



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

**FABRICATION AND CHARACTERISATION OF MONO- AND
MULTIFILAMENT Ag-SHEATHED $\text{Bi}_{1.0}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_{2.0}\text{Ca}_{2.0}\text{Cu}_{3.0}\text{O}_{10}$
SUPERCONDUCTOR TAPES VIA POWDER-WIRE-IN-TUBE TECHNIQUE**

MASRIANIS BT AHMAD

FS 2005 6

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SUPERCONDUCTOR TAPES VIA POWDER-WIRE-IN-TUBE TECHNIQUE**

By

MASRIANIS BT AHMAD

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia
in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Science**

December 2005



DEDICATION

*To my husband, Isa Bin Muhizan
&
my mother, Hajjah Aishah Bt Hj. Che Omar
for their love, support and understanding.....*

*To my family,
for their love and concern.....*



Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science

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December 2005

Chairman: Professor Abdul Halim bin Shaari, PhD

Faculty : Science

The co-precipitation technique was used in the preparation of $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{10}$ polycrystalline ceramic superconductor powder to fabricate Ag-sheathed superconductor tapes. Powder prepared via co-precipitation method with ultra-fine grain size was used to enhance the Bi-2223 phase formation. The tapes were prepared using the powder-in-tube and powder-wire-in-tube method. The powder-wire-in-tube (PWIT) method has been developed by packing powder together with composite wires into silver tubes at the second stage of the powder-in-tube (PIT) process. Among the different routes proposed to enhance Bi-2223 phase formation, the PWIT method showed better results. The samples were prepared with different number of filaments (number of filament = 2, 4, 6, 8; PWIT and 0, 20; PIT) and different sintering times (24 hr, 48 hr and 100 hr) heated at 850 °C. Samples heated for longer time showed enhanced 2223 phase formation for pellet and monofilament tape samples from 92 % to 96 % and 84 % to 86 % respectively. The intergranular connectivity can be improved. Sintering temperature 850° enhanced the growth of the superconductor phase, which was much faster in the *ab*-plane than along the *c*-axis.



This made the platelets form well-aligned connections with each other.

in the Bi-2223 XRD peak intensity with sintering time is due to the re-arrangement of the Bi-2212 crystals, which occurs in the larger volume of liquid phase. A slight preferred orientation of the grains in the *c*-axis direction when the samples were rolled into tapes was also observed. By increasing the sintering time the average grain size is increase from 4 μm to 14 μm and by increasing the number of filaments from 2 to 8 filaments inside the tube and core area that developed the non-superconducting phase and the secondary phase were minimized. Small filaments in multifilament tapes are more homogenous than monofilament tapes owing to the better grain orientation along the silver sheath. At 77 K and zero field, the highest transport critical current density (J_C) $11500 \pm 300 \text{ A/cm}^2$ was achieved in the tape prepared via PWIT (number of filament = 8) sintered for 100 hours compared to PIT method with transport critical current density (J_C) $7800 \pm 300 \text{ A/cm}^2$ at the same sintering duration. Therefore, critical current density increases with the sintering duration and number of filaments.



Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Master Sains

**FABRIKASI DAN PENCIRIAN MONO DAN MULTIFILAMEN PITA
SUPERKONDUKTOR Ag-Bi_{1.6}Pb_{0.4}Sr₂Ca₂Cu₃O₁₀ SARUNGAN-Ag MELALUI
TEKNIK SERBUK-DAWAI-DALAM-TIUB**

Oleh

MASRIANIS BT AHMAD

December 2005

Pengerusi : Profesor Abdul Halim bin Shaari, PhD

Faculti : Sains

Teknik pemendakan bersama telah digunakan bagi menyediakan superkonduktor seramik polihablur Bi_{1.6}Pb_{0.4}Sr₂Ca₂Cu₃O₁₀ untuk fabrikasi pita superkonduktor sarungan Ag. Serbuk disediakan dengan kaedah pemendakan bersama untuk menghasilkan serbuk bersaiz ultra-halus bagi meningkatkan pembentukan fasa Bi-2223. Pita telah disediakan menggunakan teknik serbuk-dalam-tiub dan serbuk-dawai-dalam-tiub. Teknik serbuk-dawai-dalam-tiub (PWIT) dibangunkan dengan memasukkan serbuk bersama-sama dawai ke dalam tiub Ag pada peringkat yang kedua teknik serbuk-dalam-tiub (PIT). Di antara pelbagai kaedah dalam meningkatkan pembentukan fasa Bi-2223, teknik serbuk-dawai-dalam-tiub turut memberikan keputusan yang baik. Sampel disediakan dengan bilangan filamen yang berbeza (bilangan filamen = 2, 4, 6, 8; PWIT dan 0, 20; PIT) dan masa pembakaran yang berlainan (24 jam, 48 jam dan 100 jam) pada suhu 850 °C. Sampel yang dibakar lama menunjukkan pembentukan fasa 2223 meningkat bagi sampel pelet dan pita masing-masing dari 92 % ke 96 % dan 84 % ke 86 %. Keadaan struktur butiran antara butiran diperbaiki. Pembakaran melebihi 850° meningkatkan pertumbuhan

fasa superkonduktor yang mana ia lebih cepat dalam arah ab berbanding arah c . Ini menunjukkan lapisan-lapisan disusun mudah di antara satu sama lain. Peningkatan puncak Bi-2223 dengan masa pembakaran ialah kerana hablur Bi-2212 menyusun semula menyebabkan fasa cecair bertambah. Didapati bahawa susunan butiran adalah dalam arah c bagi sampel yang telah digolek. Dengan meningkat masa pembakaran, purata saiz butiran meningkat dari $4 \mu\text{m}$ ke $14 \mu\text{m}$ dan dengan menambah bilangan filamen dari 2 ke 8 filamen ke dalam tiub Ag menyebabkan kawasan tengah yang di pelopori oleh fasa bukan superkonduktor dan fasa sekunder dapat di kurangkan. Filamen halus dalam pita multifilamen adalah lebih homogen berbanding monofilamen disamping menghasilkan susunan butiran yang lebih baik di sepanjang permukaan perak. Pada suhu cecair nitrogen, 77 K dan tanpa medan, ketumpatan angkutan arus genting (J_C) ialah $11500 \pm 300 \text{ A/cm}^2$ dicapai bagi pita yang disediakan menggunakan teknik serbuk-dawai-dalam-tiub (Mu08100) berbanding sampel pit100 yang menggunakan teknik serbuk-dalam-tiub dengan ketumpatan angkutan arus genting (J_C) ialah $7800 \pm 300 \text{ A/cm}^2$. Oleh itu, ketumpatan angkutan arus genting (J_C) meningkat dengan tempoh masa pembakaran dan bilangan filamen.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
DEDICATION	ii
ABSTRACT	iii
ABSTRAK	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vii
APPROVAL	ix
DECLARATION	xi
LIST OF TABLES	xiv
LIST OF FIGURES	xv
LIST OF PLATES	xxi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xxiii
 CHAPTER	
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 History of superconductor	1
1.2 Basic Properties of Superconductors	4
1.2.1 Zero Resistance	6
1.2.2 Perfect Diamagnetism	7
1.3 Relation Between Critical Temperature, Critical Current and Critical Field	12
1.4 Critical current density in superconducting wire	13
1.4.1 Type-I superconducting wire	13
1.4.2 Type-II superconducting wire	15
1.4.2.1 Flux pinning	16
1.4.3 Limitation of Critical Current Density In Wire and Tape	22
1.4.3.1 Weak links	23
1.5 Application Of Superconducting Devices	25
1.5.1 Small-scale applications of HTS superconductors	26
1.5.2 Large-scale applications	28
1.6 Research objectives	30
 2 BACKGROUND OF RESEARCH AND THEORIES	 32
2.1 Background of research	32
2.2 High Temperature Oxide Superconductor	42
2.2.1 Family of Bi-Sr-Ca-Cu-O system – Bi-2212 and Bi-2223	42
2.3 Wire and tape conductor	47
2.3.1 Bi-2223 tapes	48
2.4 Models for the Current Transport	51



3	METHODOLOGY	61
3.1	Sample Preparation and Experimental Details	63
3.1.1	Mixing the chemicals	62
3.1.2	Powder calcinations	65
3.1.3	Second calcinations	66
3.1.4	Preparation tape and pellet samples	66
3.1.5	Final Sintering	67
3.2	Experimental Research Design	70
3.3	Standard characterization of the samples	72
3.3.1	Resistance at various temperature	72
3.3.2	Critical Current Density, J_C in zero magnetic field	73
3.3.3	Critical Current Density, J_C in magnetic field	74
3.3.4	X-ray Diffraction (XRD)	75
3.3.5	Microstructure Analysis	75
4	RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS	76
4.1	Resistance Measurement	77
4.2	Transport Critical Current Density	94
4.2.1	Temperature dependences of tape samples in zero magnetic field ($B = 0T$)	94
4.2.2	Transport critical current density in magnetic field	115
4.3	X-ray Diffraction Analysis	119
4.4	Microstructure Analysis	124
5	CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS	144
5.1	Future Directions	147
	REFERENCES	148
	APPENDIX	160
	BIODATA OF THE AUTHOR	162



LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
1.1	Chronology of the development of superconductivity	3
1.2	List of Nobel Prize winner for their special contribution to the development of superconductivity	4
1.3	The applications for HTS in bulk, wires and thin films form	25
2.1	The lattice parameters in BSCCO superconducting system	44
2.2	Summarize of critical current density of Ag-sheathed Bi-2223 phase	49
3.1	Samples heated at 850 °C for 24 hours, 48 hours and 100 hours	71
4.1	Summary of T_C -zero and T_C -onset for pure samples and tapes with various number of filament and sintering time (24 hours, 48 hours and 100 hours)	91
4.2	Summary of transport critical current density (J_C) of monofilament and multifilament Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_\delta$ heated at 850 °C for 24 hours	112
4.3	Summary of transport critical current density (J_C) of monofilament and multifilament Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_\delta$ heated at 850 °C for 48 hours	113
4.4	Summary of transport critical current density (J_C) of monofilament and multifilament Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_\delta$ heated at 850 °C for 100 hours	114
4.5	Summary of critical current density, J_C for tape samples heated at 850 °C for 100 hours with different number of filaments	116
4.6	(a) Thickness, core area, and fill factor of monofilament tapes (b) Density of wire with different of filament	124



LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1.1 The evolution of critical temperature, T_C from 1911	2
1.2 The typical curve of resistivity vs. temperature for a superconducting material	7
1.3 Type-I superconductor (a) B a function of temperature (b) The magnetic field within the material (H) as the function of applied magnetic field (B)	9
1.4 Type-II superconductor (a) B a function of temperature (b) The magnetic field within the material (H) as the function of applied magnetic field (B)	10
1.5 Vortices are surrounded by magnetic field on the outside and non - superconducting interior form triangular lattice in the mixed state. Partial penetration of type II superconductors when the applied fields is $B_{C1} < B < B_{C2}$. The penetrating field form cores that are non-superconducting and the material is in the mixed state	11
1.6 Surface superconductivity	12
1.7 (a) A wire carrying current I in the direction indicated by the arrow and (b) cross-sectional area of the wire showing the direction of the applied field	14
1.8 The Lorentz force $F = J \times B$ that resulted when current with density J interact on a flux line	15
1.9 Impurities and defects can act as flux pinning centers. (a) impurities can interact and pin the flux (b) vortex free energy and the pinned flux (c) vortex in the presence of current flow	18
1.10 Schematic illustration of the voltage-current characteristics of different superconducting materials	19
2.1 Crystallographic structure of $Bi_2Sr_2Ca_nCu_{n+1}O_{2n+6+\delta}$ system with $n = 0, 1, \text{ and } 2$. (Debsikdar, 1989; Bourdillon <i>et al.</i> , 1993)	43
2.2 Schematic diagram of the structure of high temperature superconductors	45
2.3 Fabrication process for BSCCO wires in silver matrix	47
2.4 The “Brick wall” model	52



2.5	In Bi-tapes the single grains build colonies (a) which are connected with each other by either (001) twist boundaries (b) edge colony boundaries (c) or surface colony boundaries (d)	5
2.6	The “Railway switch” model	55
2.7	A diagram of the ‘railway switch’ model with low-angle ab-axis grain boundaries at the switches shows:- (a) a special switch structure of the model containing no (001) plane (b) a general switch structure of the model containing part of the (001) plane	57
2.8	Microstructure-oriented models for current transfer schematically (a) corresponds to the brick-wall model and (b) to the railway-switch model. The thick lines illustrate the percolative current transfer through the network of strongly linked boundaries.	57
2.9	The “Freeway” model	58
2.10	Structure of roller skate powder	59
3.1	Flow chart for fabrication of precursor powder of $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_x$ superconducting materials	68
3.2	Flow chart for fabrication of $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_x$ pellet and $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_x$ Ag-sheathed superconductor tape prepared via wire-powder-in-tube technique	69
3.3	Schematic diagram of the four-point probe electrical resistance measurement	73
3.4	(a) Schematic of I_C measurement in magnetic field (b) $B_{ }$ and B_{\perp} with respect to tape	74
4.1	Normalized resistance ($R/R_{(T=300)}$) versus temperature for pellet sample of $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ sintered at 850°C for 24 hours	77
4.2	Normalized resistance ($R/R_{(T=300)}$) versus temperature for pellet sample of $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ sintered at 850°C for 48 hours	78
4.3	Normalized resistance ($R/R_{(T=300)}$) versus temperature for pellet sample of $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ sintered at 850°C for 48 hours	78
4.4	Resistance versus temperature for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ monofilament tape using PIT technique sintered at 850°C for 24 hours	79
4.5	Resistance versus temperature for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ monofilament tape using PIT technique sintered at 850°C for 48 hours	80

4.6	Resistance versus temperature for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_\delta$ monofilament tape using PIT technique sintered at 850°C for 100 hours	80
4.7	Resistance versus temperature for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_\delta$ multifilament tape using PWIT technique (number of filament = 2) sintered at 850°C for 24 hours	81
4.8	Resistance versus temperature for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_\delta$ multifilament tape using PWIT technique (number of filament = 2) sintered at 850°C for 48 hours	82
4.9	Resistance versus temperature for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_\delta$ multifilament tape using PWIT technique (number of filament = 2) sintered at 850°C for 100 hours	82
4.10	Resistance versus temperature for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_\delta$ multifilament tape using PWIT technique (number of filament = 4) sintered at 850°C for 24 hours	83
4.11	Resistance versus temperature for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_\delta$ multifilament tape using PWIT technique (number of filament = 4) sintered at 850°C for 48 hours	84
4.12	Resistance versus temperature for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_\delta$ multifilament tape using PWIT technique (number of filament = 4) sintered at 850°C for 100 hours	84
4.13	Resistance versus temperature for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_\delta$ multifilament tape using WPIT technique (number of filament = 6) sintered at 850°C for 24 hours	85
4.14	Resistance versus temperature for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_\delta$ multifilament tape using PWIT technique (number of filament = 6) sintered at 850°C for 100 hours	86
4.15	Resistance versus temperature for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_\delta$ multifilament tape using PWIT technique (number of filament = 8) sintered at 850°C for 24 hours	87
4.16	Resistance versus temperature for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_\delta$ multifilament tape using PWIT technique (number of filament = 8) sintered at 850°C for 48 hours	88
4.17	Resistance versus temperature for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_\delta$ multifilament tape using PWIT technique (number of filament = 8) sintered at 850°C for 100 hours	88

4.18	Resistance versus temperature for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ multifilament tape using PIT technique (number of filament = 20) sintered at 850°C for 24 hours	89
4.19	Resistance versus temperature for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ multifilament tape using PIT technique (number of filament = 20) sintered at 850°C for 48 hours	90
4.20	Resistance versus temperature for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ multifilament tape using PIT technique (number of filament = 20) sintered at 850°C for 100 hours	90
4.21	$T_{C\text{-zero}}$ versus pellet and number of filament for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ tape samples sintered at 850°C for 24 hours	92
4.22	$T_{C\text{-zero}}$ versus pellet and number of filament for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ tape samples sintered at 850°C for 48 hours	93
4.23	$T_{C\text{-zero}}$ versus pellet and number of filament for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ tape samples sintered at 850°C for 100 hours	93
4.24	I - E curve for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ monofilament tape sintered at 850 °C for 24 hours in zero field at 77 K, 70 K and 60 K	96
4.25	I - E curve for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ monofilament tape sintered at 850 °C for 48 hours in zero field at 77 K, 70 K and 60 K	96
4.26	I - E curve for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ monofilament tape sintered at 850 °C for 100 hours in zero field at 77 K, 70 K and 60 K	97
4.27	I - E curve for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ multifilament tape (number of filament =2; PWIT) sintered at 850 °C for 24 hours in zero field at 77 K, 70 K and 60 K	97
4.28	I - E curve for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ multifilament tape (number of filament =2; PWIT) sintered at 850 °C for 48 hours in zero field at 77 K, 70 K, 60 K and 50 K	98
4.29	I - E curve for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ multifilament tape (number of filament =2; PWIT) sintered at 850 °C for 100 hours in zero field at 77 K, 70 K, 60 K, 50 K and 40 K	98
4.30	I - E curve for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ multifilament tape (number of filament =4; PWIT) sintered at 850 °C for 24 hours in zero field at 77 K, 70 K and 60 K	99
4.31	I - E curve for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ multifilament tape (number of filament =4; PWIT) sintered at 850 °C for 48 hours in zero field at 77 K, 70 K, 60 K, 50 K and 40 K	99

4.32	<i>I-E</i> curve for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ multifilament tape (number of filament =4; PWIT) sintered for 100 hours at different temperature dependences ($B=0$)	100
4.33	<i>I-E</i> curve for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ multifilament tape (number of filament =6; PWIT) sintered at 850 °C for 24 hours in zero field at 77 K, 70 K and 60 K	100
4.34	<i>I-E</i> curve for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ multifilament tape (number of filament =6; PWIT) sintered at 850 °C for 48 hours in zero field at 77 K, 70 K, 60 K, 50 K, 40 K and 30 K	101
4.35	<i>I-E</i> curve for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ multifilament tape (number of filament =8; PWIT) sintered at 850 °C for 24 hours in zero field at 77 K, 70 K and 60 K	101
4.36	<i>I-E</i> curve for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ multifilament tape (number of filament =8; PWIT) sintered at 850 °C for 48 hours in zero field at 77 K, 70 K, 60 K, 50 K and 40 K	102
4.37	<i>I-E</i> curve for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ multifilament tape (number of filament =8; PWIT) sintered at 850 °C for 100 hours in zero field at 77 K, 70 K and 60 K	102
4.38	<i>I-E</i> curve for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ multifilament tape (number of filament =20; PIT) sintered at 850 °C for 24 hours in zero field at 77 K, 70 K, 60 K, 50 K and 40 K	103
4.39	<i>I-E</i> curve for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ multifilament tape (number of filament =20; PIT) sintered at 850 °C for 48 hours in zero field at 77 K, 70 K, 60 K, 50 K, 40 K and 30 K	103
4.40	<i>I-E</i> curve for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ multifilament tape (number of filament =20; PIT) sintered at 850 °C for 100 hours in zero field at 77 K, 70 K, 60 K, 50 K, 40 K and 30 K	104
4.41	Representative diagram of the J_c - T space separated into regions where 2212 intergrowth are superconducting, 2212 intergrowth are normal but provide proximity coupling for the surrounding 2223 grains and the 2223 grains are fully decoupled at the 2212 intergrowth	105
4.42	J_c - T curve for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}$ (c) $n=4$ (d) $n=6$ (e) $n=8$ and (f) $n=20$ sintered at 850 °C for 24 hours in zero field	107
4.43	J_c - T curve for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ (a) $n=1$ (b) $n=2$ (c) $n=4$ (d) $n=8$ and (e) $n=20$ sintered at 850 °C for 48 hours in zero field	108



4.44	J_C - T curve for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ (a) $n=1$ (b) $n=2$ (c) $n=4$ (d) $n=6$ (e) $n=8$ and (f) $n=20$ sintered at 850 °C for 100 hours in zero field	109
4.45	J_C versus number of filament for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ sample sintered at 850 °C for 24 hours at 77 K, 70 K and 60 K in zero field	110
4.46	J_C versus number of filament for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ sample sintered at 850 °C for 48 hours at 77 K, 70 K, 60 K, 50 K and 40 K in zero field	111
4.47	J_C versus number of filament for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ sample sintered at 850 °C for 100 hours at 77 K, 70 K and 60 K in zero field	111
4.48	Critical current density versus applied magnetic field for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ monofilament tape (PIT) sintered at 850 °C for 100 hours with different magnetic field and liquid nitrogen temperature, 77 K	117
4.49	Critical current density versus applied magnetic field for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ multifilament tape (number of filament = 2, PWIT) sintered at 850 °C for 100 hours with different magnetic field and liquid nitrogen temperature, 77 K	117
4.50	Critical current density versus applied magnetic field for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ multifilament tape (number of filament = 4, PWIT) sintered at 850 °C for 100 hours with different magnetic field and liquid nitrogen temperature, 77 K	118
4.51	X-ray diffraction patterns for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ pellet samples at different sintering time	120
4.52	X-ray diffraction patterns for Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ monofilament tape samples at different sintering time	120
4.53	X-ray diffraction patterns for bulk and monofilament tape samples sintered in air at 850 °C for 24 hours	121

LIST OF PLATES

Plate		Page
1.1	A magnet levitates over a superconductor due to a combination of flux pinning and flux expulsion. This phenomenon is also known as the Meissner effect	5
1.2	(a) A SQUID device (b) Commercial HTS microwave filters from Conductus	27
1.3	American Superconductor is supplying the superconducting power cables for the Detroit Edison project. The current is carried by silver sheathed BSCCO tape. The construction of one type of cable is shown in (a). Liquid nitrogen flows through the core of the cable to provide the necessary cooling	29
4.1	Scanning electron micrograph of the blue precipitates from co-precipitation method	124
4.2	SEM micrograph of fractured surface of $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ superconducting samples at various sintering time (a) 24 hr (b) 48 hr and (c) 100 hr	125
4.3	Cross section of (a) mono wire and monofilament tape sample and multi wire and multifilament tape sample (b) $n = 2$, (c) $n=4$, (d) $n=6$, (e) $n=8$ and (f) $n=20$	127
4.4	Longitudinal-section area of wire and multifilament tape (number of filament = 2; PWIT) using the optical microscope	128
4.5	SEM micrographs of cross-section and longitudinal direction of Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ monofilament tape using PIT technique heat at various sintering time (a) 24 hr (b) 48 hr and (c) 100 hr	134
4.6	SEM micrographs of cross-section and longitudinal direction of Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ multifilament tape (number of filament = 2) using PWIT technique heat at various sintering time (a) 24 hr (b) 48 hr and (c) 100 hr	135
4.7	SEM micrographs of cross-section and longitudinal direction of Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ multifilament tape (number of filament = 4) using PWIT technique heat at various sintering time (a) 24 hr (b) 48 hr and (c) 100 hr	136



4.8	SEM micrographs of cross-section and longitudinal direction of Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ multifilament tape (number of filament = 6) using PWIT technique heat at various sintering time (a) 24 hr (b) 48 hr and (c) 100 hr	140
4.9	SEM micrographs of cross-section and longitudinal direction of Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ multifilament tape (number of filament = 8) using PWIT technique heat at various sintering time (a) 24 hr (b) 48 hr and (c) 100 hr	141
4.10	SEM micrographs of cross-section and longitudinal direction of Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ multifilament tape (number of filament = 20) using PIT technique heat at various sintering time (a) 24 hr (b) 48 hr and (c) 100 hr	142
4.11	SEM micrographs of peel-off of the of Ag-sheathed $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ monofilament tape using PIT technique heat at various sintering time (a) 24 hr (b) 48 hr and (c) 100 hr	143

ABBREVIATIONS AND KEY WORDS

BCS theory	Bardeen, Cooper and Schrieffer theory
LBCO	La-Ba-Cu-O system
YBCO	Y-Ba-Cu-O system
Y123	Family member in $YBa_2Cu_3O_{7-x}$.
Bi-2201	Family member in $Bi_2Sr_2Ca_nCu_{n+1}O_{6+2n}$, $n = 0$
Bi-2212	Family member in $Bi_2Sr_2Ca_nCu_{n+1}O_{6+2n}$, $n = 1$
Bi-2223	Family member in $Bi_2Sr_2Ca_nCu_{n+1}O_{6+2n}$, $n = 2$
TBCCO	Tl-Ba-Ca-Cu-O system
Tl-2223	Family member in $Tl_2Ba_2Ca_nCu_{n+1}O_{6+2n}$, $n = 2$
HBCCO	Hg-Ba-Ca-Cu-O system
TGA	Thermo Gravimetric Analysis
DTA	Differential Thermal Analysis
Calcination	Heating process where the solid state reaction occur
Sintering	Heating process yielding for more compacting of the sample grains and improve its properties
PIT	Powder-in-tube
PWIT	Powder-wire-in-tube
B , H	Magnetic Field
B_{\parallel}	Magnetic field parallel to tape face
B_{\perp}	Magnetic field perpendicular to tape face
B_C	Critical magnetic field
B_{C1}	Lower Critical Field
B_{C2}	Upper Critical Field
T	Temperature
T_C	Critical Temperature
$T_{C-onset}$	Critical Temperature onset
T_{C-zero}	Critical Temperature zero
I	Current
E-I	Electric Field - Current
A	Surface area
V	Voltage

