

# Investigation of the Tape Shaped RHQT-Processed Nb<sub>3</sub>Al Conductors

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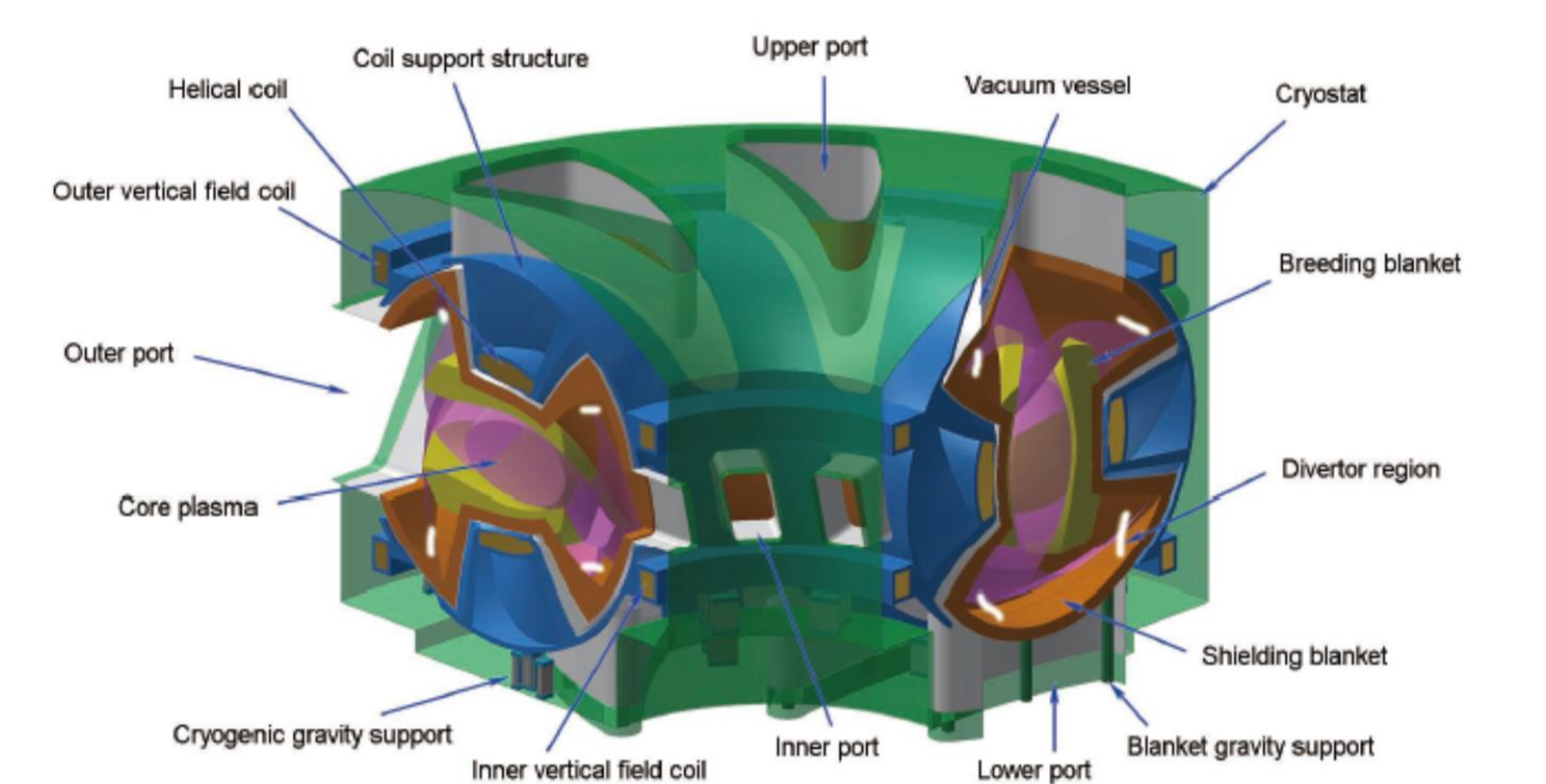
✧ This work was supported by the NIMS Project Research from FY2016-FY2022 and LHD Project Collaboration Research of NIFS.



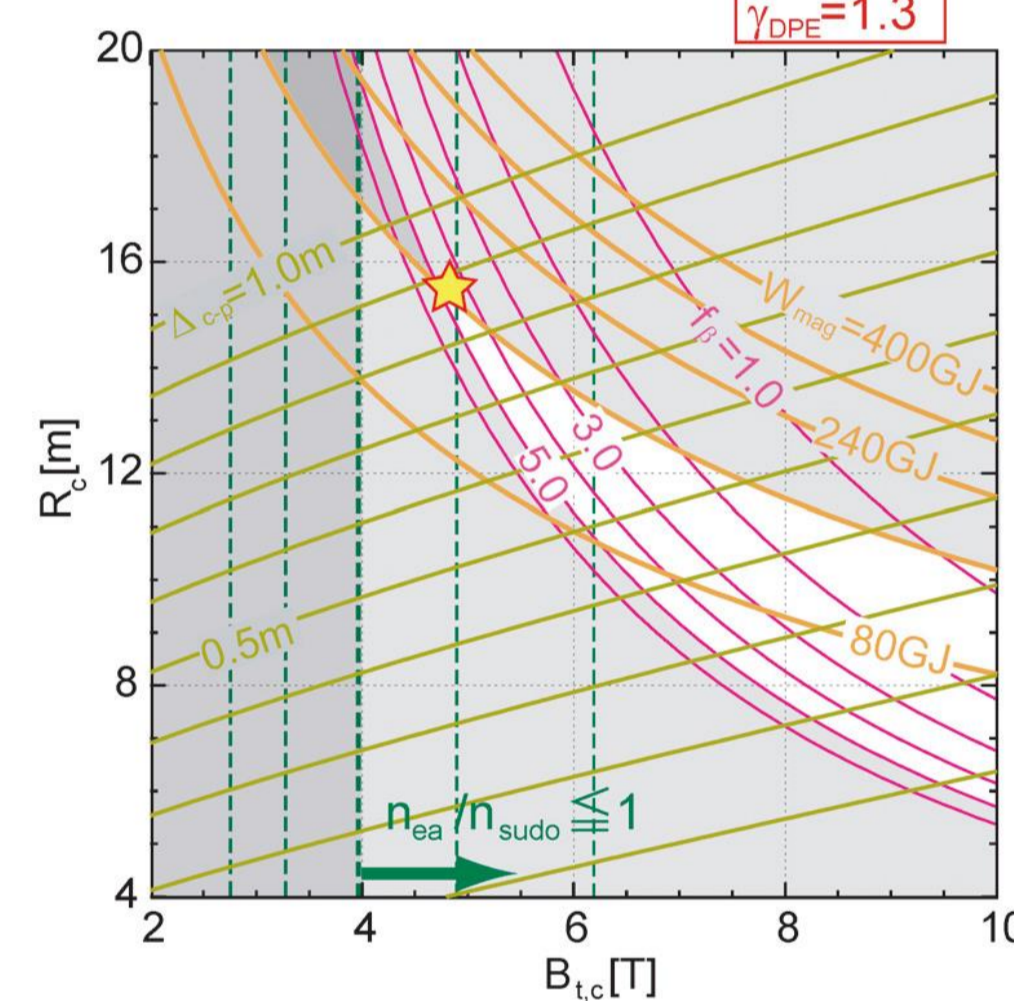
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## 1. BACKGROUND

Final Target : Helical DEMO Reactor FFHR-d1



H. Tamura, et al., "Design Status of the Structural Components of the Helical Fusion Reactor FFHR-d1", Plasma and Fusion Research, Vol. 11 (2016) 2405061(1-6)

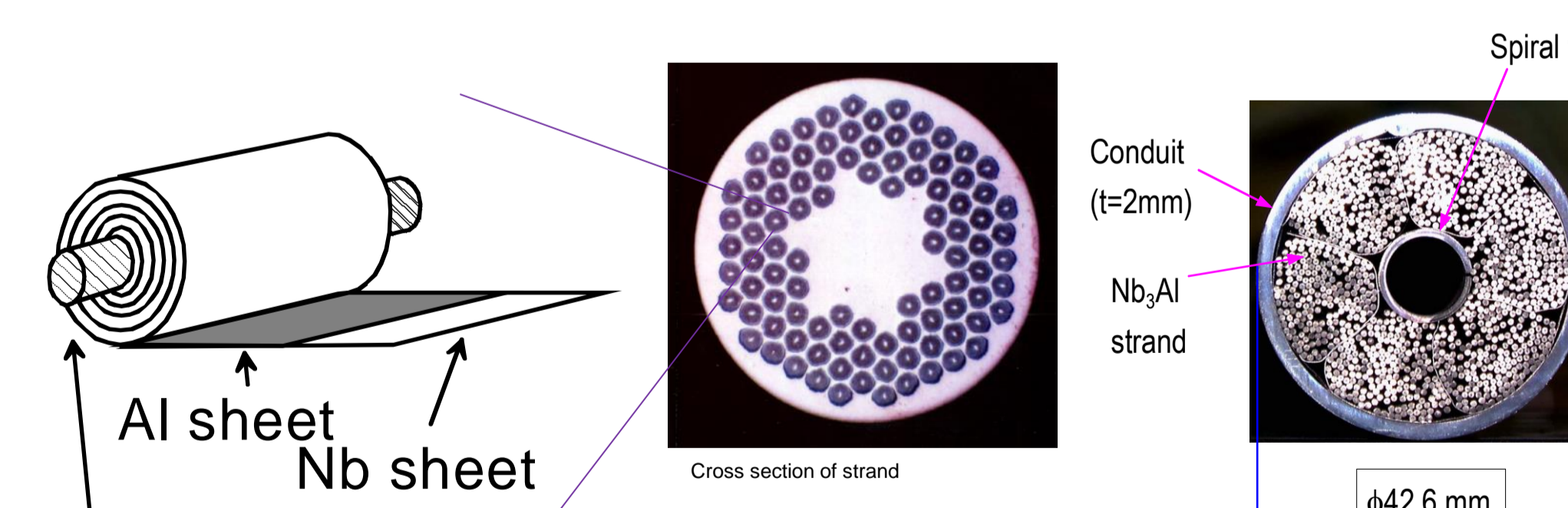


Helical coil major radius $R_c$ [m]	15.6
Plasma major radius $R_p$ [m]	14.4
Helical pitch parameter $\gamma$	1.25
Plasma volume $V_p$ [m <sup>3</sup> ]	1878
Helical coil minor radius $a_c$ [m]	3.9
Toroidal field at winding center $B_{tc}$ [T]	4.7
Magnetic field on axis $B_{z0}$ [T]	5.08
Central electron density $n_{e0}$ [ $10^{20} \text{m}^{-3}$ ]	2.5
Central electron temperature $T_{e0}$ [keV]	10.5
Peak beta value $\beta_p$ [%]	10
Fusion power $P_{fus}$ [GW]	3.0
Confinement enhancement factor relative to the experimental data used for DPE $H_{95}$	1.3
Confinement enhancement factor relative to ISS04v3 scaling $H_{95}^{ISS04v3}$	1.19
Helical coil current density $j_c$ [ $\text{A}/\text{mm}^2$ ]	25
Maximum magnetic field on helical coil $B_{max}$ [T]	11.9
Minimum distance between the helical coil and the plasma $\Delta_{min}$ [m]	0.89
Average neutron wall load $\langle J_{n,w} \rangle$ [ $\text{MW}/\text{m}^2$ ]	1.5

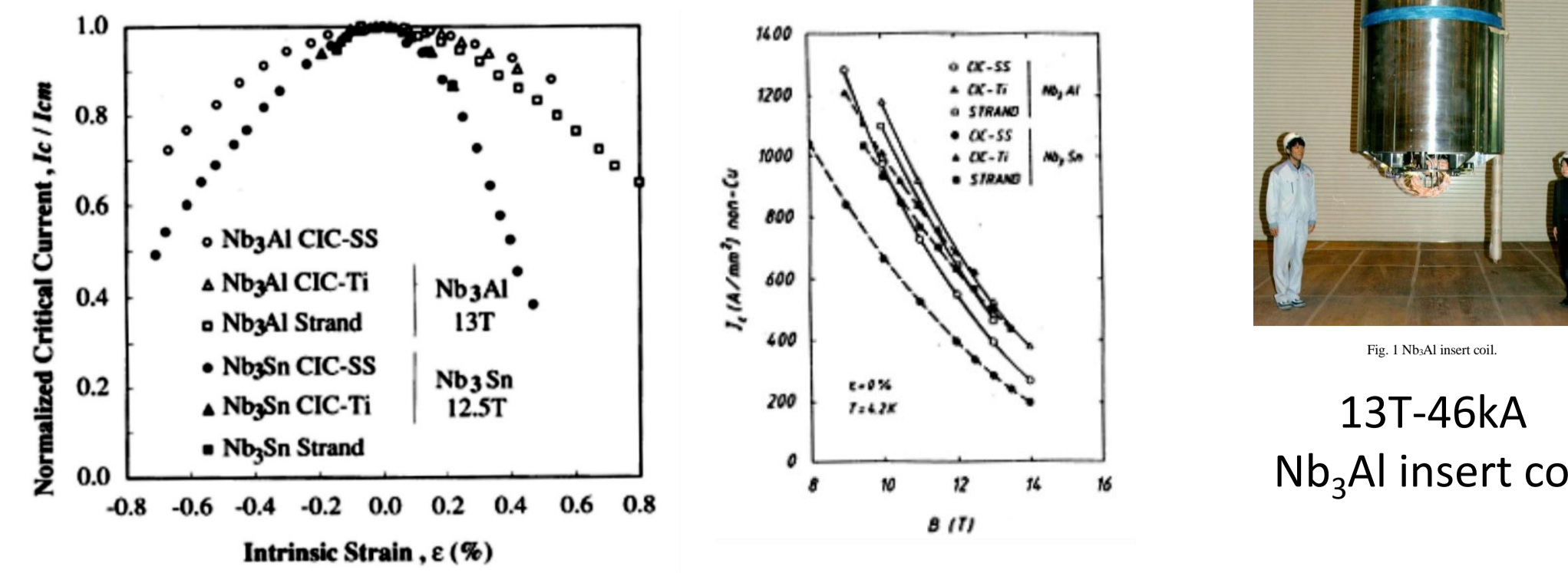
T. Goto, et al., "Design Window Analysis for the Helical DEMO Reactor FFHR-d1", Plasma and Fusion Research, Vol. 7 (2012) 2405084(1-5)

→ React & Wind method is preferable for a coil fabrication.

Past Experience: ITER-CS Nb<sub>3</sub>Al Model Coil

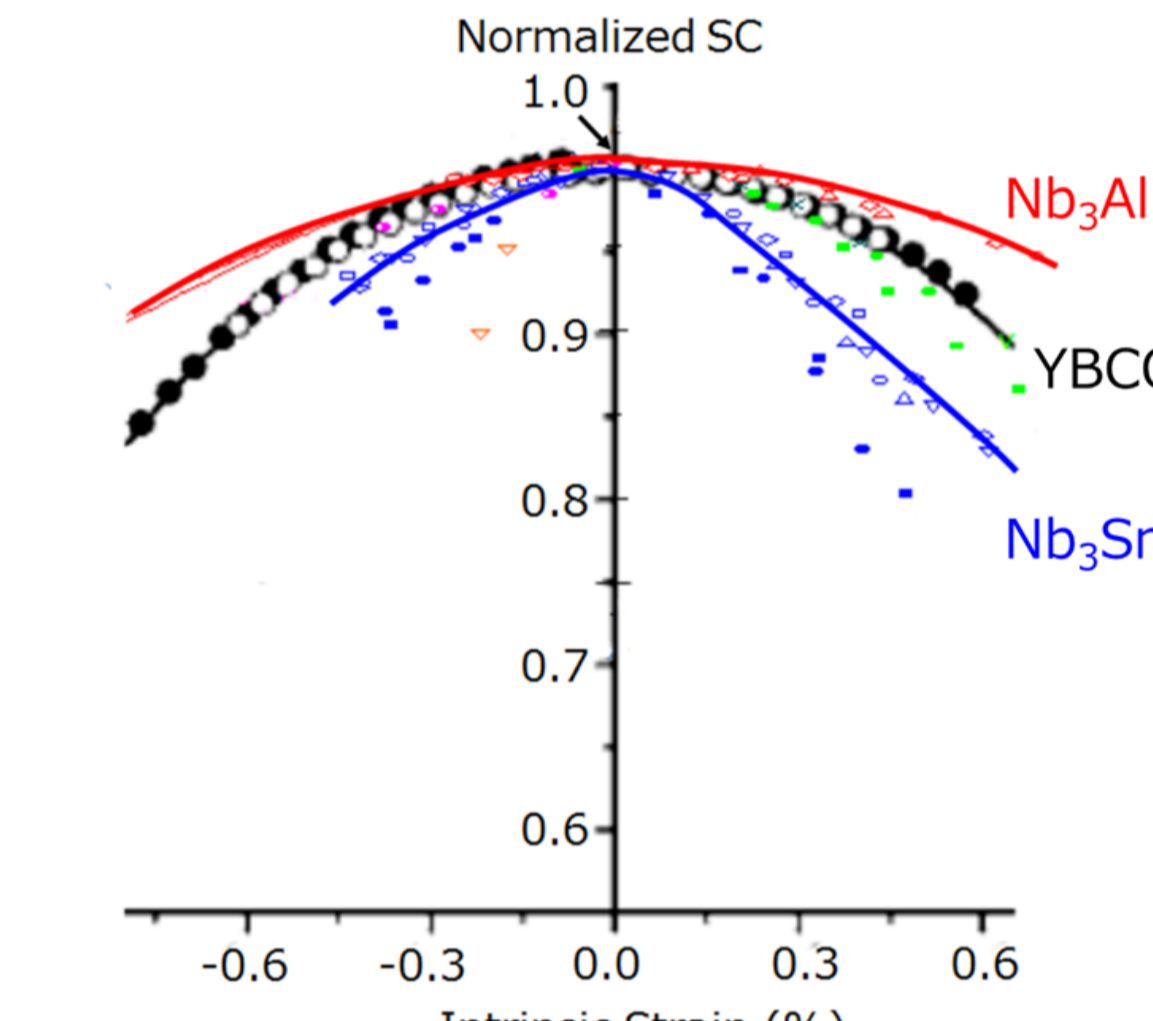
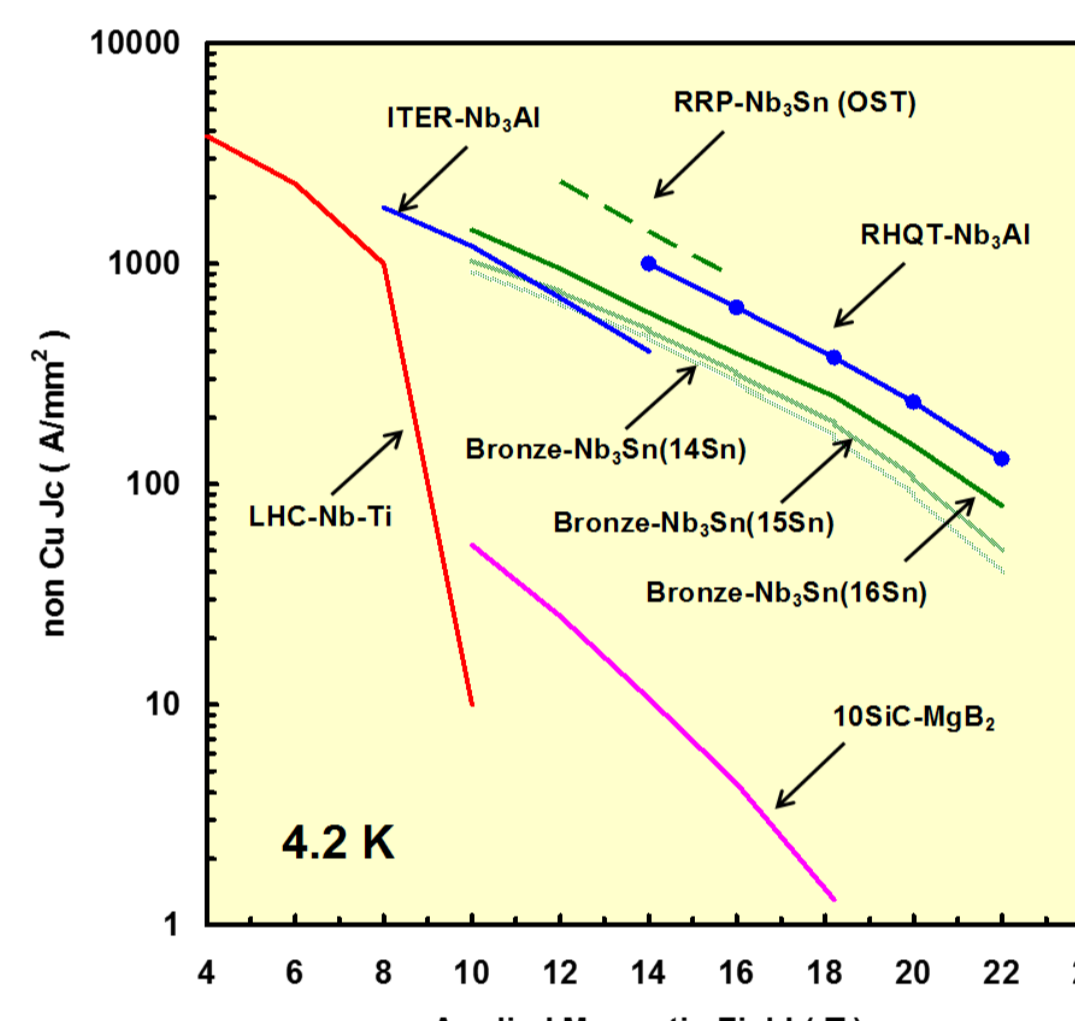
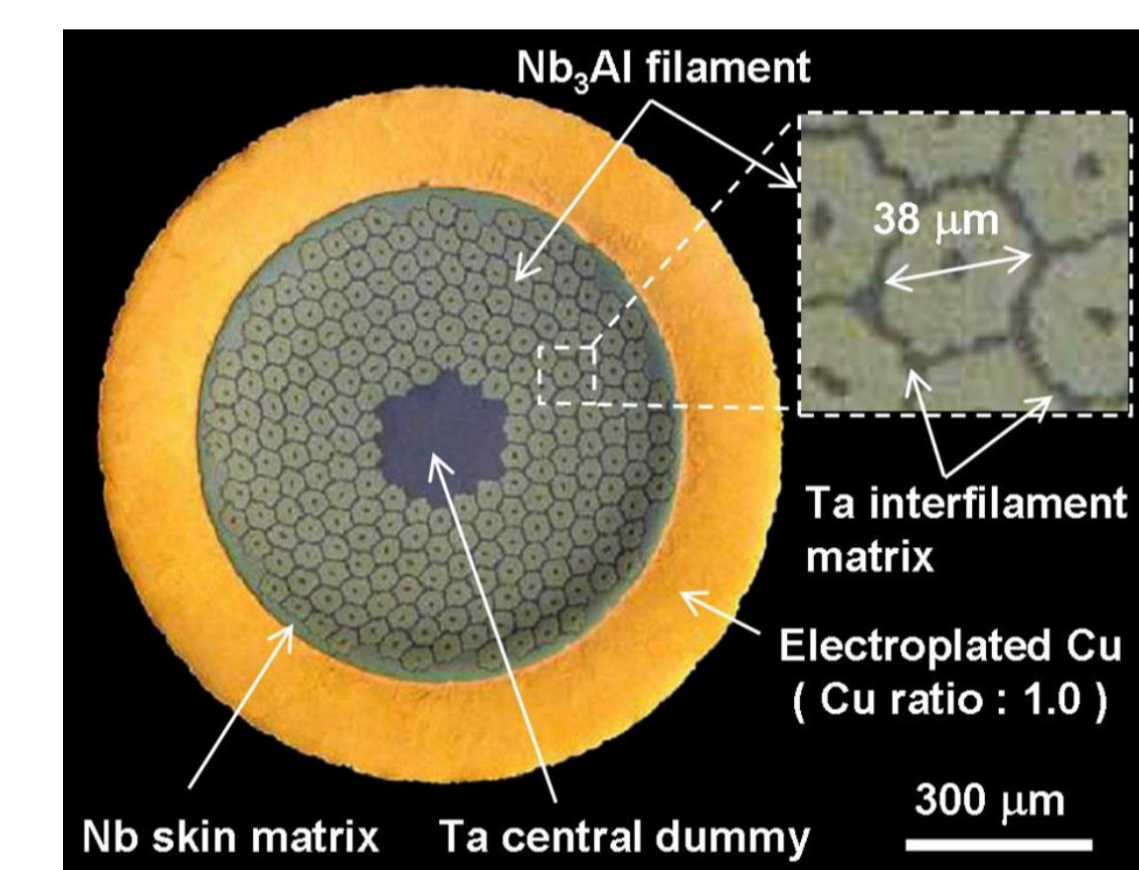
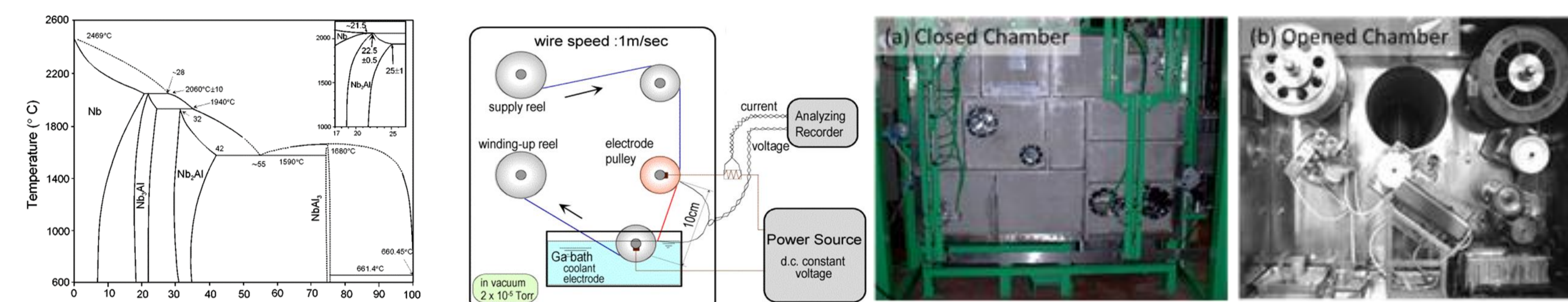


R&W Nb<sub>3</sub>Al Insert Coil  
Winding Diam.: 1.43m  
Bending strain: 0.4%  
1 layer 20 turns



→ Nb<sub>3</sub>Al wires are promising for React & Wind method.

## 2. RAPID HEATING/QUENCHING & TRANSFORMATION (RHQT) Nb<sub>3</sub>Al

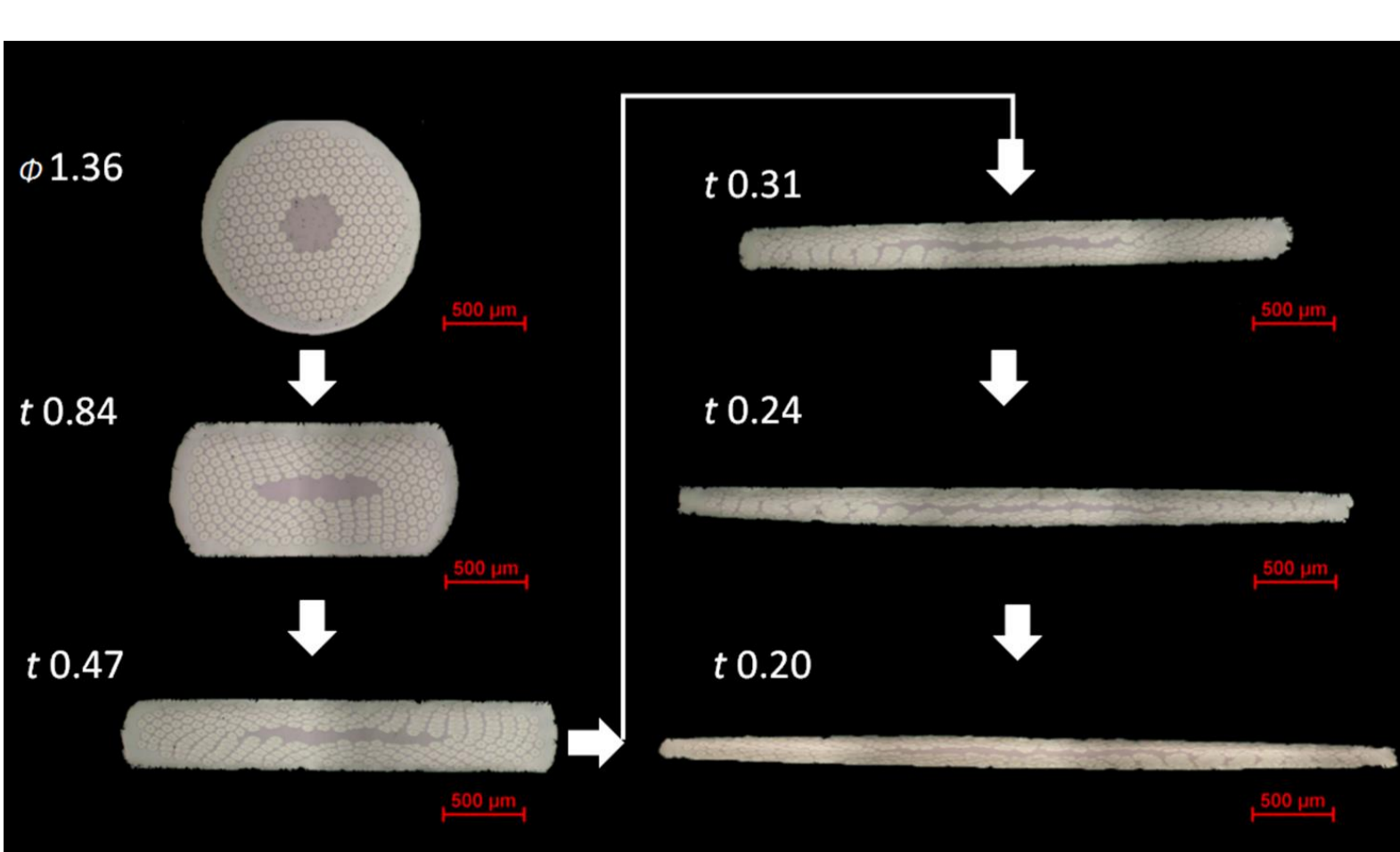


- Ductile Nb-25%Al solid solution were synthesized after the RHQ.
- Cu stabilizer was fabricated after the RHQ by a reel to reel electroplating.
- The RHQT-Nb<sub>3</sub>Al shows much larger  $J_c$  (4.2 K, 12 T) than the diffusion processed Nb<sub>3</sub>Al. (800 A/mm<sup>2</sup> → 1,600 A/mm<sup>2</sup>)

## 3. FORM CHANGE FROM ROUND WIRE TO TAPE FOR MINIMIZING OF BENDING STRAIN



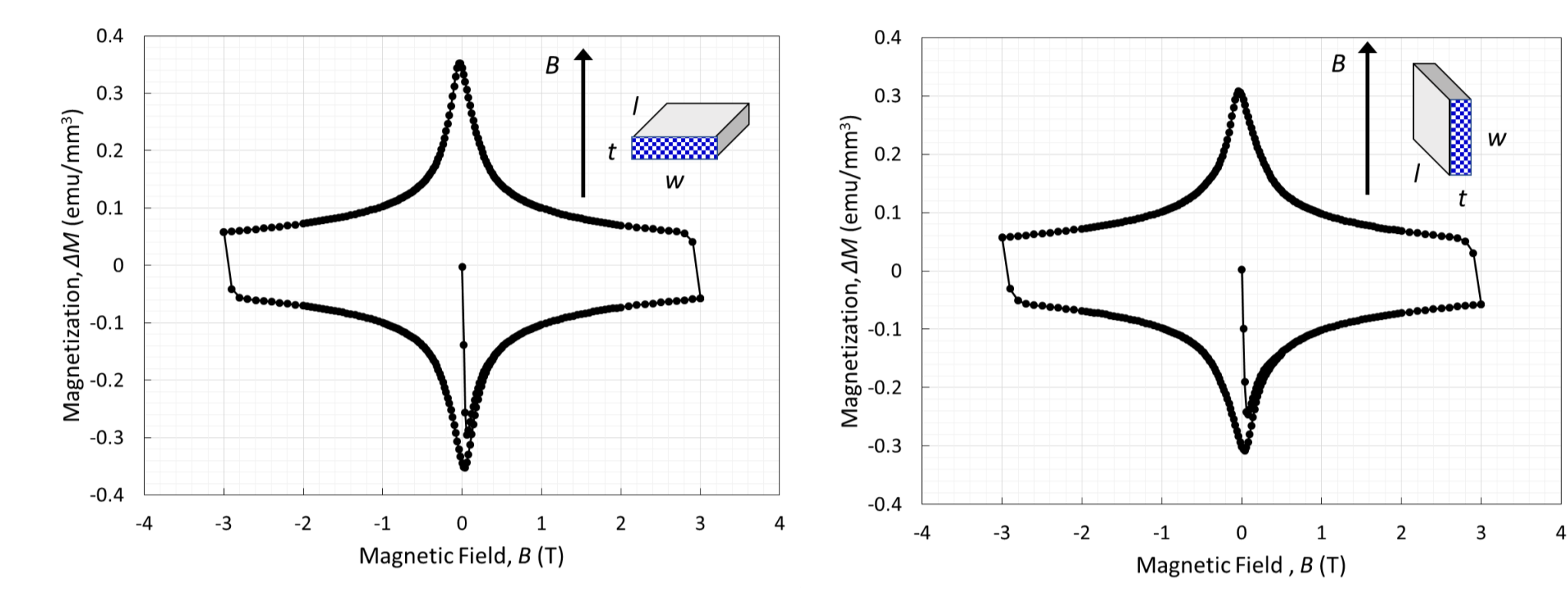
Wire dia. (ave.)	1.36 mm
Filament dia. (ave.)	80μm
Interfilament matrix	Ta
matrix/filament ratio	0.8
Nominal Al thickness	170 nm
Num. of Filament	222



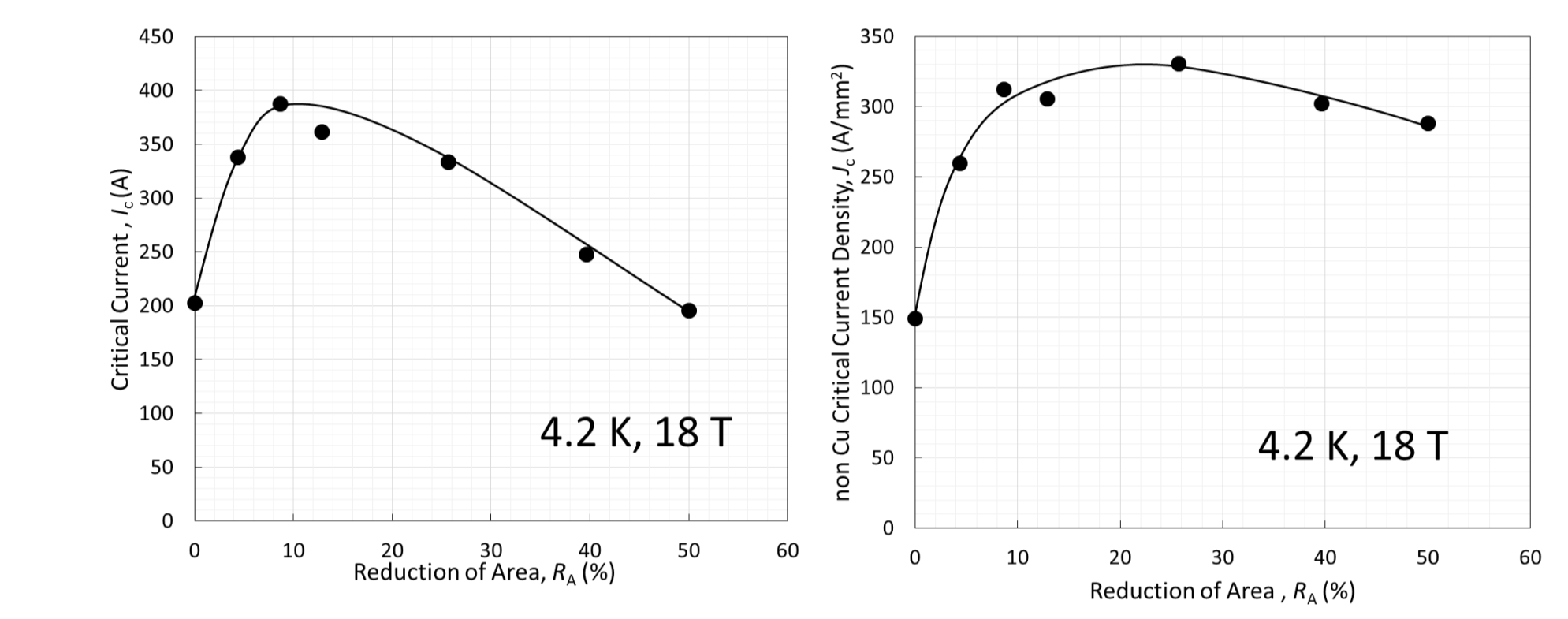
- Ductile Nb-25%Al solid solution wire could be rolled to tape at room temperature.
- Final thickness of the RHQT-Nb<sub>3</sub>Al multifilamentary tape is about 0.2 mm. Its width is 4.6 mm.
- The RHQT-Nb<sub>3</sub>Al multifilamentary tape is much improved mechanical flexibility.

## 4. SUPERCONDUCTING PROPERTIES OF RHQT-Nb<sub>3</sub>AL TAPE

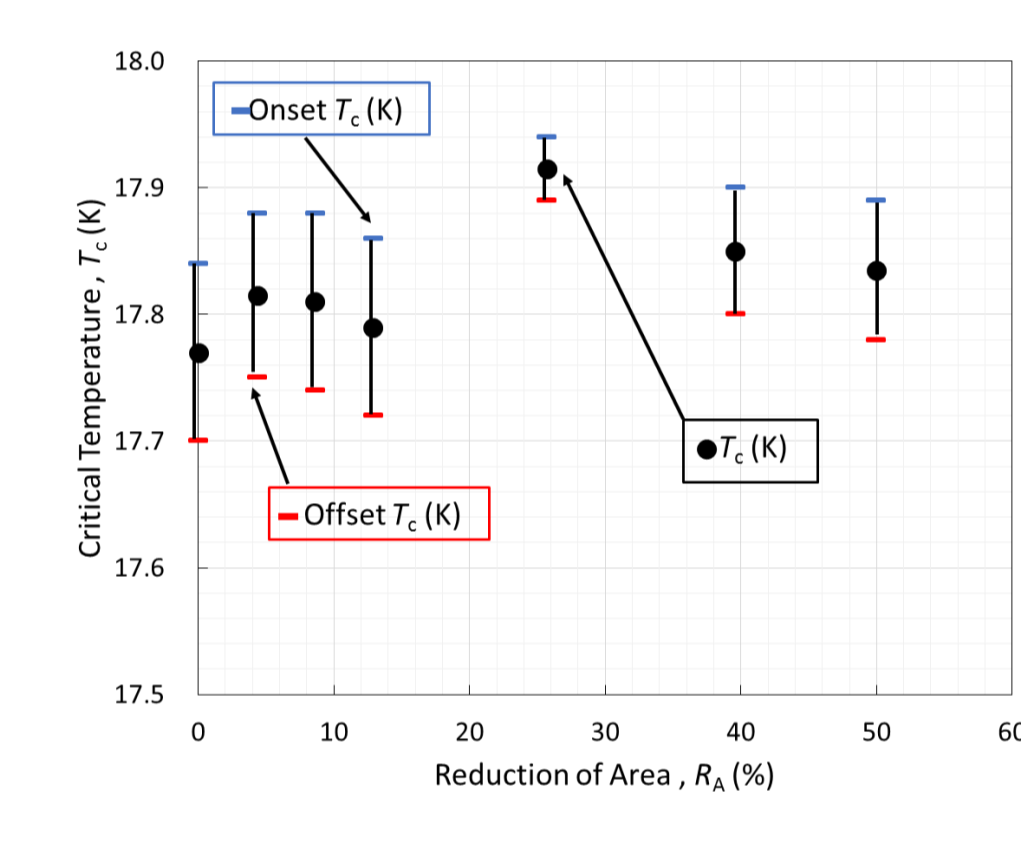
Low Field Instability & Anisotropy



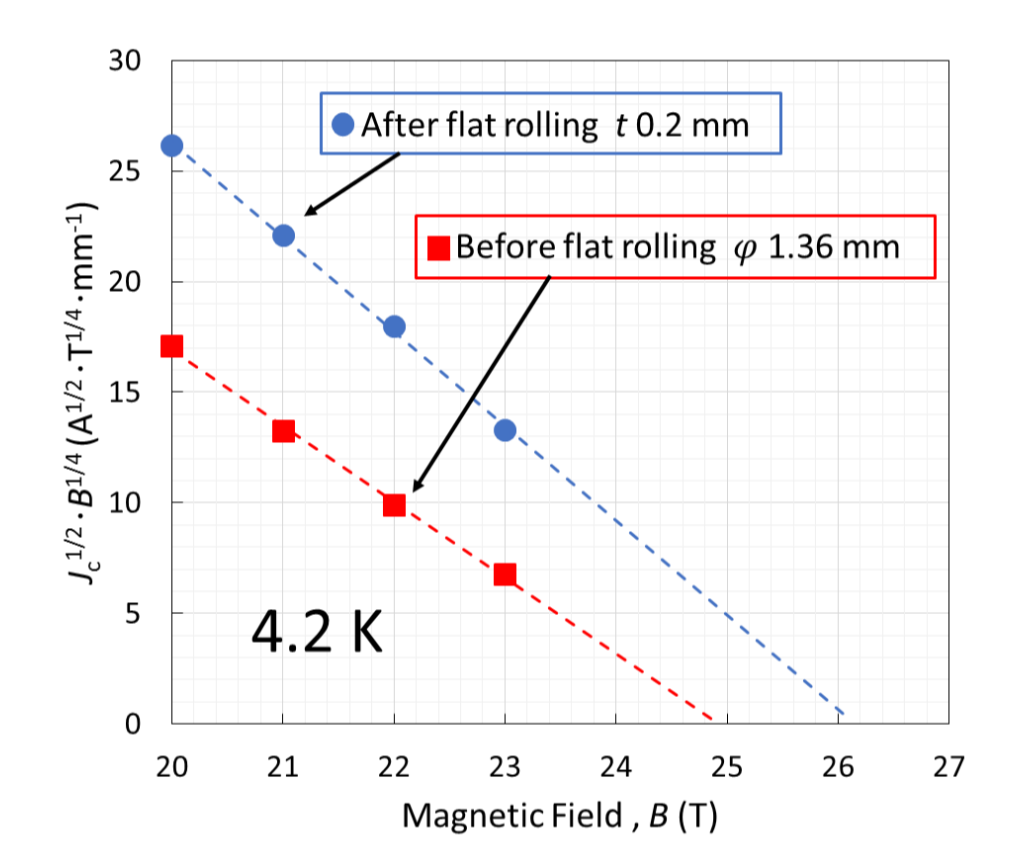
Transport  $I_c$  & non Cu  $J_c$  at 4.2 K



$T_c$



$B_{c2}$  (4.2K)

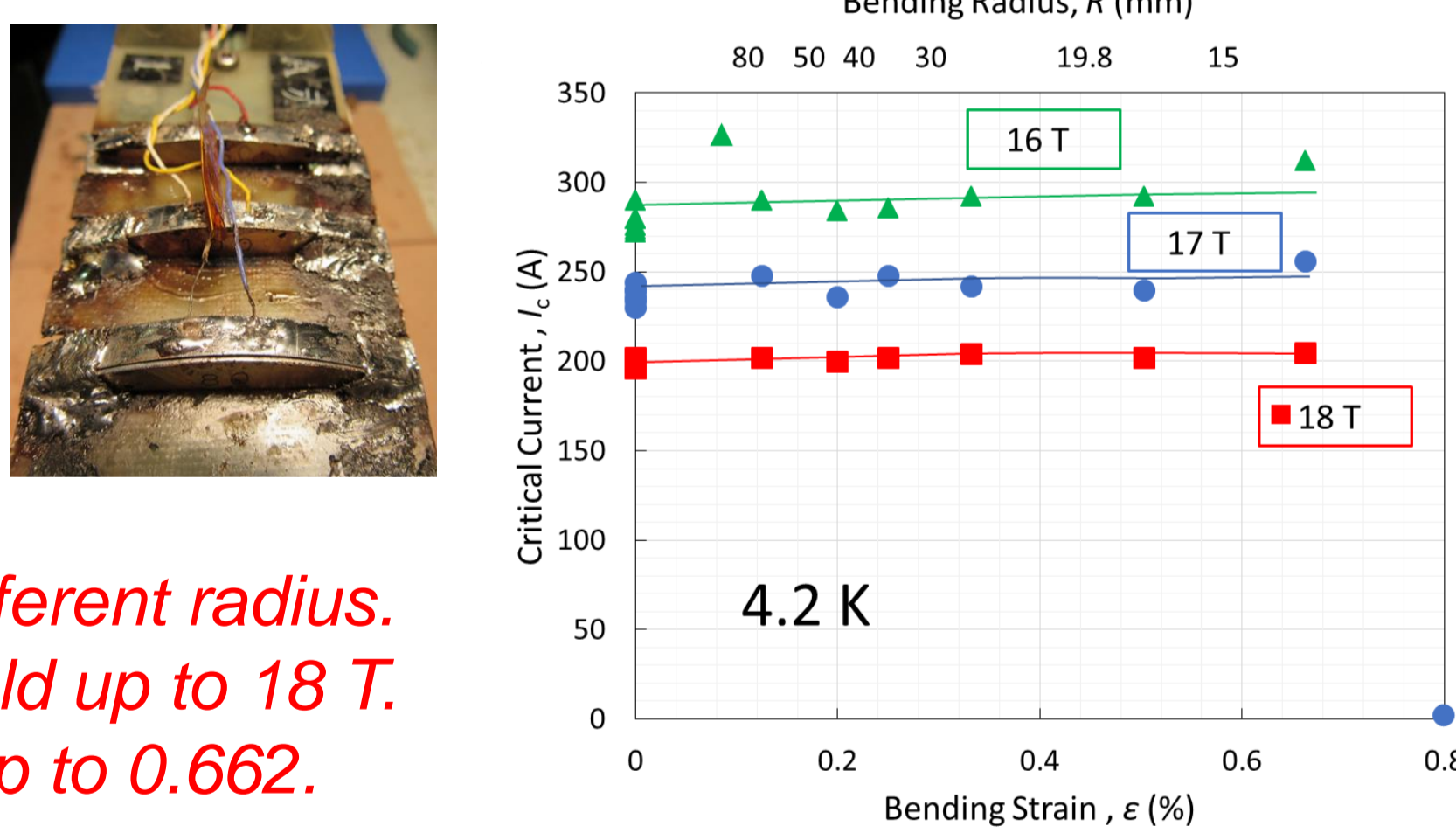
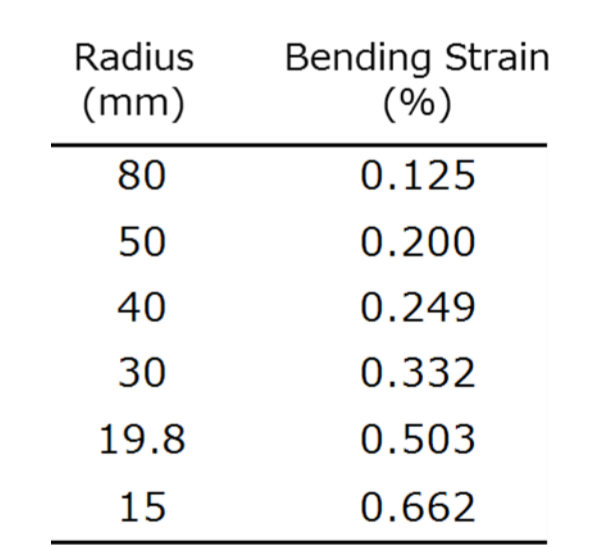


- The RHQT-Nb<sub>3</sub>Al tape does not show both low field instability and anisotropy.
- $I_c$  at 4.2 K and 18 T became double by the reduction of area ( $R_A$ ) of 10%. Then, it gradually decreased with increasing  $R_A$ .
- Non Cu  $J_c$  increase with increasing the reduction of area up to 25%.
- $B_{c2}$  (4.2 K) apparently increased by a form changing from wire to tape, and  $T_c$  slightly increased.

## 5. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN $I_c$ AND BENDING STRAIN ON RHQT-Nb<sub>3</sub>AL TAPE

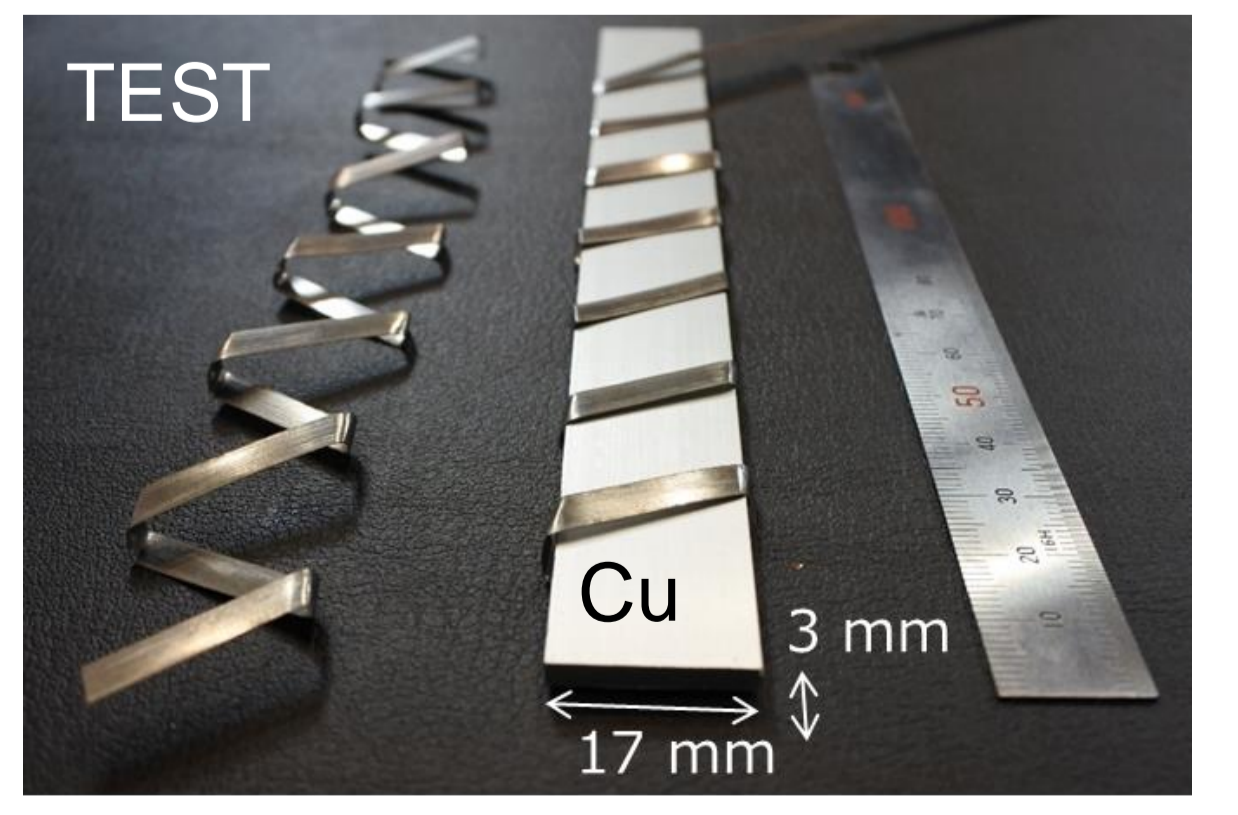
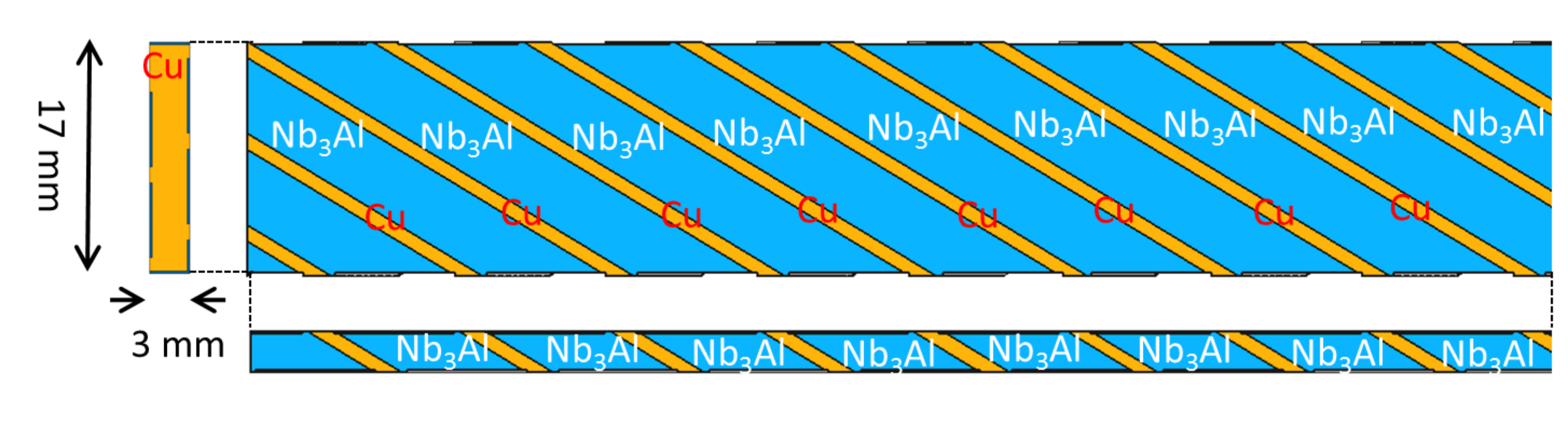
Brass fixtures for keeping bending with different radius.

Radius (mm)	Bending Strain (%)
80	0.125
50	0.200
40	0.249
30	0.332
19.8	0.503
15	0.662



- The RHQT-Nb<sub>3</sub>Al tapes were soldered on the brass fixture having different radius.
- $I_c$  (4.2 K) were measured by 4 probe method under the magnetic field up to 18 T.
- $I_c$  (4.2 K) did not change by applying the maximum bending strain up to 0.662.

## 6. NEW CABLE : SIX RHQT-Nb<sub>3</sub>AL TAPES AROUND CU STABILIZER PLATE



- We propose new designed large current capacity cable using the RHQT-Nb<sub>3</sub>Al tapes.
- 0.2 mm thick six RHQT-Nb<sub>3</sub>Al tapes are lapped around Cu stabilizer plate with 17 mm in width and 3 mm in thickness.
- This new cable can be minimized the bending strain, and the Cu electroplating process can be skipped as well.