

Abstract Submitted  
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**Doping evolution of magnetization hysteresis in  
(Ba<sub>1-x</sub>K<sub>x</sub>)Fe<sub>2</sub>As<sub>2</sub> single crystals: Crossover from the second magneti-  
zation peak to peak effect<sup>1</sup> YONG LIU<sup>2</sup>, THOMAS LOGRASSO, Ames Lab**

— Magnetic hysteresis loops (MHLs) have been systematically measured in a series of (Ba<sub>1-x</sub>K<sub>x</sub>)Fe<sub>2</sub>As<sub>2</sub> single crystals from underdoped  $x=0.177$  to end member  $x=1$  with applied magnetic fields parallel to  $c$  axis ( $H//c$ ). The second magnetization peak (SMP) or fishtail effect was observed within the doping range  $0.177 \leq x \leq 0.650$ . Remarkably, with further increasing doping the SMP becomes narrow and emerges very close to the irreversible field ( $H_{irr}$ ) for the samples  $0.692 \leq x \leq 0.910$ . The similar peak effect (PE) had been widely observed in various conventional or low  $T_c$  superconductors. Meanwhile, the magnetization curves change from symmetrical to asymmetric hysteresis loops, which suggests a dominant surface pinning instead of bulk pinning in the samples. Our findings demonstrate that (Ba<sub>1-x</sub>K<sub>x</sub>)Fe<sub>2</sub>As<sub>2</sub> system is a very unique system that links the SMP and PE by its doping dependence. Our results will lead to a better understanding of the underlying mechanisms for the origin of the SMP and PE.

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<sup>2</sup>crystal growth, superconductivity, magnetism

Yong Liu  
Ames Lab

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