



manufacture of the superconducting Rutherford cable



Rutherford cable development plan



Luvata contract

5 unit lengths $5 \times 360 \text{ m} = 1800 \text{ m}$
filament geometrical diameter $2.65 \mu\text{m}$
two "generations", with increasing performances

first generation:

manufactured 2 unit lengths (now being wound)
2 more unit lengths shall be delivered in January 2010

second generation:

1 unit length to be delivered in June 2010

Brucker-EAS contract

80 km of low loss wire enough for 5 u.l.'s ,
same spec's as Luvata contract, with $2 \mu\text{m}$ filaments
delivery in April 2010
cabling (NOT included in the contract) being discussed



Rutherford cable main characteristics



Critical Current	18,540 A @ 5 T, 4.22 K (515 A/wire) $J_c > 2530 \text{ A/mm}^2$
n-value	> 30
Alpha	> 1.5
Effective diameter	3.5 μm (first generation) 2.5 μm (second generation)
Transverse resistivity	$> 0.4 + 0.09 B \text{ n}\Omega \cdot \text{m}$
R _a	200 $\mu\Omega$
R _c	20 m Ω



Luvata SC wire design



Number of filaments $55 \times 690 = 37,950$

Design filament diameter $2.65 \mu\text{m}$



Ic measurements: virgin wire



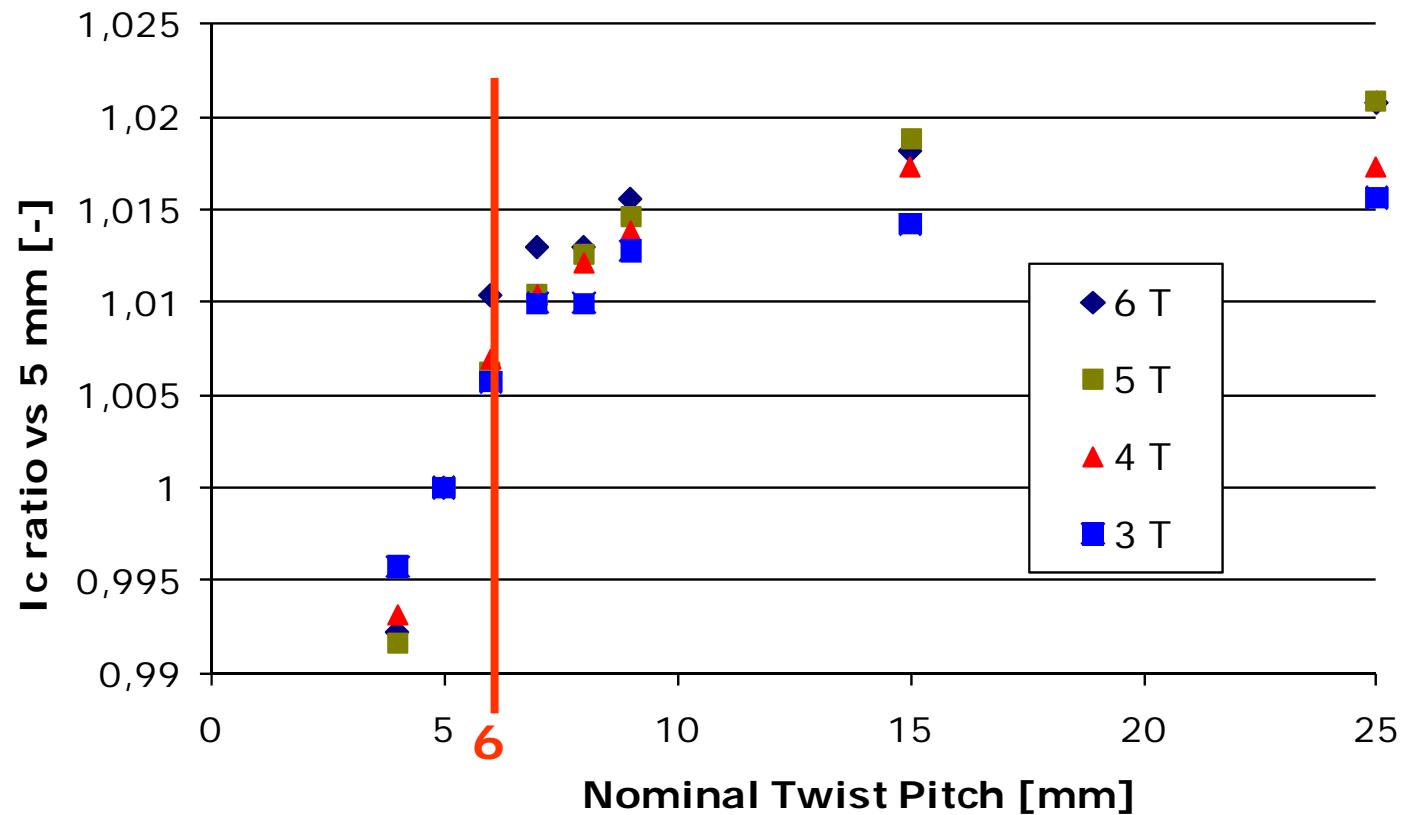
B [T]	Critical Current @ 4.22 K [A] : measured by Luvata Pori								Specified Ic before cabling 541 A @ 5 T, 4.22 K	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	15	25	0.0%	
6	383	386	390	391	391	392	393	394		
5	475	479	482	484	485	486	488	489		
4	574	578	582	584	585	586	588	588		
3	701	704	708	711	711	713	714	715		

B [T]	n-index measured by Luvata Pori								Measured values 475-489 A @ 5 T, 4.22 K	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	15	15	25	0.0%
6	30	30	32	32	32	32	32	32	31	
5	32	32	33	33	33	34	33	33	32	
4	33	33	34	34	34	35	34	34	34	
3	34	34	35	35	35	36	34	34	34	

B [T]	LASA vs Luvata Pori Ic results (LASA/Pori -1)								-10% w.r.t. specs	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	15	25	average	std dev
6	-2.2%	-2.7%	-1.5%	-1.8%	-2.0%	-1.4%	-3.1%	-3.9%	-2.31%	0.86%
5	-2.3%	-2.5%	-1.7%	-1.9%	-1.9%	-1.0%	-3.4%	-3.9%	-2.30%	0.94%
4	-2.8%	-2.7%	-2.0%	-1.5%	-2.2%	-0.8%	-3.0%	-3.8%	-2.34%	0.93%
3	-2.8%	-2.5%	-2.7%	-2.0%	-1.9%	-1.1%	-3.3%	-3.9%	-2.53%	0.87%
average	-2.5%	-2.6%	-2.0%	-1.8%	-2.0%	-1.1%	-3.2%	-3.9%	-2.37%	0.86%
standard de	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%		



I_c measurements: twist pitch effect



Final transposition pitch on the wire is 10% longer due to the final drawing step.

To be conservative, a 6 mm nominal t.p. has been selected for the mass production.



Ic measurements: homogeneity along the billet



DISCORAP PROJECT	M. Holm
Billet ID	09244
OK 690	Multi II

Nominal diameter 0,824 mm
 Design alpha ratio 1,67

n.m. not measured

Billet piece ID	Twist measured in final dia mm	Cu/Sc	Measured dia AVG. mm	n-factor						Ic	Ic	Ic	Jc	Ic	RRR	Sharp bend test	Length m
				3T	4 T	5 T	6 T	3T	4 T	5 T	6 T	3T	4 T	5 T	6 T		
1	6,7	1,626	0,8235	36	35	34	33	749	618	511	2524	411	121	OK	3080		
2	6,6	1,753	0,824	34	35	34	33	713	588	487	2522	393	n.m.	OK	1295		
3A	6,7	1,759	0,824	n.m.	n.m.	n.m.	n.m.	n.m.	n.m.	n.m.	n.m.	n.m.	n.m.	n.m.	OK	3370	
3B	6,6	1,758	0,8235	n.m.	n.m.	n.m.	n.m.	n.m.	n.m.	n.m.	n.m.	n.m.	n.m.	n.m.	OK	975	
4	6,7	1,763	0,8235	35	35	34	32	705	580	480	2494	386	n.m.	OK	2485		
5	6,7	1,751	0,823	35	35	34	32	707	583	484	2504	388	131	OK	25200		
6	7,1	1,785	0,823	36	35	33	32	698	574	475	2488	383	137	OK	11045		
																47450	

machin e setup	Twist calculated twist in final dia
6	6,6

Twist at dia 0,867mm*

Average Ic on virgin wire 487 \pm 14 A (\pm 3%)

Average Jc 2,506 \pm 16 A/mm² (\pm 0.6%)

most variation comes from Cu content fluctuation



Ic degradation during cabling



Wire nominal Ic @ 4.2 K, 5 T is the specified final value after cabling 515 A

measured Ic by Luvata Pori on 5 extracted strands (**ave**, max, min) **466**, 463, 470 A

Measured Ic by LASA on 4 extracted strands (**ave**, max, min) **442**, 448, 435 A

How severe is the Ic reduction?

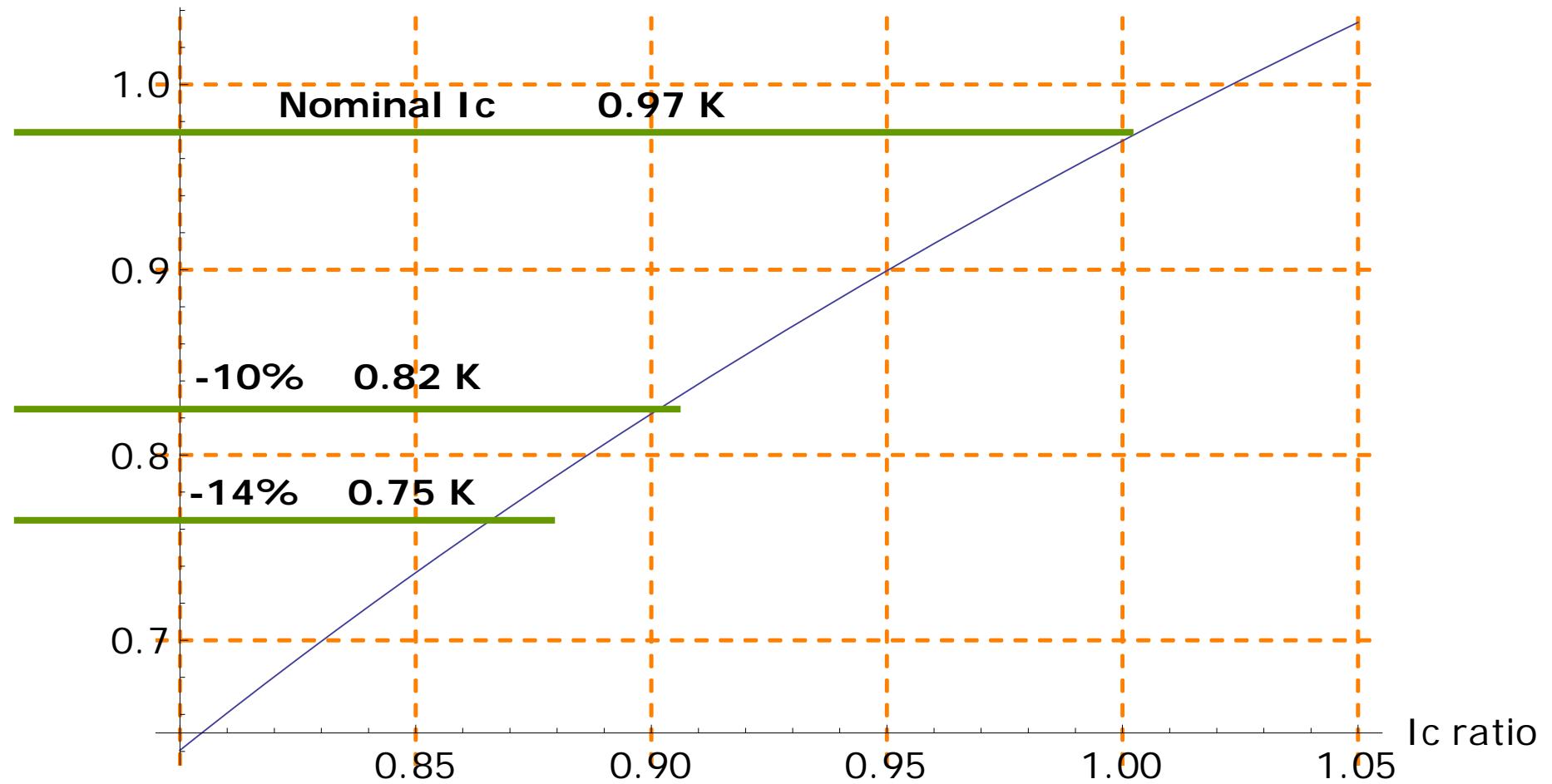
	design value	experimental	
	Specs	Luvata	LASA
Ic decabled [A]	515	466	442
Ratio wrt specified	100%	90%	86%
T current sharing [K]	5.67	5.53	5.45
Margin wrt 4.7 K [K]	0.97	0.83	0.75
Iop/Ic(Top,Bmax)	57.1%	63.1%	66.5%
Working point on load line	79.8%	82.8%	84.7%



Temperature Margin



Temperature margin [K]



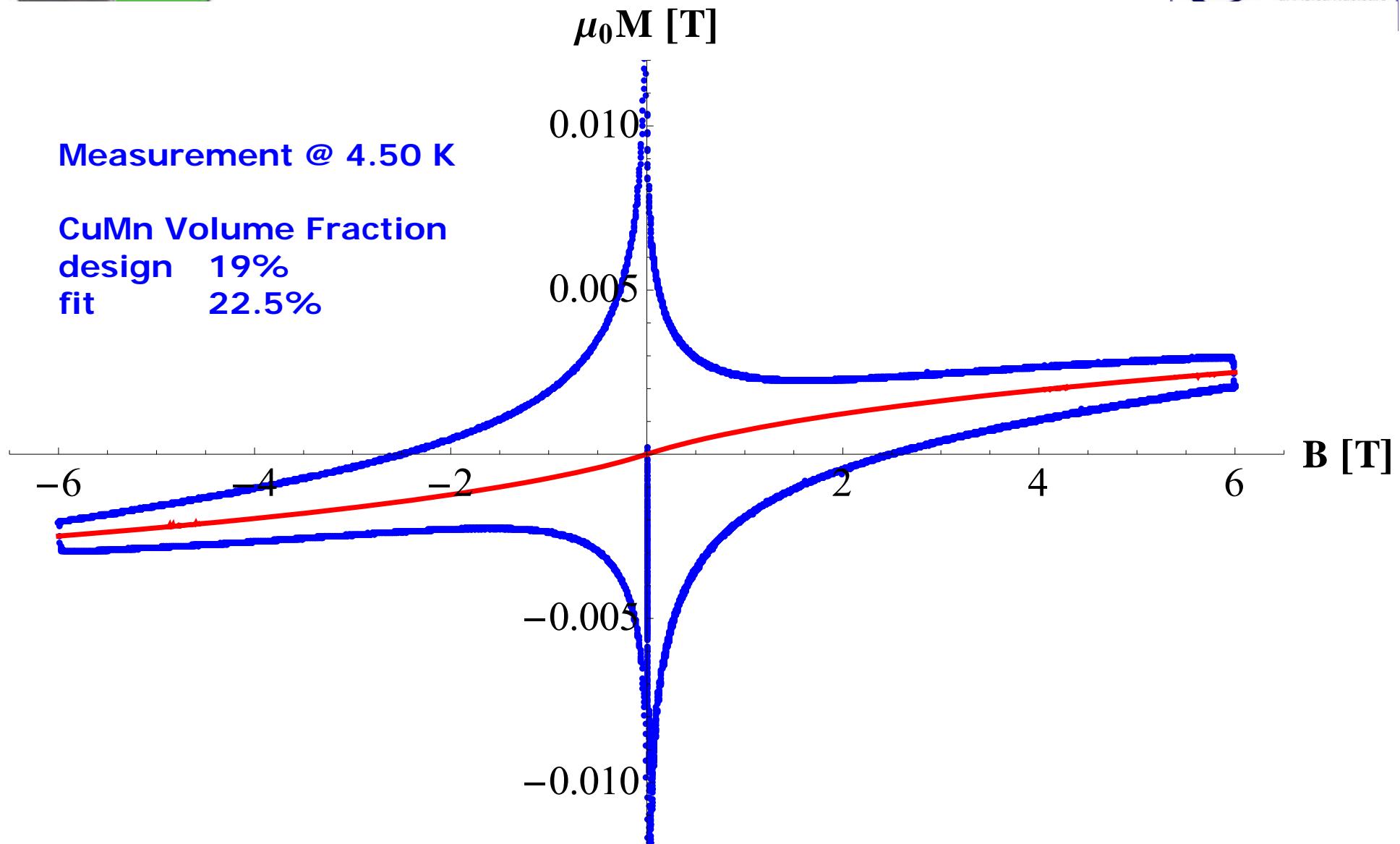


magnetization curve



Measurement @ 4.50 K

CuMn Volume Fraction
design 19%
fit 22.5%





effective diameter



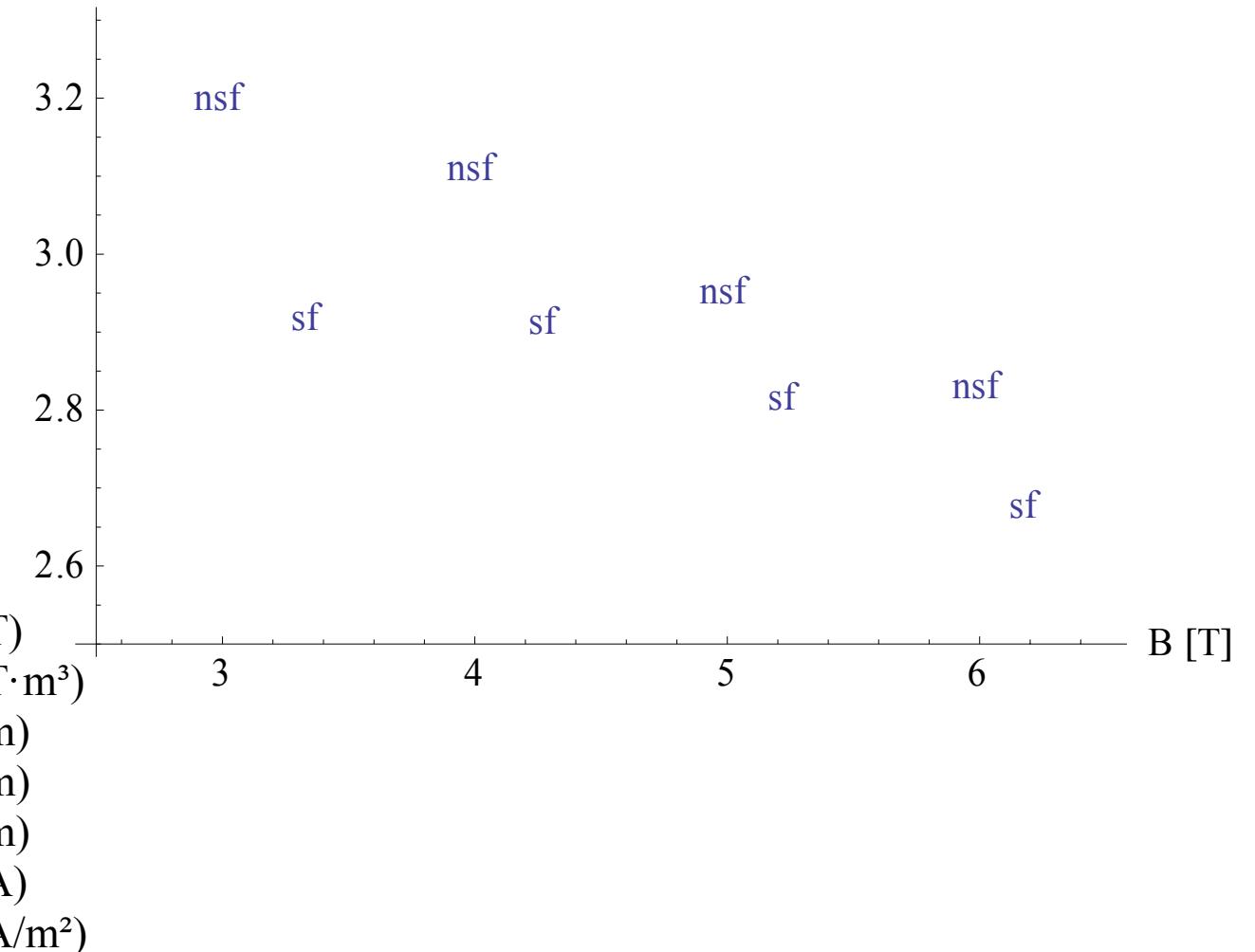
Effective diameter [μm]

$$M = \frac{4\mu_0}{3\pi} J_c a$$

$$\frac{3\pi}{2\mu_0} \frac{m}{I_c l} = 2a$$

where:

M	magnetization
m	magnetic moment
l	sample length
r	wire radius
a	filament radius
I_c	critical current
J_c	critical current





transverse resistivity

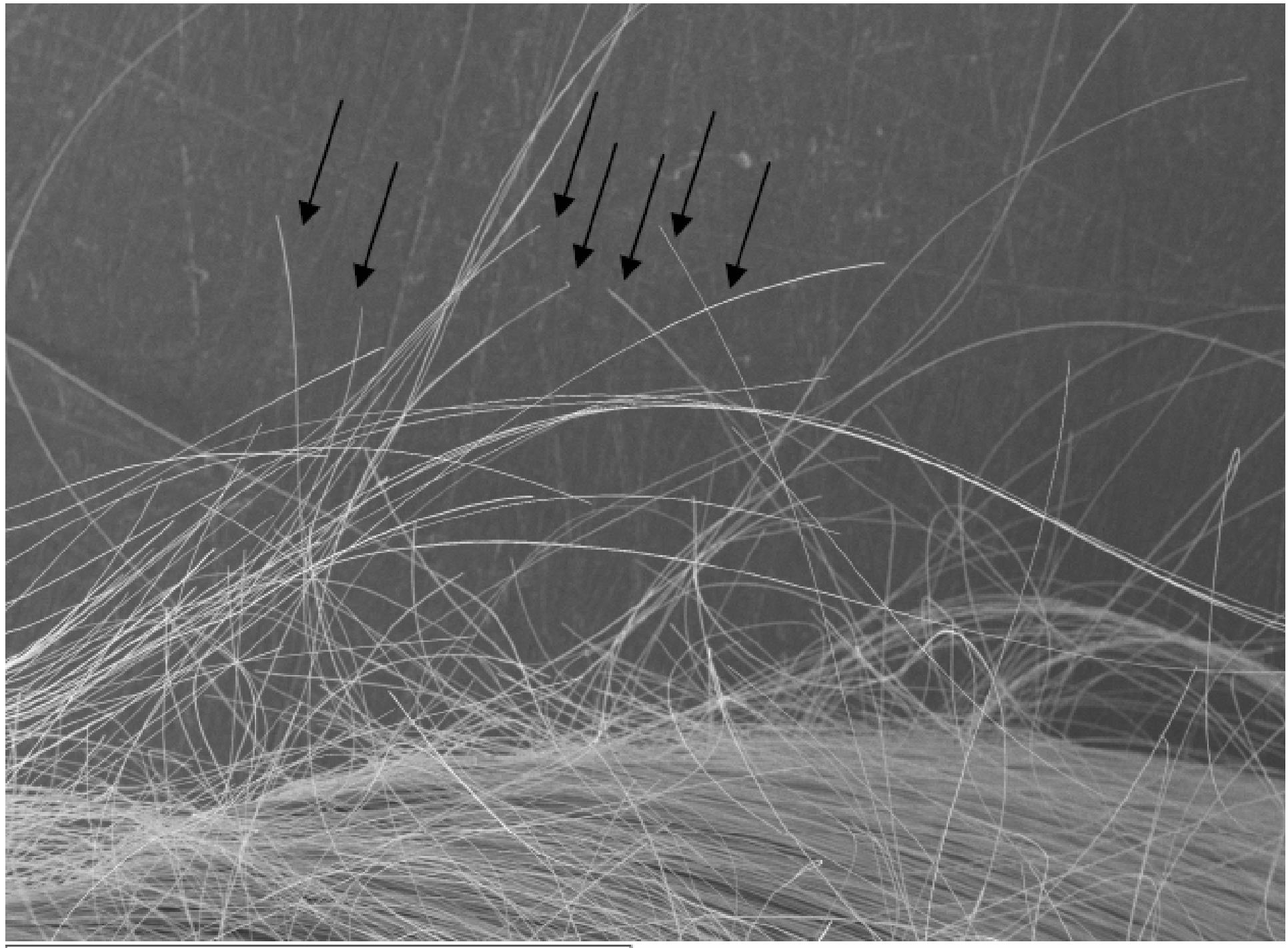


Alpha wire	1.70	
Cu RRR=100 resistivity at 4.2 K	$1.53 \cdot 10^{-10}$ @ 0 T $3.53 \cdot 10^{-10}$ @ 5 T	nΩ·m
CuMn resistivity at 4.2 K	$2.5 \cdot 10^{-8}$	nΩ·m

Contact type	$\rho_t(B=0)$		$d\rho_t / dB$	
	nΩ·m	nΩ·m/T	Good	Bad
Designs				
A	0.403	0.492	0.097	0.117
B	0.771	0.855	0.138	0.188
	0.496	0.530	0.109	0.134
D	0.496	0.530	0.109	0.134

Experimental value at 0.2 T

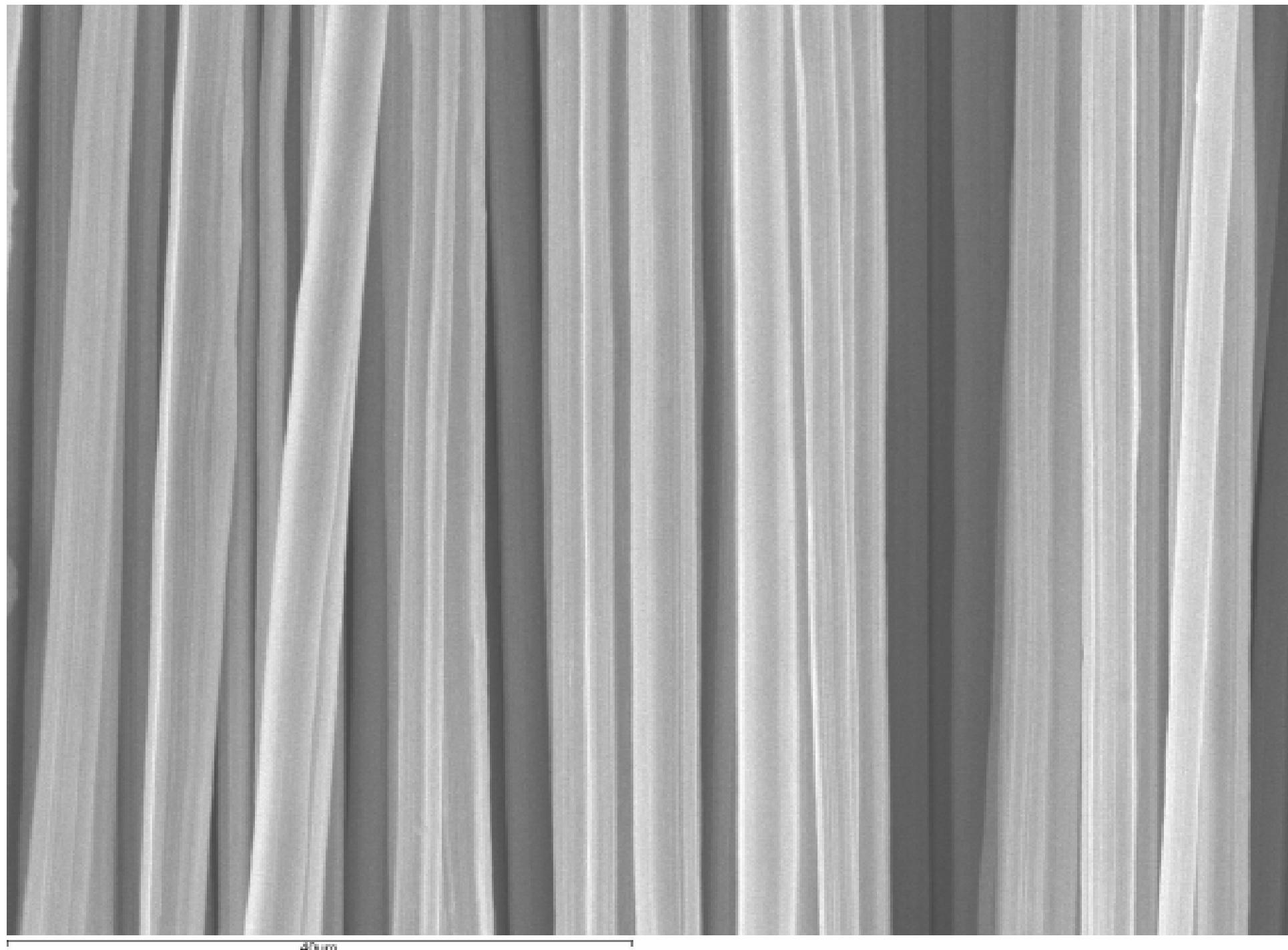
0.3 nΩ·m



2mm



100 μ m





Comments



The low loss Rutherford cable for the DISCORAP magnet is there!

Low I_c , but no impact expected on this model performances

Partly because of the higher alpha ratio (1.74 measured, 1.67 target, 1.5 minimum specified)

Sensitive to degradation during cabling

Small(er) filament diameter

Lower transverse resistance and longer twist pitch

R_a and R_c now being measured





2nd generation



Ic improvement

we believe that the severe deformation of the external filaments of each sub-element, leads to locally reduced Jc. These filaments therefore do not contribute neither to the transport current nor to the magnetization

Luavata believes to be able to improve the filament quality.

New lay-out

A new design, with more CuMn, will be adopted to increase the transverse resistivity



Wire cross section 2nd generation



The number of CuMn-sheath subelements will be increased in the second generation, to raise the transverse resistivity

Wire Component Volume Fractions.

	Generation I	Generation II
(Cu+CuMn)/NbTi	1.56	
NbTi	39.0%	39.0%
Cu	42.3%	36.3%
CuMn	18.7%	24.7%



the end