

Impact of the High Growth Rates on microstructure and vortex pinning of Transient Liquid Assisted Growth (TLAG) coated conductors

Teresa Puig¹

X. Obradors¹, A. Kethamkuzhi¹, O. Mola¹, K. Gupta¹, R. Vlad¹, C. Torres¹, E. Pach^{1,5}, E. Ghiara¹, L. Saltarelli¹, D. Garcia^{1,2}, V. Fuentes^{1,5}, C. Pop¹, D. Sanchez³, S. Rasi¹, J. Banchewski¹, A. Queralto¹, S. Ricart¹, R. Yanez², J. Farjas³, J. Gutierrez¹, C. Mocuta⁴, E. Solano⁵

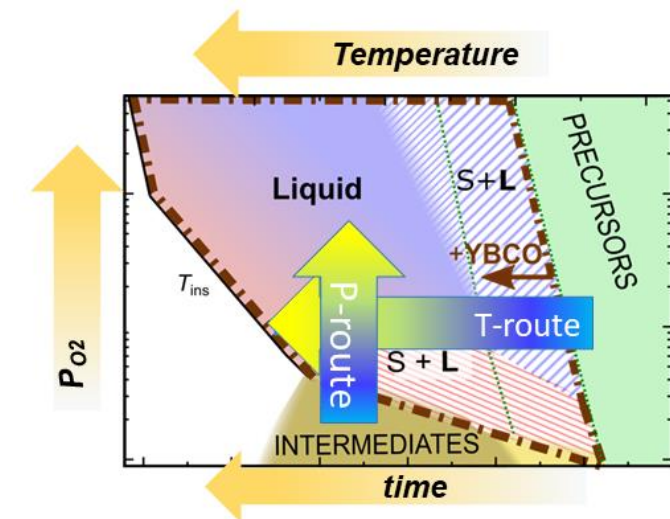
¹ Institut de Ciència de Materials de Barcelona, ICMAB-CSIC, Spain

² Departament de Química, Universitat Autònoma Barcelona, Spain

³ GRMT, Department of Physics, University of Girona, Spain

⁴ Diffabs beamline, Soleil Synchrotron, Paris, France

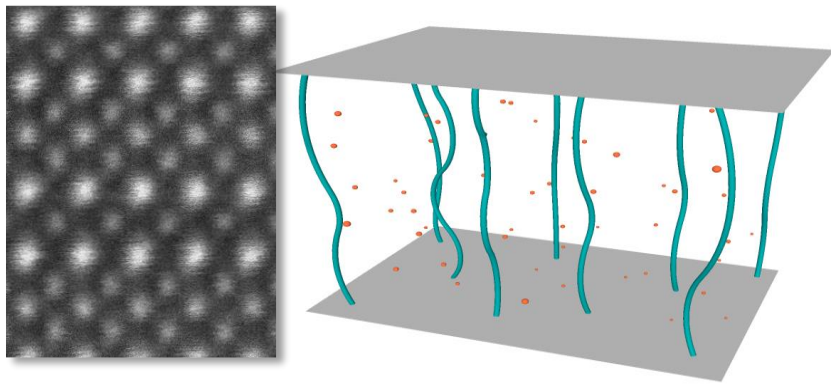
⁵ NCD-Sweet beamline, ALBA Synchrotron, Barcelona, Spain



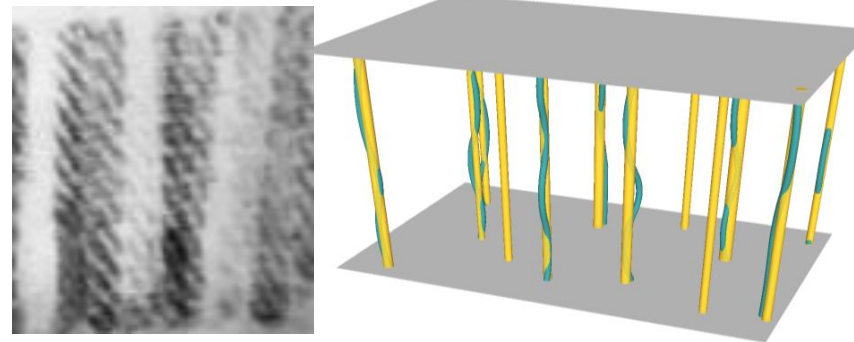
Vortex Pinning Centers in REBCO films

Great variety of nanometric pinning centers has facilitated nanoengineering as a path towards improving vortex pinning

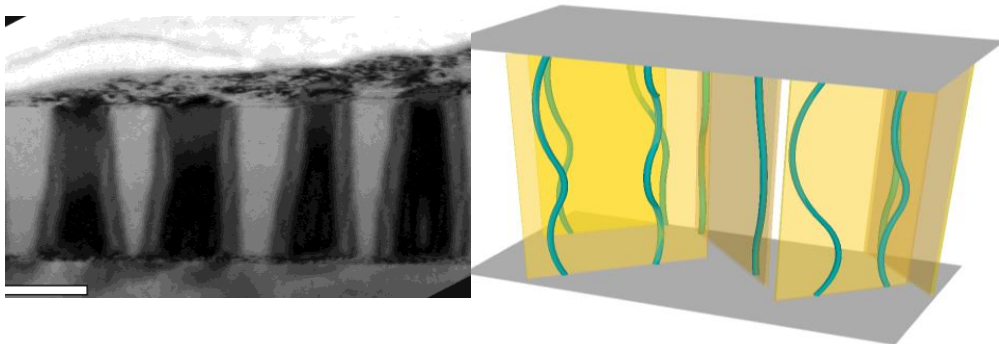
0D-PC: Oxygen vacancies, element substitutions, **point defects**



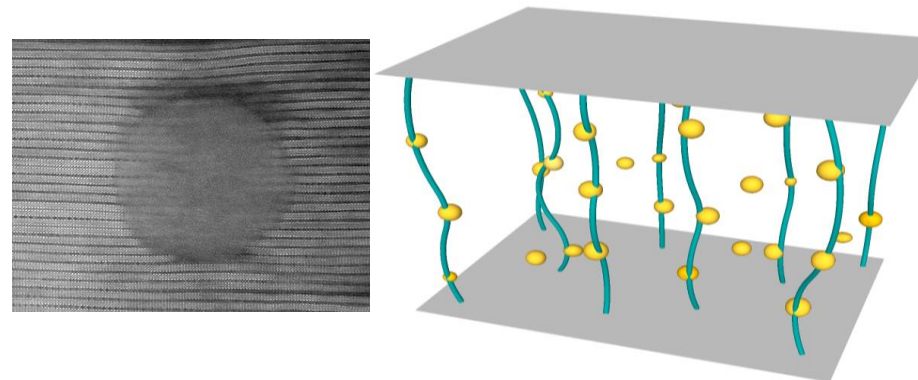
1D-PC: Dislocations, **nanorods**



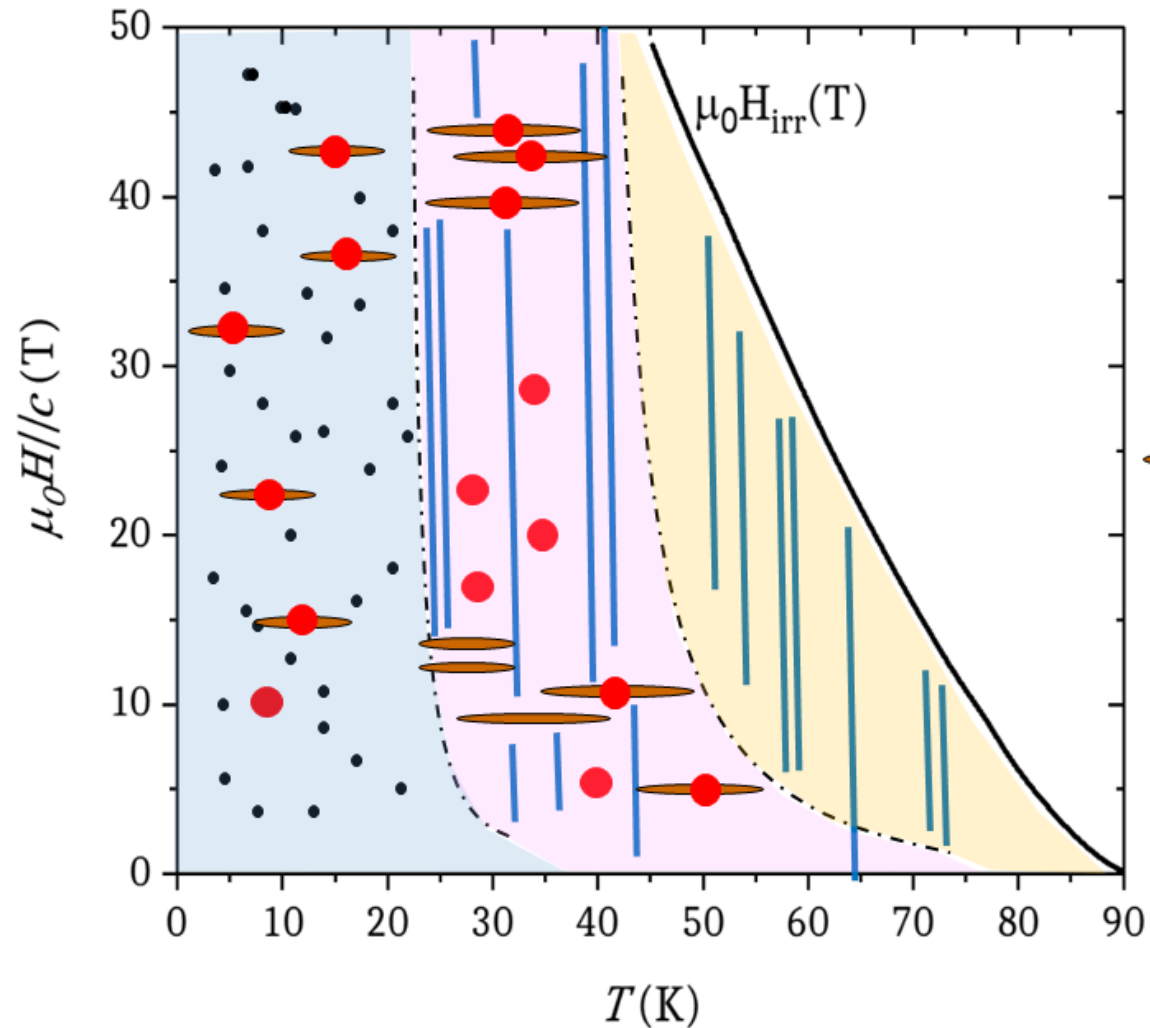
2D-PC: twin boundaries, stacking faults, **planar defects**



3D-PC: **Nanoparticles**, local strain



Correlation between microstructure and vortex pinning



- 1D and 2D defects are more effective at high temperatures
- 0D (and 3D) are more effective at low (mid) temperatures

- Vacancy
- Nanorod or Twin boundary
- Intergrowth and dislocation (nanostrain)
- Nanoparticle

How can high growth rates affect?

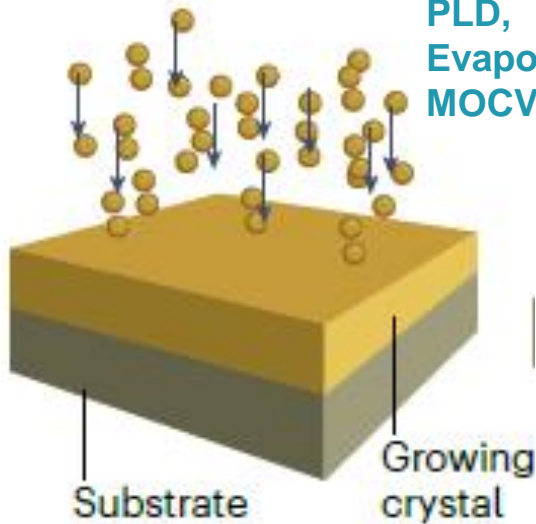
- Generating disorder
- Misaligning vertical defects
- ...

Epitaxial REBCO film Growth methods

Supersaturation, σ , is the driving force for crystallization: $\sigma \propto G$ (growth rate)

Vapour-solid growth

PLD,
Evaporation,
MOCVD



$$\sigma = (P_{ad} - P_{ad,e}) / P_{ad,e}$$

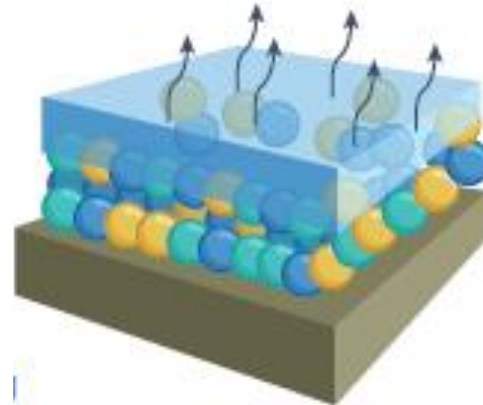
$P_{ad,e}$ = ad-atoms equilibrium pressure at surface growth front

P_{ad} = ad-atoms pressure at surface growth front

Growth rate: **G= 0.5-25 nm/s**

Solid-solid growth

TFA-CSD



$$\sigma = f(\ln(P_{HF}^2 / P_{H2O}))$$

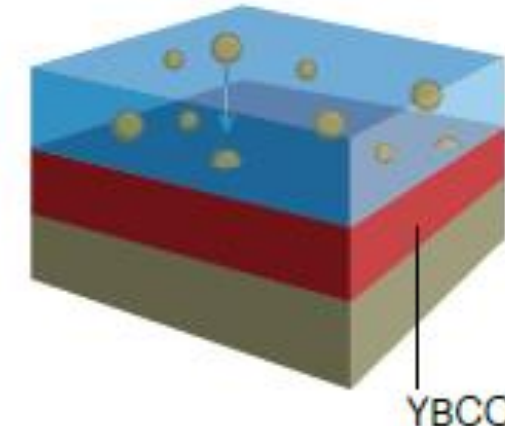
P_{HF} = HF partial pressure

P_{H2O} = water partial pressure

Growth rate: **G= 0.5-5 nm/s**

Liquid-solid growth

RCE-DR, TLAG-CSD



$$\sigma = (C_{\delta} - C_e) / C_e$$

C_e = RE equilibrium concentration in the liquid

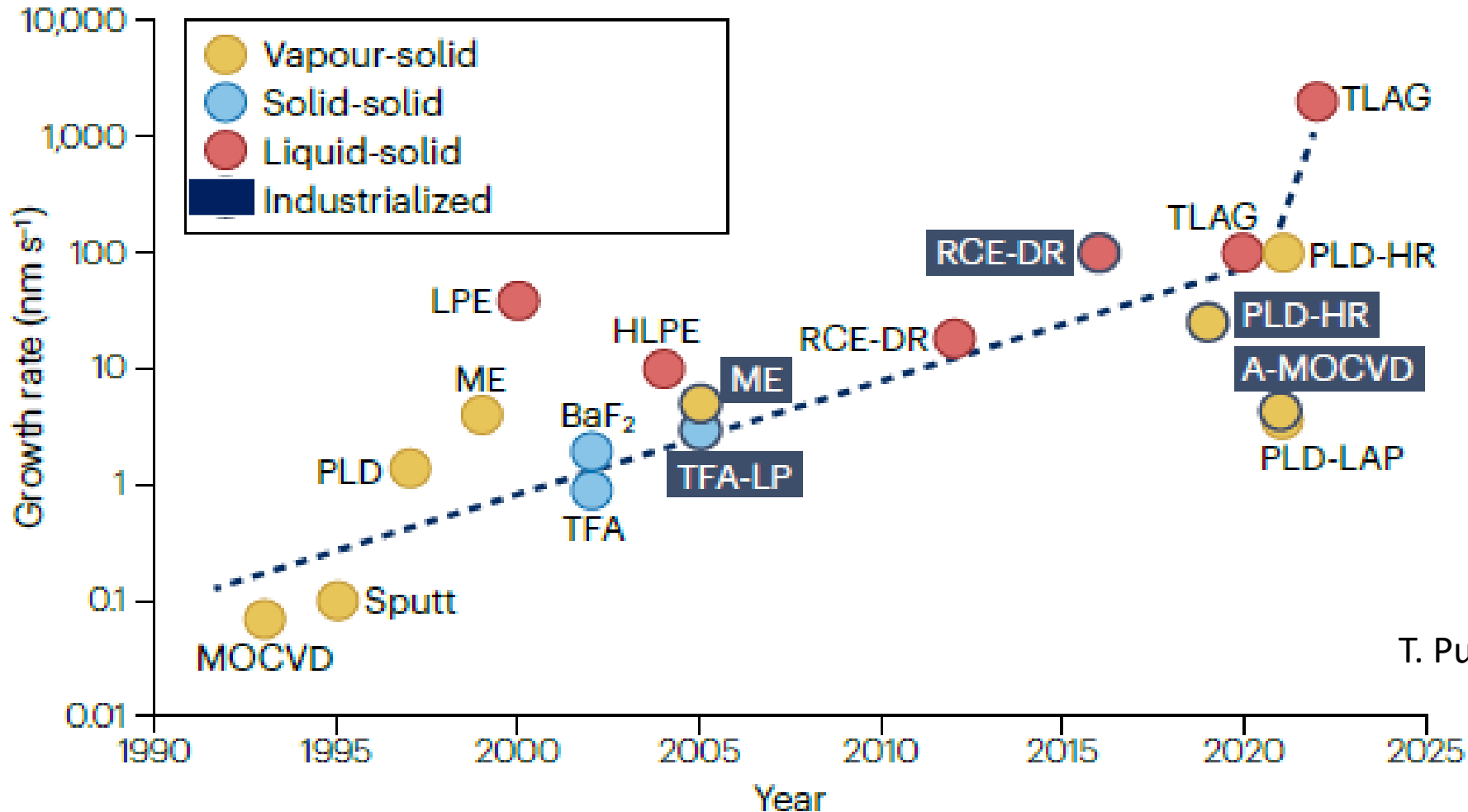
C_{δ} = RE actual concentration

Growth rate: **G=10-1000 nm/s**

A path towards cost reduction: Reaching high Growth Rate

Figure of merit: $\frac{Cost}{Performance} = \frac{total\ cost\ per\ year}{G \times L \times W \times (I_{c-w}/d)} = \frac{\text{€}}{kA \times m}$

G = growth rate
 W = tape width
 L = tape length
 d =tape thickness

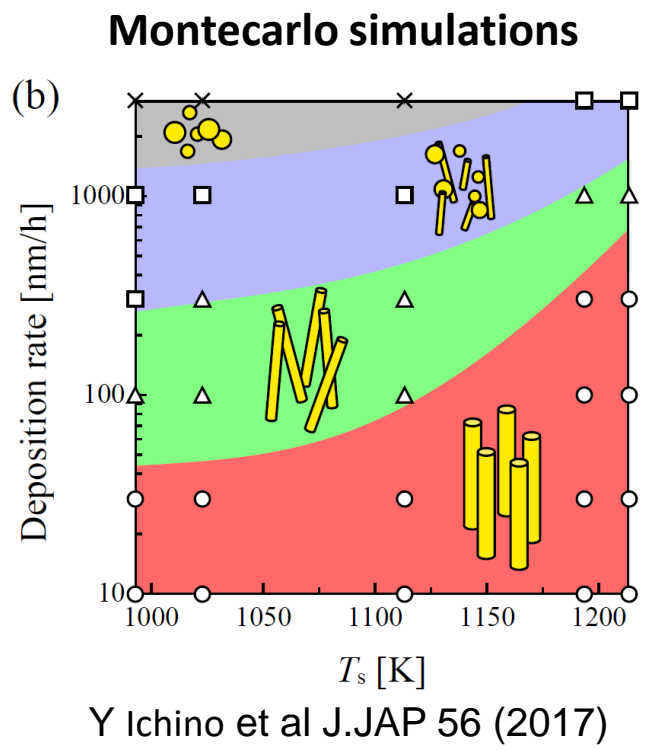


T. Puig et al, Nat Rev Phys (2024)

High growth rates with nanorods vs nanoparticles

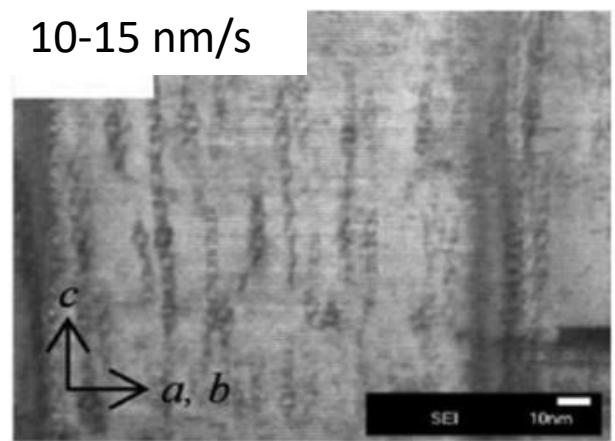
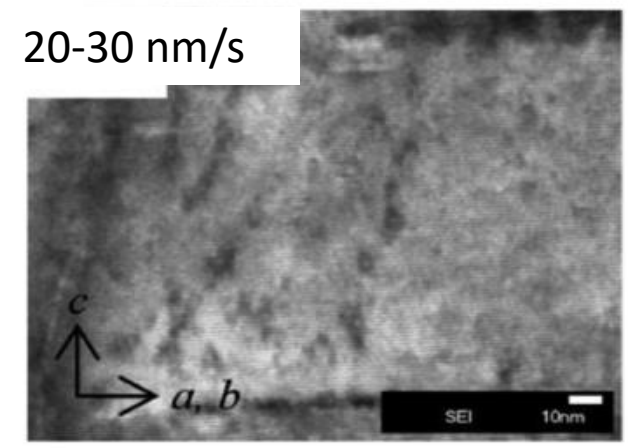


Nanorods by PLD



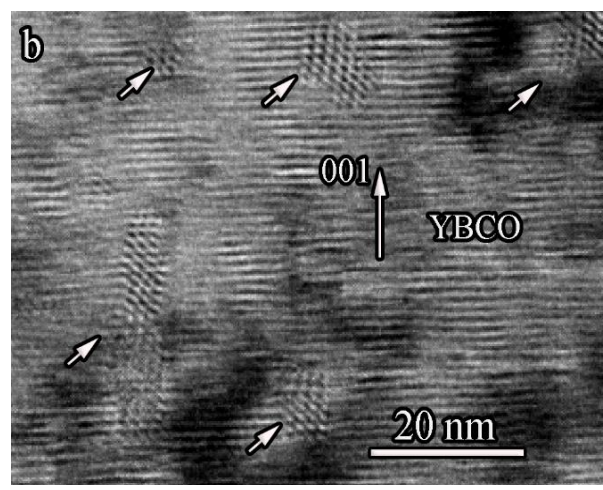
Alignment and length of nanorods are strongly affected by high growth rates

EuBCO + HfBaO₃ nanorods



Fujita, S. et al. IEEE TAS 29 (2019)

Nanoparticles by PLD

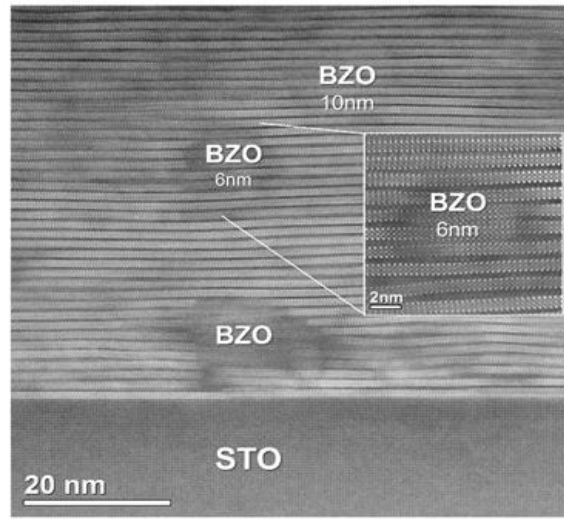


Nanoparticles are less affected

20-40 nm/s

A. Molodyk et al, Sci. Rep 11 (2021)

Nanoparticles by TLAG-CSD



50-2000 nm/s

L. Soler et al., Nat Comm (2020)
S. Rasi, et al, Adv. Science (2022)



European Research Council
Executive Agency

Transient Liquid Assisted Growth (TLAG)



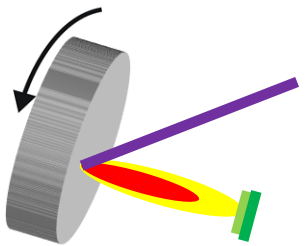
A new high throughput non-equilibrium kinetically controlled growth process



CSD

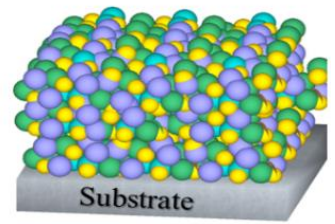
L. Saltarelli et al, ACS Appl. Mat. & Interf. (2022)

Patent EP22382741

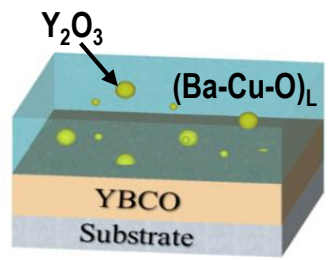


Low Temp PLD

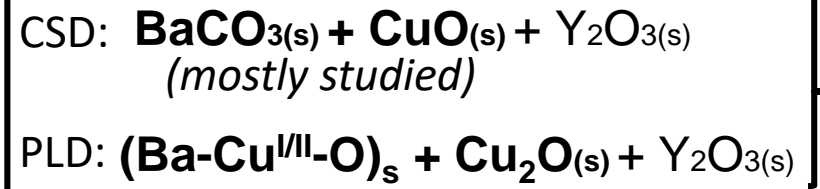
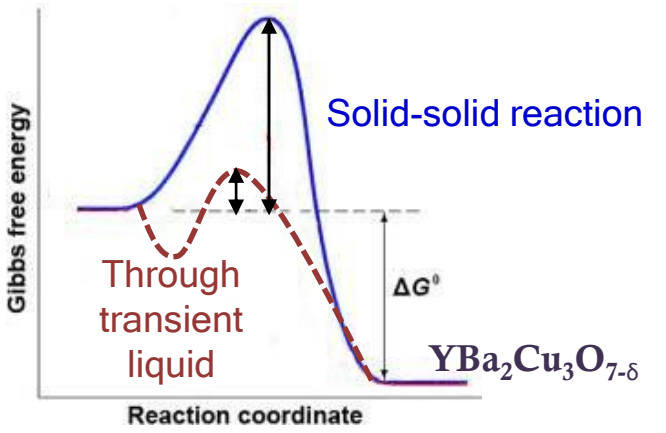
A. Quetalto et al, SUST (2023)



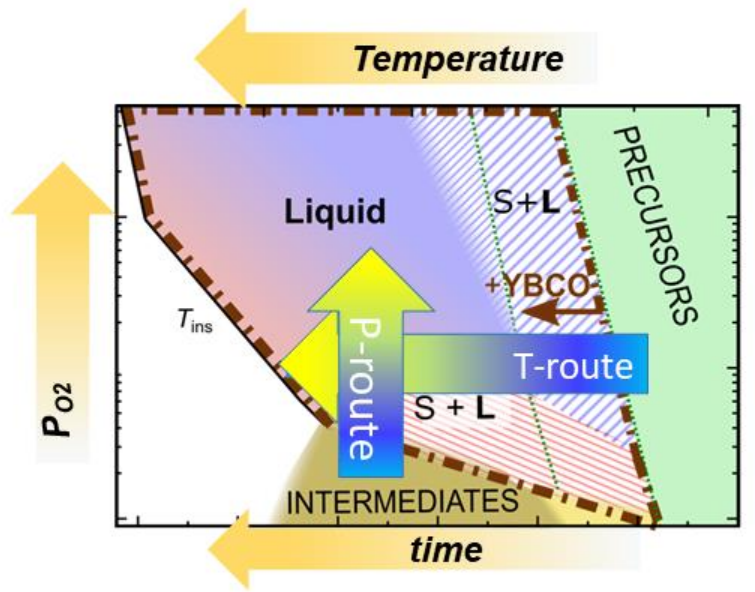
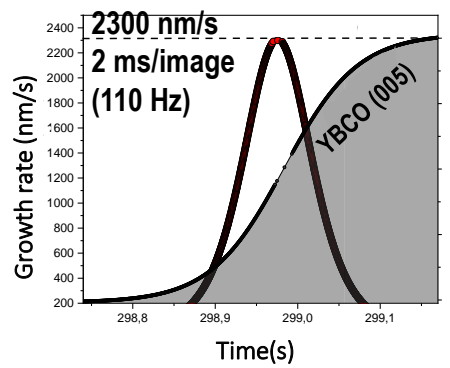
Nanocrystalline precursors



YBCO growth



- High throughput
- High growth rate (2300 nm/s demonstrated)
- High performance (2-5 MA/cm² at 77K)
- Uses simple reactor
- Large area processing
- Low cost/performance ratio



REBCO TLAG film nucleation and growth

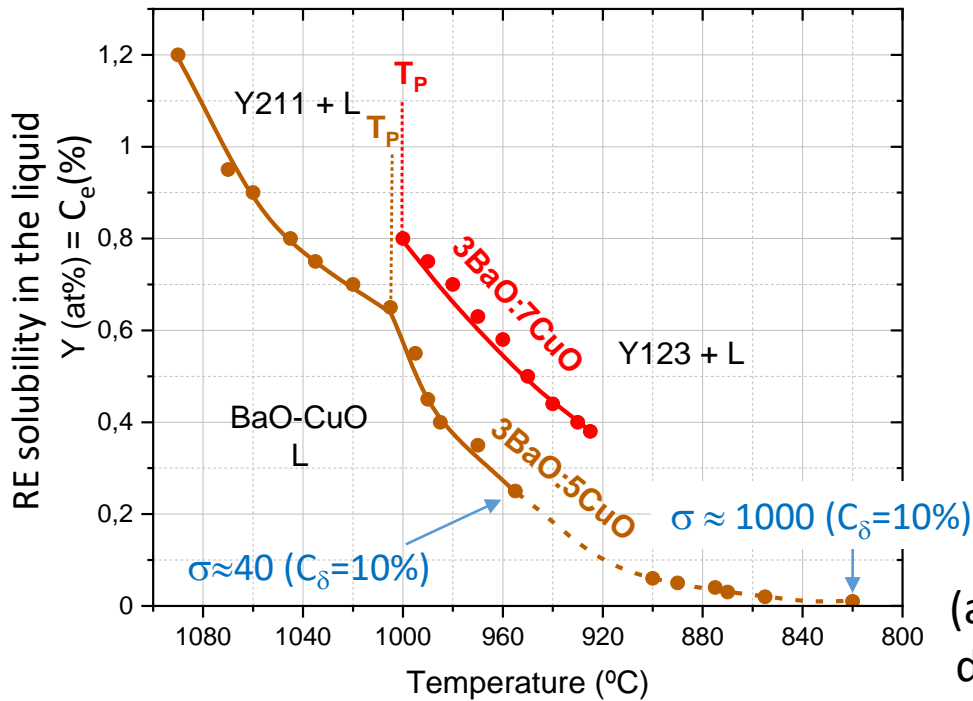
Kinetically governed by RE liquid supersaturation

$$\sigma = (C_\delta - C_e) / C_e$$

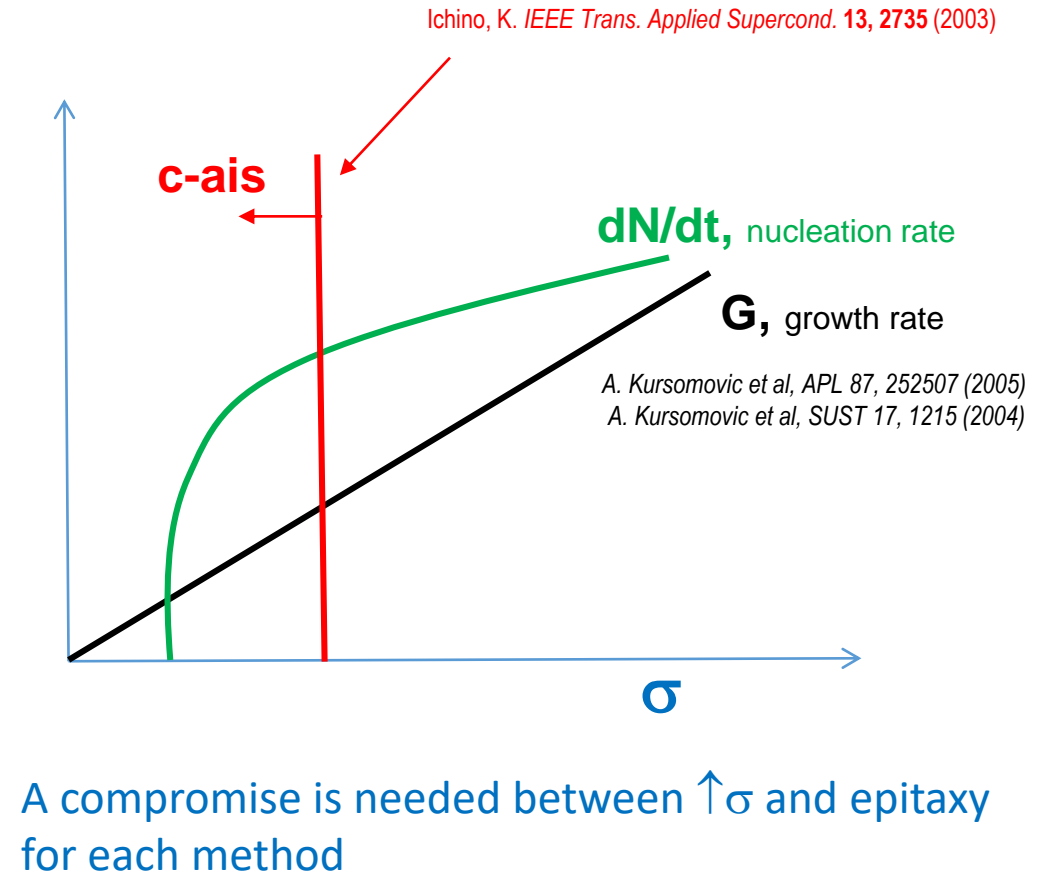
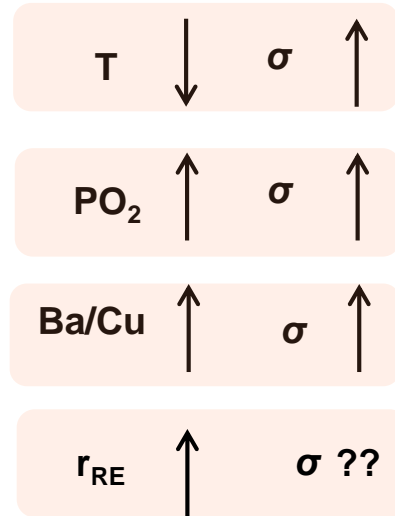
C_e = RE equilibrium concentration in the liquid (thermodynamic parameter that depends on T, P_{O_2} , Ba/Cu liq. composition, RE ion)

C_δ = RE actual concentration (kinetic parameter that depends on heating ramp, pressure ramp, ...)

0.2 bar O_2



(at TLAG conditions data is in progress)



Krauns, Shiohara; Z. Phys. B 96, 207-212 (1994) (MTG at 0.2 bar O_2)

Kursumovic, MacManus-Driscoll; Appl Phys Letters 87, 252507 (2005) (HLPE at 0.2 bar O_2)

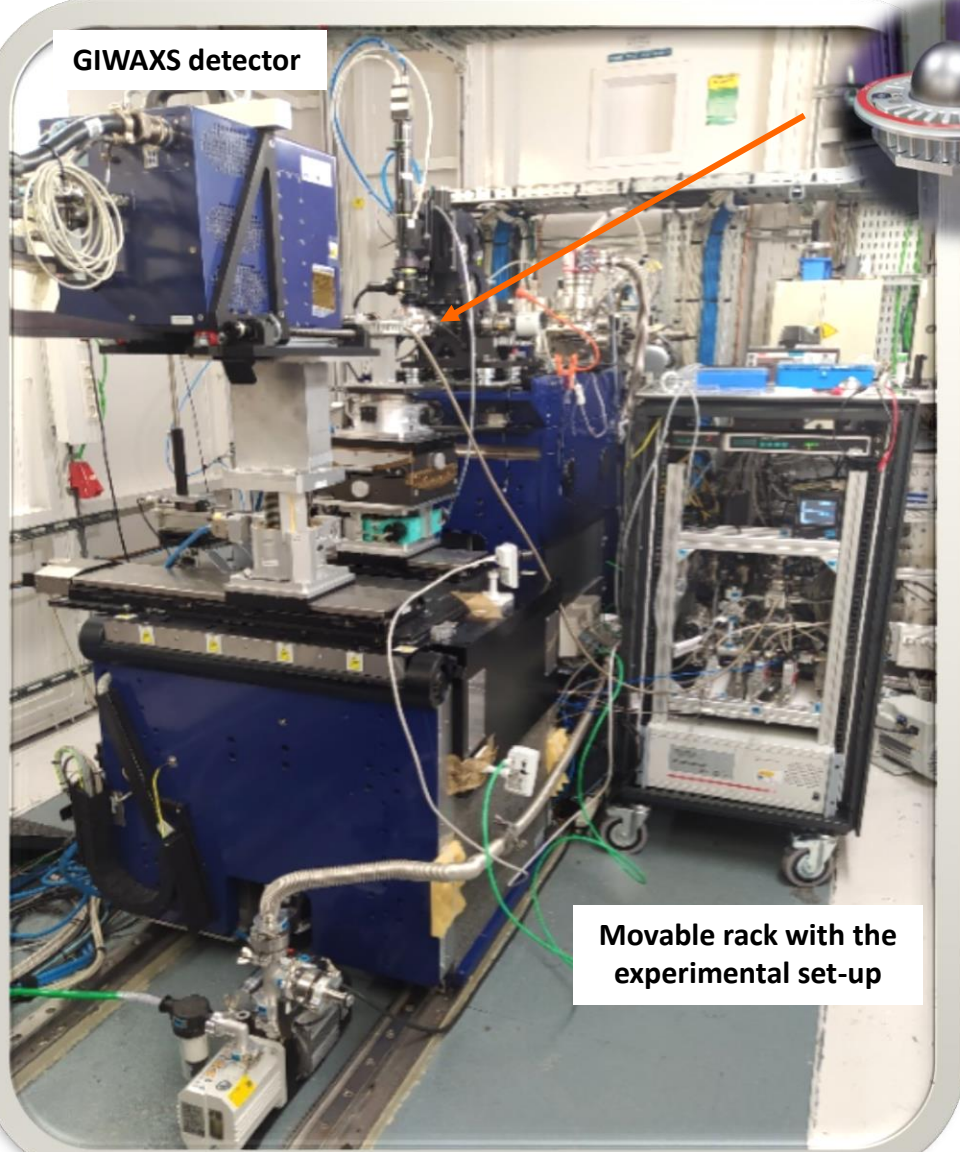
Synchrotron installation



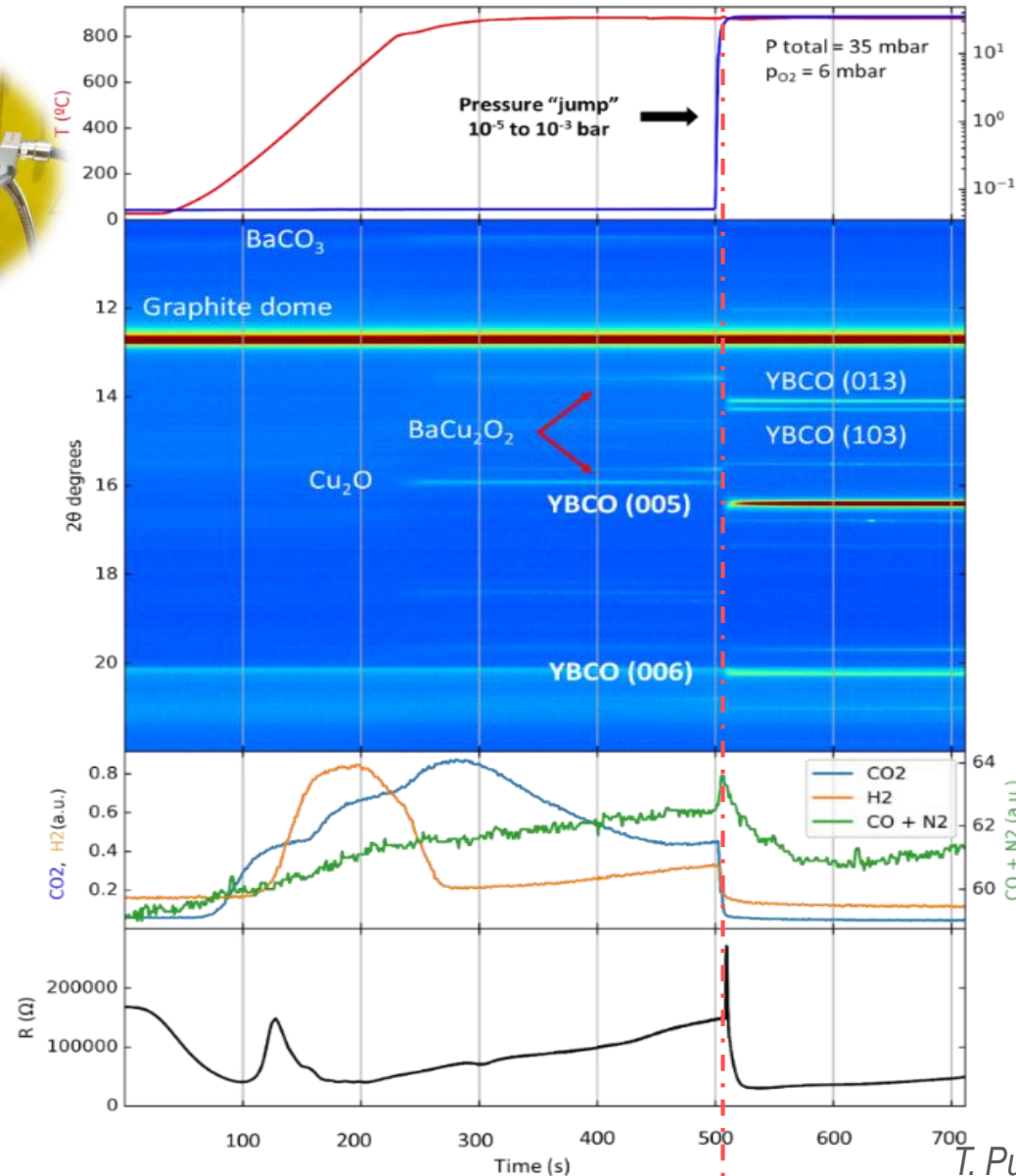
DIFFABS BEAMLINE at Soleil
NCD-SWEET BEAMLINE at ALBA

Heating stage

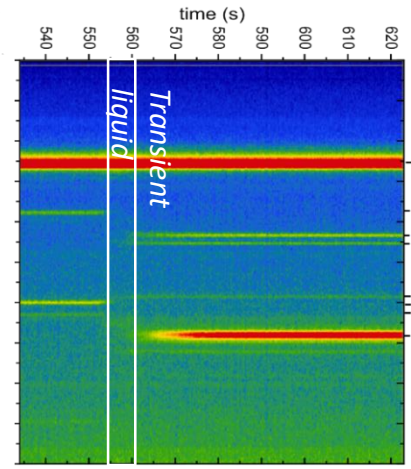
GIWAXS detector



Movable rack with the experimental set-up



Experiment conditions



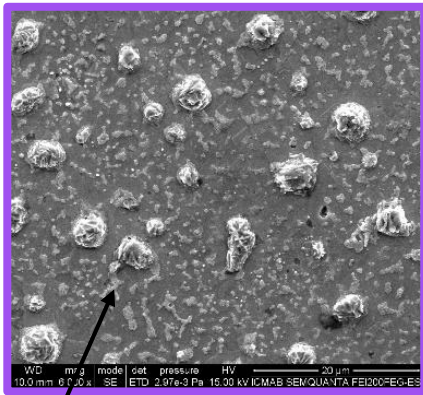
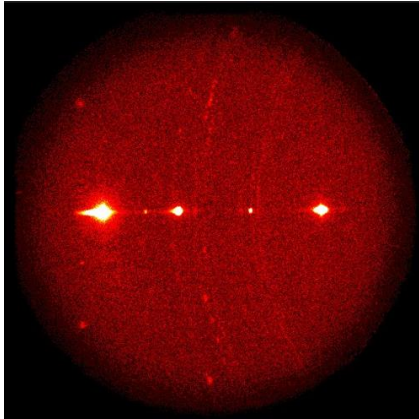
Synchrotron XRD

Mass spectroscopy

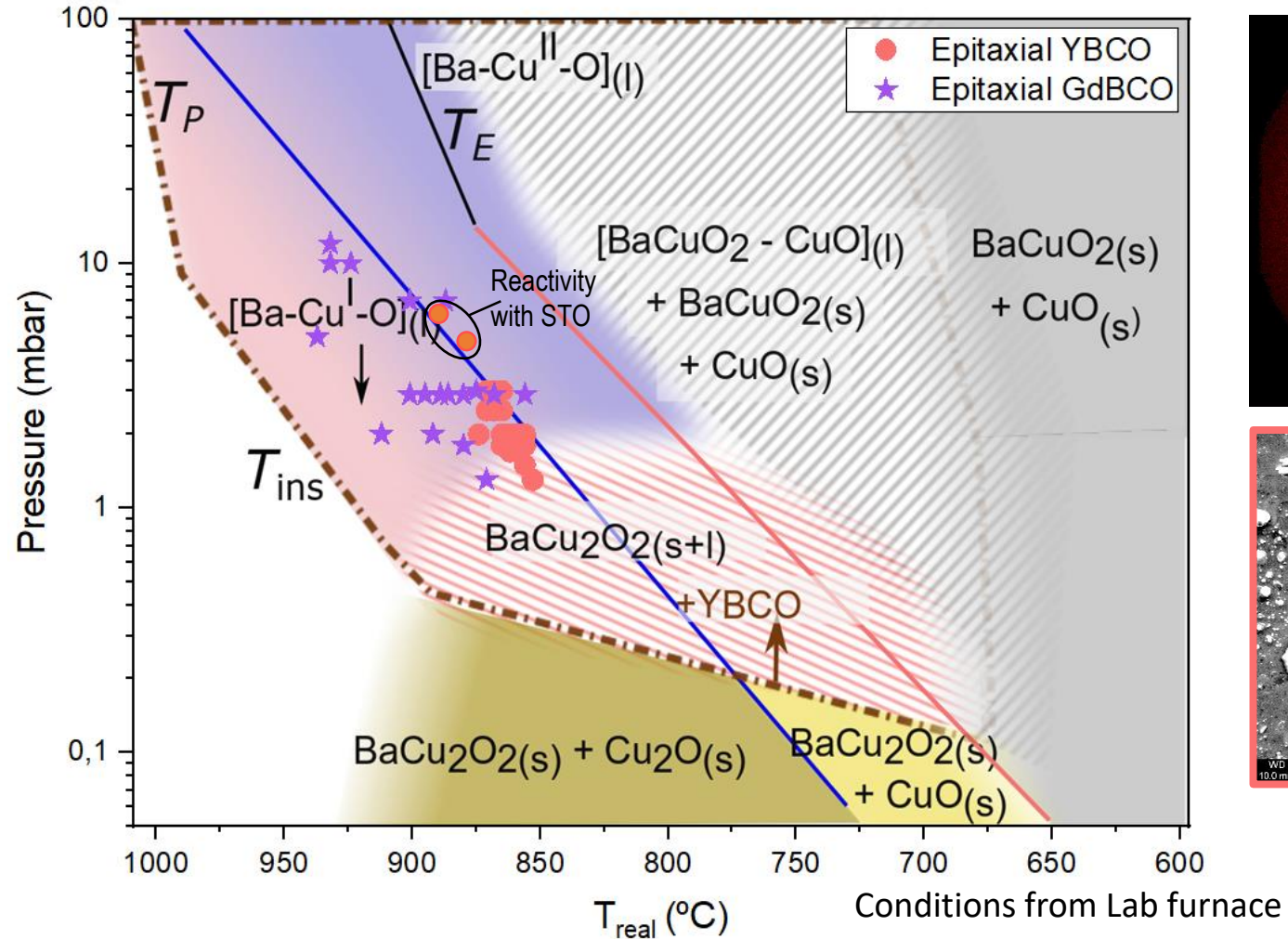
Resistivity

TLAG-CSD: Versatile, large epitaxial window

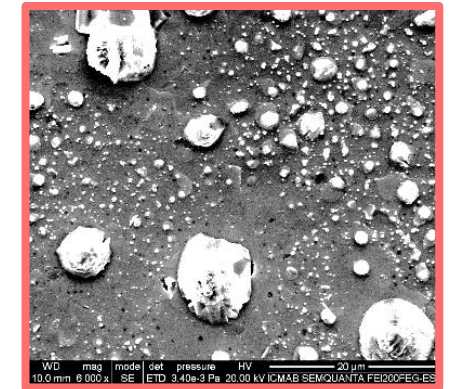
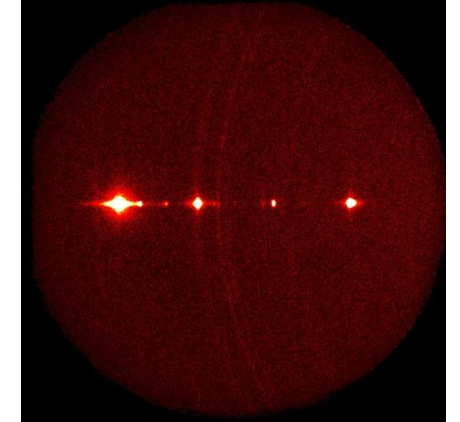
GdBCO/STO



CuO Surface precipitates from the Cu rich-stoichiometry



YBCO/STO



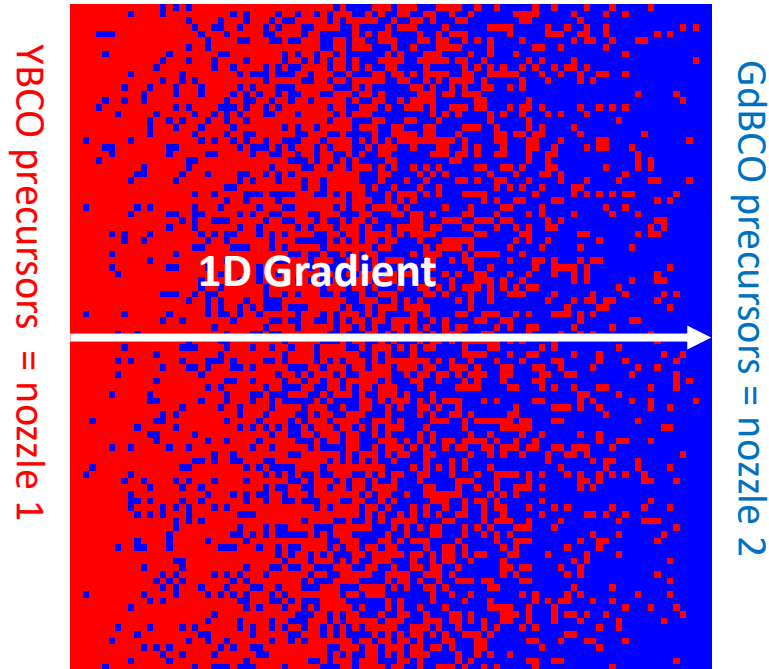
RE solubility defines the supersaturation values, nucleation density, growth rate and epitaxial window

REBCO combinatorial compositional gradients

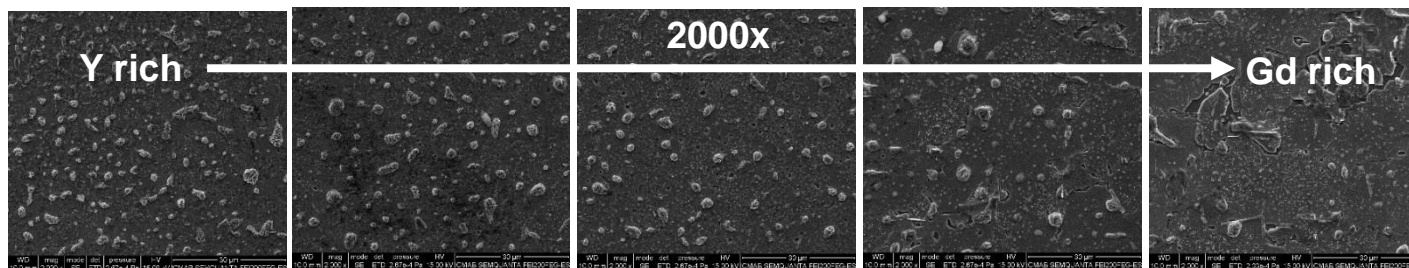
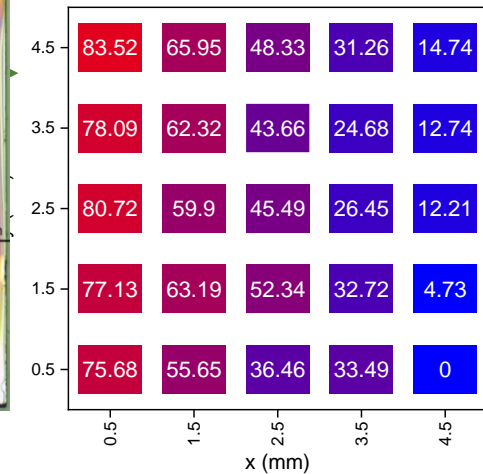
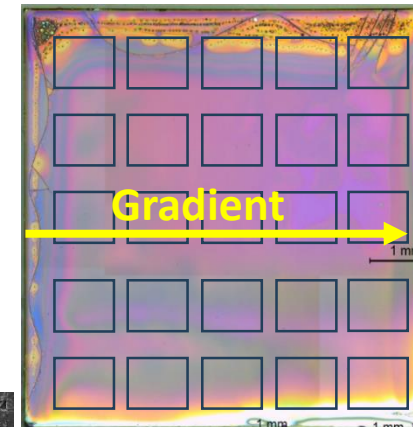
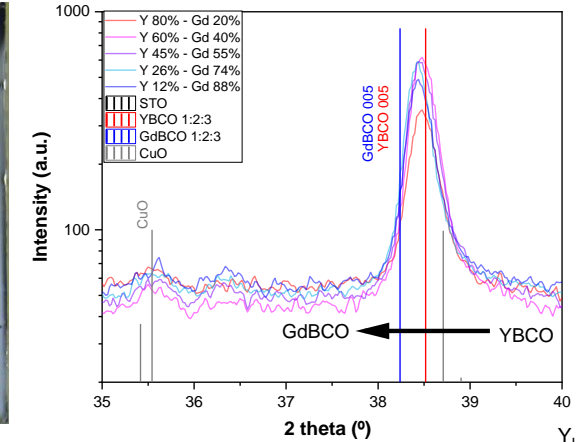
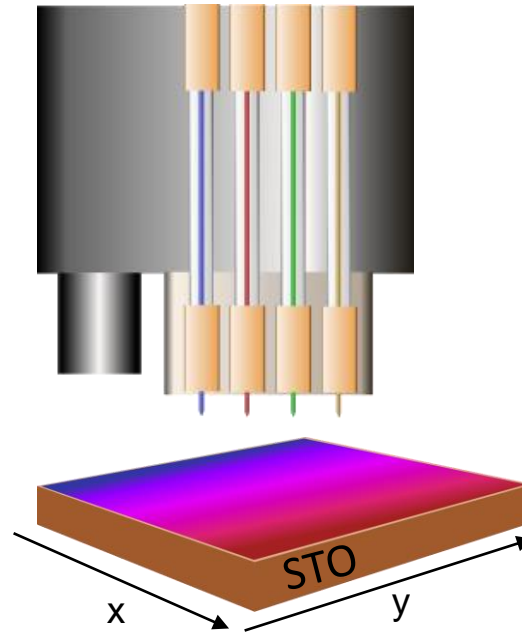
Allows for fast screening of compositions and process parameters

See 5MOr2A-02, C. Pop

Bitmap Image supplied to the printer to obtain a combinatorial sample



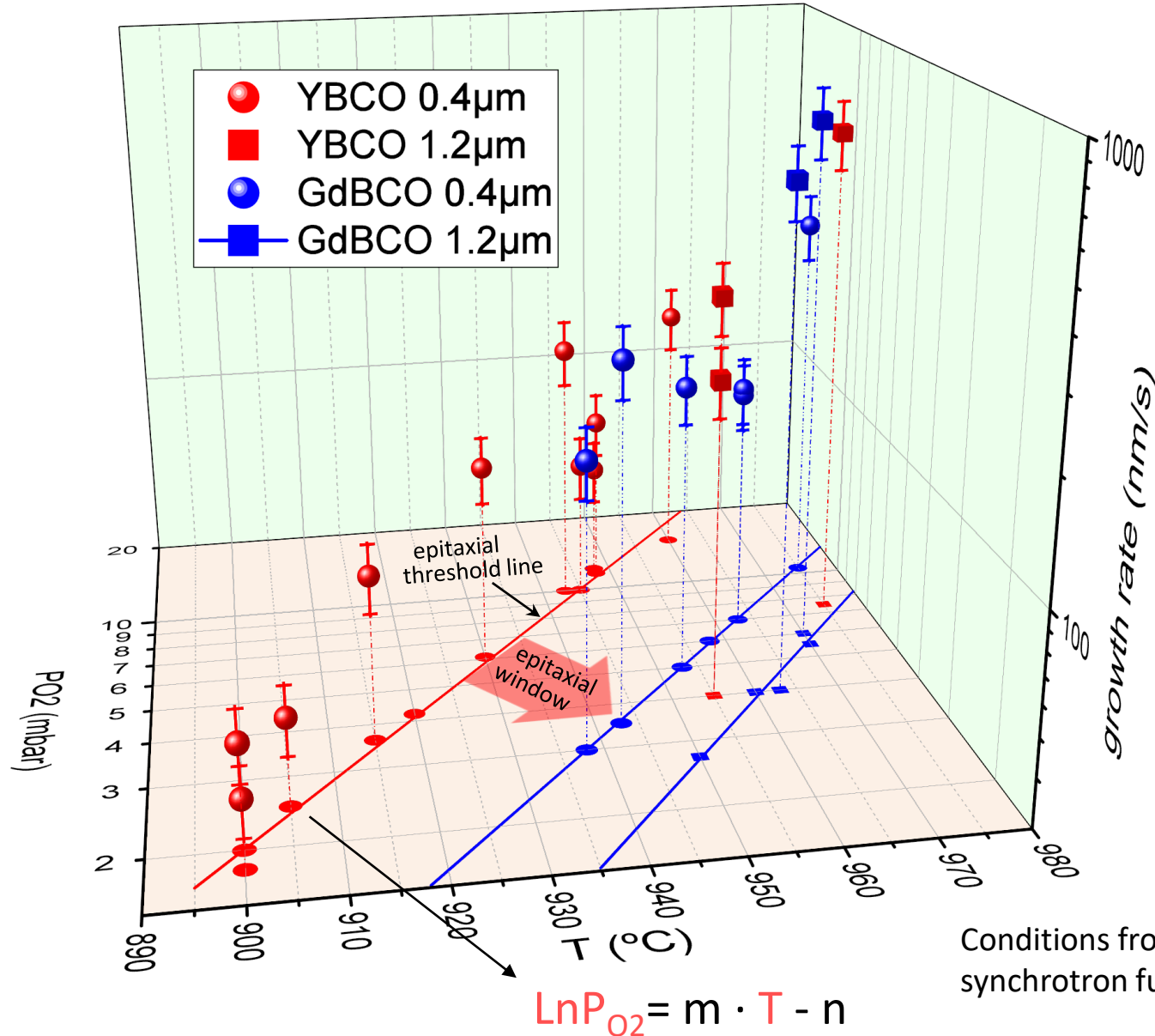
Via inkjet printing



Colaboration with T. Kiss for superconducting analysis by SHPM

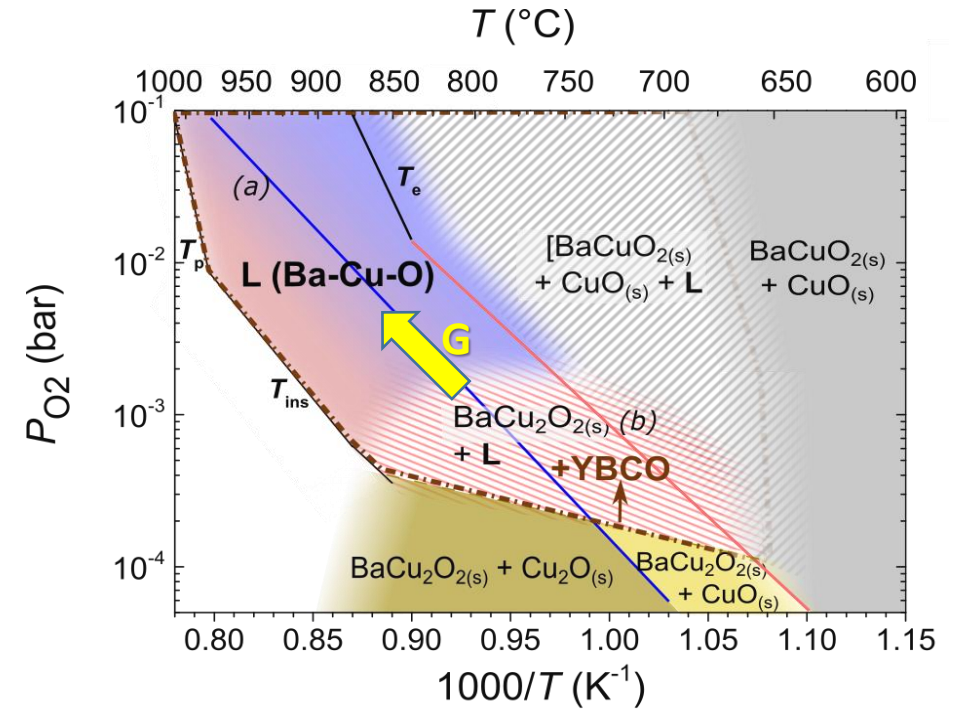
T. Puig -ASC2024

Growth rate dependence on TLAG growth conditions

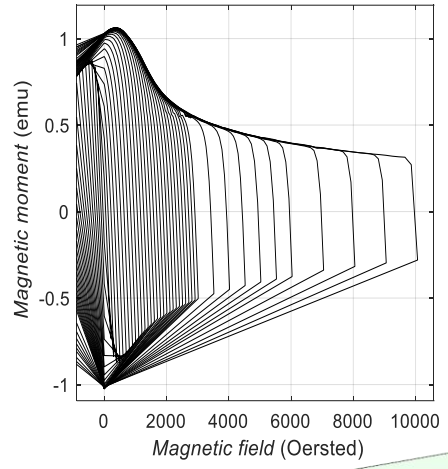


Conditions from ALBA synchrotron furnace

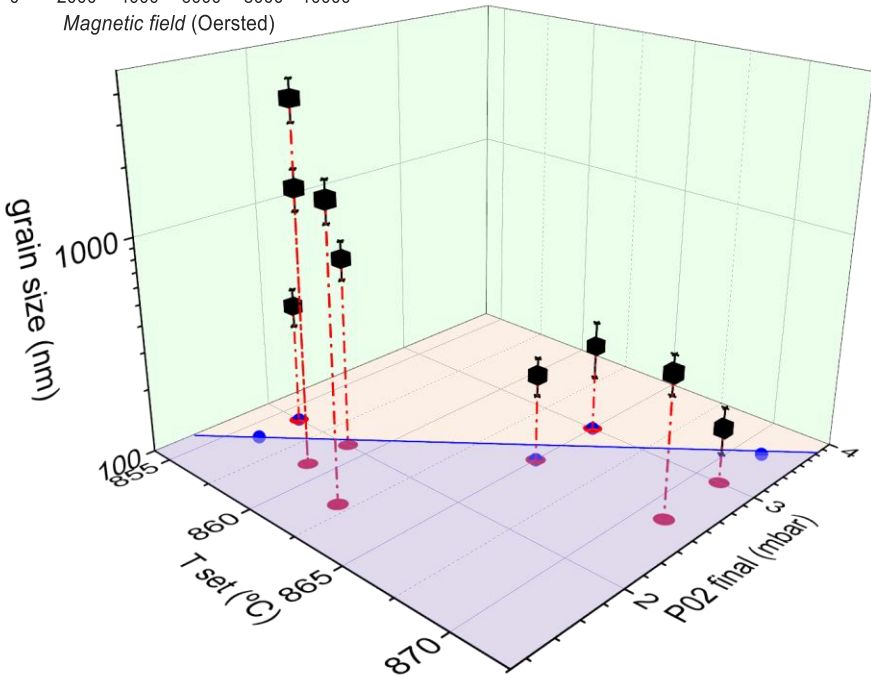
Growth rate, G , \uparrow if P_{O_2} (+ T) \uparrow



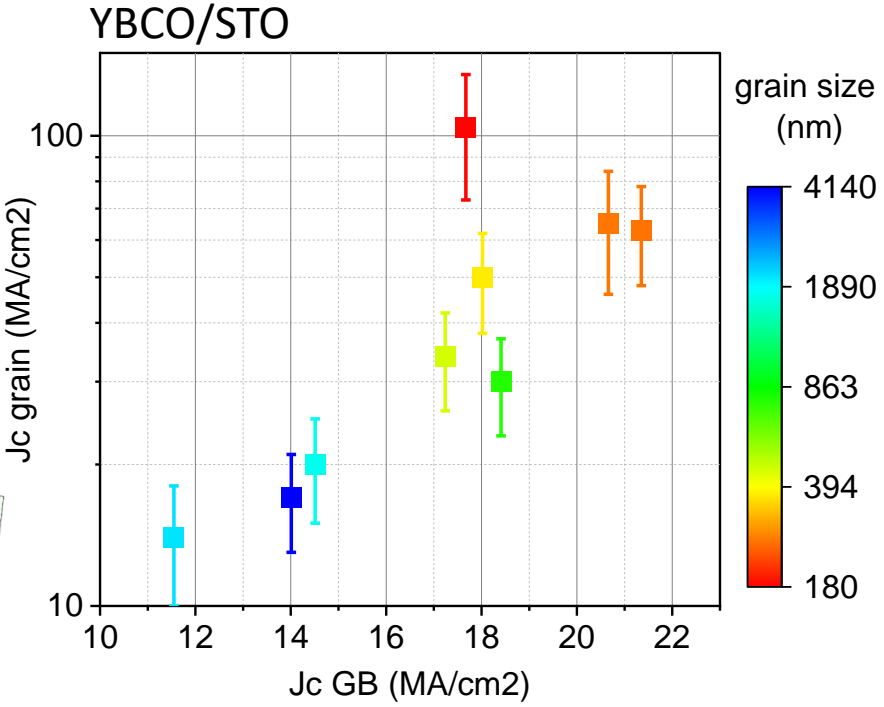
From magnetic granularity analysis of TLAG films



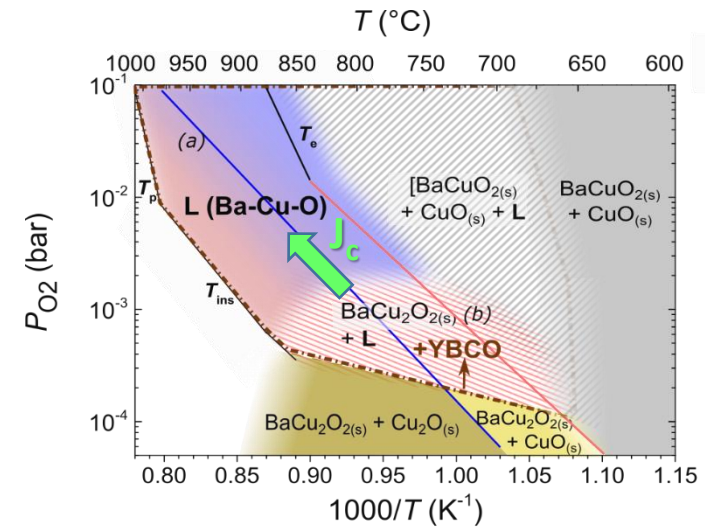
A. Palau et al, Phys. Rev. B (2007)



Grain size, a , \downarrow if P_{O_2} (and T) \uparrow
 (in agreement with \uparrow nucleation density and \uparrow supersaturation)



$J_c \uparrow$ if grain size, a , \downarrow
 (in agreement with other CSD methods)



High growth rates (high supersaturation conditions) are beneficial for TLAG films

Microstructure of TLAG pristine films at high growth rates

Main defects:

- SF
- partial disloc.
- strain
- TB
- oxygen and cluster vacancies

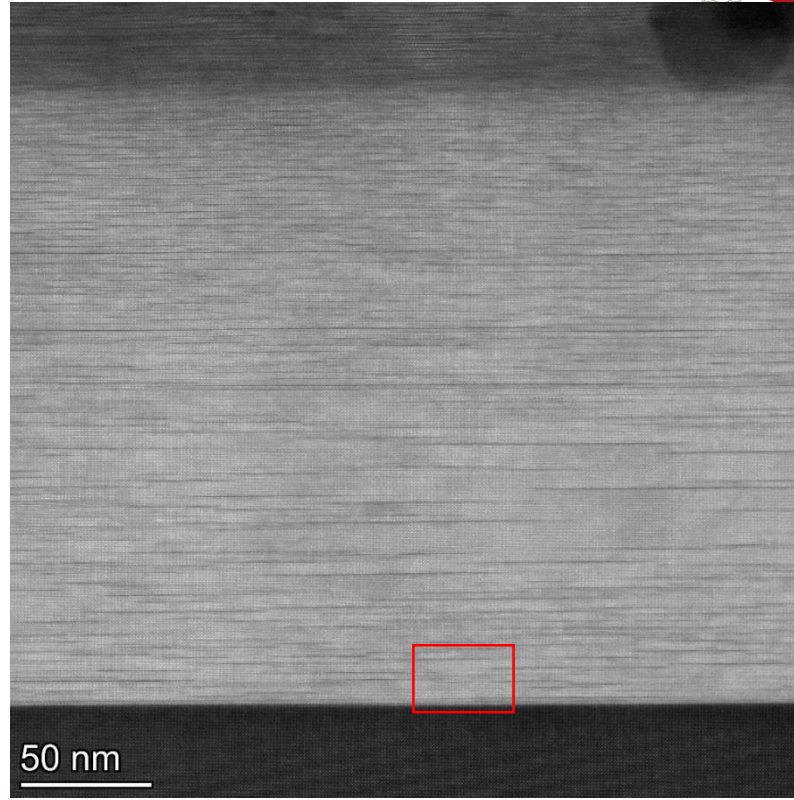
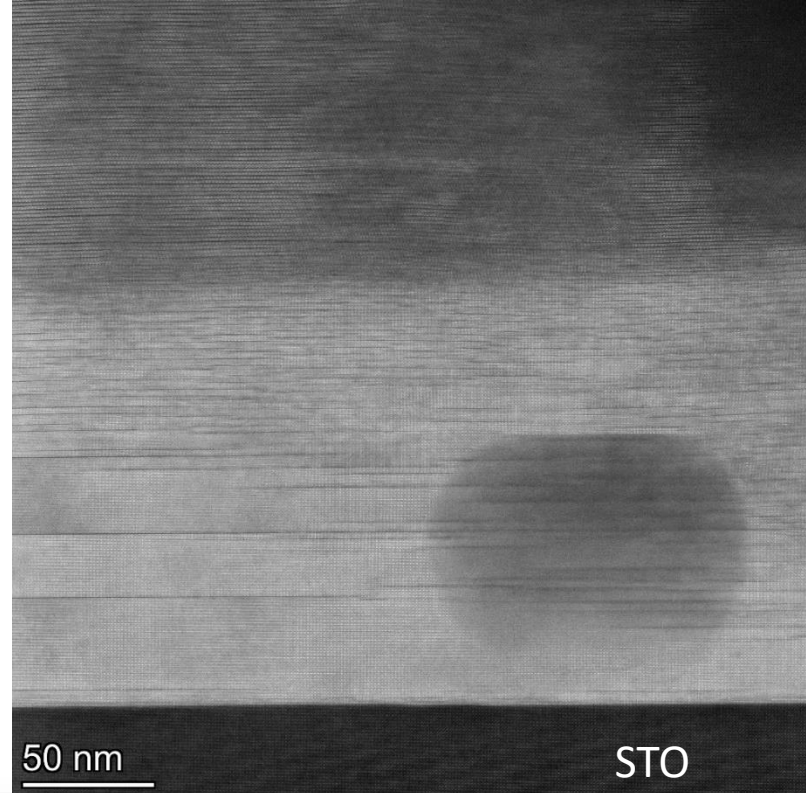
High density of **long** intergrowths (SF)

High density of **short** SFs

Low density of **long** SFs

STEM-HAADF

YBCO/STO



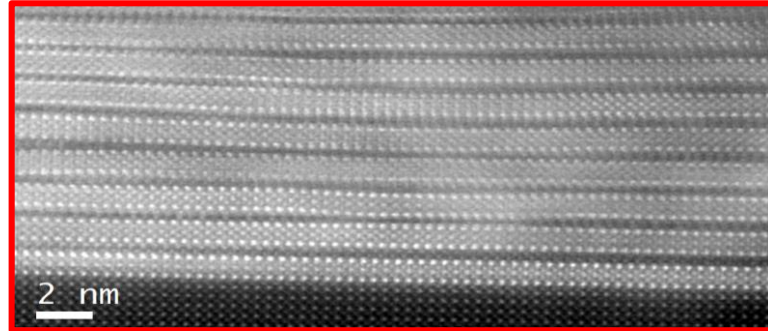
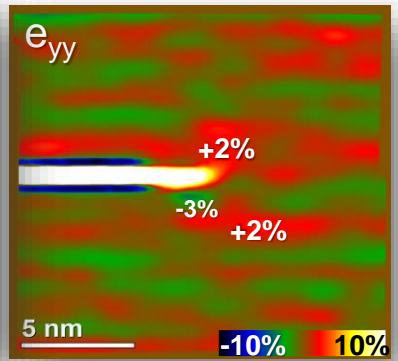
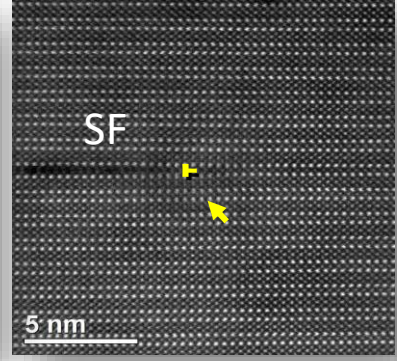
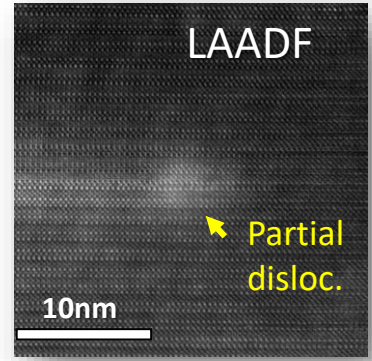
High density of **long** SFs

High density of **short** SFs

Medium density of **long** SFs

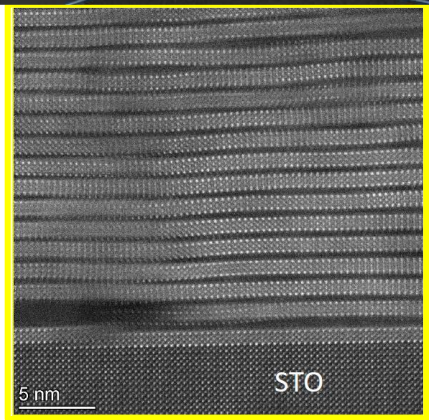
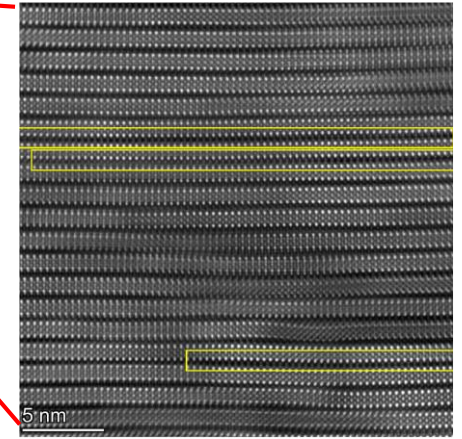
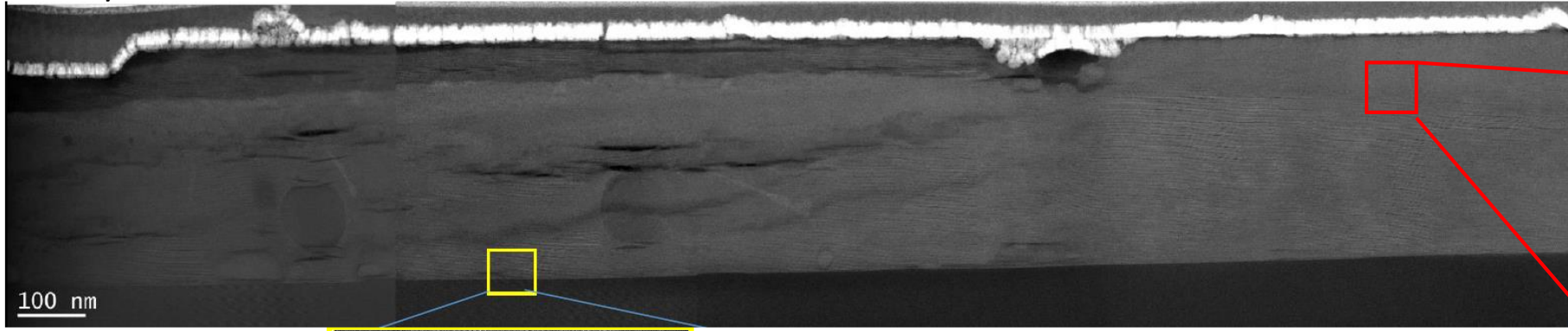
High density of **short** SFs

Strain accumulated at the partial dislocation surrounding the SF (**NANO**STRAIN)
 Also measured by XRD (Williamson-Hall)



STEM-HAADF from TLAG films at different conditions

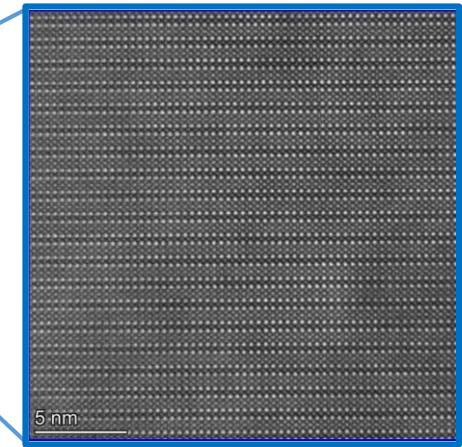
YBCO/STO



350 nm, $J_c(77K)=2.5 \text{ MA/cm}^2$

Stablishing the correlation between defects microstructure, process conditions, supersaturation and growth rate is the next step

750 nm, $J_c(77K)=2 \text{ MA/cm}^2$

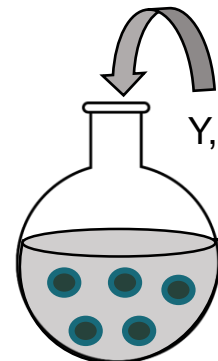
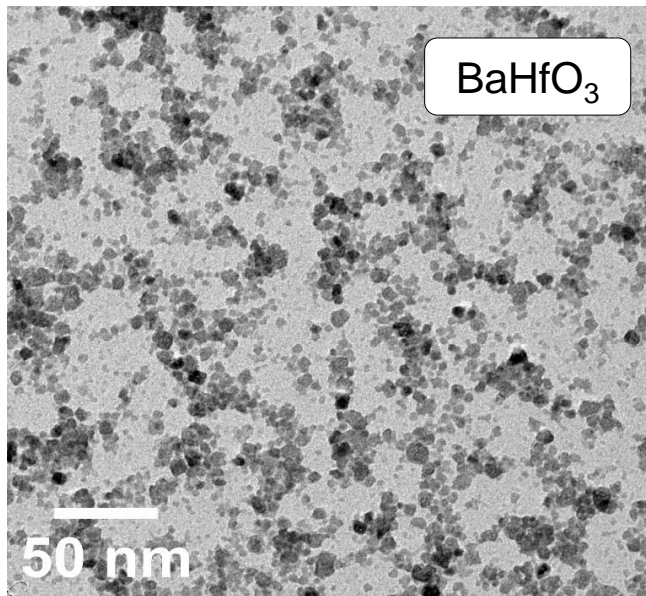
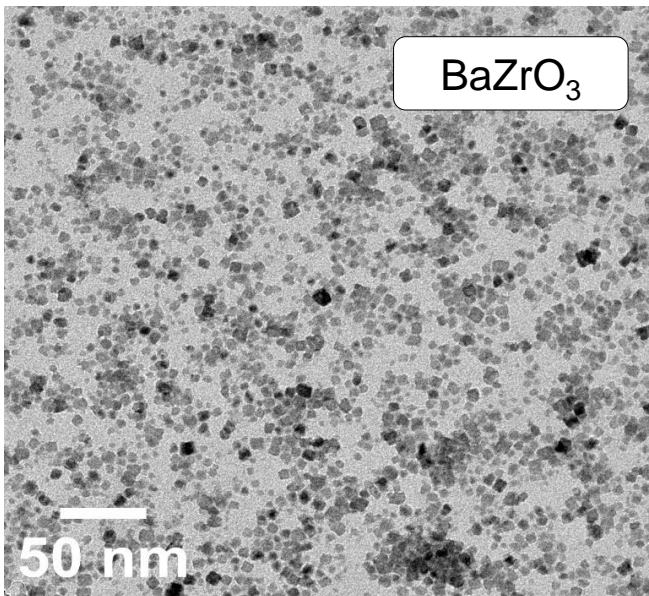


TLAG nanocomposites with Multifunctional Colloidal Inks

Hybrid Hydrolitic-Solvothermal Synthesis (H2S2)

BaMO₃ (M= Zr, Hf)

N. Chamorro et al, RSC Adv. (2020)



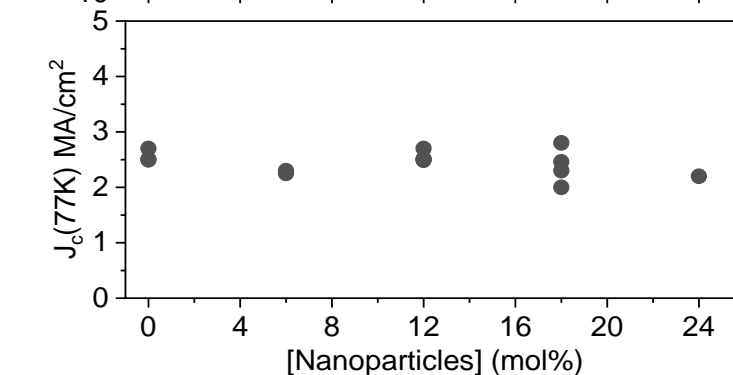
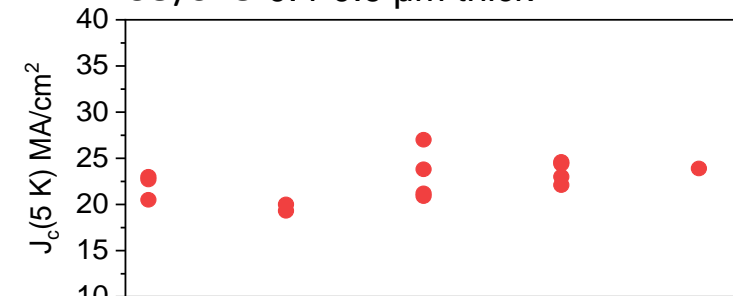
NP solution

Colloidal- metalorganic ink
stable for months and scaled
up to 1L

(Patent EP22382741)

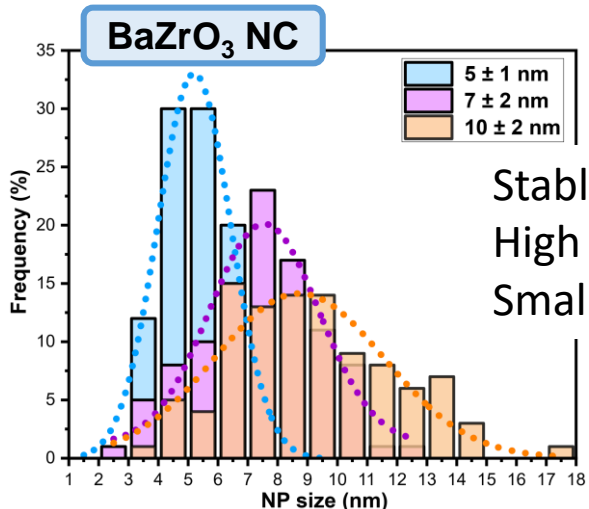
See 5MOr2A-02, C. Pop

High performance up to 24%M BMO
YBCO/STO 0.4-0.9 μm thick

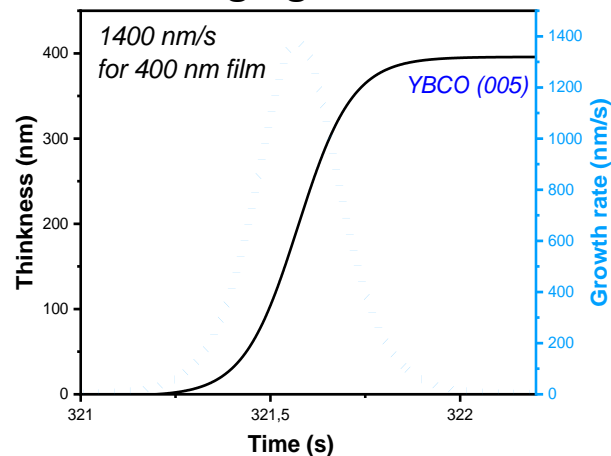


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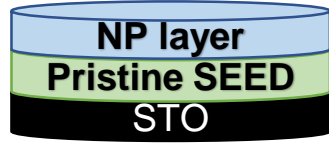
Ultra-high growth rates



Microstructure of TLAG nanocomposite films

Main defects:

- SF
- partial disloc.
- strain
- TB
- oxygen and cluster vacancies
- NP



STEM-HAADF

High density of long SFs

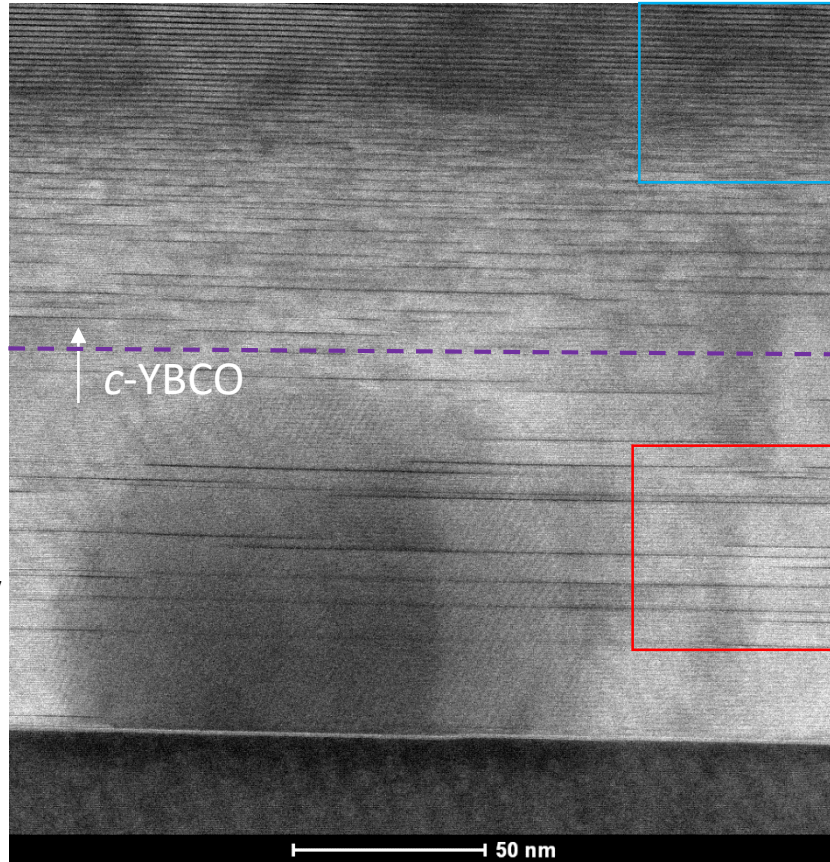
High density of short SFs

nanocomposite

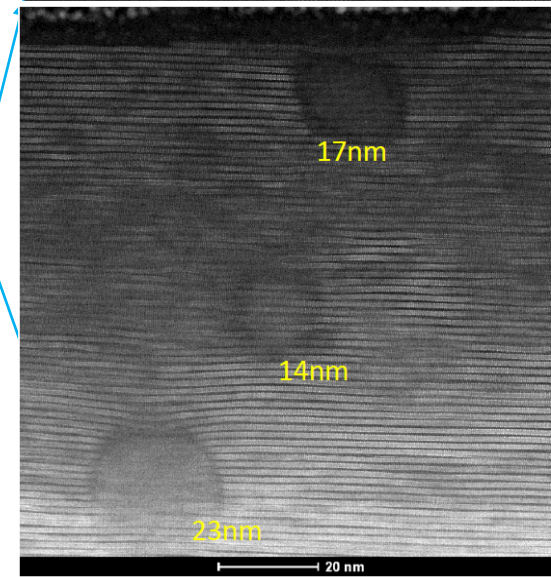
pristine

Medium density of long SFs

c-YBCO



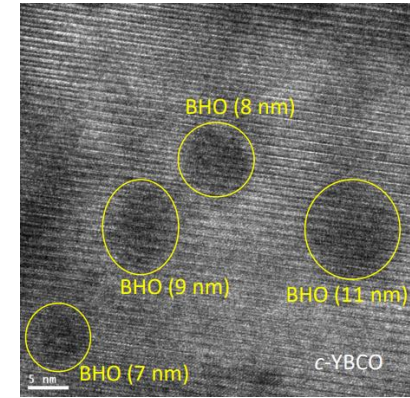
BZO NPs in YBCO 550 nm films



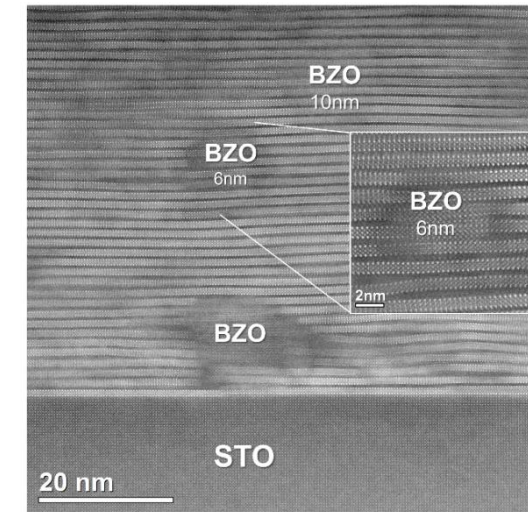
(14 nm BZO is epitaxial)

(23 nm is random)

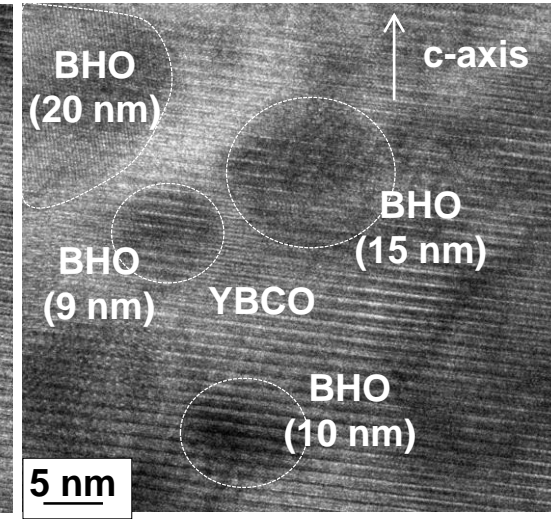
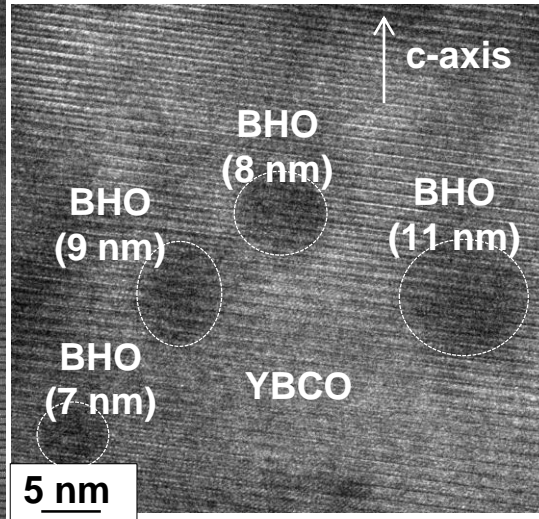
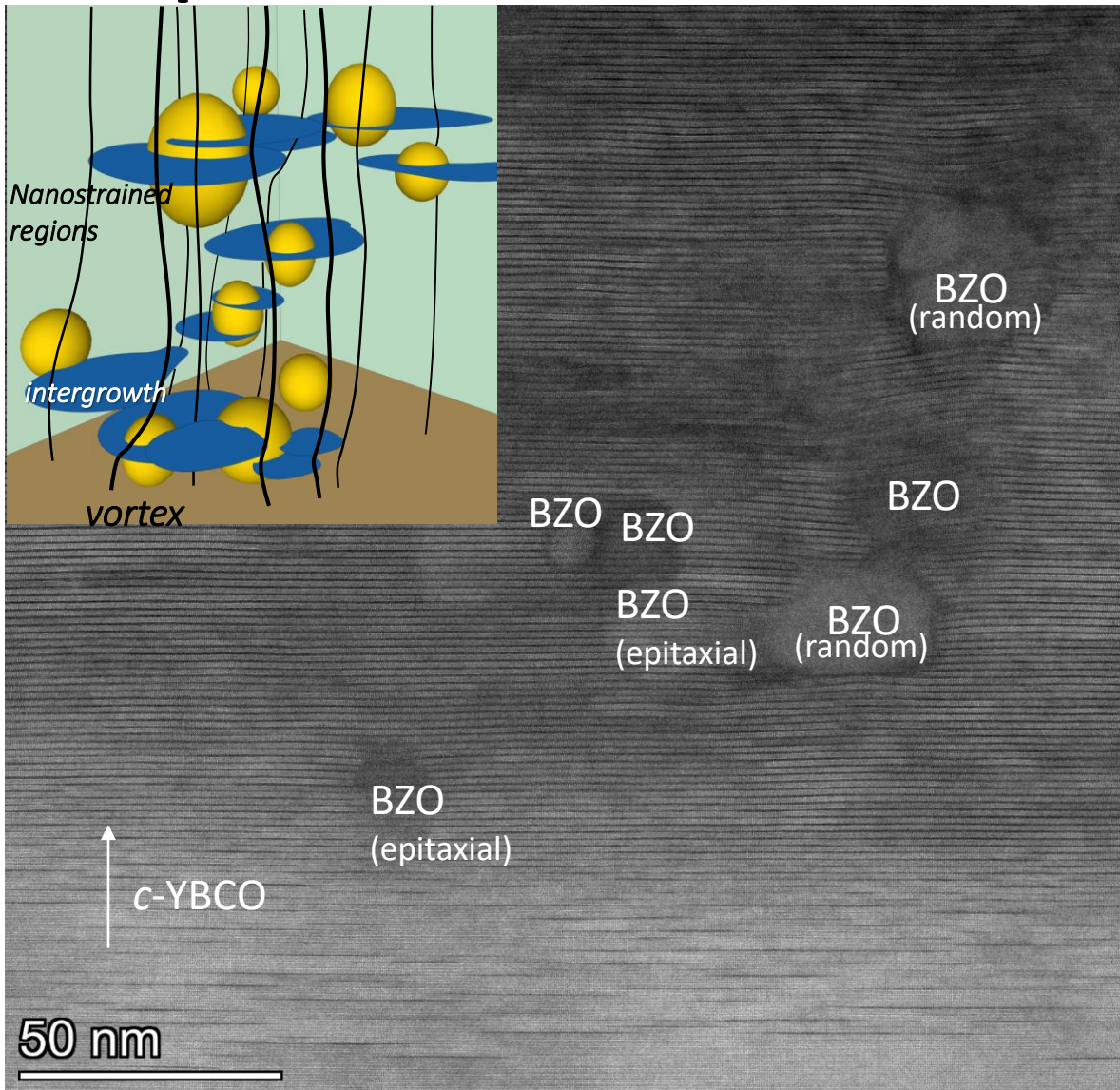
BHO NPs in YBCO



BZO NPs in YBCO



High throughput TLAG-CSD epitaxial superconducting nanocomposite films



Epitaxial NPs (7-11 nm < 20 nm)

Favourable to rotate at the liquid/solid interface

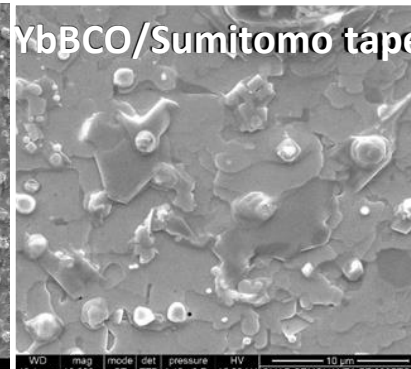
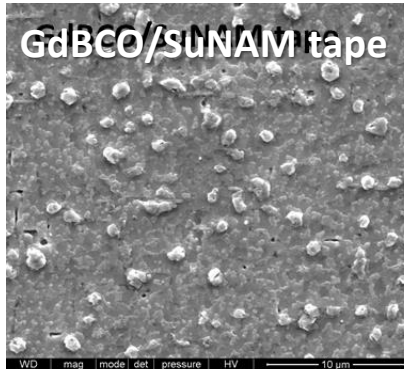
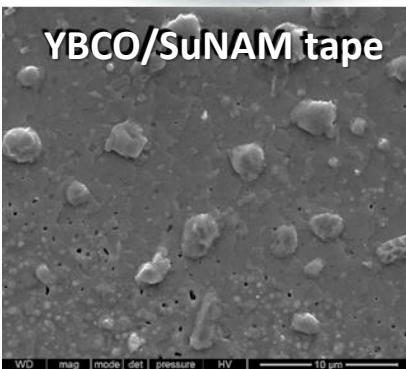
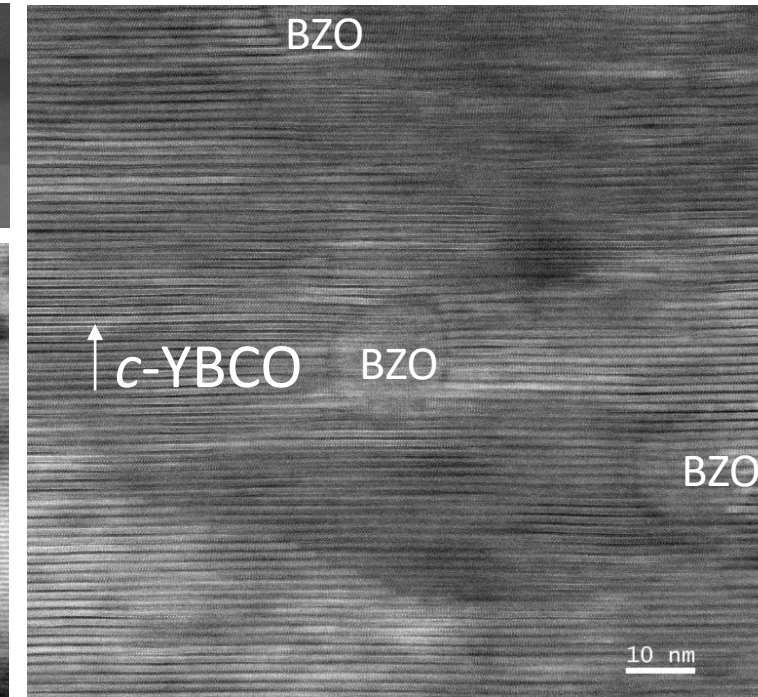
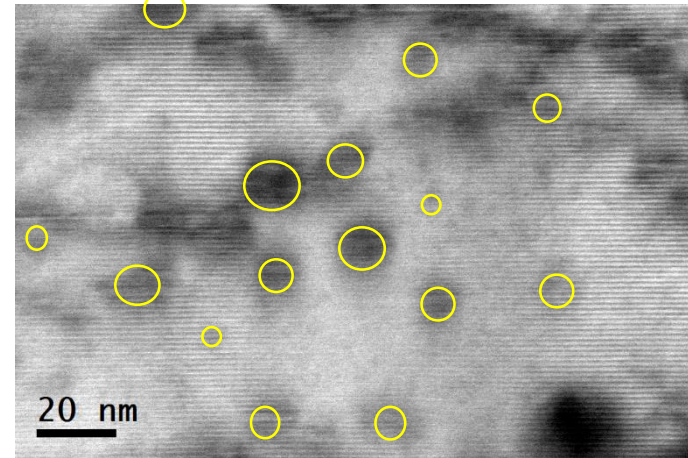
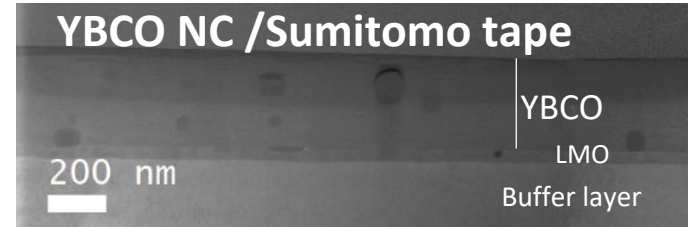
Random NPs ≥ 20 nm

TLAG Coated conductors



See 2MOr1C-05, R. Vlad

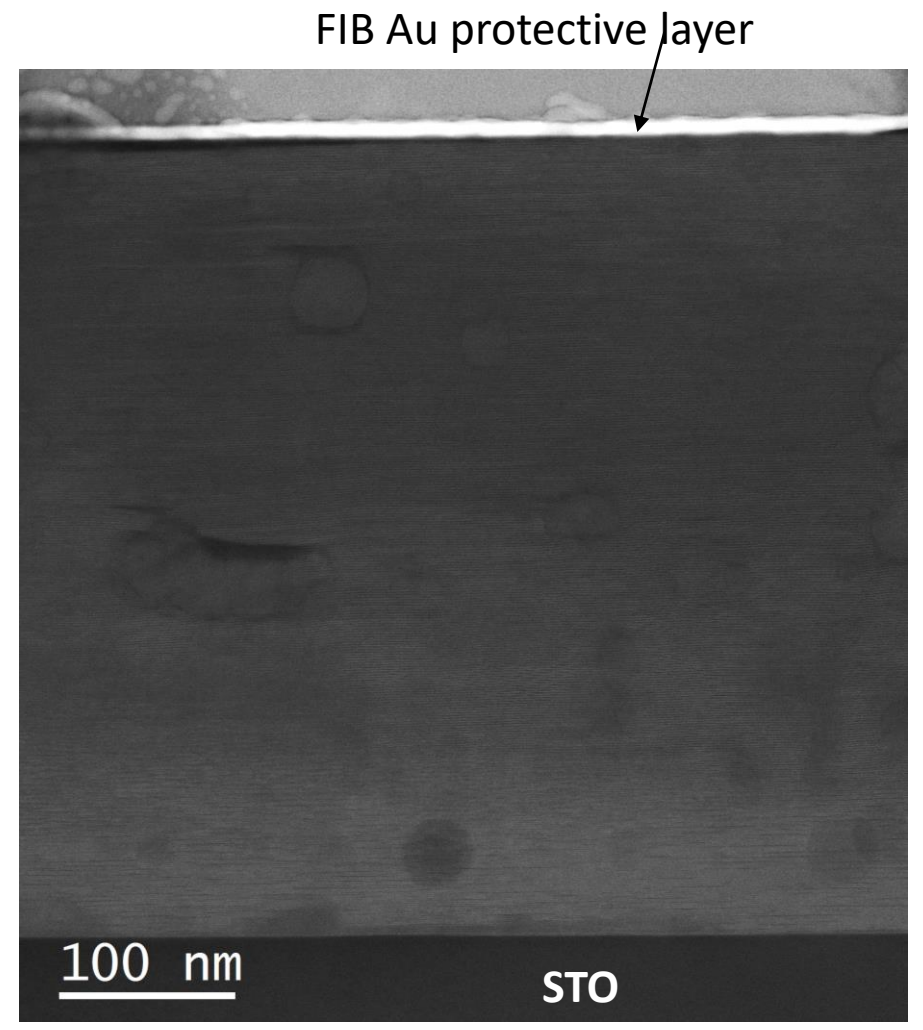
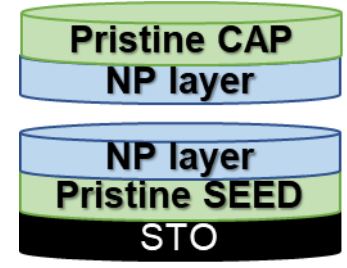
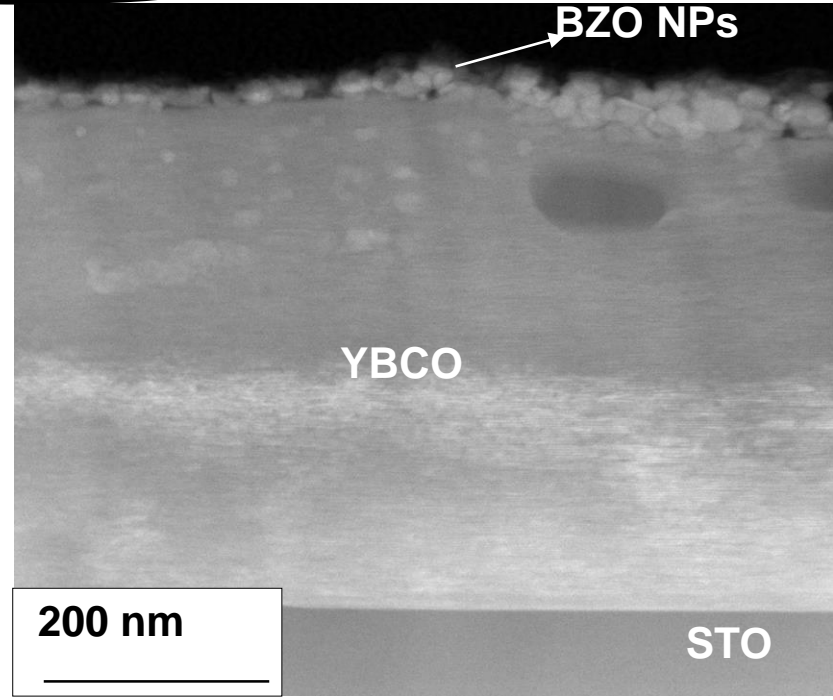
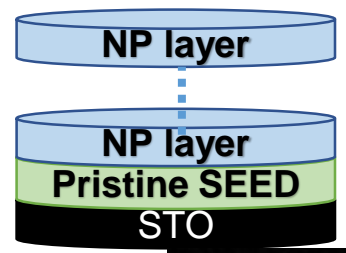
Slot die
now with 40 mm-width
printhead capabilities



Microstructure is reproduced in 250-750 nm CC
High superconducting properties: $J_c(77K) = 1.7-2 \text{ MA/cm}^2$

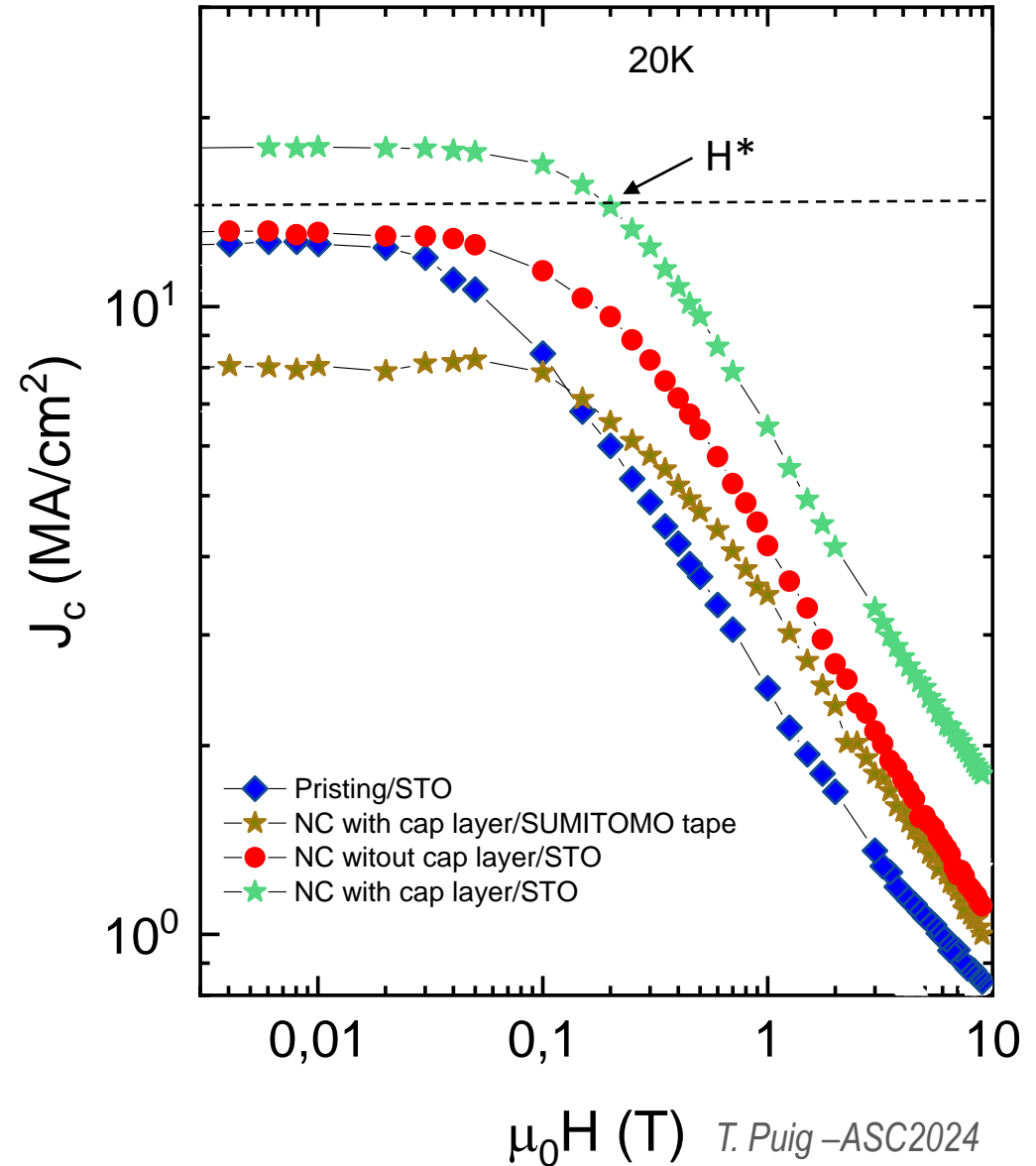
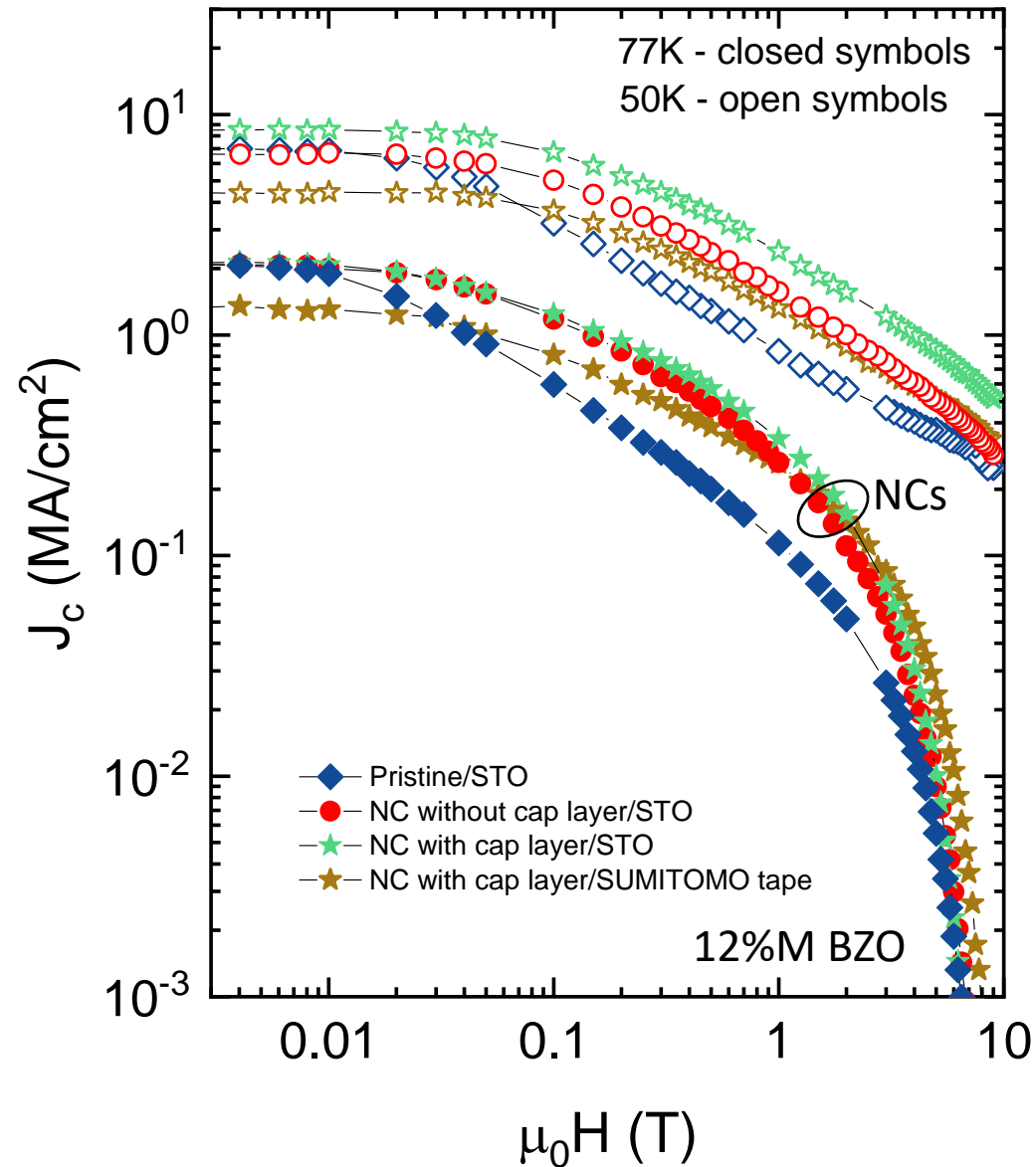
Furnace for 40 mm-width tape on going

YBCO TLAG-CSD nanocomposite films with small nanoparticles

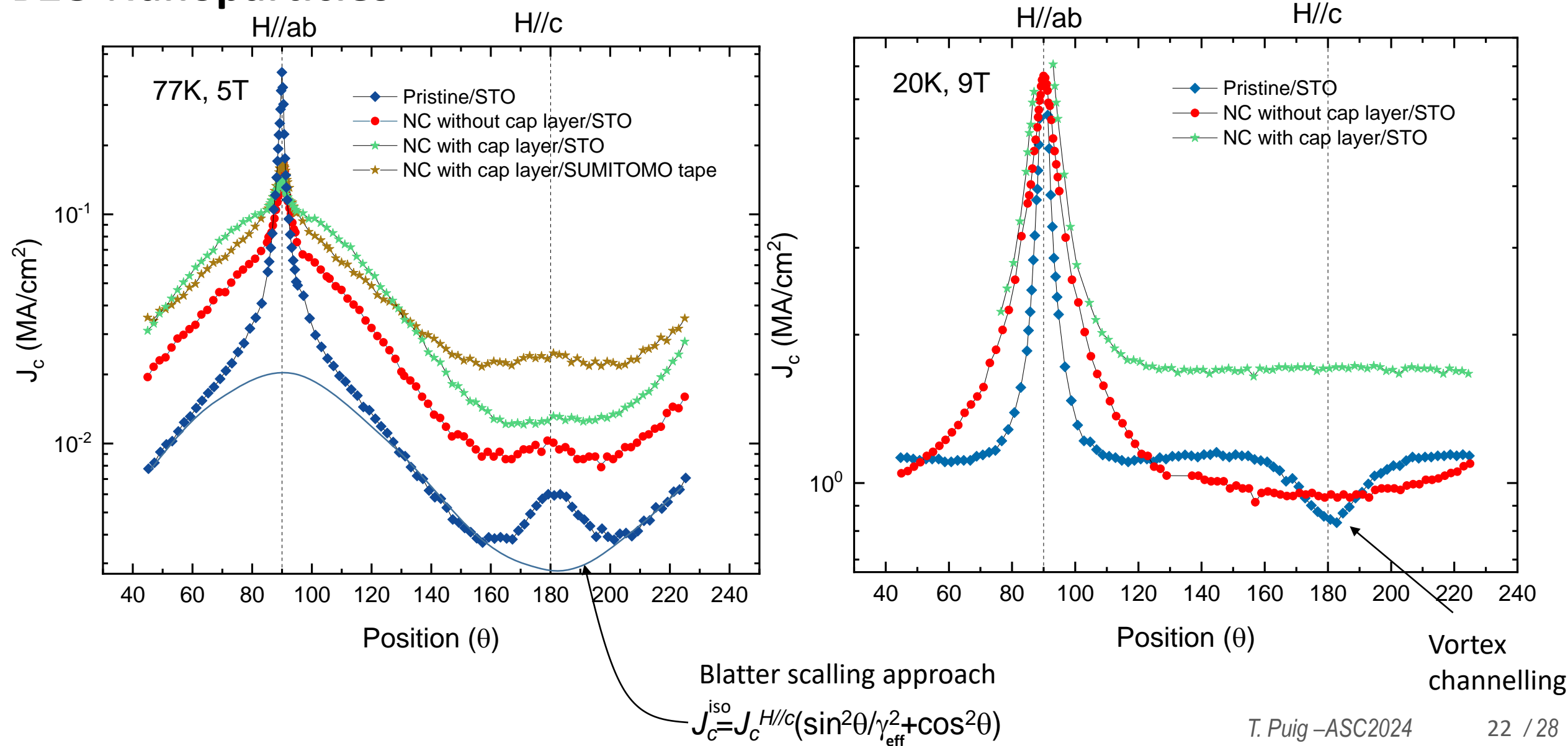


- Small nanoparticle (5 nm) tend to promote some pushing effect
- A pristine thin cap layer is able to avoid it
- The different liquid viscosities and densities (Pristine vs NC with the additional NPs solid part) might be at the origin of liquids non-miscibility

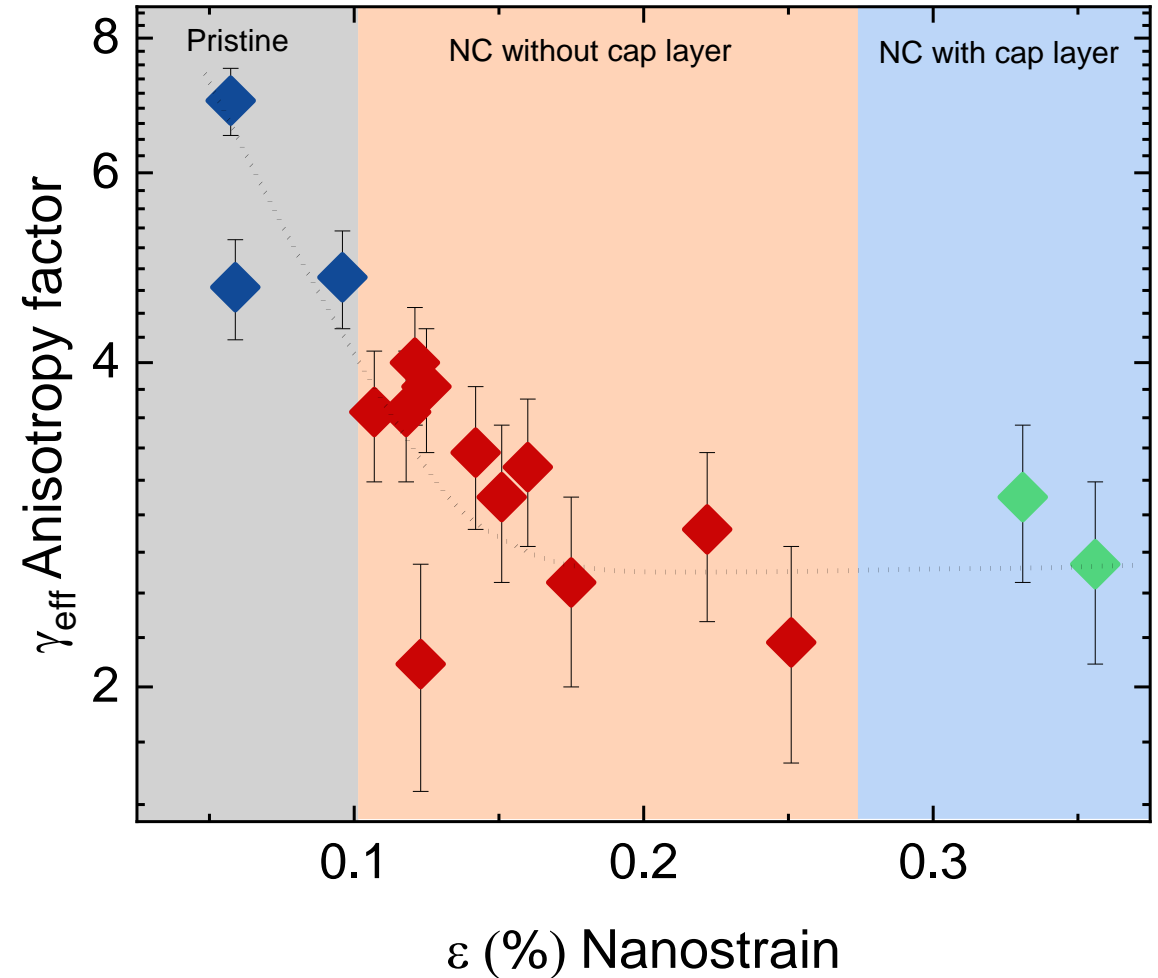
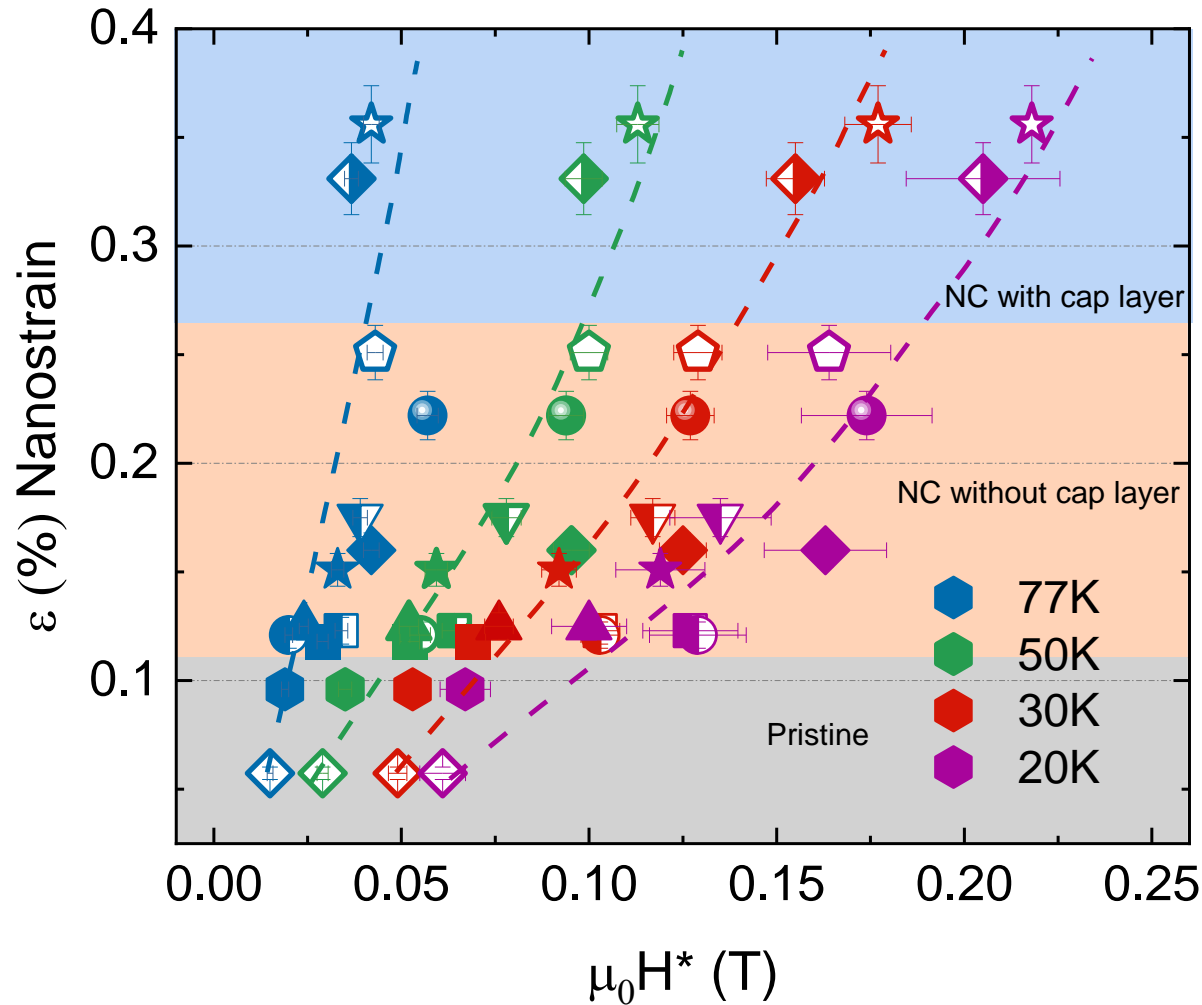
Superconducting properties of YBCO Nanocomposites with small BZO Nanoparticles



Superconducting properties of YBCO Nanocomposites with BZO Nanoparticles

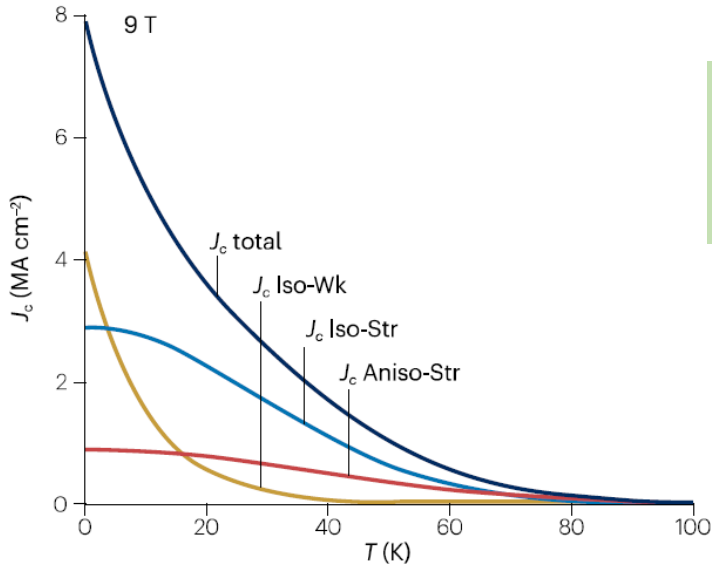


Superconducting properties of YBCO Nanocomposites with BZO Nanoparticles

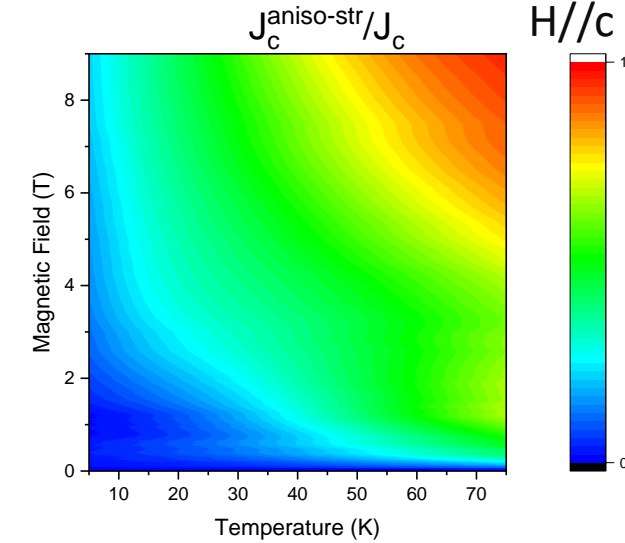
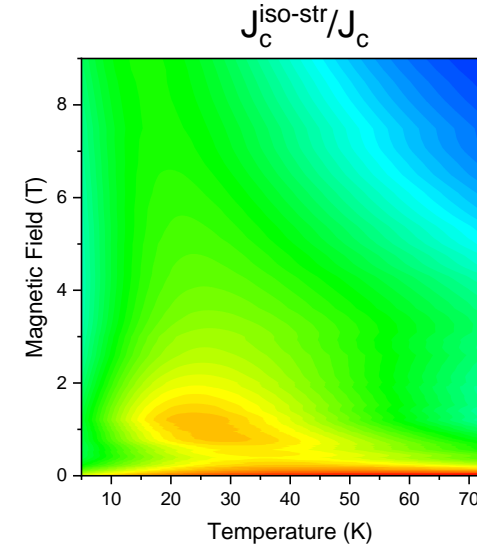
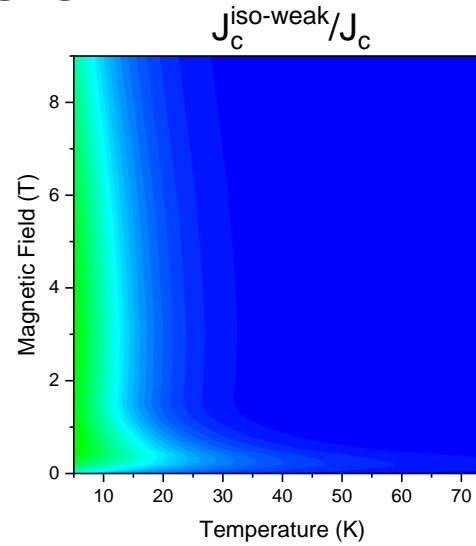


Strong correlation between Nanostrain and H^* and effective anisotropy factor

Pinning Model Analysis



Pristine

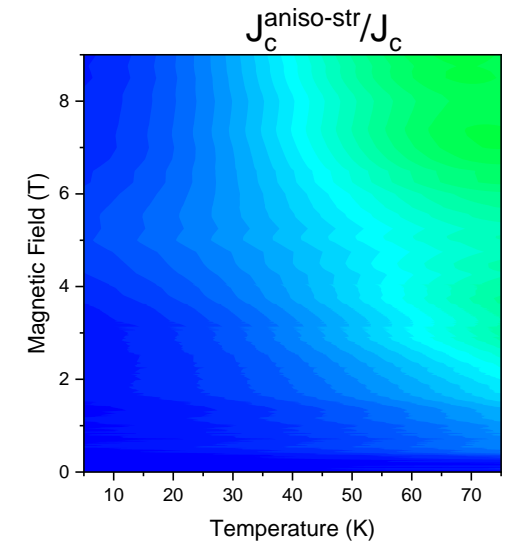
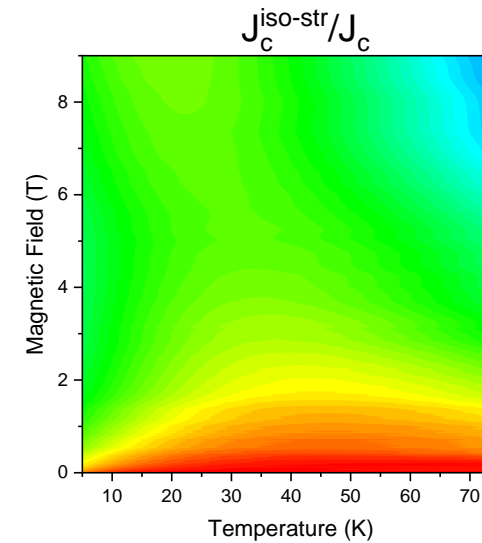


$$J_c(T) = J_c^{iso-wk}(T) + J_c^{iso-str}(T) + J_c^{aniso-str}(T)$$

$$J_c^{wk}(T) = J_c^{wk}(0) e^{-\frac{T}{T_0}}$$

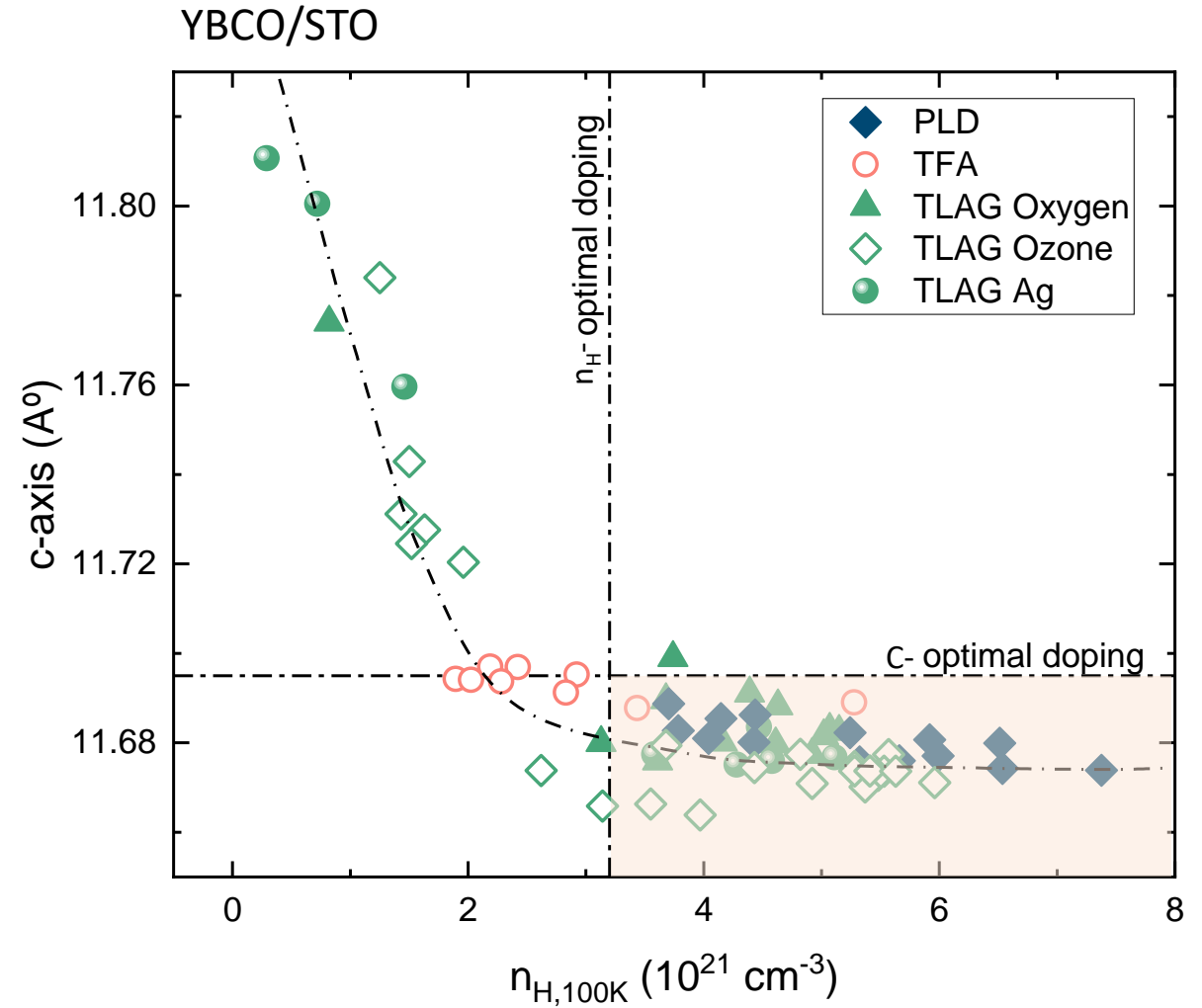
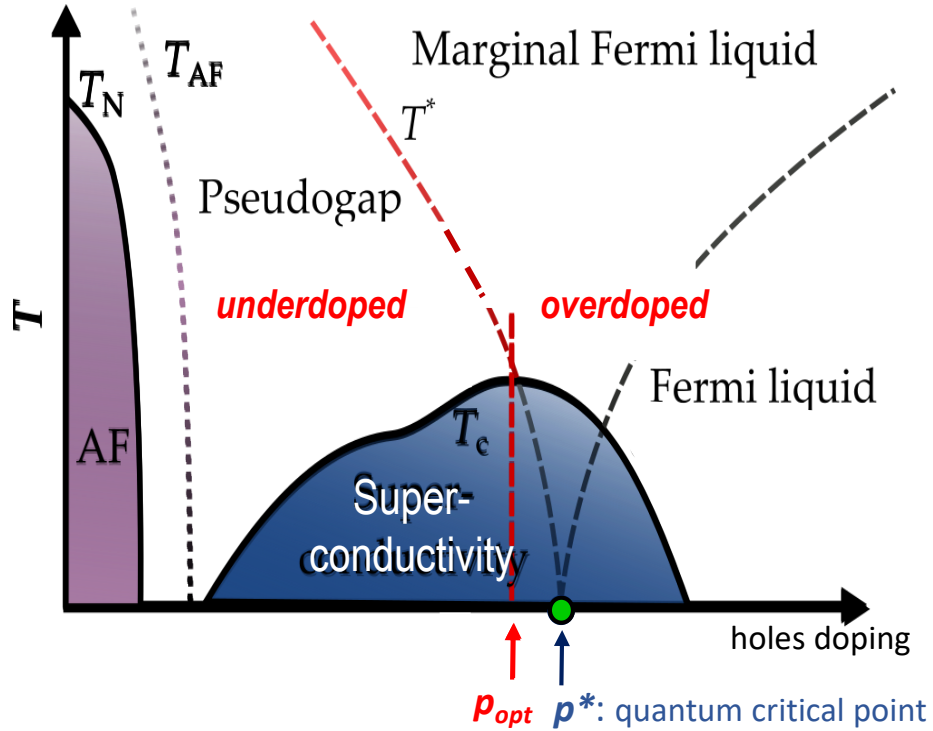
$$J_c^{str}(T) = J_c^{str}(0) e^{-3\left(\frac{T}{T^*}\right)^2}$$

Nanocomposite

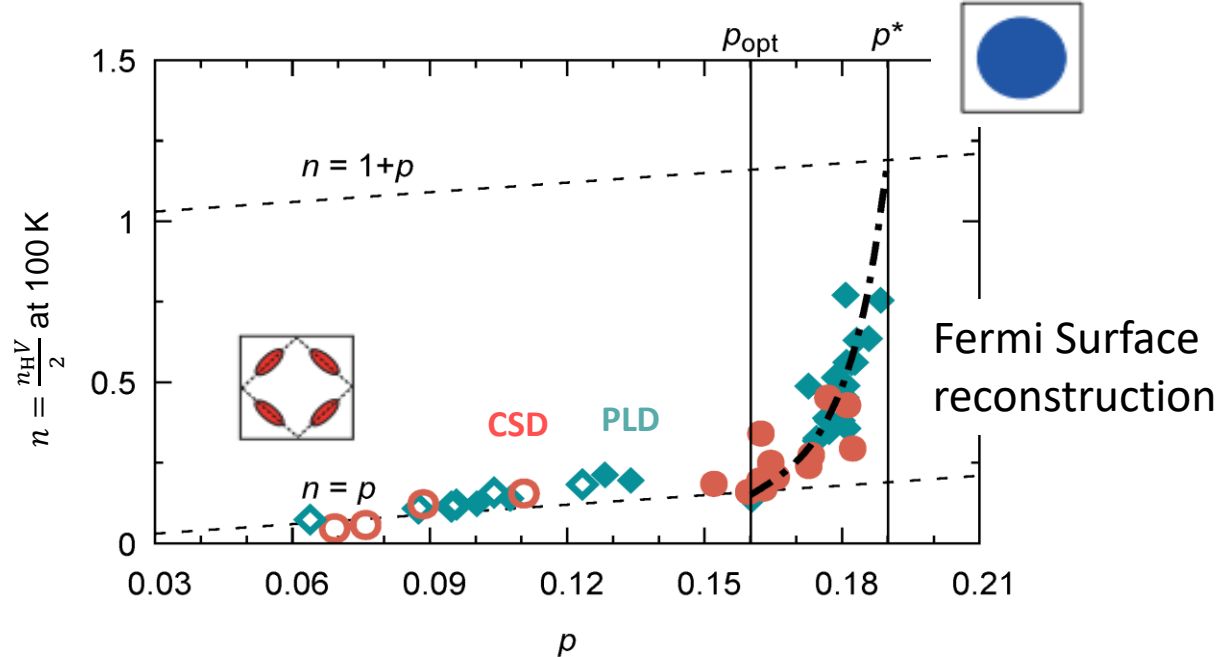


- ↑ isotropic strong pinning contribution in NCs
- ↑ anisotropic pinning contribution in pristine

Doping REBCO films

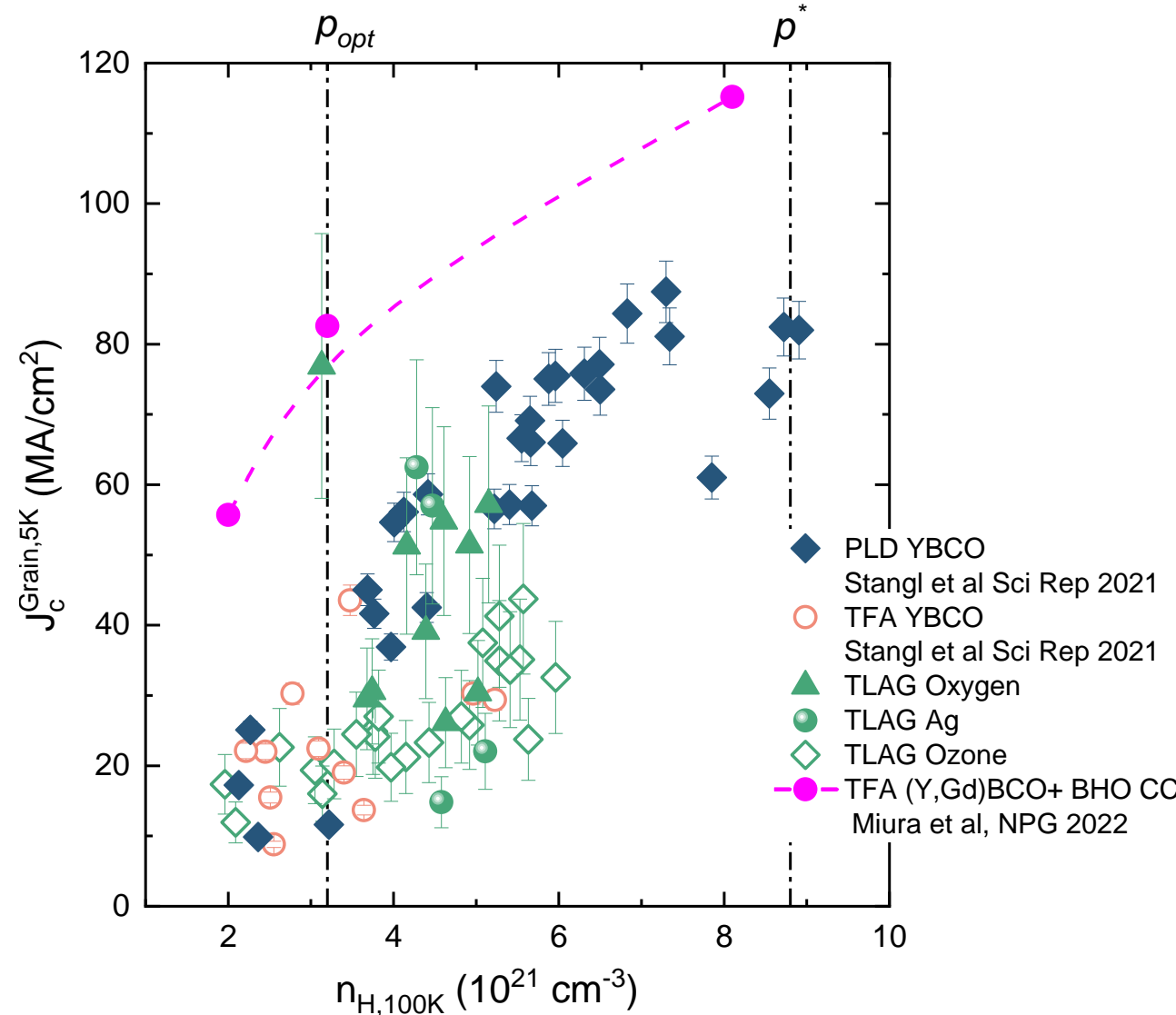


$J_c(n_H, T, H)$ in the Overdoped state: where Condensation energy and charge carrier density increases

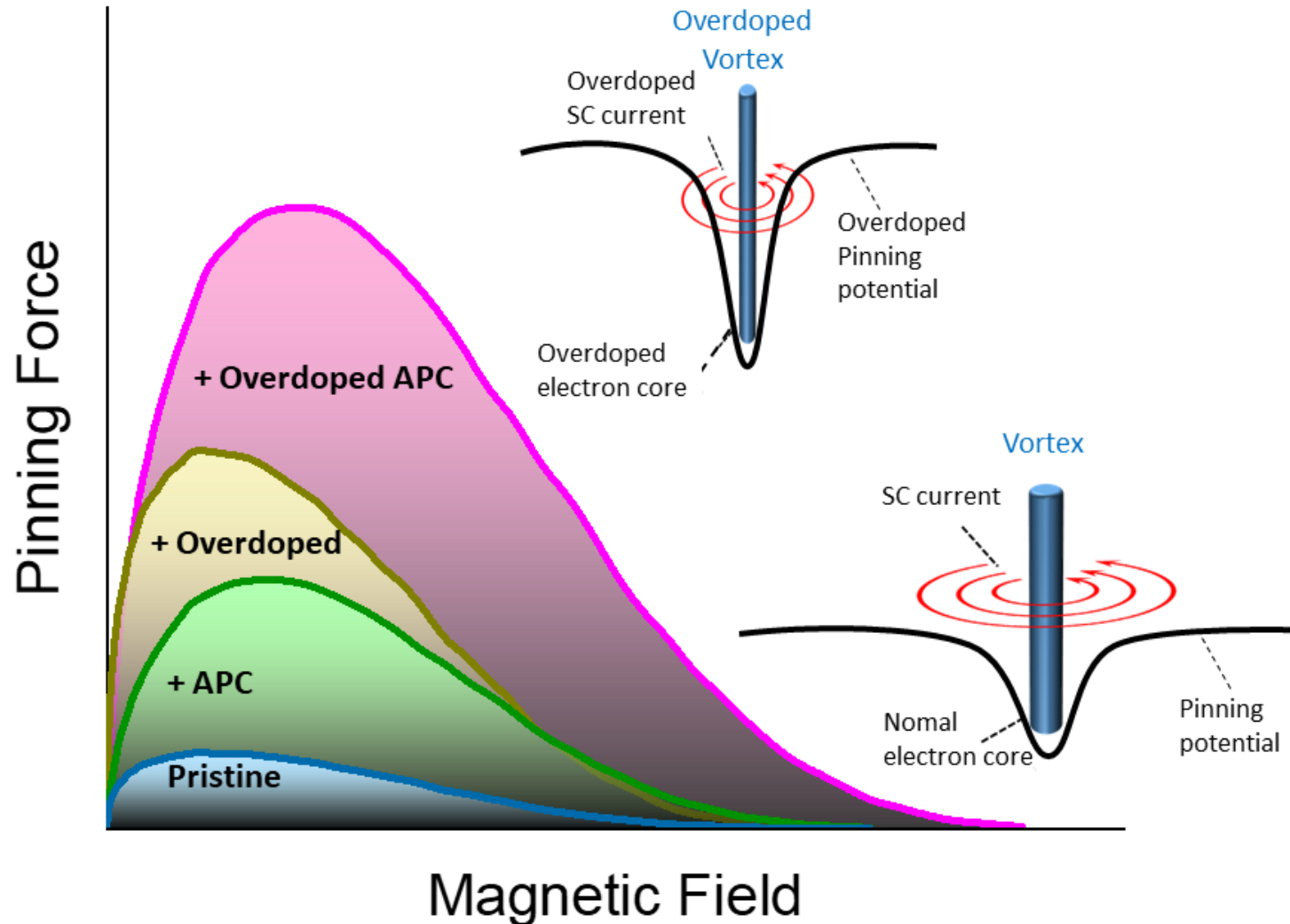


If $n_H \uparrow \rightarrow J_c^{sf} \uparrow$
but $n_H \propto E_c \propto f_p$

Interest in combining high throughput and nanocomposite CC in overdoped state



Improving vortex pinning in Coated Conductors by APC and electronic charge carriers



Double benefit of overdoping:

- $n_H \uparrow \rightarrow J_c^{sf} \uparrow$
- $\lambda \downarrow, \xi \downarrow \rightarrow E_c \uparrow \rightarrow f_p \rightarrow J_c(H) \uparrow$

Vortex pinning defects should have higher efficiency

Need to study vortex physics in the overdoped state

Conclusions

- High growth rate methods, like TLAG, are the future for making CC a persistent enabling technology
- TLAG is a high-throughput low-cost method compatible with solution deposition methods, nanocomposites growth and coated conductors
- The kinetic character enables additional versatility though increasing understanding complexity, thus in-situ growth characterizations and fast screening methods are being employed
- REBCO TLAG films expand to a very broad epitaxial window where supersaturation determines nucleation and growth rate, grain size, microstructure defects and critical currents
- They present a rich microstructure interesting for vortex pinning which efficiency is increased by overdoping

Tomorrow:

5MOr1B “Get together: Challenges and Opportunities of Superconducting Materials”