



# Ambient-pressure superconductivity in $\text{Cr}_3\text{As}_3$ -chain based materials



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Main Collaborators: Jin-Ke Bao, Zhang-Tu Tang, Ji-Yong Liu, Chun-Mu Feng, Zhu-An Xu, and Zeng-Wei Zhu



# Outline

- Introduction
- Ambient-pressure SC in  $A_2Cr_3As_3$  (A=K,Rb,Cs)  
(with evidences of unconventional SC)
- Absence of SC in  $ACr_3As_3$  (133)
- Concluding Remarks

J. K. Bao et al.,  $K_2Cr_3As_3$ : PRX 5, 011013 (2015)

Z. T. Tang et al.,  $Rb_2Cr_3As_3$ : PRB 91, 020506(R) (2015)

Z. T. Tang et al.,  $Cs_2Cr_3As_3$ : Sci. China Mater. 58, 16 (2015)

J. K. Bao et al.,  $KCr_3As_3$ : PRB 91, 180404(R) (2015)

Z. T. Tang et al.,  $RbCr_3As_3$  and  $CsCr_3As_3$ : Sci. China Mater. 58, 543 (2015)

# New SCs: either higher $T_c$ or Exotic SC



1911



1986

Room-temperature Superconductors

20??

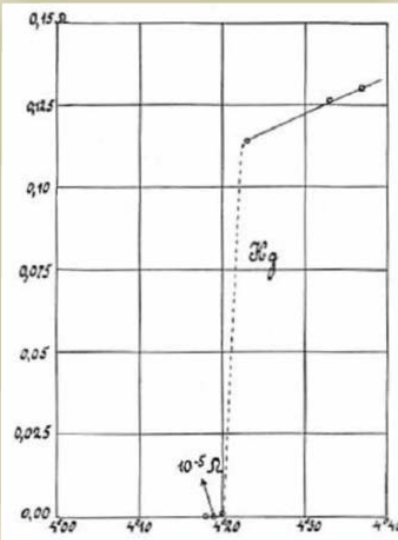


Figure 4. Historic plot of resistance (ohms) versus temperature (kelvin) for mercury from the 26 October 1911 experiment shows the superconducting transition at 4.20 K. Within 0.01 K, the resistance jumps from unmeasurably small (less than  $10^{-5} \Omega$ ) to 0.01  $\Omega$  (from ref. [1]).

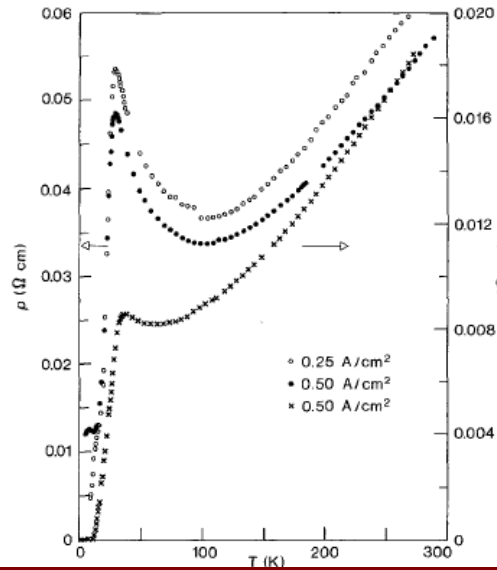


Fig. 1. Temperature dependence of resistivity in  $Ba_xLa_{5-x}Cu_3O_{5(3-y)}$  for samples with  $x(Ba)=1$  (upper curves, left scale) and  $x(Ba)=0.75$  (lower curve, right scale). The first two cases also show the minimum of curve (resistivity).

One of Holy Grails in physical sciences

Conventional

Unconventional

Mechanism of USC

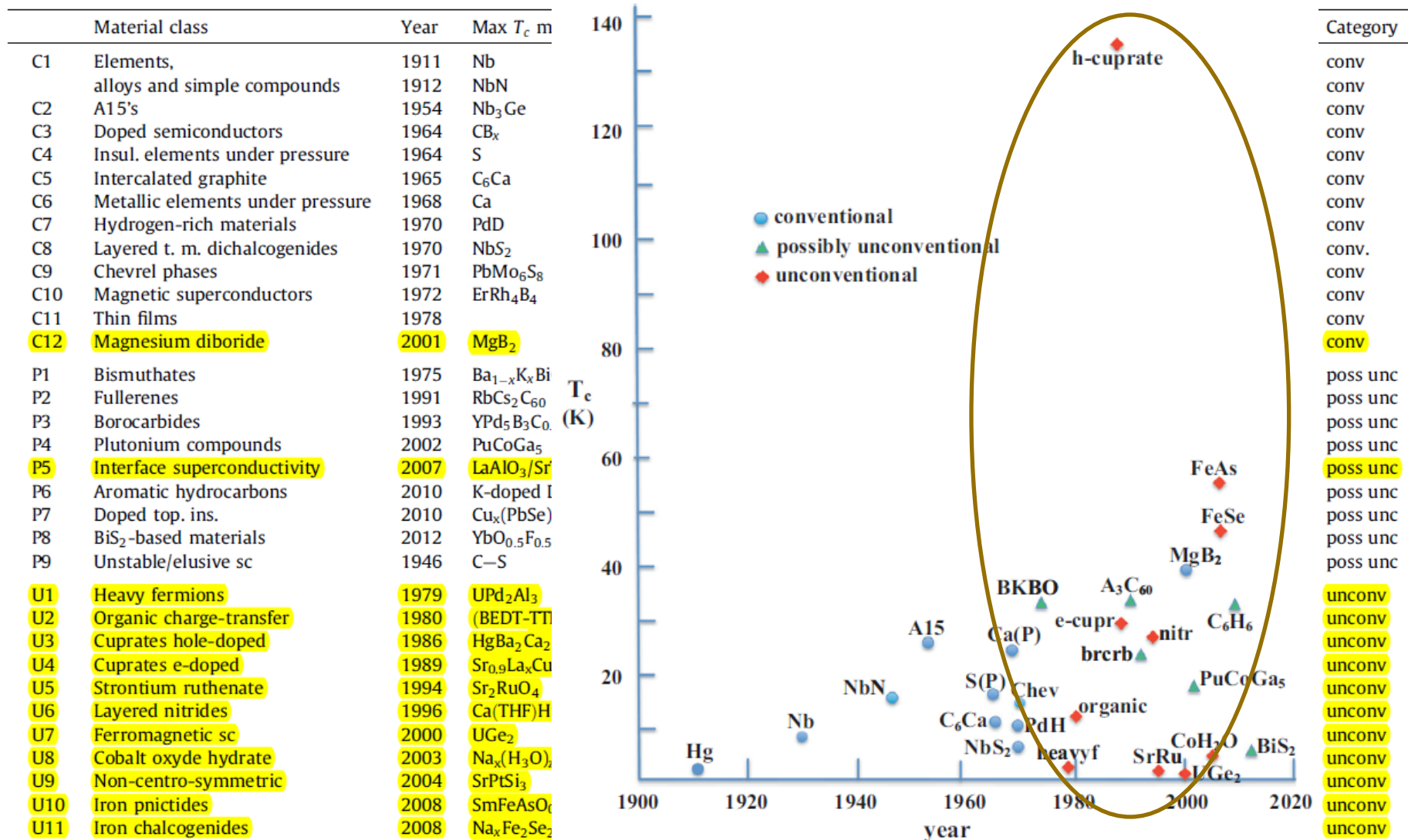
# 32 class of SCs categorized in terms of “conventionality”

Editorial

Physica C 514 (2015) 1–8

Hirsch, Maple & Marsiglio

## Superconducting materials classes: Introduction and overview

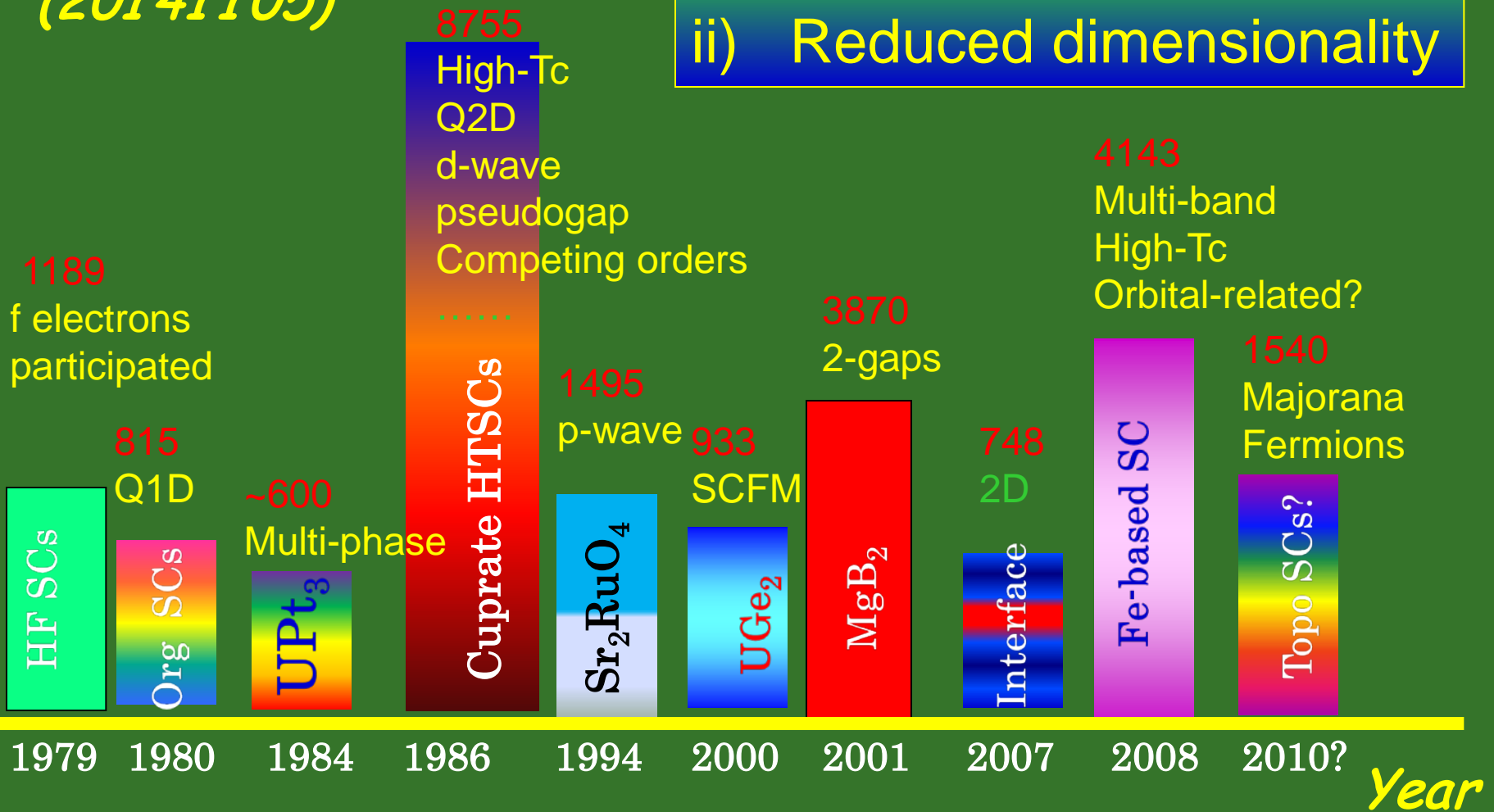


**Impact**

*# Times cited  
(20141105)*

Search for exotic SCs:

- i) Electron correlations
- ii) Reduced dimensionality



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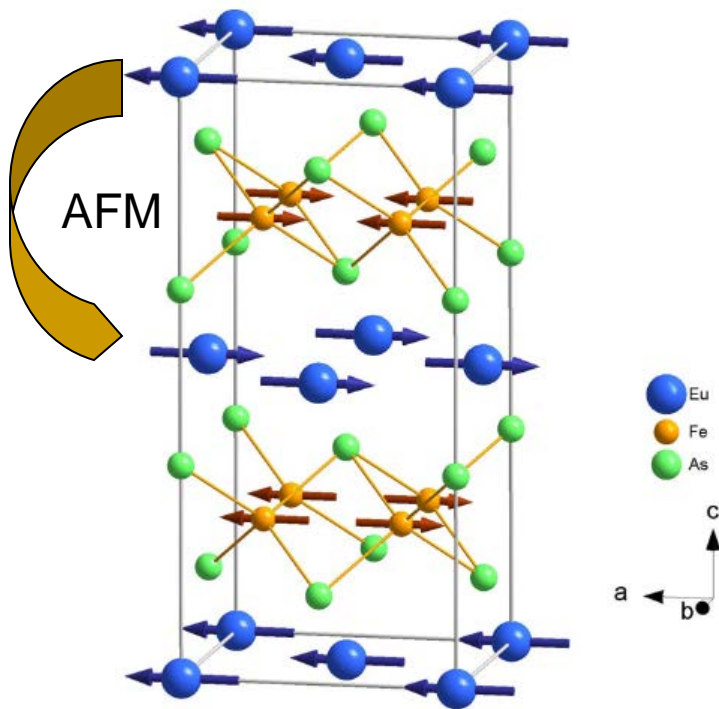
A Brief Introduction to  
New Superconductors recently discovered  
in Our Group

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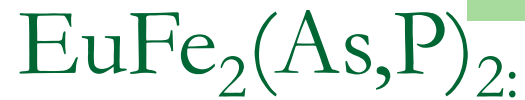


striped Fe3d AFM

A-type Eu4f AFM

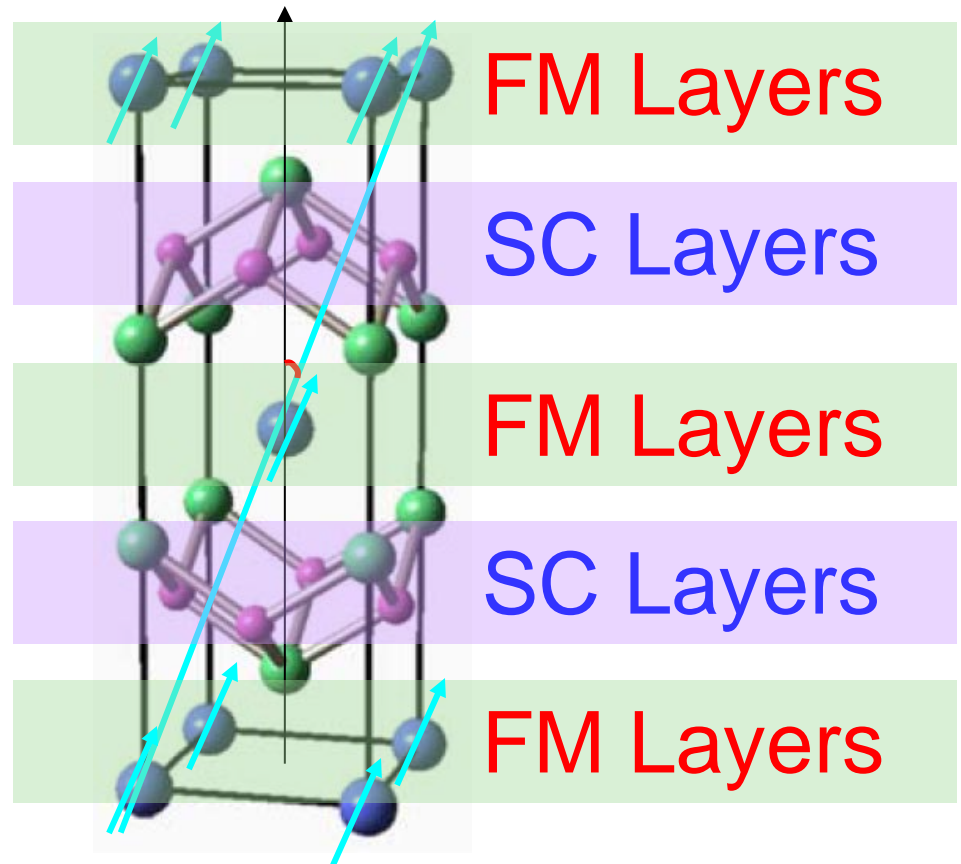


Y. Yao et al.,  
PRB **80**, 174424 (2009)



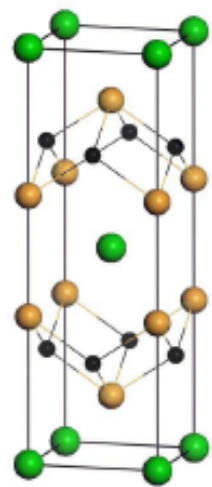
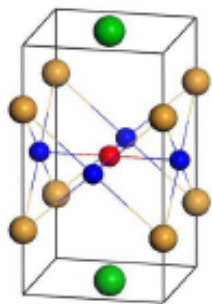
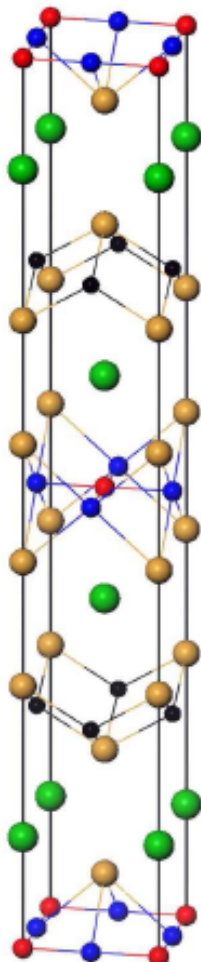
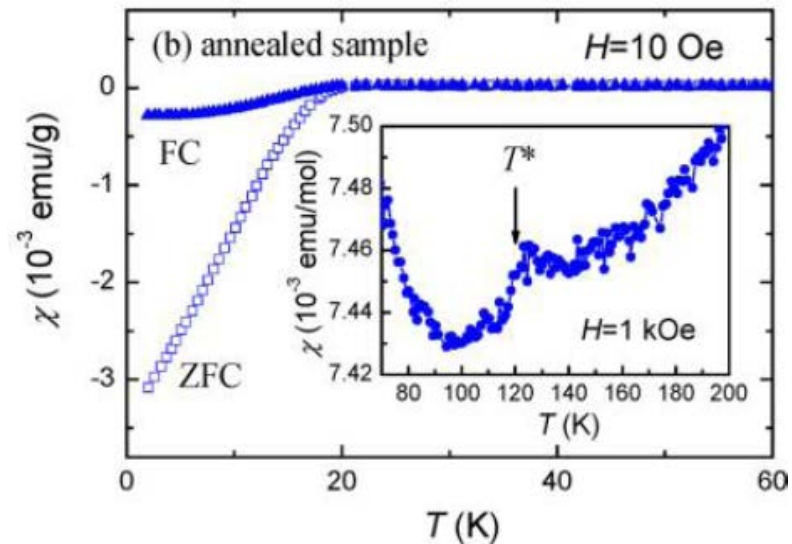
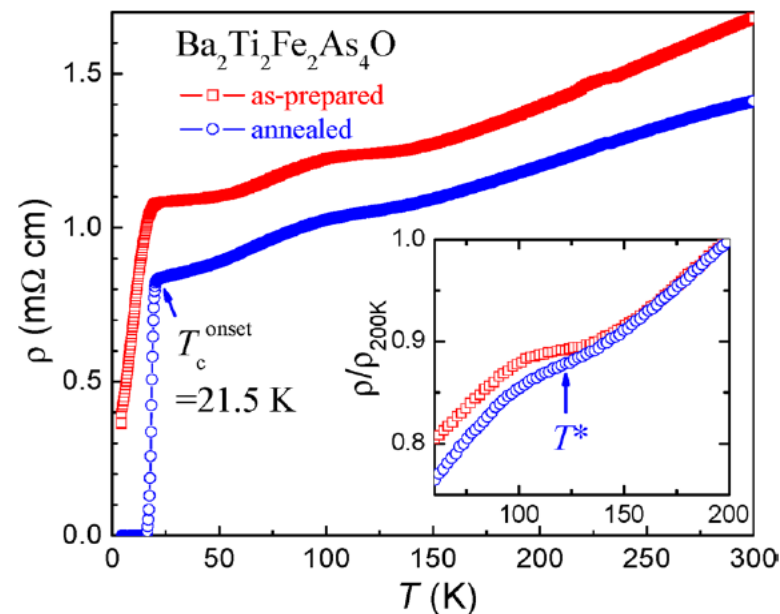
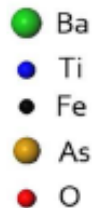
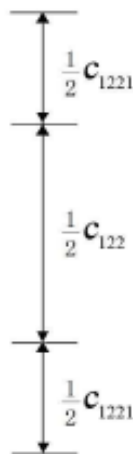
FM Eu4f; SC Fe3d

Z. Ren et al., PRL102, 137002 (2009)



Eu spins are basically  
along c-axis with a possibly small canting

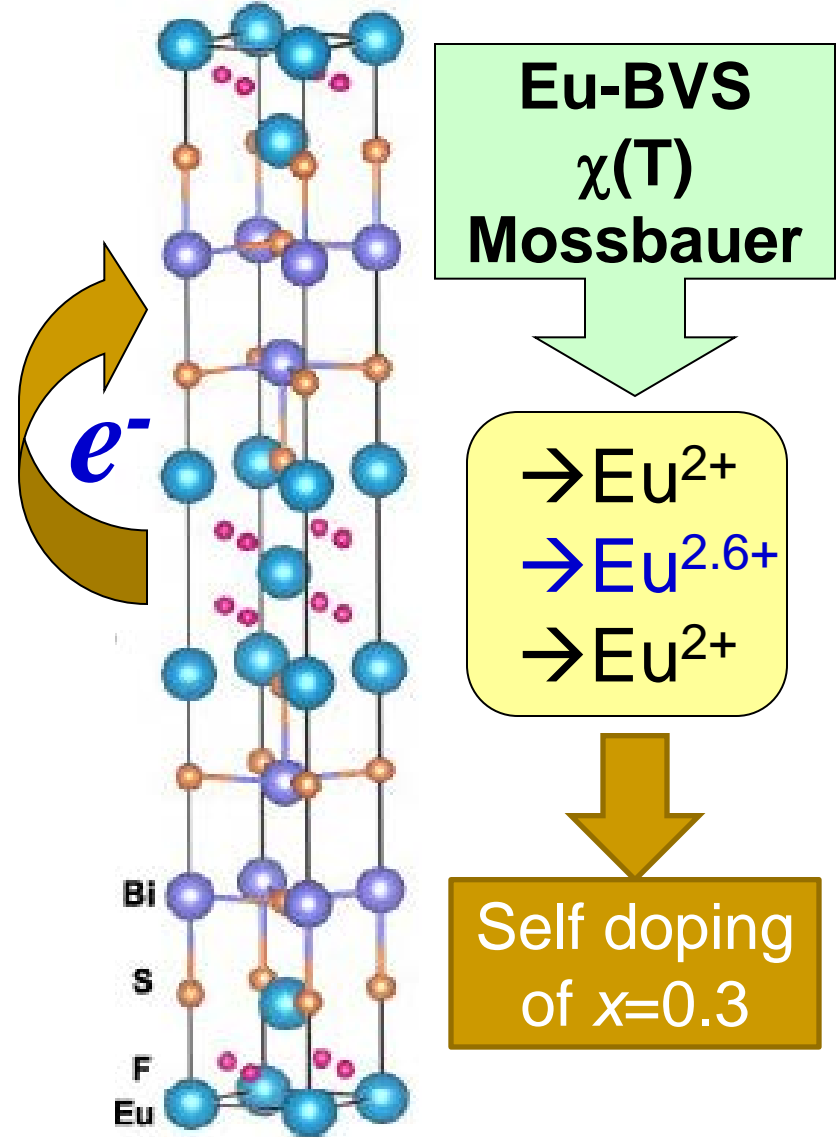
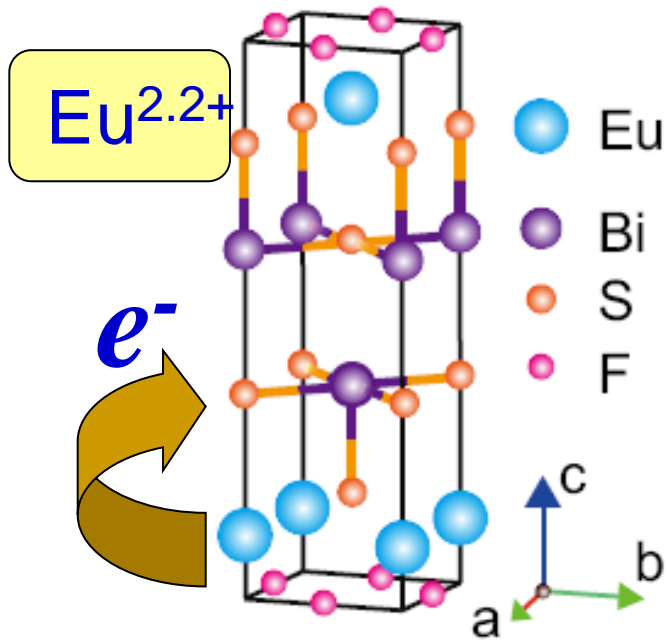
# Ba<sub>2</sub>Ti<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>2</sub>As<sub>4</sub>O (22241)

(a) BaFe<sub>2</sub>As<sub>2</sub>(b) BaTi<sub>2</sub>As<sub>2</sub>O(c) Ba<sub>2</sub>Ti<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>2</sub>As<sub>4</sub>O



Compounds with  $\text{BiS}_2$  bilayers:  
doped band insulator  $\rightarrow$  SC

$\rightarrow$  New  $\text{BiS}_2$ -bilayer based SCs  
Via self doping



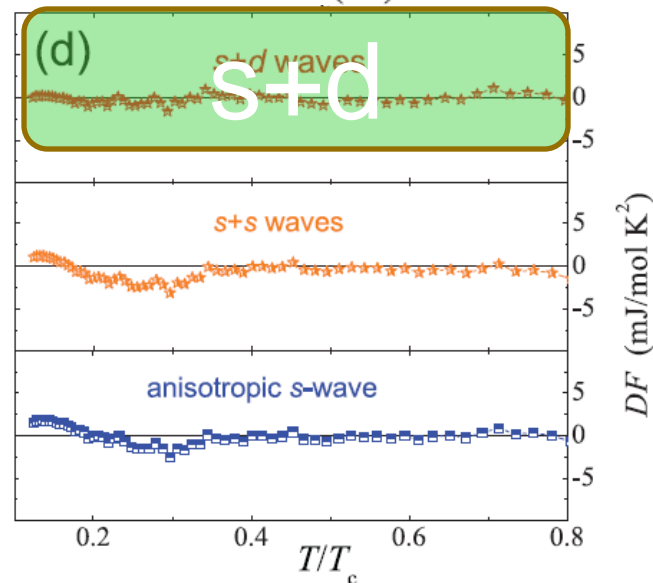
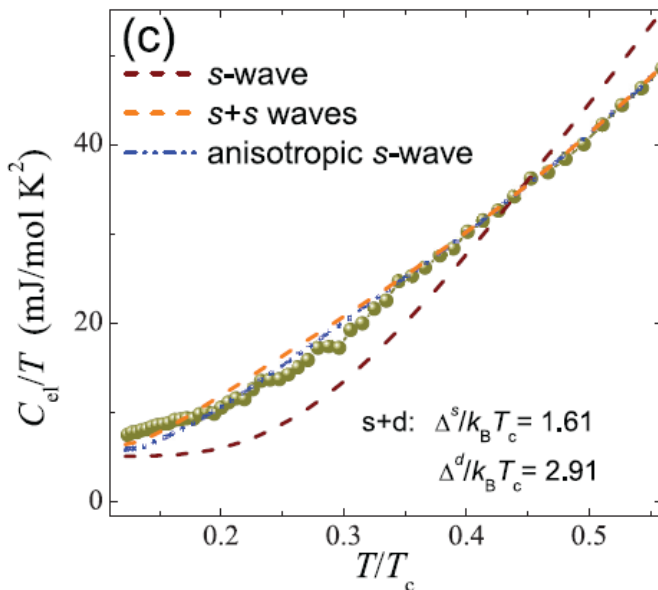
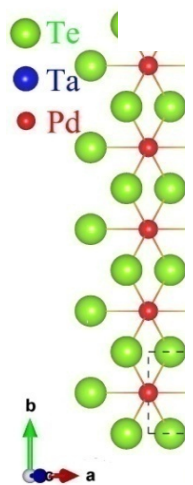
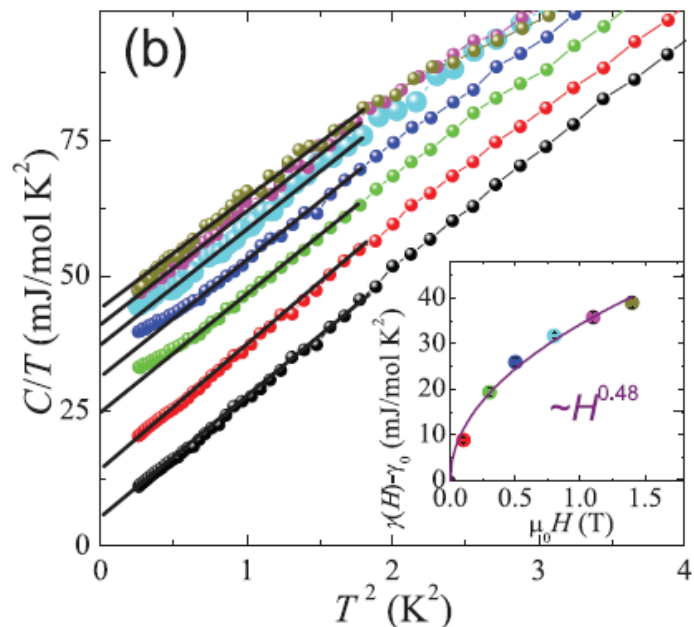
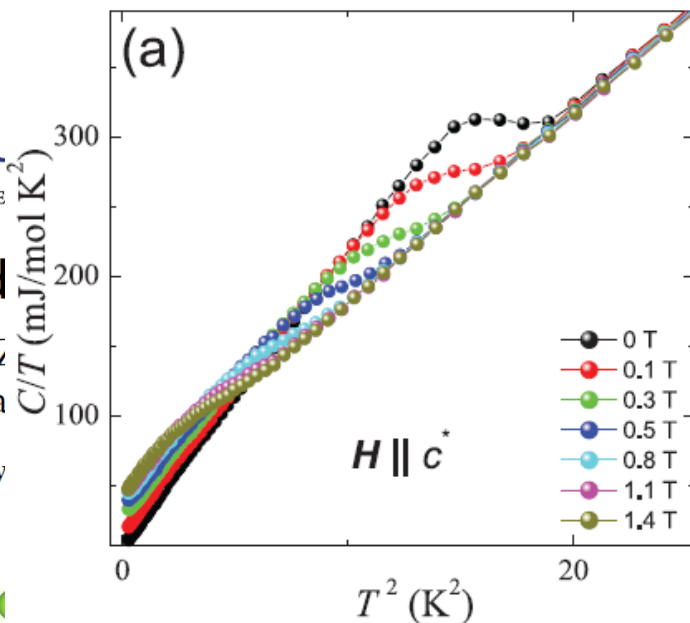
# Superconductivity at 4.6 K in $\text{Ta}_4\text{Pd}_3\text{Te}_{16}$

**JIA**  
JOURNAL OF THE

**Supercond**

Wen-He Jiao,<sup>†</sup>  
Zhu-An Xu,<sup>†,‡</sup>

<sup>†</sup>Department of Phy  
310027, China



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# Summary of the new SCs in our Group

- 2009-2013

  - FMSC in iron pnictides: Eu122 system

- 2012-2014 Design and self doping:

  - $\text{Ba}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_4\text{O}$ ,  $\text{EuBiS}_2\text{F}$  and  $\text{Eu}_3\text{Bi}_2\text{S}_4\text{F}_4$

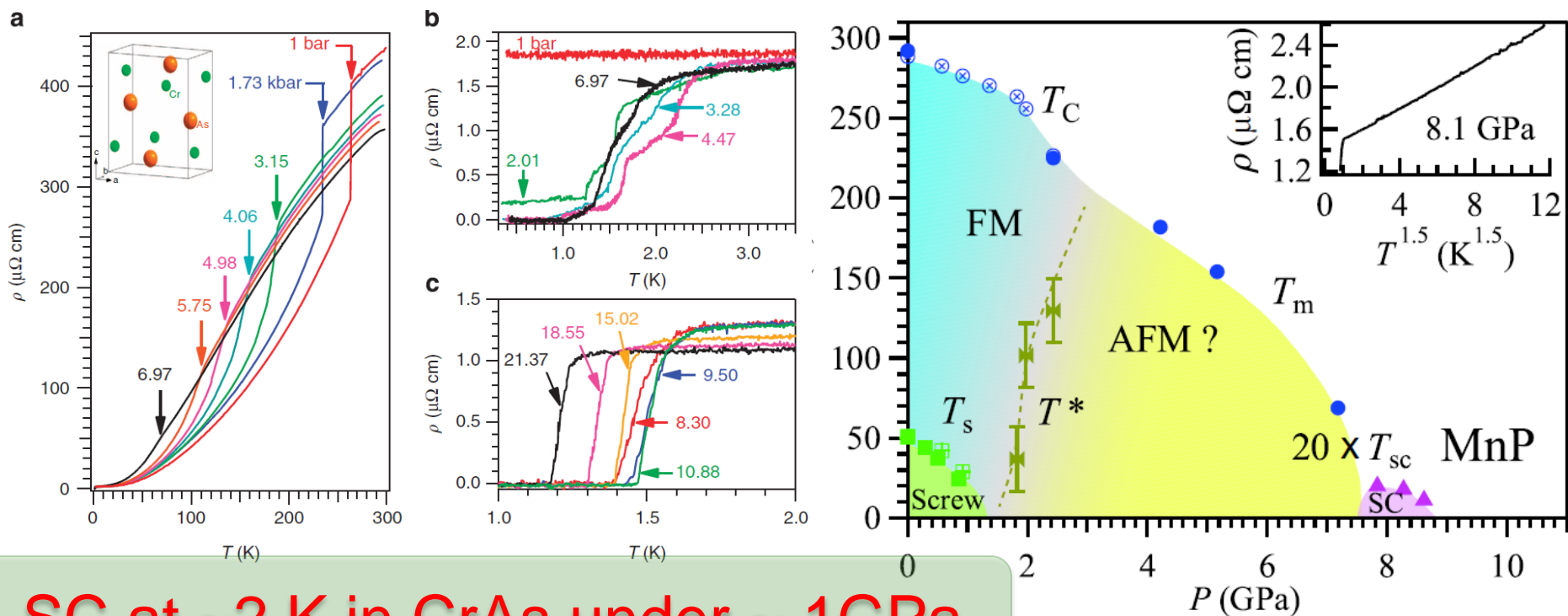
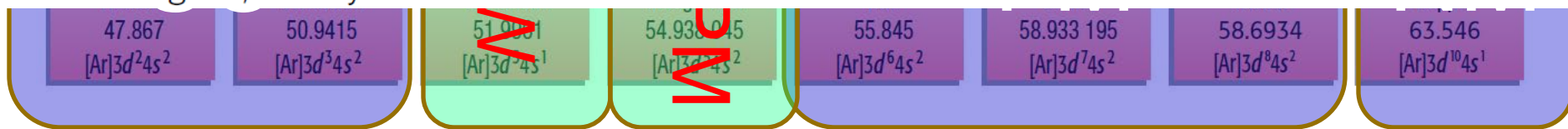
- 2014 low-dimensional telluride:  $\text{Ta}_4\text{Pd}_3\text{Te}_{16}$

- **2014-2015 New quasi-1D Compounds:**



# Superconductivity in the vicinity of antiferromagnetic order in CrAs

Wei Wu<sup>1,\*</sup>, Jinguang Cheng<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Kazuyuki Matsubayashi<sup>2</sup>, Panpan Kong<sup>1</sup>, Fukun Lin<sup>1</sup>, Changqing Jin<sup>1,3</sup>, Nanlin Wang<sup>1,3,4</sup>, Yoshiya Uwatoko<sup>2</sup> & Jianlin Luo<sup>1,3</sup>



**SC at ~2 K in CrAs under ~1 GPa**

# Superconductivity in Quasi-One-Dimensional $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_3\text{As}_3$ with Significant Electron Correlations

Jin-Ke Bao,<sup>1</sup> Ji-Yong Liu,<sup>2</sup> Cong-Wei Ma,<sup>1</sup> Zhi-Hao Meng,<sup>1</sup> Zhang-Tu Tang,<sup>1</sup> Yun-Lei Sun,<sup>1</sup> Hui-Fei Zhai,<sup>1</sup> Hao Jiang,<sup>1</sup> Hua Bai,<sup>1</sup> Chun-Mu Feng,<sup>1</sup> Zhu-An Xu,<sup>1,3,4</sup> and Guang-Han Cao<sup>1,3,4,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Physics, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310027, China

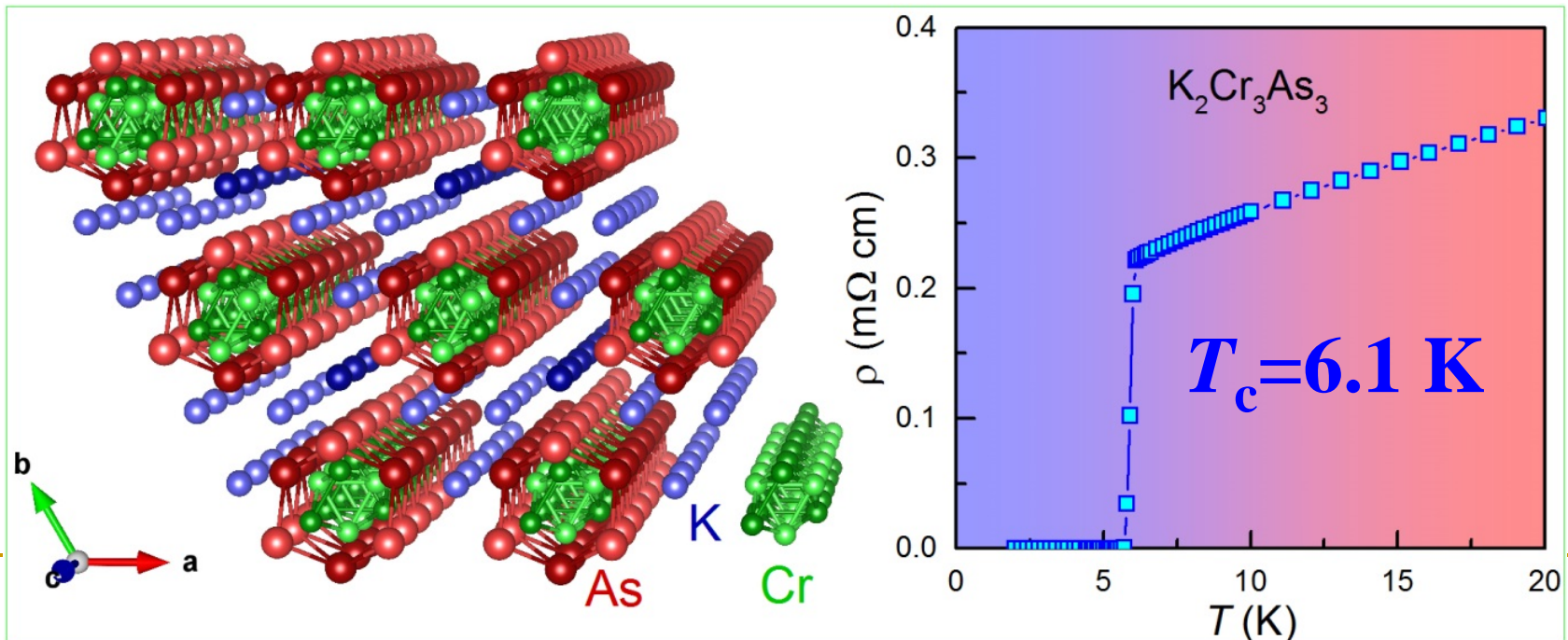
<sup>2</sup>Department of Chemistry, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310027, China

<sup>3</sup>State Key Lab of Silicon Materials, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310027, China

<sup>4</sup>Collaborative Innovation Centre of Advanced Microstructures, Nanjing 210093, China

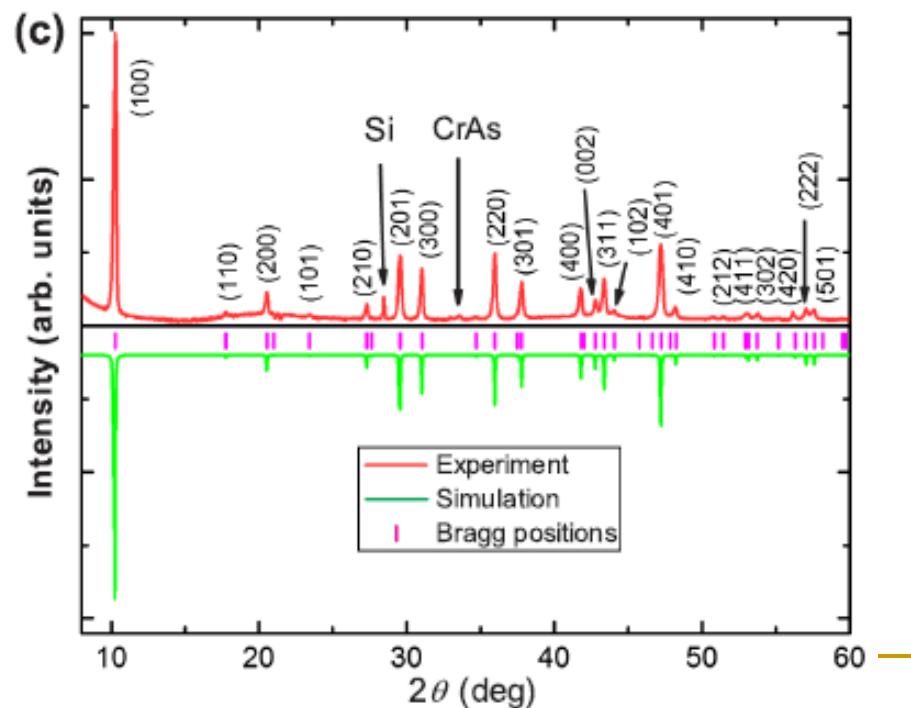
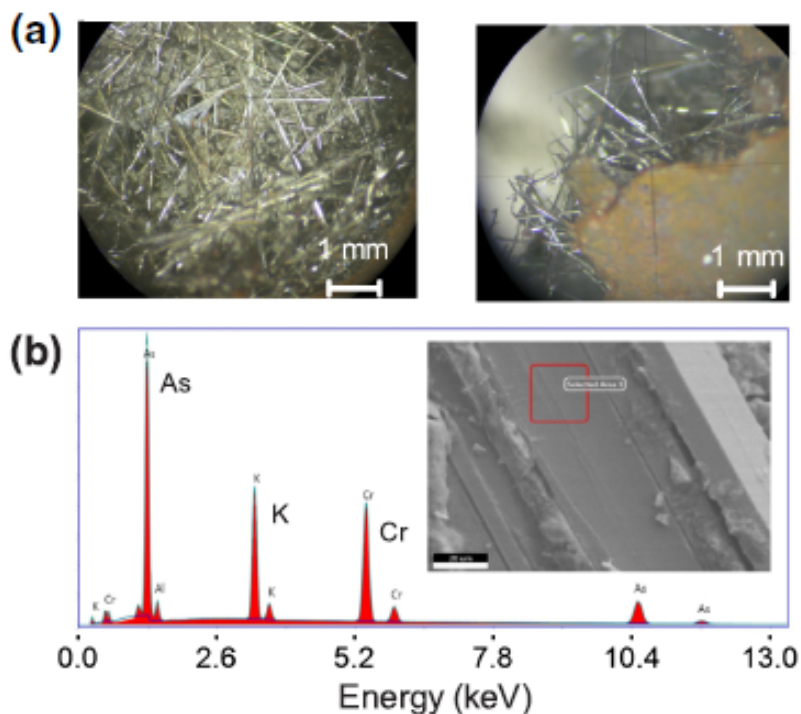
(Received 13 January 2015; published 9 February 2015)

## Ambient-pressure SC at 6.1 K in Q1D $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_3\text{As}_3$



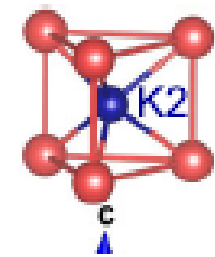
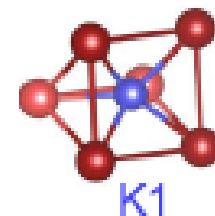
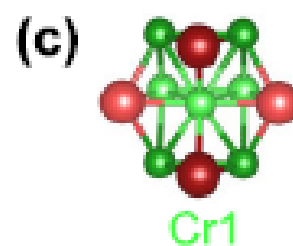
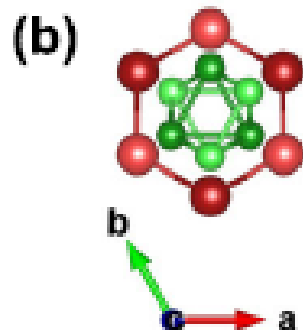
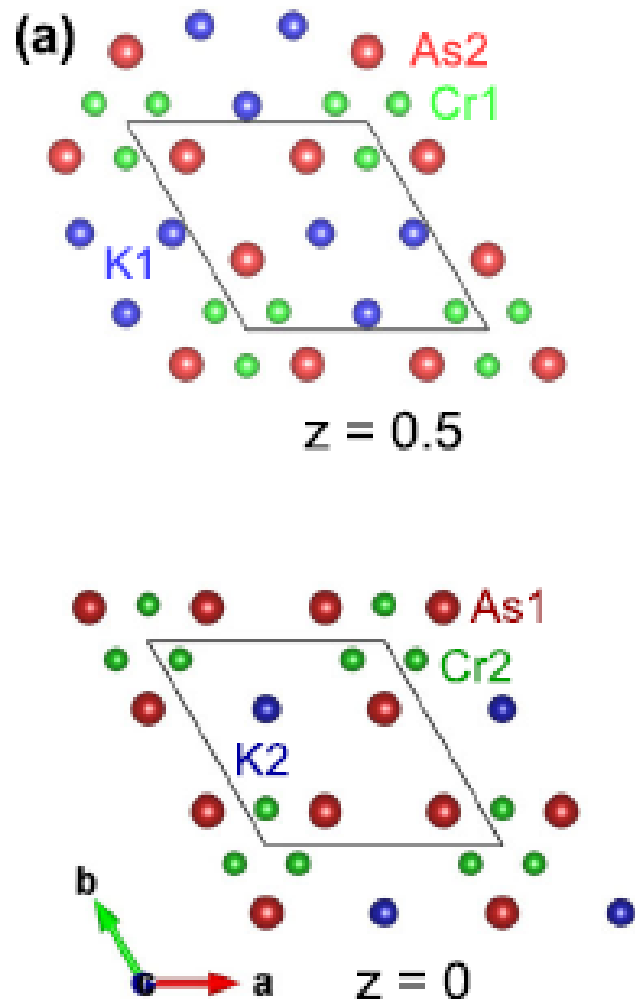
# How could we discover it?

- SC in CrAs under HP
- (Ba,K)Cr<sub>2</sub>As<sub>2</sub>: “KCr<sub>2</sub>As<sub>2</sub>”?
- Unexpectedly, → K<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>3</sub>As<sub>3</sub>
- Difficulties: Sample is very air sensitive!
- SXs growth; Structure determination; Measurements



# The Crystal Structure

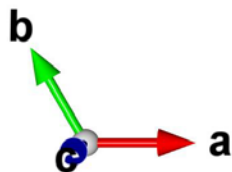
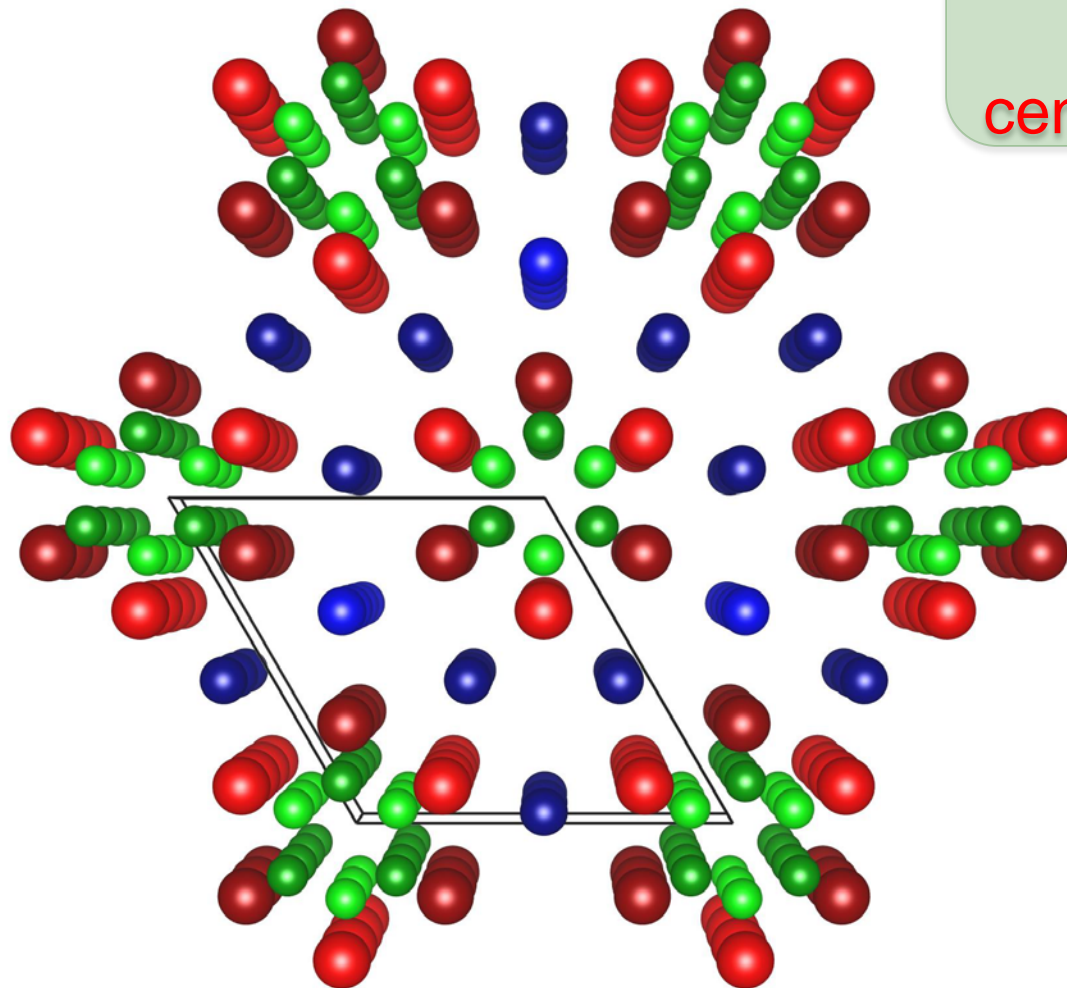
containing  $\text{Cr}_3\text{As}_3$  chains



$a = 9.9832(9) \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c = 4.2304(4) \text{ \AA}$   
space group of  $P\bar{6}m2$  (No. 187)

# The Crystal Structure

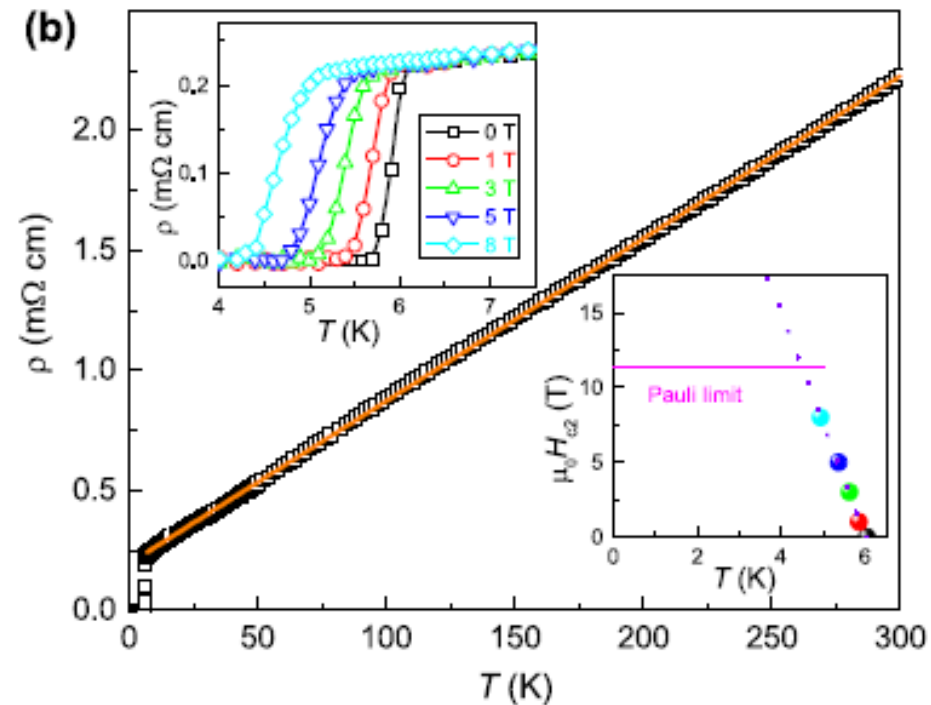
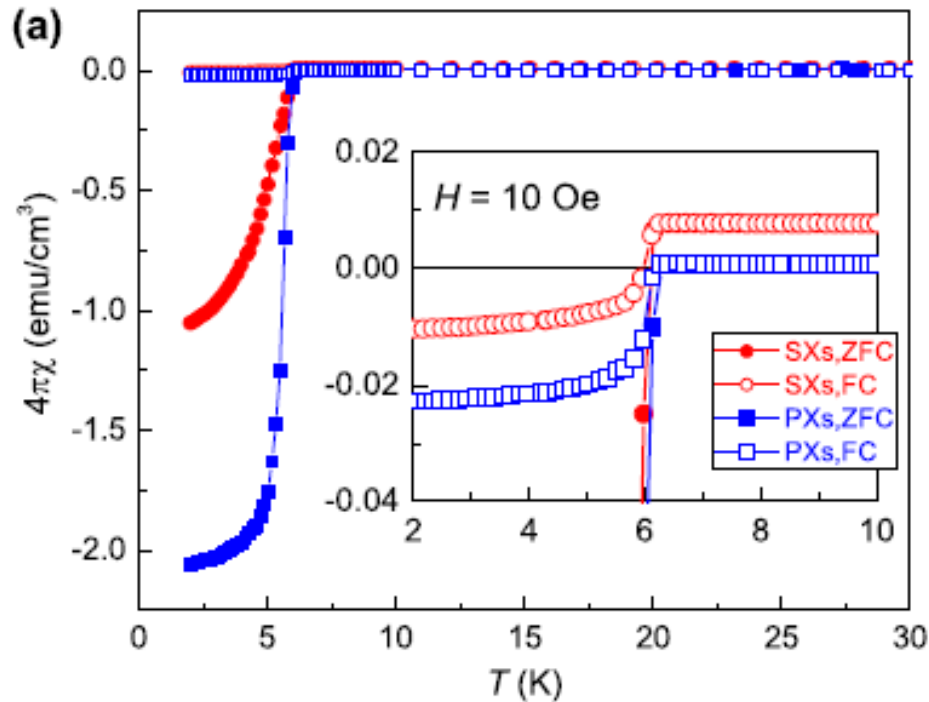
SG: #187  
PG:  $D_{3h}$   
non-  
centrosymmetric



$a = 9.9832(9) \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c = 4.2304(4) \text{ \AA}$   
space group of  $P\bar{6}m2$  (No. 187)

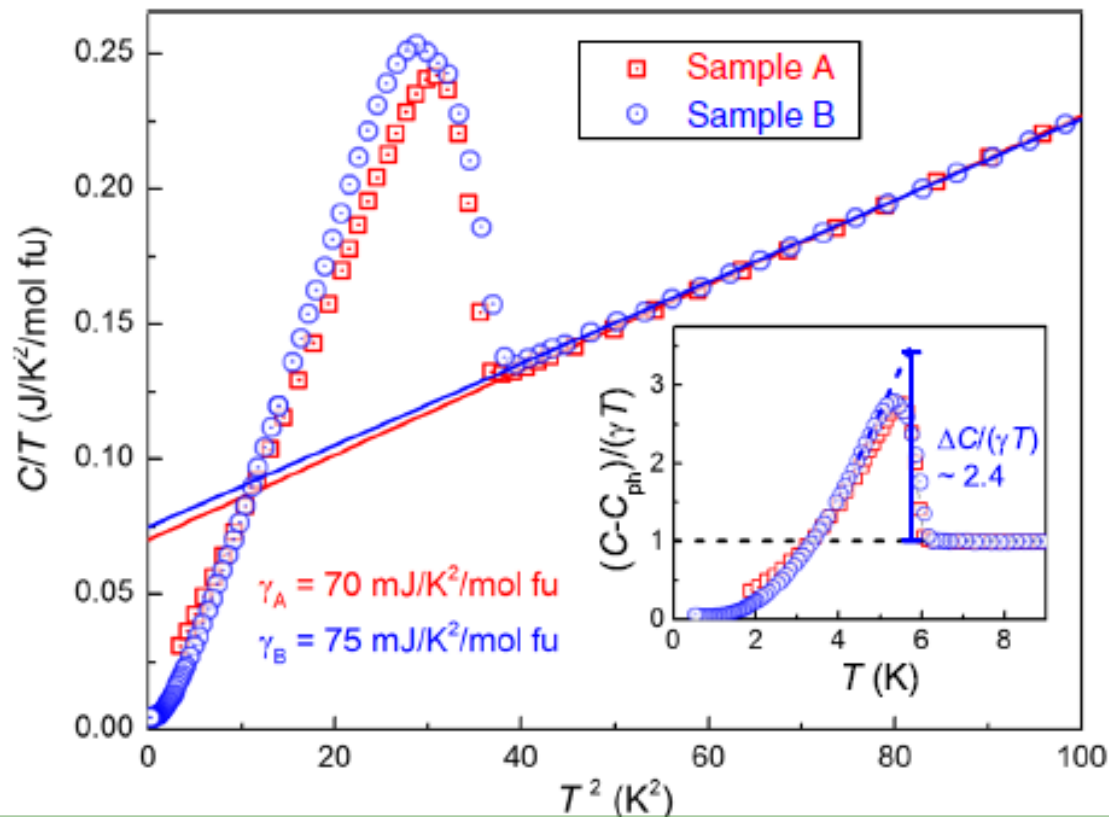


# Ambient-pressure bulk SC at 6.1 K



- Very high upper critical field:  $3\sim 4 H_p$
- Linear resistivity for polycrystalline samples (to be confirmed using well-protected SXs)

# Specific-heat measurement of K233

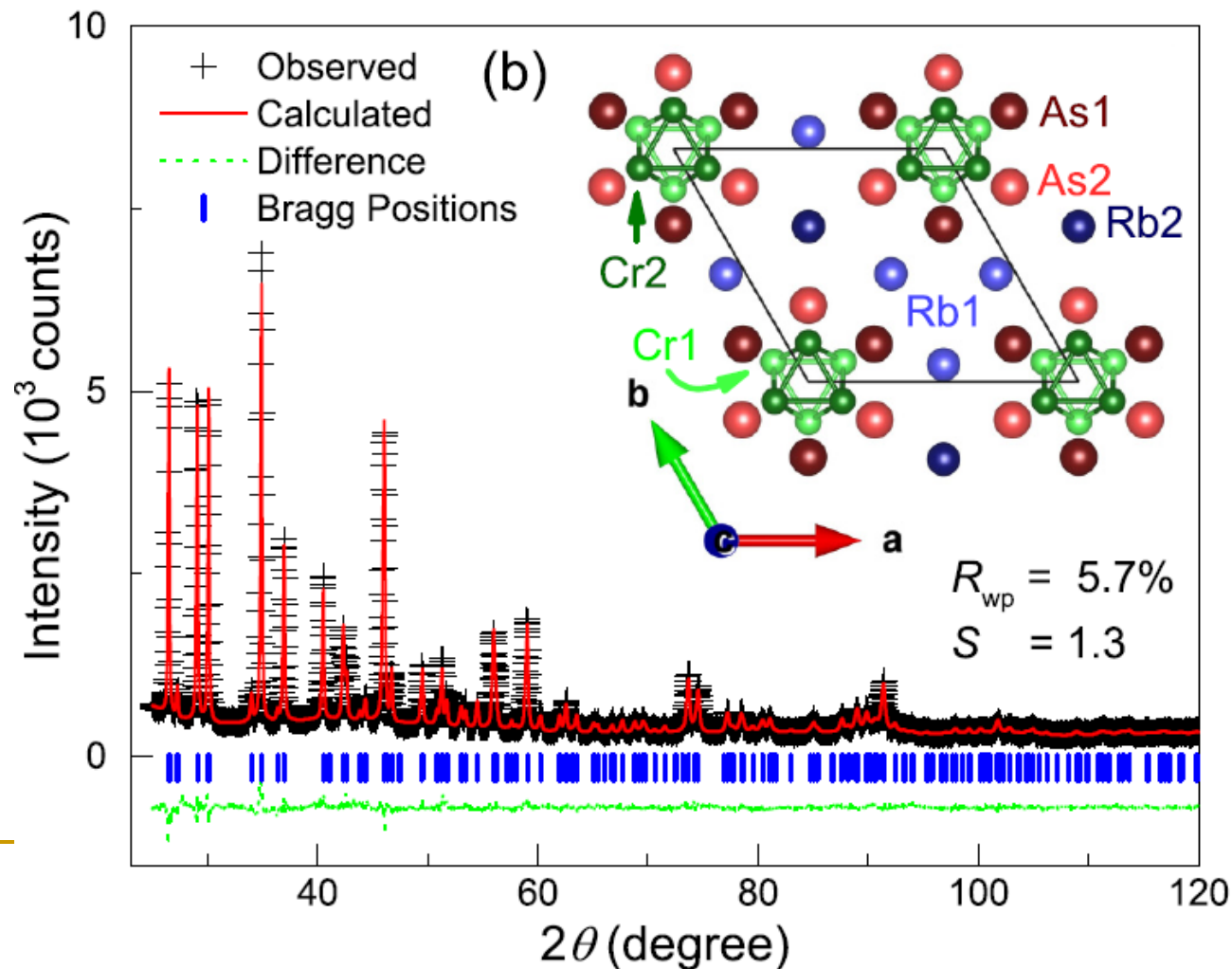


- **Large Sommerfeld coefficient:**  
~ 3-4 times of “bare” bandstructure DOS
- **T dependence is difficult due to the Schottky anomaly**

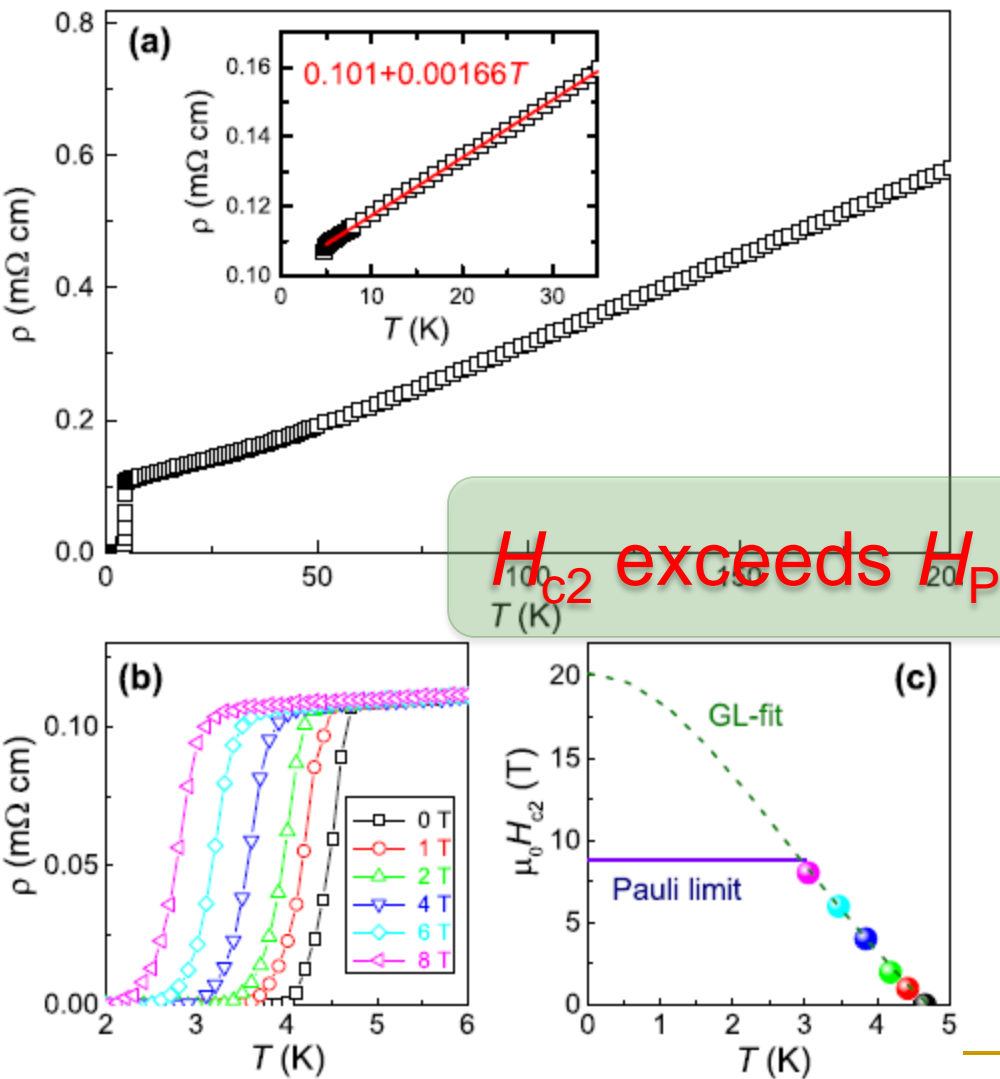


# Unconventional superconductivity in quasi-one-dimensional $\text{Rb}_2\text{Cr}_3\text{As}_3$

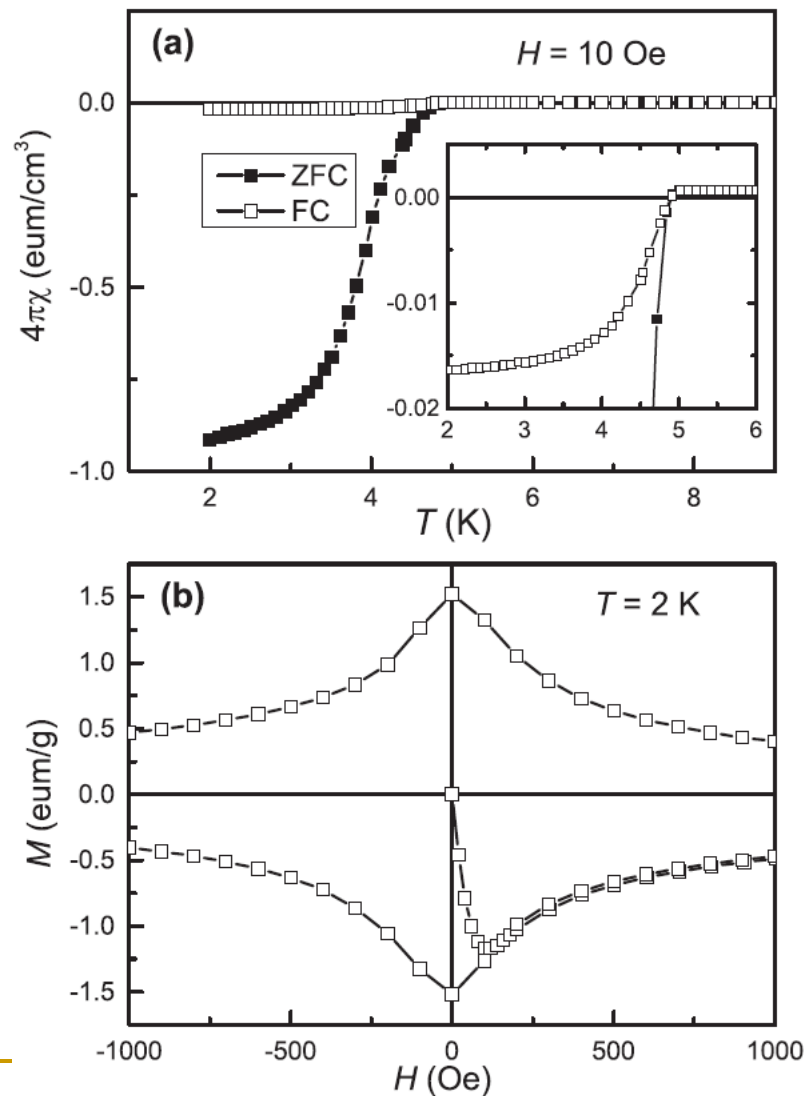
Zhang-Tu Tang,<sup>1</sup> Jin-Ke Bao,<sup>1</sup> Yi Liu,<sup>1</sup> Yun-Lei Sun,<sup>1</sup> Abduweli Ablimit,<sup>1</sup> Hui-Fei Zhai,<sup>1</sup>  
 Hao Jiang,<sup>1</sup> Chun-Mu Feng,<sup>1</sup> Zhu-An Xu,<sup>1,2,3</sup> and Guang-Han Cao<sup>1,2,3,\*</sup>



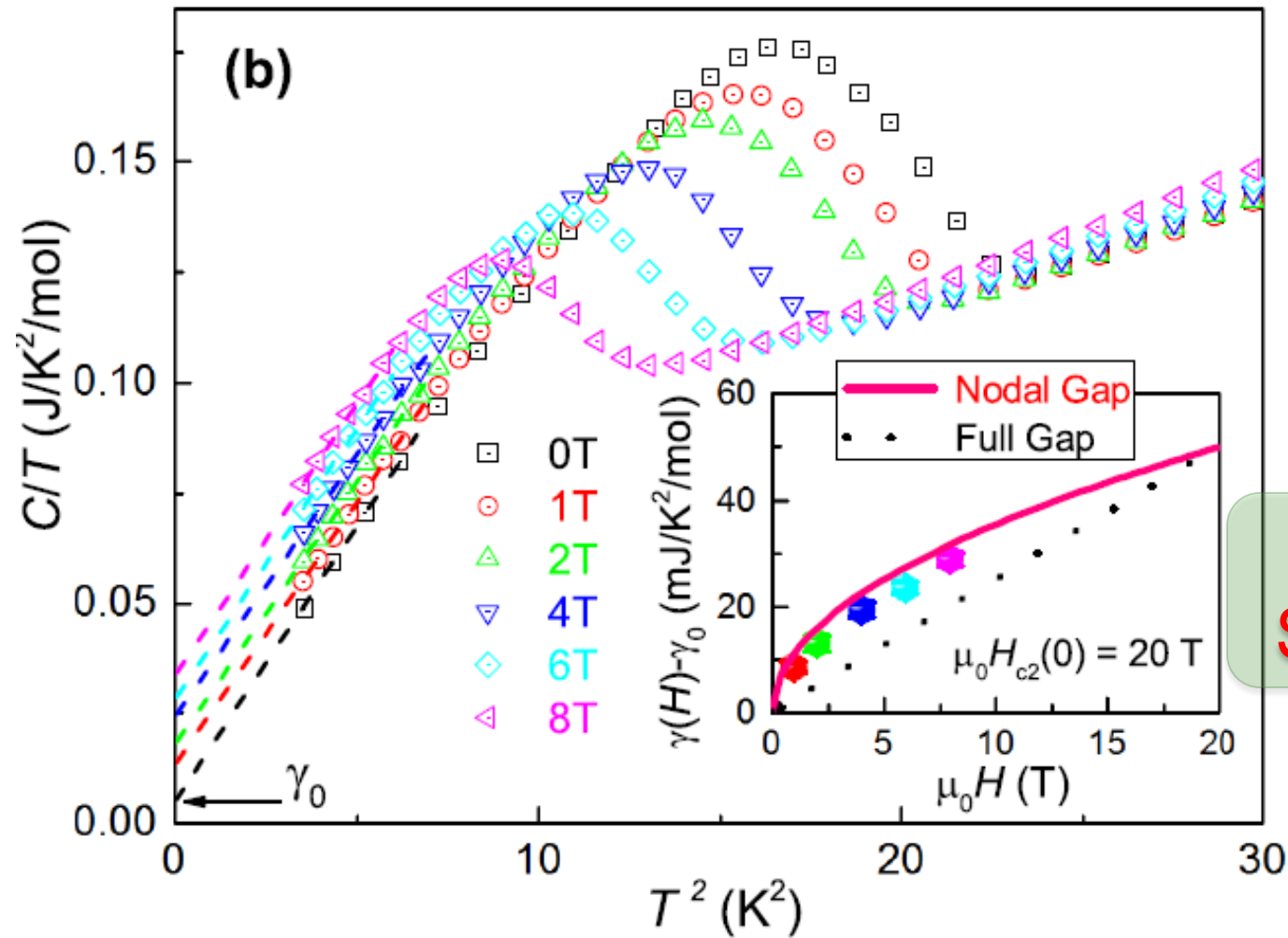
# SC at 4.8 K in Rb233



$H_{c2}$  exceeds  $H_P$



# Specific heat of Rb233



Existence of  
SC gap nodes

# Superconductivity in quasi-one-dimensional

## $\text{Cs}_2\text{Cr}_3\text{As}_3$ with large interchain distance

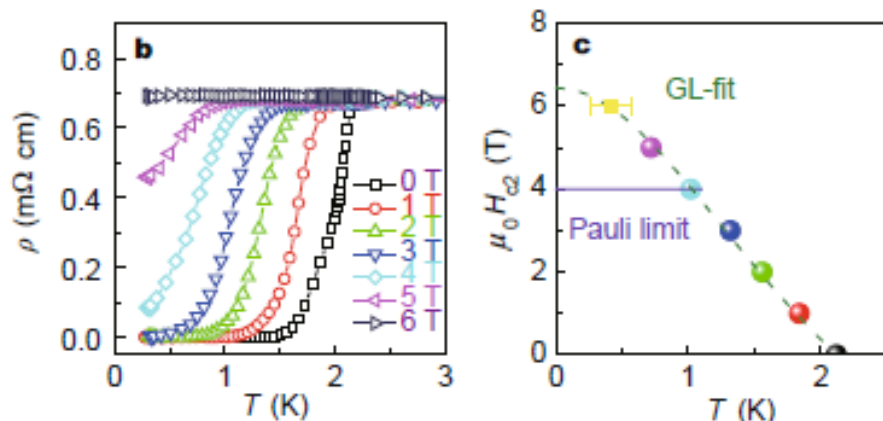
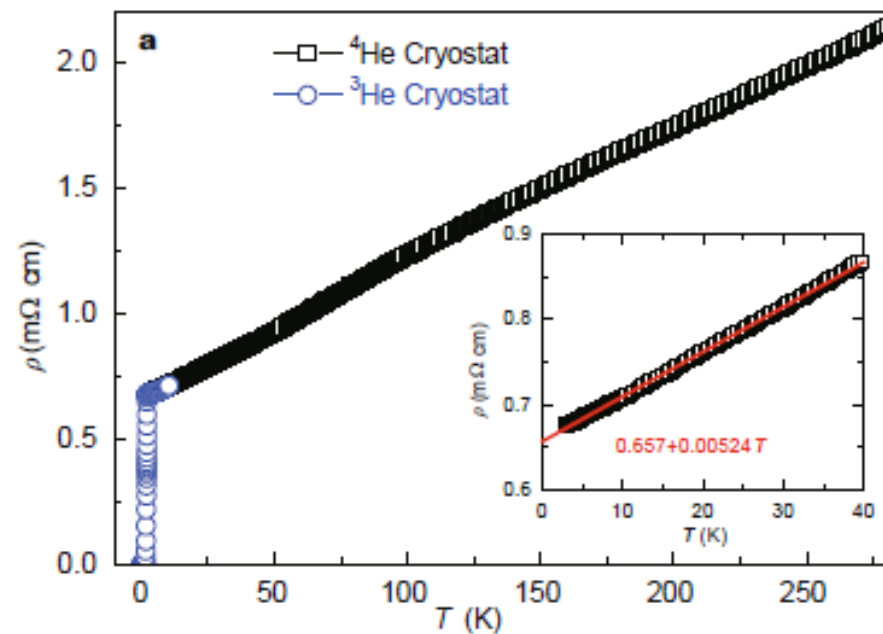
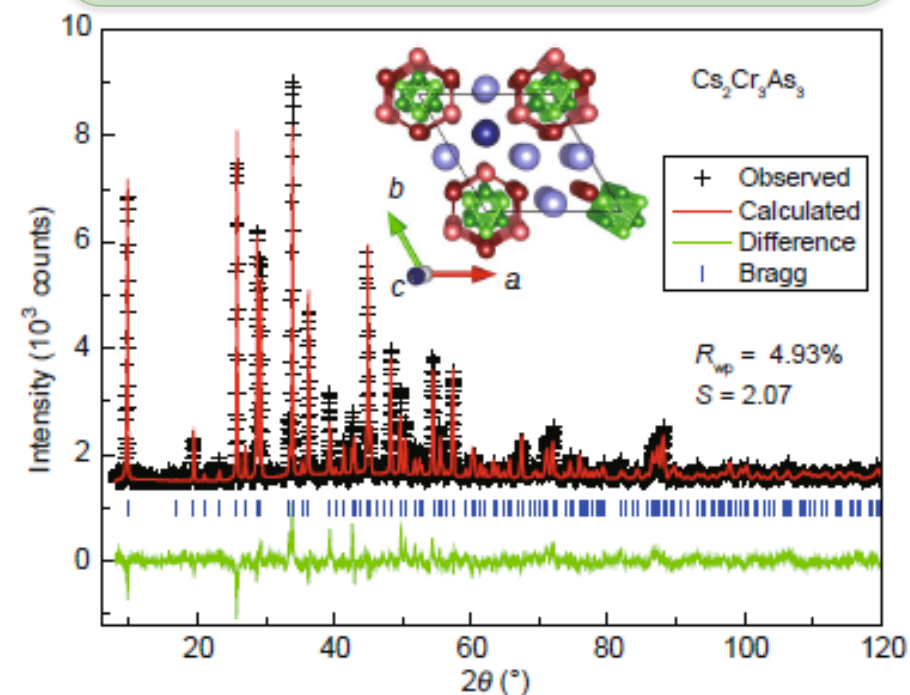
## SC at 2.2 K in Cs233

SCIENCE CHINA Materials

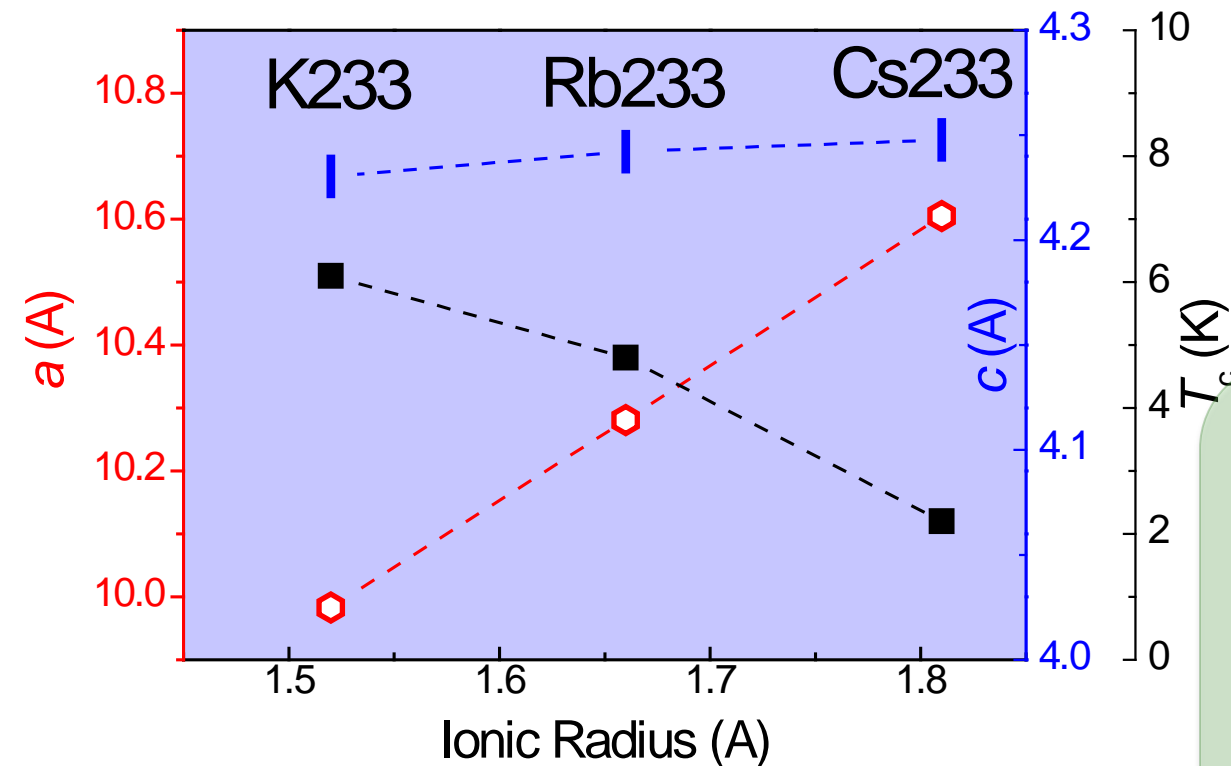
Published online 20 January 2015 | doi: 10.1007/s40843-015-0021-x  
*Sci China Mater* 2015, 58: 16–20

K → Rb → Cs: OK

→ (Na, Li) unsuccessful



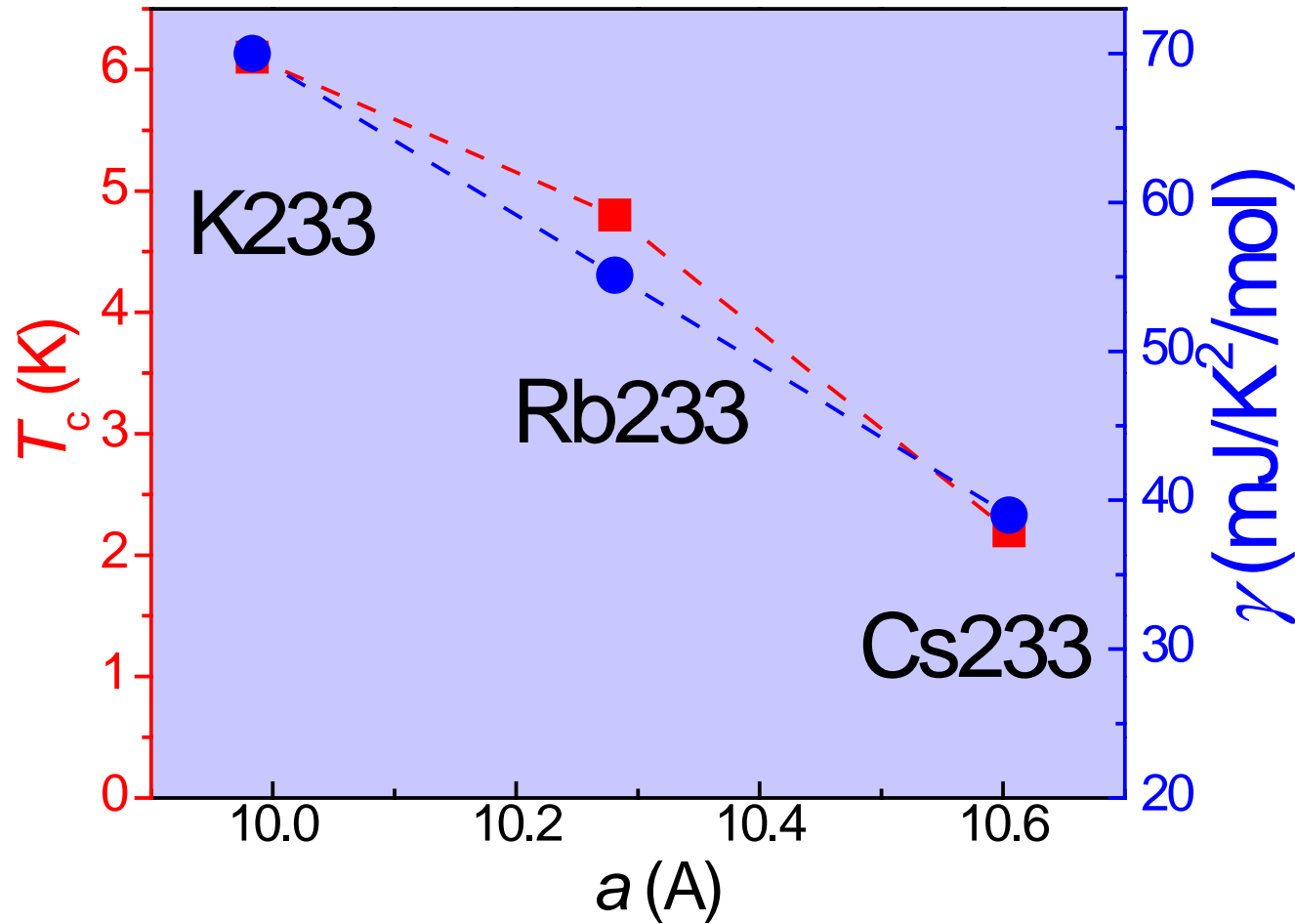
# Influence of the ionic size of alkali metals



Implication:  
Higher T<sub>c</sub> in  
Na233 & Li233  
Or, under HP

Unfortunately,  
Na233 & Li233  
cannot be  
synthesized,  
HP supresses T<sub>c</sub>  
(arXiv1502.04304)

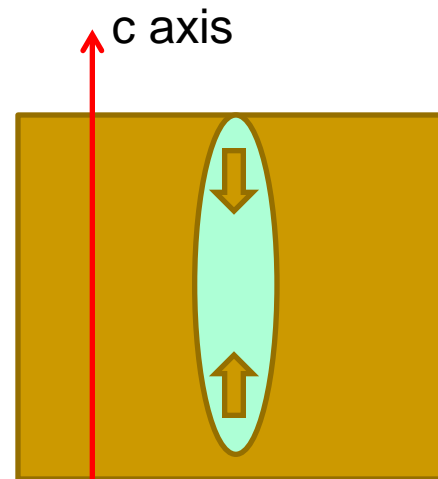
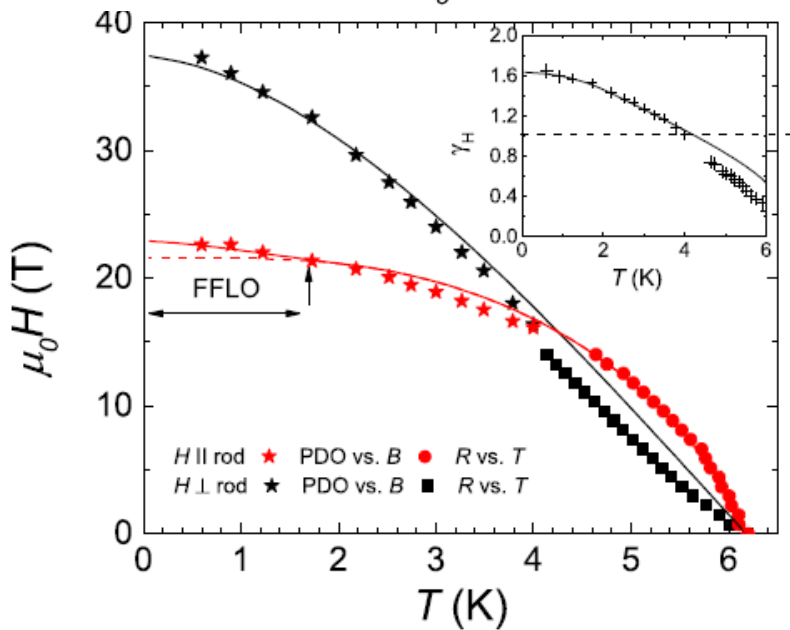
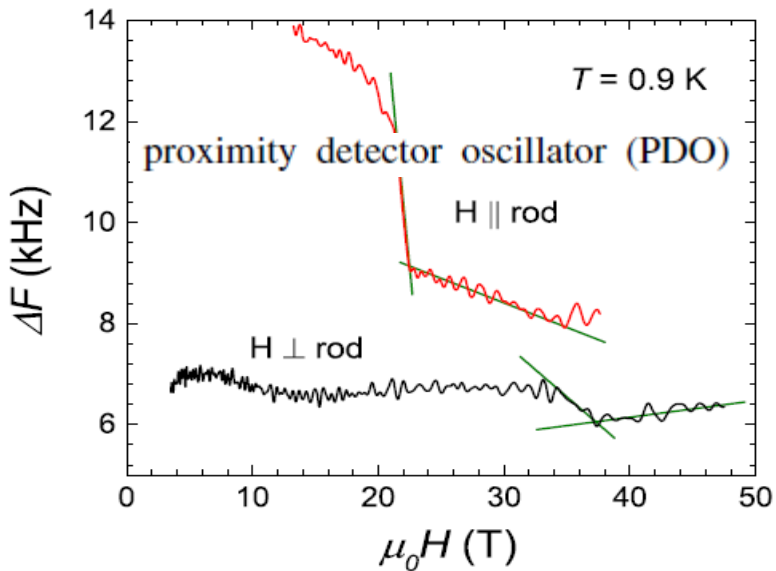
# Correlation of $T_c$ and Sommerfeld coefficient in A233





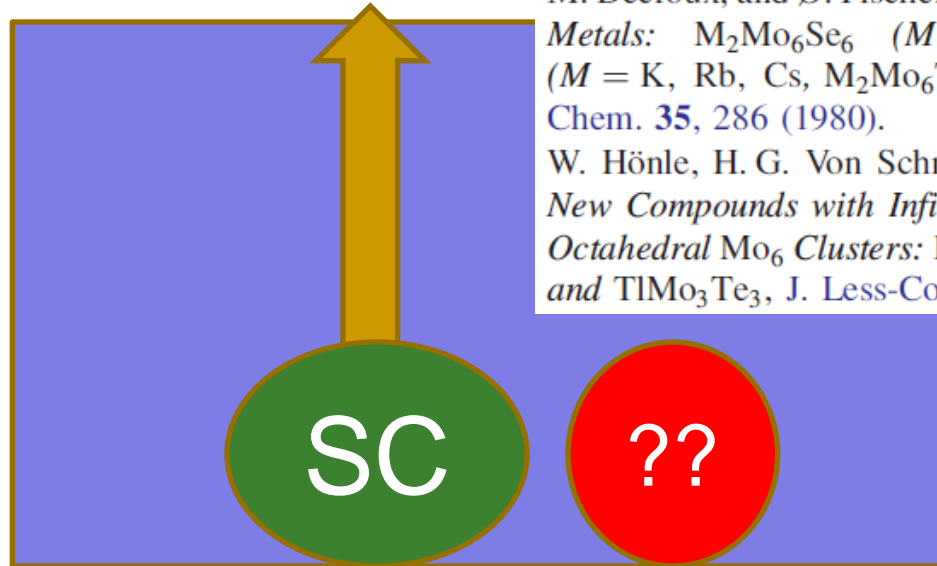
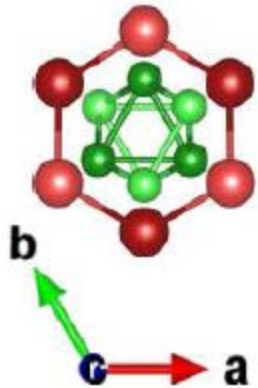
# Theoretical and Experimental Progress

- ◆ **DFT calculations:** [arXiv:1412.1309](#) and [arXiv:1501.00412](#), CPL2015
- ◆ **Theory suggests an f-wave:** [arXiv:1502.03928](#)
- ◆ **Theory suggests a  $p_z$ -wave:** [arXiv:1503.06707](#)
- ◆ **Theory again suggests spin-triplet instabilities:** arXiv: 1503.08965
- ◆ **Recent DFT calculations suggest e-ph SC:** arXiv: 1508.0082
  
- **NMR/NQR :** [arXiv:1501.00713](#), PRL2015 and arXiv: 1508.01012 (Rb233)
- **Penetration depth :** [arXiv:1501.01880](#), PRB2015
- **Anisotropy reversal of Hc2:** arXiv: 1505.05547, PRB2015
- **muSR:** arXiv: 1505.05743



Pauli limiting for H//rod

# Change in Cr valence in Cr<sub>3</sub>As<sub>3</sub>-based mater.?



M. Potel, R. Chevrel, M. Sergent, J.C. Amici, M. Decroux, and Ø. Fischer, *New Pseudo-One-Dimensional Metals: M<sub>2</sub>Mo<sub>6</sub>Se<sub>6</sub> (M = Na, In, K, Tl, M<sub>2</sub>Mo<sub>6</sub>Se<sub>6</sub> (M = K, Rb, Cs, M<sub>2</sub>Mo<sub>6</sub>Te<sub>6</sub> (M = In, Tl)*, J. Solid State Chem. **35**, 286 (1980).

W. Hönlle, H. G. Von Schnering, A. Lipka, and K. Yvon, *New Compounds with Infinite Chains of Face-Condensed Octahedral Mo<sub>6</sub> Clusters: InMo<sub>3</sub>Se<sub>3</sub>, InMo<sub>3</sub>Te<sub>3</sub>, TlMo<sub>3</sub>Se<sub>3</sub> and TlMo<sub>3</sub>Te<sub>3</sub>*, J. Less-Common Met. **71**, 135 (1980).



Cr valence

2.33+

2.67+

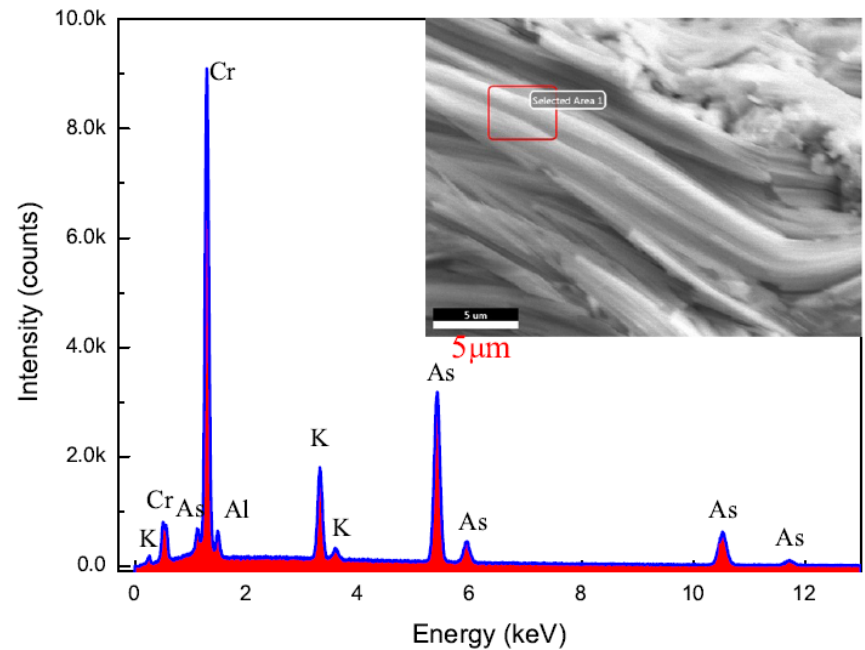
3d-electron Nr

3.67

3.33

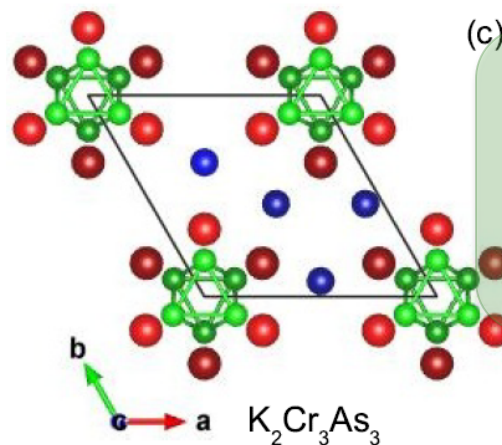
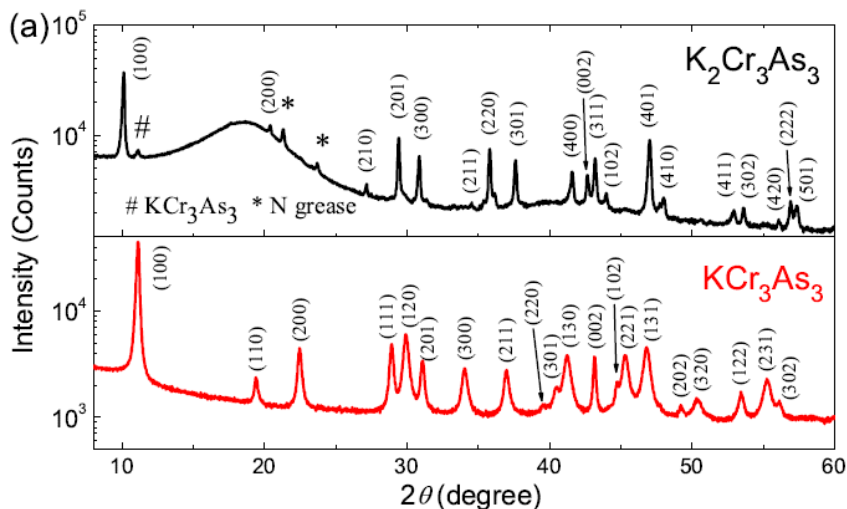
**K233** → **K133 ?**

# Absence of bulk SC in $\text{KCr}_3\text{As}_3$

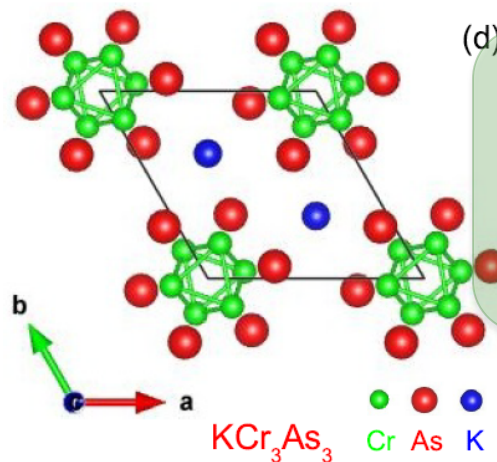
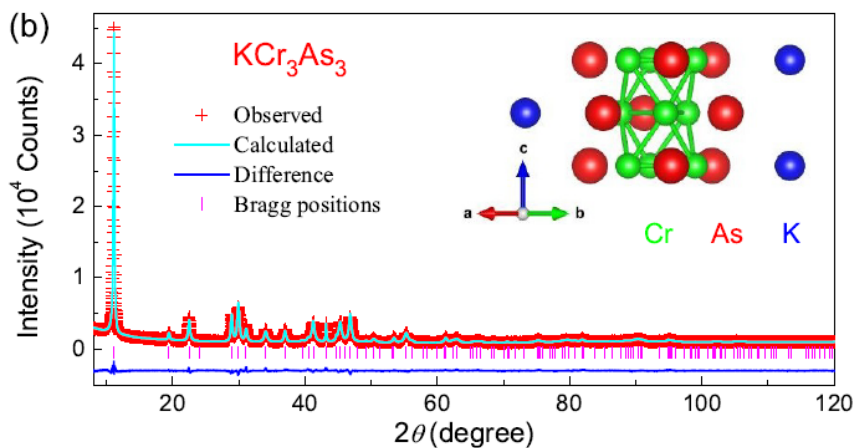


# Crystal structure of K133

## $\text{ACr}_3\text{As}_3$ isostructural to $\text{AMo}_3\text{Se}_3$



SG: #187  
PG:  $D_{3h}$   
non-centrosymmetric

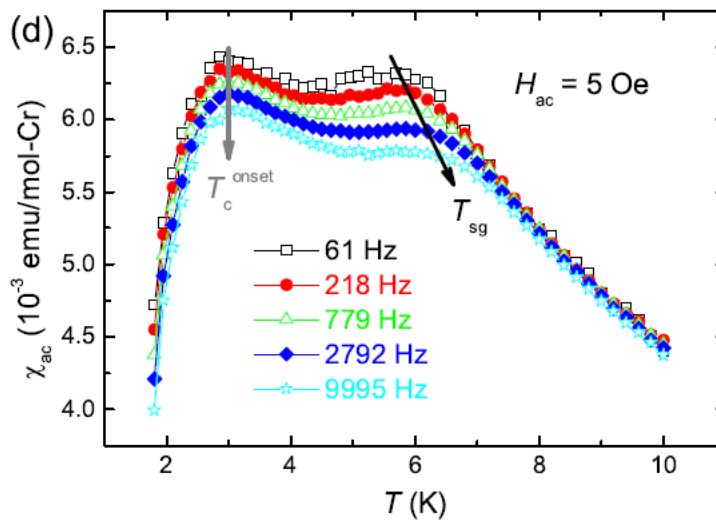
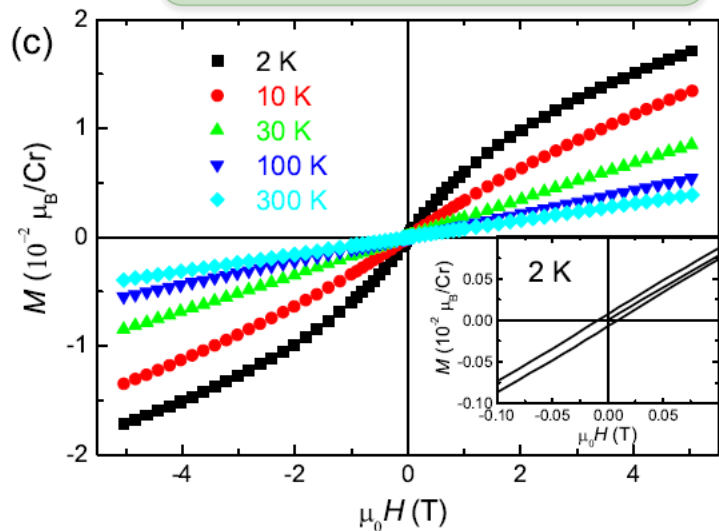
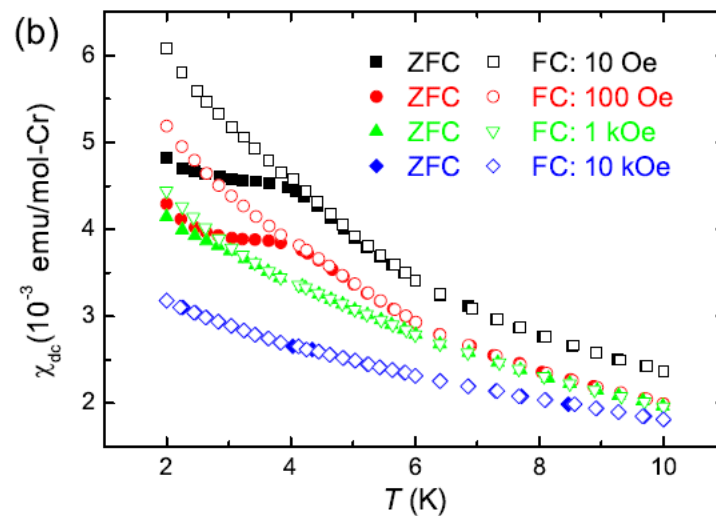
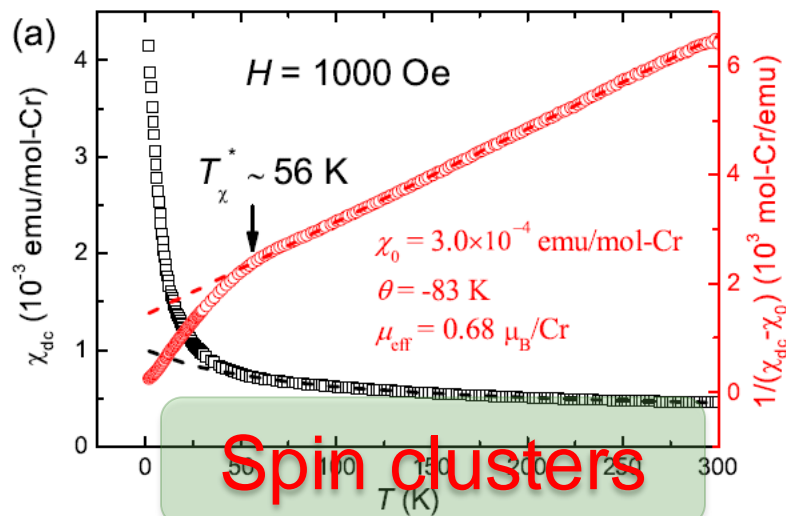


SG: #176  
PG:  $C_{6h}$   
centrosymmetric

# Magnetic properties of K133

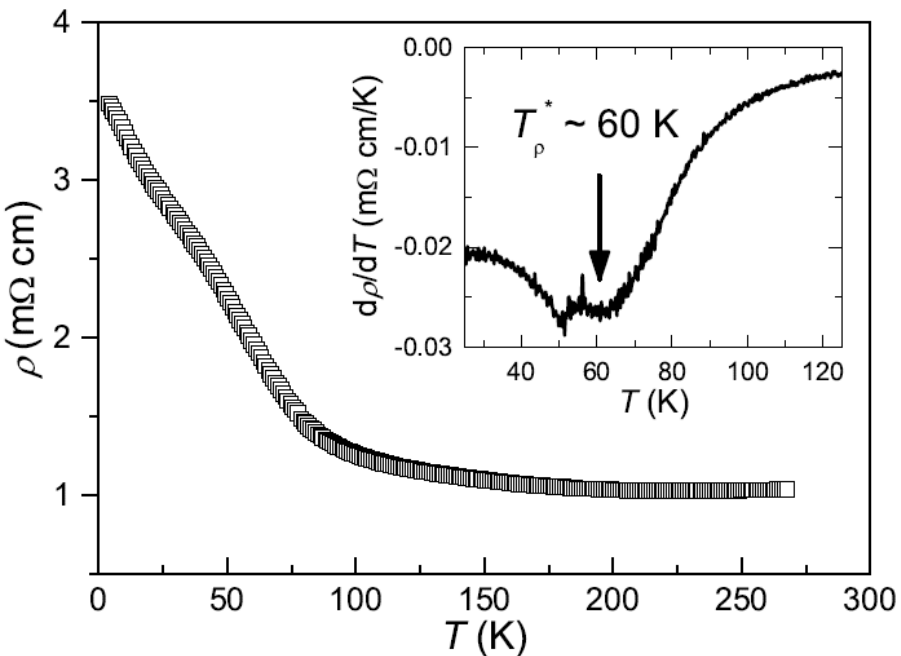
Local moment appears

Spin clusters freeze

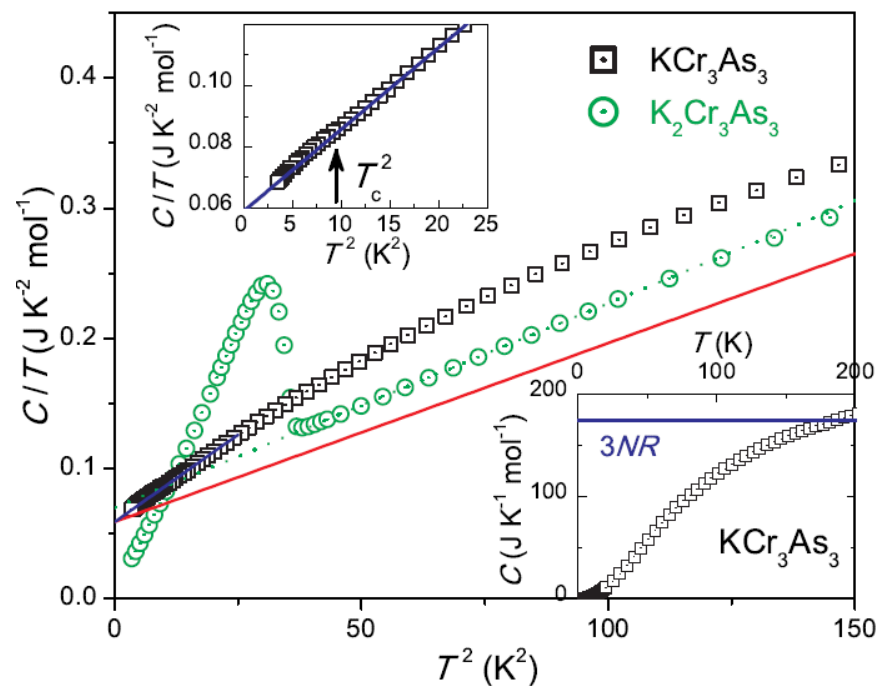


# Resistivity

## K133



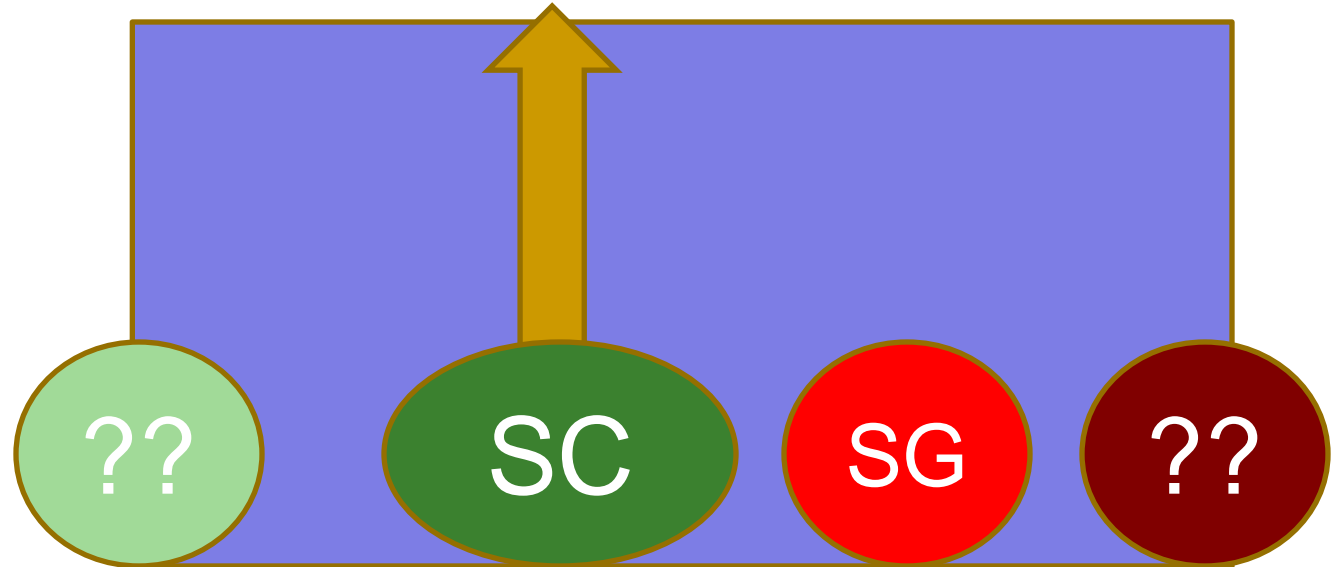
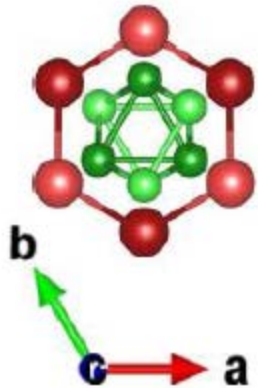
# Specific heat



Enhanced magnetic scattering around 60 K?

- absence of bulk SC
- $C_p$  from spin glass
- Metallic:  $\gamma \sim 60 \text{ mJ/K}^2/\text{mol}$

# Change in Cr valence in Cr<sub>3</sub>As<sub>3</sub>-based mater.?



Cr valence

2+

2.33+

2.67+

3+

3d-electron Nr

4

3.67

3.33

3

**K333** → **K233** → **K133** → **33**



# Concluding Remarks & Open Questions

## ■ First Cr-based SC family at ambient pressure

→ More members? Higher  $T_c$ ?

➤ Why large and anisotropic  $H_{c2}$ ?

➤ Unusual normal state and superconducting properties

→ Unconventional SC: pairing symmetry?

➤ FM spin fluctuations?

Quasi-1D crystal structure

➤ Nodal SC?

→ Possible Tomonaga-Luttinger liquid in 233 and 133?

➤ Triplet pairing?

1) Change of FSs due to “hole doping”

➤ p or f wave?

2) Weakened interchain coupling due to loss of K1

3) Anderson localizations kill SC?

4) Cluster spin glass due to geometrical frustration?

# 32 class of SCs categorized in terms of “conventionality”

Editorial

Physica C 514 (2015) 1–8

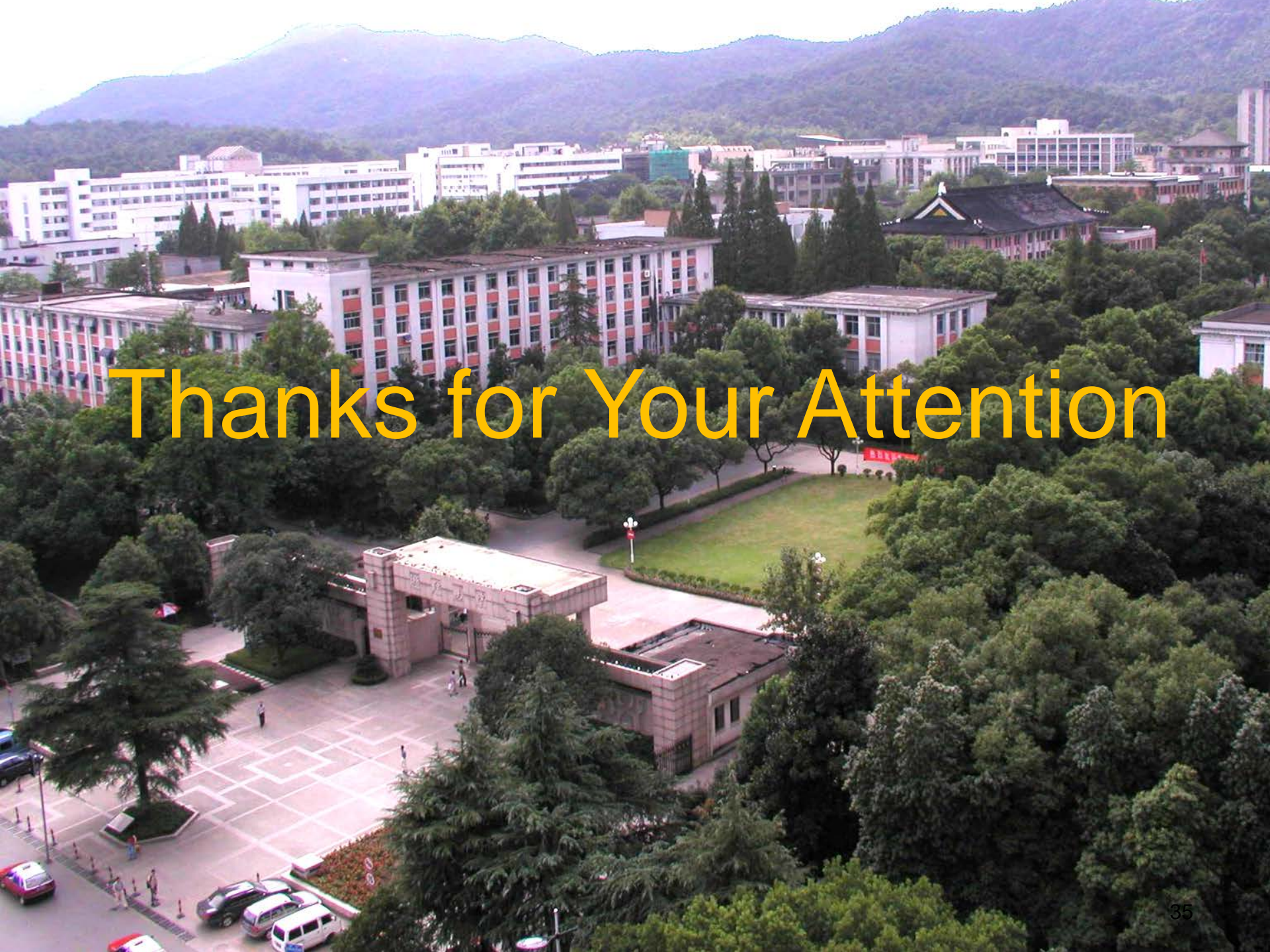
Hirsch, Maple & Marsiglio

## Superconducting materials classes: Introduction and overview

	Material class	Year	Max $T_c$ material	$T_c^{max}$ (K)	$\xi$ (Å)	$\lambda_L$ (Å)	$2\Delta/k_B T_c$	$dT_c/dP$	mag?	dim	symm	Category
C1	Elements, alloys and simple compounds	1911	Nb	9.5	380	390	3.80	+/-	n	3	s	conv
		1912	NbN	17	50	2000	4.1	+/-	n	3	s	conv
C2	A15's	1954	Nb <sub>3</sub> Ge	23.2	55	1000	4.2	+	n	3	s	conv
C3	Doped semiconductors	1964	CB <sub>x</sub>	10	950	720	3.5	-	n	3	s	conv
C4	Insul. elements under pressure	1964	S	17				+	n	3	s	conv
C5	Intercalated graphite	1965	C <sub>6</sub> Ca	11.5	380	720	3.6	+	n	2	s	conv
C6	Metallic elements under pressure	1968	Ca	25				+/-	n	3	s	conv
C7	Hydrogen-rich materials	1970	PdD	10.7	400		3.8	+/-	n	3	s	conv
C8	Layered t. m. dichalcogenides	1970	NbS <sub>2</sub>	7.2	100	1250	3.7	-	n	2	s	conv.
C9	Chevrel phases	1971	PbMo <sub>6</sub> S <sub>8</sub>	15	30	3000	4.7	+/-	y	3	s	conv
C10	Magnetic superconductors	1972	ErRh <sub>4</sub> B <sub>4</sub>	8.7	180	830	4	+/-	y	3	s	conv
C11	Thin films	1978							n	2	s	conv
<b>C12</b>	<b>Magnesium diboride</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>MgB<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>39</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1400</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>conv</b>
P1	Bismuthates	1975	Ba <sub>1-x</sub> K <sub>x</sub> BiO <sub>3</sub>	34	50	5500	4	-	n	3	s	poss unc
P2	Fullerenes	1991	RbCs <sub>2</sub> C <sub>60</sub>	33	30	4500	3.5–5.0	-	n	0	s	poss unc
P3	Borocarbides	1993	YPd <sub>5</sub> B <sub>3</sub> C <sub>0.3</sub>	23	100	1000	4	+/-	y,n	2	s + g?	poss unc
P4	Plutonium compounds	2002	PuCoGa <sub>5</sub>	18.5	16	2400	5–8	+/-	y	2	d	poss unc
<b>P5</b>	<b>Interface superconductivity</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>LaAlO<sub>3</sub>/SrTiO<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>35</b>	<b>600</b>				<b>y</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>poss unc</b>
P6	Aromatic hydrocarbons	2010	K-doped DBP	33	180	770		+/-	n	3		poss unc
P7	Doped top. ins.	2010	Cu <sub>x</sub> (PbSe) <sub>5</sub> (Bi <sub>2</sub> Se <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>6</sub>	3	110	13000			n	2		poss unc
P8	BiS <sub>2</sub> -based materials	2012	YbO <sub>0.5</sub> F <sub>0.5</sub> BiS <sub>2</sub>	5.4	53	5000	7.2	+/-	n	2	s	poss unc

### U12 alkali chromium arsenides?

U3	Cuprates hole-doped	1986	HgBa <sub>2</sub> Ca <sub>2</sub> Cu <sub>3</sub> O <sub>9</sub>	134	20	1200	4.3	+	y	2	d	unconv
U4	Cuprates e-doped	1989	Sr <sub>0.9</sub> La <sub>x</sub> CuO <sub>2</sub>	40	50	2500	3.5	-	y	2	d	unconv
U5	Strontium ruthenate	1994	Sr <sub>2</sub> RuO <sub>4</sub>	1.5	660	1500		-	y	2	p	unconv
U6	Layered nitrides	1996	Ca(THF)HfNCl	26	60	4700	2.9–10	-	n	2	d + id	unconv
U7	Ferromagnetic sc	2000	UGe <sub>2</sub>	0.8	100	~10 <sup>4</sup>		+/-	y	3	p	unconv
U8	Cobalt oxyde hydrate	2003	Na <sub>x</sub> (H <sub>3</sub> O) <sub>x</sub> CoO <sub>2</sub> ·yH <sub>2</sub> O	4.7	100	7000	4.3–4.6	-	y	2	?	unconv
U9	Non-centro-symmetric	2004	SrPtSi <sub>3</sub>	2	60	8000			y	3	s/p	unconv
U10	Iron pnictides	2008	SmFeAsO <sub>0.85</sub>	55	10–50	2000	7.5	+/-	y	2	s±	unconv
U11	Iron chalcogenides	2008	Na <sub>x</sub> Fe <sub>2</sub> Se <sub>2</sub>	46	20	2000	3.8	+	y	2	s	unconv



Thanks for Your Attention