

EuCARD-2 Conductor Task

Summary of the activities @ UNIGE

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Université de Genève, Switzerland*

Outline

Activities on REBCO CCs @ UNIGE

Performance overview from manufacturers worldwide

- *Critical surface and scaling relations*
NEW: transport I_c above 1 kA
- *Electromechanical properties*
Also I_c vs transverse stress on OP Bi2212
- *Thermophysical properties and NZPV studies*

Conclusions

Our collaborations on HTS

Towards **20 T** accelerator dipoles for HEP



funded by



coordinated by



Towards all-superconducting **30 T-class** solenoidal magnets

Funded by



FONDS NATIONAL SUISSE
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in collaboration with

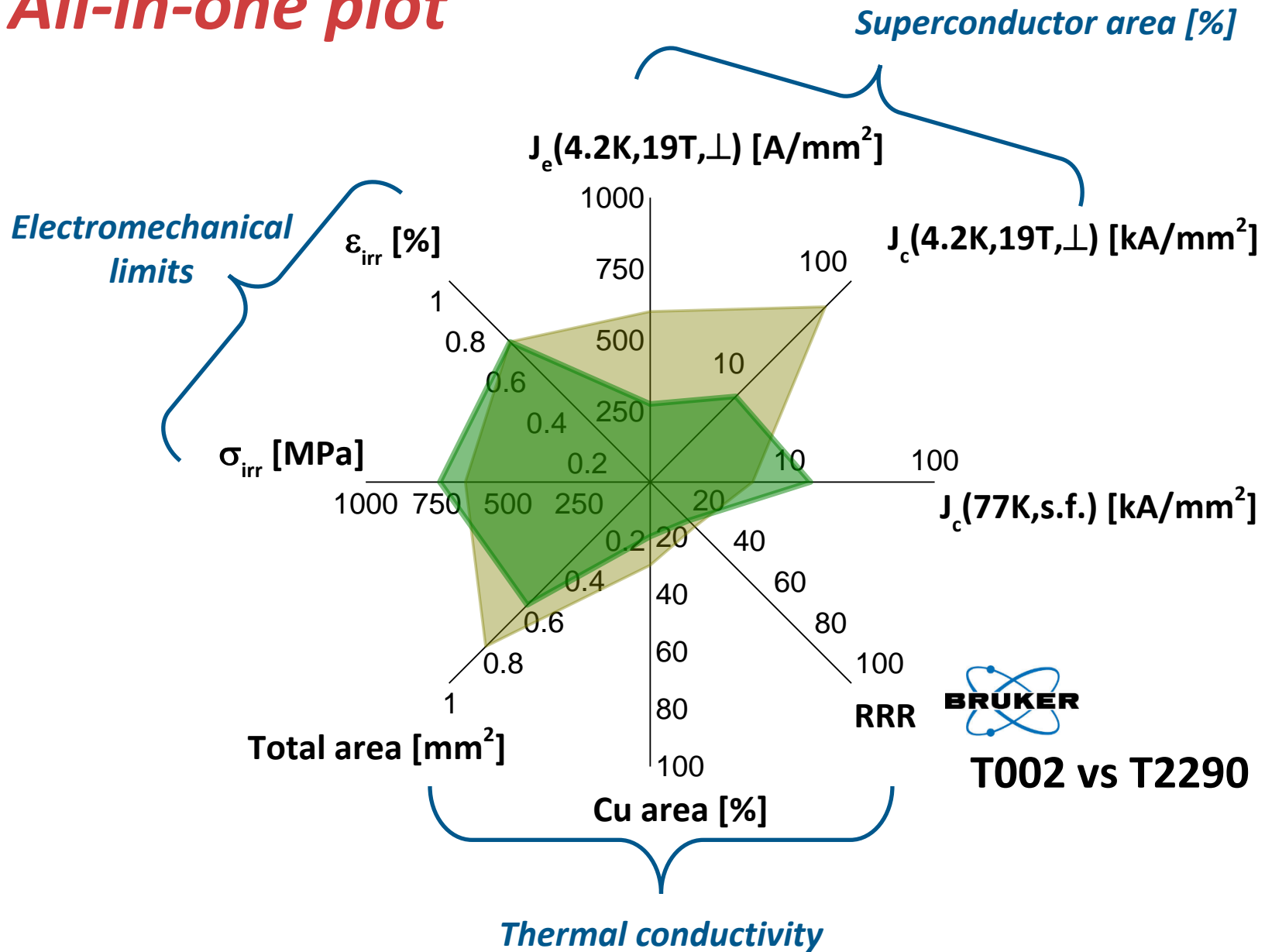


Scope : high resolution NMR spectrometers, high field laboratory magnets

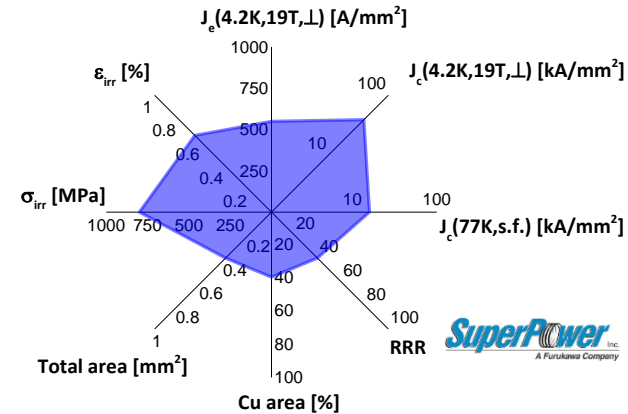
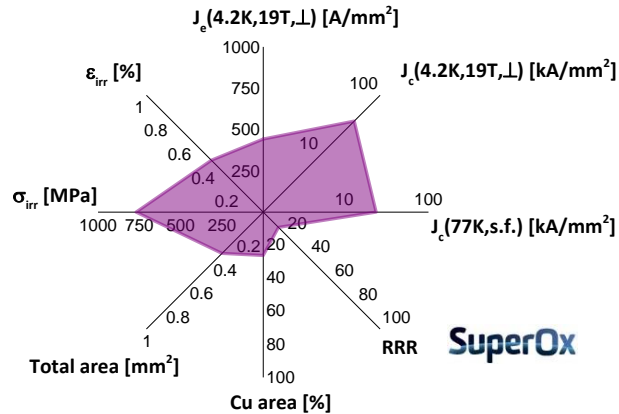
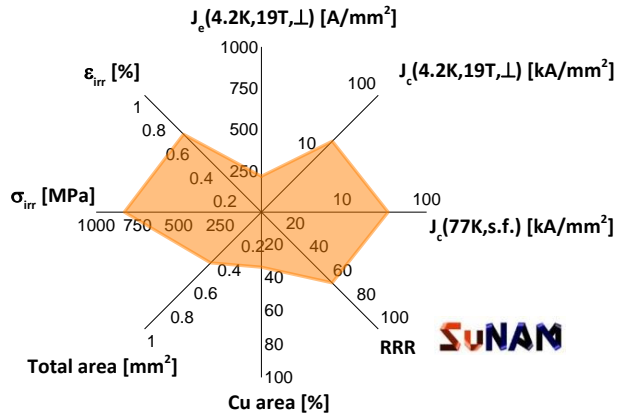
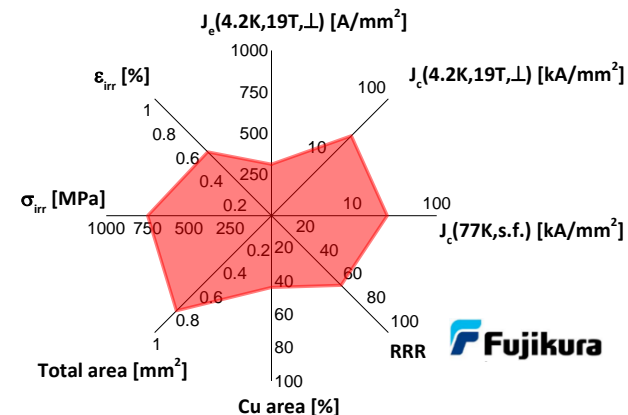
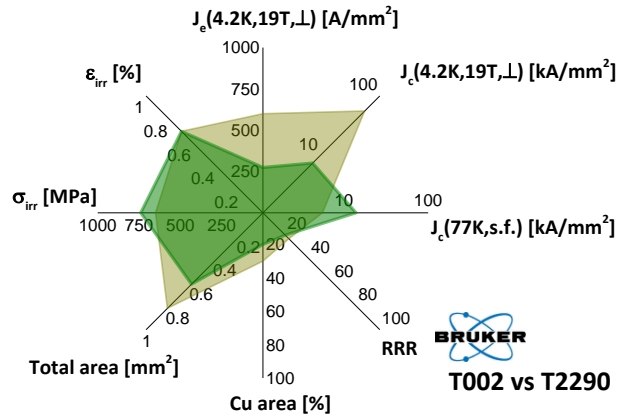
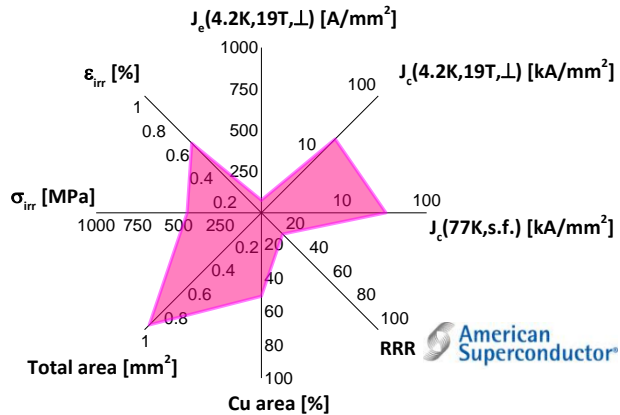
The EU Record : 25 T with REBCO in a 21 T LTS outsert



All-in-one plot



All-in-one plot for 6 manufacturers



Outline

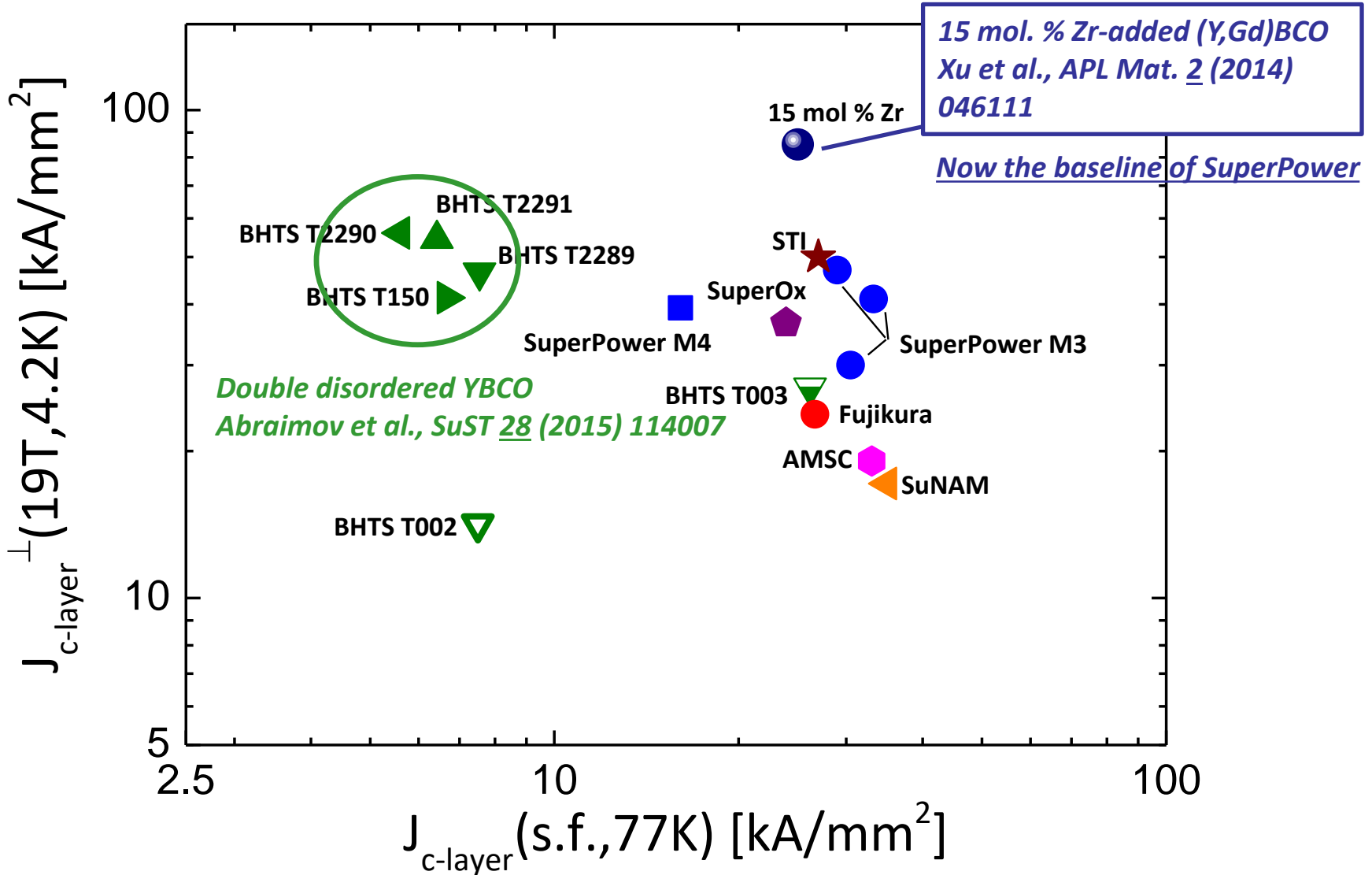
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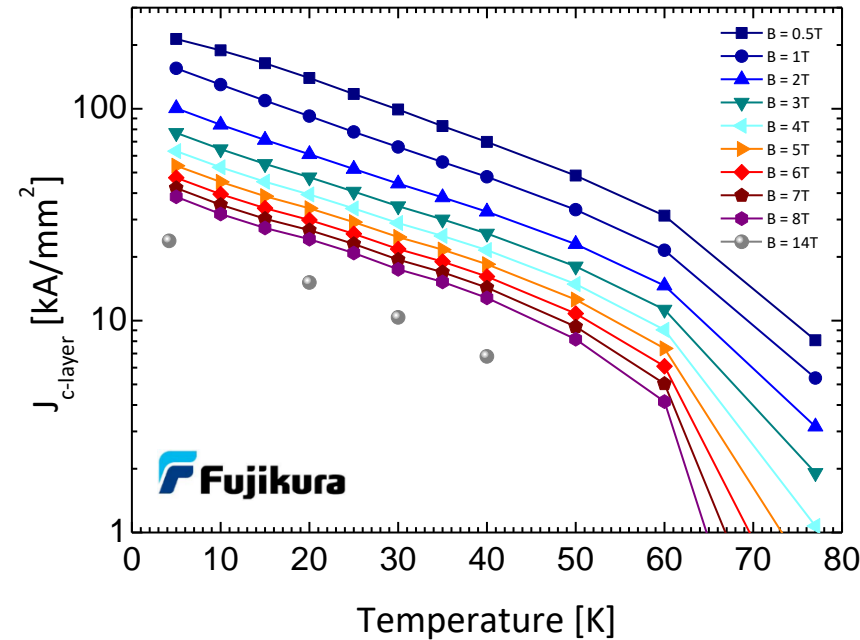
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Performance overview: $J_c(s.f.,77K)$ vs. $J_c^\perp(19T,4.2K)$



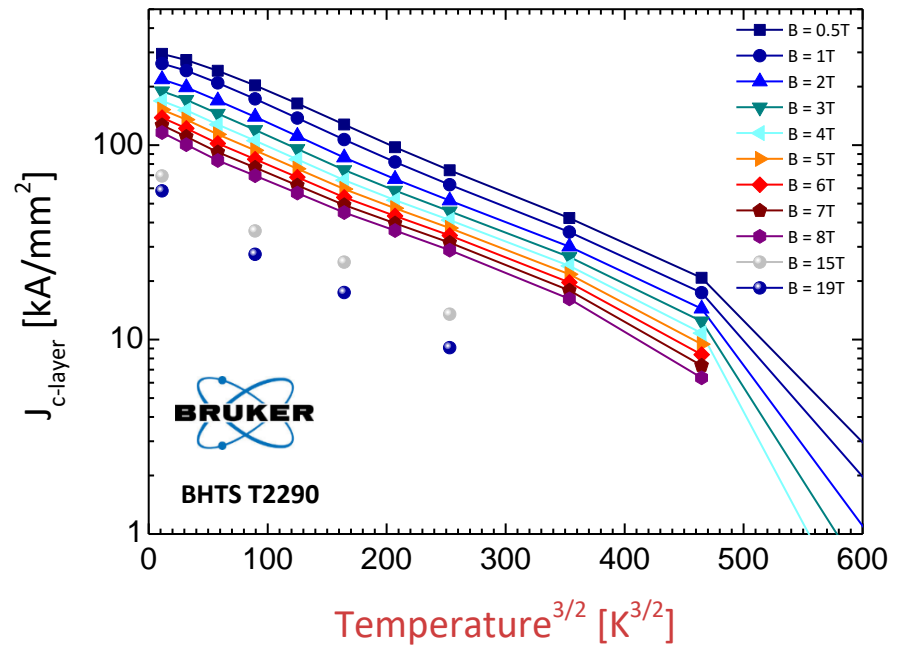
Temperature dependence of J_c



GdBCO w/o AP by PLD

$$J_c(B, T) = J_c(B, T = 0) \exp\left[-\frac{T}{T^*}\right]$$

T ranges between 15 K and 35 K and depends on field and orientation*



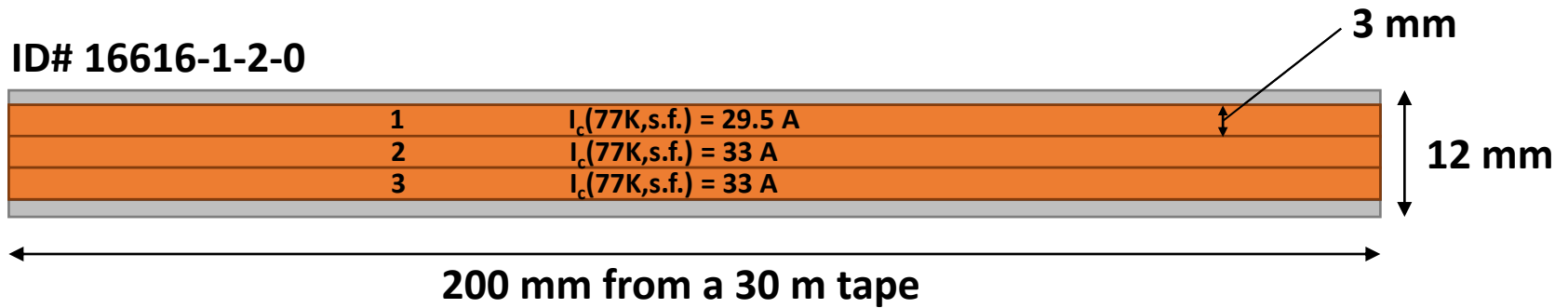
Double disordered YBCO by PLD

- intrinsic disorder by modulation of oxygen pressure in PLD*
- extrinsic disorder introduced via foreign atoms of Zr*

$$J_c(B, T) = J_c(B, T = 0) \exp\left[-\left(\frac{T}{T^*}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]$$

$I_c(B, T, \theta)$ of the EuCARD-2 BHTS tape

ID# 16616-1-2-0



θ [°]	0, 15, 30, 90
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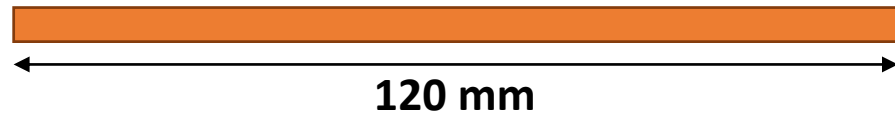
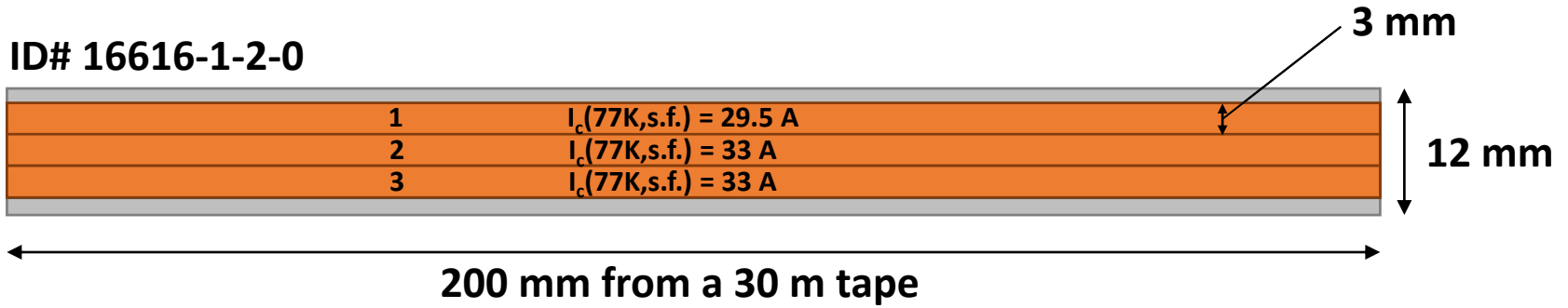
T [K]	4.2, 30, 40
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Maximum current ~ 700 A (4.2 K)
 ~ 200 A (>4.2K)



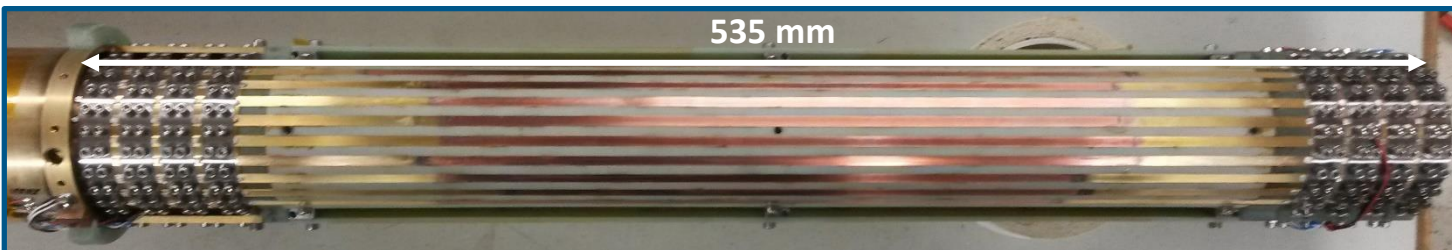
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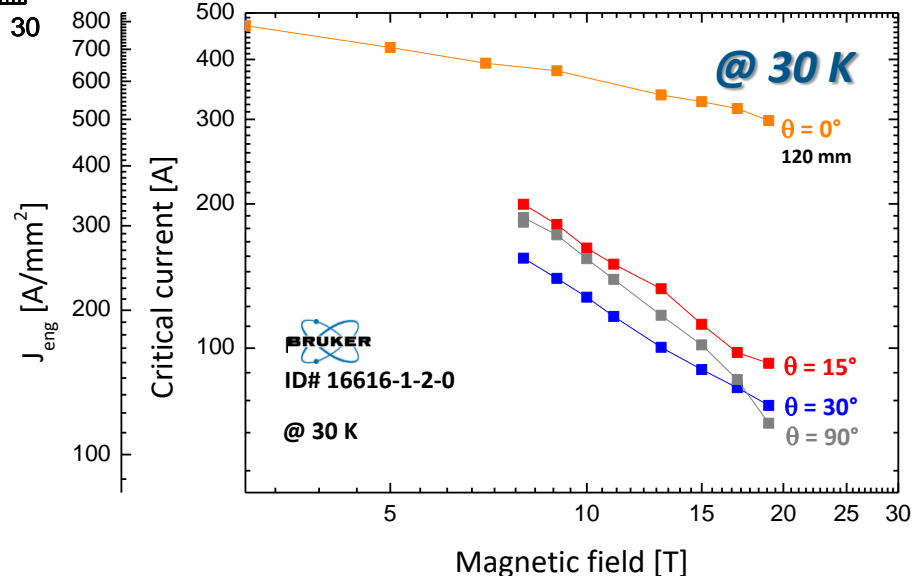
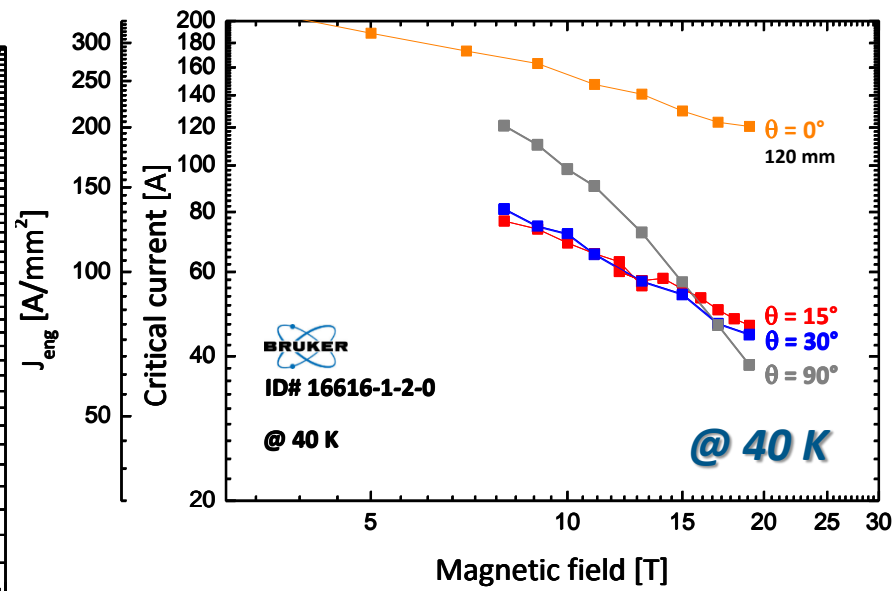
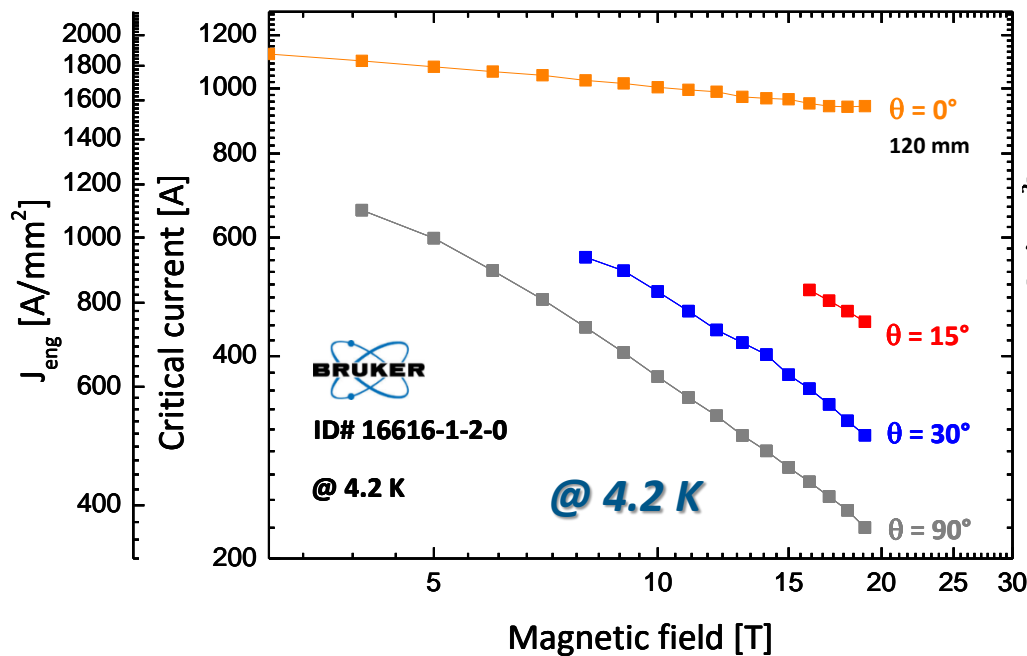
θ [°]	0
T [K]	4.2, 30, 40
Maximum current ~ 2 kA (4.2K)	

Upper current lead of the new 2 kA probe



10 stacks of 4 tapes (4 mm wide) per current lead

$I_c(B, T, \theta)$ of the EuCARD-2 BHTS tape



The effects of artificial pinning on the anisotropy of I_c become evident when increasing the temperature

Outline

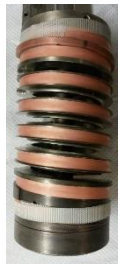
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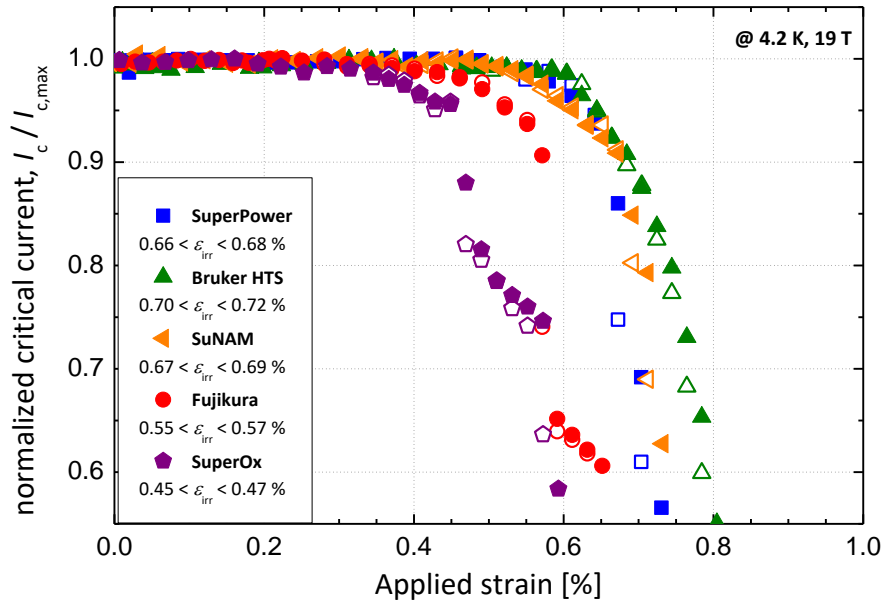
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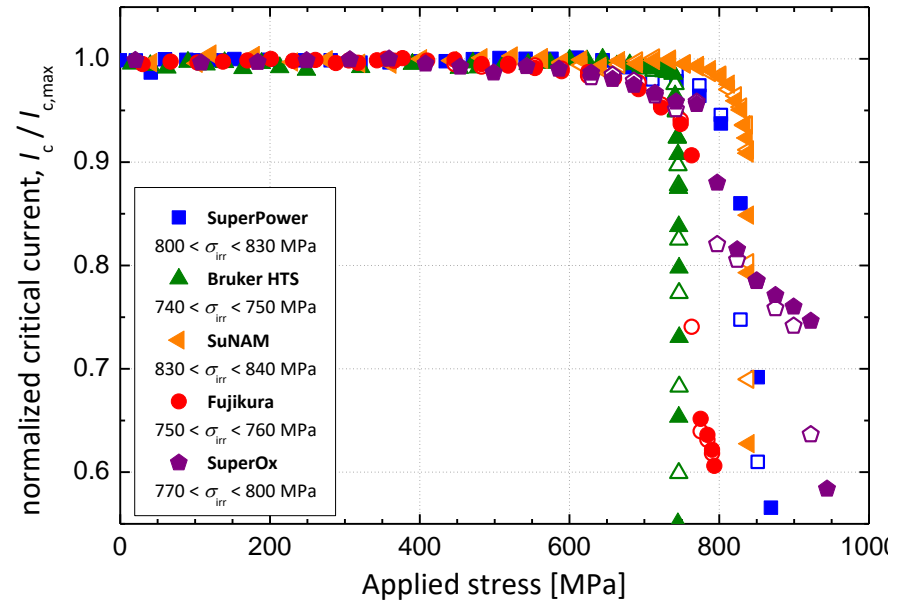
REBCO CCs: Dependence of I_c on axial loads



I_c vs. axial strain



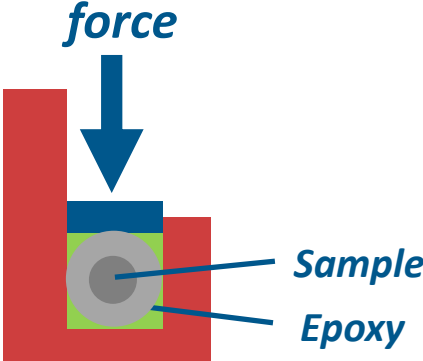
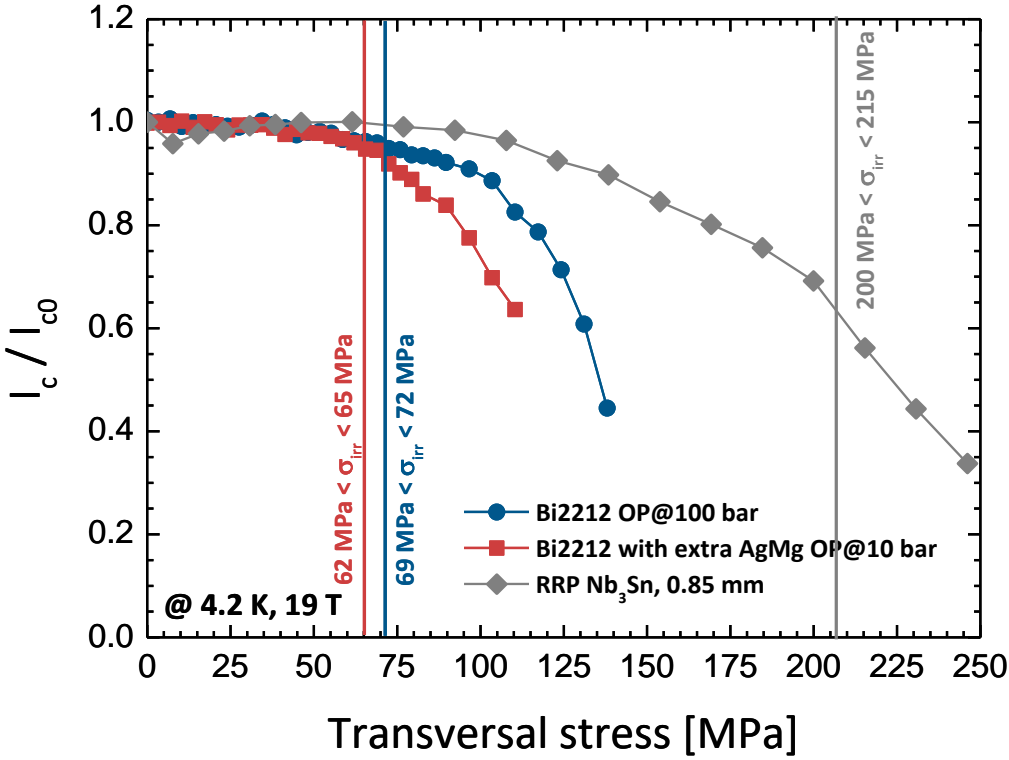
I_c vs. axial stress



- REBCO CCs are inherently strong, ~50% is a high strength alloy
- Very low stress effect \rightarrow curves are flat in rev. region
- Irreversible stress limits above 500 MPa
- The only weakness is delamination...



Bi2212 wires: transversal stress sensitivity

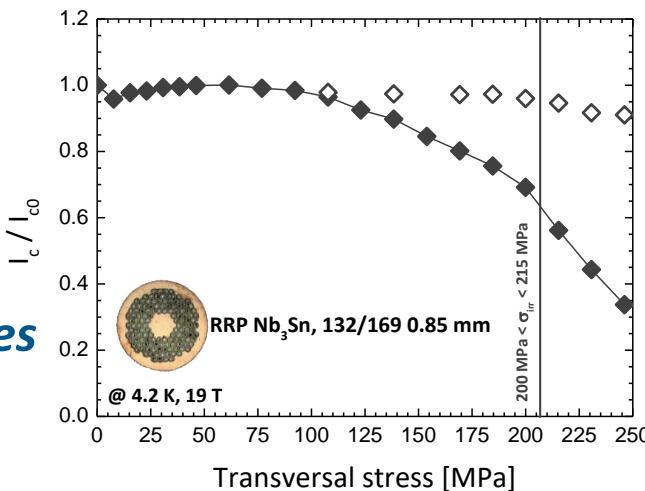


Wire impregnated with epoxy applied stress uniformly distributed

Irreversible stress limit at ~ 75 MPa

No substantial improvement with OP or extra Mg

Results consistent with old tests on Rutherford cables



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Normal zone propagation velocity

From the experimental investigation of $\kappa, \rho, c, J_c(T)$, we determined a simplified analytical expression for the NZPV

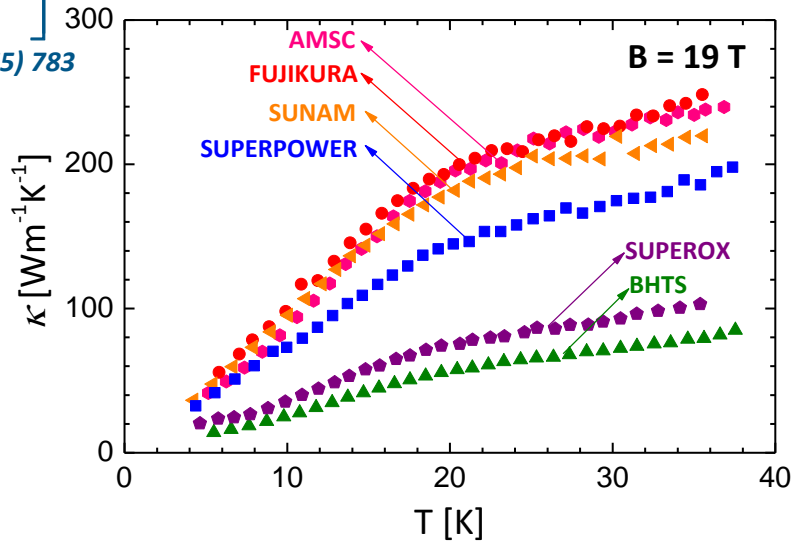
$$NZPV_L \approx \frac{I_{op}}{S_{tot}} \sqrt{\frac{\kappa(T_t)\rho(T_t)}{\int_{T_{op}}^{T_t} c_S(T)dT \left[c_n(T_t) - \frac{1}{\kappa(T_t)} \frac{d\kappa}{dT} \Big|_{T=T_t} \int_{T_{op}}^{T_t} c_S(T)dT \right]}}$$

Whetstone and Roos, JAP 36 (1965) 783

where $T_t = T_{CS} + \frac{T_C - T_{CS}}{2}$

T_t is ≈ 40 K and $\frac{d\kappa}{dT} \Big|_{T=T_t}$ is very small
 The NZPV expression can be simplified

$$NZPV_L \approx \frac{I_{op}}{S_{tot}} \sqrt{\frac{LT_t}{c_n(T_t) \int_{T_{op}}^{T_t} c_S(T)dT}}$$



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where $T_t = T_{CS} + \frac{T_c - T_{CS}}{2}$

T_{CS} is determined by the $J_c(T)$ dependence

T_t is ≈ 40 K and $\frac{d\kappa}{dT} \Big|_{T=T_t}$ is very small
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$$NZPV_L \approx \frac{I_{op}}{S_{tot}} \sqrt{\frac{LT_t}{c_n(T_t) \int_{T_{op}}^{T_t} c_S(T)dT}}$$

$$J_c(B, T) = J_c(B, T=0) e^{-\left(\frac{T}{T^*}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$T_{CS} = T_{op} - T^* \ln \left[\frac{I_{op}}{I_c(B, T_{op})} \right]$$

$$T_{CS} = T^* \left\{ \left(\frac{T_{op}}{T^*}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \ln \left[\frac{I_{op}}{I_c(B, T_{op})} \right] \right\}^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

Normal zone propagation velocity

NZPV is found to depend only on the operation current following a power law

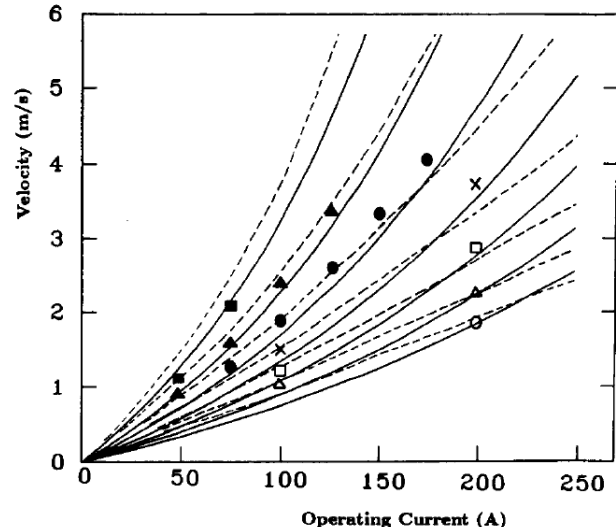
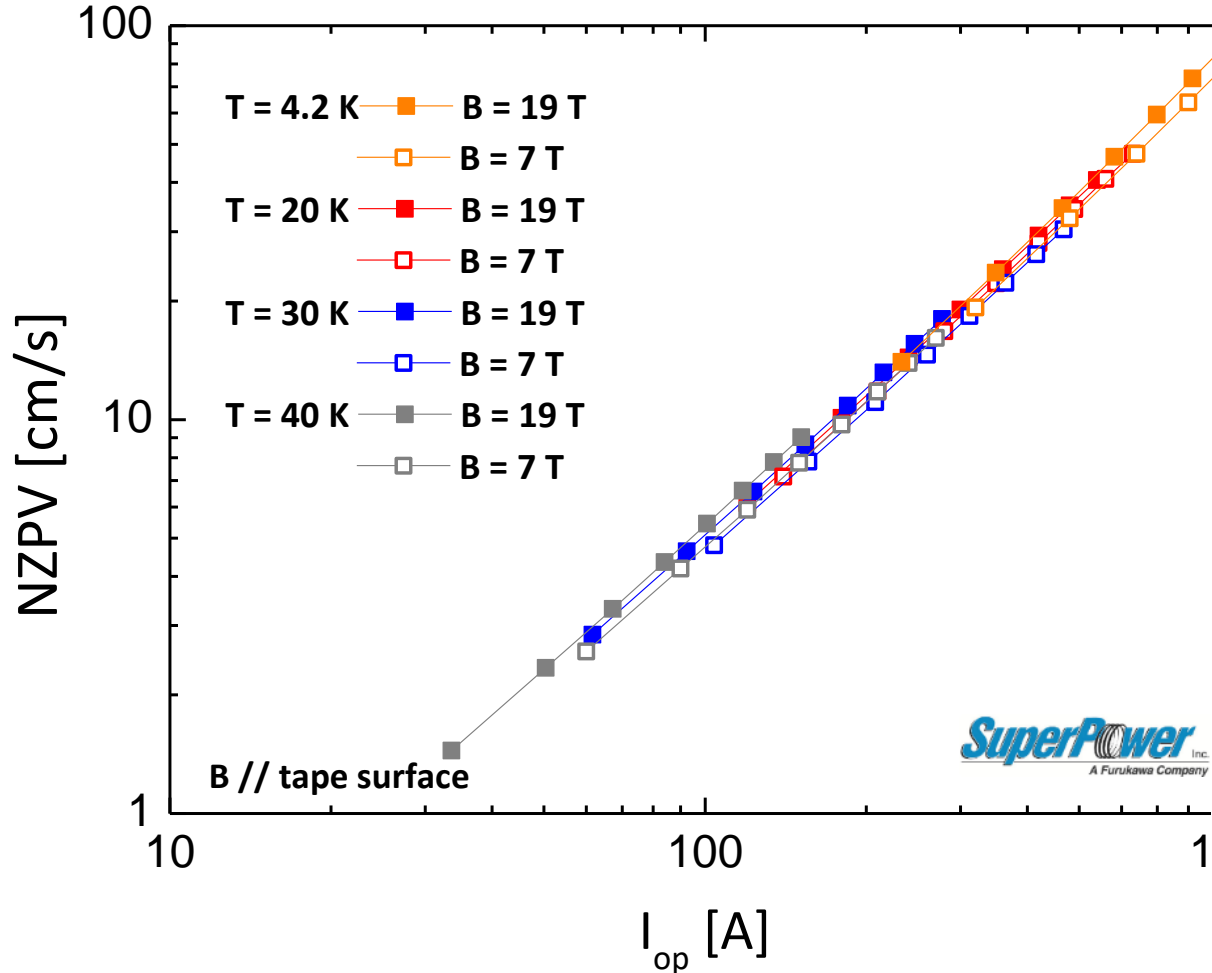
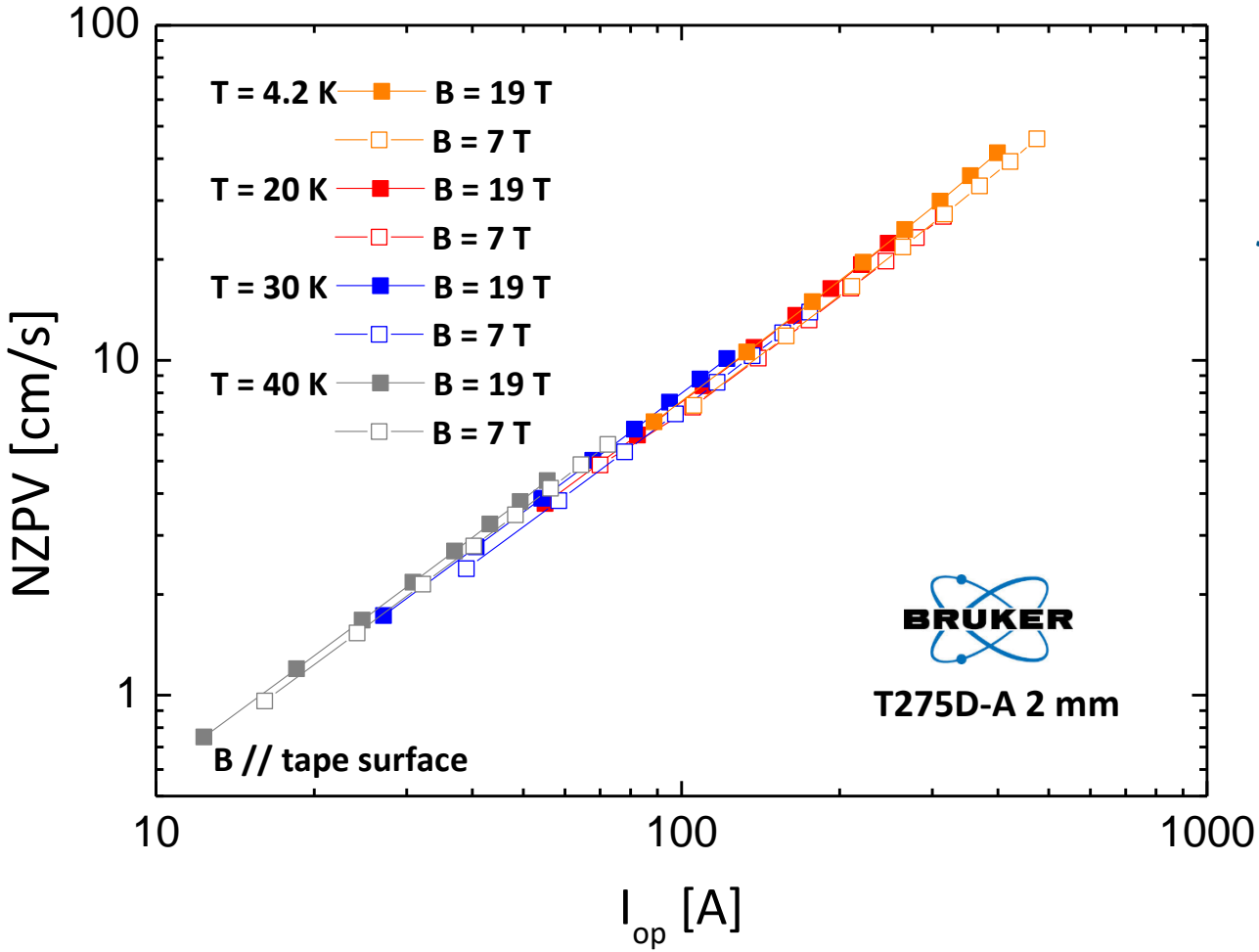


Figure 5 Comparison of the analytical results (—) and the experimental data⁸ for U_1 at $T_{\infty} = 4.2$ K for an Nb_3Sn composite under several ambient magnetic flux densities (in T): \circ , 0; Δ , 2; \square , 4; \times , 6; \bullet , 8; \blacktriangle , 10; \blacksquare , 12. ---, Analytical results presented in earlier work⁸. The wire diameter is 0.90 mm and the copper-to-superconductor ratio is 1.0

Zhao and Iwasa, Cryogenics 31 (1991) 817

Normal zone propagation velocity

2mm tape from BHTS – quench experiments running at UTWENTE

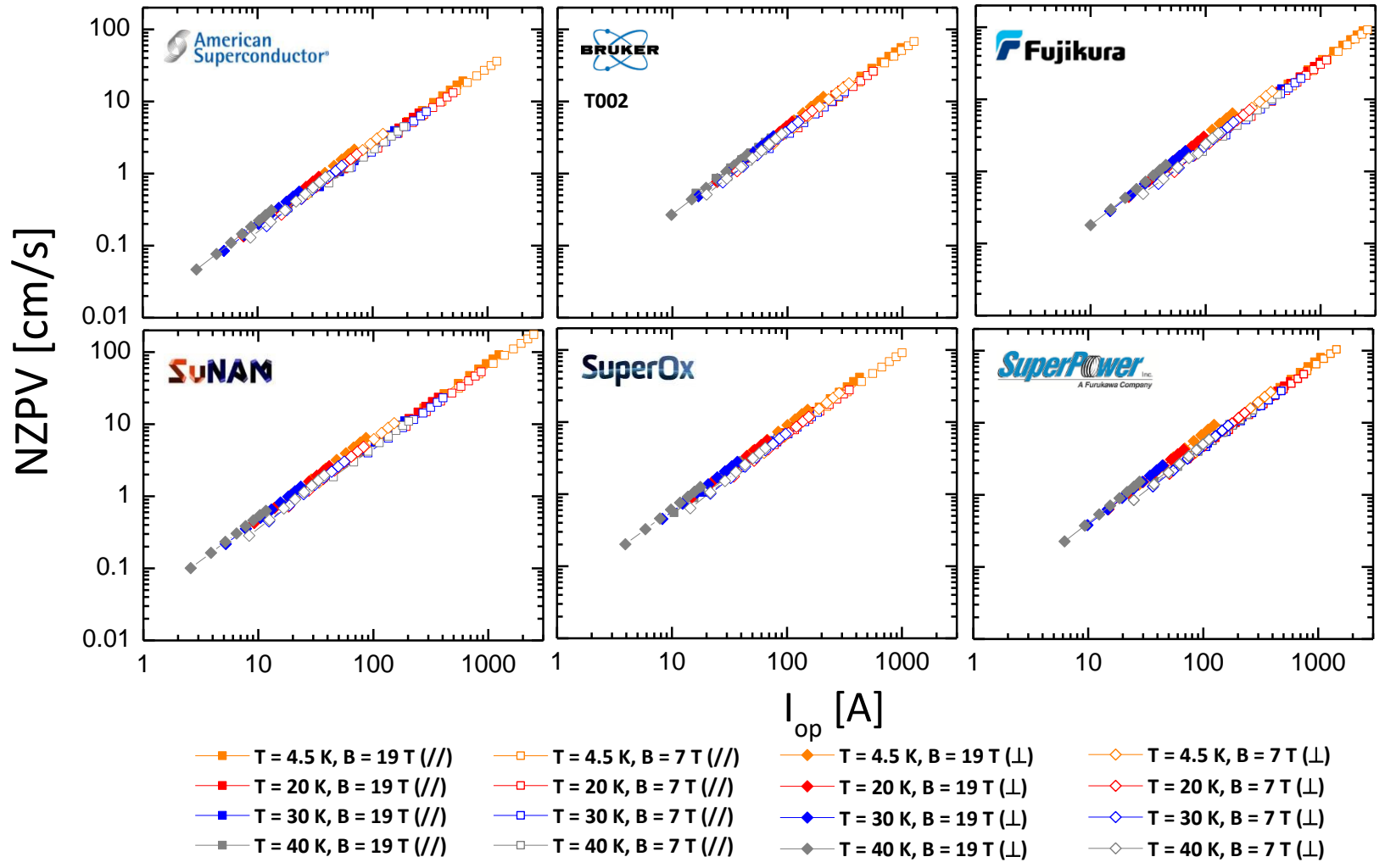


Double disordered YBCO ³/₂

$$J_c(B, T) = J_c(B, T = 0) e^{-\left(\frac{T}{T^*}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

Normal zone propagation velocity

NZPV determined for $B //$ and \perp to the tape surface



To conclude...



To conclude...

Thanks to EuCARD-2, UNIGE had the opportunity to learn a lot about coated conductors

The WAMHTS workshop series was a great showcase for our work

High performance coated conductors are on the market and available from multiple sources

Still there are concerns about delamination, quench propagation and protection, conductor costs

The follow-up of EuCARD-2, ARIES, will have to tackle (some of) these issues

Thank You !

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GENEVA

17 - 21 September 2017



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