## Hiluni hl-LHC PROJECT

# CAN WE INCREASE THE HIGH ORDER CORRECTORS INTEGRATED GRADIENTS? 

## INFN

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## OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Scenarios
- Are they effective?
- What is required?
- Conclusions


## INTRODUCTION

## MAIN PARAMETERS

- Integrated field
- Harmonics

CONSTRAINTS

- Current

TABLE I
MAIN ELECTRO MAGNETIC PARAMETERS OF THE CORRECTOR MAGNETS

| Magnet | $\underset{\sim}{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { n } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \vdots \\ & ! \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\mathrm{T} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | m | T | kJ | A | - |
| Quadrupole | S | 1.016 | 0.671 | 3.53 | 36 | 182 | 754 |
| Sextupole | N,S | 0.064 | 0.140 | 2.14 | 1.2 | 132* | 216* |
| Octupole | N,S | 0.046 | 0.099 | 2.06 | 1.1 | 105 | 372 |
| Decapole | N,S | 0.026 | 0.097 | 1.73 | 0.5 | 105 | 372 |
| Dodecapole | N | 0.086 | 0.471 | 1.44 | 7.8 | 105 | 432 |
| Dodecapole | S | 0.017 | 0.089 | 1.44 | $\sim 0.9$ | 105 | 432 |

* Value of the prototype, to be scaled for the series production.
M. Sorbi et al. MT25, M. Statera et al. EUCAS 2017

$$
\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{op}}=105 \mathrm{~A} / 182 \mathrm{~A}
$$

- Self protected (but 4P)
- Flange to flange length
- Radiation (15 MGy)



## HO CORRECTOR MAGNETS ZOO



## CAN WE INCREASE THE GRADIENTS?

- Strength increasing $25 / 30 \%$ or $50 \%$
- Two approaches: increasing

Increasing current

- PS/feedthrough to be updated?
- Do we have (enough) margin?
- No geometry changes

Increasing length

- Same operational current (105 A)
- How much longitudinal space? (cold mass and cryostat)
- Energy extraction required?
- Maximum voltage?


## INCREASING CURRENT

- Very same geometry

Measured critical currents above 200 A


## HOW MUCH CAN WE REALLY INCREASE?

- How much can we really increase?

critical zone But 6P
+25\% tested margin >24\%
+30\%
Margin >20\% but 6P


## INCREASING LENGTHS

- 'short' HO correctors are fringe field dominated
- A length increase is effective

Flange to flange length and increase required for a 50\% increase in integrated field

| magnet | MCSXF | MCOXF | MCDXF |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| actual length $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | 185 | 183 | 183 |
| Increase $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | 60 | 50 | 50 |

## FIELD QUALITY

- MCOXF: full analysis performed
- Other short correctors: analysis ongoing

|  | MCOXF | MCOXF <br> $150 \% I_{\text {op }}$ | MCOXF <br> $+50 \mathrm{~mm}-I_{\text {op }}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fist harmonic A12 | 11.8 | 15.3 | 11.8 |
| Second harmonic A20 | -2.9 | -2.4 | -2.9 |
| Total | $<15$ | $<20$ | $<15$ |

## Both scenarios within specs

## QUENCH PROTECTION

- CERN protection scheme
- No energy extraction
- PS maximum voltage 10 V
- Quench detection by current decay
- Detection time 180 ms (worst case)



## QUENCH PROTECTION II - VOLTAGE

| No dump | $\begin{gathered} \text { MCSXF } \\ \mathrm{I}_{\text {nom }}=134 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { MCOXF } \\ \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{op}}\left(150 \% \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{op}}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { MCOXF } \\ +50 \mathrm{~mm}-\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{op}} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { MCDXF } \\ \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{op}} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { MCTXF } \\ \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{op}} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Peak voltage to ground | 135 V | 70 V (282 V) | 117 V | 36 V | 251 V |
| Hot spot temperature | 164 K | $131 \mathrm{~K}(223 \mathrm{~K})$ | 163 K | 122 K | 147 K |
| HV test at RT | 1.5 kV | 1.5 kV ( 2.2 kV ) | 1.5 kV | 1.5 kV | 2.0 kV |

## Designed for 2kV <br> Possible solution: energy extraction

QLASA simulations by V. Marinozzi and S. Mariotto

Room Temperature test $\mathrm{V}_{\text {test }}=\left(2 \times \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{mx}}+500\right) \mathrm{x} 2$

HO correctors tested
$\mathrm{V}_{\text {test }} 1.5 \mathrm{kV}$ at RT
But 4P and 12P
Note: $6 p$ to be reviewed
M. Statera- 2017/11/15

## EFFECTIVE?

- Increasing current
- +25\% strength
- Self protected (no energy extraction)
- Redesign for HV insulation or introduce energy extraction
- New power supplies required
- Increasing length
- +50\% strength
- Self protected (no energy extraction)
- Same PS (120 A)
- Total length increase about 320 mm (cold mass)
- Updated prototypes may be required
- Redesign required for MCSXF


## CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

- Two effective scenarios to increase strength of short HO correctors
- Increasing current
- +25\%
- Ground insulation to be managed (or energy extraction)
- Increasing length
- +50\%
- Cold mass 320 mm longer
- Small changes, updated prototypes may be required
- Next steps
- Detailed analysis of one scenario
- Decision before tender for series production (see M. Sorbi talk)


## THANK YOU

## LASA team

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