

Determination of the phase diagram of the electron-doped superconductor $\text{Ba}(\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x)_2\text{As}_2$

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(Received 15 November 2008; published 7 January 2009)

Systematic measurements of the resistivity, heat capacity, susceptibility, and Hall coefficient are presented for single-crystal samples of the electron-doped superconductor $\text{Ba}(\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x)_2\text{As}_2$. These data delineate an x - T phase diagram in which the single magnetic/structural phase transition that is observed for undoped BaFe_2As_2 at 134 K appears to split into two distinct phase transitions, both of which are rapidly suppressed with increasing Co concentration. Superconductivity emerges for Co concentrations above $x \sim 0.025$ and appears to coexist with the broken-symmetry state for an appreciable range of doping up to $x \sim 0.06$. The optimal superconducting transition temperature appears to coincide with the Co concentration at which the magnetic/structural phase transitions are totally suppressed, at least within the resolution provided by the finite-step size between crystals prepared with different doping levels. Superconductivity is observed for a further range of Co concentrations before being completely suppressed for $x \sim 0.18$ and above. The form of this x - T phase diagram is suggestive of an association between superconductivity and a quantum critical point arising from suppression of the magnetic and/or structural phase transitions.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevB.79.014506](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevB.79.014506)

PACS number(s): 74.25.Dw, 74.25.Bt, 74.70.Dd, 74.62.Bf

I. INTRODUCTION

BaFe_2As_2 is a prototypical member of a new family of Fe pnictides that play host to high-temperature superconductivity. The stoichiometric compound suffers a coupled structural and antiferromagnetic transition at ~ 140 K.¹ Suppression of the broken-symmetry state by either applied pressure² or chemical doping^{3,4} results in superconductivity, and one of the key questions associated with this entire class of material is the role played by spin fluctuations associated with the incipient tendency toward magnetism.^{5,6}

Initial work on chemical substitution in BaFe_2As_2 focused on the hole-doped material $\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{K}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2$.³ In this case, it has been established that the structural/magnetic transition is totally suppressed for K concentrations above $x=0.4$,⁷ whereas superconductivity appears for a wide range of concentrations from $x=0.3$ to 1.⁷ More recently, it has been shown that Co substitution [i.e., $\text{Ba}(\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x)_2\text{As}_2$] also suppresses the magnetic and structural transitions, eventually leading to superconductivity.⁴ Co-doped BaFe_2As_2 is especially attractive for two reasons. First, from a fundamental point of view, this material allows an exploration of the interrelation between the structural/magnetic phase transitions with superconductivity in the context of an electron-doped system. Second, from a more practical perspective, crystal growth using cobalt does not suffer from the inherent difficulties associated with using potassium. Cobalt has neither a large vapor pressure nor attacks the quartz tubing used to encapsulate the growths. It is thus possible to obtain more homogeneous crystals and more reproducible synthesis conditions than is otherwise feasible for potassium-doped samples.

In this paper we present results of resistivity, Hall-coefficient, heat-capacity, and susceptibility measurements of single-crystal samples of $\text{Ba}(\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x)_2\text{As}_2$. We find that the structural/magnetic phase transition which occurs at 134 K in BaFe_2As_2 is rapidly suppressed and splits into two successive phase transitions with increasing Co concentration. The

signatures of these two distinct phase transitions are relatively sharp, and it is unlikely that this effect is associated with phase separation due to a variation in Co concentration across an individual sample. Superconductivity appears for Co concentrations $0.025 < x < 0.18$, with a maximum T_c for a Co concentration of $x \sim 0.06$ coincident with the concentration at which the structural/magnetic phase transitions are suppressed below T_c . The apparent coexistence of superconductivity with the broken-symmetry state on the underdoped side of the phase diagram is unlikely to be due to phase separation due to Co inhomogeneity and mirrors what is seen for $\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{K}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2$.⁷ These measurements establish an essential symmetry between electron and hole doping of BaFe_2As_2 , in which the appearance of superconductivity in both cases is clearly associated with the suppression of the magnetic/structural phase transitions. Nevertheless, there are some clear differences that emerge from this study. Specifically, Co substitution is found to be significantly more effective at suppressing the structural/magnetic phase transitions than K substitution, and the superconducting (SC) “dome” extends over a much smaller range of doping. The resulting phase diagram is highly suggestive that superconductivity is intimately related to the presence of a quantum critical point (QCP) associated with the suppression of the structural and/or magnetic phase transitions.

II. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Single crystals of $\text{Ba}(\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x)_2\text{As}_2$ were grown from a self-flux using similar conditions to published methods.^{4,8} Ba and FeAs in the molar ratio 1:4 with additional Co were placed in an alumina crucible and sealed in evacuated quartz tubes. The mixture was heated to 1150 °C and held for 24 h before slowly cooling to 1000 °C, at which temperature the remaining flux was decanted using a centrifuge. The crystals have a platelike morphology, with the c axis perpendicular to the plane of the plates, and grow up to several millimeters on a side. The Co concentration was measured by electron mi-

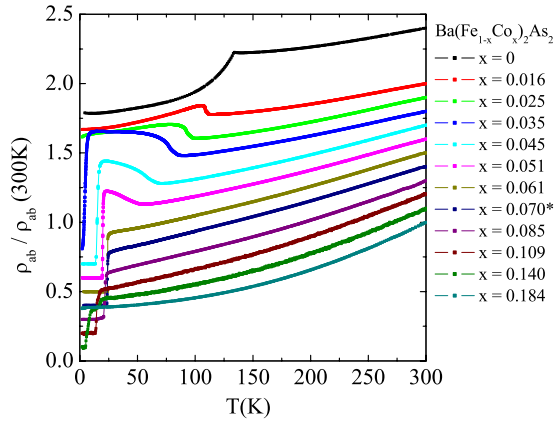


FIG. 1. (Color online) Temperature dependence of the in-plane (ρ_{ab}) resistivity of $\text{Ba}(\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x)_2\text{As}_2$. Data are shown normalized by the room-temperature resistivity $\rho_{ab}(300\text{ K})$ to remove uncertainty in estimates of the absolute value due to geometric factors. Successive data sets are offset vertically by 0.1 for clarity (except for $x=0$ data, which are offset by 1.4). Values of the Co concentration x are listed in the legend and were determined by microprobe analysis for all concentrations except the specific sample with $x=0.070$, for which x was estimated based on the observed linear relation between nominal and actual x .

croprobe analysis (EMPA) using undoped BaFe_2As_2 and elemental Co as standards. Measurements were made at several locations on each sample. Measured values were close to the nominal melt composition in all cases, and the variation in Co concentration across individual samples was typically characterized by a standard deviation of 0.15%. For instance, the Co concentration corresponding to optimal doping is $x=0.061 \pm 0.002$.

The in-plane electrical resistivity (ρ_{ab}) was measured with a standard four-probe configuration using a Quantum Design physical properties measurement system (PPMS) and the results are summarized in Fig. 1. Data are shown normalized by the room-temperature resistivity $\rho_{ab}(300\text{ K})$ to remove uncertainty in estimates of the absolute value due to geometric factors.⁹ The anomaly associated with the magnetic/structural phase transition in undoped BaFe_2As_2 is clearly visible at 134 K. This feature changes from a sharp drop in the resistivity below the transition temperature for BaFe_2As_2 to an abrupt upturn for Co-doped samples.¹⁰ The anomaly is clearly suppressed in temperature with increasing x . For samples with $x > 0.035$, superconductivity is evident from a sharp drop to zero in the resistivity, while the anomaly associated with the structural/magnetic phase transition is still observable in the normal state. As x increases beyond this value, the superconducting critical temperature T_c (defined here as the midpoint of the resistive transition) increases, whereas the magnetic/structural anomaly continues to be suppressed. Finally T_c reaches the highest value of 24 K in the sample with $x=0.061$ (“optimal” doping), for which the normal-state anomaly is no longer observable. Further increasing x beyond this value results in an eventual suppression of superconductivity (“overdoping”). For the sample with $x=0.184$, T_c is below our instrumental base temperature of 1.8 K.

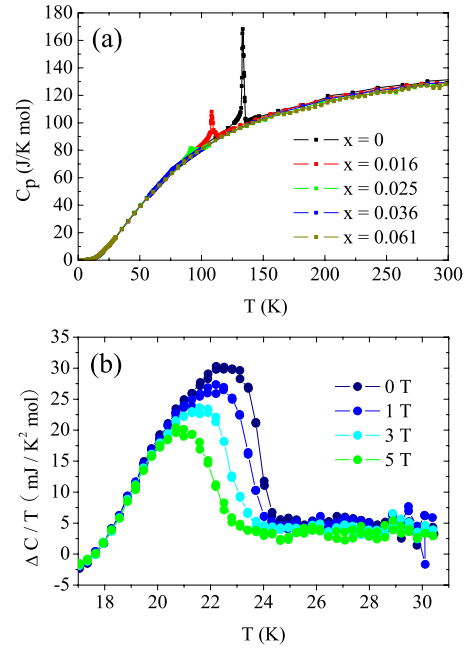


FIG. 2. (Color online) (a) Heat-capacity data for four representative Co concentrations ($x=0, 0.016, 0.025, 0.036$, and 0.061) showing the suppression of the structural/magnetic phase transitions with increasing Co concentration. (b) Superconducting anomaly for the sample with $x=0.061$ shown as $\Delta C/T$ vs T , where $\Delta C = C_S - C_N$ and C_N is estimated as described in the text from the heat capacity measured in an applied field of 14 T. Data are shown for zero field and for applied fields of 1, 3, and 5 T along the c axis.

The suppression of the magnetic/structural phase transitions was also followed by heat capacity measured for single-crystal samples by a relaxation technique using a Quantum Design PPMS. Results are shown in Fig. 2(a) for four representative Co concentrations. For undoped BaFe_2As_2 , a sharp peak at 134 K marks the first-order structural/magnetic phase transition as reported previously.¹¹ With increasing x both the transition temperature and the magnitude of the peak are rapidly suppressed, until the anomaly becomes almost unobservable for $x > 0.036$. In order to provide an estimate of the phonon background, the heat capacity was also measured for an optimally doped sample (i.e., $x=0.061$, which is the smallest Co concentration for which the magnetic/structural phase transition is totally suppressed). These data were taken to lower temperature, revealing the superconducting anomaly. Data for this particular Co concentration are shown in Fig. 2(b) as $\Delta C/T$ vs T , where ΔC is the difference between the heat capacity in the superconducting state C_S and the normal state C_N . The latter quantity has been estimated over the plotted temperature range from measurements made in a field of 14 T applied along the c axis. These data indicate $\Delta C/T_c \approx 23(\text{mJ}/\text{K}^2 \text{ mol})$ in zero field.

Careful inspection of the resistivity and heat-capacity data shown in Figs. 1 and 2 reveals that the single anomaly associated with the magnetic/structural phase transition which is seen for undoped BaFe_2As_2 splits into two distinct features for the Co-doped samples. In Fig. 3 we show the resistivity and heat-capacity anomaly near these transitions for the un-

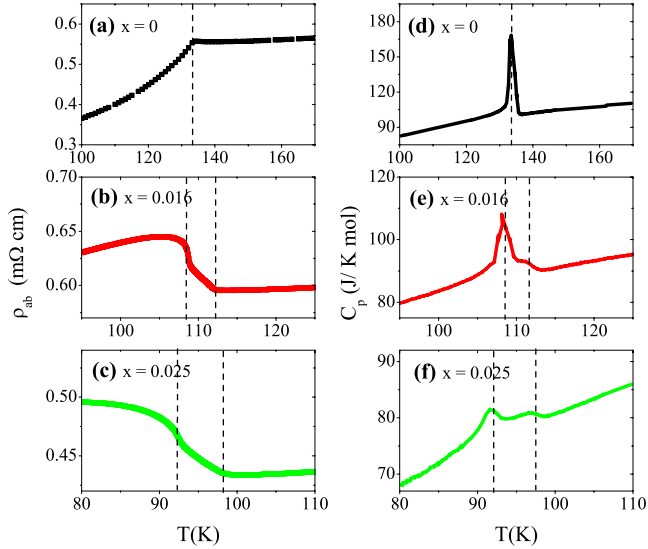


FIG. 3. (Color online) Resistivity [panels (a)–(c)] and heat-capacity [panels (d)–(f)] data for samples with $x=0$, 0.016, and 0.025 over a narrower temperature interval, showing the splitting of the single phase transition observed for $x=0$ into two distinct phase transitions for $x>0$.

doped and two lightly doped samples. It is evident that the single sharp downturn in BaFe_2As_2 becomes two successive sharp changes in slope in the resistivity of the lightly doped $\text{Ba}(\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x)_2\text{As}_2$. As for the heat capacity, the single sharp first-order peak observed for undoped BaFe_2As_2 becomes two distinct features, resembling a second-order-like step followed by a lower temperature peak, reminiscent of a broadened first-order transition.

To further investigate the apparent splitting of the structural/magnetic phase transitions, magnetic-susceptibility

and Hall-coefficient data were also measured. Results are shown in Fig. 4 for two representative Co concentrations. Significantly, both measurements indicate the presence of two distinct phase transitions for $x>0$ evidenced by distinct breaks in the slope of each quantity. In the case of the susceptibility, this effect is more clearly apparent as two peaks in the derivative $d(\chi T)/dT$.¹² These data can be compared with the heat-capacity measurements (right axis of the upper panels), where we have explicitly subtracted the normal-state heat capacity of the optimal-doped $\text{Ba}(\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x)_2\text{As}_2$ with $x=0.061$ as described above, to provide an estimate of the contribution to the heat capacity arising from the two phase transitions. The background-subtracted heat capacity is in excellent agreement with the derivative $d(\chi T)/dT$ of the susceptibility, which is proportional to the heat capacity near a second-order phase transition.¹³ These data are also in excellent agreement with the derivative of the resistivity $d\rho/dT$. In short, all four measurements indicate unambiguously the presence of two distinct phase transitions. It is very unlikely that this splitting arises from Co inhomogeneity, which in its simplest form would cause a continuous broadening rather than a distinct splitting of the two phase transitions. Indeed, the presence of Co inhomogeneity can be inferred from the broadening of each of these two phase transitions (Fig. 5), but this effect remains less than the actual splitting.

Although the magnitude of the heat-capacity anomalies associated with these two phase transitions is rapidly suppressed for $x>0.036$, nevertheless the close correspondence between the heat capacity and the resistivity derivative can be used to follow these phase transitions to even higher Co concentrations. Data for Co concentrations up to $x=0.051$ are shown in Fig. 5. As can be seen, both transitions marked as α and β are broadened with increasing Co concentration; but the two specific features which can be associated with the

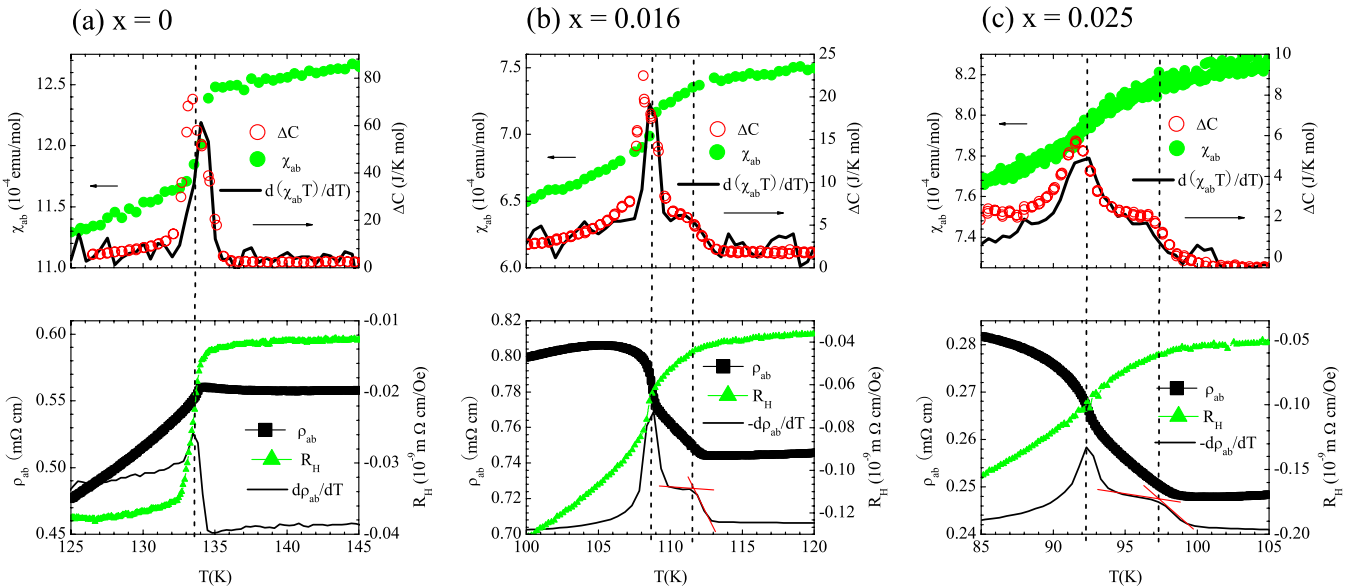


FIG. 4. (Color online) Comparison of heat-capacity, susceptibility, resistivity, and Hall-coefficient data for samples with (a) $x=0$, (b) $x=0.016$, and (c) $x=0.025$. In the upper panels, the heat capacity (right axis) is shown as ΔC , having subtracted the background phonon contribution as described in the main text, together with the in-plane susceptibility χ_{ab} (left axis) and the derivative $d(\chi T)/dT$ (arb. units). In the lower panels, absolute values of the in-plane resistivity ρ_{ab} (left axis) are shown together with the Hall coefficient R_H (right axis) and the derivative $d\rho/dT$ (arb. units). Vertical dotted lines mark successive phase transitions evident in all four physical properties.

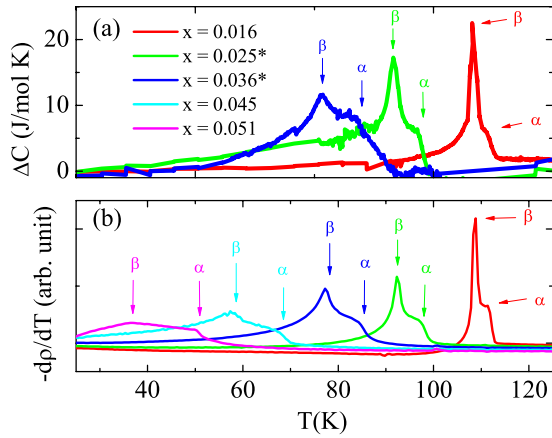


FIG. 5. (Color online) Progression of the two successive phase transitions marked as α and β , as a function of Co concentration as observed in (a) heat capacity and (b) the derivative of the resistivity $-dp/dT$. Heat-capacity data are shown as ΔC , having subtracted the background phonon contribution as described in the main text. Data for $x=0.025$ and 0.036 (marked by an asterisk in the legend) have been multiplied by factors of 3 and 5, respectively, for clarity.

critical temperatures for $x=0.016$, 0.025 , and 0.036 remain visible in the resistivity derivative even for $x=0.045$ and 0.051 . For larger values of the Co concentration, no phase transitions are evident above T_c .

Based on the measurements described above, we can establish a composition-temperature (x - T) phase diagram for $\text{Ba}(\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x)_2\text{As}_2$ shown in Fig. 6. Phase boundaries delineate the successive phase transitions T_α , T_β , and T_c as described above. In analogy to the oxypnictide LaFeAsO (Ref.

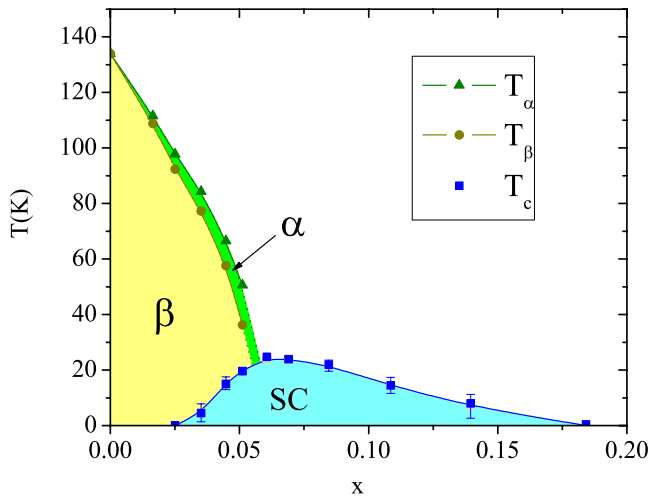


FIG. 6. (Color online) Phase diagram for $\text{Ba}(\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x)_2\text{As}_2$ showing the suppression of the two successive phase transitions α and β with increasing Co concentration and the eventual SC “dome.” Data points for T_α and T_β were obtained from heat-capacity, resistivity, Hall-coefficient, and susceptibility data for $x=0, 0.016, 0.025$, and 0.036 and from resistivity data alone for $x=0.045$ and 0.051 . Superconducting T_c values were obtained from resistivity data. Error bars indicate 10% and 90% of the resistive transition. Uncertainty in the Co concentration corresponds to less than the width of the data markers.

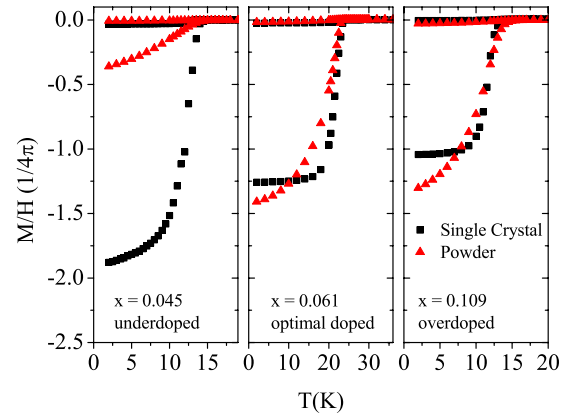


FIG. 7. (Color online) Temperature dependence of susceptibility following zfc and fc cycles, for both single-crystal and powdered samples for three representative Co concentrations corresponding to $x=0.045$ (underdoped), $x=0.061$ (optimally doped) and $x=0.109$ (overdoped). Measurements were made in a field of 50 Oe applied parallel to the ab plane of the single crystals.

14) it is tempting to speculate that the upper transition T_α corresponds to the structural distortion, while the lower transition T_β corresponds to the spin-density wave (SDW) transition; but the current data are not sufficient to make this association and further scattering and/or microscopic measurements will be necessary to determine the nature of the two transitions.

The apparent coexistence of superconductivity with the broken-symmetry SDW state on the underdoped side of the phase diagram raises the question of whether there is macroscopic phase separation associated with a variation in the Co concentration. For length scales above $1 \mu\text{m}$ this can be ruled out based on the microprobe analysis. Specifically, the standard deviation in the cobalt doping is much smaller than the range across which we observed this coexistence. From a materials viewpoint, it would also be surprising to find Co inhomogeneity on shorter length scales given the large solid solubility. This does not, however, rule out the intriguing possibility of a spontaneous phase separation in an otherwise homogeneous material. In this regard susceptibility measurements provide some insight.

Susceptibility data were taken for representative Co concentrations on the underdoped and overdoped sides of the phase diagram, as well as for an optimally doped sample. These measurements were made for applied fields of 50 Oe oriented in the ab plane for both zero-field cooling (zfc) and field cooling (fc) cycles. The measurements were then repeated for each sample after grinding to a fine powder to examine the role of screening currents. The results of these measurements are shown in Fig. 7. First we consider the single-crystal data (black data points). Field-cooled values are relatively small for each Co concentration indicative of substantial flux trapping. However, zero-field-cooled values are large for both underdoped, optimally doped and overdoped cases indicating the presence of significant screening currents. These values do not change substantially when the single crystals are ground to fine powders (red data points) for the optimally doped and overdoped cases; but signifi-

cantly the underdoped material has a substantially smaller value for the zfc susceptibility. It is clear that the underdoped material is still a bulk superconductor. However, the ability of the underdoped material to support screening currents is significantly reduced by powdering. This effect might be related to the carrier concentration. Specifically, the superfluid density will presumably be smaller for the underdoped material given the coexistence with the SDW state, leading to larger values for the penetration depth. In this case, it is possible that some fraction of the grains in the finely powdered sample will have a size smaller than the penetration depth, reducing the zfc susceptibility. Equally, it is possible that powdering causes significant damage to the surface of the resulting grains. The asymmetry of the superconducting dome might then lead to a stronger suppression of superconductivity for underdoped relative to overdoped samples. Most intriguingly, the lower zfc susceptibility might also reflect the presence of intrinsic inhomogeneity on the underdoped side of the phase diagram because the percolating shielding currents do not encompass the entire sample. The current measurements are not sufficient to determine the origin of this rather dramatic effect on the susceptibility. Nevertheless, it is clear that there is a substantial volume fraction even in the underdoped region of the phase diagram, but the superconductivity is to some extent more fragile, at least to the effect of powdering.

The phase diagram shown in Fig. 6 is highly suggestive of a scenario in which the superconductivity is intimately related to the presence of a quantum critical point associated with the eventual suppression of the structural and/or magnetic phase transitions. For instance, similar phase diagrams are obtained for CePd_2Si_2 (Ref. 15) and UGe_2 ,¹⁶ for which antiferromagnetic and ferromagnetic phase transitions, respectively, can be suppressed by applied pressure, and for which magnetic interactions are believed to be responsible for both superconductivity and also non-Fermi-liquid behavior in the vicinity of the QCP. Clearly this needs to be investigated in greater detail. Nevertheless, this observation raises the question of whether a similar mechanism is at work in the hole-doped analog $\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{K}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2$ and more broadly for

all of the superconducting Fe pnictides. In the specific case of BaFe_2As_2 , Co doping is clearly more effective at suppressing the magnetic/structural transitions than K doping; but it remains to be determined whether this is related to an asymmetry in the electronic structure or to other possibilities.

During preparation of this paper we became aware of two similar studies of the effects of Co substitution in BaFe_2As_2 . In the first of these, Ni *et al.*¹⁷ mapped out a similar phase diagram, also finding a splitting of the magnetic/structural phase transition. These results broadly corroborate our findings. In the second, Ning *et al.*¹⁸ used NMR measurements to follow spin dynamics for representative underdoped and overdoped samples, also surmising the presence of a quantum critical point.

III. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we have determined the phase diagram for the electron-doped superconductor $\text{Ba}(\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x)_2\text{As}_2$. We find that the single structural/magnetic phase transition that occurs in BaFe_2As_2 splits with Co doping, although the nature of the two split transitions remains to be determined. Critical temperatures associated with both transitions are progressively reduced with increasing Co concentration and are suppressed below T_c coincident with optimal doping. The superconducting “dome” extends over a limited range of Co concentrations from $x=0.025$ to $x=0.18$. These observations clearly delineate regions of the x - T phase diagram for which further experiments have the potential to reveal the interplay between the structural/magnetic and superconducting phase transitions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors thank R. E. Jones for technical assistance with EMPA measurements and T. H. Geballe, M. R. Beasley, and L. DeGiorgi for helpful discussions. This work was supported by the DOE, Office of Basic Energy Sciences under Contract No. DE-AC02-76SF00515.

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⁹Absolute values of $\rho_{ab}(300\text{ K})$ for three representative Co concentrations are 0.676 m Ω cm ($x=0$, undoped), 0.906 m Ω cm ($x=0.061$, optimally doped), and 0.696 m Ω cm ($x=0.18$, completely overdoped).

¹⁰The origin of the significant difference between the resistivity anomaly associated with the structural/magnetic transitions in undoped BaFe_2As_2 and Co-doped BaFe_2As_2 is unclear. Recent optical conductivity measurements indicate that a substantial fraction of the FS of BaFe_2As_2 is gapped below the SDW transition (Ref. 19). In this case, we can speculate that there is a subtle balance between effects associated with the reduction in the number of carriers and changes in the scattering. We note that the resistivity anomaly associated with the magnetic/

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