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Microscopic origin of highly enhanced current carrying capabilities of thin NdFeAs(O,F) films†

Sandra Kauffmann-Weiss,^{ID}*^a Kazumasa Iida,^{ID}^{bc} Chiara Tarantini,^{ID}^d Torben Boll,^{ef} Reinhard Schneider,^g Taito Ohmura,^c Takuya Matsumoto,^b Takafumi Hatano,^{bc} Marco Langer,^a Sven Meyer,^a Jan Jaroszynski,^d Dagmar Gerthsen,^g Hiroshi Ikuta,^{bc} Bernhard Holzapfel^a and Jens Hänisch^{ID}^a

Fe-based superconductors present a large variety of compounds whose physical properties strongly depend on the crystal structure and chemical composition. Among them, the so-called 1111 compounds show the highest critical temperature T_c in the bulk form. Here we demonstrate the realization of excellent superconducting properties in NdFeAs(O_{1-x}F_x). We systematically investigated the correlation between the microstructure at the nanoscale and superconductivity in an epitaxial 22 nm NdFeAs(O_{1-x}F_x) thin film on a MgO single crystalline substrate ($T_c = 44.7$ K). Atomic resolution analysis of the microstructure by transmission electron microscopy and atom probe tomography identified several defects and other inhomogeneities at the nanoscale that can act as extrinsic pinning centers. X-Ray diffraction and transmission electron microscopy displayed a broad variation of the *a*-axis lattice parameter either due to a partially strained layer at the interface to the substrate, high local strain at dislocation arrays, mosaicity, or due to composition variation within the film. The electrical transport properties are substantially affected by intrinsic pinning and a matching field corresponding to the film thickness and associated with the Bean–Livingston surface barrier of the surfaces. The thin film showed a self-field critical current density $J_c(4.2$ K) of ~ 7.6 MA cm⁻² and a record pinning force density of $F_p \approx 1$ TN m⁻³ near 35 T for $H \parallel ab$ at 4.2 K. These investigations highlight the role of the microstructure in fine-tuning and possibly functionalizing the superconductivity of Fe-based superconductors.

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Introduction

Fe-based superconductors (FBS) have been studied extensively during the last 10 years since they represent a new class of unconventional superconductors exhibiting the highest critical temperature (T_c) apart from cuprates. Due to their high T_c and upper critical field $\mu_0 H_{c2}$ (estimated to ~ 100 T at 0 K by using the Werthamer–Helfand–Hohenberg (WHH) model^{1,2}), these

materials are attractive for basic science and engineering, *e.g.* for high-field magnetic applications. The evaluation of high-field transport properties like H_{c2} and critical current density J_c is therefore of interest because of the observed weak field dependence of J_c at low magnetic fields and the variety of physical properties which strongly depend on the structure and chemical composition in the different material classes. Relevant material classes are the so-called “11”, “122” and “1111” compounds to name the most important ones for potential applications, where the figures in the classification are the elemental ratio or stoichiometry in the chemical formula of the compound.³

1111 compounds, *i.e.* mainly LnFeAs(O,F) (Ln = lanthanoid), which crystallize in the ZrCuSiAs structure, show the highest T_c values up to around 58 K, measured in both SmFeAs(O,F) single crystals and thin films.^{4,5} The 1111 compounds (for an early review see Ivanovskii⁶) consist of two distinct layers in the unit cell (similar to Nd₂CuO₄ among cuprates) – a metallic conducting Fe₂As₂ layer and a Ln₂O₂ layer. When oxygen is partially replaced by fluorine, and hence excess electrons transfer to the Fe₂As₂ layers, superconductivity develops in these compounds. The growth of single crystals as well as thin films of these compounds was initially

^aInstitute for Technical Physics (ITEP), Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), 76344 Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen, Germany. E-mail: sandra.kauffmann-weiss@kit.edu

^bDepartment of Materials Physics, Nagoya University, Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya 464-8603, Japan

^cDepartment of Crystalline Materials Science, Nagoya University, Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya 464-8603, Japan

^dApplied Superconductivity Center, National High Magnetic Field Laboratory, Florida State University, 2031 East Paul Dirac Drive, Tallahassee, Florida 32310, USA

^eKarlsruhe Nano Micro Facility (KNMF), Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), 76344, Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen, Germany

^fInstitute for Applied Materials (IAM-WK), Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), 76344, Karlsruhe, Germany

^gLaboratory for Electron Microscopy (LEM), Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), Engesserstraße 7, 76131 Karlsruhe, Germany

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difficult. Nevertheless, relatively large single crystals (with a maximum of 2 mm^3 for La1111 (ref. 7) or Sm1111 (ref. 8)) and epitaxial thin films⁹ have been realized, which opens the opportunity to study transport properties. Indeed, transport J_c measurements using 1111 thin films^{10–13} and single crystals¹⁴ have been reported in the past. However, detailed information on the relationship between the microstructure and the transport properties of LnFeAs(O,F) thin films is missing in the literature.

One interesting member of the 1111 family is NdFeAs(O_{1-x}F_x) which shows promising superconducting properties, such as a similarly high T_c of up to 56 K and self-field critical current densities $J_{c,sf}$ of up to 3.3 MA cm^{-2} at low temperatures.^{12,15} Epitaxial NdFeAs(O_{1-x}F_x) films were grown by a two-step process using molecular beam epitaxy (MBE): the deposition of the mother compound NdFeAsO, followed by F-diffusion either from a NdOF over-layer or from a fluorine-containing substrate (e.g. CaF₂).^{15,16}

The purpose of this paper is to investigate how the structure of a thin NdFeAs(O_{1-x}F_x) film influences its pinning properties and J_c taking into account different possible effects like chemical composition, stoichiometric homogeneity, growth defects and strain effects. Structural properties were characterized by using X-ray diffraction (XRD) and atomic resolution analysis methods like transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and atom probe tomography (APT). These methods directly resolve locally the stoichiometry on the nanometer scale. The electrical transport properties were characterized in a wide temperature range and in high static fields up to 35 T. The precise knowledge of structure, orientation, and strain state in combination with nanoscale microstructural and compositional characterization enables us to understand what determines J_c and pinning force variation in NdFeAs(O_{1-x}F_x).

Experimental

Synthesis

An epitaxial, 22 nm NdFeAs(O,F) thin film of this study was grown on a MgO(001)[100] single crystal by molecular beam epitaxy (MBE) using solid sources of Fe₂O₃, NdF₃, Fe, As and Ga and Fe₂O₃ as a source for O₂ according to ref. 16. Ga works as a fluorine getter according to the following reaction: Ga + NdF₃ → Nd + GaF₃↑. First the mother compound NdFeAsO was deposited with a nominal thickness of 20 nm, followed by a 15 nm NdOF cap layer. Both layers were deposited at 800 °C. During the NdOF cap layer deposition, F diffuses into the NdFeAsO layer. The deposition rate for both NdFeAsO and NdOF is approximately 1 nm min^{-1} .

Microstructural characterization

To determine the crystal structure, X-ray θ - 2θ scans in Bragg-Brentano geometry (0D detector) and wide-range reciprocal space mapping (WRRSM) in a symmetric configuration with a 2D detector were performed using two Rigaku systems (Cu radiation).

A TEM lamella was prepared by means of a focused ion beam (FIB) using an FEI DualBeam Strata 400S instrument. Before FIB preparation of the TEM lamella, a Pt/C protection layer was deposited on the top of the sample. Structural and microchemical properties were investigated by conventional transmission electron microscopy (TEM), electron diffraction, and scanning TEM (STEM) in combination with energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDXS).

Conventional TEM and combined STEM/EDXS analyses were carried out on a 200 kV FEI Tecnai Osiris microscope, whereas for HRTEM imaging an aberration-corrected (C_s image corrector) 300 kV FEI Titan 80-300 microscope was used. The Osiris microscope is equipped with an FEI ChemiSTEM detector for high-efficiency EDXS analyses. With this device, two-dimensional elemental maps were recorded at high lateral resolution in the STEM mode. The Esprit software (Bruker) was used for quantification of the obtained EDXS data by means of the thin-film approximation.

Atom probe tomography (APT) samples were prepared with the standard lift-out technique using a Zeiss Auriga dual beam Focused Ion beam (FIB).¹⁷ To be able to measure the whole thin film, an additional Ag layer was sputtered on top prior to the FIB procedure. The APT tip was then prepared to include a fraction of this Ag coating and the whole thin film. The APT measurements were conducted using a Cameca Local Electrode Atom Probe (LEAP 4000X HR) at a set temperature of 25 K, resulting in a tip temperature slightly above 30 K, with a laser pulse energy of 20 pJ, a pulse rate of 100 kHz and a detection rate of 0.2%. The datasets were evaluated with Cameca IVAS 3.6.14.

Electrical characterization

Electrical transport properties were measured on a 70 μm wide and 700 μm long microbridge structured by laser cutting. The voltage-current characteristics $V(I)$ as well as the temperature dependence of the resistance $R(T)$ were measured in four-point geometry using a 16 T physical property measurement system over a wide temperature range down to 10 K and for variable field orientations in the maximum Lorentz force configuration. Further transport data were measured up to the highest possible fields using the 35 T DC magnet at the National High Magnetic Field Laboratory (NHMFL) in Tallahassee. $T_{c,90}$ was determined with a temperature-dependent 90% criterion of $R_n(T)$. The upper critical field $H_{c2}(T)$ was determined with the same 90% R_n criterion, and the irreversibility field H_{irr} was determined from resistivity curves using the noise level of 5 m Ω as the criterion and from extrapolating $f_K = J_c^{0.5} B^{0.25}$ to zero (Kramer plots^{18,19}). These values coincide well at high temperatures. At lower temperatures, an evaluation of H_{irr} with Kramer plots leads to apparent underestimations of H_{irr} with large error bars and were therefore omitted. The angular dependence of upper critical field, $H_{c2}(\theta)$, where θ is the angle between the crystallographic c -axis and the applied magnetic field, was determined with a field-dependent 90% criterion of $R_n(B)$. The critical current J_c was determined using an electrical field criterion of $1 \mu\text{V cm}^{-1}$ and the N value as the slope of the $V(I)$ curves in the double-logarithmic plot.



Results and discussion

Structural properties

Crystallography. X-Ray diffraction in Bragg–Brentano geometry shows (00 l) reflections of the NdFeAs(O $_{1-x}$ F $_x$) layer (space group $P4/nmm$),[‡] the NdOF cap layer, and the MgO substrate (Fig. 1a), indicating a c -axis-orientated film with a lattice parameter $c = 0.856$ nm determined with the Nelson–Riley extrapolation.²⁰ Additionally, a reflection of FeAs or FeAs₂ with very low intensity is visible. The observed θ – 2θ scan of the MgO/NdFeAs(O,F)/NdOF composite displays a usual quality in texture (c -axis-oriented growth) and crystallinity as expected for thin FBS films.

A reciprocal space map (RSM, Fig. 1b) was analyzed to get information about the in-plane lattice parameter. The scanned range covers the (113)_{MgO} reflection of the substrate and the (116)_{NdFeAs(O,F)} reflection of the superconducting layer. Two (black) maxima at $Q_x \approx 0.33$ originate from the $K_{\alpha 1}$ and $K_{\alpha 2}$ of (113)_{MgO}. For the (116)_{NdFeAs(O,F)} reflection, a wide range in Q_x and Q_z values is visible. A broad variation occurs close to the bulk position at $Q_x \approx 0.35$ and $Q_z \approx 0.705$ of the NdFeAs(O $_{1-x}$ F $_x$) compound.[‡] This peak broadening together

with a possible variation in the a -axis lattice parameter might be caused by several reasons: the formation of local strain at dislocation arrays or around small defects (high dislocation density), the influence of the mosaicity in thin films or a variation of the composition of the NdFeAs(O $_{1-x}$ F $_x$) layer. Furthermore, a weak-intensity peak seems to be overlapping with the (113)_{MgO} reflection which could originate from a partially strained layer at the interface to the substrate. However, from this RSM measurement alone one cannot distinguish between the afore-mentioned strain states.

A high-resolution transmission electron microscopy (HRTEM) image (Fig. 2) indicates a dense NdFeAs(O,F) layer with a thickness t of approximately 22 nm. The electron beam, parallel to the [100]_{NdFeAs(O,F)} zone axis, reveals the NdFeAs(O,F) microstructure. Differences in lattice parameters and epitaxial relations between the various layers are determined by fast Fourier transformation (FFT) patterns of several areas in the different layers. The experimentally obtained diffractograms were compared with selected-area diffraction patterns (not shown here) that were calculated by using the JEMS software.²¹ For the NdFeAs(O,F) layer, the diffractogram shows good agreement with the calculated pattern of tetragonal NdFeAs(O,F) with the space group $P4/nmm$ along its [100] zone axis. As a general result, the epitaxial relation (001)[100]_{MgO}|| (001)[100]_{NdFeAs(O,F)}|| (001)[110]_{NdOF} and good crystalline growth are confirmed. Between the MgO substrate and NdFeAs(O,F) layer, however, an additional thin reaction layer is visible (≤ 2 nm), which was confirmed by energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDXS) as magnesium fluoride (see Fig. 3). No grain boundaries are observable in this field of view. In the HRTEM image of Fig. 2, the atomic columns seem to be much better resolved in the NdFO cap layer than in the adjacent NdFeAs(O,F) layer. However, the blurred image contrast visible in the latter is probably caused by internal strain, correspondingly lattice distortions, as well as larger crystal defects. The NdOF layer is not continuous and consists of trapezoidally shaped regions (as also observed by atomic force microscopy measurement, see ESI[†]).

Microstructure. The elemental distribution in the individual layers was investigated by combined scanning TEM (STEM) and EDXS (Fig. 3). A (discontinuous) reaction layer between the MgO substrate and NdFeAs(O,F) layer (Fig. 3c and f), also seen in TEM with a thickness of up to 2 nm, turned out to be magnesium fluoride and is formed due to the F diffusion during the deposition. For thermodynamic reasons, presumably the more stable MgF₂ phase is present here. Additionally, round as well as slightly in the c -axis direction elongated FeAs or FeAs₂ particles are observed. These FeAs-rich precipitates are found both in the NdOF cap layer as well as at the interface between both layers (Fig. 3a and d – brighter Fe & As, Fig. 3b and e – darker Nd & O). The EDXS measurements do not allow determining the composition of these FeAs particles exactly. This is particularly hindered by the small size of the particles being embedded in an about 50 nm thick TEM lamella, yielding a superposition of X-rays excited from all elements within the chosen region under investigation. However, from the image intensity visible in the quantified As map (Fig. 3d) one can assume that the most upper

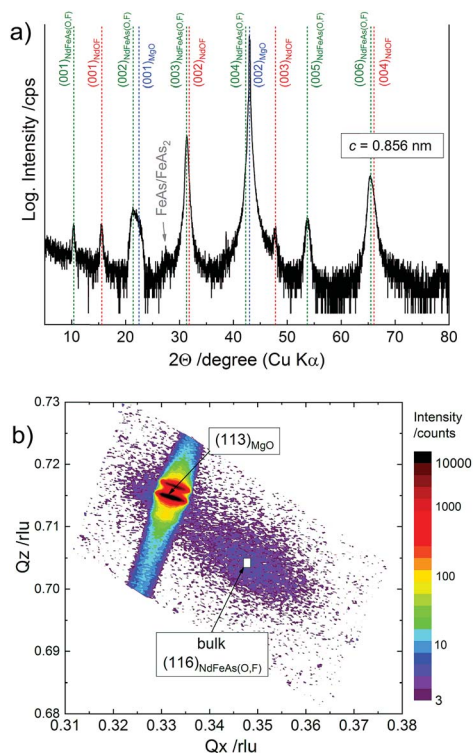


Fig. 1 (a) X-ray θ – 2θ scan of the MgO/NdFeAs(O,F)/NdOF composite in Bragg–Brentano geometry verifying the c -axis-oriented growth of both NdFeAs(O,F) and NdOF by the presence of (00 l)-reflections. (b) Reciprocal space map showing a relatively broad (116) reflection of the NdFeAs(O,F) layer besides the substrate (113)_{MgO} reflection.

[‡] For modeling of the crystal structure of NdFeAs(O,F), ref. 163839 of the ICSD database was used (see also ref. 8).



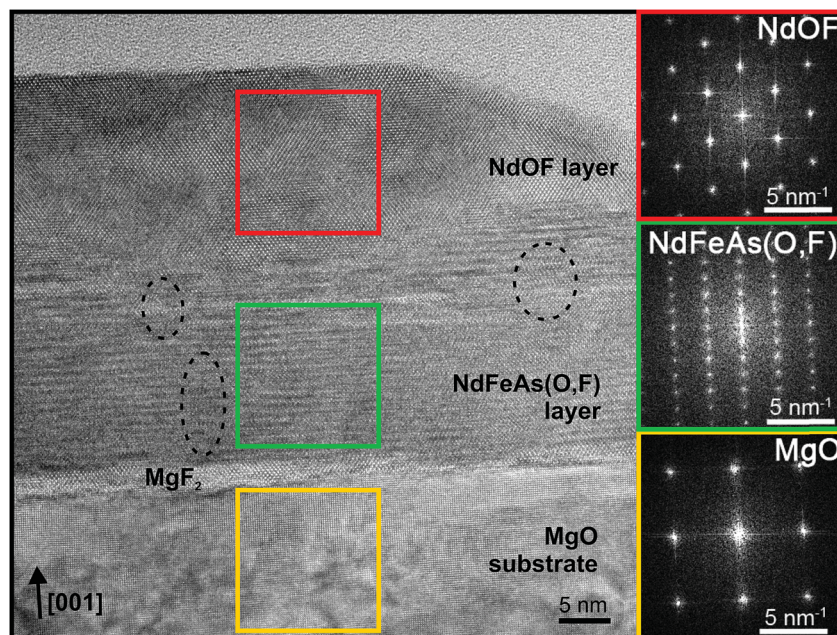


Fig. 2 High-resolution TEM micrograph of the MgO/NdFeAs(O,F)/NdOF sample in cross-sectional view and corresponding FFT patterns obtained from the different layer regions marked by colored squares. An epitaxial growth is confirmed, however, the crystal lattice of the NdFeAs(O,F) layer is relatively strongly disturbed.

particles (on top of the NdOF layer) have a higher As content, hinting at FeAs₂, whereas the particles embedded within NdOF and close to the interface show a weaker signal intensity as expected for FeAs. Besides these precipitates and the MgF₂ reaction layer, F-rich planes with a thickness well below 2 nm and local inhomogeneities of Fe and Nd are visible within the NdFeAs(O,F) layer, where occasionally the contents of Nd and Fe are correlated.

For a closer look at the local element distribution, atom probe tomography (APT) images were recorded on several samples prepared by a focused ion beam (FIB) technique. From

the near-atomic-resolution 3D datasets, element distribution maps of the whole FIB samples (50 nm in width) can be created (Fig. 5), both in the cross-section and within the film plane. As clearly visible, the elements are not homogeneously distributed within the NdFeAs(O,F) film. F-rich and Fe-rich local regions as well as metallic, single-element Fe nanoparticles of 2 nm dimension and small NdO precipitates within the superconducting layer are visible. A few FeAs-rich 10 nm wide, elongated precipitates starting at the interface to the substrate are also visible with APT (for further APT images see ESI†). The inhomogeneous distribution of O and F in the cap layer

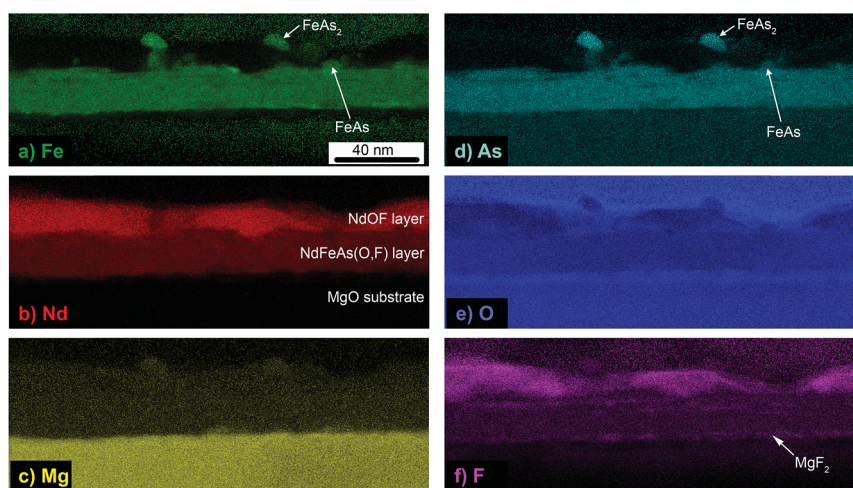


Fig. 3 Element distribution maps of Fe (a), Nd (b), Mg (c), As (d), O (e) and F (f) of the NdFeAs(O,F)/NdOF layers on MgO measured by energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy, showing nonstoichiometries on the nanoscale in the NdFeAs(O,F) layer as described in the text. FeAs/FeAs₂ precipitates and a reaction layer composed of magnesium fluoride are also observed.



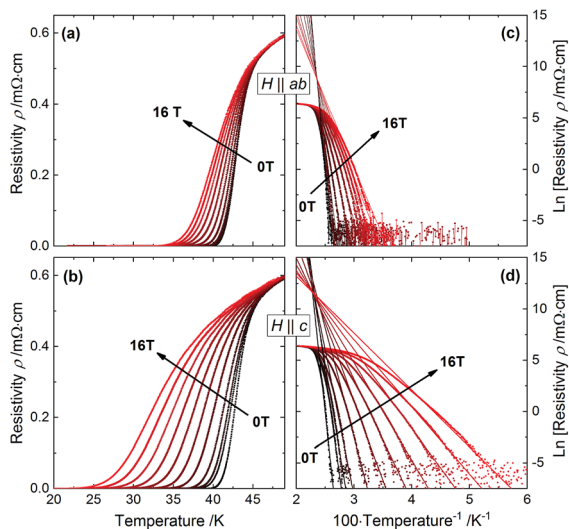


Fig. 4 Resistive transitions $\rho(T)$ measured in static magnetic fields up to 16 T for both major directions $H||ab$ (above) and $H||c$ (below) in linear representation (a, b) as well as in Arrhenius plots (c, d).

originates from the non-stoichiometry of NdOF. Some segregation seems to take place during the deposition process of the NdOF layer: on the one hand F-rich areas and on the other hand areas rich in FeAs/FeAs₂ and NdO are formed.

This pronounced local inhomogeneity of the elements appears to be in contrast to the uniform layer observed in the high-resolution TEM image (Fig. 2). There, only small distorted areas are barely visible (marked by dashed lines). It seems that the F-rich, Fe-rich and Fe–As local regions are not pronounced defects with a clear atomic structure, or, in the case of the 2 nm metallic Fe nanoparticles, are too small to observe with XRD (and perhaps TEM). This is clearly different from microstructures of other FBS films, where self-assembled precipitates of clear crystal structure and morphology are observed, for

example 4–5 nm wide nanopillars in epitaxial BaFe₂As₂ thin films.²²

Electrical transport properties

Superconducting transition, upper critical field, and irreversibility field. To determine the nature of the superconducting transition, the temperature-dependent resistivity, $\rho(T)$, has been measured in static magnetic fields up to 16 T for both major directions, $H||c$ and $H||ab$ (Fig. 4). The superconducting transition $T_{c,90}$ defined as 90% of the temperature-dependent normal state resistivity is 44.7 K and $T_{c,onset}$ defined as the intersection of the linear functions in the transition region and in the normal state (see *e.g.* ref. 23) is 47.7 K. The small transition width $\Delta T = T_{c,90} - T_{c,10}$ of 3 K and the smoothness of the transition suggest that the sample is reasonably homogeneous on the macroscale. With increasing magnetic fields $H||c$, the superconducting transition of our thin film shows the typical broadening due to thermally activated vortex motion, *e.g.* a transition temperature of 37 K with $\Delta T = 10$ K at 16 T.

In contrast, the in-field transition temperature of 43.5 K at 16 T as well as $\Delta T = 6$ K for $H||ab$ indicates that the T_c for $H||ab$ is less affected by the magnetic field than for $H||c$.

The temperature dependencies of the upper critical field, $H_{c2}(T)$, and the irreversibility field, $H_{ir}(T)$, as determined from the resistivity curves $\rho(T)$, and the pinning force density F_p (see Experimental – Electrical characterization), show clear differences for $H||c$ and $H||ab$ (Fig. 6a). Because of the lack of low-temperature data, only a very limited range of the magnetic phase diagram is accessible, and it is not possible to reliably fit $H_{c2}(T)$ with a suitable model for FBS. To determine the H_{c2} anisotropy near T_c as well as the zero-field orbital upper critical fields and coherence lengths, the slope of H_{c2} at T_c for both main directions was calculated by linear fits above 2 T in order to avoid the inhomogeneity-influenced region near T_c . These fits meet at $T = 45.0$ K which is close to $T_{c,90}$. The respective slopes dH_{c2}/dT

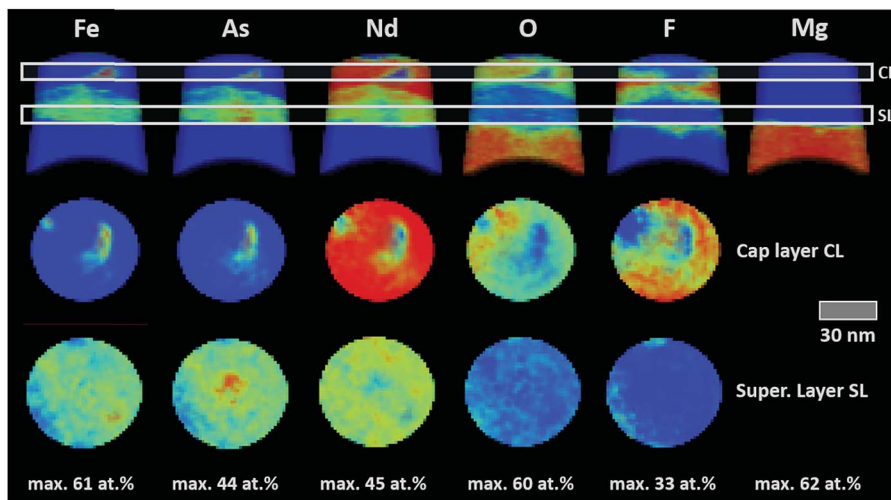


Fig. 5 Color-coded atomic element distribution of Fe, Nd, Mg, As, O, and F of a NdFeAs(O,F)/NdOF layer on MgO measured by APT, in the vertical cross-section (above), in-plane cut of the cap-layer (middle), and in-plane cut of the superconducting layer (below). Blue means 0 at% and red the corresponding maximum concentration. Small Fe, Fe–As and NdO particles are visible.



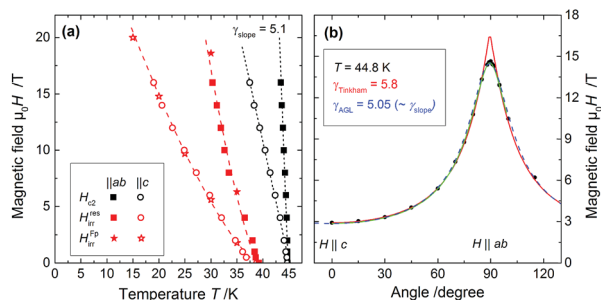


Fig. 6 Temperature dependence of the upper critical field, $\mu_0 H_{c2}$, and irreversibility field, $\mu_0 H_{irr}$, for both major directions. The dashed and dotted curves are power law fits $H_{irr}(T) = H_{irr}(0)(1 - T/T_{irr})^a$ and linear fits to H_{c2} above 2 T respectively. (b) Angular dependence of the upper critical field at 44.8 K, *i.e.* close to $T_{c,onset}$. The solid line (red) is a fit using the 2D Tinkham model, the dashed line (blue) represents the one-band anisotropic Ginzburg–Landau (AGL) theory, and the green line the results for the modified AGL model (see text).

for $H\parallel c$ and $H\parallel ab$ are -2.1 T K $^{-1}$ and -11.2 T K $^{-1}$ resulting in an H_{c2} anisotropy of $\gamma_{H_{c2}} = 5.1 \pm 0.3$ at T_c . This value is in good agreement with other 1111 compounds.^{13,24,25} The (single-band) orbital upper critical fields according to the WHH model¹ are 65 ± 1 T and 330 ± 7 T for $H\parallel c$ and $H\parallel ab$ respectively, and the corresponding coherence lengths are $\xi_c = 0.44 \pm 0.02$ nm and $\xi_{ab} = 2.25 \pm 0.02$ nm. The irreversibility field for both directions could be fitted with the power law $H_{irr}(T) = H_{irr}(0)(1 - T/T_{irr})^a$. Best fits were achieved with $T_{irr} = 39.2$ K, $a = 1.38$, and $H_{irr}(0)$ values of 37 T and 125 T for $H\parallel c$ and $H\parallel ab$, respectively.

The sample's anisotropy near T_c was further evaluated by measuring the angular dependence of the upper critical field, $H_{c2}(\theta)$, where θ is the angle between the applied field and the c -axis. $H_{c2}(\theta)$ was determined from $R(B)$ curves at given angles at 44.8 K. Since the $R(T)$ and the $R(B)$ measurements are separated by half a year, the sample altered slightly (increased normal state resistivity likely due to undesired moisture exposure); $T_{c,onset}$, however, was unchanged. $H_{c2}(\theta)$, Fig. 6b, shows as expected a maximum at $\theta = 90^\circ$ ($H\parallel ab$) and a minimum at $\theta = 0^\circ$ ($H\parallel c$). The data can be described fairly well using the 3D Anisotropic Ginzburg–Landau (AGL) model^{26,27} with $H_{c2}(\theta) = H_{c2}^c(\cos^2 \theta + \gamma^{-2} \sin^2 \theta)^{-0.5}$, blue line in Fig. 6b. However, even though the fit describes the data nicely near $H\parallel c$ and $H\parallel ab$, it clearly deviates from the data at medium angles.

There are two possible reasons for this behavior: firstly, different extended defects as observed in TEM (Fig. 3) and APT (Fig. 5) may lead to extra contributions near the two major directions and consequently alter the anisotropy of the coherence lengths. This effect has been described for columnar defects in irradiated Sm1111 single crystals²⁸ as well as ab -planar defects in CaAlSi single crystals²⁹ and has been discussed for Co-doped³⁰ and P-doped³¹ BaFe₂As₂ (Ba122) thin films with several different growth defects. In fact, following the modified AGL model in those references, which has recently been generalized by Talantsev and Maitra,³² and decreasing the exponent in the above equation to 1.85 lead to a near-perfect fit (green curve in Fig. 6b). Secondly, recently a mixture of 2D and 3D fluctuations

has been described by Galeski *et al.* on Sm1111 nanocrystals which may extend the temperature region of low-temperature 2D behavior (below the expected dimensional cross-over temperature $T_{co} = T_c(1 - (\xi_c/d)^2) = 35$ K with $d = 0.8$ nm) close to T_c since 2D fluctuations may screen the 3D ones.³³ Indeed, a fit according to the Tinkham model³⁴ for 2D superconductors $|H_{c2}(\theta)\sin \theta/H_{c2}^c| + |H_{c2}(\theta)\cos \theta/H_{c2}^{ab}|^2 = 1$ (we used it in the form of eqn (3) of ref. 35) to the low- and medium-angle data with $H_{c2}\parallel c$ as the fixed parameter (red line in Fig. 6b) results in a very good agreement with the data up to 85° for $\gamma_{Tink} = 5.8$. This value, however, is slightly higher than $\gamma_{H_{c2}} = 5.1 \pm 0.3$. A very similar mix of 2D and 3D H_{c2} anisotropy behavior near T_c had been found for Bi₂Sr₂CaCu₂O_x single crystals by Marcon *et al.*³⁶ To determine whether one of these two effects and which one might be responsible for the observed H_{c2} anisotropy would need further investigations.

Pinning potential. The activation energy U_0 for flux motion (Fig. 7) is estimated by linear fits $\ln \rho(T, H) = \ln \rho_0(H) - U_0(H)/k_B T$ to the relevant region in the respective Arrhenius plots (Fig. 4b and d) with field-independent $\rho(T_c)$, where ρ_0 is a prefactor and k_B the Boltzmann constant. The field dependence of U_0 for $H\parallel c$ is well described by the function $U_0 \propto H^{-\alpha}(1 - H/H^*)^\beta$ which was first proposed for MgB₂ by Thompson *et al.*³⁷ who mentioned that the exponents should be similar to the ones in the field dependence of the pinning force density since U_0 and J_c are inherently related.

Due to the lack of high-field data above 16 T, the exponents as well as H^* , which is close to $H_{irr}(0$ K), cannot be determined with absolute certainty. Nevertheless, setting $\alpha = p - 1$ with $p \sim 0.7$ as determined in F_p scaling (see below), good agreement with the data was achieved with, *e.g.*, $\alpha = 0.3$, $\beta = 5$ and $H^* = 70$ T. These values are reasonable, whereas $\alpha = 0.5$ and $\beta = 2$ as often used and leading to similarly good fits yield an unrealistically low H^* of 45 T. For $H\parallel ab$ the lack of high-field data is even more problematic and the second factor in the above equation cannot be determined at all. Nevertheless, above 3 T U_0 follows a power law with $\alpha = 0.7$ for that direction. At lower fields, the data differ from these functions because of the crossover to the regime of single vortex pinning, where U_0 is constant. The value of this cross-over field to single vortex pinning of ~ 2 –3 T is comparable to literature data on Nd1111, La1111, and Sm1111 (ref. 38 and references therein).

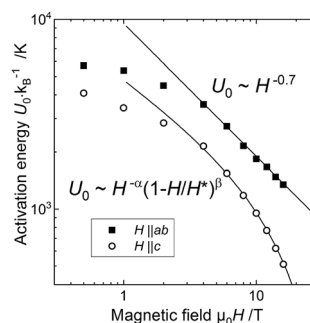


Fig. 7 Field dependence of the pinning potential for both major directions. The solid lines are fits to the equations, see text.



Critical current density. Field and angular dependence of the critical current density J_c was measured up to 35 T at 4.2 K and up to 16 T at further temperatures up to 30 K. The field dependence of $J_c(H)$ was measured for both major directions ($H||c$ and $H||ab$, Fig. 8). J_c for $H||c$ is always lower than for $H||ab$, which is a consequence of the H_{c2} and hence H_{irr} anisotropy. In the 22 nm film the self-field (s.f.) critical current density $J_{c,sf}$ is 7.6 MA cm^{-2} at 4.2 K and $J_{c,sf} = 2.2 \text{ MA cm}^{-2}$ at 20 K. With increasing field, J_c monotonously decreases. At high magnetic fields of 35 T, $J_c(4.2 \text{ K})$ still reaches very high values of 2.8 MA cm^{-2} and 70 kA cm^{-2} for $H||ab$ and $H||c$, respectively. The weak field dependence for $H||ab$ at 4.2 K suggests the presence of intrinsic pinning originating from the modulation of the superconducting order parameter along the c -axis as described in detail in ref. 12 as well as possible pinning at the F-rich ab -planar defects observed in the F distribution obtained by STEM/EDXS (Fig. 3f) and APT (Fig. 5).

Compared to earlier investigations on other 1111 compounds^{11,12} (Fig. 8c and d), $J_{c,sf}$ is more than doubled. Only for $H||c$ and fields above 25 T does the Sm1111 take over. Other FBS like Co-doped Ba122 exhibit a lower self-field $J_{c,sf}$. For example a 350 nm thick $\text{Ba}(\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x)_2\text{As}_2$ film³⁹ exhibits $J_{c,sf} \sim 5.6 \text{ MA cm}^{-2}$ at 4.2 K and J_c for $H||ab$ of 0.18 MA cm^{-2} at 35 T (Fig. 8d). A $\text{BaFe}_2(\text{As,P})_2$ film²³ shows a $J_{c,sf}$ of up to 6.5 MA cm^{-2} at 4.2 K and a J_c for $H||ab$ of 0.1 MA cm^{-2} at 30 T (not shown here). This shows that the decrease in J_c with increasing field is much more pronounced in Ba122 compared to 1111 compounds. Another study on P-doped Ba122 (ref. 40) showed a $J_{c,sf}$ of 12 MA cm^{-2} by magnetization and 7 MA cm^{-2} by

transport, but the field dependence was not measured. The reason for the high J_c is not clear; the authors supposed the formation of Fe nanoparticles or layers, which however could not be observed with the applied X-ray diffraction. The reasons for the lower J_c values in the 60 nm Nd1111 film¹² can be manifold: a different microstructure (*e.g.* F-content, precipitates), less strain effect (as deduced from a different F-content series, not shown here) and larger thickness itself.⁴¹

The angular dependencies of the critical current density $J_c(\theta)$ (Fig. 9) show for all fields and temperatures one maximum at $H||ab$ ($\theta = 90^\circ$), which becomes sharper with increasing field or temperature. No second local maximum at $H||c$ due to correlated defects arises. The absence of this peak is in agreement with the TEM observations, where no nanocolumns are visible (Fig. 2). Point defects as well as the randomly distributed small precipitates of different compositions seem to act as more or less isotropic pinning and lead to a general increase in J_c over the complete angular range.

To identify pinning contributions originating from these random uncorrelated (isotropic) defects, the $J_c(\theta)$ curves were analyzed using the AGL scaling approach introduced by Blatter *et al.*^{42,43} This scaling approach was developed for single-band superconductors but has also been successfully applied to multiband materials of FBS like Co-doped Ba122 (ref. 44) and La1111.¹³ The J_c data are scalable in an effective magnetic field $H_{\text{eff}} = H\sqrt{\cos^2\theta + \gamma_J^{-2}\sin^2\theta}$. To rescale the data onto a single trend line (Fig. 8e), the J_c anisotropy parameter γ_J has to be increased with decreasing temperature. It ranges from 1.5 at

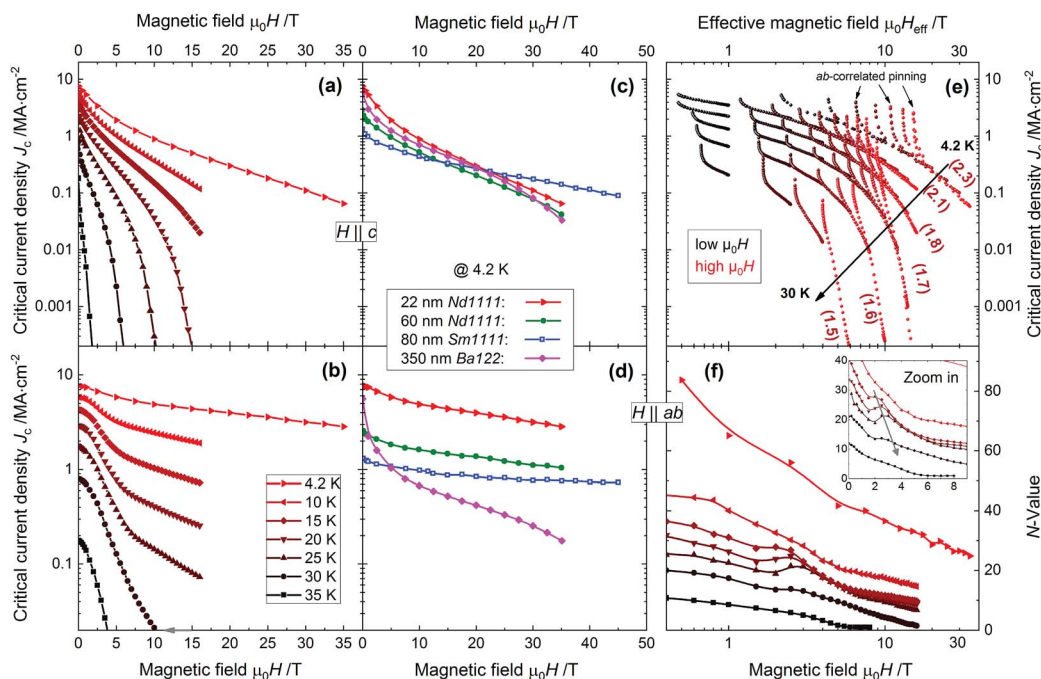


Fig. 8 Field dependence of the critical current density for both major directions $H||c$ (above) and $H||ab$ (below) at various temperatures between 4.2 K and 35 K (a, b), and in comparison to data for other 1111 and Co-doped Ba122 from ref. 11, 12, and 39 at 4.2 K (c, d). Anisotropic Ginzburg–Landau scaling (e) of the angular dependence $J_c(\theta)$ with the used anisotropy parameter γ_J written in brackets. The curves were measured up to 16 T between 35 K and 10 K and up to 35 T at 4.2 K. Deviations from scaling occur due to ab -correlated pinning. (f) N -value at various temperatures between 4.2 K and 35 K. Inset: zoom in close to the matching field (arrow) observed between 2.4 T and 3 T (depending on temperature).



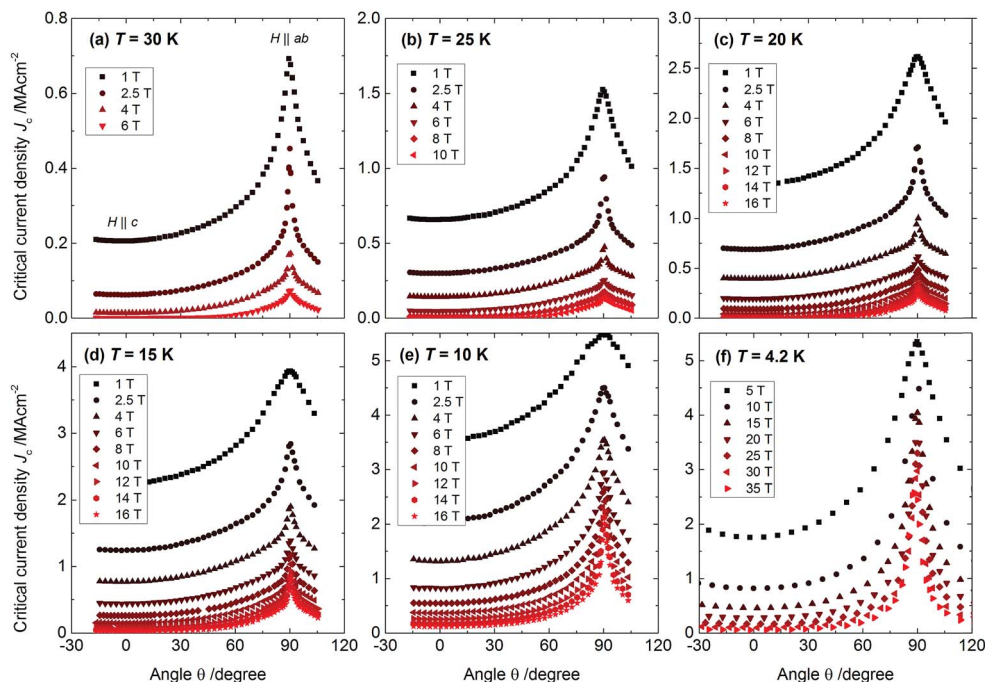


Fig. 9 Angular dependence of the critical current density J_c at (a) 30 K, (b) 25 K, (c) 20 K, (d) 15 K, (e) 10 K and (f) 4.2 K for various magnetic fields.

30 K to 2.3 at 4.2 K. A temperature-dependent anisotropy is typical for multi-band superconductors⁴⁵ and was verified for FBS^{12,13,44,46,47} as different bands contribute to J_c at different temperatures. However, different trends of the temperature dependence of γ_J have been reported in the literature depending on the compound and dimensionality.^{12,13,47} Up to now, the reason for those differences in temperature dependence is not completely understood, nevertheless decreasing γ_J values for decreasing temperatures are often found for 3D FBS materials such as Ba122 compounds and increasing values for 2D compounds. Furthermore, the anisotropy γ_J of the 22 nm sample (1.5–2.3) is lower than $\gamma_{H_{c2}} = 5.1$. This is, generally, due to the influence of extended and correlated defects.

For FBS, the ξ and λ anisotropies are different (*i.e.* $\xi_{ab}/\xi_c \neq \lambda_c/\lambda_{ab}$) due to the multi-band state and the crossover between 2D and 3D vortex behavior (see, *e.g.* ref. 12). In our films, the increase of the J_c anisotropy γ_J with decreasing temperature is similar to the penetration depth anisotropy γ_λ ¹² only the magnitude of γ_J is smaller than that of γ_λ .⁴⁶ This indicates that both intrinsic and extrinsic parameters and also the crossover between 2D and 3D behavior affect J_c .¹²

The scaling of J_c on H_{eff} also exposes possible *ab*-planar and *c*-axis-correlated pinning through deviations from the envelope function. In our films, such deviations occur only at $H \parallel ab$, due to *ab*-correlated pinning, which is more pronounced at higher fields (examples are marked by black arrows in Fig. 8e) at low as well as higher temperatures. A strong and pronounced deviation for $H \parallel ab$ at higher temperatures could be an indication for vortex interactions with the surface since the thickness-to-penetration depth ratio (t/λ) decreases at higher temperatures. On the other hand, no hint for *c*-axis-correlated pinning (*i.e.* deviation from scaling) is visible.

The I - V curves, from which J_c was determined, are described by the power-law relation $V \sim I^N$ around J_c in the entire field and temperature range. The N value (Fig. 8f) is in general influenced by sample homogeneity and flux creep rate S ,^{48–51} where the former prevails in low- T_c superconductors and the latter in cuprates and FBS with relatively large fluctuation regimes, *i.e.* Ginzburg numbers G_i . Neglecting inhomogeneities, the creep rate S can be approximated as $S = 1/(N - 1)$. N (as well as J_c) is usually proportional (or positively correlated) to the pinning potential U . Therefore, in general a power-law relation of the type $N \sim J_c^z$ has been found *e.g.* for $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_7$ (ref. 52) and Nd1111 (ref. 12) in the case of random isotropic pinning, independent of temperature, field and angle. This correlation has nevertheless also been reported for inhomogeneity-driven superconductors, *e.g.* for MgB_2 , NbTi , and Nb_3Sn .^{53–55} Accordingly, an increase of J_c leads to an increase in the N value, and as a consequence $J_c(H)$ and $N(H)$ should have similar trends. For $H \parallel ab$, the 22 nm $\text{NdFeAs}(\text{O},\text{F})$ film (Fig. 8b and f) shows this trend at low (4.2 K) and high temperatures (35 K). Between 15 and 25 K, however, a small maximum in $N(H)$ is formed at around 2.4 T. Such regions of inverse correlation between J_c and N are usually hints for further contributions to the creep rate such as formation of vortex kinks and double kink structures at highly correlated pinning centers leading to increased creep rates if not suppressed by matching densities of vortices and defects, which is called the matching-field effect as discussed later in the paper.

Pinning force density. The field dependence of the pinning force density $F_p(H)$, Fig. 10, depends strongly on temperature and field orientation and reaches a maximum of $F_p(4.2 \text{ K}) = 95.5 \text{ GN m}^{-3}$ at 5 T for $H \parallel c$, whereas for $H \parallel ab$ the maximum exceeds $F_p(4.2 \text{ K}, 35 \text{ T}) = 992.5 \text{ GN m}^{-3}$. The maximum F_p is not



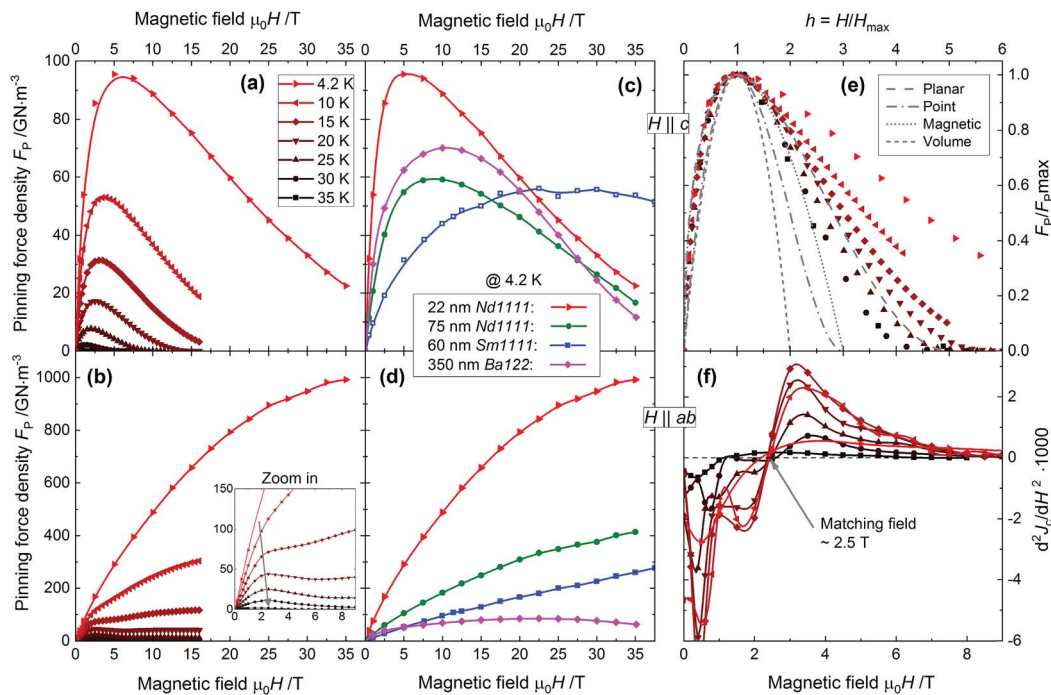


Fig. 10 Field dependence of flux pinning density F_p for both major directions $H\parallel c$ (above) and $H\parallel ab$ (below) for various temperatures between 4.2 K and 35 K (a and b), and in comparison to data for other Ln1111 compounds from ref. 11, 33, and 34 at 4.2 K (c and d). The normalized pinning force density as a function of reduced field h (e). The different lines represent different J_c pinning mechanisms (point, planar, magnetic and volume pinning), where the pinning is dominated by planar defects. (f) Second derivative of $J_c(H)$ showing the matching field (~ 2.4 T) (see also inset (b)) for different temperatures by crossing the zero-line.

reached for $H\parallel ab$ at 35 T, indicating that it potentially exceeds 1 TN m^{-3} . These are the highest F_p values ever reported for FBS (Fig. 10c and d), cf. ref. 11, 12 and 39.

Usually, the normalized pinning force density $f_p = F_p/F_{p,\text{max}}$ is plotted as a function of reduced field $h = H/H_{\text{irr}}$ for superconductors with large vortex liquid regions such as cuprates and FBS. Instead, we plot f_p for $H\parallel c$ as a function of $h^* = H/H_{\text{max}}$ (where $H_{\text{max}} = H(F_{p,\text{max}})$) since J_c could not be measured up to H_{irr} at all temperatures (Fig. 10e). Similar scaling has been used earlier also for $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_7$ (ref. 56) and FBS.³¹ For $H\parallel c$, $F_p(H)$ is analyzed using the modified Dew-Hughes model, where the original scaling field H_{c2} is replaced by H_{irr} . $f_p \propto h^p(1-h)^q \propto h^{*p}(p+q)/p - h^*)^q$ where p and q are free parameters, dependent on the pinning mechanism.⁵⁷ For $H\parallel ab$, we could not follow this approach because the maximum F_p is not reached.

Attempts to fit $f_p(h)$ or $f_p(h^*)$ with a single such Dew-Hughes function were not successful, especially at low T , which suggests that more than one pinning mechanism is present. Nevertheless, the normalized $f_p(H\parallel c)$ curves scale roughly onto one master curve below $h^* < 1$ (Fig. 10e), indicating that the same pinning mechanism contributes to J_c at all temperatures in this field range. The exponent p is around 0.7 for all temperatures for $H\parallel c$. According to ref. 56, that suggests strong pinning centers slightly larger than ξ_{ab} , which is in accord with the nanoparticle precipitation seen in TEM and APT. In the high-field range, f_p varies systematically with temperature and field strength. Therefore, specific functions with different p and q parameters⁵⁷ are presented in Fig. 10e: (1) a parameter set of $(p,q) = (0.5,1)$ describes magnetic pinning, (2) $(p,q) = (1,1)$

volume pinning, (3) $(p,q) = (0.5,2)$ planar pinning on two-dimensional non-magnetic defects and (4) $(p,q) = (1,2)$ point pinning on non-superconducting particles.⁵⁷ Below $h < 1$ the data at all temperatures are closer to both magnetic and planar pinning with $(p,q) = (0.5,1)$ and $(0.5,2)$. Since switching of magnetic domains happens below 200 mT and magnetic pinning is dominated by the penetration depth λ , magnetic pinning (if at all) only contributes at very low fields. For higher fields, planar pinning on two-dimensional defects dominates such as small-angle grain boundaries or dislocation networks although they have not been directly confirmed in the TEM investigations. Also the model proposed by Kramer for flux shearing on arrays of 1D defects generates a similar functional dependence to planar pinning.⁵⁸ Another type of magnetic pinning, different from the mechanism described by Dew-Hughes might be possible in these films. In case the elemental Fe nanoparticles are not superparamagnetic, they might contribute magnetically to the pinning force *via* a reduction of Lorentz force by the additional magnetic flux as described by Blamire *et al.*⁵⁹ In that case, it would not be limited to the smallest fields.

In the field dependence of F_p (Fig. 10b, inset) and of the N value for $H\parallel ab$ (Fig. 8f), peaks at around 2.5 T are found. This peak effect is further evidenced by zero transition of the second derivative of $J_c(H)$ (Fig. 10f). The matching field B_0 for $H\parallel ab$ is calculated as $B_0 = \Phi_0/\sqrt{3}\gamma l^2$, where l is the vortex row separation in the c -direction and γ the relevant anisotropy. If l would be equal to the c -axis lattice parameter of 0.856 nm, the



matching field would amount to ~ 200 T, and hence, one can exclude this kind of intrinsic pinning. Assuming instead n equally spaced vortex rows across the film thickness leads to $B_0 = 2(n+1)\Phi_0/(\sqrt{3}\gamma t^2)$, where $t = 22$ nm is the film thickness as determined by TEM. The lowest possible matching field configuration is a single row in the center of the film due to the strong Bean–Livingston barriers⁶⁰ on both interfaces (*i.e.* substrate/NdFeAs(O,F) and NdOF/NdFeAs(O,F)). In that case, and assuming the relevant anisotropy parameter is $\gamma_f(T)$ (Fig. 8), the temperature-dependent matching field position is shown in the inset of Fig. 8f and corresponds nicely to the peak positions in $N(H)$. This can be explained in terms of the most stable vortex configuration where excited structures such as kinks and double kinks as well as displacements are most effectively suppressed leading to reduced creep rates S and consequently to a maximum in N . On the contrary, for around half filling of such a single row (at $B_0/2$), a minimum in $N(H)$ can be observed since such excited structures and therefore creep are most probable around these fields. Higher orders of vortex row configurations may be guessed for $n = 2$ or 3 but cannot be observed unambiguously due to increased noise levels at low J_c and N . For thicker films this matching effect has not been observed. For the 60 nm film in ref. 12, *e.g.*, the peak is expected at $B_0 = 0.39 \dots 0.44$ T for temperatures of 4.2...30 K. In this field range, $N(B)$ is much steeper and the scatter in N is larger due to the lower number of data points in $V(I)$ and $N(B)$. A possibly larger surface roughness of the 60 nm film as well as a larger freedom of the vortices to rearrange across the film thickness would further wash out such matching effects.

These matching effects, in combination with the strong pinning by the nanoscale inhomogeneities (Fe-rich, Fe–As, NdFeO precipitates) and potentially the magnetic contribution to pinning by the Fe particles lead to the observed superior pinning force densities and in-field critical current densities in this 22 nm NdFeAs(O,F) film, especially for $H\parallel ab$.

Conclusions

The structural and electrical properties of a superconducting epitaxial 22 nm NdFeAs(O_{1-x}F_x) thin film on a MgO single crystalline substrate were analyzed. Near-atomic-resolution measurements with TEM and APT reveal nanoscale inhomogeneities in the element distribution. The thin film contains small Fe nanoparticles and other Fe- and O-rich phases of different size, shape and orientation distribution. The electrical transport properties were measured in high magnetic fields. The interplay between small nanoparticles, *ab*-planar pinning centers, and intrinsic pinning as well as matching effects related to the film thickness leads to high J_c ($J_{c,st} \approx 7.6$ MA cm⁻² at 4.2 K) and $F_p \sim 1$ TN m⁻³ for $H\parallel ab$ (4.2 K, 35 T) respectively. The angular dependence of $H_{c2}(\theta)$ is influenced by the multi-band superconductivity which also influences $J_c(\theta)$ where J_c can be scaled in a wide angular range by the Anisotropic Ginzburg–Landau approach.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Author contributions

SKW, KI and JH designed the study. SKW, TO, TM and TH prepared the films by molecular beam epitaxy (MBE) at Nagoya University. SM, CT, JJ and KI measured the high-field properties up to 35 T at NHMFL Tallahassee. CT, SKW, SM and JH measured and analysed further in-field transport data up to 14 (at KIT) and 16 T (at NHMFL). TB took care of the atom probe tomography (APT) investigations, RS and DG the transmission electron microscopy (TEM) studies. SKW and ML investigated the microstructure by X-ray diffraction (XRD). HI and BH supervised parts of the project. The manuscript was written by SKM together with KI, JH and CT, where all co-authors contributed to style and content at different stages of writing.

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