

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

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

**Supraconductivité –
Partie 4: Mesurage du rapport de résistance résiduelle – Rapport de résistance
résiduelle des composites supraconducteurs de Nb-Ti et de Nb₃Sn**



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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 fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 2011. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) the unification of similar test methods for residual resistance ratio (RRR) of Nb-Ti and Nb₃Sn composite superconductors, the latter of which is described in IEC 61788-11.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
90/359/FDIS	90/360/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.

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INTRODUCTION

Copper, Cu/Cu-Ni or aluminium is used as matrix material in Nb-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 part of IEC 61788 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 A.3.

Withdrawn