

Titre: A sulfurization method for creating the buffer-layers current flow diverter architecture in REBa₂Cu₃O₇ coated conductors. Supplément
Title: diverter architecture in REBa₂Cu₃O₇ coated conductors. Supplément

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Date: 2023

Type: Article de revue / Article

Référence: Barusco, P., Giguère, J., Lacroix, C., Sirois, F., Granados, X., Puig, T., & Obradors, X. (2023). A sulfurization method for creating the buffer-layers current flow diverter architecture in REBa₂Cu₃O₇ coated conductors. Superconductor Science & Technology, 36(12), 125005 (11 pages). <https://doi.org/10.1088/1361-6668/ad01ec>
Citation: Barusco, P., Giguère, J., Lacroix, C., Sirois, F., Granados, X., Puig, T., & Obradors, X. (2023). A sulfurization method for creating the buffer-layers current flow diverter architecture in REBa₂Cu₃O₇ coated conductors. Superconductor Science & Technology, 36(12), 125005 (11 pages). <https://doi.org/10.1088/1361-6668/ad01ec>

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Révisé par les pairs / Refereed

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Document publié chez l'éditeur officiel

Document issued by the official publisher

Titre de la revue: Superconductor Science & Technology (vol. 36, no. 12)
Journal Title:

Maison d'édition: IOP Publishing Ltd
Publisher:

URL officiel: <https://doi.org/10.1088/1361-6668/ad01ec>
Official URL:

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Supporting Information

A Sulfurization method for creating the buffer-layers Current Flow Diverter architecture in $\text{REBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_7$ coated conductors

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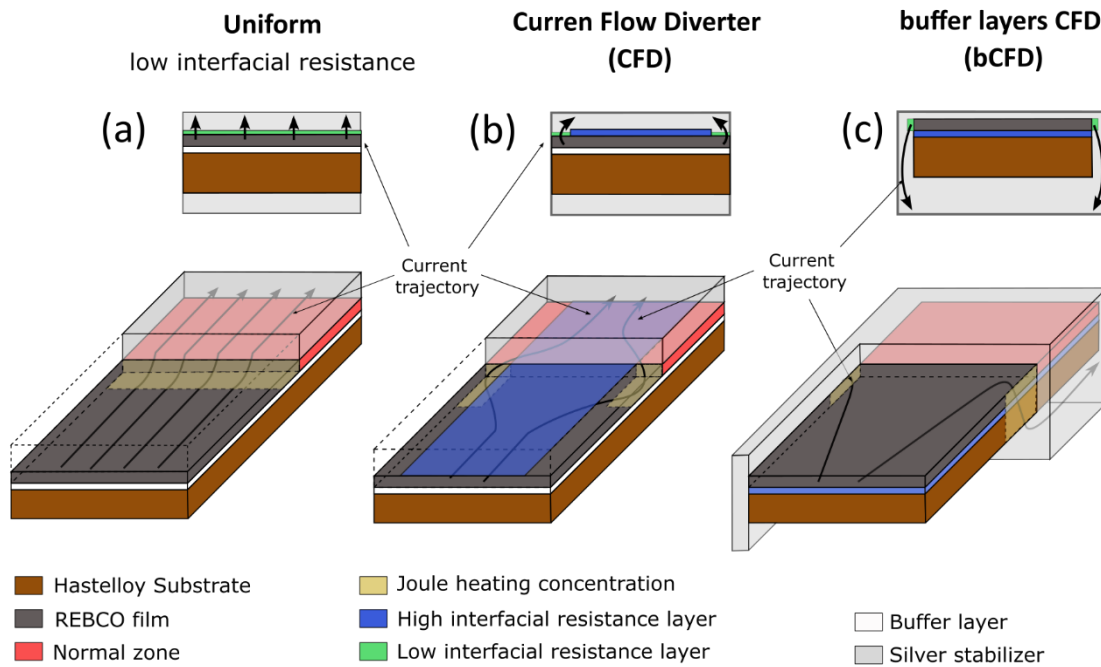


Figure S1: Schematic drawing of the path taken by the current when flowing from the superconductor layer to the metallic stabilizer in the presence of a normal zone. **Left:** tape with a uniform interfacial resistance; **Center:** tape with the CFD architecture; **Right:** tape with the buffer-layers-CFD (bCFD) architecture.

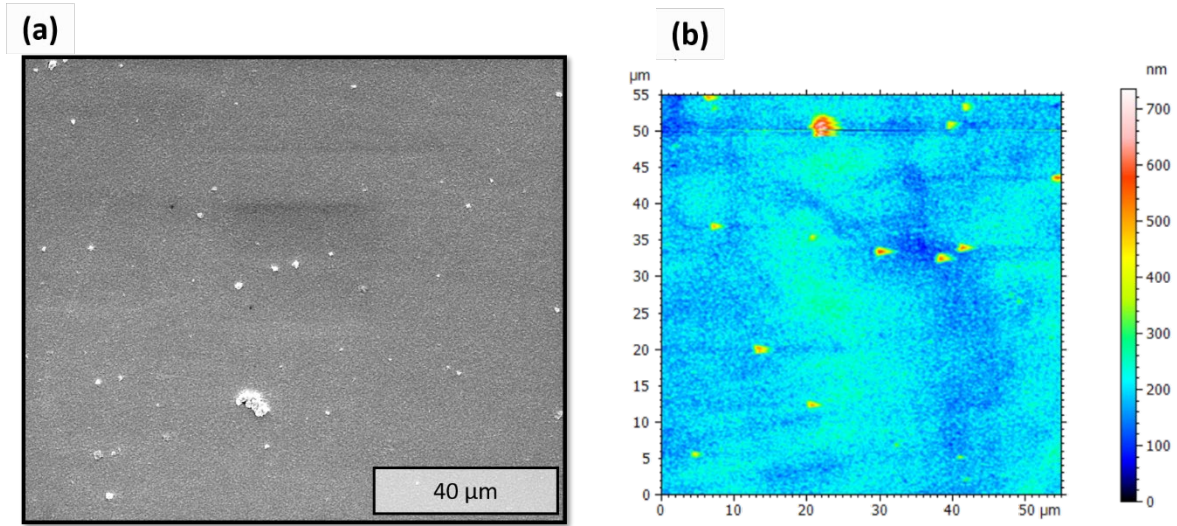


Figure S2: Evaluation of the GdBCO outgrowth peaks on the surface of the GdBCO substrate. (a) Secondary Electrons - SE image of the GdBCO film with a perpendicular view. (b) 55 x 55 μm atomic force microscopy (AFM) topography on the surface of the GdBCo film. The AFM data was compensated with the 3-point plane method using the Mountains Software. The peaks cover approximately 1% of the surface.

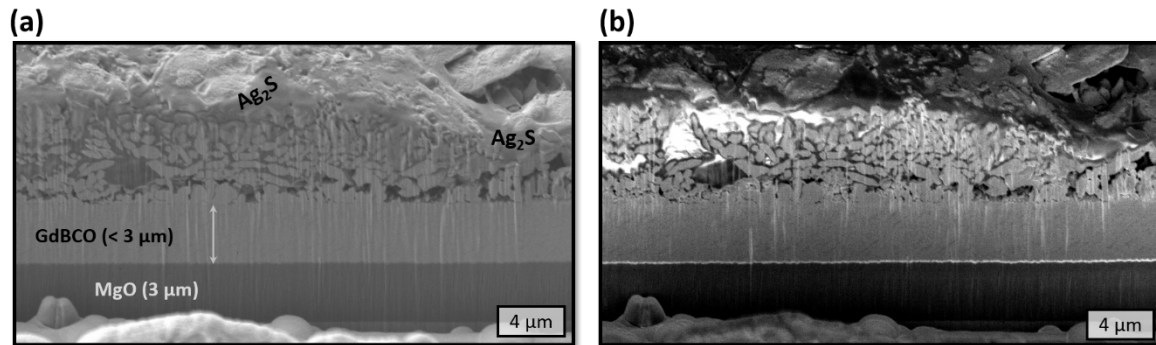


Figure S3: SEM-FIB images of the cross-section of the layers Ag_2S /HTS/MgO of a tape sample treated with sulfur gas for more than four hours. (a) Secondary Electrons – SE image of the cross-section. (b) Backscatter Electrons – BE image of the cross-section. The final Ag_2S is rough, flaky, and gives no mechanical structure as a stabilizer layer.