	SYNTHESIS REPORT				
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8					
Project no :	BE-5479				
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Partners :	University Geneva, DPMC				
Imperial College London					
INFM Genus CNRS Grenoble					
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2. Summary

Keywords: Superconductor, BSCCO, High transport current s

The main goal of the project was the development of mechanically reinforced high transport current carrying BSCCO (2223) tapes. This challenge required developments of the superconductor precursor powder processing, the study of the thermodynamics of the formation of the superconducting phase and most important the investigation of the multiparameter set of the tape deformation and production. Very detailed physical investigations of the superconductor properties by' means of magnetic and transport current characterization applying partly new developed experimental methods the important feedback for the progress in tape quality.

The finally achieved critical current densities in BSCCO (2223) tapes were $J_c = 45000$ Acr*2 for Ag sheathed- monofilarnentary tapes and $J_c = 25(000 \text{ A cm}^2 \text{ in } 0.5 \text{ m samples of}$ 37 filament tapes. We developed a successful method to reinforce the soft Ag sheath with dispersion hardened AgMg sheaths, thus enhancing the tolerable stress values by a factor of five to yield strengths of 250 Mpa, with a comparable content of superconductor material and nearly the same level of transport current. The analytical work gave new results about the subsequent processes during phase fo 'mation, information about the current distribution in the tape and the consequences for the preparation and last not least a quantitative evaluation of the achieved grain alignment in the superconductor which correlates with the transport current. The sum of the results has a strong impact on the reliable industrial processing of mechanical stable, high current long length BSCCO tapes, which presently appear to be applied in first devices and prototypes of energy technique like the power cable, transformer, magnetic energy storaige, NMR imaging and motor. Further specialized follow up actions like low AC loss tape development and tape modifications for current leads benefit from the experience and success of this project.

3. The consortium

3.1 Partner organizations:

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3.2 Consortium description

FZK

The Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe, Institut fur Technische Physik has a long tradition in the development and characterization o', superconductors from NbTi, Nb₃Sn over chevrel phase to HTC materials coverir g-the range from small short length prototype conductors to large cables being ap blied in superconducting coils. The research is strongly focused on application since in parallel superconducting coils for, fusion reactors NMR, SMES and magnetic separation are developed as prototypes. Furtheron innovative cryogenic systems as pulse tube coolers are investigated:

UNIGE

The University of Geneva, Department de la Physique du Matière Condensée is well known as developer and investigator of mostly all high temperature superconductors of possible technical interest as YECO, TISSCO and BSCCO as single crystal, bulk and wire or tape. Special expertize is provided in general metallurgy, thermodynamics and fundamental physical characterization.

IMPCO

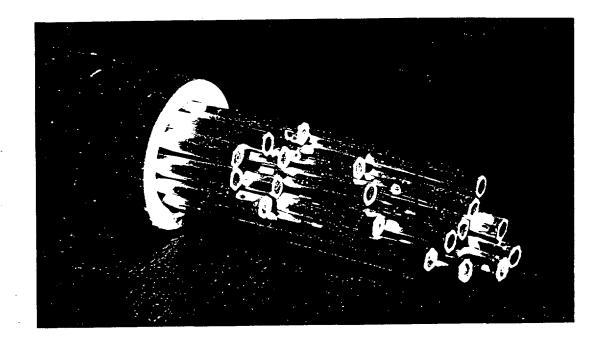
The Imperical College, Blackett Laboratory, Superconductor Group is especially expertized in magnetic methods for the characterization of superconductors combining the both important aspects the development of new innovative experimental methods and the theoretical interpretation of the experimental results.

INFM

The INFM Genus is specialized on fundamental inv estimation of superconducting properties investigating bulk and tape materials by means of different magnetic methods. Additional physical properties of technical interest "as the thermal conductivity of modified, superconductors are under im'estimation.

CNRS

The CNRS Grenoble, Laboratoire de Cristallografie is highly expertized in crystal structure determination and evaluation. Of special interest are texture investigation by means of pole figures which gives a quantitative evaluation of the grain alignment in the superconductor.



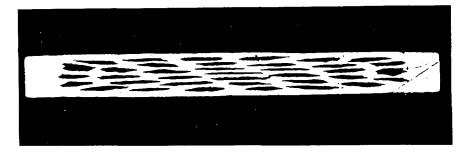


Fig. 1

Bundling of hexagonal monocore conductors into a Ag rod, below the final tape cross section (2.5 x 0.2 mm) after drawing and rolling.

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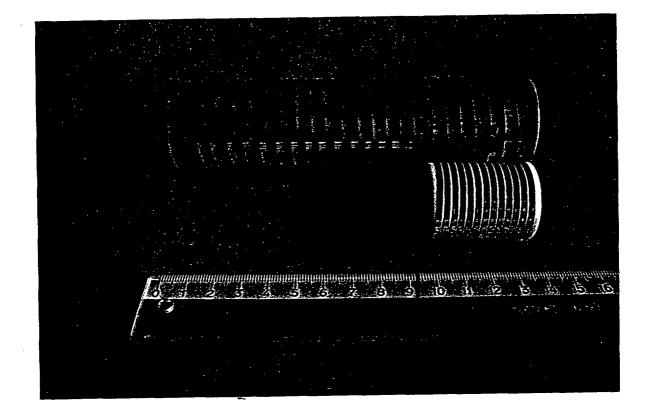
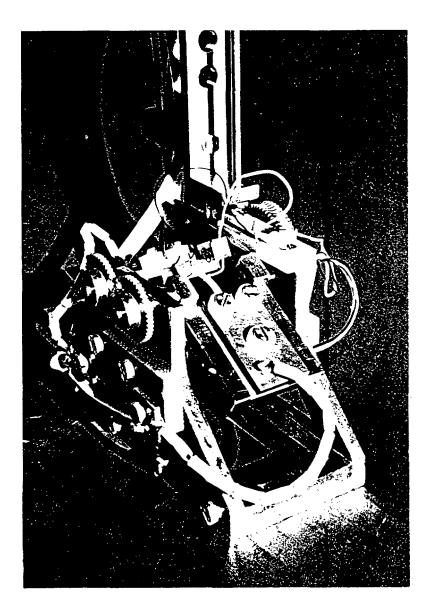


Fig. 2 BASSCO tape "wound on alumina rods for the heat treatment





4. Technical achievements

The Challenge of this project was the development of superconducting Bi(2223) tapes with high transport currents, using a reliable technique with the potential of extension to industrial scale and using conductor concepts, which insure a mechanical reinforcement. The consortium strategy is expressed through the combination of two groups focused on the preparation work and three groups which contribute to improved superconductor quality through fundamental physical investigations. The tasks included the following scientific questions.

- a) Improvement of the superconductor power handling
- b) Studies of the formation mechanism of the superconducting phase
- c) Development of an optimized tape deformation technique by means of innovative methods
- d) Applying mechanically reinforced sheath materials
- e) Characterization and improvement of the current carrying properties as function of temperature and magnetic field, applying new magnetic method and transport current measurements.
- f) Improvement and analysis of the grain alignment and grain connection in the superconductor. '
- g) Improving the tape transport currents in long tape lengths

The achieved results were in detail:

The treatment of the precursor powder of the superconductor was one of the basic problems since several parameters had to be improved. First the calcination process parameters were optimized with respect to low carbon content and a suitable phase composition of the precursor powders both being related to phase formation conditions of the superconductor-in the tape and the resulting transport currents.

Studies of the phase formation process resulted in a more detailed knowledge about the distinct steps in the chemistry of the phase formation, investigated by means of DTA, X-ray diffraction and SEM/EDX spectroscopy. The formation of the lead doped Bi(2212) phase was confirmed. A change of the Ca/Sr ratio destabilizes the (2212) phase which fleads to liquid second phases which favours the formation of BI(2223) with good intergrain contact. Using an annealing atmosphere with reduced oxygen content 'for the final tape annealing bradenes the reaction temperature range s gnificantly and shortens the annealing time to about 30 % being important for the large scale industrial process. The tape deformation process performed by rolling a round wire out of silver and superconductor which was reduced by drawing before needs too very accurately fixed parameters since otherwise this metal-oxide composite shows a strong tendency to can irregular geometry after deformation. The parameter studies gave a reliable parameter set which allowed reproducible tape preparation with high transport current. Controlling the rolling process by an innovative side limited rolling process allowed the realization of improved tape cross section, especially with respect to multifilamentary tapes.

The quality of grain alignment (texture) in the superconducting filaments of the tapes is of crucial importance for high final transport currents due to the anisotropic current carrying properties of the Bi(2223) phase. X-ray pole figure techniques were improved to allow a quantitative description of the phase texture. A correlation of these results with field dependent transport current measurement proofed that predominantly the highly textured fraction of the grains carries the supercurrent. SEM investigations of the microstructure, measurement of the current anisotropy and theoretical models came to the result that two current paths, a small angle in plane grain connection and a distinct contribution from out of plane grain contact exist.

For technical application, reinforced sheaths are necessa:y. We applied alloyed AgMg sheaths in the Ag matrix of the tapes which form during the tape heat treatments dispersed MgO particles called an internal oxidation process with the effect of a significant sheath hardening. The tolerable mechanical stress values were improved from 50 Mpa to > 250 Mpa which satisfies the requirements of all applications. We produced successfully a length of 110 m AgMg sheathed tape demonstrating the possibility of long length production.

For the improvement of the current carrying capability of the tapes, detailed magnetic and transport measurements partly using new methods were applied, which resulted in a much deeper understanding of the superconducting properties, the inter- and intra grain current path and the dissipation behaviour always correlated to the different sample qualities and `the evaluation of quality progress.

The final most important result of the project was the improvement of the transport critical currents in the Bi(2223) tapes up to the level of international state of the art. In monofilamentary Ag-sheathed tapes we achieved values up to $J_c = 45000 \text{ Acm}^2$ (77 K, OT) and with reinforced sheaths up to $J_c = 26000 \text{ Acr}^2$. In multifilamentary tapes with typically 7, 19, 37, 61 and 385 filaments the best values were obtained in 37 and 61 filament tapes being $J_c = 25000 \text{ Acr}^2$ (Ag sheath), reproducibly obtained in 0,5 m pieces (length furnace restricted) In mechanically reinforced multifilamentary AgMg sheathed tapes J_c values of the order of 20 kA were realized.

Achieving the state of the art level for Bi(2223) tapes the consortium has achieved the supposition to continue in the development of specialized tapes as for AC application or tapes with reduced thermal losses for current lead application.

5. Exploitation plans and follow up actions

The character of this project was of preindustrial focused fundamental nature with the challenge to establish a technical level of the research being in competition to the leading groups in USA and Japan. This enables the partners of this consortium to follow-up this, project on one hand with specialized actions as the development of low AC loss tape modification in a very similar consortium of project partners or in a project dealing with TI based tapes.. On the other hand industrial or preindustrial cooperation followed which focus on the application of BSCCO-tapes in first prototype devices. The FZK contributes to a national industrial project, current leads for large magnets with currents of 1 -20 kA are developed. The UNIGE participates in a project which challenge is the superconducting transformer, which needs for economical operation low AC loss BSCCO tapes.

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Property rights With regard to prop	erty rights, which of the	he following are currently applic	able to the result?				
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