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Convention Center

# Interactive approach towards controllable generation of strong and isotropic artificial pinning centers in RE-123 films

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# Outline of this talk

## Introduction

- Effect of interfacial strain on the self-assembly of artificial pinning centers (APCs)
- Quantitatively explain, predict and control APCs (morphology, dimension, orientation, etc.)

## Development of mixed APCs in YBCO

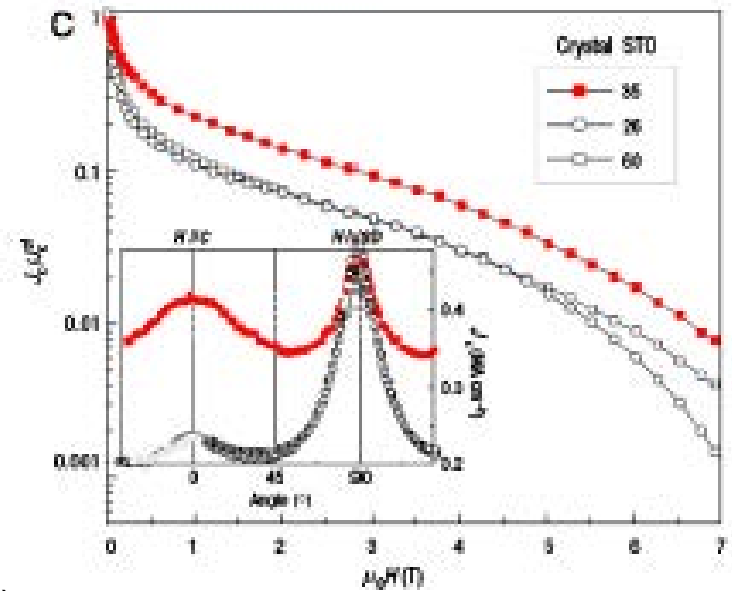
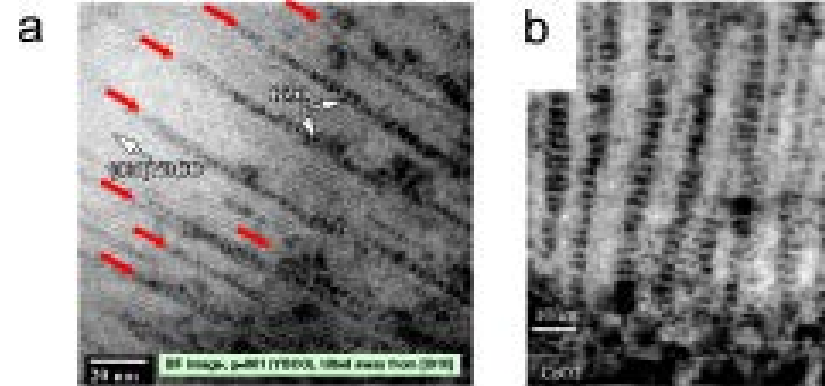
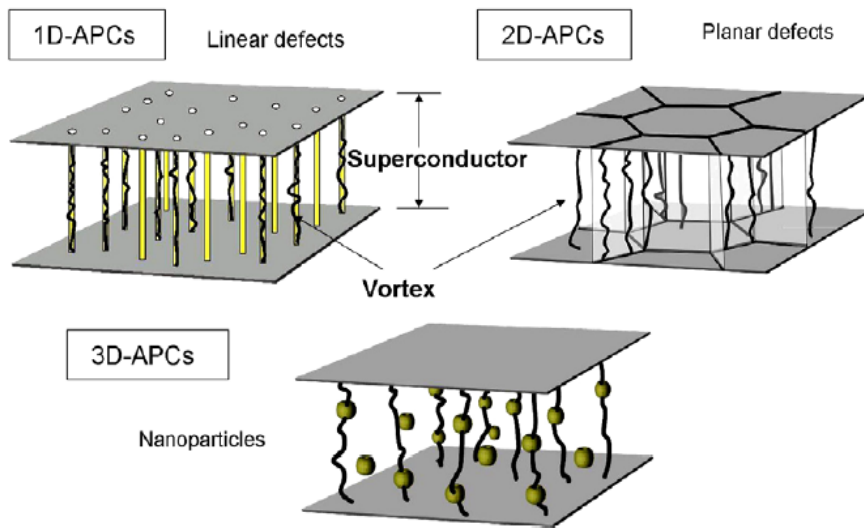
- Vicinal + BZO (BSO) variable concentrations
- $Y_2O_3$  + BZO (BHO) variable concentrations

## Summery

**Goal: strong and isotropic pinning**

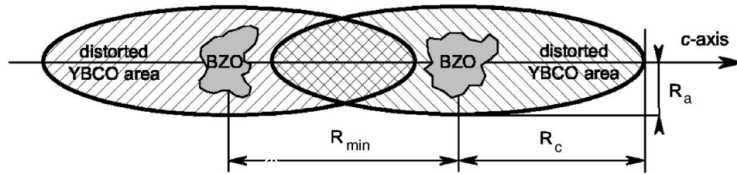
# Artificial Pinning Centers (APCs) in RE-123

Exciting progress has been made in generation of APCs using in situ and ex situ approaches

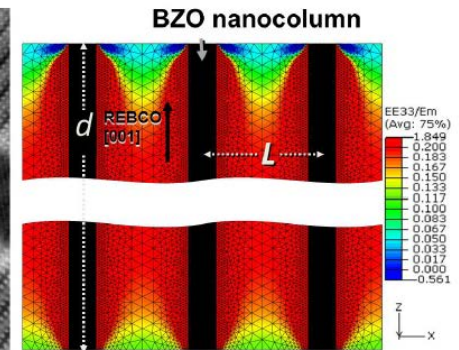
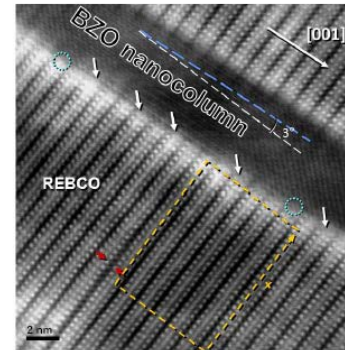
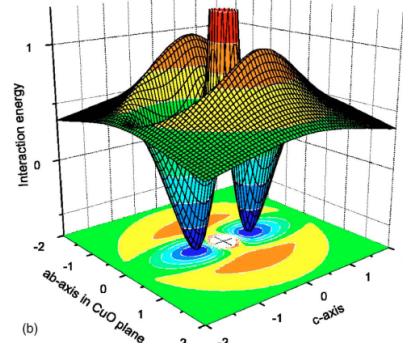
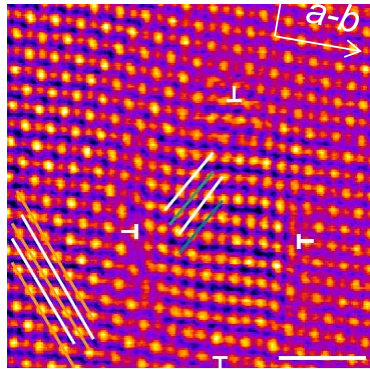


Matsumoto and Mele, topical review on *Artificial pinning center technology to enhance vortex pinning in YBCO coated conductors*, SUST 23 (2010) 014001;  
Obradors et al., topical review on *Growth, nanostructure and vortex pinning in superconducting YBa2Cu3O7 thin films based on trifluoroacetate solutions*, SUST 25 (2012) 123001

# Strain-mediated self-assembly of APCs *in situ* epitaxial APC/YBCO nanocomposites: **Interfacial Strain Effect**



Oxygen deficient column around the BZO/YBCO strained interface-semi-coherent



S. Kang et al. *Supercond Sci Technol.* **18**, 1553 (2005).

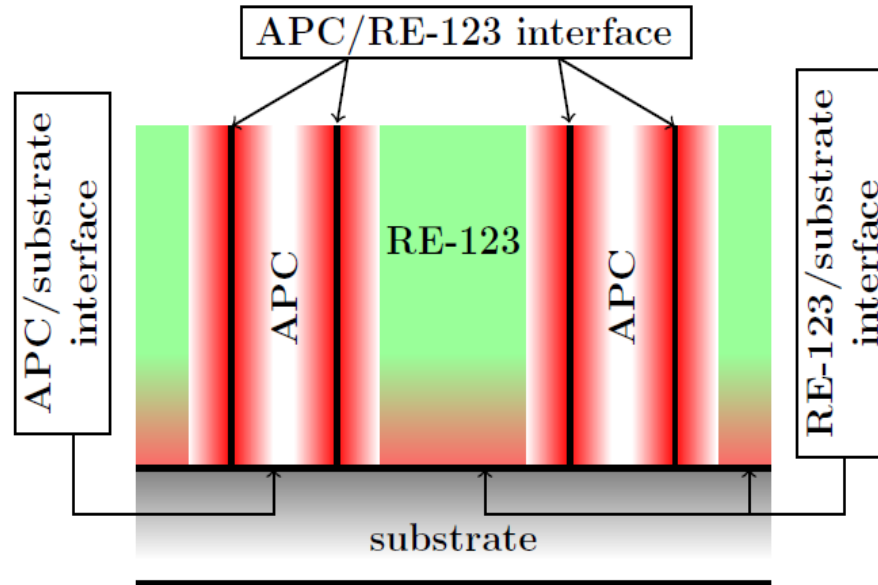
M. Peurla et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **75**, 184524 (2007).

C. Cantoni et al., *ACS Nano* **6**, 4783 (2011).

Two kinds of strained interfaces involved in self-assembly:

- Dopant/YBCO matrix interface (two different kinds may exist in double doping case)—local
- YBCO matrix/substrate interface—global

# Epi APC/RE-123 nanocomposites



## Controlling parameters:

- Lattice mismatch at three interfaces (at least)
- Elastic properties of both APCs and RE-123

Shi and Wu, *Philosophical Magazine* **92**, 2911 (2012); **92**, 4205 (2012);  
Wu and Shi, in SUST Special Issue on Artificial Pinning Centers (2017) ASAP

# Understanding the Interplay of strains is important towards controlling APCs

## Specific questions:

- **Morphology:** What impurity materials will form aligned nanorods (1D APCs) or nanosheets (2D APCs) and nanoparticles (3D APCs) in YBCO matrix?
- **Dimension:** What determines the dimension of the APCs?
- **Orientation:** What determines their orientations? Is it possible to obtain mixed orientations from the same dopant?
- **Mixed APCs:** 3D pinning landscape via control of each types of APCs?

## Approaches:

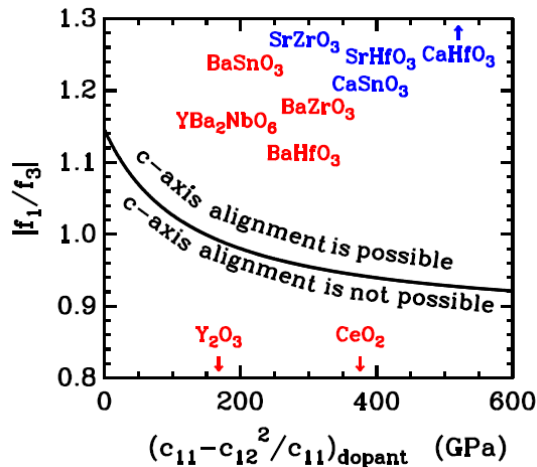
Modeling + fabrication + characterization

# Elastic Strain Model + Experiment

## Understanding & controlling self-assembly of artificial pinning centers

### APC material selection

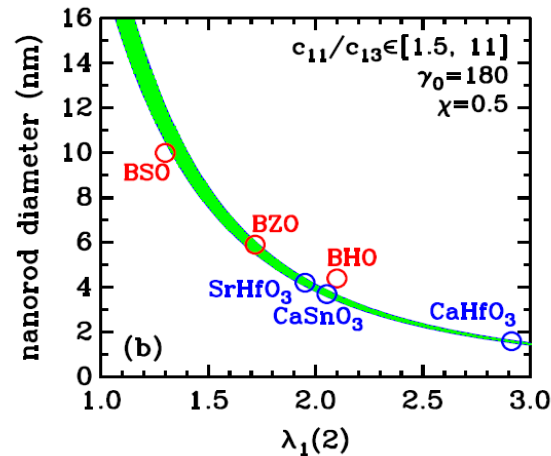
APC morphology can be pre-screened based on their elastic properties & lattice constants



Shi and Wu, *Philosophical Magazine* **92**, 2911 (2012); **92**, 4205 (2012); Wu and Shi, SUST Special Issue on Artificial Pinning Centers (2017) ASAP

### APC dimension

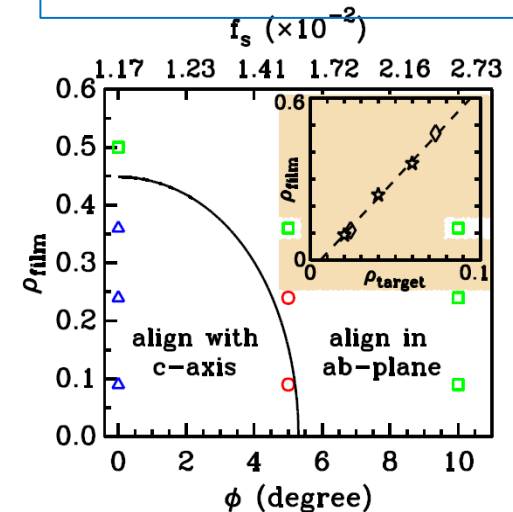
Nanorod diameter is determined by the inverse strain decay length  $\lambda_1(2)$



J. Wu et al., *SUST*, **27**, 044010 (2014); Shi and Wu, *JAP* **118**, 164301 (2015).

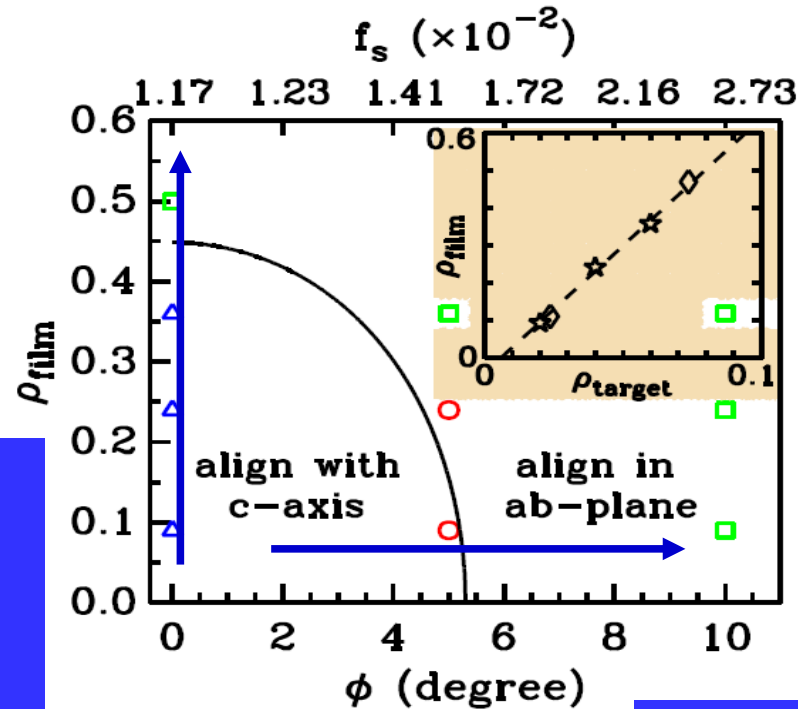
### APC orientations

Configurations of APCs can be tuned by both APC concentration and YBCO matrix strain



F.J. Baca et al., *Advanced Functional Materials* **23**, 4628, (2013); J. Wu et al., *IEEE Trans. Applied Superconductivity* **25** (3), 1-5 (2015); Wu et al., *SUST* **28**, 125009(2015)

# APC orientation vs. YBCO matrix strain (controlled by APC concentration and film/substrate lattice mismatch)



Switch of 1D APC orientation

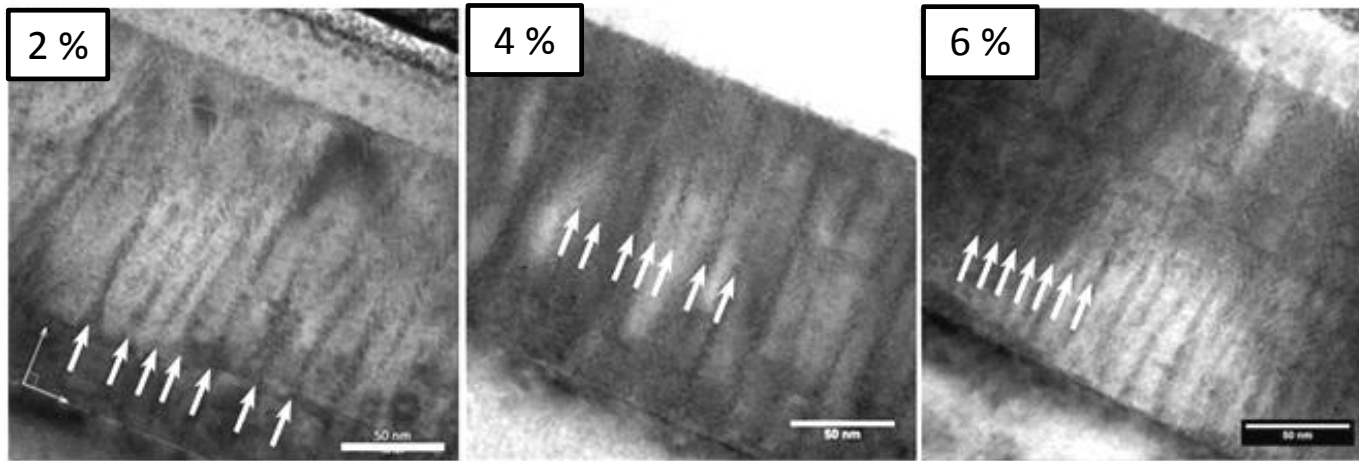
**1D APC switch from c-aligned to ab-aligned at high APC concentrations**

Switch of 1D APC orientation

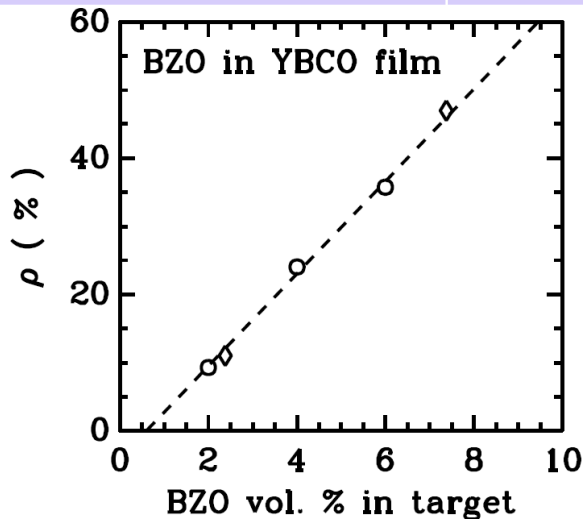
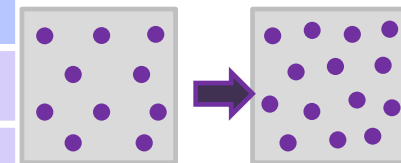
**1D APC switch from c-aligned to ab-aligned by introducing lattice mismatched substrates**

Shi and Wu, *Phil. Magazine* **92**, 2911 (2012); **92**, 4205 (2012).  
 F.J. Baca et al., *Adv. Funct. Mat.* **23**, 4628, (2013);  
 J. Wu et al., *IEEE Trans. Applied Supercond.* **25**, 1-5 (2015);  
 J. Wu et al., *SUST* **28**, 125009 (2015).  
 J.Z. Wu, *Endless Quests -- Theory, Experiment and Application of Frontiers of Superconductivity*, Peking University Press (2016).





BZO vol. concentration	2%	4%	6%
Nanorod spacing (nm)	$10.8 \pm 3.2$ nm	$6.0 \pm 2.7$ nm	$4.4 \pm 0.7$ nm
Nanorod diameter (nm)	$5.2 \pm 0.5$ nm	$5.8 \pm 0.6$ nm	$5.9 \pm 0.9$ nm

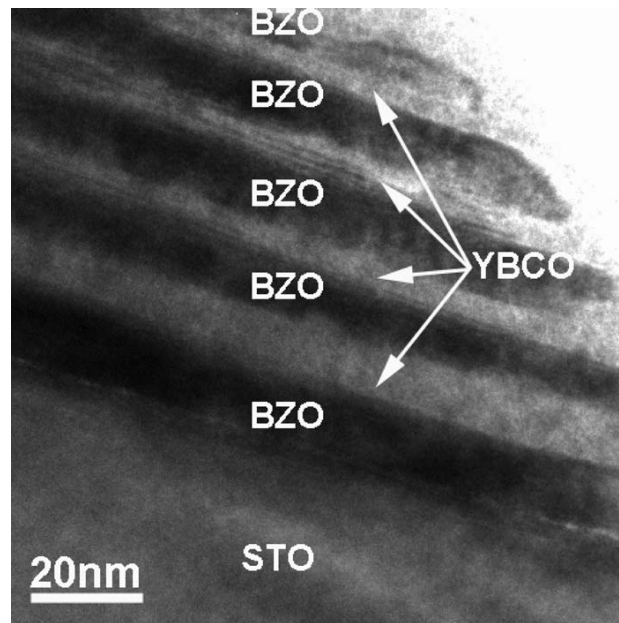


**Overlap of the strained matrix around BZO nanorods occurs at around  $\rho \sim 45\%$  volume portion**

- Wu, Judy; Shi, Jack, Baca, Javier; Emergo, Rose; Wilt, Jamie; Haugan, Timothy, "Controlling BZO Nanostructure Orientation in YBCO Films for Three-Dimensional Pinning Landscape", *Supercond. Sci. Technol*, **28**, 125009 (2015).

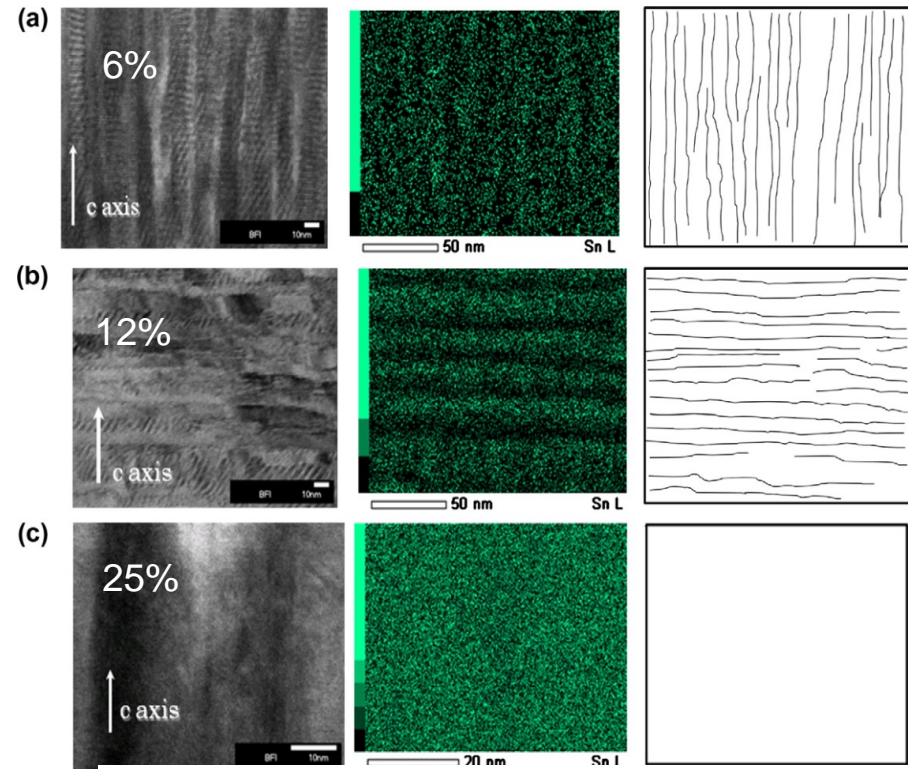
# Alignment switch at higher doping levels (nonvicinal)

YBCO:BZO=50%:50%



H. Yang et al., APL 106, 093914 (2009)

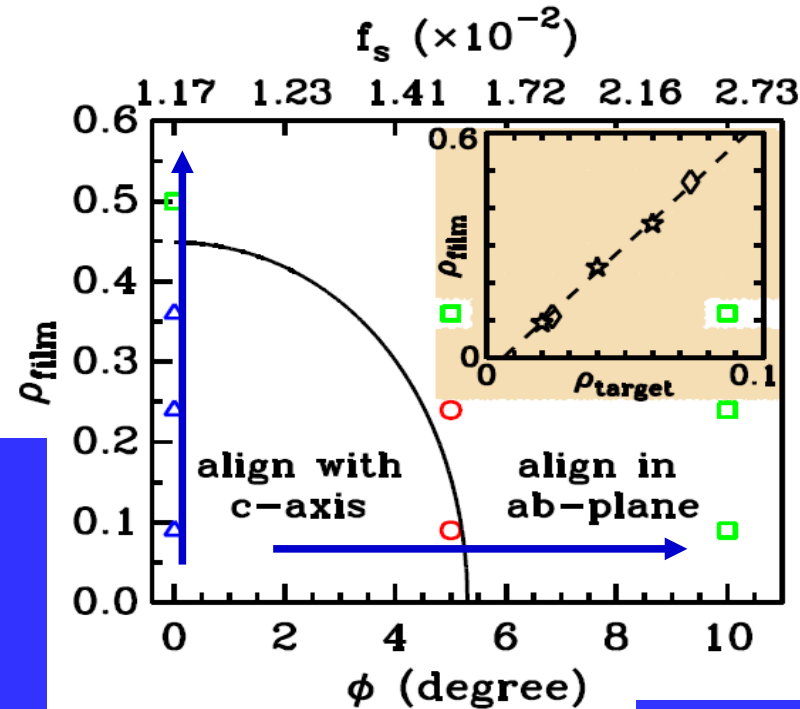
BSO doping (Vol%) in YBCO



S. Nagao et al., Physica C 470, 1304 (2010)

**A switch of BZO and BSO nanorods from c-align to ab-align occurs at large doping level**

# APC orientation vs. YBCO matrix strain (controlled by APC concentration and film/substrate lattice mismatch)



Switch of 1D APC orientation

**1D APC switch from c-aligned to ab-aligned at high APC concentrations**

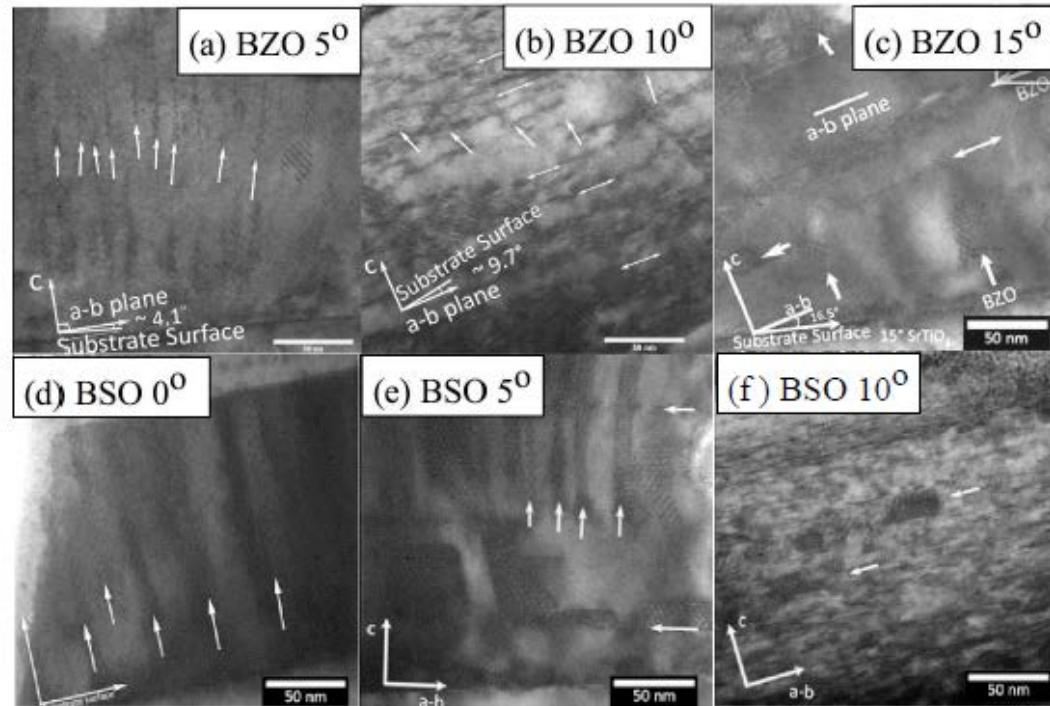
Switch of 1D APC orientation

**1D APC switch from c-aligned to ab-aligned by introducing lattice mismatched substrates**

Shi and Wu, *Phil. Magazine* **92**, 2911 (2012); **92**, 4205 (2012).  
F.J. Baca et al., *Adv. Funct. Mat.* **23**, 4628, (2013);  
J. Wu et al., *IEEE Trans. Applied Supercond.* **25**, 1-5 (2015);  
J. Wu et al., *SUST* **28**, 125009 (2015).  
J.Z. Wu, *Endless Quests -- Theory, Experiment and Application of Frontiers of Superconductivity*, Peking University Press (2016).

# Local + Global strains: splay around c-axis and switch from c- to ab-aligned of BaZrO<sub>3</sub> and BaSnO<sub>3</sub> APCs

BZO doping



BSO doping

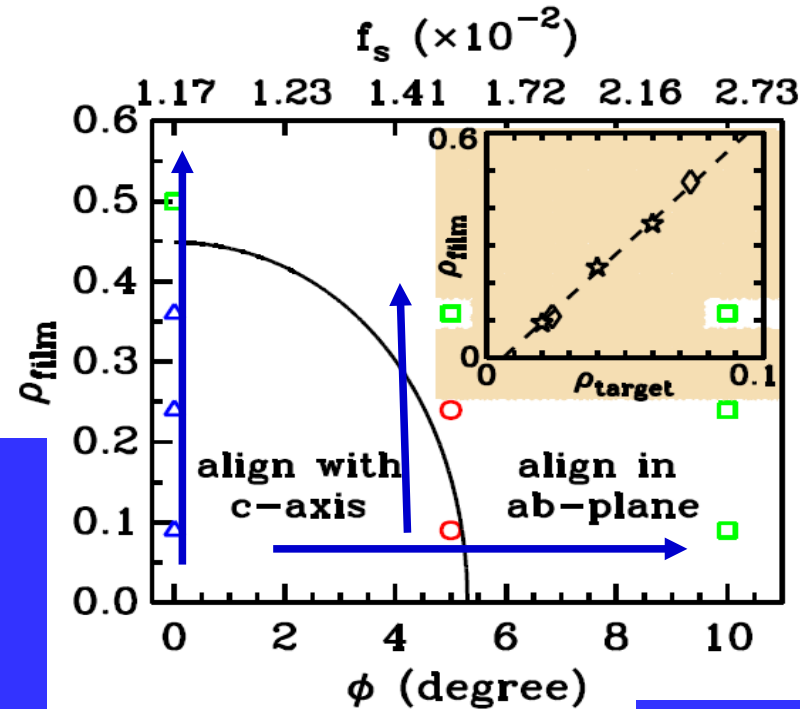
Tensile strain  
in c-axis

Transition zone with  
mixed orientations  
of APCs

Compressive  
strain in c-axis

Baca et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. **94**, 102512 (2009); Emergo et al., SUST **23**, 115010 (2010);  
Wu et al., IEEE Applied Superconductivity **25** (3), 1-5 (2015). Wu et al., SUST **28**,  
125009(2015)

# APC orientation vs. YBCO matrix strain (controlled by APC concentration and film/substrate lattice mismatch)



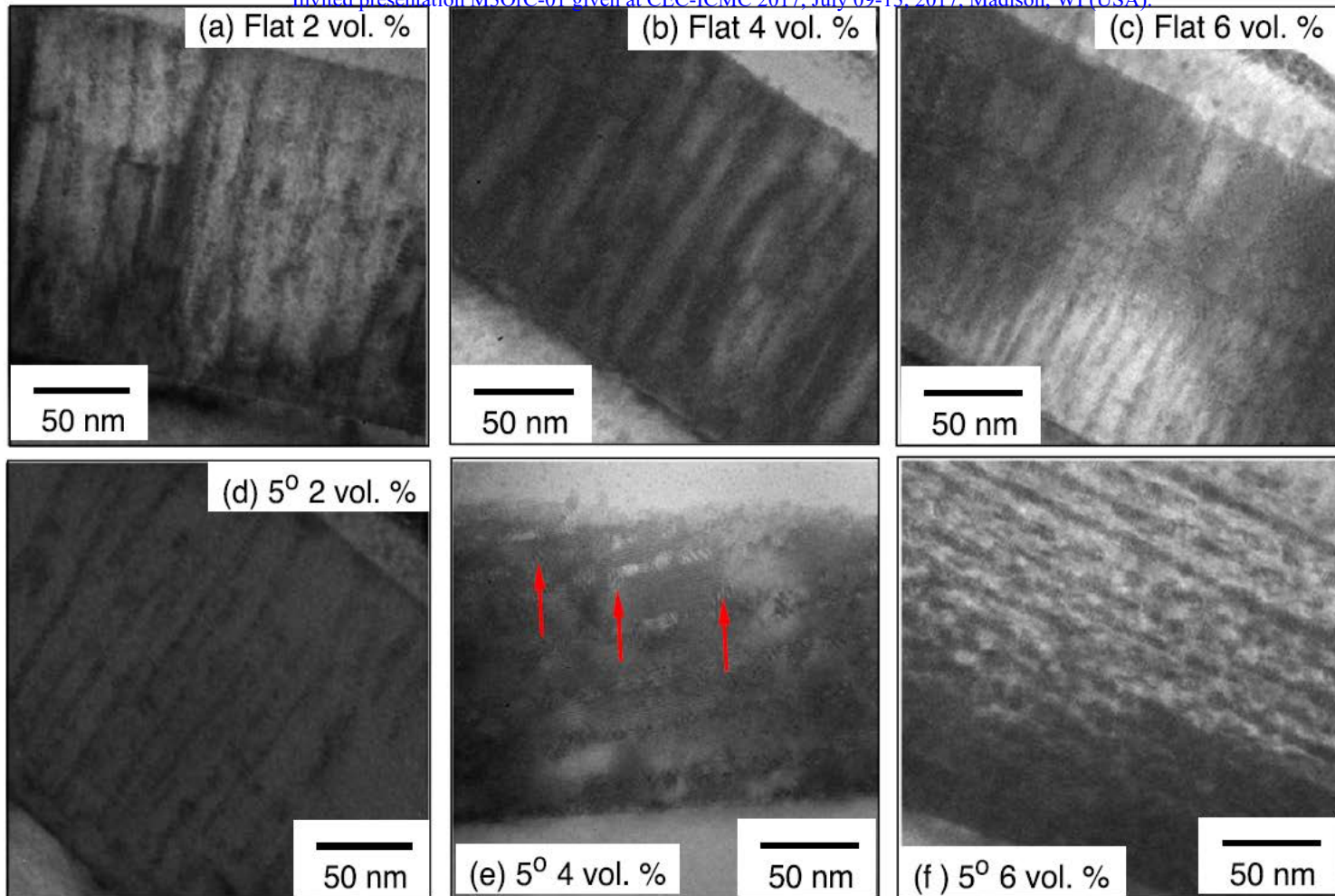
Switch of 1D APC orientation

**1D APC switch from c-aligned to ab-aligned at high APC concentrations**

Switch of 1D APC orientation

**1D APC switch from c-aligned to ab-aligned by introducing lattice mismatched substrates**

Shi and Wu, *Phil. Magazine* **92**, 2911 (2012); **92**, 4205 (2012).  
F.J. Baca et al., *Adv. Funct. Mat.* **23**, 4628, (2013);  
J. Wu et al., *IEEE Trans. Applied Supercond.* **25**, 1-5 (2015);  
J. Wu et al., *SUST* **28**, 125009 (2015).  
J.Z. Wu, *Endless Quests -- Theory, Experiment and Application of Frontiers of Superconductivity*, Peking University Press (2016).

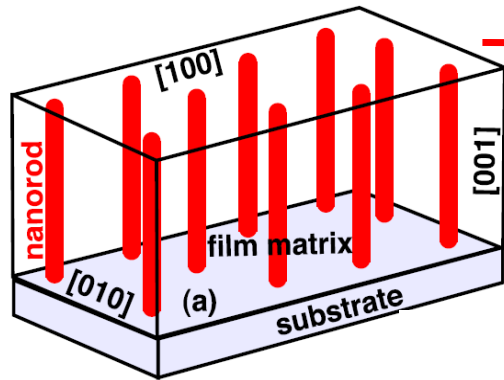


**Global strain adds additional tuning parameter on nanorod morphology through interaction with the local strain field**

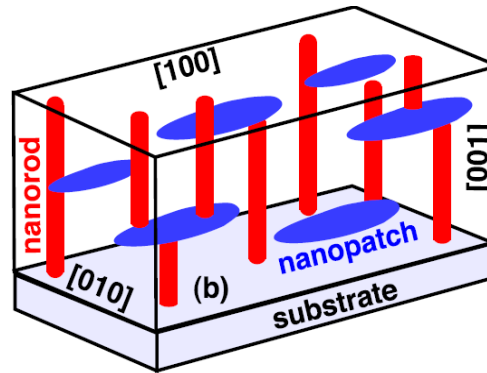
Wu et al., SUST 28, 125009(2015)

# Mixed orientations of 1D+2D APCs

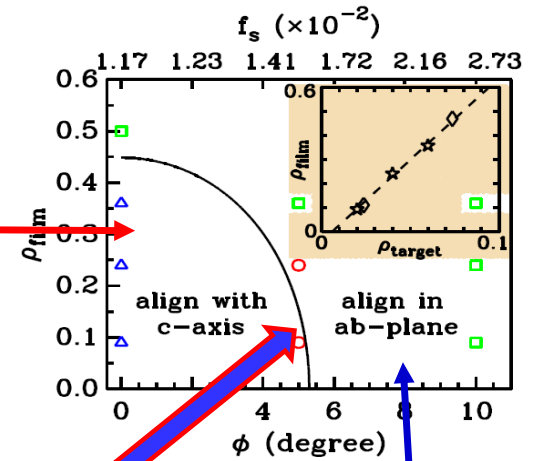
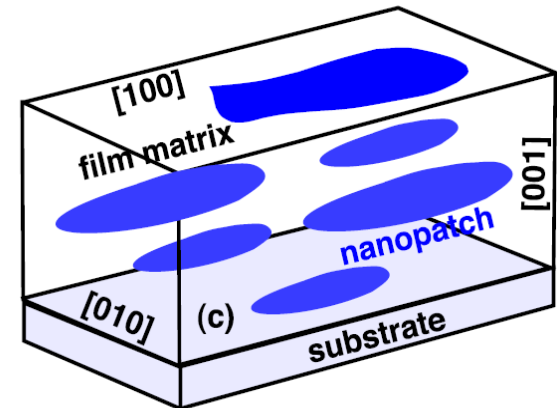
1D BZO APC



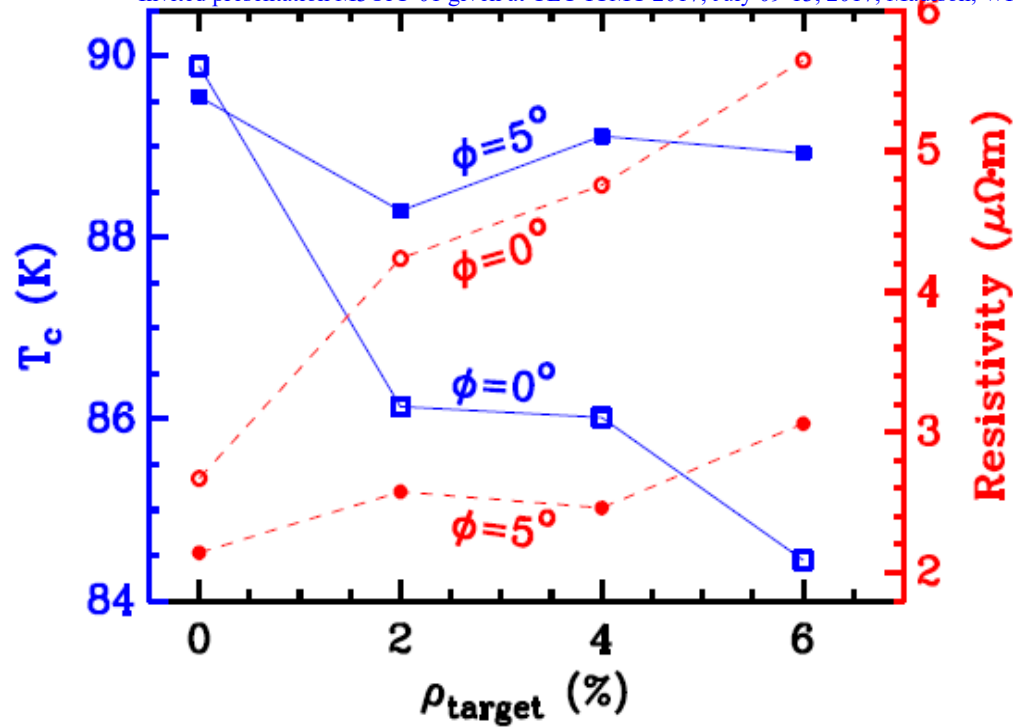
1D+2D BZO AF



2D BZO APC



Controlling the interplay between local and global strains

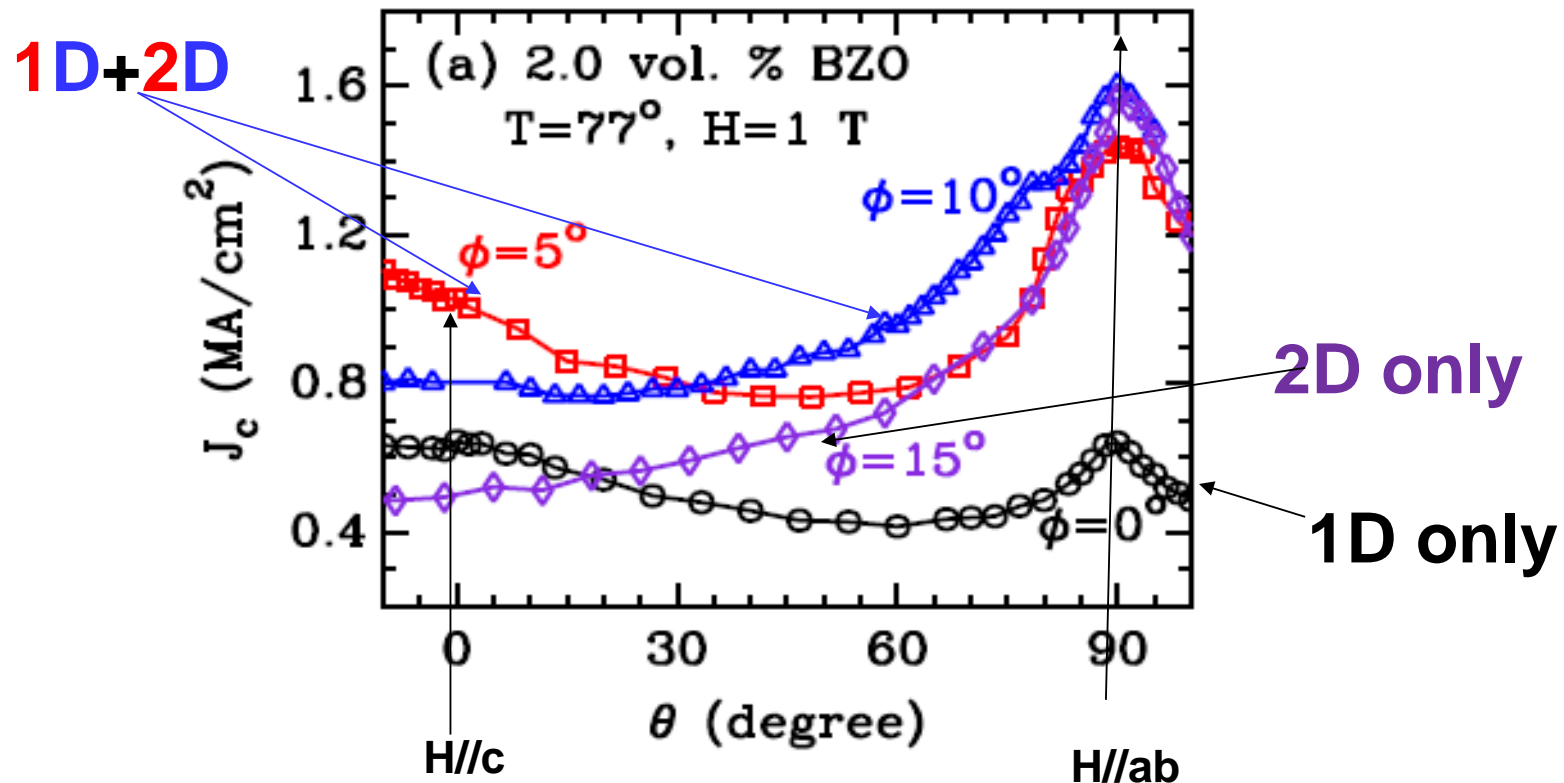


**Much smaller reduction in  $T_c$  in vicinal samples indicates reduced strain on YBCO lattice—favorable to high  $J_c$**

Wu et al., SUST 28, 125009(2015)

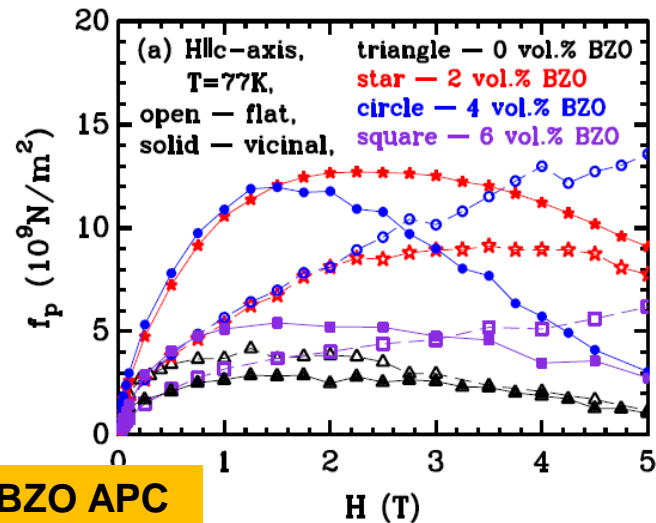
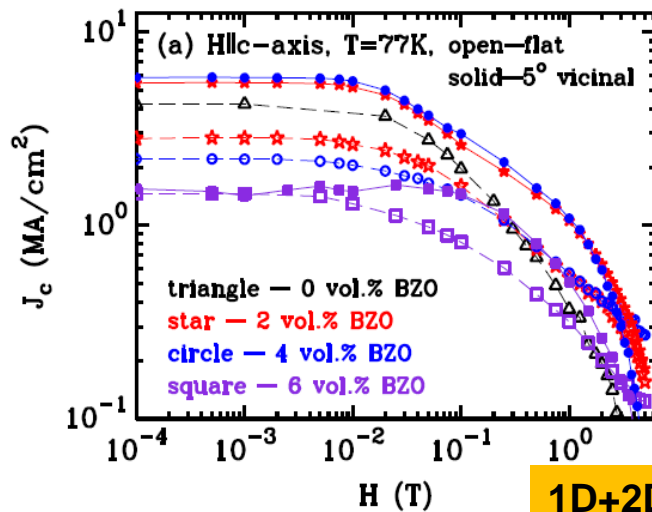


# Enhancement of $J_c$ in 1D+2D BZO APC doped YBCO films



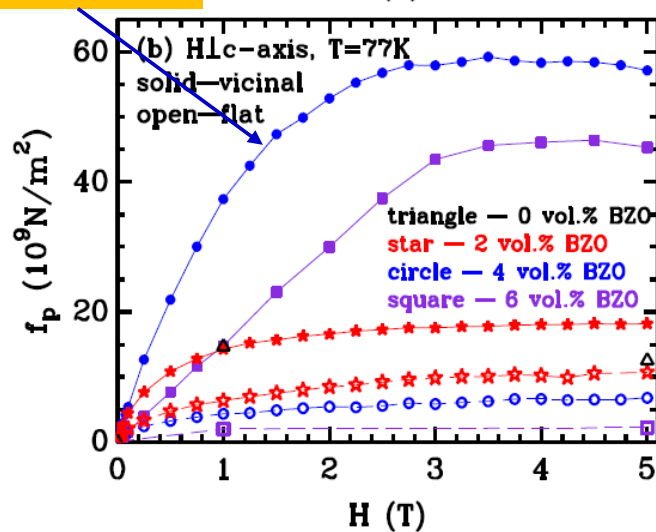
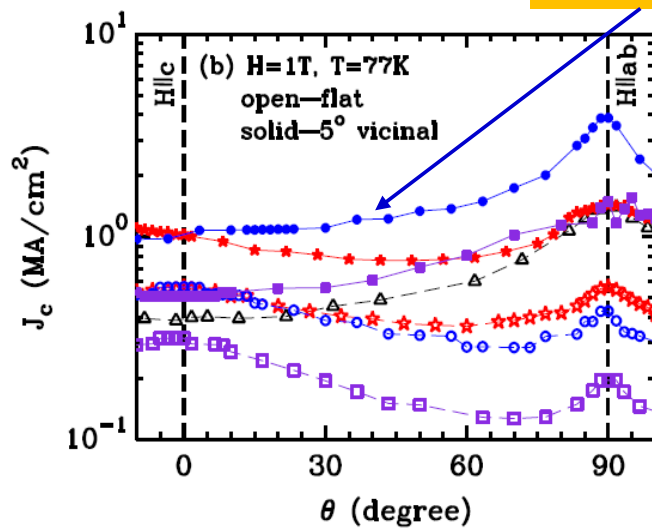
Overall enhanced  $J_c$  in all H directions in BZO doped YBCO possibly due to 1) reduced strain on YBCO; 2) mixed orientations of BZO APCs

# 1D only suffers $J_c$ decrease at high BZO concentrations



H//c-axis

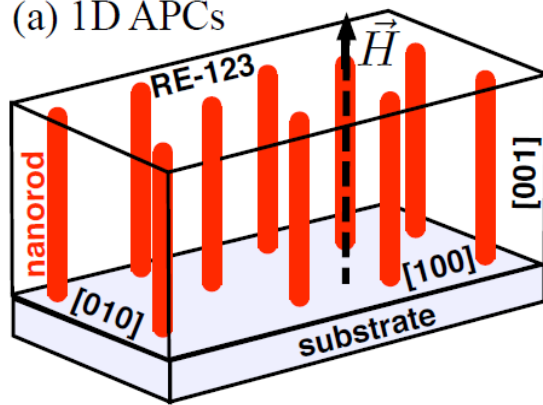
1D+2D BZO APC



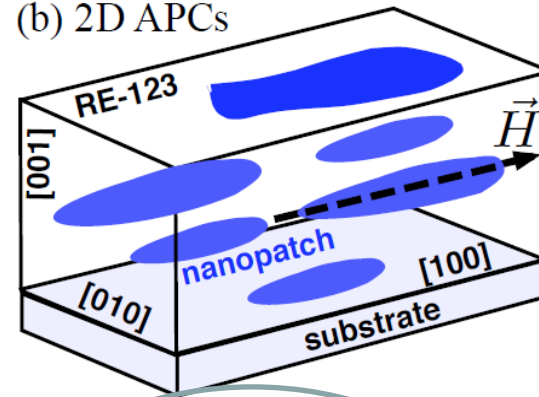
H//ab-plane

Wu et al., SUST 28, 125009(2015)

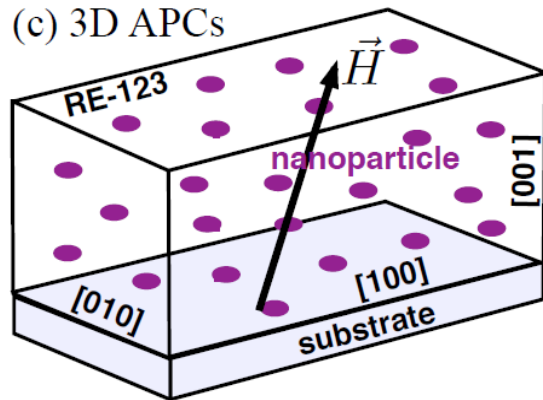
(a) 1D APCs



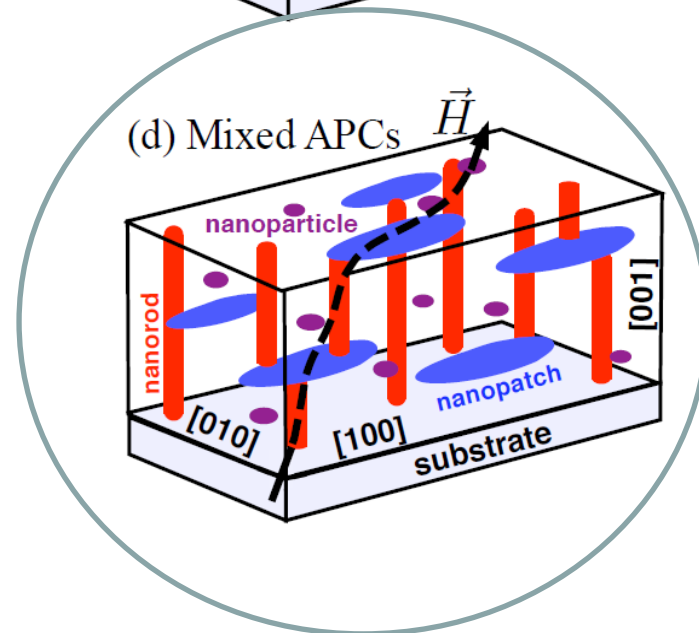
(b) 2D APCs



(c) 3D APCs

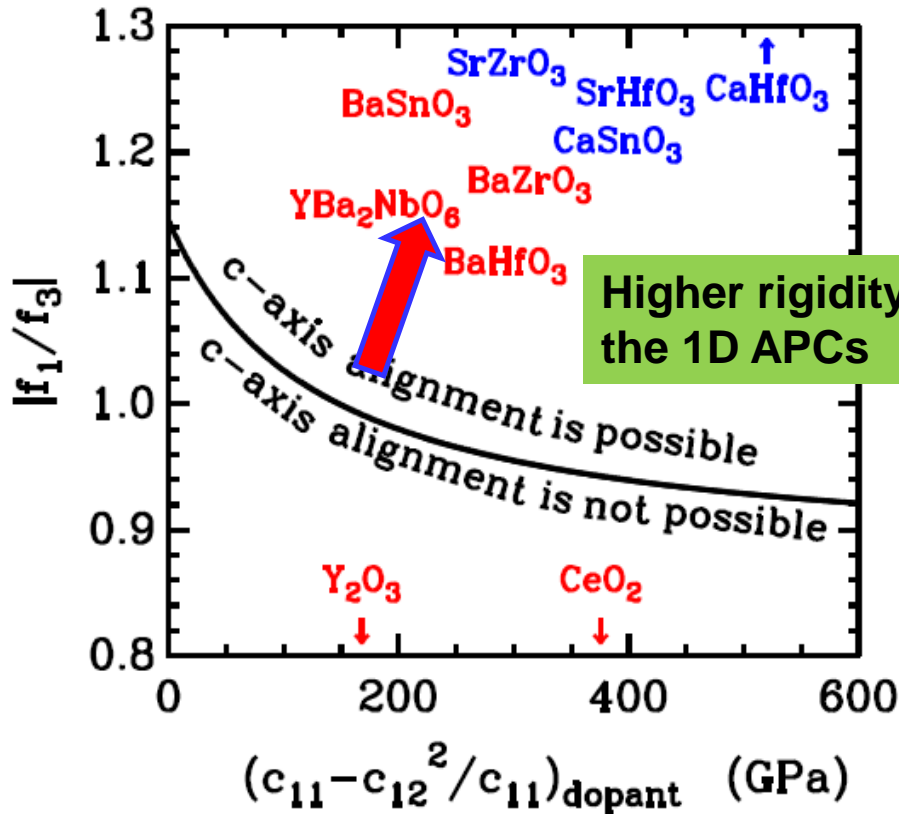


(d) Mixed APCs



**1D+2D+3D mixed APCs**

# Rigidity of 1D APCs –tuning APC morphology using double doping (DD)



**1D APCs with higher rigidity:**  
 BSO + Y2O3:  
 1D + 3D APCs

Jha et al, . *IEEE Trans. Appl. Supercond.* **2015**, 25, (3), 1-5.

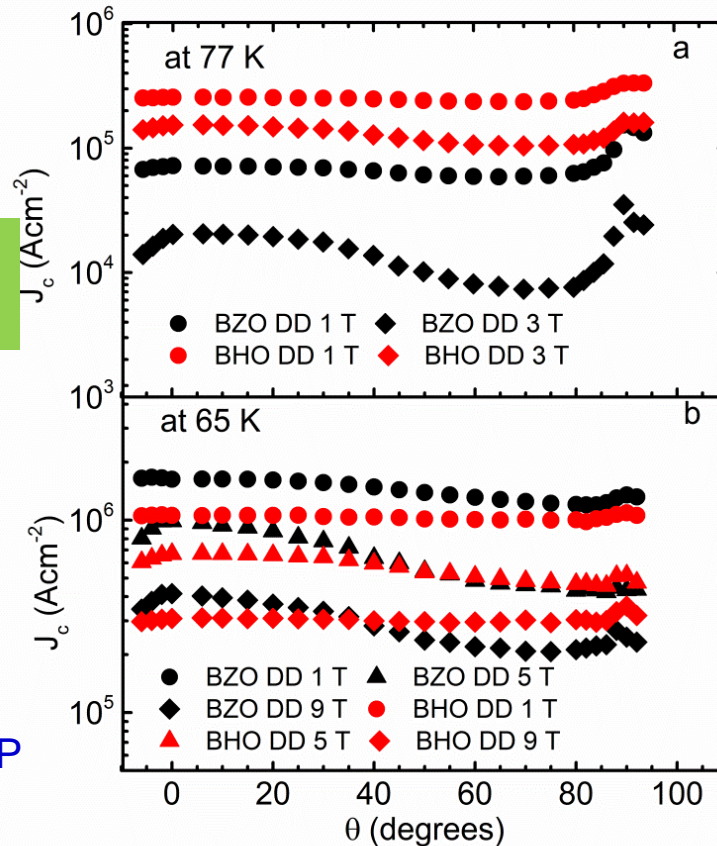
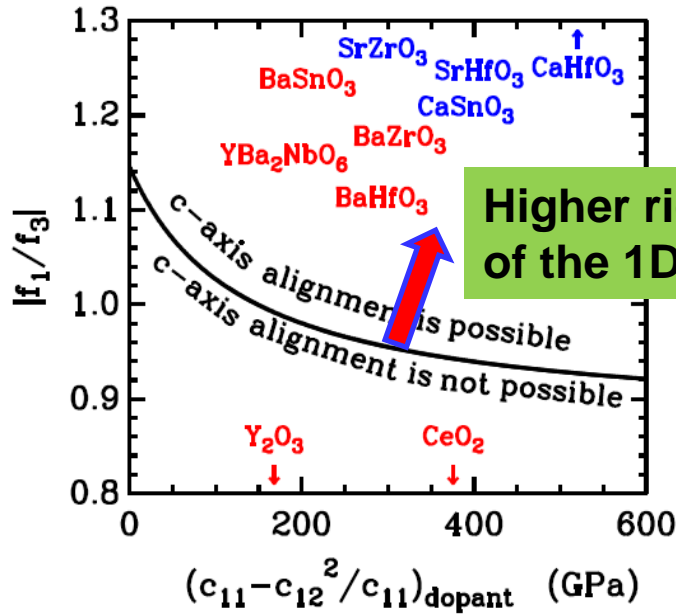
**1D APCs with lower rigidity:**  
 BHO (BZO) + Y2O3:  
 1D + 2D + 3D APCs

B. Maiorov et al., *Nature Mat.* (2009);  
 M. A. P. Sebastian et al., "IEEE Trans on Appl. Supercond., vol. 27, pp. 1-5, 2017.

Wu and Shi, in SUST Special Issue on Artificial Pinning Centers (2017) ASAP

# Rigidity of 1D APCs

**BHO DD: 3 vol%  $Y_2O_3$  + 2 vol.% BHO**  
**BZO DD: 3 vol%  $Y_2O_3$  + 2 vol.% BZO**

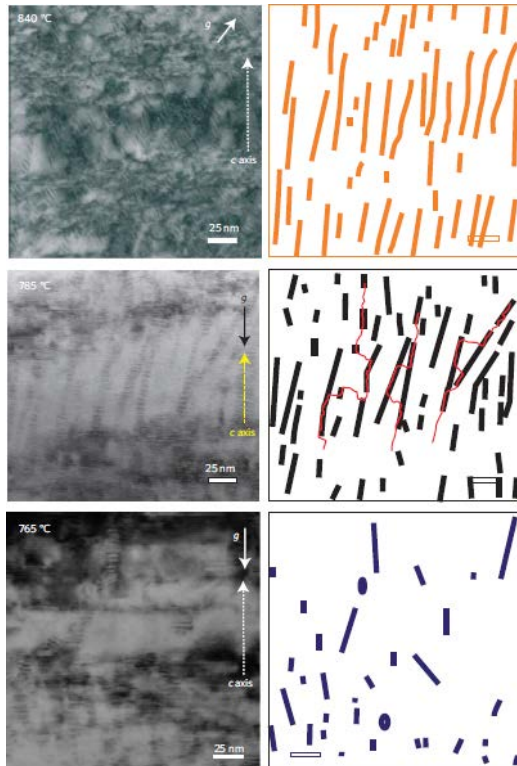


B. Gautam et al., *AIP Advances*, 2017 ASAP

- 1D APCs with higher rigidity tend to remain as c-axis aligned
- 1D APCs with lower rigidity may be de-aligned in c-axis by additional local strain such as that introduced in secondary APC doping

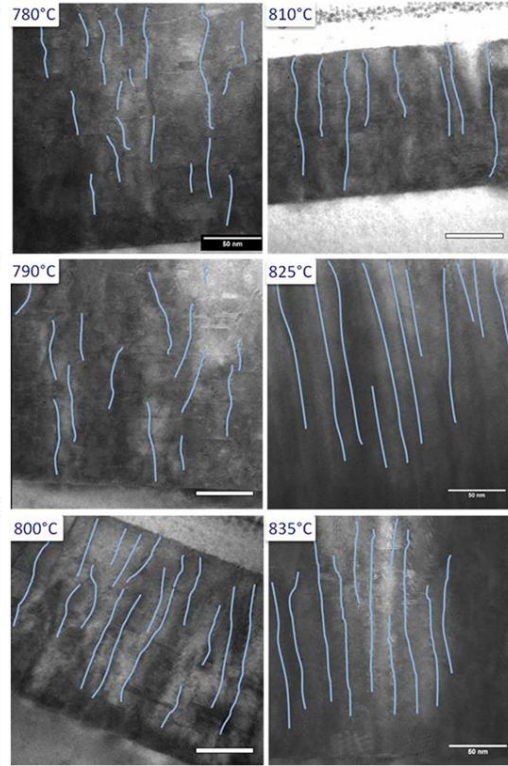
# Temperature Effects in Nanorod Formation

2%BZO+5%Y2O3 doping

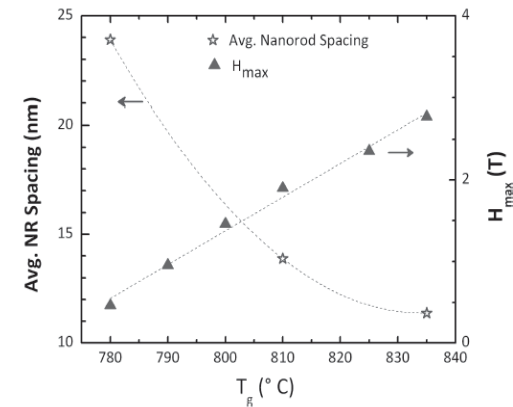
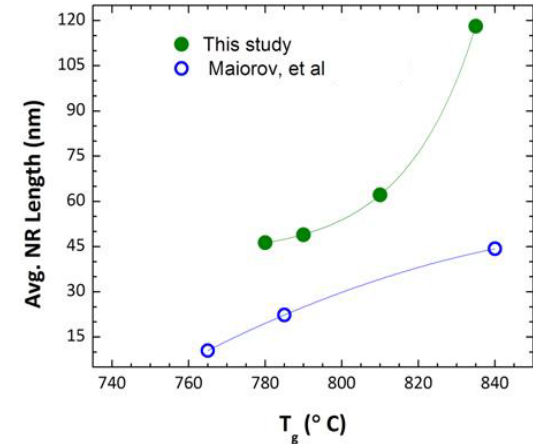


B. Maiorov et al., *Nature Mat.* (2009).

2% BZO doping

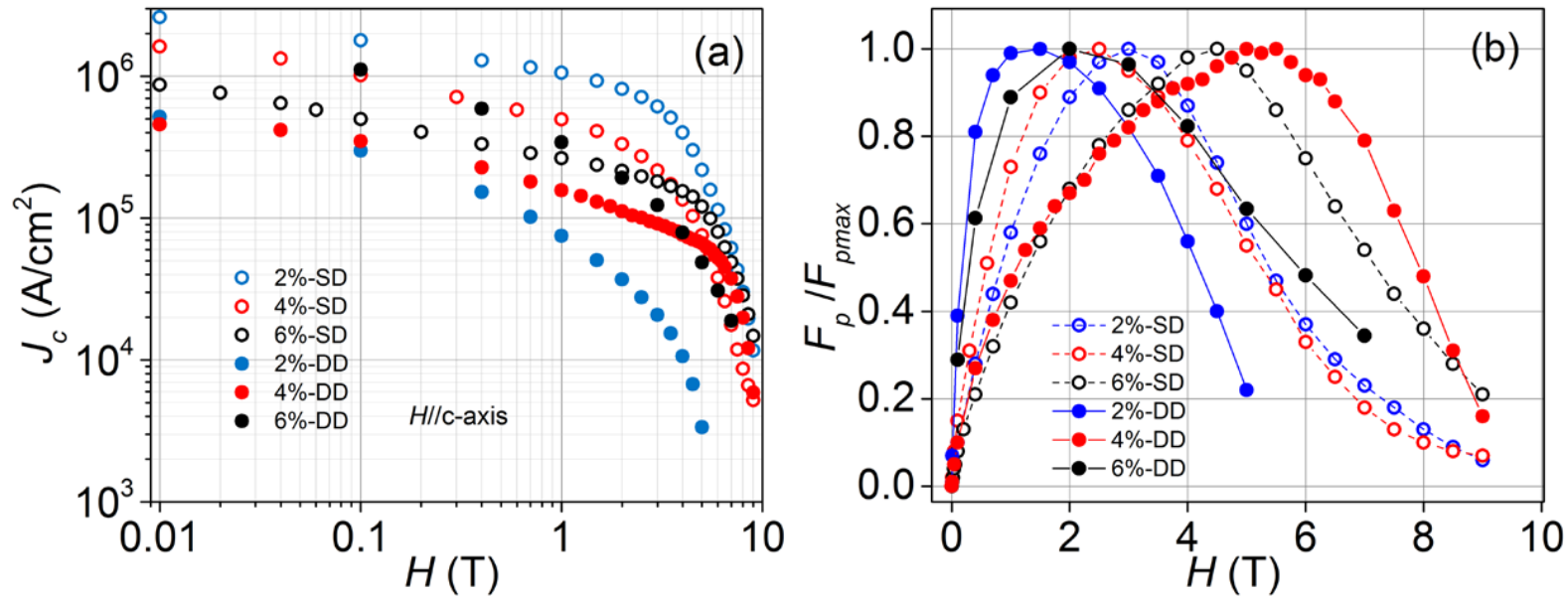


Baca et al., *Adv. Func. Mat.*, (2013)



- $Y_2O_3$  hinders c-axis aligned BZO nanorods formation
- At low T<sub>s</sub>, Small-size BZO APCs may not be even visible

# **Opposite trends in $J_c$ of DD (BZO+Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) and SD (BZO only) with primary APC concentration**

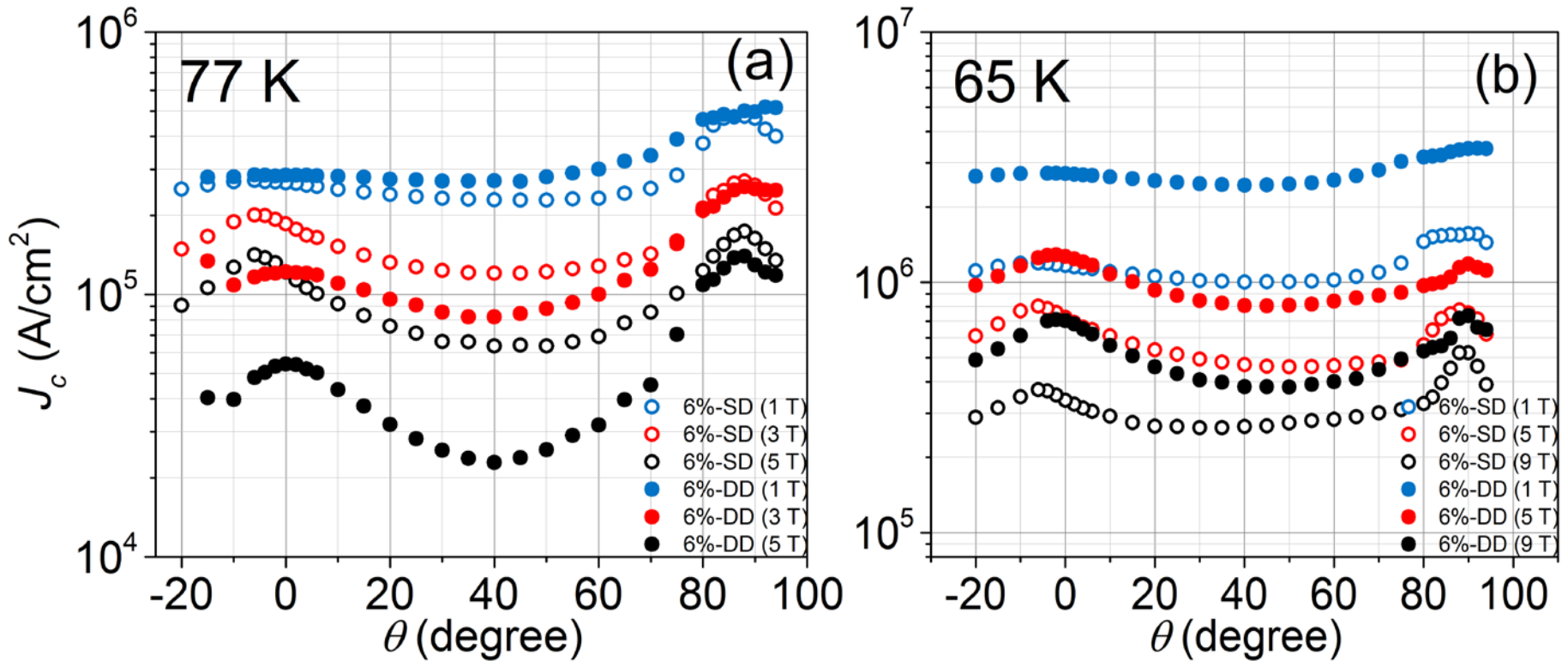


**Open: (2, 4, 6 vol.% BZO) SD**

**Solid: (2, 4, 6 vol.% BZO+ 3 vol.% Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) DD**

Chen et al., IEEE Transaction on Applied Superconductivity Vol. 27, 2017, Chen et al., CEC-ICMC poster

# $J_c$ anisotropy of DD (BZO+Y2O3) and SD (BZO only)



**Much reduced  $J_c$  anisotropy observed in 6% BZO+Y2O3/YBCO DD samples**

Chen et al., IEEE Transaction on Applied Superconductivity Vol. 27, 2017, Chen et al., CEC-ICMC poster



# Summary

- Understanding the interfacial strains (local and global) provides means to control APC's morphology, orientation and dimension.
- Two approaches have been explored to generate **mixed** APCs:
  - **Single-doping** APC (BZO, BSO) for **1D+2D** APC/YBCO via control of the APC concentration and YBCO in-plane lattice constants (vicinal)
  - **Double-doping**  $Y_2O_3$  + BZO (or BHO) for **1D+2D+3D** APC/YBCO at different concentrations
- The mixed APCs provide benefits of strong and isotropic pinning