

# Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn strand designs and heat treatments for high field magnet applications



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- Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn is flexible in the marketplace
  - Accelerators
    - Key needs – high  $J_c$  & high RRR & low  $D_{eff}$
  - High Field Solenoids
    - Key needs – highest  $J_e$
  - Undulators
    - Key needs – low  $D_{eff}$  & high  $J_c$
- Summary


# Who is Bruker EST?



BEST is a US based company with operations in the US & EU

LTS

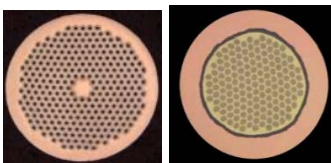
**Bruker Corporation**  Boston, MA

**Bruker Energy & Supercon Technologies, Inc.**  Boston, MA

**Bruker EAS GmbH**



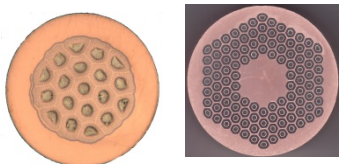
PIT, Bronze



**Bruker OST LLC**



Single Barrier, RRP®



**RI Research Instruments GmbH**



Accelerator & Beamline Technologies

**HELi Ltd.**



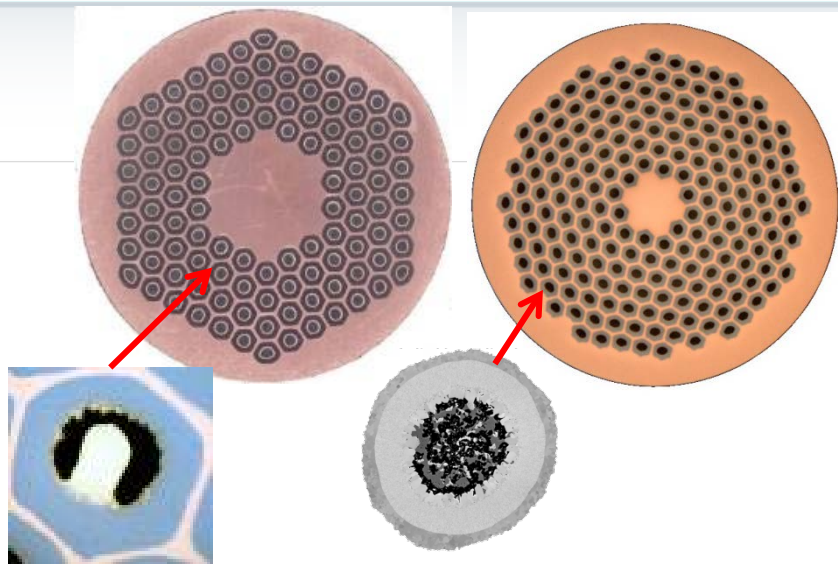
Cuponal & Extrusion

**Bruker HTS GmbH**



HTS

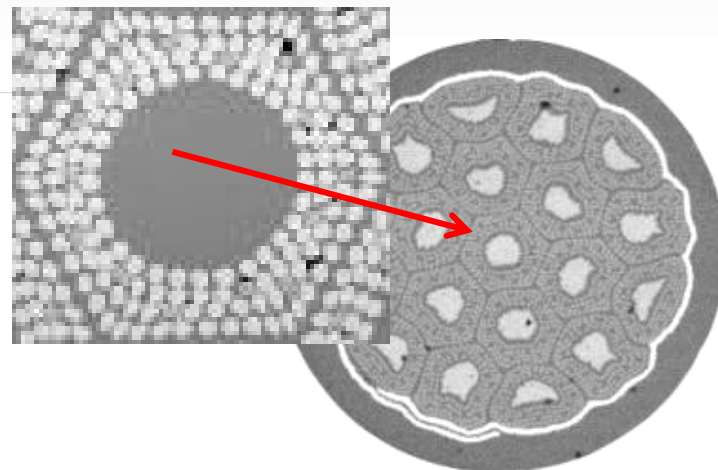
# Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn strand designs are flexible



**Distributed Barrier: RRP<sup>®</sup> (B-OST) and PIT (B-EAS) – high Nb% and Sn% for highest  $J_c$  and  $J_e$**

Applications:

- High Field NMR
- Cyclotrons
- Accelerator grade high field magnets
- Hybrid magnet high field outserts
- Undulators



**Single Barrier – Discrete filaments, lowest losses**

Applications:

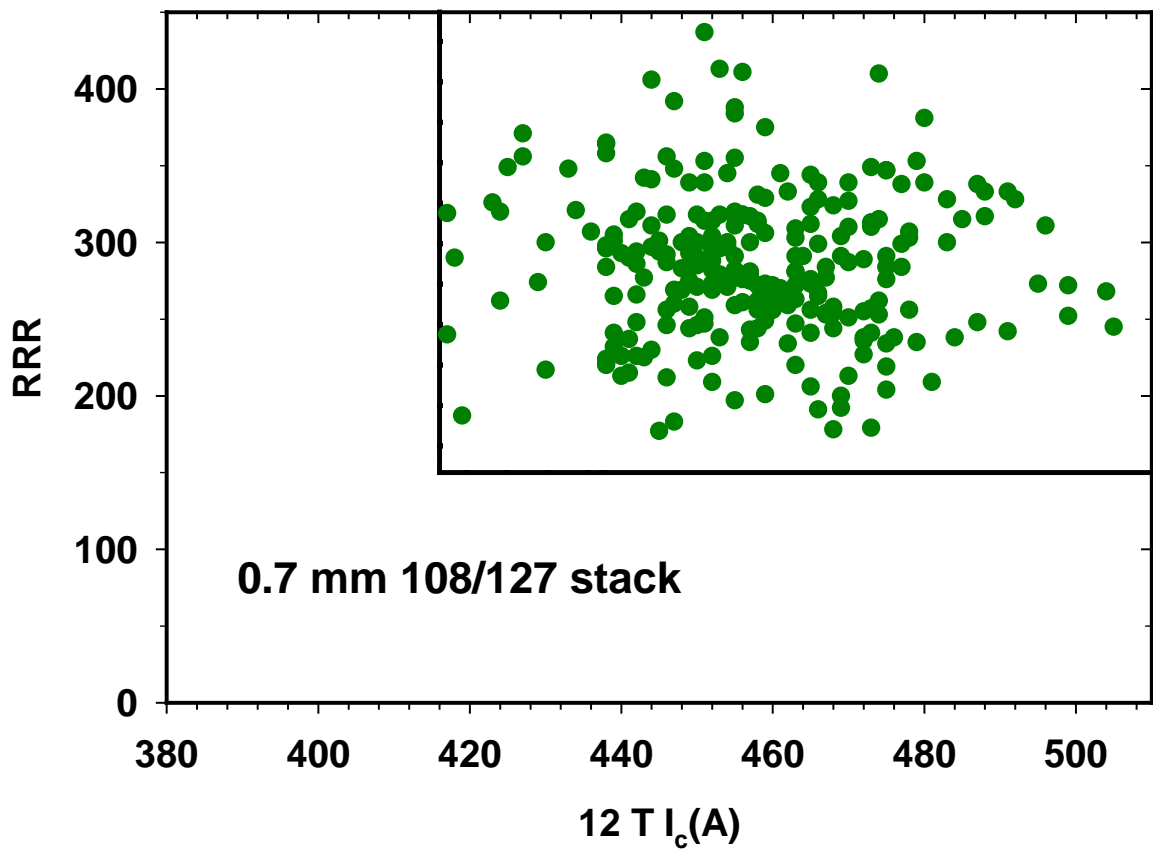
- ITER Coils
- low loss fast ramping magnets
- Cryogen free high field magnets

# Conductor for Accelerators : 11 T dipole



0.7 mm 108/127 stack RRP<sup>®</sup> ( $D_s = 45 \mu\text{m}$ )

- 700 km manufactured to date



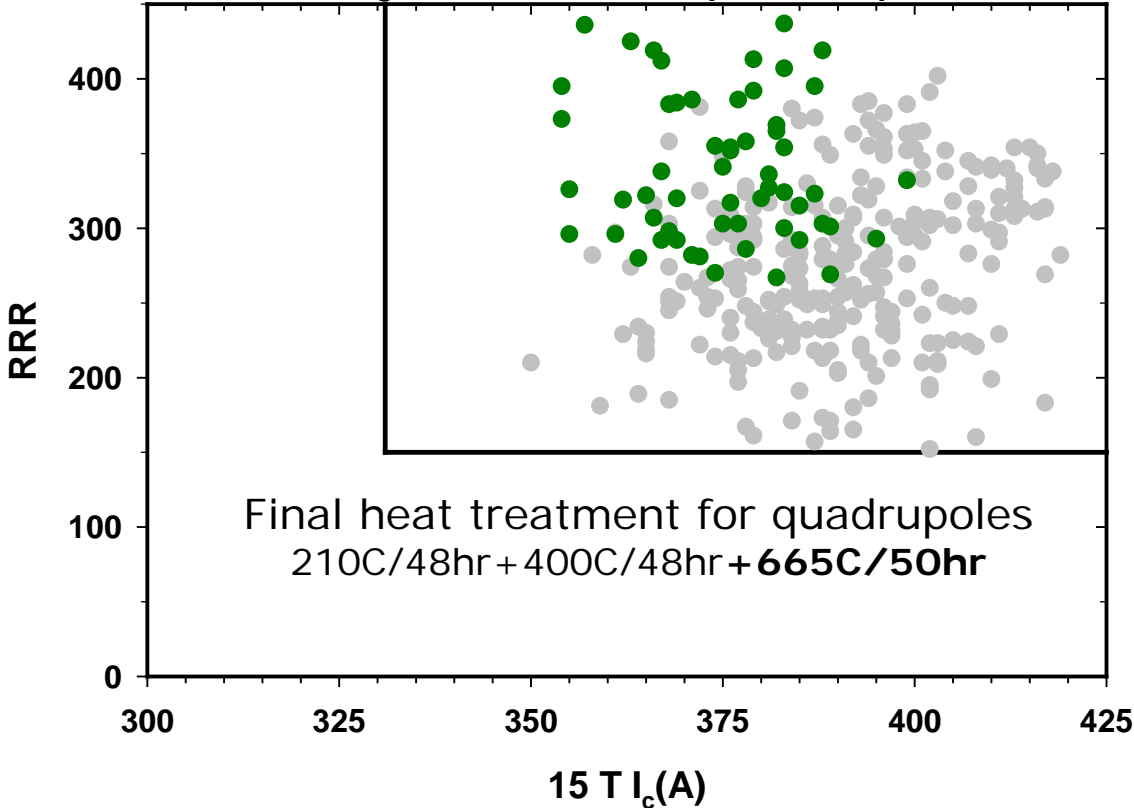
Margin sufficient to meet performance specs at industrial scale

# Conductor for Accelerators : Quadrupoles



0.85 mm 108/127 stack RRP<sup>®</sup> ( $D_s = 55 \mu\text{m}$ )

- 700 km manufactured to date
  - Heat treatment adjusted to improve performance margin

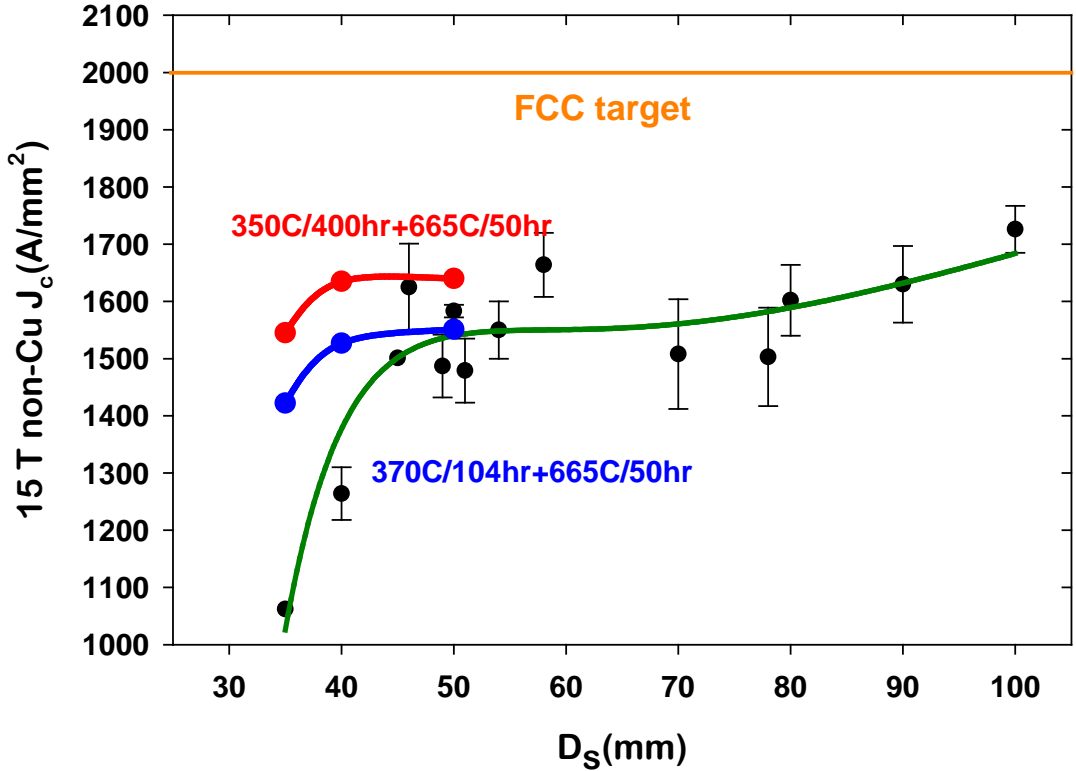


# Future accelerators: room for RRP<sup>®</sup> gains



Reasons to be optimistic about the tug of war between  $J_c$ ,  $D_{eff}$ , RRR:

- $J_c$  data points are close to FCC needs
- New understanding of what happens during heat treatments; i.e. minimizing Nausite formation to maximize fine grained Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn (C. Sanabria, FSU-ASC Wed-Mo-PI6)





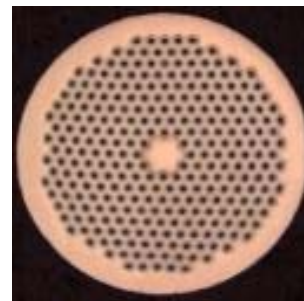
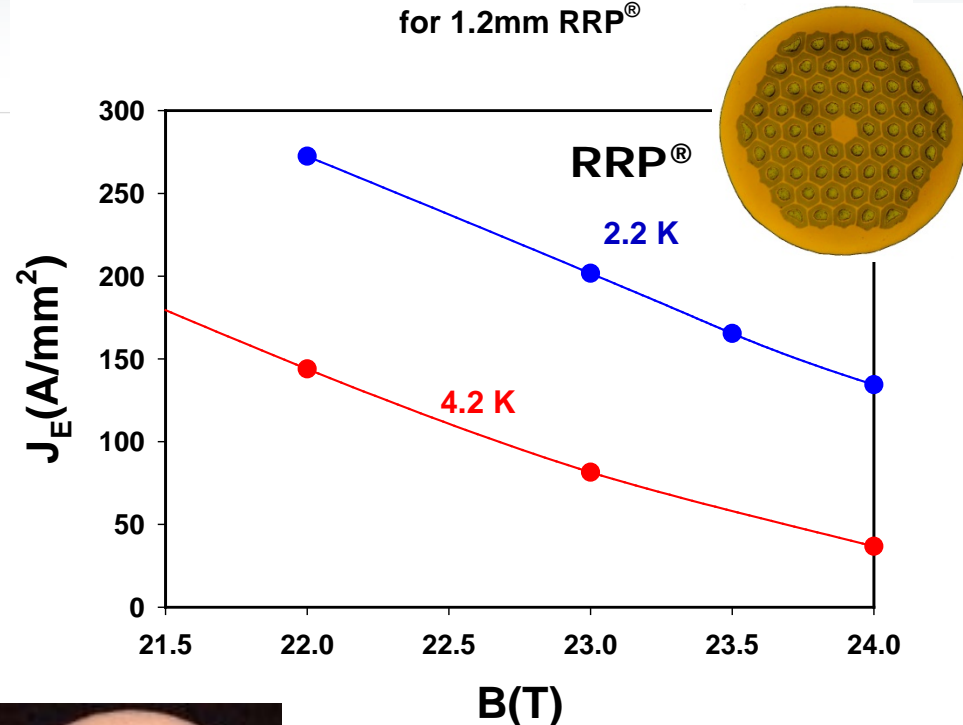
- How do we get closer to  $J_c(15\text{ T}) = 2000\text{ A/mm}^2$  ?
  - We need to understand and reduce variation
  - Renewed effort to modify strand for 16 T  $J_c$  (past emphasis on ~12 T and RRR)
    - now exploring changes to subelement to push up high field performance
      - Graded LAR
      - Quaternary – doping with Ti and Ta
- Extrinsic influences on RRR –can we use these for good, to boost RRR?
  - Influence on the reaction environment on the conductivity of the copper jacket



# Conductor for Solenoids

- Solenoids – lab magnets, NMR, cyclotrons – RRP<sup>®</sup> & PIT
  - Reliable persistent joints (Nb barrier, not Ta)
  - Homogenous filaments, high N values
- RRP<sup>®</sup> - Applications demand highest  $J_e$ , Cu:NC ~ 0.7
- PIT - 114...288 elements
  - $D_s \sim 40$  to  $65 \mu\text{m}$
  - Cu:NC ~ 1.20-1.35
  - $J_c$  (non-Cu) > 2500 A/mm<sup>2</sup> @ 12 T, RRR > 100

Engineering Current Density for 1.2mm RRP<sup>®</sup>



PIT

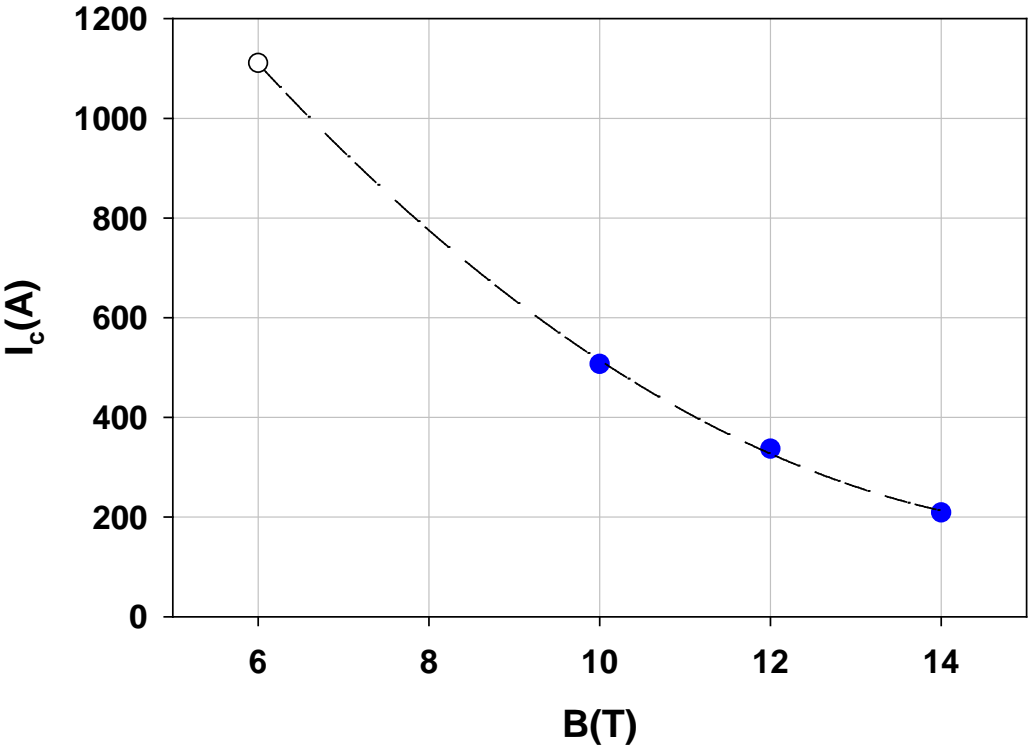
# Conductor for Undulators

- Undulators - difficult to obtain both high  $J_c$  and high RRR when subelement size small (e.g. 35  $\mu\text{m}$ )

Key adjustments to 169 stack 0.6mm ( $D_s = 35 \mu\text{m}$ ) RRP <sup>®</sup> conductor design	$J_c(4.2 \text{ K}, 12 \text{ T})$	RRR
Nb:Sn 3.4:1, standard barrier, 210C/48hr + 400C/48hr + 650C/50hr HT	2699 A/mm <sup>2</sup>	11
Nb:Sn 3.6:1, 30% thicker barrier, 210C/48hr + 400C/48hr + 665C/100hr HT	1932 A/mm <sup>2</sup>	124

# Conductor for Undulators

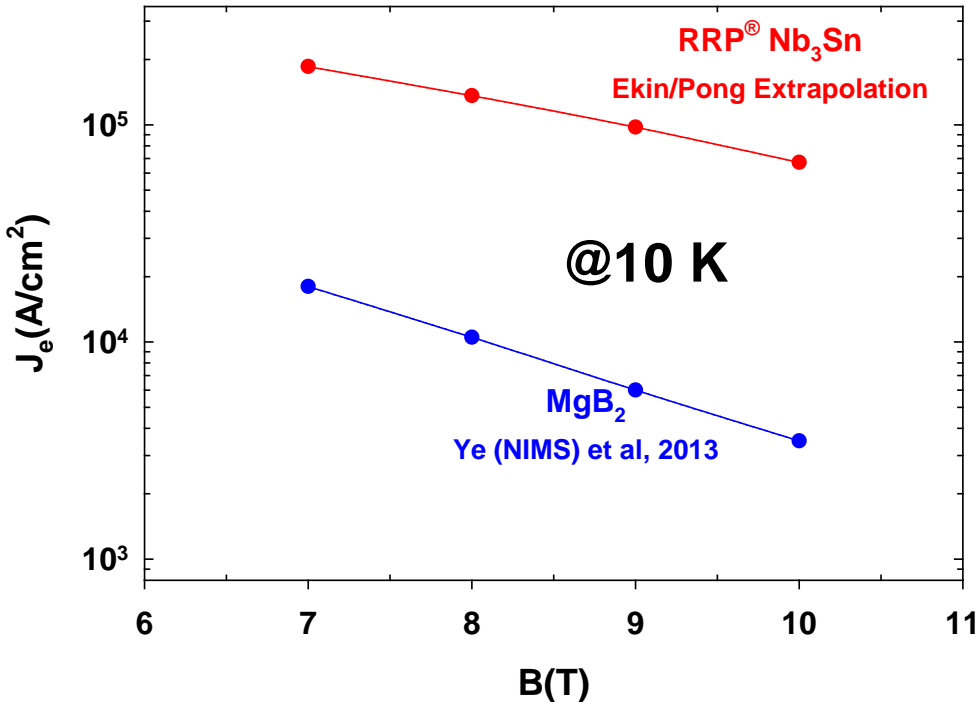
- Sanabria (FSU) developed a heat treatment approach to reduce Nausite layer allows for more useful currents at the small  $D_{\text{eff}}$  needed



**1100 A @ 6 T  
with RRR > 150  
dia. = 0.6 mm**

# Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn at elevated temperatures

- T<sub>c</sub> of ~18K coupled with high J<sub>c</sub> means there is useful currents at elevated temperatures (cryogen free environments)



- Spreadsheet @ <http://researchmeasurements.schralpit.com/ese-scaling-spreadsheet/>
- Ekin et al., “Extrapolative Scaling Expression: A Fitting Equation for Extrapolating Full I<sub>c</sub>(B,T,ε) Data Matrixes From Limited Data” IEEE Transactions on Applied Superconductivity, VOL. 27, NO. 4, June 2017

# Summary

- Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn RRP<sup>®</sup>, PIT, and single barrier conductors can be engineered to meet a wide range of performance needs
  - Accelerators : we are manufacturing large volumes, tweaked heat treatment to maximize performance margin
  - High Field Solenoids: both RRP<sup>®</sup> and PIT are suitable for high field persistent applications
  - Undulators: new improvements to heat treatments enable higher currents with good RRR at the  $D_{\text{eff}}$  needed
  - Cryogen free and elevated temperature applications are possible with Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn