Low-temperature (22 K) irradiation with 2.5 MeV electrons was used to study the competition between stripe C$2\text{c}$ and tetragonal C$4\text{c}$ antiferromagnetic phases which exist in a narrow doping range around $x=0.25$ in hole-doped Ba$_{1-x}$K$_x$Fe$_2$As$_2$. In nearby compositions outside of this range, at $x=0.22$ and $x=0.19$, the temperatures of both the concomitant orthorhombic/stripe antiferromagnetic transition $T_{C2}$ and the superconducting transition $T_c$ are monotonically suppressed by added disorder at similar rates of about 0.1 K/µJ/cm, as revealed through using resistivity variation as an intrinsic measure of scattering rate. In stark contrast, a rapid suppression of the C$4\text{c}$ phase at the rate of 0.24 K/µJ/cm is found at $x=0.25$. Moreover, this suppression of the C$4\text{c}$ phase is accompanied by unusual disorder-induced stabilization of the C$2\text{c}$ phase, determined by resistivity and specific heat measurements. The rate of the C$4\text{c}$ phase suppression is notably higher than the suppression rate of the spin-vortex phase in the Ni-doped CaKFe$_2$As$_4$ (0.16 K/µJ/cm).

Cooper pair binding mediated by magnetic fluctuations is actively discussed as a possible mechanism of superconductivity in several classes of unconventional superconductors including heavy fermions, high-$T_c$ cuprates and, more recently, iron-based superconductors. A fingerprint of this model is the observation of the highest superconducting transition temperature, $T_c$, coinciding with a quantum critical point (QCP) where the temperature of the magnetic transition, $T_N$, goes to zero at a point in a $T-x$ phase diagram with $x$ being a non-thermal control parameter such as doping, pressure, magnetic field or disorder. Strong magnetic fluctuations at the QCP lead to non-Fermi liquid behavior of all electronic properties, for example logarithmic divergence of the heat capacity and $T_c$-linear electrical resistivity.

In iron-based superconductors, this phenomenology is clearly observed in isovalent P-substituted BaFe$_2$(As$_{1-y}$P$_y$)$_2$ (Ba122) [18], however it fails in hole-doped Ba$_{1-x}$A$_x$Fe$_2$As$_2$ ($A=$Na,K) compositions which have the highest $T_c$. Here, the suppression of the transition temperature $T_{C2}$ of the orthorhombic antiferromagnetic phase with stripe pattern of in-plane moments (C$2\text{c}$ phase) does not proceed monotonically to zero, but is interrupted by the emergence of a new tetragonal C$4\text{c}$ magnetic phase below temperature $T_{C4}$. Being in very close proximity to the highest $T_c$ doping range, this phase may play an important, yet not understood, role in the superconducting pairing.

The C$4\text{c}$ phase is also observed in other hole-doped 122-type compounds, Ca$_{1-x}$Na$_x$Fe$_2$As$_2$ [19], Sr$_{1-x}$Na$_x$Fe$_2$As$_2$ [20] and Ba(Fe$_{1-x}$Mn$_x$)$_2$As$_2$ [21]. The C$4\text{c}$ phase in Sr$_{1-x}$Na$_x$Fe$_2$As$_2$ was shown to be a double-$Q$ spin-charge density wave, with a moment equal to zero on every second iron atom [22]. A similar C$4\text{c}$ phase but with a different type of magnetic order is found in electron-doped CaK(Fe$_{1-x}$TM$_x$)$_2$As$_2$, with TM=Co, Ni [23]. Theoretically, the origin of this phase has been attributed to itinerant magnetism [24, 25], magnetic moments with effects of frustration [26] or the effects of spin-orbit coupling [27, 28].

It was recently suggested, that disorder can lead to a stabilization of the spin-charge density wave C$4\text{c}$ phase as compared to the C$4\text{c}$ spin vortex state and the C$2\text{c}$ phase in the phase diagram of the hole-doped compositions [29]. Motivated by this theoretical prediction, we report here a study on the effect of electron irradiation in hole-doped Ba$_{1-x}$K$_x$Fe$_2$As$_2$ with $x=0.25$ revealing clear signatures of the C$4\text{c}$ phase in temperature-dependent resistivity and heat capacity measurements. For reference, we also study the effect of electron irradiation on nearby compositions with $x=0.19$ and $x=0.22$ outside the C$4\text{c}$ phase doping range. We find that disorder suppresses the C$4\text{c}$ phase at a rate which is significantly higher than the suppression rate of the C$2\text{c}$ phase in nearby compositions and in the spin-vortex phase of CaK(Fe$_{1-x}$Ni$_x$)$_4$As$_4$ [30]. It also leads to an unusual slight increase of $T_{C2}$ suggesting its stabilization with disorder. Our results clearly show competition between these two types of magnetic orders.

Single crystals of Ba$_{1-x}$K$_x$Fe$_2$As$_2$ were grown as de-
scribed in detail in Ref. [31]. Large, above 5×5 mm² surface area crystals were cleaved on both sides to a thickness of typically 0.1 mm to minimize the variation of the K-content with thickness. The cleaved slabs were characterized by electron-probe microanalysis with wavelength dispersive spectroscopy (WDS). The crystals from three different batches were used with WDS compositions determined as x = 0.19, 0.22 and 0.25. The large slabs were cleaved into bars for four-probe resistivity measurements so that all samples were originating from the same slab of the crystal. Samples typically had a size of 2×0.5×0.1 mm³ and long and short sides corresponding to the crystallographic a-axis and c-axis, respectively. Low-resistance contacts to the samples were made by soldering Ag wires with tin [92, 93]. The contacts were found to be both mechanically and electronically stable under electron irradiation. Four-probe resistivity measurements were performed in a Quantum Design PPMS. Specific heat was measured in a helium cryostat by using an AC calorimeter built on SiN membrane chips at frequencies in the 1 Hz range as described in Refs. [34, 35].

For our study we selected samples with the sharpest features in the temperature-dependent resistivity ρ(T) at concomitant tetragonal/orthorhombic and paramagnetic/C₂ antiferromagnetic transitions in samples x = 0.19 and 0.22. The largest problem however is finding samples with sharp features at the C₂ to C₄ transition for x = 0.25 which is extremely sensitive to sample to sample variation without detectable composition variations with Δx ~0.003. We therefore did all pre-characterization of the samples with resistivity and only performed specific heat on selected samples.

The samples for resistivity measurements during and after electron irradiation were mounted on a thin mica plate in a hollow Kyocera chip, so that they could be moved between the irradiation chamber and the resistivity setup (in a different ⁴He cryostat) without disturbing the contacts. The low-temperature 2.5 MeV electron irradiation was performed at the SIRIUS Pelletron linear accelerator operated by the Laboratoire des Solides Irradiés (LSI) at the Ecole Polytechnique in Palaiseau, France [34]. The Kyocera chip was mounted inside the irradiation chamber and was cooled by a flow of liquid hydrogen to T ≈ 22 K in order to remove excess heat produced by relativistic electrons upon collision with the ions. The flux of electrons amounted to about 2.7 μA of electric current through a 5 mm diameter diaphragm. This current was measured with the Faraday cup placed behind a hole in the sample stage, so that only transmitted electrons were counted. The irradiation rate was about 5 × 10⁻⁶ C/(cm²·s) and large doses were accumulated over the course of several irradiation runs. Throughout the manuscript we use “pristine” and “unirradiated” interchangeably to describe samples that were not exposed to electron radiation.

A selected sample A of x = 0.25 composition was irradiated multiple times adding doses in small steps and tracking the fine evolution of its temperature-dependent resistivity to determine T_C₂, T_C₄ and the superconducting T_c. The sample was extracted from the irradiation chamber following each irradiation dose step and its temperature-dependent resistivity was measured ex-situ after annealing at room temperature. This annealing, however, does not remove residual disorder, so that the sample resistance gradually increased in successive runs. A second sample B with the same composition was mounted on the same chip and underwent the same irradiation procedure. After an accumulation of a significant dose and the ensuing characterization by resistivity which produced results that were consistent with sample A, a small piece (100μm × 160μm) was cut from the area between poten-
resistivity of the samples was set to 300 μΩcm, the statistically significant value as determined on a big array of crystals [31]. The actually measured values for the individual samples were within the 10% uncertainty of the geometric factor determination. The ρ(T) curves show the typical behavior of hole-doped \( \text{Ba}_{1-x} \text{K}_{x} \text{Fe}_{2} \text{As}_2 \) [31] [37], with a broad crossover at around 200 K, a small acceleration of resistivity decrease on cooling through \( T_{C2} \) and a rather sharp superconducting transition at \( T_c \). The \( T_{C2} \) feature is most clearly seen as a sharp feature in the temperature derivative of the resistivity, \( d\rho/dT \), top right panel of Fig. [1]. The resistivity of the samples just above \( T_c \) decreases monotonically with \( x \) from about 40 μΩcm in \( x \approx 0.19 \) to 30 μΩcm in \( x \approx 0.25 \) and the residual resistivity ratios increase from about 7 to 10, respectively. The \( T_{C2} \) feature is shifting down in temperature with increasing \( x \) reaching \( T_{C2} = 60 \) K for \( x \approx 0.25 \) (the same feature is observed at 57 K in specific heat indicating its bulk nature). In the bottom panel of Fig. [1] we plot the characteristic temperatures as determined from resistivity measurements (circles \( T_{C2} \), open up-triangles \( T_c \) as determined from offset criterion) as a function of \( x \) in comparison with the phase diagram by Böhm et al. [14] (lines in the figure). The position of the \( x \approx 0.25 \) sample on this phase diagram does not follow \( T_{C2} \) line. However, if we allow for a small variation of \( x \) for our \( x \approx 0.25 \) WDS sample to match \( T_{C2} \) with the value reported by Böhm, we simultaneously match the \( T_{C4} \) feature (red solid square) as well. The composition difference amounts to approximately 1%, which is presumably coming from the difference in calibrations in the composition analysis between WDS (our case) and EDX (as used by Böhm et al. [14]). The onset of the resistive transition to superconducting phase in samples A and B (not shown) occurs at 30 K with no indication of the \( T_c \) depression reported in [14].

In Fig. [2] we show the evolution of the temperature-dependent resistivity \( \rho(T) \) with electron irradiation. The irradiation increases the resistivity of the samples, with the increase being nearly temperature independent above \( T_{C2} \), but strongly temperature-dependent below. This difference in response to controlled disorder above and below \( T_{C2} \) is found in other BaFe\(_2\)As\(_2\) based materials, P-doped [38], Ru-doped [39, 40] and K-doped [41, 42]. Since the resistivity above \( T_{C2} \) roughly obeys Matthiessen rule, we used the post-irradiation increase of resistivity at set temperature \( T=95 \) K (dashed lines in left panels in Fig. [2]) as an intrinsic measure of disorder. The electron dose-dependence of the resistivity for samples \( x \approx 0.22 \) (blue circles) and \( x \approx 0.25 \) (green squares) is shown in the inset in the top left panel of Fig. [2].

Irradiation suppresses \( T_{C2} \) in samples with \( x \approx 0.19 \) (not shown) and \( x \approx 0.22 \) (top right panel of Fig. [2]). This is similar to the results of previous studies for all types of substitutions in BaFe\(_2\)As\(_2\) [38] [42]. The response to irradiation in the \( x \approx 0.25 \) sample is qualitatively different.
FIG. 3. (Color online) Temperature-dependent heat capacity, $C/T$, of Ba$_{1-x}$K$_x$Fe$_2$As$_2$ sample $x=0.25$ before (top panel) and after (bottom panel) electron irradiation with 5.045 C/cm$^2$. Right insets zoom on $T_{C2}$ phase transition, left insets on low-temperature transitions.

(bottom left panel of Fig. 2). While the superconducting transition temperature is monotonically suppressed with increasing resistivity, the $T_{C4}$ feature moves to lower temperatures significantly faster than $T_c$ and eventually becomes indistinguishable from the superconducting transition. Furthermore, the $T_{C2}$ feature is not suppressed with increasing scattering but, in fact, a slight increase of $T_{C2}$ with irradiation is found in heat capacity measurements.

The findings in resistivity measurements are well matched by the heat capacity measurements. In the pristine state, top panel in Fig. 3, clear changes of slope are seen in the $C/T$ vs $T$ plot at $T_{C2} = 57.4$ K, $T_{C4} = 36.6$ K as well as two low-temperature features corresponding to the superconducting transition and possibly the reentrant C$_2$ phase. These features are shown with crossed symbols in Fig. 4 above. $T_{C4}$ is strongly suppressed after irradiation, faster than the superconducting transition, while the C$_2$ transition becomes sharper and moves slightly up in temperature.

In Fig. 4 we summarize our observations as plots of characteristic temperatures for Ba$_{1-x}$K$_x$Fe$_2$As$_2$ as a function of change of resistivity after irradiation. Left panel is data for the sample with $x=0.19$, middle panel for $x=0.22$ and right panel for $x=0.25$. Note that the rates of the superconducting transition suppression with disorder, 0.091, 0.118 and 0.098 K/µΩcm for $x=0.19$, 0.22 and 0.25 respectively, are very close to each other and to the rate of the $T_{C2}$ suppression, 0.096, and 0.105 for $x=0.19$ and $x=0.22$. The rate of the C$_4$ phase suppression in sample $x=0.25$, 0.21 K/µΩcm in resistivity and 0.24 K/µΩcm in heat capacity measurements, is about two times faster than that of C$_2$ phase suppression in $x=0.19$ and $x=0.22$ samples. This rate is also significantly higher than the rate of C$_4$ spin-vortex phase suppression in CaK(Fe$_{1-x}$Ni$_x$)$_4$As$_4$, 0.16 K/µΩcm \[30\]. A slight increase of $T_{C2}$ in sample $x=0.25$ is found after irradiation in heat capacity measurements.

It is most natural to explain our findings as evidence for competition between the C$_2$ and the C$_4$ phases, with a suppression of the C$_4$ phase leading to a stabilization of the C$_2$ phase. Interestingly, this behavior is found for a certain parameter range in the calculations of Hoyer et al. \[29\], though this paper considers the case of phase competition near the magnetic transition temperature as opposed to the case of the C$_4$ phase existing deep in the domain of the C$_2$ phase as found in our experiment.

In conclusion, we find that controlled disorder introduced by low-temperature irradiation with relativistic 2.5 MeV electrons rapidly suppresses the transition temperature between antiferromagnetic C$_2$ and C$_4$ phases and leads to the relative stabilization of the C$_2$ phase. This behavior can be found for the parameter range characterized by weak nesting in the itinerant electron magnetism model by Hoyer et al. \[29\], though the phase stability relations were considered only at the transition temperature for magnetic ordering. Our findings suggest that further theoretical analysis that will consider possible 1st
order transition between two phases, hence, phase coexistence and possible separation, may be necessary.

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