



Thermodynamics of the vortex liquid in heavy-ion-irradiated superconductors

Cornelis J. van Der Beek, Marcin Konczykowski, Luc Fruchter, René Brusettii, Thierry Klein, Jacques Marcus, C. Marcenat

► To cite this version:

Cornelis J. van Der Beek, Marcin Konczykowski, Luc Fruchter, René Brusettii, Thierry Klein, et al.. Thermodynamics of the vortex liquid in heavy-ion-irradiated superconductors. *Physical Review B: Condensed Matter and Materials Physics* (1998-2015), 2005, 72, pp.214504. 10.1103/PhysRevB.72.214504 . hal-00957687

HAL Id: hal-00957687

<https://hal.science/hal-00957687>

Submitted on 11 Mar 2014

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Thermodynamics of the vortex liquid in heavy-ion-irradiated superconductors

Cornelis J. van der Beek and Marcin Konczykowski

Laboratoire des Solides Irradiés, CNRS-UMR 7642 & CEA/DSM/DRECAM, Ecole Polytechnique, 91128 Palaiseau cedex, France

Luc Fruchter

Laboratoire de Physique des Solides, Bâtiment 510, Université Paris-Sud, CNRS, 91405 Orsay, France

René Brusetti, Thierry Klein, and Jacques Marcus

Laboratoire d'Etudes des Propriétés Electroniques des Solides, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, B.P. 166, 38042 Grenoble cedex 9, France

Christophe Marcenat

Département de Recherche Fondamentale sur la Matière Condensée, Service de Physique des Solides Magnétiques et Supraconducteurs, Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique, 17 Avenue des Martyrs, 38054, Grenoble cedex 9, France

(Received 1 April 2005; revised manuscript received 23 September 2005; published 7 December 2005)

It is shown that the large effect of heavy ion irradiation on the thermodynamical properties of the anisotropic superconductor $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{7-\delta}$ extends well into the superconducting fluctuation regime. The presence of the induced amorphous columnar defects shifts the specific-heat maximum at the normal-to-superconducting transition. This effect is similar to that recently put into evidence in cubic $\text{K}_x\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{BiO}_3$ ($x \approx 0.35$). In both compounds, vortex pinning manifests itself as a sharp angular dependence of the *equilibrium* torque. In $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{7-\delta}$, pinning by the defects appears at the temperature $T_{C_p}^{\text{max}}$ of the specific-heat maximum, well above the magnetic irreversibility line $T_{\text{irr}}(H)$. In isotropic $\text{K}_x\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{BiO}_3$, the onset of the pinning-related torque anomaly tracks the onset of the specific-heat anomaly and the irreversibility line. In $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{7-\delta}$, fluctuations of the amplitude of the order parameter (and not vortex line wandering) are ultimately responsible for the vanishing of pinning. In $\text{K}_x\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{BiO}_3$, vortex pinning disappears only at the superconducting-to-normal transition. The results indicate that in both compounds, the pinning energy at the “Bose-glass” transition is large with respect to the total free energy gain in the superconducting state. By implication, the mechanism of this latter transition should be reconsidered.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevB.72.214504](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevB.72.214504)

PACS number(s): 74.25.-q, 74.40.+k, 74.62.Dh

I. INTRODUCTION

When heated above their irreversibility line, disordered type II superconductors undergo a transition from a “truly superconducting” ensemble of localized vortex lines to a “vortex liquid” of diffusing lines. This transition is most commonly described in terms of a thermal “depinning” of vortex lines from material defects. Typically, thermal wandering of the vortex lines from the defects is thought to become increasingly important as the temperature is raised, until, at the transition, the free energy gain obtained from vortex localization on the defects has dropped to $\sim k_B T$.

The case where the defects are columnar amorphous tracks introduced by swift heavy-ion irradiation has attracted much attention, not in the least because the problem becomes particularly tractable theoretically. Using the formal analogy between flux lines and two-dimensional (2D) bosons in a static disorder potential, Nelson and Vinokur¹ calculated the magnitude of thermal positional excursions, concomitant pinning energies, and the resultant phase diagram. This consists of a low temperature disordered “Bose glass” of localized vortices that gives way to the vortex liquid at the temperature $T_{BG}(B)$ [or induction $B_{BG}(T)$]. Model descriptions of the Bose glass-to-liquid transition nearly exclusively rely on the total pinning energy near $T_{BG}(B)$ being small. This can be either because line wandering reduces the single-vortex pin-

ning energy,^{1,2} or because vortices vastly outnumber the defects. In both cases, the pinning energy gain is only a small perturbation to the total free energy of the system, and the position of the Bose-glass transition line can be obtained as a shift¹⁻⁶ of the (first order) vortex lattice melting line of the pristine material.⁷⁻⁹ This approach has had some success in explaining the observed increase of B_{BG} with defect density n_d in $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{7-\delta}$, where it was found that $\partial B_{BG}/\partial T \sim 1 + A\Phi_0^{1/2}n_d^{1/2}$ (with $\Phi_0 = h/2e$ the flux quantum).^{2,4}

Simultaneously, experiments abound indicating that the pinning energy near the Bose-glass transition in cuprate superconductors is *not* small. Reversible magnetization measurements on heavy-ion-irradiated layered $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2\text{CaCu}_2\text{O}_8$ reveal a large contribution of columnar defect pinning to the free energy.^{10,11} An effect of the ion tracks was measured up into the fluctuation critical regime,¹⁰ and interpreted in terms of local T_c variations induced by the defects.^{10,12} Recent measurements on cubic $(\text{K}, \text{Ba})\text{BiO}_3$ have shown that heavy-ion irradiation even affects the specific heat C_p : the temperature at which the C_p jump occurs, signaling the transition to the superconducting state, was found to shift upward with increasing defect density n_d , and depends on the angle between magnetic field and the track direction.^{13,14} When the magnetic field is aligned with the tracks, superconductivity is enhanced, when the magnetic field is turned away from the tracks, one recovers the behavior of the pristine crystal. As

TABLE I. Superconducting parameters for the studied compounds.

	YBa ₂ Cu ₃ O _{7-δ}	K _{0.35} Ba _{0.65} BiO ₃
λ	$\lambda_{ab}(0)=120$ nm	$\lambda(0)=220$ nm
ξ	$\xi_{ab}(0)=1.4$ nm	$\xi(0)=3.8$ nm
$\varepsilon_0(0)$	1.7×10^{-11} Jm ⁻¹	5.2×10^{-12} Jm ⁻¹
Gi	2×10^{-3}	5×10^{-6}
$\varepsilon = \lambda_{ab}/\lambda_c = \xi_c/\xi_{ab}$	0.14	1

for heavy-ion-irradiated YBa₂Cu₃O_{7- δ} , transport experiments show that in the vortex liquid, the resistivity remains exponentially small with respect to that of the pristine material.^{15–18} More strikingly, the experiments of Refs. 16–18 reveal an angular dependence of the resistivity, related to vortex pinning by the tracks, that persists up to resistance levels that are 90% of that in the normal state. In other words, columnar defects affect vortices in the vortex liquid, and up into the fluctuation paraconductivity regime. However, there are no thermodynamic measurements assessing the importance of the pinning energy in this material.

In order to establish the magnitude of the contribution of vortex pinning by columnar defects to the free energy, we have performed measurements of the specific heat and the reversible torque on heavy-ion-irradiated single crystalline YBa₂Cu₃O_{7- δ} (Secs. II C and II B). The data are compared to previous specific-heat results^{13,14} and new torque measurements on single crystalline K_xBa_{1-x}BiO₃. The main difference between the two materials lies in their Ginzburg number $Gi \equiv (1/2)[k_B T_c / 2\pi \varepsilon_0(0)\xi(0)]^2$. Here $\varepsilon_0(T) = \Phi_0^2 / 4\pi\mu_0\lambda_{ab}^2(T)$ is the vortex energy scale, $\lambda_{ab}(T)$ is the penetration depth for currents running perpendicularly to the crystalline anisotropy axis, and $\xi(T)$ the coherence length (for YBa₂Cu₃O_{7- δ} , $\xi = \xi_{ab}$, the *ab*-plane coherence length). Since Gi for optimally doped YBa₂Cu₃O_{7- δ} is two orders of magnitude larger than that of K_xBa_{1-x}BiO₃ (see Table I), it is conceivable that thermal fluctuations wipe out any strong effect of columnar defects in the vortex liquid phase. On the contrary, we find that the reduced temperature $T_{C_p}^{max}(H)/T_c$ at which the specific heat is maximum in YBa₂Cu₃O_{7- δ} unambiguously *shifts upward* with increasing columnar defect density n_d , as it does in K_xBa_{1-x}BiO₃. This upward shift can only be accounted for by a large (i.e., not perturbatively small) contribution of pinning by the columnar defects to the free energy. This is in contradiction to the assumptions commonly made in estimating the Bose-glass transition line.^{1–6} In Sec. III B, we estimate the mean-field pinning energy contribution required for the specific-heat shift.

We also obtain the experimental pinning energy directly from reversible torque measurements (Sec. III A). It turns out that the field and temperature dependence of the pinning energy, rather surprisingly, scales with the parameter $Q = (1-b)(1-t^2)^{1/3}(tb)^{-2/3}Gi^{-1/3}$, suggesting that a development of the Ginzburg-Landau free energy functional in terms of lowest Landau level (LLL) eigenfunctions is an appropriate starting point for a model description.^{19–24} Here, $t \equiv T/T_c^{MF}$ with T_c^{MF} the mean-field transition temperature, and

$b \equiv B/B_{c2}(T)$ with $B_{c2}(T) = \Phi_0 / 2\pi\xi^2(T)$ the upper critical field. An assessment of the experimental result shows that in YBa₂Cu₃O_{7- δ} , fluctuations of the order parameter *amplitude* lower the pinning energy with respect to the expected mean-field value. In K_xBa_{1-x}BiO₃, with small $Gi \sim 10^{-5}$, thermal fluctuations are unimportant and pinning subsists up to the superconducting-to-normal state transition.

II. EXPERIMENTS AND RESULTS

A. Samples

Experiments were done on a series of untwinned and lightly twinned YBa₂Cu₃O_{7- δ} single crystals, grown by the flux method in Au crucibles, and subsequently annealed in oxygen in Pt tubes.²⁵ Measurements on K_xBa_{1-x}BiO₃ were made on a crystal with $x=0.35$, grown by electrocrystallization. The crystals were irradiated during different runs at the Grand Accélérateur National d'Ions Lourds (GANIL) in Caen, France. The YBa₂Cu₃O_{7- δ} crystals were irradiated with 5.8 GeV Pb ions; for all but one crystal, the beam was aligned parallel to the *c* axis. The final crystal (hereafter referred to as “Y30”) was irradiated at an angle of 30° with respect to the *c* axis, to a fluence of 1×10^{11} ions cm⁻², which corresponds to a matching field $B_\phi \equiv \Phi_0 n_d = 2$ T. The K_{0.35}Ba_{0.65}BiO₃ crystal was irradiated with 7.2 GeV Ta ions. The irradiation produced continuous amorphous columnar defects of radius $c_0 \approx 3.5$ nm. The irreversibility line $T_{irr}(H)$ of all crystals was measured as the onset temperature of the third harmonic of the ac transmittivity T_{H3} ,^{26,27} with the dc field aligned parallel to the defect direction. The irreversibility line of the “Y30” and K_{0.35}Ba_{0.65}BiO₃ crystal was also obtained from torque magnetometry (see Table II).

B. Torque measurements

Apart from the characterization of the pinning energy, torque measurements were also used to obtain the superconducting parameters of the two compounds under study (see Table I). The measurements on YBa₂Cu₃O_{7- δ} were performed on the same twinned single crystal (Y30) as that used in Ref. 28. The microtorque setup²⁸ was improved by the adjunction of a secondary magnetic field perpendicular to the main one, so that the plane in which the field is rotated could be chosen arbitrarily. The angle ϑ between this plane and the defect direction could be set with a resolution better than 0.1°. We set ϑ to zero $\pm 0.1^\circ$ by maximizing the pinning measured by the torque irreversibility along the defect direction (Fig. 1).

The mean-field upper critical field line $B_{c2}(T)$ was located using the slope of the equilibrium torque per unit volume. For small angles θ between the applied field and the *c* axis direction, this is given by

$$d\Gamma/d\theta \simeq HM_\perp(H), \quad (1)$$

where M_\perp is the magnetization for the field applied along the *c* axis.^{29–31} A plot of $H^{-1}d\Gamma/d\theta$, shown in Fig. 2, represents $M_\perp(H)$. For the lower temperatures, $H^{-1}d\Gamma/d\theta$ depends linearly on T , in agreement with the (mean-field) Abrikosov formula

TABLE II. Characteristics of single crystals used in this study. All crystals were either untwinned or twinned with a single twin boundary (TB) orientation.

	YBa ₂ Cu ₃ O _{7-δ} pristine	$B_\phi=1$ T	YBa ₂ Cu ₃ O _{7-δ} $B_\phi=2$ T	$B_\phi=5$ T	YBa ₂ Cu ₃ O _{7-δ} $B_\phi=2$ T 30°	K _{0.35} Ba _{0.65} BiO ₃ $B_\phi=2$ T
Dimensions (μm^3)	330×400 ×20	Triangle of base 650, height 530, thickness 20	430×510 ×20	200×450 ×20	130×337×18 “Y30”	120×45 ×30
Description	Untwinned rectangle	16 TB's \parallel base	TB's spaced by 10 μm	twinned	TB's spaced by 5 μm	tracks \parallel long dimension
$T_{c_p}^{max}(H=0)$ (K)	93.1	92.4	92.1	91.0	*	*
$T_{irr}(H=0)$ (K)	93.1	92.5	92.0	90.8	91.3	31.5
T_c^{MF} (K)	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.1	92.3	32.4

$$-M_\perp \approx \frac{\varepsilon_0}{\beta_A \Phi_0} (1-b) \quad (b \lesssim 1) \quad (2)$$

with $\beta_A=1.16$. According to Eq. (2), the zero intercepts of $H^{-1}d\Gamma/d\theta$ correspond to $T_c(H)$, i.e., the $B_{c2}(T)$ line. A plot of the zero intercepts for different fields yields the slope $dB_{c2}/dT=-2 \text{ TK}^{-1}$ and $\xi_{ab}(0)=1.37 \text{ nm}$, while dividing out the field dependence $1-b$ gives the line energy $\varepsilon_0(T)$. The inset (b) of Fig. 2 shows that $\varepsilon_0(T)$ does not depend on the field, as it should. The results were checked by plotting the scaled magnetization $H^{-1}(d\Gamma/d\theta)(tb)^{-2/3}$ as a function of the LLL parameter Q , see inset (c) of Fig. 2. The magnetization could be scaled using the experimental $dB_{c2}/dT=-2 \text{ TK}^{-1}$ and the mean-field critical temperature $T_c^{MF}=92.3 \text{ K}$. The linear portion of the $H^{-1}d\Gamma/d\theta$ curves falls in the regime $Q>10$, well outside the fluctuation-dominated region. The $B_{c2}(T)$ line, plotted in Fig. 4, the ξ_{ab} value deduced from it, and $d\varepsilon_0/dT$, which yields the penetration depth extrapolated to zero temperature $\lambda_{ab}(0)=120 \text{ nm}$, agree well with the results in the literature.³²

As was first shown in Ref. 28, to the best of our knowledge, and reproduced in the inset of Fig. 3, the equilibrium torque features a step of magnitude Γ_0 at the angle at which

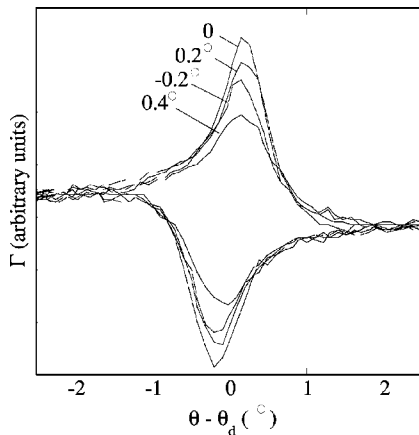


FIG. 1. YBa₂Cu₃O_{7- δ} : Torque signal for rotation angles θ close to the irradiation direction θ_d , for different angles ϑ between the plane of rotation of the magnetic field and the defects ($H=20 \text{ kOe}$, $T=88 \text{ K}$).

the field orientation coincides with the defect direction $\theta = \theta_d$. On both sides of the step, the torque signal depends linearly on the field angle, allowing Γ_0 to be determined from the extrapolation of the torque to $\theta - \theta_d = 0$ (Inset to Fig. 3). The main panel of Fig. 3 shows Γ_0 as function of temperature, for fields $0.5B_\phi < \mu_0 H < 2B_\phi$. The torque step decreases approximately linearly with temperature, with a roughly field-independent slope $d\Gamma_0/dT = -65 \pm 5 \text{ J m}^{-3} \text{ K}^{-1}$, and vanishes at the onset temperature $T_k(H)$ [or, conversely, at the field $H_k(T)$]. The locus of $T_k(H)$, as well as the irreversibility line $T_{irr}(H)$ and the $B_{c2}(T)$ line, are displayed in Fig. 4. Additional measurements on samples with $B_\phi=1 \text{ T}$ and $B_\phi=0.4 \text{ T}$ indicate that $T_k(H)$ depends weakly on the irradiation dose in this range of B_ϕ .

Concerning K_{0.35}Ba_{0.65}BiO₃, a discontinuity in the reversible torque signal, superimposed to some irreversibility along the track direction, can be put into evidence in a way similar to YBa₂Cu₃O_{7- δ} . The torque step again depends roughly linearly on temperature, with slope $d\Gamma_0/dT \approx -6 \pm 0.5 \times 10^2 \text{ J m}^{-3} \text{ K}^{-1}$ (Fig. 5). The $T_k(H)$ line is found to lie slightly above $T_{irr}(H)$ (Fig. 6).

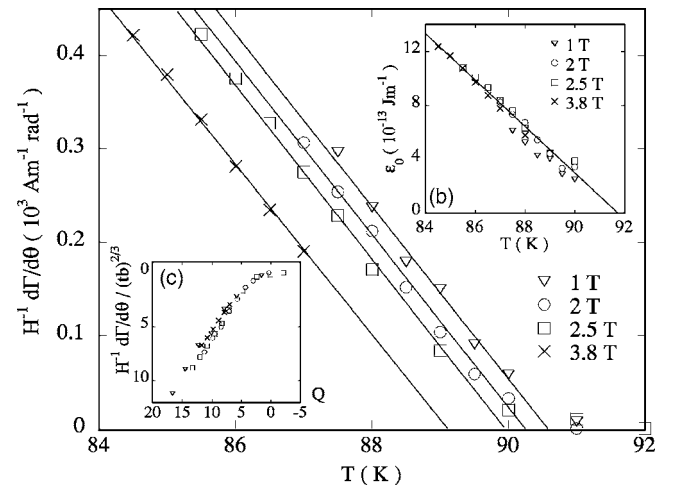


FIG. 2. YBa₂Cu₃O_{7- δ} : Slope $\partial\Gamma/\partial\theta$ of the torque signal for field along the c axis, divided by field. Lines are linear fits extrapolating to $T_c(H)$. Inset (b): line energy $\varepsilon_0(T)$ obtained by dividing out the field dependence from the data from the data in the main panel. Inset (c): Scaled magnetization $H^{-1}d\Gamma/d\theta/(tb)^{2/3}$ as function of the LLL parameter $Q=(1-b)(1-t^2)^{1/3}/(tb)^{2/3}Gi^{1/3}$.

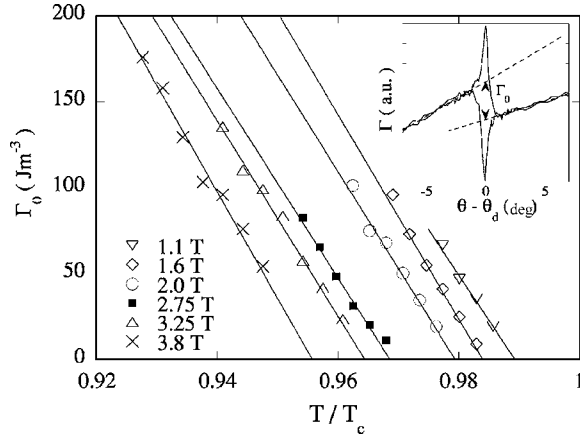


FIG. 3. $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{7-\delta}$: magnitude of the torque discontinuity at field alignment with the defect direction θ_d . Straight lines represent the extrapolation of the torque discontinuity to $T_k(H)$. The inset shows the torque curves for both directions of rotation at $\mu_0 H = 2$ T and $T = 0.97T_c$. It also shows the determination of the torque discontinuity Γ_0 by extrapolation of the linear signal to $\theta = 0$.

For both compounds, the temperature and field dependence of Γ_0 is found to be parametrized, at all but the lowest measuring fields ($\mu_0 H = 1.1$ T for Y30, 0.75 T for $\text{K}_{0.35}\text{Ba}_{0.65}\text{BiO}_3$), by the LLL parameter Q [see Figs. 8(a) and 8(b)]. All torque step data trace the same curve when divided by the free energy density $k_B T B / \Phi_0 \xi(0)$ and plotted vs Q , assuming the mean-field transition temperature to be $T_c^{MF} = 93.1$ K in $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{7-\delta}$ and 32.4 K in $\text{K}_{0.35}\text{Ba}_{0.65}\text{BiO}_3$. The condition for thermodynamic quantities to depend on the

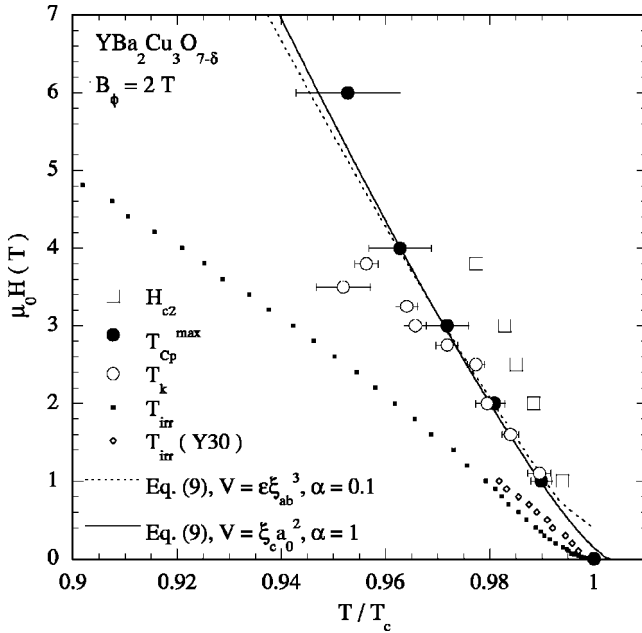


FIG. 4. $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{7-\delta}$: Comparison of the $H_{c2}(T)$ line (\square), $T_c^{max}(H)$ (\bullet), $T_k(H)$ (\circ), and $T_{irr}(H)$ (\diamond) for the two crystals with $n_d = 1 \times 10^{11}$ tracks cm^{-2} ($B_\phi = 2$ T). The drawn line denotes the locus of $|F_n - F_s(B) + n_i U_p(B)| = \alpha k_B T / V$, with $V = \epsilon a_0^2 \xi_{ab}$ and $\alpha = 1$ (see text). The dotted line shows the same, but choosing $V = \epsilon \xi_{ab}^3$ and $\alpha = 0.1$.

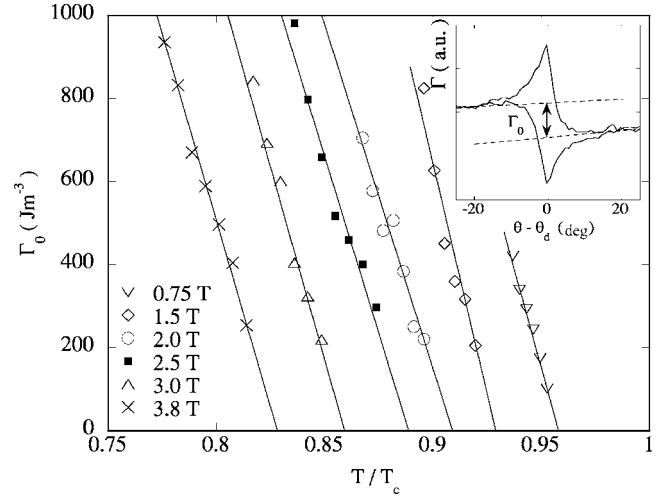


FIG. 5. $\text{K}_{0.35}\text{Ba}_{0.65}\text{BiO}_3$: Amplitude of the torque discontinuity Γ_0 for field alignment with the defect direction θ_d . Straight lines show the extrapolation of the torque step to $T_k(H)$. The inset shows the torque curves for both directions of rotation and the determination of the torque jump as the difference between the linear extrapolations of the torque from high angle to $\theta = 0$ (dotted lines). The applied field $\mu_0 H = 1.25$ T, the temperature $T = 0.92T_c$.

sole parameter Q is that the Landau level splitting $\sim 2T_c^{MF} h$ be greater than the strength of fluctuations $T_c^{MF}(2Gi)^{1/3}(ht)^{2/3}$ [with $h \equiv 2\pi \xi^2(0)B/\Phi_0 = B/T_c^{MF} / (\partial B_{c2}/\partial T)_{T=T_c^{MF}} = (\partial b^{-1}/\partial t)_{t=1}^{-1}$].³³ In $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{7-\delta}$, at the temperatures under investigation, this condition is satisfied for fields larger than 1 T. The failure of the low-field data to conform to the scaling might thus be due to Landau level degeneracy. In

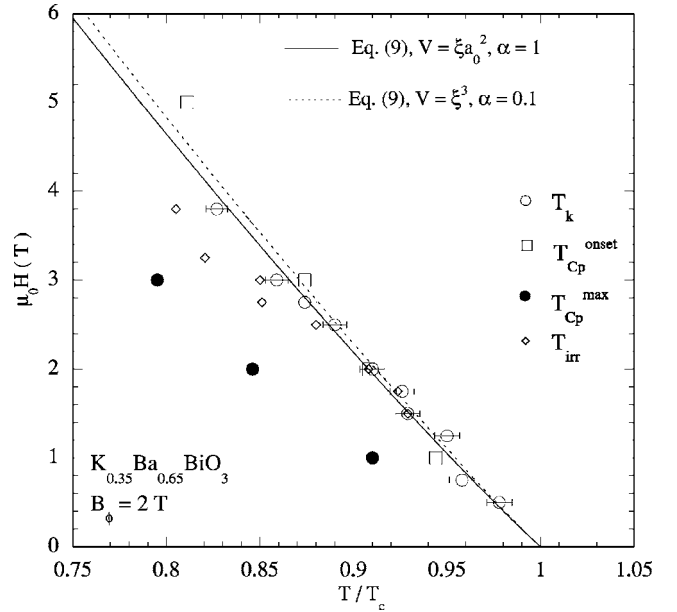


FIG. 6. $\text{K}_{0.35}\text{Ba}_{0.65}\text{BiO}_3$, $B_\phi = 2$ T: Comparison of the specific anomaly heat onset temperature $T_{Cp}^{onset}(H)$ (\square), the specific-heat maximum $T_{Cp}^{max}(H)$ (\bullet), $T_k(H)$ (\circ), and $T_{irr}(H)$ (\diamond). The drawn line denotes the locus of $|F_s(B) + n_i U_p(B) - F_n| = \alpha k_B T / V$, with $V = \epsilon a_0^2 \xi$ and $\alpha = 1$ (see text). The dotted line shows the same, but choosing $V = \xi^3$ and $\alpha = 0.1$.

$\text{K}_{0.35}\text{Ba}_{0.65}\text{BiO}_3$, however, the LLL condition is supposed to be satisfied at all fields investigated. The fact that the low-field data do not conform to the LLL scaling in this compound either, suggest another origin of the breakdown of scaling. Namely, the intrinsic inhomogeneity introduced by the randomly positioned columnar defects leads to a spread in local field-dependent critical temperatures to which the superconductor is sensitive at fields $B \lesssim B_\phi$.^{10,12} As a result, the effective T_c is not the real critical temperature but an average quantity (with a lower value) determined by the defect distribution. This effect was previously put into evidence in heavy-ion-irradiated $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2\text{CaCu}_2\text{O}_{8+\delta}$: at fields $0.2B_\phi < B < B_\phi$ the magnetization was found to approximately follow the LLL scaling relation but with an effective critical temperature 2 K lower than the mean-field T_c of the pristine sample. We suggest that a similar effect is responsible for the downward shift of the present 1 T data in Y30, and the 0.75 T data on the $\text{K}_{0.35}\text{Ba}_{0.65}\text{BiO}_3$ crystal, as well as for the difference in T_c^{MF} deduced for Y30 for fields along the tracks and fields along the c axis (in the latter case, the field component along the defects is smaller).

C. Specific heat

Specific-heat measurements have been performed on all $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{7-\delta}$ crystals (see Table II). The same measurement technique was employed as in Ref. 13. Well-defined specific-heat anomalies were observed in all crystals, in spite of the use of large irradiation doses (up to $B_\phi=5$ T).

In the pristine sample, the amplitude of the zero-field superconducting jump was of the order of 4% of the total specific heat, attesting to its very high quality. The anomaly presents the typical shape of the superconducting transition in the presence of strong thermal fluctuations for $H=0$, broadens for increasing H , and is shifted towards lower temperature (see Fig. 7). Sharp vortex lattice melting peaks are observed for $1 \text{ T} < H < 6 \text{ T}$ (see the inset of Fig. 7).^{9,34}

The presence of the amorphous columnar defects reduces the absolute temperature T_c^{max} at which the specific-heat maximum occurs in zero field (see Table II).³⁵ A lowering of the critical temperature after heavy-ion irradiation may occur as a result of “self-doping” of the intercolumn space by O ions expelled from the tracks,^{36,37} but no such effect was reported for $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{7-\delta}$. Rather, the columns may act by reducing the average zero field T_c at which the long range superconducting order can set in.^{10,12}

Turning to the specific-heat data in nonzero fields, we find that the columnar defects increase the (reduced) temperature $T_c^{max}(H)/T_c$ of the C_p maximum (Fig. 7). Furthermore, the specific-heat curves in magnetic fields become sharper after irradiation. Apparently, columnar defects suppress order parameter fluctuations in a magnetic field, even though the effect in $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{7-\delta}$ is weaker than that previously found in $\text{K}_x\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{BiO}_3$.^{13,14} No vortex lattice melting anomaly is observed in the irradiated crystals, nor is any other anomaly at, e.g., the irreversibility line.

Figure 4 shows that in $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{7-\delta}$, the maximum of the specific heat systematically coincides with the temperature T_k at which the torque signal from vortex pinning by the

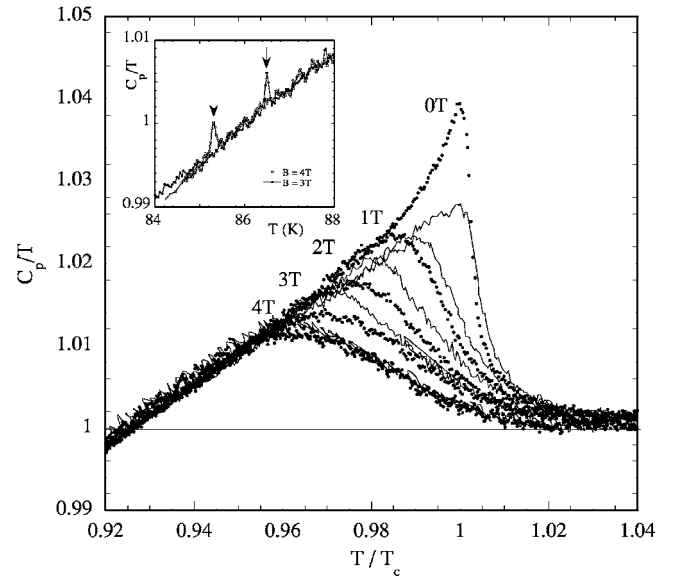


FIG. 7. $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{7-\delta}$: Normalized specific heat data on a pristine crystal (points), and on a crystal with $n_d = 1 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, i.e., $B_\phi = 2$ T (thin lines). In order to compare the two data sets, the temperature has been rescaled to $t = T/T_c$, and the specific heat to the normal state (phonon) contribution at T_c . The temperature dependence due to phonons was subtracted. The inset shows an enlargement of the specific heat curve measured on the pristine crystal in fields of 3 and 4 T.

columnar defects disappears. Thus, *vortex pinning by the columns is responsible for the upward shift of the superconducting transition*. This is obvious when one considers the shift for different columnar defect densities n_d (matching fields B_ϕ). Figure 9 shows that a higher density of columns leads to a higher T_c^{max} .

Figure 6 traces the onset temperature $T_c^{onset}(H)$ of the specific-heat anomaly measured in $\text{K}_{0.35}\text{Ba}_{0.65}\text{BiO}_3$,^{13,14} along with the $T_k(H)$ - and $T_{irr}(H)$ lines obtained here. In the bismuthate compound the two latter lines coincide with the specific-heat onset, which is much sharper than the one in $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{7-\delta}$. This attests to the fact that in this compound, the effect of the columnar defects is important enough to not only remain present up to $H_{c2}(T)$, but to actually determine the position of the upper critical field line (see also Refs. 13 and 14).

In the LLL scenario, the specific heat in magnetic fields should behave as $C_p/T = F(Q)$, with F a universal scaling function.^{20,22} Figures 8(c) and 8(d) shows that the location in the (H, T) plane of characteristic features of C_p are satisfactorily described by $Q = \text{const}$. For example, vortex lattice melting in the pristine crystal occurs at constant $Q = 7.9$,²³ and the position of the maximum at $Q = 3.2$. However, as in Refs. 20, 38, and 39, the magnitude of $\Delta C_p/T = C_p - C_N$ does not scale as expected, whatever the choice for the normal contribution (C_N) [see Figs. 8(c) and 8(d)].

III. DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

A. Determination of the pinning energy

The torque exerted by a perpendicular magnetic-field component on the trapped vortices allows one to measure the

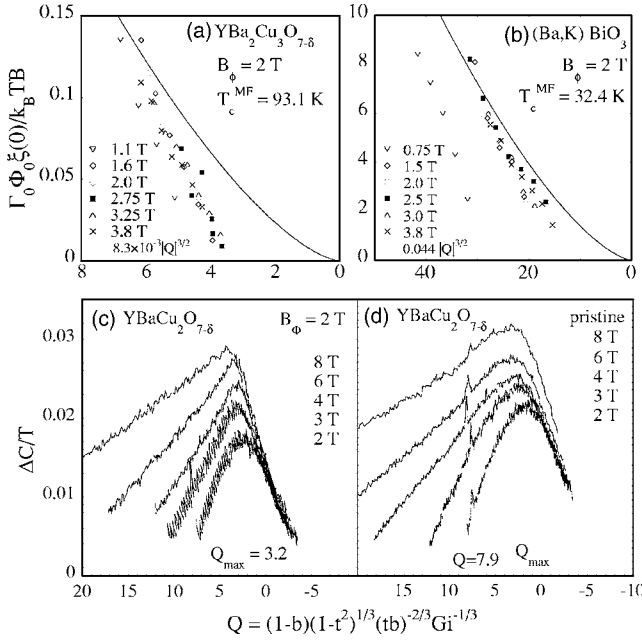


FIG. 8. Lowest Landau level scaling of the torque (a) and (b) and specific heat data (c) and (d). (a) Scaled torque jump, measured on YBa₂Cu₃O_{7-δ} crystal Y30, versus LLL parameter Q (see text). The parameter $T_c^{MF} = 93.1$ K. (b) Scaled torque jump, measured on the Ba_{0.65}K_{0.35}BiO₃ crystal with $B_\phi = 2$ T, versus Q , with $T_c^{MF} = 32.4$ K. (c) C/T versus Q for irradiated YBa₂Cu₃O_{7-δ} with $B_\phi = 2$ T. (d) C/T versus Q for pristine YBa₂Cu₃O_{7-δ}.

energy gain due to vortex localization on the columnar defects,⁴¹ i.e., the pinning energy. Writing out the torque step $\Gamma_0 \approx H_\perp M_\parallel - H_\parallel M_\perp|_{\theta=\theta_d} = -H_\parallel \partial G / \partial B_\perp$ shows that it is a measurement of the energy per unit length $E_k = \Phi_0 \partial G / \partial B_\perp$ of vortex kinks joining different defects (G is the Gibbs free energy). In the limit of *isolated* flux lines, $\Gamma_0 \approx 2E_k / a_0^2$, where $a_0 \approx (\Phi_0 / B)^{1/2}$ is the flux line spacing. The kink energy $E_k = (\frac{1}{2} U_p \varepsilon_l)^{1/2}$, where U_p is the pinning energy of the defect per unit length, and ε_l is the vortex line tension.³ For a single-vortex line, the pinning energy can be written as³

$$U_p = \frac{k_B^2 T^2}{4 \varepsilon_l \xi^2} \beta \quad (\beta \gg 1) \quad (3)$$

$$U_p = \frac{k_B^2 T^2}{4 \varepsilon_l \xi^2} \beta \exp(-\pi / \sqrt{\beta}) \quad (\beta \ll 1). \quad (4)$$

The pinning strength β can be approximated as $\beta_{core} = (c_0^2 \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_l / k_B^2 T^2) (1-b)^2$ for vortex core pinning (for $c_0 \ll \xi$) and $\beta = \beta_{em} = (\xi^2 \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_l / k_B^2 T^2) (1-b)$ for electromagnetic pinning ($c_0 \gg \xi$).³ The exponential factor in Eq. (4) expresses the reduction of the pinning energy due to vortex line wandering when $\beta \ll 1$. As a consequence, the torque jump

$$\Gamma_0 = \frac{k_B T}{\sqrt{2} a_0^2 \xi} \beta^{1/2} \quad (\beta \gg 1) \quad (5)$$

$$\Gamma_0 = \frac{k_B T}{\sqrt{2} a_0^2 \xi} \beta^{1/2} \exp(-\pi / \beta^{1/2}) \quad (\beta \ll 1) \quad (6)$$

is a direct measure of the pinning strength β . Note that in the *single-vortex limit*, the dimensionless torque plotted in Figs. 8(a) and 8(b) would directly correspond to the square-root of the pinning strength β .

In practice though, experiments are rarely carried out in the isolated vortex limit. At high fields, only a fraction $N_l = 1 - \exp(-a_0^2 n_d) \approx B_\phi / B$ of the vortices are trapped by the columns. Then we can write

$$\Gamma_0 = \frac{k_B T B_\phi}{\sqrt{2} \Phi_0 \xi} \beta^{1/2} \quad (\beta \gg 1); \quad (7)$$

taking $\beta = \beta_{core}$, we can rewrite this as the “mean-field expression”

$$\frac{\Phi_0 \xi(0)}{k_B T B} \Gamma_0 = \frac{c_0}{4 \pi \xi(0)} \frac{B_\phi}{B_{c2}(0)} |Q|^{3/2} \quad (\beta \gg 1). \quad (8)$$

In other words, in high fields the torque jump normalized by the energy density scale $k_B T / a_0^2 \xi(0)$ is expected to follow an expression that only depends on the LLL scaling parameter Q . Note that the functional dependence on temperature and field following the LLL parameter is only followed *provided vortex line wandering is not important* ($\beta \gg 1$). The exponential factor in Eq. (6) related to vortex line wandering would spoil the scaling, because its argument cannot be expressed as a function of Q . The irrelevance of line wandering is slightly surprising, for our experiments are carried out at high temperatures at which it is expected to be relevant.^{2,4,6} However, experiment unambiguously shows that this is not the case. In other words, a description of pinning in terms of vortex line fluctuations only (i.e., the London model) is *not* a good starting point for the description of vortex physics in heavy-ion-irradiated high temperature superconductors in Tesla fields, regardless of their anisotropy. The reason is that vortex line fluctuations can be interpreted as the result of superposing thermally generated vortex loops on regular, field-generated vortices.⁴² At high fields at which the LLL condition $4B \xi^2(0) / \Phi_0 > Gi$ is satisfied, thermal vortices cannot be excited, as these imply Landau-level degeneracy.³³ Rather, our data show that the fluctuation of the order parameter amplitude must be considered when describing pinning in the vortex liquid, as was already suggested in Ref. 40.

The importance of order parameter amplitude fluctuations to pinning becomes apparent when we compare expression (8) to the experimental data, see Figs. 8(a) and 8(b). For YBa₂Cu₃O_{7-δ}, the experimental torque lies below a putative $|Q|^{3/2}$ -behavior (8). Note that the absolute value of the experimental torque is larger than expected: the prefactor in Eq. (8) $[c_0 / 4 \pi \xi(0)] B_\phi / B_{c2}(0) = 5 \times 10^{-3}$. This discrepancy can be attributed to experimental uncertainty in the value of the effective track radius c_0 and $B_{c2}(0)$. The temperature dependence of the experimental data is consistent with either an exponential $[a_0^2 \xi(0) / k_B T] \Gamma_0 \propto e^{-Q}$, or with a power-law drop $[a_0^2 \xi(0) / k_B T] \Gamma_0 \propto Q^4$, or with a polynomial in Q , but there is no sign of divergent behavior on approaching the irreversibility line.⁴³ In K_{0.35}Ba_{0.65}BiO₃, the experimental pinning

energy is even larger. It closely follows $|Q|^{3/2}$ (8), indicating that fluctuations have little importance due to the small Ginzburg number of $K_{0.35}Ba_{0.65}BiO_3$.

B. Shift of the specific-heat maximum

We finish by showing that vortex core pinning by the columnar defects, such as described by Eq. (8), leads to a correct estimate of the specific-heat shift in both $YBa_2Cu_3O_{7-\delta}$ and $K_{0.35}Ba_{0.65}BiO_3$, and may thus account for the free energy gain obtained from pinning. We adopt the procedure of Ref. 14, in which the field-angle dependence and the defect density-dependent shift of the onset temperature $T_{C_p}^{onset}(H)$ in $K_xBa_{1-x}BiO_3$ was well described *quantitatively*. To estimate $T_{C_p}^{onset}(H)$, we add the free energy change $n_t U_p(B)$ from pinning to the free energy difference $F_n - F_s(B) = (1/2)\mu_0 H_{c2}^2(1-b)^2$ of the normal and superconducting states of the pristine material, and equate^{14,44}

$$|F_n - F_s(B) + n_t U_p(B)| = \alpha \frac{k_B T}{V}. \quad (9)$$

Here $n_t = N_t a_0^{-2}$ is the areal density of vortices trapped on a columnar defect, U_p is the average pinning energy per vortex per unit length, given by Eq. (3), $V = \varepsilon \xi^3$ is the coherence volume, and $\alpha \leq 1$. In Ref. 14, Eq. (9) was found to quantitatively reproduce all lines $[T_{irr}(H), T_k(H), T_{C_p}^{onset}(H)]$ if one chooses U_p to be given by the expression for electromagnetic pinning, Eq. (4) with $\beta = \beta_{em}$ and $\alpha \approx 1$. There is some latitude in the choice of parameters: the dotted line in Fig. 6 shows that similar good agreement can be obtained with $\beta = \beta_{core}$ and $\alpha = 0.1$.

We find that the position of the $T_{C_p}^{max}$ line in $YBa_2Cu_3O_{7-\delta}$ can also be described in this way. The dotted line in Fig. 4 shows the solution of Eq. (9) with parameters for $YBa_2Cu_3O_{7-\delta}$, the pinning energy as given by Eq. (4) with $\beta = \beta_{core}$ and $\alpha = 0.1$.

Another approach is to choose the correlation volume $V = \varepsilon a_0^2 \xi$ rather than $\varepsilon \xi^3$. In the absence of columnar defects ($n_t = 0$), Eq. (9) can then be reduced to

$$Q^{3/2} = 4\pi\sqrt{2}\alpha, \quad (10)$$

which, for $\alpha = 1.25$ ($Q = 7.9$), perfectly describes the position of the vortex lattice melting line (see Fig. 9). In the presence of columnar defects, one again adds the free energy gain $n_t U_p$. Taking the same expressions $U_p = (c_0/2\xi)^2 \varepsilon_0(1-b)^2$ and $n_t = B_\phi/\Phi_0$ used to derive Eq. (8), Eq. (9) becomes

$$Q^{3/2} = \frac{4\pi\sqrt{2}\alpha}{1 + B_\phi/B_{c2}(0)}. \quad (11)$$

In other words, the criterion (9) takes the form “ $Q = \text{const.}$ ” where the constant depends on the density of columnar defects. In order to describe the shift of the specific-heat maximum with B_ϕ , we adopt the critical temperature $T_c^{MF} = 93.1$ K obtained from the scaling of the torque and the specific heat, and evaluate

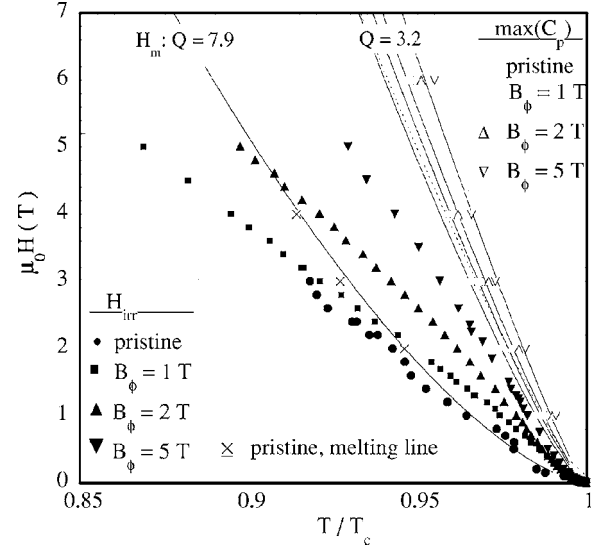


FIG. 9. $YBa_2Cu_3O_{7-\delta}$: Closed symbols denote the irreversibility lines $H_{irr}(T)$ determined from the onset of the third harmonic transmittivity, for single crystals with $B_\phi = 0$ (\bullet), $B_\phi = 1$ T (\blacksquare), $B_\phi = 2$ T (\blacktriangle), and $B_\phi = 5$ T (\blacktriangledown). Open symbols (\circ , \square , \triangle , \triangledown) correspond to the $T_{C_p}^{max}$ line tracing the temperature of the specific-heat maximum, for the same crystals. The drawn lines denote the solution of Eq. (12), for matching fields $B_\phi = 0, 1, 2$, and 5 T (see text). The dotted line shows an evaluation of criterion (9), choosing $V = \varepsilon \xi^3$ and $\alpha = 0.1$, for $B_\phi = 1$ T only. The crossed squares depict the vortex lattice melting line of the pristine crystal, which is well described by $Q = 7.9$.

$$Q = 3.2/[1 + B_\phi/B_{c2}(0)]^{2/3} \quad (12)$$

so as to recover the correct position of the specific-heat maximum for $B_\phi = 0$ (see Fig. 8). The dependence (12) well describes the upwards shift of the specific-heat maximum in a magnetic field (Fig. 9). Thus, we find that the incorporation of the pinning energy in the free energy difference between the normal and superconducting states satisfactorily describes the evolution of the specific heat as a function of defect density.

IV. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Thermodynamic measurements in the vortex liquid of heavy-ion-irradiated $YBa_2Cu_3O_{7-\delta}$ show that, as in $K_xBa_{1-x}BiO_3$, the reduction of the average free energy of the superconductor due to vortex pinning on columnar defects remains important all the way into the regime of strong order parameter amplitude fluctuations. Notably, the effect of pinning on the free energy is sufficient to shift the superconducting transition, as measured by the heat capacity, further upwards as the defect density increases. The scaling of the pinning energy with the LLL parameter Q shows that pinning is affected by fluctuations of the overall order parameter amplitude. These should therefore be taken into account in any description of pinning in the vortex liquid—a model based on vortex line positional fluctuations only is bound to be inadequate. However, due to the lower Ginzburg number, order parameter fluctuations are much less important in the

bismuthate superconductor than in $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{7-\delta}$.

This brings us to the final point, which is the Bose-glass transition. Our results indicate that depinning of vortices from columnar defects due to line wandering is not likely to be a very effective mechanism for this transition. On the other hand, fluctuations of the overall order parameter amplitude are also expected to become unimportant at, or near to, the Bose-glass transition. We note that, contrary to the melting line in the pristine crystals, the irreversibility line (and especially its high-field part) *cannot* be described as a line of constant Q and therefore does not satisfy LLL scaling. We therefore suggest that another delocalization mechanism drives the Bose-glass transition. This could be, for example, the vortex delocalization due to variations of the pinning potential. Analogously to the electronic mobility in disordered semiconductors, the most weakly bound vortices could be delocalized at a much lower temperature than the bulk of the vortex matter.⁵ Another possibility is that the plastic properties of the vortex ensemble play a much more impor-

tant role than hitherto considered. For example, the trapped vortex ensemble could constitute a polycrystal, vortex delocalization taking place on the grain boundaries. In both cases, another lower energy scale than the average pinning energy is involved in vortex delocalization at T_{irr} , a scale that manifests itself through the large separation between T_{irr} and $[T_k(H), T_{C_p}(H)]$ lines in $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{7-\delta}$.

The situation in cubic $\text{K}_x\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{BiO}_3$ seems to be different. We have shown that the disappearance of pinning by columnar defects in this compound happens indistinguishably close to the superconducting-to-normal boundary. It means that in this compound, vortices are neither depinned, nor delocalized at all, and the Bose-glass phase subsists up to the temperature at which superconductivity disappears altogether.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are very grateful to F. Holtzberg for providing the $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{7-\delta}$ crystals.

-
- ¹D. R. Nelson and V. M. Vinokur, Phys. Rev. Lett. **68**, 2398 (1992); D. R. Nelson and V. M. Vinokur, Phys. Rev. B **48**, 13060 (1993).
 - ²A. V. Samoilov, M. V. Feigel'man, M. Konczykowski, and F. Holtzberg, Phys. Rev. Lett. **76**, 2798 (1996); M. Konczykowski and A. V. Samoilov, *ibid.* **78**, 1830 (1997).
 - ³G. Blatter, M. V. Feigel'man, V. B. Geshkenbein, A. I. Larkin, and V. M. Vinokur, Rev. Mod. Phys. **66**, 1125 (1994).
 - ⁴L. Krusin-Elbaum, L. Civale, G. Blatter, A. D. Marwick, F. Holtzberg, and C. Feild, Phys. Rev. Lett. **72**, 1914 (1994); A. V. Samoilov and M. Konczykowski, *ibid.* **75**, 186 (1995); L. Krusin-Elbaum, G. Blatter, and L. Civale, *ibid.* **75**, 187 (1995).
 - ⁵A. I. Larkin and V. M. Vinokur, Phys. Rev. Lett. **75**, 4666 (1995).
 - ⁶G. Blatter and V. B. Geshkenbein, *Vortex Matter, The Physics of Superconductors*, Vol. 1: Conventional and High- T_c Superconductors (Springer, Berlin, 2003), p. 726.
 - ⁷H. Safar, P. L. Gammel, D. A. Huse, D. J. Bishop, J. P. Rice, and D. M. Ginsberg, Phys. Rev. Lett. **69**, 824 (1992).
 - ⁸W. K. Kwok, S. Fleshler, U. Welp, V. M. Vinokur, J. Downey, G. W. Crabtree, and M. M. Miller, Phys. Rev. Lett. **69**, 3370 (1992).
 - ⁹A. Schilling, R. A. Fisher, N. E. Phillips, U. Welp, D. Dasgupta, W. K. Kwok, and G. W. Crabtree, Nature (London) **382**, 791 (1996).
 - ¹⁰C. J. van der Beek, M. Konczykowski, T. W. Li, P. H. Kes, and W. Benoit, Phys. Rev. B **54**, R792 (1996).
 - ¹¹C. J. van der Beek, M. Konczykowski, R. J. Drost, P. H. Kes, N. Chikumoto, and S. Bouffard, Phys. Rev. B **61**, 4259 (2000).
 - ¹²G. M. Braverman, S. A. Gredeskul, and Y. Avishai, Phys. Rev. B **65**, 054512 (2002).
 - ¹³C. Marcenat, S. Blanchard, J. Marcus, L. M. Paulius, C. J. van der Beek, M. Konczykowski, and T. Klein, Phys. Rev. Lett. **90**, 037004 (2003).
 - ¹⁴T. Klein, C. Marcenat, S. Blanchard, J. Marcus, C. Bourbonnais, R. Brusetti, C. J. van der Beek, and M. Konczykowski, Phys. Rev. Lett. **92**, 037005 (2004).
 - ¹⁵W. Jiang, N.-C. Yeh, D. S. Reed, U. Kriplani, D. A. Beam, M. Konczykowski, T. A. Tombrello, and F. Holtzberg, Phys. Rev. Lett. **72**, 550 (1994).
 - ¹⁶L. M. Paulius, J. A. Fendrich, W. K. Kwok, A. E. Koshelev, V. M. Vinokur, G. W. Crabtree, and B. G. Glagola, Phys. Rev. B **56**, 913 (1997).
 - ¹⁷J.-T. Kim, Y. K. Park, J.-C. Park, H. R. Lim, S. Y. Shim, D. H. Kim, W. N. Kang, J. H. Park, T. S. Hahn, S. S. Choi, W. C. Lee, J. D. Hettinger, and K. E. Gray, Phys. Rev. B **57**, 7499 (1998).
 - ¹⁸W. K. Kwok, L. M. Paulius, V. M. Vinokur, A. M. Petrean, R. M. Ronningen, and G. W. Crabtree, Phys. Rev. B **58**, 14594 (1998).
 - ¹⁹R. Ikeda, T. Ohmi, and T. Tsuneto, J. Phys. Soc. Jpn. **58**, 1377 (1989).
 - ²⁰U. Welp, S. Fleshler, W. K. Kwok, R. A. Klemm, V. M. Vinokur, J. Downey, B. Veal, and G. W. Crabtree, Phys. Rev. Lett. **67**, 3180 (1991).
 - ²¹R. Šašik and D. Stroud, Phys. Rev. Lett. **75**, 2582 (1995).
 - ²²D. Li and B. Rosenstein, Phys. Rev. Lett. **86**, 3618 (2001); B. Rosenstein, Phys. Rev. B **60**, 4268 (1999).
 - ²³D. Li and B. Rosenstein, Phys. Rev. B **65**, 220504(R) (2002).
 - ²⁴G. P. Mikitik and E. H. Brandt, Phys. Rev. B **68**, 054509 (2003).
 - ²⁵F. Holtzberg and C. Feild, Eur. J. Solid State Inorg. Chem. **27**, 107 (1990).
 - ²⁶M. Konczykowski, Physica C **209**, 247 (1993).
 - ²⁷C. J. van der Beek, M. Konczykowski, V. M. Vinokur, G. W. Crabtree, T. W. Li, and P. H. Kes, Phys. Rev. B **51**, 15492 (1995).
 - ²⁸B. Hayani, S. T. Johnson, L. Fruchter, and C. J. van der Beek, Phys. Rev. B **61**, 717 (2000).
 - ²⁹G. Le Bras, L. Fruchter, V. Vulcanescu, V. Viallet, A. Bertinotti, A. Forget, J. Hammann, F.-F. Marucco, and D. Colson, Physica C **271**, 205 (1996).
 - ³⁰Zhidong Hao and J. R. Clem, Phys. Rev. B **43**, 7622 (1991).
 - ³¹A. Buzdin and D. Feinberg, Physica C **220**, 74 (1994).
 - ³²J. E. Sonier, J. H. Brewer, and R. F. Kiefl, Rev. Mod. Phys. **72**, 769 (2000).

- ³³R. Ikeda, J. Phys. Soc. Jpn. **64**, 1683 (1995).
- ³⁴F. Bouquet, C. Marcenat, E. Steep, R. Calemczuk, W. K. Kwok, U. Welp, G. W. Crabtree, R. A. Fisher, N. E. Phillips, and A. Schilling, Nature (London) **411**, 448 (2001).
- ³⁵C. J. van der Beek, T. Klein, C. Marcenat, R. Brusetti, A. Vestergren, M. Wallin, S. Teitel, and H. Weber (unpublished).
- ³⁶A. Pomar, Z. Konstantinovic, L. Martel, Z. Z. Li, and H. Raffy, Phys. Rev. Lett. **85**, 2809 (2000).
- ³⁷M. Li, C. J. van der Beek, M. Konczykowski, H. W. Zandbergen, and P. H. Kes, Phys. Rev. B **66**, 014535 (2002).
- ³⁸T. Klein, A. Conde-Gallardo, I. Joumard, J. Marcus, C. J. van der Beek, and M. Konczykowski, Phys. Rev. B **61**, R3830 (2000).
- ³⁹E. Janod, A. Junod, K.-Q. Wang, G. Triscone, R. Calemczuk, and J.-Y. Henry, Physica C **234**, 269 (1994); A. Junod, E. Bonjour, R. Calemczuk, J.-Y. Henry, J. Muller, G. Triscone, and J.-C. Vallier, *ibid.* **194-196**, 1499 (1994).
- ⁴⁰R. Ikeda, J. Phys. Soc. Jpn. **65**, 3998 (1996).
- ⁴¹R. J. Drost, C. J. van der Beek, J. A. Heijn, M. Konczykowski, and P. H. Kes, Phys. Rev. B **58**, R615 (1998).
- ⁴²A. K. Nguyen and A. Sudbø, Phys. Rev. B **60**, 15307 (1999).
- ⁴³Z. Tešanovic and I. F. Herbut, Phys. Rev. B **50**, 10389 (1994).
- ⁴⁴J. R. Cooper, J. W. Loram, and J. M. Wade, Phys. Rev. B **51**, 6179 (1995).