

Development of Nb₃Sn in Japan

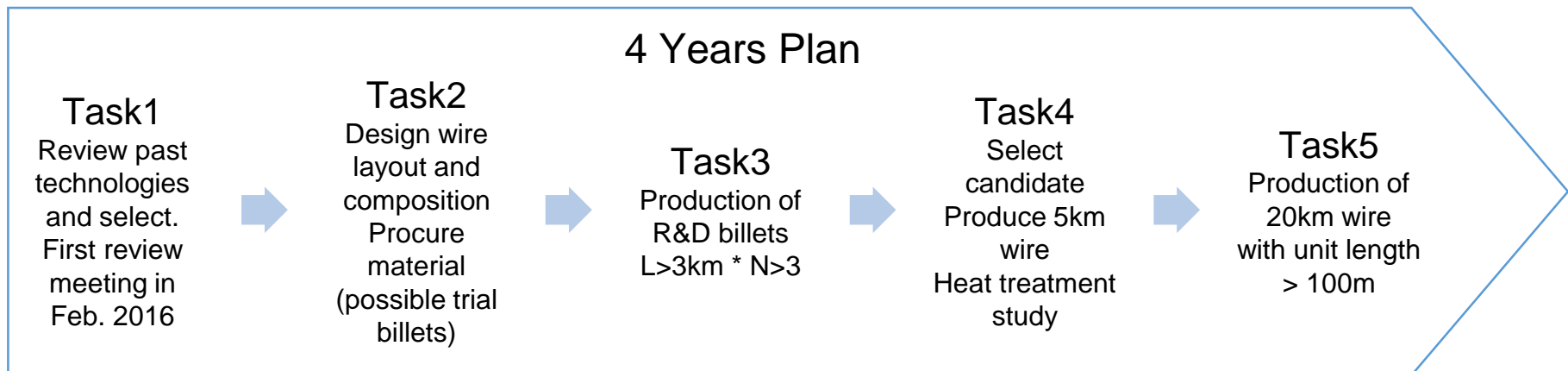
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A. Ballarino, S. Hopkins; CERN,
D. Larbalestier; NHMFL

S. Kawashima, T. Kwarada, Y. Murakami, K. Saito; Kobe Steel and JASTEC
D. Asami, H. Ii, H. Sakamoto, T. Kato; Furukawa Electric

R&D Plan

CERN, KEK and Tohoku & Tokai university have jointly launched a R&D program

- The scope of the program is to develop, produce in representative lengths and characterize Nb₃Sn wire with enhanced characteristics.
- The final goal is to achieve in representative unit lengths of material the development targets defined, on the basis of magnets performance, for the FCC Nb₃Sn conductor: 1500A/mm² @ 16T
- Contract with 2 Japanese companies: Task 3; 4 R&D contracts each
 - JASTEC/Kobelco: Distributed Tin (DT) Method
 - Furukawa Electric: Nb Tube Method



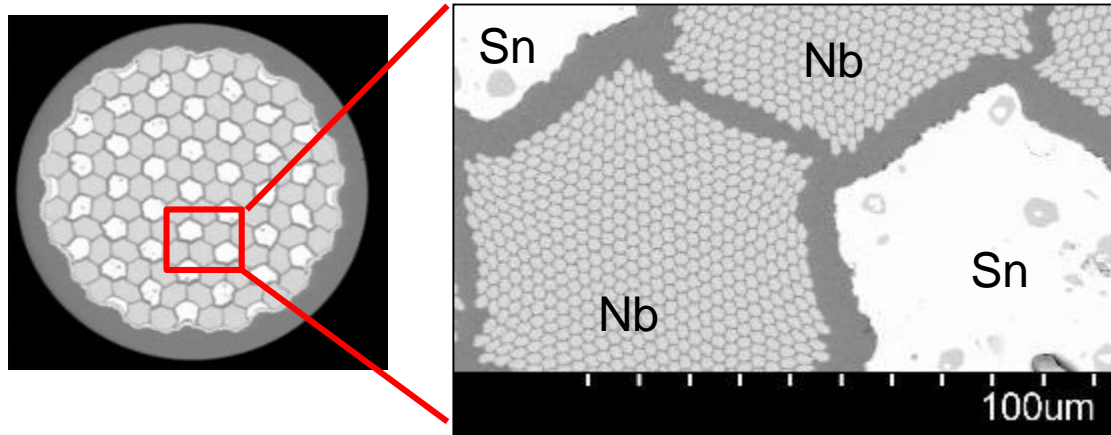
Development of DT Nb₃Sn wire for FCC in KSL/JASTEC

Key factors for higher J_c Nb₃Sn

Confidential

KSL/JASTEC are developing the DT wire for FCC.

Cross-section of DT wire (before Heat treatment)

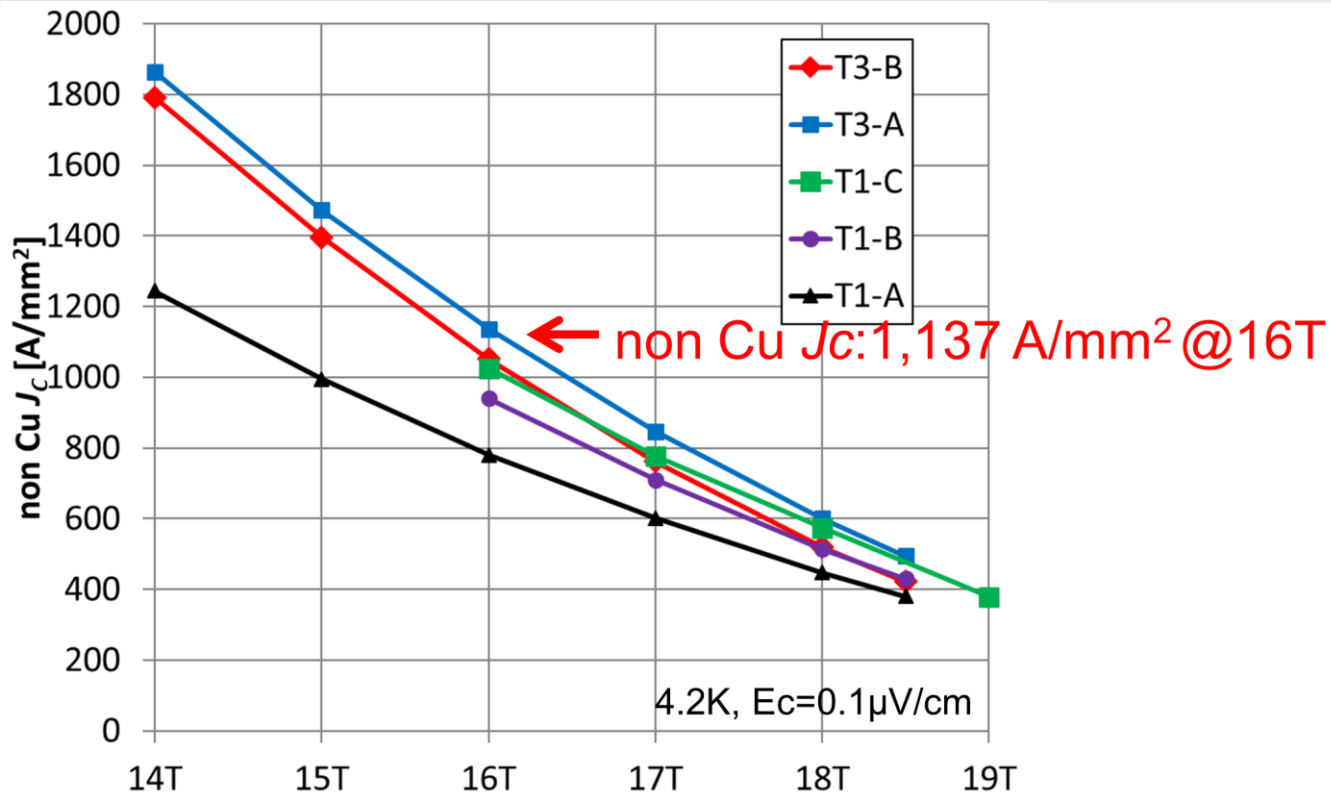


- Multi Nb module (pure Nb)
- Mono Sn module (Sn-Ti alloy)
- Nb common barrier
- Stabilized Cu outside barrier

For higher J_c ...

- (1) Improvement of Sn diffusion : Reduction of Sn diffusion distance
- (2) Increase of Nb volume fraction: Reduction of useless volume
- (3) Ternary additive elements : Amount and method
- (4) Optimization of heat treatment : Stoichiometry, Refinement

Non Cu J_c v.s. B



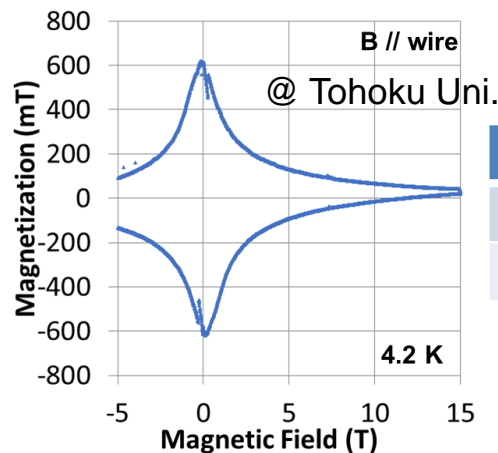
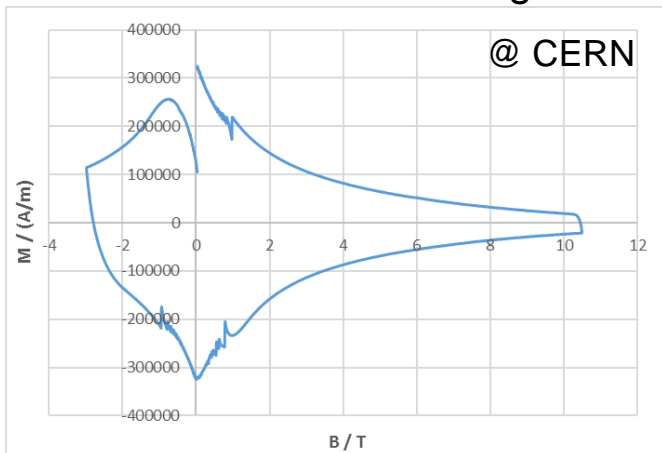
	T1-A	T1-B	T1-C	T3-A	T3-B
Wire diameter (mm)	0.80	0.74	0.64	0.80	0.80
Sn diffusion distance (μm)	60	58	48	32	32
Ti ratio (wt%)	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.48	0.35
non Cu J_c (A/mm^2) @16T	800	930	1025	1137	1032

Non Cu J_c of 1,100 A/mm^2 at 16 T, 4.2 K has been achieved by improving Sn diffusion and optimizing Ti content.

Magnetization characteristics

- For high J_c wire (T3-A,B), KSL/JASTEC evaluated magnetization characteristics and changes of J_c and RRR after rolling.
- The magnetization were measured at 4.2 K at CERN and Tohoku University, separately.

【Magnetizations of T3-A】



【Calculated d_{eff} 】

Sample name	T3-A	T3-B
d_{eff} by CERN (μm)	54.5	55.0
d_{eff} by Tohoku Uni. (μm)	35.1	30.6

※Nominal Nb module dia.: 32 μm

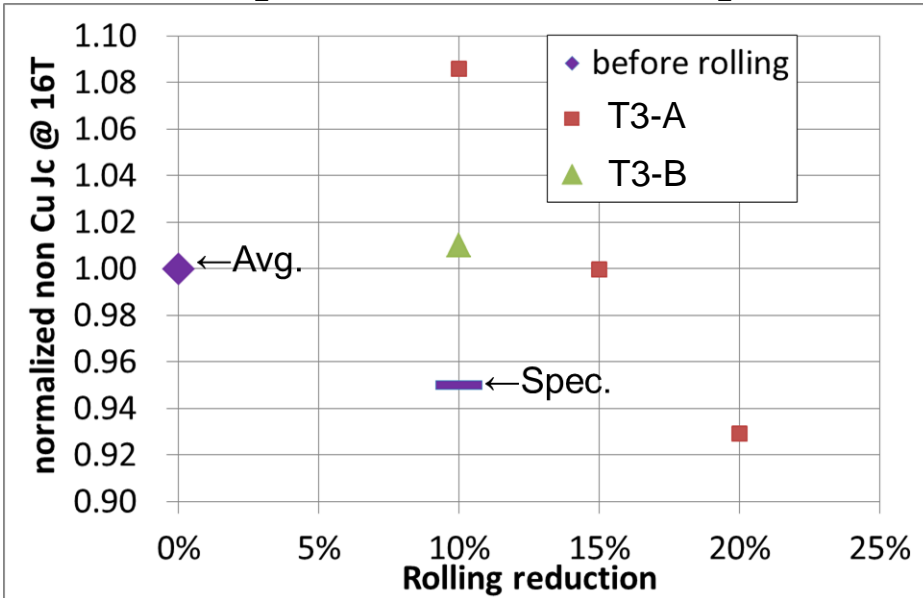
- There is no large flux jump.
- The calculated d_{eff} (effective filament diameter) were 30 to 60 μm , which was for one or two modules. It is possible to achieve a value close to the current target ($\leq 60 \mu\text{m}$).

Rolling test (J_C , RRR)

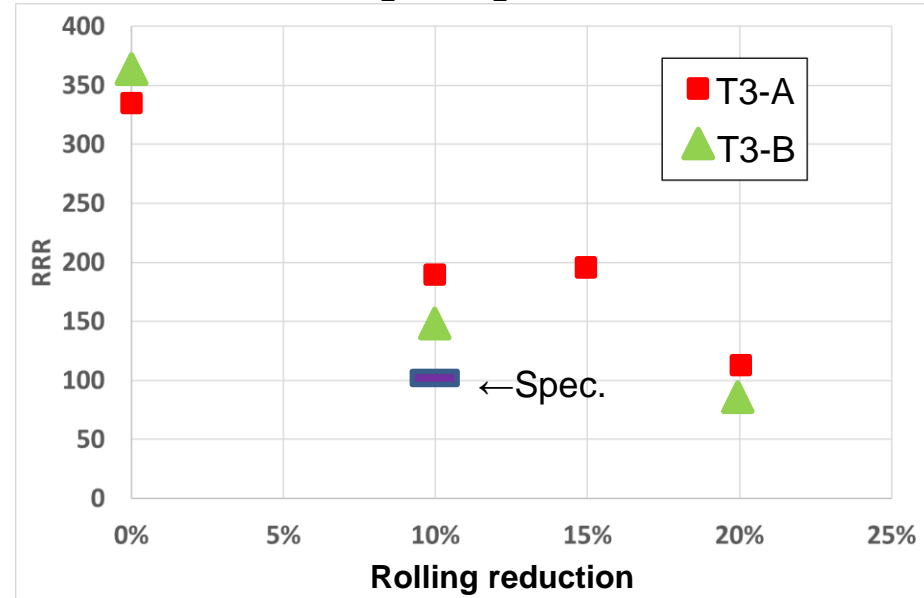
Required specifications for FCC wire (16 T dipole mag.)

After 10 % rolling : 1) $I_C (J_C) > 95 \%$ for round wires, and 2) $RRR > 100$.

【 Normalized non Cu J_c 】

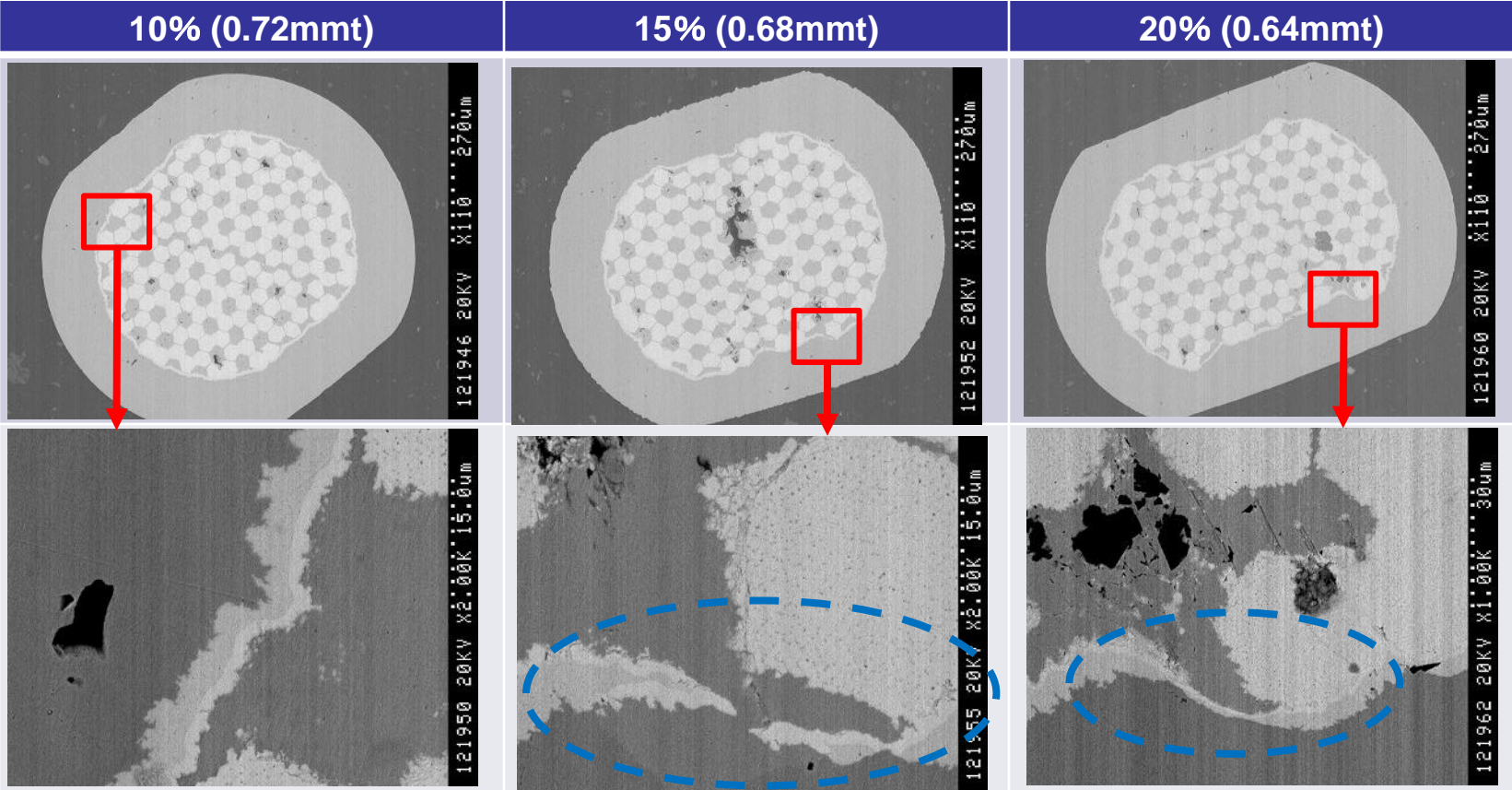


【RRR】



- Both J_C and RRR after rolling meet the **specifications**.
- From the SEM images of cross section, **at any rolling reduction level**, the deformation of **Nb/Sn modules** were only partial.
Also at 10% reduction, there was no Nb barrier break.

Cross section of T3-A after rolling (after heat treatment)



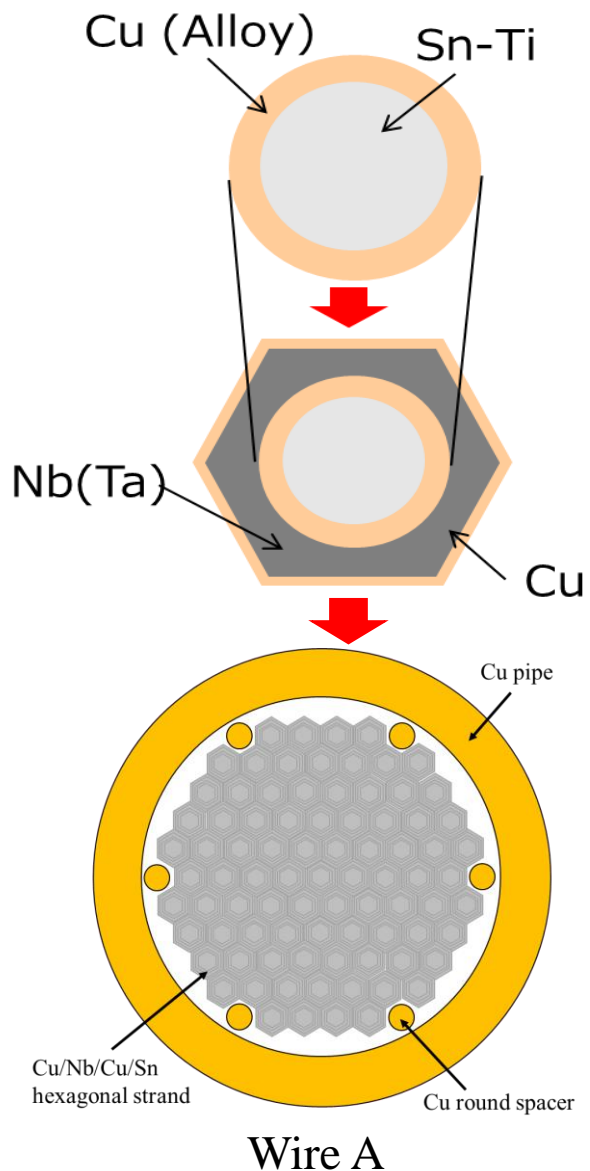
- At any rolling reduction, the deformation of the Nb / Sn modules were only partial.
- At 15 and 20% of rolling reduction, there were Nb barrier breaks, but at 10% reduction, there was no Nb barrier break.

Current Results and Next steps

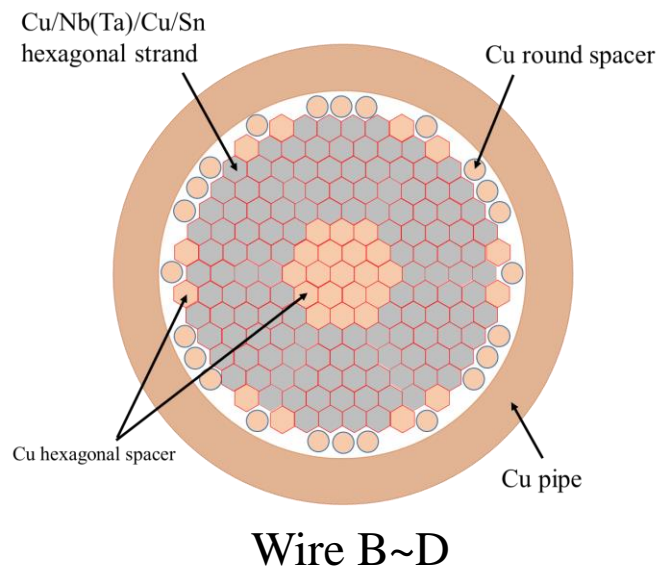
- KSL/JASTEC have achieved non Cu J_c @16T 1,100 A/mm², by improving Sn diffusion and optimize Ti content. These wires also showed reasonable results in d_{eff} and rolling test
- We will investigate the followings to overcome the provisional J_c target of 1,200A/mm²:
 - (1) Increase of Nb area ratio
 - (2) Control of ternary additive element
 - (3) Further refinement of Nb₃Sn grain by controlling heat-treatment condition
 - (4) Artificial Pinning Center (APC)

Materials for the FCC Week 2019

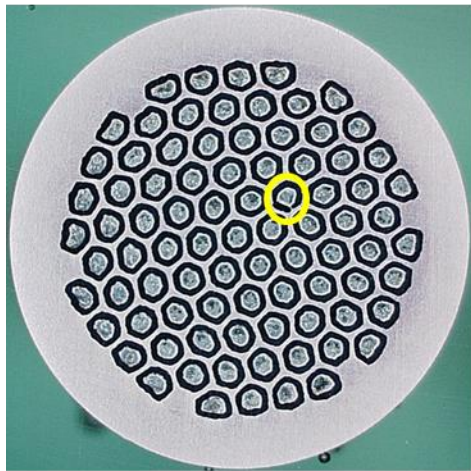
Wire Design of Nb tube type Nb₃Sn wire




Items	Wire A	Wire B	Wire C	Wire D
No. of Filament	85	132		
Filament Material	Nb			Nb-7.5wt% Ta
Nb/Sn ratio	~2.1		~3.3	
Filament Dia. (at φ0.83)	64 mm	45 mm		
Cu/non-Cu ratio	~1	~1.6		
Nb pretreatment(°C)	1,150		850	

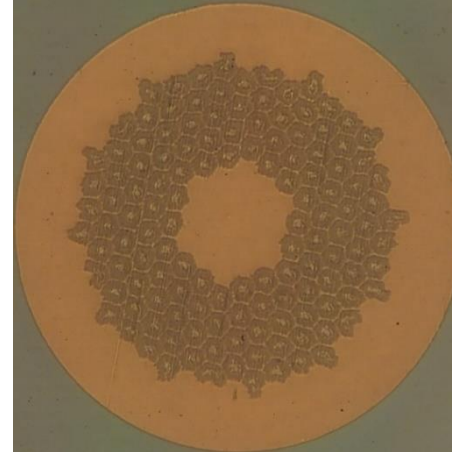
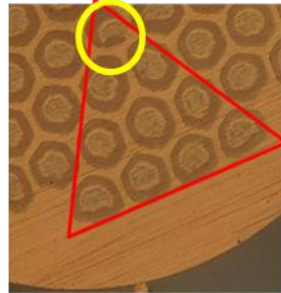


Drastic improvement of wire workability

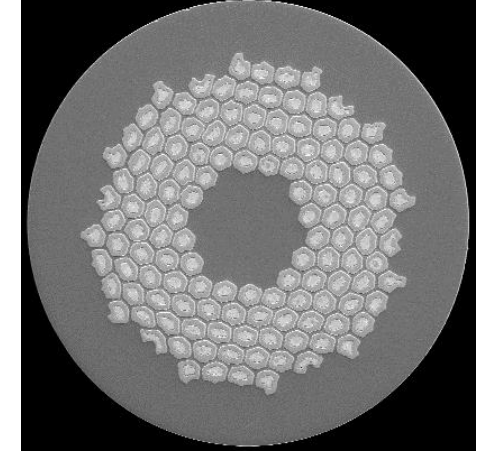


Wire A , $\phi 4.8$ mm

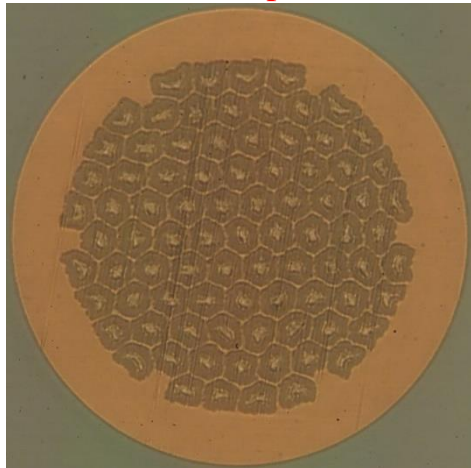
 Improvement
of production
process



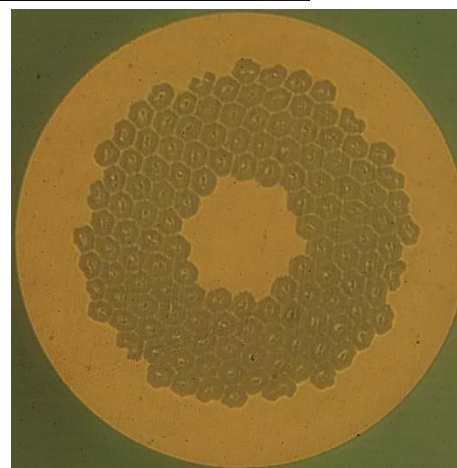
Wire B , $\phi 0.83$ mm



Wire C , $\phi 0.83$ mm



Wire A , $\phi 0.83$ mm



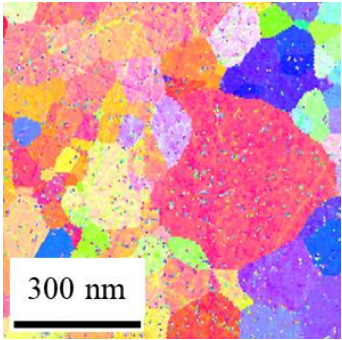
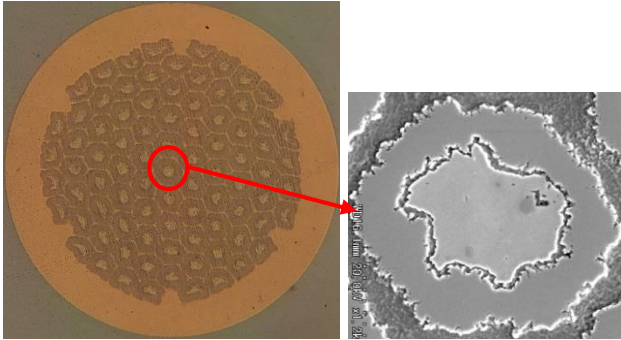
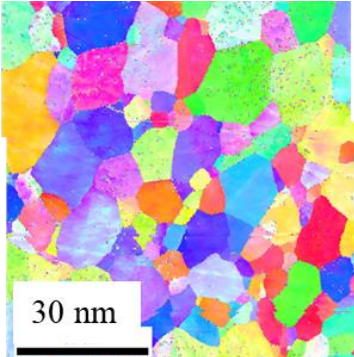
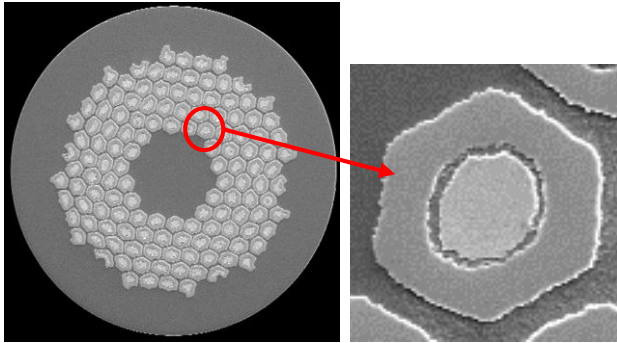
Wire D , $\phi 0.83$ mm

✓ Some improvements were conducted for wire workability.

- material pretreatment
- Cleaning method of strands
- drawing parameter

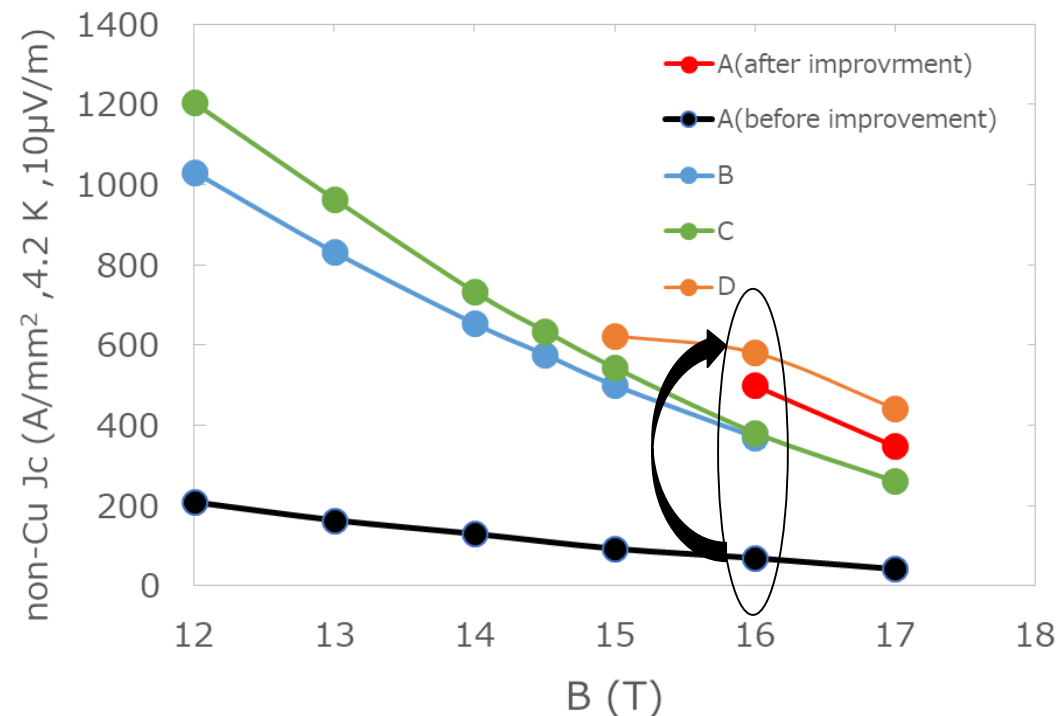
✓ Wire drawing is succeeded to $\phi 0.83$ mm.

✓ The filament diameter is reduced to $45 \mu\text{m}$.

Wire	Nb tube grain (before drawing)	Filament shape (Cross section)
A		
C		

✓ Nb tube grain size greatly affects filament shape.

✓ Filament shape is improved by optimization of Nb tube pretreatment.



Wire	A	B	C	D
No. of Filament	85	132		
Filament Material	Nb		Nb-7.5wt%Ta	
Nb/Sn ratio	~2.1		~3.3	
Filament Dia. (at φ0.83)	64 mm		45 mm	
Cu/non-Cu ratio	~1		~1.6	
Nb pretreatment(°C)	1,150		850	

- ✓ Non-Cu Jc of 580 A/mm² @ 16 T was obtained in Wire D.
- ✓ Some improvements have been conducted for higher non-Cu Jc.
 - Optimization of heat-treatment condition
 - Nb/Sn ratio in filaments
 - Grain size reduction of Nb₃Sn (including APC technique)

- ✓ Nb₃Sn wire with 85 or 132 Nb-tube filaments was tried.
- ✓ Multiple wire was drawn to 0.83 mm by improvements for wire workability.
- ✓ Nb pre-treatment optimization give a good influence on the filament shape.
- ✓ Non-Cu Jc of 580 A/mm² @16 T was obtained in Wire D.

Summary

- Task 3 almost completed
- Review
 - May 17-24: D. Larbalestier, S. Hopkins, T. Ogitsu
 - Visit JASTEC, Furukawa, and Tohoku Univ.
 - Review R&D plan and discuss new plan
- The R&D work so far
 - 8 R&D contracts: DT reach 1100 A/mm², Nb Tube workability improved
- Propose to modify Task 4 and Task 5
 - Task 4: R&D contracts 4 more each for JASTEC and Furukawa
 - With advanced technologies to aim for 1500 A/mm²
 - Task 5: Produce 5 km x 2 with best conductors

