

Quench Stability against Beam-loss in Superconducting Magnets

at the 50 GeV Proton Beam Line for the J-
PARC Neutrino Experiment

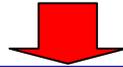


Yosuke Iwamoto, Nobuhiro Kimura, Toru Ogitsu, Hirokatsu Ohhata,
Atsuko Ichikawa, Tatsushi Nakamoto and Akira Yamamoto, *KEK*

Kenji Tanabe, *University of Tokyo*

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Investigate the quench stability of the cables using J-PARC neutrino beam line



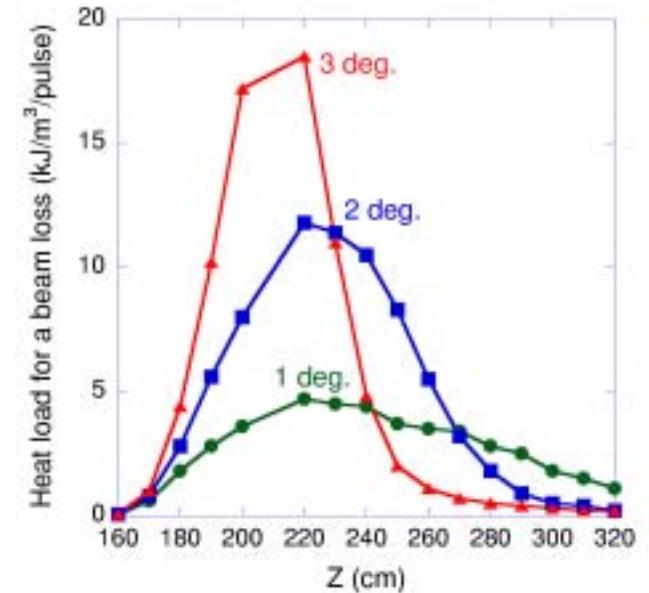
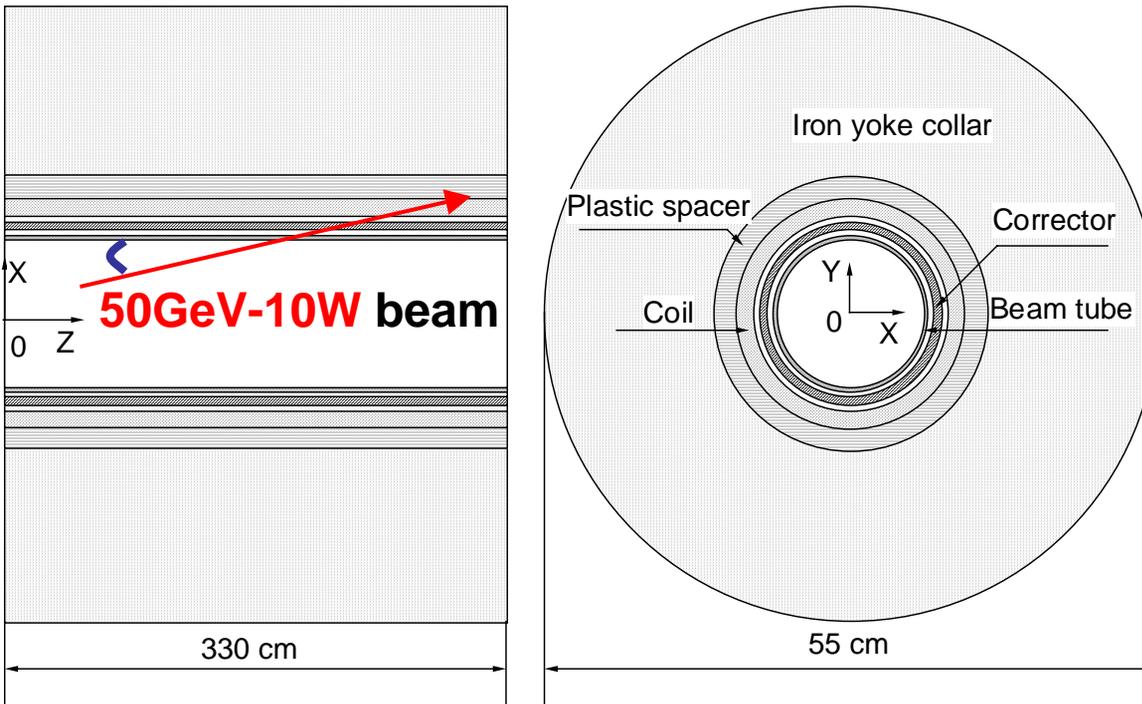
In case of **50GeV-10W/point** beam loss

(Acceptable beam loss in view of shielding and maintenance)



Calculate **heat load** for a 10 W/point beam loss in the cable by **MARS** code

Heat Load Simulation using MARS code

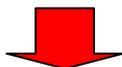


Heat load will be up to **20 kJ/m³/pulse**.

Heating of **0-40 kJ/m³/pulse** was used in experiment and the quench simulation.

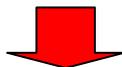
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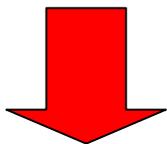


In case of **50GeV-10W/point** beam loss

(Acceptable beam loss in view of shielding and maintenance)



Calculate **heat load** for a 10 W/point beam loss in the cable by **MARS** code is **20kJ/m³/pulse.**

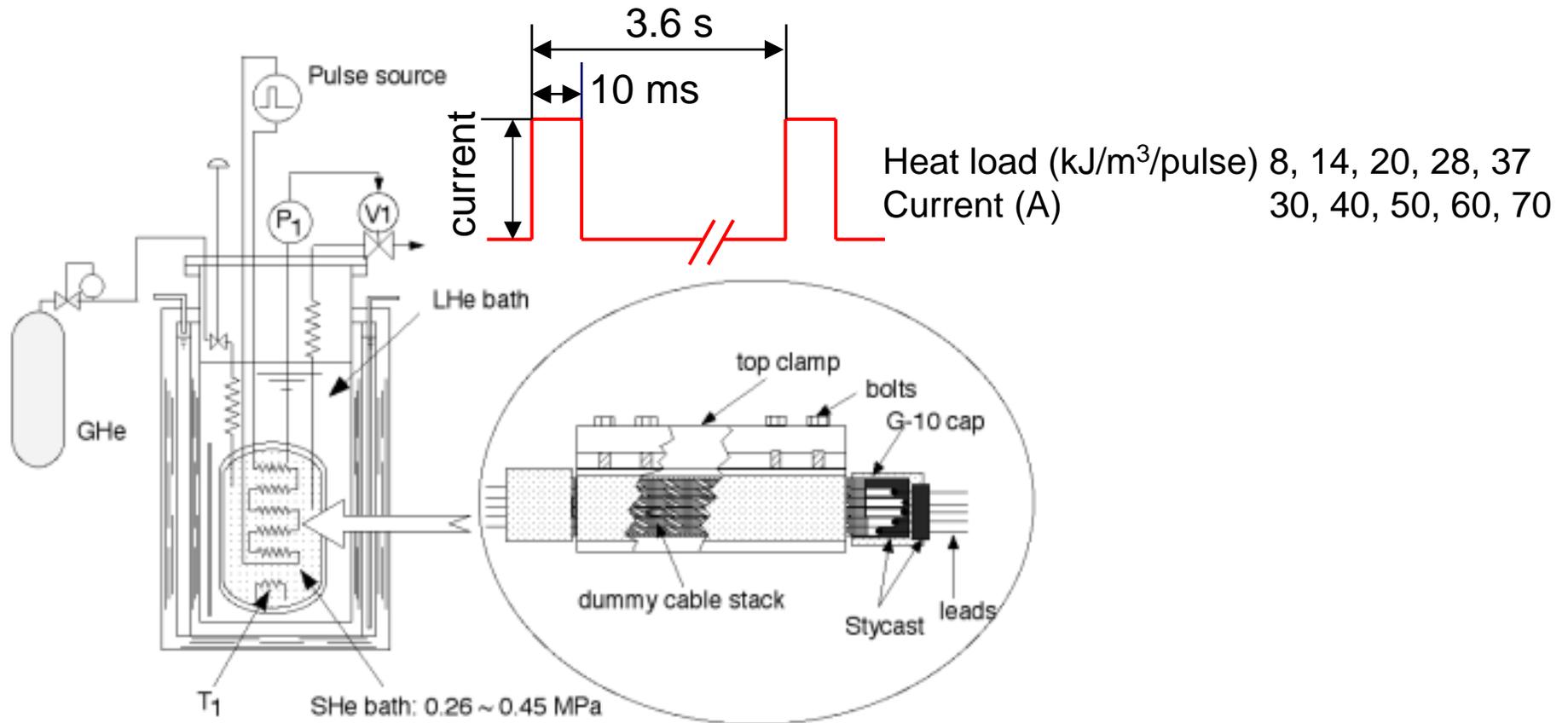


Using Heating of **0-40 kJ/m³/pulse**

Measurements

of temperature rise of the cable

Experiment

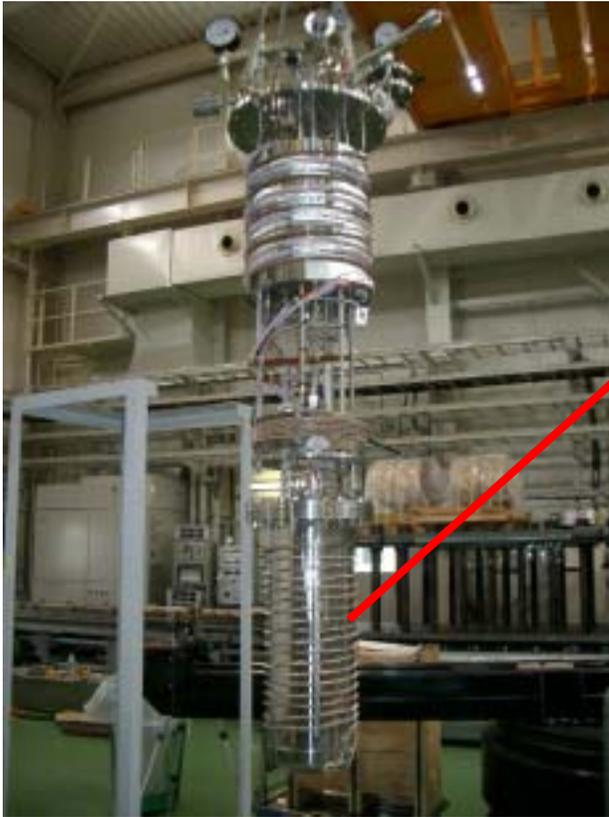


P₁: Absolute pressure transducer

T₁: Silicon diode thermometer

V₁: Pressure control valve

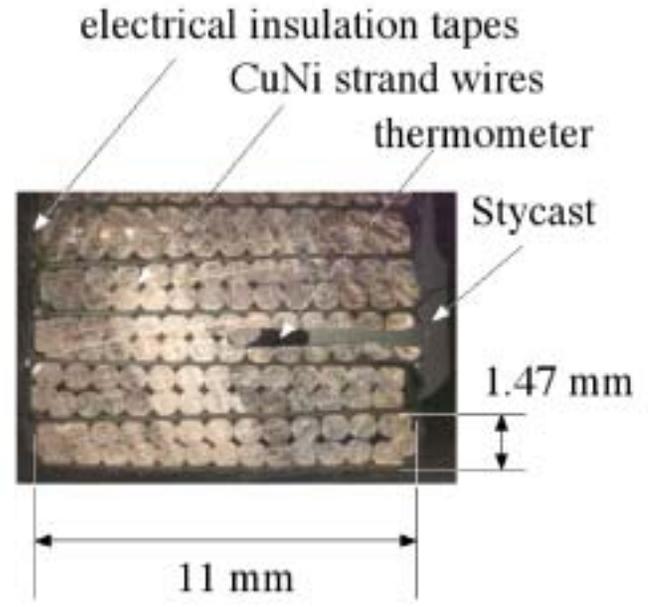
The cable used the same structure of superconducting magnet. It was made of CuNi in order to generate Joule heating.



overview

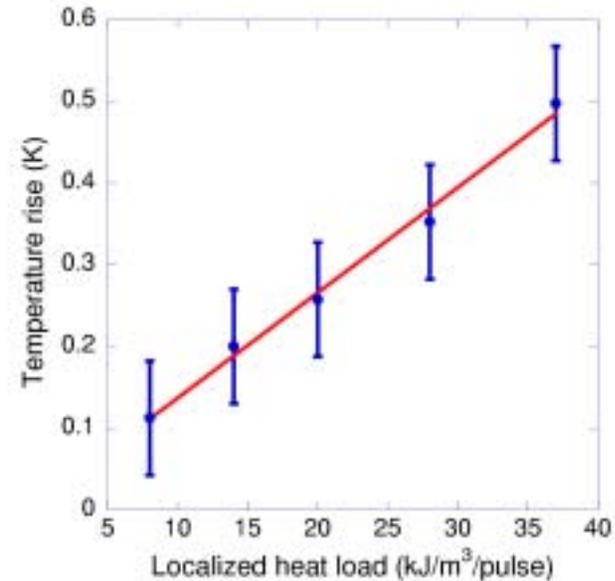
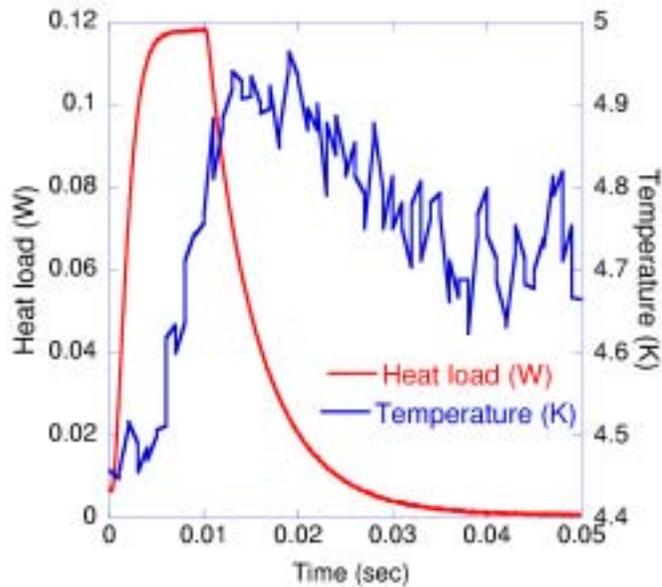


Specimen



Cross section of the cable

Experimental result



28 kJ/m³/pulse heat load.
0.46 K temperature rise.

Temp. rise is proportional to heat load.

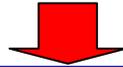
20 kJ/m³/pulse for a **50GeV-10W** loss



Instantaneous temp. rise = **0.25 K**

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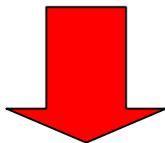


In case of **50GeV-10W/point** beam loss

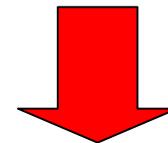
(Acceptable beam loss in view of shielding and maintenance)



Calculate **heat load** for a 10 W/point beam loss in the cable by **MARS** code is **20kJ/m³/pulse**



Using Heating of **0-40 kJ/m³/pulse**



Measurements

of temperature rise of the cable is **0.25 K** for a **20kJ/m³/pulse loss**.

Quench stability simulation.

Quench Stability Simulation

Heat balance equation

$$A \frac{d}{dx} \left(k(T) \frac{dT}{dx} \right) - Pq_s + gA = AC_p(T) \frac{dT}{dt}$$

$$q_c = h(T - T_h)$$

A : the overall cross section

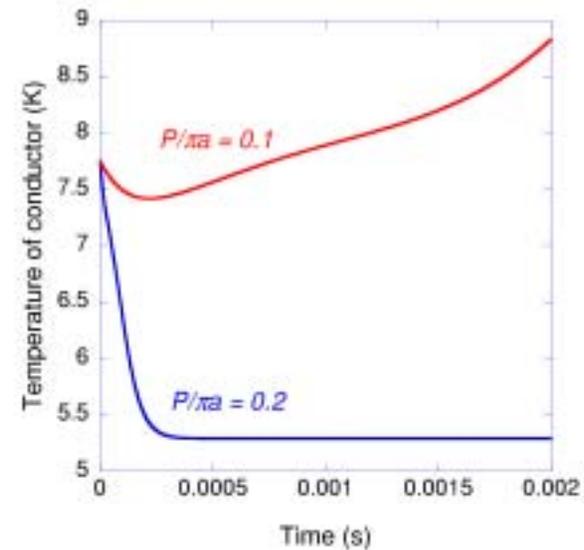
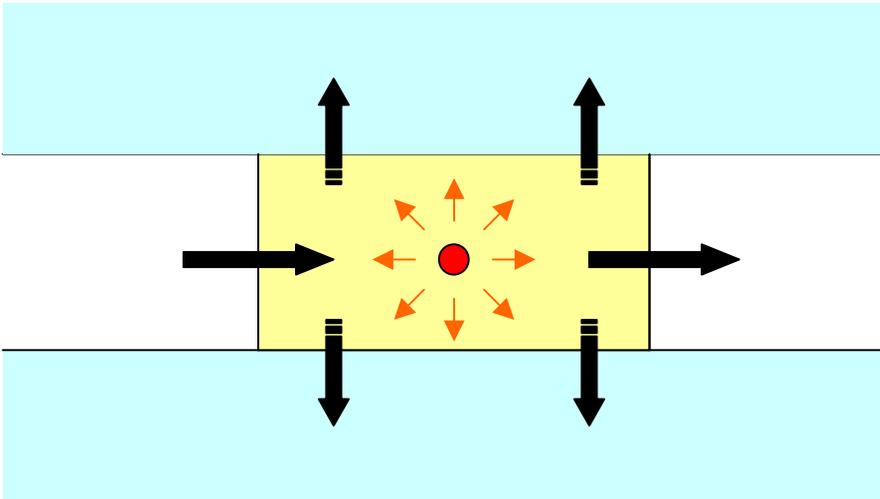
$K(T)$: thermal conductivity of conductor

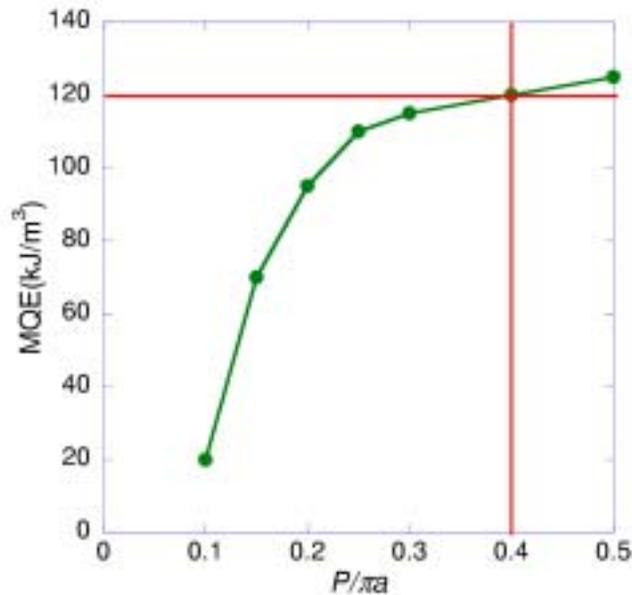
P : strand's wetted perimeter

q_s : heat transfer to SHe

g : Joule heating in conductor

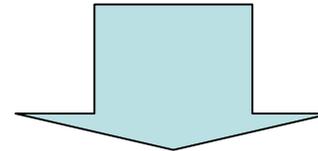
$C_p(T)$: volumetric specific heat of conductor





$P/\pi a \sim 0.4$ (the actual cable)

20 kJ/m³/pulse heat load is OK
(for a **50GeV-10W** beam loss)

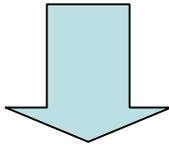


120 kJ/m³/pulse heat load
(for a **50GeV-60W** beam loss)
may be **acceptable**.

Summary

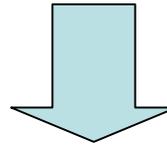
Calculation result by MARS which simulate the actual magnet in the J-PARC neutrino beam line

Heat load in coil will be up to **20 kJ/m³/pulse** for a 10W/point beam loss



Experimental result

Instantaneous temp. rise in the cable = **0.25 K**



Quench simulation result

Not induce a **quench**.
At least,
120 kJ/m³/pulse heat load for a **50GeV-60W** beam loss may be **acceptable**.