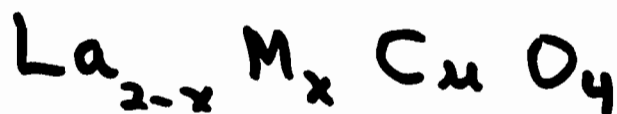


# Electronic Properties of Oxide Superconductors

IBM Research - Yorktown, Almaden

## ① "Low $T_c$ " superconductors

$T_c \approx 30-40K$



$M = Ca, Ba, S$

Mueller - Bednorz

IBM Zurich - 1986

## ② "High $T_c$ " superconductors

$T_c = 90-100K$



Chu, Wu et al

(Black, green  
+ others)

Houston, Alabama University

PRL - March 3, 1987

## ③ Very high $T_c$ ?

1.05/24  
1-1

SUPERCONDUCTIVITY ABOVE 90K IN THE COMPOUND  $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_x$ :  
STRUCTURAL, TRANSPORT AND MAGNETIC PROPERTIES

P. M. Grant, R. B. Beyers, E. M. Engler, G. Lim, S. S. P. Parkin,  
M. L. Ramirez, V. Y. Lee, A. Nazzari, J. E. Vazquez and R. J. Savoy

IBM Almaden Research Center  
San Jose, CA 95120

*(Received 16 March 1987)*

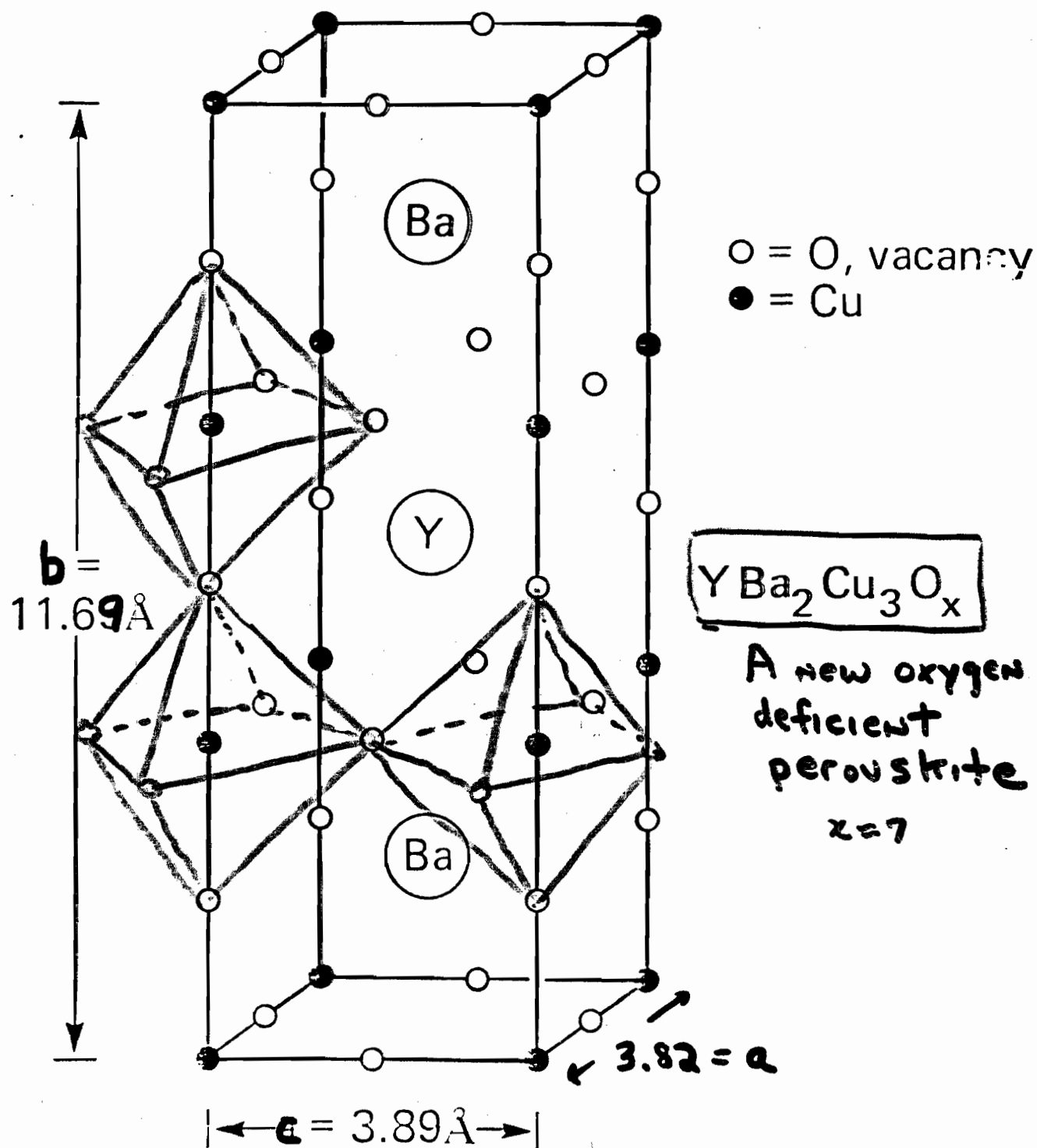
ABSTRACT: We report the structural, transport, and magnetic properties of the principle **black**  
phase responsible for superconductivity in the recently discovered  $\text{YBaCuO}$  compounds with  
transition temperatures greater than 90K.

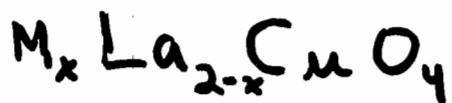
PACS 74.10.+v

PACS 74.70.Rv

# Structure — IBM Yorktown & Almaden

## Pmma





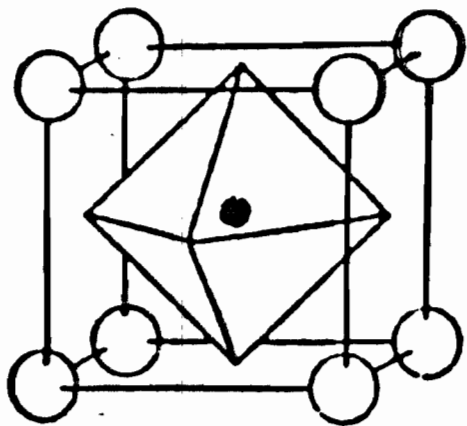
$M = Ba, Sr, Ca$

Structure - tetragonal

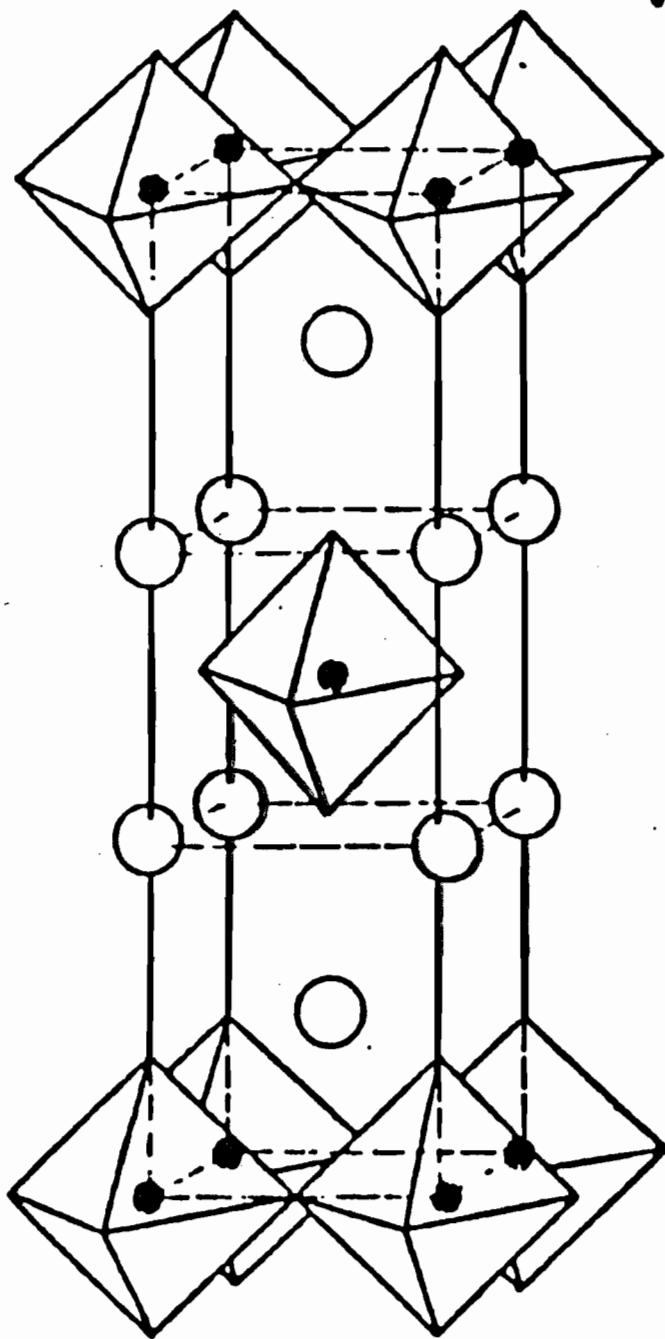
$x \geq 0.08$

○ A, La

● B, Cu



$ABX_3$

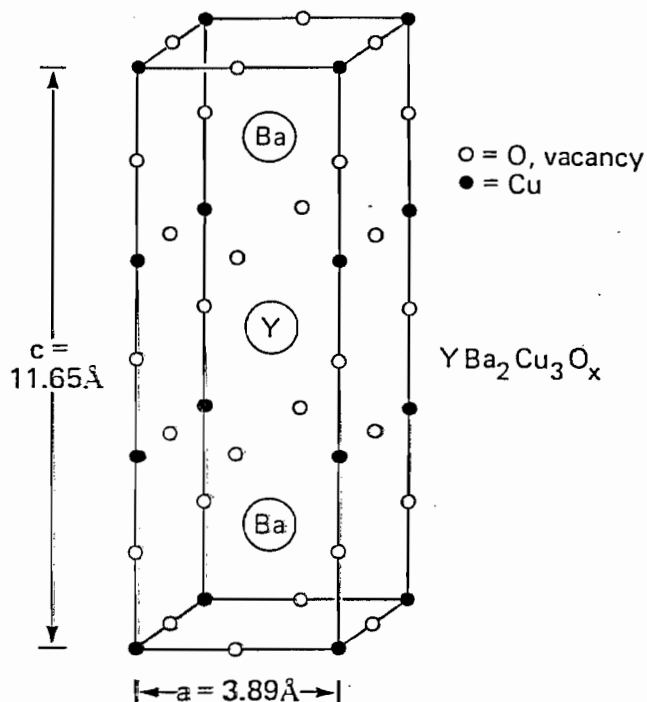
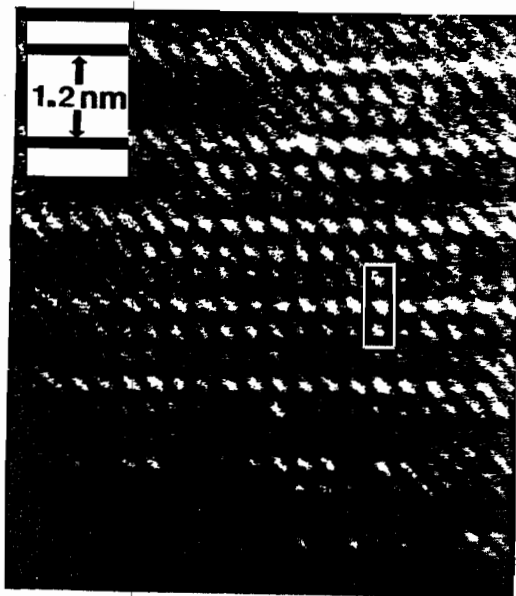


$A_2BX_4$

$K_2NaF_4$  structure type  
2D



~~(1.005 0.00)~~



TEM



Ba, Y ordered

Ref: W.J. Gallagher, R.L. Sandstrom, T.R. Dinger,  
 T.M. Shaw, and D.A. Chance, Solid State Comm. (submitted).

IBM Yorktown

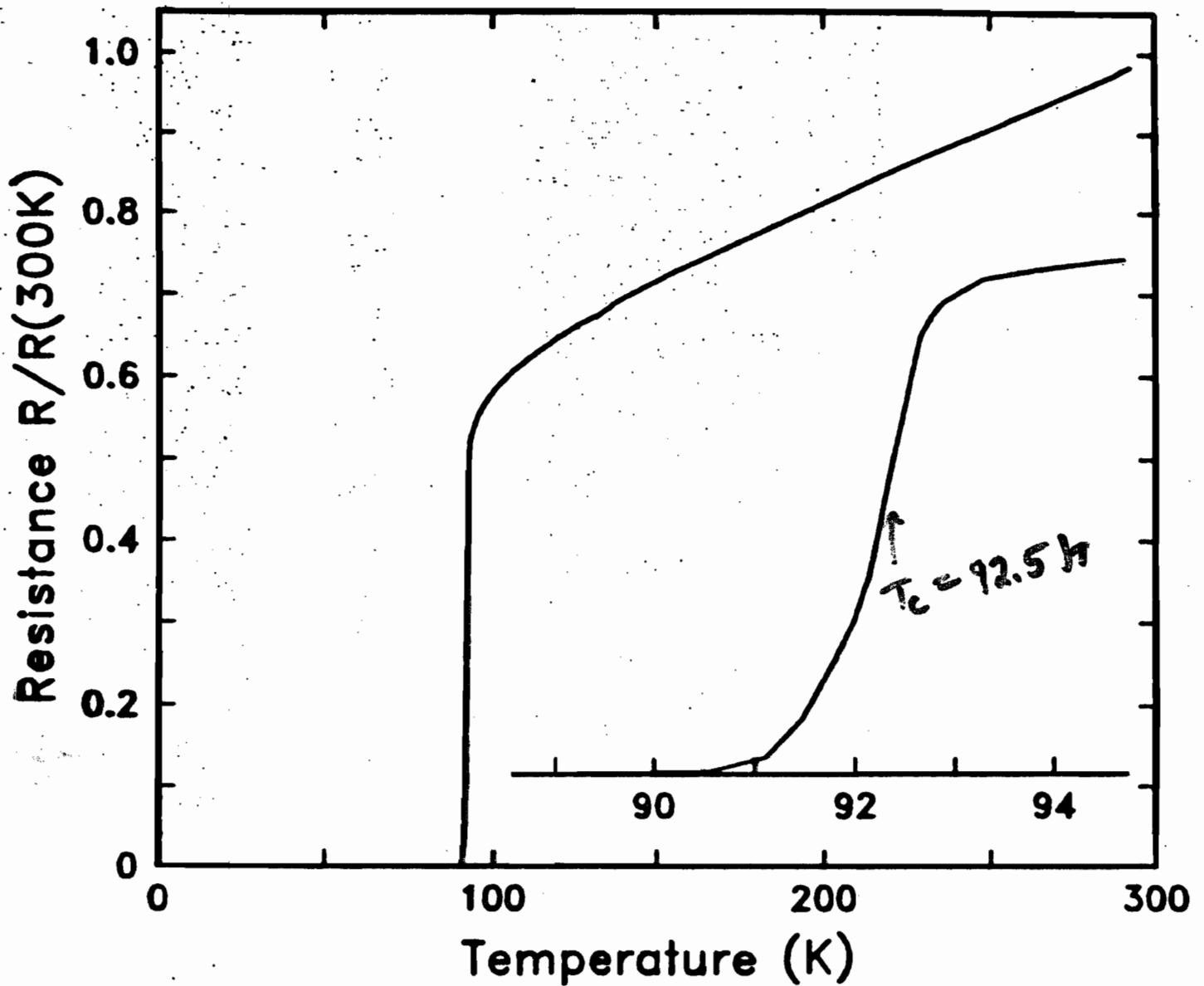
Ref: P.M. Grant, R.B. Beyers, E.M. Engler, G. Lim, S.S.P. Parkin,  
 M.L. Ramirez, V.Y. Lee, A. Nazzari, J.E. Vazquez, and R.J. Savoy,  
 Phys. Rev. Lett. (submitted).

IBM Almaden

Refined structure done jointly - to be published

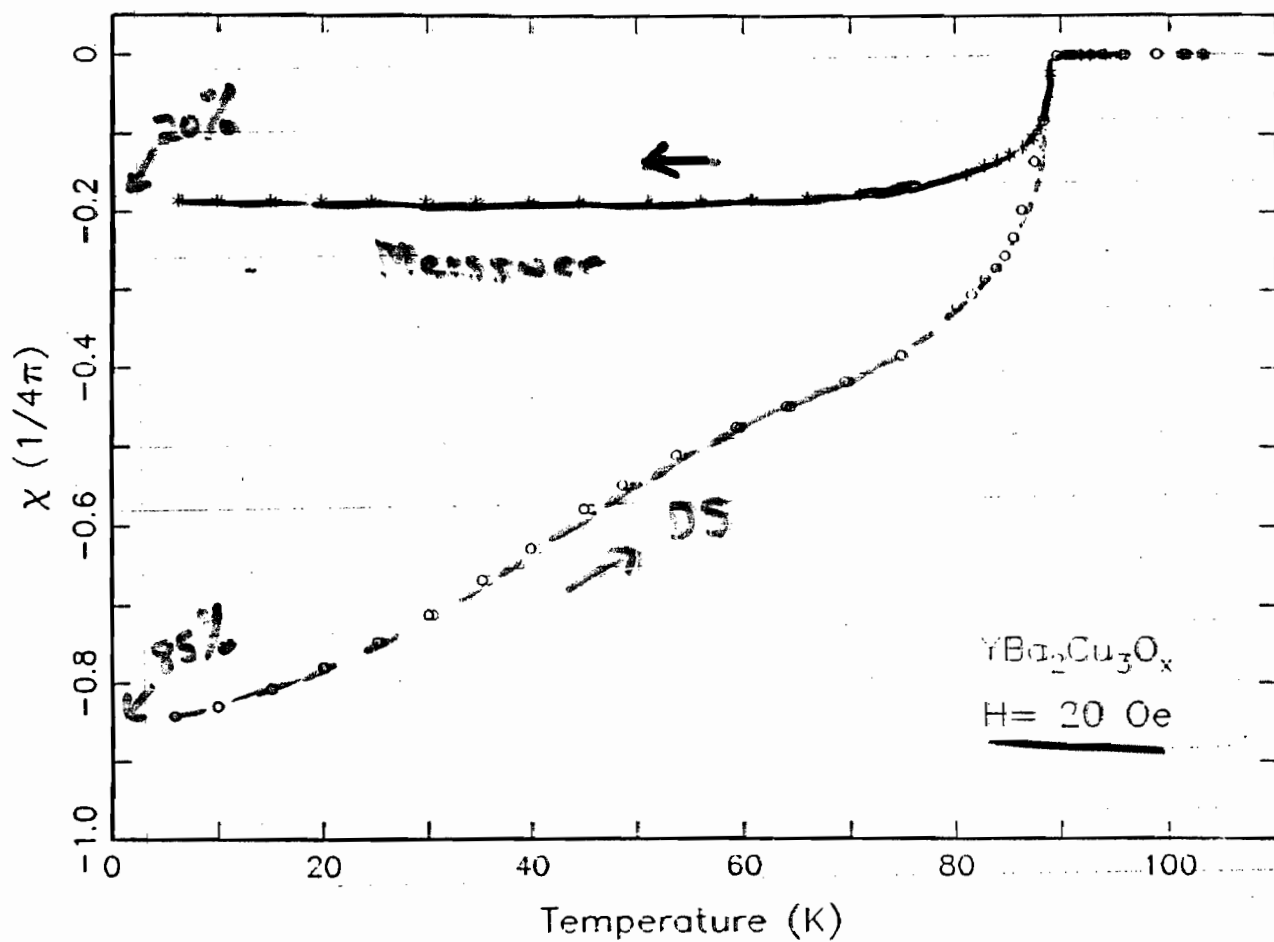
Single Phase  $(Y_{0.30}Ba_{0.7})CuO_x$

IBM Yorktown



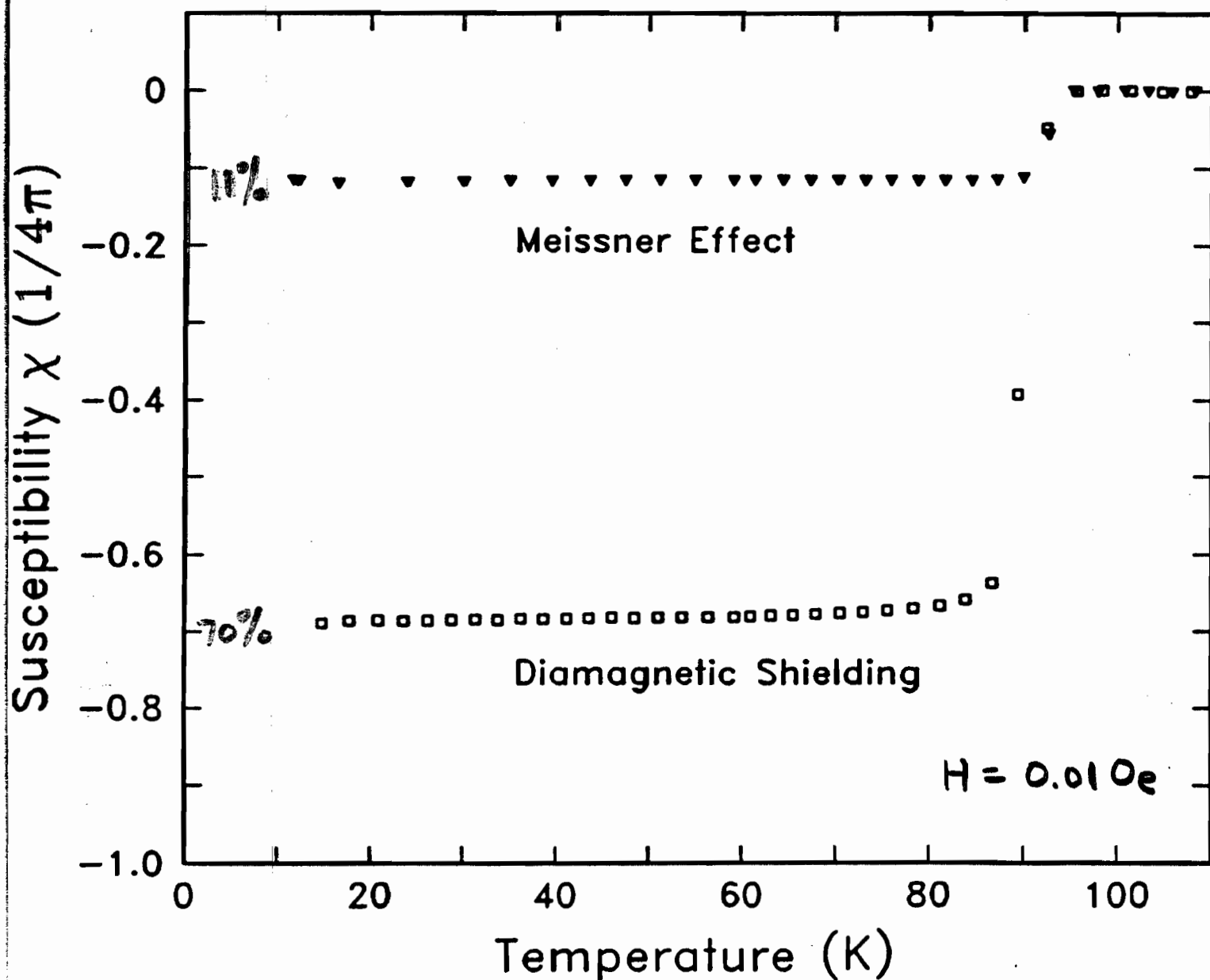
Ref.: W.J. Gallagher, R.L. Sandstrom, T. Dinger, T. Shaw, and D. Chance, Solid State Comm. (submitted).

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# Single Phase $(Y_{0.30}Ba_{0.7})CuO_x$

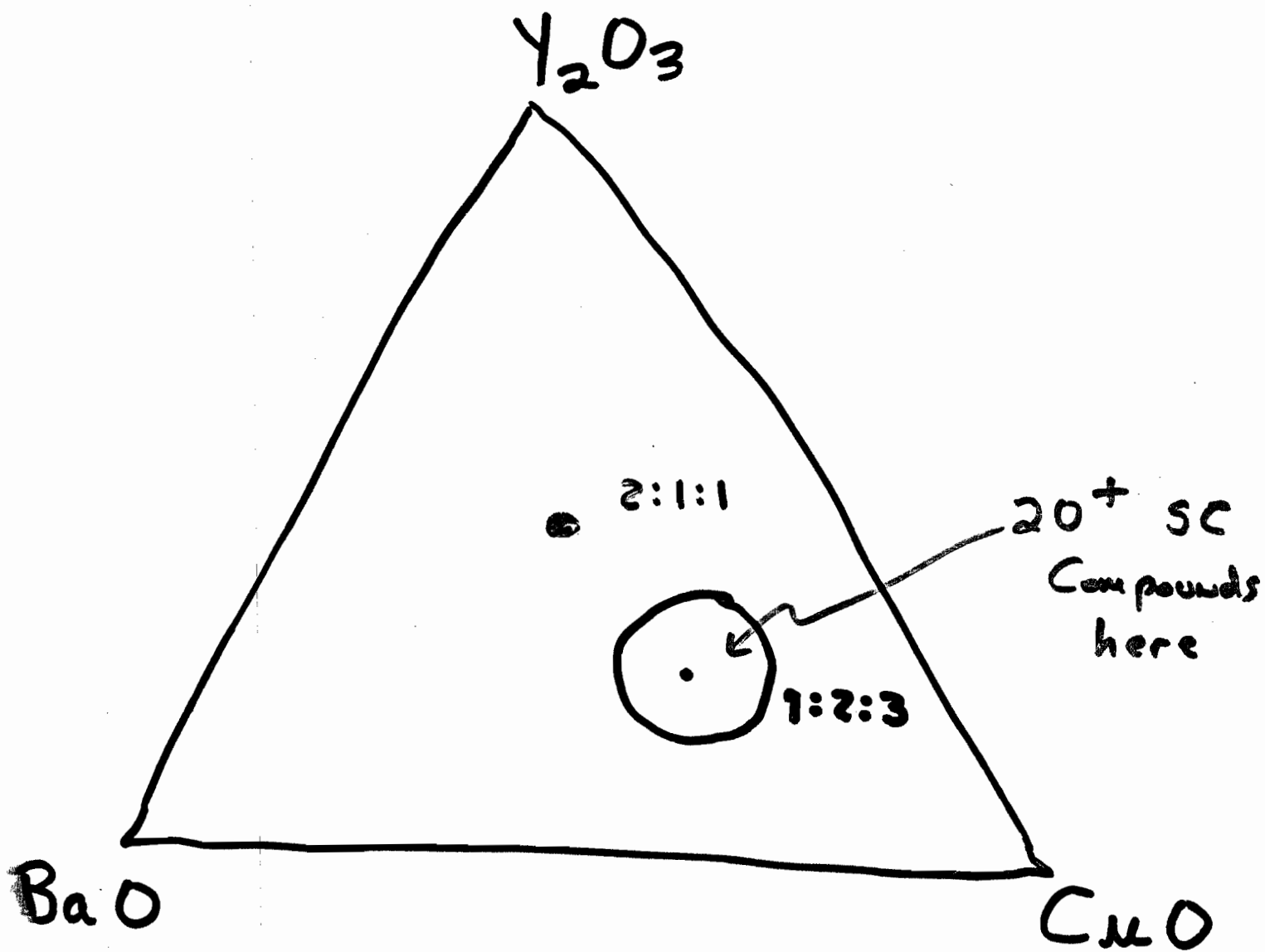
IBM Yorktown



Ref.: W.J. Gallagher, R.L. Sandstrom, T. Dinger, T. Shaw, and D. Chance, Solid State Comm. (submitted).

D.C. Cronemeier and A.P. Malozemoff (unpublished)

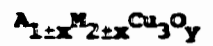




# IBM Almaden

following the heating step, the compositions be cooled slowly. It is believed that this slow cooling is required because when the material is cooled slowly, it retains slightly more oxygen than when it is cooled rapidly.

5 The following materials have all demonstrated bulk superconductivity at a temperature above 77°K. They are all single phase perovskite-like crystalline structures within the general formula



MANY more  
single  
phase  
materials  
with  
 $T_c > 77 K$

10 The materials are:

Y L  
Y LA  
Y SC  
15 LA SC  
Y<sub>0.8</sub>Lu<sub>0.2</sub>)1.0Ba<sub>2.0</sub>Cu<sub>3</sub>O<sub>y</sub>  
(Y<sub>0.5</sub>Lu<sub>0.5</sub>)1.0Ba<sub>2.0</sub>Cu<sub>3</sub>O<sub>y</sub>  
(Y<sub>0.5</sub>La<sub>0.5</sub>)1.0Ba<sub>2.0</sub>Cu<sub>3</sub>O<sub>y</sub>  
(Y<sub>0.5</sub>Sc<sub>0.5</sub>)1.0Ba<sub>2.0</sub>Cu<sub>3</sub>O<sub>y</sub>  
(La<sub>0.5</sub>Sc<sub>0.5</sub>)1.0Ba<sub>2.0</sub>Cu<sub>3</sub>O<sub>y</sub>  
Y<sub>1.0</sub>(Ba<sub>0.5</sub>Ca<sub>0.5</sub>)2.0Cu<sub>3</sub>O<sub>y</sub>  
Y<sub>1.0</sub>(Sr<sub>0.5</sub>Ca<sub>0.5</sub>)2.0Cu<sub>3</sub>O<sub>y</sub>  
Y<sub>0.8</sub>Ba<sub>2.0</sub>Cu<sub>3</sub>O<sub>y</sub>  
Y<sub>1.2</sub>Ba<sub>2.0</sub>Cu<sub>3</sub>O<sub>y</sub>  
20 Y<sub>1.0</sub>Ba<sub>1.8</sub>Cu<sub>3</sub>O<sub>y</sub>  
Y<sub>1.0</sub>Ba<sub>1.5</sub>Cu<sub>3</sub>O<sub>y</sub>  
Y<sub>1.2</sub>Ba<sub>1.8</sub>Cu<sub>3</sub>O<sub>y</sub>

Y Sr Ca Cu<sub>3</sub>O<sub>x</sub>  
Yb Ba<sub>2</sub>Cu<sub>3</sub>O<sub>x</sub>  
Lu Ba<sub>2</sub>Cu<sub>3</sub>O<sub>x</sub>

All the above samples were confirmed to be  
25 superconductive by the AC magnetic susceptibility test method and by electrical resistivity measurements also.

To date, the following materials have not been found to be bulk single phase superconductors above 77°K when formulated and tested by the procedures described above:

30 Lu<sub>1.0</sub>Ba<sub>2.0</sub>Cu<sub>3</sub>O<sub>y</sub>  
Lu<sub>1.0</sub>Ca<sub>2.0</sub>Cu<sub>3</sub>O<sub>y</sub>

## Measured

$$H_{c1} = 400 \text{ Oe at } 4 \text{ K}$$

$$\left. \frac{dH_{c2}}{dT} \right|_{T_c} \approx -1.6 \text{ T/K}$$

## Derived

$$H_{c2}(0) \approx 100 \text{ T}$$

$$H_c(0) \approx 9600 \text{ Oe}$$

$$\kappa \approx 70$$

\*  $\gamma^{1/2} \propto H_c(0)/T_c \Rightarrow \gamma$  same as in  $\text{La}_2\text{CuO}_4$  material.

So High  $T_c$  not caused by higher  $N(0)$  or  $\lambda$

Oxygen defects control  $\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}^{3+}$  mixed valence

Mechanism for high  $T_c$  ? probably not el-ph



2 important new facts from experiment

— Far IR gap AND Tunneling gap very different

$$\frac{2\Delta}{kT_c} \sim 2$$

$$\frac{2\Delta}{kT_c} \sim 4.5$$

Exp. discussed by Z. Schlesinger — Weds. nite

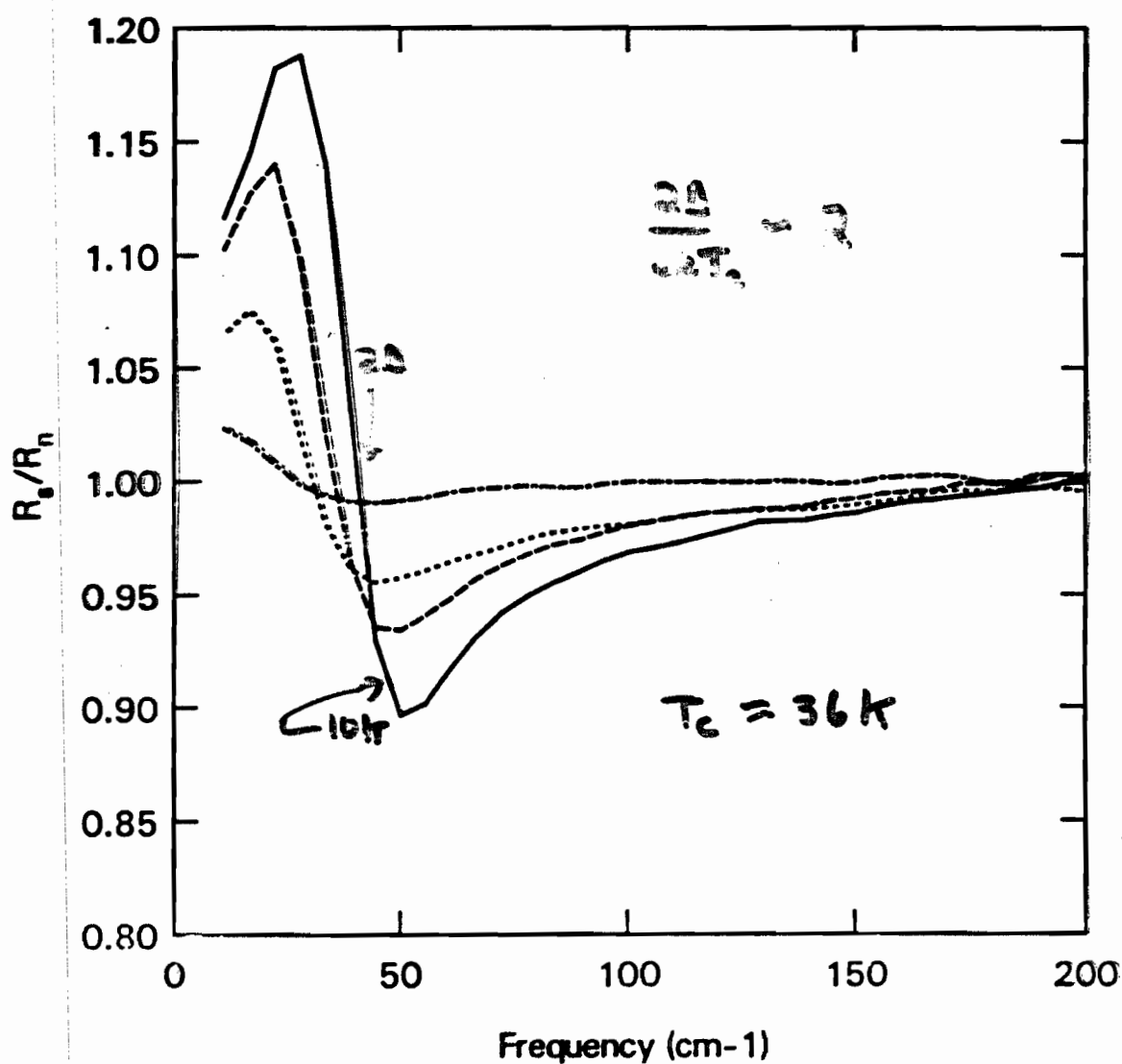
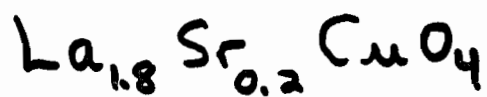
— Pauli  $\chi = \mu_B^2 N^b(0)$  significantly enhanced  
over value determined from <sup>one electron</sup> band structure  
calcs.,  $N^b(0) \approx 1-2$   $\frac{\text{states}}{\text{eV-cell}}$

$\Rightarrow$  electron-electron correlations or  
2 band model must be considered

Theory Talk by D.H. Lee Weds. nite

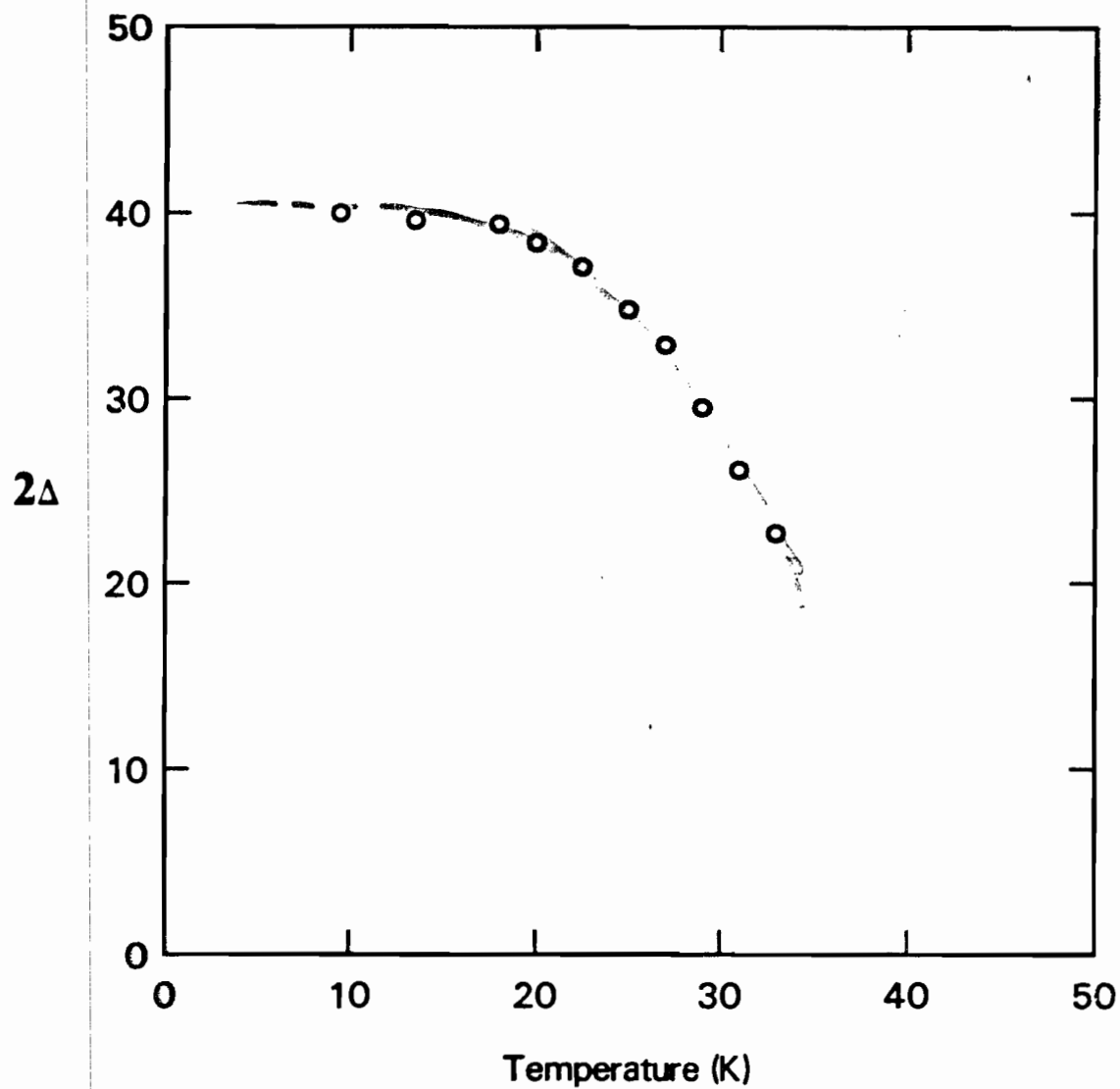
# FAR-IR Reflectivity

Schlesinger, Shafer - IBM Ykt

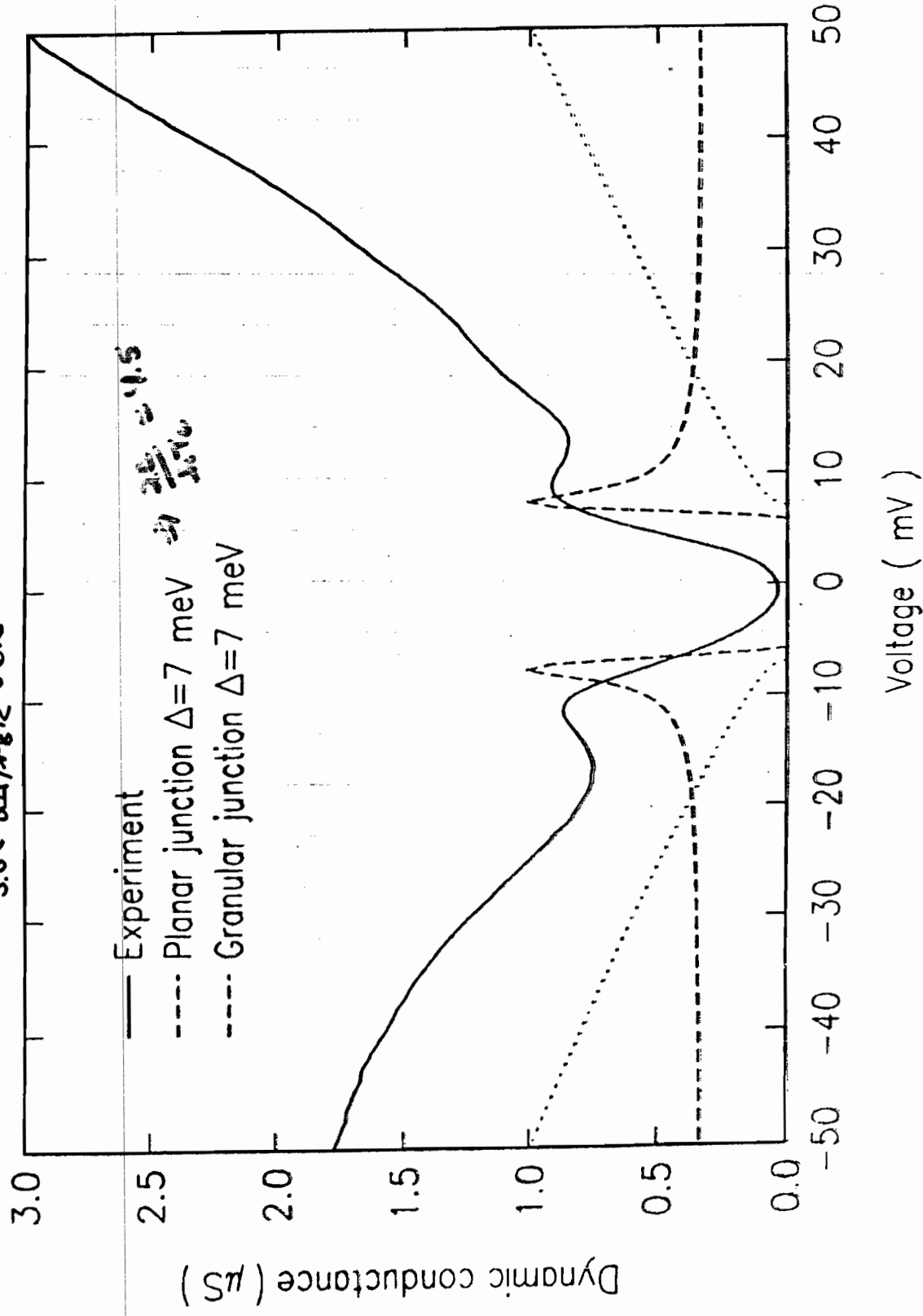


Schlesinger, Shafer - IBM Ykt

BCS like T dep.

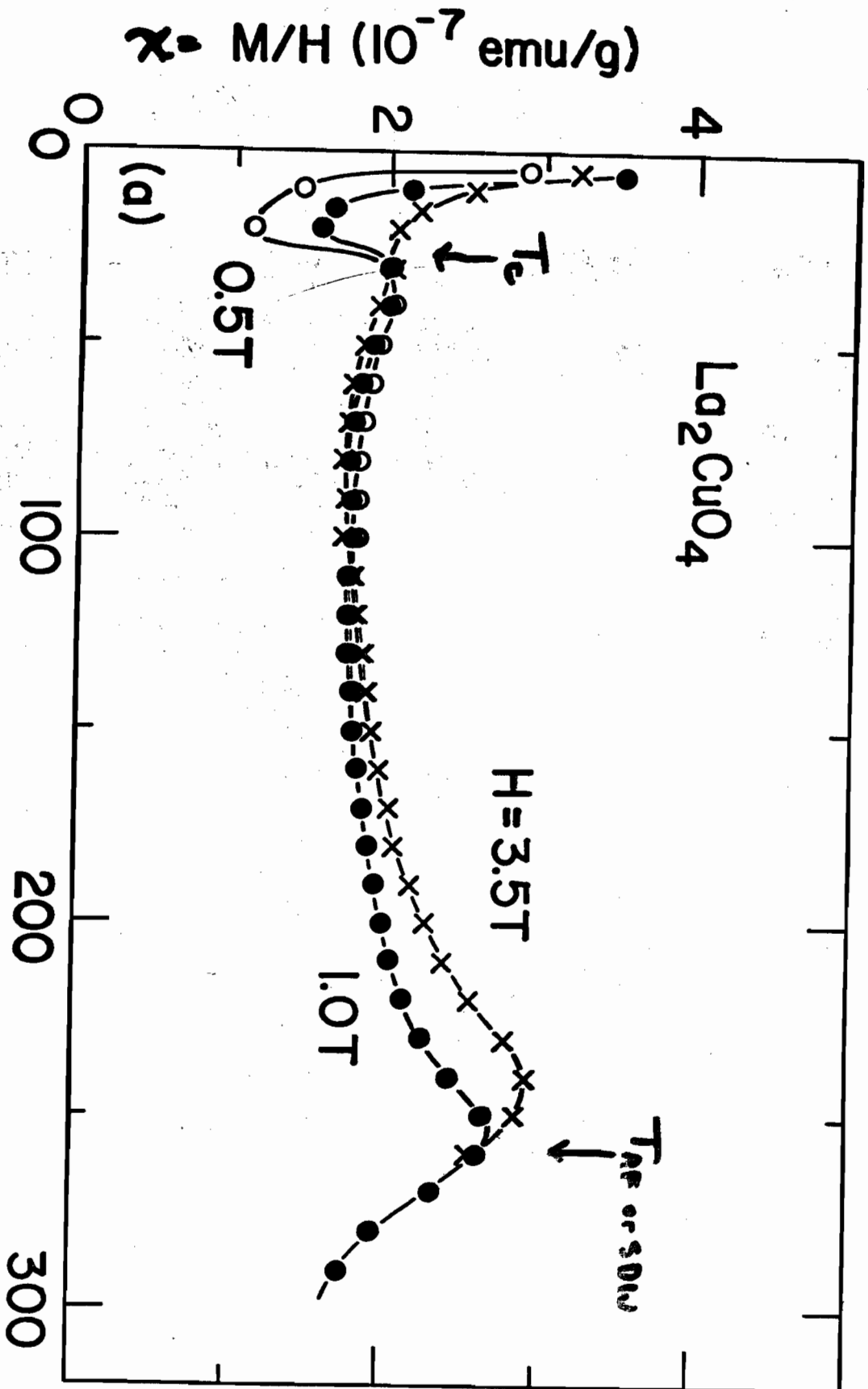


$$3.5 < \frac{2\Delta}{k_B T_c} < 6.3$$



$La_{0.85}Sr_{0.15}CuO_{4-y}$   $T_c = 36K$  Pt/Ir Tip  $T = 5K$

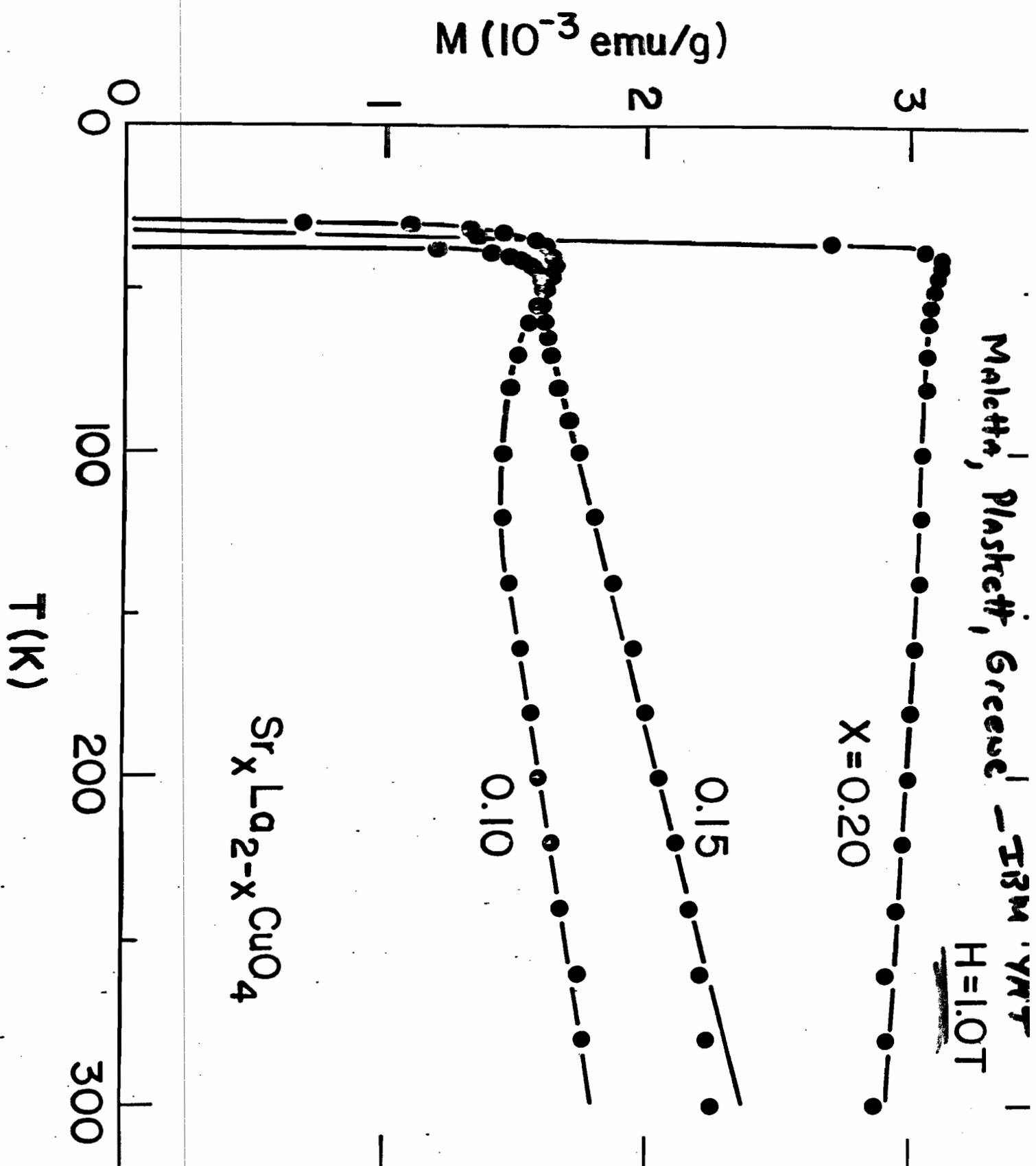
Greene, Mallett, Plazek, Muller, Bednorz - IBM



Not sharp peak  $\Rightarrow$  mag. flux or lousy samples

$\chi = \frac{C}{T + \theta}$  Above 250K  
gave  $\mu = 0.5 \mu_B$ ,  $\theta = -250K$  per Cu





$$\chi = \chi_{\text{Pauli}} + \chi_{\text{Lindau}} + \chi_{\text{core}}$$

$$\chi_{\text{core}} = -99 \times 10^{-6} \text{ emu/mole}$$

$$\text{Take } \chi_L = -\frac{1}{3} \chi_P$$

For  $\chi = 0.15$  Compound at  $T=0$  find

$$\chi_P = 234 \times 10^{-6} \text{ emu/mole}$$

$$= \mu_B^2 N(0) \Rightarrow$$

$$N(0) = 14.4 \text{ states/eV-cell} - \chi_P$$

$$N^b(0) \approx 1-2 \text{ states/eV-cell} - \text{single particle BS}$$

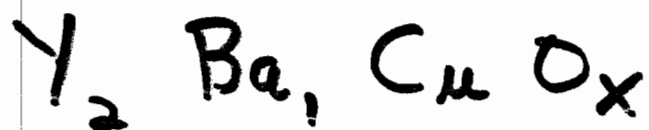
$$N^b(0)[1+\lambda] \approx 10.5 \text{ states/eV-cell}$$

Tuned at all - Specific heat jump at  $T_c$

So what's  $\lambda$ ?

Strong or weak coupling depending on what  $N(0)$  really is.

# The Green Phase



has

$$\underline{T_c > 300\text{K} !}$$

But it's Ferroelectric

Happy St. Patrick's

Day

+

April Fool's Day

Next year (or soon)  
this may not be  
a joke

R.L. Greene

APS TALK - March 1987

Ele

of

Grant,

A few interesting things in this talk (in hindsight)

a) Mechanism of high  $T_c$ ? Not el-ph (see bottom of foil 11)

b) Evidence for SC in  $\text{La}_2\text{CuO}_4$  from our XRR measurements at Yorktown - where we were focused on the AF transition (see foil 16)

Greene

$T_c \approx 30-40\text{K}$

$M = \text{Ca, Ba, Sr}$

Mueller - Bednorz

IBM Zurich - 1986

② "High  $T_c$ " superconductors  $T_c = 90-100\text{K}$

$\text{Y}_{1.2}\text{Ba}_{0.8}\text{CuO}_x$ , Multiphase samples

Chu, Wu et al

(Black, green  
+ others)

Houston, Alabama University

PRL - March 3, 1987

③ Very high  $T_c$ ?