# Anisotropy of the : (i) upper critical fields 

and the
(ii) paramagnetic Meissner effect (PME)

## in $\mathrm{La}_{1.85} \mathrm{Sr}_{0.15} \mathrm{CuO}_{4}$ single Crystals

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## Introduction

## (i) Surface superconducting state (SSS)

The nucleation field of a thin SC sheet at the surface $\left(H_{C 3}\right)$ is higher than the nucleation field of a bulk SC ( $H_{C 2}$ )

$$
H_{C 2}<H_{C 3}
$$

(with the thickness of the order of the Ginzburg-Landau coherence length)

For conventional single band superconductor

$$
\boldsymbol{\nu}=H_{C 3} / H_{C 2} \approx 1.69
$$

## (ii) PME (Wohlleben effect)

At low $H$ only, in some HTSC materials positive magnetization signals appear via the FC procedure.


The paramagnetic Meissner effect (PME)

## Hand waiving models

(1) PME originates from flux capture of impurities (such as oxygen vacancies) or surplus oxygen atoms) or by in-homogeneous regions in HTSC
(2) Surface pinning effect are at the root of PME. (Nb)

Relatively large a and c doped LSCO single crystals has been grown (by Amit) in an image furnace.
under doped $\mathrm{La}_{1.93} \mathrm{Sr}_{0.07} \mathrm{CuO}_{4}$,
optimally doped $\mathrm{La}_{1.85} \mathrm{Sr}_{0.15} \mathrm{CuO}_{4}$

$\mathrm{La}_{2-\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{Sr}_{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{CuO}_{4}$


Big crystals
The od c-crystal (long axis parallel to c) $1.7^{*} 2.0^{*} 3.2 \mathrm{~mm}(70 \mathrm{mg})$
The ud a-crystal (long axis parallel to $a b$ ) $1.8^{*} 2.3^{*} 8.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ ( 240 mg )

## Anisotropy in $\mathrm{La}{ }_{1.85} \mathrm{Sr}_{0.15} \mathrm{CuO}_{4}$

Temperature [K]



1) The same zero resistance is observed in the two crystals but $M_{c}=36.5 \mathrm{~K}>\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{a}}=35 \mathrm{~K}$
2) A knee which appears in the c-crystal only for $\mathrm{H}<10 \mathrm{Oe}$.

Two $T_{C}$ values, due to stripes or to disorder along the c-axis

## The motivation

## To construct (for the first time) the phase diagram of, $H_{C 2}(T)$ and $H_{C 3}(T)$ in LSCO along the ab planes and the c axis

For LSCO (In contrast to YBCO) a limited number of publications have been reported on $H_{C 2}(T)$ in the two orientations.
No report on $H_{C 3}(T)$.

$$
\begin{gathered}
H_{\mathrm{C} 2}^{a}>H_{\mathrm{C} 2}^{c} \quad H_{\mathrm{C} 2}^{a} / H_{\mathrm{C} 2}^{c}=5.4 \\
H_{\mathrm{C} 2}^{c}=\Phi_{0} / 2 \pi \xi_{a b}^{2} . \quad H_{\mathrm{C} 2}^{a}=\Phi_{0} / 2 \pi \xi_{a b} \xi_{c} \quad \xi_{a b}>\xi_{c} \quad \frac{H_{a 1} 1}{H_{a, 1}}=\frac{\xi_{c o b a b}}{\xi_{a b e}} .
\end{gathered}
$$

- $\boldsymbol{H}_{C 2}(\mathrm{~T})$ was determined by dc magnetization studies (SQUID)
- $H_{C 3}(T)$ was determined by ac susceptibility studies (in the SQUID)


## $\mathrm{La}_{1.85} \mathrm{Sr}_{0.15} \mathrm{CuO}_{4}$

Temperature [K]


The crystals are not homogeneous in both orientations.

## dc magnetization studies for $\boldsymbol{H}_{\text {C2 }}$



## ac magnetization studies for $\boldsymbol{H}_{\text {C3 }}$


$h_{0}=0.05 \mathrm{Oe}$ at various frequencies up to $\omega / 2 \pi=1465 \mathrm{~Hz}$.

## dc and ac magnetization studies




The first phase diagram!!!

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1) } H_{C 2}{ }^{\mathrm{a}} / H_{C 2}{ }^{\mathrm{c}}=2.8 \\
& \text { 2) } \boldsymbol{\gamma}^{\mathrm{c}}=H_{c 3} / H_{C 2} \sim 1.8(2) \\
& \text { 3) } \nu^{\mathrm{ab}}=H_{c 3} / H_{C 2} \sim 4.0(2)!!!
\end{aligned}
$$

## c-crystal La ${ }_{1.85} \mathrm{Sr}_{0.15} \mathrm{CuO}_{4}$ PME occurs for H par to ab



## a-crystal $\mathrm{La}_{1.85} \mathrm{Sr}_{0.15} \mathrm{CuO}_{4}$ <br> H par a





## A crystal




PME occurs only for H par to a

## Under-doped 7\% LSCO PME occurs for H par to ab




Summary of the results
(1) The first phase diagram of $H_{c 2}(\mathrm{~T})$ and $H_{C 3}(\mathrm{~T})$ for both ab and c directions

$$
\gamma^{c}=H_{C 3} / H_{C 2}=1.8(2) \quad \gamma^{a}=H_{C 3} / H_{C 2}=4.0(2)!!!
$$

(2) PME is observed only for H parallel to the ab planes

We claim that the two phenomena are an intrinsic property of LSCO
Are they connected to each other ?

For both crystals, the same criteria were employed for determination of the upper critical fields.
(big crystals, 3.2 and 8.5 mm long)
The anisotropy observed, is not a result of inhomogeneity of the crystals due to the spread in stoichiometry.

Because inhomogeneity, should affect simultaneously the a and c crystals in the two different orientations.

