

# Superior RE123 bulks with small RE211 particles in-situ self-formed at temperature above $T_p$

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The refinement of RE<sub>2</sub>BaCuO<sub>5</sub> (RE<sub>2</sub>11) particles is a matter of significant importance in fabricating high-performance REBa<sub>2</sub>Cu<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7- $\delta$</sub>  (RE<sub>1</sub>23) superconductor bulks by top-seeded melt growth (TSMG). However, RE<sub>2</sub>11 coarsening and RE<sub>1</sub>23 peritectic decomposition naturally promote a continuous growth of the pre-existing RE<sub>2</sub>11 during the heating up to the maximum processing temperature ( $T_{max}$ ), causing an unwanted size enlargement.

Here, we report a novel TSMG approach in which with absence of RE<sub>2</sub>11, modified precursor powders (MPP, RE<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, and Ba-Cu-O<sub>x</sub>) were employed to fabricate RE<sub>1</sub>23 bulks (RE= Y, Sm in this work). As a result, there is neither RE<sub>2</sub>11 in the beginning nor related enlargement behaviour in the heating stage. Upon exceeding peritectic temperature ( $T_p$ ), a peritectic solidification of RE<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + Ba-Cu-O<sub>x</sub>  $\rightarrow$  RE<sub>2</sub>11 instantaneously and simultaneously occurs, characterized by nucleation catastrophe. That is to say, spontaneously, the massive small sized RE<sub>2</sub>11 in-situ formed at  $T_{max}$ , ultimately yielding fine and evenly distributed RE<sub>2</sub>11 particles in the grown RE<sub>1</sub>23 bulks. Consequently, the MPP-processed superior RE<sub>1</sub>23 bulks with superior properties were achieved.

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