

2003

Numerical Analysis for the Development of Overloaded Current Lead

, , , , , , , ,

52

가
.
가
가
/ .
가
가
가

Abstract

When a current flows through a vapor-cooled current lead made of metal alloys, the speed of temperature rise is much less than that of the current lead made of highly conductive copper. Thus, for the case of current lead made of metal alloys, it can be operated much more safely with relatively low cryogenic loads compared to conventional copper current lead in the over-loaded current. In this paper, numerical analysis results about the heat loads and operational safeties of brass current lead were presented.

1.

(~300 K) (~4 K)
(CL; Current Lead) . CL

(conduction heat)

(supercritical helium)

CL

[1~3]. ,

10 kA

CL .

CL 가

가 VCL(vapor-cooled current lead)

. VCL

CCL(conduction-cooled current lead) (heat load) 1/47

[4]. 가

VCL HTS(high temperature

superconducting) CL , VCL 가

10 10 kA HTS CL

[5].

가

HTS CL 가가 VCL

가 OCL(overloaded current lead) [1][2]. VCL

q CL 가 [6].

$$q = q_0 + aI^p \quad (1)$$

, q_0 I 가 (0) , a , (Joule heat)

I^2 p 2 가 . Q

,

$$Q \equiv q / I = q_0 / I + aI^{p-1} \quad (2)$$

$I \equiv I_{opt} = [q/(a(p-1))]^{1/p}$ Q 가 I_{opt}

(optimum current) Q_{opt} , (latent heat ~ 20.6 J/g) , CL 1 W/kA [4][7]. CL

가 CL $(IL/A)_{opt}$. , L A

CL . CL $(IL/A)_{opt} \sim 2.5 \times 10^7$ A/m

CL RRR(residual resistance ratio)

. RRR $(IL/A)_{opt}$, CL 가

CL [4]. $(IL/A) > (IL/A)_{opt}$ 가 CL

CL (I_{opt}) 가 CL 가

가 CL T_{max}

$f_{ov} \equiv (IL/A)/(IL/A)_{opt}$ (3)

(overloading factor) f_{ov} [1]. CL

L A 가 $f_{ov} = I/I_{opt}$, $f_{ov} > 1$ CL T_{max}

(300 K) 가 f_{ov} CL . CL

$f_{ov} > 1$ CL OCL(overloaded current lead) .

CL f_{ov} 가 1 T_{max} OCL

RRR (1~2) (brass) OCL

$f_{ov} > 2$ 가 T_{max} CL .

가 t_i , 가 t_0

, $t_i \ll t_0$, OCL

VCL . $t_i \equiv t_i/(t_0 + t_i)$

, CL $\tilde{q}$ [1].

$\tilde{q} = q_0(1-t_i) + q_i t_i$ (4)

$t_i \ll 1$, $\tilde{q} \approx q_0(1-t_i) \approx q_0$. , q_0 t_i

$\tilde{q}$. q_0 q_{opt} q_0/q_{opt}

, CL 0.61 RRR (1~2)
 (brass) CL $q_0 / q_{opt} \sim 0.35$. , CL
 $f_{ov} > 1$ OCL 가 $q'_0 = q_0 / f_{ov}$ 가 . ,
 $t_i = 0$ CL OCL $\tilde{q}$ $0.35/0.61/f_{ov} \approx 0.57/f_{ov}$
 . $f_{ov} = 2$, 0.29 가 $t_i \ll 1$
 CL OCL 70% 가
 [1].
 $t_i \ll 1$ OCL
 VCL .

2.

VCL

[4].

$$c_p^c(T) d(T) \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[k(T) \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right] - \frac{\dot{m} c_p^g(T)}{A} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + \frac{r(T) I^2}{A^2} \quad (5)$$

, .
 $k(T)$: (W/m/K), $r(T)$: ($\Omega \cdot m$), $c_p^c(T)$:
 (J/kg/K), $d(T)$: (kg/m^3), $c_p^g(T)$: 가 (J/kg/K),
 $\dot{m}$: (kg/s).

Wiedemann-Franz

$$k(T) = L_0 T / r(T)$$

가 . , $L_0 = 2.45 \times 10^{-8} (W\Omega / K)$ Lorentz . CL

q CL V .

$$q = \dot{m} h_L = kA \left. \frac{dT}{dz} \right|_{z=0} \quad (6)$$

$$V=\frac{I}{A}\int_0^L r\,dz \tag{7}$$

$$(6) \qquad h_L = 20.6 \text{ J/g} \qquad . \qquad (6)$$

$$\text{가} \qquad \qquad \qquad [8].$$

$$\tilde{c}_p^c(J)\tilde{d}(J)\frac{\partial J}{\partial t'}=\tilde{k}(J)\frac{\partial^2 J}{\partial x'^2}+\frac{\partial \tilde{k}(J)}{\partial J}\bigg(\frac{\partial J}{\partial x'}\bigg)^2-a\tilde{c}_p^g(J)\frac{\partial J}{\partial x'}\bigg|_{x'=0}\frac{\partial J}{\partial x'}+b\tilde{r}(J)\tilde{I}^2(t') \tag{8}$$

$$[8].$$

$$x'=x/L\ ;\ t'=\frac{t}{\frac{c_p^c(T_0)d(T_0)}{k(T_0)}L^2}\ ;\ J(x',t')=T(x,t)/T_0\ ;\ \tilde{I}(t')=I(t)/I_{opt}=f_{ov}(t')\ ;$$

$$\tilde{k}(J)=k(T)/k(T_0)\ ;\ \tilde{r}(J)=r(T)/r(T_0)\ ;\ \tilde{c}_p^c(J)=c_p^c(T)/c_p^c(T_0)\ ;$$

$$\tilde{c}_p^g(J)=c_p^g(T)/c_p^g(T_0)\ ;\ \tilde{d}(J)=d(T)/d(T_0)\ ;\ a=\frac{c_p^g(T_0)T_0}{h_L}\ ;\ b=\frac{r(T_0)z_0^2}{k(T_0)T_0}\ ;$$

$$\begin{array}{llll} ,\ z_0=(IL/A)_{opt} & ,\ T_o=4.2\ \text{K} & x=0 & x=L & T_{top} \\ & & & & \\ =300\ \text{K} & & & & \text{(boundary condition)} \\ & & \text{(finite difference)} & & \text{(least square} \\ & & & & \text{method)} \\ & & (8) & & \text{CL} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{llll} \text{CL} & \text{가} & (8) & (0) \\ & & & \\ .\ \text{CL} & T=T_0+(T_{top}+T_0)(x/L) & \text{CL} & 100 \\ & |dm/\dot{m}| \text{가 } 10^{-8} & & \text{가} \\ & \text{가} & & \text{가} \end{array}$$

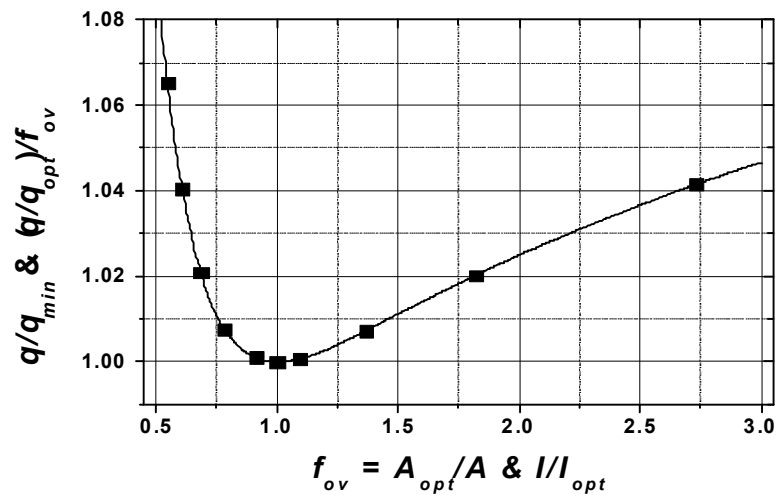
3.

1 ~ 4 1 가 . CL
 $(IL / A)_{opt}$ CL I L A
 q . 1 A_{opt} q
 $(q / I)_{min} \approx 1.08 W / kA$. $(IL / A)_{opt}$, CL
 , $1.83 \times 10^6 A / m$. (3) I L
 f_{ov} A_{opt} / A 가 q q_{min} q / q_{min} , CL 가
 , f_{ov} . 가 CL
 L A 가 f_{ov} I_{opt} / I 가 $(q / q_{opt}) / f_{ov}$ 가 q / q_{min}
 . CL 가 , CL ,
 q / q_{opt} f_{ov} .

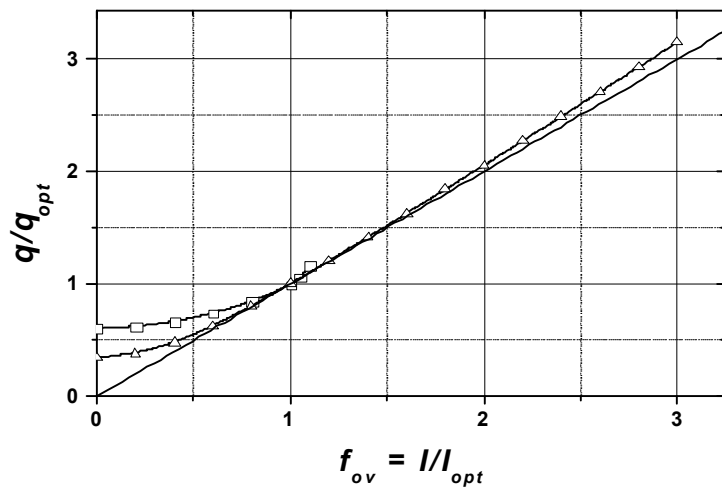
1. 가 . $q(W)$ CL L 1.5 m .

f_{ov}	0	1	2	3
$q(W)$	3.75	10.83	22.2	34
$q / I(W / kA)$	-	1.08	1.11	1.13
$a(f_{ov})$	-	1	1.03	1.05
$T_{max}(K)$	300	300	568	1213
$V(mV)$	0	81	218	486

2 RRR ~ 100 CL RRR ~ 1.71 CL , L A 가 ,
 f_{ov} q / q_{opt} . $I = I_{opt}$ CL $Q = q / I$
1.07 W/kA 1.08 W/kA . , $I = 0$
 q / q_{opt} CL (0.66 W/kA) CL (0.38 W/kA)

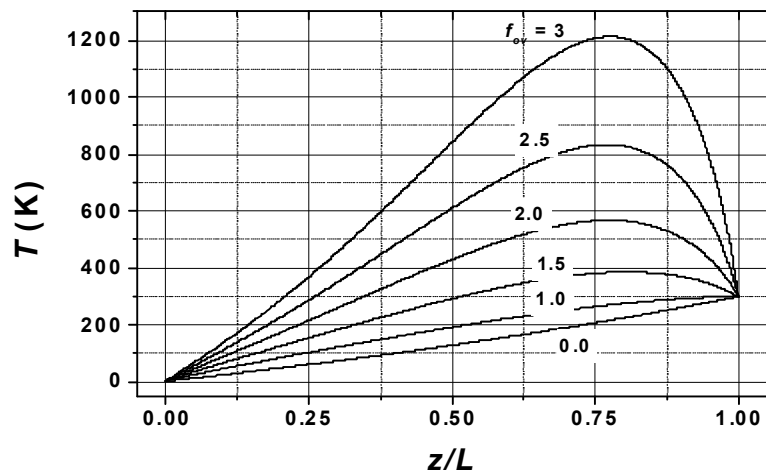


1. f_{ov} q/q_{min} $(q/q_{opt})/f_{ov}$ q/q_{min}
 $(q/q_{opt})/f_{ov}$

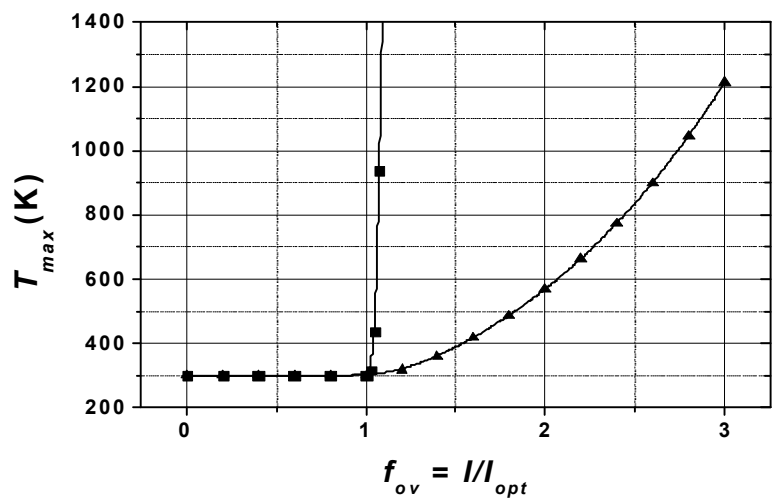


2. q/q_{opt} f_{ov} CL
 CL q/q_{opt} CL (ideal
 cooling line)

CL x/L 3 . $f_{ov} < 1$, $x/L = 1$
 $dT/dx > 0$ $f_{ov} = 1$ (0) , f_{ov} 가 1
 dT/dx 가 . $f_{ov} > 1$, $x/L \sim$
 0.8 가 (T_{mzx}) 가 . 4 CL f_{ov}
 T_{mzx} . $f_{ov} < 1$ 가 CL $T_{mzx} = 300$ K
 CL $f_{ov} = 1.1$ CL T_{mzx}
 CL $f_{ov} > 2$ CL T_{mzx} 가
 . , OCL CL 가
 $t_i \ll 1$ CL T_{mzx}
 . (5) 가



3. CL x/L .



4. f_{ov} T_{max} . CL

CL T_{max} .

$$Ac_p^c(T)d(T)\frac{dT}{dt} = r(T)I^2 / A^2 \quad (9)$$

가 . $T > 300$ K 가

$r(T)$.

$$r(T) = a + bT \quad (10)$$

(time constant) t_s

$$t_s \equiv \frac{c_0 d_0 L^2}{z_0^2 f_{ov}^2} \quad (11)$$

dT/dt .

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = \frac{a}{bt_s} + \frac{T}{t_s} \quad (12)$$

, CL .

$$T(t) = (T_0 + a/b)e^{t/t_s} - a/b \quad (13)$$

(11) c_0 d_0 (300 K) . (11)

(13) t_s 가 가 t_s CL

f_{ov}^2 . CL

1~2 $L = 1.5$ m f_{ov} 가 2 $t_s = 104$, f_{ov} 가 3 $t_s = 46$

. KSTAR PF , 6

. $t = 10$, $T_0 = 300$ K

가 , f_{ov} 가 2 3 T_{mzx} 334 K 380 K

61 107 . CL 가

CL $f_{ov} > 3$ CL

.

f_{ov} 가

(8) 5, 6 2 .

2. 10 . $q(W)$ **CL** L **1.5 m** .

f_{ov}	1	2	3
$q(W)$	9.96	19.33	29.33
$q/I(W/kA)$	.996	.967	.974
$T_{\max}$	300	300	352
$T'_{\max}$	308	333.5	380.2
$V(mV)$	75.1	160	267
t_s (min.)	69	56	48
$\Delta P(mbar)$	1.1	9.6	16.5

5 $f_{ov} = 3$ CL

. CL $f_{ov} > 1$ $1 - \exp(-t/t_s)$ 가

[3]. $f_{ov} \gg 1$ t_s (8) L^2

f_{ov}^2 . 5 (7) (8) CL

$1 - \exp(-t/t_s)$

. f_{ov} 가 2 3 2 56 48 .

5 $t_i \ll 1$, CL

가 t_i $1 - t_i$

$I = 0$ 가 t_i

CL 가 . 6

10 $f_{ov} = 3$ 50

가 가 $x/L = 0.9$

. , $t_i = 1/6 \approx 0.17$ 가 가 가

가 가 . t_p

t_s . $t_s > t_p$

, CL CL 가

$t_i = 1$ 가 . , 6

t_s (48 min.) < t_p (60 min.) $t_i \ll 1$ 가

[8]. , 2

CL T_{mzx} (9)

T'_{mzx} .

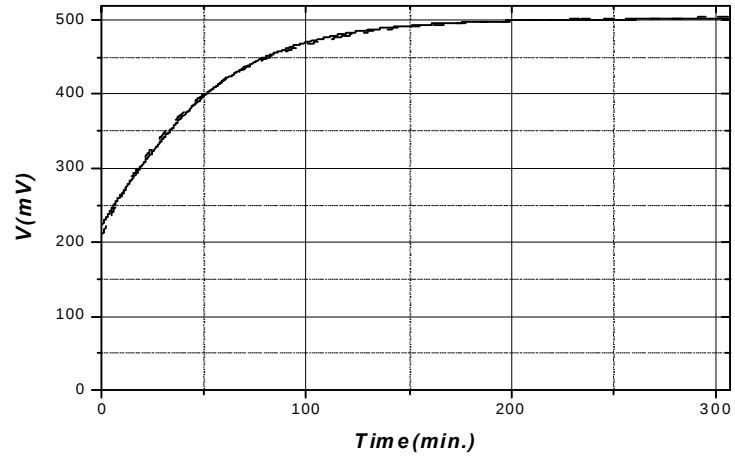
$f_{ov} > 1$ OCL

CL .

$\tilde{q}$ (4) CL $\tilde{q}$

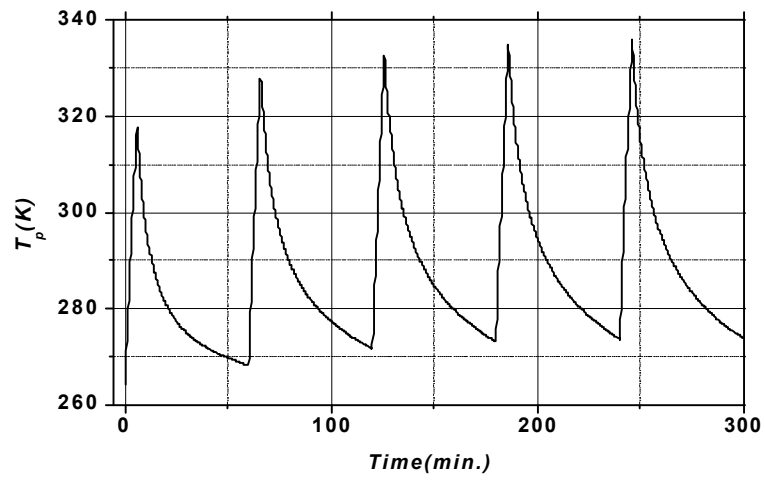
OCL $\tilde{q}_{br} / \tilde{q}_{Cu} \equiv (q_{br} / q_{Cu})_{avg}$

.



5. $f_{ov} = 3$ CL . (7)

$1 - \exp(-t/t_s)$ (plot) .



6. T_p .

$$(q_{br} / q_{Cu})_{avg} = \frac{q_{i,br} t_i + q_{0,br} (1 - t_i)}{q_{i,Cu} t_i + q_{0,Cu} (1 - t_i)} = \frac{a(f_{ov}) t_i + b(1 - t_i) / f_{ov}}{t_i + g(1 - t_i)} \quad (14)$$

,

$$a(f_{ov}) = q_{i,br} / q_{i,Cu} = q_{i,br} / q_{opt} ; b / f_{ov} = q_{0,br} / q_{opt} = 0.35 / f_{ov} ; g = q_{0,Cu} / q_{opt} = 0.61 \quad (15)$$

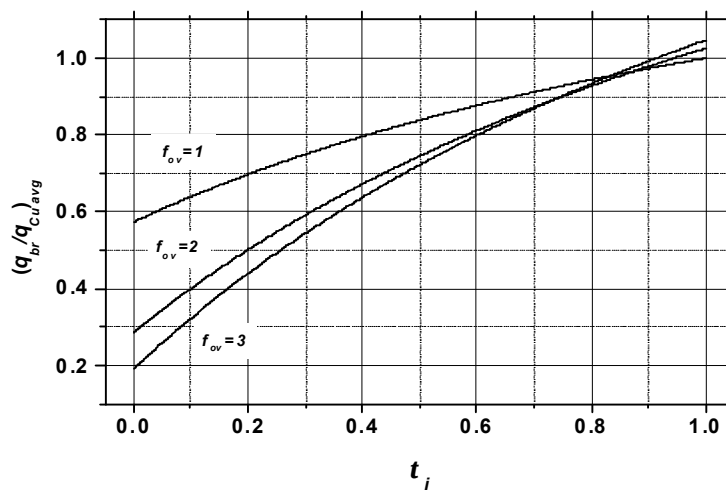
. $a(f_{ov})$ 1 7 $f_{ov} = 1, 2, 3$ $(q_{br} / q_{cu})_{avg}$ t_i
. $f_{ov} > 1$, $t_i = 1$ $(q_{br} / q_{cu})_{avg} > 1$ t_i 가 1
 f_{ov} .

, $0.7 < t_i < 1$ $f_{ov} = 3$ $f_{ov} = 2$ $(q_{br} / q_{cu})_{avg}$ 가
. , t_i 가 $(q_{br} / q_{cu})_{avg}$ 가 가 f_{ov} 가
. $t_i < 0.1$ $f_{ov} = 3$

70 % . , f_{ov} 가
가 CL ΔP 가 가 . (Poiseuille)
 ΔP 2 , $f_{ov} = 3$

$\Delta P \sim 16.5 \text{ mbar}$ $f_{ov} = 3$ ΔP 가 가

[9].



7. $(q_{br} / q_{cu})_{avg}$ t_i .

4.

가
OCL 가 .
CL 가 가
CL 가 가 가
CL
 , 가 ,
 .

“KSTAR ”

.

- [1] A. V. Gavrilin and V. E. Keilin, “Overloaded Current Leads”, 15th Magnet Technology Conf. Proc., Beijing, China, pp. 1254-1257, 1997.
- [2] A. V. Gavrilin et al., “Comparative Analysis of Design Options for Current Leads for Wendelstein 7-X Magnet System”, Paper TUPO3D2-14, 17th Int. Conf. on Magnet Technology Geneva, Sept. 24-28, 2001.
- [3] Haigun Lee et. al., “Helium vapor-cooled brass current leads: experimental and analysis results”, Cryogenics No. 954, p1-5, 2001.
- [4] M. N. Wilson, “SUPERCONDUCTING MAGNETS”, CLARENDON PRESS OXFORD, 1983.

- [5] R. Heller et al., "Development Program of a 60 kA Current Lead Using High Temperature Superconductors", IEEE Trans. on Mag., vol. 7 No. 2, pp. 692-695, 1996.
- [6] K. Yoshida, "Current Leads", ITER DDD 1.1-1.3 Appendix J, pp. 136-143, 1998.
- [7] Y. Iwasa, "Case Studies in Superconducting Magnets Design and Operational Issues", Plenum Press, 1994.
- [8] E. Barzi, "Gas/Vapor-Cooled Binary Current Leads Copper Part", TD-98-026, 1998.
- [9] S. W. V. Sciver, "Helium Cryogenics", Plenum Press, New York and London, 1986.