

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 ?

1.05724
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

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Received at Marlin (987)

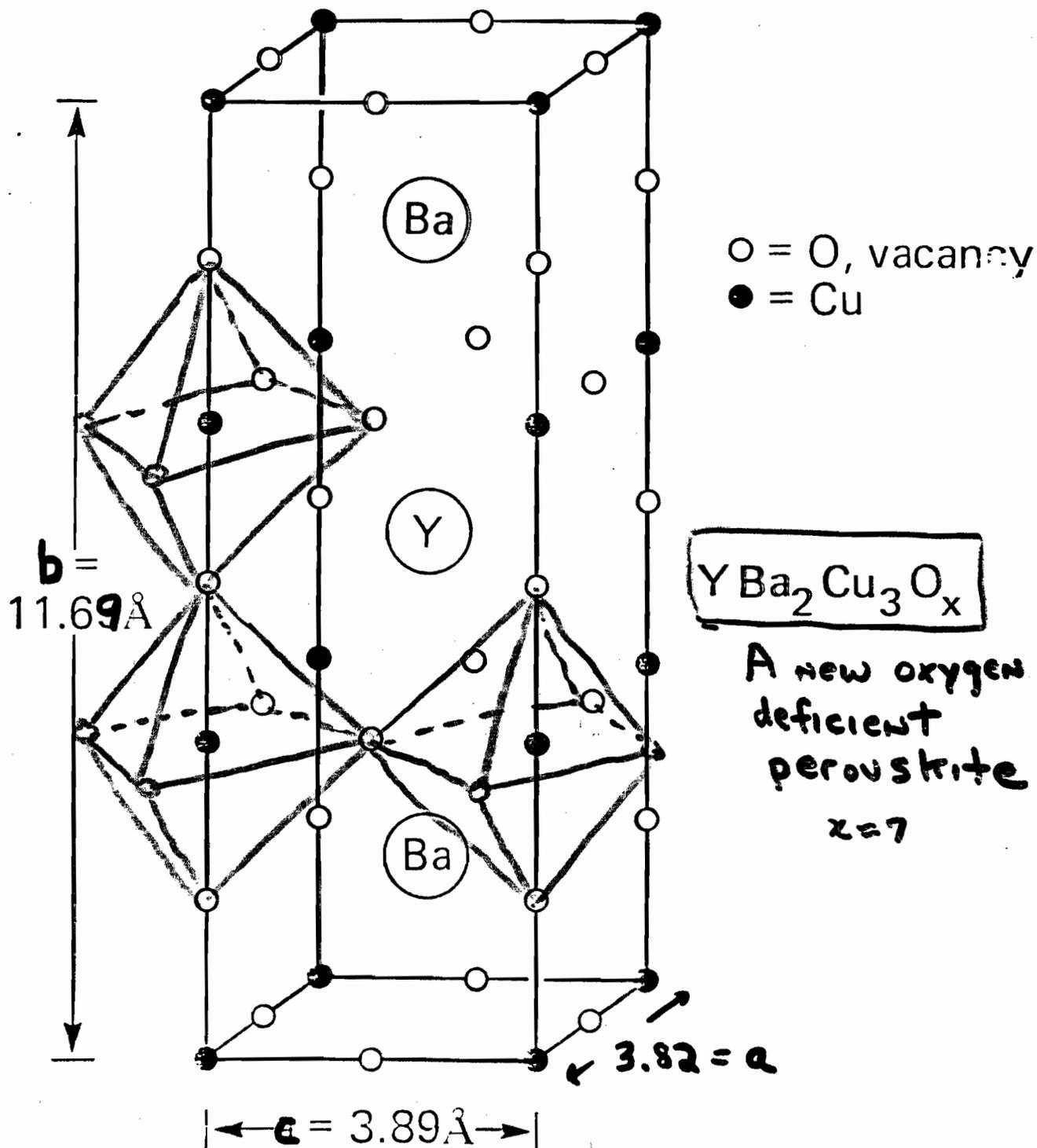
ABSTRACT: We report the structural, transport, and magnetic properties of the principle **black**
phase responsible for superconductivity in the recently discovered YBaCuO compounds with
transition temperatures greater than 90K.

PACS 74.10.+v

PACS 74.70.Rv

Structure - IBM Yorktown & Almaden

Pmma





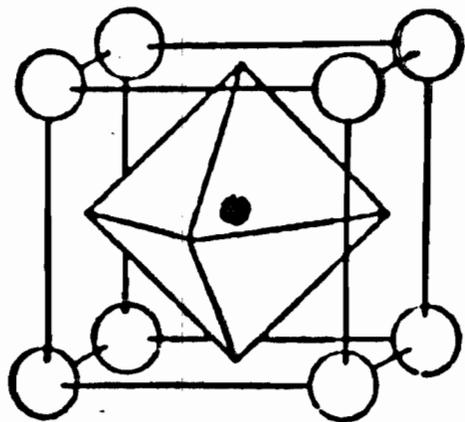
Structure - tetragonal

$x \geq 0.08$

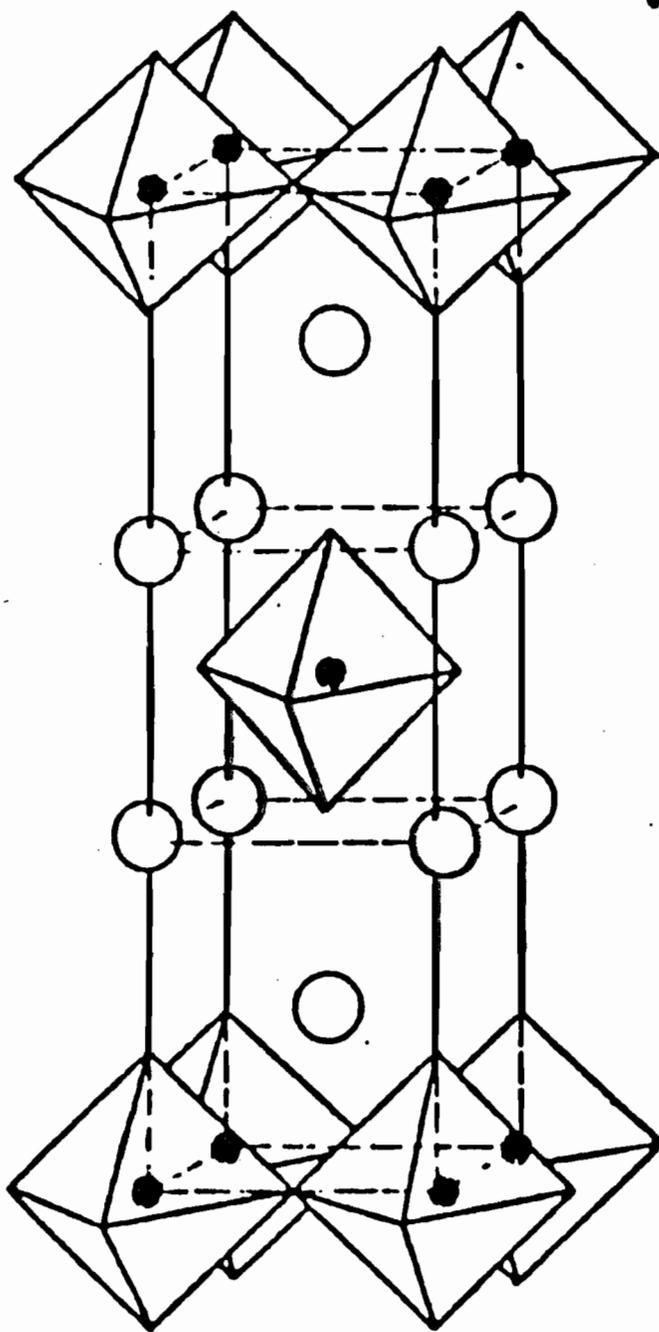
$M = Ba, Sr, Ca$

○ A, La

● B, Cu



ABX_3



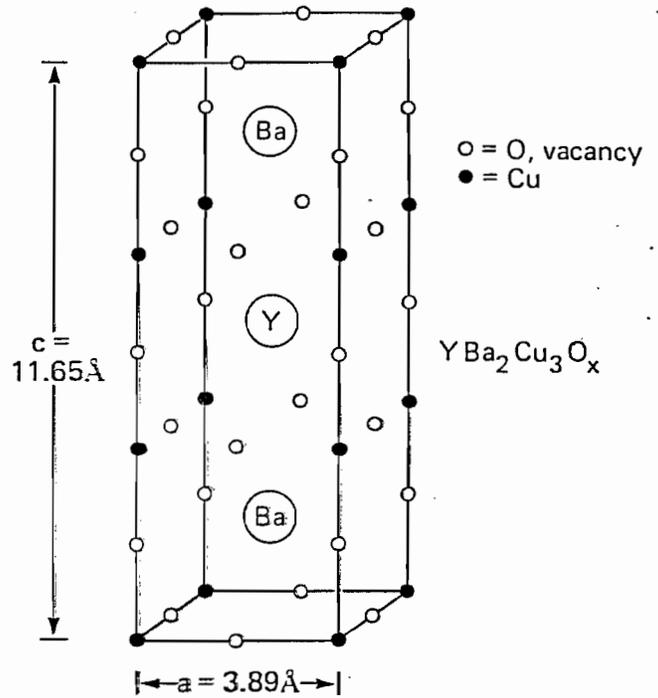
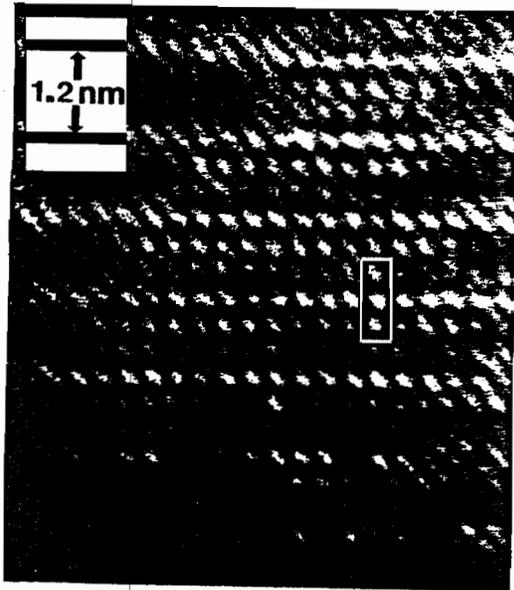
A_2BX_4

K_2NaF_4 structure type

2D



~~(0.05 0.05)~~



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).

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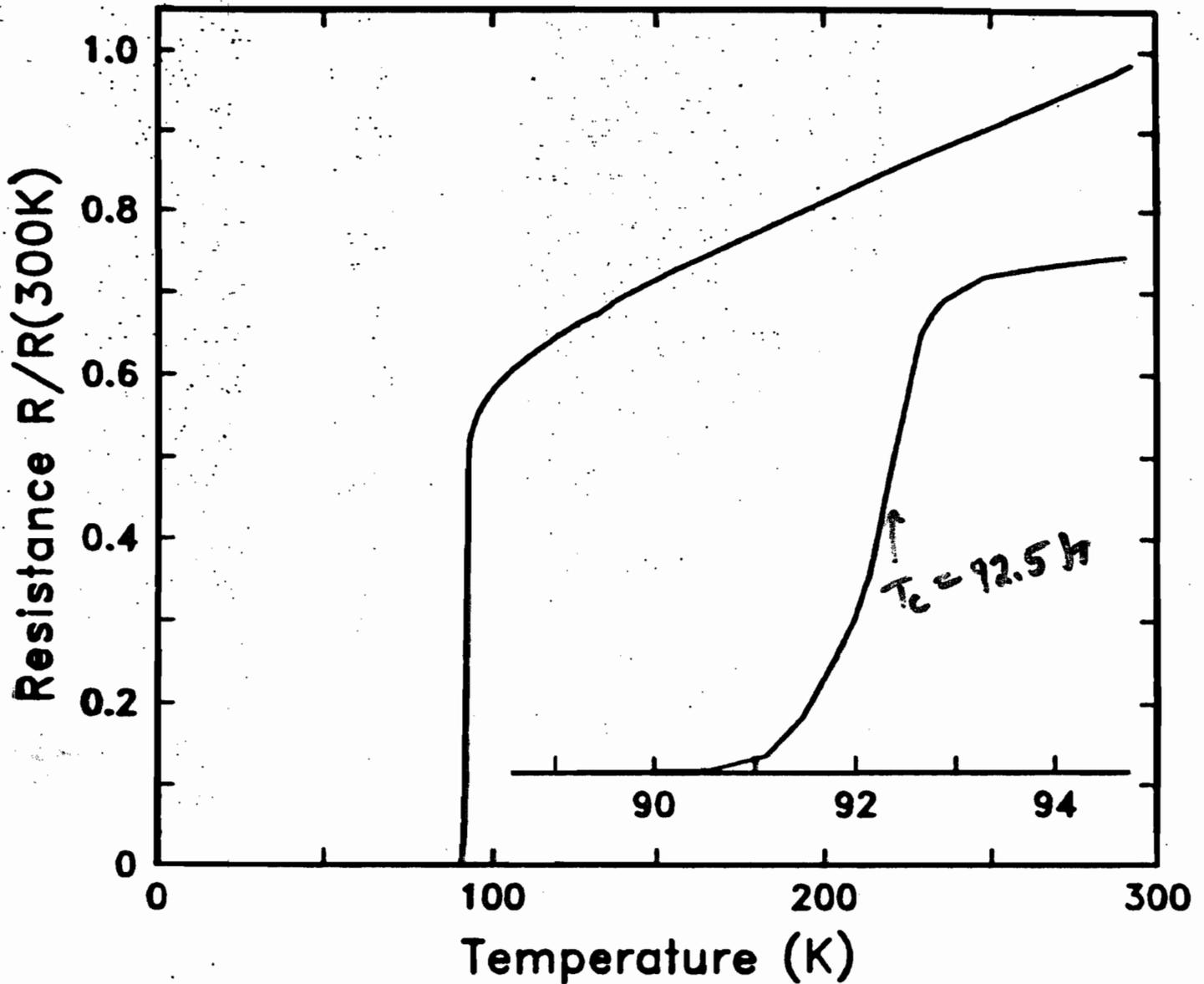
Ref: P.M. Grant, R.B. Beyers, E.M. Engler, G. Lim, S.S.P. Parkin,
M.L. Ramirez, V.Y. Lee, A. Nazzari, J.E. Vazquez, and R.J. Savoy,
Phys. Rev. Lett. (submitted).

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Refined structure done jointly - to be published

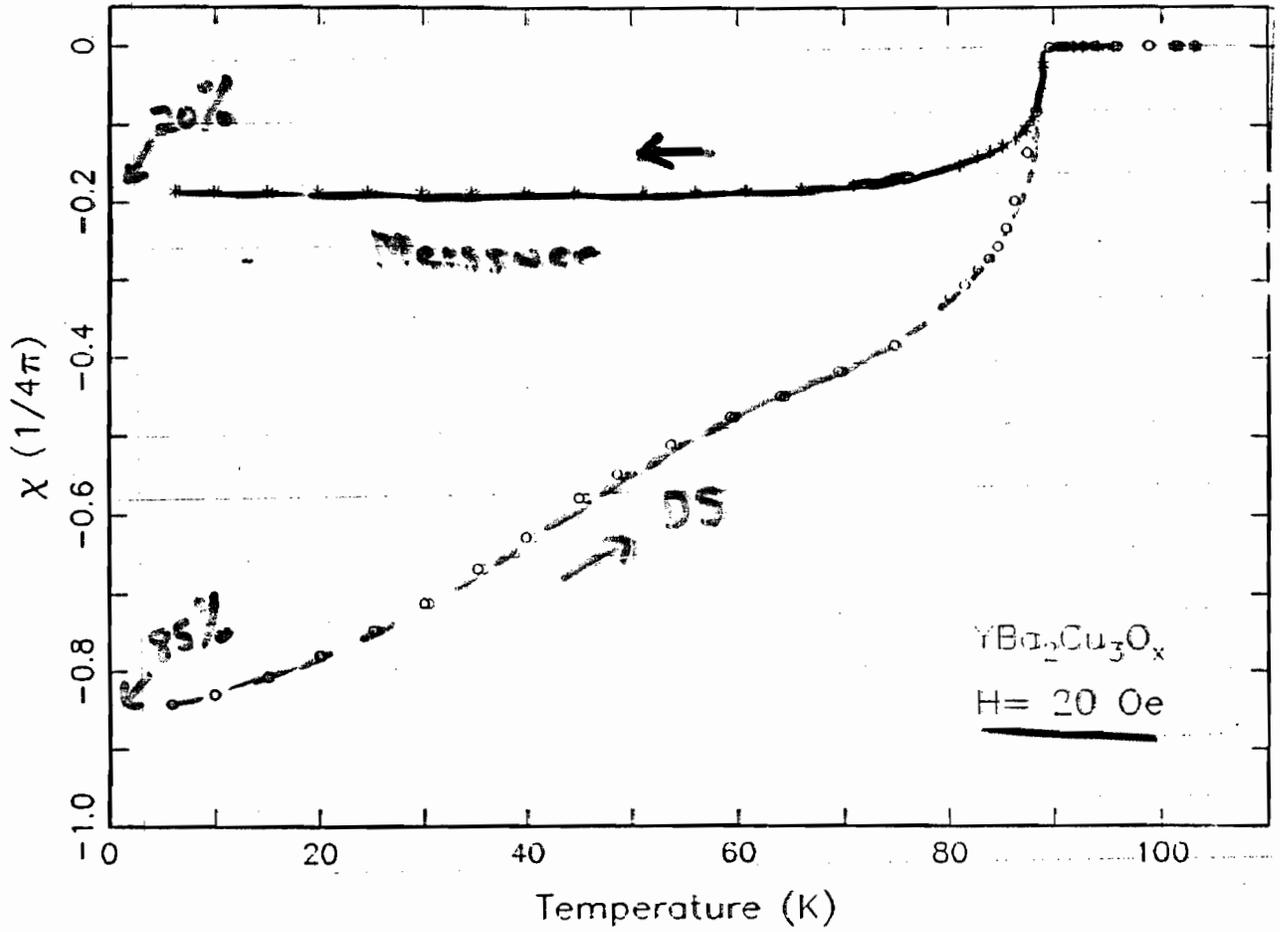
Single Phase $(Y_{0.30}Ba_{0.7})CuO_x$

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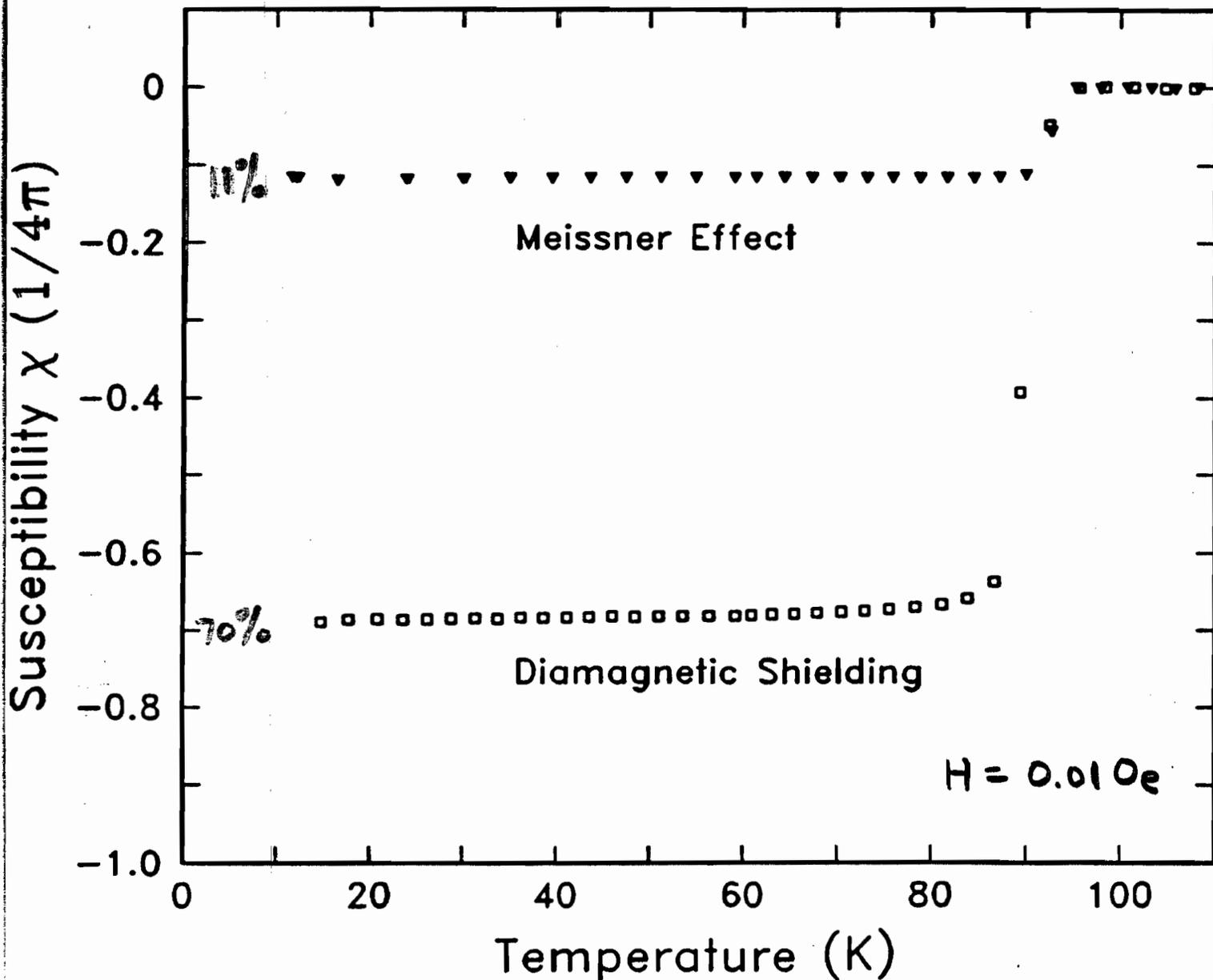
Ref.: W.J. Gallagher, R.L. Sandstrom, T. Dinger, T. Shaw, and D. Chance, Solid State Comm. (submitted).

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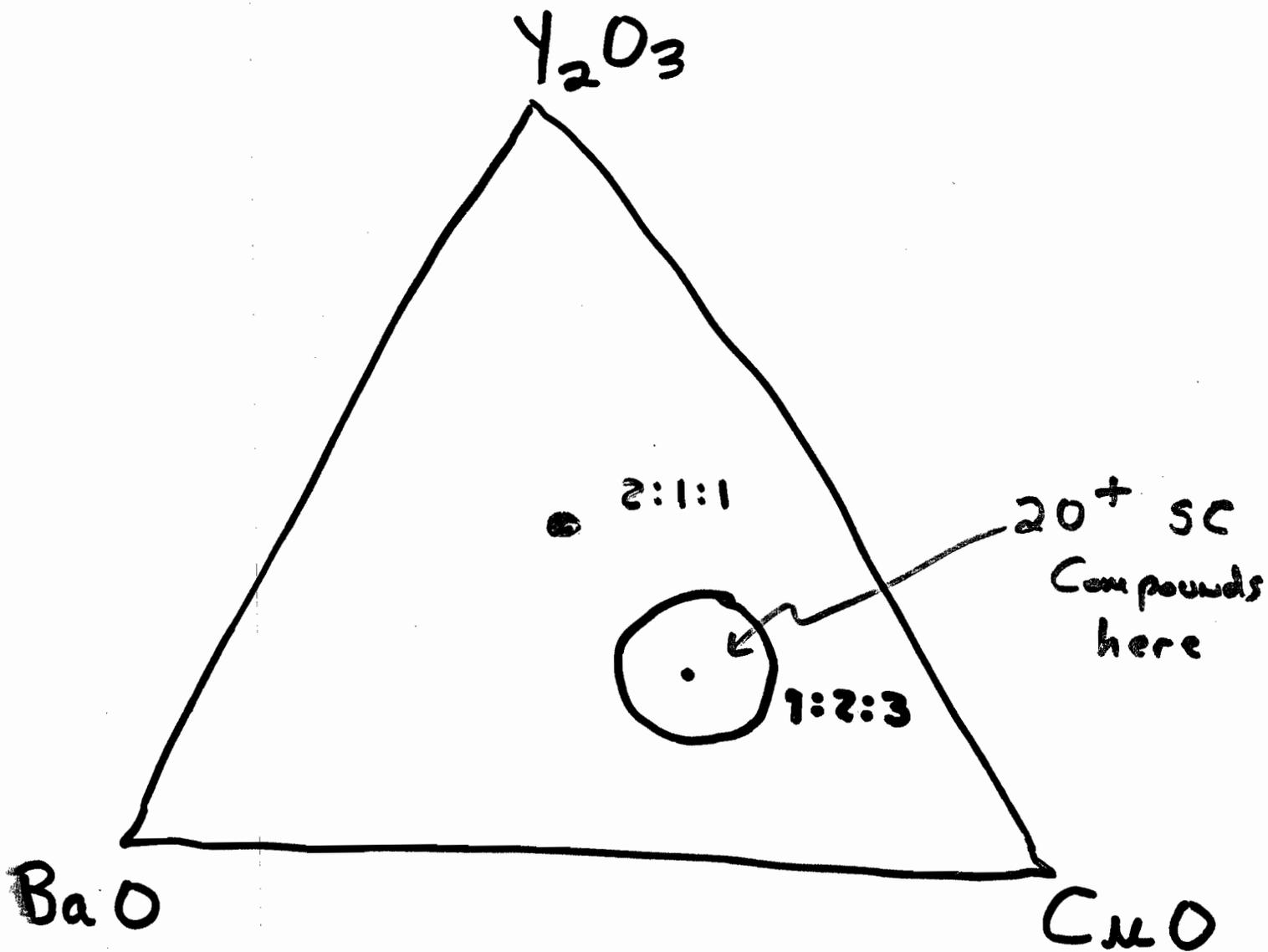
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Ref.: W.J. Gallagher, R.L. Sandstrom, T. Dinger, T. Shaw, and D. Chance, Solid State Comm. (submitted).

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



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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_{0.8}Lu_{0.2})_{1.0}Ba_{2.0}Cu₃O_y
- (Y_{0.5}Lu_{0.5})_{1.0}Ba_{2.0}Cu₃O_y
- (Y_{0.5}La_{0.5})_{1.0}Ba_{2.0}Cu₃O_y
- (Y_{0.5}Sc_{0.5})_{1.0}Ba_{2.0}Cu₃O_y
- (La_{0.5}Sc_{0.5})_{1.0}Ba_{2.0}Cu₃O_y
- Y_{1.0}(Ba_{0.5}Ca_{0.5})_{2.0}Cu₃O_y
- Y_{1.0}(Sr_{0.5}Ca_{0.5})_{2.0}Cu₃O_y
- Y_{0.8}Ba_{2.0}Cu₃O_y
- Y_{1.2}Ba_{2.0}Cu₃O_y
- Y_{1.0}Ba_{1.8}Cu₃O_y
- Y_{1.0}Ba_{1.5}Cu₃O_y
- Y_{1.2}Ba_{1.8}Cu₃O_y

Y Sr Ca Cu₃O_x
Yb Ba₂Cu₃O_x
Lu Ba₂Cu₃O_x

+
+
+

25 All the above samples were confirmed to be 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_{1.0}Ba_{2.0}Cu₃O_y
 - Lu_{1.0}Ca_{2.0}Cu₃O_y

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 La_2CuO_4 material.

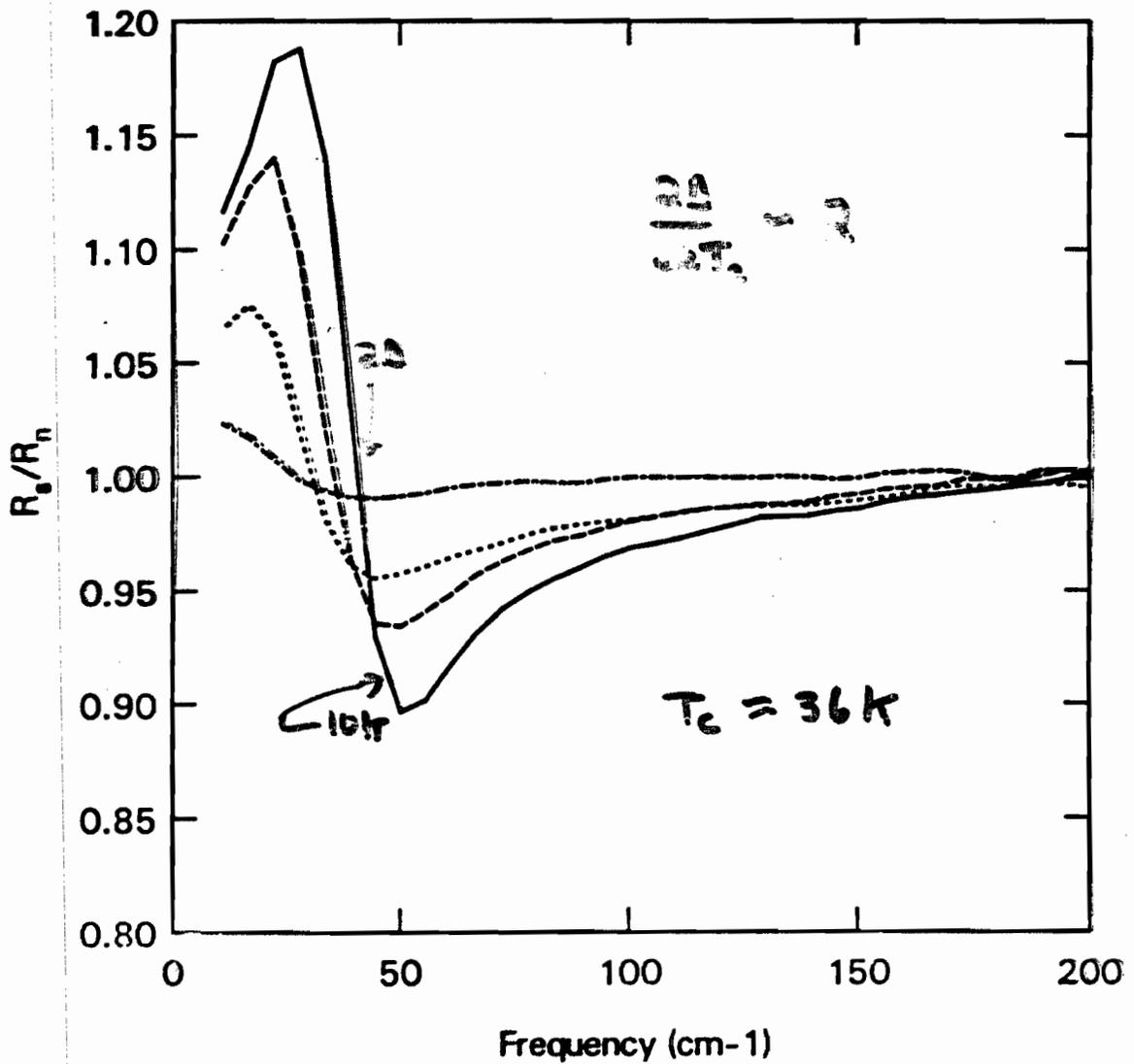
So High T_c not caused by higher $N(0)$ or λ

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

Mechanism for high T_c ? probably not el-ph

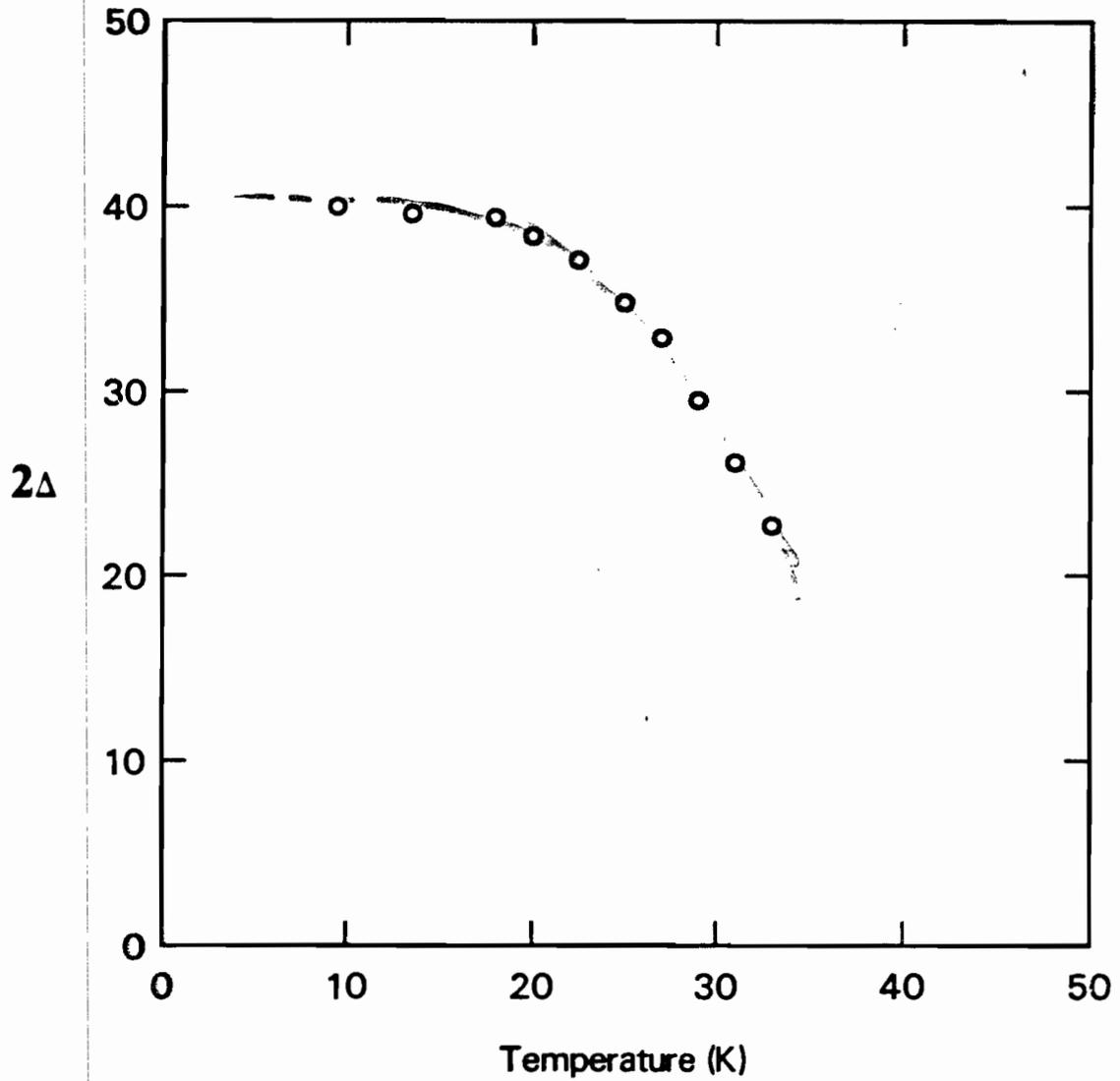
FAR-IR Reflectivity

Schlesinger, Shafer - IBM YHT

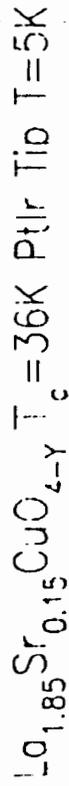
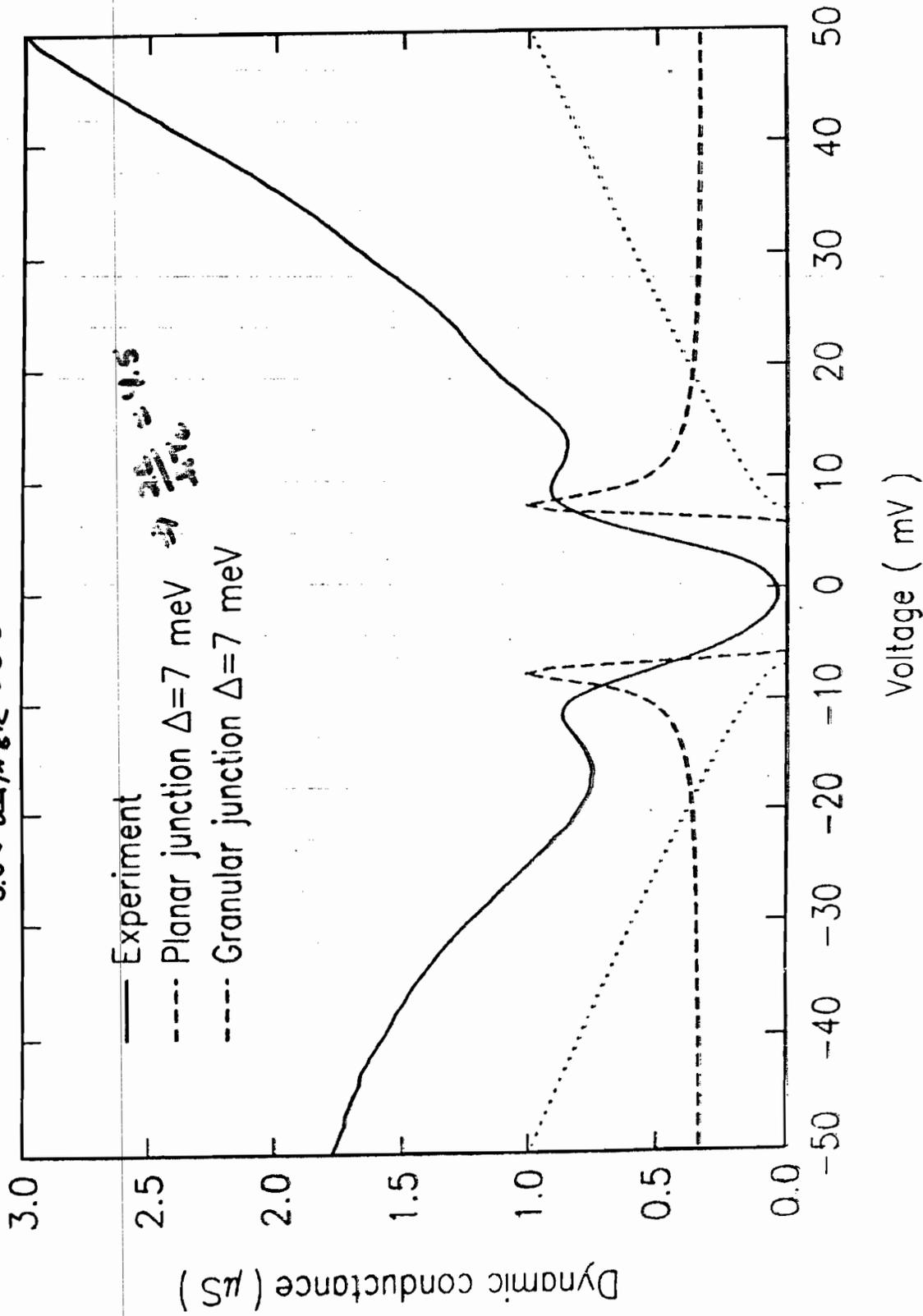


Schlesinger, Shafer - IBM Ykt

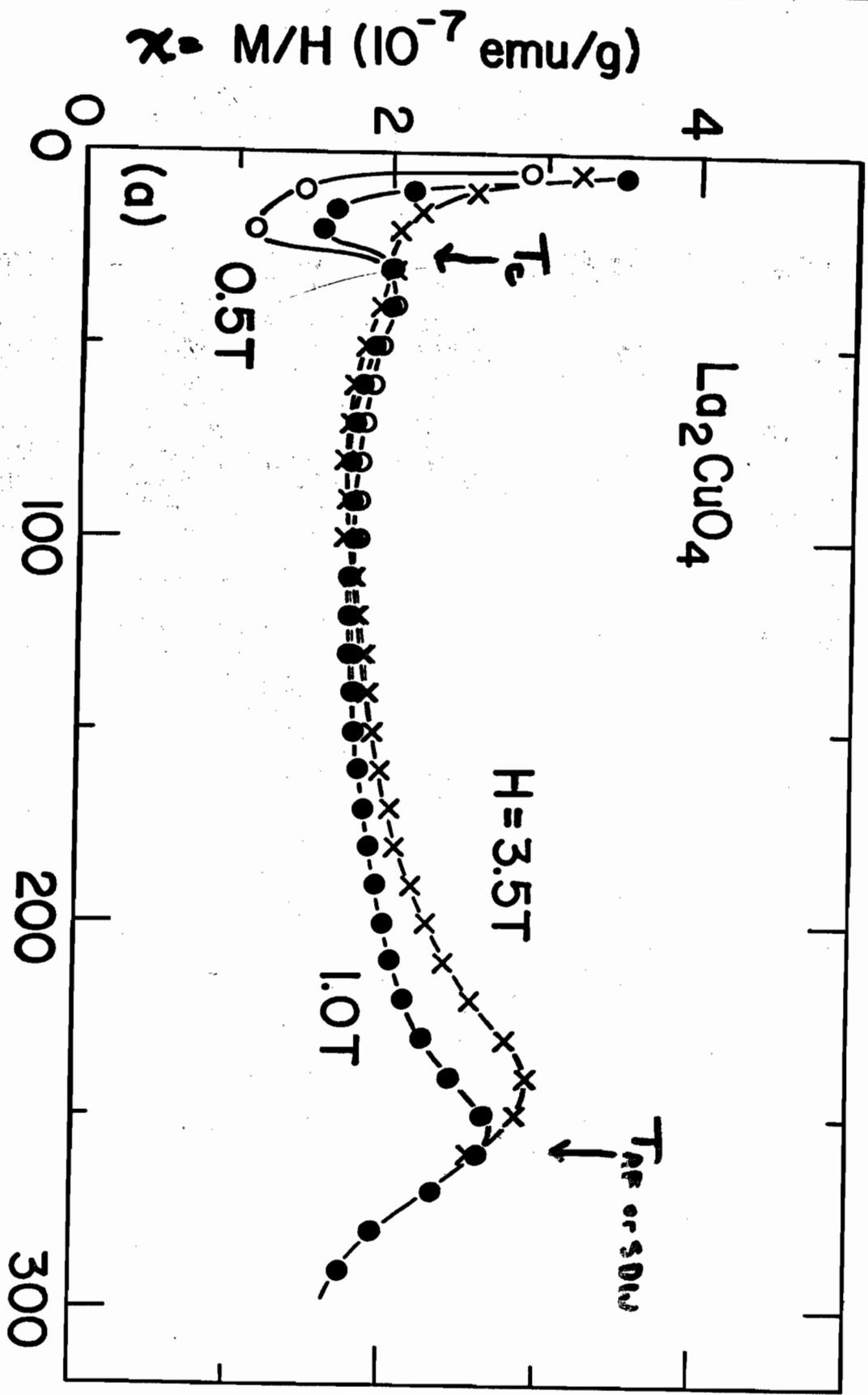
BCS like T dep.



$$3.5 < \frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial T_c} < 6.3$$



Greene, Malhotra, Plazek, Muller, Bednorz - IBM

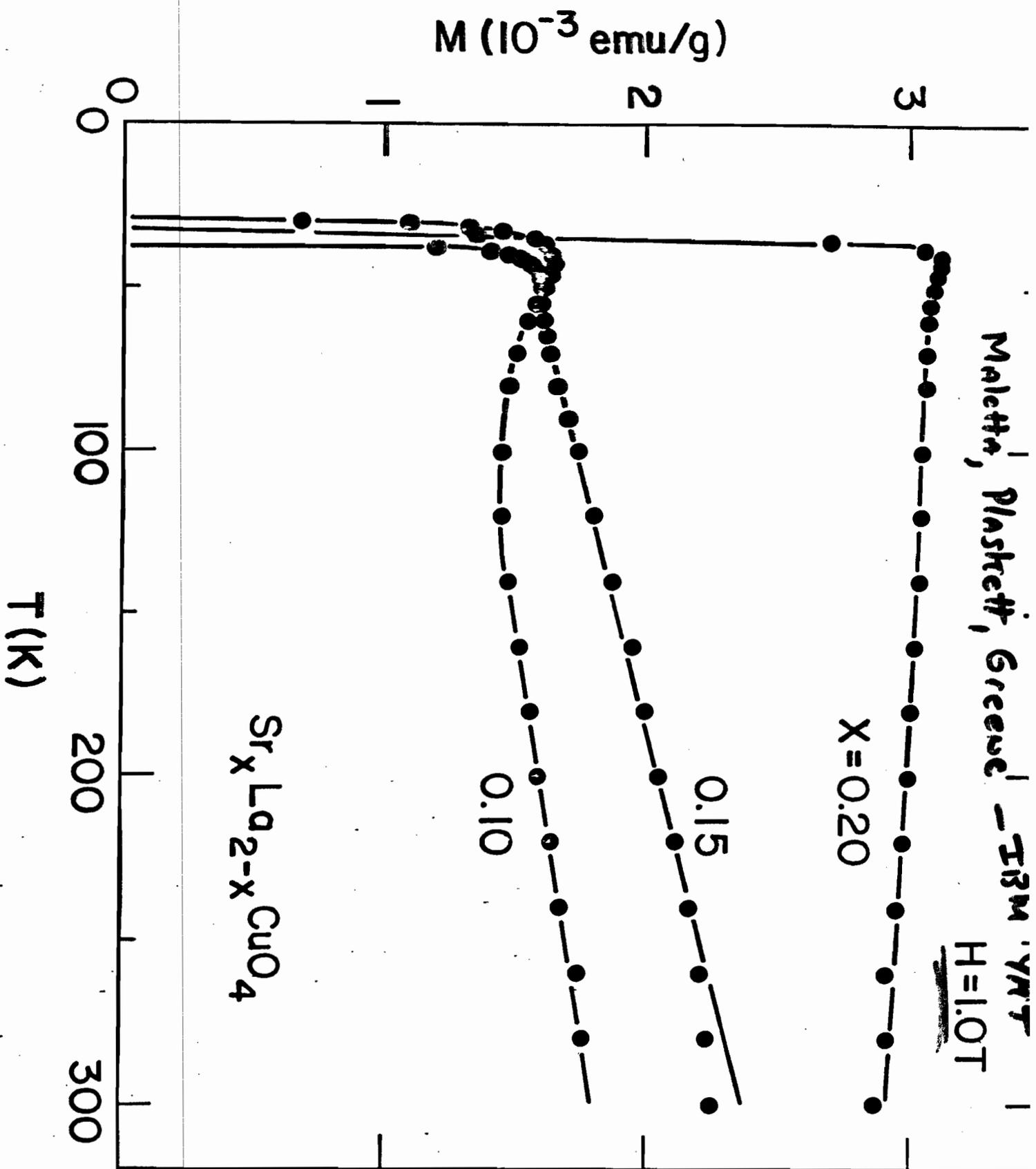


Not sharp peak \Rightarrow mag. flux or lousy samples



$\chi = \frac{C}{T + \theta}$ Above 250K (+ 400K)

gave $\mu = 0.5 \mu_B$, $\theta = -250\text{K}$ per Cu



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

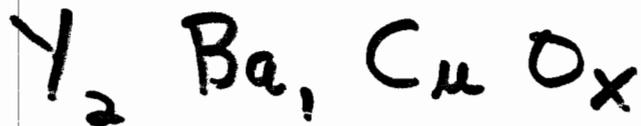
$$N^b(0) [1+\lambda] \approx 10.5 \text{ states/eV-cell}$$

Jump at T_c - Specific Heat jump at T_c

So what's λ ?

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

The Green Phase



has

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

But it's Ferroelectric

HAPPY ST. PATRICK'S

DAY

+

APRIL FOOL'S DAY

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

Ele

of

Grant,

A few interesting things in this talk (in hindsight)

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

b) Evidence for SC in La_2CuO_4 from our X(T) measurements at Yorktown - where we were focused on the AF transition (see fol 16)

Greene

$T_c \approx 30-40K$

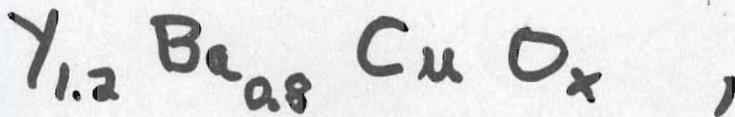
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IBM Zurich - 1986

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Multiphase samples

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