

Joel H. Schultz

Evaluation of NCSX Saddle Coil System using SSC Cable

It's free.

It's high-performance.

(J_{strand} up to 454 A/mm^2 , $J_{cablespace}$ up to 290 A/mm^2)

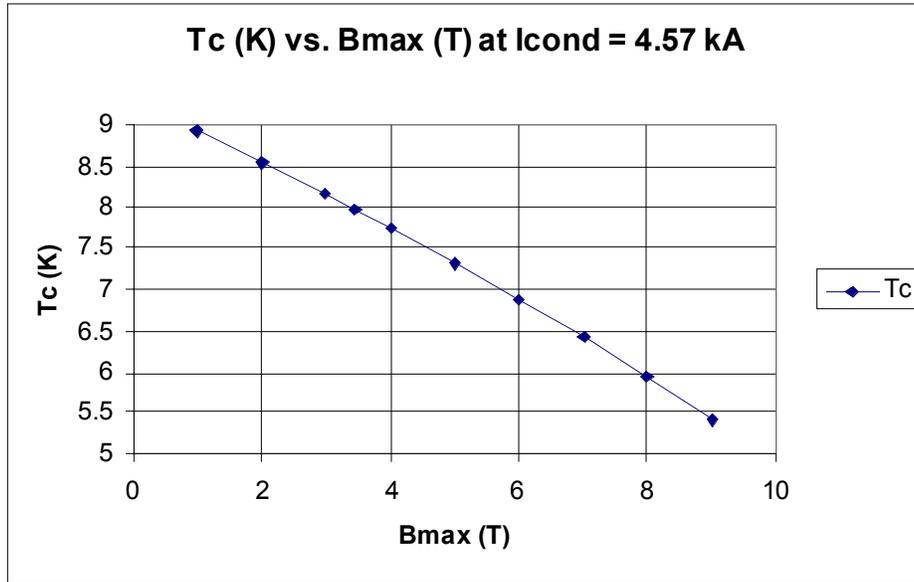
I. Critical and Current-sharing Temperatures of 2-layer SSC Cable Design

SSC Inner Cable Dimensions

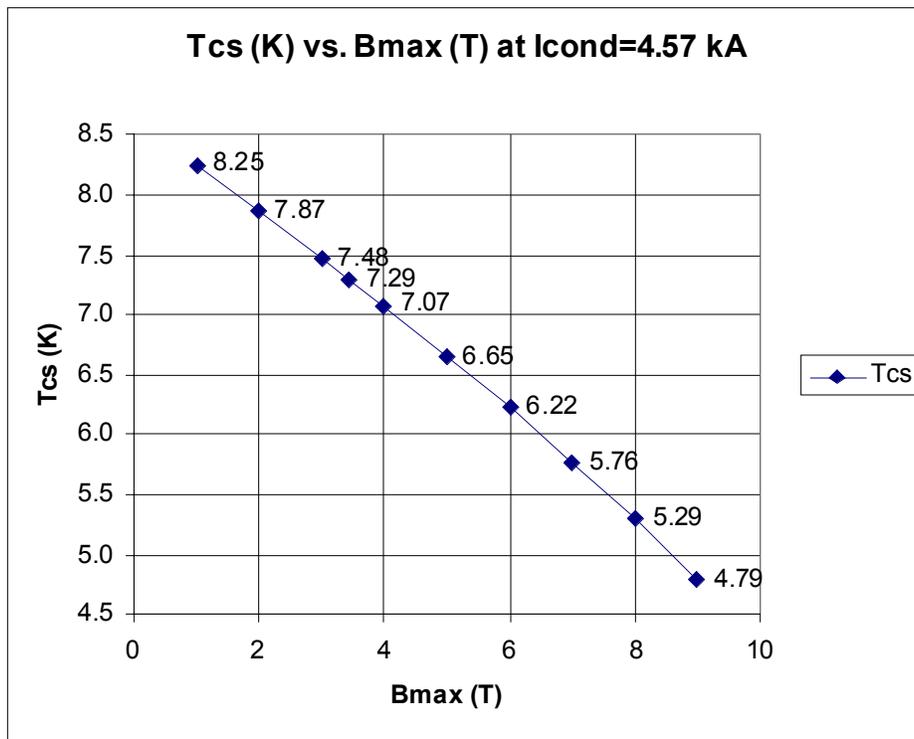
<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Value</i>
<i>Dstrand</i>	(mm)	0.808
<i>nstrands</i>		30
<i>Copper/noncopper</i>		1.3
<i>Astrands</i>	(mm ²)	15.38275
<i>Acopper</i>	(mm ²)	8.441355
<i>Anoncu</i>	(mm ²)	6.49335
<i>Ains</i>	(mm ²)	1.20E+01
<i>hcond, SSCI</i>	(mm)	1.23E-02
<i>wcond, SSCI</i>	(mm)	1.46E-03

Characteristics of NbTi Superconducting Strands

NbTi	J_{c00}	T_{c0}	B_{c20}
	(A/mm ²)	(K)	(T)
SSC	10,000	9.3	15
GEM	9500	9.3	15
45 T Hybrid	9009	11.9	15.4



Critical temperature Tc (K) vs. Bmax (T) at Icond=4.57 kA



Current-sharing temperature Tcs (K) vs. Bmax (T) at Icond=4.57 kA

The current-sharing temperature at 3.46 T is 7.29 K.

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II. Pulsed Field Thermal Loads on the SSC Cable in NCSX

Major Magnet System Dimensions

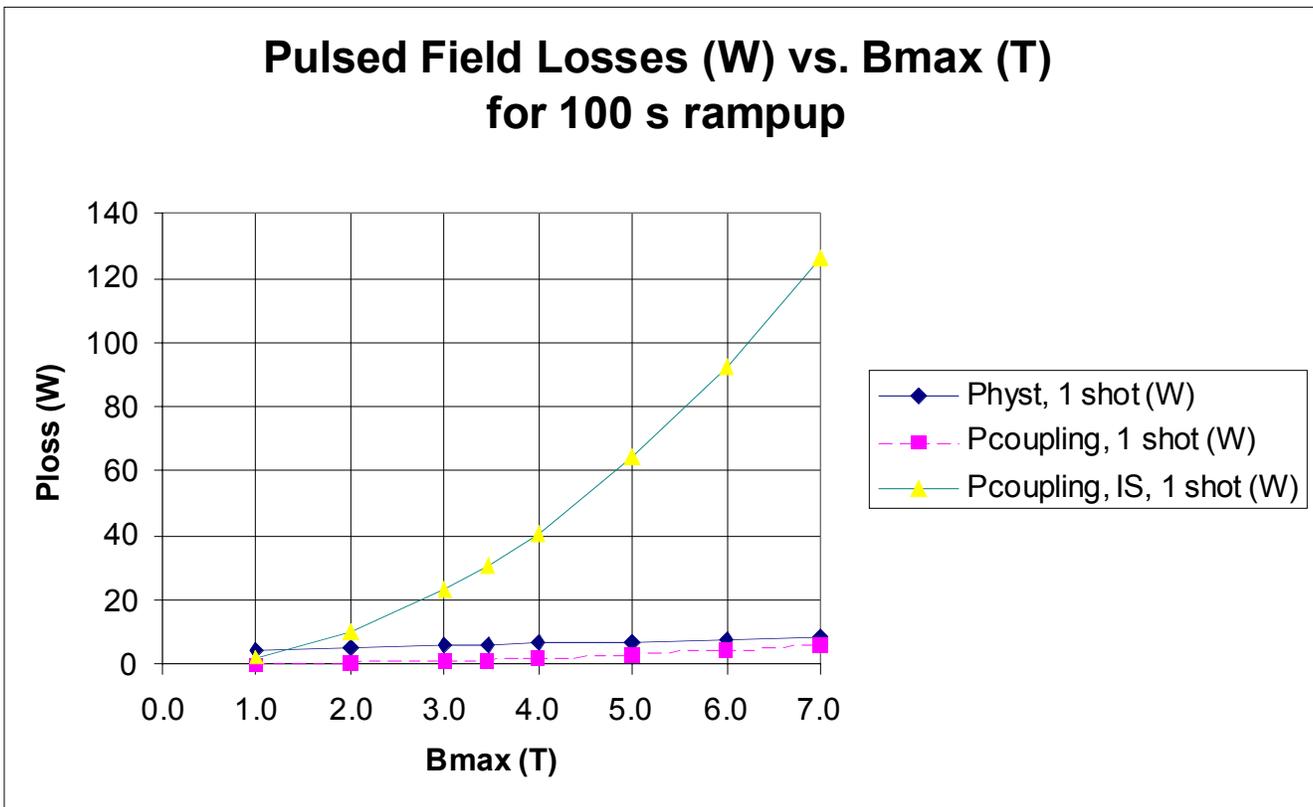
Parameter	Units	Value
System Ampere-m	(MA-m)	20
<i>I</i>cond	(kA)	4.53
<i>L</i>cond, system	(km)	4.38
<i>n</i>coils		6
<i>n</i>layers, 1 coil		2
<i>n</i>pancakes, 1 coil		32
<i>V</i>cable	(m³)	0.0673
<i>V</i>noncu	(m³)	0.0284
<i>B</i>max	(T)	3.46

SSC Inner Cable Dimensions

Parameter	Units	Value
<i>D</i>strand	(mm)	0.808
<i>n</i>strands		30
Copper/noncopper		1.3
<i>A</i>strands	(mm²)	15.38275
<i>A</i>copper	(mm²)	8.441355
<i>A</i>noncu	(mm²)	6.49335
<i>A</i>ins	(mm²)	1.20E+01
<i>h</i>cond, SSCI	(mm)	1.23E-02
<i>w</i>cond, SSCI	(mm)	1.46E-03

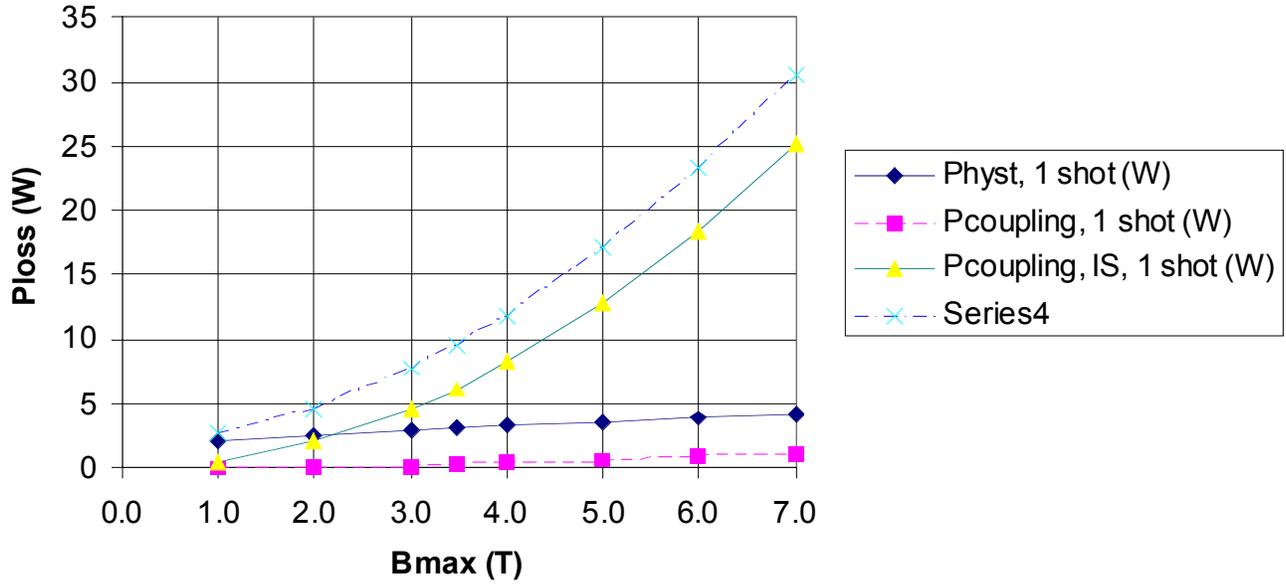
Pulsed Loss Scenario Description

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Value</i>
<i>trampup</i>	(s)	100
<i>tflattop</i>	(s)	50
<i>trampdown</i>	(s)	100
<i>tdwell</i>	(s)	50
<i>tcycle</i>	(min)	5
<i>Deff</i>	(μm)	5
<i>nτ_{if}</i>	(ms)	33
<i>nτ_{is}</i>	(s)	1.2



Loss power (W) vs. Bmax (T) for 100 s rampup, 50 s flattop, and 100 s rampdown

Pulsed Field Losses (W) vs. Bmax (T) for 100 s rampup



Loss power (W) vs. Bmax (T) for 250 s rampup, 50 s flattop, and 250 s rampdown

The total pulsed losses over a pulse are reduced by nearly a factor of four when the pulse length is doubled to slightly under 10 W.

Conclusions

Conservative loss calculations predict ~ 50 W for “shot every 5 minutes”,
10 W for “shot every 10 minutes”

The pulsed losses are dominated by interstrand losses.

Radiation, conduction and lead losses haven't been evaluated.

The losses are too high for conduction cooling through cryocoolers, unless the pulse length is increased to 10 minutes between experiments. There will have to be circulating helium in the system.