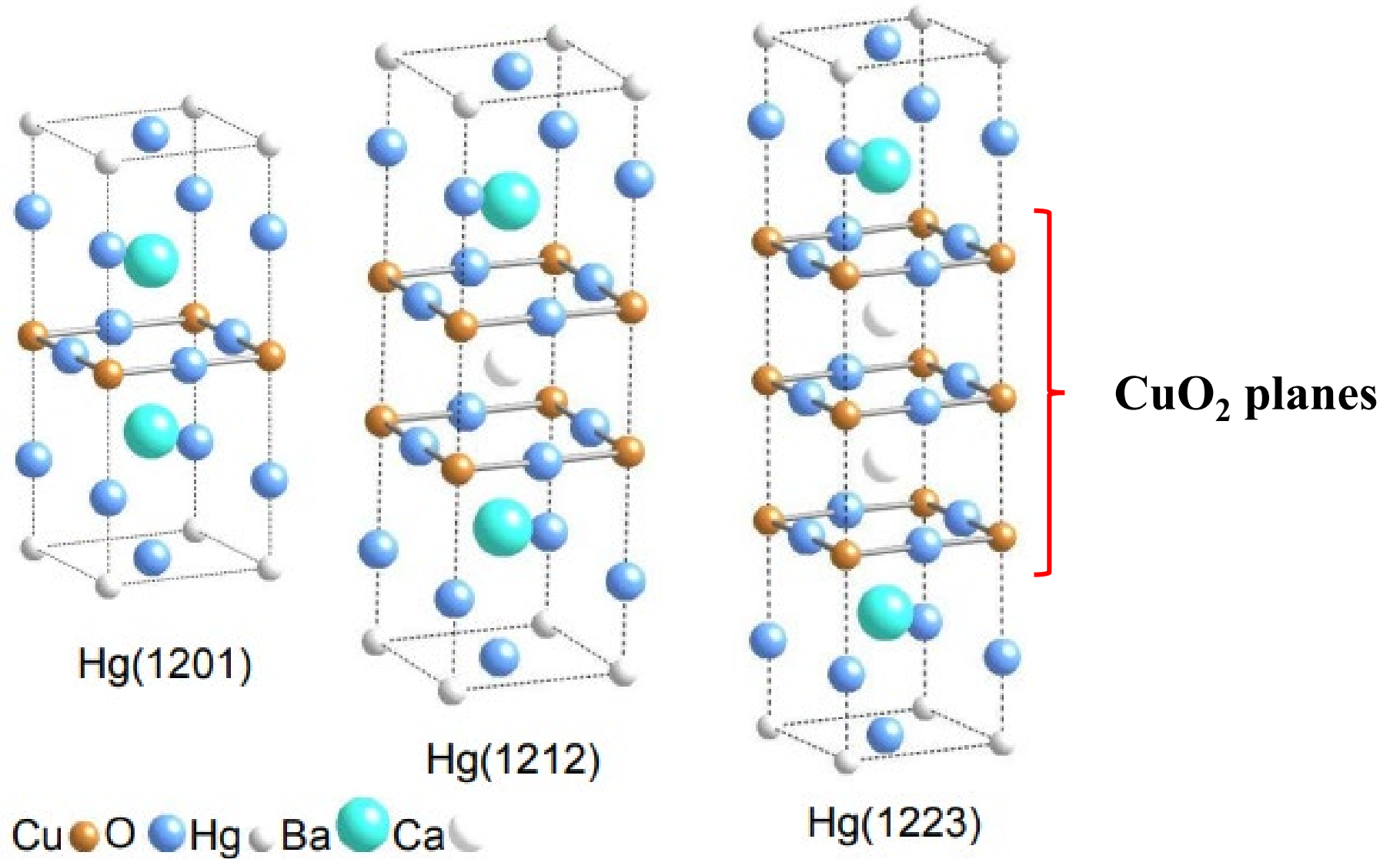
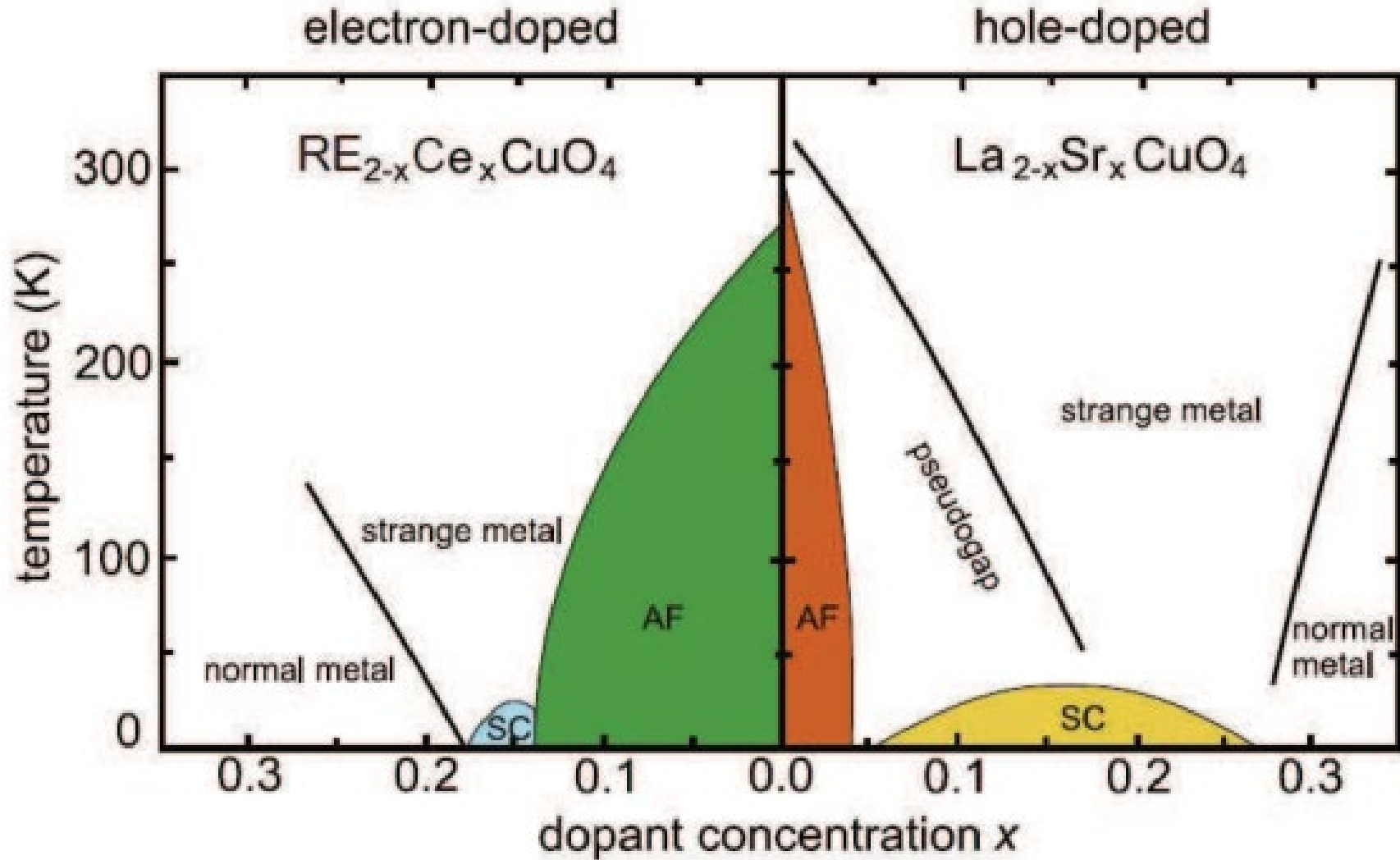


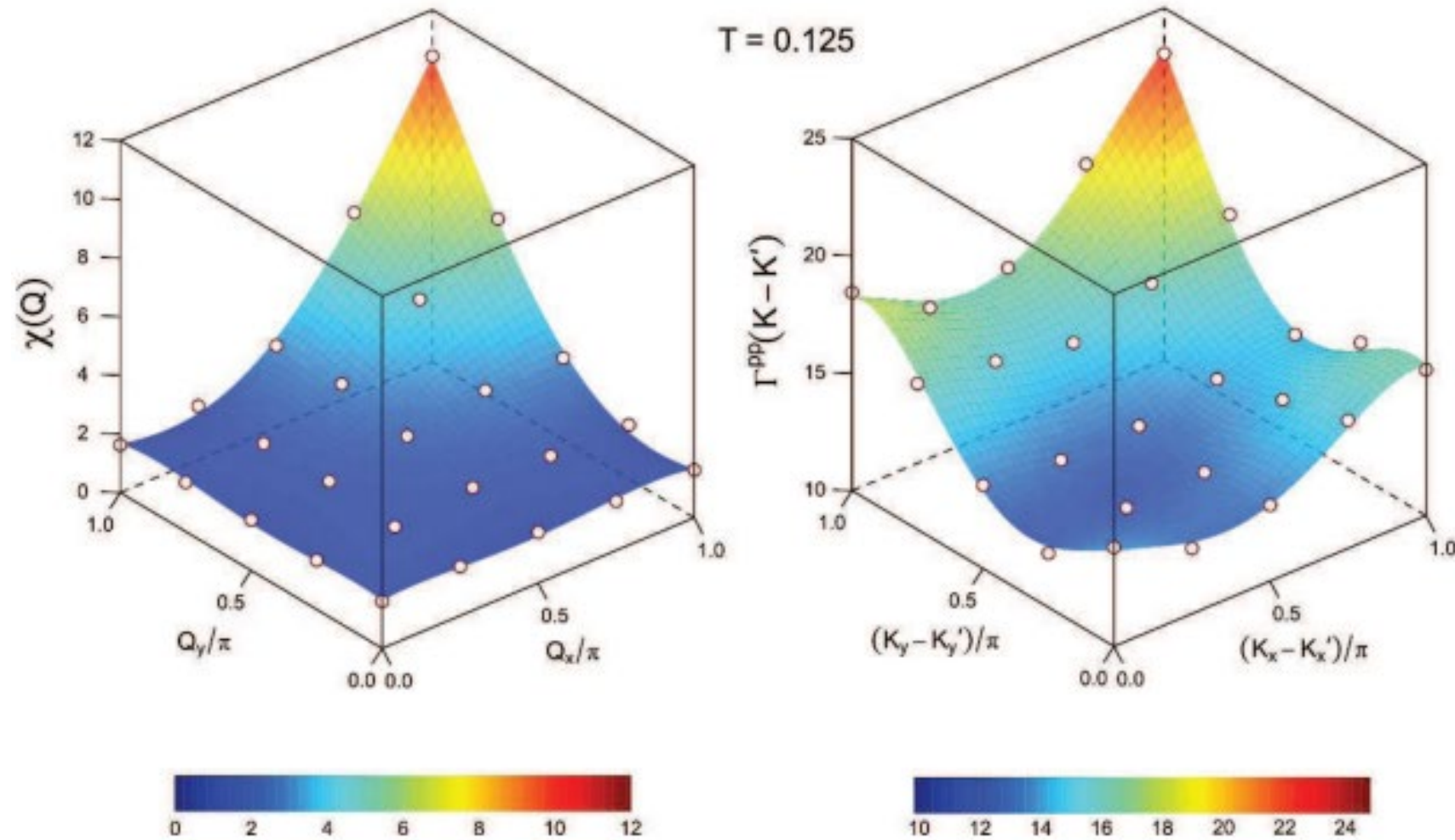
Cuprate Superconductor Crystal Structures

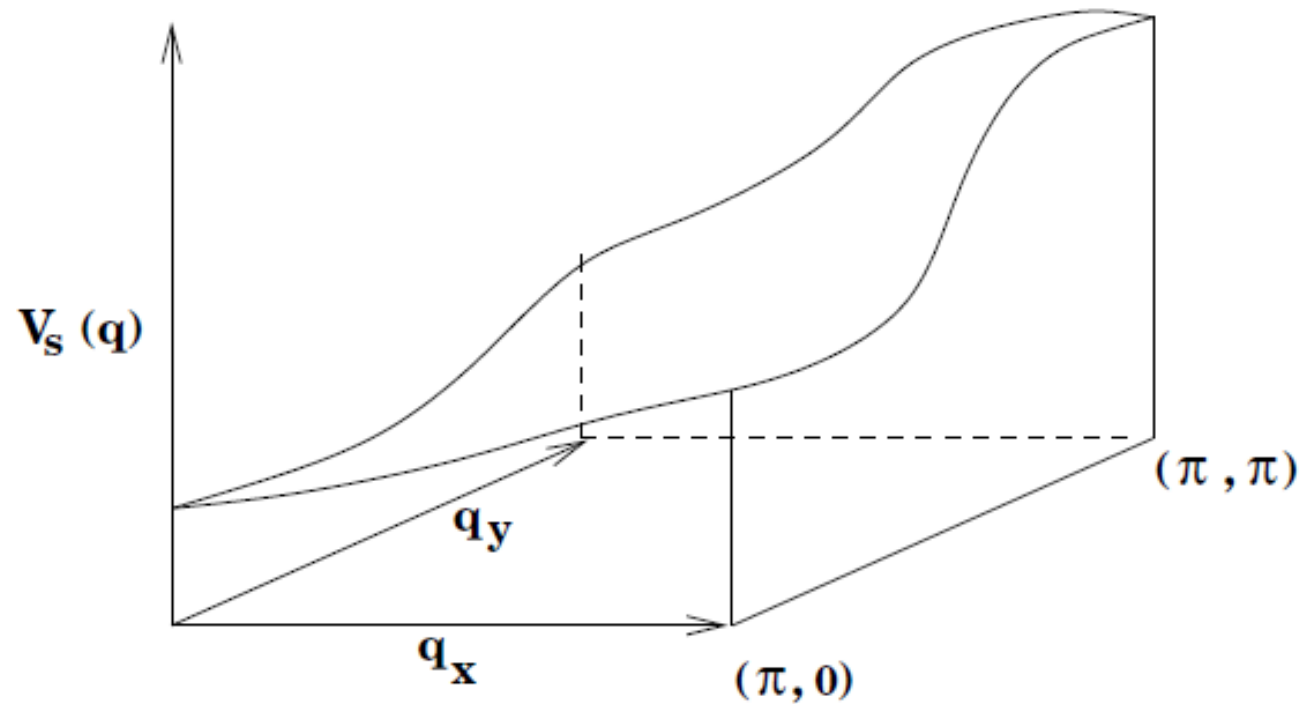


Cuprate Superconductor Phase Diagram



Cuprate Superconductor Spin Susceptibility and Pairing Interaction

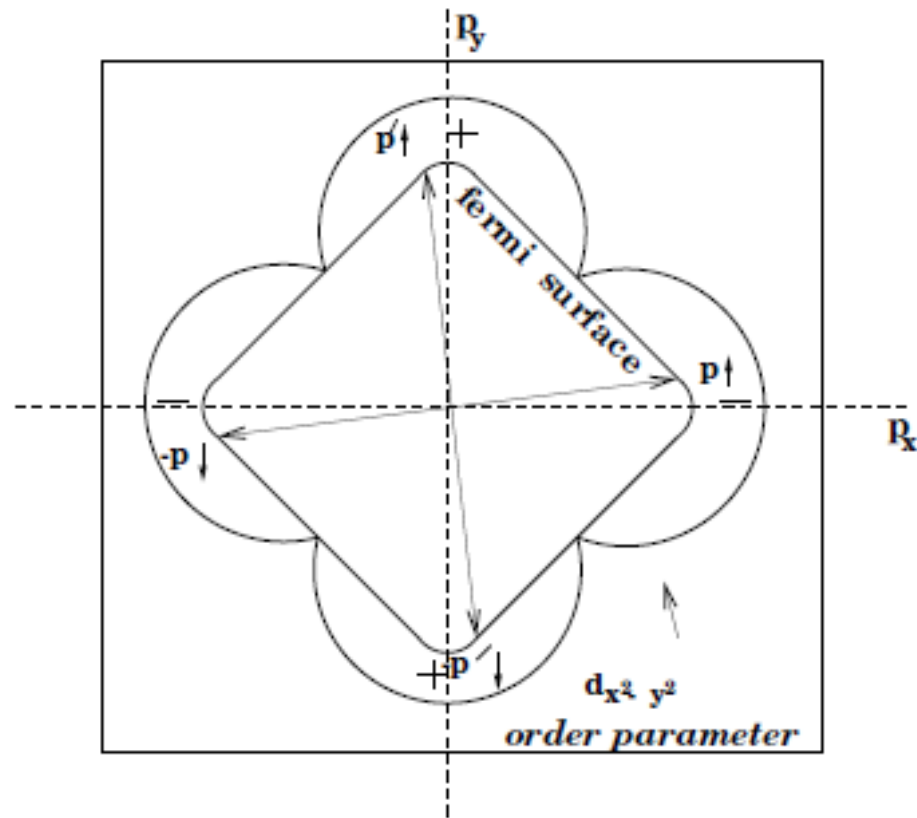




$$V_s(q, \omega) \cong \frac{3}{2} \frac{\bar{U}^2 \chi_0(q, \omega)}{1 - \bar{U} \chi_0(q, \omega)}$$

Fig. 4. Sketch of $V_s(q)$ versus q for a two-dimensional system with short-range antiferromagnetic spin fluctuations.

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$$\Delta_p = - \sum_{p'} \frac{V(p - p') \Delta_{p'}}{2E_{p'}}.$$

Fig. 5. Illustration showing how a *d*-wave gap can provide a solution of the BCS gap eq. (5) for a pairing interaction which increases at large momentum transfer like the type illustrated in Fig. 4.

<https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.cond-mat/9908287>

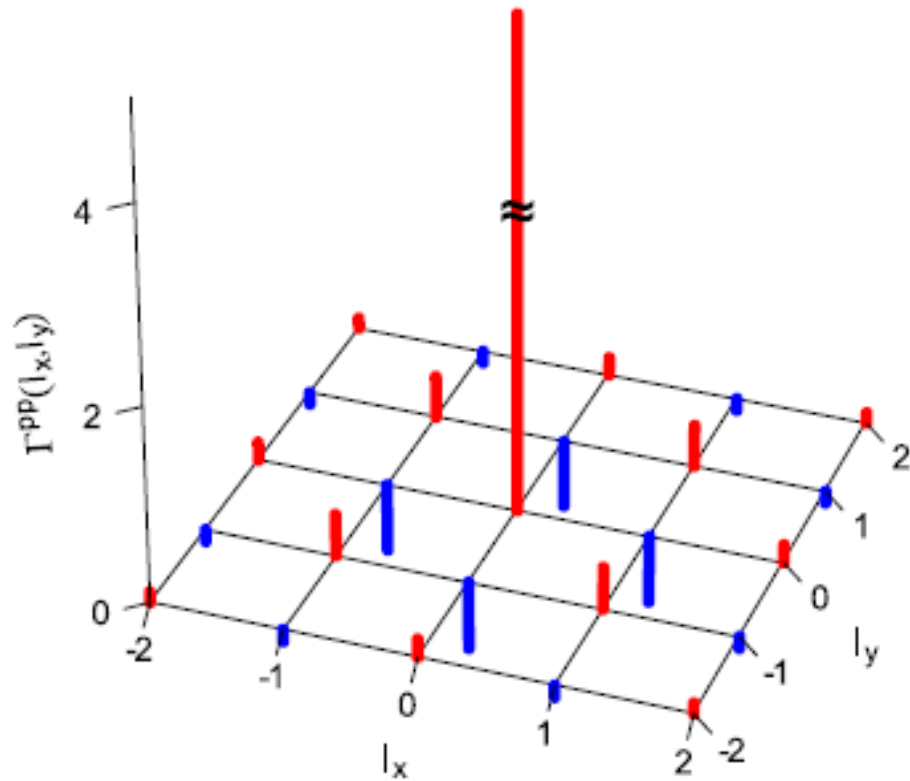


FIG. 19 (color online). The real space structure of the pairing interaction obtained from the Fourier transform Eq. (11) of $\Gamma^{PP}(k, k')$ at a temperature $T = 0.125t$ for $U = 4t$ and $\langle n \rangle = 0.85$. Here there is an attractive pairing interaction for a singlet formed between an electron at the origin and a near-neighbor site. The peak in Γ^{PP} shown in Fig. 18 leads to a pairing interaction which oscillates in space.

$$V_s(\ell) = \sum_q e^{i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{\ell}} V_s(q, \omega = 0)$$

Fig. 6. Fourier transform of the singlet-pairing interaction $V_s(q)$ of Fig. 4 arising from the short-range antiferromagnetic spin fluctuations on a square lattice. Here one member of the singlet pair is located at the origin and the other at a surrounding site ℓ . The potential is strongly repulsive for both electrons on the same site, as shown by the large positive bar at the origin. However, the potential is attractive on near-neighbor sites.

<https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.cond-mat/9908287>

Douglas J. Scalapino, "Superconductivity and Spin Fluctuations," *J Low Temp Phys* **117**, 179-188 (1999).