

# Development of High-Entropy-Type REBCO Superconductor with Multiple Sites Substitution (Y, Gd, Dy, Yb)<sub>0.25</sub>Ba<sub>2-x</sub>Sr<sub>x</sub>Cu<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7-δ</sub>

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High-entropy alloys (HEA) are typically defined as alloys with over five principal elements with concentrations between 5 and 35at%, resulting in high configurational mixing entropy. They have been reported to exhibit excellent mechanical properties because of local lattice distortion that greatly contributes to solid solution strengthening [1]. Apart from the “alloys”, we have been developing High-Entropy-Type (HE-Type) “compounds” by incorporating the HEA concept into the specific crystal sites. So far, we have been developing HE-type REBa<sub>2</sub>Cu<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7-δ</sub> with multi-element solid solution for RE sites to improve the superconducting properties of REBa<sub>2</sub>Cu<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7-δ</sub> [2–5].

Recently, the improvement of mechanical properties against the high energy particles irradiation, which originated from the increase of migration barrier by the large atomic distortion and disorder, was reported in HEA [6]. This result motivated us to expect the acquisition of new functionality such as high irradiation resistance against high energy particles such as neutron for HE-type REBCO. To date, we have found that HE-type REBCO superconductors have high irradiation resistance in superconducting transition temperature against the He ion irradiation [5], suggesting that these should be promising candidate materials for superconducting magnets application in a next-generation nuclear fusion reactor.

In this study, we introduced simultaneously substitution of Sr for Ba sites with multi-element solid solution of RE sites (Fig. 1a). HE-type REBa<sub>2-x</sub>Sr<sub>x</sub>Cu<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7-δ</sub> thin films were prepared using a pulsed laser deposition (PLD) method, and the superconducting properties were evaluated before and after He ion irradiation. As a result, the HE-type samples retained their superconducting state even after high irradiation damage where the superconductivity disappeared in YBCO (Fig. 1b). We will discuss the multiple-site substitution on the superconducting properties before and after irradiation.

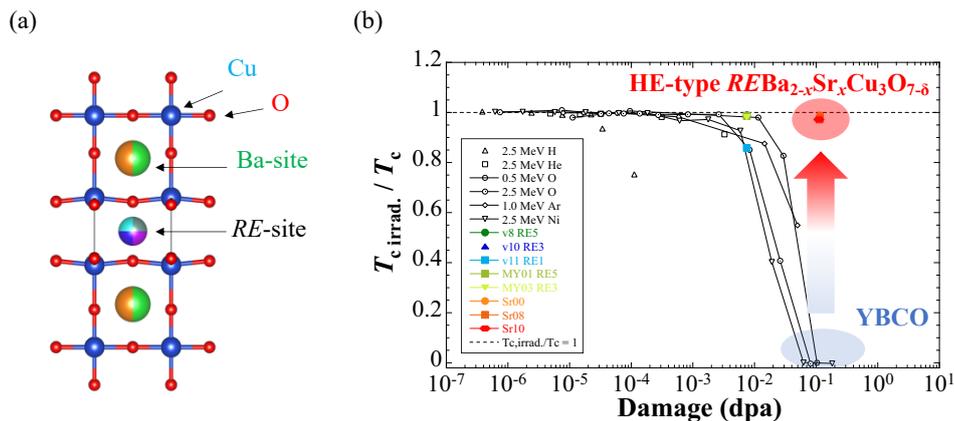


Fig. 1 (a) Crystal structure and (b)  $T_c$  vs Damage of HE-type REBa<sub>2-x</sub>Sr<sub>x</sub>Cu<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7-δ</sub>.

## References

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