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## Critical current and nano-structural properties of K-doped BaFe<sub>2</sub>As<sub>2</sub> epitaxial thin films by molecular beam epitaxy

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The iron-based superconductor is a promising candidate for applications in polycrystalline forms owing to its high current transport performance under high magnetic fields. Especially, doped-BaFe<sub>2</sub>As<sub>2</sub> (Ba122) is particularly interesting in terms of both small anisotropy and small weak-link issues [1]. Epitaxial thin films (ETF) of Ba122-type superconductors have been realized only with Co and P doping by both pulsed laser deposition and molecular beam epitaxy (MBE). Hence, extensive research on enhancing critical current density ( $J_c$ ) has been carried out via introducing artificial pinning centers [2, 3]. However, the fabrication of Kdoped Ba122 ETFs has not been realized due to its high volatility and high vapor pressure. Recently, we have succeeded in growing K-doped Ba122 ETFs on CaF<sub>2</sub> substrate with high crystallinity by MBE [4]. In the present study, we will report  $J_c$  characteristics and nanostructure of the K-doped Ba122 ETFs. Surprisingly high  $J_c$  over 10 MA/cm<sup>2</sup> was observed at 4 K by magnetic measurement. Note that our thin films showed superior superconducting properties to the pinning enhanced K-doped single crystals by ion irradiation [5]. TEM analyses revealed that low-angle grain boundaries developed in the K-doped Ba122 ETFs grown on CaF<sub>2</sub> substrates which could act as flux pinning centers and correspond to the record-high  $J_c$ .

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