

Magnet conductor development at S-Innovations

- The SuperOx group
- Production technology and capacity
- Wire for in-field use
- Laser slitting technology

S Innovations (Moscow) and **SUPEROX JAPAN** (Tokyo)

- 2G HTS wire production and development
 - Supply wire to SuperOx projects
 - Supply wire to outside customers



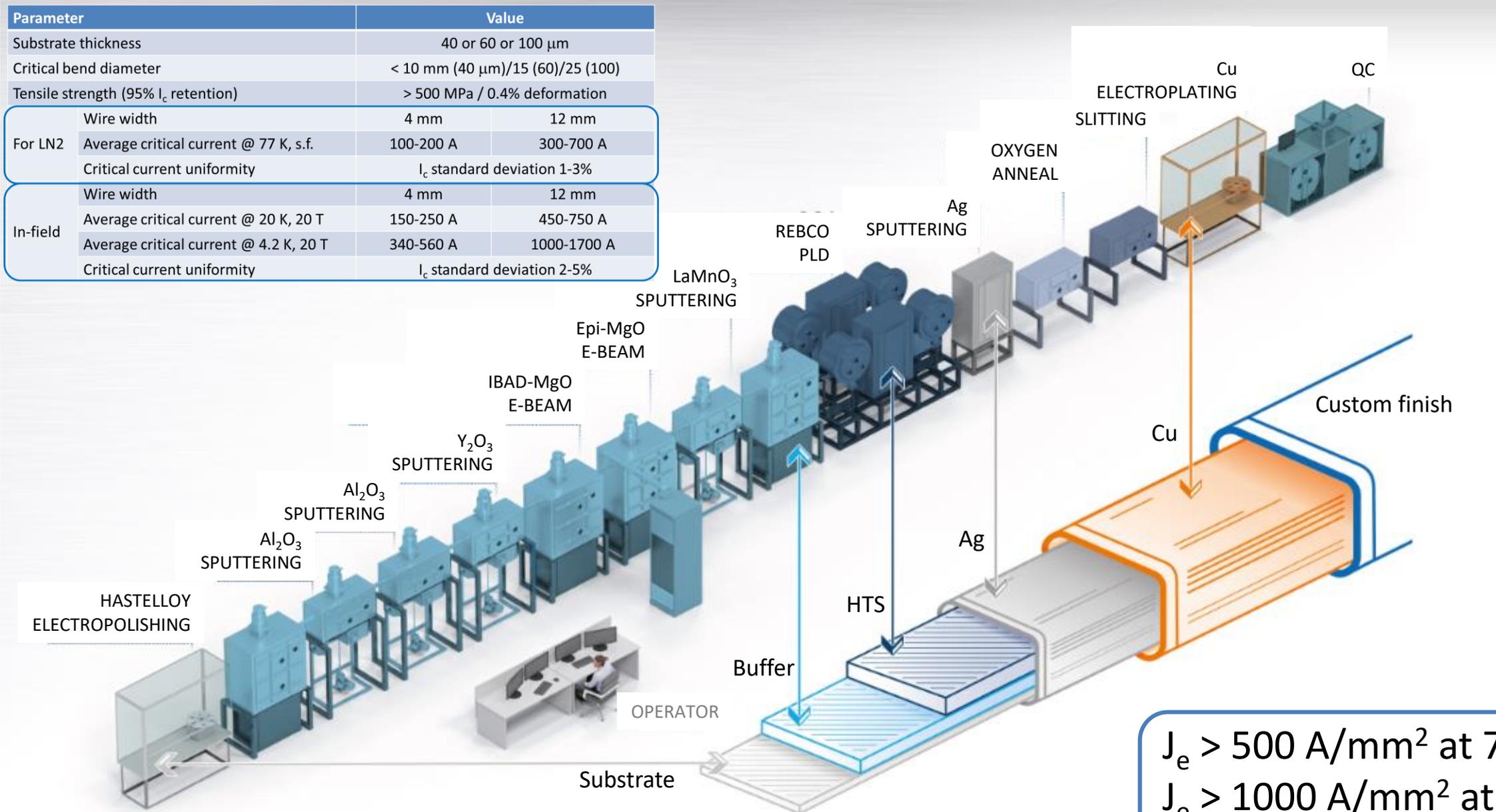
SuperOx (Moscow)

- HTS Applications development and commercialisation
 - FCL: first in the world resistive 220 kV FCL, in Moscow city grid since 2019
 - Coils
 - AC/DC cables



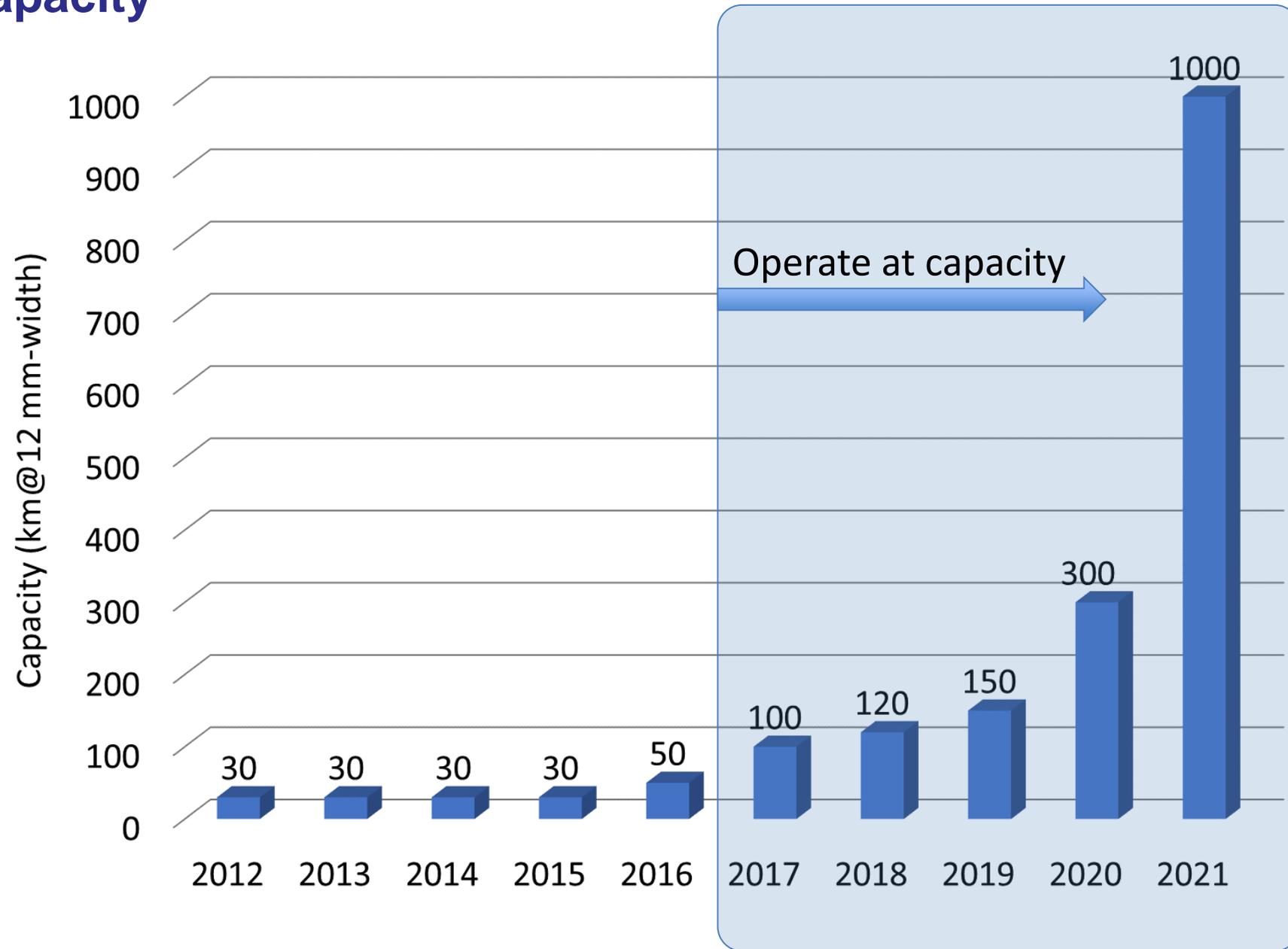
SuperOx 2G HTS wire: Technology

Parameter	Value	
Substrate thickness	40 or 60 or 100 μm	
Critical bend diameter	< 10 mm (40 μm)/15 (60)/25 (100)	
Tensile strength (95% I_c retention)	> 500 MPa / 0.4% deformation	
For LN2	Wire width	4 mm 12 mm
	Average critical current @ 77 K, s.f.	100-200 A 300-700 A
	Critical current uniformity	I_c standard deviation 1-3%
In-field	Wire width	4 mm 12 mm
	Average critical current @ 20 K, 20 T	150-250 A 450-750 A
	Average critical current @ 4.2 K, 20 T	340-560 A 1000-1700 A
Critical current uniformity	I_c standard deviation 2-5%	



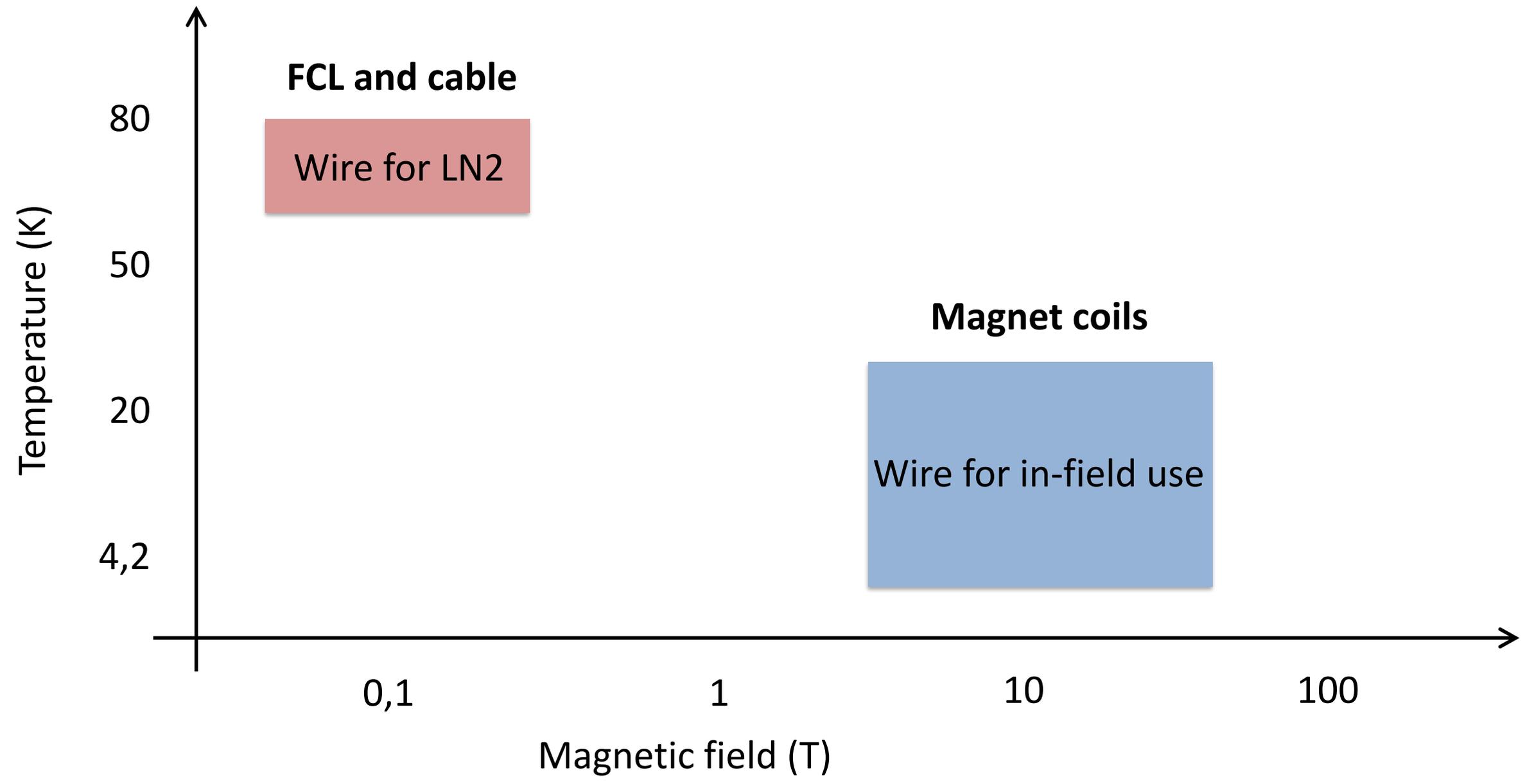
$J_e > 500 \text{ A/mm}^2$ at 77 K, s.f.
 $J_e > 1000 \text{ A/mm}^2$ at 20 K, 20 T
 $J_e > 2000 \text{ A/mm}^2$ at 4.2 K, 20 T

SuperOx 2G HTS wire: Production capacity



Demand drives capacity scale-up

SuperOx 2G HTS wire: Intended applications



SuperOx 2G HTS wire: Specifications

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Customisation:

- + Variable copper thickness
- + Insulation: 10-20 μm thin polyimide varnish
- + Solder plating
- + Lamination
- + Low resistance splices
- + ... just ask

scientific reports



OPEN

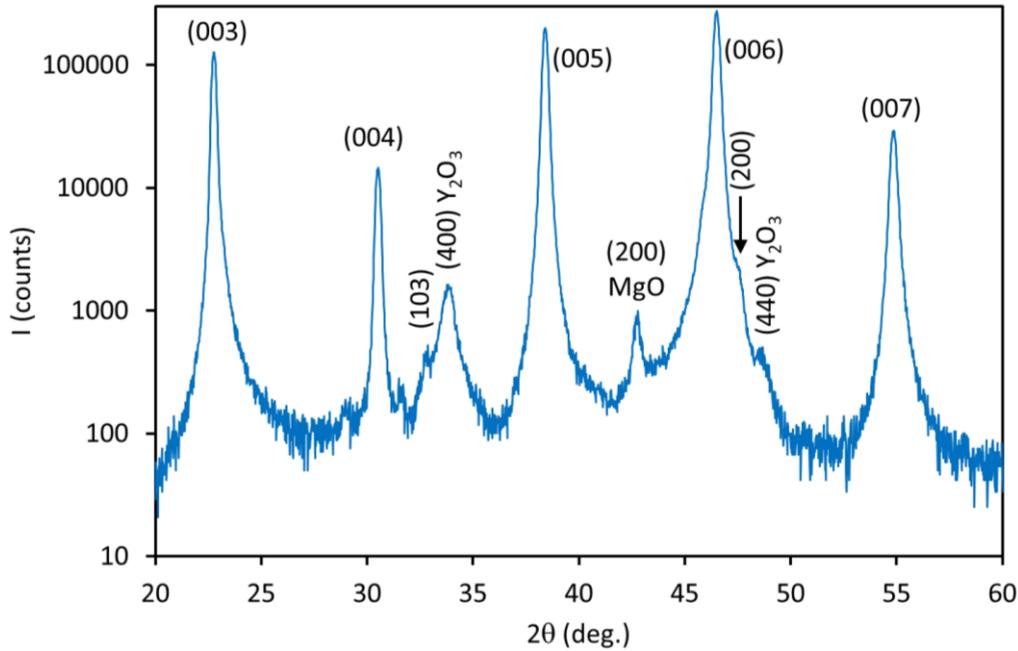
Development and large volume production of extremely high current density $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_7$ superconducting wires for fusion

A. Molodyk^{1,2}✉, S. Samoilenkov^{1,2}, A. Markelov¹, P. Degtyarenko^{2,3}, S. Lee⁴, V. Petrykin⁴, M. Gaifullin⁴, A. Mankevich¹, A. Vavilov^{1,2,4}, B. Sorbom⁵, J. Cheng⁵, S. Garberg⁵, L. Kesler⁵, Z. Hartwig⁶, S. Gavrilkin⁷, A. Tsvetkov⁷, T. Okada⁸, S. Awaji⁸, D. Abramov⁹, A. Francis⁹, G. Bradford⁹, D. Larbalestier⁹, C. Senatore¹⁰, M. Bonura¹⁰, A. E. Pantoja¹¹, S. C. Wimbush¹¹, N. M. Strickland¹¹ & A. Vasiliev^{12,13,14}

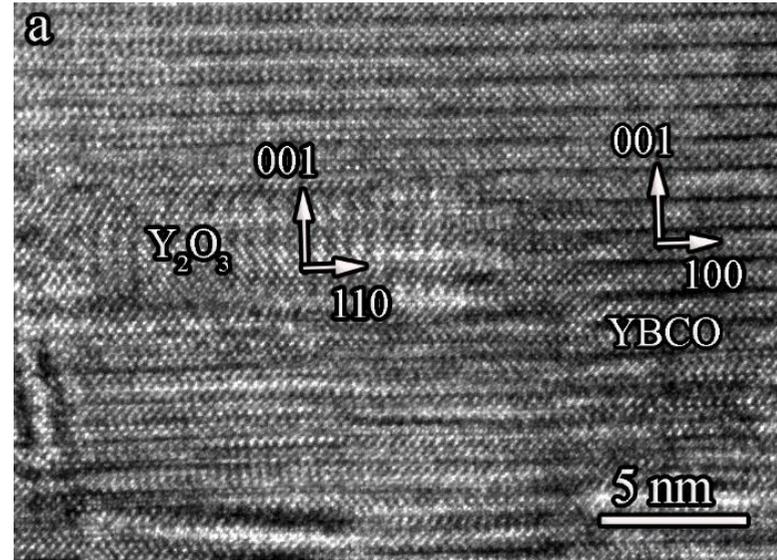


1. Yttrium as RE in REBCO. The smaller ionic radius of Y results in the higher charge carrier density and also in the lower electronic anisotropy and higher irreversibility field.
2. Y₂O₃ nanoparticles: uniformly distributed pinning centres, native to YBCO. Simple composition and microstructure facilitates reproducible fabrication. In contrast to the *c*-axis correlated extrinsic nano-columnar APC, a challenge to implement.
3. Very low neutron cross-section of Y (1.28 b) compared to those of Gd (49,000 b) and Eu (4570 b). This is of particular importance for fusion.
4. Higher J_e: 2+ μm thick YBCO films on 40 μm thin substrate.

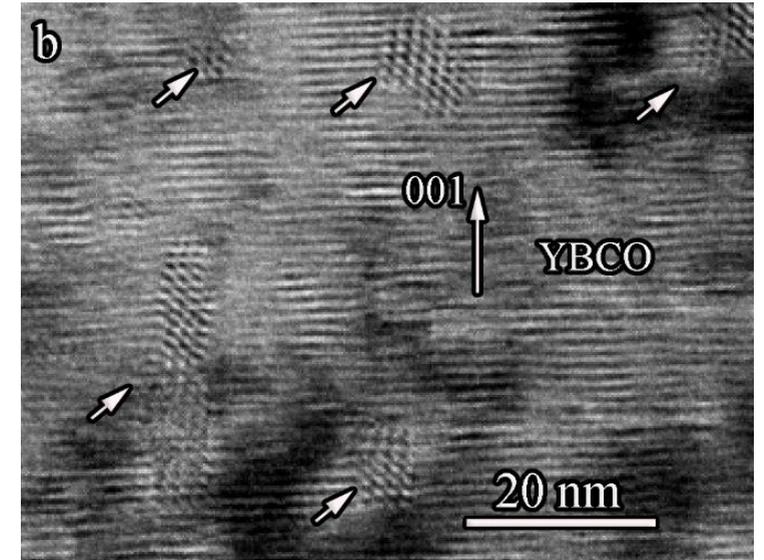
SuperOx wire for in-field use: Simple, easy to reproduce nanostructure



XRD: (001)- and (110)-oriented
Y₂O₃ nanocrystals
20 nm mean size (001)



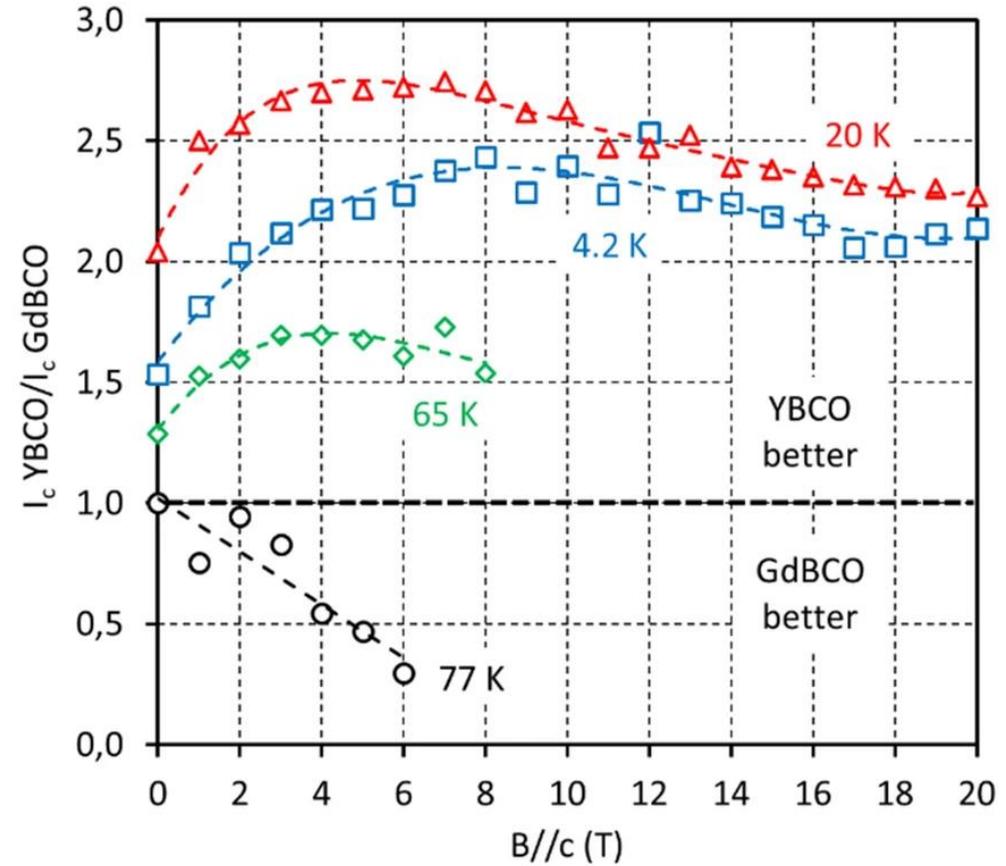
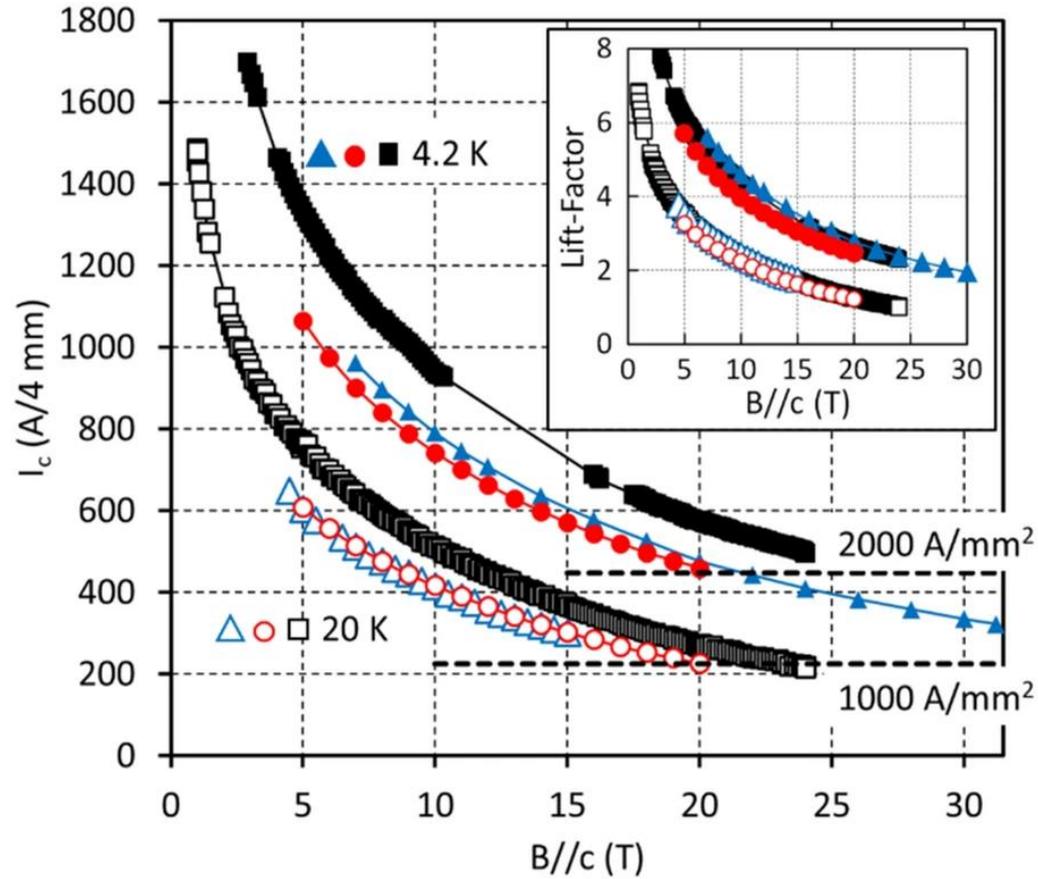
TEM: (001) Y₂O₃ nanoparticles
5-30 nm tall x 20-100 nm wide



TEM: (110) Y₂O₃ nanoparticles
5-20 nm, isotropic

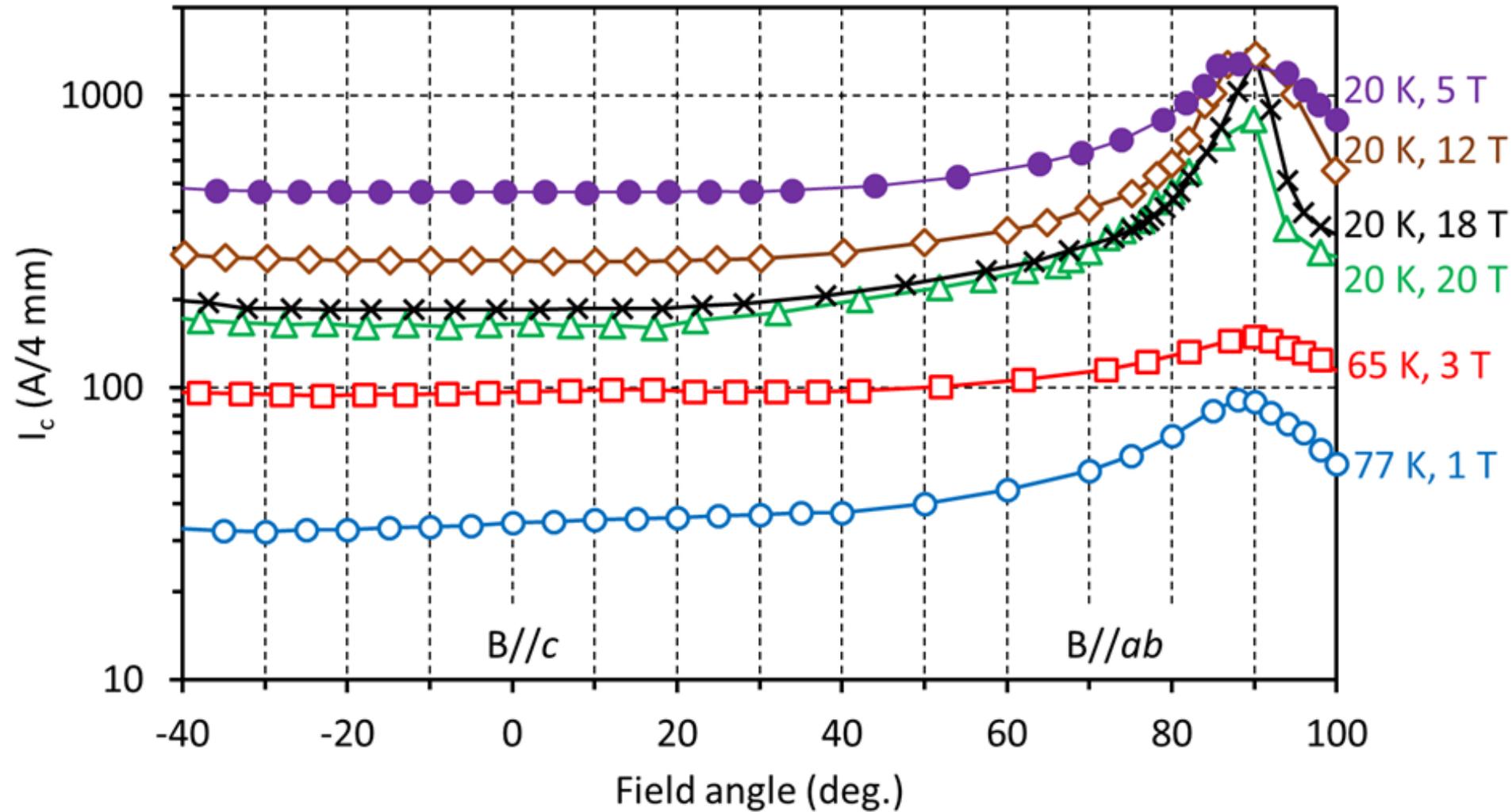
- Randomly distributed Y₂O₃ nanoparticles
- High density: 4000 ± 2000 μm⁻²

SuperOx wire for in-field use: Record I_c and J_e



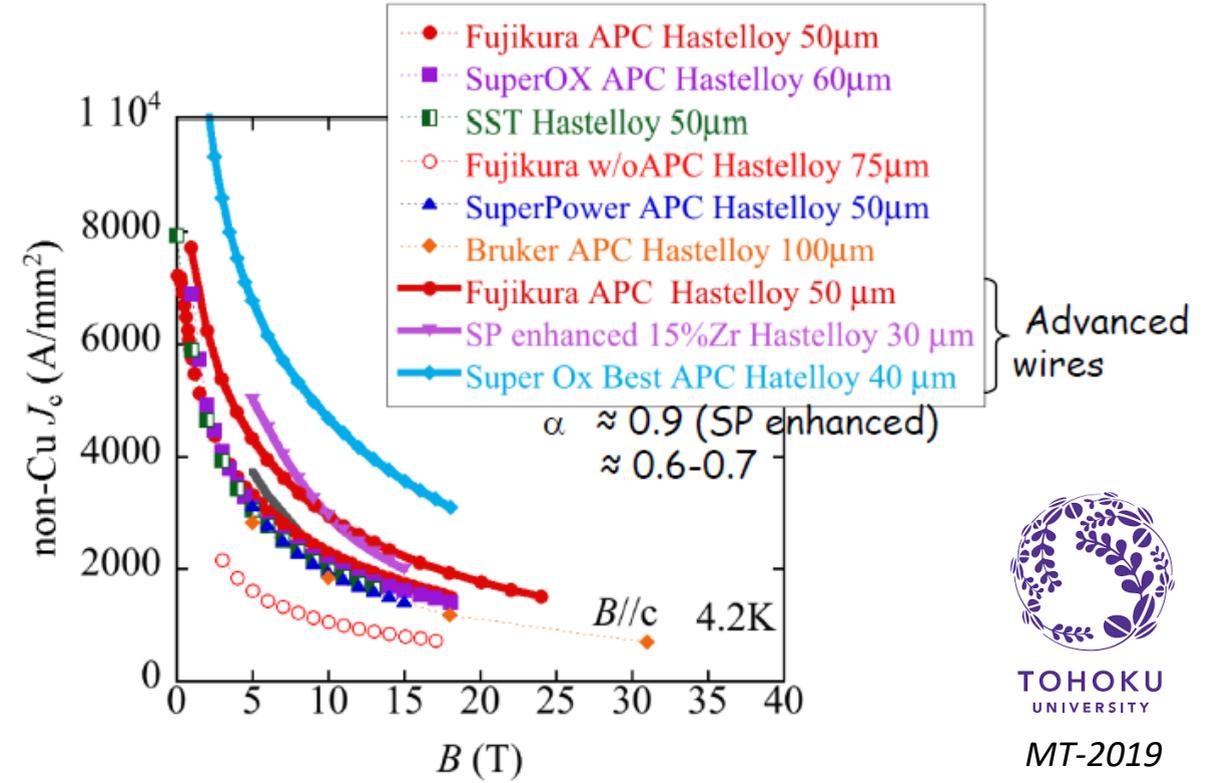
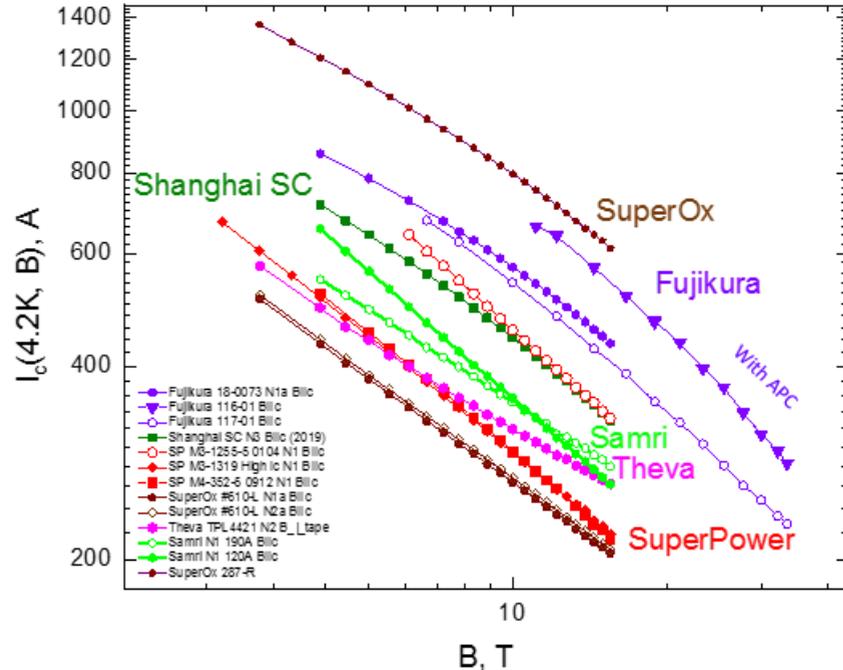
- J_e (40 μm sub, 2*5 μm Cu):
 - 1000+ A/mm² @ 20 K, 20 T;
 - 2000+ A/mm² @ 4.2 K, 20 T
- YBCO is 2-2.5 times better than SuperOx GdBCO at 20 and 4.2 K

SuperOx wire for in-field use: Minimum I_c is at $B//c$

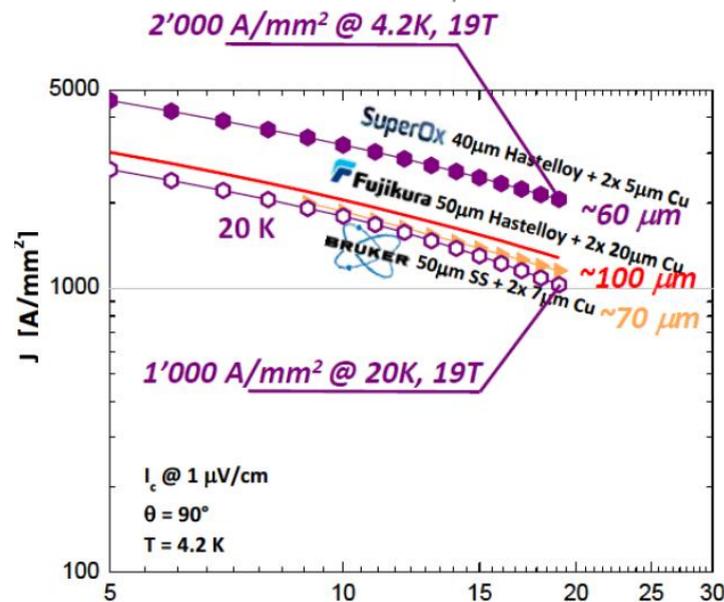


- NO columnar APC
- Pinning by Y_2O_3 nanoparticles

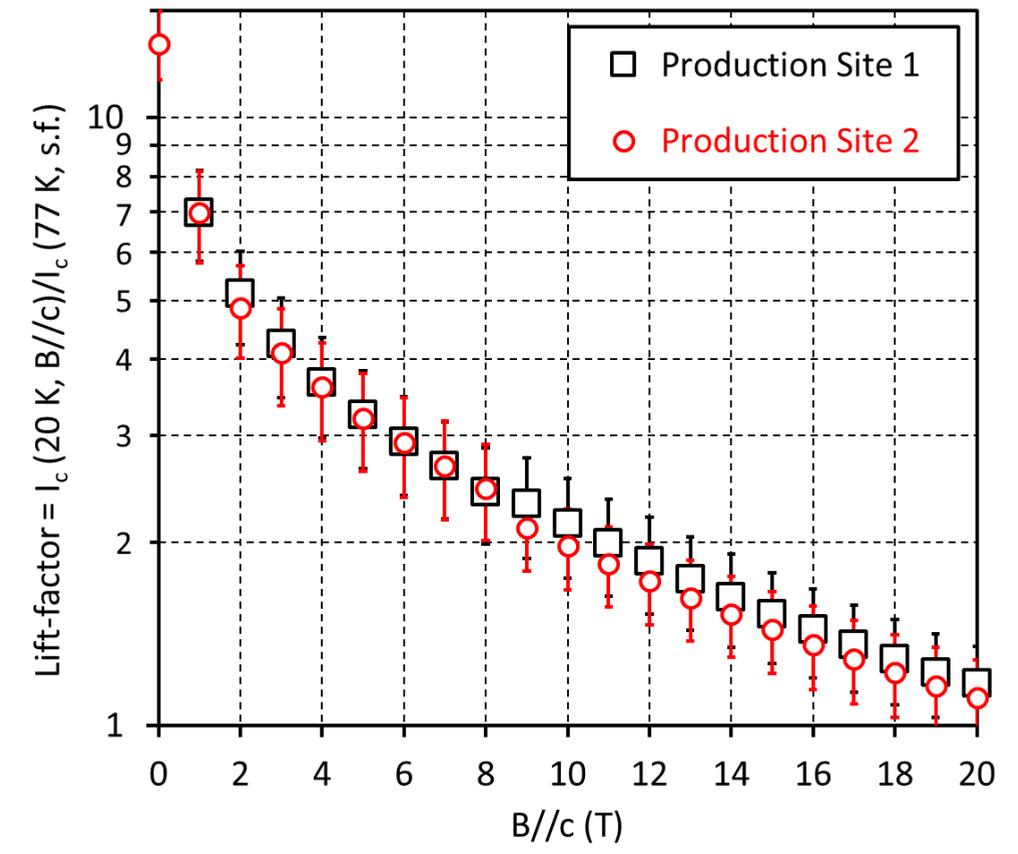
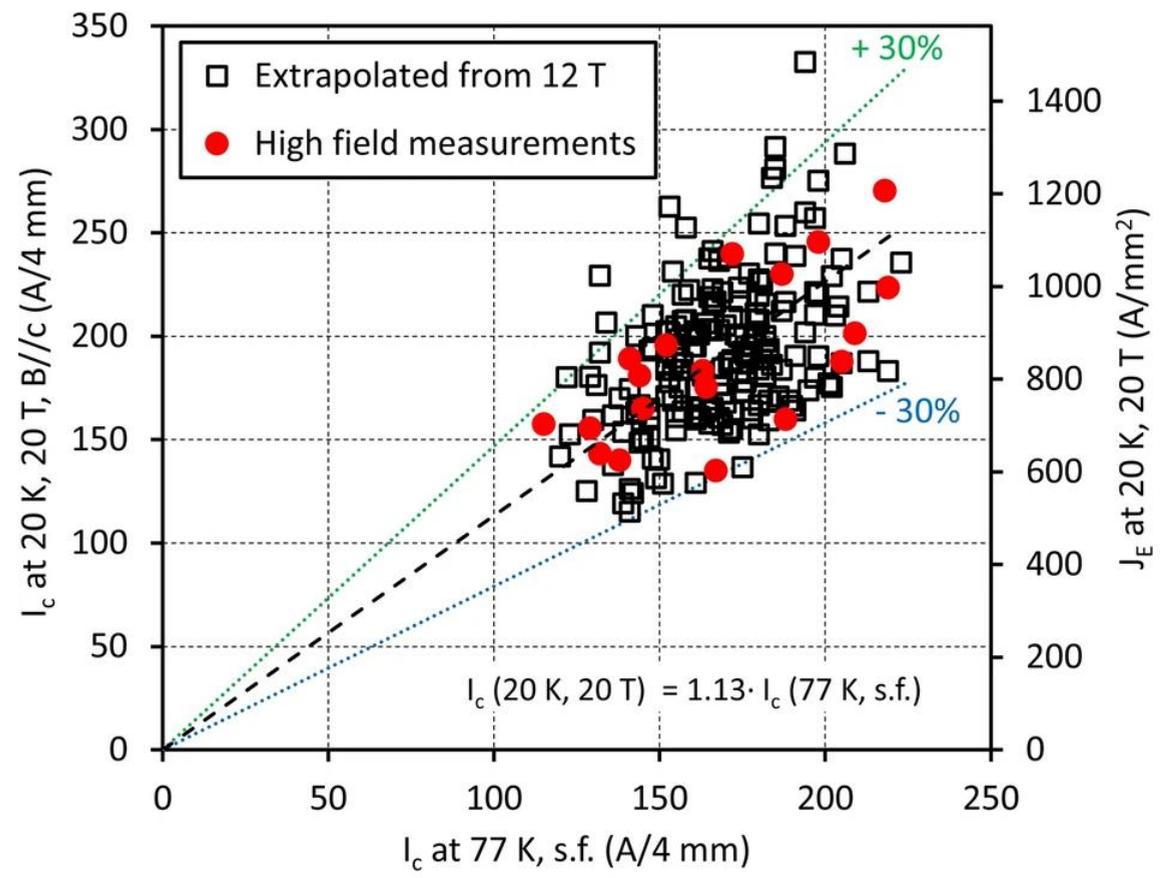
SuperOx wire for in-field use: Best commercial wire for magnets today



I_c 30% higher than competition

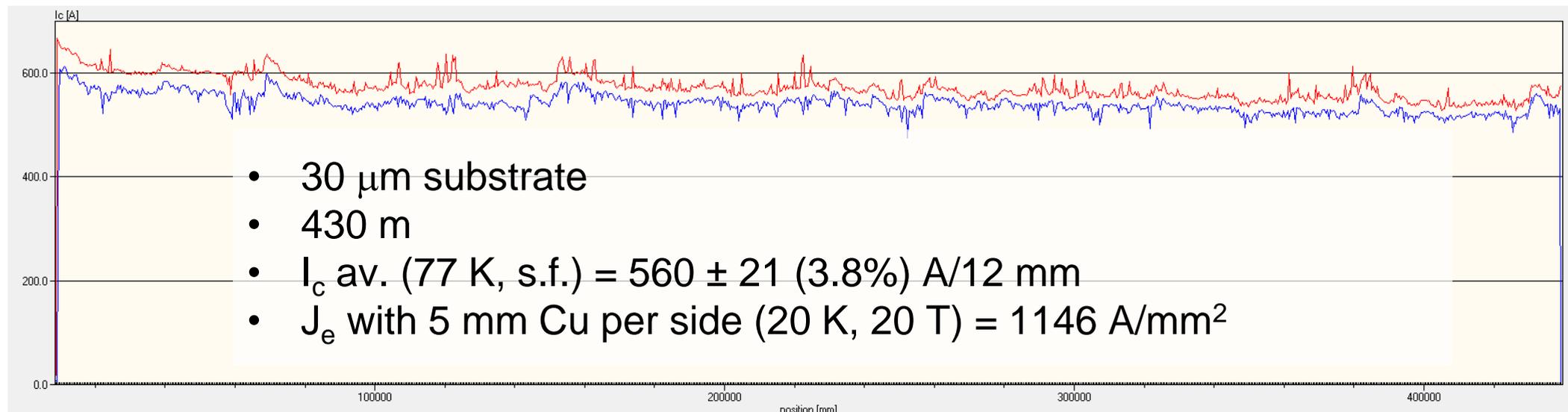
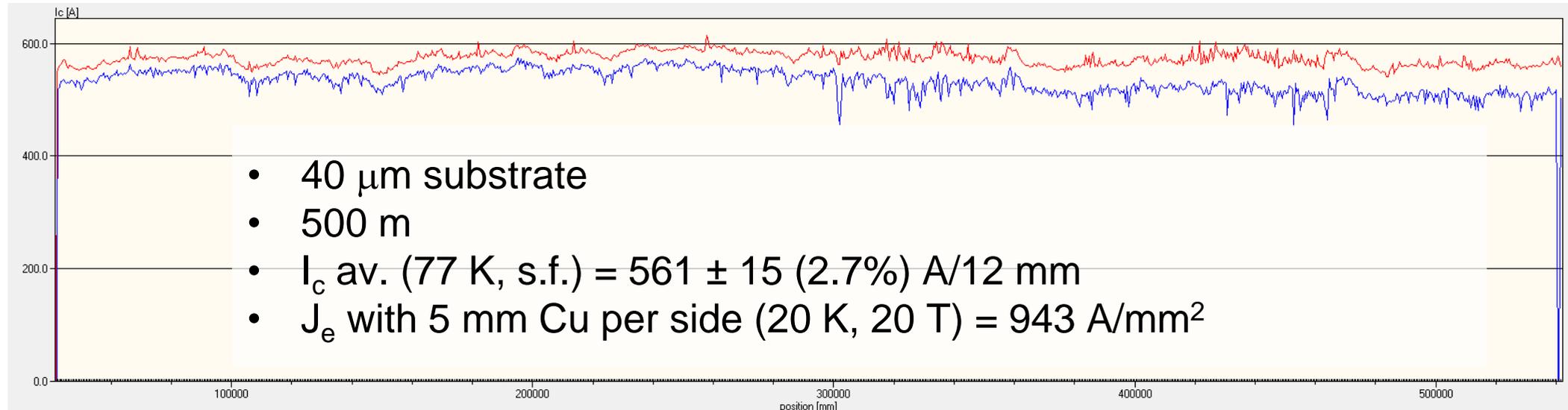


SuperOx wire for in-field use: 300+ km of 4 mm wire delivered to customers in 9 months

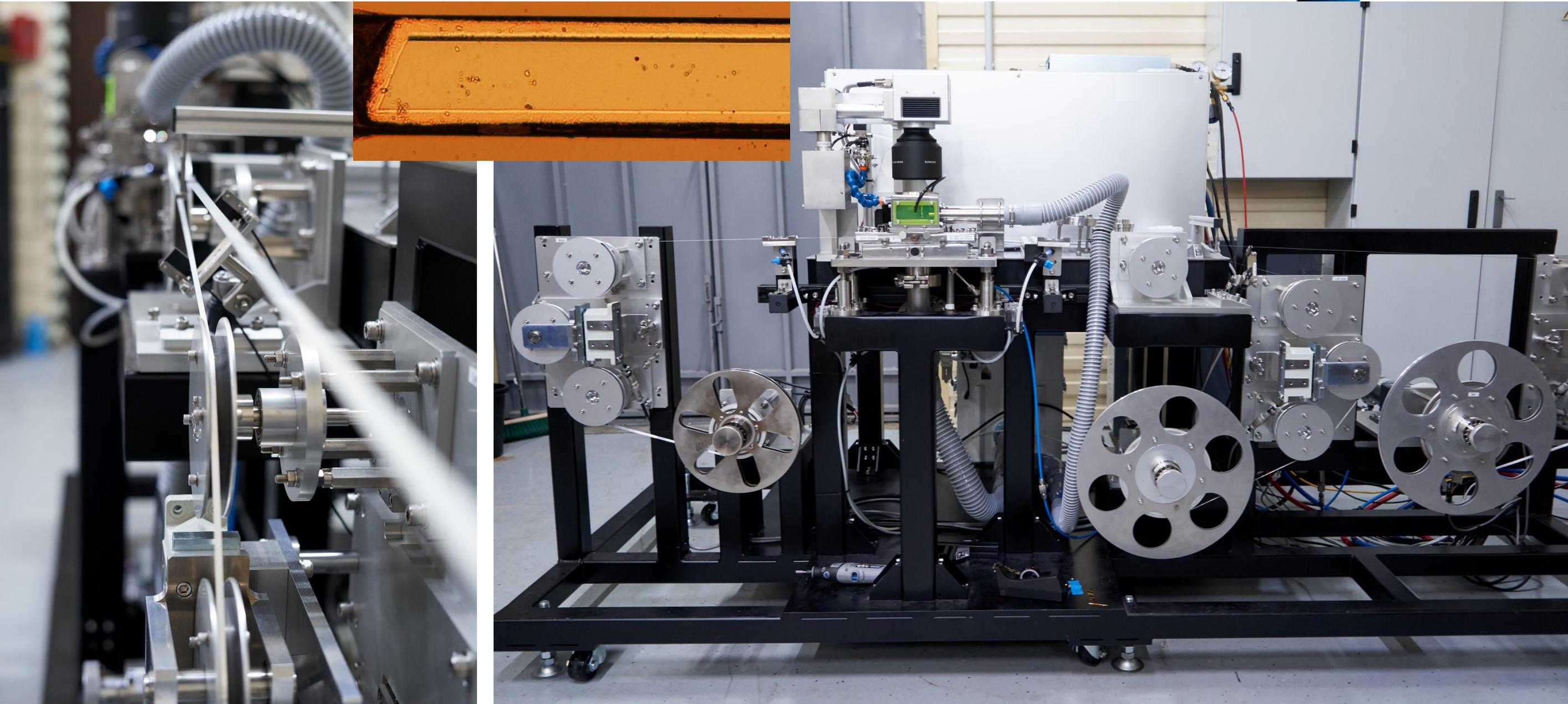


- Reasonable statistical spread of in-field properties: StD ~ 15%
- Wires fabricated at S-Innovations and SuperOx Japan are identical

SuperOx wire for in-field use: 30 μm thick substrate gives more J_e



Same performance, + 20% J_e with 5 μm Cu per side



- Slit edge is clean and free of cracks
- Less mechanical damage due to stress in applications

- The SuperOx group:
 - Produce and sell 2G HTS wire
 - Commercialise HTS applications
- Production technology and capacity:
 - Operate at 100%, scale-up to reflect demand
- Wire for in-field use:
 - YBCO with Y_2O_3 nanoparticles
 - Produced daily in large volumes
 - Record commercial J_e : 1000+ A/mm² at 20 K, 20 T; 2000+ A/mm² at 4.2 K, 20 T
 - 30 μ m substrate adds another 20% to J_e comparing to 40 μ m substrate
- Laser slitting:
 - Clean slit edge

Thank you for your attention