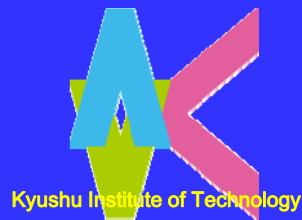


ISS 2014, Tower Hall Funabori, November 25-27, 2014

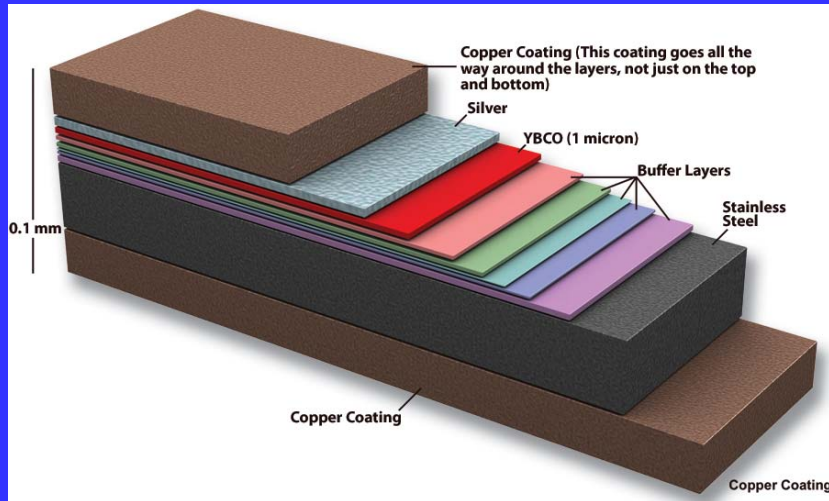
# Jc anisotropy analysis in YBCO coated conductors: hybrid APC effect and modelling using 3D Time Dependent Ginzburg-Landau Equations

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Dept. Materials Science and Engineering  
Kyushu Institute of Technology



## Issues in Coated Conductor R & D



<http://www.magnet.fsu.edu/mediacenter/publications/>

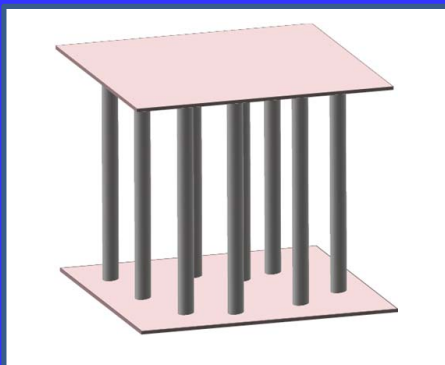


[http://www.fujikura.co.jp/f-news/1191427\\_4018.html](http://www.fujikura.co.jp/f-news/1191427_4018.html)

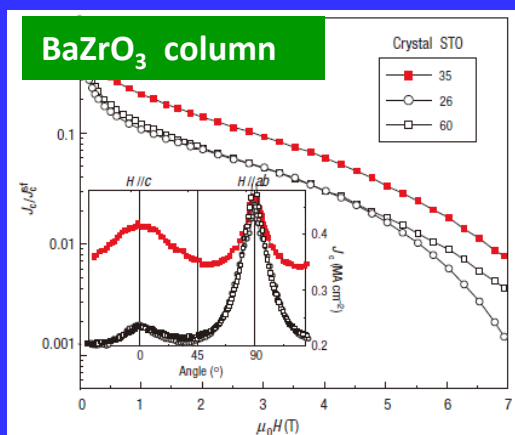
- ✓ **Critical Current**
- ✓ **Anisotropy**
- ✓ **Grain Boundary**
- ✓ **Homogeneity**
- ✓ **AC loss**
- ✓ **Mechanical property**
- ✓ **Stability**
- ✓ **Mass production**

# Artificial pinning centers “APCs” – Nanorods

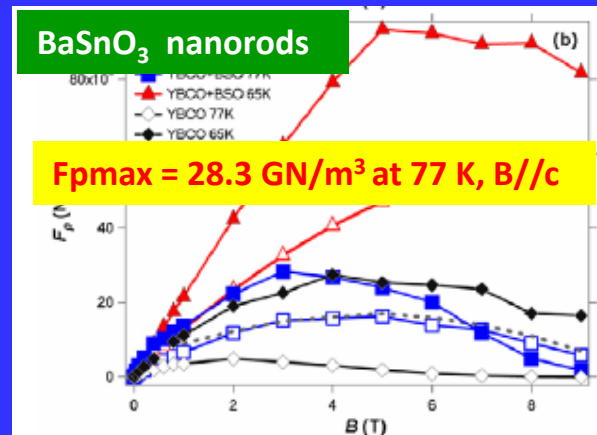
## Nanorods



BaZrO<sub>3</sub>, BaSnO<sub>3</sub>,  
 Double perovskite,  
 BaHfO<sub>3</sub>, etc



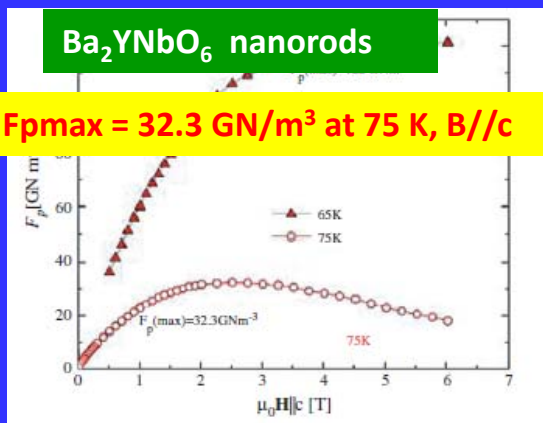
J. MacManus-Driscoll et al.,  
 Nature Mat. 3, 439 (2004)



P. Mele et al., SUST 21, 032002 (2008)  
 C. Varanasi et al., APL 93, 092501 (2008)

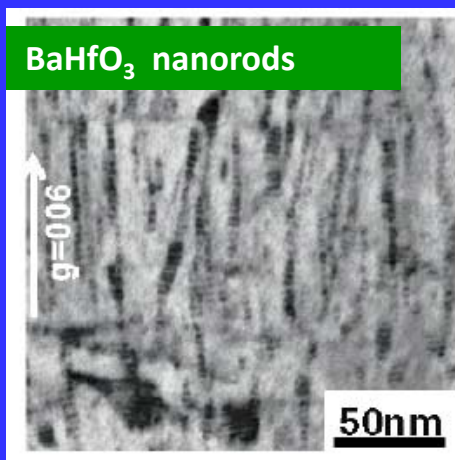
## Ba<sub>2</sub>YNbO<sub>6</sub> nanorods

F<sub>p</sub>max = 32.3 GN/m<sup>3</sup> at 75 K, B // c

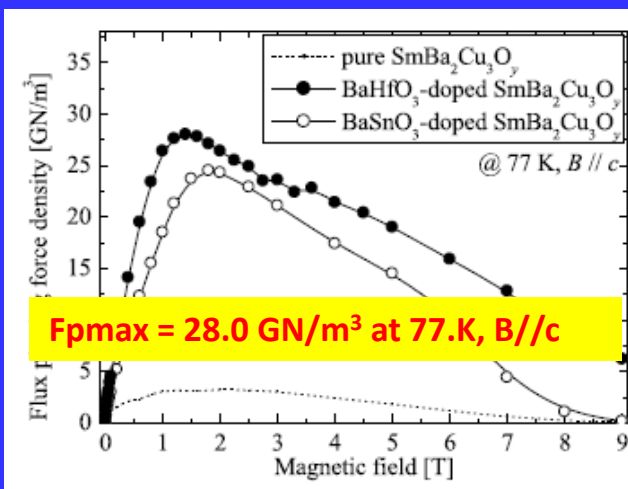


D. Feldmann et al., SUST 23,  
 095004 (2010)

## BaHfO<sub>3</sub> nanorods



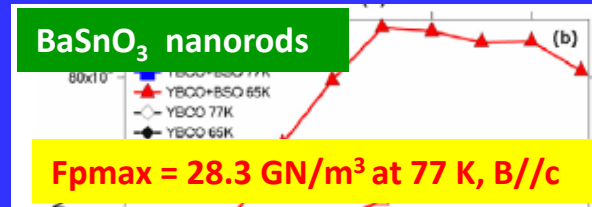
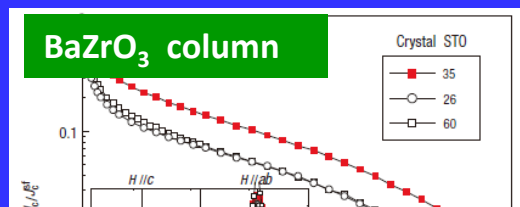
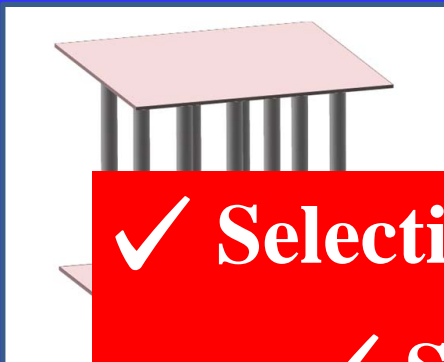
H. Tobita et al., SUST 25, 062002 (2012)  
 J. Hanisch et al., SUST 19, 534 (2006)



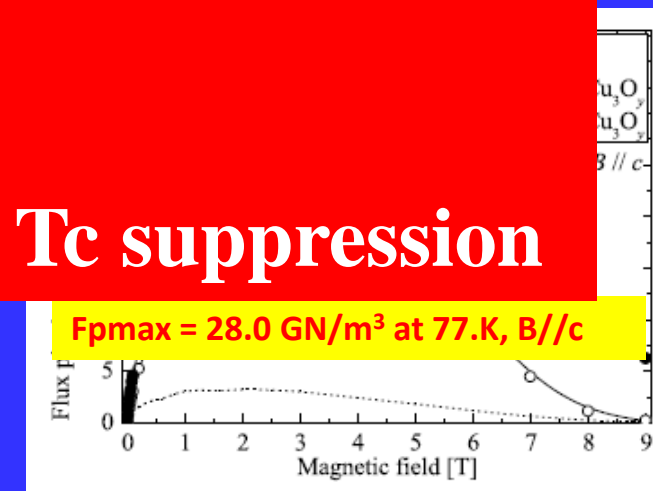
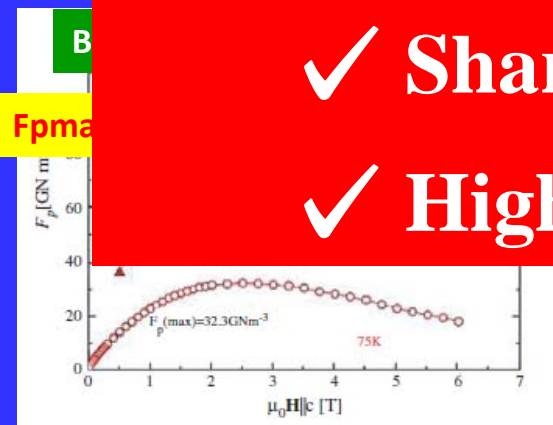
A. Tsuruta et al., SUST 27, 065001 (2014)

# Artificial pinning centers “APCs” — Nanorods

## Nanorods



- ✓ Selection of material and
  - ✓ Straightness of nanorods
  - ✓ Appropriate diameter of nanorods
  - ✓ Sharp interface
  - ✓ High density without Tc suppression



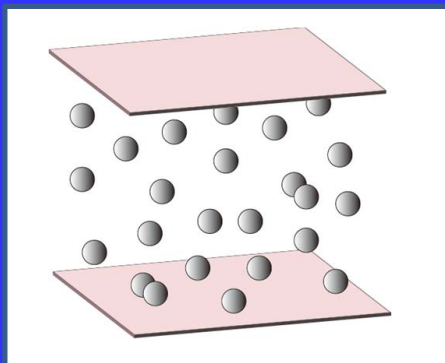
D. Feldmann et al., SUST 23, 095004 (2010)

H. Tobita et al., SUST 25, 062002 (2012)  
J. Hanisch et al., SUST 19, 534 (2006)

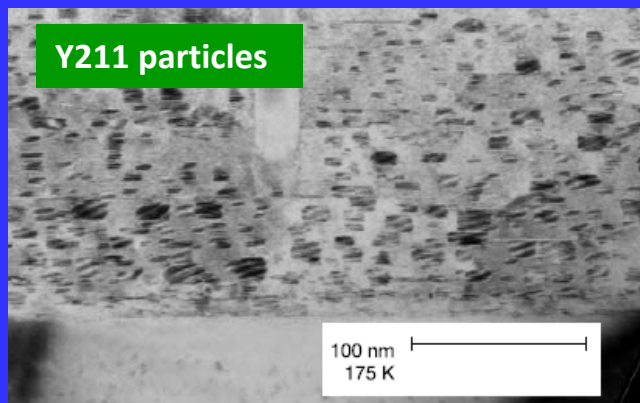
A. Tsuruta et al., SUST 27, 065001 (2014)

# Artificial pinning centers — Nanoparticles

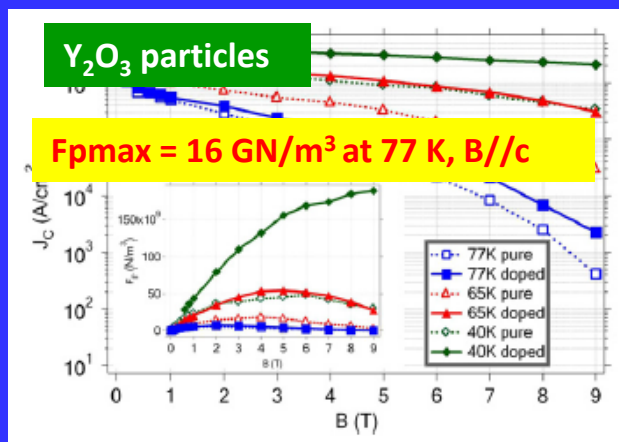
## Nanoparticles



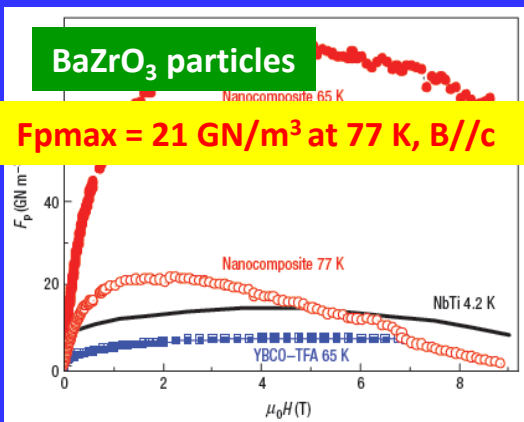
Y211,  $Y_2O_3$ ,  $BaZrO_3$ ,  
 $BaSnO_3$ , etc



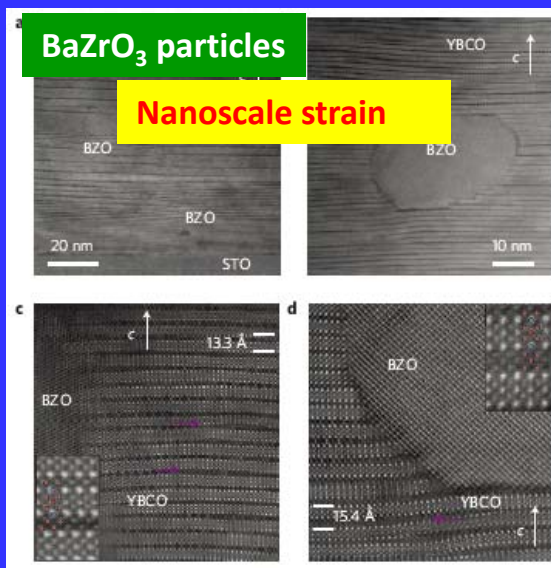
T. Haugan et al., Nature 430, 867 (2004)



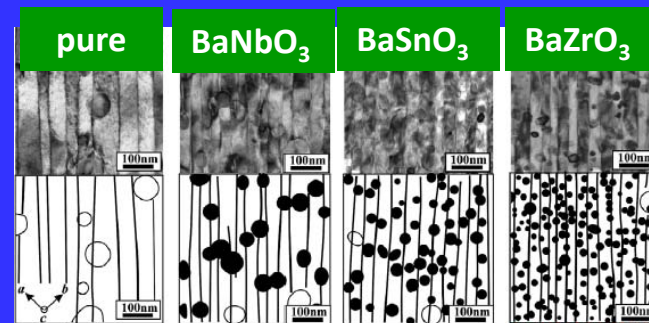
P. Mele et al., SUST 20, 616 (2007)



J. Gutierrez et al., Nature Mat. 6, 367 (2007)



A. Llodes et al., Nature Mat. 11, 329 (2012)

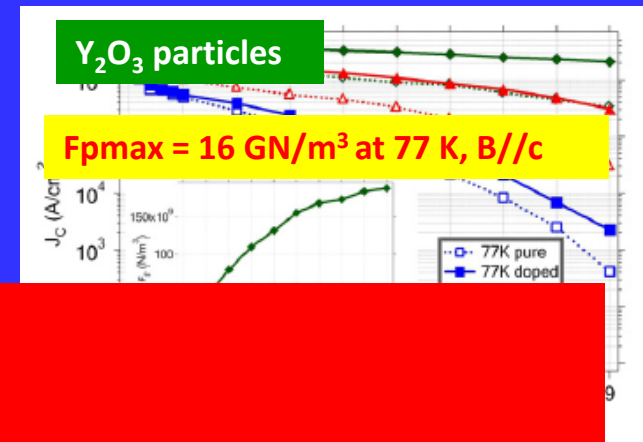
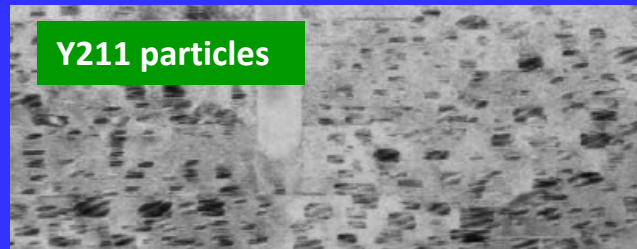
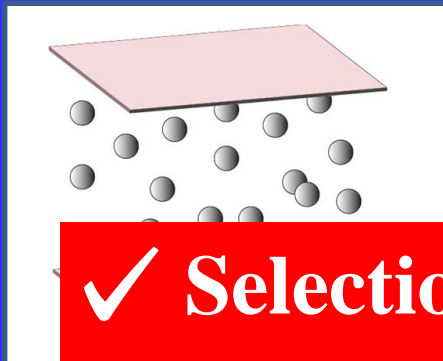


M. Miura et al., SUST 26, 035008 (2013)

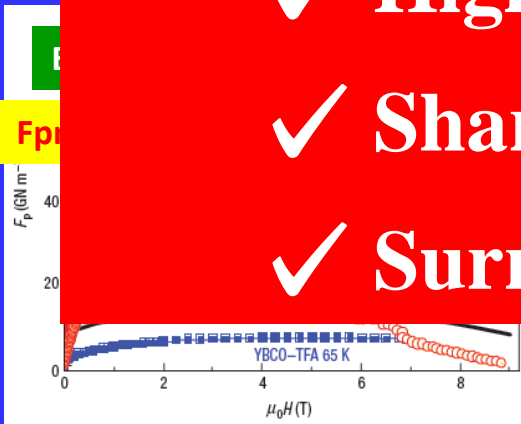


# Artificial pinning centers — Nanoparticles

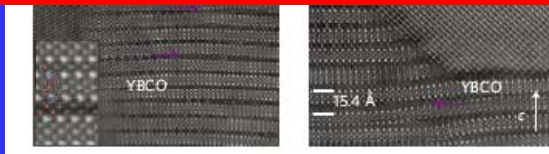
## Nanoparticles



- ✓ Selection of material and
- ✓ Appropriate diameter of nanoparticles
- ✓ High density without Tc suppression
- ✓ Sharp interface
- ✓ Surrounding additional defects



J. Gutierrez et al., Nature Mat. 6, 367 (2007)

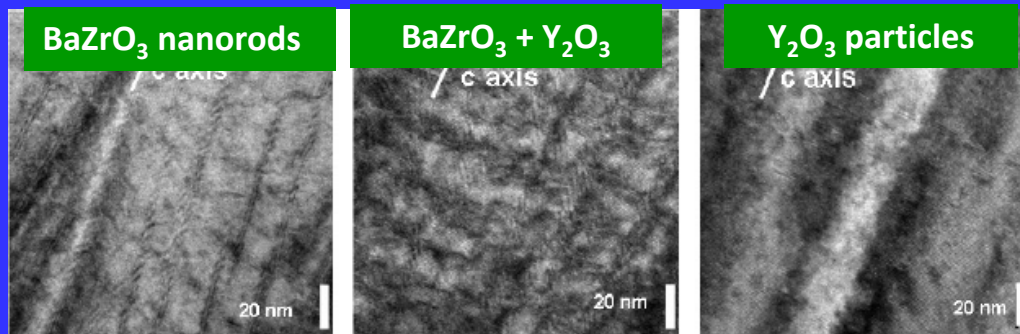
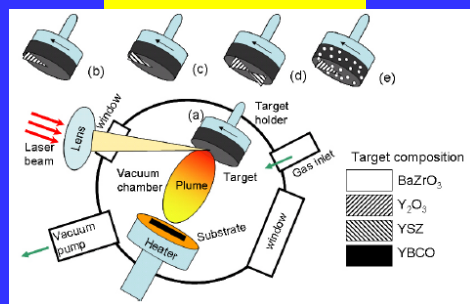


A. Llodes et al., Nature Mat. 11, 329 (2012)

M. Miura et al., SUST 26, 035008 (2013)

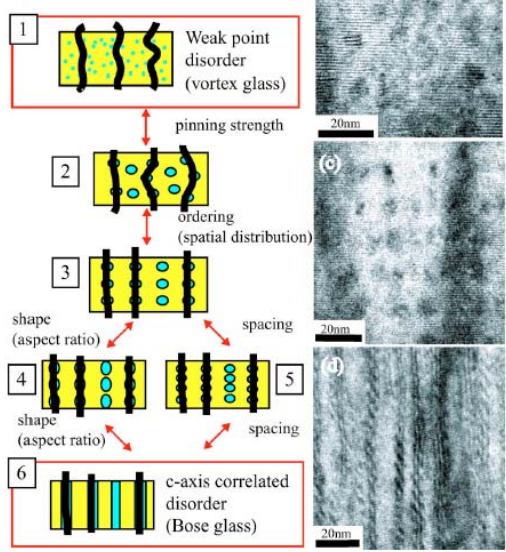
# Advanced APC structures-Hybrid, MLs, segmentation

## Hybrid APCs



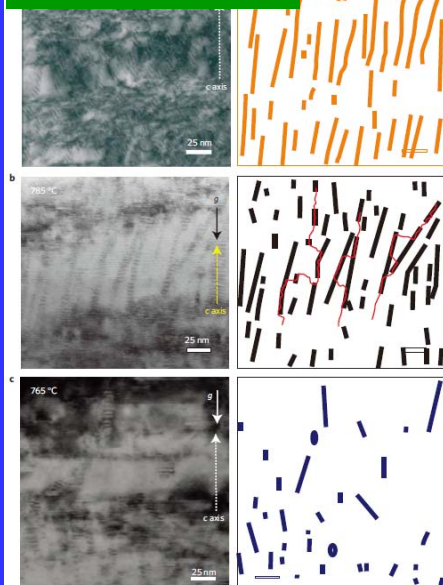
P. Mele et al., SUST 21, 015019 (2008)

## MLs + Segmentation



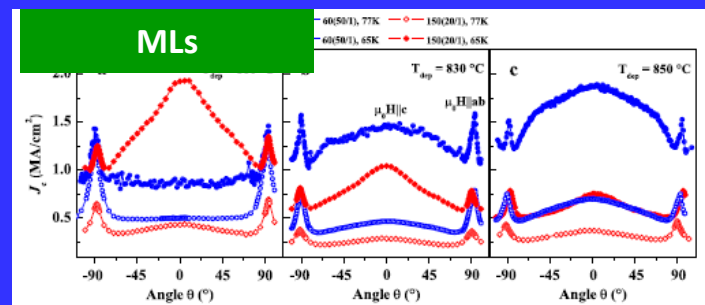
T. Horide et al., APL 92, 182511 (2008)

## Segmentation



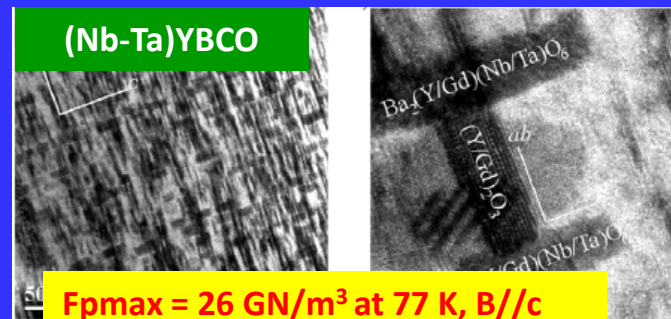
B. Maiorov et al., Nature Mat. 8, 398 (2009)

## MLs



A. Kiessling et al., SUST 24, 055018 (2011)

## (Nb-Ta)YBCO

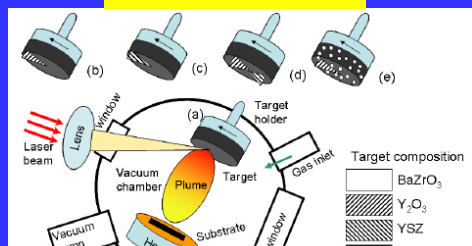


**Fpmax = 26 GN/m<sup>3</sup> at 77 K, B//c**

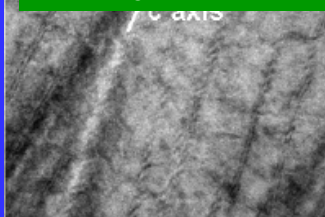
G. Ercolano et al., SUST 24, 095012 (2011)

# Advanced APC structures-Hybrid, MLs, segmentation

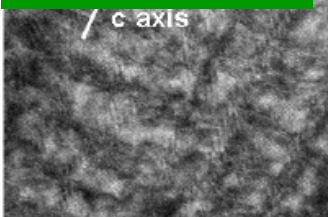
## Hybrid APCs



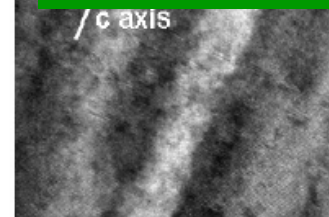
## BaZrO<sub>3</sub> nanorods



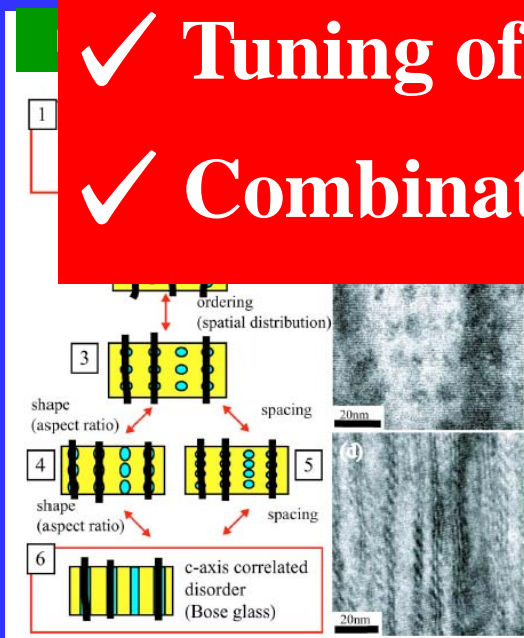
## BaZrO<sub>3</sub> + Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>



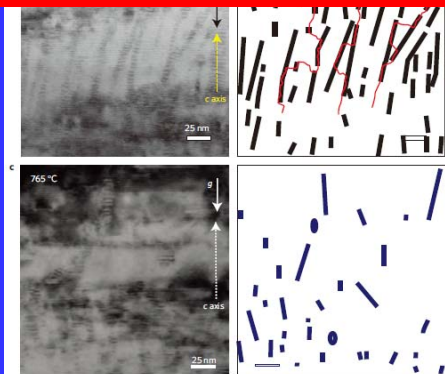
## Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> particles



- ✓ Structural design
- ✓ Tuning of crystal growth
- ✓ Combination of pinning centers

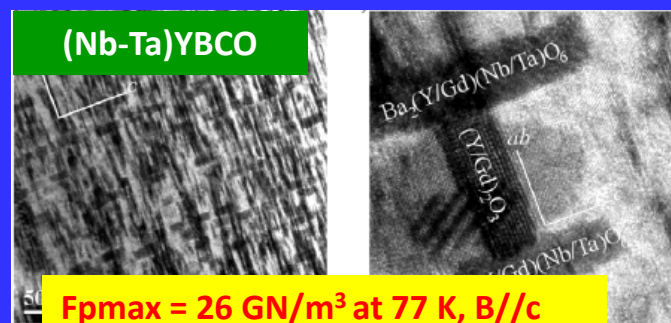


T. Horide et al., APL 92, 182511 (2008)



B. Maiorov et al., Nature Mat. 8, 398 (2009)

A. Kiessling et al., SUST 24, 055018 (2011)



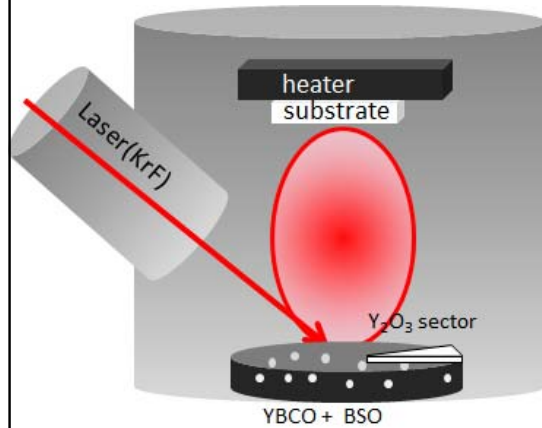
G. Ecolano et al., SUST 24, 095012 (2011)



## Understanding and Control of $J_c$ angular dependence

- ✓  $J_c$  measurement in the films with APCs
- ✓ 3D Time Dependent Ginzburg-Landau Equations
- ✓ Theoretical modeling of  $J_c$ - $\theta$  characteristics

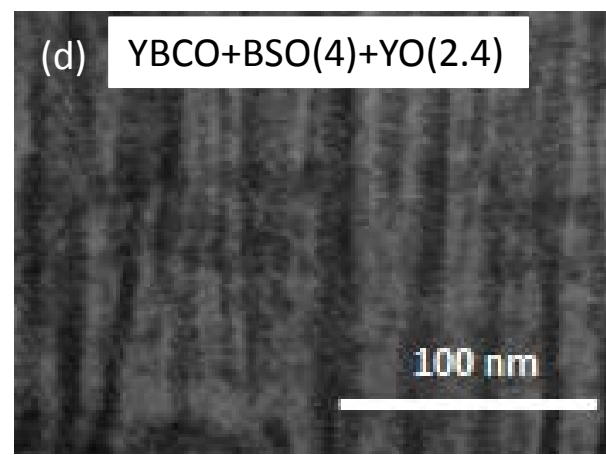
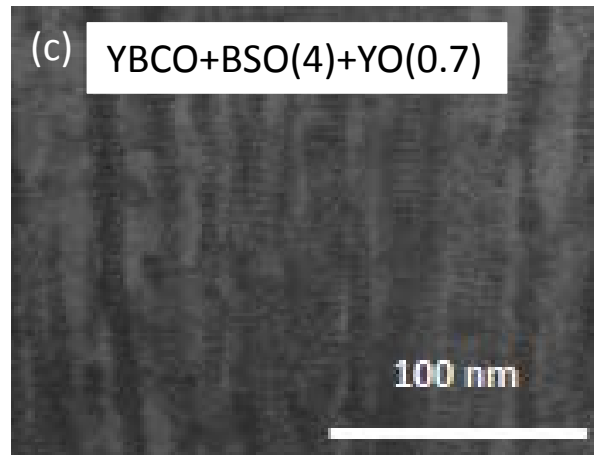
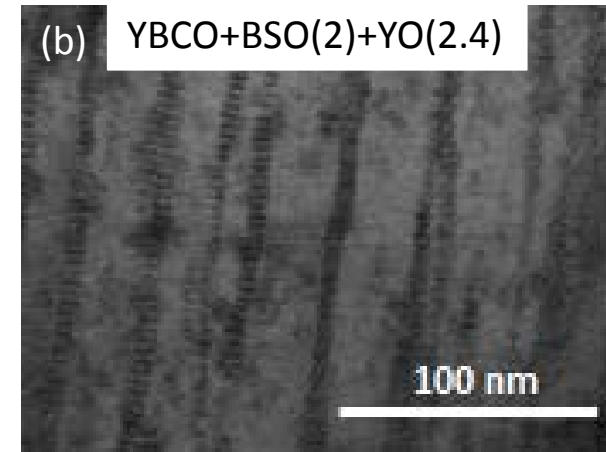
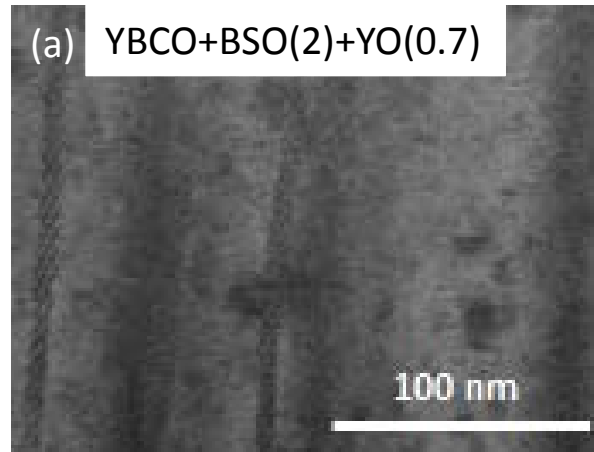
# Incorporation of hybrid APCs



YBCO+BSO Mixed target  
with Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> sector

BSO: 2wt%, 4wt%

Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>: 0.7areal%, 2.4 areal%



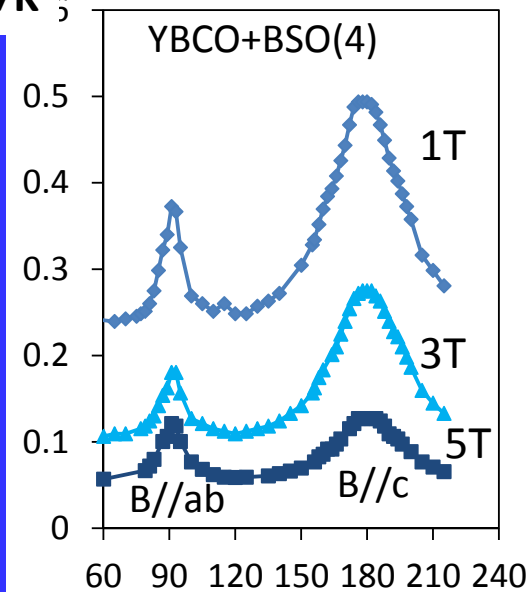
**BSO nanorods and Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanoparticles were successfully incorporated in YBCO films**



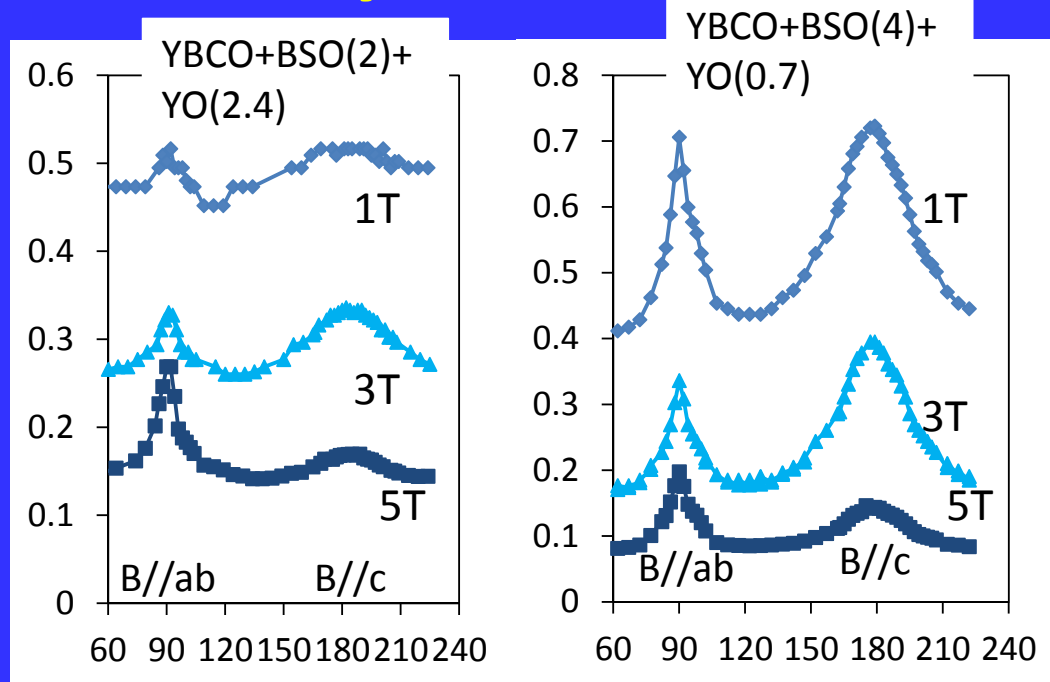
# $J_c\theta$ characteristics

## Conventional nanorods

77K



## Hybrid APCs



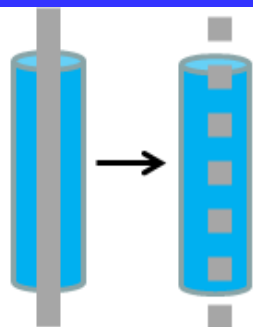
- In YBCO+BSO(4), c-axis peaks were observed regardless of magnetic field, but the peak became small in high magnetic field.
- In hybrid APCs,  $J_c$  near  $\theta=135^\circ$  was improved by  $Y_2O_3$  nanoparticles, and isotropic  $J_c$  was obtained at 1 T in YBCO+BSO(2)+ $Y_2O_3$ (2.4).

# Jcθ modelling in YBCO films

B//c

YBCO+BSO

BSO  
nanorod



$$f_{p,nanorod} = \pi \xi_{ab}^2 \times L \times \frac{B_c^2}{2\mu_0} \times \frac{1}{\xi_{ab}}$$

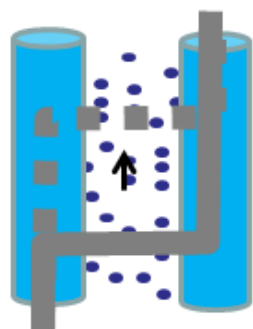
$$J_c = \frac{f_{p,nanorod}}{\phi_0 L}$$

$$J_c = 22 \text{ MA/cm}^2$$

Tilted field

YBCO+BSO

Oxygen  
vacancy



$$f_{p,vacancy} = \frac{\pi D^2}{4} \times \xi_{ab0} \times \frac{B_c^2}{2\mu_0} \times \frac{1}{\xi_{ab}}$$

$$F_{p,vacancy} = f_{p,vacancy} \sqrt{n \times \xi_{ab}^2 d}$$

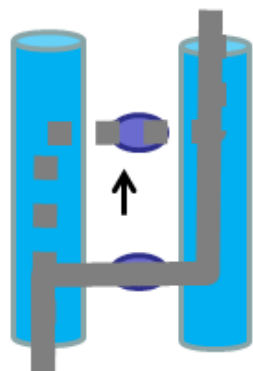
$$J_c = \frac{F_{p,vacancy}}{\phi_0 d}$$

$$J_c = 0.0047 \text{ MA/cm}^2$$

YBCO+BSO

+Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>  
nanoparticle



$$f_{p,nanoparticle} = \pi \xi_{ab} \xi_c \times 2r \times \frac{B_c^2}{2\mu_0} \times \frac{1}{r}$$

$$J_c = \frac{f_{p,nanoparticle}}{\phi_0 d}$$

$$J_c = 0.90 \text{ MA/cm}^2$$



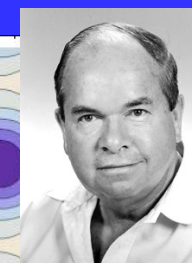
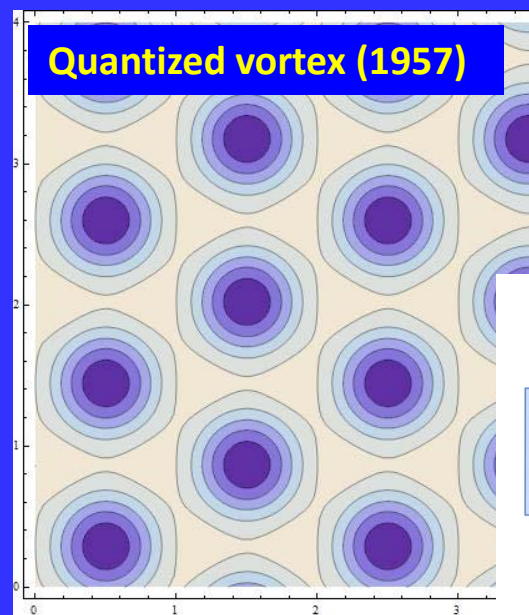
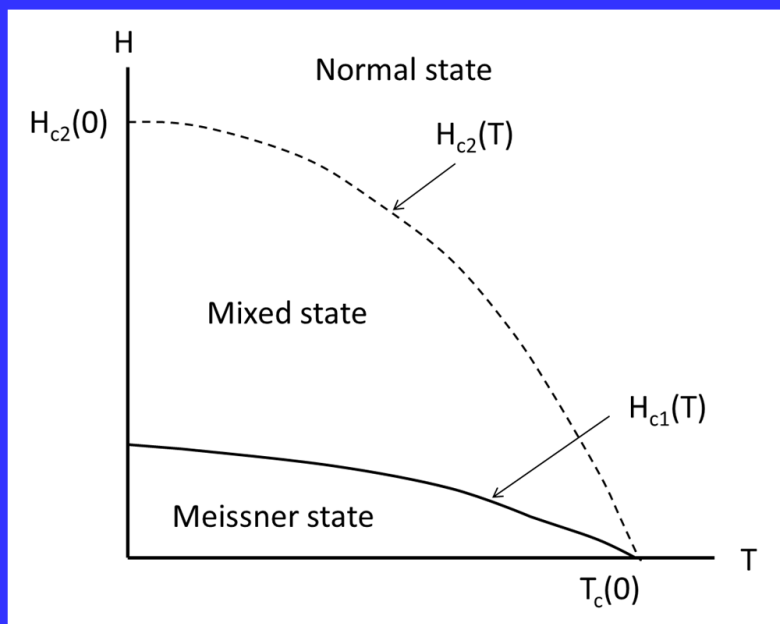


# J<sub>c</sub> analysis assuming staircase vortices

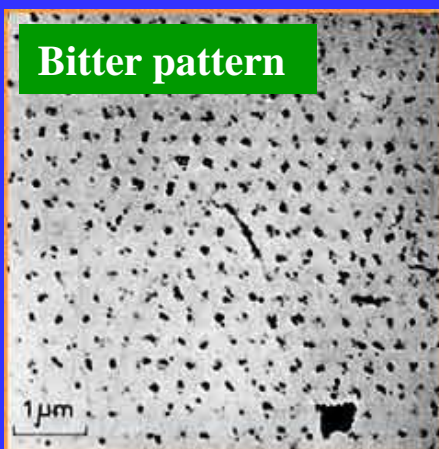
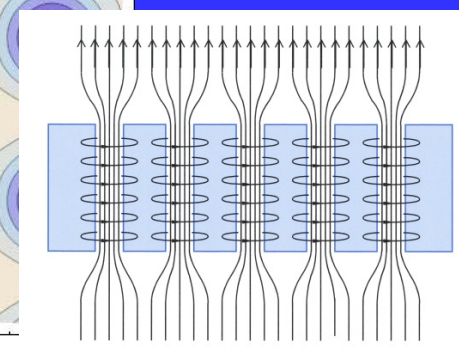
Mechanism	Calculated J <sub>c</sub>	Experimental data J <sub>c</sub>
YBCO+BSO, B//c BSO Nanorod	22 MA/cm <sup>2</sup>	>> 1-3 MA/cm <sup>2</sup> (YBCO+BSO)
YBCO+BSO, tilted field Oxygen Vacancy	0.0047 MA/cm <sup>2</sup>	<< 0.28 MA/cm <sup>2</sup> (pure YBCO)
YBCO+BSO+Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> , tilted field nanoparticle	0.90 MA/cm <sup>2</sup>	~ 0.46 MA/cm <sup>2</sup> (YBCO+Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )

- In YBCO+BSO, Vortices moves by forming double kink or half loop.
- When dominant pinning center is oxygen vacancies in YBCO+BSO for tilted magnetic field, not only vortex pinning, but also magnetic interaction and line tension determine J<sub>c</sub>-θ.
- In YBCO+BSO+Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> films, Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanoparticles determine J<sub>c</sub>-θ when magnetic field is tilted from the c-axis.
- These indicate staircase vortex configuration.

# Type II superconductor – Abrikosov lattice

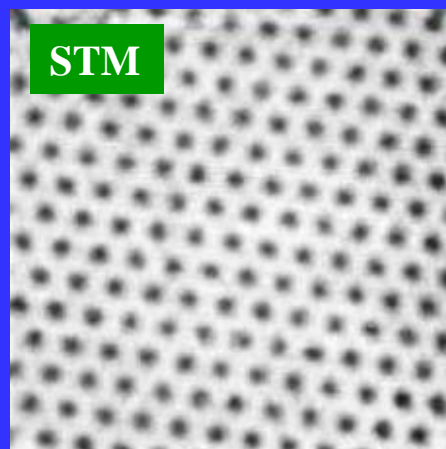


Abrikosov



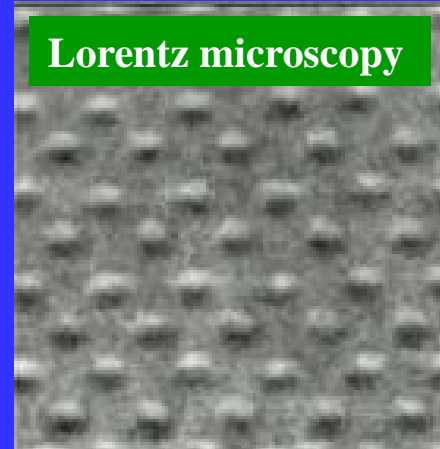
Bitter pattern

U. Essmann et al., Physics Letters 24A, 526 (1967)



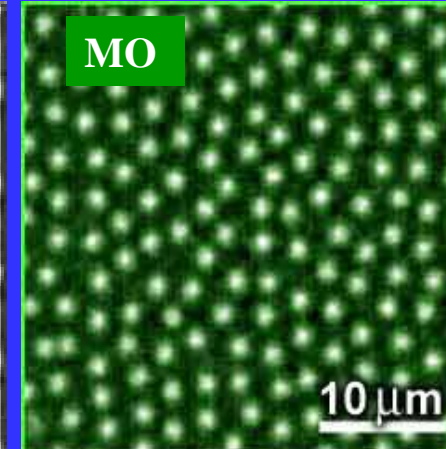
STM

H. F. Hess et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 62, 214 (1989)



Lorentz microscopy

K. Harada et al., Science 274, 1167 (1996)



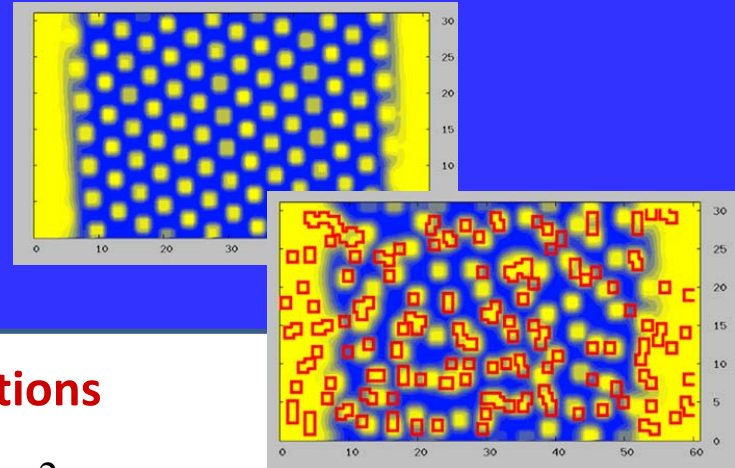
MO

P.E. Goa et al., Supercond. Sci. Technol. 14, 729 (2001)

# Time Dependent Ginzburg-Landau Equations

## ✓ Langevin equation

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(\mathbf{r}, t) = -L \frac{\delta F}{\delta \psi} + \theta(\mathbf{r}, t)$$



## ✓ Time dependent Ginzburg-Landau equations

$$\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_s} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + i \frac{e_s}{\hbar} \Phi \right) \psi = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_s} \left( \nabla - i \frac{e_s}{\hbar} \right)^2 \psi + \alpha |\psi| - \beta |\psi|^2 \psi$$

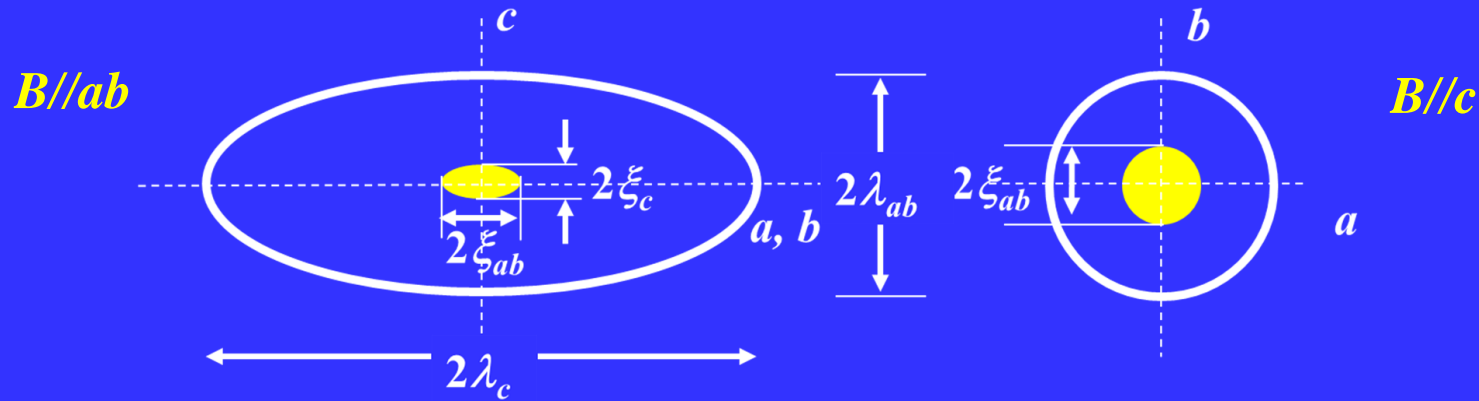
$$\frac{1}{\mu_0} \nabla \times (\nabla \times A - \mu_0 H) = j_s + j_n$$

$$j_s = \frac{\hbar e_s}{2m_s D} (\psi^* \nabla \psi - \psi \nabla \psi^*) - \frac{e_s^2}{m_s} |\psi|^2 A$$

$$j_n = \sigma \left( -\nabla \Phi - \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} \right)$$

- R. Kato et al., PRB (1993)
- M. Machida et al., PRL (1993)
- Q. Du et al., PRB (1995)
- G. Crabtree et al., PRB (2000)
- T. Winiecki et al., PRB (2002)

# Vortex anisotropies and 3D TDGL simulation



## ✓ Line tension energy

$$\tilde{\varepsilon}_1 \approx \frac{1}{\gamma^2} \varepsilon_1 = \frac{\Phi_0^2}{4\pi\mu_0\lambda_c^2} \ln \kappa \quad \text{for anisotropic}$$

$$\varepsilon_1 \approx \frac{\Phi_0^2}{4\pi\mu_0\lambda_{ab}^2} \ln \kappa \quad \text{for isotropic}$$

$$\left( \frac{m_c}{m_{ab}} \right)^{1/2} = \frac{\xi_{ab}}{\xi_c} = \frac{\lambda_c}{\lambda_{ab}} = \gamma \approx 5-7 \quad \text{for YBCO}$$

$$\tilde{\varepsilon}_1 \ll \varepsilon_1$$

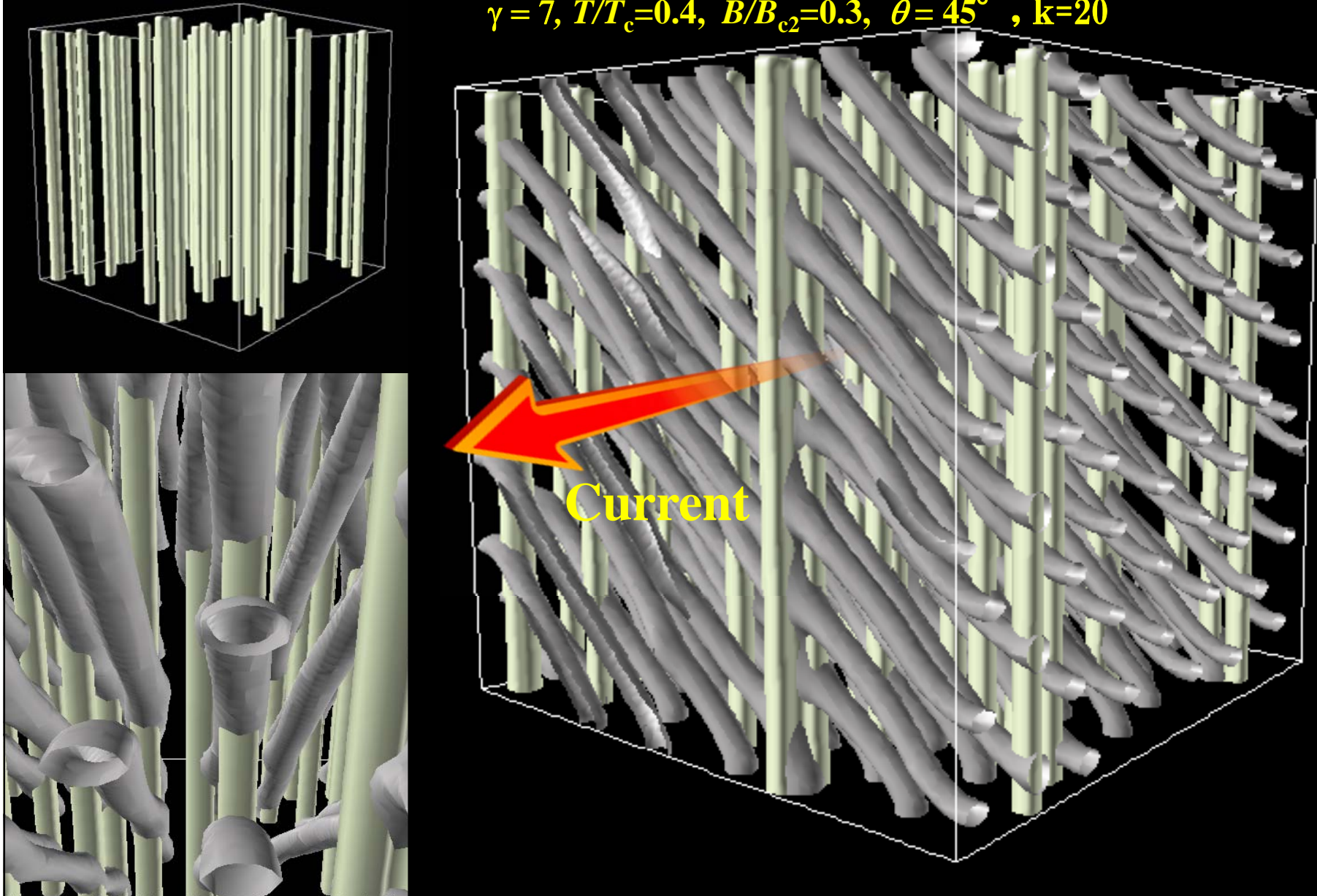
## ✓ GL equation for the anisotropic case

$$\frac{\delta F}{\delta \psi} = \alpha \psi + \beta |\psi|^2 \psi - \frac{\hbar^2}{2} \left( \nabla - i \frac{e_s}{\hbar} \mathbf{A} \right) \cdot m^{-1} \cdot \left( \nabla - i \frac{e_s}{\hbar} \mathbf{A} \right) \psi \quad \frac{1}{m_{ab}}, \frac{1}{m_{ab}}, \frac{1}{m_c}$$



# Flux pinning by $c$ -axis correlated columnar defects

$$\gamma = 7, T/T_c = 0.4, B/B_{c2} = 0.3, \theta = 45^\circ, k = 20$$

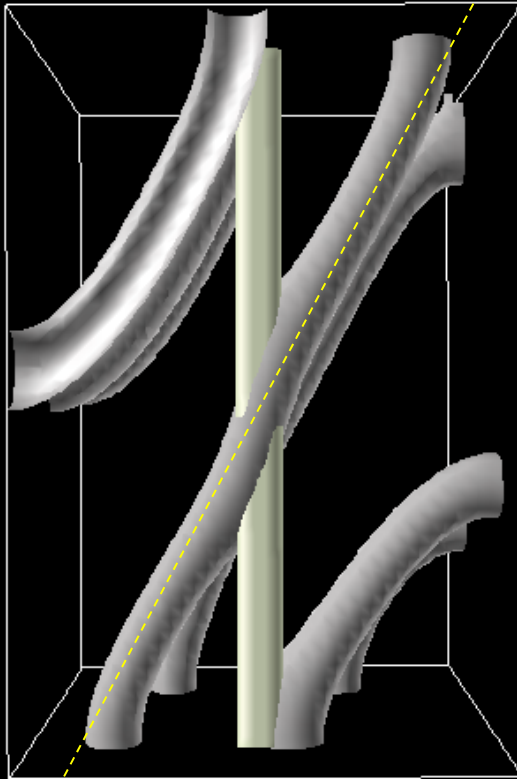




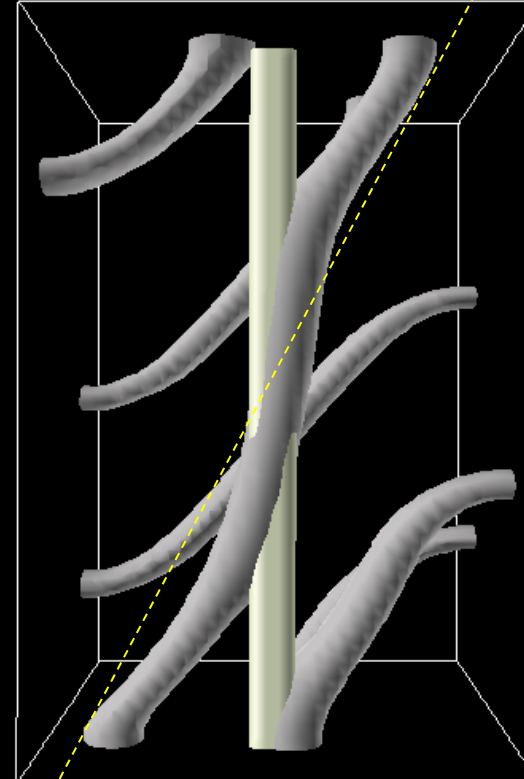
# Vortex staircase in anisotropic superconductors

$T/T_c=0.4$ ,  $B/B_{c2}=0.3$ ,  $\theta=45^\circ$ ,  $\kappa=20$

$\gamma=1$



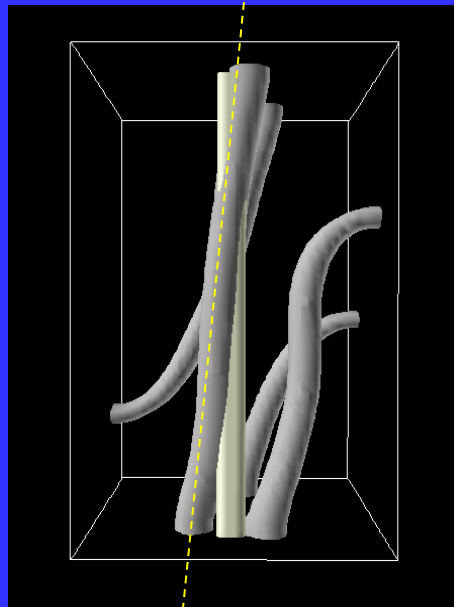
$\gamma=7$



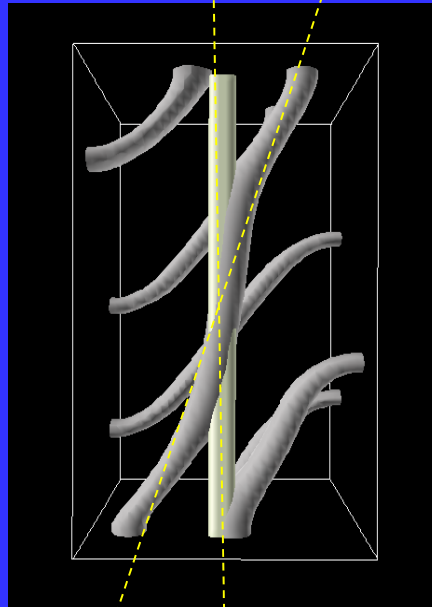
$$\varepsilon_1 \approx \frac{\Phi_0^2}{4\pi\mu_0\lambda_{ab}^2} \ln \kappa$$

$$\tilde{\varepsilon}_1 \approx \frac{1}{\gamma^2} \varepsilon_1$$

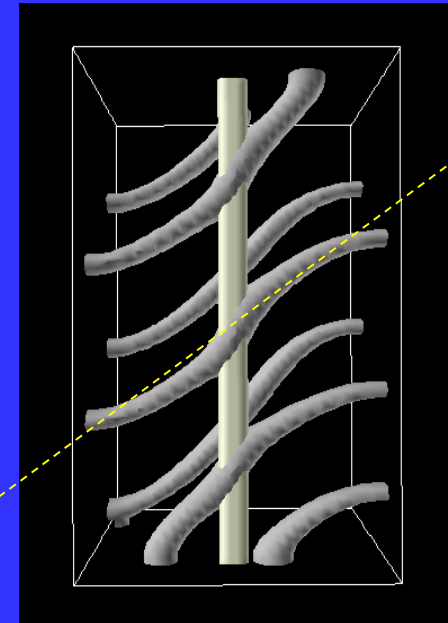
## Anisotropic $J_c$ behaviors due to staircase vortices



**pinned**



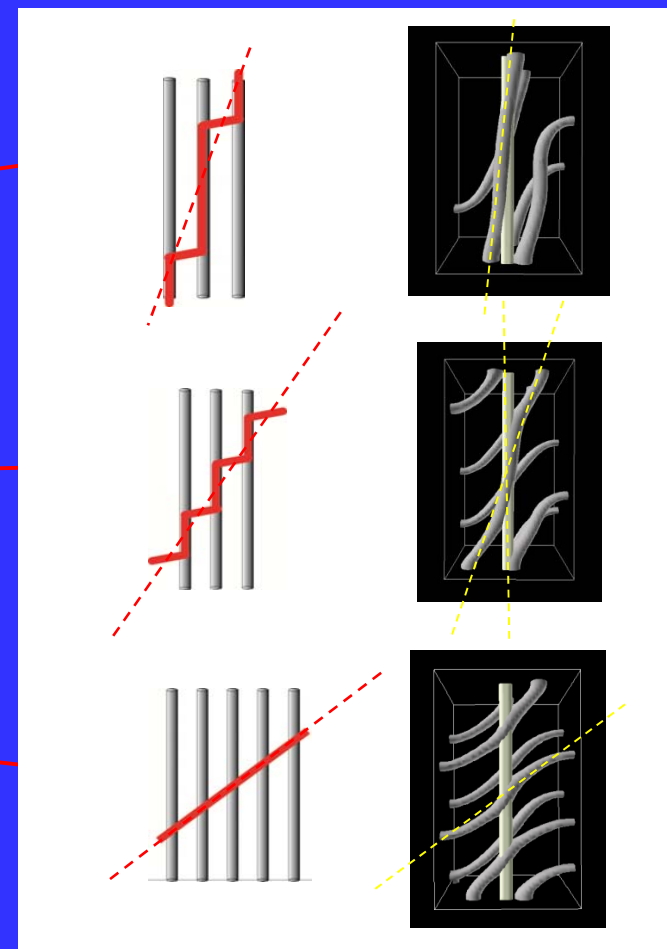
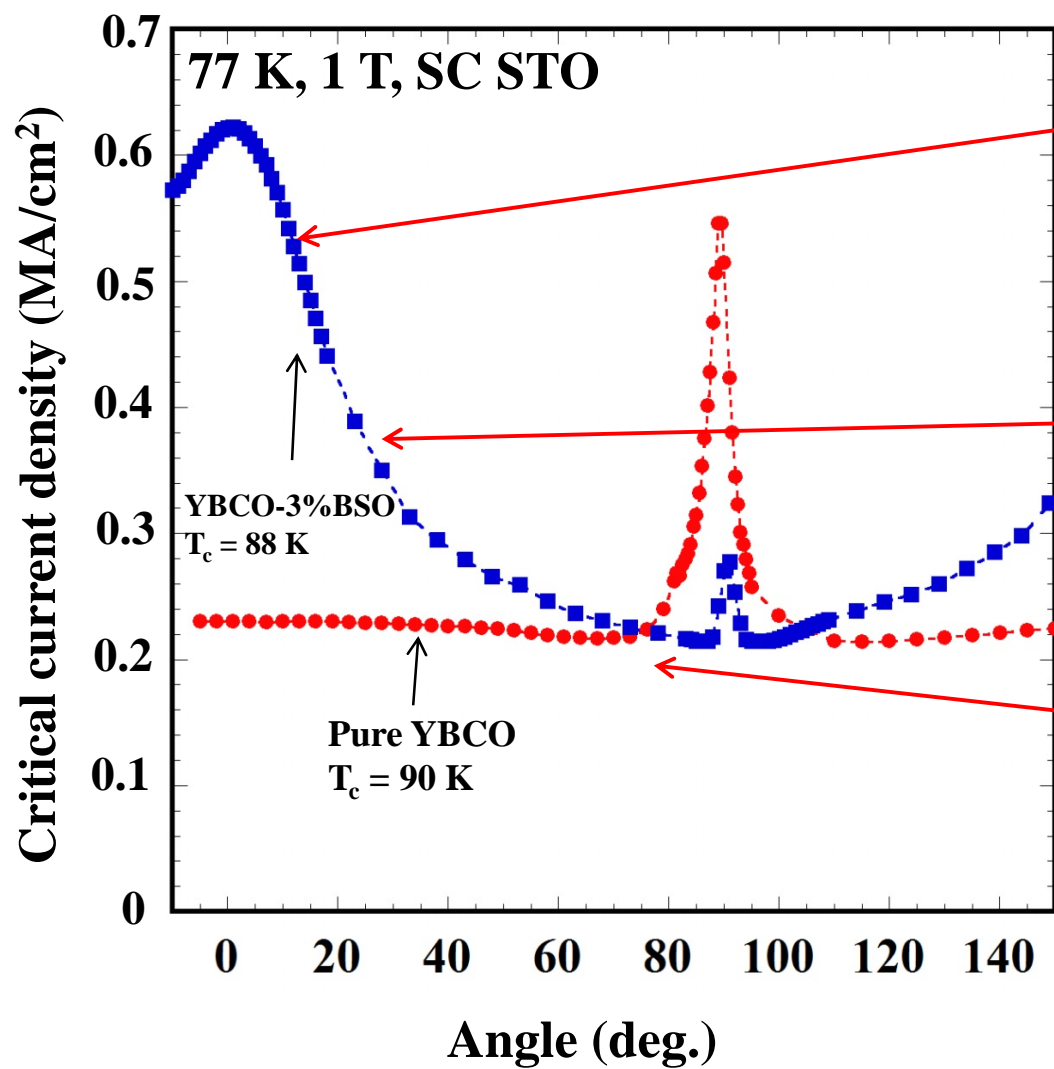
**staircase**



**unpinned**

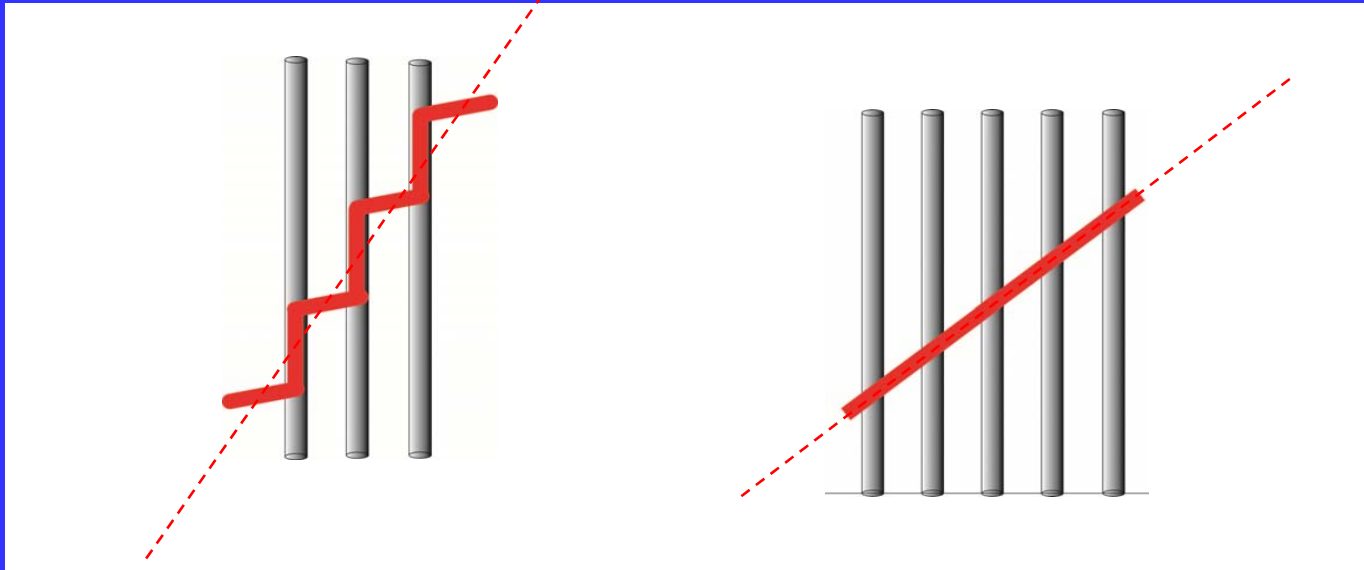
Angular dependence of vortex configuration (pinned, staircase, unpinned) strongly affects  $J_c$ - $\theta$  characteristics.

# Angular dependent $J_c(\theta)$ in YBCO with nanorods





# Trapping angle



- **Trapping angle  $= (2U/\epsilon_1)^{1/2}$**
- **For tilted magnetic field, nanoparticle incorporation in addition to nanorods is very effective.**
- **When field angle is larger than trapping angle, nanorods do not work as pinning centers.**

# Summary

- ✓ Recent progress in flux pinning APCs was discussed.
- ✓  $J_c\theta$  characteristics were measured in YBCO films with hybrid APCs of BSO nanorods and  $Y_2O_3$  nanoparticles.
- ✓ 3D TDGL equation clarified vortex configuration in tilted magnetic field.
- ✓ Vortex configuration was discussed by considering vortex energy of magnetic interaction, pinning potential, and line tension.