

INVITED

## Formation of Nanosize Secondary Phase in MOCVD-Processed YBCO Films with Ce Doping

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Many researchers have studied the effect of nanosized secondary particles produced by rare-earth doping on flux motion under applied magnetic field in  $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{7-\delta}$  (YBCO) coated conductors. In this study, we investigated the influence of Ce doping on nanosized secondary phase formation in YBCO films. Ce-doped YBCO films on single  $\text{SrTiO}_3$  crystals were prepared by metalorganic chemical vapor deposition (MOCVD). MOCVD YBCO films of various Ce doping concentrations from 0 to 3 wt.% were analyzed in terms of the film microstructures. Through Ce doping, a  $\text{Y}_2\text{BaCuO}_5$  secondary phase was observed in the Ce-doped YBCO films, while the pure YBCO film contained only a  $\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3$  secondary phase. Transmission electron microscopy observations of the microstructures of the Ce doped YBCO films revealed that the  $\text{BaCeO}_3$  secondary phase formed when Ce doping concentration reached 3 wt.%. We speculate that it originated from the low solubility limit of Ce for Y in the MOCVD YBCO film. Critical current density ( $J_c$ ) of the 1 wt.% Ce doped YBCO film under applied magnetic fields was estimated to be the highest amongst the investigated films. As Ce doping concentration increased above 3 wt.%, at which micrometer-sized  $\text{BaCeO}_3$  particles began to be observed,  $J_c$  of the Ce doped YBCO films degraded drastically.

Since oxygen partial pressure is one of the key factors affecting the  $J_c$  of YBCO films, the effect of oxygen partial pressure on the morphology and  $J_c$  of the 1 wt.% Ce-doped YBCO film was also investigated at oxygen partial pressures ranging from 1.9 to 10.0 Torr. The 1 wt.% Ce-doped YBCO film had a stoichiometric, dense surface, resulting from enhanced migration of surface adatoms under reduced oxygen partial pressure. The zero-field  $J_c$  (at 77K) of the 1 wt.% Ce-doped YBCO film deposited at reduced oxygen partial pressure was increased to 1.66 MA/cm<sup>2</sup>. Regardless of the amount of Ce, the Ce doped YBCO film showed an improved zero-field  $J_c$  (at 77 K) under reduced oxygen partial pressure.

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