



# HTS insert magnet design: Stack Cable

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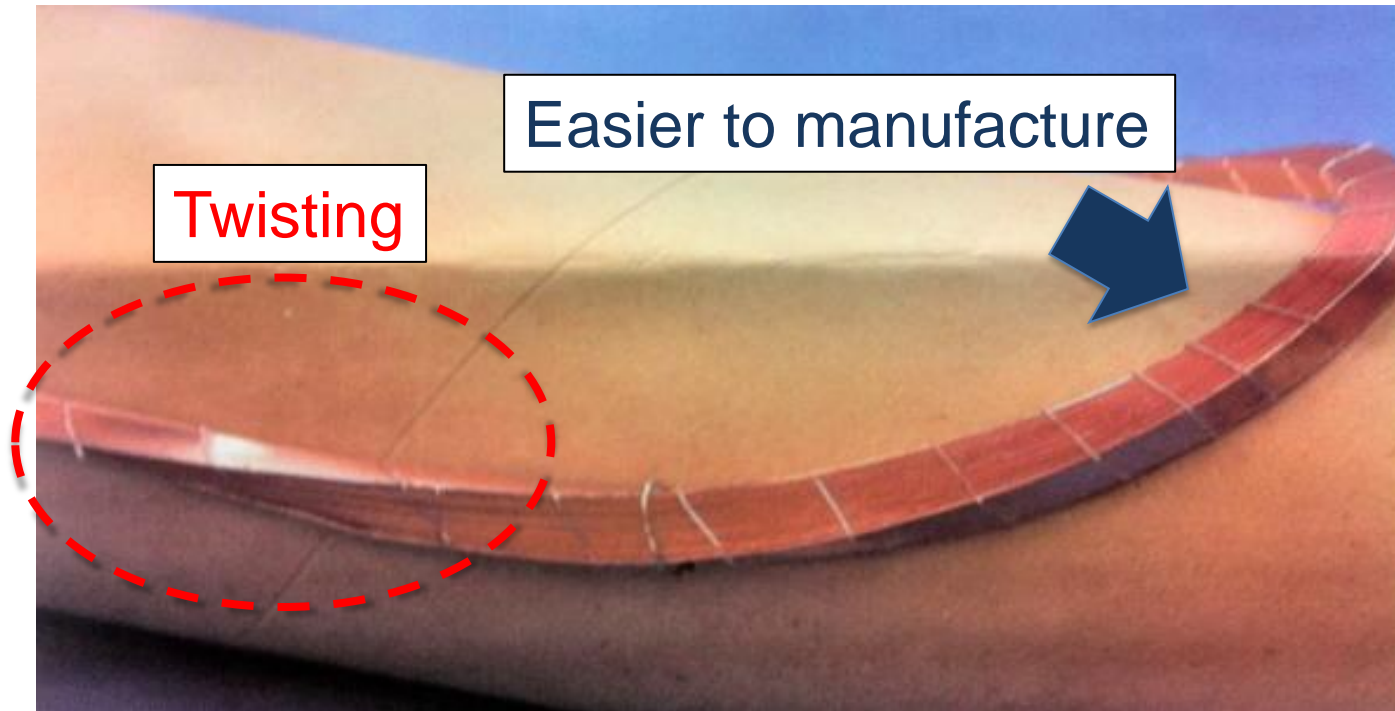
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# Outline

- Stack cable - Advantage/ Drawback -
- Specification
- Preliminary HTS insert magnet design
- Next steps

# Stack cable - Advantage -

*Simple structure, Effective cost and Mechanical performance*

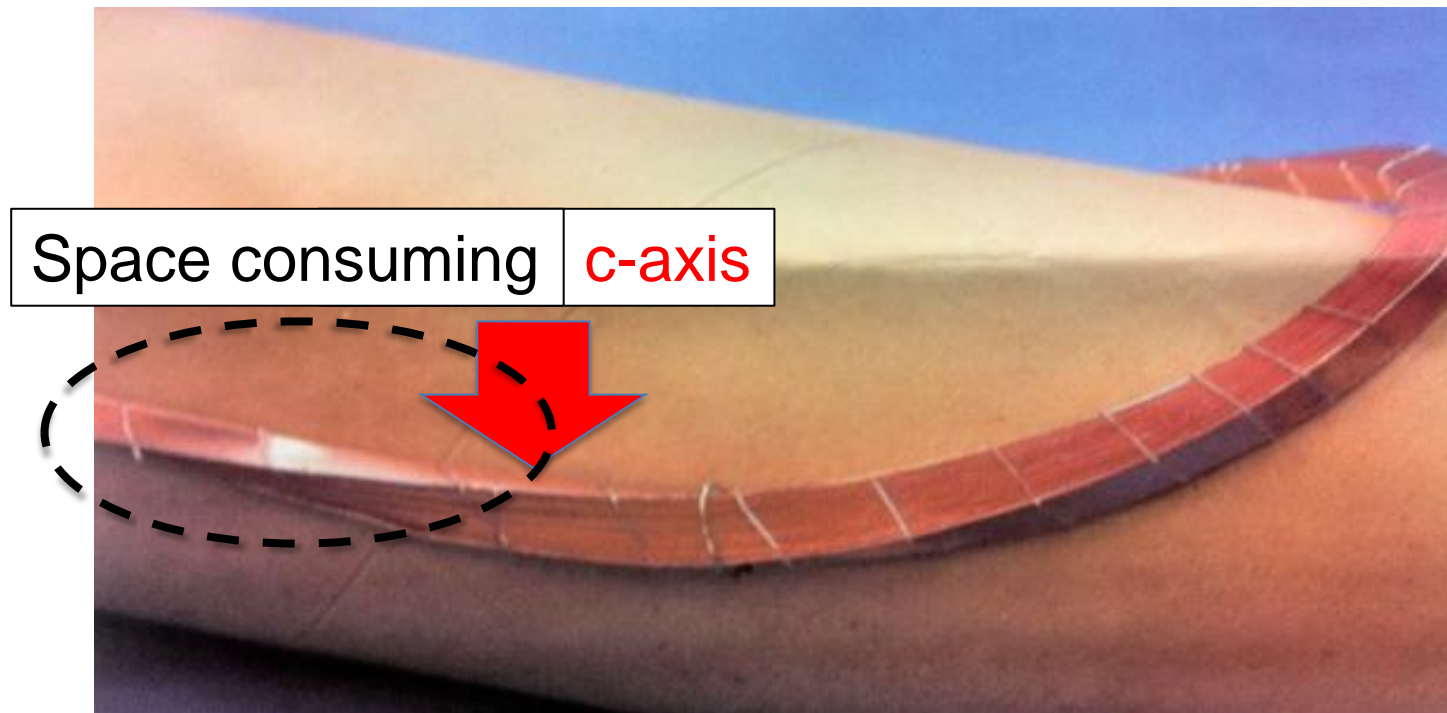


50-tapes of YBCO stack cable for 50mm dipole

M.Takayasu (MIT), IEEE vol.23 No.3 2013

# Stack cable - Drawback -

*$I_c$  distribution, Bending radius, Current sharing and Spatial issue*



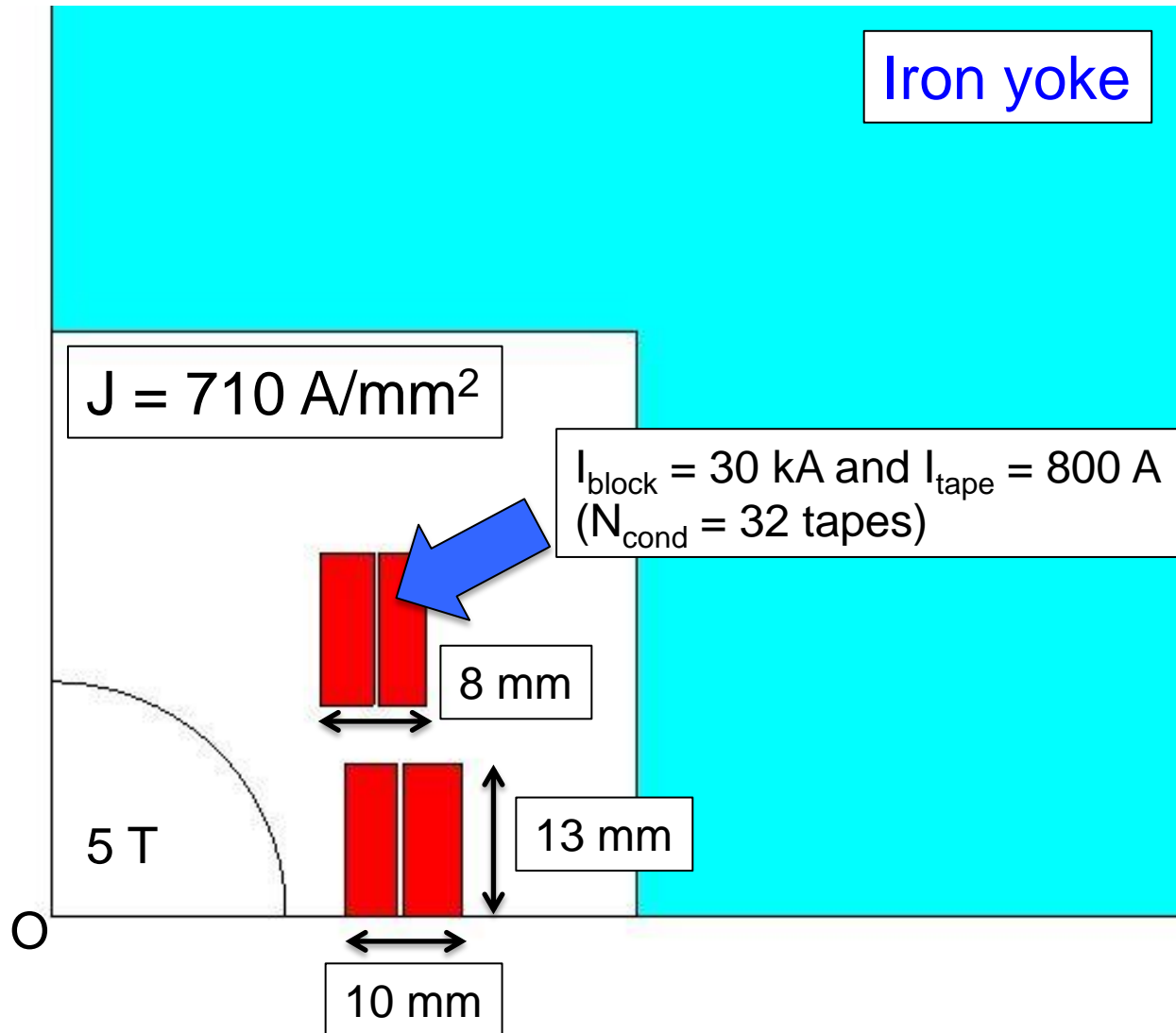
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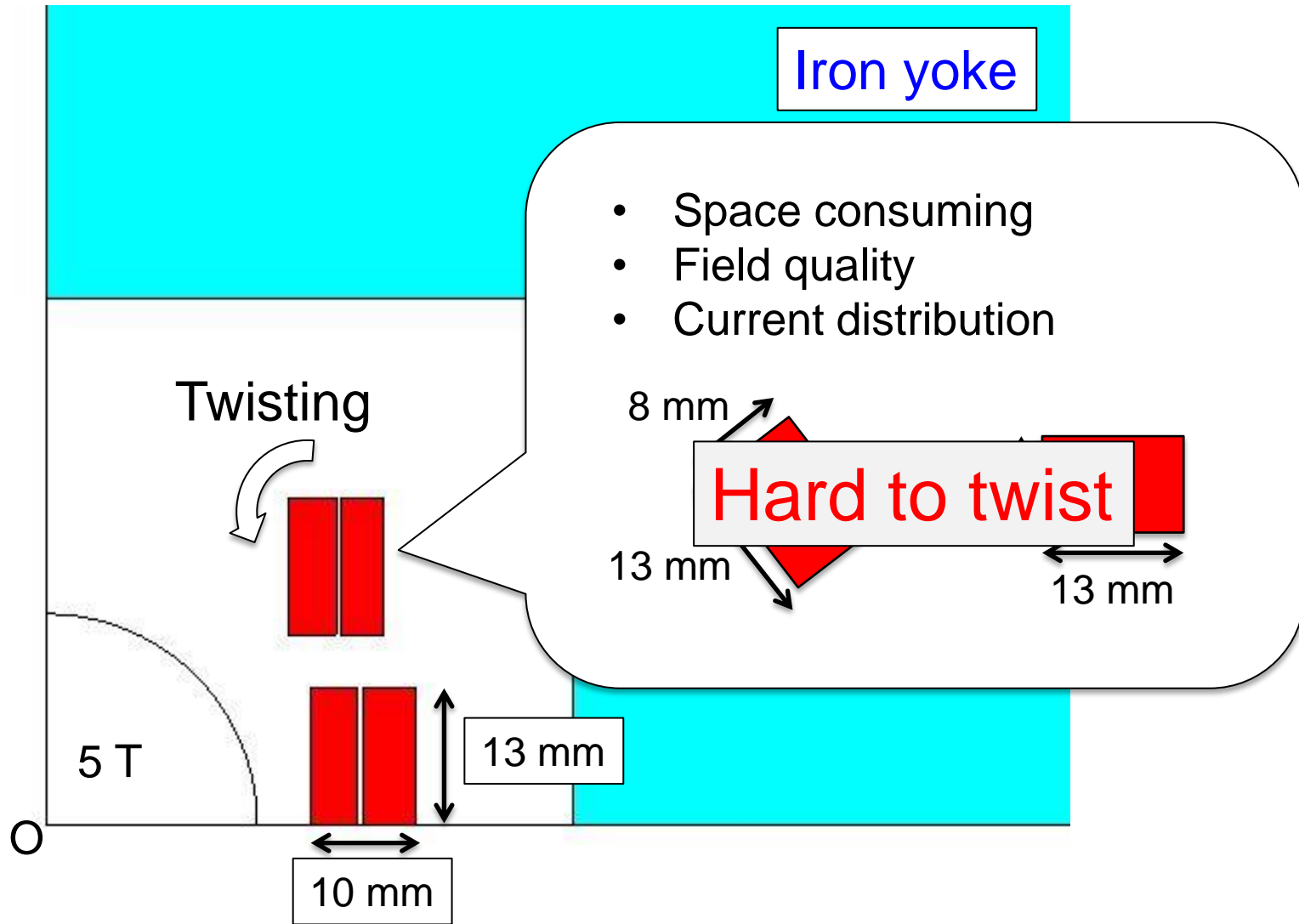
# Specification

- Clear bore aperture 40 mm
- Flux density  $B_1$  5 T
- Field quality  $5 \cdot 10^{-4} B_1$
- Current density 400 – 600 A/mm<sup>2</sup> (20 T, 4,2K)
- Mechanical stress 100 MPa
- Operating current 5 – 10 kA
- Cable transposition Twisted stacked & Roebel cable
- Homogeneous current distribution

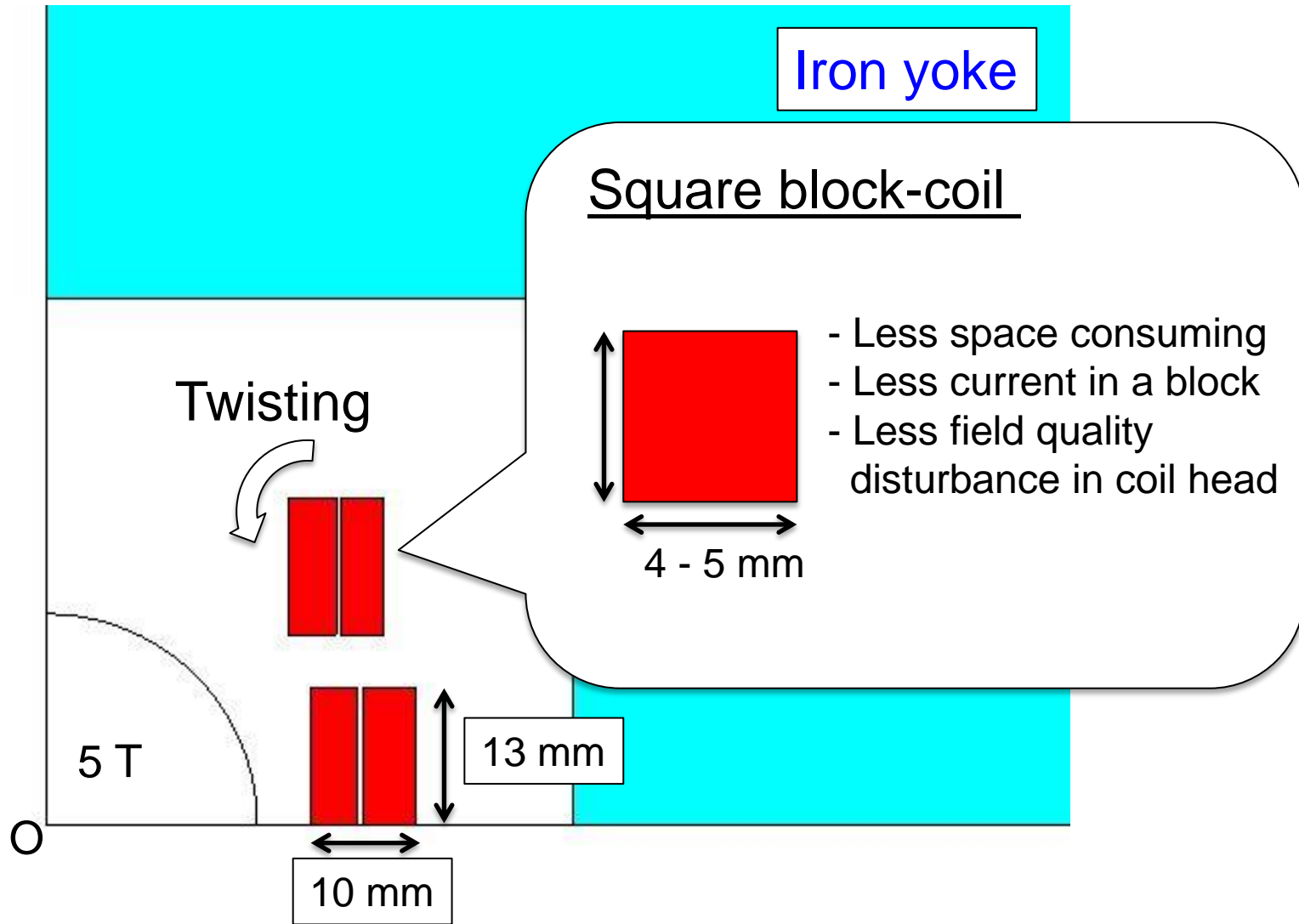
# Preliminary HTS insert magnet design



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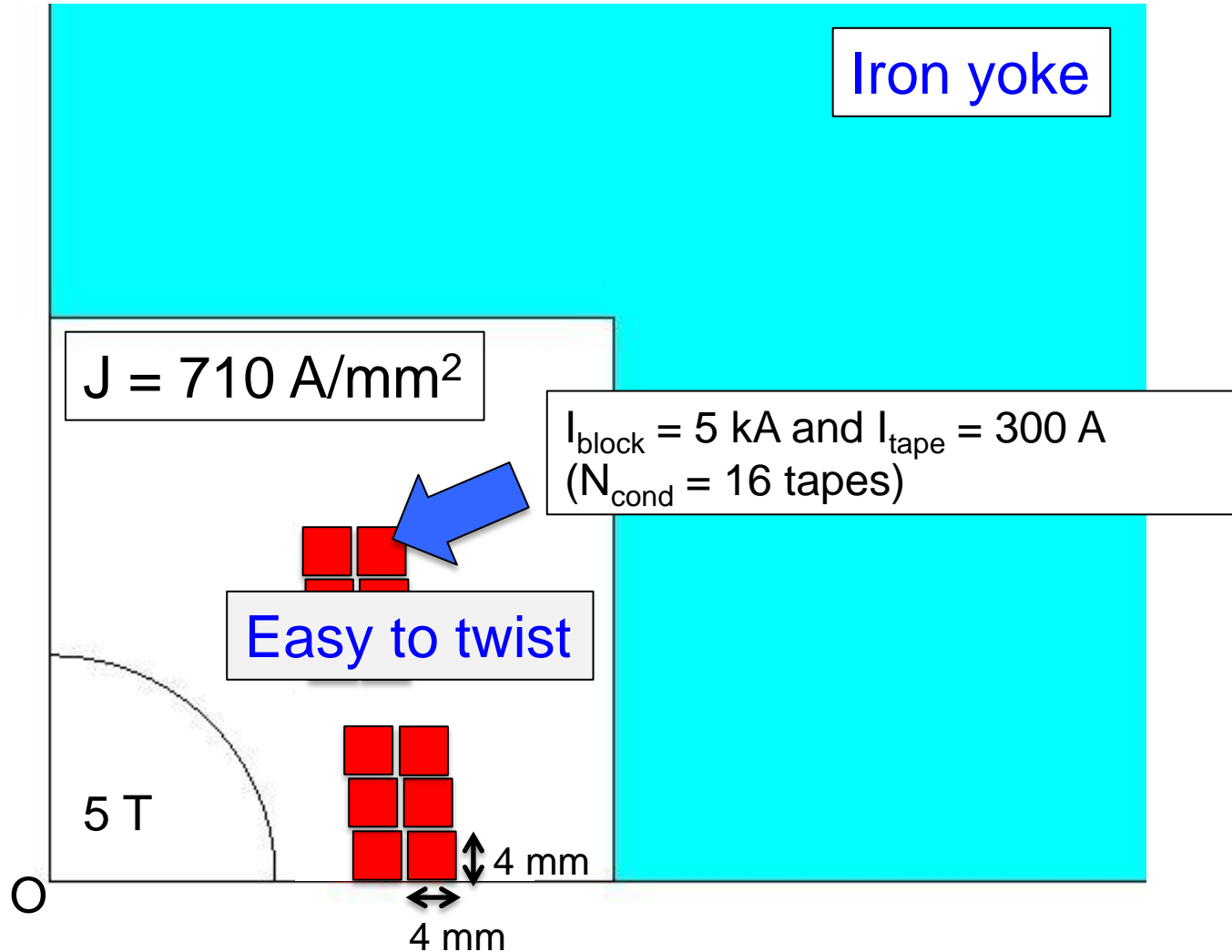
# Preliminary HTS insert magnet design





# Preliminary HTS insert magnet design

## Hypothesis



# Next steps

## *FOR BETTER HTS INSERT MAGNET DESIGN*

- Cable design: Cable width and thickness need to be same length (4 - 5 mm) to maintain a good field quality, to twist much easily and to have an effective space consuming at twisting part. The inhomogeneous  $I_c$  distribution is caused by twisting, therefore the twisting pitch is necessary to study.
- Detection and protection: Find the reasonable operating current regarding protection scheme and additional materials.