**Supplementary information on "High $J_c$ and low anisotropy of hydrogen doped NdFeAsO superconducting thin film"**

Kazumasa Iida[1,6], Jens Hänisch[2], Keisuke Kondo[1], Mingyu Chen[1], Takafumi Hatano[1,6], Chao Wang[3], Hikaru Saito[4,6], Satoshi Hata[3,5,6], and Hiroshi Ikuta[1]

[1]*Department of Materials Physics, Nagoya University, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya 464-8603, Japan*
[2]*Institute for Technical Physics, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Hermann-von-Helmholtz-Platz 1, 76344 Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen, Germany*
[3] *The Ultramicroscopy Research Center, Kyushu University, Nishi-ku, Fukuoka 819-0395, Japan*
[4]*Institute for Materials Chemistry and Engineering, Kyushu University, Kasuga, Fukuoka 816-8580, Japan*
[5]*Faculty of Engineering Sciences, Kyushu University, Kasuga, Fukuoka 816-8580, Japan*
[6]*JST CREST, Kawaguchi, Saitama 332-0012, Japan*

## 1. The effect of microbridge processing on the superconducting transition temperature.

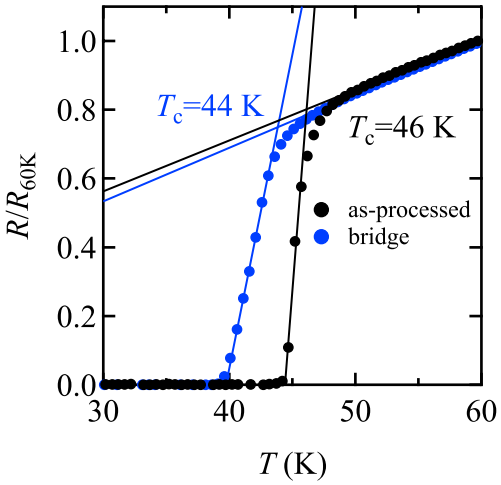


**Figure S1. Normalised resistance as a function of temperature.** The as-processed sample showed a $T_c$ of 46 K. After fabrication, the bridge sample showed a $T_c$ of 44 K.

## 2. The pinning force analysis.

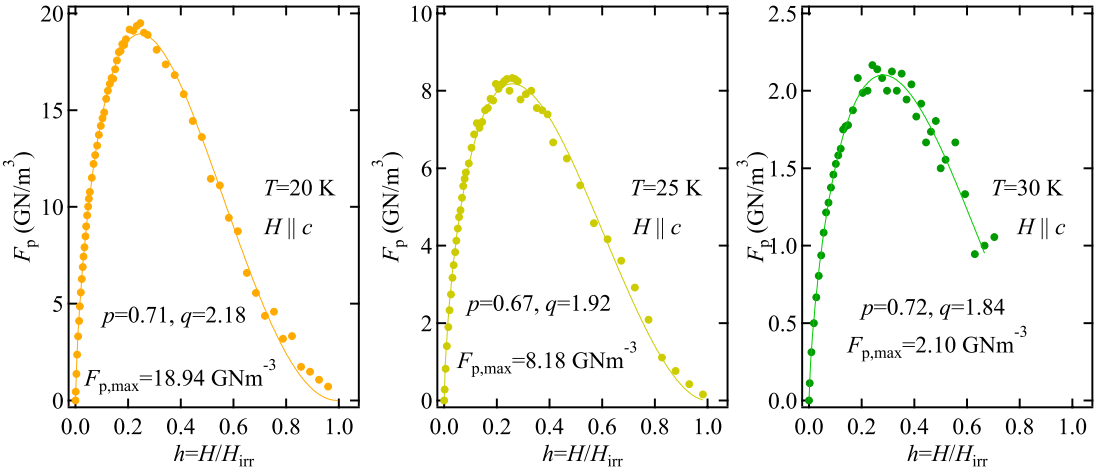


**Figure S2. Pinning force density $F_p$ as a function of reduced field for $H \parallel c$.** Exponents $p$ and $q$ in $h^p(1\text{-}h)^q$ are evaluated for each temperature. The results are summarised in fig. 4e.

## 3. Determining the dimensional cross-over temperature $T_{cr}$.

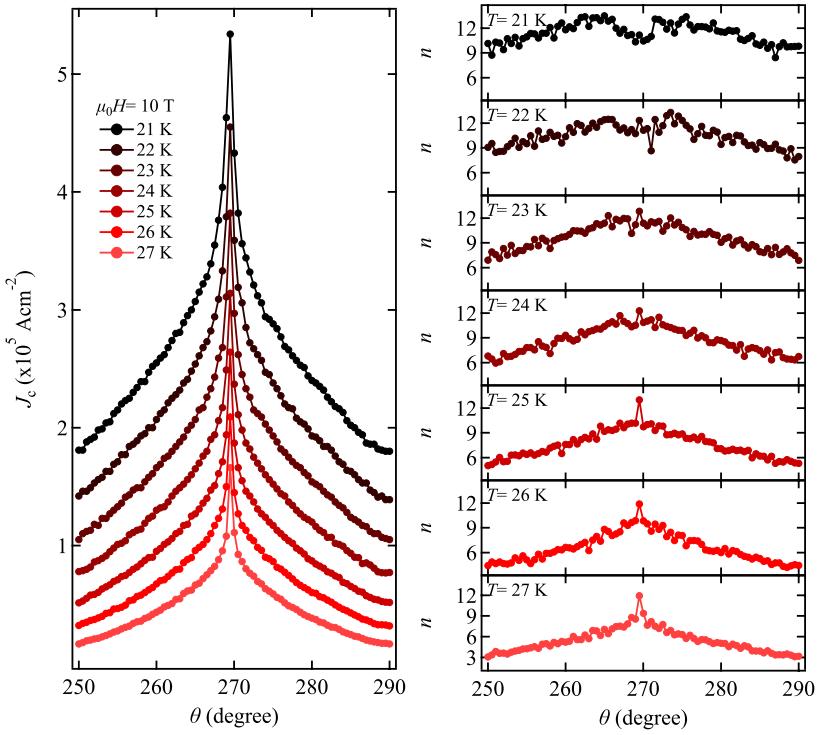


**Figure S3. Angular dependence of $J_c$ and the corresponding $n$ under a fixed magnetic field of 10 T measured at various temperatures.** As the temperature decreases from 27 K, the exponent $n$ around $\theta$~270° (i.e. $H \parallel ab$) starts showing shoulders at 24 K, followed by a dip formation.

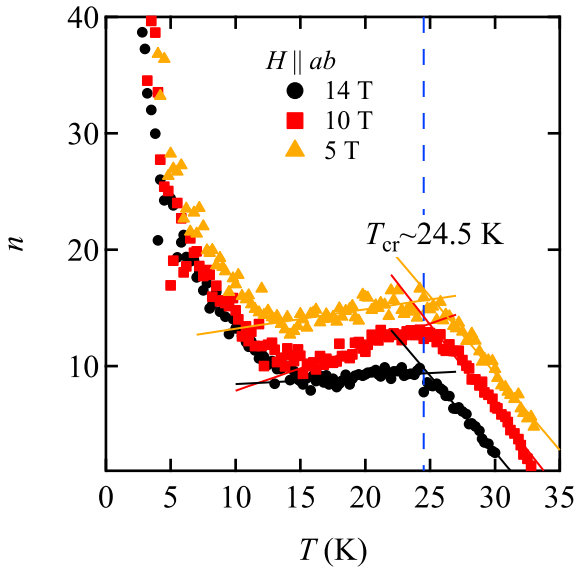


**Figure S4. Temperature dependence of *n* for *H* || *ab* under several magnetic fields.** The exponent *n* increases with decreasing *T* and stays constant around 24.5 K. Below 15 K, *n* starts to increase again with decreasing *T*.

## 4. *E-J* curves for determining $J_c$.

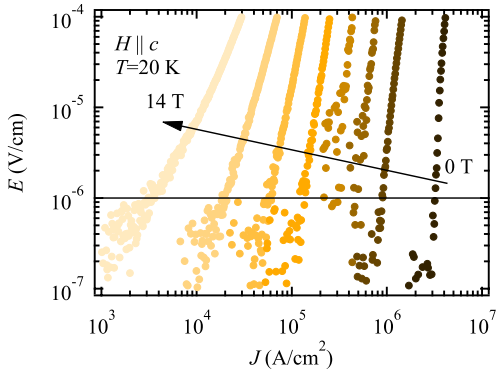


**Figure S5. Representative *E-J* curves.** *E-J* curves at 20 K for *H* || *c*. Field increment was 2 T. $J_c$ was determined as the intersection between *E*=1 μV/cm and each curve.