



Seminar Announcement

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Assessment of MgB₂ for different applications

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Sala Wataghin, Physics Department, via P. Giuria 1, Torino



The speaker

Badica Petre, is a Senior Researcher at National Institute for Materials Physics, Magurele, Romania. He graduated MSc in 1992 from University Politehnica Bucharest and was awarded a PhD from National Technical University of Ukraine, 'Kiev Polytechnical Institute' in 1996. He is a former JSPS-STA (AIST, Japan), NIMS (NIMS, Japan), NEDO (IMR, Tohoku University, Japan), MANA (NIMS), Alexander von Humboldt (Mainz University) fellow and a Visiting Prof. of Nanyang Technological University, Singapore and Tohoku University, Japan.

Summary

MgB₂ is usually prized as a valuable practical superconductor. It is a light weight material (2.63 g/cm3), available, non toxic, and it is relatively cheap being free of rare earth or noble metals. MgB₂ has a simple layered haxagonal crystal structure where layers of boron alternate with those of Mg. The coherence length of MgB₂ is about 10 fold larger than for technical high temperature cuprate superconductors (HTS), i.e. it is about 10-20 nm. This enables use of nano precipitates and grain boundaries as effective pinning centers. It also allows the use of this material as a randomly oriented poly crystalline material. Considering that for HTS it is required to have 3D epitaxial structures, this situation is favorable for cheaper and less sophisticated processing technologies of MgB₂ than of HTS. Our work explores the influence of different additives on the critical current density of high density MgB₂ processed by Spark Plasma Sintering. Pinning force parameters are extracted and analyzed. Machinable MgB₂ will be introduced and evaluation of its properties for magnetic shields or magnetic storage applications will be presented. Few aspects of compressive quasi static and dynamic mechanical properties of MgB₂ will be addressed. MgB₂ is also a biodegradable and an antibacterial material. This opens new avenues for application of MgB₂ in the biomedical field and these novel ideas are explored within M-ERA NET project BIOMB/2017. The project is a collaboration between Romania (National Institute of Materials Physics, University of Bucharest and University Politehnica of Bucharest) and Italy (Torino University).