

Recent status of Fujikura's 2G HTS wire

Satoru Hanyu, Shinji Fujita,
Yutaka Adachi, Kazuomi Kakimoto,
Yasuhiro Iijima, Masanori Daibo

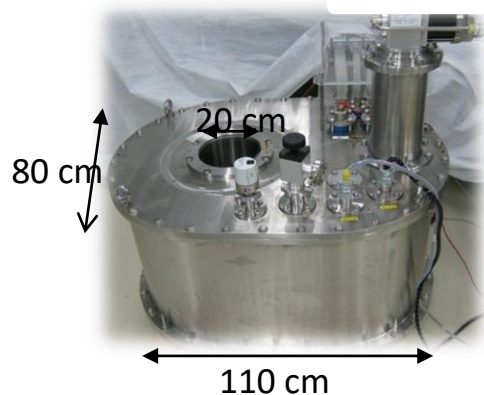


Outline

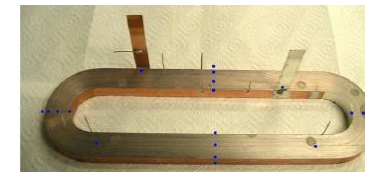
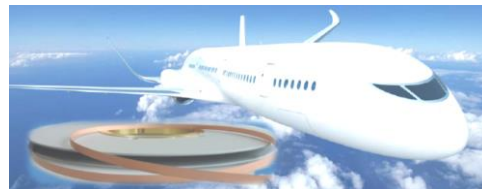
- Introduction
- Recent progress of 2G HTS wires at Fujikura
- Evaluation of the mechanical properties of 2G HTS wires
- HTS magnets
- Summary

Recent shipment of Fujikura's RE-based HTS tapes

- 5T cryocooled magnet with 20 cm RT bore by Fujikura (2012)



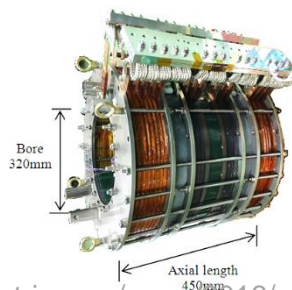
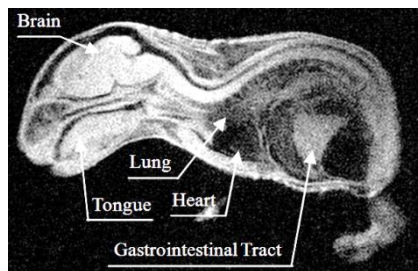
- NEDO MRI program (2016-2018)
- TELOS Project (2016-2019)



Presented at EUCAS 2019

Airbus, KIT, Siemens

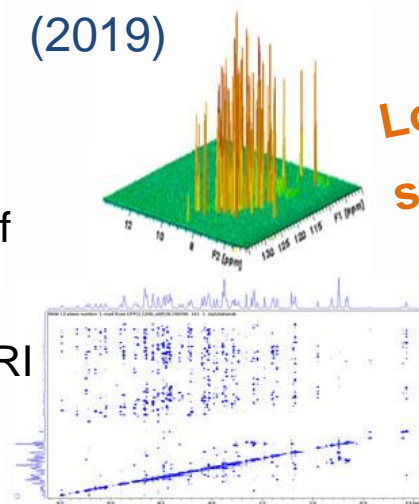
- Worlds 1st 3T MRI by Mitsubishi Electric (2015)



1/3 demo of drive mode 3T class MRI

<http://www.mitsubishielectric.com/news/2016/pdf/0524.pdf>
http://www.nedo.go.jp/english/news/AA5en_100071.html

- Bruker 1.2 GHz high field NMR system (2019)



Longitudinal uniformity strongly required

Worlds 1st 1.2 GHz NMR

28.2 T magnet with 54 mm bore RE-based HTS

<https://ir.bruker.com/press-releases/press-release-details/2019/Bruker-Announces-Worlds-First-12-GHz-High-Resolution-Protein-NMR-Data/default.aspx>

Outline

- Introduction
- Recent status of 2G HTS wires at Fujikura
- Evaluation of the mechanical properties of 2G HTS wires
- HTS magnets
- Summary

Typical Specifications of RE-based HTS tape at Fujikura

Products	Width [mm]	Thickness [mm]	Substrate [μm]	Stabilizer [μm]	Critical Current [A]	
					77K, S.F.	20K, 5T ^{*3}
FYSC-SCH04	4	0.13	75	20	≥ 165	368
FYSC-SCH12	12	0.13	75	20	≥ 550	1,104
FYSC-S12 ^{*1}	12	0.08	75	—	≥ 550	—
FESC-SCH02 ^{*2}	2	0.11	50	20	TBD	(257)
FESC-SCH03 ^{*2}	3	0.11	50	20	≥ 63	497
FESC-SCH04 ^{*2}	4	0.11	50	20	≥ 85	663
FESC-SCH12 ^{*2}	12	0.11	50	20	≥ 250	1,990
FESC-S12 ^{*1,2}	12	0.06	50	—	≥ 250	1,990

*1 Non-copper stabilizer specification is available in only 12mm-wide for current lead or low thermal conducting applications.

*2 Artificial pinning specification is mainly for use in magnet applications at low temperature and high magnetic field.

*3 $I_{c@20K, 5T}$ is a reference value and no guarantee of the actual performance.

*4 If requested, an option **customizing copper plating thickness is also available**. (e.g., 5 μm , 10 μm or 40 μm)

FYSC(Non-AP) is recommendable for use at relatively higher temperature.

FESC(AP) is recommendable for use in magnet applications at lower temp. and higher field.

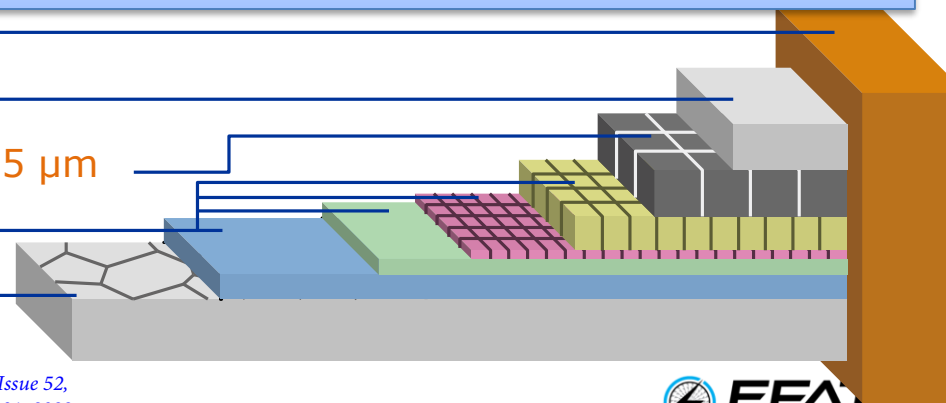
Stabilizer [Cu plating] 20 μm

Protection layer [Ag] 2 μm

HTS Layer [GdBCO] 2 μm / [EuBCO+BHO] 2.5 μm

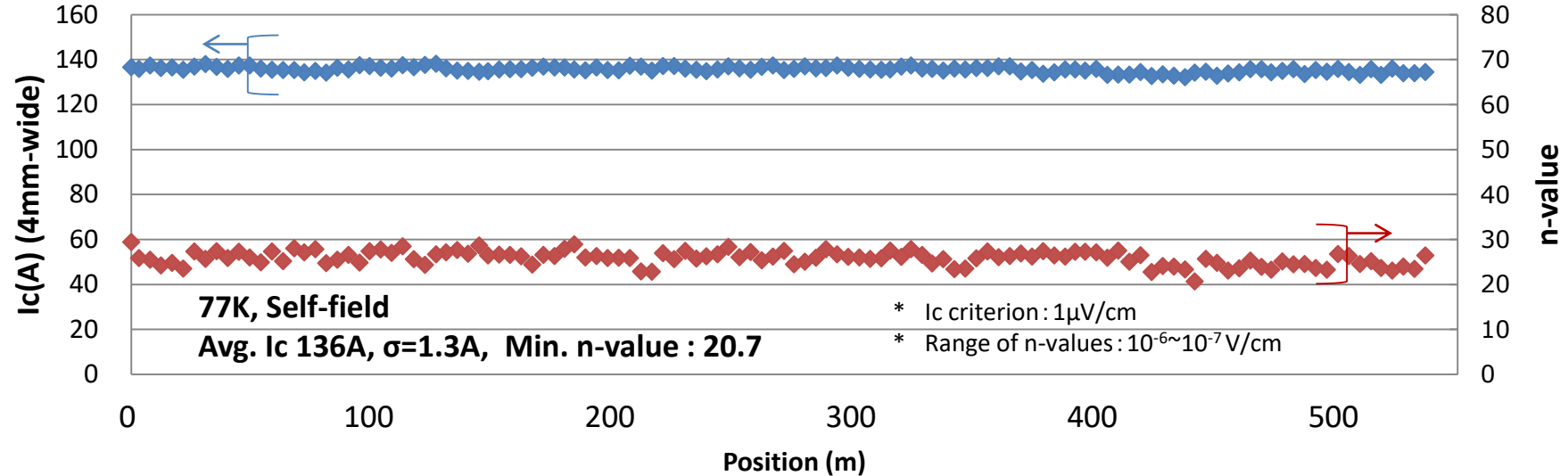
Buffer layer [MgO, etc.] 0.7 μm

Substrate [Hastelloy®] 75 / 50 μm

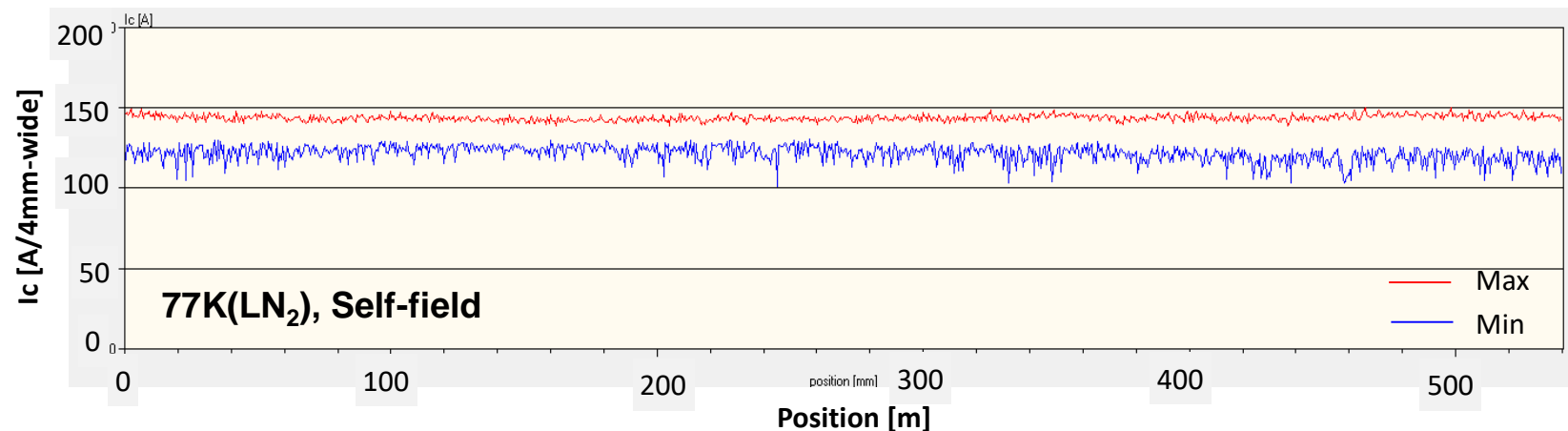


Example data of longitudinal I_c distribution of 4mm-wide tape

■ Measured by Current conduction measurement every 4.7 m (with AP / FESC-SCH04)



■ Magnetic measurement @Tapestar™ (4mm-wide with AP / FESC-SCH04)

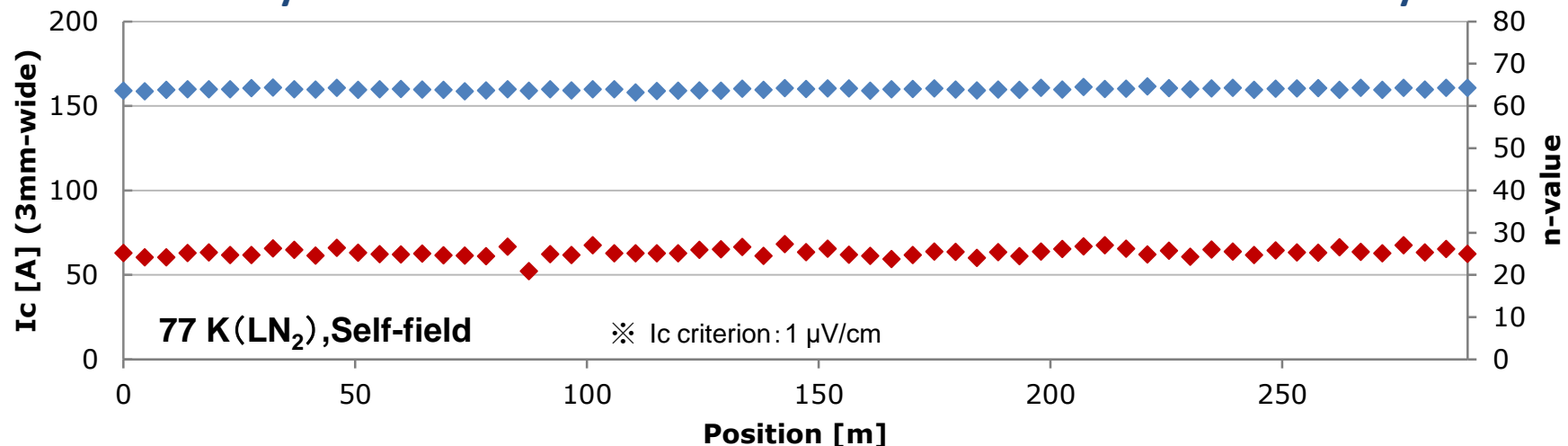


quite uniform I_c with artificial pinning tape and over 500 m are obtained

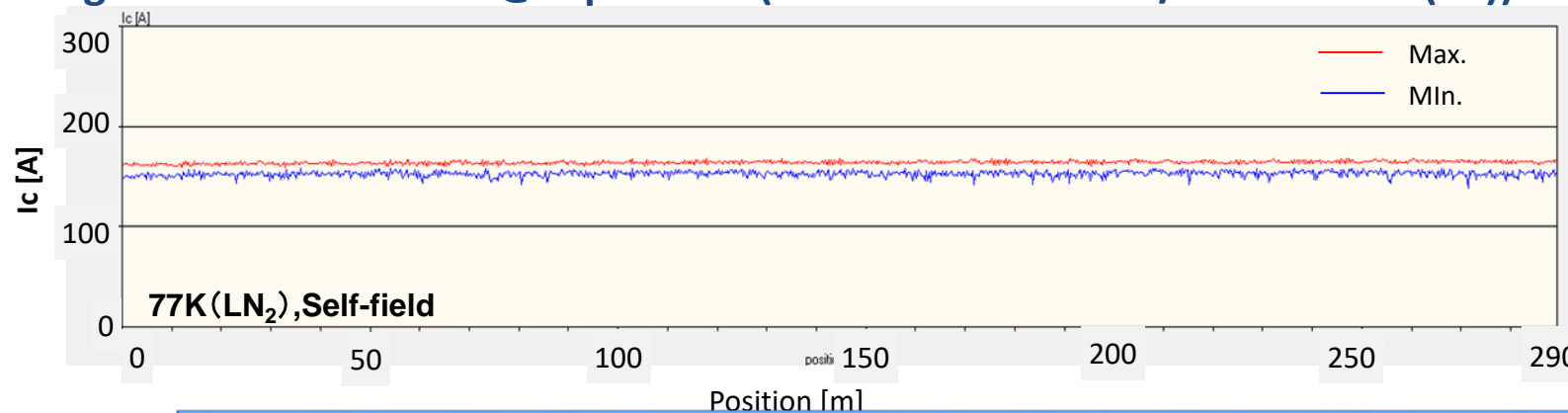
Example data of longitudinal I_c distribution of 3mm-wide tape

3 mm-wide tape: FESC-SCH03

■ Measured by 4-terminal method current conduction measurement at every 4.7 m



■ Magnetic measurement @Tapestar™ (3mm-wide with AP / FESC-SCH03(40))

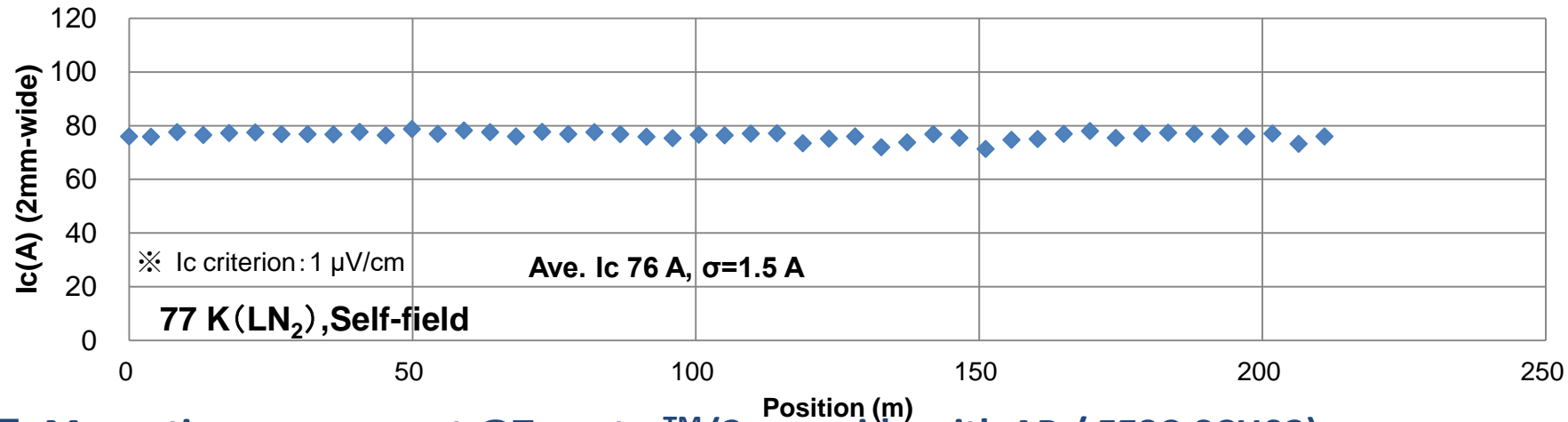


Uniform I_c with artificial pinning and approx. 300m length tape are obtained

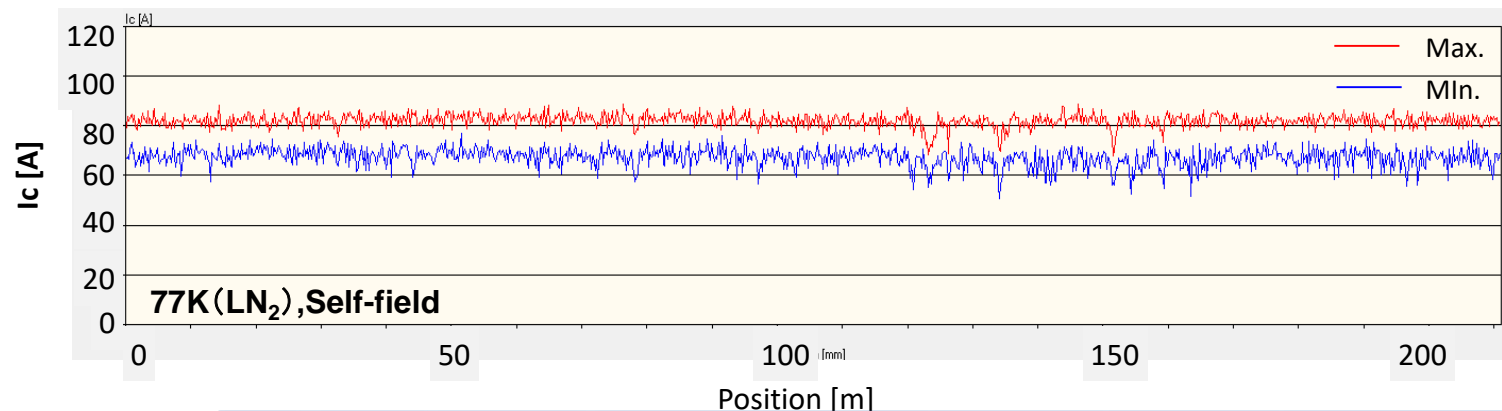
Example data of longitudinal I_c distribution of 2mm-wide tape

2 mm-wide tape: FESC-SCH02

- Measured by 4-terminal method current conduction measurement at every 4.7 m



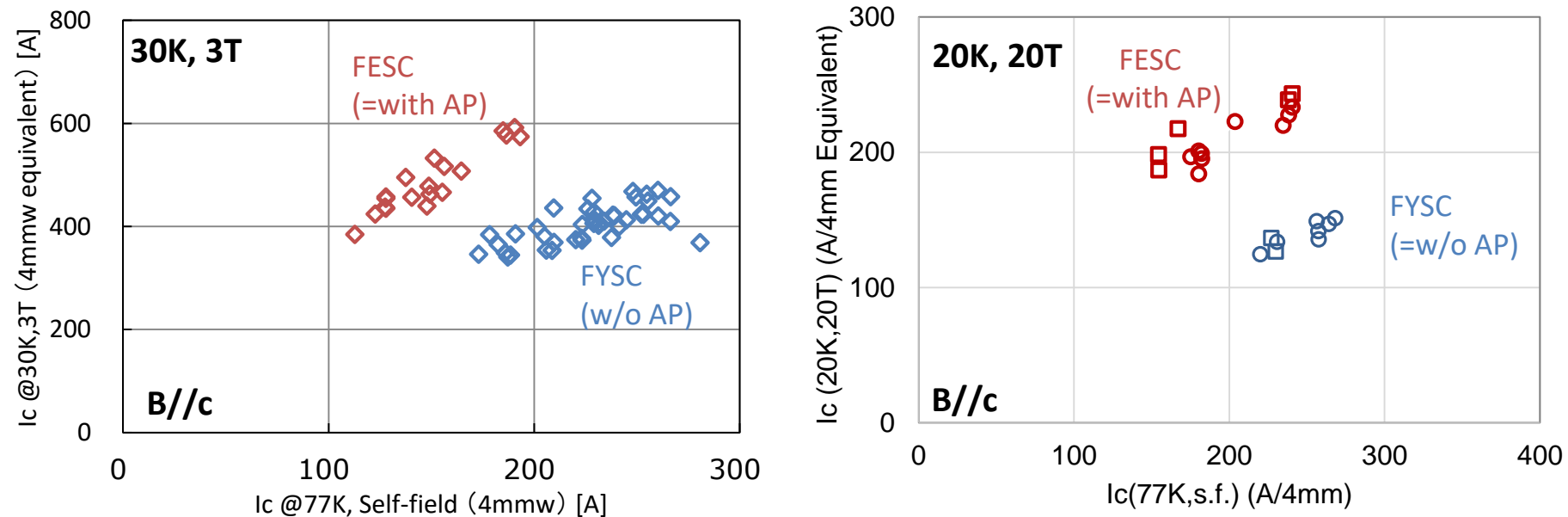
- Magnetic measurement @Tapestar™ (2mm-wide with AP / FESC-SCH02)



Uniform I_c with artificial pinning tape are obtained even with 2 mm wide

Evaluation of lot-to-lot variation of in-field I_c (1)

Evaluation results between I_c at 77K, self-field and in-field I_c , compared with conventional(w/o AP) tapes

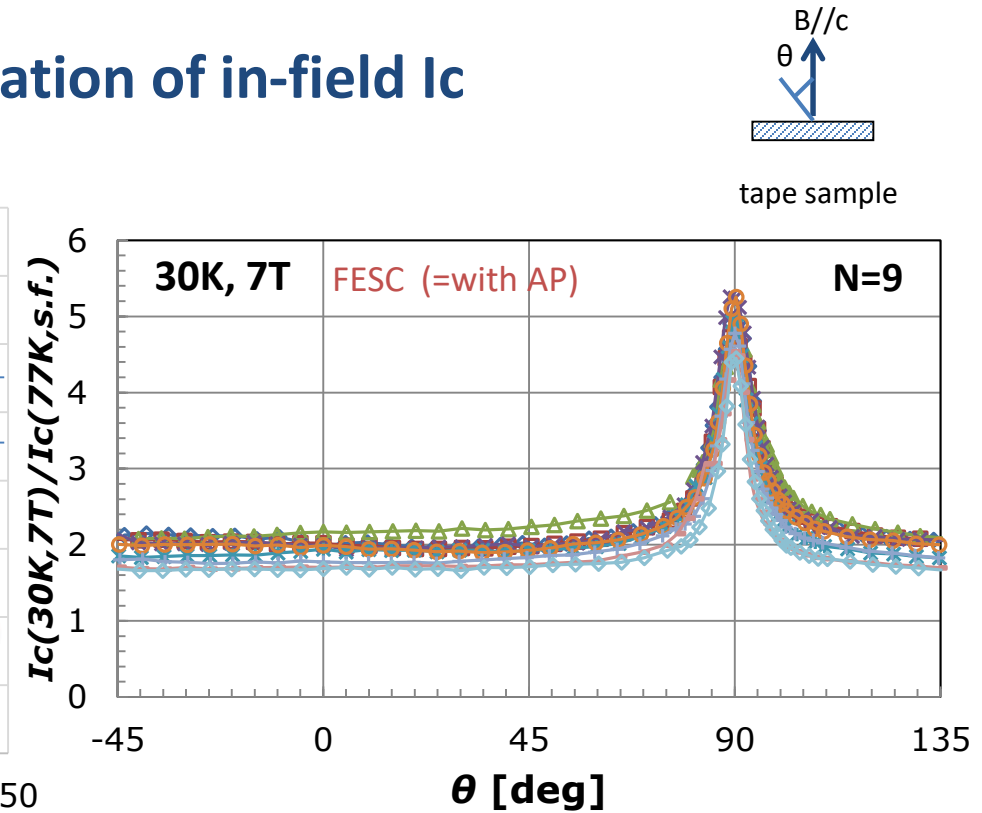
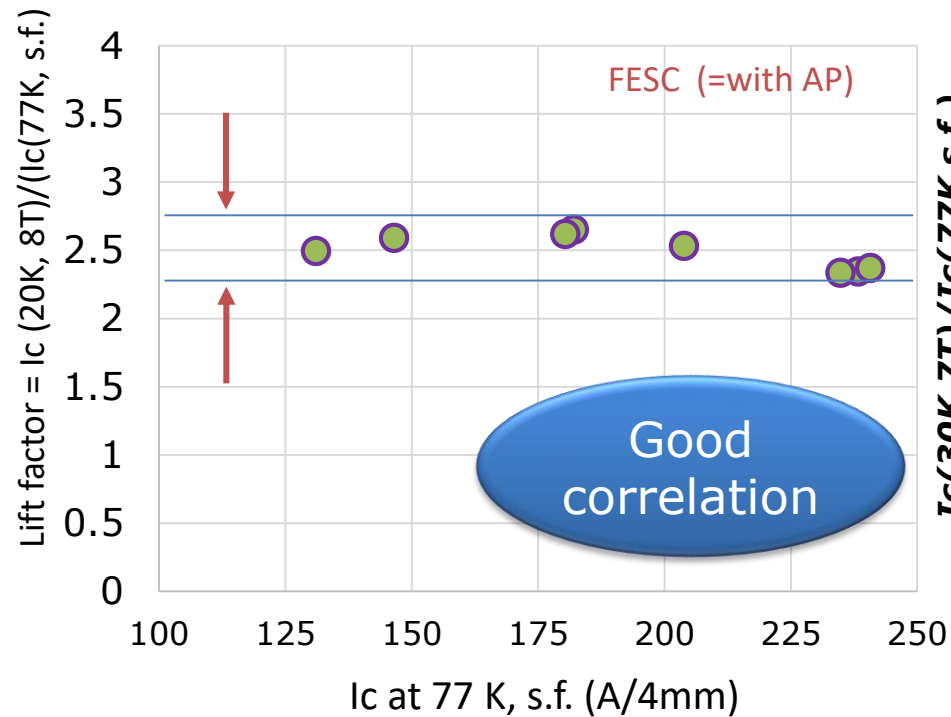


Fujikura's tapes show very good correlation

- ◇ measured at Fujikura, and exploited values with I_c
- in-field I_c measured at Tohoku university

Evaluation of lot-to-lot variation of in-field I_c (2)

Narrow width indicates small variation of in-field I_c

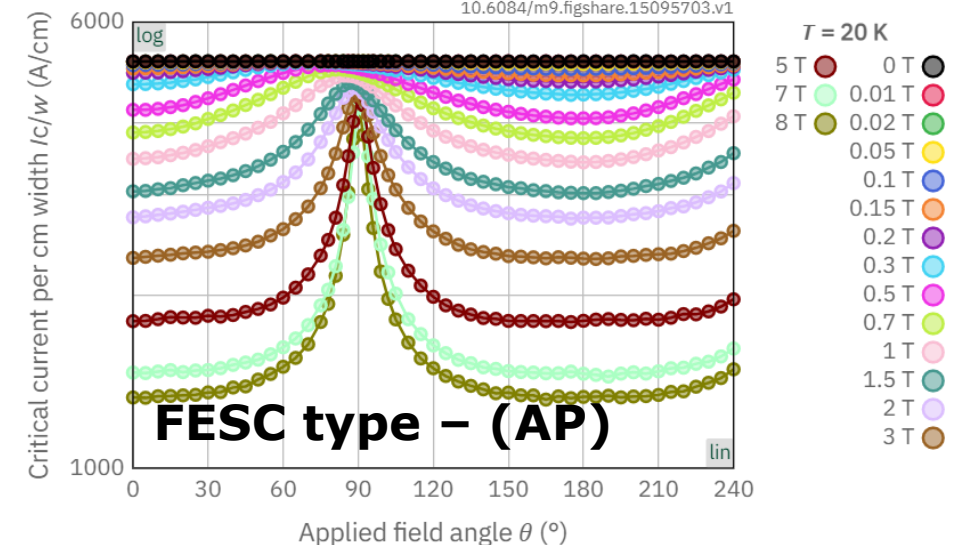
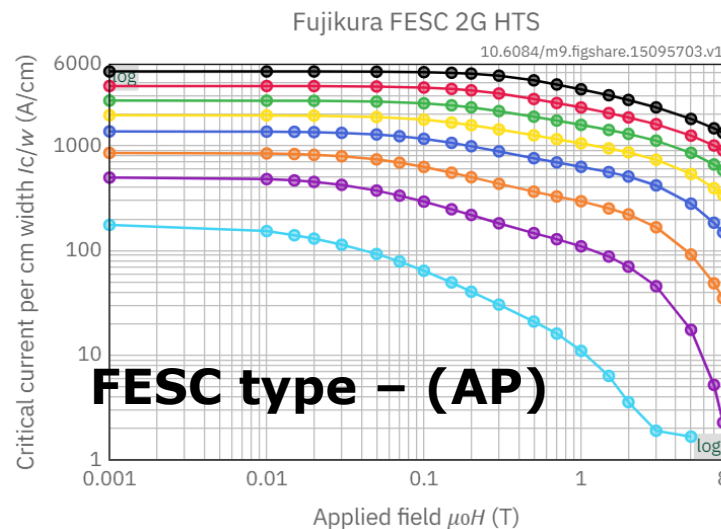
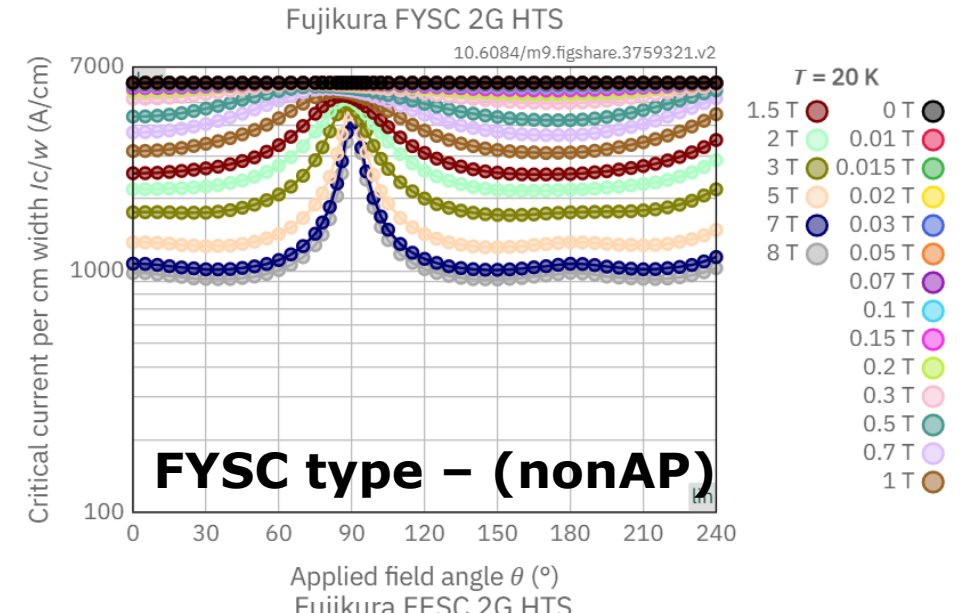
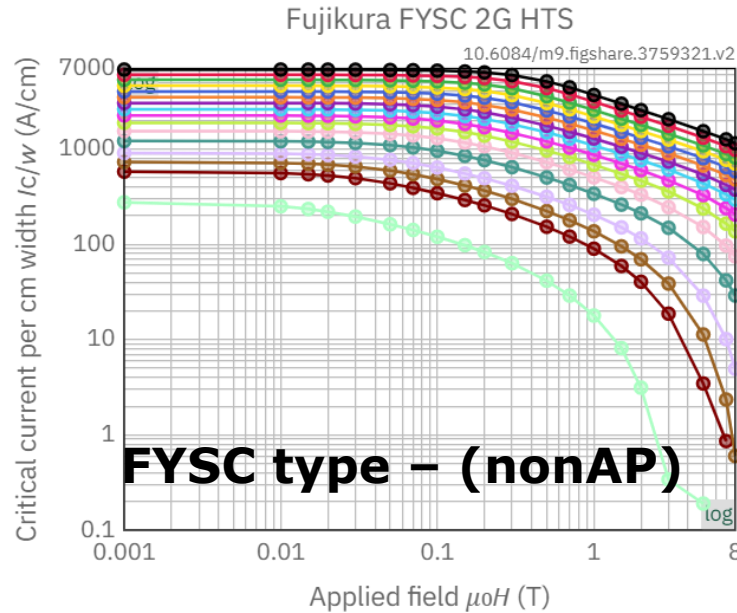


Fujikura's tapes perform very good reproducibility

Typical data measured in RRI(robinson research institute)

You can see the data at “<http://htsdb.wimbush.eu>”

Temperatures, fields and angles can be changed.



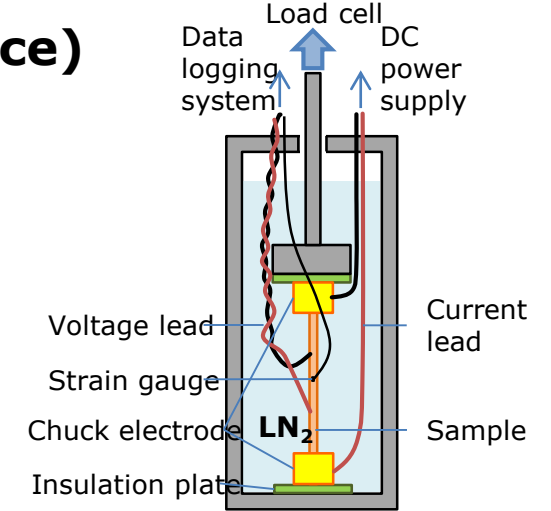
Outline

- Introduction
- Recent progress of 2G HTS wires at Fujikura
- Evaluation of the mechanical properties of 2G HTS wires
- HTS magnets
- Summary

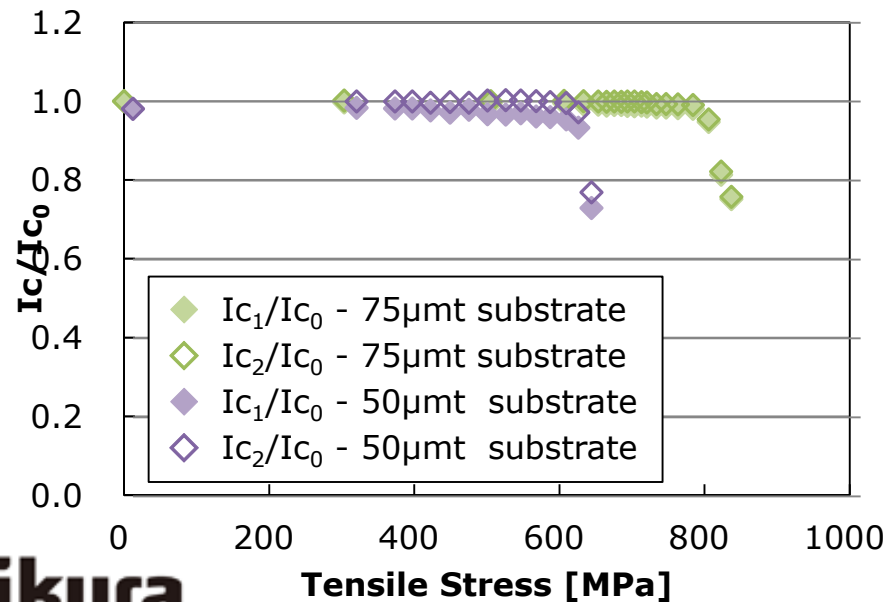
Tensile Stress

■ Tensile stress evaluation at LN₂ temperature (Reference)

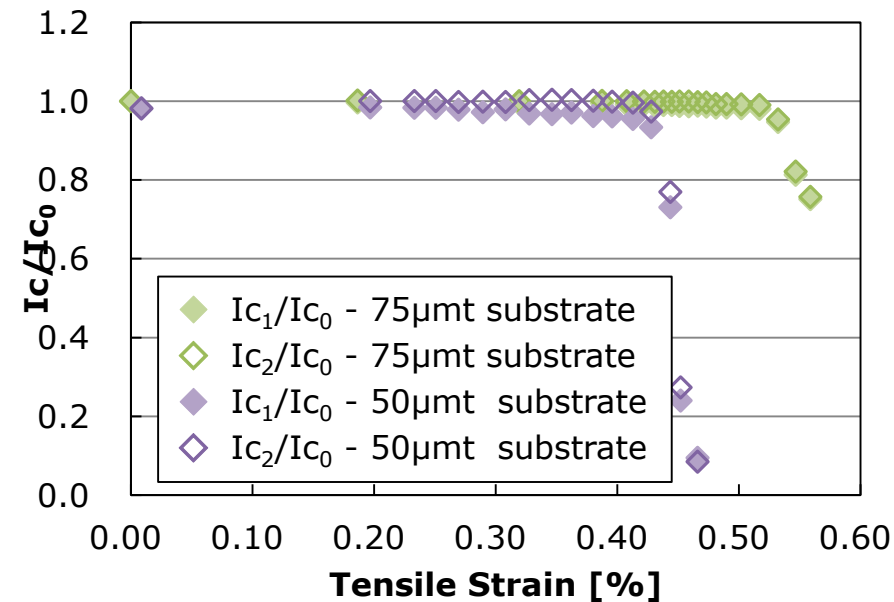
- Sample : 4mm-wide, 75 μm-thick Hastelloy + 20 μm-thick Cu plating (FYSC-SCH04)
4mm-wide, 50 μm-thick Hastelloy + 20 μm-thick Cu plating (FESC-SCH04)
- Measurement method :
 1. I_c measurement without load in LN₂ (I_{c0})
 2. I_c measurement with applying tensile strain in LN₂ (I_{c1})
 3. I_c measurement without load (I_{c2}) after applying tensile strain in LN₂



I_c/I_{c0} versus tensile stress



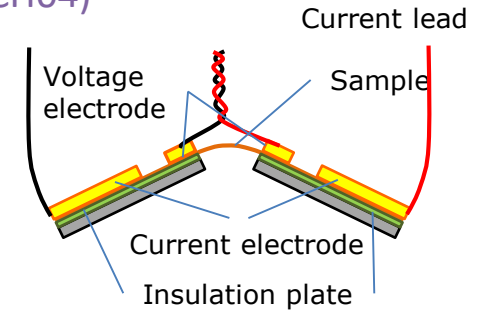
I_c/I_{c0} versus tensile strain



Bending Property

■ Bending property evaluation at LN₂ temperature (Reference)

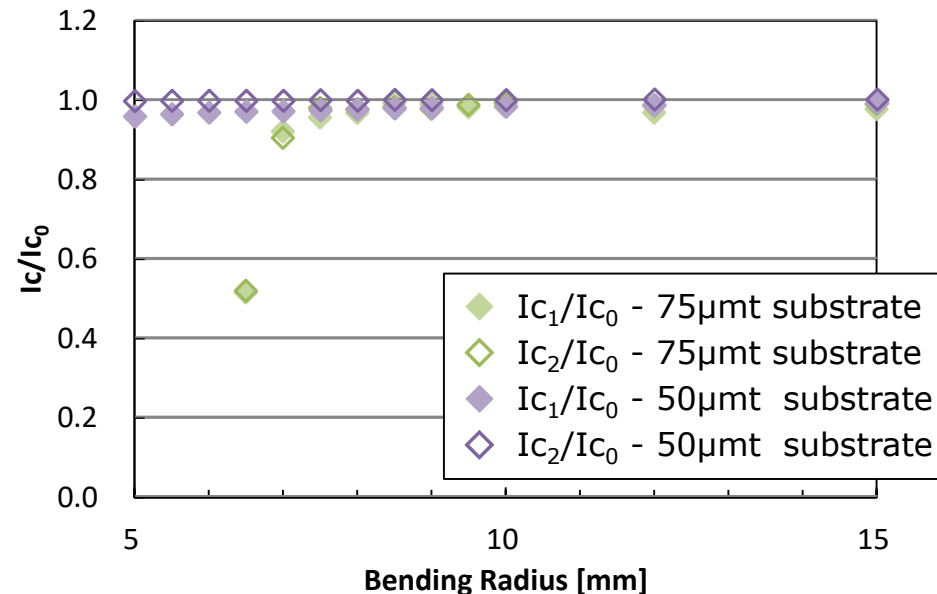
- Sample : 4mm-wide, 75 μm-thick Hastelloy + 20 μm-thick Cu plating (FYSC-SCH04)
4mm-wide, 50 μm-thick Hastelloy + 20 μm-thick Cu plating (FESC-SCH04)
- Measurement method ("Goldacker" continuous bending method) :
 1. I_c measurement in straight in LN₂ (I_{c0})
 2. I_c measurement with applying bending strain at LN₂ (I_{c1})
 - * Bending direction is tensile direction with superconducting layer outside.
 3. I_c measurement in straight (I_{c2}) after applying bending strain in LN₂



Schematic of bending test

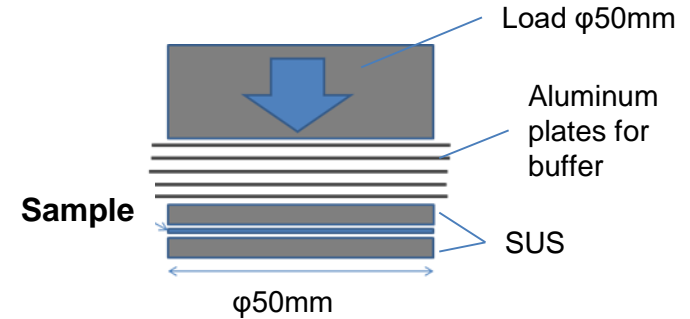
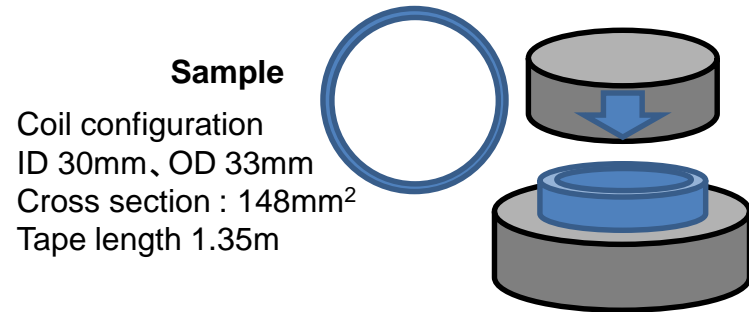
I_c/I_{c0} versus bending radius

**No I_c degradation for
50μm substrate below
bending radius of 5mm of
the measurement limit**

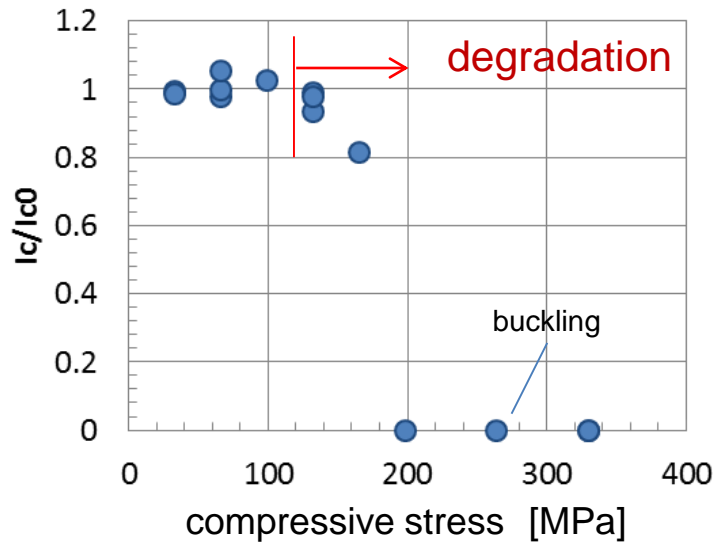


Example data of compressive test at room temperature

- **Sample : FESC-SCH04** (4mm-wide, 50 μm -thick substrate + 20 μm -thick copper)

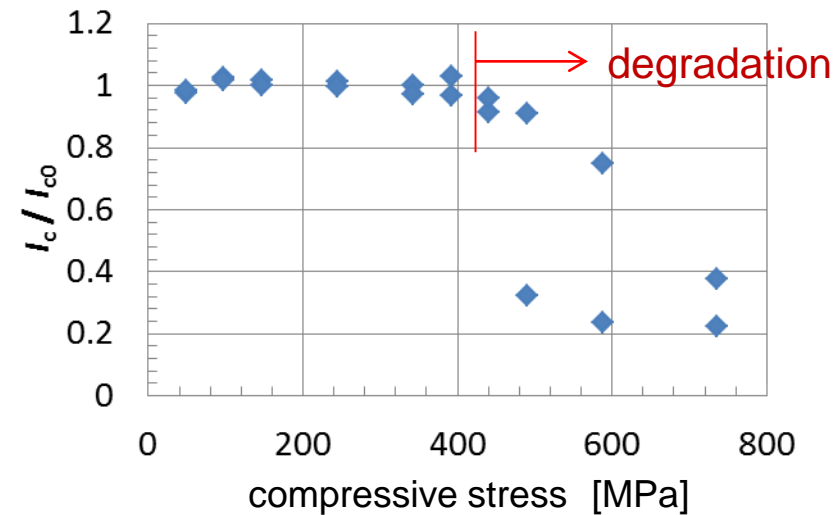


compressive stress in width direction



No degradation ~ 100 MPa

compressive stress in thickness direction

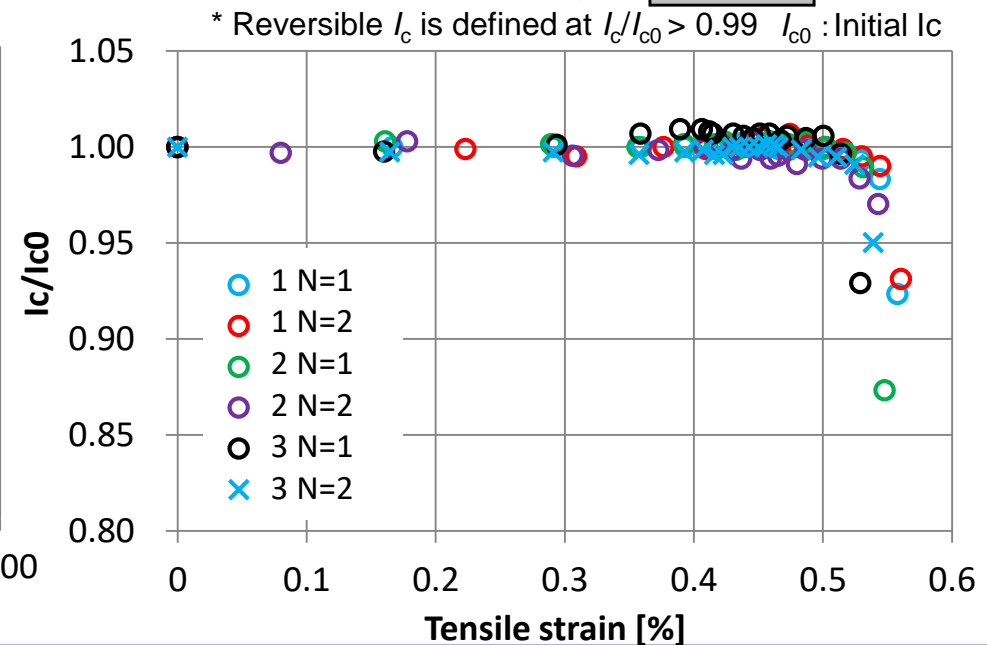
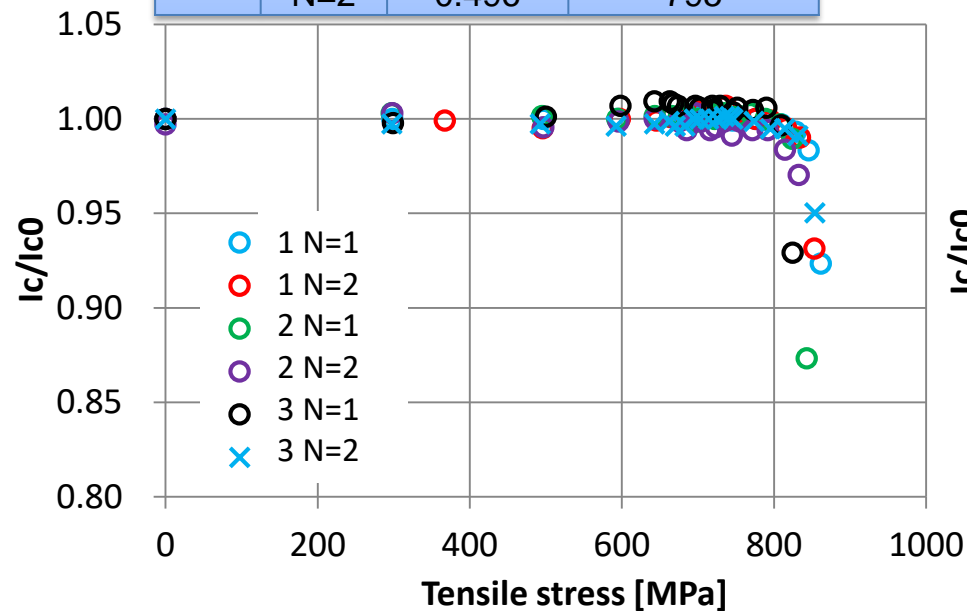
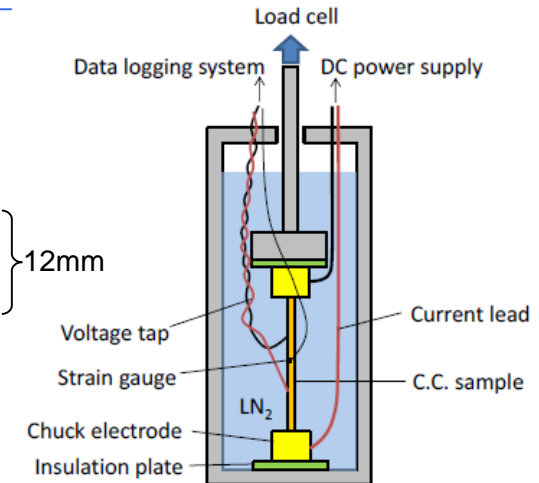
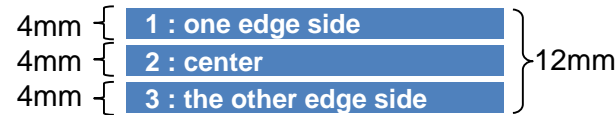


No degradation ~ 400 MPa

Evaluation of tensile properties of divided 4 mm-wide

Tensile properties of 3 parts of 4 mm-wide tapes divided from 12 mm-wide coated conductor in LN₂

Samples (FYSC)		reversible I_c	
		Strain [%]	Stress [MPa]
1	N=1	0.523	820
	N=2	0.513	817
2	N=1	0.521	813
	N=2	0.497	768
3	N=1	0.514	810
	N=2	0.496	795

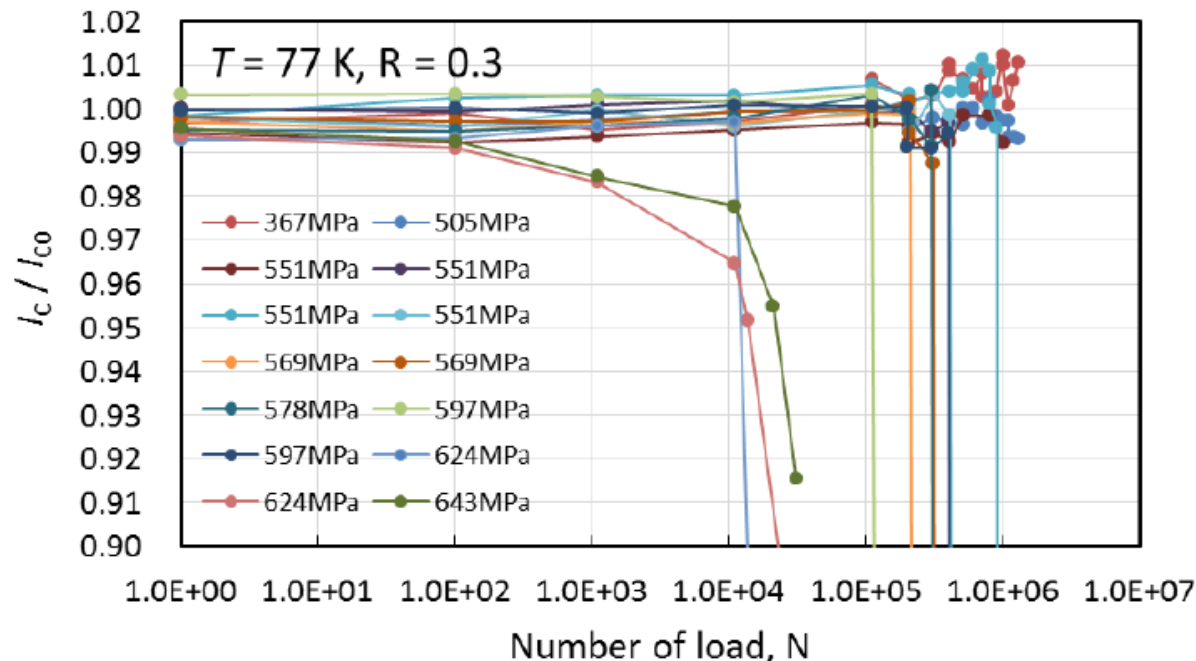


* Reversible I_c is defined at $I_c/I_{c0} > 0.99$ I_{c0} : Initial I_c

Each divided 4 mm-wide HTS tapes by laser slitting have shown equivalent tensile properties.

Mechanical Strength & Reliability Cyclic Fatigue Test

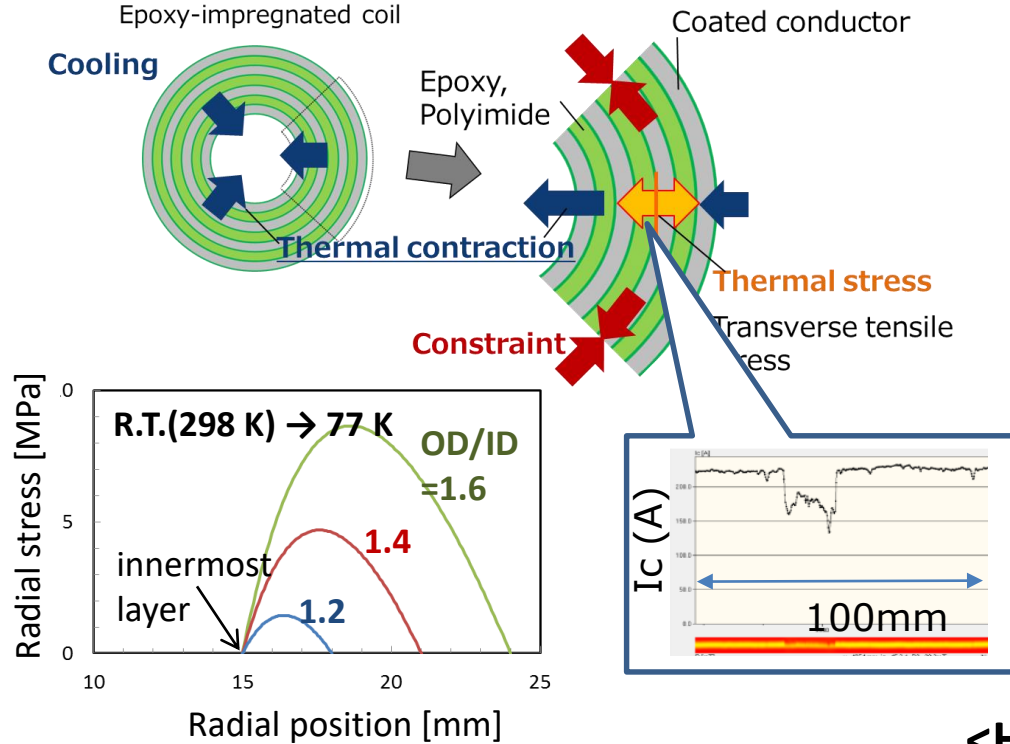
- Repetition frequency : 1 – 12 Hz (sine wave)
- Maximum stress : $\sigma_{\max} = 645 - 365$ MPa
- Stress ratio : $R = \sigma_{\max} / \sigma_{\min} = 0.3$ (constant)
- Maintain initial strength up to $\sim 10^5$ cycles
- Above that, the tensile strength decreases due to fatigue of metal components of the tape.
- Origin of the crack is confirmed by the copper layer.



S. Fujita, et al., IEEE Trans. Appl. Supercond. 30-4 (2020) 8400205

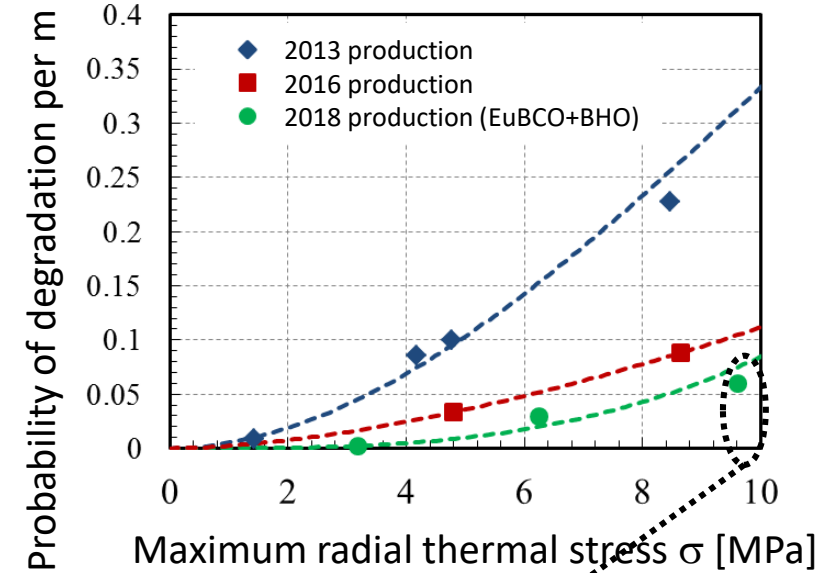
Improvement of delamination strength

<Delamination stress test by thermal stress inside impregnated coil>

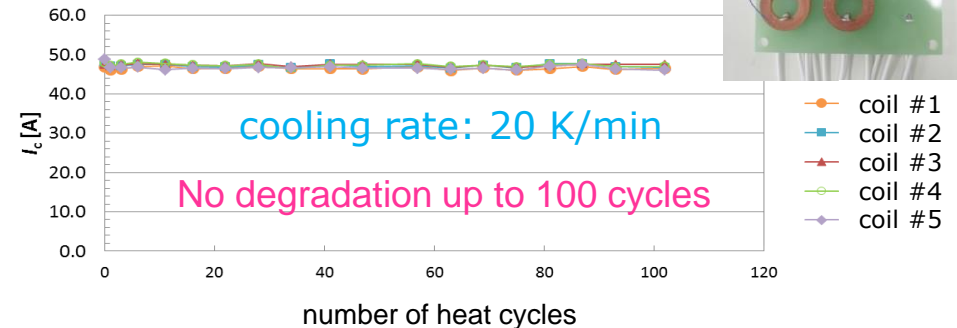


H. Miyazaki et al., IEEE TAS, **25** (2015) 6602305

Average delamination stress of 2G HTS tapes have improved by Weibull analysis



<Heat cycle test (R.T. ~ 77K)>



Outline

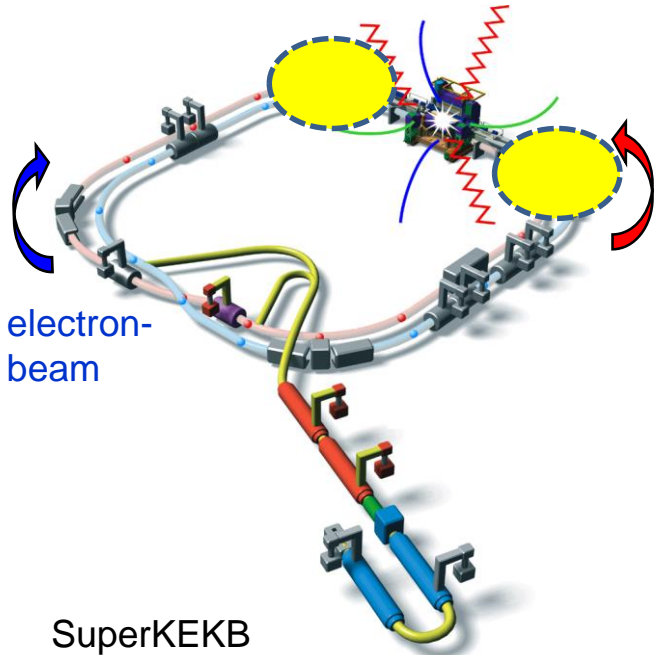
- Introduction
- Recent progress of 2G HTS wires at Fujikura
- Evaluation of the mechanical properties of 2G HTS wires
- HTS magnets
- Summary

Feasibility Study of conduction-cooled sextupole HTS magnet

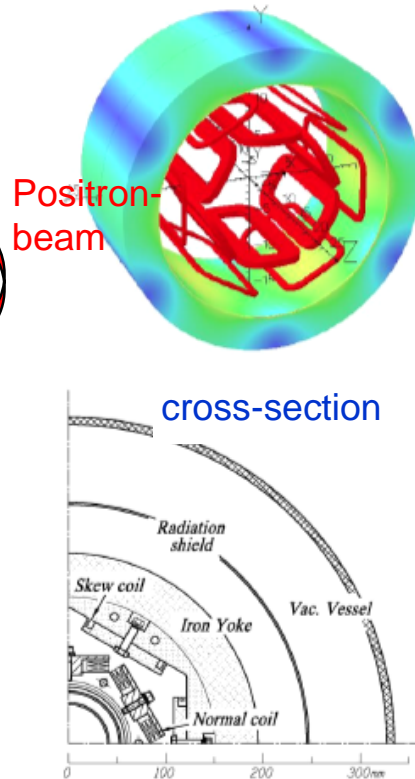
- ✓ Development of quench detection and protection
 - Study of voltage detection
 - Optimization of copper stabilizer
- ✓ Uniformity of magnetic field
 - Shield current
 - Windings

collaborate with KEK

K.Tsuchiya, et. al



SuperKEKB
KEK: High Energy Accelerator
Research Organization



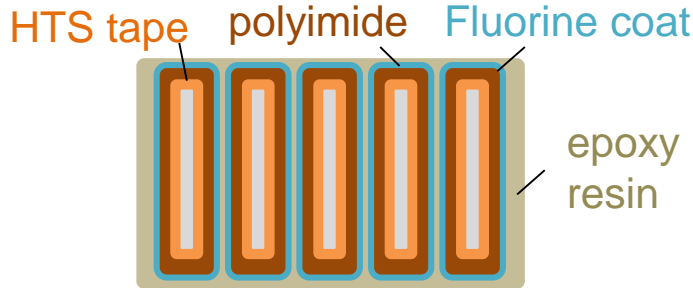
Parameter	Value
Bore radius	40 mm
Coil length	200 mm
Yoke radius(inner, outer), length	150.5, 195, 200 mm
Normal sextupole	
Coil width (inner, outer), height	38.6, 83.6 mm, 9.0 mm
Number of turns	112 x 2 turns
Operating current	257.6 A
Max B// on the conductor	2.27 T
Max B _⊥ on the conductor	1.30 T
Stored energy	2.1 kJ
Skew sextupole	
Coil width (inner, outer), height	76.6, 94.0 mm, 4.5 mm
Number of turns	43 turns
Operating current	259.5 A
Max B// on the conductor	0.79 T
Max B _⊥ on the conductor	0.56 T
Stored energy	0.13 kJ

←
I'll show
Today

Recently
fabricated

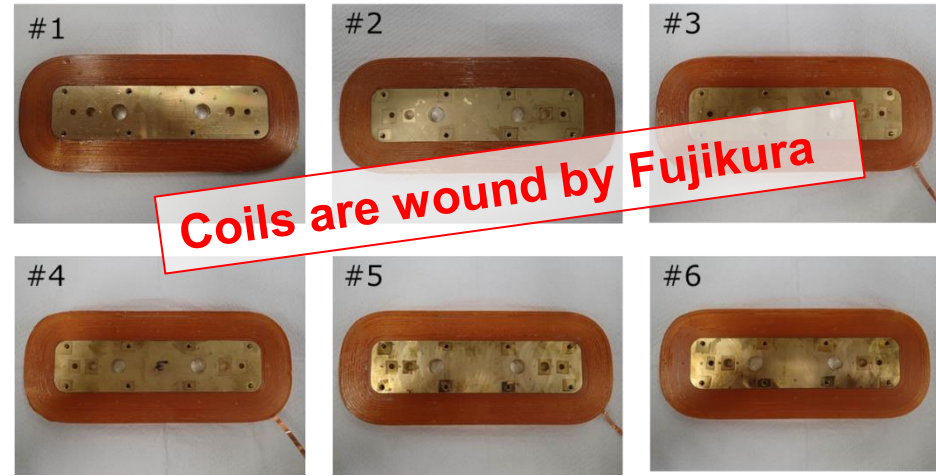
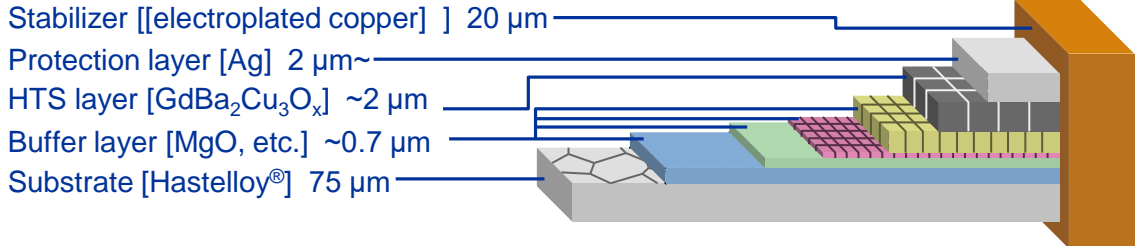
Fabrication and evaluation results of pancake coils

FYSC-SCH04-FPI : FYSC-SCH04 with Fluorine coating polyimide tape insulation



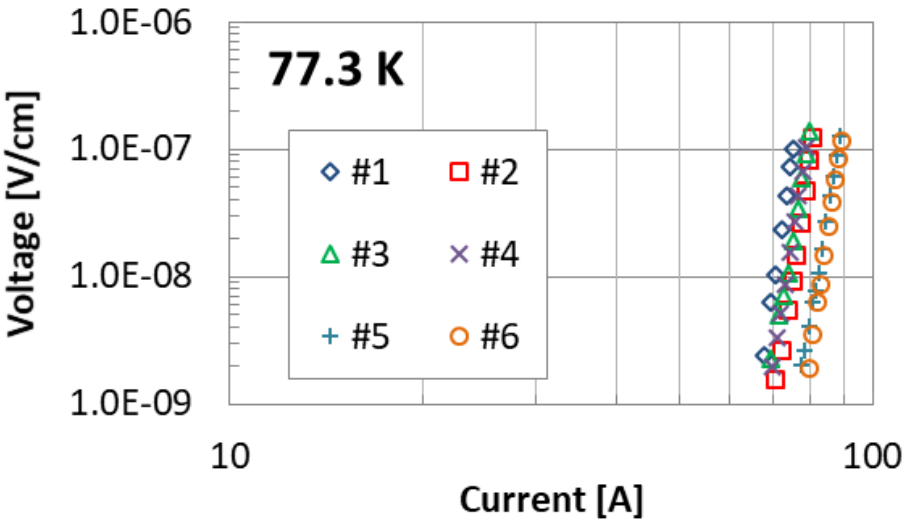
cross section of pancake coil

< Schematic of 2G HTS wire (FYSC-SCH04) >



Coils are wound by Fujikura

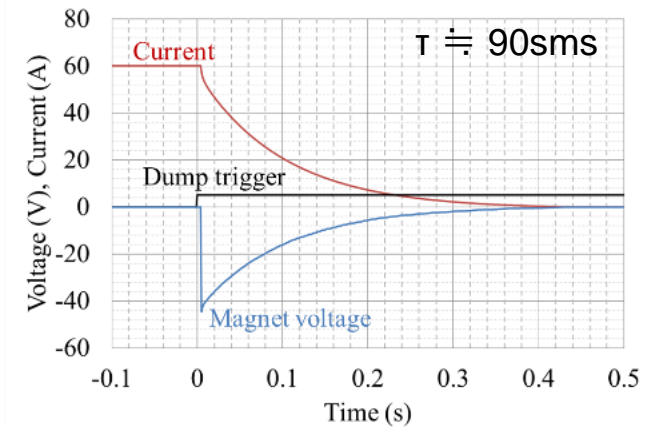
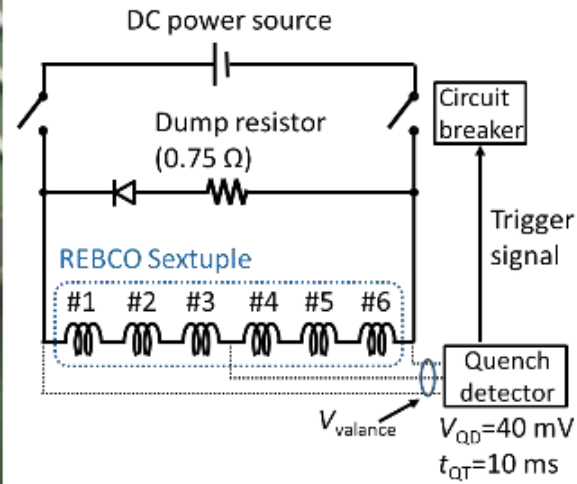
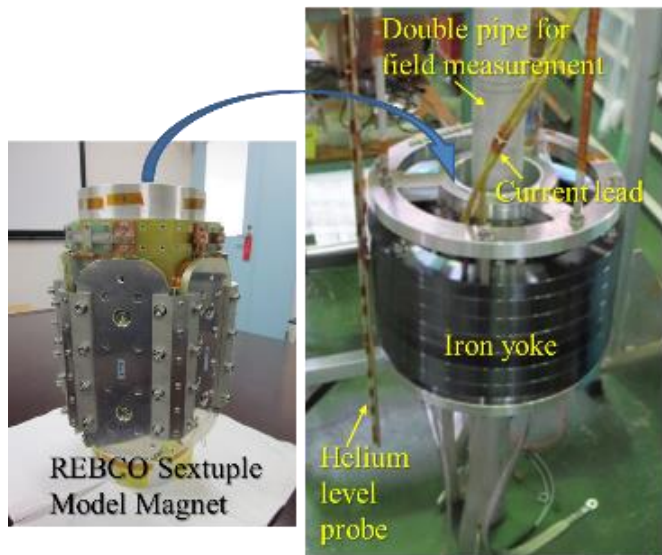
6 DPCC with Vacuum Pressure Impregnation



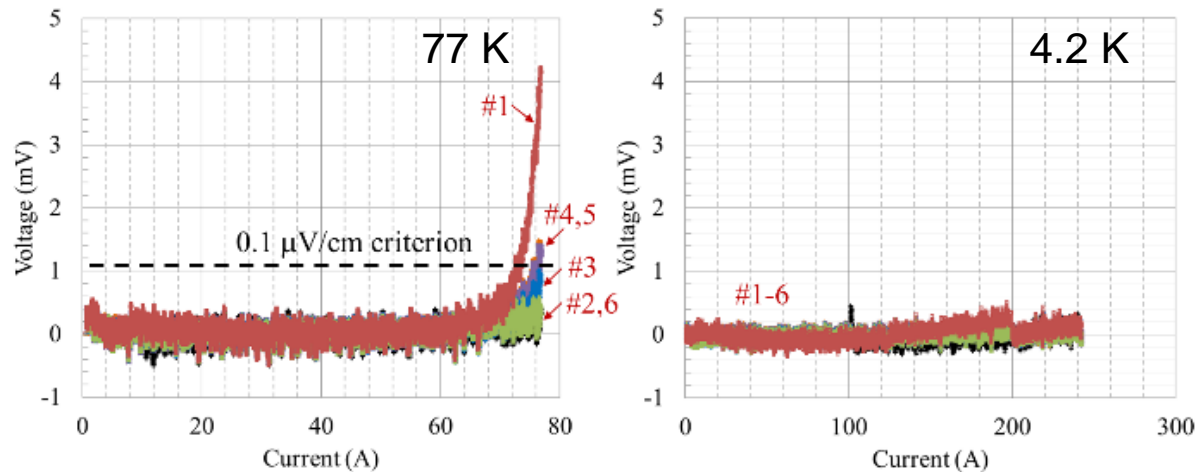
I-V characteristics of 6 DPCC at 77 K

n-values > 25 at 77 K of all 6 DPCC → Good performance

Excitation test of sextuple HTS Magnet at 77 K, 4.2 K



Dump results of the sextupole magnet at 77 K



I-V curve of the sextupole magnet at 77 K and 4.2 K

The magnet excited up to 250 A at 4.2 K

Summary

- Strengths of Fujikura's RE-based HTS wire is uniformity
 - Fujikura has focused on manufacturing uniform RE-based HTS tapes
 - We recently start to ship 2mm and 3mm-wide tapes
 - We have investigated various mechanical properties of the RE-based HTS tapes for the applications.
 - We try to understand our HTS tape through application of HTS magnets
- Fujikura has studied for increasing current density at high field

Thank you for your attention !



ask-sc@jp.fujikura.com



<https://www.linkedin.com/company/fujikura-superconductor/>