

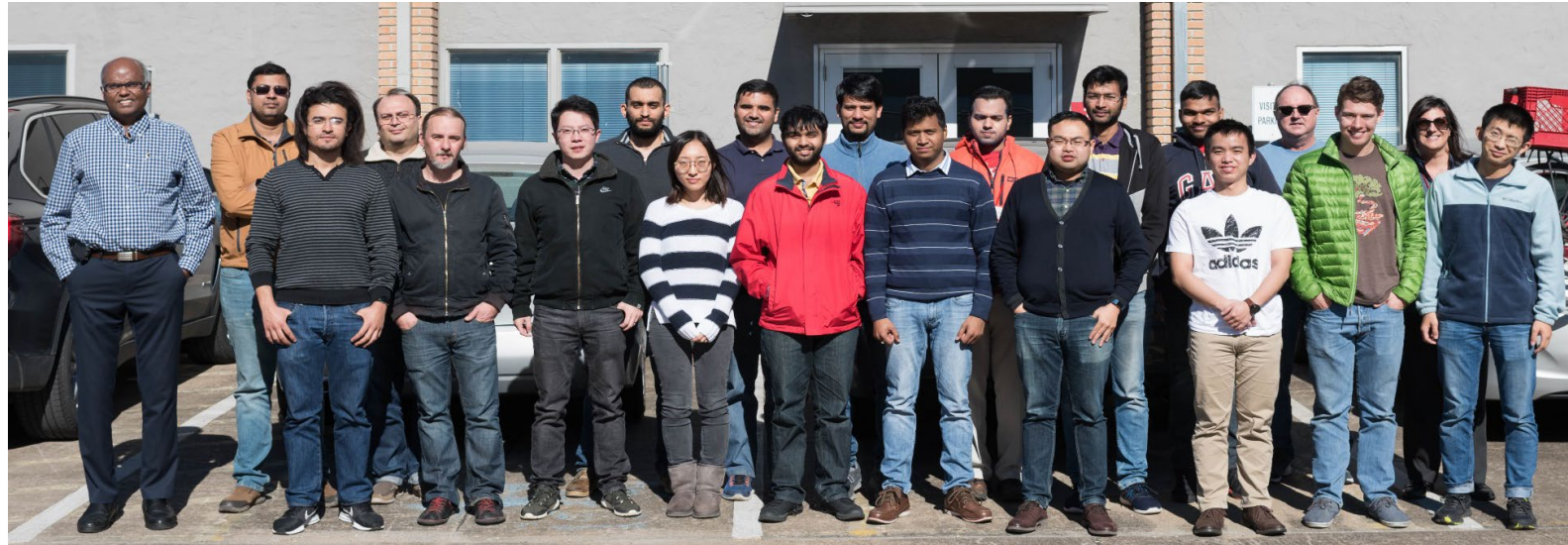
Progress in development of high-performance REBCO tapes and wires

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Acknowledgments

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Outline

- Improving Performance of REBCO Tapes at 65 K, Low-fields
- Improving Performance of REBCO Tapes in High Magnetic Fields at 4.2K
- Development of In-line and Continuous Quality-Control Tools for High-yield Manufacturing
- Symmetric Tapes for round REBCO wires for high J_e with diameter < 2 mm
- Bend tolerance and high-field performance of High J_e STAR REBCO Wires
- Status and Next Steps

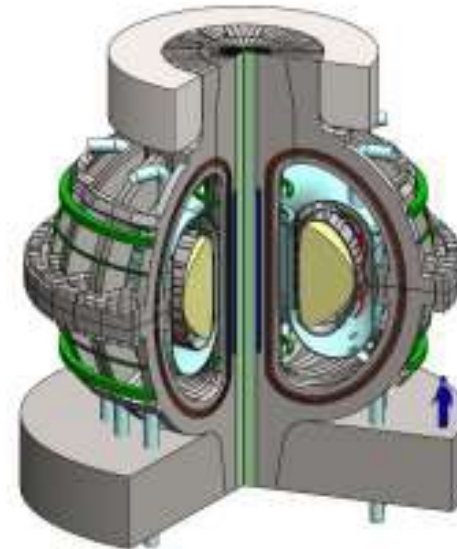
Two primary applications driving REBCO development

High Temperature, low-medium field

65K – 77K, 1 – 3 T



Next-generation Electric Machines



ARC, Courtesy Commonwealth Fusion Systems

Magnets for Accelerators, Fusion

Improving Performance of REBCO Tapes at 65 K, Low-fields

Advanced HTS Wire Development in DOE-AMO Next-generation Electric Machines (NGEM) Program

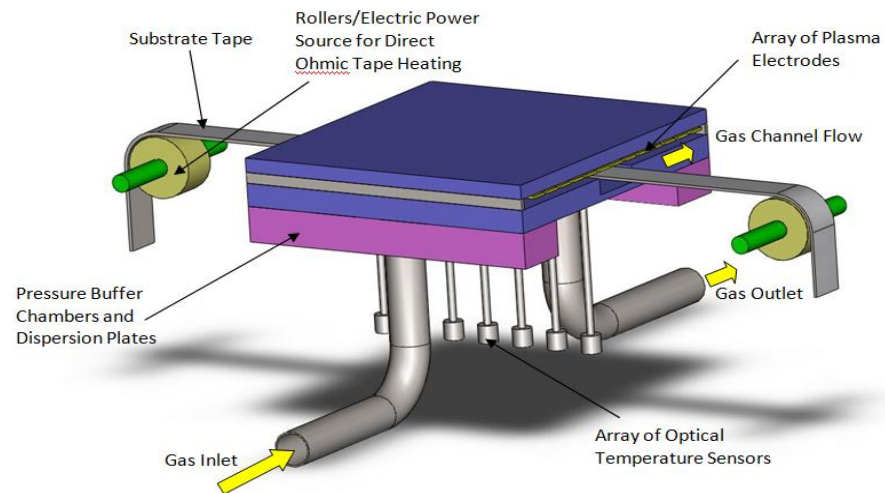


	Prod. Tape now	AMO NGEM2 Target Tape
I_c @ 65 K, 1.5 T (A/cm)	340	1440
Tape quantity for 5.5 MW motor (km)	5.9	1.3
Tape cost for 5.5 MW motor (\$,000)	236	26
% of motor cost	67%	8%



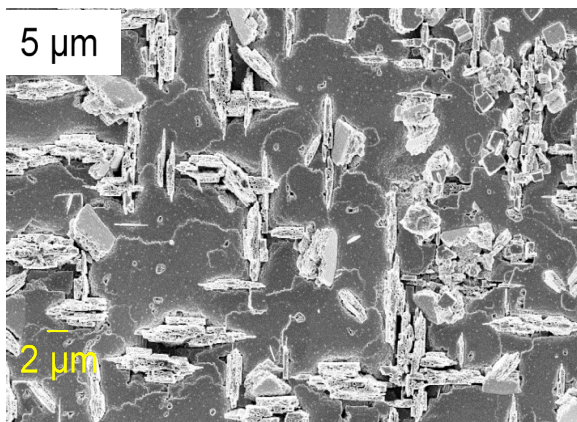
UH Advanced MOCVD system for high performance, low-cost, high-yield production

- New reactor to address all deficiencies of current production tools designs
 - 5 μm thick films & 10X BZO density : Excellent control (0.1 $^{\circ}\text{C}$) of tape temperature by Direct Tape Heating and Direct Tape Temperature monitoring
 - 5X precursor-to-film conversion efficiency: Low volume, laminar flow reactor

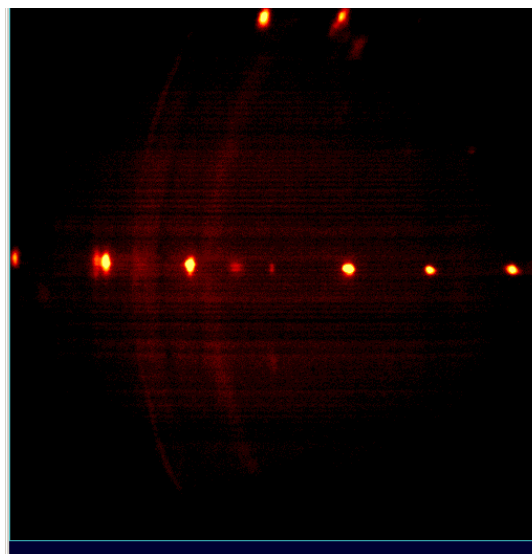


Precursor-to-film conversion efficiency already increased 4X to 46% by Advanced MOCVD \rightarrow 3X reduction in total tape cost

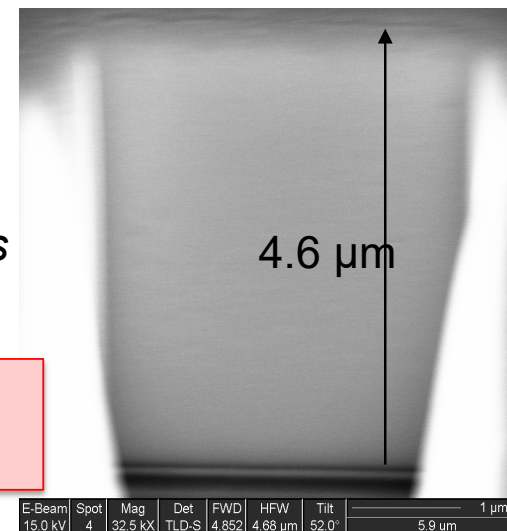
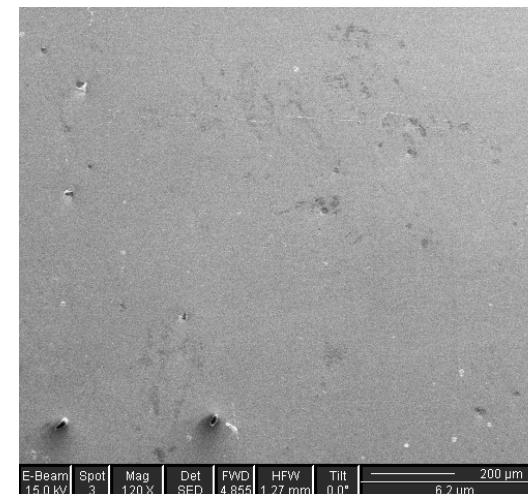
4.6 μm thick film deposited by Advanced MOCVD in a single pass with purely c-axis oriented REBCO



Previous 5 μm REBCO film by conventional MOCVD made in 5 passes

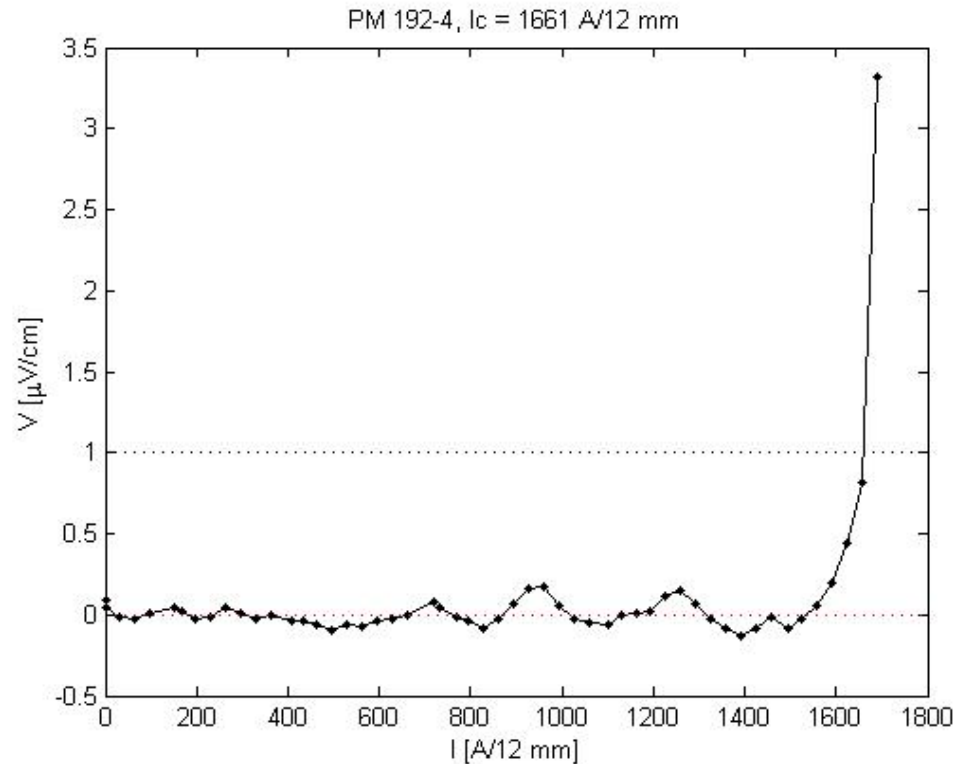


4-5 μm REBCO film by Advanced MOCVD in 1 pass



Routinely fabricating tapes with 4 – 5 μm thick films in single pass by Advanced MOCVD

Critical currents over 1600 A/12 mm achieved in thick films made by Advanced MOCVD

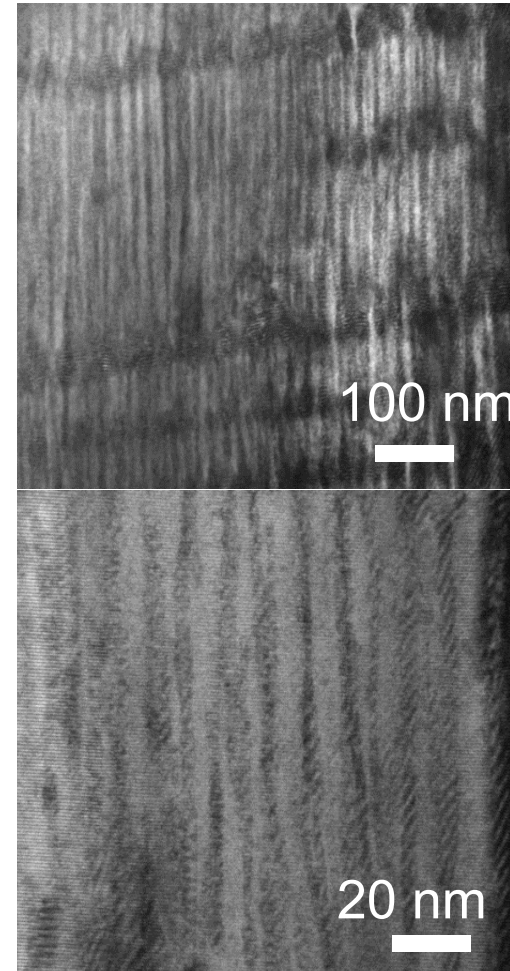
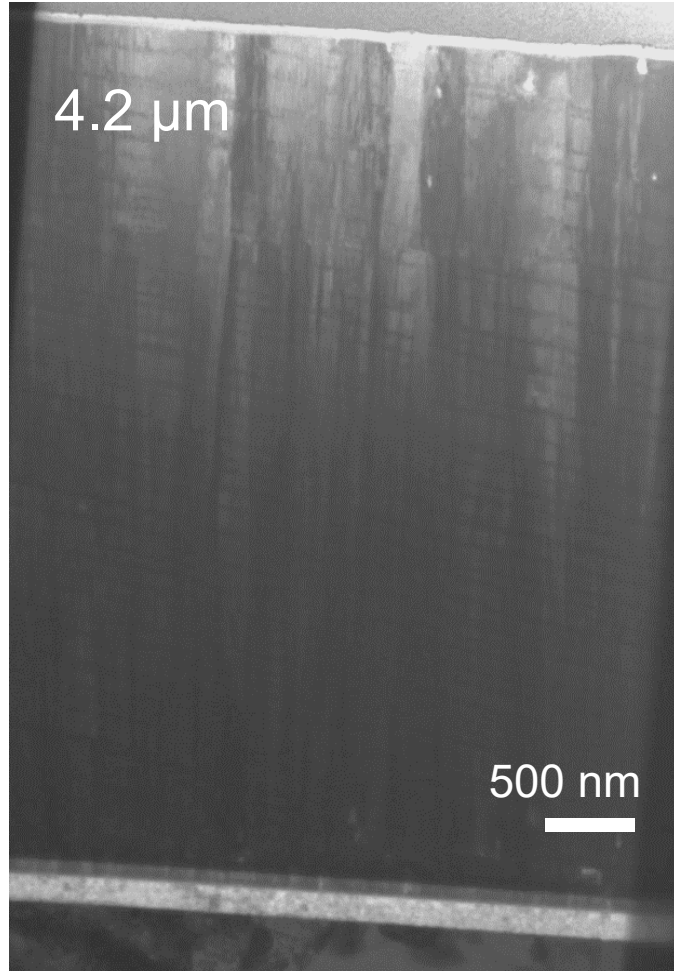


**$(\text{Gd}, \text{Y}) \text{Ba}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_x$
(undoped)**

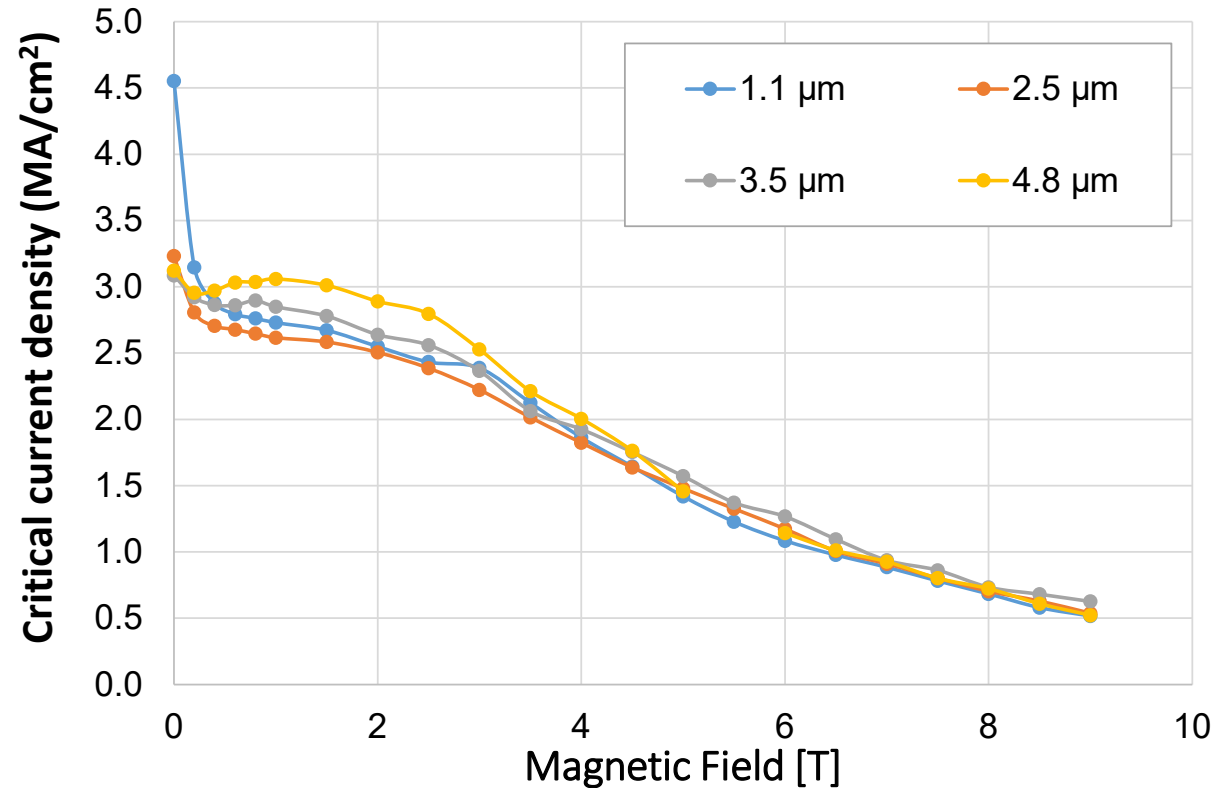
**$I_c^{sf}(77\text{K}) = 1611 \text{ A}/12 \text{ mm}$
(record high current in
single time deposition in
a MOCVD process)**

$J_c^{sf}(77\text{K}) = 2.92 \text{ MA}/\text{cm}^2$

Well aligned BZO nanocolumns throughout 4.2 μm thick HTS films by Advanced MOCVD

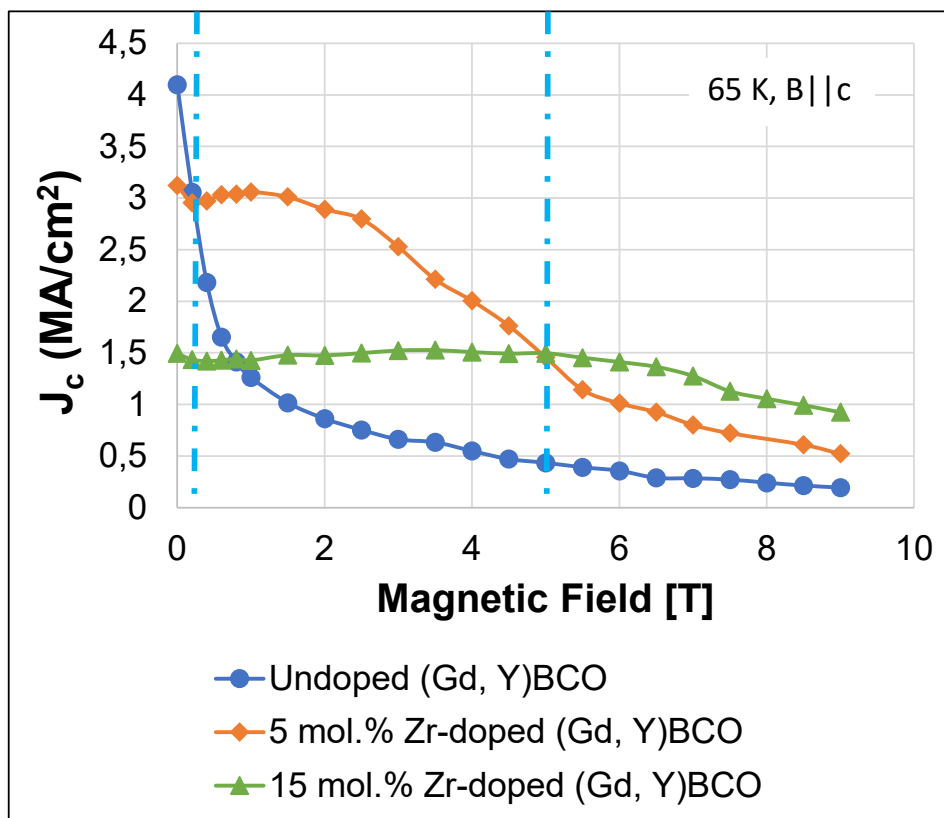


Effect of film thickness on in-field critical current density of 5% Zr-doped tapes at 65 K

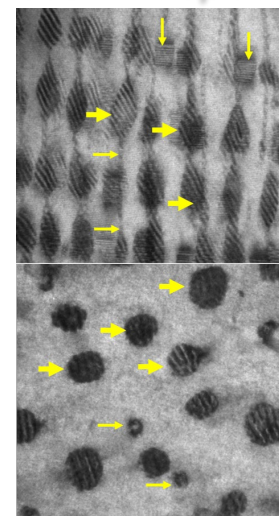


- At 65 K, 1.5 T ($B \parallel c$ -axis), $J_c = 2.6 - 3 \text{ MA/cm}^2$ with all film thickness
- In 4.8 μm film, $J_c - 3 \text{ MA/cm}^2 = 1734 \text{ A/12 mm}$ (record high current).
 - $F_p \sim 87 \text{ GN/m}^3$

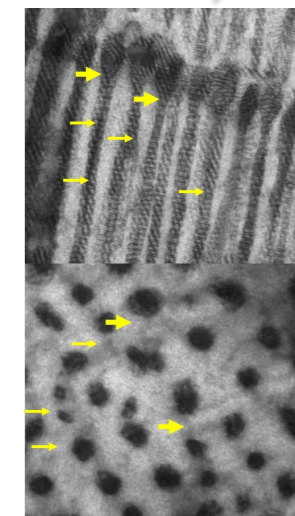
Effect of Zr concentration on in-field critical current density of 4+ μm films at 65 K



5% Zr-doped



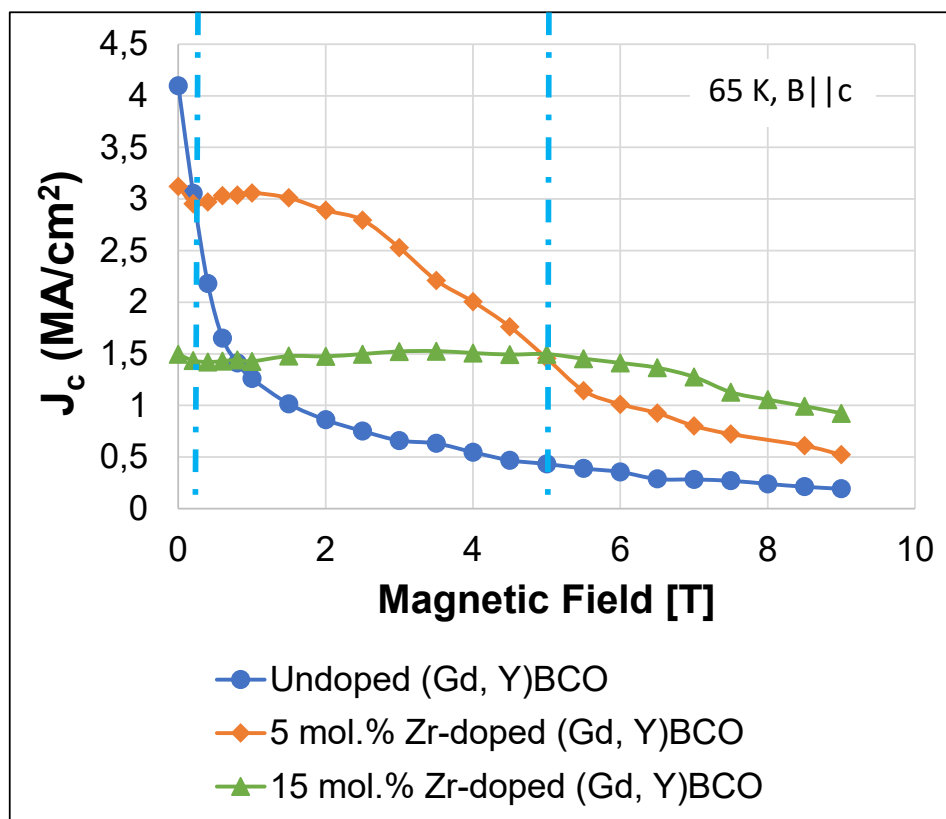
15% Zr-doped



Feature	5% Zr	15 % Zr
Nanocolumn spacing (nm)	22	17
Nanocolumn density (rods/ μm^2)	2066	3460
Matching field (T)	4.2	7.2

5% Zr-doped films optimum below 5 T
 15% Zr-doped films better above 5 T

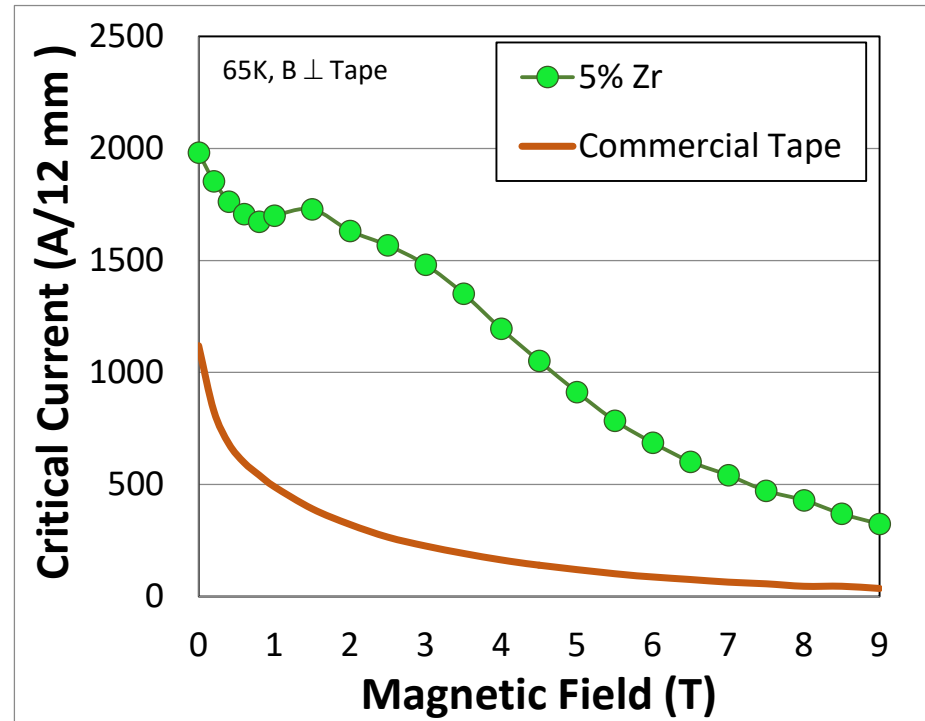
Effect of Zr concentration on in-field critical current density at 65 K



	0% Zr	5% Zr	15% Zr
Out-of-plane texture (°)	0.9	1.1	1.4
In-plane texture (°)	2.3	3.4	5.5
(GdY)BCO lattice constant (Å)	11.68	11.73	11.75
(Ba – Zr)/Cu	0.65	0.66	0.70

Lattice parameter increase, texture deterioration in 15% Zr suppress J_c at 65 K, 0 T but near-constant J_c up to 6 T.

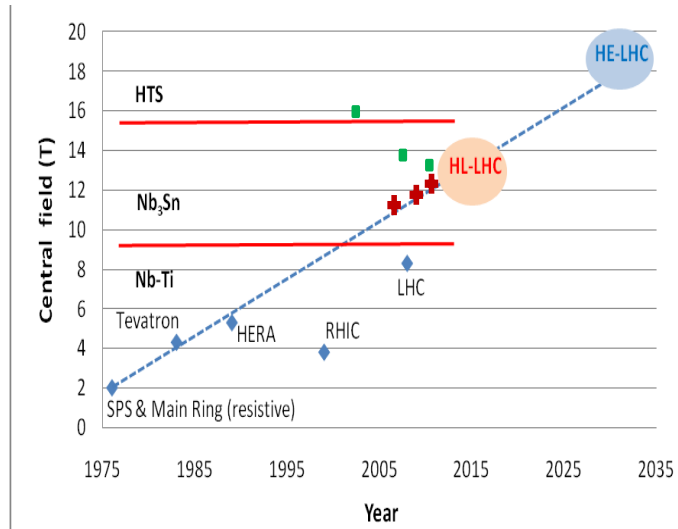
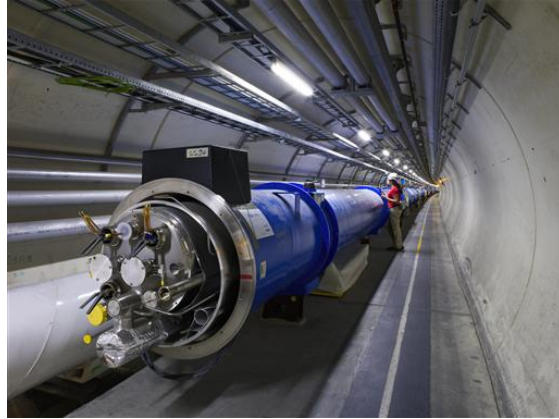
Critical current > 1440 A/cm @ 65K, 1.5T – Met DOE Advanced Manufacturing Office milestone



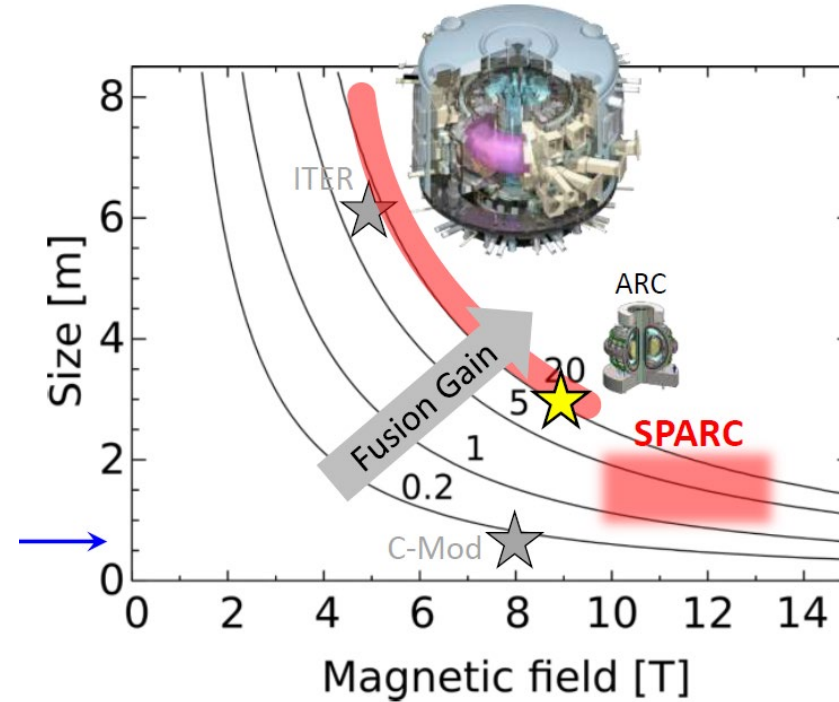
*5% Zr-added thick film REBCO tapes yield the best performance at 65 K, 1.5 T
- 4.4X critical current of commercial REBCO tape*

Improving Performance of REBCO Tapes in High Magnetic Fields at 4.2K

REBCO tapes for high fields at 4.2K-20 K for High Energy Accelerators and Compact Fusion Systems



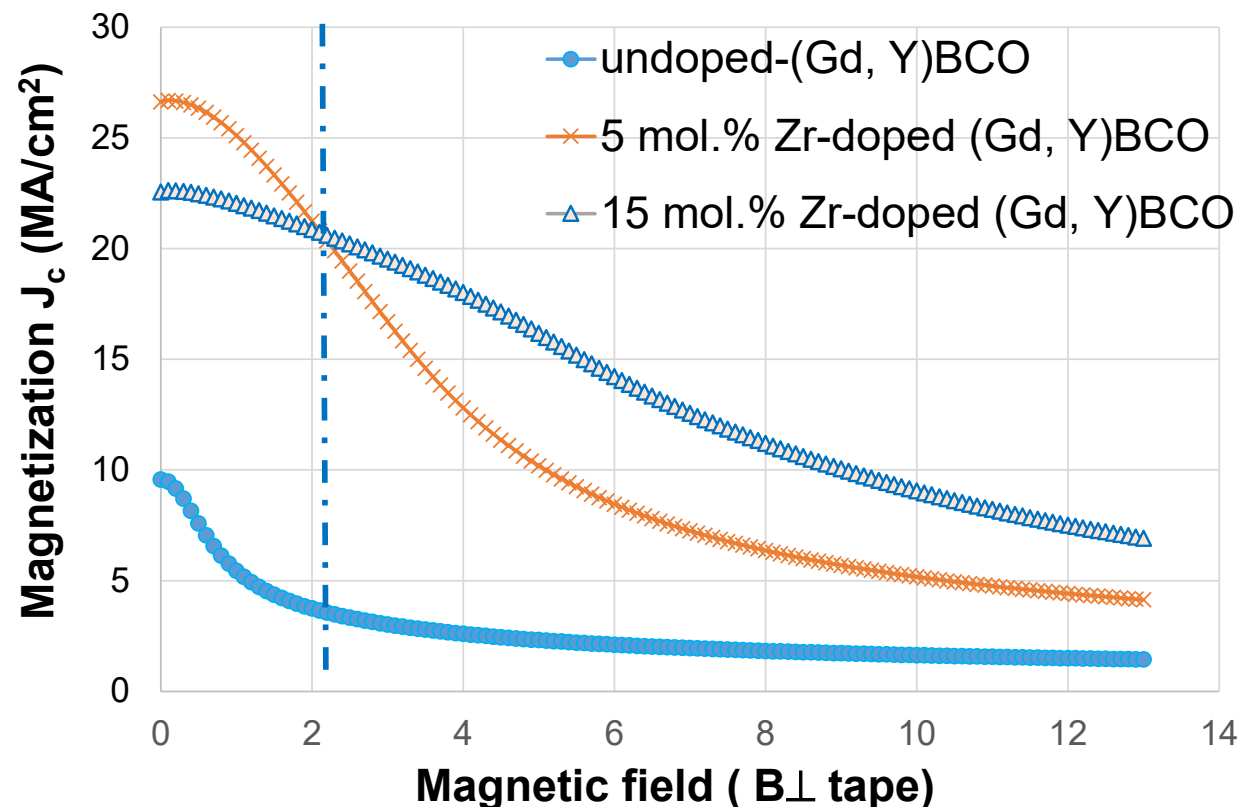
◆ Nb-Ti operating dipoles; ● Nb3Sn cosθ test dipoles ■ Nb3Sn block test dipoles + Nb3Sn cosθ LARP QUADS



Courtesy Commonwealth Fusion Systems

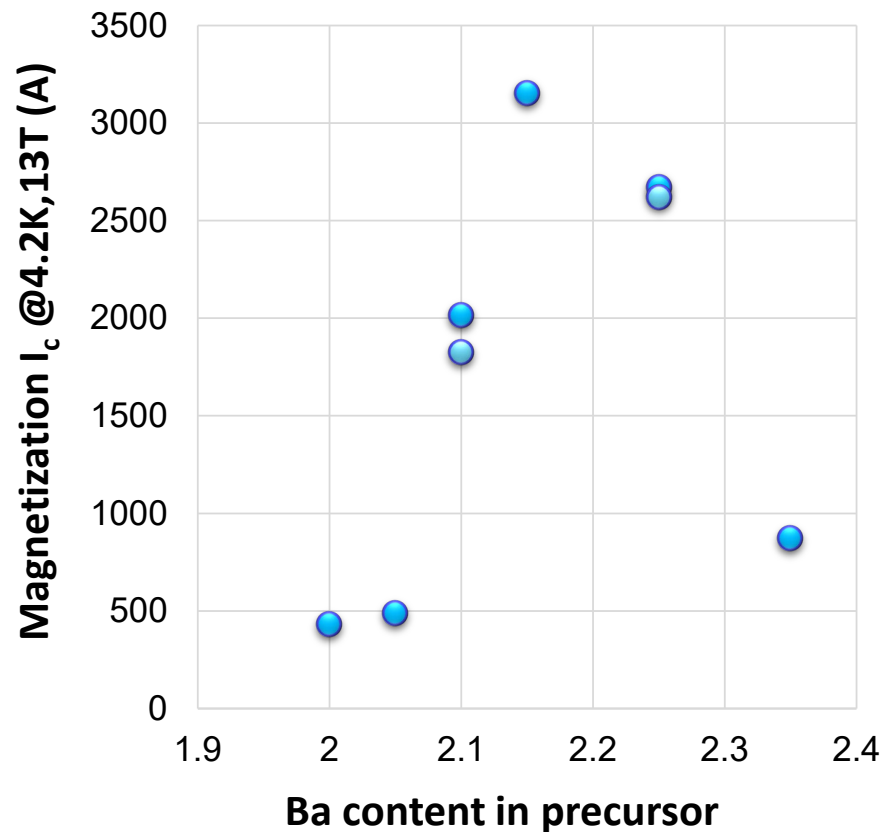
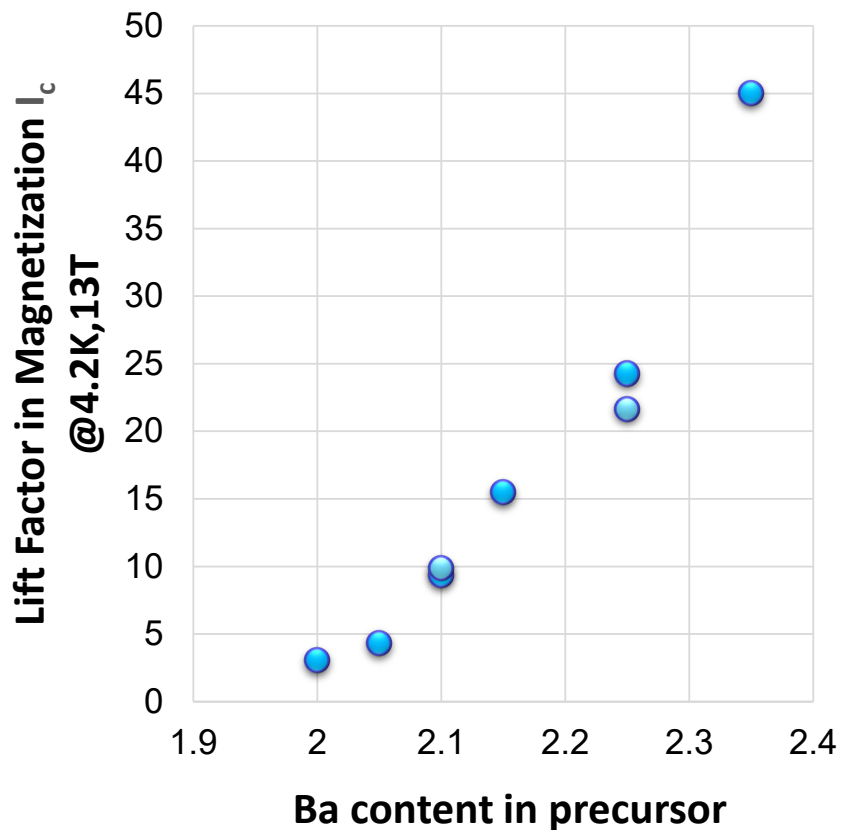
HTS operating at 20+T enables 10X smaller fusion energy systems and compact high energy accelerators

Effect of dopant concentration on in-field performance of 4+ μm thick film tapes at 4.2 K



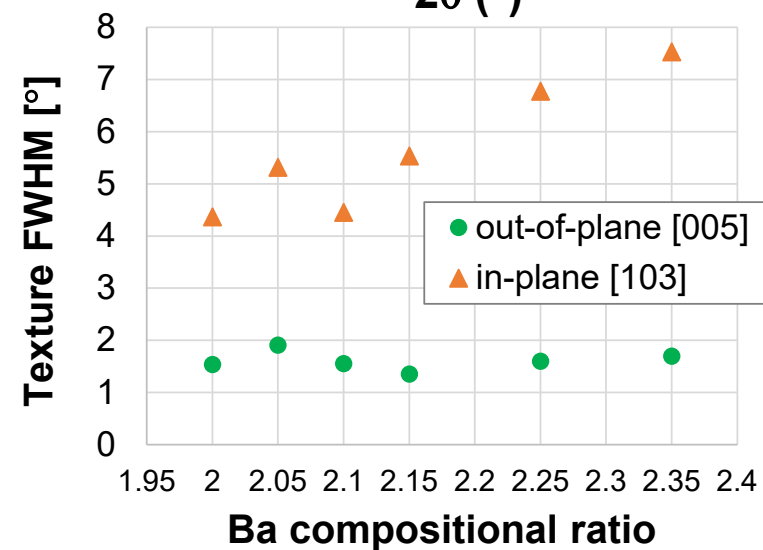
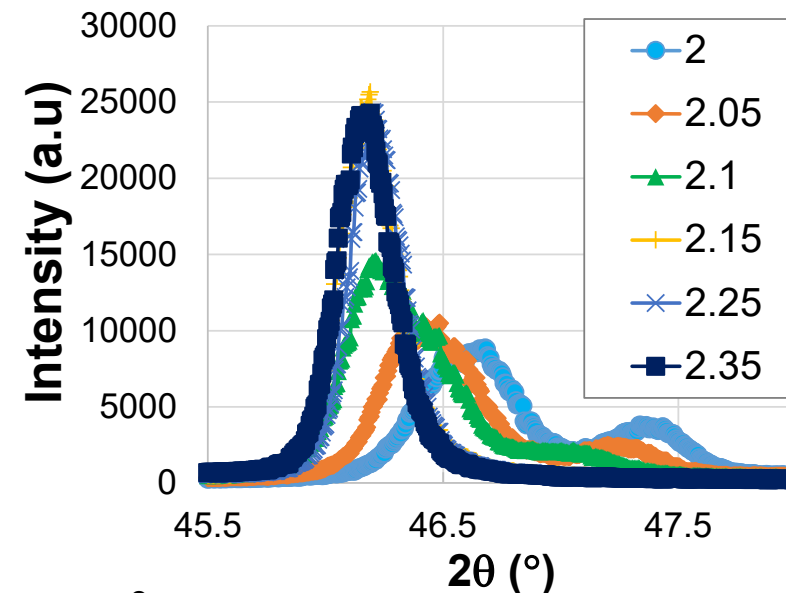
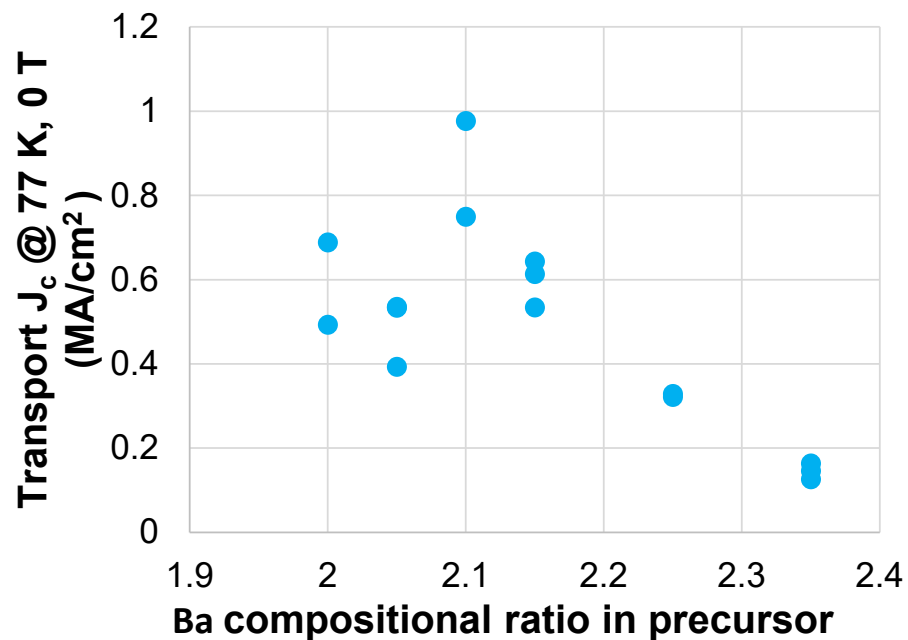
15% Zr-doped tapes superior at all fields above 2 T at 4.2 K

Influence of barium content at constant 15% Zr on tape performance at 4.2K,13T



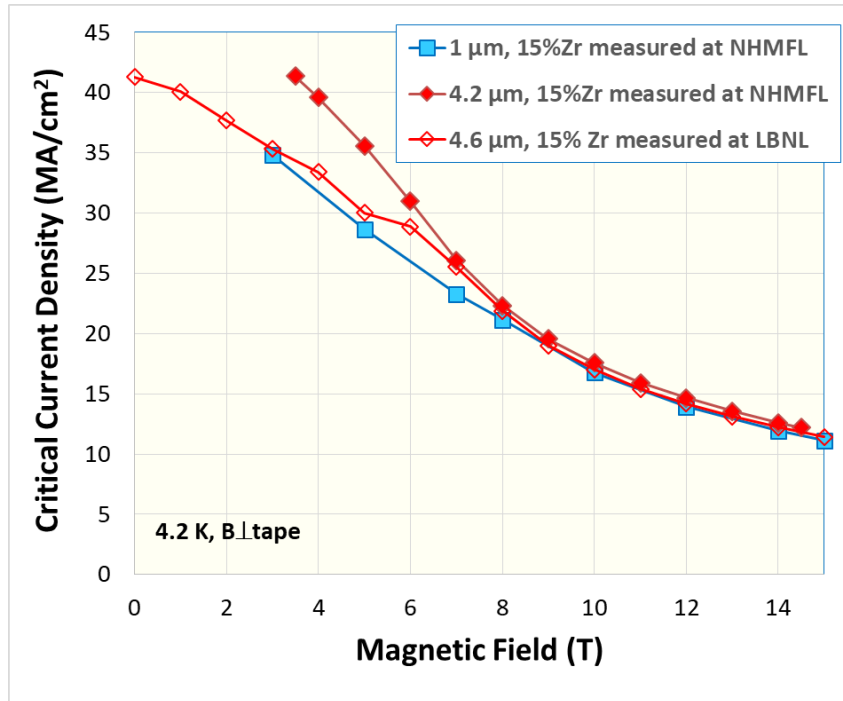
Higher density of very fine BZO with increasing Ba → improved pinning
Too high Ba → degradation of REBCO texture, too high strain in REBCO

Influence of Ba content on self-field J_c of 4+ μm 15% Zr-doped (Gd,Y)BCO

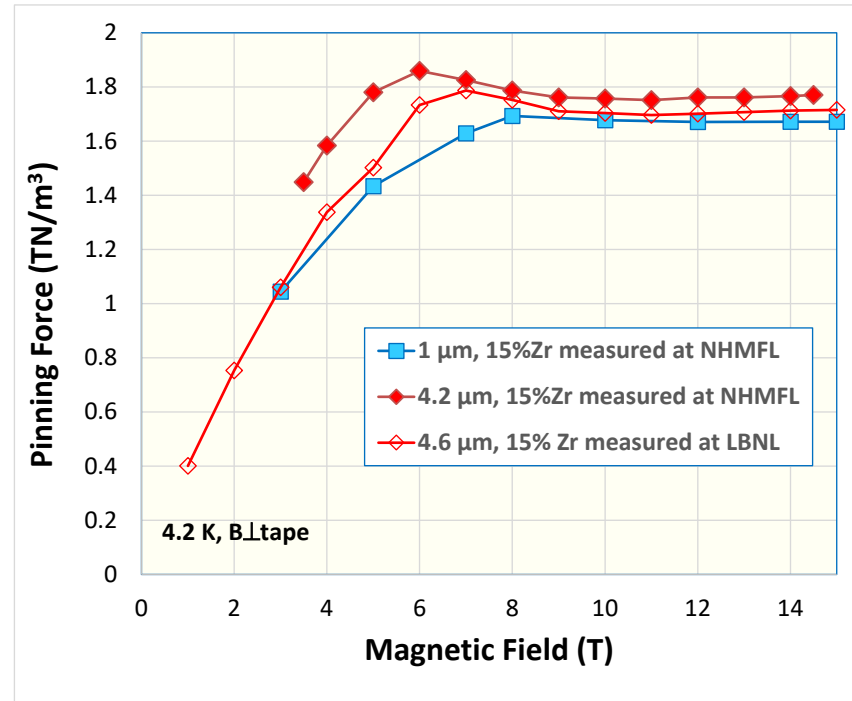


For Ba content < 2.1 \rightarrow a-grains
For Ba content > 2.15 \rightarrow degradation of in-plane texture

Transport J_c of 4+ μm thick film with high BZO density comparable to 1 μm thick films



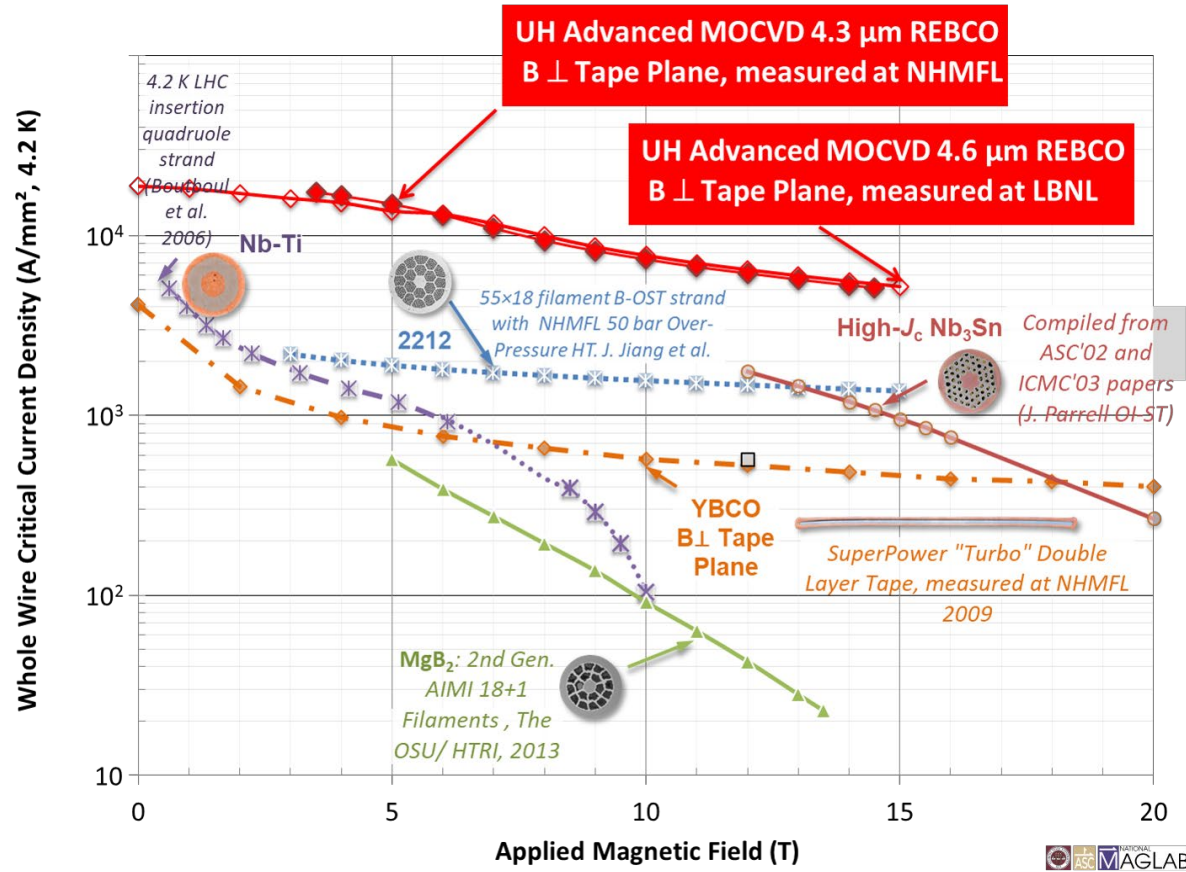
Similar J_c in all tapes > 8 T at 4.2 K



Maximum pinning force of 4.2 μm thick film REBCO tape = 1.86 TN/m 3

Maximum pinning force of 1 μm thick film REBCO tape = 1.76 TN/m 3

Thick film 15% Zr REBCO tapes made by Advanced MOCVD exhibit very high J_e at 4.2K

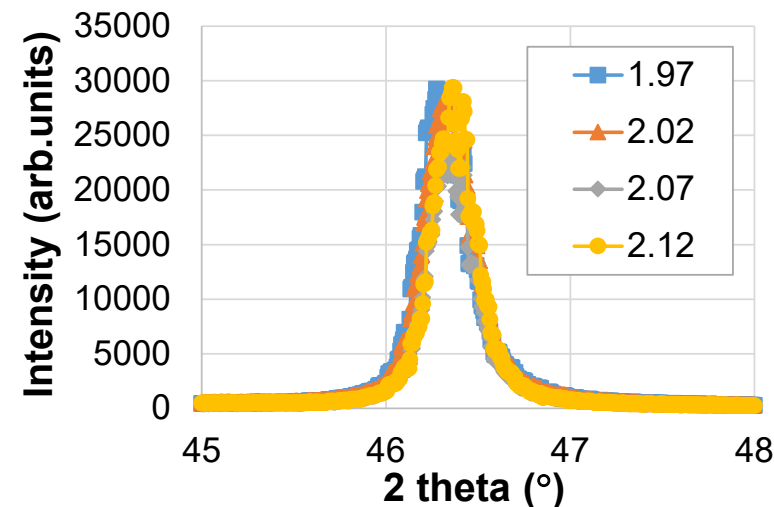
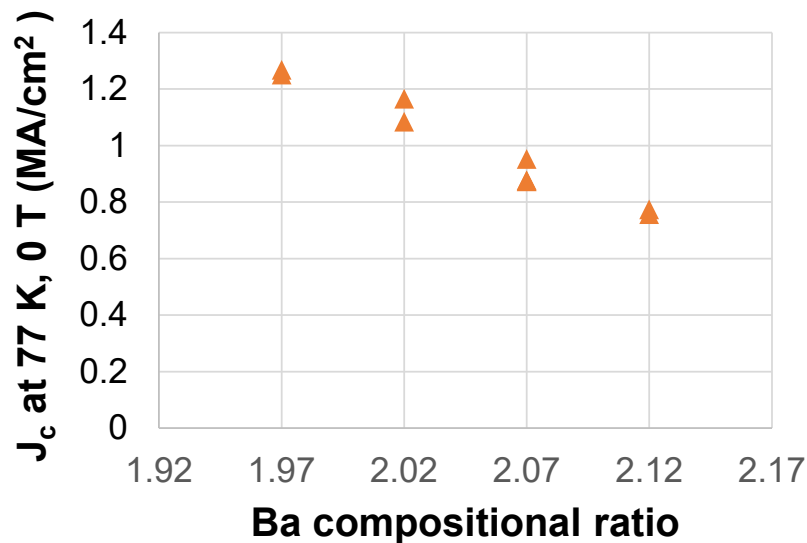


J_e of UH REBCO @ 4.2 K, 15 T = 5200 A/mm²

5.4X Nb₃Sn @ 15 T

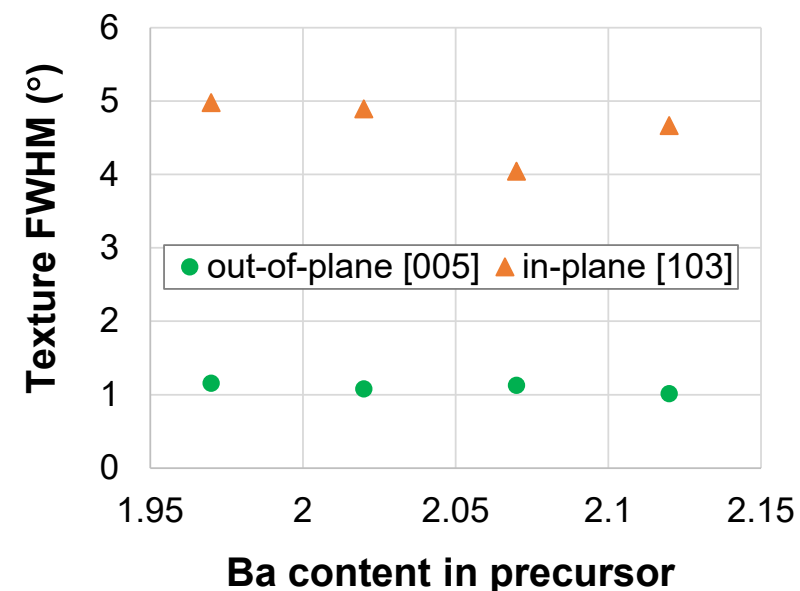
7X present commercial REBCO @ 15 T

Influence of Ba content on self-field J_c of 4+ μm 15% Hf-doped (Gd,Y)BCO

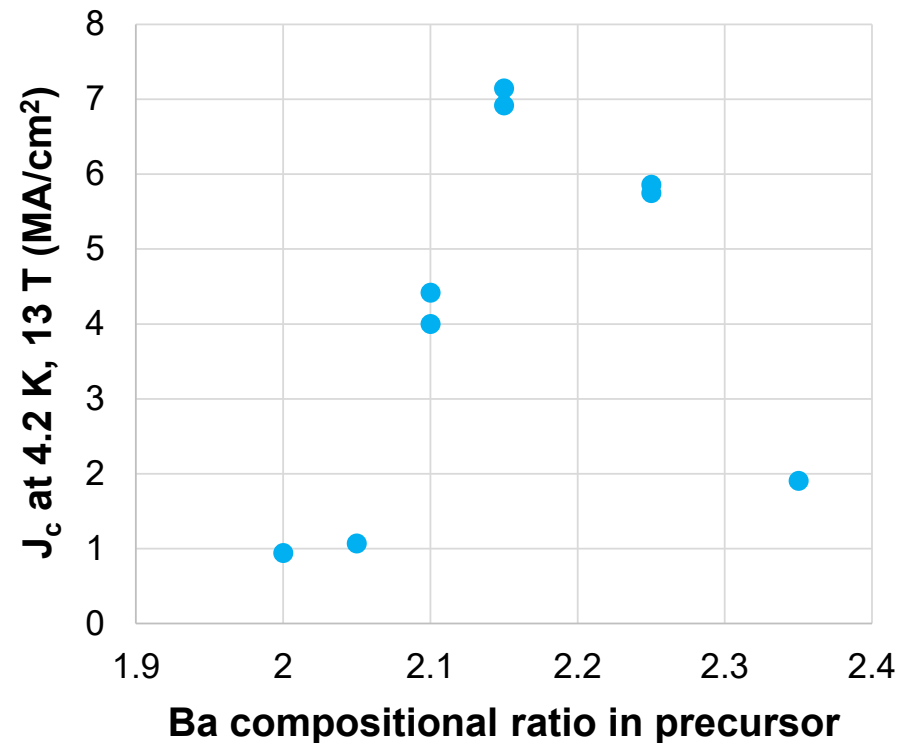
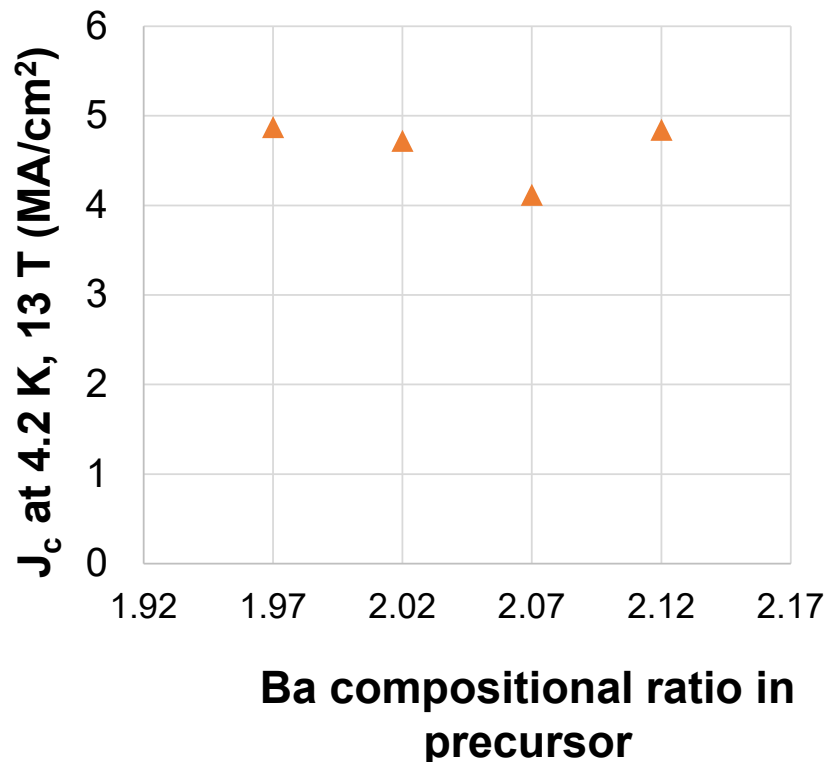


Ba content in precursor	Average (Ba-Hf)/Cu
1.97	0.66
2.02	0.68
2.07	0.69
2.12	0.70

Compared to 15% Zr-doped films, with increase in Ba content, no a-grains, no increase in c-lattice constant and no change in texture in 15% Hf-doped films.



Influence of Ba content on magnetization J_c at 4.2 K, 13 T of 15% Hf-doped (Gd,Y)BCO



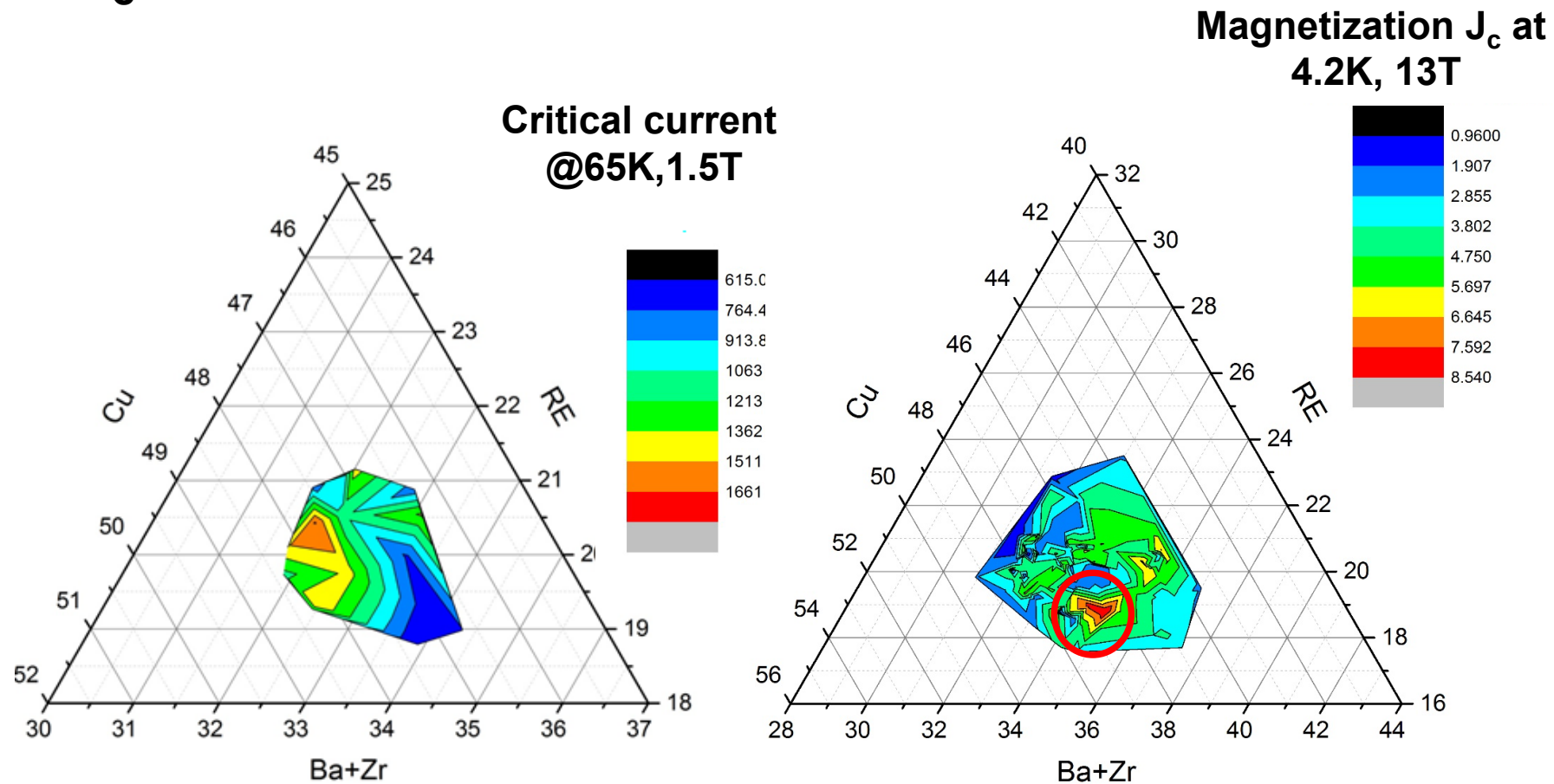
Wider compositional range available with 15% Hf doping for high J_c at 4.2 K

Development of In-line and Continuous Quality-Control Tools for High-yield Manufacturing

Pilot-scale Advanced MOCVD built and commissioned for wire manufacturing

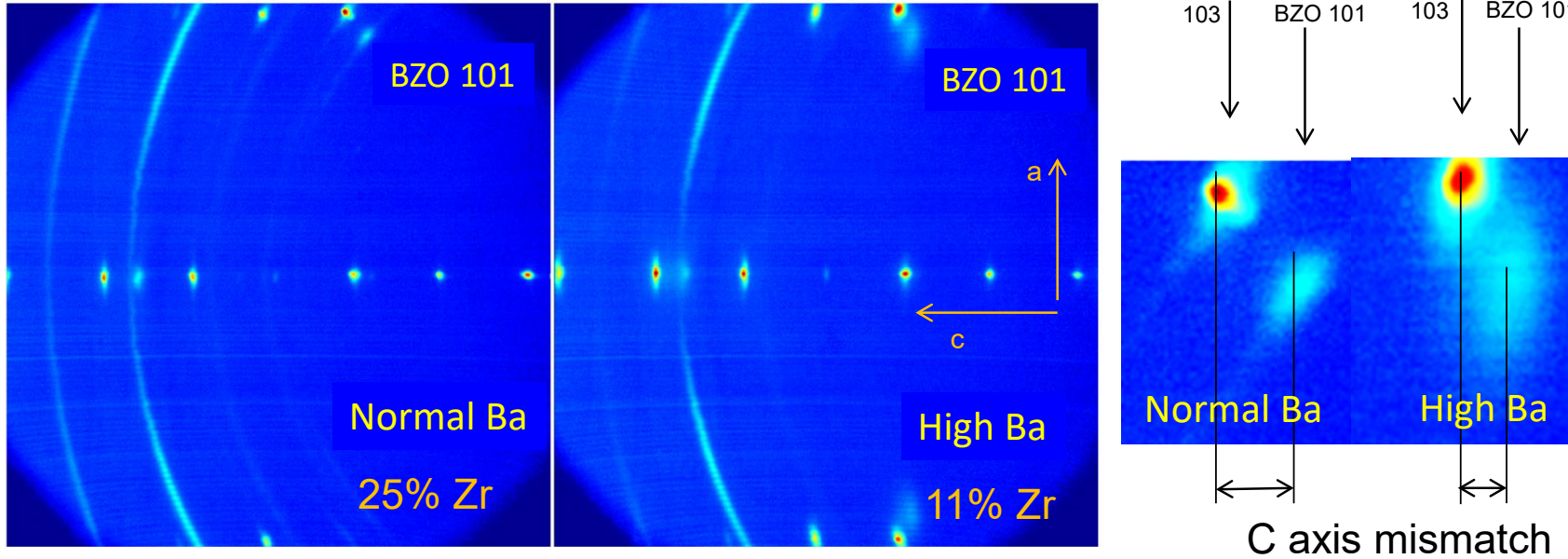


Compositional control of REBCO film important for high in-field J_c



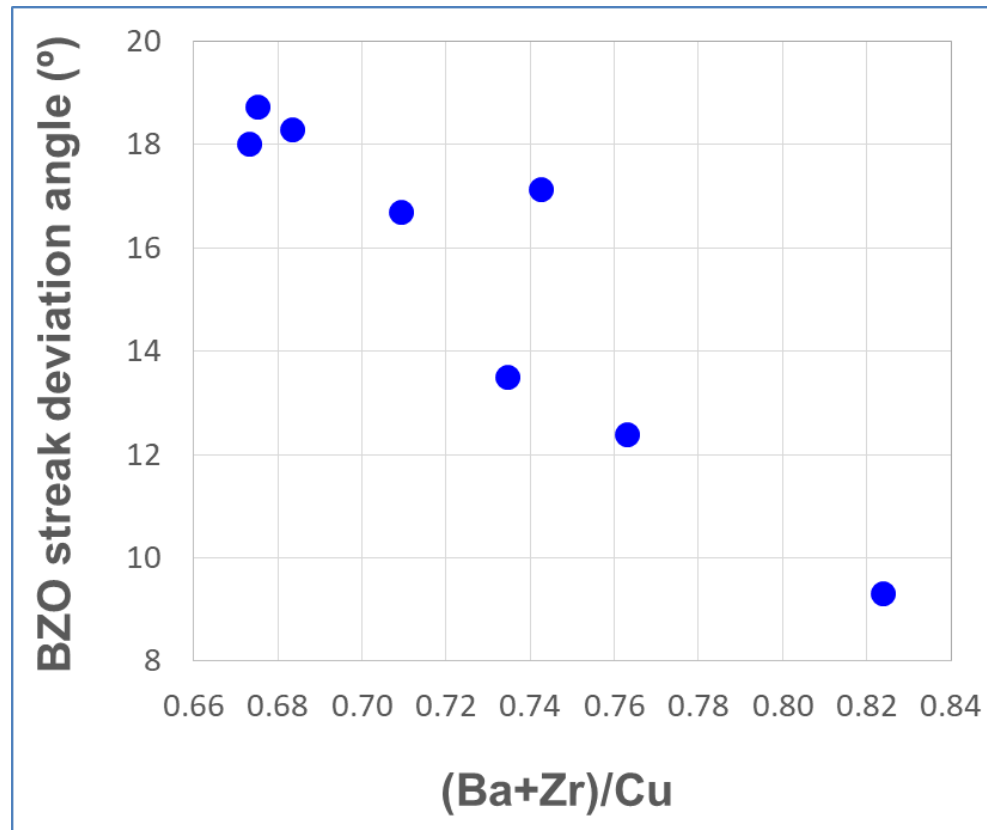
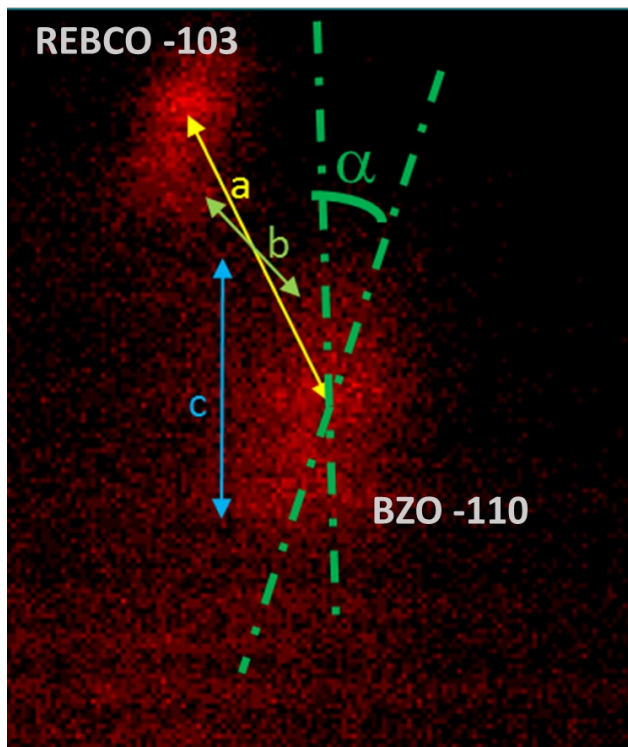
Non-destructive method needed for rapid evaluation of REBCO film composition during manufacturing of long tapes

2D-XRD: Rapid non-destructive method to evaluate REBCO film composition



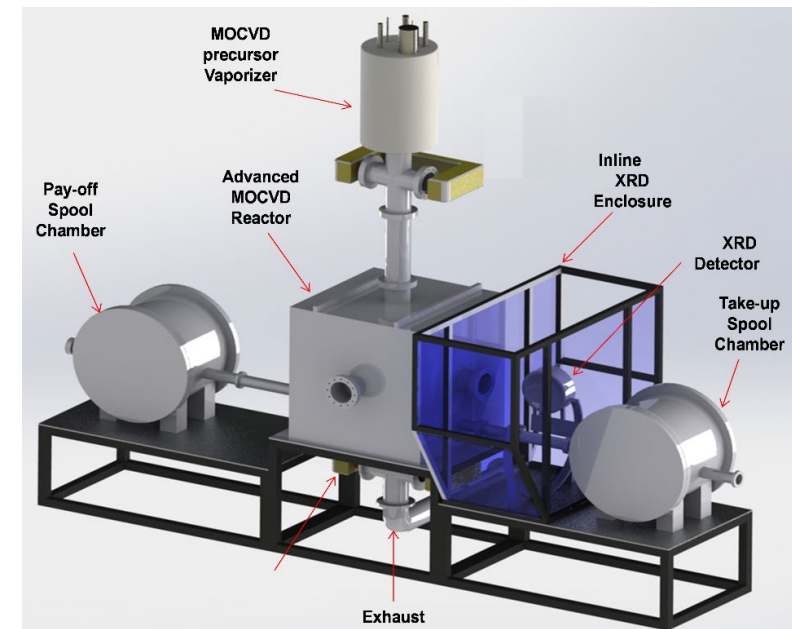
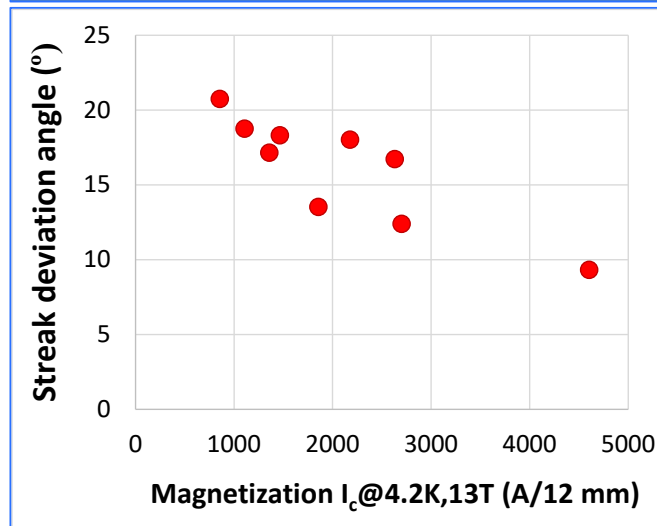
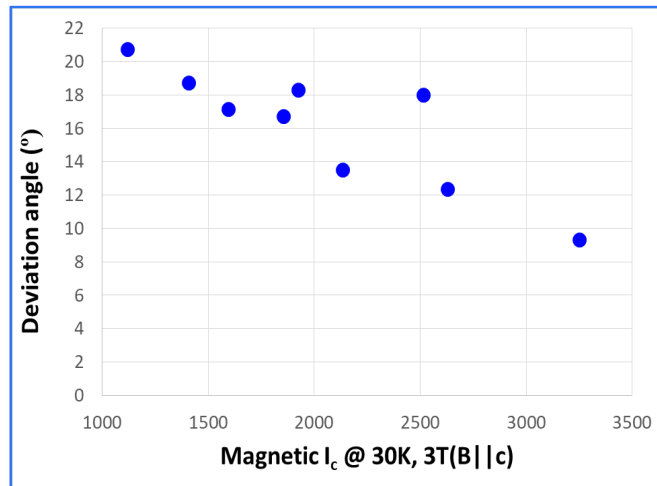
- Streaking of BZO (101) peak towards REBCO (103) peak
- C-axis lattice mismatch between REBCO and BZO decreases with increasing Ba/Cu composition

2D-XRD: Rapid non-destructive method to evaluate REBCO film composition



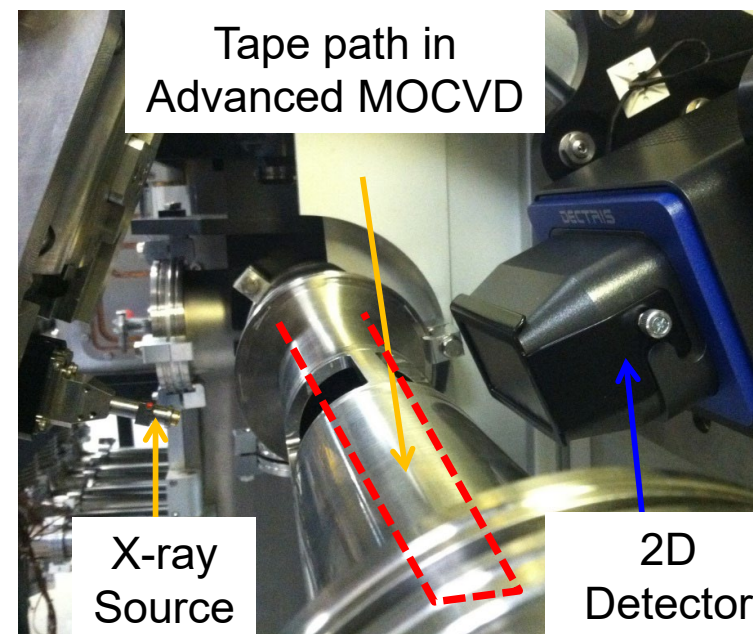
BZO (101) streak deviation angle good indicator of BZO nanocolumn size and film composition

Correlation between BZO (101) streak deviation angle and I_c at 30 K, 3 T and 4.2 K, 13 T

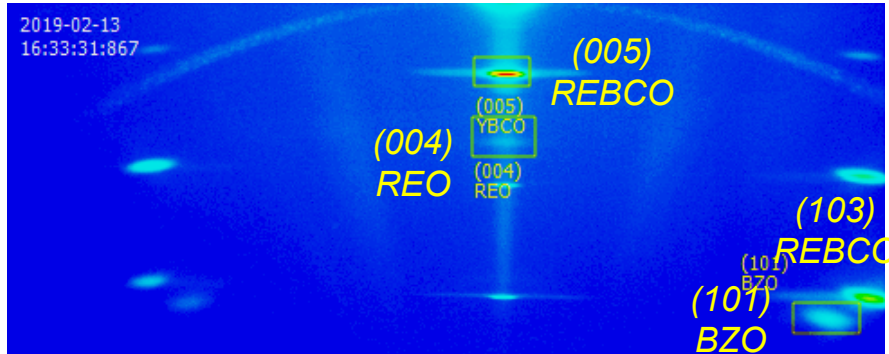


In-line 2D-XRD in MOCVD manufacturing tool for real-time measurement of BZO streak deviation angle → to achieve consistent in-field performance

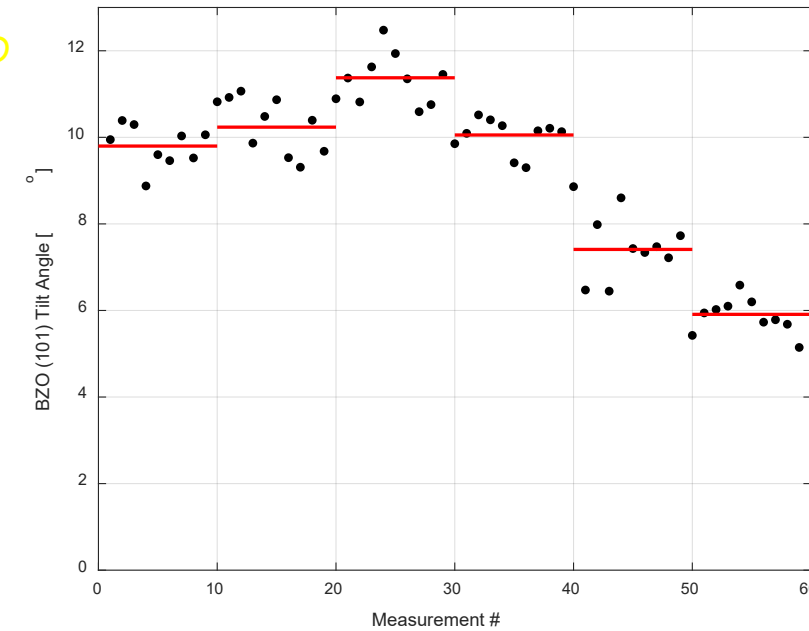
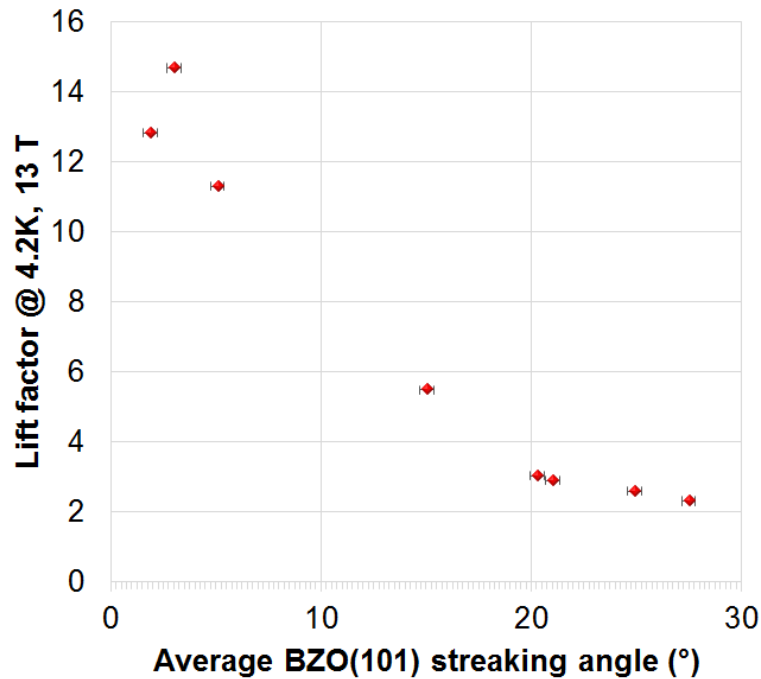
In-line 2D XRD built and installed in pilot MOCVD tool for film monitoring & control



In-line XRD used to detect tape variations



Key phases (REBCO, BZO, REO) identified in a single snapshot in in-line 2D XRD in pilot MOCVD tool



Mapped variation in BZO (101) streak angle along tape length

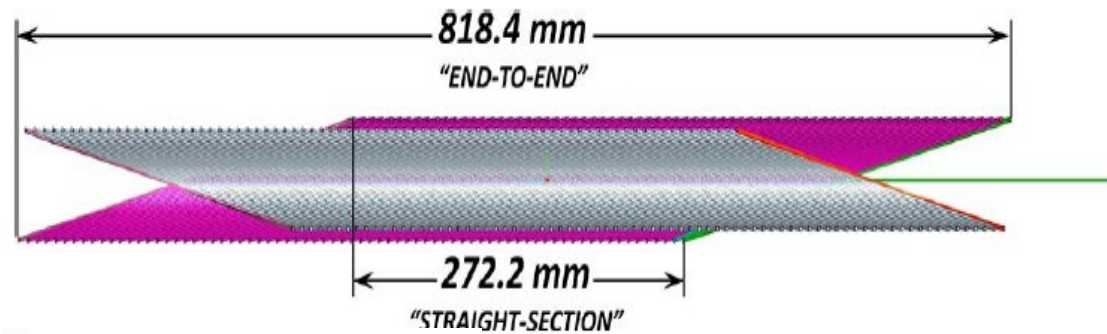
BZO (101) streak angle from in-line XRD predictive of tape performance

Round REBCO Wires with Excellent Flexibility and High Engineering Current Densities

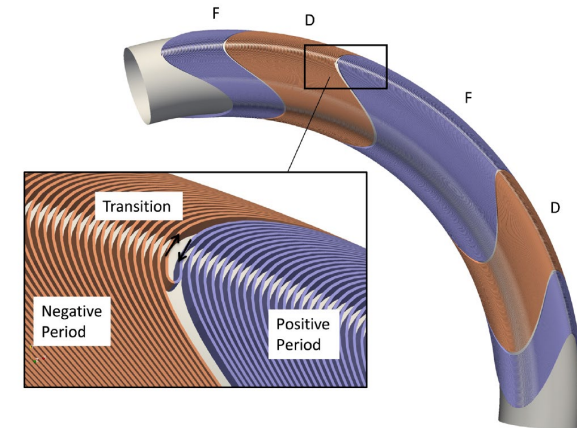
Bend strain-tolerant, round HTS wires needed for compact accelerator coils



Canted Cosine Theta (CCT) coil



Alternating gradient CCT (AG-CCT) coil for gantry magnet



15 mm bend radius in the curved section

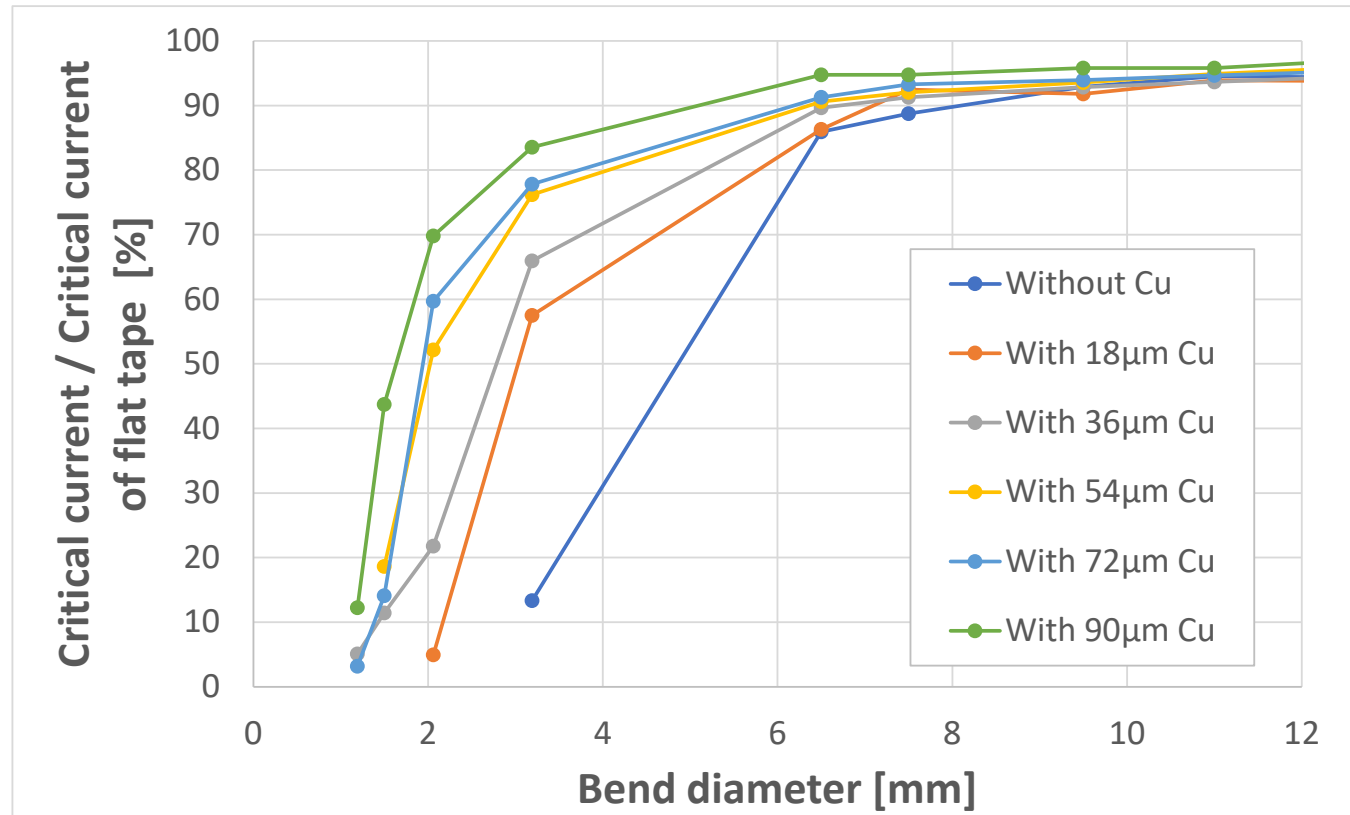
CCT coil requirements

1. Round isotropic wire architecture
2. High I_c with multi-strand geometry for low AC loss.
3. High tolerance to the bend strain.
4. $J_e = 540 \text{ A/mm}^2$ at 4.2 K, 21 T at 15 mm bend radius.

IEEE Trans. Appl. Supercond. 24 (3), 4001904 (2014),

Physical review special topics—accelerators and beams 18, 103501 (2015)

Standard REBCO tapes fail at bend diameter < 2 mm



*Standard REBCO tapes cannot be used to fabricate small diameter (< 2 mm)
REBCO round wires needed for 15 mm bend radius requirement in CCT coils*

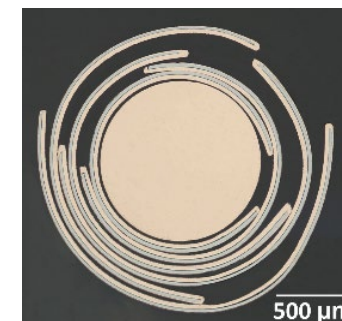
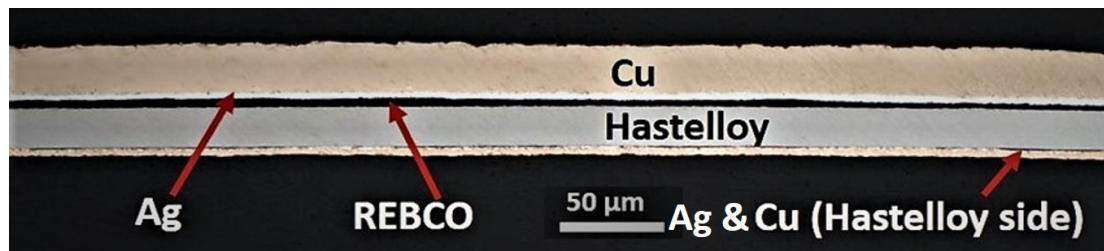
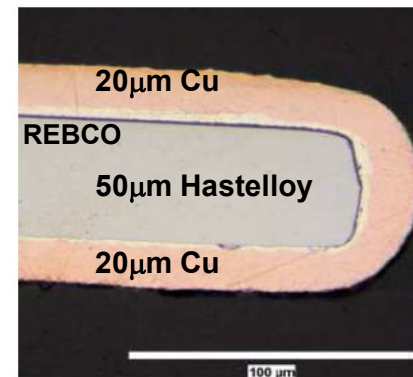
Symmetric Tape Round (STAR) REBCO Wire for high J_e with diameter < 2 mm

Standard REBCO Tapes:

- REBCO asymmetrically positioned far away from neutral plane

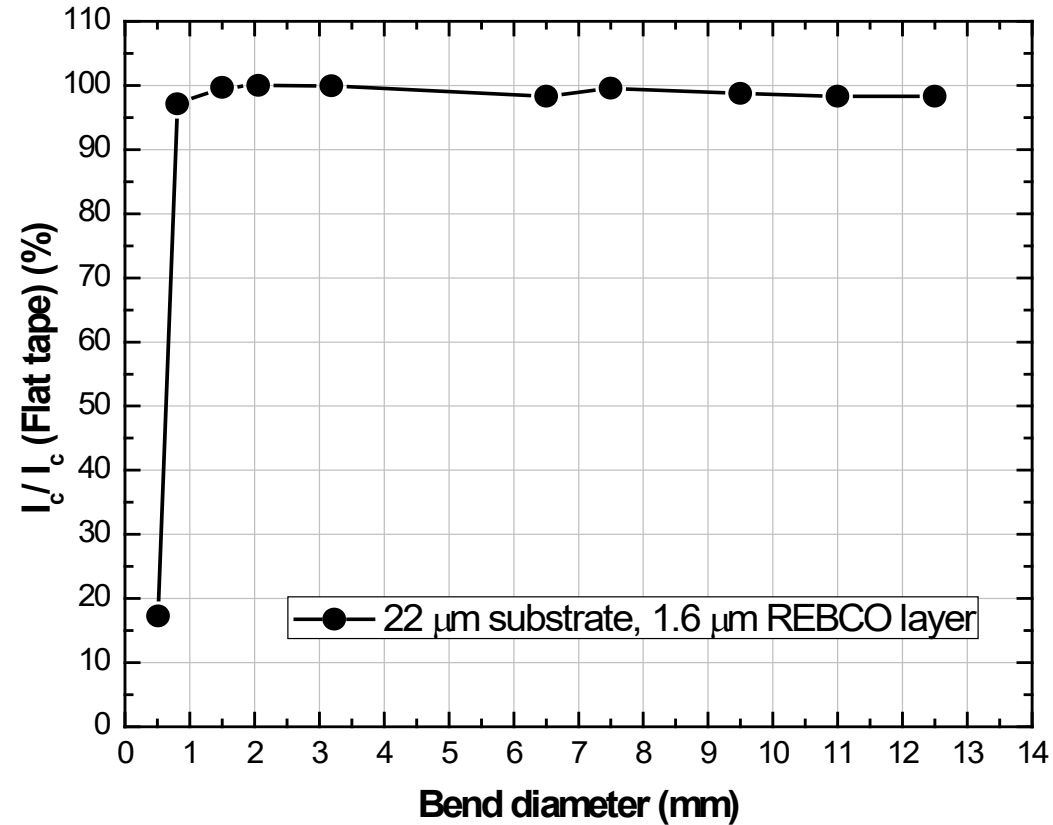
Symmetric REBCO Tape:

- Copper stabilizer primarily on REBCO side.
- REBCO positioned near geometric center.
- Minimizes the strains in the REBCO layer.

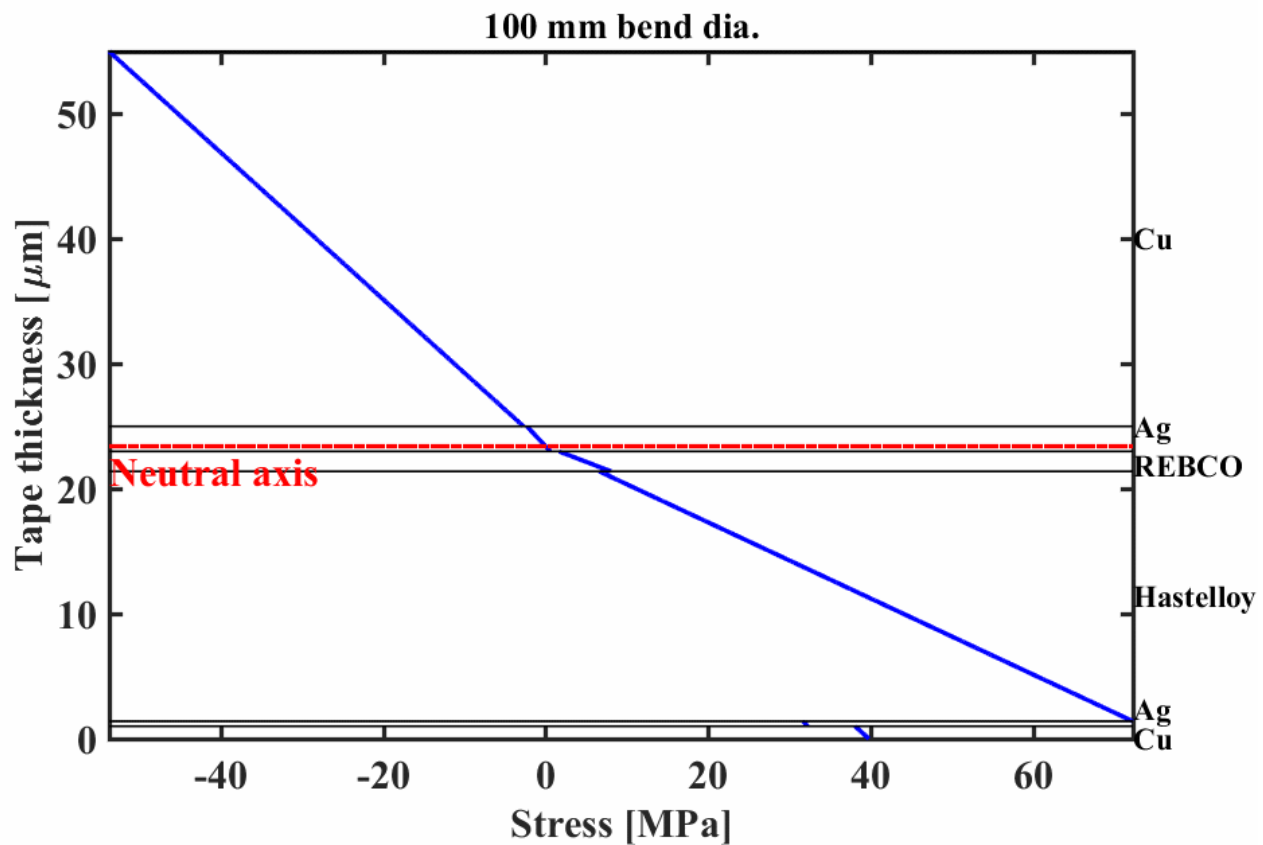


Symmetric REBCO tapes used to make round REBCO wires on 0.8 and 1 mm diameter copper former

Symmetric REBCO tapes retain $> 95\%$ I_c even when bent to diameter of 0.8 mm

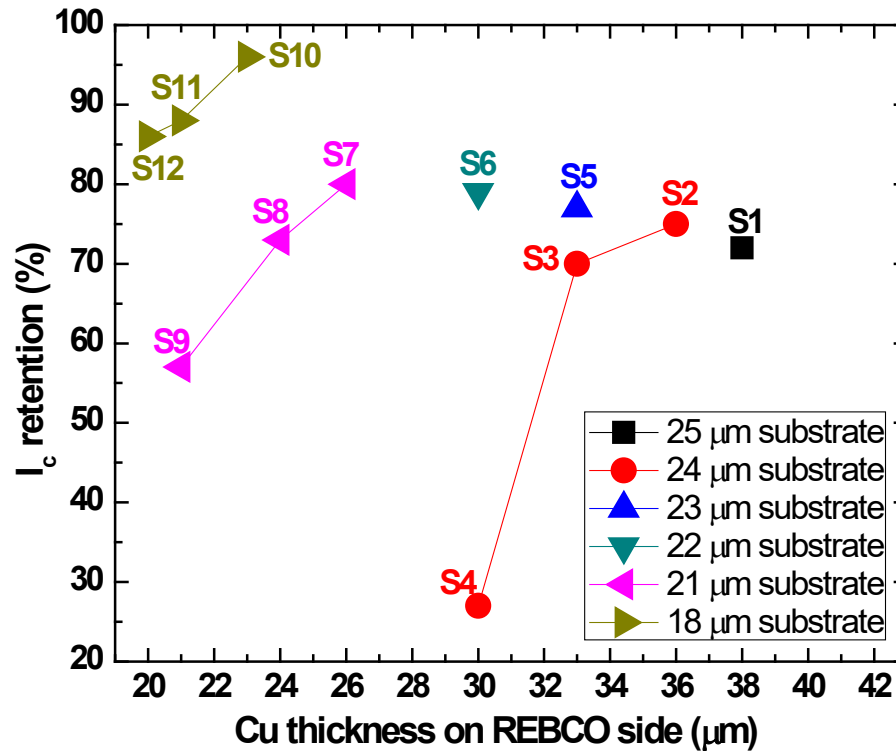


Caused by the progressive plastic deformation in the various layers.



Optimized copper thickness for different substrate thickness for use in STAR wires

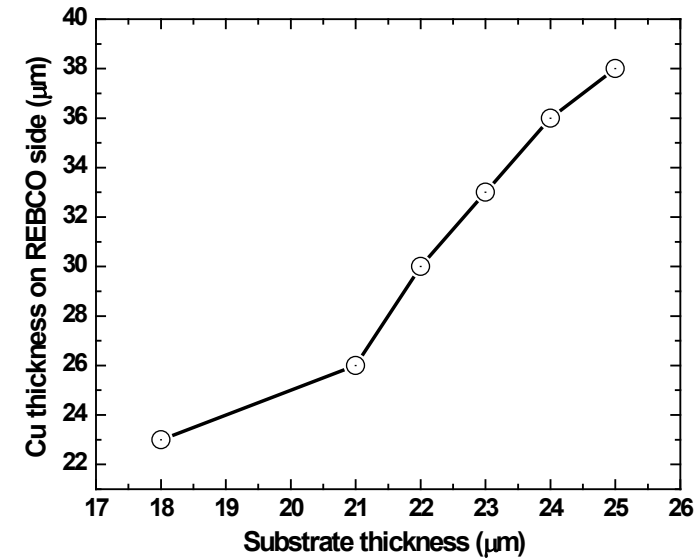
I_c retention for different Cu on REBCO side for 18 – 25 μm thick substrates



Copper thickness on substrate side in all tapes = 3 μm

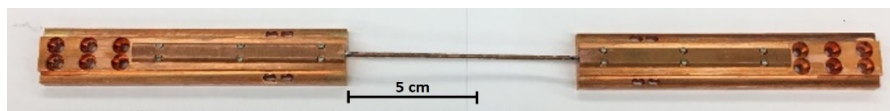


Optimum Cu on REBCO side for different substrate thickness



STAR wires with $I_c > 600$ A at 77 K at 15 mm bend radius

STAR wire (STAR # 2),
1.66 mm diameter

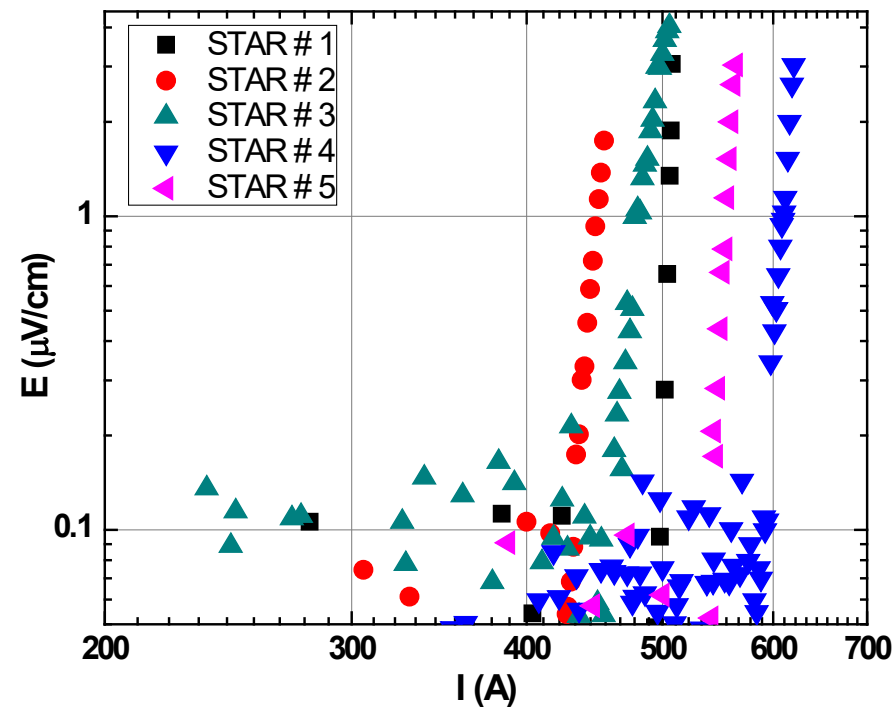
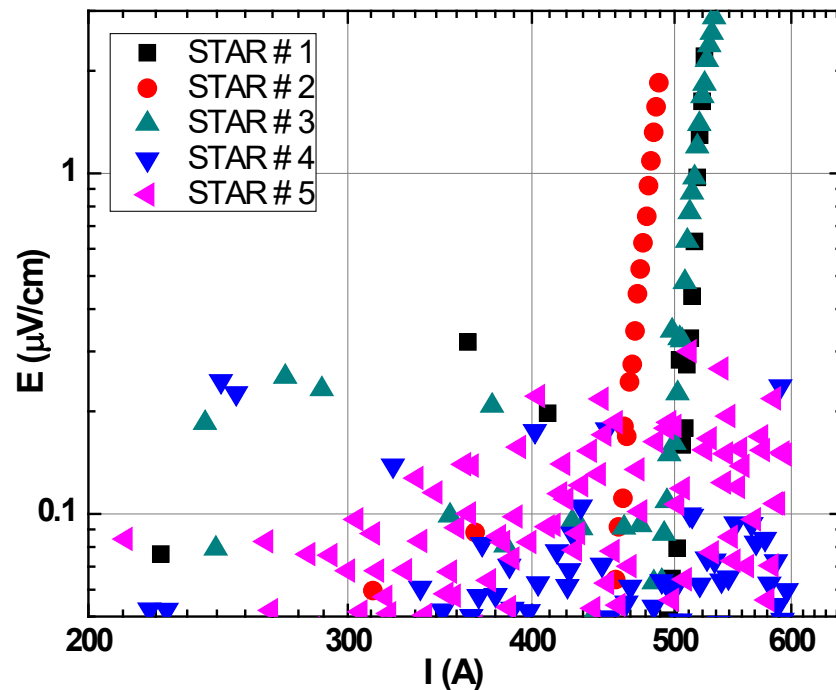


REBCO STAR wire in straight form

REBCO STAR wire at 15 mm bend radius



Bending properties of STAR wires

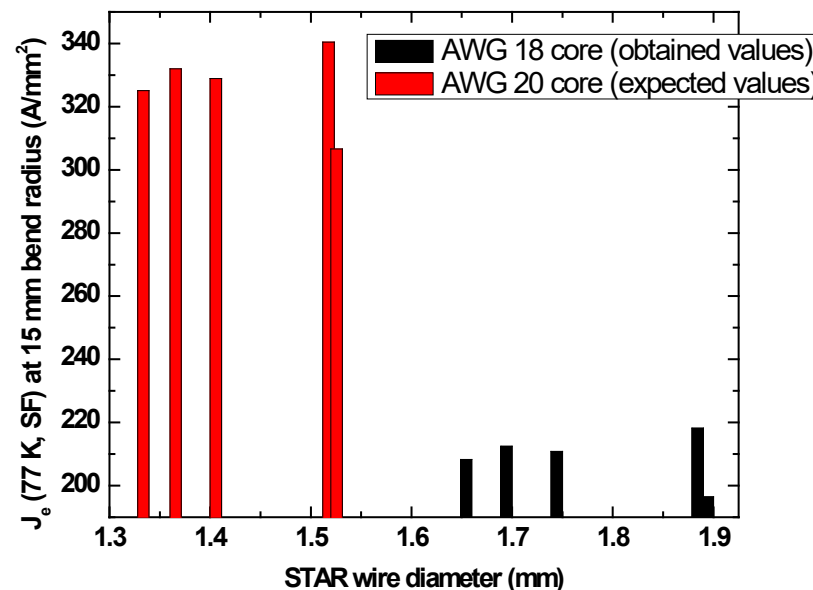


STAR wires retain 90% of their I_c even at a bend radius of 15 mm



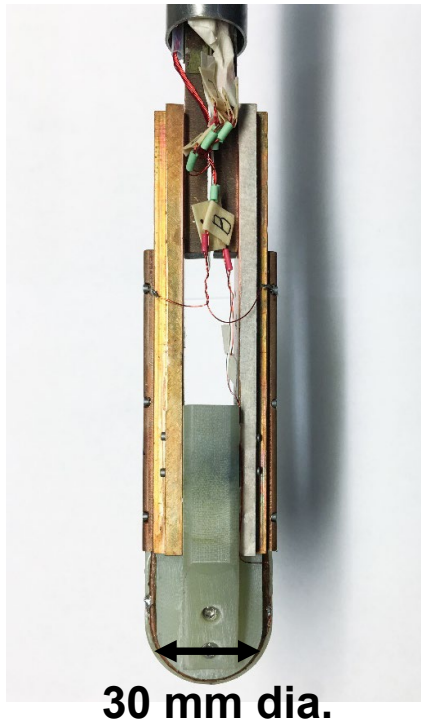
STAR #	I_c (A) in straight form	J_e (A/mm ²) in straight form	I_c (A) at 15 mm bend radius	J_e (A/mm ²) at 15 mm bend radius	Retention of I_c (%) at 15 mm bend radius
1	518	215.8	506	210.8	97.7
2	482	223	450	208.3	93.4
3	516	227.5	482	212.5	93.4
4	>600	NA	611	218.2	NA
5	>600	NA	556	196.5	NA

Expected J_e of REBCO STAR wire at 15 mm bend radius for AWG 20 former

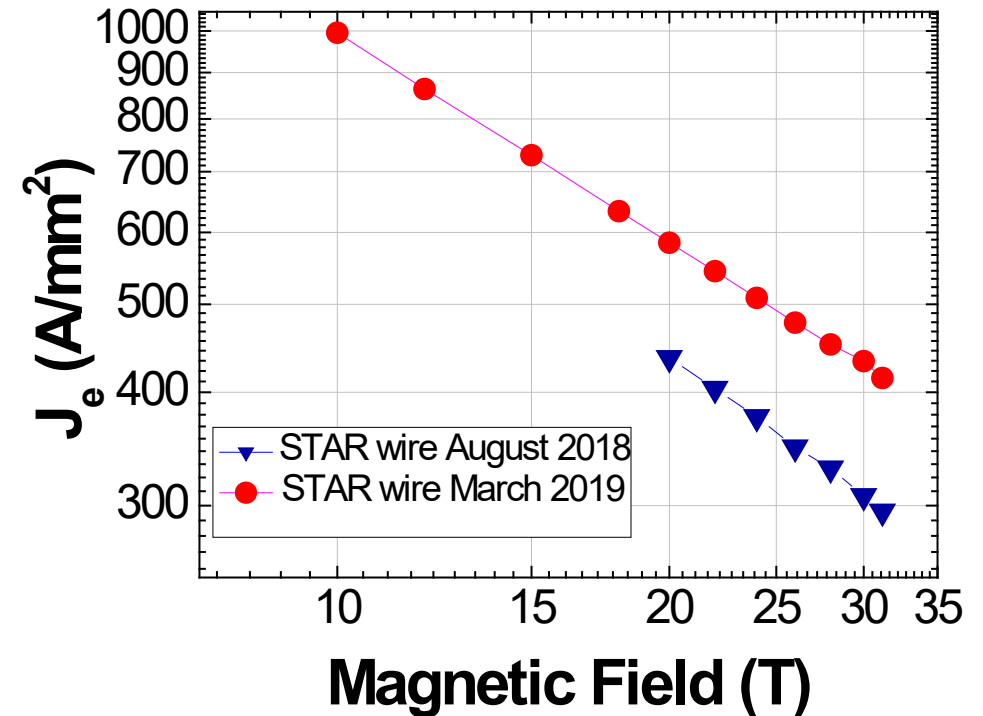


$J_e \sim 600 \text{ A/mm}^2$ at 20 T in recent STAR wires

1.67 mm diameter STAR wire
bent to a radius of 15 mm

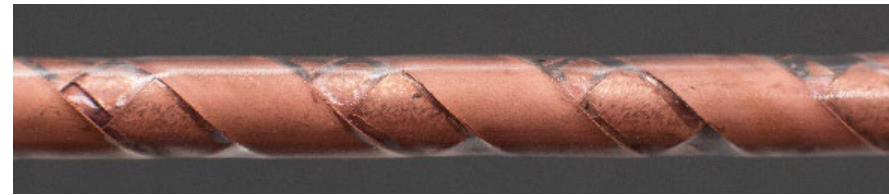


STAR wires tested at NHMFL



At a bend radius of 15 mm, using REBCO tapes with 1.7 μm thick films,
2018 STAR wire: 438 A/mm^2 at 20 T and 299 A/mm^2 at 31.2T
2019 STAR wire: 729 A/mm^2 at 15 T and 584 A/mm^2 at 20 T

10m long, 1.9 mm dia. STAR wires produced

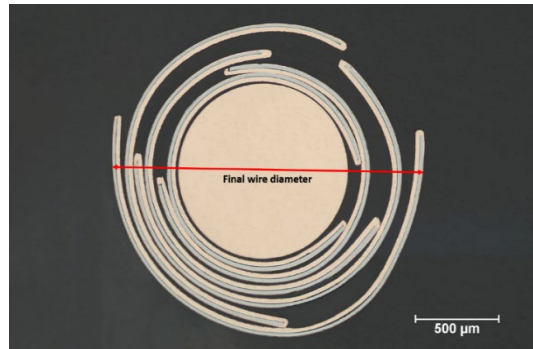


Average $I_c = 476$ A at 77 K, self-field over 10 meters

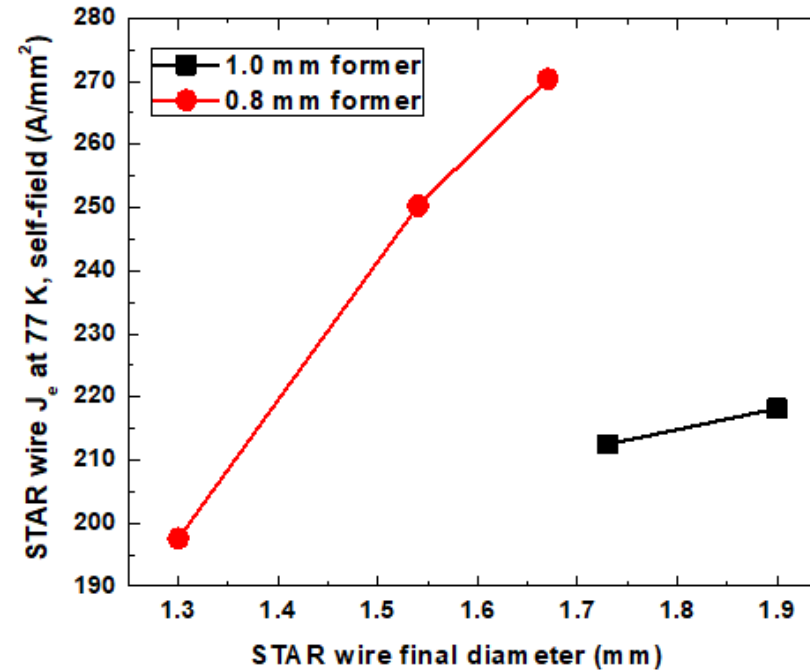
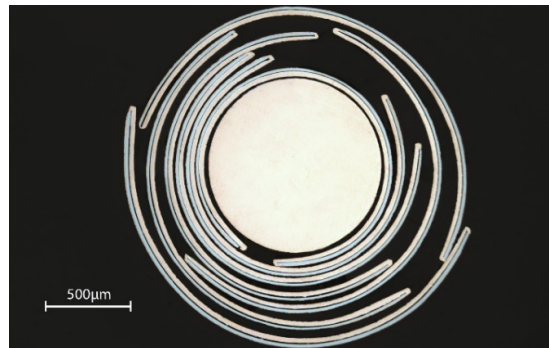
AMPeers

Ongoing Improvements: Higher J_e with more tape layers on smaller dia (0.8 mm) former

6-layer STAR wire (1.0 mm former)



8-layer STAR wire (1.0 mm former)

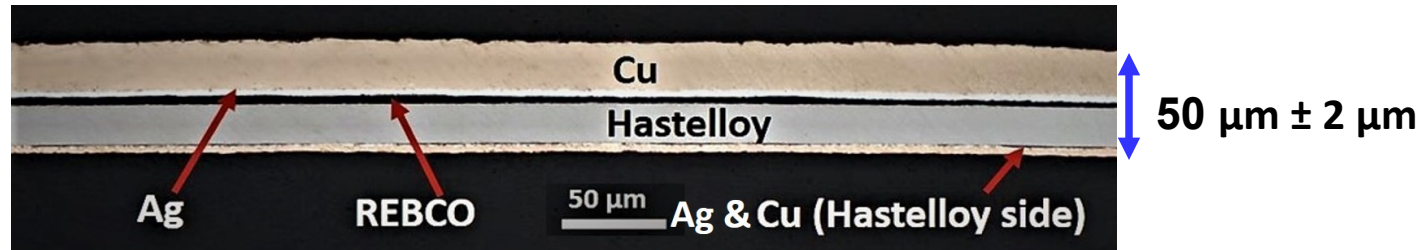


20% reduction in former diameter leads to 11-12% reduction in final wire diameter and 15-19% increase in J_e at 77 K, self-field.

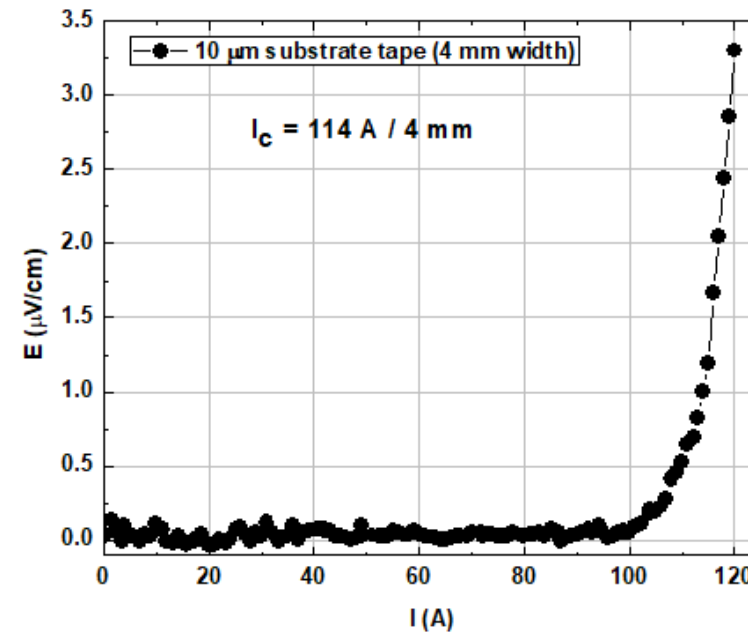
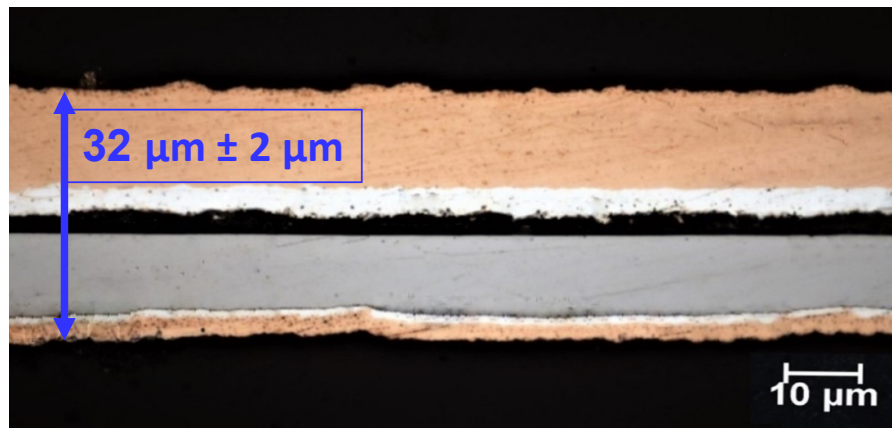
AMPeers

Ongoing Improvements: Symmetric Tapes with even thinner ($10\ \mu\text{m}$) substrates

22 μm Hastelloy substrate



10 μm Hastelloy substrate



Status and Next Steps

- Advanced MOCVD developed for REBCO tapes with 5 μm thick films and fine-scale BZO nanocolumns high performance over 4.2 K – 65 K
 - $I_c \sim 1440 \text{ A/cm}$ at 65 K, 1.5 T (**4.4X** I_c of commercial REBCO tape)
(Met Department of Energy Advanced Manufacturing Office Program goal)
 - $J_e \sim 5200 \text{ A/mm}^2$ at 4.2 K, 15 T (**5.4X** best J_e of Nb_3Sn , **7X** commercial tape)
- In-line 2D XRD installed and used in pilot Advanced MOCVD system
 - BZO (101) streak angle predicts film composition and in-field performance
- Symmetric Tape Round (STAR) REBCO wire developed
 - $J_e = 584 \text{ A/mm}^2$ at 4.2 K, 20 T at 15 mm bend radius
 - 10 m long, 1.9 diameter STAR wire with $I_c \sim 476 \text{ A @ 77 K}$, self-field

Next:

- Scale up thick film, fine BZO tapes to 50 m lengths with high in-field I_c
 - use 2D-XRD for in-line QC for uniform and consistent in-field I_c
- Provide high-performance, lower-cost REBCO tapes for prototype demonstrations
- Scale up STAR wires to long lengths
- Increase J_e of STAR wires $> 1000 \text{ A/mm}^2$ at 4.2K, 20 T