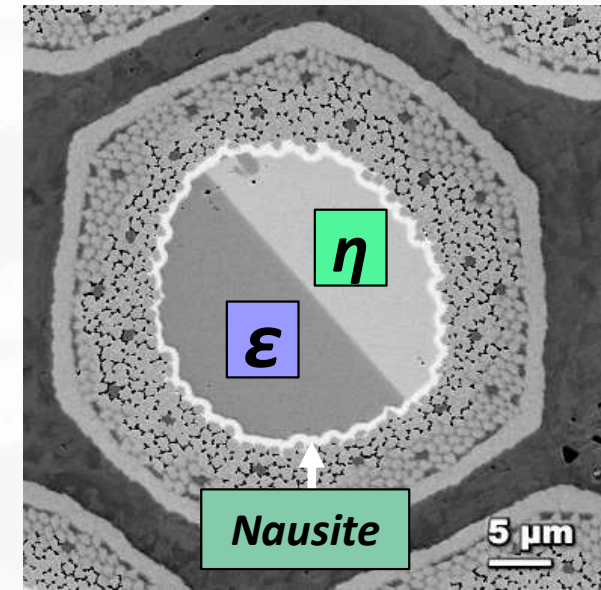


# Significant improvement of $J_c$ in small $D_s$ RRP<sup>®</sup> wires through heat treatment changes and phase control

*Using Nausite to our advantage*

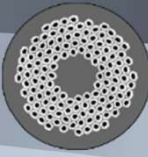
**Charlie Sanabria<sup>1</sup>, Michael Field<sup>2</sup>, P. J. Lee<sup>1</sup>,  
Hanping Miao<sup>2</sup>, D. C. Larbalestier<sup>1</sup> and  
Jeffrey Parrell<sup>2</sup>**



<sup>1</sup> Applied Superconductivity Center, NHMFL,  
Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL  
32310, USA

<sup>2</sup> Oxford Superconducting Technology  
600 Milik Street Carteret, NJ  
07008, USA





# Outline

## The 'big picture'

- Current RRR<sup>®</sup> limitations
- Hi-Lumi and FCC demands

## Heat Treatment "revelation"

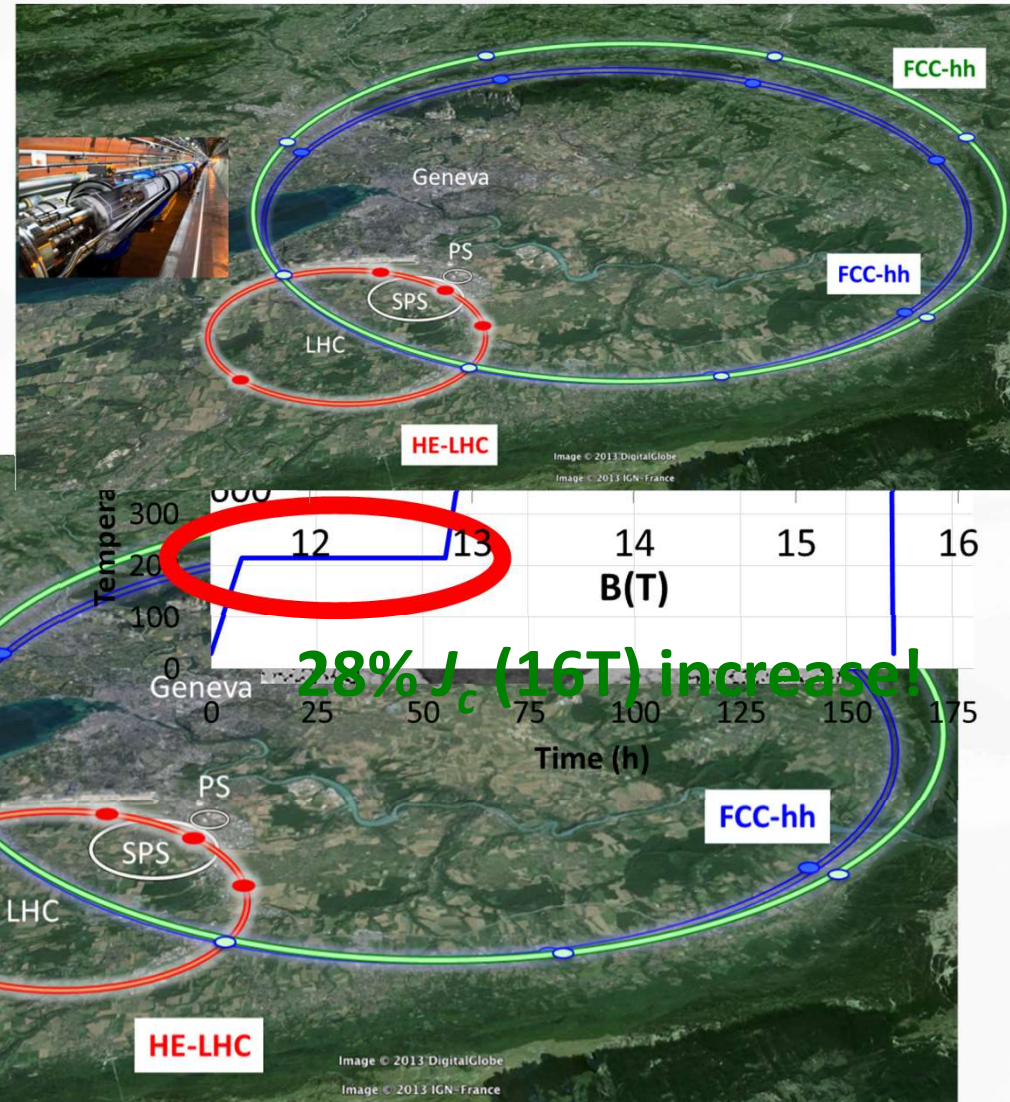
- Ian Pong, *et. al.* (2013)
- The "Nausite mem"
- The Good, the Bad

## Key Findings

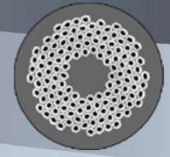
- The 215°C dwell is
- Nausite growth is s
- Cu diffusion is wea

## Conclusion

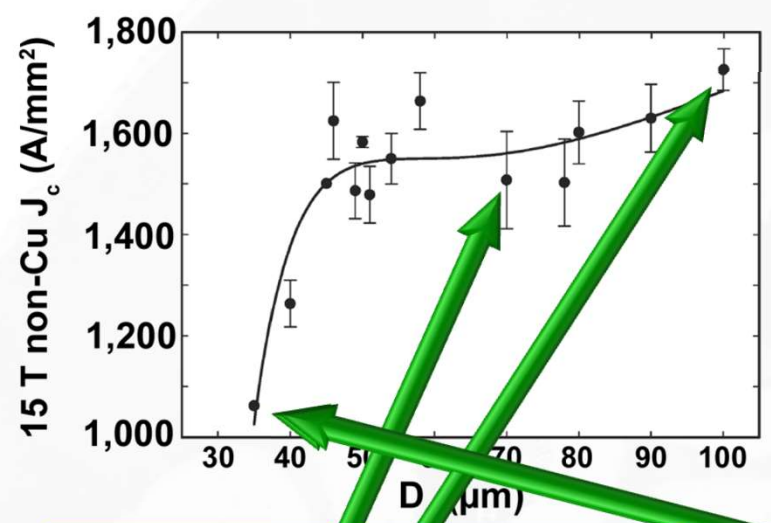
- Promoting Cu diffusion while inhibiting Nausite growth can increase  $J_c$
- Our new heat treatment improved  $J_c$  (16 T) in small  $D_s$  wires by 28% (preserving RRR)





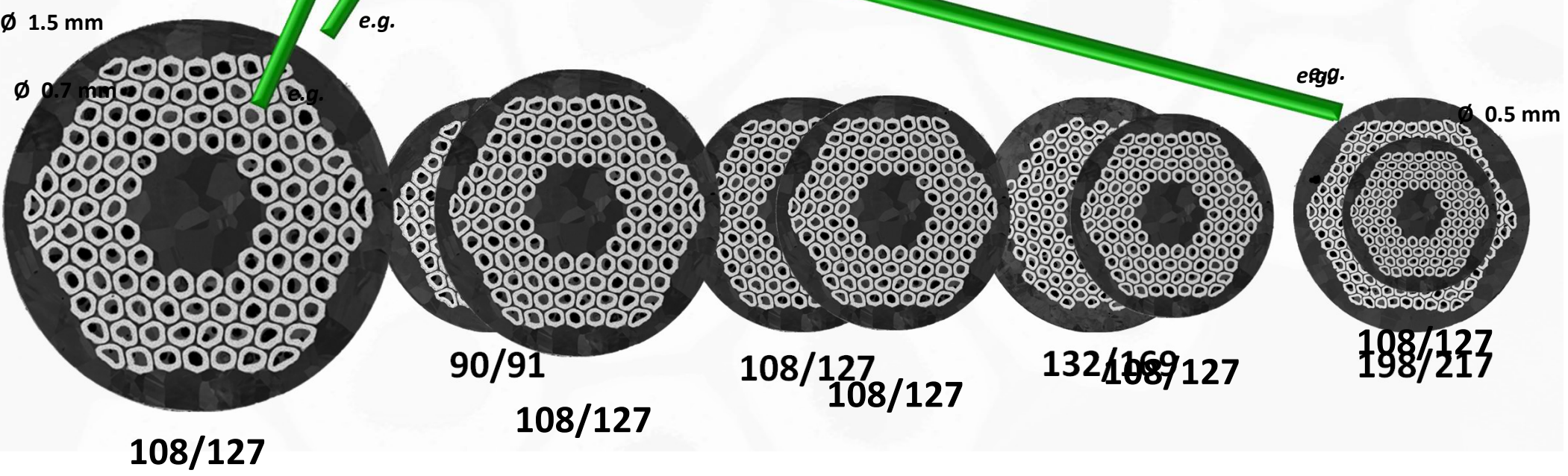


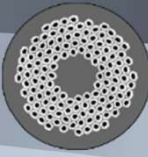
# There is a dramatic drop in $J_c$ as the subelements get smaller



Field et al. IEEE Trans Appl Supercond 24, 1-5 (2014).

Same wire architectures  
 at different sizes





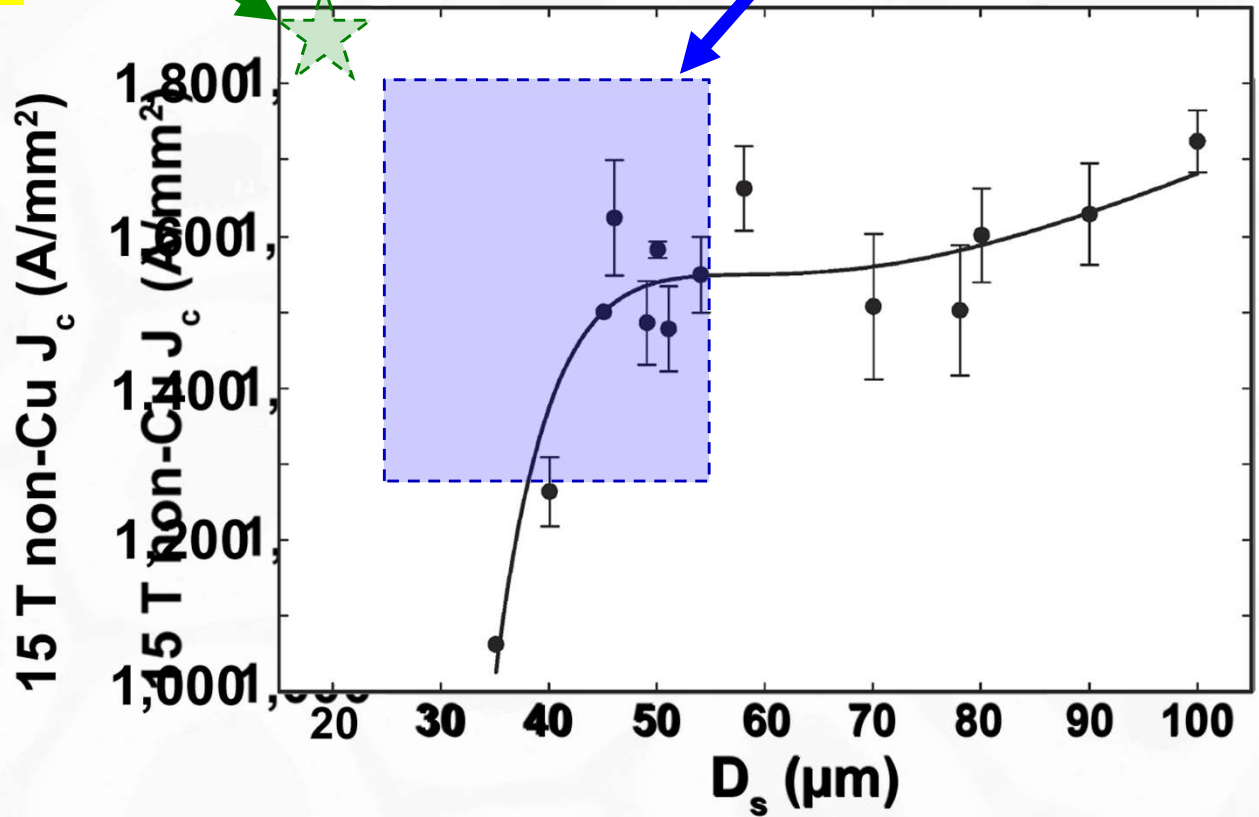
# LHC requirements

## Final Targets for FCC Conductor\*

A. Ballarino, presented at the FCC week 2016.

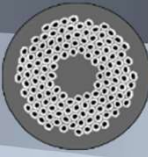
## Current Hi-Lumi LHC requirements for LARP Quadrupoles

S-HiLumi-doc.40; Rev. No.: Original Release; Date: 05-May-2015



Field et al. IEEE Trans Appl Supercond 24, 1-5 (2014).

\* Values presented at 16 T (1500 A/mm<sup>2</sup>)  
 Kramer extrapolation to 15 T = 1865 A/mm<sup>2</sup>



# Outline

## ➤ The ‘big picture’

- Current RRP<sup>®</sup> limitations
- Hi-Lumi and FCC demands

## ➤ Heat Treatment “revelation”

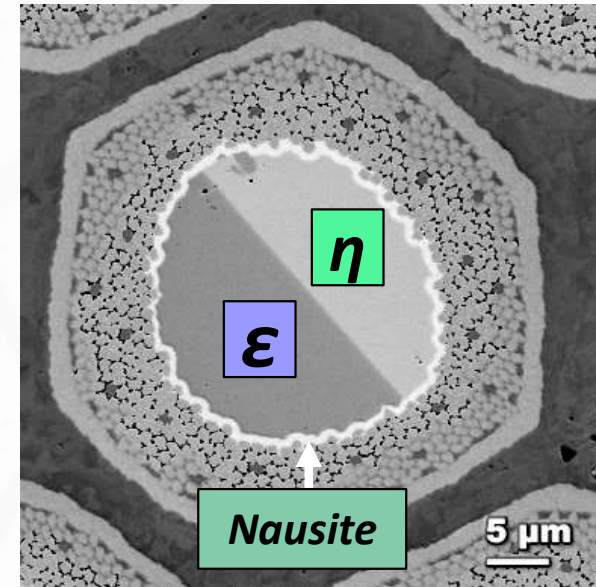
- Ian Pong, *et. al.* (2013)
- The “Nausite membrane”
- The Good, the Bad and the Ugly

## ➤ Key Findings

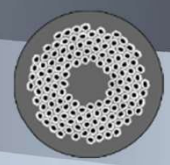
- The 215°C dwell is useless
- Nausite growth is strongly dependent on temperature
- Cu diffusion is weakly dependent on temperature

## ➤ Conclusion

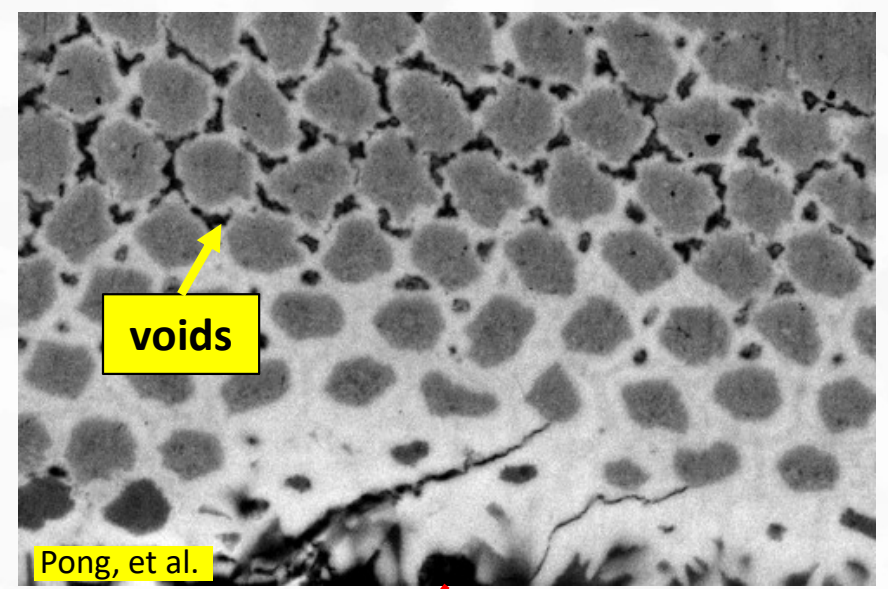
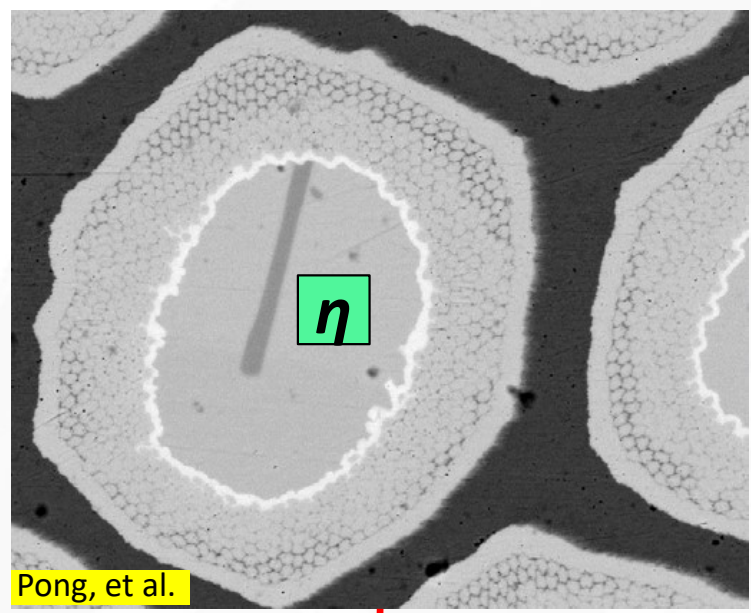
- Promoting Cu diffusion while inhibiting Nausite growth can increase  $J_c$
- Our new heat treatment improved  $J_c$  (16 T) in small  $D_s$  wires by 28% (preserving RRR)





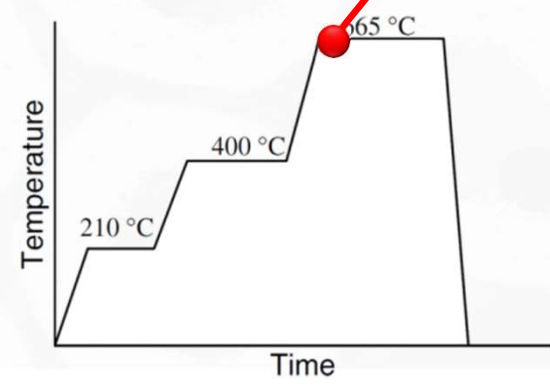
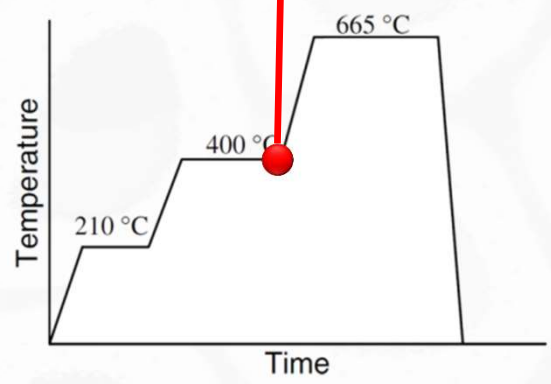


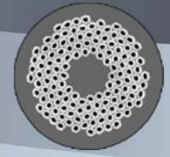
# “There is limited Sn diffusion outwards” during the 400°C dwell – Pong, et al. (2013)



“There is limited Sn diffusion outwards” during the 400°C dwell due to a barrier of the so-called Nausite (Sn-Nb-Cu phase)

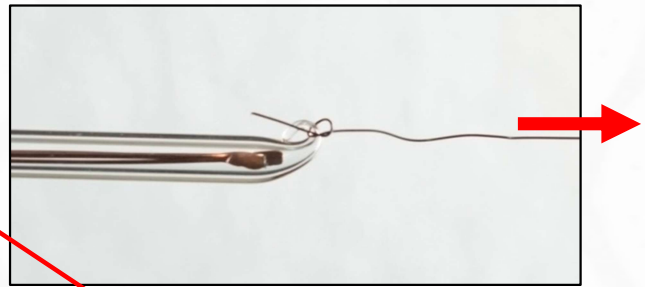
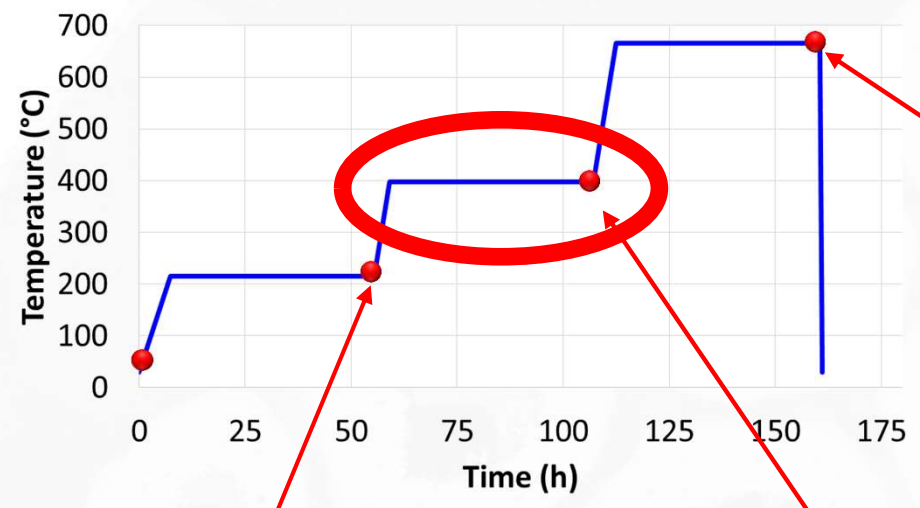
“Pores are mostly observed above 415°C in the filamentary region”



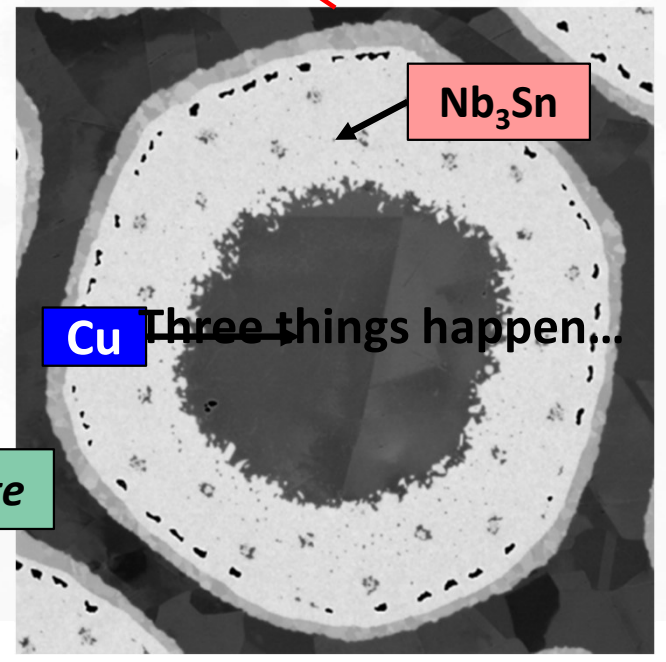
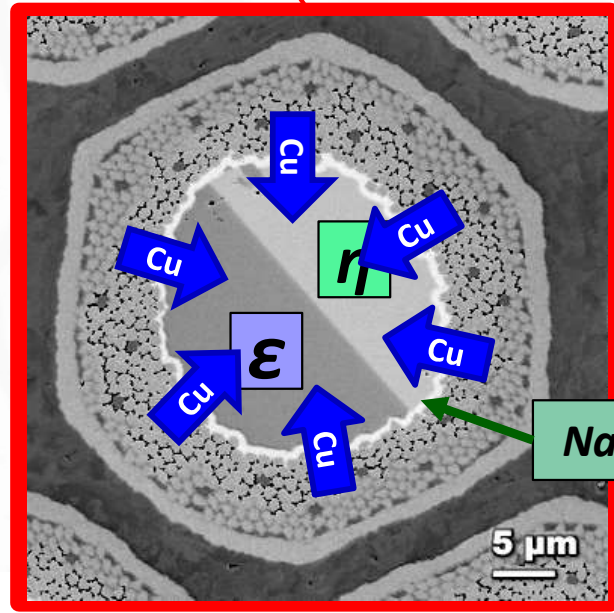
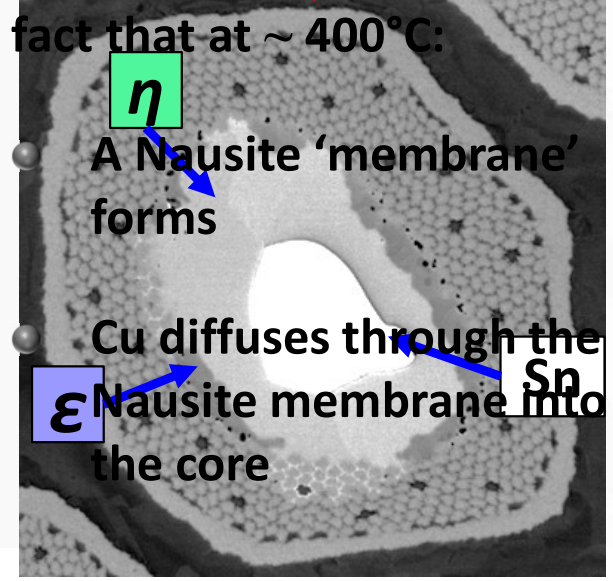


# The 400°C dwell is where all of the interesting kinetics happens

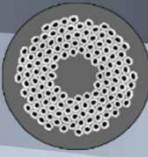
- Quartz tubes
- Argon gas
- ~13 cm long pieces



This talk will focus on the







# The Good, the Bad and the Ugly



**Cu diffusion into the core**



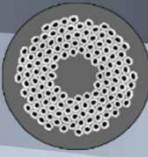
**Nausite growth**



**Liquefaction of  $\eta$**

Drawings: © Orlando Aquije 2008  
[atixvector.deviantart.com](http://atixvector.deviantart.com)





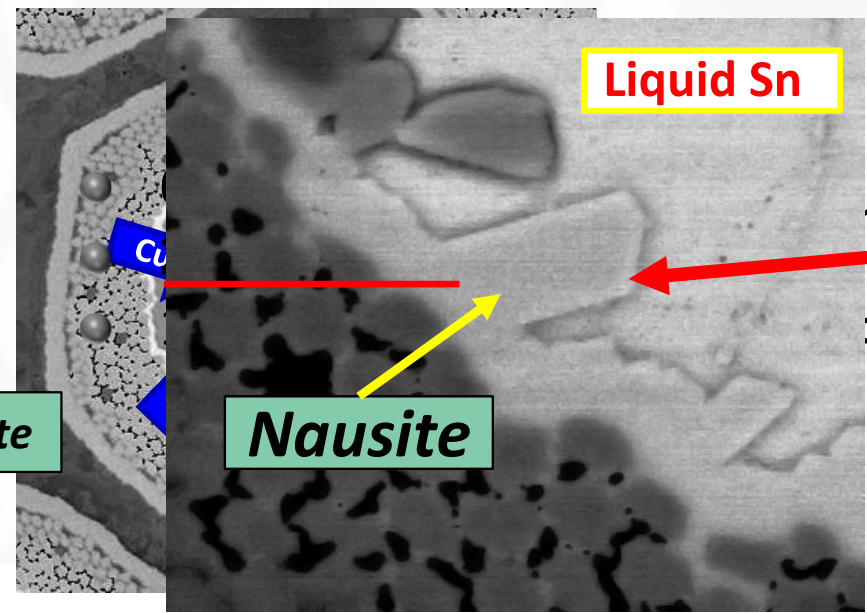
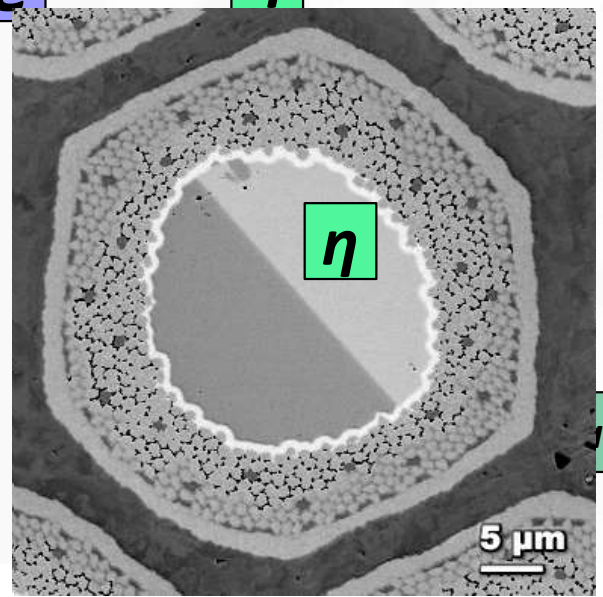
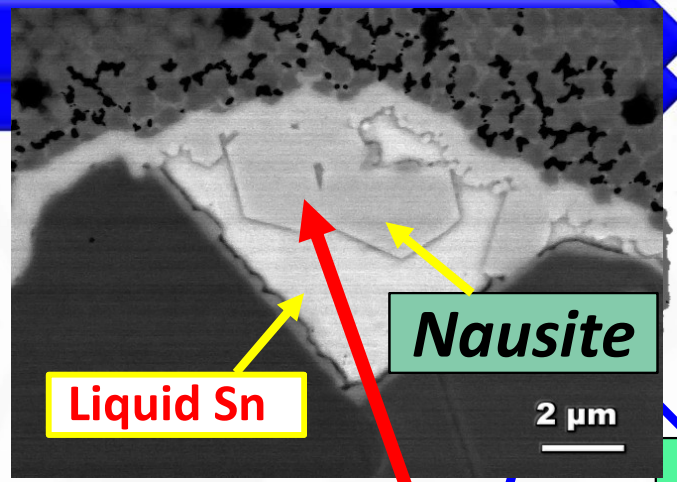
# The Good, the Bad and the Ugly



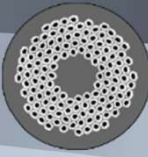
They are **Good** if you only find defects by slow cooling with the time membrane) produces large amounts of the positive phase  $\eta$



How do we rescue this poor liquefaction...



questered Nb  
 id to form  
 connected Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn  
 disconnected Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn



# Outline

## ➤ The 'big picture'

- Current RRP® limitations
- Hi-Lumi and FCC demands

## ➤ Heat Treatment "revelation"

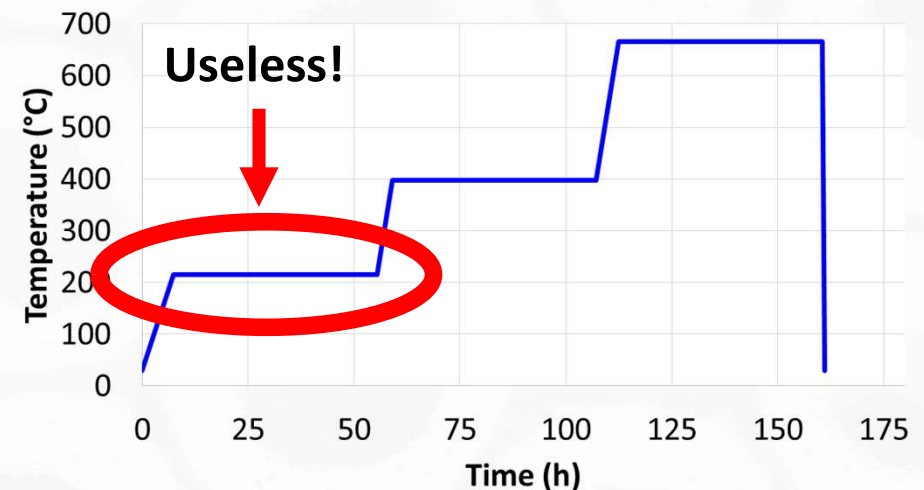
- Ian Pong, *et. al.* (2013)
- The "Nausite membrane"
- The Good, the Bad and the Ugly

## ➤ Key Findings

- The 215°C dwell is useless
- Nausite growth is strongly dependent on temperature
- Cu diffusion is weakly dependent on temperature

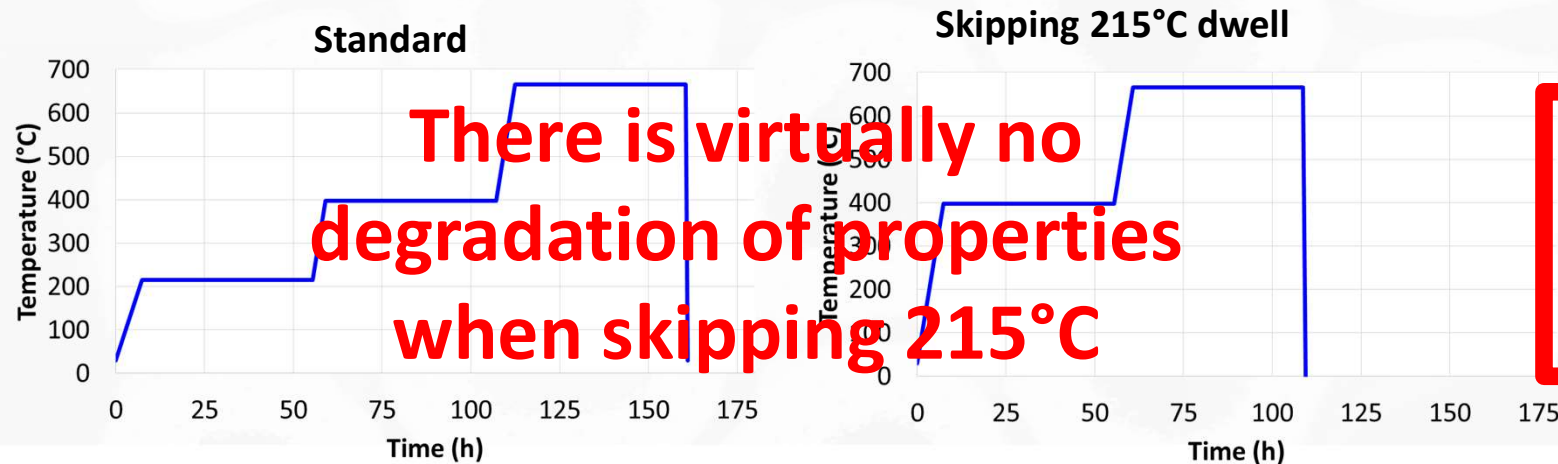
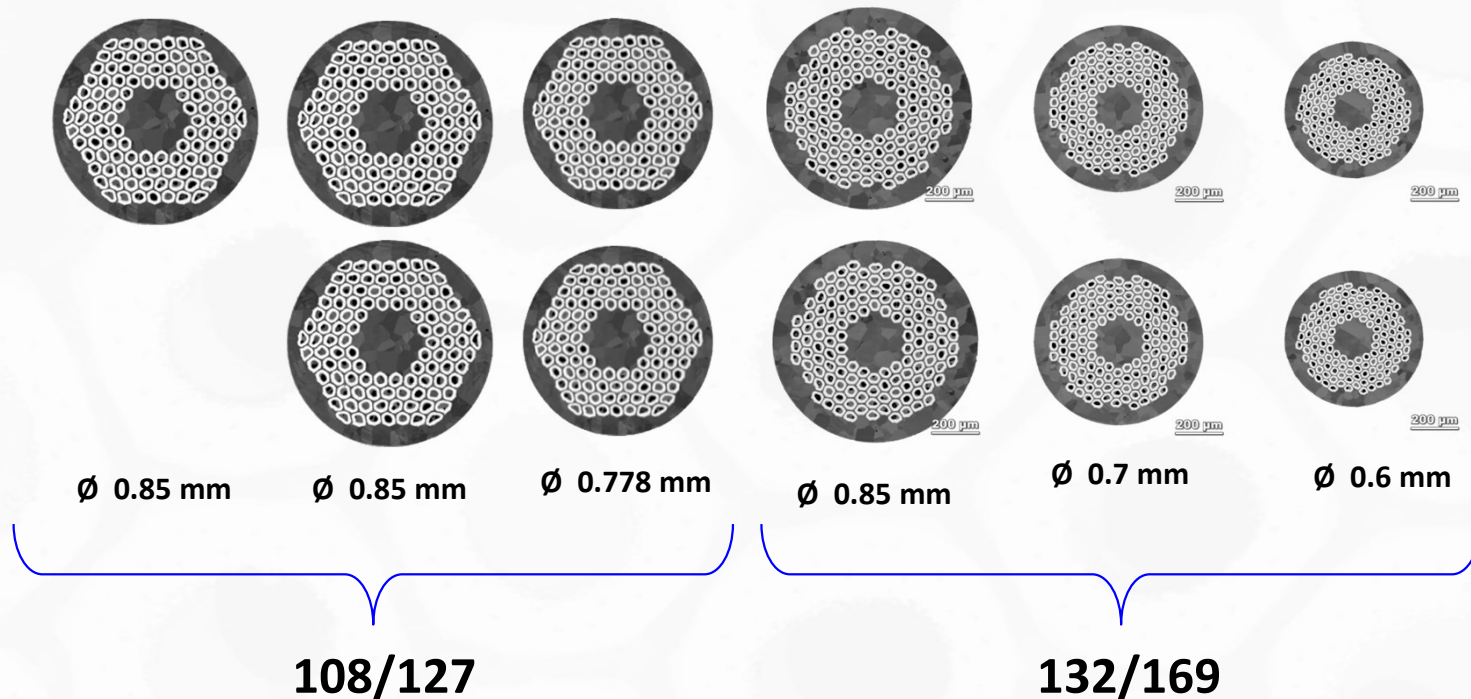
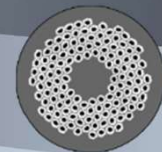
## ➤ Conclusion

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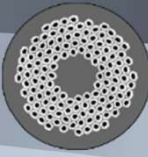




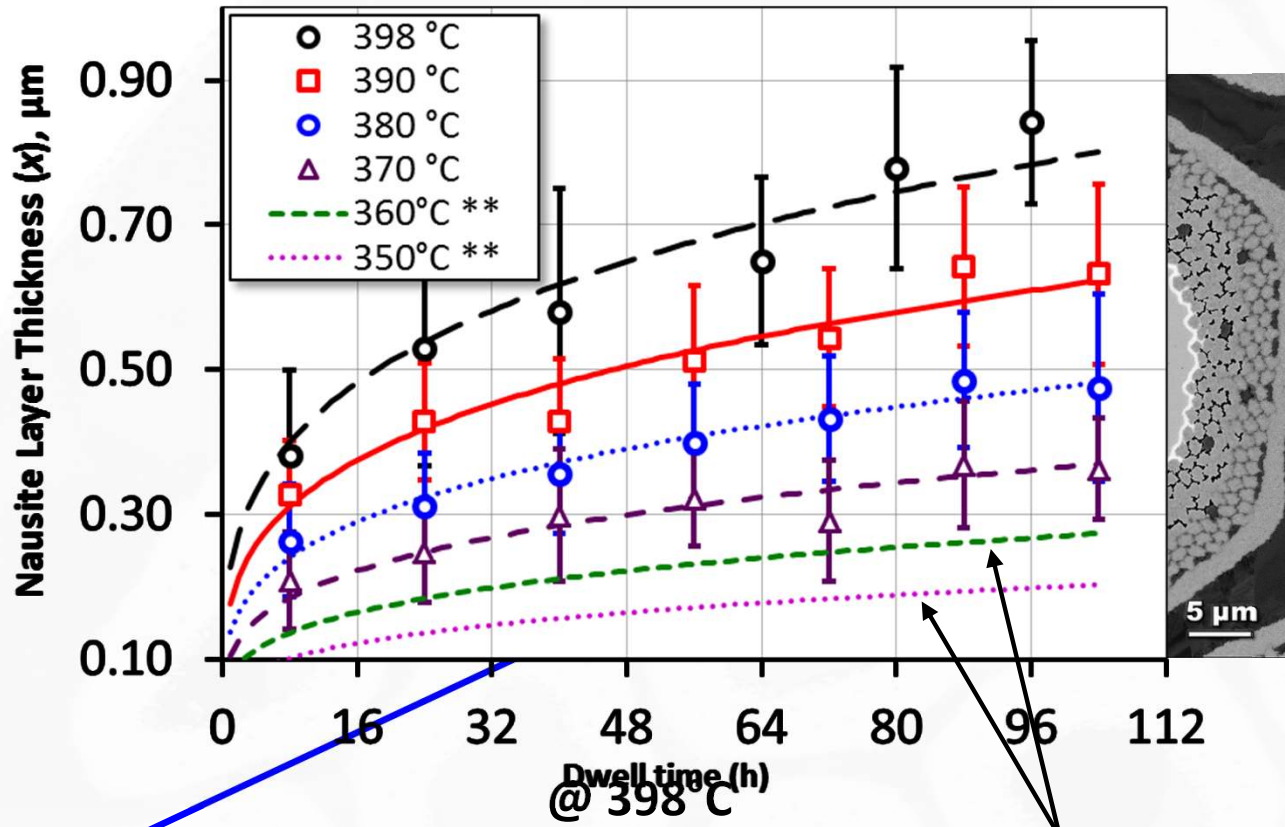
# The 215°C dwell is useless, and it can be skipped without affecting strand properties



$\Delta H_k \approx 0.06 \text{ T}$   
 $\Delta J_c (12 \text{ T}) \approx -38 \text{ A/mm}^2$   
 $\Delta n\text{-value} \approx 0.04$   
 (when skipping 215°C dwell)



# Nausite growth is strongly dependent on temperature



**Power law growth**

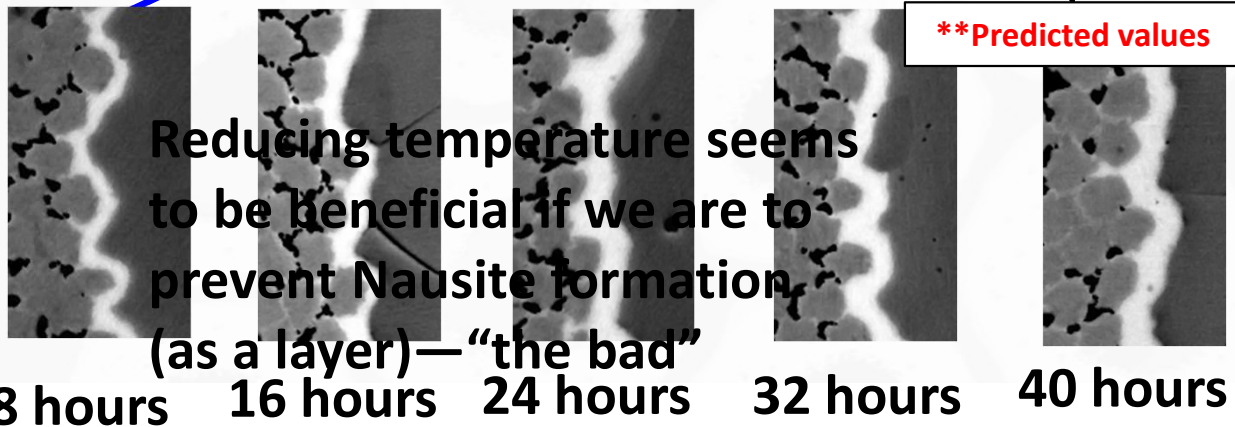
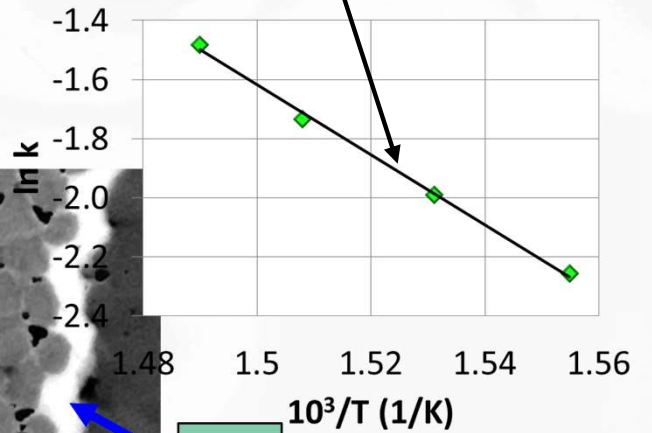
$$x(T, t) = kt^{0.27}$$

**Arrhenius**

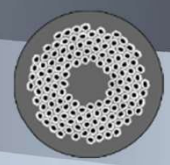
$$k = k^0 e\left(\frac{-Q_g}{RT}\right)$$

**Activation energy**

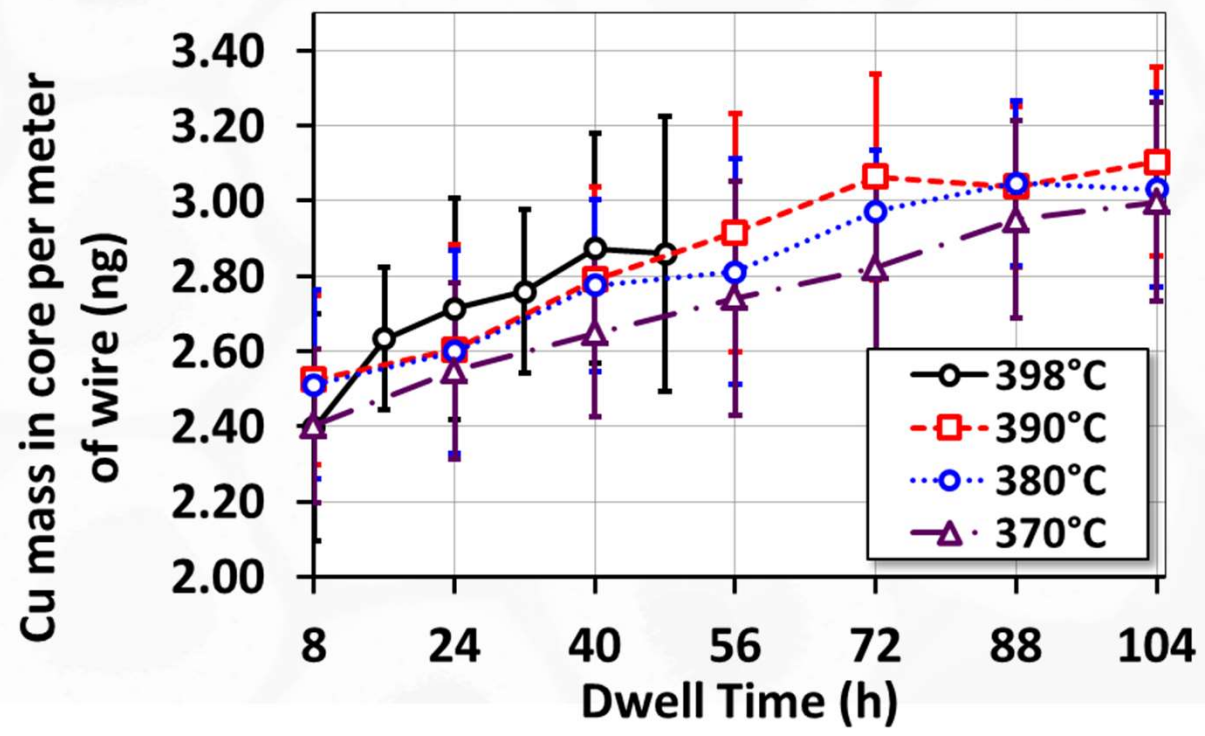
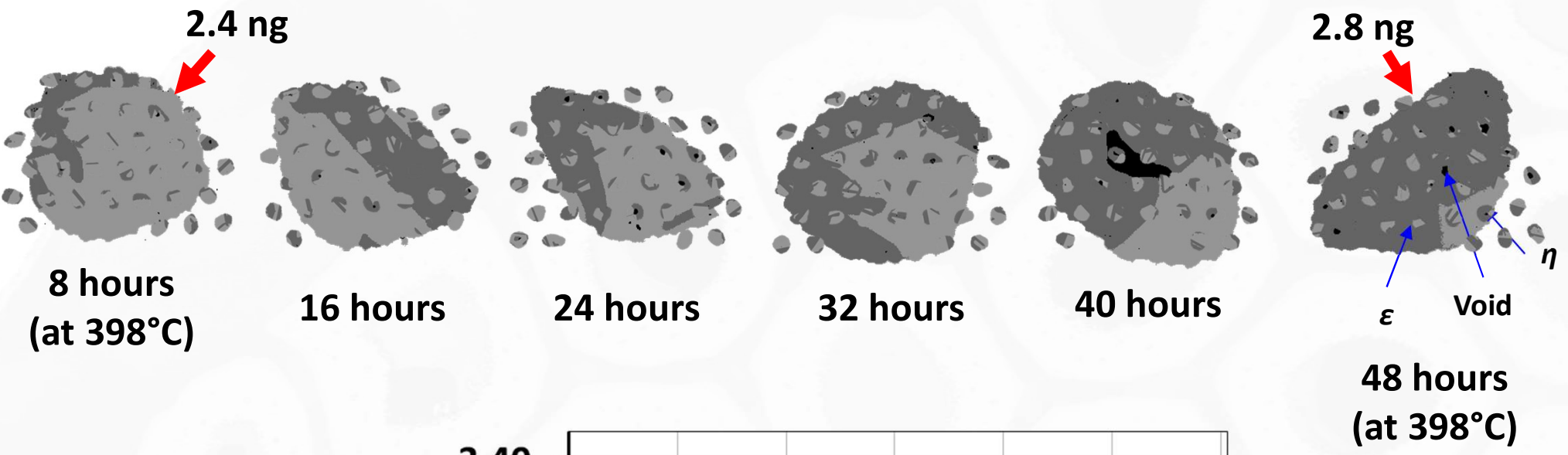
$$Q_g = -98.274 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

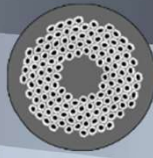






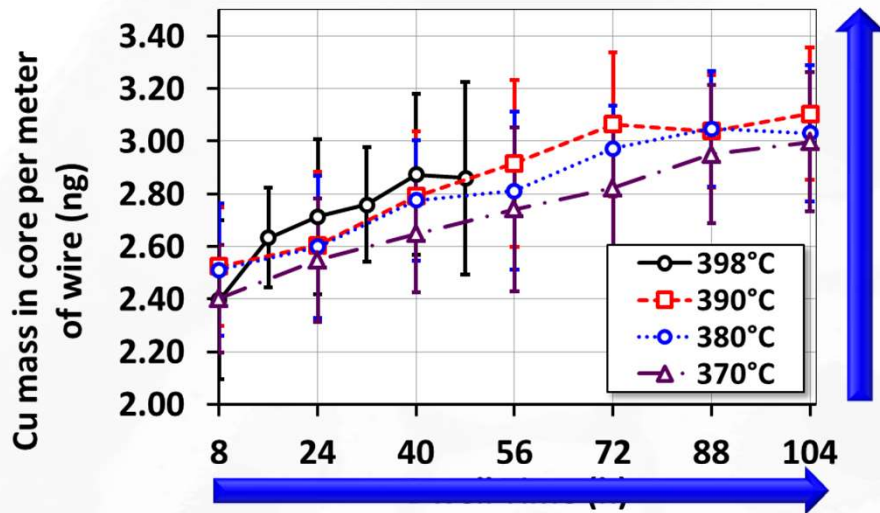
# Cu diffusion to the core is weakly dependent on temperature



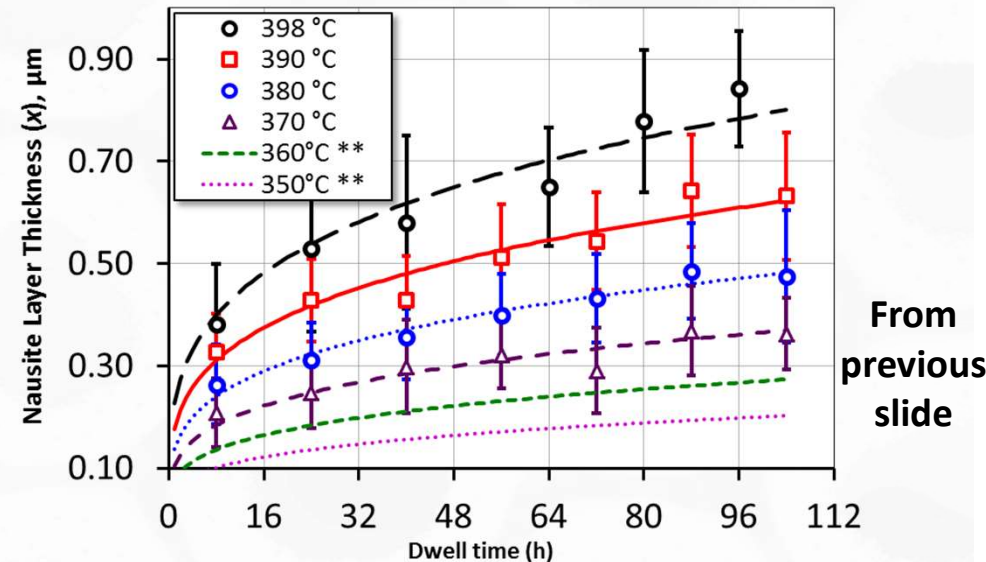


# Longer heat treatments at lower temperatures draw more Cu in and inhibit Nausite Growth

**“The Good” is not affected by lower temperatures**



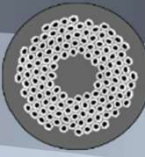
**“The Bad” is slowed down significantly by lower temperatures**



All we have to do to take care of “The Ugly” is let this run for a long time...

...so more Cu gets drawn in





# Outline

## ➤ The 'big picture'

- Current RRP® limitations
- Hi-Lumi and FCC demands

## ➤ Heat Treatment "revelation"

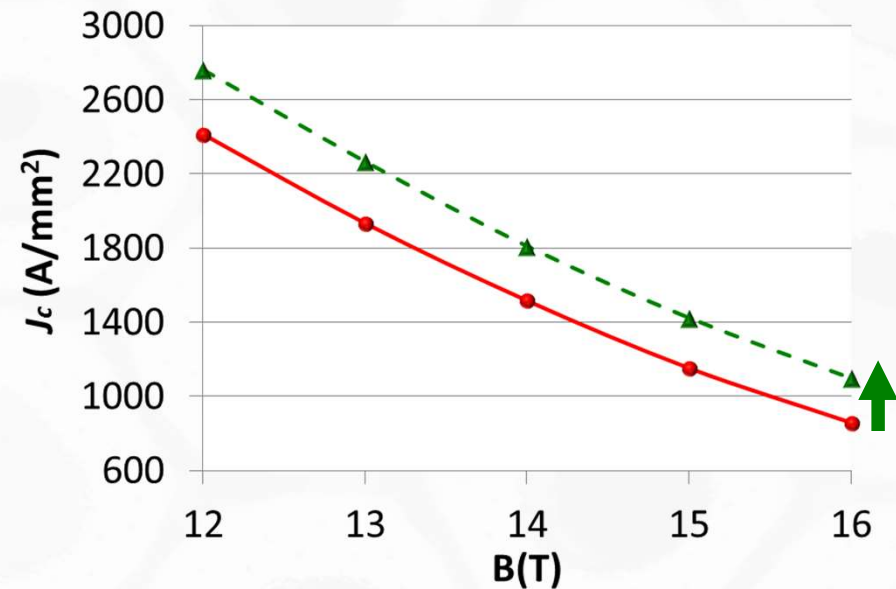
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## ➤ Key Findings

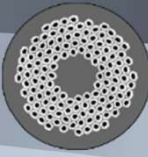
- The 200°C dwell is useless
- Nausite growth is strongly dependent on temperature
- Cu diffusion is weakly dependent on temperature

## ➤ Conclusion

- Promoting Cu diffusion while inhibiting Nausite growth can increase  $J_c$
- Our new heat treatment improved  $J_c$  (16 T) in small  $D_s$  wires by 28% (preserving RRR)

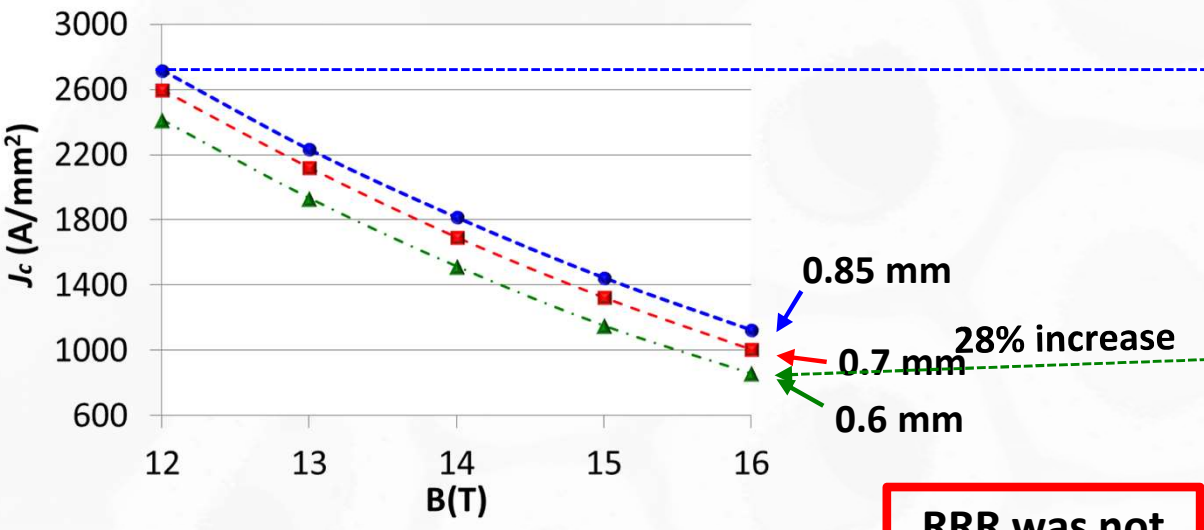


**28%  $J_c$  (16T) increase!**

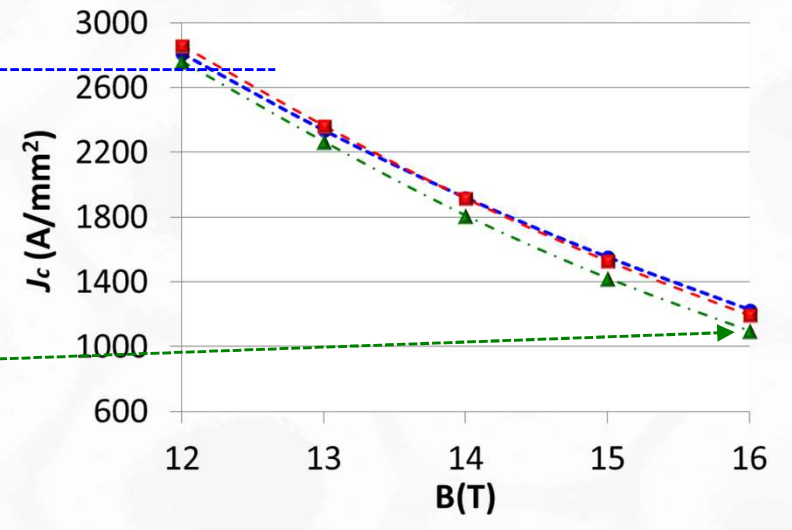


# Promoting Cu diffusion while inhibiting Nausite growth can increase $J_c$

## Standard Heat Treatment

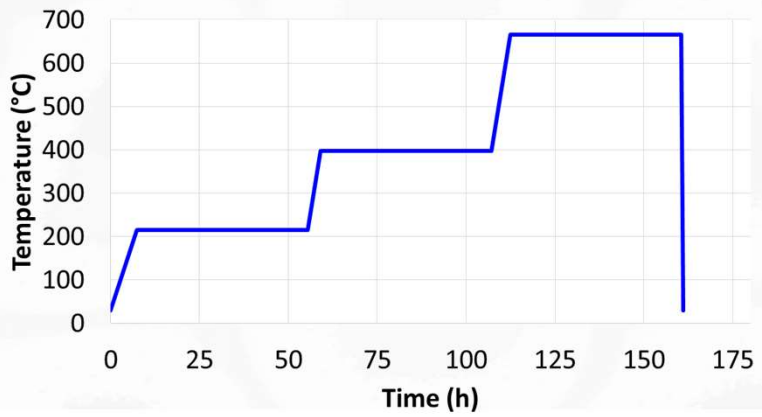


## 1<sup>st</sup> attempt to control Nausite

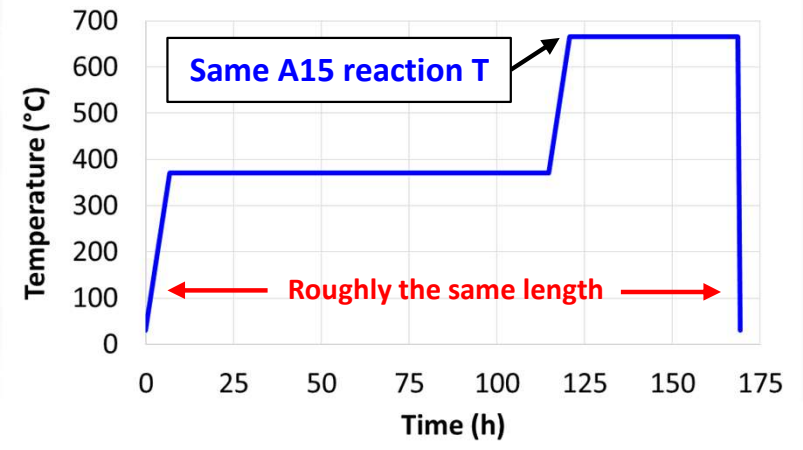


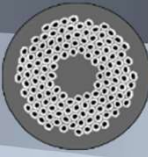
**RRR was not affected**

## Standard Heat Treatment



## 1<sup>st</sup> attempt to control Nausite





# Back to the (sobering) 'big picture'

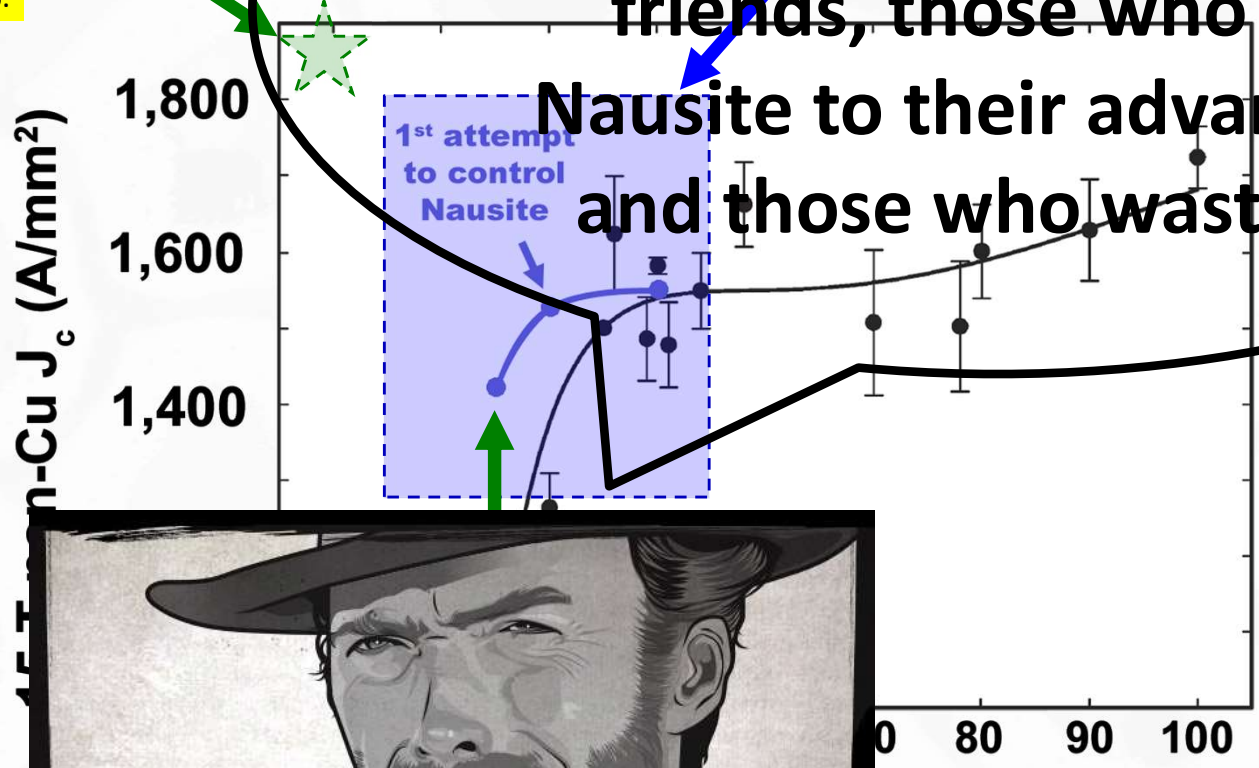
Final Targets for FCC Conductor\*

A. Ballarino, presented at the FCC week 2016.

Plenty of work ahead of us!

There are two kinds of heat treatments in this world, my friends, those who use Nausite to their advantage, and those who waste Nb

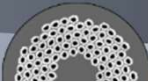
S-HiLumi-doc.40; Rev. No.: Original Release; Date: 05-May-2015



Field et al. IEEE Trans Appl Supercond 24, 1-5 (2014).

\* Values presented at 16 T (1500 A/mm<sup>2</sup>)  
 Kramer extrapolation to 15 T = 1865 A/mm<sup>2</sup>





Thank you



Special thanks to **Arup Ghosh** (BNK), **Ian Pong** (LBNL), **Dan Dietderich** (LBNL), and **Lance Cooley** (Fermi Lab) for fruitful discussions.

This work was funded by the **Department of Energy** under grant:  
DE-FOA-0001604

The National High Magnetic Field Laboratory where the experiments were performed is supported by the **National Science Foundation** Cooperative Agreement DMR-1157490 and by the State of Florida.

Some of the wires used in this study were made under the **US Conductor Development Program**.