



HiLumi Cryogenics, Progress highlights and perspectives

Serge Claudet,
On behalf of the Cryogenic project team

October 14th 2019

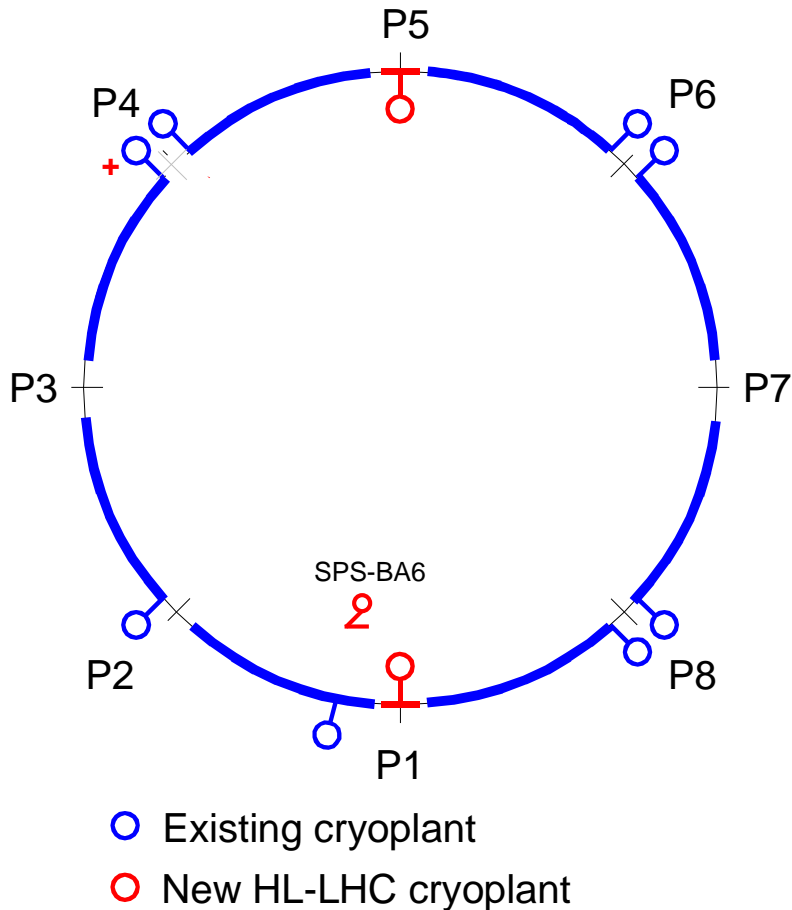


The poster for the 9th HL-LHC Collaboration Meeting. It features a collage of images: a modern building at sunset, a person working in a cleanroom, and a large cryogenic pipe. The text on the poster includes:
HIGH LUMINOSITY LHC
9th HL-LHC Collaboration Meeting, Fermilab, Batavia, USA
14-16 October 2019
The 9th HL-LHC Collaboration Meeting will be held at Fermilab, Batavia, USA from 14 to 16 October 2019.
This meeting will see the participation of all main HL-LHC contributors from the US HL-LHC AUP: Japan, Italy, Spain, the UK, Sweden, China, Canada and Russia.
The main objective will be to assess the readiness of the production launch of all main equipment and to review the first preliminary plan of de-installation and installation with particular care for the interfaces. The meeting will also focus on the preparation of the 4th Cost & Schedule Review planned at CERN in November 2019.
FERMILAB – Local Organizing Committee: George Apolloni, Chairperson; Adam Rosner, 2nd Deputy; Michel Szymanski
CERN – Organizing Committee: Lucio Rossi, Project Leader; Oliver Brüning, Deputy Project Leader; Carlo Hock, Project Office

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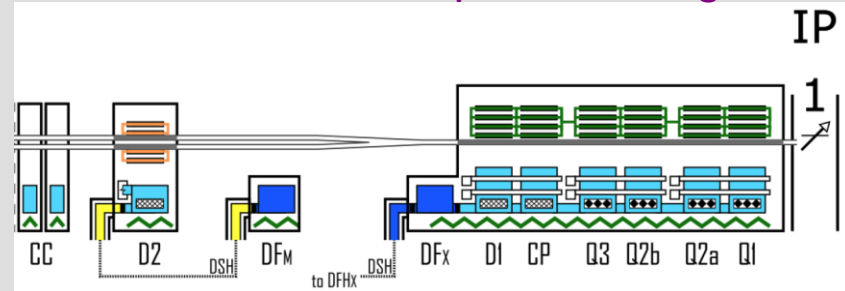
- Introduction
- P1/P5, interfaces revisited (IT, D2, DF's, CC)
- P1/P5, QXL cryoline integrated
- P1/P5, process studies – controls architecture
- P4 upgrade
- Summary

HL-LHC cryogenic upgrade



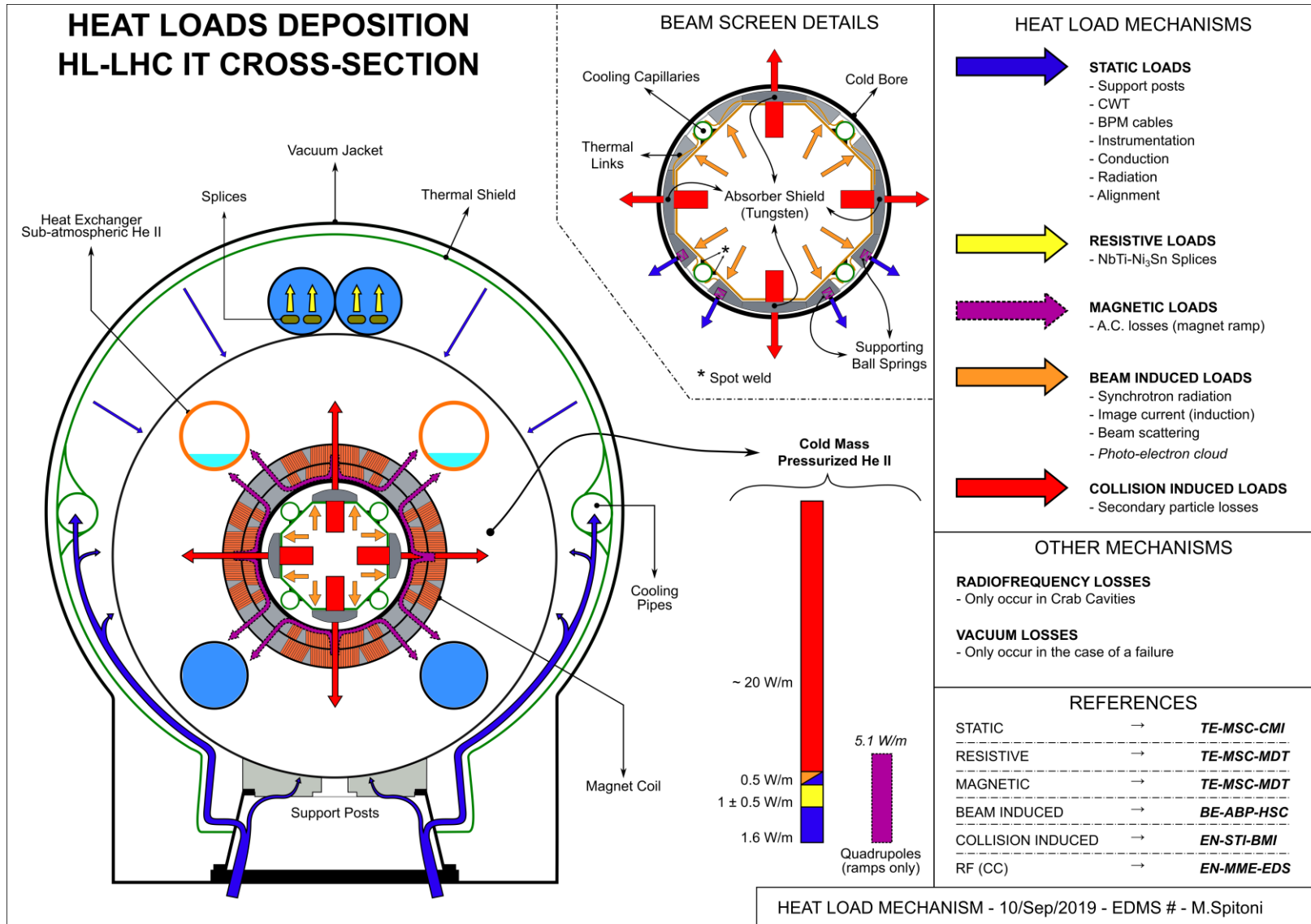
- P1-P5: 2 new cryoplants (~15 kW @ 4.5 K incl. ~3 kW @ 1.8 K) and 2 x 750m cryo-distribution for high-luminosity insertions
- P4: upgrade (+2 kW @ 4.5 K) of an existing LHC 18 kW @ 4.5K cryoplant
- *SPS-BA6: SRF test facility with beam primarily for Crab-Cavities*

P1/P5: Provide adequate cooling for this

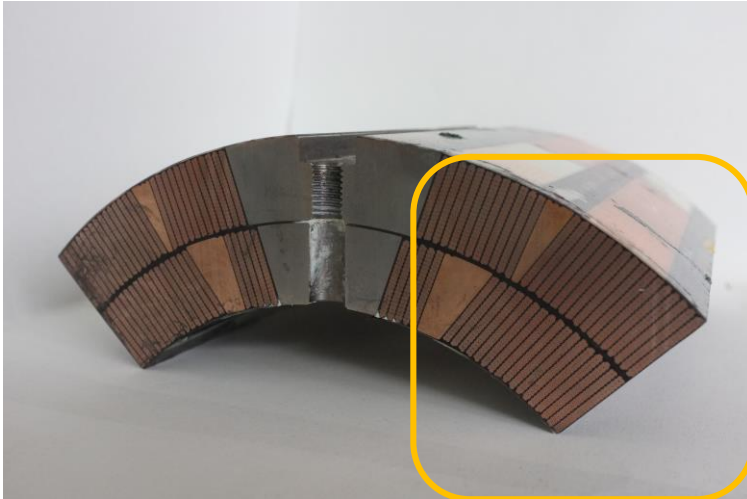


Other test facilities related activities not reported here

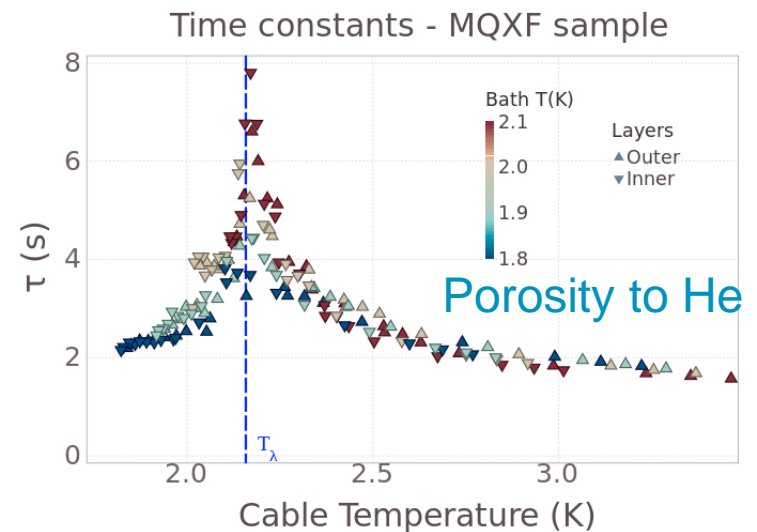
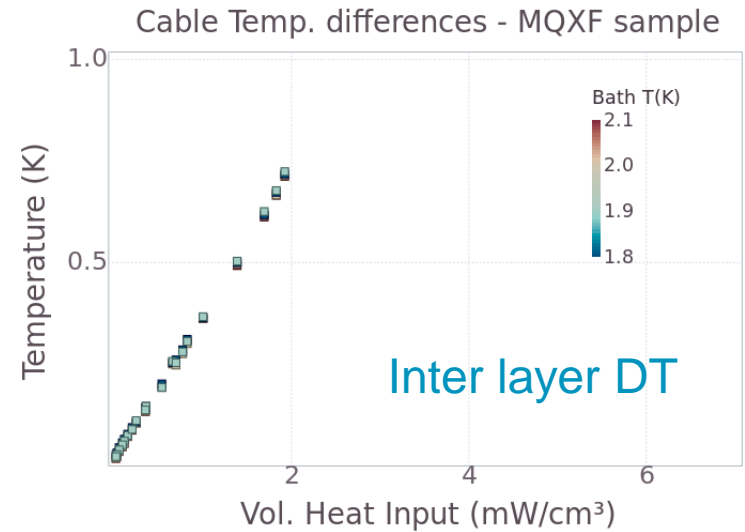
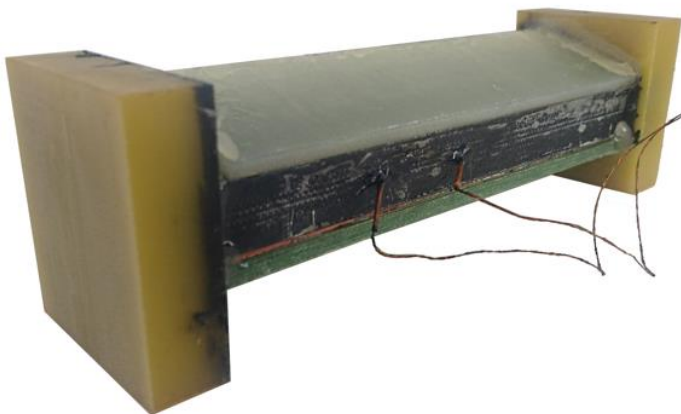
Heat loads mechanisms - Cross Section



Heat transfer measurements in Nb₃Sn stacks



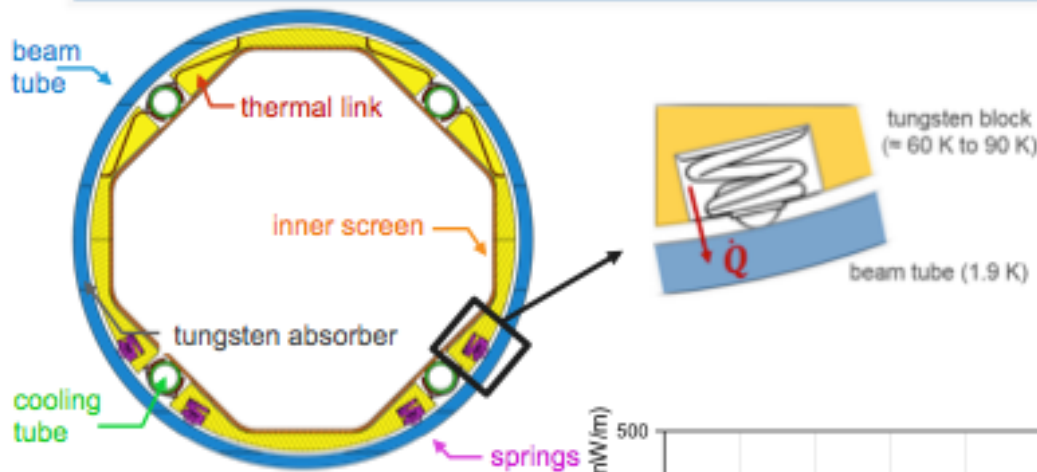
Characterisation of material properties



Beam-Screen thermal behaviour

2+ years of elementary and complete tests done at cryolab, now completed

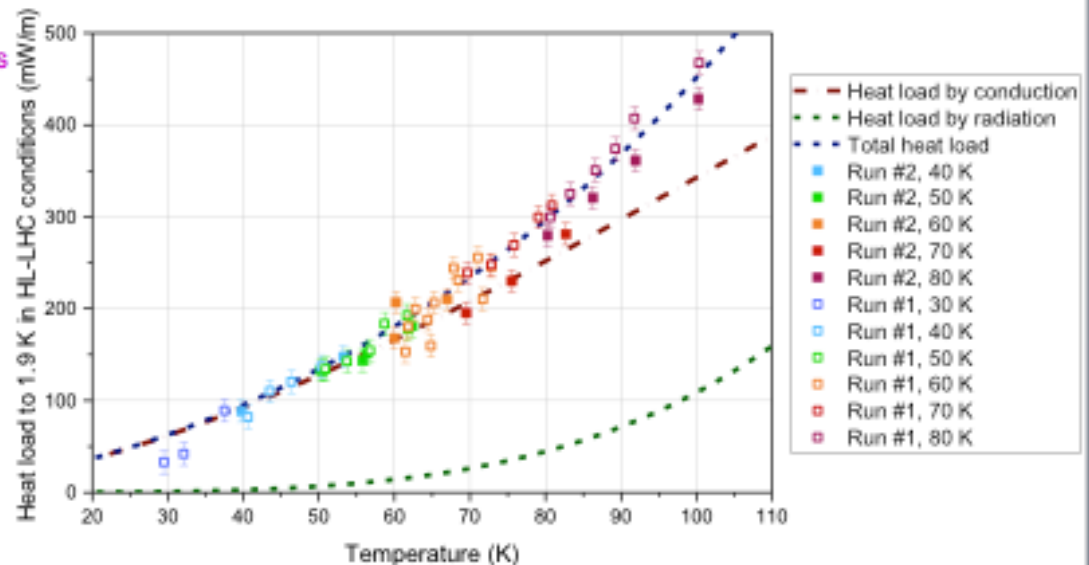
Results: heat load to the 1.9 K beam tube (both runs)



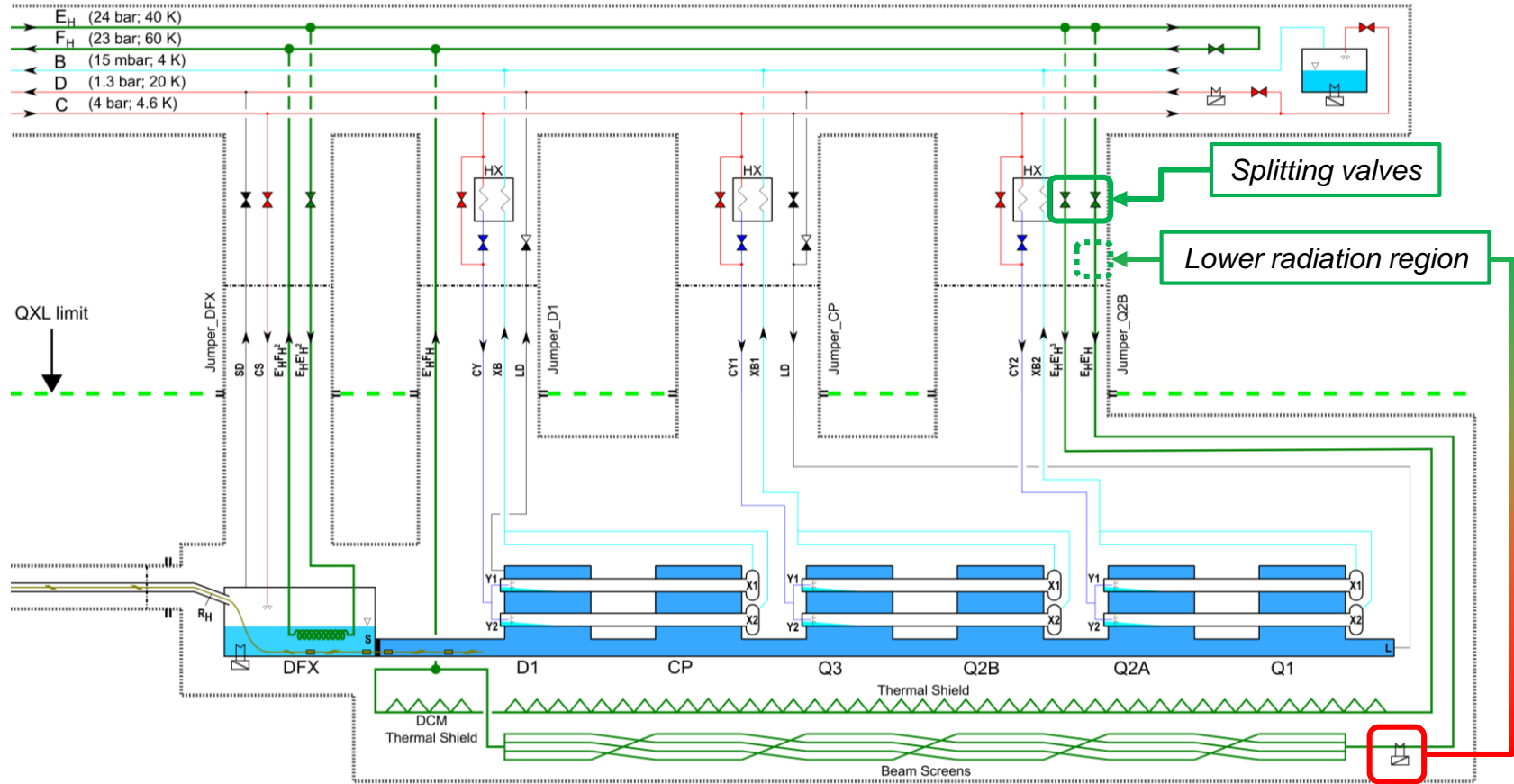
Tungsten block temperature
(base T of cooling tubes + ΔT
due to heat load of 15 W/m)
drives heat load to 1.9 K

Fit curve:

Data from measured springs
Radiation with emissivity values
of 0.10 and 75% of total beam
screen area



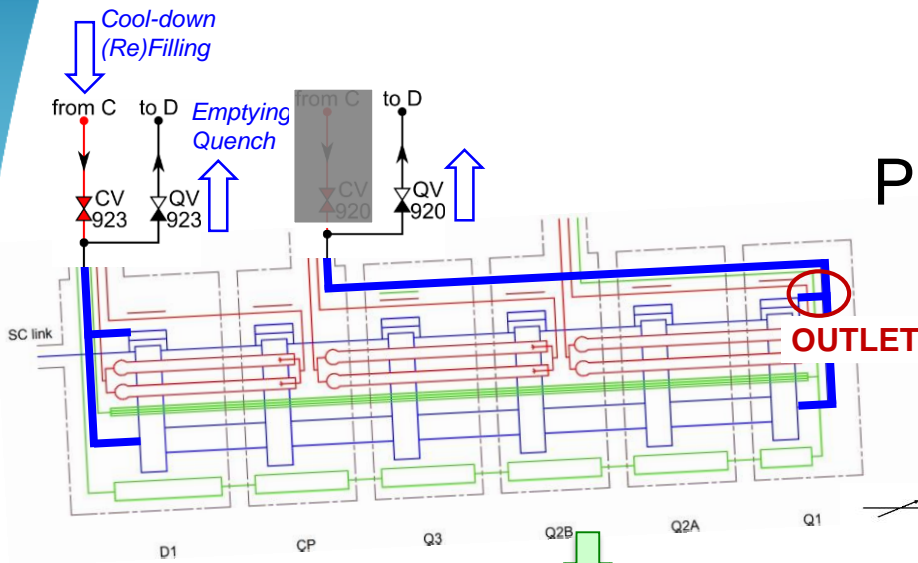
Revised Process & Flow diagram



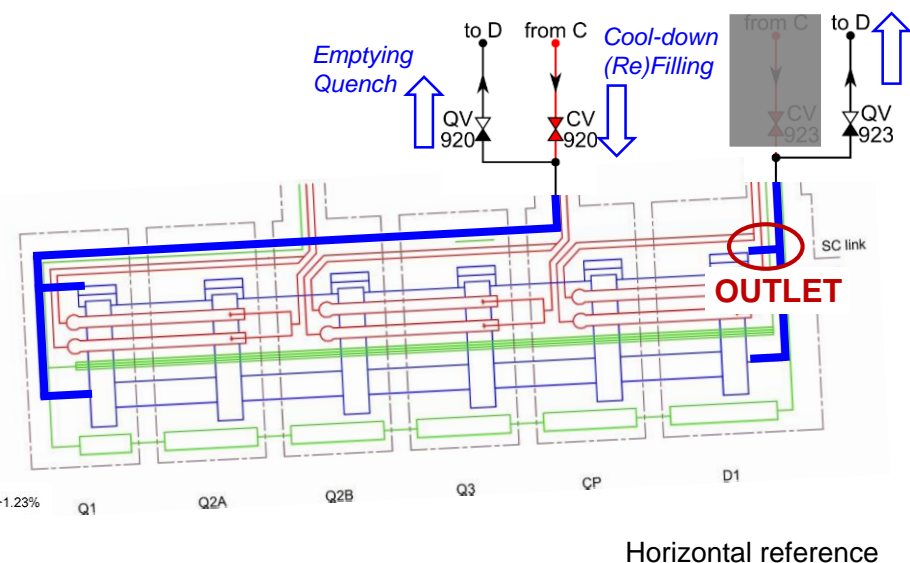
Reasons

- 1) The electrical heater could be moved to a lower radiation area → **main reason**
- 2) Separate supplies allow separate CV at inlet for better flow control → **positive effect**

IT+D1: LD' lines for transients



P1



P5

| | Present (connections at the bottom) | | Proposal #1 (double connections) | Proposal #2 (connections at the top) |
|-------------|---|---------|---|---|
| | L1 & R5 | R1 & L5 | All LSSs | All LSSs |
| Cool-down | Thermal gradient (vertical) | | Optimized thermal gradient | Optimized thermal gradient |
| (Re)Filling | Most of the volume shall be condensed via bayonet HX | Limited | Maximized | Maximized |
| Emptying | Most of the liquid He pushed out to header D by generated gas | | Small portion of liquid He pushed out | Small portion of liquid He pushed out |
| Quench | Nominal impedance (through L1 / L2 lines and then LD lines) | | Nominal impedance (through L1 / L2 and then LD lines) | Reduced cross-section → higher speed (possible damages to cable insulation) |

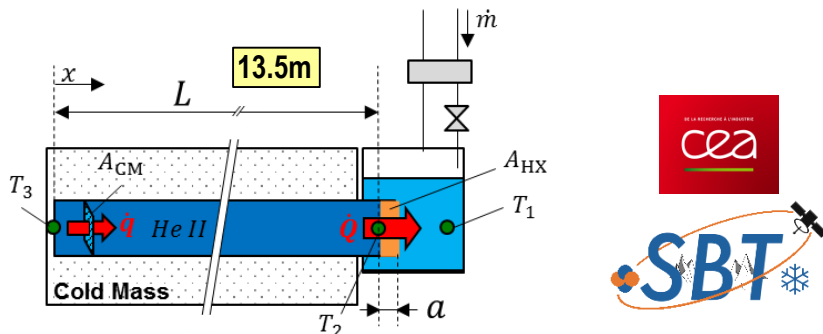
Horizontal reference



14Oct'19

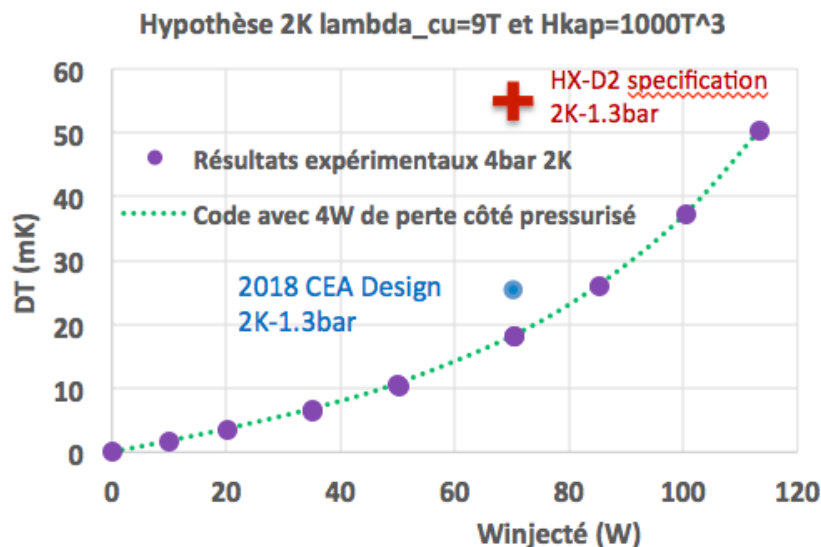
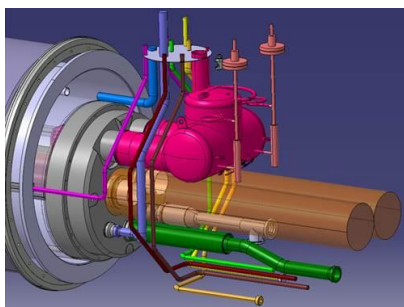
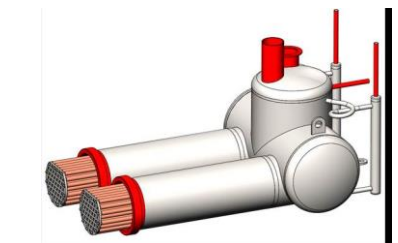
D2 heat exchanger

Studies, procurement and validations tests under collaboration with CEA-SBT Grenoble

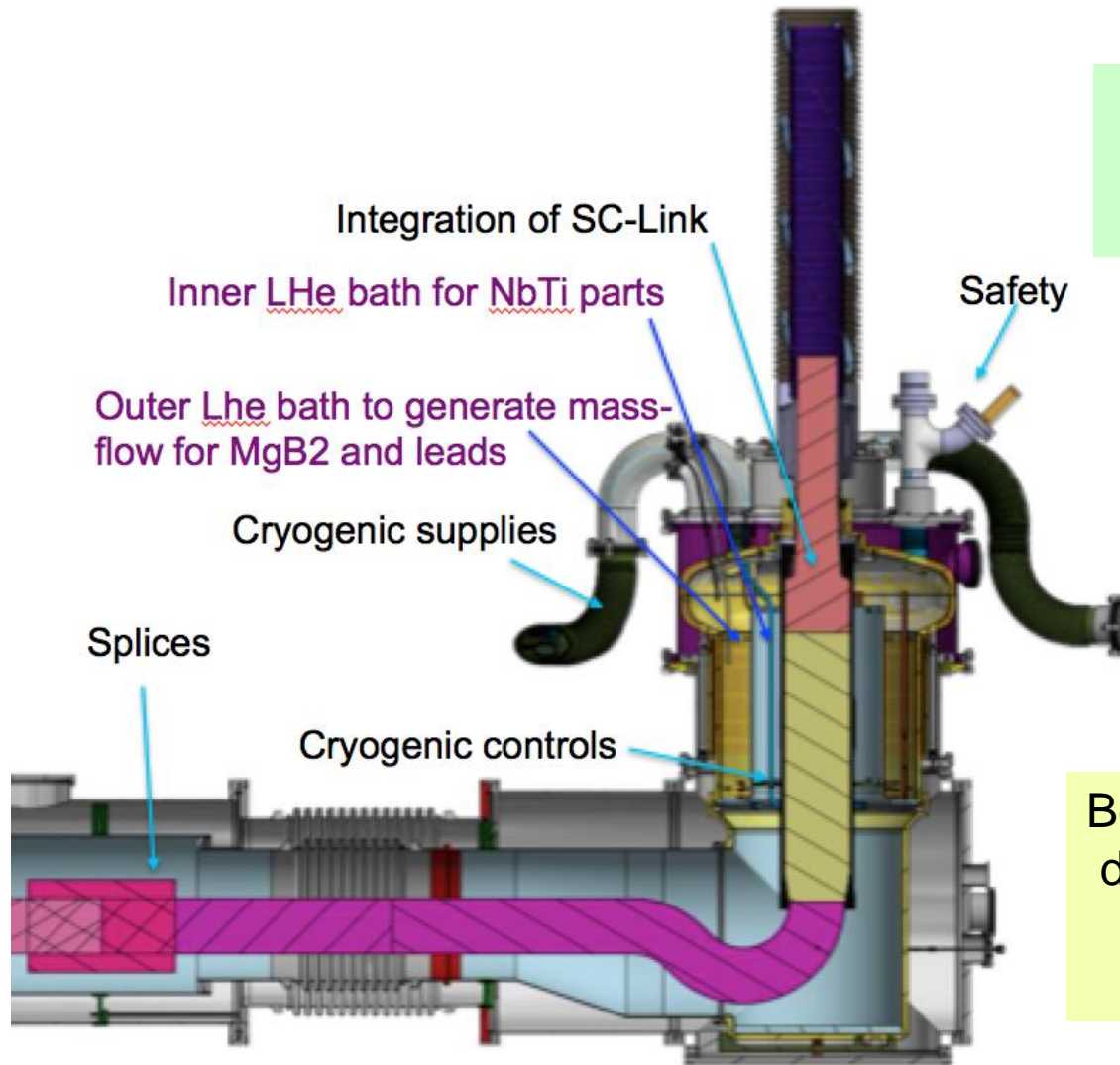


Not sensitive to slope, adapted for stand-alone magnets, up to 70W@2K ?

Performance validated @CEA Sept'19



Cold powering, cryogenic aspects



Defined with a baseline for cold extremity,

Being studied and defined for warm extremity with leads

DFX Internal DDR 20 June 2019

New CC warm-up proposal

The objective is to warm-up the CC using warm helium from thermal shield at 60 K

The circuit to this purpose would be
Eh → E'h → CS → CC → XB → LD → D

The Warm-up control valve will regulate the flow in order to perform the **warm-up** in a controlled way

The proposed warm-up configuration must cope with the **existing safety scheme**



| Valve type | CV to Header D | SV to atmosphere | BD to atmosphere |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Opening [bar a] | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.1 |
| Kv [m3/h] | t.b.d. | - | - |
| Aperture [mm] | - | < 20 | 100 |
| Tolerance [%] | +0% -10% | +10% -10% | +10% -0% |
| Remarks | Helium recovery | First protection | Extreme protection |

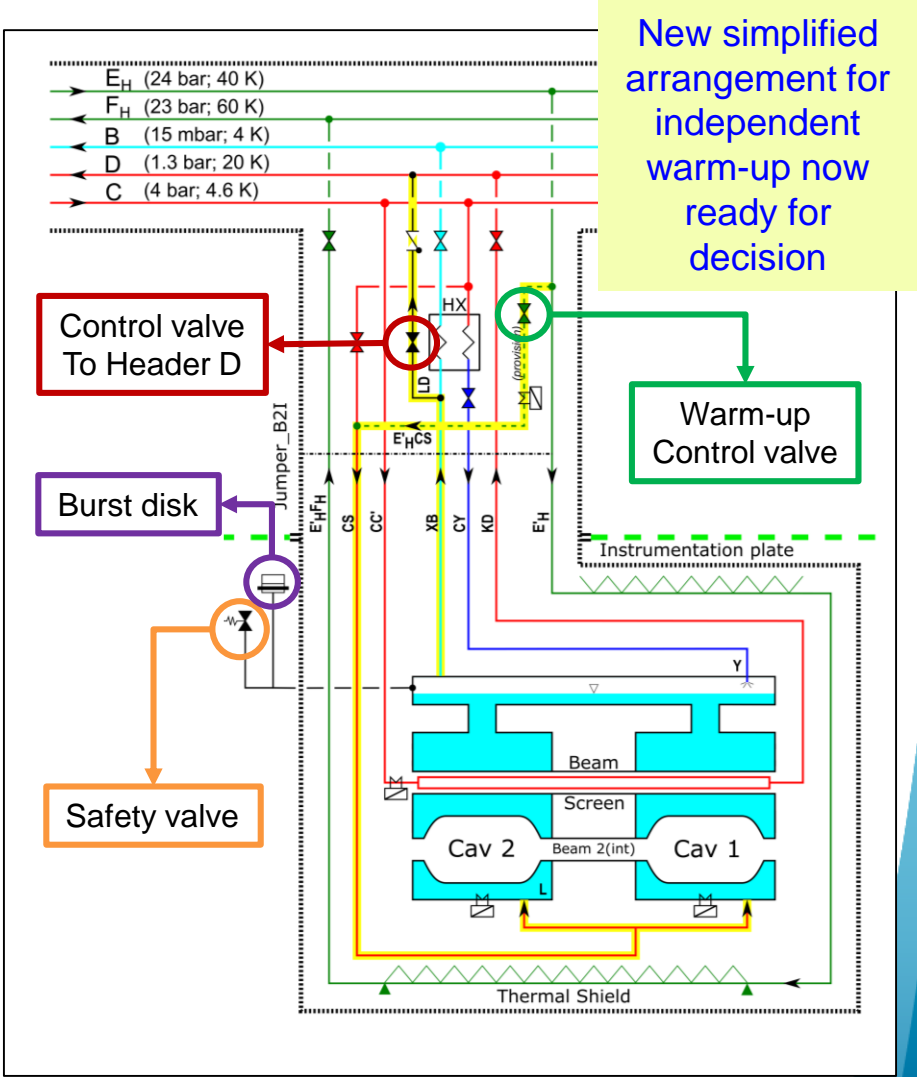
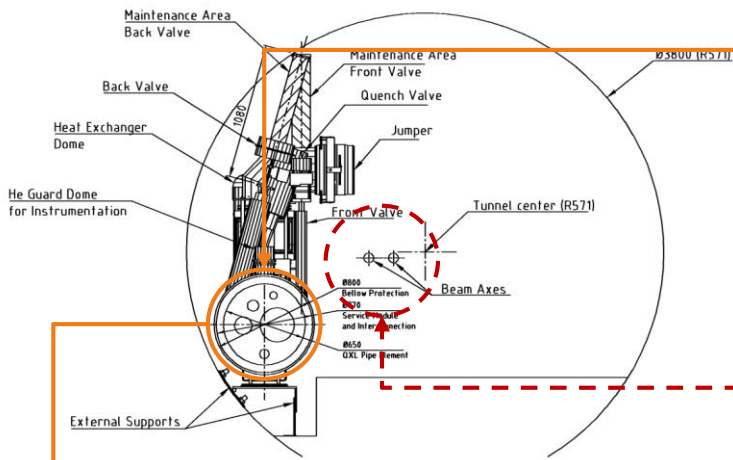


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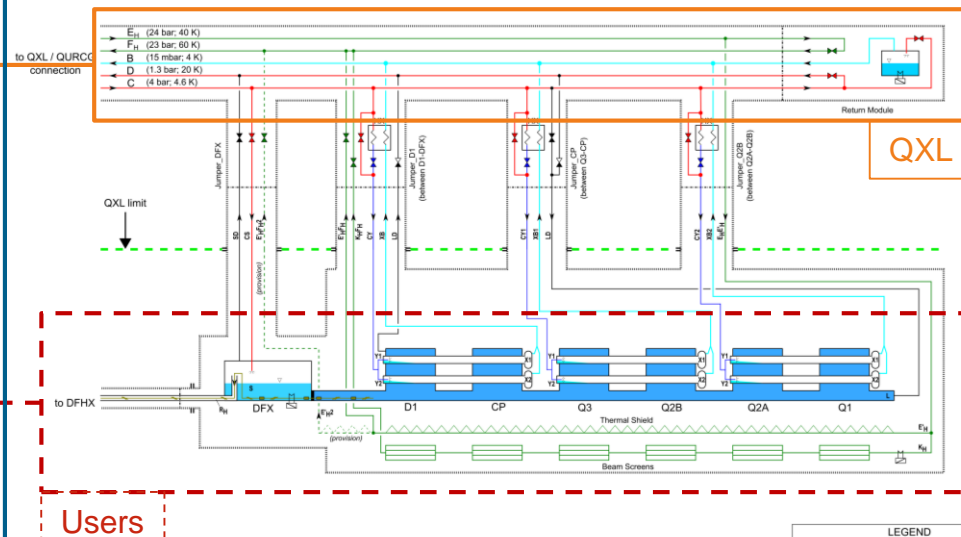
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QXL cryoline headers

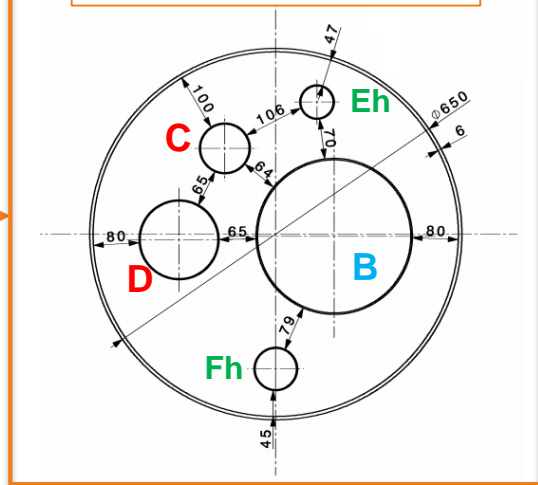
Typical Tunnel cross section



Inner Triplet flow scheme



Typical QXL cross section

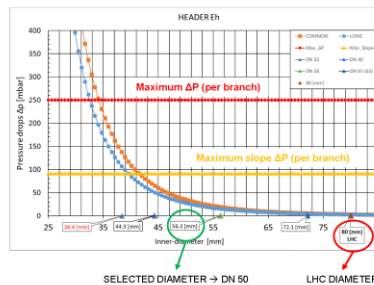


Result example for header Eh



Inner-diameter selection criteria

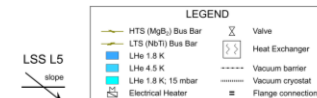
$$\min \left(\left[\frac{(\Delta P)}{dD} \leq \frac{\Delta P_{max}(branch)}{20} \right]; \left[\frac{\Delta P_{max}(branch)}{2} \right] \right)$$



| Property | Unit | Value |
|-----------------------------------|------|-------|
| Temperature | K | 40 |
| Pressure | bar | 21.5 |
| Mass flow (common) | g/s | 140 |
| Mass flow (long) | g/s | 70 |
| Max ΔP (per branch) | mbar | 250 |
| Max slope ΔP (per branch) | mbar | 91.2 |
| Min inner-diameter (common) | mm | 42 |
| Min inner-diameter (long) | mm | 39.5 |
| Selected inner-diameter (overall) | mm | 50.3 |
| LHC Diameter | mm | 84.9 |
| Max flow velocity (overall) | m/s | 2.3 |
| Time of Flight (common + long) | min | 4.2 |
| Time of Flight (common + short) | min | 1.3 |
| Header total volume | m³ | 0.94 |
| Header total mass | kg | 23.1 |

HL-LHC diameters ≤ LHC diameters

Same approach for each header



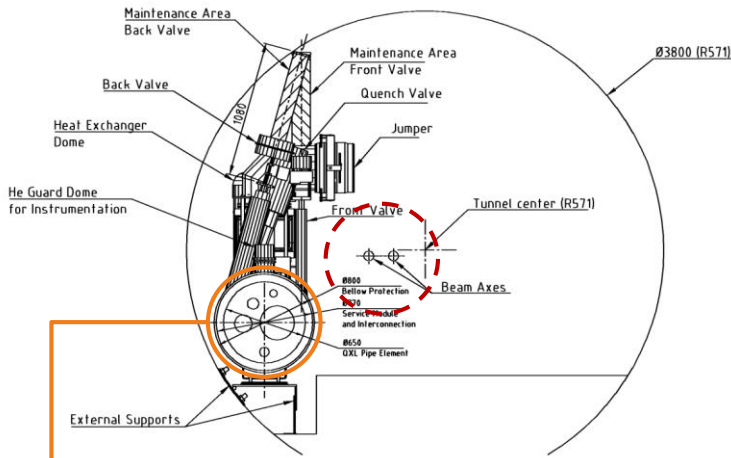
PFD HL-LHC IT L5_v.1.3 - 27 Aug 2018 - EDMS # 1963716 - M.Stisi

Various modes:

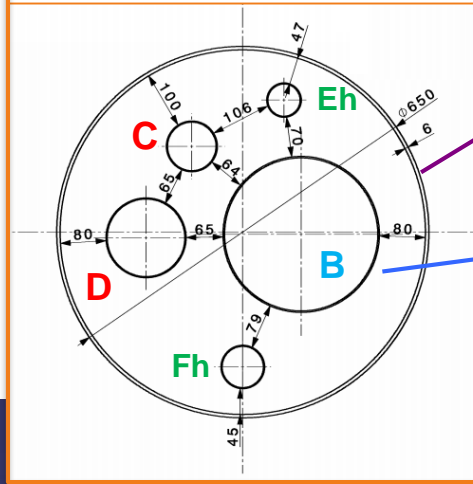
- Nominal
- Reduced capacity
- Cool-down
- Quench
- Other transients

QXL Cryoline sizing, and 3D model integrated !

Typical Tunnel cross section



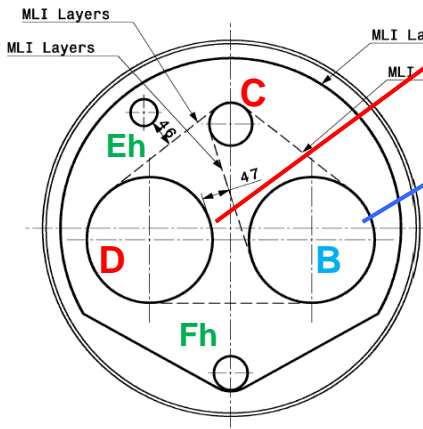
Typical QXL - Service Galleries



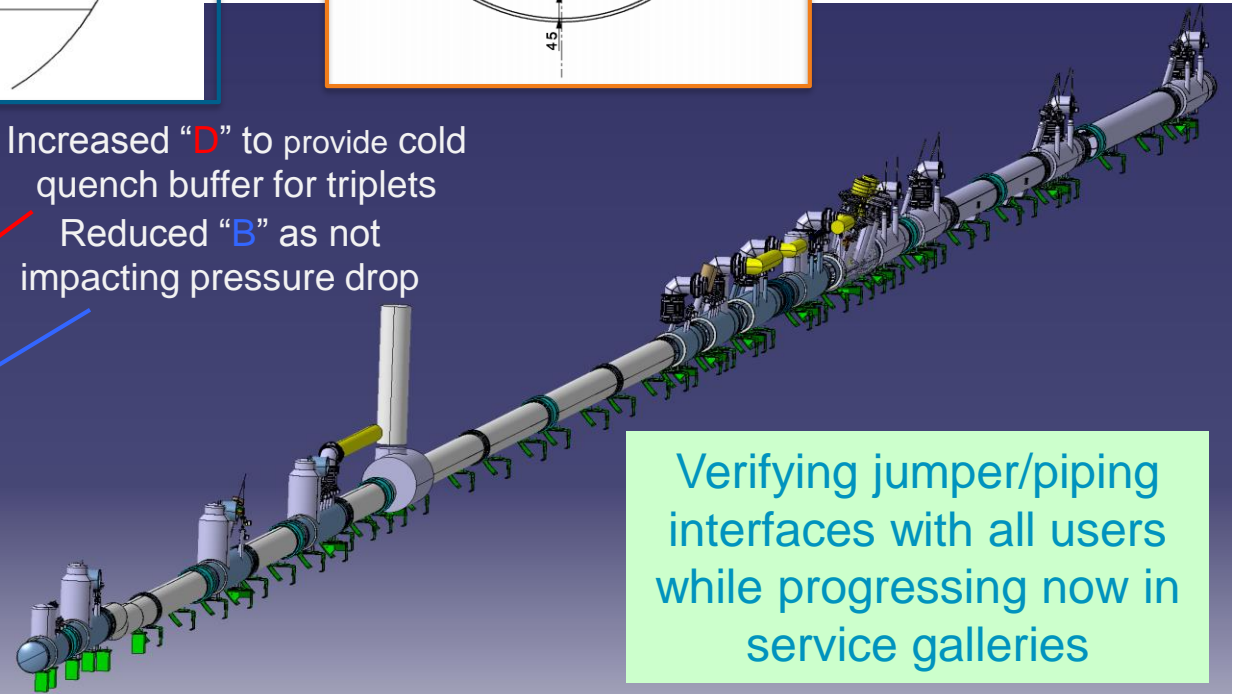
Constant outer diameter as boundary limit so far

Large "B" to match pressure drop criteria

Typical QXL – LHC Tunnel

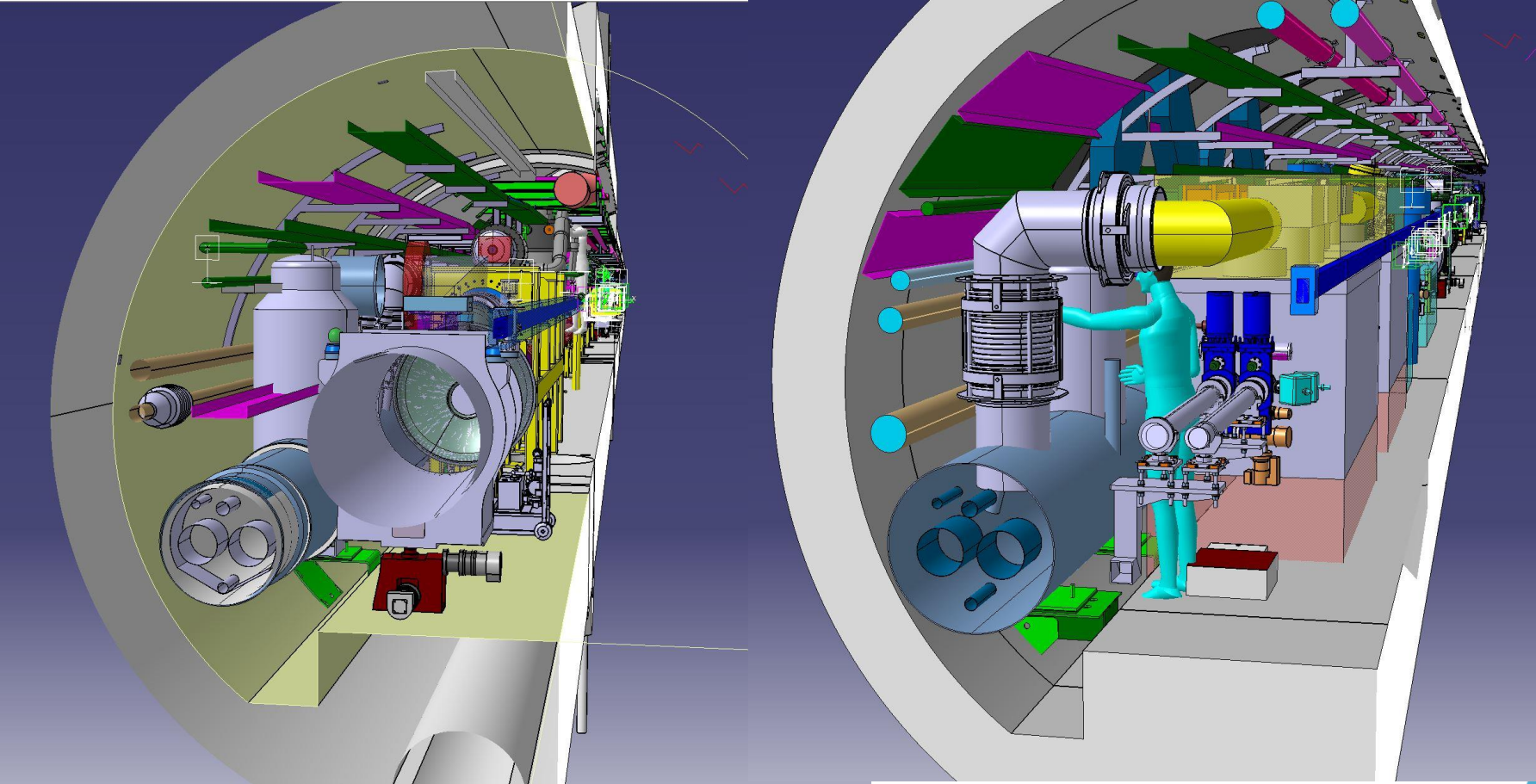


Increased "D" to provide cold quench buffer for triplets
Reduced "B" as not impacting pressure drop

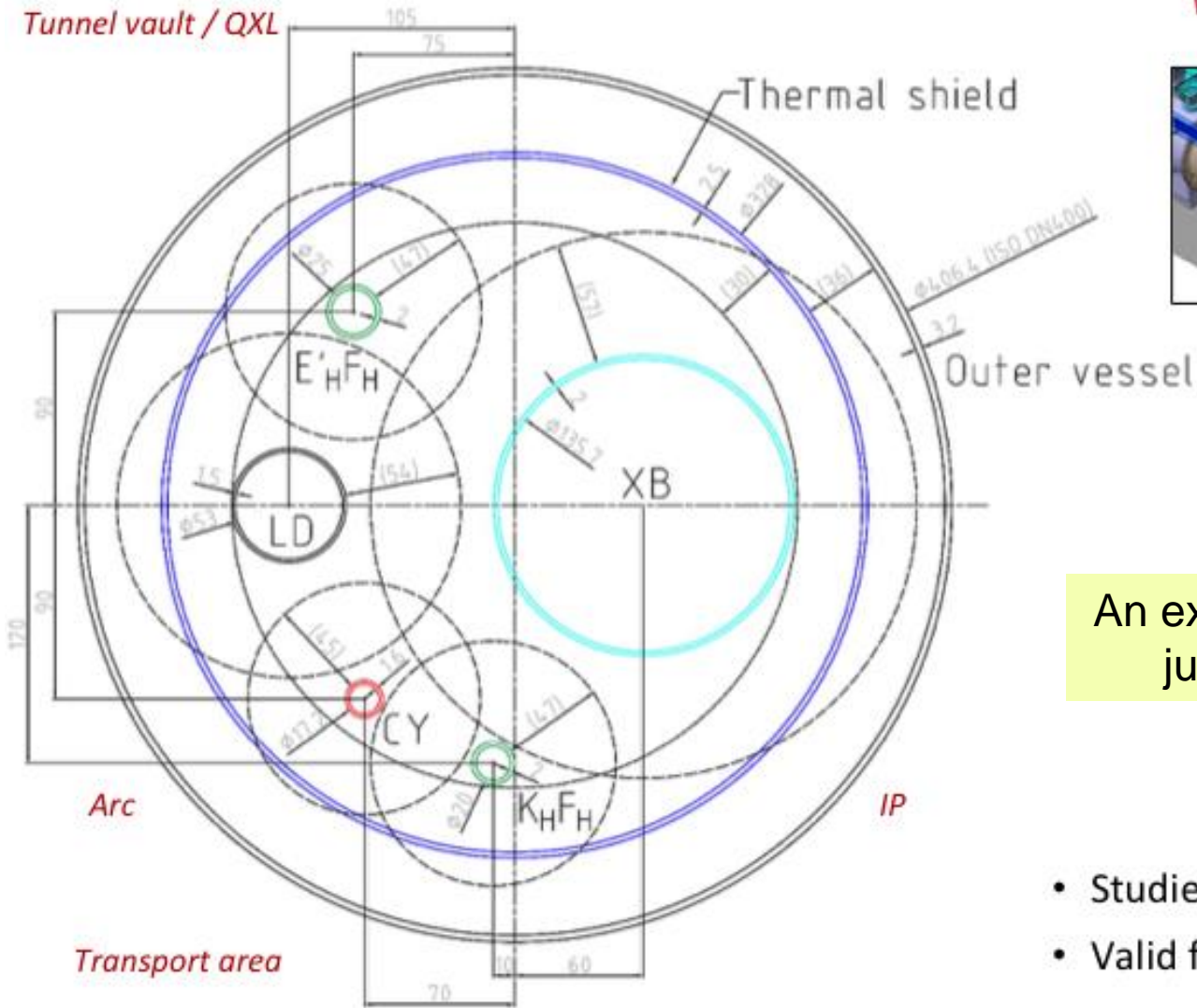


Verifying jumper/piping interfaces with all users while progressing now in service galleries

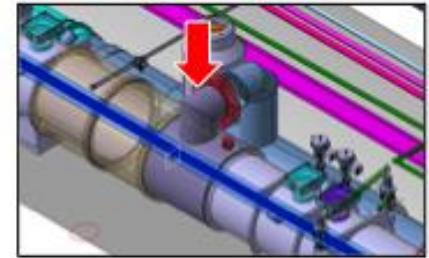
QXL cryoline, 3D models and integration



D1 jumper cross-section



View from the top of the magnet cryostat

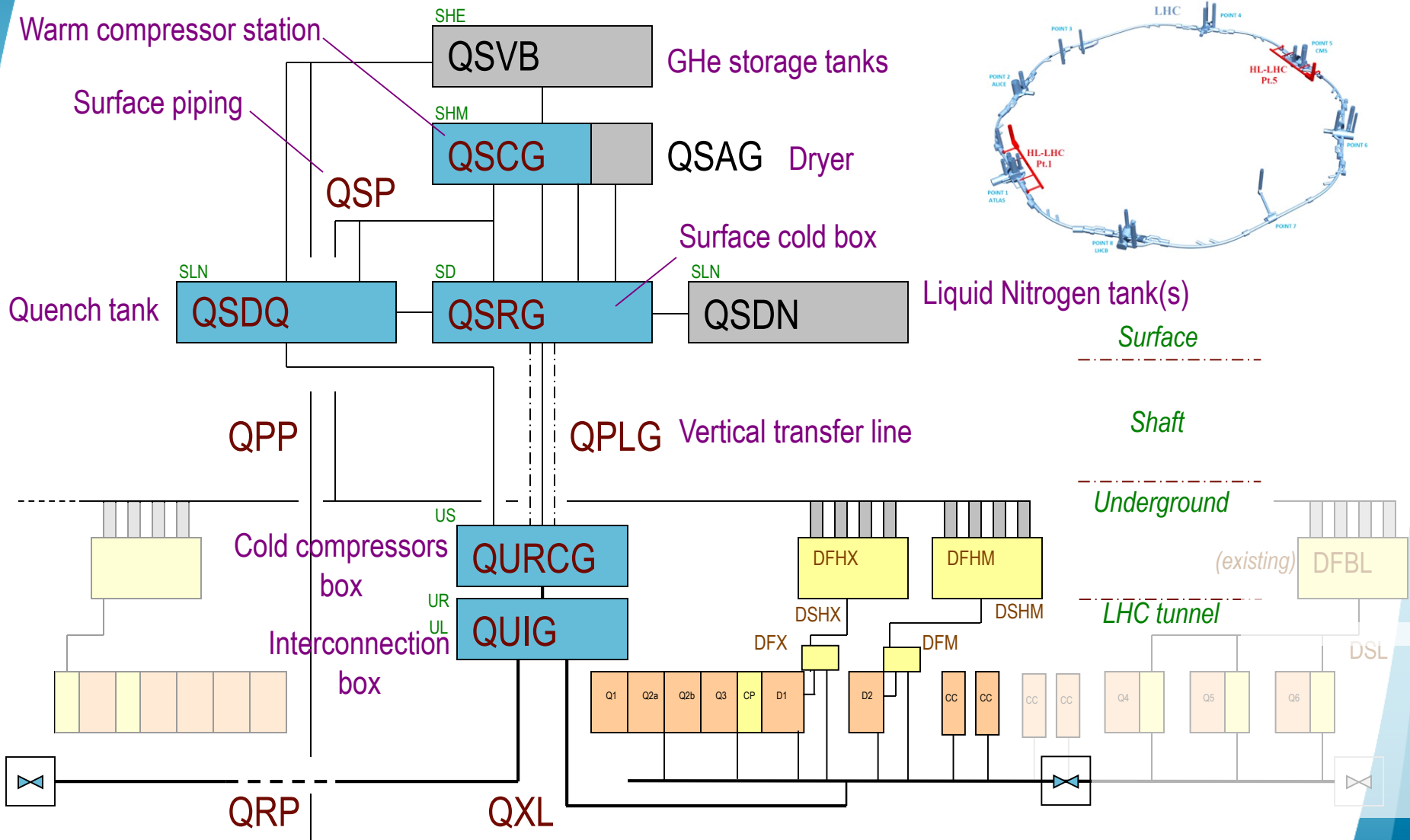


An example, done for all jumper interfaces

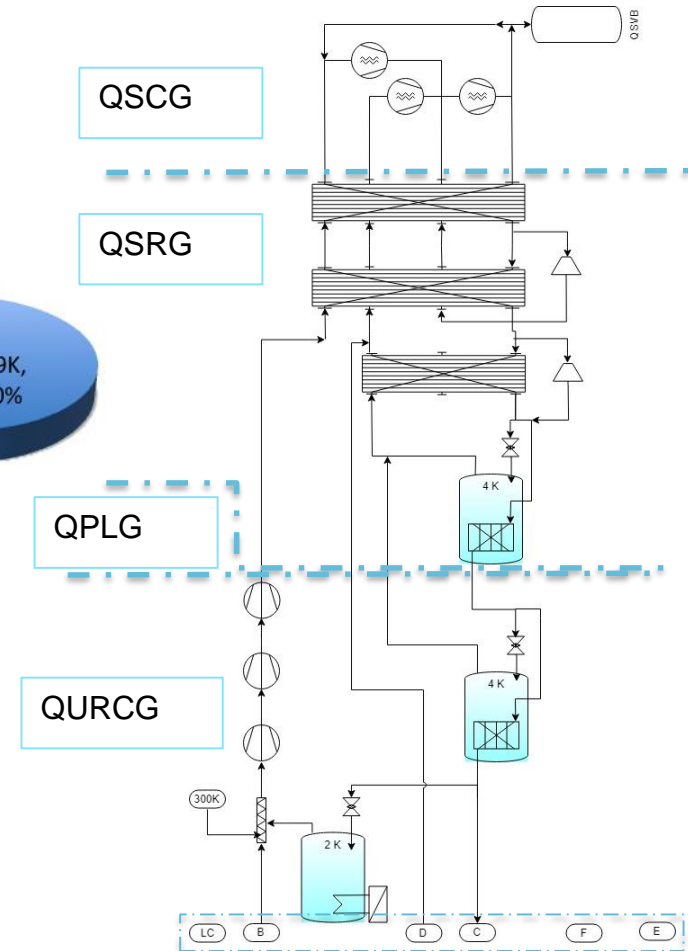
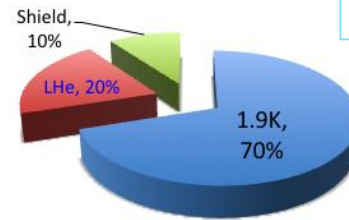
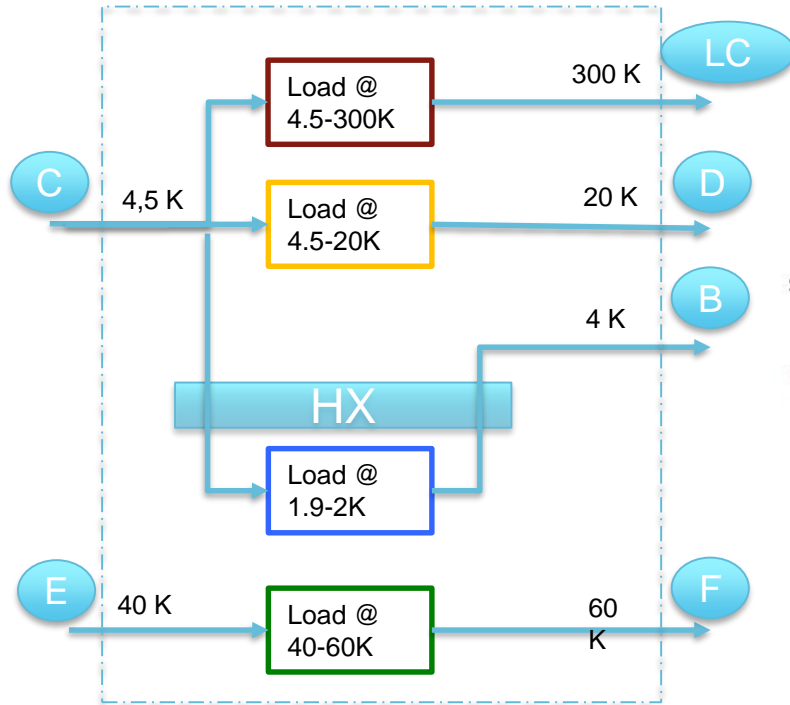
- Studied by TE-MSI
- Valid for the four LSSs

P1/P5 Cryogenic architecture

15 kW equivalent at 4.5 K, including 3 kW at 1.8 K



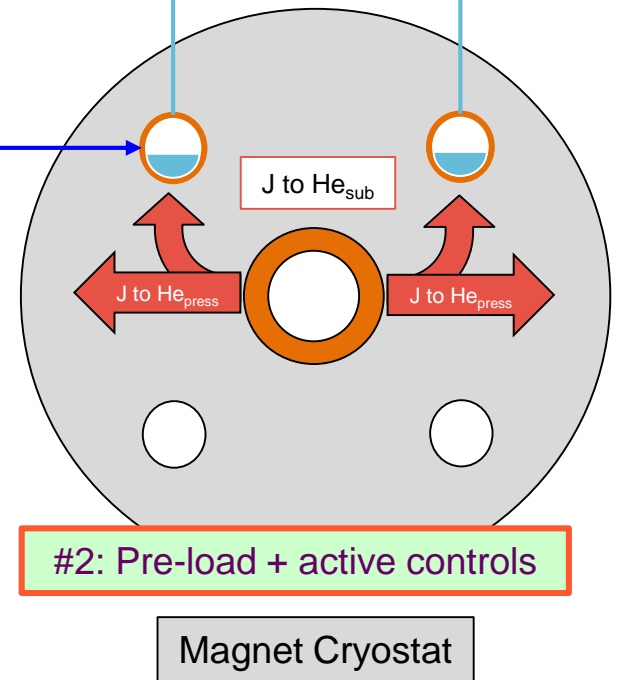
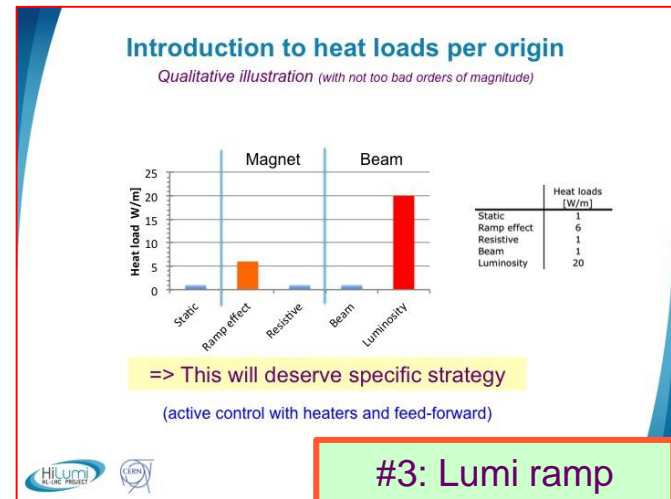
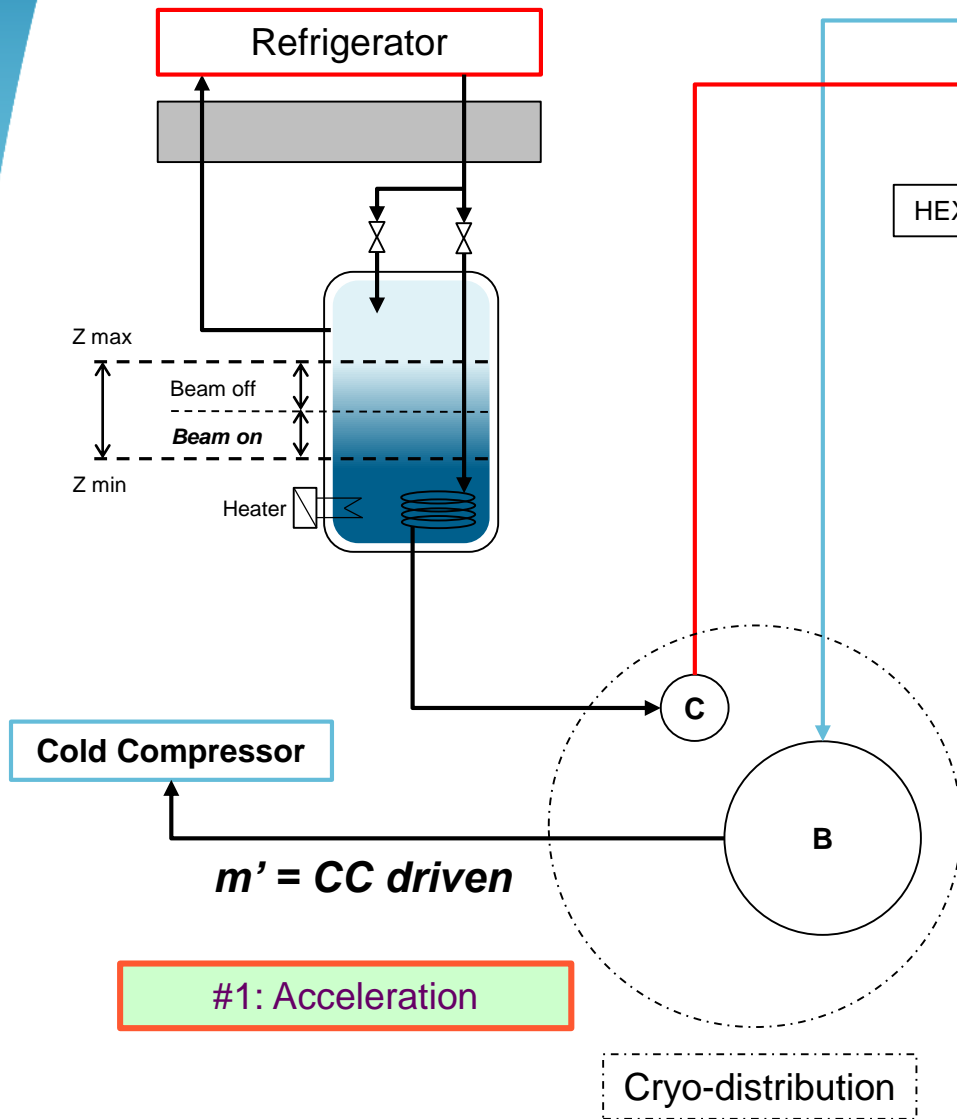
From cooling requirements to Refrigeration capacity and process



Obvious need for 15mbar header (1.8K cold source), no special need for 4.5K loads

Process options now under study

Managing dynamic loads



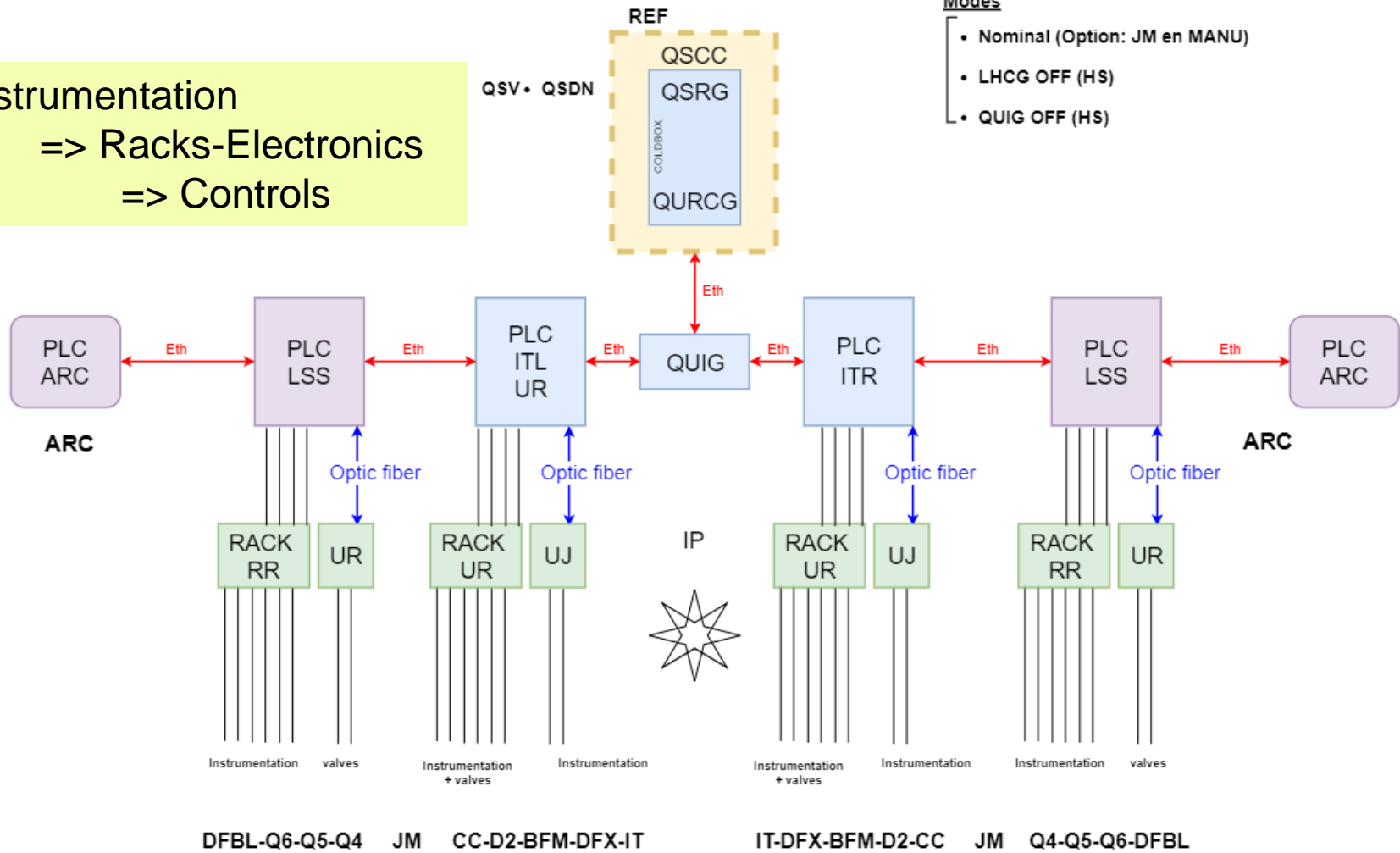
HL-LHC cryogenic “control” principles

HI-LUMI P1 - P5 CRYO

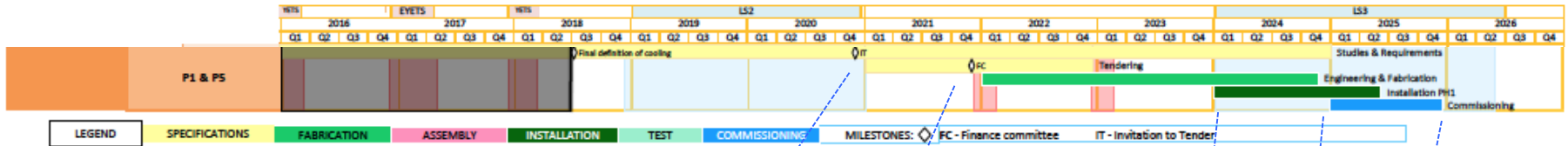
Instrumentation
=> Racks-Electronics
=> Controls

Modes

- Nominal (Option: JM en MANU)
- LHCG OFF (HS)
- QUIG OFF (HS)

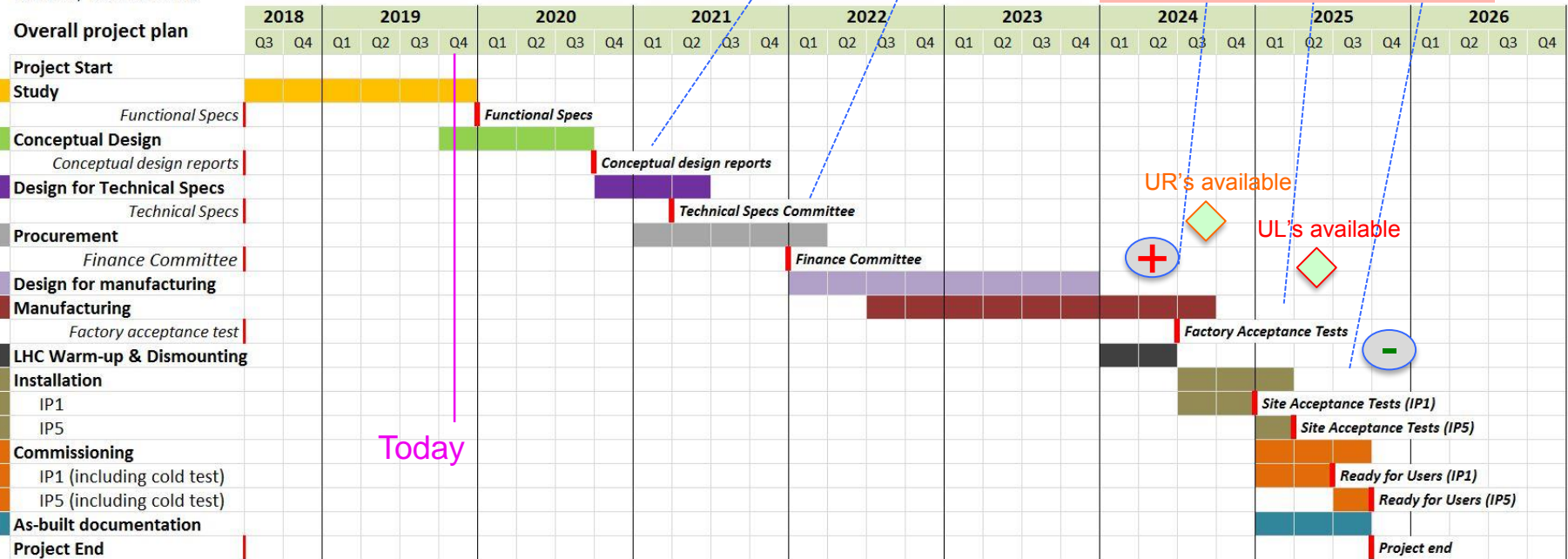


Project plans Refrigeration-Distribution



HL-LHC Cryo-distribution
M. Sisti, 18 Dec 2018

Overall project plan



Interfaces to be frozen by end 2020

Used now to discuss for LS3 (ready to install, P1 w.r.t P5)

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Upgrade of Helium Refrigerator at LHC Point 4 for HL-LHC – Upper and Lower Cold Boxes

*Principle of the capacity upgrade: to replace 8 turbines by new type (more efficient)
This requires exchange of turbine housings & instrumentation*

(FC Dec'18)

Site works: Q4-2019
Commissioning: Q2-2020

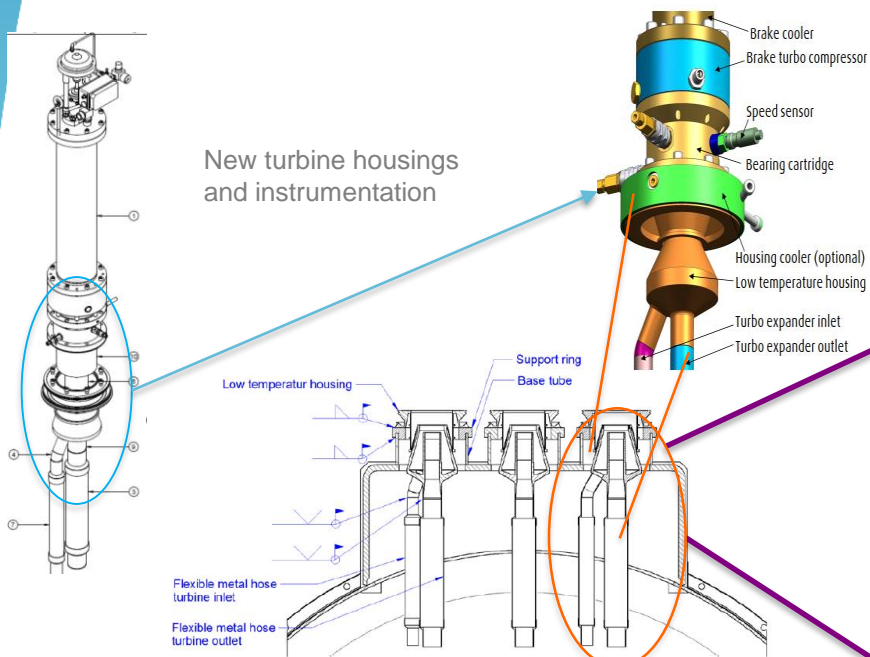


Figure 5: UCB, upgraded, TED45 low temperature housing placement and welding seams

Cut view of existing cold box

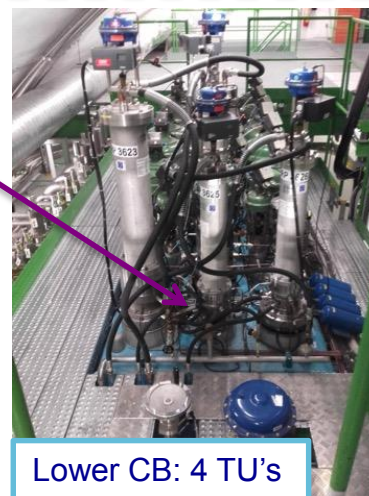


Upper CB: 4 TU's

Surface

Shaft

Cavern



Lower CB: 4 TU's

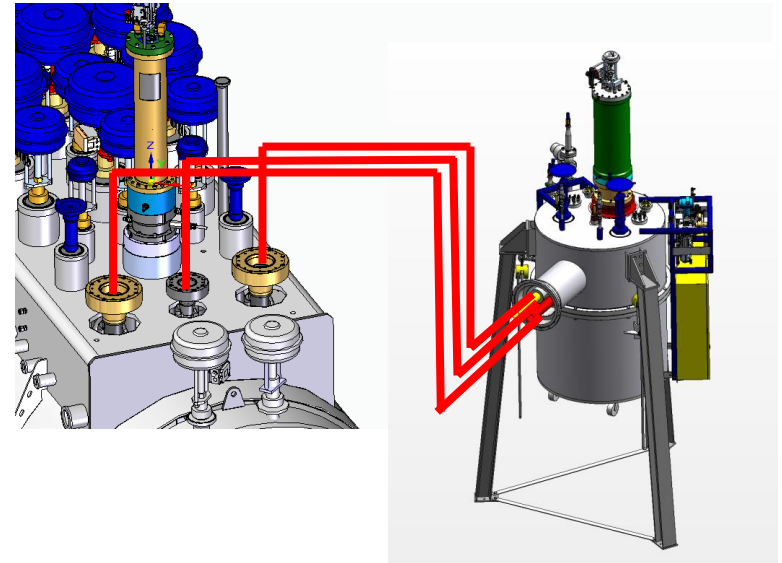
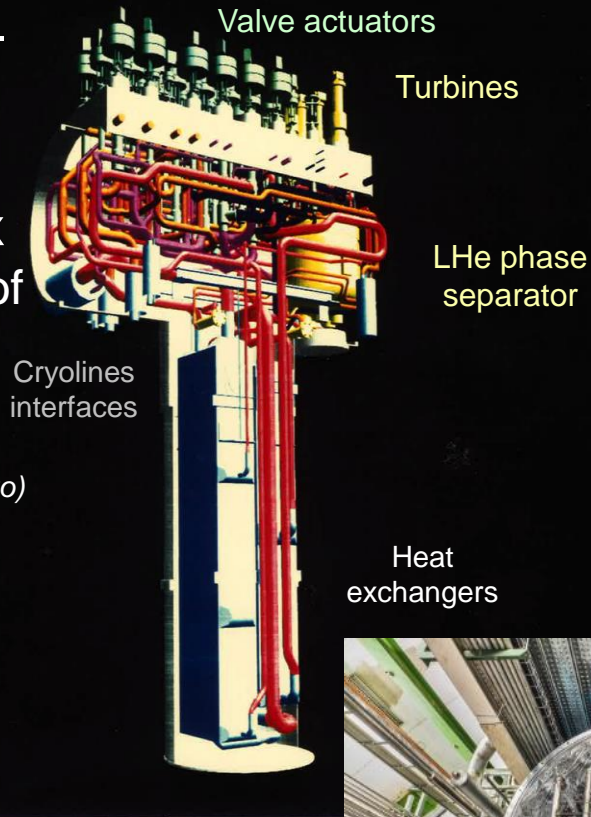
Spares and repairs: to ensure availability as for all helium refrigerators



P4 lower cold box, from inner piping to new turbine interface

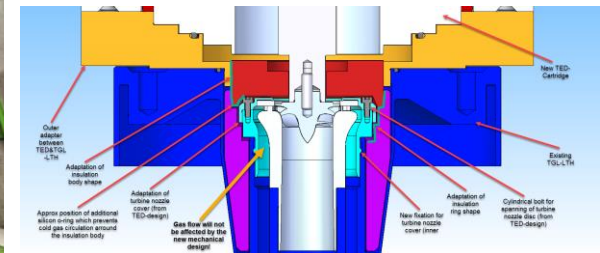
Linde 12-18kW Lower Cold-Box 3D model of internal piping

(picture 25 yrs ago)



Towards modified new inner parts into "old" housing

Next: work on-site to start end oct'19



Summary

- P1/P5 in 2019:
 - Final definition of interfaces with superconducting sub-systems
 - The HiLumi cryoline (QXL) has been sized and integrated
 - Process studies have started, together with management of dynamic heat loads
 - Instrumentation racks and controls architecture being studied
- 2020: Global review of heat loads foreseen to allow freezing requirements and proceed with procurement
- P4 upgrade is well advanced, on track for tests in Q2-2020

WP9 organisation and roles

Re-inforced 2019

- Coordination: Serge Claudet, Rob Van Weelderen
- Quality, documentation, project management: Antonio Perin + Sigrid Knoops*
- Magnet cooling requirements: Rob Van Weelderen + *K. Puthran*
- Crab cavities cooling requirements: Krzysztof Brodzinski
- Heat Load management: Antonio Perin + *M. Spitoni*
- General process overview: *Udo Wagner + Vanessa Gahier + Benjamin Bradu*
- 3D models and integration: Jos Metselaar (+ *designers*)
- Instrumentation & controls: so far CRG/CE-CI experts
- P4-RF and P1-P5
 - Refrigeration: Emmanuel Monneret (Sep'17)
 - Cryodistribution: Michele Sisti (Jun'17)
 - Cryogenic infrastructure: *G rard Ferlin (Jul'19)*
- SPS-BA6:
 - Refrigeration: Laurent Delbort
 - Cryodistribution: Krzysztof Brodzinski + Hendrie Derking
 - Cryogenic infrastructure: Jos Metselaar + O. Pirotte

Part time contributors during LS2, but valuable help expected from experienced colleagues

Done!

Consolidations: S. Claudet + Jos Metselaar