### Record $J_e$ of 246 A/mm<sup>2</sup> at 17 T in CORC cables made by Advanced Conductor Technologies

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CEC-ICMC 2015, Tucson, AZ, June 29th, 2015



# Outline

- Introduction to CORC cables
- Early results on CORC cables for high-field magnet applications
- Quality improvements of CORC cables and their terminations
- Current status of CORC cable development for high-field magnet applications
- Future improvements in CORC cables as a result of conductor development
- Summary



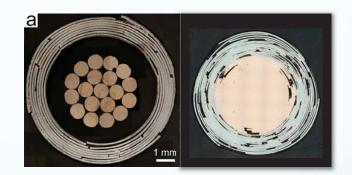


# Conductor on Round Core cables

### **CORC** cable principle

Winding many high-temperature superconducting YBCO coated conductors from SuperPower in a helical fashion with the YBCO under compression around a small former.





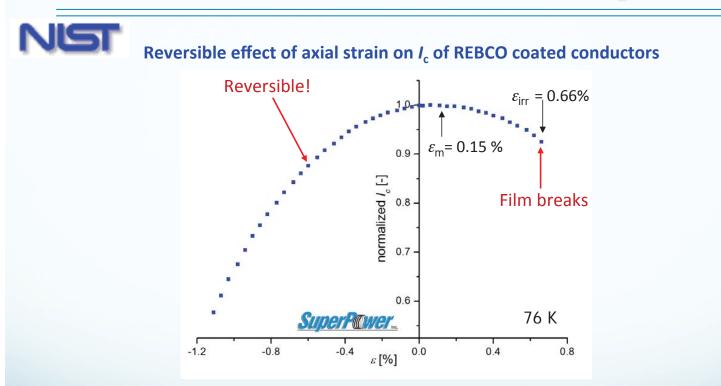
### Benefits

- The most flexible HTS cable available
- Very high currents and current densities
- Mechanically very strong
- Current sharing between tapes
- Partially transposed





# Science behind CORC cables: strain management

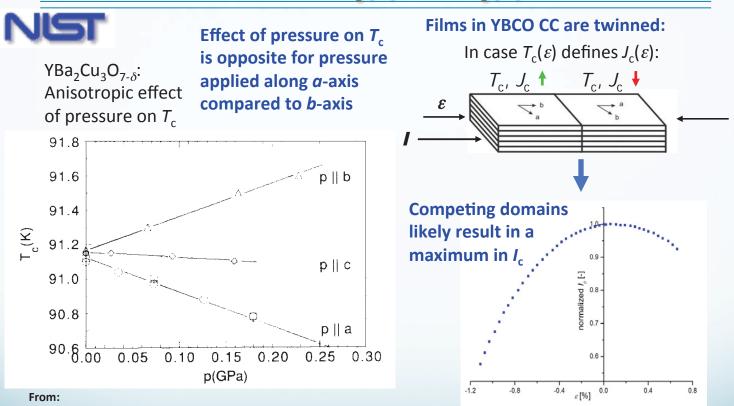


Large margin in compressive axial strain.





# Relation between $T_{c}(\varepsilon)$ and $J_{c}(\varepsilon)$ in YBCO



U. Welp, et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 69, 2130-2133, 1992

Local competing changes in  $T_c(\varepsilon)$  may result in a  $I_c(\varepsilon)$  dependence seen in YBCO.







# Anisotropic in-plane reversible strain effect in CC

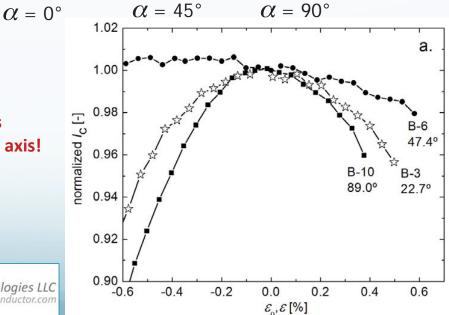
### MOCVD-IBAD: *a* - and *b* -axes aligned with conductor axis!

SuperPower ....



Cutting bridges at various angles from CC allows us to change the in-plane orientation of the strain.

Reversible strain effect disappears when strain is aligned 45° with the tape axis!

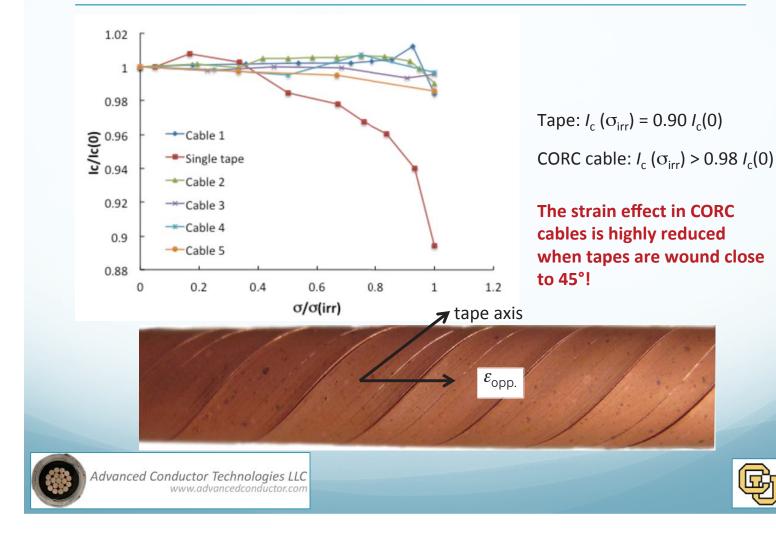


а

b

IEEE/CSC & ESAS SUPERCONDUCTIVITY NEWS FORUM (global edition), July 2015. Invited presentation M10rA-01 given at CEC-ICMC 2015, Tucson, USA, June 28 – July 2, 2015.

# Strain effect on $I_c$ of CORC cables





# CORC cable development for accelerator magnets

### Main program goals

- Develop CORC cables with an engineering current density J<sub>e</sub> > 300 A/mm<sup>2</sup> at 4.2 K and 20 T
- Improve the cable flexibility to allow bending to diameters of 60 mm or less

### **CORC cable development for accelerators is supported by the Department of Energy,** Office of High Energy Physics

- At the University of Colorado: award number DE-SC0007891
- Phase II SBIR at Advanced Conductor Technologies: award number DE-SC0009545
- Support from NIST in the form of lab space and equipment







# Testing of CORC cables at high fields

### High-current insert with sample holder at bottom:



### Sample holder for 10 cm diameter cables:







# CORC cable test facilities in the U.S.

### NIST/Univ. of Colorado:

- 8.75 T superconducting solenoid magnet.
- 12,800 A sample current.





### NHMFL:

- 17 T resistive solenoid user magnet.
- 12,100 A sample current (switchers), 20,000 A in-house.



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# Early CORC accelerator cable development

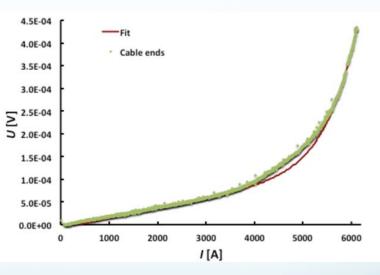
### CORC cables wound by hand until 2014

- 52 YBCO coated conductors
- 17 layers
- cable O.D. 7.5 mm



### 52 tape CORC cable tested at the NHMFL

- 4.2 K
- 19 T



 $I_{\rm c}$  = 5,021 A @ 4.2 K, 19 T, 1  $\mu$ V/cm  $J_{\rm e}$  = 114 A/mm<sup>2</sup> @ 4.2 K, 19.0 T

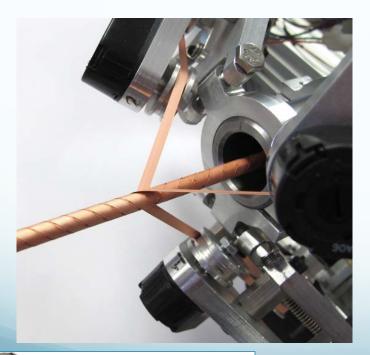




# CORC cable machine

### Winding of long CORC cables with custom cable machine:

- Accurate control of cable layout
- Long cable lengths possible (>100 meters)



### **Commercial order from CERN:**

- 12 meter CORC magnet cable
- Delivered August 2014





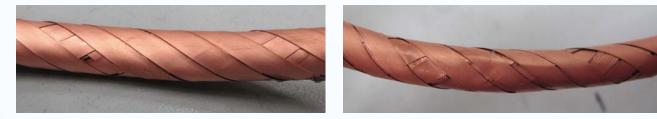
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# Improvement in CORC cable quality

### **CORC** cables wound by hand

- 80 % density results in deformation during bending
- Variable gap spacing allows tapes to kink



### **CORC cables wound by machine**

- >95 % density
- Even gap spacing allows for better cable flexibility



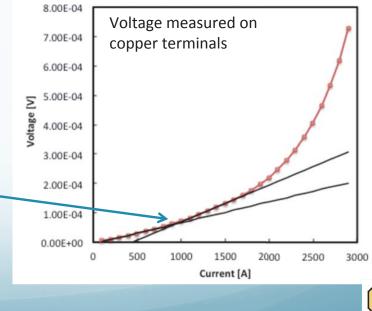
# Early CORC cable terminations



### Tapes each soldered to copper terminal

- long and difficult process
- large in size
- significant change of damage
- inhomogeneous contact resistance

Kink indicates inhomogeneous current distribution in cable





IEEE/CSC & ESAS SUPERCONDUCTIVITY NEWS FORUM (global edition), July 2015. Invited presentation M10rA-01 given at CEC-ICMC 2015, Tucson, USA, June 28 – July 2, 2015.

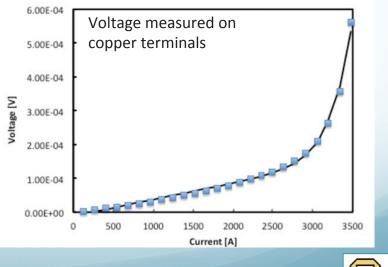


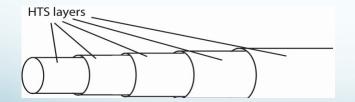
# New CORC cable terminations

# Cable end inserted in solder-filled copper tube

- less chance of damaging tapes
- much more practical
- smaller
- tapering the superconducting layers ensures each tape is in direct contact with copper tube
- more homogeneous current distribution in cable







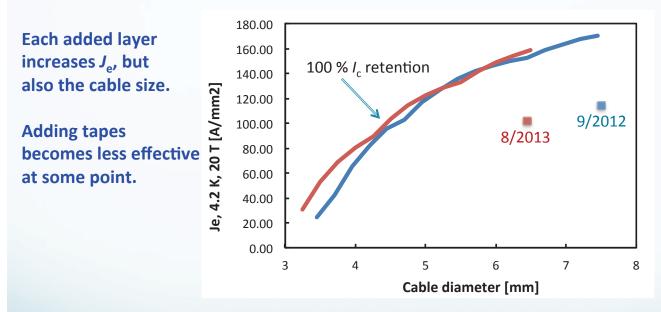




# Current densities in early CORC cables

### **CORC cables made from "standard" SuperPower tapes**

50  $\mu$ m thick substrate,  $I_c$  = 100 – 120 A @ 77 K,  $I_c$  = 100 – 140 A @ 4.2 K, 20 T



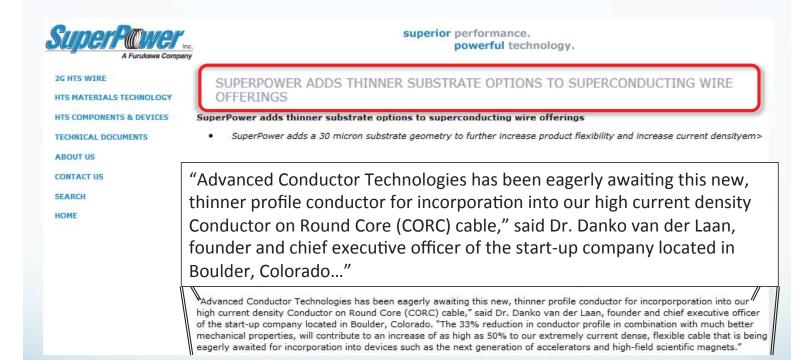
"Standard" tapes limit  $J_e(20 \text{ T})$  to about 200 A/mm<sup>2</sup>

Accelerators need "advanced" tapes: - thinner substrates

- better pinning
- higher I<sub>c</sub> through thicker films



# Thinner tape substrates are coming!



http://superpower-inc.com/content/superpower-adds-thinner-substrate-options-superconducting-wire-offerings



# Effect of substrate thickness on minimum former size

c-retention [%]

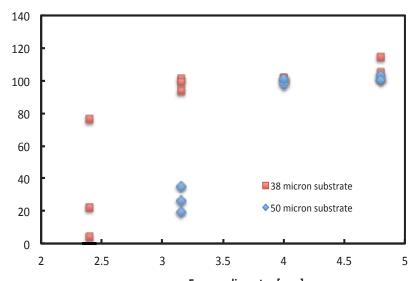
### *I*<sub>c</sub> retention test

- tapes with 38 and 50  $\mu$ m sub.
- ensuring a winding angle of 45°
- copper tape to ensure constant gap spacing
- 3 samples per diameter



### **Minimum former diameter**

- 4 mm for 50 μm substrate
- 3.2 mm for 38 µm substrate
- 2-2.4 mm is expected for 30 μm substrate



#### Former diameter [mm]

Former diameter [mm]	Gap [mm]	α [°]	ε [%] (38 μm) ε [%] (50 μm)
2.4	1.5	46.84	-1.58
3.2	3	44.13	-1.19 -1.56
4	5	45.74	-0.95 -1.25
4.8	7	46.84	-0.79 -1.04

### Degradation starts between -1.2 and -1.5 % strain



# CORC cable wound from tapes with 38 µm substrate

Layer

1

2

### **CORC** cable

- 50 tapes with 38 µm substrate Super Porter inc.
- tapes are 4 mm wide.
- standard 7.5 % Zr doping
- Ic (77 K) = 116 129 A
- former diameter 3.45 mm
- cable outer diameter 5.9 mm
- cable wound with machine
- overall tape length 1.41 m/m cable
- tube terminations ۰



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3 2 3.66 0.5 14.5 51.6 1.28 4 2 3.76 0.7 15.5 52.7 1.26 5 2 3.87 0.7 14.8 50.7 1.30 6 2 3.97 0.7 14.3 48.9 1.33 7 2 4.07 0.7 13.9 47.3 1.37 8 2 0.7 45.7 4.18 13.5 1.40 9 2 4.28 0.7 13.1 44.3 1.44 10 2 4.39 0.7 12.9 43.0 1.48 2 0.7 12.6 11 4.49 41.8 1.51 2 12.4 1.55 12 4.59 0.7 40.6 13 2 4.70 0.7 12.2 39.6 1.58 14 2 4.80 0.7 12.0 38.5 1.62 2 0.7 37.6 1.65 15 4.91 11.9 2 16 5.01 0.7 11.7 36.7 1.69 2 17 5.11 0.8 12.0 36.7 1.68 18 2 5.22 0.8 11.8 35.8 1.72 19 2 5.32 0.8 11.7 35.0 1.75 20 3 0.7 55.8 1.21 5.43 25.1 21 3 5.53 0.7 24.1 54.3 1.24 22 3 5.63 0.7 23.3 52.8 1.26 23 3 5.74 0.7 22.6 51.5 1.28

Gap [mm] Pitch [mm]

15.1

15.2

0.4

0.5

α[°]

54.3

53.7

Efficiency [-]

1.24

1.25

ID [mm]

3.45

3.55

# tapes

2

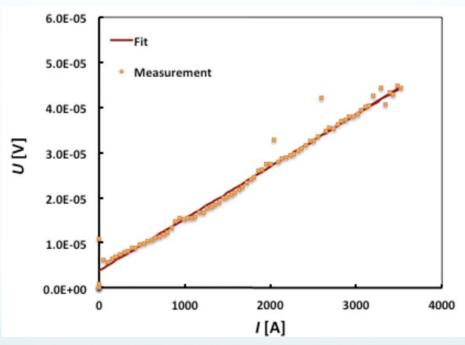
2



19



## Contact resistance at 4.2 K and 17 T



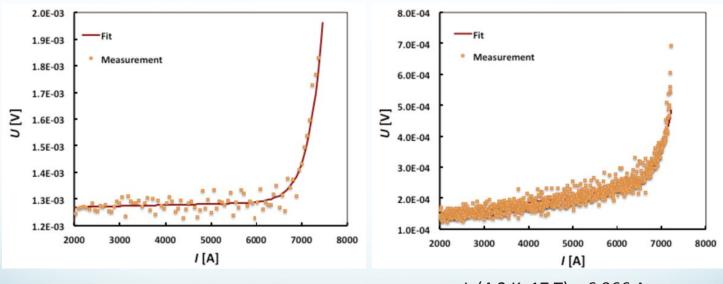
- Fit of voltage over terminals shows a contact resistance of 5.8 nΩ per terminal.
- Voltage contacts broke at 3,500 A due to incorrect sample current direction.





# Performance at 4.2 K and 17 T

New voltage contacts no longer co-wound with cable, resulting in significant noise:



#### Current ramp rate 60 A/s:

 $I_{\rm c}$  (4.2 K, 17 T) = 6,898 A

Current ramp rate 600 A/s:

I<sub>c</sub> (4.2 K, 17 T) = 6,966 A

### $J_{\rm e}$ (4.2 K, 17 T) = 246 A/mm<sup>2</sup>



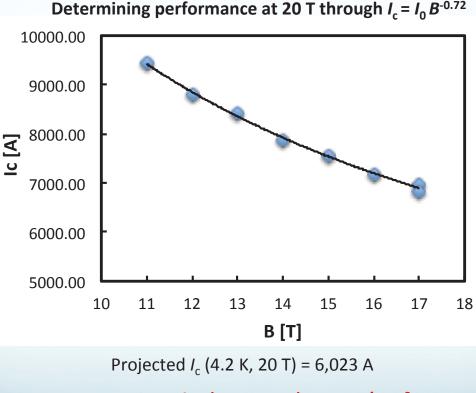
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# Projected $J_{e}$ 4.2 K and 20 T



Projected  $J_{e}$  (4.2 K, 20 T) = 213 A/mm<sup>2</sup>

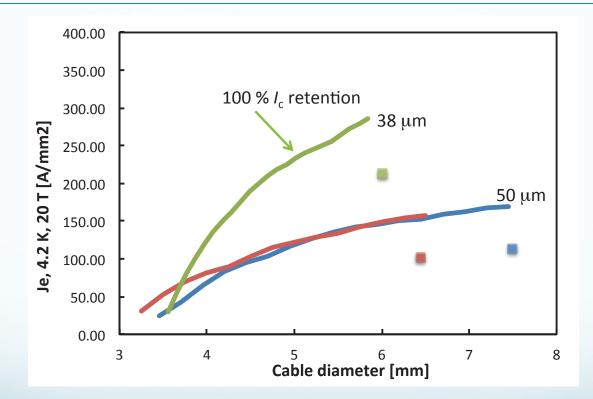


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# Current status



CORC cable wound by machine has 75 %  $I_{\rm c}$  retention at 20 T



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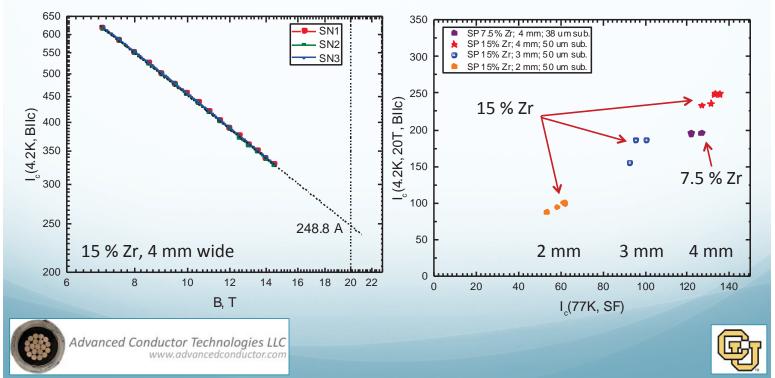
# Tapes with enhanced pinning are becoming available

### Tapes with enhanced pinning

- 15 % Zr doping, instead of 7.5 % Zr
- currently only on 50 μm substrate
- initial 600 meters received
- $I_c(4.2 \text{ K}, 20 \text{ T})/I_c(77 \text{ K}, \text{s.f.})= 1.9 \text{ (instead of 1.4)}$

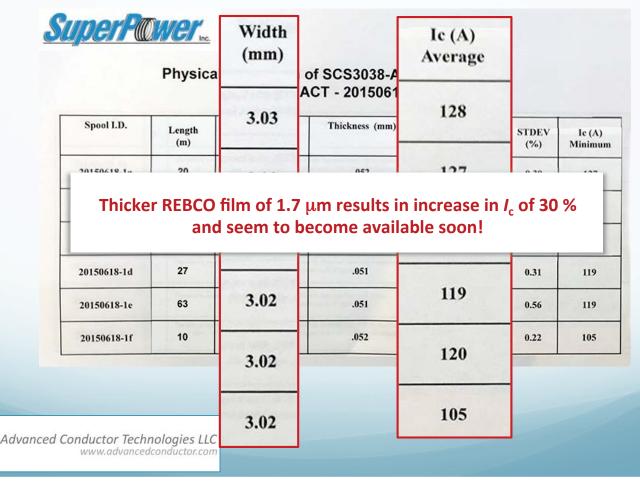






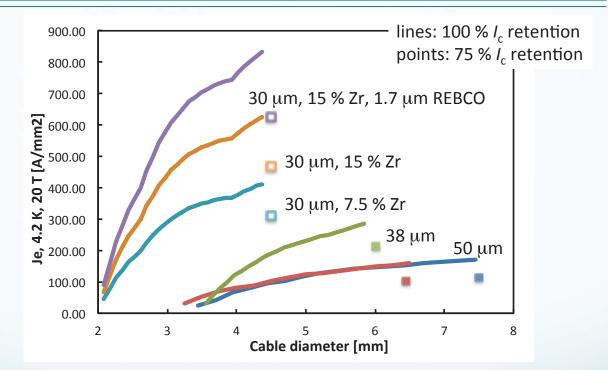
# Tapes with thicker films are becoming available

### Tape batch on 38 $\mu$ m substrate received last week





## CORC cable performance projections



30 µm substrate: delivery **July 2015**: expected  $J_e$  (20 T) > 300 A/mm<sup>2</sup> 30 µm + 15 % Zr: delivery **August 2015**: expected  $J_e$  (20 T) > 450 A/mm<sup>2</sup> 30 µm + 15 % Zr + 1.7 µm REBCO: expected  $J_e$  (20 T) > 600 A/mm<sup>2</sup>





# Summary

### CORC cables are available in long lengths, right now

- *I*<sub>c</sub> up to 6 kA at 20 T
- $J_{e}$  of over 200 A/mm<sup>2</sup> at 20 T
- Cable outer diameter of less than 6.0 mm.

# Many thanks to SuperPower for making incredible steps toward better conductor performance!

- > 300 A/mm<sup>2</sup> Sept. 2015
- > 450 A/mm<sup>2</sup> Dec. 2015
- > 600 A/mm<sup>2</sup> 2016/2017

