

Pressure induced superconductivity in Topological Compounds

J.L. Zhang^a, S.J. Zhang^a, S.M. Feng^a, X.C. Wang^a, S.C. Zhang^b, X. Dai^a, Z. Fang^a, and **C.Q. Jin^a**

^aInstitute of Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, China

^bDepartment of Physics, McCullough Building, Stanford University, Stanford

Topological insulator forms a very interesting new materials category since theory has predicated many novel physics¹. Right after the theoretical predication of 3 dimensional topological insulators of Bi₂Se₃, Bi₂Te₃, Sb₂Te₃, ARPES experiments show strong evidences of Dirac cone at surface electronic structure. Among the many prospective novel properties predicated by theory, topological superconductivity is one of most excited since its surface supports Majorana fermions¹ since it can support new conception quantum computing. Princeton group reported the observation of superconductivity by intercalating Cu into the Van de Waals gap between Bi₂Se₃ quintuple layers. Comparing to chemical doping, pressure can be a direct physical measure to modify the electronic structure with the advantages of free defects or impurities. Here we report superconductivity can be realized in the topological no trivial ambient phase of Bi₂Te₃ induced via pressure where the surface remains gapless Dirac cone. We provide a systematic phase diagram of Bi₂Te₃ as function of pressure based on investigations of superconductivity versus structures. Acknowledgments: This work was supported by nsf & MOST of China.

¹B. A. Bernevig, T. L. Hughes, S.-C. Zhang, Science **314**, 1757 (2006).