

High Pressure Studies of $(\text{Sr,Ca})_3\text{Ir}_4\text{Sn}_{13}$ Single Crystals

Swee K. Goh^a, L. E. Klintberg^a, P. L. Alireza^{a, b}, J. Yang^c, B. Chen^c, K. Yoshimura^c, and F. M. Grosche^a

^aCavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

^bDepartment of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London, United Kingdom

^cDepartment of Chemistry, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan

The $(\text{Sr,Ca})_3\text{Ir}_4\text{Sn}_{13}$ system exhibits a rich phase diagram which was reported to display non Fermi-liquid physics and to host a coexistence of superconductivity and ferromagnetic spin-fluctuations.¹ We have conducted magnetic susceptibility and electrical resistivity measurements on $(\text{Sr,Ca})_3\text{Ir}_4\text{Sn}_{13}$ single crystals up to 60 kbar. These measurements allow us to follow the evolution of the superconducting critical temperature T_c , the resistivity anomaly temperature T^* , the superconducting coherence length and the Fermi velocity under pressure. The pressure phase diagram constructed for $\text{Ca}_3\text{Ir}_4\text{Sn}_{13}$ shows a dome-shaped dependence of T_c . The initial rise in T_c , which is accompanied by a decrease in T^* , is consistent with the pressure dependence of material parameters extracted from the resistivity data.

¹J. Yang *et al.*, J. Phys. Soc. Jpn. **79**, 113705 (2010).