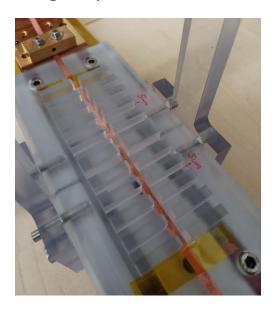
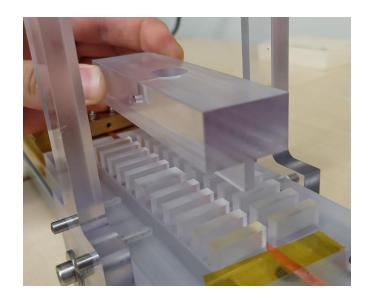
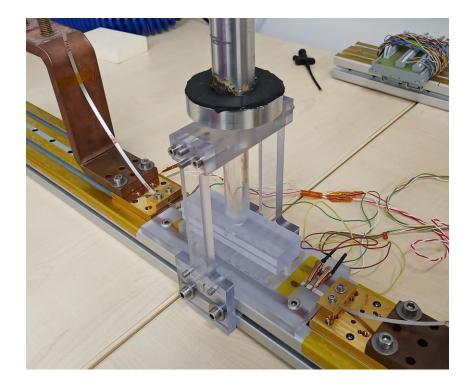
Measurement of unsoldered tape contact resistances

Setup

- New setup designed by Dominik Pridöhl allows to fix singular HTS-tapes in place and apply uniform pressure along a specific section
- This allows measuring the contact resistance between unsoldered tapes, with different variables such as contact length, pressure, and surface treatment

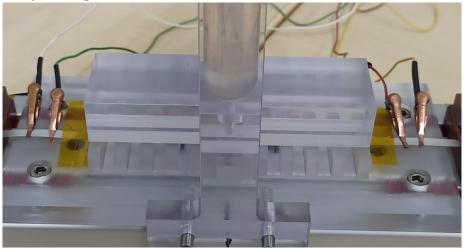






Measurement Procedure

- Notches in plexiglass base were used to measure 5cm of tape
- Tapes are always oriented HTS to Hastelloy
- When sanded, 5 strokes of sanding foam with medium pressure were used
- Gold-plated copper blocks were used to expedite attachment of current supply (just cleaned using isoprop, as sanding and indium were unnecessary to allow a sufficient current to flow)
- 2 pairs of voltage taps attached on plexiglass base



Measurement Procedure

- Setup was placed in LN2 as usual
- Weight applied on top of the tape was varied between 2.5kg and 15kg in steps of 2.5kg
- 3 runs for each weight configuration
- 70 seconds of noise measurement before each run
- 60 second ramp up to 20A

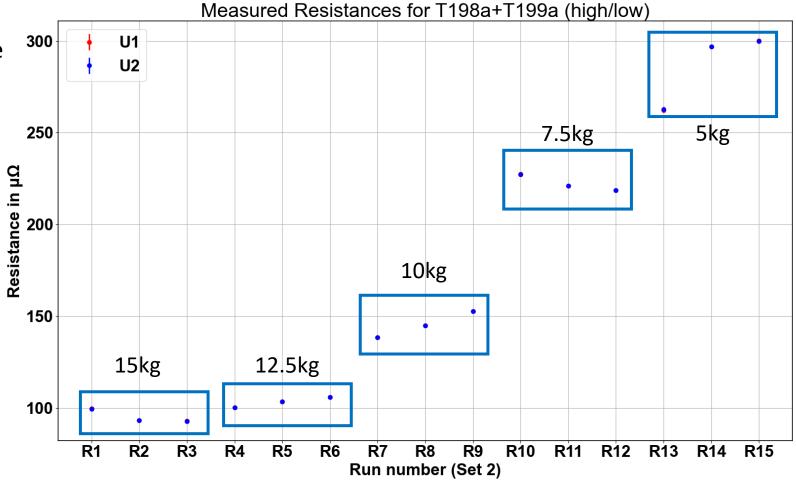
Sample Production

- Limited amount of properly pre-soldered tape → Use long tapes from which "used" sections are removed bit by bit (Usual overlap: 5cm, 5.5cm removed to avoid "cross-contamination" between section)
- Pre-soldered tape samples: T198, T199
- Copper tape samples: T200, T201

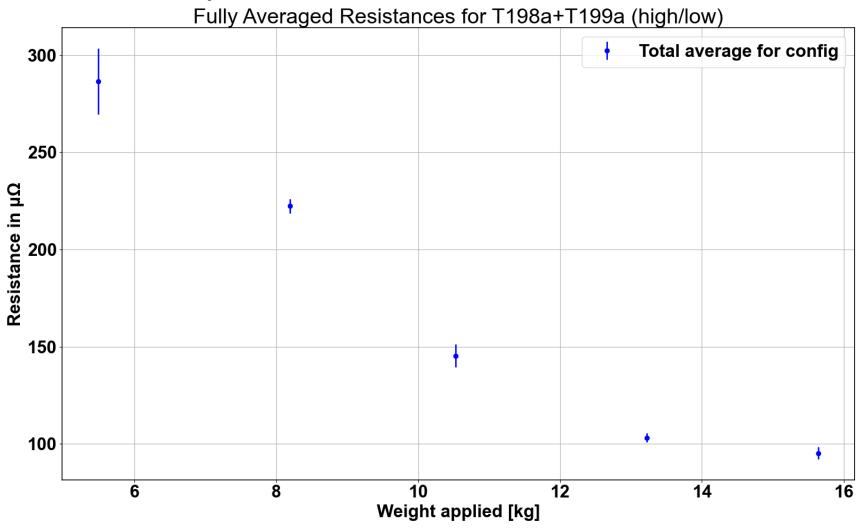
Results for Tape Sections T198a & T199a

Presoldered & Sanded Tape

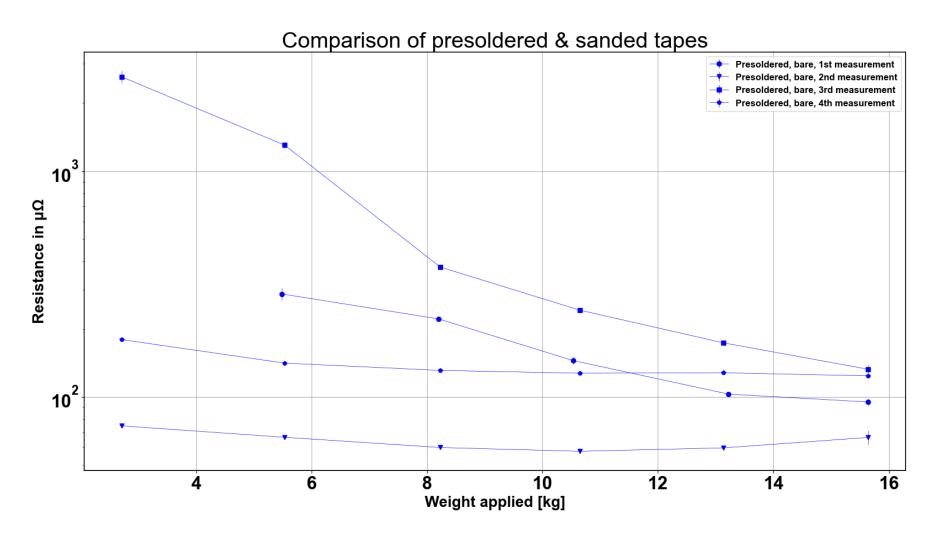
Nothing between tapes



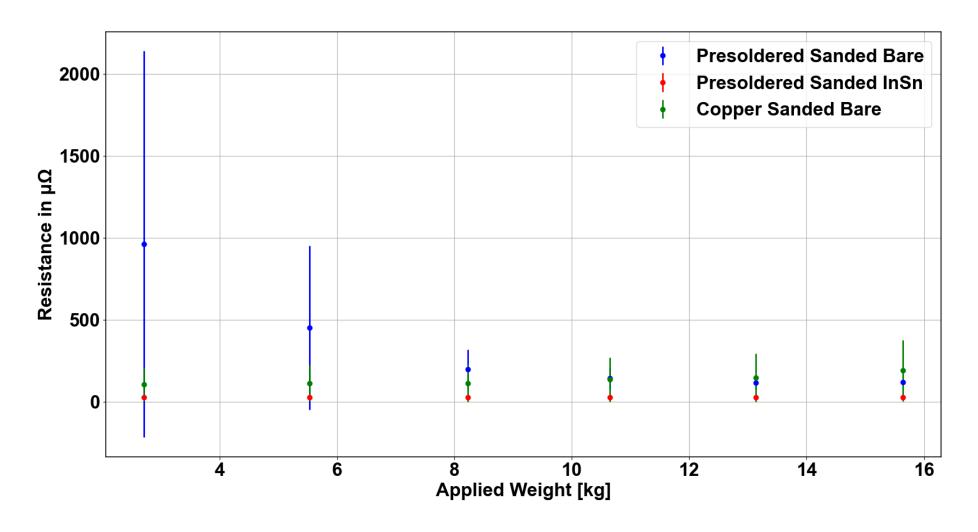
Results for Tape Sections T198a & T199a



Values obtained using standard configuration:



Comparison of main configurations



Conclusion

- Expected general trends can be observed (on average):
 - Sanding decreases resistance
 - Increased pressure decreases resistance
 - Sandwiching InSn foil between tapes greatly decreases resistance
 - Pre-soldering decreases resistance
- However:
 - Best results ($^{\sim}24\mu\Omega$) still an order of magnitude worse than soldered contacts ($^{\sim}1\mu\Omega$)
 - Very large fluctuations between individual samples, often larger than change through pressure application
 - →Surface condition is crucial factor for resistance values, and is very hard to keep uniform

Similar Research

 Similar experiments with a different setup were performed by another group, yielding comparable results that show a large dependence of contact resistances on surface treatment and large fluctuations within one particular category

 Citation: Bonura, Marco & Barth, Christian & Joudrier, Anthony & Troitino, Jose & Fete, Alexandre & Senatore, Carmine. (2019). Systematic Study of the Contact Resistance Between REBCO Tapes: Pressure Dependence in the Case of No-Insulation, Metal Co-Winding and Metal-Insulation. IEEE Transactions on Applied Superconductivity. PP. 1-1. 10.1109/TASC.2019.2893564.

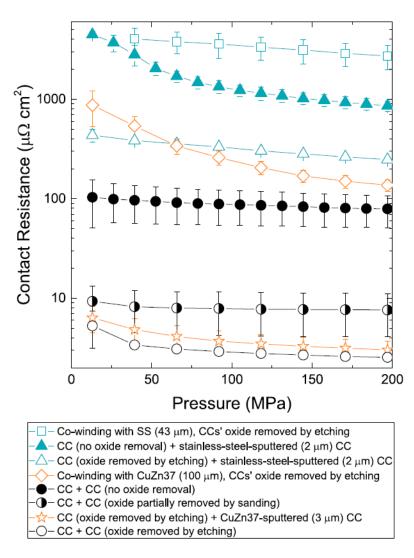
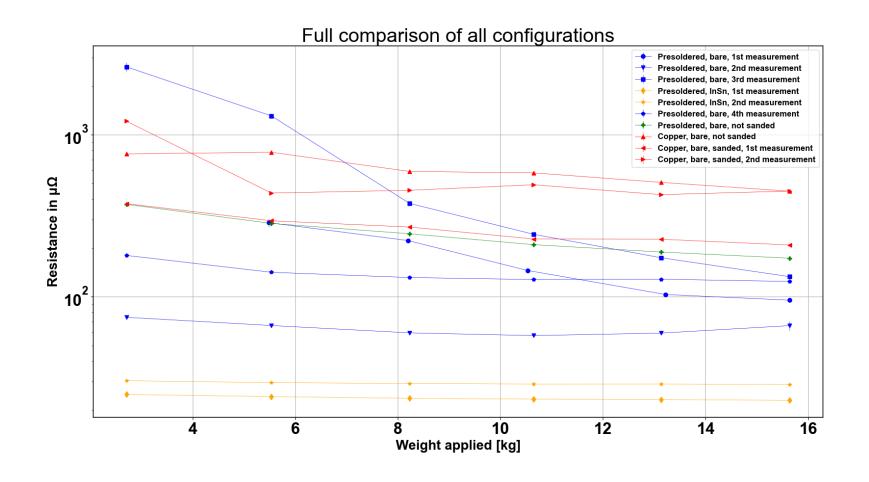


Fig. 4. Contact resistance measured for different contact configurations between SuperPower CCs. Data are average values and standard deviations calculated over 3 to 6 measurements. Open symbols indicate that the CC oxide layer has been removed by etching in CH₃COOH 50 vol.% H₂O, half-full symbols that the CC oxide layer has been partially removed by sanding, full symbols that no oxide removal treatment has been performed.

Appendix

Comparison of all configurations



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