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## Pinning regimes and modeling of flux trapping relevant to HTS in the radiation environment of fusion reactors

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It is crucial to immobilize magnetic vortices threading the superconductors. Capturing vortex pinning from microscopic interactions with defects poses a very difficult yet insightful task. The theory of strong vortex pinning provides the necessary starting point. We revisit the different regimes of strong-pinning theory and investigate them using large-scale numerical solutions of the time-dependent Ginzburg-Landau equations [1-3]. We explore the magnetic-field dependence of the critical current density,  $j_c(B)$ , for superconductors containing defects with different sizes and densities. In a wide parameter range, the vortex configuration is disordered and  $j_c(B)$  features a power-law decay, where the power index decreases with the particle density. We find a first-order transition of the pinning ground state towards double-occupancy of defects leading to a non-monotonic pin-breaking force and peak effect. Our results provide a framework investigating pinning properties of irradiated materials in fusion applications.

[1] RW et al., Physical Review B 93 064515 (2016) [✉](#)

[2] RW et al., Superconductor Science and Technology 31 014001 (2017) [✉](#)

[3] RW et al., Physical Review B 98 054517 (2018)

**Author:** WILLA, Roland (HES-SO Valais/Wallis)

**Presenter:** WILLA, Roland (HES-SO Valais/Wallis)

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