

## Phase segregation of (Hg,Re)-1223 superconductor

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### INTRODUCTION

Since the discovery of the high  $T_c$  superconductor by Bednorz and Muller [1] in La-cuprate system, several other families were produced. In 1993, Putilin et al [2] have obtained a new family  $HgBa_2Ca_{n-1}Cu_nO_y$  ( $n=1,2,3 \dots$ ), which has presented the highest  $T_c$  (134K). This Hg-cuprate system loss its superconducting properties due to  $CO_2$ , however this matter has been overcome by partial substitution of mercury (Hg) by rhenium (Re) [3, 4]. In addition, Orlando *et al.* [7] have observed a clear influence of Re content on the oxygen amount present in the  $HgO_8$  layer: Re brings additional oxygen to this site. These additional oxygen atoms are very stable and complete the mercury layer. Specifically, samples with 20% nominal atomic Re have presented an improvement of the superconducting properties [7], such as the critical current density [5], when compared with  $HgBa_2Ca_2Cu_3O_y$ , Hg-1223 (without Re).

### EXPERIMENT

Three samples of  $Hg_{0.8}Re_{0.2}Ba_2Ca_2Cu_3O_{8.7+d}$ ,  $d=0, 0.10$  and  $0.15$  labeled as A,B and C were prepared as described elsewhere [6, 7]. X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis with Rietveld refinement were performed in these samples with the purpose of completing Orlando *et al.* [7] study.

The X-ray diffraction measurements (Fig.1) were carried out in the X-ray Powder Diffraction beamline, D10B-XPD, of the Brazilian Synchrotron Light Laboratory (LNLS), located in Campinas, SP, Brazil. Two different energies were used to perform the experiments: 8950eV and 10600eV. The first energy is similar to  $CuK\alpha$  and the second one was chosen 65eV after the rhenium edge  $L_{III}$ , where the rhenium scattering factor is higher than in 8950eV. The measurements were performed with  $0.01^\circ$  step scan and variable counting time statistics that took into account the decrease of the beam current in the LNLS storage ring. Moreover, the spectra were measured from  $2^\circ$  up to  $122^\circ$  in  $2\theta$ . The instrumental parameters were obtained from the refinement of standards  $LaB_6$  and  $Al_2O_3$  (NIST-Standard Reference Materials) samples at each energy. Rietveld refinements [8] were performed using the program GSAS [9] with the interface EXPGUI [10].

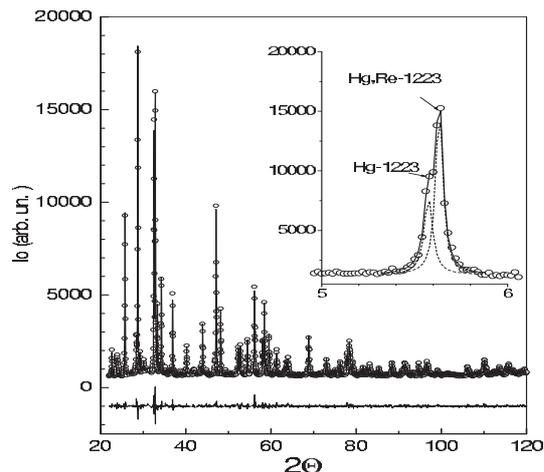


FIG. 1: The Rietveld plot using Synchrotron X-Ray diffraction pattern measured at 8950eV. No trace of super cell ( $2a \times 2b \times 1c$ ) was detected.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Rietveld plot for the sample B is shown in figure 1. For each XRD pattern, the better spectrum fit was obtained including an extra Hg-1223 phase to the main (Hg,Re)-1223 phase, as compared to our previous work [7]. All refinements have considered the following phases: (Hg,Re)-1223 (rich at oxygen) and Hg-1223 (poor at oxygen),  $HgCaO_2$ ,  $BaCO_3$ ,  $CaCuO_2$  and  $BaCuO_2$  [11–13]. The oxygen position were determined by EXAFS measurements of the rhenium oxide (VI) under external hydrostatic pressure (up to 1.9 GPa), which reveals that the  $ReO_6$  octahedron spectrum at 1.76 GPa is similar to the  $Re_6$  octahedron inside the (Hg,Re)-1223 structure at ambient pressure [14].

The main (Hg,Re)-1223 and Hg-1223 phases, their fitted parameters, and goodness-of-fit are shown in the Table I [11]. The existence of two superconducting phases was confirmed by anomalous X-ray diffraction (synchrotron at 10600eV) took into account that Re distribution on the Hg-O plane did not produce a super cell ( $2a \times 2b \times 1c$ ) in any sample (A, B and C) [11, 13]. The crystallite average sizes were determined by Le Bail fitting, using the formalism of Stephens [9, 15], Thompson approach [16], and the Finger asymmetry correction [17].

TABLE I: The Hg,Re-1223 and Hg-1223 phases are labeled by I and II, respectively. Crystallite size was labeled as  $l$

Parameter	Sample A	Sample B	Sample C
% (Hg,Re)-1223	61.4	68.7	50.3
% Hg-1223	26.1	24.7	40.8
I a (Å)	3.854516(14)	3.854120(12)	3.854382(16)
c (Å)	15.687440(40)	15.688061(56)	15.689091(70)
$l$ (Å)	> 1000	> 1000	> 1000
II a (Å)	3.854295(18)	3.853526(15)	3.854320(10)
c (Å)	15.698784(60)	15.701567(65)	15.692780(76)
$l$ (Å)	590	380	470
$\chi^2$	1.465	1.882	1.496
Rwp (%)	3.83	3.03	3.70

### CONCLUSION

The  $\text{ReO}_6$  distorted octahedron inside Hg,Re-1223 [7, 14], and the non-existence of  $(2a \times 2b \times 1c)$  super cell [13] can justify the scenario where charge inhomogeneities distribution are present in the outer  $\text{CuO}_2$  layers.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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