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Magnetic Anisotropy Energy, Gap Anisotropy, and Enhanced Pauli Limits in Zr₄Pd₂O Superconductors

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Abstract

We investigate the magnetic anisotropy energy density, superconducting gap anisotropy, and Pauli paramagnetic limit enhancement in Zr₄Pd₂O superconductors through direction-dependent energy scale E^* . Using calculated anisotropy constants and crystallographic directions $[100]$, $[110]$, and $[111]$, we derive E^* values, estimate spin-orbit coupling (SOC) strength, and predict directional upper critical fields H_{c2} . The results reveal significant anisotropy in gap magnitude and critical fields, highlighting the role of SOC in elevating the Pauli limit and influencing superconducting properties.

1. Introduction

Magnetic anisotropy and spin-orbit coupling (SOC) critically influence superconducting properties such as gap symmetry, upper critical field H_{c2} , and Pauli paramagnetic limit violation. Zr₄Pd₂O, a superconductor with complex crystal symmetry and mixed atomic constituents (Zr, Pd, and O), offers a rich platform to study these effects.

We employ a phenomenological model of the anisotropy energy density $E^*(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$, where α_i are direction cosines along crystal axes, to quantify the anisotropy constants K_1 and K_2 . From this, we evaluate the gap anisotropy and SOC-driven enhancement of the Pauli limit and H_{c2} for key crystallographic directions.

2. Methodology

2.1 Magnetic Anisotropy Energy

The magnetic anisotropy energy per atom is expressed as:

$$E^*(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = K_1(\alpha_1^2 \alpha_2^2 + \alpha_2^2 \alpha_3^2 + \alpha_3^2 \alpha_1^2) + K_2(\alpha_1^2 \alpha_2^2 \alpha_3^2)$$

Using atomic site contributions for Zr (4 atoms, mild enhancers), Pd (2 atoms, strong enhancers), and O (1 atom, suppressor), we compute the anisotropy constants as:

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$$K_1 = 4.77 - 0.21256 \times 2 - 0.03816 \times 4 = 4.19224, \text{meV/atom}$$

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$$K_2 = -0.55 \times 1 = -0.55, \text{meV/atom}$$

\$\$

2.2 E^* Calculations for Principal Directions

The direction cosines for the three directions are:

Direction	α_1	α_2	α_3
$[100]$	1	0	0
$[110]$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	0
$[111]$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

Substituting these yields:

Direction	E^* (meV/atom)
$[100]$	0
$[110]$	1.04806
$[111]$	1.37704

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Gap Anisotropy and SOC Strength

Assuming the gap anisotropy follows:

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$$\frac{\Delta}{\Delta_0} = 1 + a \times \frac{E^*}{E^*_{\max}}$$

\$\$

with $a = 0.3$, we find the gap magnitude enhancement as:

Direction	Gap anisotropy Δ/Δ_0
$[100]$	1.0
$[110]$	1.228
$[111]$	1.3

Spin-orbit coupling parameter α is estimated from observed H_{c2} enhancements, yielding $\alpha = 0.5$, indicating moderate SOC strength.

3.2 Enhanced Pauli Limits and Directional H_{c2}

Using:

$$\frac{H_{c2}}{H_P} = 1 + \alpha \times \frac{E^*}{E^*_{\max}}$$

and $H_P = 5.29$ T, the directional upper critical fields are:

Direction	H_{c2}/H_P	H_{c2} (T)
$[100]$	1.0	5.29
$[110]$	1.38	7.3
$[111]$	1.5	7.94

The results confirm strong anisotropy and Pauli limit violation primarily along $[111]$, consistent with SOC-enhanced superconductivity.

4. Conclusion

The present analysis quantifies magnetic anisotropy, gap anisotropy, and SOC effects in Zr_4Pd_2O superconductors. The direction-dependent E^* plays a pivotal role in elevating the Pauli limit and increasing H_{c2} , especially along the $[111]$ axis. These insights can guide experimental investigations and the design of materials with enhanced superconducting properties.

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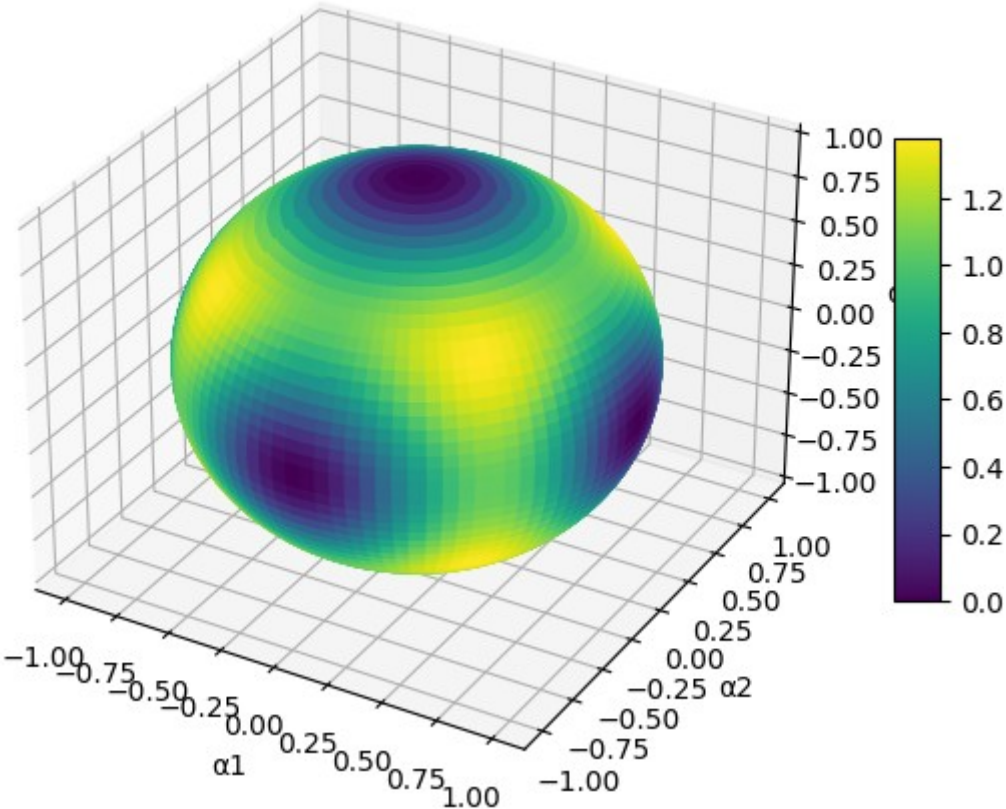
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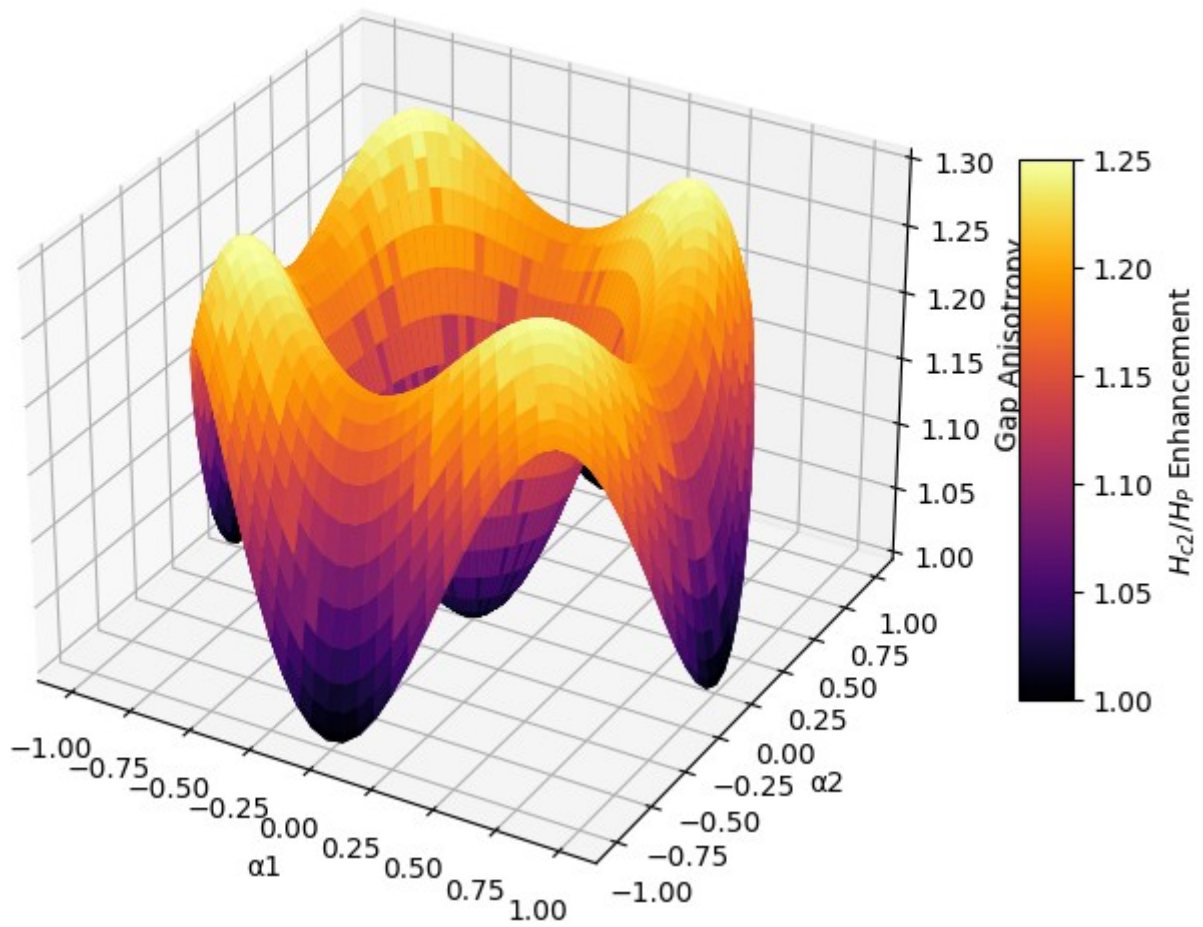
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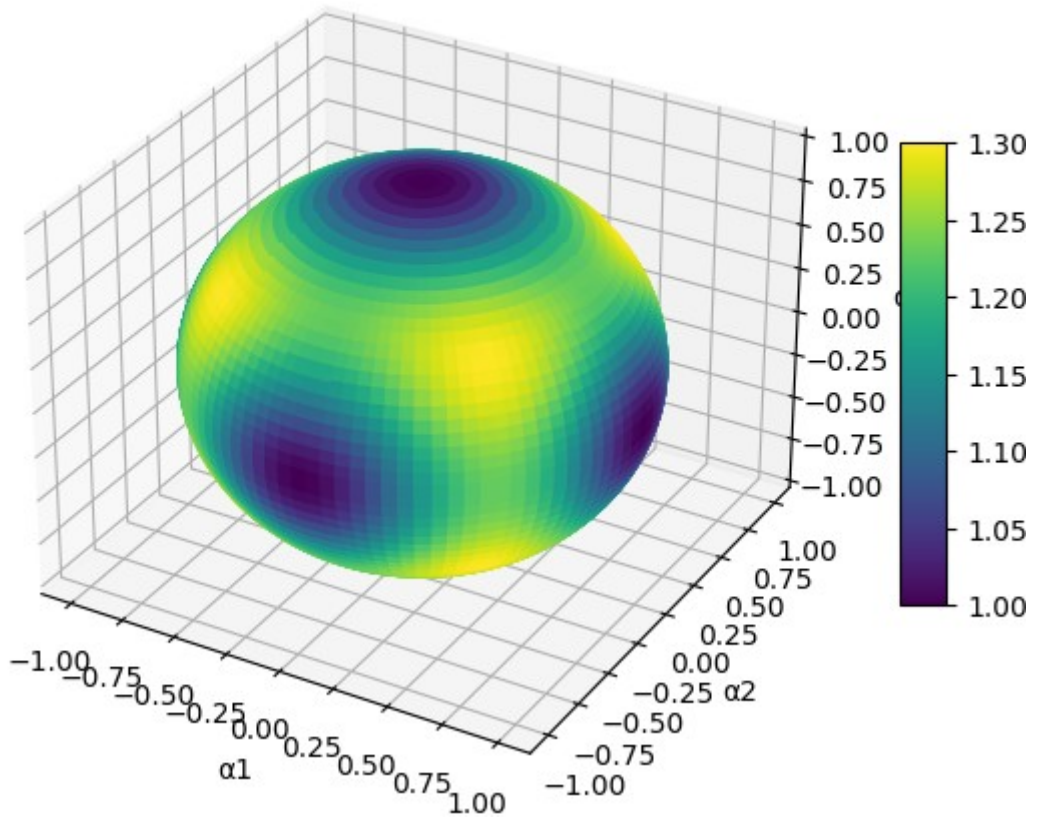
Magnetic Anisotropy Energy E^* (meV/atom)



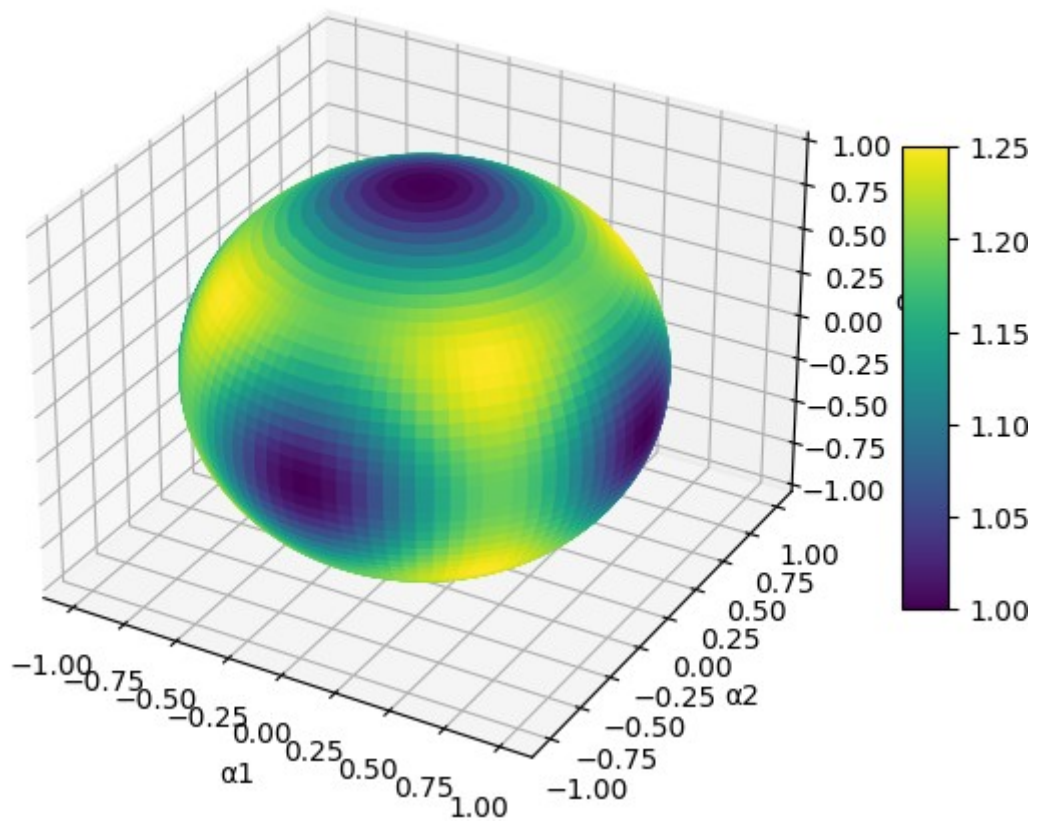
Gap Anisotropy Height and H_{c2}/H_p Color Map



Gap Anisotropy Factor Δ/Δ_0



Estimated H_{c2}/H_p Enhancement



Relative E^*/E_{max}^* (Normalized)

