



Smart non-linear transport technique expands the frontier of superconductor research



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MagLab scientists developed a smart technique for rapidly measuring non-linear transport in pulsed magnetic fields, measurements that have unveiled new physics for fast-moving magnetic vortices. This new technique has attracted users from research groups in the USA, Europe, and Japan to study critical currents in cuprates, iron-based, and new nickel-based superconductors in magnetic fields up to 65T. Non-linear transport is also an important probe to study charge-density-wave systems and topological materials.

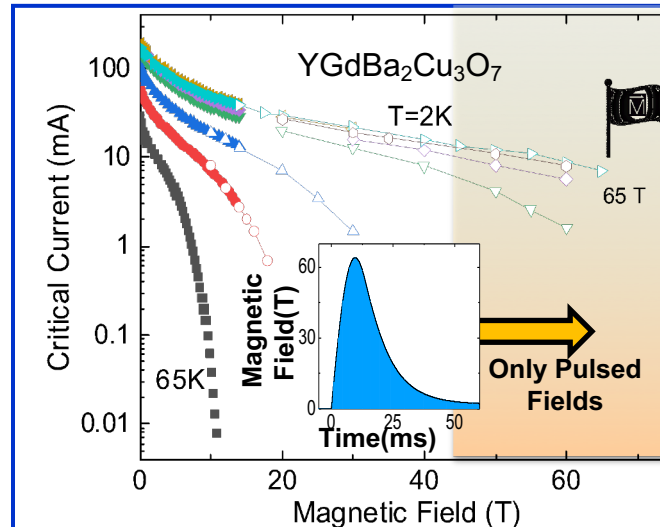
In superconductors, measurements of non-linear electrical transport is necessary to determine their current-carrying properties. However, during these measurements, sudden changes in sample voltage can destroy the sample. Thus, until now, transport experiments of superconductors in pulsed magnetic fields have been limited to very low currents.

To solve this problem, MagLab scientists developed a new technique using Field Programmable Gate Arrays that vary the current in response to changing sample voltage in less than 10 nanoseconds, allowing several non-destructive current-voltage curves to be measured in a single 50msec-long magnetic field pulse.

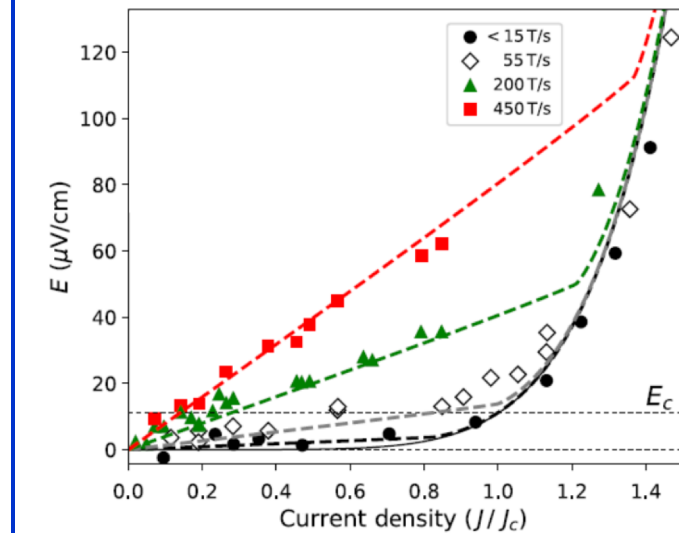
These measurements of critical current up to 65T unveiled novel dynamic vortex responses as a consequence of the fast-changing pulsed magnetic fields.

Facility used: Pulsed field facility 65T magnets.

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Measuring non-linear electric field – current density (E - J) curves in pulsed magnetic fields to 65T allowed researchers to determine critical current densities (J_c) at record high magnetic fields.



The data revealed new vortex physics from the E - J curves measured in rapidly-changing magnetic fields. The collaboration developed a model that quantitatively describes the curves with no free parameters.