

Search for New High-Entropy Superconductors with High Upper Critical Fields

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High-entropy alloy (HEA) superconductors have attracted considerable attention owing to their remarkable tolerance to chemical disorder and promising superconducting properties. However, most reported type-A HEA superconductors exhibit upper critical fields, $\mu_0 H_{c2}(0)$, below 12 T, limiting their potential for high-field applications [1, 2]. In this work, we present a systematic search for new NbTi-based and Ti-rich HEA superconductors designed to enhance the upper critical field by exploiting the favorable superconducting properties of the Nb-Ti system. Polycrystalline alloys were synthesized by arc melting and characterized using X-ray diffraction, electron microscopy, electrical resistivity, magnetic susceptibility, and specific heat measurements.

The first stage of this study led to the discovery of the $\text{Nb}_{0.34}\text{Ti}_{0.33}\text{Zr}_{0.14}\text{Ta}_{0.11}\text{Hf}_{0.08}$ HEA, which crystallizes in a single-phase bcc structure and exhibits bulk type-II superconductivity with a critical temperature of 7.5 K and an upper critical field $\mu_0 H_{c2}(0) = 12.2$ T, among the highest values reported for conventional type-A HEA superconductors [3].

Building on this result, a new family of Ti-rich HEA superconductors, $\text{Ti}_{0.5}(\text{ZrNbHfTa})_{0.5}$ and $\text{Ti}_{0.5}(\text{VNbHfTa})_{0.5}$, was developed. Despite containing a majority of elements that crystallize in the hcp structure, both alloys form a single-phase bcc solid solution and display robust bulk superconductivity with $T_c \approx 6$ K. Specific heat measurements combined with Werthamer-Helfand-Hohenberg analysis yielded exceptionally high upper critical fields of 13.5 T and 12.8 T, respectively [4]. The value of 13.5 T observed for $\text{Ti}_{0.5}(\text{ZrNbHfTa})_{0.5}$ represents one of the highest reliably determined upper critical fields among HEA superconductors and approaches those of commercial Nb-Ti alloys.

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References

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