

New Superconductivity Dome in $\text{LaFeAsO}_{1-x}\text{F}_x$ Accompanied by Structural Transition *

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High-temperature superconductivity is often found in the vicinity of antiferromagnetism. This is also true in $\text{LaFeAsO}_{1-x}\text{F}_x$ ($x \leq 0.2$) and many other iron-based superconductors, which leads to proposals that superconductivity is mediated by fluctuations associated with the nearby magnetism. Here we report the discovery of a new superconductivity dome without low-energy magnetic fluctuations in $\text{LaFeAsO}_{1-x}\text{F}_x$ with $0.25 \leq x \leq 0.75$, where the maximal critical temperature T_c at $x_{\text{opt}} = 0.5-0.55$ is even higher than that at $x \leq 0.2$. By nuclear magnetic resonance and transmission electron microscopy, we show that a $C4$ rotation symmetry-breaking structural transition takes place for $x > 0.5$ above T_c . Our results point to a new paradigm of high temperature superconductivity.

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In conventional superconductors, the glue binding two electrons to form an electron pair (Cooper pair) is phonon, the quantization of lattice vibrations. In copper-oxide high temperature superconductors or heavy-fermion compounds, superconductivity emerges in the vicinity of antiferromagnetism, therefore many researchers believe that magnetic interactions (fluctuations) associated with the closely magnetically-ordered phase mediate the electron pairing.^[1,2] Iron pnictides are a new class of high temperature superconductors.^[3,4] Carrier-doping by element substitution^[3,5-7] or oxygen defect^[8] suppress the magnetic order and superconductivity appears. In the carrier-concentration range where superconductivity emerges, strong low-energy magnetic (spin) fluctuations survive.^[9-11] This naturally leads to many proposals that superconductivity in the iron pnictides is also due to spin fluctuations associated with the nearby magnetic phase.^[12-14]

The prototype iron-pnictide LaFeAsO becomes superconducting when the magnetic order is suppressed upon replacing a part of oxygen (O) by fluorine (F). The superconducting transition temperature T_c forms a dome shape as a function of F-content, with the highest $T_c = 27$ K at $x = 0.06$, where strong low-energy spin fluctuations were found by nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) measurements;^[10] the F-content could not exceed 0.2.^[3,10,15] The high-pressure synthesis technique has proved to be powerful in making high F-concentration compounds,^[4] and the F-content was able to reach $x = 0.6$ by this technique.^[16] Recently, it was reported that, with the high-pressure synthesis technique, hydrogen can also be doped to

a high rate of $x = 0.53$.^[17] In this work, we succeeded in synthesizing a series of high-doping samples of $\text{LaFeAsO}_{1-x}\text{F}_x$ with $0.25 \leq x \leq 0.75$ by the high-pressure synthesis technique. The value of T_c forms a new dome shape peaked at $x_{\text{opt}} = 0.5-0.55$ with a maximal $T_c = 30$ K below which diamagnetism appears (the electrical resistivity starts to drop at $T_c^p \sim 40$ K). The physical properties are completely different from the first dome. Over the entire new dome, there is no indication of low-energy magnetic fluctuations as evidenced by the spin-lattice relaxation rate ($1/T_1$) divided by temperature T , $1/T_1T$. Instead, above the dome and for $x > 0.5$, we find a new type of phase transition below which a four-fold symmetry ($C4$ rotation symmetry) is broken.

The polycrystalline samples of $\text{LaFeAsO}_{1-x}\text{F}_x$ (with nominal fluorine content $x = 0.25, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.55, 0.6, 0.65, 0.7$ and 0.75) were prepared by the high pressure synthesis method. In the first step, the precursor LaAs powder was obtained by reacting La pieces (99.5%) and As powders (99.999%). In the second step, the starting materials LaAs, Fe (99.9%), Fe_2O_3 (99.9%) and FeF_2 (99.9%) were mixed together according to the nominal ratio and sintered in a six-anvil high-pressure synthesis apparatus under a pressure of 6 GPa at 1250°C for 2-4 h. After sintering, the sample was quickly quenched to room temperature and then the pressure was released. This rapid quenching process was not used in the previous works,^[4,16] while it is important to keep the metastable phase which cannot be formed at ambient pressure.

Powder x-ray diffraction (XRD) with Cu $K\alpha$ radi-

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ation was performed at room temperature to characterize the phase and structural parameters. The temperature dependence of resistivity was measured by a standard four-probe method. The value of T_c was determined by both dc susceptibility using a superconducting quantum interference device (Quantum Design) and ac susceptibility using an *in situ* NMR coil. For NMR measurements, the samples were crushed into fine powders with each grain's diameter less than 50 μm . The samples were then put in the magnetic field of 12 T at room temperature. Mechanical vibration was added to the sample so that the *a*-axis of the grains are aligned parallel to the magnetic field direction. The nucleus ^{75}As has a nuclear spin $I = 3/2$ and the nuclear gyromagnetic ratio $\gamma = 7.2919 \text{ MHz/T}$. The NMR spectra were obtained by scanning the rf frequency and integrating the spin echo at a fixed magnetic field H_0 . The spin-lattice relaxation time T_1 was determined by using the saturation-recovery method. The nuclear magnetization M can be fitted to $1 - M(t)/M(\infty) = 0.1 \exp(-t/T_1) + 0.9 \exp(-6t/T_1)$ expected for the central transition peak, where $M(t)$ is the nuclear magnetization at time t after the single saturation pulse.^[18] For TEM observations, a JEOL 2100 F TEM equipped with cooling (below $T = 300 \text{ K}$) or heating sample holders (above $T = 300 \text{ K}$) was used for investigating the structural properties of these materials.

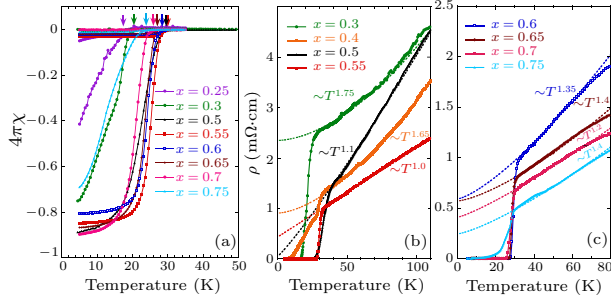


Fig. 1. The electrical resistivity and dc susceptibility of $\text{LaFeAsO}_{1-x}\text{F}_x$. (a) The dc susceptibility data measured with an applied magnetic field of 10 Oe. The arrows indicate the on-set temperature of the diamagnetism for each sample, which is defined as T_c . (b) and (c) The low temperature electrical resistivity. The dashed lines are the fittings to $\rho(T) = \rho_0 + AT^n$ over the temperature range shown.

Figure 1(a) shows the dc susceptibility data. The value of T_c is defined as the onset of the diamagnetism in this work, which reaches the highest value of 30 K at $x = 0.55$. The superconducting volume fractions of these samples, as shown in Fig. 1(a), indicate the bulk nature of the superconductivity, which was further ensured by a clear decrease of ^{75}As spin-lattice relaxation rate below T_c (see below). Figures 1(b) and 1(c) show the temperature dependence of the electrical resistivity ρ for $\text{LaFeAsO}_{1-x}\text{F}_x$ ($0.3 \leq x \leq 0.75$). In the literature, superconducting critical temperature was often defined as the temperature below which ρ starts to drop. In such a definition, the high-

est critical temperature is realized at $x = 0.5$ with $T_c^0 \sim 40 \text{ K}$. The resistivity data can be fitted by the equation $\rho = \rho_0 + AT^n$ (data over the whole temperature range, see Ref. [19]). For a conventional metal described by the Landau Fermi liquid theory, the exponent $n = 2$ is expected. However, we find $n < 2$ for all F-concentrations, which is suggestive of non-Fermi liquid behavior. Most remarkably, a T -linear behavior ($n = 1$) is observed for $x = 0.5$ over the range of $60 \text{ K} < T < 110 \text{ K}$, and for $x = 0.55$ over the range of $33 \text{ K} < T < 140 \text{ K}$. The evolution with fluorine content x of the exponent n , which was obtained by a sliding power law, and T_c are shown in Fig. 2. Note that neither F-doping nor oxygen-deficiency was able to go beyond $x = 0.2$ in the past, and the superconductivity in the high-doping region is unprecedented.

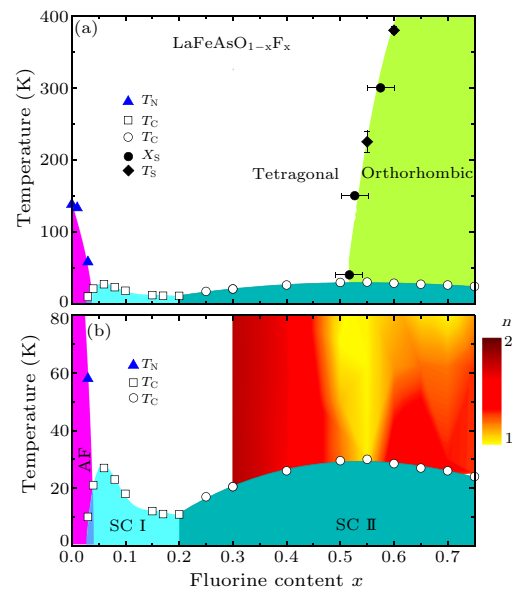


Fig. 2. The obtained phase diagram of $\text{LaFeAsO}_{1-x}\text{F}_x$. AF denotes the antiferromagnetically ordered phase, SC I and SC II denote the superconducting phases obtained by conventional solid-state and high-pressure synthesis methods, respectively. (a) Doping dependence of the magnetic (T_N), superconducting (T_c) and structural transition temperatures (T_s). The values of T_N and T_c in SC I are taken from Ref. [10]. The values of T_s for $x = 0.55$ and 0.6 were obtained from NMR and TEM measurements, respectively. Here x_s is the critical F-concentration at which the structure transition takes place. (b) The evolution of the exponent n obtained by fitting the electrical resistivity to a relation $\rho(T) = \rho_0 + AT^n$.

The crystal symmetry transition is probed by measuring a change in the electric field gradient (EFG) tensors, $V_{\alpha\alpha} = \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial \alpha^2}$ ($\alpha = x, y, z$), at the ^{75}As and ^{139}La sites, where V is the electrical potential. The EFG is related to the observables called nuclear quadrupole resonance (NQR) frequency tensors $\nu_\alpha = \frac{eQ}{4I(2I-1)} V_{\alpha\alpha}$, where I is the nuclear spin and Q is the nuclear quadrupole moment. Let us use the following EFG asymmetry parameter to describe the

in-plane anisotropy

$$\eta = \frac{\nu_x - \nu_y}{\nu_x + \nu_y}. \quad (1)$$

When the four-fold symmetry exists in the ab -plane, $V_{xx} = V_{yy}$ so that $\eta = 0$. When the four-fold symmetry is broken, then V_{xx} and V_{yy} are not identical so that η becomes finite. By ^{75}As NMR and ^{139}La nuclear quadrupole resonance (NQR), we find that η changes from 0 to a finite value below the structural transition temperature $T_s = 40\text{--}380\text{ K}$ for compounds with $x > 0.5$. Figure 2(a) shows the phase diagram that depicts the new superconductivity dome and the symmetry-breaking structural phase transition boundary.

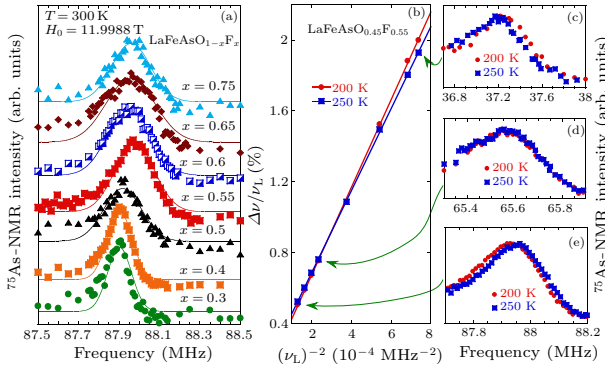


Fig. 3. ^{75}As NMR spectroscopy and the procedure to obtain the quantity $\nu_c \sqrt{1 + \frac{\eta^2}{9}}$. (a) ^{75}As NMR central transition peak with $H_0 \parallel ab$ -plane for the magnetically oriented powder. The peak corresponds to the central transition (the $m = -1/2 \leftrightarrow 1/2$ transition). (b) An example of the plot of $\Delta\nu/\nu_L$ against ν_L^{-2} for different H_0 .

The quantities K and $\nu_c^2(1 + \frac{\eta^2}{9})$ are obtained through the intersection with the vertical axis and the slope of the $\Delta\nu/\nu_L$ versus ν_L^{-2} line, respectively. (c)–(e) Demonstration of the NMR spectra at $T = 200\text{ K}$ and 250 K for three representative fields $H_0 = 4.9983\text{ T}$, 8.9232 T and 11.9988 T .

In the following we elaborate how the $C4$ symmetry-breaking structural phase transition is identified. Taking advantage of the fact that the magnetic susceptibility in the ab -plane is larger than that along the c -axis,^[20] we obtain the ^{75}As NMR spectra corresponding to $H_0 \parallel a(b)$ -axis. Figure 3(a) shows the ^{75}As NMR spectra of the magnetically aligned grains under an applied magnetic field $H_0 = 11.9988\text{ T}$. The total nuclear spin Hamiltonian is written as $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_Z + \mathcal{H}_Q$, where $\mathcal{H}_Z = H_0(1 + K)$ is the Zeeman interaction with K being the Knight shift due to hyperfine interaction, and $\mathcal{H}_Q = \frac{eV_{zz}Q}{4I(2I-1)}((3I_z^2 - I^2) + \frac{1}{2}\eta(I_+^2 + I_-^2))$ is due to the nuclear quadrupole interaction. The sizable \mathcal{H}_Q for ^{75}As ($I=3/2$) has a significant perturbation effect on the $m=1/2 \leftrightarrow -1/2$ transition (central transition), leading to a shift of this transition line. When a magnetic field is applied along the principal axis, that is, z , the resonance frequency shift is

given as^[21]

$$\Delta\nu = \nu_{\text{res}} - \nu_L = K\gamma_N H_0 + \frac{(\nu_x - \nu_y)^2}{12(1 + K)\nu_L}, \quad (2)$$

where $\nu_L = \gamma_N H_0$ is the Larmor frequency, and ν_{res} is the observed resonance frequency. In undoped LaFeAsO at high temperature, the principal axes x, y, z coincide with the crystal $a-, b-, c$ -axis.^[22]

When a four-fold symmetry is broken so that η is nonzero, the second term of the above equation becomes $\frac{3\nu_c^2}{16(1+K)\nu_L}(1 - \frac{2}{3}\eta + \frac{\eta^2}{9})$ for $H_0 \parallel a$ -axis, and it becomes $\frac{3\nu_c^2}{16(1+K)\nu_L}(1 + \frac{2}{3}\eta + \frac{\eta^2}{9})$ for $H_0 \parallel b$ -axis. Therefore, for a twinned single crystal or a magnetically-aligned powder sample, the averaged resonance frequency shift can be written as

$$\frac{3\nu_c^2}{16(1 + K)\nu_L} \left(1 + \frac{\eta^2}{9}\right). \quad (3)$$

The quantity $\nu_c \sqrt{1 + \frac{\eta^2}{9}}$ was obtained from the slope of the plot $\Delta\nu/\nu_L$ against ν_L^{-2} according to Eqs. (2) and (3). Figures 3(b)–3(e) show an example of such a procedure for the compound of $x = 0.55$.

Figure 4(a) shows the F-concentration dependence of the obtained $\nu_c \sqrt{1 + \frac{\eta^2}{9}}$ at three representative temperatures. For all cases, $\nu_c \sqrt{1 + \frac{\eta^2}{9}}$ changes progressively as F-content increases, while it shows a crossover at a certain F-concentration x_s that is temperature dependent. This result, together with the fact that the lattice constant obtained by XRD also changes continuously as x increases^[19], ensures that the doping does increase with x . Figure 4(b) shows the temperature dependence of $\nu_c \sqrt{1 + \frac{\eta^2}{9}}$ for $x = 0.3, 0.5$ and 0.55 . For the $x = 0.3$ and 0.5 compounds, this quantity is independent of temperature. By contrast, for $x = 0.55$, there is a clear transition taking place at a temperature between 250 and 200 K. The middle point of the transitions is defined as T_s . The values of x_s and T_s are plotted in Fig. 2(a). For $x \geq 0.6$, the above quantity is T -independent again below room temperature.^[19] Since it has been established that ν_c increases linearly with doping^[10] and decreases smoothly with temperature,^[19] the present results indicate that η undergoes an abrupt increase when crossing x_s or T_s . It is worth pointing out that the T_s line extrapolates to absolute zero at $x \sim 0.5$, where the temperature dependence of the electrical resistivity shows a critical behavior of $\rho - \rho_0 \propto T$.

The abrupt change of η crossing x_s is further corroborated by the measurements at the La site. Figure 4(c) shows the ^{139}La ($I = 7/2$) NQR transition lines for $x = 0.3$ and 0.55 . As seen in the inset of Fig. 4(c), the three transition lines are equally separated when $\eta = 0$. For finite η , however, the three lines are not equally separated; in particular, the lowest ($m = \pm 1/2 \leftrightarrow \pm 3/2$) transition line largely shifts

to a higher frequency as η increases. Such a difference is exactly found between the $x = 0.3$ and $x = 0.55$ compounds. Our results reveal that $\eta = 0$ for $x = 0.3$ while $\eta = 0.21$ for $x = 0.55$. Thus above the new dome, there is a structural phase transition from a four-fold symmetry at high temperature to a lower symmetry at low temperature.

Furthermore, we have directly confirmed the structural transition by transmission electron microscope (TEM). Figure 5(a) shows the [001] zone-axis electron diffraction patterns for $\text{LaFeAsO}_{0.45}\text{F}_{0.55}$ taken

at $T = 300$ K, which indicates that the crystal structure is tetragonal with the space group of $P4/nmm$. At $T = 100$ K, however, additional spots appear at (100) positions, as seen in Fig. 5(b). These features indicate unambiguously that the symmetry is lowered at low temperature. Furthermore, domain structures appear at low temperature as shown in Fig. 5(e), which are absent at $T = 300$ K. These structures are due to twinning domains energetically preferred by structural relaxation following the phase transition.

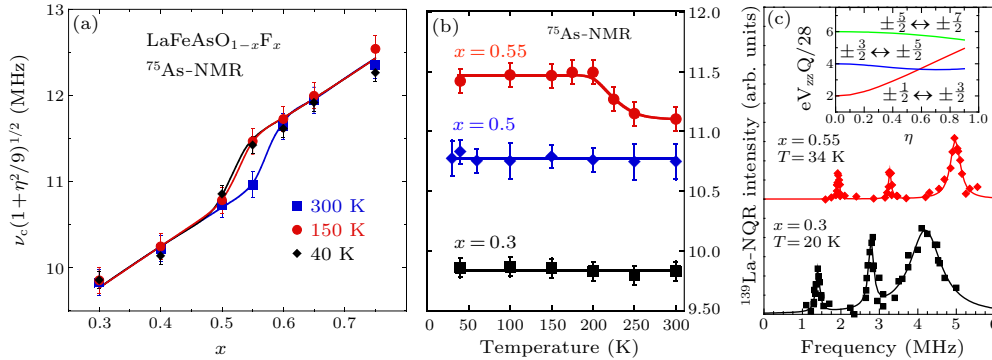


Fig. 4. Evidence for structural phase transition from electric field gradient tensors obtained by NMR and NQR. (a) The quantity $\nu_c\sqrt{1+\eta^2/9}$ plotted against fluorine content x at $T = 300, 150$ and 40 K. (b) The value of $\nu_c\sqrt{1+\eta^2/9}$ as a function of temperature for $x = 0.3, 0.5$ and 0.55 . The solid curves indicate the variation trend of the quantities. (c) The three ^{139}La -NQR lines for $x = 0.3$ are equally spaced, indicating $\eta = 0$, while those for $x = 0.55$ are not, indicating a finite η . The inset shows the evolution of the three transition frequencies with increasing η .

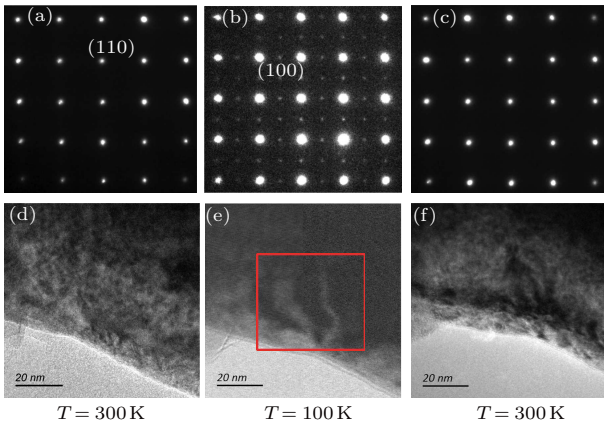


Fig. 5. Electron diffraction patterns of $\text{LaFeAsO}_{0.45}\text{F}_{0.55}$ during a heat cycling of $300\text{ K} \rightarrow 100\text{ K} \rightarrow 300\text{ K}$. Additional Bragg spots appear at the systematic (100) positions, indicating a change in crystal symmetry. (d)–(f) The microstructures during the cycling. Domain structure appears at $T = 100$ K as seen in the area marked by the red rectangle, while disappears after heating back to 300 K.

Figures 5(a)–5(c) show the TEM results for $x = 0.55$ during a heat cycling of $300\text{ K} \rightarrow 100\text{ K} \rightarrow 300\text{ K}$, and Figs. 5(d)–5(f) the corresponding microstructures. After cooling to 100 K and measuring the TEM images there, the sample was heated back to 300 K and measured again. We find that the tetragonal symmetry is recovered and the TEM data are reproducible. These results indicate that the additional spots and

the domain structure found at $T = 100$ K are intrinsic properties due to the structural transition. Around the structural phase transition temperature, we have taken TEM pictures in a step of 5 K and found no hysteresis during the heat cycling. It is noted that the observed changes in both the Bragg spots and the microstructure agree completely with the cases of parent compounds LaFeAsO and NdFeAsO , where a tetragonal-to-orthorhombic structural transition takes place at $T_s = 135$ K.^[23] Also, we have confirmed that the compounds with $x = 0$ and 0.1 synthesized under the same conditions as those for $x \geq 0.3$ do have $C4$ symmetry at room temperature, thus the $C4$ symmetry breaking below T_s for $x > 0.5$ is not due to the high temperature and high pressure treatment.

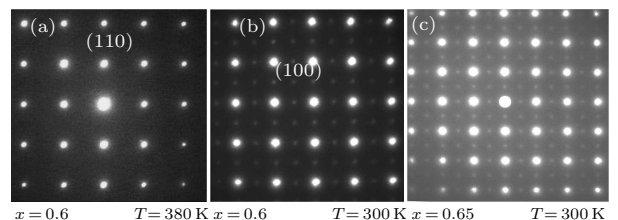


Fig. 6. Electron diffraction patterns of $\text{LaFeAsO}_{0.4}\text{F}_{0.6}$ and $\text{LaFeAsO}_{0.35}\text{F}_{0.65}$. (a) and (b) TEM data for $x = 0.6$ at $T = 380$ K and 300 K, respectively. The images were taken along the [001] zone-axis direction. (c) The TEM image for $x = 0.65$ at $T = 300$ K. The crystal symmetry of this compound is also of orthorhombic already at room temperature.

Evidence for the structural transition was also obtained for $x = 0.6$ as shown in Figs. 6(a) and 6(b). At $T = 300$ K, the (100) spots and domain structures indicating $C4$ -symmetry breaking were found. Upon heating from room temperature, the (100) spots disappeared at $T = 380$ K. We therefore determined $T_s = 380 \pm 5$ K for this composition and plot this point in Fig. 2(a). Figure 6(c) shows the TEM taken at $T = 300$ K for $x = 0.65$. As for the $x = 0.6$ compound discussed above, the $C4$ symmetry is also broken already at $T = 300$ K for this composition. The TEM results are in agreement with the NMR data of $T_s > 300$ K for $x \geq 0.6$.

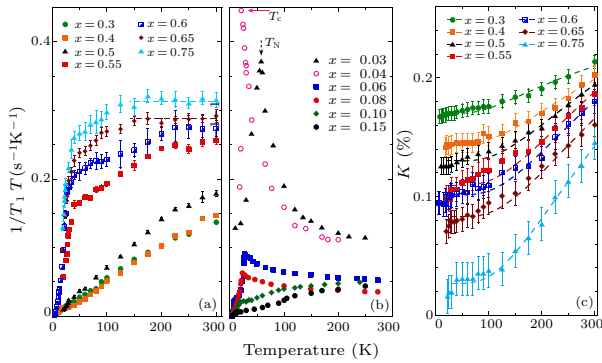


Fig. 7. The quantity $1/T_1T$ and the Knight shift. (a) The variation of $1/T_1T$ for $x \geq 0.3$. The broken lines show a $1/T_1T = \text{constant}$ relation. (b) Data for $x \leq 0.15$ taken from Ref. [10]. (c) The temperature dependence of the Knight shift K of $H_0 \parallel ab$ for $x \geq 0.3$.

The tetragonal-to-orthorhombic structural transition and the associated electronic nematicity (in-plane anisotropy) have been a main focus in the study of the mechanism for high- T_c superconductivity in iron-pnictides. In LaFeAsO or underdoped $\text{BaFe}_{2-x}\text{M}_x\text{As}_2$ ($M = \text{Ni}, \text{Co}$), a structural transition takes place above the magnetic order temperature T_N . [6,7,24] Below T_s , many physical properties exhibit nematic behavior. [25,22] It has been proposed that the structural transition, the electronic nematicity, the magnetic transition and the superconductivity are inter-related. [26]

Currently, there are two schools of theories. One is that the structural transition and the resulting electronic nematicity are directly driven by strong low-energy magnetic fluctuations. [27] However, our system is far from a magnetic ordered phase, and there is no indication of low-energy magnetic fluctuations. Figure 7(a) shows the temperature dependence of the quantity $1/T_1T$, with comparison to that for $x \leq 0.15$ shown in Fig. 7(b). [10] Figure 7(c) shows the Knight shift K for the compounds of the new dome. For a conventional metal, both $1/T_1T$ and K are temperature-independent. The first intriguing aspect seen from Fig. 7(a) is that $1/T_1T$ appears to fall into two groups, one for $x \leq 0.5$ and the other for $x > 0.5$, which is consistent with the structural phase boundary shown in Fig. 2. Secondly, the two quantities $1/T_1T$ and K for $x \geq 0.3$ show a similar trend in the temperature

variation, and they decrease with the decreasing temperature, suggesting that both of them are dominated by the density of states at the Fermi level. This is in sharp contrast to the low-doped compounds ($x \leq 0.1$) where $1/T_1T$ increases rapidly upon cooling, [10,28] due to the development of low-energy spin fluctuations. As can be seen in Fig. 7(b), when there is a Neel order, as is the case for $x = 0.03$, $1/T_1T$ increases with the increasing temperature, forming a sharp peak at the Neel temperature T_N , due to a critical slowing down of the magnetic moments. When the magnetic order is suppressed by doping while magnetic (spin) fluctuations are present, $1/T_1T$ follows a Curie-Weiss type of variation before superconductivity sets in, [10] which are the cases for $x = 0.04, 0.06$ and 0.08 . However, none of these features are observed in the compounds of $x \geq 0.3$.

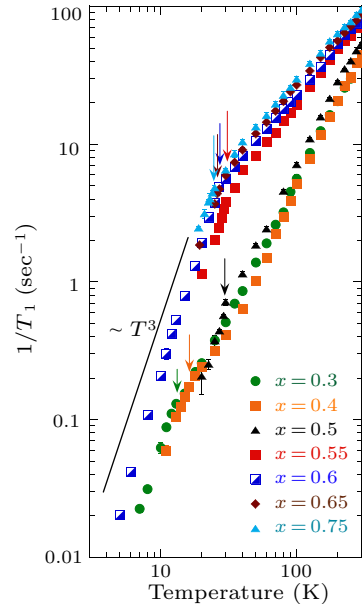


Fig. 8. The temperature dependence of the ^{75}As spin-lattice relaxation rate $1/T_1$. The arrows indicate T_c under the magnetic field of $H \sim 12$ T measured by the *in situ* NMR coil. The straight line is a guide to the eyes to indicate the $1/T_1 \propto T^3$ relation.

The second school of theories is that orbital order or fluctuations are responsible for the nematic structural transition and the superconductivity. [29–33] However, the proposed orbital fluctuations with finite momentum can be enhanced only when low-energy spin fluctuations exist. [29,31]

Thus in the absence of low-energy spin fluctuations, the newly-discovered second dome with T_c even higher than the first dome, and the structural transition above T_c , poses a challenging issue. In this regard, the T -linear electrical resistivity seen around x_{opt} may provide a clue. Quantum fluctuations of an order parameter can lead to non-Fermi liquid behavior of the electrical resistivity. [34] In particular, a T -linear resistivity was often taken as a fingerprint of two-dimensional quantum magnetic fluctuations. [35] In the present case where low-energy magnetic fluctu-

ations are absent, it is tempting to consider that the observed T -linear resistivity is caused by the fluctuations of a widely-searched electronic nematic order such as orbital order. In fact, a similar T -linear resistivity was found in $\text{BaFe}_{2-x}\text{Ni}_x\text{As}_2$ ($x = 0.14$), which is far away from the magnetic quantum critical point ($x = 0.10$) and T_s extrapolates to zero there.^[7] To our knowledge, the temperature dependence of the electrical resistivity due to orbital fluctuations has not been theoretically worked out yet. Our work indicates that exploring the origin of the T -linear electrical resistivity is an important task since the issue may further be related to the driving force of the structural transition as well as to the mechanism of superconductivity in the whole iron-pnictides family. Also, future study of the nematicity in the physical properties for this system will greatly help to move the research field further ahead.

Finally, we briefly touch on the properties of the superconducting state. Figure 8 shows the temperature dependence of the spin-lattice relaxation rate $1/T_1$ for the new dome. For all F-concentrations, there is a clear and sharp decrease below T_c , which ensures the bulk nature of the superconductivity. The detailed temperature variation below T_c seems to be similar between $x = 0.6$ in the new dome and $x = 0.08$ in the first dome.^[19]

Before closing, we emphasize that the phase diagram discovered here resembles that of heavy fermion compound CePd_2Si_2 , where a T -linear resistivity was also found at the top of the dome.^[2] However, the T_N line in CePd_2Si_2 is replaced by the T_s line in our case. Therefore, the new superconductivity dome reported here may represent a new paradigm of superconductivity. Our finding may also shed light on the physics of heavy fermion materials such as CeCu_2Si_2 , where two superconducting phases, one close to magnetism and the other far away from magnetism, were reported.^[36] In the context of iron pnictides, the heavily F-doped $\text{LaFeAsO}_{1-x}\text{F}_x$ system made by the high-pressure synthesis technique also represents an unprecedented class of superconductors. Previously, hydrogen substitution for oxygen up to 53% was reported to dope electrons efficiently and induce two superconducting regions that merge into one at high pressure.^[17] However, in all the superconducting regions there is a tetragonal crystal structure with $C4$ symmetry and the superconducting phase at the high-doping region is in close proximity to an adjacent magnetic ordered phase at $x \geq 0.53$.^[37]

In conclusion, we have reported the discovery of a new superconductivity dome without low-energy magnetic fluctuations in $\text{LaFeAsO}_{1-x}\text{F}_x$ with $0.25 \leq$

$x \leq 0.75$, where the maximal critical temperature T_c at $x_{\text{opt}} = 0.5-0.55$ is even higher than that at $x \leq 0.2$. The nuclear magnetic resonance and transmission electron microscopy demonstrate that a $C4$ rotation symmetry-breaking structural transition takes place for $x > 0.5$ above T_c . Our results point to a new paradigm of high-temperature superconductivity, and suggest that there may be a new route to high-temperature superconductivity and that superconductors with further higher T_c await discovery.

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