

# High field magnets using the Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn superconductor and a ceramic-based insulation.

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In the framework of LHC upgrades, big efforts have been provided to design accelerator magnets with the Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn superconducting alloy, in order to reach higher magnetic fields. The goal of the PhD work is to check the feasibility of a Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn high field magnet with a ceramic insulation. This innovative insulation has been developed by CEA Saclay. In high field magnets, the transverse compressive stress on the cables, due to Lorentz forces, can be higher than 150 MPa. Properties of Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn conductors are studied under pressure and magnetic field. The mechanic and magnetic behavior is finally incorporated in new methods of magnetic design.

## Superconducting magnets for particle accelerators

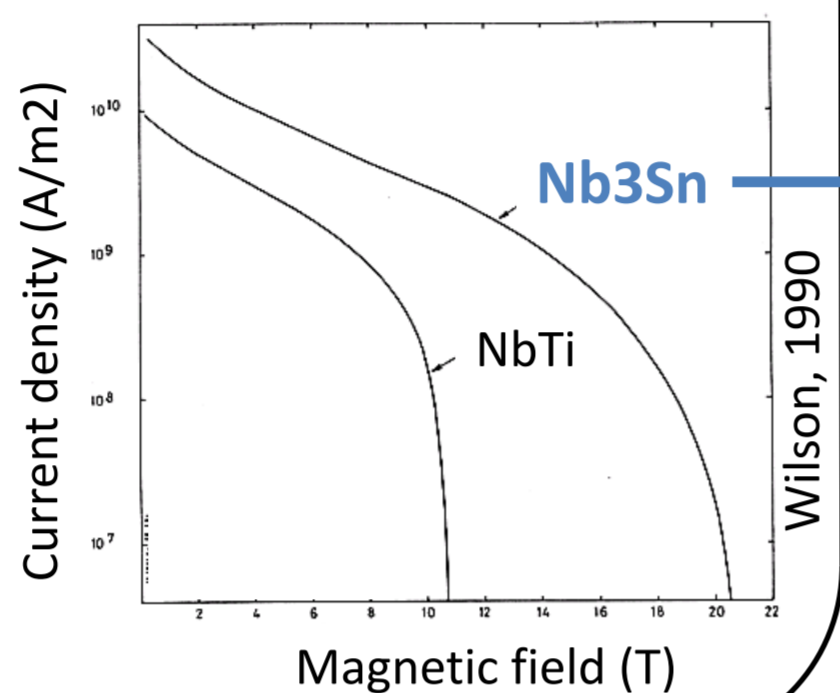
Discover new particles...

- Increase the energy  $E = cBR$
- increase  $B > 12$  T (beam bending)

...using superconductors.

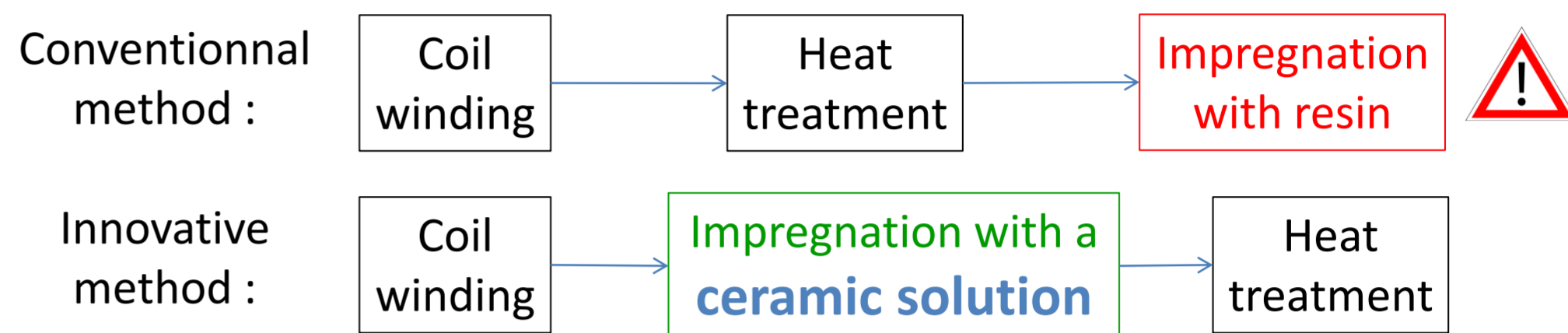
- $R = 0$  at low temperature
- No electrical consumption, only cryogenics
- High current density → compact
- NbTi currently limited → use Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn

→ Constrained specifications



## Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn manufacturing issues

- Heat treatment (650 °C, 100h) to form the superconducting alloy.
- Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn very brittle after heat treatment → difficult handling
- Electrical insulation needed for the coil → risky process

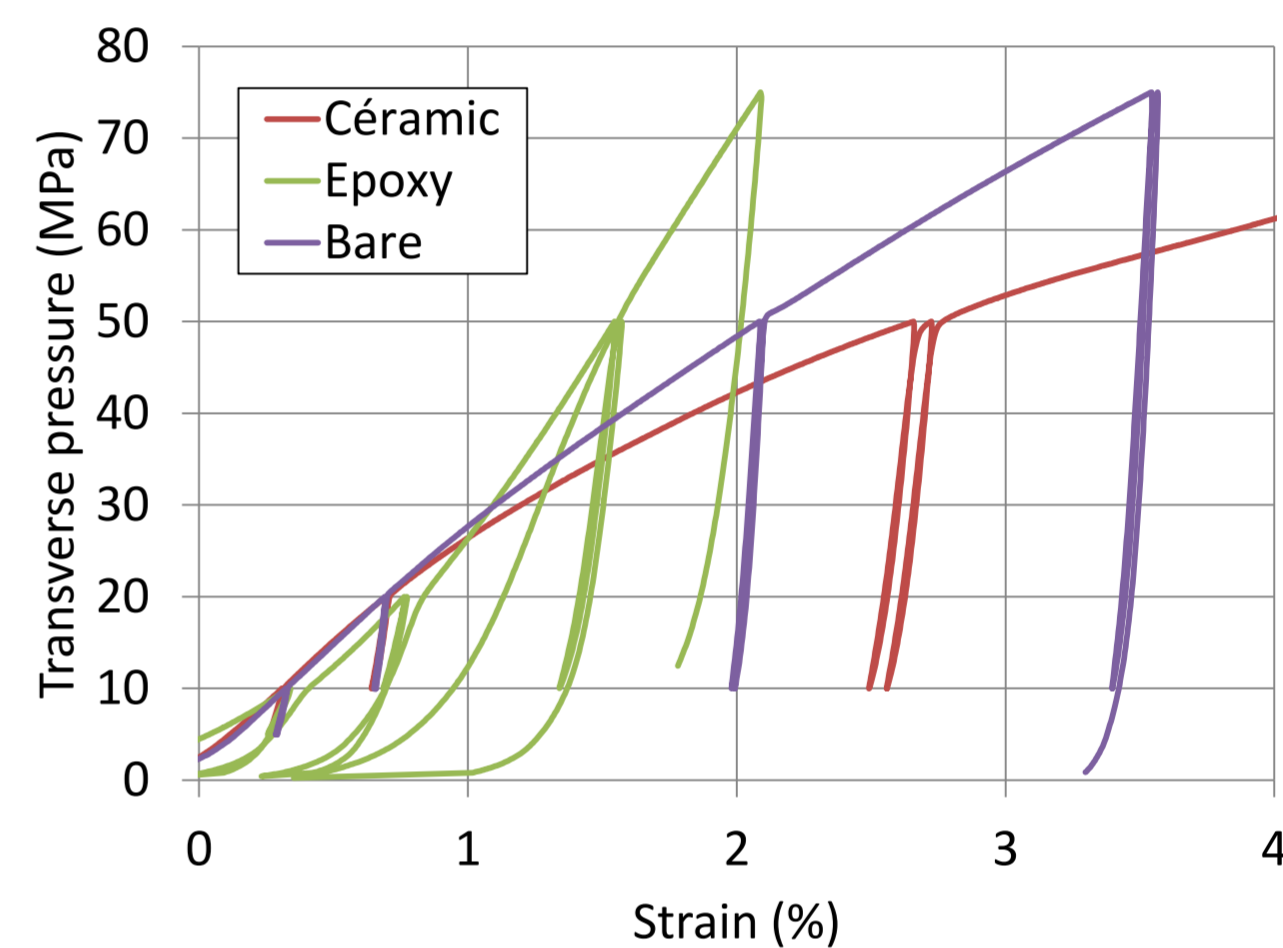


## Improvements of the ceramic insulation

- Heat extraction : better than resins
- Mechanical strength : lower than resins



Ceramic-insulated cable

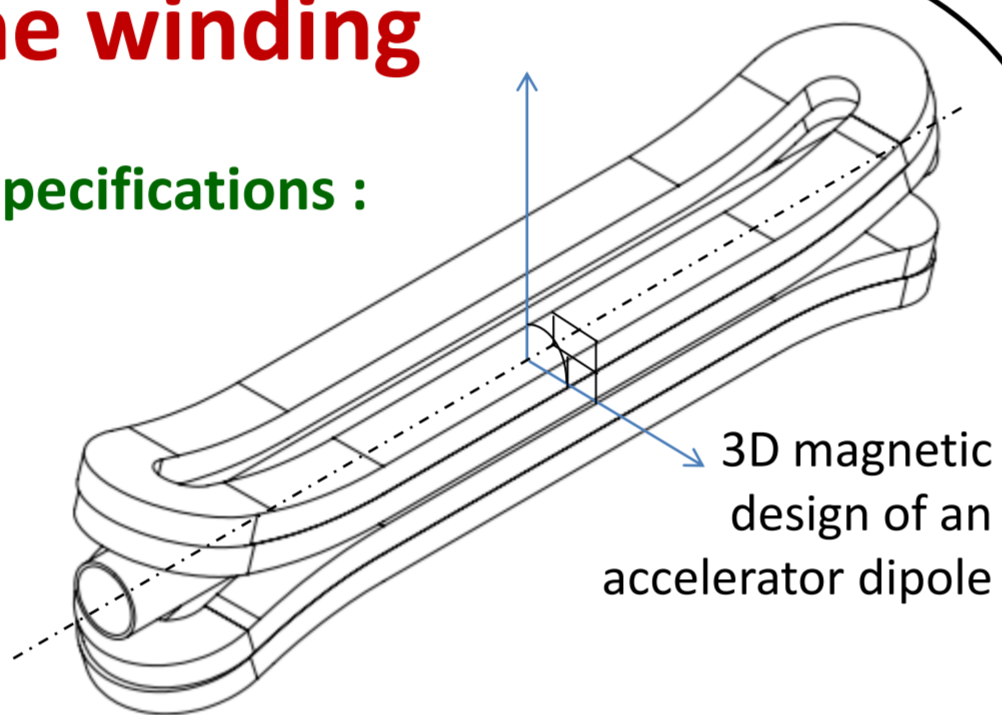


- High B, high current → high Lorentz forces
- The insulation has to support high compressive stresses

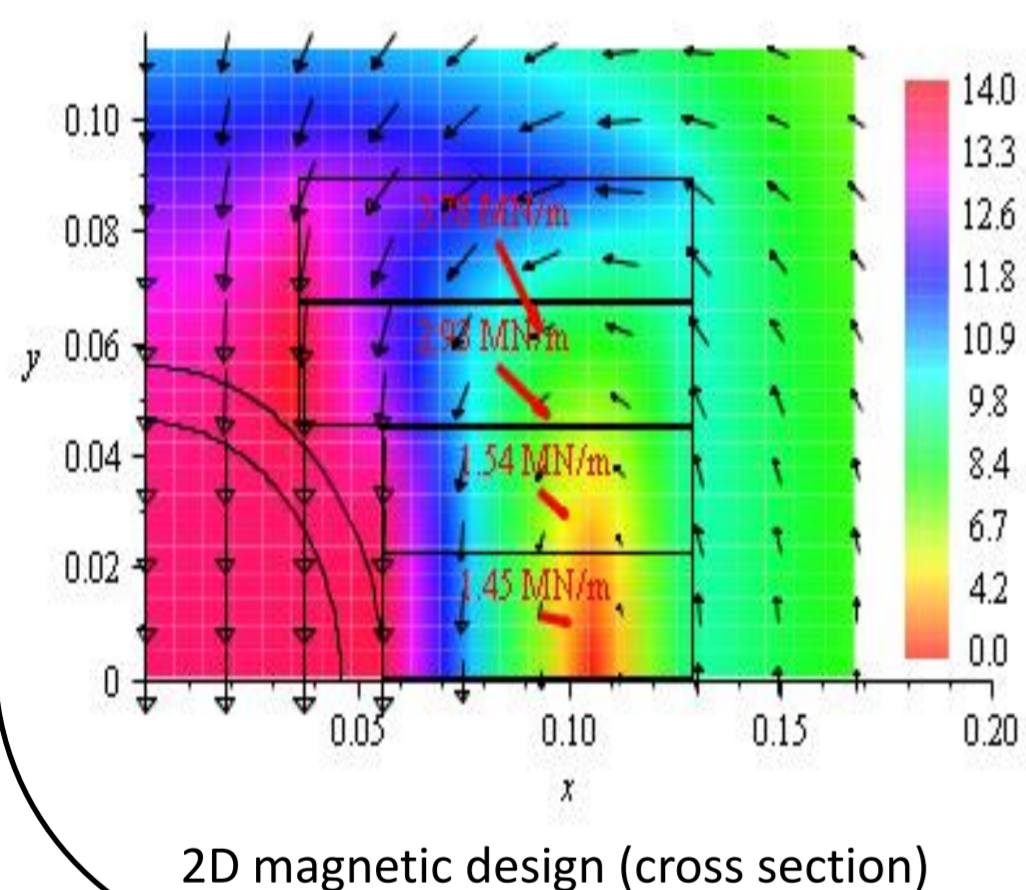
## Magnetic design of the winding

The winding shape must fulfill the specifications :

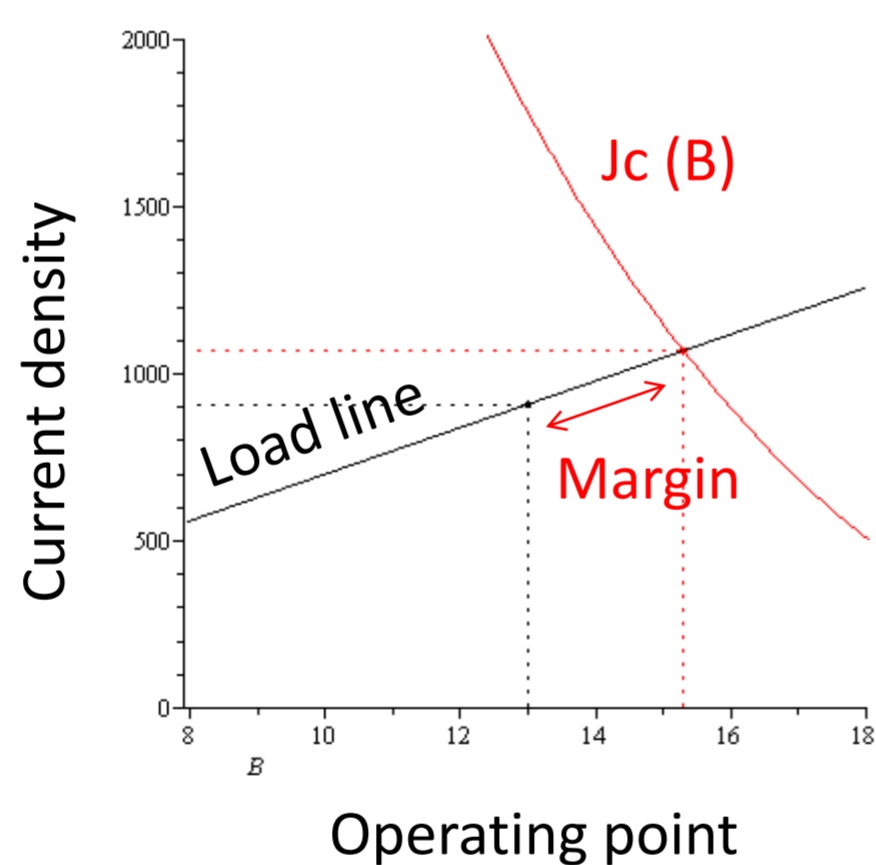
- Central B
- Field harmonics
- Maximum forces
- Operating margins



3D magnetic design of an accelerator dipole



2D magnetic design (cross section)

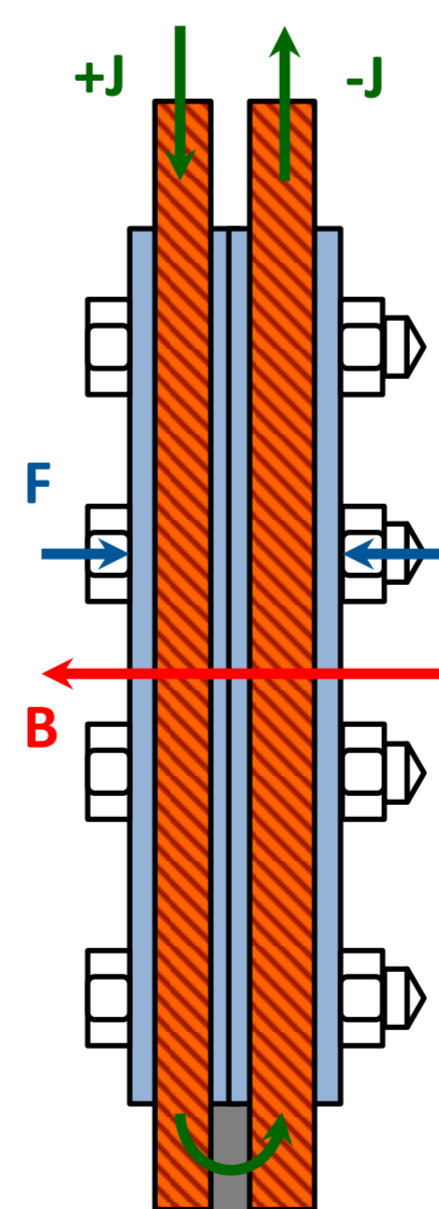


Operating point

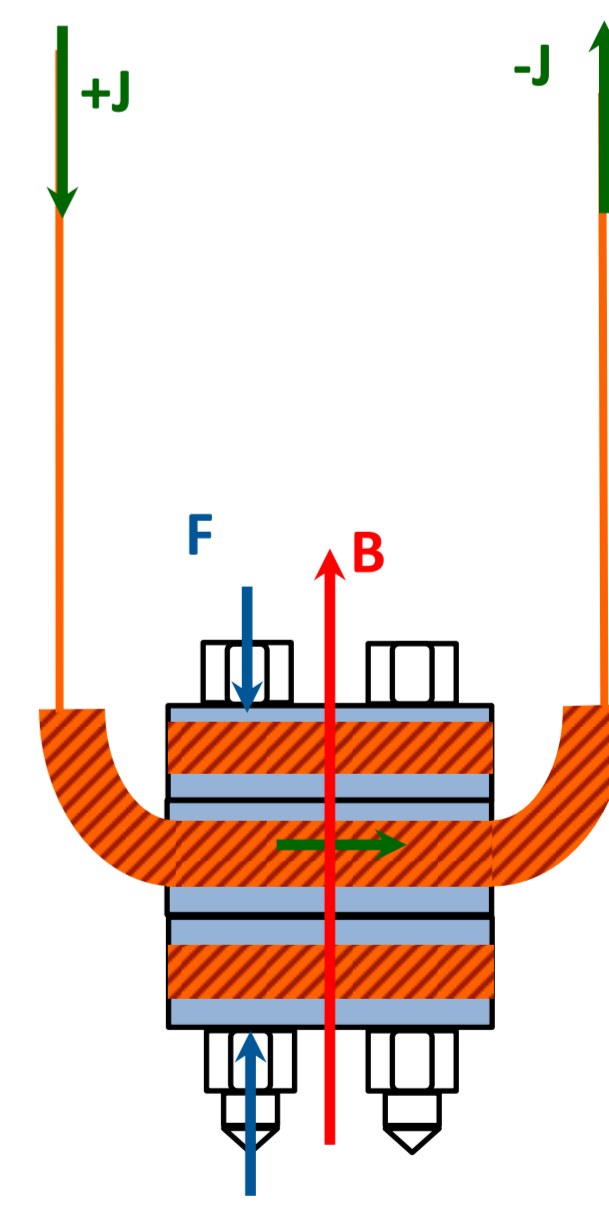
## Characterization of the electrical properties under stress

2 experiments :

→ Test the conductor with ceramic insulation, under pressure, in magnetic field



CERN :  
 → 14 strands cable  
 → Current supply : 32 000 A  
 → Max. external field : 9 T  
 → Max. pressure : 50 MPa



CEA :  
 → 1 strand in its cable  
 → Current supply : 2000 A  
 → Max. external field : 11 T  
 → Max. pressure : 200 MPa

Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn very sensitive to strain

What stress limit to keep a high J<sub>c</sub> ?

