

Preparation of Tl-1223 superconducting films  
with high transport  $J_c$  by spray pyrolysis

S. Phok<sup>1</sup>, Ph. Galez<sup>1</sup>, J.L. Jorda<sup>1,2</sup>, F. Weiss<sup>2</sup>,  
D. De Barros<sup>2</sup>, C. Peroz<sup>3</sup> and C. Villard<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> LAIMAN, BP 806, F-74016 Annecy Cedex, France

<sup>2</sup> LMGP, BP46, F-38402 St Martin d'Hères Cedex, France

<sup>3</sup> CNRS/CRTBT, BP66, F-38042 Grenoble Cedex, France

Tl-1223 films, about 1  $\mu\text{m}$  in thickness, have been fabricated in a two step process involving the deposition of a precursor layer with composition  $\text{Ba}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_7$  by spray pyrolysis and a subsequent *ex situ* thallination performed in a closed system with a pellet of composition  $\text{Tl}_{0.9}\text{Ba}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_z$  as a source of thallium. Preliminary studies, conducted with the conditions retained for the preparation of bulk samples [1], showed that a highly pronounced biaxial texture was obtained on  $\text{LaAlO}_3$  single crystal substrates while the films deposited on MgO substrates were found to have a large number of randomly oriented grains. These films are superconducting with  $T_c$  onsets ranging from 108 to 113 K. The critical current densities, deduced from magnetisation measurements, were found two orders of magnitude larger for films grown on  $\text{LaAlO}_3$  ( $7 \times 10^5 \text{ A/cm}^2$ ) than for films grown on MgO ( $2 \times 10^3 \text{ A/cm}^2$ ) in agreement with the observed differences in microstructure.

The pathway for the formation of Tl-1223 films was found identical to that observed in bulk samples [2,3]. The last step of this process is the transformation from Tl-2223 to Tl-1223 which is well described by a  $n = 2$  order reaction with an activation energy of  $225 \pm 17 \text{ kJ/mol}$ . The study of the formation kinetics also gave the time-temperature window within which it is necessary to operate.

Finally, fluorine addition was found highly beneficial to the layer morphology. It favours grain growth and alignment and provokes a levelling of the layers which are therefore denser and smoother (Fig. 1). This improvement of the morphology is reflected in the properties. Transport critical current densities as high as  $7 \times 10^5 \text{ A/cm}^2$  have been measured on  $0.1 \times 1.6 \text{ mm}^2$  bridges.

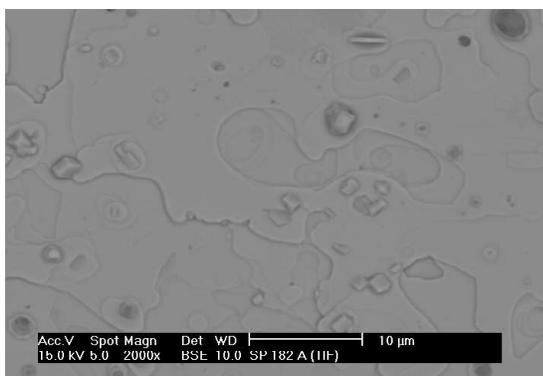


Fig. 1 F-containing Tl-1223 film grown on  $\text{LaAlO}_3$

- [1] Th. Hopfinger *et al*, *Physica C*, **351**, 53 (2001).
- [2] E. Ruckenstein and C.T. Cheung, *J. Mater. Res.*, **4**, 1116 (1989).
- [3] J.L. Jorda *et al*, *J. Supercond.*, **11**, 87 (1998).