

Fabrication of grain aligned Bi2223 thick films with high critical current properties

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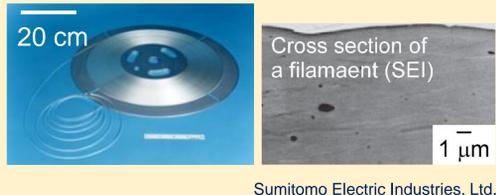
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Introduction

Ag-sheathed Bi2223 tapes

- Sintered by CT-OP method (Controlled-Over-Pressure)
- Dense & c-axis oriented
- Used for practical applications
- $J_c \sim 6 \times 10^4 \text{ A cm}^{-2}$ @ 77 K



Sumitomo Electric Industries, Ltd.

Single crystal film: $J_c \sim 3 \times 10^6 \text{ A cm}^{-2}$ @ 77 K Y. Hakuraku et al., J. Appl. Phys. (1993).

J_c is mainly limited by weak grain coupling.

- Short coherence length
- Large anisotropy
- Porous microstructure

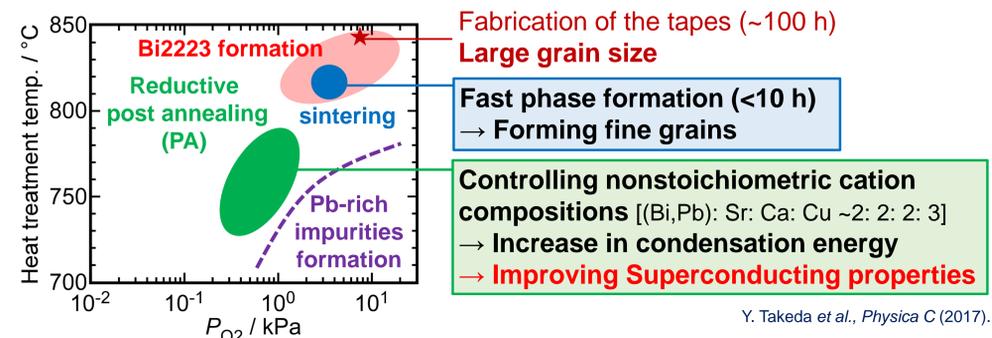
To improve grain coupling of polycrystalline materials

c-axis oriented microstructure as filaments in the tapes

- Prepared by mechanical pressing or rolling
- Well aligned Bi2223 grains near the Ag surface L. Zhang et al., Physica C (2000).

Grain aligned microstructure can be easily formed in Bi2223/Ag thick films by pressing & sintering

Heat-treatment under low P_{O_2}



Y. Takeda et al., Physica C (2017).

Carrier over doping state by oxygen annealing at low temp.

Motivation and Strategy

Fabrication of Bi2223 thick films with high critical current properties → Establishment of guiding principles for higher J_c

Optimization of fabricating conditions

- Heat treatment conditions
- Constituent phases of precursor powders

Increase in film thickness for higher I_c properties

Experimental

Bi2223 calcined powder (Main phase: Bi2212)

- Pelletizing & sintering (820°C, 12 h, $P_{O_2} = 3 \text{ kPa}$)
- Grinding

Sintered powder (Main phase: Bi2223)

- Mixing $W_{(\text{calcined})} : W_{(\text{sintered})} = X : 1 - X$ ($X = 0 - 1$)
- Ball milling (~50 h)

* $w_{(A)}$: Mass of A powder

Slurry (Bi2212·Bi2223 powder)

- Doctor-blade-casting
- Cutting & calcination in air (500°C)

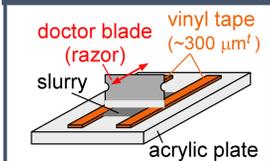
Reagents for preparing slurry

- Solvent: EtOH/BuOH
- Dispersant: Polyethylenimine
- Binder: Polyvinyl butyral
- Plasticizer: dibutyl phthalate

Green tape on Ag foil

- Ar annealing (600°C, 12 h)
- Sealed in Ag foil
- Pressing (~1 GPa) & sintering ($P_{O_2} = 3 \text{ kPa}$)

Schematic illustration of doctor-blade-casting



Bi2223 thick film

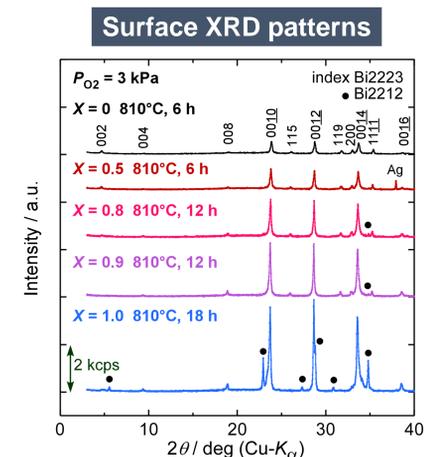
- Reductive post annealing [PA]
- Oxygen annealing [OA]

Characterization (XRD, FE-SEM, SQUID, ρ -T measurement)

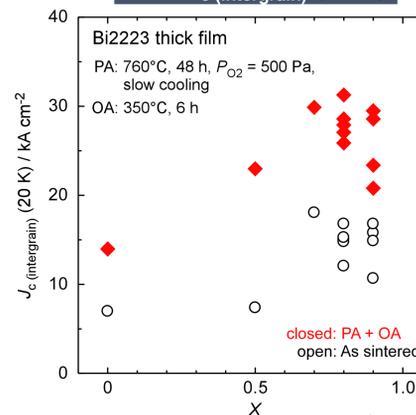
- J_c (intergrain) was examined by remanent magnetization measurements.
- Magnetic fields were applied vertical to the film surface.

Results & Discussion

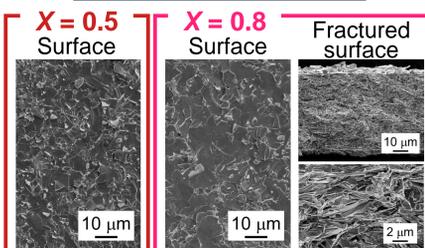
Optimization of fabricating conditions



X vs J_c (intergrain) (20 K)



SEI (810°C, 12 h + 6 h)

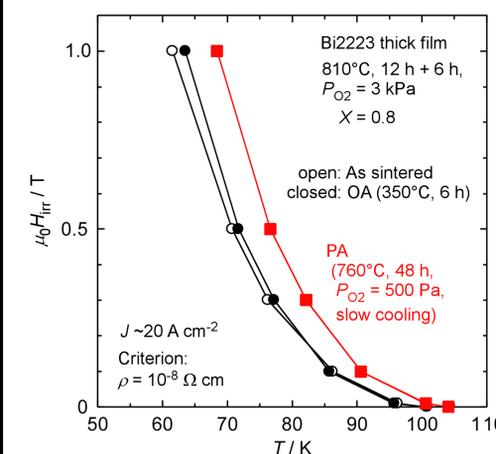


Employing Bi2212-rich precursor powders [Larger X]

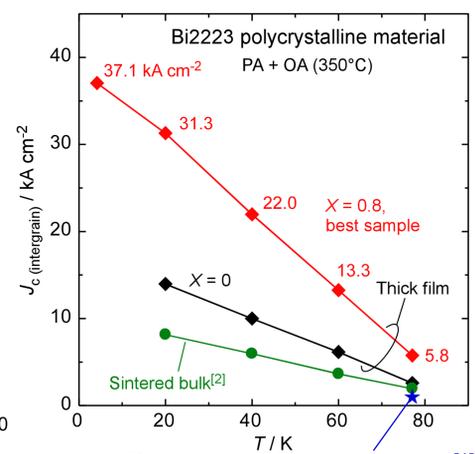
- c-axis oriented microstructure
- Higher intergrain- J_c

→ High quality films

Temp. dependence of $\mu_0 H_{irr}$



Temp. dependence of J_c (intergrain)



Practical bulk current lead^[1]

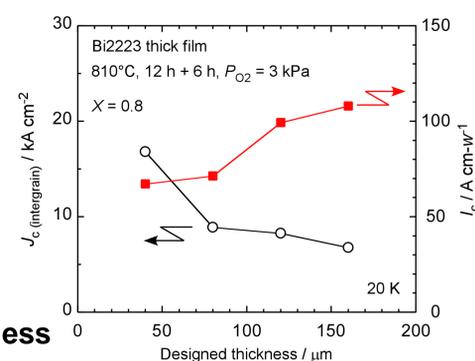
[1] M. Ishizuka et al., Physica C (2006). [2] Y. Takeda et al., Physica C (2017).

- Annealing process largely improved superconducting properties.
- The sample with $X = 0.8$ showed the highest $J_c \sim 5.8 \text{ kA cm}^{-2}$ @ 77 K. (Highly grain aligned & strong grain coupling)

Increase in film thickness

Intergrain- J_c declined with an increase in thickness, while estimated I_c was enhanced to $\sim 100 \text{ A cm}^{-1}$ @ 20 K.

Thickness dependence of J_c & I_c



Further improvement in I_c is expected by additional annealing process.

* $I_c = J_c$ (intergrain) \times Designed thickness

Conclusions

Attempts to fabricate high quality Bi2223 thick films

- Bi2223 single phase & c-axis oriented microstructure
- High quality films with Bi2212-rich slurry
- Intergrain- $J_c \sim 5.8 \text{ kA cm}^{-2}$ @ 77 K (the best sample)
- Higher I_c observed in thicker films

→ Thick film materials could be applicable for current leads or magnetic shielding

Future Plans

- Densification by sintering under high gas pressure
- More precise control of cation compositions

→ Strong grain coupling & $J_c > 10^4 \text{ A cm}^{-2}$ @ 77 K