

Portable, desktop high-field magnet systems using bulk high-temperature superconductors

Mark Ainslie

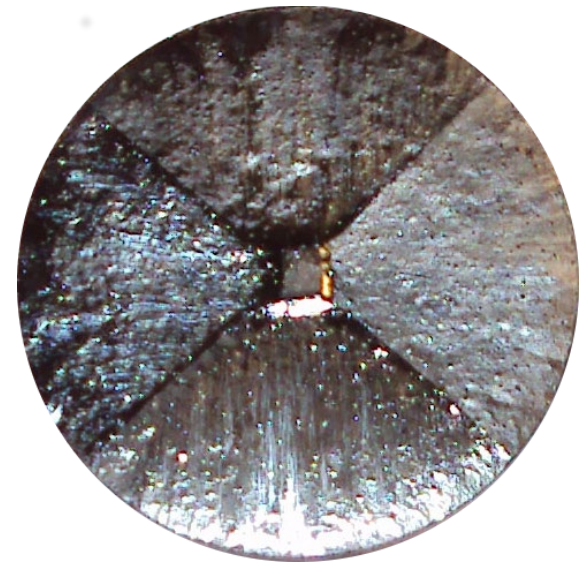
*Engineering & Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC)
Early Career Fellow*

Co-authors: Y. Tsui, D. Moseley, A. Dennis, Y-H. Shi,
M. Beck, V. Cientanni, D. Cardwell, J. Durrell

Bulk Superconductivity Group, Department of Engineering

Bulk Superconductors

- Bulk superconducting materials can ‘trap’ large magnetic fields
- Achieved by pinning penetrated magnetic field (quantised flux lines) → macroscopic electrical currents
- Magnetisation increases with sample volume



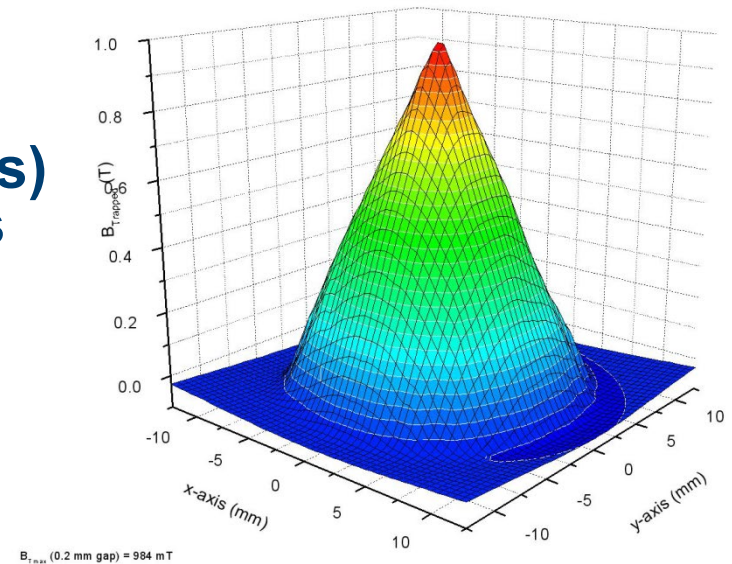
A large, single grain bulk superconductor

Bulk Superconductors

- Bulk superconducting materials can ‘trap’ large magnetic fields
- Achieved by pinning penetrated magnetic field (quantised flux lines) → macroscopic electrical currents
- Magnetisation increases with sample volume
- Trapped field given by

$$B_{\text{trap}} = k \mu_0 J_c R$$

$$\text{where } k = \frac{t_B}{2R} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{R + \sqrt{R^2 + t_B^2}}{t_B} \right)$$

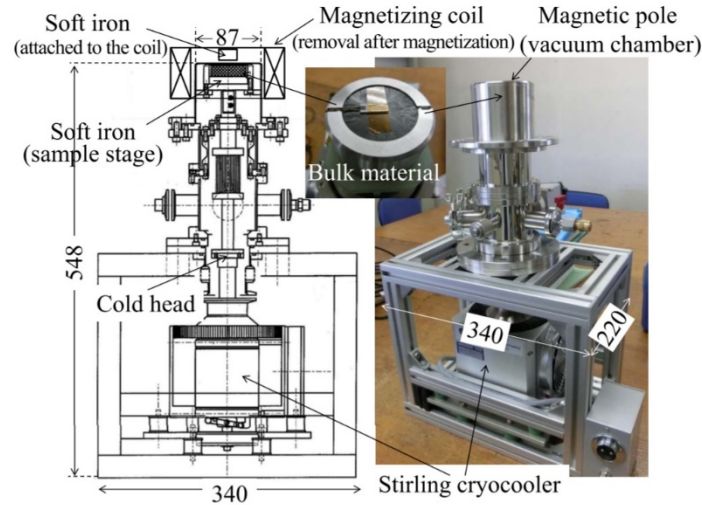


Typical trapped magnetic field profile of a bulk superconductor

Portable High-Field Magnet Systems

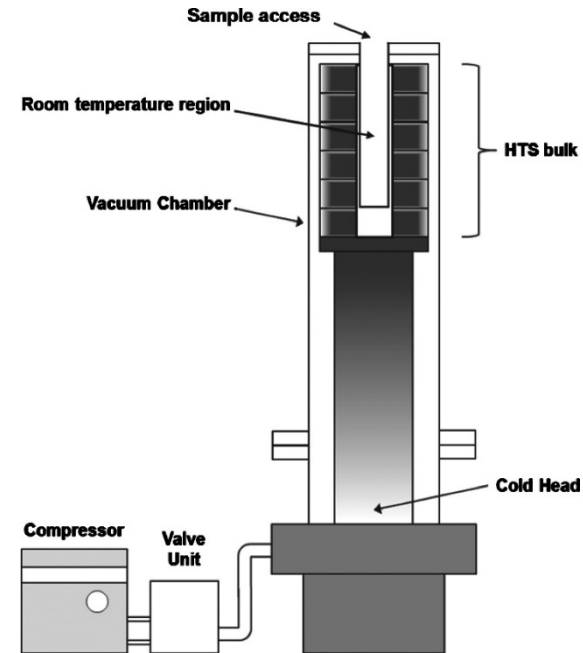


Cambridge's portable bulk magnet system (1st generation)



Portable bulk magnet system,
Yokoyama *et al.*
(Ashikaga Inst. of Tech., Japan)

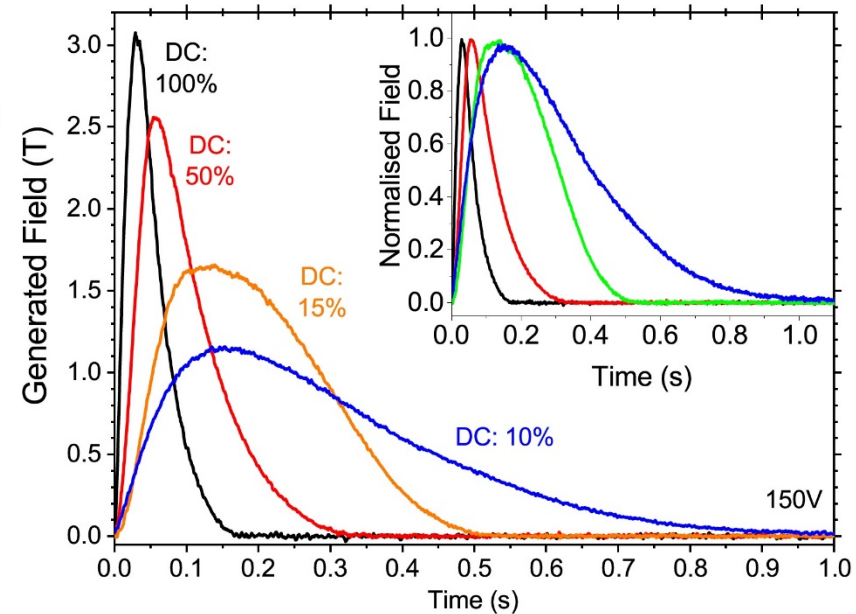
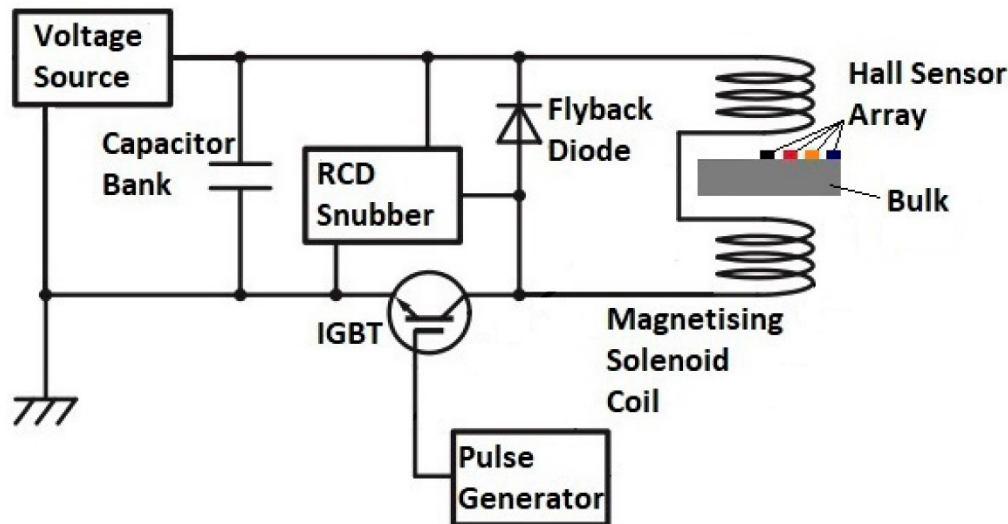
Magnetic separation
 Medical: NMR/MRI, magnetic drug delivery
 Lorentz force velocimetry
 Electromagnetic acoustic transducer (EMAT)



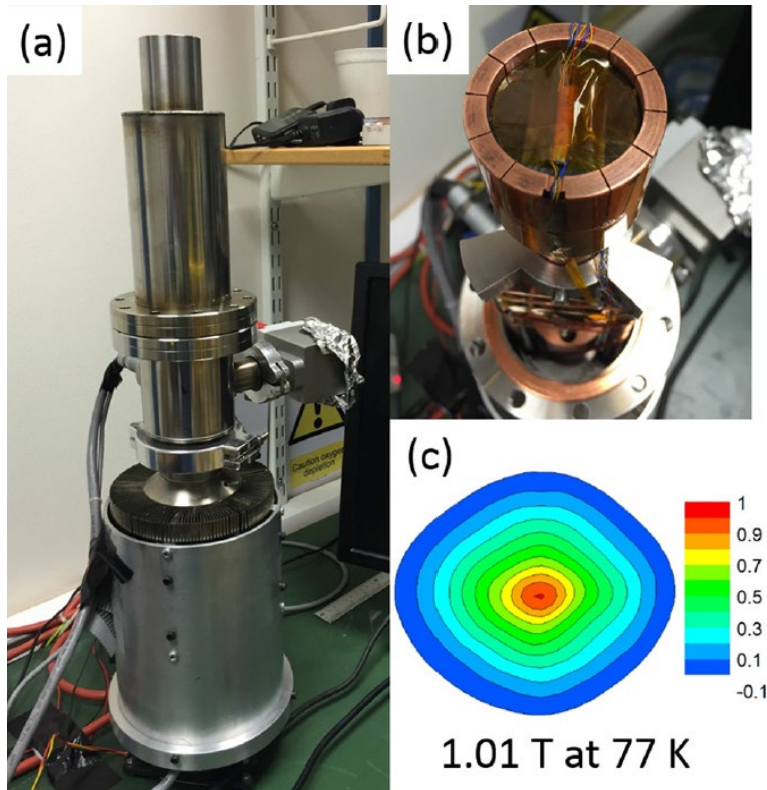
Bulk NMR/MRI magnet system
(RIKEN, Japan)

Pulsed Field Magnetisation (PFM)

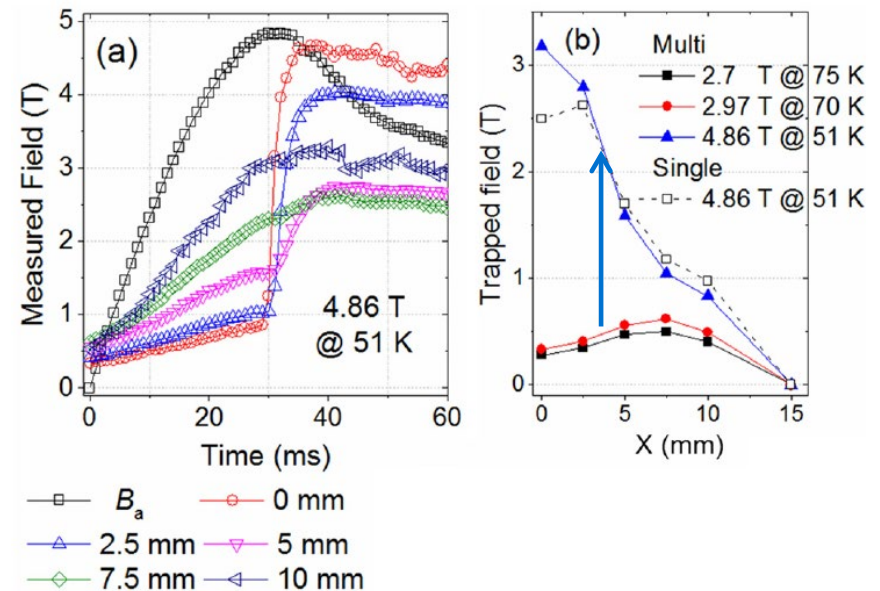
- PFM technique: fast, compact, mobile, relatively inexpensive
- Stored energy in capacitor bank discharged through copper magnetising coil + pulse waveform control with IGBT switching



1st Generation Portable Bulk Magnet System (>3 T)



D. Zhou et al. 2017 Appl. Phys. Lett. 110 062601

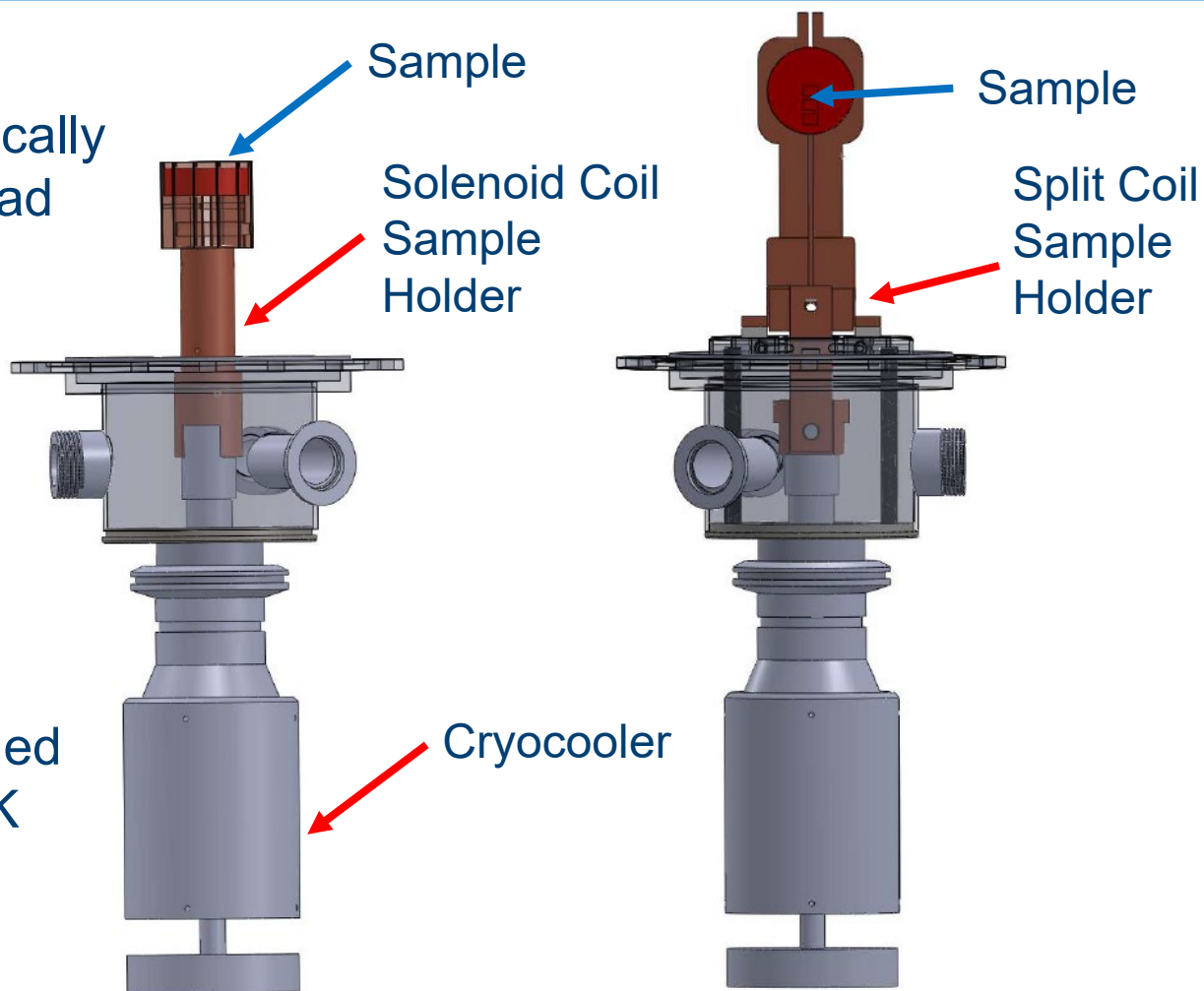


- 1st generation portable bulk magnet system**
- Flux jumps exploited to trap > 3 T @ 50 K (30 mm diameter Gd-Ba-Cu-O)
 - Multi-pulse, stepwise-cooling (MPSC) PFM technique

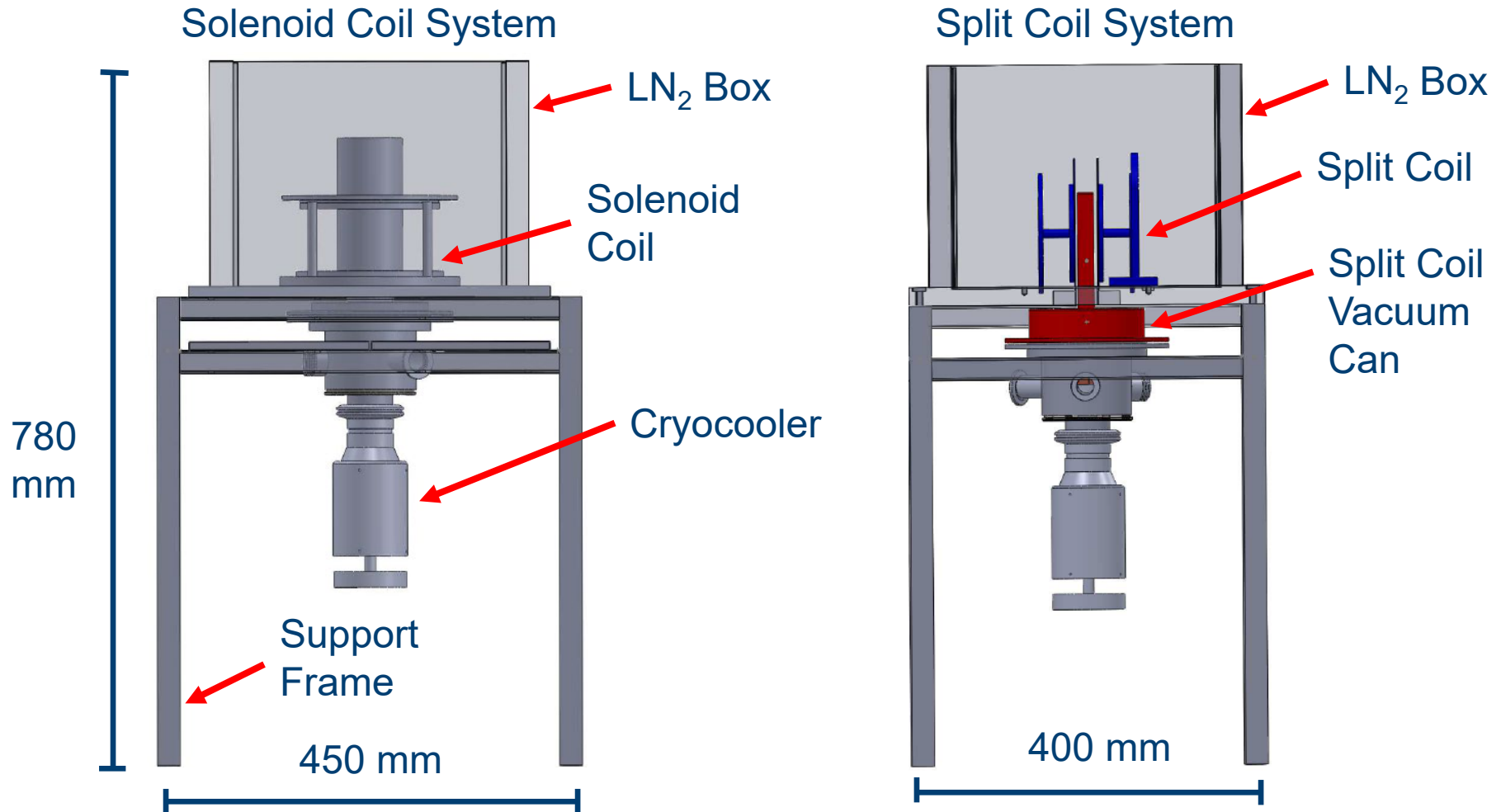
2nd Generation Portable Bulk Magnet System

- Sample holder mechanically decoupled from cold head

- Sunpower CryoTel GT
- No compressor, air-cooled
- Base temperature ~40 K
- ~1 hour to < 50 K
- > 3 W cooling @ 45 K



Solenoid or Split Coil Magnetisation

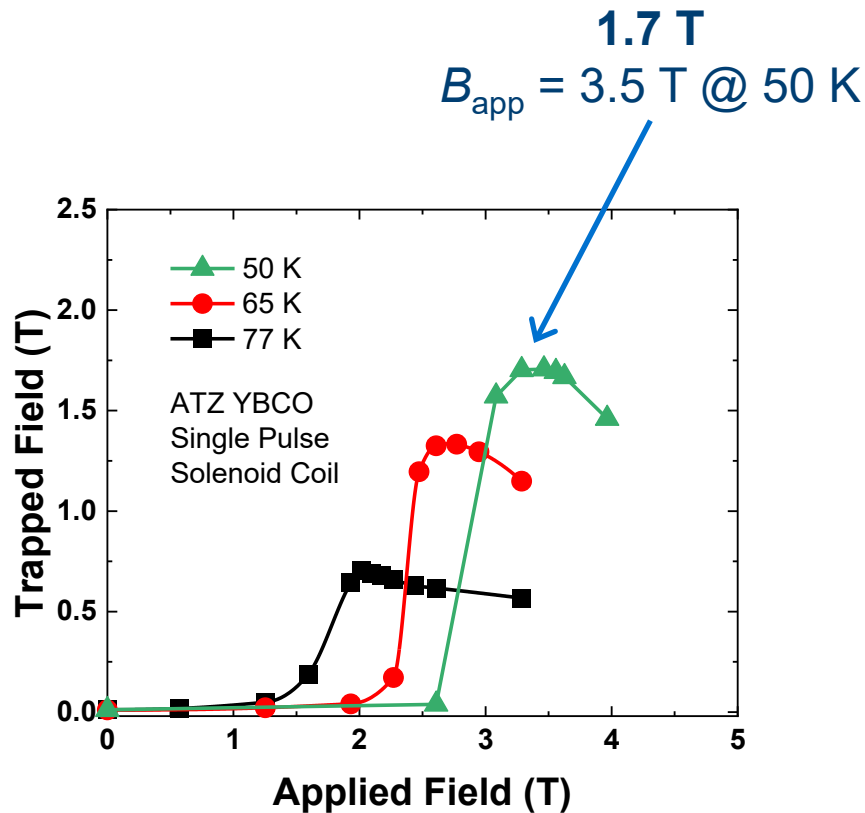


Sample Information

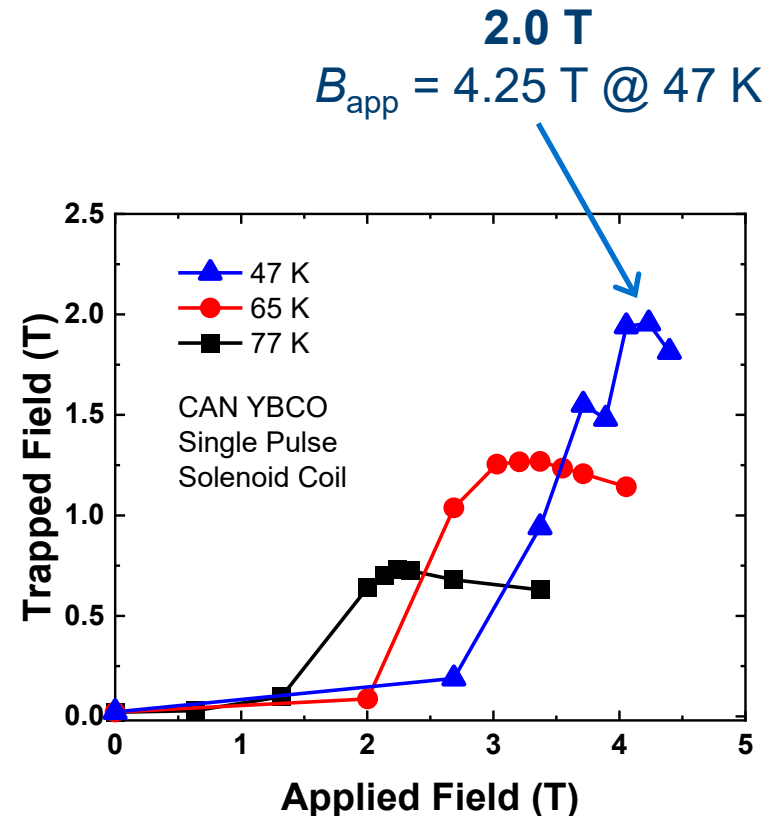
Composition	Type	Manufacturer	Diameter, <i>D</i> [mm]	Thickness, <i>H</i> [mm]	FCM Data, 77 K [T]
YBCO	Disc	ATZ*	41.1	14	1.07
	Disc	CAN	41.3	13	1.09
GdBCO	Disc	BSG	38.6	11.3	1.02
	Disc	BSG	36.3	12.1	1.17
EuBCO	Disc	CAN	41.1	13	1.26
GdBCO	Ring	BSG	31.6 [ID = 13]	9.4	0.64

*courtesy of Dr Frank Werfel, ATZ

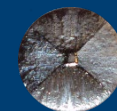
Solenoid – YBCO Discs – Single Pulse



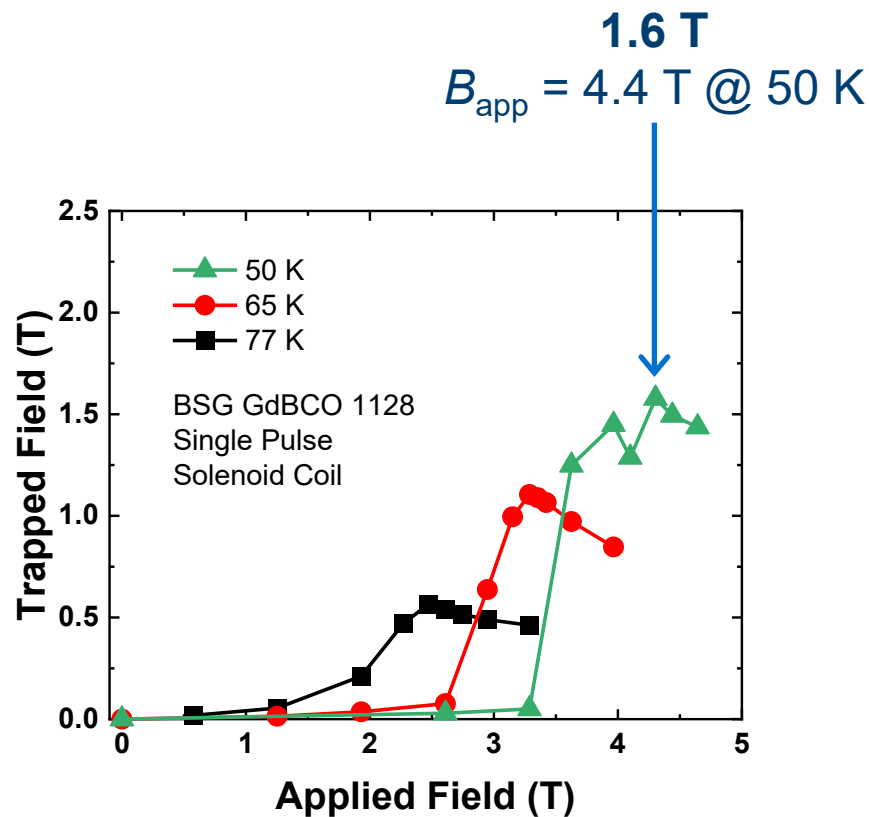
ATZ YBCO
 $D = 41.1 \text{ mm}, H = 14 \text{ mm}$



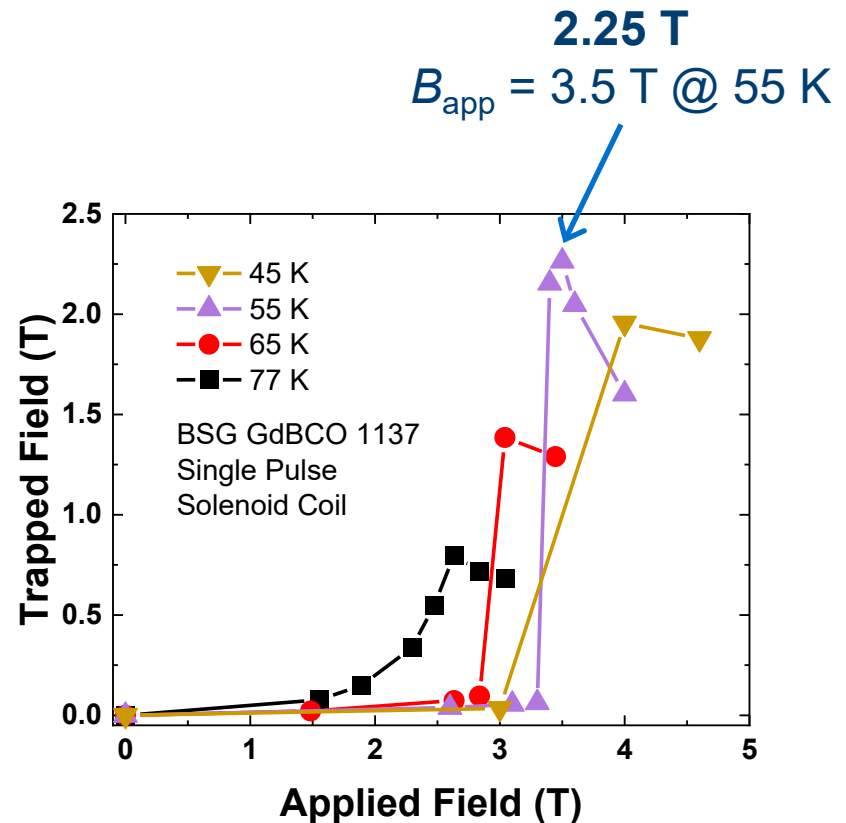
CAN YBCO
 $D = 41.3 \text{ mm}, H = 13 \text{ mm}$



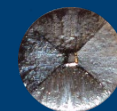
Solenoid – GdBCO Discs – Single Pulse



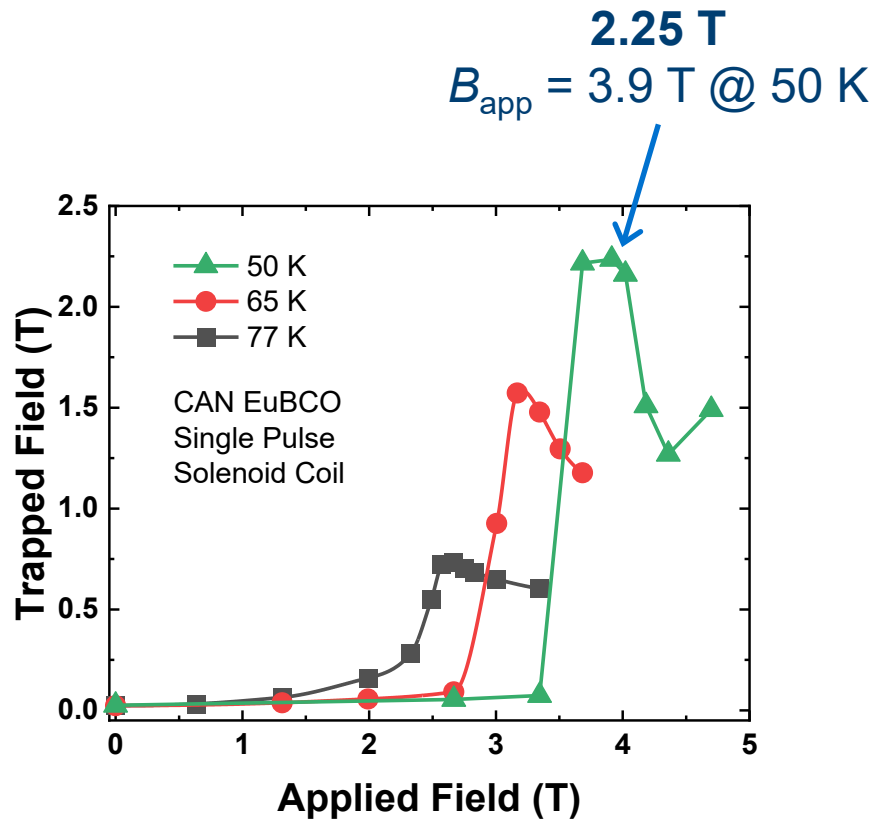
BSG GdBCO #1
 $D = 38.6 \text{ mm}, H = 11.3 \text{ mm}$



BSG GdBCO #2
 $D = 36.3 \text{ mm}, H = 12.1 \text{ mm}$



Solenoid – EuBCO Disc – Single Pulse



CAN EuBCO
 $D = 41.1 \text{ mm}, H = 13 \text{ mm}$

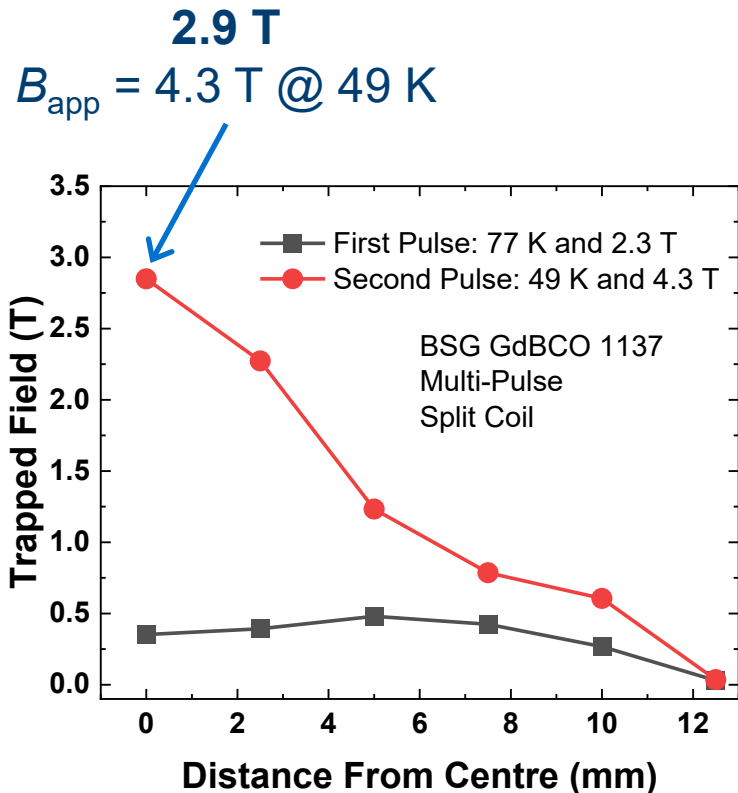
Summary:

Trapped fields increased as operating temperature decreased (greater instability ~50 K); higher applied fields needed:

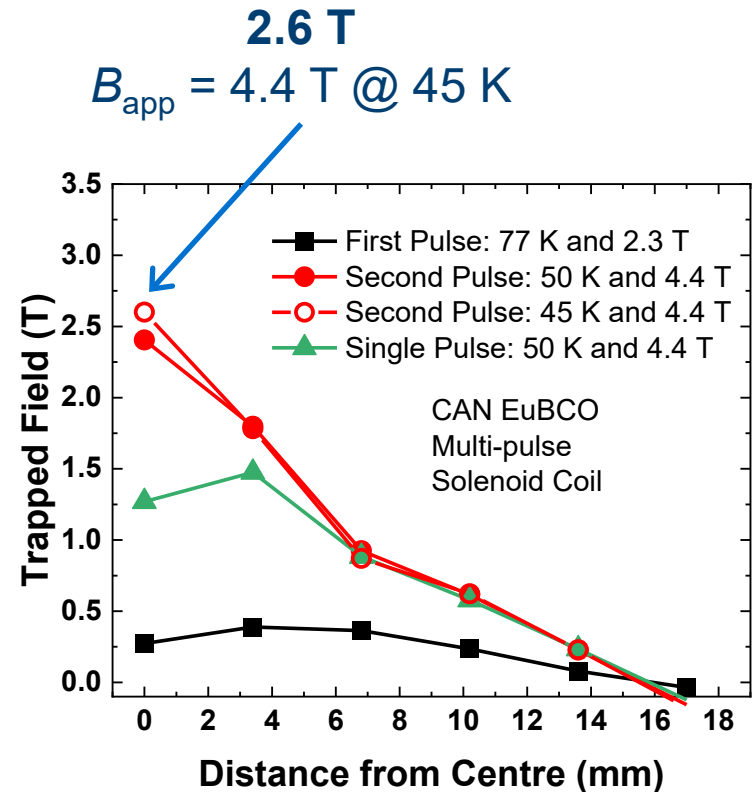
- 77 K → 2 - 2.5 T to fully magnetise
- 65 K → 2.75 - 3.25 T to fully magnetise
- 50 K → ~3.5 T to fully magnetise

Highest trapped fields of
2.25 T ($B_{app} = 3.9 \text{ T @ } 50 \text{ K}$), EuBCO
2.25 T ($B_{app} = 3.5 \text{ T @ } 55 \text{ K}$), GdBCO #2

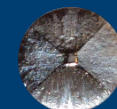
Solenoid – Discs – Two-Step MPSC PFM



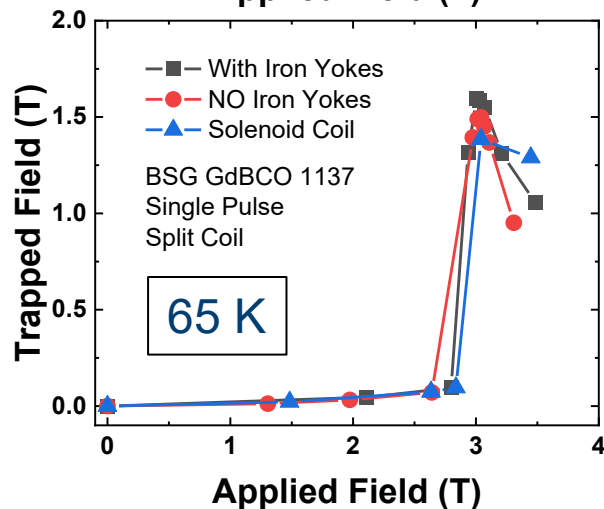
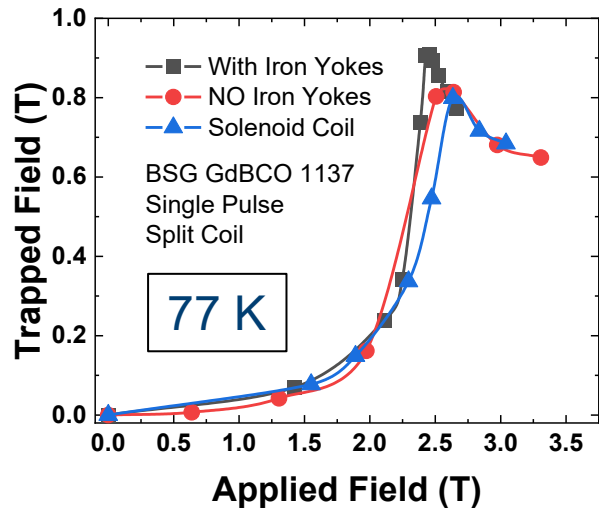
BSG GdBCO #2
 $D = 36.3 \text{ mm}, H = 12.1 \text{ mm}$



CAN EuBCO
 $D = 41.1 \text{ mm}, H = 13 \text{ mm}$

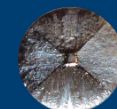
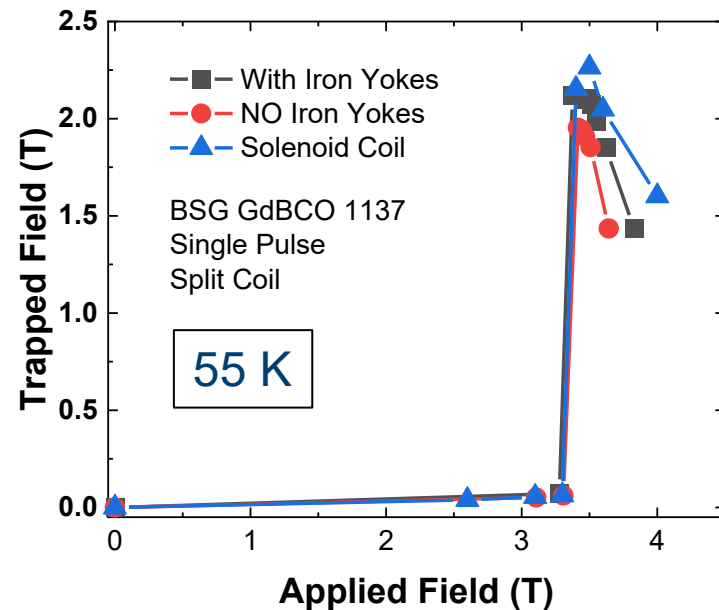


Split – Discs – Single Pulse

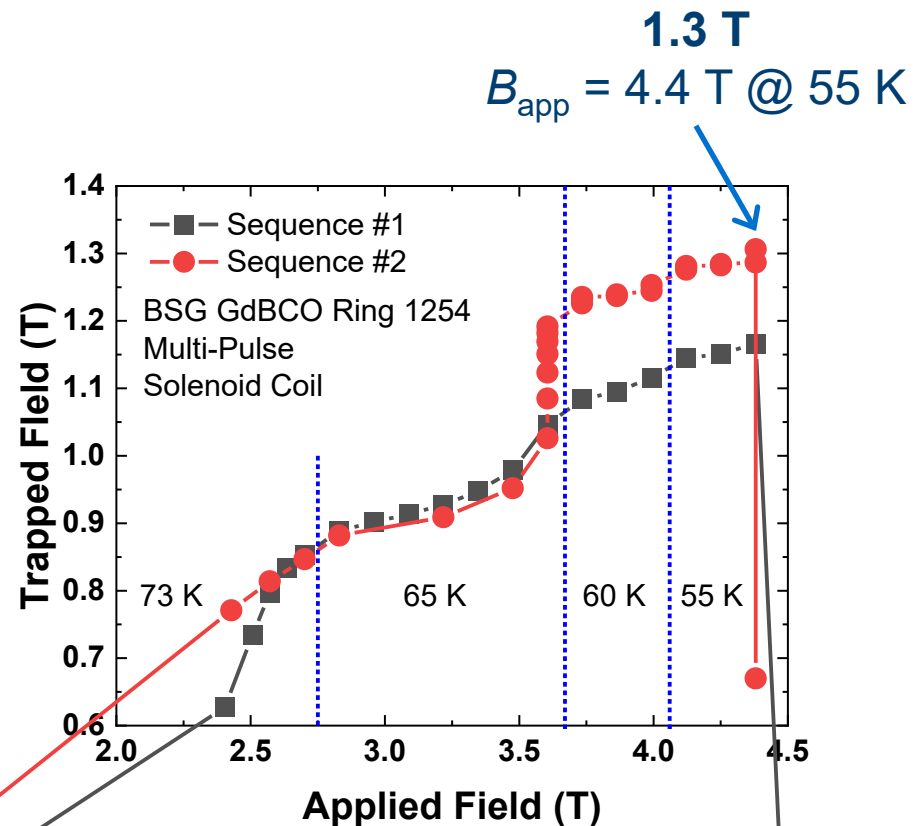
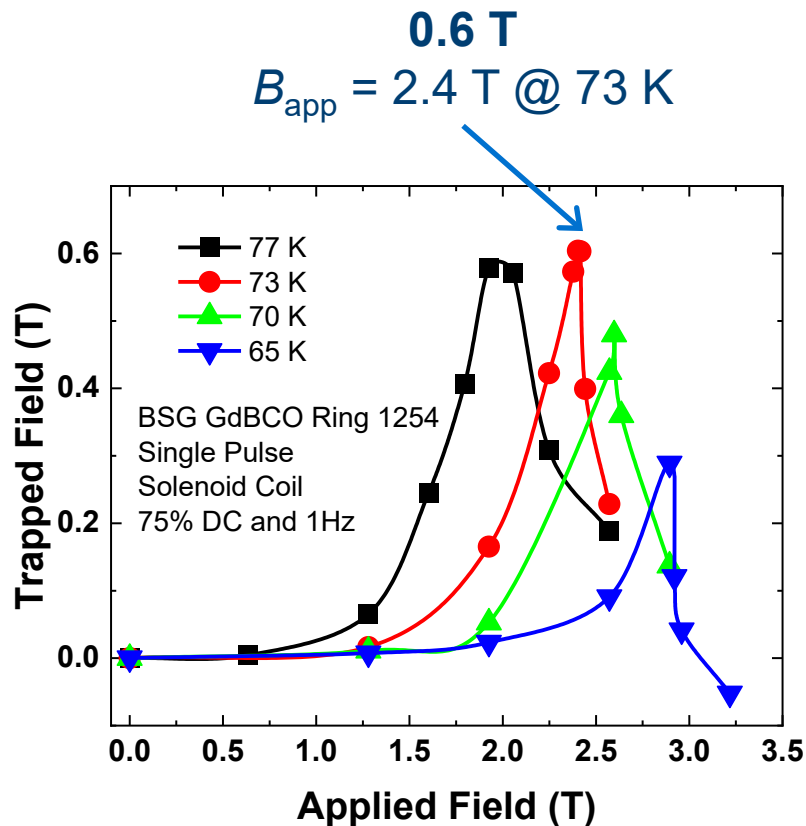


Summary:

Similar behaviour to solenoid coil
Split coil trapped field slightly higher at higher temperatures (77, 65 K) slightly worse at 55 K
Insertion of iron yoke slightly better vs no yoke



Solenoid – GdbCO Ring – Single + Multi-Pulse



BSG GdBCO Ring
OD = 31.6 mm, ID = 13 mm, H = 9.4 mm

Summary

- **Bulk superconductors can be used in portable high-field magnet systems capable of generating magnetic fields of several tesla**
- **Extensive tests have been carried on our next generation magnet system, focussed on:**
 - Flexibility (sample interchange; split or solenoid coil magnetisation)
 - Portability (compact design; no compressor or water-cooling)
 - Advanced PFM techniques (split coil with iron yoke; multi-pulse, multi-temperature; waveform control; flux jump-assistance)
- **2.9 T trapped in a 36.3 mm diameter GdBCO disc at 49 K using a two-step, multi-pulse stepwise-cooling (MPSC) PFM technique**
- **1.3 T trapped in a 31.6 mm diameter [ID = 13 mm] GdBCO ring at 55 K using an MPSC PFM technique**

