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Layer-specific hole concentrations in \( \text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2(\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x)\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_8+\delta \) as probed by XANES spectroscopy and coulometric redox analysis

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The high-\( T_c \) superconductive copper oxide, \( M_m\text{A}_2\text{Q}_{n-1}\text{Cu}_m\text{O}_{m+2+2n+\delta} \) or \( M - m2(n-1)n \), is believed to possess an antiferromagnetic insulating ground state related to its “undoped parent phase.” By increasing the \( \text{CuO}_2 \)-plane hole concentration the phase undergoes an insulator-metal transition and starts to show superconductivity with a transition temperature, \( T_c \), that strongly depends on the concentration of induced holes. In the multi-layered structure of an \( M - m2(n-1)n \) phase the superconductive \( Q_{n-1}\text{Cu}_m\text{O}_{2n} \) block containing the \( \text{CuO}_2 \), plane(s) is sandwiched with two AO layers and an \( M_m\text{O}_{m+\delta} \) “charge reservoir” block with a layer sequence of \( \text{AO-CuO}_2^+(Q-\text{CuO})_{n-1}\text{-AO-(MO}_1\text{O}_2\text{-m)} \). Among the variety of known \( M - m2(n-1)n \) phases \( (M = , \text{ e.g., Cu, Bi, Pb, Tl, Hg, Al, Ga, and B; } m = 0 \text{ to } 3; A = , \text{ e.g., Ba, Sr, and La;} \text{ Q = , \text{ e.g., Ca, a rare-earth element R; } n = 1 \text{ to } 9), \) only a limited number of phases, \( (\text{La},\text{Sr})_2\text{CuO}_4\text{-m} \) \((0201)\), \( \text{CuBa}_2\text{RCu}_2\text{O}_{4-\delta} \) \((\text{Cu}-1212)\), \( \text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2(R,\text{Ca})\text{Cu}_{4+\delta} \) \((\text{Bi}-2212)\) and \( (\text{TI},\text{Pb})_2\text{Sr}_2(R,\text{Ca})\text{Cu}_{2+\delta} \) \([(\text{TI},\text{Pb})-1212] \) allow us to experimentally observe the actual appearance of superconductivity adjacent to the insulator-metal boundary. This is because many of these phases are structurally rather weak to sustain doping within a sufficiently wide range. Another difficulty arises from the fact that no universal experimental tool to accurately probe the local \( \text{CuO}_2 \)-plane hole concentration in the multilayered copper-oxide superconductor has been realized yet. Thus, for instance, the threshold \( \text{CuO}_2 \)-plane hole concentration for the appearance of superconductivity has been established only for the simplest case, i.e., \( (\text{La},\text{Sr})_2\text{CuO}_4\text{-m} \), \( a=0.05 \text{ to } 0.06 \). Here we report the layer-specific hole concentrations in \( a=2, n=2 \) system, \( \text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2(\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x)\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_{8+\delta} \), within the whole \( \text{Ca}^\text{II}-\text{for}-\text{Y}^\text{III} \) substitution range, i.e., from an undoped insulating state \( (x = 0) \) to a slightly overdoped state \( (x = 1) \), as probed by two independent experimental techniques: x-ray absorption near-edge structure (XANES) spectroscopy and coulometric redox titration. The two techniques - a direct physical technique and an indirect but highly precise wet-chemical technique - are found to reveal highly consistent values for the actual \( \text{CuO}_2 \)-plane hole concentration.

Since for an \( M - m2(n-1)n \) phase with \( n=2 \) all the \( \text{CuO}_2 \) planes are equivalent, the \( \text{CuO}_2 \)-plane hole concentration, \( p(\text{Cu}^\text{II}) \), that is related to the nominal valence of copper, \( V(\text{Cu}) \), according to \( p(\text{Cu}^\text{II}) = V(\text{Cu}) - 2 \), can be calculated for these phases from the stoichiometry of the phase when both the exact oxygen content and the valences of the other metals than copper are accurately established. In the case of the Bi-2212 phase, the analytical difficulties arise...
from the fact that, besides copper, bismuth may also exhibit mixed valence states. Distinguishing the individual valences of Cu and Bi is possible by means of a wet-chemical redox analysis method based on the selective reduction of BiV (i.e., pentavalent Bi in the solid structure) from a selected atomic core level to the unoccupied electronic states near the Fermi level. The analysis can yield valence values with a high precision of ±0.01, but a critical question has remained to be addressed to the solution-based redox methods in general: how well are the solid-state characteristics, i.e., the fine-distribution of electrons that applies when the atoms are arranged into the crystal lattice, maintained upon dissolving the material? Here the importance of searching for different approaches and applying simultaneously various characterization methods is emphasized. XANES spectroscopy provides us with an ideal probe for the local concentration of holes as the x-ray absorption spectrum is determined by electronic transitions from a selected atomic core level to the unoccupied electronic states near the Fermi level.

For this study, a series of Bi₂Sr₂(Y₁₋ₓCaₓ)Cu₂O₆+δ samples with x = 0–1 was prepared by solid-state reaction from stoichiometric mixtures of high-purity powders of Bi₂O₃, SrCO₃, Y₂O₃, CaCO₃, and CuO. The mixed powders were first calcined in air at 770–830°C for 12 h and then sintered at 870–930°C for 42 h. Note that, the higher the Y content was, the higher synthesis temperature was required. The phase purity of the samples was checked by x-ray diffraction (XRD) measurements (Philips: PW 1830; Cu Kα radiation). The unit cell parameters were refined from the XRD data using a Rietveld refinement program, FULLPROF. The samples were further characterized for superconductivity properties by a SQUID (superconducting quantum interference device) magnetometer (Quantum Design: MPMS-5S). The Tc values were taken as onset temperatures of the diamagnetic signal from the χ vs T curves measured from room temperature down to 5 K in a field-cooling mode under a magnetic field of 10 Oe.

The accurate oxygen contents were determined by coulometric Cu⁺/Cu²⁺ redox titration. This experiment yields the total amount of high-valent copper and bismuth species, i.e., CuⅢ and BiV, and thus the oxygen content of the sample. Upon dissolving the sample in 1-M HCl containing a known amount of Cu⁺ ions both CuⅢ and BiV oxidize Cu⁺ to Cu²⁺ according to reactions

\[ \text{Cu}^{\text{III}} + \text{Cu}^+ \rightarrow 2\text{Cu}^{\text{II}} \quad (1) \]

and

\[ \text{Bi}^V + 2\text{Cu}^+ \rightarrow \text{Bi}^{\text{III}} + 2\text{Cu}^{\text{II}} \quad (2) \]

Once the reactions given by Eqs. (1) and (2) are completed the amount of remaining Cu⁺ ions is accurately analyzed through coulometric titration, i.e., anodic oxidation, as follows:

\[ \text{Cu}^+ (\text{excess}) \rightarrow \text{Cu}^{\text{II}} + e^- (\text{coulometry}) \quad (3) \]

From the amount of electrons produced in Eq. (3), the value of δ is calculated.

The value of Bi valence was determined with another redox experiment, i.e., Fe²⁺/Fe³⁺ coulometric titration. This experiment allows us to detect selectively the amount of BiV in the presence of CuⅢ. The sample is dissolved in 1-M HCl containing a known amount of Fe²⁺ ions. Pentavalent Bi reacts completely with Fe²⁺ ions according to:

\[ \text{Bi}^V + 2\text{Fe}^{\text{II}} \rightarrow \text{Bi}^{\text{III}} + 2\text{Fe}^{\text{III}} \quad (4) \]

The valence of Bi, V(Bi)_{\text{rat}}, is obtained by analyzing the amount of Fe²⁺ ions that did not participate in reaction given by Eq. (4) through anodic oxidation:

\[ \text{Fe}^{\text{II}} (\text{excess}) \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{\text{III}} + e^- (\text{coulometry}) \quad (5) \]

Note that for CuⅢ reaction with water, i.e.,

\[ 4\text{Cu}^{\text{III}} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 4\text{Cu}^{\text{II}} + \text{O}_2 + 4\text{H}^+ \quad (6) \]

is more preferable than that with Fe²⁺ ions, which prevents CuⅢ from interfering the determination of the valence of bismuth. The value of the Cu valence, V(Cu)_{\text{rat}}, can be calculated from the results of the oxygen content and Bi valence analyses, i.e., values of δ and V(Bi)_{\text{rat}}, taking into account the cation stoichiometry of the phase.

The both redox experiments, i.e., those described by Eqs. (1)–(3) and (4) and (5), were carried out at room temperature under a flowing argon atmosphere. The 1-M HCl cell solution was freed from dissolved oxygen by bubbling argon gas through it and the initial redox power of the cell was standardized by performing each time a pretitration with a small amount of the corresponding reducing agent. As sources of the Cu⁺ and Fe²⁺ ions, CuO and FeCl₂·4H₂O, respectively, were used. Before the actual analyses, blank titrations were carried out to check the Cu⁺ and Fe²⁺ contents of these reductants. Each redox experiment was repeated at the minimum of five times to reveal the oxygen content and valence values with a reproducibility of less than ±0.01. The coulometric titration of Cu⁺ ions [cf. Eq. (3)] was performed at a constant current of 5 mA until the potential of the AgCl/Ag indicator electrode reached 980 mV. The corresponding values in the case of the anodic oxidation of Fe²⁺ ions [cf. Eq. (5)] were 3 mA and 820 mV.

The x-ray absorption experiments were carried out on the 6-m High-Energy Spherical Grating Monochromator (HSGM) beam line at Synchrotron Radiation Research Center (SRRC) in Hsinchu, Taiwan. Both O K-edge and Cu L₂,3-edge XANES spectra were collected and the measurements were performed at room temperature. The powder samples were attached by conducting tape, and then put into an ultra high vacuum chamber (≈10⁻⁹ torr) in order to

\[ \text{Cu}^+ (\text{excess}) \rightarrow \text{Cu}^{\text{II}} + e^- (\text{coulometry}) \quad (3) \]
avoid surface contamination. The x-ray-fluorescence-yield spectra were recorded from the samples using a microchannel-plate (MCP) detector system consisting of a dual set of MCPs with an electrically isolated grid mounted in front of them. The grid was set to a voltage of 100 V, the front of the MCPs to −2000 V, and the rear to −200 V. The grid bias ensured that positive ions did not enter the detector, while the MCP bias ensured that no electrons were detected. The detector was located parallel to the sample surface at a distance of ~2 cm. Photons were incident at an angle of 45° in respect to the sample normal. The incident photon flux ($I_0$) was monitored simultaneously by a Ni mesh located after the exit slit of the monochromator. All the absorption measurements were normalized to $I_0$. The photon energies were calibrated with an accuracy of 0.1 eV using the O K-edge absorption peak at 530.1 eV and the Cu $L_3$ white line at 931.2 eV of a CuO reference. The monochromator resolution was set to ~0.22 and ~0.45 eV at the O K (1s) and Cu $L_{2,3}$ (2p) absorption edges, respectively. The x-ray-fluorescence-yield spectroscopy method applied is bulk-sensitive, the probing depth being 1000–5000 Å.

Judging from the x-ray-diffraction data, the synthesized Bi$_2$Sr$_2$(Y$_{1-x}$Ca$_x$)Cu$_2$O$_8+\delta$ samples are of single phase in the whole compositional range of $0 \leq x \leq 1$. From the wet-chemical redox analysis continuous decrease from 0.51 to 0.25 in the amount of excess oxygen, $\delta$, is revealed upon increasing Ca content, $x$, from 0 to 1, as shown in Fig. 1. The obtained values for $\delta$ are essentially identical to those (ranging from 0.51 to 0.23) previously reported for air-synthesized Bi$_2$Sr$_2$(Y$_{1-x}$Ca$_x$)Cu$_2$O$_8+\delta$ samples based on iodometric titration. As expected, with increasing $x$ the $c$-axis parameter of the unit cell increases, while both $a$- and $b$-axis parameters decrease (not shown). The expansion of the unit cell along the $c$ axis as $x$ increases is related to the fact that the ionic radius of Ca$^{II}$ is larger than that of Y$^{III}$. The contraction of the unit cell in the $a,b$-plane direction with increasing $x$ is due to an increase in the overall hole concentration, $p_{\text{tot}}$.

We calculate $p_{\text{tot}}$ for each sample from the known cation stoichiometry and the analyzed oxygen content as the amount of holes per half formula unit, i.e., the sum of the CuO$_2$-plane and BiO$_{1+x/2}$-layer hole concentrations. In Fig. 1, $p_{\text{tot}}$ is given against $x$. As the Ca$^{II}$-for-Y$^{III}$ substitution proceeds, $p_{\text{tot}}$ increases monotonically even though $\delta$ decreases. From Fig. 1, with increasing $p_{\text{tot}}$ the hole concentration of the CuO$_2$ plane, $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{tot}}$, calculated from $V(\text{Cu})_{\text{tot}}$ as $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{tot}} = V(\text{Cu})_{\text{tot}} - 2$, increases from 0.02 to 0.12 when $x$ ranges from 0 to 1 in Bi$_2$Sr$_2$(Y$_{1-x}$Ca$_x$)Cu$_2$O$_{8+\delta}$ samples. Within the whole substitution range, the value of $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{tot}}$ is essentially lower than that of $p_{\text{tot}}$, owing to the fact that upon oxidizing the phase some part of holes goes into the Bi$_2$O$_2+\delta$ charge-reservoir block. The value of the concentration of holes in one BiO$_{1+\delta/2}$ layer given by $p(\text{BiO}_{1+\delta/2})_{\text{tot}} = V(\text{Bi})_{\text{tot}} - 3$ increases with increasing $x$ from 0.00 to 0.13, despite the fact that the amount of excess oxygen, $\delta$, in the Bi$_2$O$_2+\delta$ block decreases (Fig. 1).

The increase in the CuO$_2$-plane hole concentration with Ca substitution is clearly revealed from the O K-edge XANES data. Figure 2 displays the O K-edge XANES spectra obtained for the samples in the energy range of 525–555 eV. With increasing $x$, a pre-edge peak develops around 528.3 eV. This peak was previously ascribed to holes in the singlet band formed on $p$-type doping of the CuO$_2$ plane in Bi-2212, i.e., transition from $3d^9L$ to $01s3d^9$ ($L$ denotes a hole in an $O2p_{xy}$ orbital). A similar feature has been
within the CuO$_2$ plane increases. At the same time, the den-
level moves to a lower energy when the hole concentration
with increasing intensity. This demonstrates that the Fermi
absorption energy of the $528.3\text{-eV peak}$ slightly decreases
the same for the magnitude of the increase in the spectral weight is roughly
increase in the valence value of bismuth. From Fig. 3, the
Ca substitution level may be considered as an indication of
in the energy range of 535–555 eV, and then multiplied by
K-edge spectral features are analyzed by fitting Gaussian
p$_x$ orbital, i.e., being due to Cu$^{III}$. With increas-
ing $x$, both the absorption peaks become more asymmetric, as
the 2$p$ hole concentration on the oxygen site increases leading to an increase in the intensity of the high-energy should-
ers. For each sample, the spectrum is analyzed by fit-
ing the L$_3$ peak (that is more intense than the L$_2$ peak) and
its shoulder with Gaussian functions. The integrated intensity of
the shoulder $[I(\text{Cu}^{III})]$ is normalized against the total
spectral weight in the L$_3$ area below 935 eV, i.e., the sum of
integrated intensity of the main peak $[I(\text{Cu}^{II})]$ and that of the
shoulder itself. The normalized intensity of the shoulder, i.e.,
$I(\text{Cu}^{III})/\left[I(\text{Cu}^{III})+I(\text{Cu}^{II})\right]$, gives the ratio of the amount of
Cu$^{III}$ to the total amount of Cu$^{II}$ and Cu$^{III}$, thus being nothing
but a direct estimation for the hole concentration of the CuO$_2$
plane, $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{XAS}}$. In Fig. 5, the thus obtained
$p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{XAS}}$ values are plotted against $x$, together with the
CuO$_2$-plane hole concentration values estimated based on the

![Image 1](https://example.com/image1)

**FIG. 3.** Integrated intensities of the pre-edge peaks in the O K-edge XANES spectra at $\sim 528.3$, $\sim 529.5$ and $\sim 530.5$ eV, i.e. $I_{528.3}$, $I_{529.5}$ and $I_{530.5}$, with respect to the Ca-substitution level $x$, for the Bi$_2$Sr$_2$(Y$_{1-x}$Ca$_x$)$_2$Cu$_3$O$_{6+\delta}$ samples. The changes of $I_{528.3}$ and $I_{530.5}$, respectively, are parallel to $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{XAS}}$ and $p(\text{BiO}_2)_{\text{XAS}}$ given in Fig. 1.

![Image 2](https://example.com/image2)

**FIG. 4.** Cu $L_{2,3}$-edge XANES spectra for the Bi$_2$Sr$_2$(Y$_{1-x}$Ca$_x$)$_2$Cu$_3$O$_{6+\delta}$ samples in the energy range of 925–955 eV. The peak at $\sim 932$ eV and the shoulder at $\sim 933$ eV correspond to Cu$^{II}$ and Cu$^{III}$ (i.e., the hole state in the CuO$_2$ plane), respectively.

energy range of 925–955 eV are shown in Fig. 4. For the
$x=1.0$ sample, the spectrum exhibits two narrow peaks cen-
tered at $\sim 931.2$ and $\sim 951.2$ eV. These peaks are due to
divalent copper states, i.e., transitions from the Cu(2$p_{3/2,1/2}$)$_3$$d^9$–$O2p^6$ ground-state configuration into the
dual transition from Cu(2$p_{3/2,1/2}$)$_{3d^{10}}$–$O2p^6$ excited state, where $2(p_{3/2,1/2})^{-1}$
denotes a $2p_{3/2}$ or $2p_{1/2}$ hole. Oxidation of copper beyond
the divalent state is seen as shoulders on the high-energy side
of these peaks. Such shoulders, first observed for fully-
oxygenated CuBa$_2$YCuO$_{6+\delta}$ and later for various Bi-2212
samples, are interpreted as transitions from the
Cu(2$p_{3/2,1/2}$)$_{3d^{10}}$–$L^2$ excited state into the
Cu(2$p_{3/2,1/2}$)$_{3d^{10}}$–$L^2$ excited state, where $L$ denotes a ligand
hole in the O2$p$ orbital, i.e., being due to Cu$^{III}$. With increas-
ing $x$, both the absorption peaks become more asymmetric, as
the 2$p$ hole concentration on the oxygen site increases leading to an increase in the intensity of the high-energy shoulders. For each sample, the spectrum is analyzed by fit-
ing the L$_3$ peak (that is more intense than the L$_2$ peak) and
its shoulder with Gaussian functions. The integrated intensity of
the shoulder $[I(\text{Cu}^{III})]$ is normalized against the total
spectral weight in the L$_3$ area below 935 eV, i.e., the sum of
integrated intensity of the main peak $[I(\text{Cu}^{II})]$ and that of the
shoulder itself. The normalized intensity of the shoulder, i.e.,
$I(\text{Cu}^{III})/\left[I(\text{Cu}^{III})+I(\text{Cu}^{II})\right]$, gives the ratio of the amount of
Cu$^{III}$ to the total amount of Cu$^{II}$ and Cu$^{III}$, thus being nothing
but a direct estimation for the hole concentration of the CuO$_2$
plane, $p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{XAS}}$. In Fig. 5, the thus obtained
$p(\text{CuO}_2)_{\text{XAS}}$ values are plotted against $x$, together with the
CuO$_2$-plane hole concentration values estimated based on the

![Image 3](https://example.com/image3)
CuO$_2$-plane hole concentration, $p$(CuO$_2$)$_{XAS}$, as calculated from the fitted Cu L$_3$-edge XANES data with respect to the Ca-substitution level $x$, for the Bi$_2$Sr$_2$(Y$_{1-x}$Ca$_x$)$_4$Cu$_{2}$O$_{8+\delta}$ samples. Note that $p$(CuO$_2$)$_{XAS}$ are in good agreement with $p$(CuO$_2$)$_{tit}$ (given in Fig. 1) within the experimental error limits. Also note that both $p$(CuO$_2$)$_{XAS}$ and $p$(CuO$_2$)$_{tit}$ are always lower than $p_{tot}$.

coulometric redox analysis. Also given are the values of $p_{tot}$ for reference. As $x$ increases from 0 to 1, $p$(CuO$_2$)$_{XAS}$ increases from 0.04 to 0.15. The value of 0.15 obtained for the $x=1$ sample (Bi$_2$Sr$_2$CaCu$_2$O$_{8.52}$) is exactly the same as previously reported for similar samples based on Cu L$_3$-edge XANES analysis. For the whole sample series, the $p$(CuO$_2$)$_{XAS}$ values ranging from 0.04 to 0.15 are also in good agreement with those of $p$(CuO$_2$)$_{tit}$ ranging from 0.02 to 0.12, within the error limits estimated for the two analysis techniques, i.e., $\pm 0.01$ for $p$(CuO$_2$)$_{tit}$ and $\pm 0.02$ for $p$(CuO$_2$)$_{XAS}$. Moreover, both the analyses clearly reveal that the actual $p$(CuO$_2$) values are essentially lower than the $p_{tot}$'s.

In Fig. 6, the relationship between the value of $T_c$ and the CuO$_2$-plane hole concentration, $p$(CuO$_2$)$_{XAS}$, is shown. Superconductivity appears in the Bi$_2$Sr$_2$(Y$_{1-x}$Ca$_x$)$_2$Cu$_2$O$_{8+\delta}$ system at $x=0.4$--0.5 with increasing Ca content. From Fig. 6, the threshold CuO$_2$-plane hole concentration for the appearance of superconductivity can be established at 0.06$\pm 0.01$. With increasing Ca$^{II}$-for-$Y^{III}$ substitution level, $T_c$ increases up to $x=0.8$ such that the maximum $T_c$ of $\sim 90$ K is observed at $p$(CuO$_2$)$_{XAS}$=0.12. The $x=1$ sample with $p$(CuO$_2$)$_{XAS}=$0.14 is considered to be already slightly overdoped. In terms of the appearance of superconductivity the present threshold $p$(CuO$_2$)$_{XAS}$ value of $\sim 0.06$ coincides with that established for the (La,Sr)$_2$CuO$_4$$_{\pm \delta}$ system. On the other hand, the $p$(CuO$_2$)$_{XAS}$=0.12 revealed for the Bi$_2$Sr$_2$(Y$_{0.2}$Ca$_{0.8}$)$_2$Cu$_2$O$_{8.30}$ sample with the highest $T_c$ is somewhat low if one expects a value close to 0.16. Here we would like to note, however, that $p$(CuO$_2$)$_{opt}$ being at $\sim 0.16$ has been experimentally established only for (La,Sr)$_2$CuO$_4$$_{\pm \delta}$. The Hg-based single-CuO$_2$-plane copper oxide, HgBa$_2$CuO$_{4+\delta}$, is another phase for which determination of the actual CuO$_2$-plane hole concentration should be straightforward. Nevertheless, no direct evidence pointing out at $p$(CuO$_2$)$_{opt}$ being at 0.16 has been presented. For an optimally doped HgBa$_2$CuO$_{4+\delta}$ sample, a value of 0.18 was revealed based on O K-edge XANES analysis. Estimations based on the amount of excess oxygen in HgBa$_2$CuO$_{4+\delta}$ typically result in even higher $p$(CuO$_2$)$_{opt}$ values if integer valence values of II and $-II$, respectively, are assumed for Hg and O atoms in the HgO$_2$ charge reservoir. For optimally doped HgBa$_2$YCu$_2$O$_{7-\delta}$ O K-edge XANES data revealed a CuO$_2$-plane hole concentration of 0.20, while quantitative analysis of reflection intensities of convergent-beam electron diffraction data ended up to a value of 0.25. For the three-CuO$_2$-plane phases the question on the optimum CuO$_2$-plane hole concentration is rather complicated and far from understood yet. Against this discussion the present result of the $p$(CuO$_2$)$_{opt}$ value being at $\sim 0.12$ in the Bi$_2$Sr$_2$(Y$_{1-x}$Ca$_x$)$_2$Cu$_2$O$_{8+\delta}$ system suggests that the precise mechanism behind the $T_c$ degradation in the so-called overdoped region may not be totally equivalent among the various high-$T_c$ superconductive systems.

In conclusion, utilizing two independent analytical techniques, i.e., XANES spectroscopy and wet-chemical redox analysis, we have here unambiguously revealed that for Bi$_2$Sr$_2$(Y$_{1-x}$Ca$_x$)$_2$Cu$_2$O$_{8+\delta}$ samples sintered in air not only the oxygen content and the valence of Cu (CuO$_2$-plane hole...
concentration) but also the valence of Bi (charge-reservoir hole concentration) change gradually as the Ca$^{II}$-for-Y$^{III}$ substitution proceeds. Moreover, excellent quantitative agreements have been demonstrated in the magnitude of the valence values estimated through the two techniques.

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