ERRATA

MELT PROCESSING OF YBaCuO SUPERCONDUCTORS AND CRITICAL CURRENTS

[MOD. PHY. LETT. B, Vol. 4, No. 3 (1990) 163–179]

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Figures 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 18, and 19 of the above articles should appear as follow:

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Fig. 1. Microstructure of YBaCuO cooled slowly from 1200°C.

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Fig. 2. Microstructure of YBaCuO cooled slowly from 1200°C to 1000°C and quenched. The distribution of 211 phase in the liquid is shown.

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Fig. 4. Microstructure of YBaCuO rapidly heated to 1450°C and held for 3 minutes and quenched. The distribution of Y_2O_3 is shown in the figure.

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Fig. 5. Scanning electron micrograph for the fracture surface of YBaCuO reheated to the 211 + *L* region. The morphology of 211 nucleated from the Y_2O_3 is shown.

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Fig. 6. Microstructure of YBaCuO quenched from 1450°C and reheated to the 211 + *L* region and cooled down to 1000°C. Note that 211's distribution is more uniform and its size is much finer than that presented in Fig. 2.

Fig. 7. Large $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_y$ crystals grown from precursor microstructure shown in Fig. 6.

Fig. 9. Optical micrograph for QMG processed YBaCuO . Note that the sample contains fine 211 inclusions observed as dark spots in the figure.

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Fig. 10. Transmission electron micrograph for QMG processed YBaCuO. Although twins are not observed through optical microscopic observation, the presence of dense twin structures is confirmed.

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Fig. 18. Microstructure of MPMG processed YBaCuO sample with 123 stoichiometric composition. Note that no 211 inclusions exist in the sample.

Fig. 19. A large disk sample fabricated by the MPMG process is suspended below an Fe–Nd–B magnet and attracting iron clips.