



EuCARD Meeting  
February, 24, 2009



## Task 7.4

# Very High Field Insert



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### *1. Partner presentations*

- *CNRS*
- *INFN*

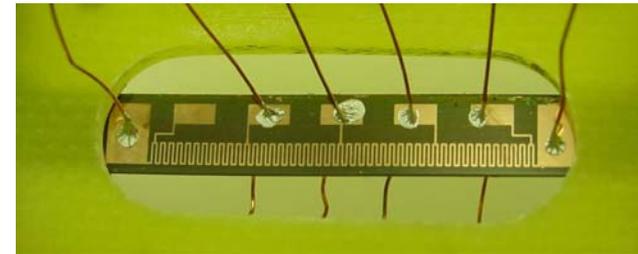
## ⌘ 4 laboratory grouping



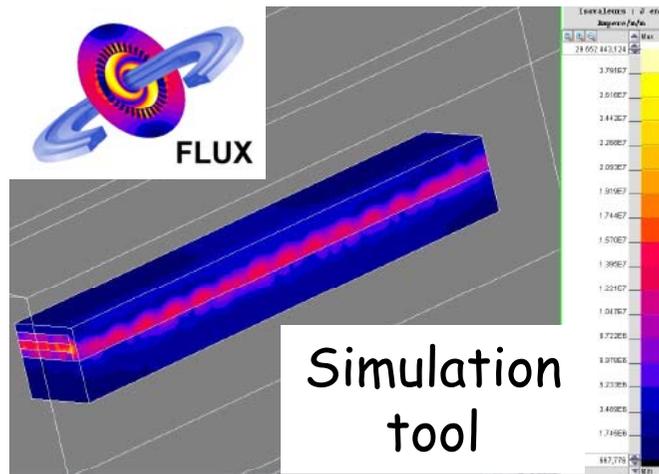
- Superconducting magnets
- Cryogenics
- Superconductors
- Magnet design
- Very high field facilities
- Simulation tools (Flux<sup>®</sup>)
- Characterisation benches



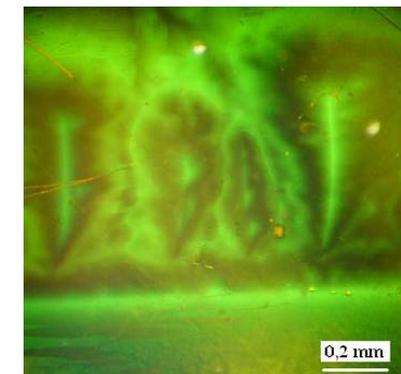
# ==== Investigation tools ====



Thermal sensors deposited on the conductor  
Excellent thermal coupling



Magneto-Optics on Coated Conductors



## Jc(B) measurements at the GHMFL

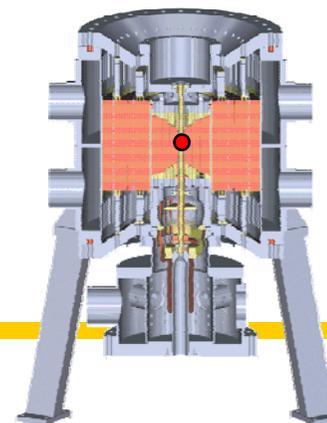
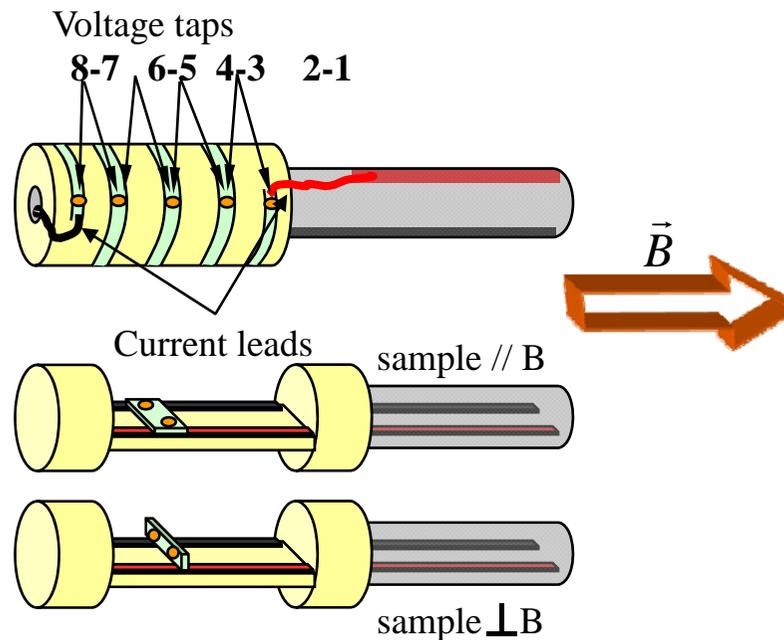
Nb-based superconductors → ITER, JT-60 SA  
 Cu oxides, HTS → SMES, Borides (MgB<sub>2</sub>) → IRM

Measurements at variable T and field anisotropy  
 (0 →  $\pi/2$ ): *Var. Temp. Cryostat up to 300K (Néel Institute, GHMFL)*



### Measurements in high B :

- 30 T, 50 mm diameter bore
- 19 T, 160 mm diameter bore
- 10 T, ~ 400 mm diameter bore





## Magnets

|  |  |                            |
|--|--|----------------------------|
| SOLEMI 1   |  |                            |
|  | Central field  | 8 tesla                    |
|  | Free bore  | 550 mm @ room temp.        |
|  | Technology   | NbTi                       |
|  | Vertical clearance below magnetic midplane                               | 480 mm ca                  |
|  | May be fitted with an independent cryostat with a 480 mm free bore       |                            |
| SOLEMI 2+3   |  |                            |
|  | Central field  | 15 tesla                   |
|  | Free bore  | 100 mm @ LHe               |
|  | Technology   | Nb3Sn                      |
|  | Gas-flow VTI 4-300 K with 75mm free bore                                 |                            |
|  | SOLEMI 2 can be operated standalone, with 12 T in a 240 mm LHe free bore |                            |
| SOLEMI 1 and SOLEMI 2+3 could be in principle operated in series, allowing up to 18 tesla. This operating mode is not presently foreseen, and it would require an extensive ancillary equipment upgrade. |  |                            |
| <i>Supercompatto</i>   |  |                            |
|  | Central field  | 13.5 tesla                 |
|  | Free bore  | 50 mm @ LHe                |
|  | Technology   | Nb3Sn + NbTi               |
| Cryofree magnet  |  |                            |
|  | Central field  | 8 tesla                    |
|  | Free bore  | 60 mm                      |
|  | Technology   | Nb3Sn, cryocooler operated |
| Dipole   |  |                            |
|  | Central field  | 1.5 tesla                  |
|  | Free gap height  | 120 mm                     |
|  | Technology   | Resistive, water-cooled    |



## Test equipment & Prototype development tooling

Power supply up 30 kA 6V (switching)

" 2 kA 4V (low noise, battery based)

Ic on wires up to 2kA

Winding machine for lab-scale solenoids

Oven up to 700 C in vacuum

Oven up to 900 C in inert atmosphere

Oven for vacuum resin impregnation

Cryogenic Mechanical test equipment:

- Strength test up to 200 kN

- Cyclic test up to 200 kN, 10 Hz

Can be operated at cryogenic temperatures with reduced force range

# Effect of tensile stress on $J_c$ of superconducting wires

## The Walters Spiral



Strain  $\varepsilon$ : applied by an axial rotation

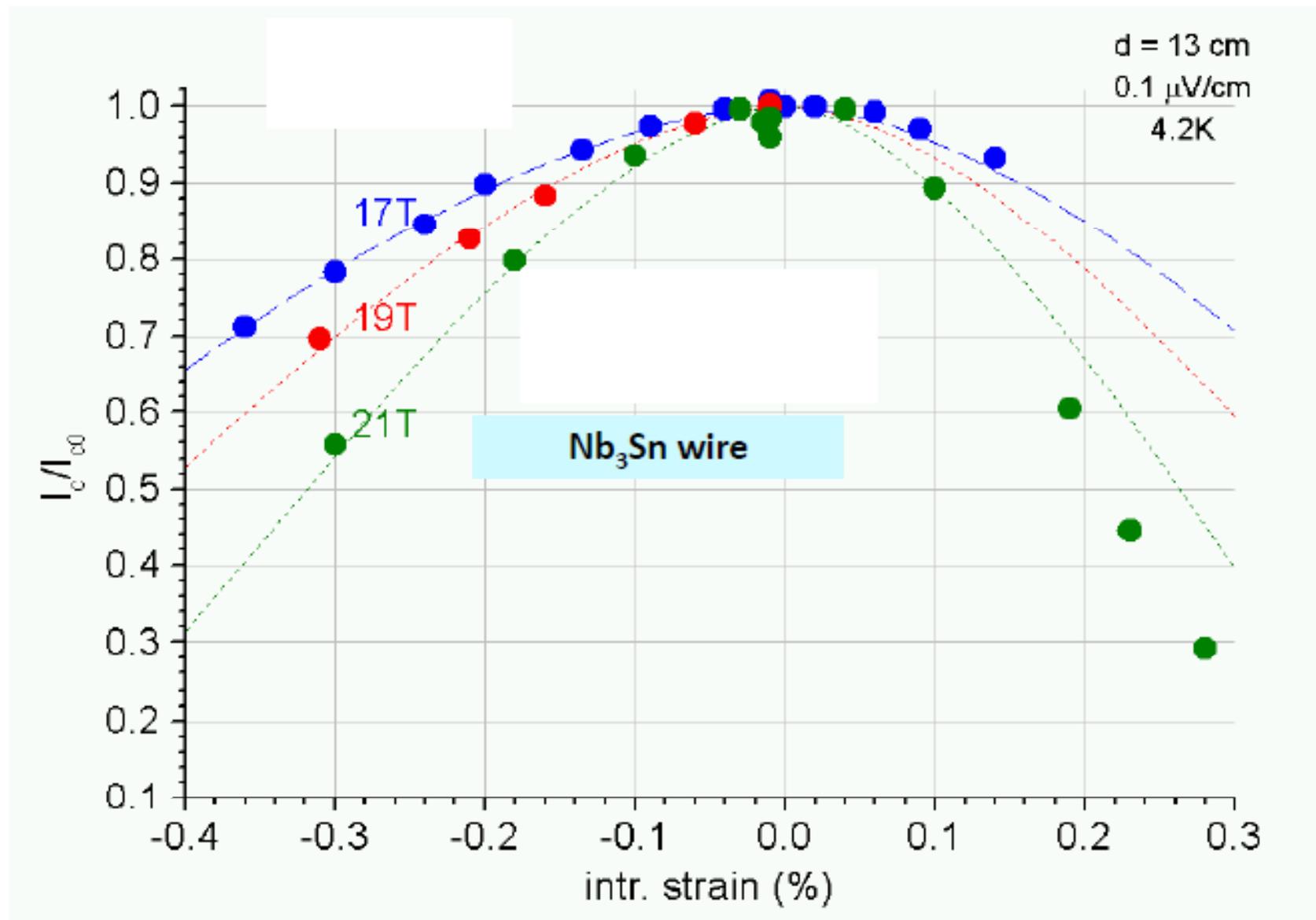
- Max current 1'000 A
- Wire length up to 0.8 m
- Max voltage tap distance 50 cm
- $J_c$  criterion 0.01  $\mu\text{V}/\text{cm}$

Measurements up to 21 T:  $J_c$  vs. B  
 $J_c$  vs.  $\varepsilon$

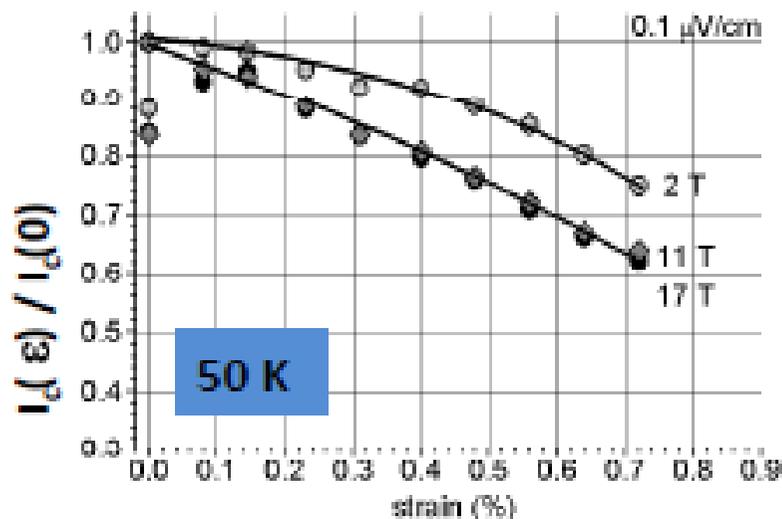
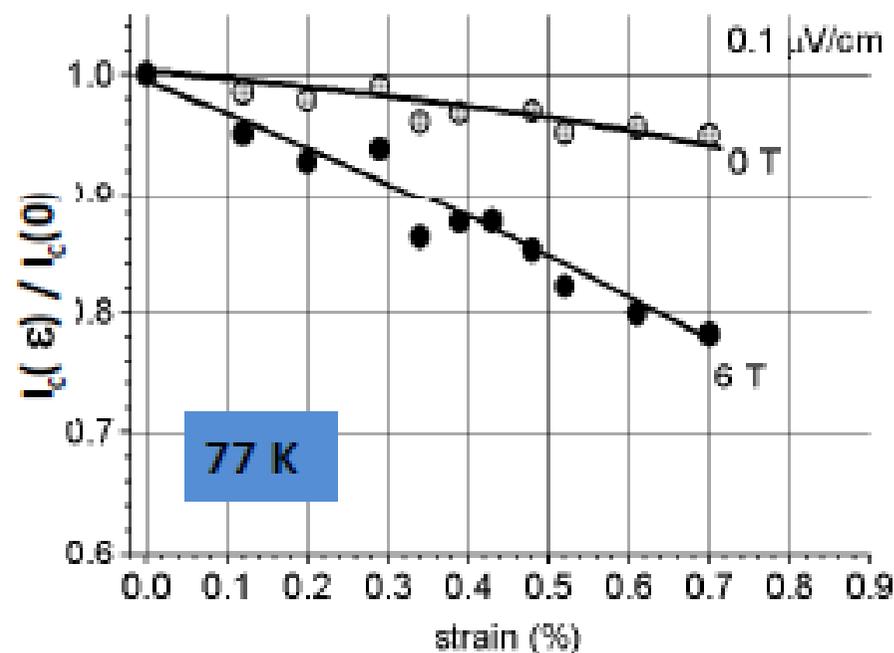
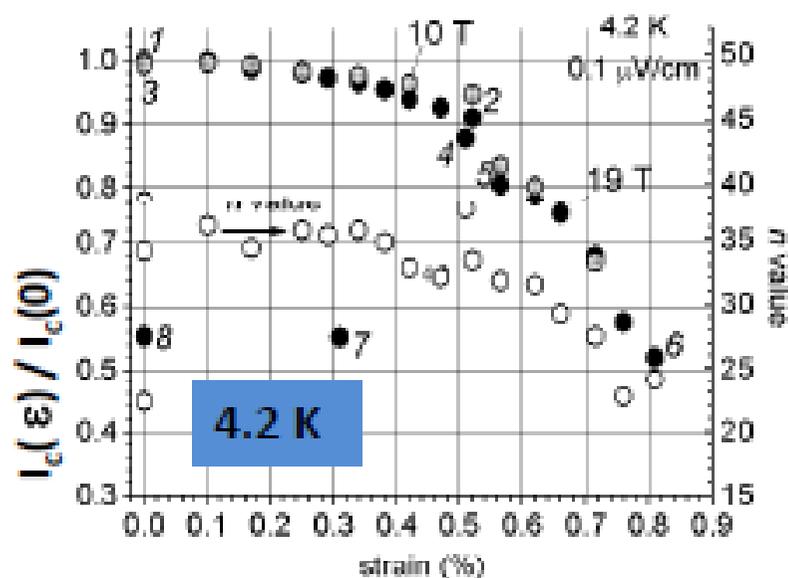
$T \leq 4.2$  K: bore  $\varnothing$  64 mm

$T > 4.2$  K: bore  $\varnothing$  49 mm

## Effect of Tensile Stress on $J_c$ of $Nb_3Sn$ wires



# Tensile Stress on $J_c$ of Y-123 tapes



Irreversible strain value: 0.53 %

D. Uglietti, V. Abächerli, B. Seeber, R. Flükiger, 2005

# Effect of transverse compressive forces on $J_c$ of superconducting wires



## Specification

Transverse force: 40 kN

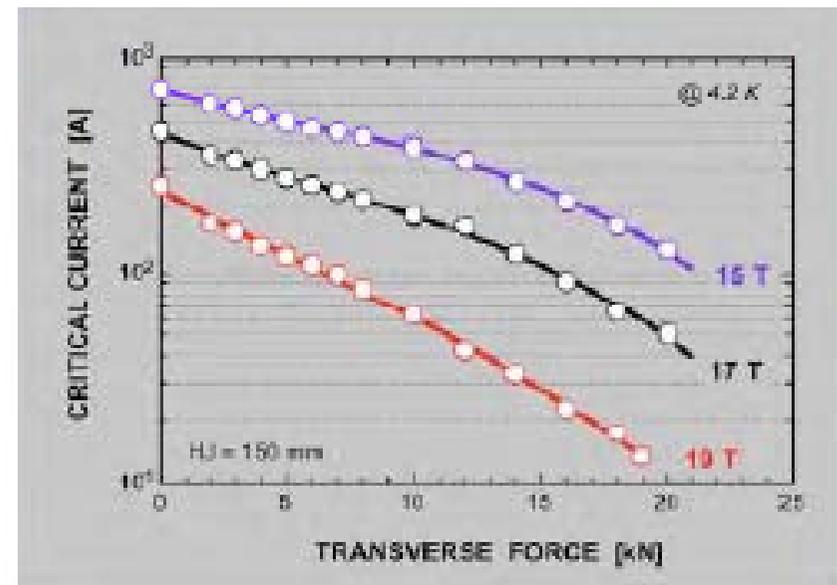
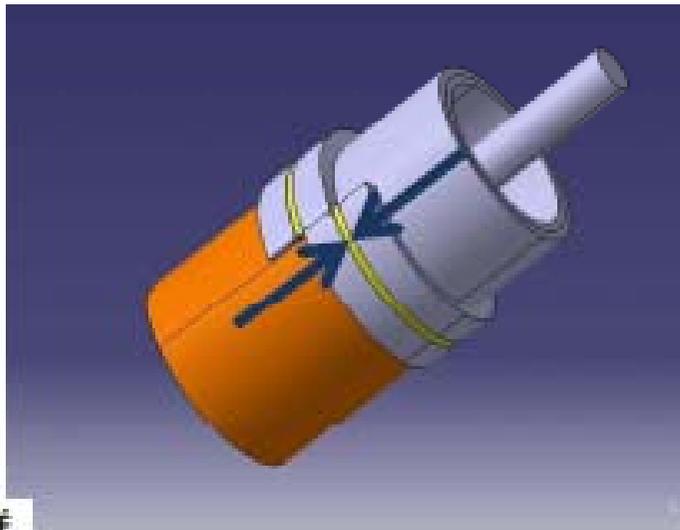
Gauge length: 120 mm

Magnetic field:  $\leq 21$  T

Temperature: 2.2 K - 100 K

Critical currents:  $\leq 1000$  A

Example:  $Nb_3Sn$  wires





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## *2. First year workplan*

# Work plan (year 1)



## ⌘ Subtask 1

- ☑ Strand characterisation
- ☑ Conductor and strand specifications
- ☑ HTS magnet protection

# Strand characterisation

⌘ Electrical and mechanical characterisation

⌘  $I_c(B, T, \theta, \epsilon(\sigma))$

Involved partners:

- UNIGE
- CEA Saclay
- CNRS Grenoble

Issues:

- Bi-2212 supply (CERN)
- Thermal treatments
  - ✓ furnace (availability)
  - ✓ profile (UNIGE)

# Conductor specifications



## ⌘ Insert pre-design is required

- ☑ Operating conditions for the conductor
  - ☑ Fields and stresses on the conductor

## ⌘ Preliminary conductor design

- ☑ Strand characterisation
- ☑ Mechanical reinforcement
  - ☑ Strand level
  - ☑ Conductor level

- Involved partners:
- CERN
  - CEA/Irfu
  - INFN
  - CNRS Grenoble

# Protection issues



⌘ Review

⌘ Modelling

☑ Some quench data (Grenoble SMES)

☑ Strand data

⌘ Experiments

⌘ Protection strategies

Involved partners:

- Tampere
- CEA/Irfu
- CNRS Grenoble
- UNIGE