

## Recent progress of RE-based high temperature superconductors at Fujikura

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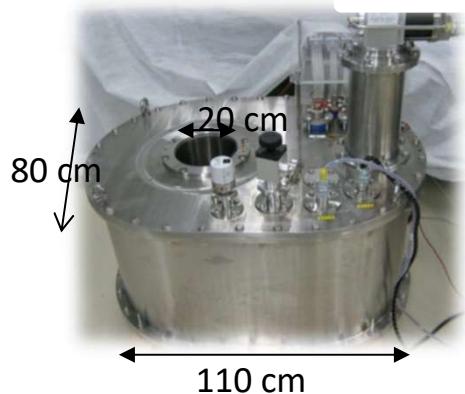
# Outline

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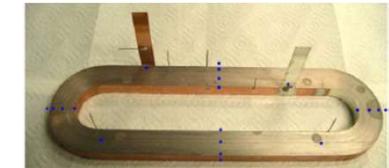
- Introduction
- Recent progress of RE-based HTS tapes at Fujikura
- Mechanical properties of RE-based HTS tapes
- Summary

# Recent shipment of Fujikura's RE-based HTS tapes

■ 5T cryocooled magnet by Fujikura(2012) ■ NEDO MRI program (2016-2018)



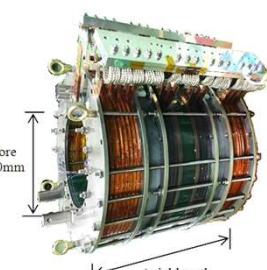
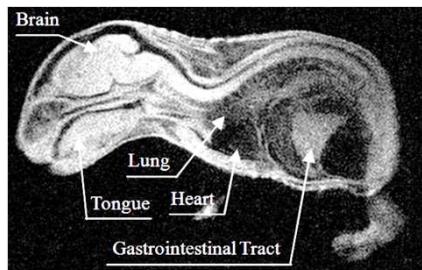
■ TELOS Project (2016-2019)



Presented at EUCAS 2019

Airbus, KIT, Siemens

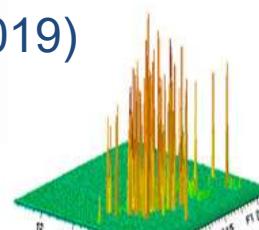
■ Worlds 1<sup>st</sup> 3T MRI by Mitsubishi Electric (2015)



1/3 demo of  
drive mode  
3T class MF

<http://www.mitsubishielectric.com/news/2016/pdf/0524.pdf>  
[http://www.nedo.go.jp/english/news/AA5en\\_100071.html](http://www.nedo.go.jp/english/news/AA5en_100071.html)

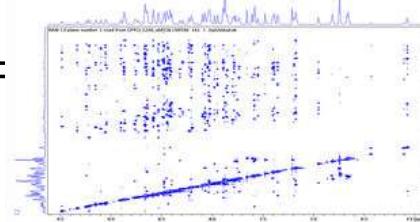
■ Bruker 1.2 GHz high field **NMR** system (2019)



Longitudinal uniformity  
strongly required

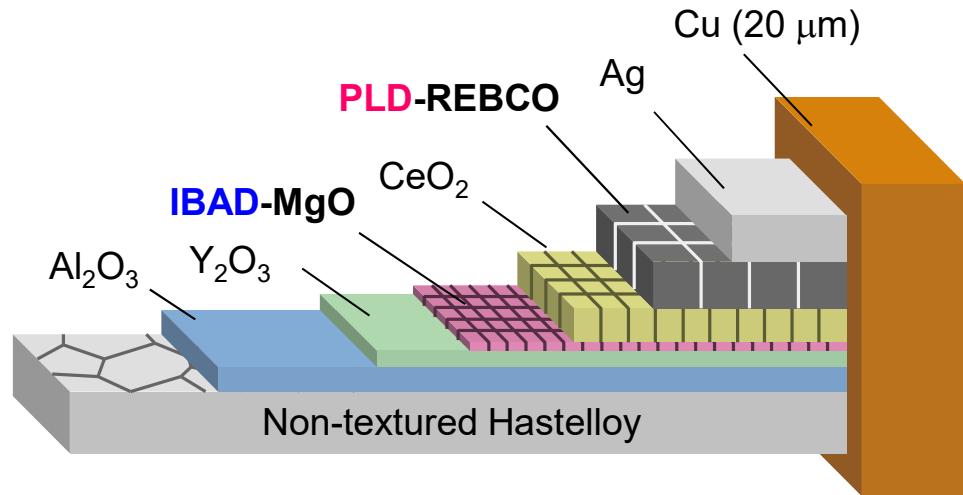
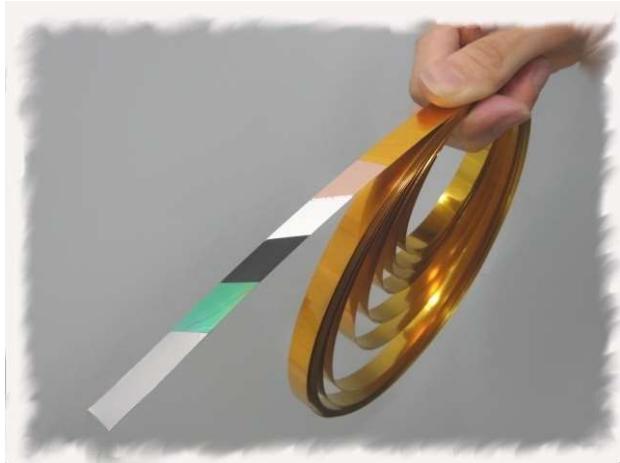
Worlds 1<sup>st</sup> 1.2 GHz  
NMR

28.2 T magnet  
with 54 mm bore  
RE-based HTS



<https://ir.bruker.com/press-releases/press-release-details/2019/Bruker-Announces-Worlds-First-12-GHz-High-Resolution-Protein-NMR-Data/default.aspx>

# Fujikura's RE-based HTS tape (IBAD / PLD)



Ion Beam Assisted Deposition (IBAD)



R-to-R system  
with large ion source

IBAD was  
developed  
by Fujikura  
Ltd.  
in 1991

Pulsed Laser Deposition (PLD)



R-to-R system  
with hot-wall heating

# Typical Specifications of RE-based HTS tape at Fujikura

Products	Width [mm]	Thickness [mm]	Substrate [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]	Stabilizer [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]	Critical Current [A]	
					77K, S.F.	20K, 5T <sup>*3</sup>
FYSC-SCH04	4	0.13	75	20	$\geq 165$	368
FYSC-SCH12	12	0.13	75	20	$\geq 550$	1,104
FYSC-S12 <sup>*1</sup>	12	0.08	75	—	$\geq 550$	—
FESC-SCH02 <sup>*2</sup>	2	0.11	50	20	TBD	(257)
FESC-SCH03 <sup>*2</sup>	3	0.11	50	20	$\geq 63$	497
FESC-SCH04 <sup>*2</sup>	4	0.11	50	20	$\geq 85$	663
FESC-SCH12 <sup>*2</sup>	12	0.11	50	20	$\geq 250$	1,990
FESC-S12 <sup>*1,2</sup>	12	0.06	50	—	$\geq 250$	1,990

\*1 Non-copper stabilizer specification is available in only 12mm-wide for current lead or low thermal conducting applications.

\*2 Artificial pinning specification is mainly for use in magnet applications at low temperature and high magnetic field.

\*3  $I_c@20\text{K}, 5\text{T}$  is a reference value and no guarantee of the actual performance.

\*4 If requested, an option **customizing copper plating thickness is also available.** (e.g., 5 $\mu\text{m}$ , 10 $\mu\text{m}$  or 40 $\mu\text{m}$ )

**FYSC(Non-AP) is recommendable for use at relatively higher temperature.**

**FESC(AP) is recommendable for use in magnet applications at lower temp. and higher field.**

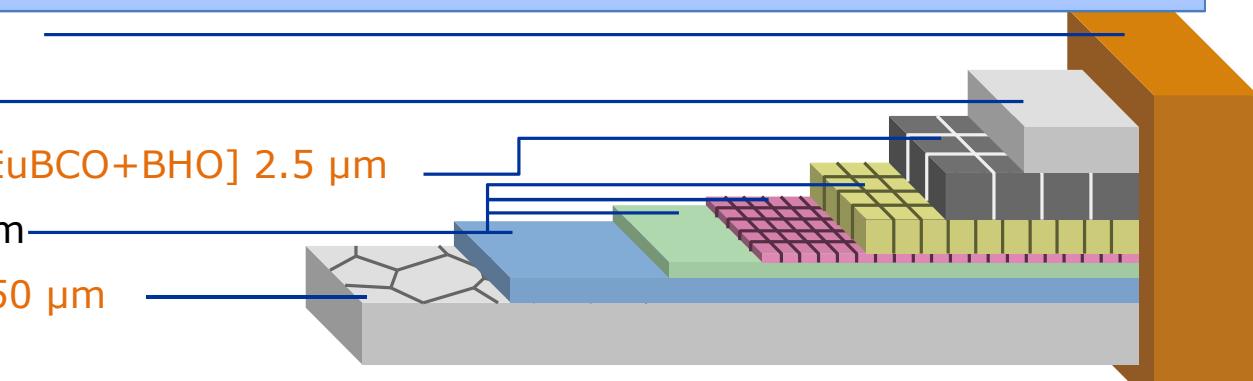
Stabilizer [Cu plating] 20 $\mu\text{m}$

Protection layer [Ag] 2  $\mu\text{m}$

HTS Layer [GdBCO] 2  $\mu\text{m}$  / [EuBCO+BHO] 2.5  $\mu\text{m}$

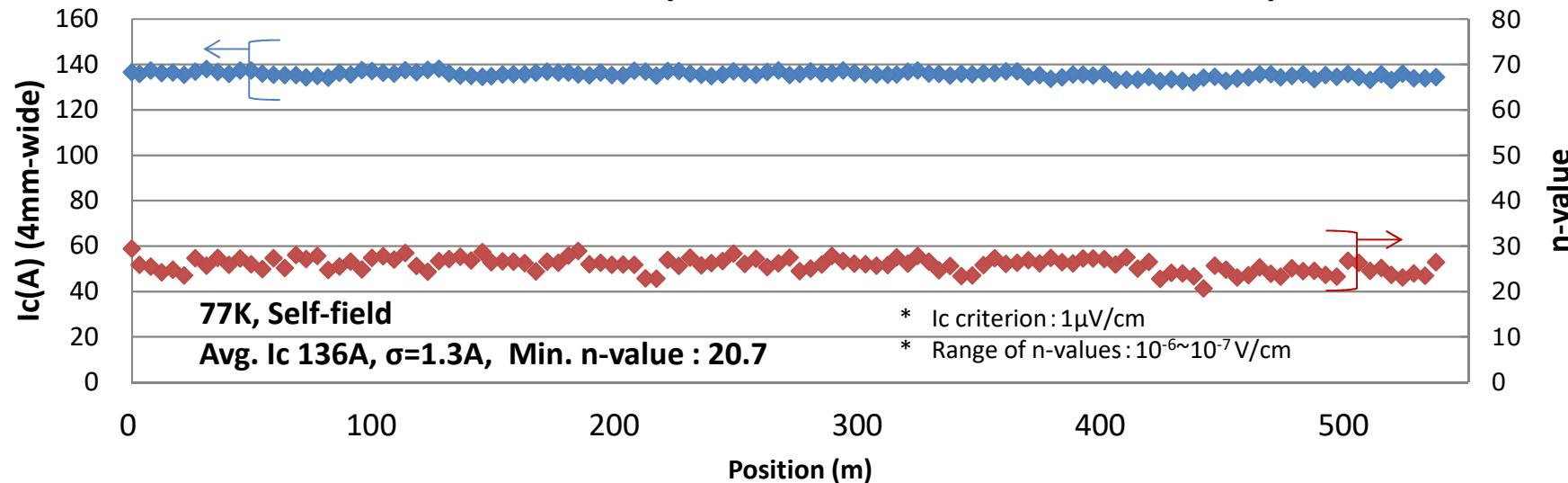
Buffer layer [MgO, etc.] 0.7 $\mu\text{m}$

Substrate [Hastelloy®] 75 / 50  $\mu\text{m}$

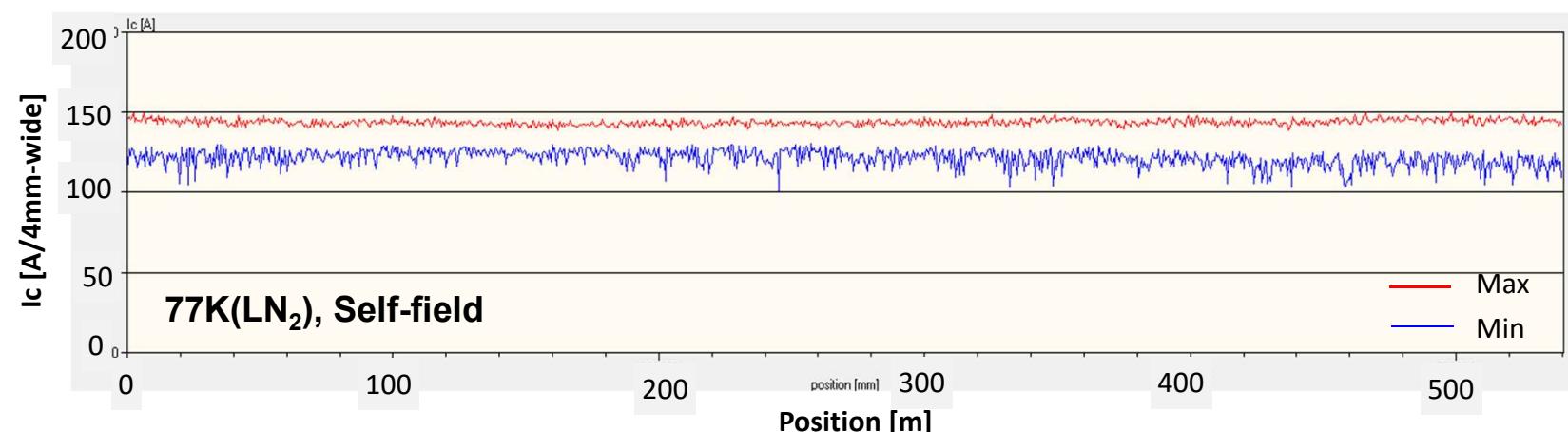


# Example data of longitudinal $I_c$ distribution of 4mm-wide tape

## ■ Current conduction measurement (4mm-wide with AP / FESC-SCH04)



## ■ Magnetic measurement @Tapestar<sup>TM</sup> (4mm-wide with AP / FESC-SCH04)

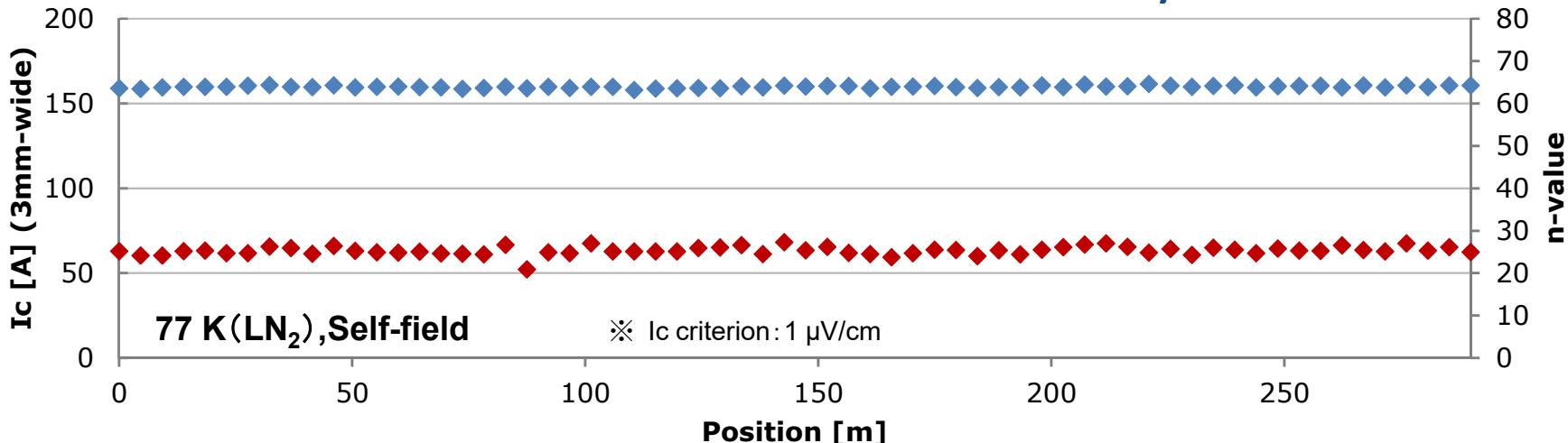


For 4mm long-tape, uniform  $I_c$  with artificial pinning tape are obtained

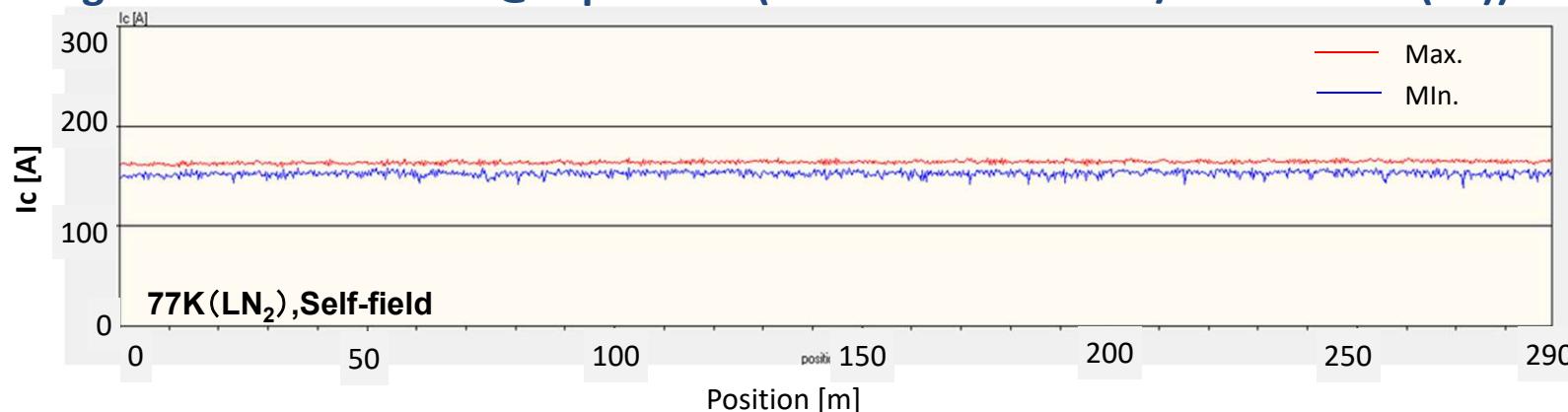
# Example data of longitudinal $I_c$ distribution of 3mm-wide tape

## 3 mm-wide tape: FESC-SCH03

- 4-terminal method current conduction measurement at every 4.7 m



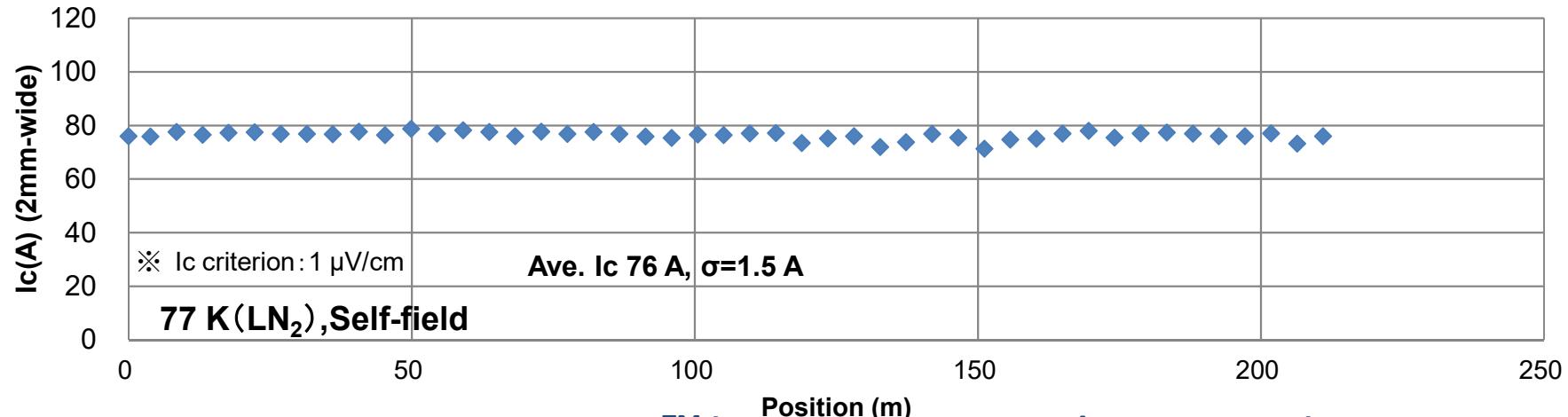
- Magnetic measurement @Tapestar<sup>TM</sup> (3mm-wide with AP / FESC-SCH03(40))



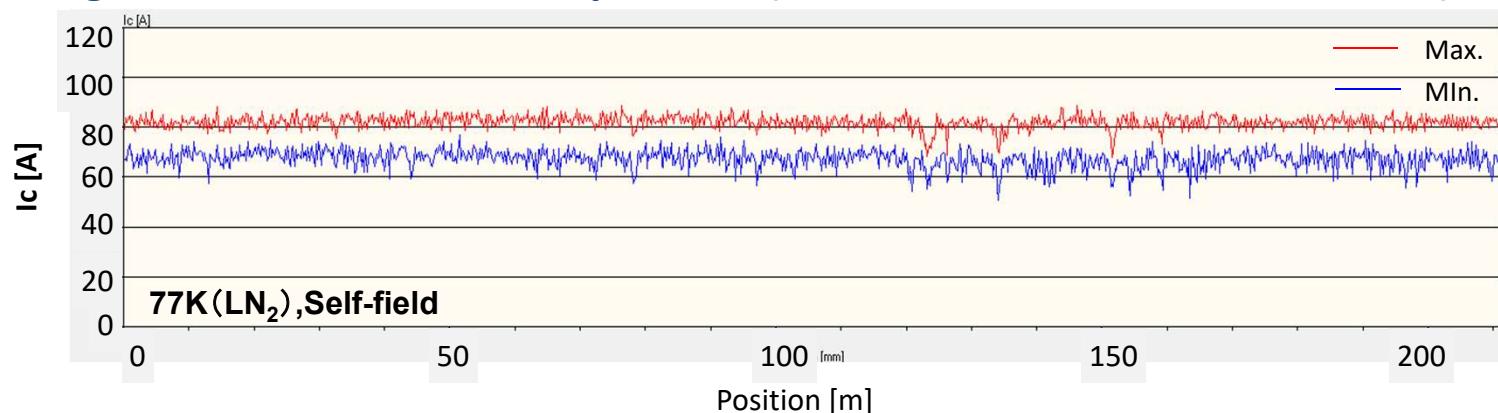
# Example data of longitudinal $I_c$ distribution of 2mm-wide tape

## 2 mm-wide tape: FESC-SCH02

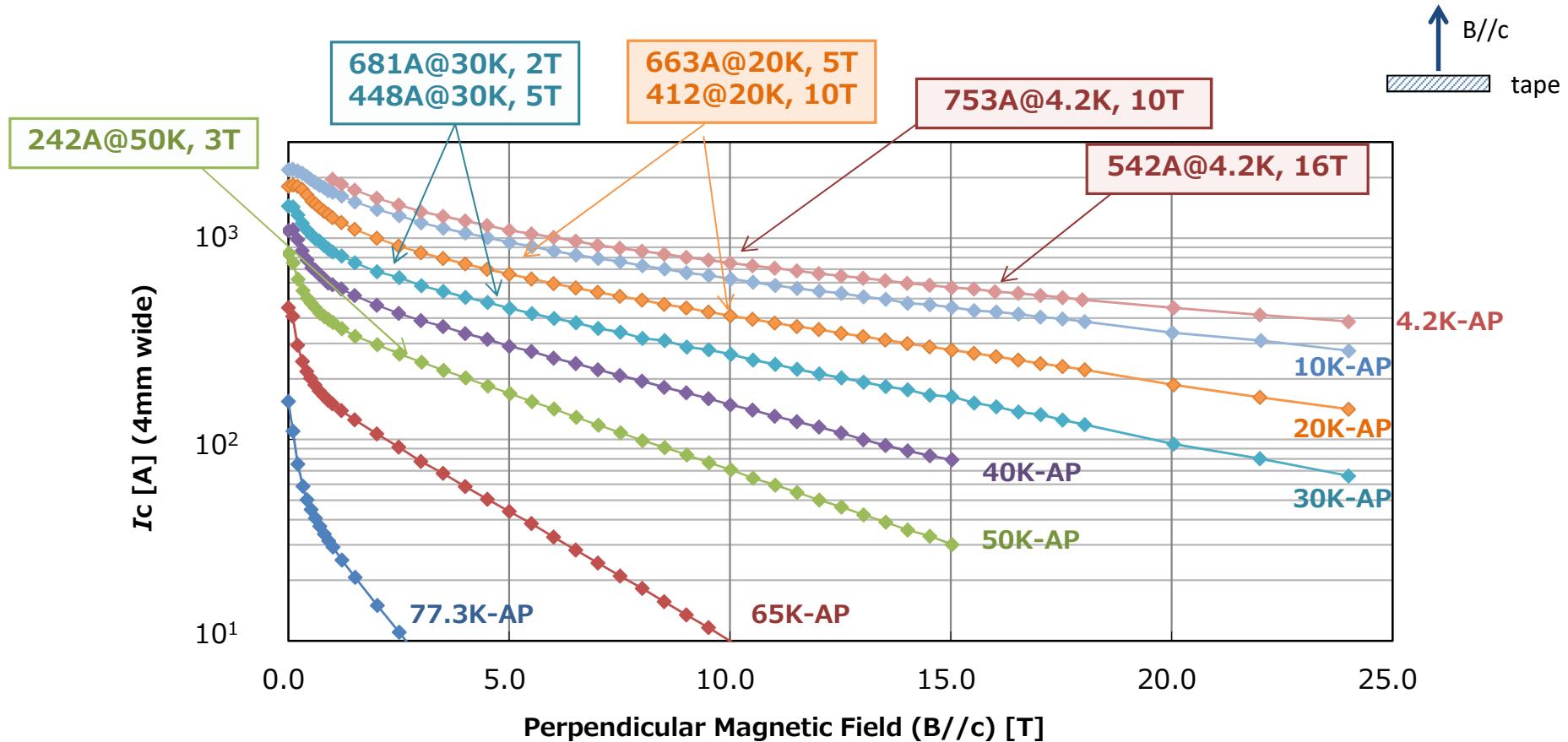
- 4-terminal method current conduction measurement at every 4.7 m



- Magnetic measurement @Tapestar™ (2mm-wide with AP / FESC-SCH02)

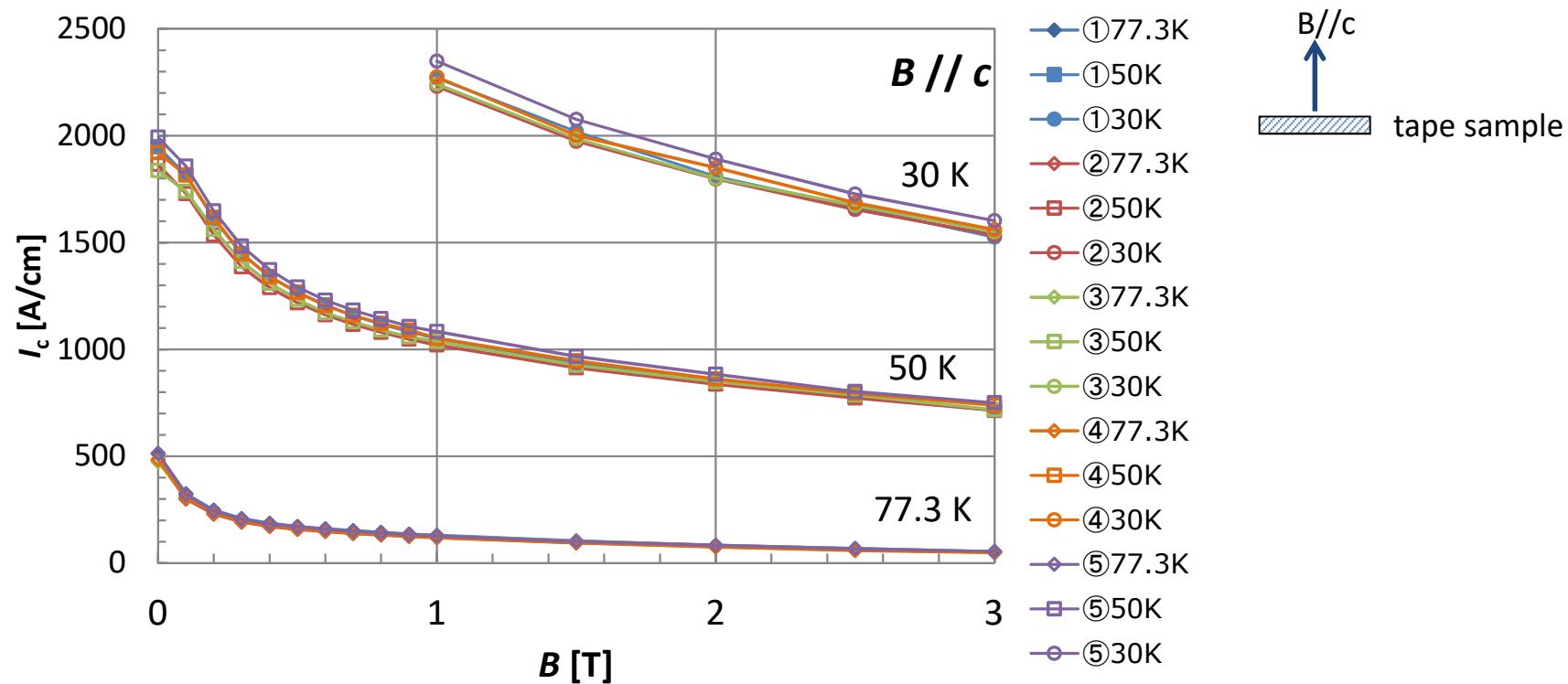
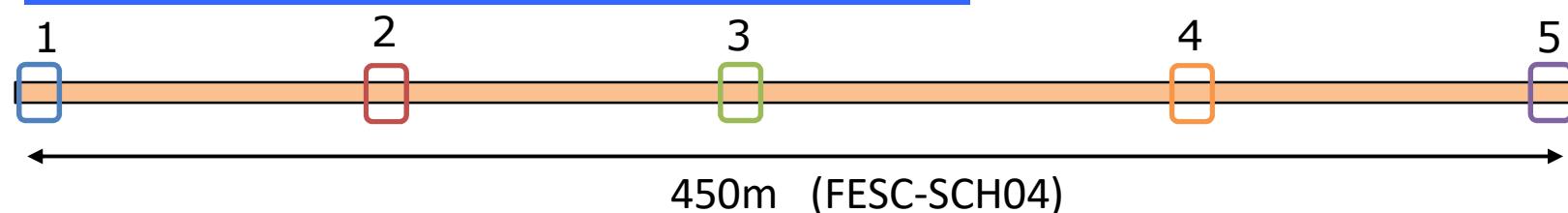


## In-field $I_c$ Performance – FESC type – (AP)



AP specification is recommendable for use in magnet applications at lower temperature and higher magnetic field.

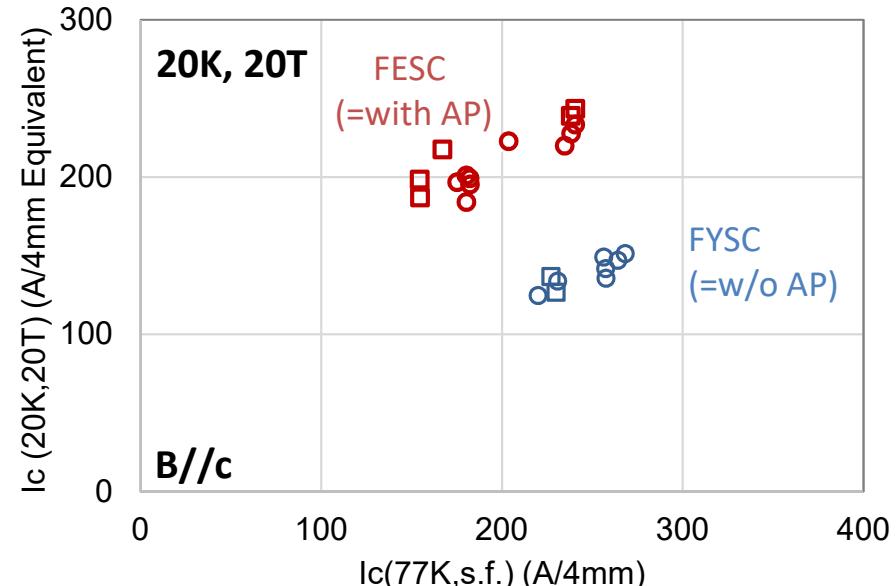
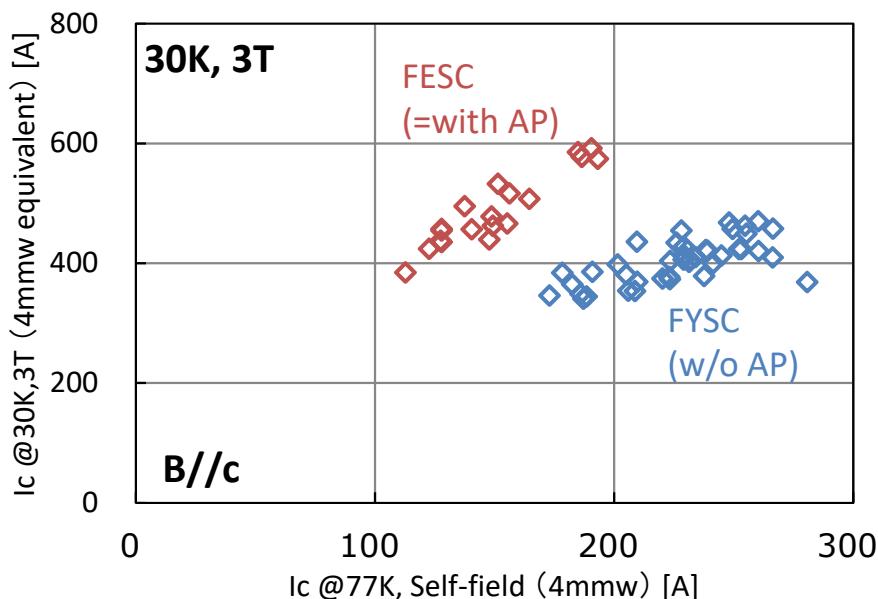
# In-field $I_c$ distribution in a 450m long sample (30, 50, 77 K, 3T)



difference of Max. and Min. in-field  $I_c$  at 30K 1T  $\leq 5\%$

# Evaluation of lot-to-lot variation of in-field Ic

Evaluation results between Ic at 77K, self-field and in-field Ic, compared with conventional(w/o AP) tapes

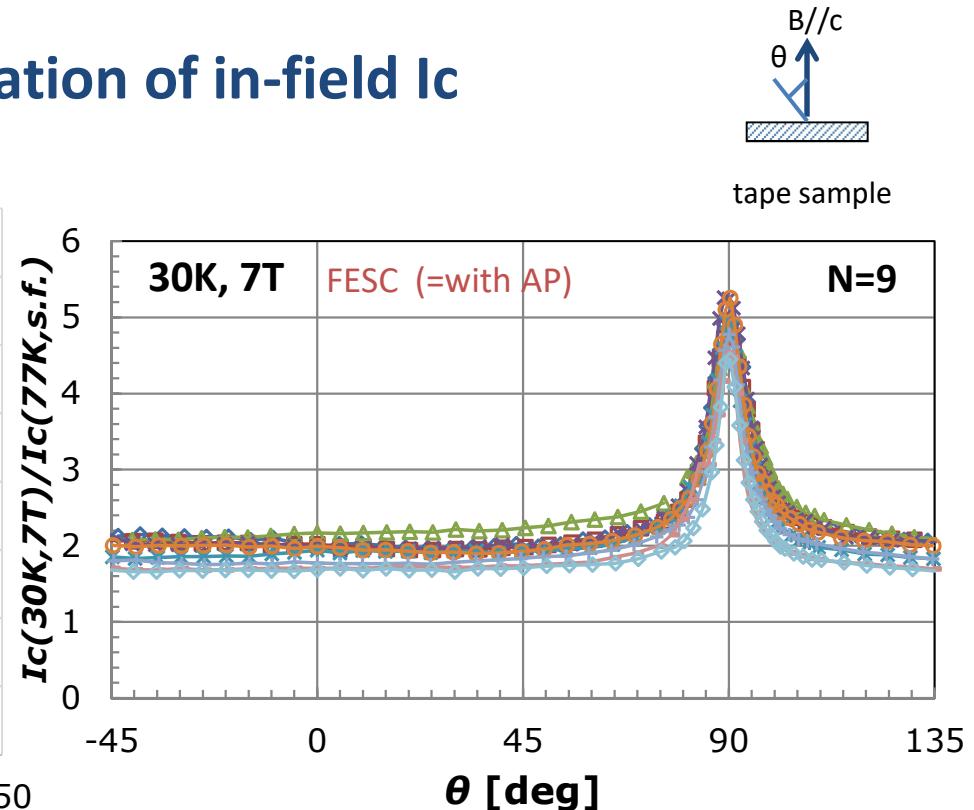
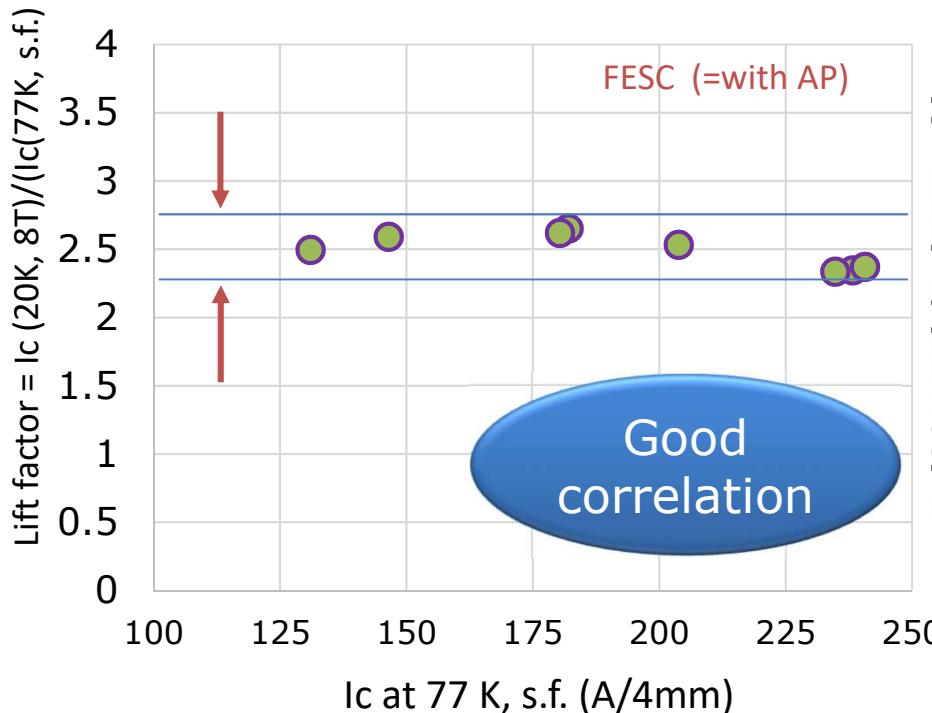


Fujikura's tapes show very good correlation

◊ measured at Fujikura, and exploited values with Ic  
□ in-field Ic measured at Tohoku university

# Evaluation of lot-to-lot variation of in-field $I_c$

Narrow width indicates small variation of in-field  $I_c$

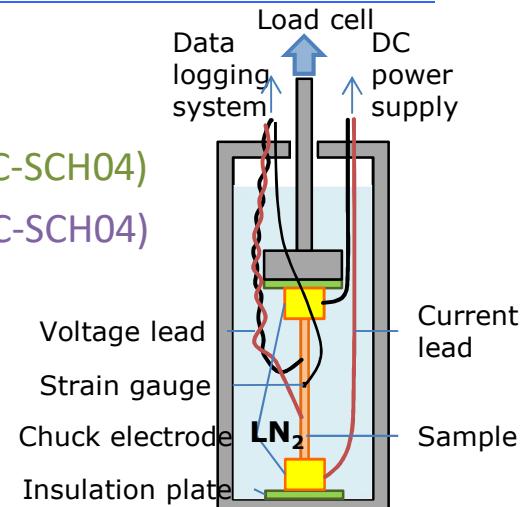


Fujikura's tapes perform very good reproducibility

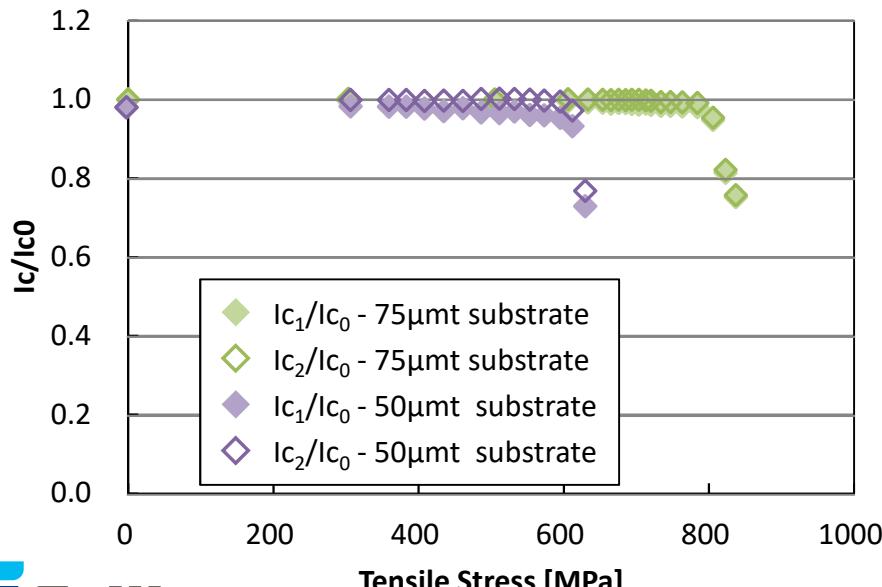
# Tensile Stress evaluation

## ■ Tensile stress evaluation at LN<sub>2</sub> temperature (Reference)

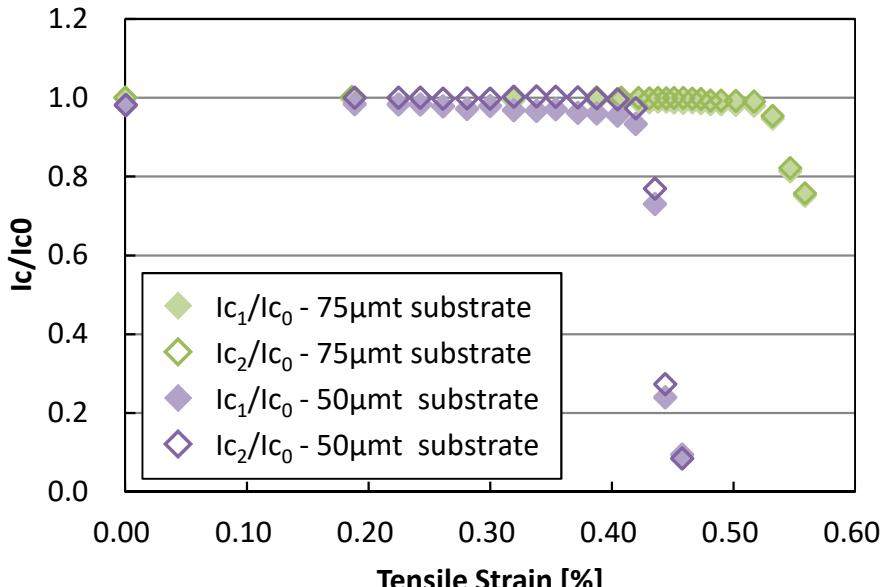
- Sample : 4mm-wide, 75  $\mu\text{m}$ -thick Hastelloy + 20  $\mu\text{m}$ -thick Cu plating (FYSC-SCH04)  
4mm-wide, 50  $\mu\text{m}$ -thick Hastelloy + 20  $\mu\text{m}$ -thick Cu plating (FESC-SCH04)
- Measurement method :
  1. Ic measurement without load in LN<sub>2</sub> ( $I_{c0}$ )
  2. Ic measurement with applying tensile strain in LN<sub>2</sub> ( $I_{c1}$ )
  3. Ic measurement without load ( $I_{c2}$ ) after applying tensile strain in LN<sub>2</sub>



I<sub>c</sub>/I<sub>c0</sub> versus tensile stress



I<sub>c</sub>/I<sub>c0</sub> versus tensile strain



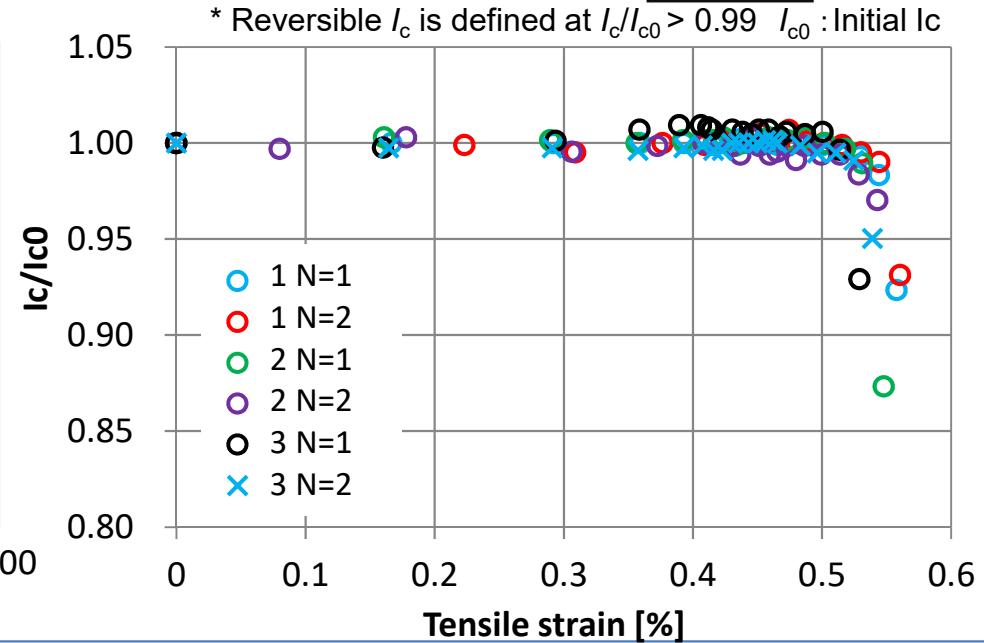
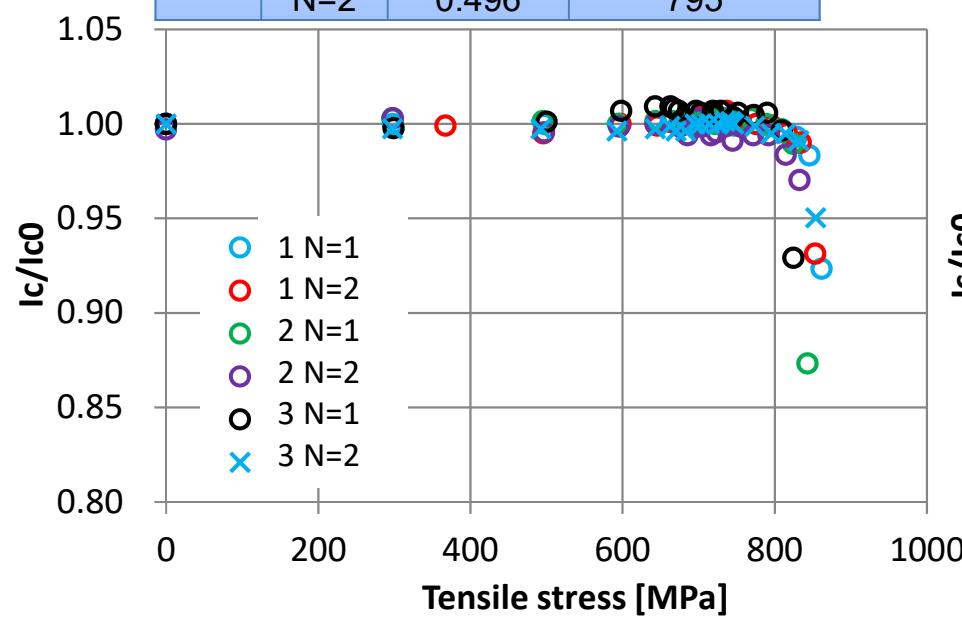
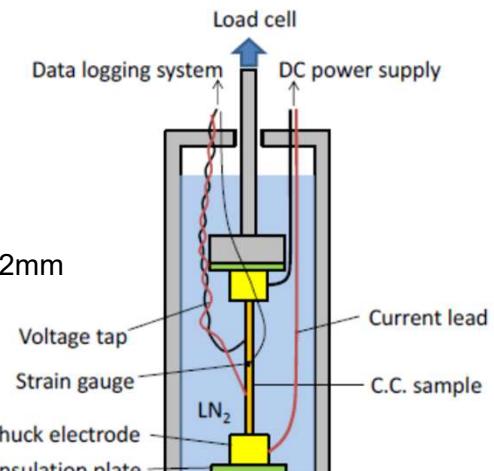
# Evaluation of tensile properties of divided 4 mm-wide

Tensile properties of 3 parts of 4 mm-wide tapes

divided from 12 mm-wide coated conductor in LN<sub>2</sub>

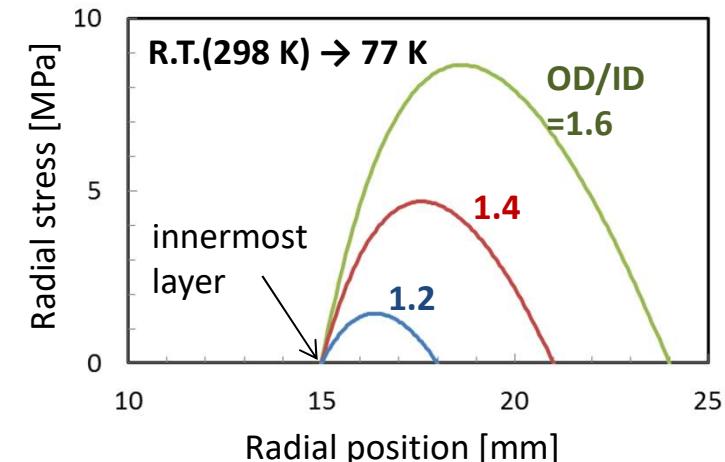
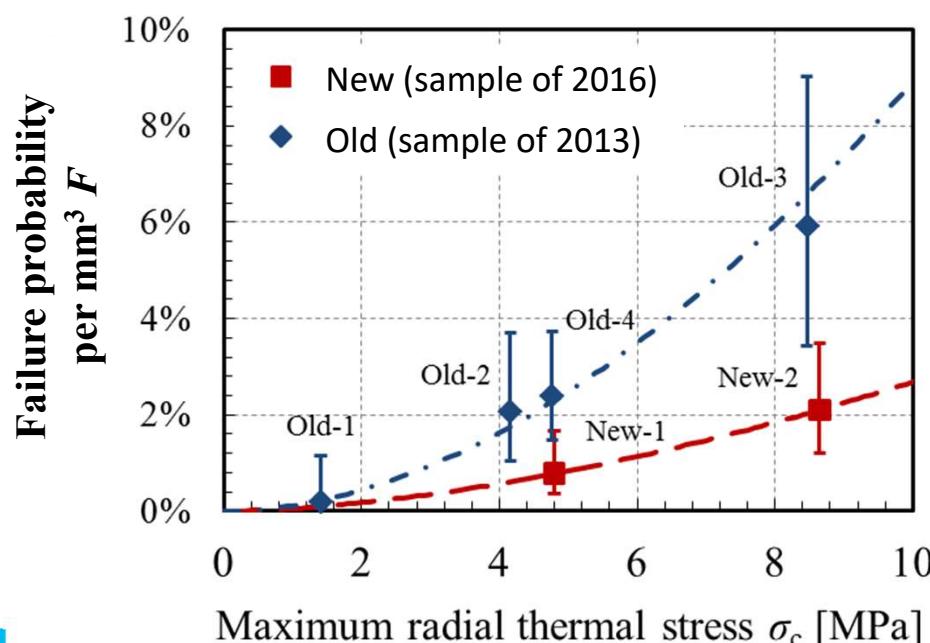
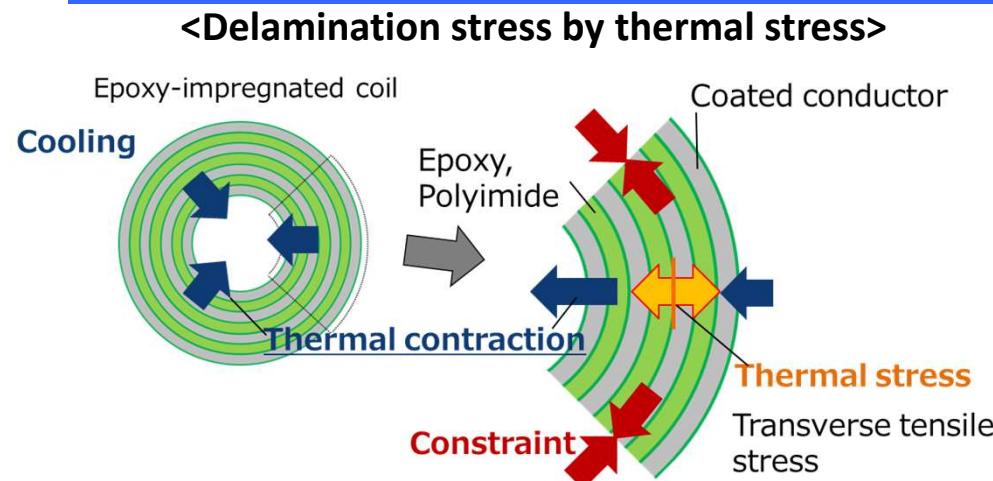
Samples (FYSC)		reversible $I_c$	
		Strain [%]	Stress [MPa]
1	N=1	0.523	820
	N=2	0.513	817
2	N=1	0.521	813
	N=2	0.497	768
3	N=1	0.514	810
	N=2	0.496	795

4mm {  
1 : one edge side  
2 : center side  
3 : the other edge side  
} 12mm



Each divided 4 mm-wide HTS tapes by laser slitting have shown equivalent tensile properties.

# Evaluation of failure probability of delamination



$$F(\sigma_c, V) = 1 - \exp \left[ -V_E(m, V) \left( \frac{\sigma_c}{\sigma_0} \right)^m \right]$$

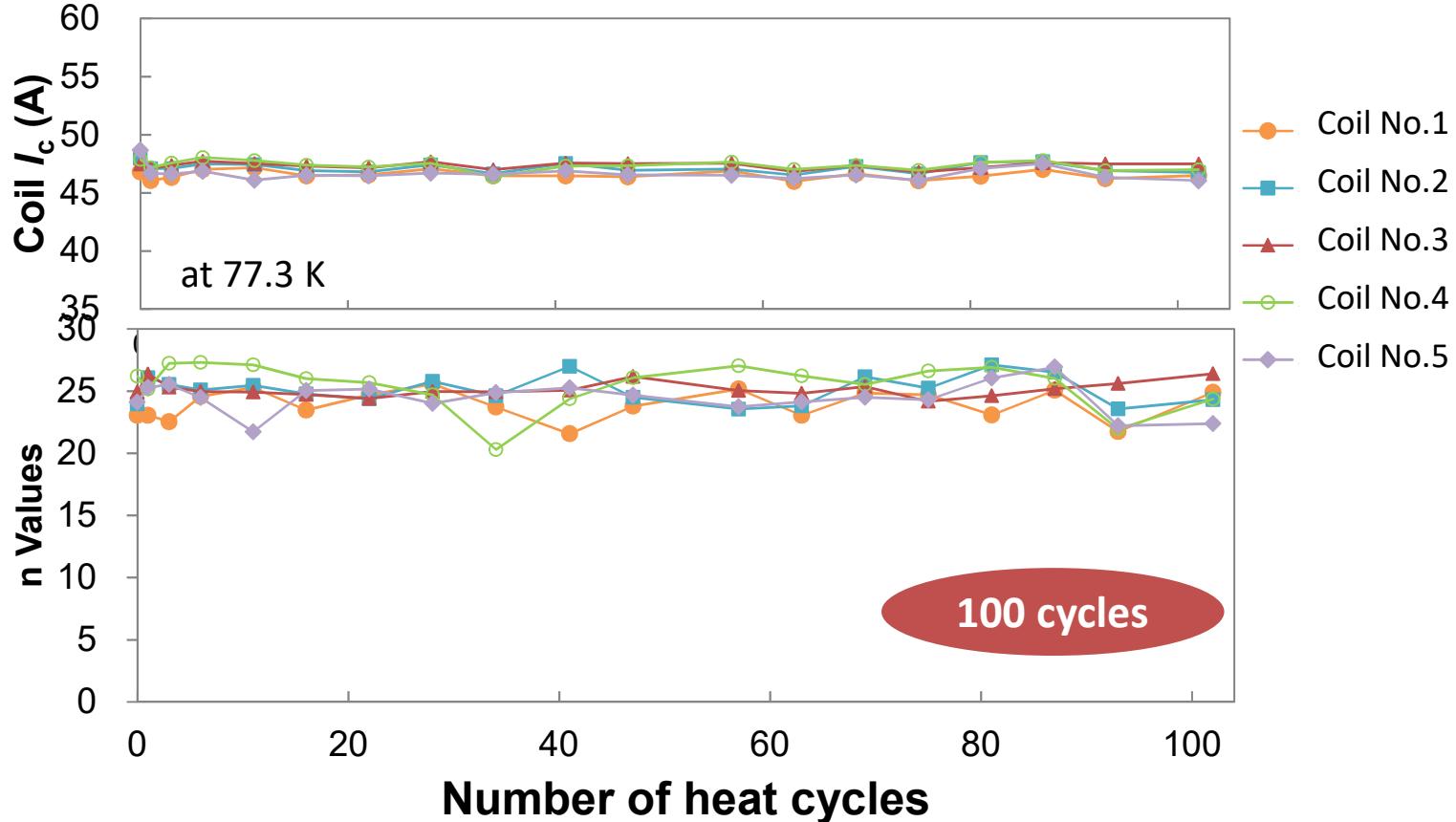
$$V_E(m, V) = \int_V \left( \frac{\sigma(\vec{x})}{\sigma_c} \right)^m \frac{dV}{V_0}$$

Average delamination stress of RE-based HTS tapes have improved

# Heat cycle test of small epoxy-impregnated coils

Sample : FESC-SCH04 (4mm-w, 50 $\mu$ m-thick substrate + 20 $\mu$ m-thick copper), Length :11m/coil  
Inner diameter:30mm, Outer diameter:54mm, OD/ID=1.8, Epoxy-impregnation

Delamination stress : 9.6 MPa(calculated), RT  $\leftrightarrow$  LN2



No degradation at 100 heat cycles

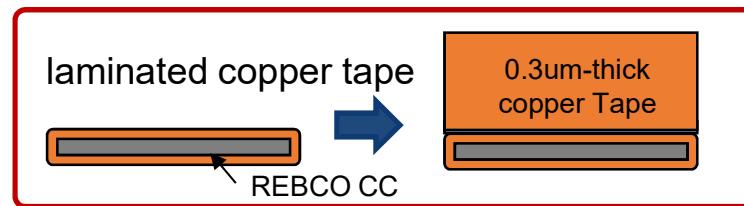
# Summary

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- Strengths of Fujikura's RE-based HTS tapes
  - Fujikura has focused on manufacturing uniform RE-based HTS tapes
  - We recently start to ship 2mm and 3mm-wide tapes
  - We have investigated various mechanical properties of the RE-based HTS tapes for the applications.

→ THU-Or4-704-04 S. Muto et. al.,

Quench protection study of a large scale REBCO magnet with additional copper tapes



Thank you for your attention !



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<https://www.linkedin.com/company/fujikura-superconductor/>