

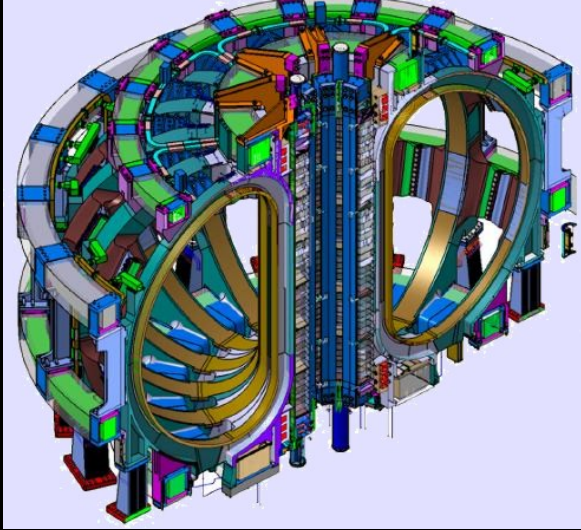
Thermal Challenges for Superconductors in Big Science



M. Dhallé, A. Nijhuis, H. ten Kate, M. ter Brake



Superconductors = key enabling technology for Big Science



Magneto-hydrodynamics (fusion):

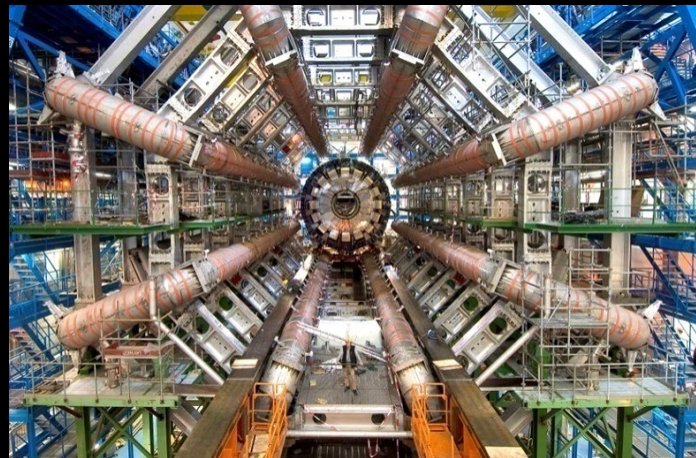
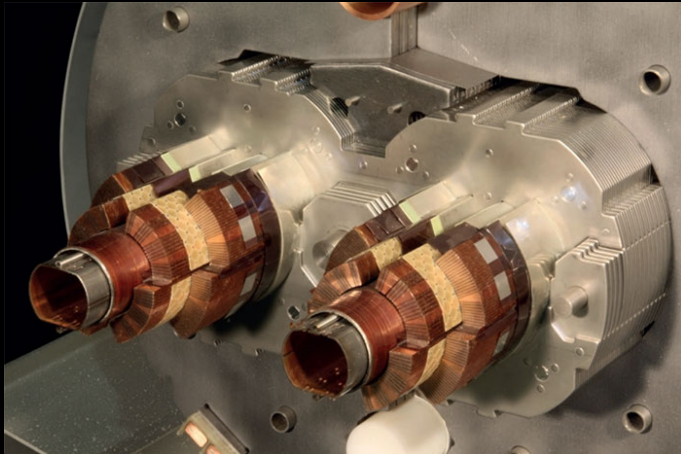
$$\mathbf{J} \times \mathbf{B} + \nabla P = 0$$

Circular beams (high-energy physics):

$$BR = 3.336 p$$

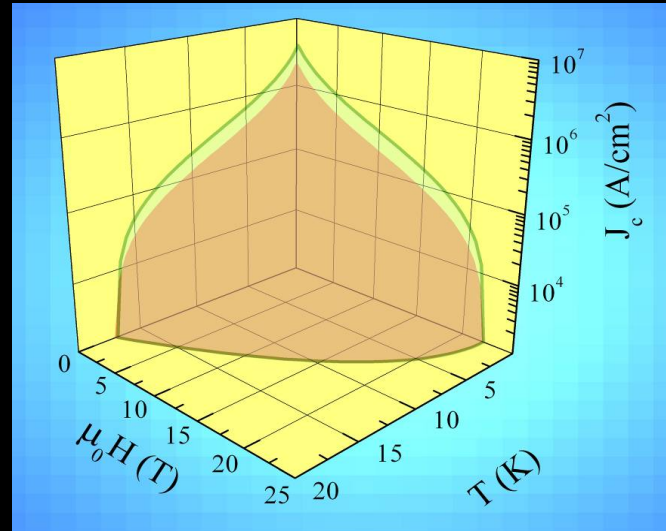
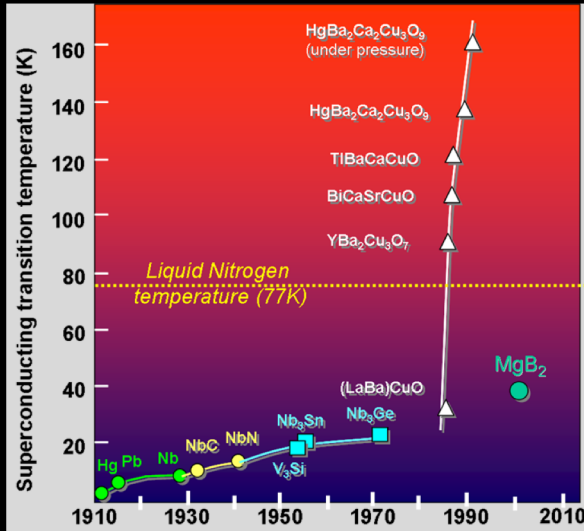
Higher $B \rightarrow$

more compact machines



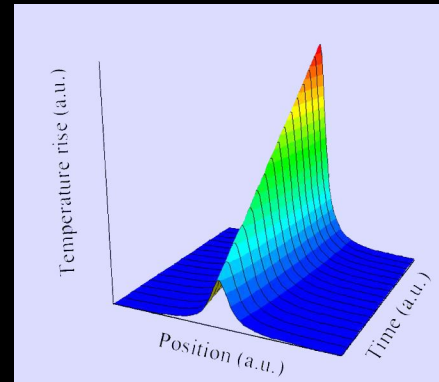
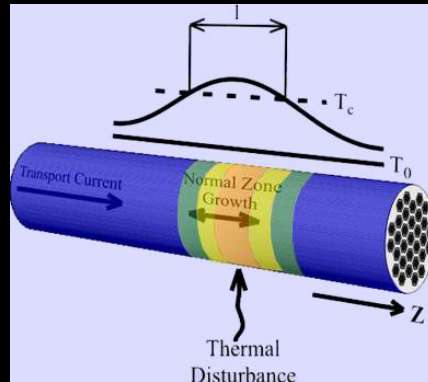
Thermal challenges for superconductors

Safeguard (cryogenic) operational temperature



Against

- Cryostat loss
- Feedthrough loss
- AC loss (dynamic)
- Radiation loss
- ...

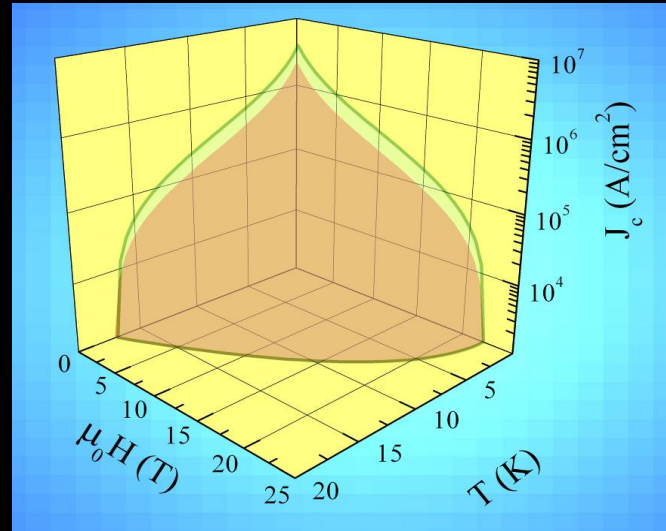
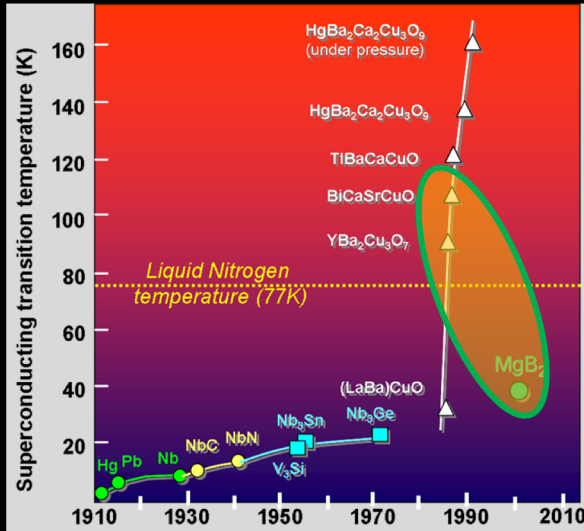


Issues

- Stability (J, B)
- 'Quench' detection / protection

Thermal challenges for superconductors

Safeguard (cryogenic) operational temperature

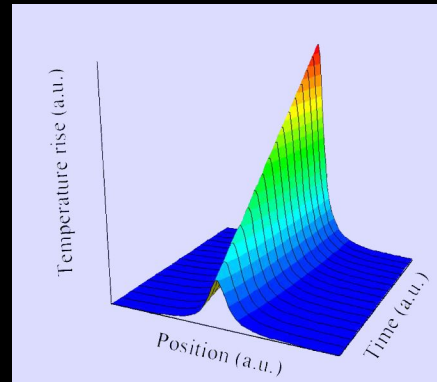
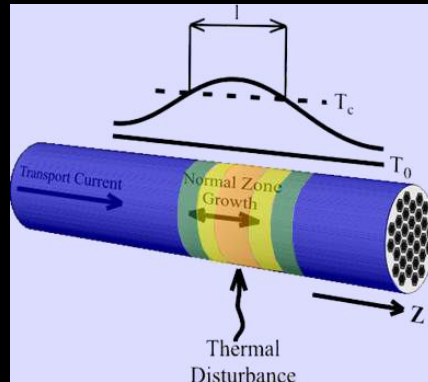


High-Temperature Superconductors (HTS)

rapidly maturing

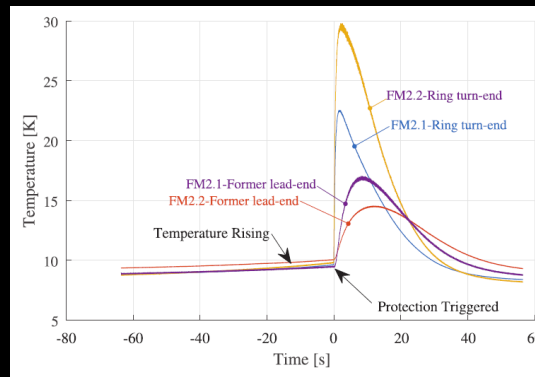
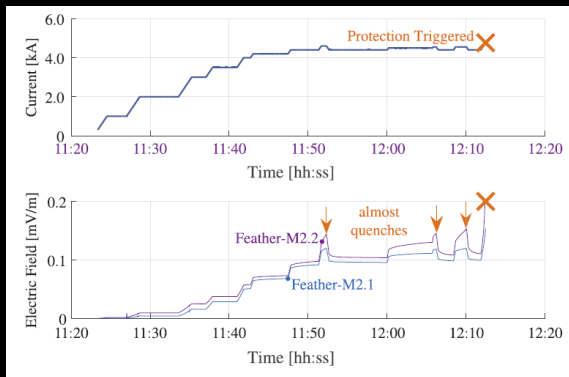
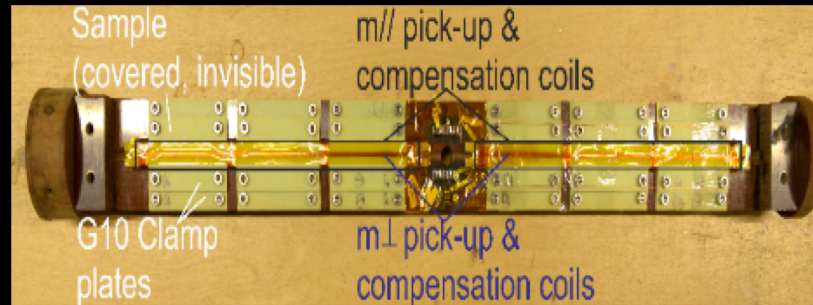
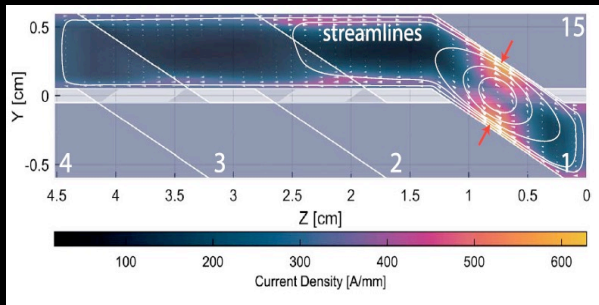
Higher T and/or higher B

- Further size reduction
- Increased stability
- but ...
- Harder quench detection
- Increased AC loss
- Increased cost



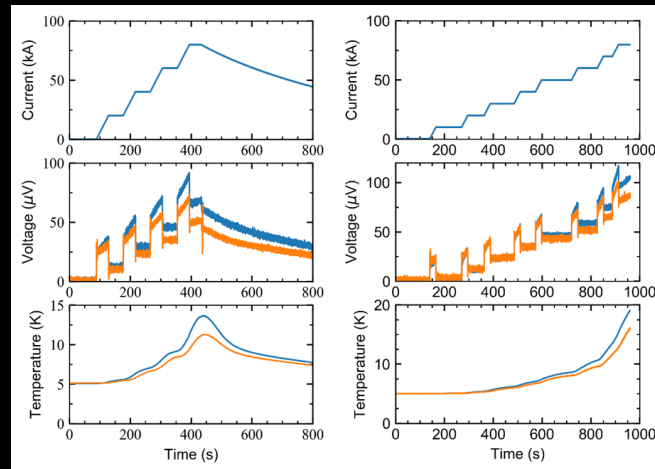
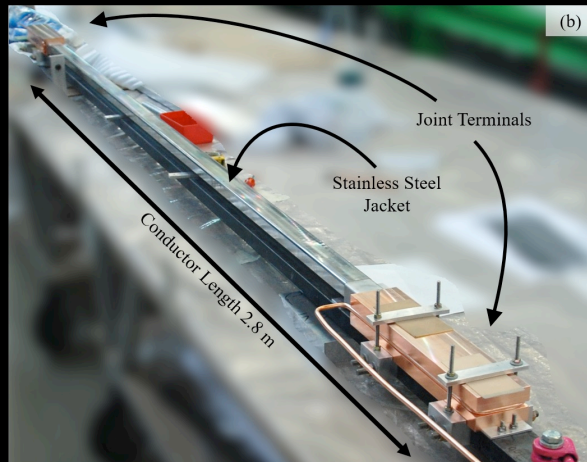
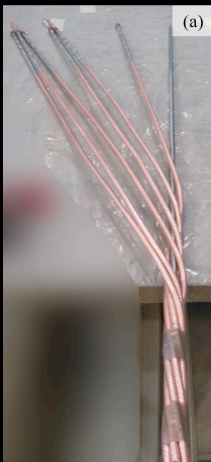
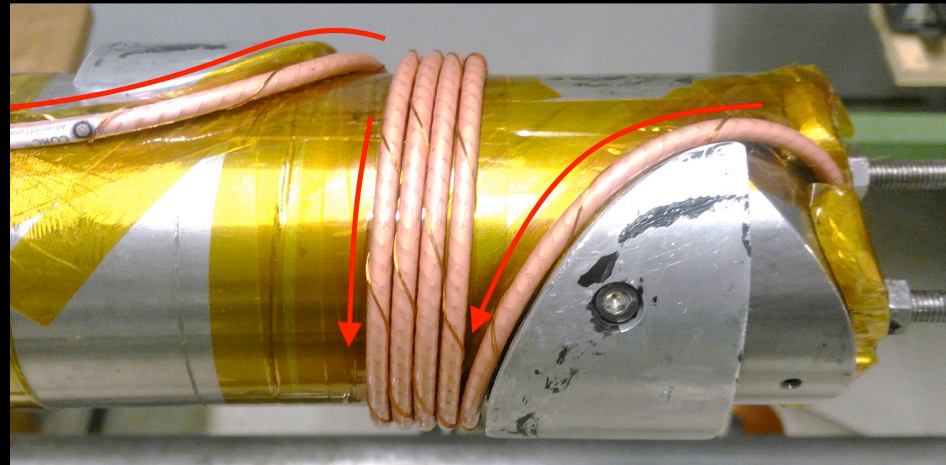
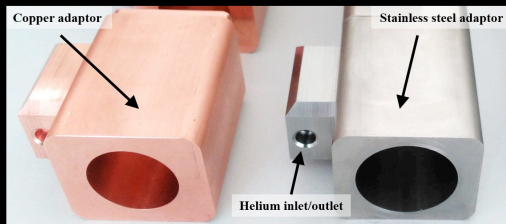
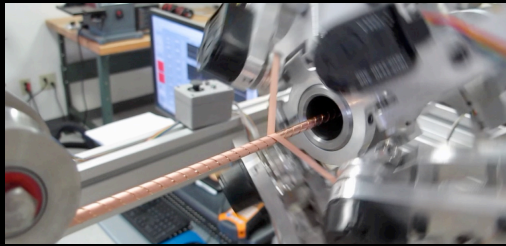
HTS magnets for HEP (1)

20T – class dipole insert (ReBCO Roebel cable)



HTS magnets for HEP (2)

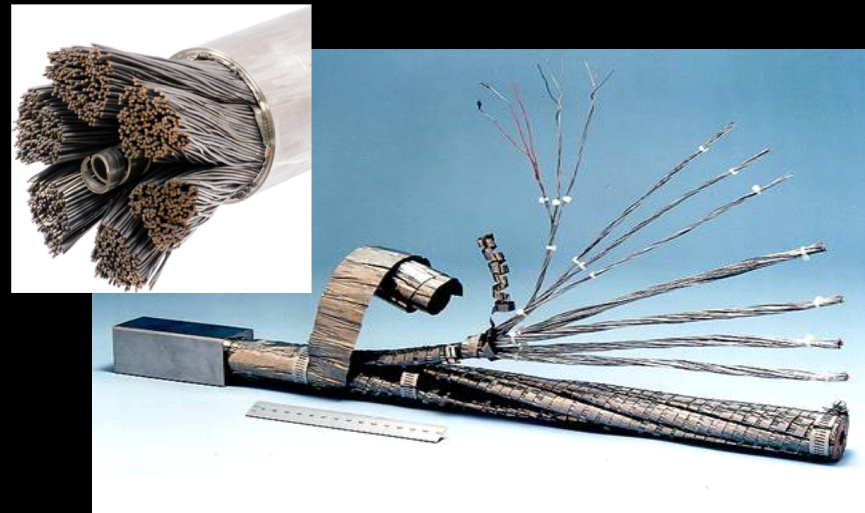
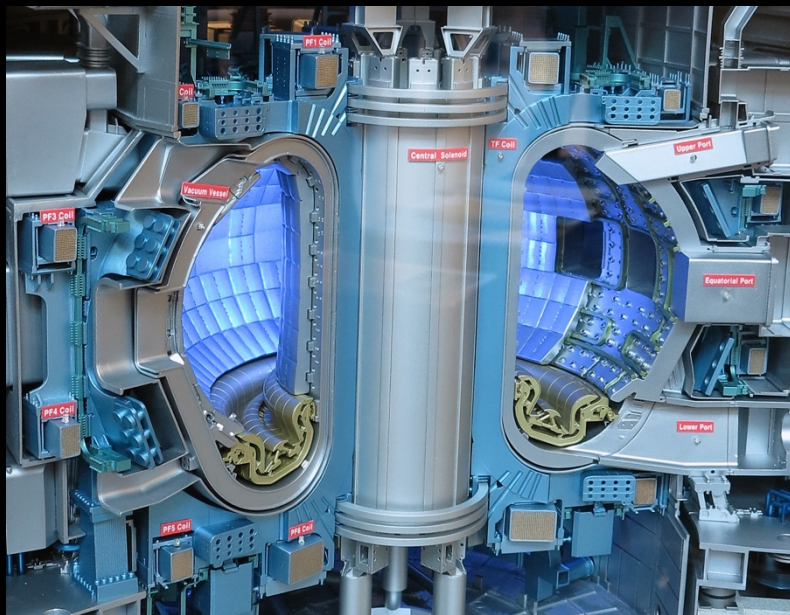
HTS detector-grade solenoid (ReBCO CorC CICC)



Heating of superconductors in ITER Coils

Superconductor operation is limited by:

- ✓ temperature
- ✓ magnetic field
- ✓ current
- ✓ mechanical stress (TF & CS)

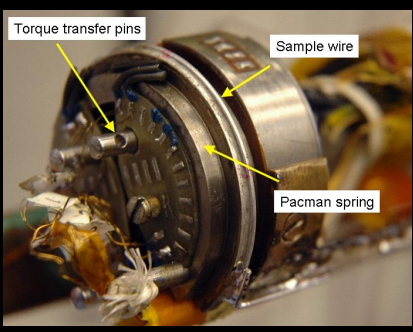
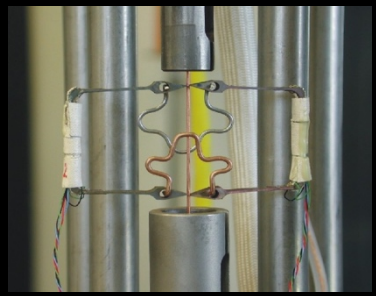
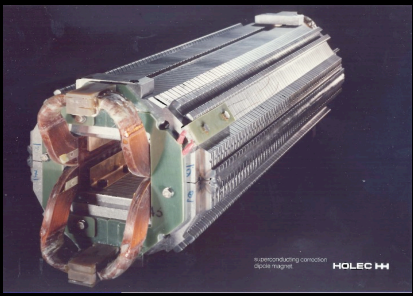
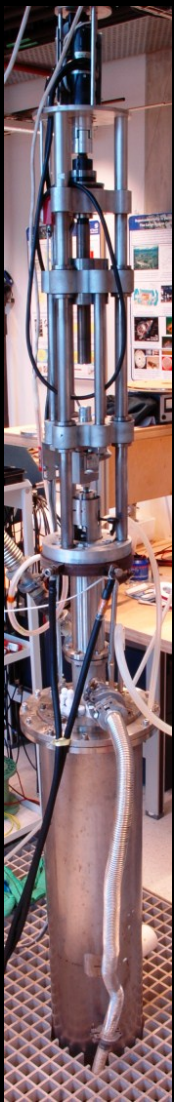


Plasma Operating Scenario determines temperature superconductors:

- ✓ nuclear heating
- ✓ structure eddy currents
- ✓ superconductor AC losses

Unique detailed numerical multi-physics **ITER Superconductor Model JackPot AC-DC** developed at University of Twente, best equipped to predict the operational temperature margin for all ITER coils during any Plasma Operating Scenario.

Unique experiments ▶ precise model inputs

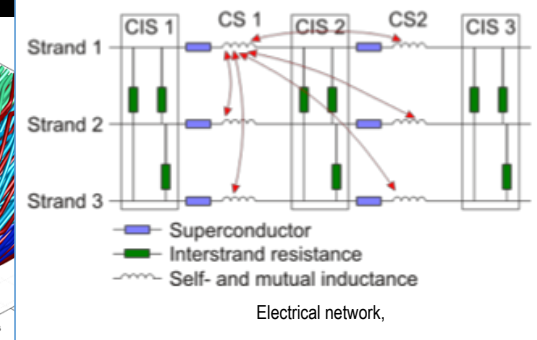
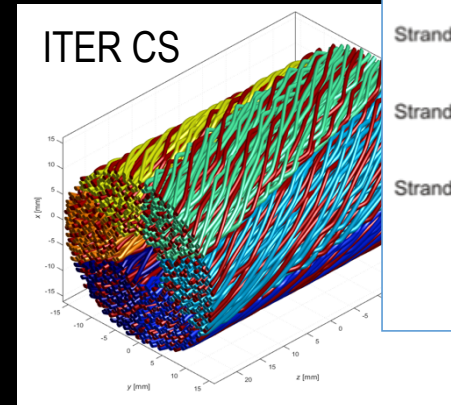
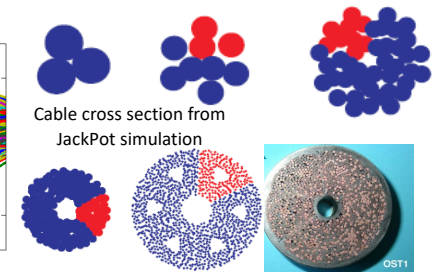
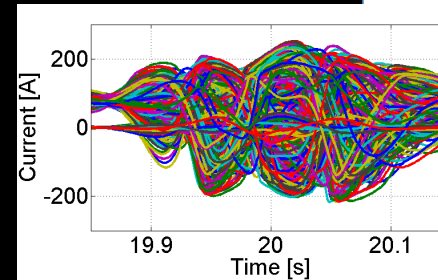
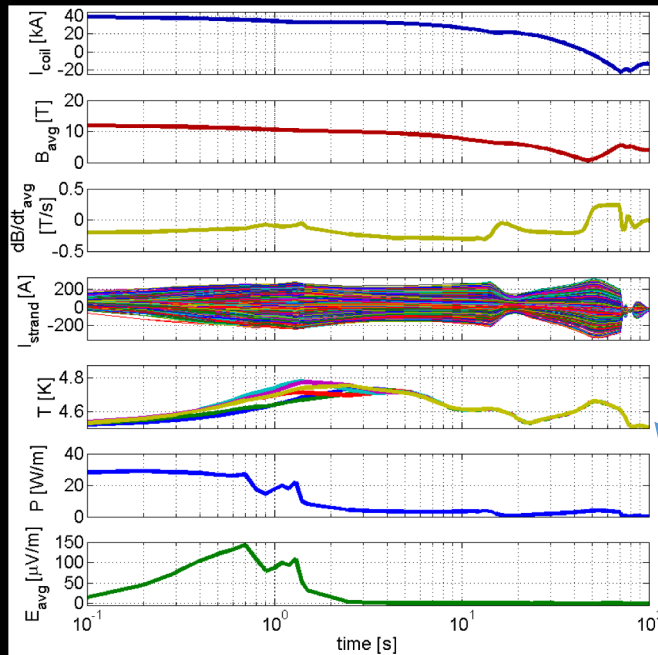


Unique experiments on ITER Superconductors at University of Twente (**ITER Reference Lab**), determining electromagnetic, thermal and mechanical properties required for **performance prediction under Plasma Scenario coil operation.**

JackPot AC-DC ITER cable/joint model

Cable model accurately describing **all (>1000)** strand trajectories; including compaction steps

- ✓ Interstrand contact resistance distribution
- ✓ Strand's self/mutual inductances
- ✓ Coupling with self- & coil background field
- ✓ Strand's scaling law $I_c(B, T, \varepsilon)$ and $V(I)$

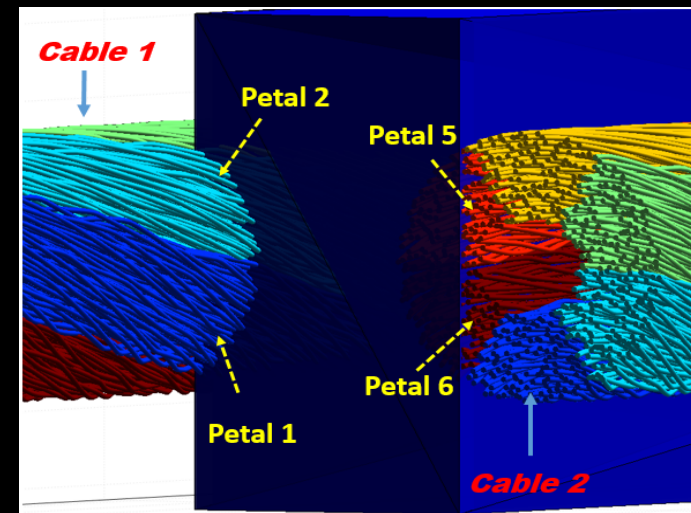
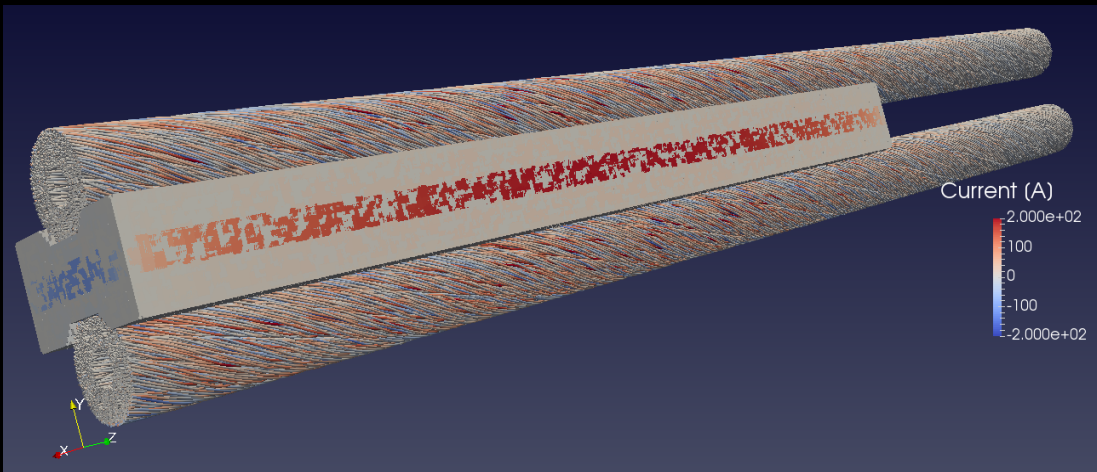
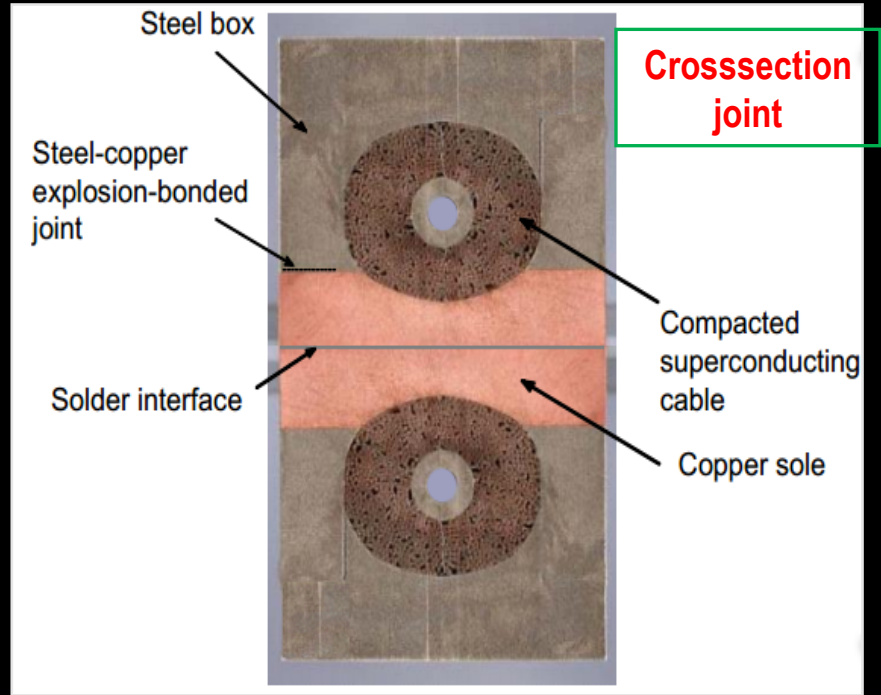
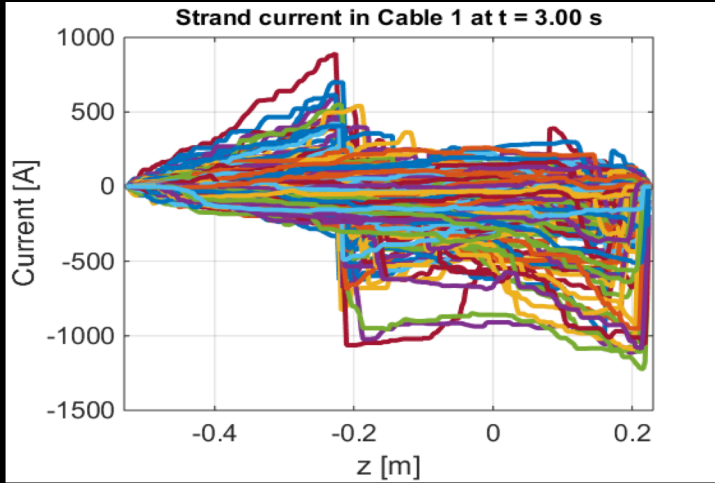


Model output:
Simulation for ITER CS
15 MA Plasma Scenario:
Highest temperature in
turns at inner radius of
CSU2 and CSL2 modules.

For **faster** and more
precise Plasma Scenario
operation computations,
collaboration needed
with **TUE PS**
computations.

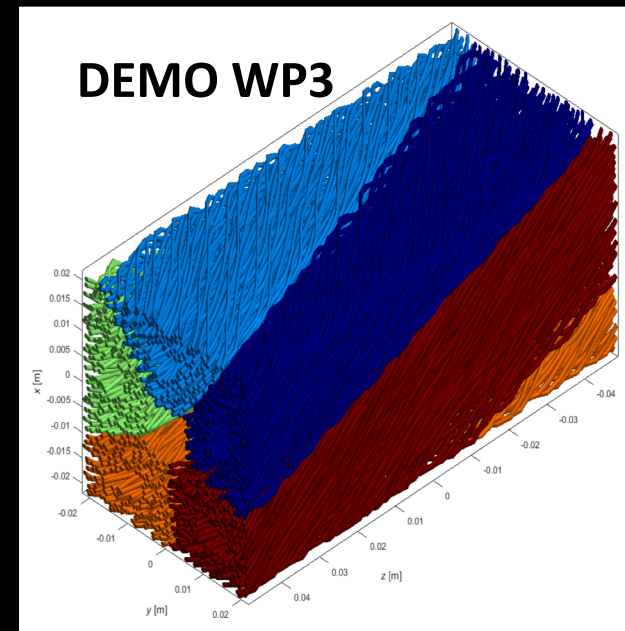
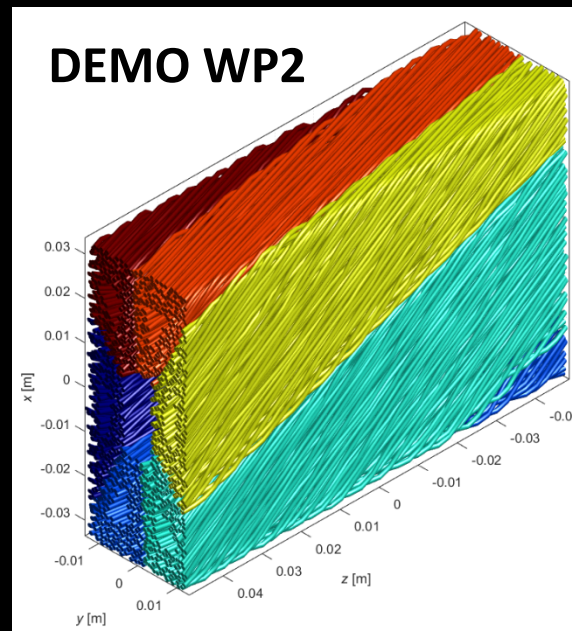
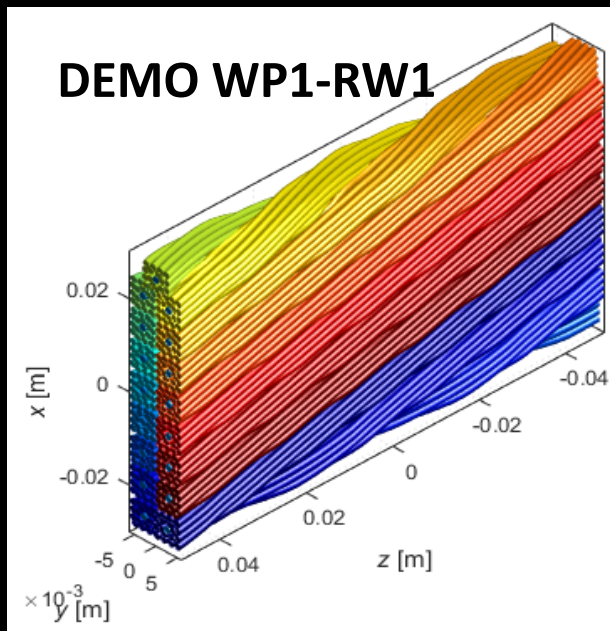
ITER – JackPot analysis of PF Joints- MPM

Stability of ITER Coil Joints during 15 MA Plasma Scenario by electromagnetic and thermal computations at detailed SC wire level.

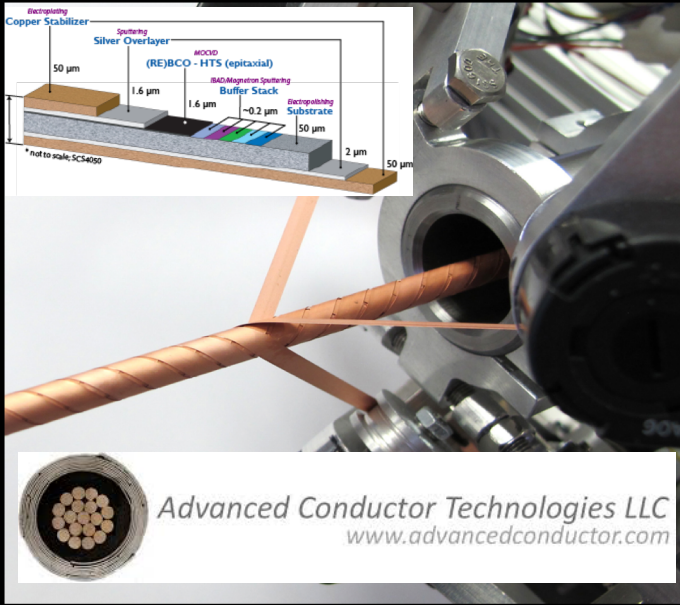


Modeling EUROfusion DEMO TF conductors

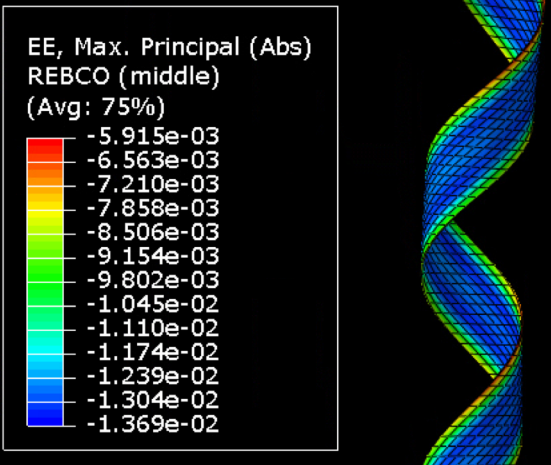
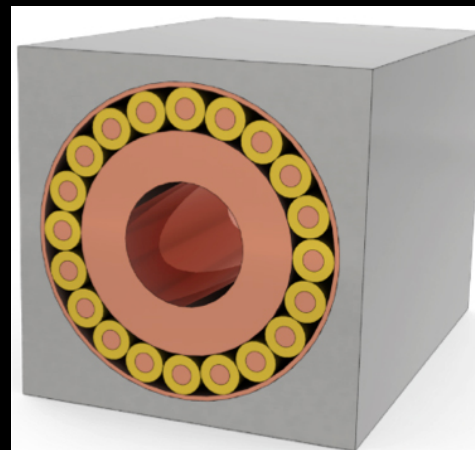
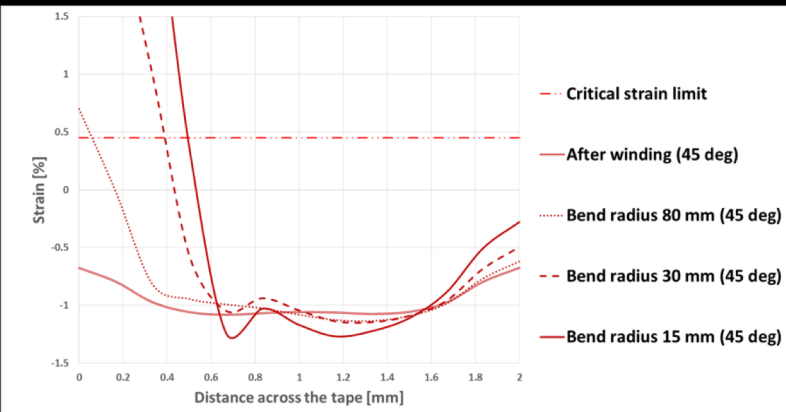
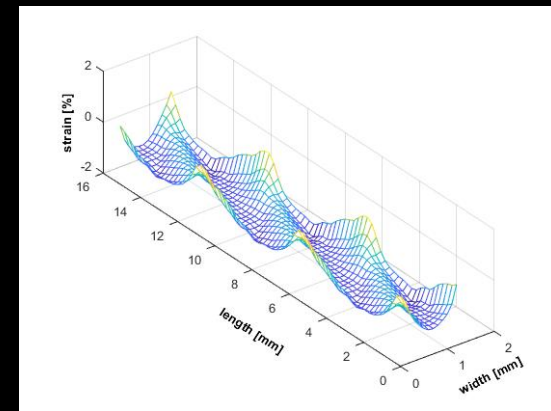
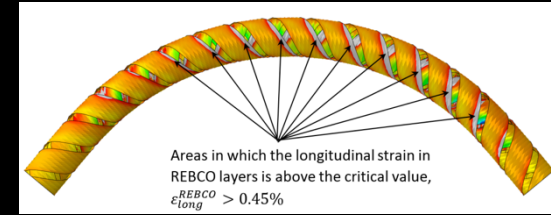
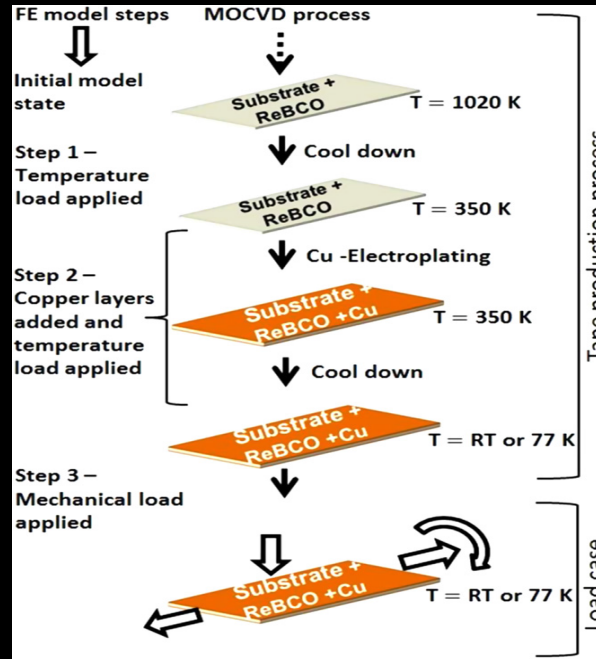
Cable model accurately describing *all* (>1000) strand trajectories in CICC for analysis of the current distribution, Minimum Quench Energy, and Power dissipation during DEMO operation scenario.



Design optimization of DEMO HTS cables



Cable-On-Round-Core



Spin-out projects

Renewable energy (EcoSwing), cyclic economy (SMDS), enhanced performance (HSLM) , ...

