

# Thermal fluctuations of $(\text{Tl}_{0.5}\text{Pb}_{0.5})\text{Sr}_2(\text{Ca}_{0.9}\text{Gd}_{0.1})\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_z$ bulk superconductors

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The critical region around the superconducting transition temperature  $T_{c0}$  in the high temperature superconductors shows the competition between critical and stochastic gaussian fluctuations. In the paper the critical exponents  $\lambda$  of the conductivity have been calculated of the thallium based superconductors  $(\text{Tl}_{0.5}\text{Pb}_{0.5})\text{Sr}_2(\text{Ca}_{0.9}\text{Gd}_{0.1})\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_z$  using the following formula [1]:  $\Delta\sigma = K\varepsilon^{-\lambda}$  where  $\varepsilon = (T - T_{c0})/T_{c0}$ ,  $K$  is a constant,  $\Delta\sigma = \frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{R_R}$  where  $R_R = R_0 + (dR/dT)T$ .  $R_0$  and  $dR/dT$  are constants. The  $dR/dT$  is calculated from  $R(T)$  curve in the temperature range well above the critical temperature  $T_{c0}$ . In the high temperature superconductors the short-lived Cooper pairs fluctuate in rather broad temperature region around the critical temperature mainly due to the very short coherence length. The experimental results were analyzed taking into account the stochastic gaussian fluctuations with the exponent  $\lambda = 2 - d/2$  as well as the true critical fluctuations with the critical exponent  $\lambda = \nu(2 + z + d + \eta)$ , where  $\nu = 2/3$ ,  $z \cong 3/2$ ,  $\eta \cong 0$  and  $d = 1, 2$  or  $3$  is the dimension of the fluctuating system [2].

The critical exponent in the closest to  $T_{c0}$  temperature interval was calculated and the true critical fluctuations and the gaussian fluctuations in different temperature intervals have been determined.

[1] P. Pureur, R. Menegotto Costa, P. Rodrigues, Jr., J. Schaf, J.V. Kunzler, *Phys. Rev.* **B** 47 (1993) 11420.  
[2] R. Menegotto Costa, P. Pureur, M. Gusmao, S. Senoussi, K. Behnia, *Phys. Rev.* **B** 64 2001 214513.

13.4 cm

## Subject category :

1. Strongly Correlated Electrons and High Temperature Superconductivity

## Presentation mode :

poster

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9.7 cm