

Anisotropic Shift of the Irreversibility Line by Neutron Irradiation*

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ABSTRACT: The irreversibility line of high- T_c superconductors is shifted considerably by irradiating the material with fast neutrons. The anisotropic and non-monotonous shift is qualitatively explained by a simple model based on an interaction between three pinning mechanisms, the intrinsic pinning by the ab-planes, the weak pinning by the pre-irradiation defect structure, and strong pinning by neutron induced defect cascades. A correlation between the cascade density and the position of the irreversibility line is observed.

1. INTRODUCTION

The irreversibility line of high- T_c superconductors has been the subject of intensive experimental work for some time (e. g. [1-3]). Many attempts to explain this transition from hysteretic to reversible magnetization behavior have been made (e. g. [1,4-8]), but the validity of these models is still under discussion [9], both because of simplifications in the models and the lack of sufficient accuracy and consistent interpretations of the experimental data. On the other hand, some features of the irreversibility line are well established, e. g. the simple temperature dependence of the irreversibility field, $H^* \propto (1-T/T_c)^a$ with the exponent $a \approx 1.5$ for YBCO.

In this contribution we report on magnetization measurements on YBCO single crystals prior to and following fast neutron irradiation to various fluences. We will concentrate on the effect of fast neutron irradiation on the irreversibility line and present a model which contains the minimal requirements for a concept of flux pinning in these systems.

2. EXPERIMENTAL

In this set of neutron irradiation experiments a single crystal of YBCO [10] was irradiated to various fluences of fast neutrons up to $2 \times 10^{21} \text{ m}^{-2}$ ($E > 0.1 \text{ MeV}$). During irradiation the sample was kept in a helium atmosphere at about 50°C . The irreversibility line was determined from both magnetization curves at fixed temperatures and *zfc-fc* measurements at various fields in a SQUID magnetometer. To obtain information on the anisotropy of the effect, measurements with the external field H_a parallel to *c* as well as parallel to the ab-planes were made. Unfortunately the irreversibility line is not an intrinsic material parameter, but varies to a large extent with experimental conditions. In order to compare values deduced from different experiments, the time scale as well as the driving force on the flux lines and the resolution of the experiment have to be specified. In our experiment we do not evaluate the irreversibility line from the closing of the magnetization- or *fc*- and *zfc*-curves, but use the specific measuring process of the magnetometer for that purpose. In the magnetometer the sample is moved through the pick-up coils in a

slightly inhomogeneous field ($\delta H \leq 0.1\%$ of H_a), which is equivalent to the superposition of a small low-frequency ac-field onto the dc-field. This ripple field causes characteristic distortions of the response curves, if flux pinning is present. The absence of these distortions is clear evidence for the reversibility of the magnetization on the time scale of the movement ($\delta t \approx 35$ s) and within a resolution of $J_c < 10^4 - 10^5$ Am⁻².

The results of these experiments are shown in figure 1. The effect of neutron irradiation on the irreversibility lines is highly anisotropic and the shift of the lines with increasing neutron fluence is non-monotonous. For $H \parallel c$, the irreversibility line is shifted to lower temperatures at the first irradiation step (5×10^{20} m⁻²) and subsequently raised again. At a fluence of 2×10^{21} m⁻² we find about the same results as in the unirradiated state. The agreement with a similar experiment on oriented grained YBCO [11], where measurements on the unirradiated sample as well as at a fluence of $\sim 2 \times 10^{21}$ m⁻² were made, is poor. This discrepancy will be discussed in the next chapter.

For $H_a \parallel ab$, we observe a completely different behavior. In this case, the irreversibility line is shifted to much higher values following irradiation to the lowest neutron fluence, but remains almost unaffected at higher fluences except for a small decrease at the highest fluence of 2×10^{21} m⁻². A comparable overall shift towards T_c has also been observed in [11].

It has to be noted, that previous experiments on YBCO single crystals subjected to 3 MeV proton irradiation [12], and on polycrystals irradiated with 2.5 MeV electrons [13] have led to completely different results. As will be seen in the next chapter, this may be attributed to the different defect sizes and concentrations prevailing under various experimental conditions.

3. PINNING MODEL

The non-monotonous effect of neutron irradiation on the critical current densities of YBCO single crystals has already led to the assumption of an interaction between the pre-irradiation defect structure and the neutron induced defect cascades [14]. One important factor for the pinning structure in YBCO is the inherent oxygen deficiency of the crystals. Thus many oxygen deficient point defects exist, which will be quite mobile at room temperature and therefore accumulate at defect sinks in the crystal, where they presumably pin flux lines collectively. During neutron irradiation at slightly elevated temperatures, defect cascades are introduced into the material. At the time of the creation of a cascade, oxygen being the lightest atom in the lattice is removed from many positions within the cascade and recombines only partly at the previous sites. This leads to an oxygen movement in the crystal. It will

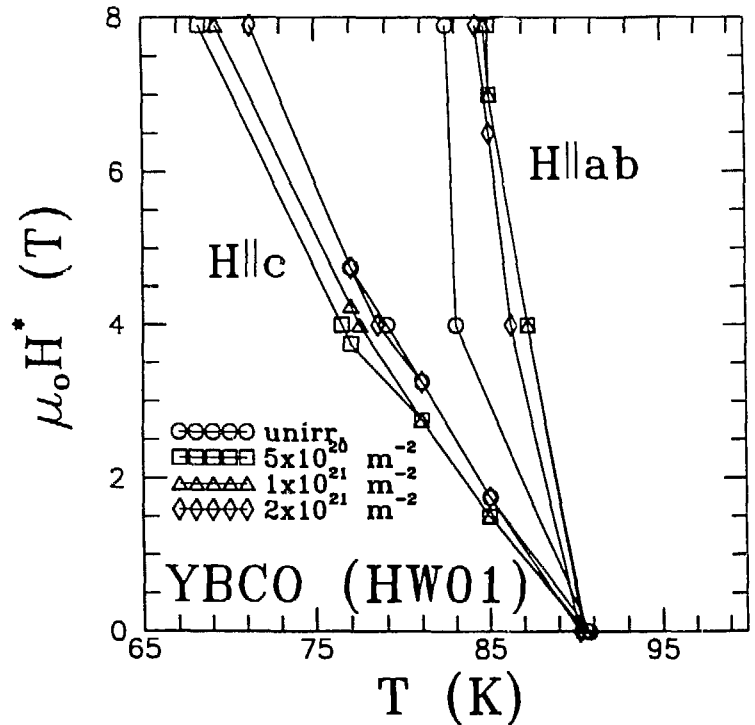


Figure 1. Irreversibility lines as a function of neutron fluence for $H \parallel c$ and $H \parallel ab$, respectively.

again be collected at defect sinks, which leads to a recombination with oxygen defects already existing at these sites. Thus, by neutron irradiation the pre-existing defect structure may be weakened significantly. This can explain the downward-shift of the irreversibility line for H||c at the lowest neutron fluence. If oxygen defects do not play an important role, which could be the case in the textured samples of [11], this downward shift will not occur and only a shift towards T_c will be observed, due to the introduction of the strong pinning centers. The model is supported by the actual data, since the minima and the maxima of the irreversibility lines compare favorably between the two experiments. The assumption of a weakening of the pre-irradiation defect structure in single crystals is also strongly supported by the measurements reported in ref. [15].

After irradiation, the resulting defect cascades will certainly lead to strong flux pinning. The mean diameter of a cascade d_{def} is about 5 nm [16], which is close to the flux line diameter of $2\xi_{ab} \approx 7.6$ nm at 77 K. Smaller defect diameters may drastically affect the elementary pinning forces (cf. [13]), which can result in negligible shifts of the irreversibility line although J_c may increase considerably.

The role of strong pinning centers may be seen more clearly from another geometrical argument. In the vicinity of the irreversibility line we do not expect a strong correlation between the flux lines (the shear modulus of the flux line lattice is negligible). Thus, only one flux line may be pinned by one defect of a comparable size, while other flux lines may easily flow by. Therefore a significant pinning effect of even the strongest pinning centers on the irreversibility line may only be expected at sufficiently high defect concentrations. Furthermore, the flux line lattice spacing a_0 can be compared with the mean distance between the defects a_{def} , which could lead to a peak effect in the irreversibility line when $a_0 \approx a_{def}$. TEM [16] on a crystal irradiated to a neutron fluence of $2 \times 10^{21} \text{ m}^{-2}$, has shown that the defect density at this fluence was 10^{22} m^{-3} . Hence, a_{def} is about 46 nm and the "matching" lattice parameter a_0 corresponds to a field of ~ 0.9 T. This neutron fluence is the highest of our present series of irradiations and, hence, the defect spacing is always larger than a_0 for fields above 1 T. Since lower fields have not been investigated unfortunately, a new series of experiments will be needed to clarify this point for H||c. Some indications of this trend can be seen by replotting the irreversibility lines as shown in figure 2. It will be noted that the irreversibility line for H||c starts to deviate from the otherwise uniform temperature dependence at low fields (arrow 1).

For $H_a || ab$ the influence of intrinsic pinning by the Cu-O planes [17] has to be considered, which modifies our model significantly. If this pinning mechanism is strong enough, flux lines are one-dimensionally confined to their planes. Consequently, one large defect will be able to block about four of these tracks, and the flux lines following behind the pinned one in the same track, will not be able to flow by this point due to their one-dimensional confinement. Thus we have to replace a_{def} by $a_{def}/2 \cdot d_{def}$. This leads to a much higher matching field for a given

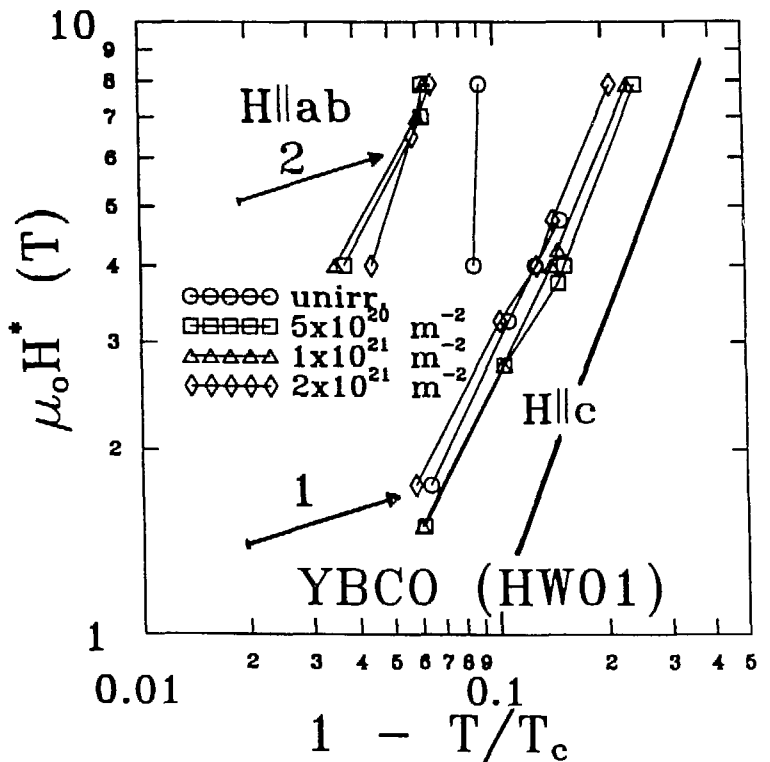


Figure 2. Irreversibility lines from figure 1, replotted on a logarithmic scale. The solid line represents the power law for H^* with $a=1.5$.

defect density (6 T at $2 \times 10^{21} \text{ m}^{-2}$, as indicated by arrow 2 in figure 2). The lowest neutron fluence is already sufficient to shift the irreversibility line to very high values. Here the hysteretic region is limited by the intrinsic pinning. Therefore the irreversibility line is not affected much by the following irradiation steps and the peaks at the matching fields are very poorly developed. At higher fluences we expect the irradiation to gradually eliminate intrinsic pinning and, hence, to shift the irreversibility line towards the results for $H \parallel c$, as has been observed on YBCO films [18].

4. CONCLUSIONS

The experimental results on the anisotropy of the irreversibility lines as well as their different response to neutron irradiation has been discussed in terms of at least three different pinning mechanisms. Radiation induced changes of these mechanisms are attributed to a weakening of the pre-irradiation defect structure, the introduction of strong pinning centers and the gradual elimination of intrinsic pinning for $H \parallel ab$. Similar work on BiSCCO is under way [19], but cannot be analyzed yet within this model because of the lack of high fluence data.

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