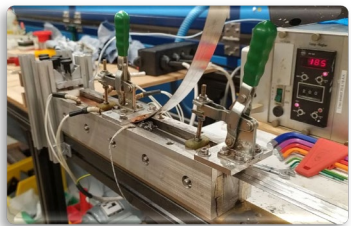
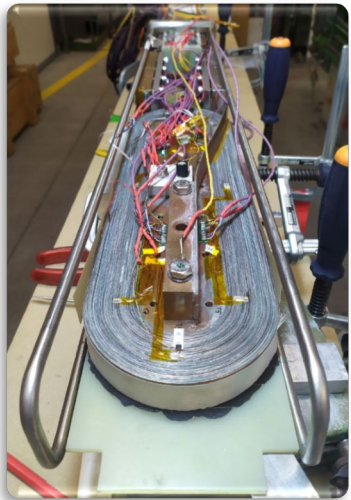
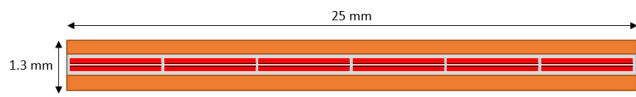


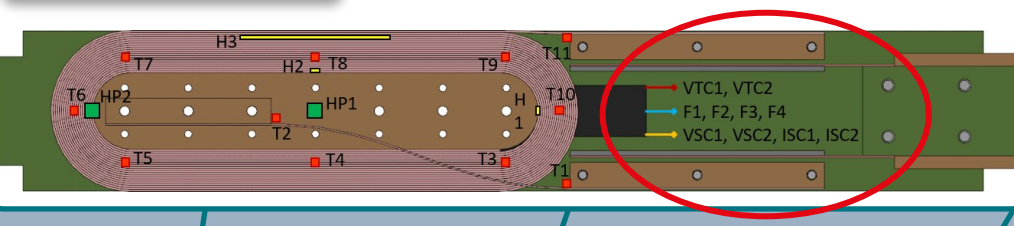
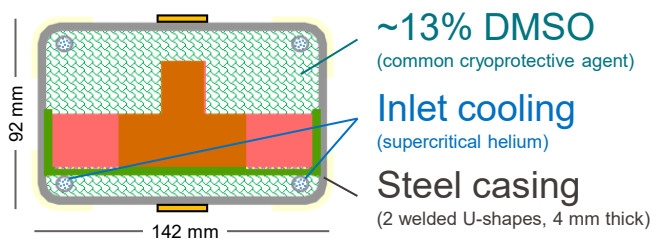
## Conductor and coil layout



- Laminated stacked-tape soldered conductor (LASSO)

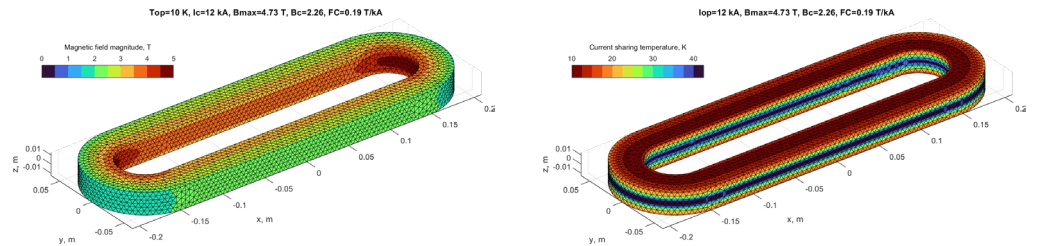


- 20-turn flat racetrack
- Fiberglass turn insulation
- Impregnated and indirectly cooled

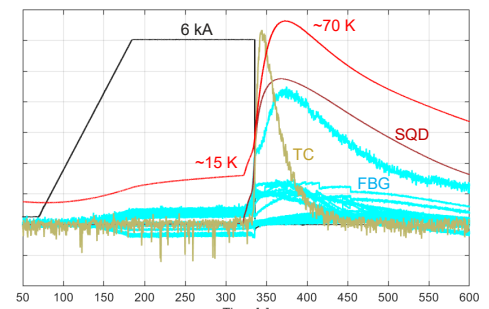
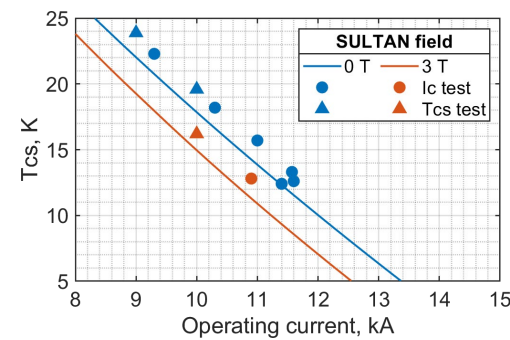
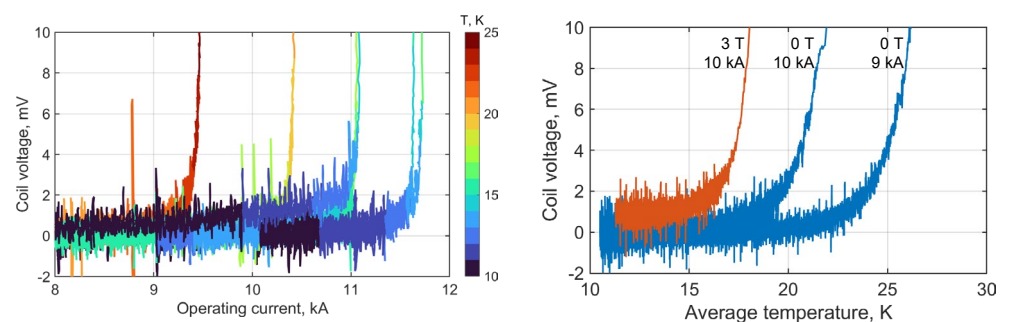


## Modelling and test results

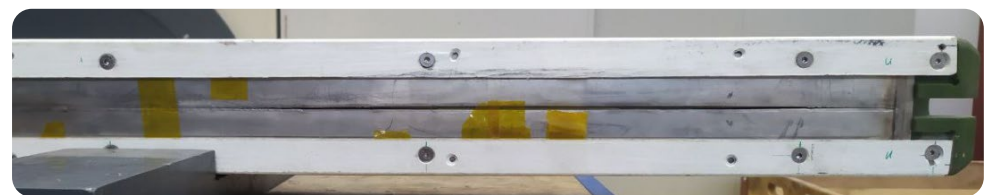
- Coil performance is not limited by the higher field at the coil ends due to favorable orientation of REBCO tapes (i.e. parallel to the ab-plane)



- DC performance in-line with prediction, sharp V-I and V-T transitions ( $n > 50$ ,  $m > 10$ )

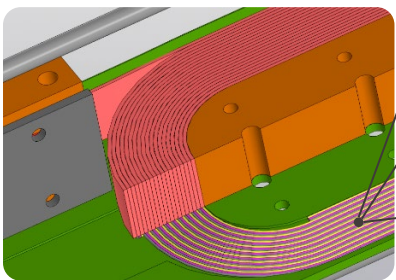


- Steel casing cracked at ~1200 kN/m EM load...



## Studied quench detection methods

(aimed at temperature-based response immune to EM noise and mechanical strain)



- SQD twisted-pair**  
(bronze-route Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn, OD 0.2 mm, insulated by acrylate)
- Thermocouple chain**  
(type K, OD 0.2 mm, ~60 joints, 6-around-1 copper shield)
- FBG optical fibers**  
(48 FBGs in 4 paths, Teflon tubing OD 0.6 mm)

1: measuring resistance of superconducting quench detection (SQD) wire

**Pros:** distributed spatial sensing, sensitivity controlled by  $I_2$

**Cons:** limited choice for  $T_c(B)$  temperature threshold, hot-spot is not localized.

2: measuring voltage over series-connected thermocouples

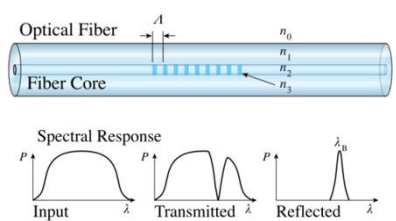
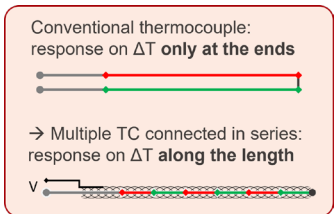
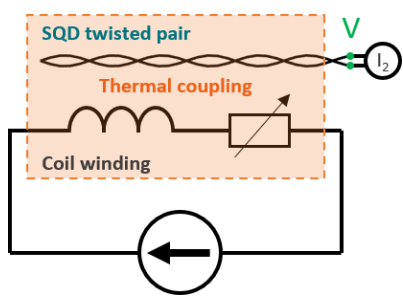
**Pros:** continuous response on temperature gradient among joints

**Cons:** discrete sensing, hot-spot is not localized.

3: measuring spectral shift of light reflected by each FBG

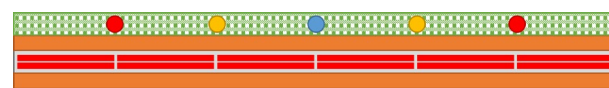
**Pros:** continuous temperature monitoring at each FBG location

**Cons:** brittle, high resolution over long length is cumbersome.

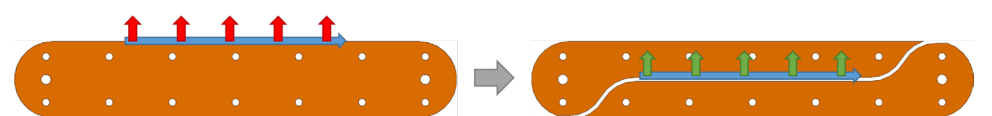


## Outlook

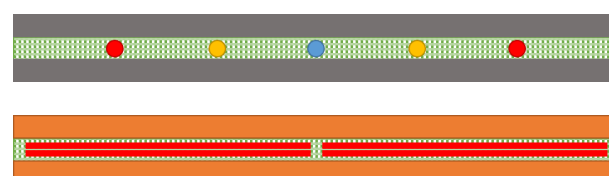
- Co-wound QD instrumentation...



- Inner joint compressed by EM forces (not peeled)...



- Extending LASSO concept...



Reinforcement & QD strip

Switch conductor