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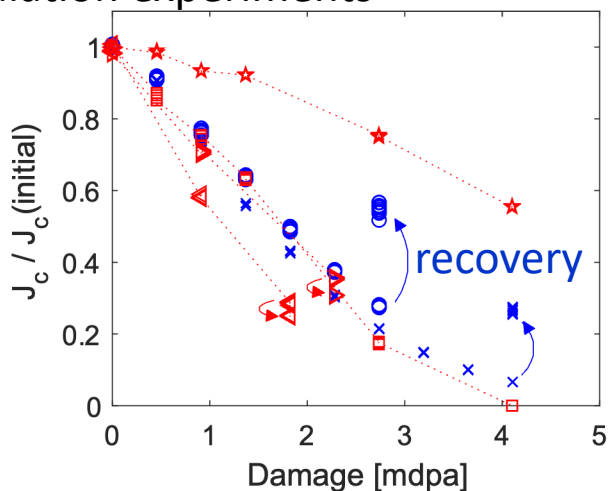
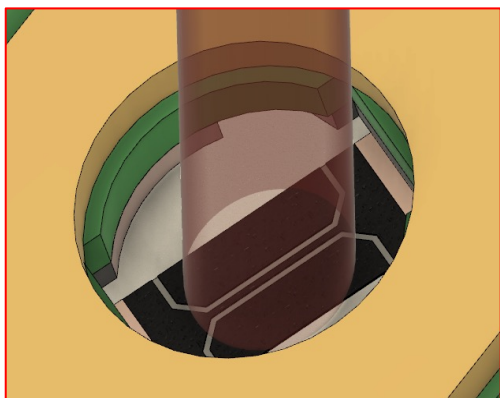
# **X-ray absorption spectroscopy characterisation of irradiation damage in REBCO coated conductors**

S. Speller, J. Lewis, K. Adams, J. Tufnail, R. Nicholls, C. Grovenor, S. Diaz-Moreno, F. Mosselmans, W. Iliffe

# Oxford University research on radiation damage of HTS

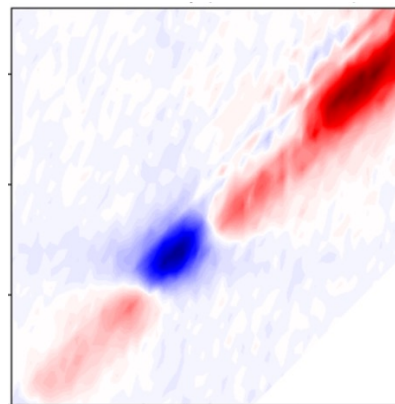


## In situ cold irradiation experiments

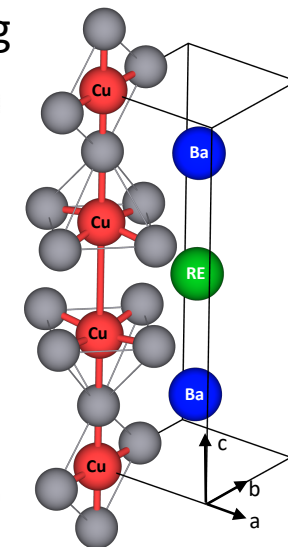
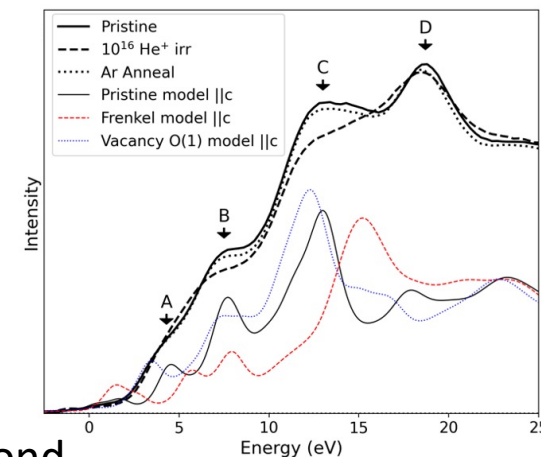


Surrey Ion Beam Centre

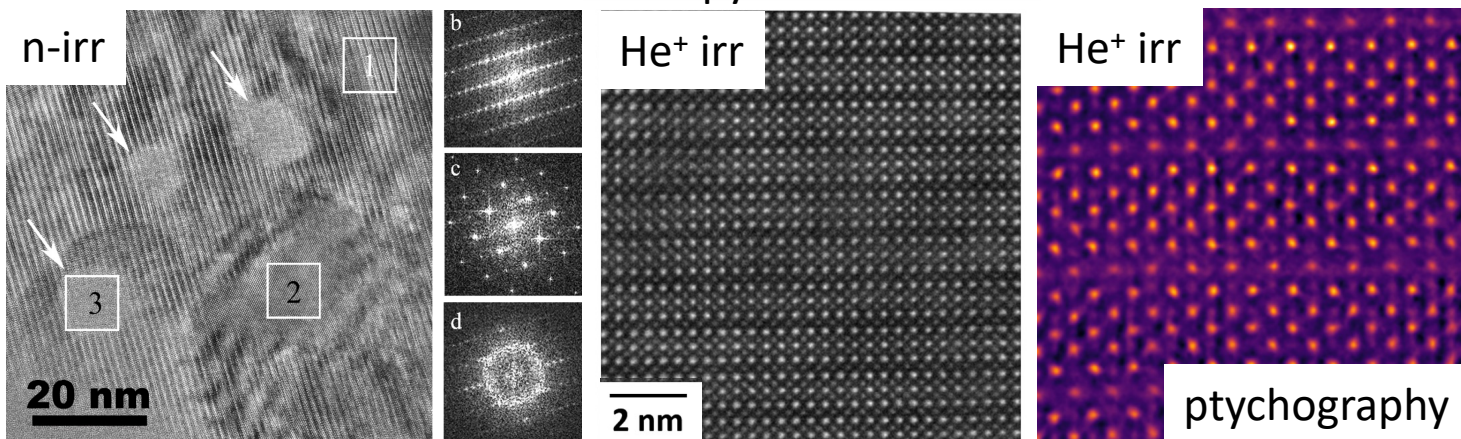
## X-ray absorption spectroscopy and DFT modelling



I20 beamline at Diamond



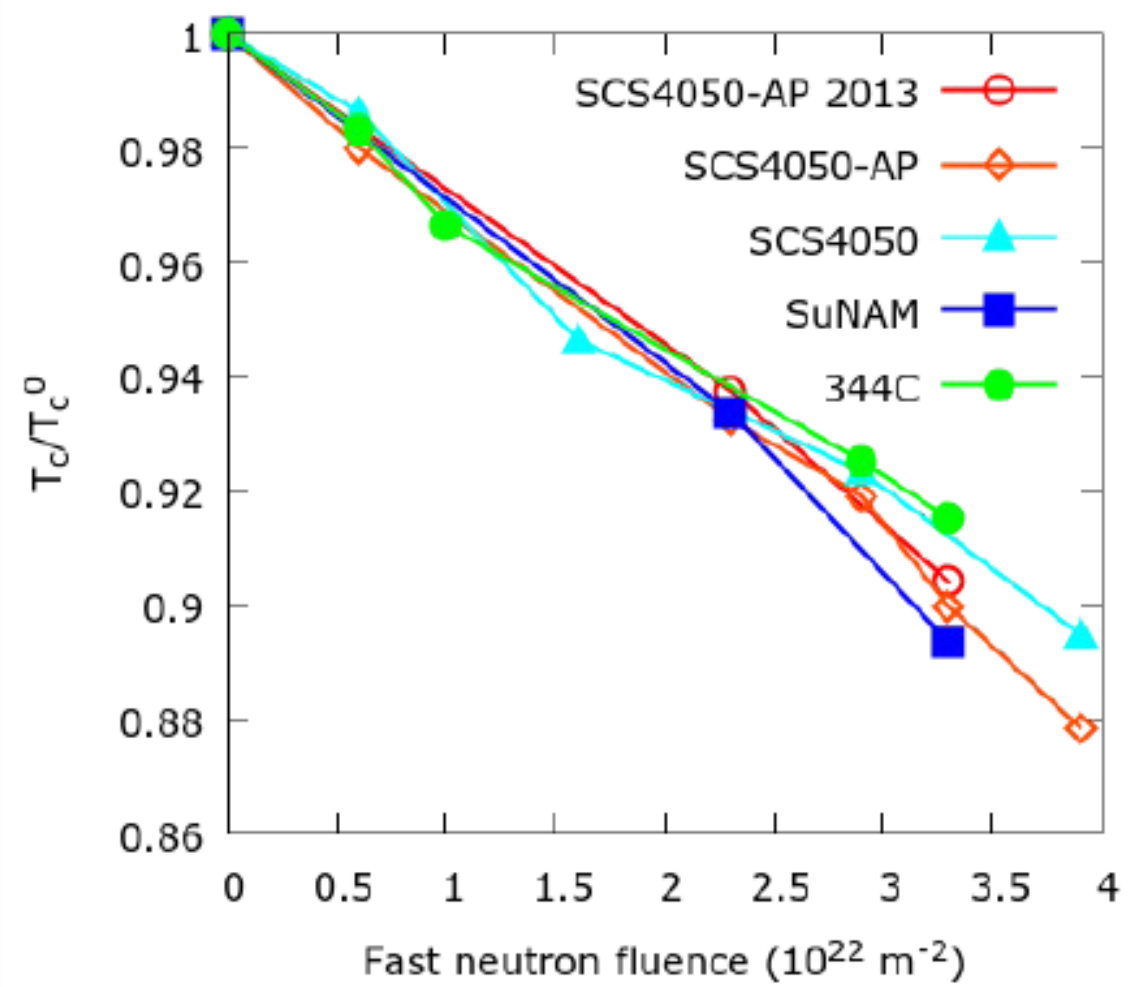
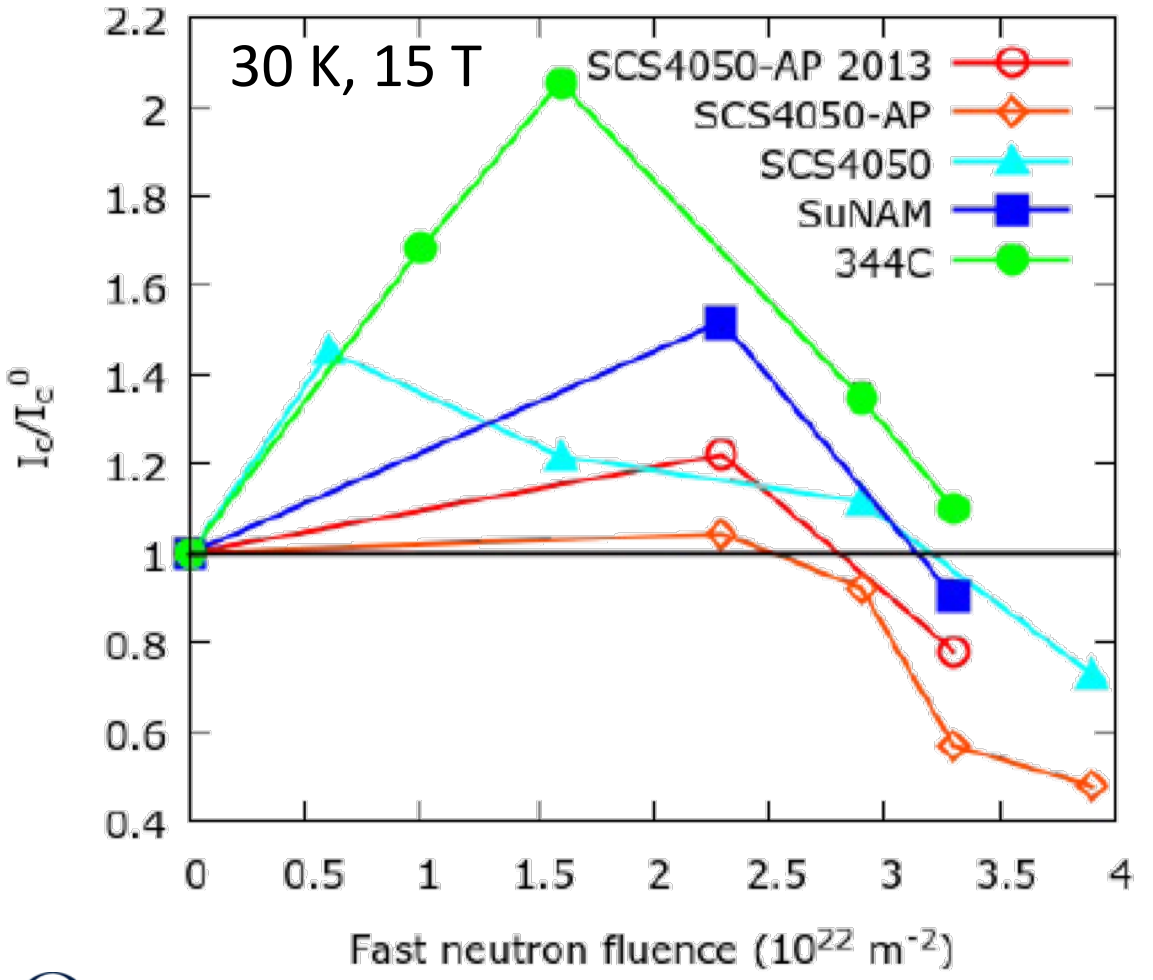
## Transmission electron microscopy in Oxford materials and at ePSIC



# Effect of n-irr on superconducting properties



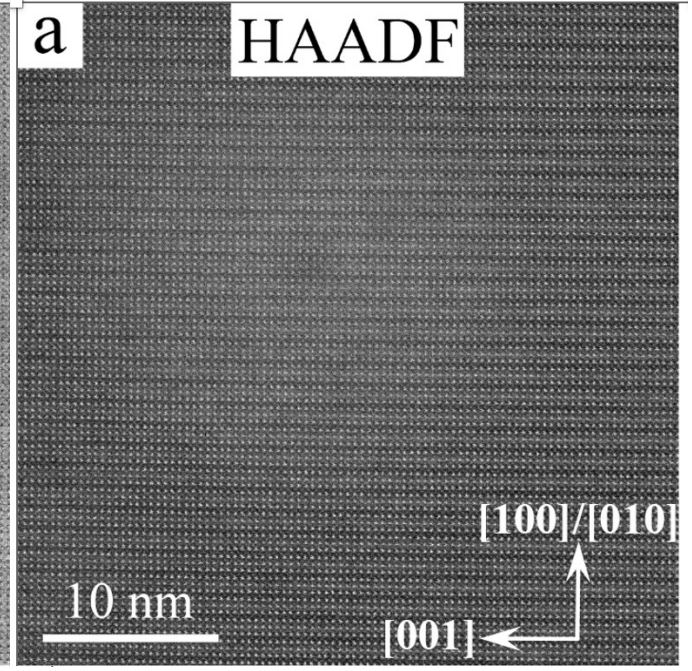
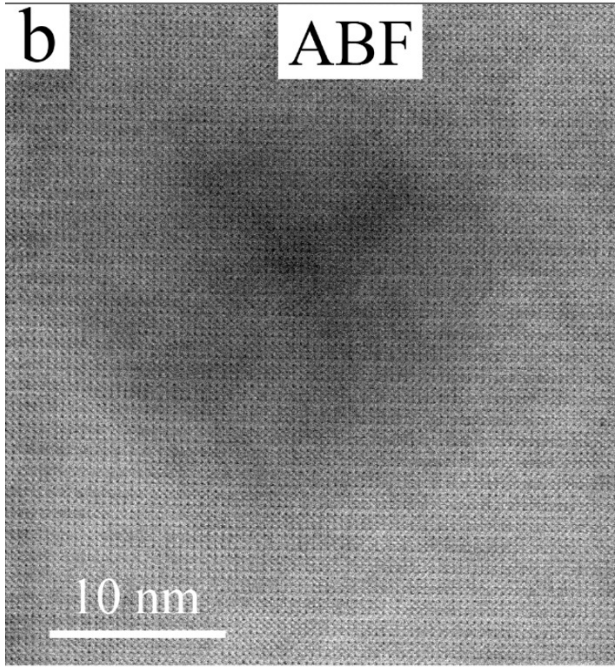
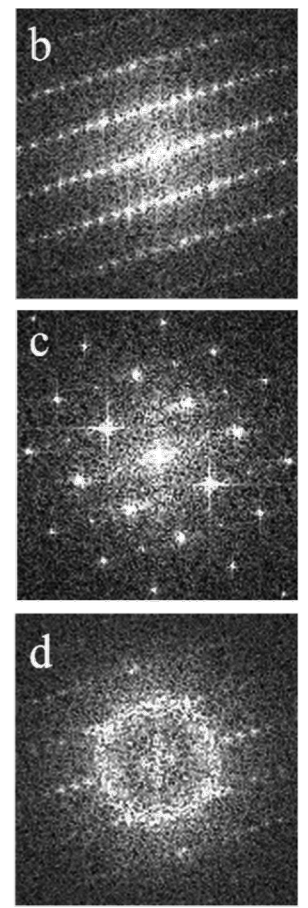
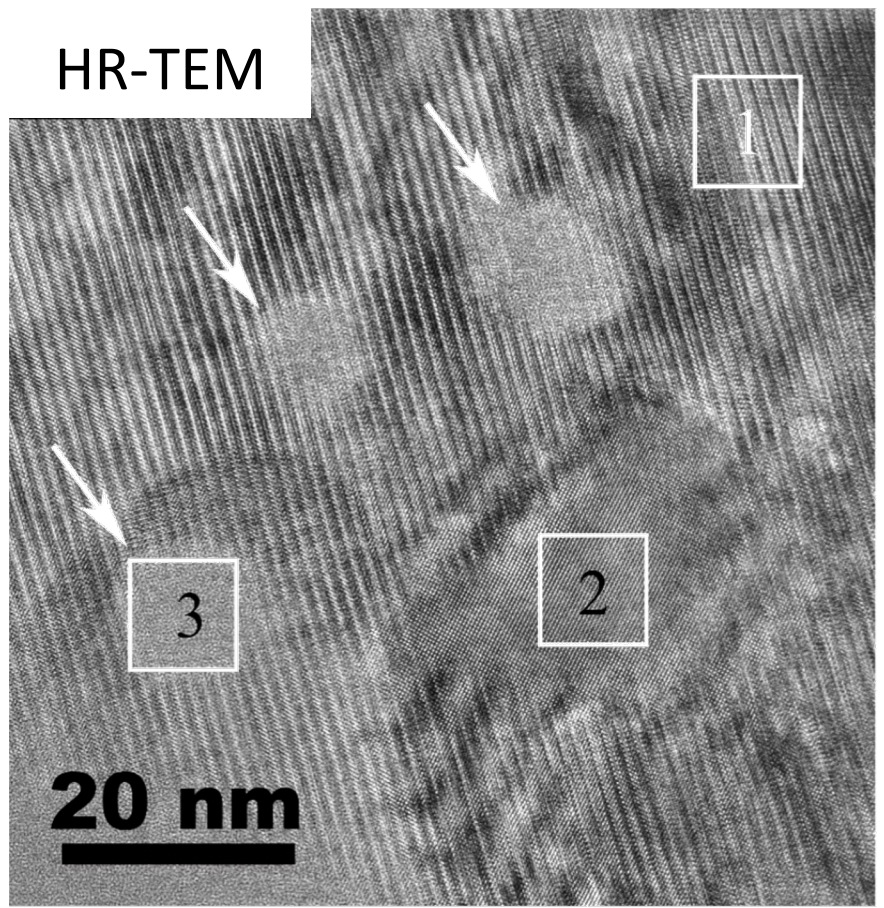
Superpower SCS4050-AP coated conductor irradiated in TRIGA reactor (Vienna) to a neutron fluence of  $3.3 \times 10^{22} \text{ m}^{-2}$



# Damage cascade damage in neutron irradiated sample



Superpower SCS4050-AP coated conductor irradiated in TRIGA reactor (Vienna) to a neutron fluence of  $3.3 \times 10^{22} \text{ m}^{-2}$



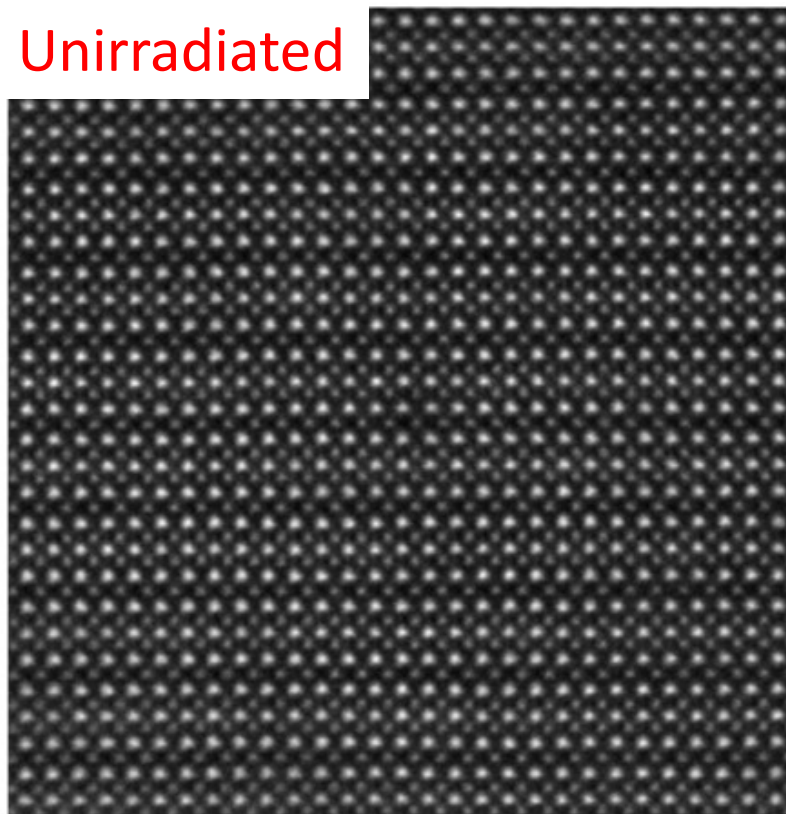
Scanning transmission electron microscopy (STEM): ABF = bright field, HAADF = dark field)



# What causes $T_c$ degradation?

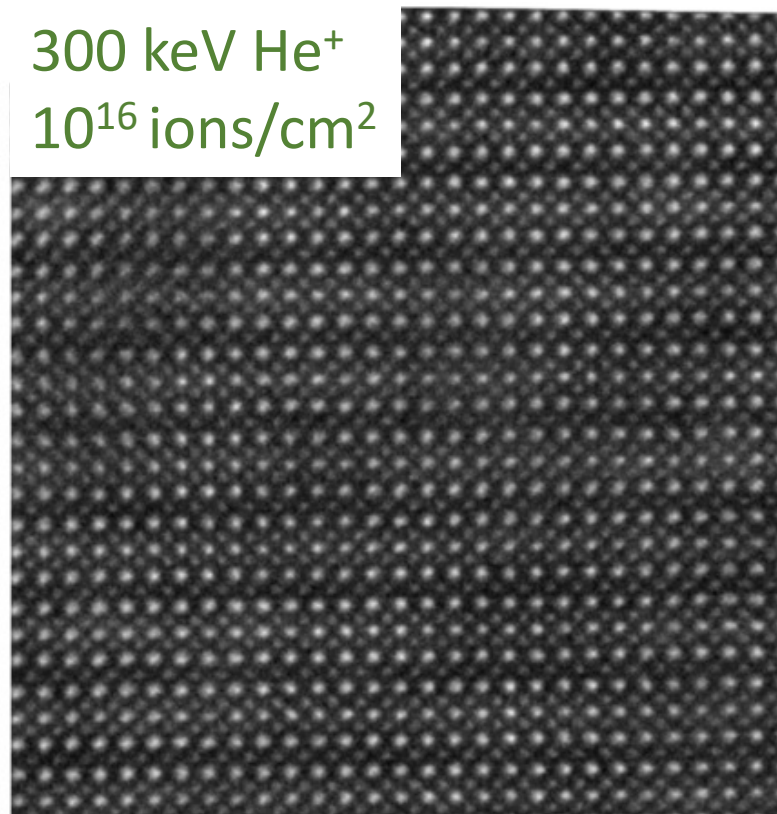
- Atomic resolution HAADF STEM images of SuperPower 4050 AP – heavy cations visible

Unirradiated

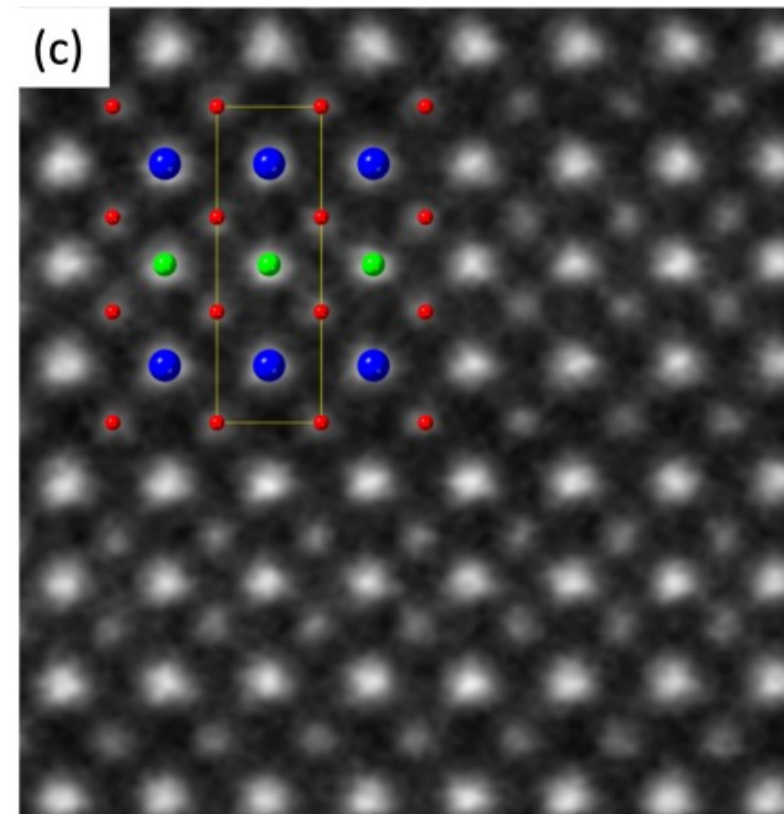


2 nm  $T_c \approx 90$  K

300 keV He<sup>+</sup>  
10<sup>16</sup> ions/cm<sup>2</sup>



2 nm  $T_c < 20$  K



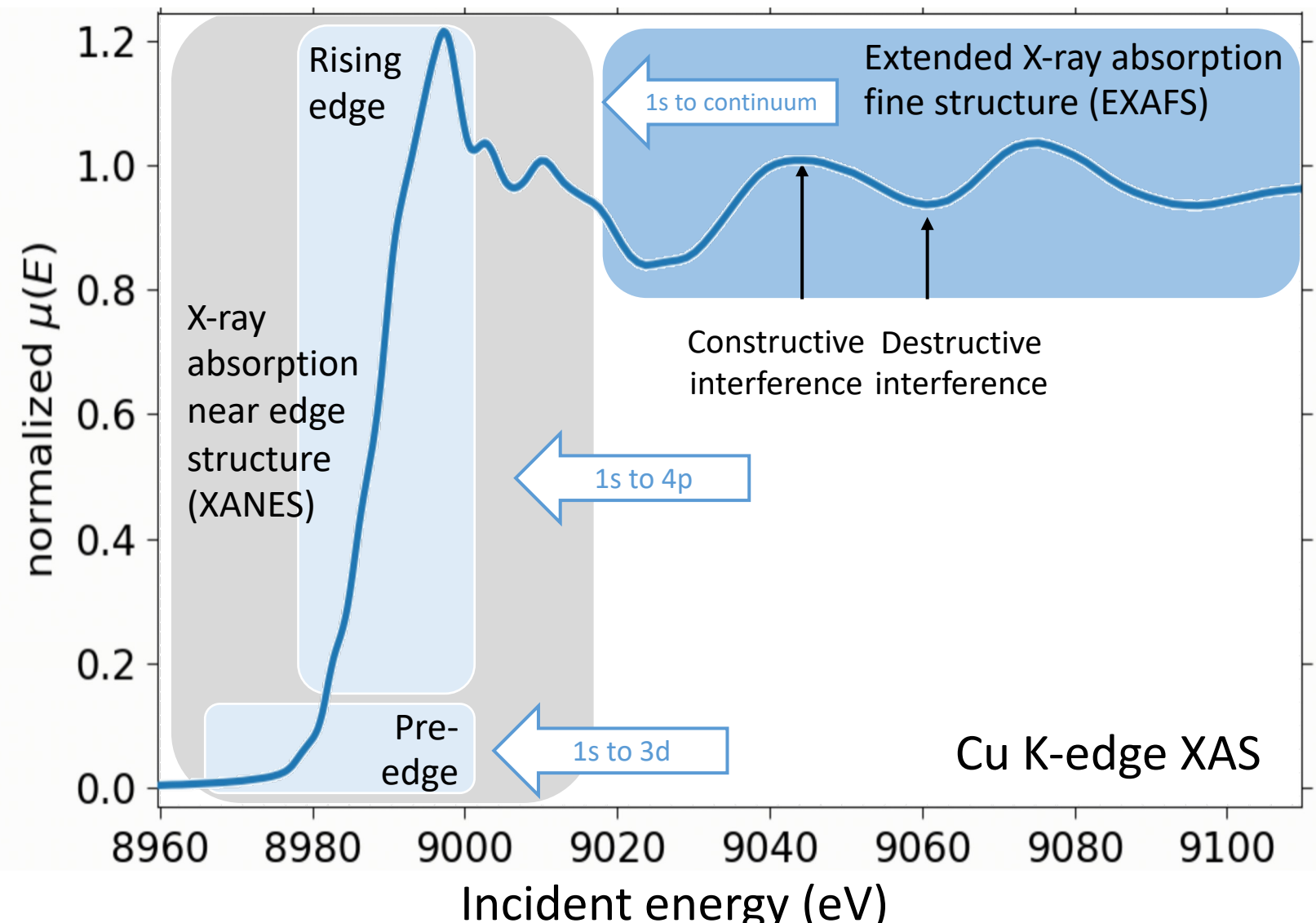
● RE ● Ba ● Cu

Nicholls et al, *Communications Materials* (2022) 3:52

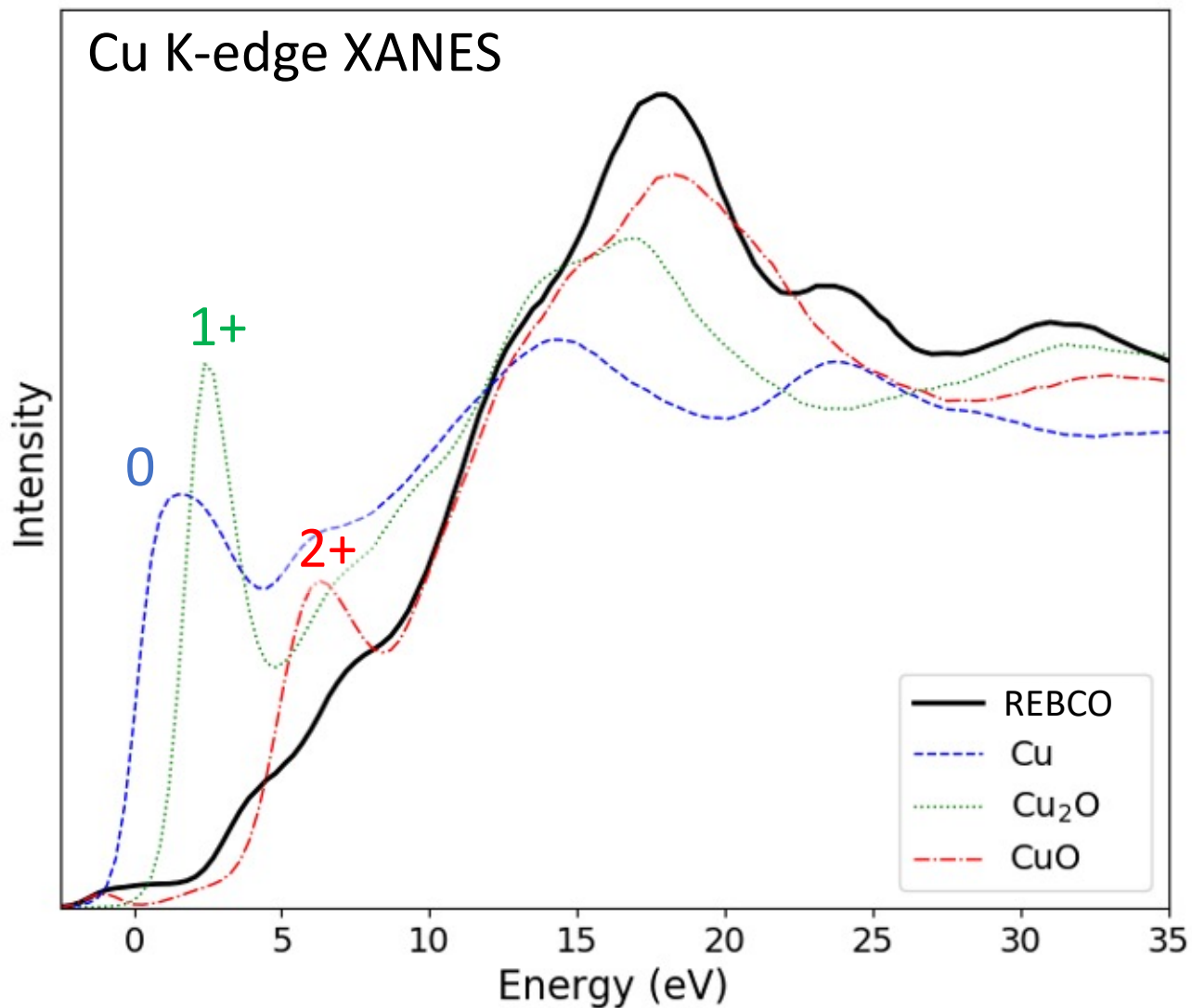
Linden et al, *Journal of Microscopy*, 0 1– 10. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jmi.13078>



# X-ray absorption spectroscopy



# XANES: effect of oxidation state



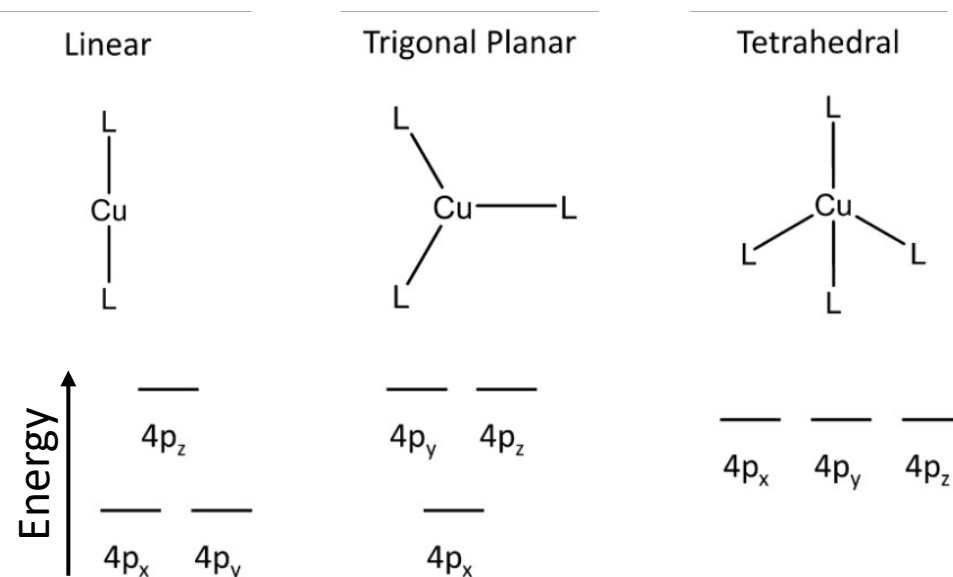
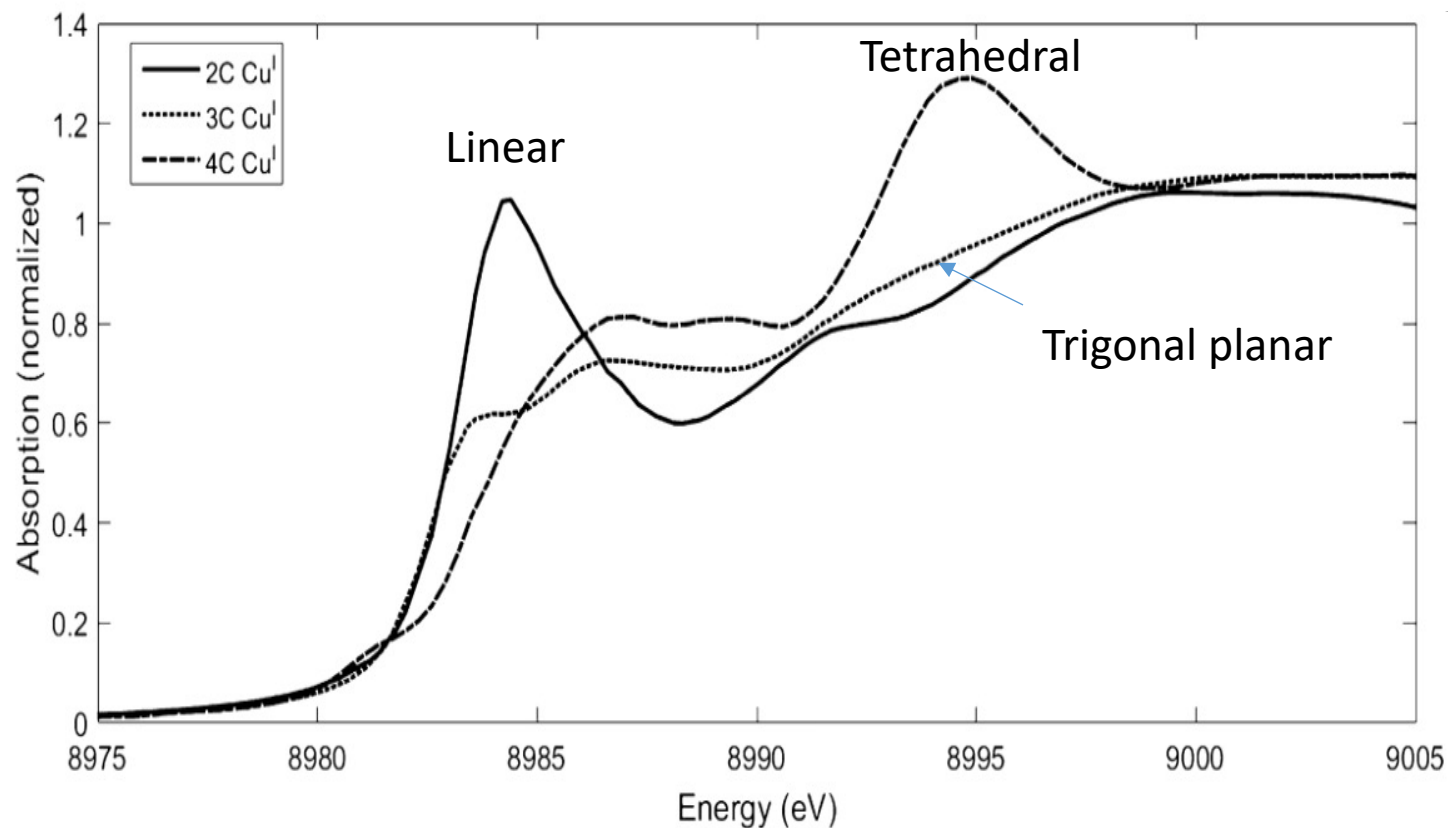
Data obtained at I20-scanning Diamond Light Source

Absorption edge shifts to higher energy as oxidation state increases

# XANES: effect of coordination



## Effect of bonding environment on Cu<sup>1</sup> complexes



High energy resolution needed to analyse complicated spectra of complicated structures like REBCO.



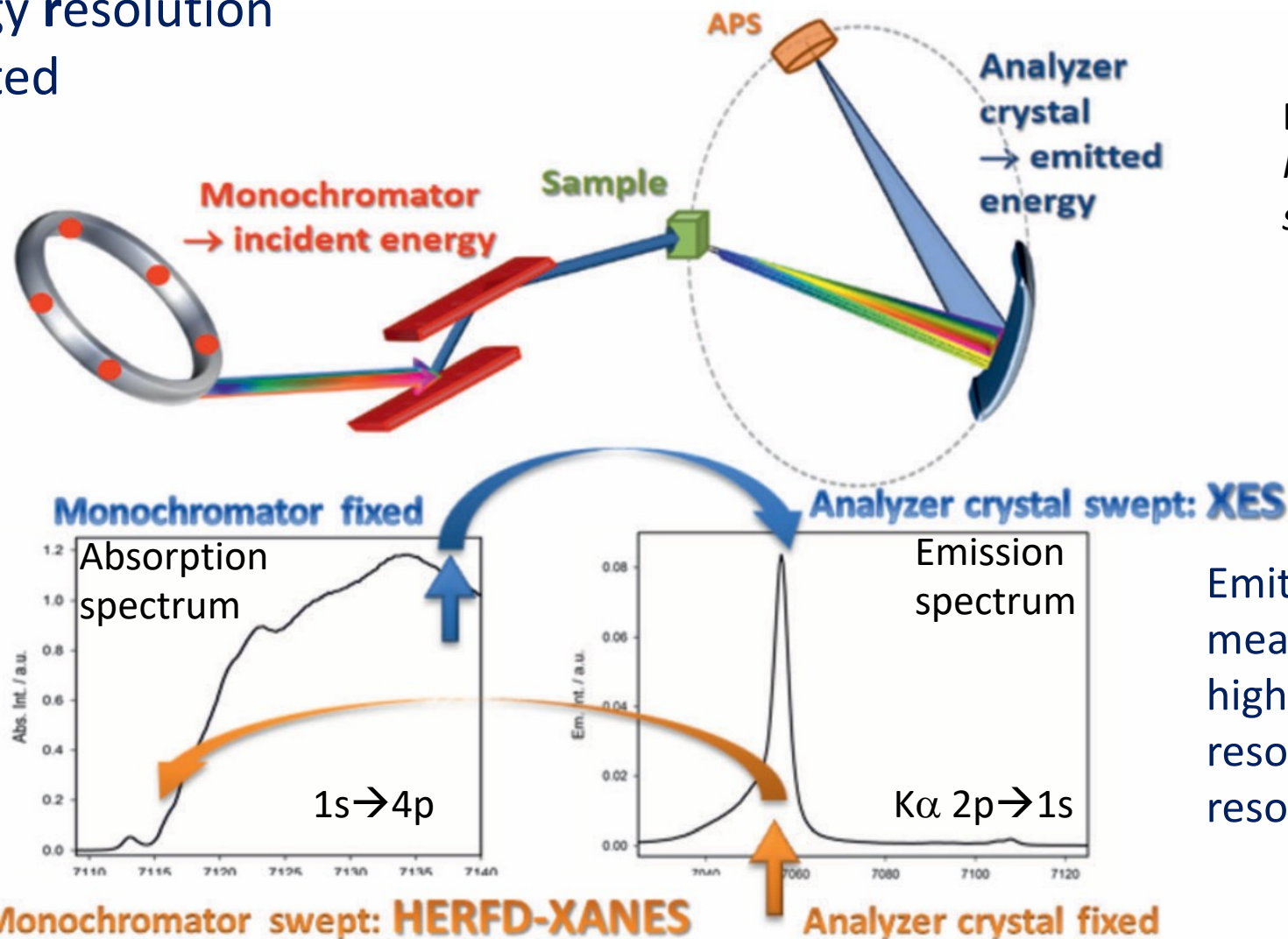


# Cu K-edge HERFD-XANES

**HERFD = high energy resolution fluorescence detected**

Hard X-rays probe entire thickness of REBCO layer

K-edge absorption spectrum energy resolution usually limited by core hole lifetime broadening



Bauer et al  
*Phys.Chem.Chem.Phys.*, 2014, 16, 13827

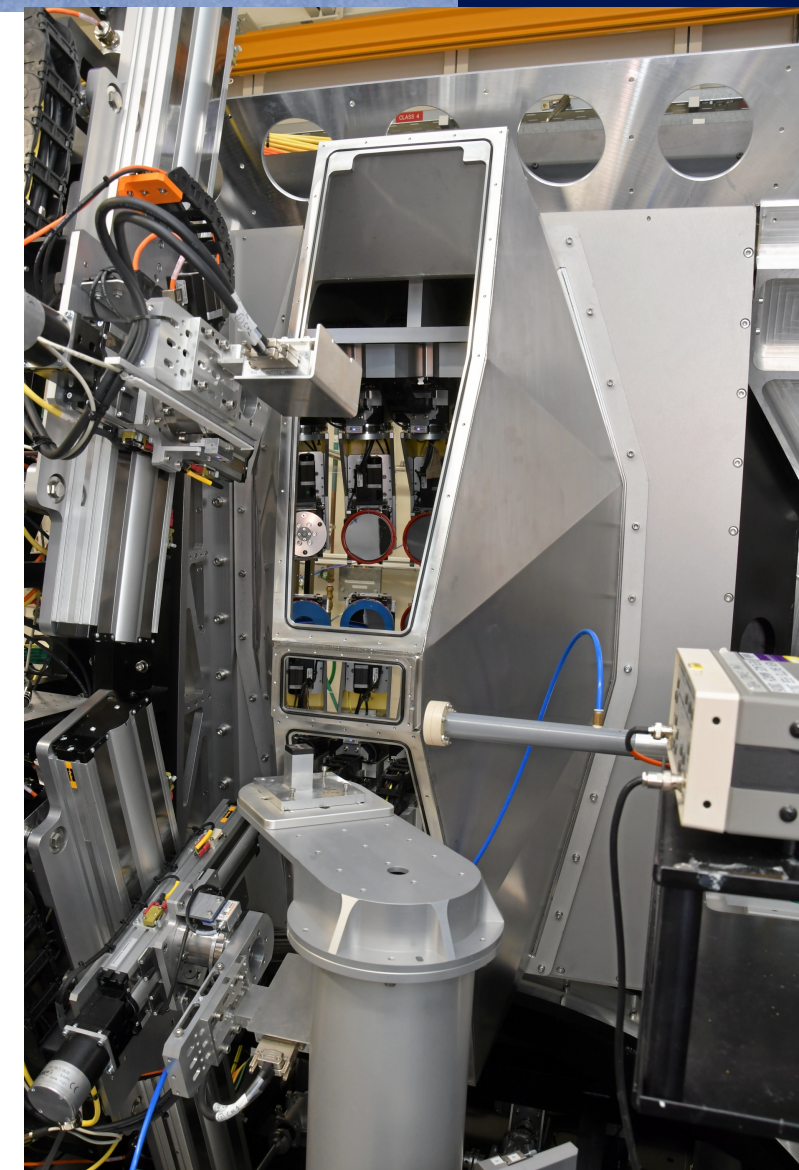
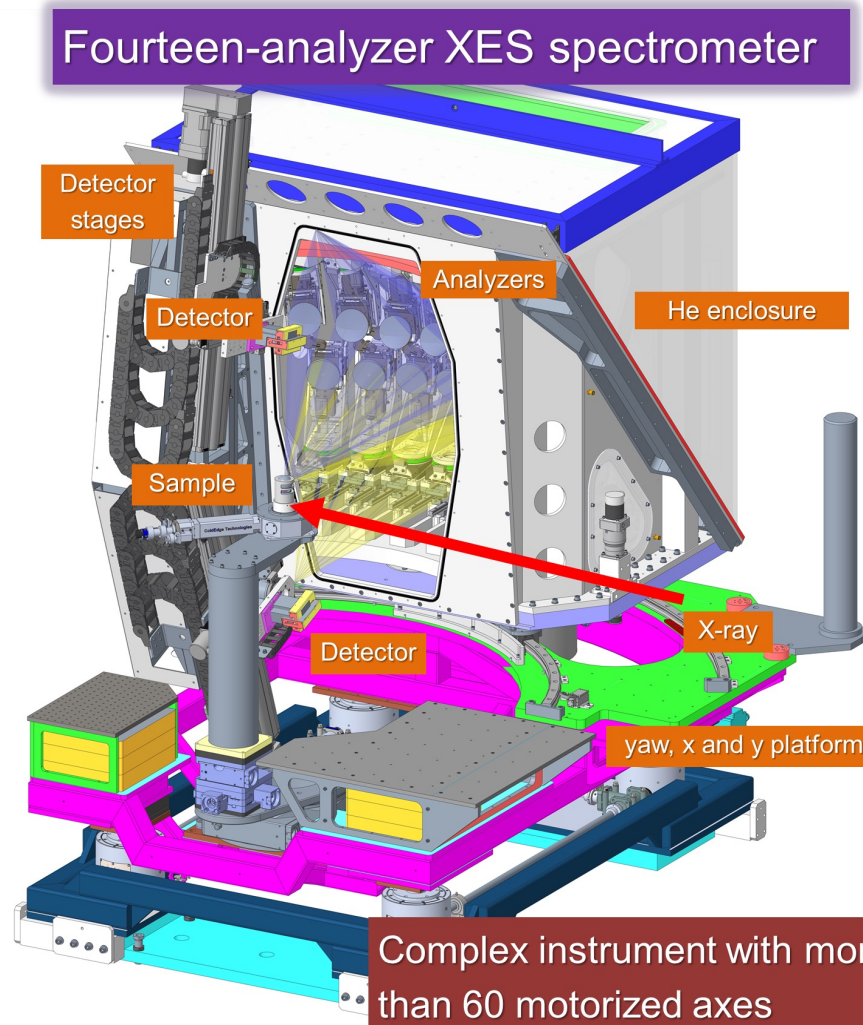
Emitted beam can be measured with much higher energy resolution → increases resolution of XANES

# HERFD-XANES at Diamond Light Source



## I20-scanning beamline

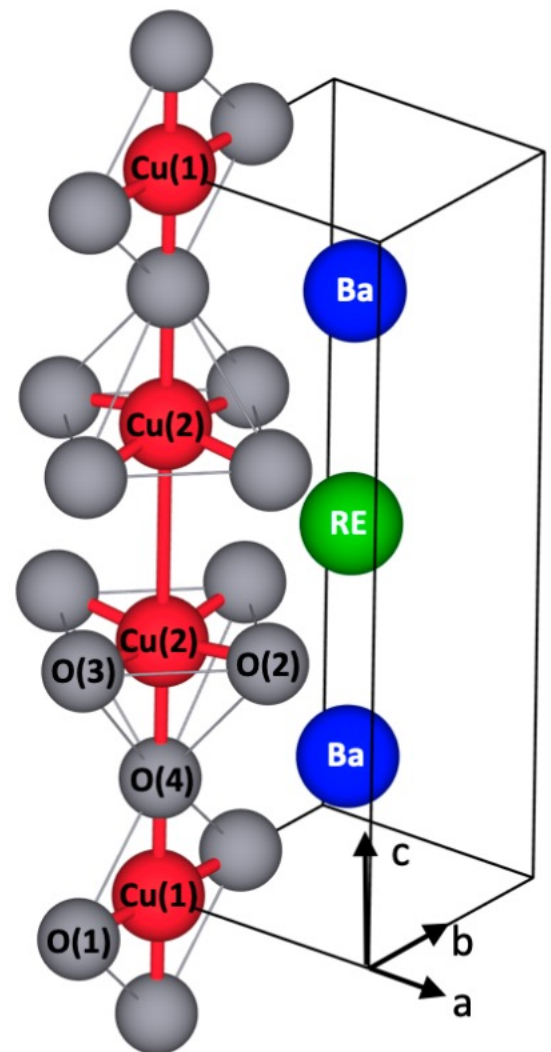
- HERFD, XES, RXES, V2C
- New analyser with 14 crystals
- 2 rows of crystals allows 2-colour measurements
- Energy resolution  $\sim 1$  eV
- Energy range 5-18 keV



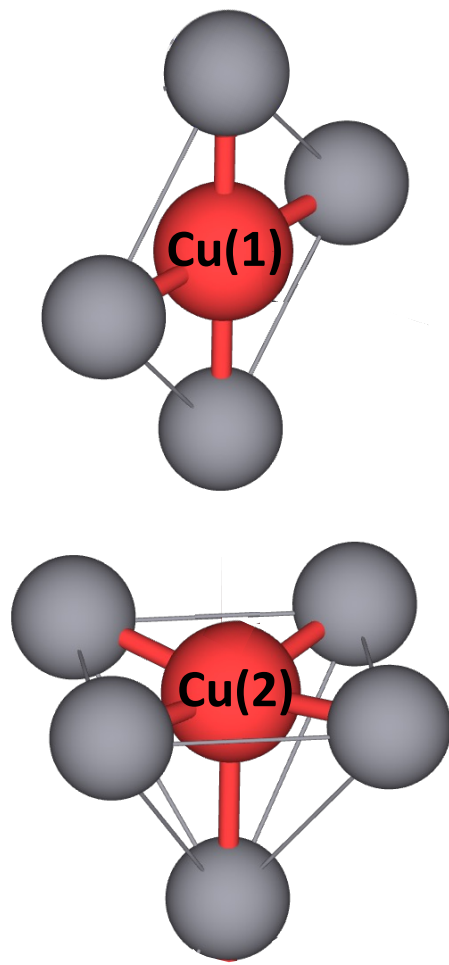
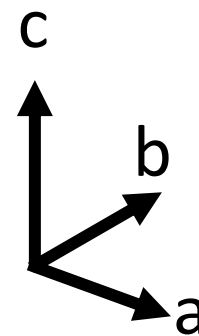


# Cu sites in REBCO

REBCO has orthorhombic unit cell with  $a \approx b$  and  $c \approx 3a$



## Two copper sites in REBCO structure



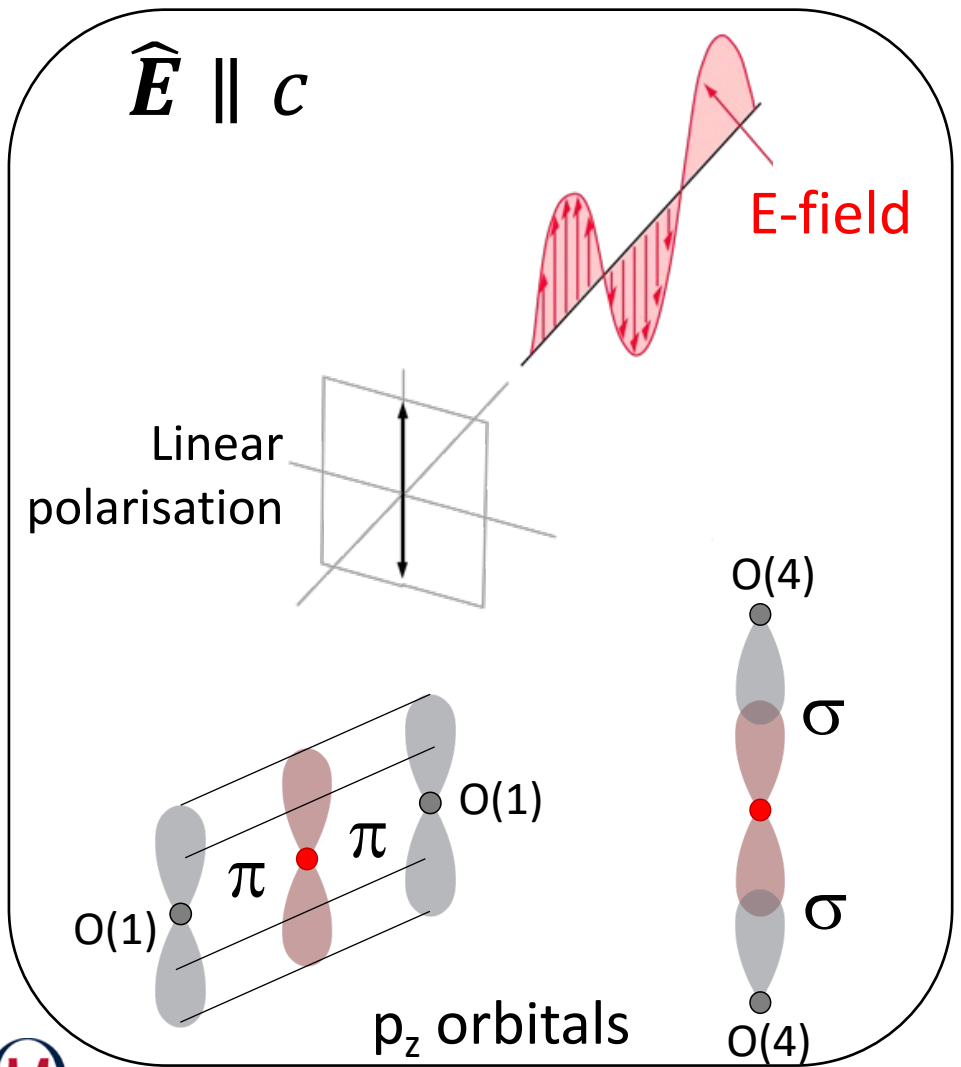
### Chain site

- Cu(1) is 4-fold coordinated by O
- 2 Cu-O bonds along b
- 2 Cu-O bonds along c

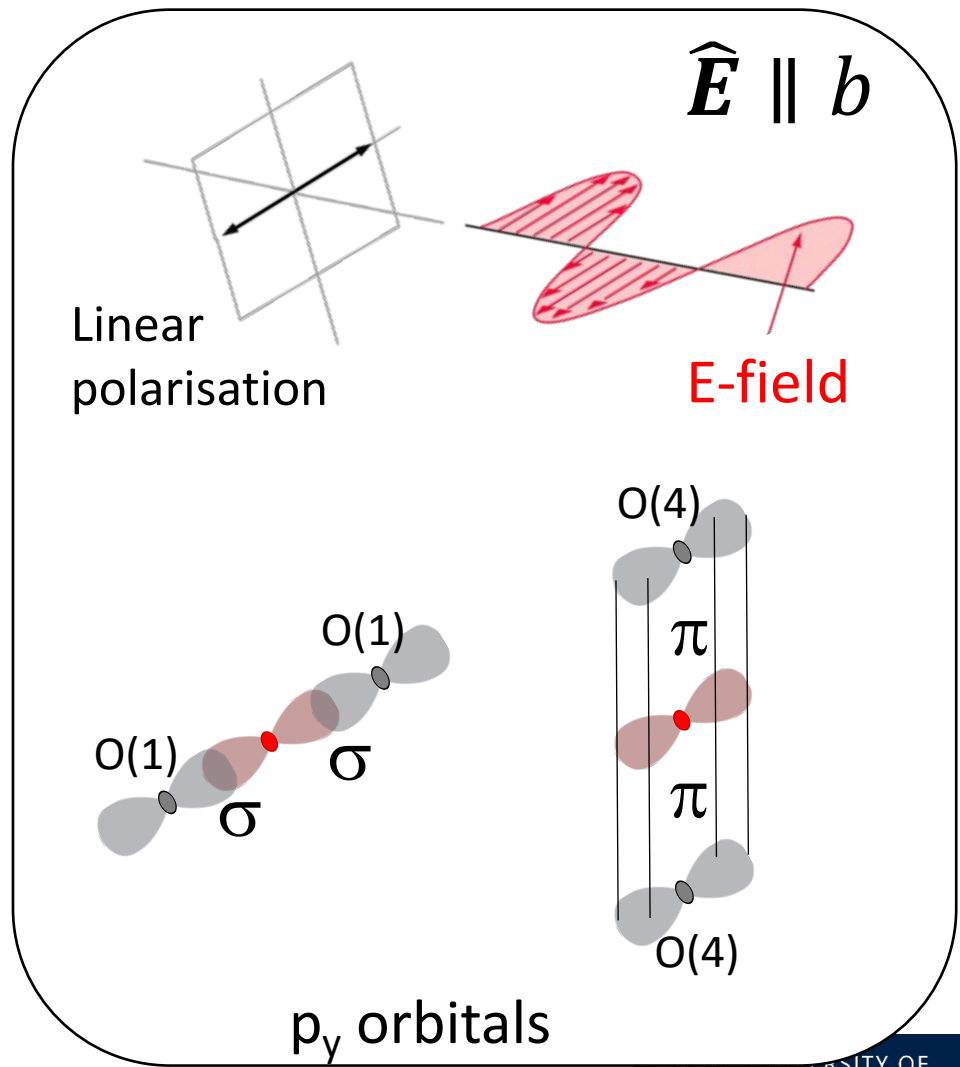
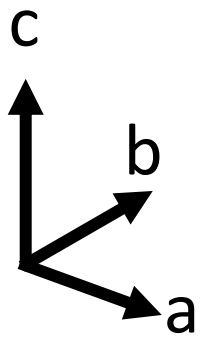
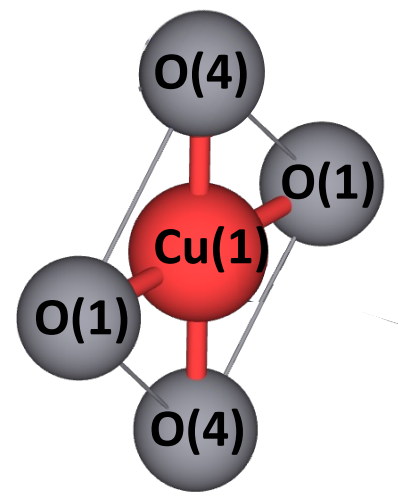
### Plane site

- Cu(2) is 5-fold coordinated by O
- 2 Cu-O bonds along a
- 2 Cu-O bonds along b
- 2 Cu-O bonds along c

# Polarisation direction affects which bonds are probed

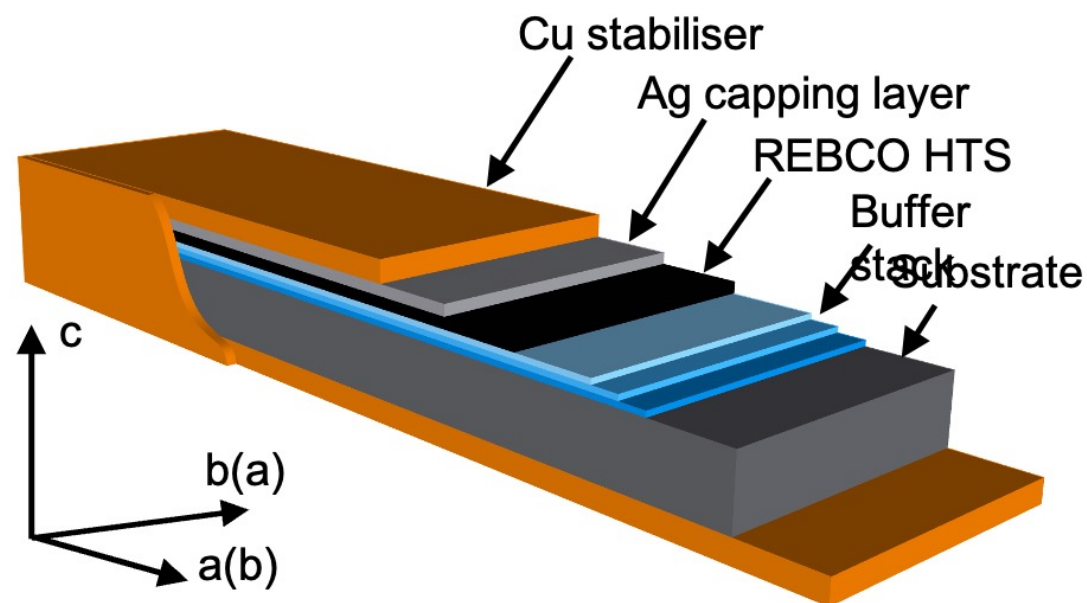


Chain site Cu

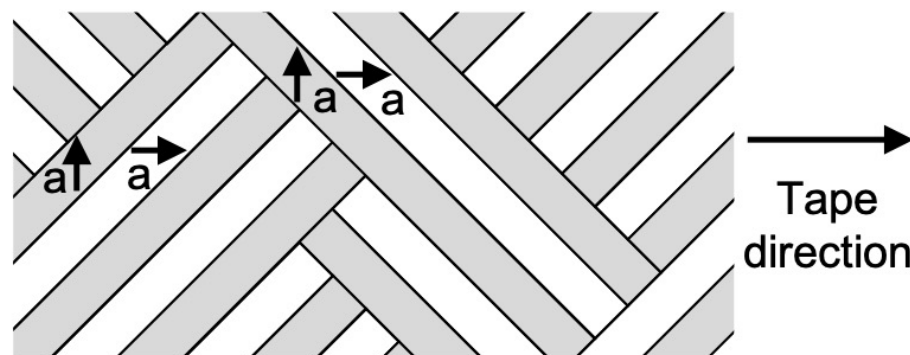




# Coated conductor texture



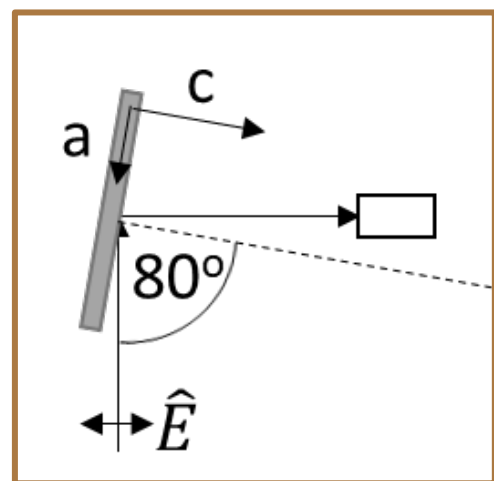
- REBCO layer is highly textured in coated conductor with c-axis perpendicular to tape surface
- REBCO has a slight orthorhombic distortion with b slightly larger than a
  - material is naturally twinned
  - a/b polarisations will be averaged in the spectroscopy measurements



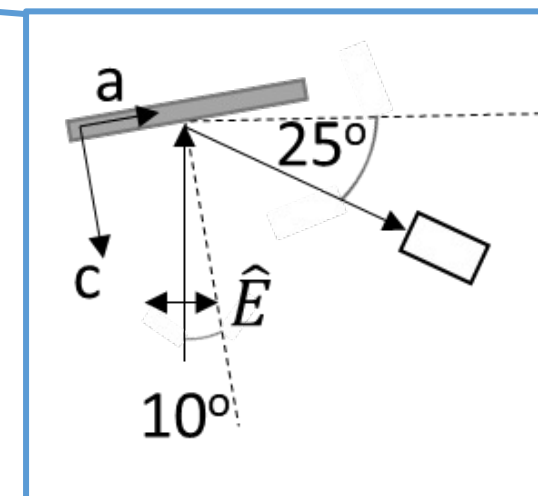
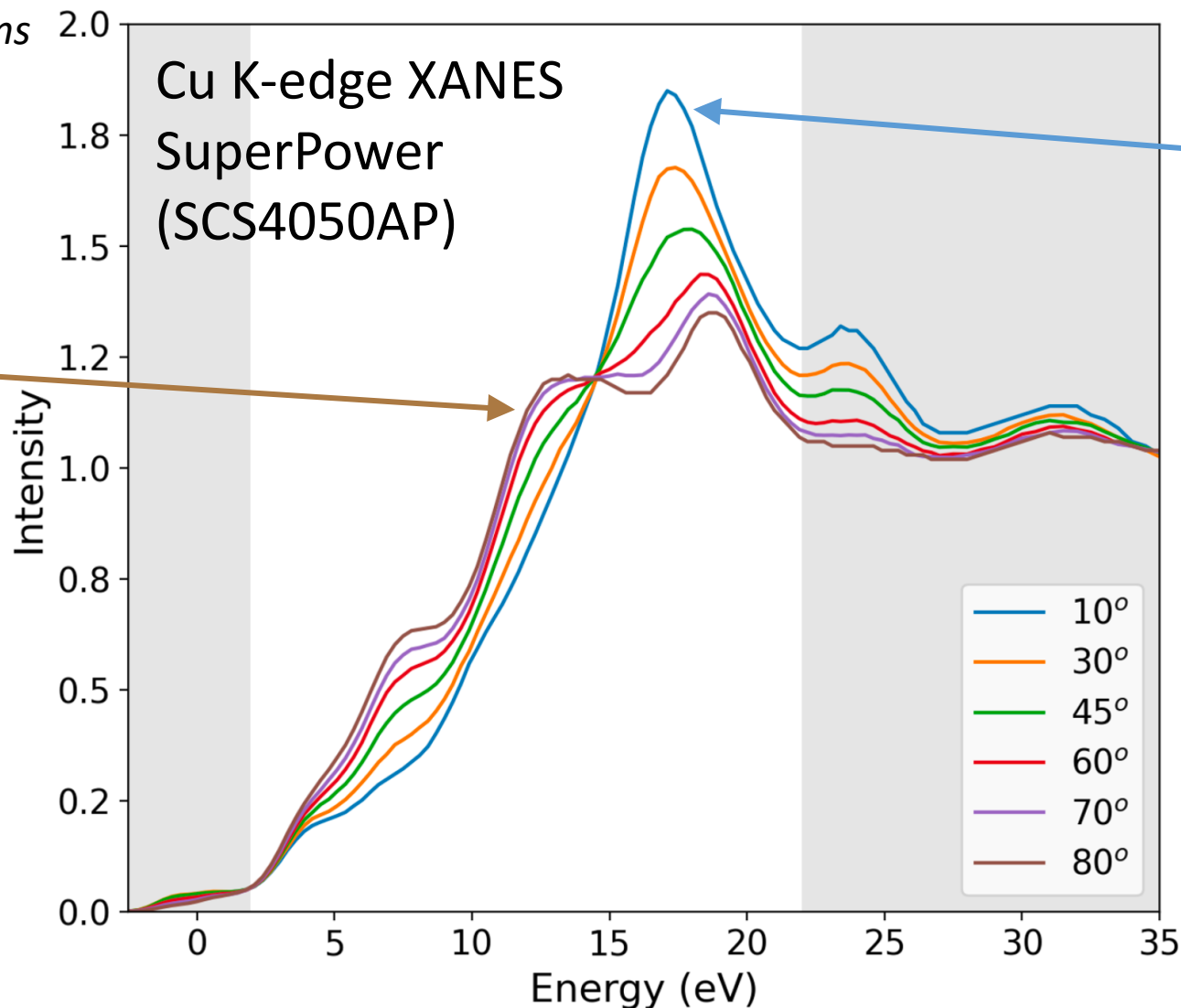


# Orientation dependence

Nicholls et al, *Communications Materials* (2022) 3:52



Polarisation is close to c-axis oriented



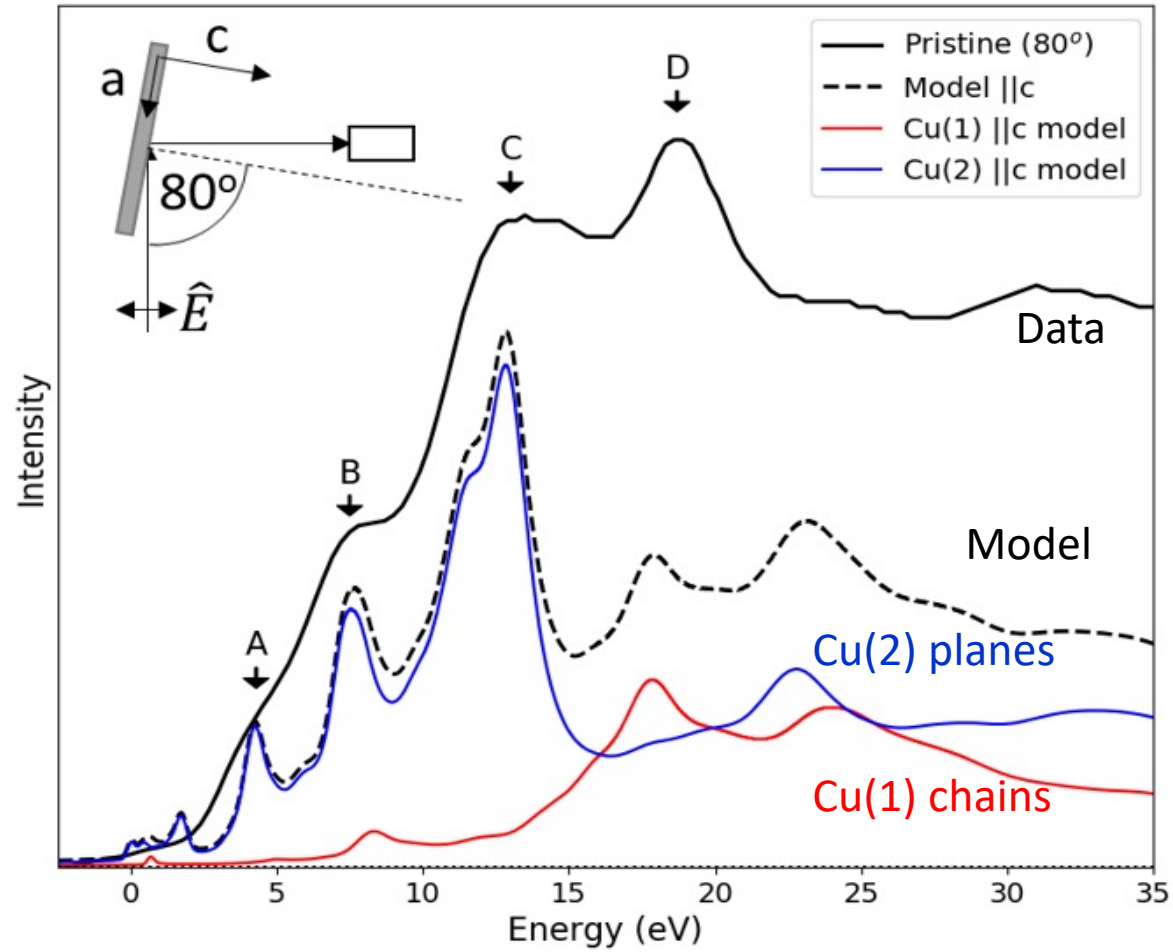
Polarisation is close to a/b-axis oriented



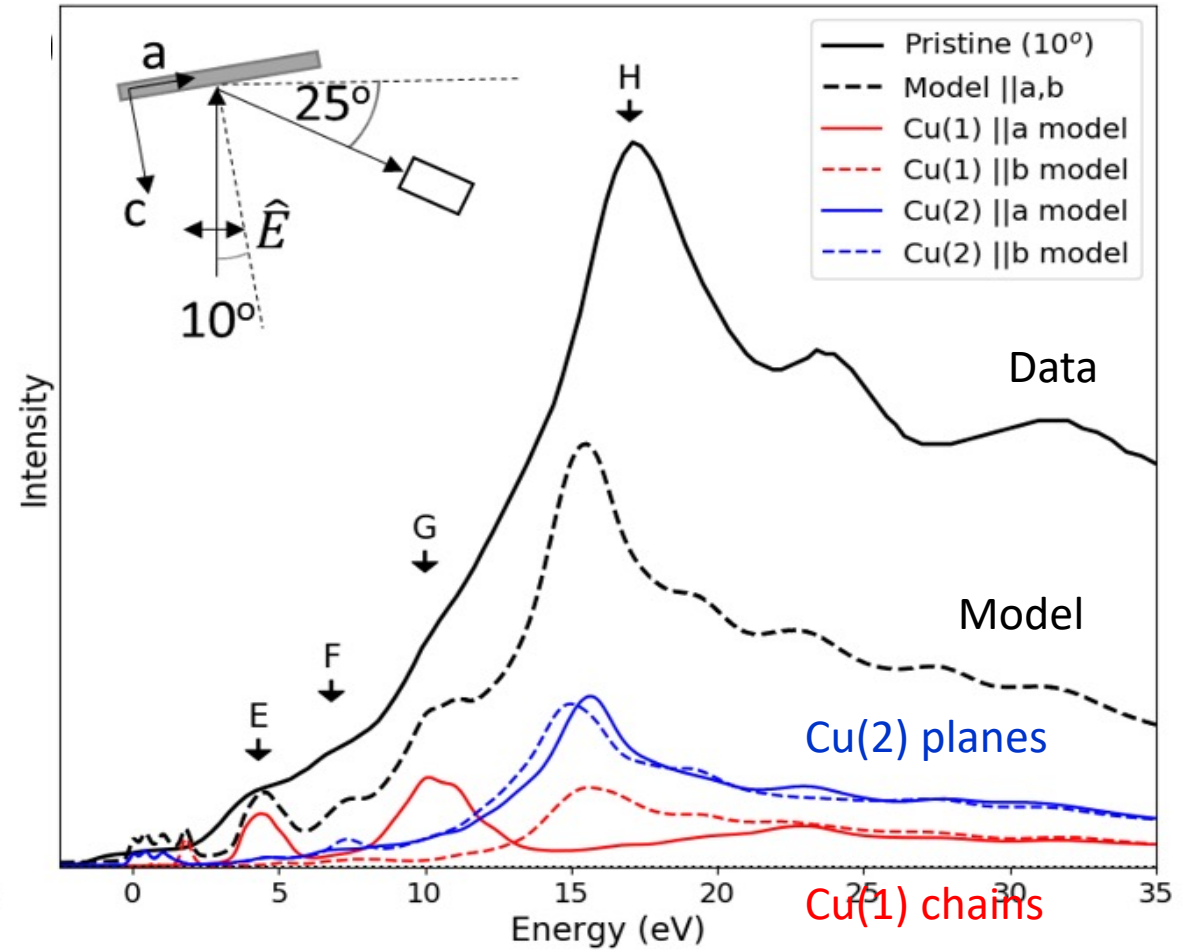
# Pristine (unirradiated) coated conductor



Polarisation || c-axis



Polarisation || a(b)-axis

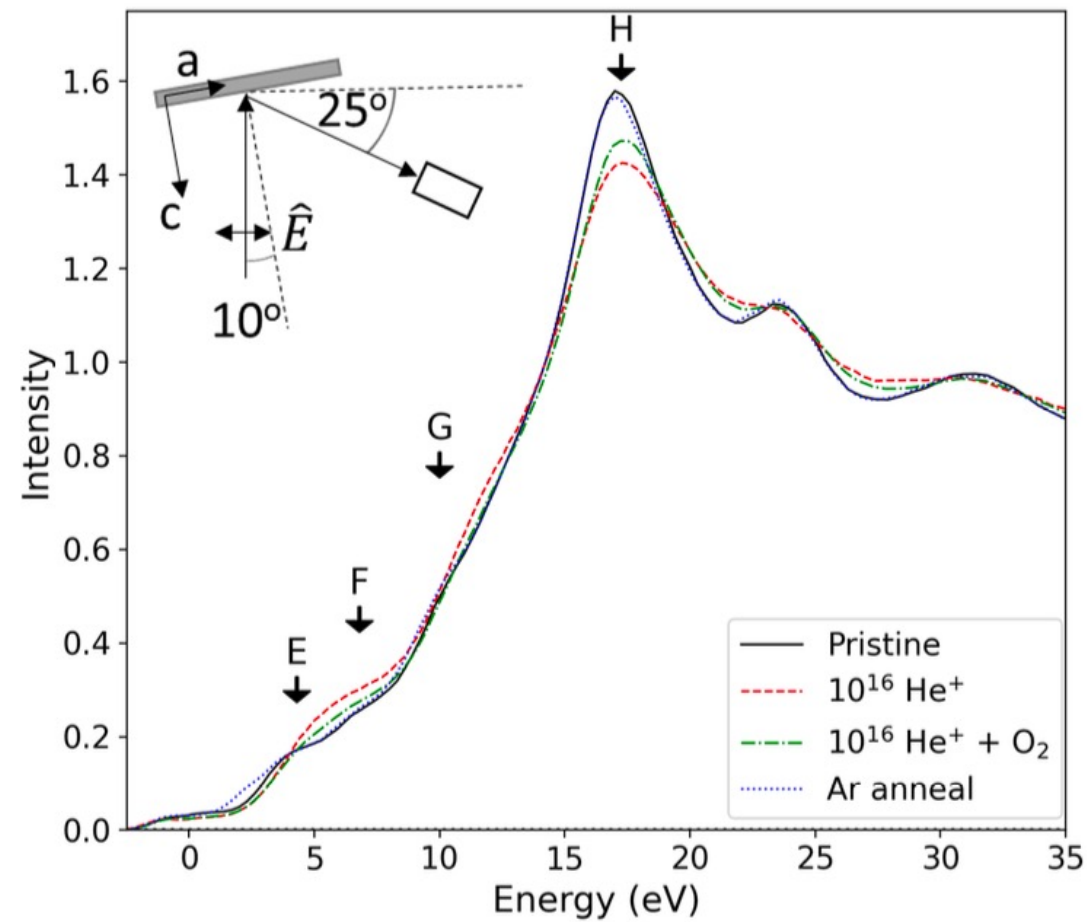
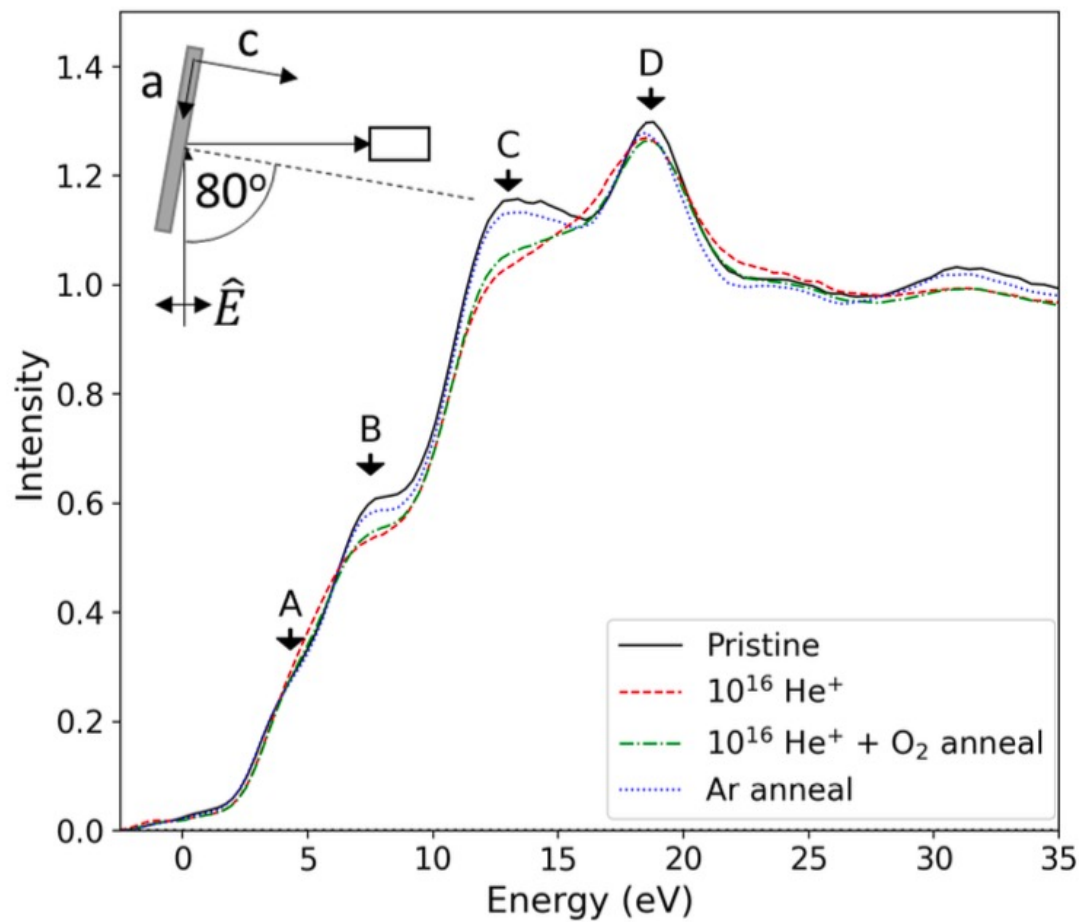


# 300 keV He<sup>+</sup> irradiation



Polarisation || c-axis

Polarisation || a(b)-axis

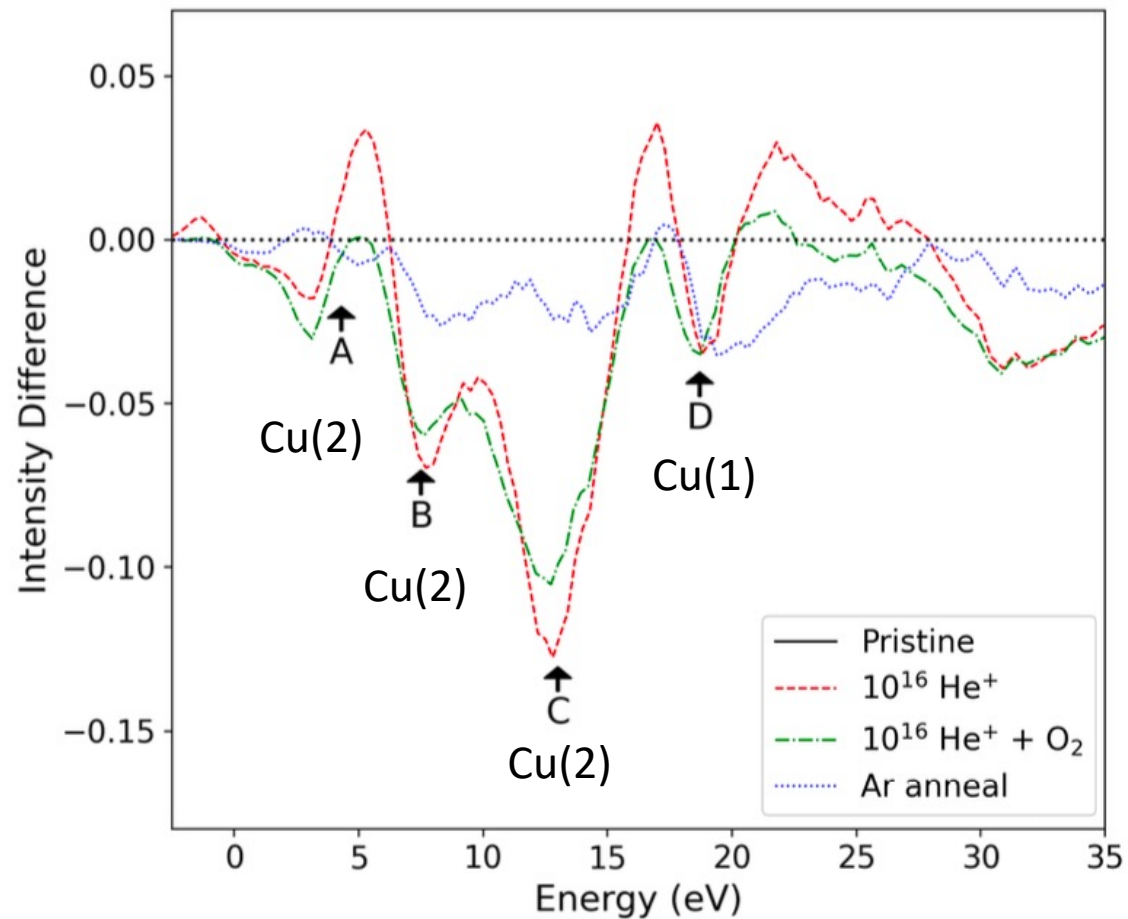




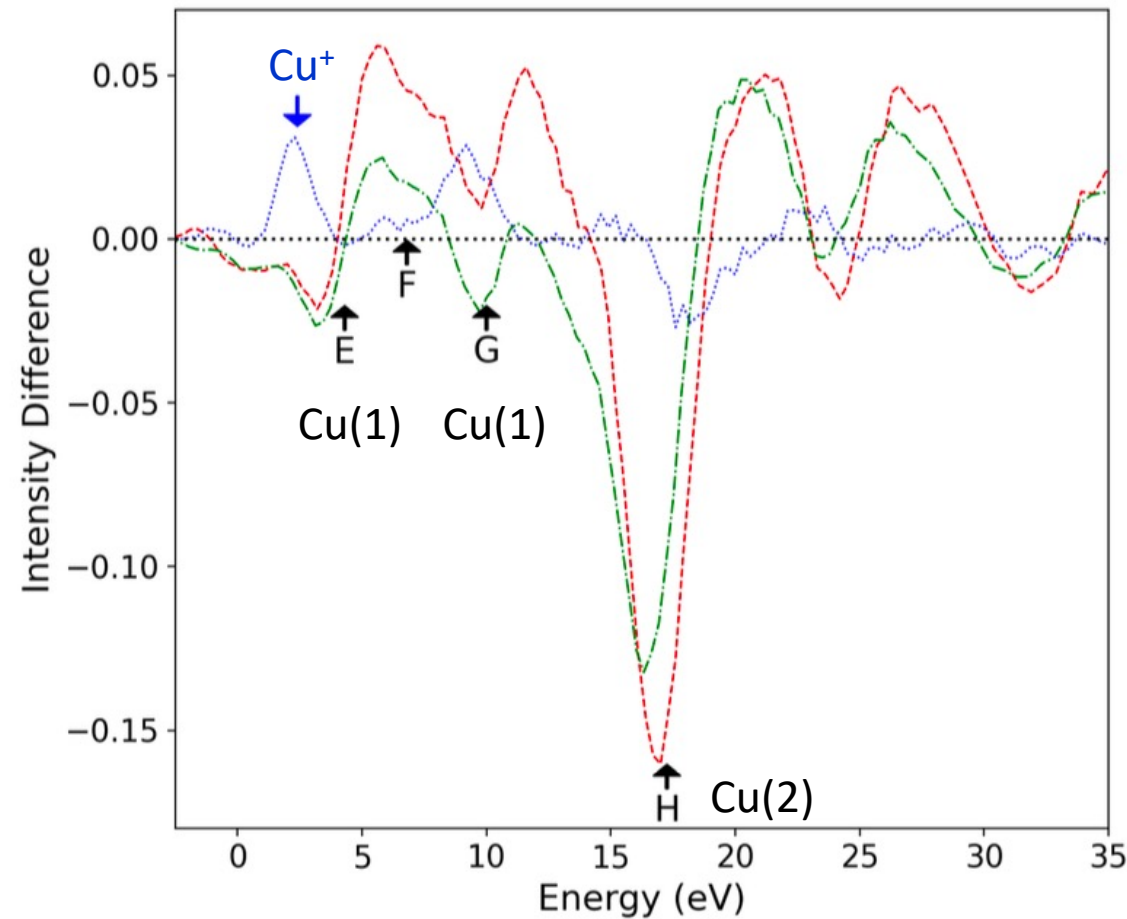
# 300 keV He<sup>+</sup> irradiation Difference spectra



Polarisation || c-axis



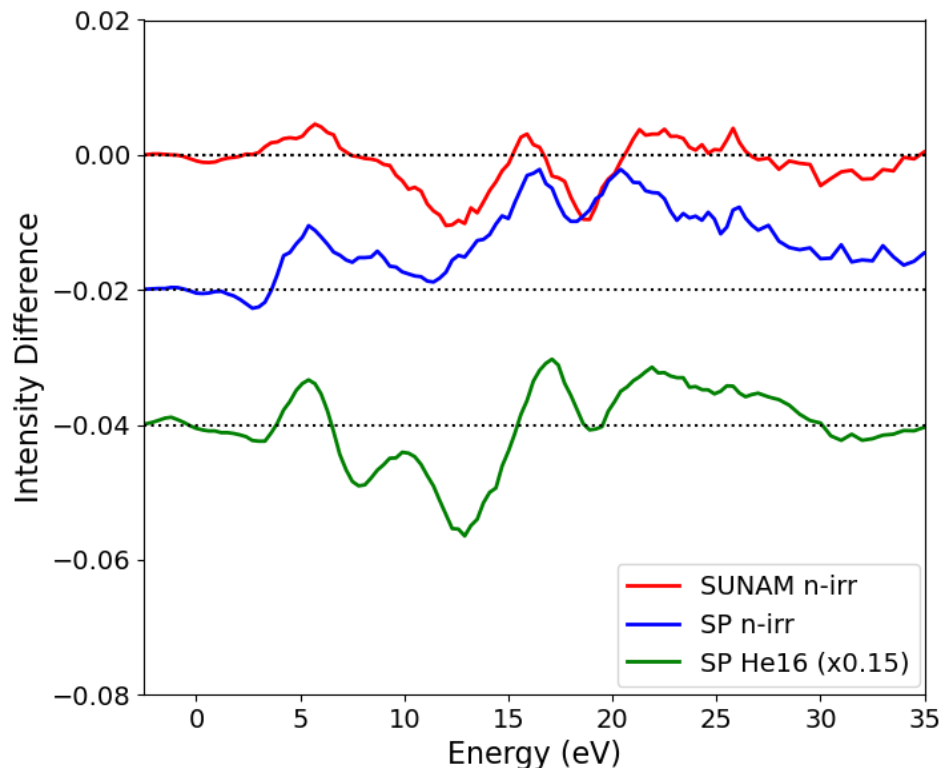
Polarisation || a(b)-axis



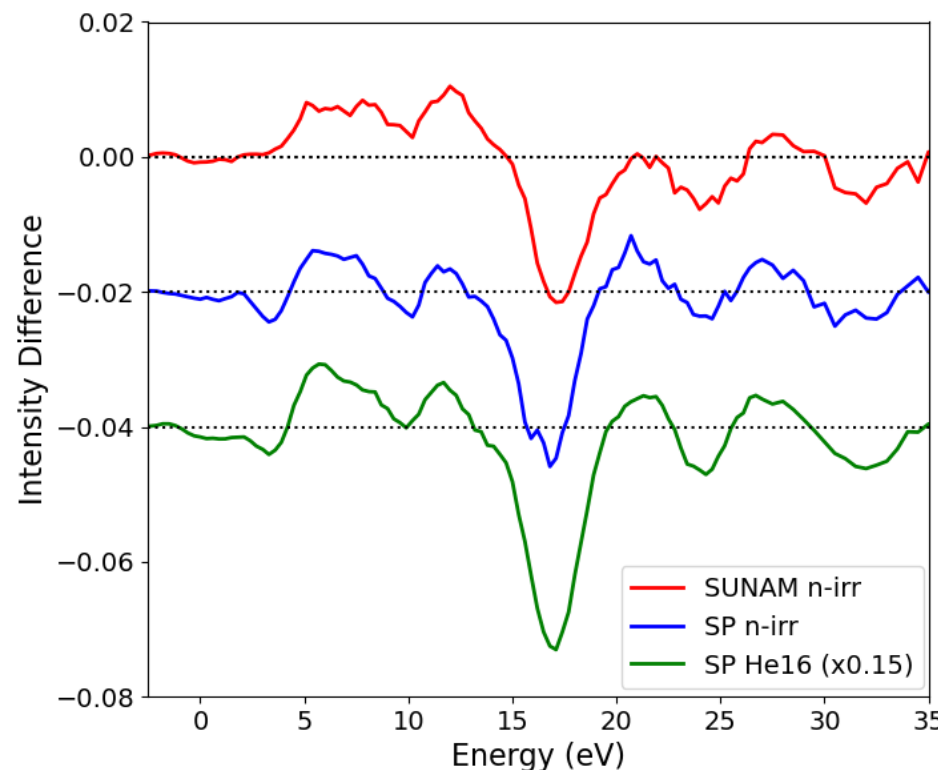
# Comparison with neutron irradiation



Polarisation || c-axis



Polarisation || a(b)-axis



n-irr  
 $(3.3 \times 10^{18} \text{ n cm}^{-2} \text{ in Vienna Triga reactor})$

He-irr  
 $(10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-2}, 300 \text{ keV, at SIBC})$

K Adams *et al*  
 2023 *Supercond. Sci. Technol.* **36** 10LT01

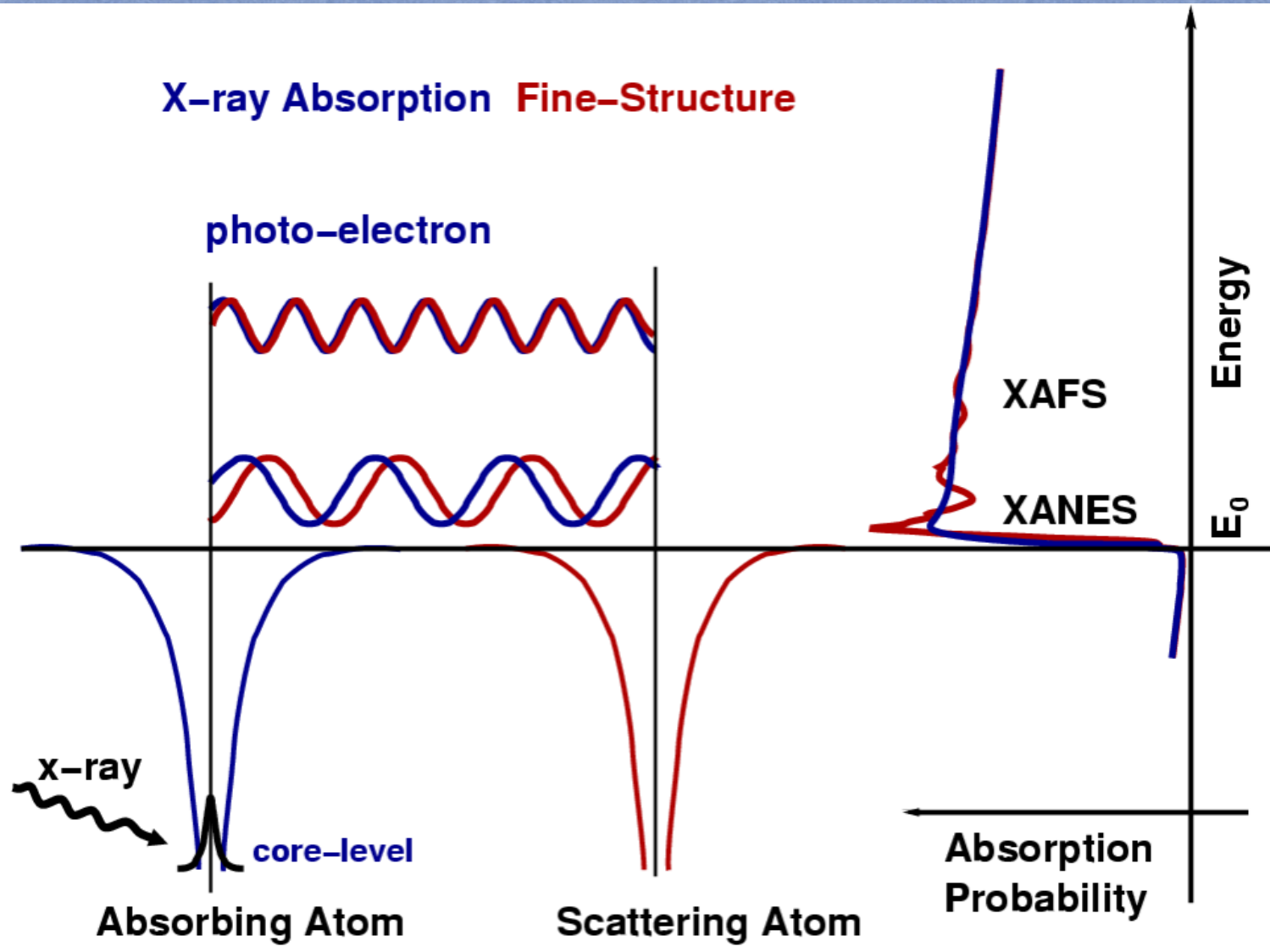
300 keV He<sup>+</sup> and fast neutrons produce similar changes to XANES spectra → similar defects produced?

# Extended X-ray Absorption Fine Structure (EXAFS)



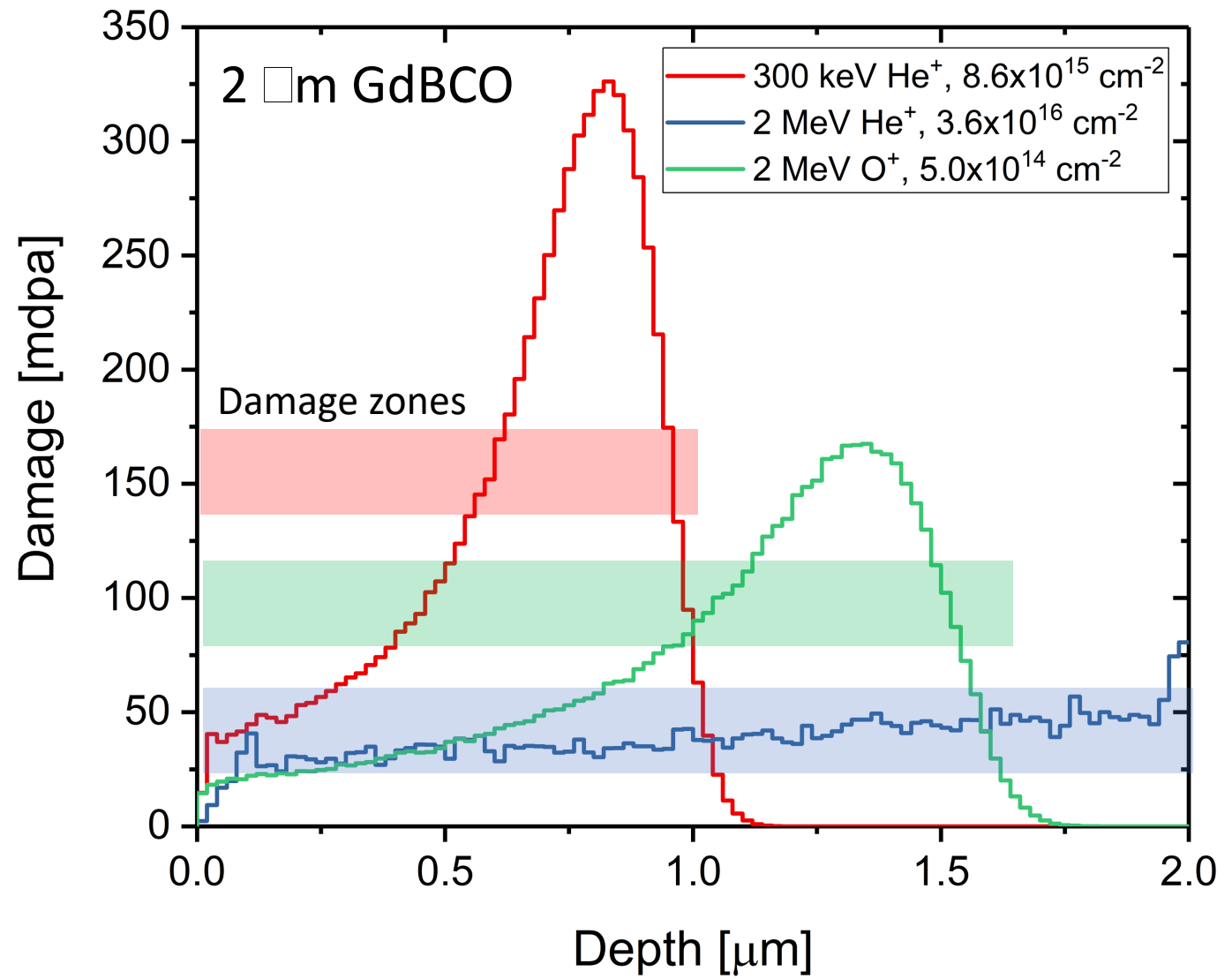
Oscillations in post-edge region caused by photoelectrons being scattered by surrounding atoms and returning to the absorbing atom

The EXAFS signal is the modulation of the amplitude of the photoelectron wavefunction at the absorbing atom due to the scattered photoelectron



M. Newville,  
Fundamentals of  
XFAS

# Fujikura GdBCO coated conductor ion irradiations

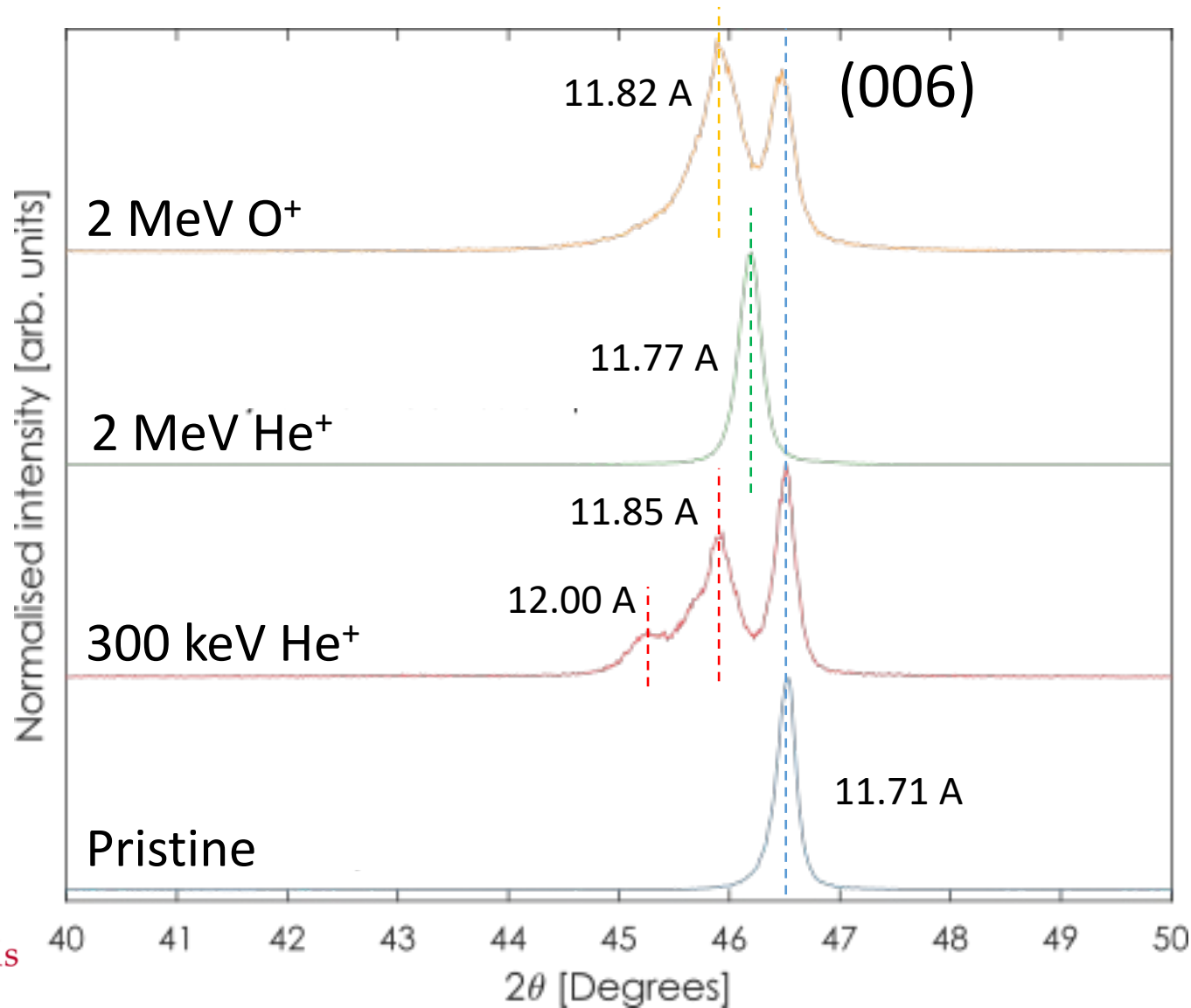


Fujikura CC selected to avoid elements that overlap with Cu, Ba, Gd edges

- GdBCO/CeO<sub>2</sub>/MgO (IBAD)/Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/Hastelloy
- No BaZrO<sub>3</sub> APCs

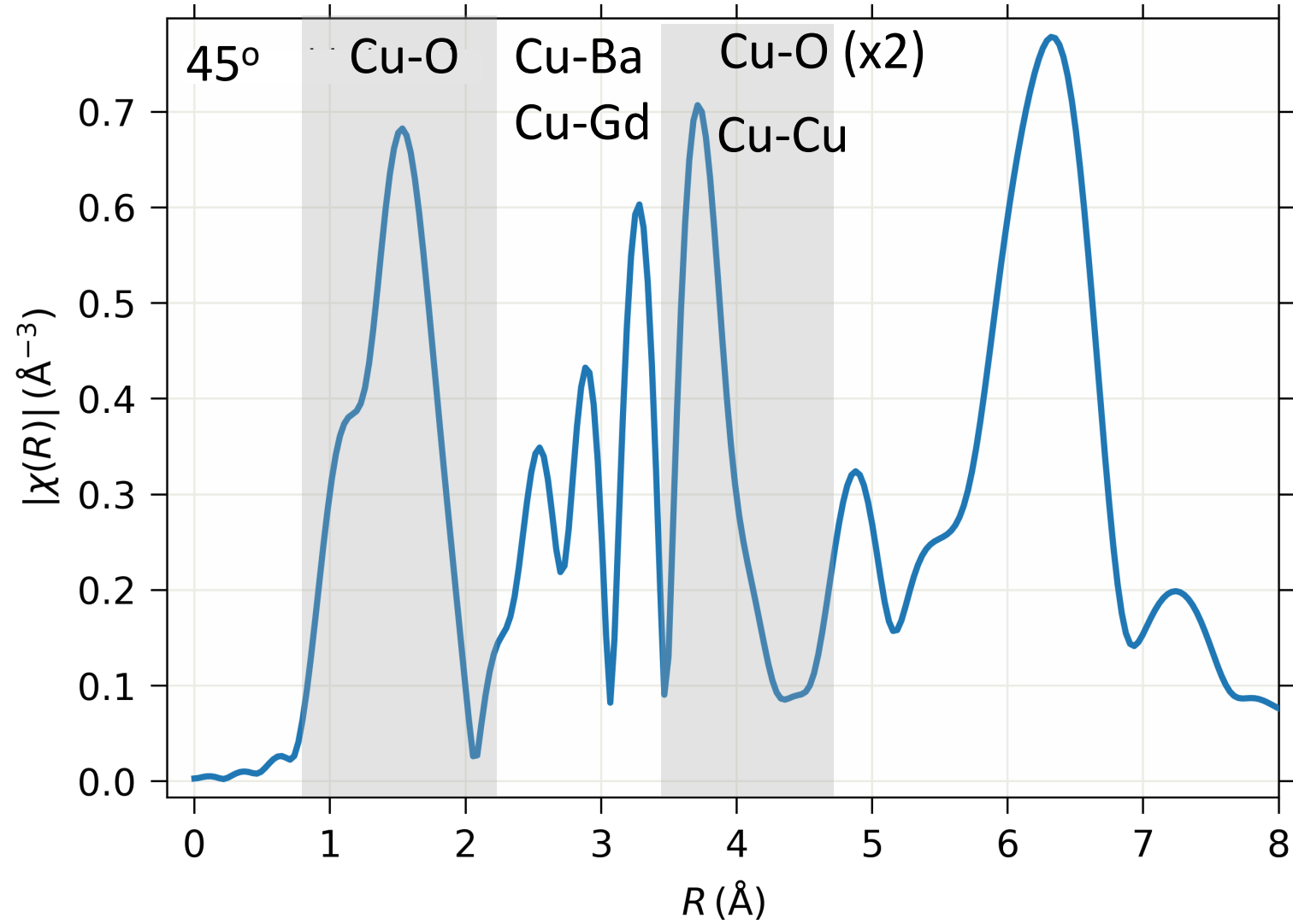
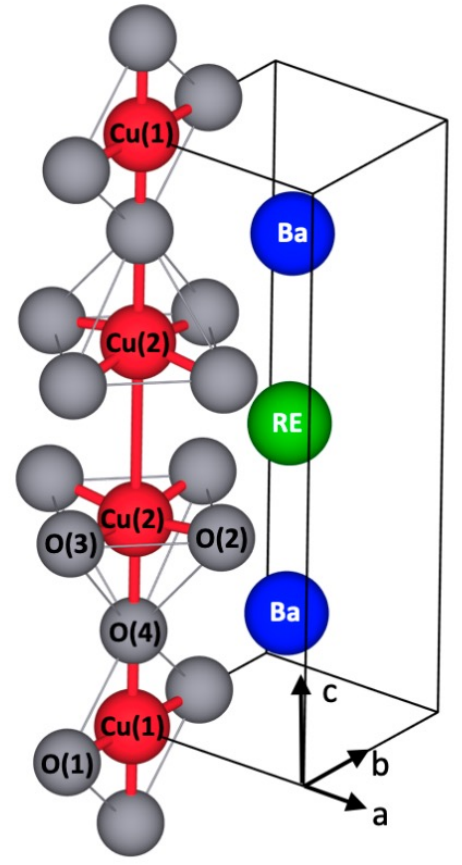
Ion	Average damage [mdpa]	Max damage at Bragg peak [mdpa]	Depth of Bragg peak [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]
300 keV He <sup>+</sup>	72	~325	~0.6
2 MeV He <sup>+</sup>	39	~160	~1.3
2 MeV O <sup>+</sup>	59	-	-

# $\theta$ - $2\theta$ XRD analysis



- Irradiation increases c-axis lattice parameter
- 2 MeV O<sup>+</sup> and 300 keV He<sup>+</sup> have 2 peaks → top layer is damaged and bottom layer is pristine, as expected from SRIM
- Damaged layer peaks are broader

# Cu K-edge EXAFS of pristine Fujikura GdBCO sample

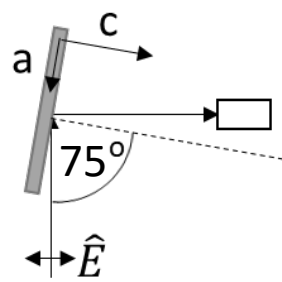


Many bonds of similar lengths overlap making it difficult to analyse the data

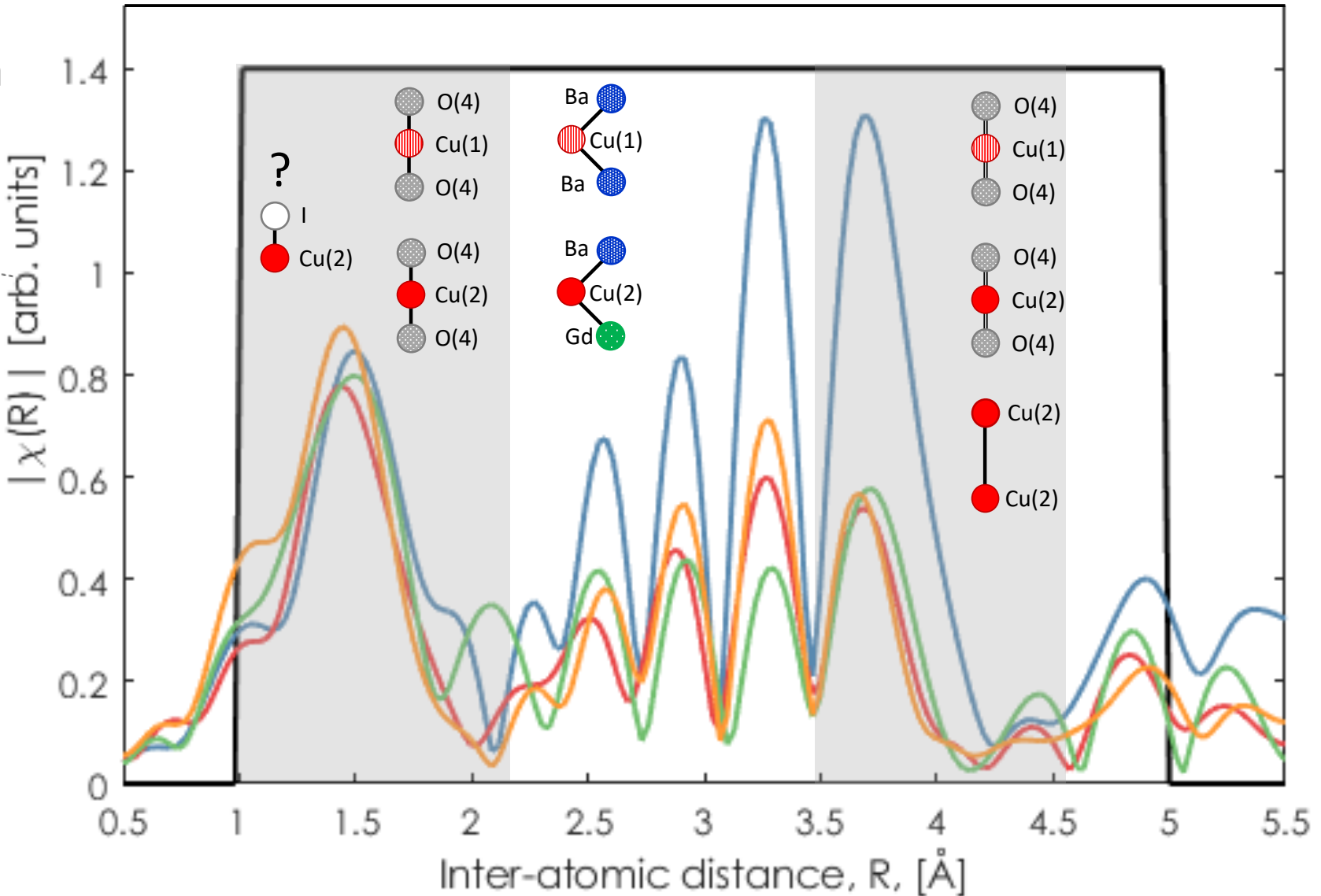
# Effects of irradiation on bonding in c direction



75° spectra



mainly probes bonding along c direction



I20 beamline

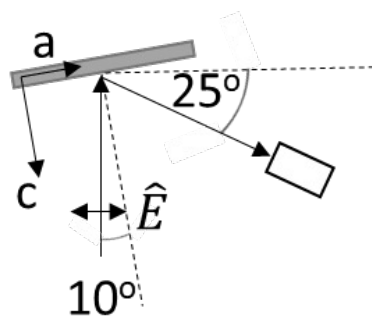
- Pristine
- 300 keV He<sup>+</sup>  
(av mdpa = 79)
- 2 MeV He<sup>+</sup>  
(av mdpa = 39)
- 2 MeV O<sup>+</sup>  
(av mdpa = 59)

# Effects of irradiation on bonding in (a,b) plane

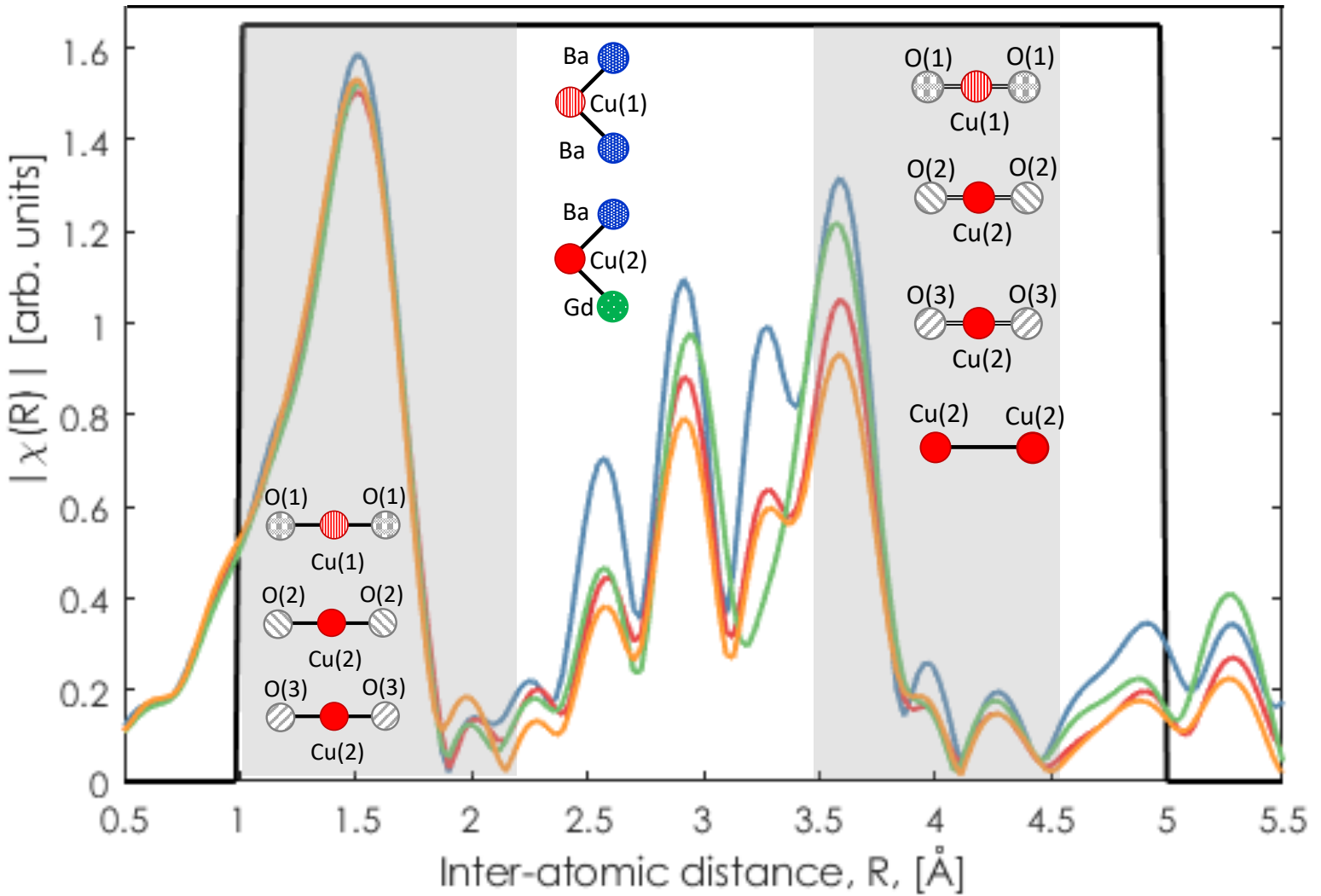


I20 beamline

10° spectra



mainly probes bonding in (a,b) plane



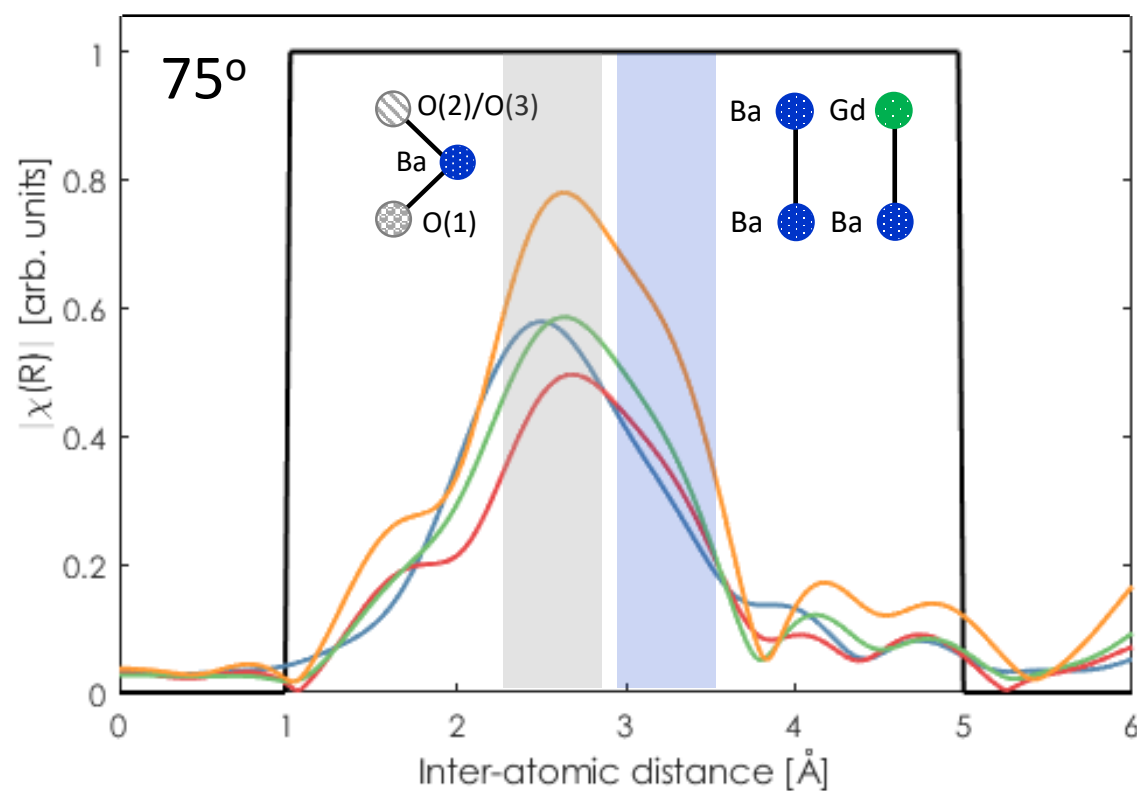
- Pristine
- 300 keV He<sup>+</sup>  
(av mdpa = 79)
- 2 MeV He<sup>+</sup>  
(av mdpa = 39)
- 2 MeV O<sup>+</sup>  
(av mdpa = 59)



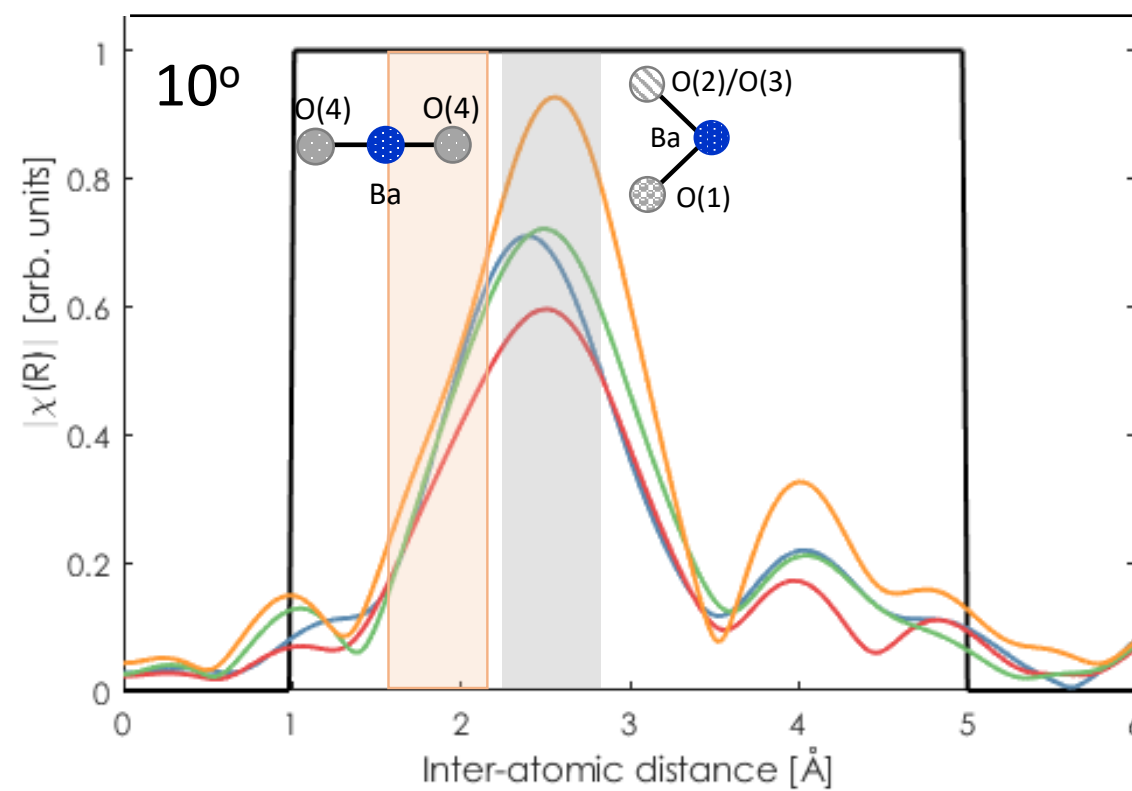


# Ba L-edge EXAFS

Probing direction close to c-axis



Probing direction close to (a,b) plane



B18 beamline



— Pristine

— 300 keV He<sup>+</sup>  
(av mdpa = 79)

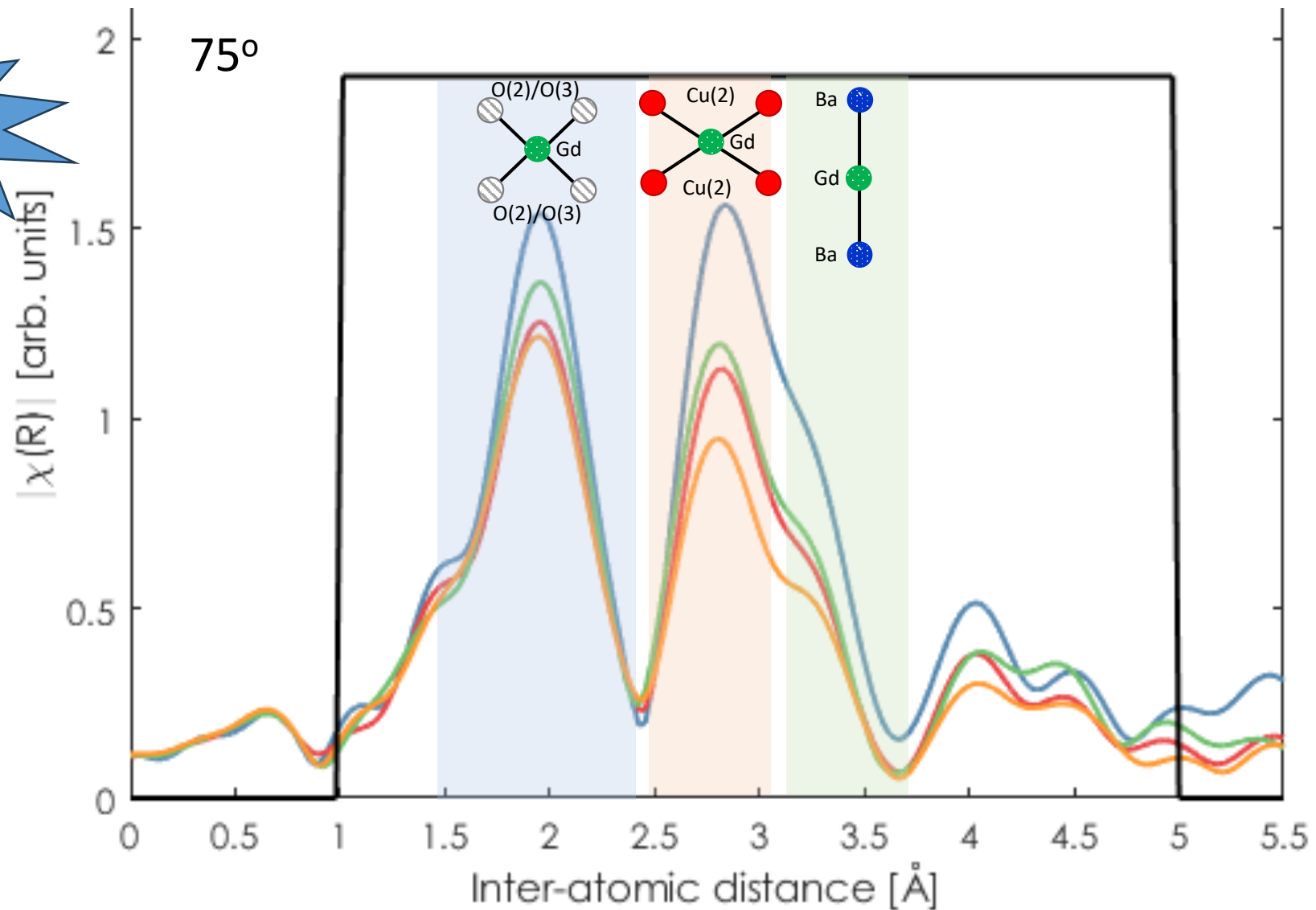
— 2 MeV He<sup>+</sup>  
(av mdpa = 39)

— 2 MeV O<sup>+</sup>  
(av mdpa = 59)

# Gd L-edge EXAFS



Hot off the press



# Next steps



- Cryogenic transfer of ion irradiated samples to enable XAS of cold irradiated samples before warming up and controlled annealing experiments
- Full analysis of the EXAFS data
- Analysis of the pre-edge region of the XANES spectra
- Polarisation dependent Raman spectroscopy

# Summary



- X-ray absorption spectroscopy is a useful tool for probing the local bonding and structure averaged over entire REBCO layer
- High energy resolution Cu K-edge XANES is complicated by presence of two distinct copper sites.
  - Modelling is required to interpret the spectra
  - Can see that O in plane sites are affected by irradiation
- EXAFS tells us about changes in bond lengths and disorder on irradiation
  - Orientation dependence helps distinguish between scattering paths of similar lengths
  - Full interpretation requires data from Cu, Ba and RE edges and careful fitting



# Acknowledgements

## Oxford University

- Jarrod Lewis
- Kirk Adams
- James Tufnail
- Yatir Linden
- Tayebbeh Mousavi
- Chris Grovenor
- Rebecca Nicholls

## Diamond Light Source

- Sofia Diaz-Moreno
- Fred Mosselmans
- Matteo Aramini

## UKAEA (Culham)

- Will Iliffe

## ePSIC facility (Harwell)

- Mohsen Danaie

## Surrey Ion Beam Centre

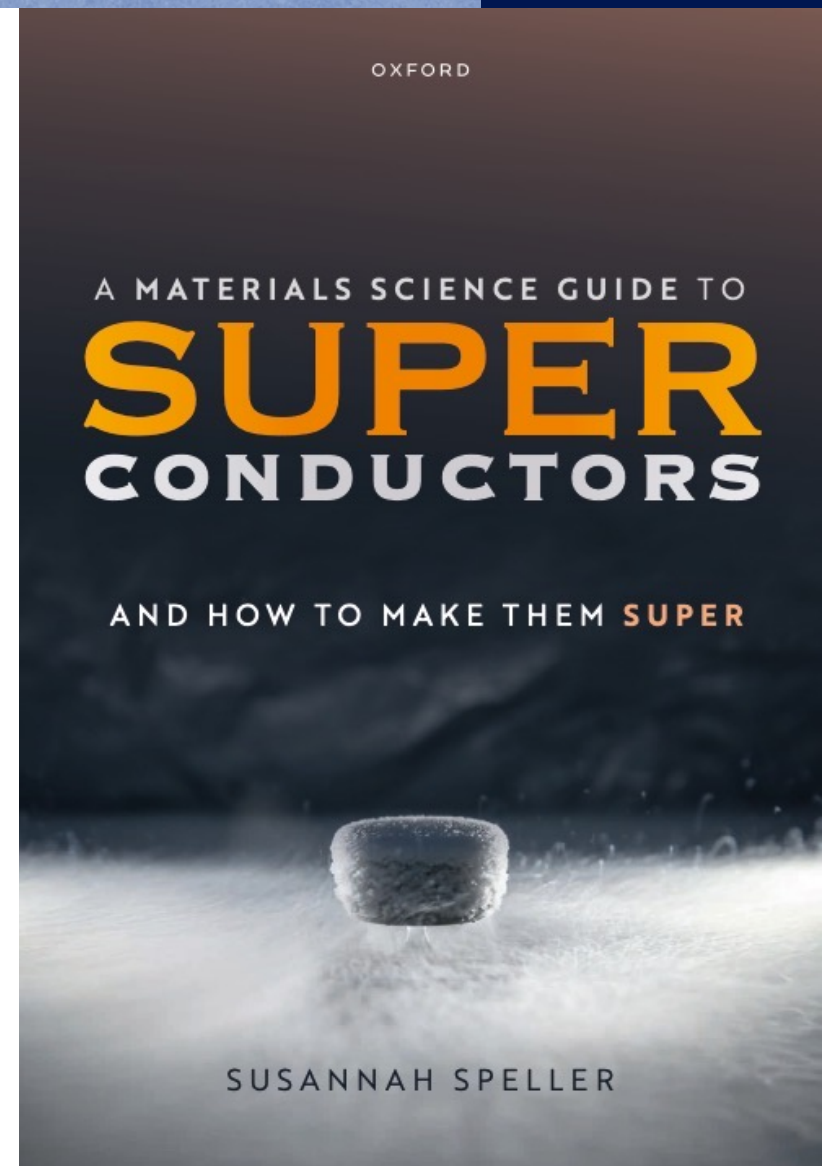
- Nianhua Peng
- Roger Webb

## TU Wien

- Michael Eisterer



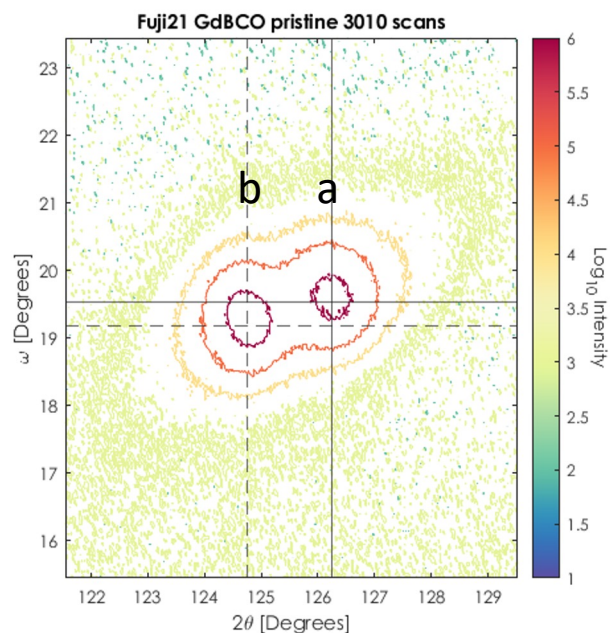
Engineering and  
Physical Sciences  
Research Council





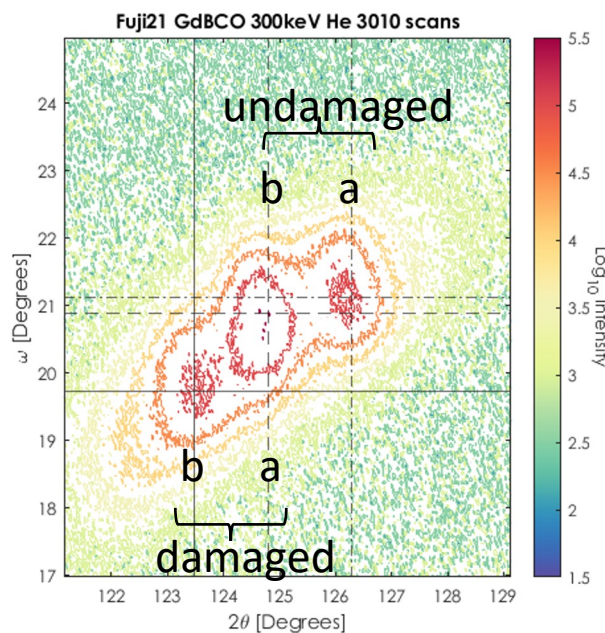
# XRD: off-axis geometry

Pristine



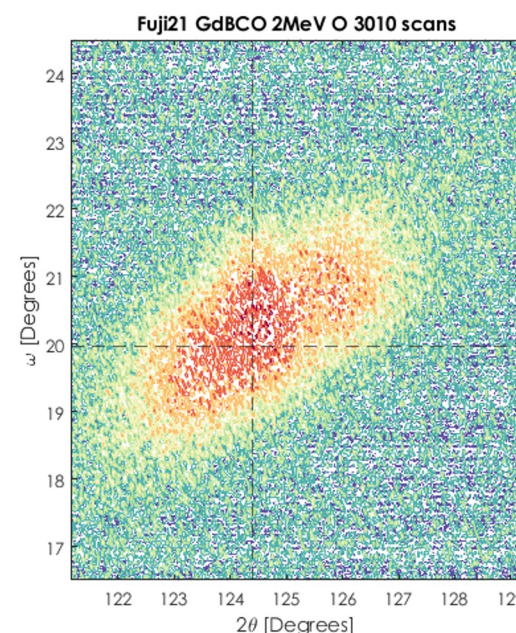
**2 peaks**  
 → different a/b  
 lattice parameters

300 keV He<sup>+</sup>



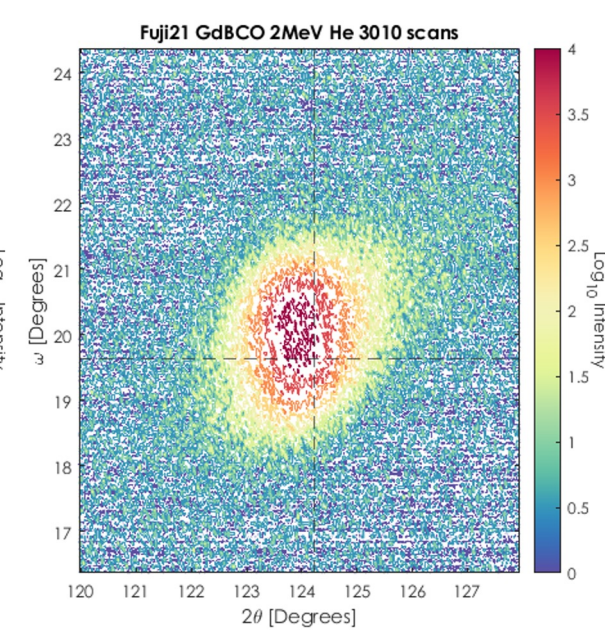
**2 sets of 2 peaks**  
 → Damaged layer  
 has different lattice  
 parameters (lower  
 2θ values)

2 MeV O<sup>+</sup>



**Less distinct version  
 of the 300 keV He<sup>+</sup>**  
 More intensity in  
 damaged position –  
 Bragg peak is  
 broader deeper

2 MeV He<sup>+</sup>



**Single peak – chain  
 disorder?**

(3 0 10) planes