Competing superconducting and magnetic order parameters and field-induced magnetism in electron doped Ba(Fe1-xCox)2As2

Larsen, Jacob; Uranga, B. Mencia; Stieber, G.; Holm, S. L.; Bernhard, C.; Wolf, T.; Lefmann, Kim; Andersen, B. M.; Niedermayer, C.

Published in:
Physical Review B Condensed Matter

Link to article, DOI:
10.1103/PhysRevB.91.024504

Publication date:
2015

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Link back to DTU Orbit

Citation (APA):
Competing superconducting and magnetic order parameters and field-induced magnetism in electron-doped Ba(Fe$_{1-x}$Co$_x$)$_2$As$_2$

J. Larsen,1 B. Mencia Uranga,2 G. Stieper,2 S. L. Holm,2,3 C. Bernhard,4 T. Wolf,5 K. Lefmann,2 B. M. Andersen,2 and C. Niedermayer3

1Department of Physics, Technical University of Denmark, 2800 Kongens Lyngby, Denmark
2Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, 2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark
3Laboratory for Neutron Scattering and Imaging, Paul Scherrer Institute, CH-5232 Villigen, Switzerland
4University of Fribourg, Department of Physics and Fribourg Centre for Nanomaterials, Chemin du Musée 3, CH-1700 Fribourg, Switzerland
5Karlsruhe Institut für Technologie, Institut für Festkörperphysik, D-76021 Karlsruhe, Germany

(Received 26 November 2014; revised manuscript received 22 December 2014; published 13 January 2015)

We have studied the magnetic and superconducting properties of Ba(Fe$_{0.95}$Co$_{0.05}$)$_2$As$_2$ as a function of temperature and external magnetic field using neutron scattering and muon spin rotation. Below the superconducting transition temperature the magnetic and superconducting order parameters coexist and compete. A magnetic field can significantly enhance the magnetic scattering in the superconducting state, roughly doubling the Bragg intensity at 13.5 T. We perform a microscopic modeling of the data by use of a five-band Hamiltonian relevant to iron pnictides. In the superconducting state, vortices can slow down and freeze spin fluctuations locally. When such regions couple they result in a long-range ordered antiferromagnetic phase producing the enhanced magnetic elastic scattering in agreement with experiments.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevB.91.024504

PACS number(s): 74.70.Xa, 76.75.+i, 25.40.Dn, 74.20.Fg

I. INTRODUCTION

Unconventional superconductors including cuprates, iron-based systems, and heavy-fermion materials constitute interesting classes of materials that currently evade quantitative theoretical modeling [1]. A fundamental outstanding question is, of course, the origin of the superconducting phase itself. For most of these materials, the superconductivity takes place in close proximity to a magnetically ordered phase which may coexist with superconductivity in a limited doping range.

For the cuprates, this coexistence region has been extensively studied experimentally and theoretically on both the electron- and hole-doped sides of the phase diagram. In the latter case, the so-called stripe order and its effects on superconductivity remain an active area of research [2,3].

The iron-based materials, a magnetic (π,0) stripe ordered phase generally precedes the superconducting phase. The emergence of a coexistence region of static magnetic and superconducting order at intermediate doping levels depends on the particular material; whereas the 122 systems and most of the 1111 compounds exhibit a coexistence region at the foot of the magnetic dome [4], this is not the case for La-1111, for example [5–7].

For both hole- and electron-doped Ba-122, the coexistence region has been extensively studied and constitutes a topic of controversy with some measurements suggesting mesoscale phase separation while others indicate microscopic coexistence [8–15]. Initial measurements suggested that K substitution (hole doping, out-of-plane ions) led to phase separation [8–11] whereas more recent experiments are in agreement with microscopic coexistence [16–18]. Co substitution (electron doping, in-plane ions) in the underdoped regime of Ba-122 seems to produce microscopic phase coexistence where superconducting and magnetic orders compete for the same electronic states [12–15]. The latter is in agreement with neutron diffraction measurements finding a reduction of the magnetic Bragg peak intensity upon entering the superconducting state [19,20], even though changes of the volume fraction can produce the same effect. Most recent experimental studies find that Co-doped Ba-122 samples exhibit volume-full coexistence at x ≲ 0.04–0.06, while above this doping level superconductivity and magnetism do not coexist microscopically, but rather consist of inhomogeneous distributions of frozen (or slowly fluctuating) magnetic islands in the superconducting host [13,21].

As nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) study, consistent with this latter scenario, found an inhomogeneous cluster spin glass coexisting with superconductivity up to x ≈ 0.07 [22] in agreement with earlier muon spin rotation (μSR) measurements [13,21]. A similar short-range cluster spin glass phase has been also recently found near optimal (electron) doping in Ni-doped Ba-122 [23].

The experimental results discussed in the above section exemplify well the fascinating parameter dependence of the iron pnictides; the properties of the resulting many-particle ground state depend on the particular compound and the specific doping method. Other recent examples of this behavior include several Mn-substituted samples revealing unusual competitive effects between magnetism and superconductivity as well as the emergence of new high-temperature impurity-induced magnetic phases [24–27].

It is important to further study the coexistence region of the iron pnictides because it can provide crucial information about the ground state properties of these systems. This is evident, for example, in the fact that the detailed superconducting gap structure inside and outside the coexistence region are closely linked [28,29]. Furthermore, theoretical studies find that the mere presence of the coexistence region is evidence for ±z± pairing symmetry of the superconducting phase and incommensurability of the magnetic order [30–32]. Hence, the coexistence region can be used as a guide for theoretical models, since the competition between the superconducting and magnetic orders can only be obtained with the correct gap structure, and a complete quantitative description requires...
In the superconducting state of FeSe, neutron scattering has revealed that application of an external magnetic field \([42–44]\). Similar results were obtained for the resonance in reducing the neutron resonance in the inelastic response, mainly focused on the effects of an external magnetic field on the neutron scattering cross section is less explored. Theoretically, a quantitative theory of superconducting pairing calculation of pairing potentials within the symmetry-broken transition temperature, \(T_c\), of the superconducting condensate can locally pin magnetic moments. For the iron pnictides, the influence of a magnetic field \([40,41]\). For the iron arsenides, the influence of a magnetic field on the static (but short-range) antiferromagnetic Bragg peaks are resolution limited \([20,21]\). The doping range between 0.04 ≤ \(x\) ≤ 0.06 in Ba-122 is generally referred to as the coexistence region. Here, both neutron scattering \([19,20]\) and transverse field \(\mu\)SR \([15,21]\) measurements provide clear evidence for a direct competition between the superconducting and magnetic order parameters on a nanometer scale. The magnetic order parameter is anomalously suppressed below \(T_c\) and the excellent agreement between neutron diffraction and transverse field \(\mu\)SR, which unlike neutron diffraction is a local probe, suggests that both techniques probe the same magnetic state \([21]\), which must then persist throughout the whole crystal. In addition, neutron diffraction excludes the possibility that the suppression of the magnetic order parameter could be due to a magnetic phase transition or a spin reorientation \([20]\).

Infrared optical spectroscopy performed on Ba(Fe\(_{0.95}\)Co\(_{0.05}\))\(_2\)As\(_2\) clearly shows that the superconducting energy gap exists for all electronic states \([15]\) at low temperature. At the same time, the magnetic volume fraction extracted from \(\mu\)SR measurements is found to be \(\sim 80\%–90\%\) \([15,21]\); see also Fig. 3 in this paper. If superconductivity and magnetism had phase separated into well-defined macroscopic regions of the sample, the nonsuperconducting regions would have appeared in the optical spectroscopy. Similarly, if the suppression of the magnetic signal observed by neutron diffraction had been due to a change in magnetic volume fraction, we would expect the volume fraction \(\sim 80\%–90\%\). In addition, the temperature dependence of the so-called pair-breaking peak, observed in optical spectroscopy, provides further evidence for the competition between superconductivity and magnetism.

In this section, we present experimental work done on a \(\sim 0.5\) g single crystal of Ba(Fe\(_{0.95}\)Co\(_{0.05}\))\(_2\)As\(_2\) produced by our laboratory in Karlsruhe. Resistivity measurements (not shown here) show that \(T_N\) \(\approx 20\) K and previously published \(\mu\)SR measurements (on the same sample) show \(T_N\) \(\approx 40\) K \([21]\), consistent with earlier published values for this material \([46,47]\).

### II. Experiments

At room temperature, the antiferromagnetic parent compound BaFe\(_2\)As\(_2\) exhibits the so-called ThCr\(_2\)Si\(_2\) crystal structure (space group 71, \(14/mmm\)) with \(a = b = 3.96\) Å and \(c = 13.02\) Å \([50]\). This structure consists of FeAs layers which are stacked along the \(c\) axis and separated by interstitial Ba ions. The material can be made superconducting by substitution of a small fraction, \(x\), of the Fe ions by Co. Superconductivity emerges above \(x \approx 0.04\).

Comonitant to the magnetic transition temperature, \(T_N\), the structure changes from the tetragonal to a low-temperature orthorhombic (space group 69, \(Fmmn\)) phase with \(a = 5.61\) Å, \(b = 5.57\) Å, and \(c \approx c\) \([50,69]\). \(T_c\) and the structural transition temperature, \(T_N\), decrease in very similar manners when \(x\) increases. In the superconducting phase the magnetic moment is reduced to about \(\sim 0.1\) \(\mu_B\) per Fe\(^{2+}\) \([21]\), which is about 10% of the magnetic moment of the parent compound having \(\mu = 0.9–1.0\) \(\mu_B\) per Fe \([4,69]\), which could indicate an incommensurate SDW-type order. However, no evidence of incommensurability was found in this sample; the antiferromagnetic Bragg peaks are resolution limited \([20,21]\).

II. Experiments

A. Neutron scattering experiment

The neutron scattering data presented in this paper were measured at the cold neutron triple axis spectrometer RITA-II \([48,49]\) located at the Paul Scherrer Institut (PSI), Switzerland. The spectrometer was operated under elastic conditions.
Instruments vertical field cryomagnet. For the longitudinal orientation (L) and the transverse orientation (T). The SDW intensity is seen to increase at low temperature upon applying a magnetic field. The solid lines are guides to the eyes. (b) Elastic Q scans of the magnetic Q = (1/2,1/2,3) Bragg peak at temperatures 2 K, 20 K, 35 K, and 50 K in zero field. No changes in the peak position are observed. The solid lines are fits of a single Gaussian peak on a flat background. The background is determined from the 50 K scan. (c) The Gaussian FWHM as a function of temperature below TN at μ0H = 0 T and 13.5 T.

Figure 1(a) shows the magnetic Bragg peak at Q = (1/2,1/2,3) at 0 T, 7.5 T, and 13.5 T scanned in the longitudinal orientations at 2 K, and Fig. 1(b) shows the magnetic Bragg peak at Q = (1/2,1/2,3) at 0 T and 13.5 T scanned in the transverse orientation at 2 K. We find that the line shape is essentially unaltered by the applied field for both orientations; i.e., neither the peak position nor the peak width changes significantly [see Fig. 1(c)]. These data suggest that the only field-dependent parameter is the peak intensity, which is seen to increase significantly as the field increases.

In Fig. 2 we present the temperature dependence of the magnetic Bragg peak intensity at Q = (1/2,1/2,3) in zero field. Above TN, the intensity is zero, and cooling below TN, the intensity gradually develops, typical for a second-order magnetic phase transition. The magnetic signal has the largest intensity right at TN and becomes increasingly suppressed, upon entering the superconducting phase, reaching a plateau-like value at low temperatures; see Figs. 2(a) and 2(b). In addition to the data at zero field, Fig. 2(a) also shows data...
measured in 5.0 T, 10.0 T, and 13.5 T. Data above \( T_c \) are remarkably similar for all the field values, indicating that the magnetic phase itself is unaffected by the field. However, the degree to which the magnetic intensity is suppressed in zero field is significantly reduced for all higher field values, corresponding to a recovery of some of the magnetic order parameter otherwise lost inside the superconducting phase. Independent of the scan orientation, at the highest field probed here, around half of the lost low-temperature signal is regained.

Figure 2(c) shows the temperature dependence of the Gaussian peak width in zero field and in 13.5 T, respectively. We observe no significant changes of the peak width, indicating that the effect which suppresses the magnetic peak intensity in high fields is the same as in zero field, however, less pronounced. Our measurements in zero field are in agreement with the findings in Christianson et al. [20], who also found no significant effect of the appearance of the superconducting state on the SDW Bragg peak.

### B. Muon spin rotation experiment

The \( \mu \)SR measurements presented in this paper were performed with the general purpose spectrometer (GPS) at the Swiss Muon Source (S\( \mu \)S) at PSI. The \( \mu \)SR technique measures the time-resolved spin depolarization of an ensemble of muons inside a material. A beam of spin-polarized muons is implanted in the sample where they come to rest without any significant loss in spin polarization. Among the pnictide materials the muons are known to stop at well-defined interstitial lattice sites close to an As ion [51]. The average muon implantation depth is about 100 \( \mu \)m. The magnetic and superconducting properties probed by the muon ensemble are therefore representative of the bulk sample.

The mean lifetime of positive muons is \( \tau \approx 2.2 \) \( \mu \)s, after which it decays, \( \mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ + \nu_e + \nu_\mu \), where the positron is preferentially emitted along the direction of the muon spin at the instant of the decay. By recording the time evolution of the spatial asymmetry of the positron emission rate, \( P(t) \), the time-resolved spin polarization of the muon ensemble is obtained. Before the decay, the muon precesses in the local field, \( B_{\text{loc}} = \mu_0 H_{\text{loc}} \), arising from the sum of the applied field and the dipole field of the nearby magnetic ions. The spin precession frequency is given by \( \omega_s = \gamma_\mu B_{\text{loc}} \), where \( \gamma_\mu = 851.4 \) MHz/T is the gyromagnetic ratio of positive muons.

Figure 3(a) shows the outcome of our transverse field \( \mu \)SR measurement. These spectra were recorded with an external field of \( \mu_0 H = 300 \) mT applied along the \( c \) axis of the sample and transverse to the initial spin direction of the muon beam. We obtain excellent fits of the data below \( T_c \) using the two-component model Eq. (1). The first component, \( A_f \), is rapidly relaxing and evidently originates from the vast majority of muons stopping in a region of the sample with magnetic order; and the small second component, \( A_s \), is essentially not relaxing and originates from muons stopping in either a nonmagnetic region, which is not more than 10%, or outside the sample, e.g., in the cryostat walls [21].

The two-component model reads

\[
P(t) = P(0)[A_f \cos(\omega_f t + \phi) \exp(-\lambda_f t) + A_s \cos(\omega_s t + \phi) \exp(-\lambda_s t)],
\]

where \( P(0) \) is the initial asymmetry and the muon spin precession frequencies \( \omega_f \) and \( \omega_s \) are related to the local field in magnetic and nonmagnetic regions, respectively. \( \phi \) is the initial phase of the muon spin. A similar model was used in previous analyses [15,21]. The temperature dependence of the transverse field relaxation rate, \( \lambda_f \), published by Bernhard et al. [21], clearly demonstrates the same suppressed magnetic signal as seen by neutron diffraction. We find a magnetic volume fraction appearing below \( T_N = 40 \) K, which occupies around 90% (effectively probably 100%) of the sample even below \( T_c \) all the way down to the lowest temperature probed; see Fig. 3(c). These results are in good agreement with previous findings [15,21].

Figure 3(b) shows the result of a so-called pinning experiment [15] displaying \( \mu \)SR line shapes, as obtained from Fourier transformation of the transverse field \( \mu \)SR time spectra, showing the distribution of magnetic fields probed by the muon ensemble, \( p(H_{\text{loc}}) \). The measurements are performed after field-cooling the sample in 300 mT and subsequently then reducing the field to 295 mT and 290 mT, respectively.

The line shapes consist of a narrow peak which represents muons stopping in the nonmagnetic environment which only probes the external field distribution, and a very broad peak due muons stopping inside a magnetic environment which probe the pinned magnetic distribution from the coexisting SDW and superconductor state. The broad peak remains fully pinned when \( \mu_0 H \) is changed. This is evidence of complete pinning of the trapped magnetic flux vortices in the sample; an effective pinning effect such as the one displayed by this sample is a hallmark of a bulk type-II superconductor with a strongly pinned vortex lattice [15,21].
III. THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Model

The starting point for the theoretical modeling is the following five-orbital Hamiltonian:

\[ H = H_0 + H_{\text{int}} + H_{\text{BCS}} + H_Z, \]

where \( H_0 \) contains the kinetic energy given by a tight-binding fit to the DFT band structure [52] including hopping integrals from the normal state RPA spin fluctuations. This is a strong competition in agreement with experiments superconductivity and magnetism in the coexistence phase. A choice of pairing terms leads to substantial competition of the cuprates [35].

Here, the operators \( c_{\mu \sigma}^\dagger \) create electrons at the \( i \) site in orbital \( \mu \) and spin \( \sigma \), and \( \mu_0 \) is the chemical potential used to set the doping \( \delta = (n) - 6.0 \). The indices \( \mu \) and \( \nu \) run from 1 to 5 corresponding to the Fe orbitals \( d_{3z^2-r^2}, d_{xy}, d_{xz}, d_{yz}, \) and \( d_{x^2-y^2} \), respectively. The presence of an external magnetic field is described by the Peierls phases \( \psi_0 = -\frac{\hbar e}{2m} \int_0^r \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{r} \), where \( \Phi_0 = \frac{\Phi}{\Phi_0} \) is the half flux quantum and the integral is a line integral along the straight line joining lattice sites \( j \) and \( i \).

The second term in Eq. (2) describes the on-site Coulomb interaction

\[ H_{\text{int}} = U \sum_{i,\mu} n_{\mu i \uparrow} n_{\mu i \downarrow} + \left( U' - \frac{J}{2} \right) \sum_{i,\mu \neq \nu} n_{\mu i \sigma} n_{\nu i \sigma'}, \]

which includes the intraorbital (interorbital) interaction \( U' \), the Hund’s rule coupling \( J \), and the pair hopping energy \( J' \). We assume orbitally rotation-invariant interactions \( U' = U - 2J \) and \( J' = J \).

The third term in Eq. (2) contains the superconducting pairing

\[ H_{\text{BCS}} = - \sum_{i,\mu,\nu,\sigma} \left[ \Delta_{ij}^{\mu\nu} c_{i\mu \sigma}^\dagger c_{j\nu \sigma} + \text{H.c.} \right], \]

with gap function \( \Delta_{ij}^{\mu\nu} = \sum_{\alpha,\beta} \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta} (\mathbf{r}_j)(\mathbf{r}_i)^\dagger \). Here \( \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta} (\mathbf{r}_j) \) denotes the effective pairing strength between sites (orbitals) \( i \) and \( j \) (\( \mu, \nu, \alpha, \) and \( \beta \) connected by vector \( \mathbf{r}_j \). We include only the \( \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\mu\nu} \) and \( \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\nu\mu} \) terms coupling next-nearest neighbors (which gives rise to an \( s_\pm \) pairing state) with the same magnitude \( \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\mu\nu} = \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\nu\mu} = 0.117 \text{ eV} \). This particular choice of pairing terms leads to substantial competition of superconductivity and magnetism in the coexistence phase. A sufficiently strong competition in agreement with experiments is not found when using the standard couplings generated from the normal state RPA spin fluctuations. This is a strong indication that the pairings below \( T_N \) are strongly affected by the reconstructed Fermi surface similarly to what is known for the cuprates [35].

The last term in Eq. (2), \( H_Z \), is the Zeeman term accounting for energy shifts due to the external magnetic field

\[ H_Z = \hbar \sum_i (n_{i\uparrow} - n_{i\downarrow}). \]
five-band model used here, we are restricted numerically to
systems of sizes less than \((N_x, N_y) = (46,23)\), indicating that
we have minimum field of 43.5 T or larger, which is more than 3
times the field used in the experiments. This, however, is only
a quantitative issue and does not influence the main points of
the theoretical results discussed in the following sections.

B. Results

Figure 4 shows the self-consistent superconducting order parameter and its temperature dependence for fixed value of
the external magnetic field \(B = 43.5\) T. At low \(T\), the vortices
generated by the external field can be clearly seen. In Fig. 4
the superconducting order parameter at each site is defined as

\[
\Delta(r_i) = \frac{1}{9} \sum_{\mu>\nu} \Delta_{ij} e^{i\phi_{ij}},
\]

where the index \(j\) includes the set of on-site, nearest-neighbor,
and next-nearest-neighbor sites to site \(i\). With increasing \(T\),
the amplitude of the superconducting order parameter \(|\Delta|\)
naturally decreases and also there is an extra modulation due
to an induced stripe structure of the magnetization.

Figure 5 shows explicitly how the total real-space magnetization
\(M(r_i) = \sum_\mu (\langle n_{\mu i} \rangle - \langle n_{\mu i} \rangle)\) changes with temperature for parameters corresponding to Fig. 4. As seen at low temperatures where the superconductivity is strongest, the magnetization is enhanced in the vortices, and as the temperature increases and the amplitude of the supercon-
ducting order is reduced, the magnetization enhancement is equally suppressed. For the parameters used here, the magnetization is enhanced in the region around the vortices below \(T/T_N \sim 0.56\), which is slightly below the supercon-
ducting critical transition temperature \(T_c/T_N \sim 0.60\). Above \(T_c\), the magnetization decreases homogeneously as the tem-
perature is increased, in agreement with the experimental
findings of Fig. 2. The existence of vortex-pinned magnetic order has been studied extensively in the case of cuprates

\[\text{[55–60]}.\] Typically, the suppression of the superconducting order parameter generates low-energy vortex core bound states
inside the superconducting gap, and the noninteracting spin
susceptibility is enhanced at low energies. In conjunction with
coulomb correlations, the latter may lead to local Stoner
instabilities making it energetically favorable for the system
to nucleate magnetic order locally [55–60]. A similar local
pinning to magnetic fluctuations is known to take place near
potential impurity scatterers in correlated systems [57,61–68].
We note that the length scale of the magnetic order pinned
by vortices is not given by the superconducting coherence
length, but rather determined by the electron interactions and
the original band structure.

For direct comparison to the experimental results, we
show in Fig. 6 the square of the amplitude of the Fourier
component \(|M(Q)|^2\) of the magnetization at \(Q = (\pi,0)\), where

\[M(Q) = 1/\sqrt{N_xN_y} \sum_i M(r_i) e^{-iQ \cdot r_i}.\]

This gives a measure of the \((\pi,0)\) stripe order versus temperature \(T\). As seen for the case of zero field \(B = 0\) T, when superconductivity sets in at \(T_c\), the magnetization gets suppressed and reaches at low \(T\)
approximately half its value compared to the case without
superconductivity, \(\Gamma = 0\) eV, shown by the dashed line in

\[\text{[55–60]}.\] Typically, the suppression of the superconducting order parameter generates low-energy vortex core bound states
inside the superconducting gap, and the noninteracting spin
susceptibility is enhanced at low energies. In conjunction with
coulomb correlations, the latter may lead to local Stoner
instabilities making it energetically favorable for the system
to nucleate magnetic order locally [55–60]. A similar local
pinning to magnetic fluctuations is known to take place near
potential impurity scatterers in correlated systems [57,61–68].
We note that the length scale of the magnetic order pinned
by vortices is not given by the superconducting coherence
length, but rather determined by the electron interactions and
the original band structure.

For direct comparison to the experimental results, we
show in Fig. 6 the square of the amplitude of the Fourier
component \(|M(Q)|^2\) of the magnetization at \(Q = (\pi,0)\), where

\[M(Q) = 1/\sqrt{N_xN_y} \sum_i M(r_i) e^{-iQ \cdot r_i}.\]

This gives a measure of the \((\pi,0)\) stripe order versus temperature \(T\). As seen for the case of zero field \(B = 0\) T, when superconductivity sets in at \(T_c\), the magnetization gets suppressed and reaches at low \(T\)
approximately half its value compared to the case without
superconductivity, \(\Gamma = 0\) eV, shown by the dashed line in
Fig. 6. With increasing $T$ (but still below $T_c$), the amplitude of the superconducting order parameter decreases, as seen from Fig. 4. Thus, the suppression exerted by superconductivity on the magnetization decreases due to their competitive interplay, and leads to an increase of the moments until $T_c$ is reached as seen from Fig. 5. Above $T_c$, the magnetization decreases in a conventional mean-field fashion for a second-order phase transition. Thus, in this way magnetization and superconductivity both coexist and compete below $T_c$, similar to the behavior found in experiments as seen in Fig. 2. Figure 6 additionally clearly exhibits how the $(\pi, 0)$ magnetic order is enhanced by a magnetic field, with a concomitant reduction of $T_c$.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper we have reported a field dependence of the previously observed, superconductivity-suppressed, but field-enhanced magnetic signal below $T_c$, as seen from Fig. 2.

Our neutron scattering data clearly demonstrate a field-enhanced SDW state, competing with and suppressed by superconductivity, in the Co-doped Ba-122 superconductor with $x = 0.05$. This material is known to display both magnetic and superconducting properties consistent with bulk phenomena in both cases. This suggests that the cause of the competition and the field-enhancement should be found on the subnanometer scale. We observe no changes of the SDW peak shape which could otherwise explain the field enhancement.

Our transverse field $\mu$SR measurement shows that essentially the whole sample is magnetic and at the same time we also observe signs of a bulk superconductor with a strongly pinned vortex lattice, as seen from Fig. 3. We observe no change of the magnetic volume fraction below $T_c$ that could explain the suppression of the magnetic Bragg peak intensity observed by neutron diffraction. This suggests that the explanation should be found in a reduction of the magnetic order parameter (the average sublattice magnetic moment).

Finally, we have provided an explicit calculation of the magnetization within a five-band Hubbard model relevant to the iron pnictides. By including superconductivity, we have shown how static magnetic order centered at the vortices is induced by an external field. In the modeling we were restricted to larger fields than those applied in the experiments but, as discussed above, this does not qualitatively affect the results presented in this paper, and the theory describes well the field-enhanced magnetic order seen by the experiments.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The experimental work was supported by the Danish Research Council FNU through DANSckett. B.M.A. acknowledges support from a Lundbeckfond fellowship (Grant No. A9318). B.M.U. acknowledges support from a La Caixa scholarship. The experimental work was performed on the neutron facility SINQ and the muon facility $\mu$S, both at the Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen, Switzerland. The work at UniFr has been supported by Schweizer Nationalfonds (SNF) Grants No. 200020-140225 and No. 200020-153660.