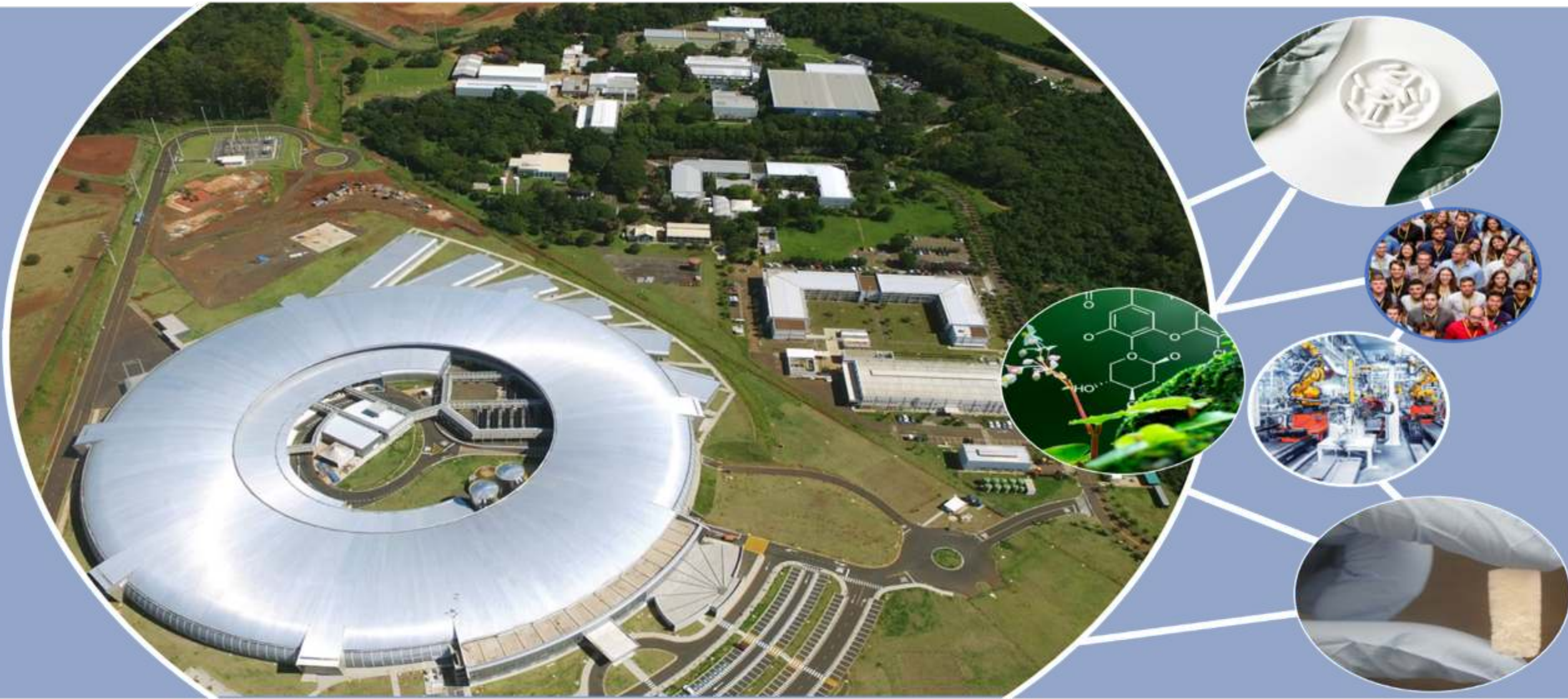


CNPEM – Brazilian Research Center in Energy and Materials



Antonio José Roque da Silva
Director General - CNPEM
jose.roque@cnpem.br



SIRIUS I Brazilian Synchrotron
Light Laboratory (LNLS)

General Directorate

Brazilian Biorenewables
National Laboratory (LNBR)

Brazilian Biosciences
National Laboratory (LNBio)

Engineering and Instrumentation Laboratories

Brazilian Nanotechnology
National Laboratory (LNNano)

Human Resources

Employees – 1.250
Students, PosDocs– 250
Trainees – 150
Outsourced Personnel - 250

TOTAL | 1.900

CNPEM is a private, non-profit
organization overseen by the
Brazilian Ministry of Science,
Technology, and Innovation (MCTI)

CNPEM Campus



Illum School of Sciences

Important Turning Point in the Brazilian Science - “Big facility”, in house development

A pioneering lab in Brazil

First synchrotron light source in the southern hemisphere

Around 85% built in house

Built between 1987-1997

Training of human resources



1990/95



Dipole Prototype Assembly



Magnets production



Coil manufacturing



1/12 storage ring



Vacuum Chamber Prototype Assembly





But not competitive at an international level...



Sirius – a competitive synchrotron light source – 4th generation



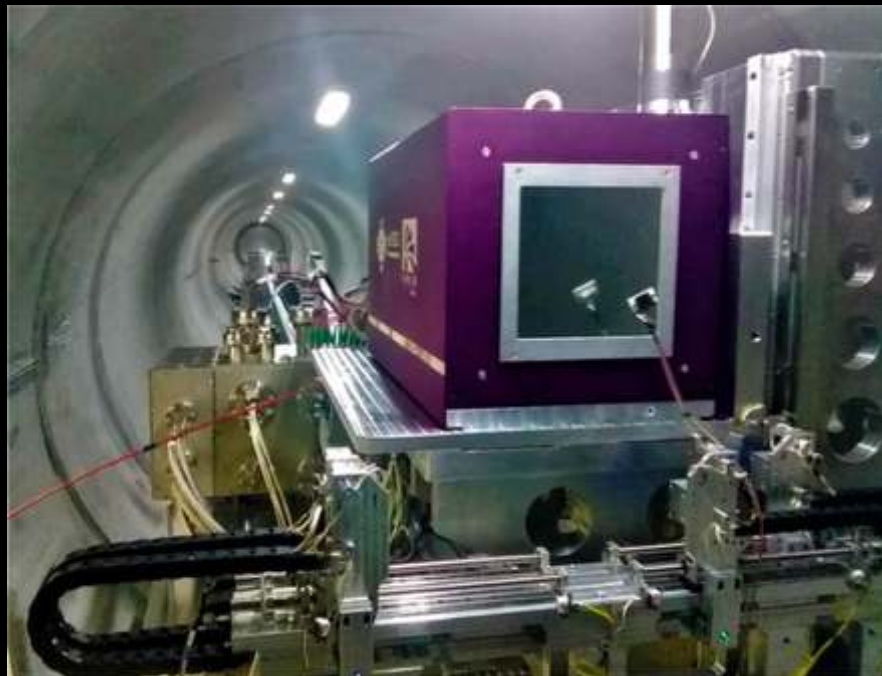


Technology development highlights

Magnets



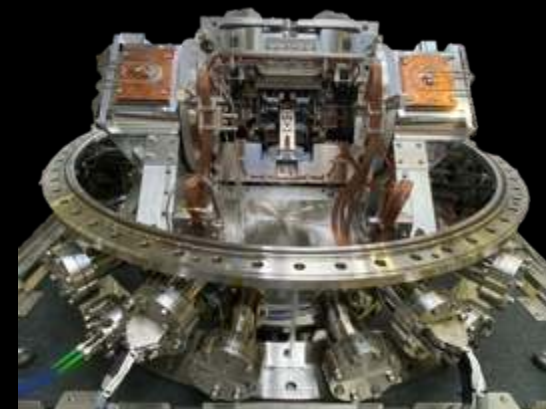
X-Ray detectors



Delta Undulator



X-Ray monochromators



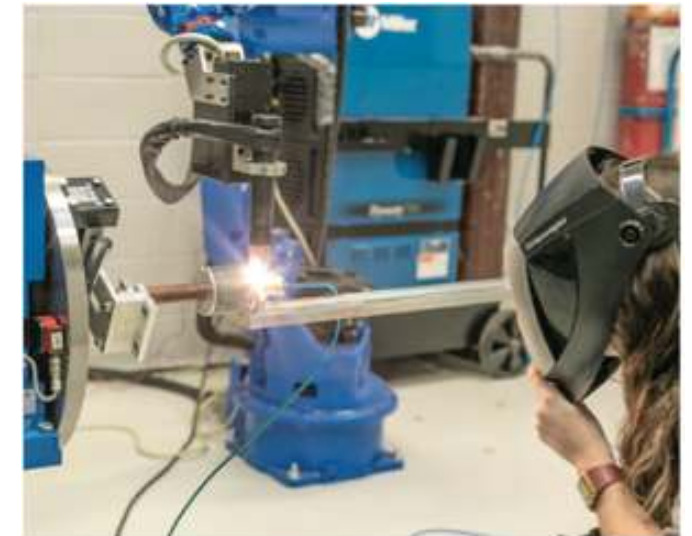
Vacuum chambers (NEG Coating)



NEG Coating



Cu/Ag alloy chamber



Cu welding

Sirius: CNPEM and Brazilian Industry Collaboration



Interaction with innovative Brazilian companies in product/process/production developments for Sirius

engecer

TOYO MATIC

engecer

WEG

GRUPO METAL

FCA Brasil

TMA Termomecânica

Base concreto

JPHE CALDEIRARIA E MÁQUINAS

Sapatas metálicas Niveladores

TOYO MATIC

Shimtek

Resina

BIOTEC

FCA Brasil

πTEC

THANKS TO THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE BRAZILIAN COMPANIES, THE PROJECT ACHIEVED A > 80% INDEX OF NATIONALIZATION

Agreement between PITEC and CNPEM advances the development of state-of-the-art technology



Magnets Development Timeline

Santa Cândida (1987)



Dipole

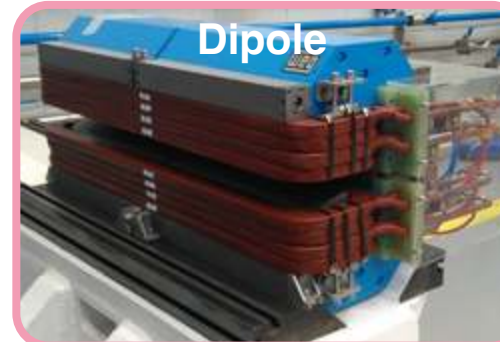


Quadrupole

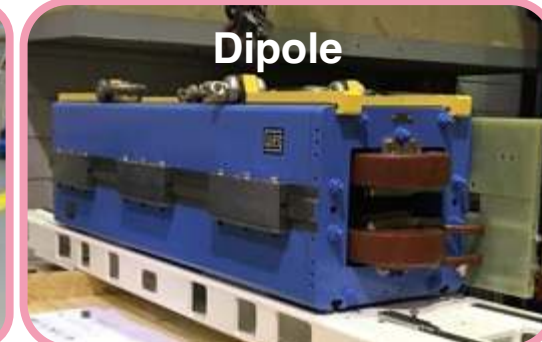


UVX

2^a Generation
1997-2019



Dipole



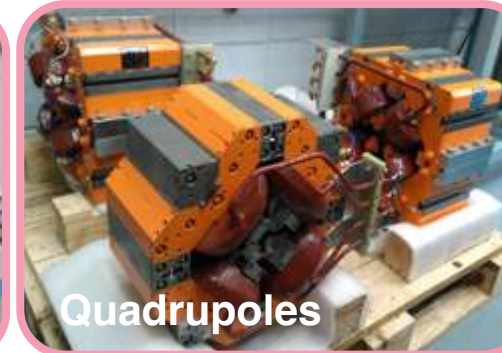
Dipole

Sirius

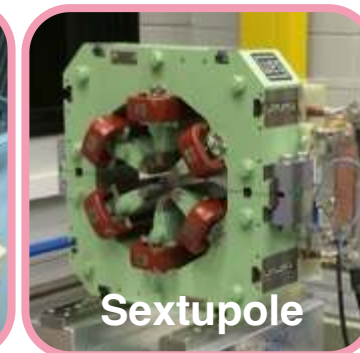
4^a Generation
2020-In operation



Bending



Quadrupoles



Sextupole

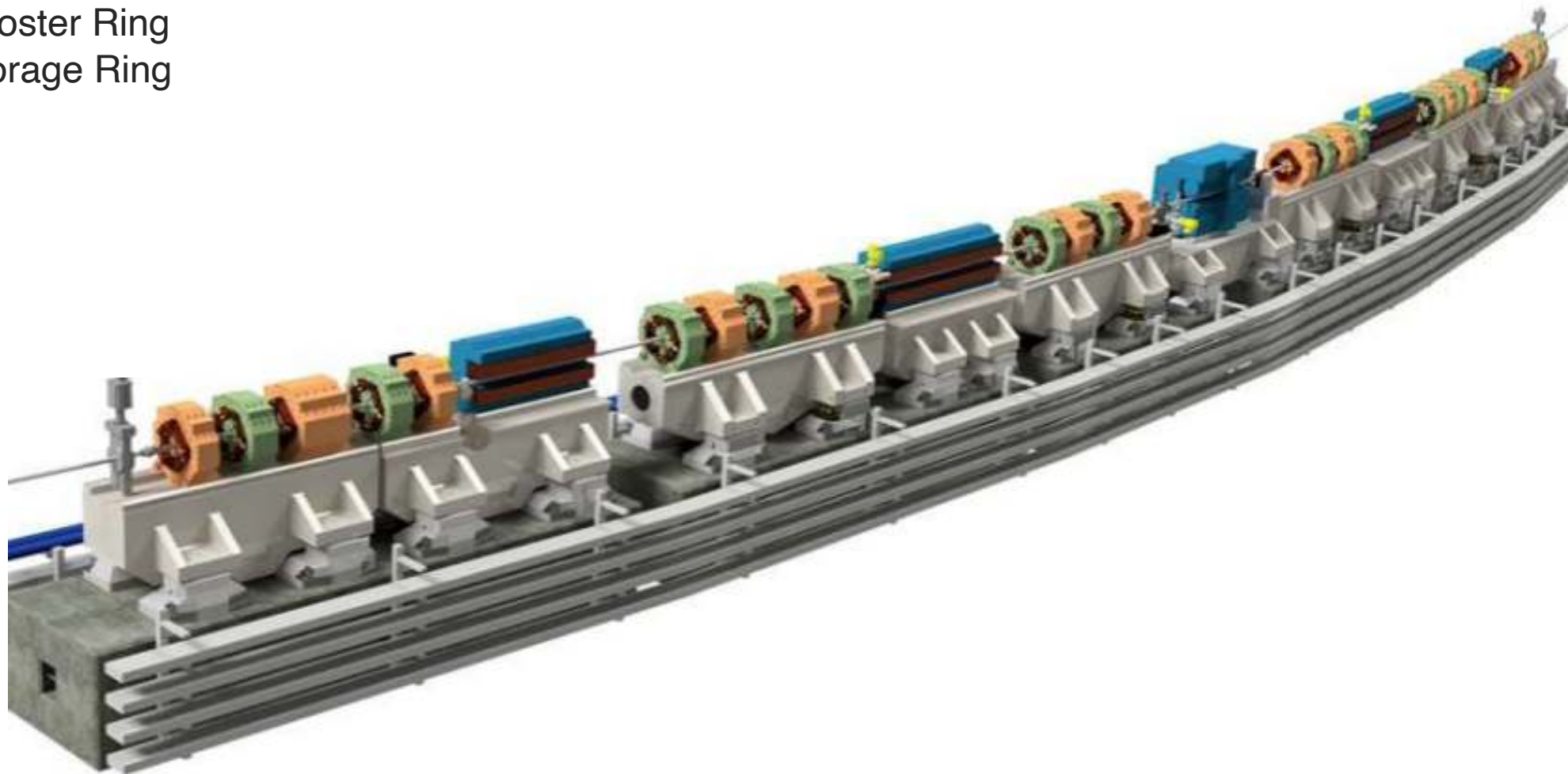
Success case: Magnets for Sirius

1036 eletromagnets

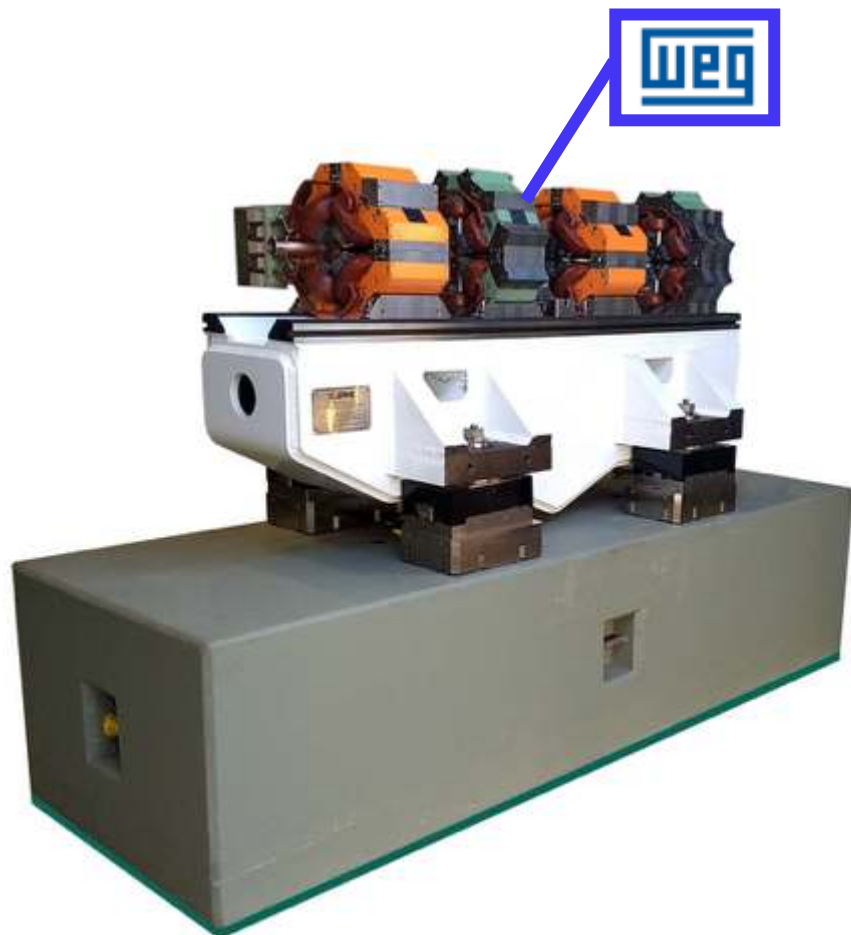
- 257 in the Booster Ring
- 782 in the Storage Ring

Divided into:

- Corrector
- Quadrupoles
- Sextupoles
- Dipoles

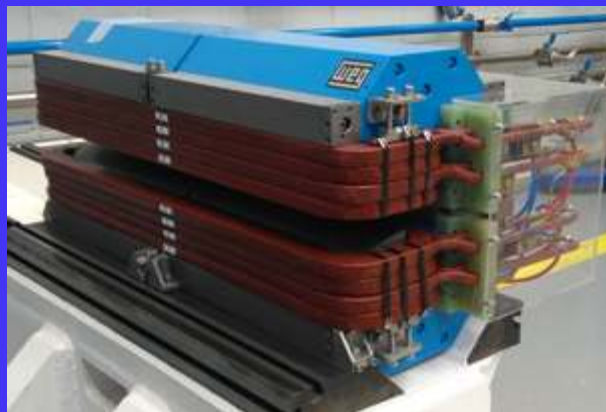


Success case: Magnets for Sirius



WEG manufactured the Sirius accelerator electromagnets, a non-standard, high-precision product for the company.

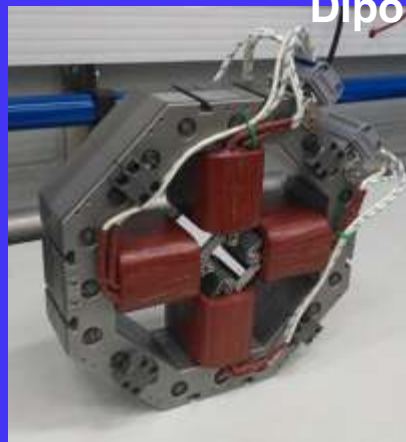
More than 1,000 magnets were built and installed.



Storage Ring Electromagnetic
Dipole



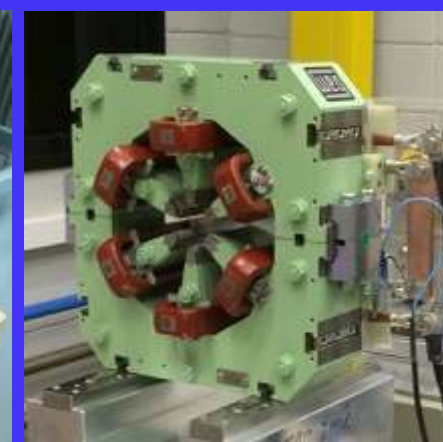
Booster Dipole



Fast Corrector



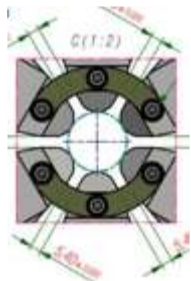
Quadrupoles



Sextupole

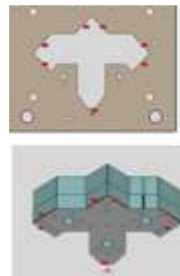
Sirius Magnets Development Proces

Sirius Electromagnets → External Manufacturer (WEG)



Design

- Simulation, mechanical design and project specification



Prototype

- Validate design/simulations
- Develop process



Pilot Batch

- Adjust design/product



Serial Batch

- Serial production at scale



Validation

- Magnetic measurements
- Metrology



Magnets for Sirius



WEG - Jaraguá do Sul, SC, Brazil



Special room for magnets' assembly at WEG



Booster



Storage
Ring



High Stability Girders



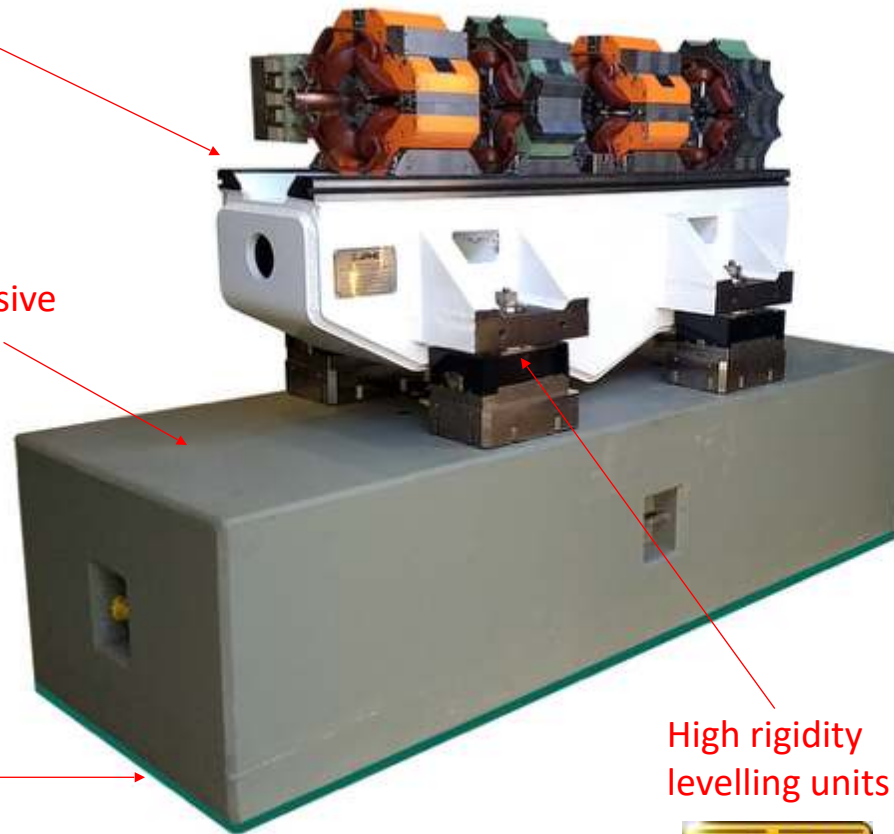
10 micrometer flatness girder



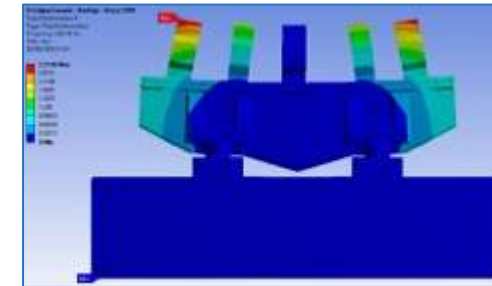
100 MPa compressive strength concrete



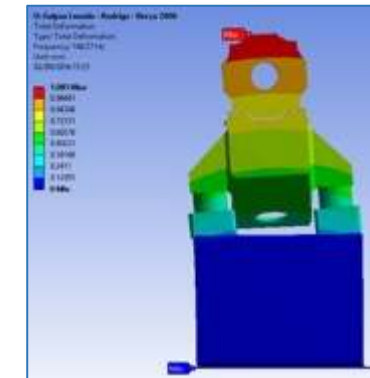
5 GPa compressive strength resin



High rigidity levelling units



V 1st mode: 268 Hz



H 1st mode: 152 Hz

Multipole Magnets aligned by mechanical definition using reference surfaces of magnets and girder

CERN Cooperation and Opportunities in Brazil



CNPEM vs CERN

SIRIUS vs **LHC**
CNPEM CERN



Goals

What they are

What they accelerate

Accelerator dimensions

SIRIUS
CNPEM
Campinas,
Brazil

Materials science, nanotechnology, biotechnology, physics, environmental sciences, and others.

Synchrotron
Light Source



Electrons



518 meters,
ground level



LHC
CERN
Genebra,
Switzerland

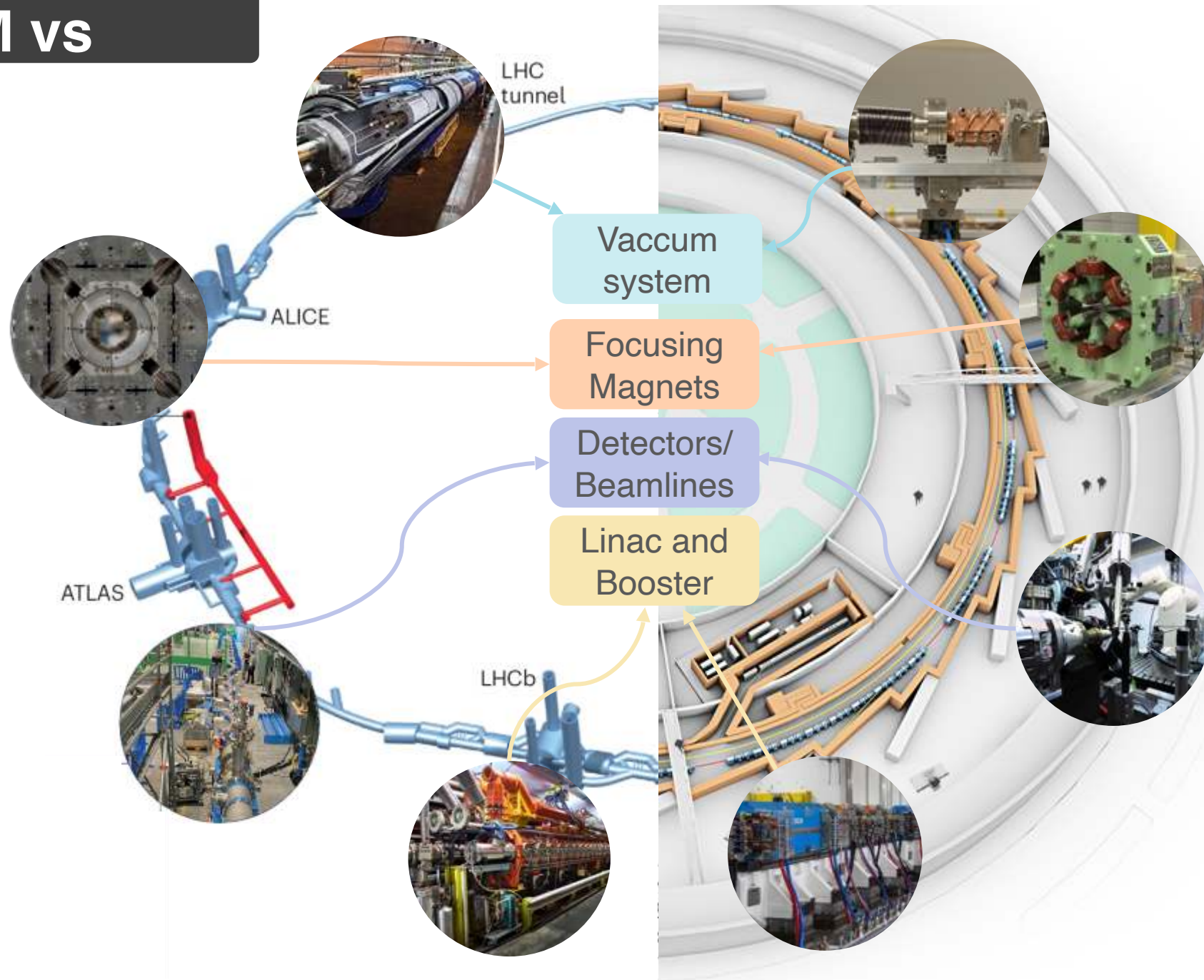
Particle physics, studies about the origin of the universe, matter and antimatter. The Higgs boson was discovered at LHC

Particle
Collider

Protons

26,700 meters,
underground

CNPEM vs

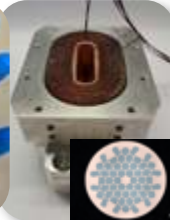
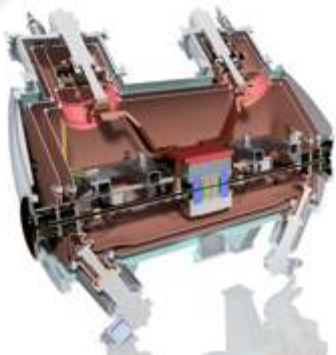


CNPEM & CERN Agreement

Scientific agreement between CNPEM and CERN signed in Dec 2020, sharing across any area of mutual interest, with emphasis on **accelerator technologies, magnets, and superconducting materials.**



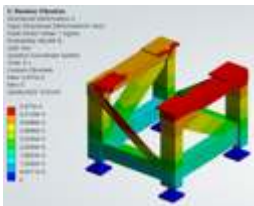
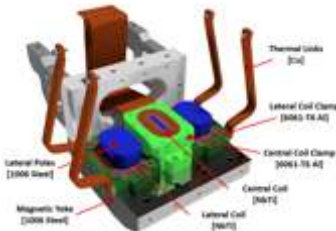
Vertical Cryostat for Cryogenic Temperature Testing



Prototyping and manufacturing of the coils



Mounting and Supporting Device



Prototypes of the quench protection system and power supply

Superconducting Wavelength Shifter (SWLS)

Ongoing development of a >6 T superconducting magnet to be installed in one of the straight sections of Sirius. Our developments cover electromagnetic design, coil manufacturing, mechanical design, cryogenic design, design and construction of new power supplies and quench protection.



Radiofrequency Quadrupole (RFQ) Cavity

The effort includes in-house design and fabrication of the RFQ accelerating cavity, the development of a custom vacuum-sealing solution tailored to the system, and the integration of all subsystems into a robust, clinically oriented platform.

Associate Member State of CERN

- Since March 2024, Brazil is an **Associate Member State of CERN**, the first in South America.
- Brazil is an Associate Member of CERN, unlocking access for Brazilian companies, now **eligible to bid for CERN contracts**.

- **CNPEM supports the Industrial Liaison Officer - ILO activities**

Procurement and Industrial
Services Group

Who to Contact in Your Country

Brazil

Industrial Liaison Officers (ILO's) are appointed by CERN's Member States to facilitate the flow of communication between CERN and its suppliers. ILO's can provide advice on the opportunities available for doing business with CERN and the support available to firms in their local regions.



Rafael Navarro

Organization
CNPEM

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Máximo Solfaro, 10000 - Campinas - SP,
13083-100, Brazil

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+5511972814717

Email
rfabran@gmail.com

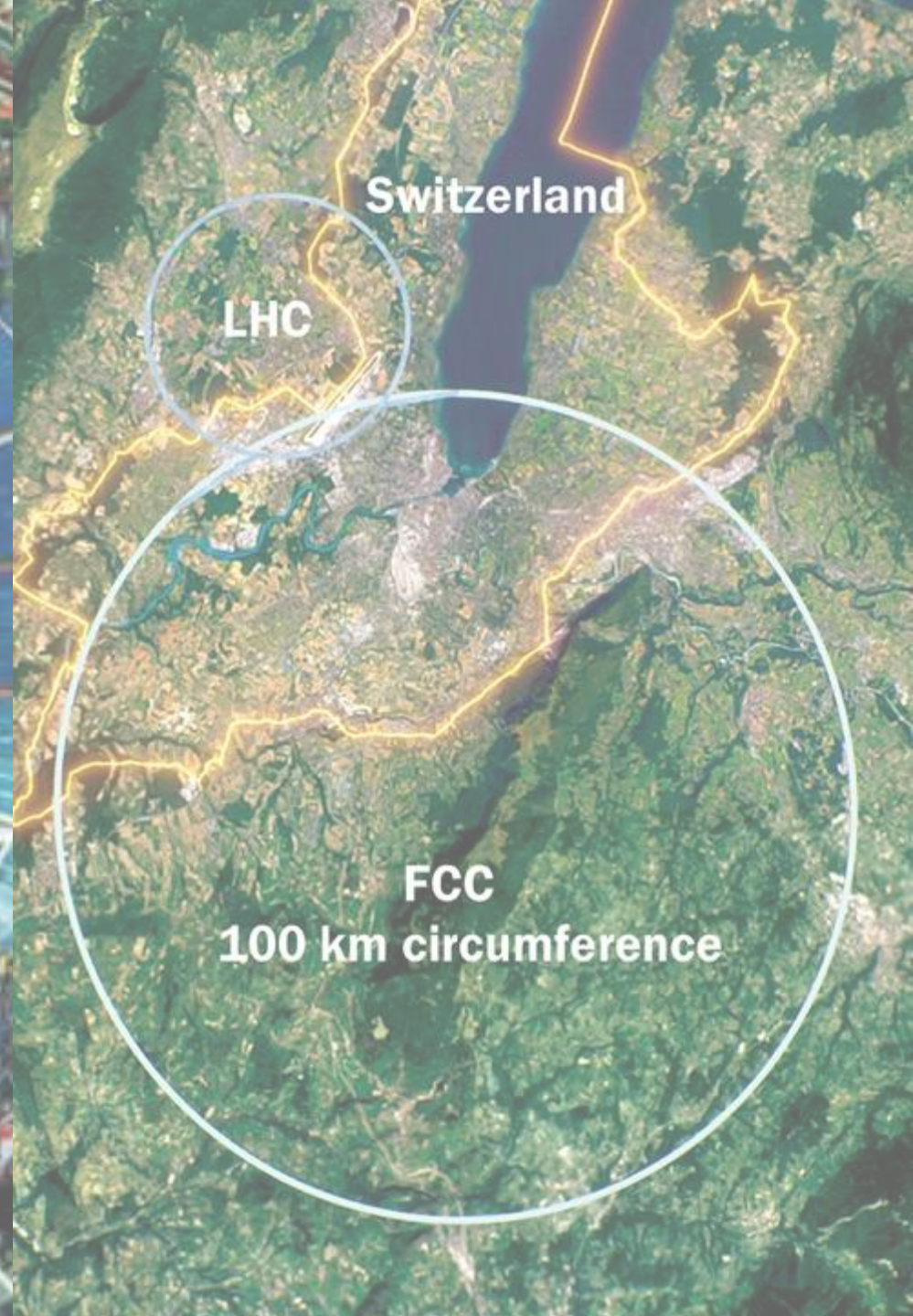


Partnering with CNPEM

How CNPEM de-risks:

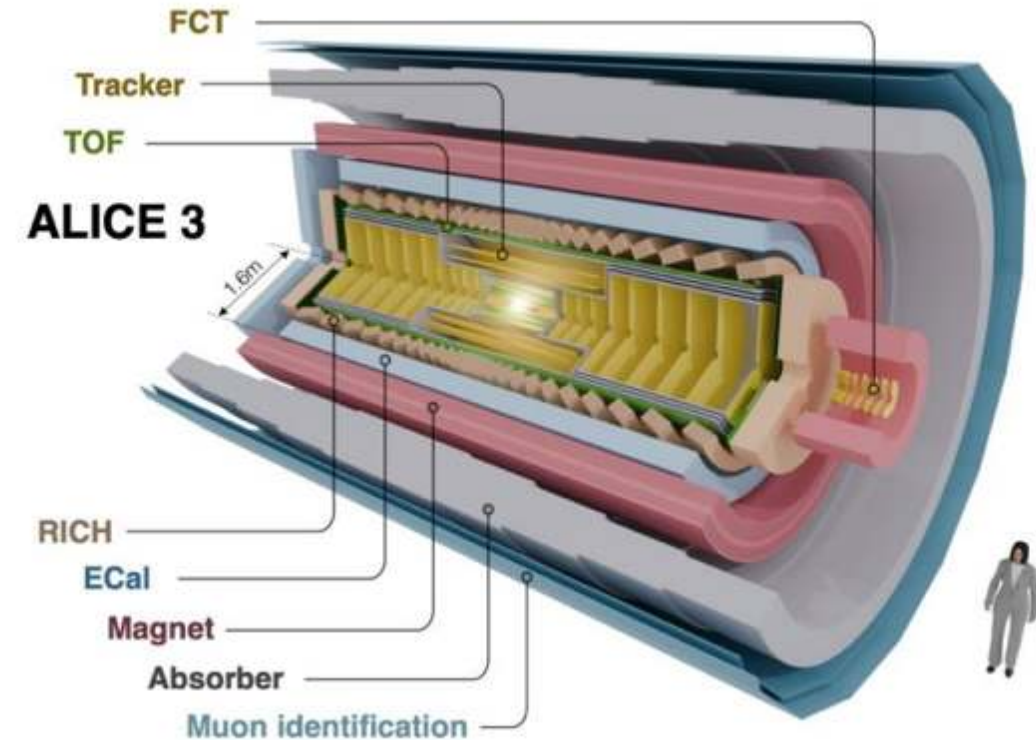
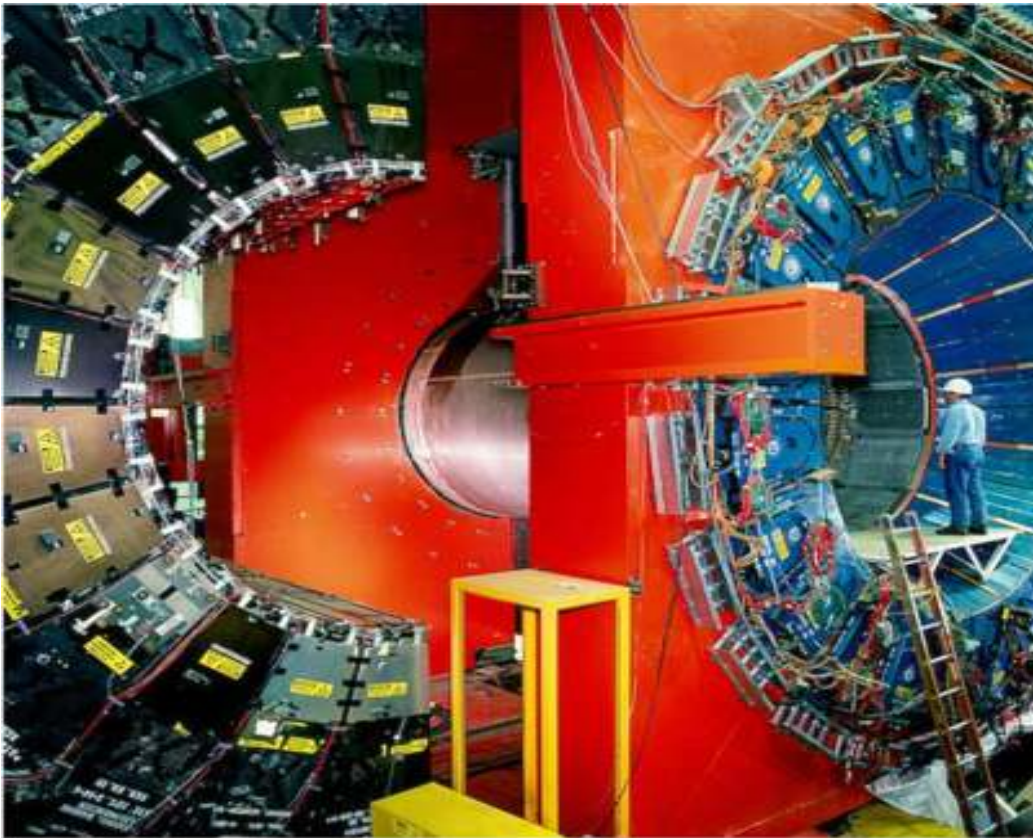
- CNPEM operates as a private, non-profit research ICT, **supervised and financed by MCTI**, with open, multi-user facilities and engineering and scientific teams that **co-develop solutions with companies and other ICT's**.
- Accredited **EMBRAPII Unit** since 2014, enabling agile contracting and non-reimbursable co-funding for corporate RD&I projects.
- **Co-development, prototyping, and qualification** using CNPEM infrastructure and expertise. Innovation support covers **tech transfer/licensing**, advanced **technology services**, **scale-up**, and a Deeptech **acceleration program**.

CERN's Next Big Projects



ALICE Detector

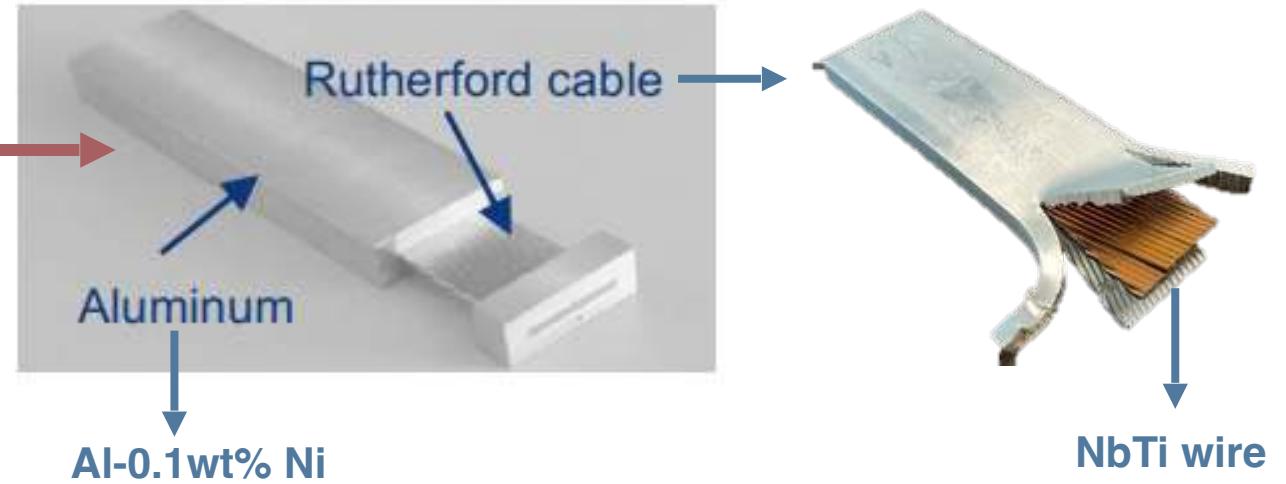
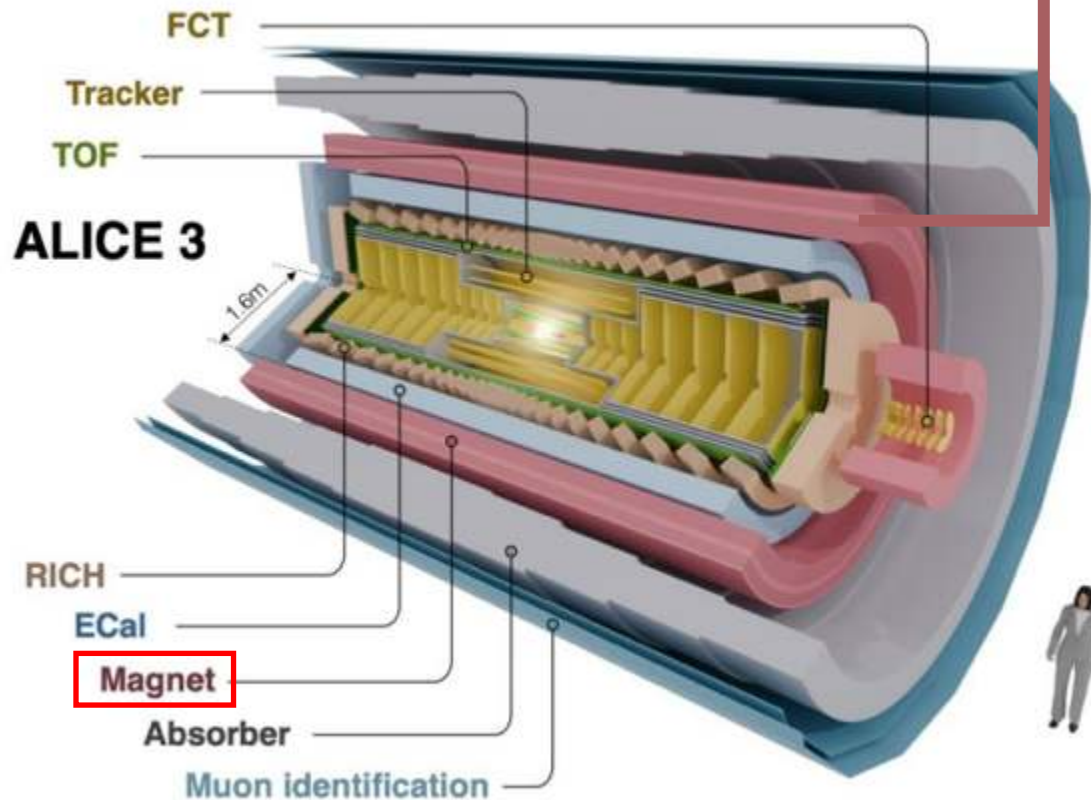
ALICE (A Large Ion Collider Experiment) is **one of CERN's major experiments** dedicated to the study of heavy ion collisions. Installation of the new ALICE detector is targeted for the LS4 period, with commissioning around 2034.



A new **superconducting detector magnet** is required for ALICE 3, with design and industrialization currently under study.

The plan involves **developing and producing the magnet in Brazil**, engaging **national companies** with coordinated support from **Brazilian funding agencies**.

ALICE Magnet

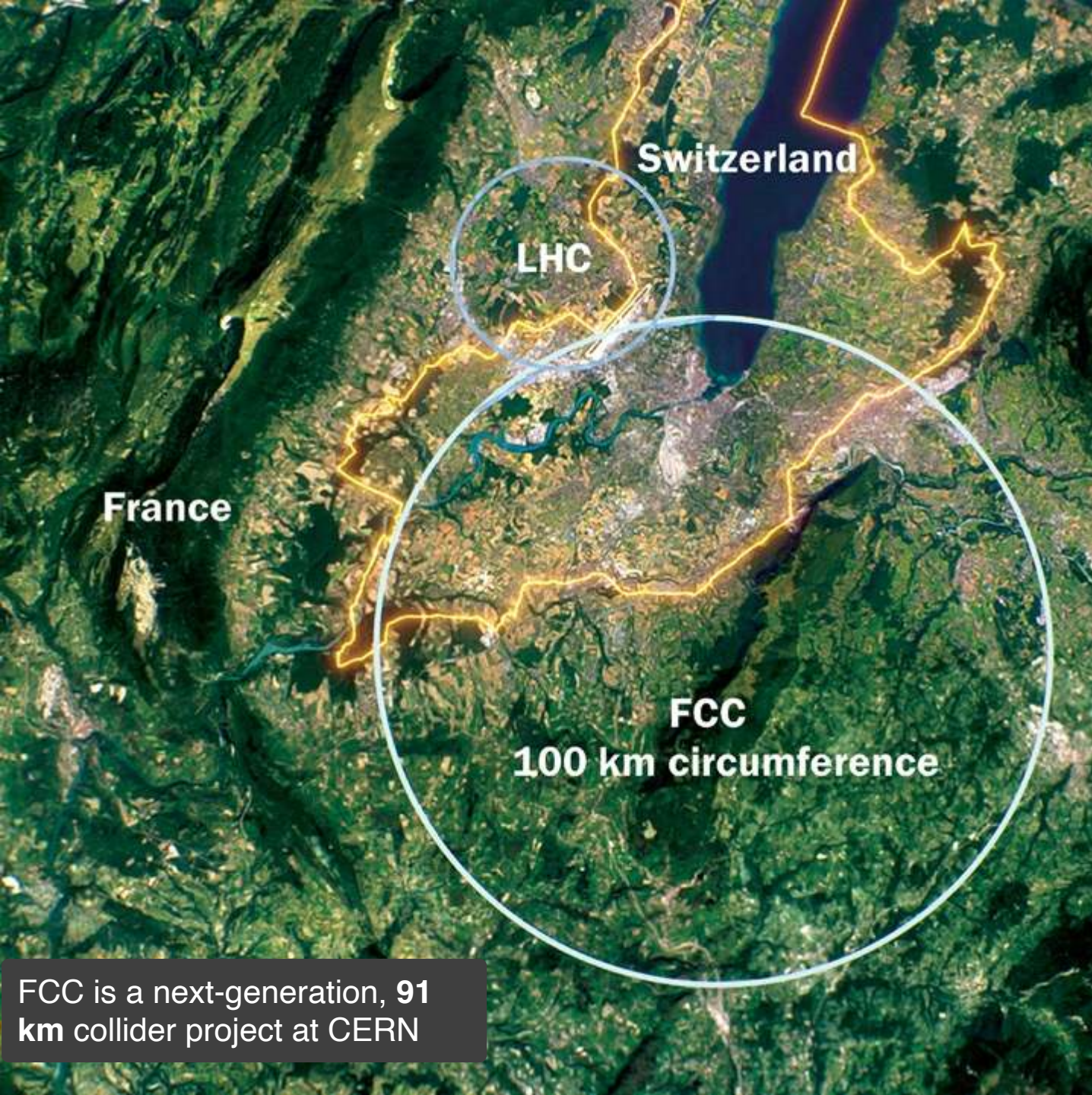


Challenges:

- **Rutherford-type Cu/NbTi cable co-extruded with aluminium:** the conductor that generates the field in superconducting regime and is relevant well beyond ALICE to other CERN detectors and large magnets.
- **High-purity Al-0.1 wt% Ni:** qualified aluminum-alloy supply and processing capabilities remain limited, creating room for Brazilian producers and processors to qualify alloys and extrusion routes to CERN standards.

FCC

- Two stages
 - FCC-ee (precision measurements) about 15 years from the late 2040s
 - FCC-hh (high energy) about 25 years from the 2070s
- The FCC team is conducting the **feasibility analysis** and advancing the **conceptual design**.
- The **large scale** and duration of FCC open **unprecedented opportunities for Brazilian companies** across magnets, cryogenics, vacuum, power systems, precision mechanics, and controls.



FCC is a next-generation, 91 km collider project at CERN

FCC

- Two stages
 - FCC-ee (precision measurements) about 15 years from the late 2040s
 - FCC-hh (high energy) about 25 years from the 2070s
- The FCC team is conducting the **feasibility analysis** and advancing the **conceptual design**.
- The **large scale** and duration of FCC open **unprecedented opportunities for Brazilian companies** across magnets, cryogenics, vacuum, power systems, precision mechanics, and controls.
- In particular, the transfer lines will require a large number of high-quality dipoles, quadrupoles and correctors.

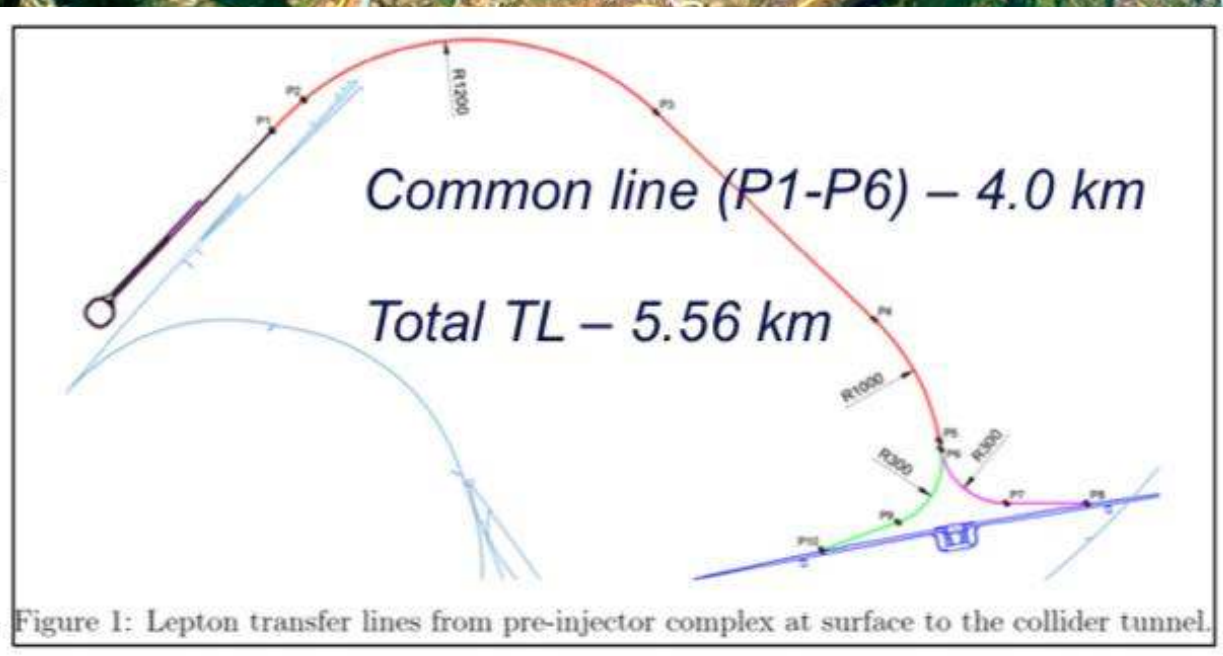
Reference: Future Circular Collider Feasibility Study Report. March 2025

	Unit	Quadrupoles	Dipoles	Correctors
Total number		338	286x6=1716	224
# magnets in common line		162	192x6=1152	108
Length	m	1	1	tbd



CNPEM
Centro Nacional de Pesquisa
em Energia e Materiais

MINISTÉRIO DA
CIÊNCIA, TECNOLOGIA
E INOVAÇÃO



FCC is
km co

CNPEM's Proposal for FCC-ee Transfer

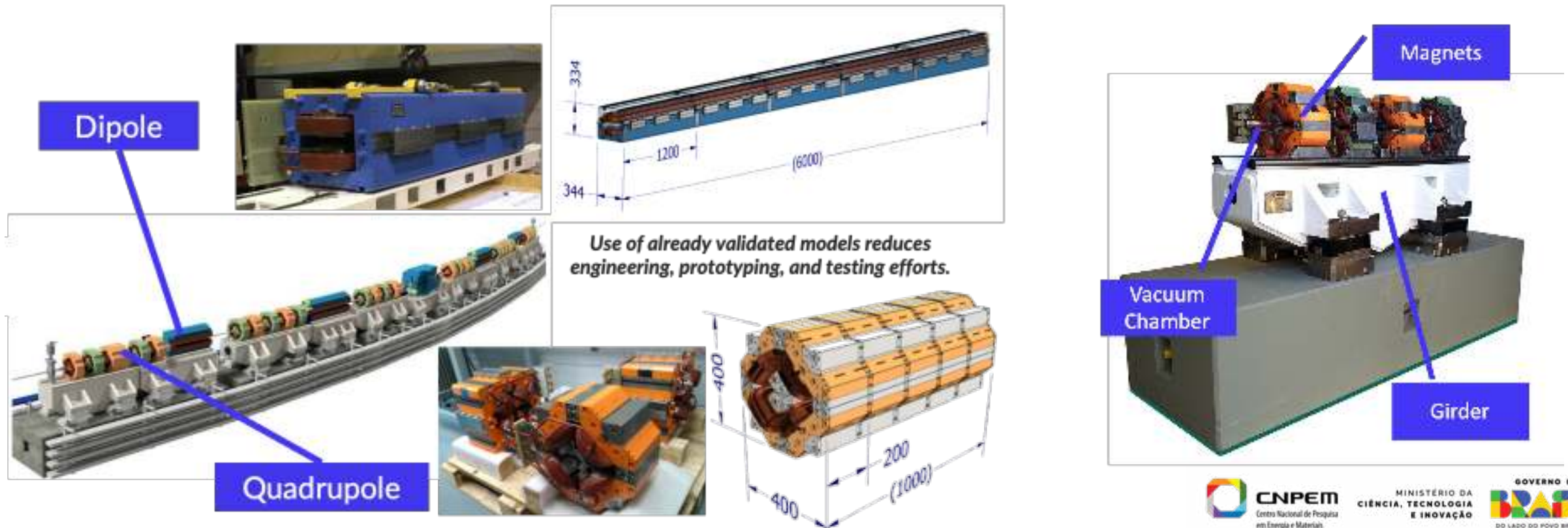
Line

The proposal centers on **adapting the existing Sirius magnets for the FCC project**, leveraging models already produced and validated.

Minor modifications have to be implemented to ensure full compatibility with FCC-CERN specifications, aligning performance parameters and engineering requirements.

Key advantages include a significant **reduction in development effort**.

This approach **accelerates delivery timelines** and streamlines project execution for FCC-CERN.



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E INOVAÇÃO



Thank you



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em Energia e Materiais

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E INOVAÇÃO

