

#### Reduction of internal porosity in Bi<sub>2</sub>Sr<sub>2</sub>CaCu<sub>2</sub>O<sub>x</sub> round wires with overpressure processing

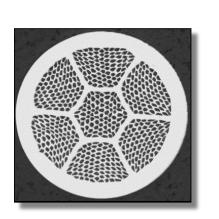
Maxime Matras, J. Jiang, N. C. Craig, P. Chen, M. Dalban-Canassy, F. Kametani, P. J. Lee, U. P. Trociewitz, E. E. Hellstrom, and D. C. Larbalestier,

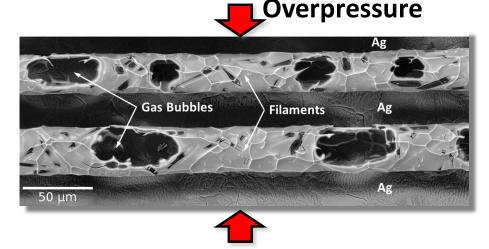


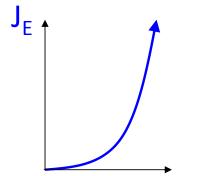
Applied Superconductivity Center National High Magnetic Field Laboratory Florida State University



**Motivations** 







How can we reduce internal porosity?

What is the densification process?

Wire density



## **Driving questions**

#### Why do we need Overpressure processing?

- Low powder packing density and filament size bubbles
- Diameter expansion and leakage
- Densification with Overpressure is the key for high J<sub>E</sub>

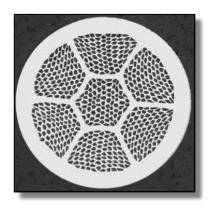
#### What is the wire densification process?

- Densification vs. time
- Densification vs. temperature
- What happen if seals fail?

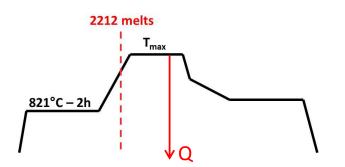


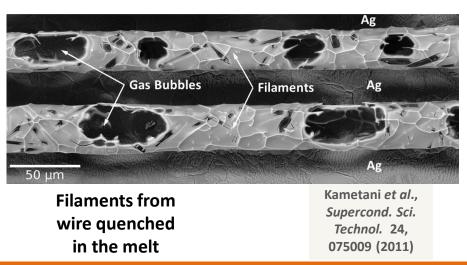
#### As-drawn wires are only 65-70% dense

#### Cross section As-drawn 85x7



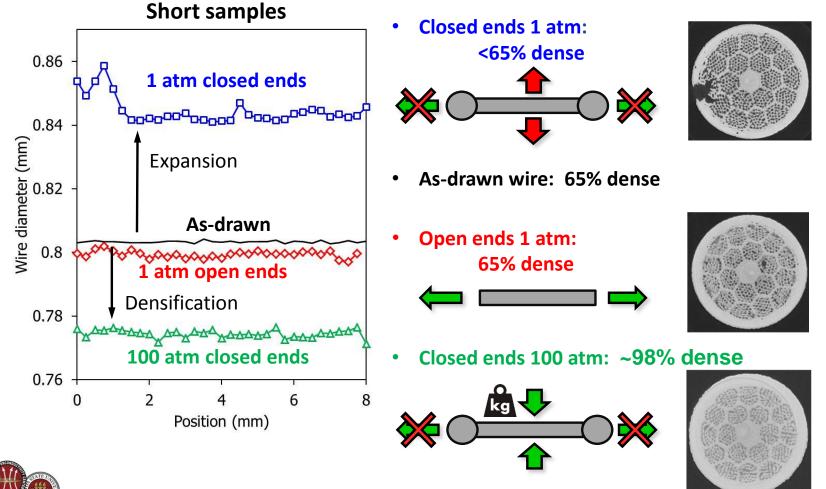
- As-drawn filaments are 65±5 % dense (PIT process)
- 35±5 % gas bubbles after 2212 melts
- Bubbles block current transport





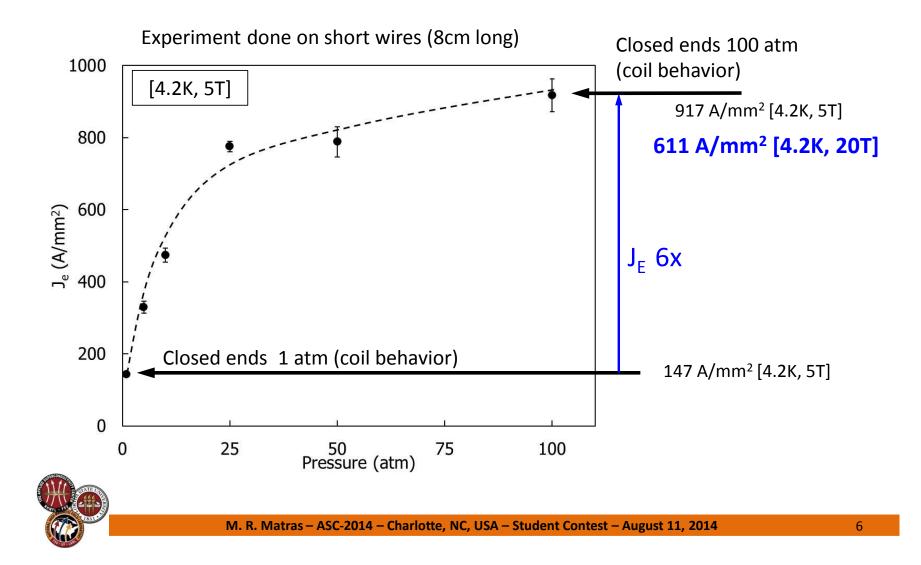


# Internal trapped gas generates wire expansion and leakage



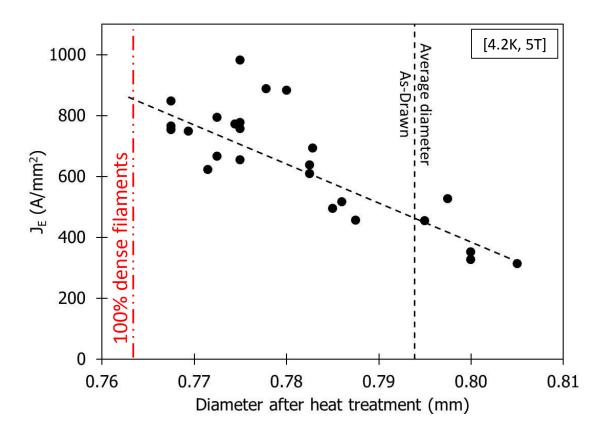


# **Overpressure is the key for high J<sub>E</sub>**



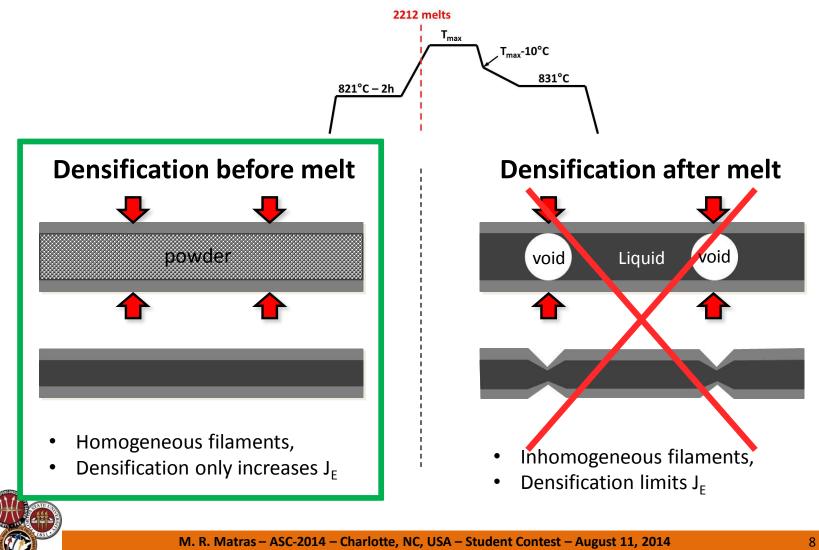
# Dense filaments is the key for high J<sub>E</sub>

0.8 mm diameter wire, double stack architecture

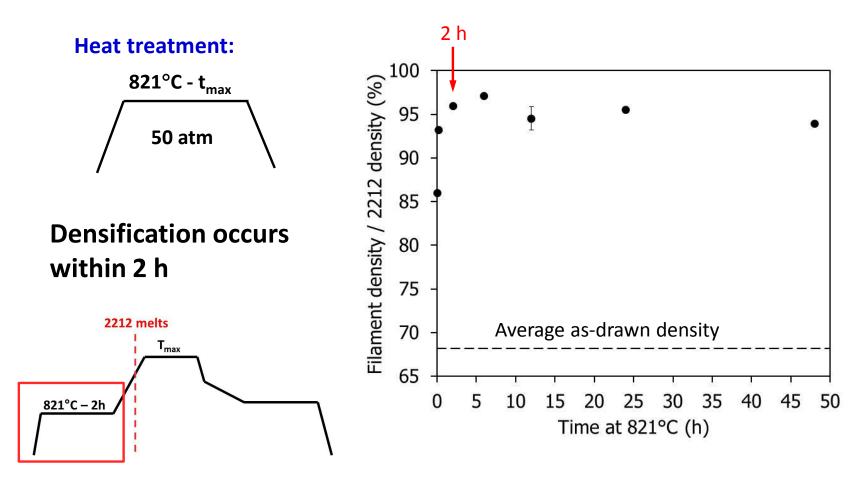




#### When does densification occur?



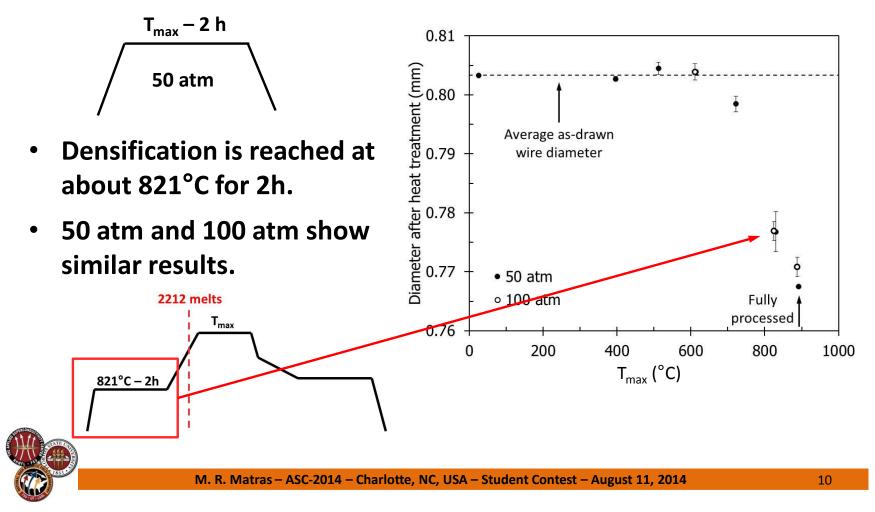
#### 2212 wires densify at 821°C in 2h



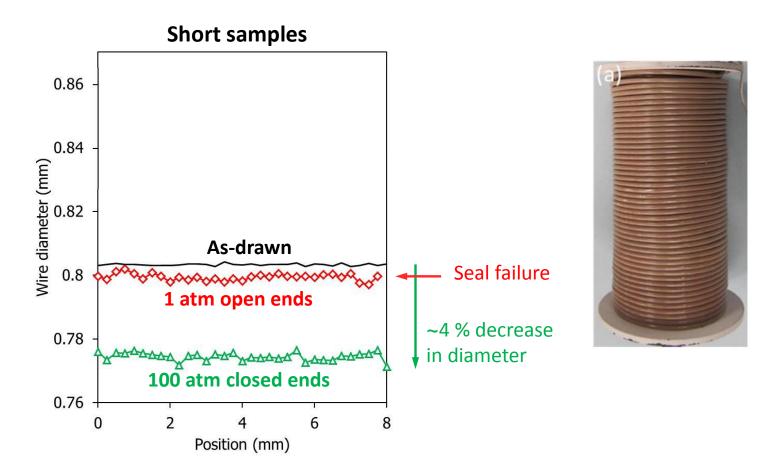


#### 2212 wires fully densify at about 821°C in 2h

#### **Powder densification:**

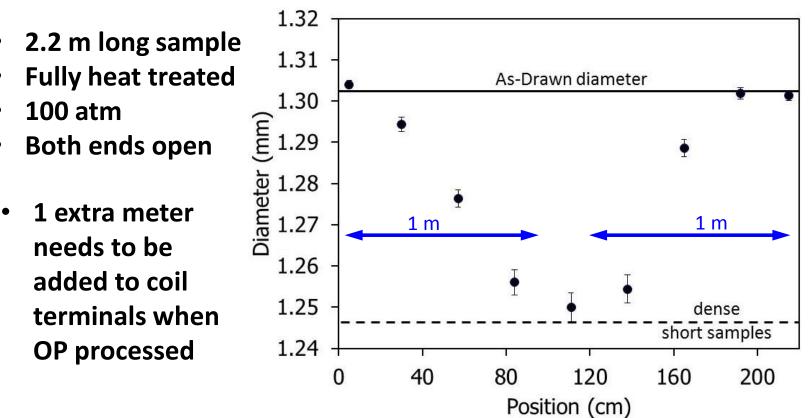


#### 4 % decrease in wire diameter at 100 atm





#### Wire fully densifies about 1 m in from the open end





#### Conclusion

- Wire densification with overpressure is the key for high J<sub>E</sub>.
- High densification is reached before 2212 melts.
- Densification is complete around 821°C within 2 h.
- Wire diameter decreases by 4 % at 100 atm.
- If seal fails, wire is fully dense up to 1 m in from the open end.



#### Acknowledgement

- Collaborations with Y. Huang, H. Miao, S. Hong, and J. A. Parrell of Oxford Superconducting Technology and C. Scheuerlein of CERN Switzerland.
- Technical support from B. Chew, W. L. Starch, V. S. Griffin, and J. Craft at FSU, and M. Di Michiel and M. Scheel at ESRF.
- Supported by Very High Field Superconducting Magnet Collaboration (VHFSMC), an ARRA grant of the US Department of Energy and by the NHMFL, which is supported by the NSF under NSF/DMR-1157490 and by the State of Florida.



## THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

