#### $\diamond \blacklozenge \diamond$ Preface $\diamond \blacklozenge \diamond$

This booklet reports the highlights of researches and the new improvements during FY2017 performed in the HFLSM: High Field Laboratory for Superconducting Materials at Sendai. HFLSM has been developed numbers of new magnets technologies including cryogen-free hybrid magnet and cryogen-free superconducting magnets generating magnetic fields above 20 T. At HFLSM, the unique 25 T cryogen-free superconducting magnet has been operational for user program. Such cryogen-free superconducting magnets surely offer long-term stable and high-quality steady fields. HFLSM offers varieties of hybrid and superconducting magnets for researches in materials science, physics, applied superconductivity, chemistry and other pure and inter-disciplinary sciences performed in steady magnetic fields.

We hope that the booklet helps you to see the overview of our activities and stimulate future research collaborations with domestic and oversea users in HFLSM and in the High Magnetic Field Co-laboratory of Japan.

> 1 October 2019 Hiroyuki Nojiri Director of HFLSM

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Vortex Pinning Mechanism in YBa2Cu3O7-8 Films Containing Nanorods ナノロッドを導入した YBa2Cu3O7-8薄膜の磁束ピンニング機構

A vortex pinning mechanism in YBa<sub>2</sub>Cu<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7.8</sub> films containing nanorods was discussed by fabricating BaSnO<sub>3</sub> nanorods with a diameter of 11 nm and BaHfO<sub>3</sub> nanorods with a diameter of 7 nm. While the BaSnO<sub>3</sub> nanorods with a larger diameter exhibited stronger pinning at high temperatures near an irreversibility temperature, the difference in nanorod pinning between the BaHfO<sub>3</sub> nanorods and the BaSnO<sub>3</sub> nanorods was not observed at temperatures lower than 77 K. Matrix defects such as oxygen vacancies affected vortex pinning at a low temperature of 20 K, demonstrating the vortex pinning mechanism depending on temperature.

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Reference: T. Horide *et al.*, "Pin potential effect on vortex pinning in YBa<sub>2</sub>Cu<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7-8</sub> films containing nanorods: Pin size effect and mixed pinning", Appl. Phys. Lett. **110**(2017) 052601.

ナノロッドを導入することにより YBa2Cu3O7-3薄膜の高性能化が可能であり、さらなる特性向上に向けてその臨界電流密度(J<sub>c</sub>)機構を明らかにする必要がある。本研究では薄膜中にBaSnO3 ナノロッド(直径 11 nm)および BaHfO3 ナノロッド(直径 7 nm)を作製し、ナノロッドの直径およびマトリックス構造が磁束ピンニングに及ぼす影響を議論した。不可逆温度近傍の高温では直径の大きな BaSnO3 ナノロッドが強いピンニングを示した。77 K以下になるとナノロッドサイズによる BaSnO3 と BaHfO3 ナノロッドのピンニング特性の違いは見られなくなった。さらに 20 K の低温になると酸素空孔などのマトリックス中の格子欠陥により J<sub>c</sub>特性が変化した。このようにピンニング機構が温度に依存することを明らかにした。

堀出 朋哉1,松本 要1,淡路 智2

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A high flux pinning performance was obtained for a 3.8 vol.% BaHfO<sub>3</sub>-doped SmBa<sub>2</sub>Cu<sub>3</sub>O<sub>y</sub> superconducting film on a metallic substrate with textured oxide buffer layers. At a temperature of 77.3 K, an irreversibility field of 16.8 T and the maximum flux pinning force density of 32.5 GN/m<sup>3</sup> in fields applied parallel to the *c*-axis of the film were achieved, which are the highest values reported thus far for REBa<sub>2</sub>Cu<sub>3</sub>O<sub>y</sub> films, to our knowledge.

S. Miura<sup>1</sup>, Y. Yoshida<sup>2</sup>, Y. Tsuchiya<sup>2</sup>, Y. Ichino<sup>2</sup>, S. Awaji<sup>3</sup>, A. Ichinose<sup>4</sup>, K. Matsumoto<sup>5</sup>,

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Reference: S. Miura *et al.*, "Strongly enhanced irreversibility field and flux pinning force density in SmBa<sub>2</sub>Cu<sub>3</sub>O<sub>y</sub>-coated conductors with well-aligned BaHfO<sub>3</sub> nanorods", Appl. Phys. Express **10** (2017) 103101.

配向中間層付き金属基板上に BaHfO<sub>3</sub>添加 SmBa<sub>2</sub>Cu<sub>3</sub>O<sub>y</sub>超伝導膜をパルスレーザー蒸着法によ り作製した。超伝導母材内のナノサイズ柱状 BaHfO<sub>3</sub>を膜表面の垂直方向(*c*軸方向)に真っす ぐ整列させることで、磁束ピンニング特性が飛躍的に向上した。液体窒素温度(77.3 K)におい て不可逆磁場 16.8 T、さらに巨視的ピン力密度 32.5 GN/m<sup>3</sup>を達成した。

三浦 峻<sup>1</sup>,吉田 隆<sup>2</sup>,土屋 雄司<sup>2</sup>,一野 祐亮<sup>2</sup>,淡路 智<sup>3</sup>,一瀬 中<sup>4</sup>, 松本 要<sup>5</sup>,衣斐 顕<sup>6</sup>,和泉 輝郎<sup>6</sup>,岩熊 成卓<sup>1</sup>
<sup>1</sup>九大,<sup>2</sup>名大,<sup>3</sup>東北大金研,<sup>4</sup>電中研,<sup>5</sup>九工大,<sup>6</sup>産総研 Superconducting Properties of 100-m Class Sr<sub>0.6</sub>K<sub>0.4</sub>Fe<sub>2</sub>As<sub>2</sub> Tape and Pancake Coils

100 m 級 Sr<sub>0.6</sub>K<sub>0.4</sub>Fe<sub>2</sub>As<sub>2</sub>テープ線材とパンケーキコイルの超伝導特性



Iron-pnictides are hotly studied since 2008 in the superconducting materials research area, due to their special properties and unclear mechanism. Big achievement has been made in the pnictide research during the past years. For practical uses, pnictide superconductor should be fabricated in a form that can be used for different devices. In this paper, 100-m class 7-core  $Sr_{0.6}K_{0.4}$  Fe<sub>2</sub>As<sub>2</sub> (Sr122) tapes have been made by using the powder-in-tube technique, which is reported for the first time. An average  $J_c$  of  $1.3 \times 10^4$  A/cm<sup>2</sup> at 10 T was reached over the 115-m length, showing a high property and good uniformity of 100-m level Sr122 tapes. Using the 10-m long Sr122 tapes, two double-pancake coils were fabricated by a wind and reaction technique. No transport current could be measured for the coil made from the 7-filamentary tape. The factors that affect the superconducting property of the coil were discussed in this paper.

X.P. Zhang<sup>1</sup>, H. Oguro<sup>2</sup>, C. Yao<sup>1</sup>, C.H. Dong<sup>1</sup>, Z.T Xu<sup>1</sup>, D.L. Wang<sup>1</sup>, S. Awaji<sup>2</sup>, K. Watanabe<sup>2</sup>, Y.W. Ma<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> IEE, CAS, <sup>2</sup> IMR, Tohoku Univ.

Reference: X.P. Zhang *et al.*, "Superconducting Properties of 100-m Class Sr<sub>0.6</sub>K<sub>0.4</sub>Fe<sub>2</sub>As<sub>2</sub> Tape and Pancake Coils", IEEE Trans. Appl. Supercond. **27** (2017) 7300705.

#### Pseudogap Behavior of the Nuclear Spin-Lattice Relaxation Rate in FeSe Probed by <sup>77</sup>Se-NMR

<sup>77</sup>Se 核磁気共鳴実験の核スピン-格子緩和率に見られる擬ギャップ的振舞い



<sup>77</sup>Se-nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) studies were carried out on the iron-based superconductor FeSe in magnetic fields of 0.6 to 19 T to investigate the superconducting (SC) and normal-state properties. The nuclear spin–lattice relaxation rate divided by the temperature  $(T_1T)^{-1}$  increases below the structural transition temperature  $T_s$  but starts to be suppressed below  $T^*$  well above the SC transition temperature  $T_c(H)$ , resulting in a broad maximum of  $(T_1T)^{-1}$  at  $T_p(H)$ . This is similar to the pseudogap behavior in optimally doped cuprate superconductors. Because  $T^*$  and  $T_p(H)$  decrease in the same manner as  $T_c(H)$  with increasing H, the pseudogap behavior in FeSe is ascribed to SC fluctuations, which presumably originate from the theoretically predicted preformed pair above  $T_c(H)$ .

A. Shi<sup>1</sup>, T. Arai<sup>1</sup>, S. Kitagawa<sup>1</sup>, T. Yamanaka<sup>1</sup>, K. Ishida<sup>1</sup>, A. E. Böhmer<sup>2</sup>,
C. Meingast<sup>2</sup>, T. Wölf<sup>2</sup>, M. Hirata<sup>3</sup>, and T. Sasaki<sup>3</sup>
<sup>1</sup>Dept. of Phys., Kyoto Univ., <sup>2</sup>ISSP, Karlsruhe Inst. of Tech., <sup>3</sup>IMR, Tohoku Univ.

Reference: A. Shi *et al.*, "Pseudogap Behavior of the Nuclear Spin-Lattice Relaxation Rate in FeSe Probed by <sup>77</sup>Se-NMR", *J. Phys. Soc. Jpn.* **87**, 013704 (2018).

鉄系超伝導体 FeSe では、反強磁性ゆらぎを反映する(T<sub>1</sub>T)<sup>-1</sup>は構造相転移温度 T<sub>s</sub>以下から増大し、超伝導転移温度 T<sub>c</sub>(H)より高い温度 T\*から減少し始める。この減少の振舞いは、 高磁場にすると抑制されるので理論から予言されている超伝導ゆらぎの効果と考えられる。

施安路<sup>1</sup>,新井健司<sup>1</sup>,北川俊作<sup>1</sup>,山中隆義<sup>1</sup>,石田憲二<sup>1</sup>,A.E.Böhmer<sup>2</sup>, C.Meingast<sup>2</sup>, T.Wölf<sup>2</sup>,平田倫啓<sup>3</sup>,佐々木孝彦<sup>3</sup> <sup>1</sup>京大理, <sup>2</sup>Karlsruhe Inst. Tech, <sup>3</sup>東北大金研

#### Gapless Magnetic Excitations in the Kagome Antiferromagnet Ca-Kepallasite

カゴメ反強磁性体 Ca カペラサイトにおけるギャップレス磁気励起の観測



The ground state of the quantum kagome antiferromagnet (KAF) has been in intensive debate both from theoretical and experimental viewpoints. In this study, we explored the low energy magnetic excitations of KAF by measuring the nuclear spin-lattice relaxation rate  $1/T_1$  in the magnetic fields up to 18.9 T. The defect-free crystal structure of the perfect KAF Ca-kapellasite (CaCu<sub>3</sub>(OH)<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> · 0.6H<sub>2</sub>O) allows us to study the intrinsic magnetic properties. We observed a power-law temperature dependence of  $1/T_1$  below the magnetic transition temperature  $T_M = 7.4$  K. Based on the detailed analyses, we found an extra contribution to the low energy magnetic excitations in addition to the conventional spin wave excitations.

Y. Ihara<sup>1</sup>, T. Sasaki<sup>2</sup>, N. Noguchi<sup>1</sup>, Y. Ishii<sup>1</sup>, M. Oda<sup>1</sup>, and H. Yoshida<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> Dept. of Phys., Hokkaido Univ., <sup>2</sup> IMR, Tohoku Univ.

Reference: Y. Ihara *et al.*, "Gapless magnetic excitations in the kagome antiferromagnet Ca-kapellasite probed by <sup>35</sup>Cl NMR spectroscopy.", Phys. Rev. Lett. **96** (2017) 180409(R).

幾何学的フラストレーション効果により極低温までマクロな縮退を残すカゴメ反強磁性体の 基底状態の研究は理論・実験の双方から活発に行われている. 近年発見された Ca カペラ サイト(CaCu<sub>3</sub>(OH)<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>·0.6H<sub>2</sub>O)は,磁気的欠陥のない理想的な結晶構造を持っており、本 質的な磁気状態の研究に最適な磁性体である.本研究では核スピン格子緩和率  $1/T_1$ を 18.9 T まで測定し,磁気秩序温度  $T_M = 7.4$ K 以下で  $1/T_1$ の温度依存性がべき乗則に従うこ とを明らかにした. さらに詳細な解析から,通常のスピン波励起とは異なる磁気励起が存在 することを見出し,カゴメ反強磁性体に特有の異常な磁気励起の可能性を指摘した.

井原慶彦<sup>1</sup>, 佐々木孝彦<sup>2</sup>, 野口直彌<sup>1</sup>, 石井裕人<sup>1</sup>, 小田 研<sup>1</sup>, 吉田紘行<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>北大院理, <sup>2</sup>東北大金研

#### Large Thermoelectric Conversion in an Emergent-Monopole Lattice 創発モノポール格子における巨大熱電変換



Hairy magnetic structures with nontrivial topology, so-called hedgehogs, behave as sources or sinks of emergent magnetic fields, *i.e.*, emergent monopoles. In a chiral magnet MnGe with a dense hedgehog lattice, there observed various unique transport phenomena rooted in strong effects of emergent monopoles. By exploiting steady magnetic fields of a 25 T cryogen-free superconducting magnet, we have discovered a large thermoelectric effect persisting up to high magnetic fields and have identified its origin as robust fluctuations of emergent monopoles, which can be only suppressed at the low-temperature and high-field regime.

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Y. Tokura<sup>1,3</sup> et al.

<sup>1</sup> Dept. of Appl. Phys., University of Tokyo, <sup>2</sup> IMR, Tohoku Univ., <sup>3</sup> CEMS, RIKEN.

Reference: Y. Fujishiro *et al.*, "Large magneto-thermopower in MnGe with topological spin texture", Nature Commun. **9** (2008) 408.

ヘッジホッグと呼ばれるハリネズミ状の 3 次元スピン構造はトポロジカルなスピン配列を成し ており、創発磁場の湧出しまたは吸込みである創発磁気モノポールとして振舞う。高密度の ヘッジホッグ格子を有するキラル磁性体 MnGe においては、モノポールによるユニークな輸 送現象が現れる。本研究では、25T マグネットを用いることによって、強磁場まで発現する巨 大な熱電効果の観測に成功した。さらに低温かつ強磁場下において熱電特性が抑制され ることから、その起源が創発磁気モノポールのゆらぎに由来していることを明らかにした。

藤代 有絵子<sup>1</sup>, 金澤 直也<sup>1</sup>, 塩貝 純一<sup>2</sup>, 木村 尚次郎<sup>2</sup>, 淡路 智<sup>2</sup>, 塚崎 敦<sup>2</sup>, 十倉 好紀<sup>1,3</sup> 他

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### Development and Application of 2.5 GPa Electron Spin Resonance System using a 25 T Cryogen-free Superconducting Magnet 25T 無冷媒超伝導磁石を用いた 2.5 GPa 高圧 ESR 装置の開発と応用



We have succeeded in developing a 2.5 GPa high pressure-high field ESR system by using 25 T cryogen free superconducting magnet. A special piston-cylinder pressure cell with THzwave-transparent components was designed. A pressure driven quantum phase transition is identified by ESR in a orthogonal dimer system.

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Y. Uwatoko<sup>4</sup>, K. Kudo<sup>5</sup>, and Y. Koike<sup>6</sup>
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Reference: T. Sakurai *et al.*, "Development and application of 2.5 GPa–25 T high-pressure high-field electron spin resonance system using a cryogen-free superconducting magnet", *J. Magn. Reson.* **296** (2018)1-4.

定常強磁場の特長の一つとして、圧力と強磁場を組み合わせた多重極限の実現がある。 今回我々は、25 T 無冷媒超伝導磁石を用い、2.5 GPa の高圧-強磁場 ESR システムを開発 した。高圧セルは、テラヘルツ波が透過する特殊な部品を用いて構成されている。応用とし て、直交ダイマー系における圧力誘起量子相転移が高圧下の ESR 測定により確認された。

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1神戸大基盤セ,2東北大金研,3神戸大分子フォト,4東大物性研,5岡山大学際,6東北大工

# Collective and Local Excitations in a Highly Frustrated Antiferromagnet フラストレーション強い反強磁性体 Ba<sub>2</sub>CoTeO<sub>6</sub>の集団励起と局在励起



Ba<sub>2</sub>CoTeO<sub>6</sub> is composed of almost decoupled two subsystems A and B, which are described as a spin-1/2 triangular-lattice Heisenberg antiferromagnet (TLHAF) and a honeycomb-lattice  $J_1$ - $J_2$  Ising antiferromagnet, respectively. Ba<sub>2</sub>CoTeO<sub>6</sub> undergoes successive magnetic phase transitions at  $T_{N1}$ =12.0 K and  $T_{N2}$ =3.0 K. For a magnetic field H parallel to the c axis, subsystem B exhibits successive metamagnetic transitions with magnetization plateaus at one-third and one-half of the saturation magnetization. Below  $T_{N2}$ , we observed collective ESR modes of subsystem A for H//c, which are characteristic of a TLHAF with weak easy-plane anisotropy. We also observed a local excitation mode, which can be assigned as a single flip of the Ising-like spin of subsystem B. From a detailed analysis of the collective and local ESR modes, we determined the magnetic parameters of subsystems A and B.

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<sup>1</sup> Dept. of Physics, Tokyo Institute of Technology, <sup>2</sup> IMR, Tohoku University

Reference: P. Chanlert *et al.*, "Collective and local excitations in Ba<sub>2</sub>CoTeO<sub>6</sub>: a composite system of spin-1/2 triangular-lattice Heisenberg and honeycomb-lattice  $J_1$ - $J_2$  Ising antiferromagnets", Phys. Rev. B **96** (2017) 064419.

Ba<sub>2</sub>CoTeO<sub>6</sub> はスピン 1/2 三角格子 Heisenberg 反強磁性体 (TLHAF) と蜂の巣格子  $J_1$ - $J_2$ Ising 反強磁性体の 2 つの殆ど独立なサブシステム A と B からなるフラストレーショ ンの強いスピン系である。この系は  $T_{N1}$ =12.0 K と  $T_{N2}$ =3.0 K で逐次相転移を起こす。 サブシステム B は磁場が c 軸に平行な場合に,逐次メタ磁性転移を起こし,飽和磁化 の 1/3 と 1/2 にプラトーが現れる。 $T_{N2}$ 以下で H//c の場合に,サブシステム A による 弱い容易面型異方性のある TLHAF に特徴的な集団励起モードが観測された。また, Ising 的なサブシステム B における単一スピン反転による局在励起も観測された。こ れらの励起モードの解析から 2 つのサブシステムの相互作用定数を決定した。

**Purintorn Chanlert**<sup>1</sup>, 栗田伸之<sup>1</sup>, 田中秀数<sup>1</sup>, 木俣 基<sup>2</sup>, 野尻浩之<sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup>東工大理, <sup>2</sup>東北大金研

#### Epitaxial Contact Andreev Reflection Spectroscopy of NbN/Co<sub>2</sub>FeSi Devices NbN/Co<sub>2</sub>FeSi 素子のエピタキシャル接合アンドレーエフ反射分光



We investigated the spin polarization *P* of Heusler alloy Co<sub>2</sub>FeSi by epitaxial contact Andreev reflection (ECAR) spectroscopy. Ferromagnetic Co<sub>2</sub>FeSi possesses the highest Curie temperature ( $T_C \approx 1100$  K) and the largest spontaneous magnetic moment ( $p_s \approx 6\mu_B$ ) in the class of Heusler alloys. The ECAR measurements revealed that the *P* value of Co<sub>2</sub>FeSi was 54±2%. We therefore established the fabrication and evaluation techniques of their ECAR devices. This highly versatile superconducting spintronic system enables fundamental superconducting spintronic studies, and it is also a candidate for practical devices.

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Reference: I. Shigeta *et al.*, "Epitaxial contact Andreev reflection spectroscopy of NbN/Co<sub>2</sub>FeSi layered devices", Appl. Phys. Lett. **112** (2018) 072402.

我々は、エピタキシャル接合アンドレーエフ反射(ECAR)分光を用いて、Co 基ホイスラー合 金 Co<sub>2</sub>FeSi のスピン分極率 *P* を調べた。強磁性体 Co<sub>2</sub>FeSi は、ホイスラー合金の中で最も 高いキュリー温度( $T_{C} \approx 1100 \text{ K}$ )と最も大きな自発磁化( $p_{s} \approx 6\mu_{B}$ )を持っている。ECAR 測定 から、Co<sub>2</sub>FeSi の *P* の値が 54±2%であることが明らかになった。それゆえに、我々は ECAR 素子の作製・評価方法を確立した。この万能な超伝導スピントロニクスの系は、超伝導スピン トロニクスの基礎研究を可能にし、実用的な超伝導スピントロニクス素子の候補でもある。

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We succeeded in the high magnetic field generation of 24.6 T in a 52 mm room temeprature bore using a newly developed 25T cryogen-free superconducting magnet (25T-CSM) with a high temerature superconduting insert coil. The world record of cryogen-free superconductin magnets was updated largely using the  $Bi_2Sr_2Ca_2Cu_3O_y$  HTS insert coil. The energiging time to the maximum field is within 1 hour by the simultanous ramping. The HFLSM also performed successfully a solid state NMR measurement by a long time operation in 24.2 T. The 25T-CSM is now open for many users.

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Reference: S. Awaji *et al.*, "First performance test of a 25 T cryogen-free superconducting magnet", Supercond. Sci. Technol. 30 (2017) 065001.

我々は、高温超伝導材料を用いた無冷媒高温超伝導磁石の開発を行い、直径 52 mm の 室温実験空間に 24.6 テスラの強磁場を発生させ、無冷媒超伝導磁石の発生磁場世界記録 を大きく更新しました。2つのコイルを同時掃引することで最大1時間で最高磁場に達するこ とが可能です。さらに、24.2 テスラの長時間保持が実証され、超伝導磁石を用いた世界最高 磁場における NMR 測定にも成功しました。本マグネットは現在、共同利用として多くのユー ザに公開されています。

淡路 智<sup>1</sup>,渡辺和雄<sup>1</sup>,小黒英俊<sup>1\*</sup>,宮崎寛史<sup>2</sup>,花井 哲<sup>2</sup>,戸坂泰造<sup>2</sup>,井岡 茂<sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup>東北大金研,<sup>2</sup>東芝エネルギーシステムズ(株),\*現 東海大