

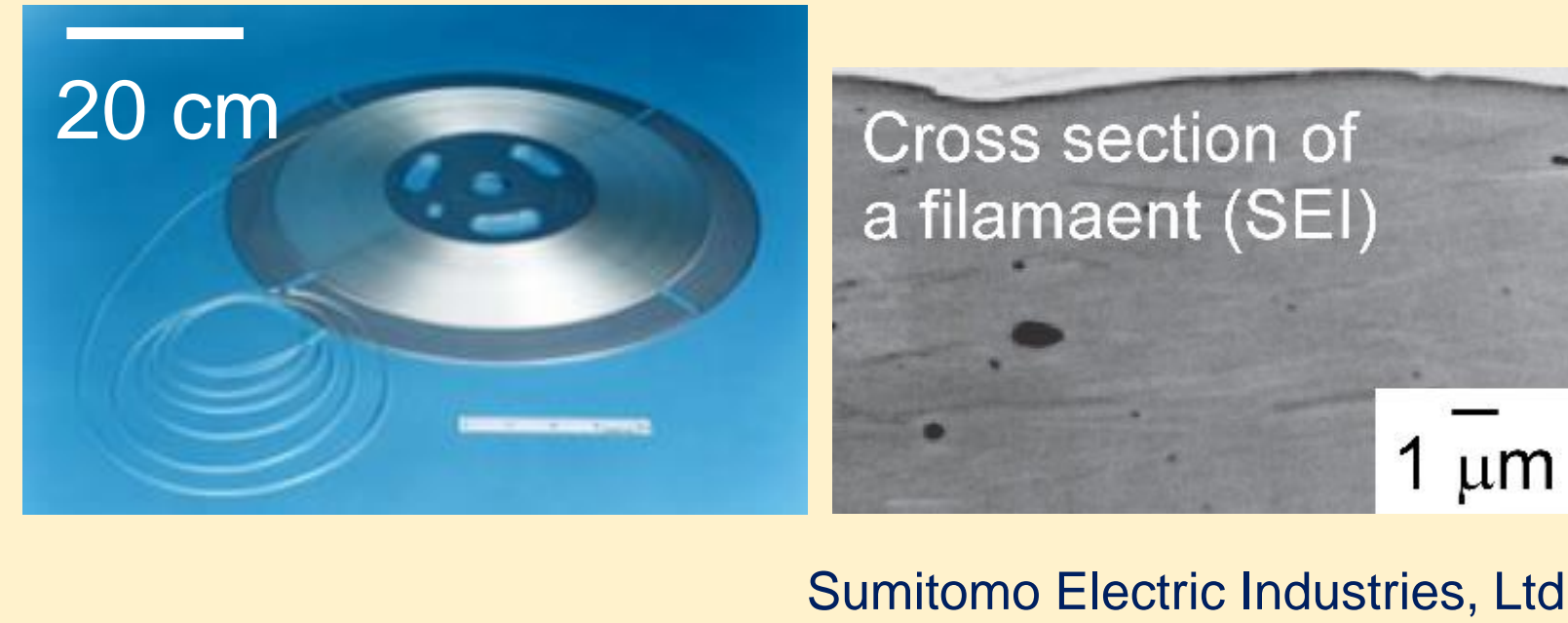
# Fabrication of grain aligned Bi2223 thick films with high critical current properties

Y. Takeda<sup>1</sup>, R. Koike<sup>2</sup>, T. Motoki<sup>2</sup>, J. Shimoyama<sup>2</sup>, T. Nakashima<sup>3</sup>, T. Kagiya<sup>3</sup>, K. Kobayashi<sup>3</sup>, K. Hayashi<sup>3</sup>  
<sup>1</sup> The Univ. of Tokyo <sup>2</sup> Aoyama-Gakuin Univ. <sup>3</sup> Sumitomo Electric Industries, Ltd.  
 E-mail: ytakeda@g.ecc.u-tokyo.ac.jp

## 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

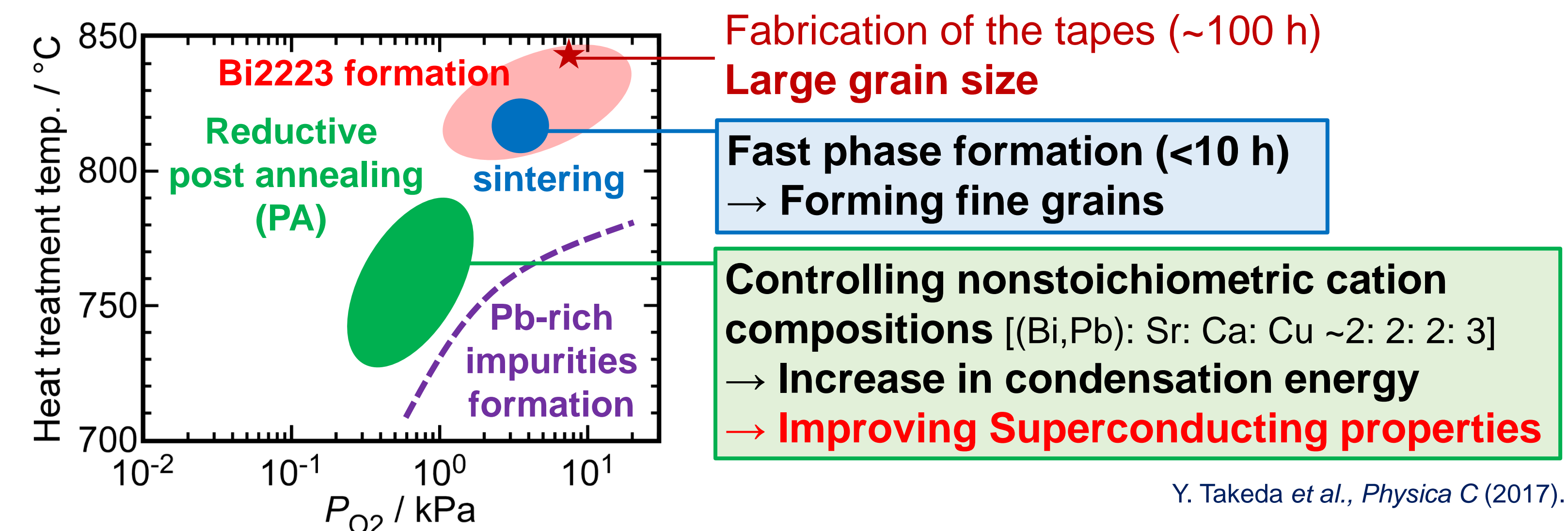
### To improve grain coupling of polycrystalline materials

#### 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)

### Green tape on Ag foil

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

### Bi2223 thick film

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

### Characterization (XRD, FE-SEM, SQUID, $\rho$ -T measurement)

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

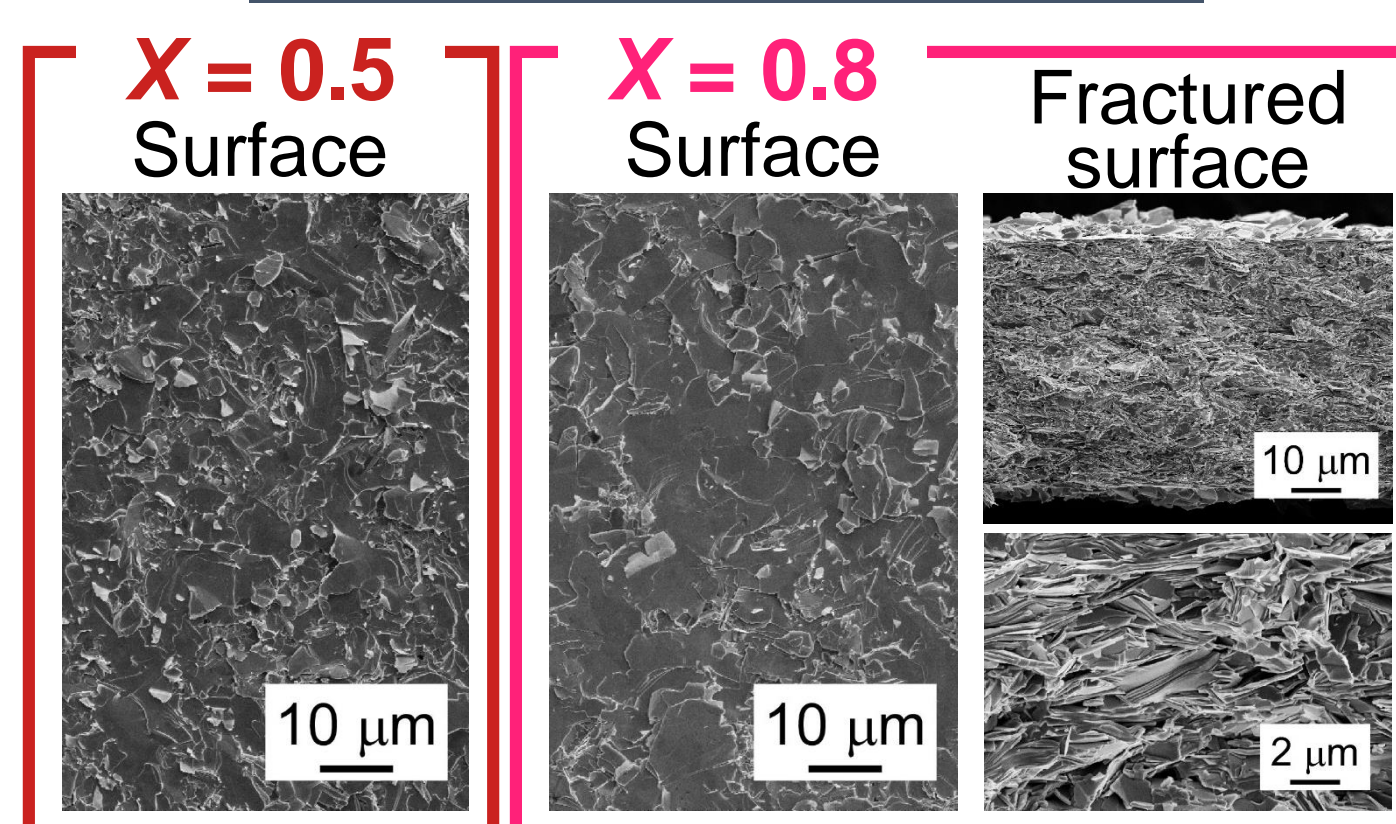
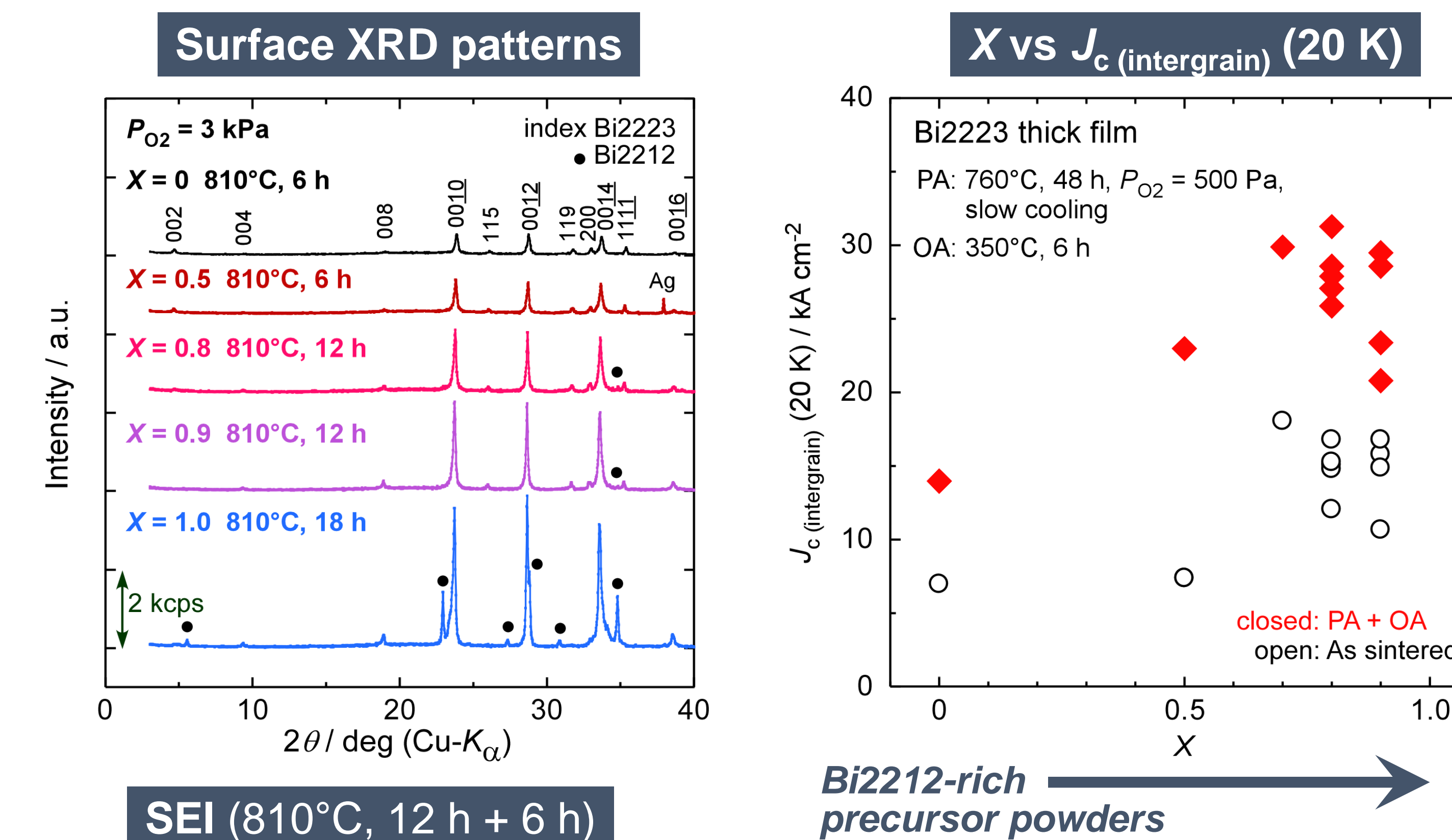
### Reagents for preparing slurry

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

### Schematic illustration of doctor-blade-casting

## Results & Discussion

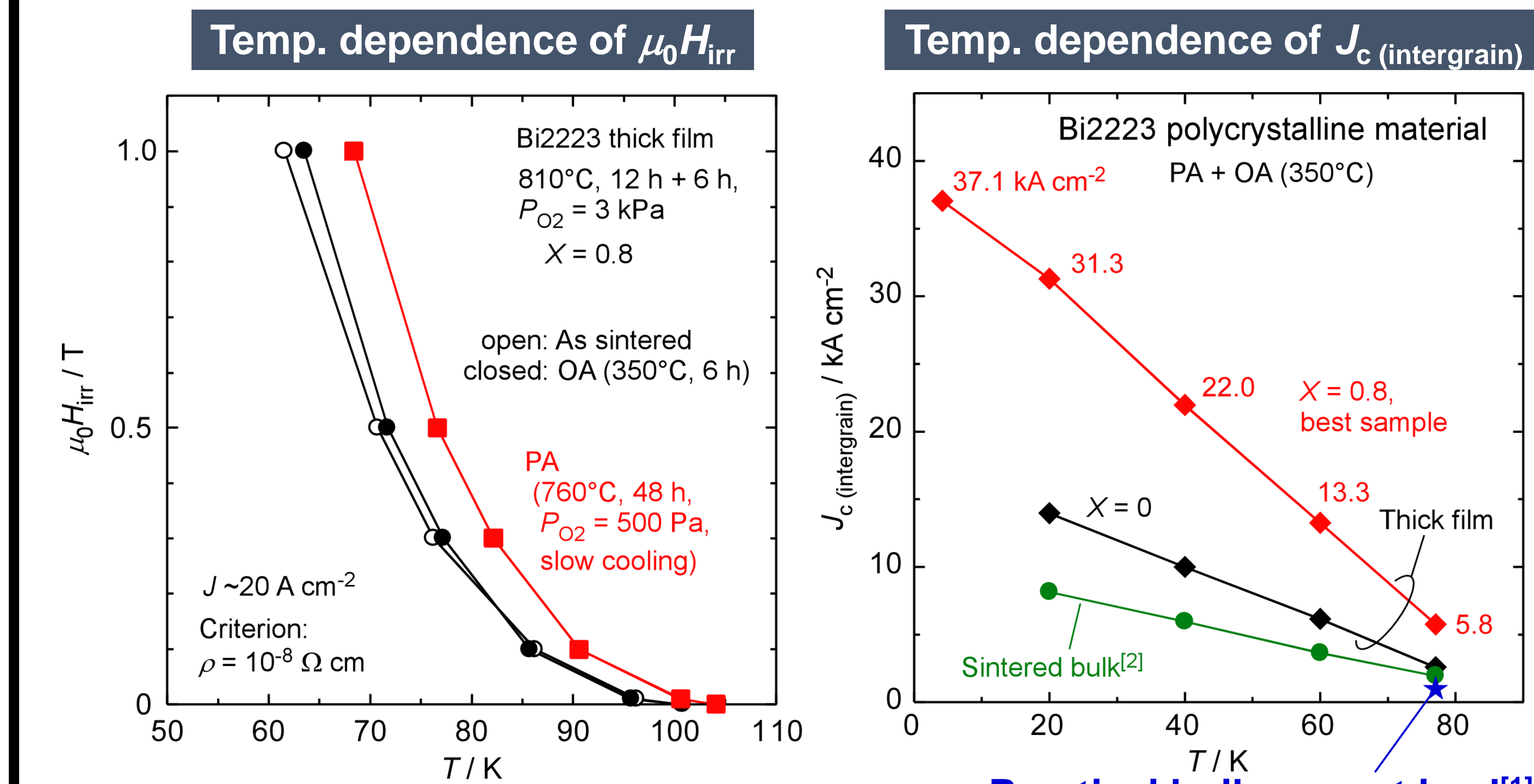
### Optimization of fabricating conditions



### Employing Bi2212-rich precursor powders [Larger X]

- c-axis oriented microstructure
- Higher intergrain- $J_c$

→ High quality films



[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)

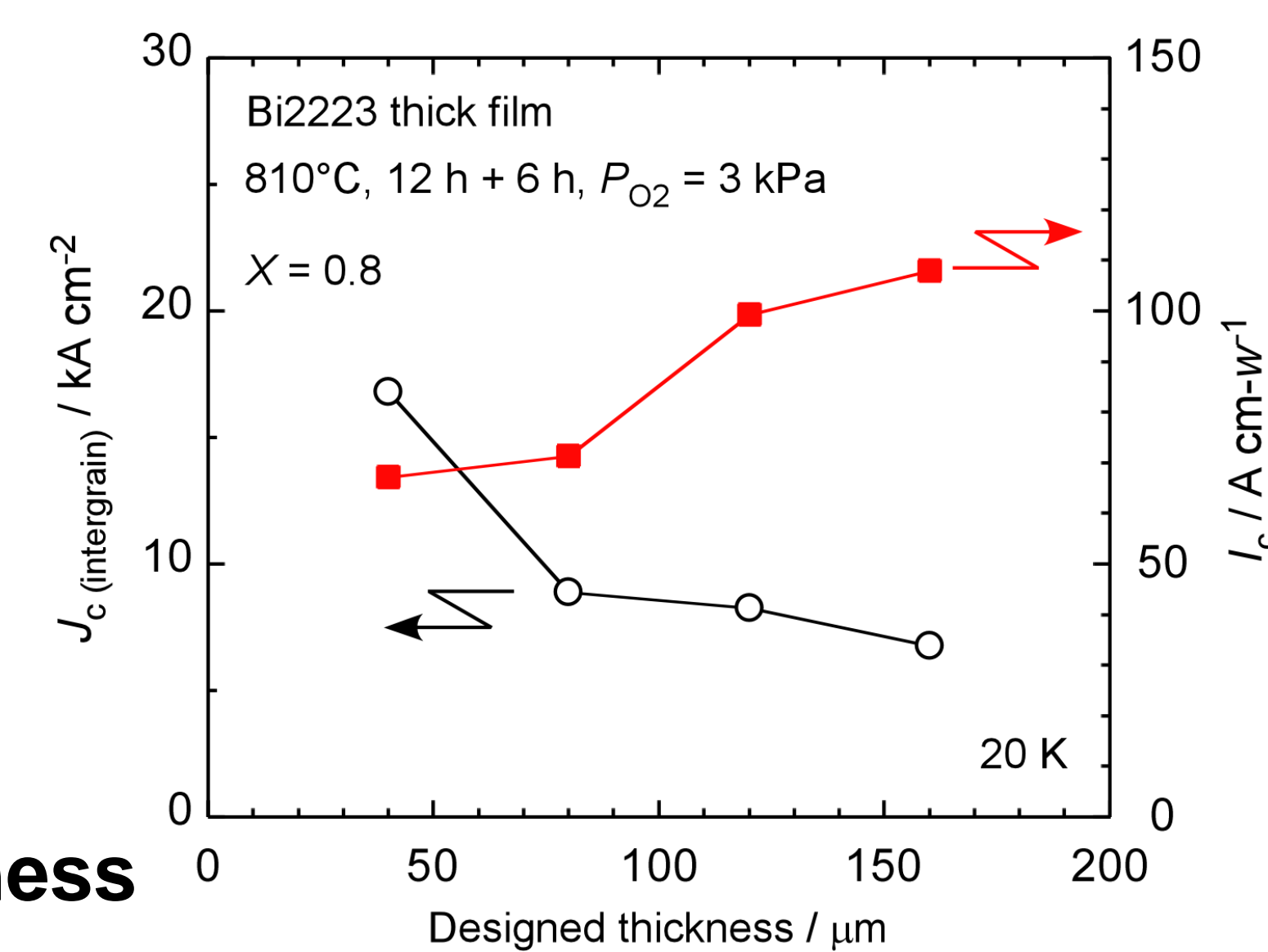
### Increase in film thickness

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

Further improvement in  $I_c$  is expected by additional annealing process.

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

### Thickness dependence of $J_c$ & $I_c$



## 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