

Irradiation Effect on Superconductivity of REBCO Coated Conductors



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Contents

1. Introduction

- J-PARC & MLF 2nd Target Station
- R&D of Radiation-resistant REBCO Coil

2. Neutron Irradiation

- Irradiation Scheme
- Superconductivity Evaluation System

3. Latest Results of PIE

- Superconducting Transition Temperature
- Degradation of Critical Current
- Future Studies and Irradiation Plan

4. Summary

Purpose:

Research for the creation and structure of our universe by investigating matters at all levels, from quarks to atoms.

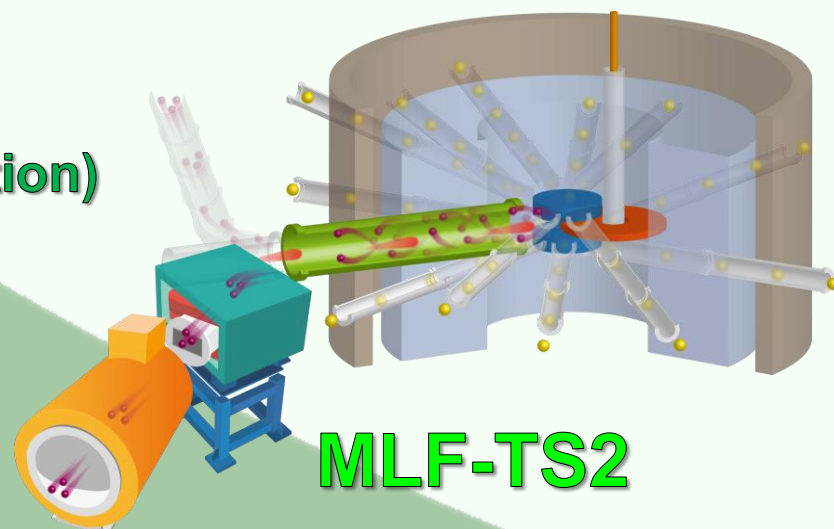
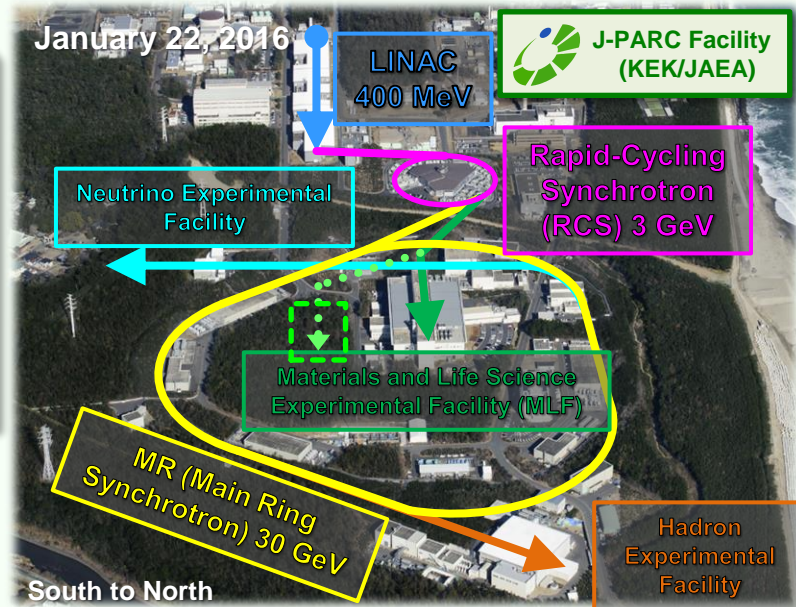
□ MW-class High Power Proton Driver

➤ Construction of MLF 2nd Target Station (MLF-TS2) is proposed

TS2-Pion Capture Solenoid

(10 years operation)

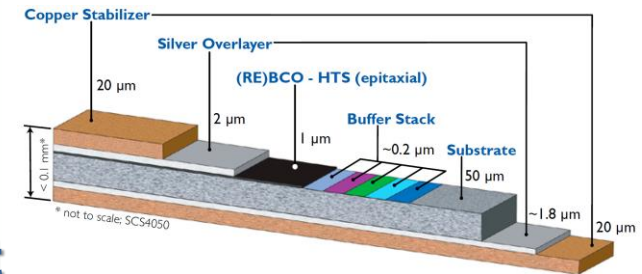
- Heat Deposit: ~ 1 KW
- Neutron flux: 7.7×10^{21} n/m²
- Absorbed Dose: > 100 MGy



Requirements for High radiation-resistant SC-magnets

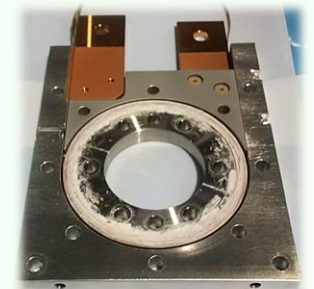
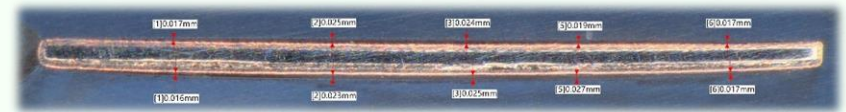
Rare-Earth Barium Copper Oxide (Re: Y, Gd, Eu, Sm)

- ▶ **High temperature margin**
 - Conduction cooling operation in the temperature range of 20 K.
- ▶ **High magnetic field tolerance of I_c**
 - Potential for 20T class high field magnet



Ceramic coating and bonding technology

- ▶ Ceramic coating on REBCO and magnet materials
- ▶ Demonstration of coil assembly with ceramic adhesive
- ▶ Cooling and excitation test



Studies on radiation resistance

- ▶ Neutron irradiation
 - Commercial REBCO tapes, Ceramic coating samples, BT-GFRP
- ▶ Gamma-ray irradiation
 - Commercial REBCO tapes, Ceramic coating samples

Neutron Irradiation

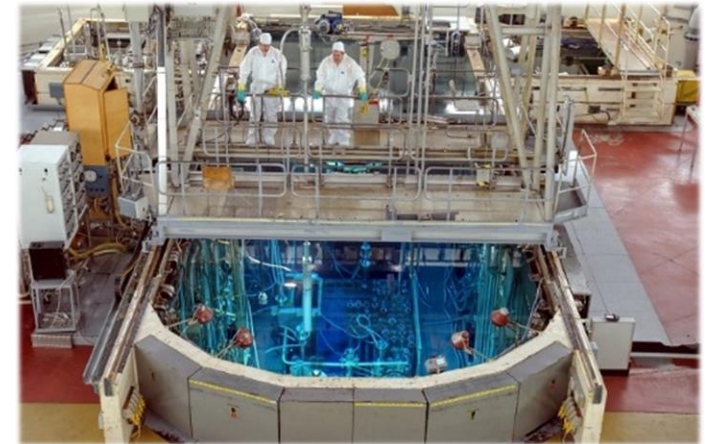
Inter-university cooperative research program

International Research Center for Nuclear Materials Science,
Institute for Materials Research, (IMR-Oarai) Tohoku University

Sample (REBCO, T=0.1 mm, W=4 mm, L=32mm)



**BR2 @Belgian nuclear
research center**



Superconducting Properties
Evaluation System @IMR-Oarai

Temperature Range

4 ~ 80 K

Max. Current

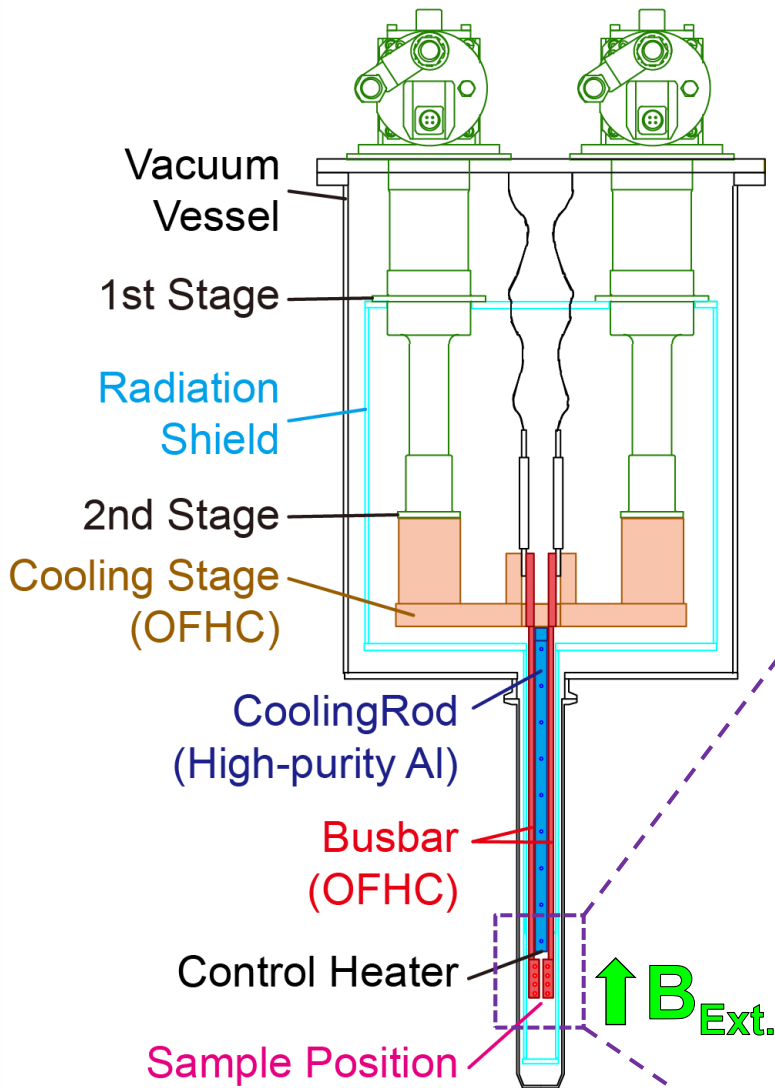
500 A

Max. External Field

15.5 T

Variable Temperature Insert (VTI)

2x GM-refrigerators



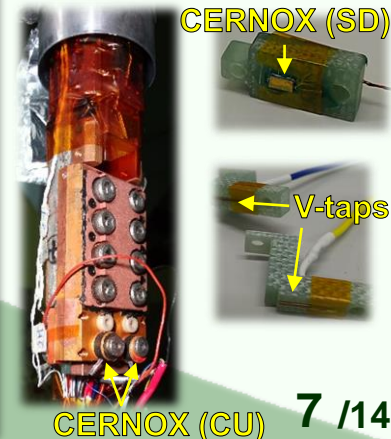
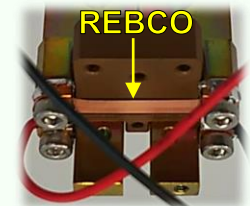
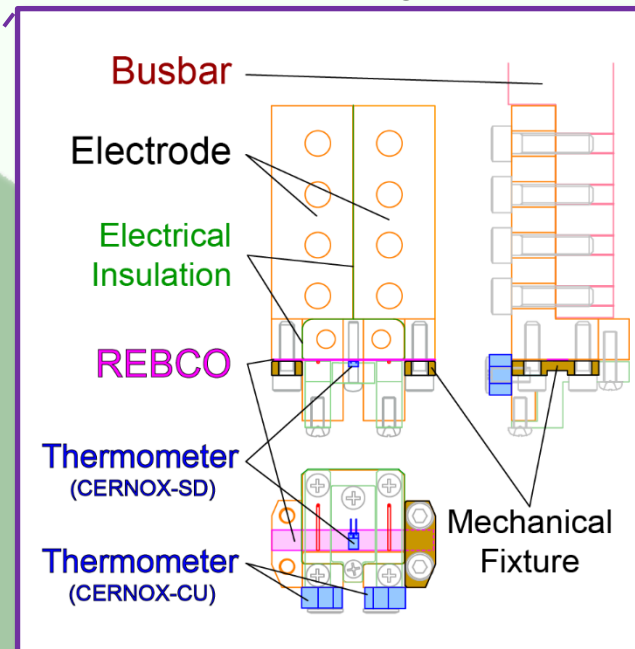
Conduction Cooling

GM Refrigerators \rightarrow Cooling Rod (Al) \rightarrow Busbars (Cu)
 \rightarrow Electrodes (Cu) \rightarrow REBCO Sample

Easy and Quick handling
to minimize radiation expose

- \triangleright Mechanical contact **w/o soldering**
Temperature rise due to ohmic heat
is non-negligible

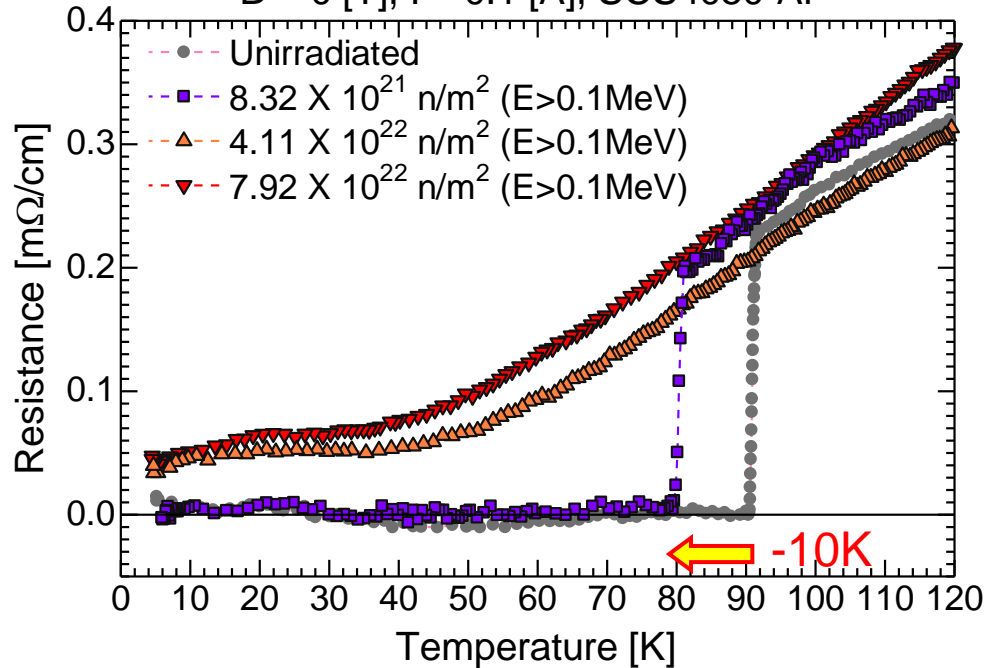
For higher I_c around 400A, temperature rise
becomes larger (~ 15 K or more)



Latest Results of PIE

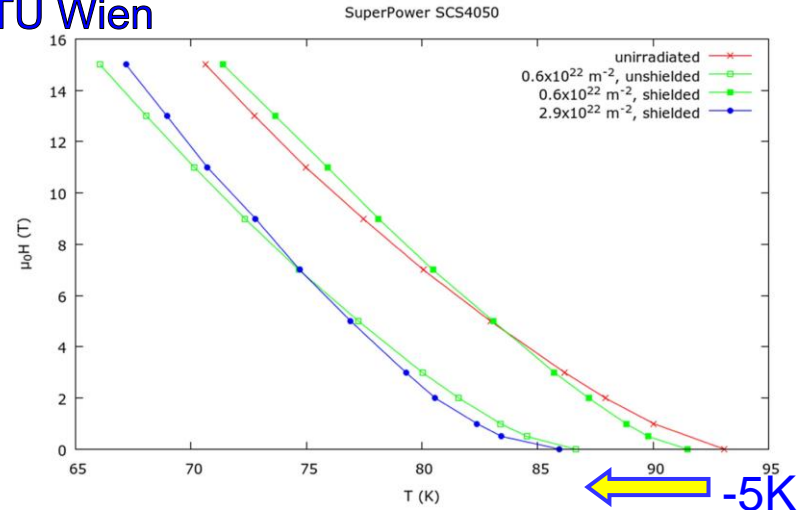
PIE (Superconducting Transition Temperature)

B = 0 [T], I = 0.1 [A], SCS4050-AP



D. X. Fischer, et al., Supercond. Sci. Technol. 31 (2018) 044006

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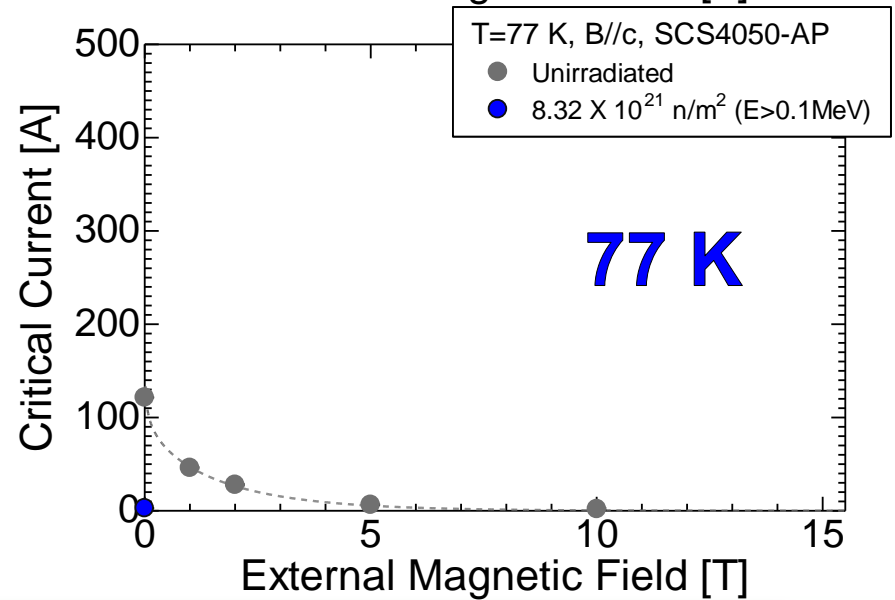
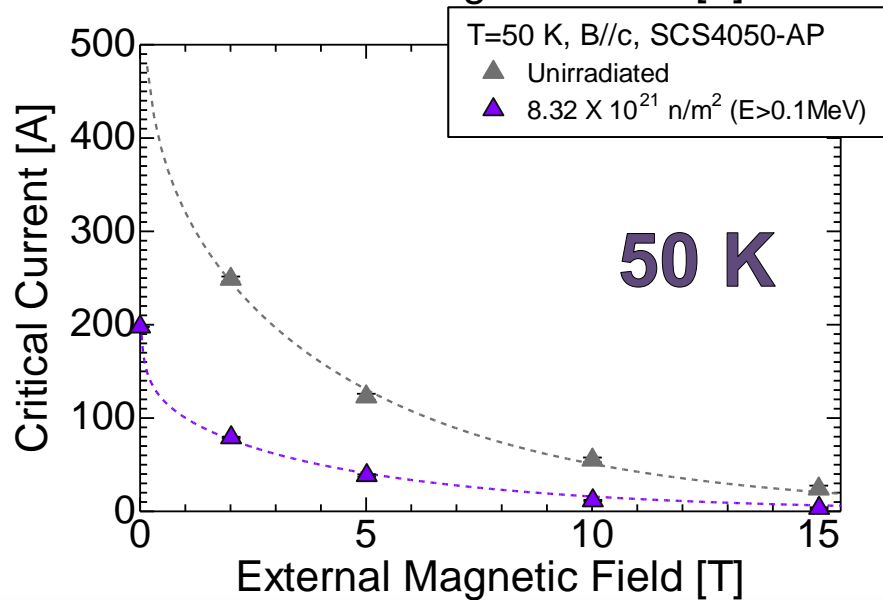
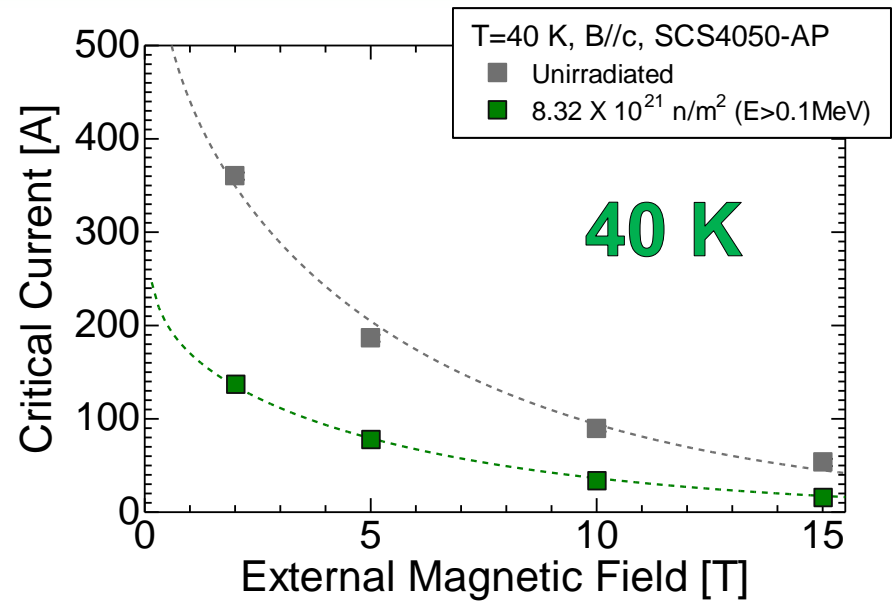
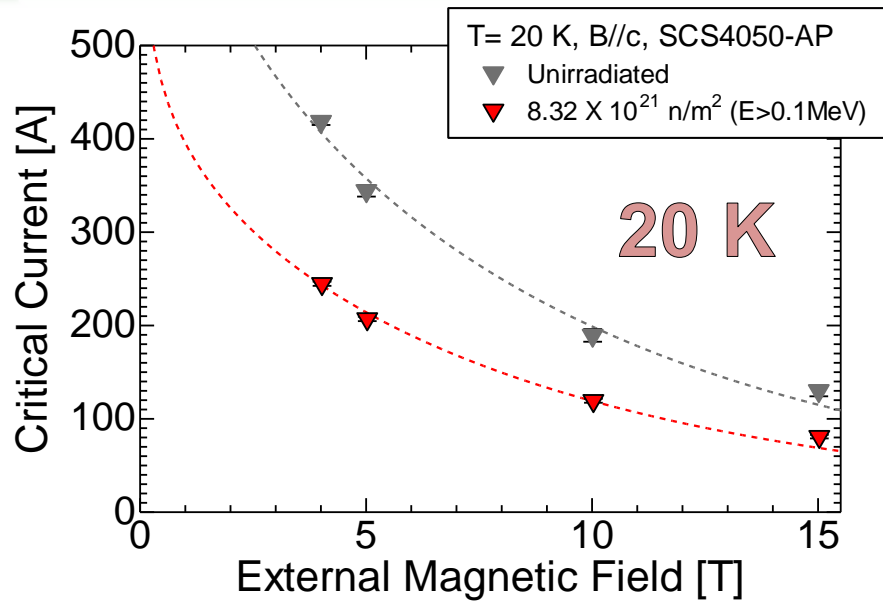


- No significant degradation in shielded HTS tape at $6 \times 10^{21} \text{ n/m}^2$ ($E > 0.1 \text{ MeV}$).
- Reduction of T_c by 5 K in unshielded sample.
- Reduction of T_c by 5 K in shielded sample at $2.9 \times 10^{22} \text{ n/m}^2$ ($E > 0.1 \text{ MeV}$).

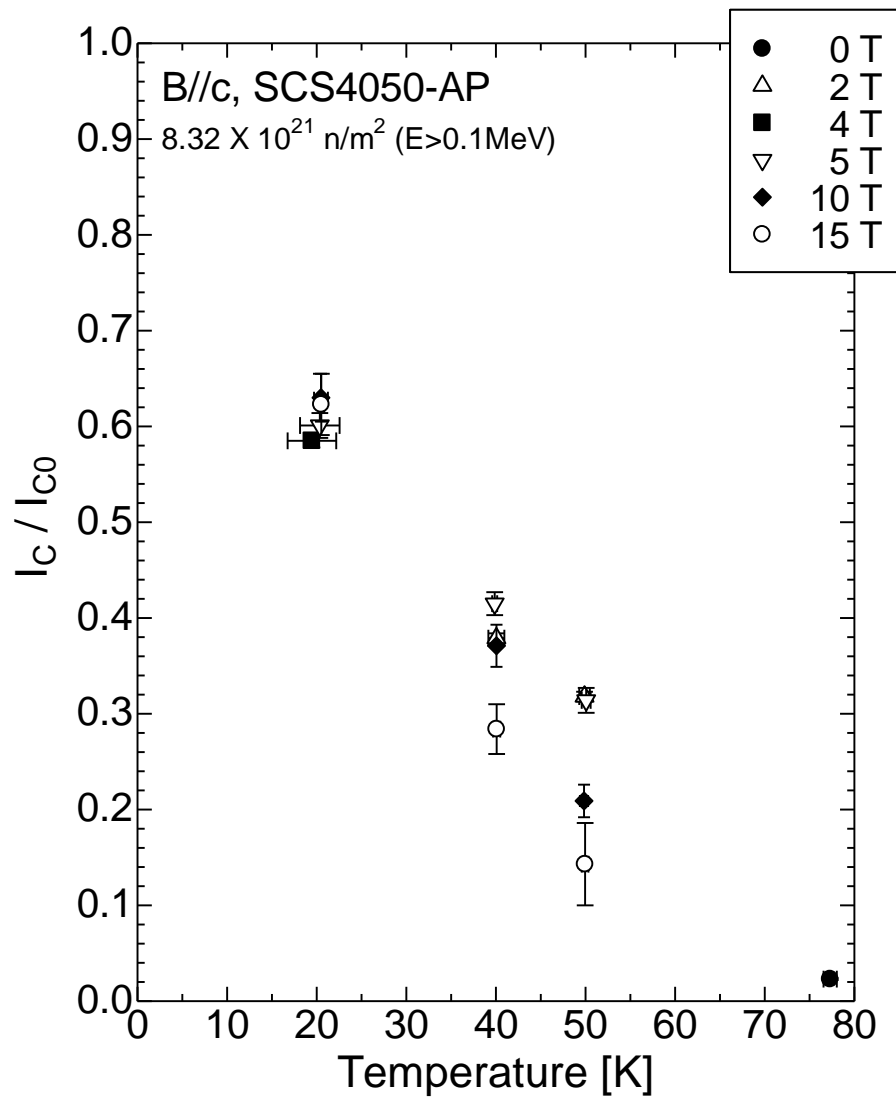
- ▶ Vanishment of superconductivity in GdBCO tapes even at $4.11 \times 10^{22} \text{ n/m}^2$.
- ▶ **T_c reduction of 10 K at $8.32 \times 10^{22} \text{ n/m}^2$.**
- ▶ Our results are similar to the reference data.

PIE (I_c -B curve)

I_c criteria: $1 \mu\text{V}/\text{cm}$, V-tap distance: 1.4 cm



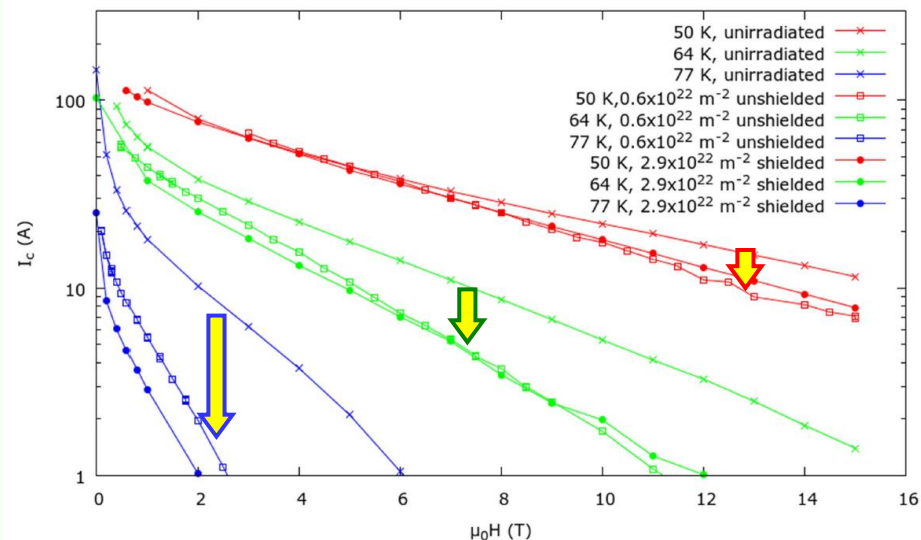
Degradation Rate (I_c/I_{c0})



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SuperPower SCS4050



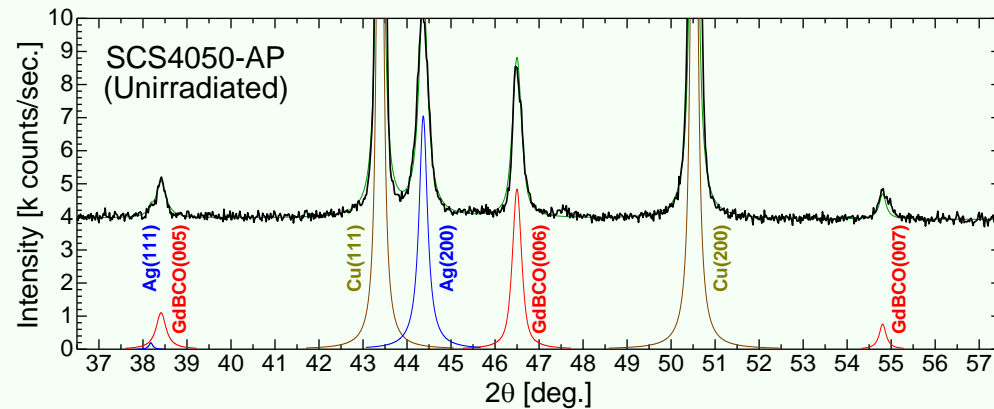
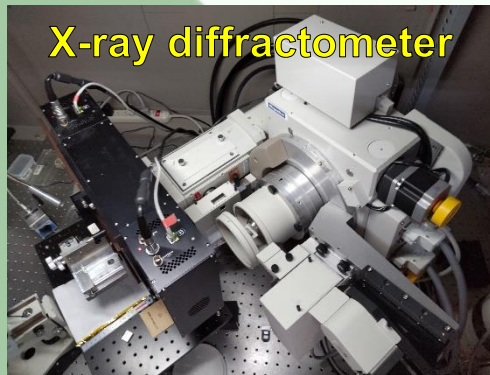
- ▶ Degradation rate is not constant
- ▶ Relatively small effect in the low temperature range ($0.6@20\text{K} \Leftrightarrow 0.02@77\text{K}$)
- ▶ Our results are similar to the reference data.

The neutron irradiation effect on I_c of REBCO is not a simple mechanism.

Future Studies & Irradiation plan

To understand the mechanism and provide feedback

➤ **Microscopic analysis such as X-ray Diffraction.**



Irradiation plan:

- Target Fluence: $\sim 10^{21}$ n/m² ($E_n > 0.1$ MeV, $T < 100^\circ\text{C}$)
- Thermal neutron-suppressed irradiation: **With Cd shield**
- Another REBCO : **EuBCO, (YBCO)** Is Gd sensitive?

Summary

- R&D of radiation-resistant REBCO magnet is underway to realize the pion capture solenoid for the further J-PARC MLF 2nd target station.
- Neutron irradiation effects on REBCO tapes have been investigated at IMR-Oarai center, Tohoku Univ.
- Superconductivity of GdBCO tape disappeared even at $4.11 \times 10^{22} \text{ n/m}^2$ ($E > 0.1 \text{ MeV}$).
- T_c decrease and I_c degradation are confirmed at $8.32 \times 10^{21} \text{ n/m}^2$ ($E > 0.1 \text{ MeV}$).
- The degradation rate of I_c seems to change depending on the measurement temperature. And it's similar to other reference data.
- Microscopic analysis such as X-ray diffraction of REBCO samples will be performed to investigate structure change by irradiation.

Thank you