



Results of the Cold Test of the first HL-LHC Cold Powering System

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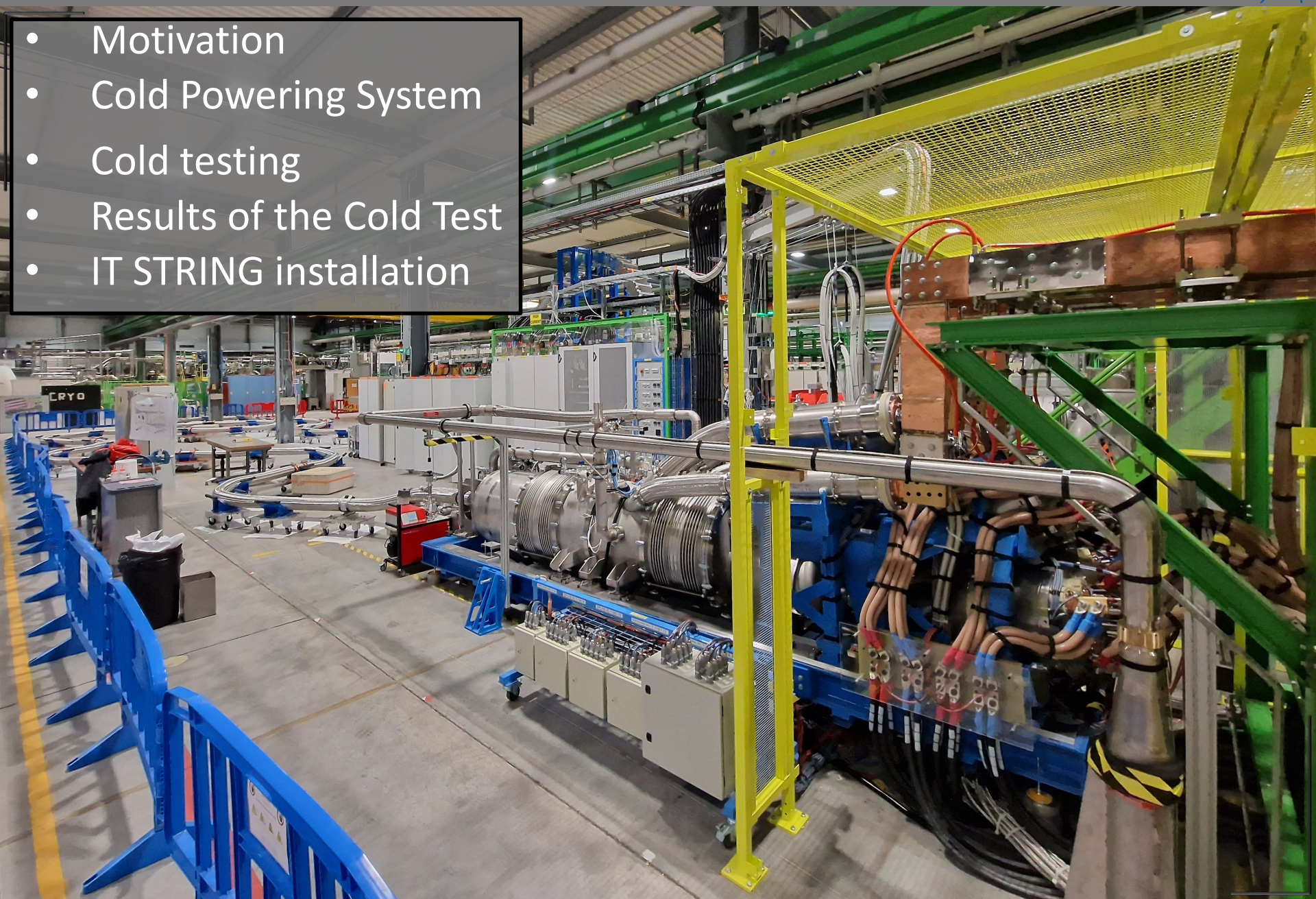
Acknowledgments:

A. C. Zurita, M.-P. Careil, J. Hurte, J. Mazet, S. Morisi, A. Saba, J. B. Deschamps, S. Hopkins, J. Fleiter, the TE-MS-HSD section & WP6a of HL-LHC

Outline



- Motivation
- Cold Powering System
- Cold testing
- Results of the Cold Test
- IT STRING installation



Motivation: The HL-LHC Project

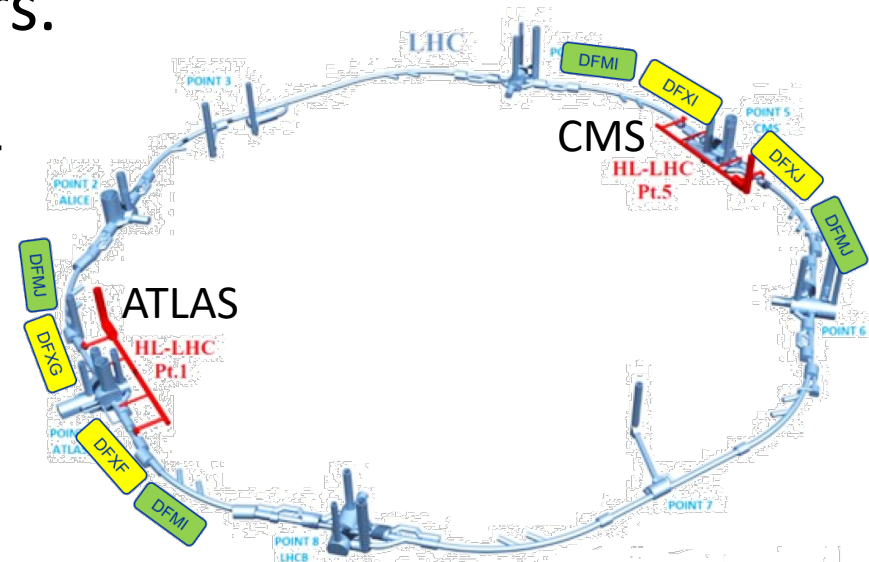


Key objectives:

- **Extend the LHC lifetime** by another **decade**
- Implement hardware configuration to reach:
 - Increase of the **peak luminosity** by a **factor 5 – 7.5**
 - Achieve an **integrated luminosity** of **250 fb⁻¹** per year and **L_{int} = 3000 fb⁻¹** within twelve years
- **Exceed the expected luminosity reach** of the LHC lifetime by a **factor of 10** within 10 years.

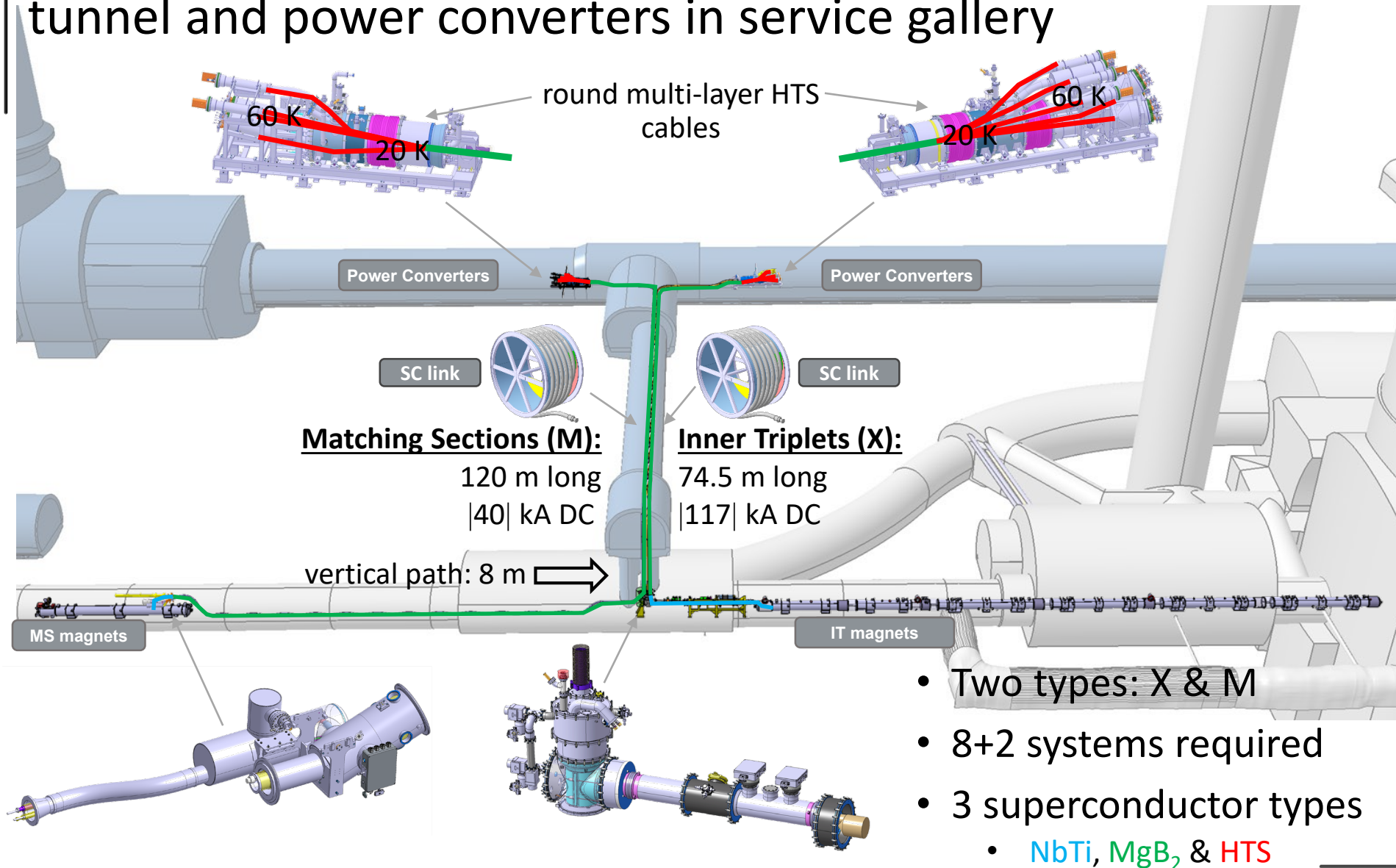
At ATLAS and CMS experiments:

- Improved **interaction region magnets** (e.g. MQXF)
- **Cold Powering** from service galleries to interaction region

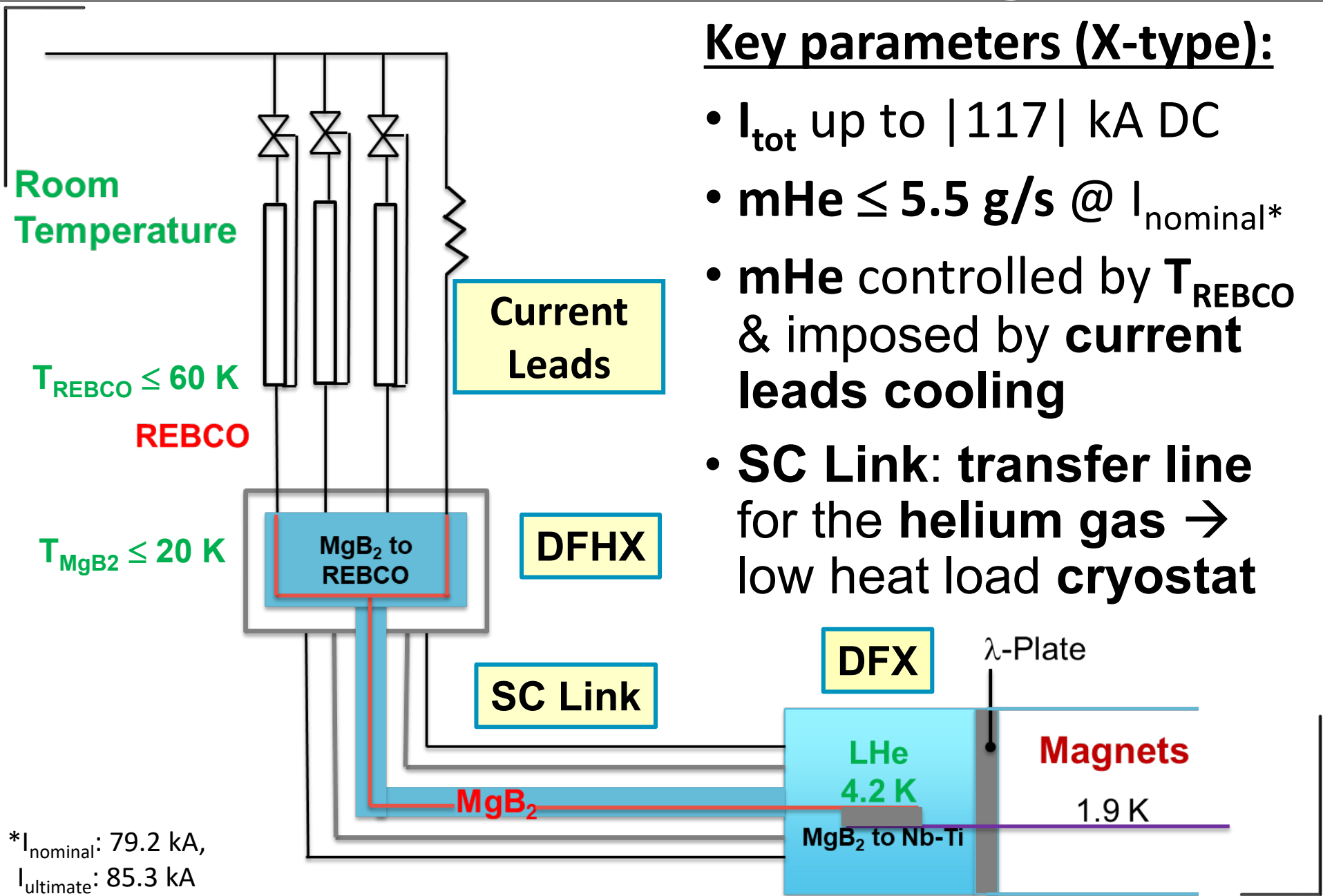


Motivation: HL-LHC Cold Powering

Key Function: Electrical connection between magnets in LHC tunnel and power converters in service gallery



Motivation: HL-LHC Cold Powering



Key parameters (X-type):

- I_{tot} up to |117| kA DC
- $mHe \leq 5.5\text{ g/s @ } I_{nominal}^*$
- mHe controlled by T_{REBCO} & imposed by **current leads cooling**
- **SC Link:** transfer line for the **helium gas** \rightarrow low heat load **cryostat**

* $I_{nominal}$: 79.2 kA,
 $I_{ultimate}$: 85.3 kA

Cold Powering System: in SM-18



Superconducting Link

Instrumentation signals: 304 voltage taps and 105 temperature sensors

Results of the Cold Test of the first HL-LHC Cold Powering System

CHRISTIAN BARTH

Cold Powering System: Superconducting Link



Flexible cryostat

| 117 | kA @ 25 K
OD ~ 90 mm, ~ 25 kg/m

MgB₂ cable

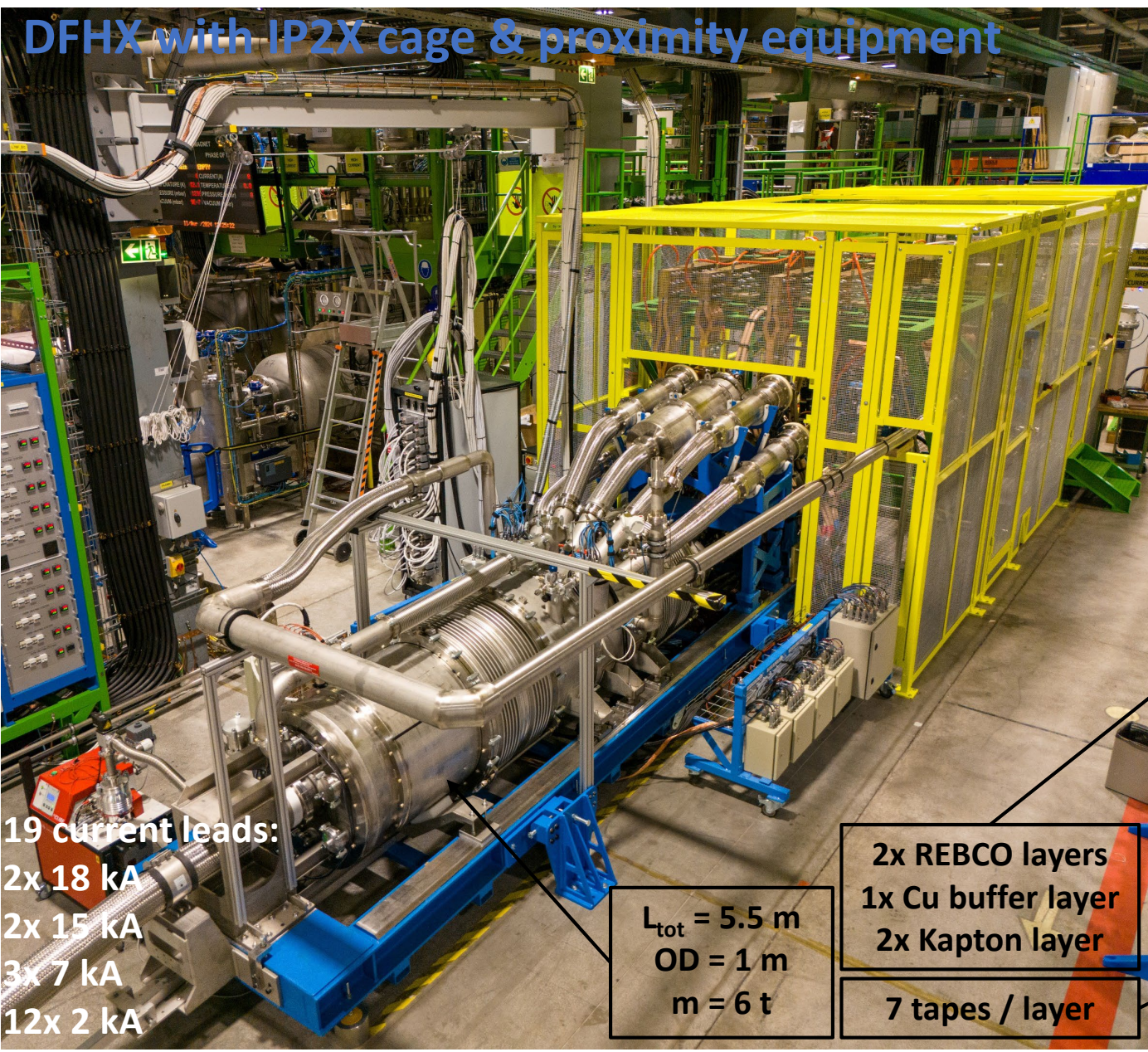
4×18 kA
12×2 kA (coaxial)
3×7 kA
19 Polarities

flexible 2-wall cryostat:
no active thermal shield

Cable insertion

bending radius ≥ 3.5 m
 $Q \sim 2.0$ W/m

Cold Powering System: DFHX

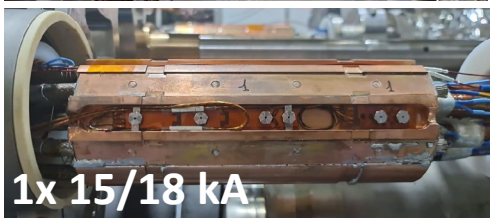
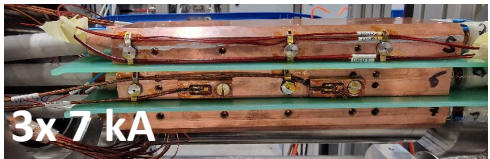
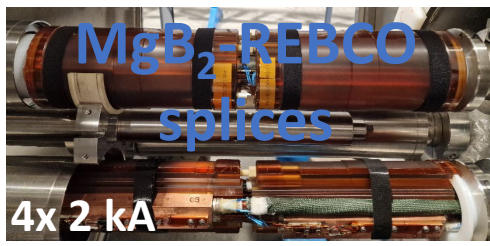


DFHX with IP2X cage & proximity equipment

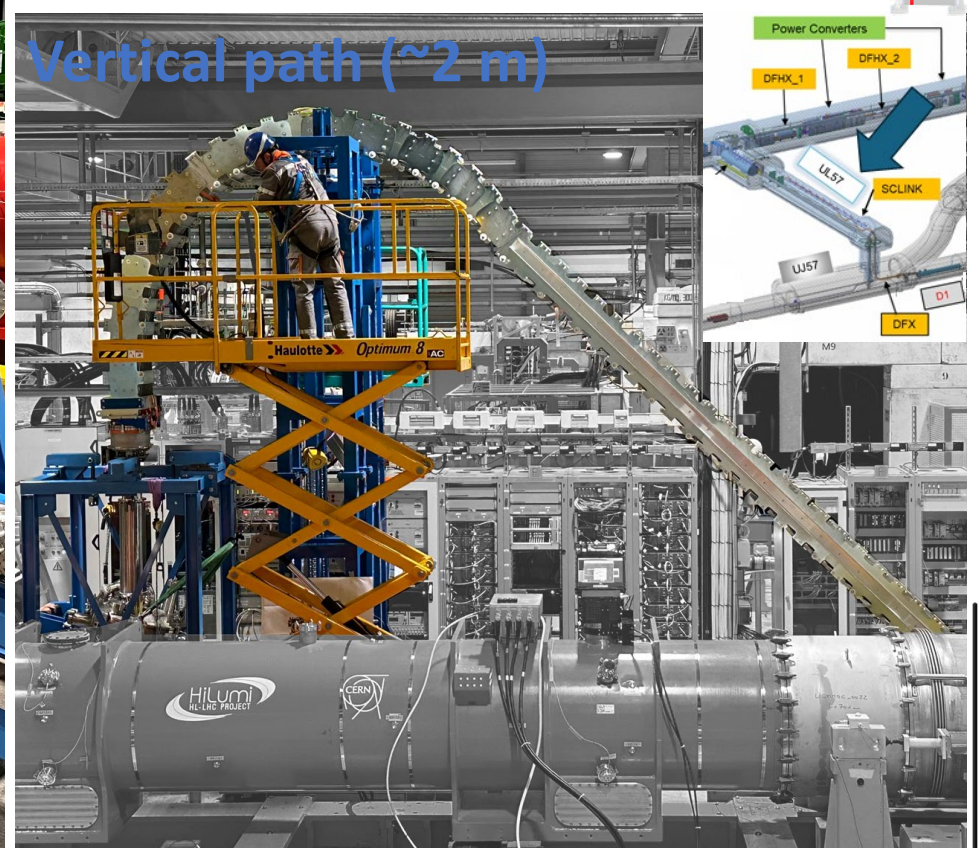
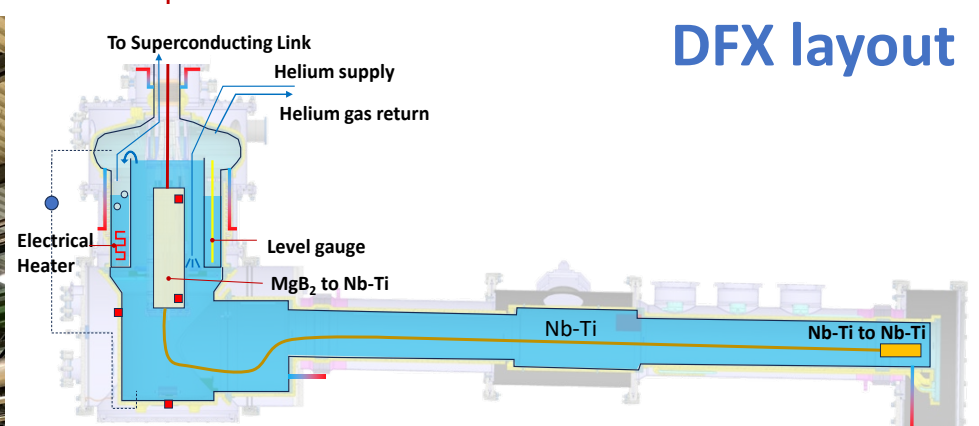
19 current leads:
2x 18 kA
2x 15 kA
3x 7 kA
12x 2 kA

$L_{tot} = 5.5 \text{ m}$
 $OD = 1 \text{ m}$
 $m = 6 \text{ t}$

2x REBCO layers
1x Cu buffer layer
2x Kapton layer
7 tapes / layer

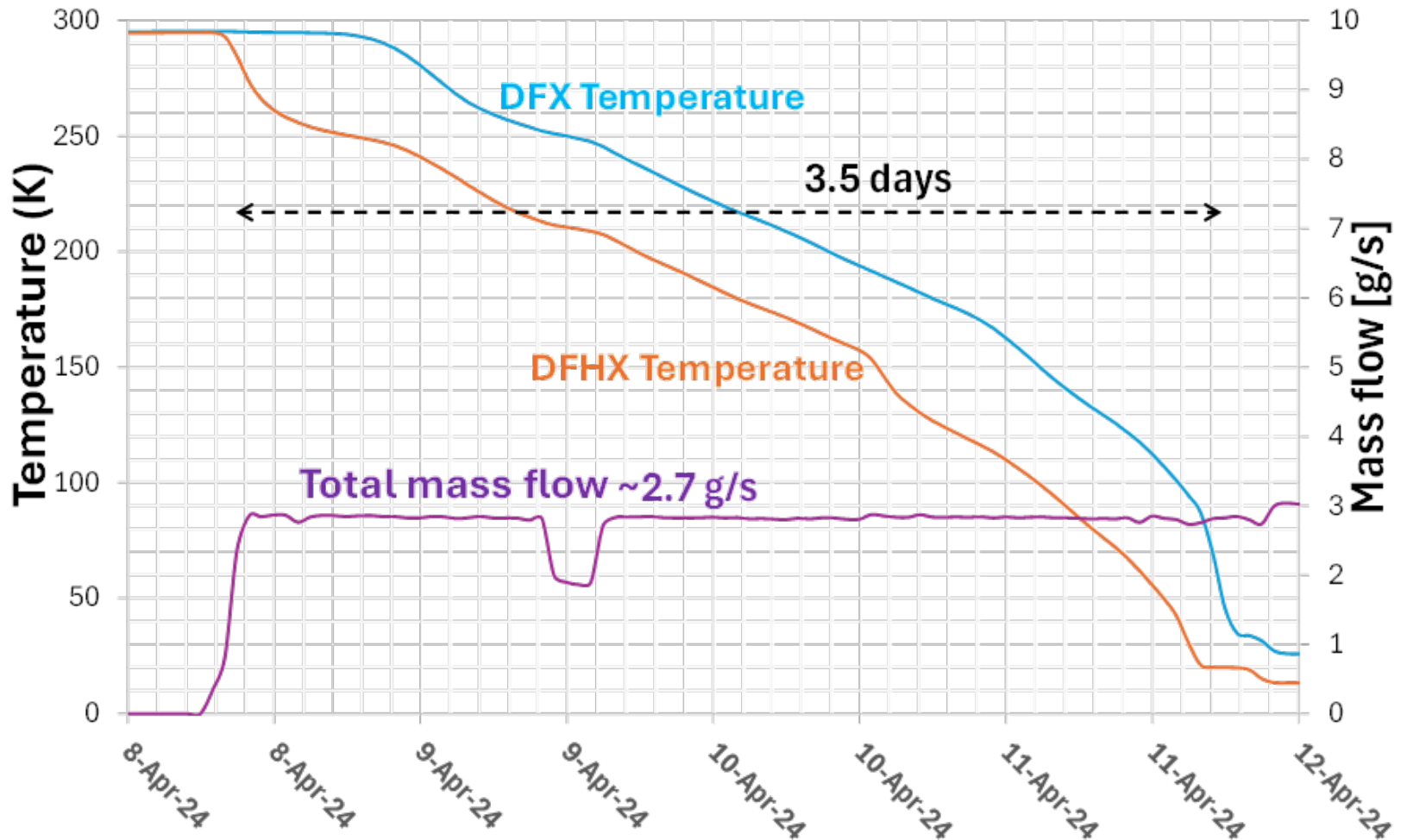


Cold Powering System: DFX & vertical path



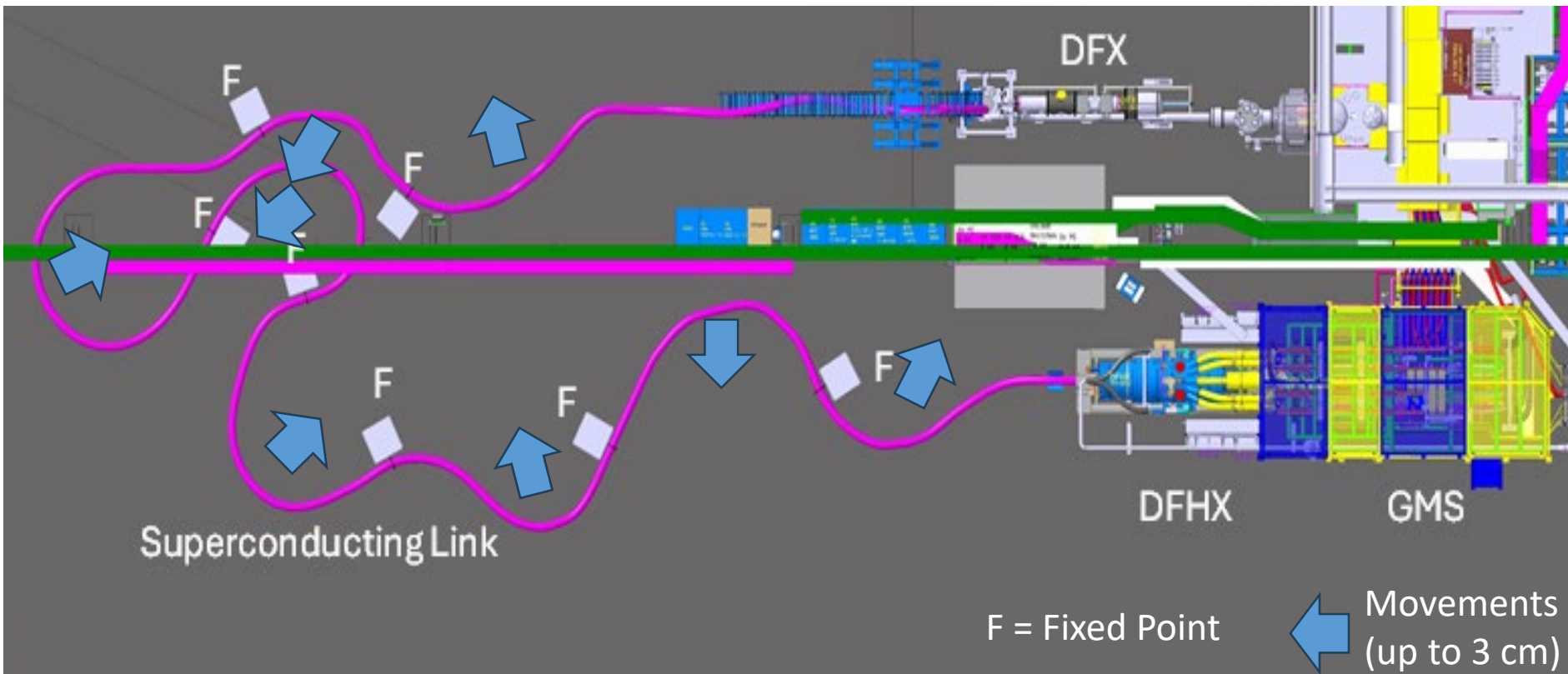
Cold Testing: Cool-down

- After **pressure test** (4.6 bara)
- And **leak test** (He leak rate $< 1 \cdot 10^{-8}$ mbar·l · s⁻¹)
- **Cool-down** to nominal cryogenic conditions (< 1 week)



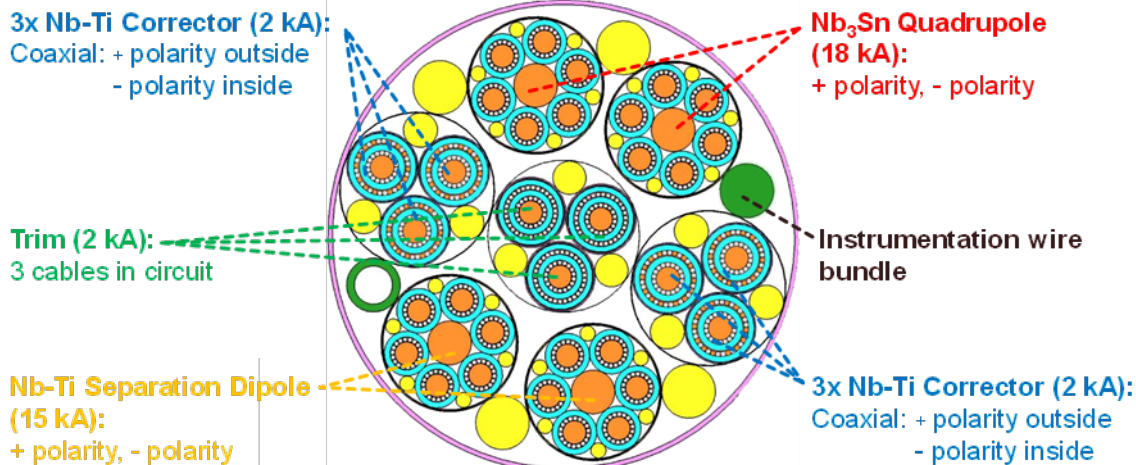
Cold Testing: Thermal Contractions

- **Waves** with regular fixed points to allow movement
- **Two thermal cycles** (RT → cryogenic conditions) **followed** by **powering** of all circuits
- **Repetitive performance**

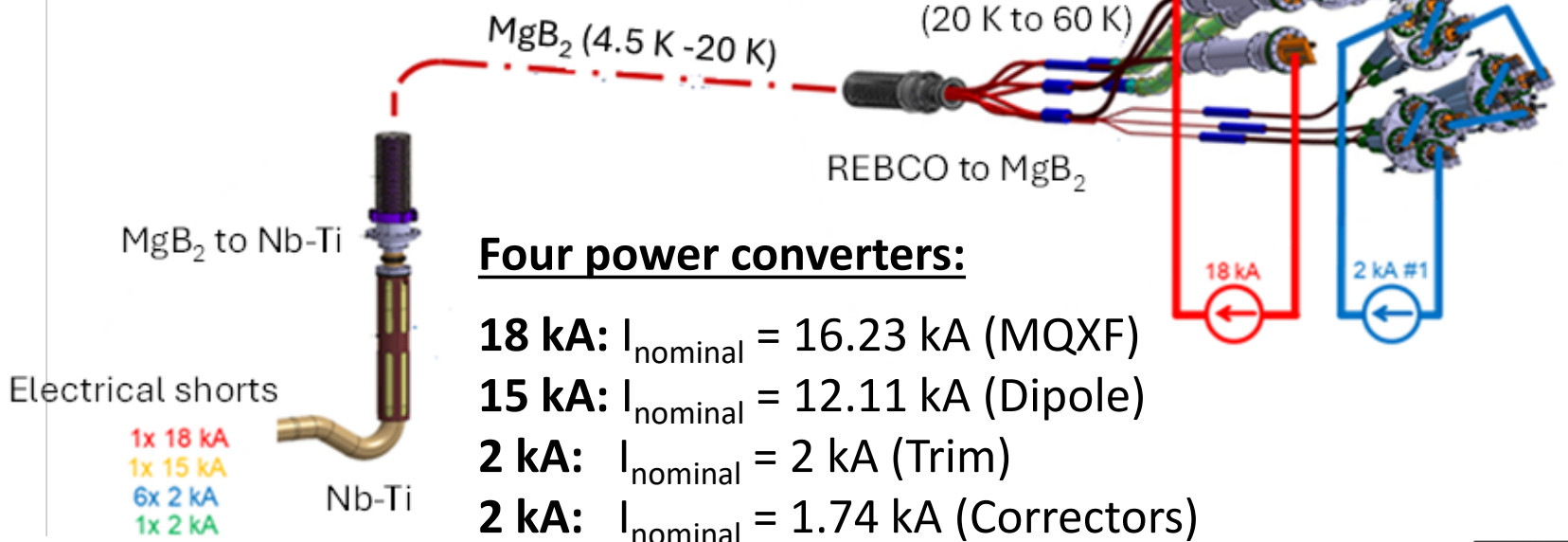


Cold Testing: Powering Scheme

- + & - of each circuit in **shorted @ 4.2 K**
- **Similar circuits connected in series @ RT**



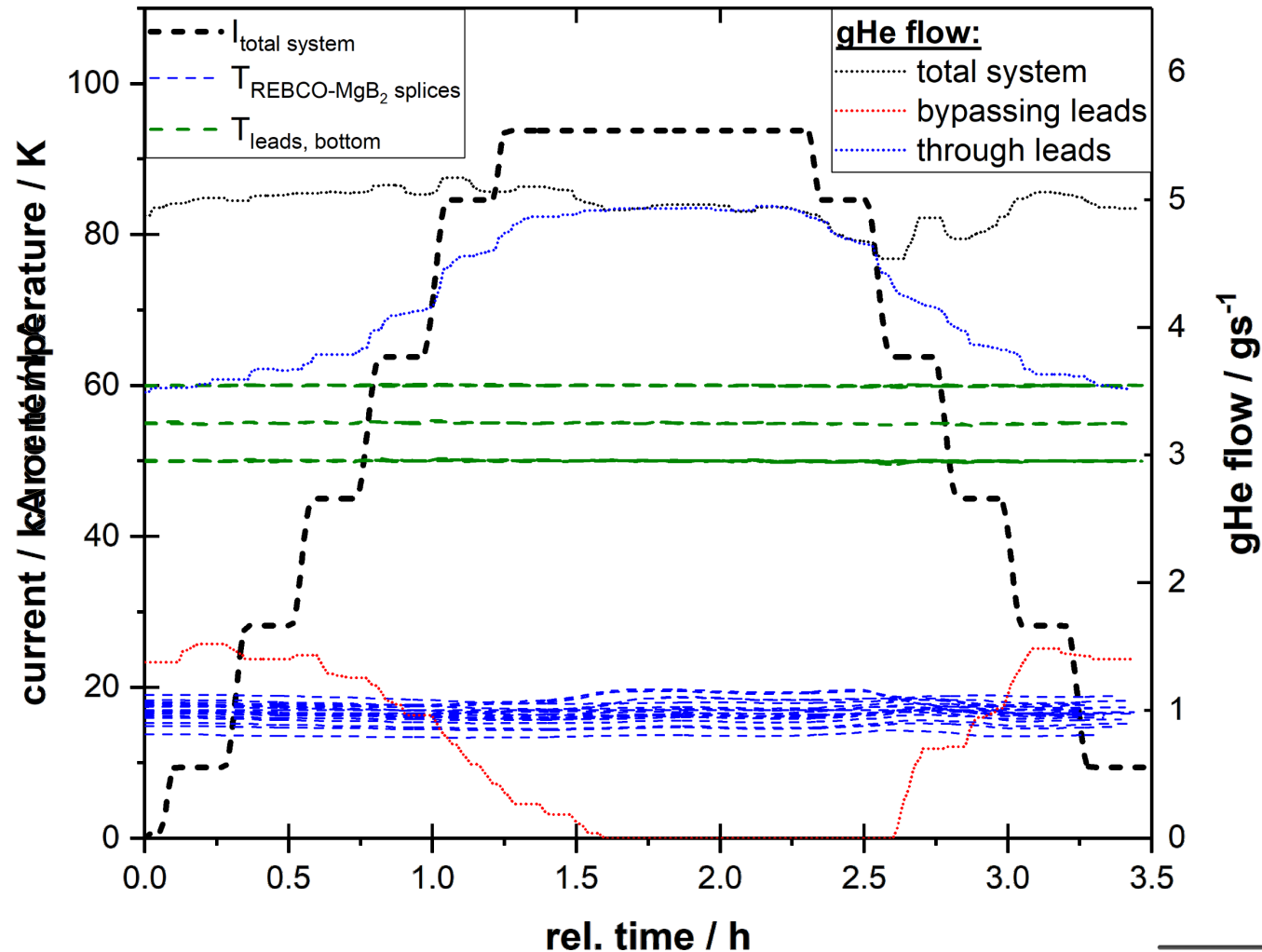
Maximum current delivered by the power converters: **94 kA**



Results: Flow & temperatures

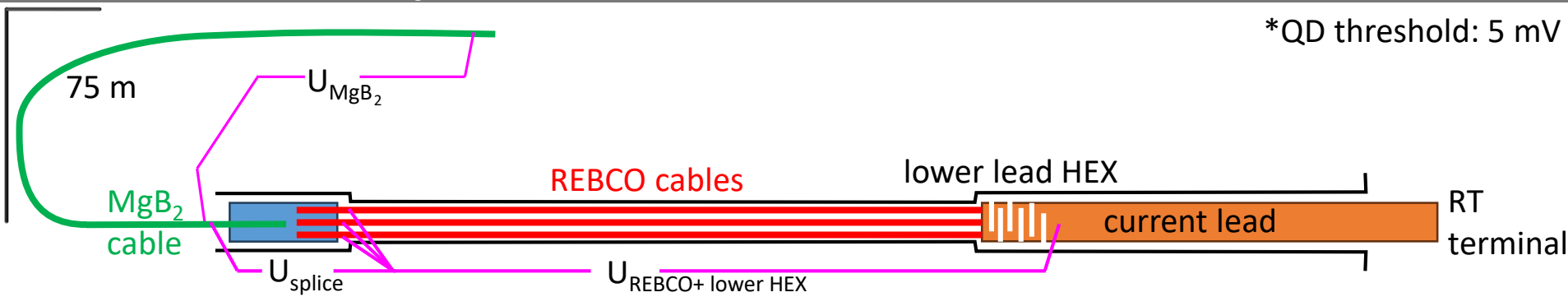
1st full X-type Cold Powering System successfully cold tested:

- Transported **94 kA @ 5.0 g/s gHe flow**
- **Within specifications:** 79.2 kA (I_{nominal} of HL-LHC magnets) @ 5.5 g/s
- Avg. current lead **gHe flow:**
 $50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \cdot \text{kA}^{-1}$
- REBCO cable splice & lead temp. stable
- Splice temp. limit: 25 K
- Lead temp. setpoints:
 - 18 kA: 50 K
 - 15 kA: 55 K
 - 2 kA: 50 – 60 K

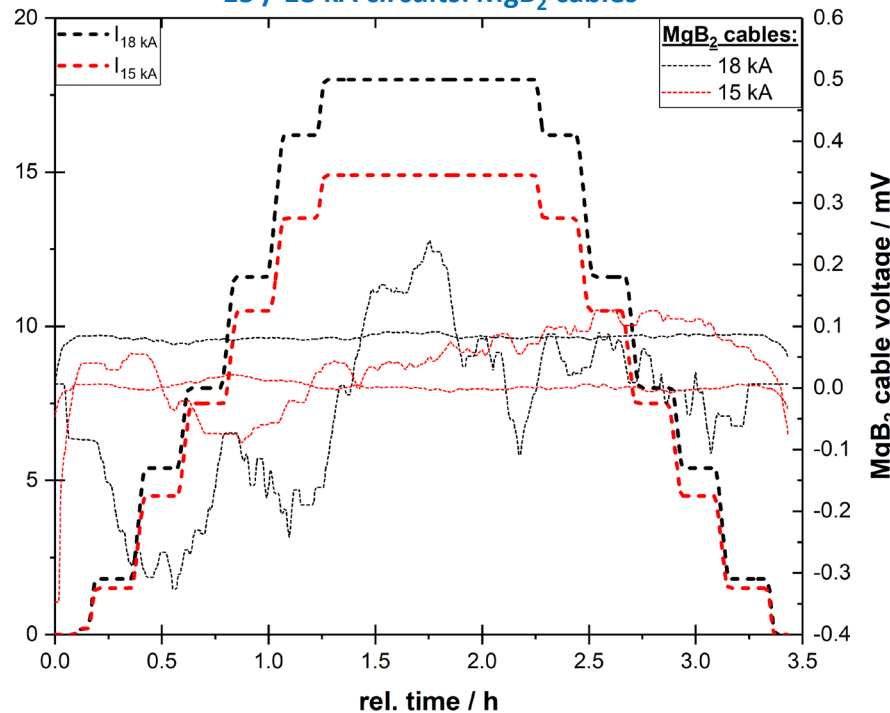


Results: Superconductor cables

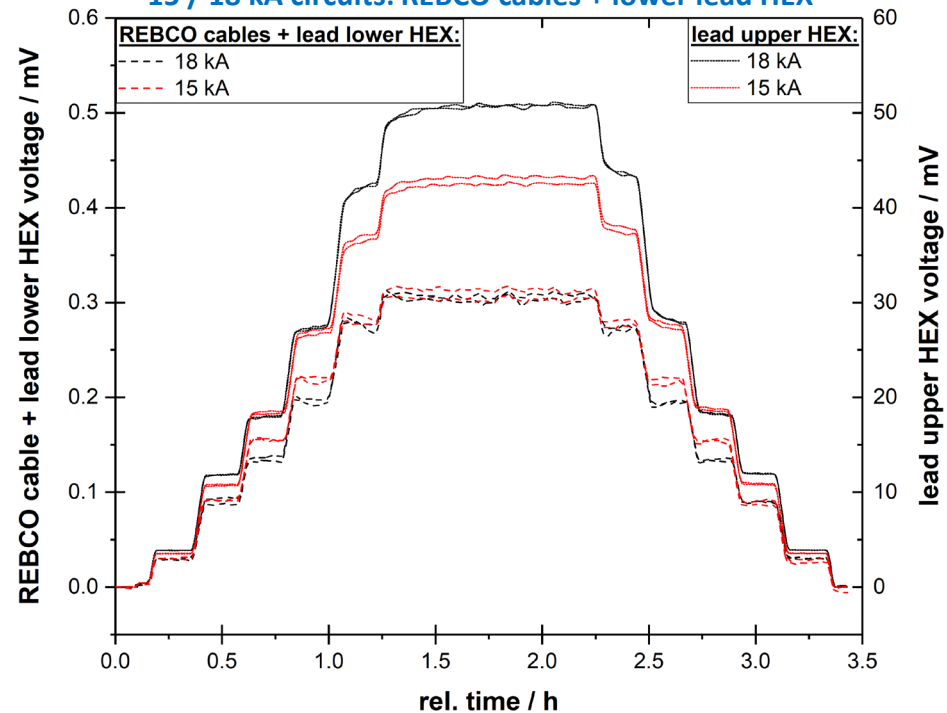
*QD threshold: 5 mV



15 / 18 kA circuits: MgB₂ cables



15 / 18 kA circuits: REBCO cables + lower lead HEX



• **Stable, no transition, x10 – x100 below QD threshold***

Results: Splices

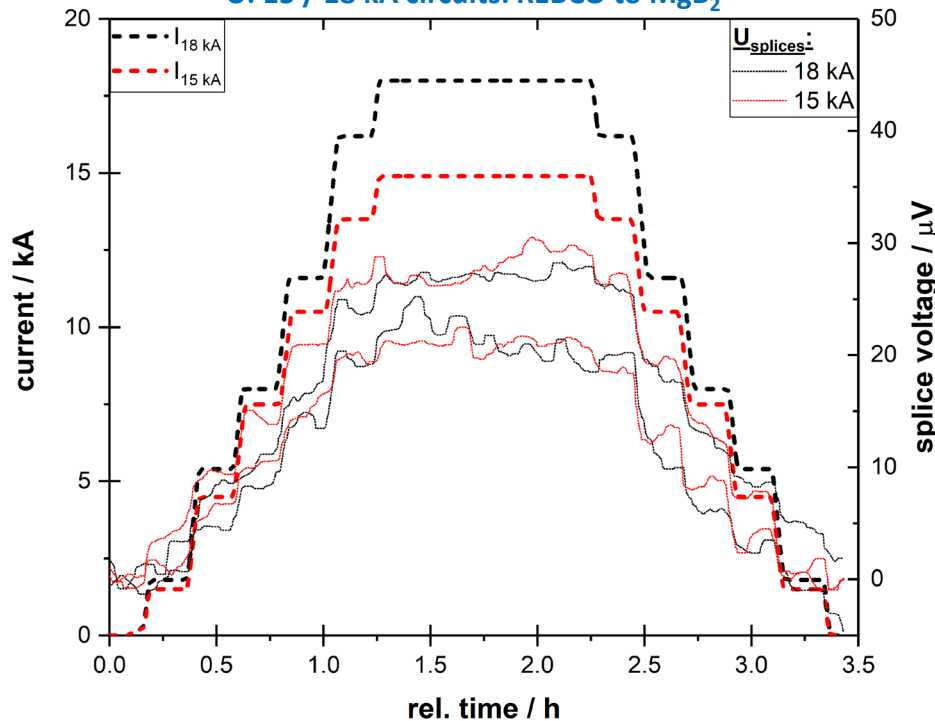
REBCO to MgB₂, GHe @ 20 K

MgB₂ to Nb-Ti, LHe @ 4.5 K

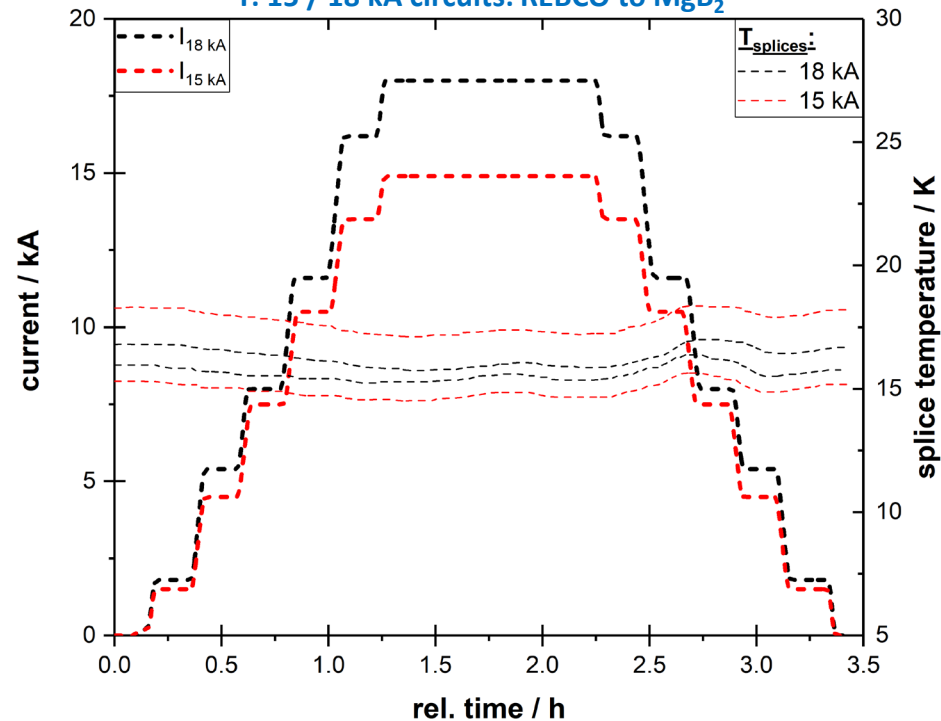
Nb-Ti to Nb-Ti, LHe @ 4.5 K

Circuit	REBCO to MgB ₂ splices		MgB ₂ to Nb-Ti splices		Nb-Ti to Nb-Ti splices	
	R _{splice} measured	R _{splice} expected	R _{splice} measured	R _{splice} expected	R _{splice} measured	R _{splice} expected
18 kA	1.4 ± 0.1 nΩ	1.5 - 2.2 nΩ	1.4 ± 0.1 nΩ	≤ 1.8 nΩ	0.9 ± 0.1 nΩ	≤ 2.0 nΩ
15 kA	1.7 ± 0.1 nΩ		1.4 ± 0.3 nΩ		0.9 ± 0.1 nΩ	
2 kA - Trim	4.3 ± 0.8 nΩ	4.5 - 6.5 nΩ	1.4 ± 0.2 nΩ	≤ 3.5 nΩ	1.2 ± 0.1 nΩ	
2 kA - Correctors	10.1 ± 1.1 nΩ	9.0 - 13.0 nΩ	2.4 ± 1.4 nΩ	≤ 6.0 nΩ	1.1 ± 0.3 nΩ	

U: 15 / 18 kA circuits: REBCO to MgB₂



T: 15 / 18 kA circuits: REBCO to MgB₂



- Stable, T_{splice} independent of current (± 1 K)

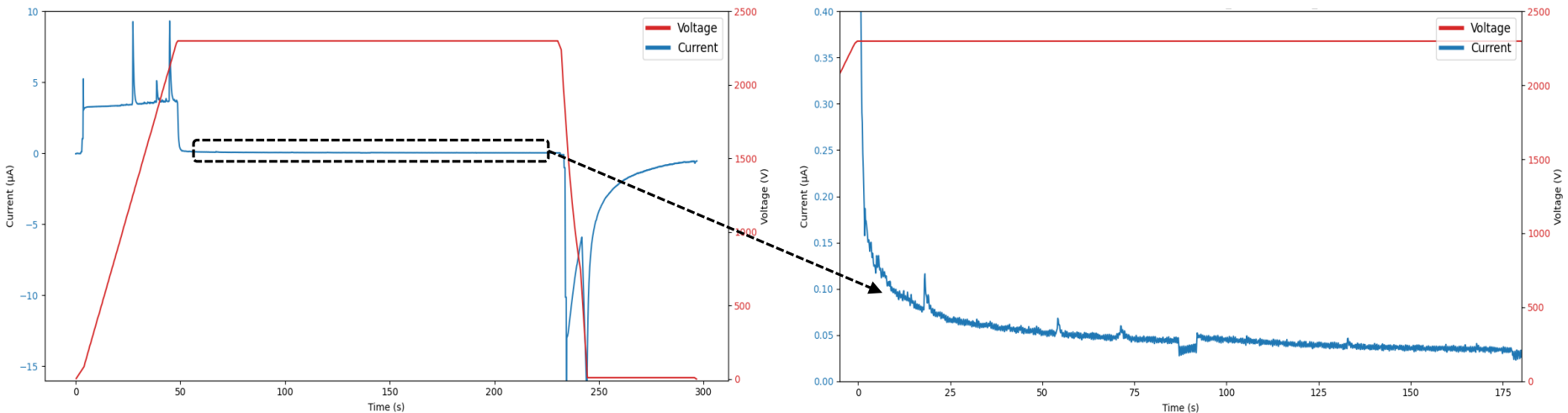
Results: High Voltage Tests



- At nominal operating conditions & warm gHe
- HV between all circuit combinations and ground

Circuit	Voltage / kV	Time / s	Conditions	Plateau leakage current / nA	Test passed
18 kA	2.3	180	NOC	32*	Yes
15 kA	2.3	180	NOC	104*	Yes
2 kA - Trim	2.3	180	NOC	42*	Yes
2 kA Corrector #1	2.3	180	NOC	20*	Yes
2 kA Corrector #2	2.3	180	NOC	25*	Yes
2 kA Corrector #3	2.3	180	NOC	35*	Yes
2 kA Corrector #4	2.3	180	NOC	24*	Yes
2 kA Corrector #5	2.3	180	NOC	24*	Yes
Corrector #6	2.3	180	NOC	24*	Yes

*accepted leakage current: $\leq 10 \mu\text{A}$



- HV tests successfully passed, NOC leakage x100 below limit

Successfully validated:

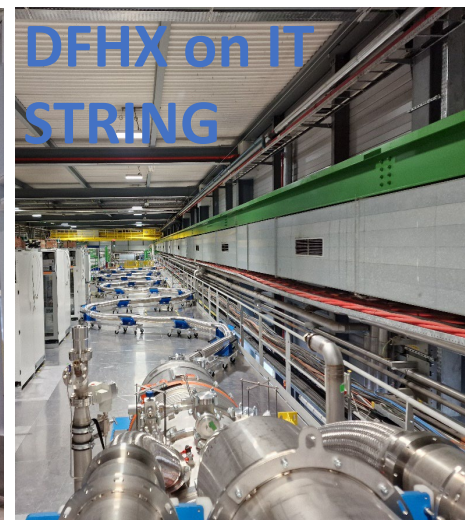
- Cryogenic requirements:
 - Capability of **operating without liquid helium supply** during **10 minutes** with MgB₂-Nb-Ti splices immersed in liquid helium
 - Ability to produce up to 10 g/s gHe with DFX
- Electrical requirement:
 - Circuit cross-talk (< 50 μH coupling) allowing 100 A/s ramps
 - **Quenches** of 2 kA - Corrector circuits **do not trigger QD** of any of the **other circuits**
 - Very low inductance (0.03 μH) due to coaxial layout

Circuit	Test current (kA)	Ramp rate (A/s)	Inductive coupling (μH)			
			18 kA	15 kA	2 kA - Trim	2 kA - Correctors
18 kA	18	100	31.0*	8.1	15.0	2.3
15 kA	15	100	0.1	0.1*	18.0	0.03
2 kA - Trim	2				*	
2 kA - Correctors	2	50	0.03	0.03	0.02	1.5*

*self inductance

IT String installation

- **Transportability** of Cold Powering system **demonstrated**
- System **deployed** on **IT STRING**
- DFX rebuilding & proximity equipment installation ongoing



- The **first Cold Powering System for the HL-LHC Triplets** has been **successfully validated**:
 - Cryogenic, electrical and mechanical **performance all met design parameters**
 - **Robustness** of system in different operating modes was proven
- The system transferred **|94| kA*** in **DC** mode with 5.0 g/s gHe:
 - **MgB₂ @ 20 K** (Operation of MgB₂ cable possible up to 29 K)
 - **REBCO cables @ 60 K** (Operation of REBCO cables possible up to 70 K)
 - **→ ~ 10 K temperature margin**
- Spooling & **transportability** (incl. crane) **demonstrated**
- **Components industrialized** after intensive R&D at CERN
- Systems in **advanced** phase of **series production**
- **Installation** in the **LHC underground** is planned to start **2027**

* I_{nominal} : 79.2 kA, I_{ultimate} : 85.3 kA

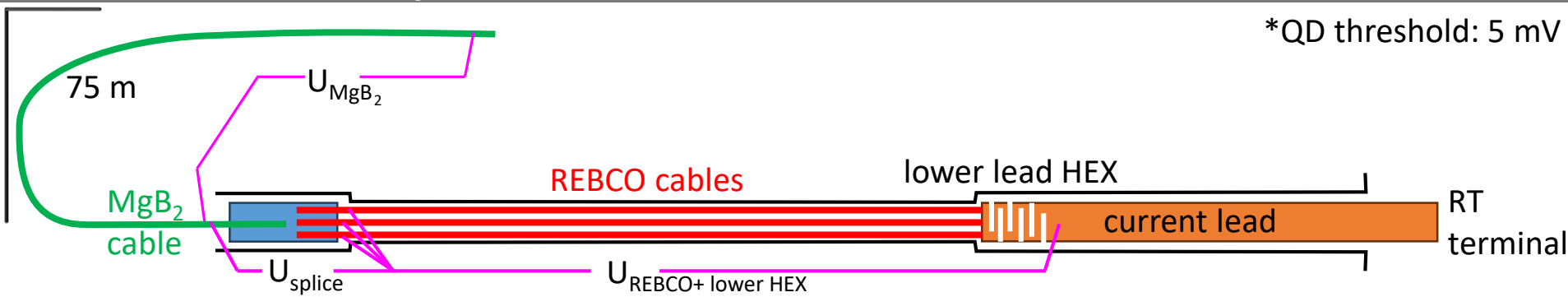


- Thank you for your attention -

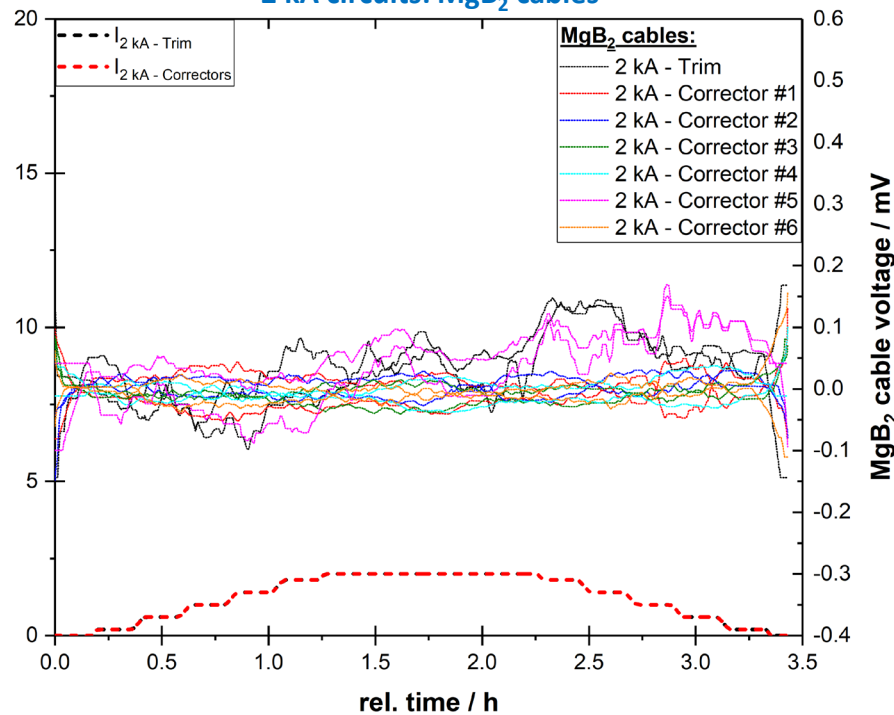
HL-LHC Cold Powering: 94 kA @ 5.0 g/s gHe

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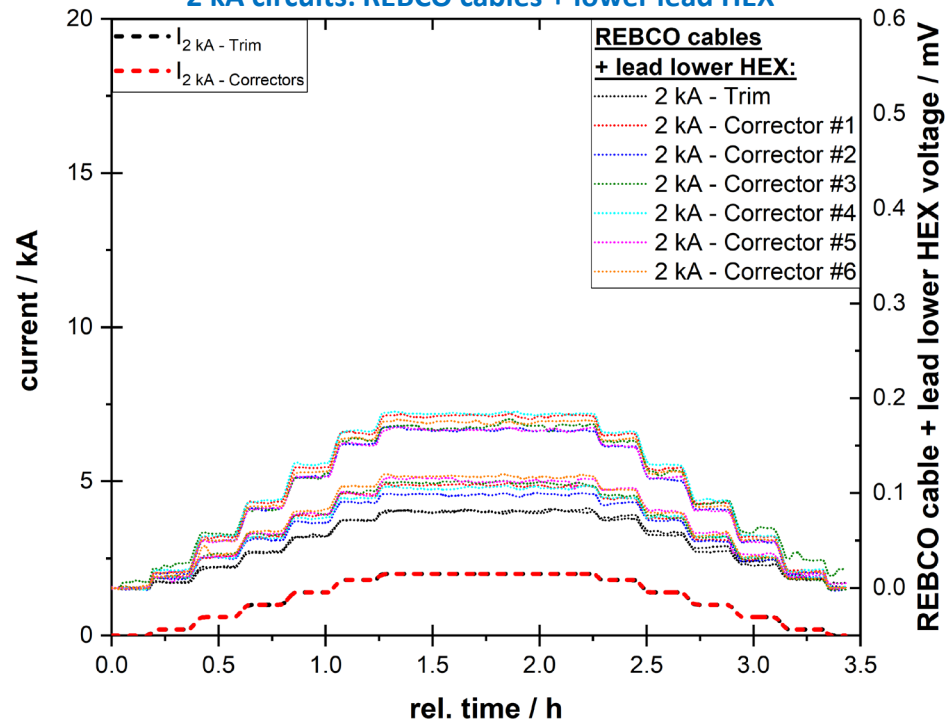
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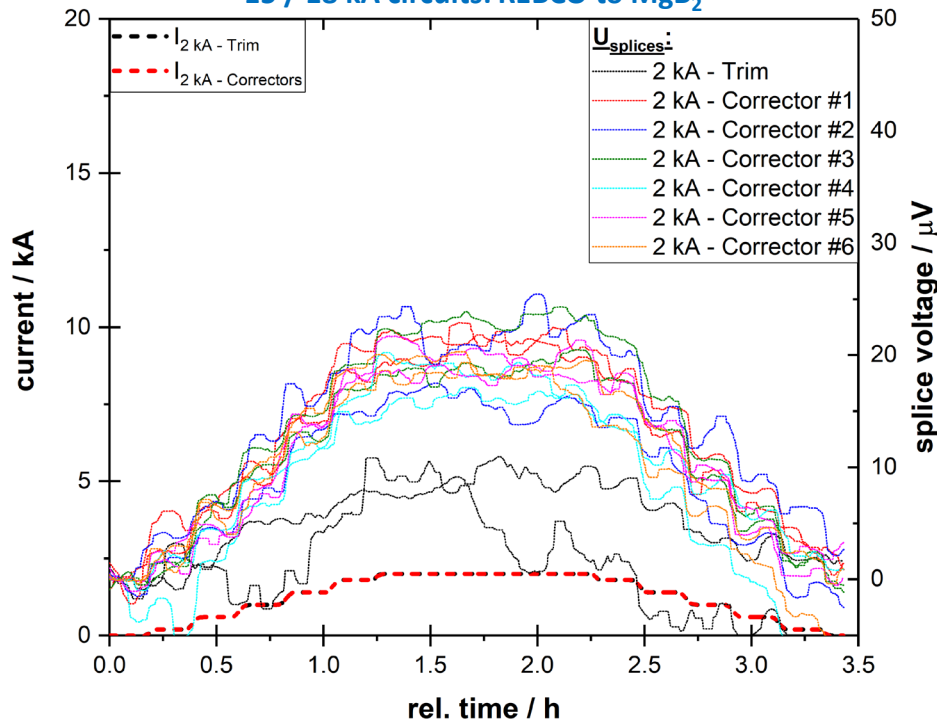
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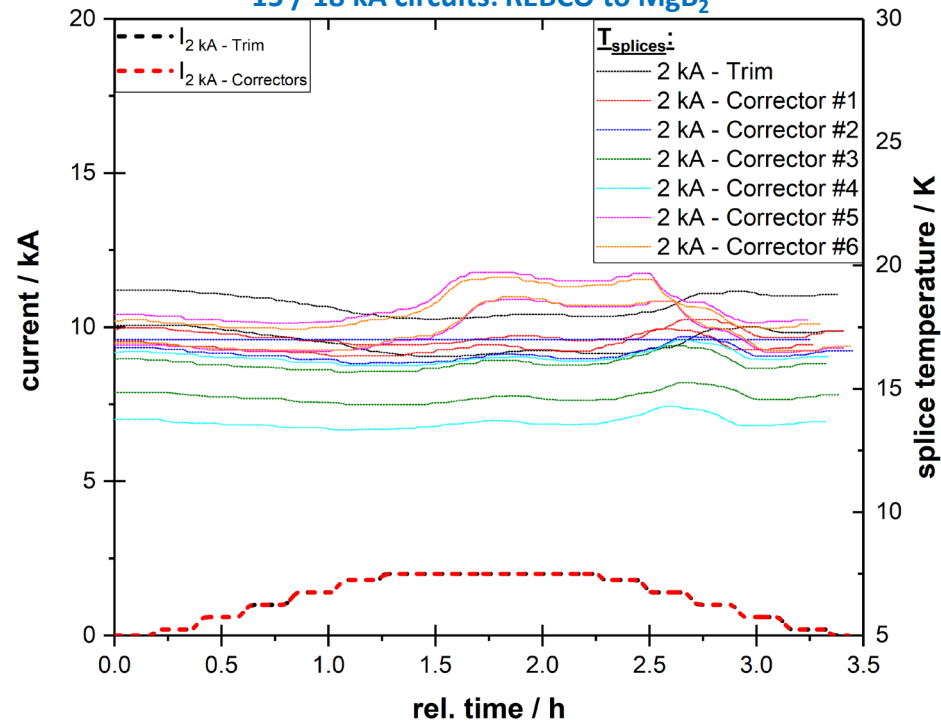
Nb-Ti to Nb-Ti, LHe @ 4.5 K

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