

Overcoming Challenges in Utilizing High-Performance REBCO Tapes in Ultra-high Magnetic Field Applications

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Acknowledgments

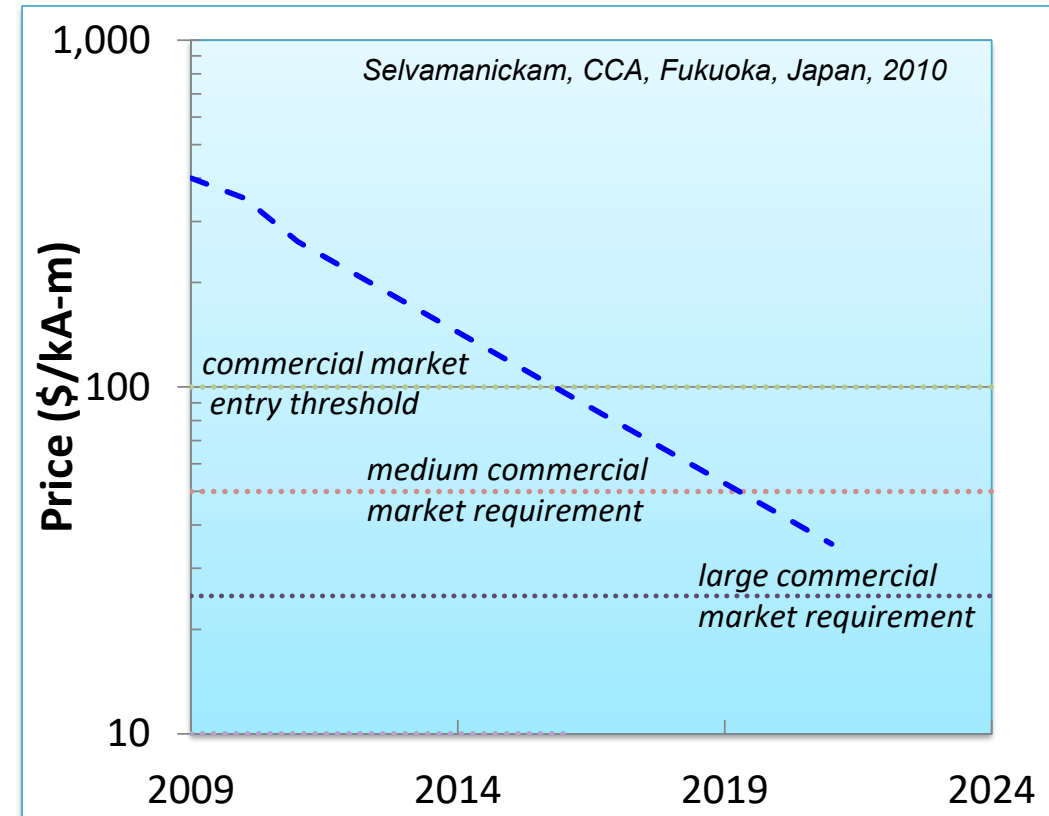
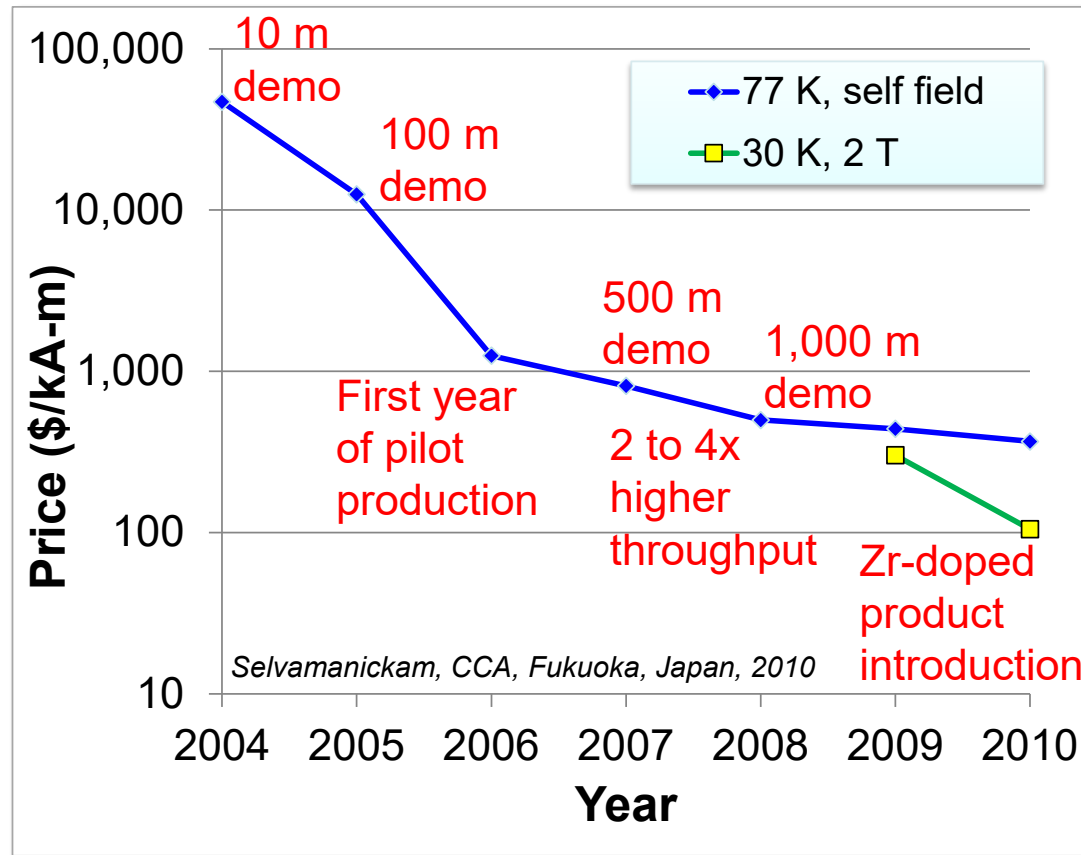
- M. Paidpilli, C. Goel, Y. Li, S. Chen, R. Jain, G. Majkic, R. Schmidt, A. H. Rahmati, P. Sharma, N. Castaneda Quintero and F. Hernandez of **University of Houston**
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Outline

- Advanced MOCVD for high-current REBCO tapes for high-field applications.
- How to achieve high in-field performance over long lengths?
- Technical Roadmap for large-scale commercialization of REBCO.

Advanced MOCVD for high-current REBCO tapes for high-field applications

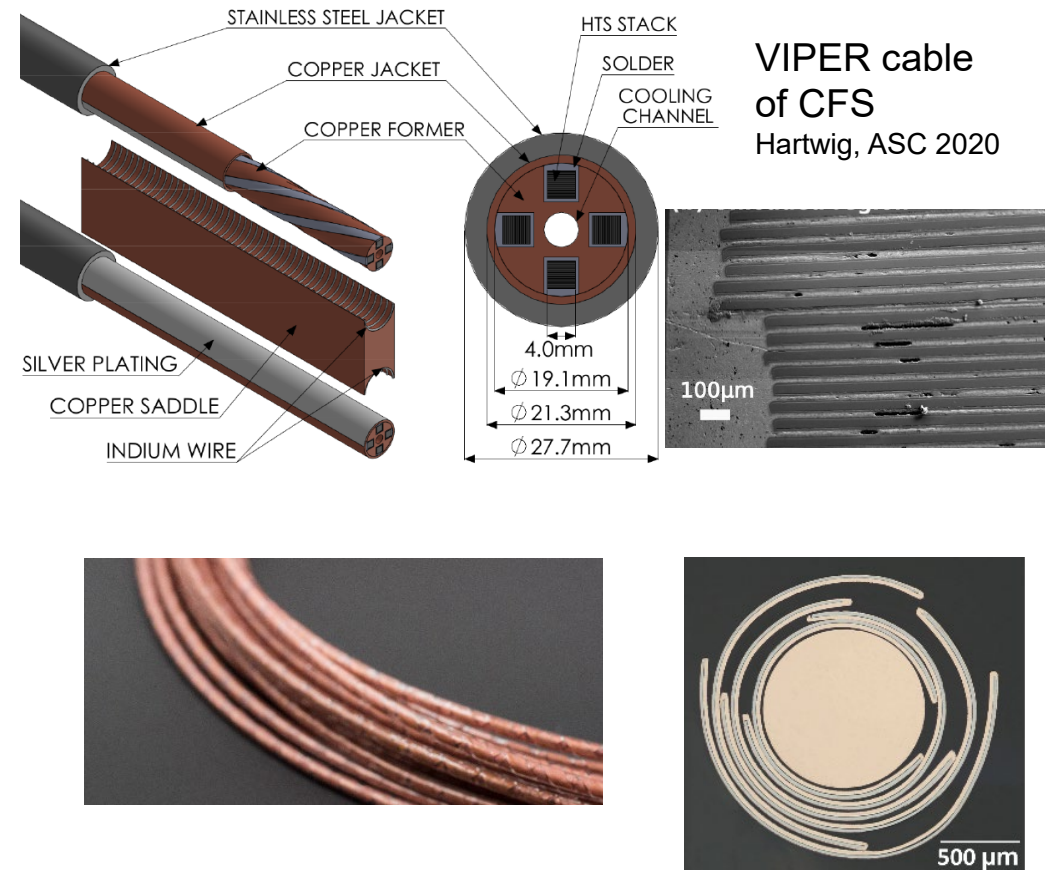
REBCO tape price has decreased only ~ 2.5x in the last 11 years; 4x higher than that predicted in 2010 CCA



2010 CCA → REBCO price: \$360/kA-m; 2021 price projected in 2010: \$35/kA-m
 Actual 2021 REBCO price: \$150 – 200/kA-m

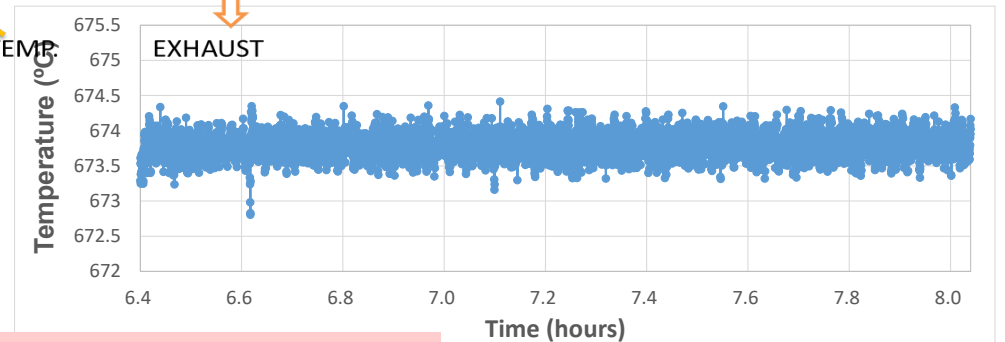
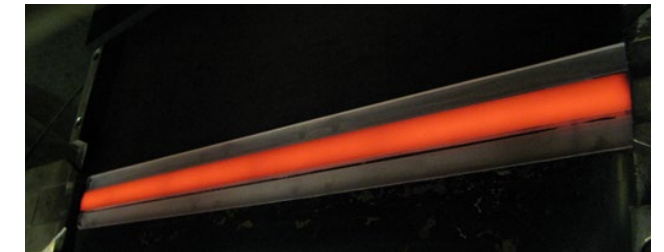
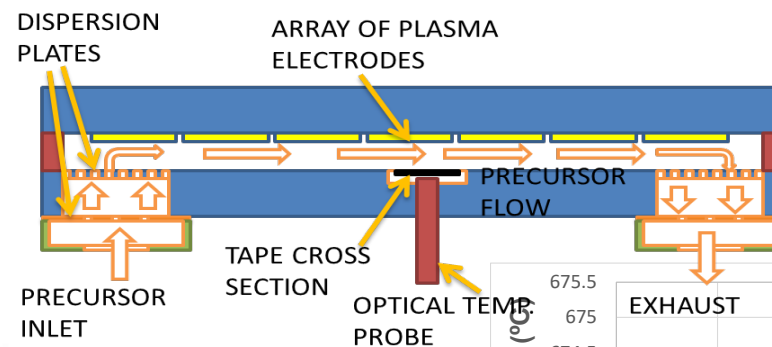
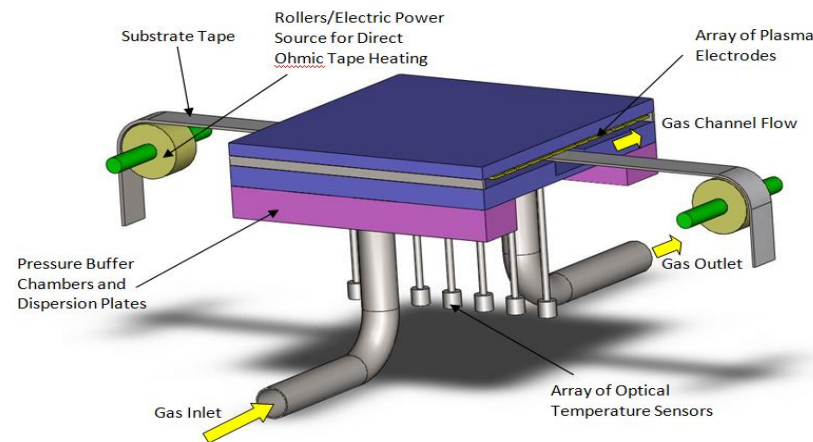
High I_c REBCO is the best way to achieve drastic cost reduction

- Most ultra-high field applications use stacks of many REBCO tapes: ~ 100 tapes/cable for compact fusion
- **With higher performance, less tape needed**
 - 3 – 4 GA-m for commercial fusion device.
 - 20,000 km of ‘standard tape’ needed.
 - **But with I_c 5x standard tape, need 4,000 km.**
 - **Less tape \rightarrow less burden on tape production**
- With high I_c tape, J_e will meet application requirements in formats that use large non-superconductor cross section like round wires.
- Fewer high I_c tape strands \rightarrow more compact, more flexible round wires

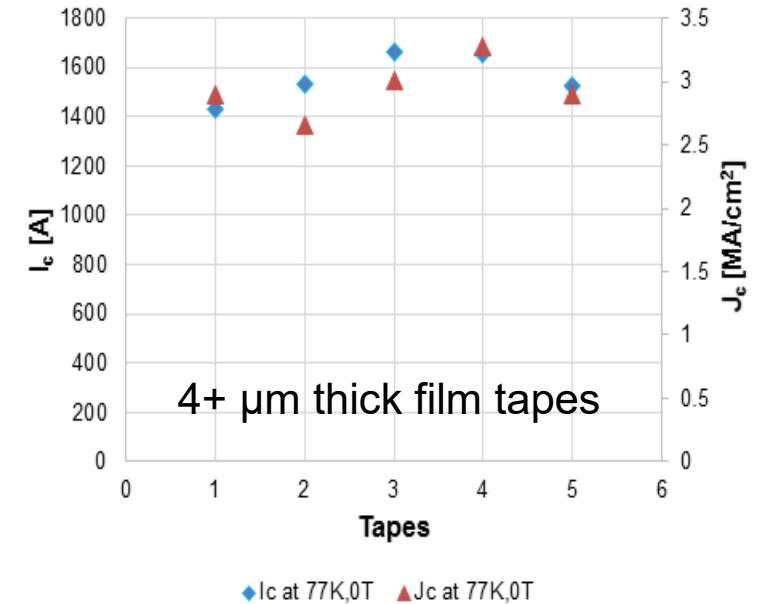
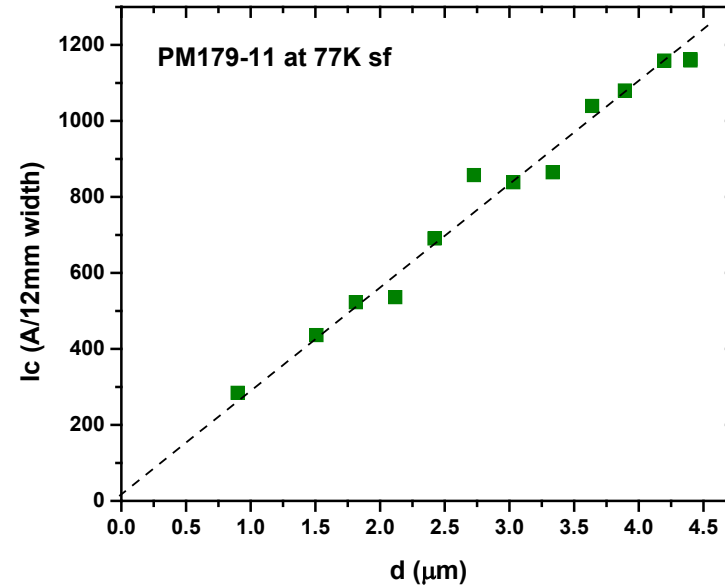
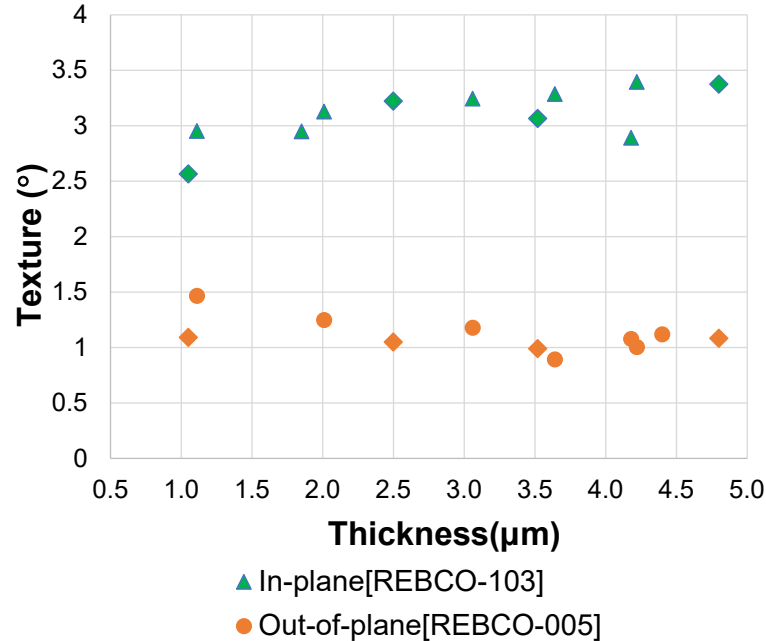


Advanced MOCVD for high I_c , low-cost, high-yield manufacturing of REBCO tapes

- Advanced MOCVD reactor addresses all deficiencies of current MOCVD production tools designs
 - Excellent control of tape temperature by Direct tape heating and Direct tape temperature monitoring → 5 μ m thick films & 10x BZO density
 - Low volume, laminar flow reactor → 5x precursor-to-film conversion efficiency



High I_c thick film REBCO tapes by Advanced MOCVD

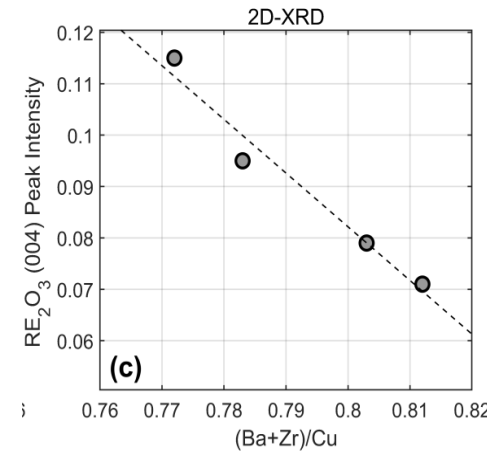
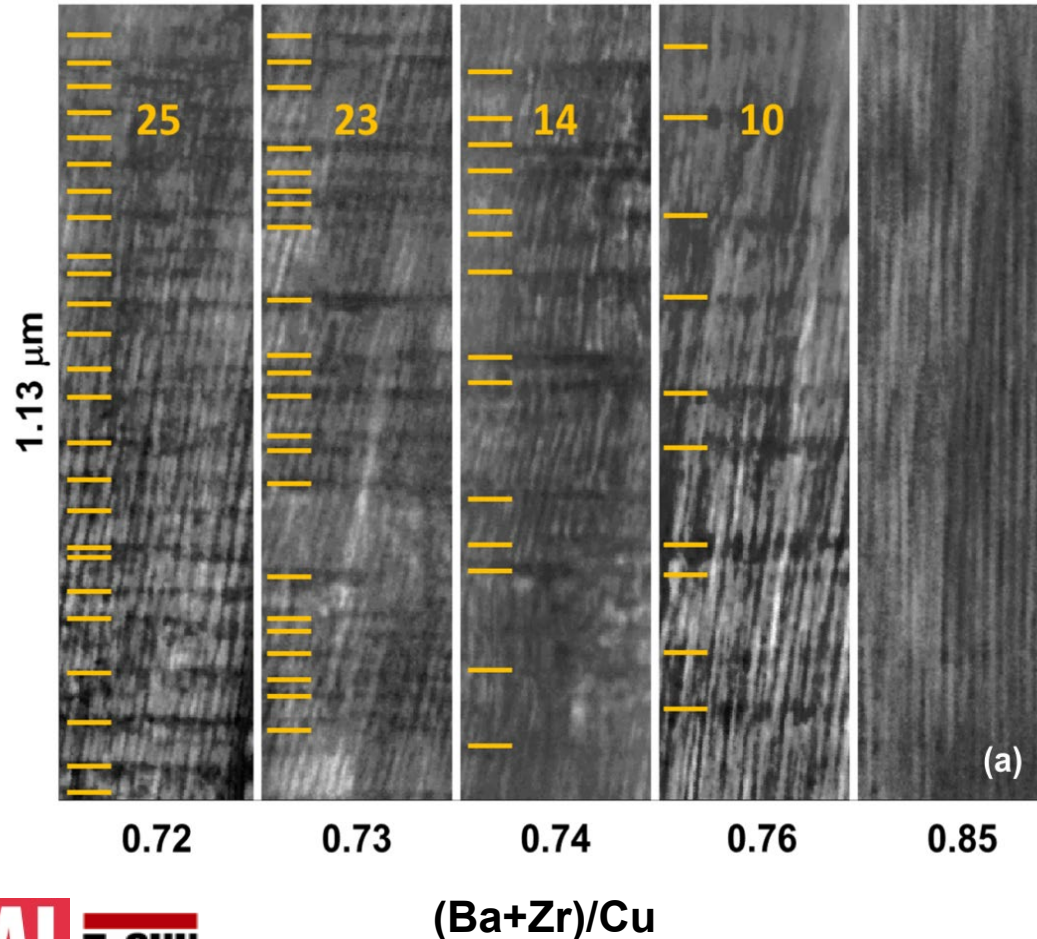


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- No change in in-plane and out-of-plane texture even up to 5 μm thick films
- Approx. 300 A/μm-thickness and J_c is almost constant with thickness
- I_c^{sf} (77K) = 1660 A/12 mm (record high current in single time deposition in a MOCVD process)

$$J_c^{sf} (77K) = 3 \text{ MA/cm}^2$$

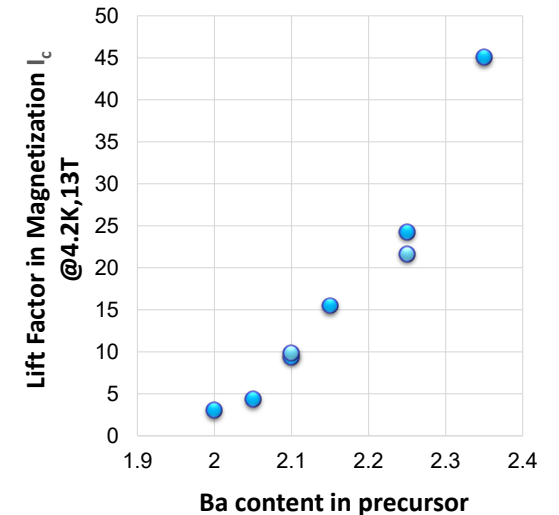
In-field J_c at 4.2 K tailored by (Ba+M)/Cu content; BZO/BHO nanocolumns and REO depend on Ba content



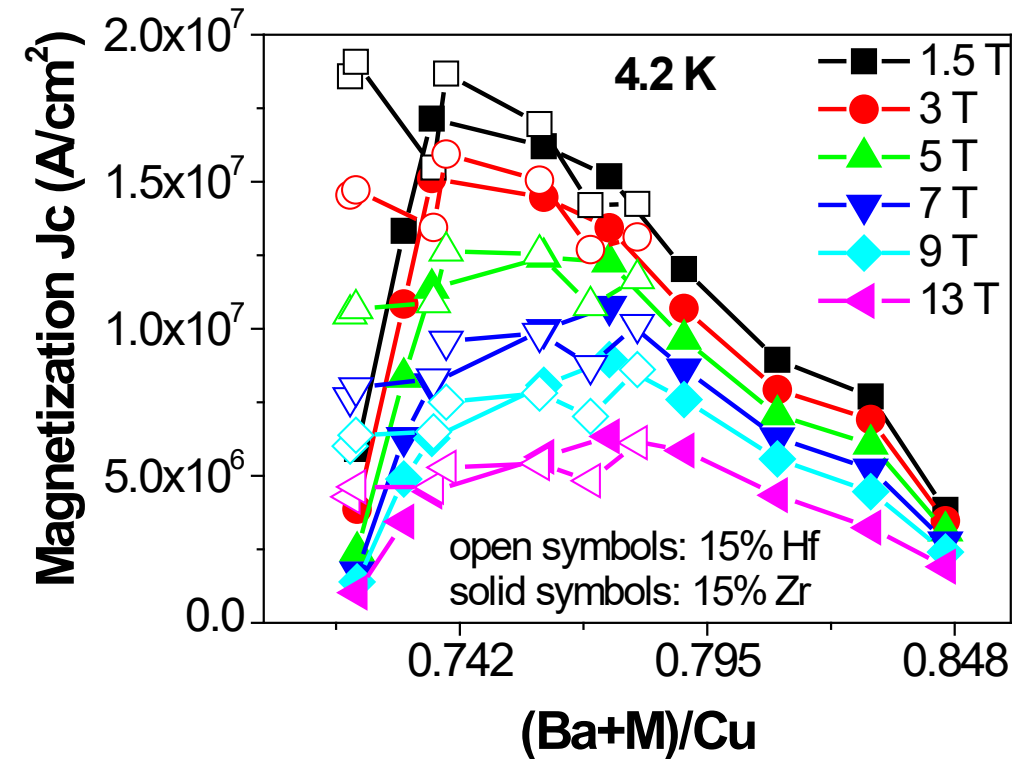
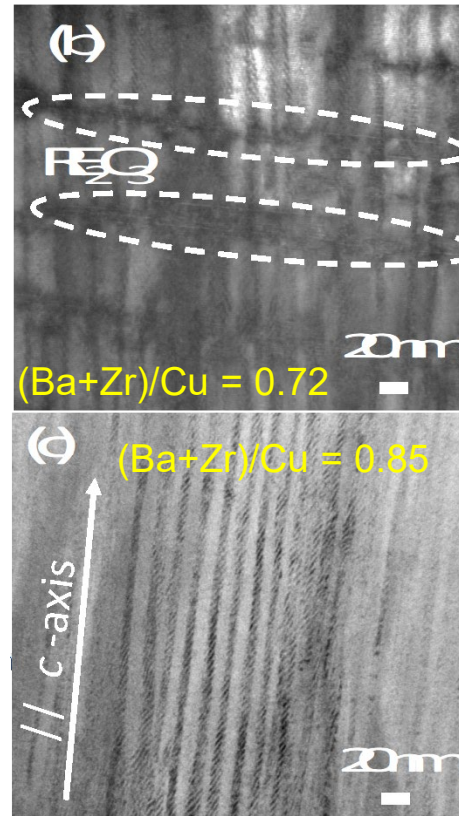
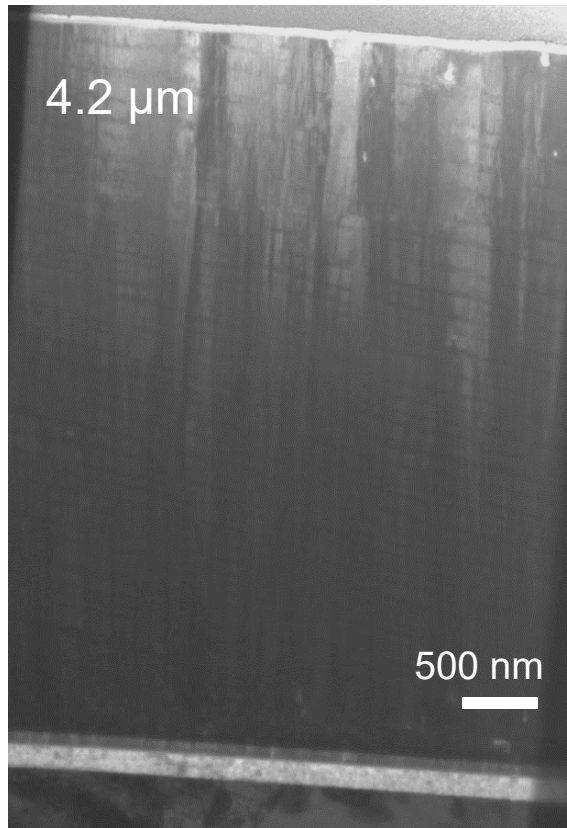
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With increasing Ba content, interruptions to BMO nanorods decrease and lift factor in I_c at 4.2 K, 13 T increases.

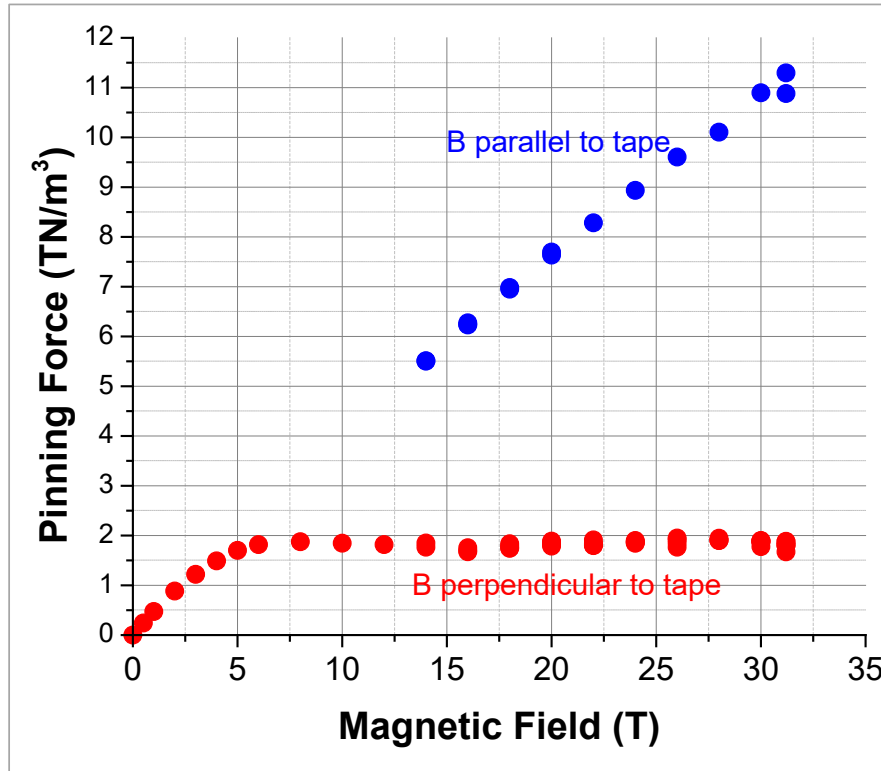
RE₂O₃ intensity in 2D X-ray Diffraction decreases with increasing Ba content



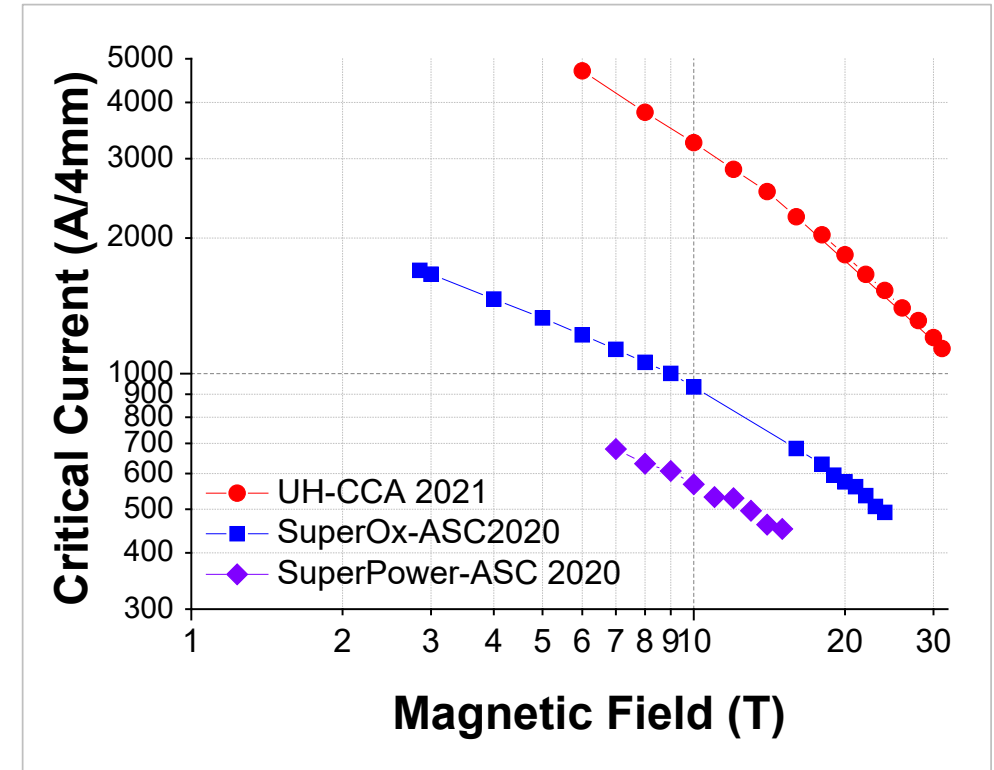
In-field J_c at 4.2 K tailored by (Ba+M)/Cu content; BZO/BHO nanocolumns and REO depend on Ba content



4+ μm thick film REBCO tapes made by Advanced MOCVD exhibit very high critical currents in high fields at 4.2K



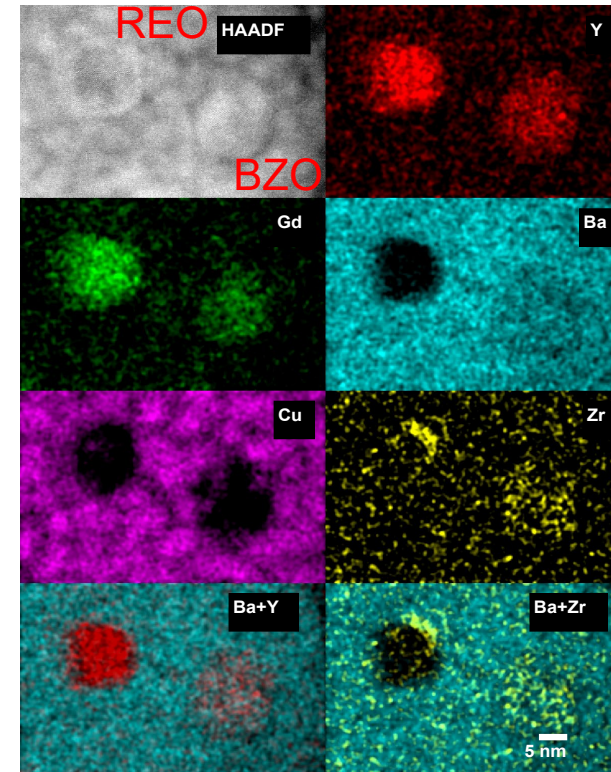
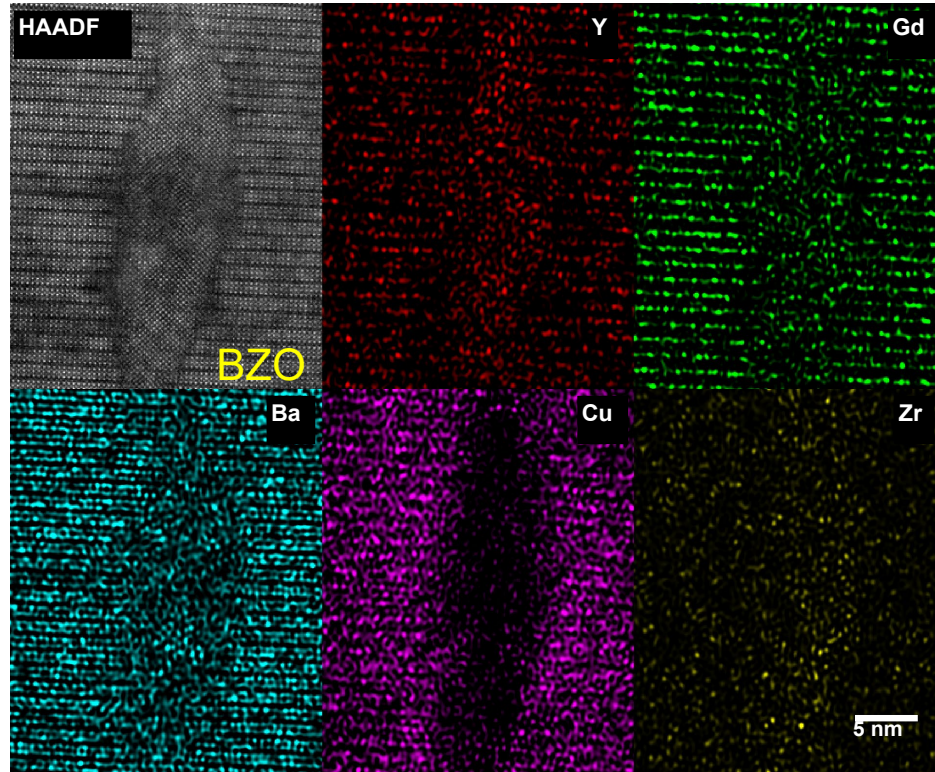
Maximum pinning force of 4 μm film tape = 1.9 TN/m³ ($B \perp$ tape)



I_c of UH REBCO @ 4.2 K, 20 T = 1,836 A
3.19x best commercial (PLD) REBCO tape at 20 T
5.27x best commercial MOCVD REBCO tape at 15 T

How to achieve high in-field performance over long lengths?

🗨️ **Gd and Y dissolve in BZO: BZO is actually a solid solution**
 $\text{Ba}^{2+}(\text{Zr}^{4+}_{1-z}\text{RE}^{3+}_z)\text{O}_{3-\delta}$ perovskite

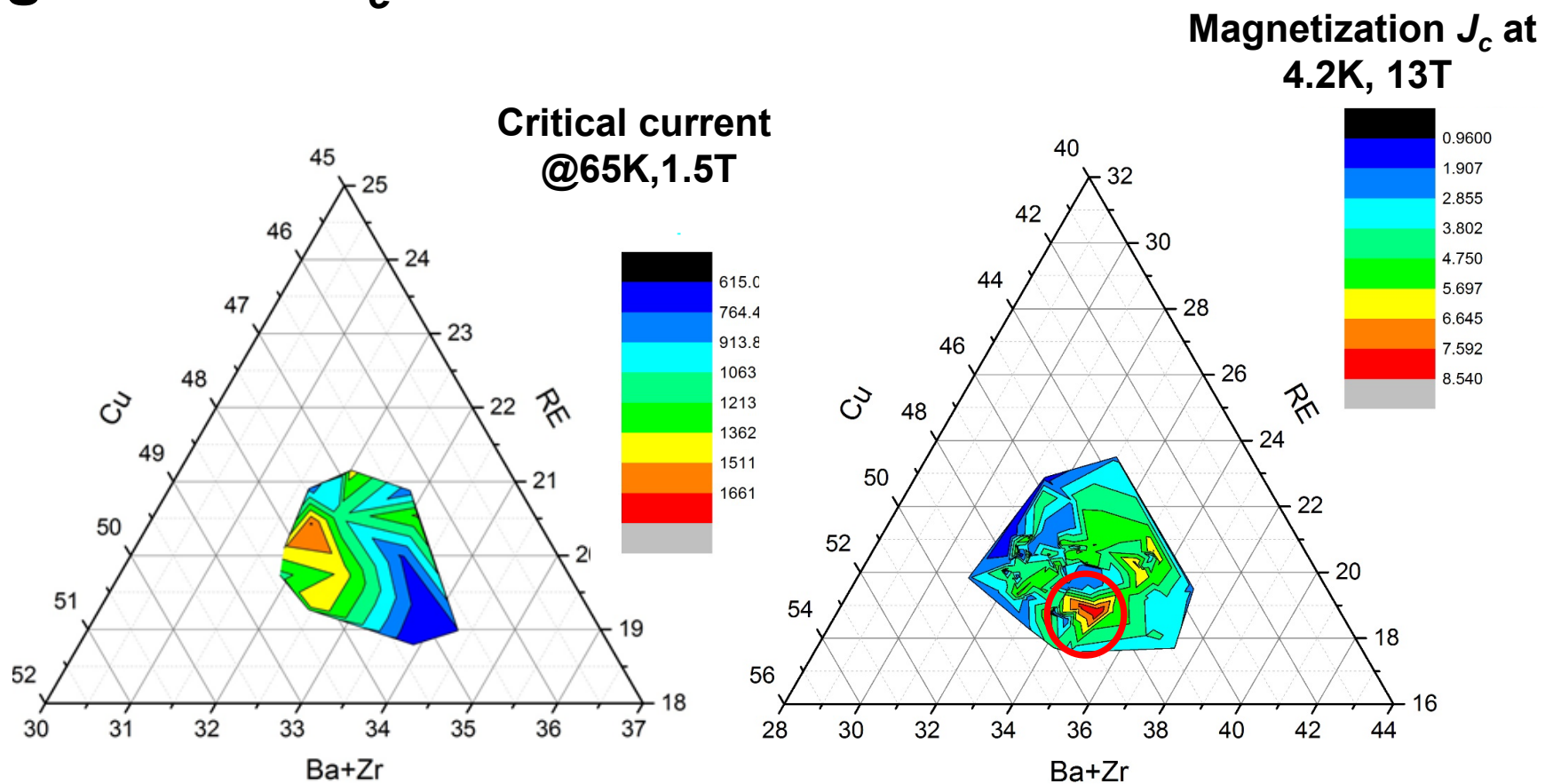


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Even with a constant 15% Zr, by varying the Ba content, BZO can be tuned from 5 to 23%, and the linear density of RE_2O_3 precipitates from 18 to 1 μm^{-1} .

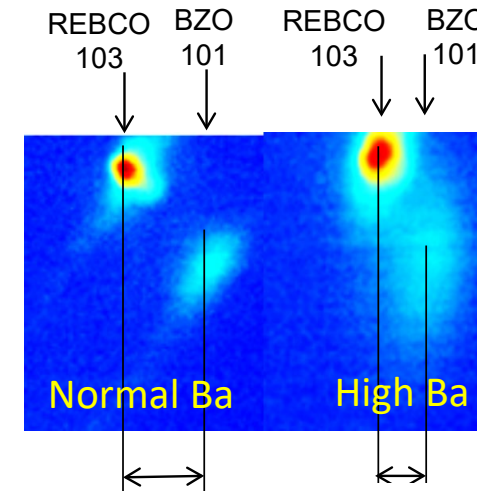
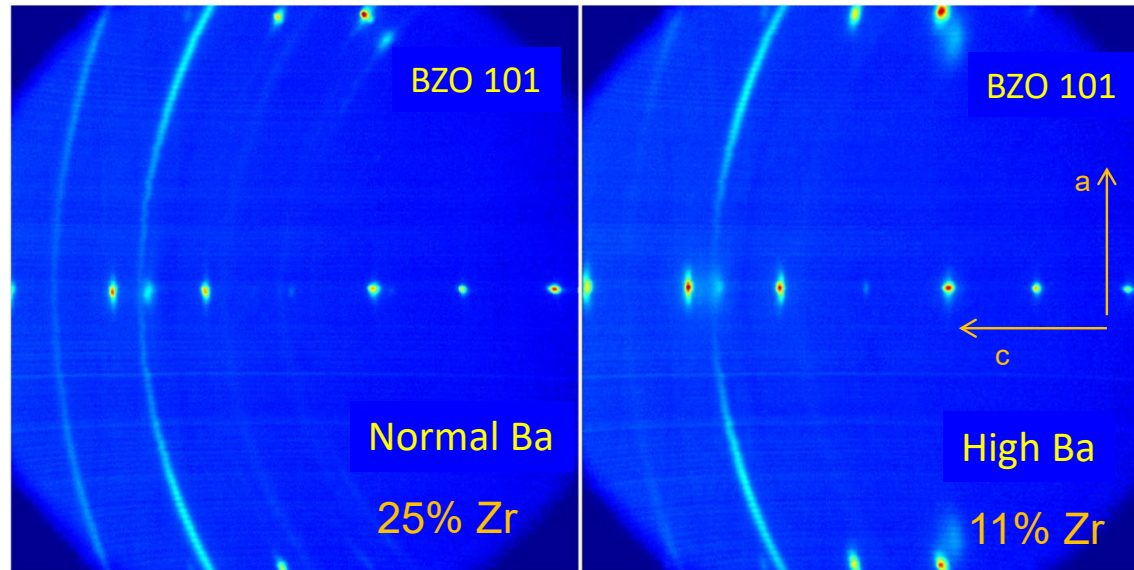


Compositional control of REBCO film important for high in-field J_c

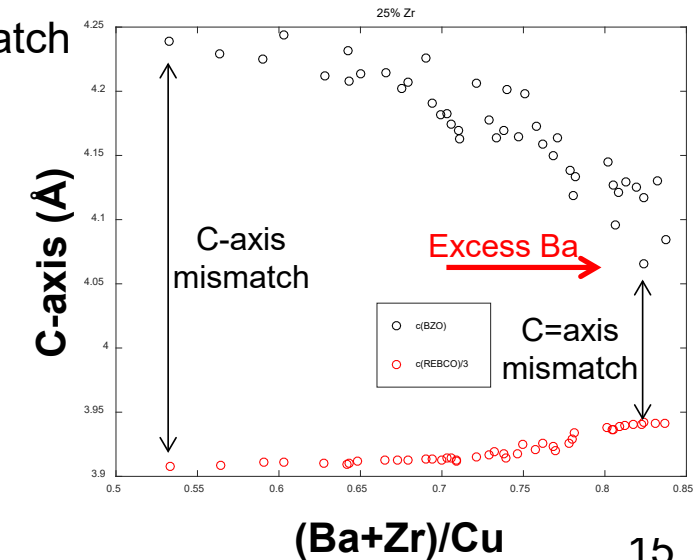


Non-destructive method needed for rapid evaluation of REBCO film composition during manufacturing of long tapes

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

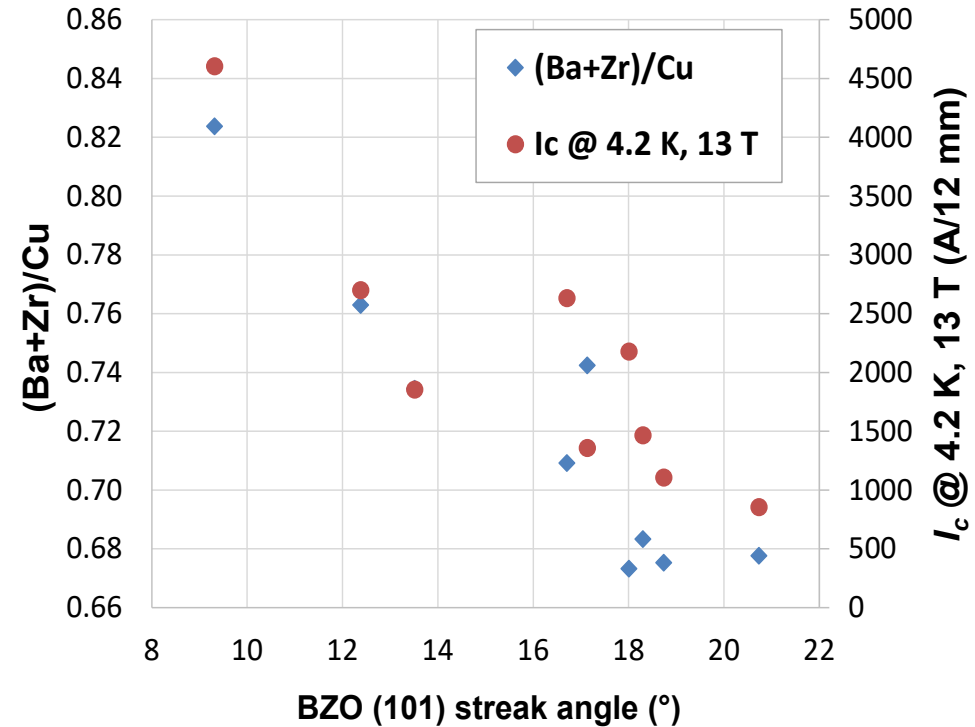
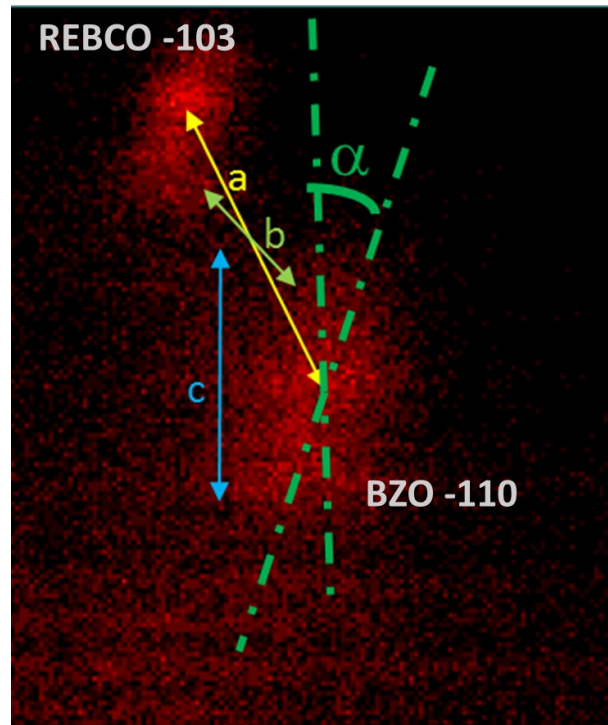


C axis mismatch



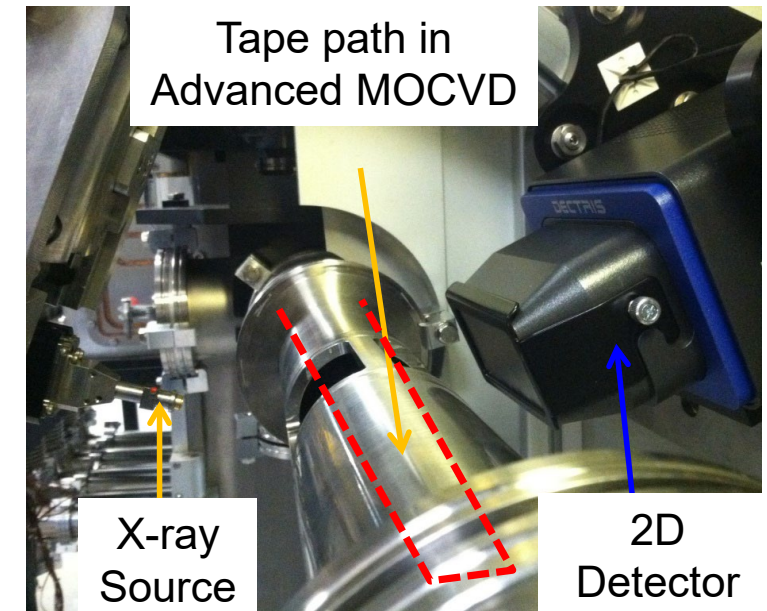
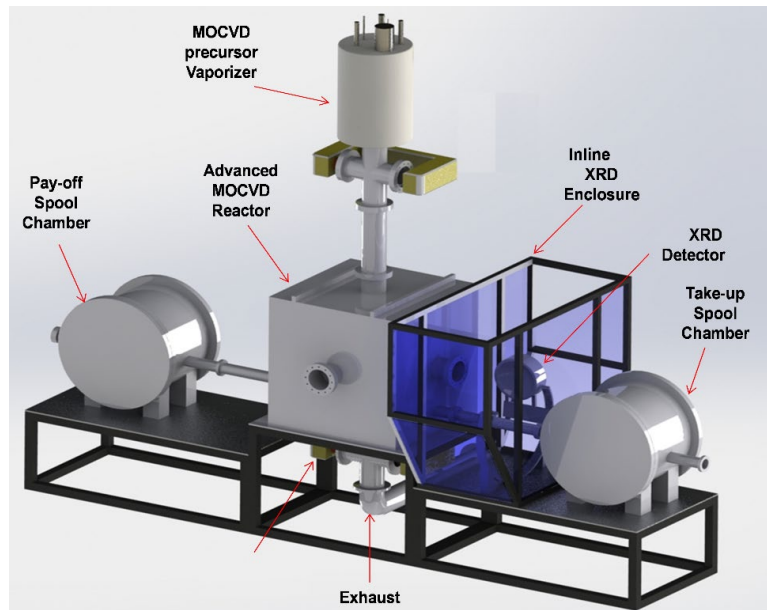
- Streaking of BZO (101) peak towards REBCO (103) peak
- C-axis lattice mismatch between REBCO and BZO decreases with increasing Ba/Cu composition

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

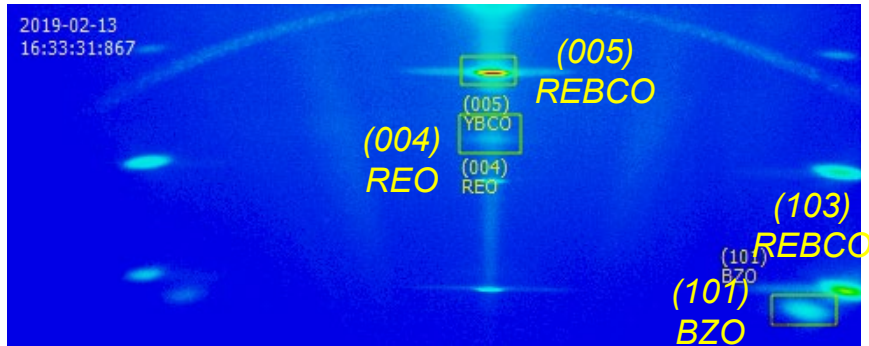


BZO (101) streak deviation angle good indicator of BZO nanocolumn size and film composition

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

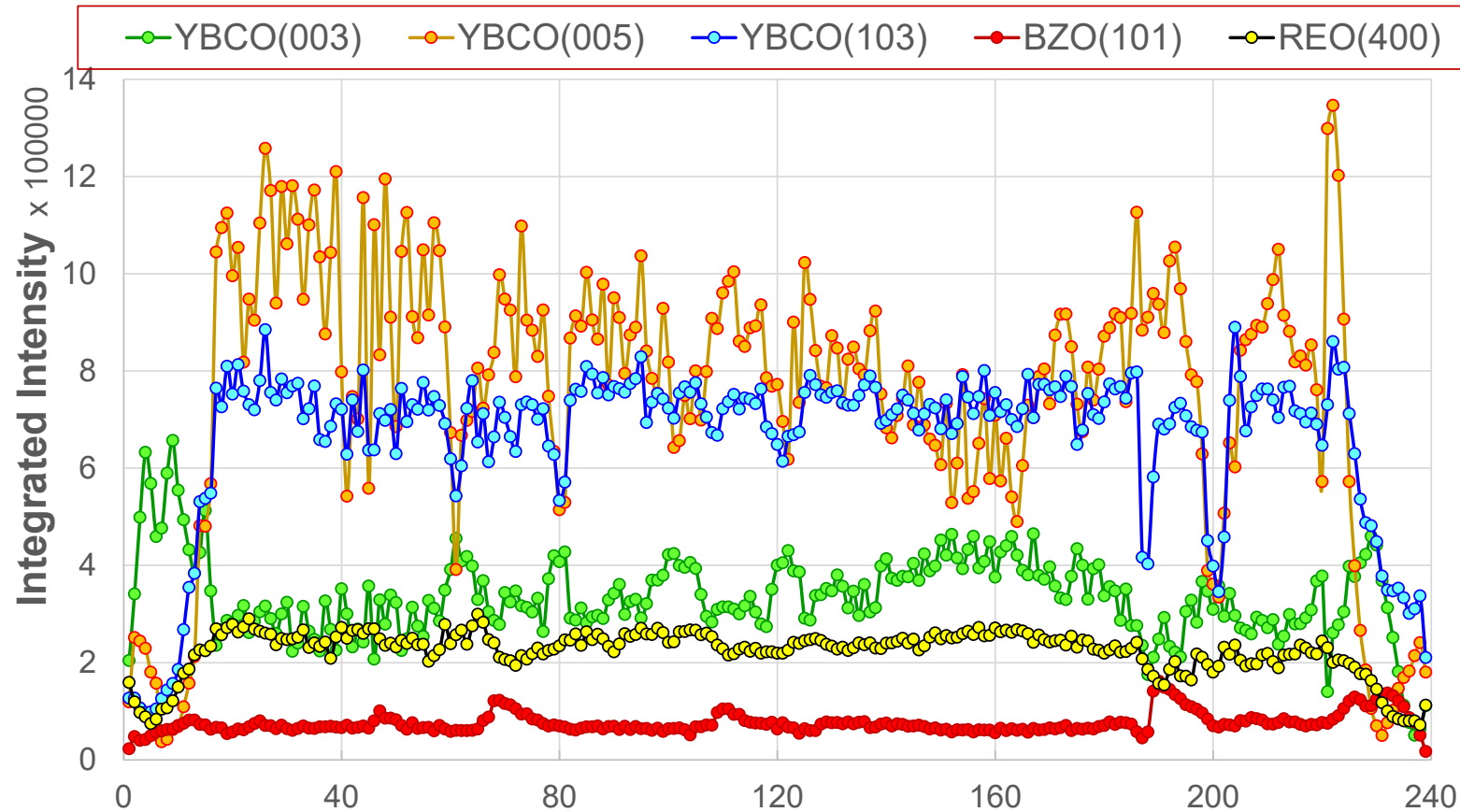


Continuous 2D-XRD data acquisition along tape length during REBCO film deposition in Advanced MOCVD



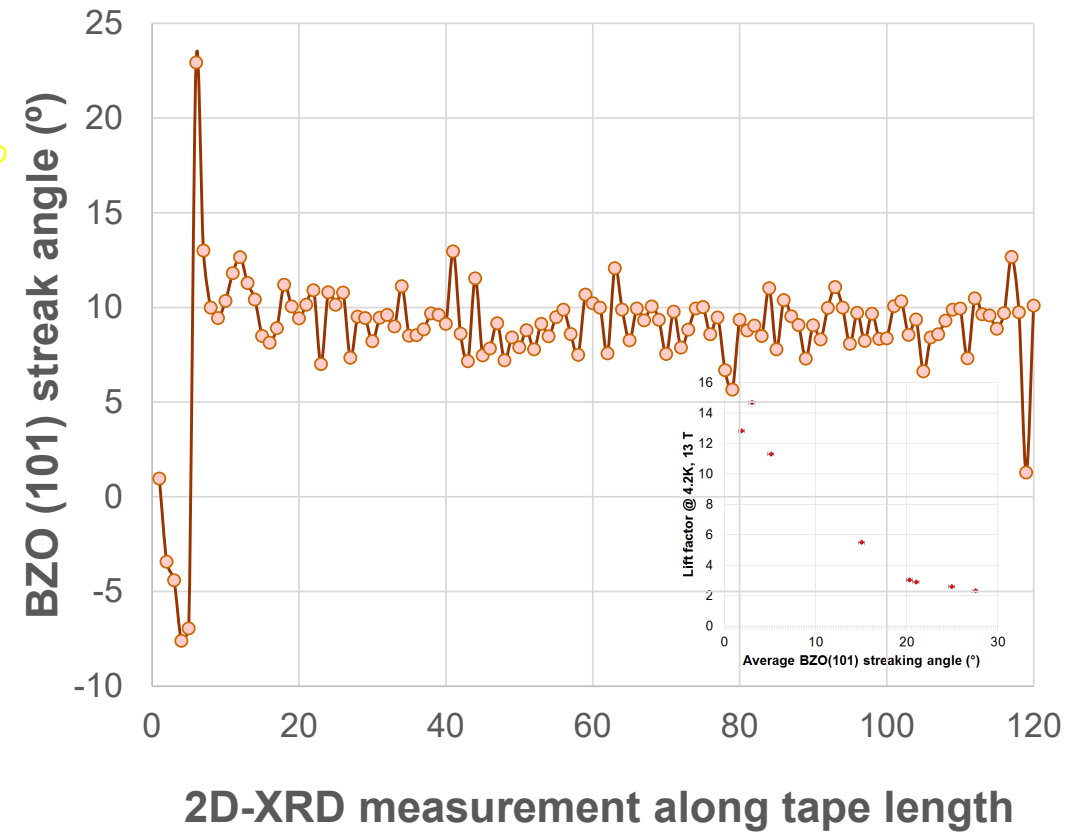
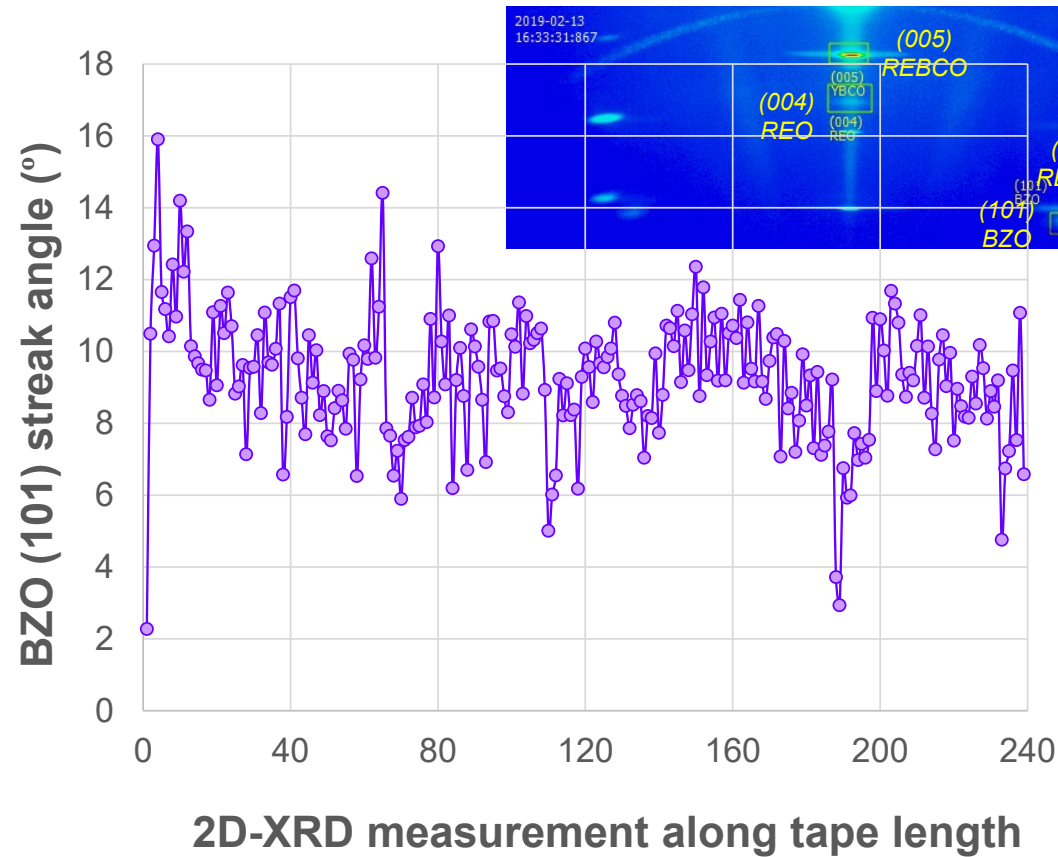
Key phases (REBCO, BZO, REO) identified in a single snapshot in in-line 2D XRD in pilot MOCVD tool

Integrated intensity of REBCO, BZO, REO peaks along tape length continuously during REBCO film deposition



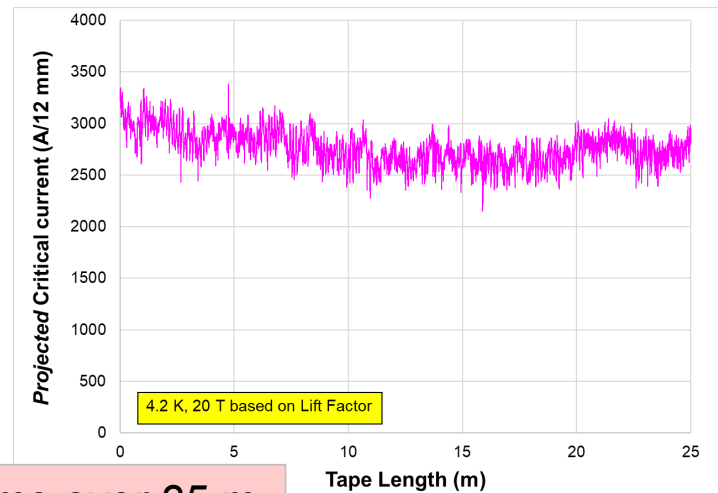
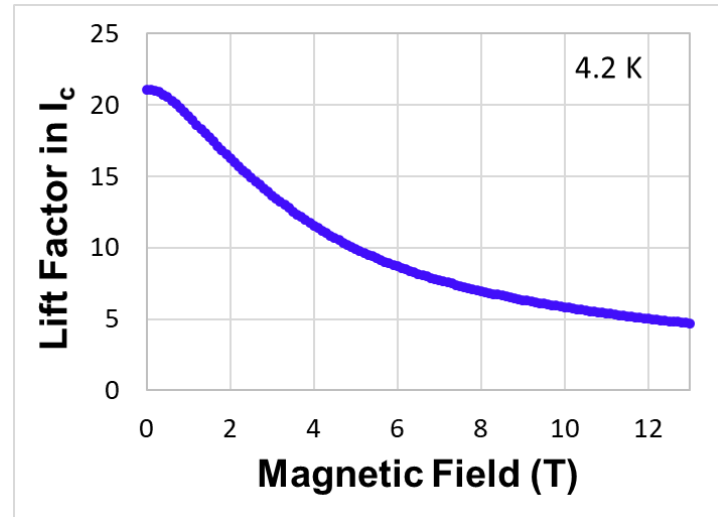
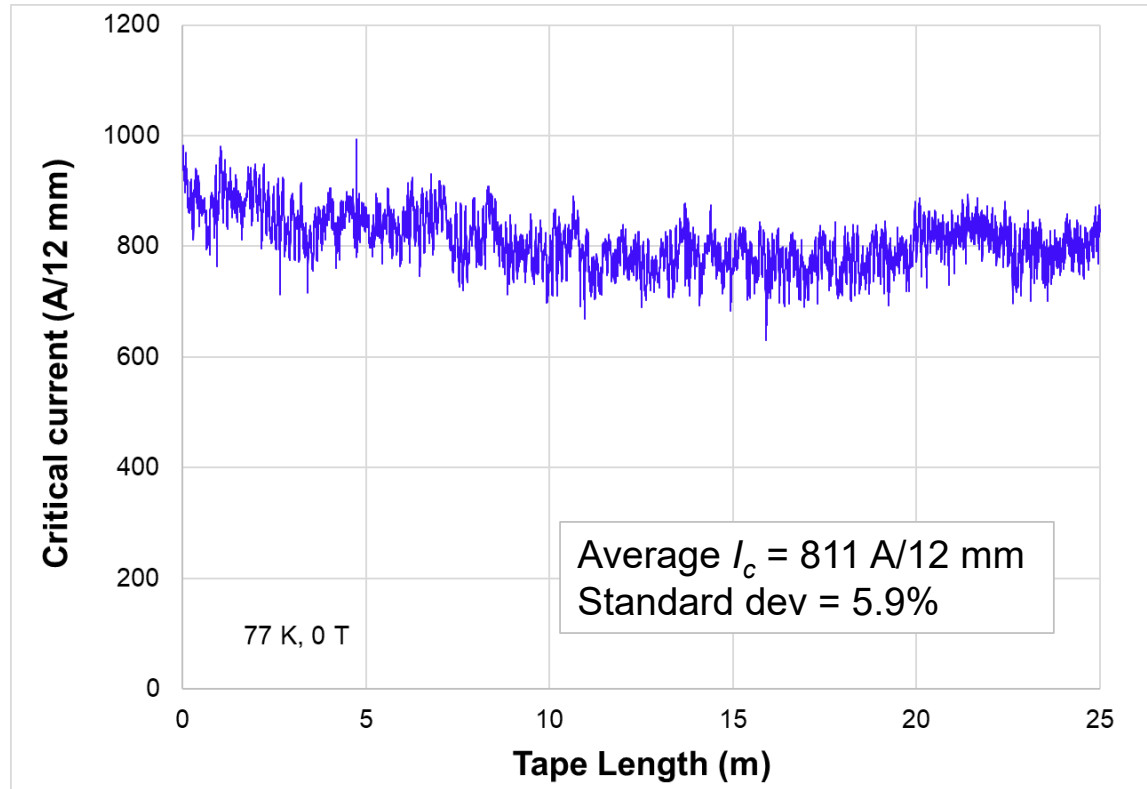
2D-XRD measurement along 10 meter tape length

BZO (101) peak streak angle measured along tape length continuously during REBCO film deposition



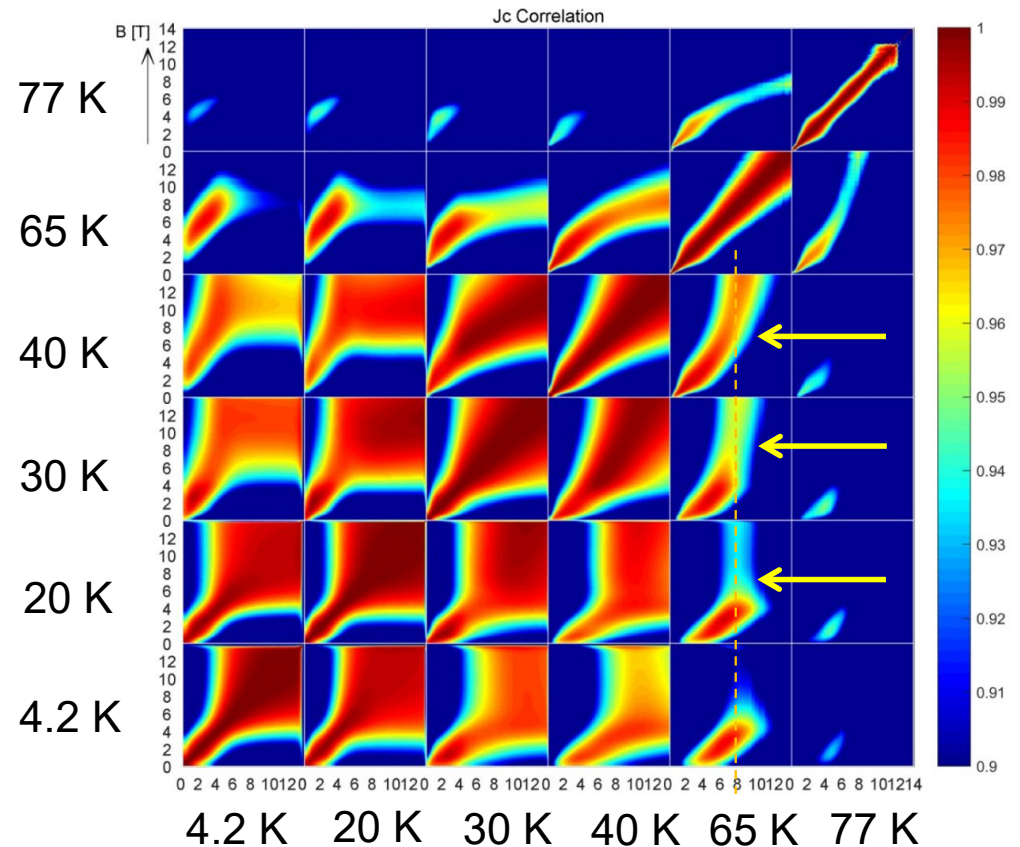
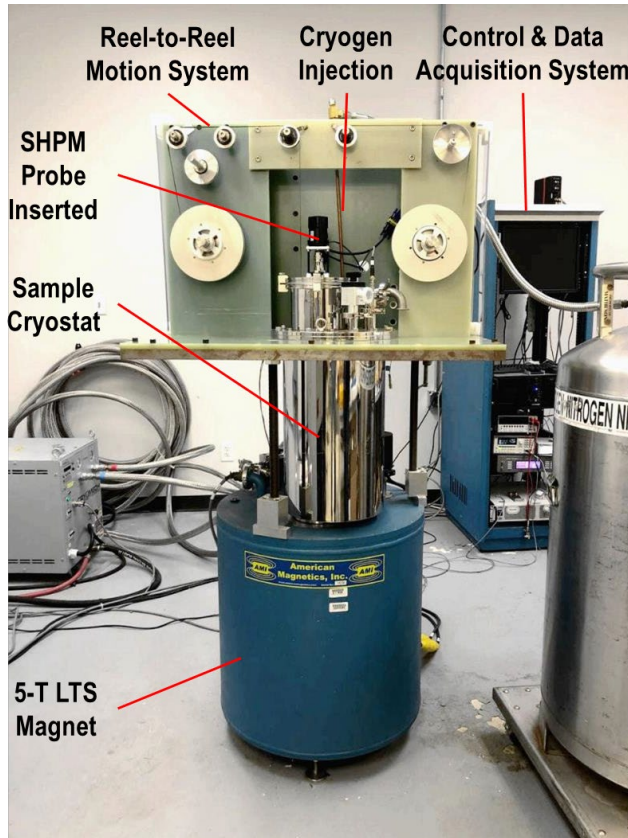
A Next: Use real-time 2D-XRD data to control deposition process for uniform microstructure → uniform performance

Performance of 25 m long Advanced MOCVD tapes



- Measured Lift Factor in I_c @ 4.2 K, 13 T = 4.71
- alpha value @ 4.2 K = 0.772
- Projected Lift Factor in I_c @ 4.2 K, 20 T = 3.41

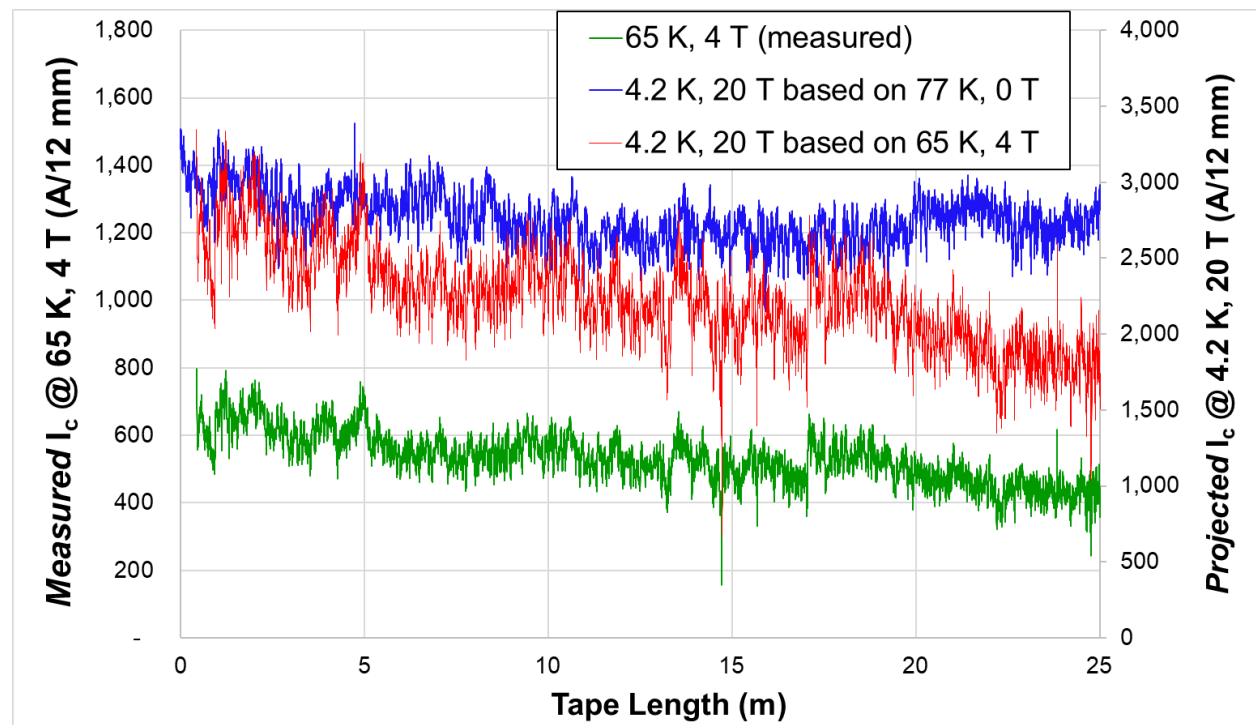
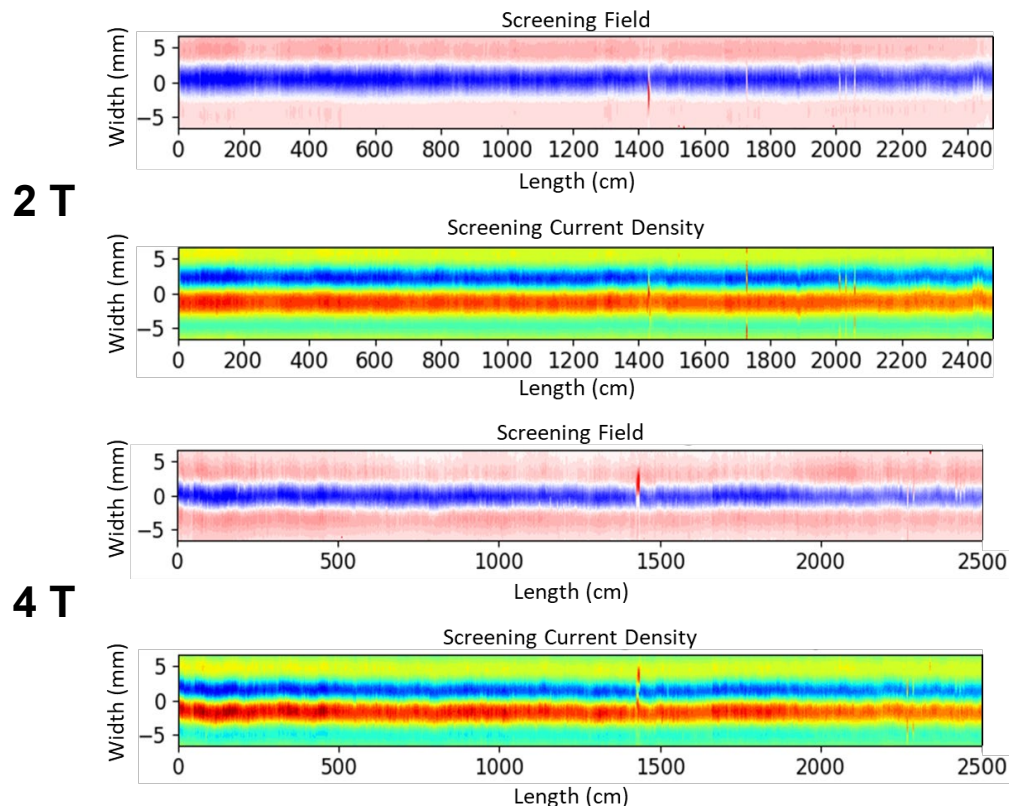
Reel-to-reel in-field I_c measurements of long tapes at 65 K by non-contact Scanning Hall Probe Microscopy (SHPM)



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In-field I_c at 65K measured by reel-to-reel SHPM can be used to determine I_c over entire tape length in high magnetic fields at 4.2 – 20 K using the discovered strong correlations.

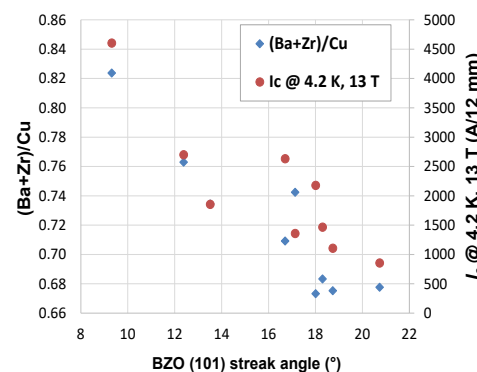
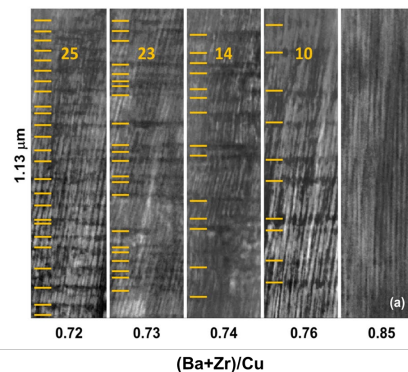
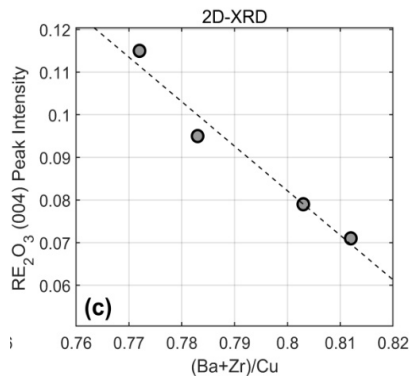
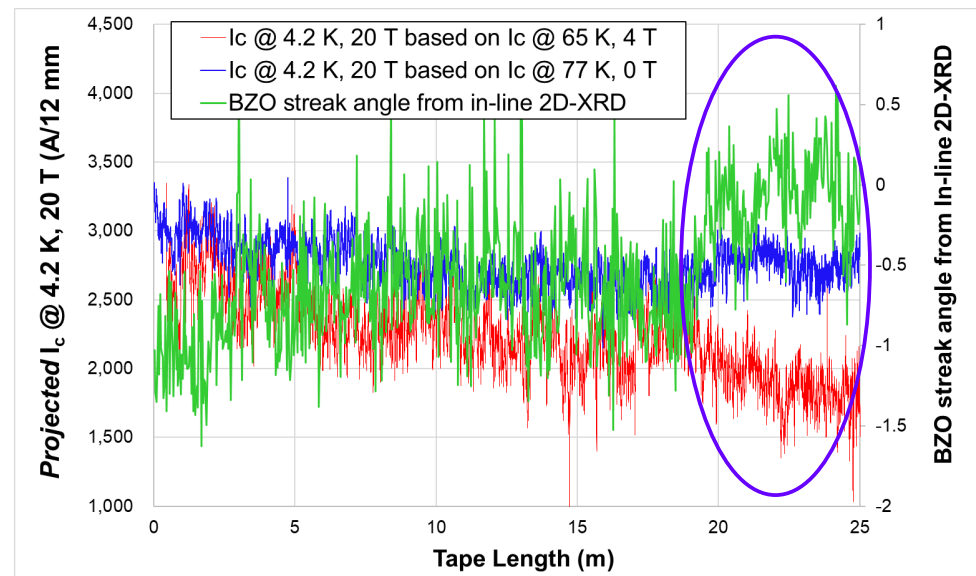
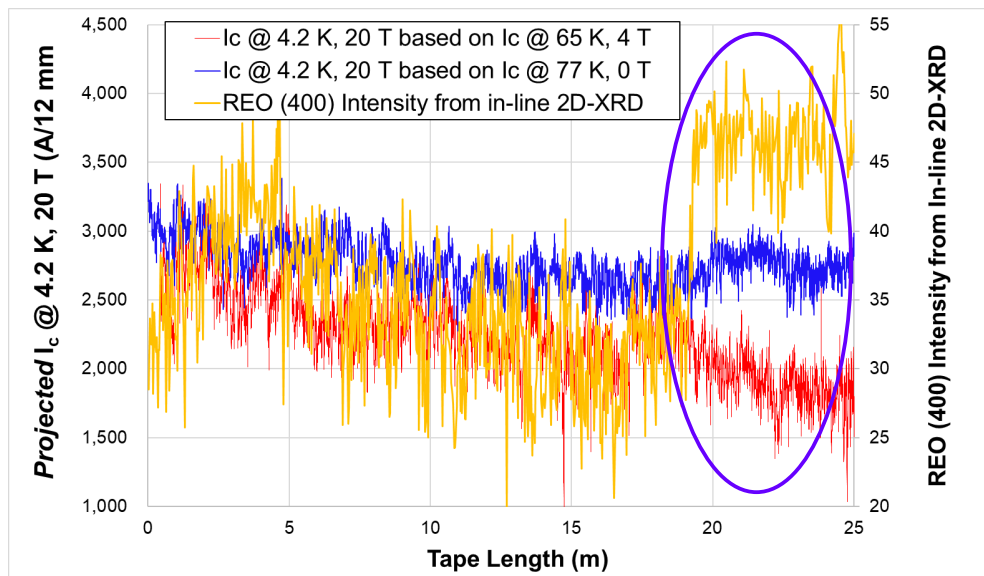
Reel-to-reel I_c measurements at 65 K, 2 T and 4 T over 25 m long tape 1 mm intervals by reel-to-reel SHPM



Expect more I_c non-uniformity in high fields at 4.2 K and 20 T than that measured at 77 K, 0 T

I_c @ 4.2 K, 20 T	Uniformity over 25 m
Based on I_c @ 77 K, 0 T	5.9%
Based on I_c @ 65 K, 4 T	14.2%

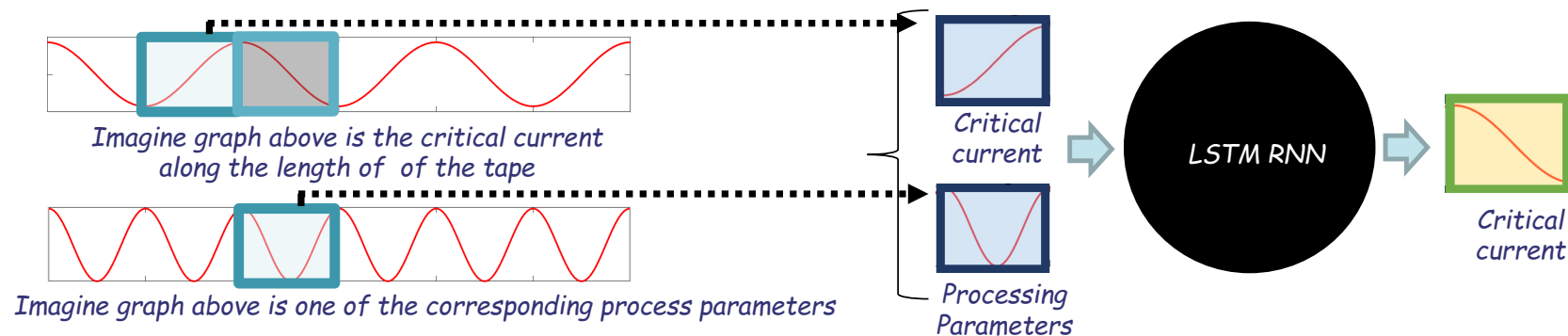
Decrease in in-field I_c in R2R SHPM predictable by decreasing REO peak intensity and increasing BZO streak angle in in-line 2D-XRD



Less Ba in film → more RE₂O₃ interfering with BZO growth → reduced in-field I_c

Creating a feedback for process control: Machine learning based predictive model using LSTM recurrent neural network (RNN)

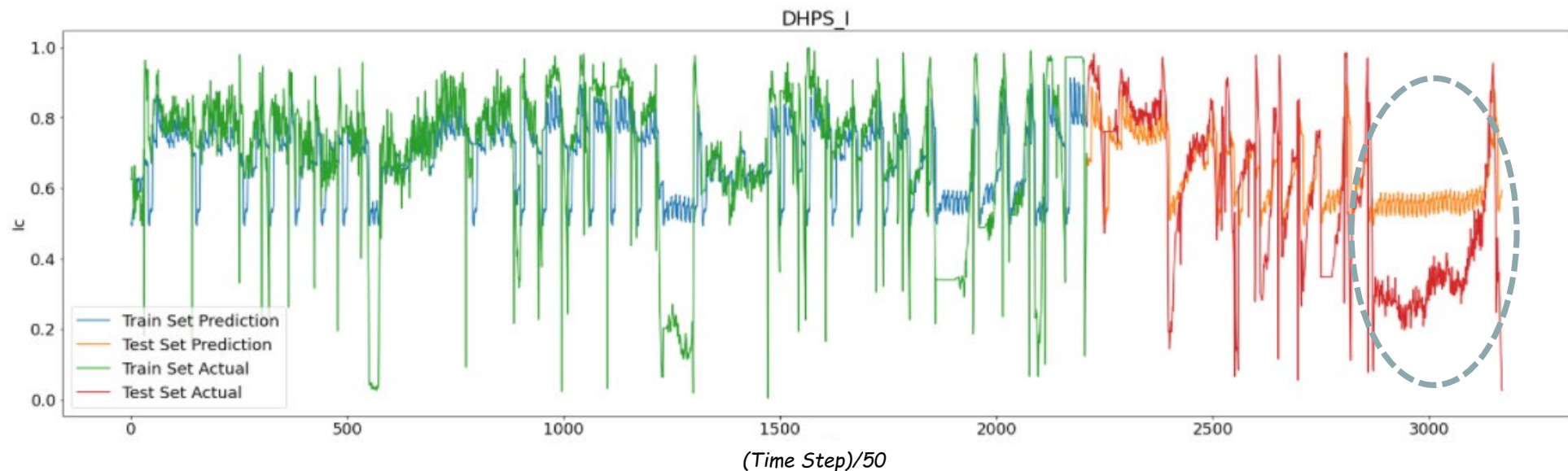
- Goal: Using information on critical current in *earlier* part of the tape and manufacturing process parameters of *later* parts of the tape, predict the critical current of the *later* part of the tape.



- A window size of 500 time steps (roughly 40 cm of tape) used to create the dataset.
- Training done on dataset from 39 long HTS tapes. 32 process parameters used to create and train LSTM RNN network.

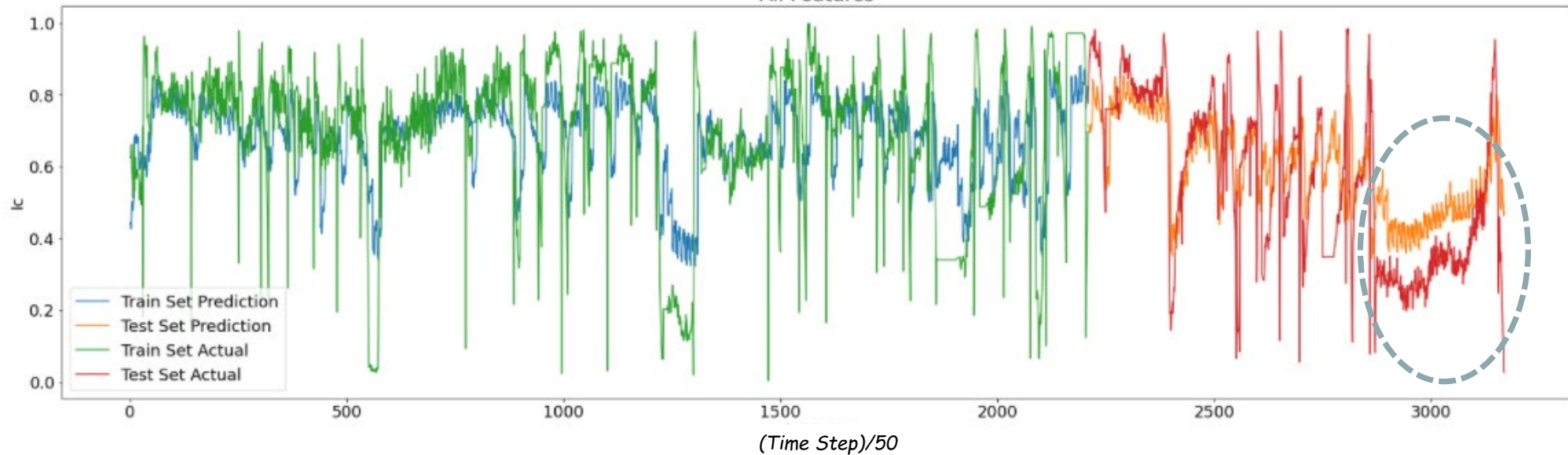
Training with only one process parameter does not enable the network predict critical current

Training using critical current and only one process parameter as inputs of the RNN



Training with all process parameters enables the network predict critical current

Training using critical current and all process parameters as inputs of the RNN



Next: Use in-line 2D-XRD data and machine learning for real-time prediction of tape quality in REBCO tape manufacturing



Technical Roadmap for large-scale commercialization of REBCO

4 – 5 μm thick films + Tailored BMO structure by optimized Ba content

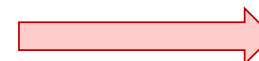


1.8 kA @ 4.2 K, 20 T
(3.2x best commercial tape)
Lift factor at 4.2 K 20 T = 4.6
2.2x commercial tape



High-yield manufacturing
(>90%)

Scale up to long lengths
Uniform composition, defect structure
- In-line 2D-XRD, In-line Raman, R2R In-field SHPM
- Machine learning neural network



New built-in features

- Defect tolerance
- Higher yield strength (2.5 GPa)
- Superior flexibility
- Quench detection
- Lower losses



High-throughput manufacturing
(5,000 km/year/tool)

Large area deposition
- 2 m² deposition zone
(*advantage of MOCVD*)