



## Muon Beam Line for COMET

### - Updates for the Superconducting Magnet R&D

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NuFACT15 at Rio de Janeiro



九州大学  
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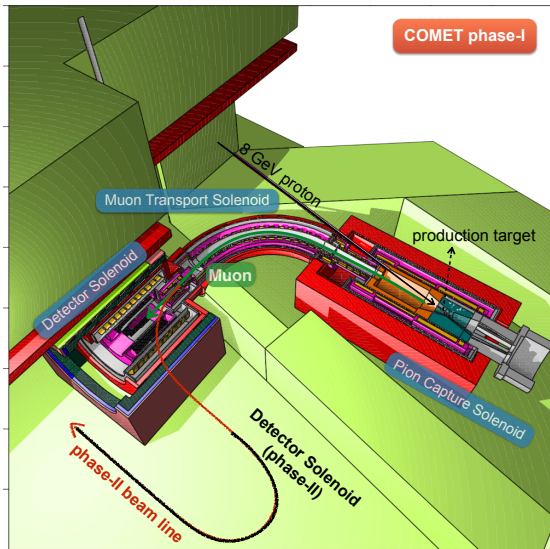
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- Introduction
- Superconducting Magnet System
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- Physics Motivation and COMET Experiment
  - Ben's talk
- Concept Design for Superconducting solenoid
  - Reported in NuFACT13
- This talk
  - Design and testing of SC magnet elements to challenging (radiation, thermal load) operating environment.
- COMET phase-I
  - Graphite target
  - 3 kW proton beam ( $2.5 \times 10^{12}$  pps)
- COMET phase-II
  - Tungsten target
  - 56 kW proton beam ( $4.4 \times 10^{13}$  pps)
- Main Issue: Radiation
  - Capture Solenoid around the production target
- All of the following discussion are on phase-II.



- Pion Capture Solenoid
  - Capture the pion from production target
  - 5 Tesla at peak
- Muon Transport Solenoid
  - Curved solenoid to select charged particle
  - Dipole magnet to select the muon momentum
- Detector Solenoid
  - Uniform field for muon tracking and PID
  - 1 Tesla

# Status of Superconducting Magnet

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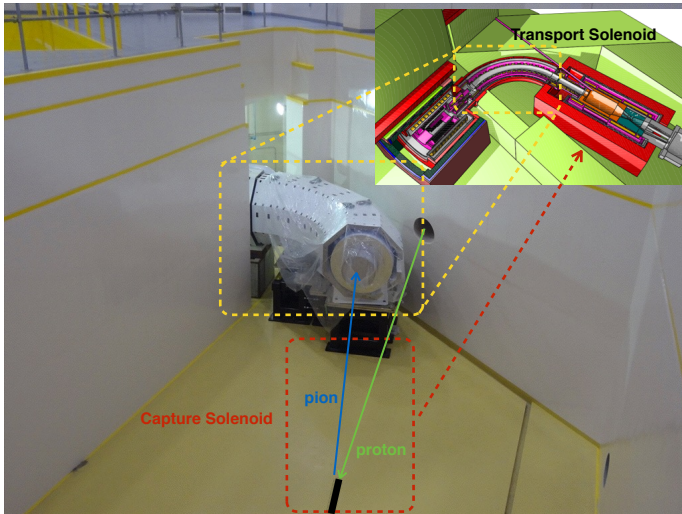
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- Finished the fabrication of Transport Solenoid in this year
- Vacuum test: at level of  $10^{-9}$  Pa·m<sup>3</sup>/sec
- Leak test: no leak

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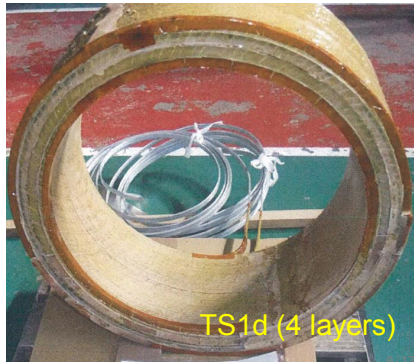
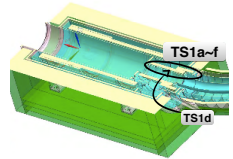
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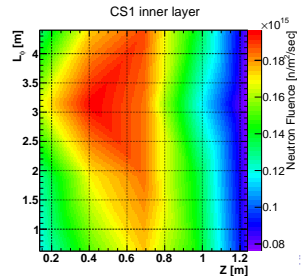
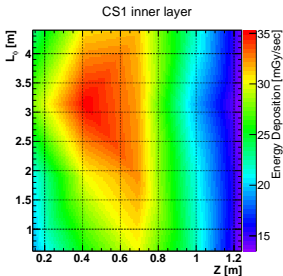
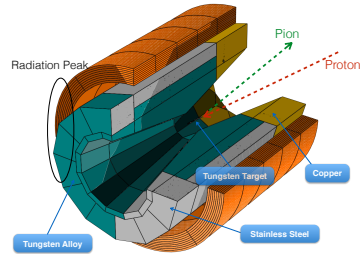
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- Finished the TS1b → e coil winding in 2014.
- R&D on Capture Solenoid is still ongoing.
- This year:
  - LHe transfer tube
  - Current box

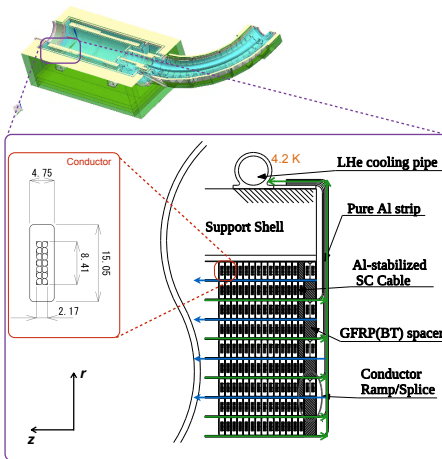


- Tungsten Shield
- Radiation damage on Magnet
  - Electric resistivity degradation
    - Al:  $0.03 \text{ n}\Omega \cdot \text{m}$  for  $10^{20}$  neutrons/m<sup>2</sup>
    - Cu:  $0.01 \text{ n}\Omega \cdot \text{m}$  for  $10^{20}$  neutrons/m<sup>2</sup>
  - MC simulation (PHITS):  $2.8 \times 10^{21}$  neutrons/m<sup>2</sup> for reaching  $10^{19}$  stopped muons (230 days) at peak
- Heat generation during the operation
  - 35 mGy/sec at peak → 0.7 MGy for 230 days



To reduce radiation effect...

- Al Stabilized Conductor
  - NbTi:Cu:Al = 1:0.9:7.3
  - $RRR_{Al} \geq 500$  ( $RRR = \frac{\rho_{RT}(T,B)}{\rho_{CT}(T,B)}$ )
  - 0.1% Ni
  - Low energy deposition
- Kapton tape → Pre-preg tape
  - Polyimide film / Boron free glass cloth
  - To reduce the neutron effect
- BT GFRP spacer
  - Good radiation resistance
- Conduction Cooling
  - Reduce the Tritium production
- 1 mm Al strip
  - Release the energy deposition





# Coil Temperature

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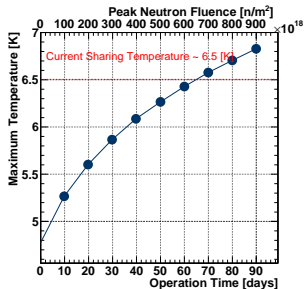
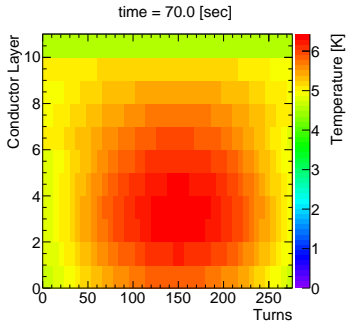
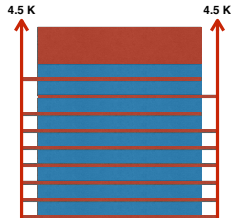
## ■ Thermal Simulation

- Heat generation: energy deposition  $\times 1.5$
- Thermal conductivity: using KUR measurements

## ■ Geometry

- 3 mm innermost Al strip
- Both side cooling from 1st layer to 6th layer

- 60 day operation ( $6 \times 10^{20} \text{ n/m}^2$ )  $\rightarrow T_{max} = 6.4 \text{ K}$



# Quench Protection

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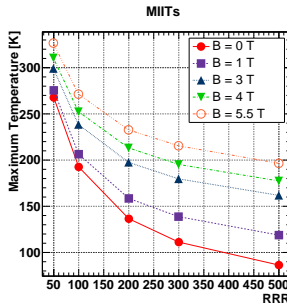
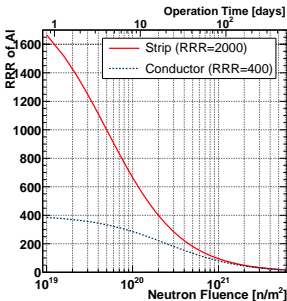
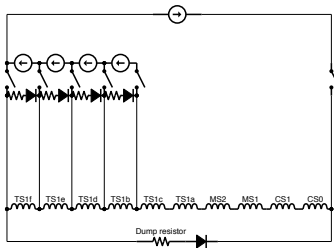
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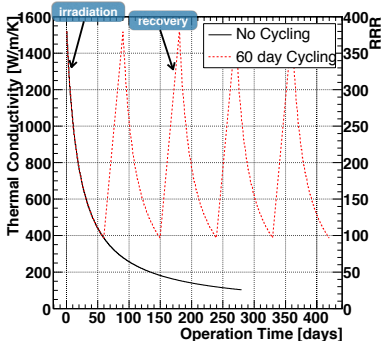
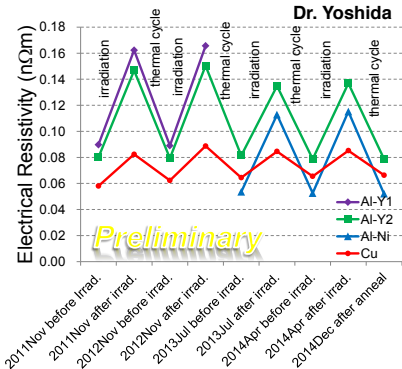
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- Connected all of the capture solenoid for quench protection
- Maximum temperature after quench
  - Estimated from MIITs
  - $MIITs = \int_0^{\infty} I^2(t)dt = \int_{4.2K}^{T_{max}} \frac{C(T)}{R(T)} dT$
- RRR=100 (corresponding to 60 day operation), field=5.5 T  $\rightarrow T_{max} = 270$  K
  - Acceptable but need to check the thermal shock on insulation tape



- After 60 day operation → Quench
- Thermal cycling is necessary
  - Aluminium recovers by thermal cycling perfectly
- Magnet Cooling needs 15 days at least + Some preparations → 30 day
- Needs 4 cycling to achieve the goal of  $10^{19}$  stopped muons



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- R&D of superconducting magnet for COMET experiment underway
- Capture section is facing the radiation issue due to the usage of high intense proton beam
- 60 day continuous operation for COMET magnet is possible.
- The maximum temperature will not exceed to 270 K after quench for 60 day operation

# Thanks

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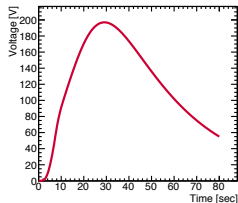
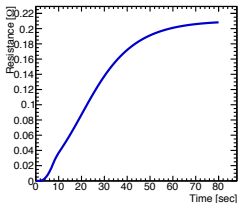
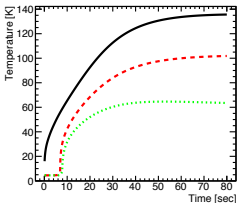
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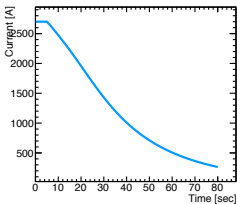


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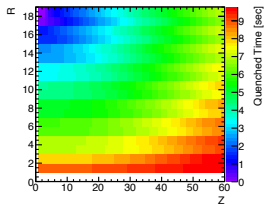
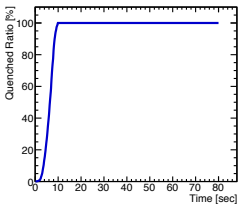
## Preliminary



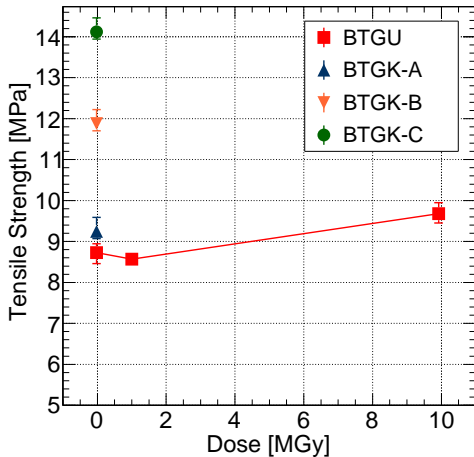
Current Decay



Quenched Cell



Preliminary





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