High Temperature Superconducting Tapes for Undulators



Sara Casalbuoni European XFEL

23 October 2024 LEAPS 7th Plenary Meeting, Nijmegen, NL

Outline

- Motivation for short period high field undulators
- Technology comparison: superconducting versus permanent magnet undulators
- HTS tape SCUs
 Advantages
 Challenges
 - EuMAHTS
 - Summary

Novel undulators: short period and high field

Novel technolgies to reach short period and high field undulators leading to

harder X-rays with larger tunability in the present accelerators

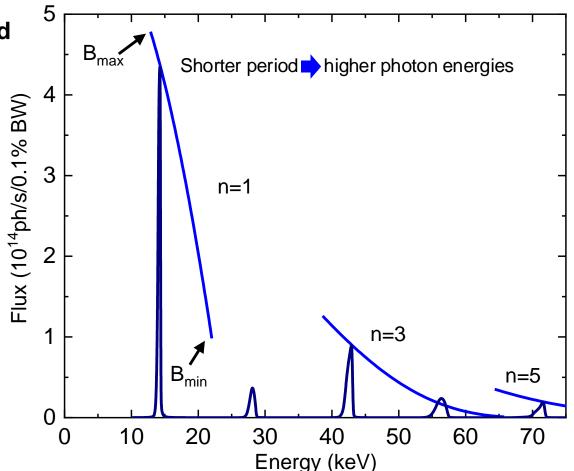
more sustainable and compact accelerators with lower electron beam energies to achieve present photon energy range

$$\lambda = \frac{\lambda_U}{2 n \gamma^2} \left(1 + \frac{K^2}{2} + \gamma^2 \theta^2 \right)$$
$$K = \frac{e}{2\pi mc} B_0 \lambda_U = 0.9336 B_0[T] \lambda_U[cm]$$

Shorter period => higher photon energies

Higher field => larger tunability of photon energies

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The position of the harmonics is shifted by changing the on axis peak magnetic field B_0

Short period high field undulators for FELs

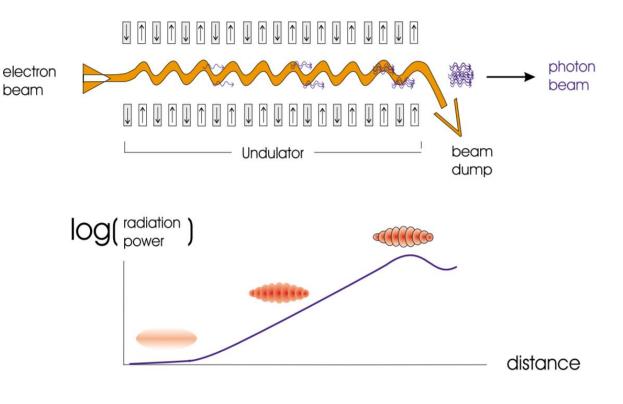
$$P \propto e^{2z/L_G}$$
$$L_G \propto \lambda_U^{1/3} f(K)$$

For fixed electron beam energy and K, a **shorter** λ_U implies a **shorter gain length** L_G

Shorter saturation length shorter undulator line

Savings in civil construction cost

By decreasing λ_U , the same or an increased photon energy tunability is obtained by increasing B_{max}

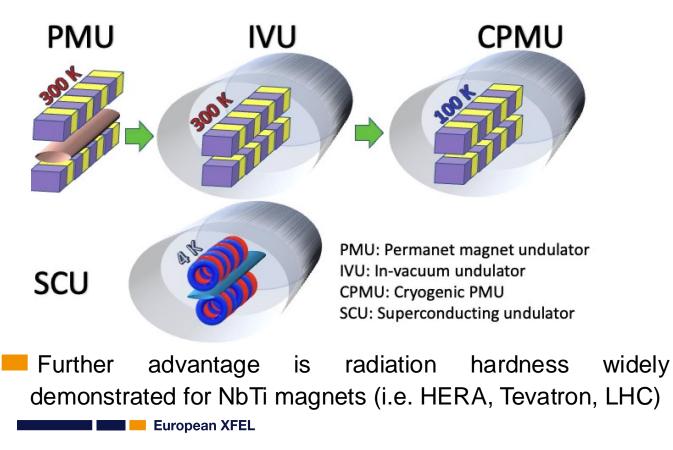


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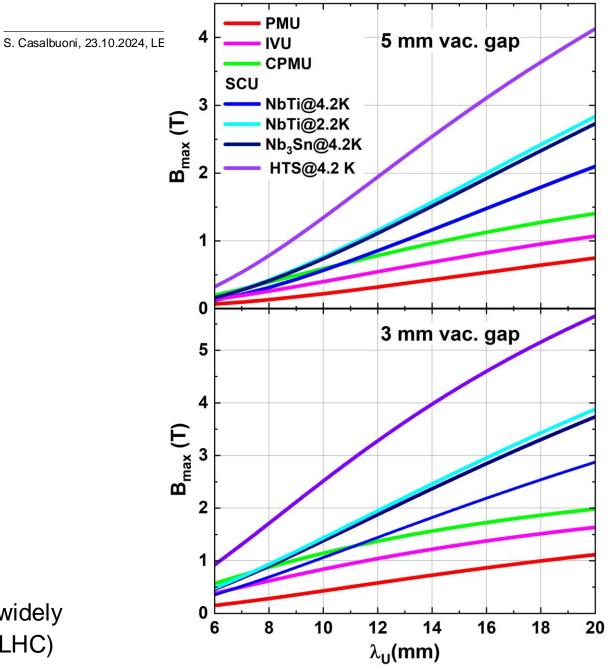
https://photonscience.desy.de/research/students_teaching/sr_and_fel_basics /fel_basics/tdr_from_synchrotron_radiation_to_a_sase_fel/index_eng.html

Technology comparison: SCUs vs. PMUs

Technology development to increase B_{max}



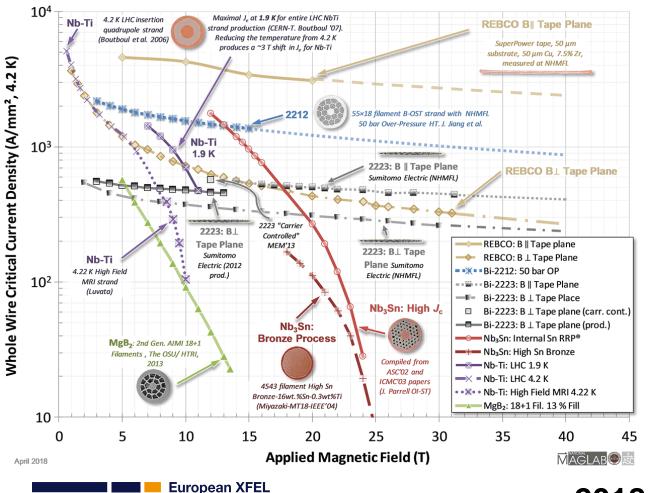
S. Casalbuoni et al., Front. Phys. Sec. Interdisciplinary Physics Volume 11 - 2023

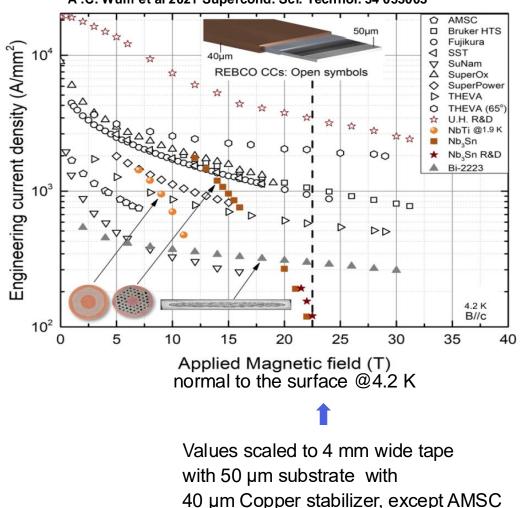


temperature margin SCU NbTi: 1 K and Nb₃Sn:~ 2.5 K HTS (High Temperature Superconductors) ~ 11 K

HTS tape engineering critical current

https://nationalmaglab.org/magnet-development/applied-superconductivity-center/plots/





A .C. Wulff et al 2021 Supercond. Sci. Technol. 34 053003

2018 => 2021

B perpendiciular to the HTS tape surface

Development process of 2G-HTS tapes

Continent	R&D and production institution (country)	Buffer layer and rebco- layer epitaxial route	Single tape current- carrying Record (Year)	Current-carrying capacity of tapes under magnetic field (B//c)
Asia	SuNAM (South Korea)	IBAD + RCE	275 A / 470 m (2010) 355 A / 920 m (2011) 422 A / 1000 m (2012) 579 A / 978 m (2014) 625 A / 1000 m (2015)	<i>I_c</i> (4.2 K, 18 T) > 115 A (2017)
	Fujikura (Japan)	IBAD + PLD	306 A / 368 m (2007) 350 A / 504 m (2008) 572 A / 816 m (2011) 580 A / 1040 m (2012)	<i>I_c</i> (4.2 K, 18 T) ≈ 750 A (2020)
	SWCC (Japan)	IBAD + MOD	310 A / 500 m (2008)	<i>I_c</i> (4.2 K, 18 T) > 125 A (2018)
	Samri (China)	IBAD + MOCVD	150 A / 1000 m (2014) 570 A / 1130 m (2016)	<i>I_c</i> (4.2 K, 10 T) = 710 A (2022)
	SCSC (China)	IBAD + MOD	350 A / 500 m (2018)	<i>I_c</i> (4.2 K, 12 T) = 300 A (2022)
	SST (China)	IBAD + PLD	550 A / 1000 m (2018)	<i>I_c</i> (4.2 K, 18 T) = 450 A (2019)
North America	SuperPower (America)	IBAD + MOCVD	173 A / 595 m (2007) 153 A / 1311 m (2008) 282 A / 1065 m (2009)	<i>I_c</i> (4.2 K, 18 T) > 125 A (2020)
	AMSC (America)	RABITS + MOD	466 A / 540 m (2010)	<i>I_c</i> (4.2 K, 18 T) > 110 A (2018)
Europe	Bruker (Germany)	ABAD + PLD	260 A / 100 m (2009) 350 A / 270 m (2014) 330 A / 600 m (2016)	<i>I_c</i> (4.2 K, 18 T) = 454 A (2019)

K. Wang et al., *Soft. Sci.* 2022, 2, 12 http://dx.doi.org/10.20517/ss.2022.10

Development process of 2G-HTS tapes

In the past 5 to 10 years:

increased engineering current density by a factor of 2-3 with potential to infcrease further

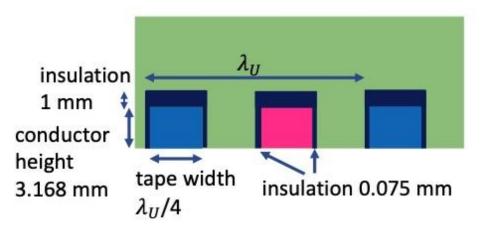
HTS tapes available from several companies in lengths ~ km

Driving market FUSION: drive the cost from \$10 kA/m to \$kA/m

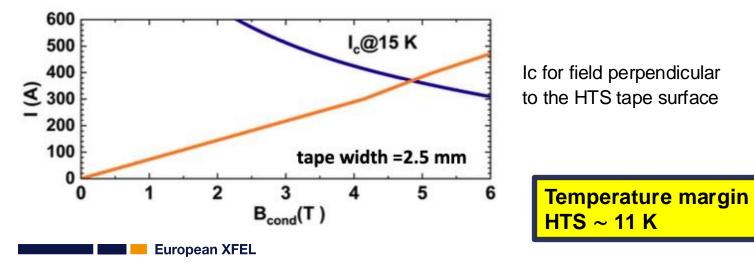
A .C. Wulff et al 2021 Supercond. Sci. Technol. 34 053003

High Temperature Superconducting Tapes for Undulators

HTS tape SCU



Loadline for an HTS SCU with a period of 10 mm

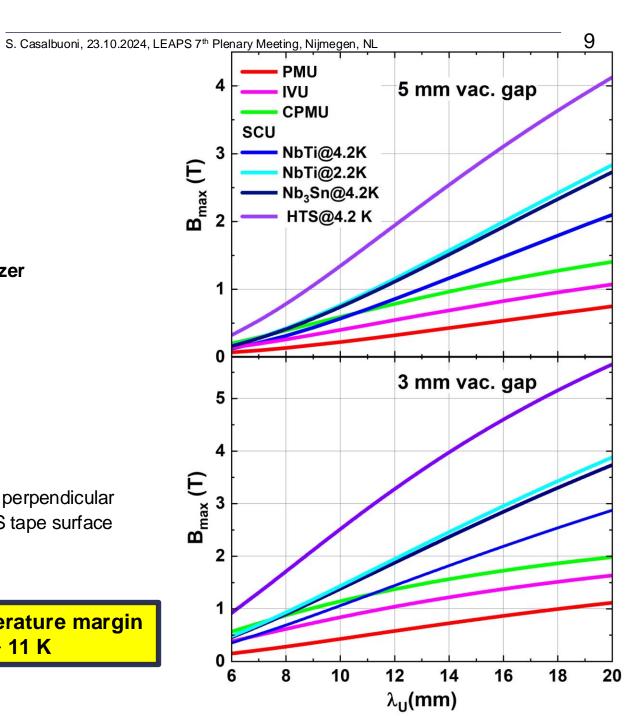


HTS tape

96 layers

no stabilizer

33 µm

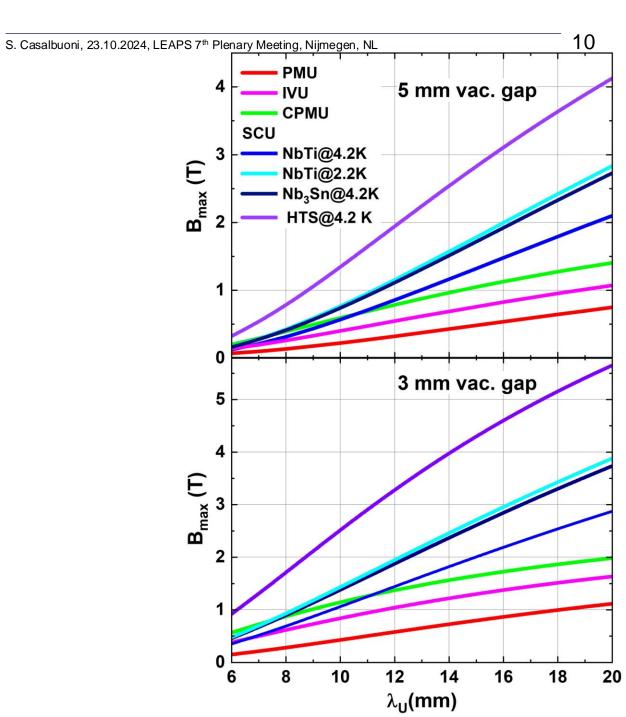


S. Casalbuoni, IPAC'24

HTS tape SCU

 $\lambda_U > 12 \text{ mm}$ beam stay clear = 5 mm $B_{\text{max}} > 2 \text{ T}$ T ≈ 4 K Temperature margin ≈ 11 K

doubles B_{max} with respect to NbTi-SCUs @4.2 K

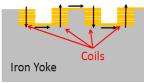


HTS undulators: possible geometries

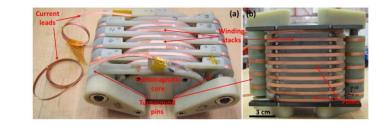
HTS (High Temperature Superconducting) tapes and bulks Not yet demonstrated in accelerator environment HTS tape: Noell, KIT, ANL, FNAL and EuXFEL started

Planar HTS SCUs



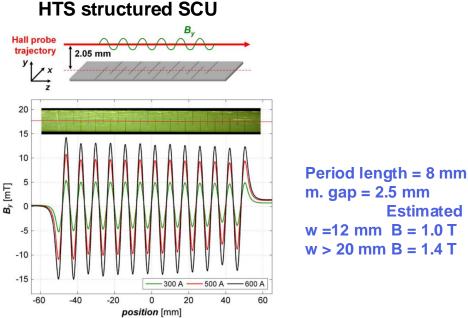


C. Boffo IDMAX10 Workshop, Lund 2010 C. Boffo, Th. Gerhard, PCT/EP2010/004656 European XFEL



I. Kesgin et al., SUST 30 04LT01 2017

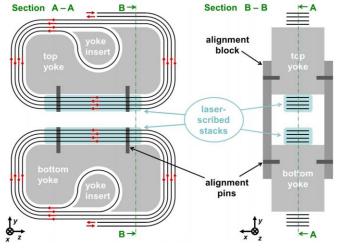
Period length = 16 mm m. gap = 9.5 mmEstimated B = 1.0 T more than 30% NbTi@4K



w > 20 mm B = 1.4 T

Estimated

T. Holubek et al., IEEE Trans. on Appl. Supercond. 4602204 Vol. 23-3 (2013)



T. Holubek et al., SUST 30 115002 2017

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HTS tape SCUs





Advantages:

- Higher peak field on axis with respect to PMUs and other SCUs
- The large temperature margin of the HTS allows to operate these coils at higher temperatures without losing in magnetic field performance, leading to more robust and/or sustainable operation with reduced cooling power
- Compared to presently under development bulk HTS SCUs concepts, HTS tape SCUs allow practical tunability of the magnetic field and therefore photon energy

Open issues:

Uniformity, repeatability, mechanical properties, quench protection, available length for the tape, and production rate of high quality HTS tape and bulk

HTS undulator technology is yet to be tested in a light source

PMU IVU

CPMU

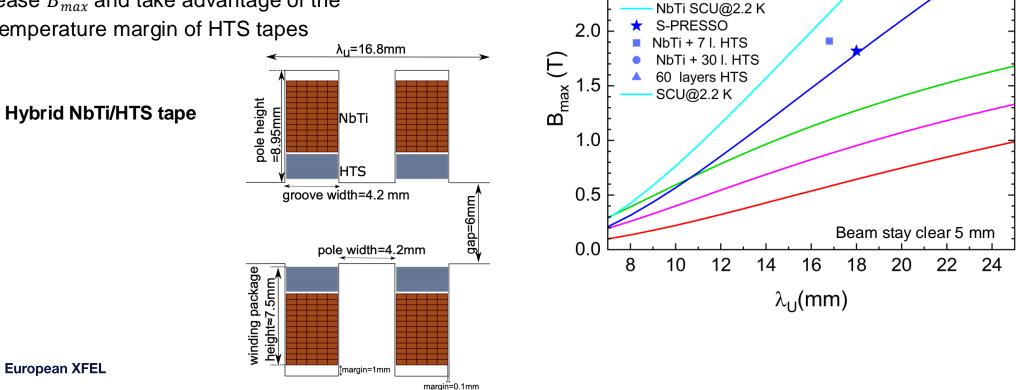
NbTi SCU@4.2 K

3.0

2.5

HybriSCU

- HybriSCU, a graded SCU combining NbTi and HTS tape has been proposed and studied
 - To use the high engineering current density of the HTS tape in the most effective location
 - To increase B_{max} and take advantage of the larger temperature margin of HTS tapes



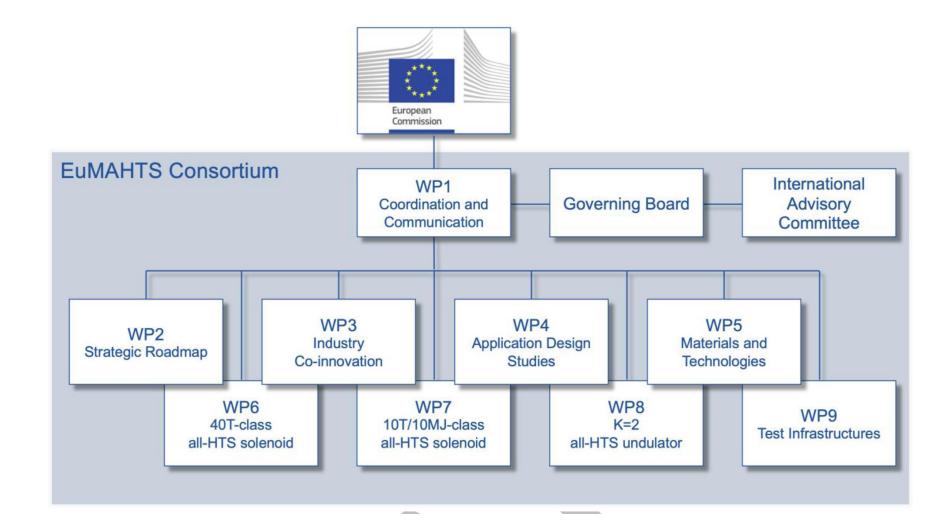
V. Grattoni and S. Casalbuoni, IEEE Trans. Appl. Supercond., 33-65 1 (2024)

Participant No. *	Participant organisation name		
1 (Coordinator)	CERN		
	CEA		
	CIEMAT		
	CUT		
	EMFL		
	ESRF		
	EUXFEL		
	GSI		
	IFJPAN		
	INFN		
	KIT		
	PSI		
	TERA-CARE		
	TAU		
	UMIL		
	UTWENTE		
	UNIGE		

EuMAHTS

- The prime objective of EuMAHTS (Magnet technology Advances for European research infrastructures through HTS) is to advance High Temperature Superconductor (HTS) magnet technology and demonstrate the perceived disruptive potential of this class of superconductors for multiple fields of scientific and societal application.
- Demonstrate higher magnetic field reach, but also to develop technology for energy efficient, compact, cost effective, and sustainable device
- Designing, building and testing three prototype magnets that implement a high degree of technology innovation
- Prepare European industry response to upcoming requests for such magnets, as well as facilitate market penetration of HTS magnet technology in a near future

EuMAHTS



<u>WP8 – K=2 All-HTS Undulator</u>, will design, produce and test a high field, short period undulator with technology relevant to achieve a 2 T field target, <15 mm period and 5 mm gap

- WP8 Objectives: Design, fabrication, and test an all-high-temperature superconductor (HTS) short period undulator (K=2, B=2T, p<15mm, g=5mm) to demonstrate the superior magnetic field performance of HTS compared to NbTi.
 - **T8.1** Coordination
 - **T8.2** Engineering design
 - **T8.3** Samples and models
 - **T8.4** Prototype fabrication
 - **T8.5** Prototype test and analysis

Summary

- HTS tape SCUs have the potential to sustantially outperform NbTi SCUs
- Presented advantages and open issues with respect to other technologies including HTS bulk SCUs
- HTS undulator technology is yet to be tested in a light source
- EuMAHTS proposal
- It's time to invest more resources in applying HTS tape for SCUs!

S. Casalbuoni, 23.10.2024, LEAPS 7th Plenary Meeting, Nijmegen, NL

Thank you for your attention !