

# Bruker $\text{Nb}_3\text{Sn}$ Strands under Bending Strains

J. Greenwood

13.02.2024

## Motivation

To understand the tolerance of the Bruker strands to bending strain after reaction

## Method

1. React strands on steel cylinders with different radii
2. Transfer reacted strands to ITER barrels, that have an outer radius of ~15 mm
3. Measure  $I_C$

# Method

There will be a distribution of bending strain through the thickness of the strand. The largest strain values are given by [1]:

$$\varepsilon_B(R_{HT}) = \pm \frac{t}{2} \left( \frac{1}{R_B} - \frac{1}{R_{HT}} \right)$$

$\varepsilon_B$  = bending strain

$R_B = 15$  mm (ITER barrel radius)

$t = 0.7$  mm (strand diameter)\*

$R_{HT}$  = heat treatment cylinder radius

$\varepsilon_B$	Heat Treatment Radius
$\pm 0.1458\%$	16 mm
$\pm 0.2745\%$	17 mm
$\pm 0.3888\%$	18 mm
$\pm 0.4912\%$	19 mm

# Current Status

- The stainless steel cylinders for reacting the strands have been ordered. Test schedule to follow.

Abstract submitted to ASC.

[1] See, e.g., G. Ambrosio *et al.*, *Study of the React and Wind Technique for a Nb3Sn Common Dipole* IEEE TAS **10**:1 (2000)

\* Filamentary zone diameter is ~0.45 mm

From a **physics** perspective:

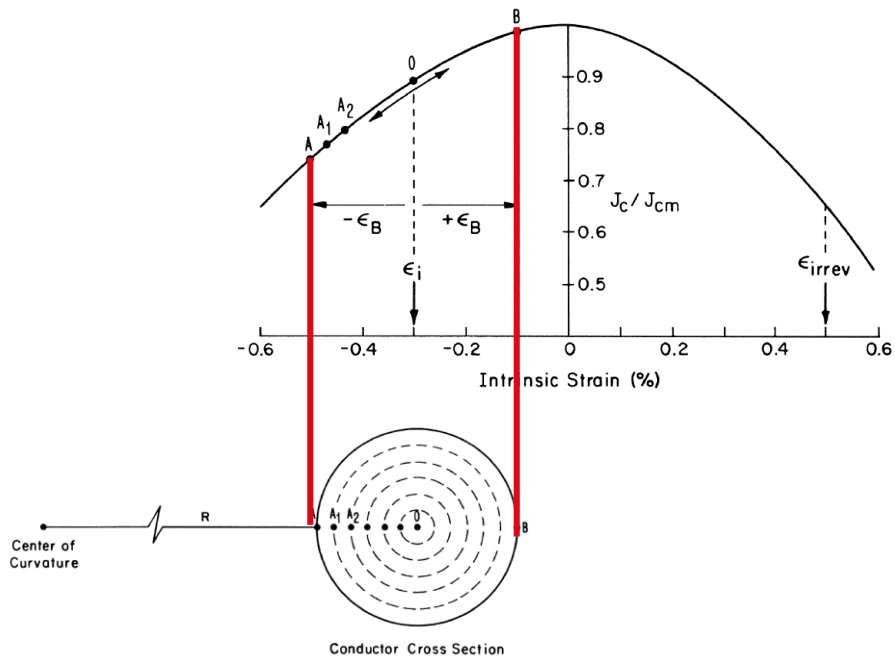
Distributions of bending strain will lead to distributions of  $J_C$  in the strand.

For strands where the interfilamentary current transfer length  $L$  is much shorter than the filament twist pitch  $l$  (which is *usually* a valid assumption\* for  $Nb_3Sn$ ), one can calculate the strand's  $I_C$  using\*\*:

$$\frac{I_c}{I_{cm}} = \frac{2}{\pi \epsilon_B} \int_{-\epsilon_B}^{\epsilon_B} (\epsilon_B^2 - x^2)^{1/2} \frac{J_c(\epsilon_i + x)}{J_{cm}} dx$$

\*The *assumption* is valid if the Cu matrix RRR is reasonably high

\*\*The *equation* requires knowledge of the axial strain behaviour.



[1] J. W. Ekin, *Strain Scaling Law and the Prediction of Uniaxial and Bending Strain Effects in Multifilamentary Superconductors*, Filamentary A15 Superconductors (Suenaga & Clark) 1980, p187-203