



Seminar at Uppsala University

HL-LHC Cold Powering Systems

Amalia Ballarino, CERN

for the HL-LHC WP6a and all WP6a contributors



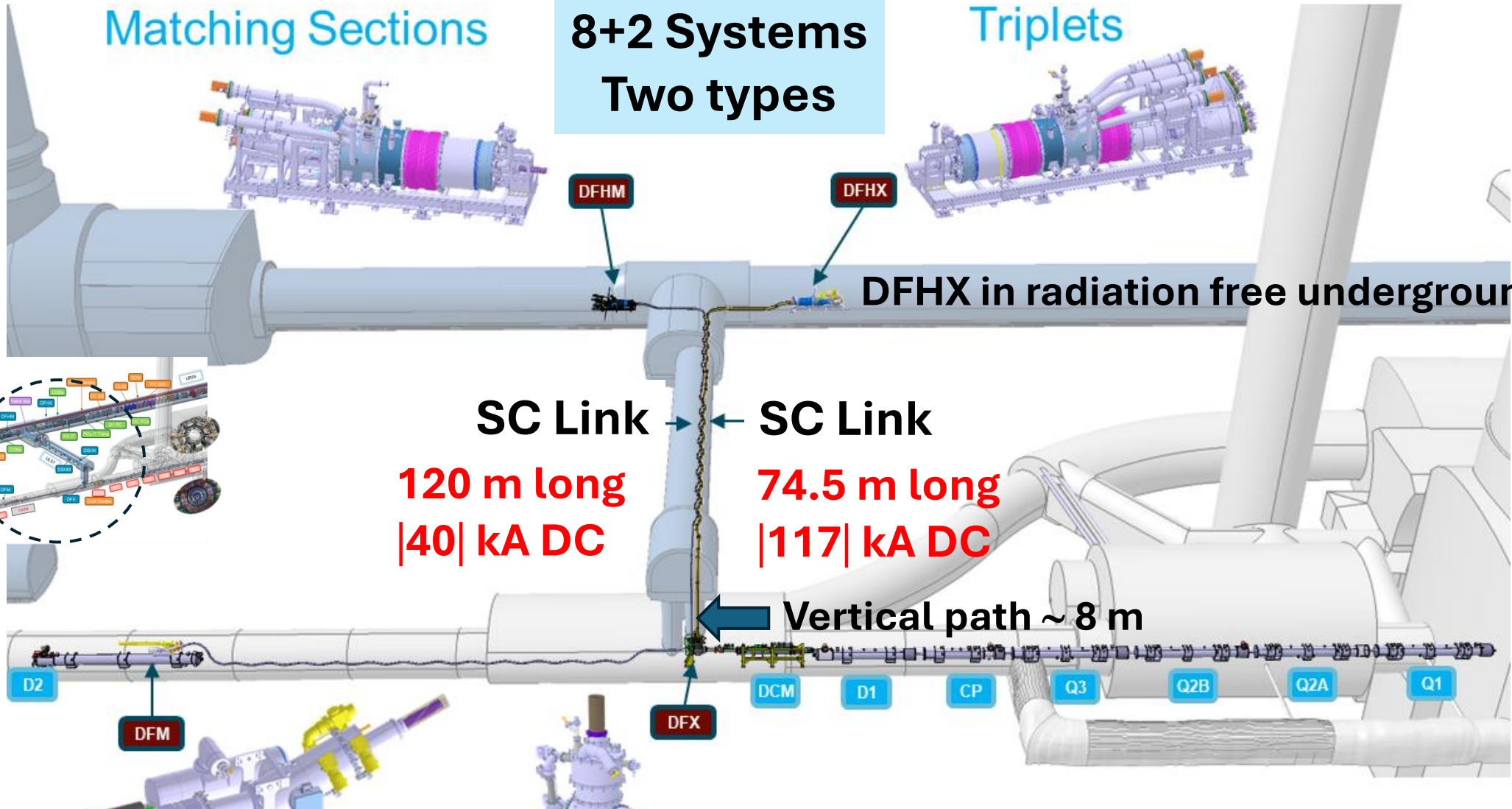
Uppsala, 9 December 2024

Powering the HL-LHC magnets

Matching Sections

8+2 Systems
Two types

Triplets



DFHX in radiation free underground areas

SC Link

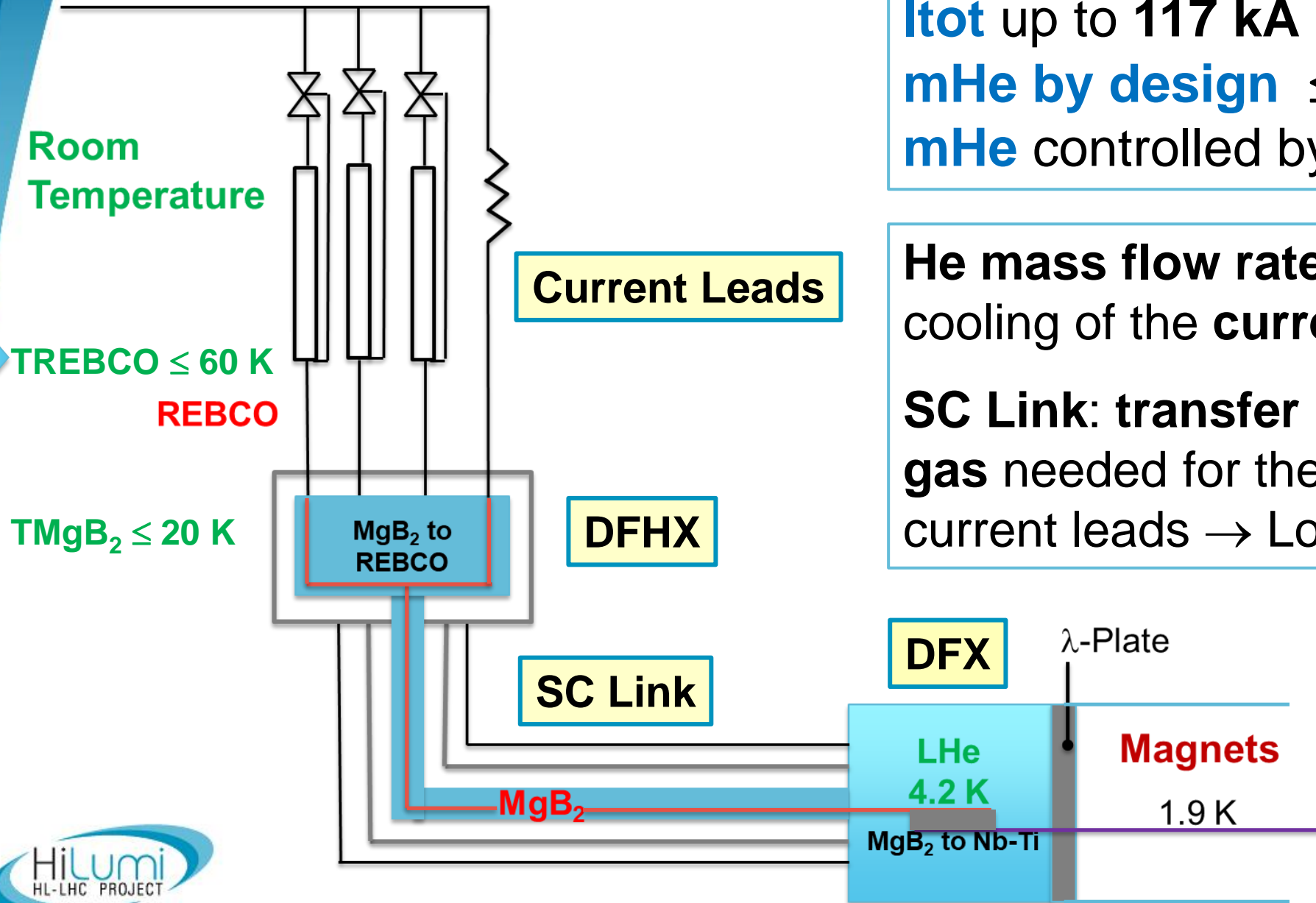
SC Link

120 m long
|40| kA DC

74.5 m long
|117| kA DC

Vertical path ~ 8 m

Powering the HL-LHC magnets

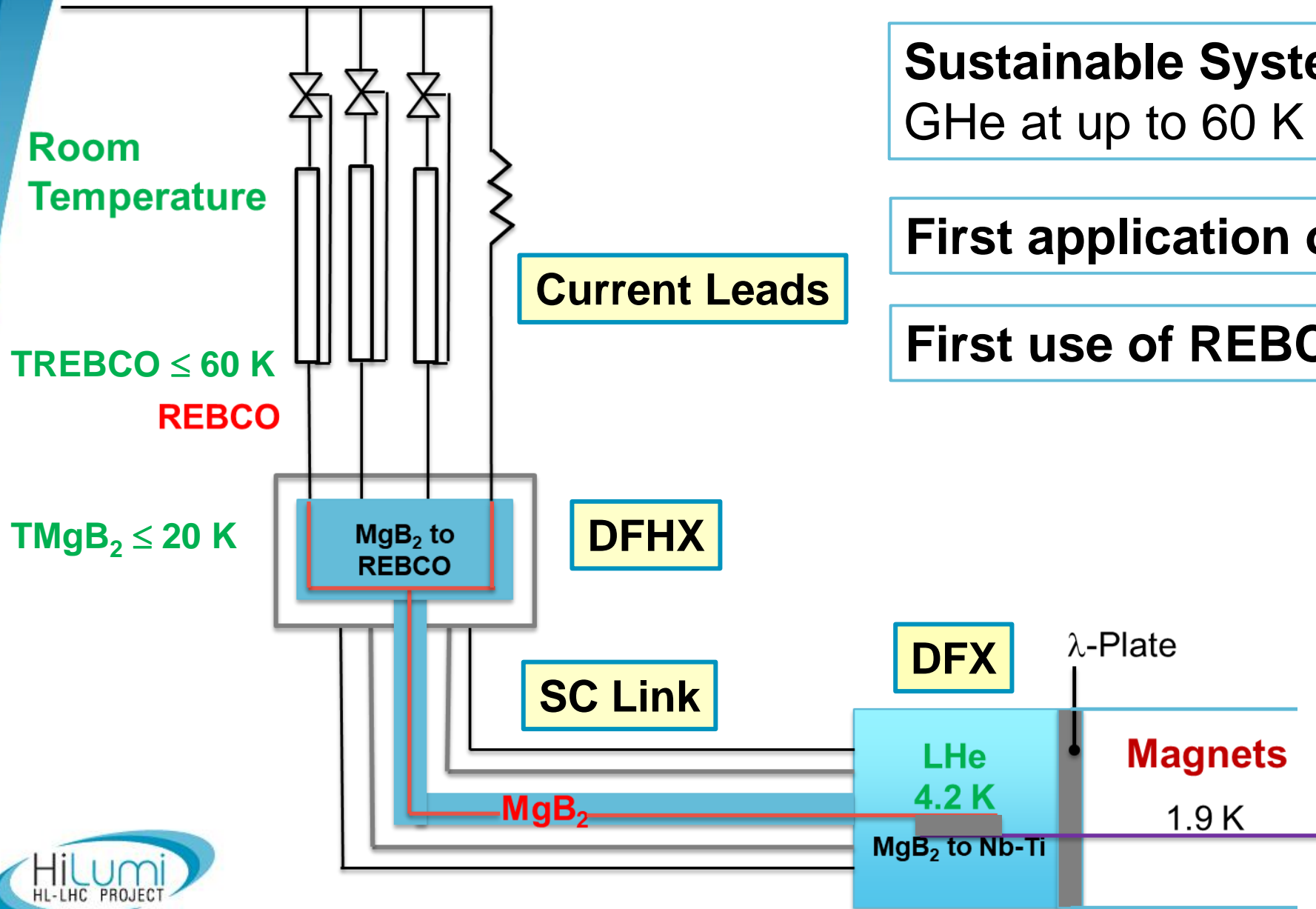


I_{tot} up to 117 kA DC
mHe by design ≤ 5.5 g/s
mHe controlled by TREBCO

He mass flow rate imposed by the cooling of the **current leads**

SC Link: transfer line for the helium gas needed for the cooling of the current leads → Low heat load cryostat

Powering the HL-LHC magnets



Sustainable System operated with GHe at up to 60 K

First application of MgB₂ round wire

First use of REBCO in an accelerator

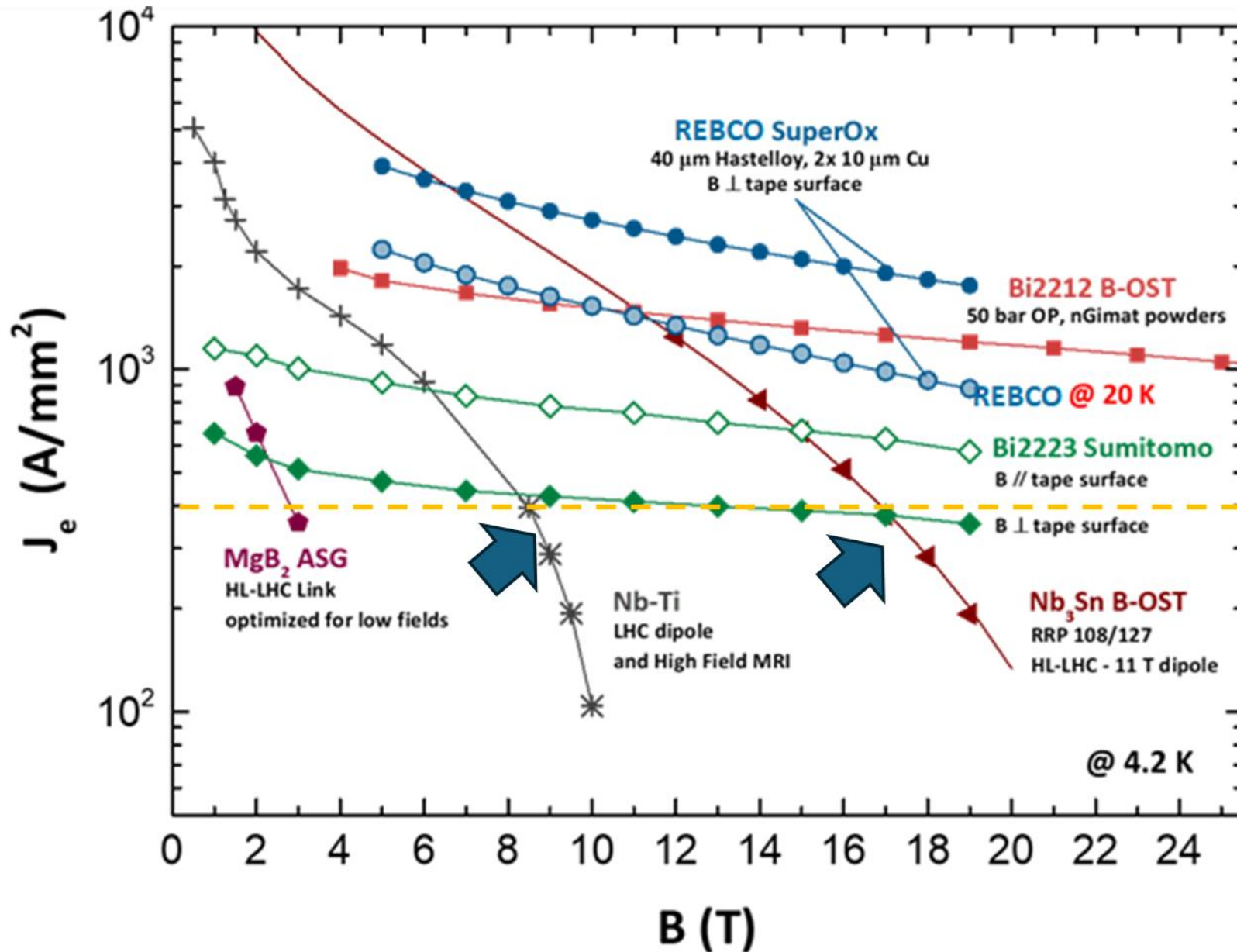
High Temperature Superconductors

Operation above liquid helium temperature

- **MgB₂** (year of discovery: 2001, **T_c ~ 39 K**)
 - **Low and medium field** applications (**4.2 K up to ~ 25 K**). A **sustainable alternative** to Nb-Ti
- **REBCO** (year of discovery: 1987, **T_c ~ 93 K**)
 - **Enabling technology** for **high (> 15 T) field** applications (high J_c, no training, no magneto-thermal instability, high MQE,...);
 - **Sustainable technology** for **low and medium field** applications at **higher temperatures** (above liquid helium and **up to liquid nitrogen**)

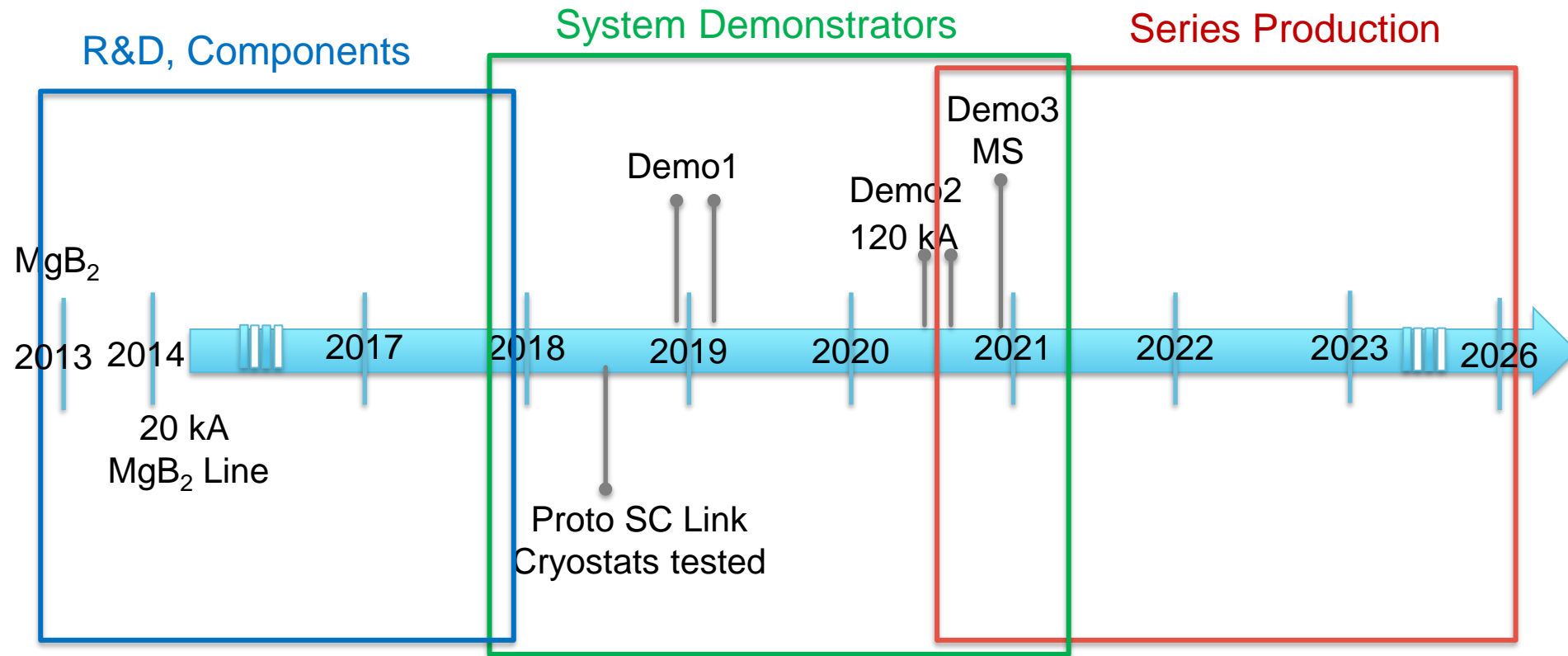
Higher operating temperatures: operational temperature margin, indirect or gas cooling

Superconductors: LTS vs HTS at 4.2 K



400 A/mm²

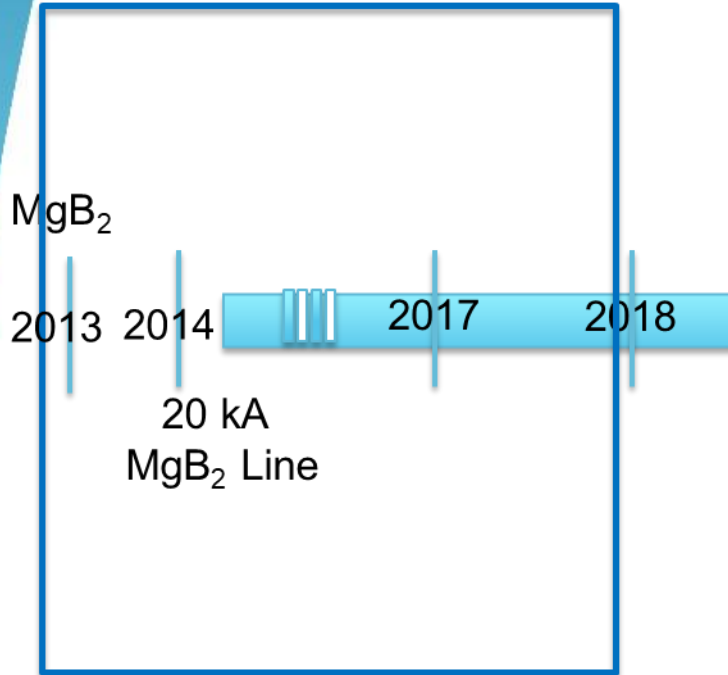
R&D Timeline and Key Developments



Today most of the series components have been produced

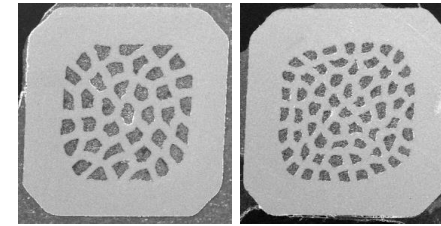
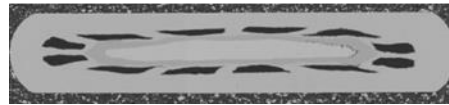
Key Developments

R&D, Components

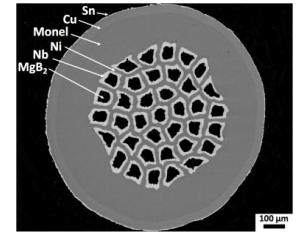


- **MgB₂ Wire** 

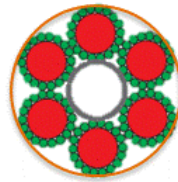
3.6×0.67 mm²



Φ = 1 mm



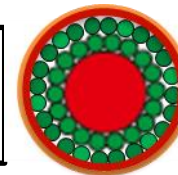
- **MgB₂ Cables at CERN**



20 kA @ 25 K
Φ~24 mm



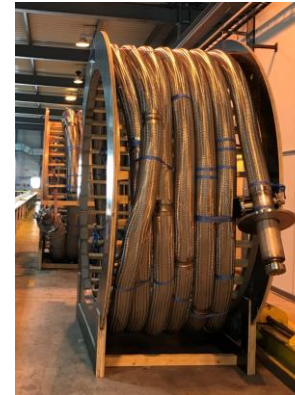
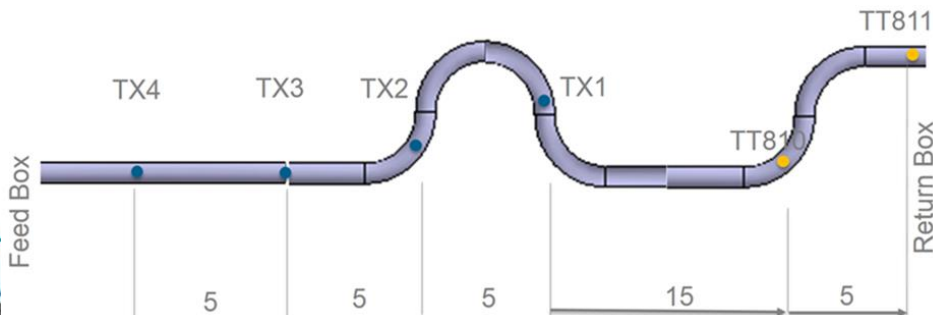
± 2 kA @ 25 K
Φ~11.5 mm



7 kA @ 25 K
Φ~10.5 mm

React & Wind Technology

- **2-Wall Flexible Cryostats**



Q < 1.5 W/m @ 4.5 K

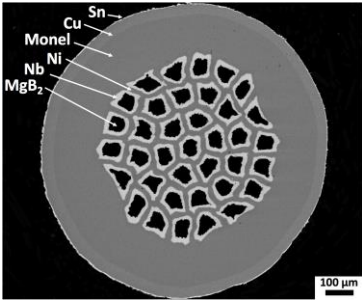
RB ≤ 1.5 m

Δp ≤ 10 mbar with 10 g/s of GHe @ 25 K

Cryoworld, Criotec, Nexans

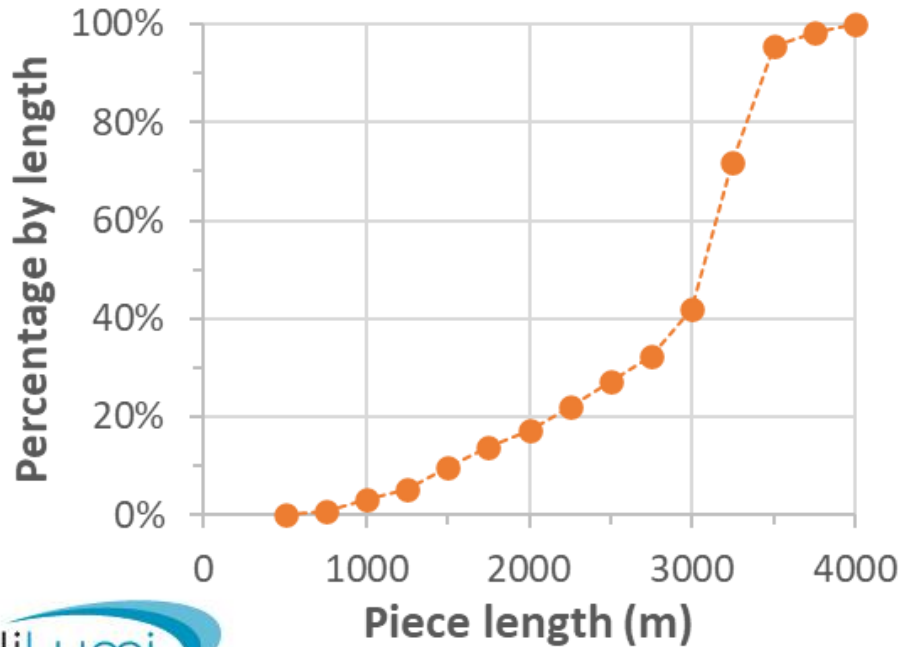
A. Ballarino

Key Developments – MgB₂



$\Phi = 1 \text{ mm}$
 37 MgB₂ filaments
 Tw = 100 mm

Average piece length 2435 m

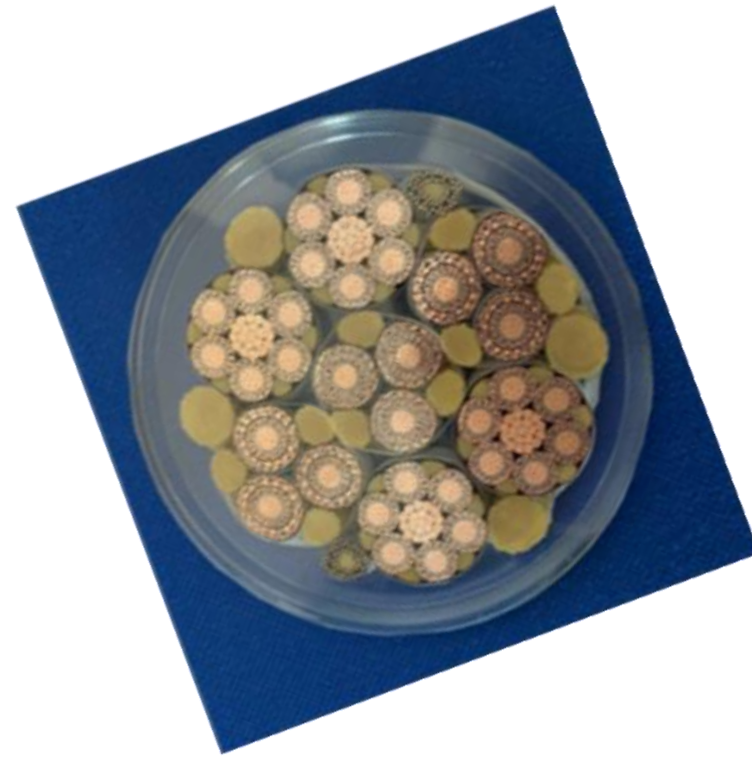
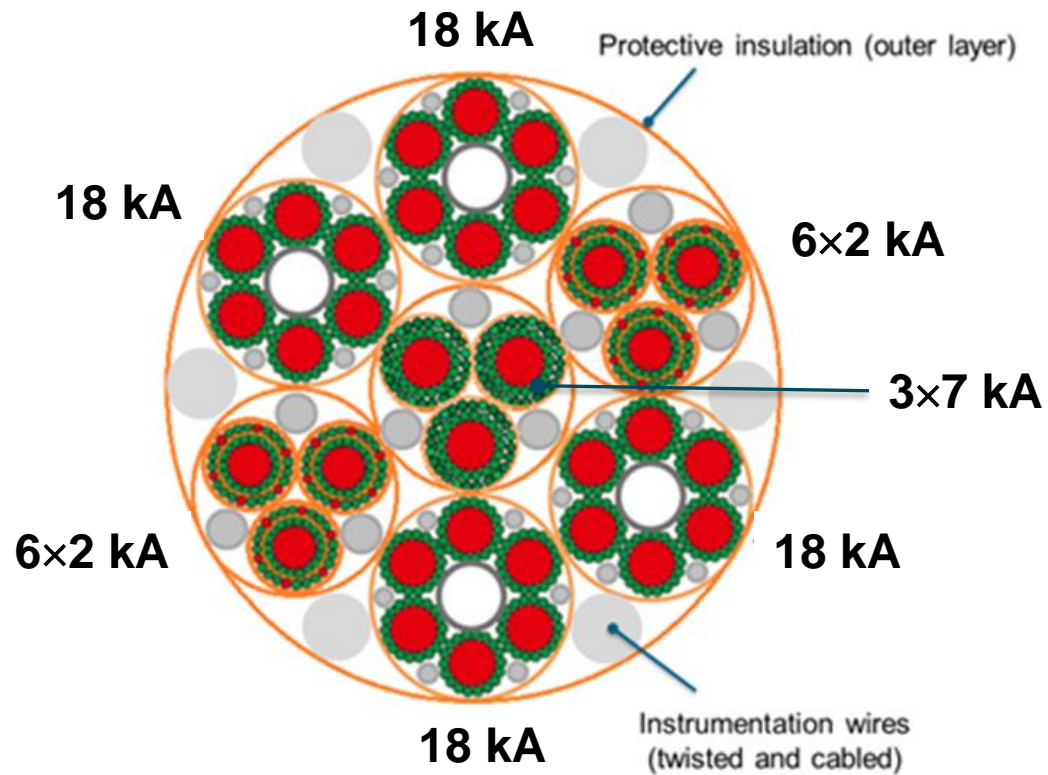


Wire diameter	mm	1	± 0.2
Wire ovality	mm	≤ 0.015	
Cu fraction	%	≥ 12	
Cu coating	μm	≥ 30	
Filaments eq. diameter	μm	≤ 60	
Filaments Twist Pitch	mm	≤ 100	± 5
Tensile strain at RT *	%	≥ 0.28	
Bending radius after HT *	mm	≤ 100	
Unit Length	m	≥ 500	+1, -0
RRR (Cu)	-	> 100	
I _c (25 K, 0.9 T)	A	≥ 186	
I _c (25 K, 0.5 T)	A	≥ 320	
I _c (20 K, 0.5 T)	A	≥ 480	
n-value@ 25 K and 0.9 T	-	> 20	

**Electrical performance within specification
 (I_c(20 K, 0.5 T) ≥ 480 A)**

- Mean I_c ~ 20 % above specification
- Consistent trends between **supplier** and **CERN test data** (in different conditions)

Key Developments



$I_{\text{tot}} \sim 120 \text{ kA, DC}$ $\Phi_{\text{ext}} \sim 90 \text{ mm}$

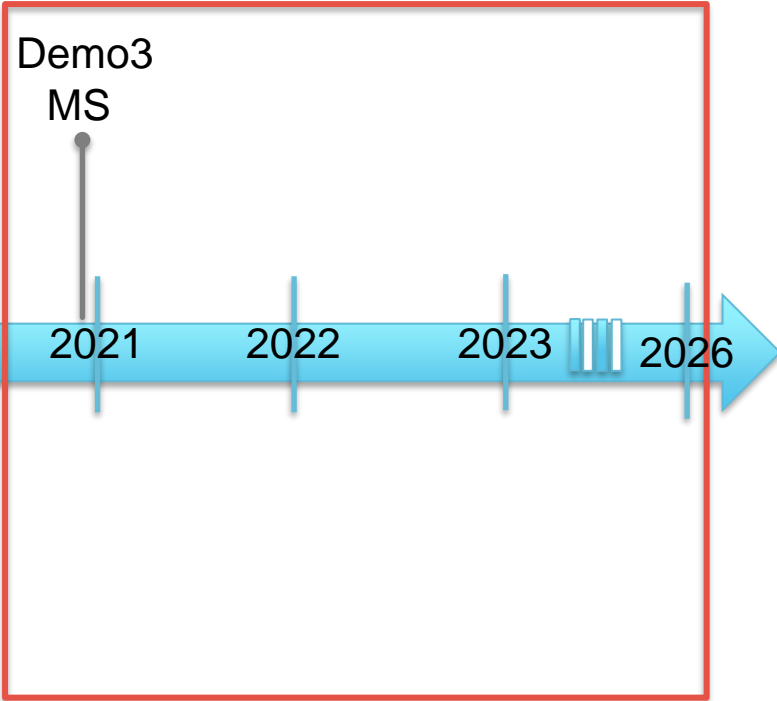
Insulation voltage: 10 kV to 15 kV in air

Total weight $\sim 1.7 \text{ ton}$

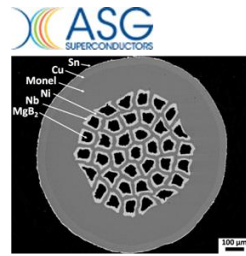
Total length $\sim 70 \text{ m}$

Series Production

Series Production



- **MgB₂ Wire**
Series completed (1500 km)



$\Phi = 1 \text{ mm}$
 37 MgB₂ filaments
 Tw = 100 mm

Wire diameter	mm	1	± 0.2
Wire ovality	mm	≤ 0.015	
Cu fraction	%	≥ 12	
Cu coating	μm	≥ 30	
Filaments eq. diameter	μm	≤ 60	
Filaments Twist Pitch	mm	≤ 100	± 5
Tensile strain at RT *	%	≥ 0.28	
Bending radius after HT *	mm	≤ 100	
Unit Length	m	≥ 500	+1, -0
RRR (Cu)	-	> 100	
I _c (25 K, 0.9 T)	A	≥ 186	
I _c (25 K, 0.5 T)	A	≥ 320	
I _c (20 K, 0.5 T)	A	≥ 480	
n-value@ 25 K and 0.9 T	-	> 20	

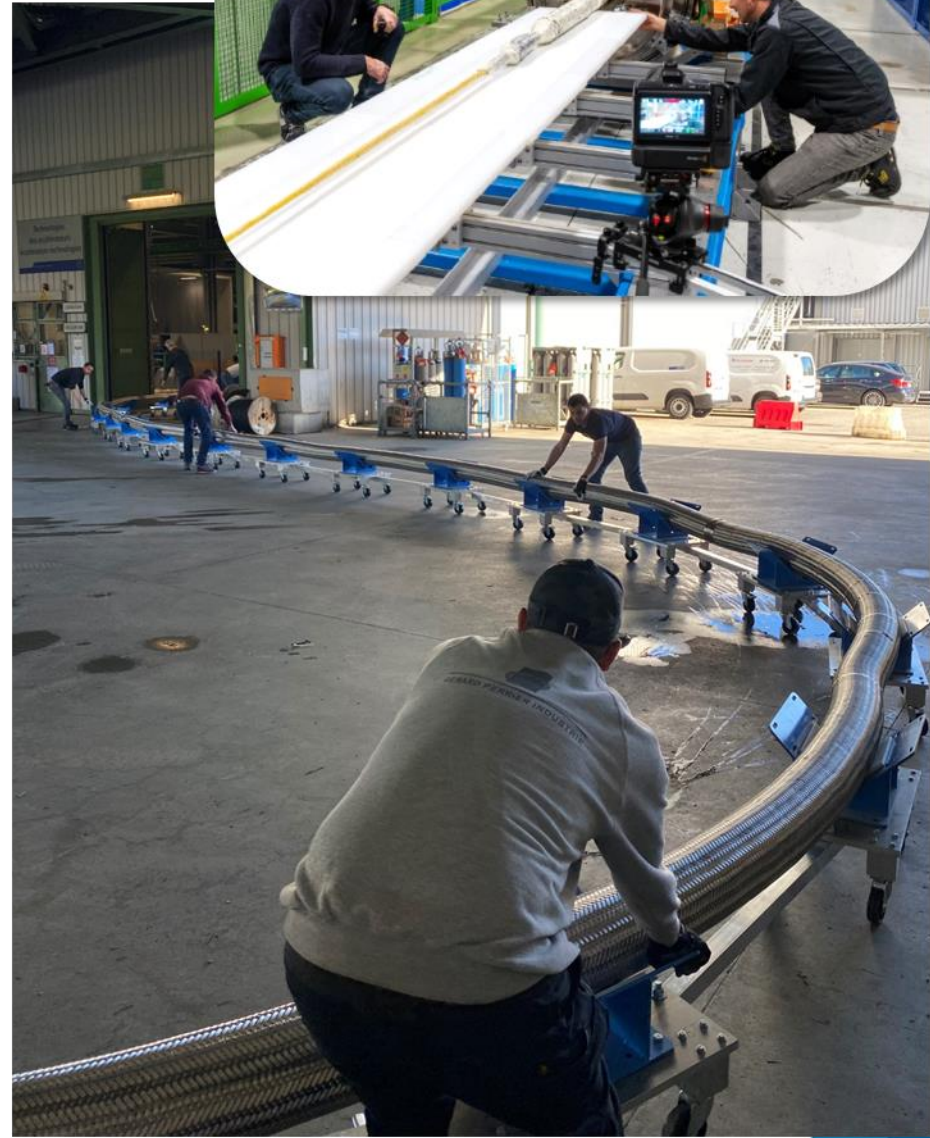
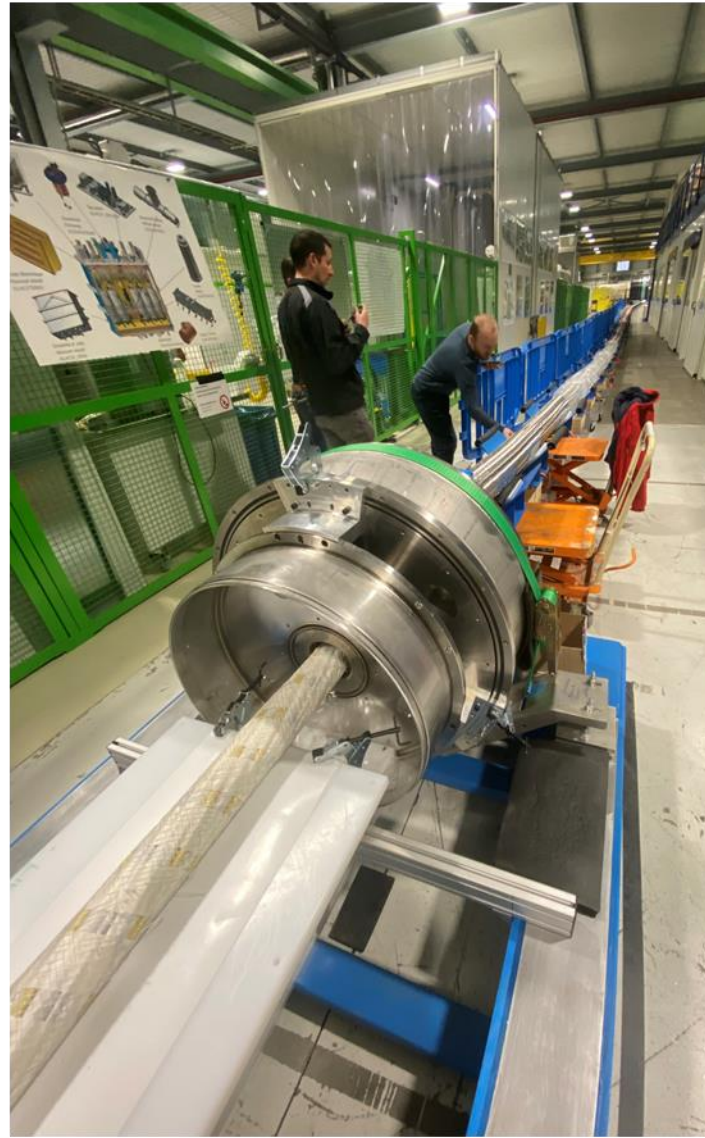
- **MgB₂ Cables** industrialized
8 out of 10 units at CERN



- **2-Wall Flexible Cryostats**
industrialized
Series completed

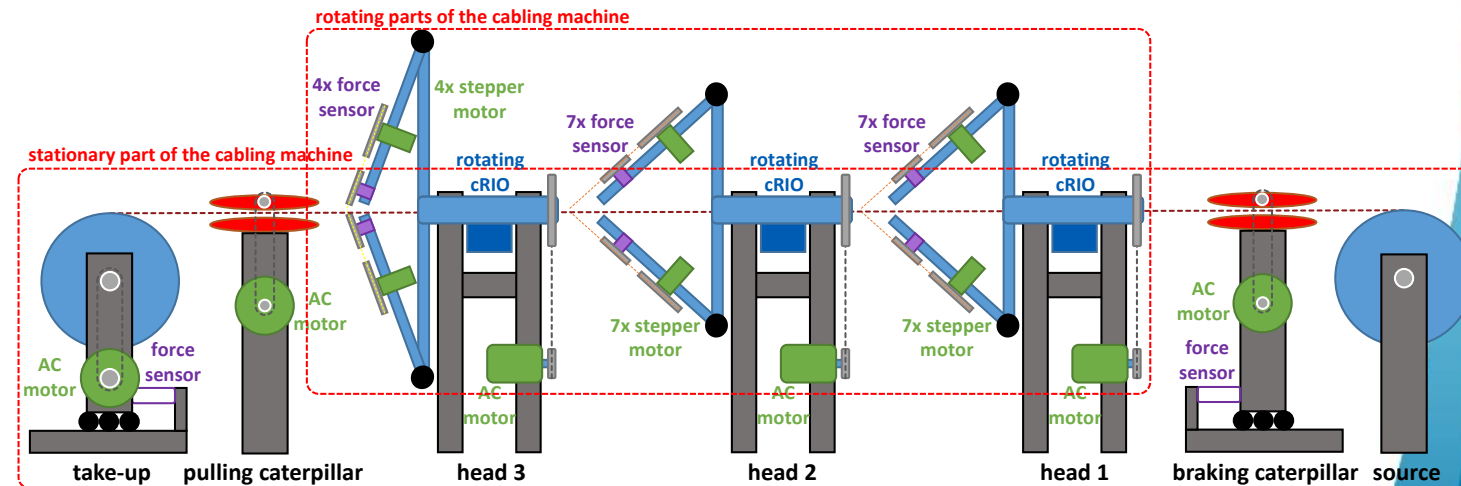
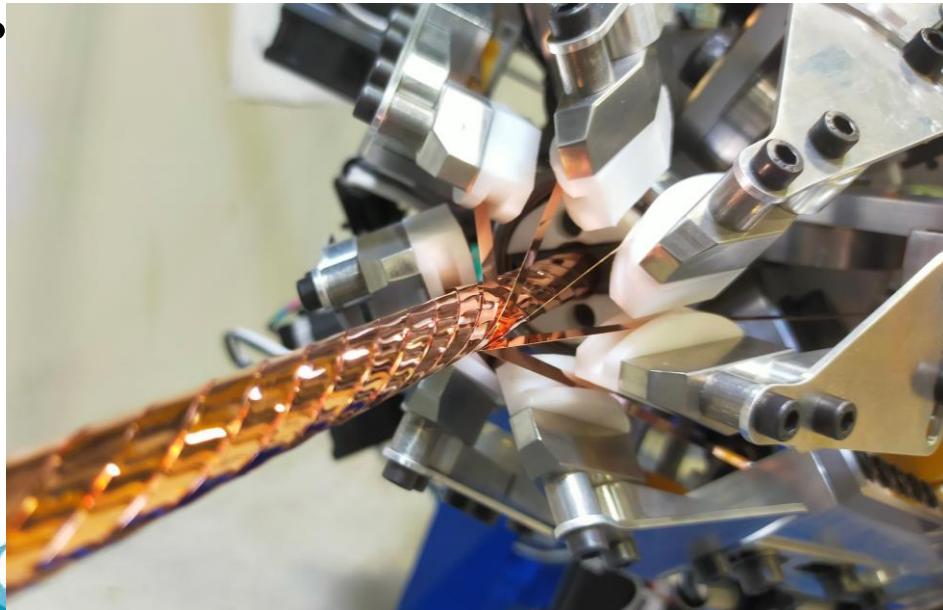
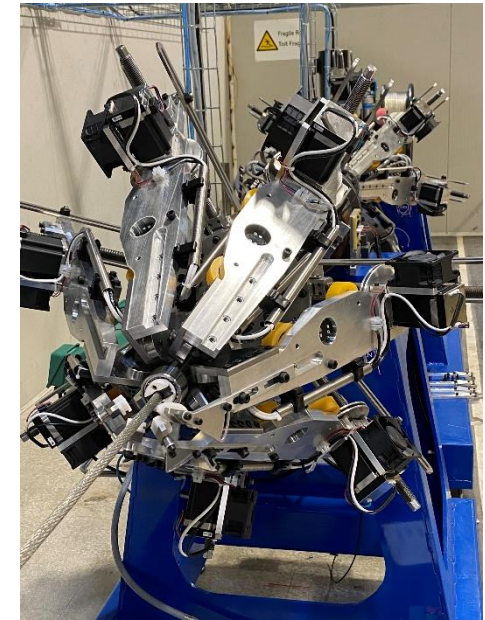
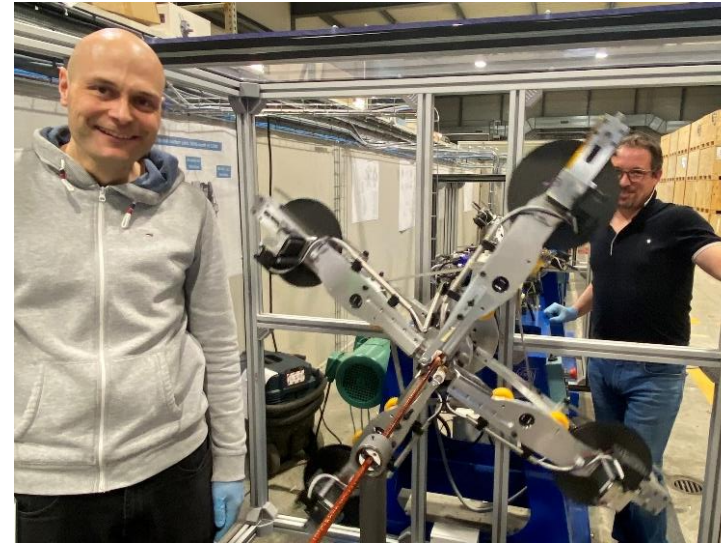


MgB₂ Superconducting Links



REBCO Cables

- **14 REBCO Tapes** helically wound on braided Cu core
- **Two layers** – each with 7 tapes, wound with opposite direction
- **Polyimide insulation**
- **3 kA @ 60 K and 0.5 T**
- Individual length of cables: 2 m – 3.5 m

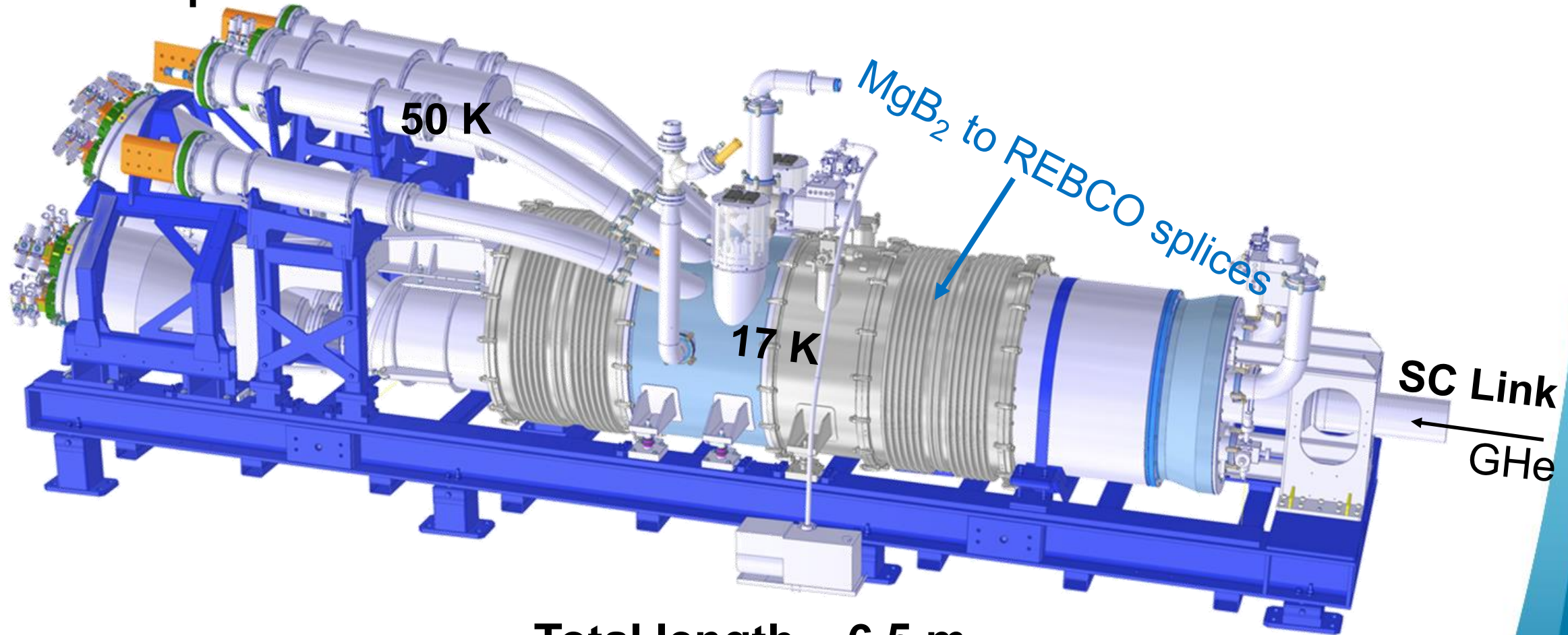


REBCO Cables at CERN

DFH: the warm termination of the SC Link

Room Temperature

Design of DFHX: 2019-2020



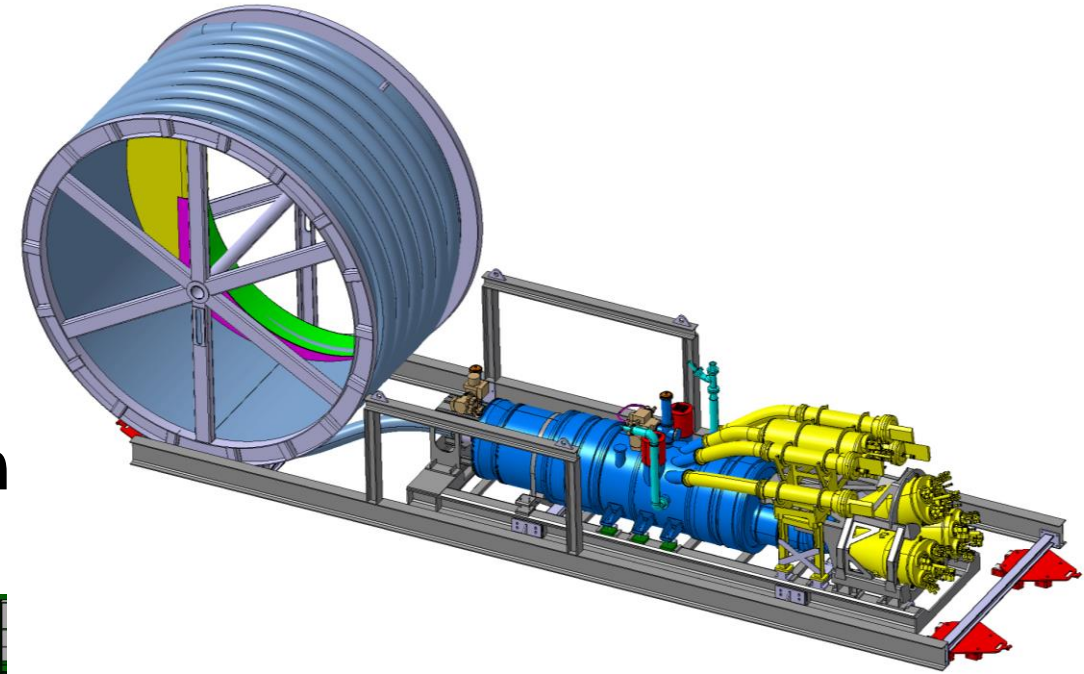
Total length ~ 6.5 m

Very compact design (thanks to HTS and GHe)

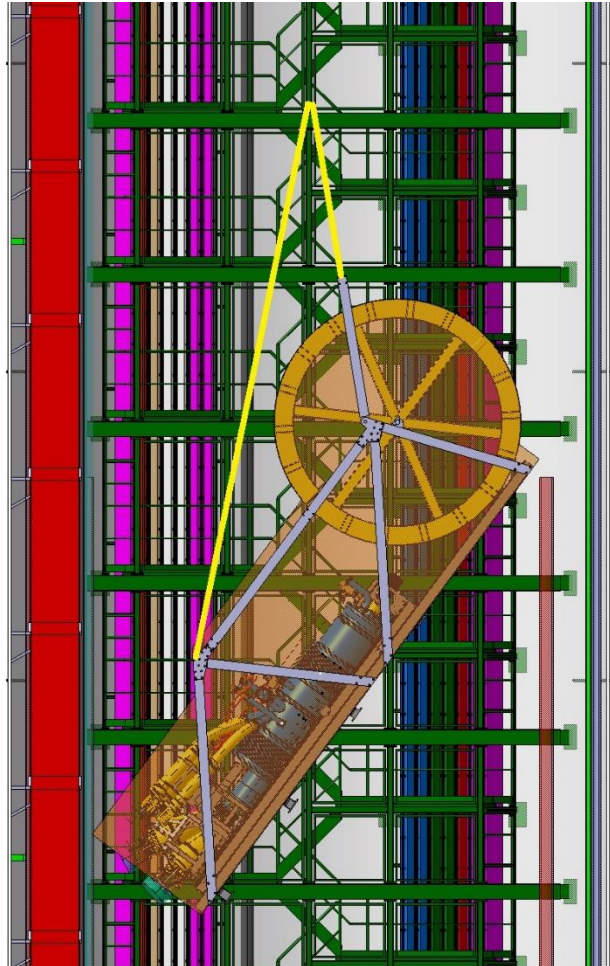
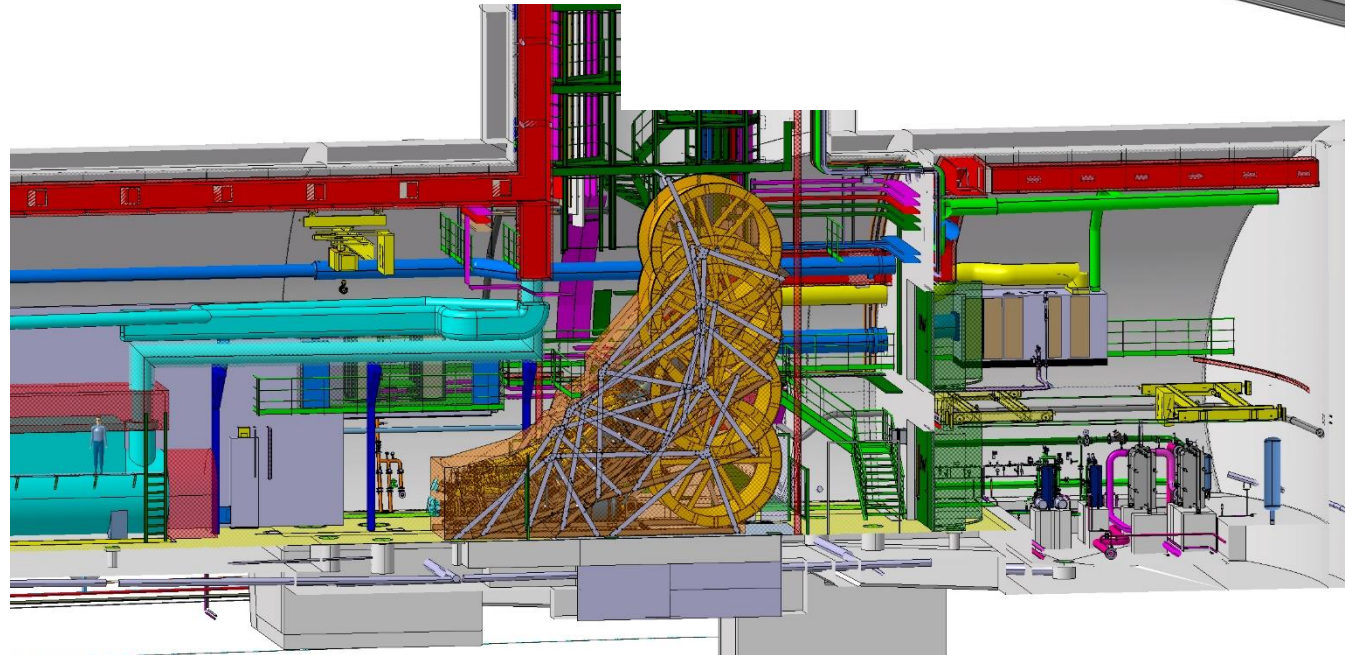
A. Ballarino

DFH Compactness for Integration

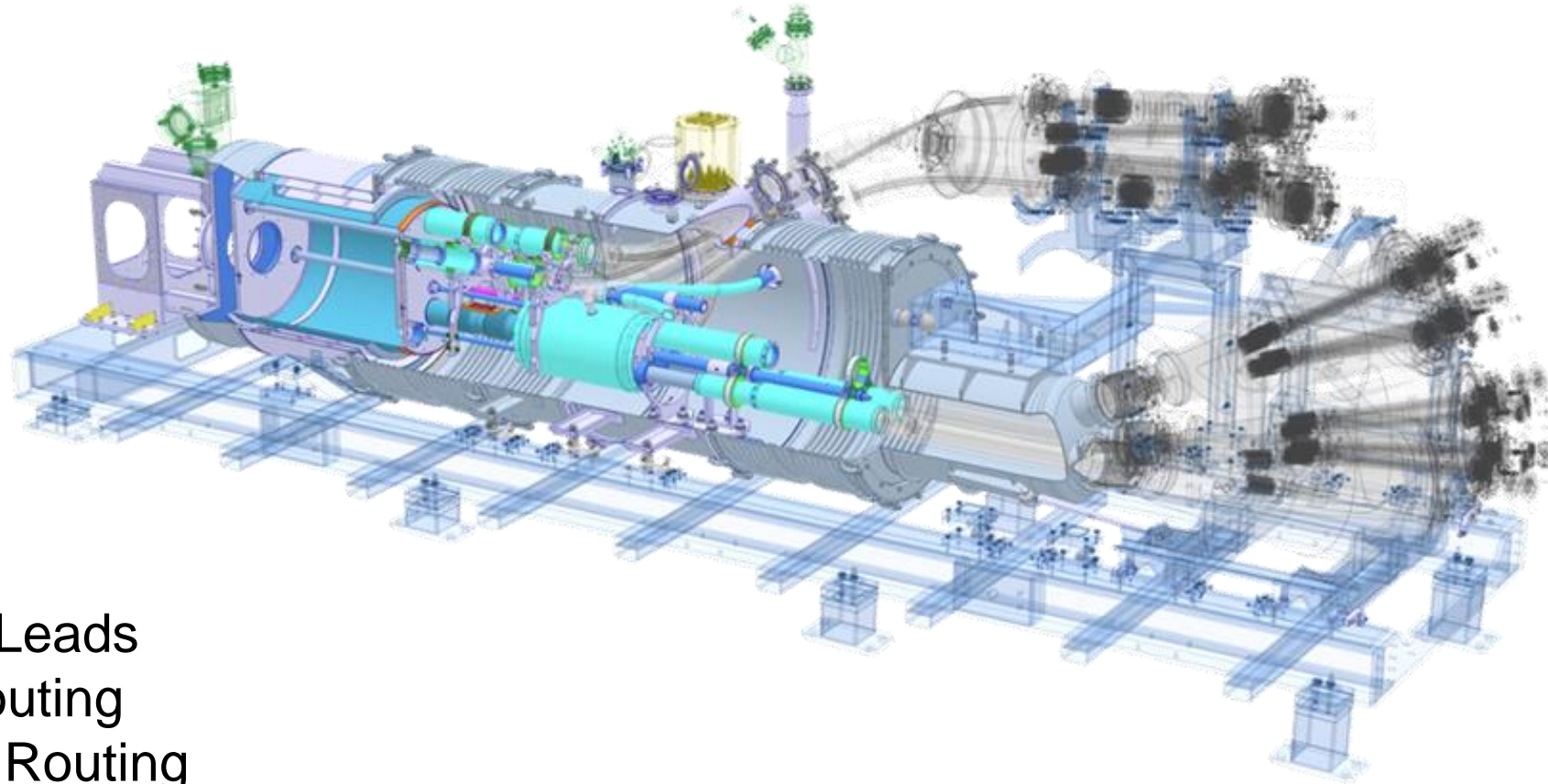
Transported and unspooled in the LHC underground **after full qualification** in nominal operating conditions



Total weight ~ 10 ton



Complexity of DFHX



Current Leads

MgB₂ Routing

REBCO Routing

MgB₂ to REBCO High Current Splices in GHe

Temperature control, GHe distribution and control, Instrumentation

DFHX and DFHM: a successful story

CERN-Uppsala-RFR

- **Collaboration Agreement** between CERN and Uppsala University signed in **January 2022**
- **March 2022: Production Readiness Review** for DFHX and DFHM
- In **December 2024**, **all components** (4 DFHX and 5 DFHM) have been manufactured and **delivered to CERN**
- **Discussions** and preparation meetings **started in 2021**. RFR also manufactured mechanical components that are today part of the first DFHX

ADDENDUM No. 1

KE5162/TE/HL-LHC

to

THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING FOR COLLABORATION IN THE
HIGH LUMINOSITY LHC PROJECT AT CERN

between

THE EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH (“CERN”)

and

UPPSALA UNIVERSITY (the “University”)

concerning

Collaboration in the construction of DFH series cryostats in the framework of the High
Luminosity Upgrade of the LHC at CERN

DFHX and DFHM: a successful story

CERN-Uppsala-RFR

Preparation Meeting at CERN, September 2021



DFHX and DFHM: a successful story

CERN-Uppsala-RFR

RFR at CERN
September 2022



DFHX and DFHM: a successful story

CERN-Uppsala-RFR

Visit of CERN at RFR, December 2022



A. Ballarino

DFHX and DFHM: a successful story

CERN-Uppsala-RFR

Delivery to CERN of first
series components:
March 2023



DFHX and DFHM: a successful story

CERN-Uppsala-RFR

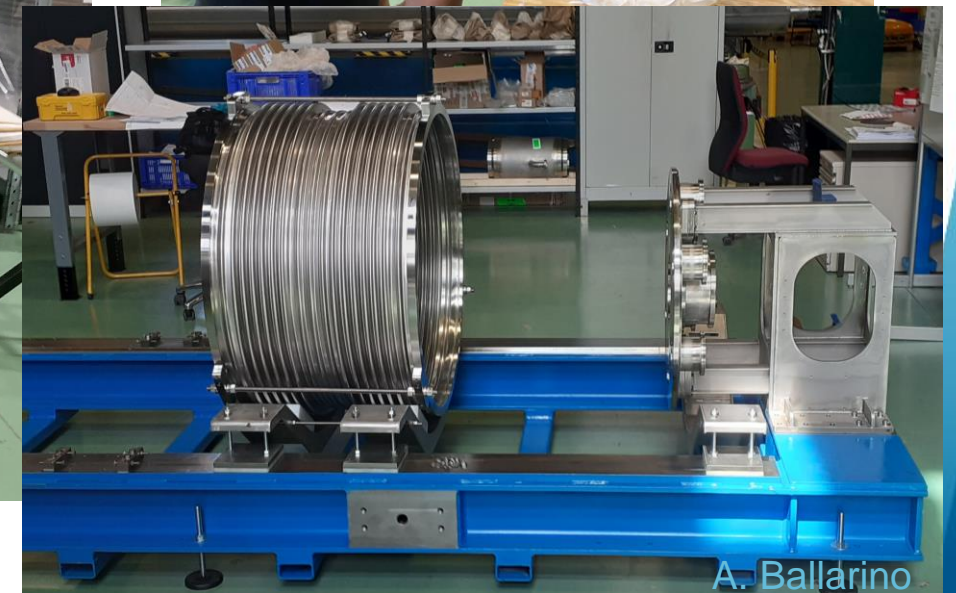
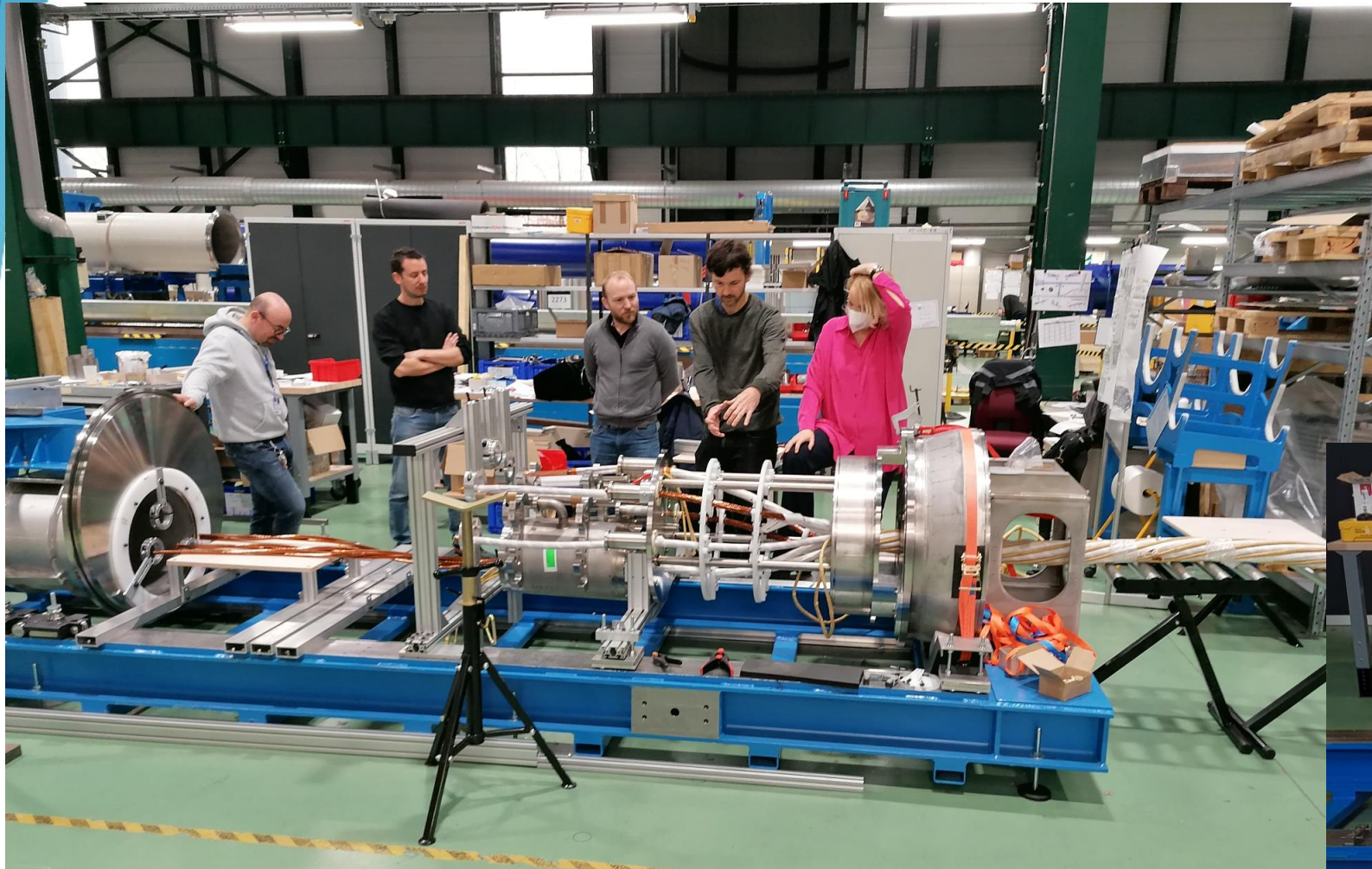
Visit of CERN at RFR, April 2024 – Review of the schedule for the series



DFHX and DFHM: a successful story

CERN-Uppsala-RFR

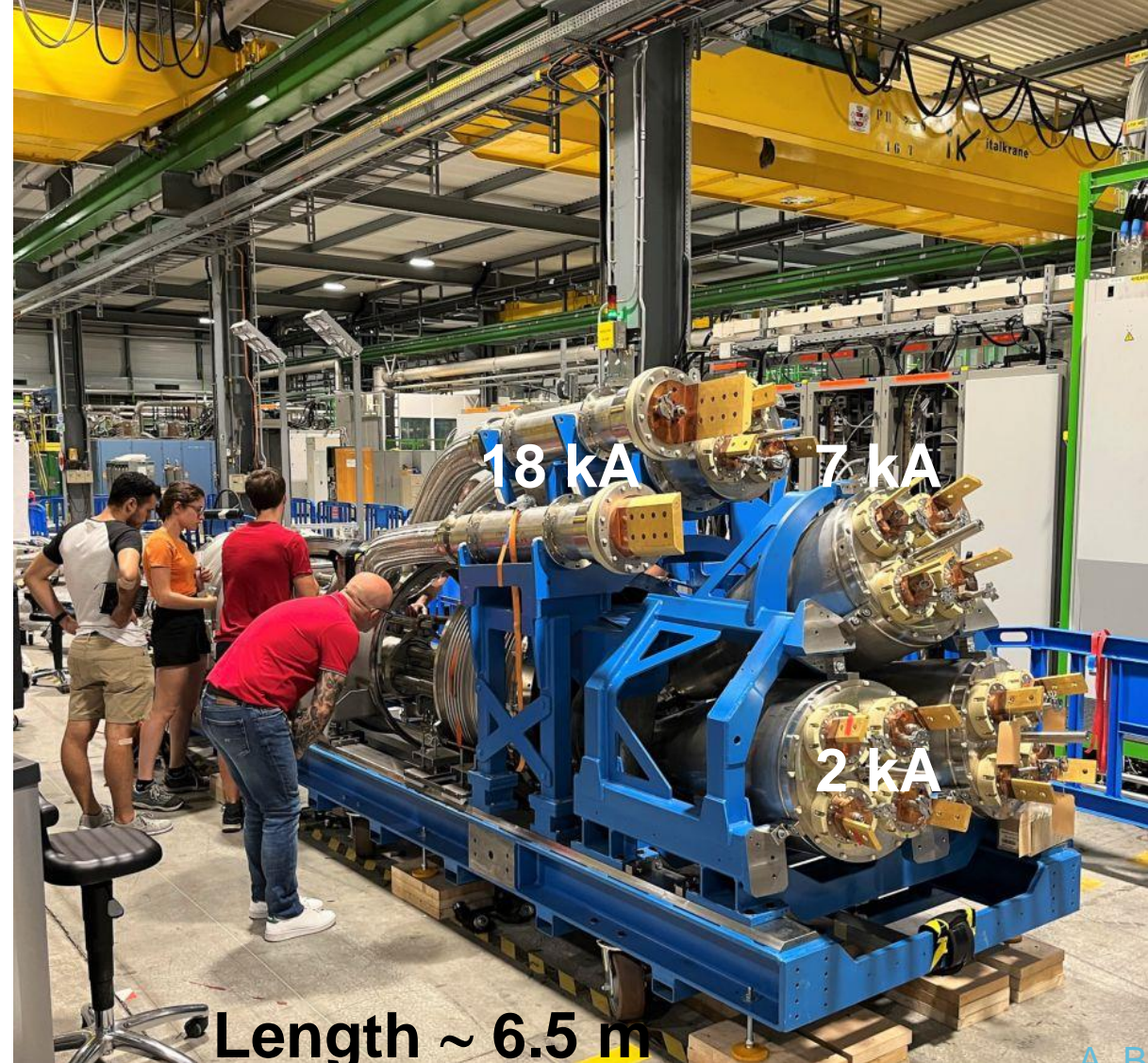
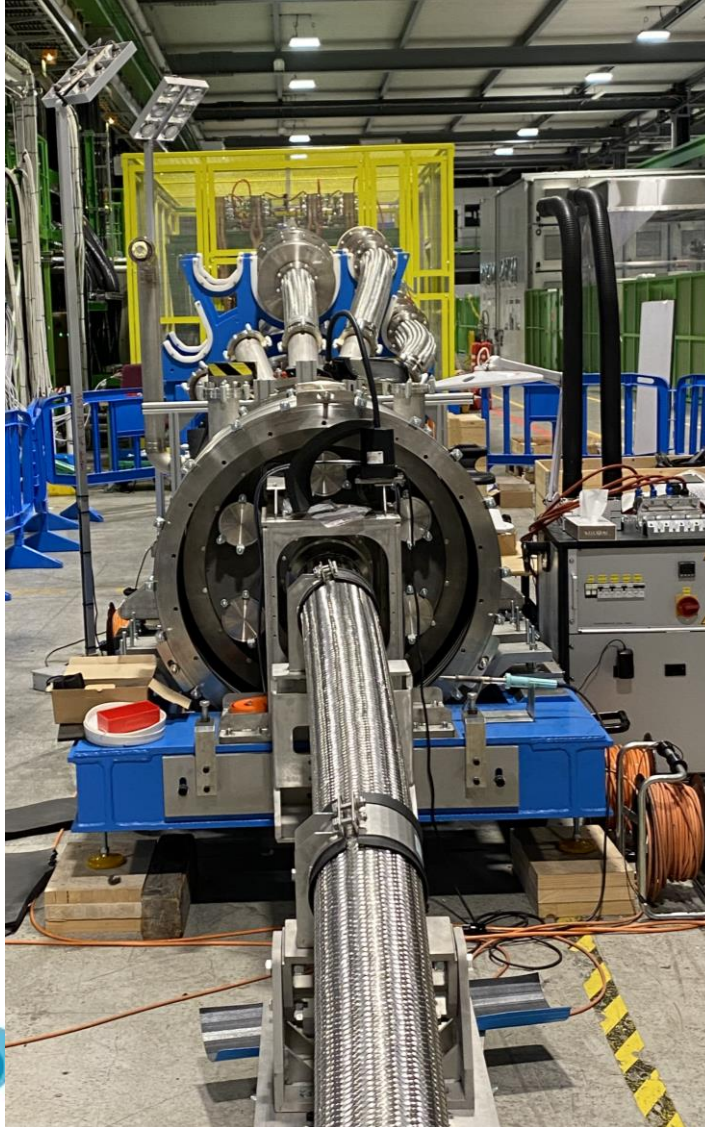
Start of the Assembly at CERN of the **first DFHX**



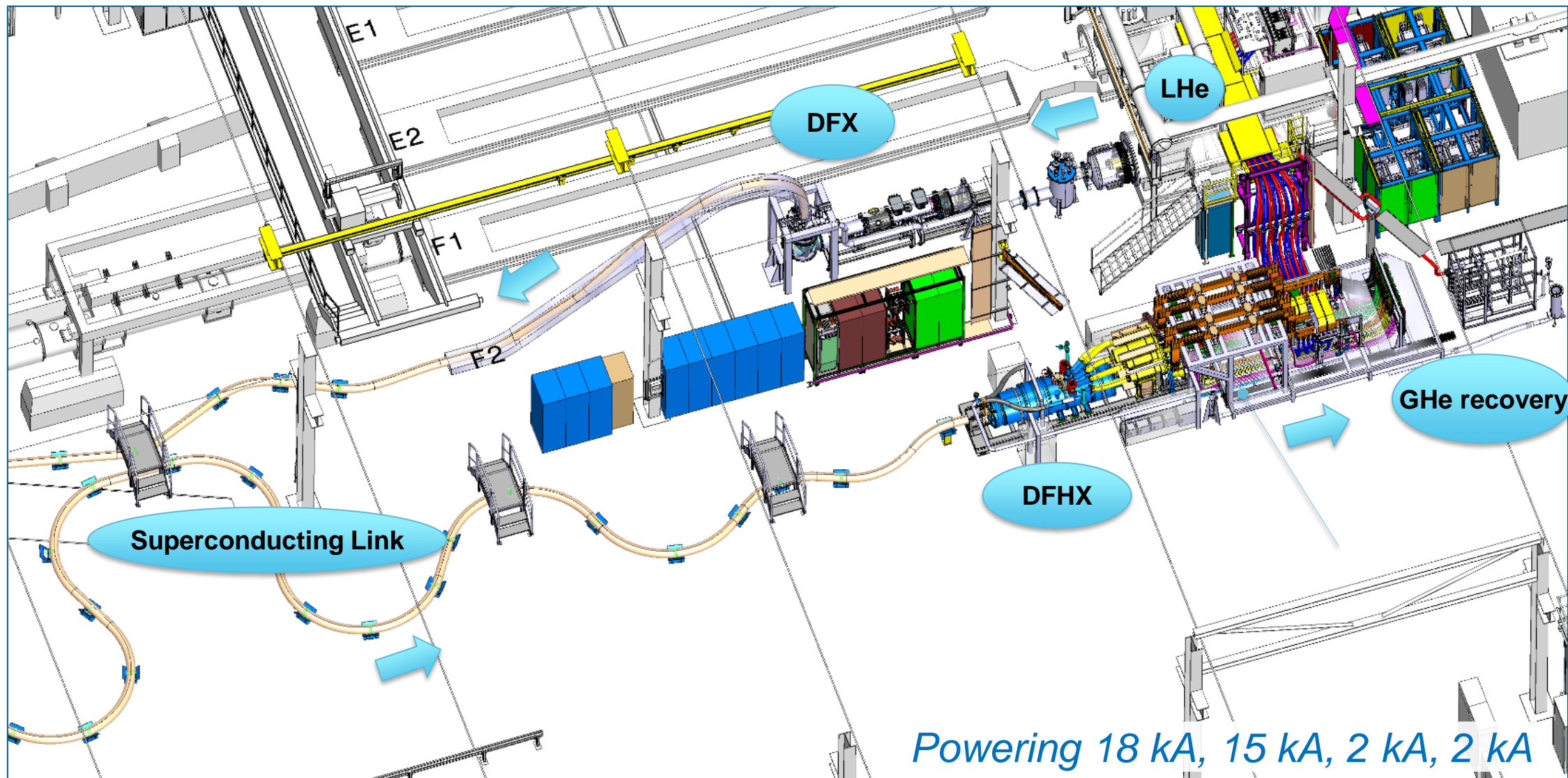
DFHX and DFHM: a successful story

CERN-Uppsala-RFR

First DFHX becomes a reality – Q3 2023

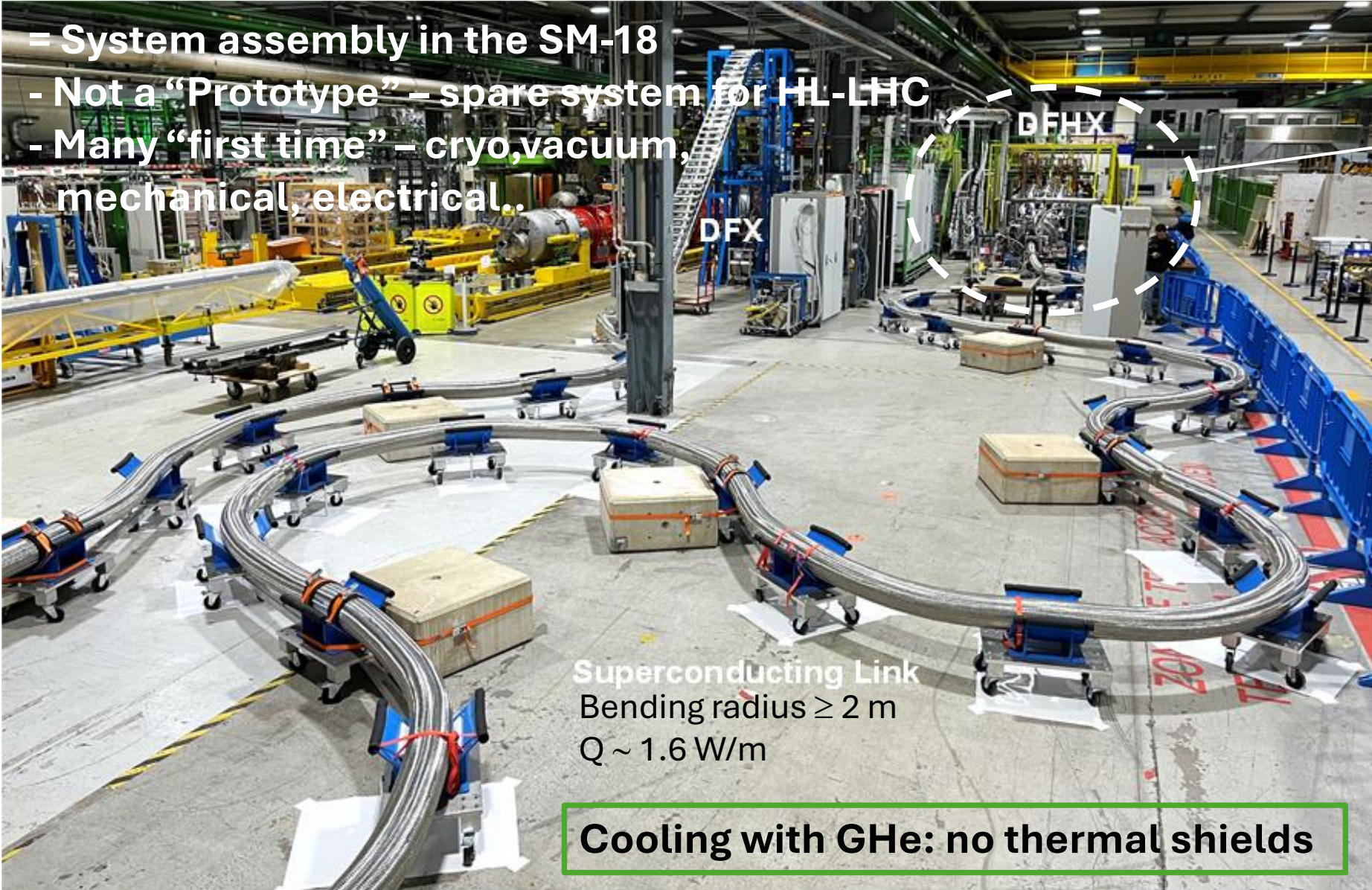


Cold Powering System in the SM-18



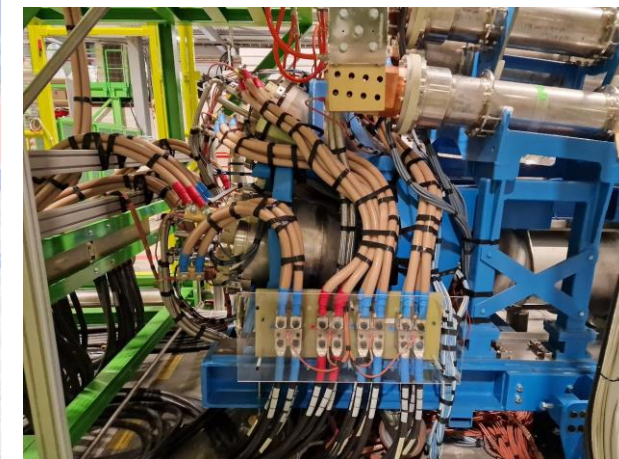
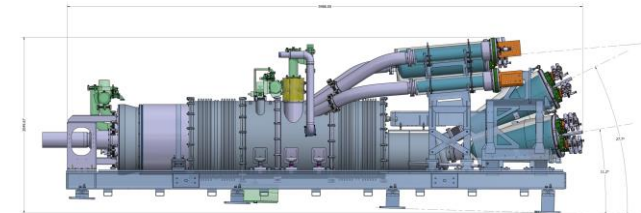
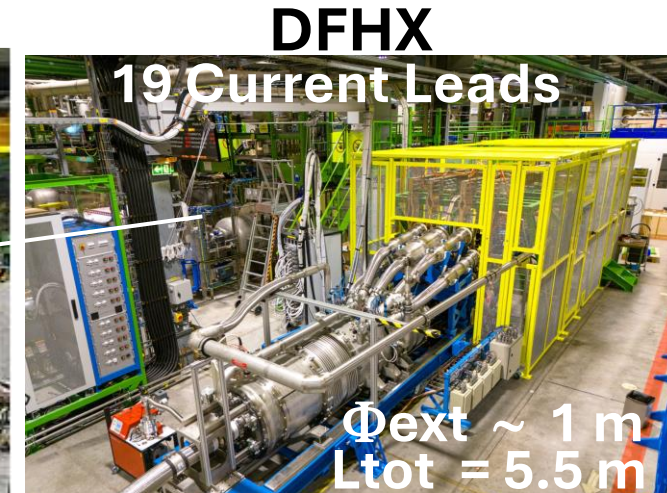
Cold Powering System in the SM-18

- System assembly in the SM-18
- Not a "Prototype" – spare system for HL-LHC
- Many "first time" – cryo, vacuum, mechanical, electrical..



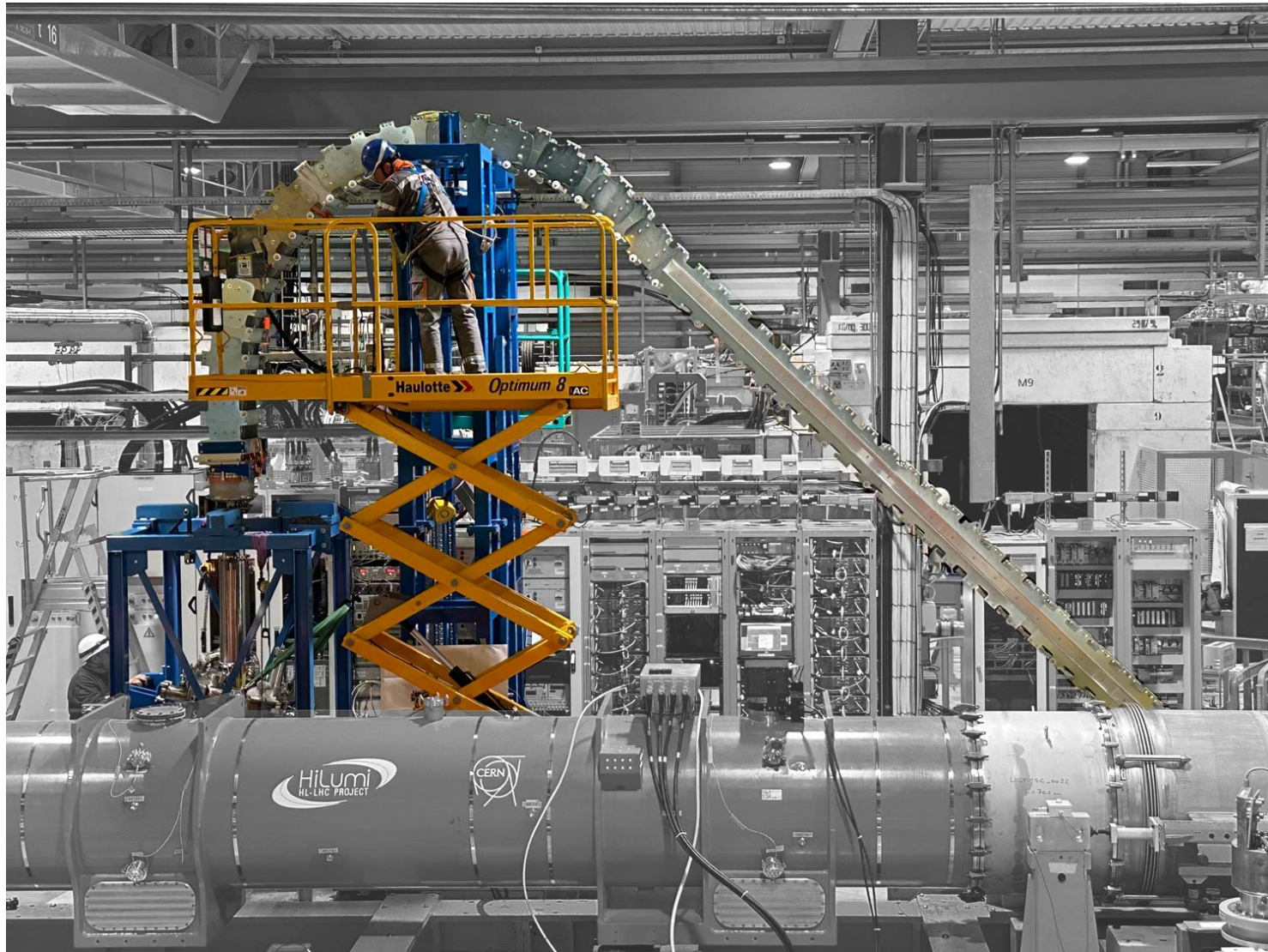
Superconducting Link
Bending radius ≥ 2 m
 $Q \sim 1.6$ W/m

Cooling with GHe: no thermal shields



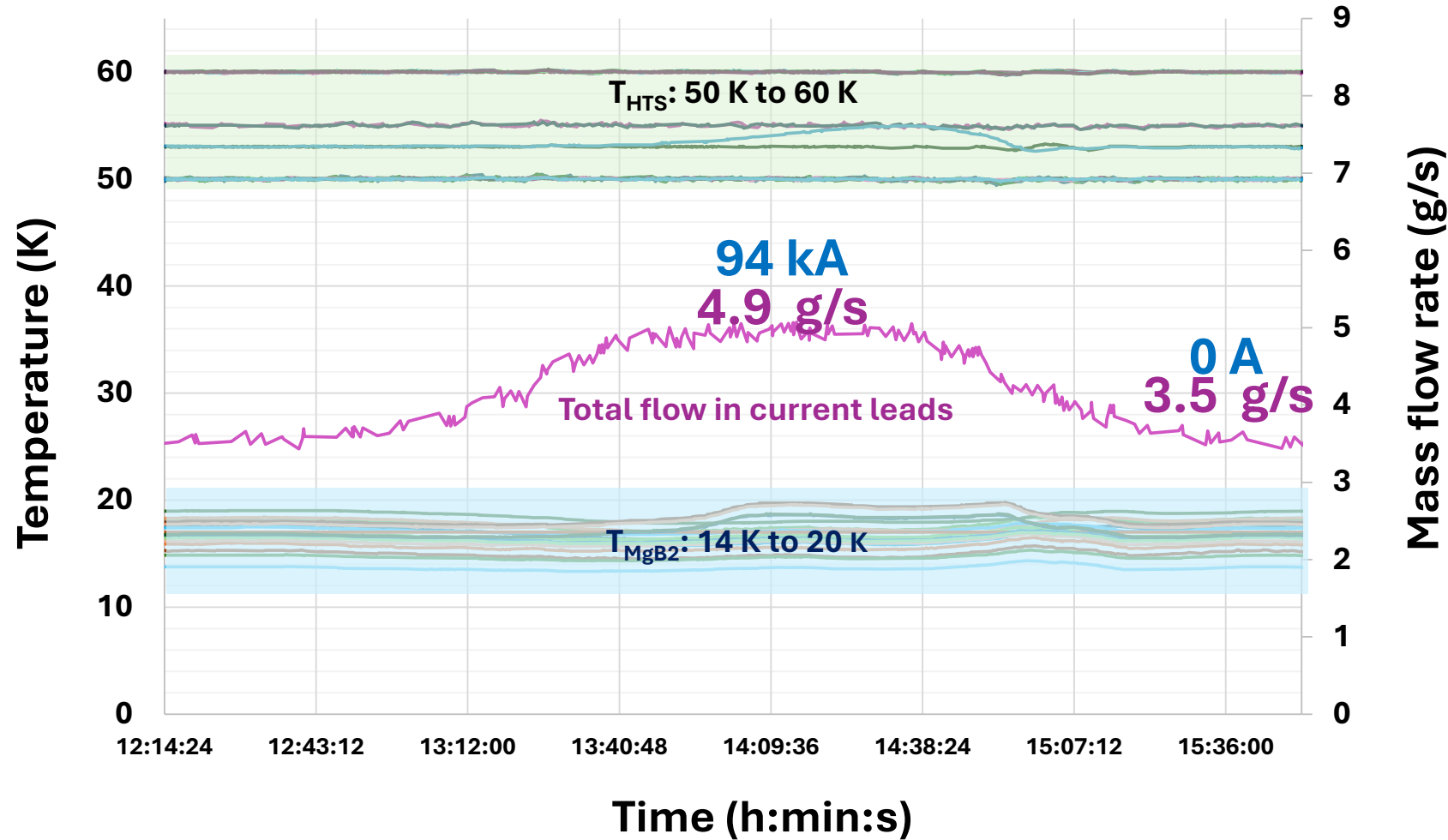
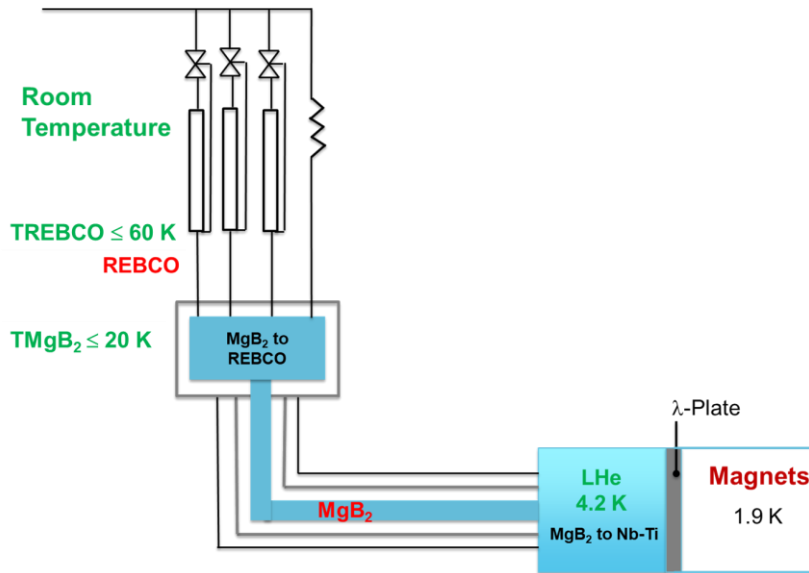
Instrumentation signals: 304 voltage taps and 105 temperature sensors

Vertical path of Superconducting Link



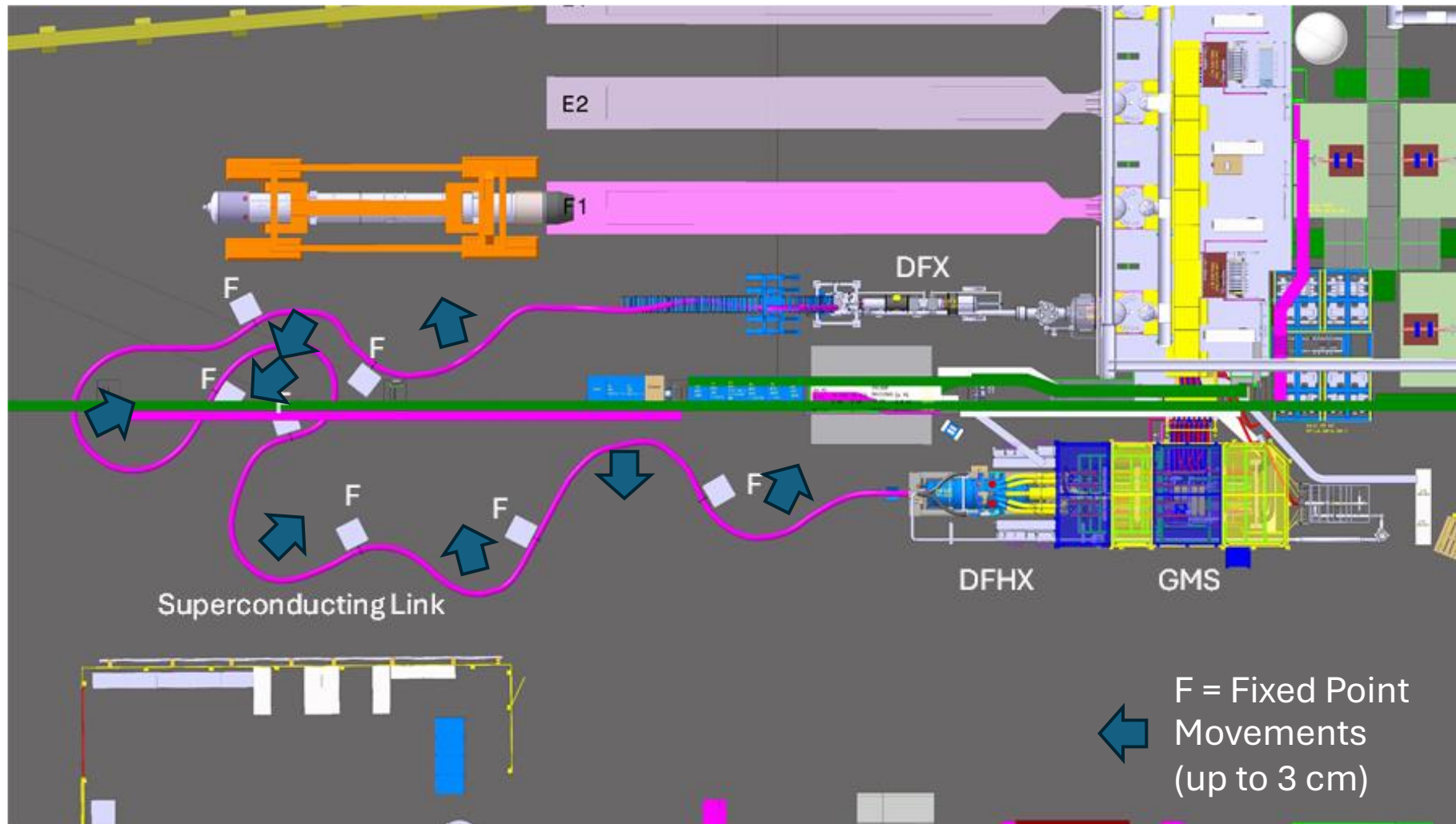
Cryogenic and electrical performance

All operating temperature in the desired range



World prima for highest DC current – over long distance, use of MgB₂, use of REBCO

Dealing with thermal contractions



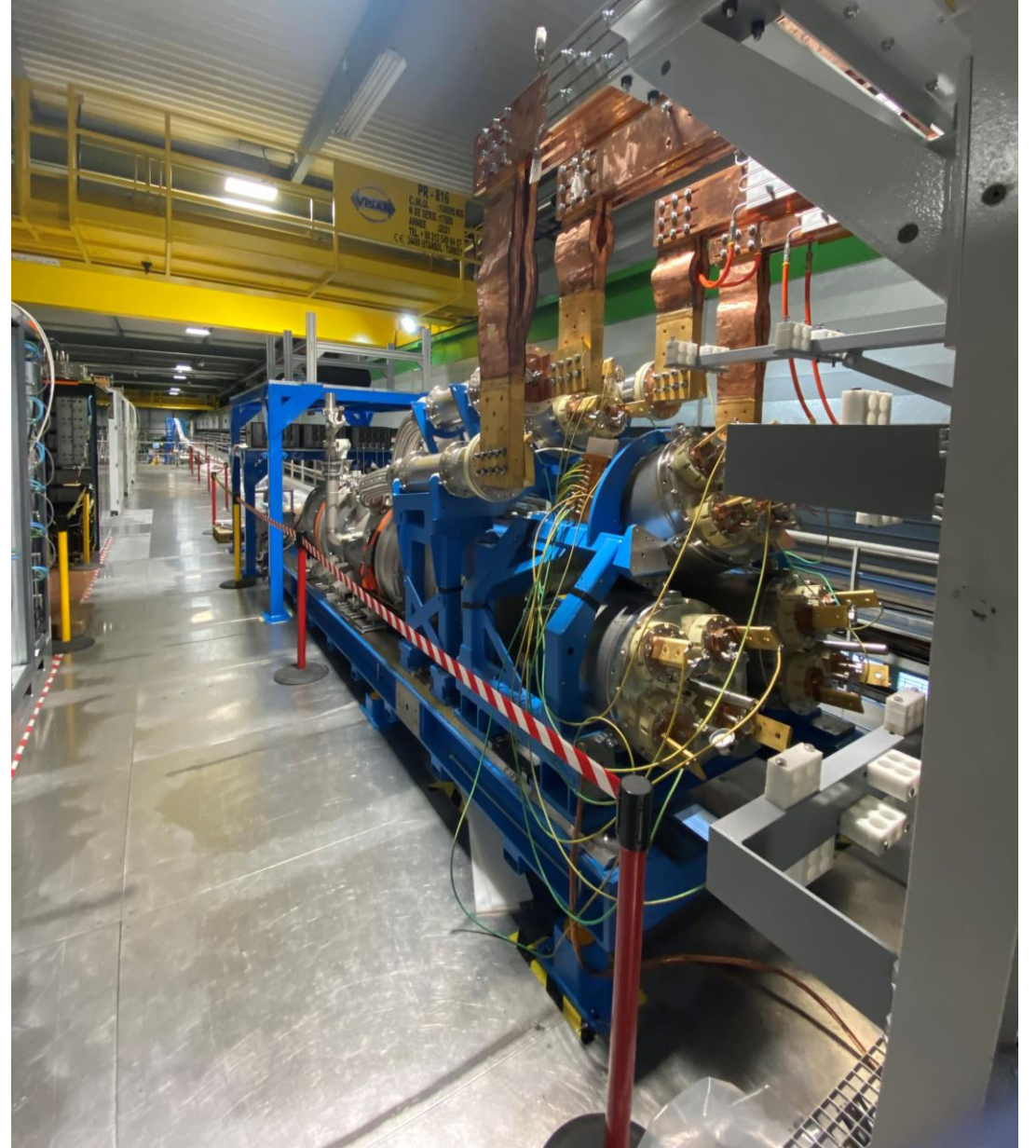
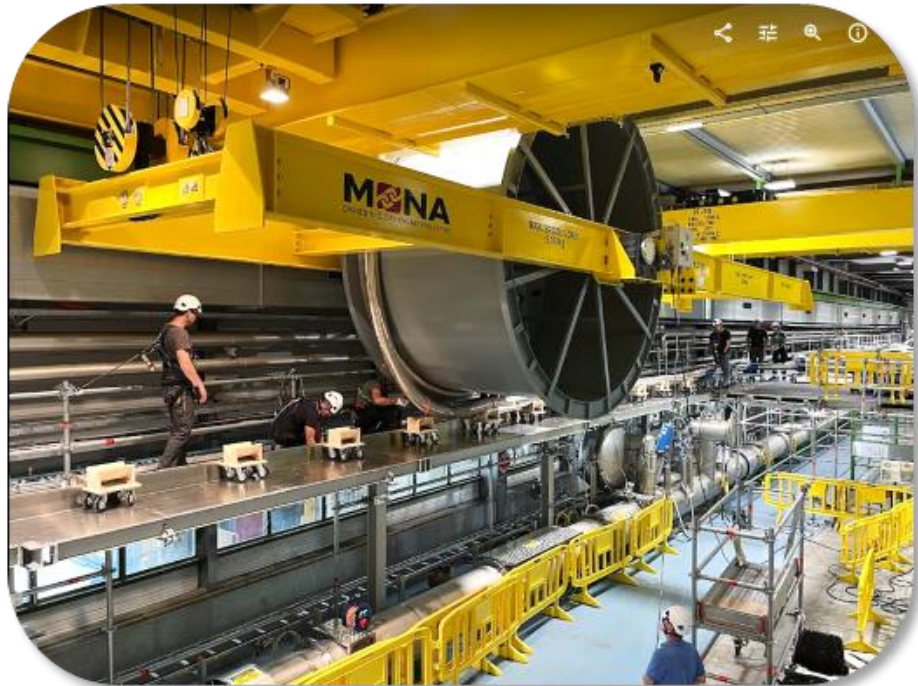
Two thermal cycles (from room temperature to cryogenic conditions) followed by **powering** of all circuits. Repetitive performance

Re-spooling and transport of SC Link + DFHX

Compactness of DFHX and flexibility of the SC Link enable **assembly and qualification** of the Systems **at the surface** (before installation in the LHC underground)



Installation in the String



Conclusions

- The **first Cold Powering System for the HL-LHC Triplets** has been **successfully validated**: cryogenic, electrical and mechanical performance all meet design parameters. **Robustness** of the system in different operating modes was also proven
- Components of the Cold Powering Systems have all been industrialized. **Series production is almost completed**. Remaining work is the assembly and test at CERN of nine systems. This work is on-going and it is planned to be completed by end 2026. Installation in the LHC underground starts in Q2 2028
- The **DFHX and DFHM** are important and complex components of the Cold Powering Systems. **Many thanks to Uppsala University and RFR for the great contribution and for the excellent collaboration**

Thanks for your attention !