

# VLHC- Magnet Workshop FNAL, May 24-26, 2000

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## HTS for Accelerator Magnets

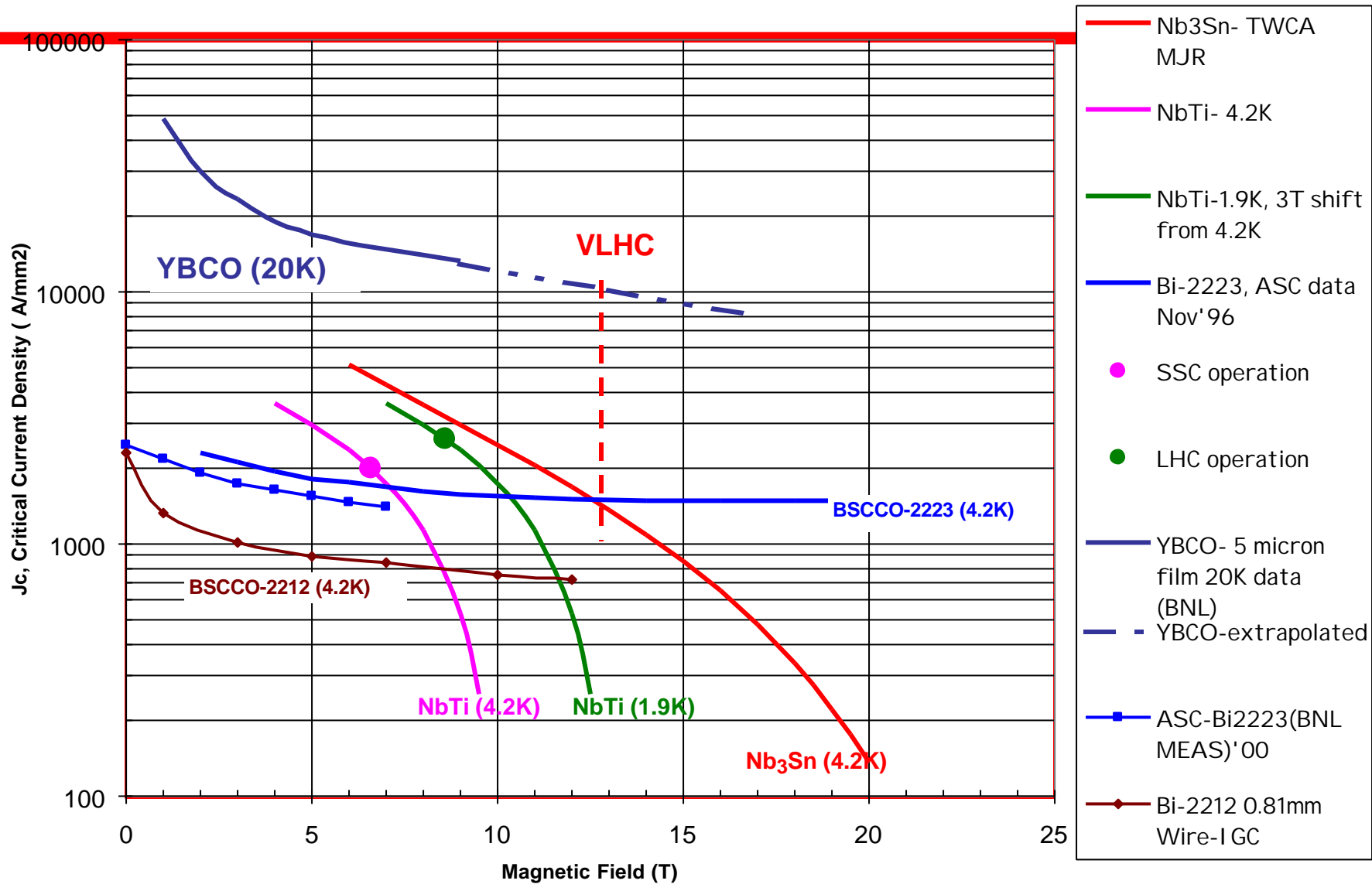
Arup K. Ghosh

## Why HTS for dipole magnets

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- VLHC is 10+ years away
- Explore alternate concepts and technologies
- Explore new conductors (HTS) for high fields,
- Explore higher operating temperatures

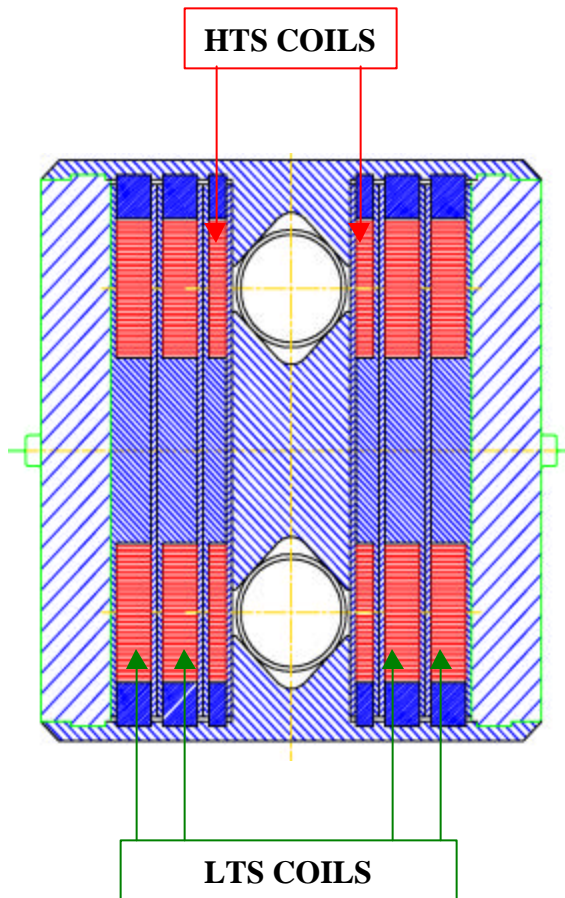
# Why HTS for dipole magnets...



# HTS in a Hybrid Magnet

## Common Coil Design

R. Gupta



- Use HTS in a Common Coil Magnet. The HTS coil is subjected to forces similar to that which would be present in an all- HTS magnet. Technical issues relating to the use of HTS in high field magnets can be explored.
- Field in outer layers is  $\sim 2/3$  of that in the 1<sup>st</sup> layer. Use HTS in the 1<sup>st</sup> layer (high field region) and LTS in the other layers (low field regions).
- Good design for specialty magnets where the performance, not the cost is an issue. Also future possibilities for main dipoles.

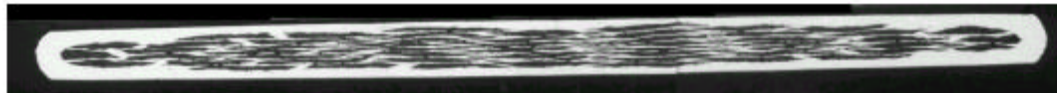
# YBCO Conductor Development

J<sub>c</sub>(77K)~ J<sub>c</sub>(20K, 10T)

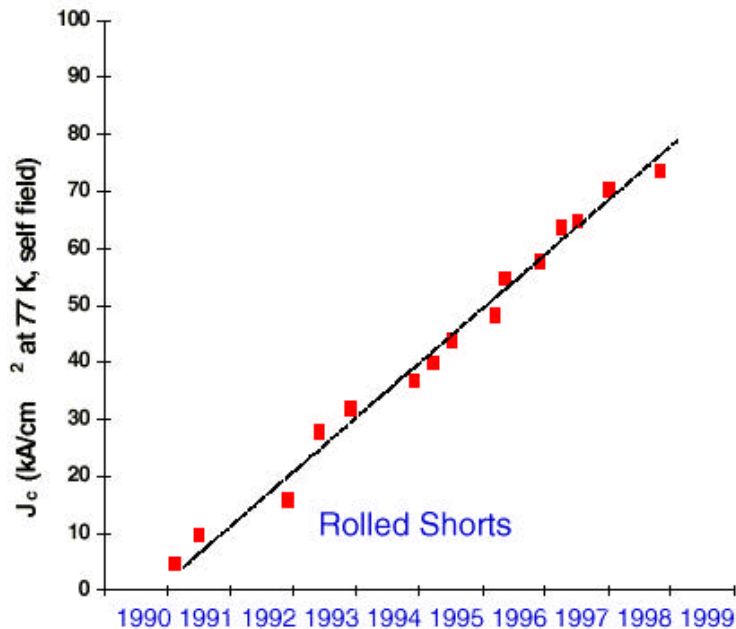
- I<sub>c</sub> > 120 A: 1 m long tapes J<sub>c</sub> > 10000 A/mm<sup>2</sup>
  - by Laser Ablation Deposition technique on buffered **metallic substrates**..... **LANL**
- J<sub>c</sub> > 10000 A/mm<sup>2</sup> for 5 mm thick YBCO
  - by a post deposition reaction process (BaF<sub>2</sub> process) on SrTiO<sub>3</sub> ....**BNL**
- A number of groups focusing on scaling up the processes using different fabrication methods

**Tantalizing J<sub>c</sub>, however, far from being a practical magnet conductor**

# Bi-2223 American Superconductor



- BSCCO-2223
- 55 filaments



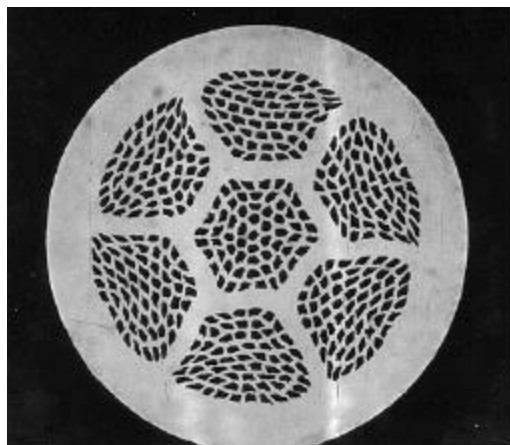
- R&D Results
- Champion performance
- Indicates continuing improvement

Type	Narrow	Wide
Thickness	0.168 (+/-0.02mm)	0.203 (+/-0.02mm)
Width	3.1 (+/-0.2mm)	4.1 (+/- 0.2mm)
Jc	>12kA/cm <sup>2</sup> *	>12kA/cm <sup>2</sup> *
Ic	>62A	>100A
Max Stress	75MPa	75MPa
Max Strain	0.15%**	0.15%**
Min. Bend Dia.	80mm**	100mm**

\* at 77K, st. 1μV/cm  
\*\* With 95% Ic Retention

Courtesy of G. Snitchler, ASC

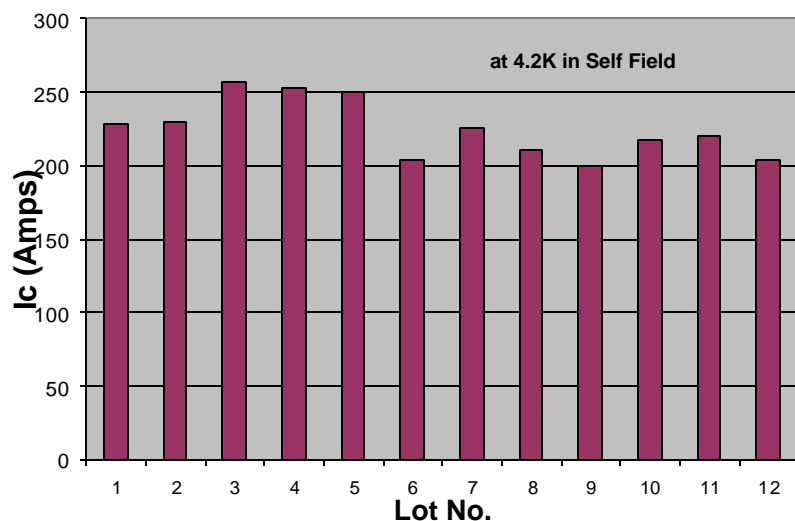
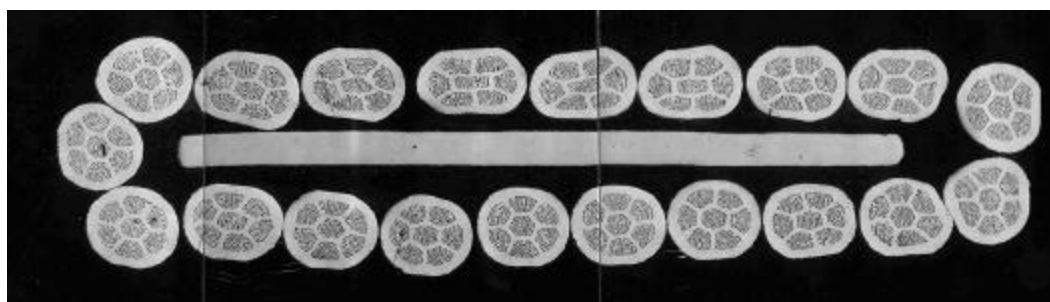
# Bi-2212 IGC Advanced Superconductors



BSCCO-2212

0.81mm wire

427 filaments, 15mm filament diameter



*L. Motowidlo, R. Sokolowski IGC-AS*

*T. Hasegawa, Showa Electric*

*R. Scanlan, LBL*

80 m of cable fabricated

I<sub>c</sub> in self-field 3000 A

# BSSCO-2223 Multifilament Tape

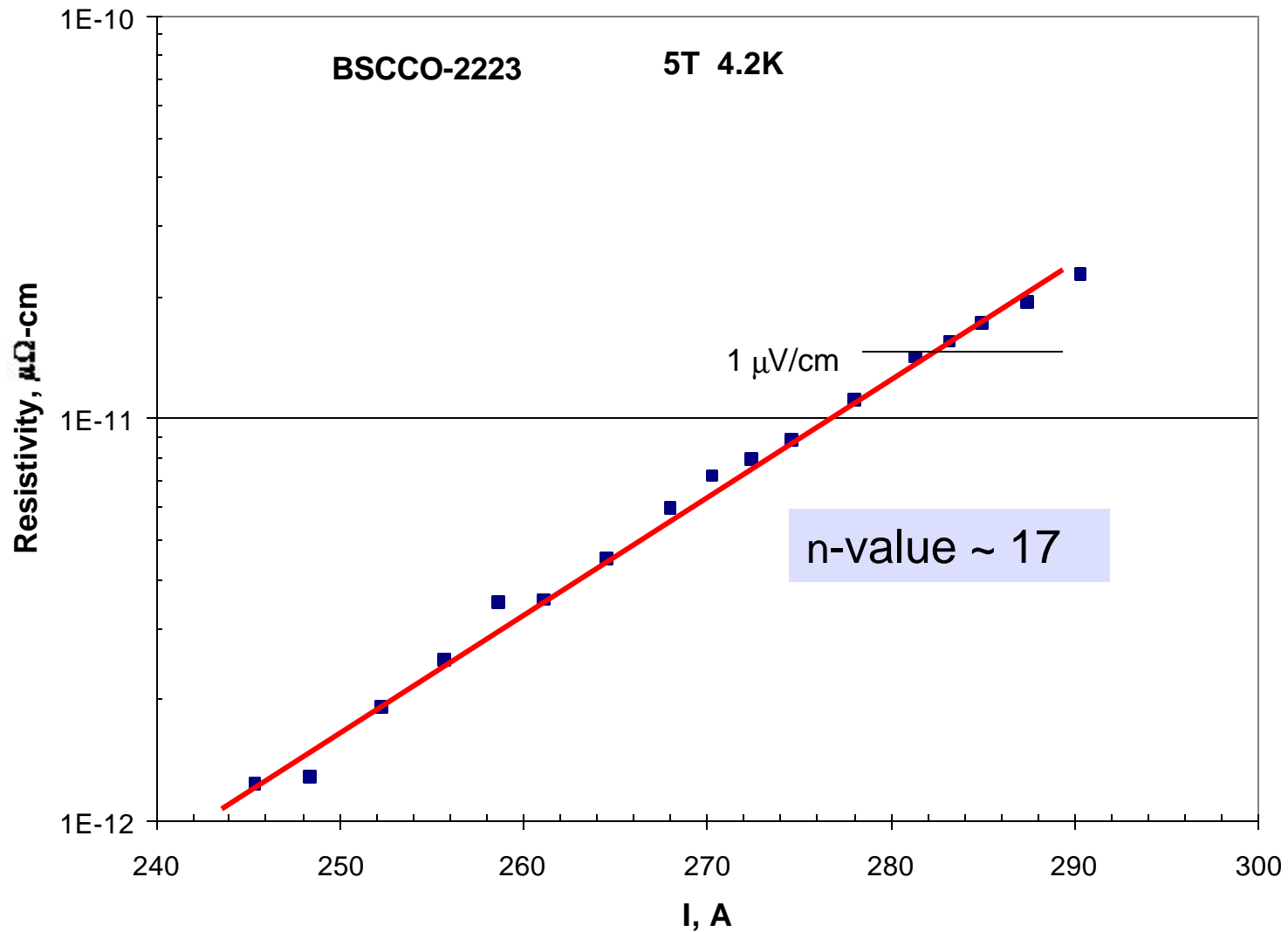
## Conductors for BNL HTS coils

	Vendor	Length [m]	Width [mm]	Thickness [mm]	I <sub>c</sub> (77K, SF) [A]	J <sub>e</sub> [A/mm <sup>2</sup> ]	Axial stress [Mpa]	Matrix
1998	IGC	6x100	3.55	0.22	25	32		Ag
1999	NST	210	3.02	0.238	27	38	150	Ag-alloy
1999	NST	590	3.02	0.238	31	43	150	Ag-alloy
1999	VAC	155	3.78	0.22	53	64	>90	Ag-Mg
1999	VAC	155	3.82	0.23	58	66	>90	Ag-Mg
1999	VAC	155	3.86	0.23	58	65	>90	Ag-Mg
2000	ASC	210	3.04	0.171	68	131	75	Ag-alloy
2000	ASC	210	3.04	0.175	71	134	75	Ag-alloy
2000	ASC	210	3.13	0.175	81	148	75	Ag-alloy
2000	ASC	210	2.93	0.163	70	147	75	Ag-alloy

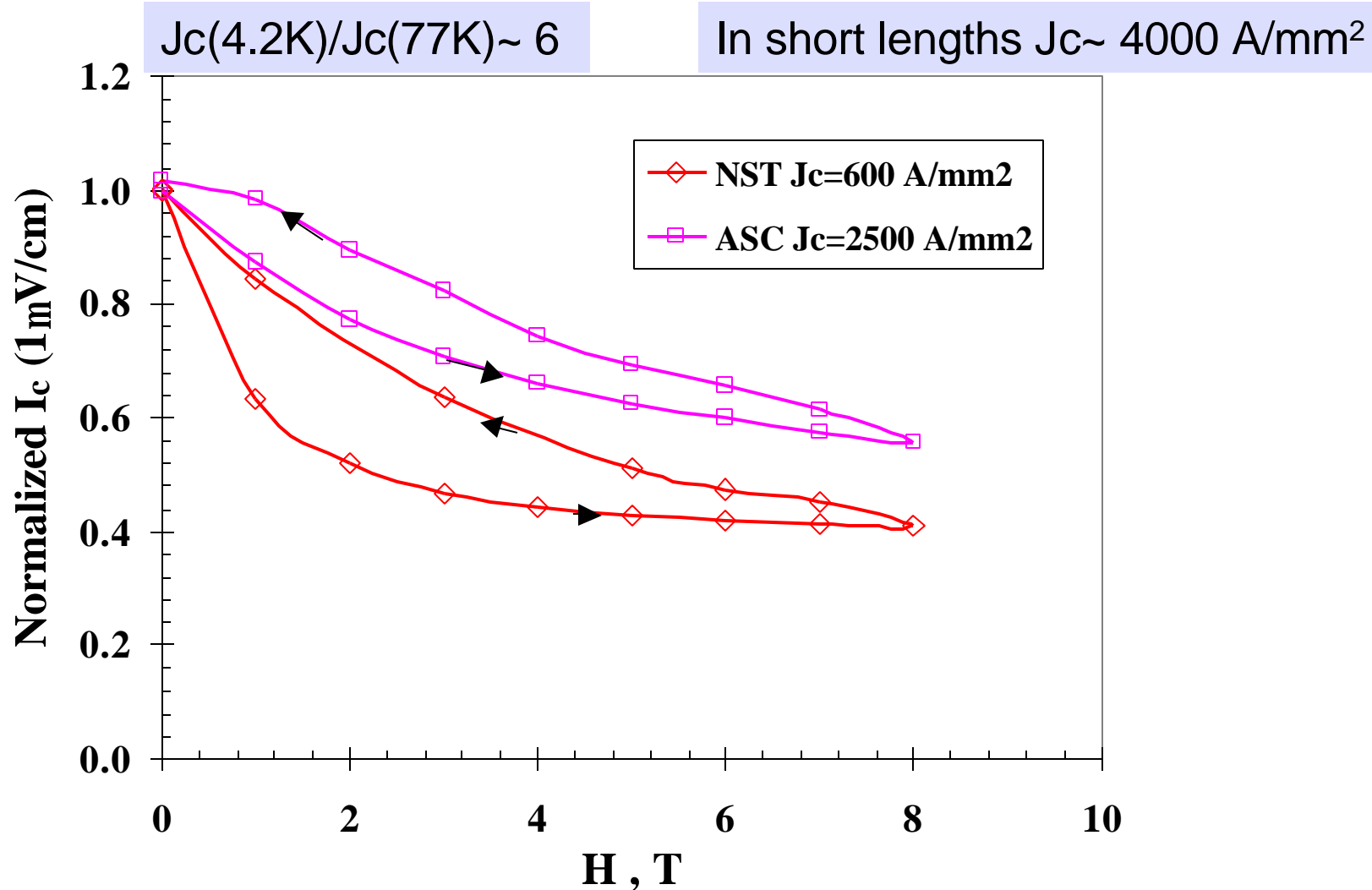
Cost \$25/m



# Starting to look like LTS



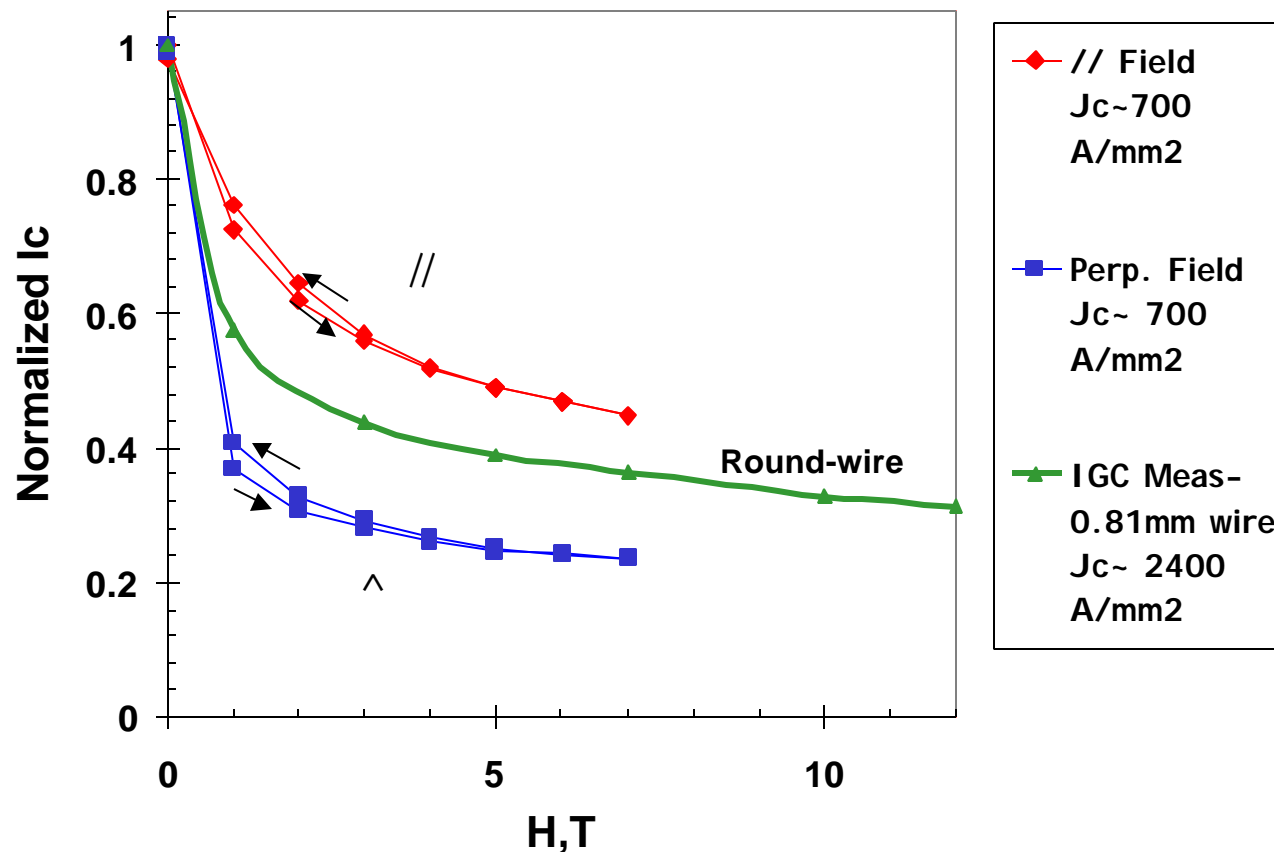
# Jc vs H for BSCCO-2223 at 4.2K



# Jc vs H for BSCCO-2212 at 4.2K

Using the PAIR (Pre-Annealing and Intermediate Rolling) process,  
Jc(4.2K, 10T) ~ 5000 A/mm<sup>2</sup> in short pieces

100m long tape (5x0.2mm) Ic ~ 580A at 10T, 4.2K, Jc > 3000 A/mm<sup>2</sup>



# What does the future hold

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- YBCO needs a lot of development before it can be a realistic conductor for magnets.
  - Conductor of choice for magnets operating at temperatures  $> 20\text{K}$
- BSCCO-2223 has slowly but steadily improved. Km lengths of reasonable  $J_c$  are feasible. More uniform conductor now available with improved manufacturing techniques
- BSCCO-2212 is potentially a better choice than 2223 at 4.2K.
  - Probably will be less costly than 2223.
  - Can be fabricated as a tape or round wire suitable for Rutherford cables
  - Potential  $J_c$  at 12T exceeding that of Nb3Sn