

# BMO-Doped REBCO Coated Conductor Development for Field Magnets by Using Hot-wall PLD Process

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These works include results obtained from  
"Project to Promote Commercialization of High-Temperature Superconductivity  
Technology (2016-2020)" being consigned or subsidized by the New Energy  
and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO)



# Contents

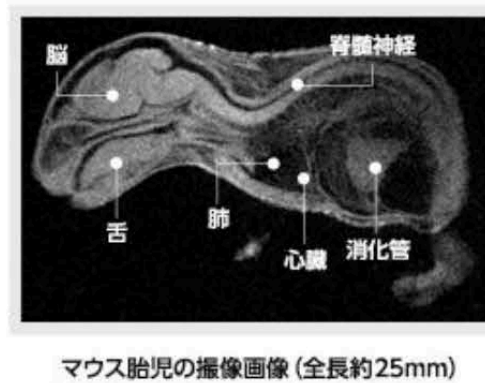
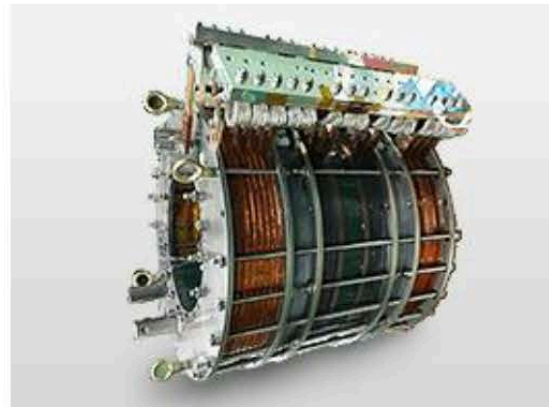
- **Over a decade passed from commercialization of REBCO wire, we learned much lessons...**
  - **Productivity**, for cost reduction
  - **Longitudinal Uniformity**, for magnet design ability
  - **Mechanical reliability**, for winding process stability
  - **Middle & low temperature applications** should be major market for the time being
- **NEDO program (2016-2020) assisted wire development in Fujikura**
  - Aiming for 3 T class compact MRI
- **BMO-doped REBCO lined up**
  - **Higher in-field performance at temperature below 50 K**
  - without spoiling
    - **High throughput / high growth rate condition**
    - **Good-Uniformity, self & in-field  $J_c$**
  - **2 mm wide tapes (FESC-SCH02) also lined**
  - **Mechanical strength including delamination evaluated**
- **Summary**



# Major commercial shipment of Fujikura's REBCO coated conductor

- 19 km long 5 mm<sup>w</sup> wire has shipped for Tohoku Univ. 25 T magnet (2013)
- 30 km long 4 mm<sup>w</sup> wire has shipped for 3T class test MRI by Mitsubishi Electric (2015)
- 80 km long 4 mm<sup>w</sup> wire has shipped for NEDO MRI program (2016-2018)

Operating temp.  
4.2 K ~ 30 K



1/3 demo of drive mode 3-T class MRI

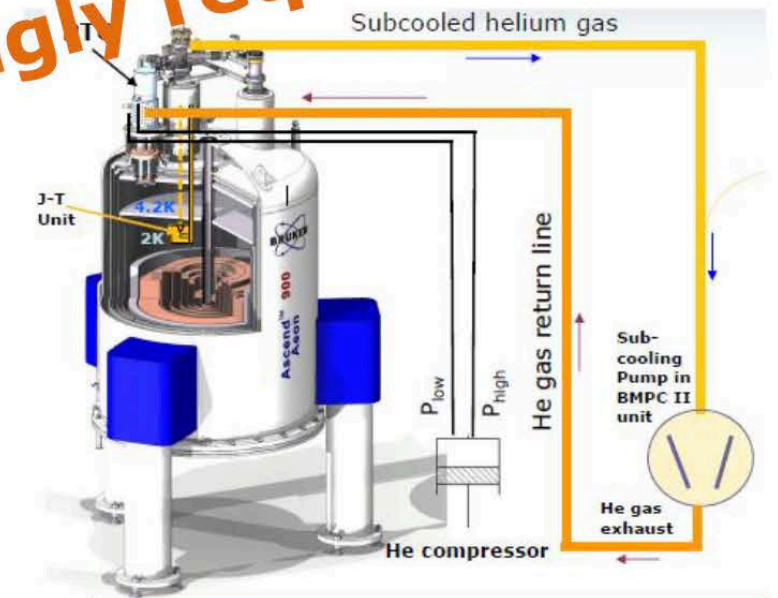
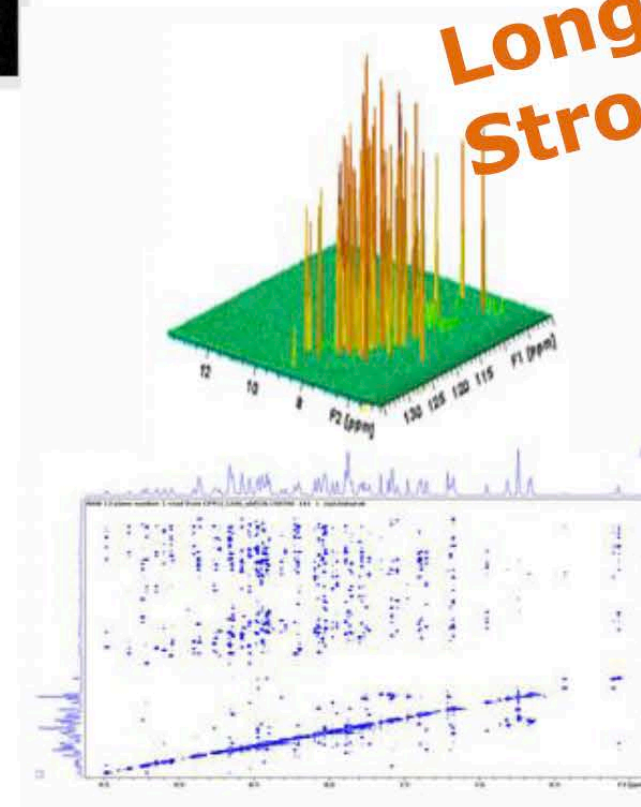
<http://www.mitsubishielectric.co.jp/corporate/ra/ndd/spotlight/a32/index.html>

Longitudinal uniformity  
Strongly required

**Bruker 1.2 GHz high field NMR system (2019)**

**World first 1.2 GHz NMR  
28.2 T magnet  
with 54 mm bore**

**REBCO wires shipped for the inner coil  
at the highest field part**



Dr. Gerhard Roth:  
"Ultra-High Field Magnets at Bruker"  
UHF Workshop at NIH, Nov. 12-13, 2015



# Typical specifications of Fujikura's 2G HTS wires

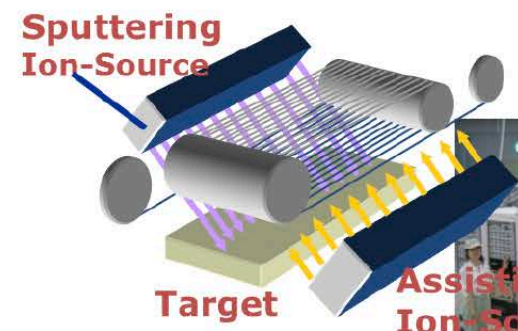
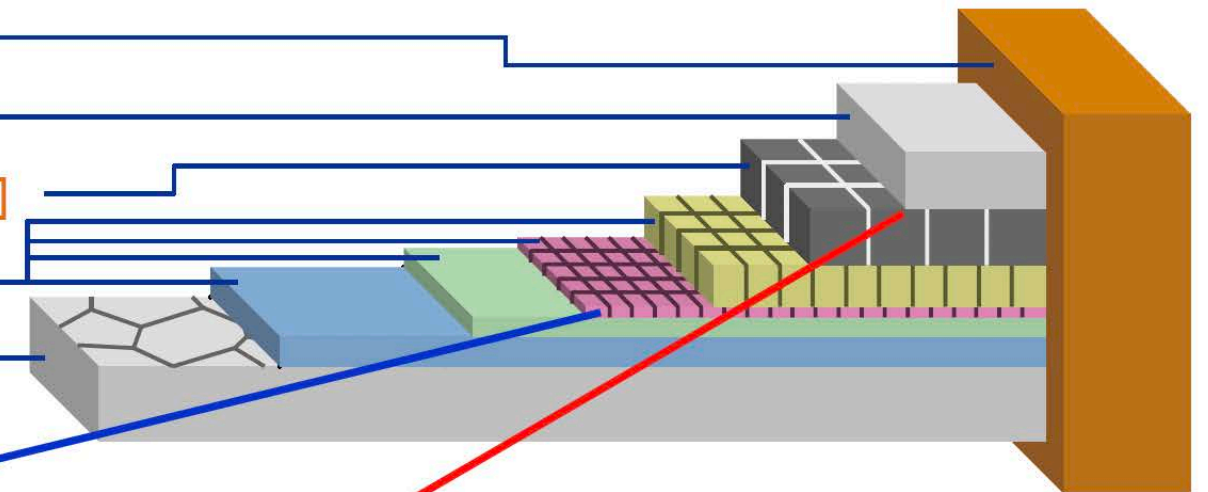
Item	Width [mm]*	Thickness [mm]*	Substrate [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]	Stabilizer [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]	Critical Current ( $I_c$ ) [A] (@77K, s.f.)	Material of HTS layers
FYSC-SCH04	4	0.13	75	20	$\geq 165$	GdBCO
FYSC-SCH12	12	0.13	75	20	$\geq 550$	GdBCO
FESC-SCH04	4	0.11	50	20	$\geq 85$	EuBCO+BHO
FESC-SCH12	12	0.11	50	20	$\geq 250$	EuBCO+BHO

\* Dimensions do not include thickness of insulating tapes.

**in field  $I_c$  @ 5.0 T**  
 ~100 % up at 4.2 K  
 ~35 % up at 30 K

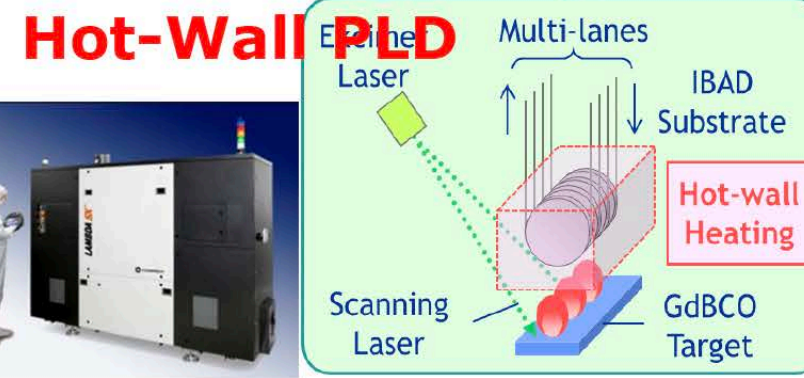
## <Schematic of 2G HTS wire>

- Stabilizer [electroplated copper] 20  $\mu\text{m}$
- Protection layer [Ag] 2  $\mu\text{m}$ ~
- HTS layer [GdBCO 2  $\mu\text{m}$ ] / [EuBCO+BHO 2.5  $\mu\text{m}$ ]
- Buffer layer [MgO, etc.] ~0.7  $\mu\text{m}$
- Substrate [Hastelloy<sup>®</sup>] 75 / 50  $\mu\text{m}$



Reel-to-Reel IBAD system

## Large area IBAD





# HTS development program by NEDO (FY2016~2020)

"Project to Promote Commercialization of High-Temperature Superconductivity Technology (2016-2020)"

Total budget  
~50M\$

Cat.	Development Items	Institutions	Target	'16	'17	'18	'19	'20
HTS Power Cable systems	(1) Electric HTS Power Cable systems	AC	TEPCO Sumitomo Furukawa Maekawa	- Ensuring essential safety functions - Recovery methods - Refrigerators	Ensuring safety functions	Standards for design		
		DC	Isikari Association	- Standards for design/operations	Standards for design			
	(2) Railway HTS Power Cable systems	—	RTRI	- 2km refrigerator systems	Development of small scale refrigerator	Verifications of a 2km refrigerator system		
HTS Magnet Systems	(3) HTS highly stable magnet system for MRI	—	Mitsubishi Electric AIST	- Half-scale 3T MRI systems	Development of a half-scale 3T HTS-MRI system	Development of a half-scale 5T HTS-MRI system		
		joints	AIST etc.	- superconducting joints	Development of superconducting joints			
	(4) 2G HTS wires	—	Fujikura	- In-field Ic and uniformity improvement - Evaluation of reliability of wires	In-field Ic improvement Uniformity Improvement			
		—	Fujikura	- High productivity	High productivity			

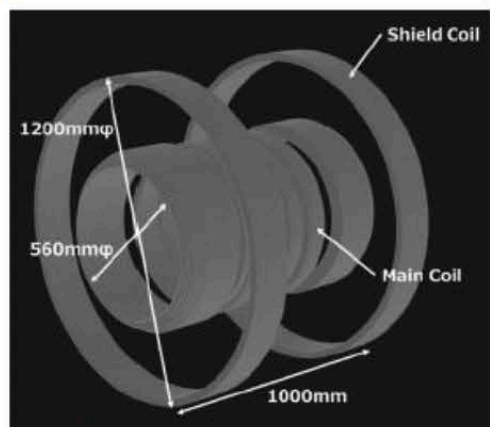


Fig. 1 Schematic view of half-size 3 T coil

Yokoyama et al.  
Abstract of CSSJ conf.  
vol.94 (2017) p76~

Fujikura supplied 80km 2G HTS wires to Mitsubishi Electric for the magnet in 2016-2017



# Conductor requirement for 3T class compact MRI magnet

3T class ½ size MRI  
Total wire length: 80km  
Field uniformity: 10ppm  
Designed by Mitsubishi Electric

## Required Specification for REBCO Wire by NEDO

Operation temperature: **30 K** (for liq. He free)  
Max. Experience Field: **7T**  
Max. Je: **400 A/mm<sup>2</sup>**  
(for compact system as large as 1.5 T class)  
Piece length with good homogeneity: **1 km**  
(to reduce joints for stable driven mode operation)

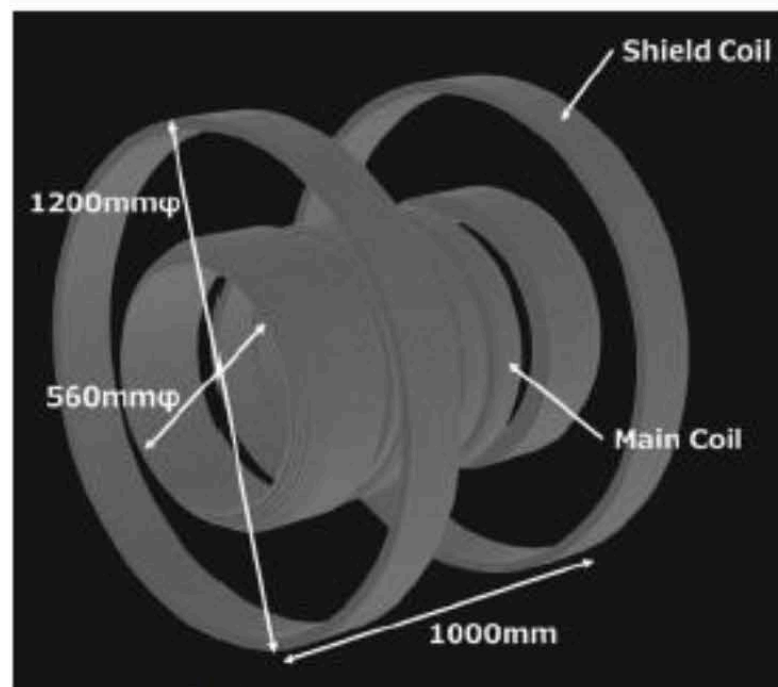


Fig. 1 Schematic view of half-size 3 T coil

Yokoyama et al. Abstract of CSSJ  
conf. vol.94 (2017) p76~

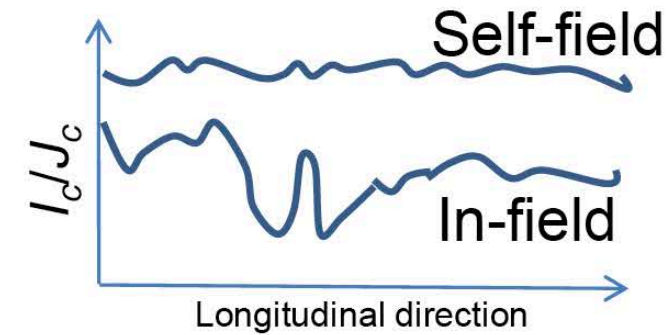
## Elemental technology For Future PC mode

Joint resistance  **$\sim 10^{-12} \Omega$**  by **solder splicing**  
(for PC mode operation with inter-coil 100 joints )  
*to be presented in MT-27 / ISS2021*



# BMO doped REBCO by Hot-wall PLD

**Key issues for BMO doped REBCO wire :**  
 "High in-field  $I_c$  & Reproducibility"  
 "Long-length & Longitudinal  $I_c$  uniformity"

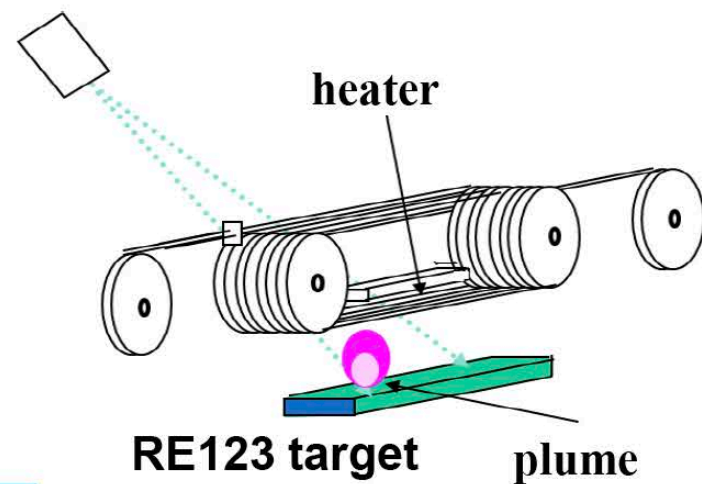


Additional deposition parameters: BMO nanorod structure

Hot-wall PLD system has furnace-like stable substrate heating

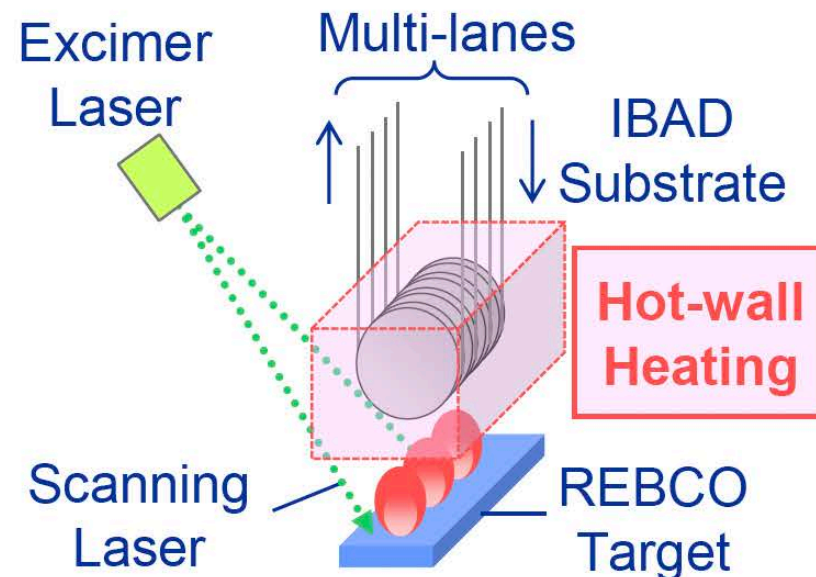
Heater block system

Used 1990s-2005



Hot-wall PLD system

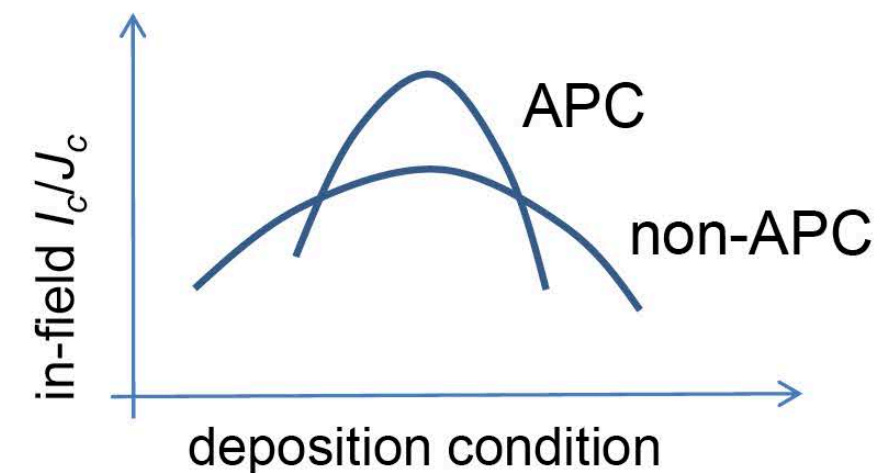
Initial set up 2003-2008  
 reformed 2016-2018



Window width

$Y < Gd < Eu$

APC < non-APC

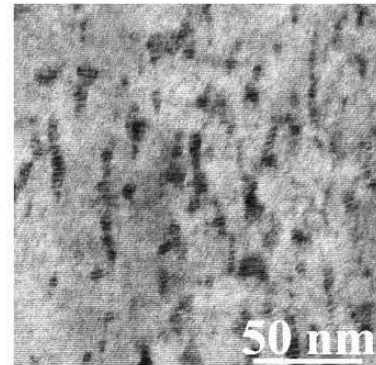
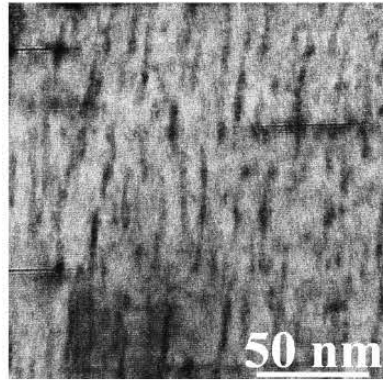




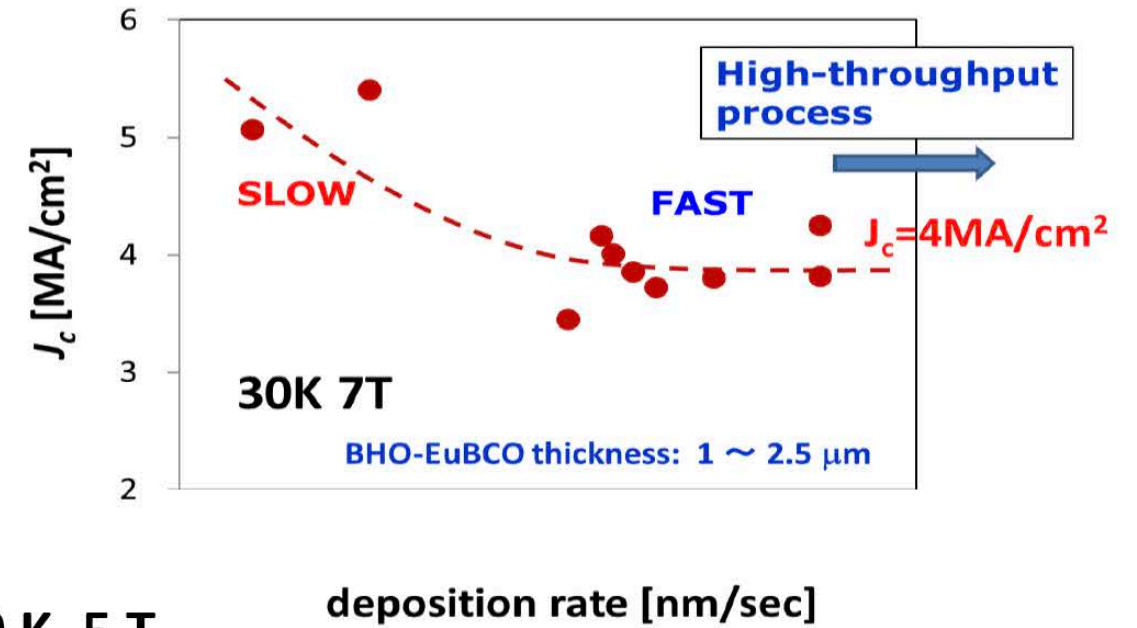
# Growth rate dependence for $J_c$ - $B$ - $\theta$ properties of BMO-EuBCO

## EuBCO-HfBaO<sub>3</sub>

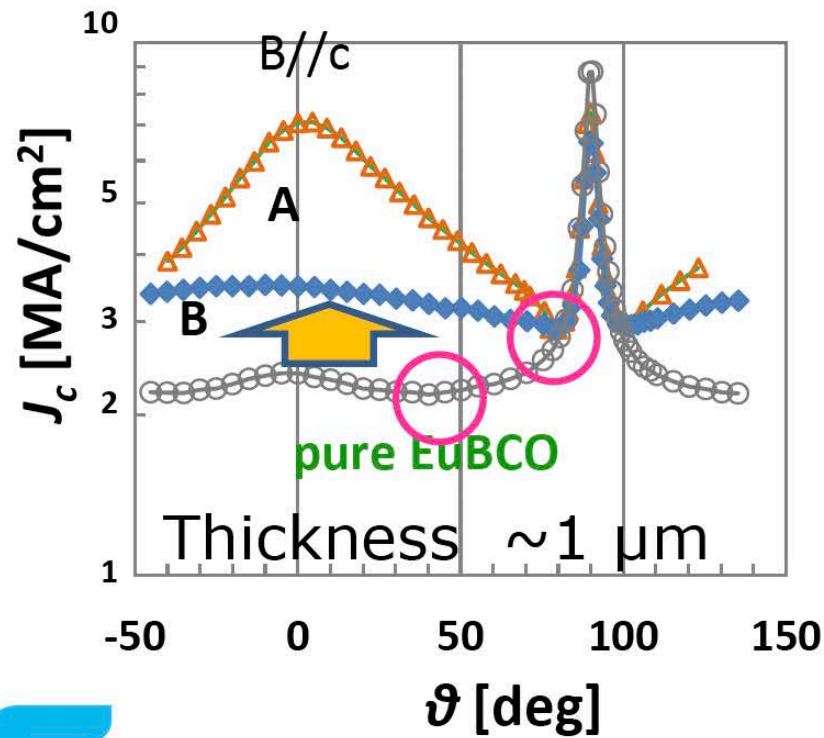
A Slow: 5-7 nm/sec B Fast: 20 nm/sec over



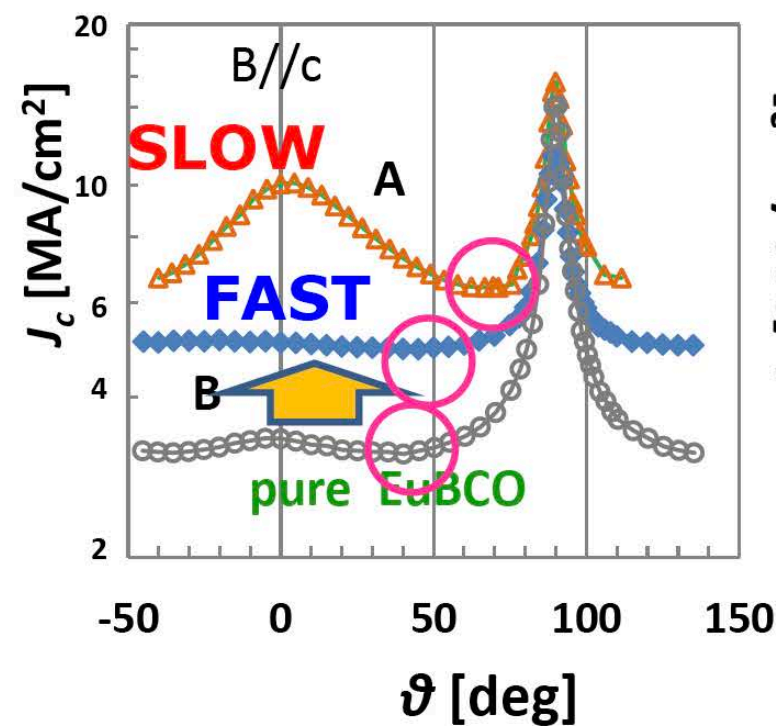
Scattered short nanorods observed in high-growth rate FAST samples



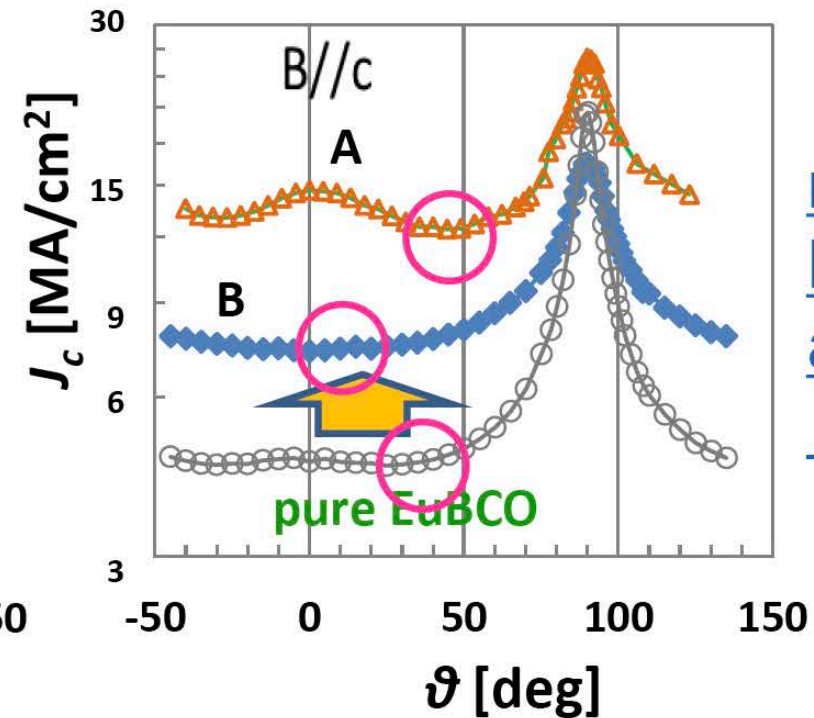
40 K, 5 T



30 K, 5 T



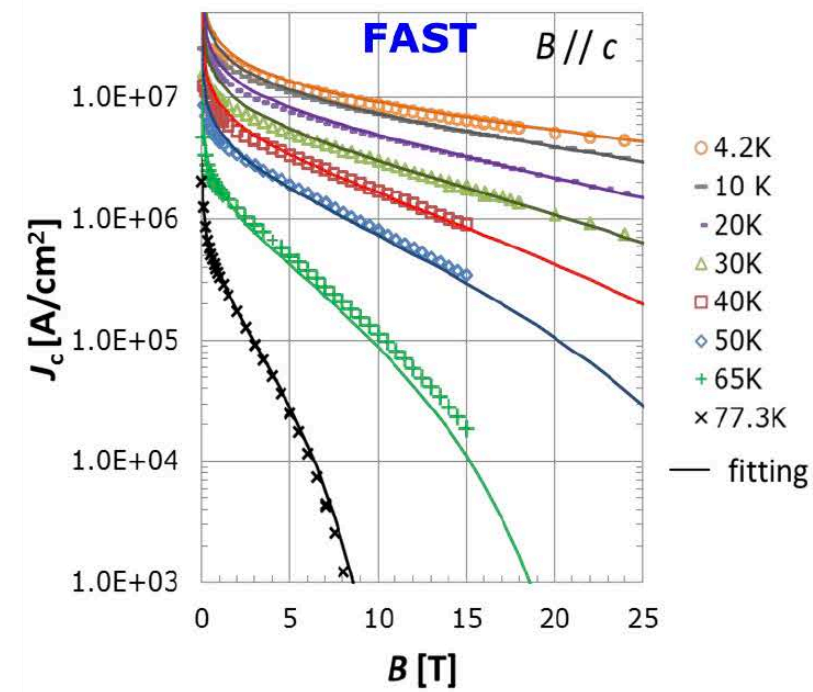
20 K, 5 T



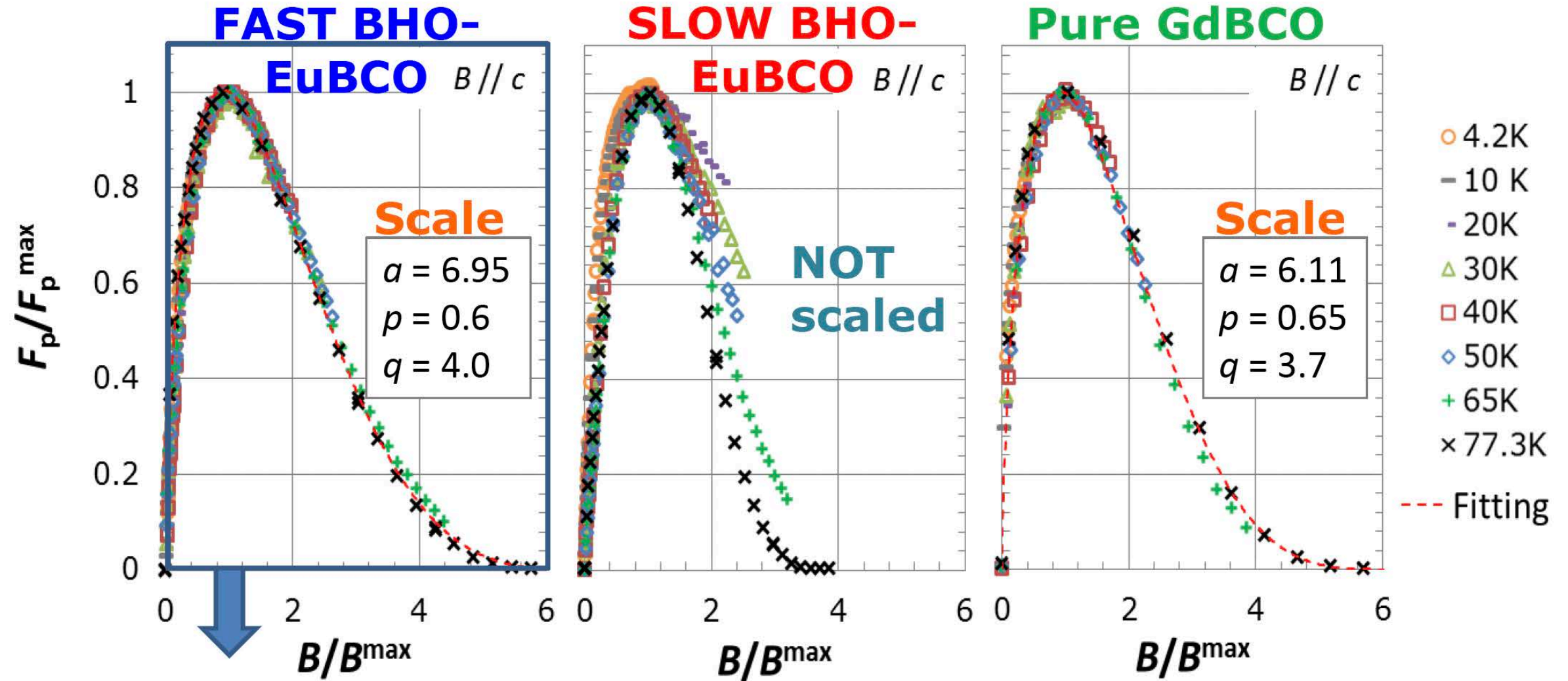
more isotropic property  
In wide temperature  
and field range



# Scaling of flux pinning force density, $F_p$



$$F_p^{max}(T) \text{ or } B^{max}(T) = A \left( \frac{T}{T_c} \right)^{-\alpha} \left( 1 - \frac{T}{T_c} \right)^\beta$$



A good scaling behavior of  $F_p$  curves can be seen as same as the Pure sample.

→ **Random pinning-like behavior of BHO.**

In case that  $F_p$  scales,  
 $B_{irr} = aB^{max}$

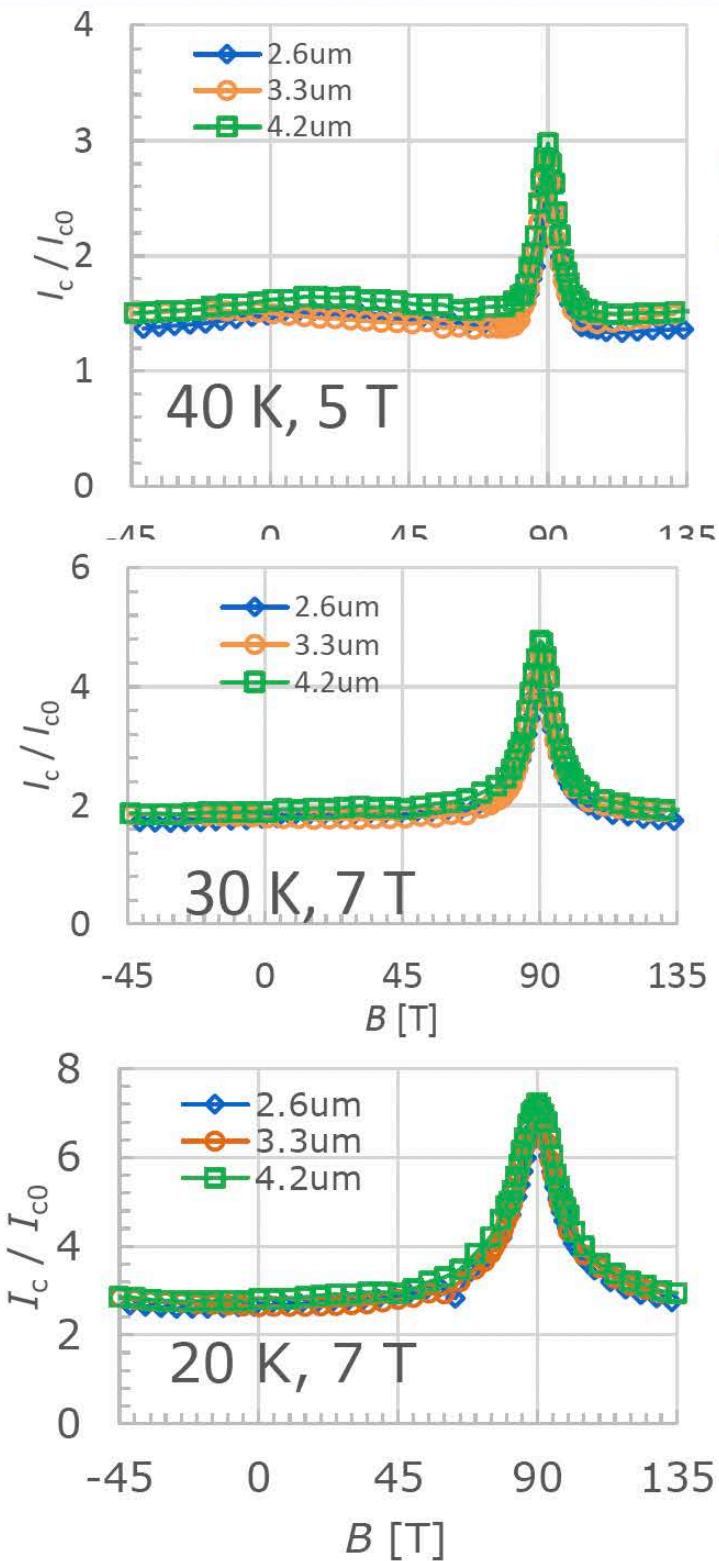
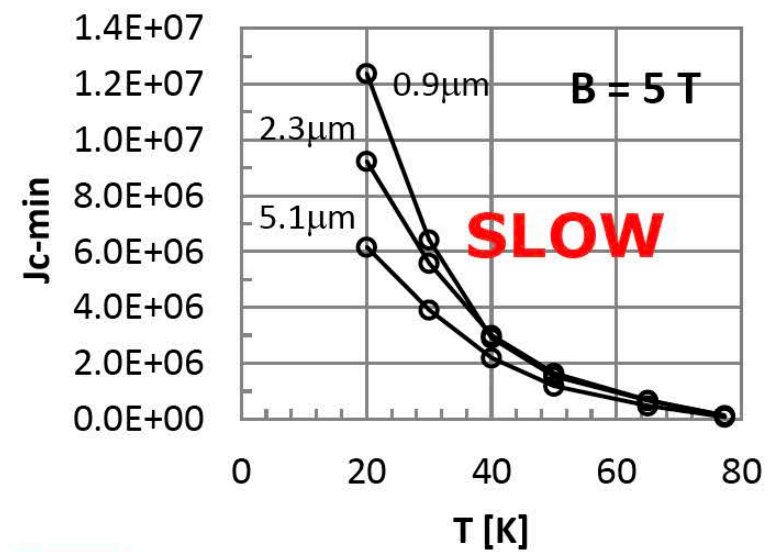
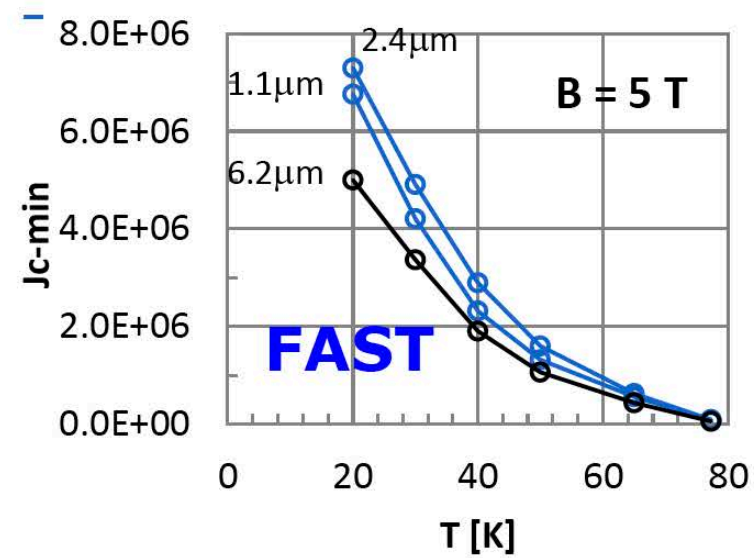


$$\text{Scaling law for } F_p \quad \frac{F_p}{F_p^{max}} = C \left( \frac{B}{B^{max}} \right)^p \left( a - \frac{B}{B^{max}} \right)^q$$

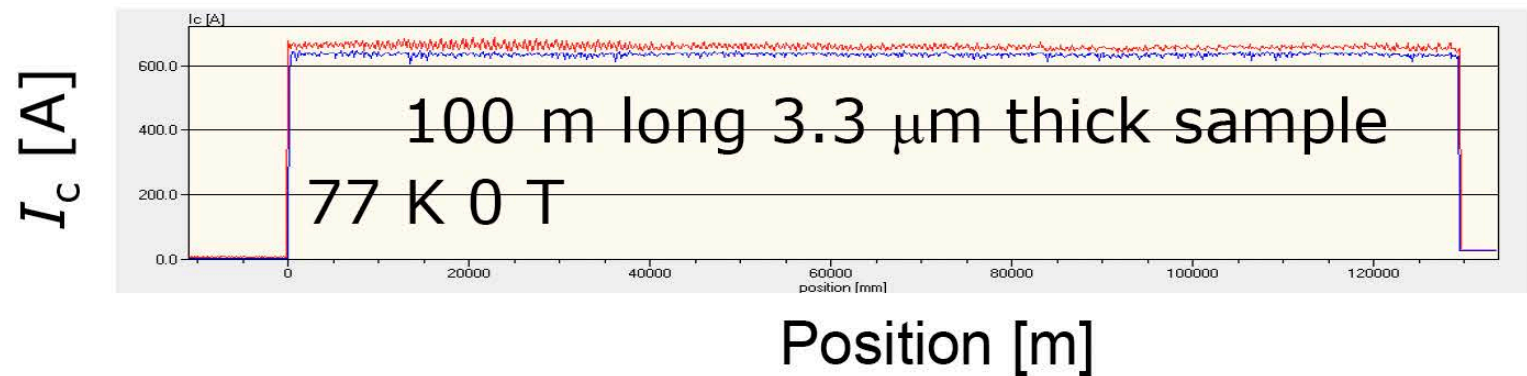
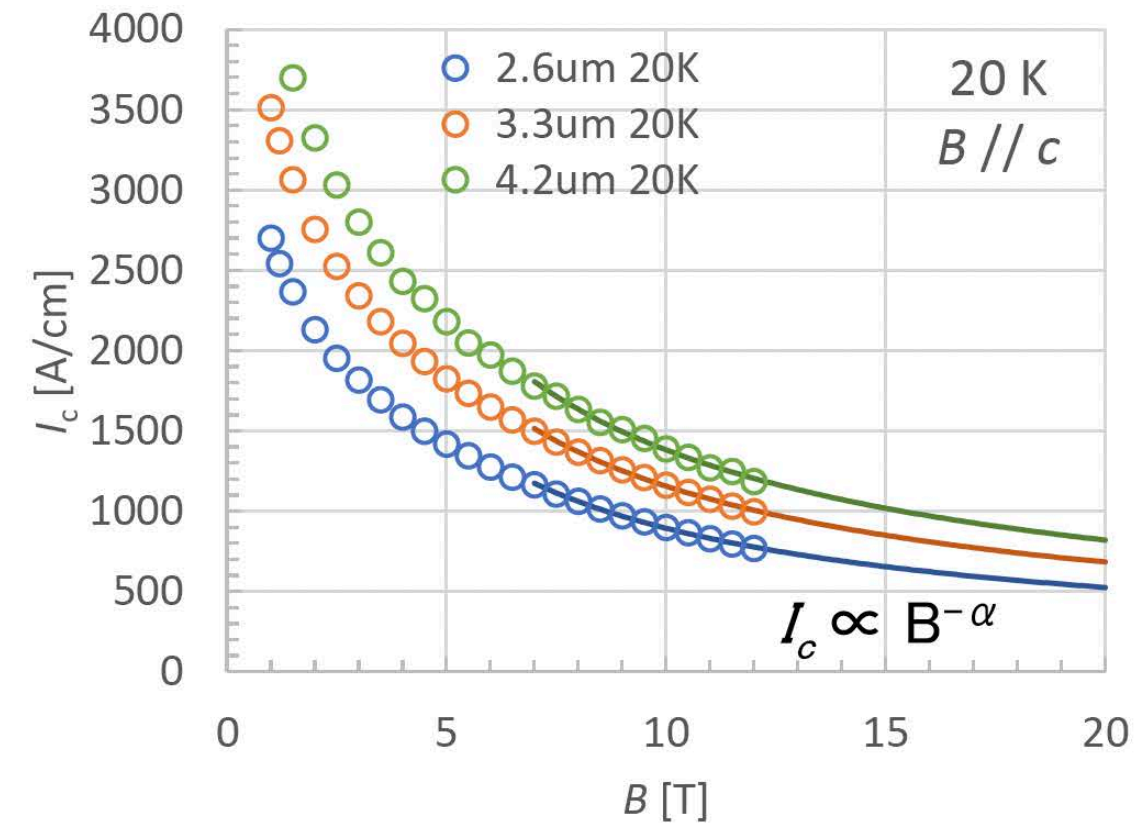


# Thickness dependence for in-field $I_c$ properties of FAST BHO-EuBCO

## Less thickness dependent for FAST BHO-EuBCO

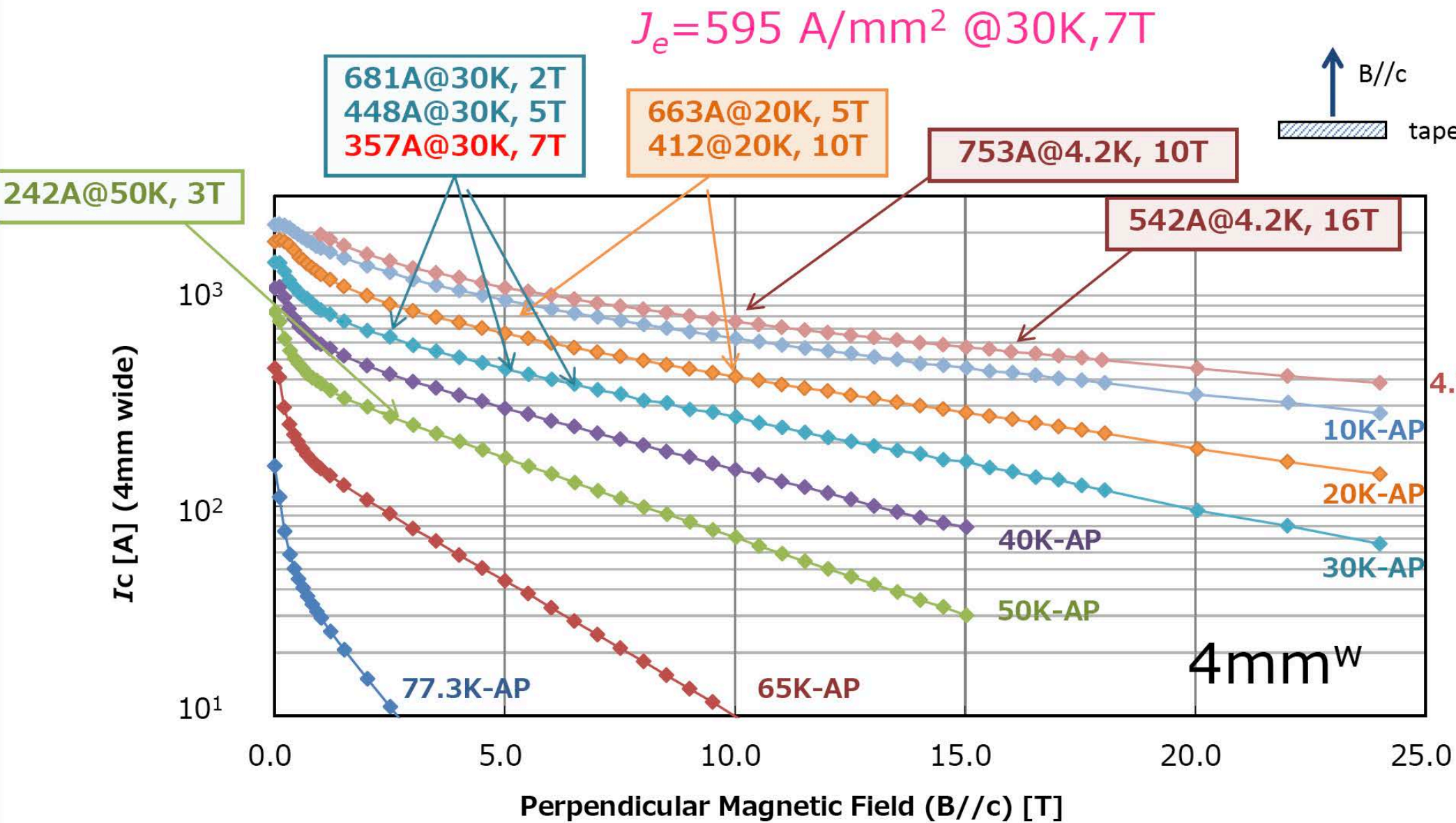


## Almost the same $I_c$ - $B$ - $\theta$ shape up to 4.2 $\mu\text{m}$ thick



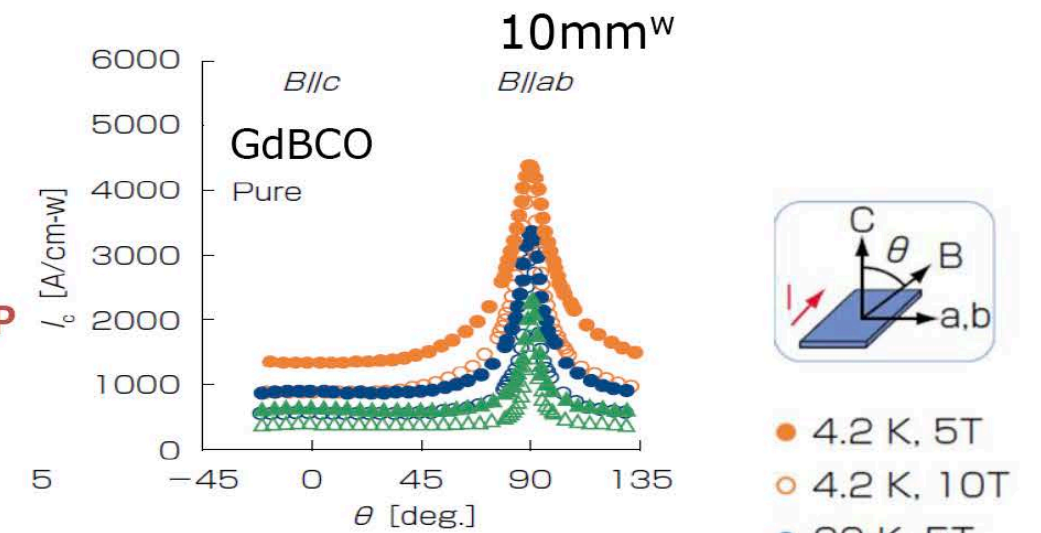


# In-field $I_c$ Performance – FESC type – (AP)

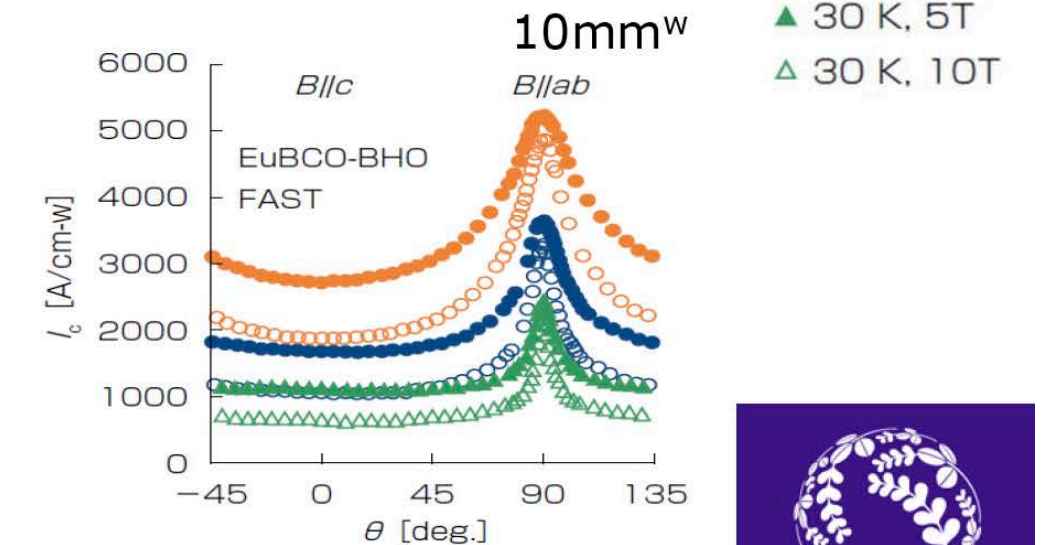


AP specification is recommendable for use in magnet applications at lower temperature and higher magnetic field.

## FYSC



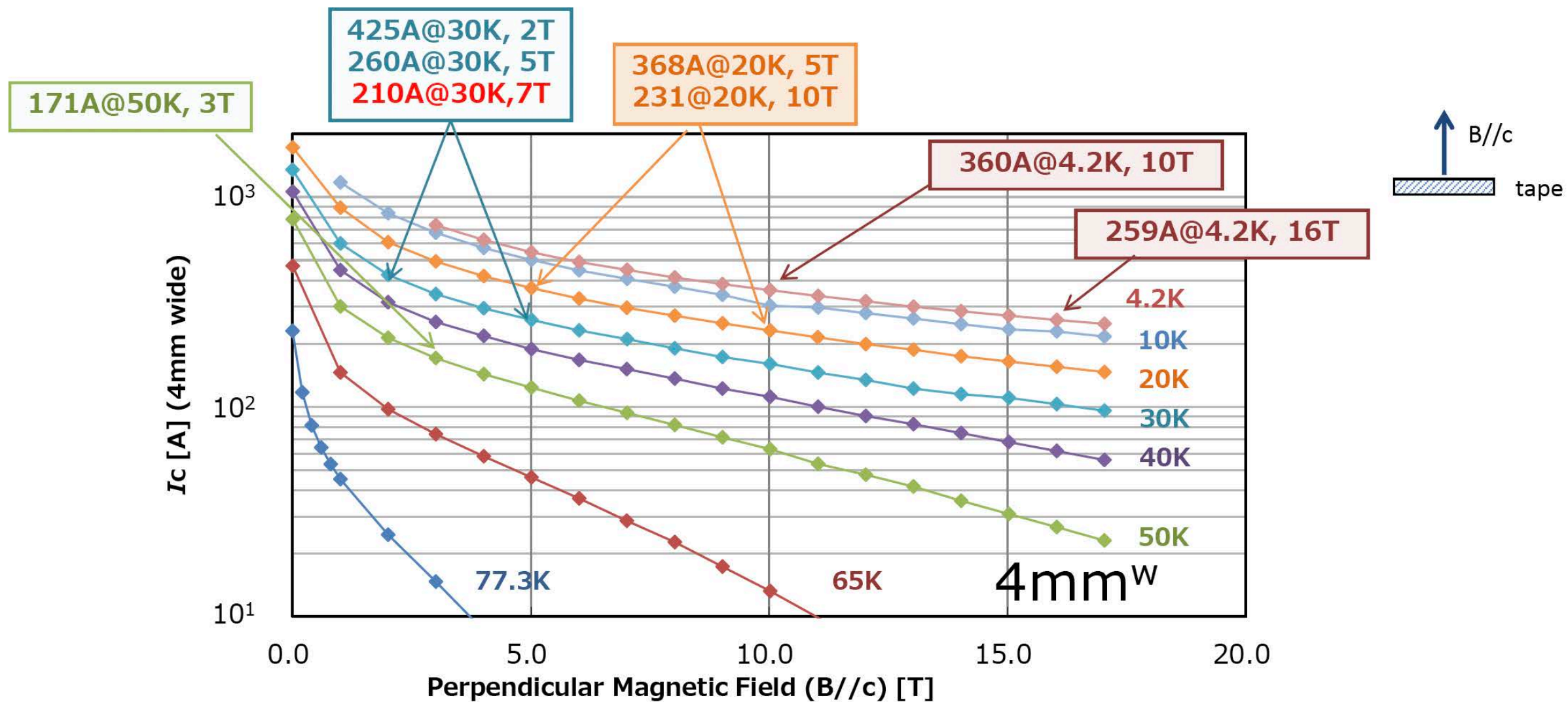
## FESC





# In-field $I_c$ Performance – FYSC type – (Non-AP)

$J_e \sim 300 \text{A/mm}^2$  @30K,7T

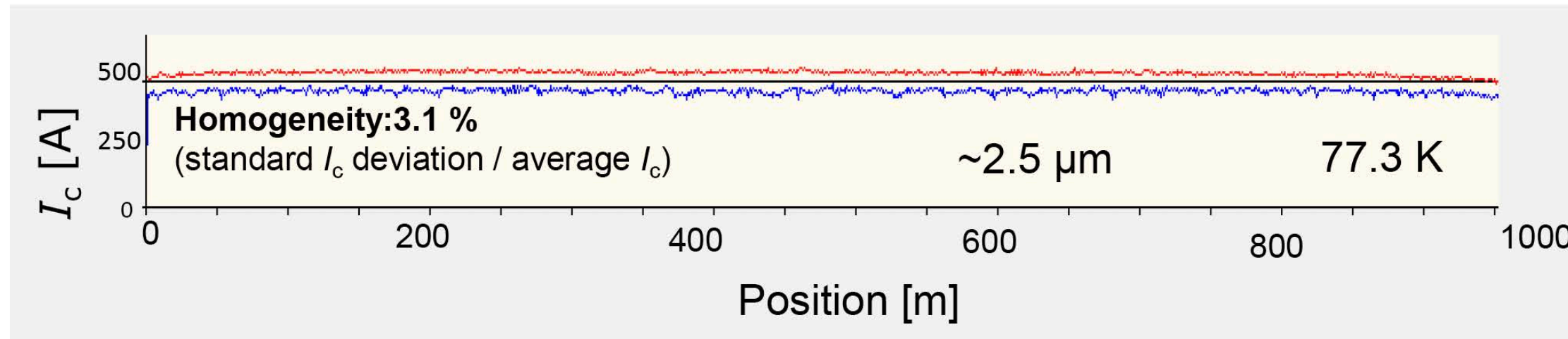


Non-AP specification is recommendable for cables or other general use at relatively higher temperature.

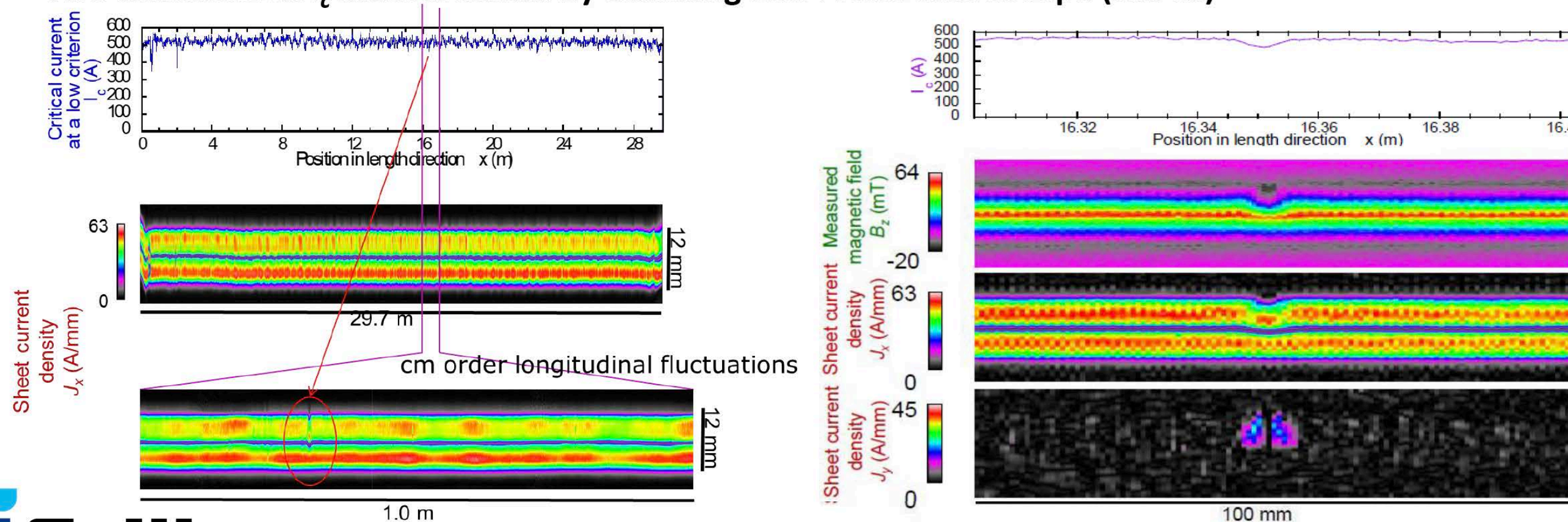


# $I_c$ uniformity of BHO-EuBCO wire of 12 mm<sup>w</sup>

## ■ Magnetization measurement of longitudinal $I_c$ distribution for 1 km class wire



## ■ Two dimensional $I_c$ measurement by Scanning Hall Probe Microscope (SHPM)

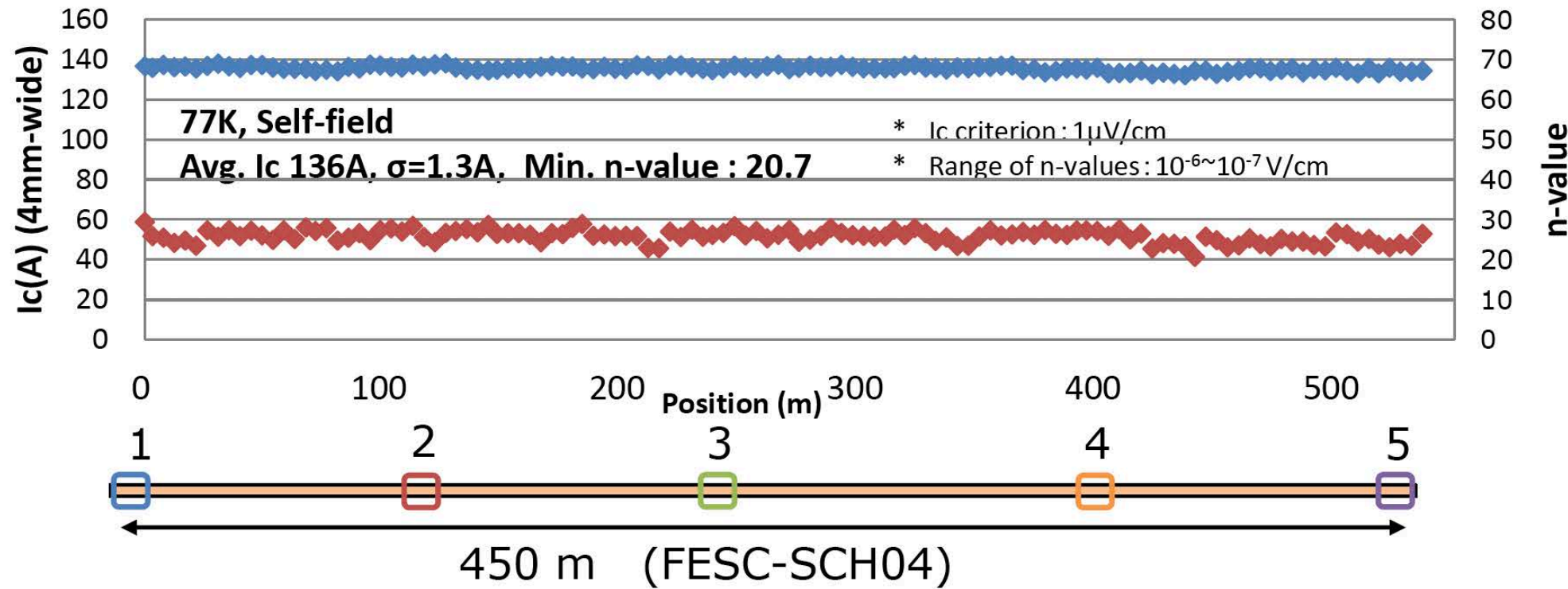


mm size  
point defect  
affect E-to-E  
voltage for  
narrower  
wire

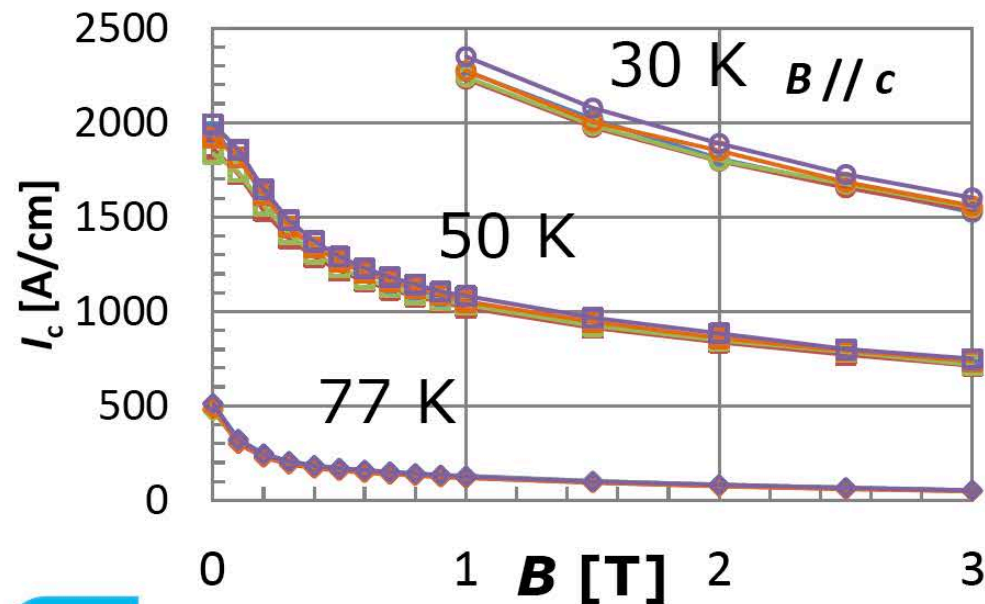
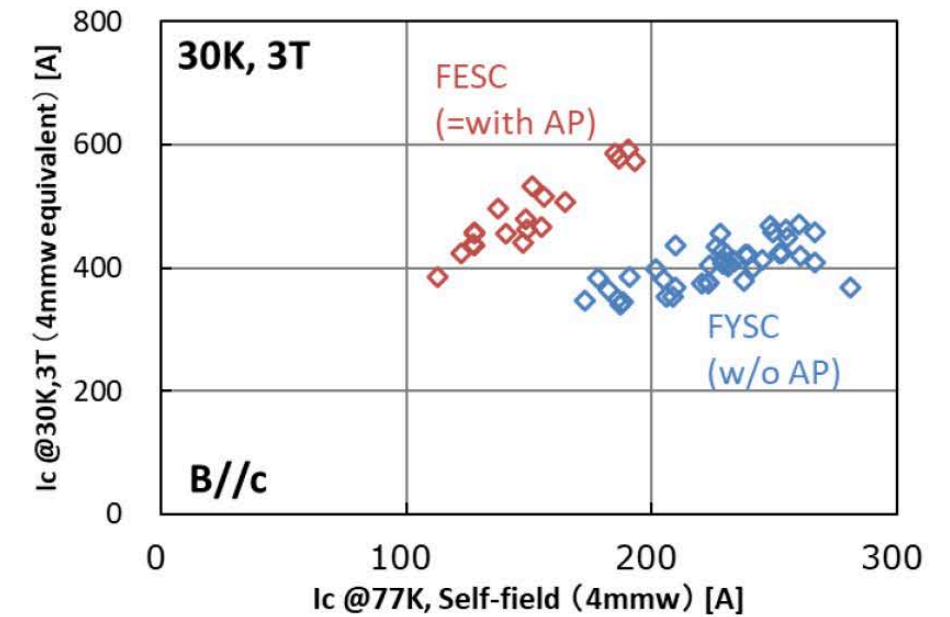


# Self & in-field $I_c$ uniformity of 4 mm<sup>w</sup> BHO-EuBCO wire

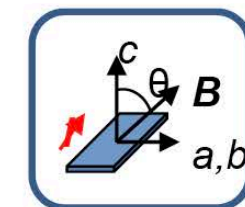
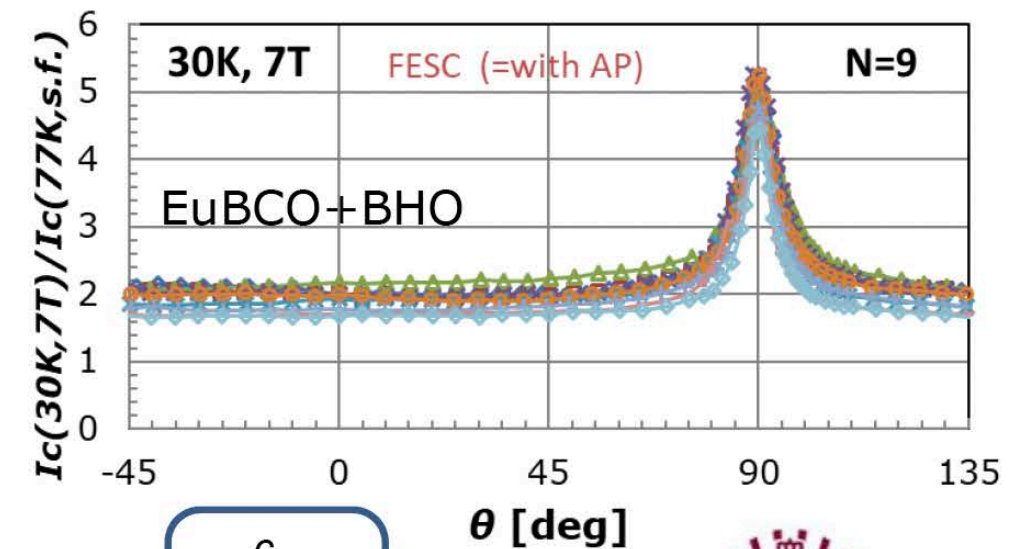
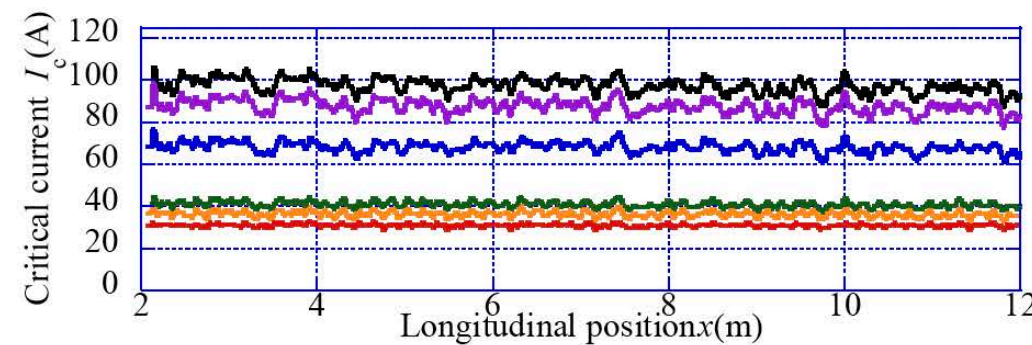
## current conduction measurement



## rot-to-rot variation of in-field $I_c / I_c$ (77 K, s.f.)



## In-field magnetization measurement

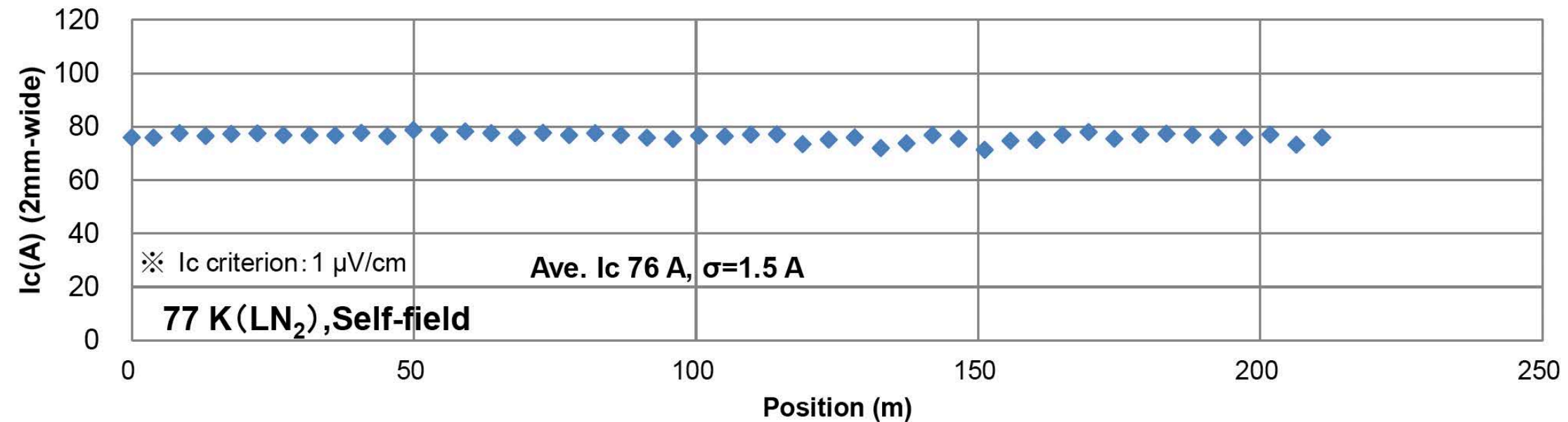




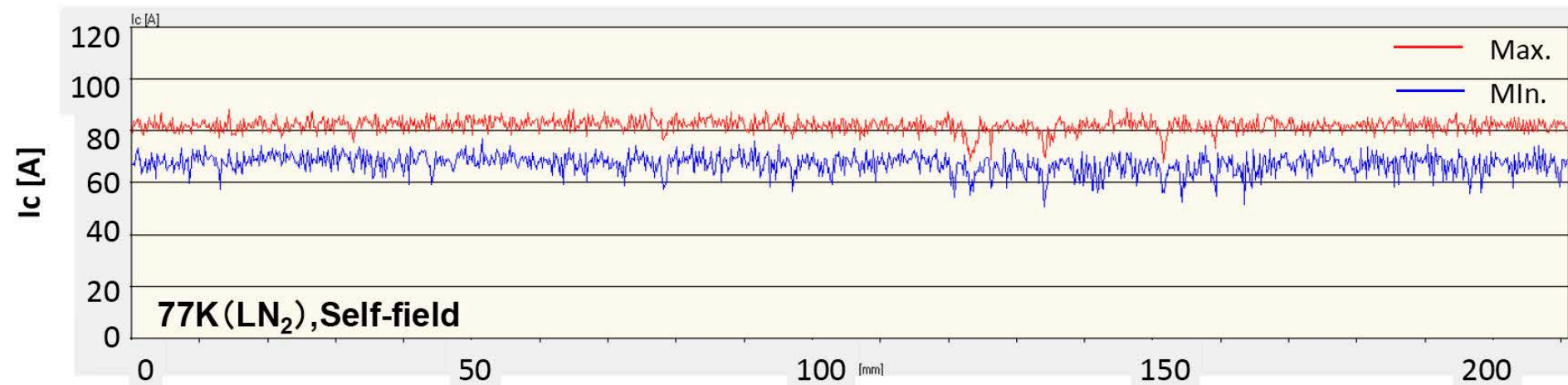
# Example data of longitudinal $I_c$ distribution of 2mm-wide tape

## 2 mm-wide tape: FESC-SCH02

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



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



For 2mm long-tape, stable  $I_c$  with artificial pinning wire are obtained



# Comparison of transporting $I_c$ and numerically estimated $I_c$ for wounded coil of BMO-doped EuBCO wire

S.Muto et.al., Abstracts of CSSJ Conference, vol. 98 (2019) p.124.

## $I_c(\theta, B)$ fitting for 2 peak

$$I_c(\theta, B) = a_1 f_1(\omega_1(B), \theta) + a_2 f_2(\omega_2(B), \theta)$$

$$f_1(\omega_1(B), \theta) = \frac{1}{\omega_1^2 \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta} \quad \leftarrow B//c$$

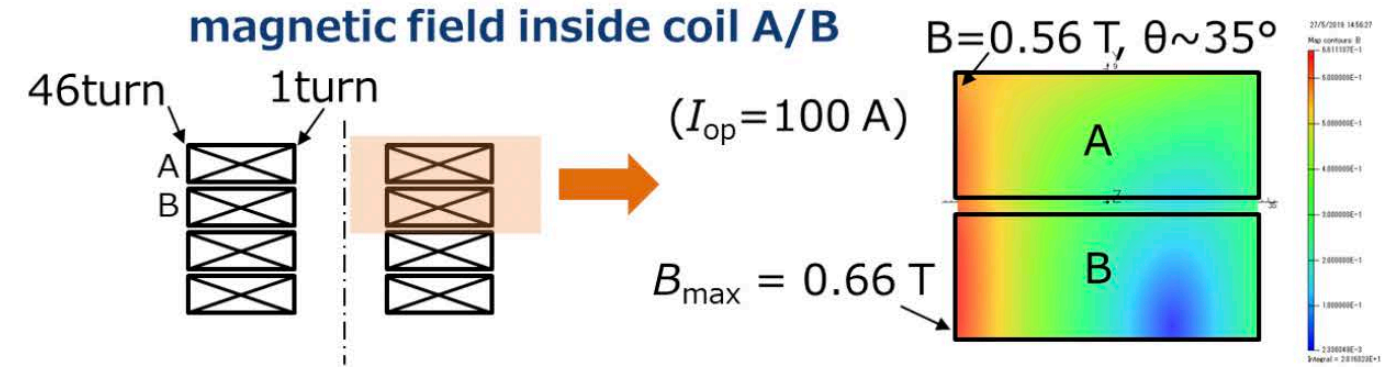
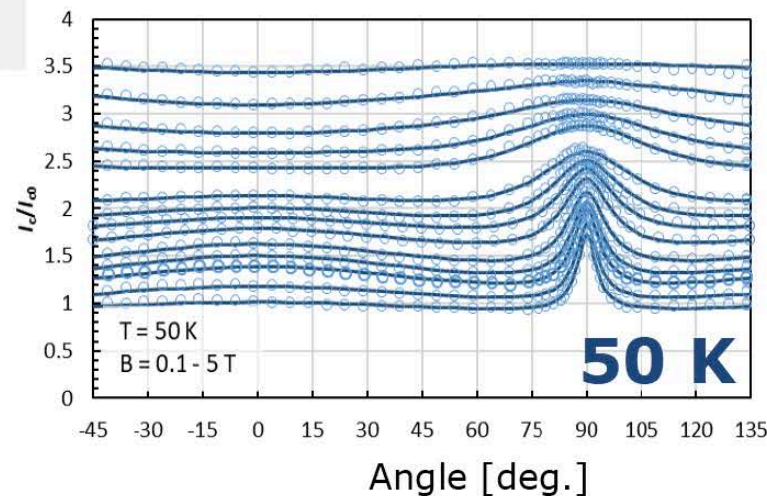
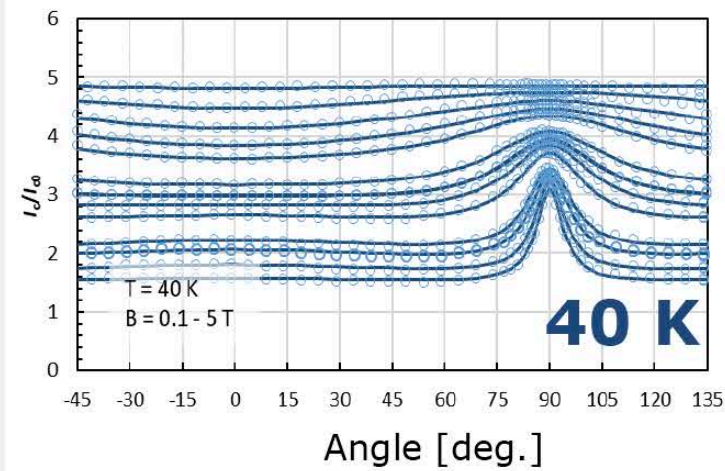
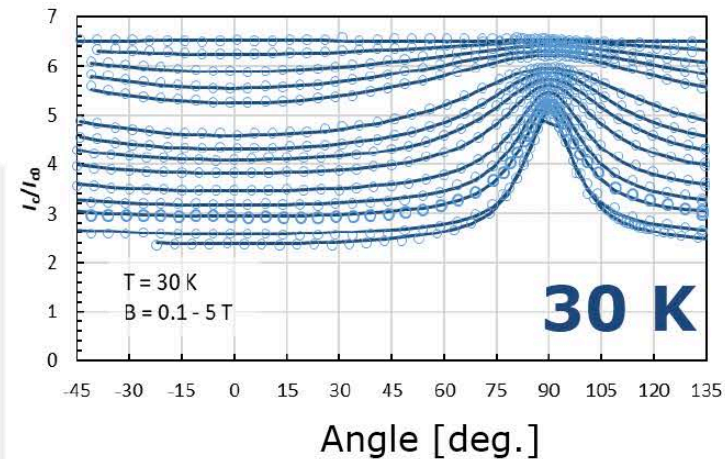
$$f_2(\omega_2(B), \theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega_2^2 \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}} \quad \leftarrow B//ab$$

$$I_c(0^\circ, B) = \frac{a_1}{\omega_1^2(B)} + a_2$$

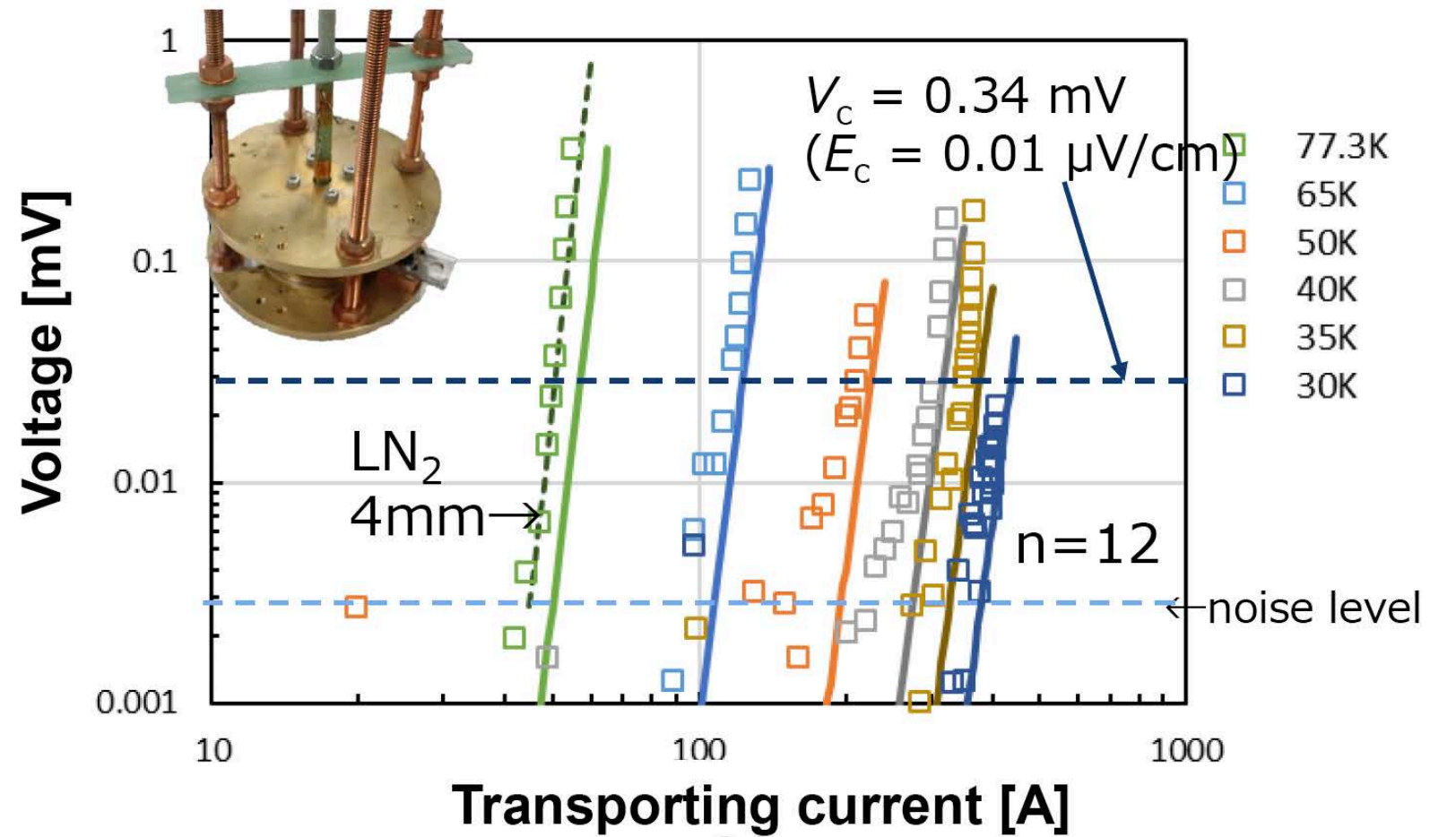
$$I_c(90^\circ, B) = a_1 + \frac{a_2}{\omega_2(B)}$$

fitting parameter:  $\omega_1(B), \omega_2(B)$

arranged from the equation derived by  
 D K.Hillton et. al., SuST **28** (2015) 074002



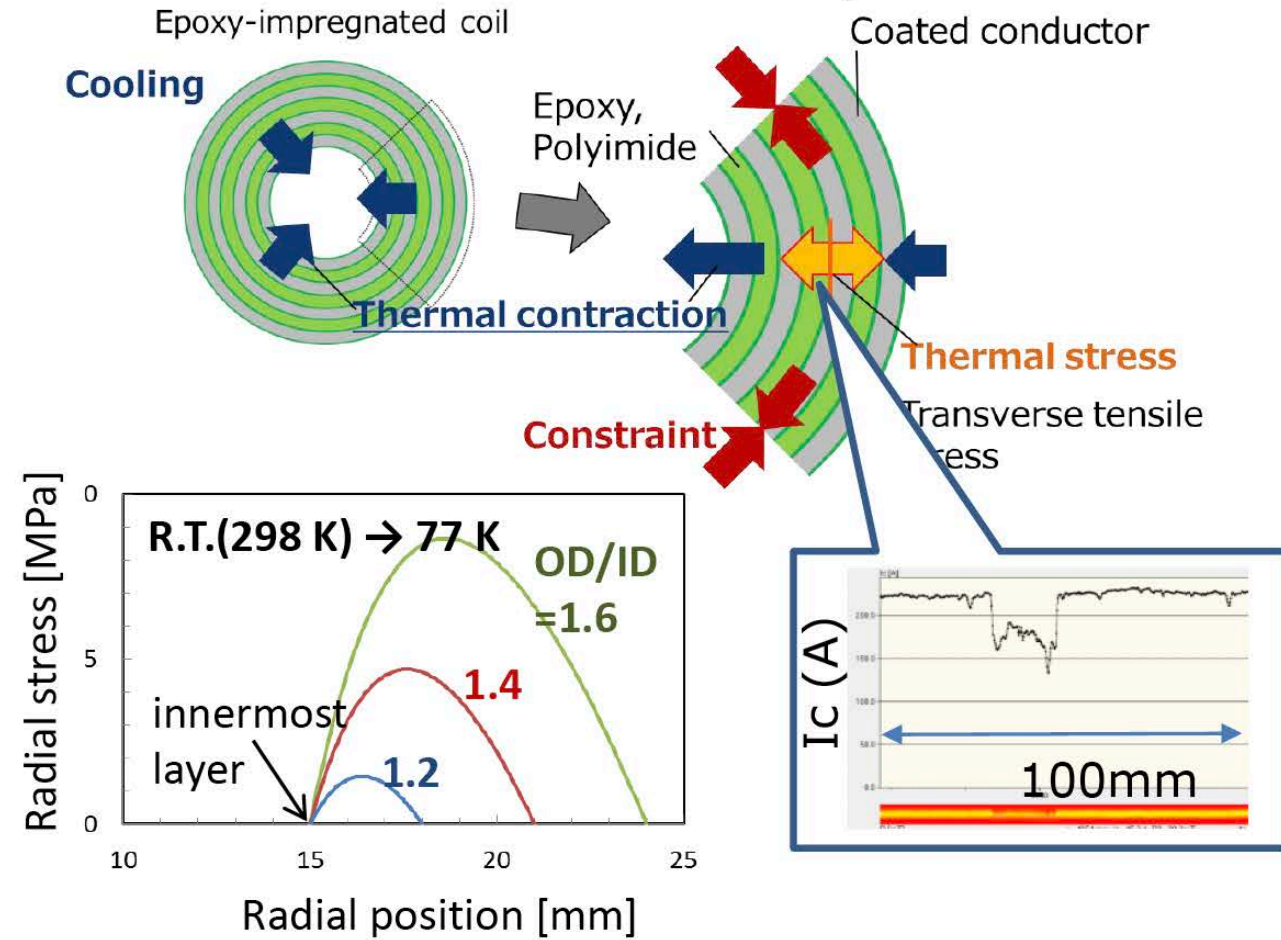
## 4-layer single pancake coils





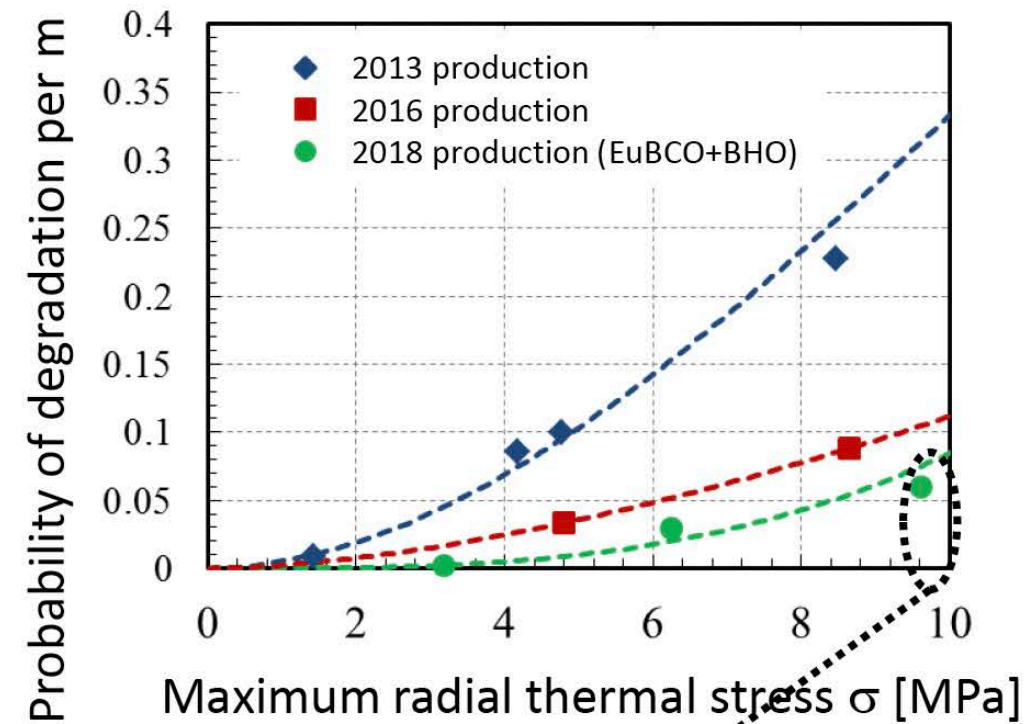
# Improvement of delamination strength

## <Delamination stress test by thermal stress inside impregnated coil>

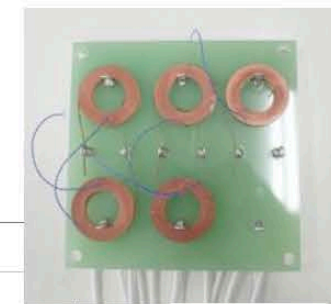
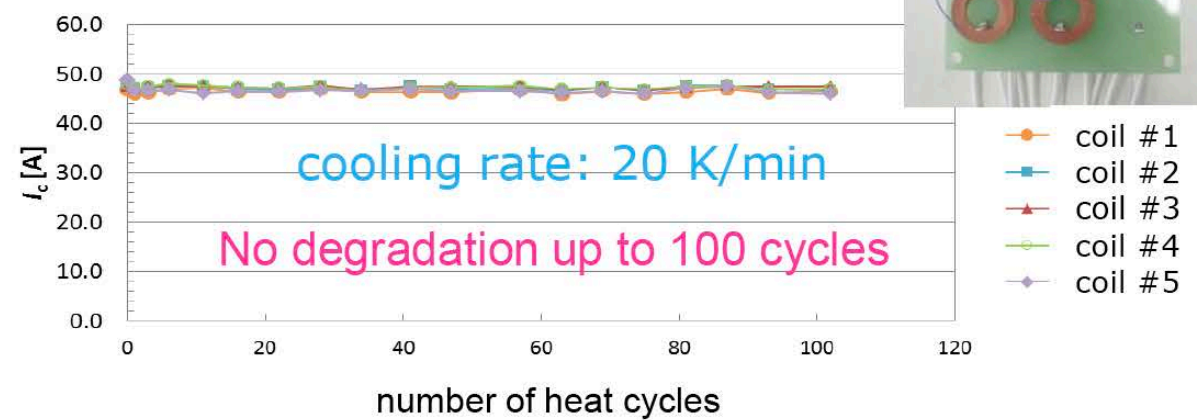


H. Miyazaki *et al.*, IEEE TAS, **25** (2015) 6602305

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



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





## □ **Fujikura REBCO wire by IBAD and hot-wall PLD**

- NEDO Program " *Project to Promote Commercialization of High-Temperature Superconductivity Technology (2016-2020)* " which aimed for 3-T class compact MRI system strongly assisted Fujikura REBCO wire development
- BMO-doped line-up launched with enhanced in-field  $I_c$  below 50 K
- High throughput BMO-doped EuBCO films of enhanced  $J_c$  had uniformly scattered nanorod structure with the improved temperature stability in hot-wall type PLD system
- Good  $I_c$  homogeneity & in-field  $I_c$  predictability obtained in 1 km long tapes
- Mechanical strength evaluated including improved delamination strength

## □ **New tape width joined in line-up**

- 2mm width (FESC-FCH02)



**END**

**Thank you for attention**