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Charge-density-wave superconductor Bi$_2$Rh$_3$Se$_2$

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We discovered a superconducting transition with the charge-density-wave state in a ternary compound Bi$_2$Rh$_3$Se$_2$. This compound crystallizes in the parkerite-type structure composed of sheets containing one-dimensional Rh-Rh chains. The electrical resistivity, magnetic susceptibility, thermoelectric power, sample length change, and x-ray diffraction measurements reveal that this compound is in the CDW state below 240 K. Furthermore, the specific heat and electrical resistivity measurements show a superconducting transition at $\sim$0.7 K. The various superconducting parameters were determined, and the GL parameter $\kappa(0)$ shows the considerably large value of 151 indicating an extreme type-II superconductor.

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Collective states showing exotic electronic properties, such as superconductivity and charge-density-wave (CDW), have attracted a lot of interest. Peierls pointed out in his book that an electron-phonon interaction resulted in periodic and dielectric lattice distortions with a phase transition from metallic to insulating conductivity. At the same time, Fröhlich suggested a sliding of the collective state involving lattice displacements and electrons in the one-dimensional metal as a mechanism of superconductivity. His concept had been forgotten by an appearance of the Bardeen-Cooper-Schrieffer (BCS) theory but has revives in researches on the CDW state in one-dimensional conductors. The CDW state with such lattice distortions competes with a superconducting state because of the dielectric gapping of Fermi surface.

Recently, Gabovich and co-workers reviewed the properties of superconductors with CDW and discussed the competition between the CDW and superconducting states. Most of the CDW superconductivities were found in compounds with the well-known crystal structures; i.e., layered chalcogenides, NbSe$_3$, A15-, and C15-type intermetallic compounds, and so on. In these compounds, partial dielectric gapping causes a detrimental effect on superconductivity.

In this study, we have synthesized successfully a novel ternary compound Bi$_2$Rh$_3$Se$_2$ and have investigated its crystal structure and transport properties. This compound is found to crystallize in a parkerite-type structure composed of sheets containing one-dimensional Rh-Rh chains. As in metal-rich chalcogenides, a superconducting transition with the CDW state was first discovered through the electrical resistivity, magnetic susceptibility, specific heat, thermoelectric power, sample length change, and x-ray diffraction measurements.

A polycrystalline Bi$_2$Rh$_3$Se$_2$ was prepared by mixing Bi, Rh, and Se in the stoichiometric ratio and heating in a silica tube at 1320 K for 6 h. It was cooled slowly (2 K/h) to 1020 K, and then quenched. Unfortunately, we could not obtain products for a single crystal structure analysis because of formation of twin or much more crystals. Thus, the crystal structure of the obtained product was identified by powder x-ray diffraction measurements (Rigaku RINT 2000 diffractometer) between 30 and 300 K. Magnetic susceptibilities were measured from 1.8 to 400 K in an applied field of 1 T using a superconducting quantum interference device magnetometer (Quantum Design, MPMS-5S). Electrical resistivity measurements were carried out in the temperature range of 0.35–400 K and in magnetic fields up to 1.5 T by a four-probe method in a Quantum Design PPMS equipped with a $^3$He refrigerator. Specific heat measurement was performed from 0.35 to 300 K by the thermal relaxation method with the PPMS. The thermoelectric power (TEP) was measured in the temperature range between 10 and 300 K by a differential method. The sample length change was measured by using strain gauges from 5 to 300 K. The copper expansivities were used to convert the experimental relative length changes to the absolute values.

The x-ray diffraction measurement at room temperature reveals that the obtained product crystallizes in a parkerite-type structure as a single phase. By the Rietveld analysis using RIETAN2000, the lattice parameters were determined to be $a=11.414(10)$ Å, $b=8.3709(9)$ Å, $c=11.989(1)$ Å, $\beta=89.153(3)$° (reliable factors; $R_{wp}=12.9\%$, $R_f=4.2\%$).

The schematic crystal structure of Bi$_2$Rh$_3$Se$_2$ is illustrated in Fig. 1. In this structure, rhodium atoms are coordinated by selenium ($d$(Rh-Se)=$2.39-2.41$ Å), bismuth [$d$(Rh-Bi) = $2.70-2.93$ Å], and Rh [$d$(Rh-Rh) = $2.86-2.99$ Å]. The Rh-Rh bondings form one-dimensional chains along the a-axis having the short interatomic distances of $d$(Rh1-Rh4) = $2.86$ Å and $d$(Rh2-Rh3) = $2.86$ Å. These Rh chains are connected by Rh6 and Rh5 atoms with the longer Rh-Rh distances $d$(Rh1-Rh6) = $2.99$ Å and $d$(Rh2-Rh5) = $2.87$ Å, forming two-dimensional sheets perpendicular to the c axis. The shortest interatomic distance between two-dimensional sheets is 3.25 Å for the Bi-Se bonding, and this feature of the pseudo-two-dimensional crystal structure will cause low-dimensional peculiar behavior.

Figure 2(a) shows the temperature dependence of the electrical resistivity $\rho$. A superconducting transition is observed at 0.9 K, as will be discussed later. Above 260 K, the resistivity increases linearly with temperature, indicating a...
FIG. 1. (Color) Schematic crystal structure of Bi$_2$Rh$_3$Se$_2$.

typical metallic behavior. Below 250 K, the resistivity increases gradually with decreasing temperature and has a maximum around 190 K. Below 190 K, the resistivity shows a metallic behavior down to 1 K again. No hysteresis in the resistivity between the cooling and heating processes was observed around the anomaly temperature (\sim 250 K), indicating that this phase transition is the second-order one.

Figure 2(b) shows the temperature dependence of the magnetic susceptibility $\chi$ after a diamagnetic correction ($\chi_{diam}=2.66 \times 10^{-3}$ emu mol$^{-1}$). The positive values of $\chi$ indicate that Pauli paramagnetism dominates the magnetic susceptibilities in this compound. A Curie paramagnetic behavior at low temperatures is attributable to a small amount ( \sim 1.5\%) of paramagnetic impurities which is undetectable in the x-ray diffraction profile. With decreasing temperature below 250 K, $\chi$ drops. The Pauli paramagnetic and Landau diamagnetic susceptibilities can be represented by $\chi_{\text{Pauli}}+\chi_{\text{Landau}}=N_A\mu_0\mu_B^2[1-m^2/3m^2]N(\varepsilon_F)\sim N(\varepsilon_F)$ using the density of states at the Fermi level $N(\varepsilon_F)$. The drop of $\chi$, which corresponds to the raise of $\rho$, indicates a loss of conduction electrons.

The temperature dependence of the thermoelectric power TEP for Bi$_2$Rh$_3$Se$_2$ is shown in Fig. 2(c). The TEP is negative over the whole temperature range. The value of TEP increases linearly with decreasing temperature and reaches a maximum at \sim 250 K. Below this temperature, TEP decreases rapidly, followed by a minimum at 95 K. Furthermore, with decreasing temperature, TEP increases toward zero and has a shoulder around 30 K (\sim $\Theta_D$/6; $\Theta_D$ is the Debye temperature) due to a phonon-drag, indicating a typical metallic behavior. The maximum at \sim 250 K is consistent with the onset of the anomaly as shown in the $\rho$-$T$ and $\chi$-$T$ curves. Since the TEP measurement is a sensitive probe of the density of states close to the Fermi surface, the rapid change around 250 K is attributable to the sudden change of the band structure.

Figure 2(d) shows the temperature dependence of the sample length change $\varepsilon$ as a function of temperature in Fig. 3(b). A shoulder is observed around 240 K in the $\varepsilon$-$T$ curve. To clarify this anomaly, the first derivative of $\varepsilon$ is also plotted in the same figure. A sharp peak is found at 242 K, indicating a lattice transformation in the Bi$_2$Rh$_3$Se$_2$. As observed in the $T$ dependence of $\rho$, $\chi$, TEP, and $\varepsilon$, it is considered that the second-order phase transition at \sim 250 K is caused by a deformation of the Fermi surface. Similar transitions are found in some CDW compounds.\cite{3,4,7}

In order to clarify the anomaly at \sim 250 K due to the CDW transition, we have carried out the x-ray diffraction measurements below 300 K. Figure 3(a) shows the x-ray diffraction profiles at 100 and 300 K in which the logarithm of intensity is plotted as the longitudinal axis. In the $2\theta$ range between 10° and 40°, only one additional diffraction peak is found at \sim 35.5°. It is difficult to index this peak because of its breadth due to the overlap with some other reflections in this $2\theta$ region. This superlattice peak at several temperatures is normalized [see Fig. 3(b)] and the integrated peak intensity is plotted as a function of temperature in Fig. 3(c). The superlattice reflection for a CDW phase gives directly the CDW gap $\Delta_{\text{CDW}}$, i.e., the intensity is proportional to $\Delta_{\text{CDW}}^2$\cite{7}. According to the mean-field BCS theory, $\Delta_{\text{CDW}}$ can be represented by $\Delta_{\text{CDW}}(T)/\Delta_{\text{CDW}}(0)=\tanh[(T_{\text{CDW}}/T)\times(\Delta_{\text{CDW}}(T)/\Delta_{\text{CDW}}(0))]$. The normalized $\Delta_{\text{CDW}}^2$ is also plotted as a solid line in Fig. 3(c) and is in good agreement with the obtained superlattice intensities. This behavior is consistent with that for the CDW compounds NbSe$_3$, (TaSe$_3$)$_2$I and K$_6$MoO$_3$. Unfortunately, we could not determine a wave vector of the CDW state from the powder x-ray diffraction. However, based on the results of the $\rho$, $\chi$, TEP, $\varepsilon$, and low-temperature x-ray measurements, we can conclude that the anomaly at \sim 250 K is the second-order phase transition from the normal metallic state to the CDW state with metallic conductivity.

Figures 4(a) and 4(b) shows the temperature and field dependences of resistivity of Bi$_2$Rh$_3$Se$_2$, respectively. As shown in Fig. 4(a), the resistivity in the zero field drops

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...to be about $-1950$ mT/K. Consequently, the relation upper critical field at zero temperature can be estimated from gradient $-\mu_0 H_{c2}(T)$. Between $35.5^\circ$ and $36.5^\circ$ at several temperatures.

The coherence length at zero temperature is found to be about $1130$ mT. The Ginzburg-Landau coherence length at zero temperature $\xi_{GL}(0)$ can be estimated to be $171$ Å by the relation $\mu_0 H_{c2}(0)=\Phi_0/2\pi \xi_{GL}(0)^2$.

The specific heat curves of $C$ vs $T$ below $300$ K and $C/T$ vs $T^2$ at low temperatures are given in Figs. 5(a) and 5(b).

The critical temperature from specific heat data is defined as the midpoint of the transition $T_c^{mid}$, which is defined as the midpoint of the transition $T_c^mid$. The specific heat $C_e$ was obtained by subtracting the phonon contributions and was determined from the electrical resistivity data.
shows an evident energy gap in the superconducting state. Below $T_c$, the $C$-$T$ data follows the exponential decay. On the other hand, the fitting of a $T^n$ function gives poor results. These fitting result shows that Bi$_2$Rh$_3$Se$_2$ is an $s$-wave superconductor. The normalized specific heat jump value $\Delta C/\gamma T_{c}^{n cilid}$ is determined to be 1.35 and this value is slightly smaller than the limiting theoretical value ($\Delta C/\gamma T_{c}^{n cilid}=1.43$) of a weak-coupling superconductor. The result of the specific heat measurement reveals that Bi$_2$Rh$_3$Se$_2$ is a typical BCS weak-coupling superconductor.

The thermodynamic critical field $\mu_0H_c(T)$ can be obtained as a function of temperature using the specific heat data in both normal and superconducting state. The difference in the entropy $\Delta S(T)$ between the normal and superconducting states was obtained from the thermodynamic relation $\Delta S(T)=S_n(T)-S_s(T)=\gamma T-[\int_{T_0}^{T}C_{es}(T')/T']dT'$, where $S_n(T)$ and $S_s(T)$ are the entropies in the normal and superconducting states, respectively, and $C_{es}$ is the electronic specific heat in the superconducting state. The $C_{es}$ below 0.35 K is extrapolated by the exponential curve. The value of $\mu_0H_c(T)$ was obtained by the relation $G_0(T)−G_n(T)=\int_{T_0}^{T}[\Delta S(T')/T']dT'=\mu_0V_mH_c(T)^2/2$, where $V_m$ is the molar volume. The value of $\mu_0H_c(0)$ is calculated to be 5.31 mT. On the other hand, the BCS theory predicts the magnitude of $\mu_0H_c(T)$ by the relation $\mu_0H_c(T)=\{0.47\mu_0\gamma T_c^2/V_m\}^{1/2}$. The value of $\mu_0H_c(0)$ is obtained to be 5.34 mT, which is close to the value of $\mu_0H_c(T)=5.31$ mT obtained from the thermodynamic relation.

Moreover, the penetration depth $\lambda(0)$, GL parameter $\kappa(0)$ and lower critical field at zero temperature $\mu_0H_{c1}(0)$, are estimated from the following relations: $\mu_0H_{c1}(0)=\Phi_0/2\sqrt{2\pi\lambda(0)}\xi_{GL}(0)$, $\kappa(0)=\lambda(0)/\xi_{GL}(0)$, $\mu_0H_{c1}=\mu_0H_c\ln$$\kappa/\sqrt{2\kappa}$. By using the value of $\mu_0H_c(0)=5.31$ mT, $\lambda(0)$, and $\kappa(0)$, and $\mu_0H_{c1}(0)$ are estimated to be 25700 Å and 151 and 0.12 mT, respectively. The considerably large value of $\kappa(0)$ indicates that Bi$_2$Rh$_3$Se$_2$ is an extreme type-II superconductor, like the high-$T_c$ cuprates, fullerenes$^{10}$ and cobalt oxyhydrate.$^{11}$

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