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Single Vortex Pinning and Penetration Depth in Superconducting NdFeAsO$_{1-x}$F$_x$

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We use a magnetic force microscope (MFM) to investigate single vortex pinning and penetration depth in NdFeAsO$_{1-x}$F$_x$, one of the highest-$T_c$ iron-based superconductors. In fields up to 20 Gauss, we observe a disordered vortex arrangement, implying that the pinning forces are stronger than the vortex-vortex interactions. We measure the typical force to depin a single vortex, $F_{\text{depin}} \approx 4.5$ pN, corresponding to a critical current up to $J_c \approx 7 \times 10^5$ A/cm$^2$. Furthermore, our MFM measurements allow the first local and absolute determination of the superconducting in-plane penetration depth in NdFeAsO$_{1-x}$F$_x$, $\lambda_{ab} = 320 \pm 60$ nm, which is larger than previous bulk measurements.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A long-standing challenge on the road to superconducting applications is the unwanted motion of vortices, quanta of magnetic flux $\Phi = h/2e$ which penetrate a type-II superconductor in the presence of a magnetic field. Each vortex consists of a circulating supercurrent which decays radially on the length scale of the penetration depth $\lambda$, and a core of suppressed superconductivity with radius given by the coherence length $\xi_0$. When a current is applied to the superconductor, the vortices experience a Lorentz force density $F_L = J \times B$, perpendicular to the direction of the current and proportional to its magnitude. Although the net supercurrent remains non-dissipative, motion of the normal electrons in the vortex cores causes resistance and energy loss in the material.

A vortex can be pinned by co-locating its energetically costly core with a preexisting crystal defect where superconductivity is already suppressed. The strength of the pinning force density $F_P$ dictates the maximum supercurrent which can be applied without vortex motion and consequent dissipation. Several decades of engineering effort have been devoted to optimizing vortex pinning in superconductors,$^{1–3}$ However, vortex pinning in the highest-$T_c$ cuprate superconductors remains challenging, due in part to the large electronic anisotropy which allows vortices to bend and depin in pancake fragments rather than as one-dimensional semi-rigid objects.$^4$

The recent discovery of high-$T_c$ iron-based superconductors (Fe-SCs) brought new optimism to the vortex pinning problem.$^{5,6}$ Fe-SCs were found to be typically more isotropic than their cuprate cousins.$^{7,8}$ Furthermore, intrinsic pinning tests showed promise,$^9$ raising hopes that defect engineering could improve the pinning properties to achieve critical currents larger than the cuprate benchmark around $10^6$ A/cm$^2$.$^3$

Maximizing critical current will require detailed understanding of the pinning efficacy of specific defects. Transport measurements yield information about macroscopic critical currents but cannot directly distinguish the distribution of pinning forces and the sites responsible for the strongest pinning. Furthermore, the dissipative motion of small numbers of vortices may not be detected by macroscopic transport measurements. It is crucial to understand and quantify pinning at the single vortex level.

An important parameter in this endeavor is $\lambda$, the fundamental length scale of magnetic interactions, whose absolute value has remained challenging to measure via bulk techniques due to pervasive inhomogeneity in Fe-SCs.

While scanning tunneling microscopy,$^{10–18}$ Bitter decoration,$^{19–23}$ and scanning SQUID$^{24–26}$ techniques can image vortex configurations and offer some insight into pinning, magnetic force microscopy (MFM) is the most powerful technique to directly quantify the single-vortex depinning force $F_{\text{depin}}$ and the in-plane penetration depth $\lambda_{ab}$. MFM was used to measure vortex lattice correlation length, $F_{\text{depin}}$, and $\lambda_{ab}$ distributions in doped BaFe$_2$As$_2$,$^{27–32}$ but these parameters have not been locally quantified in the highest-$T_c$ ‘1111’ family of Fe-SCs. More details of previous work are summarized in Appendix A. Here we use MFM to investigate NdFeAsO$_{1-x}$F$_x$. We find a typical single-vortex depinning force $F_{\text{depin}} \approx 4.5$ pN and penetration depth $\lambda_{ab} = 320 \pm 60$ nm. The tip-induced vortex motion demonstrates out-of-plane electronic anisotropy, but no statistically significant evidence of in-plane anisotropy in NdFeAsO$_{1-x}$F$_x$.

II. EXPERIMENT

The single crystal used in this experiment, of thickness $\sim 10$ µm and lateral dimension $\sim 100$ µm, shown in Fig. 1(a), was mechanically extracted from polycrystalline NdFeAsO$_{1-x}$F$_x$ synthesized at high pressure.$^{33}$ It is slightly underdoped with nominal $x = 0.1$, and $T_c$(onset) $\approx 50$ K measured by tunnel diode resonator
(Fig. 1(b)). The sample was cleaved in air perpendicular to the c-axis, aligned in the MFM, pumped to high vacuum, cooled to base temperature ~6 K, and imaged in cryogenic ultra-high vacuum (UHV) at applied fields up to ±20 Gauss. After the MFM experiment, the sample crystallinity and orientation were characterized by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and electron backscatter diffraction (EBSD) as shown in Figs. 1(c-d).

MFM imaging was carried out in frequency modulation mode using a commercial NSC18 cantilever from Mikromasch with manufacturer-specified force constant $k = 3.5\pm1.5$ N/m. As the tip oscillates in the $z$ axis, the magnetic moment at the end of the tip interacts with the vortex. The bare cantilever resonance frequency $f_0 = 73$ kHz is shifted by the local force gradient according to

$$df \approx -\frac{f_0}{2k} \frac{\partial F_z(x, y, z)}{\partial z}. \quad (1)$$

The total force consists primarily of van der Waals and magnetic components, with the former dominant when the tip is close to the sample. We use the rapid change in $dF_z/dz$ to determine the position of the sample surface to within a few nanometers, then retract the tip by a fixed amount $z$ for constant height imaging in a regime where the magnetic force is dominant.

We employ a feedback loop to maintain the tip oscillation at its local resonance frequency as the sample is scanned; the resultant map of the local frequency shift $df$ thus serves as a map of the vertical force gradient, $\partial F_z/\partial z$. $F_z$ is not directly imaged, but it can be obtained by integrating the measured $\partial F_z/\partial z$. The lateral force components can then be estimated by assuming a truncated cone tip shape. Although Newton’s third law, which dictates that any force used as an imaging signal also influences the sample itself, is typically regarded as a disadvantage which makes a force microscope an invasive probe, we use it here to our advantage in order to pull or push on vortices and directly measure the forces required to dislodge them from their pinning sites in NdFeAsO$_{1-x}$F$_x$. More details of the tip-vortex interaction regimes are given in Appendix B.

III. RESULTS

A. Vortex Imaging

Figs. 2(a-e) show images of individual vortices vs. applied field $B_a$ in NdFeAsO$_{1-x}$F$_x$. Before the acquisition of each image, the sample was heated above $T_c$, to 60 K, then cooled to 6 K within the field shown. We note immediately that the vortices are disordered, indicating that at this low density the pinning forces on individual vortices dominate over the vortex-vortex interaction forces in this NdFeAsO$_{1-x}$F$_x$ sample. Furthermore, in the overlapping regions of these five images, the vortices did not pin in the same locations when the temperature was cycled, suggesting that pinning sites are denser than the vortices, and relatively uniform. The vortex density vs. applied field is shown in Fig. 2(f). The fact that the blue points lie nearly on a straight line, with little scatter, suggests that this field of view is representative.

The intercept of Fig. 2(f) serves to calibrate the ambient $B$ field offset, while the slope serves to calibrate...
FIG. 3. Vortex depinning. (a-e) MFM images of the same field of view containing 9 vortices at $T = 6$ K and $B = 5.8$ Gauss, with decreasing tip-sample separation $z$. As $z$ decreases, the increasing lateral force between tip and sample causes some vortices to depin. Black circles indicate vortices depinning for the first time. (f) Maximum vertical force gradient $(dF_z/dz)_{\text{max}}$ vs. $z + \lambda_{\text{ab}}$ (with $\lambda_{\text{ab}} = 320$ nm) for the 7 vortices entirely within the field of view. The values for each vortex are depicted as a different series of colored dots, terminating at $z = 300$ nm, which is the the minimum $z$ where all the vortices remain pinned. Blue line shows a fit to Eq. 2 with fixed $h_0 = 200$ nm and free parameters $A$ and $\lambda_{\text{ab}}$. The gray shading denotes the region between $(z + \lambda_{\text{ab}})^{-3}$ and $(z + \lambda_{\text{ab}})^{-2}$, which is used to bound any systematic error in the truncated cone tip model. Green dashed lines indicate the other major source of systematic error, the uncertainty in the manufacturer-specified spring constant $k$. Inset shows a sketch of the magnetic tip, which defines the vortex motion event within this field of view. Details of the analysis and error bars are given in Appendix D. (g) The integral of (f), using the functional form of the fit to extrapolate to $z = \infty$, gives the total $F_{\text{depin}}^\text{max}$, shown as a blue line. Gray shading and green dashed lines define the systematic errors from the model and the spring constant, respectively. (h) Histogram of $F_{\text{depin}}$ for the 6 displaced vortices shown in (a-e).

B. Pinning Force Distribution

We measure the vortex pinning force distribution by acquiring a series of images starting at tip height $z_{\text{max}} = 950$ nm, and approaching the sample, as exemplified in Figs. 3(a-e). As the tip-vortex force increases in successive scans, we note the height $z_{\text{depin}}$ of the first depinning event for each vortex (marked with a circle). To obtain the force corresponding to $z_{\text{depin}}$, we first plot in Fig. 3(f) the maximum force gradient $(dF_z/dz)_{\text{max}}$ at each vortex center. To compute $F_z$ at these locations, we must integrate $dF_z/dz$ from $z = \infty$ to $z_{\text{depin}}$. Between $z_{\text{max}}$ and $z_{\text{depin}}$, we simply sum the measured $(dF_z/dz)_{\text{max}}$. To handle the tail from $z = \infty$ to $z_{\text{max}}$, we model the vortex as a monopole situated $\lambda_{\text{ab}}$ beneath the surface.\textsuperscript{38} We model the tip as a uniformly coated truncated cone, depicted as an inset to Fig. 3(f),\textsuperscript{27} which leads to

$$\left(\frac{dF_z}{dz}\right)_{\text{max}} = \Phi_0 A \left[ \frac{1}{(z + \lambda_{\text{ab}})^2} + \frac{2h_0}{(z + \lambda_{\text{ab}})^3} \right].$$

Here $h_0$ is the tip truncation height (which we fix at 200 nm based on manufacturer specifications) and $A = \alpha \ell m$ is a tip-specific fit parameter depending on the opening angle $\alpha$, the magnetic film thickness $t$, and the magnetization $m$. We fit the measured $(dF_z/dz)_{\text{max}}$ vs. $z$, extrapolate the fit function to $z = \infty$, integrate the tail, and add this result to the sum of the measured $(dF_z/dz)_{\text{max}}$, to arrive at the total $F_{\text{depin}}$, shown in Fig. 3(g). We take $F_{\text{depin}}$ to be the maximum lateral force $F_{\text{depin}}^\text{max}$, which is a factor of $\sim 0.31$ times $F_{\text{depin}}^\text{max}$ for a truncated cone tip. Finally, Fig. 3(h) shows a histogram of $F_{\text{depin}}$ for the six vortex motion events within this field of view. Details of the analysis and error bars are given in Appendix D.

From Fig. 3(h), the typical single-vortex depinning force is $F_{\text{depin}} \approx 4.5$ pN. In order to convert the pinning force to a critical current $J_\text{c} = F_{\text{depin}}/(\Phi_0 \ell)$, we need an estimate of the length $\ell$ of the vortex which is depinned. Although the sample thickness is on order 10 $\mu$m, which places an upper bound on $\ell$, our observation of vortex wiggling in Fig. 5(b), as well as the occasional observation of a flux ‘tail’ after a vortex dragging event in Fig. 5(i), suggests the possibility that only the top portion of the vortex is depinned by the tip. The visibility of the stationary bottom portion of the vortex decays exponentially with its distance beneath the surface,\textsuperscript{39} placing an approximate lower bound of $\lambda$ on the length of the upper displaced portion. The measured $F_{\text{depin}} \approx 4.5$ pN thus corresponds to $4.5 \times 10^{-7}$ to $1.4 \times 10^{-3}$ N/m.
The measured depinning force is roughly consistent with the density $\sim 2.60 \times 10^{-22}$ m$^{-3}$ of strong pinners with individual strength $2 \times 10^{-13}$ N per pinner previously estimated by magneto-optical imaging on under-doped NdFeAsO$_{1-x}$F$_x$ ($T_c \sim 35$ K). Our measurement implies a critical current $2 \times 10^4$ A/cm$^2 \lesssim J_c \lesssim 7 \times 10^5$ A/cm$^2$. These values greatly exceed the bulk critical current density $J_{c,b} \sim 2000$ A/cm$^2$ in polycrystalline NdFeAsO$_{1-x}$F$_x$, and are roughly consistent with the in-grain persistent current density detected by magneto-optical imaging, $J_c \sim 10^3$ A/cm$^2$ (Refs. 43 and 41) and $J_c \sim 5 \times 10^6$ A/cm$^2$ (Ref. 42), and with requirements for various superconducting applications.\(^1\)

C. Penetration Depth

The superconducting penetration depth $\lambda$ is necessary to quantitatively model the single vortex pinning force, as well as to determine fundamental parameters such as the phase stiffness and superfluid density. The temperature dependence of $\lambda(T)$ can be used to distinguish between fully-gapped vs. nodal pairing scenarios.\(^{27,44}\) However, the absolute value of $\lambda$ has been notoriously difficult to measure in 1111 Fe-SCs via bulk techniques, due to prevalent sample inhomogeneity.\(^{45}\)

Two common techniques to measure $\lambda$ are muon spin rotation ($\mu$SR) and lower critical field ($H_{c1}$) measurements. First, $\mu$SR experiments measure a histogram of the spin decay times of stopped muons within a superconducting sample, which translates to a histogram of the local magnetic field strengths present in the sample. Assuming a triangular vortex lattice in a sintered powder of the closely related material NdFeAsO$_{0.85}$ with $T_c = 51$ K, one $\mu$SR study extracted $\lambda_{ab} = 195 \pm 5$ nm,\(^{46}\) but our observation of a disordered vortex arrangement in a single crystal of NdFeAsO$_{1-x}$F$_x$ suggests this $\mu$SR study may underestimate $\lambda_{ab}$. Second, $\lambda_{ab}$ can be related to $H_{c1}$ via $H_{c1}^\lambda = \Phi_0 / (4\pi \lambda_{ab}^2 |\ln \kappa + c(\kappa)|)$, where $\kappa = \lambda_{ab}/\lambda_c$ and $c(\kappa)$ is a function that tends to 0.5 for large values of $\kappa$. A measurement of $H_{c1}^\lambda = 150$ Gauss and $\xi_0 \sim 2.9$ nm (from $H_{c2} = 40$ T) can be used to determine $\lambda_{ab} = 270 \pm 40$ nm in NdFeAsO$_{1-x}$F$_x$ with $T_c = 32.5$ K.\(^{47}\)

We use MFM to measure $\lambda_{ab}$ locally, via the Meissner repulsion of the tip in a vortex-free region. For $z > \lambda_{ab}$, the tip-superconductor interaction can be approximated by the interaction between the tip and an image tip reflected across a mirror plane a distance $\lambda_{ab}$ below the surface of the superconductor.\(^{27}\) For $z > 300$ nm, we fit to the Meissner repulsion

$$\frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z} \bigg|_{z=\infty} = 2\pi \mu_0 A^2 \left[ \frac{1}{z + \lambda_{ab}} + \frac{h_0}{(z + \lambda_{ab})^2} + \frac{h_0^2}{2(z + \lambda_{ab})^3} \right]$$

(3)

to find $\lambda_{ab} = 320 \pm 60$ nm. Details of the analysis are given in Appendix E.

From our absolute measurement of $\lambda_{ab}$, we can compute several fundamental quantities. Using $k_B T_F = h^2 \pi c n_s / m^*$ and $1/\lambda_{ab}^2 = 4\pi e^2 / c^2 \cdot n_s / m^*$,\(^{48}\) where $c_{\text{int}} = 8.557$ Å is the distance between superconducting layers,\(^{34}\) we can compute the Fermi temperature $T_F = 650$ K, which is in rough agreement with the trend $T_F \sim 10 T_c$, noted for a variety of unconventional superconductors.\(^{48}\)

IV. CONCLUSION

In summary, we have presented a systematic investigation of single vortex pinning in one of the highest-$T_c$ Fe-SCs, NdFeAsO$_{1-x}$F$_x$, for $B$ up to 20 Gauss. We find a disordered vortex arrangement, implying that the pinning forces are stronger than the vortex-vortex interactions. The average pinning force of a single vortex is $F_P \approx 4.5$ pN, consistent with a critical current $J_c$ up to $7 \times 10^5$ A/cm$^2$, within striking distance of the benchmark value for cuprates. NdFeAsO$_{1-x}$F$_x$ presents a rich opportunity for vortex physics, with the out-of-plane anisotropy sitting right at the boundary between pancake and rigid Abrikosov vortices. (No in-plane anisotropy was detected, as detailed in Appendix F.) NdFeAsO$_{1-x}$F$_x$ also presents significant technical opportunity to improve the inter-grain $J_c$ by the reduction of wetting impurity phases\(^{49}\) and the intra-grain $J_c$ by the improvement of nanoscale pinning defects. The ability to intentionally position the vortex top using the MFM tip opens the door for experiments to measure pinning forces at specific sample defects which may be independently imageable in AFM mode (i.e. with smaller tip-sample separation $z$, where topographic and electrostatic forces dominate over magnetic ones).
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Appendix A: Previous Vortex Imaging Studies

Single vortices have been directly imaged in all four major families of Fe-SCs. Due to the relative ease of large single crystal growth, the ‘122’ family has been the most heavily investigated. Scanning tunneling microscopy (STM) first showed a disordered vortex lattice indicative of strong pinning in optimally doped Ba(Fe_{0.95}Co_{0.05})_2As_2 with \( T_c = 25.3 \) K. Furthermore, the lack of correlation between vortex locations and surface defects suggested that vortices behave as semi-rigid one-dimensional objects, consistent with low anisotropy \( \gamma = H_{c2}^0 / H_{c2} \lesssim 2 \) measured by transport techniques. Bitter decoration imaging of larger arrays of vortices in the same material confirmed the vortex disorder, while magnetic force microscopy (MFM) quantified the scaling of vortex disorder with applied field. In underdoped Ba(Fe_{0.95}Co_{0.05})_2As_2 (\( T_c = 18.5 \) K), MFM imaging demonstrated the uniformity of the superfluid density at the length scale of the penetration depth \( \lambda_{ab} = 325 \pm 50 \) nm, and allowed measurement of a typical single-vortex pinning force \( F_{depin} = 18 \) pN at \( T = 5 \) K in a twin-free, 10 \( \mu \)m-thick sample, corresponding to \( 1.8 \times 10^{-9} \) N/m. Another Bitter decoration study of under- and optimally-doped Ba(Fe_{1-x}Co_x)_2As_2 found an even larger typical pinning force of order \( 10^{-5} \) N/m. In contrast, STM imaging of optimally doped K_{0.4}Ba_{0.6}Fe_2As_2 with \( T_c = 38 \) K showed an ordered vortex lattice indicative of weak pinning. MFM imaging of optimal and underdoped K_{0.4}Ba_{0.6}Fe_2As_2 showed disorder at low applied fields, with a tendency towards an ordered lattice at Tesla fields. Furthermore, the low-field (10 Gauss) pinning force was measured to be \( 2 \times 10^{-7} \) N/m, a full order of magnitude weaker than in Ba(Fe_{0.95}Co_{0.05})_2As_2. A possible resolution to the pinning differences within the ‘122’ family was prompted by the observation of disordered vortices \( K_xS_{1-x}Fe_2As_2 \), dopant size mismatch and consequent clustering may increase electronic inhomogeneity at the \( \xi_0 \) length scale and enhance vortex pinning. Very disordered vortices were also observed by Bitter decoration in Ba(Fe_{1-x}Ni_x)_2As_2, with a tendency to form vortex stripes in some regions. Finally, MFM imaging of vortices in Ba(As_{1-x}P_x)_2Fe_2 showed relatively strong, uniform pinning for overdoped samples, clustered pinning along twin boundaries for slightly underdoped samples, and weak pinning for very underdoped samples.

In the ‘11’ family, STM imaging showed a disordered vortex arrangement in FeSe_{1-x}Co_{1-x} with \( x \sim 0.4, 12 \) but an ordered vortex lattice in stoichiometric FeSe films, consistent with the idea that dopant clustering may cause the inhomogeneity necessary for pinning.

In the ‘111’ family, STM imaging of LiFeAs found vortex disorder increasing with applied field, which can be attributed to a decreasing shear modulus \( C_{66} \) that allows pinning forces to dominate over vortex-vortex interaction forces. STM imaging of vortices in Na(Fe_{0.975}Co_{0.025})_{As} at 11 T also showed a slightly disordered lattice.

Scanning squid microscopy images of vortices in twinned Ba(Fe_{1-x}Co_x)_2As_2 showed that vortices avoid twin boundaries, consistent with a report that twin boundaries enhance the local superfluid density. In contrast, twin boundaries were found to pin vortices in FeSe. Taken together, all of these studies show diverse pinning behavior across the ‘122’, ‘11’, and ‘111’ families of Fe-SCs.

In the ‘1111’ family, scanning SQUID microscopy showed disordered vortices in polycrystalline NdFeAsO_{1-x}F_{x}, but the vortex profiles were severely resolution-limited. Bitter decoration of single crystalline SmFeAsO_{1-x}F_{x} at 46 Gauss also showed disordered vortices, with some tendency to form stripes, but the images were again severely resolution-limited. Neither the intrinsic vortex profile, nor the single vortex pinning forces have ever been quantified in this highest-\( T_c \) family of Fe-SCs.

Appendix B: Tip-Vortex Interaction Regimes

We tune the tip-vortex force by varying the tip height \( z \), as shown in Fig. 5. At large \( z \) (‘surveillance height’), the interaction force is small, so the MFM can be used to image vortices without displacing them, as shown in Figs. 5(a-c).

As we lower the tip height to a regime which exceeds most pinning forces, we observe that most vortices wiggle back and forth as the tip is rastered over them, as shown in Figs. 5(d-f). This behavior implies that the vortex is
FIG. 5. (a-c) Large \( z \): passive observation. (d-f) Intermediate \( z \): only the top of each vortex is displaced, as it stretches away from an anchor point deeper within the crystal. (g-i) Small \( z \): in some cases, the entire observable vortex is displaced. Note that one of the vortices has a ‘tail’ indicating that only the top portion of length \( \sim \lambda \) was displaced with respect to the bottom portion.\(^{39,40}\)

bending at the top, as sketched in Fig. 5(d).\(^{51}\)

As we lower the tip still further, turning off the oscillation and approaching to within 50 nm of the sample, the tip-sample force becomes strong enough to interact with a deeper portion of the vortex, and the full observable top of the vortex can be moved as a single unit, as shown in Fig. 5(g-i). However, we do occasionally see weak tails which indicate that even in this interaction mode, the top portion of the vortex may decouple from the lower portion, suggesting significant out-of-plane anisotropy.

The energy cost of an Abrikosov vortex scales with the volume of its core and the free energy of the superconductor. To minimize the core volume, the vortex will take the shortest path through the sample, deviating only slightly to take advantage of pinning sites along the way. However in an anisotropic layered material a vortex may kink its way along an indirect path through the sample like an offset stack of pancakes.\(^4\) Each pancake can pin independently, and the tip interacts with each pancake with exponentially decaying force.\(^{39,40}\) In NdFeAsO\(_{1-x}\)F\(_x\) with nominal \( x = 0.18 \) and \( T_c\) (onset) = 50 K, transport measurements on single crystals in field yield anisotropy \( \gamma = H_{c2}^{ab}/H_{c2}^{c} \leq 4.34 - 4.9 \) while cleaner crystals with \( T_c\) (onset) = 52 K yield \( \gamma \leq 6 \) (Ref. 7). On another sample of NdFeAsO\(_{1-x}\)F\(_x\) with \( T_c \sim 34 \) K, the anisotropy was \( \gamma \sim 5.5 \) from the ratio of the upper critical fields, \( \gamma \sim 4 \) from the ratio of the lower critical fields,\(^{47}\) and \( \gamma \sim 7.5 \) from the ratio of the irreversibility line.\(^{52}\)

**Appendix C: Calibration**

**z-Piezo Calibration**

To calibrate the \( z \)-piezo, we move the tip laterally out of the way, so that the laser reflects off the sample, as sketched in Fig. 6(a). We then sweep the sample on the \( z \)-piezo vertically. The resulting voltage signal from interference is given by a sinusoidal function of the form

\[
V_{int} = V_0 \sin(4\pi/\lambda \cdot \Delta z + \phi)
\]

where \( \Delta z \) is the vertical distance moved by the \( z \)-piezo, and \( \lambda = 1550 \) nm is the wavelength of the laser. We fit the sweep data in Fig. 6(b) to a function of this form to calibrate the value of \( \Delta z \), which should correspond to \( \lambda/2 \) in one period of sweep data. The resulting calibration gives \( 2.63 \pm 0.01 \) nm/V for the piezo.

**xy-Piezo Calibration**

In this section, we justify our assumption that the \( (x,y) \) scan tube piezo is isotropic using two separate methods. In Fig. 7(a), we have plotted the contours of 25 different vortices at a constant factor of the peak height. We compute the average of these individual contours and fit to an ellipse. The resulting average contour is circular, with an aspect ratio of \( \sim 1.05 \).

This method, however, is sensitive to tip shape and may not necessarily reflect the isotropy of the \( (x,y) \) piezo. Thus we use a second method to corroborate this result.
In the second method, we look at the vortex nearest neighbor distances in ‘virgin’ images acquired immediately after cool down (so that the vortex distribution has not yet been affected by tip-induced depinning). In Fig. 7(b), we have plotted the nearest neighbor distances from three data sets in Fig. 2. The resulting distribution, although scattered, appears nearly isotropic and suggests no preferred direction of anisotropy.

**Appendix D: Pinning Force Analysis**

The magnetic field of a vortex at a distance $z$ above the $ab$ surface of a superconducting half-space is\textsuperscript{53,54}

$$B(R, z) = \frac{\Phi_0}{(2\pi)^2} \int d^2q \frac{e^{i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{R}}} {Q(Q + \lambda_{ab}q)} (\hat{z} - i\hat{q})$$  \hspace{1cm} (D1)

where $\lambda_{ab}$ is the in-plane penetration depth and $Q = \sqrt{1 + (\lambda_{ab}q)^2}$. The total interaction energy between an MFM tip and a vortex is

$$U(R, z) = \int_{\text{tip}} d\zeta d\xi M_z(R', \zeta)B_z(R + R', z + \zeta')$$  \hspace{1cm} (D2)

where $M_z(R', \zeta)$ is the magnetic density distribution, and the primed coordinates refer to the tip, with origin at the center of the plane which truncates the conical tip. The signal measured by the MFM is the vertical gradient of the magnetic force, which is given by

$$\frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z}(R, z) = \int_{\text{tip}} d\zeta d\xi M_z(R', \zeta) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \zeta^2} B_z(R + R', z + \zeta').$$  \hspace{1cm} (D3)

For the truncated cone tip model with small opening angle $\alpha$, Eq. D3 can be approximated by

$$\frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z}(R, z) \approx \Phi_0 A \left[ \frac{z + \lambda_{ab}}{(z + \lambda_{ab})^2 + R^2} \right]$$  \hspace{1cm} (D4)

where $A = \alpha \text{tip.}$ Setting $R = 0$ in equation (D4) gives the peak vertical force gradient above a vortex,

$$\frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z} \approx \Phi_0 A \left[ \frac{1}{(z + \lambda_{ab})^2 + (2\lambda_{ab})^2} \right].$$  \hspace{1cm} (D5)

We first fit each image in the height series (exemplified in Figs. 3(a-e)) to Eq. D4. We fix $h_0 = 200$ nm according to tip manufacturer specifications, and fix $z$ according to each measurement. The fit parameters are the penetration depth $\lambda_{ab}$, the tip parameter $A = \alpha \text{tip}$, and the center coordinates $(x_i, y_i)$ of each vortex. Example raw data and fit are shown in Figs. 8(a-b). We then subtract the fit image of all vortices but one, to leave a single vortex, exemplified in Fig. 8(c). This procedure effectively removes the tails of the surrounding vortices so that the remaining single vortex can be analyzed individually with higher accuracy. From this individual vortex, we read off the value of $(\partial F_z/\partial z)_{\text{max}}$, as demonstrated in Fig. 8(d).

The values of $(\partial F_z/\partial z)_{\text{max}}$ for seven vortices fully within the field of view are plotted as a function of $z$ in Fig. 3(f). We then fit all of these points to Eq. D5, with fixed $h_0 = 200$ nm and fit parameters $A$ and $\lambda_{ab}$. This allows us to extrapolate the force gradient to infinity. We integrate this curve from $z = \infty$ to the maximum measured tip height $z_{\text{max}}$, then sum the measured values of $(\partial F_z/\partial z)_{\text{max}}$, to arrive at the total vertical force exerted by the vortex on the tip above the center of the vortex, shown in Fig. 3(g).

To find the depinning force, we assume that the vortex moves when the tip is scanned over the radius $R$ where the lateral force is greatest. The analytic form of the lateral force is computed by taking the lateral derivative of Eq. D2, i.e. $F_{L} = -\frac{\partial F_{z}}{\partial R}(R, z)$. The maximum lateral
FIG. 8. Extraction of \((\partial F_z/\partial z)_{\text{max}}\) for a single vortex. (a) Vortex image (raw data minus plane background) acquired at tip height \(z = 450\) nm. (b) Fit of truncated cone model in Eq. D4 to data in (a). (c) Contribution of a single vortex, obtained by subtracting the fits of all-but-one vortex in (b) from the data in (a). (d) Cut through the single vortex in (c), along the dashed line. Red dots are data, blue line is smoothed data, and \((\partial F_z/\partial z)_{\text{max}}\) is taken to be the maximum of the blue curve.

The ratio of \(F_{\text{max}}^z/F_{\text{max}}^r\) thus obtained from the analytic form is \(\sim 0.31\) for \(h_0\) and \(z\) in our range of interest. To determine the height at which each vortex is depinned, we look at the differences between the images taken at successive tip heights. This shows any abrupt change in vortex shape which indicates vortex movement. To make a quantitative determination, we use the vortex model in Eq. D4 to compute the maximum theoretical value of each difference image between two successive heights, allowing also for the possibility that successive images are misaligned by one pixel to account for possible tip drift between images. We plot the measured data (blue dots) and theoretical values (red curve) on a log-log plot to highlight their difference. A measured slope of absolute value greater than the theoretical slope indicates an abrupt change larger than can be accounted for by tip height and image misalignment alone. This method is depicted in Fig. 9. Using this method, we obtain the histogram in Fig. 3(h). By our force curve above, we obtain an average vertical force of \(14.5 \pm 1.2\) pN at the center of the vortex, and an average maximal lateral force of \(4.5 \pm 0.3\) pN. Including the systematic uncertainty of the cantilever spring constant, this value becomes \(4.5 \pm 2.5\) pN. Uncertainty in the tip truncation height \(h_0\) contributes insignificantly to the total error.

We note that the depinning forces we report are an upper bound on the actual depinning forces, since we measure only at \(50\) nm \(z\) increments, and we assume that each vortex moves where the lateral force from the tip is greatest.

Appendix E: Penetration Depth Analysis

We model the Meissner response following Ref. 54, which we reproduce here for completeness. The Meissner response of a type-II superconductor exerts a force on an MFM tip above the \(ab\) plane and far from any vortices,
We plot several partial sums for test λ cutoff height of z given by
Meissner force gradients fall off as 1/z 3 55
"tip from high to low above the sample at a fixed location A and fit parameters for Fig. 4(a). We see that the force curve changes abruptly verges rapidly in the range z exemplified in Fig. 10, which shows that the series con-
force gradient falls off as 1/z 3 55
forces between the tip and the sample. However, this the tip truncation height h determined by redoing the fit with 0 = 300 nm. We note that our choice of cutoff height for x ≪ 1, we obtain, to first order G(x) ∼ e−2x,
∂Fz ∂z (z) = −2πµ0A2× 1 z + λab + h0 2(z + λab)2 2 32(z + λab)3 + O 1 27h0 8(z + λab)2 189h0 3 32(z + λab)3 + O 1 λab 6 6(z + λab)6 . (E5)

To confirm the convergence of the series, we also compute the expression including higher order terms in the expansion of G(x) from Eq. E3.

We plot several partial sums for test λ and h0 values, exemplified in Fig. 10, which shows that the series converges rapidly in the range z ≳ λab, while it does not converge well for z ≪ λab. Thus we are justified in using the first order approximation (Eq. E4) for z ≳ λab.

To measure the Meissner response curve, we scan the tip from high to low above the sample at a fixed location ∼2 µm laterally from the nearest vortex, as plotted in Fig. 4(a). We see that the force curve changes abruptly for z < 100 nm. We attribute this feature to electrostatic forces between the tip and the sample. However, this force gradient falls off as 1/z 3 55, so we may neglect it for our tip heights of interest z > 200 nm, where the dominant Meissner force gradients fall off as 1/z 3 55.

We fit the Meissner response curve in Fig. 4(a) from a cutoff height of zcut = 300 nm to Eq. E4, with fixed h0, and fit parameters A and λab. We find λab = 320±60 nm. The greatest uncertainty comes from our uncertainty in the tip truncation height h0, which is nominally 200 nm according to manufacturer specifications, but which we have not measured directly. Thus the error bars are determined by redoing the fit with h0 = 100 nm and h0 = 300 nm. We note that our choice of cutoff height zcut within the range 200-300 nm does not change the final result.

Alternatively, we may obtain Meissner response curves from the height series of vortex images in Figs. 3(a-e). For each image that we fit, there is a constant offset as a fit parameter. We attribute this constant offset to the Meissner response of the superconductor to the tip. Plotting this constant offset with respect to the image tip height gives the equivalent of a Meissner response curve. Fitting the same model, Eq. E4, to the data points obtained this way gives a consistent value of λab = 300 ± 60 nm, as shown in Fig. 4(b).

Our MFM measurements allow us to extract λab in several independent ways, all assuming a truncated cone tip shape. First, our fit of Eq. D4 to the vortex images exemplified in Figs. 3 gave λab ∼ 500 nm. However, the finite lateral extent of the tip typically leads to an over-estimation of λab using this kind of analysis.54 Second, the best fit of the (dFz/dz)max data in Fig. 3(f) to Eq. 2 gives shows λab = 380 ± 50 nm. This method is typically less sensitive to the details of tip shape.54 Finally, the Meissner analysis presented here in Appendix E depends only on data acquired far from vortices, where there is
FIG. 10. Successive approximations of Eq. E5 for the Meissner response in a truncated cone tip model. Parameters plotted here are \( h_0 = 200 \) nm, \( \mu_0 A = 1 \) \( \mu \)m/Hz, and \( \lambda_{ab} = 300 \) nm. (We repeated the convergence test for values of \( \lambda_{ab} \) up to \( 350 \) nm; in each case the series was found to converge well for \( z \gtrsim \lambda_{ab} \).)

Appendix F: In-Plane Anisotropy

In-plane anisotropy in Fe-SCs can arise from anisotropy of the crystal structure, defects, band structure, or superconducting gap.

Structural Anisotropy

Early phase diagrams for the ‘1111’ family of Fe-SCs, including La-1111 (Refs. 60–62), Ce-1111 (Ref. 63), Pr-1111 (Ref. 64), Nd-1111 (Ref. 65), and Sm-1111 (Refs. 62 and 66) show no overlap between orthorhombic structure and superconductivity. However, in most families of Fe-SCs, the orthorhombic phase overlaps with the superconducting phase, and several more recent papers have questioned the non-overlap in Ce-1111 (Ref. 68) and Sm-1111 (Refs. 69 and 70), suggesting that weak orthorhombicity may persist nanoscale domains, making it hard to detect using standard procedures. The possible coexistence of orthorhombic phase and superconductivity in ‘1111’ materials remains controversial.

Our own EBSD data in Fig. 1(d) cannot distinguish between orthorhombic and tetragonal state in NdFeAsO\(_{1-x}\)F\(_x\).

Electronic Anisotropy

Electronic anisotropy could arise from the underlying band structure or the superconducting gap. Theoretical calculations predict negligible anisotropy of the bulk Fermi surface of NdFeAsO\(_{1-x}\)F\(_x\) (Ref. 73). This prediction is apparently born out in ARPES measurements, although one must be cautious because the ARPES-measured Fermi surface is significantly larger than would be expected for the bulk bands, and may not be representative of the bulk. ARPES also measured negligible superconducting gap anisotropy on NdFeAsO\(_{1-x}\)F\(_x\) (Ref. 33), although again one must caution that ARPES may be sensitive only to surface superconductivity which may not be representative of the bulk. There is some evidence that at least some Fe-SCs do have significant superconducting gap anisotropy, such as the d-wave KFe\(_2\)As\(_2\) (Ref. 75), but \( T \)-dependence of \( \lambda \) in NdFeAsO\(_{1-x}\)F\(_x\) seems to rule out the d-wave gap symmetry.

Defect Anisotropy

Fe site defects in Fe-SCs have shown anisotropy on two length scales. First, in both tetragonal and orthorhombic structural phases, Fe site defects form simple geometric dimers of two-unit-cell extent, randomly oriented along either of the two orthogonal Fe-As directions. These structures have been observed by STM in FeSe (Ref. 17), LiFeAs (Refs. 15 and 76), and LaFeAsO (Ref. 77). Second, in the spin density wave phase, Fe site defects form electronic dimers of size \(~8~\) to \(~16~\) \( a_{Fe} \). These dimers are uniformly oriented along the \( a \) (longer, antiferromagnetic) axis. They have been observed directly in FeSe (Ref. 17) and LaFeAs (Ref. 78) and inferred indirectly in Ca(Fe\(_{1-x}\)Co\(_x\))\(_2\)As\(_2\) (Ref. 58). Their appearance is explained by a competition between the impurity-induced \((\pi, \pi)\) magnetism and the surrounding bulk spin density wave \((\pi, 0)\) phase.

Search for Anisotropy in Vortex Wiggling

To search for signatures of in-plane anisotropy, we investigate the angle-dependence of vortex wiggling. This technique has been used to reveal pinning anisotropy in YBa\(_2\)Cu\(_3\)O\(_{7-x}\) (Ref. 51). Here we similarly raster the tip across a set of vortices at a series of angles, as illustrated in Figs. 11(a–d). The average wiggle distance of a vortex at each angle can be quantified in two different ways, as illustrated in Figs. 11(e–f). We found no statistically significant anisotropy of vortex wiggling using either metric, on 5 different vortices.
FIG. 11. Vortex wiggling anisotropy. (a-d) Series of four rotated images exemplifying the data acquisition. Twenty-four such images were acquired over 360° with 15° resolution. (e) Two metrics for vortex displacement: (i) Width at 30% of the vortex height, corresponding approximately to the radius of maximum lateral force between tip and vortex, shown in green; (ii) Displacement between the peaks of the forward and backward scans, shown in blue. (f) Polar plot showing no significant anisotropy using either displacement metric. Polar plot data is shown for a single vortex, but is representative of similar plots for 5 different vortices.
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