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[54] PROCESS FOR MAKING Tl-Ba-Ca-Cu-O SUPERCONDUCTORS

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[22] Filed: Feb. 9, 1989

Related U.S. Application Data

[63] Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 236,507, Aug. 25, 1988.

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[52] U.S. Cl. 505/1; 252/521; 423/604; 423/624; 423/635; 501/123; 502/346; 505/783

[58] Field of Search 252/521, 624; 423/624, 423/604, 635; 502/341, 346, 354; 505/1, 783, 725

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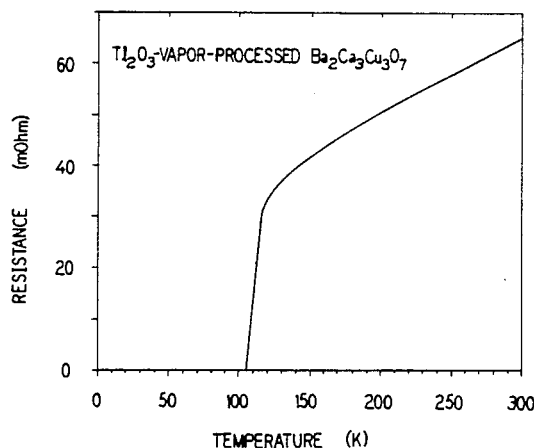
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[57]

ABSTRACT

A process of making high temperature Tl-based superconductors is disclosed. The process includes the steps of reacting solid Ba-Ca-Cu-oxides with Ti_2O_3 vapor. The process allows high quality Tl-based superconductors to be easily fabricated.

2 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



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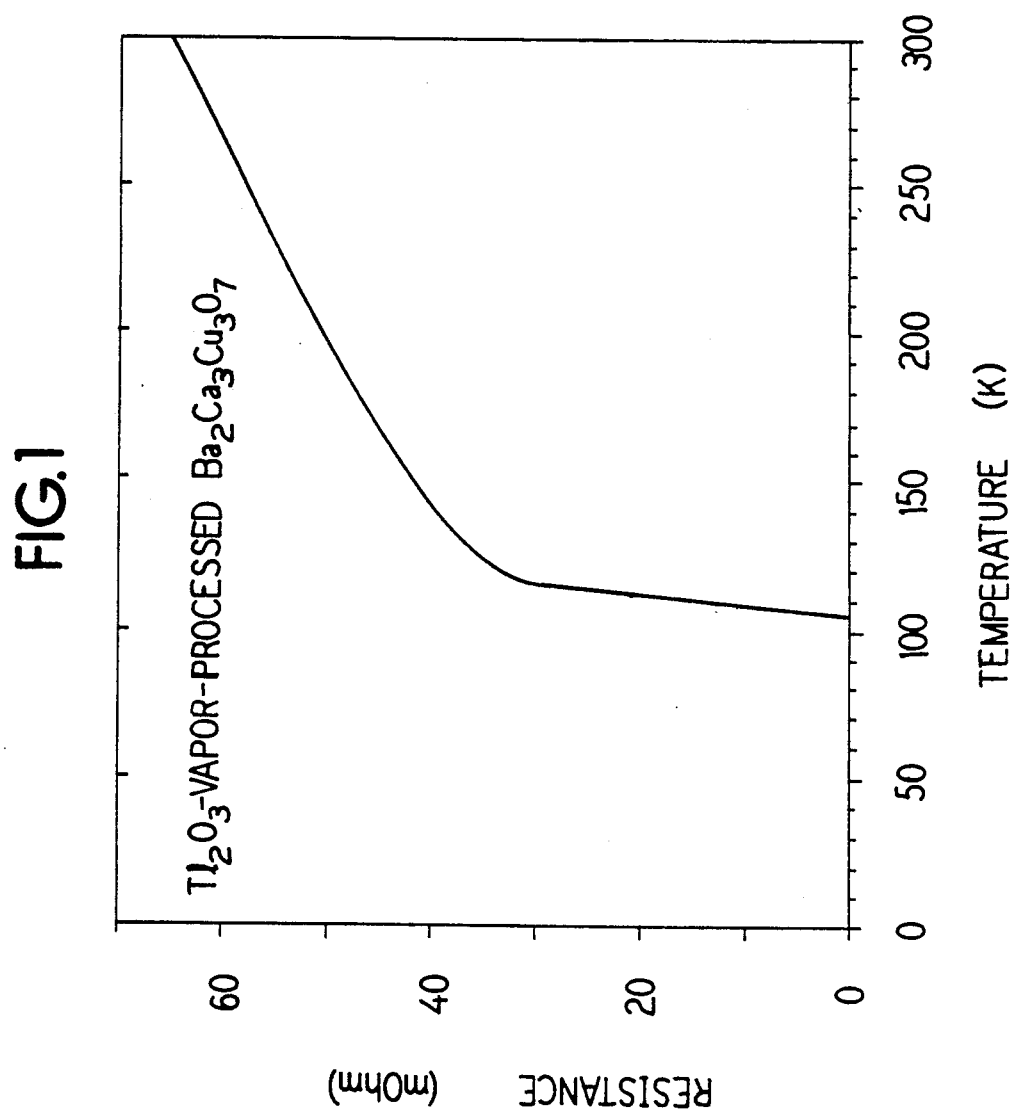


FIG. 2

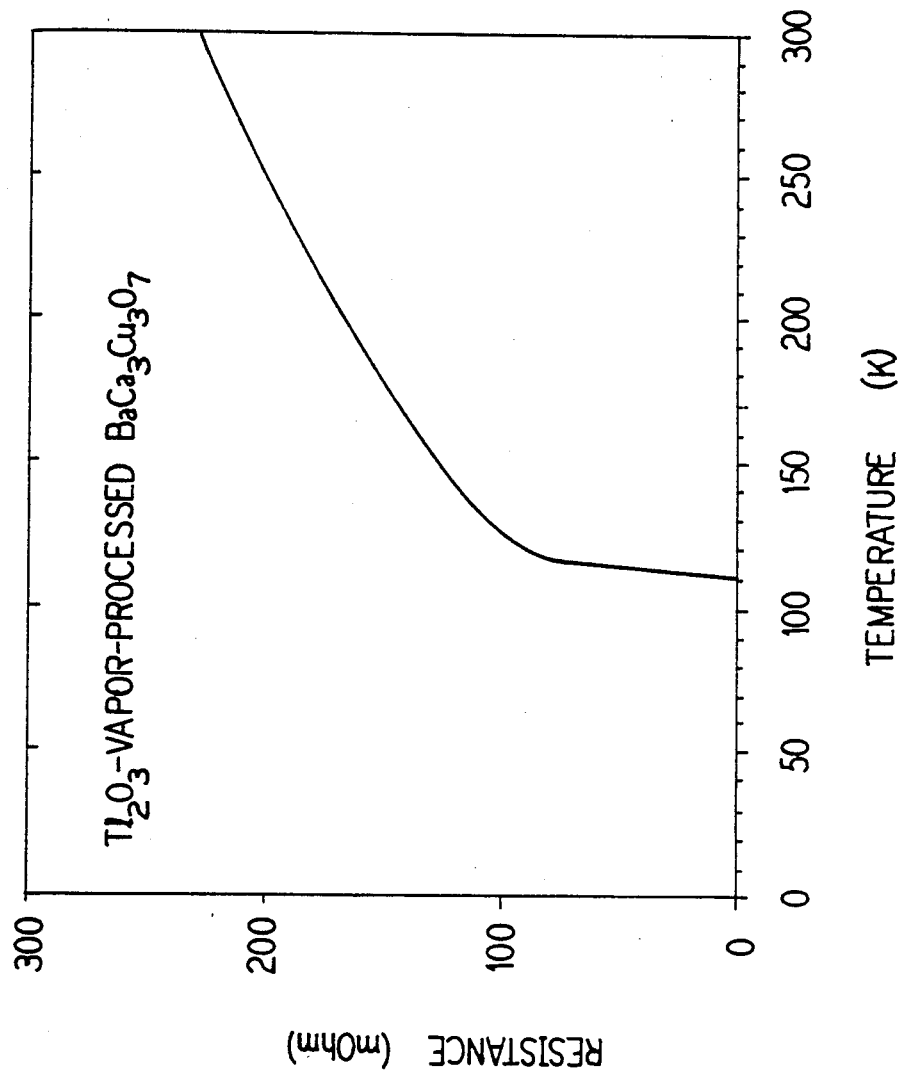


FIG. 3

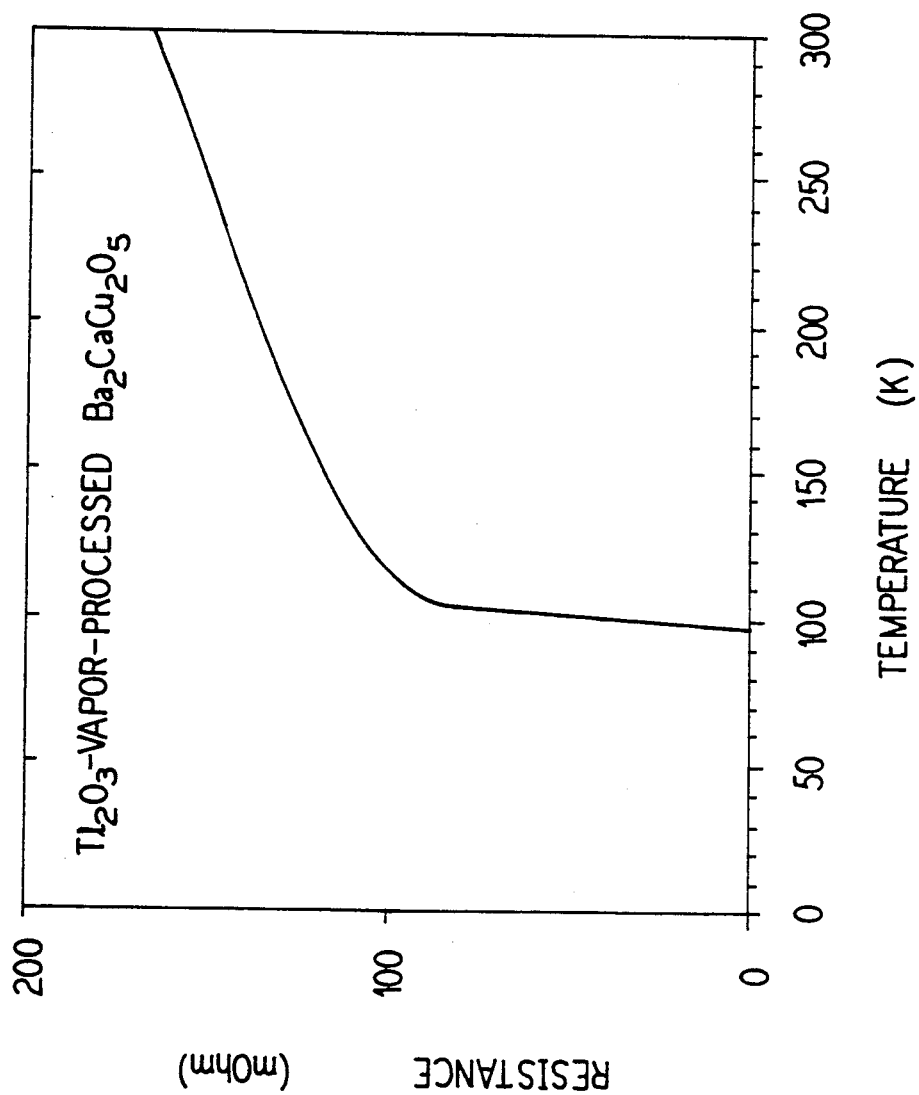


FIG. 4

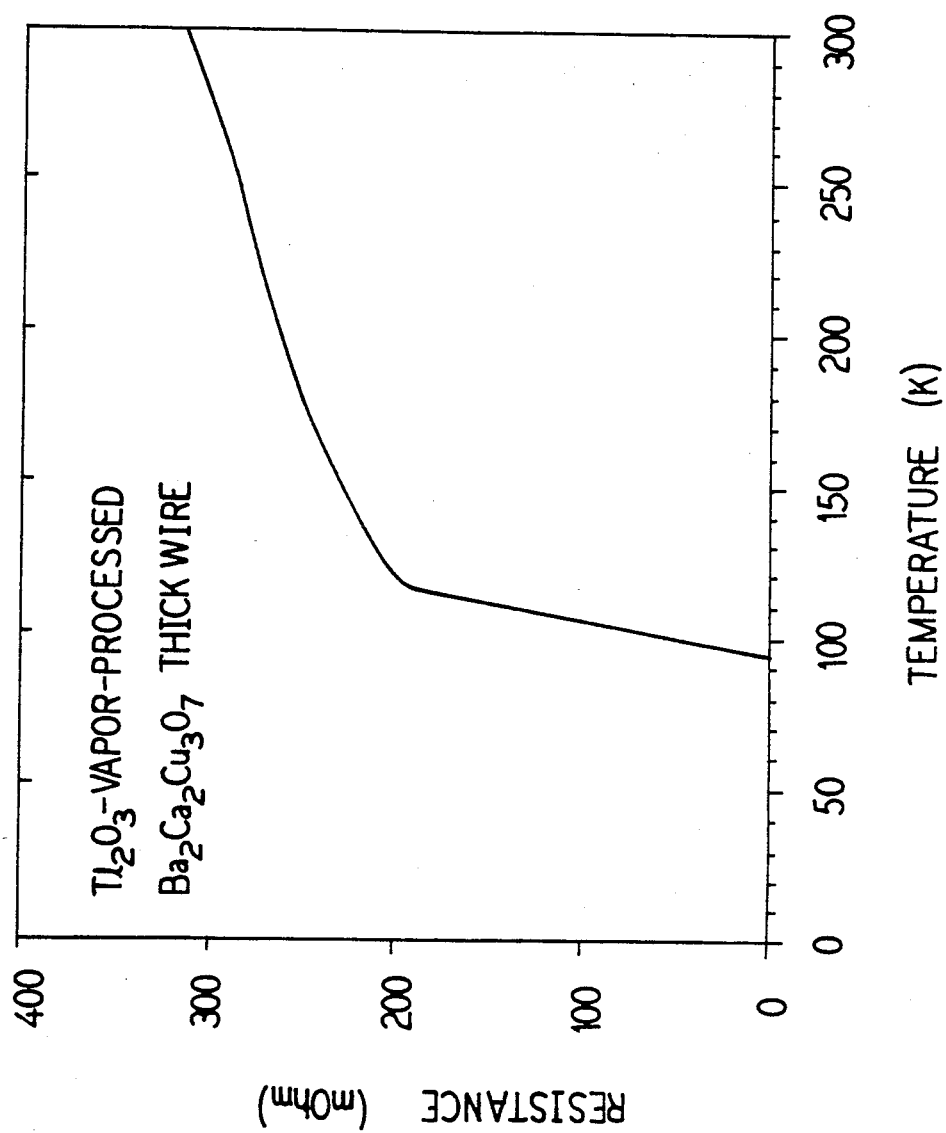


FIG. 5

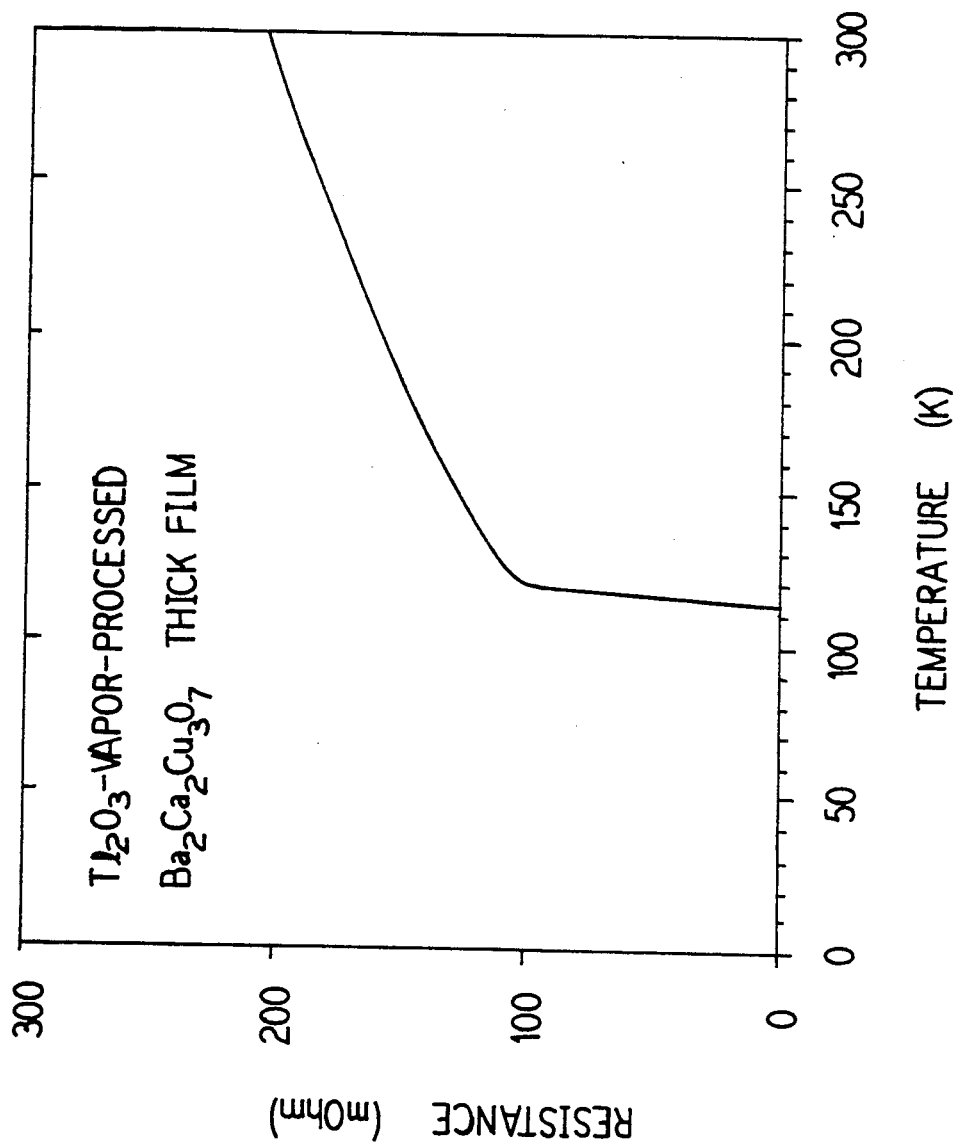


FIG. 6

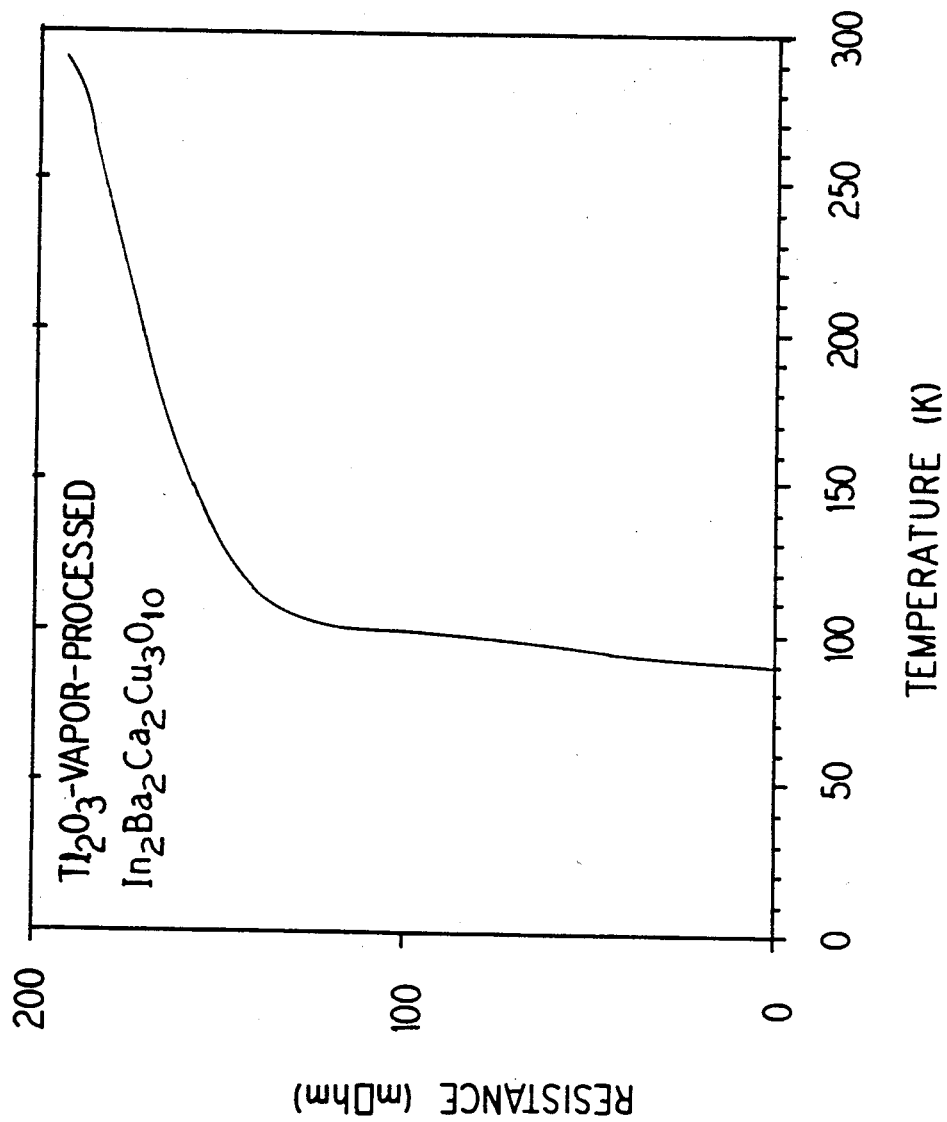
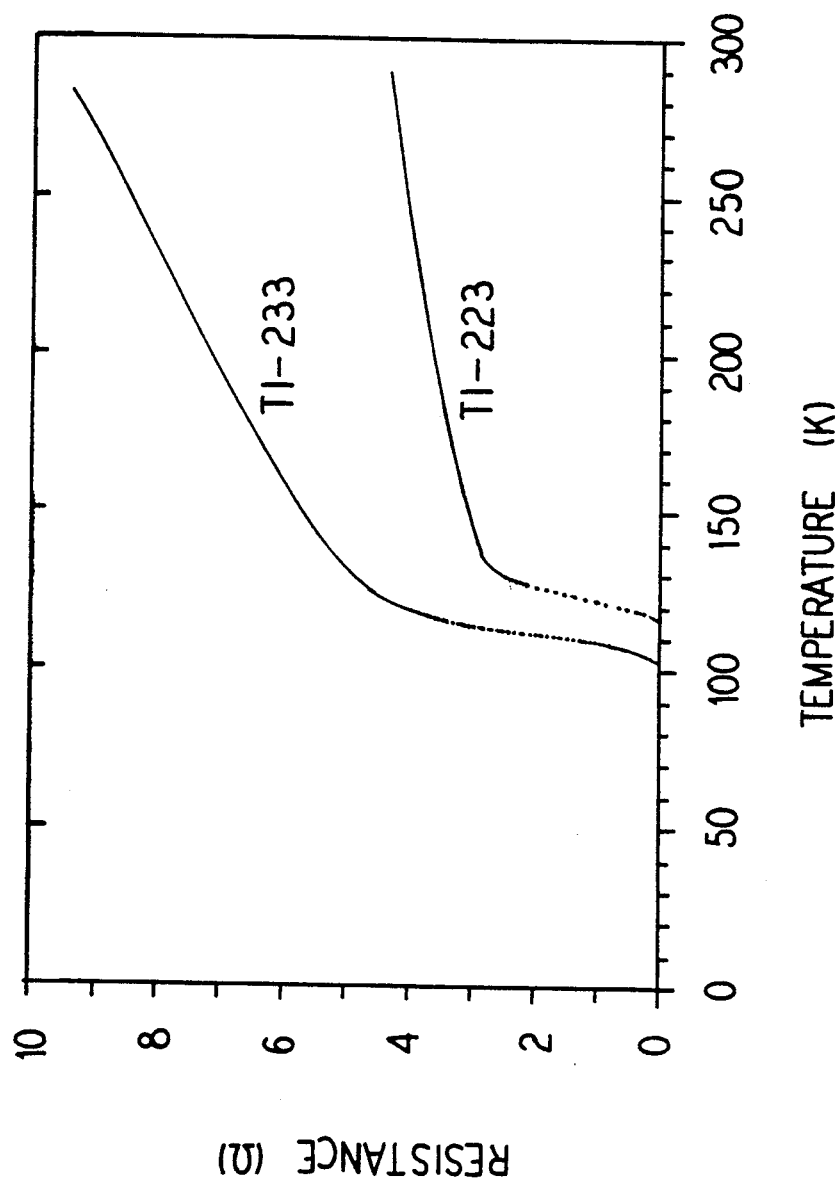


FIG. 7



PROCESS FOR MAKING TI-BA-CA-CU-O SUPERCONDUCTORS

This is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Pat. application Ser. No. 236,507 filed on Aug. 25, 1988.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to high temperature superconductors. More specifically, the present invention relates to the fabrication of the high temperature Ti-Ba-Ca-Cu-O superconductors.

U.S. Pat. Application Ser. No. 155,247, filed in the name of the inventors, of the present patent application discloses, in part, Ti-Ba-Ca-Cu-O superconductors that were discovered by the present inventors. These Ti-Ba-Ca-Cu-O superconductors have a transition temperature up to and above 120 K, this transition temperature, the inventors of the present patent application believe, is the highest to date among all existing high temperature superconductors.

For useful operation, the transition temperature of a superconductor typically must be at least 1/3 higher than the temperature of operation. For this reason, the Ti-Ba-Ca-Cu-O system has been called the first real liquid nitrogen temperature superconducting system.

The present existing procedures of preparing Ti-based superconductors involve the mixing of all component elements followed by a final sinter. Since Ti_2O_3 evaporates easily, the quality of the Ti-samples is not easily controlled. In addition, in view of its toxicity, Ti_2O_3 presents an additional set of difficulties during the fabrication of these types of superconductors.

An improved method for making Ti-Ba-Ca-Cu-O superconductors would be desirable for many reasons. Such a process would: (1) allow Ti-based superconductors to be easily constructed in the forms of complex bulk components, wires and fibers, and thick and thin films; (2) minimize the toxicity problem caused by Ti compounds; and (3) provide low cost processing and manufacturability.

Accordingly, there is a need for a new process of making Ti-based high temperature superconductors.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a new process for making Ti-based superconductors. The process includes the step of reacting vapor phase Ti_2O_3 and solid Ba-Ca-Cu-oxides. Pursuant to the method of the present invention the Ti-based superconductors are produced in approximately two steps. The first step is the preparation of Ba-Ca-Cu-oxides; and the second step is the processing of the Ba-Ca-Cu-oxides by the use of Ti_2O_3 vapor to form high quality Ti-based superconductors. Pursuant to the present invention, the method of making Ti-based superconductors is simplified and only requires the manufacture of Ba-Ca-Cu-oxides and a final Ti_2O_3 vapor phase treatment.

Accordingly, an advantage of the present invention is that it provides a method which can easily produce Ti-based superconductors.

A further advantage of the present invention is to provide high quality Ti-based superconductors.

A still further advantage of the present invention is that it provides a method which can make Ti-based superconductors in the forms of bulk materials, wires or fibers, thick and thin films.

Furthermore, an advantage of the present invention is that certain elements can be added into the precursor

Ba-Ca-Cu-oxides to satisfy specific needs for various applications.

An additional advantage of the present invention is that the Ba-Ca-Cu-oxides can be made in the recrystalline form of a melt.

Still another advantage of the present invention is that Ti_2O_3 -vapor-processing can be carried out in closed containers.

Yet another advantage of the present invention is that it provides a method of making Ti-based superconductors which minimizes contamination by Ti compounds.

Additional advantages and features of the present invention are described in and will be apparent from, the detailed description of the presently preferred embodiments in the drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

FIG. 1 illustrates the relationship of electrical resistance versus temperature for a Ti_2O_3 -vapor-processed $Ba_2Ca_2Cu_3O_7$ sample made pursuant to the method of the present invention.

FIG. 2 illustrates the relationship of electrical resistance versus temperature for a Ti_2O_3 -vapor-processed $BaCa_3Cu_3O_7$ sample made pursuant to the method of the present invention.

FIG. 3 illustrates the relationship of electrical resistance versus temperature for a Ti_2O_3 -vapor-processed $Ba_2CaCu_2O_5$ sample made pursuant to the method of the present invention.

FIG. 4 illustrates resistance-temperature dependence for a Ti_2O_3 -vapor-processed $Ba_2Ca_2Cu_3O_7$ thick wire sample made pursuant to the method of the present invention.

FIG. 5 illustrates resistance-temperature dependence for a Ti_2O_3 -vapor-processed $Ba_2Ca_2Cu_3O_7$ recrystallized thick film sample made pursuant to the method of the present invention.

FIG. 6 illustrates resistance as a function of temperature for a Ti_2O_3 -vapor-processed $In_2Ba_2Ca_2Cu_3O_{10}$ sample made pursuant to the present invention.

FIG. 7 illustrates the relationship of electrical resistance versus temperature for a Ti_2O_3 vapor processed $Ba_2Ca_2Cu_3O_7$ thin film (Ti-223) made pursuant to the present invention and a Ti_2O_3 vapor processed $Ba_2Ca_3Cu_3O_8$ thin film (Ti-223) made pursuant to the present invention.

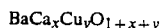
DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENTLY PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention provides a method for making high quality Ti-Ba-Ca-Cu-O superconductors. The present invention is based on reactions between vapor phase Ti_2O_3 and solid Ba-Ca-Cu-oxides. The fabrication procedure for the making Ti-Ba-Ca-Cu-O superconductors according to the present invention can be divided into two steps: (1) preparation of Ba-Ca-Cu-oxides; and (2) Ti_2O_3 -vapor-processing of the Ba-Ca-Cu-oxides to form Ti-Ba-Ca-Cu-O superconductors. The present invention simplifies the fabrication of Ti-Ba-Ca-Cu-oxides to the fabrication of Ba-Ca-Cu-oxides, and minimizes problems caused by the toxicity and volatility of Ti compounds. The present invention allows high quality Ti-based superconductors to be easily made in the forms of complex bulk components, wires and fibers, and thick and thin films, and provides low cost processing and manufacturability of Ti-based superconductors.

Pursuant to the method of the present invention, first Ba-Ca-Cu-oxides are produced. Preferably compounds, the Ba-Ca-Cu-oxides are produced by grinding and mixing one of the following groups of: BaCO₃, CaO, CuO; BaCO₃, CaCO₃, CuO; BaO₂, CaO₂, CuO; or BaO₂, CaO, CuO. In a preferred embodiment, the molar ratio is 2:2:3, respectively, of the components. In an embodiment, the molar ratio of BaCO₃, CaO, CuO is 1:3:3.

Preferably, after the grinding and mixing the powder is heated. Preferably the powder is heated to approximately 925 ° C. for approximately 24 to about 48 hours with intermediate grindings.

In an embodiment the resultant powder has the following nominal composition:



wherein: $0 \leq x \leq 100$; and $0 \leq y \leq 100$.

In an embodiment, the powder is then pressed into a pellet.

After the powder is prepared, or pressed into a pellet, it can then be reacted with Tl₂O₃ vapor. The Tl₂O₃ vapor can be produced by heating Tl₂O₃ with the Ba-Ca-Cu-oxides or heating any Tl-containing compound that can form Tl₂O₃ vapor upon being heated in oxygen to, for example, approximately 900 ° C.

In an embodiment, prior to being reacted with Tl₂O₃ vapor, the powder is mixed with a compound chosen from the group consisting of: Tl₂O₃, MgO, AgO, K₂O, Na₂O, ZrO₂, In₂O₃, HgO, Bi₂O₃, PbO₂, and KCl. The resultant mixture is then reacted with Tl₂O₃ vapor.

In an embodiment of the method of the present invention, a Ba-Ca-Cu-oxide film is created and processed with Tl₂O₃ to creating a superconducting thin film.

By way of example and not limitation, examples of the of the present invention process of making high quality Tl-Ca-Ba-Cu-O superconductors will now be given.

EXAMPLE 1

A. The following reagents were utilized:

1. Tl₂O₃,
2. CaO,
3. BaCO₃,
4. CuO.

B. The following procedure was followed:

1. A mixture of a two molar portion of BaCO₃, a two molar portion of CaO, and a three molar portion of CuO was ground with an agate mortar and pestle, heated in air at 925 ° C. for more than 24 hours (with several intermediate grindings) to obtain a uniform black Ba₂Ca₂Cu₃O₇ powder.

2. The resulting Ba₂Ca₂Cu₃O₇ powder was completely ground, and pressed into a pellet.

3. The pellet was heated at about 925 ° C. in a tube furnace for about 10 minutes.

4. The heated pellet was then taken out of the furnace and cooled in air to room temperature.

5. A small amount (approximately 0.1 to about 0.2 gm) of Tl₂O₃ was put in a platinum boat, and the platinum boat was placed in a quartz boat.

6. The cooled pellet was placed over the platinum boat.

7. The quartz boat, containing the platinum boat, was placed into a tube furnace which had been heated to

about 900 ° C., and was heated for about 3 minutes in flowing oxygen.

8. The sample was then furnace-cooled to room temperature in flowing oxygen, the sample was then taken out of the furnace.

The samples prepared by this procedure formed a layer of superconductive compounds on their bottom surface, which had an onset temperature of above 120 k and a zero resistance temperature of above 100 k. FIG. 1 illustrates the resistance as a function of temperature for a Tl₂O₃-vapor-processed Ba₂Ca₂Cu₃O₇ sample made pursuant to this example. This sample reaches zero resistance at 104 k. FIG. 4 illustrates comparable behavior for a Tl₂O₃ vapor-processed Ba₂Ca₂Cu₃O₇ thick wire precursor made by a similar procedure.

EXAMPLE 2

A. The following reagents were utilized:

1. Tl₂O₃,
2. CaO,
3. BaCO₃,
4. CuO.

B. The following procedure was followed:

1. A mixture of a one molar portion of BaCO₃, a three molar portion of CaO, and a three molar portion of CuO was ground with an agate mortar and pestle, heated in air at 925 ° C. for more than 24 hours (with several intermediate grindings) to obtain a uniform black BaCa₃Cu₃O₇ powder.

2. The resulting BaCa₃Cu₃O₇ powder was completely ground, and pressed into a pellet.

3. The pellet was heated at approximately 925 ° C. in a tube furnace for about 10 minutes.

4. The heated pellet was then taken out of the furnace and cooled in air to room temperature.

5. A small amount (approximately 0.1 to about 0.2 gm) of Tl₂O₃ was placed in a platinum boat, and the platinum boat was then placed in a quartz boat.

6. The cooled pellet was placed over the platinum boat.

The quartz boat was put into the tube furnace which had been heated to about 900 ° C., and was heated for about 3 minutes in flowing oxygen.

8. The sample was then furnace-cooled to room temperature in flowing oxygen, and the sample was then taken out of the furnace.

The samples prepared by this procedure formed a layer of superconductive compounds on their bottom surface, which had an onset temperature of above 120 K and a zero resistance temperature of above 100 K. FIG. 2 illustrates resistance as a function of temperature for a Tl₂O₃-vapor-processed BaCa₃Cu₃O₇ sample prepared pursuant to this example. This sample reaches zero resistance at 110 K. FIG. 3 illustrates comparable behavior for a Ba₂CaCu₂O₅ precursor similarly prepared.

EXAMPLE 3

A. The following reagents were utilized:

1. Tl₂O₃,
- 2 CaCO₃,
3. BaCO₃,
4. CuO.

B. The following procedure was followed:

1. A mixture of a two molar portion of BaCO₃, a two molar portion of CaCO₃, and a three molar portion of CuO was ground with an agate mortar and pestle, heated in air at approximately 925 ° C. for more than 24

hours (with several intermediate grindings) to obtain a uniform black $\text{Ba}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_7$ powder.

2. The resulting $\text{Ba}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_7$ powder was completely ground, and pressed into a pellet.

The pellet was heated at approximately 925°C . in a tube furnace for about 10 minutes.

4. The heated pellet was then taken out of the furnace and cooled in air to room temperature.

5. A small amount (approximately 0.1 to about 0.2 gm) of Tl_2O_3 was put in a platinum boat and the platinum boat was placed in a quartz boat.

6 The cooled pellet was placed over the platinum boat.

7. The quartz boat was put into the tube furnace which had been heated to approximately 900°C ., and was heated for about 3 minutes in flowing oxygen.

8. The sample was then furnace-cooled to room temperature in flowing oxygen, and was then removed from the furnace.

The samples prepared by this procedure formed a layer of superconductive compounds on their bottom surface, which have an onset temperature of above 120 K, a midpoint of about 110 K, and a zero resistance temperature of above 100 K.

EXAMPLE 4

A. The following reagents were utilized:

1. Tl_2O_3 ,
2. CaO ,
3. BaCO_3 ,
4. CuO .

B. The following procedure was followed:

1. A mixture of a two molar portion of BaCO_3 , a two molar portion of CaO , and a three molar portion of CuO was ground with an agate mortar and pestle, heated in air at 925°C . for more than 24 hours (with several intermediate grindings) to obtain a uniform black $\text{Ba}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_7$ powder.

2. The resulting $\text{Ba}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_7$ powder was placed on a platinum substrate which was put in a quartz boat, and was heated in a tube furnace at approximately 950 to about 1000°C . for 3-5 minutes in flowing oxygen.

3. The quartz boat was then taken out of the furnace. The $\text{Ba}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_7$ powder had melted completely, forming a layer of recrystalline Ba-Ca-Cu-O .

4. A small amount (approximately 0.1 to about 0.2 gm) of Tl_2O_3 was put in a platinum boat, and the platinum boat was placed in a quartz boat.

5. The platinum substrate was put over the platinum boat with the molten Ba-Ca-Cu-O facing downward.

6. The quartz boat was put into the tube furnace which had been heated to about 900°C ., and was heated for about 3 minutes in flowing oxygen.

7. The sample was then furnace-cooled to room temperature in flowing oxygen, and was then taken out of the furnace.

A Tl_2O_3 -vapor-processed $\text{Ba}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_7$ thick film was produced that was superconducting. FIG. 5 illustrates resistance as a function of temperature for a Tl_2O_3 -vapor-processed $\text{Ba}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_7$ recrystallized thick film created pursuant to this example. The film had an onset temperature of above 120 K and reached zero resistance at about 111 K.

This experiment also shows that thin film Tl-Ca-Ba-Cu-O superconductors can be made using the Tl_2O_3 vapor process with appropriately deposited Ca-Ba-Cu-O precursor thin films. These thin films can be produced by depositing a thin-film of Ca-Ba-Cu-O precursor

utilizing known techniques of physical or chemical deposition. These techniques include, inter alia, sputtering, evaporation, ablation, electrodeposition, electroless deposition, and chemical vapor deposition. After the thin film of Ca-Ba-Cu-O is produced, it can then be reacted with Tl_2O_3 vapor, for example, by placing Tl_2O_3 in a boat under or near the precursor and heating the boat.

EXAMPLE 5

A. The following reagents were utilized:

1. Tl_2O_3 ,
2. In_2O_3 ,
3. CaO ,
4. BaCO_3 ,
5. CuO .

B. The following procedure was followed:

1. A mixture of two molar portion of BaCO_3 , a two molar portion of CaO , and a three molar portion of CuO was ground with an agate mortar and pestle, heated in air at approximately 925°C . for more than 24 hours (with several intermediate grindings) to obtain a uniform black $\text{Ba}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_7$ powder.

2. A one molar portion of the resulting $\text{Ba}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_7$ powder was mixed with a one molar portion of In_2O_3 , and was completely ground and pressed into a pellet.

3. The pellet was heated in a tube furnace at about 900°C . in flowing oxygen for about 3 minutes, and was then removed from the furnace.

4. A small amount (approximately 0.1 to about 0.2 gm) of Tl_2O_3 was put in a platinum boat, and the platinum boat was put in a quartz boat.

5. The $\text{In}_2\text{Ba}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_7$ pellet was put over the platinum boat.

6. The quartz boat was then put into the tube furnace which had been heated to approximately 900°C ., and was heated for about 3 minutes in flowing oxygen.

7. The sample was then furnace-cooled to room temperature in flowing oxygen, and was then removed from the furnace.

The bottom surface of the Tl_2O_3 -vapor-processed $\text{In}_2\text{Ba}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_7$ sample constructed pursuant to this method was found to be superconducting. FIG. 6 illustrates resistance as a function of temperature for a Tl_2O_3 -vapor-processed $\text{In}_2\text{Ba}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_7$ sample, made pursuant to this example, which had an onset temperature about 120 K, and reached zero resistance at 89 K.

EXAMPLE 6

A. The following reagents were utilized:

1. Tl_2O_3 ,
2. CaO ,
3. BaCO_3 ,
4. CuO .

B. The following procedure was followed:

1 A mixture of a two molar portion of BaCO_3 , a two molar portion of CaO , and a three molar portion of CuO was ground with an mortar and pestle, heated in air at 925°C . for more than 24 hours (with several intermediate grindings) to obtain a uniform black $\text{Ba}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_7$ powder.

2. The resulting $\text{Ba}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_7$ powder was completely ground, and pressed into a pellet.

3. The pellet was heated in a tube furnace at approximately 925°C . for about 5 minutes.

4. The pellet was then taken out of the furnace and cooled in air to room temperature.

5. A small amount (approximately 0.1 to about 0.2 gm of Tl_2O_3 was put in a platinum boat, and the platinum boat and cooled pellet were put in a gold container.

6. The gold container, was sealed so that the platinum boat and pellet were sealed in oxygen, was put into a tube furnace which had been heated to approximately 900 ° C., and was heated for about 10 minutes.

7. The gold container was then furnace-cooled to room temperature, and was removed from the furnace.

8. The gold container was opened and the sample taken out.

This example produced a Tl_2O_3 -vapor-processed sample that formed a layer of superconducting compounds on its surface, which had an onset temperature of above 120 K and a zero resistance temperature of above 100 K.

EXAMPLE 7

A. The following reagents were utilized:

1. Tl_2O_3 ,
2. CaO,
3. $BaCO_3$,
4. CuO.

B. The following procedure was followed:

1. A mixture of a two molar portion of $BaCO_3$, a two molar portion of CaO, and a three molar portion of CuO was ground with an agate mortar and pestle, heated in air at approximately 925 ° C. (with several intermediate grindings) to obtain a uniform black $Ba_2Ca_2Cu_3O_7$ powder.

2. The resulting $Ba_2Ca_2Cu_3O_7$ powder was mixed with Tl_2O_3 in a molar ratio of 1:1, and was completely ground and pressed into a pellet.

3. The pellet was heated at approximately 925 ° C. in a tube furnace for approximately 4 hours. The sample could have been heated for a longer time however.

4 The heated pellet was then taken out of the furnace and cooled in air to room temperature. The resultant pellet was found to have a semiconductor behavior.

5. A small amount (approximately 0.1 to about 0.2 gm) of Tl_2O_3 was put in a platinum boat, and the platinum boat was put in a quartz boat.

6. The resultant pellet was put over the platinum boat.

7. The quartz boat was then put into the tube furnace which had been heated to approximately 900 ° C., and was heated for about 3 minutes in flowing oxygen.

8. The sample was then furnace-cooled to room temperature in flowing oxygen, and Was then removed from the furnace.

The resulting Tl_2O_3 -vapor-processed sample, produced by this example, had a superconducting behavior, and had an onset temperature of above 120 K, and a zero resistance temperature of above 100 K.

EXAMPLE 8

A. The following reagents were utilized:

1. Tl_2O_3 ,
2. CaO,
3. $BaCO_3$,
4. CuO.

B. The following procedure was followed:

1. A mixture of a two molar portion of $BaCO_3$, a two molar portion of CaO, and a three molar portion of CuO was ground with an agate mortar and pestle, heated in air at 925 ° C. for more than 24 hours (with several intermediate grindings) to obtain a uniform black Ba_2

$Ca_2Cu_3O_7$ powder. A pellet was then formed in a $\frac{3}{8}$ inch die under pressure.

2. A $Ba_2Ca_2Cu_3O_7$ precursor film was then deposited by laser deposition from the pellet as a target onto a Y-stabilized ZrO_2 substrate using a frequency-doubled Nd-YAG laser operating at 523 nm, forming a Ba-Ca-Cu-O thin film with a thickness of approximately 2 to about 3 μm .

3. The thin film precursor was then placed above a platinum boat which contained approximately 0.1 to about 0.2 gram of Tl_2O_3 , and the platinum boat was placed in a quartz boat.

4. The quartz boat and its contents was heated at 900 ° C. in a tube furnace for approximately 2 to about 3 minutes in flowing oxygen, and then furnace cooled to room temperature.

A resultant Tl_2O_3 vapor processed $Ba_2Ca_2Cu_3O_7$ thin film was found to be superconducting with an onset temperature above 120 K and a zero resistance temperature of 115 K. The measurements of a sample prepared pursuant to this example are illustrated in FIG. 7 as TI-223.

EXAMPLE 9

A. The following reagents were utilized:

1. Tl_2O_3 ,
2. CaO,
3. $BaCO_3$,
4. CuO.

B. The following procedure was followed:

1 A mixture of a two molar portion of $BaCO_3$, a three molar portion of CaO, and a three molar portion of CuO was ground with an agate mortar and pestle, heated in air at 925 ° C. for more than 24 hours (with several intermediate grindings) to obtain an uniform black $Ba_2Ca_3Cu_3O_8$ powder. A pellet was then formed in a $\frac{3}{8}$ inch die under pressure.

2. A $Ba_2Ca_3Cu_3O_8$ precursor was deposited by laser deposition onto a Y-stabilized ZrO_2 substrate using a frequency-doubled Nd-YAG laser operating at 523 nm, forming a Ba-Ca-Cu-O thin film with a thickness of approximately 2 to about 3 μm .

3. The thin film precursor was placed above a platinum boat which contained approximately 0.1 to about 0.2 gram of Tl_2O_3 , and the platinum boat was placed in a quartz boat.

4. The quartz boat and its contents was heated at 900 ° C. in a tube furnace for approximately 2 to about 3 minutes in flowing oxygen, and then furnace cooled to room temperature.

A resultant Tl_2O_3 vapor processed $Ba_2Ca_3Cu_3O_8$ thin film was found to be superconducting with an onset temperature above 120 K and a zero resistance temperature of 104 K. The measurements of a sample prepared pursuant to this method are illustrated in FIG. 7 as TI-233.

It should be understood that various changes and modifications to the presently preferred embodiments described herein will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Such changes and modifications can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention and without diminishing its attendant advantages. It is therefore intended that such changes and modifications be covered by the appended claims.

We claim:

1. A method for making high temperature superconductors comprising the steps of:

a. grinding a mixture of a compound selected from the group consisting of CaCO_3 , CaO , a compound selected from the group consisting of BaCO_3 and BaO_2 , and CuO and heating the ground mixture to obtain a uniform black Ba-Ca-Cu-O powder, the powder includes a mixture of BaCO_3 , CaCO_3 , and CuO with a molar ratio of 2:3:3;

b. pressing the resulting Ba-Ca-Cu-O powder into a pellet;
c. heating the pellet;
d. allowing the pellet to cool;
e. placing the pellet near an amount of Tl_2O_3 ;
f. heating the pellet and Tl_2O_3 ; and
g. allow a resultant product to cool.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the powder includes the composition $\text{Ba}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_7$.

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