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Towards a proposal

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> LEAPS WG2 Meeting Synchrotron SOLEIL, Orsay, 18 October 2023



The call

- Research and Innovation Action
- Total budget estimate: 62 MEUR
- EU contribution per proposal: 5...10 MEUR
- Eligibility: Consortia must include at least 3
 different research infrastructures, each of them being an ESFRI infrastructure, and/or a European Research Infrastructures
 Consortium (ERIC) or another research infrastructure of European interest



The proposal

- Focus on HTS magnet technology for science and societal applications:
 - Science HEP, NP, LS&FEL, HFM
 - Energy fusion, generators
- Bridge the gap between laboratory realizations and deployment by (advance TRL by 2...3 units):
 - Developing the technology bricks still required for the next step in HTS magnets (TRL3 to TRL4)
 - Building and testing a selected number of demonstrators that will provide the engineering templates for the first-of-a-kind of a production, and possibly be "usable" in field (TRL4 to TRL5/6)



Four HTS magnets challenges

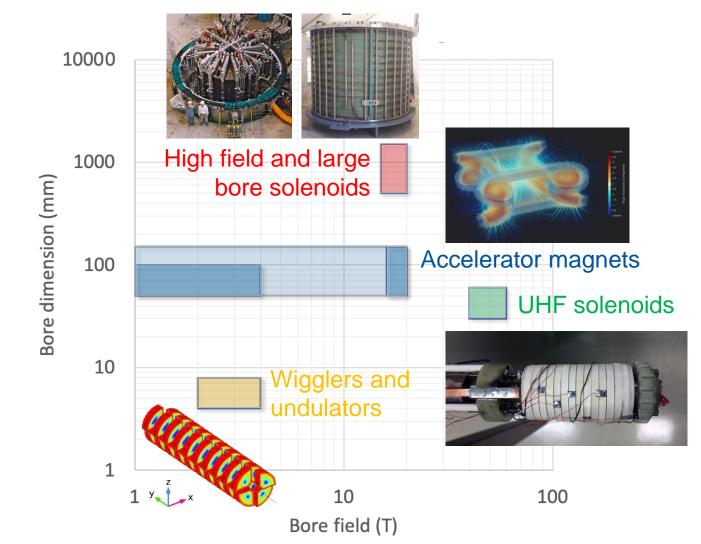
Ultra-high field solenoids (from 40 T up to 60 T)

- Material science in high field
- NMR and life sciences
- Muon collider (muon beam cooling)
- High field/large bore solenoids (up to 20 T, 1 m bore)
- Fusion
- Muon collider (muon beam production)
- Hybrid (SC/NC) high field magnets
- **High field/low consumption/compact accelerator magnets** (up to 20 T, up to 150 mm bore, up to 20 K)
 - FCC-hh: 16 T...20 T
 - Muon collider (collider ring): 16 T...20 T, 5 W/m
 - Low consumption beam line magnets, also medical applications: 1 T...4 T
- Low consumption light source main ring magnets: ≈ 1 T
- Light source super-bends: ≈ 10 T peak, ≈ 1 Tm integral
- Generators
- High field undulators (up to 3 T gap field, 5 mm gap, short period)
 - Synchrotron light sources
- Free Electron Lasers



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Four HTS magnets challenges





Technologies crucial to HTS

Energy efficient and sustainable cryogenic technology

- Cryogenic fluids and cycles for high temperature (20 K)
- Heat management (dry, indirectly cooled, gas cooled,...)
- Minimal cryogen (reduced fluid inventory)

HTS cables and conductors technology

- High current cables and conductors (10...50 kA)
- Cables for DC and ramped (AC) magnets

HTS winding technology,

- 3D shapes (non-planar coils)
- Interturn insulation/resistance control
- Joints and terminations

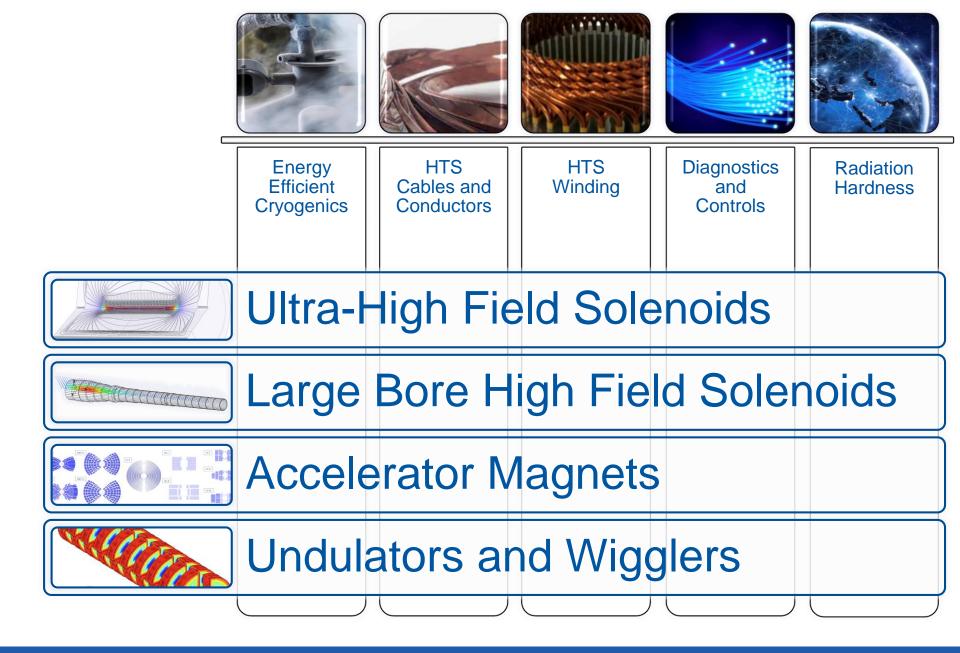
Diagnostics, sensors and control technology

- Quench detection and quench protection (voltage an other techniques)
- Field control (field shaking, field feedback)

Radiation properties and radiation hardness

- HTS superconductors
- Insulators







Demonstrators (ideas)

- Application specific engineering design, construction and test of demonstrators. Options:
 - Demonstration towards an all-superconducting user facility for ultra-high field: 40 T, 50 mm bore HTS solenoid insert for test at EMFL (LNCMI) [overlap to SuperEMFL ?]
 - Standalone background field for laboratory testing or as instrument in a beam line: 10...20 T, 500...50 mm bore, split all-HTS compact solenoid
 - Demonstration of large-scale magnet technology: 20 T, 1 m bore, gas-cooled HTS solenoid model coil (or insert)
 - New EU test station, beyond FRESCA, SULTAN and EDIPO: 20 T, 100 mm x 150 mm bore, 1 m long background field dipole operating with minimal cryogen and/or at temperature higher than liquid helium
 - Small period undulator beyond the state of the art: 3 T gap field, 8 mm period, 5 mm gap **HTS demonstrator** for next generation synchrotron light sources and FEL



Packaging

