



ASC 2020

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OCT 24 - NOV 7
2020

Young scientists plenary

Challenges and opportunities in the development of high-performance, low-cost iron-based superconducting wires and tapes

Chiheng Dong, Chao Yao, He Huang, Xianping Zhang, Dongliang Wang, Yanchang Zhu, Cong Liu, **Yanwei Ma***



Institute of Electrical Engineering, Chinese Academy of Sciences

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**Proposal for
Strategic Priority Research Program
of Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)**
Science and Technology Frontier
Research
for High Field Applications of High
Temperature Superconductors

**Ranked No. 1 in 7 candidates
by Academic Committee of CAS**
\$ 53.8 M for 2018-2023

**The National Key Research and
Development Program of China**

**科学技术部
高技术研究中心**
\$ 6.4 M for 2019-2024
国科发计字〔2019〕55号

关于印发国家重点研发计划
“变革性技术关键科学问题”重点专项
2018年度项目立项的通知

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Long wires

- Iron-based
- 2212 & YBCO
- LTSC



- ❑ Accelerator magnets
- ❑ Fusion magnets
- ❑ High-field MRI



Contents

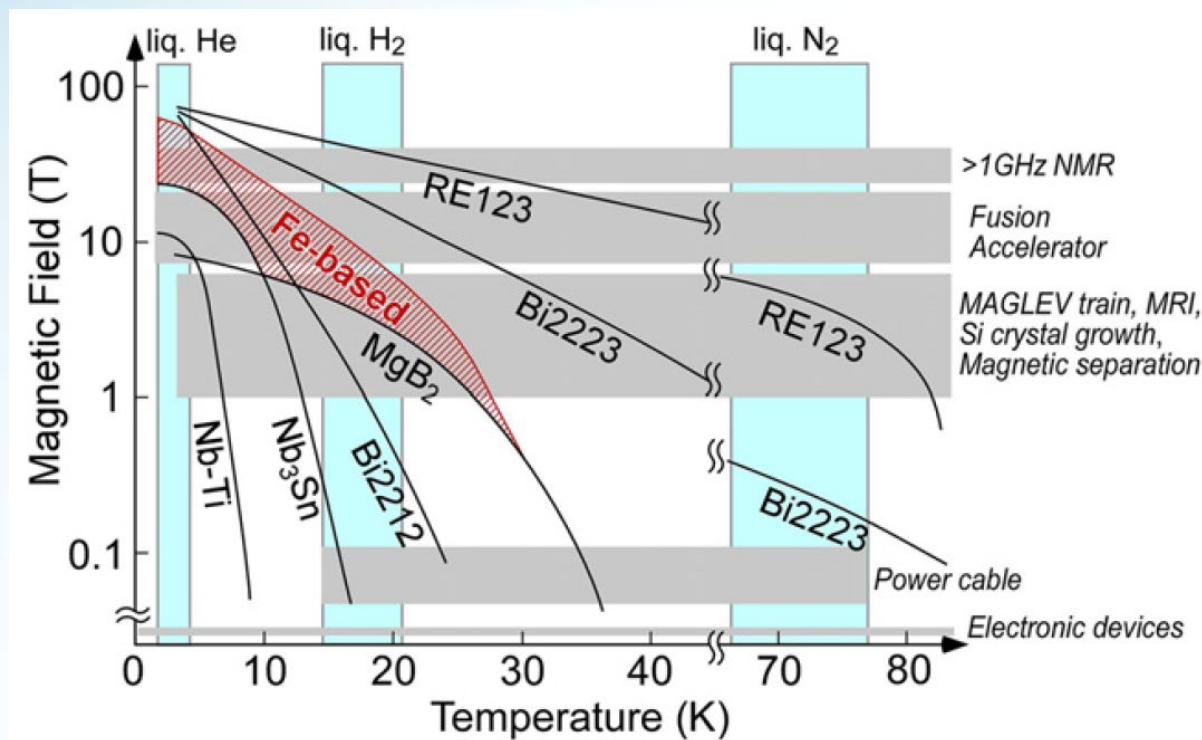
- Why we choose iron-based superconductor (IBS)?
- Development status
- Challenges & prospects
- Conclusions



Why we choose IBS?



Basic properties of IBS



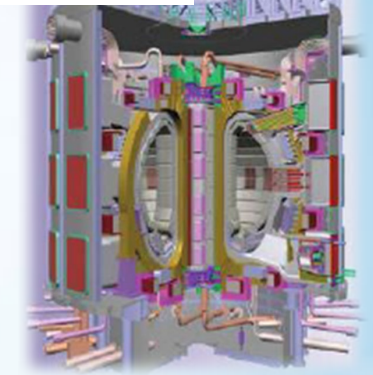
J. Shimoyama, *Supercond. Sci. Technol.* 27, 044002 (2014)

	Bi-system	YBCO	IBS 122	MgB ₂
γ	50-90	5-7	1-2	2
ξ_{ab}	2.3	2.1	2.4	8
Gi	1	10 ⁻²	10 ⁻⁴	10 ⁻⁵

>1 GHz NMR 23.5 T



ITER 15 T



Accelerator 20 T



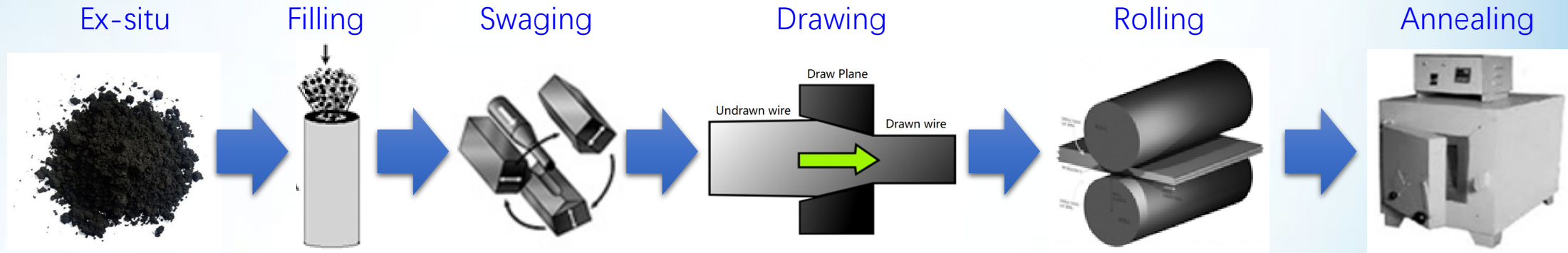
MRI 14 T

- ❑ High $T_c \sim 100$ K (Single layer FeSe)
- ❑ High $H_{c2} \sim 100$ T, H_{irr} very close to H_{c2}
- ❑ Small anisotropy, $\gamma < 2$
- ❑ High $J_c \sim 6$ MA/cm² & J_c -depairing ~ 160 MA/cm²

PIT (Powder in tube) wires and tapes

Fabrication procedures

Cost-effective & High yield



Precursors

- $\text{SmFeAsO}_{1-x}\text{F}_x$
- $\text{FeTe}_{1-x}\text{Se}_x$
- $\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{K}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2$
- $\text{BaFe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{As}_2$
- $\text{CaKFe}_4\text{As}_4$

BEST!

Sheath

- Fe
- Cu
- Ag & Ag alloy**
- Monel
- Stainless steel

Deformation

- Swaging
- Drawing
- Flat & grooved rolling
- Uniaxial pressing
- Extrusion

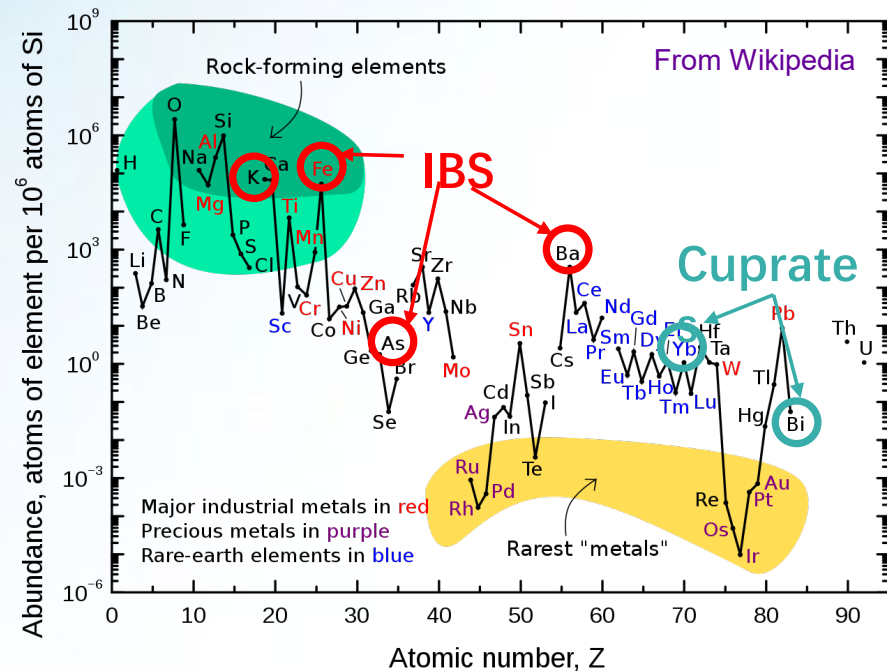
Sintering

- Large window: 600-900 °C**
- No oxygen needed
- Ambient pressure
- HIP
- Wind & react



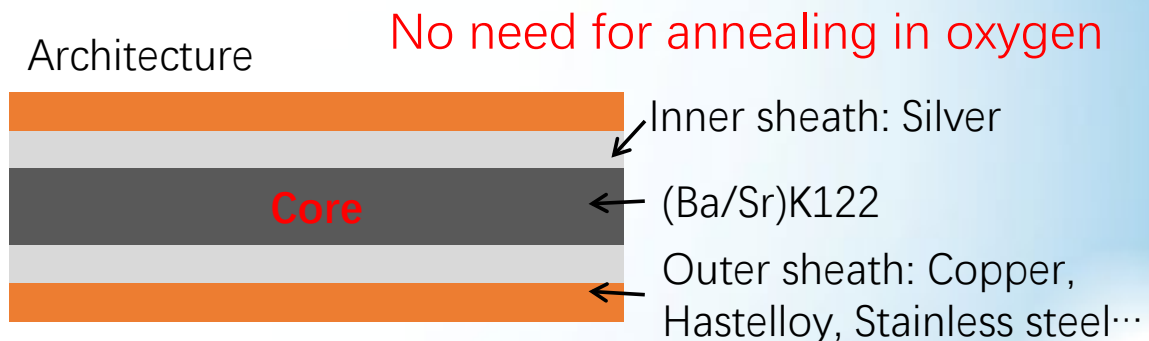
Low material cost

Raw materials



Rich abundance & cheap raw materials

Metal sheath



Ag only acts as a block layer!

Cu/Ag tapes



Thickness of Ag ~20 μm ; Area of Ag: ~15 %

The cost of IBS wire can be four to five times lower than that of Nb_3Sn

Jan Jaroszynski *et al.*, *Supercond. Sci. Technol.* **32**, 070501 (2019)

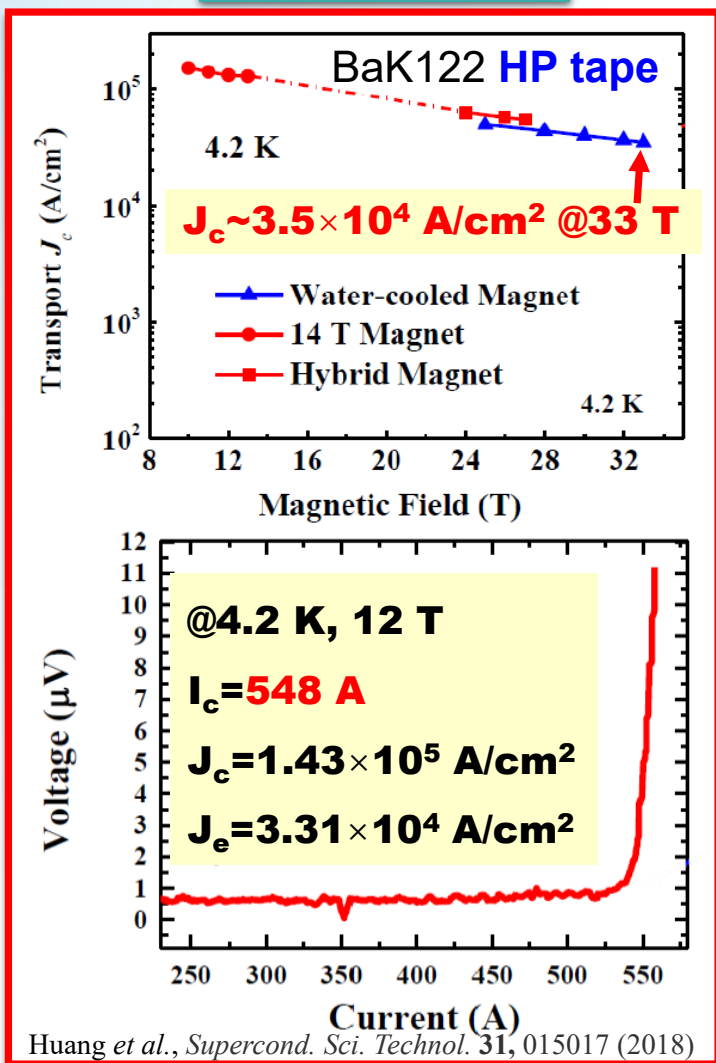


Development status

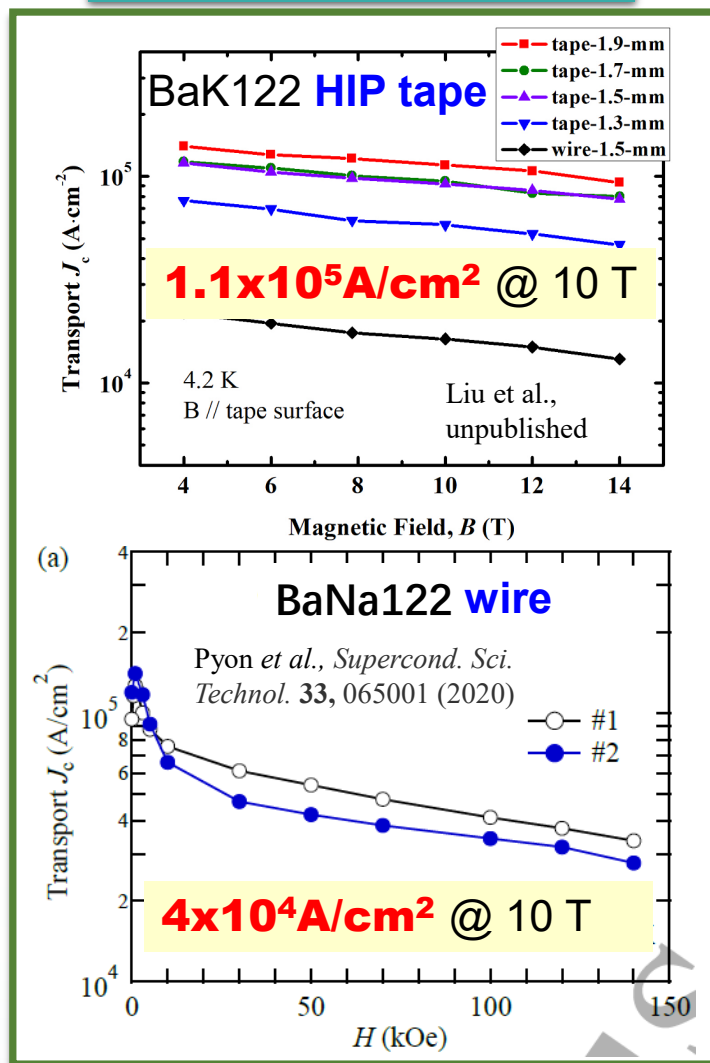


High J_c achieved in **short** wires and tapes (@4.2 K)

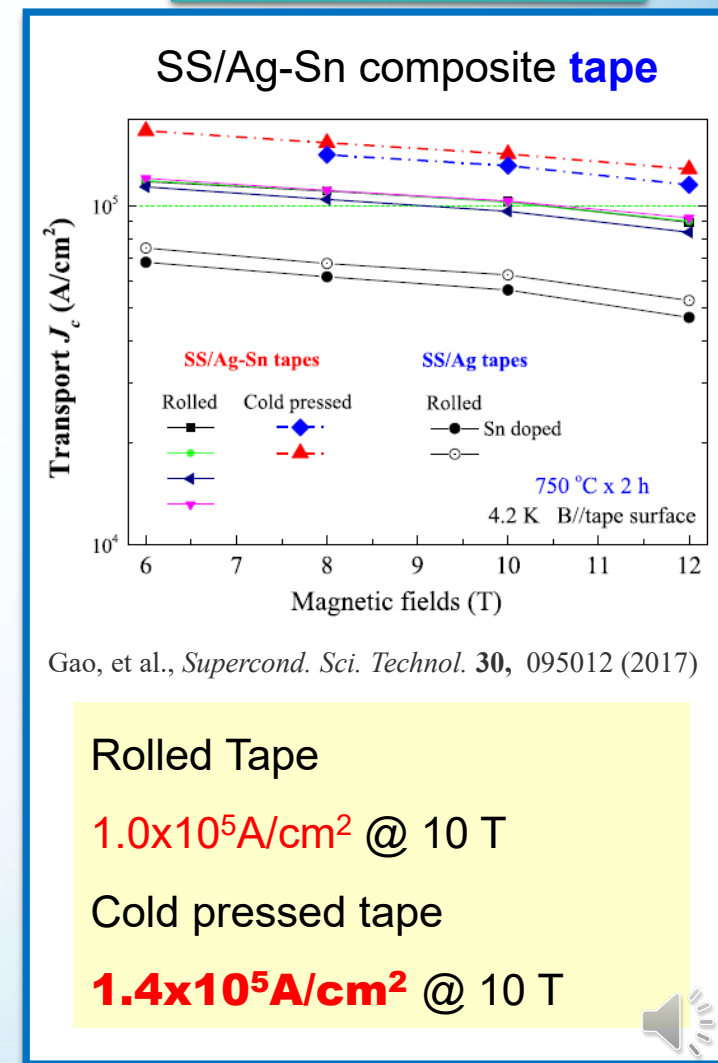
Hot pressing (HP)



Hot isostatic pressing (HIP)

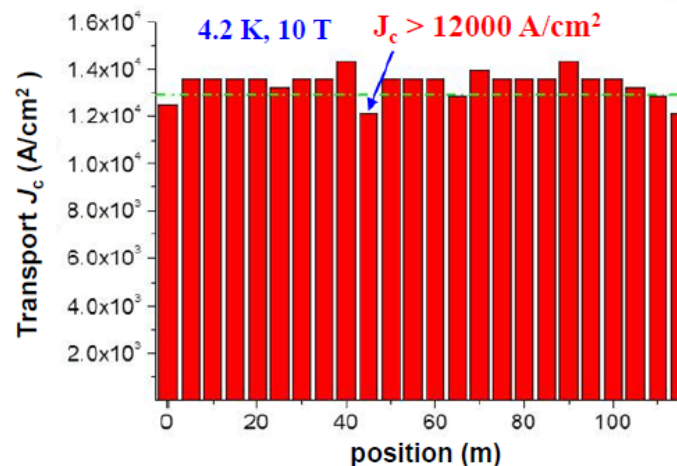
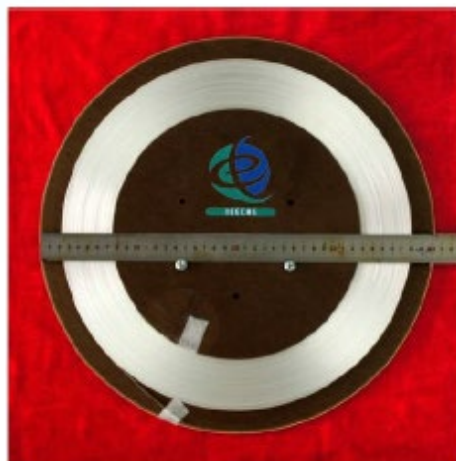
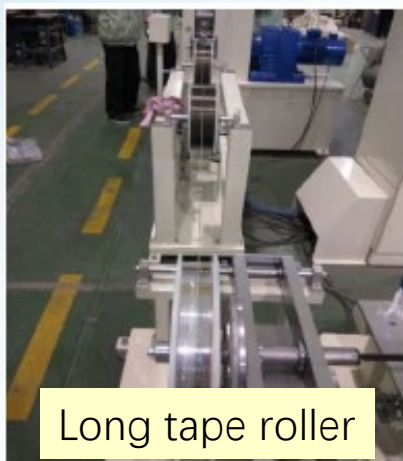


Composite architecture



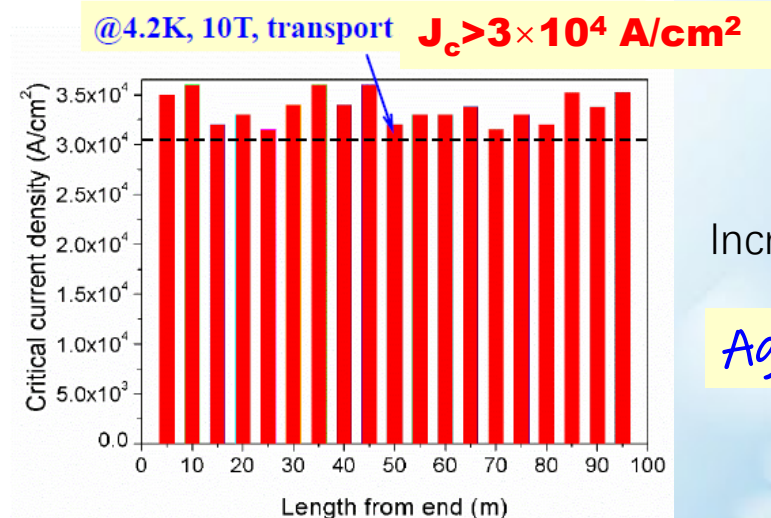
J_c development of 100-m long tapes

World's 1st 100-m class iron-based superconducting tapes



Ag/Ag tape

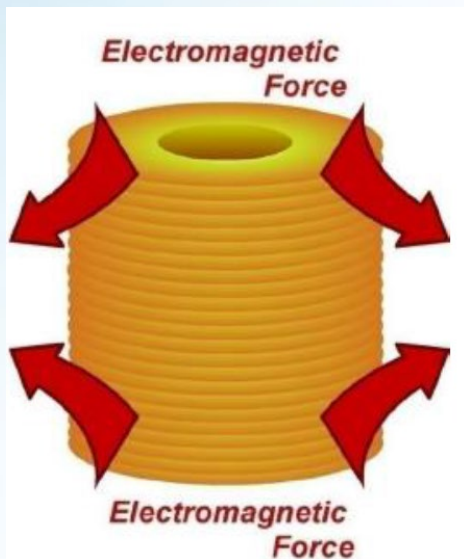
<5 % fluctuation
Good homogeneity



Increased by three times!

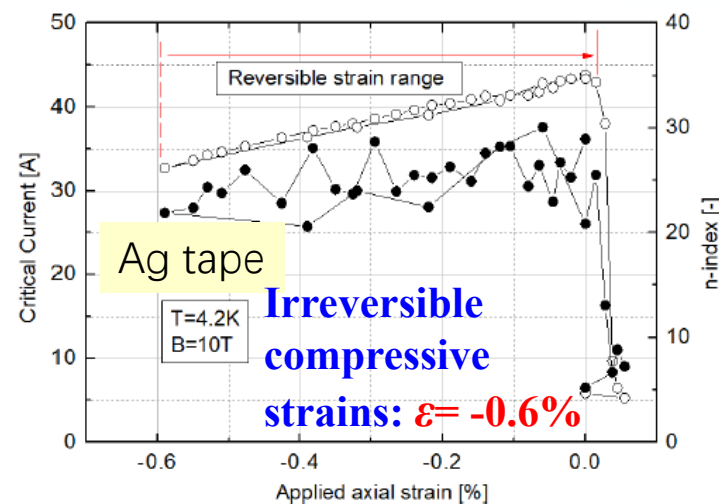
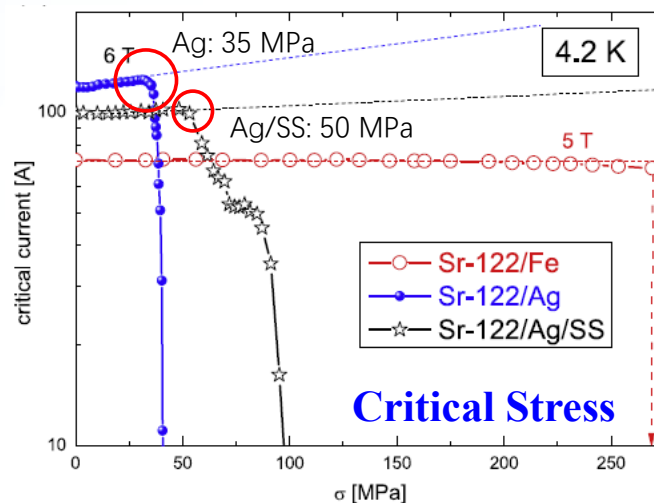
Ag/AgSn tape

Electromechanical properties

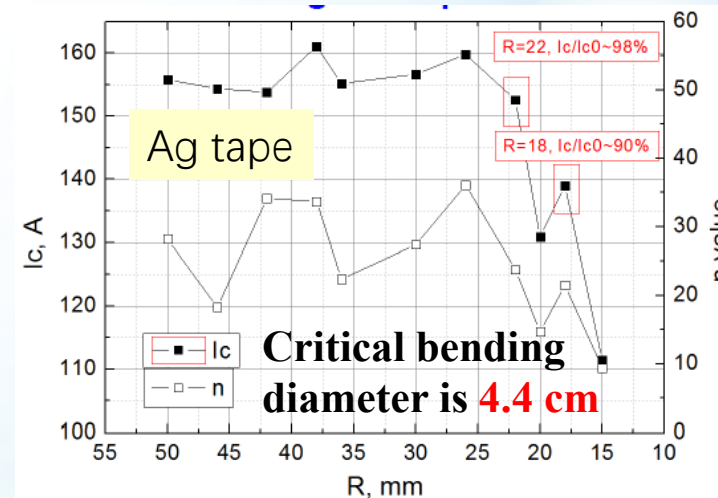
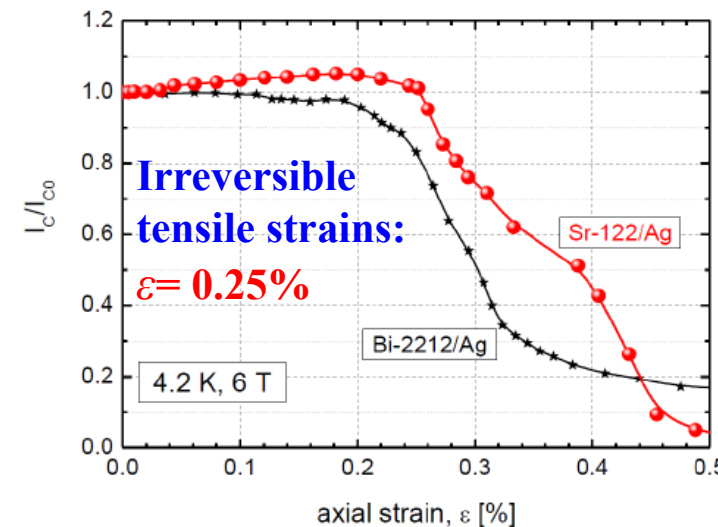


Equivalent stress:
 $P_m = \delta = B^2 / 2\mu_0$
160 MPa @ 20 T
350 MPa @ 30 T

Tapes with high strength
 outer sheath need to be
 measured!



Kováč et al., *Supercond. Sci. Technol.* **28**, 035007 (2015)

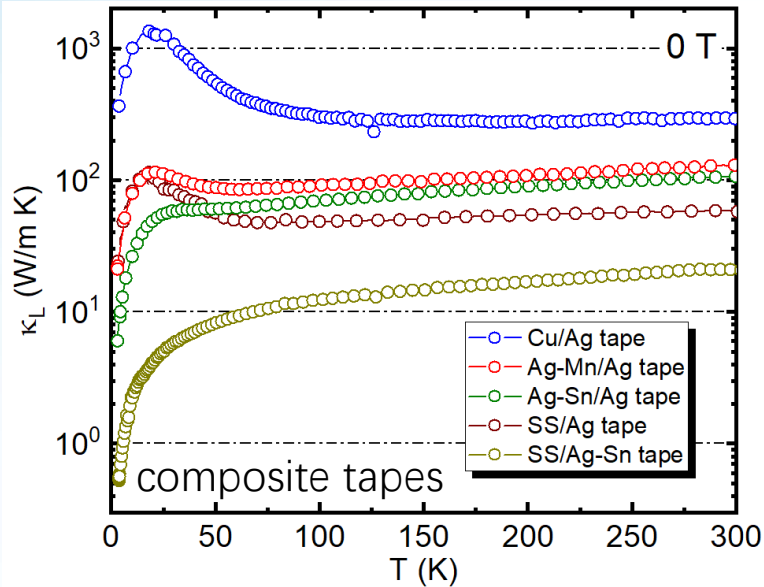


Cooperated with Prof. Huajun Liu from IPP-CAS

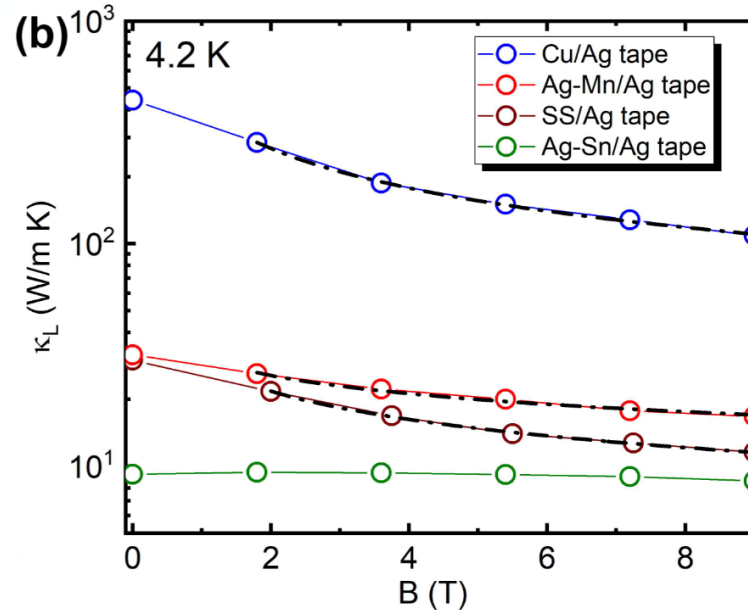
Thermal properties of composite tapes

Dong et al., *Supercond. Sci. Technol.* **33**, 075010 (2015)

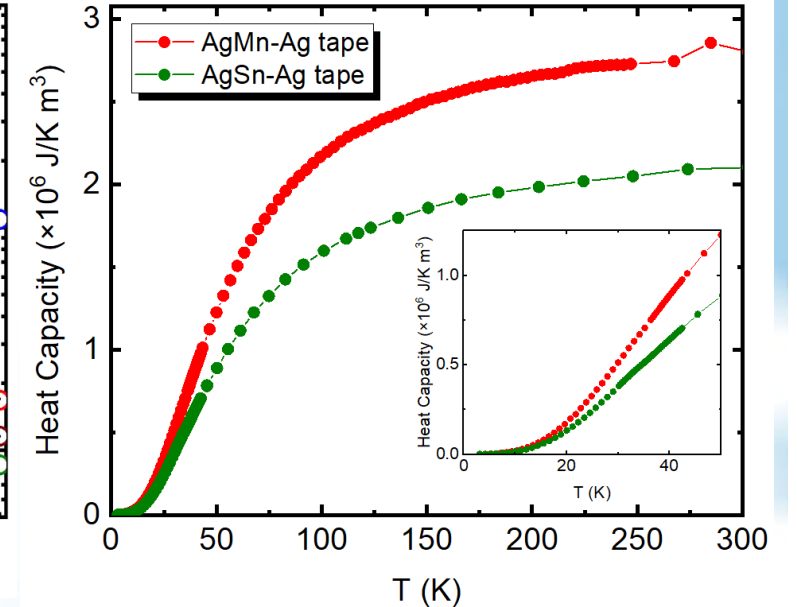
Thermal conductivity, κ



κ vs. magnetic field



Specific heat



□ The thermal conductivity ranges from **1 to 1000 W/m K** by adjusting the sheath materials

@4.2 K: Cu/Ag: **400 W/m K** at 0 T; **>100 W/m K** at 9 T——*magnets*

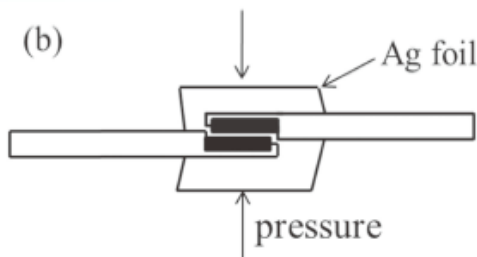
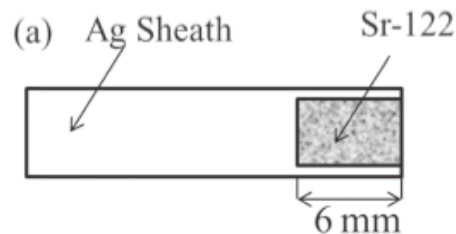
SS/AgSn: **~10 W/m K**——*current leads*

Thermal properties are dominated by the sheath materials and **it can be easily modulated by applying different sheaths and conductor architectures**

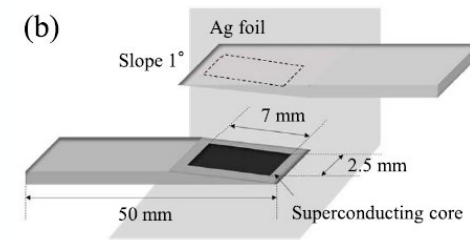


Applications at present — Superconducting joints

Peeling-off



Angle polishing



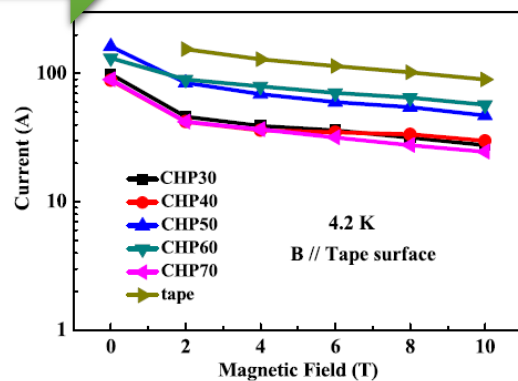
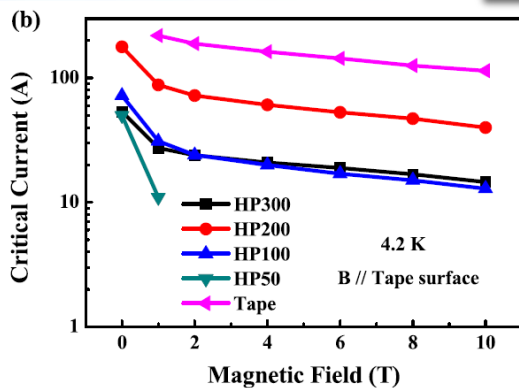
CCR: Critical current ratio = $I_{c, \text{joint}} / I_{c, \text{tape}}$

Hot pressing

35.3 % @ 4.2 K, 10 T

Optimization

63.3 %

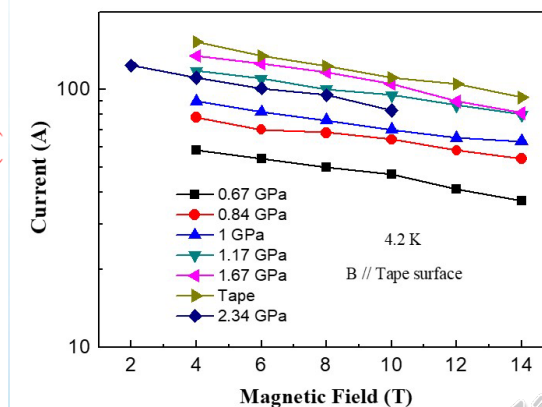
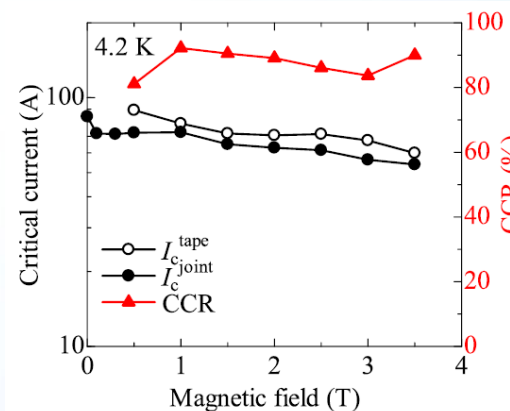


Cold pressing

More suitable for applications

80-90 % up to 3.5 T

95 % @ 4.2 K, 10 T



Zhu *et al.*, Supercond. Sci. Technol. **31**, 06LT02 (2018)
 Zhu *et al.*, Supercond. Sci. Technol. **32**, 024002 (2019)

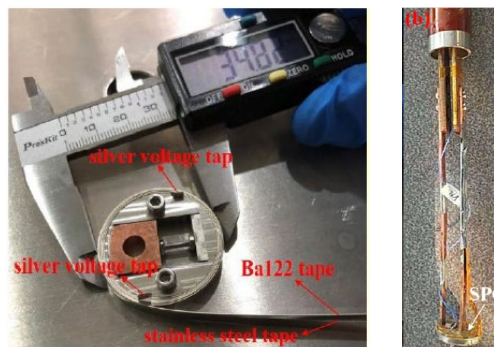
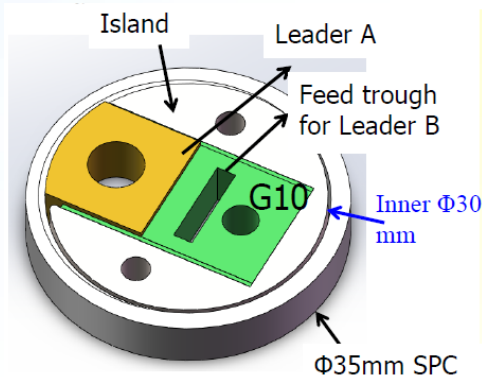
Imai *et al.*, Supercond. Sci. Technol. **33**, 084011 (2020)

Zhu *et al.*, unpublished

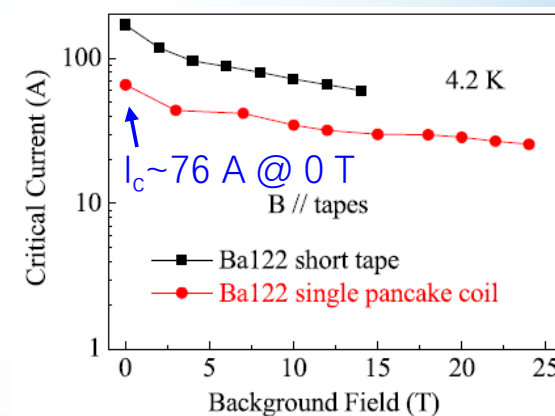
Applications at present — Superconducting coils

World's 1st Pancake coils

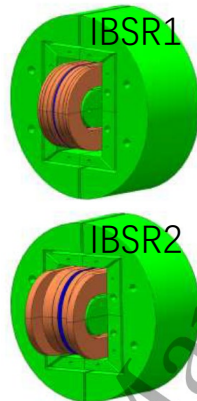
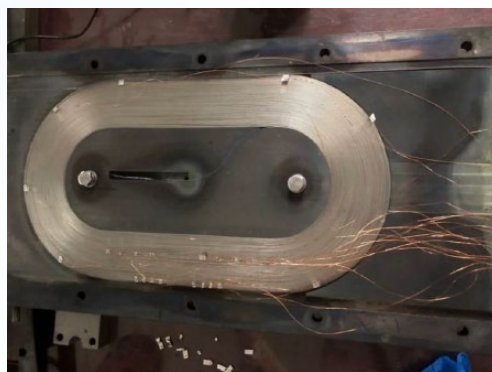
7-core Ag/AgMn(Sn) tape



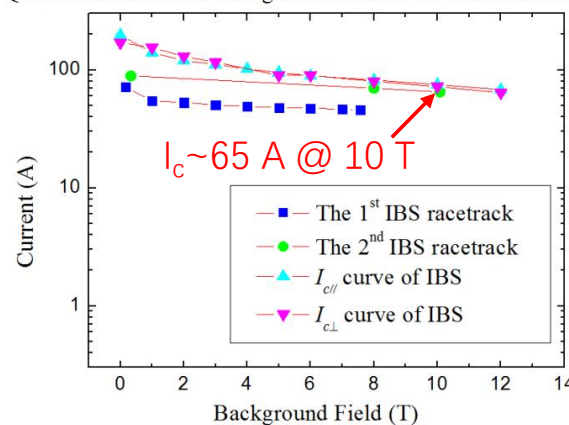
Wang *et al.*, Supercond. Sci. Technol. 32 (2019) 04LT01



World's 1st Racetrack coils



Quench Current w.r.t. Background Field of the IBS Racetracks Coils



- Metal-as-insulation technique, SS
- Wind & react > 800 °C
- Pancake coil:
 $I_c(24T) = 26 \text{ A} \text{ — } 40\% \text{ of } I_c(0T)$
- Racetrack coil:
 $I_c(10T) \sim 81\% \text{ of } I_c(0 \text{ T})$
87 % of the short samples

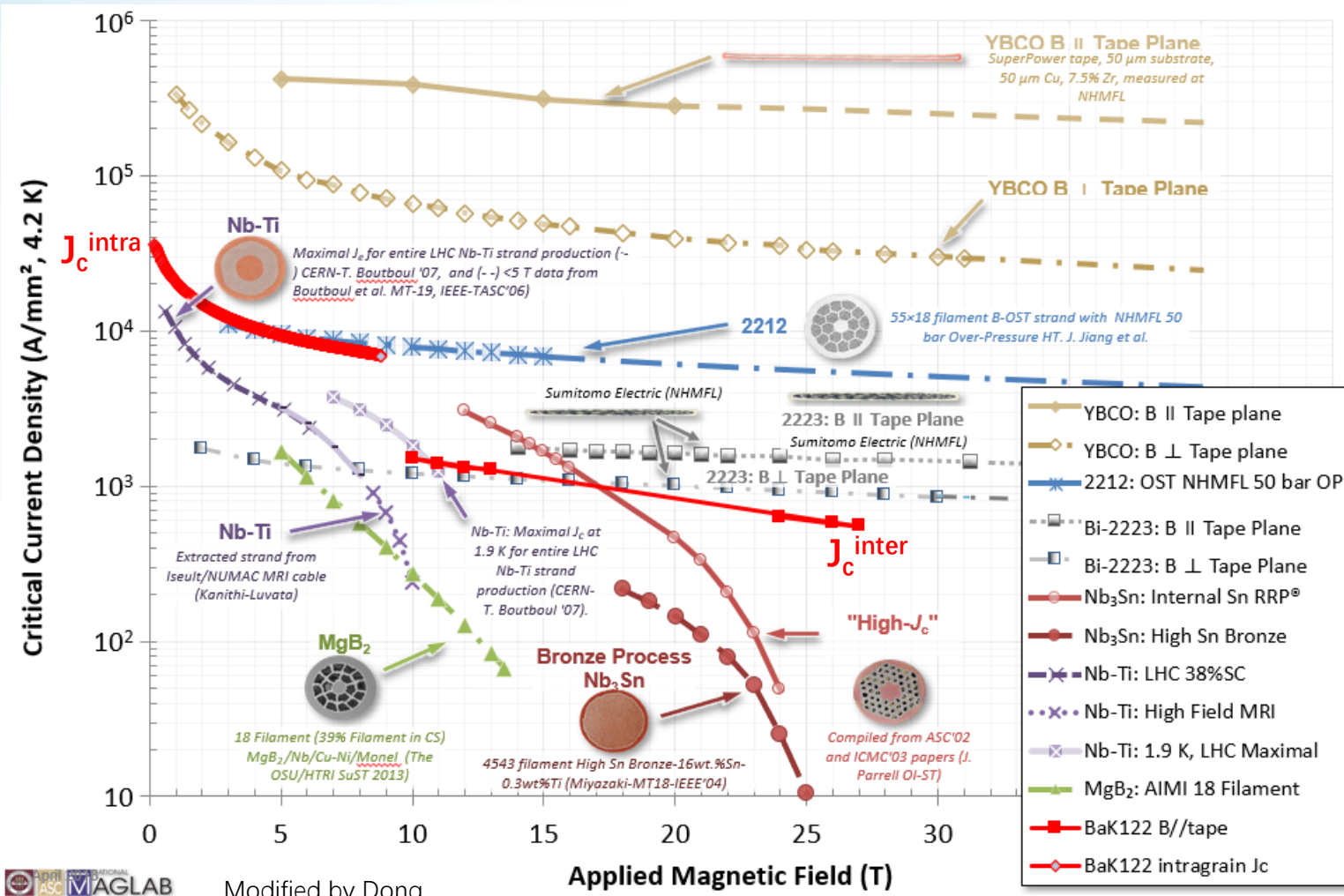


Challenges & Prospects



Primary challenge — increase J_c

Non-stabilizer Critical Current Density vs. Applied Field



- Very promising to be enhanced to 2223 level
- Large gap from the 2212 and YBCO

$$J_{c,inter} / J_{c,intra} \sim 20\%$$

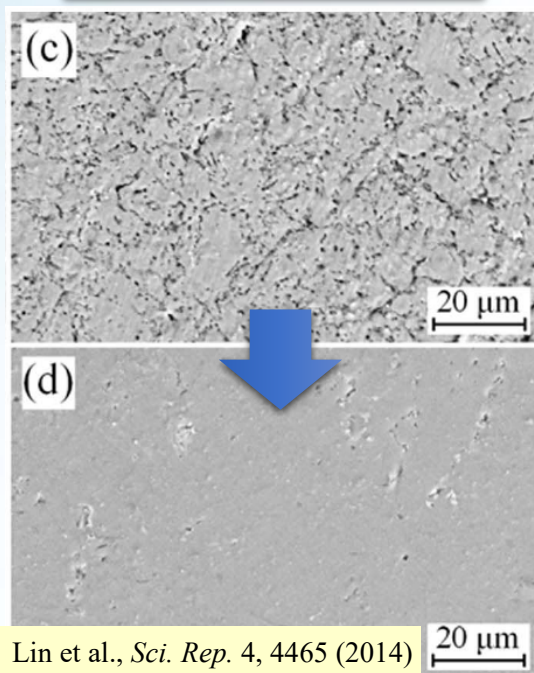
Key: increase intergrain current



- Porosity
- Texture
- Secondary phases at GBs

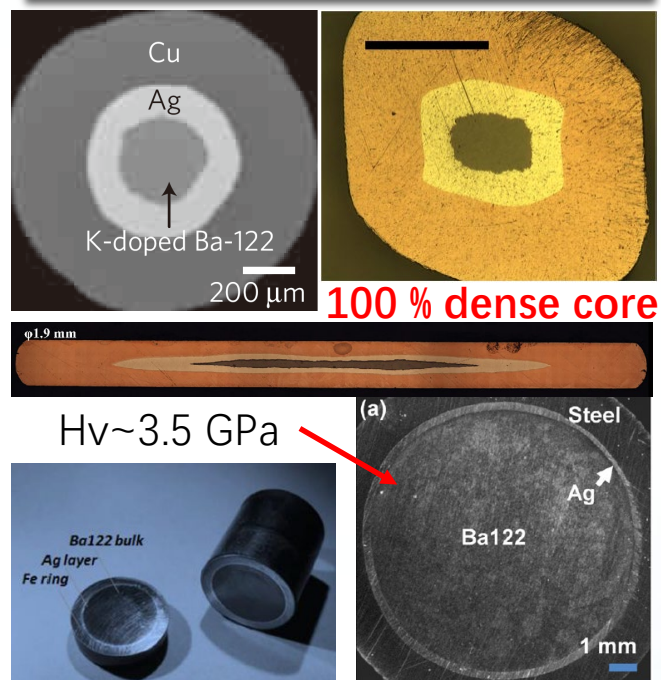
Porosity is no more a problem !

Hot pressing (HP)



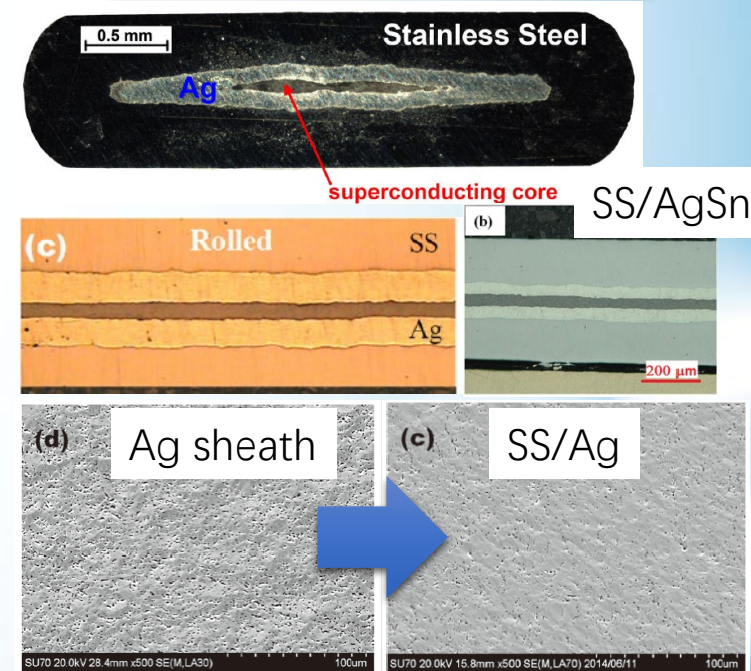
Only for short samples

Hot isostatic pressing (HIP)



Applicable for long wires production !

Composite architecture

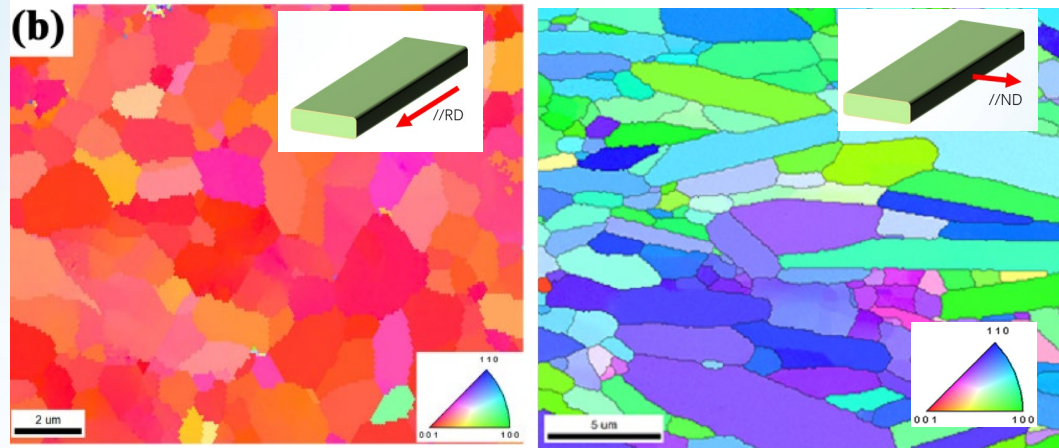


Weiss et al., *Nat. Mater.* 11, 683 (2012);
 Hosono et al., *Mater. Today* 21, 278 (2018);
 Weiss et al., *Supercond. Sci. Technol.* 28, 112001 (2015)
 Pyon et al., *Supercond. Sci. Technol.* 33, 065001 (2020)

Gao et al., *Supercond. Sci. Technol.* 28, 012001 (2015)
 Gao et al., *Supercond. Sci. Technol.* 30, 095012 (2017)
 Dong et al., *IEEE Trans. Appl. Supercond.* 29, 7300504 (2019)

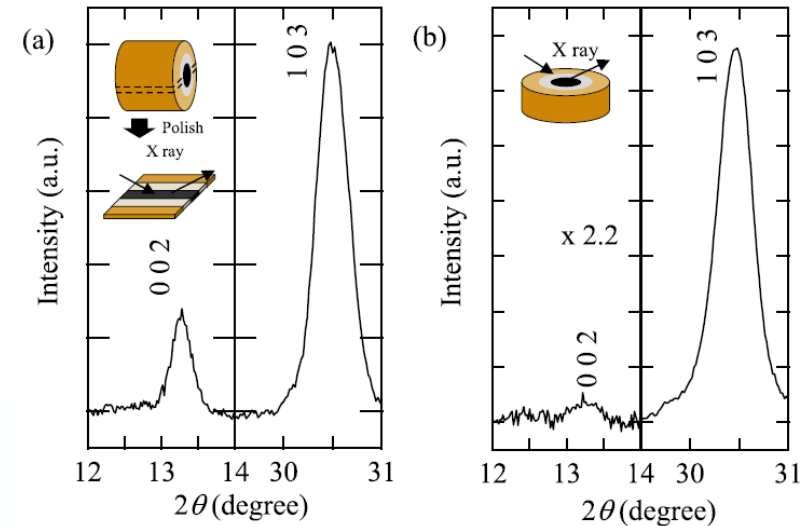
Texture is **hard** to improve

TAPE EBSD



WIRE XRD

Pyon *et al.*, *Supercond. Sci. Technol.* **31**, 055016 (2018)



- ❑ Critical misorientation angle: $\theta_c \sim 9^\circ$
 - ❑ **No in-plane texture** in tapes or wires
 - ❑ Rolling or pressing induced **partial c-axis texture**
- BEST: 43%** of GBs with out-of-plane $\theta_c < 9^\circ$

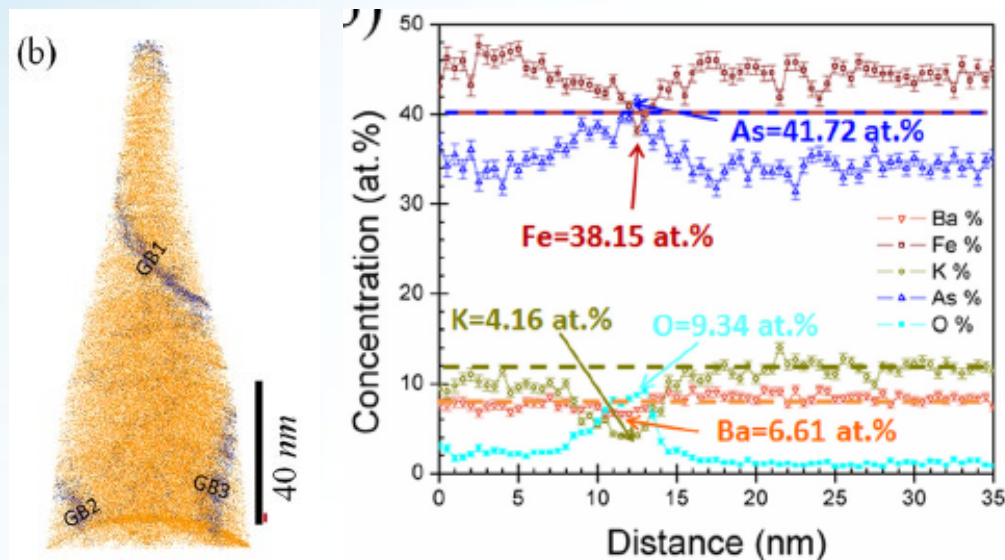


- ❑ Optimized deformation process
- ❑ Controlled directional solidification
- ❑ Melting texture ($T_m > 1100^\circ\text{C}$)



Dirty grain boundaries (GBs) — probable breakthrough

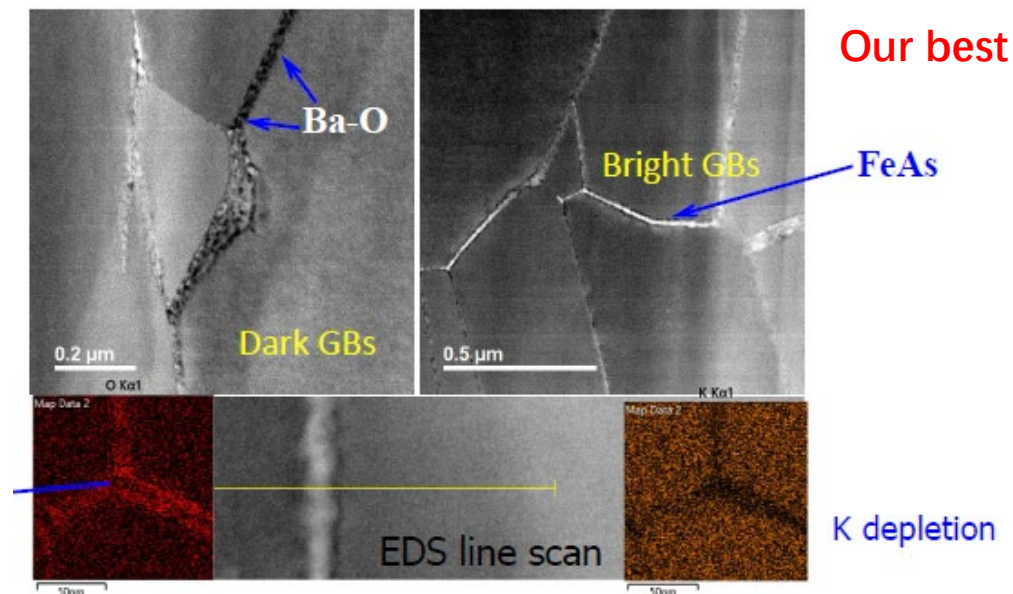
Atom-probe tomography (APT)



$Ba_{1-x}K_xFe_2As_2$ bulk

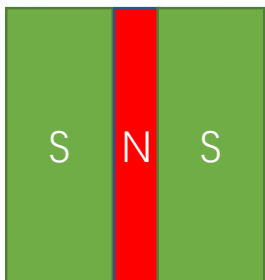
Kim *et al.*, Appl. Phys. Lett. **105**, 162604 (2014)

Tunneling electron microscope (TEM)



Our best tapes

By courtesy of Prof. Kametani



SNS Josephson junction

Tunneling current $I_T \sim \exp(-t/\xi)$
 $\xi \sim 2.4 \text{ nm}$

Secondary phase at GB thicker than 2.4 nm is a current blocker!

Large amounts of FeAs wetting phase is still the major problem

New synthesis tech. *e.g.* Low-T HIP

Oxides — high purity raw materials & high performance glove box



Challenge II — Massive production of precursor powders

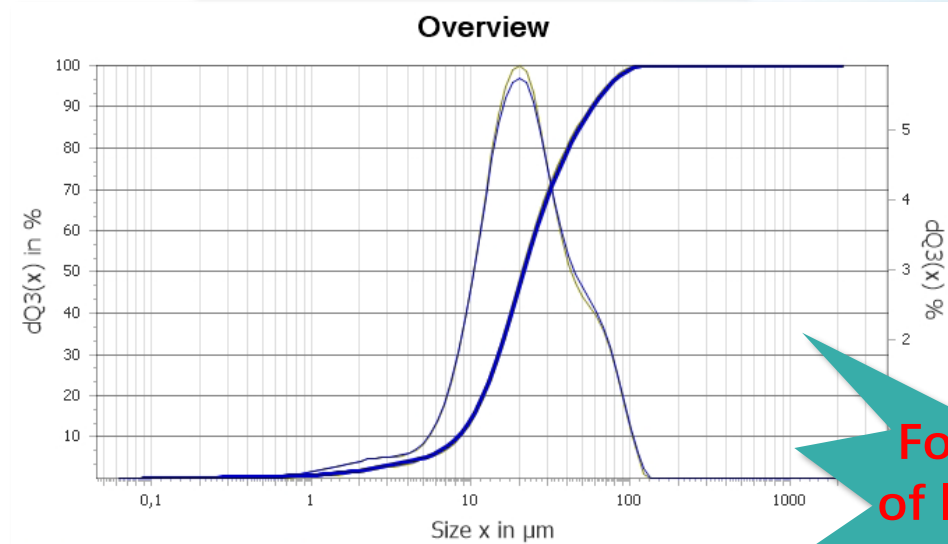
Billets 200 g



Powders



Particle size distribution



Foundation of long wires!

100-m 7-filaments tapes



0.5 kg precursor powders

1 km 7-filaments tapes



4-5 kg precursor powders

Massive production

Impurity phase, especially FeAs and oxides

Composition control

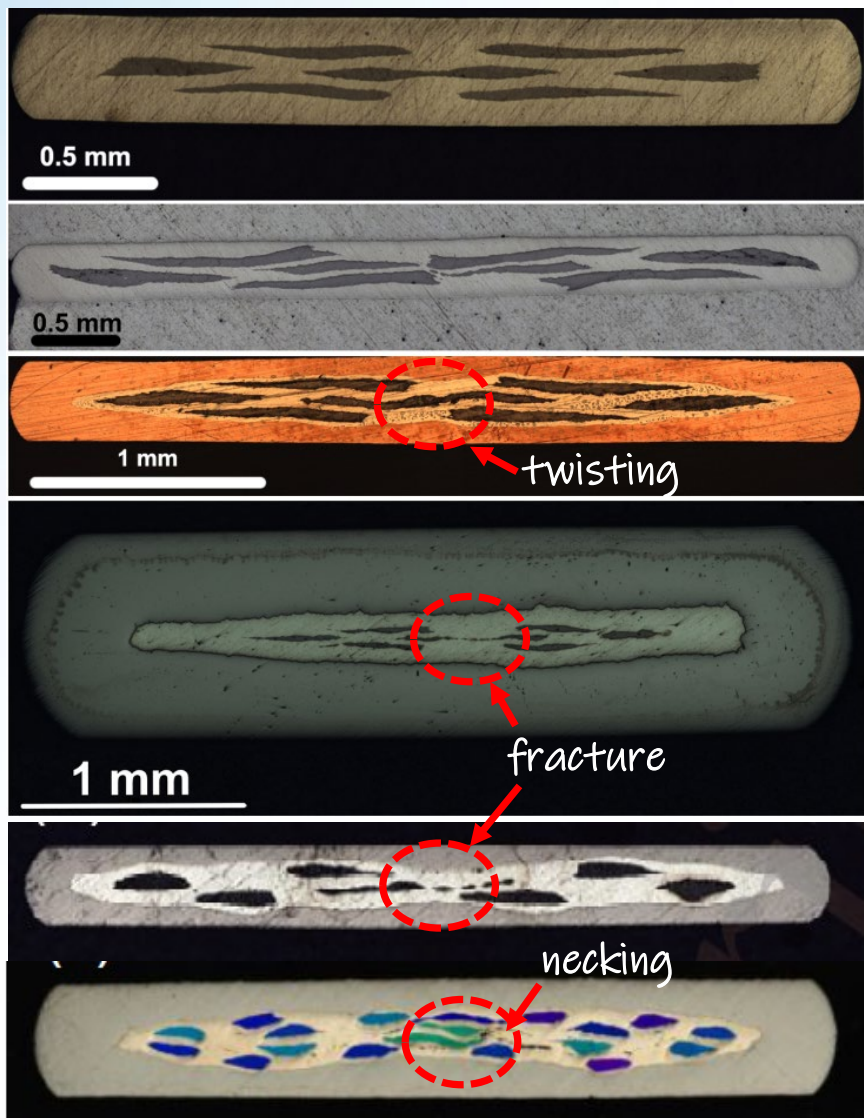
✓ K content & homogeneity

Particle size distribution

New synthesis strategy is required!



Challenge III — Homogeneous deformation process



Ag/AgMn tape

Ag/AgSn tape

Ag/Cu tape

Ag/SS tape

Ag/Monel tape

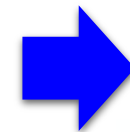
Ag/Fe tape

Ag must be reduced!


Composite structure must be applied!



Now be used in 100-m long tapes

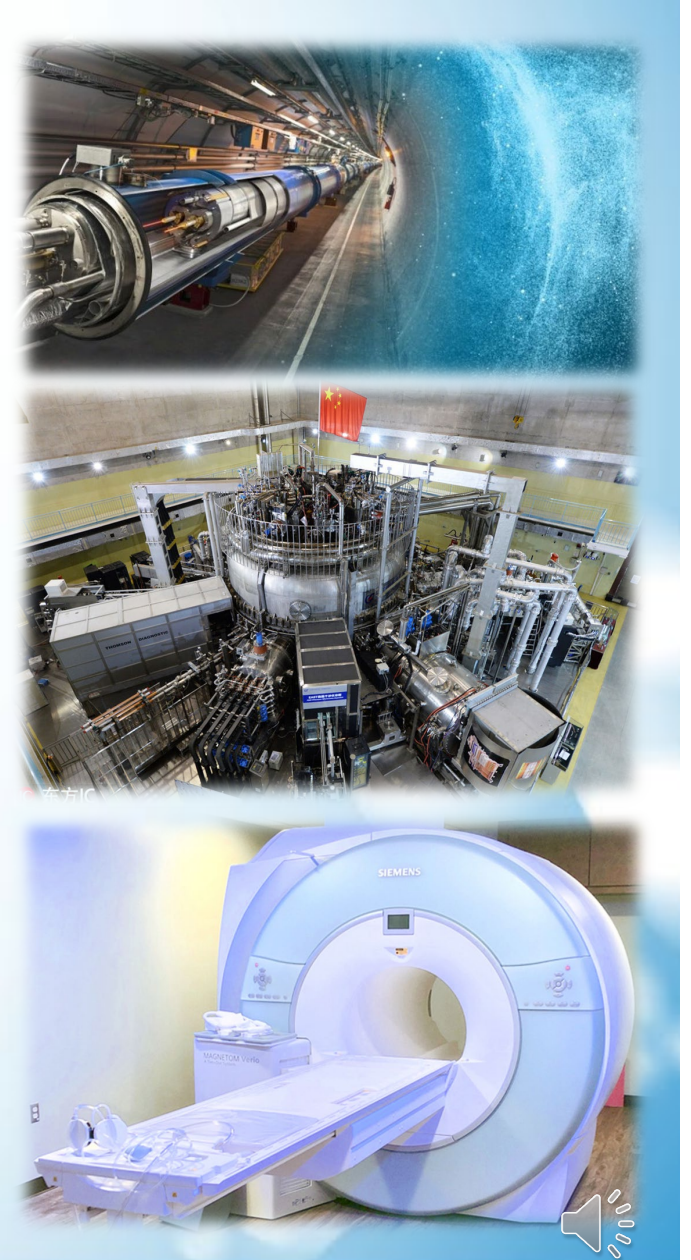


Only for short samples

- Ag must be used as the inner sheath
- Large difference in mechanical strength between outer- and Ag-sheaths!
 - Necking in the middle
 - Filaments twisting, fracture
 - Wire breaking
- Work-hardening** must be removed ! 

Conclusions

- Opportunities:
 - High T_c , H_{c2} and J_c^{intra}
 - Small γ
 - Low material cost
- Present status (@ 4.2 K, 10 T):
 - $1.5 \times 10^5 \text{ A/cm}^2$ for short tapes, $4 \times 10^4 \text{ A/cm}^2$ for short wires
 - $> 3 \times 10^4 \text{ A/cm}^2$ for 100-m long tapes
 - Up to 20 % of J_c^{intra} — a long way to go
- Challenges:
 - **Enhance J_c** : core density, texture, **secondary phases at GBs**
 - Massive production of high quality precursor powders
 - Homogeneous deformation of composite wires and tapes



Thank you for your attention!

