

Abstract Submitted  
for the MAR06 Meeting of  
The American Physical Society

**Doping dependence study by ARPES on four layered cuprate superconductor  $\text{Ba}_2\text{Ca}_3\text{Cu}_4\text{O}_8(\text{O}_\delta\text{F}_{1-\delta})_2$**  YULIN CHEN, AKIRA IYO, WANLI YANG, XINGJIANG ZHOU, DONGHUI LU, HIROSHI EISAKI, THOMAS DEVEREAUX, ZAHID HUSSAIN, ZHI-XUN SHEN — An interesting phenomenon in various families of cuprate superconductors is that with the increase of the number of  $\text{CuO}_2$  layers (which are believed to be responsible for the superconducting phenomenon) within a unit cell of the crystal, the superconducting transition temperature ( $T_c$ ) increases first with the layer number  $n$  when  $n \leq 3$ , then decreases when  $n > 3$  and reaches the maximum at  $n=3$ . To understand this phenomenon, we investigate a four layered cuprate family  $\text{Ba}_2\text{Ca}_3\text{Cu}_4\text{O}_8(\text{O}_\delta\text{F}_{1-\delta})_2$  by Angular Resolved Photoemission Spectroscopy (ARPES). We find that the electronic band structure of this four layered system exhibits clear difference from the previously studied cuprate superconductors with less layers where layers are doped uniformly when  $n \leq 2$ . Our doping ( $\delta$ ) dependence study reveals the band structure, Fermi surface and superconducting gap evolution, with insights on important microscopic process.

Yulin Chen

Date submitted: 29 Nov 2005

Electronic form version 1.4