

## Critical current measurement on Y-Ba-Cu-O

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MS received 1 June 1987

**Abstract.** We report critical current measurements on sintered  $Y_{0.35}Ba_{0.65}CuO_y$ . The sample, in the perovskite phase, shows zero resistance at 87 K. The critical current transition is seen, in zero field and at 77 K, at a current density  $J_c$  of 50 A/cm<sup>2</sup>.

**Keywords.** Critical current; current density.

PACS No. 74.70

Superconducting transition occurs in Y-Ba-Cu-O system at temperatures around 90 K (Cava *et al* 1987, Rao *et al* 1987, Murphy *et al* 1987, Hor *et al* 1987, Dhar *et al* 1987). The structure (Cava *et al* 1987, Rao *et al* 1987, Hor *et al* 1987) has been identified as the perovskite  $A_3Cu_3O_{6+x}$ . We report our measurements on the critical current of sintered  $Y_{0.35}Ba_{0.65}CuO_y$  in zero field and at 77 K.

The samples were prepared in bulk (about 15 g) by heating together appropriate amounts of  $Y_2O_3$ ,  $BaCO_3$  and  $CuO$  powders at 900 C for a few days. The reacted mixtures were then pelletised. This pellet was annealed at 950 C in a continuous flow of  $O_2$  gas for 18 hr. A portion of this sample (referred to as "single-fired") was retained and the rest was crushed, ground, repelletised and again fired at 950 C in flowing  $O_2$  gas for 18 hr. The sintered samples had an average grain size of 10-15  $\mu m$ .

The samples were checked for crystal structure using  $CuK_\alpha$  X-rays, and peaks showing  $\geq 5\%$  intensity agreed with those reported in literature. The doublet at  $2\theta = 32.6^\circ$  shows the correct intensity ratio (Cava *et al* 1987). The "single-fired" sample showed zero-resistance at 85 K, with a  $T_c$  (mid-pt.) of 88 K and a transition width (10-90%) of 2 K. The "double-fired" sample showed zero resistance at 87 K, with a  $T_c$  (mid-pt.) of 89 K. The width of the transition (10-90%) was 1.5 K.

The critical current measurements were made using fresh silver paint contacts as the contact resistance had to be kept low. Even these contacts showed heating effects at currents  $> 500$  mA. The thinned-down samples were further necked to reduce the critical current. The single-fired sample showed a broad flux-flow transition with a critical current density of only 4 A/cm<sup>2</sup>. The double-fired sample showed a sharp flux-flow transition at  $I_c = 240$  mA, as shown in figure 1. The neck had an area of  $\approx 5 \times 10^{-3}$  cm<sup>2</sup>, thus yielding a  $J_c$  of  $\approx 50$  A/cm<sup>2</sup>. This  $J_c$  is at 77 K, or at  $T/T_c \approx 0.9$ .

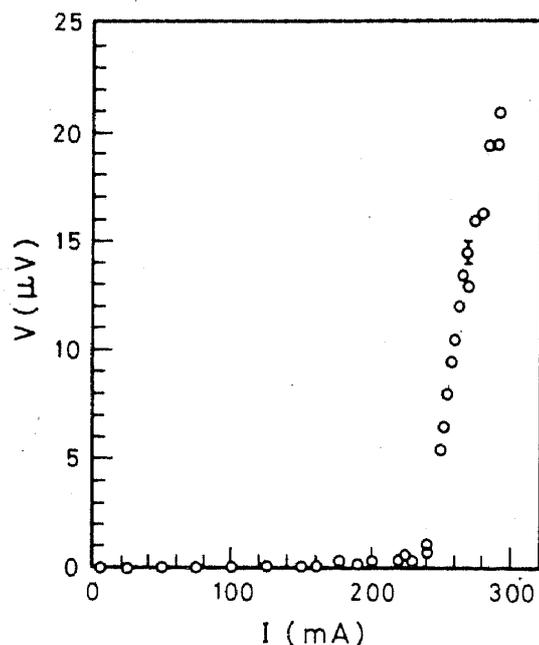


Figure 1. The flux-flow transition yielding the critical current in the "double-fired" sample.

Cava *et al* (1987) have reported a much higher zero-field  $J_c$  ( $> 1100$  A/cm<sup>2</sup>) at the same temperature, while Somekh *et al* (1987) have reported a  $J_c$  of 60 A/cm<sup>2</sup> at 36 K and 180 A/cm<sup>2</sup> at 4 K. Besides these two reports on sintered Y-Ba-Cu-O, Panson *et al* (1987) have reported a zero-field  $J_c$  of 10 A/cm<sup>2</sup> in La<sub>1.8</sub>Sr<sub>0.2</sub>CuO<sub>4</sub> at  $T/T_c \approx 0.9$ . Our results compare favourably with those of Somekh *et al* (1987) and Panson *et al* (1987), but are much lower than those of Cava *et al* (1987). Further efforts to improve sample homogeneity and to increase  $J_c$  are in progress.

We are grateful to Dr A K Grover and Dr E V Sampathkumaran for communicating their results prior to publication.

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