

# SLOVENSKI STANDARD

## SIST EN 61788-8:2011

01-februar-2011

Nadomešča:

SIST EN 61788-8:2003

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**Superprevodnost - 8. del: Meritve izmeničnih izgub - Meritve skupnih izmeničnih izgub okroglih superprevodnih žic, ki so izpostavljene transverzalnemu izmeničnemu magnetnemu polju pri temperaturi tekočega helija z odjemno tuljavo (IEC 61788-8:2010)**

Superconductivity - Part 8: AC loss measurements - Total AC loss measurement of round superconducting wires exposed to a transverse alternating magnetic field at liquid helium temperature by a pickup coil method (IEC 61788-8:2010)

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Supraleitfähigkeit - Teil 8: Messung der Wechselstromverluste - Messung der Gesamtwechselstromverluste von runden Supraleiterdrähten in transversalen magnetischen Wechselfeldern mit Hilfe eines Pickupspulenverfahrens bei der Temperatur von flüssigem Helium (IEC 61788-8:2010)

Supraconductivité - Partie 8: Mesure des pertes en courant alternatif - Mesure de la perte totale en courant alternatif des fils supraconducteurs ronds exposés à un champ magnétique alternatif transverse par une méthode par bobines de détection (CEI 61788-8:2010)

**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 61788-8:2010**

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**ICS:**

17.220.20	Merjenje električnih in magnetnih veličin	Measurement of electrical and magnetic quantities
29.050	Superprevodnost in prevodni materiali	Superconductivity and conducting materials

**SIST EN 61788-8:2011**

**en**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD  
NORME EUROPÉENNE  
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

**EN 61788-8**

November 2010

ICS 17.220

Supersedes EN 61788-8:2003

English version

**Superconductivity -  
Part 8: AC loss measurements -  
Total AC loss measurement of round superconducting wires exposed to a  
transverse alternating magnetic field at liquid helium temperature by a  
pickup coil method  
(IEC 61788-8:2010)**

Supraconductivité -  
Partie 8: Mesure des pertes en courant  
alternatif -  
Mesure de la perte totale en courant  
alternatif des fils supraconducteurs ronds  
exposés à un champ magnétique alternatif  
transverse par une méthode par bobines  
de détection  
(CEI 61788-8:2010)

Supraleitfähigkeit -  
Teil 8: Messung der  
Wechselstromverluste -  
Messung der  
Gesamtwechselstromverluste von runden  
Supraleiterdrähten in transversalen  
magnetischen Wechselfeldern mit Hilfe  
eines Pickupspulenverfahrens bei der  
Temperatur von flüssigem Helium  
(IEC 61788-8:2010)

SIST EN 61788-8:2011 (IEC 61788-8:2010)

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**CENELEC**

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization  
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique  
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

**Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B - 1000 Brussels**

## Foreword

The text of document 90/243/FDIS, future edition 2 of IEC 61788-8, prepared by IEC TC 90, Superconductivity, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 61788-8 on 2010-10-01.

This European Standard supersedes EN 61788-8:2003.

The main changes with respect to the previous edition are listed below:

- extending the applications of the pickup coil method to the a.c. loss measurements in metallic and oxide superconducting wires with a round cross section at liquid helium temperature;
- u1 in accordance with the decision at the June 2006 IEC/TC90 meeting in Kyoto.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN and CENELEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

The following dates were fixed:

- |  |       |            |
|--|-------|------------|
| – latest date by which the EN has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement | (dop) | 2011-07-01 |
| – latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn   | (dow) | 2013-10-01 |

Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

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**Endorsement notice**

The text of the International Standard IEC 61788-8:2010 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

- |                       |      |  |
|-----------------------|------|--|
| [2] IEC 61788-13:2003 | NOTE | Harmonized as EN 61788-13:2003 (not modified). |
| [3] IEC 61788-1:2006  | NOTE | Harmonized as EN 61788-1:2007 (not modified).  |
| [9] IEC 61788-2       | NOTE | Harmonized as EN 61788-2.                      |

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## Annex ZA (normative)

### Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60050-815	2000	International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) - Part 815: Superconductivity	-	-

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IEC 61788-8

Edition 2.0 2010-06

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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**Superconductivity –** **STANDARD PREVIEW**  
**Part 8: AC loss measurements – Total AC loss measurement of round**  
**superconducting wires exposed to a transverse alternating magnetic field**  
**at liquid helium temperature by a pickup coil method**

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/a4b6e835-ba6c-4084-9e6c-f85d5d17d4c6/sist-en-61788-8-2011>

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## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**SUPERCONDUCTIVITY –**

**Part 8: AC loss measurements –  
Total AC loss measurement of round  
superconducting wires exposed to a transverse alternating  
magnetic field at liquid helium temperature by a pickup coil method**

## FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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International Standard IEC 61788-8 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 90: Superconductivity.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2003. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

The main changes with respect to the previous edition are listed below:

- extending the applications of the pickup coil method to the a.c. loss measurements in metallic and oxide superconducting wires with a round cross section at liquid helium temperature,
- u1 in accordance with the decision at the June 2006 IEC/TC90 meeting in Kyoto.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
90/243/FDIS	90/249/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts of the IEC 61788 series, under the general title: *Superconductivity*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

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## INTRODUCTION

Magnetometer and pickup coil methods are proposed for measuring the AC losses of composite superconducting wires in transverse time-varying magnetic fields. These represent initial steps in standardization of methods for measuring the various contributions to AC loss in transverse fields, the most frequently encountered configuration.

It was decided to split the initial proposal mentioned above into two documents covering two standard methods. One of them describes the magnetometer method for hysteresis loss and low frequency (or sweep rate) total AC loss measurement, and the other describes the pickup coil method for total AC loss measurement in higher frequency (or sweep rate) magnetic fields. The frequency range is 0 Hz to 0,06 Hz for the magnetometer method and 0,005 Hz to 60 Hz for the pickup coil method. The overlap between 0,005 Hz and 0,06 Hz is a complementary frequency range for the two methods.

This standard covers the pickup coil method. The test method for standardization of AC loss covered in this standard is partly based on the Versailles Project on Advanced Materials and Standards (VAMAS) pre-standardization work on the AC loss of Nb-Ti composite superconductors [1]<sup>1)</sup>.

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1) Numbers in square brackets refer to the bibliography.

## SUPERCONDUCTIVITY –

### Part 8: AC loss measurements – Total AC loss measurement of round superconducting wires exposed to a transverse alternating magnetic field at liquid helium temperature by a pickup coil method

#### 1 Scope

This part of IEC 61788 specifies the measurement method of total AC losses by the pickup coil method in composite superconducting wires exposed to a transverse alternating magnetic field. The losses may contain hysteresis, coupling and eddy current losses. The standard method to measure only the hysteresis loss in DC or low-sweep-rate magnetic field is specified in IEC 61788-13 [2].

In metallic and oxide round superconducting wires expected to be mainly used for pulsed coil and AC coil applications, AC loss is generated by the application of time-varying magnetic field and/or current. The contribution of the magnetic field to the AC loss is predominant in usual electromagnetic configurations of the coil applications. For the superconducting wires exposed to a transverse alternating magnetic field, the present method can be generally used in measurements of the total AC loss in a wide range of frequency up to the commercial level, 50/60 Hz, at liquid helium temperature. For the superconducting wires with fine filaments, the AC loss measured with the present method can be divided into the hysteresis loss in the individual filaments, the coupling loss among the filaments and the eddy current loss in the normal conducting parts. In cases where the wires do not have a thick outer normal conducting sheath, the main components are the hysteresis loss and the coupling loss by estimating the former part as an extrapolated level of the AC loss per cycle to zero frequency in the region of lower frequency, where the coupling loss per cycle is proportional to the frequency.

#### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60050-815:2000, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Part 815: Superconductivity*

#### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions, as well as those of IEC 60050-815, apply.

##### 3.1

##### AC loss

##### *P*

power dissipated in a composite superconductor due to application of time-varying magnetic field or electric current

[IEC 60050-815:2000, 815-04-54]