



2LO3-04



# Recent progress in development of Bi2212 Cable-in-Conduit Conductors

**J. Qin, Y. Shi, Y. Wu, J. Li, H. Liu, F. Liu, C. Dai, C. Li, Q. Hao**

**ASIPP/NIN/BOER & Changtong**

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1. Introduction
2. Recent Progresses on Sub-size Conductors
3. Next Plan
4. Conclusion



# Content



1. Introduction
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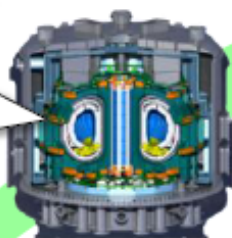
# Roadmap of Chinese MFE Development



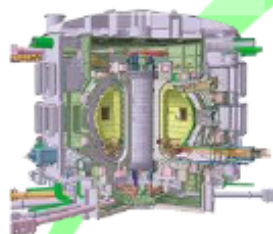
1-2GW, lifetime 10-20 years, safety and reliability, tritium self-sustaining

Steady & long pulse, tritium self-sustaining, remote maintenance, dpa ~20, tritium consumption ~6-10kg

**CFETR**



**ITER**



★ (~2021)

(2030 start operation)

I:  $Q=1-5$ , steady state,  $TBR>1$ ,  $>200\text{MW}$ , 10dpa

II: DEMO validation,  $Q>10$ , CW, 1GW, 50dpa

Phase I :  $Q=10$ , 400s, 500MW, Hybrid burning plasma

Phase II :  $Q=5$ , 3000s, 350MW, steady-state burning plasma

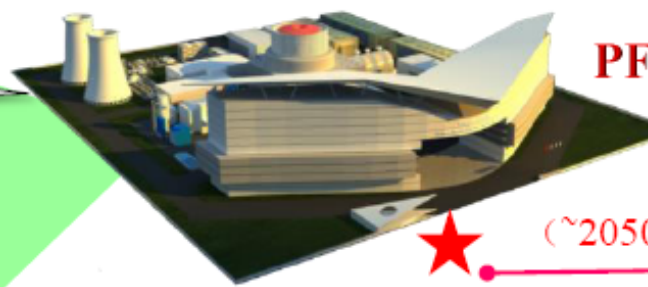
**EAST** Advance PFC, steady-state advanced operation

**HL-2M** Advanced divertor, high power H&CD, diagnostics

**J-TEXT** Disruption mitigation, basic plasma

$Q=5\sim10$ ; 400~3000s long pulse、D-T Burning plasma experiments

**PFPP**



★ (~2050)

1GWe, Power Plant Validation

2015 2020 2025 2030 2035 2040 2045 2050 2055 2060

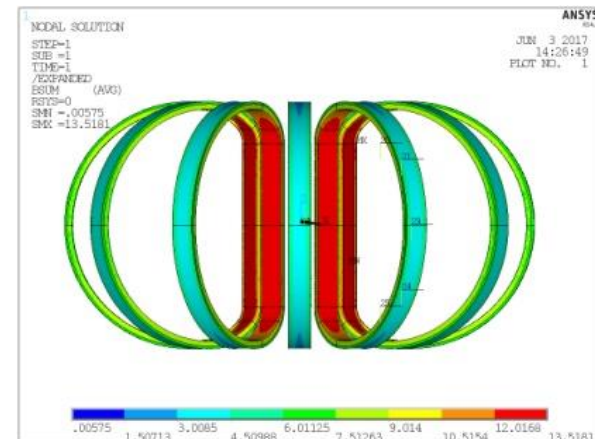
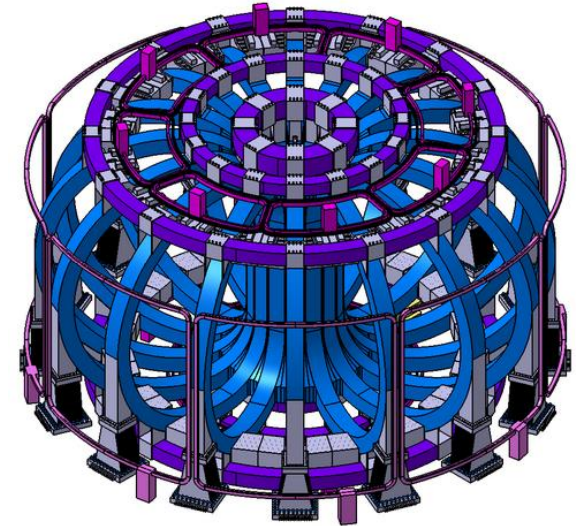


# Key issues for CFETR-II



The optimized design is in process, but the maximum magnet field will reach to 15 T.

	16 Coils	12 Coils
Central magnetic field, Bt (T)	7.09	7.05
Operation current kA	66.6	52
Total turns	220	376
Large radius of plasma, R (m)	6.7	6.7
Minor radius of plasma, a (m)	1.8	1.8
Maximal field in TF coils	15.3	15
Toroidal field ripple	<0.3%	<0.3%
Maximal Equivalent Stress at the equatorial plane (MPa)	547	597



Superconductor material choice is very important

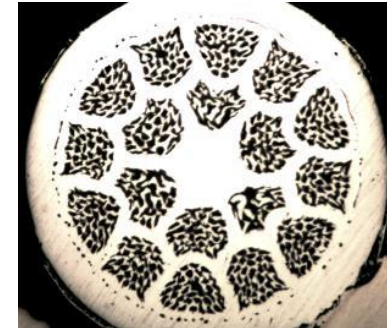
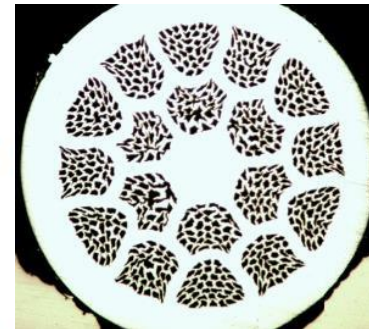
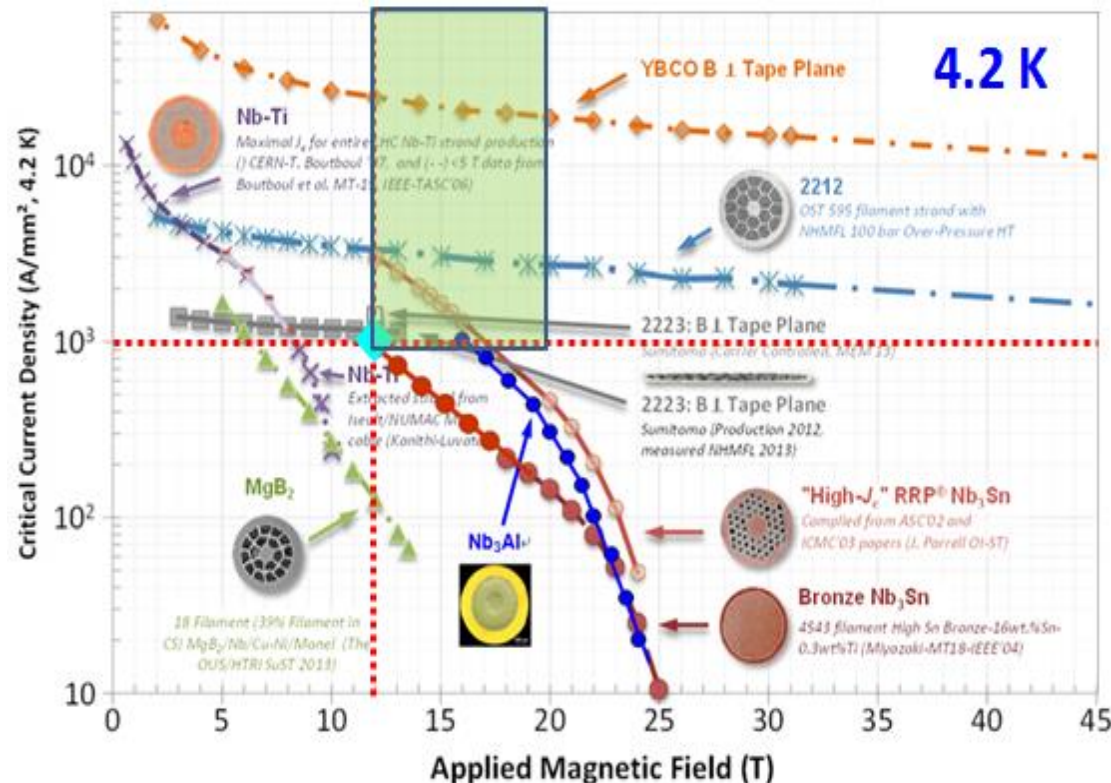




# B-i2212 is one option



## Superconducting materials properties for next generation of fusion reactor



### Advantage:

- Round, twisted, multifilament, isotropic, low loss conductor with high RRR ( $> 100$ );
- Conductor technology is mature at present scale.

### Disadvantage:

- Wire is brittle, easily to be damaged during cabling and conductor manufacturing;
- special heat treatment-with O<sub>2</sub>, high temperature, and high pressure.



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# Sub-size Conductor



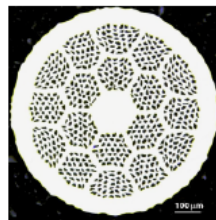
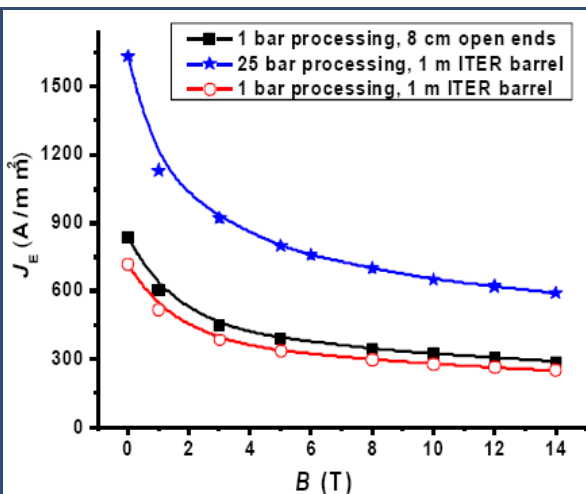
## Principal question:

Whether Bi-2212 is suitable for CICC development

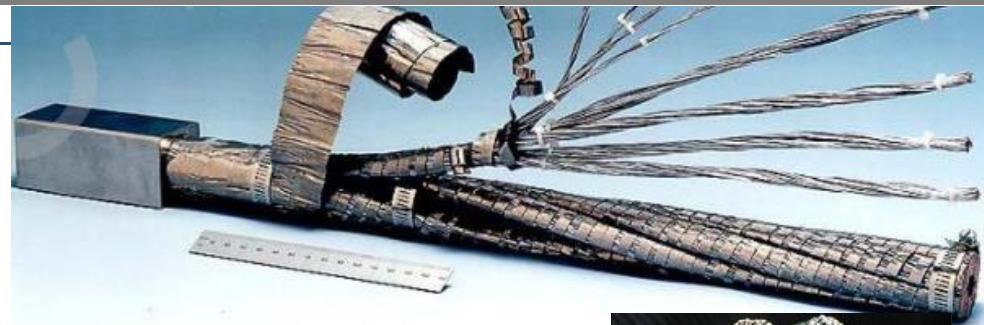
- Cabling Technology Feasibility
- Heat Treatment Process (normal pressure to high pressure)

Step 1: Normal pressure heat treatment

Step 2: High pressure heat treatment



Shen et al, 2013 J. Appl. Phys. **113** 213901  
Larbalestier et al. 2014 Nat. Mater. **13** 275





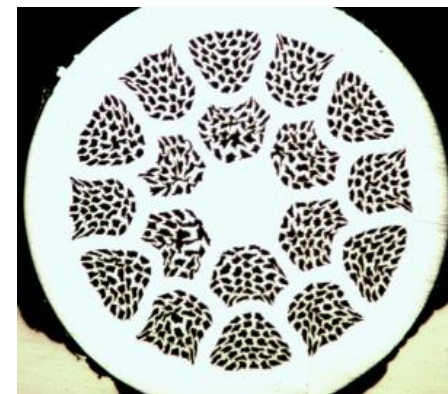


# Bi-2212 Strand



- ❑ The Bi-2212 strand was provided by Northwest Institute for Non-Ferrous Metal Research (NIN);
- ❑ Transport current performance is measured at ASIPP;

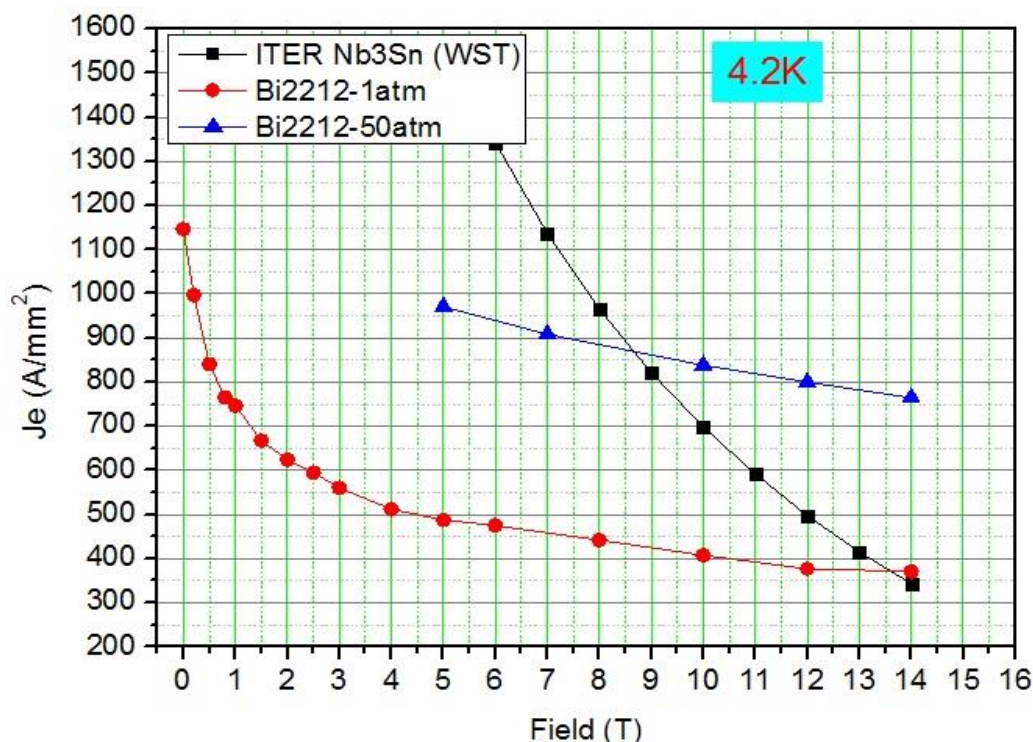
Material	Ag - 0.2wt% Mg sheathed Bi-2212
Diameter	1.0 mm
Filament configuration	19 x 18
Ag/Mg:Ag:Bi2212	1.8:1:0.9



Un-reacted



reacted

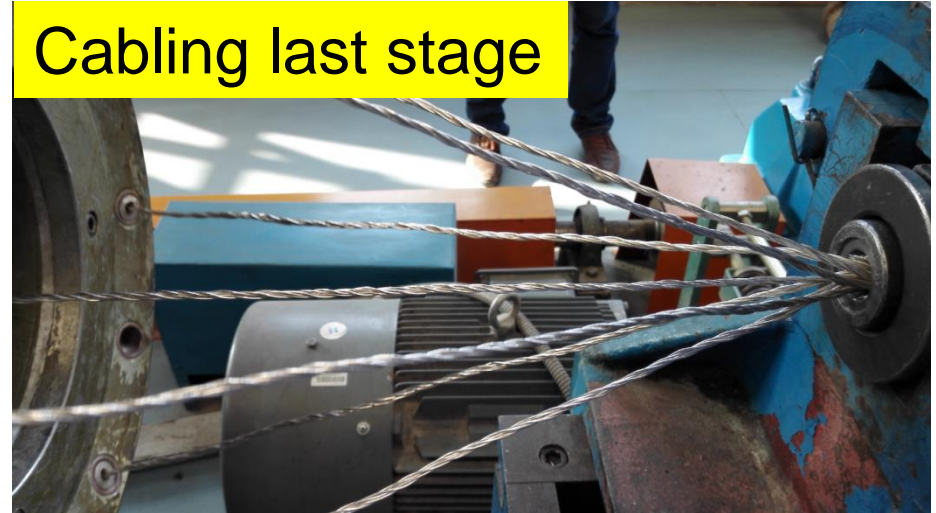




# Bi-2212 Cable

Item	Value
Bi-2212	1.0 mm
Cable layout	2 x 3 x 7
Pitch	20.7 x 50 x 87mm
diameter	10.0 mm

Cabling last stage



Final cable

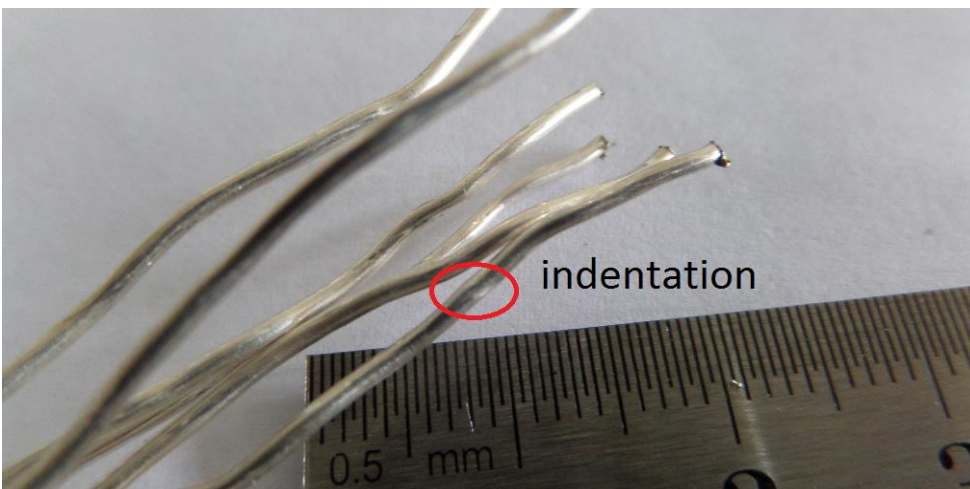
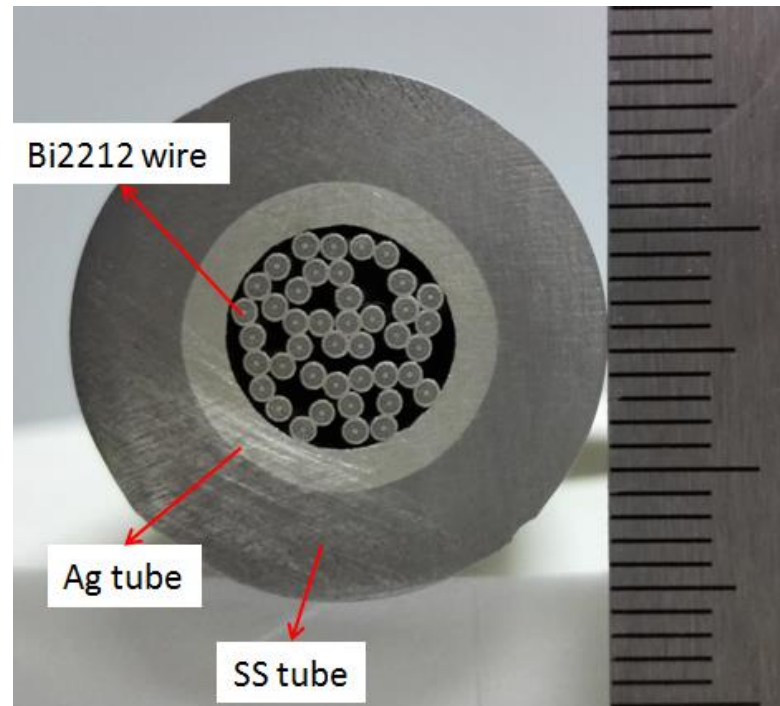
The cable is OK by visible examination!







# Cable-in-Conduit Conductor



The small indentation was found.

Cable diameter (compacted)	9.0 mm
Void fraction (theoretical)	~40 %



# Heat treatment



The  $O_2$  was input from the inner of conductor during heat treatment.



$O_2$

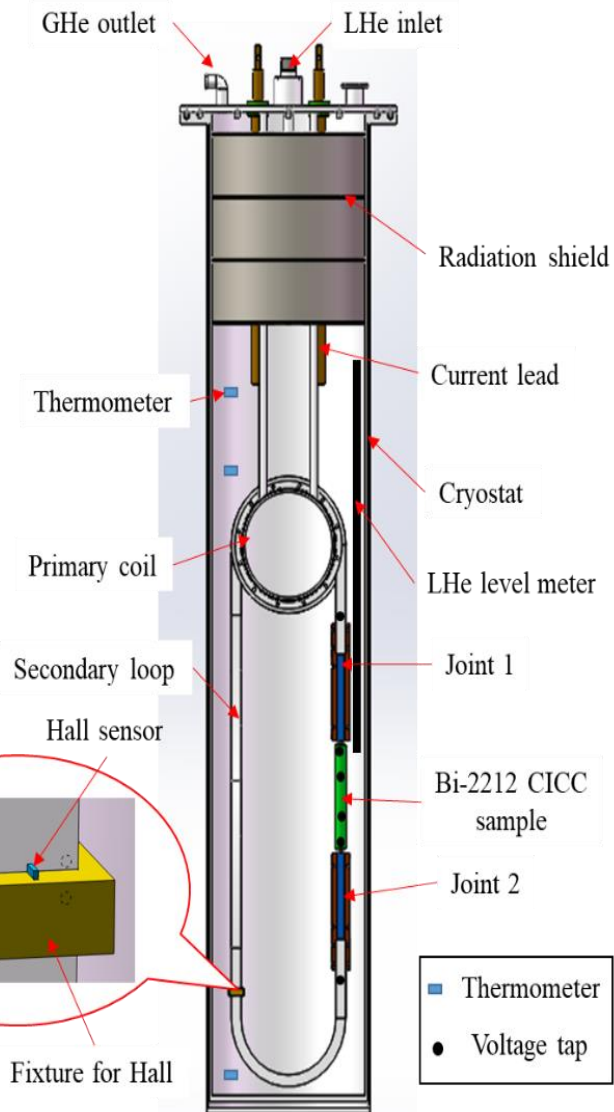
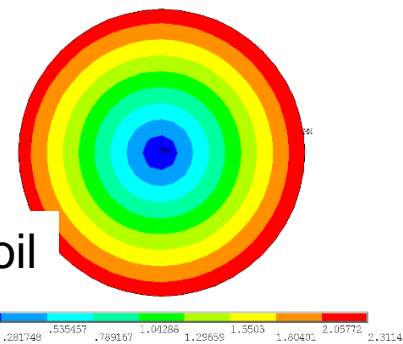


# Test facility for Bi-2212 CICC



Test facility for Bi-2212 CICC

Superconducting transformer



Secondary coil

Sample



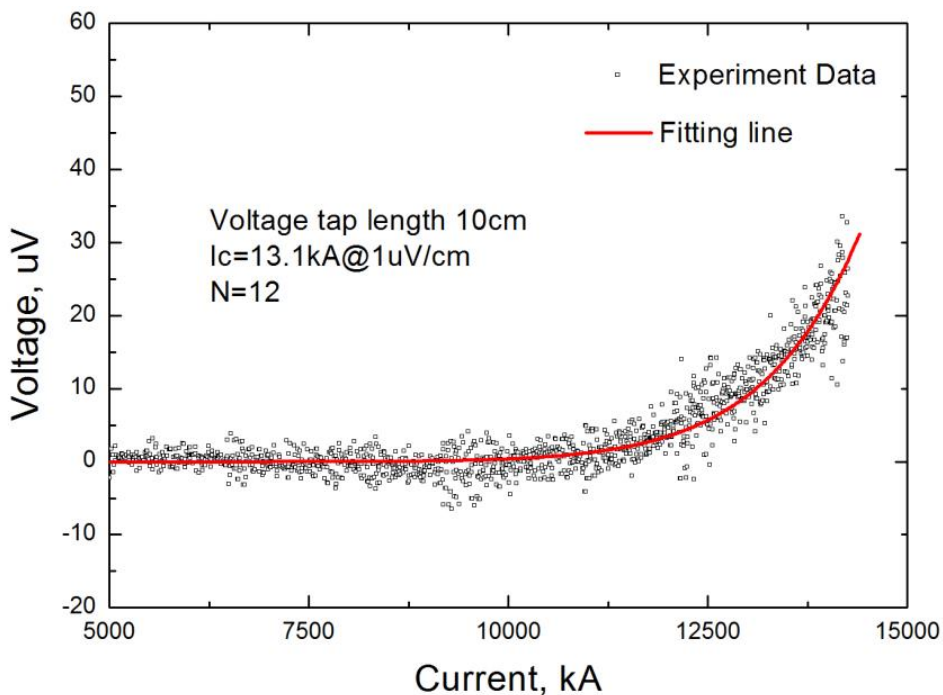




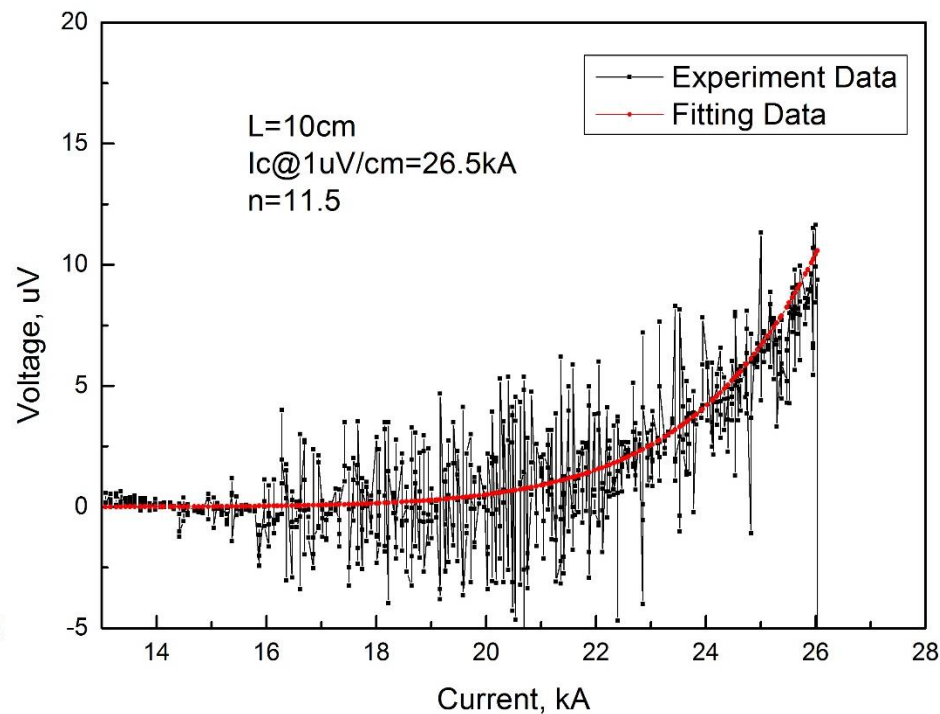
# Testing results



heat treated with normal pressure



heat treated with 50 atm



	$I_c$ (experiment)	$I_c$ (evaluated by wire)	$n$ value	$R_c$ of loop
Normal pressure	13.1 kA	15.4 kA	12.0	19 n $\Omega$
50 atm	26.5 kA	28.1 kA	11.5	8.25 n $\Omega$





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### 3. Next plan



- ❑ During high pressure heat treatment, the diameter of wire reduced by 5%. (from 1.0 to ~0.95mm).
- ❑ For large scale conductor, this will increase the void fraction much.  
E.g. ITER TF layout, the value could increase from 29 % to 39 %, which can not be accepted.

After heat treatment, the conductor can not be compacted.  
**So the problem must be solved firstly.**

**Next step:** Pre-heat treated to reduce the wire diameter.

Conditions: 650-700 degree, >100 atm

It's in process

(1) Wire performance

(2) Conductor

It's will be verified before middle of next year.



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## 4. Conclusions

- ❑ We believe that Bi-2212 can be used for high field applications with CICC.
- ❑ The research is continuing at ASIIPP.
- ❑ We would like to collaborate with group which is interested in this field.

The future aim: full size conductor  
 $I_c > 60\text{kA}$  @ 4.2K,  $\sim 15\text{T}$



***Thank you for your kind  
attentions !***