

SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Superprevodnost - 4. del: Meritve razmerja preostale upornosti - Preostala upornost za superprevodnike iz kompozita Nb-Ti in Nb₃Sn (IEC 61788-4:2020)Superconductivity - Part 4: Residual resistance ratio measurement - Residual resistance ratio of Nb-Ti and Nb₃Sn composite superconductors (IEC 61788-4:2020)Supraleitfähigkeit - Teil 4: Messung des Restwiderstandsverhältnisses - Restwiderstandsverhältnis von Nb-Ti und Nb₃Sn Verbundsupraleitern (IEC 61788-4:2020)
(standards.iteh.ai)Supraconductivité - Partie 4: Mesurage du rapport de résistance résiduelle - Rapport de résistance résiduelle des composites supraconducteurs de Nb-Ti et de Nb₃Sn (IEC 61788-4:2020)**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN IEC 61788-4:2020****ICS:**

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SIST EN IEC 61788-4:2020**en**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN IEC 61788-4

NORME EUROPÉENNE

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May 2020

ICS 17.220.20; 29.050

Supersedes EN 61788-4:2016 and all of its amendments
and corrigenda (if any)

English Version

Superconductivity - Part 4: Residual resistance ratio
measurement - Residual resistance ratio of Nb-Ti and Nb₃Sn
composite superconductors
(IEC 61788-4:2020)

Supraconductivité - Partie 4: Mesurage du rapport de
résistance résiduelle - Rapport de résistance résiduelle des
composites supraconducteurs de Nb-Ti et de Nb₃Sn
(IEC 61788-4:2020)

Supraleitfähigkeit - Teil 4: Messung des
Restwiderstandsverhältnisses - Restwiderstandsverhältnis
von Nb-Ti und Nb₃Sn Verbundsupraleitern
(IEC 61788-4:2020)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2020-04-24. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

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

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

EN IEC 61788-4:2020 (E)**European foreword**

The text of document 90/448/FDIS, future edition 5 of IEC 61788-4, prepared by IEC/TC 90 "Superconductivity" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN IEC 61788-4:2020.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2021-01-24
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2023-04-24

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Annex ZA (normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 1 Where an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: www.cenelec.eu.

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

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IEC 61788-4

Edition 5.0 2020-03

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE



Superconductivity – Residual resistance ratio measurement – Residual resistance ratio of Nb-Ti and Nb₃Sn composite superconductors

Supraconductivité – Mesurage du rapport de résistance résiduelle – Rapport de résistance résiduelle des composites supraconducteurs de Nb-Ti et de Nb₃Sn

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD	4
INTRODUCTION	6
1 Scope	7
2 Normative references	7
3 Terms and definitions	7
4 Principle	8
5 Apparatus	8
5.1 Material of measurement mandrel or of measurement base plate	8
5.2 Diameter of the measurement mandrel and length of the measurement base plate	9
5.3 Cryostat for the resistance (R_2) measurement	9
6 Specimen preparation	9
7 Data acquisition and analysis	9
7.1 Resistance (R_1) at room temperature	9
7.2 Resistance (R_2 or R_2^*) just above the superconducting transition	10
7.2.1 Correction of strain effect	10
7.2.2 Data acquisition of cryogenic resistance	10
7.2.3 Optional acquisition methods	12
7.3 Correction on measured R_2^* of Nb-Ti composite superconductor for bending strain	12
7.4 Residual resistance ratio (RRR)	12
8 Uncertainty and stability of the test method	13
8.1 Temperature	13
8.2 Voltage	13
8.3 Current	13
8.4 Dimension	13
9 Test report	13
9.1 RRR value	13
9.2 Specimen	14
9.3 Test conditions	14
9.3.1 Measurements of R_1 and R_2	14
9.3.2 Measurement of R_1	15
9.3.3 Measurement of R_2	15
Annex A (informative) Additional information relating to the measurement of RRR	16
A.1 Recommendation on specimen mounting orientation	16
A.2 Alternative methods for increasing temperature of specimen above superconducting transition temperature	16
A.3 Alternative measurement methods of R_2 or R_2^*	16
A.4 Bending strain dependency of RRR for Nb-Ti composite superconductor	19
A.5 Procedure of correction of bending strain effect	22
Annex B (informative) Uncertainty considerations	24
B.1 Overview	24
B.2 Definitions	24

B.3	Consideration of the uncertainty concept	24
B.4	Uncertainty evaluation example for IEC TC 90 standards	26
Annex C (informative) Uncertainty evaluation in test method of RRR for Nb-Ti and Nb ₃ Sn composite superconductors		28
C.1	Evaluation of uncertainty	28
C.2	Summary of round robin test of RRR of a Nb-Ti composite superconductor	31
C.3	Reason for large COV value in the intercomparison test on Nb ₃ Sn composite superconductor	32
Bibliography		34
Figure 1 – Relationship between temperature and resistance		8
Figure 2 – Voltage versus temperature curves and definitions of each voltage		11
Figure A.1 – Definition of voltages		18
Figure A.2 – Bending strain dependency of RRR value for pure Cu matrix of Nb-Ti composite superconductors (comparison between measured values and calculated values)		20
Figure A.3 – Bending strain dependency of RRR value for round Cu wires		20
Figure A.4 – Bending strain dependency of normalized RRR value for round Cu wires		21
Figure A.5 – Bending strain dependency of RRR value for rectangular Cu wires		21
Figure A.6 – Bending strain dependency of normalized RRR value for rectangular Cu wires		22
Figure C.1 – Distribution of observed r_{RRR} of Cu/Nb-Ti composite superconductor		32
SIST EN IEC 61788-4:2020 impdiments to the measurement of RRR for d18-457 with da1f14721718/sist-en-iec-61788-4-2020		
Table A.1 – Minimum diameter of the measurement mandrel for round wires		22
Table A.2 – Minimum diameter of the measurement mandrel for rectangular wires		22
Table B.1 – Output signals from two nominally identical extensometers		25
Table B.2 – Mean values of two output signals		25
Table B.3 – Experimental standard deviations of two output signals		25
Table B.4 – Standard uncertainties of two output signals		26
Table B.5 – COV values of two output signals		26
Table C.1 – Uncertainty of each measurement		31
Table C.2 – Obtained values of RRR for six Nb ₃ Sn specimens		32
Table C.3 – Average, standard deviation and coefficient of variation for six specimens		33

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

SUPERCONDUCTIVITY –**Part 4: Residual resistance ratio measurement –
Residual resistance ratio of Nb-Ti and Nb₃Sn
composite superconductors**

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 61788-4 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 90: Superconductivity.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition published in 2016. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) change in the suitable distance of voltage taps on the specimen for reliable measurement,
- b) new report on the result of the round robin test of the residual resistance ratio of Nb₃Sn superconductors that proves the validity of the measurement method in this standard,
- c) revision of the confusing definitions of the copper ratio and copper fraction.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
90/448/FDIS	90/451/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, published 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 website 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.

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INTRODUCTION

Copper, Cu/Cu-Ni or aluminium is used as matrix material in Ni-Ti and Nb₃Sn composite superconductors and works as an electrical shunt when the superconductivity is interrupted. It also contributes to recovery of the superconductivity by conducting heat generated in the superconductor to the surrounding coolant. The cryogenic-temperature resistivity of copper is an important quantity, which influences the stability and AC losses of the superconductor. The residual resistance ratio is defined as a ratio of the resistance of the superconductor at room temperature to that just above the superconducting transition.

This document specifies the test method for residual resistance ratio of Nb-Ti and Nb₃Sn composite superconductors. The curve method is employed for the measurement of the resistance just above the superconducting transition. Other methods are described in Clause A.3.

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SUPERCONDUCTIVITY –

Part 4: Residual resistance ratio measurement – Residual resistance ratio of Nb-Ti and Nb₃Sn composite superconductors

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61788 specifies a test method for the determination of the residual resistance ratio (RRR) of Nb-Ti and Nb₃Sn composite superconductors with Cu, Cu-Ni, Cu/Cu-Ni and Al matrix in a strain-free condition and zero external magnetic field. This method is intended for use with superconductor specimens that have a monolithic structure with rectangular or round cross-section, RRR value less than 350, and cross-sectional area less than 3 mm². In the case of Nb₃Sn, the specimens have received a reaction heat-treatment.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Part 815: Superconductivity* (available at: www.electropedia.org)

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3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60050-815 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

residual resistance ratio

RRR

ratio of resistance at room temperature to the resistance just above the superconducting transition

Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

Note 2 to entry: In this document for Nb-Ti and Nb₃Sn composite superconductors, the room temperature is defined as 293 K (20 °C), and the residual resistance ratio is obtained in Formula (1), where the resistance (R_1) at 293 K is divided by the resistance (R_2) just above the superconducting transition.

$$r_{\text{RRR}} = \frac{R_1}{R_2} \quad (1)$$