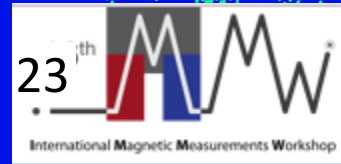


PSI Center for Accelerator Science
and Engineering



On-going projects and futur Challenges in the Magnet Section at the Paul Scherrer Institute- an overview

International Magnetic Measurement Workshop
6-11 October 2024, Bad Zurzach

Stéphane Sanfilippo Paul Scherrer Institute

Key points discussed



- Update of magnet activities and of infrastructure
- Magnet measurements for the upgrade of the Swiss Light Source (SLS2.0)- results and lessons learned
- High Field Superconducting Magnet activities-an overview
- Next challenges:
 - Magnets for the High Intensity Muon Beam Project (HIMB)
 - Superconducting Magnets for low consumption in the High Intensity Proton Accelerator

Magnet section mission

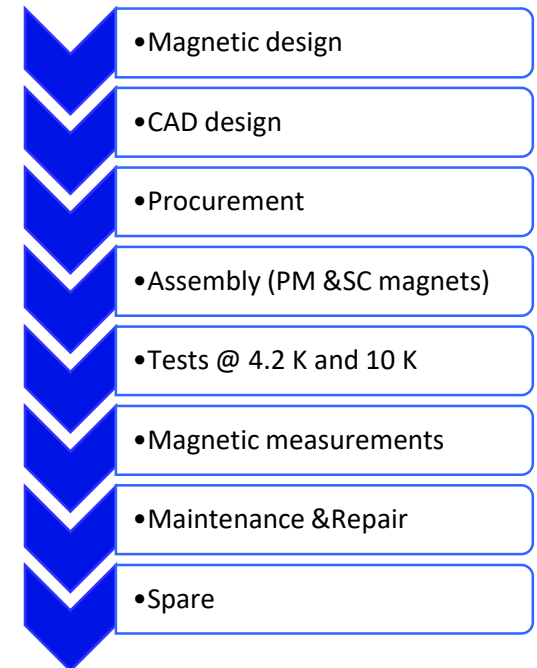
Magnets in operation maintenance & repair & spares (5%)

Magnet design, construction and tests for PSI projects (40%)



R&D on magnet technologies for Room Temperature and Superconducting Magnets (60%)

Infrastructure development for magnet assembly and measurements (15%)



Maintenance & repair & replacement of magnets in operation

- High intensity proton accelerator main line
- SINQ & muons beam lines
- PROSCAN lines + Gantries
- Free Electron Laser lines (2)

Magnet procurement for on-going strategic projects

- Upgrade of the Swiss Light Source (SLS2.0)
- MuH2 and MuH3 High Intensity Muon Beam lines (HIMB-IMPACT)

R&D Measurement techniques

- Power tests –SC magnets
- Field strength
- Field mapping
- Multipoles
- Magnetic axis
- Magnetisation PM magnets

R&D on superconducting magnets

- 14T Nb₃Sn and 20 T hybrid magnets for the **FCC***
- Combined function HTS Short Straight Sections for the **FCee injector***
- HTS coils for **future muon collider magnets***
- HTS coils for **compact stellarators***
- HTS solenoids for **FCee injector studies** at PSI*
- Advance cryogenics and LTS/HTS magnets for **energy saving program in PSI large research facilities**
- Fast ramping & low loss magnets for **PSI proton therapy treatment**

* CHART Program

Growing activities in Superconducting Magnet Technologies

PARK innovAARE – Innovation Park at PSI

gegier@parkinnovaare.ch



PSI Prototype Workshops

ESA ESDI

PSI PSD Clean Rooms

ANAXAM Technology Transfer Center

Swiss PIC



23,000 square meters of ground surface

Chemistry, Physics, and
Biology Laboratories

Mechanical Workshops

20 companies already installed

Magnet section collaboration with  and Proxima Fusion

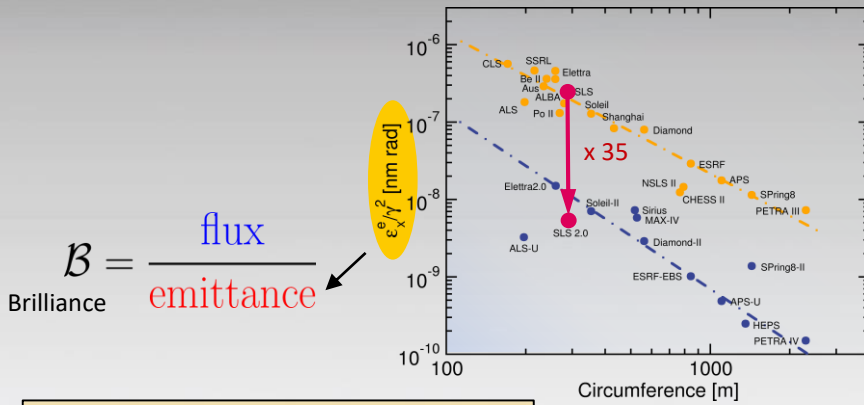


Focus on a strategic PSI project:

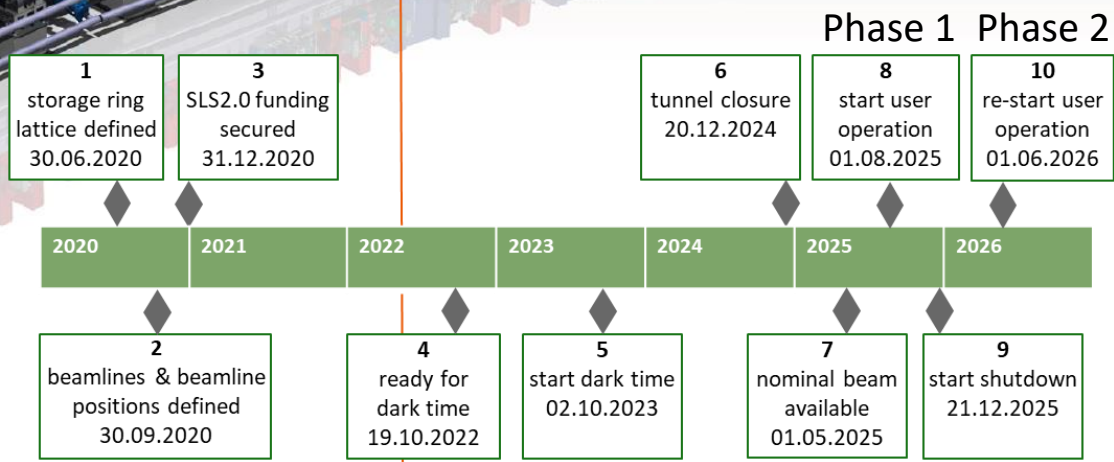
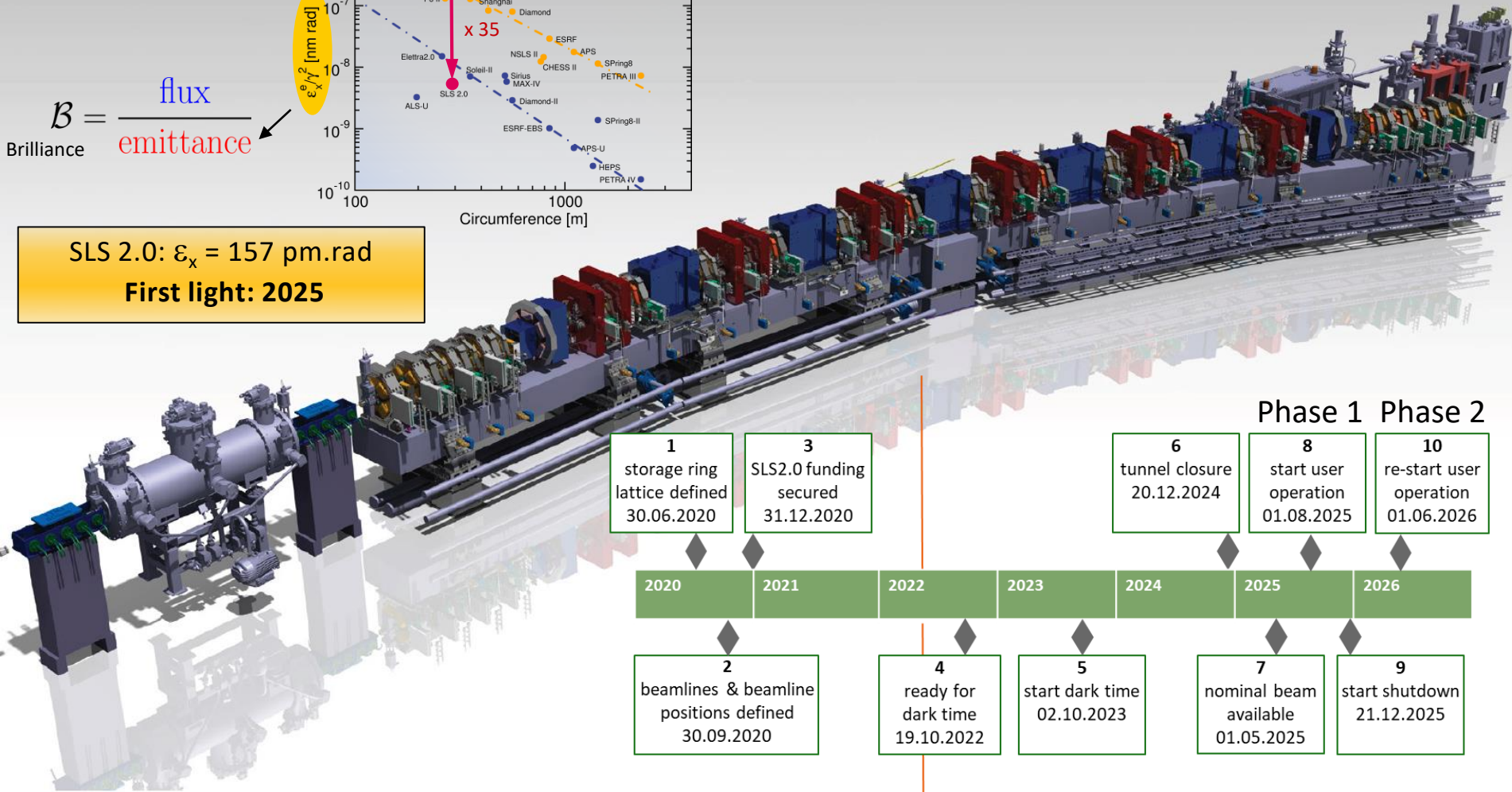


The upgrade of the Synchrotron Light Source - SLS2.0

<https://www.psi.ch/fr/media/sls-20>



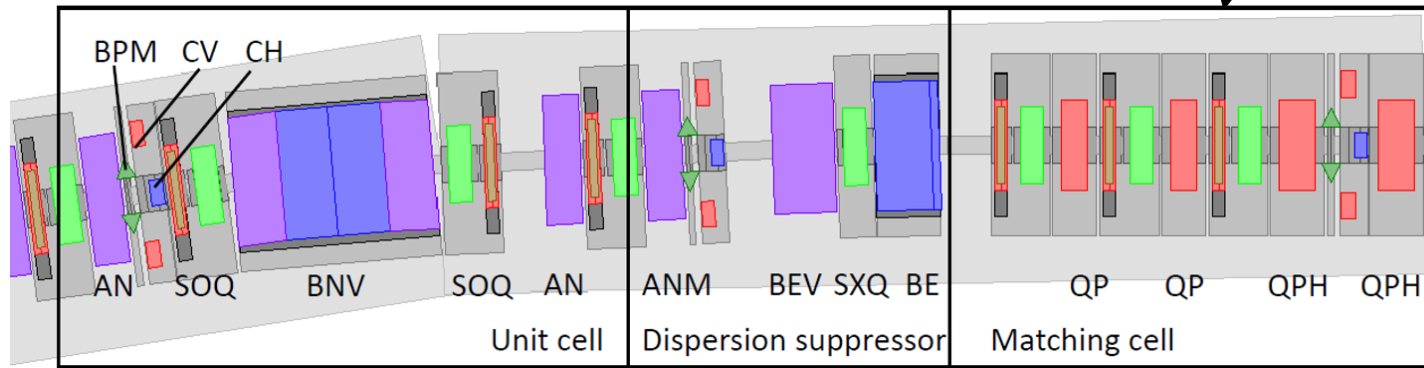
SLS 2.0: $\epsilon_x = 157$ pm.rad
First light: 2025



12.4.2022

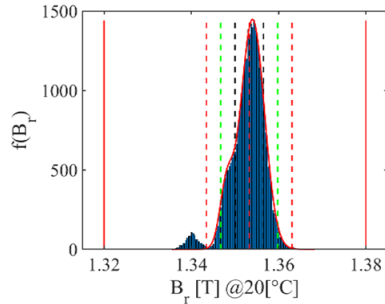
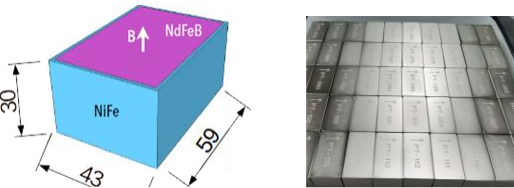
First beam in 2025

Magnets for the SLS upgrade - last reminder



34 000 NdFeB blocks

16.6 tons



Permanent Magnets

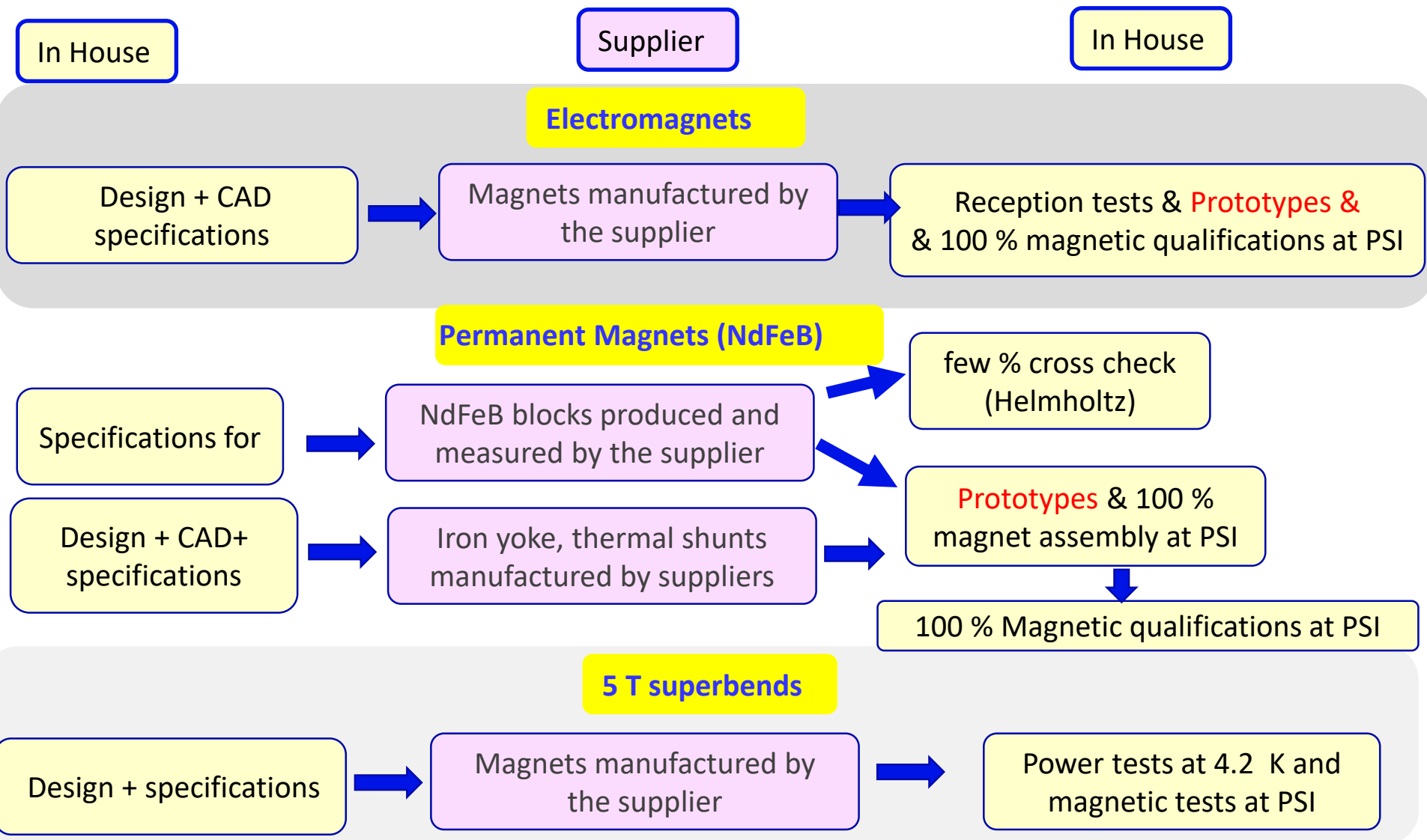
BN	56	Dipole
BS	4	Dipole
VB	96	Quad
VBX	24	Quad
	Triplet	60
AN	120	Quad
ANM	24	Quad
BE	24	Dipole
VE	24	Quad
	Total : 372	

Electromagnets

QP	55	Quad
QPH	53	Quad
SXQ	24	6-Poles
SX	264	6-Poles
OC	264	8-poles
	SOQ	264
CHV	112	Steering
	Total: 780	

1152 (phase 1)+ two 5 T superconducting superbends (phase 2)

SLS2.0 magnets : the production path



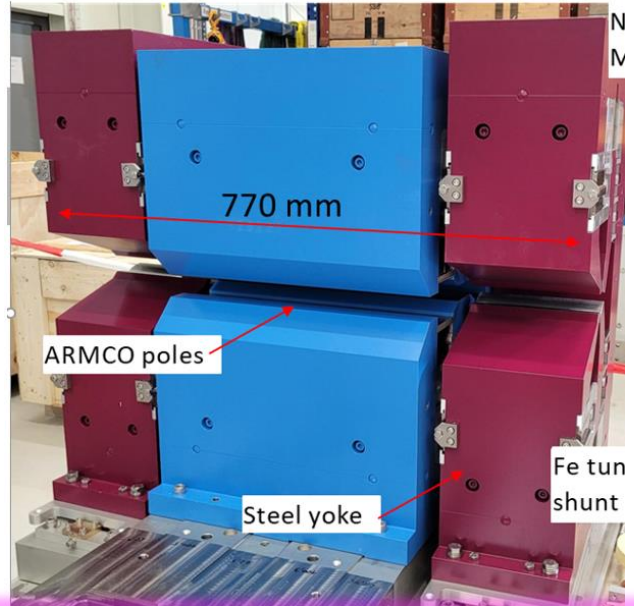
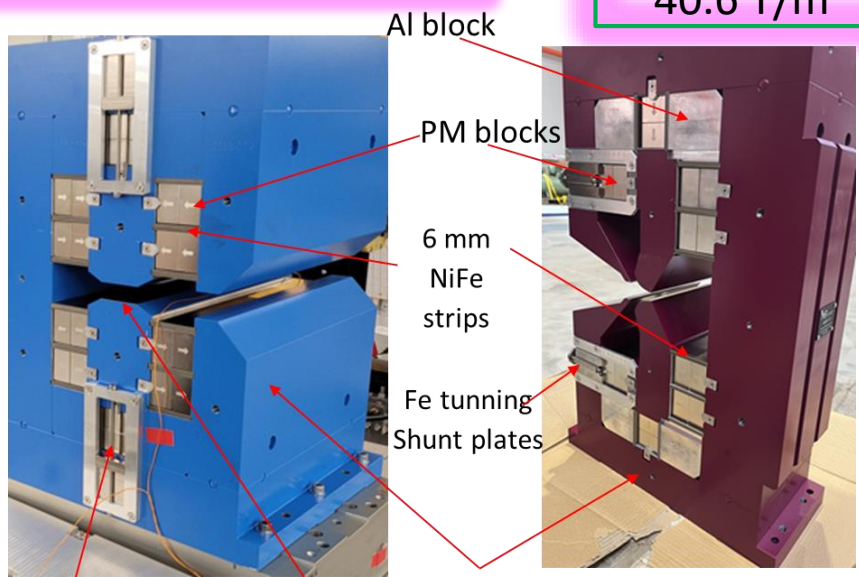
100 % of Permanent Magnets assembly in house
100 % of magnets magnetically measured at PSI

SLS2.0 permanent magnets- last (individual) pictures



Dipole BN (56)
1.35 T; L=405 mm; G=22 mm

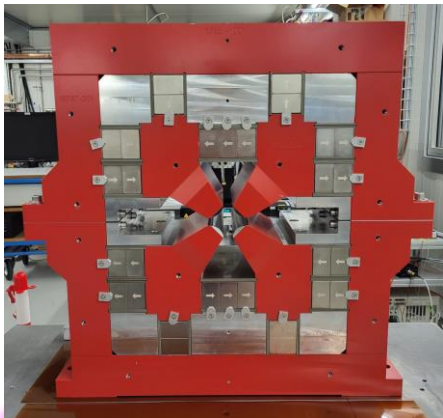
VB (120)
0.84 T
40.6 T/m



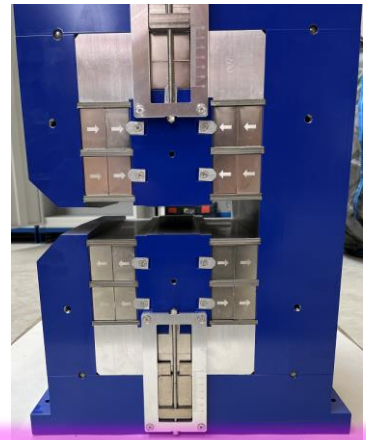
Triplet VB/BN/VB (60) , 0.861 Tm



Quadrupole AN(M) (148)
72.5-78 T/m ; $\varnothing=22$ mm



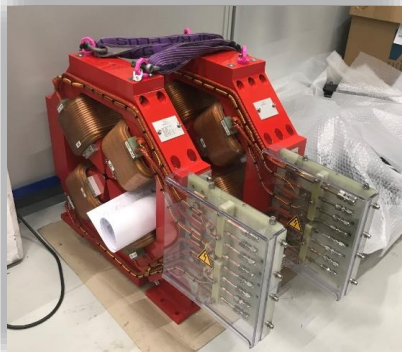
Quadrupole VE (24)
45.8 T/m; $\varnothing=22$ mm



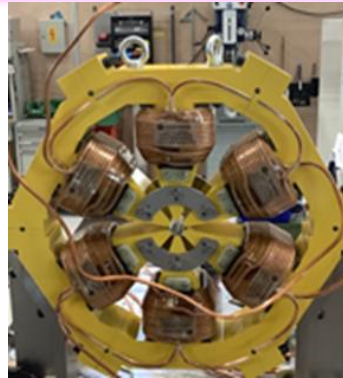
2.1 T Superbend (4)
Gap =14 mm; L=405 mm

SLS2.0 electromagnets last (individual) pictures

Quadrupoles (110)
93T/m-98 T/m
 $\varnothing=21$ mm



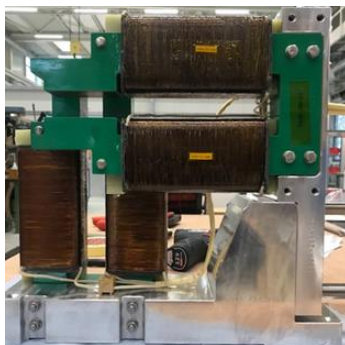
Sextupoles (288-6 types)
5093T/m²-5840 T/m²
 $\varnothing=22$ mm



Combined functions
Octupoles (264-2 types)

24 coils
ARMCO yokes and poles
Air cooling
3 power supplies (5 A)

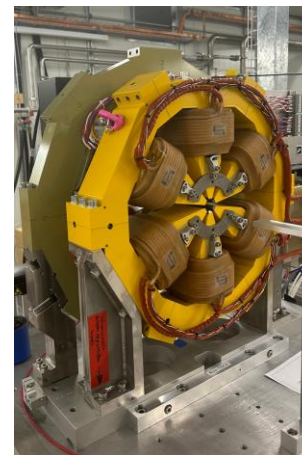
Steerers CH/V
44 mT; 31.4 mT



Sextupoles SXQ (24)



SOQ (264)



$B''/2, T/m^2$	5850
Aperture (\varnothing) sextupole, mm	22
Yoke Length, mm	84
Yoke mass, kg	93
Current, A	50
$B'''/6, T/m^3$	63000
$B', T/m$	2.8
$A', T/m$	5.6
Aperture (\varnothing) octupole, mm	29
Yoke Length, mm	44
Yoke mass, kg	40
Current, A	5

SLS2.0 Magnet & Yoke deliveries and spares



NdFeB blocks (34000)		QP/QPH quadrupoles				Sextupole				BN/BE, VB/VBX Iron yokes					
10000		15/9/22		Scheduled Delivery				Scheduled Delivery				Scheduled Delivery			
10000		15/11/22		Date	QTY		Date	QTY		Date	QTY		QTY		
14000		15/01/23		Batch 1	5		PO	5/10/2022 Released		PO	13/6/2022 Released				
				Batch 2	4		Batch 1	28/2/2023 3		Batch 1	02/12/2022 14				
				Batch 3	4		Batch 2	30/5/2023 72		Batch 2	15/2/2023 45				
				Batch 4	11		Batch 3	30/8/2023 72		Batch 3	21/4/2023 45				
				Batch 5	28		Batch 4	30/11/2023 73		Batch 4	31/6/2023 39				
				Batch 6	7		Batch 5	01/2/2024 74		Batch 5	13/9/2023 62				
				Batch 7	17		Delivery completed the 2.01.2024				Delivery completed on 30.11.2023				
				Batch 8	16		TOTAL MAGNETS		294		TOTAL YOKES		205		
				Batch 9	20										
Completed 15/01/23				TOTAL MAGNETS		112									

Steering magnets			
Scheduled Delivery			
	Date	QTY	
PO	10/11/2021	Released	
Pre-serie	28/11/2022	1	
Batch 1	20/12/2022	40	
Batch 2	26/1/2023	40	
Batch 3	15/2/2023	36	
Delivery completed on 02.15.2023			
TOTAL MAGNETS		117	

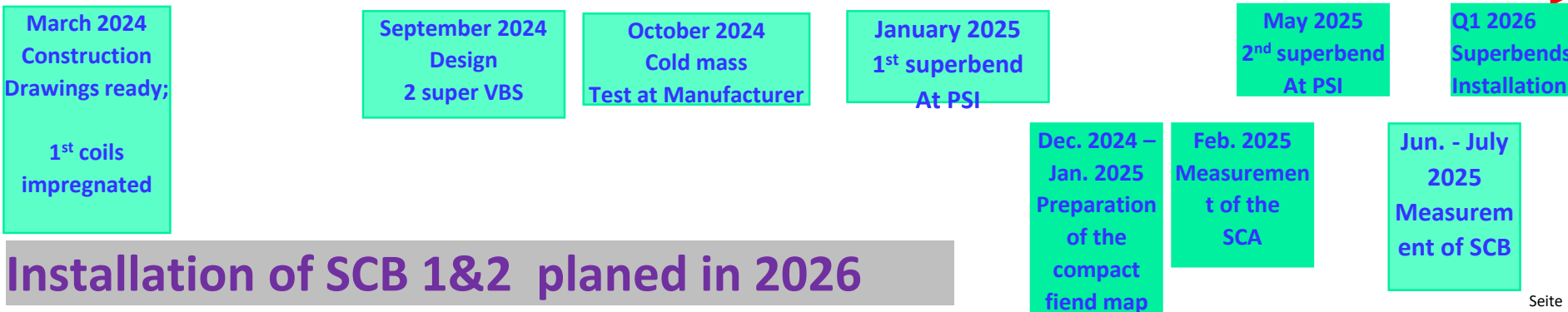
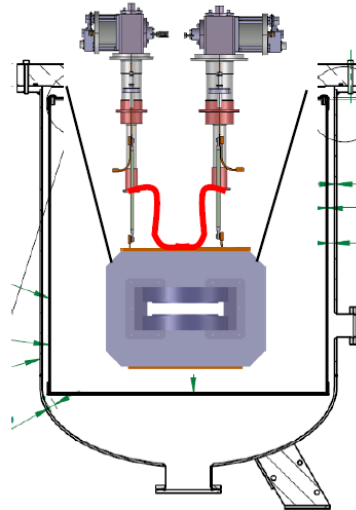
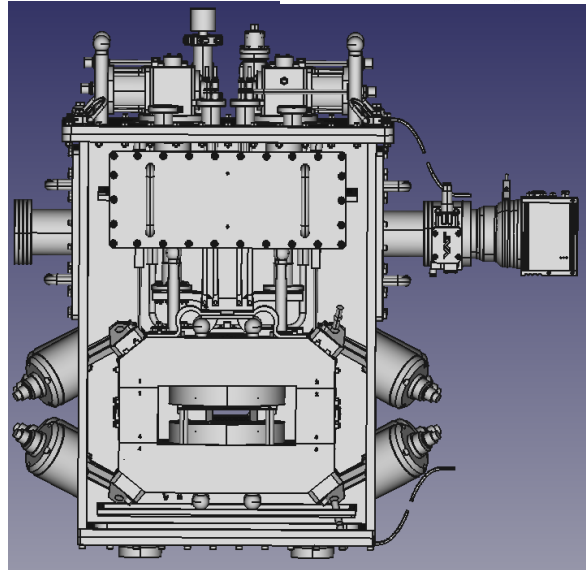
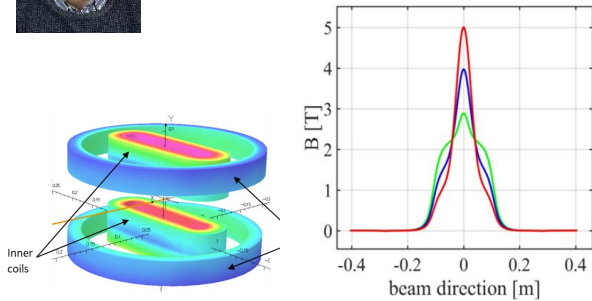
Octupole			
Scheduled Delivery			
	Date	QTY	
PO	10/11/2022	Released	
Batch 1	30/5/2023	3	
Batch 2	17/7/2023	20	
Batch 3	18/9/2023	44	
Batch 4	3/1/2024	64	
Batch 5	15/3/2024	64	
Batch 6	15/6/2024	73	
Delivery completed on 15/06/2024			
TOTAL MAGNETS		268	

AN/ANM/VE Iron yokes			
Scheduled Delivery			
	Date	QTY	
PO	11/17/2022	Released	
Batch 1	5/26/2023	3	
Batch 2	12/15/2023	57	
Batch 3	1/26/2024	54	
Batch 4	29/03/2024	30	
Batch 5	21/06/2024	27	
Delivery completed on 21/06/2024			
TOTAL YOKES		171	

**Assembled magnet and yokes were delivered on time !
A diligent follow-up of the 7 WTOs**



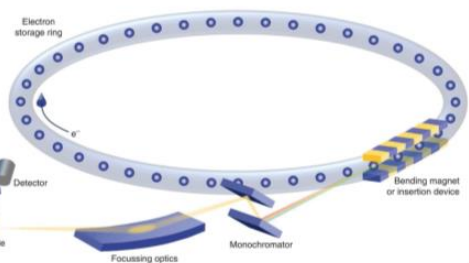
Phase 2: 5T NbTi Superconducting superbend



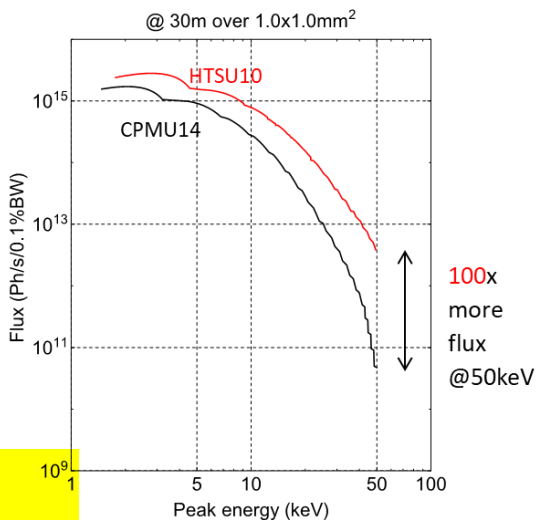
Phase 2 : HTS Bulk Undulator (2026)

Marco Calvi with the Insertion Device Group

Contribution from A. Arsenault



Calculations done for the future iTOMCAT beamline, dedicated to tomographic microscopy



Total length [m]	< 2
Period length [mm]	10
Magnetic gap [mm]	4.0
Magnetic Field [T]	2.1
Sc Coil Field [T]	12
K	2
HTS temp [K]	10
LTS temp [K]	4.2



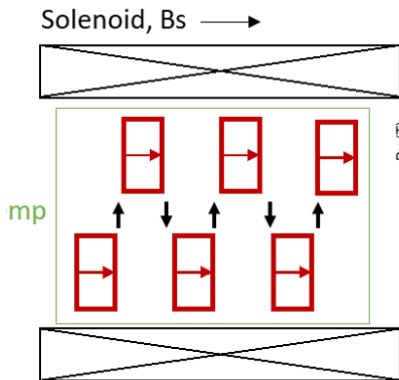
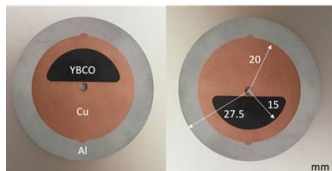
Swiss Accelerator Research and Technology



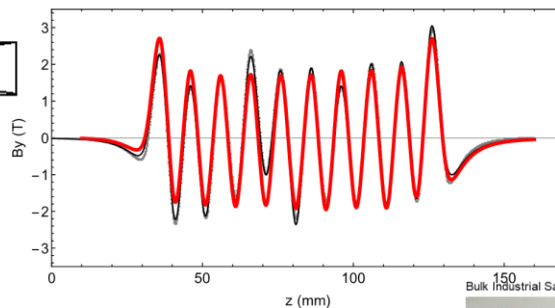
Bulk HTS sample : Cambridge
 \varnothing : 30 mm; Thickness : 4 mm

10 mm period, 4 mm gap, 2 T
 $T_{mag} \sim 10$ K

Nb₃Sn solenoid (10T): Fermilab



GdBCO $T_c=92$ K



B (z) for a prototype
 (FC @ 10T to 0)



SLS2.0 Permanent Magnets Assembly in PSI



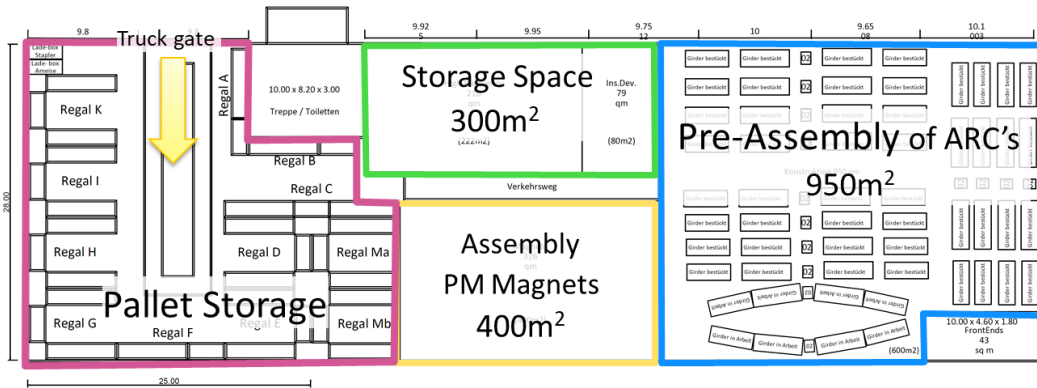
Challenge: Assembly of the 372 Permanent Magnets by PSI staff !



ELMA SLS2.0 Assembly facility



Magnet Section working place



Reception & Storage
PM blocks and measured magnets

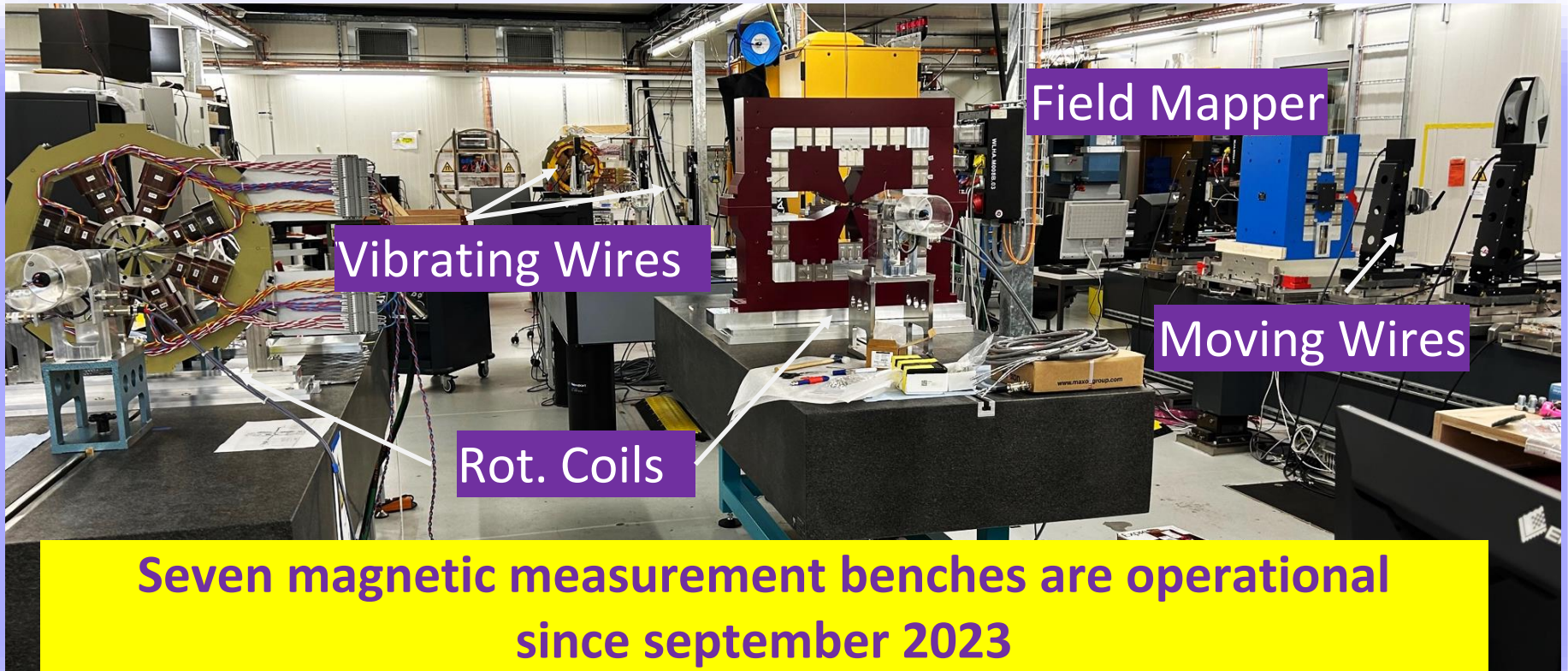


PM assembly
two semi-automatic machine

Up to 4 magnets / day

All the magnets are assembled

Infrastructure for SLS2.0 magnets: Magnetic Measurement Lab

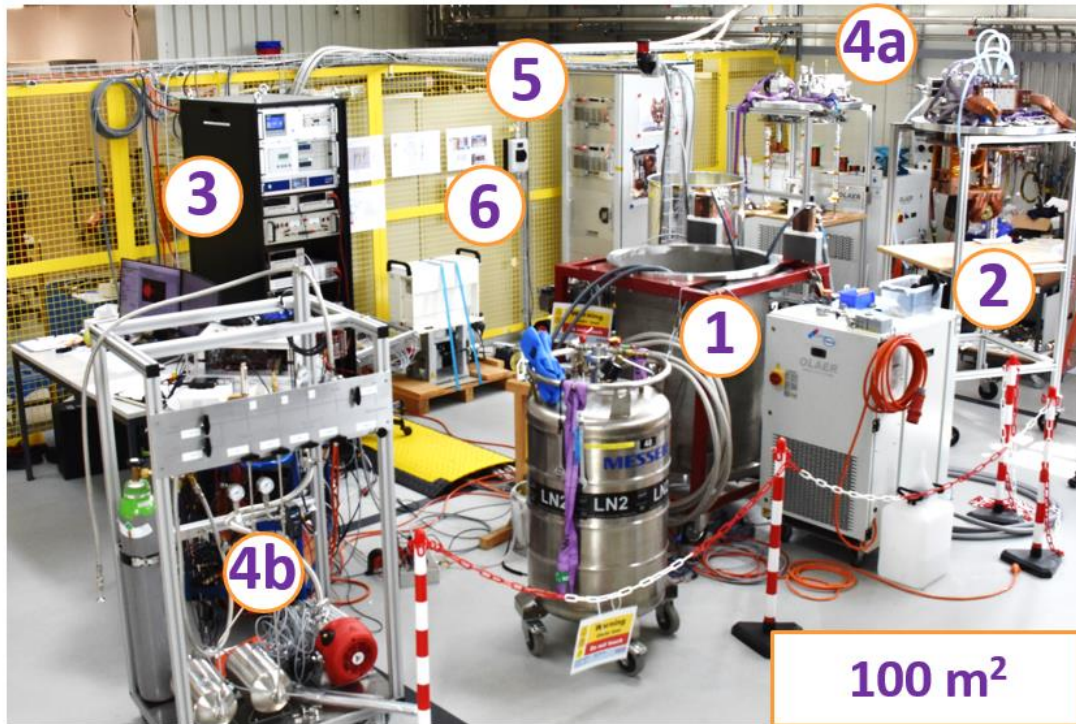


Seven magnetic measurement benches are operational since september 2023



Assembly & Measurement
& Support teams for SLS2.0 in
2024 ~ 22 people

Test stand for superconducting magnets cooled with cryocoolers



1: Cryostat

- Thermal radiation shield
- Vacuum pumps
- 3 Cryocoolers (RDK-415D/418D and RDK-500B)

2: Test setup for superconducting HTS and LTS coils

- RRR, T_c and th. cond. test
- NI HTS coils test (18.2 T)

3: Electronic rack

- vacuum control/monitoring
- temperature control/monitoring (16 Cernox/ Pt1000 sensors, PID controller)
- voltage signals recording (2 nanovolt/64 high precision/64 fast sampling channels)
- quench detection system (CERN uQDS with PSI modification)

4: Test setup for cryogenic pulsating heat pipes (PHP)

- 10 and 20 tube neon PHP (with VDL ETG)

5: 2 kA \pm 10V power converter

6: Quench protection

- mechanical switch (~ 4 ms) with varistor

SLS2.0 Magnet qualification



Challenge : 100 % of magnets are measured at PSI

7 measuring test benches operational since September 2023

Systems (X benches)	Electro magnets	Permanent Magnets	3-5T superbend
Rotating coils (2)	Field Strength Multipoles	Field Strength Multipoles Magnetic axis	
Moving Wires (2)	Magnetic axis (reference magnet)	Triplet: Field Strength alignment	
Vibrating Wires (2)	Magnetic Axis (SOQ)		
3D Field Mapper	Field Strength & Maps (cross talk)	Field Strength & Maps (BE & cross talk)	Field Strength Maps

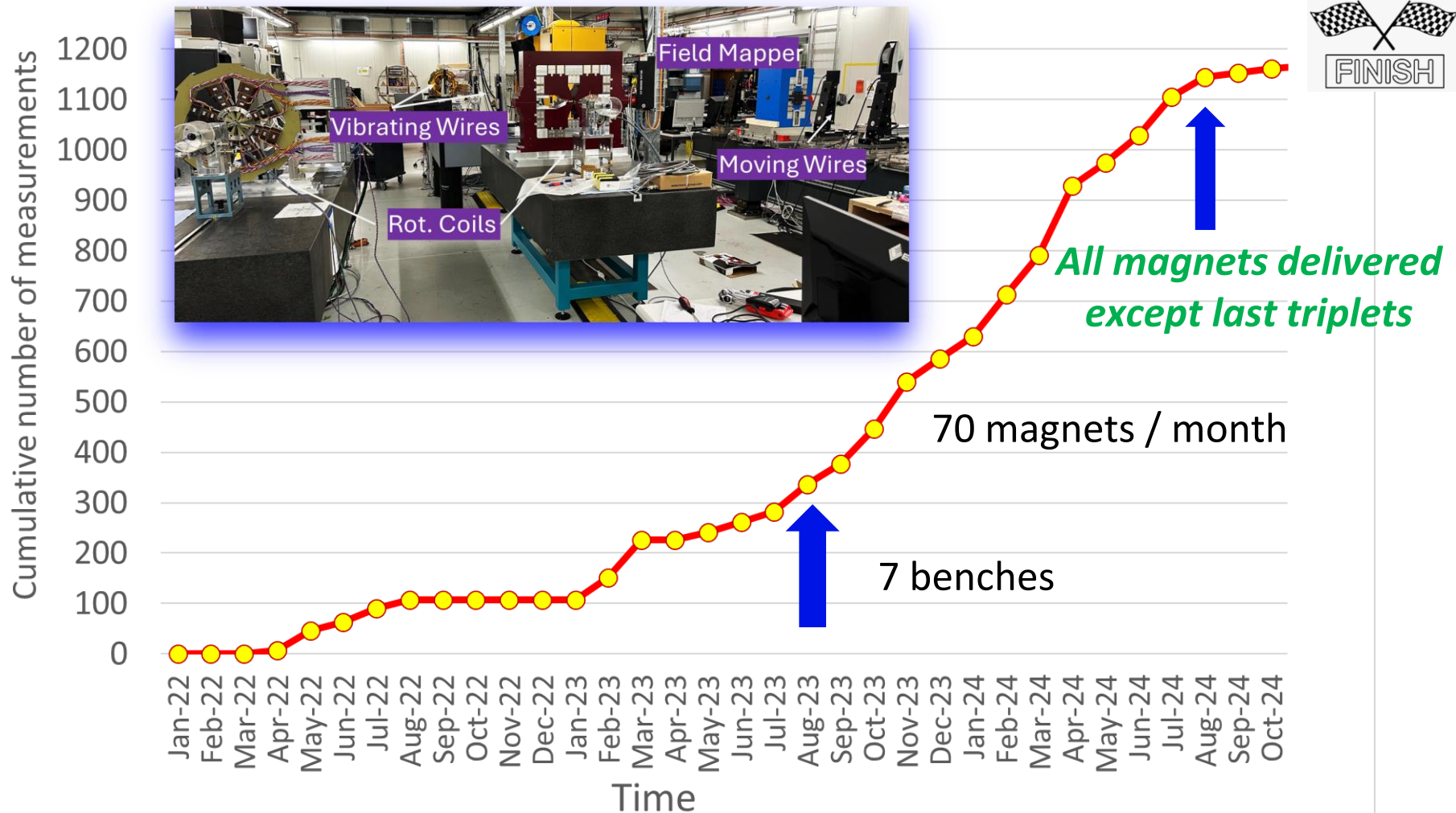
Accuracy (wire) : 1-2 units
 Reproducibility : 1 unit
 Axis : < 30 micrometers

Integrated Field Strength	Moving Wire	Rotating Coil	Compact Field Mapper
Uncertainty vs ref. (units)	Reference	<5 units	~10 units

Reliable and accurate measurement systems

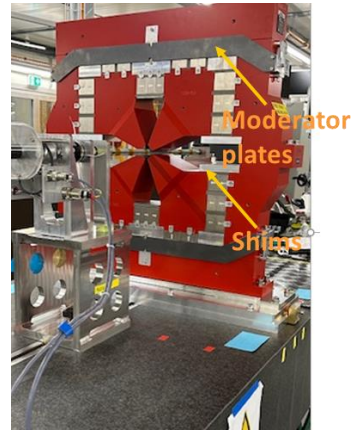
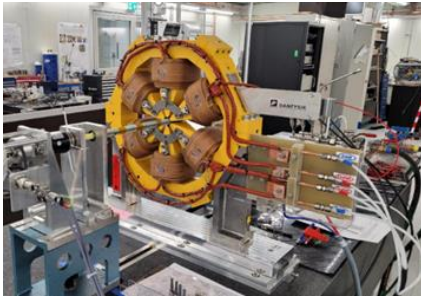
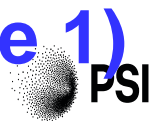
Cumulative magnet measurements

No sleep till October 2024 but.....We made it !



*From September 2023 : all the 7 magnetic measurement benches operational
.....Measurements completed end of October 2024 (6 triplets to be measured)*

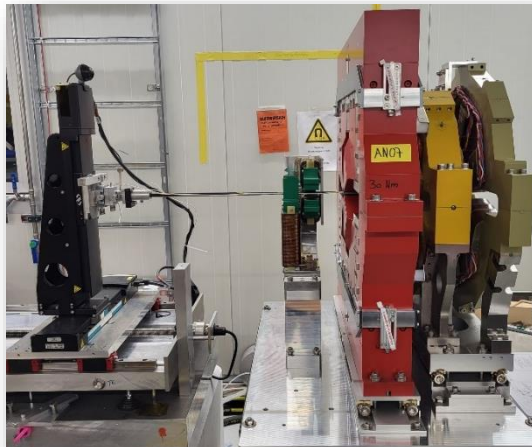
Magnetic measurements results (phase 1)



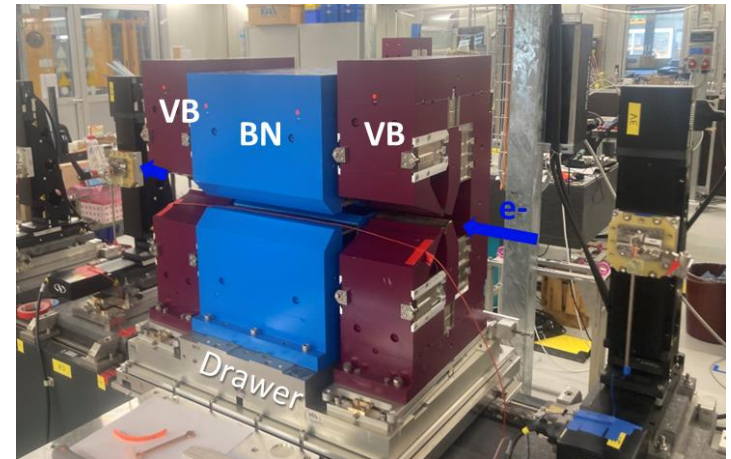
Sextupoles & Octupoles axis measurement with vibrating wires:
Contribution M. Aiba



Field Quality and Field Integral tuning with Rotating Coils:
Contribution C. Zoller

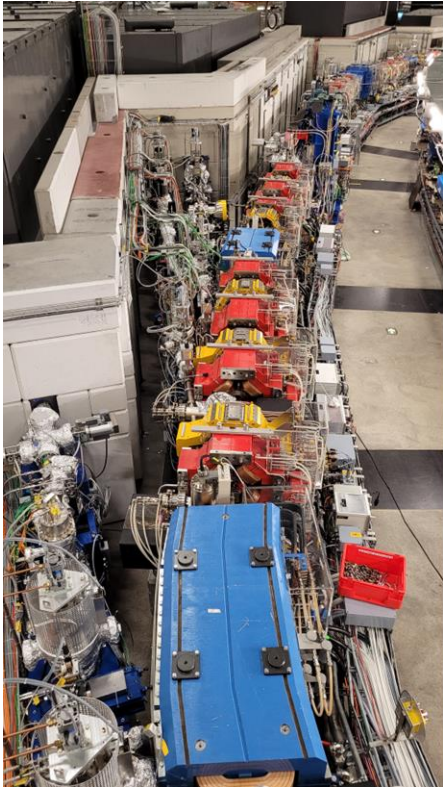


Magnetic coupling studies with Hall mapper
Contribution R. Riccioli



Triplet measurements and alignment with Moving Wires
Contribution G. Montenero

SLS upgrade-the progress



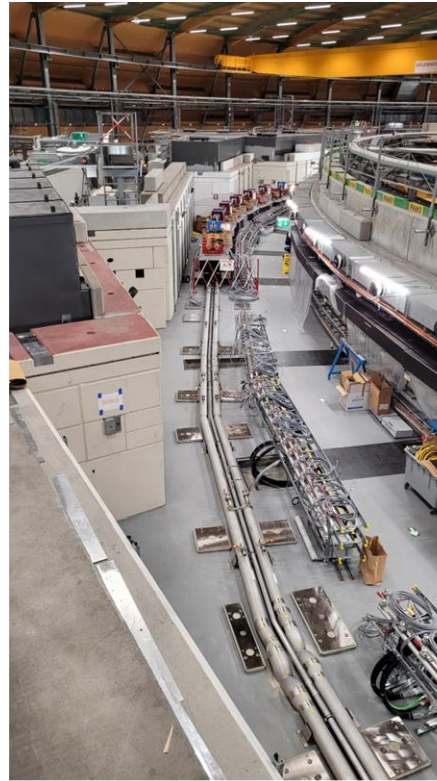
03.10.2023

Dark time start



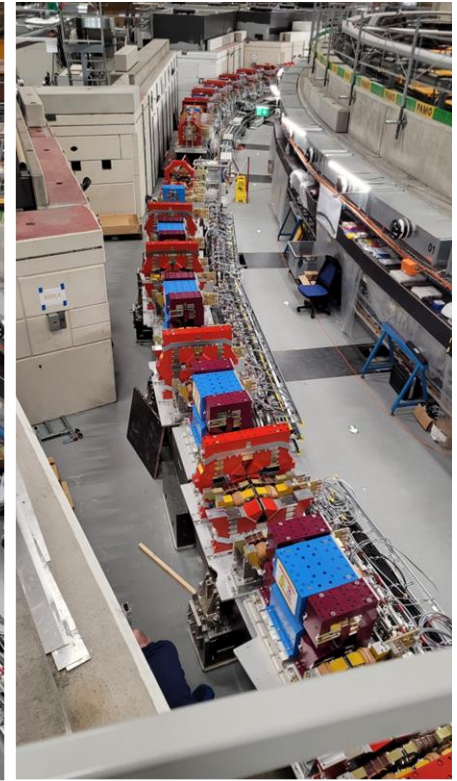
28.11.2023

End of dismantling



07.03.2024

Installation Start



September 2024

10 Arcs

Last triplet delivered and installed 1.11.2024

Visit of the SLS2.0 storage ring on Wednesday

SLS2.0 with permanent magnets:

Lessons learned



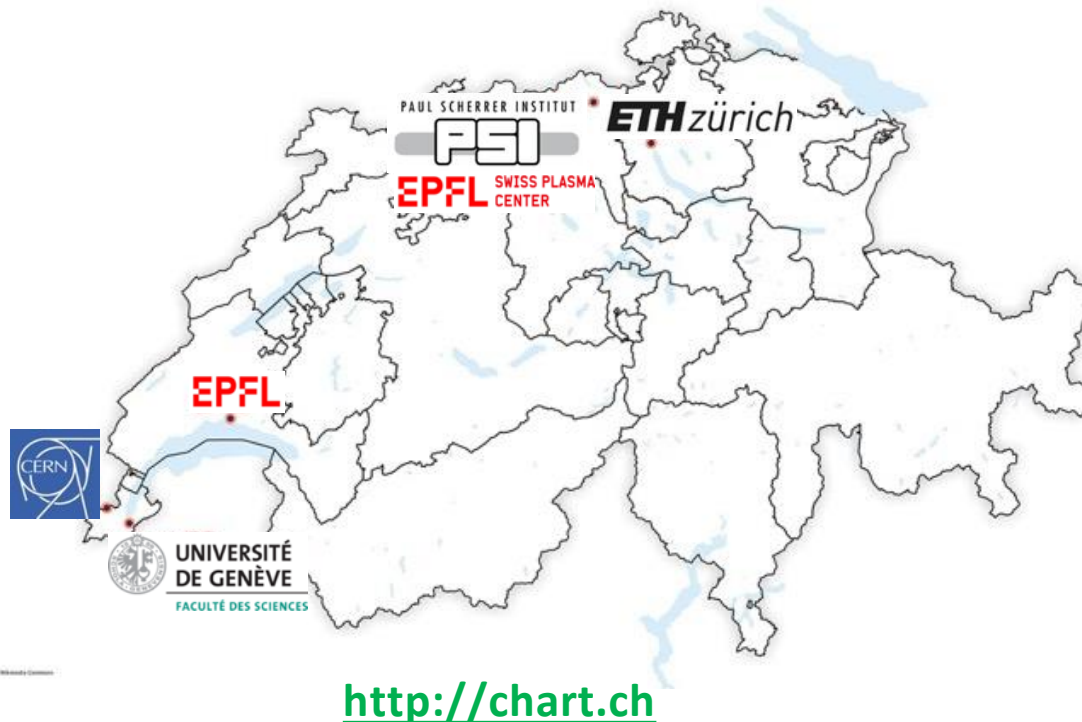
- Characterize all the material used for the fabrication : permeability, hysteresis, also at various temperatures→ minimize discrepancies calculated vs. measured values (specialized companies? Lab consortium?)
- Include in the magnet design phase and the measurement time plan the magnetic coupling measurements of most sensitive sub-sets of machine magnets assemblies
- Perform the commissioning of all the test benches **with pre-series magnets** and not during the series
- Do not under-estimate the number of test benches: the magnetic measurement equipment and the delivery plan are coupled with the installation plan in the machine and the complexity of the measurements (upgrade from 5 → 7 benches in 2022)
- Include the impact of neighboring magnetic components in the field integral tuning
- Careful follow up of the logistics (assembly pieces, thermal shunts, moderator plates...) and the safety issues

R&D on very high field magnet technologies - CHART



mike.seidel@psi.ch

“CHART, the Swiss Center for Accelerator Research and Technology, was founded to support the future oriented accelerator project Future Circular Collider (FCC) at CERN and the development of **advanced accelerator concepts in Switzerland beyond the existing technology**. [...] The high field magnet R&D has strong synergies with PSI projects [...]”
[Application for support of the Swiss Accelerator Research and Technology Initiative, 2018]



- Funded in **2016** as umbrella organization for accelerator research in switzerland
- **support FCC and develop future accelerator technologies**
- co-funded by **CERN, PSI, ETHZ, EPFL and University of Geneva**
- Support of the State Secretariat for Education and the ETH Board
- Home Institut : PSI
- PSI : **High field magnet technology and demonstrator design and construction**

<http://chart.ch>



B. Auchmann



CHART2: Accelerator Magnets

WP0: Management, coordination

WP1: Infrastructure

- T1.1: CHART2 facility specification and construction follow-up
Partners: PSI
Sub-contractors:
- T1.2: CHART1 move
Partners: PSI
Sub-contractors:
- T1.3: CHART2 equipment spec., procurement, commissioning
Partners: PSI, CERN
Sub-contractors:
- T1.4: Cryogen-free test station upgrade
Partners: PSI, CERN
Sub-contractors:

WP2: Enabling Technologies

- T2.1: Adhesion and impregnation techniques
Partners: ETHZ, PSI, CERN
Sub-contractors:
- T2.2: Advanced manufacturing
Partners: Inspire (ETHZ), commercial partner
- T2.3: Full and partial insulation schemes
Partners: PSI, CERN
Sub-contractors: von Roll, Oerlikon Metco
- T2.4: Mechanical coil interfaces
Partners: PSI, CERN, ETHZ
Sub-contractors:
- T2.5: Winding and stress relief
Partners: PSI, CERN
Sub-contractors:
- T2.6: Splicing and solder impregnation
Partners: PSI, CERN, KIT
Sub-contractors:

WP3: LTS Magnet R&D

- T3.1: Manufacturing trials
Partners: PSI
Sub-contractors:
- T3.2: Subscale design, construction, and test
Partners: PSI, LBNL
Sub-contractors: EPFL-SPC
- T3.3: CDx construction and test
Partners: PSI, LBNL, CERN
Sub-contractors:
- T3.4: LTS HFM design studies
Partners: PSI, CERN
Sub-contractors:

WP4: HTS Magnet R&D

- T4.1: Non-insulated technology coil design, construction, and testing
Partners: PSI, CERN, KIT
Sub-contractors:
- T4.2: Coil stack construction and testing
Partners: PSI, CERN, KIT
Sub-contractors:
- T4.3: Partially-insulated technology coil construction and testing
Partners: PSI, CERN, KIT
Sub-contractors:
- T4.4: HTS applications design studies
Partners: PSI, CERN, KIT
Sub-contractors:

Technologies & demonstrators of High Field Magnets

- Magnet design
- R&D in LTS and HTS materials (key technologies)
- Coil winding and magnet assembly
- Infrastructure for LTS and HTS magnet assembly and test
- Synergies with technological development for Large Research Facilities at PSI



MagDev1 / MagDev2
Superconducting Accelerator Magnet R&D



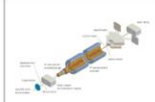
Project MagMu
MagMu
Enabling Technologies for the Stable Operation and Protection of Final Cooling Solenoids in a Muon Collider



FCCee HTS4
FCC-ee High-Temperature-Superconducting Short Straight Section

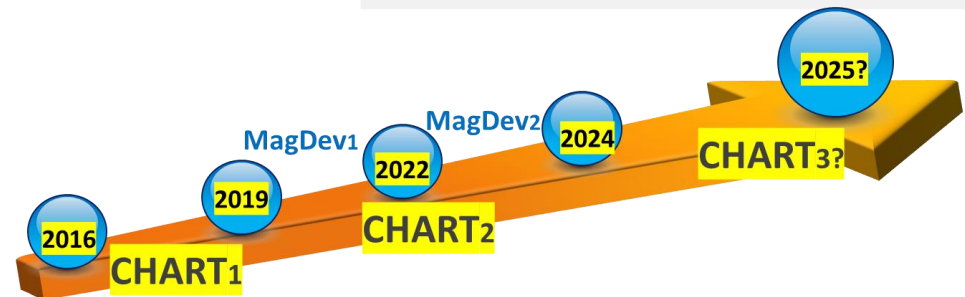


HTS Bulk Undulator
High Temperature Superconducting Undulator for SLS2 Upgrade



FCCee Injector
Design and position production test program for FCC-ee injector

<https://chart.ch/psi/>



Visit on Wednesday



**1: Magn. & Mech & CAD
Design (7 mobile desks)**

**2: HTS & LTS coil
manufacturing workplace**
2 winding machines

3: Assembly tables

- Loading, welding
- Instrumentation
- 3D scanning metrology

3: Thermal Treatment

- **Argon-furnace** (2-m-long coils)
- **Research tubular furnace**
1-m-long, 14 cm diam.
Quartz tube, vacuum or gas
atmosphere up to 1100°C

4: Chemistry workplace

- Spray-coating equipment.
- Ultrasonic cleaning
- Diamond wire saw.
- Polishing equipment.
- Optical microscope

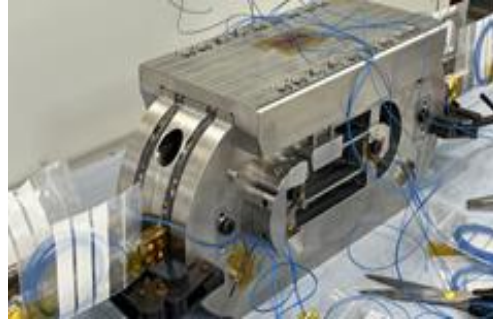
5: Impregnation tools

- **Vacuum-impregnation vessel**
for 1-m-long coils, vertical
impregnation.
- **Autoclave** for 2-m-long coils,
horizontal impregnation.
250°C, 10 bar.
- **Mixing, degassing set-up**
- **Box oven** for wax crystallization,
epoxy curing

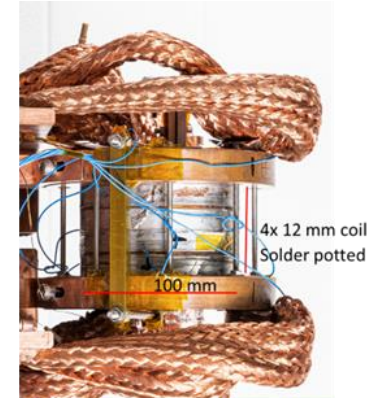
Selected achievements since 2018 (2)



Canted $\text{Cos}\theta$ Nb_3Sn dipole

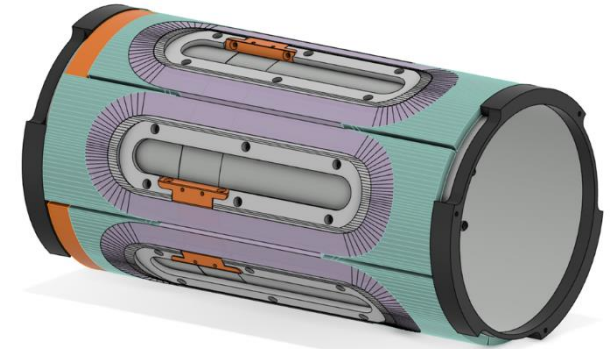
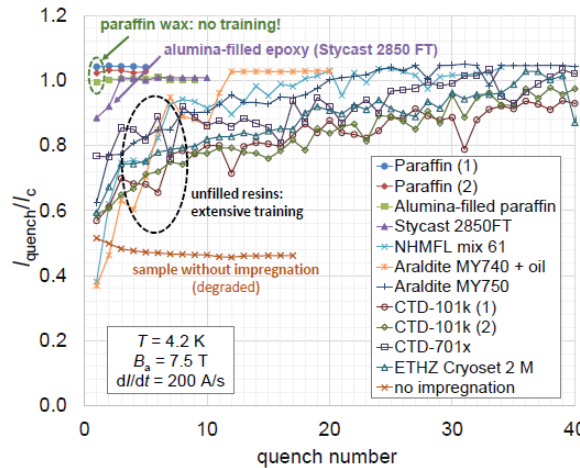
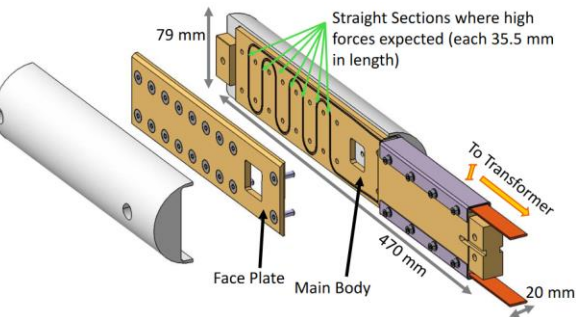


Subscale Nb_3Sn SM Common Coil



HTS Non Insulated coils

LTS Powered Samples BOX: BOnding eXperiment (2019-2022)



Sextupole demonstrator, cosine-theta type
with HTS coils
for energy-efficient FCC-ee

And many mores at :
<https://chart.ch/chart-projects/>

Next challenges (2025-2030)



Project IMPACT



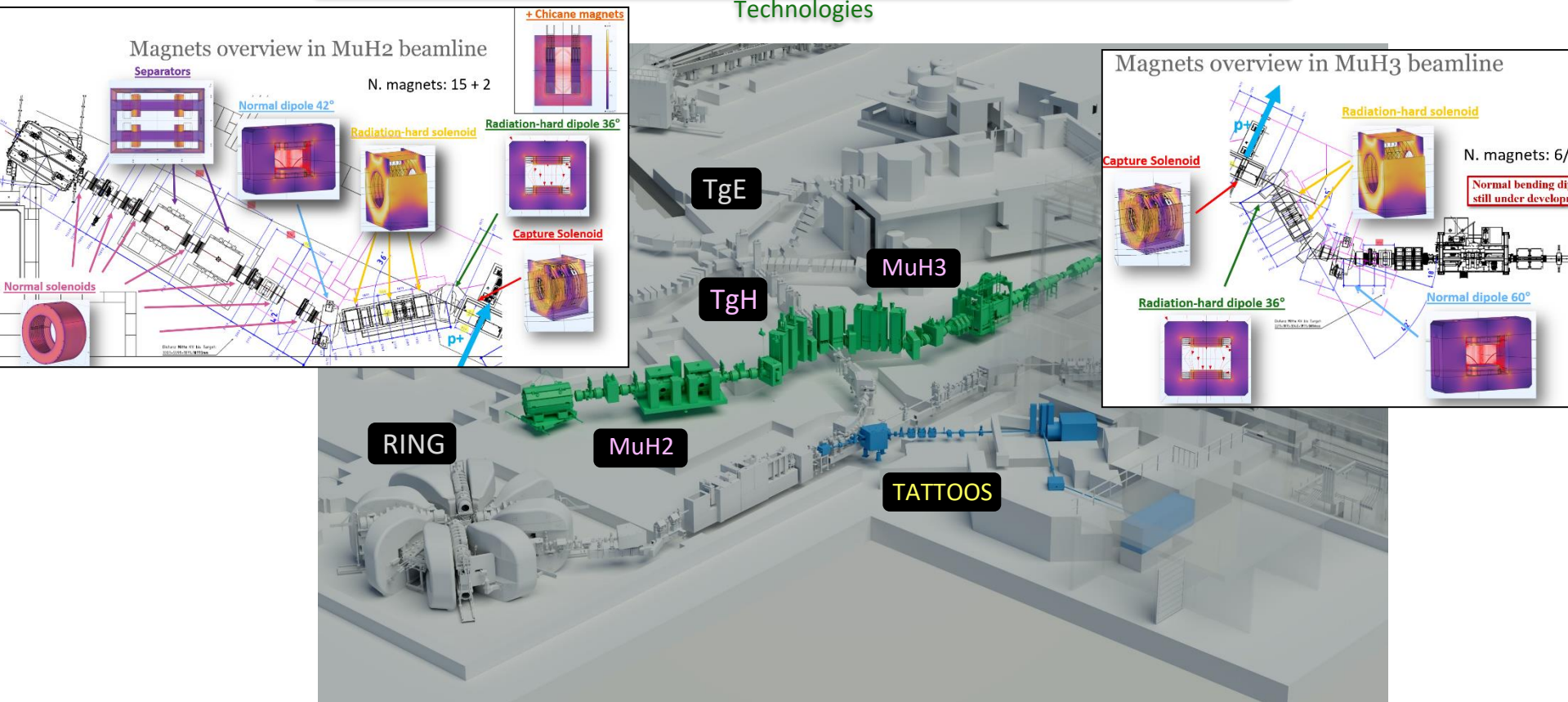
**SMILE : Superconducting Magnets
Improving Large research facility Efficiency**

HIP A Upgrade : magnets for the IMPACT Project

<https://www.dora.lib4ri.ch/psi/islandora/object/psi%3A41209>



IMPACT = Isotope and Muon Production using Advanced-Cyclotron and Target Technologies



- HIMB : High Intensity Muon Beam Line (flux X 100)-2 lines (2027)
- TATTOOS: Radionuclide for cancer therapy and diagnostics ($^{149/152}\text{Tb}$, ^{165}Er , ^{175}Yb ,.....)- 2029

~ 100 people from 5 PSI divisions are involved

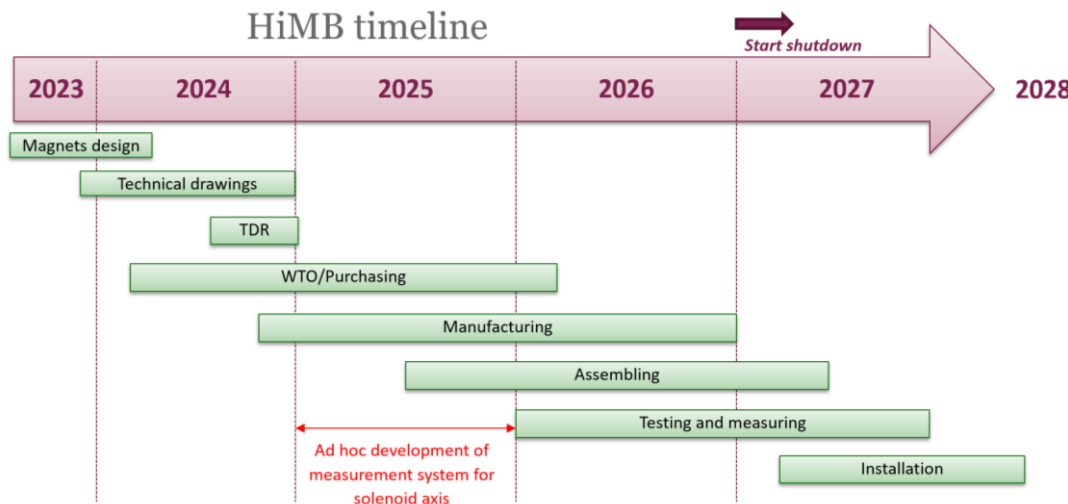
9 subprojects and 35 working groups

HIMB magnets status overview



	EM design	Mechanical design	Next Steps
Capture solenoid	Completed	In progress : 60 % (Coils 75%, yoke 50%)	1) Cooling calculation 2) WTO for coils
Rad.-hard transport solenoid	Completed	Concept: 20% (coils: 75%)	WTO for coils (together with capture Solenoid)
Normal transport solenoid	Completed	In progress : 90 %	3 2D drawings (coil, yoke, assembly)
Rad.-hard dipole 36°	Completed	In progress : 80 %	1) 2D drawings (ongoing) 2) Final definition of connections (coil is defined →WTO)
Normal dipole 40° and 60°	Completed	In progress : 90 %	3 2D drawings (coil, yoke, assembly)
Chicane magnets	Completed	In progress : 90 %	3 2D drawings (coil, yoke, assembly)
Separator	In progress : 80 %	X	Waiting for confirmation of magnetic design and max. field value

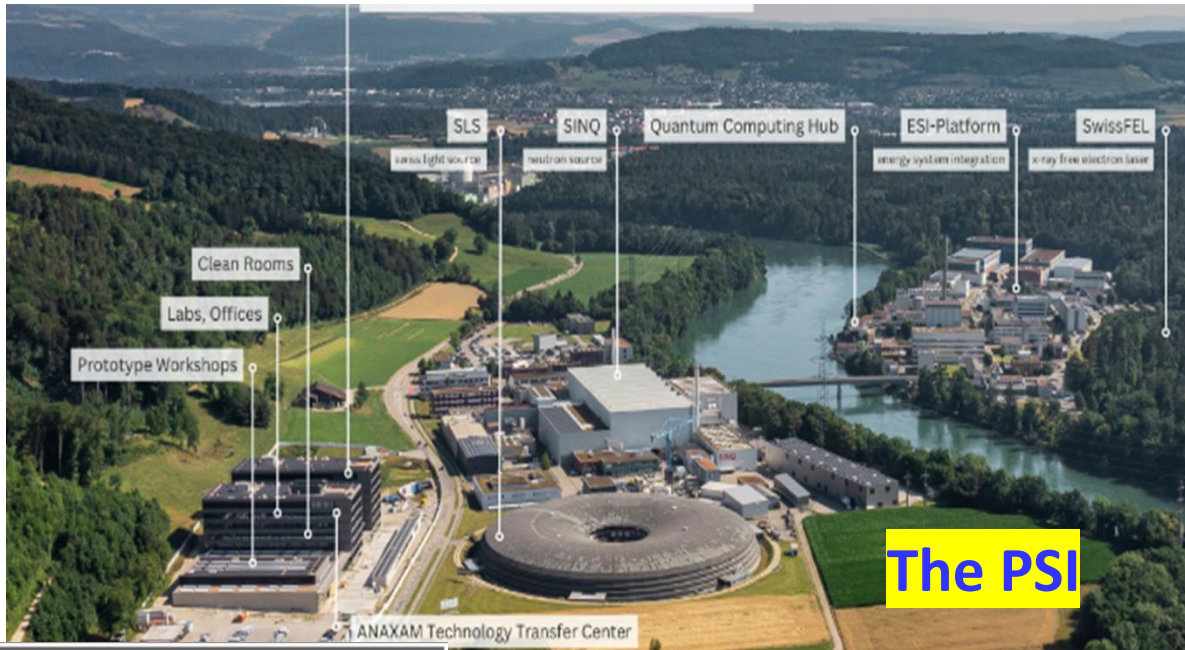
*"Magnet designs for the High-Intensity Muon Beam Project (HIMB) at PSI's Accelerator Complex HIPA"
R. Riccioli et al., IEEE Transactions on Applied Superconductivity (2024)*



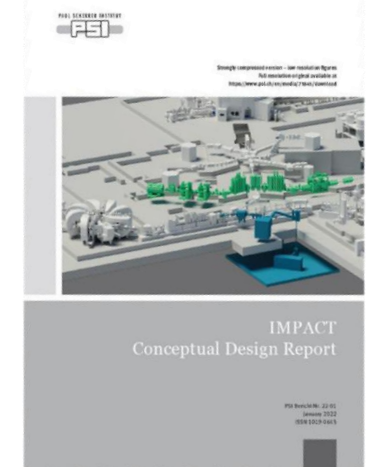
Magnet characteristics

- Large aperture solenoids (diameter~0.5 m)
- Resistive magnets-first option
- Radiation hard conductors
- Field quality specs (0.1 % of uncertainty)
- Magnetic axis measurements?

SMILE context: PSI large Research Facilities in operation and upgrades

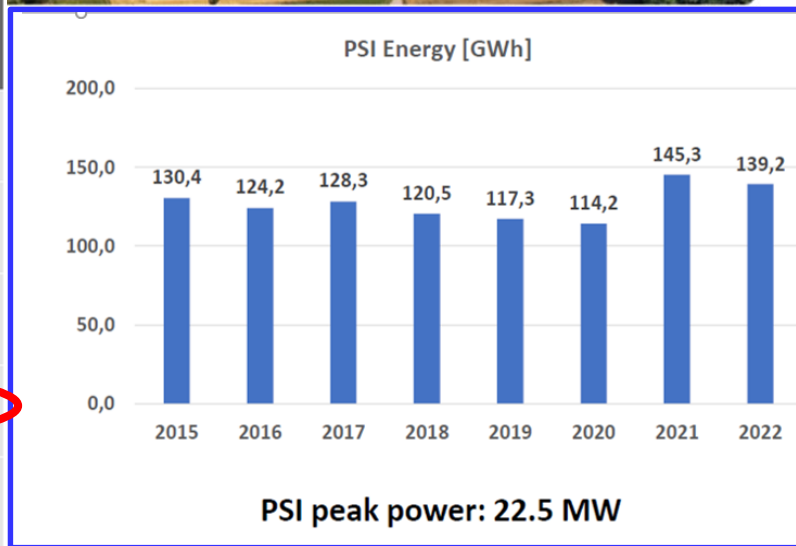


SLS2.0 2.4->2.7 GeV (2025)



IMPACT- HIMB (2027)

European RI	per year
CERN	1300 GWh
ESS (S)	280 GWh
DESY (D)	175 GWh
PSI (CH)	140 GWh
ISIS (UK)	70 GWh

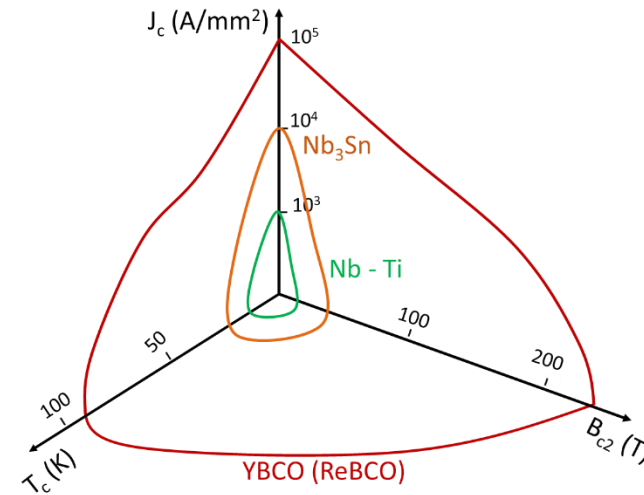
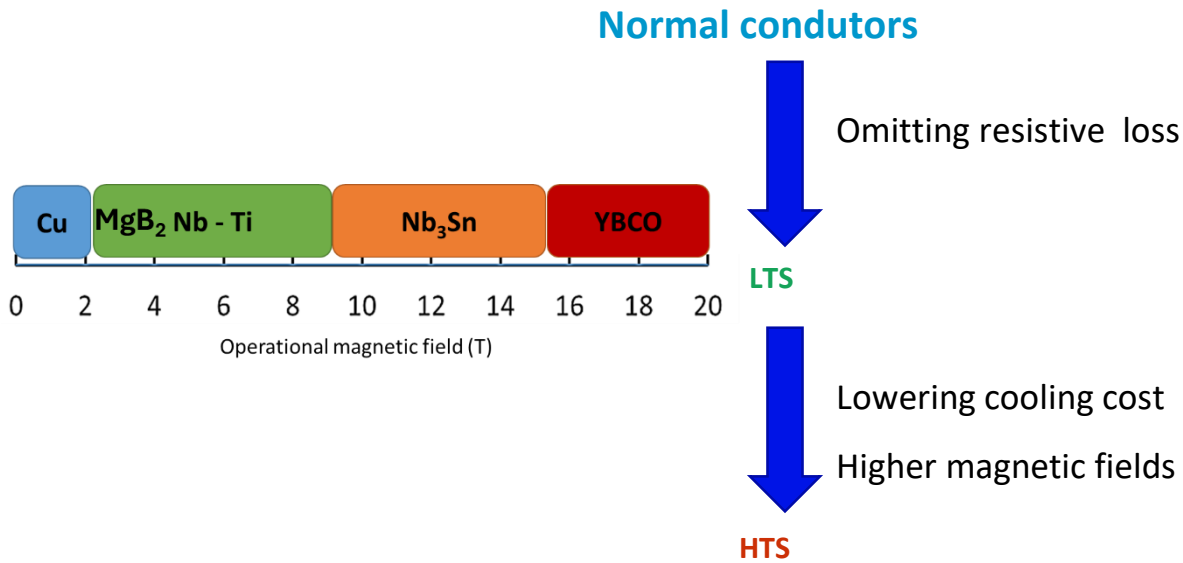


5 large-scale research facilities: the Swiss Spallation Neutron Source (SINQ), the Swiss Synchrotron Light Source (SLS), the Swiss Muon Source (μS), the X-ray Free Electron Laser (SwissFEL) and Proton Therapy center with 2 upgrades (SLS2.0 and HIMB)-1384 Magnets

Approach for an energy transition of PSI magnets



- Low field, high density of magnets & low radiation (Light sources) → **permanent magnets**
- Moderate/high fields & **high consumption** magnets **in highly radiative environment** (proton accelerator) → **cryogen free superconducting magnets**



Aspects to consider :

1. Economical study (capital cost, power consumption, CO₂...)
2. Operating conditions (Field and Thermal budget -incl. beam deposited energy)
3. Radiation damages on superconductor and insulation

Power consumption management for the upgrades SLS 2.0 and High Intensity Proton Accelerator

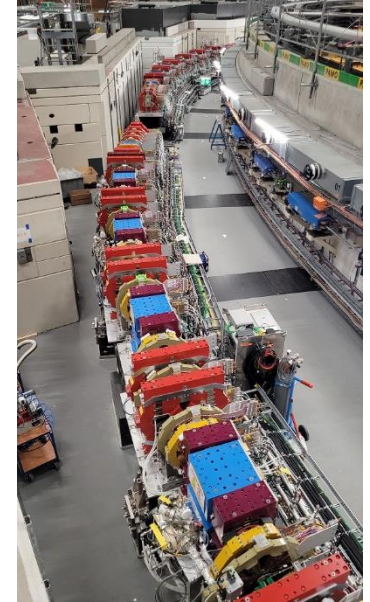


Power economy SLS2.0 vs. original SLS (2019-2024)

- More radiated X ray power for users (2.4 GeV→2.7 GeV)
- Less electricity consumption:
30 % of electricity reduction (24 W→17 kW)
- Key Savings: **Electromagnets → Permanent magnets**
Klystrons → Solid state amplifiers
standard pumps → modern pumps for cooling



Swiss Federal Program
„ProKw“



372 permanent magnets (one third)

reduction of 60 % of the magnet consumption

High Intensity Proton Accelerator (SMILE project 2025-?)

- Required for the proton beam : 7.8 MW
- 350 resistive magnets in operation: 34 % power consumption (2.6 MW)
- On going upgrade → increase power consumption
- Magnets in operation (future replacement):



SMILE : Superconducting Magnets

Improving Large research facility Efficiency



Implement cost-efficient and sustainable superconducting magnets in PSI's large-scale facilities: High-Intensity Proton Accelerator and PROSCAN (proton therapy)

- Workpackages (numerical & experimental aspects & technology development)
 - DC Magnet design & construction (including radiation impact on HTS conductor)
 - AC Magnet design and production using selected low loss superconductors
 - Advance cryogenics study and implementation (Pulsating heat Pipes, efficient cyrocoolers...)
- Possible external partners (Institutions and companies)
 - University Alma Matter Bologna- AC losses numerical studies
 - Politecnico di Torino- radiation effects calculation and experimental tests
 - LASA UNI Milano – Magnet design
 - University of Aix Marseille – numerical calculation on PhP mechanisms
 - VDL company- Pulsating heat Pipes development

Program in preparation (not approve yet) – submitted to the PSI direction at the end of 2024

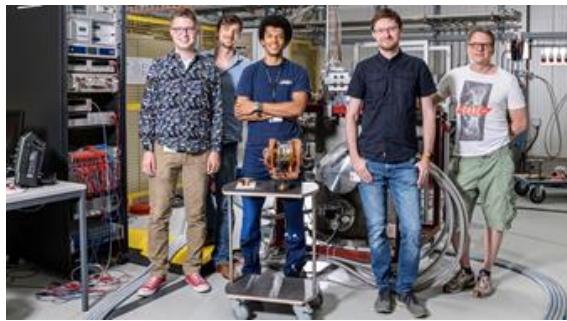
Summary



- The production and measurement of a massive number of magnets for the SLS upgrade Phase 1 were successful, and the magnet production for Phase 2 is currently ongoing.
- A tremendous effort was made to develop the infrastructure and parallelize magnetic measurements to comply with the specifications and meet the tight schedule.
- This project required meticulous planning and coordination, and a number of valuable lessons were drawn from this extraordinary scientific and human experience.
- As we move forward, the development of technologies for the design, assembly, and testing of superconducting magnets is becoming an increasingly significant part of our activities.
- Future challenges we are focusing on include the development of high-field, compact, low-consumption, and sustainable magnets.
- Bright prospects are on the horizon, particularly through our collaboration with our partners at Park Innovaare.



Training of the team for rotating coils



18 T@10 K with 4 NI HTS coils



Celebrating the Nb₃S_n Subscale



Successful measurement of Sextupoles Octupoles axis



Installation of a triplet

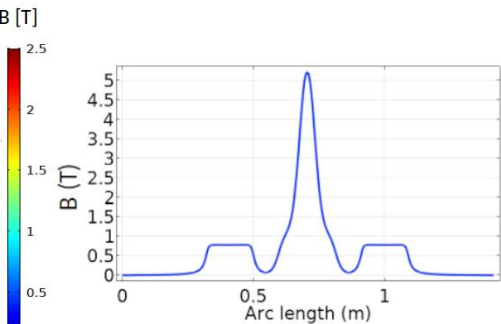
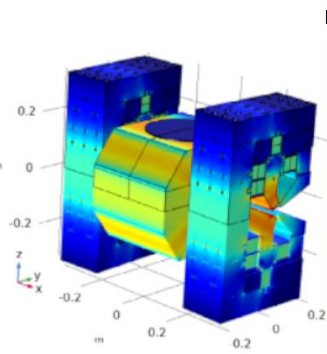
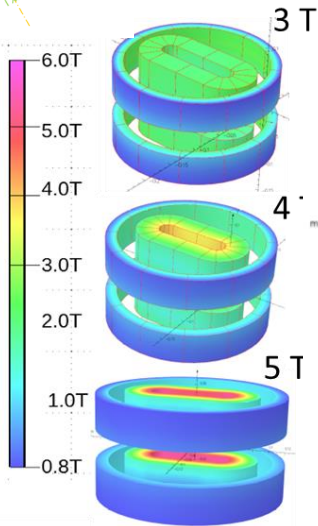
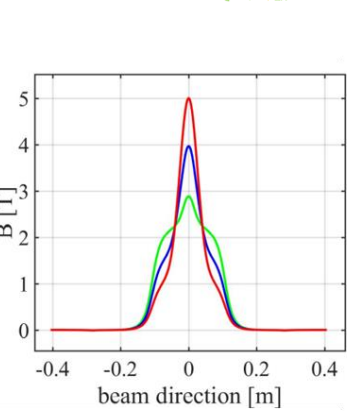
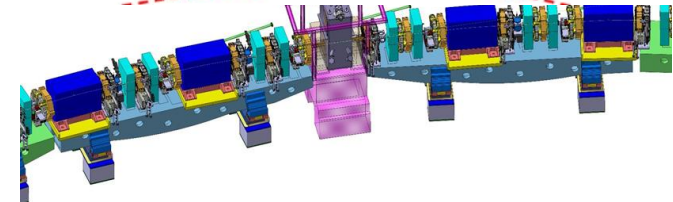
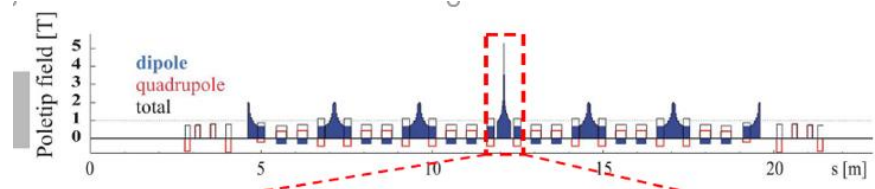
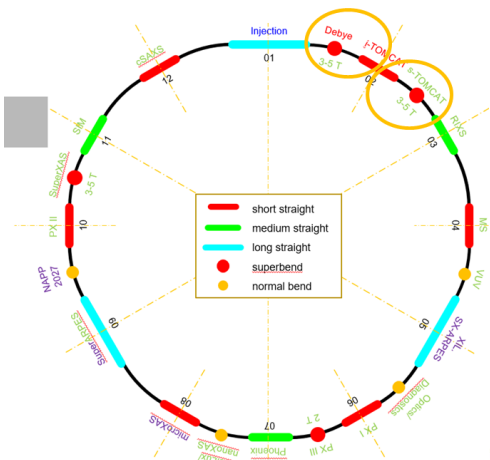
Dedication, Setbacks, Unexpected Turns, Achievements, and... Challenges

Join the magnet section

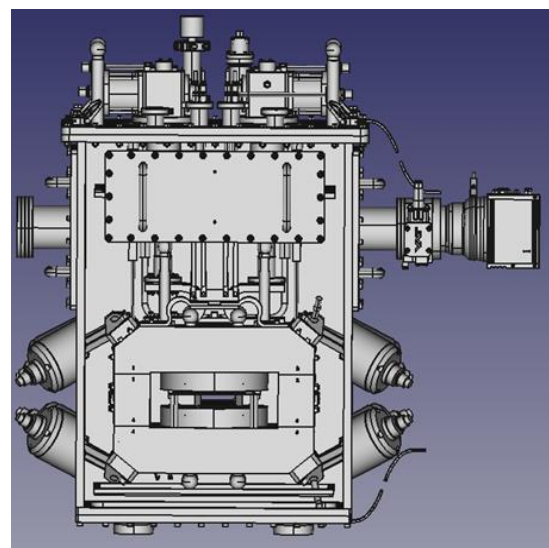
Thank you for your attention

Additional slides

5 T superbends- phase 2 (2026)



- 2 superconducting dipoles to provide hard X-rays at two beam lines
- Operating fields between 3 T and 5 T
- 2 pairs of Nb-Ti coils (racetrack, solenoid)
- Close yoke with soldered vacuum chamber
- *SC test coils in Fall 2024*
- *Magnet delivery (Jan-June 2025)*
- *Power and Magnetic tests (Hall Mapper) in 2025*

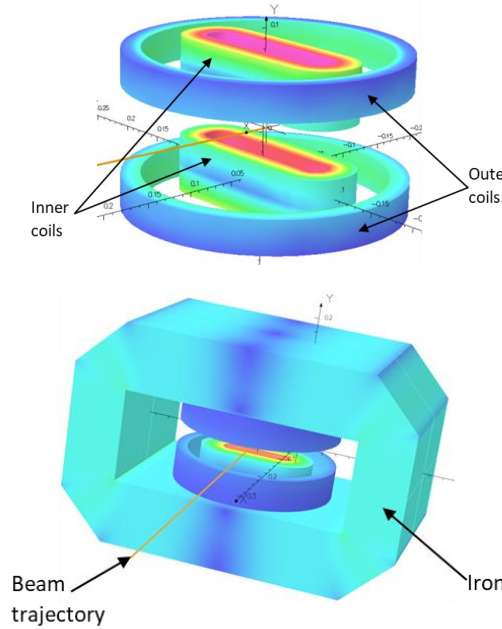
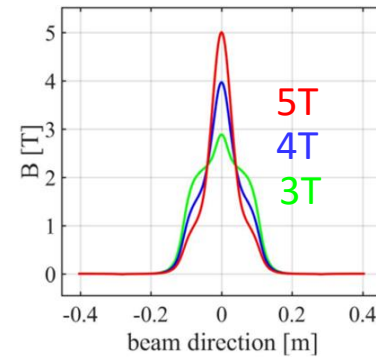


Phase 2: 5 T superconducting superbend

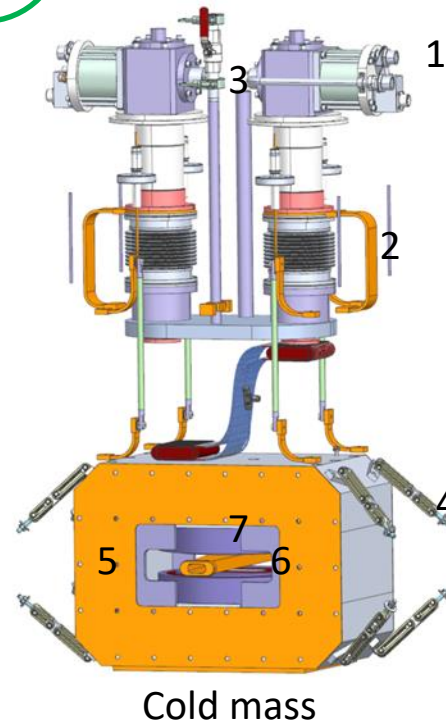
ciro.calzolaio@psi.ch



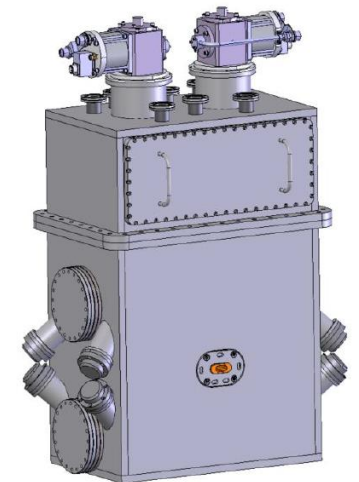
- Conduction cooled concept (2 cryocoolers)
- 2 pairs NbTi coils (racetrack, solenoidal)
- Two 200 A power supplies to adjust current (field)
- $T_{op} \sim 4.5$ K
- 2 HTS -110 current leads (500 A@64K)
- ARMCO yoke (close geometry)
- Beam pipe included in the magnet assembly



	Main magnet components
1	2 cryocoolers RDK-415D
2	Thermal connections
3	Current leads (Cu+HTS)
4	Suspension straps
5	Armco Yoke
6	Vacuum chamber
7	Pair of NbTi coils inside the Al precompression ring



Cold mass



Cryogenic power tests and magnetic measurements @ PSI in a dedicated test stand

Example : Impact of the vacuum pump



PM Quadrupole

Vacuum pump
(ferrite magnets)

Reduction of 0.3 % of the Field Integral

Vertical shift of the magnetic axis position by 60 micrometers

Practical example: High Intensity Muon Beam project: Estimated Magnet Consumption (MuH2&3)



Location	Magnet	Number of magnets	Power per magnet	Total power
MuH2	Capture Solenoid	1	142.5 kW	142.5 kW
	Dipole	1	3.2 kW	3.2 kW
	Transport Solenoid (A-B)	3	37.5 kW	112.5 kW
	Dipole	1	2.4 kW	2.4 kW
	Transport Solenoid (C)	6	17.9 kW	107.4 kW
	Separator	2	0.45 kW	0.91 kW
MuH3	Capture Solenoid	1	142.5 kW	142.5 kW
	Dipole	1	2.3 kW	2.3 kW
	Transport Solenoid (A-B)	2	35.5 kW	71 kW
	Dipole	2	3.1 kW	6.2 kW
	Transport Solenoid (C)	2	15.4 kW	30.8 kW
General	Other magnets	2	5 kW	10 kW
	Cable resistance	3%		
TOTAL				632 kW

Power consumption goes from 120 kW to 632 kW of the new lines

- 1) Capture solenoid** : Superconducting HTS tentative **not successful** because of lack of space for thick radiation shields
- 2) Second choice: transport solenoids** (13 in the two lines positions A,B,C)

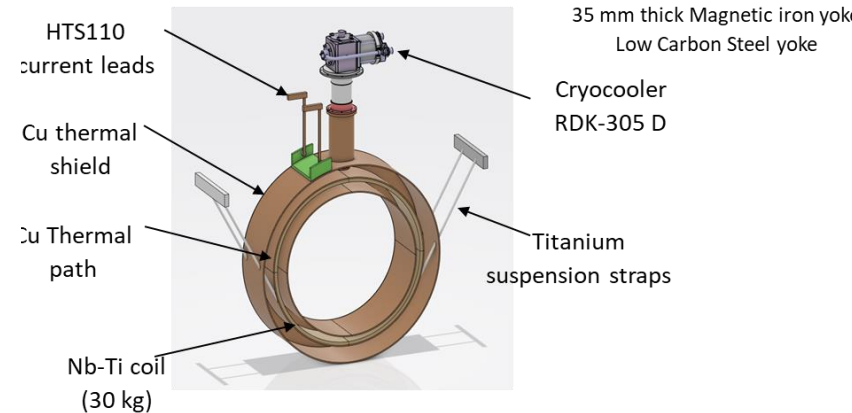
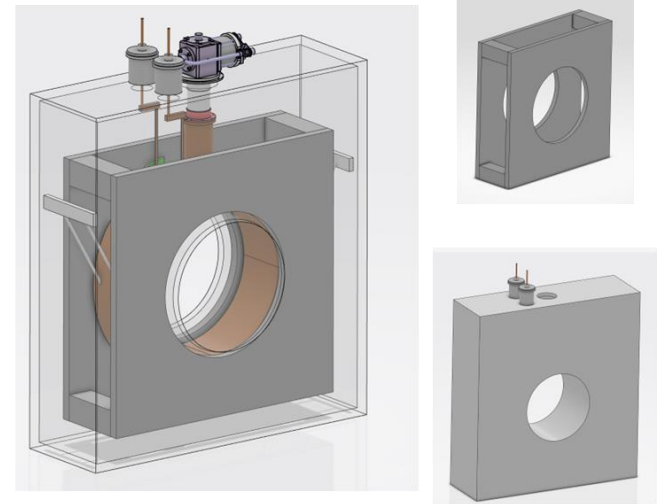
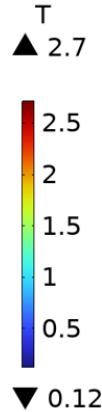
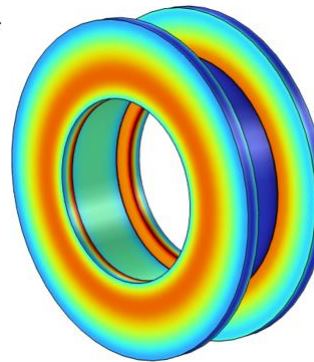
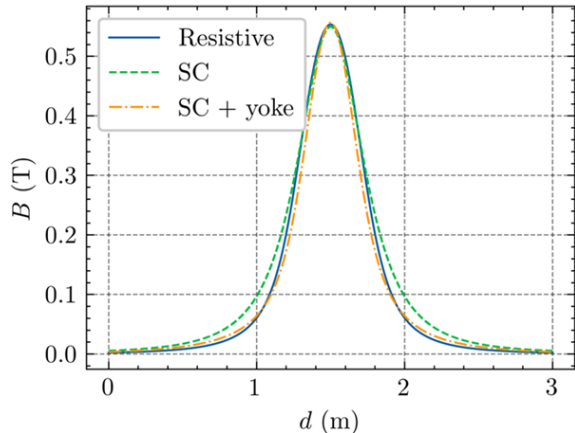
Study for a NbTi (and HTS) superconducting option



HIMB Transport solenoids- NbTi option study



Aperture (inner)/length	650 mm/300 mm
Max current (80 MeV/c)	93 A (with yoke)
Max Mag. Field (80 MeV/c)	0.55 T
Field Integral/Peak field	0.310 Tm / 1.46 T
Turns number	2760
Operating Temperature	4.5 K
Cryocooler RDK-305D	1 (3.6 kW)
Load-line and Temp. margin @1T	72 %, 3-4 K



Problematics in PSI facilities :

- Energy deposited by beam (T-margin)
- Radiation damage on insulation and superconducting coils (>20 years)
- Energy savings (Capital cost vs electricity savings)
- Sustainability (CO₂ emission reduction)

Decision for a potential implementation by the direction end of 2024