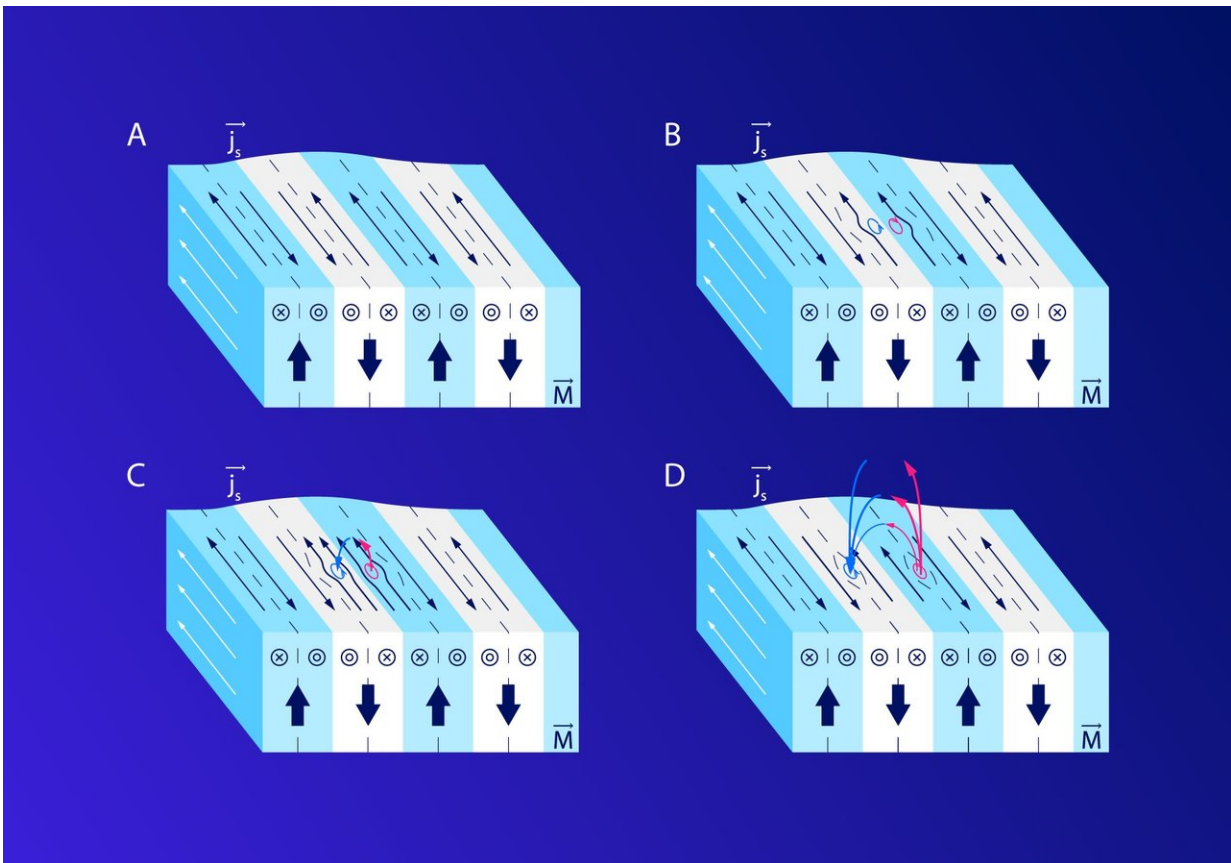


Superconductivity and ferromagnetism fight an even match

October 12 2018



Below the ferromagnetic transition temperature, the material generates vortex-antivortex pairs due to the effects of spontaneous screening Meissner currents. Thick arrows indicate the direction of the magnetization vectors, and thin arrows show the direction of the current. In the side view, a circle with a circle inside is a thin arrowhead, and a circle with a cross is a thin arrow end. Credit: Elena Khavina/MIPT

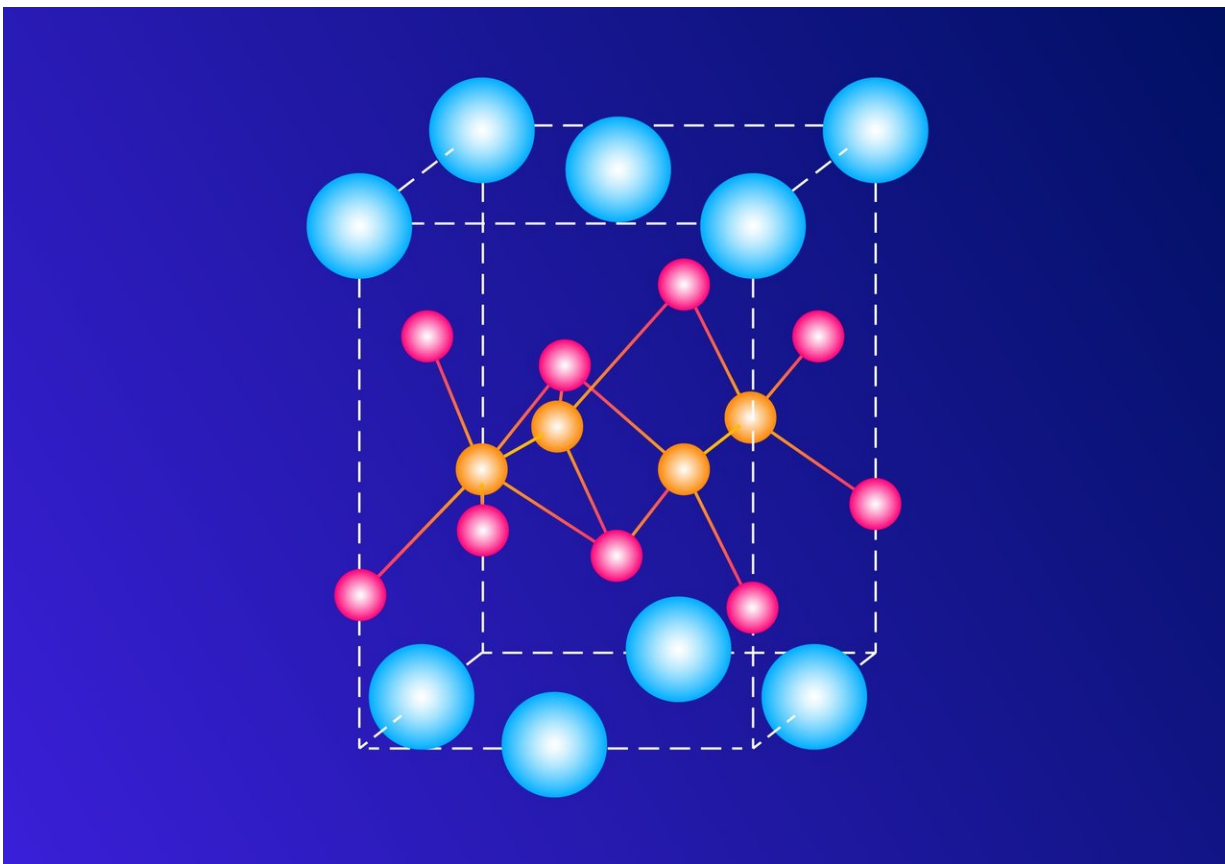
Russian physicists from MIPT teamed up with foreign colleagues for a groundbreaking experimental study of a material that possesses both superconducting and ferromagnetic properties. In their paper published in *Science Advances*, the researchers also propose an analytical solution describing the unique phase transitions in such ferromagnetic superconductors.

Ferromagnetic superconductors

The international research team studied a monocrystalline compound of europium, iron, and arsenic, doped with phosphorus with the formula $\text{EuFe}_2(\text{As}_{0.79}\text{P}_{0.21})_2$. Once cooled to 24 kelvins, or -249.15 degrees Celsius, this material exhibits zero electrical resistance, becoming a superconductor. If cooled further, below 18 K, it acquires [ferromagnetic properties](#). In particular, it undergoes spontaneous magnetization at zero applied [magnetic field](#), like iron, which is used to make permanent magnets.

Remarkably, ferromagnetism does not in this case destroy superconductivity. This coexistence of magnetism and superconductivity has long been an object of interest to both theoretical physicists and researchers investigating new [materials](#) with a potential for applications in conventional and high-current electronics.

From a theoretical standpoint, ferromagnetic superconductors are interesting as materials exhibiting distinct properties in different temperature ranges. Unlike them, conventional superconductors are perfect diamagnetics. That is, magnetic fields do not penetrate inside them, because an external field induces screening currents on the surface of the superconductor. These currents result in a magnetic moment that counteracts the external field.



The crystal lattice of the compound examined in the study. The pink spheres represent the atoms of arsenic and phosphorus. The atoms of iron and europium are shown in orange and blue, respectively. Credit: Elena Khavina/MIPT

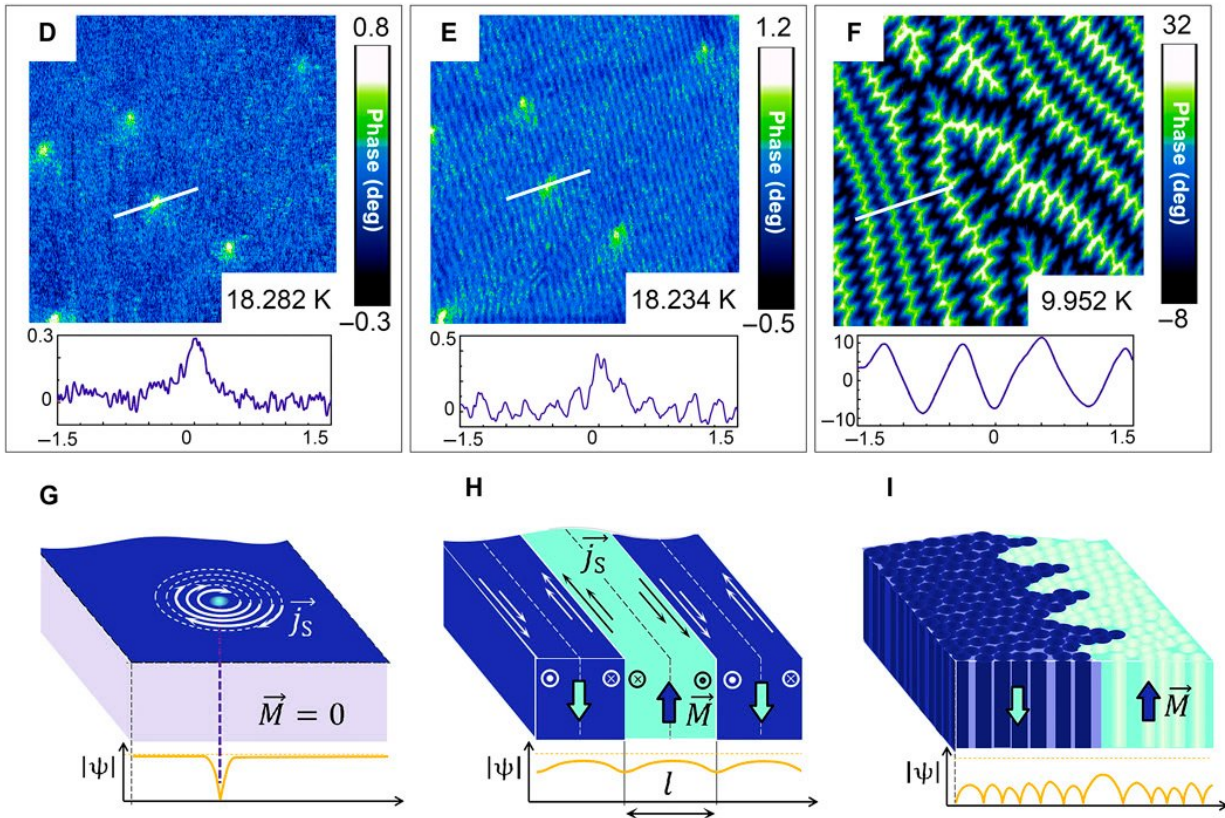
The magnetic and electrical properties of materials are interconnected, so the "peculiar" ferromagnetic superconductors attracted the attention of scientists. By investigating them, it is possible to better understand the nature of superconductivity as a macroscopic quantum phenomenon. Perhaps this line of research could even shed light on the prospects of superconductors that would work near room temperature, which so far seemingly fall into the realm of fantasy.

In [ferromagnetic materials](#), the magnetizations of the constituent

particles spontaneously align below a certain temperature, called the Curie point. This results in the formation of uniformly magnetized regions called domains, whose interplay determines the overall magnetic field of the material. Above the Curie temperature, the magnetic ordering is lost.

Ferromagnets are used in the industry to make various devices that store or process information encoded in magnetized media. Familiar examples of magnetic storage are hard disks, recording tape, and magnetic stripes on credit cards.

The coexistence of ferromagnetism and superconductivity could have potential from a practical standpoint. However, to develop technological applications of this combination of material properties, engineers and physicists need to understand the processes occurring in ferromagnetic superconductors in greater detail.



Magnetic force microscopy images of an 8 micron by 8 micron region on the sample at various temperatures. Image D shows a regular Abrikosov vortex state at a temperature above the ferromagnetic transition temperature but below the Curie point. The state is generated by the external magnetic field, which is characteristic for all type-II superconductors. Images E and F show the Meissner domain and the vortex domain states, respectively. The schematics G-I illustrate the corresponding cases above. The letter M designates magnetic moment, and j_s stands for superconducting current. Credit: Vasily Stolyarov et al./Science Advances

New Meissner phase

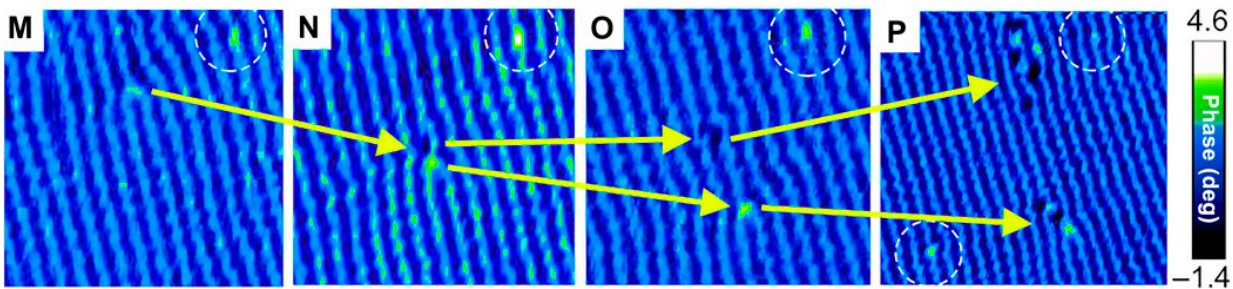
To find out what happens on the surface of the crystal investigated in the study, the researchers used a magnetic force microscope. It enabled them

to create a high-resolution 3-D map showing the distribution of the magnetic field near the surface of the sample at various temperatures. Once the material was cooled below its Curie point, or about 18 K, the map revealed magnetic domains. At 19-24 K, the map shows Abrikosov vortices, which are a characteristic trait of superconductors. Besides, the team revealed a new phase that exists slightly below the Curie point, between 17.8 and 18.25 K, and manifests itself as Meissner domains.

The Meissner-Ochsenfeld effect refers to the expulsion of a magnetic field from a superconductor during its transition into the superconducting state. The material resists being penetrated by the external magnetic field lines. As a result, the [external magnetic field](#) induces superconducting Meissner currents in a thin layer of material close to the surface of the sample.

The authors of the research reported in this story have experimentally discovered a new phase of the Meissner effect—called Meissner domains—and observed its transformation into "vortex domains." The notion of a Meissner domain refers to the periodic structure resulting from the spontaneous Meissner currents generated due to the screening of the internal magnetic subsystem of europium atoms. The transition is a consequence of the oppositely oriented spontaneous magnetic fluxons in Meissner domains being quantized once a critical magnetic field for the given superconductor has been reached.

By varying the temperature in the course of their experiment, the researchers traced the transition of the sample from one phase into another.



Cooling sample. The yellow arrows indicate the vortex-antivortex pair, as it is generated (N), separates (O), and further diverges (P). The authors note that the process is observed at domain junctions called Y dislocations (as in M) or on the site of a pre-existing vortex. Credit: Vasily Stolyarov et al./Science Advances

Vasily Stolyarov, a co-author of the paper, commented on the results of the study: "For the first time ever, we have shown what happens on the surface of the recently discovered ferromagnetic superconductors. This is the first observation of so-called Meissner domains and the transition from Meissner domains to vortex domains, which occurs when vortex-antivortex pairs are spontaneously generated in Meissner domains, counteracting the screening Meissner currents in the neighboring domains. The spontaneous Abrikosov vortex-antivortex pair generation in a homogeneous superconductor has not been observed before, despite this phenomenon being predicted theoretically and indirectly inferred from research into electron transport."

"Our findings break new ground in the modern physics of superconductivity," says Stolyarov, who is deputy head of MIPT's Laboratory of Topological Quantum Phenomena in Superconducting Systems. "The results of the study lay the foundation for future fundamental theoretical and experimental research into the processes occurring in [superconductors](#) at the atomic scale. We are preparing a series of papers detailing our research into similar materials, and this

publication is the first of its kind."

The physicist added that the phase transition investigated in the study could be used to control processes occurring in the superconductor. In particular, this phenomenon can help control Abrikosov vortices in the crystal and form single vortex-antivortex pairs, which is useful for developing electronics based on hybrid superconducting materials.

More information: Vasily S. Stolyarov et al. Domain Meissner state and spontaneous vortex-antivortex generation in the ferromagnetic superconductor $\text{EuFe}_2(\text{As}_{0.79}\text{P}_{0.21})_2$, *Science Advances* (2018). DOI: [10.1126/sciadv.aat1061](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.aat1061)

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