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EXPERIMENTAL WORKSHOP ON
"HIGH TEMPERATURE SUPERCONDUCTORS"
(30 March - 14 April 1989)

PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF
HIGH T_c SUPERCONDUCTORS
Part II

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These are preliminary lecture notes, intended only for distribution to participants.

High T_c superconductors without rare earths

Bi-Sr-Ca-Cu-O system.

Pb-Sr-(RE, Ca)-Cu-O system.

Tl-Ba-Ca-Cu-O system

(TlPb)-Sr-Ca-Cu-O system

• Bi-Sr-Ca-Cu-O system.

(Michal & Raveau, Maeda)

1. $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2\text{CuO}_6 \sim 12\text{K}$
 $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2\text{CaCu}_2\text{O}_8 \sim 90\text{K}$
 $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{10} \sim 110\text{K}$

2. structure:

2212 has most complex structure.

So far, different space groups were cited.

$F4/mmm$, $I4/mmm$, $Fmmm$, $Aman$.

$a = 5.43 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 30.8 \text{ \AA}$ ($F4/mmm$)

$a = 3.825 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 30.8 \text{ \AA}$ ($I4/mmm$)

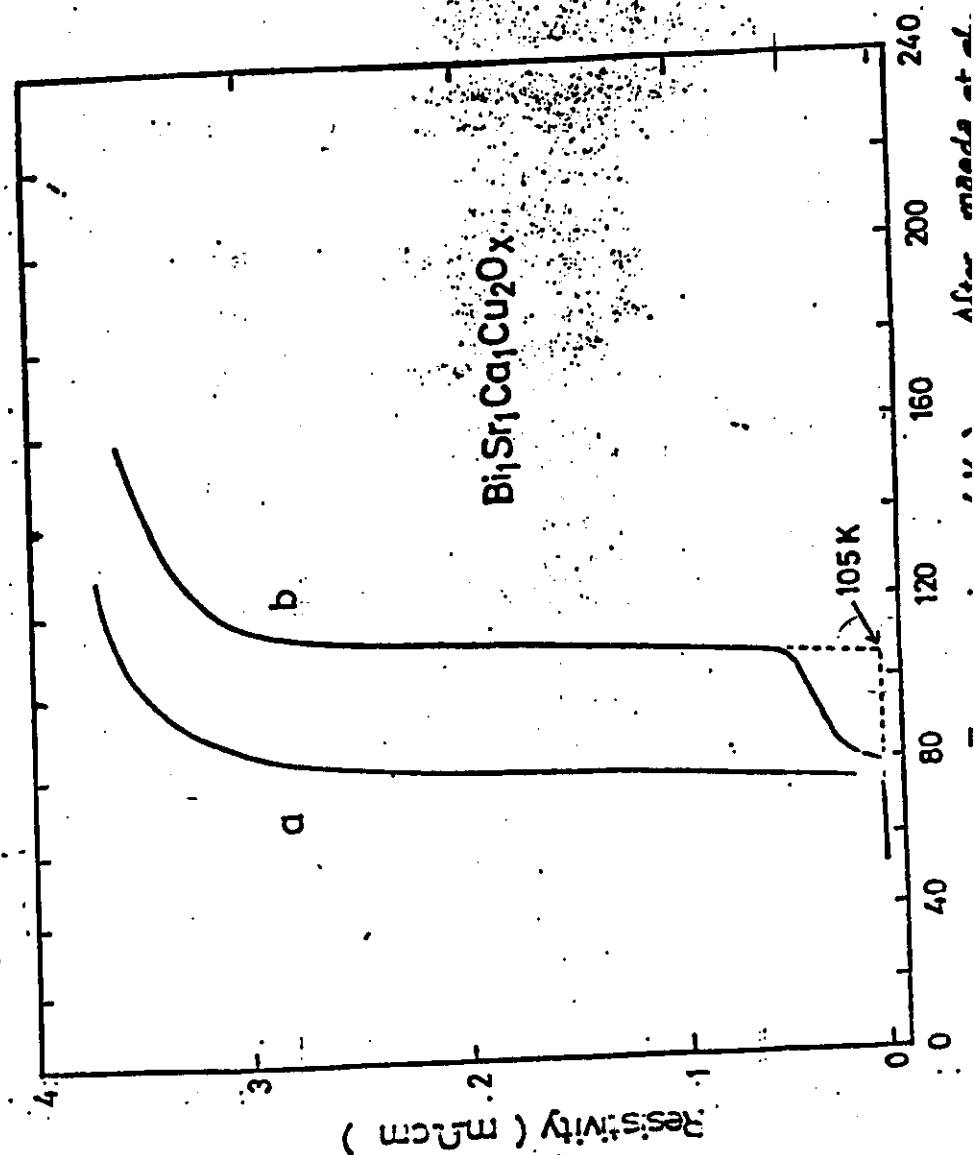
$a = 5.42 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 27.2 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 30.8 \text{ \AA}$ ($Fmmm$)

$a = 5.42 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 5.44 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 30.8 \text{ \AA}$ ($Aman$)

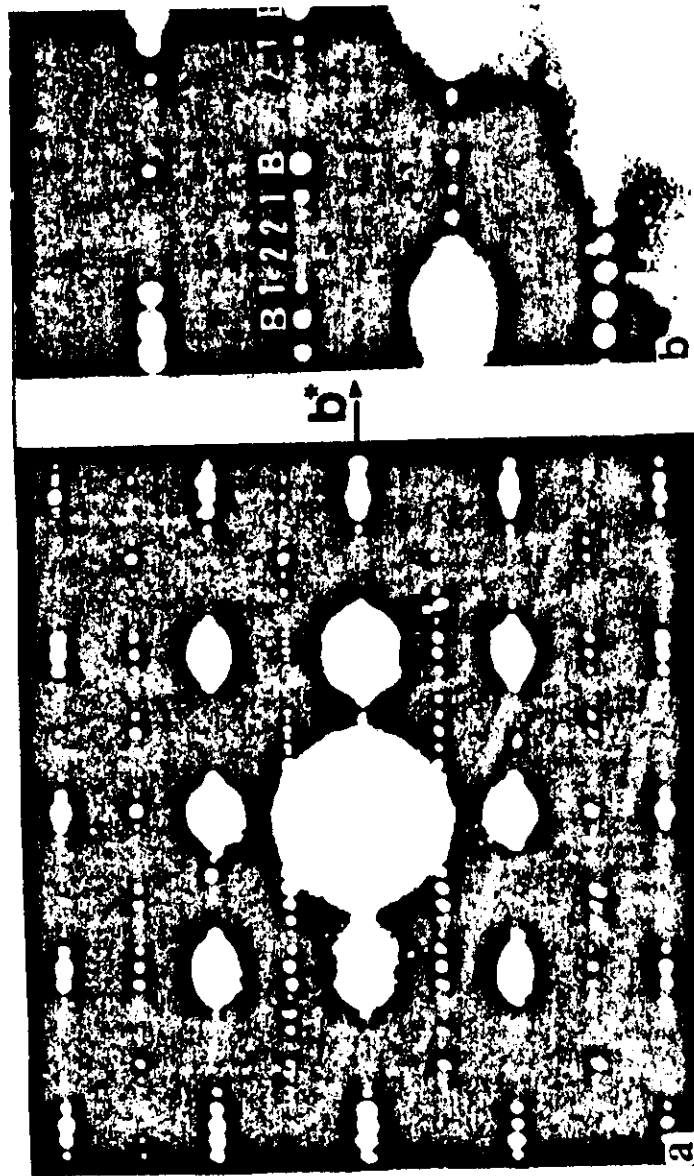
* modulation along b axis (F lattice) or $\langle 110 \rangle$ (I lattice) always.

comparing with RE-cuprates - No modulation,
and Tl-cuprates - very few.

Fig. 1



After Maeda et al.



modulation structure along b axis
reported in literature. submitted to J. Phys. D.
(24.11)

2223 phase has the similar structure
 $2223 = 2212 + \text{perovskite slab of } \text{CaCuO}_2$
 $a = 3.845 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 36.88 \text{ \AA}$.

3. Resistance measurement :

For 2212 phase , single phase polycrystalline
 & large single crystal were easy
 to obtain.

$$T_c^{\text{zero}} = 85 \text{ K} \sim 90 \text{ K} .$$

anisotropic behavior above & below T_c

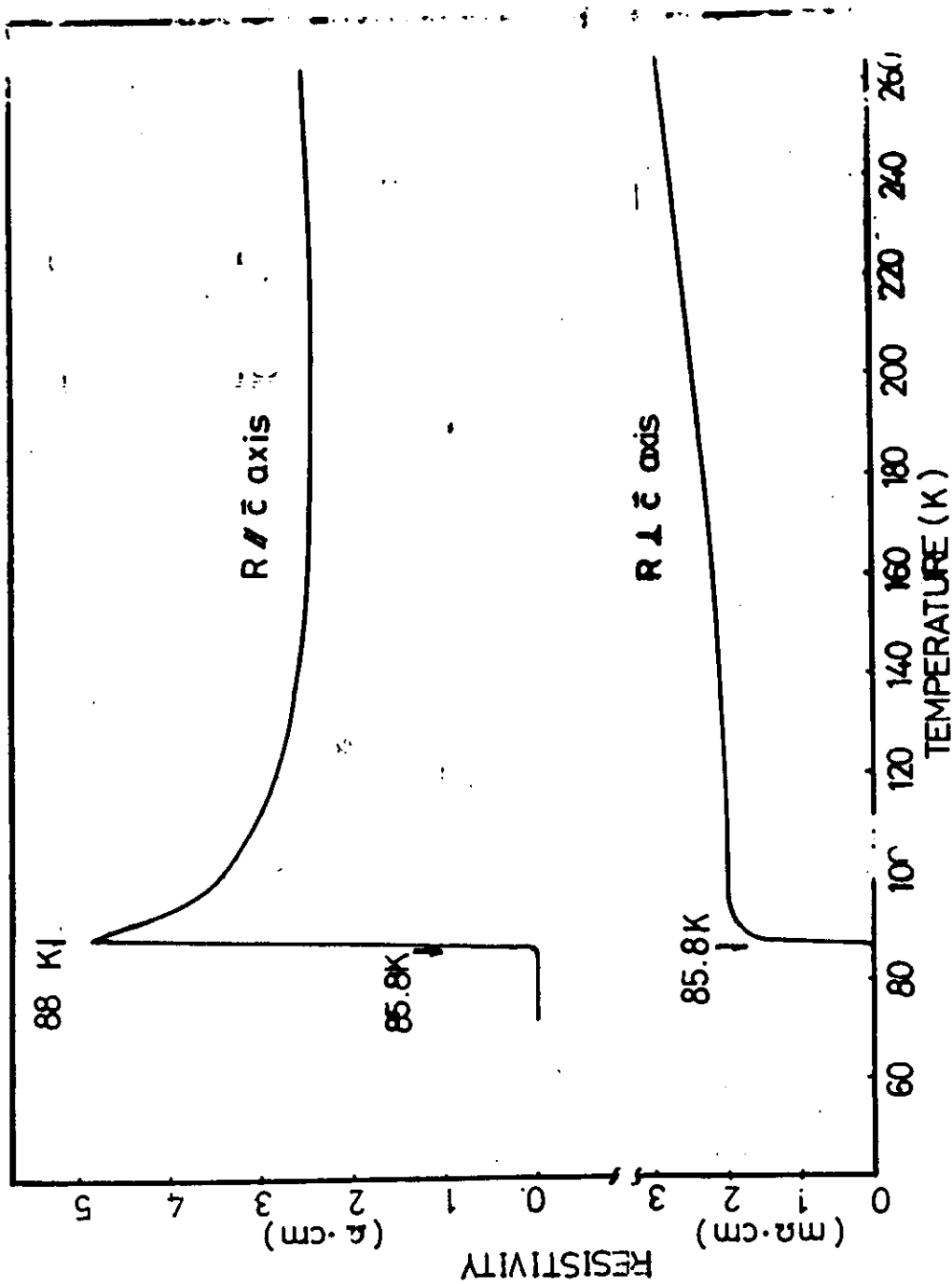
{	semiconducting	$\parallel c$ axis
	metallic	$\perp c$ axis

For 2223 , single phase ? No large single crystal
 $T_c^{\text{zero}} = 105 \sim 110 \text{ K} ,$

4. A.c. Magnetic susceptibility ,

25% ~ 30% meissner offset for single crystal.

5. J_c is very low for bulk sample
 $J_c \approx 3000 \text{ A/cm}^2$ or little more for single crystal
 from electrical measurement , (Beijing)
 $J_c \approx 10^4 \text{ A/cm}^2$ (Japan)



$J_c = 2 \times 10^5 \text{ A/cm}^2$ for single crystal from magnetic measurement (Beijing) ($H=0$, $T=1.5\text{K}$)

J_c drops strongly when the magnetic field was applied.

6. Thermal analysis:

No Rant peak from DTA & TG.

→ not sensitive to O₂ pressure.

No obvious specific Rant jump was observed at T_c for 85K phase, but there is a kink.

How to prepare the sample:

1. Starting materials: Bi₂O₃, CuO, CaCO₃, SrCO₃

2. Composition: stoichiometric composition.

Actually, there is a wide region, in which it is possible to get the superconducting phase.

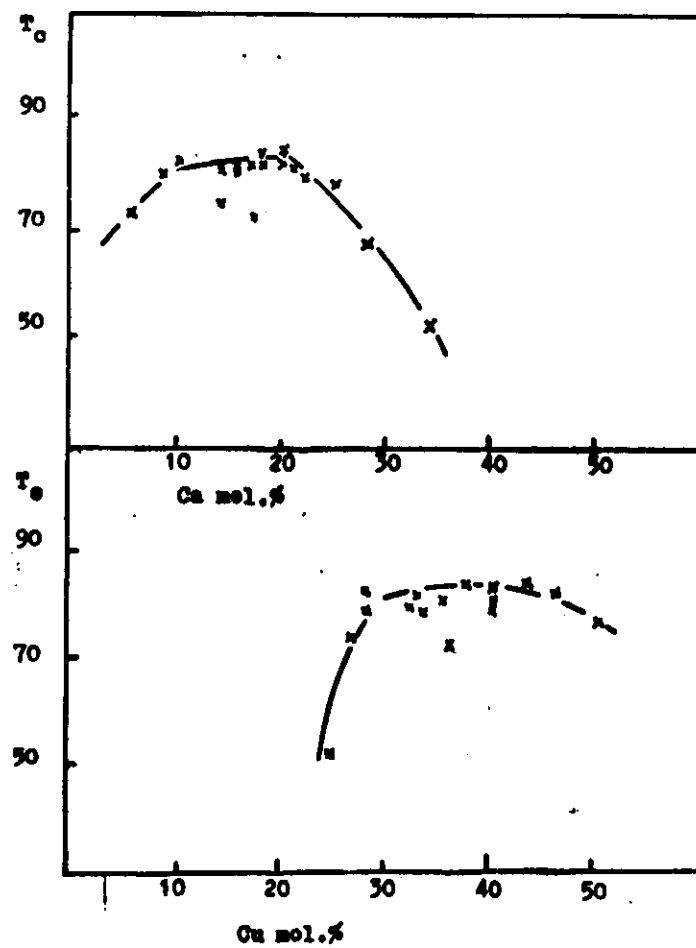
→ some kind disordering of Bi, Sr, Ca

3. Procedure:

85K phase:

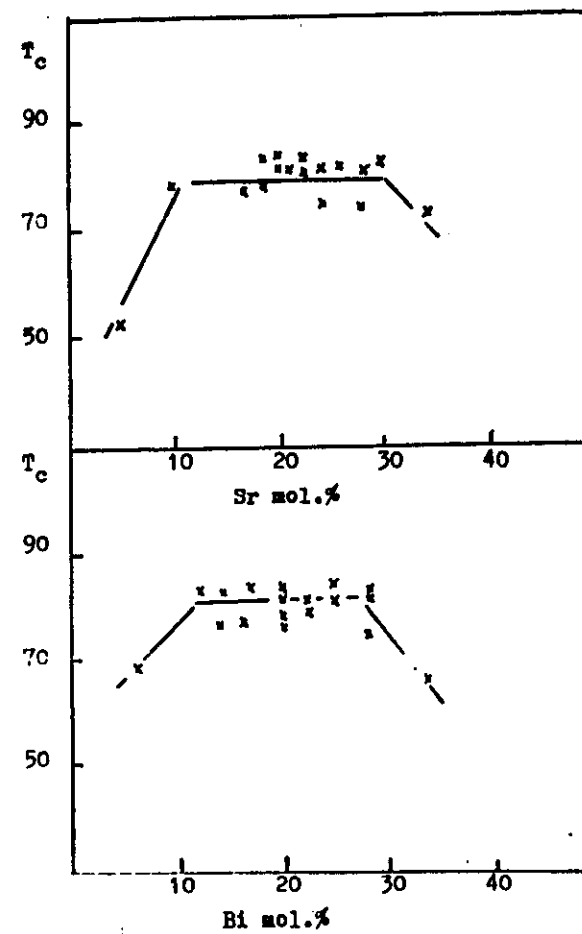
- mixing & grinding thoroughly.
- Calcining at 850°C - 880°C in air for 24h.
- Regrinding & pressing into pellets.
- Sintering at 880°C in air for 12 hrs.
- Quenching in air down to RT.

Fig. 1



Institute of Physics,
Submitted to J. of Physics. D

Fig. 2



single phase, $T_c = 85\text{ K}$, but contain the intergrowth.

110 K phase:

Keeping sample at high temperature for a day.
(very close, but not above the melting point)

110 K phase amount increase.

- low temperature annealing at $700-750^\circ\text{C}$, repeated several times. $T_c^{\text{zero}} = 107\text{ K}$.

Almost single phase, but reproducibility is low.

- doping Pb in $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{10}$.



$$0.2 \leq x \leq 0.6$$

starting materials: Bi_2O_3 , PbO , CaCO_3 , SrCO_3 & CuO .

prefired powders in air at $800^\circ\text{C} - 850^\circ\text{C}$ for 24h.

Reground and pressed into pellets.

Sintered at $860 - 865^\circ\text{C}$ for 6h.

furnace-cooling to 400°C , then quenched to RT.

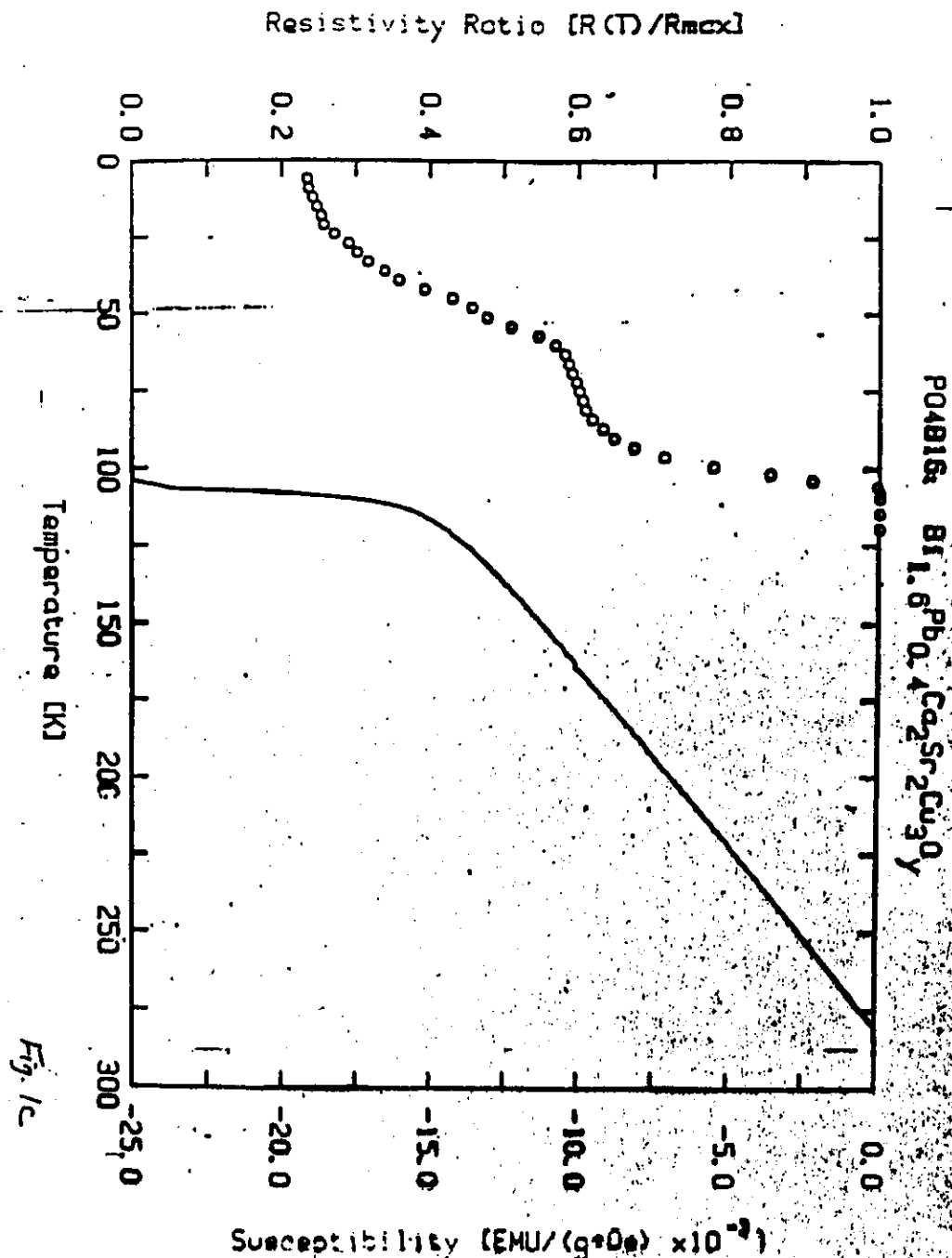
It is very sensitive to sintering temperature.

N.D & Electron micrography reveals:

Bi-Pb planes exist.

Single phase ceramics & single crystal are needed to determine structure and understand Superconductivity.

3.



Growth of 2212 single crystal,

Self-flux Method

- Synthesize the bulk sample of 2212 phase.
- Melt the bulk sample (100g ~ 200g) at 1065°C, add 10% extra Bi_2O_3
- Hold molten sample at 1065°C for 24h. in air to avoid sandwich structure solution.
- Rapid cooled to 925°C
- Slow down to 825°C at 1~2°C/hr. hold it at 825°C 3 days.
- furnace-cooled down to RT in 6hr.

Product:

flat superconducting crystal: black, shining, easy to cleavage along (a,b) plane, like mica. size ranged from 10mm ~ 20mm.

$T_c = 85K$.

Strong unisotropic behavior.

Minor impurity phase: bar-like, dark green crystal.

Bi - poor compound: $a = 11.84$, $b = 12.37$, $c = 19.57$

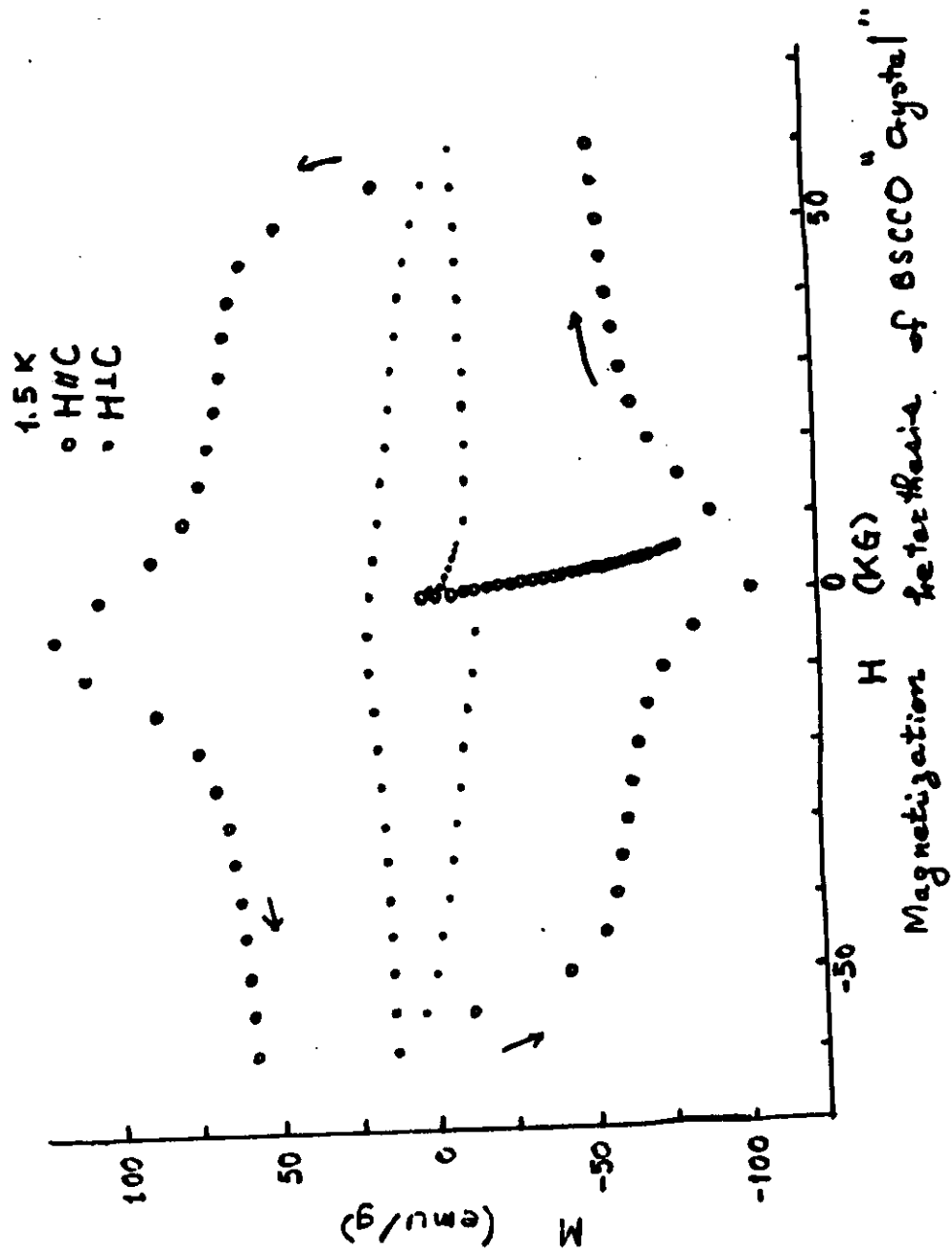
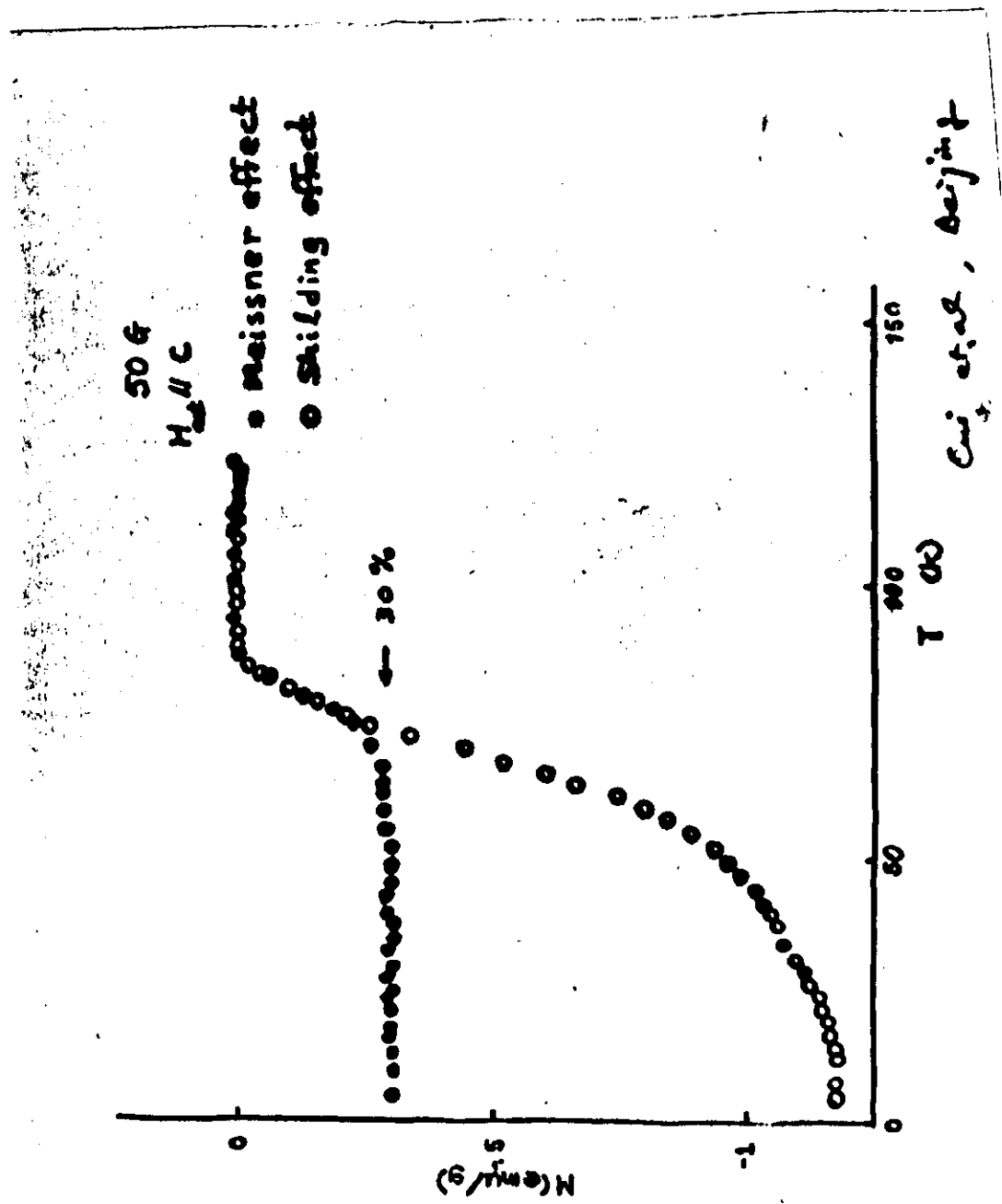
Magnetic behavior in the applied magnetic field.

- Meissner effect only 25% ~ 30%
- Magnetization loops.

$H_{c1}^H = 2.0 \text{ KOe}$, $H_{c1}^L = 480 \text{ Oe}$
show anisotropy.

* * *

1. High quality single crystal for 2212
2. 2223 phase, single crystal.
3. Origin of modulation, and relation to BC .
4. Increase T_c & H_{c1} , H_{c2} .



Amorphous of Bi-cuprates,

Unlike YBCO, quenching the solution of Bi-cuprate and annealing it at low temperature.

The superconductivity goes back.

- 2212 phase molten solution was splat quenched on copper plate at 0°C

- 2223, quenching the solution to 200°C.

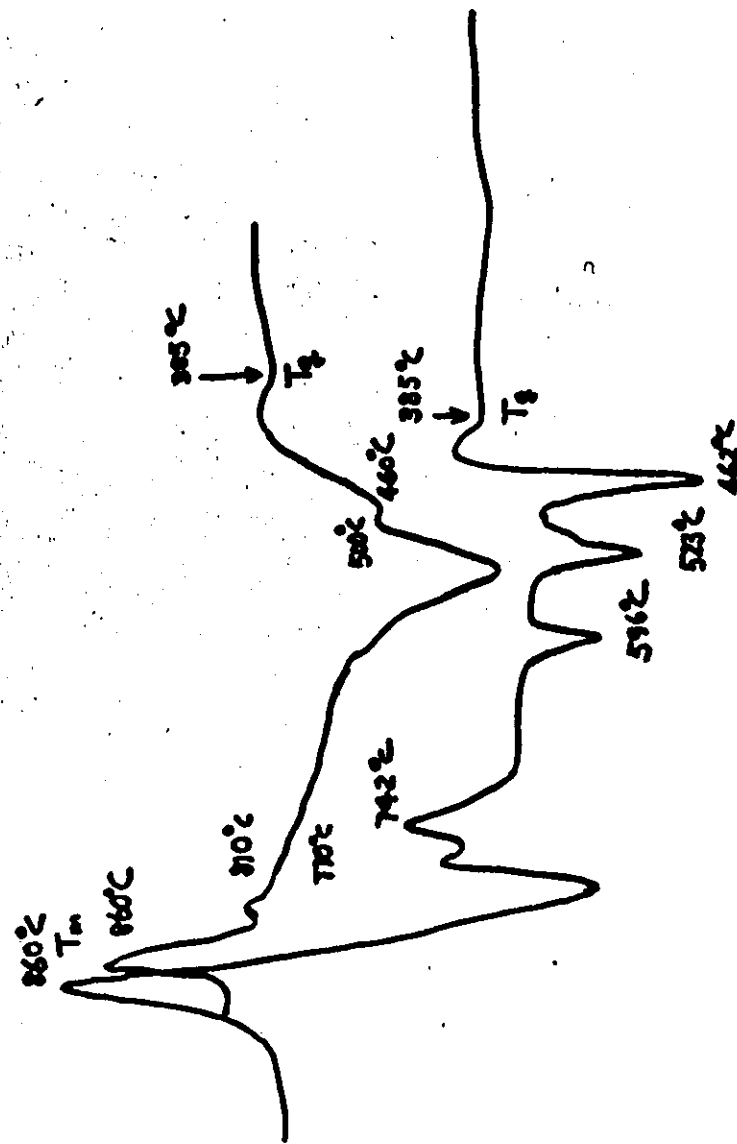
Amount of amorphous varies with the temperature of copper plates.

- Crystallization of Amorphous,

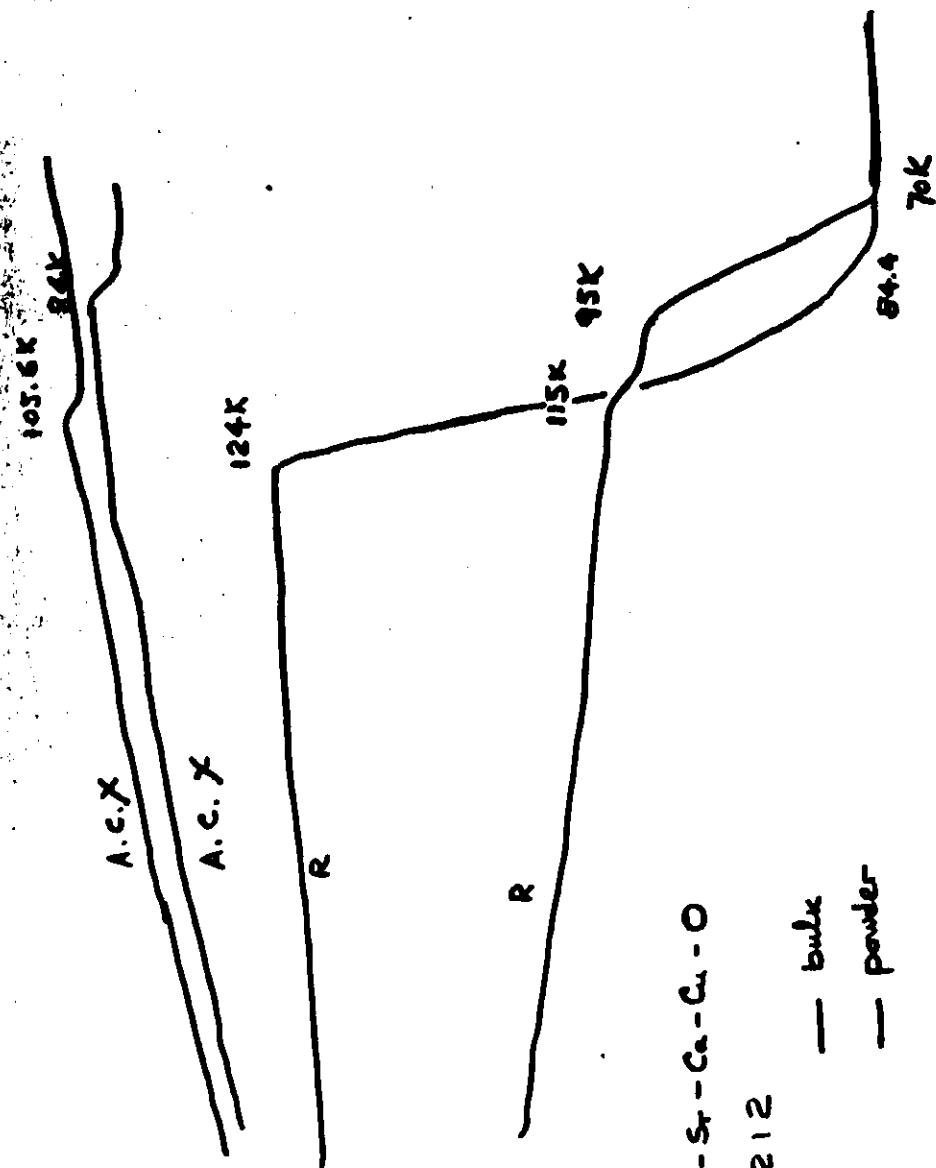
Three steps of Crystallization from DTA:
450°C, 525°C, 585°C.

Three crystalline phases have similar tetragonal structures;

a parameters almost same
c parameters change.



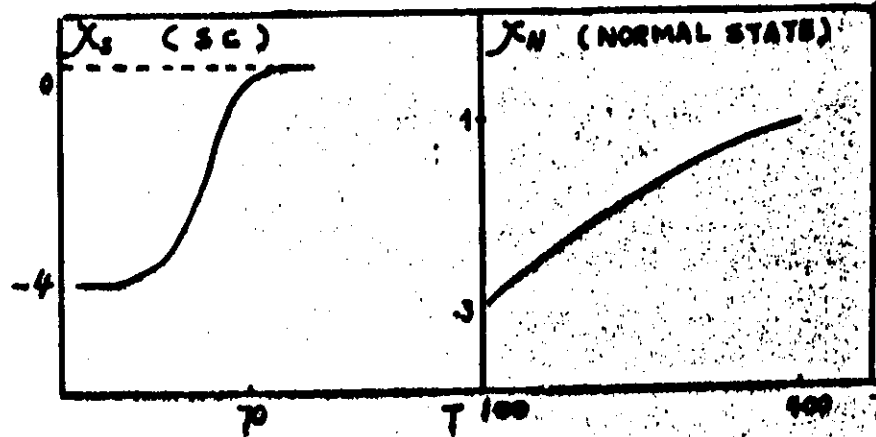
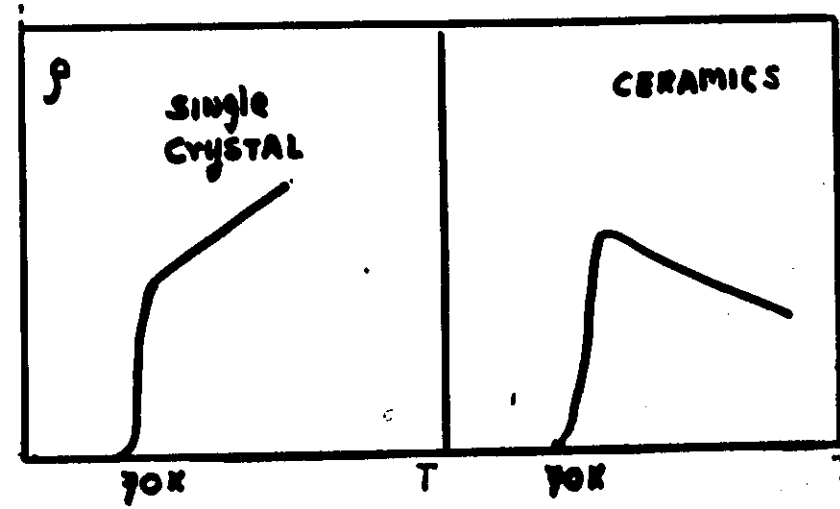
DTA



Bi-Sr-Ca-Cu-O

2212

— bulk
- - powder



Pb₂Sr₂Y_{1.5}Cu₃O_{8+δ}

Tl - cuprates & related superconducting compounds

Discovery, Herрман & Sheng first synthesize Tl-based superconducting compound;

$\text{Tl}_2\text{Ba}_2\text{CuO}_6$ ($T_c = 60 \sim 84\text{K}$) is not isostructural to 123 phase, but rather to $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2\text{CuO}_6$.

WARNING

Thallium extreme toxic

M.L.D 18mg / kg Tl ions

$\text{Tl}^{3+} \gg \text{Tl}^{+}$

Don't heat Thallium oxides in the Open furnace!

$\text{Tl}_2\text{O}_3 \xrightarrow{850^\circ\text{C}} \text{Tl}_2\text{O}$

Tl_2O oxide melts between 800°C & 850°C

Status:

• Synthesis & structure.

1. AN of Tl - cuprate superconductors can be represented

as

$(\text{TlO})_m \text{Ba}_{n-1} \text{Cu}_n \text{O}_{3+n}$

$m=1, 2$

$n=1, 2, 3, 4,$

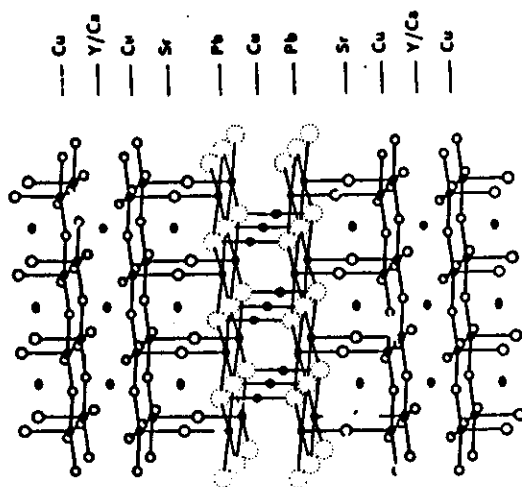


Fig. 6. The structure of $\text{Pb}_2\text{Sr}_2(\text{Ca}, \text{Y})\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$. Metal atoms are shaded; Cu-O and Pb-O bonds are shown. Oxygen atoms in the P-O sheets are dotted because they are not localized on the ideal sites.

②

They can be divided into two classes.

$m=1$. primitive tetragonal phases: ($P4/mmm$)



$$n = 2, 3, 4$$

$m=2$. Body-centered tetragonal phases: ($I4/mmm$)



$$n = 1, 2, 3$$

2. Lattice constants of Tl-cuprates,

All of phases have almost same a parameters: $3.847 \text{ \AA}$

Different c parameters:

Compounds	c parameters ($\text{\AA}$)	T_c (K)
1202	9.70	—
1212	12.73	85
1222	15.89	110
1234	18.73	115
2401	22.33	95
2412	29.43	105
2222	33.82	120-125
2234	41.20	120

When n value increase by one, adding CuO_2 plane 2 and plane,

c parameter increase, and T_c increases & saturates at

$$3.8 \text{ \AA} \text{ (} P4/mmm \text{)}$$

$$6.8 \text{ \AA} \text{ (} I4/mmm \text{)}$$

③

3. Structures:

All structures of Tl-cuprates are related to each other and connected with Aurivillius type structures.

Perovskite slabs + Rock salt sheet

Cu -layered perovskite-like slabs were separated by either Mono-layer $Tl-O$ sheet or Bi-layers $Tl-O$ sheet.

Same sequences of cations

Same spacings between the adjacent layers

$$Ca - Cu \quad 1.57 \text{ \AA}$$

$$Cu - Ba \quad 1.44 \text{ \AA}$$

$$Ba - Tl \quad 2.81 \text{ \AA}$$

$$Tl - Tl \quad 2.06 \text{ \AA} \text{ (for } I4/mmm \text{ only)}$$

4. Preparation.

starting materials: only oxides or peroxides



Composition:

① In the wide range of the metal ions ratio

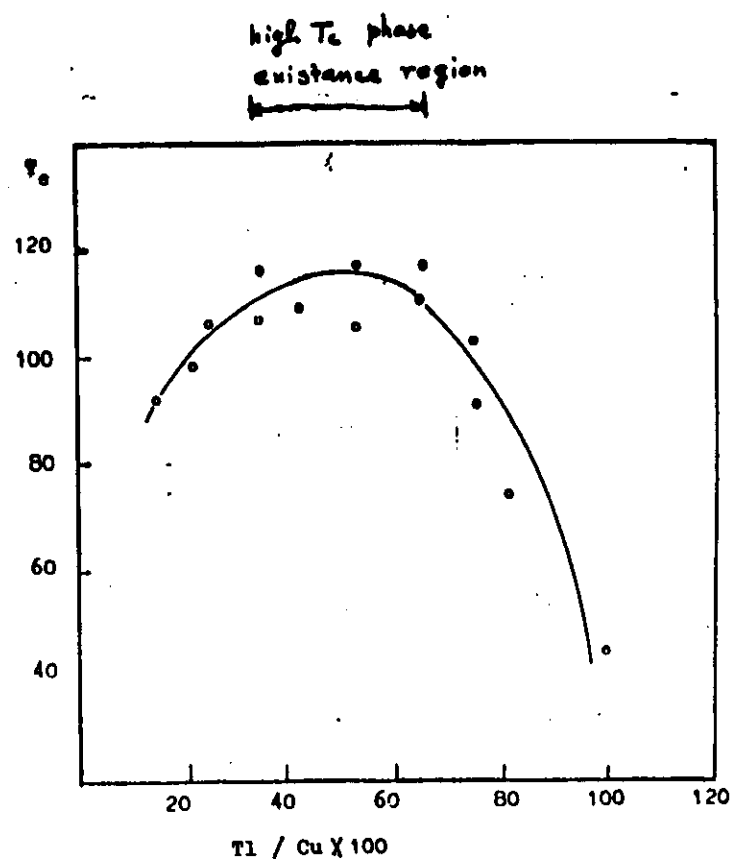
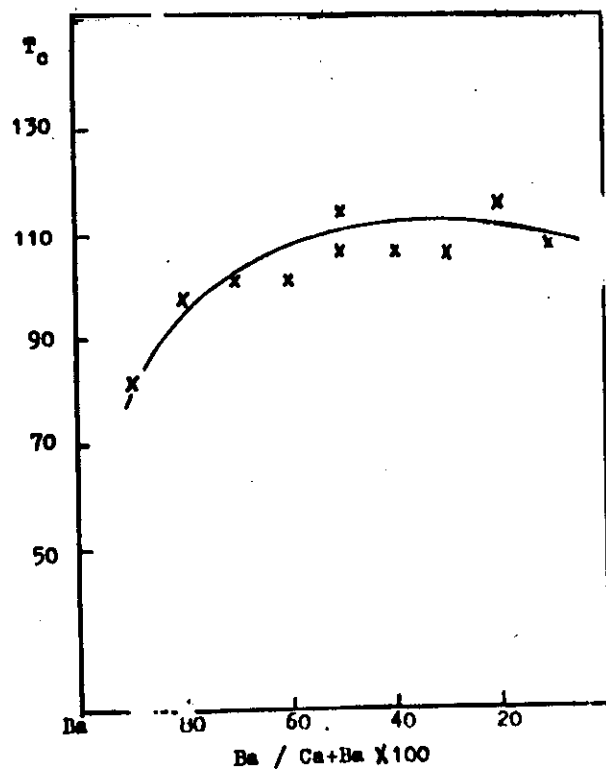
$$Ba, \quad 1112, \quad 1113, \quad 2212, \quad 2222, \quad 2234$$

② Most stable superconducting phase: 2212 ($T_c = 105 \text{ K}$)

③ When Cu and Ba excess.

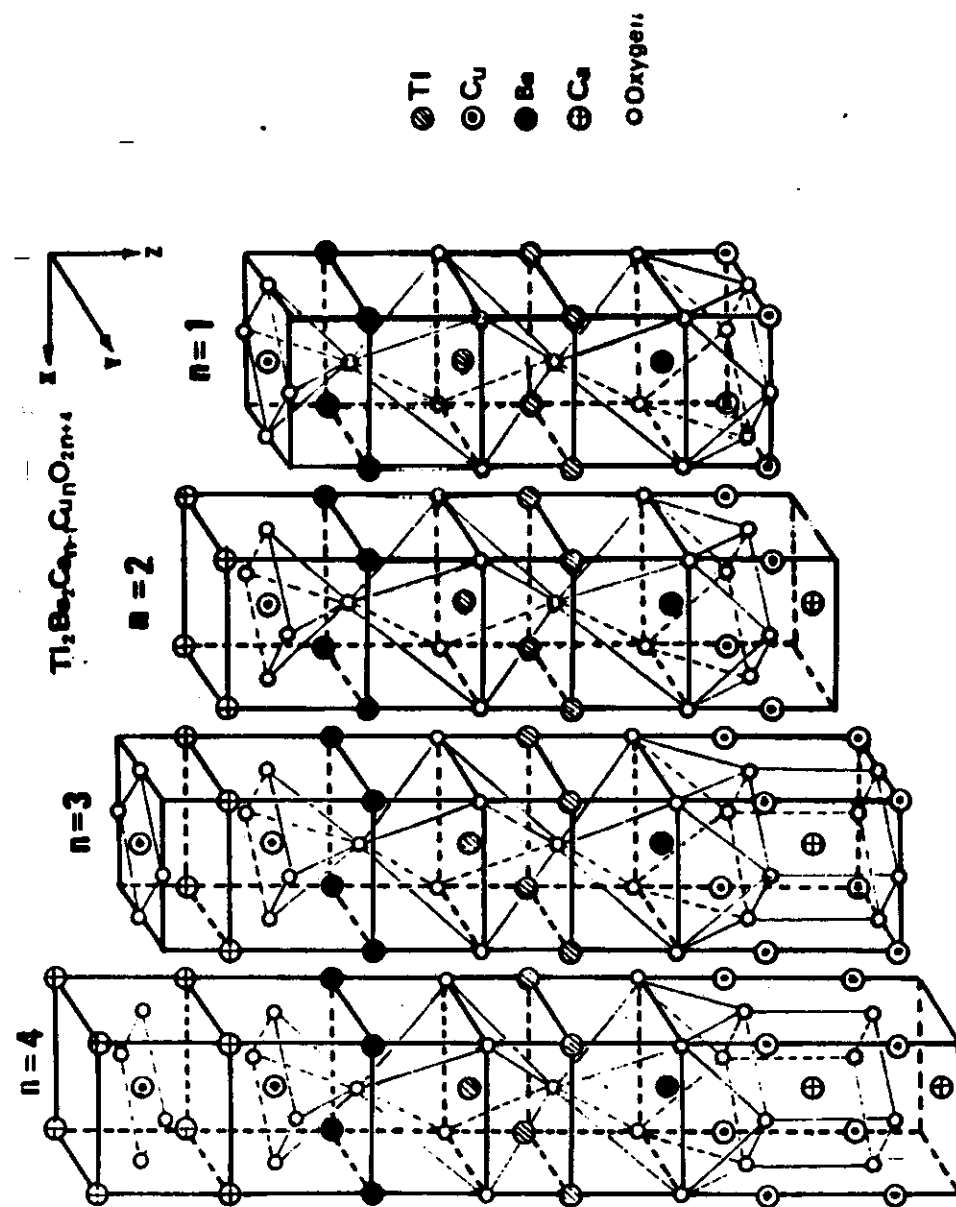
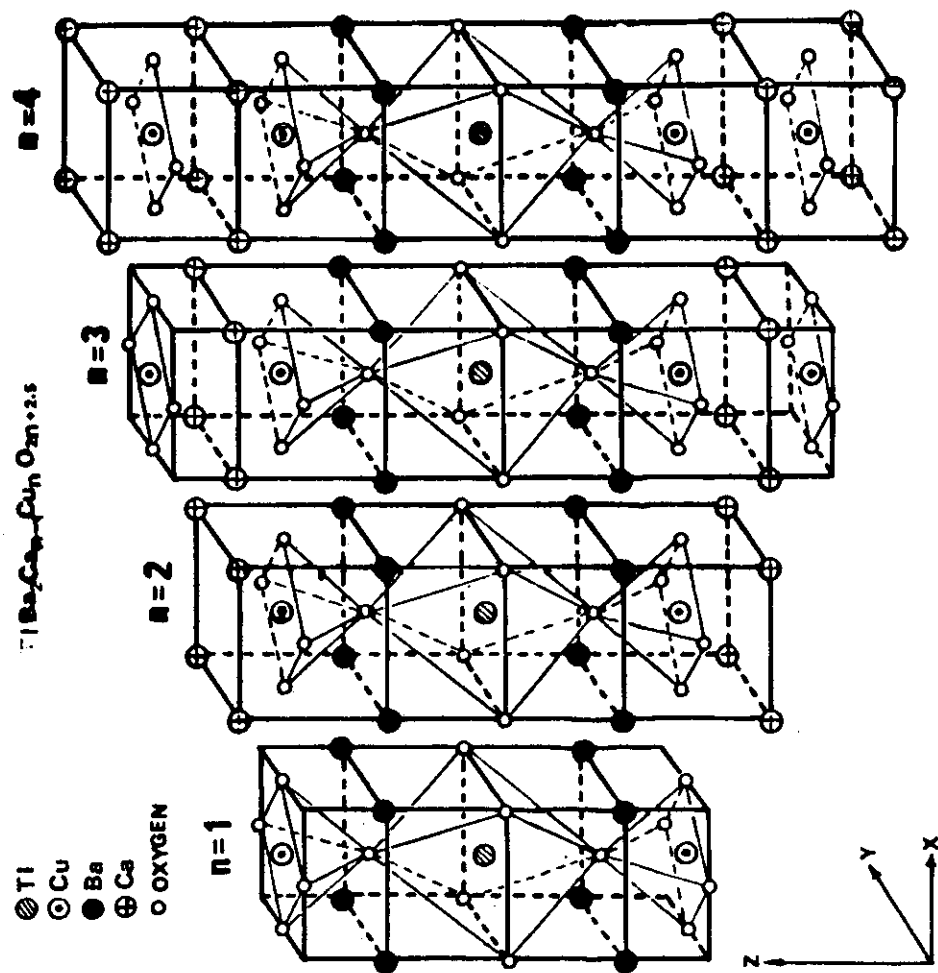
Ba, 2222 or 2234 for making multi-phases comp with T_c 120K exactly.

Don't forget to note:



0.33
1:3

0.66
2:3



starting oxides were sealed into gold tube
($\frac{1}{2}$ " dia. x 4" long)

Synthesis conditions are following:

Compounds	Conditions (in gold tube)	T_c
2 2 0 1	875°C, 2 hrs.	90K
2 2 1 2	900°C, 6 hrs.	110K
2 2 2 3	890°C, 1 hr.	125K
2 2 3 4	860°C, 3 hrs.	119K
2 2 4 5	880°C, 6 hrs.	?

Our work:

800°C ~ 820°C in air, 2h → furnace-cooled down to 600°C
→ hold sample at 600°C, 2h → quenched in air to RT.

2 2 2 3 phase with T_c 115 ~ 120K

2 2 1 2 phase with T_c 105 ~ 110K.

Other way:

Ex making precursor ($Ba_2Ca_2Cu_3O_7$) by firing
 $BaCO_3$, $CaCO_3$ and CuO stoichiometric mixture
at 830°C in air for 24 hrs.

Mixing Ti_2O_3 & precursor powder and pressing into
pellet.

Firing pellets at 850°C ~ 860°C for 5 min.

Single crystal growth: (2 2 2 3 phase)

① starting composition: 2 2 3 4, containing extra Ca & Cu

② In sealed tube (gold)

③ heating at 920°C for 3 hrs.

④ cooling down to 300°C at 5°C/min.

⑤ Size of crystal is about ($0.1 \times 0.1 \times 0.01$ mm³)

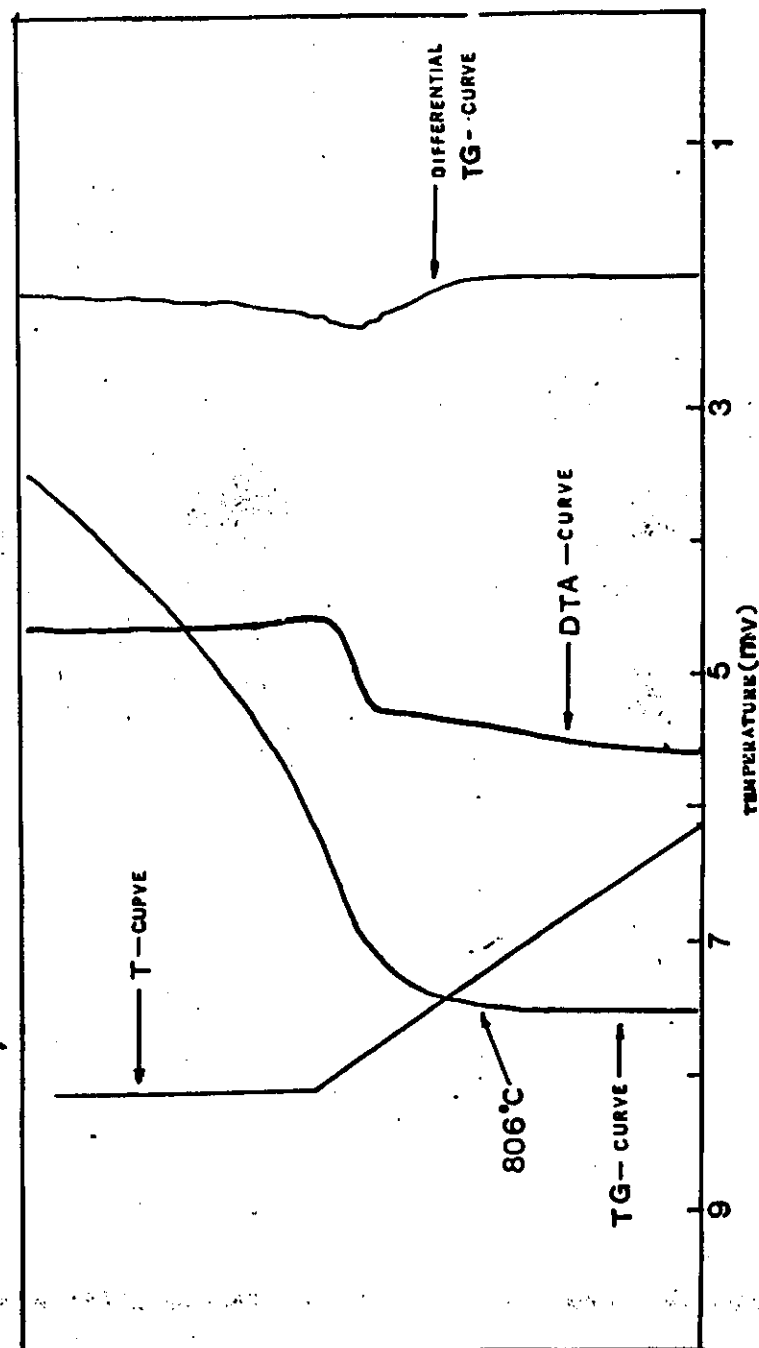


Fig 2.

⑤

• Thermal analysis;

1. DTA : No thermal peak until Tl_2O_3 decomposes into Tl_2O at $810^\circ C$
2. TG: No obvious weight change peak until $810^\circ C$
3. Cp : Very small specific heat jump was found at about $110^\circ C$.

• Microstructure & disorder, (HRTEM)

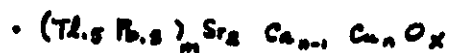
1. Coherent intergrowth,
2. domain structure
3. very few modulate structure (along b direction)
4. Tl/Cu ratio is more critical
5. Ba/Ca ratio is not sensitive.
6. $Tl \& Cu$, $Ca \& Cu$ can be replaced by each other.
7. Some disorder in $Tl-O$ plane.

• J_c :

In high pure alcohol regrounding & resintering twice.

J_c reaches to $1000 A/cm^2$.

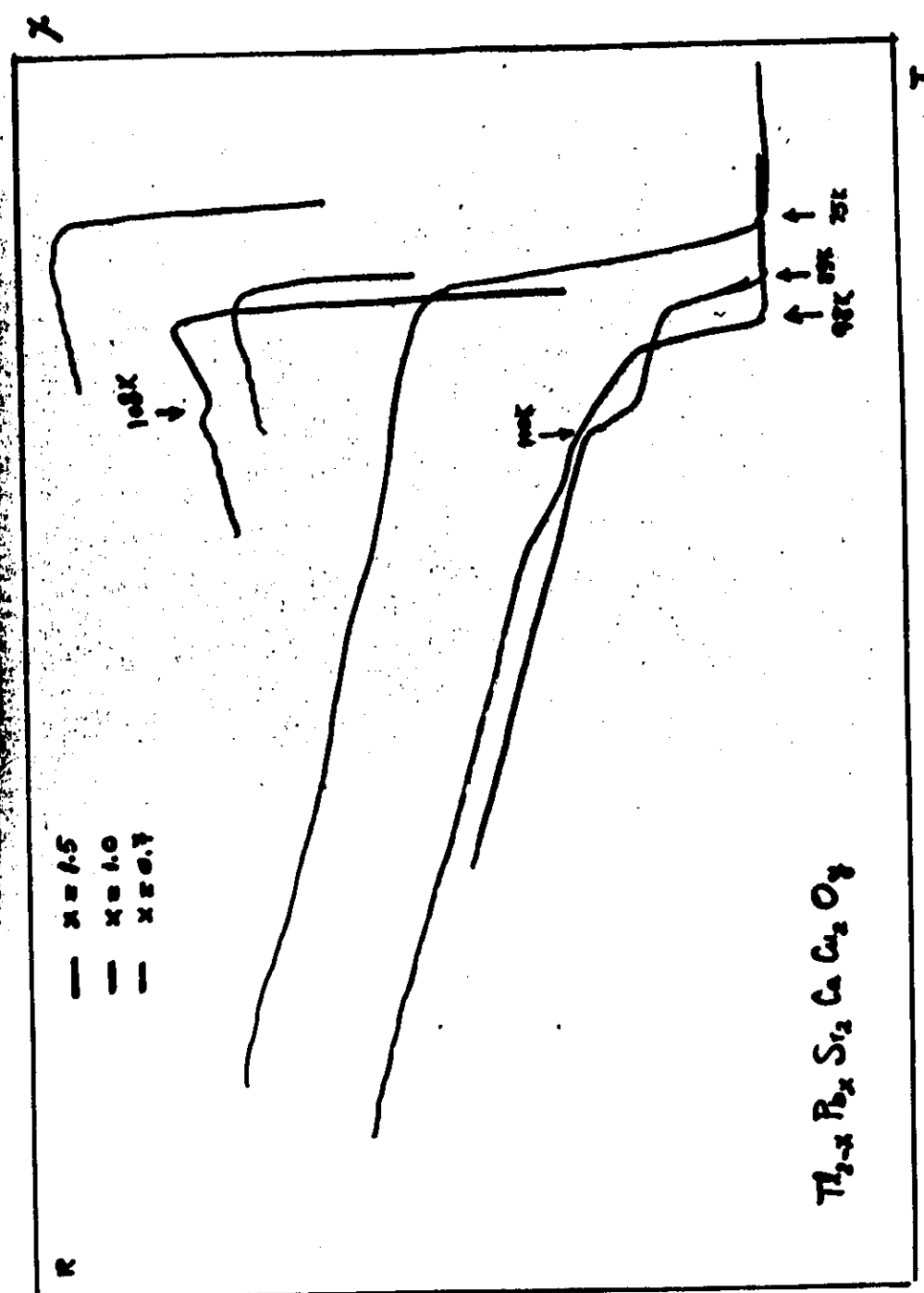
Now, bulk specimen reaches $J_c = 27,000 A/cm^2$, but it is not highly reproducible.



$m = 1, 2$

$n = 2, 3$

Compounds	Lattice constants	$T_c (K)$
1 2 0 1	3.78×3.98	-
1 2 1 2	3.80×12.05	$80 \sim 90$
1 2 2 3	3.81×15.23	$115 \sim 120$



⑥

- $\text{TlBa}_2\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{R}_x\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_y$:
 $\text{R} = \text{Nd}, \text{Sm}, \text{Er}, \text{Gd}, \text{La}.$
 $T_c = 40\text{K} - 70\text{K}$
 T_c varies with synthesis condition.
- Other Substitution work:
 In, Cd, Sn, Sb, ... to replace Tl, always decrease
 or destroy SC.

