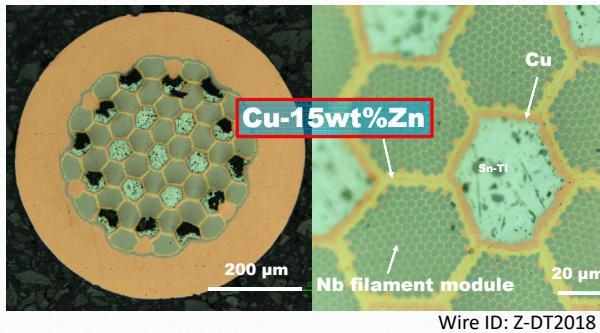


Fundamental study on the effect of Zn addition into Cu matrix in DT method Nb_3Sn conductors

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Abstract

Kobe Steel has developed **brass matrix DT** (distributed tin) method Nb_3Sn wires, aiming to achieve both high J_c performance and high robustness, in collaboration with **NIMS**.



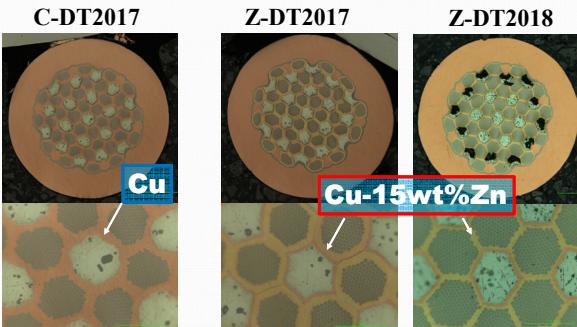
In this work,

Measurement of Non-Cu J_c of the developed brass matrix DT wires.

Microstructural study on diffusion reaction behavior,

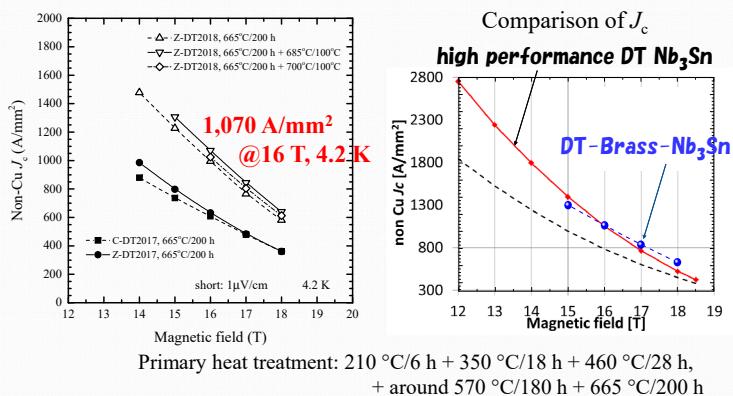
especially during the pre-annealing,
towards more detailed optimization of process parameters
and further J_c improvement

	C-DT2017	Z-DT2017	Z-DT2018	High spec DT
Wire diameter (mm)	0.6	0.6	0.6	48.0%
Nb ratio within barrier (%)	38.6	38.6	46.6	1.2 μm
Nb filament diameter (μm)	3.4	3.4	3.4	Cu
Matrix of Nb module	Cu	Cu-15wt%Zn	Cu-15wt%Zn	
Matrix of Sn core	Cu	Cu	Cu	
Nb module diameter (μm)	45	45	45	32 μm
Sn diffusion distance (μm)	45	45	45	32 μm
Ti ratio within barrier (wt%)	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.44
Zn ratio within barrier (wt%)	0	5.6	3.9	
Nb / Sn atomic ratio	2.24	2.24	3.0	
Cu / non-Cu ratio	1.12	1.12	1.12	



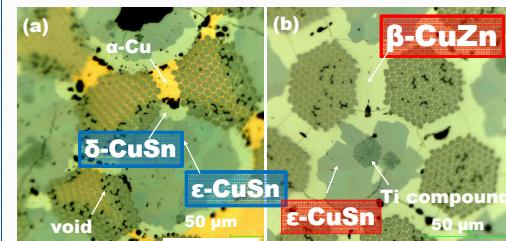
Design parameters have not optimized yet.

Non-Cu J_c -B characteristics for fabricated wires

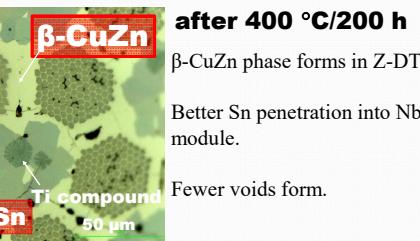


Microstructural change

C-DT2017

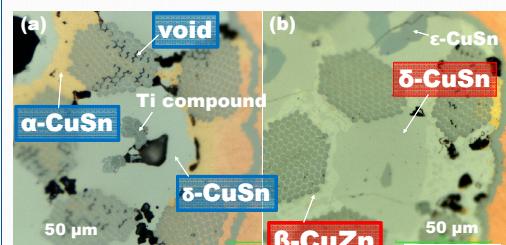


Z-DT2017



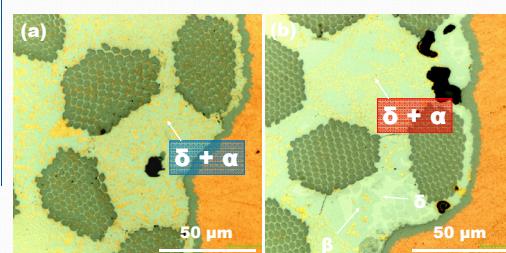
Completely different

after 400 °C/200 h
 β -CuZn phase forms in Z-DT.
 Better Sn penetration into Nb module.
 Fewer voids form.



after 400 °C/200 h
 $+ 480 °C/50 h$

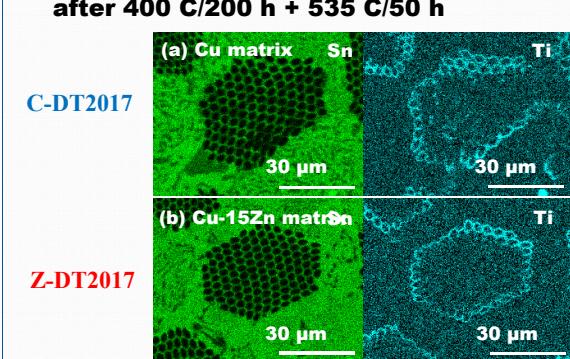
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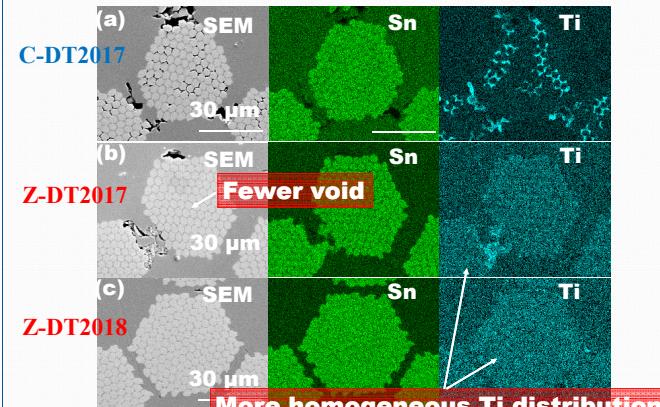
after 400 °C/200 h
 $+ 535 °C/50 h$

δ and β phases started to decompose.
 Dendritic mixed phase of $\delta + \alpha$

Problem of Ti Segregation, when doping Ti to Sn core after 400 °C/200 h + 535 °C/50 h



after Primary heat treatment



Conclusion

- Brass DT Nb_3Sn wires have been developed.
- Zn addition results in β -CuZn formation, suppressing growth of $\delta + \epsilon$ phases that often cause void growth.
- Zn addition improves Sn and Ti distribution in the Nb filament pack.