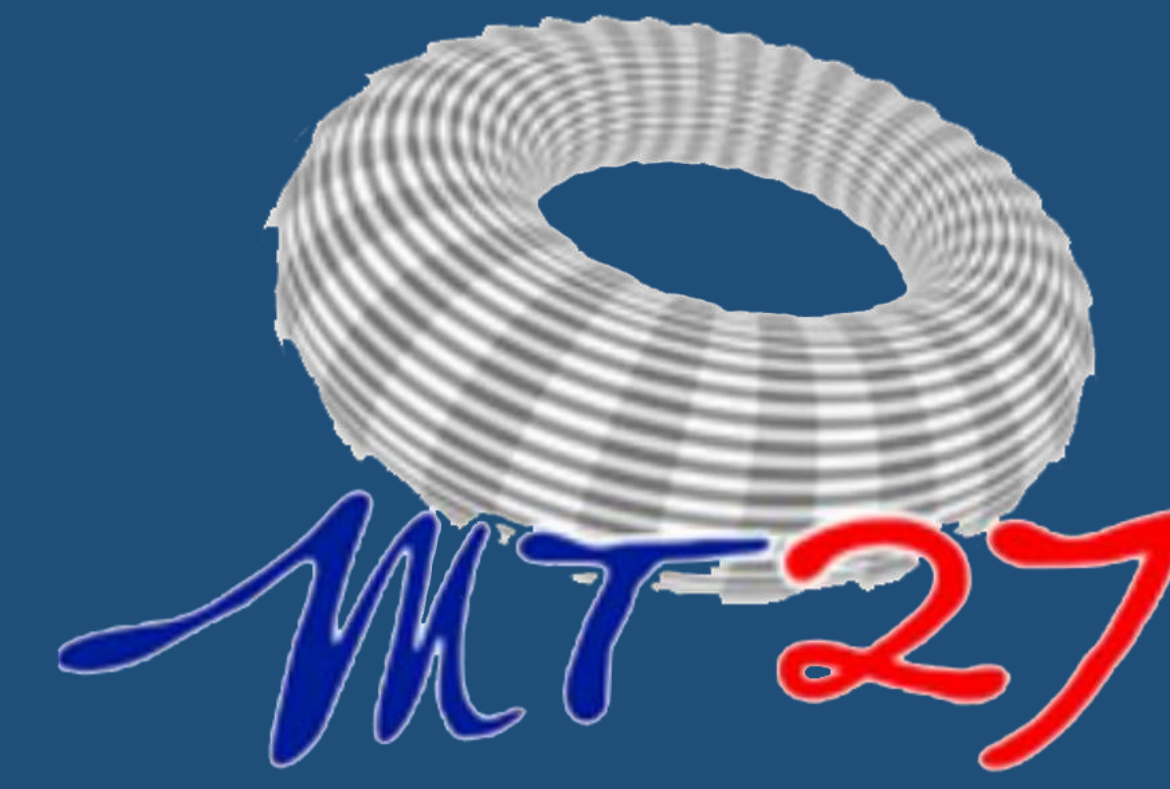


Numerical simulation of high-temperature superconducting stacked-tape magnetic lens via H- ϕ model

Wenhao Li, Qing Zhang, Difan Zhou, Yibing Zhang and Chuanbing Cai

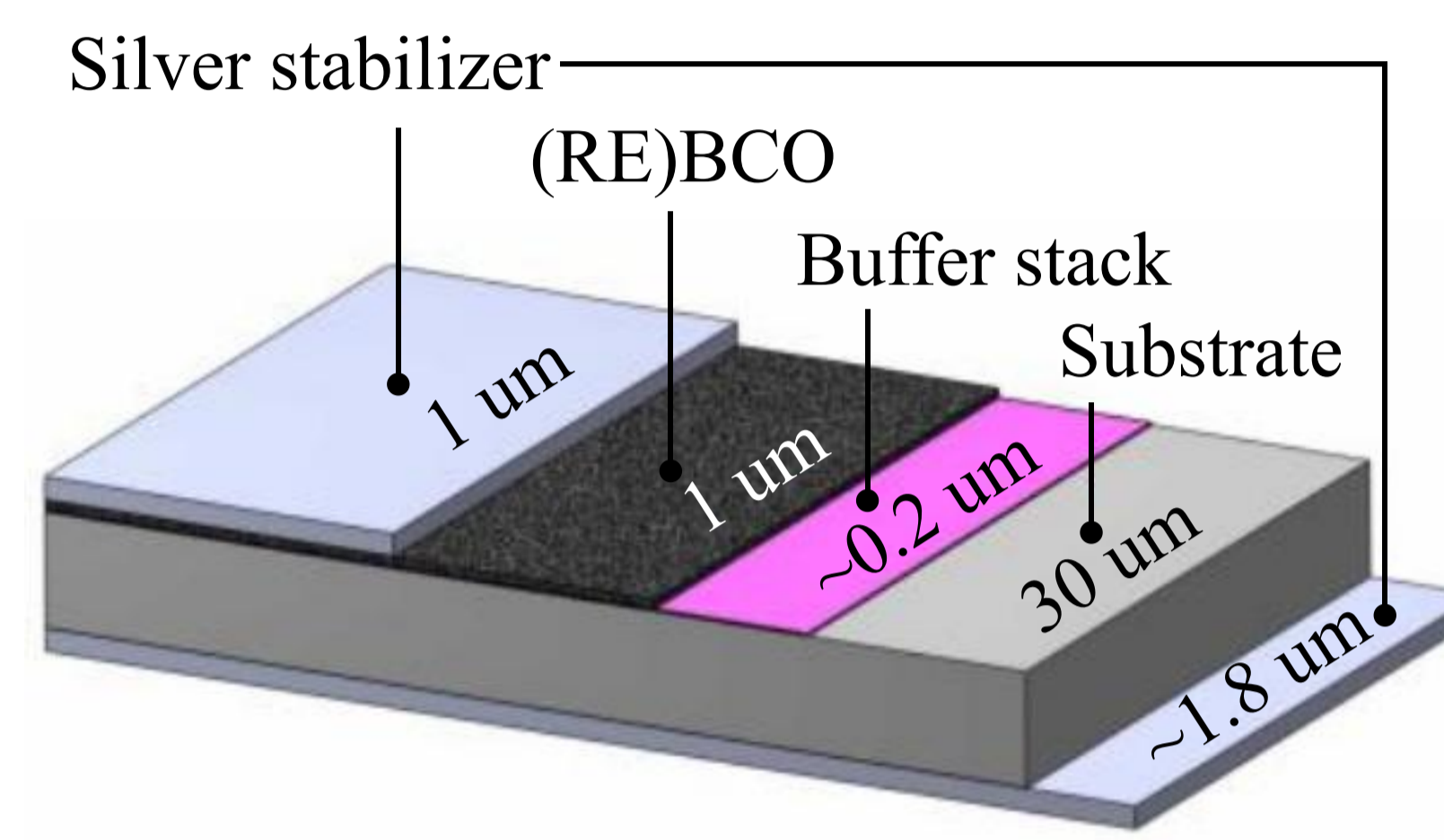
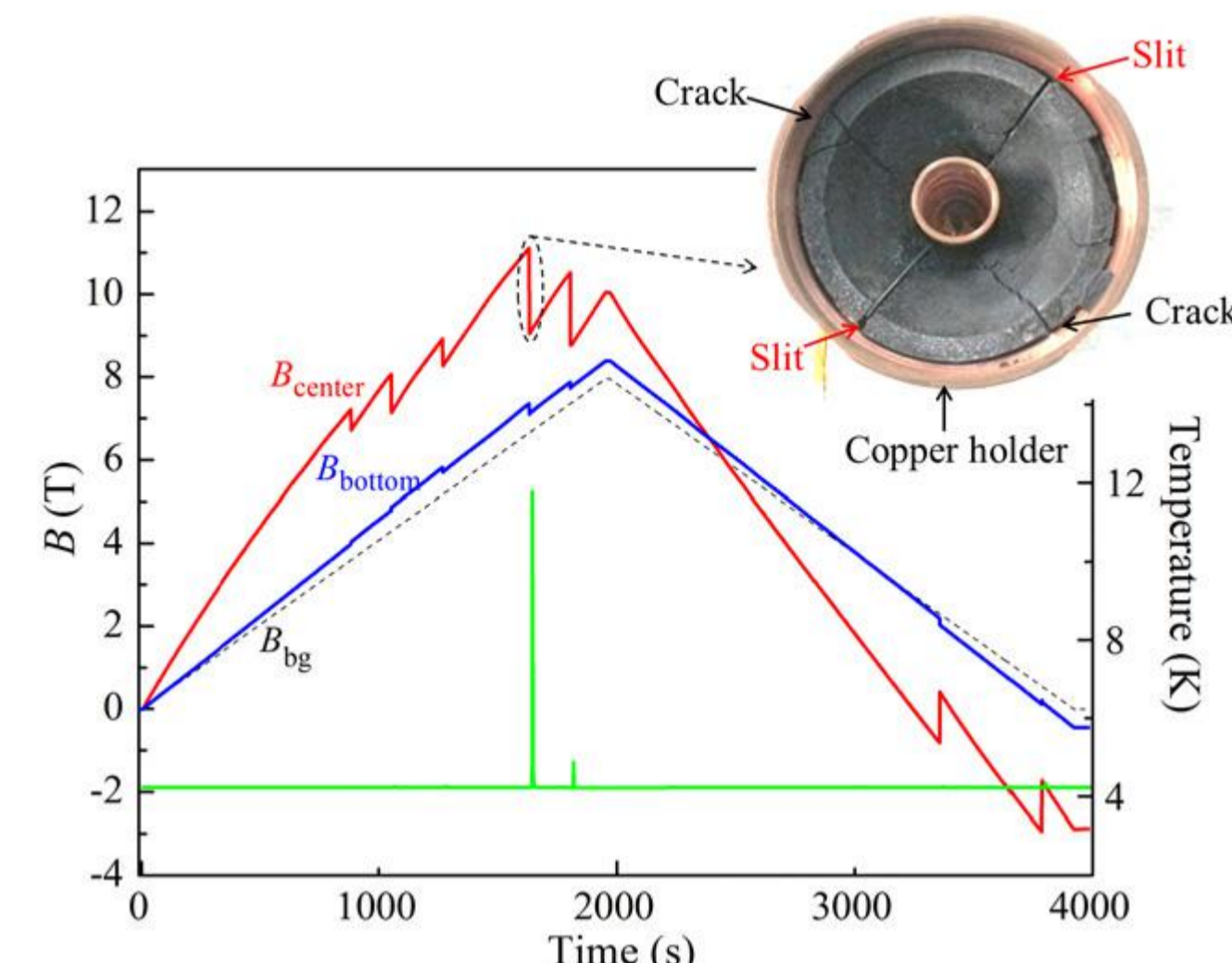
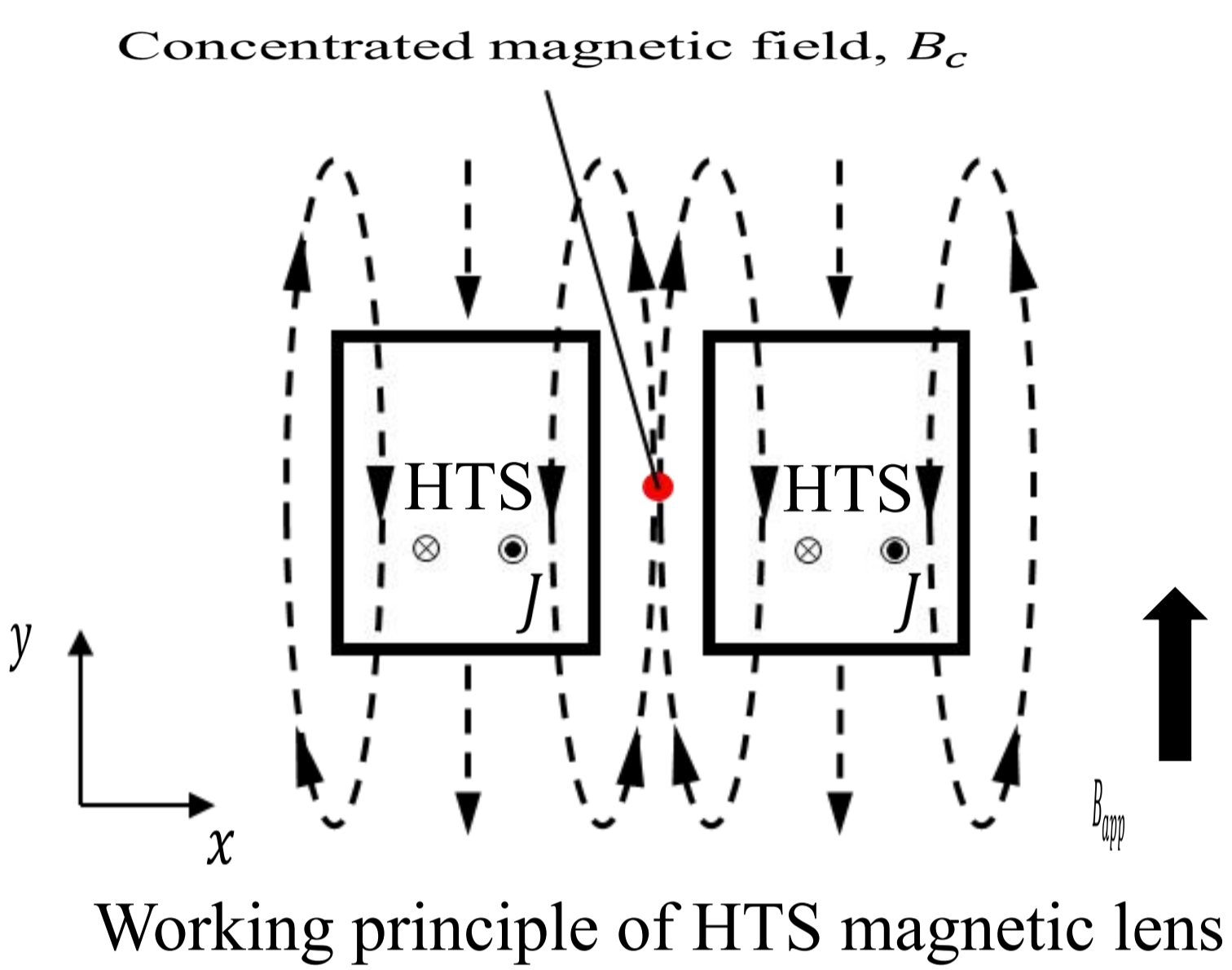
Shanghai Key Laboratory of High Temperature Superconductors, Shanghai University, Shanghai 200444, China

whli@shu.edu.cn



Introduction

The high-temperature superconducting (HTS) magnetic lens can concentrate the magnetic flux density in the required local area. The HTS tape has good mechanical strength and thermal stability, so it is expected to achieve magnetic flux concentration under a strong magnetic field.



Numerical Model

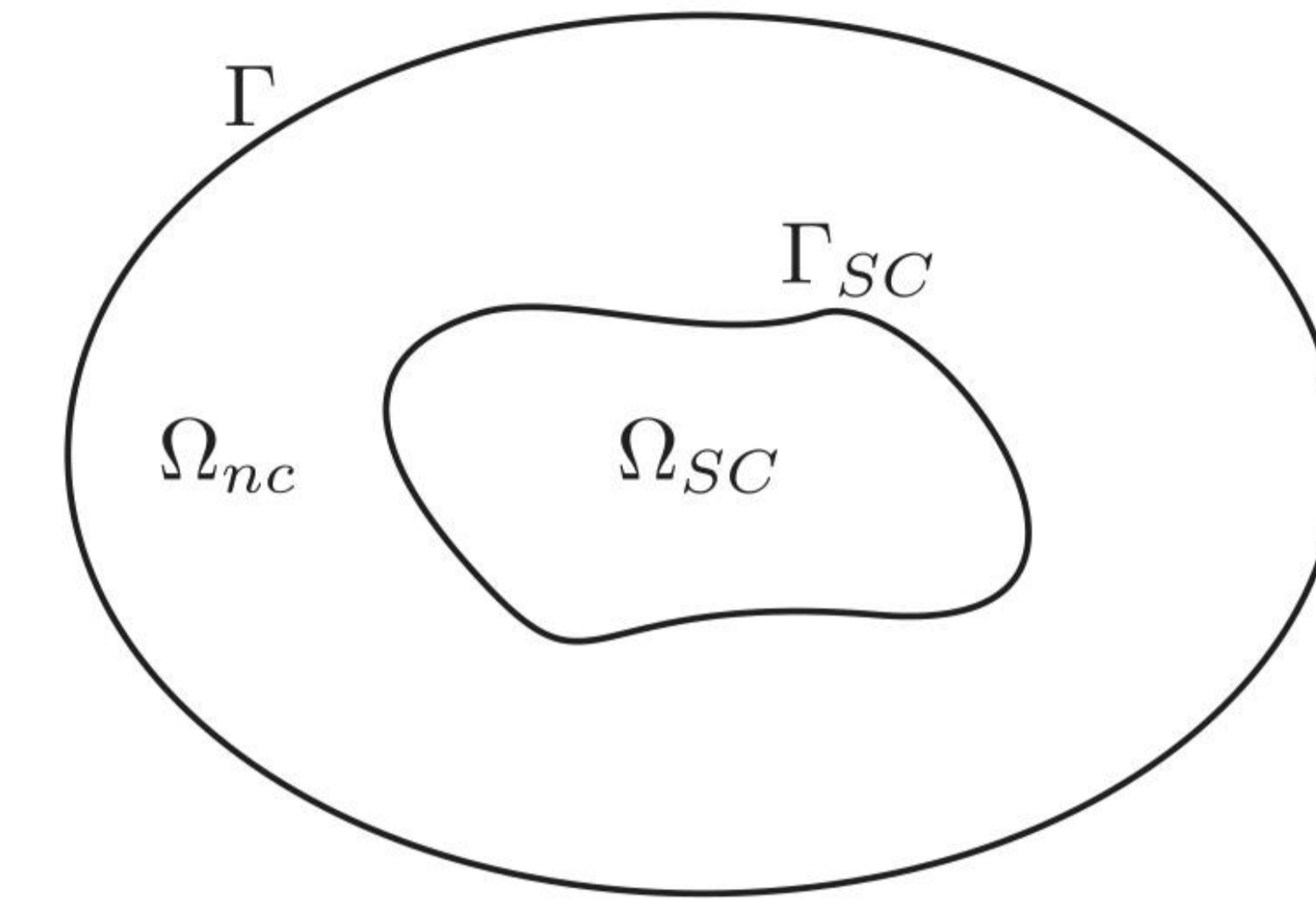
Research method: H- ϕ formulation^[3]

Governing formulation (SC): $\nabla \times \rho \nabla \times \mathbf{H} = -\mu_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial t}$

Governing formulation (NC): $\nabla \cdot \nabla \phi = 0$

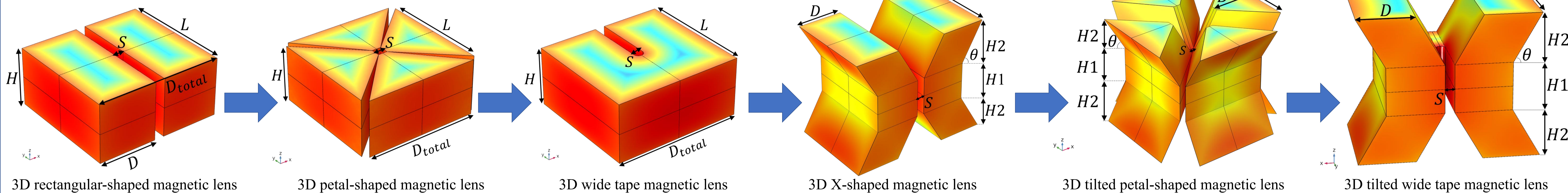
Comparison between the two methods

A simple model	Formulation	DOF
	H-formulation	150416
	H- ϕ formulation	85559

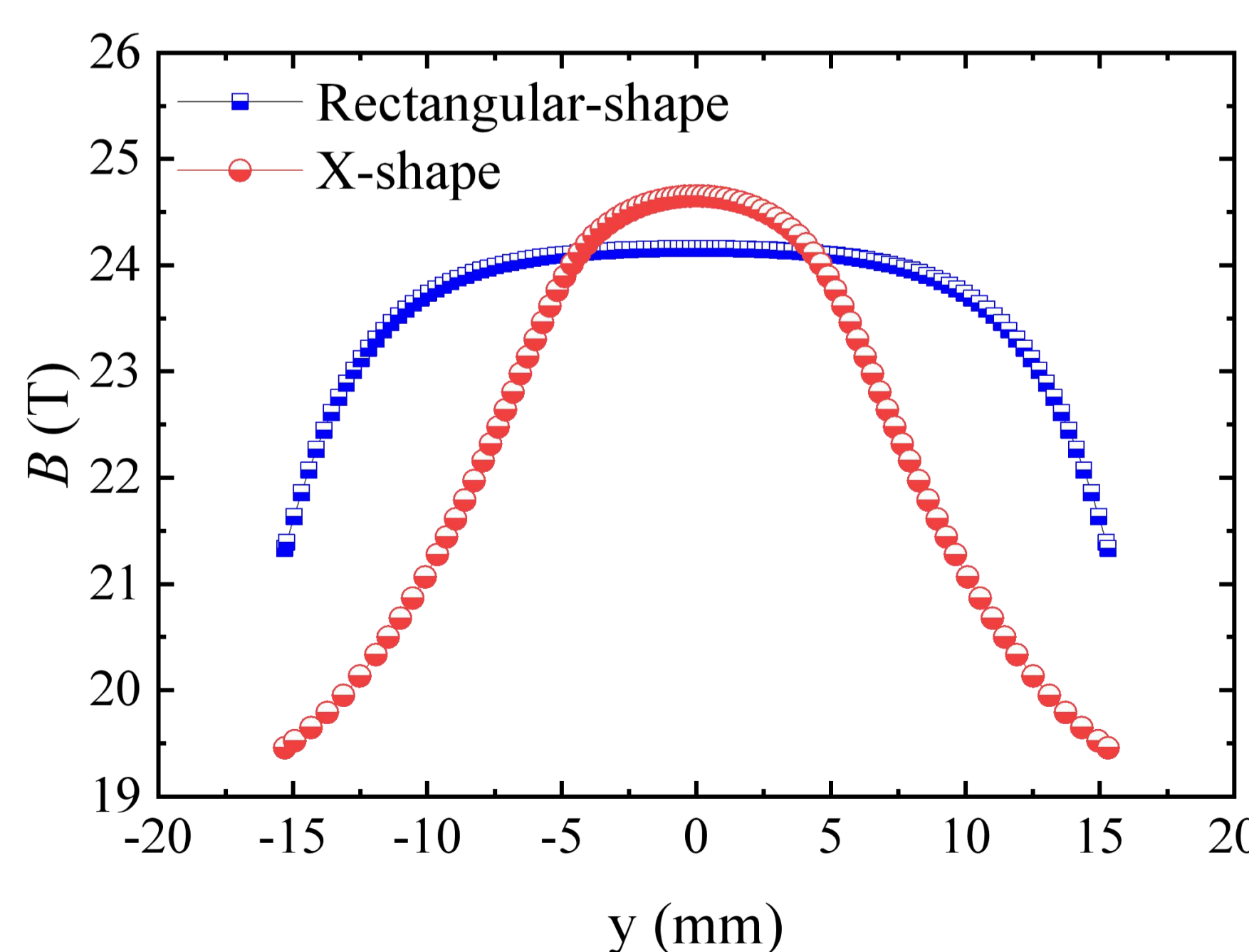
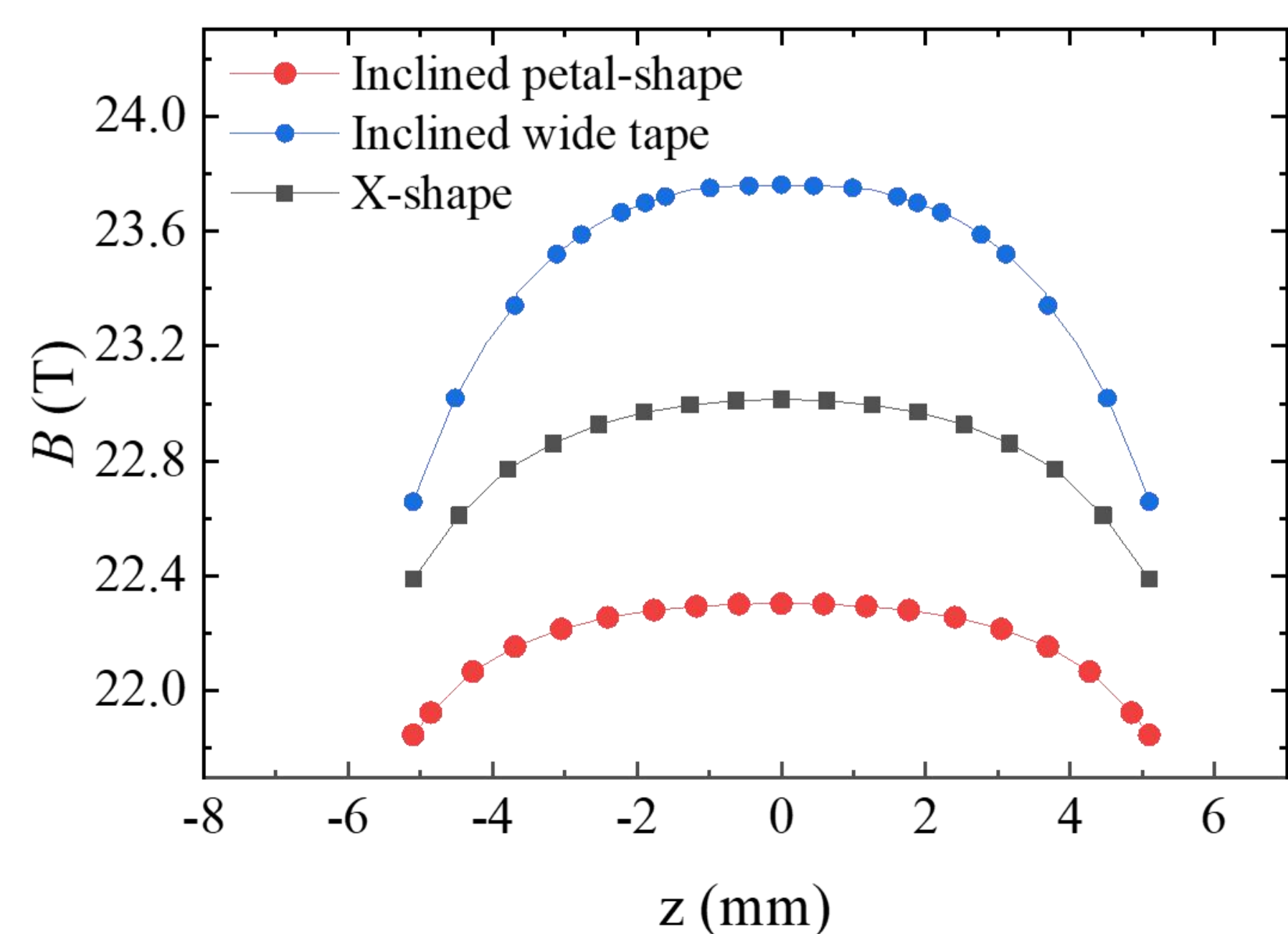
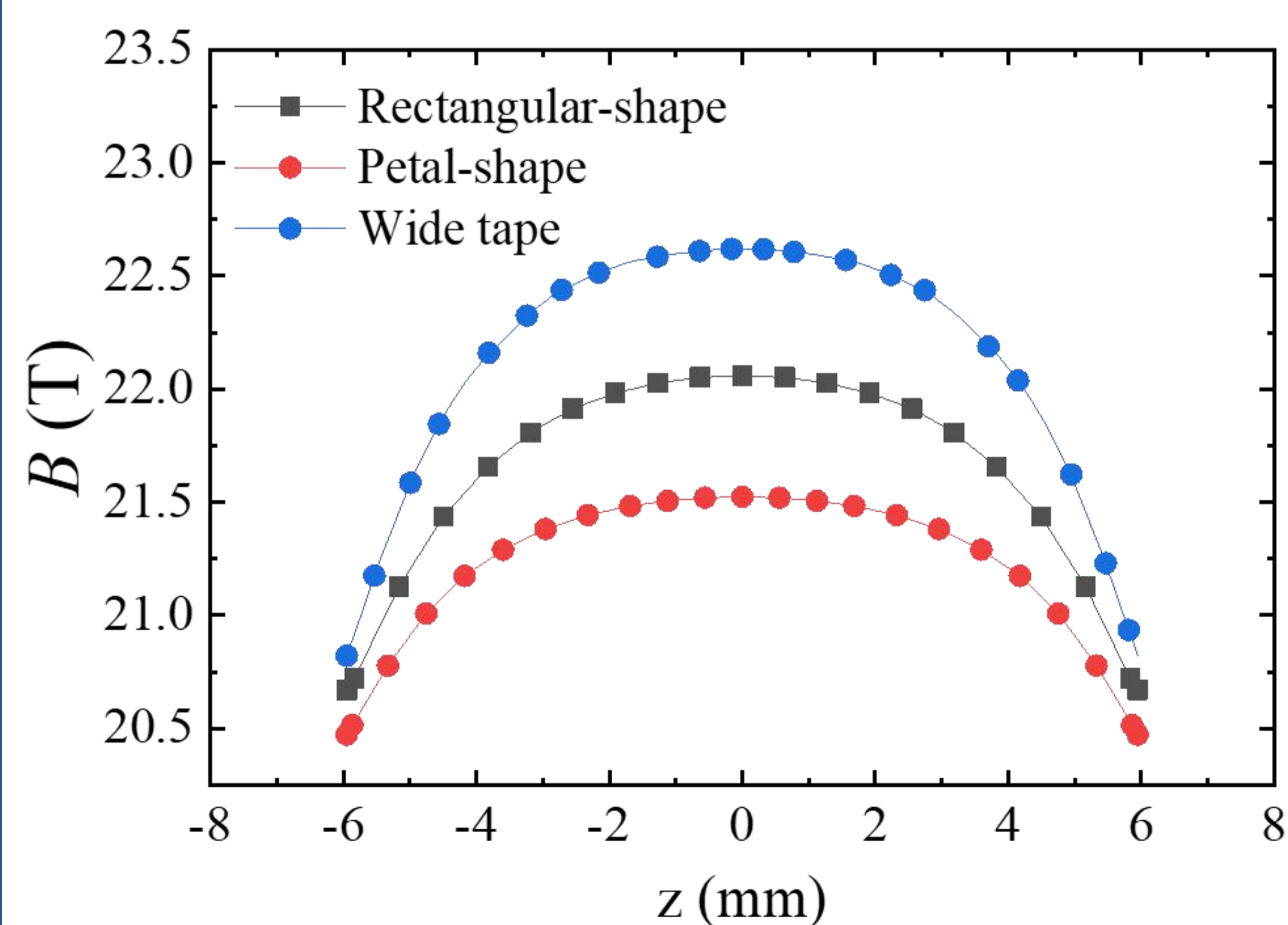


Independent variable
 Superconducting region: \mathbf{H}
 Nonconducting region: ϕ

Research Process



Results and Discussion



Conclusions

1. The results show that when $B_{app}=20$ T, the rectangular-shaped and X-shaped magnetic lenses can reach the B_c of 22.69 T and 25.62T, respectively.
2. The wide tape magnetic lens has stronger magnetic shielding ability, so the magnetic flux concentration effect is better.
3. The X-shaped magnetic lens can change the current distribution, B_c is larger than the rectangular-shaped magnetic lens of the same size.

References

- [1] Zhang, Z. Y., et al. Superconductor Science and Technology 25.11 (2012): 115012.
- [2] Patel, A., et al. Sci. Technol 31.9 (2018).
- [3] Arsenault ., et al. IEEE Transactions on Applied Superconductivity 31.2 (2020): 1-11.