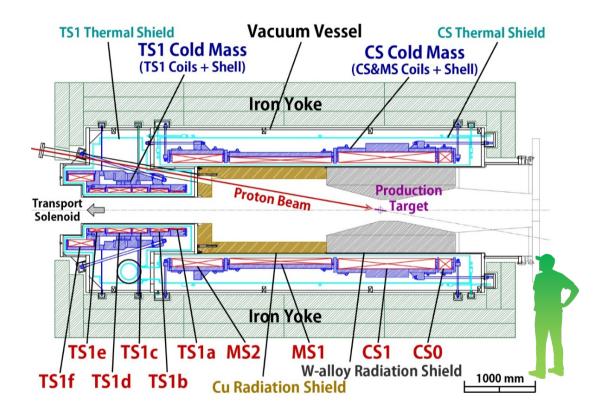
T. Ogitsu on be half of KEK Cryogenics Center and its Collaborators

- On going projects
 - HL-LHC D1
 - J-PARC COMMET
- Under development
 - J-PARC g-2/EDM (Muon Storage Ring)
 - J-PARC MLF Second Target (Muon Capture Solenoid)
- Basic R&D
 - Radiation Hard Superconducting Magnet
 - Organic Material gamma ray irradiation test at QST Takasaki (in collaboration with CERN and LBNL)
 - HTS conductor neutron irradiation test at IMR Oarai
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COMET muon source (5 T-class solenoid)

In case of the recent muon source, the production target is equipped in a solenoid magnet → High radiation resistance is required



- OD of cryostat: 2.3 m
- Length of cryostat: 6.5m
- Weight of cryostat: 45 t
- Peak field at target: 5 T
- Proton beam power: 56 kW
- Weight of Radiation shield
 - : ~40 t (W-alloy + Cu)
- Absorbed dose: ~1 MGy
- Nuclear Heating: 191 W

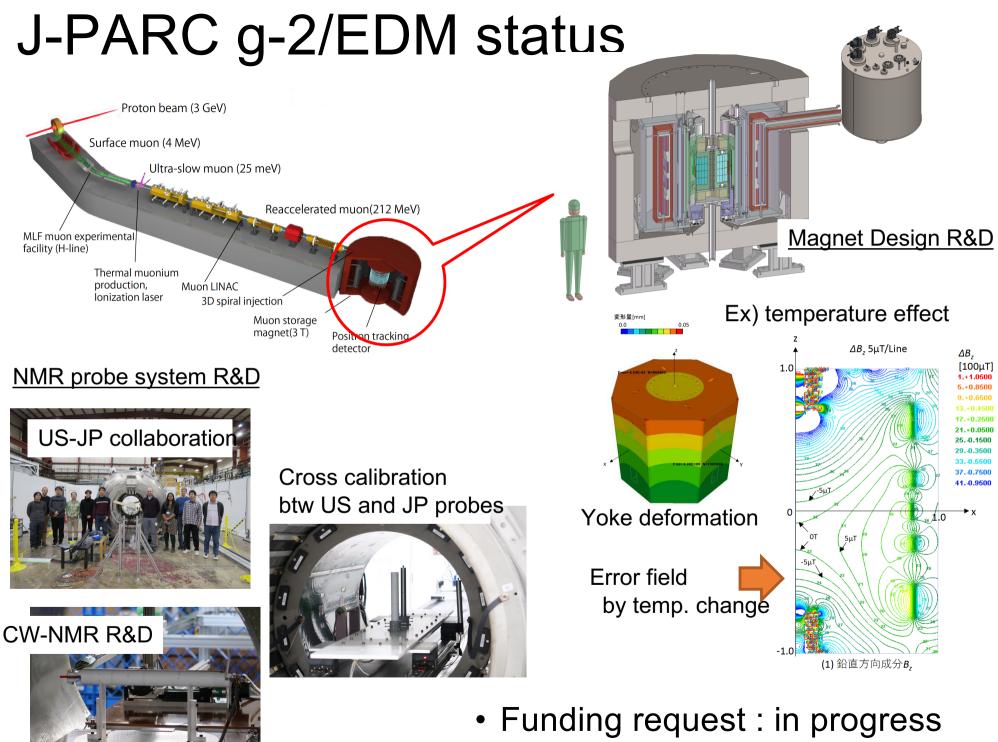












J-PARC Future Muon Source

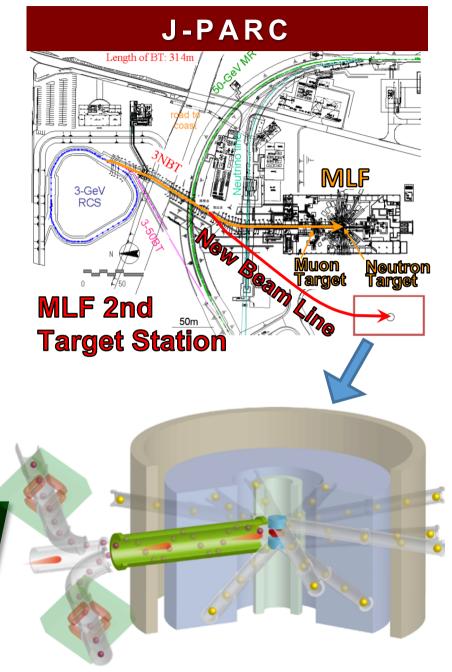
J-PARC MLF 2nd Target station

- Solenoid covering production target
 - → Absorbed Dose: <u>130 MGy</u>???

Conventional Magnet Technology

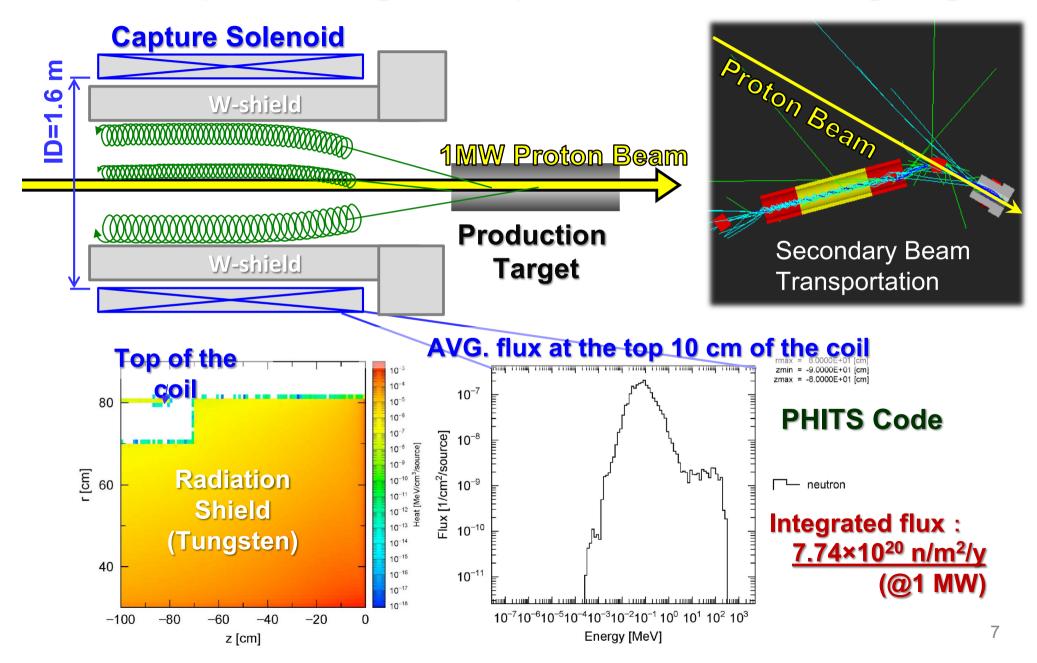
- <u>NbTi Cable</u>
- → T=5 K with heat load reaching 650 W? due to nuclear heating
- Organic Material for Insulation
 Degradation of the machine strength from 10 MGy

Development of next-generation radiationresistant superconducting magnet has been awaited



Capture Solenoid for MLF 2nd Target Station

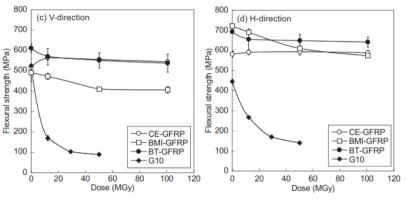
Conceptual design of capture solenoid is ongoing



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Organic Material Gamma Ray Irradiation Tests

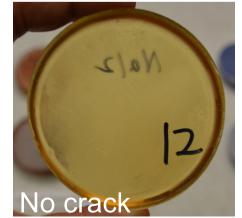
• Performance of BT Based GFRP has been confirmed



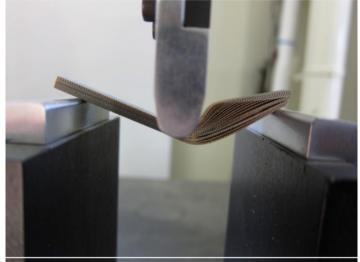
CTD-101 k, used by US LARP, after one thermal cycle to 77 K



NHMFL-mix61, an amine-based epoxy after one thermal cycle to 77 K



Shijian Yin, Tengming Shen, LBNL



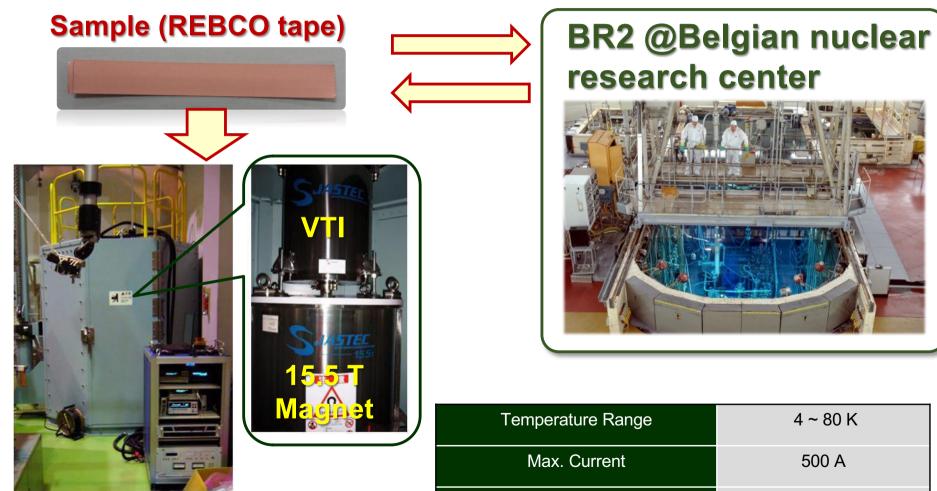
Flexural strength test w/ G10 sample irradiated at 30 MGy. Delamination of glass sheets is observed.



GFRP Samples from KEK, CERN and LBNL set at Co60 Gamma Ray Irradiation Facility at QST Takasai.

HTS Neutron Irradiation Test

Inter-university cooperative research program International Research Center for Nuclear Materials Science, Institute for Materials Research, (IMR-Oarai) Tohoku University



Max. External Field

Superconducting Properties Evaluation System @IMR-Oarai

15.5 T

Current status of neutron irradiation

Irradiated samples at BR2 in FY2016

- 2 capsules (It returned in FY2017)
- \rightarrow HTS (SCS4050-AP) x10, BT-GFRP x3
- → Neutron fluence: 1.80x10²², 8.37x10²² n/m²

(En>0.1 MeV, T< 100 °C)

 \rightarrow Equivalent dose of HTS: 150, 650 mSv/h (Distance: 0.5 m)

Irradiated samples at BR2 in FY2017

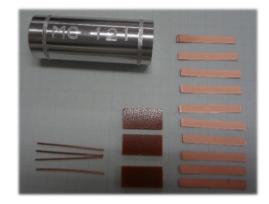
2 capsules (It will return in FY2018)

- \rightarrow HTS: SCS4050-AP x5 & FYSC-SCH04 x5, BT-BFRP x3
- → Neutron fluence: 1x10²², 5x10²² n/m² (En > 0.1 MeV, T< 100 °C)

Irradiated samples at BR2 in FY2018 (Shipped soon)

- 2 capsules (It will return in FY2019)
- → HTS: SCS4050-AP x5 & FYSC-SCH04 x5, MgB2 x3, BT-BFRP x3, MI-Cu
- → Neutron fluence: 1x10²¹, 5x10²¹ n/m² (En > 0.1 MeV, T< 100 °C)

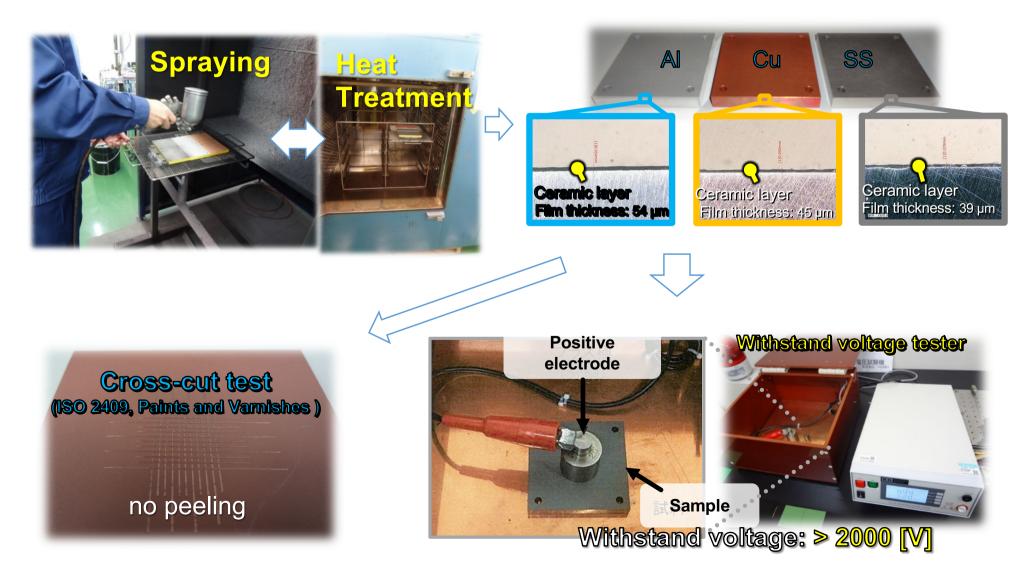
We are preparing for PIE (post irradiation examination)





Inorganic Insulation

• SiO₂ polymer with Al₂O₃ mixed



Mineral Polyme

444 kJ/mol

%1kJ=0.2389kca

Alkoxysilane

R 0 0

ondensati Reaction R

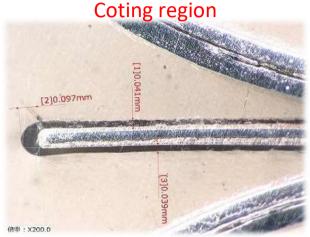
Binding Energy:

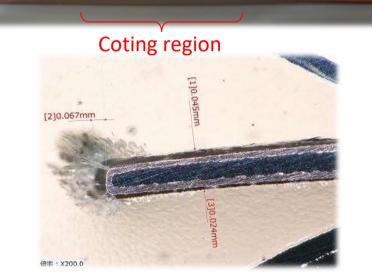
Trial Carting on REBCO Tapes

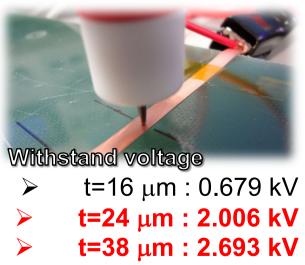
SCS4050-AP (SuperPower)

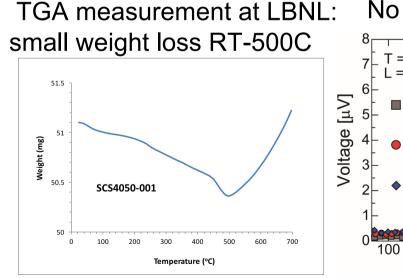
FYSC-SCH04 (Fujikura)



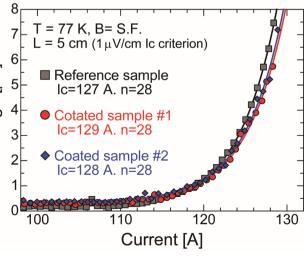








No I_c Degradation

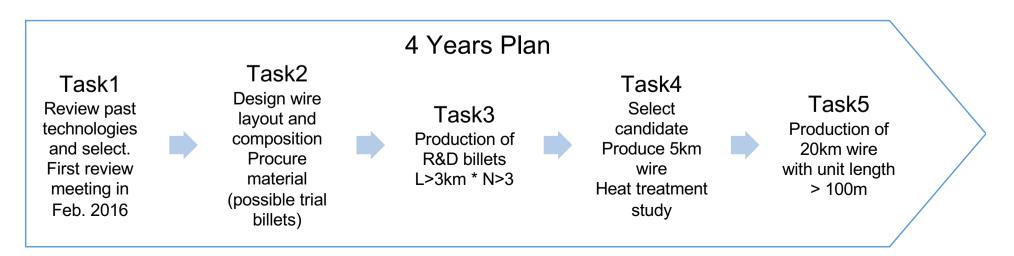


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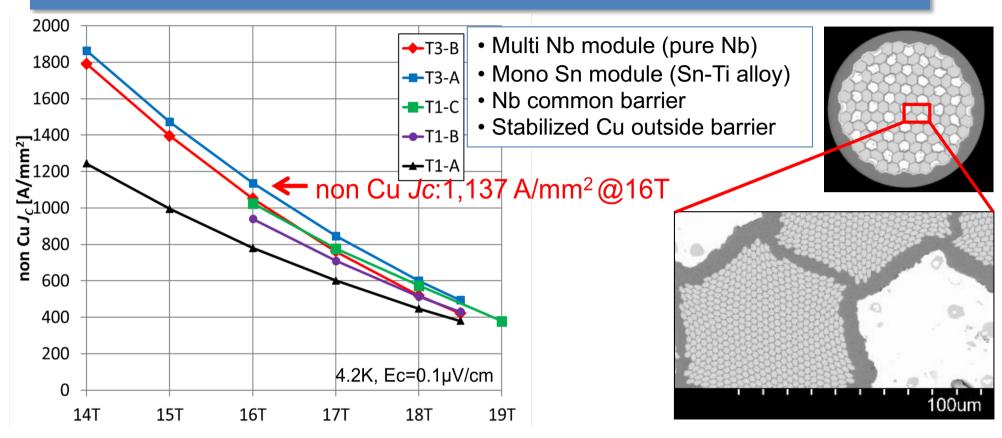
R&D Plan

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



KSL/JASTEC DT wire: 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 <i>J_C</i> (A/mm ²)@16T | 800 | 930 | 1025 | 1137 | 1032 |



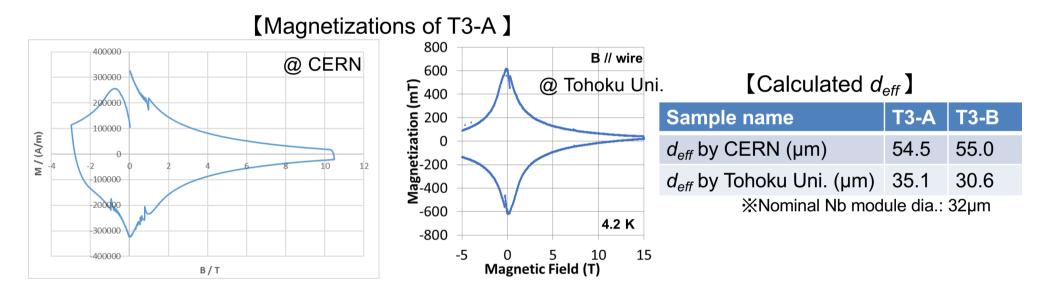
Non Cu *Jc* of 1,100 A/mm² at 16 T, 4.2 K has been achieved by improving Sn diffusion and optimizing Ti content.



Magnetization characteristics

•For high *Jc* wire (T3-A,B), KSL/JASTEC evaluated magnetization characteristics and changes of *Jc* and RRR after rolling.

 The magnetization were measured at 4.2 K at CERN and Tohoku University, separately.



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 µm).

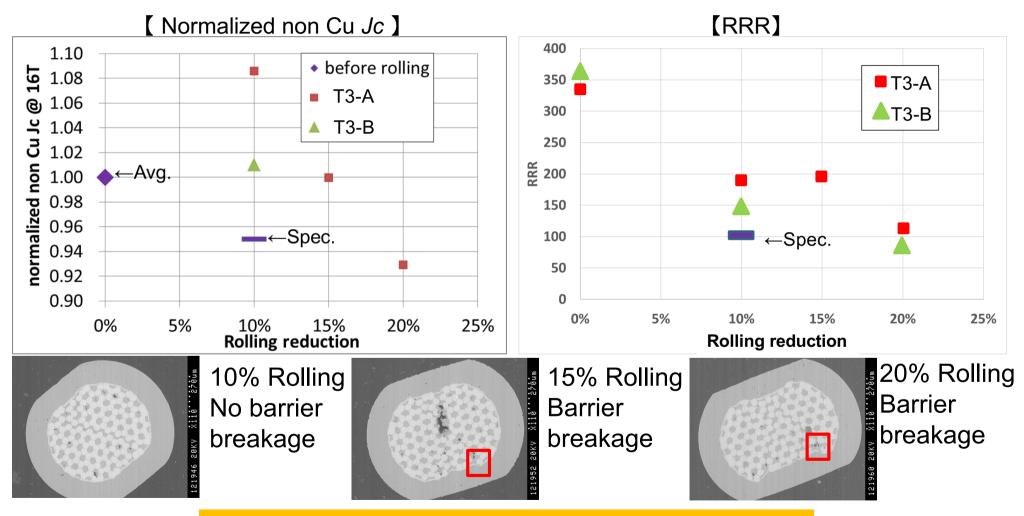




Rolling test (J_C, RRR)

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.

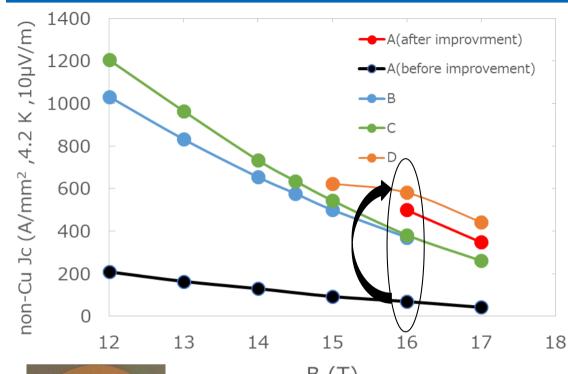




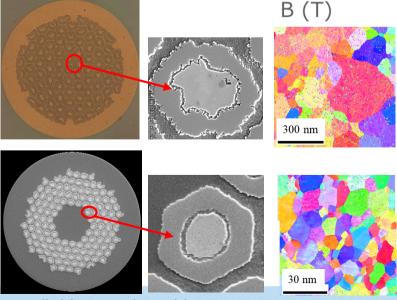
Both J_c and RRR after rolling meet the specifications.
From the SEM images of cross section, at any rolling reduction level, the deformation of Nb/Sn modules were only partial.
Also at 10% reduction, there was no Nb barrier break.



Furukawa Electric Nb Tube: Non-Cu Jc



| Wire | Α | B | С | 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 ~1.6 | | ~1.6 | |
| Nb pretreatment(°C) | 1,150 | | 850 | | |



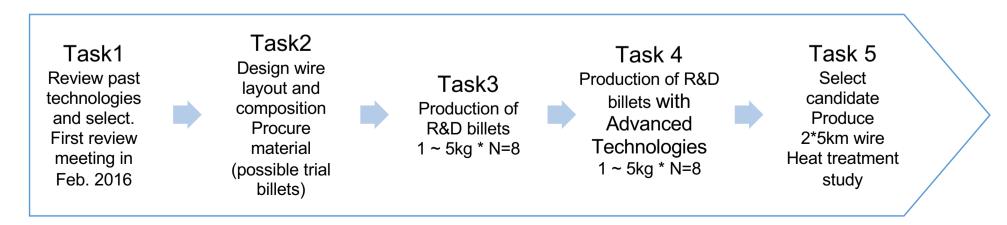
✓ Non-Cu Jc of 580 A/mm² @16 T was obtained in Wire D.

 \checkmark 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 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 (Nb-Ta-Hf Alloy)
 - Task 5: Produce 5 km x 2 with best conductors



Summary

- On going projects
 - HL-LHC D1: Prototype started
 - J-PARC COMMET: Under construction
- Under development
 - J-PARC g-2/EDM (Muon Storage Ring): Detail design, field measurement standarization with FNAL and ANL
 - J-PARC MLF Second Target (Muon Capture Solenoid): Conceptual design
- Basic R&D
 - Radiation Hard Superconducting Magnet
 - Organic Material gamma ray irradiation test at QST Takasaki (in collaboration with CERN and LBNL)
 - On going some samples are already sent to CERN and LBNL
 - HTS conductor neutron irradiation test at IMR Oarai
 - Ready for PIE
 - Inorganic electric insulator development
 - On going, collaboration with LBNL and BNL
 - High Field Magnet and Conductor
 - CERN KEK collaboration for High Jc Nb3Sn conductor development with Kobelco/JASTEC and Furukawa Electric
 - Non-Cu J_c of 1100 A/mm² @ 16T Achieved
 - Aim for 1500 A/mm² with Nb-Ta-Hf