## **Development of Tube Type Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn Conductor** and its Application

X. Peng<sup>1</sup>, D. Gladysz<sup>1</sup>, M. Rindfleisch<sup>1</sup>, M. Tomsic<sup>1</sup>, M. D. Sumption<sup>2</sup>, X. Xu<sup>2</sup>, C. Kovacs<sup>2</sup>, and E. Gregory<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Hyper Tech Research, Columbus, OH, 43228, U.S.A.
<sup>2</sup>Ohio State University-CSMM, Columbus, OH, 43210, U.S.A.
<sup>3</sup>Supergenics LLC I, Jefferson, MA, 01522, U.S.A.

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# Tube Approach (TA) Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn Strands with Solid Sn



#### Cu Single Subelement Nb or Nb-Ta

Cu Sn or Sn alloy

> A Nb7.5wt%Ta tube has inside it a Cu-clad Sn. This assembly is then inserted into a Cu tube and drawn down as a filament.



#### **Different Count Restack (0.7 mm Strands)**



36 µm, 192



18 µm, 744



12 µm, 1248



# Filament Size $(d_{eff})$







## $J_c s$ Results



ALC: TURK

## Strain Sensitivity (12 T)

192-subelement, 0.7 mm

#### 744-subelement, 0.7 mm



**Tested by NIST** 

# Magnetization Data of the 192-subelement Wire (0.7 mm)





# Magnetization Data of the 744-subelement Wire (0.7 mm)



## **Potential Applications**

#### **Current Status**

Strand	D <sub>eff</sub>	Non-Cu Jc at 12 T, A/mm <sup>2</sup>	I <sub>c</sub> of 0.7mm strands, A	ε <sub>irr,0</sub> , %	AC loss, mJ/cm <sup>3</sup>
192-subelement	35 µm	2300-2600	400-450	0.24-0.26	2410
744-subelement	18 µm	1900-2200	300-350	0.43-0.48	600

#### **Potential Applications**

- □ 12-20 T Magnet;
- □ Light source: undulators;
- □ Future Advanced Fusion Projects;
- □ High Energy related projects: for example CERN upgrade. 30 µm subelement at 1 mm strand which required a 547-subelement restack.

#### New Development to Increase $J_c$ & RRR (I)

#### To make round Nb filaments







#### New Development to Increase $J_c$ & RRR (II)

#### To develop high Sn content Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn Tubular Conductor

#### Filament





#### **Subelement**





## **New Development on Tubular Conductor (III)**



- Optimize the Nb/Sn ratio to obtain high Sn content in subelement;
- Restack the subelement and make a practical strand on it.

## **Applications on 12-20 T Magnet**

#### **Piece Length**





- 1. Kilometers piece length has been made in house for 61 and 217 subelement restack strand through improving drawing techniques and cleaning procedure.
- 2. Strands have been provided to magnet builder to start winding into Magnets.

## **Applications on Short Period Helical Undulators**



192 restack wire at 0.5 mm (filament size of 24 μm)

Period (λ)	14 mm
Winding bore	8.0 mm
Beam aperture	7.0 mm





## **Test Results of the Short Period Helical Undulator**



- □ The undulator reached the target field of 0.8 T at the bore
- The property of the coil reaches that of the short ITER Barrel sample
- 12 mm, 10 mm period coils has been constructed (1 T) and for testing in OSU

## **Applications on Short Period Planar Undulator**



192 restack wire at 0.5 mm (filament size of 24 μm)

Period (λ)	14.5 mm		
Beam aperture	7.0 mm		



#### **Test Result of the Short Period Planar Undulator**



\*This undulator coil reached a field of 2.3 T in the bore, which is almost three times the reported highest field of 0.8 T at the bore for a previously reported similar Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn undulator coil.

\*Another coil with higher  $J_c$  strand are being constructed. (2.5T)

## **To Summarize**

#### **Current Status**

Tube Type Strand	D <sub>eff</sub>	Non-Cu Jc at 12 T, A/mm <sup>2</sup>	I <sub>c</sub> of 0.7mm strands, A	ε <sub>irr,0</sub> , %	AC loss, mJ/cm <sup>3</sup>
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#### **Potential Applications**

- **1.** Future Advanced Fusion Projects: Triple the current ITER *J<sub>c</sub>* Spec, similar AC loss, Cost effective.
- 2. 12-20 T Magnet: High  $J_c$ , stable, long length.
- 3. Undulators: High  $J_{c}$ , stable in the low field, long length.
  - \* 12 mm and 10 mm period helical undulator (1 T)
  - \* 14 mm period planar undulator using higher  $J_c$  conductor (2.5 T)
- 4. High Energy related projects: for example CERN upgrade. Call for 30 μm subelement at 1 mm strand which required a 547-subelement restack. Currently tubular approach conductor is the only one to get long piece length meeting this requirement.