

Development of Ho-123 Coated Conductors by PLD Method - for HTS Power Cable -

Kazuya Ohmatsu

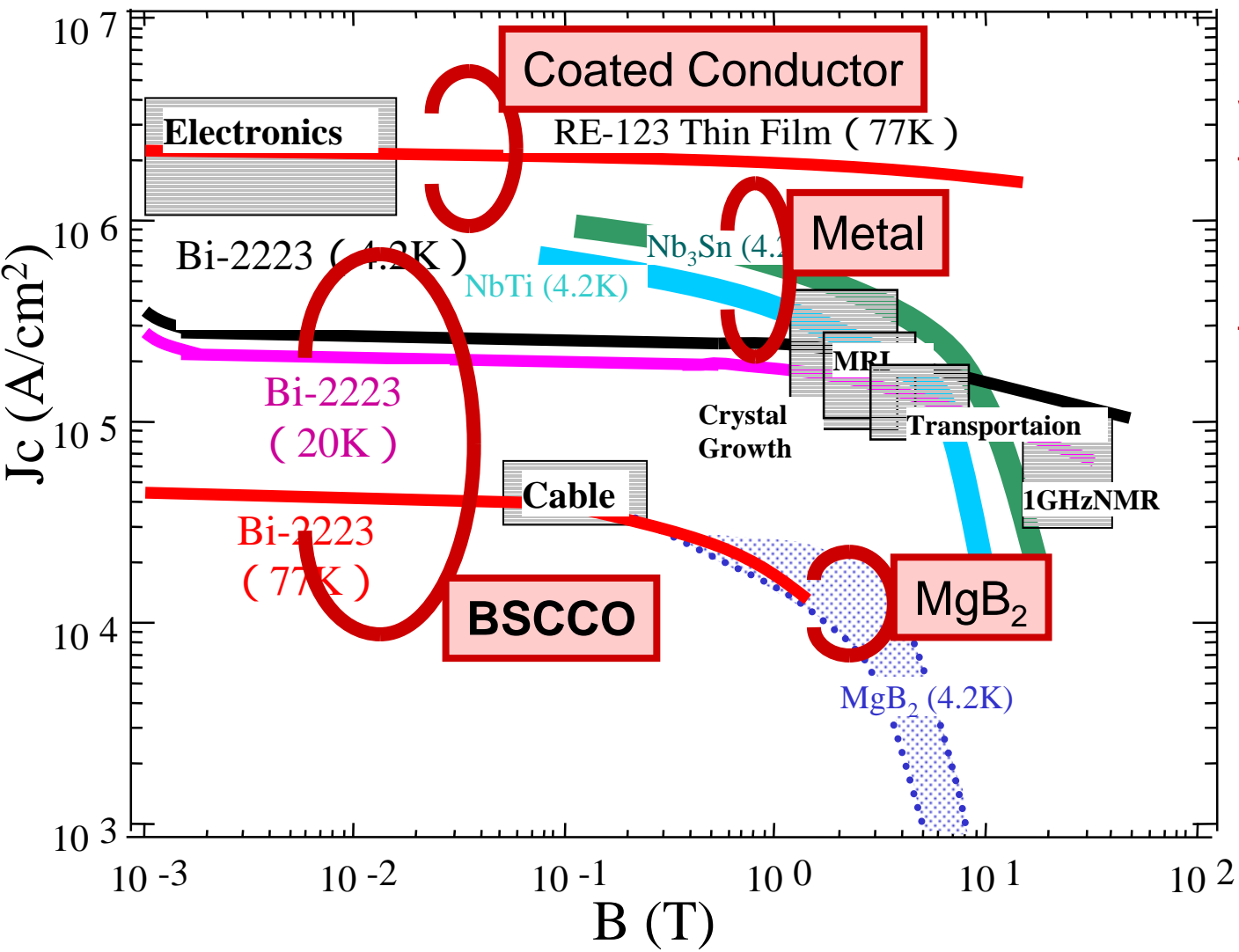
Coated Conductor Project

Electronics & Materials R&D Laboratories

Sumitomo Electric Industries, Ltd.

This work was supported by NEDO and Super-GM as Collaborative Research and Development of Fundamental Technology for Superconductivity applications.

Present Status of Superconducting Wire



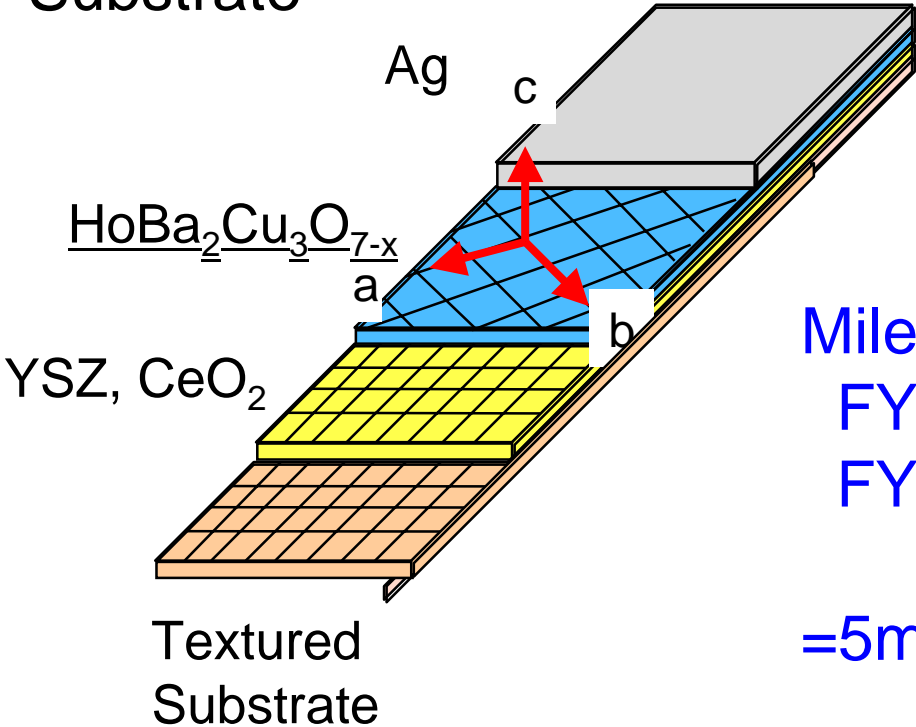
• Bi-2223 wires are widely applicable for various prototypes; cables, magnets, transformers, and FCLs

• RE123 Coated Conductors are under development

HoBaCuO Coated Conductor

Coated Conductor for National program (SEI)

- Phase I (FY1999-FY2002) : HoBCO on ISD Substrate
- Phase II (FY2003-FY2007) : HoBCO on Textured Substrate



Milestones

FY2005: • 200A-200m

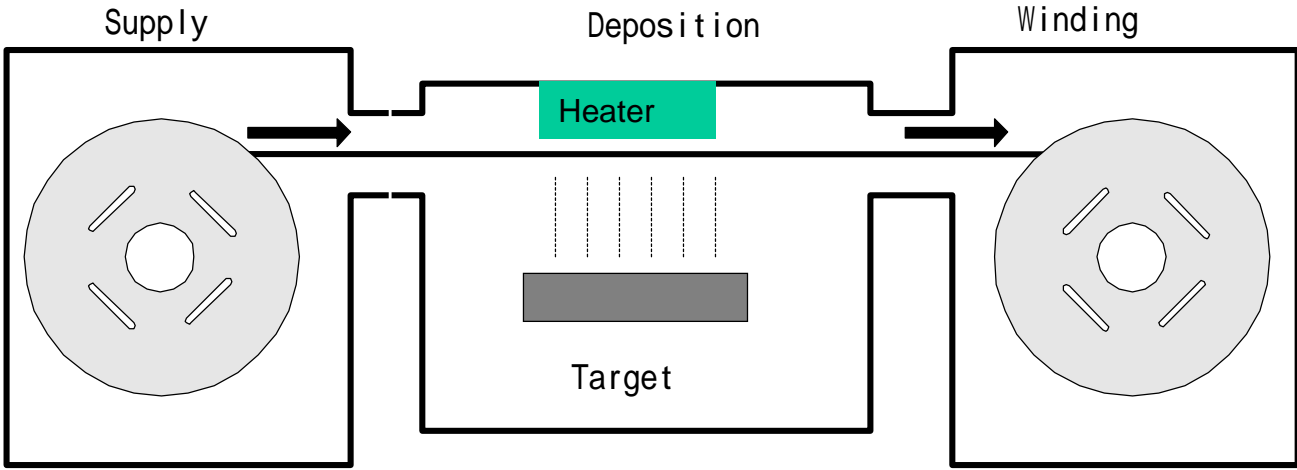
FY2007: • 300A-500m

• Tape Speed

=5m/H

• Cost = 8/Am

Deposition Process



Buffer

Simple Oxides (CeO₂, YZS, etc.)
 Thin Film (<1 Micron)
 Multi Layered Structure
 Wide Deposition Condition
 Large Area & Low Cost



Conventional Large Area Deposition Process

- RF Sputter
- EB

SC

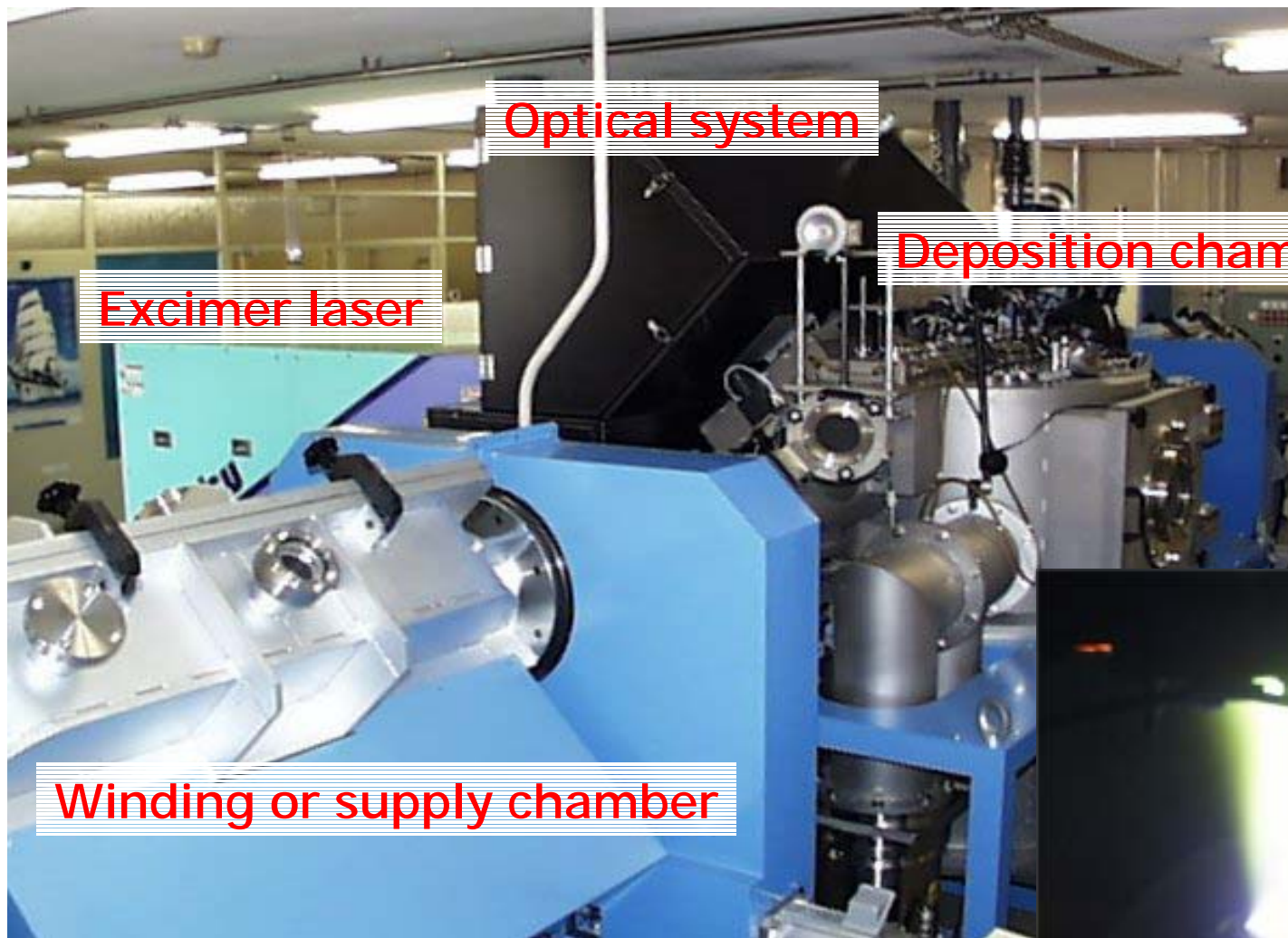
RE-123 Oxides (HoBCO)
 Thick Film (>1 Micron)
 High J_c & I_c



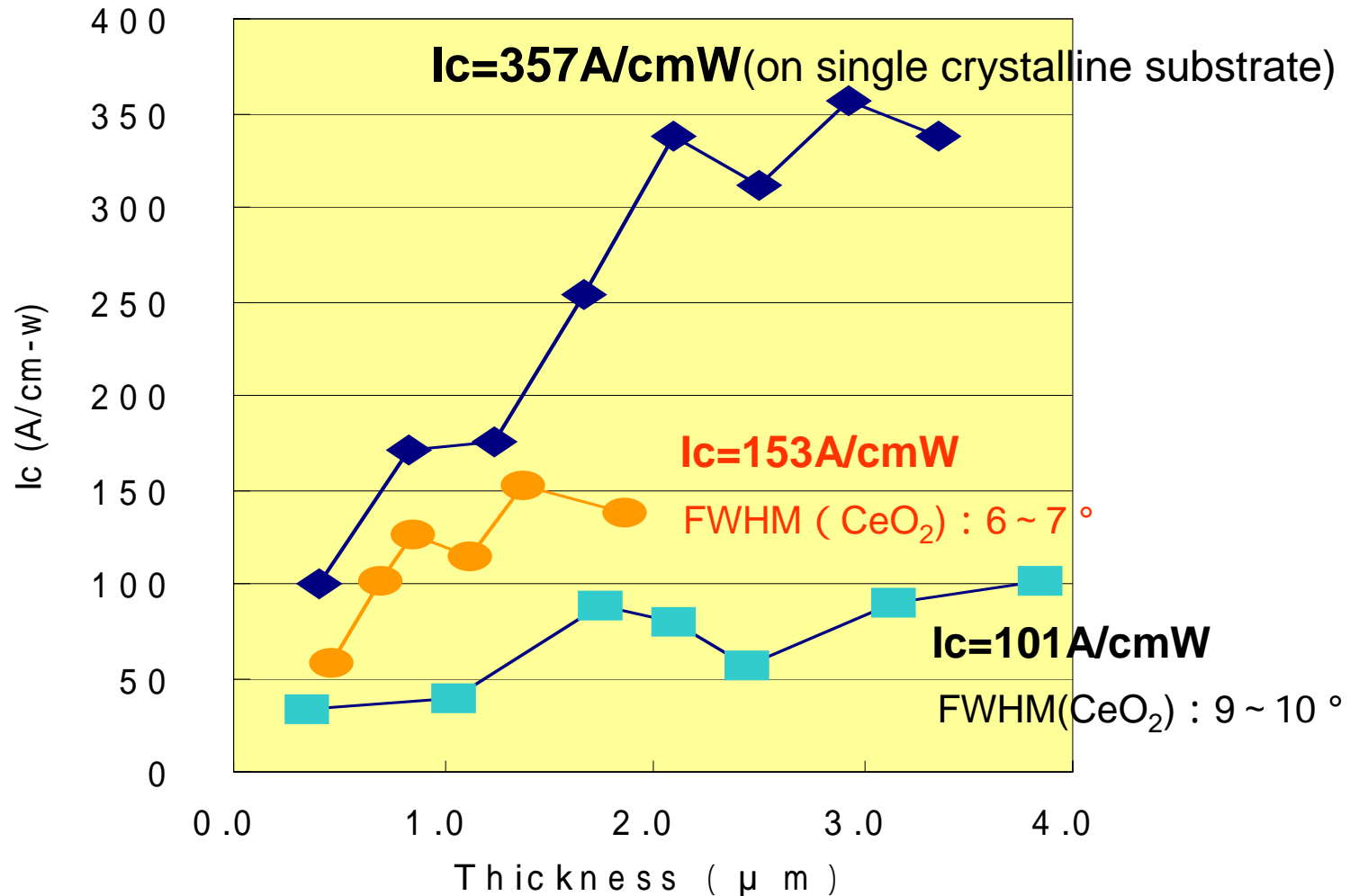
Special Deposition Process

- PLD

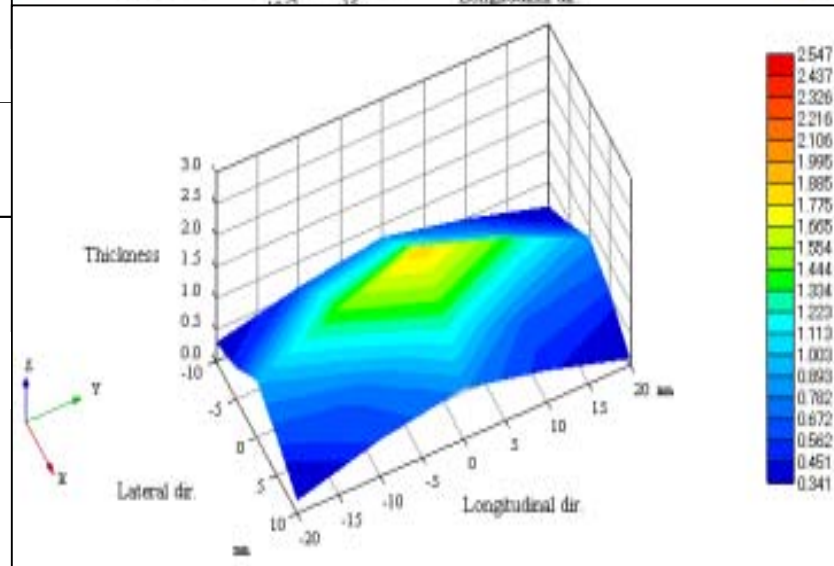
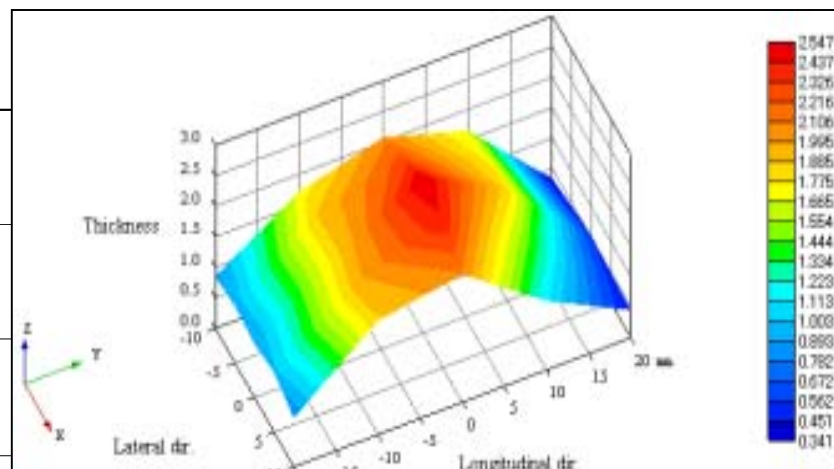
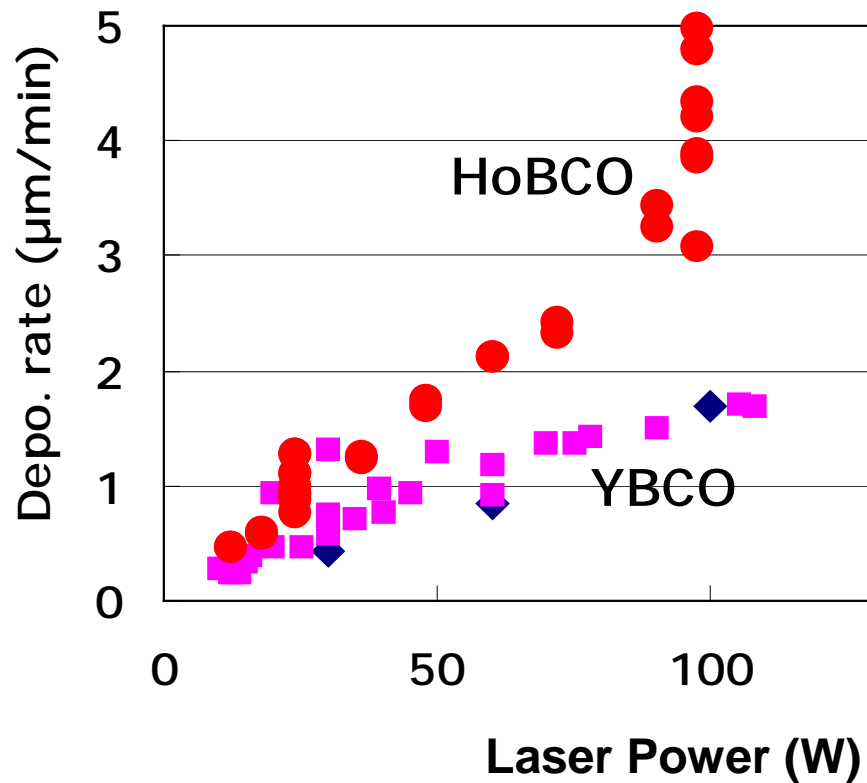
PLD System for Long Wire



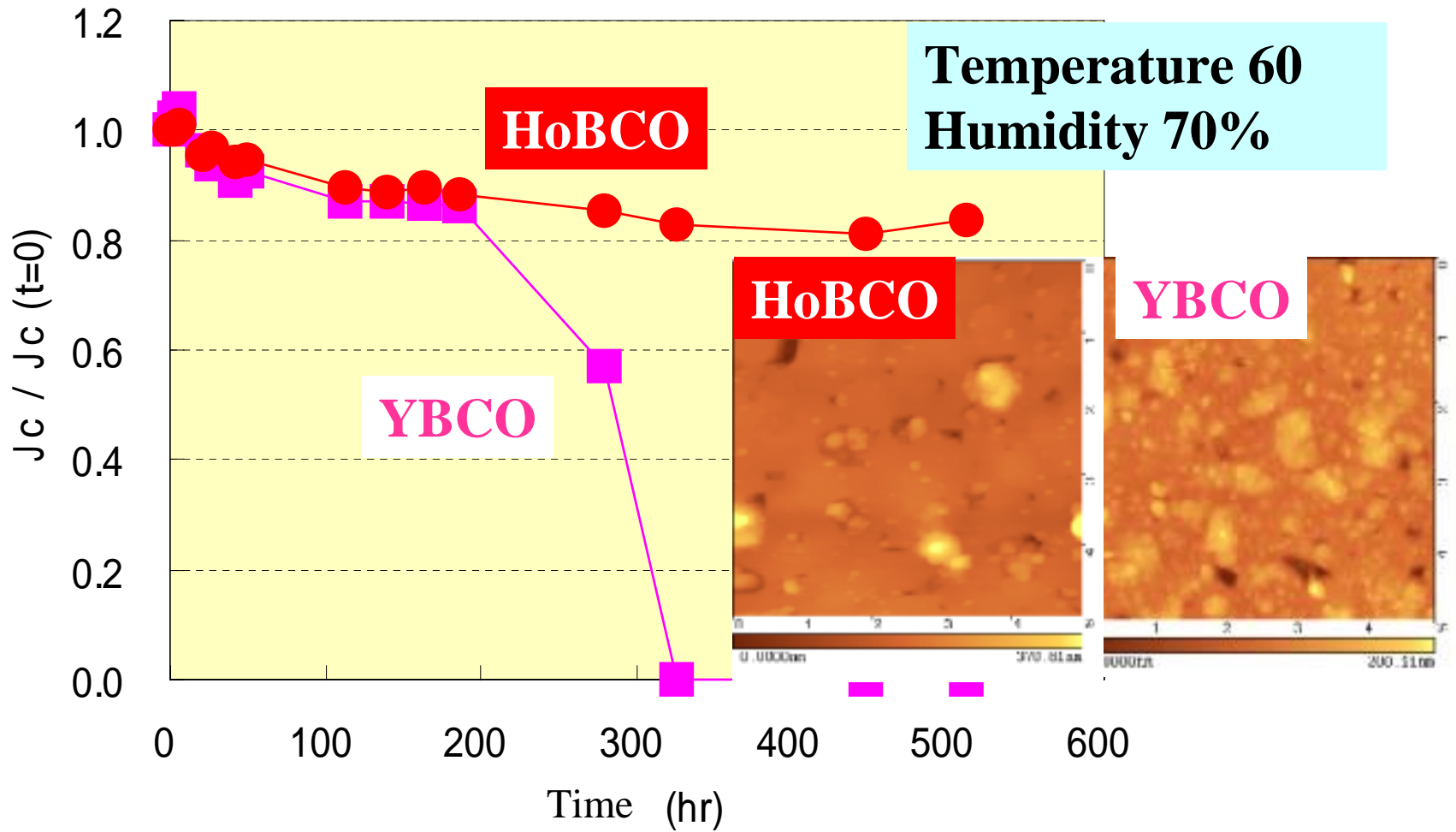
High I_c of HoBCO Layer



High Rate Deposition of HoBCO

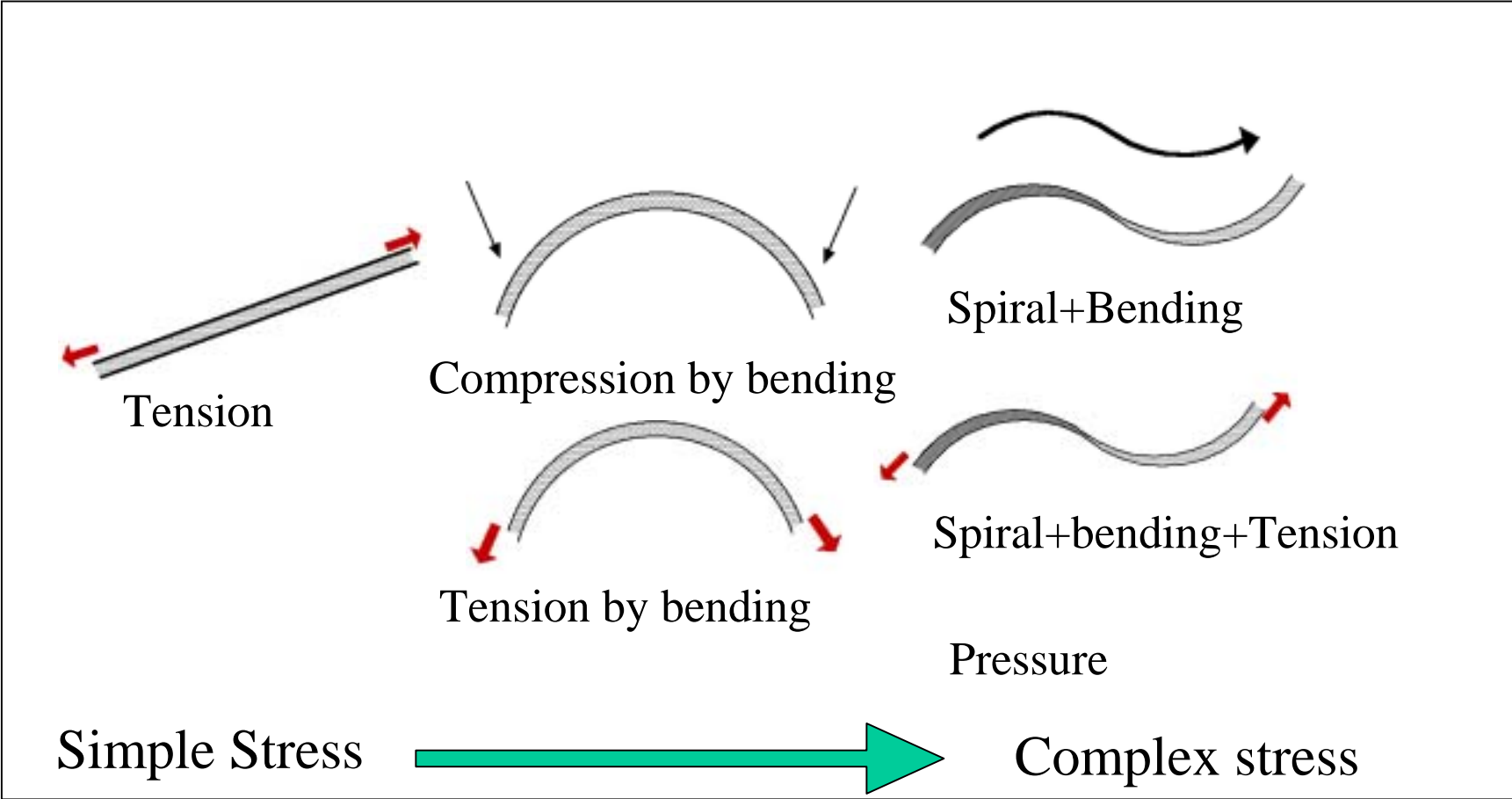


Deterioration of J_c under temperature and humidity

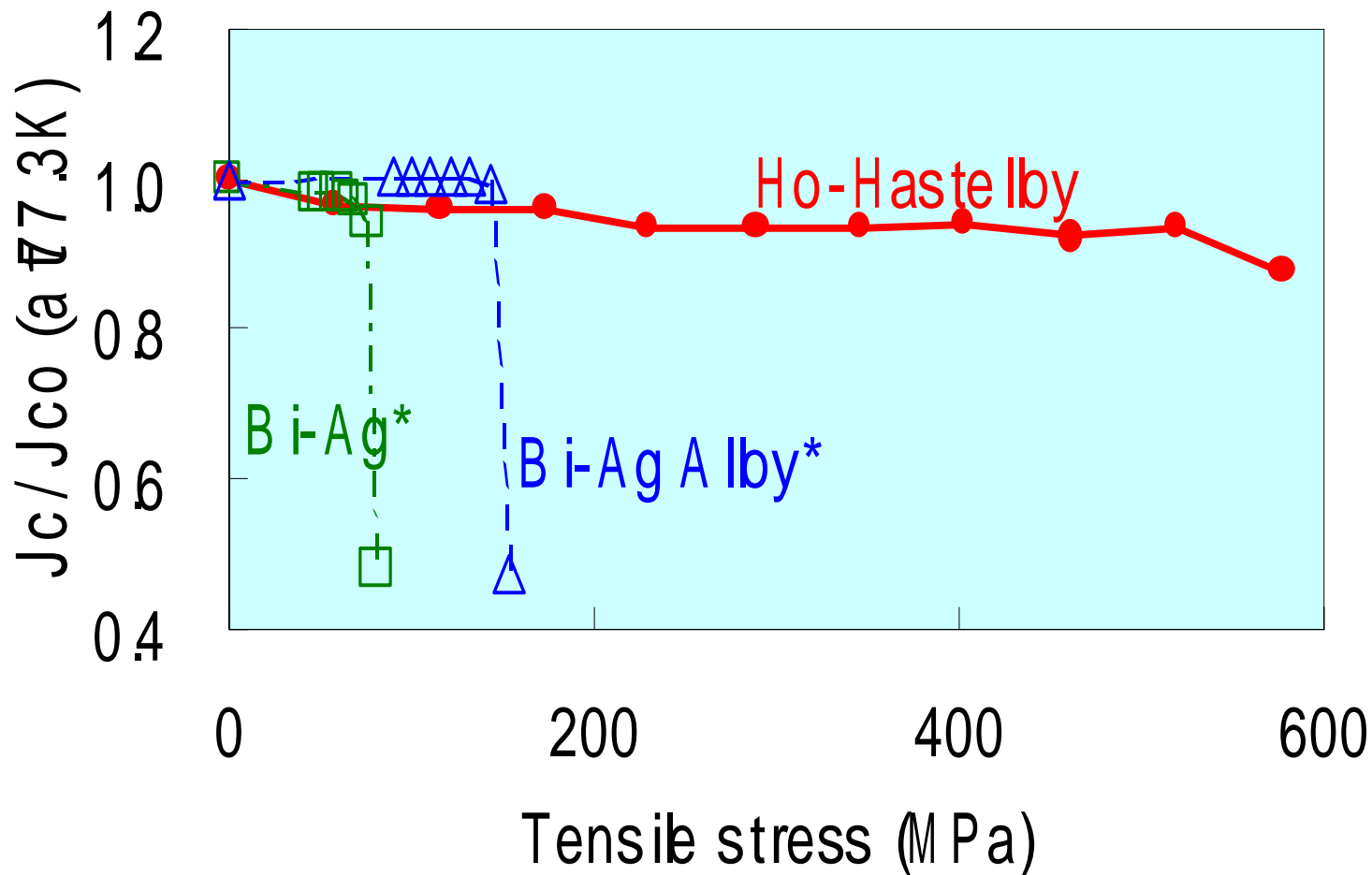


Elementary study for HTS Power Cable Conductor

Several complex stress is adopted in assembling process



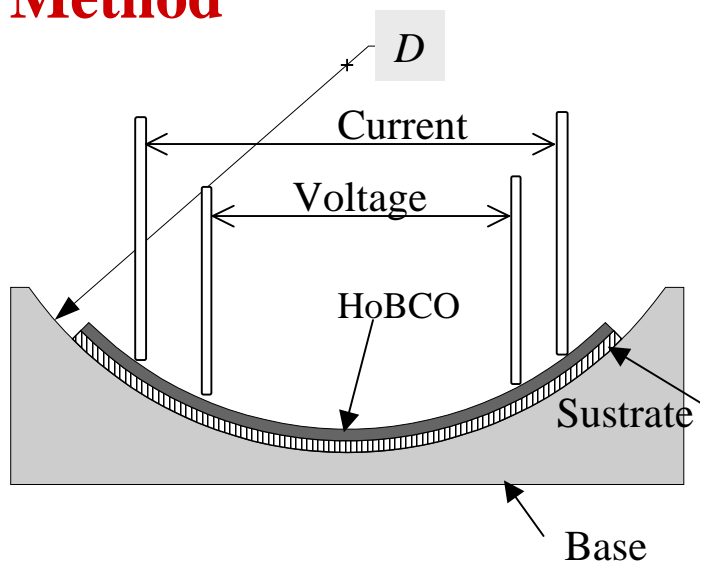
Tensile Stress on J_c of HoBCO Coated Conductor



* N.Ayai : Advances in Superconductivity XII (1999), p631p

Bending Stress on Jc of HoBaCuO Coated Conductor

Method

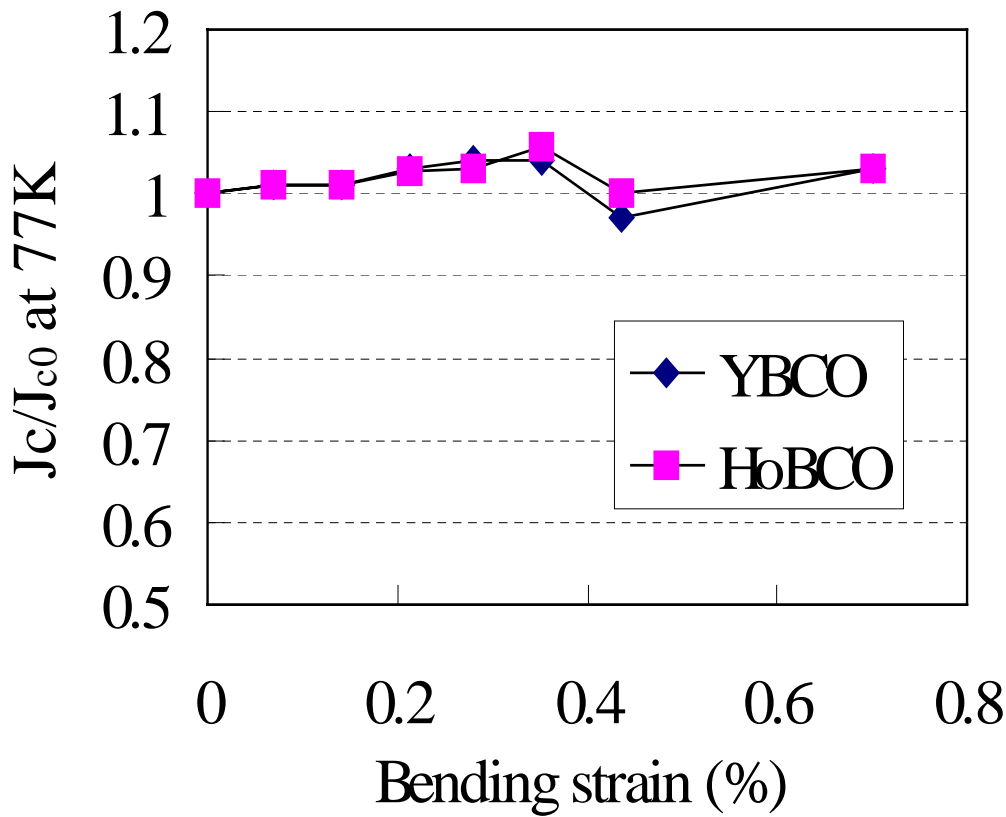


Compressive bending strain

$$\varepsilon(\%) = \frac{t}{D} \times 100$$

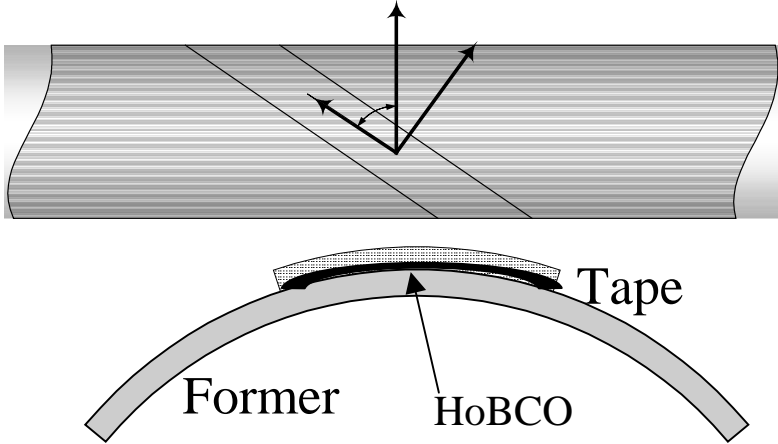
D : diameter of bending

t : thickness of tape



Spiral Bending Stress on Jc of HoBaCuO Coated Conductor

Spiral bending



Compressive spiral-bending st

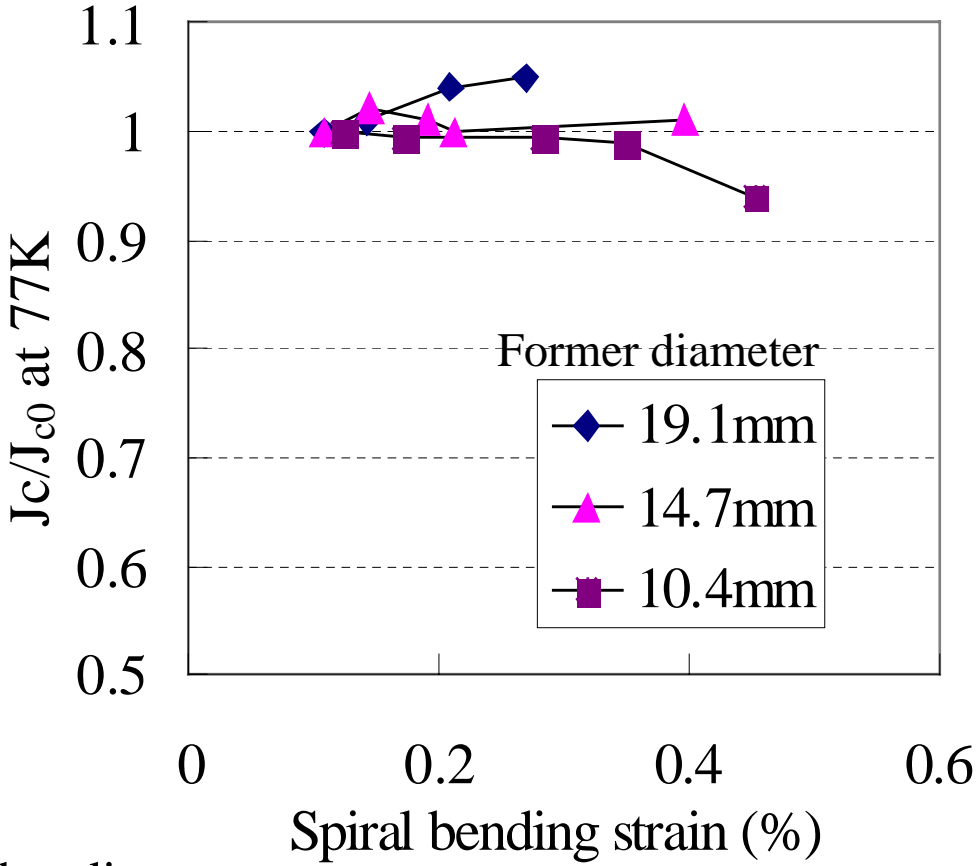
$$\varepsilon(\%) = \frac{t}{D} \times \cos \theta \times 100$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{P}{\pi D} \right)$$

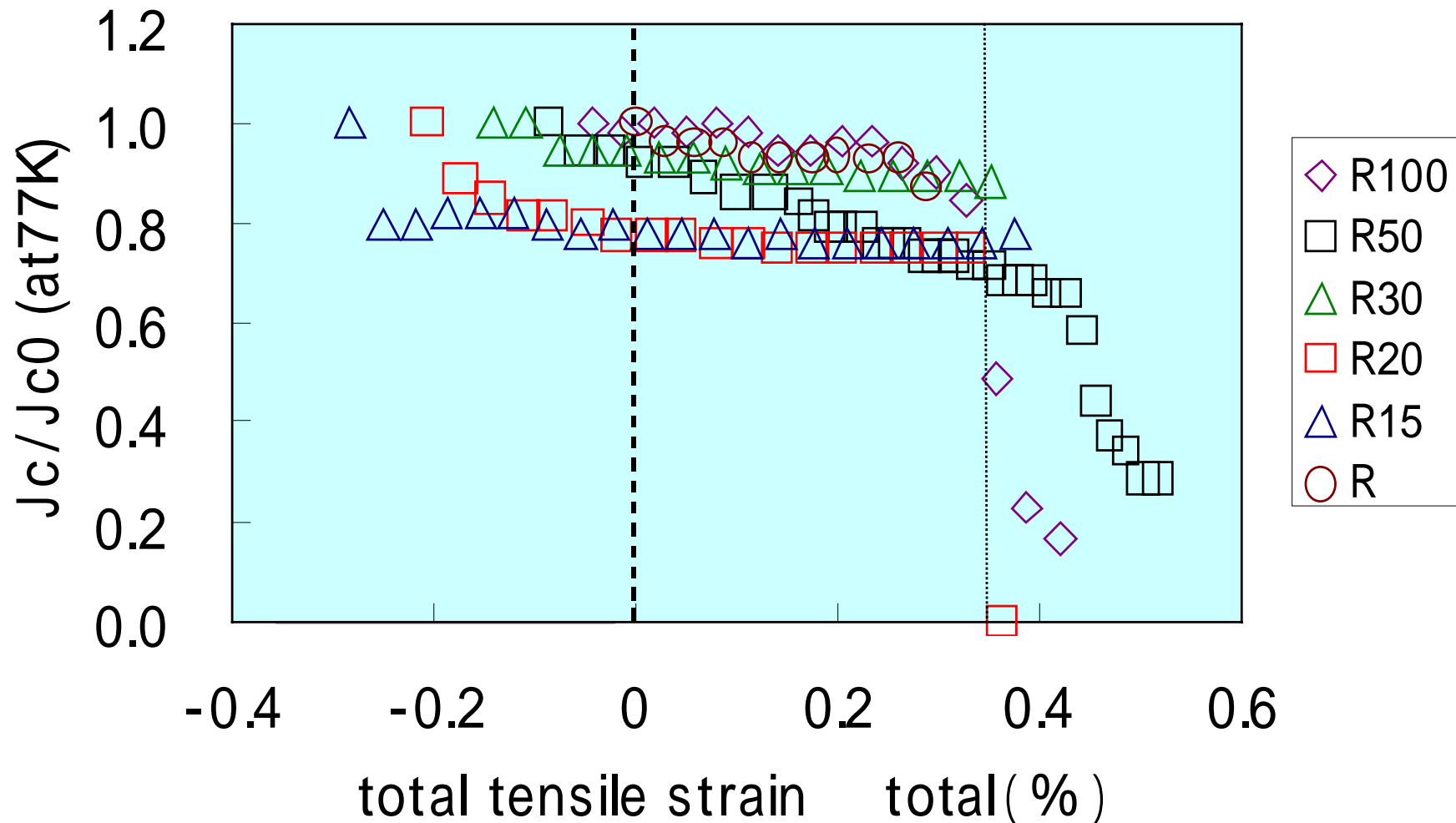
D : diameter of bending

t : thickness of tape

P : pitch of winding



Jc vs Strain(Bending + Tension) of HoBaCuO Coated Conductor

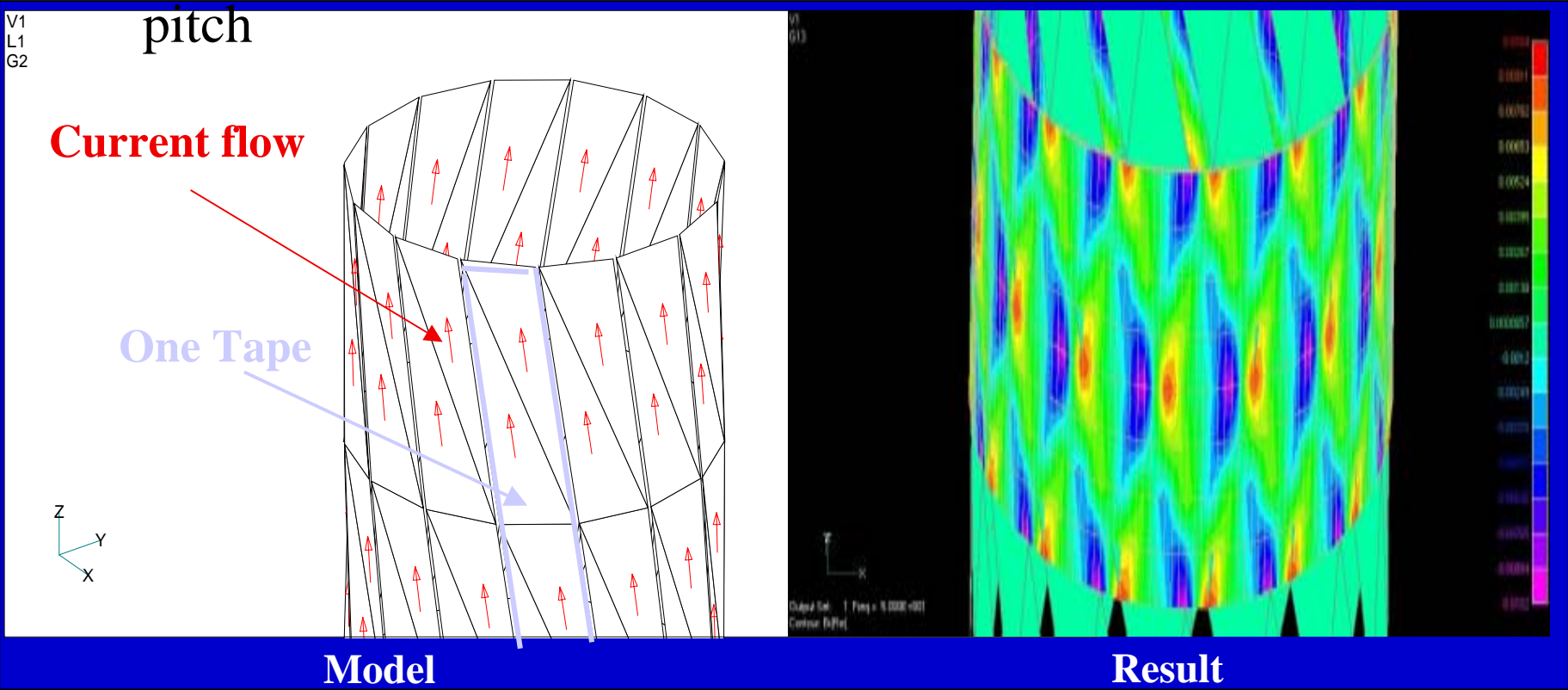


(Total tensile strain=Tensile strain-Bending strain)

Self Field Analysis of 4-Layer conductor

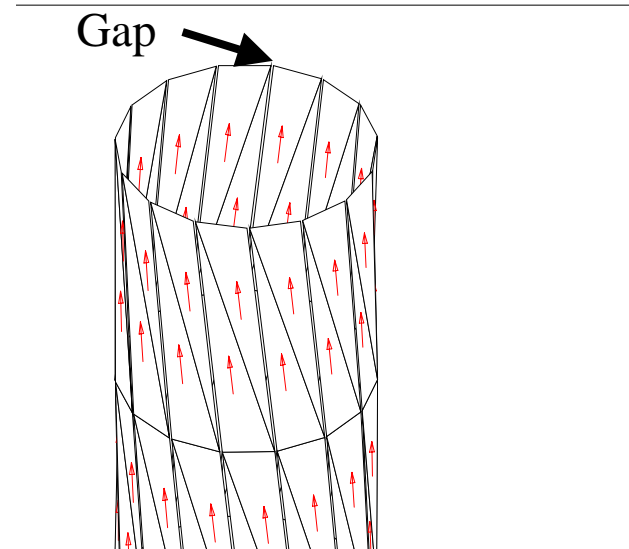
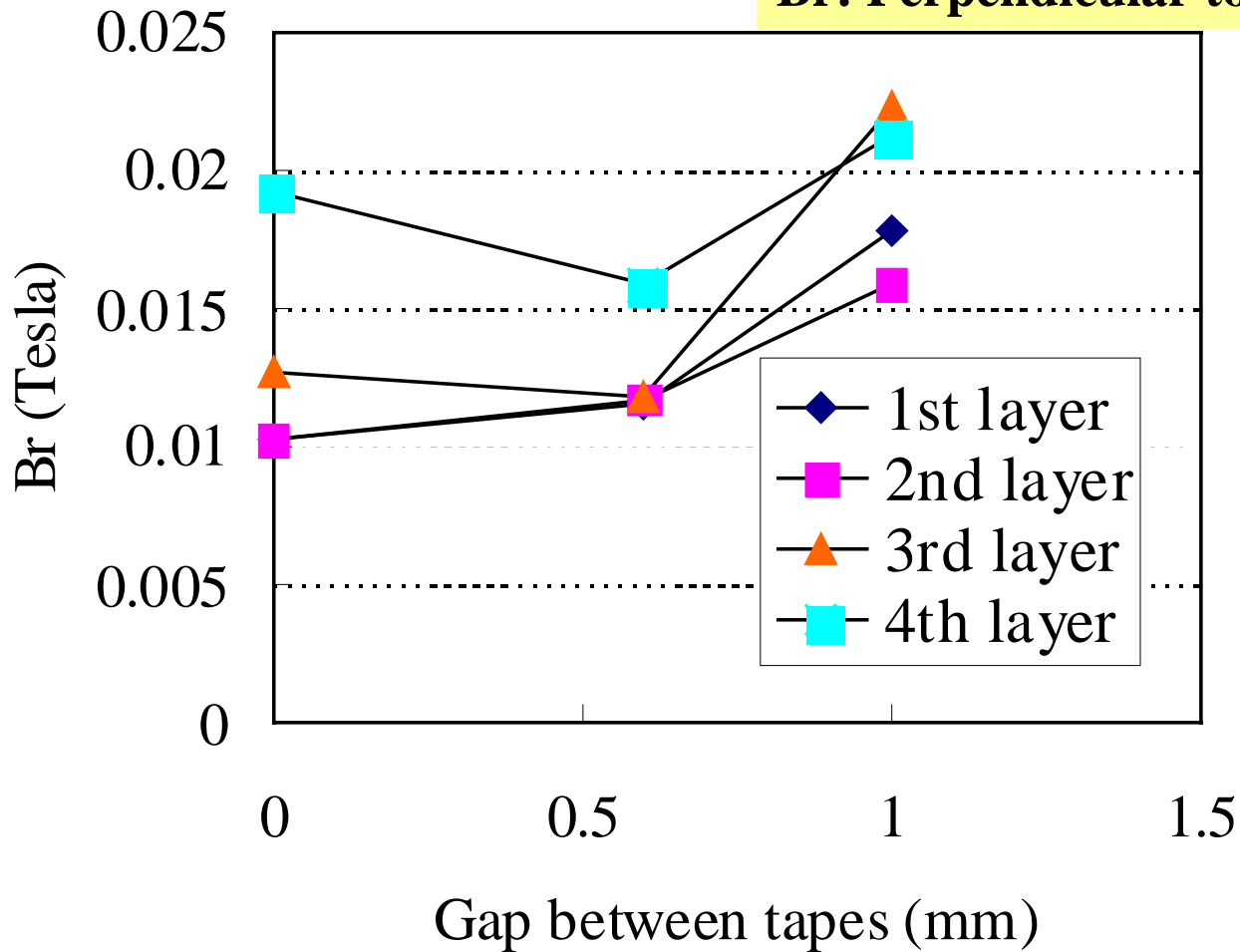
Self field analysis of 4-layer conductor

- $\phi 19\text{mm}$ former, 15 tapes/layer, SSZZ, 3kA capacity
- Uniform current distribution by adjusting assembling



Self Field Analysis of 4-Layer Conductor

Br: Perpendicular to HoBCO tape surface



AC loss Calculation of 4-layer Conductor by Self Field

Parallel to HoBCO tape surface (Bz, Bt)

$$W = 2\mu_0 J_c d f H \left(1 - \frac{2}{3} \frac{J_c d}{H} \right) \quad (H > J_c d)$$

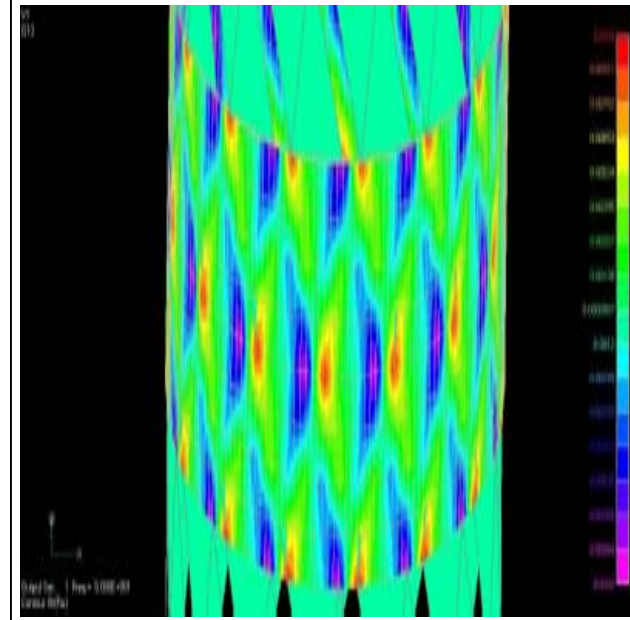
$$W = \frac{2}{3} \mu_0 f \frac{H^3}{J_c d} \quad (H < J_c d)$$

Perpendicular to HoBCO tape surface (Br)

$$Q = \frac{4\mu_0 a J_c H}{S} g\left(\frac{H}{H_c}\right)$$

$$g(x) = (2/x) \ln \cosh x - \tanh x$$

Self field analysis



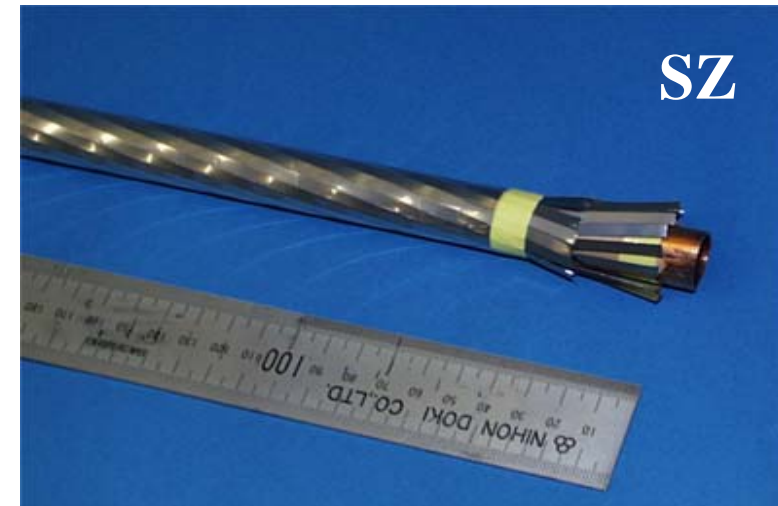
3kA-single conductor: AC loss (gap:0mm) =0.46W/m
AC loss (gap:0.6mm) =0.36W/m
AC loss (gap:1.0mm) =0.88W/m

Assembling for Cable Conductor

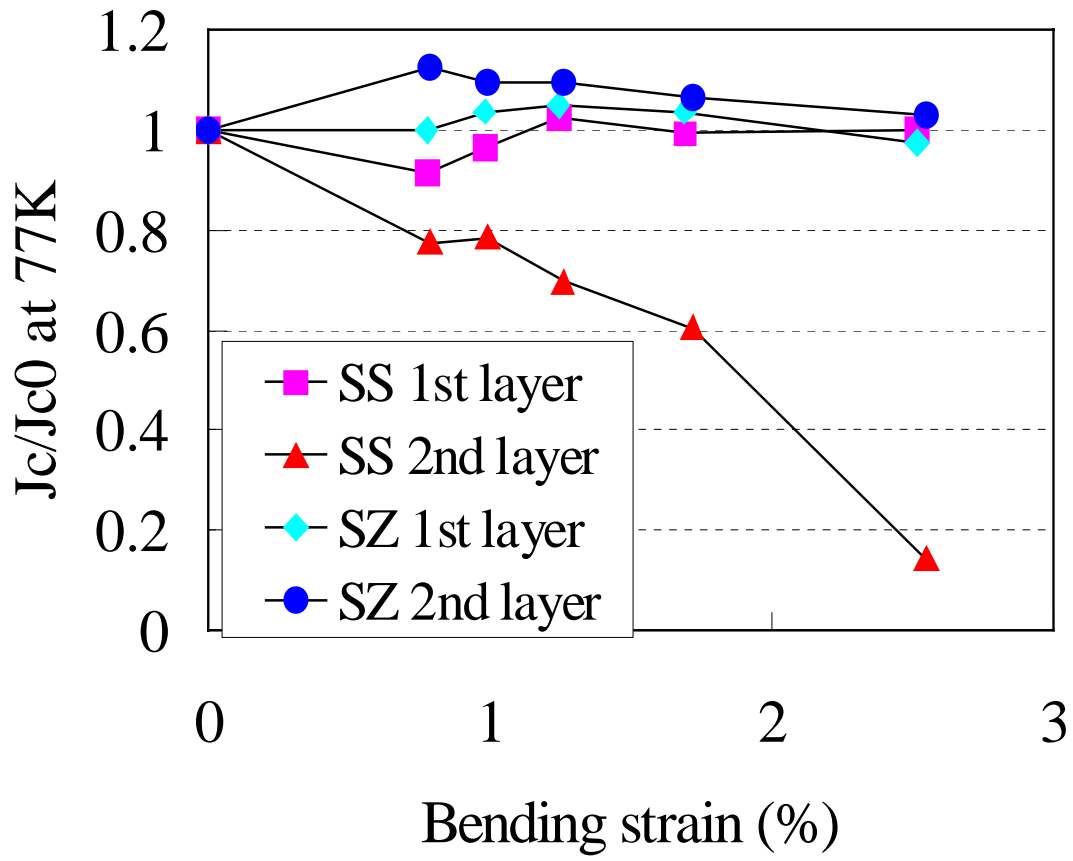
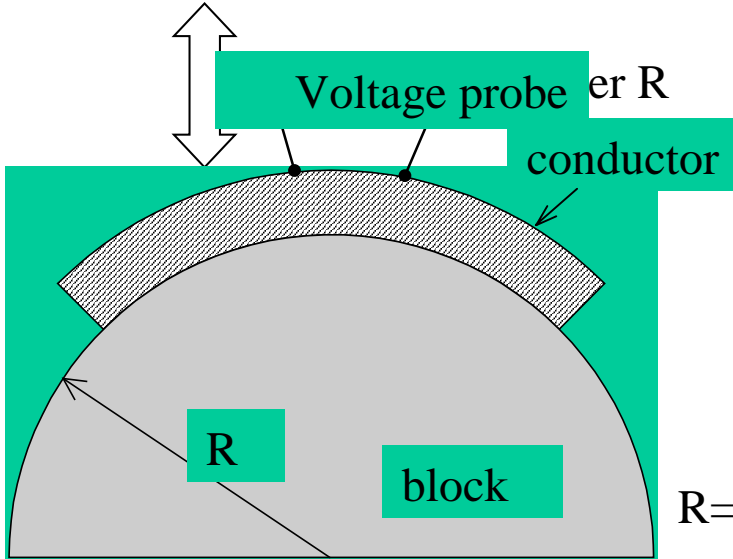
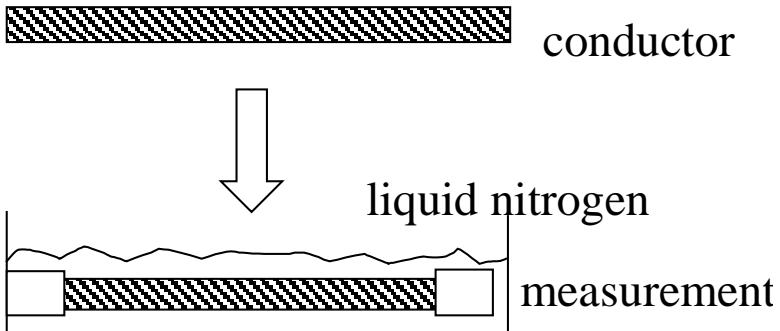
<p>2-layer, 1m (hand winding)</p>	<p>4-layer, 1m (hand winding)</p>	<p>4-layer, 7m (assembling machine)</p>
<p>SS,SZ spiral</p>	<p>SZSZ spiral</p>	<p>SSZZ spiral</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">HoBCO tape</p> <p style="text-align: center;">dummy tape</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HoBCO tape</p> <p style="text-align: center;">dummy tape</p> <p style="text-align: center;">former</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">All dummy tape</p>

Parameter of 2-Layer Conductor

Item	Parameter
Cable	Size : 19mm x 21mm
	Former : Cu pipe
	Structure : 2 layer
	Length : 1m
	Spiral winding : SS, SZ
	SC tape : 1 (HoBCO layer is compressive)
	Dummy tape : 14
HoBCO O tape	Size : 4mm x 0.08mm
	Substrate : Hastelloy
	Buffer : YSZ
	Jc : $10^5 \text{A/cm}^2(77\text{K}, 0\text{T})$



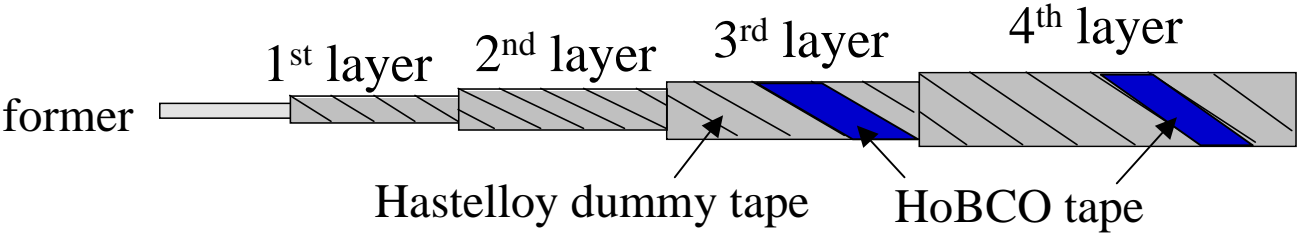
Bending Properties of 2-Layer Conductor



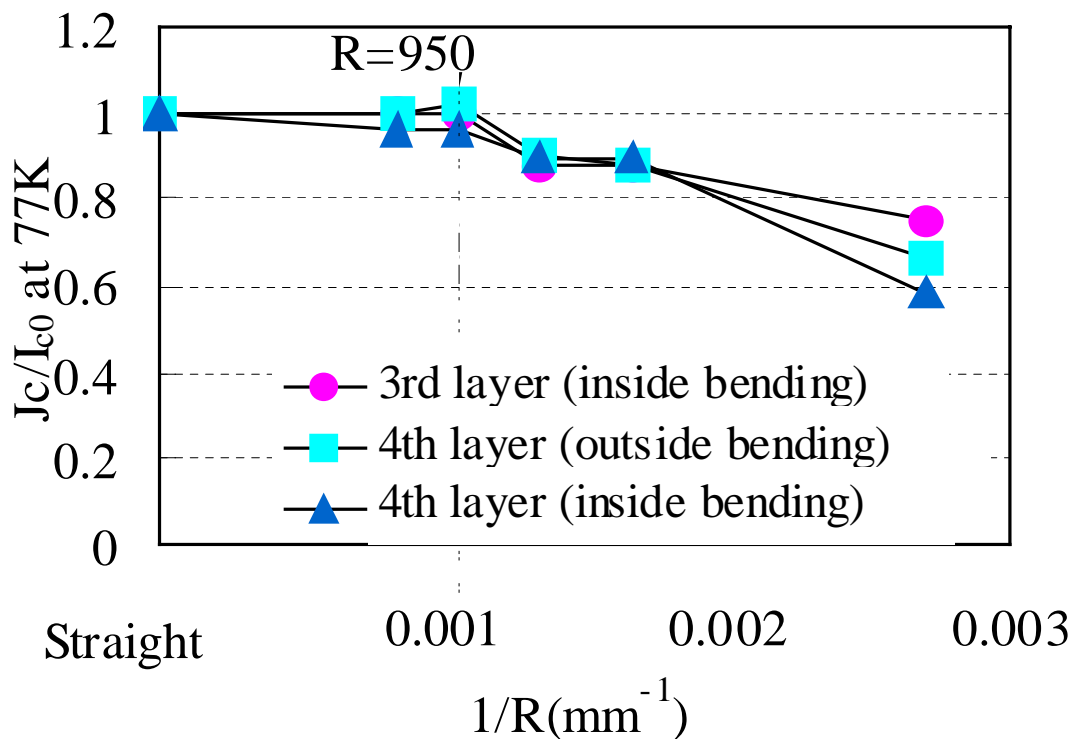
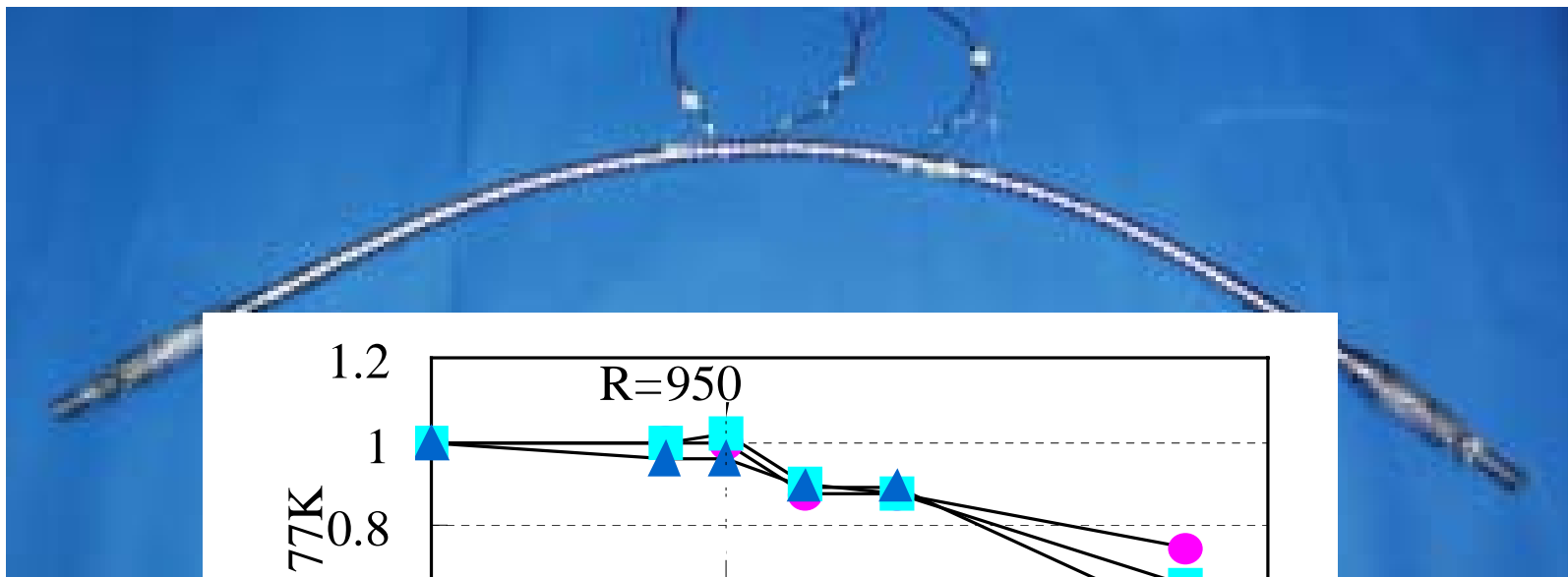
$R=1200\text{mm}, 950\text{mm}, 750\text{mm}, 550\text{mm}, 370\text{mm}$

Parameter of 4-Layer Conductor

Item	Parameter
Cable	Size : 19mm x 21mm x 1m
	Former : Cu pipe
	Structure : 4 layer, SZSZ winding
	SC tape : 1 (HoBCO layer is compressive)
	Dummy tape : 14
HoBCO tape	Size : 4mm x 0.08mm
	Substrate : Hastelloy
	Jc : 10^5A/cm^2 (77K,0T)

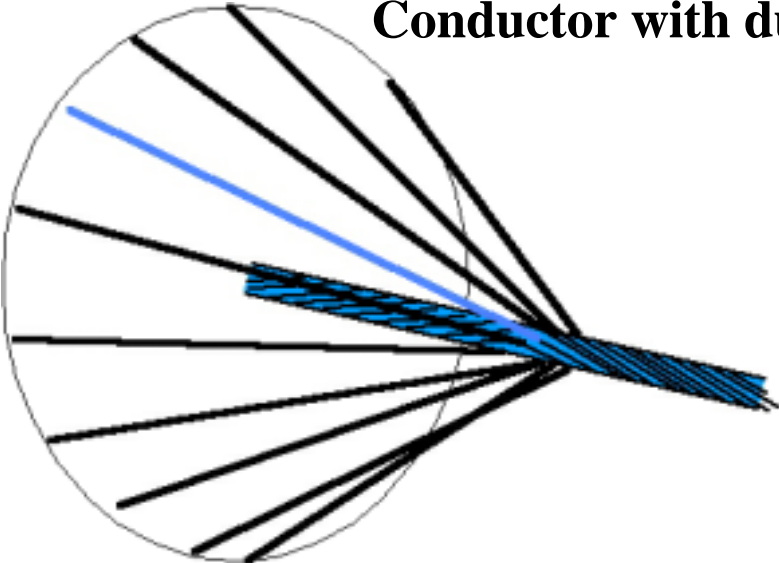


Bending properties of 4-Layer Conductor



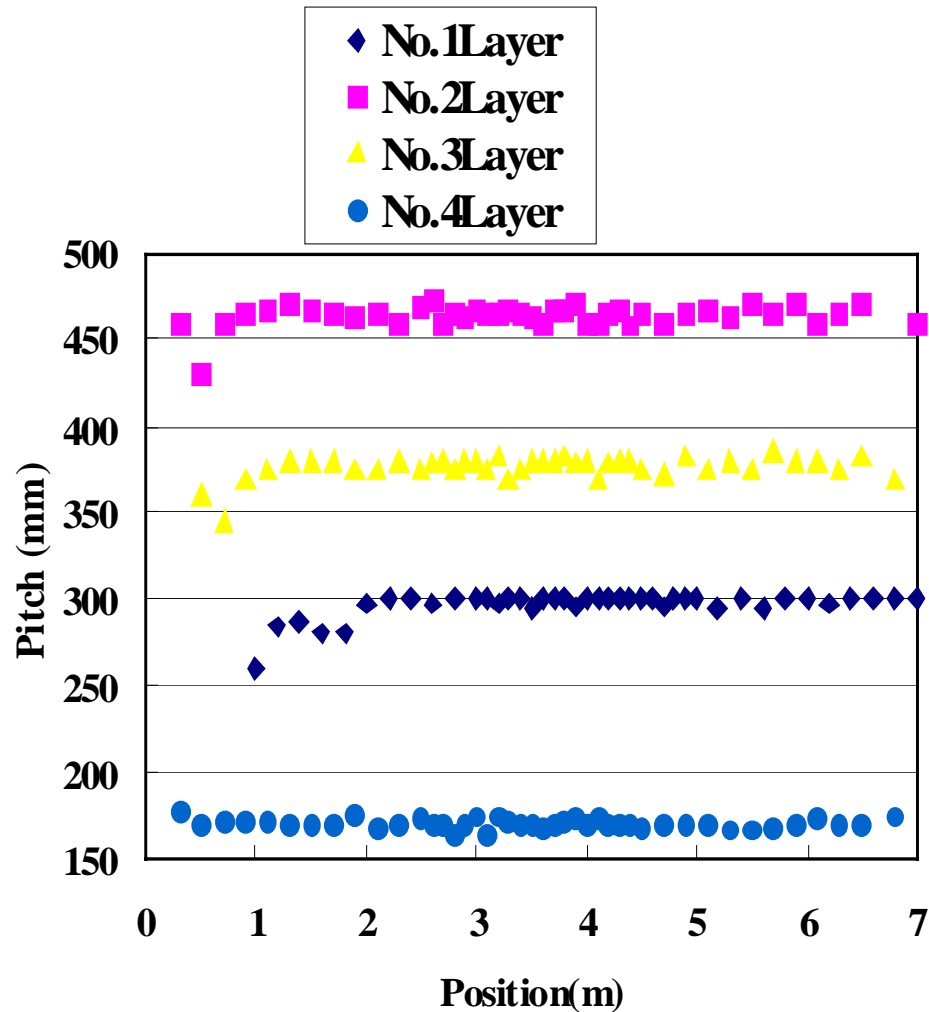
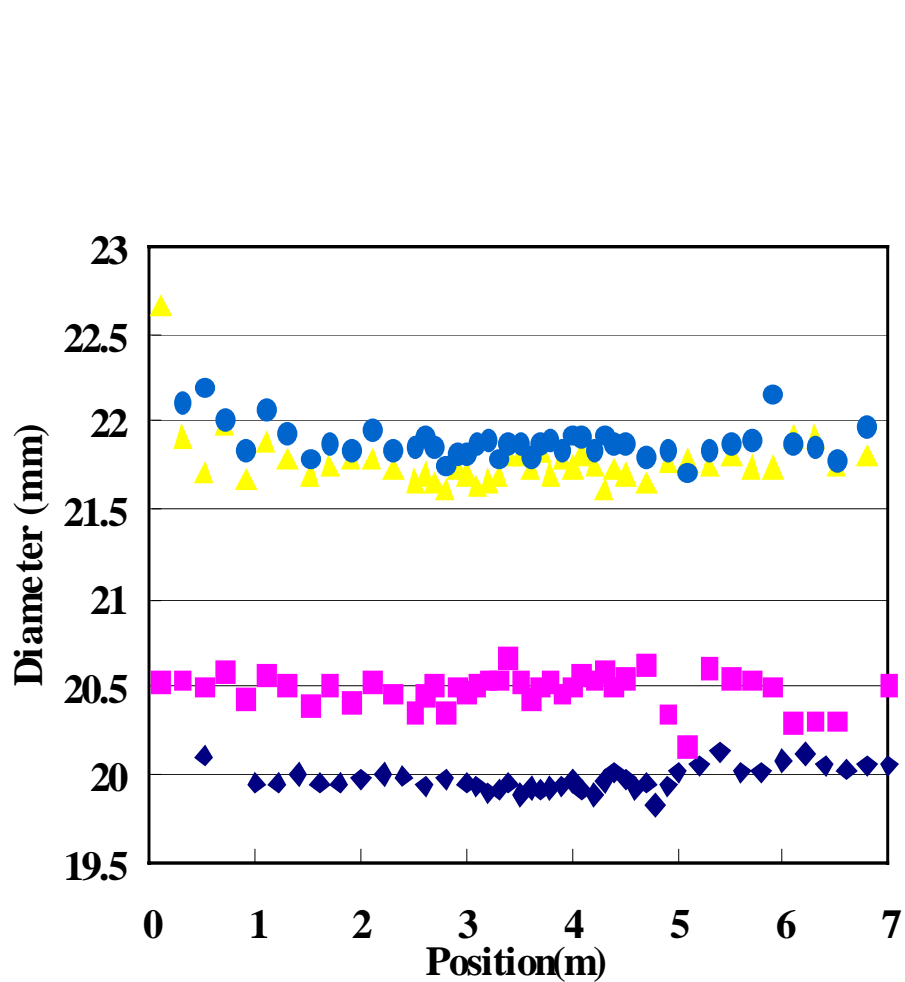
4-Layer, 7m Cable Conductor

Conductor with dummy tape by using assembling machine



Parameter	
Tape	: 4mm x 0.08mm hastelloy
Former	: Cu stranded flexible cable
Strand number	: 15 for each layer
1 st layer	: OD=19.5mm, Pitch=300mm, S
2 nd layer	: OD=19.9mm, Pitch=470mm, S
3 rd layer	: OD=20.9mm, Pitch=380mm, Z
4 th layer	: OD=21.4mm, Pitch=170mm, Z

Distribution of Diameter and Pitch



Conclusion

Several Bi-based HTS Cable Demonstrations in the world (EU, US, Japan, Korea, China, etc.) were successfully implemented.

RE-123 (HoBCO) coated conductor has been in progress rapidly.

HTS Cables with Large Transmission Capacity and Low AC Loss are Indispensable for 21st Century's Power Grid.