

Abstract Submitted
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Making superconducting transition temperature higher in $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{10+\delta}$ ¹ XIAO-JIA CHEN, VIKTOR V. STRUZHUKIN, RUSSELL J. HEMLEY, HO-KWANG MAO, Geophysical Laboratory, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, DC 20015, YONG YU, Institute of Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, China, CHENG-TIAN LIN, Max-Planck-Institut für Festkörperforschung, D-70569 Stuttgart, Germany — We report an experimental finding of T_c enhancement in optimally doped $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{10+\delta}$. We found that the generally observed pressure effect on T_c , *i.e.*, T_c first increases with pressure and then decreases after passing a maximum at an optimal pressure, is only held below a critical pressure around 24 GPa in this multilayer material. After that T_c enhances remarkably upon further compression, considerably surpassing the first maximum. The critical pressure was then considered as the crossover from antiferromagnetism to superconductivity in the inner CuO_2 plane. The afterwards T_c enhancement was suggested through the optimization of two competing energy scales (pairing and phase ordering) of different CuO_2 planes. The results have important implications for engineering superconductors with much higher T_c 's at ambient conditions.

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