

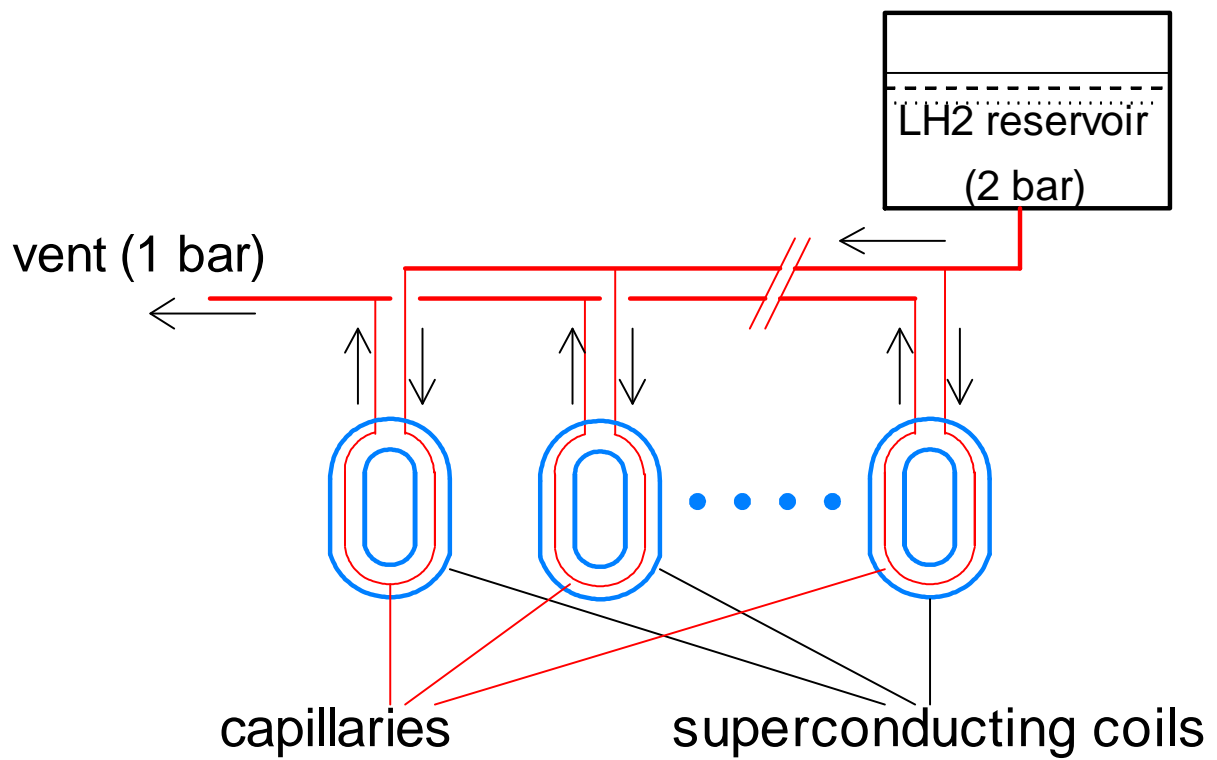
Capillary cooling of superconducting coils*

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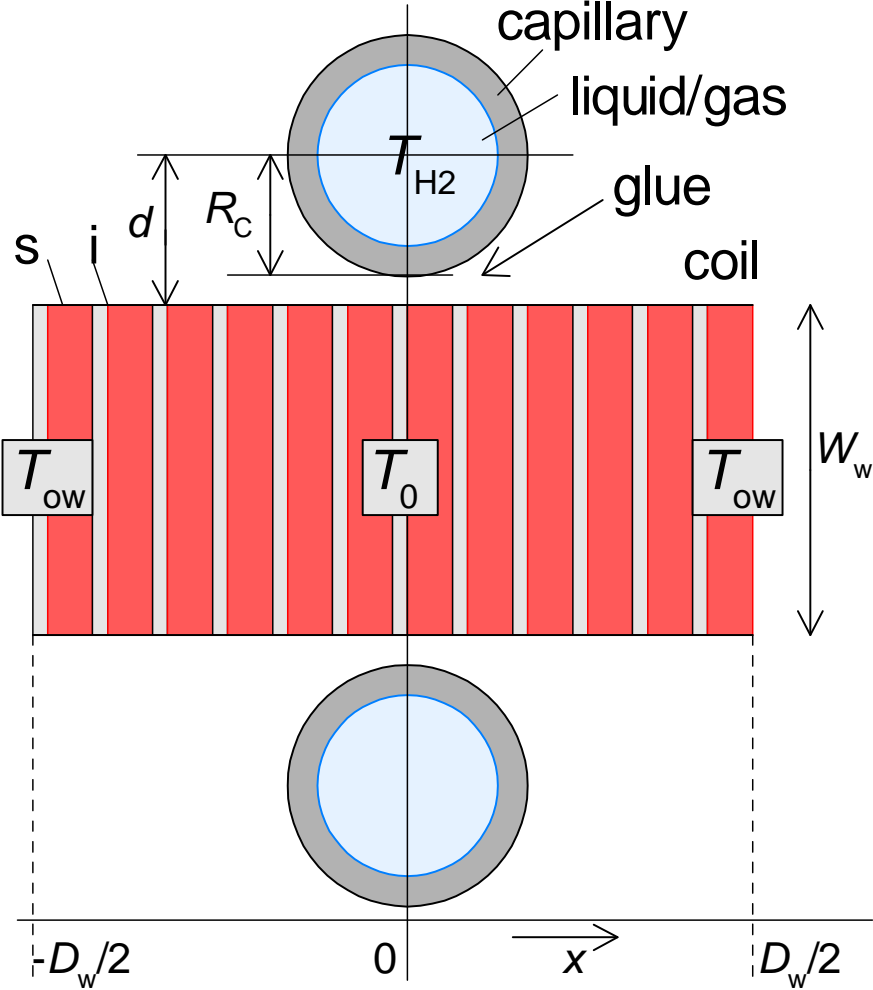
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*patent pending



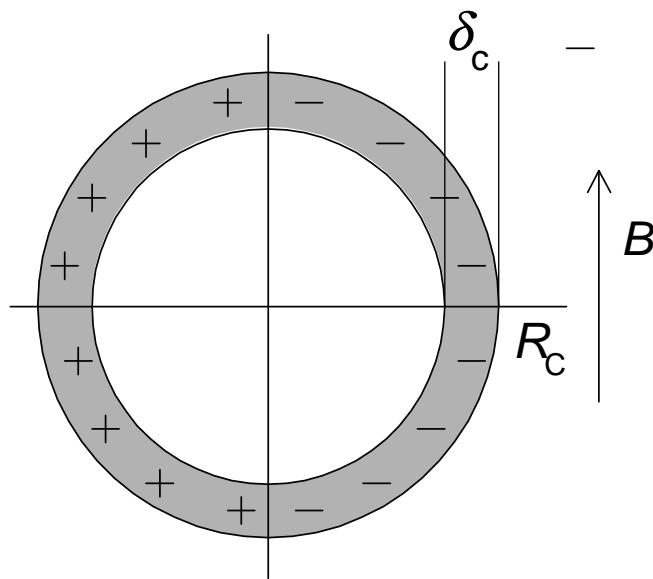
cross section of a coil with capillaries glued on top



assumed values of the various parameters.

description	symbol	assumed value
exit pressure	p_1	1 bar
capillary inner diameter	D_C	1.6 mm
capillary wall thickness	δ_c	0.2 mm
distance capillary to coil	d	1.1 mm
length one coil winding	L_w	0.5
length capillary	L_C	2×0.5 m
frequency	ν	10 Hz
field amplitude	B_0	1 T
electrical resistivity	ρ_c	$34 \times 10^{-8} \Omega\text{m}$
AC loss	\dot{Q}_C	10 W
thermal cond. insulation	κ_i	0.1 W/Km
conductor/insulator ratio	t_s/t_i	5
coil thickness	D_w	10 mm
tape width	W_w	3 mm
friction factor	f_r	0.02

cross section of a capillary with AC magnetic field

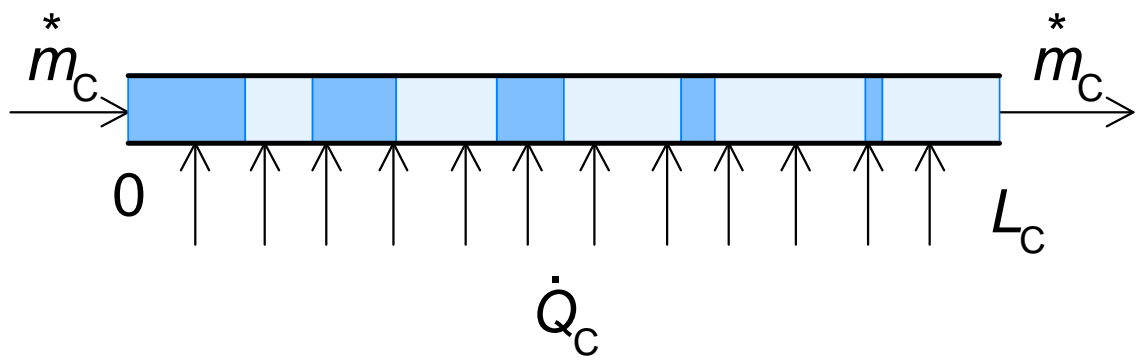


eddy-current heating

$$\dot{Q}_e = \frac{\pi (2\pi\nu B_0)^2}{2\rho_c} \delta_c R_C^3 L_C = 1.8 \text{ mW}$$

flow resistance

flow per coil 1.1 liter LH2 per hour

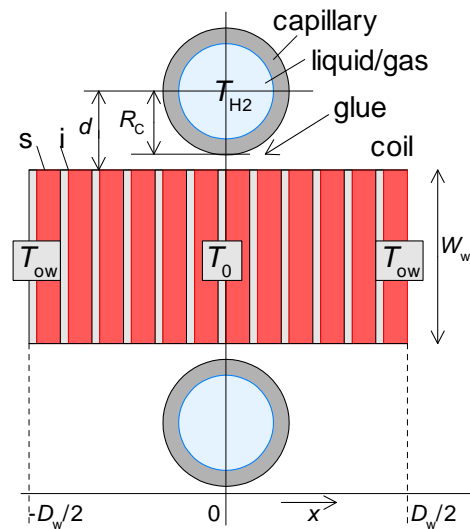


assume:

- plug flow
- constant friction factor
- pressure drop below 1 bar

pressure drop (rough estimation!)

$$p_0 - p_1 \approx \frac{0.3}{D_C^5} \left(\frac{\dot{Q}_C}{\rho_V L_1} \right)^2 L_C f_r = 160 \text{ Pa}$$



ΔT between the LH2 and the center of the coil (borrow expression from electrical capacitor)

$$\Delta T = \frac{\dot{Q}_c}{2\pi\kappa_i L_C} \ln \left(\frac{d}{R_C} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{d}{R_C}\right)^2 - 1} \right) = 7 \text{ K}$$

ΔT between the center of the coil and the outer windings

$$\Delta T = \frac{t_i}{t_i + t_s \kappa_i L_w W_w} \frac{\dot{Q}_c}{8} \frac{D_w}{8} = 14 \text{ K}$$

T of the outer layers $20 + 7 + 14 = 41 \text{ K}$

Conclusion

- capillary cooling is a promising technique for cooling superconducting AC coils
- the thermal resistance between the outer windings of the coil and the LH2 needs attention