

# Progress, Problems, and Promise of Bi-2212



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Many collaborators: BOST, Engi-Mat, LBL, FNAL, SMS, OI, CryoMagnetics

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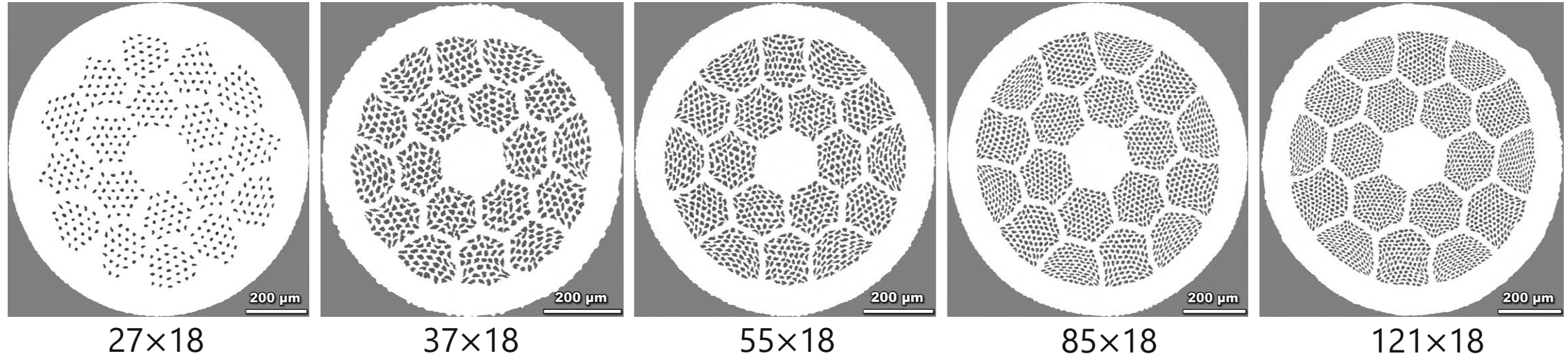
**APPLIED SUPERCONDUCTIVITY CENTER**  
NATIONAL HIGH MAGNETIC FIELD LABORATORY  
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY



# What I will cover

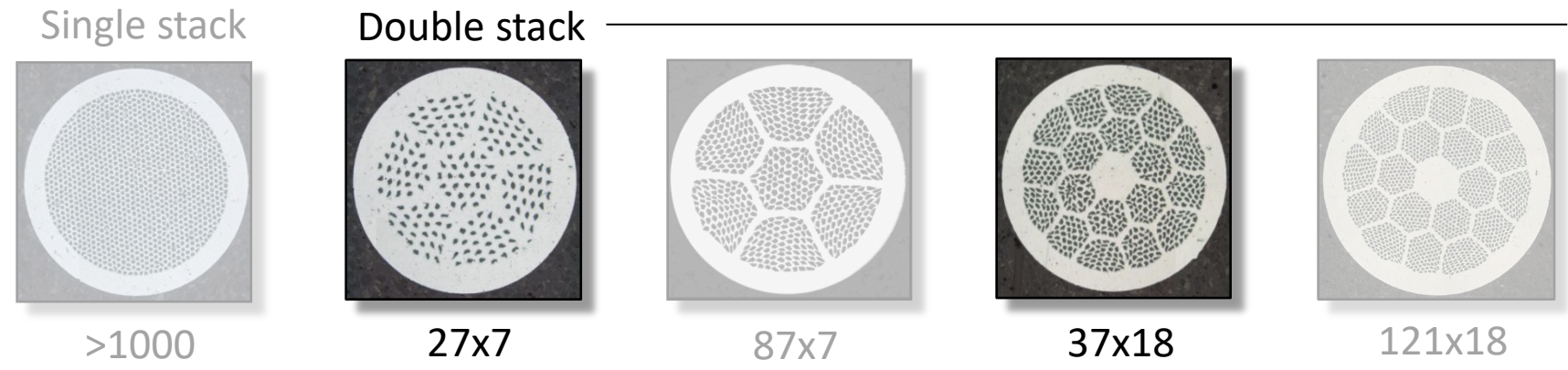
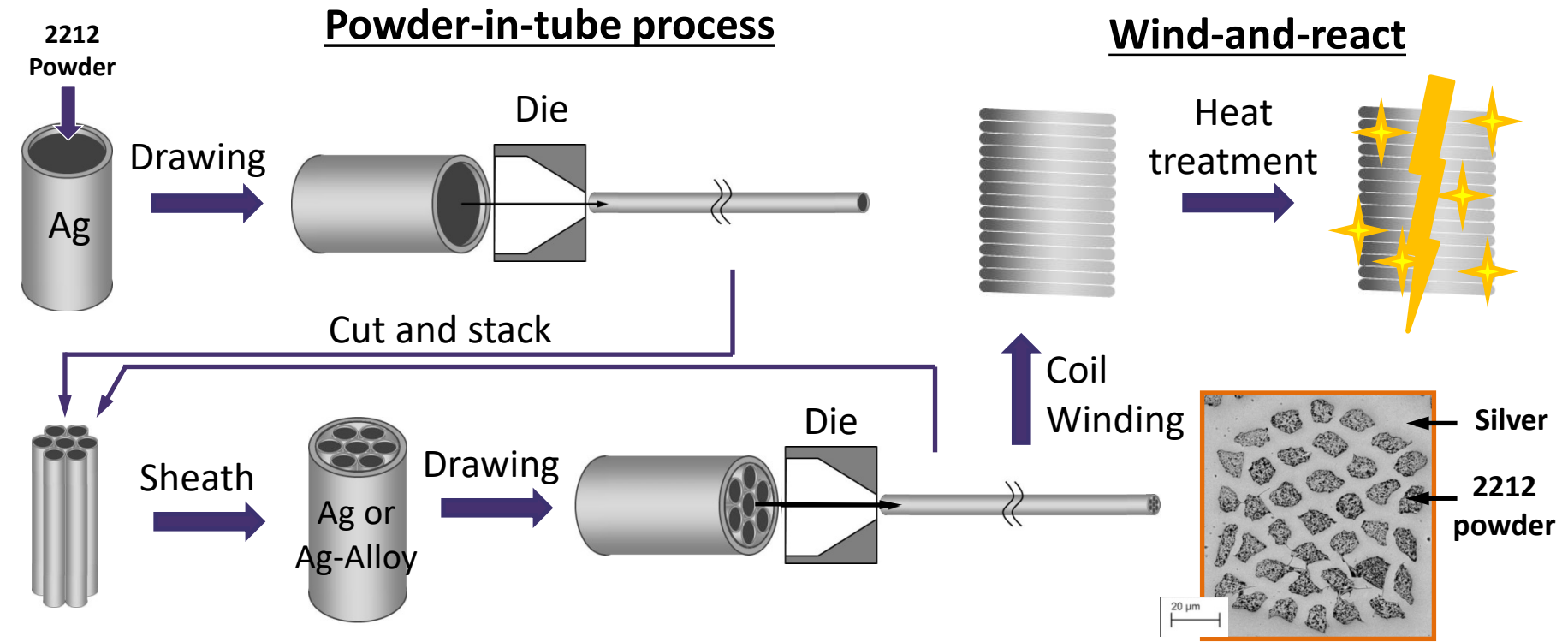
- **Where Bi-2212 is today and how it got there**
- **Challenges for Bi-2212 strand, cables, and as a magnet technology**
- **The promise of Bi-2212 for high-field magnet technology**

# Bi-2212 Wire Technology is Versatile



- **Optimum Filament Size is in the 10 -15  $\mu\text{m}$**  range with complex tradeoffs determined by starting filament uniformity and change of filament shape during heat treatment.
- No diffusion barrier is needed because the Ag matrix naturally has high RRR.
- Filament bonding occurs during overpressure heat treatment, degrading  $J_c$  and increasing the effective filament diameter, typically to about half the sub-bundle diameter – **AC losses is about same as ITER but with 2X higher  $J_c$**  (Oz *et al.* SuST 35, 04004 (2022)).

# From powder to high field magnet



Matras



**Powder is only 60-70% dense in as-drawn wire – bubbles form on melting**

I am from Salt Lake City - Alta ski area is famous for its very light powder snow

**What does snow have to do with Bi-2212 wires?**

**Snow contains ~ 90 % air**

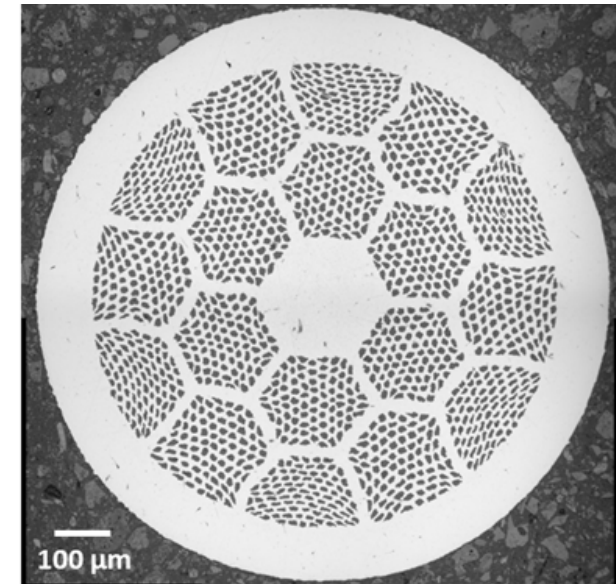
**Bi-2212 filaments contain gas**

Light, deep powder



**10 cm snow = ~1  
cm of liquid water**

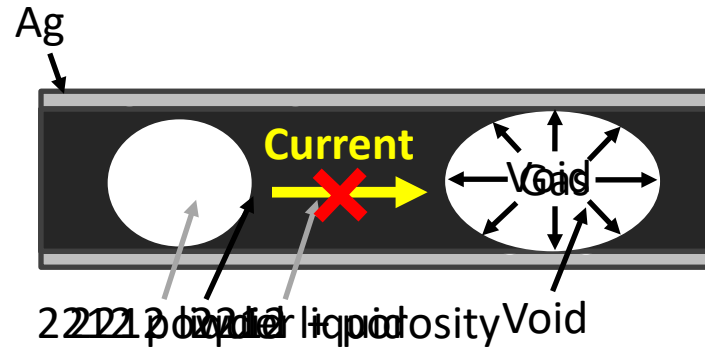
- Powder in as-drawn Bi-2212 filaments is only 60-70 % dense
- Filaments contain 30-40 % gas



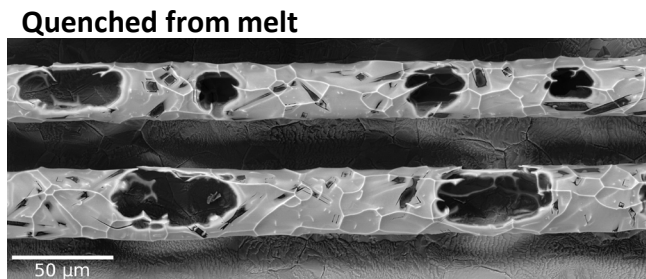
# Before 2014 all heat treatments for Bi-2212 wires done in 1 atm O<sub>2</sub>

**Powder in the filaments in the as-drawn Bi-2212 wire is only 60-70 % dense**

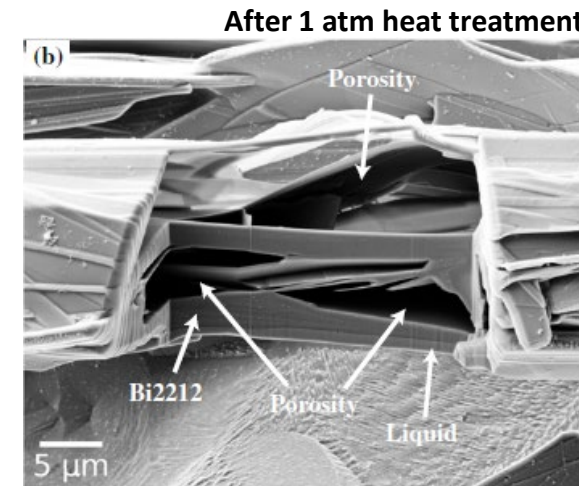
**What happens when the Bi-2212 melt?**



**Form filament-sized bubbles in the melt**

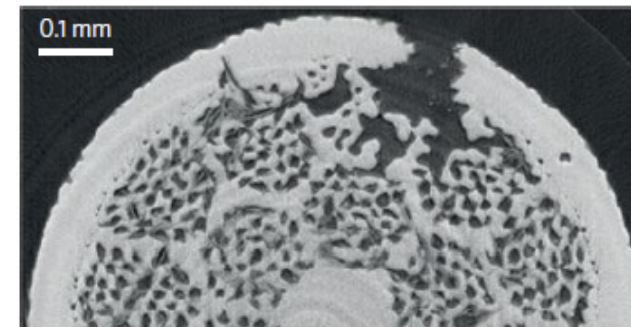


[1] Kametani *et al.*



[1] Kametani *et al.*

**Trapped gas (CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O) on powder causes wire to leak**



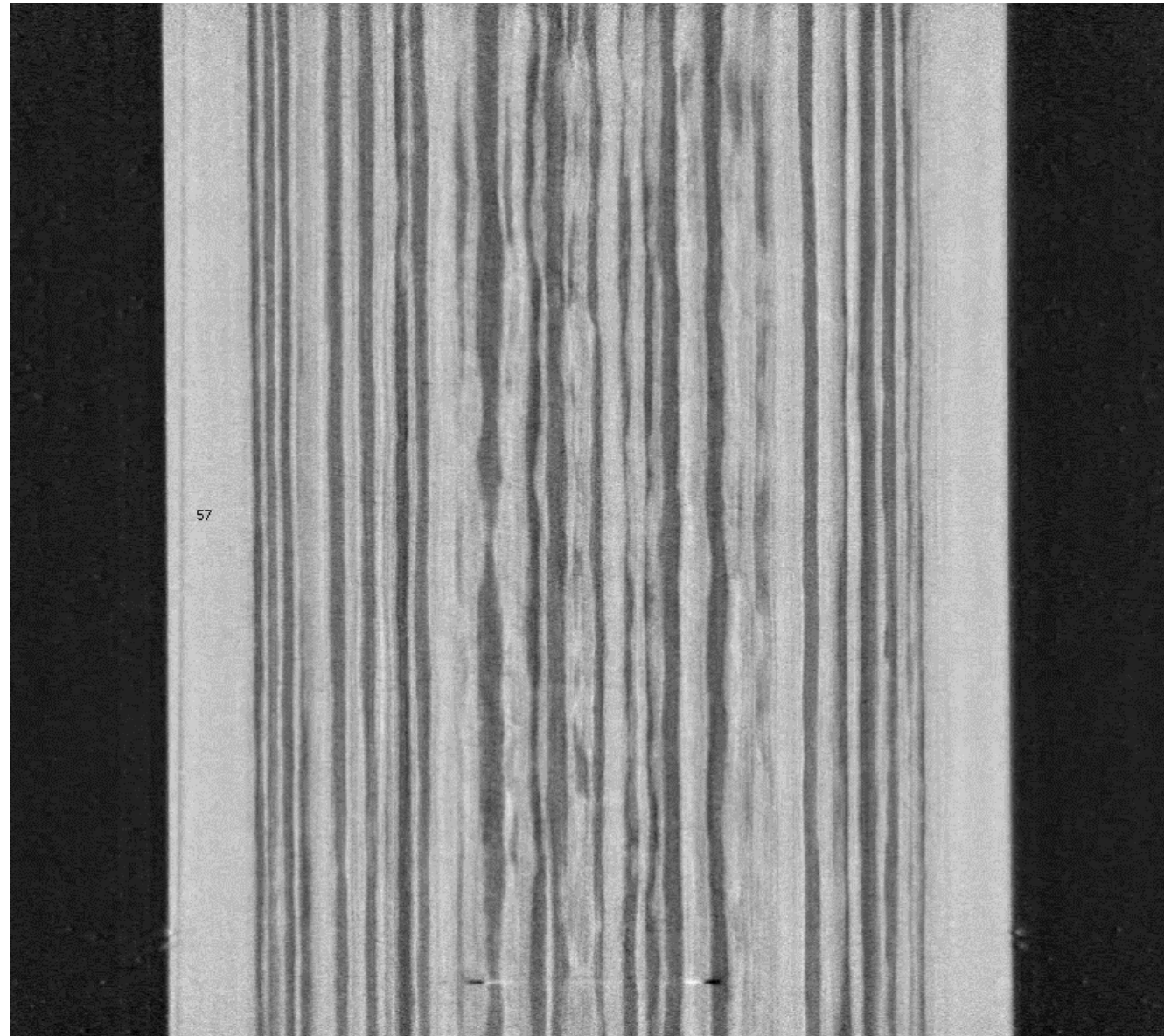
[2] Larbalestier *et al.*

Matras

[1] F. Kametani *et al.*, "Bubble formation within filaments of melt-processed Bi2212 [...] effect on the critical current density," *Superconductor Science and Technology*, vol. 24, no. 7, p. 75009, Jul. 2011.

[2] D. C. Larbalestier *et al.*, "Isotropic round-wire multifilament cuprate superconductor for generation of magnetic fields above 30 T," *Nat Mater*, vol. 13, no. 4, pp. 375–381, avril 2014.

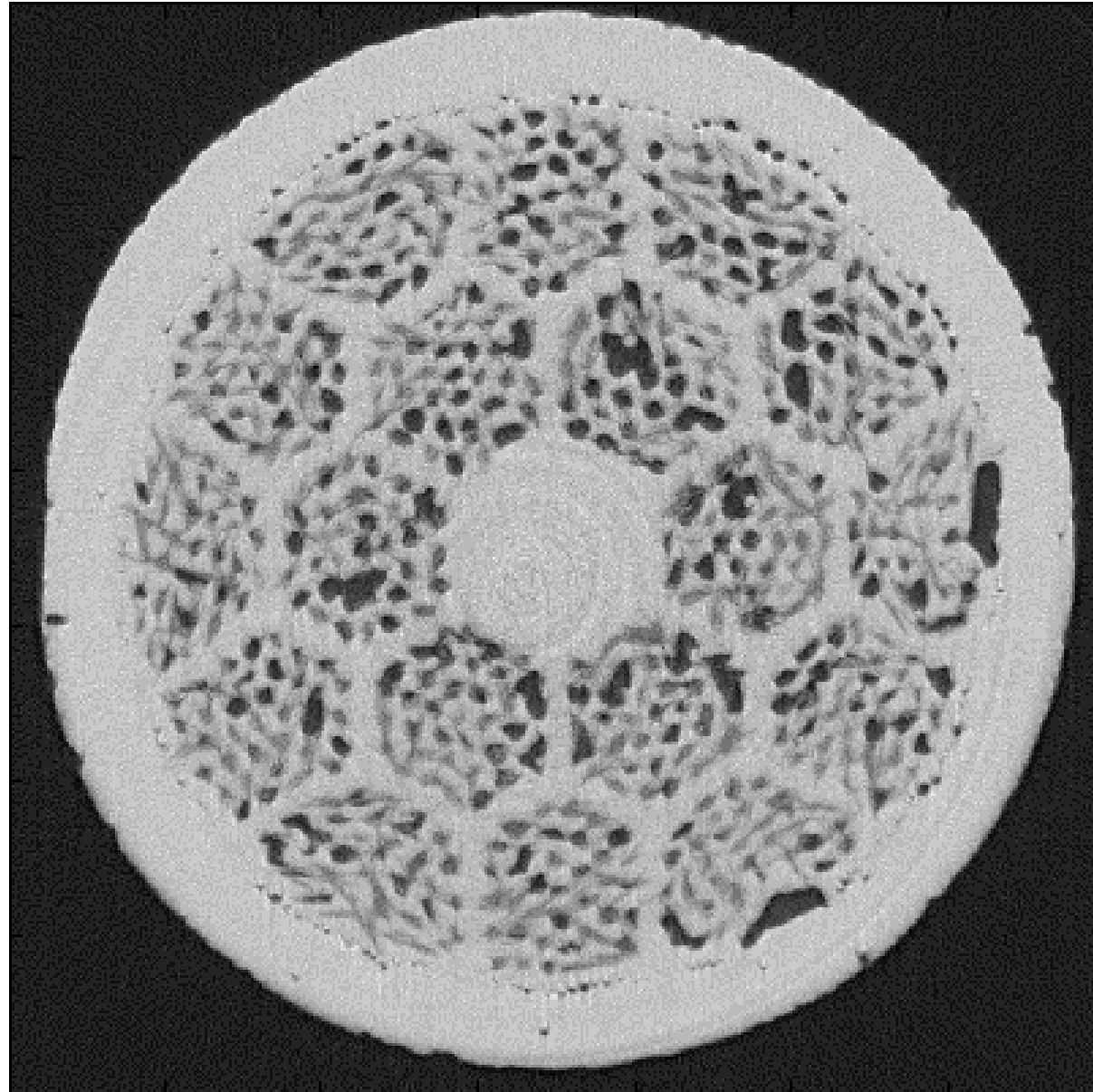
# X-ray tomography showing how bubbles develop in Bi-2212 wire with 1 atm heat treatment



Scheuerlein



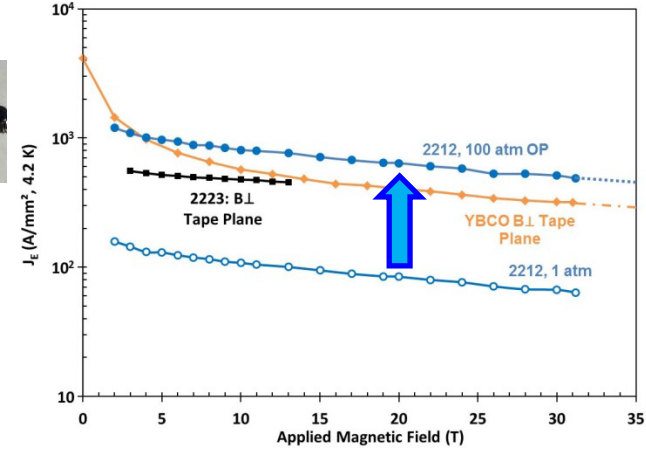
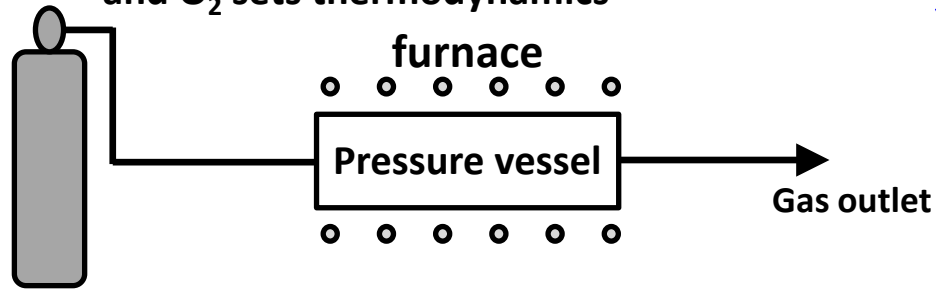
# X-ray tomography of bubbles in Bi-2212 wire after 1 atm heat treatment



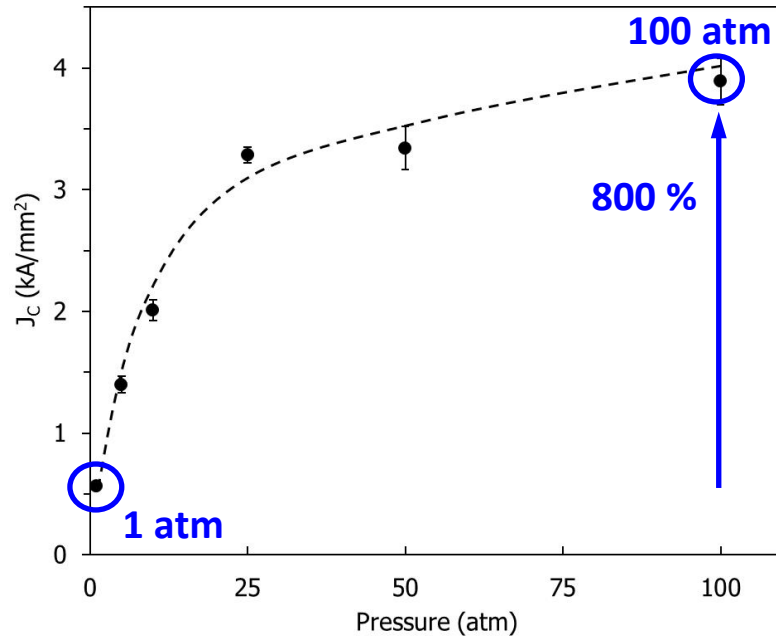
Scheuerlein

# Eliminate bubbles using overpressure processing (OP) increases $J_c$ by 800 %

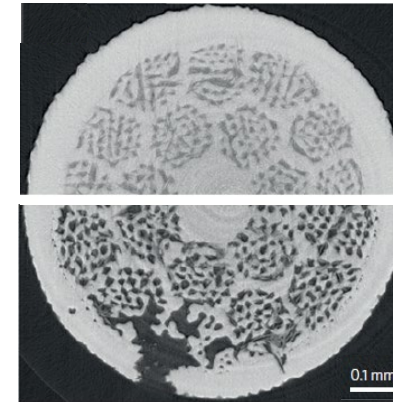
Gas cylinder (Ar-O<sub>2</sub>) – Ar compresses wire  
and O<sub>2</sub> sets thermodynamics



After OP HT



● Cu house wiring



100 atm OP HT

1 atm HT

Matras

[1] Larbalestier *et al.*

# Building progressively larger OP furnaces – newest furnace will have 1 m long hot zone

**Research furnace - 100 bar hot wall**



**Large OP furnaces to heat treat large coils**

**Deltech 50 bar cold wall**



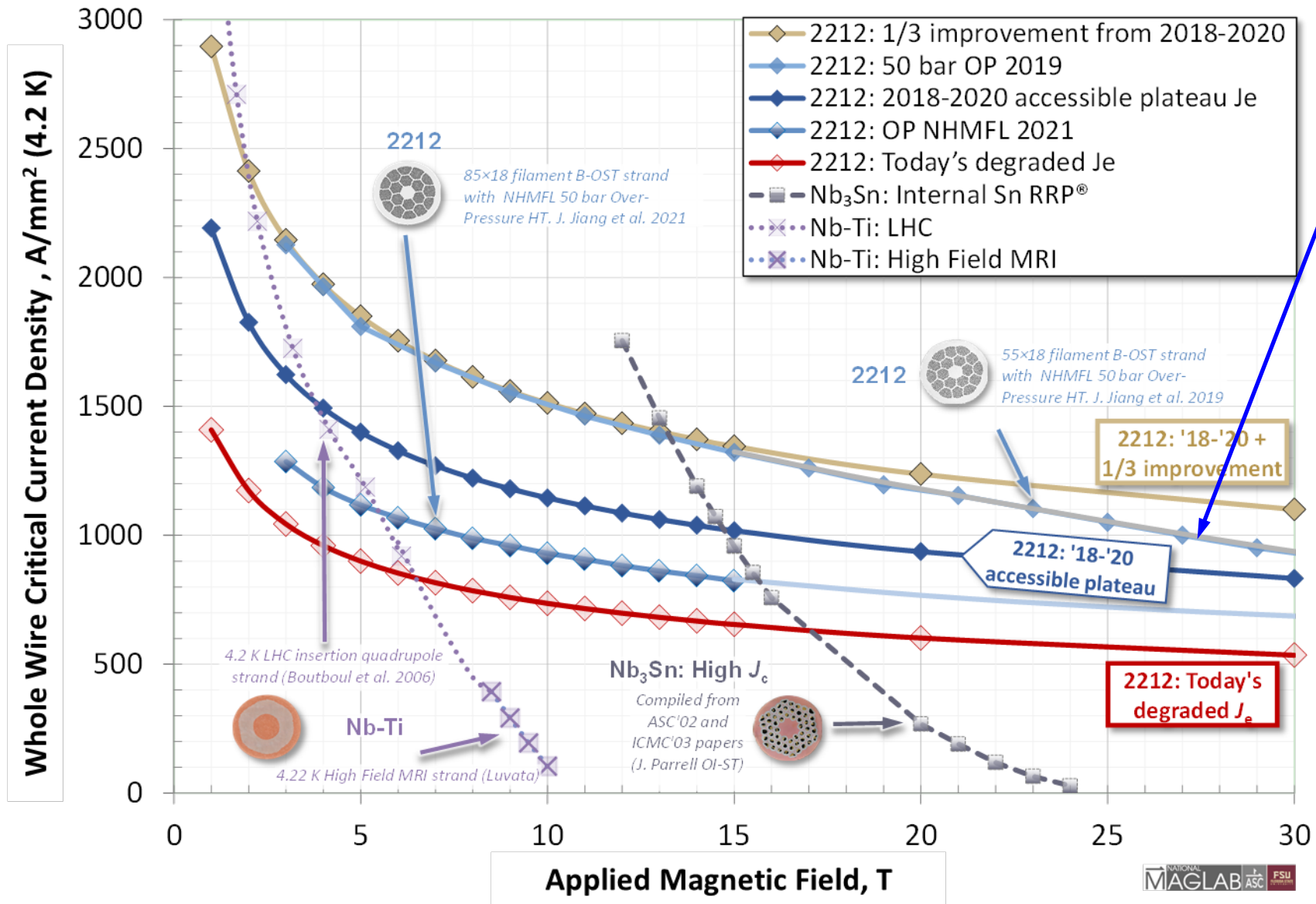
**Renegade (new) 50 bar cold wall**



**Industrial experience with OP furnace**

**Sumitomo Electric OP furnace for Bi-2223 - 200 bar cold wall – in use for 15 years**

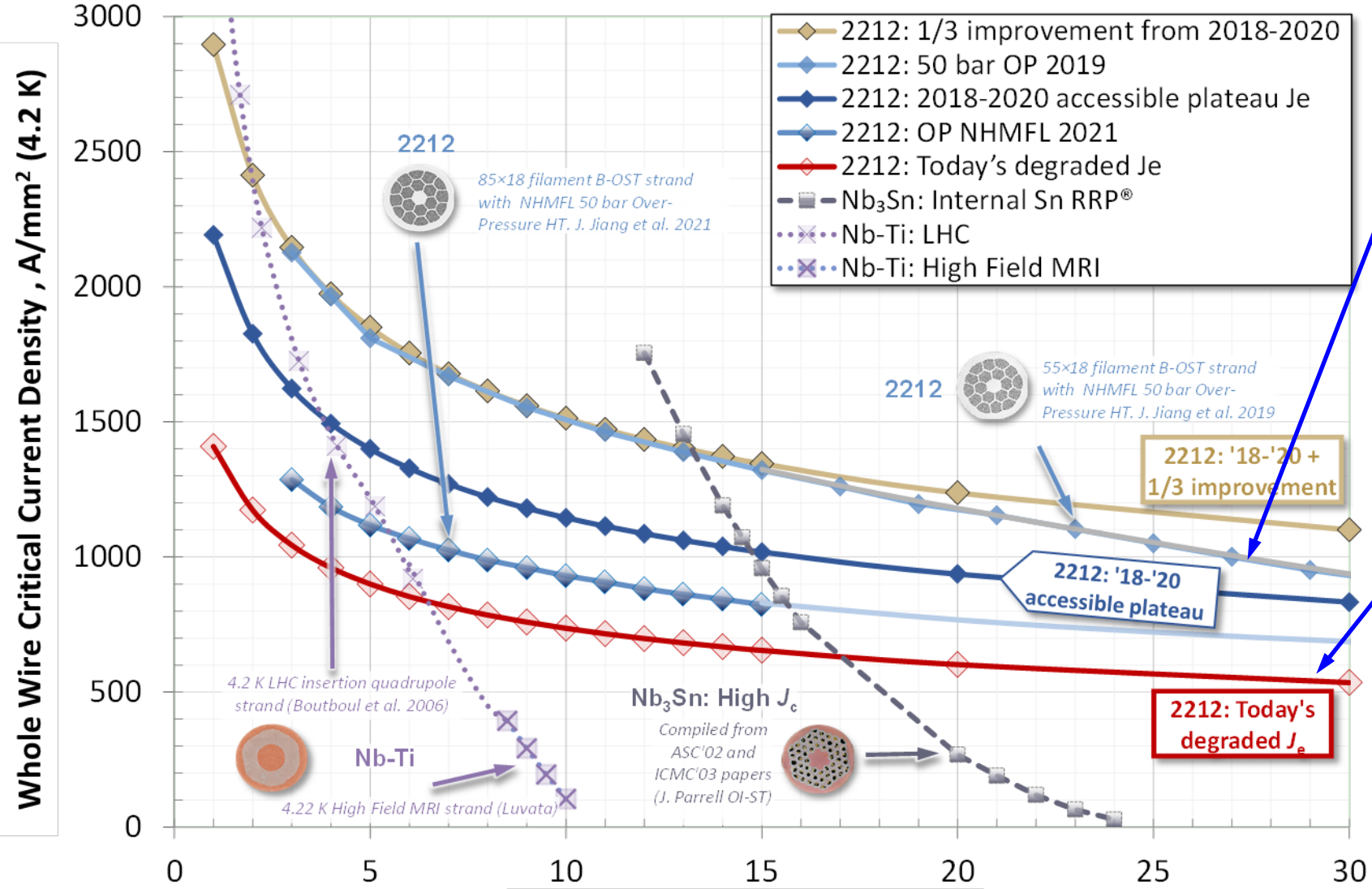




**Record Bi-2212  $J_E$  (2017)**  
**950  $A/mm^2$  4.2 K, 30 T**

**Lee**

# Problem - $J_E$ has degraded since 2017



Record Bi-2212  $J_E$  (2017)

950 A/mm<sup>2</sup> 4.2 K, 30 T

$J_E$  has degraded since 2017

550 A/mm<sup>2</sup> 4.2 K, 30 T

Lee

# A Key Technology for Bi-22212 is Conductor Insulation: The problem - leakage

LBNL 17-strand Rutherford cable



Mullite braided insulation

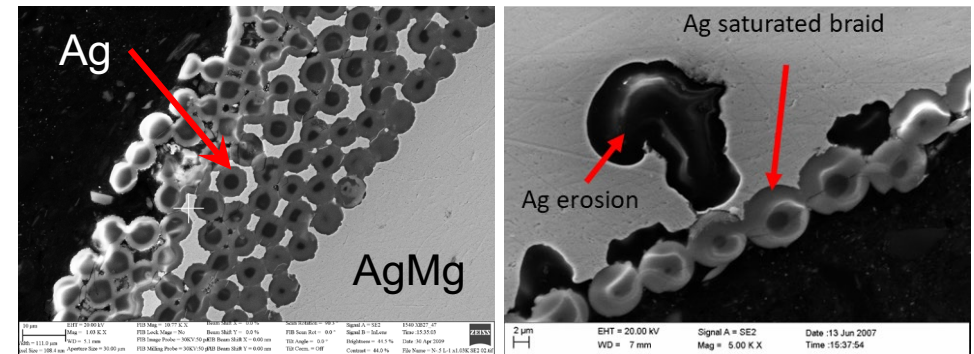
Bi-2212

LBL racetrack coil - leakage after  
OPHT with alumino-silicate braid



Shen

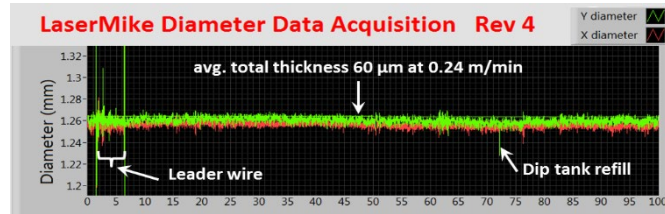
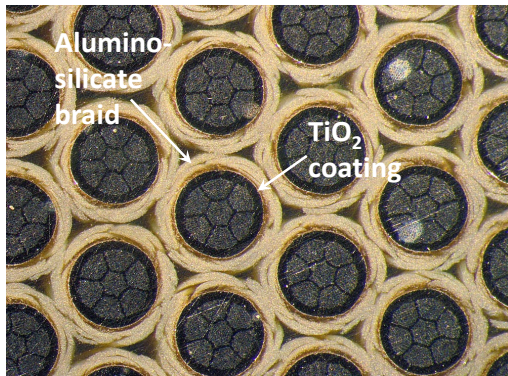
Thermodynamic leakage is a serious issue: Ag  
dissolves into alumino-silicate fiber degrading the  
fiber and eroding the Ag matrix



LoSchiavo

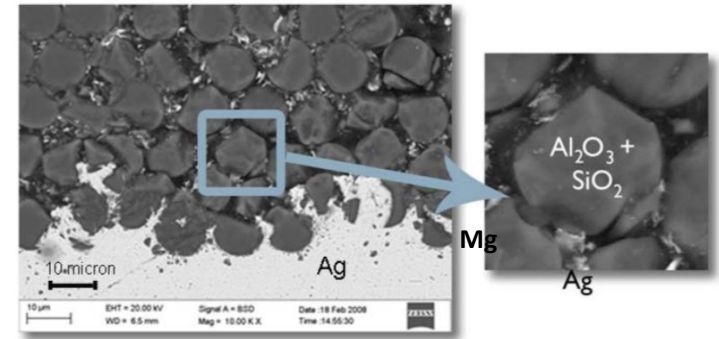
# A Key Technology for Bi-22212 is Conductor Insulation: Solutions to prevent leakage

1. introduce a **layer of  $\text{TiO}_2$**  on the conductor to serve as a chemical buffer, which works very well for Bi-2212 strand



In-house insulation facility (top) and diameter measurement after the process (bottom)  
(Jun Lu, NHMFL)

2. New braiding machine allows use of **pure alumina fiber** as braid; does not react with silver and eliminates need for  $\text{TiO}_2$  layer

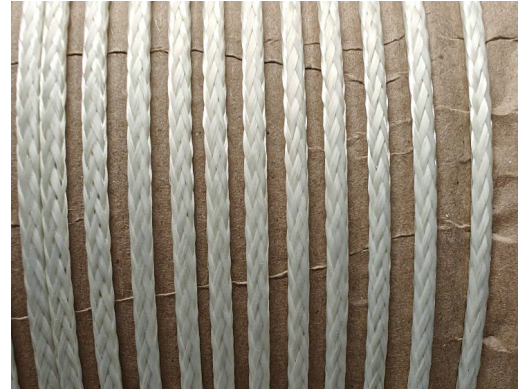


99% alumina, 12  $\mu\text{m}$  fiber after heat treatment

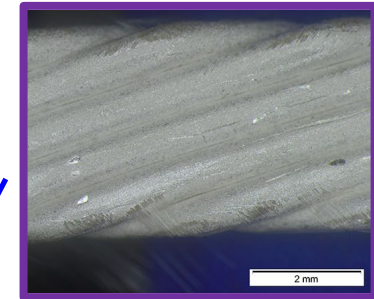
Kim, Davis, Barua

# Braiding pure alumina on Rutherford Cable

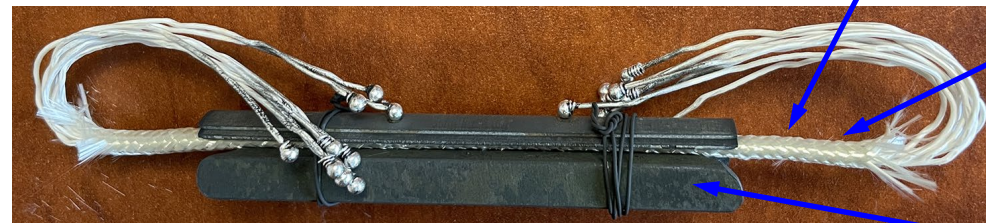
**LBNL 2008 with alumina braid**



**Clean Ag surface after OPHT – no reaction**

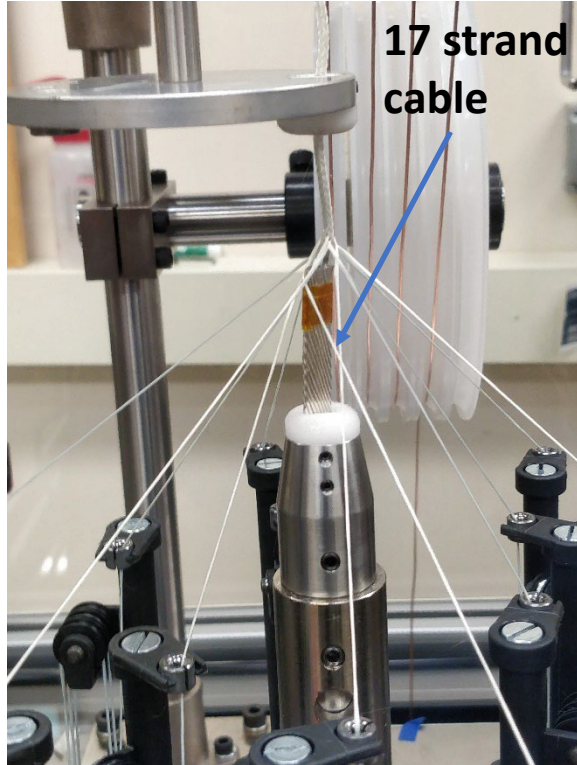


**Rutherford cable with alumina braided after OPHT – no leaks**



**Pure alumina braid**

**Inconel compression blocks**

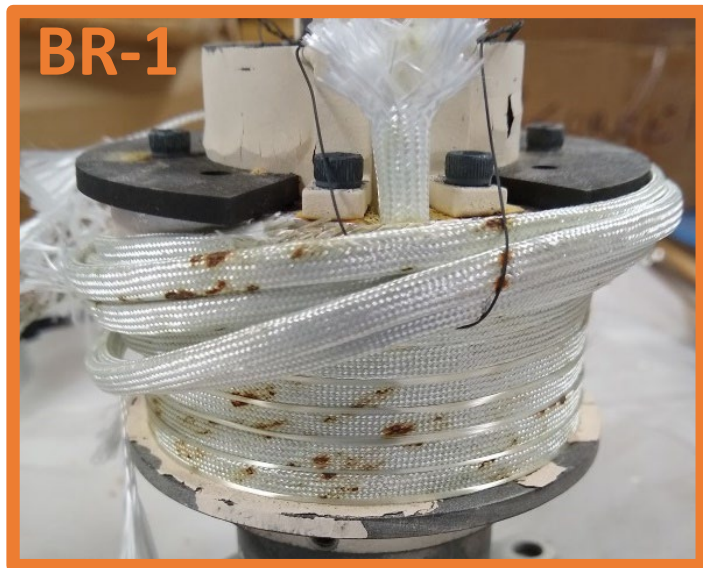


**17 strand cable**



# Unexpected leakage with alumina insulation

## Problem with Rutherford cable

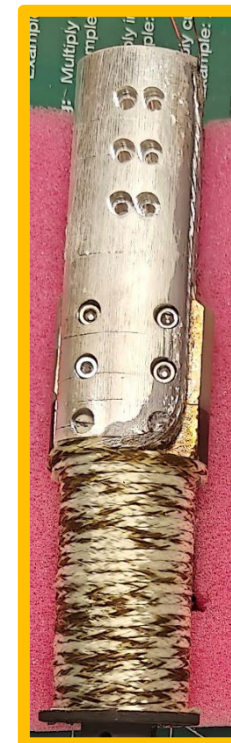


Alumino-silicate



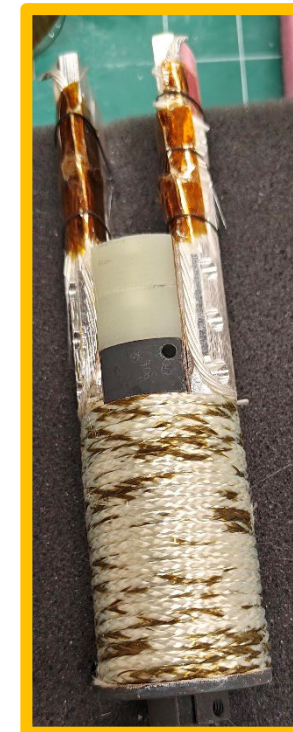
Alumina

Teo-BR-1



Alumina – 6 strand 0.7 mm diam

Teo-BR-2



Alumina does not react with Ag, but once leak happens both fiber types will react with liquid Bi-2212

Davis



Braid

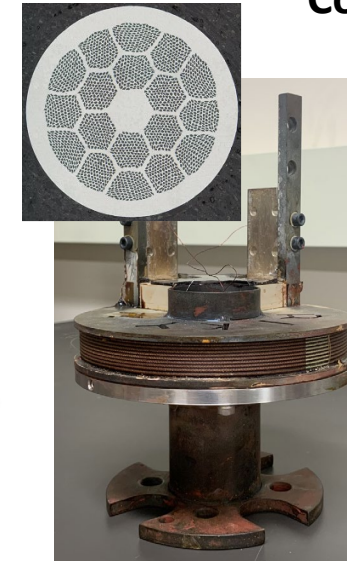
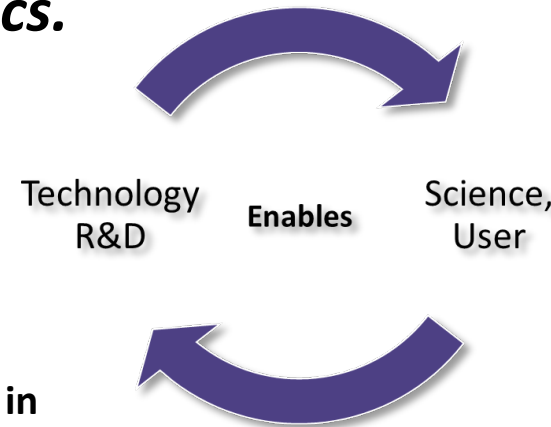
9-strand (Ø 0.8 mm)

# The promise of Bi-2212 – high-field magnets

# Bi-2212 for High Field Magnets

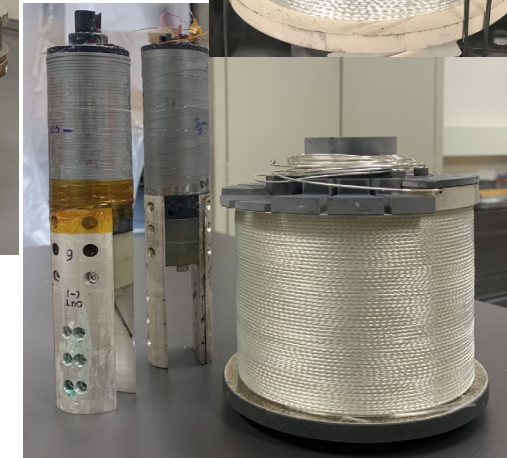
*Bi-2212 is no longer just a conductor technology but a developing magnet technology with support from DOE-HEP, DOE-OFES (INFUSE), NIH, and magnet industry like Oxford Instruments, and Cryomagnetics.*

- Bi-2212 has unique, attractive properties compared to other commercial HTS:
  - **Round wire, multifilament, macroscopically isotropic**
  - Can be twisted to reduce charging losses, can be **cabled easily**.
- Bi-2212 conductor technology makes it suitable for use in magnets:
  - **Very high transport properties (1200 - 1400 A/mm<sup>2</sup> in coil samples and up to 1900 A/mm<sup>2</sup> in short samples).**
  - Can be produced on **1 + km lengths** scale with **reproducible performance** over these lengths.
- **ASC is focusing on both, Bi-2212 strand and cable coil technology.**



Coils made at ASC:

Bi-2212 strand coils



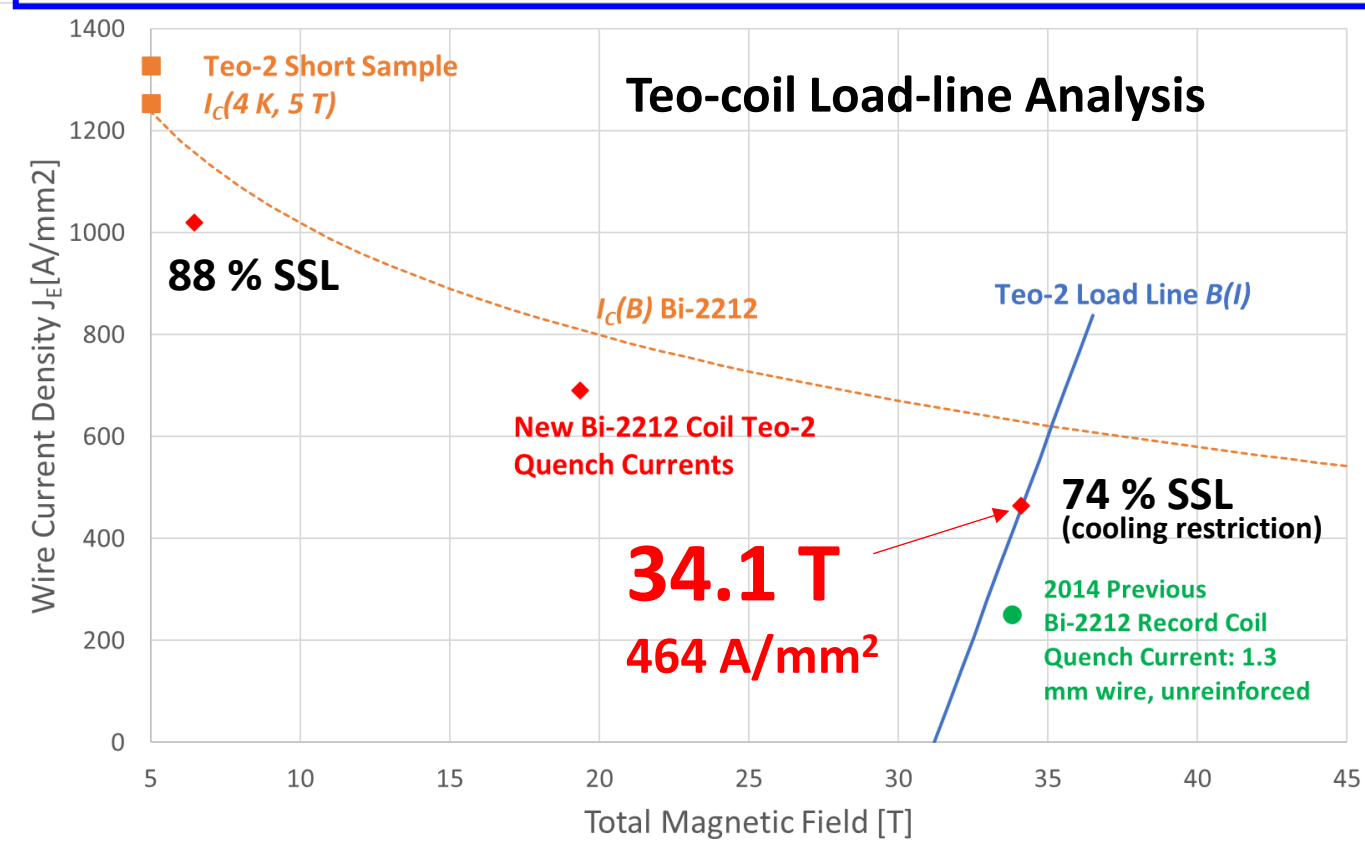
Bi-2212 Rutherford cable (LBL)



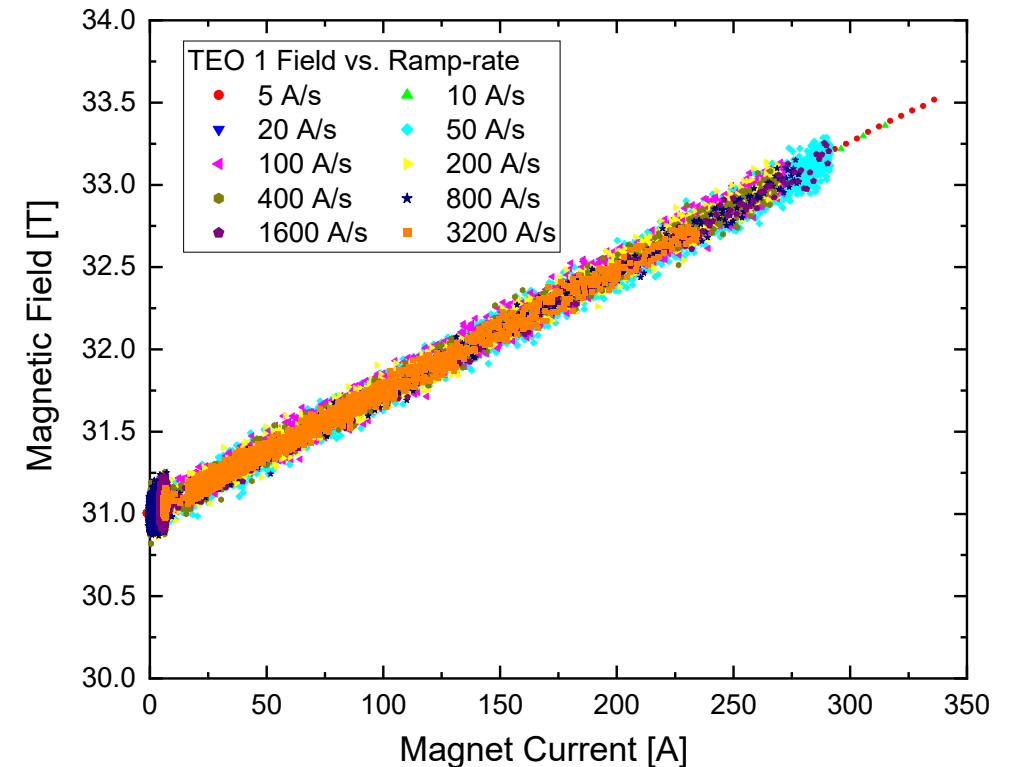
Trociewitz

# Robust Operation of Bi-2212 Magnets in Highest Fields

This is an important demonstration to our industry and lab collaborators in HEP and fusion (ohmic heating solenoids), as well as to our own high field magnet goals



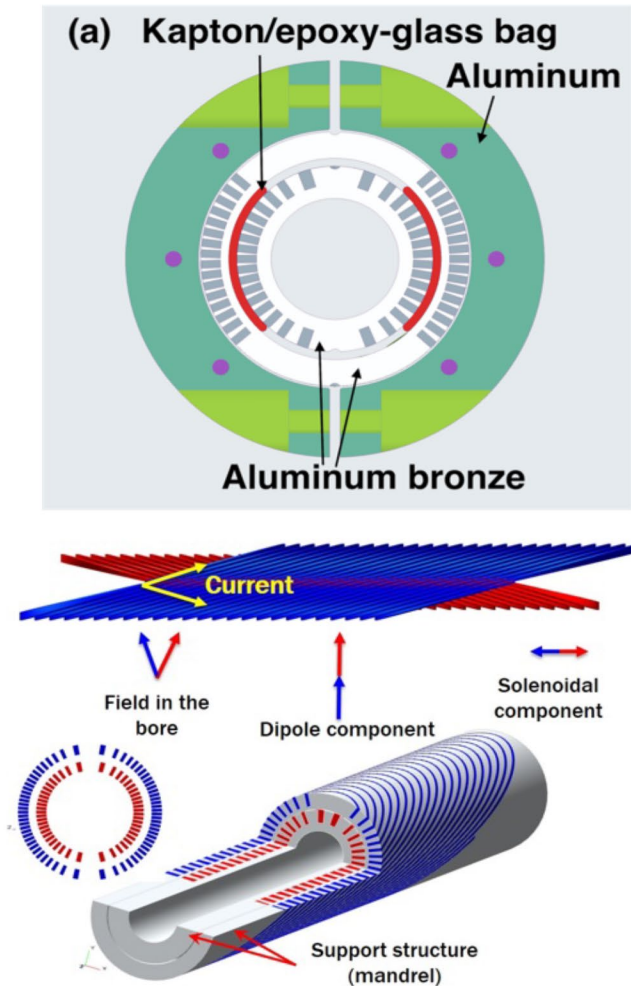
Field generation is consistent across vastly different ramp rates up to highest ramp rates of > 23 T/s



Trociewitz, Kim, Davis, Martin

# Cable and magnet fabrication expanded to canted-cosine-theta coil prototyping

**CCT dipole magnet BIN5,  
1.6 T in 30.8 mm bore, 39 cm in length**



# Summary

- **Overpressure processing eliminates bubbles, making Bi-2212 a viable high-field conductor**
- **Early Engi-Mat powder demonstrated high  $J_E$  &  $J_C$  - but performance has degraded**
  - **Working to understand degradation and increase performance**
- **Have solved insulation problem for single strand and cables using pure alumina braid**
  - **Pure alumina also strengthens the coil pack**
  - **Unexpected problem with some Rutherford cable leakage – working on this problem**
- **Demonstrated high-field (34 T) in small coils**