

CAN WE INCREASE THE HIGH ORDER CORRECTORS INTEGRATED GRADIENTS?



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CERN, 21 February 2017

OUTLINE

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



INTRODUCTION

MAIN PARAMETERS

TABLE I MAIN ELECTRO MAGNETIC PARAMETERS OF THE CORRECTOR MAGNETS

- Integrated field
- Harmonics

CONSTRAINTS

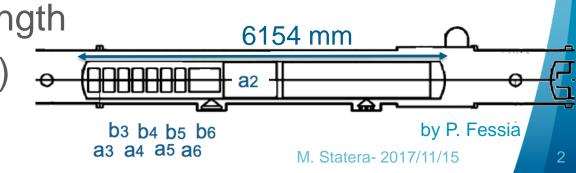
- Current
 - I_{op}=105 A / 182 A
- Self protected (but 4P)
- Flange to flange length
- Radiation (15 MGy)



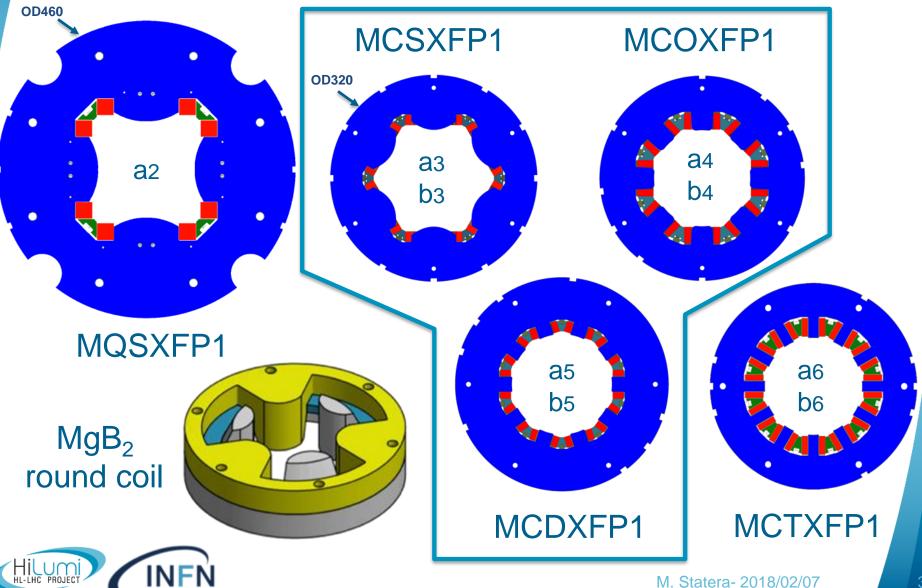
Magnet	Type	Integr. field at r=50 mm	Magnetic Length	Coil Peak Field	Magnetic stored energy	Operating Current	Turn per coils
		T·m	m	Т	kJ	Α	-
Quadrupole	S	1.016	0.671	3.53	36	182	754
Sextupole	N,S	0.064	0.140	2.14	1.2	132*	216*
Octupole	N,S	0.046	0.099	2.06	1.1	105	372
Decapole	N,S	0.026	0.097	1.73	0.5	105	372
Dodecapole	Ν	0.086	0.471	1.44	7.8	105	432
Dodecapole	S	0.017	0.089	1.44	~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



HO CORRECTOR MAGNETS ZOO



CAN WE INCREASE THE GRADIENTS?

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

Increasing current

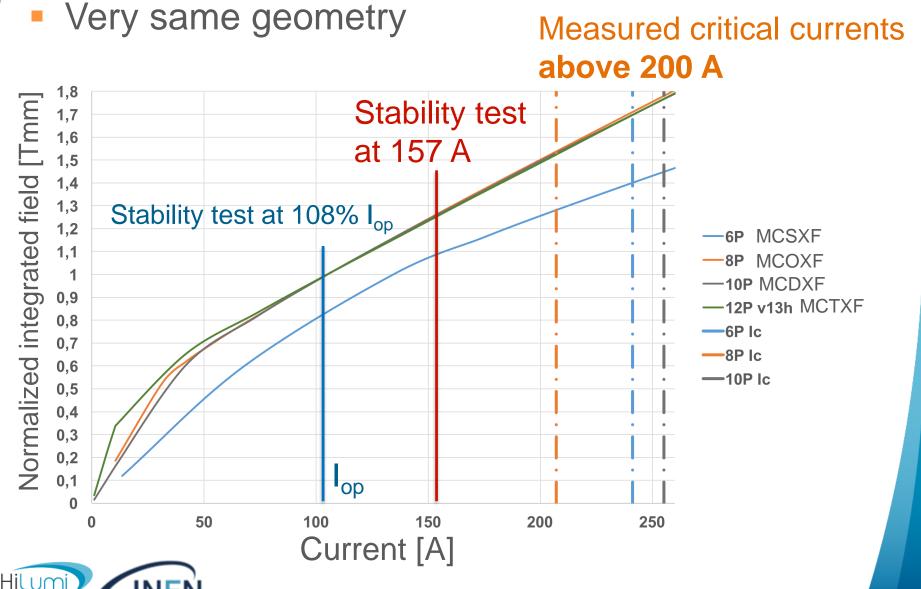
- PS/feedthrough to be updated?
- Do we have (enough) margin?
- No geometry changes

Increasing length

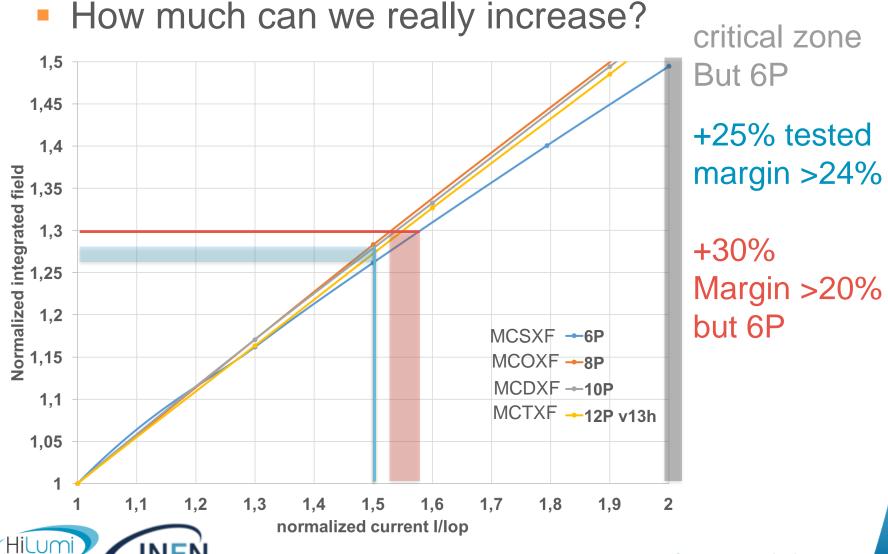
- Same operational current (105 A)
- How much longitudinal space? (cold mass and cryostat)
- Energy extraction required?
- Maximum voltage?



INCREASING CURRENT



HOW MUCH CAN WE REALLY INCREASE?



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 [mm]	185	183	183
Increase [mm]	60	50	50



FIELD QUALITY

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

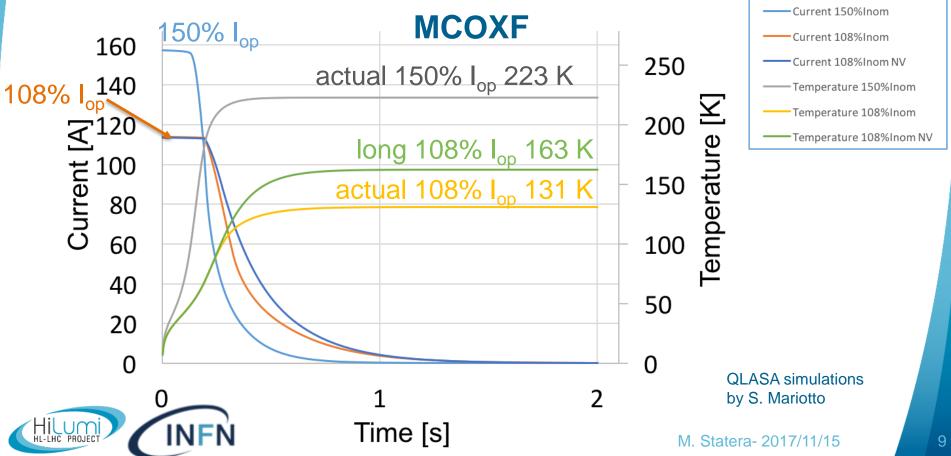
	MCOXF I _{op}	MCOXF 150% I _{op}	MCOXF +50 mm - I _{op}
Fist harmonic A12	11.8	15.3	11.8
Second harmonic A20	-2.9	-2.4	-2.9
Total	<15	<20	<15

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	MCSXF I _{nom} =134 A	MCOXF I _{op} (150% I _{op})	MCOXF +50 mm - I _{op}	MCDXF I _{op}	MCTXF I _{op}
Peak voltage to ground	135 V	70 V (<mark>282 V</mark>)	117 V	36 V	251 V
Hot spot temperature	164 K	131 K (223 K)	163 K	122 K	147 K
HV test at RT	1.5 kV	1.5 kV (<mark>2.2 kV</mark>)	1.5 kV	1.5 kV	2.0 kV

Designed for 2kV Possible solution: energy extraction

QLASA simulations by V. Marinozzi and S. Mariotto

Room Temperature test V_{test} =(2 x V_{mx} + 500) x2



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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