Uniaxial c-axis pressure effects on underdoped BaFe$_2$(As$_{0.72}$P$_{0.28}$)$_2$ superconductor

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The optimal superconductivity ($T_c\approx 30$ K) in BaFe$_2$(As$_{1-x}$P$_x$)$_2$ can be reached when the coupled antiferromagnetic (AF) order ($T_N$) and orthorhombic lattice distortion ($T_s$) are suppressed to zero temperature with increasing of P concentration or hydrostatic pressure. Here we use transport and neutron scattering to study the c-axis pressure effects on electronic phases in underdoped BaFe$_2$(As$_{0.72}$P$_{0.28}$)$_2$, which has $T_N = T_s \approx 40$ K and $T_c \approx 28$ K at zero pressure. With increasing c-axis pressure, $T_N$ and $T_s$ are slightly enhanced around $P_c \sim 20$ MPa. Upon further increasing pressure, AF order is gradually suppressed to zero, while $T_c$ is enhanced to 30 K. Our results reveal the importance of magnetoelastic couplings in BaFe$_2$(As$_{1-x}$P$_x$)$_2$, suggesting that the c-axis pressure can be used as a tuning parameter to manipulate the electronic phases in iron pnictides.

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The parent compounds of iron-based superconductors are long-range ordered antiferromagnets below a Néel temperature $T_N$ and also display tetragonal to orthorhombic lattice distortion below $T_s$ ($T_s \geq T_N$) [1-3]. High-temperature superconductivity in these materials can be induced by charge carrier doping, chemical pressure, and hydrostatic pressures that act to suppress $T_N$ and $T_s$ in a manner akin to other unconventional superconductors such as cuprates and heavy-fermions [4]. To understand the microscopic origin of superconductivity, it is therefore important to sort out the interplay amongst magnetism, lattice distortion, and superconductivity. Compared with charge carrier doping and chemical pressure via element substitution, which can also cause lattice disorder, hydrostatic and uniaxial pressure can tune the electronic, magnetic, and superconducting properties of the system without inducing additional lattice disorder [5-15].

BaFe$_2$As$_2$, one of the parent compounds of iron-based superconductors, undergoes a tetragonal to orthorhombic structural transition at $T_s$ and orders in a colinear antiferromagnetic (AF) structure below $T_N$ ($T_N \approx T_s \approx 140$ K) [16-17]. Upon electron or hole doping to form BaFe$_{2-x}$Ta$_x$As$_2$ ($T = Co, Ni$) [18-20] or Ba$_{1-x}$A$_x$Fe$_2$As$_2$ ($A = K, Na$) [21-22], static AF order is suppressed and exotic magnetic phases such as incommensurate and C$_4$ magnetic order appear before doping induced optimal superconductivity. In the case of isoelectronic doped BaFe$_2$(As$_{1-x}$P$_x$)$_2$, the structural and AF phase transitions are always coupled and increasing P-doping suppresses $T_s/T_N$ near $x = 0.30$ where the optimal superconductivity is achieved at $T_c \approx 30$ K [23-24]. The substitution on the arsenic site by the smaller phosphorous atom is regarded as introducing chemical pressure in the system. Magnetic susceptibility measurements under hydrostatic pressure of underdoped BaFe$_2$(As$_{1-x}$P$_x$)$_2$ point to a similar superconducting phase diagram with maximum $T_c \approx 30$ K [11-25]. Given the similar electronic phase diagrams of P-doped and hydrostatic pressured BaFe$_2$(As$_{1-x}$P$_x$)$_2$, it would be interesting to test the effect of uniaxial pressure of the electronic phase diagram of the system [25-26].

Previous study on BaFe$_2$(As$_{1-x}$P$_x$)$_2$ with in-plane strain added along the orthorhombic axis reveals increased $T_N$ and decreased $T_c$ [27-28], suggesting that the effect of the in-plane strain is similar to decreasing $x$ by shifting the phase diagram [27-28]. These results are analogous to the effect of an in-plane strain on electron-doped BaFe$_{2-x}$Ta$_x$As$_2$ ($T = Co, Ni$) [14-30]. Since in-plane strain already breaks the C$_4$ symmetry of the tetragonal phase and induces orthorhombic lattice distortion, strain-induced AF order reveals the subtle balance between magnetism and superconductivity. On the other hand, pressure dependence of the thermodynamic measurements reveal that a c-axis aligned uniaxial strain on BaFe$_2$(As$_{1-x}$P$_x$)$_2$ increases $T_c$ and may correspond to an increased P-doped level [28]. Therefore, it is surprising that our recent neutron diffraction and transport measurements on optimally doped BaFe$_2$(As$_{0.70}$P$_{0.30}$)$_2$ found that a c-axis aligned uniaxial pressure can spontaneously induce static stripe AF order with slightly suppressed $T_c$ [31].

As the AF order and nematic phase in BaFe$_2$(As$_{1-x}$P$_x$)$_2$ disappears in a weakly first-order fashion near optimal superconductivity [Fig. 1(a)], the $T_N/T_s$ is sensitive to change of phosphorous con-
centation near $x = 0.30$ [24]. Thus, we choose to carry out transport and neutron diffraction studies on the underdoped compound BaFe$_2$(As$_{0.72}$P$_{0.28}$)$_2$ with $T_N = T_s \approx 40$ K and $T_c \approx 28$ K, to further investigate the effect of a $c$-axis pressure on the electronic properties of BaFe$_2$(As$_{1-x}$P$_x$)$_2$ and determine the origin of the observed quantum critical fluctuation near optimal superconductivity [24] [32] [54]. We find that a $c$-axis aligned uniaxial pressure can significantly affect the AF ordering temperature $T_N$, while only slightly modify superconducting transition temperature $T_c$. As a function of increasing uniaxial pressure $P_c$, $T_N$ and $T_s$ are slightly enhanced at $P_c \sim 20$ MPa firstly. Then, they are gradually suppressed to zero at $P_c \sim 280$ MPa with $T_c \approx 30$ K. These results suggest that a $c$-axis aligned pressure can be used as a tuning parameter to manipulate the complex electronic phases in iron pnictides.

We chose to study the effects of a $c$-axis aligned uniaxial pressure on slightly underdoped BaFe$_2$(As$_{0.72}$P$_{0.28}$)$_2$ superconductor with $T_N = T_s \approx 40$ K and $T_c \approx 28$ K, because of its close proximity to optimal superconductivity but with distinctly different electronic phases to the $x = 0.30$ compound in zero pressure [24]. The crystal structure of BaFe$_2$(As$_{1-x}$P$_x$)$_2$ and its response to a $c$-axis aligned pressure is shown in Figs. 1(b, c) [24]. A custom designed pneumatic uniaxial pressure apparatus was used in the transport measurements, which can control the applied pressure precisely regardless of thermal contraction of the sample and apparatus [29] [31]. The $c$-axis pressures have been applied successively at 300 K on the same BaFe$_2$(As$_{0.72}$P$_{0.28}$)$_2$ crystal in each measurement.

Figure 1(d) shows temperature dependence of the resistivity at different $c$-axis pressures up to 280 MPa on sample A. At zero pressure, we find a kink around 40 K due to the AF order and orthorhombic structure transition [24]. With increasing $P_c$, the superconducting transition temperature gradually increases and reaches maximum ($T_c \approx 30$ K) with the disappearance of the kink above $T_c$ at $P_c = 280$ MPa.

Assuming that the kink in temperature dependence of the resistivity indeed arises from AF order, we can determine $c$-axis pressure evolution of the ordering transition $T_N$ by plotting the resistivity derivative $dR/dT$ versus $P_c$ in Fig. 1(e). Inspection of the figure reveals only one clear dip at each pressure, similar with the results measured in ambient conditions and in-plane strain on BaFe$_2$(As$_{1-x}$P$_x$)$_2$ compounds [24] [27] [28], suggesting coupled AF order and orthorhombic lattice distortion at all studied pressures. This is different from the underdoped pnictides where two anomalies in $dR/dT$ corresponding to the distinct $T_s$ and $T_N$, respectively [36].

As a function of increasing $P_c$, $T_N$ shown as a dip in $dR/dT$ increases slightly below 20 MPa, then it gradually decreases until vanishing at $P_c = 280$ MPa. Figure 1(f) shows the temperature dependence of the resistivity near $T_c$ as a function of $P_c$. With increasing $P_c$, we see a

![Figure 1](image-url)
slight increase in $T_c$ until the maximum $T_c \approx 30$ K is achieved around 280 MPa. We note that the normal state resistance behavior above $T_N$ at low pressures is different from the curve of 280 MPa. To confirm these results, we carried out the resistance measurements on another single crystal from the same batch marked as sample B. Similar to sample A, we find that uniaxial pressure indeed suppresses the AF order continuously, until it vanishes around 300 MPa [Fig 1(g)]. The reduction in $T_N$ and the increased $T_c$ for 20 MPa $< P_c < 280$ MPa is also seen in previous work where the value of $P_c$ is unknown [28].

To confirm the pressure-induced changes in AF order, we carried out neutron diffraction experiments in the same compound using the MIRA triple-axis spectrometer at Maier-Leibnitz, Garching, Germany [41, 42]. The BaFe$_2$(As$_{0.72}$P$_{0.28}$)$_2$ crystal was clamped between two Al plate and loaded in an in-situ uniaxial pressure cell [43]. Due to the large single crystal used to ensure the signal strength in neutron scattering experiments, the in-situ uniaxial pressure cell cannot reach the high pressure limit of the transport measurements as shown in Fig. 1(d).

Figure 2 summarizes temperature dependence of the scattering at the AF ordering wave vector $Q_{AF} = (1, 0, 1)$ for pressures up to 100 MPa. At $P_c \approx 3$ MPa, the BaFe$_2$(As$_{0.72}$P$_{0.28}$)$_2$ orders below 40 K [Fig. 2(a)]. The reduction in magnetic scattering below $\approx 28$ K is due to the appearance of superconductivity [41]. Upon application of a $P_c \approx 33$ MPa pressure, the $T_N$ increases from $\approx 40$ K to $\approx 44$ K. Although it is difficult to determine the $T_N$ precisely from the temperature dependence of the magnetic scattering at 66 MPa and 100 MPa, we can clearly see the reduction in magnetic scattering with increasing pressure. Benefiting from the in-situ pressure cell used in the measurements, we can compare the scattering intensity in Figs. 2(a-d) directly and estimate the magnetic ordered moment at 28 K assuming a stripe AF structure. The magnetic ordered moment reaches a maximum at 33 MPa and then decreases with further increasing pressure [Figs. 3 and 4(a)], consistent with the evolution of $T_N$ determined from transport measurements in Fig. 1. Figure 3 shows the rocking scans through the $Q_{AF}$ AF Bragg peak at 28 K, indicating that uniaxial pressure does not change magnetic correlation length. These results confirm that the pressure evolution of resistivity data is due to bulk properties changes in system and consistent with a non-monotonic suppression of the magnetic order before it vanishes at 280 MPa.

To summarize the transport and neutron scattering results, we plot in Fig. 4(b) the magnetic ($T_N$) and superconducting ($T_c$) transition temperatures as a function of $P_c$. Both $T_N$ and $T_c$ in Fig. 4(b) are determined from the $dR/dT$ curves of transport data shown in Fig. 1. The $T_N$s determined from our neutron diffraction experiments in Fig. 2(a, b) have also been plotted, and their differences to the transport measurements can be attributed to the accuracy of neutron measurements and/or tiny differences in phosphorous concentrations between the two crystals used in these measurements. With increasing pressure, $T_N$ approximately decreases continu-
In general, electronic phases in iron pnictides such as BaFe$_2$(As$_{1-x}$P$_x$)$_2$ are believed to be related with crystal structural parameters including pnictogen height (the height of As/P to the Fe layer), a, c, and the c/a ratio [37, 40]. Specifically, increasing P-doping level in BaFe$_2$(As$_{1-x}$P$_x$)$_2$ is linearly associated with decreasing pnictogen height, a and c axis, while the c/a is held constant [35]. For comparison, a c-axis pressure, while decreases the c-axis and expands a-axis lattice constants, barely changes the iron-pnictogen height [31]. From the $P_c$ dependence of the electronic phase diagram in Fig. 4(b), we see the non-monotonic evolution of the AF order in BaFe$_2$(As$_{0.72}$P$_{0.28}$)$_2$ before its disappearance around $P_c \approx 280$ MPa with the appearance of optimal superconductivity. Although a microscopic origin of such a phase diagram is still unclear, our results suggest that both the out-of-plane and in-plane magnetoelastic coupling are important for optimal superconductivity and the appearance of a quantum critical point.

In summary, we have systematically studied the c-axis uniaxial pressure evolution of the AF phase and superconductivity in underdoped BaFe$_2$(As$_{0.72}$P$_{0.28}$)$_2$ superconductor. With increasing $P_c$, the AF order can become gradually suppressed to zero around $P_c = 280$ MPa with the appearance of optimal superconductivity, after the initial enhancement at $\sim 20$ MPa. These results indicate that in addition to isoelectronic doping and hydrostatic pressure, uniaxial pressure along the c-axis can be used as a tuning parameter to manipulate the electronic phases and study in the interplay of magnetism and superconductivity in iron pnictides.

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