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Arias-Arana, Diego Andrés; Rojas-Zambrano, Juan Diego; Mariño-Camargo, Álvaro
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Attraction and repulsion forces in melt-textured and sintered YBCO-superconductors: a comparative study

Fuerzas de atracción y repulsión en superconductores YBCO texturizados y sinterizados: un estudio comparativo

Diego Andrés Arias-Arana ^{1*}, Juan Diego Rojas-Zambrano ¹, Álvaro Mariño-Camargo ¹

¹Grupo de Superconductividad y Nuevos Materiales, Departamento de Física, Universidad Nacional de Colombia. Cra 45, Bogotá. C. P. 111321. Bogotá, Colombia.

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ABSTRACT: In this paper, we measure the attraction (suspension) and repulsion (levitation) forces produced by the interaction between a permanent magnet and different bulk superconductors. The measurements of the interaction force HTS-PM were carried out with a relatively simple technique developed by us, which is reproducible, reliable and low cost. The obtained results were analyzed with the Bean's critical-state model assuming a uniform magnetic field applied to the superconductor. Two superconducting samples of $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{7-\delta}$ (YBCO) prepared by solid-state reaction method and by the melt-textured growth method (MTG) were used. Both samples presented a different hysteresis behaviour in the field cooling (FC) and zero field cooling (ZFC) regimes. Levitation and suspension phenomena were observed in the MTG sample; however, the sintered sample (S) with Oxygen deficiencies ($\delta > 0.15$) displayed a slight levitation force but did not show a suspension force, the latter one attributed to a more efficient magnetic flux pinning. Additionally, the critical current density of both samples was determined from the maximum gap of the force (ΔF) in the FC regime. The obtained values were between 43.00 A/cm^2 and $2,758 \text{ A/cm}^2$ for the sintered and MTG samples, respectively. These values show a remarkable difference between sintered and MTG samples like that observed from magnetization measurements, which indicate that attraction and repulsion force measurements could provide a rapid and reliable characterization method of polycrystalline superconducting samples.

RESUMEN: En este artículo medimos las fuerzas de atracción (suspensión) y repulsión (levitación) producidas por la interacción entre un imán permanente y diferentes superconductores. Las medidas de la fuerza de interacción HTS-PM fueron realizadas en un dispositivo sencillo, confiable y de bajo costo. Los resultados obtenidos fueron analizados utilizando el Modelo de Estado-Crítico propuesto por Bean bajo la suposición de un campo magnético uniforme aplicado al superconductor. Se utilizaron dos muestras superconductoras de $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{7-\delta}$ preparadas por el método de reacción de estado sólido (S) y por el método de texturizado y fundido (MTG). Las muestras presentaron diferente comportamiento de histéresis en los regímenes de field cooling (FC) y zero field cooling (ZFC). Los fenómenos de levitación y suspensión se observaron en la muestra MTG; sin embargo, la muestra sinterizada con deficiencias de oxígeno ($\delta > 0,15$) sólo mostró una ligera fuerza de levitación, aunque no de suspensión, esta última propiedad atribuida a un anclaje del flujo magnético más eficiente. Se determinó la densidad de corriente crítica en ambas muestras a partir del máximo gap de la fuerza (ΔF) en el régimen FC. Los valores obtenidos están entre $43,00 \text{ A/cm}^2$ y 2.758 A/cm^2 para la muestra sinterizada y MTG respectivamente. Las diferencias observadas entre las dos muestras coinciden con las determinadas a partir de medidas de magnetización, lo cual indica que estas medidas podrían utilizarse para una rápida caracterización de muestras superconductoras policristalinas.

* Corresponding author: Diego Andrés Arias Arana

E-mail: diaariasar@unal.edu.co

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1. Introduction

The interaction between high T_c superconductors (HTS) and a permanent magnet (PM) shows the levitation (repulsion) and suspension (attraction) phenomena, which have been a subject of great interest in the last three decades, due to the potential applications such as energy storage systems [1–3], levitating vehicles [4–8] and high-speed bearings [9, 10]. The interaction forces between a superconductor and a permanent magnet (HTS-PM system) can be measured in the three-dimensions [11–13]; however, the levitation and suspension phenomena in an HTS-PM system are possible when the force has the opposite direction of gravity, which compensates the weight of the HTS or the PM. Thus, the most common measurement of this type of interaction is the one carried out vertically.

One of the main characteristics of the interaction forces in an HTS-PM system is the hysteresis loops present when the superconductor and the magnet are moving relative to each other in any of the two regimes ZFC or FC. In all the cases, the force is hysteretic because of the hysteresis in magnetization [5, 14–16]. The hysteresis behaviour also depends on several factors like the fabrication method [17, 18], volume and geometry of both, superconductor and magnet, the relative velocity between magnet and superconductor, type of magnet [19] and the configuration of the HTS-PM system [20, 21]. Several approximations have been proposed to explain this type of interactions, like frozen-image method [22–24], also different analytical and numerical solutions have been studied using the critical state model for some particular configurations [25–30].

The measurements of the interaction force HTS-PM were carried out with a relatively simple technique developed here, which is reproducible, reliable and low cost based on the system developed by S.O.Valenzuela *et al.* [31]. This technique allows doing qualitative predictions about quality of the superconducting material for different applications. The obtained results were analyzed using the Bean's critical-state model in the approximation of a uniform field applied to the superconductor [32–34]. In spite of our main goal was the qualitative determination of some properties of superconductors, the critical current values determined using this technique showed remarkable differences between both samples analyzed, as those obtained by other methods for example by magnetization measurements using a vibrating sample magnetometer.

2. Theoretical framework

We studied the attraction and repulsion forces produced by the interaction between a HTS and a PM when they are moving a distance z relative to each other. In this case, we consider that supercurrents fill a volume V where the magnetic field is uniform enough in order to define a mean magnetization M . A simplified relation between the force along z -axis (F_z) and the vertical component of applied magnetic field (H_z) can be found and is given by Equation 1 [31, 35].

$$F_z = \mu_0 M_z \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial z} V \quad (1)$$

where M_z is the constant magnetization in the z -axis direction, $\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial z}$ represents the field gradient along the z direction, and V the volume of the sample. The values of the magnetic field and its derivative are assumed constant over the HTS and the demagnetization effects due to finite dimensions have been neglected [32–34]. For a permanent magnet (PM), its magnetic field $H(z)$ decreases when the distance z HTS-PM increase, therefore $\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial z}$ is always negative. Since V and μ_0 are positive, then, according to Equation 1, the sign of F_z is opposite to the sign of M_z .

The relations between the magnitude of the current density and the magnetization for a rectangular-like and disk-like geometry are given by Equations 2 and 3 respectively.

$$j_c = \frac{2\Delta M}{d} \quad (2)$$

and

$$j_c = \frac{3\Delta M}{R} \quad (3)$$

Where d is the thickness of the rectangular sample and R is the radius of the disk-shaped sample.

3. Experimentation

Figure 1 shows the experimental setup used to measure the interaction forces in the HTS-PM system [29]. A digital balance (Citizen CY 204) was used, with a resolution of 10^{-4} g and a maximum capacity of 220 g. A permanent magnet of Nd-Fe-B with dimensions $40 \times 25 \times 5$ mm, was fixed 7 cm above the center of the balance's plate. The system also includes an endless screw, which allows high accuracy in the distance measurements. The superconducting samples used, were permanently immersed in liquid nitrogen and attached to the polycarbonate arm. In our case, the applied field at the sample increase when the HTS is descending (descending direction) and decrease when the HTS is moving in the opposite direction (ascending direction).

In order to move them vertically at a constant velocity (in this case at 0.2 mm/s), we use a DC electric gear motor.

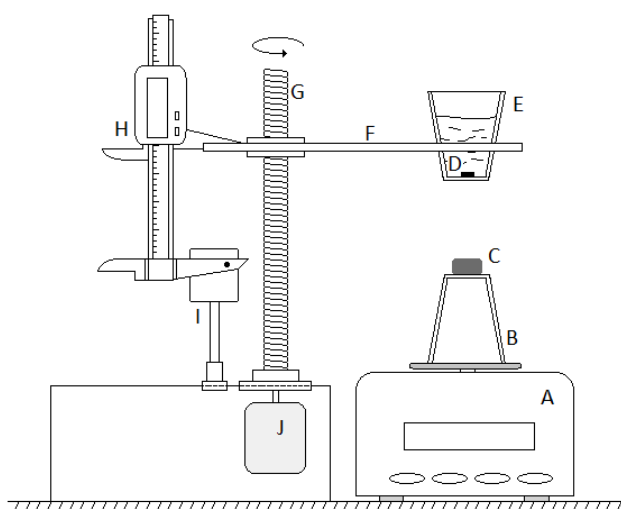


Figure 1 Experimental setup: (A) Electronic balance with digital display, (B) pan of the balance, (C) neodymium permanent magnet, (D) superconducting sample, (E) vessel with liquid nitrogen, (F) polycarbonate arm, (G) endless screw, (H) digital Vernier caliper, (I) support for the digital caliper, (J) DC electric gear motor

A digital Vernier, with a resolution of 0.01 mm, was used to measure the relative distance HTS-PM. The balance properly calibrated displays positive and negative values when the force is repulsive and attractive respectively. The ascent and descent measurements were carried out in a continuous manner in the FC and ZFC regimes for each sample. All of the measurements were performed cyclically from a distance of 1 mm between HTS and PM, up to a maximum distance of approximately 45 mm.

The superconducting disk-shaped sample (YBCO-123) with diameter 10 mm and thickness 4 mm was produced by the solid-state reaction method, from Y_2O_3 , CuO and BaO high purity oxides in stoichiometric quantities and mixed in a Zirconium balls mill. The mix was annealed at 860 °C and oxygenated in O_2 flux at 500 °C during different times [36]. A second rectangular sample with dimensions $14 \times 10 \times 2$ mm was produced by the Melt-Textured Growth (MTG) process [37]. The above mentioned neodymium permanent magnet was used in both cases.

4. Results and discussion

Figures 2 and 3 show the behaviour of the force as a function of the distance HTS-PM for the texturized (MTG) and sintered samples, respectively. The hysteresis curves show that the behaviour of the force as a function of the distance and its maximum value depends on the increasing or decreasing of the relative distance HTS-PM and on the cooling process ZFC or FC regimes (It is worth

to note that in the ZFC regime the cooling of the sample was done removing completely the permanent magnet of the setup). Table 1 presents the maximum values of the force determined for both samples experimentally in the FC regime, and other values obtained using the Equation 1. As observed, the force is greater by two orders of magnitude in the texturized sample (MTG) than in the sintered one. The observed hysteretic behaviours

Table 1 Experimental values for both samples in FC regimen

	$z(\text{mm})$	$\mu_0 \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} (\text{T/m})$	$V(\text{cm}^3)$	$\Delta F(\text{mN})$
	$\pm 0.1 \text{ mm}$	$\pm 0.05 \text{ T/m}$	$\pm 0.01 \text{ cm}^3$	$\pm 0.01 \text{ mN}$
Sint.	12.0	7.44	0.38	2.22
MTG.	10.0	8.88	0.28	240.00

are related to hysteresis in the magnetization (M) of the sample. For type II superconductors, a magnetic flux B can penetrate from its surface when a magnetic field H is applied. This produces a magnetization $M = B/\mu_0 - H$ in the material. On the other side, since the applied field decreases with the distance to the permanent magnet, its gradient is negative (Figures 6 a and b); then according to Equation 1, the force has an opposite sign than the magnetization.

At point A of Figure 2a, the hysteresis curve for the MTG sample in the ZFC regimen starts with positive values of the force ($M < 0$) in the ascending direction; this is due to the screening of the magnetic flux in the material; in this region, levitation of the sample is possible since the magnitude of the interaction force is greater than the sample's weight ($\approx 16 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N}$). As the distance increases, the force decreases down to zero at point B. In this point, the field inside the material as well as the applied field has decreased enough to annihilate the magnetization ($M = 0$). At point C, the applied field decreases and the trapped field is larger, making the magnetization positive ($M > 0$); here the maximum value of the force is -43.8 mN, thus suspension is possible. At point D the force tends to zero because the permanent magnet's field decreases. As predicted by macroscopic modeling of magnetization and levitation in high T_c superconductors in the ZFC regimen, we also observed that the force is larger in the ascending path than in the descending one. This behaviour is related with the fact that in the descending direction, far away from magnet, there are not currents inside the superconductor and M is almost zero.

The FC regimen (Figure 2b) can be explained in the same way as the ZFC. However, it is worth to note that in the FC regimen the sample was cooled at a given position above the PM and just after cooled it was moved. Only if the superconductor is moved, once already cooled, currents penetrate inside [38, 39].

An increase of the maximum force magnitude in the FC regimen compared to ZFC case is observed. In this regime, the trapped flux would be larger, which implies an increase in the magnitude of M [40].

In Figure 3a (ZFC regimen), the hysteresis curve for the sintered sample is shown. At point A' in the ascending direction the force displayed negative values ($M > 0$). When the superconductor moves away the magnitude of the force decreases down to zero at point B', where the field inside the material is equal to the applied one ($M = 0$). At point C' the force is positive ($M < 0$) due to the screening of the magnetic flux. As the superconductor moves away the magnetic field of the magnet, it decreases causing the interaction force tends to zero, as observed at point D'. The suspension and levitation phenomena were not observed in this case, since the interaction force is weaker than the weight of the sintered sample ($\approx 24 \times 10^{-3}$ N). In both cases, a hysteretic behaviour

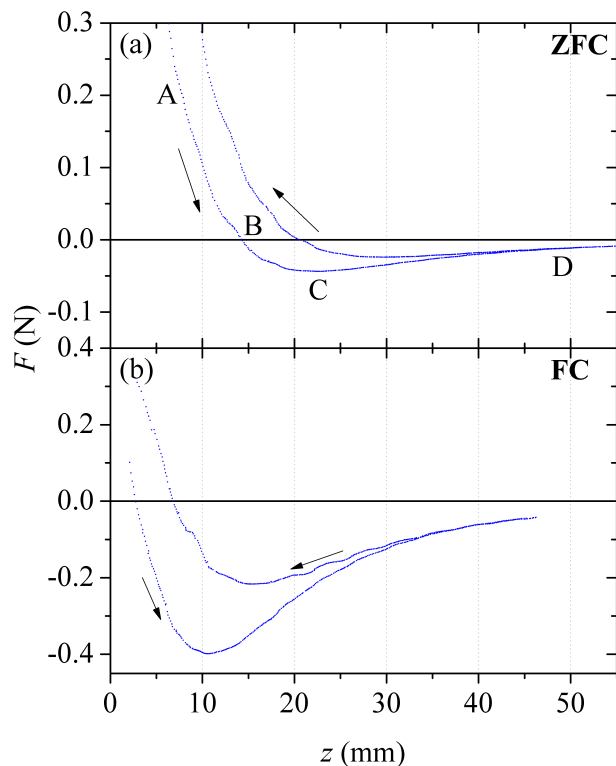


Figure 2 Force vs. distance HTS - PM for a texturized YBCO sample in the ZFC and FC regimens

was displayed with maximum negative values, which correspond to a maximum attractive force. The arrows show the direction of the relative displacement HTS-PM.

As displayed in Table 2, the j_c values obtained from

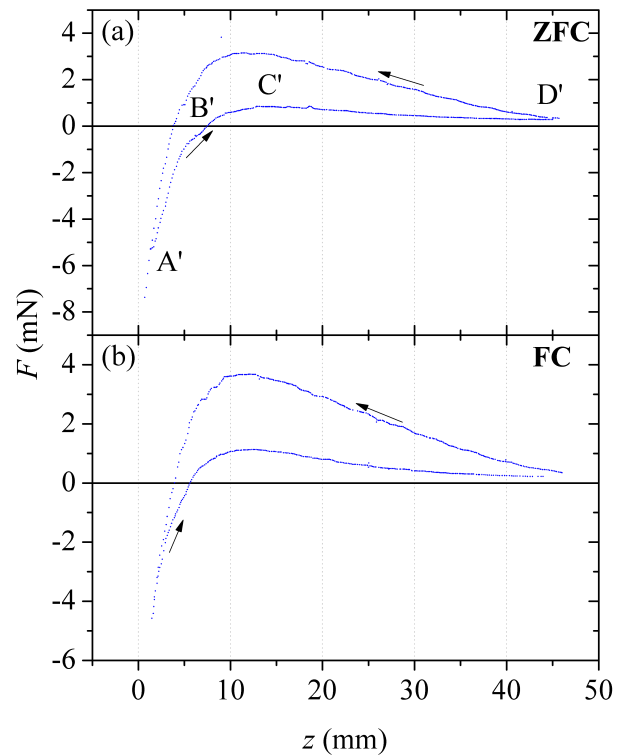


Figure 3 Force vs. distance between an YBCO sintered superconductor and a Permanent Magnet in the ZFC and FC regimens. A hysteretic behaviour was observed in both cases. The maximum positive values correspond to a maximum repulsive force. The arrows show the direction of the relative displacement HTS-PM

Table 2 Comparison between j_c values determined from force and magnetization measurements. j_{cF} and j_{cM} were obtained from ΔF and ΔM measurements, respectively

SAMPLES	ΔF	ΔM	j_{cF}	j_{cM}
	± 0.01 mN	± 50 A/m	± 5 A/cm ²	± 100 A/cm ²
SINT	2.22	71,620	43.00	3,900
MTG	240.00	124,560	2,758	31,300

ΔF measurements (j_{cF}) are smaller than those (j_{cM}) obtained from magnetization measurements ΔM , using a Vibrating-Sample Magnetometer. The uniform field approximation used to determine the j_c values could be one of the main reason of the observed differences. However, in both cases for the two types of superconducting samples analyzed, it is possible to observe a remarkable difference between sintered and texturized samples. It is worth highlighting that the method we used for determination of j_c allows us to

observe differences as those obtained from magnetization measurements for samples prepared by different routes. Figure 4 shows the X-ray diffraction pattern for the sintered sample, which presents the characteristic peaks and intensity relations of the YBCO-123 superconducting phase, with lattice parameters $a = (3.824829 \pm 0.000863) \text{ \AA}$, $b = (3.883515 \pm 0.001103) \text{ \AA}$ and $c = (11.688500 \pm 0.002617) \text{ \AA}$, as determined by Rietveld refinement. Small peaks from other non-superconducting phases in the material are also shown [41, 42]. Figure 5 shows the X-ray

Rietveld refinement. It is noticeable a preferential growth of the sample along the c -axis, corresponding to the $\{001\}$ planes [43, 44]. The Oxygen contents in both samples were obtained from the lattice parameters [45–47]. The obtained values are $\delta > 0.15$ and $\delta \leq 0.10$ for the sintered and texturized samples, respectively, which agrees with the superconducting behaviour observed in these samples. Figure 6 a and b show both the magnetic field of the permanent magnet and the corresponding field gradient respectively, which were used to determine the magnetization of the samples (Equation 1), and the j_{cF} values (Equations 2 and 3).

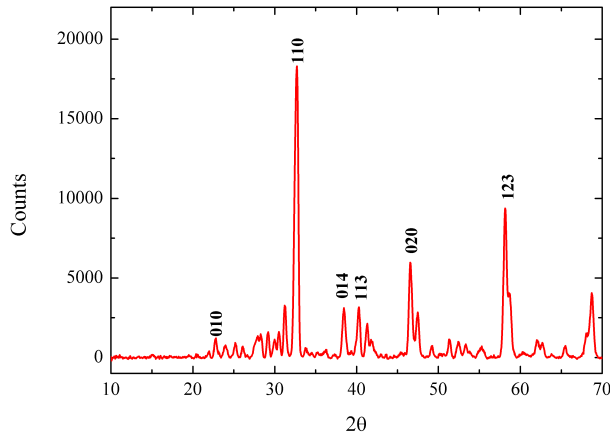


Figure 4 X-ray diffraction pattern of sintered sample

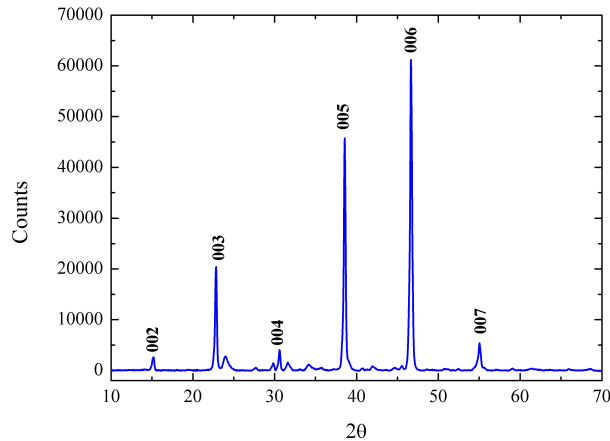


Figure 5 X-ray diffraction pattern of the melt-textured sample

diffraction pattern for the texturized sample (MTG), which presents the characteristic peaks and intensity relations corresponding to the YBCO-123 superconducting phase, with lattice parameters $a = (3.820621 \pm 0.000251) \text{ \AA}$, $b = (3.886608 \pm 0.000301) \text{ \AA}$ and $c = (11.685328 \pm 0.000408) \text{ \AA}$, determined by

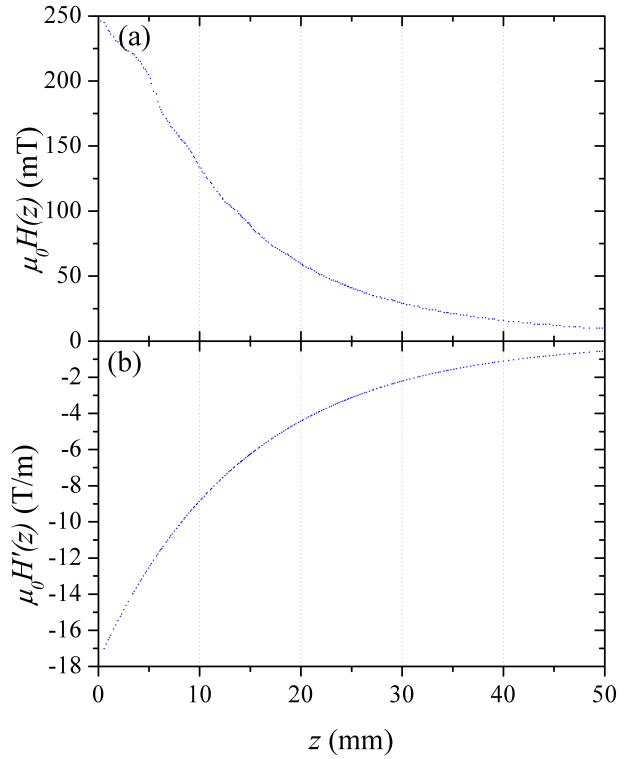


Figure 6 (a) Magnetic field of the permanent magnet used in the experiment as a function of distance and (b) the corresponding field gradient

5. Conclusions

The measurements of the interaction force HTS-PM were carried out with a relatively simple technique developed here, which is reproducible, reliable and low cost. This technique allows determining qualitatively some properties of the superconducting material for different applications. The experimental results were analyzed by using the Bean's critical-state model for the case of a

uniform field applied to the superconductor.

The hysteresis phenomenon of the force as a function of distance, because of the hysteresis in magnetization, was observed for both analyzed samples in the ZFC and FC regimes.

For the texturized (MTG) sample with efficient pinning centers, it is possible to observe both levitation and suspension phenomena. Levitation is a consequence of the magnetic flux exclusion ($M < 0$) and suspension a consequence of the trapped flux inside the material ($M > 0$). The interaction force was smaller by two orders of magnitude for the sintered sample with an Oxygen content of approximately 0.55 ($\delta > 0.15$), than the texturized sample with $\delta < 0.10$. On the other side, $F(z)$ measurements have allowed determining the value of the critical current density (j_c), which, provided a simply method to establish, as in this case, characteristics and differences between superconductors prepared using different routes.

The critical current values determined using this technique showed remarkable differences between both analyzed samples, being higher in MTG sample than in the sintered one. A similar behaviour of j_c was obtained by using other methods like magnetization measurements.

It is well-known that the ability to carry current (j_c) by a superconductor is strongly influenced by the method of preparation. The observations made with the developed system clearly show these differences, which, together with the reproducibility and reliable characteristics mentioned above, allow us to use this system for the qualitative determination of some superconducting properties. On the other side, the experimental results found out, fit with different analytical and numerical solutions which, have been studied using the critical state model and experimental results obtained by other authors [21, 48].

6. Declaration of competing interest

None declared under financial, professional and personal competing interests.

7. Acknowledgments

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