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# Layer-specific hole concentrations in $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2(\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x)\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_{8+\delta}$ as probed by XANES spectroscopy and coulometric redox analysis

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Induction of holes not only in the superconductive  $\text{CuO}_2$  plane but also in the  $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_{2+\delta}$  charge reservoir of the  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2(\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x)\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_{8+\delta}$  superconductor upon  $\text{Ca}^{\text{II}}$ -for- $\text{Y}^{\text{III}}$  substitution is evidenced by means of two independent techniques, i.e., high-resolution x-ray-absorption near-edge structure (XANES) spectroscopy measurements and coulometric redox titrations. The absolute values derived for the  $\text{CuO}_2$ -plane hole concentration from the Cu  $L_{2,3}$ -edge XANES spectra are in good agreement with those obtained from the coulometric redox analysis. The  $\text{CuO}_2$ -plane hole concentration is found to increase from 0.03 to 0.14 concomitantly with the increase in the  $\text{BiO}_{1+\delta/2}$ -layer hole concentration from 0.00 to 0.13 as the Ca-substitution level,  $x$ , increases from 0 to 1. The threshold  $\text{CuO}_2$ -plane hole concentration for the appearance of superconductivity is determined at 0.06, while the highest  $T_c$  is obtained at the hole concentration of 0.12. In the O  $K$ -edge XANES spectrum, the increases in the  $\text{CuO}_2$ -plane and  $\text{BiO}_{1+\delta/2}$ -layer hole concentrations with increasing  $x$  are seen as enhancement in the relative intensities of the pre-edge peaks at  $\sim 528.3$  and  $\sim 530.5$  eV, respectively.

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The high- $T_c$  superconductive copper oxide,  $M_m A_2 Q_{n-1} \text{Cu}_n \text{O}_{m+2+2n\pm\delta}$  or  $M-m2(n-1)n$ , is believed to possess an antiferromagnetic insulating ground state related to its “undoped parent phase.” By increasing the  $\text{CuO}_2$ -plane hole concentration the phase undergoes an insulator-metal transition and starts to show superconductivity with a transition temperature,  $T_c$ , that strongly depends on the concentration of induced holes. In the multi-layered structure of an  $M-m2(n-1)n$  phase the superconductive  $Q_{n-1} \text{Cu}_n \text{O}_{2n}$  block containing the  $\text{CuO}_2$  plane(s) is sandwiched with two AO layers and an  $M_m \text{O}_{m\pm\delta}$  “charge reservoir” block with a layer sequence of  $\text{AO-CuO}_2-(Q-\text{CuO}_2)_{n-1}-\text{AO}-(M\text{O}_{1\pm\delta/m})_m$ .<sup>1</sup> Among the variety of known  $M-m2(n-1)n$  phases ( $M =$ , e.g., Cu, Bi, Pb, Tl, Hg, Al, Ga, and B;  $m = 0-3$ ;  $A =$ , e.g., Ba, Sr, and La;  $Q =$ , e.g., Ca, a rare-earth element  $R$ ;  $n = 1-9$ ),<sup>1</sup> only a limited number of phases, e.g.  $(\text{La,Sr})_2\text{CuO}_{4\pm\delta}$  (0201),  $\text{CuBa}_2R\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_{7-\delta}$  (Cu-1212),  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2(R,\text{Ca})\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_{8+\delta}$  (Bi-2212) and  $(\text{Tl}_{0.5}\text{Pb}_{0.5})\text{Sr}_2(R,\text{Ca})\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_{7\pm\delta}$  [(Tl,Pb)-1212],<sup>2-6</sup> allow us to experimentally observe the actual appearance of superconductivity adjacent to the insulator-metal boundary. This is because many of these phases are structurally rather weak to sustain doping within a sufficiently wide range. Another difficulty arises from the

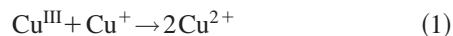
fact that no universal experimental tool to accurately probe the local  $\text{CuO}_2$ -plane hole concentration in the multilayered copper-oxide superconductor has been realized yet.<sup>1</sup> Thus, for instance, the threshold  $\text{CuO}_2$ -plane hole concentration for the appearance of superconductivity has been established only for the simplest case, i.e., for an  $m=0, n=1$  system,  $(\text{La,Sr})_2\text{CuO}_{4\pm\delta}$ , at 0.05–0.06.<sup>2,3</sup> Here we report the layer-specific hole concentrations in an  $m=2, n=2$  system,  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2(\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x)\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_{8+\delta}$ , within the whole  $\text{Ca}^{\text{II}}$ -for- $\text{Y}^{\text{III}}$  substitution range, i.e., from an undoped insulating state ( $x=0$ ) to a slightly overdoped state ( $x=1$ ), as probed by two independent experimental techniques: x-ray absorption near-edge structure (XANES) spectroscopy and coulometric redox titration. The two techniques - a direct physical technique and an indirect but highly precise wet-chemical technique - are found to reveal highly consistent values for the actual  $\text{CuO}_2$ -plane hole concentration.

Since for an  $M-m2(n-1)n$  phase with  $n=2$  all the  $\text{CuO}_2$  planes are equivalent, the  $\text{CuO}_2$ -plane hole concentration,  $p(\text{CuO}_2)$ , that is related to the nominal valence of copper,  $V(\text{Cu})$ , according to  $p(\text{CuO}_2) = V(\text{Cu}) - 2$ , can be calculated for these phases from the stoichiometry of the phase when both the exact oxygen content and the valences of the other metals than copper are accurately established. In the case of the Bi-2212 phase, the analytical difficulties arise

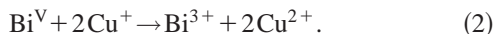
from the fact that, besides copper, bismuth may also exhibit mixed valence states. Distinguishing the individual valences of Cu and Bi is possible by means of a wet-chemical redox analysis method based on the selective reduction of Bi<sup>V</sup> (i.e. pentavalent Bi in the solid structure) by Fe<sup>2+</sup> ions in an acidic solution and a subsequent electrochemical determination of the remaining amount of Fe<sup>2+</sup> ions by anodic oxidation.<sup>1,7</sup> [Note that we use Roman numerals to denote the oxidation state/valence of a species in solid matrix and Arabic numerals for the charges of ions in solution.] The analysis can yield valence values with a high precision of  $\pm 0.01$ , but a critical question has remained to be addressed to the solution-based redox methods in general: how well are the solid-state characteristics, i.e., the fine-distribution of electrons that applies when the atoms are arranged into the crystal lattice, maintained upon dissolving the material? Here the importance of searching for different approaches and applying simultaneously various characterization methods is emphasized. XANES spectroscopy provides us with an ideal probe for the local concentration of holes as the x-ray absorption spectrum is determined by electronic transitions from a selected atomic core level to the unoccupied electronic states near the Fermi level.

For this study, a series of Bi<sub>2</sub>Sr<sub>2</sub>(Y<sub>1-x</sub>Ca<sub>x</sub>)Cu<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8+ $\delta$</sub>  samples with  $x=0-1$  was prepared by solid-state reaction from stoichiometric mixtures of high-purity powders of Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, SrCO<sub>3</sub>, Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, CaCO<sub>3</sub>, and CuO.<sup>8</sup> The mixed powders were first calcined in air at 770–830 °C for 12 h and then sintered at 870–930 °C for 42 h. Note that, the higher the  $Y$  content was, the higher synthesis temperature was required. The phase purity of the samples was checked by x-ray diffraction (XRD) measurements (Philips: PW 1830; Cu  $K_{\alpha}$  radiation). The unit cell parameters were refined from the XRD data using a Rietveld refinement program, FULLPROF. The samples were further characterized for superconductivity properties by a SQUID (superconducting quantum interference device) magnetometer (Quantum Design: MPMS-5S). The  $T_c$  values were taken as onset temperatures of the diamagnetic signal from the  $\chi$ -vs- $T$  curves measured from room temperature down to 5 K in a field-cooling mode under a magnetic field of 10 Oe.

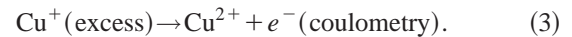
The accurate oxygen contents were determined by coulometric Cu<sup>+</sup>/Cu<sup>2+</sup> redox titration.<sup>1,7</sup> This experiment yields the total amount of high-valent copper and bismuth species, i.e., Cu<sup>III</sup> and Bi<sup>V</sup>, and thus the oxygen content of the sample. Upon dissolving the sample in 1-M HCl containing a known amount of Cu<sup>+</sup> ions both Cu<sup>III</sup> and Bi<sup>V</sup> oxidize Cu<sup>+</sup> to Cu<sup>2+</sup> according to reactions



and

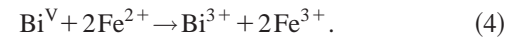


Once the reactions given by Eqs. (1) and (2) are completed the amount of remaining Cu<sup>+</sup> ions is accurately analyzed through coulometric titration, i.e., anodic oxidation, as follows:

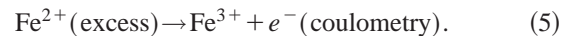


From the amount of electrons produced in Eq. (3), the value of  $\delta$  is calculated.<sup>1,7</sup>

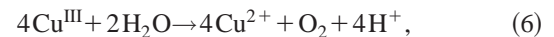
The value of Bi valence was determined with another redox experiment, i.e., Fe<sup>2+</sup>/Fe<sup>3+</sup> coulometric titration.<sup>1,7</sup> This experiment allows us to detect selectively the amount of Bi<sup>V</sup> in the presence of Cu<sup>III</sup>. The sample is dissolved in 1-M HCl containing a known amount of Fe<sup>2+</sup> ions. Pentavalent Bi reacts completely with Fe<sup>2+</sup> ions according to:



The valence of Bi,  $V(\text{Bi})_{\text{tit}}$ , is obtained by analyzing the amount of Fe<sup>2+</sup> ions that did not participate in reaction given by Eq. (4) through anodic oxidation:



Note that for Cu<sup>III</sup> reaction with water, i.e.,



is more preferable than that with Fe<sup>2+</sup> ions, which prevents Cu<sup>III</sup> from interfering the determination of the valence of bismuth. The value of the Cu valence,  $V(\text{Cu})_{\text{tit}}$ , can be calculated from the results of the oxygen content and Bi valence analyses, i.e., values of  $\delta$  and  $V(\text{Bi})_{\text{tit}}$ , taking into account the cation stoichiometry of the phase.

The both redox experiments, i.e., those described by Eqs. (1)–(3) and (4) and (5), were carried out at room temperature under a flowing argon atmosphere. The 1-M HCl cell solution was freed from dissolved oxygen by bubbling argon gas through it and the initial redox power of the cell was standardized by performing each time a pretitration with a small amount of the corresponding reducing agent. As sources of the Cu<sup>+</sup> and Fe<sup>2+</sup> ions, Cu<sub>2</sub>O and FeCl<sub>2</sub>·4H<sub>2</sub>O, respectively, were used. Before the actual analyses, blank titrations were carried out to check the Cu<sup>+</sup> and Fe<sup>2+</sup> contents of these reductants. Each redox experiment was repeated at the minimum of five times to reveal the oxygen content and valence values with a reproducibility of less than  $\pm 0.01$ . The coulometric titration of Cu<sup>+</sup> ions [cf. Eq. (3)] was performed at a constant current of 5 mA until the potential of the AgCl/Ag indicator electrode reached 980 mV. The corresponding values in the case of the anodic oxidation of Fe<sup>2+</sup> ions [cf. Eq. (5)] were 3 mA and 820 mV.

The x-ray absorption experiments were carried out on the 6-m High-Energy Spherical Grating Monochromator (HSGM) beam line at Synchrotron Radiation Research Center (SRRC) in Hsinchu, Taiwan. Both O  $K$ -edge and Cu  $L_{2,3}$ -edge XANES spectra were collected and the measurements were performed at room temperature. The powder samples were attached by conducting tape, and then put into an ultra high vacuum chamber ( $\sim 10^{-9}$  torr) in order to

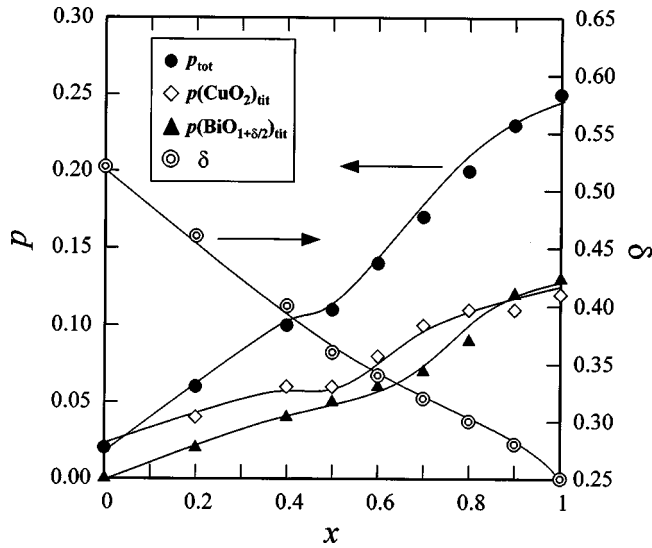


FIG. 1. The amount of excess oxygen,  $\delta$ , the overall hole content per half formula unit,  $p_{\text{tot}}$ , the  $\text{CuO}_2$ -plane hole concentration,  $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{tit}}$ , and the  $\text{BiO}_{1+\delta/2}$ -layer hole concentration,  $p(\text{BiO}_{1+\delta/2})_{\text{tit}}$ , as established by coulometric redox analysis with increasing Ca-substitution level,  $x$ , for the  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2(\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x)\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_{8+\delta}$  samples. As  $x$  increases not only  $p_{\text{tot}}$  and  $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{tit}}$  but also  $p(\text{BiO}_{1+\delta/2})_{\text{tit}}$  increase, whereas  $\delta$  decreases.

avoid surface contamination. The x-ray-fluorescence-yield spectra were recorded from the samples using a microchannel-plate (MCP) detector system consisting of a dual set of MCPs with an electrically isolated grid mounted in front of them. The grid was set to a voltage of 100 V, the front of the MCPs to  $-2000$  V, and the rear to  $-200$  V. The grid bias ensured that positive ions did not enter the detector, while the MCP bias ensured that no electrons were detected. The detector was located parallel to the sample surface at a distance of  $\sim 2$  cm. Photons were incident at an angle of  $45^\circ$  in respect to the sample normal. The incident photon flux ( $I_0$ ) was monitored simultaneously by a Ni mesh located after the exit slit of the monochromator. All the absorption measurements were normalized to  $I_0$ . The photon energies were calibrated with an accuracy of 0.1 eV using the O  $K$ -edge absorption peak at 530.1 eV and the Cu  $L_3$  white line at 931.2 eV of a CuO reference. The monochromator resolution was set to  $\sim 0.22$  and  $\sim 0.45$  eV at the O  $K(1s)$  and Cu  $L_{2,3}(2p)$  absorption edges, respectively. The x-ray-fluorescence-yield spectroscopy method applied is bulk-sensitive, the probing depth being 1000–5000 Å.

Judging from the x-ray-diffraction data, the synthesized  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2(\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x)\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_{8+\delta}$  samples are of single phase in the whole compositional range of  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ . From the wet-chemical redox analysis continuous decrease from 0.52 to 0.25 in the amount of excess oxygen,  $\delta$ , is revealed upon increasing Ca content,  $x$ , from 0 to 1, as shown in Fig. 1. The obtained values for  $\delta$  are essentially identical to those (ranging from 0.51 to 0.23) previously reported for air-synthesized  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2(\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x)\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_{8+\delta}$  samples based on iodometric titration.<sup>9</sup> As expected, with increasing  $x$  the  $c$ -axis parameter of the unit cell increases, while both  $a$ - and  $b$ -axis parameters

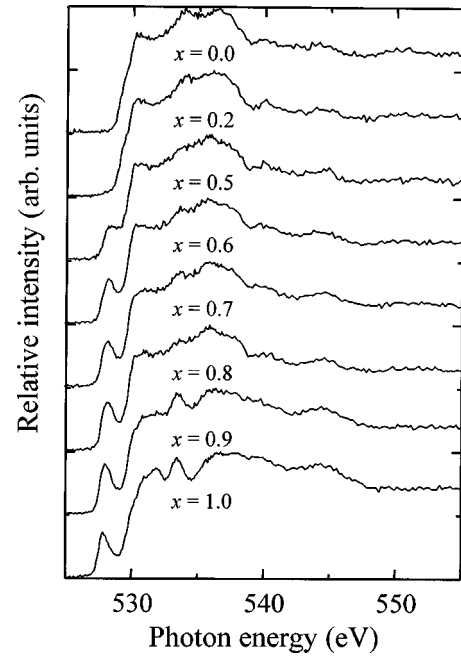


FIG. 2. O  $K$ -edge XANES spectra for the  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2(\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x)\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_{8+\delta}$  samples in the energy range of 525–555 eV.

decrease (not shown). The expansion of the unit cell along the  $c$  axis as  $x$  increases is related to the fact that the ionic radius of  $\text{Ca}^{\text{II}}$  is larger than that of  $\text{Y}^{\text{III}}$ . The contraction of the unit cell in the  $a, b$ -plane direction with increasing  $x$  is due to an increase in the overall hole concentration,  $p_{\text{tot}}$ .

We calculate  $p_{\text{tot}}$  for each sample from the known cation stoichiometry and the analyzed oxygen content as the amount of holes per half formula unit, i.e., the sum of the  $\text{CuO}_2$ -plane and  $\text{BiO}_{1+\delta/2}$ -layer hole concentrations. In Fig. 1,  $p_{\text{tot}}$  is given against  $x$ . As the  $\text{Ca}^{\text{II}}$ -for- $\text{Y}^{\text{III}}$  substitution proceeds,  $p_{\text{tot}}$  increases monotonically even though  $\delta$  decreases. From Fig. 1, with increasing  $p_{\text{tot}}$  the hole concentration of the  $\text{CuO}_2$  plane,  $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{tit}}$ , calculated from  $V(\text{Cu})_{\text{tit}}$  as  $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{tit}} = V(\text{Cu})_{\text{tit}} - 2$ , increases from 0.02 to 0.12 when  $x$  ranges from 0 to 1 in  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2(\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x)\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_{8+\delta(x)}$ . Within the whole substitution range, the value of  $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{tit}}$  is essentially lower than that of  $p_{\text{tot}}$ , owing to the fact that upon oxidizing the phase some part of holes goes into the  $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_{2+\delta}$  charge-reservoir block. The value of the concentration of holes in one  $\text{BiO}_{1+\delta/2}$  layer given by  $p(\text{BiO}_{1+\delta/2})_{\text{tit}} = V(\text{Bi})_{\text{tit}} - 3$  increases with increasing  $x$  from 0.00 to 0.13, despite the fact that the amount of excess oxygen,  $\delta$ , in the  $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_{2+\delta}$  block decreases (Fig. 1).

The increase in the  $\text{CuO}_2$ -plane hole concentration with Ca substitution is clearly revealed from the O  $K$ -edge XANES data. Figure 2 displays the O  $K$ -edge XANES spectra obtained for the samples in the energy range of 525–555 eV. With increasing  $x$ , a pre-edge peak develops around 528.3 eV. This peak was previously ascribed to holes in the singlet band formed on  $p$ -type doping of the  $\text{CuO}_2$  plane in  $\text{Bi-2212}$ , i.e., transition from  $3d^9L$  to  $01s3d^9$  ( $L$  denotes a hole in an  $02p_{xy}$  orbital).<sup>10–13</sup> A similar feature has been

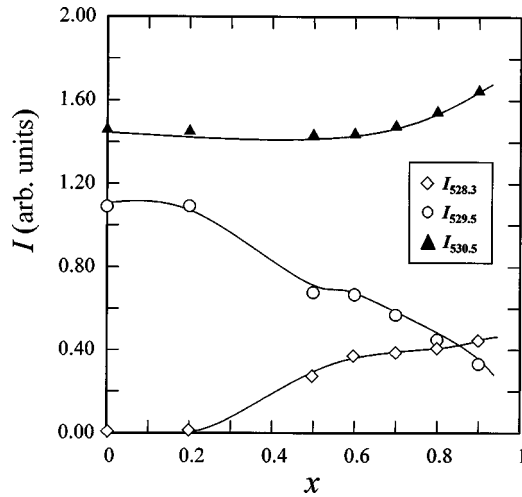


FIG. 3. Integrated intensities of the pre-edge peaks in the O  $K$ -edge XANES spectra at  $\sim 528.3$ ,  $\sim 529.5$  and  $\sim 530.5$  eV, i.e.  $I_{528.3}$ ,  $I_{529.5}$ , and  $I_{530.5}$ , with respect to the Ca-substitution level  $x$ , for the  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2(\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x)\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_{8+\delta}$  samples. The changes of  $I_{528.3}$  and  $I_{530.5}$ , respectively, are parallel to  $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{fit}}$  and  $p(\text{BiO}_{1+\delta/2})_{\text{fit}}$  given in Fig. 1.

established for many other  $p$ -type doped superconductive copper oxides.<sup>14–16</sup> The peak at  $\sim 530.5$  eV is due to the wide antibonding  $\text{Bi}6p_{x,y,z}\text{-O}$  and  $\text{O}2p_{x,y}\text{-O}2p_z$  band, while the shoulder at  $\sim 529.5$  eV, that is most clearly seen for the  $x=0$  sample, arises from a transition into  $\text{O}2p$  states hybridized with the upper Hubbard band (UHB).<sup>10–13</sup> The O  $K$ -edge spectral features are analyzed by fitting Gaussian functions to the three pre-edge peaks. Before the fitting the spectra are first normalized to have the same spectral weight in the energy range of 535–555 eV, and then multiplied by the exact oxygen content of the sample as determined by wet-chemical analysis.<sup>17</sup> The latter operation is not highly meaningful but rather theoretical as it affects the final results less than 3%. In Fig. 3, the integrated intensities of the peaks at  $\sim 528.3$ ,  $\sim 529.5$  and  $\sim 530.5$  eV, i.e.,  $I_{528.3}$ ,  $I_{529.5}$ , and  $I_{530.5}$ , respectively, are plotted against the Ca content  $x$ . The continuous increase in  $I_{528.3}$  with increasing  $x$  directly reflects the increase in the  $\text{CuO}_2$ -plane hole concentration. The absorption energy of the “528.3-eV peak” slightly decreases with increasing intensity. This demonstrates that the Fermi level moves to a lower energy when the hole concentration within the  $\text{CuO}_2$  plane increases. At the same time, the density of states in the UHB is diminished, i.e.,  $I_{529.5}$  decreases as observed in Fig. 3. The increase in  $I_{530.5}$  with increasing Ca substitution level may be considered as an indication of increase in the valence value of bismuth. From Fig. 3, the magnitude of the increase in the spectral weight is roughly the same for the  $I_{528.3}$  and  $I_{530.5}$  peaks, suggesting that the valences of Cu and Bi increase with quite similar rates with increasing Ca substitution level. This is highly consistent with the redox titration data given in Fig. 1 for the Cu and Bi valence values.

Quantitative estimations for the  $\text{CuO}_2$ -plane hole concentration are obtained from the Cu  $L_{2,3}$ -edge XANES spectra. The Cu  $L_{2,3}$ -edge spectra measured for the samples in the

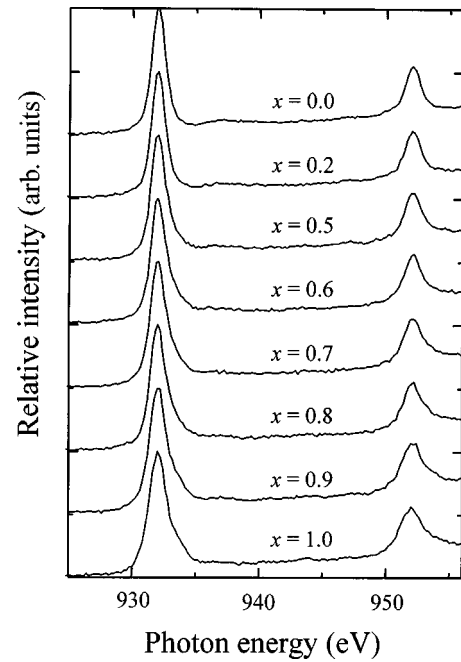


FIG. 4. Cu  $L_{2,3}$ -edge XANES spectra for the  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2(\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x)\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_{8+\delta}$  samples in the energy range of 925–955 eV. The peak at  $\sim 932$  eV and the shoulder at  $\sim 933$  eV correspond to  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  and  $\text{Cu}^{\text{III}}$  (i.e., the hole state in the  $\text{CuO}_2$  plane), respectively.

energy range of 925–955 eV are shown in Fig. 4. For the  $x=1.0$  sample, the spectrum exhibits two narrow peaks centered at  $\sim 931.2$  and  $\sim 951.2$  eV. These peaks are due to divalent copper states, i.e., transitions from the  $\text{Cu}(2p_{3/2,1/2})3d^9\text{-O}2p^6$  ground-state configuration into the  $\text{Cu}(2p_{3/2,1/2})^{-1}3d^{10}\text{-O}2p^6$  excited state, where  $(2p_{3/2,1/2})^{-1}$  denotes a  $2p_{3/2}$  or  $2p_{1/2}$  hole.<sup>18</sup> Oxidation of copper beyond the divalent state is seen as shoulders on the high-energy side of these peaks. Such shoulders, first observed for fully-oxygenated  $\text{CuBa}_2\text{YCu}_2\text{O}_{7-\delta}$ <sup>19</sup> and later for various Bi-2212 samples,<sup>20–23</sup> are interpreted as transitions from the  $\text{Cu}(2p_{3/2,1/2})3d^9L$  ground state into the  $\text{Cu}(2p_{3/2,1/2})^{-1}3d^{10}L$  excited state, where  $L$  denotes a ligand hole in the  $\text{O}2p$  orbital, i.e., being due to  $\text{Cu}^{\text{III}}$ . With increasing  $x$ , both the absorption peaks become more asymmetric, as the  $2p$  hole concentration on the oxygen site increases leading to an increase in the intensity of the high-energy shoulders. For each sample, the spectrum is analyzed by fitting the  $L_3$  peak (that is more intense than the  $L_2$  peak) and its shoulder with Gaussian functions. The integrated intensity of the shoulder [ $I(\text{Cu}^{\text{III}})$ ] is normalized against the total spectral weight in the  $L_3$  area below 935 eV, i.e., the sum of integrated intensity of the main peak [ $I(\text{Cu}^{\text{II}})$ ] and that of the shoulder itself. The normalized intensity of the shoulder, i.e.,  $I(\text{Cu}^{\text{III}})/[I(\text{Cu}^{\text{II}})+I(\text{Cu}^{\text{III}})]$ , gives the ratio of the amount of  $\text{Cu}^{\text{III}}$  to the total amount of  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  and  $\text{Cu}^{\text{III}}$ , thus being nothing but a direct estimation for the hole concentration of the  $\text{CuO}_2$  plane,  $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{XAS}}$ . In Fig. 5, the thus obtained  $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{XAS}}$  values are plotted against  $x$ , together with the  $\text{CuO}_2$ -plane hole concentration values estimated based on the

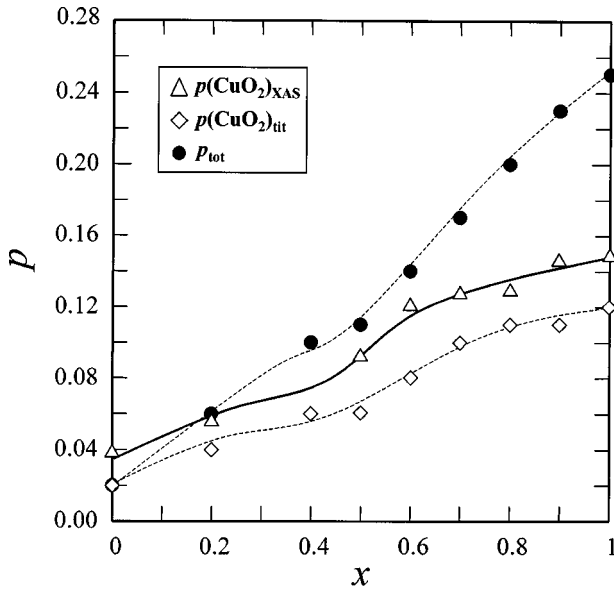


FIG. 5. The  $\text{CuO}_2$ -plane hole concentration,  $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{XAS}}$ , as calculated from the fitted  $\text{Cu } L_3$ -edge XANES data with respect to the Ca-substitution level  $x$ , for the  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2(\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x)\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_{8+\delta}$  samples. Note that  $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{XAS}}$  are in good agreement with  $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{tit}}$  (given in Fig. 1) within the experimental error limits. Also note that both  $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{XAS}}$  and  $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{tit}}$  are always lower than  $p_{\text{tot}}$ .

coulometric redox analysis. Also given are the values of  $p_{\text{tot}}$  for reference. As  $x$  increases from 0 to 1,  $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{XAS}}$  increases from 0.04 to 0.15. The value of 0.15 obtained for the  $x=1$  sample ( $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2\text{CaCu}_2\text{O}_{8.52}$ ) is exactly the same as previously reported for similar samples based on  $\text{Cu } L_3$ -edge XANES analysis.<sup>21,23</sup> For the whole sample series, the  $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{XAS}}$  values ranging from 0.04 to 0.15 are also in good agreement with those of  $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{tit}}$  ranging from 0.02 to 0.12, within the error limits estimated for the two analysis techniques, i.e.,  $\pm 0.01$  for  $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{tit}}$  and  $\pm 0.02$  for  $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{XAS}}$ . Moreover, both the analyses clearly reveal that the actual  $p(\text{CuO}_2)$  values are essentially lower than the  $p_{\text{tot}}$ 's.

In Fig. 6, the relationship between the value of  $T_c$  and the  $\text{CuO}_2$ -plane hole concentration,  $p(\text{CuO}_2)$ , taken as an average of  $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{tit}}$  and  $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{XAS}}$ , is shown. Superconductivity appears in the  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2(\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x)\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_{8+\delta(x)}$  system at  $x=0.4$ – $0.5$  with increasing Ca content. From Fig. 6, the threshold  $\text{CuO}_2$ -plane hole concentration for the appearance of superconductivity can be established at  $0.06 \pm 0.01$ . With increasing  $\text{Ca}^{\text{II}}$ -for- $\text{Y}^{\text{III}}$  substitution level,  $T_c$  increases up to  $x \approx 0.8$  such that the maximum  $T_c$  of  $\sim 90$  K is observed at  $p(\text{CuO}_2) \approx 0.12$ . The  $x=1$  sample with  $p(\text{CuO}_2) \approx 0.14$  is considered to be already slightly overdoped. In terms of the appearance of superconductivity the present threshold  $p(\text{CuO}_2)$  value of  $\sim 0.06$  coincides with that established for the  $(\text{La},\text{Sr})_2\text{CuO}_{4\pm\delta}$  system.<sup>2,3</sup> On the other hand, the  $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{opt}}$  value of  $\sim 0.12$  revealed for the  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2(\text{Y}_{0.2}\text{Ca}_{0.8})\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_{8.30}$  sample with the highest  $T_c$  is somewhat low if one expects a value close to 0.16.<sup>24</sup> Here

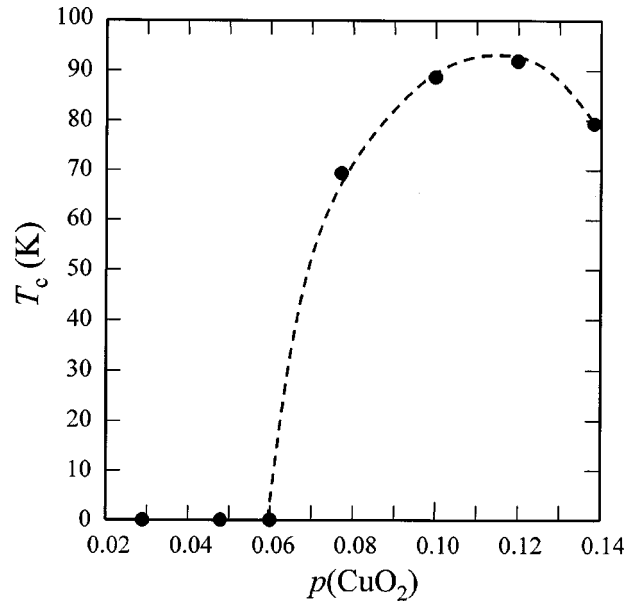


FIG. 6. The relationship between  $T_c$  and the  $\text{CuO}_2$ -plane hole concentration,  $p(\text{CuO}_2)$ , in the  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2(\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x)\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_{8+\delta}$  system. Note that  $p(\text{CuO}_2)$  is taken as an average of the values determined for the  $\text{CuO}_2$ -plane hole concentration by coulometric redox analysis [ $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{tit}}$ ] and by  $\text{Cu } L_3$ -edge XANES spectroscopy [ $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{XAS}}$ ]. The threshold hole concentration for the appearance of superconductivity is seen at  $p(\text{CuO}_2) \approx 0.06$ .

we would like to note, however, that  $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{opt}}$  being at  $\sim 0.16$  has been experimentally established only for  $(\text{La},\text{Sr})_2\text{CuO}_{4\pm\delta}$ . The Hg-based single- $\text{CuO}_2$ -plane copper oxide,  $\text{HgBa}_2\text{CuO}_{4+\delta}$ , is another phase for which determination of the actual  $\text{CuO}_2$ -plane hole concentration should be straightforward. Nevertheless, no direct evidence pointing out at  $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{opt}}$  being at 0.16 has been presented. For an optimally doped  $\text{HgBa}_2\text{CuO}_{4+\delta}$  sample, a value of 0.18 was revealed based on O  $K$ -edge XANES analysis.<sup>25</sup> Estimations based on the amount of excess oxygen in  $\text{HgBa}_2\text{CuO}_{4+\delta}$  typically result in even higher  $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{opt}}$  values if integer valence values of II and  $-\text{II}$ , respectively, are assumed for Hg and O atoms in the  $\text{HgO}_\delta$  charge reservoir.<sup>26</sup> For optimally doped  $\text{CuBa}_2\text{YCu}_2\text{O}_{7-\delta}$  O  $K$ -edge XANES data revealed a  $\text{CuO}_2$ -plane hole concentration of 0.20,<sup>27</sup> while quantitative analysis of reflection intensities of convergent-beam electron diffraction data ended up to a value of 0.25.<sup>28</sup> For the three- $\text{CuO}_2$ -plane phases the question on the optimum  $\text{CuO}_2$ -plane hole concentration is rather complicated and far from understood yet.<sup>1</sup> Against this discussion the present result of the  $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{opt}}$  value being at  $\sim 0.12$  in the  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2(\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x)\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_{8+\delta}$  system suggests that the precise mechanism behind the  $T_c$  degradation in the so-called overdoped region may not be totally equivalent among the various high- $T_c$  superconductive systems.

In conclusion, utilizing two independent analytical techniques, i.e., XANES spectroscopy and wet-chemical redox analysis, we have here unambiguously revealed that for  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2(\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x)\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_{8+\delta}$  samples sintered in air not only the oxygen content and the valence of Cu ( $\text{CuO}_2$ -plane hole

concentration) but also the valence of Bi (charge-reservoir hole concentration) change gradually as the Ca<sup>II</sup>-for-Y<sup>III</sup> substitution proceeds. Moreover, excellent quantitative agreements have been demonstrated in the magnitude of the valence values estimated through the two techniques.

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