

High pressure synthesis of late rare earth RFeAs(O,F) superconductors; R = Tb and Dy†

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New TbFeAs(O,F) and DyFeAs(O,F) superconductors with critical temperatures $T_c = 46$ and 45 K and very high critical fields, ≥ 100 T, have been prepared at 1100 – 1150 °C and 10 – 12 GPa, demonstrating that high pressure may be used to synthesise late rare earth derivatives of the recently reported RFeAs(O,F) (R = La–Nd, Sm, Gd) high temperature superconductors.

A breakthrough in high temperature superconductivity has recently occurred with the discovery that rare earth oxypnictides RFeAsO (first reported for R = La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm and Gd)¹ can show critical temperatures surpassed only by the high- T_c cuprates. These materials have a tetragonal, layered crystal structure as depicted in the inset to Fig. 1. Superconductivity has been induced by the partial substitution of fluoride into the RO layers, which leads to electron doping (reduction of iron) in the electronically active FeAs slabs. The first report of superconductivity was in LaFeAsO_{1-x}F_x samples with T_c values up to 26 K,² increasing to 43 K at 4 GPa pressure.³ Superconductivity has subsequently been induced in the other members of the RFeAsO series using fluoride doping, with ambient pressure T_c values of 41 K for R = Ce,⁴ 52 K for Pr⁵ and Nd,⁶ 43–55 K for Sm samples,⁷ and 36 K for Gd.⁸

High pressure and temperature synthesis is known to stabilise many late rare earth analogues of early rare earth solid compounds. This approach has been used to explore the stabilisation of TbFeAs(O,F) and DyFeAs(O,F) phases. Polycrystalline samples of nominal compositions RFeAsO_{1-x}F_x (R = Tb, Dy; $x = 0, 0.1, 0.2$) were synthesised from stoichiometric amounts of RAs, Fe₂O₃, FeF₂ and Fe. TbAs and DyAs were prepared from a stoichiometric mixture of the elements heated to 500 °C for 5 h and then 900 °C for 10 h in an evacuated quartz tube. All chemicals were obtained from Sigma Aldrich with at least 99.9% purity. The reactants were mixed and ground in a glove box, sealed in a BN capsule, and subjected to pressures of 10 GPa (R = Tb) or 12 GPa (R = Dy) using a Walker two-stage multianvil within a 1000 tonne press. Once at pressure, the samples

were heated to 1100–1150 °C in 10 min, held at this temperature for 20 min, and then quenched to room temperature, followed by release of the pressure. The products were dense, black, sintered polycrystalline pellets and were characterised by powder X-ray diffraction, (Fig. 1) magnetisation (Fig. 2) and resistivity (Fig. 3) measurements.†

The R = Tb samples all contained the tetragonal RFeAsO type phase with traces of TbAs (Fig. 1). The synthesis of DyFeAsO was unsuccessful but DyFeAsO_{1-x}F_x phases were obtained for $x = 0.1$, and 0.2 with DyAs also present.¹ All four fluoride-doped samples show both magnetic and resistive superconducting transitions, with critical temperatures of 40–46 K. Fig. 2 shows that the samples are bulk superconductors, with some reduction from the theoretical full diamagnetism due to the presence of impurities and field penetration into small grains. The refined lattice parameters and T_c values are shown in Table 1. We also synthesised a new TbFeAsO_{0.9} analogue of the reported oxygen-deficient RFeAsO_{0.85} superconductors at 10 GPa.⁹ This sample is superconducting with $T_c = 50$ K; further details will be reported elsewhere.

The resistivities show clear transitions to zero resistance (Fig. 3) with a smooth negative curvature of the resistivity in the normal state. This differs from data for other superconducting oxypnictides that appear to show higher temperature transitions.¹⁰ Changes in this behaviour are theoretically predicted to be very

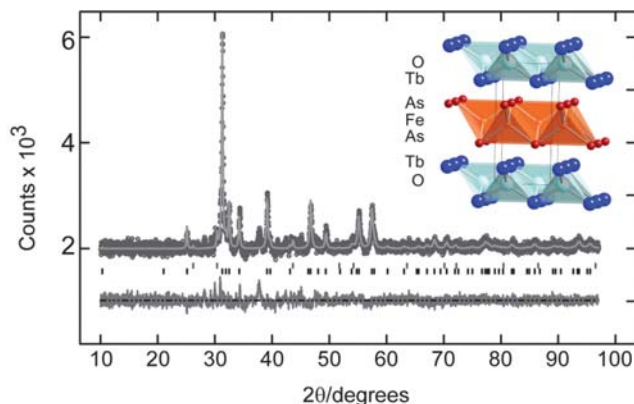


Fig. 1 Rietveld fit to the X-ray diffraction profile of TbFeAsO_{0.9}F_{0.1}, with Bragg reflection markers shown below those for the minority phase TbAs. An additional impurity peak is observed at 38° 2θ. Refinement residuals are $R_{wp} = 2.63\%$, $R_p = 2.00\%$ and $\chi^2 = 1.64$ for 24 variables. Atom positions (x, y, z) and isotropic- U values; Tb ($\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, 0.1447(4)$), $0.003(1)$ Å²; As ($\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, 0.6654(6)$), $0.009(2)$ Å²; Fe ($\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}$), $0.003(1)$ Å²; O,F ($\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, 0$), $0.07(1)$ Å². The inset shows the structure.

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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Plots of the fitted X-ray diffraction profile and resistivity for DyFeAsO_{0.9}F_{0.1}. See DOI: 10.1039/b808474b

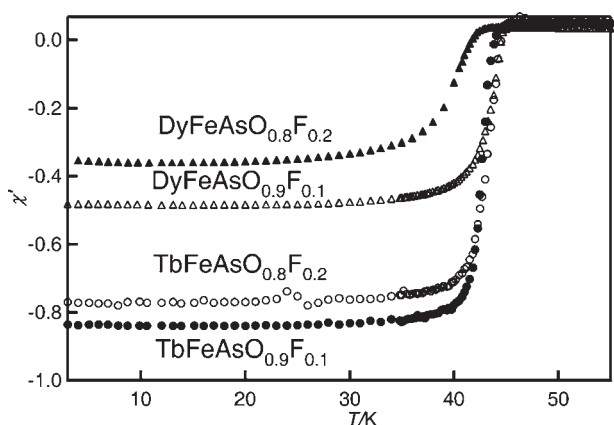


Fig. 2 Ac magnetic volume susceptibility vs. temperature plot for RFeAs(O,F) (R = Tb, Dy) samples; $\chi' = -1$ corresponds to full diamagnetism.

Table 1 Cell parameters and volume and T_c values from the onset of diamagnetism and the resistive transition mid-point for RFeAs(O,F)

RFeAs(O,F)	$a/\text{\AA}$	$c/\text{\AA}$	Volume/ \AA^3	$T_c(\chi_{\text{ons}})/$ K	$T_c(\rho_{\text{mid}})/$ K
TbFeAsO	3.8632(8)	8.322(3)	124.20(8)	—	—
TbFeAsO _{0.9} F _{0.1}	3.8634(3)	8.333(1)	124.38(3)	45.5	43.8
TbFeAsO _{0.8} F _{0.2}	3.860(2)	8.332(6)	124.2(2)	45.2	45.9
DyFeAsO _{0.9} F _{0.1}	3.8425(3)	8.2837(8)	122.30(3)	45.3	45.4
DyFeAsO _{0.8} F _{0.2}	3.8530(3)	8.299(1)	123.21(2)	43.0	43.0

sensitive to competing energy scales controlling the physics of these materials.¹¹ The resistive transition width increases with magnetic field for all samples as observed in other oxypnictides,¹² consistent with a large anisotropy of the critical field, reflecting the structural and electronic anisotropy. The upper critical field B_{c2} increases to 9 T in <2 K below T_c for TbFeAsO_{0.8}F_{0.2} (Fig. 3 upper inset) and, in BCS (Bardeen–Cooper–Schrieffer) theory neglecting paramagnetic limitation, this corresponds to B_{c2} exceeding 100 T at low temperatures. Taking the onset of the transition to give the upper critical field for superconductivity in the most favourable direction (parallel to the FeAs planes) an upper estimate for the superconducting coherence length perpendicular to this direction is 13(1) Å. This corresponds to the geometric mean of the in-plane and out-of-plane coherence lengths. Given that the anisotropy is large, the out-of-plane value is therefore likely to be significantly smaller than the FeAs layer spacing, demonstrating that superconductivity is strongly 2-dimensional. The zero resistance transition field has a noticeably more marked upward curvature at low field than observed for the transition onset. This might reflect a transition to a vortex liquid state, which is well known in the high- T_c copper oxide superconductors, or be an indication of multiple band superconductivity as established in MgB₂.¹³

The T_c values of the RFeAsO_{1-x}F_x (R = Tb, Dy, $x = 0.1, 0.2$) samples do not differ greatly and there is no clear trend in the lattice parameters with x , showing that the actual range of doping may be more limited than in the nominal compositions. Further work will be needed to determine the precise range of x and optimise phase purity. It is notable that the T_c values of TbFeAs(O,F) and DyFeAs(O,F) are comparable to those of the early R = Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm materials. The lower value of 36 K reported for GdFeAs(O,F)⁸ suggested that superconductivity

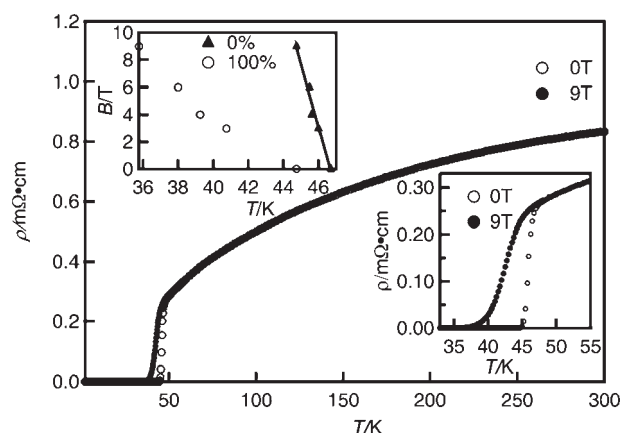


Fig. 3 Temperature dependence of the resistivity of TbFeAsO_{0.8}F_{0.2}. The lower inset shows the superconducting transitions in zero and 9 T fields, and the upper inset shows the onset (0%) of the transition and the zero resistance point (100%) indicative of the upper critical field (B_{c2}). The coherence length is obtained from the fit to the latter values.

might be suppressed as the rare earth size decreases, but the present results show that the superconducting properties change little between Ce and Dy. It will be important to explore further RFeAs(O,F) superconductors of the heavy rare earths to discover how superconductivity develops across the entire series.

Notes and references

† Powder X-ray diffraction data were collected on a Bruker AXS D8 diffractometer using Cu $K\alpha_1$ radiation. Data were recorded at $10 \leq 2\theta \leq 100^\circ$ with a step size of 0.007° for Rietveld analysis. The ac magnetic susceptibility was measured from 3 to 50 K with a field of 0.5 Oe oscillating at 117 Hz using a Quantum Design superconducting quantum interference device magnetometer. The electrical resistivity was measured by the conventional four-probe method between 1.7 and 300 K using a Quantum Design physical property measurement system.

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