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2D Numerical Modeling of a Bulk HTS Magnetization Based on \mathbf{H} Formulation Coupled with Electrical Circuit

Jakub Kapek, Kévin Berger, Michael Rudolf Koblishka, Frederic Trillaud and Jean Lévêque

Abstract—Bulk High Temperature Superconductors (HTS) can be magnetized and act as permanent magnet much stronger than conventional ones as NdFeB. The design of the inductor is a key point to perform the desired magnetization of the HTS bulk. In this paper, we focus on modeling a Pulsed Field Magnetization (PFM) process of an HTS bulk using a coil powered with a magnetizer. The built model is a 2D axisymmetric problem, based on the \mathbf{H} formulation and coupled with electrical equations though the magnetic flux seen by the magnetizing coil. The calculation of this magnetic flux in the \mathbf{H} formulation is not trivial and was validated using magnetic vector potential formulation on a coil in the air. Assuming different operating conditions, the bulk HTS is then modeled using four different properties corresponding to air, perfect diamagnetic, copper and HTS. It was shown that simulating a PFM process could lead to different value of peak current and applied magnetic field to the bulk HTS, depending on the critical current density of the bulk, for example. These variations are in the range of the air and diamagnetic cases. Therefore, the proposed method should be used in order to predict a realistic trapped magnetic field in the HTS bulk by taking into account its reaction seen by the coil during the PFM process.

Index Terms—Bulk conductors, Coils, Cuprates, Eddy currents, Electromagnetic transient analysis, \mathbf{H} -formalism, Magnetization processes.

I. INTRODUCTION

THE YBCO material belongs to High Temperature Superconductors (HTS) and it was quickly used in the laboratory due to its good properties. For this superconducting material, the critical temperature T_c is 92 K, while the temperature of liquid nitrogen is 77 K, thus it allows an easy use in many applications. The HTS bulk can be magnetized and act as a permanent magnet with a remanent magnetic field 10 times stronger than conventional ones as NdFeB material. One of the most common method of magnetization is to cool down the HTS and place it inside a magnetizing coil during a Pulse Field Magnetization (PFM) process. The discharge of the magnetizer causes a flowing current through the coil, which produces a

high external magnetic field, thus the bulk can trap magnetic fields, later marked as B_{trapp} . The process of magnetization requires designing a copper coil able to produce a magnetic field around a few Tesla. To achieve a the high value of applied magnetic field, a capacitor bank as impulse magnetizer system with an appropriate stored energy can be used. Moreover, in order to estimate the discharge of current properly, one key issue is to take into consideration the change of the magnetic flux seen by the coil during the magnetization process. This variation can be represented as varying inductance in the electrical equations. Thus, Maxwell's equations have to be coupled through the total magnetic flux with the electrical equations of the magnetizer.

Nowadays, numerical methods have become a more common approach to analyze the behavior of HTS. Finite Element Method (FEM) allows calculating electromagnetic quantities as the current density J and the magnetic field B induced in the HTS [1]. However, solving eddy current problems with rapidly changing magnetic fields can be a challenge even with a commercial software. There are several ways to simulate superconducting material; however, we have selected the most convenient formulations for HTS bulk: \mathbf{H} [2]–[4] and \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{V} [5].

In this paper, we focus on the modeling of a PFM process of an HTS bulk using a coil coupled with an electrical circuit. Most of the publications do not consider the coupling between the coil and the magnetizer in \mathbf{H} formulation [6]–[8], what in our opinion can lead to discrepancies in the estimation of the trapped magnetic field in HTS bulk. Our model is based on the \mathbf{H} formulation implemented using the PDE module and the global equation module in COMSOL Multiphysics 5.2a. For comparison and validation of the proposed method, we simulate an equivalent problem based on an \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{V} formulation with a definition of magnetic flux based on the magnetic vector potential. One of the aims of this paper is to see if some changes occurred on the applied magnetic field waveform when the HTS behaves as different materials, and to see the limit of validity of the assumptions usually made. The next sections describe the coupled numerical model, its validation and some numerical results during the PFM of a HTS bulk.

II. NUMERICAL MODELING OF HTS

There are few methods for magnetizing HTS [9]. We have chosen the most suitable technique for us, i.e. PFM. This process consists of suddenly discharging the capacitor connected with the coil. The current flowing from the magnetizer to the

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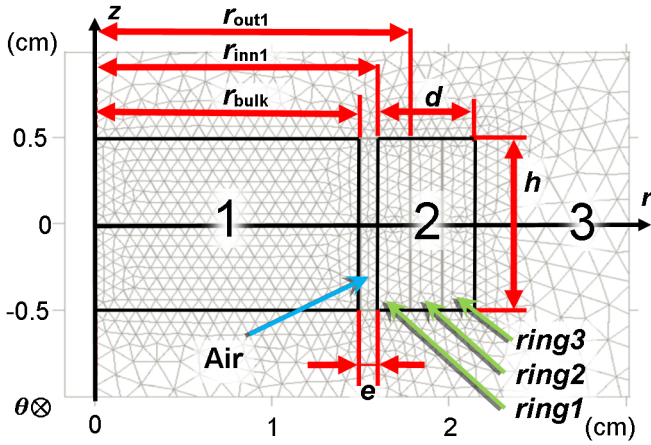


Fig. 1. Investigated model with the coil defined as three rings, where domain 1 is the bulk, 2 the coil and 3 represents the air.

coil must be enough huge to produce the desired magnetic field of a few Tesla. We can refer three possible behaviors of superconductor during the process of magnetization. At the beginning of the magnetization process, at low field, no volume current flows into the superconductor. Hence, it expels all the external magnetic field and behaves as a diamagnetic material, characterized by a magnetic susceptibility $\chi = -1$ ($\mu_r = 1 + \chi = 0$). At some point, the HTS is assumed to be in the mixed state with $\mu_r = 1$, the induced currents flow into the superconductor due to the electric field that arises from the variations of the magnetic field, i.e. Lenz's law. In this state, for HTS materials, a nonlinear power law [10] is usually used to describe the $E(J)$ relationship, refer as

$$E(J) = E_c \left(\frac{J}{J_c} \right)^n \quad (1)$$

with $E_c = 1 \mu\text{V}/\text{cm}$. At liquid nitrogen temperature, the parameters $J_c = 100 \text{ A}/\text{mm}^2$ and $n = 21$ correspond to reasonable values found in the literature [11]. When the bulk becomes fully penetrated by current and if its magnetization $M = B/\mu_0 - H$ is weak compared to the huge applied external magnetic field, it can be assumed that the superconductor behaves like air with also $\mu_r = 1$. At the end of the PFM, the external magnetic field disappears and the superconductor acts like a conductor with no losses and an internally flowing current density, generally close to $\pm J_c$.

III. MODELING

A. Specifications of the model

The geometry of the 2D axisymmetric problem is shown in Fig. 1. The bulk is a cylinder with a radius $r_{\text{bulk}} = 15 \text{ mm}$ and a height $h = 10 \text{ mm}$. The coil, made of copper consists of $N = 22$ turns in a total width $d = 5.5 \text{ mm}$ and has the same height as the bulk. The space between the bulk and the coil is 1 mm and marked as e . The cross-section of the coil is subdivided in three regions, further called 'rings', in order to improve the calculation of magnetic flux. The process of magnetization needs to produce a sufficient external magnetic field greater than the penetration field B_{PB} [11], thus the

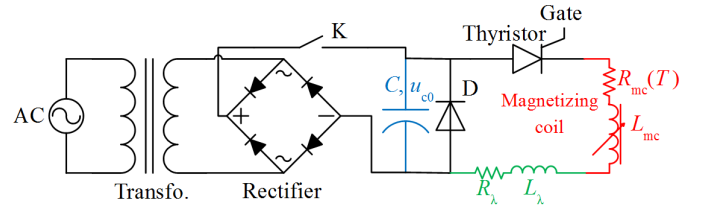


Fig. 2. Schematic of the magnetizer connected with the coil represented by R_{mc} , L_{mc} . The elements R_λ , L_λ represent the parasitic elements in the circuit.

magnetizing coil, also called inductor, must be coupled with a suitable magnetizer. The available capacitor bank is capable of accumulating 10 kJ of energy with a repetitive maximum current of 25 kA . The capacity of the magnetizer is 5 mF with the possibility of charging up to 2 kV . The electrical circuit of the magnetizer is shown in Fig. 2. The magnetizing coil represented by R_{mc} and L_{mc} is connected in series with the magnetizer. Due to the HTS placed inside the coil, the inductance seen by the magnetizer varies over time.

B. PDE methodology

The power law (1) can be modeled as a nonlinear resistivity,

$$\rho(J) = \frac{E_c}{J_c} \left| \frac{J}{J_c} \right|^{n-1} \quad (2)$$

A common approach is to link the equation of the resistivity (2) with the \mathbf{H} formulation [1]- [3]. Nowadays, this coupling seems to be the most suitable method for our problem [1], [4], [12], which can also provide good convergence and an accurate current distribution inside the bulk. These benefits classify the \mathbf{H} formulation as a convenient approach for solving electrical equations during the magnetization process of HTS. The \mathbf{H} formulation can be implemented in the PDE module, according to Faraday's law:

$$\frac{\partial(\mu_0 \mu_r \mathbf{H})}{\partial t} + \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = 0, \quad (3)$$

where μ_r is the relative permeability of the material. For the 2D axisymmetric model, the magnetic vector \mathbf{H} has two variables ($H_r, 0, H_z$) and the electric field \mathbf{E} only one ($0, E_\theta, 0$). To complete our formulation we must define two more terms: the curl product of magnetic field, which is Ampere's law written as

$$J_\theta = \frac{\partial H_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial r} \quad (4)$$

and for coupling the current density with the electric field we use

$$E_\theta = \rho J_\theta - \rho J_a \quad (5)$$

The additional term J_a represents an applied current in the coil. In FEM software, to overcome the difficulty of the eddy current in the coil, the resistivity of the coil can be increased until a uniform imposed current is obtained in the coil. This technique requires to include the proper resistance of the coil in the electrical equation.

The electrical equation for the RLC circuit shown in Fig. 3 is

$$-u_c + (R_\lambda + R_{\text{mc}})i + L_\lambda \frac{di}{dt} + u_{L_{\text{mc}}} = 0 \quad (6)$$

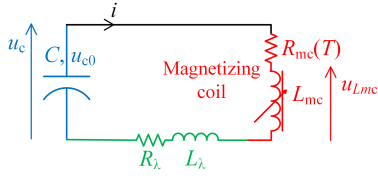


Fig. 3. Electrical circuit defined in COMSOL Multiphysics. The electrical model of the whole system is an RLC circuit with L_{mc} , the variable inductance of the coil.

with the current defined as

$$i = -C \frac{du_c}{dt}, \quad (7)$$

where the term $u_{L_{mc}}$ is the voltage drop across the designed coil. By using Faraday's law it can be shown that the changing of magnetic flux with respect to time is equal to the voltage drop across the element L_{mc}

$$u_{L_{mc}} = + \frac{d\Phi}{dt} \quad (8)$$

where R_{mc} is the resistance of the coil kept constant during the PFM process. To be more realistic, we have included additional parasitic elements with the script λ . These elements represent the cables, their connections and the internal resistance of the capacitors. These are determined when the magnetizer is short-circuited, i.e. without coil $R_\lambda = 4 \text{ m}\Omega$ and $L_\lambda = 4 \text{ }\mu\text{H}$ in our case. The electrical equation (6) corresponds to the magnetizer without diode and thyristor. We assumed that the diode is a perfect element and when the capacitor voltage reaches zero, the diode starts to conduct, and the voltage is kept to zero until the end of the PFM process.

In order to take into account the reaction of the HTS bulk during the PFM process, we must define an expression of the magnetic flux seen by the coil. Due to the fact that the coil is not a discrete punctual element, the definition of the magnetic flux seen by the coil is not trivial in the FEM software. For simplification, we propose to calculate the magnetic flux in the coil by dividing it into three sub-domains (rings), see Fig. 1. The magnetic flux seen by the coil is then calculated by taking an average over the width and the height of each ring. For that, the magnetic flux is integrated over the height of the ring for the inner and outer surfaces and the mean value is calculated by

$$\langle \phi \rangle_1 = \frac{1}{2h} \left(\int_h \iint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{S}_{\text{inn1}} dh + \int_h \iint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{S}_{\text{out1}} dh \right) \quad (9)$$

with $d\mathbf{S}_{\text{inn1}} = r_{\text{inn1}} dr d\theta \hat{\mathbf{u}}_z$ and $d\mathbf{S}_{\text{out1}} = r_{\text{out1}} dr d\theta \hat{\mathbf{u}}_z$. For the whole coil, the average magnetic flux is then:

$$\Phi(\mathbf{B}) = N \cdot (\langle \phi \rangle_1 + \langle \phi \rangle_2 + \langle \phi \rangle_3) \quad (10)$$

C. Existing modules in COMSOL Multiphysics

The COMSOL program contains built-in module based on the \mathbf{A} -V formulation. The equation for this \mathbf{A} formulation can be written as

$$\sigma \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} - \nabla \times \frac{1}{\mu_0 \mu_r} \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = 0 \quad (11)$$

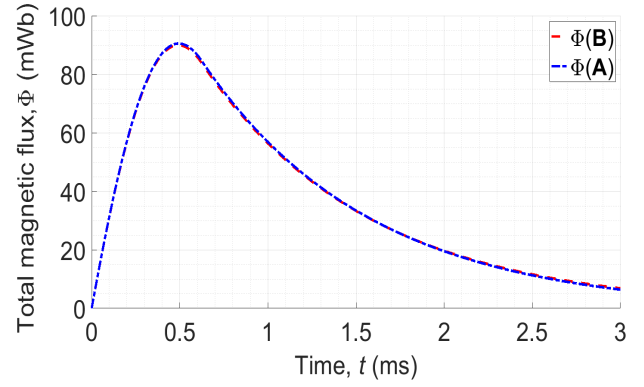


Fig. 4. Total magnetic flux for a model based on the \mathbf{H} formulation with the coil defined as three rings. For this case, the coil was only surrounded by air.

The \mathbf{A} formulation requires modeling the behavior of the HTS with a nonlinear conductivity as

$$\sigma(E) = \frac{J_c}{E_c} \left| \frac{E}{E_c} \right|^{\frac{1}{n}-1} \quad (12)$$

The function $\sigma(E)$ is the reciprocal function of $\rho(J)$ (2), but its use leads to an ill conditioned matrix and also to a very difficult convergence for the FEM solver. This usually leads to a very noisy current distribution in the HTS [13]. Our model governed by the \mathbf{A} formulation can be used to validate the \mathbf{H} formulation coupled with the electrical equation but only for a coil surrounded by air.

The magnetic flux seen by the coil based on the magnetic vector potential can be written as

$$\Phi(\mathbf{A}) = N \cdot \left\langle \oint_{\partial S_{\text{coil}}} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l} \right\rangle_{S_{\text{coil}}} \quad (13)$$

with $d\mathbf{l} = r d\theta \hat{\mathbf{u}}_\theta$. This corresponds to the average value of the magnetic vector potential in the whole domain of the coil. In the \mathbf{A} -V formulation, the coupling with the electrical circuit has been directly implemented using electrical circuit interface in COMSOL Multiphysics.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To validate our model, we first focused on the calculation of the magnetic flux seen by the coil, when the bulk region is considered as air, because the \mathbf{A} -V formulation is not relevant for eddy currents problem in HTS. A discharge of the RLC circuit is made, assuming a perfect diode and an initial capacitor charge of 400 V. This value is enough to fully magnetize the HTS sample within our setup since it can produce a magnetic field well above twice the full penetration field $B_{PB} = 1.14 \text{ T}$ in our case.

Fig. 4 shows the total magnetic flux seen by the coil using two different methods. We assumed that the magnetic flux calculated with (13) is the reference one and we wanted to provide the comparison with the magnetic flux based on (10). The calculated magnetic fluxes are fairly the same. Therefore, we can later use (10) to calculate the magnetic flux seen by the coil in the \mathbf{H} formulation.

TABLE I
VALUES OF RESISTIVITY AND RELATIVE PERMEABILITY ASSIGNED TO
THE BULK IN THE \mathbf{H} FORMULATION.

Symbol	ρ [$\Omega \cdot \text{m}$]	μ_r
Air	1	1
Diamagnetic	1	1e-3
Copper	1.67e-8	1
HTS	$E(J)$ law (1)	1

As mentioned in the introduction, the bulk HTS can behave as different materials and it has been modeled using four different properties corresponding to air, perfect diamagnetic, copper and HTS. Table I summarizes these properties used in the bulk region. All the simulations are made using the \mathbf{H} formulation coupled with electrical equation (10).

Fig. 5 shows the time evolution of the current flowing through the coil during the PFM for bulk properties in Table I. When the bulk is modeled by air, there is no current inside the bulk region and it is equivalent to decouple the electrical equation to the \mathbf{H} formulation and to use a constant inductance value of L_λ . It corresponds to the lowest value of peak current of 4.4 kA and a time constant of 0.5 ms. We can mention here that in [6], the authors proposed an analytic expression of the inductance of a magnetizing coil in its environment, including an iron core. Taking into account that the bulk region is a perfect diamagnetic material leads to reach the other limit of the PFM process. Of course, this case corresponds to a current sheet and a strong reaction of the bulk seen by the coil. This reaction tends to decrease the inductance value L_λ significantly, which results in a larger peak current of 5.4 kA and a time constant of 0.35 ms. Surprisingly, from the point of view of the coil and the waveform of the current, modeling the bulk region with the power law (1) and $J_c = 100 \text{ A/mm}^2$ corresponds to almost the same case than air. This result can be explained since the applied field is largely greater than the penetration field B_{PB} [11]. Finally, modeling the bulk region with copper leads to a different waveform of the current with a peak current of 4.6 kA and a time constant of 0.38 ms, between the air and diamagnetic cases.

In order to confirm that the air and diamagnetic cases are asymptotic limits for the current waveforms, the same PFM has been applied to the HTS bulk modeled using (1) but changing the critical density value for 1 to 10^4 A/mm^2 . Fig. 6 shows the evolution of the current waveform for four cases and as expected, if J_c is very high, the current in the coil is the same that the one corresponding to a perfect diamagnetic conductor and if J_c is very low, the current behaves like with the air case. If the penetration field B_{PB} and the applied magnetic field are in the same order of magnitude, then the current waveform is different and included within the range of these two asymptotic behaviors. Neglecting the reaction of the bulk HTS on the magnetizing coil during PFM process can lead to an under-estimation of the peak current and applied magnetic field up to 20 %. This conclusion is reached using an inductor without magnetic material, but it has also been verified with a non-linear magnetic material below the HTS bulk.

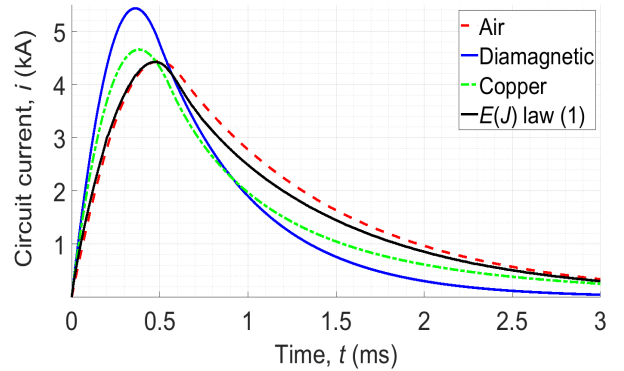


Fig. 5. Current flowing through the coil during the process of magnetization for bulk defined as air, perfect diamagnetic material, copper and using $E(J)$ law.

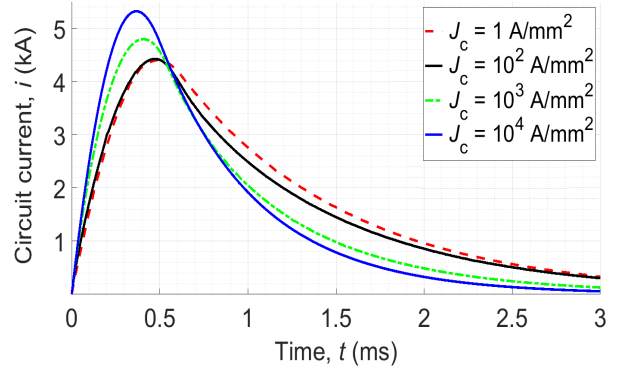


Fig. 6. Influence of the increase of the critical current of the HTS on the current flowing through the coil during the PFM process.

The magnetic flux density along the r axis at $z = 0$ is plotted in Fig. 7. Three moments during PFM are presented: (a) at the beginning of the magnetization $t = 0.05 \text{ ms}$, (b) at the maximum value of the external magnetic field $t = 0.5 \text{ ms}$ and (c) at the end of the magnetization $t = 15 \text{ s}$. The trapped magnetic field B_{trapp} at the center of the bulk is 0.65 T at the end of the PFM process. For the same number of Degrees of Freedom (DoF), the computing time of the \mathbf{H} formulation coupled with the electrical equations is about 10 % more than the uncoupled one, on a Intel® Xeon® CPU E5-2630 v4 @ 2.2 GHz.

V. CONCLUSION

This paper provides a new method for modeling an HTS bulk during PFM. The model based on \mathbf{H} formulation coupled with the electrical equation and taking into account a power law for the HTS has been successfully simulated using COMSOL Multiphysics 5.2a. It was shown that simulating a PFM process with a given capacitor voltage and known setup could lead to different value of peak current and applied magnetic field to the bulk HTS, depending on the critical current density of the bulk, for example. These variations are in the range of the air and diamagnetic cases. The inductance value calculated in such asymptotic cases from analytically expressions can be

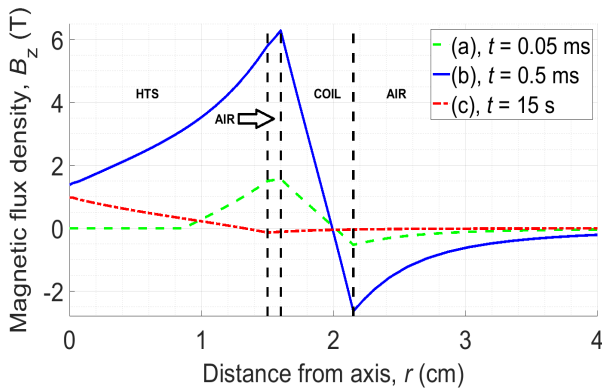


Fig. 7. Magnetic flux density during the PFM of the HTS along r axis at $z = 0$ and three moments of simulation. For $t = 0.05$ ms magnetic flux density start penetrate into bulk, at $t = 0.5$ ms the maximum external magnetic field appears. At $t = 15$ s, the trapped magnetic field at the end of the magnetization is shown, with $B_{\text{trapp}} = 0.65$ T at the center of the bulk.

used to estimate the peak current and time constant. Therefore, the proposed method should be used in order to predict a realistic trapped magnetic field in the HTS bulk by taking into account its reaction seen by the coil during the PFM process.

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