



# Construction and Persistent-Mode Operation of $\text{MgB}_2$ Coils in the Range 10 - 15 K

for a 0.5-T/240-mm Cold Bore MRI Magnet

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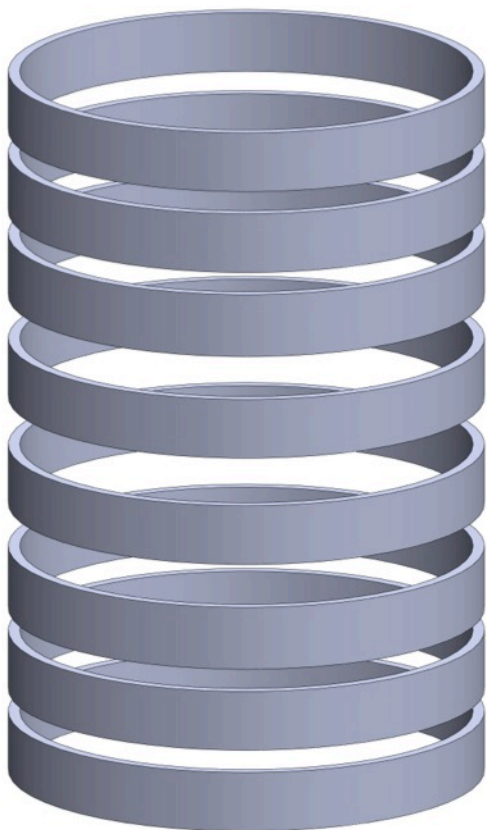


# Outline

- Project overview
- Coil design
- Joint: key issues; test results
- PCS: open/close; dump
- 3 Coils & 3-coil assembly: persistent-mode operation & discussion
- Next step
- Conclusions



# Project Overview

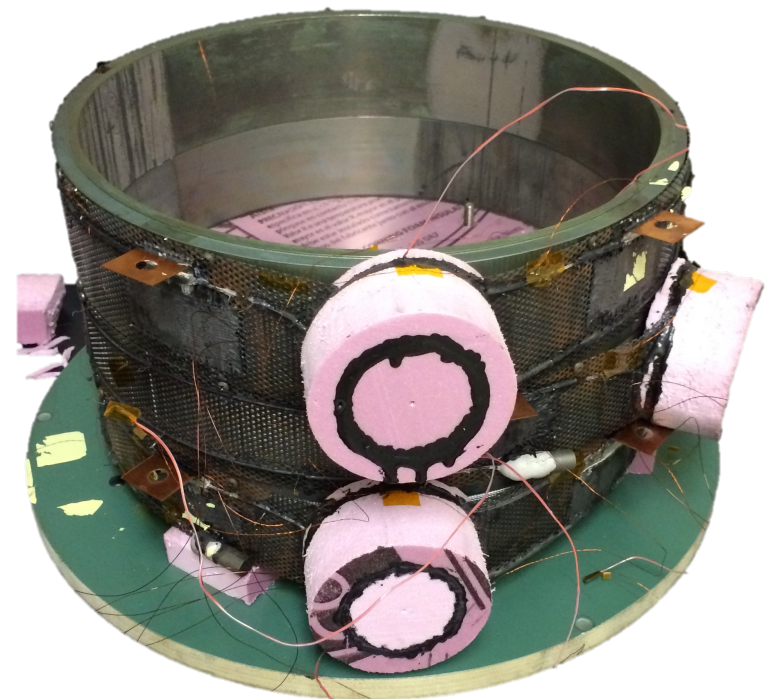
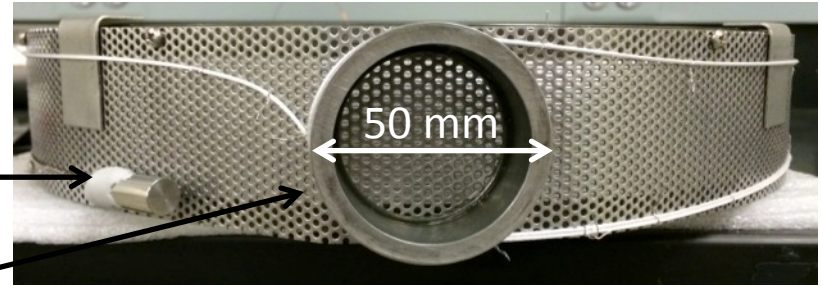
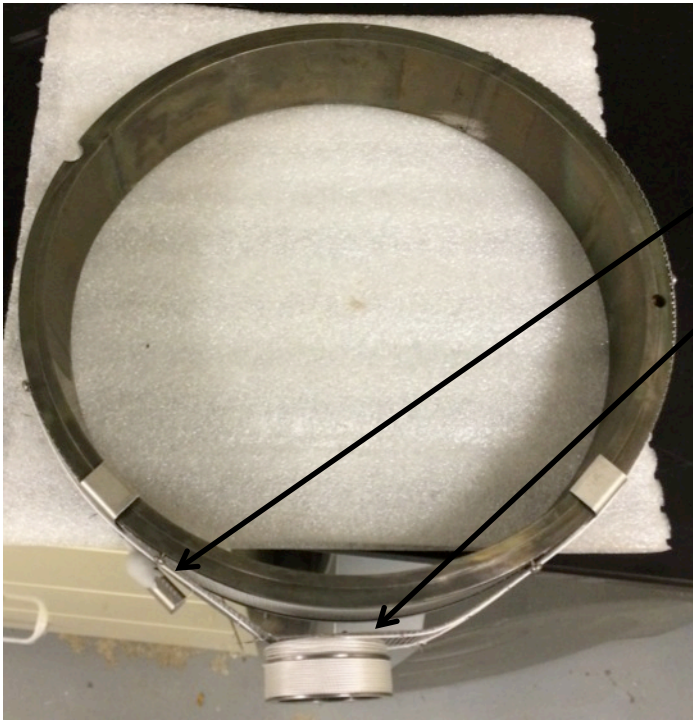


Parameters [Unit]	Values
I.D. [mm]	276
O.D. [mm]	290
Total Height [mm]	460
Operating Current [A]	102
Center Field @ 102 A [T]	0.5
Overall Current Density [kA/cm <sup>2</sup> ]	11.3
Total Conductor Length [km]	2.1

- Wind-and-react
- Module coils, each with a PCS and joint
- Wound with monofilament wire
- Persistent operation in the range 10-15 K

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# Coil Design

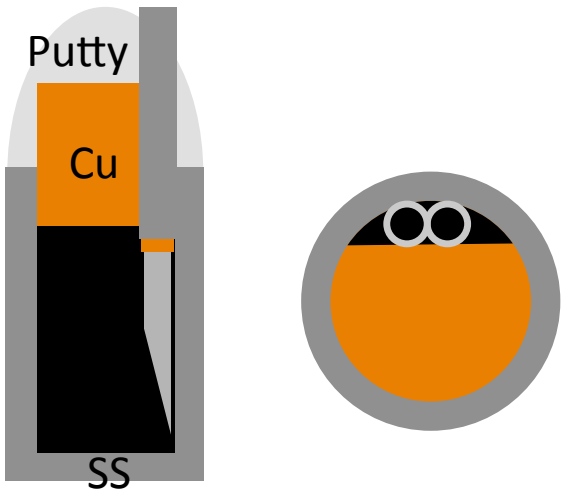
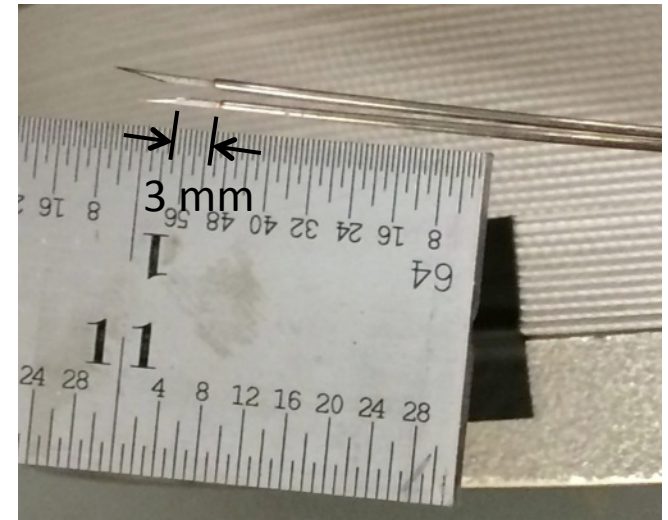


- Perforated sheet for securing PCS and joint
- Copper connectors
- Stycast after heat treatment
- Styrofoam to insulate PCS
- Staggered PCS position to avoid interference

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# MgB<sub>2</sub> Monofilament Unreacted Joints

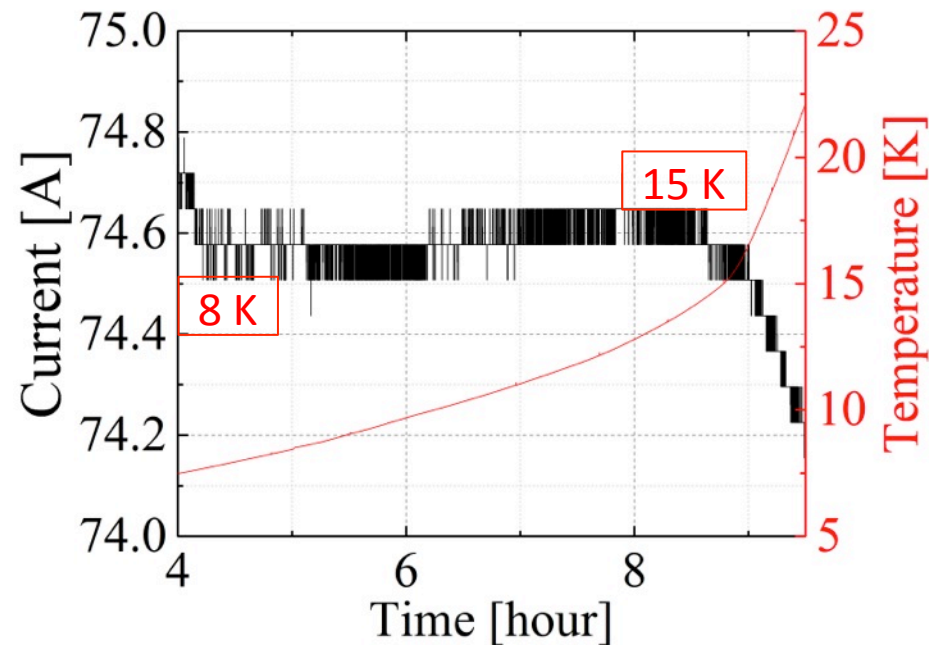
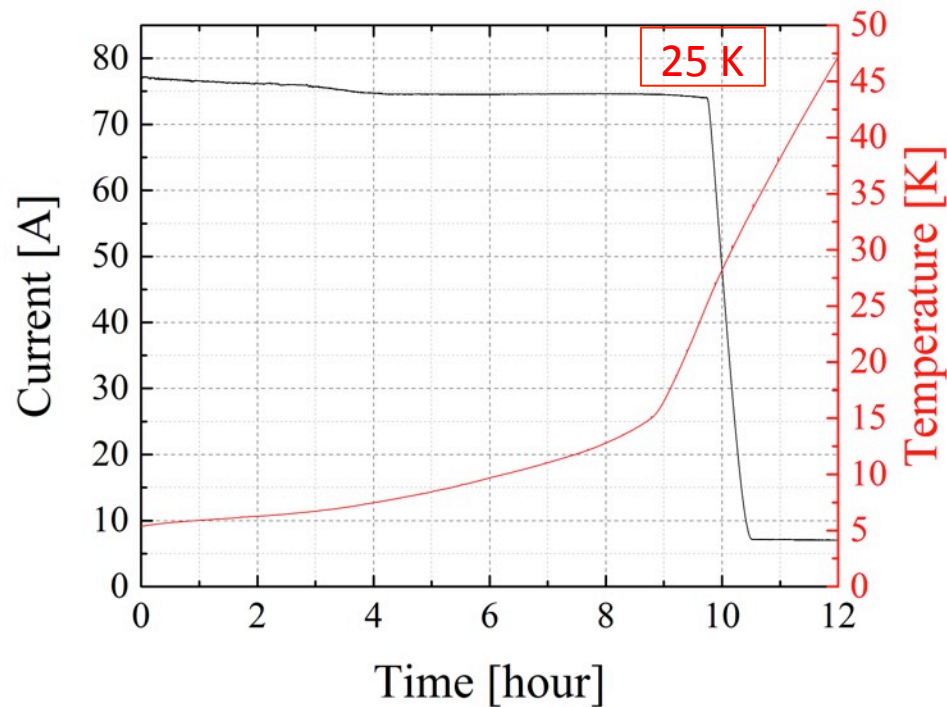
- Effect of potential copper contamination
- Compress powder, but not necessarily with extremely high pressure (300 MPa)
- High ambient pressure (35 kPa) during heat-treatment
- Argon environment, no moisture







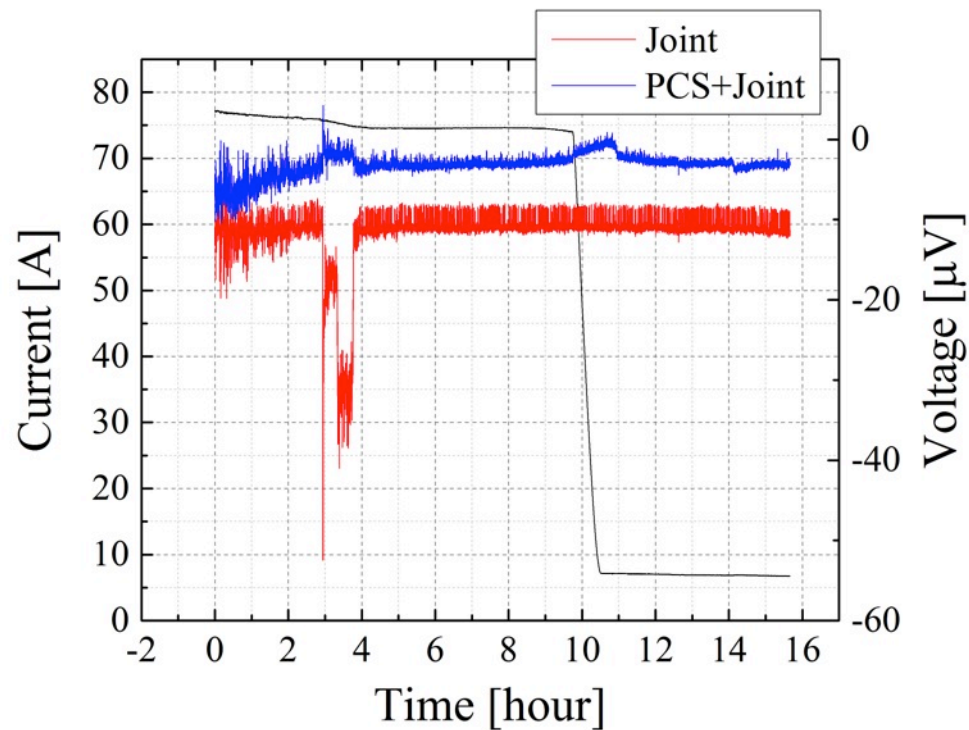
## Small-Loop Test at 75 A



- Initial decay possibly due to niobium
- No observable decay 8-15 K for 4.5 hours
- Loop inductance  $\approx 3 \times 10^{-5}$  H
- Loop resistance  $< 3 \times 10^{-12}$   $\Omega$



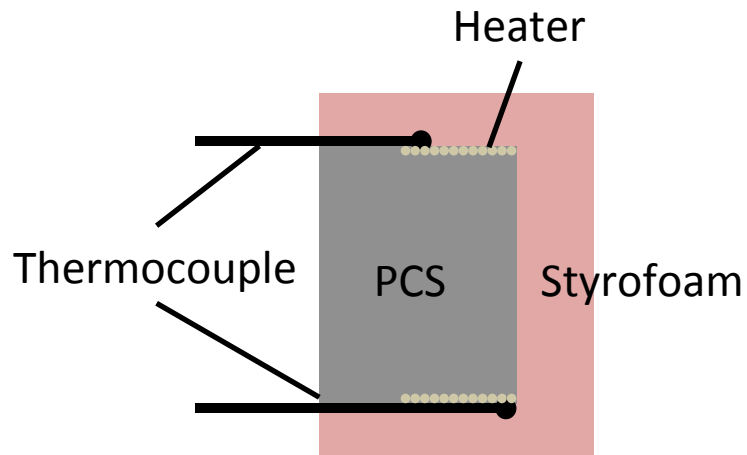
## Small-Loop Test at 75 A (Cont.)



Field decay or coil quench not caused by the joint

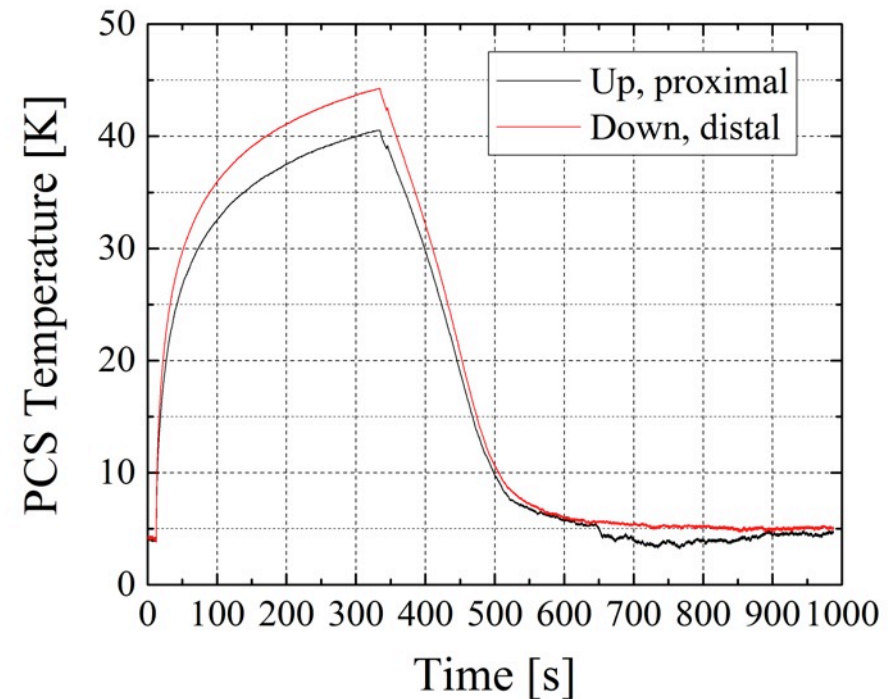
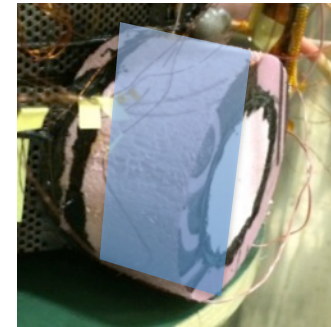


# PCS Open/Close



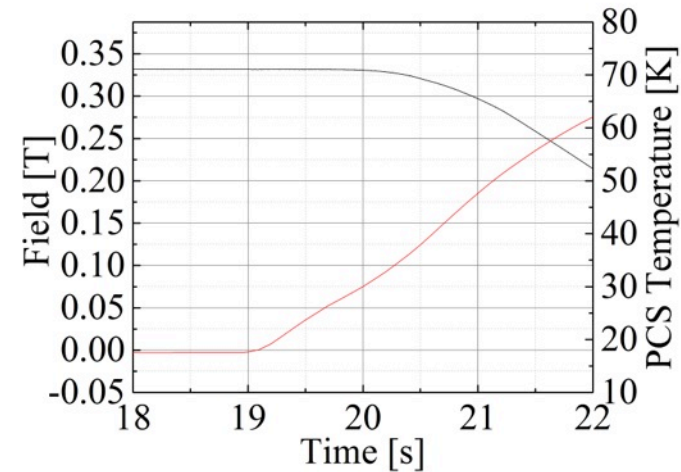
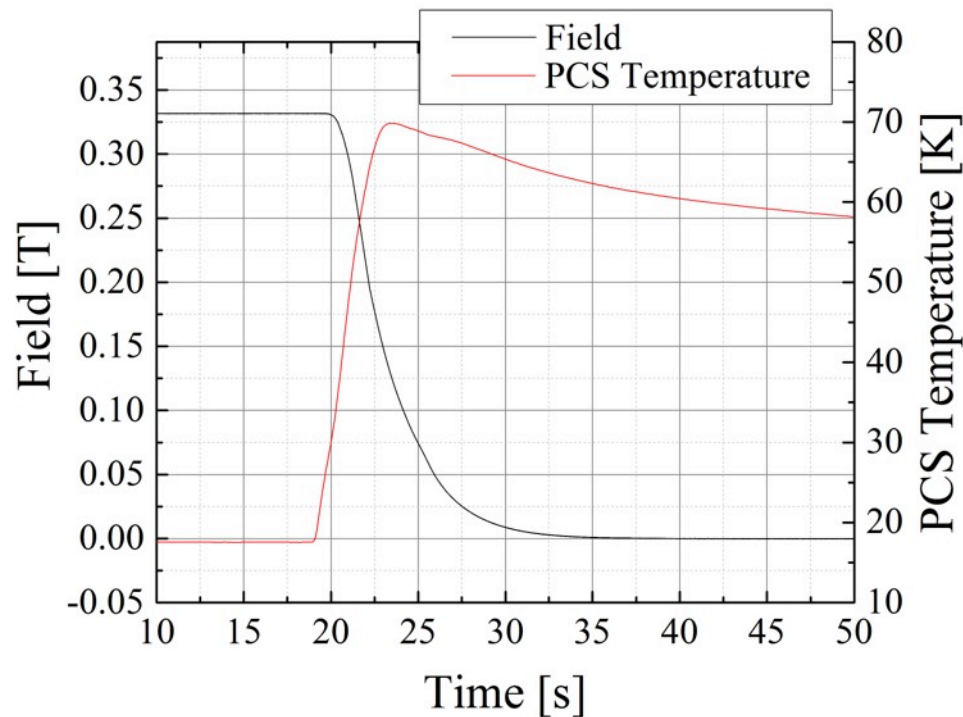
Side view of an insulated PCS

- Opens in 3 min. with 1 W
- Closes in 3 min. in gas helium
- Less than 1 W to maintain 40 K in gas helium at 5 K





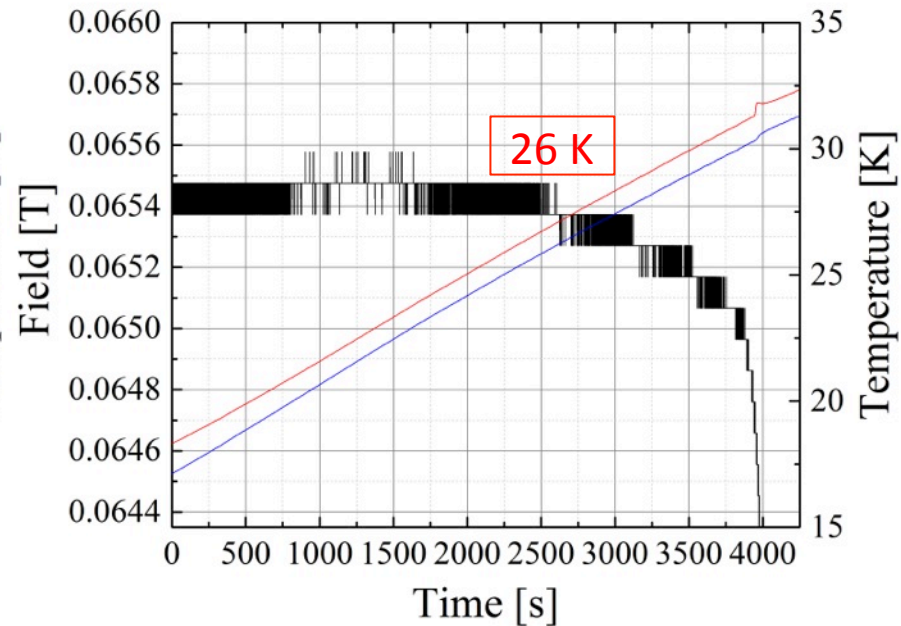
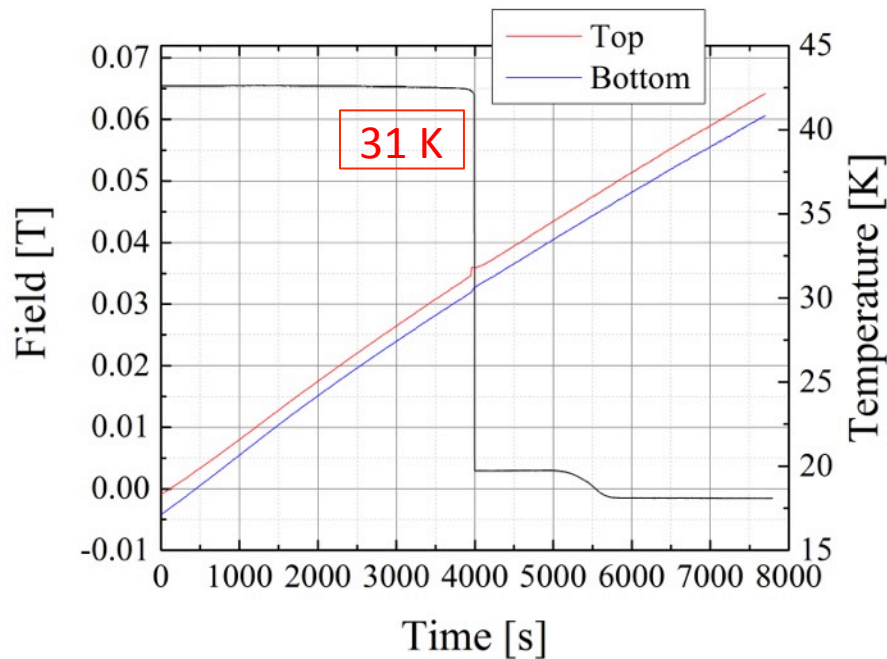
# PCS Dump Test



- Dump initiated in 1 s with 0.4-A current; faster with a capacitor
- Dump time constant  $\sim 3$  s
- Highest temperature in PCS  $< 70$  K



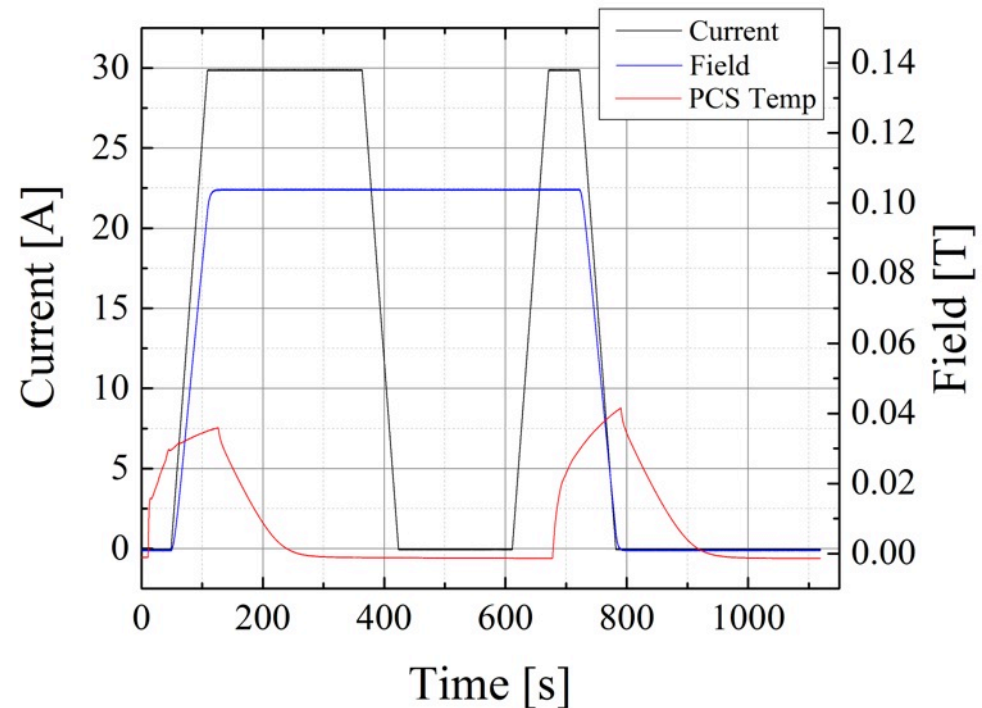
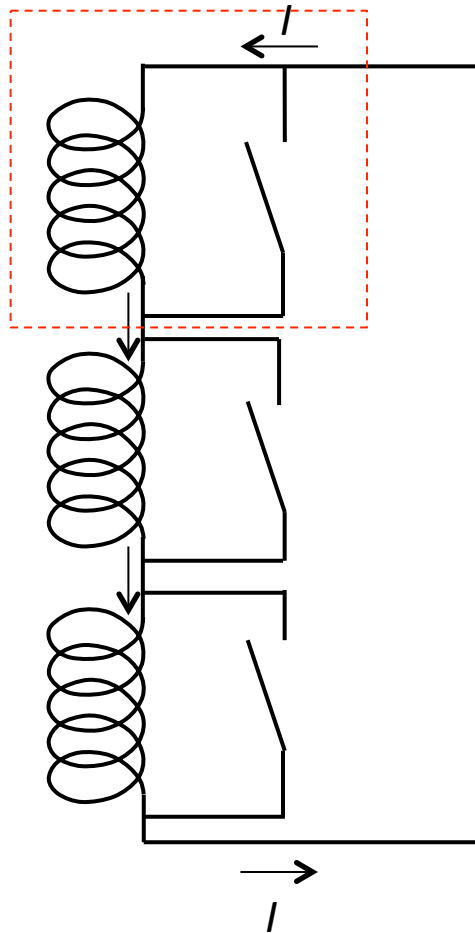
# Single Coil Persistent Mode at 50 A



50 A Persistent Mode: field degraded at 26 K; coil quenched at 31 K



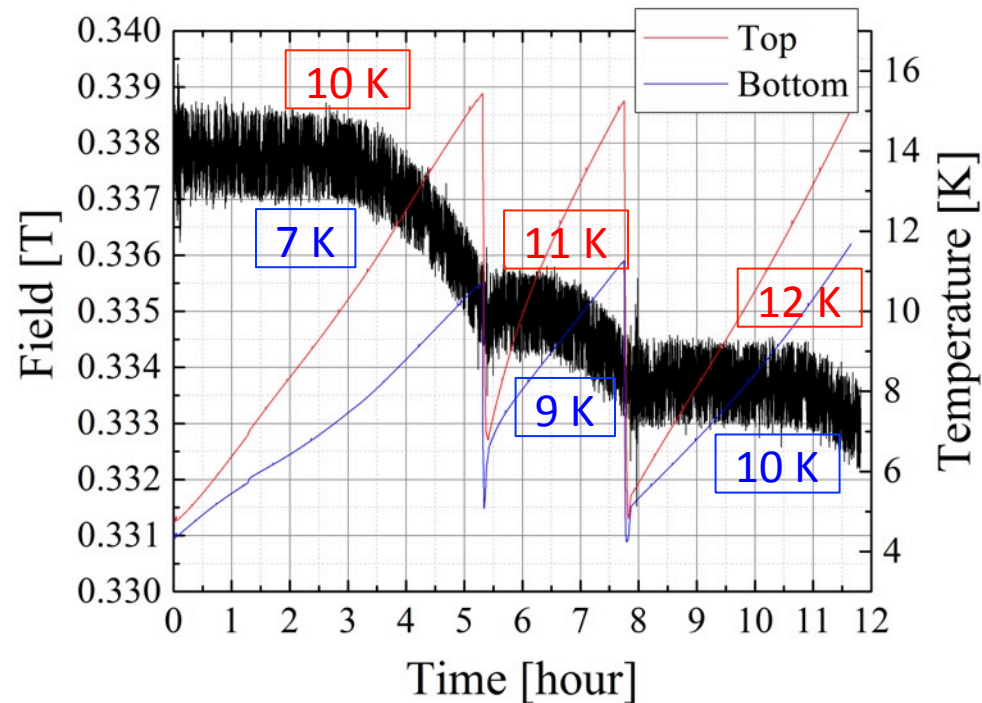
# Charge/Discharge 3-Coil Assembly in Persistent Mode



Each coil charge/discharge when PCS's open/close simultaneously



## 3-Coil Assembly Persistent-Mode at 100 A

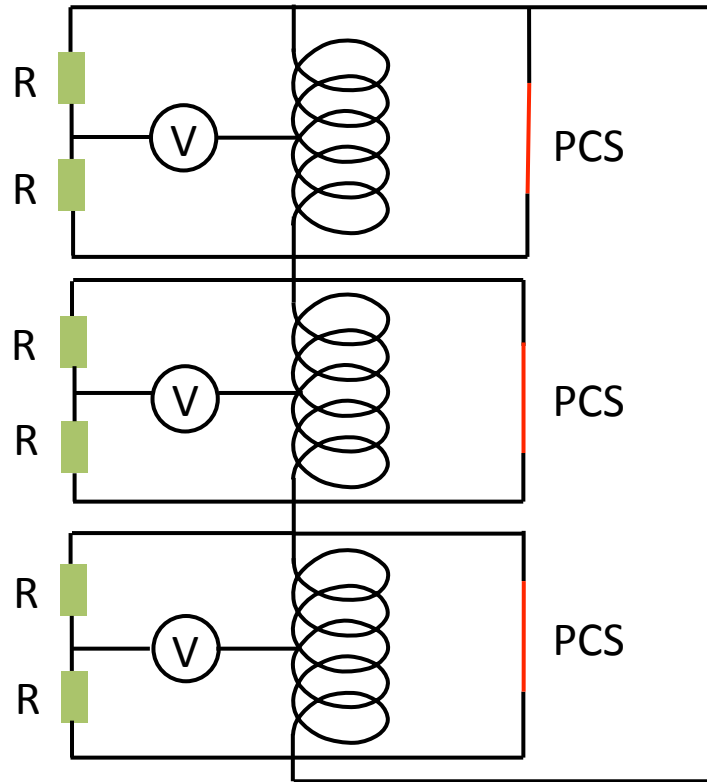


Persistent mode at 100 A to 10 K; 98 A to 12 K



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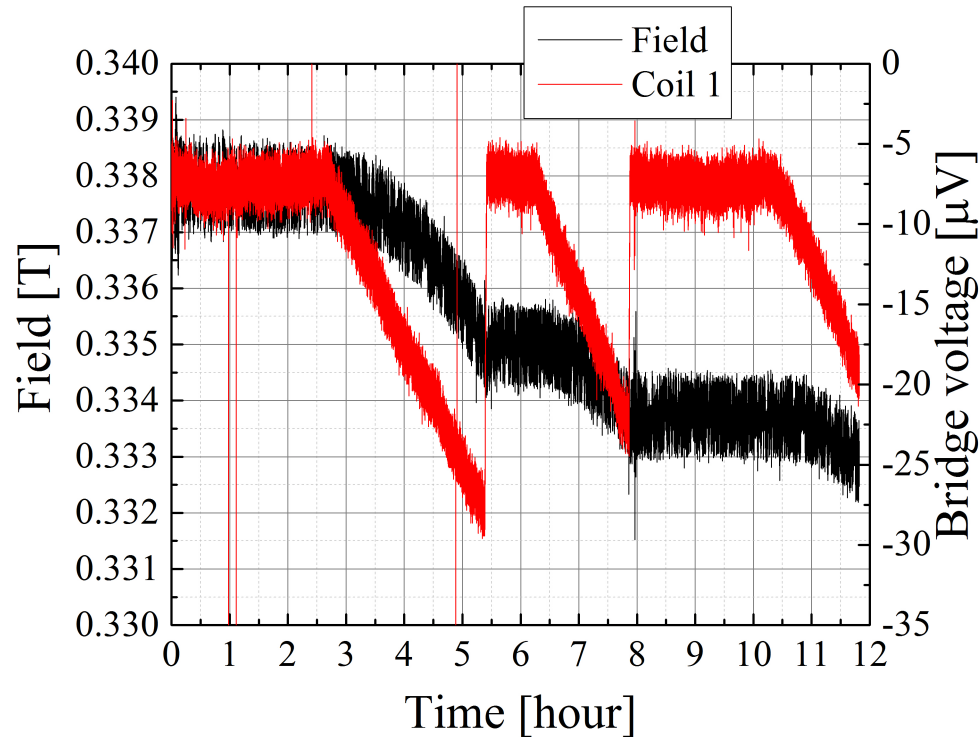
# Bridge Circuit



Bridge voltage indicates resistance in the coil



# Bridge Voltage of Coil 1



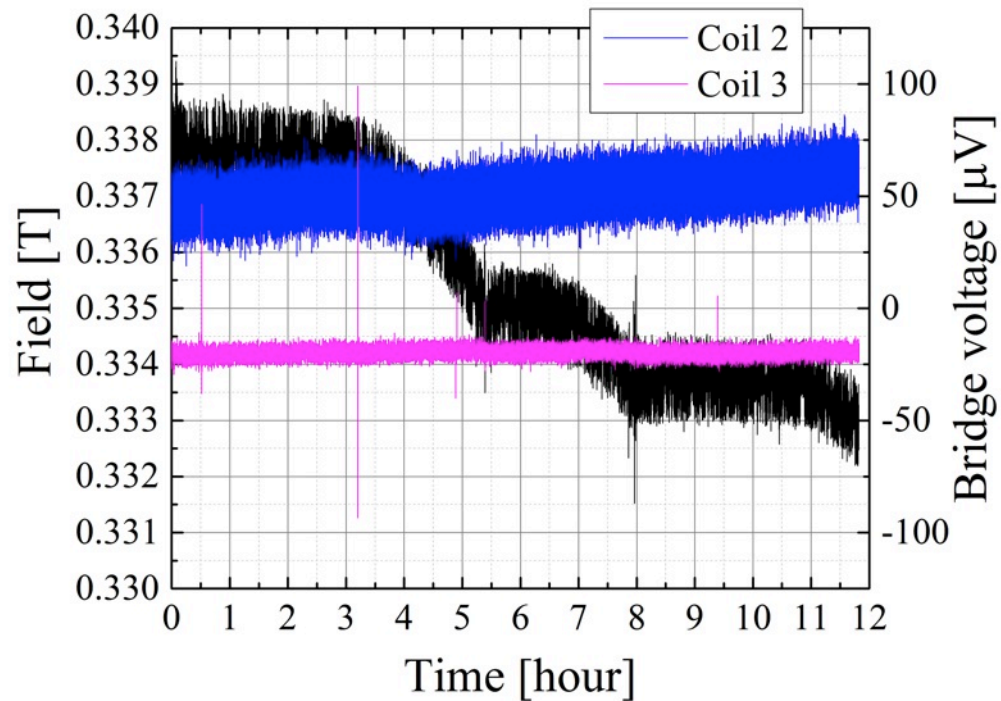
Average voltage of the first decay:

$$V = \frac{1}{2}IR = \frac{1}{2}L \frac{dI}{dt} = 0.5 \times 0.2 \times \frac{1}{7200} = 1.4 \times 10^{-5} \mu V$$

Calculated  $dI/dt$  matches measured values



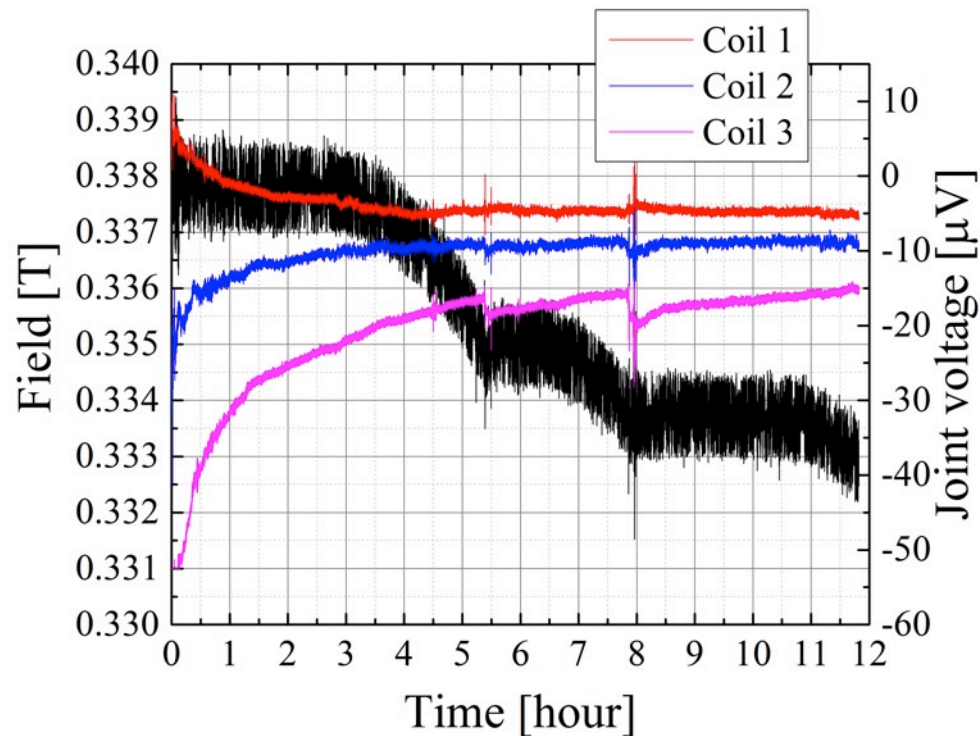
# Bridge Voltages of Coil 2 & 3



Coils 2 & 3 superconducting



# Joint Voltages of 3 Coils



Joints 1, 2, & 3 superconducting



# Potential Reasons for Coil Defect

- Winding
- Heat treatment
- Handling after heat treatment
- Thermal shock from  $\sim 70$  K to room temperature
- Over heating during test



## Next Step

- Finish 8-coil assembly
- Coils immersed in SN2, with better temperature control for monitoring persistent-mode longer
- Room-temperature bore for field mapping





# Summary

- Built & assembled 3 coils for a 0.5-T/240-mm cold bore MgB<sub>2</sub> magnet, each of ~ 300 m continuous length
- First full-current operation of multiple-coil assembly in persistent-mode at > 10 K
- Confirmed successful operation of key components: 1) 276-mm ID MgB<sub>2</sub> coils; 2) PCS; 3) superconducting Joint; 4) protection

*Thank You!*