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M2Or1B-02 [Invited]: Flux pinning mechanism in angular dependent J_c of REBCO wire with artificial pinning centers

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REBCO wires with artificial pinning centers (APCs) are known to have extremely high J_c at low temperatures and high magnetic fields. Although understanding of the behavior of J_c when tilting the applied magnetic field from the wire surface is still insufficient, information on the angular dependent J_c is very important in coil design. In current REBCO wires, nanorods are often used for APCs and it is necessary for the effective control of J_c to introduce linearly grown nanorods. But, it is known that increasing the film deposition rate to improve the production speed disrupts the well-controlled growth of the nanorod, and accordingly the J_c decreases. That is, when growing slowly, nanorods grow linearly, but in high-speed film deposition, nanorods tilt or break up, then, various variations occur in angular dependent J_c . In this study, when forming BHO-containing REBCO thin films, two types of samples with different film growth rates were prepared, and the angular dependence J_c of these samples were examined under 4-40 K and 3-25 T. From the measurement results, it is clear that the influence of nanorods is large in the vicinity of $B_{||c}$, but the influence of intrinsic pinning increases in the vicinity of $B_{||ab}$ in any sample. It was also found that oxygen deficiency affects the size of J_c in either direction. In order to understand the pinning mechanism of these behaviors, pinning energies, self-formation energies and magnetic interactions were modeled from the viewpoint of minimum energy principle, and the pinning arrangement of quantized flux lines was investigated. When J_c was calculated by applying the Lorentz force to this state, it was found that the behaviors of the angular dependent J_c can be explained well. We will report on the modeling of these complex pinning mechanism.

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