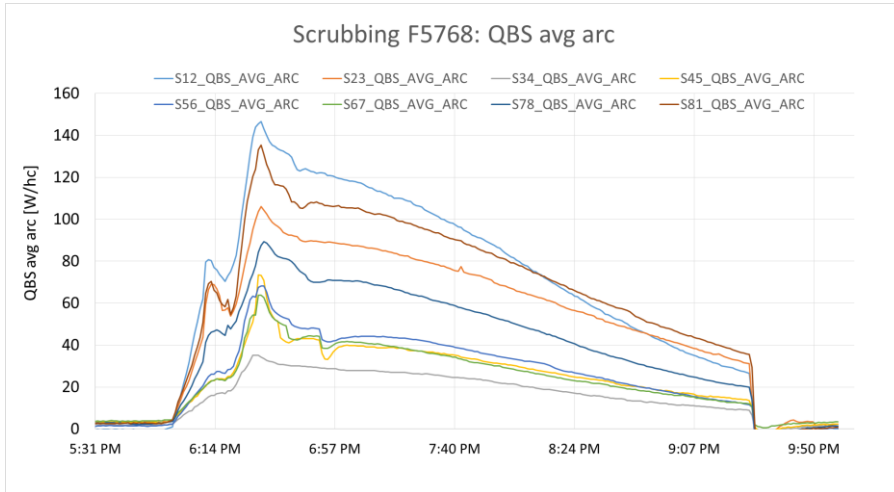


Fills 5768 and 5784: B1 144 bpi -> 2460 b, B2 288 bpi -> 2604 b

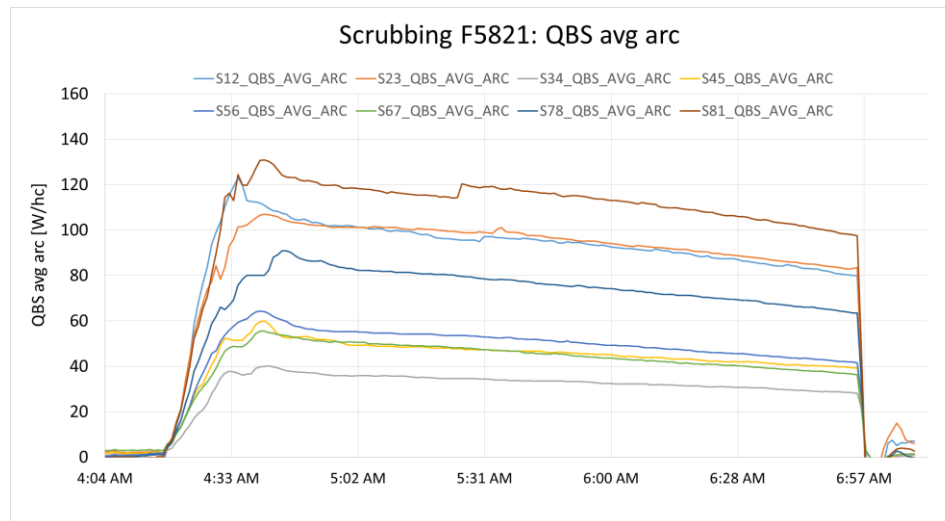
Fill 5821: B1 288 bpi -> 2820 b, B2 288 bpi -> 2820 b

# Focus on scrubbing

Fills 5768 and 5784: B1 144 bpi -> 2460 b, B2 288 bpi -> 2604 b



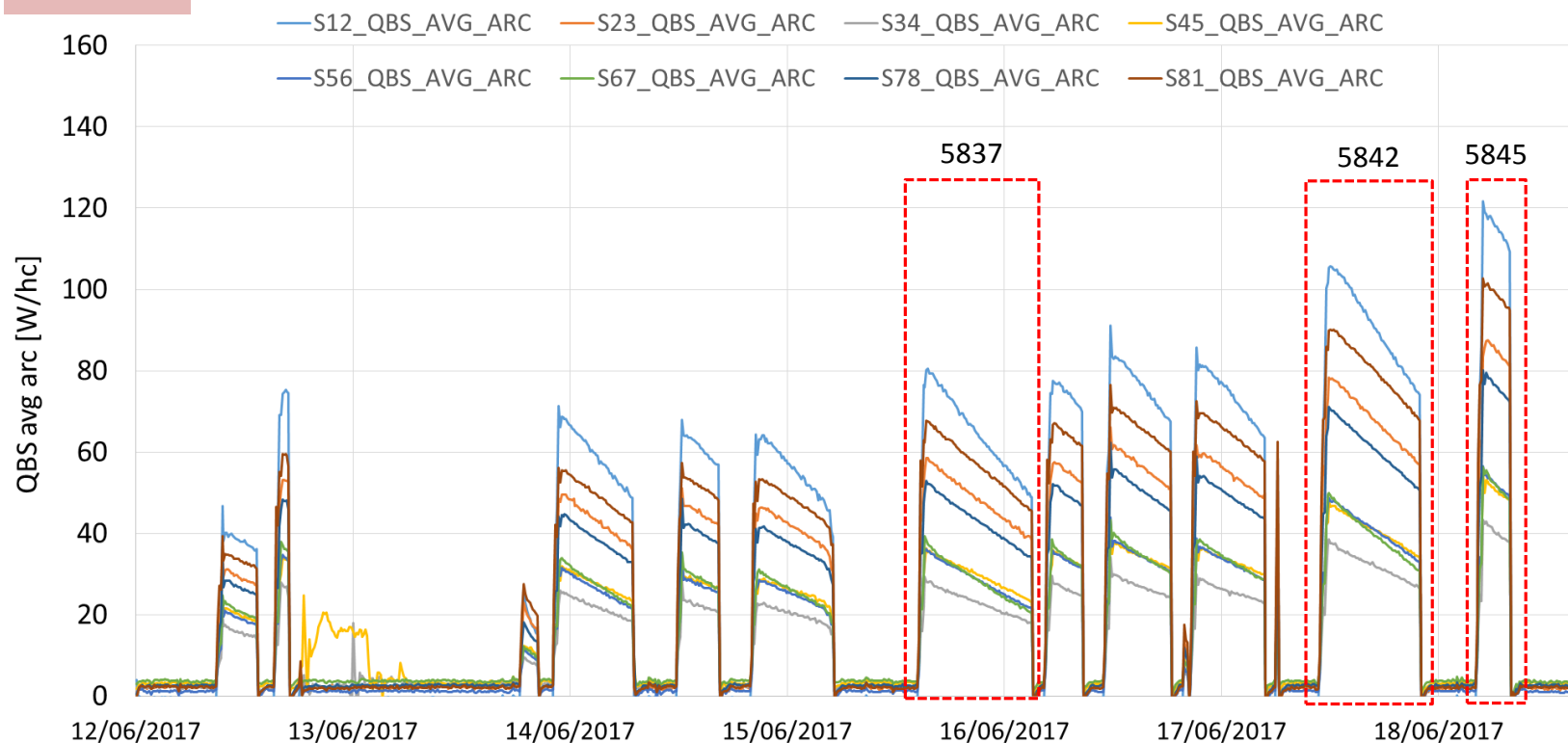
Fill 5821: B1 288 bpi -> 2820 b, B2 288 bpi -> 2820 b



# Focus on physics

6.5 TeV

QBS avg arc - physics 2017 (\*timber raw data)



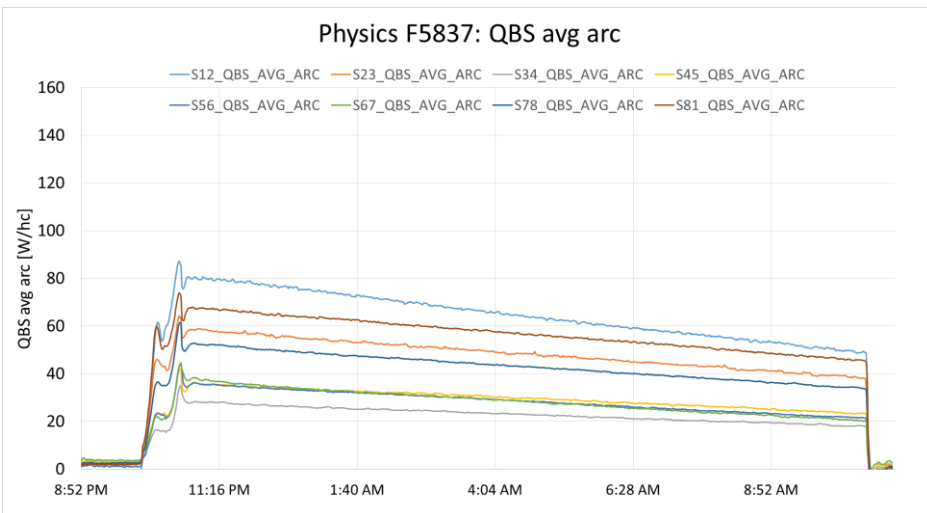
\*sharp peaks on the beginning of the fills does not reflect real heating effect and should be neglected

Differently to scrubbing where s1-2 was aligned at level of s2-3, at 6.5 TeV sector 1-2 generates the highest heat load among all sectors,

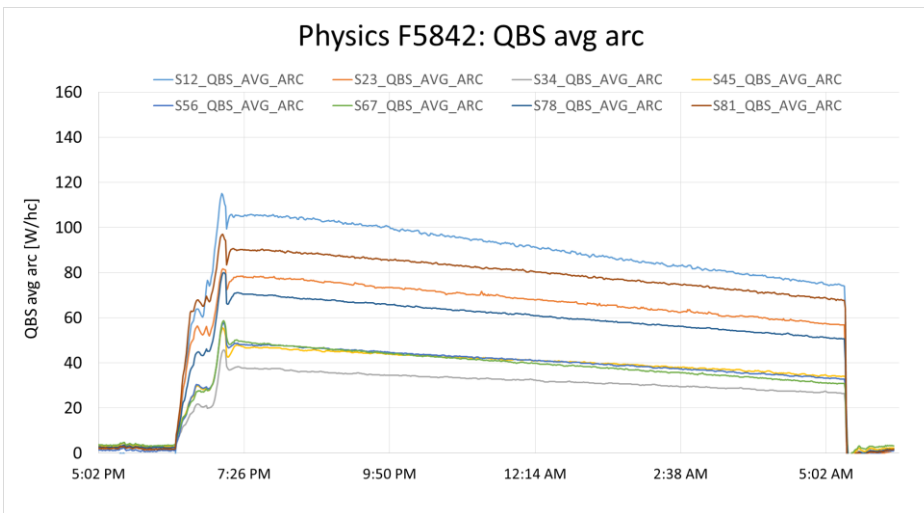


# Focus on physics

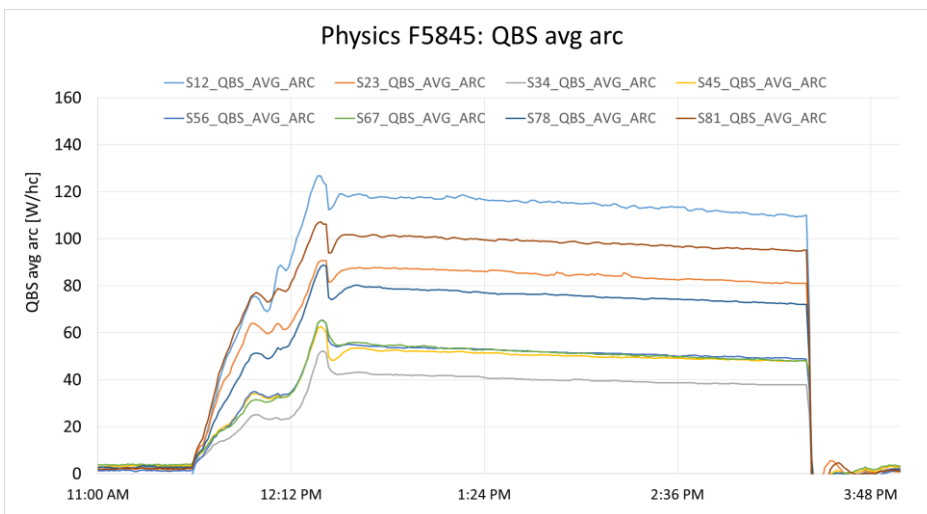
Fill 5837: B1 144 bpi -> 1225 b, B2 144 bpi -> 1225 b



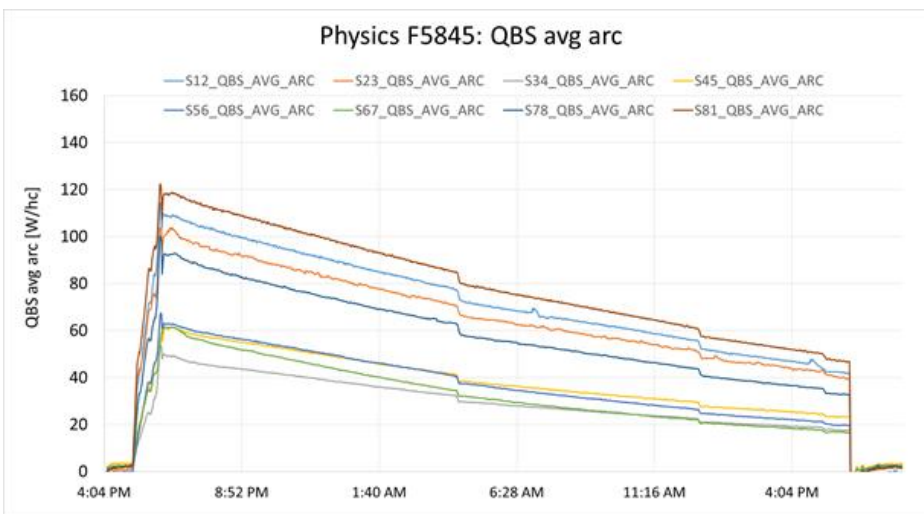
Fill 5842: B1 144 bpi -> 1561 b, B2 144 bpi -> 1561 b



Fill 5845: B1 144 bpi -> 1741 b, B2 144 bpi -> 1741 b



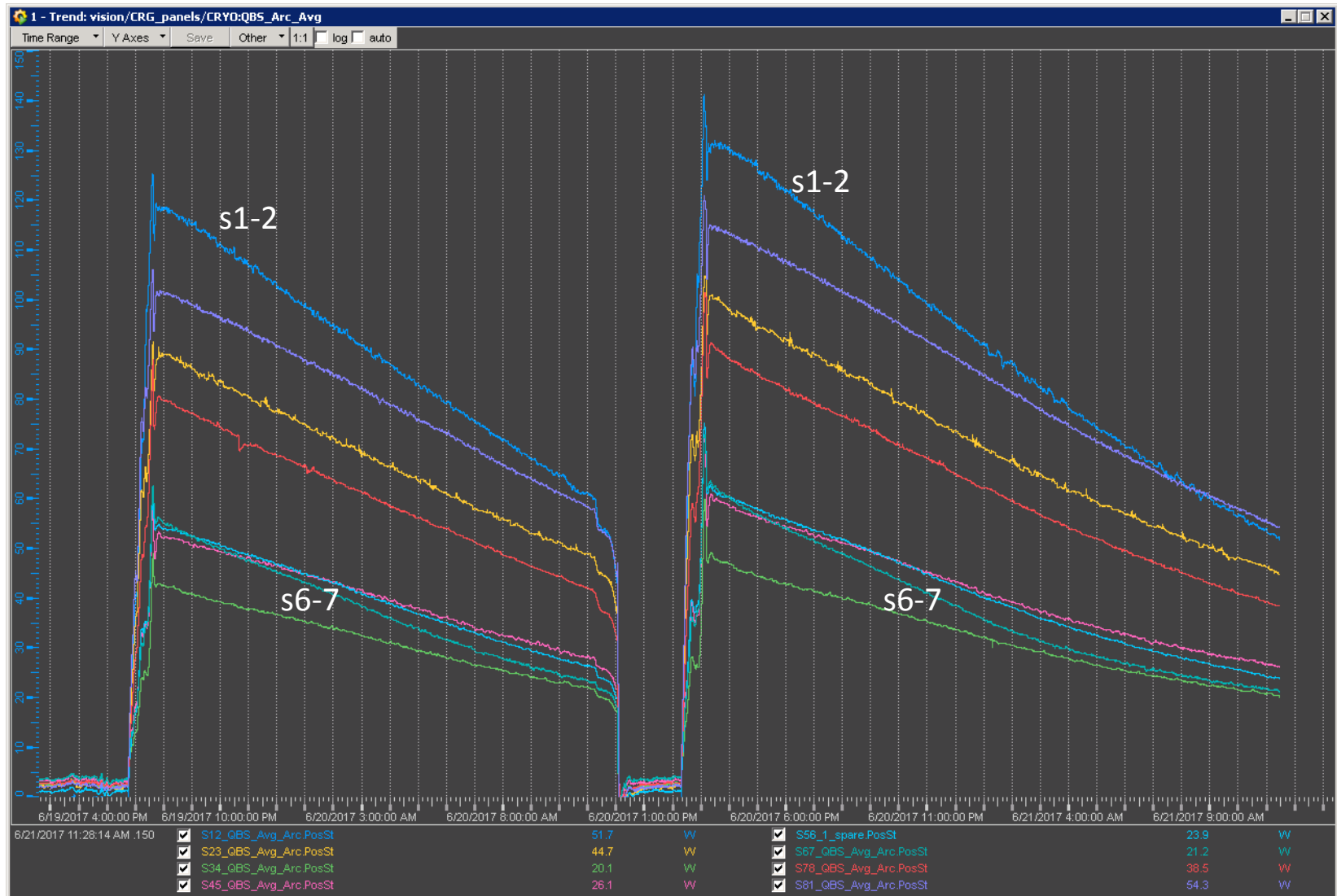
(2016) Fill 5416: B1 96 bpi -> 2220 b, B2 96 bpi -> 2220 b





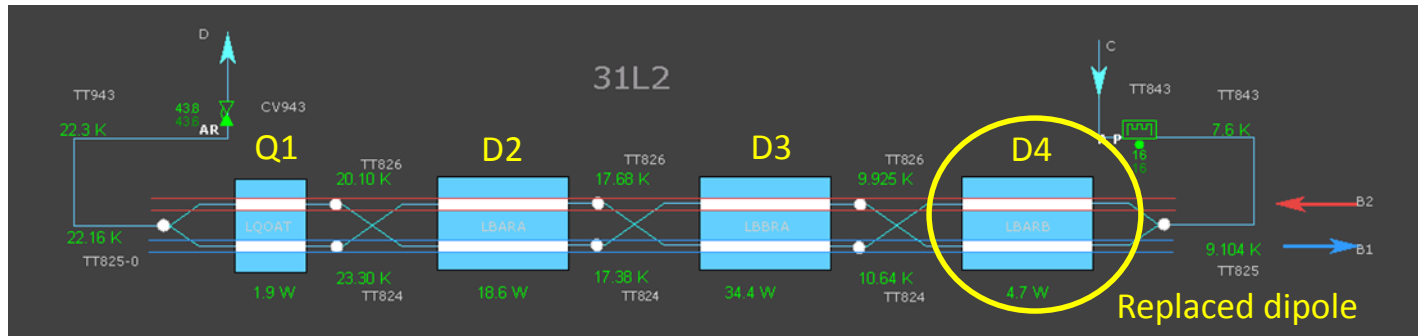
# Very last fills observation

Heat load generated in s12 and s67 decreases visibly faster in function of intensity than in other sectors

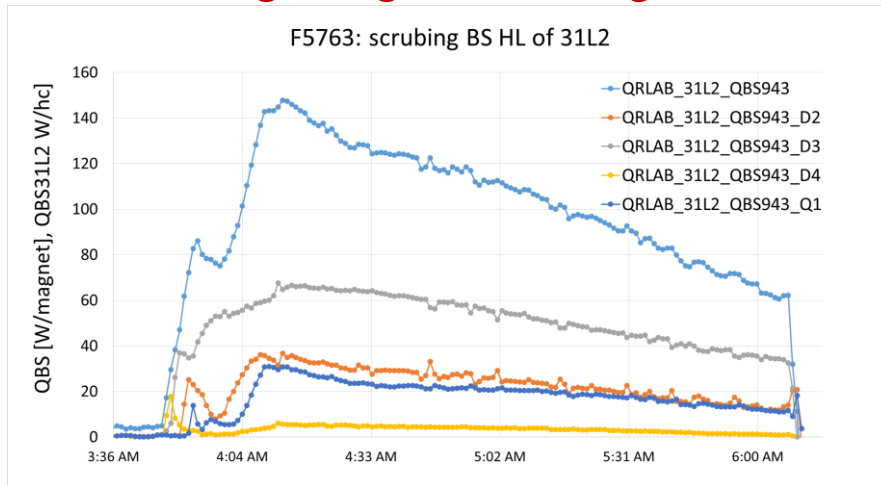


# 31L2 investigation – scrubbing

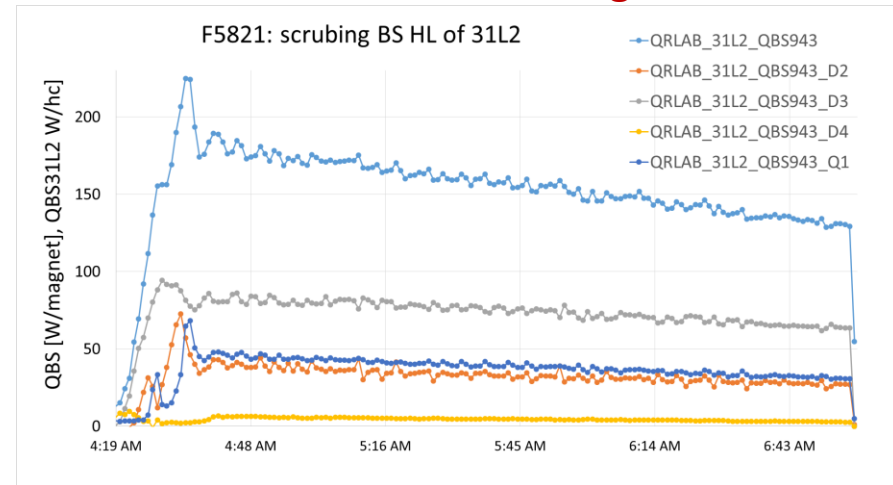
Cell 31L2 was instrumented by TE-CRG during EYETS for detailed investigation of the BS heat load.



Beginning of scrubbing



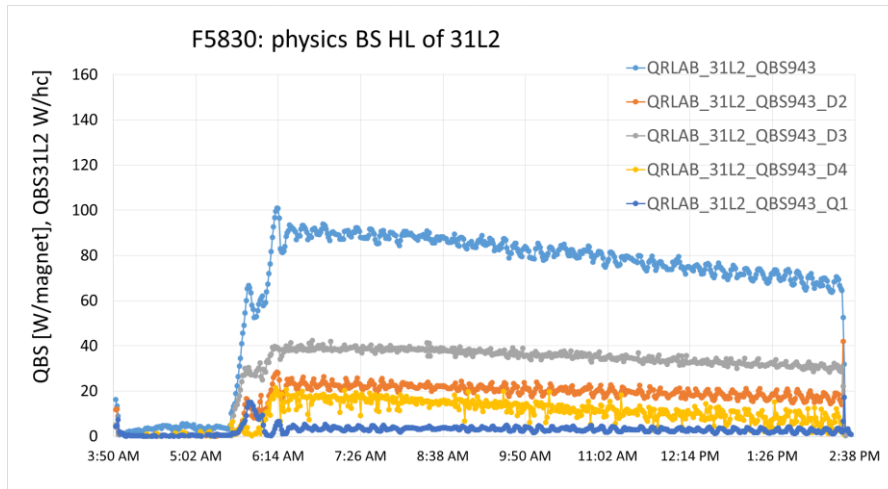
End of scrubbing



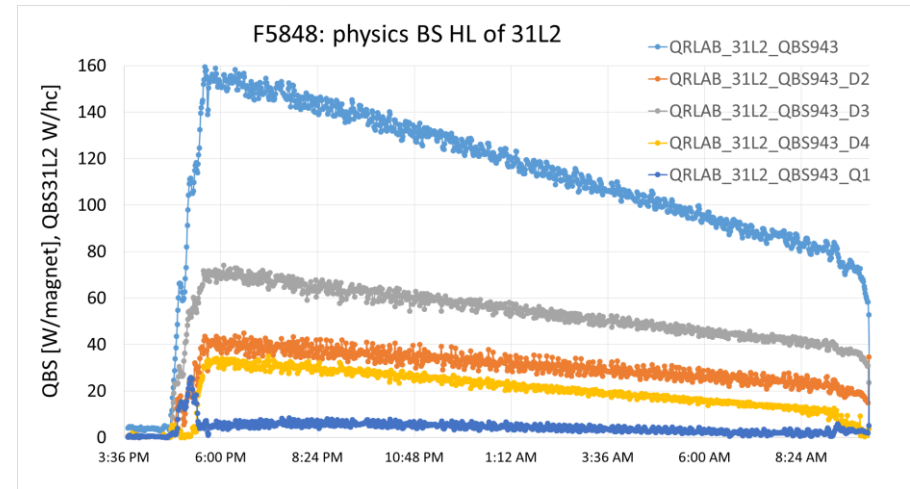
The replaced magnet generated the lowest HL in 31L2.

# 31L2 investigation – physics

## Beginning of physics 2017



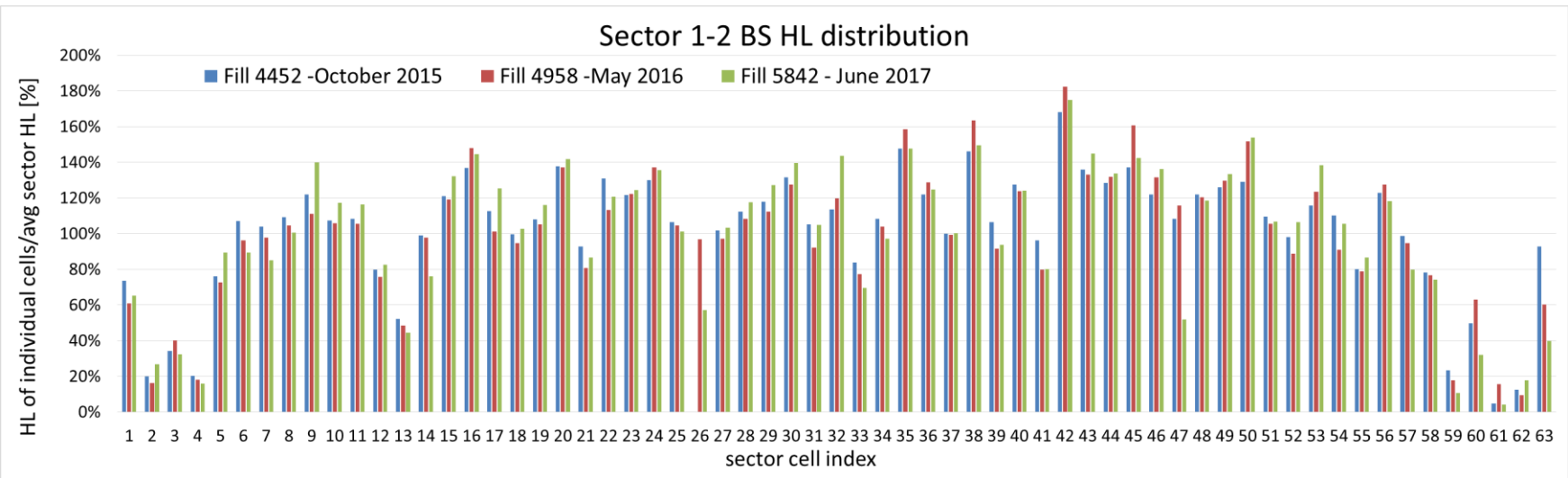
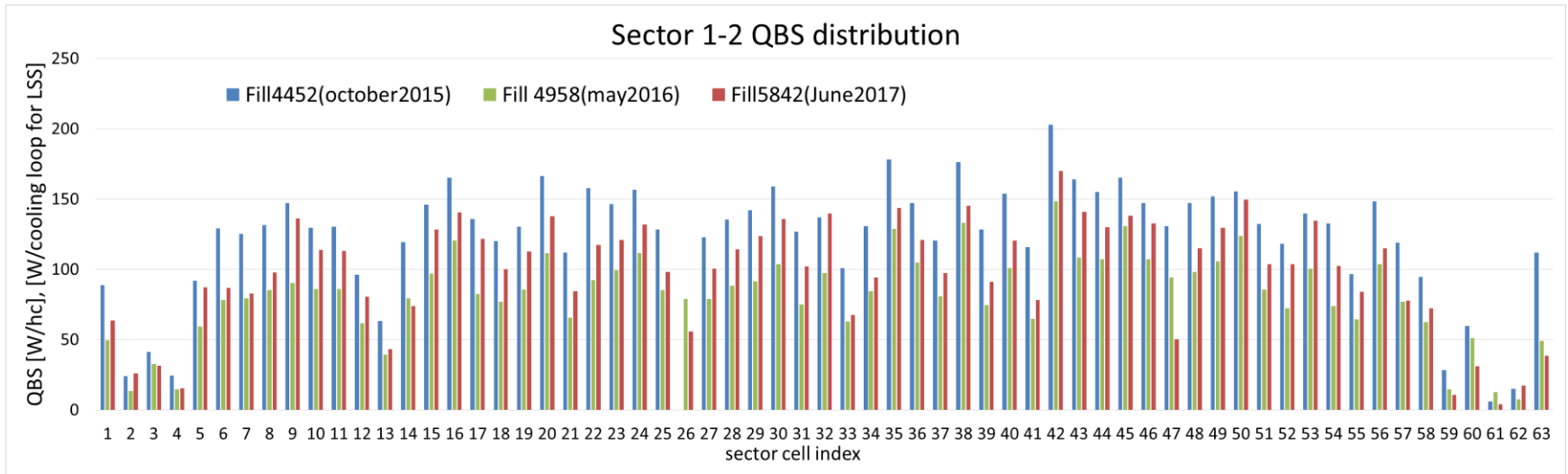
## Physics fill on 19<sup>th</sup> June 2017



The replaced magnet generated the lowest HL in among all 3 dipoles in 31L2, only Q1 has lower HL (attention – graphs with units W/magnet).

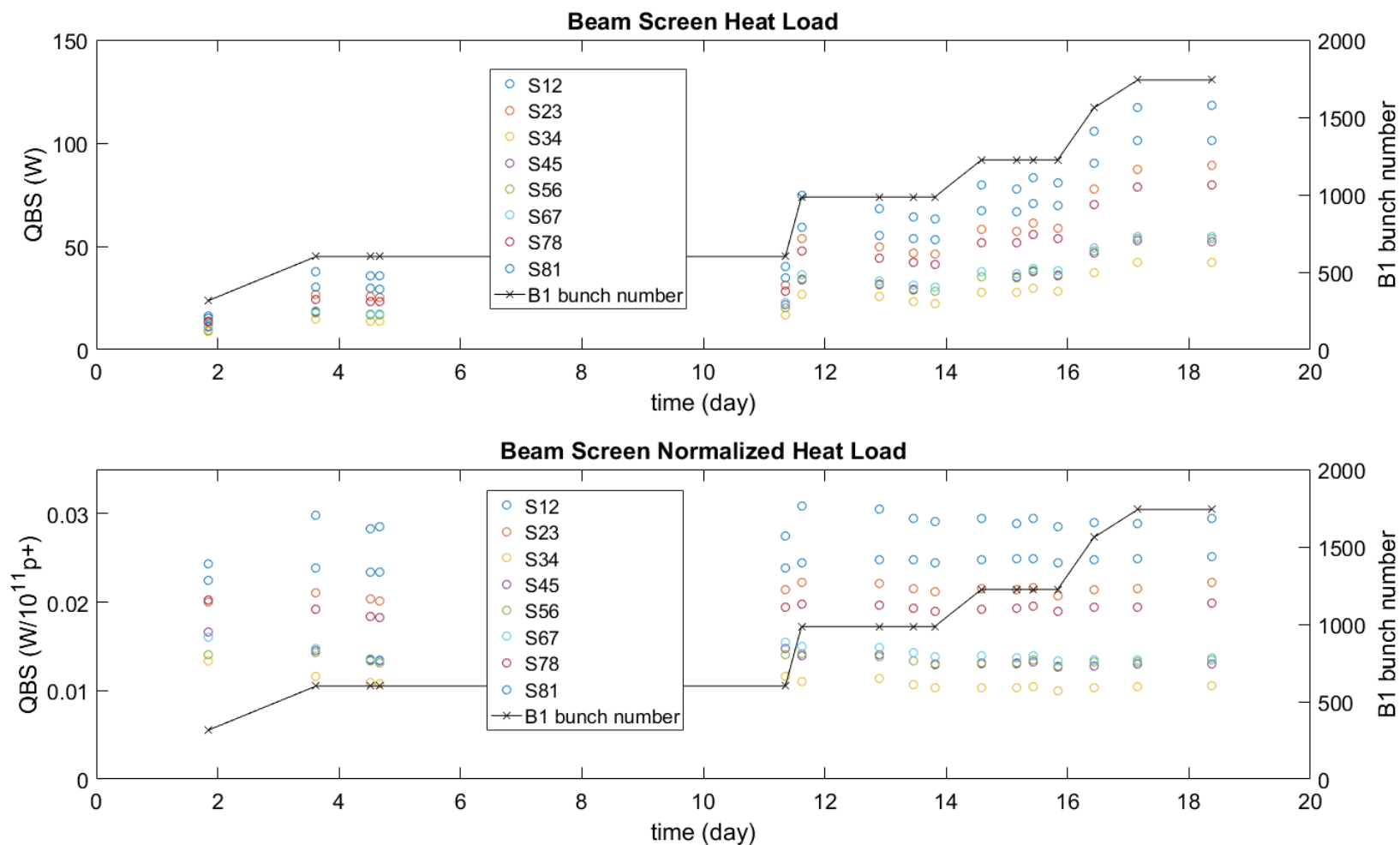
Why D4 which could be expected not conditioned at all behaves better than other magnets?

# Sector 1-2 heat load distribution



The HL distribution in sector 1-2 during Run2 stays the same, also after thermal cycle during EYETS.

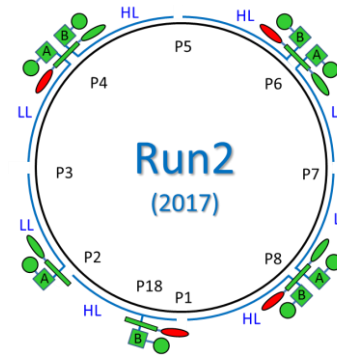
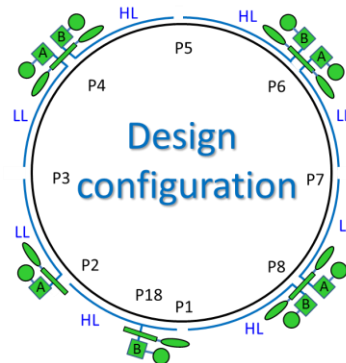
# Beam screen heating – 2017



# Cooling capacity

K. Brodzinski – LMC 21.06.2017

Default estimated value of guaranteed refrigeration capacity is 160 W. Specific four sectors were tested in their **design configuration**. The values for their capacity limit for BS cooling is presented in table below.



measured in:	?	2016	2017				2016	2017
	S1-2	S2-3	S3-4	S4-5	S5-6	S6-7	S7-8	S8-1
Capacity (design conf.) [W/hc]	160	195	125*	160	160	160	175	230

\*cryo-plant at P4 loaded for RF modules

Reconfiguration of the system for using of 1 cold pumping unit/cryo-plant allows to spare about ~3 kW (~20 W/hc – estimated values) of capacity for BS but has an influence on equilibrium of capacity between cryoplant A and B of about 10-15%.

The chosen configuration of the cryoplants can be adapted according to needs of the machine.

Such mapping will be continued progressively during TS/YETS to investigate on real limits of the cryogenic plants. It is worth to mention that these tests were done in between other activities, no related time slot was allocated in the planning to perform the tests.

# BS – run 2017

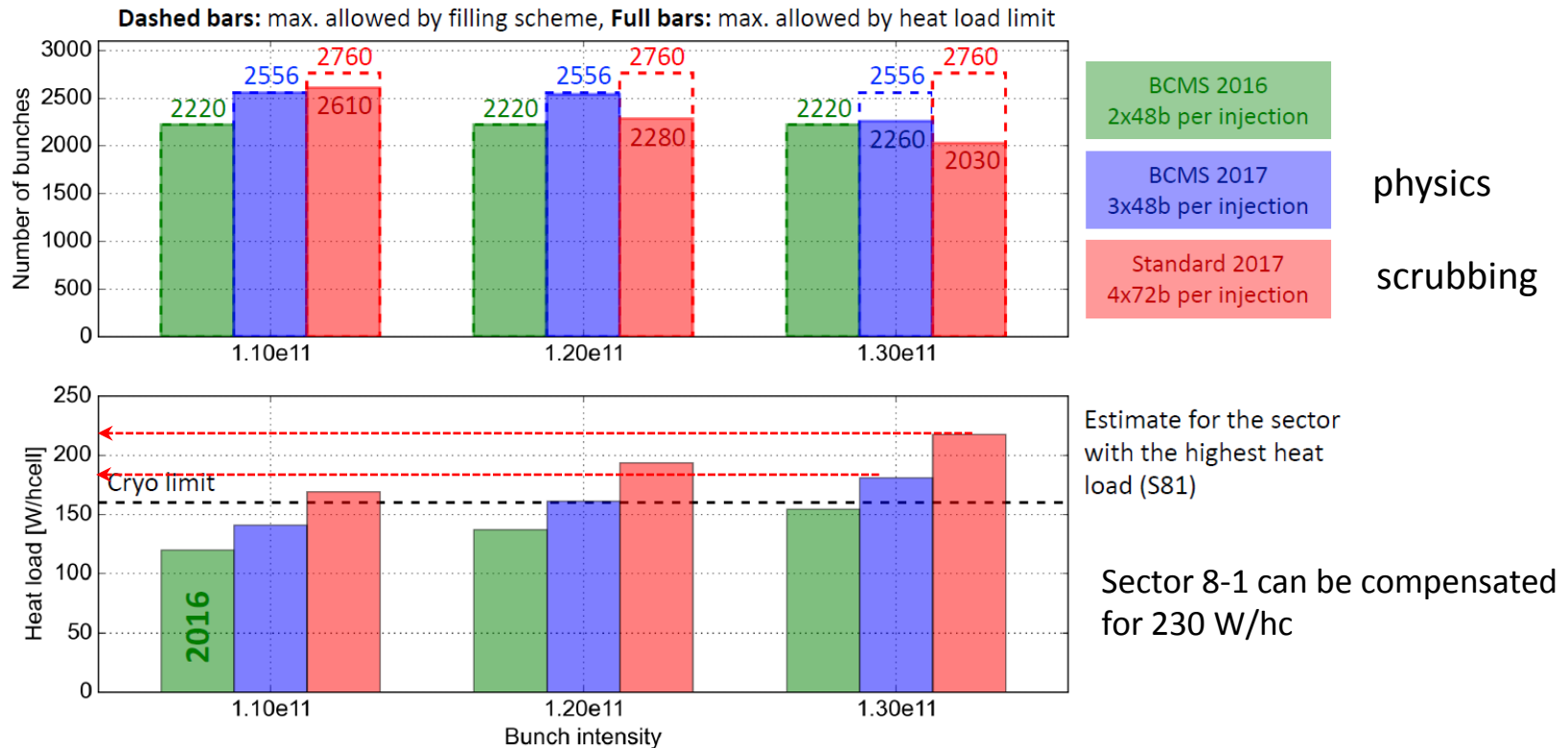
G. Iadarola – Chamonix 2017



## Heat load estimates: BCMS vs standard

### Case 3: “Standard 2017”, 2760b., 4x72b per injection

- Cryo capacity **limit is already reached** for a bunch intensity of  $1.1 \times 10^{11}$  p/bunch
- For larger bunch intensity the standard scheme is limited to a **number of bunches** that is even **lower than BCMS**



Progressive increase of intensity from  $1.1 \times 10^{11}$  to  $1.3 \times 10^{11}$  is planned to be applied during 2017 physics.



# Conclusions

- The thermal cycle of cold mass was done with no circulation of He in BS circuits – prevention from trapping of the impurities on the BS instead on the cold bore, **thermal regeneration** of BS after cool down was applied on all sectors according to the procedure and **in coordination with TE-VSC**,
- Relatively fast recovery (**conditioning**) of **s1-2** was observed during scrubbing (450 GeV), s1-2 recovered at level of s2-3 staying below s8-1,
- **During physics** (6.5 TeV) until 20.06.2017 **s1-2** stays as top heat loaded sector
- The replaced magnet in 31L2 shows **the lowest HL among all magnets** in the cell during scrubbing and the **lowest HL among all dipoles** in the cell during physics,
- HL distribution between the cells in s1-2 during **2015, 2016 and 2017 is very similar**,
- Two additional tests were performed during EYETS on s3-4 and s8-1. BS limit for **s3-4 is 125 W/hc**, while for **s8-1 is 230 W/hc** (design configuration). The results for s8-1 are very satisfactory showing capability to compensate for BS heat load during planned scrubbing and physics operation in 2017.
- Behavior of sector 1-2 must still be observed and analyzed.
- It is still difficult to identify what will be the limiting sector in 2017.

Thank you for your attention!

# Back up 1: 31L2 during scrubbing



# Back up 1: 31L2 during physics

