



**THEVA**

# LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN COATED CONDUCTORS WILL REVOLUTIONIZE MAGNET TECHNOLOGY

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## THEVA AT A GLANCE

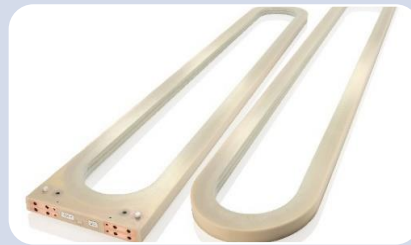
Company: THEVA GmbH, HQ in Ismaning, Germany, established 1996

Team: 50 FTE (mainly R&D engineers and production team)

### Product portfolio



HTS wire  
**THEVA Pro-Line**



HTS coils



Inspection tools  
**Tapestar™**



### Value proposition

- Robust, high performance products
- Reliable wire supply
- Expertise and engineering support

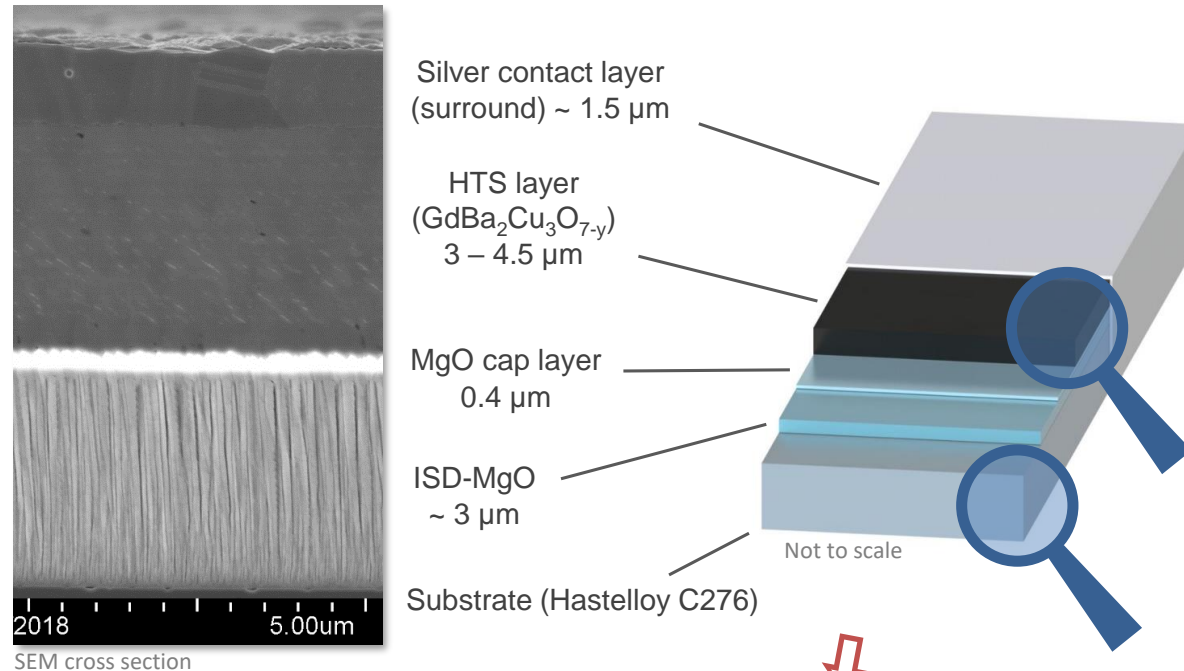
### Main applications

- HTS cables and bus bars for high current
- Current leads (with low heat input)
- Magnets: high field, fusion, industry

# HTS Wire: Production & Properties

# THEVA PRO-LINE HTS WIRE AND LATEST IMPROVEMENTS

## Basic wire architecture



## Performance improvements

### High performance (HP) wire

Increased HTS thickness  
3 μm → 4.5 μm  
 $I_C$  (77K, sf) 700 A → 900+ A

### Artificial pinning (AP) formula

BaHfO<sub>3</sub> nano-particles  
Randomly dispersed – no columns  
 $I_C$  (20K, 20T) > 500 A/cm

### Reduced substrate thickness

50 μm → 40 μm  
Higher engineering current density  
AP-wire:  $j_e$ (20K, 20T) > 800 A/mm<sup>2</sup>

**Low heat conductivity  
for current leads (1.5 mW/100A)**

## HIGH - PERFORMANCE HTS WIRE

### Regular production wire

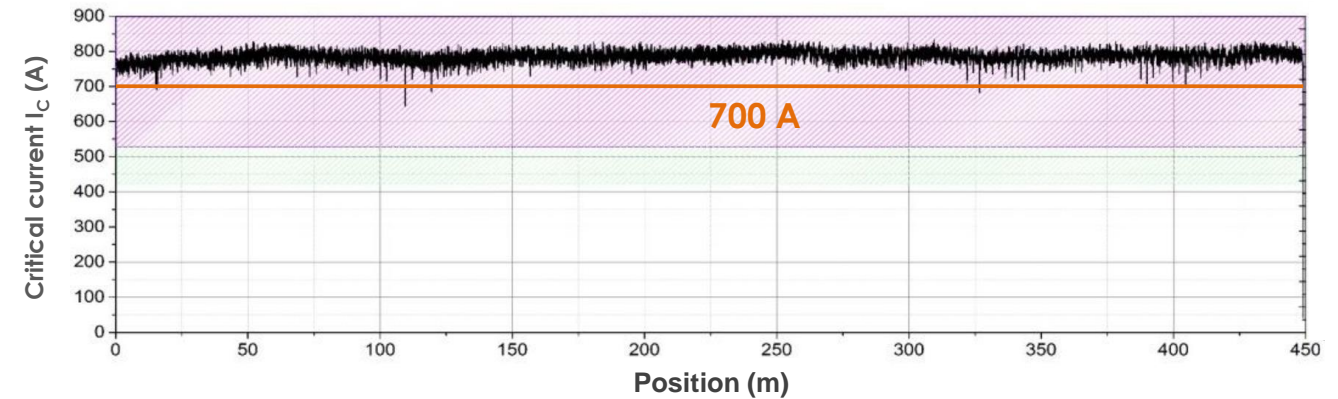
Width: 12 mm

3, 4, 6 mm available by Laser slitting

$I_{C,min}$  (77K, s.f.) = 500 A – 700 A

Piece length: 100 m – 200 m

*also with AP-formula*

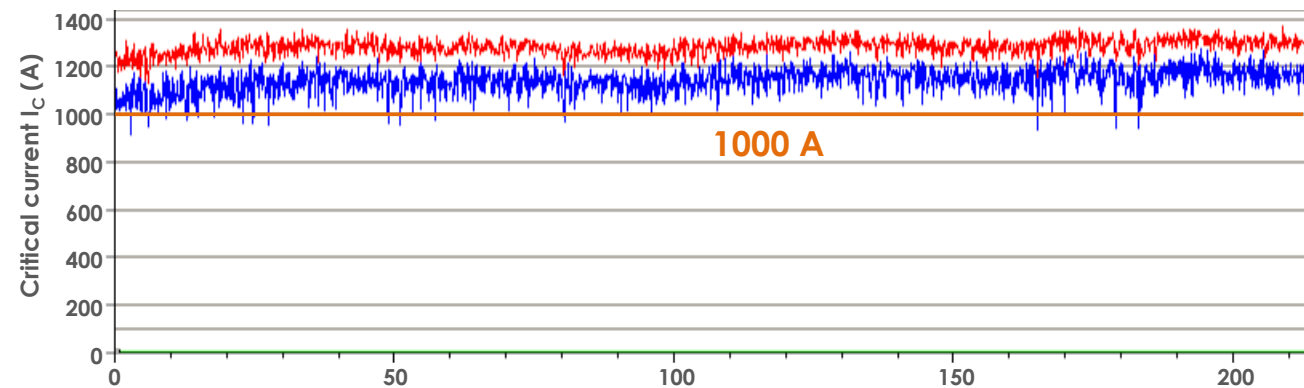


### High performance wire

Enhanced HTS thickness (4.5  $\mu\text{m}$ )

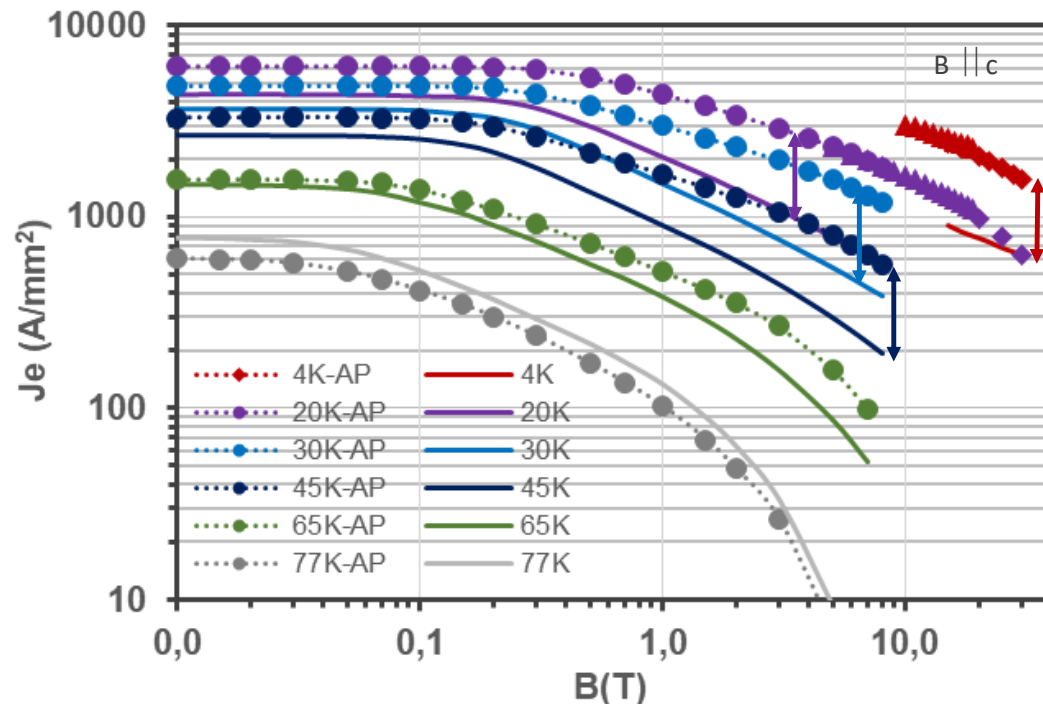
$I_{C,min}$  (77K, s.f.) = 750 A – 1000 A

Piece length: 50 m – 200 m



# MAGNETIC FIELD PERFORMANCE OF AP-REBCO WIRE

## Field dependence of ReBCO-wire (+ BaHfO<sub>3</sub>)



Below 50 K:  $I_c(B)$  improvement by factor 2.5

## THEVA Pro-Line AP wire performance

Current density for  $B \parallel c$  of total 60  $\mu\text{m}$  thick tape (40  $\mu\text{m}$  substrate and 5  $\mu\text{m}$  surround Cu coating)

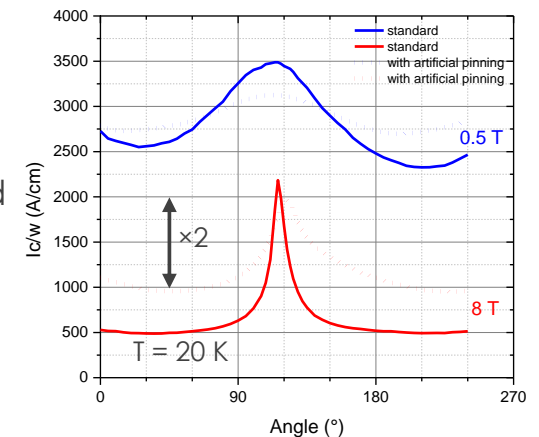
- 10 T: 3000 A/mm<sup>2</sup>
- 20 T: 2000 A/mm<sup>2</sup>
- 30 T: 1550 A/mm<sup>2</sup>

@ 4.2 K

@ 20 K, 20 T: 800 - 900 A/mm<sup>2</sup>

## Reduced anisotropy

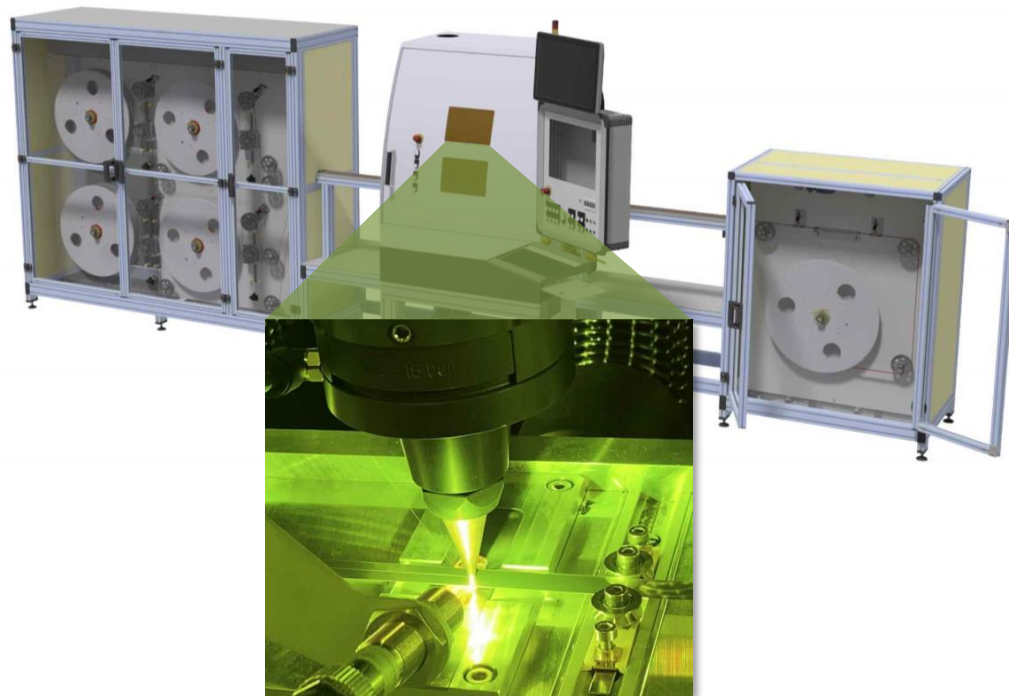
- AP randomly dispersed
- no columnar growth



## LASER-SLITTING

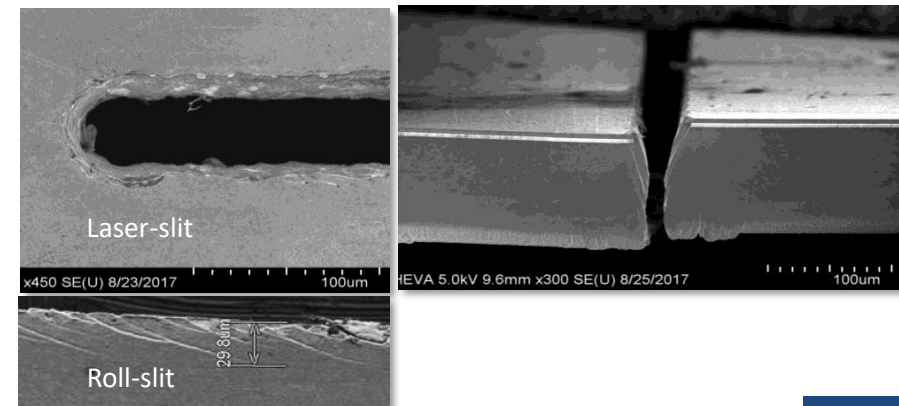
- **Cost aspect: slitting can destroy substantial value**
- **Edge defects are critical for high field applications**

### High yield Laser tape slitting



### Technical characteristics

- High speed 1000 m/h (for 100  $\mu\text{m}$  HC276)
- High accuracy, narrow tolerances
- No waste material
- No  $I_C$  – reduction ( $I_{C-12\text{mm}} = 4 \times I_{C-3\text{mm}}$ )
- No cracks or defects induced
- Clean, straight edge – no burr



# QUALITY CONTROL: TAPESTAR™ - ENHANCED FUNCTIONALITY

## Enhanced operating range



### In-field measurement

HTS field coil up to 1 Tesla in LN

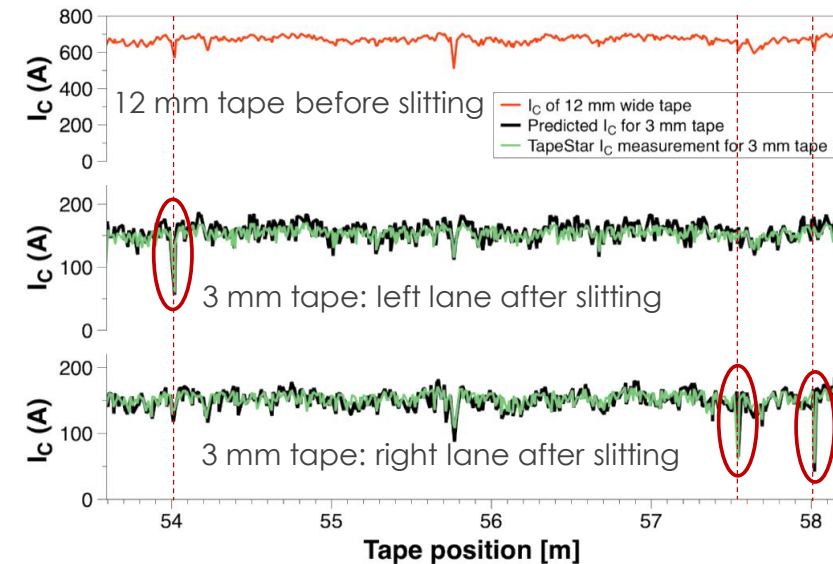


### Low temperature option

Subcooling LN down to 68 K

## Yield forecast for (Laser) slitting

**Algorithm** using full 2D TapeStar data of wide tape analyzing existing defects and predicting slitting yield



- black:  $I_c$ -simulation for 3 mm slitting
- green: measured  $I_c$  after 3 mm slitting



# High Field Magnet Applications

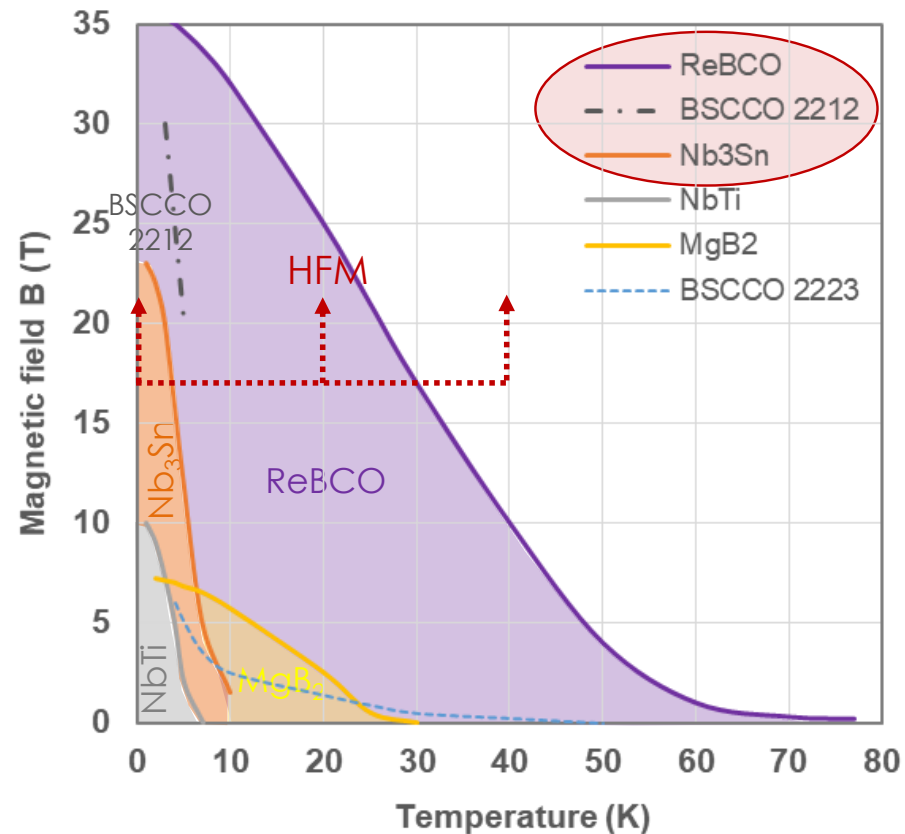
## SUPERCONDUCTING WIRE MATERIALS – A COMPARISON

How does ReBCO compare to classical superconductor wire ?

- |   |   | Pros & Cons                             |
|---|---|---|
| ➤ | <b>LTS, MgB<sub>2</sub> or BSCCO</b> produced by classical, metallurgical PIT – route |   |
|   | ▪ Round, filamentary wire, easy twisting and flexible handling and packaging          | Design freedom                          |
|   | ▪ Some materials (Nb <sub>3</sub> Sn, BSCCO 2212) require “wind and react” processing | Modifications tricky<br>Adversity, risk |
| ➤ | <b>ReBCO “wires”</b> are coated tapes (coated conductors)                             |   |
|   | ▪ <b>Additive fabrication:</b> coatings are applied layer by layer by PVD             |   |
|   | ▪ Growth can be controlled and manipulated (e.g. adding artificial pinning)           | Easy modification                       |
|   | ▪ 12 mm production width – Laser-slit to custom-width (3 – 12 mm)                     | Flexible adaptation                     |
|   | ▪ Customized electrical stabilization applied afterwards                              | Flexible adaptation                     |
|   | ▪ Tape geometry, no filaments, only stacking possible                                 | Limited freedom                         |
|   | ▪ Mechanical strength determined by substrate choice (mostly HC276)                   | Strength adjustable                     |

# MATERIAL CHOICE FOR HIGH FIELD MAGNETS (HFM)

Practical operation range of superconductors



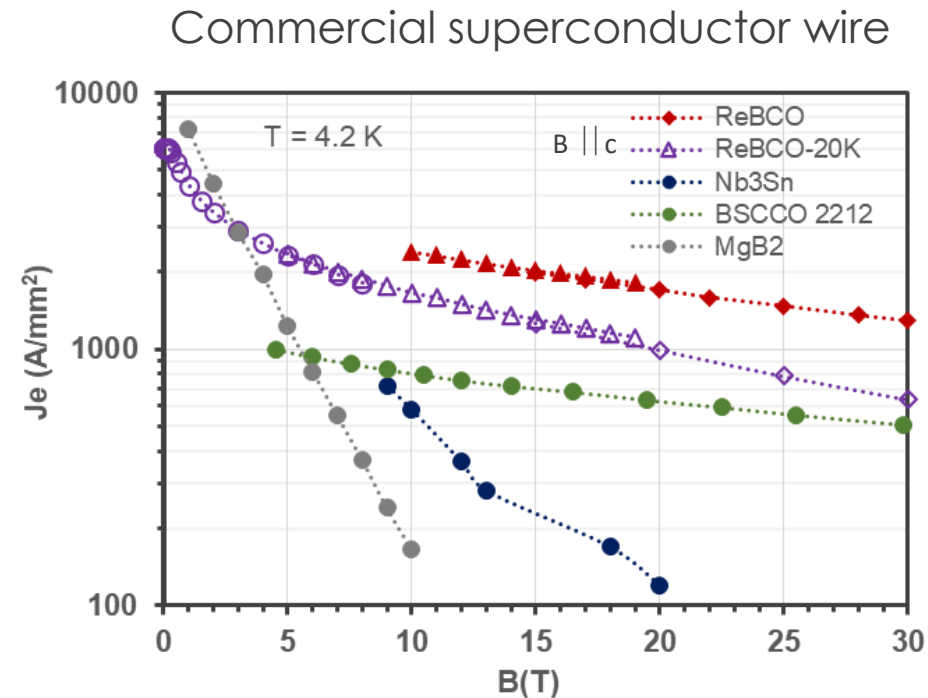
For HFM the choice has considerably increased

- Classical, well-established Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn (OST/BEST), W&R
- BSCCO 2212 – experimental material, high pressure processing, W&R, single source, cost ?
- **ReBCO (2G HTS)**
  - Extremely wide operation range (B & T)
  - High pinning forces & H<sub>irr</sub>
  - Sprouting industrial (volume) production  
Perspective: commodity product, cost decline
  - RE/NM-content negligible – not a cost factor

W&R = wind & react material

RE = rare earth, NM = noble metal

# SUPERCONDUCTORS FOR EXTREMELY HIGH FIELD MAGNETS



MgB<sub>2</sub>: M. Tomsic, Hypertech 2015  
BSCCO: Z. Melhem, OST @ ASC 2020  
Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn: Supercon 2020

## Artificial pinning (AP) ReBCO wire

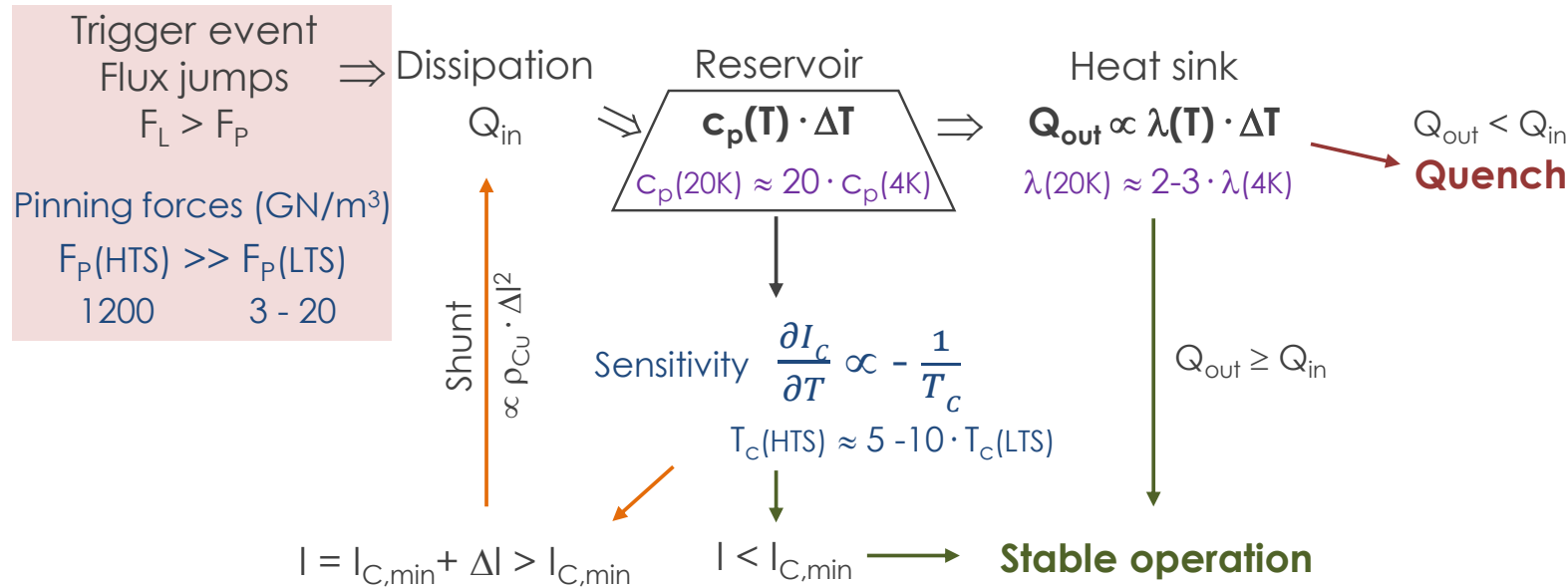
- Giant progress made in ReBCO wire recently
- All suppliers offer special AP-material
- **Extremely high pinning forces**  
1.2 TN/m<sup>3</sup> @ 4 K, 18 T \*
- **Broad HF operating range (up to 20 K)**
- **Quench – resilient**

**Beyond 18 T the future belongs to ReBCO wire**

\* T. Yoshida et al., Fujikura Technical Review 2017

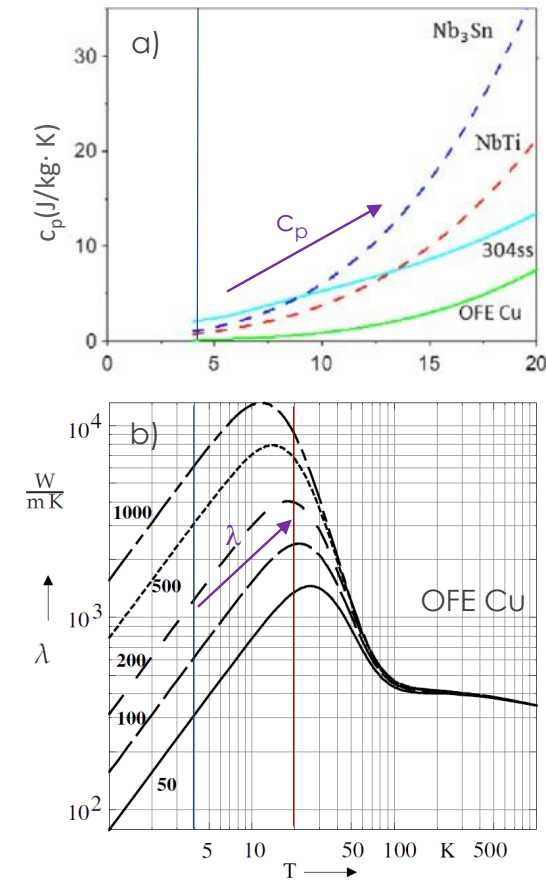
# QUENCH BEHAVIOR OF HTS MAGNETS

Comparing LTS (4K) to HTS (20K) operation



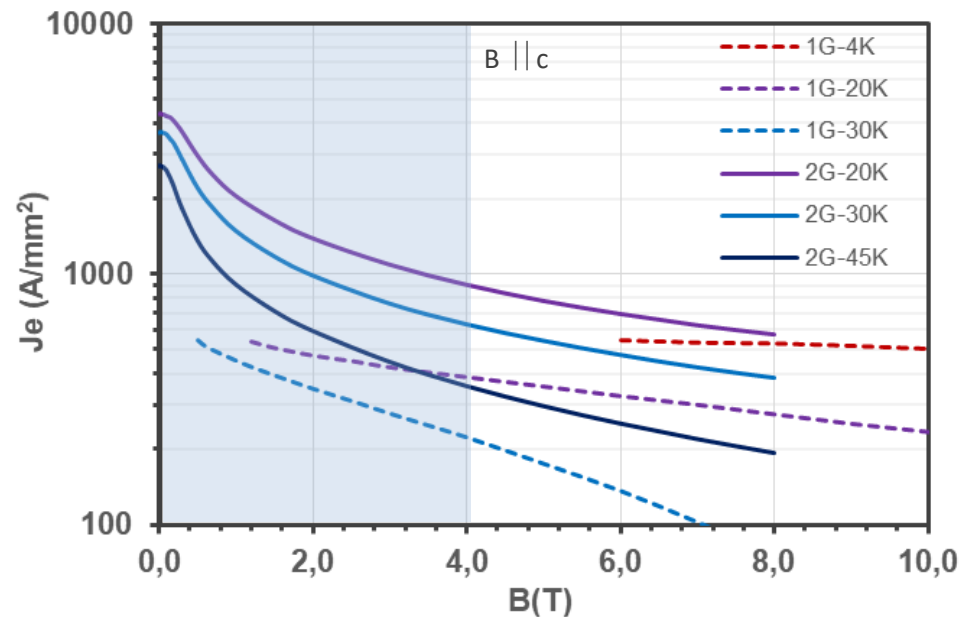
- HTS material: quench – resilient, lots of safety margin
- Benign behavior (phys. properties) at higher temperature
- No LHe inventory – no He gas burst

**HTS magnets are much more stable to operate**



## COMPARISON 1G vs. 2G -WIRE IN MODERATE FIELD APPLICATIONS

Comparison of commercial 1G and 2G wires



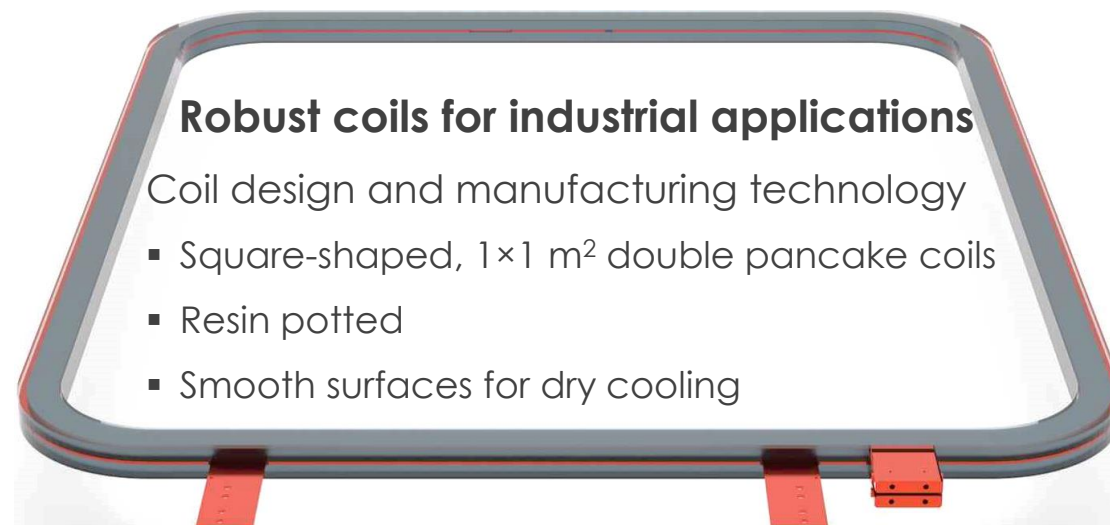
1G DI-BSCCO 2223 data from SEI datasheet SCT02-2020-041

### Standard ProLine ReBCO without AP

- @ 2 T, same temperature 2G performs 3× better
- Up to 3 T 2G-wire @ 45K better than 1G @ 20K
- **For moderate field applications 1- 5 T standard 2G-wire outperforms 1G by factor of 3**
- THEVA's 2G-AP wire even 6 - 8 times superior
- **2G-wire has a clear cost advantage in motor- and MRI applications**

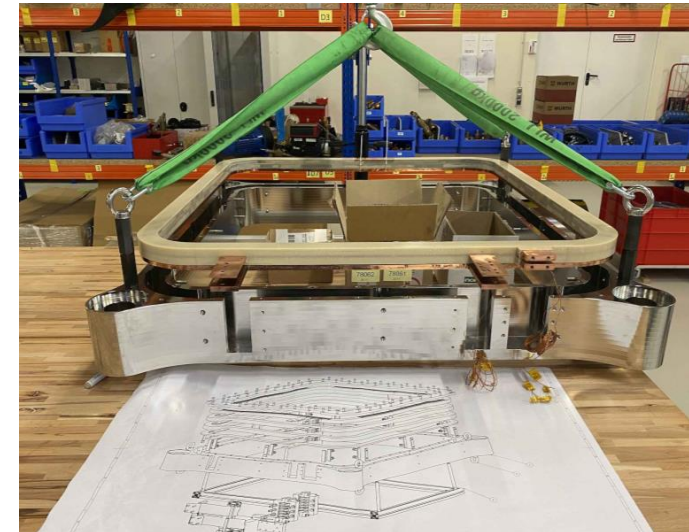
# RoWAMAG: HTS MAGNET SYSTEM FOR ALUMINUM BILLET HEATER

FEM design and manufacturing of HTS magnet system



## Status

- All coils successfully tested in LN
- Magnet system assembled
- Induction heater assembly ahead



## Partners



Cryogenic system



OEM induction heater

## SUMMARY

### ReBCO – wire is ...

- **a novel product that differs in many ways from classical superconductors**
- **offering new perspectives for robust magnets even at extremely high fields**
  - extremely high pinning forces
  - large operation window
  - quench-resilient
- **Ready to use material (no W&R) with high resolution inspection data available**
- **Attractive cost perspective**
  - Raw material < 20% of product cost
  - HTS content of wire < 5%
  - Production cost scale with volume: 10× production volume ⇒ ½× cost

**2G HTS wire will revolutionize high field magnet design**



**THEVA**

Thank you!

... and the **THEVA - team**

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