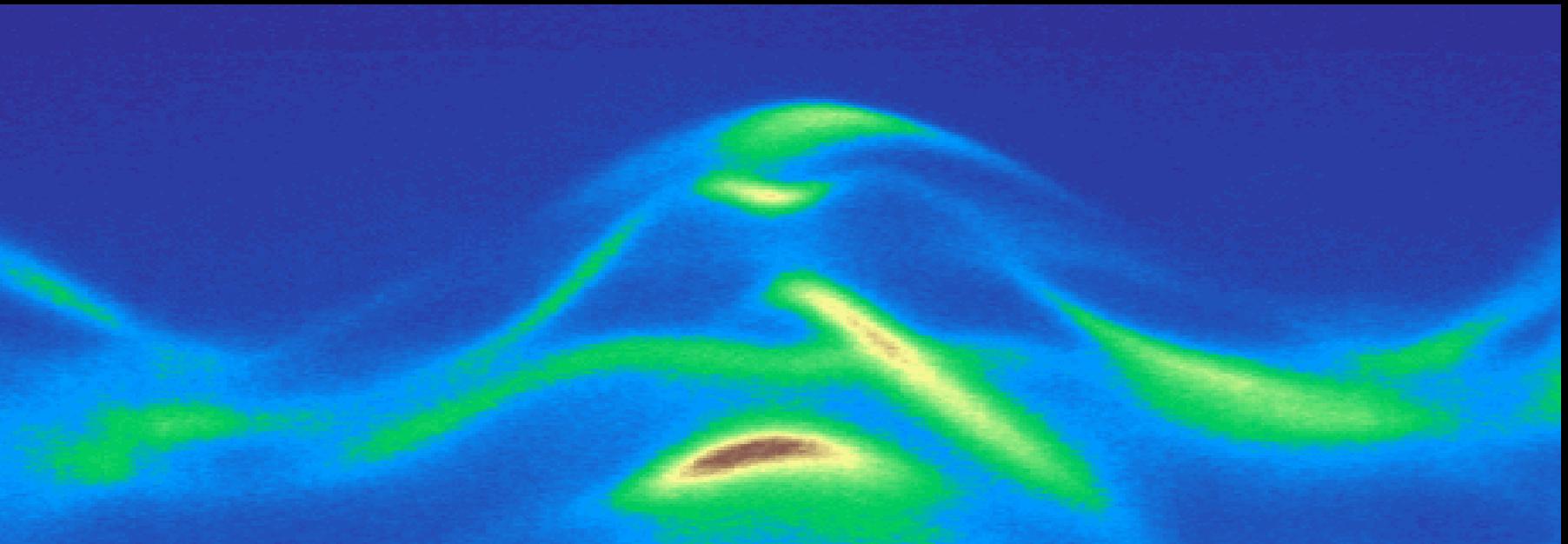


Persistent Pseudo-gap and Density Ordering in 2D Metals



A. A. Kordyuk
IFW Dresden

Outline

I. New ARPES

- wide acceptance angle
- ultimate resolution
- lowest temperature

CARPES

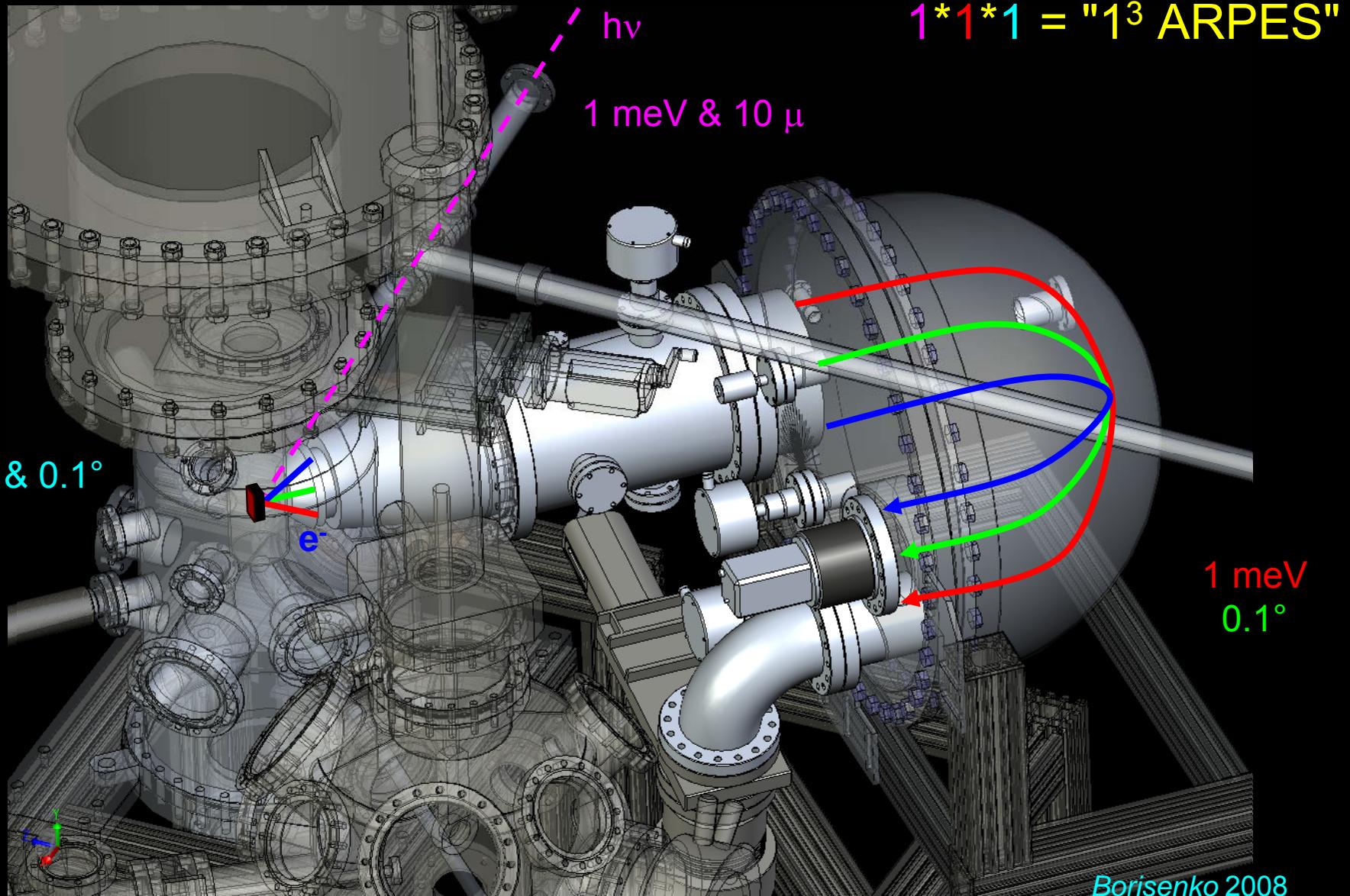
WARPES

TARPES

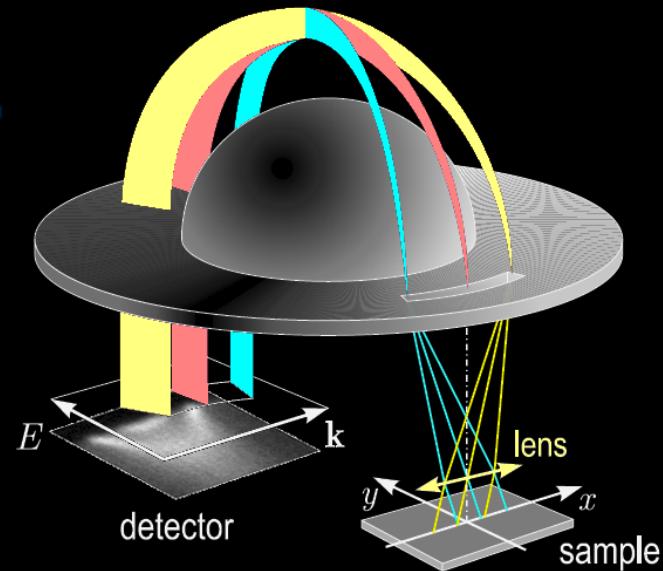
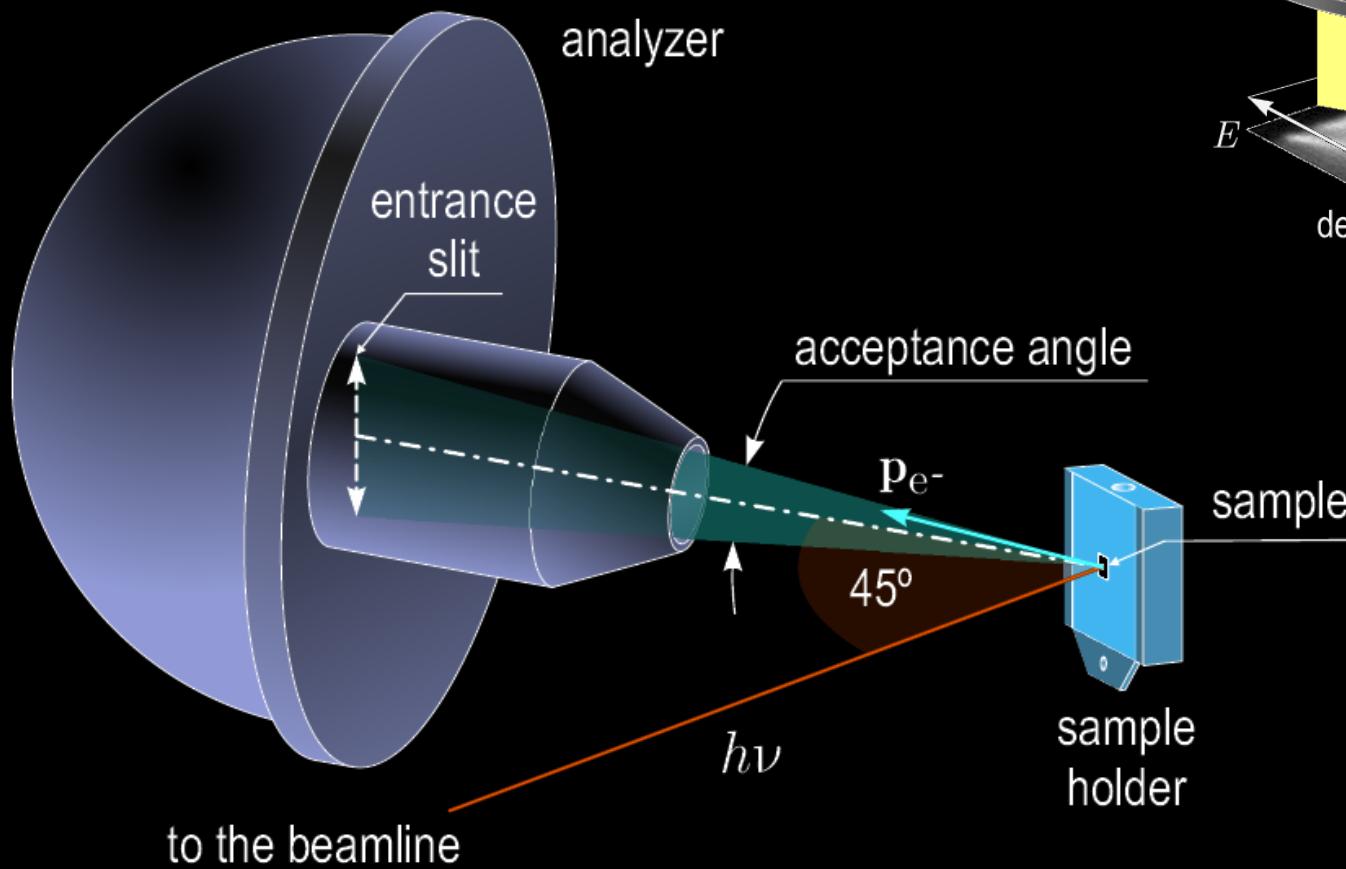
II. Pseudo-gap = Density modulation

- CDW in dichalcogenides
- HTSC cuprates
- pnictides...

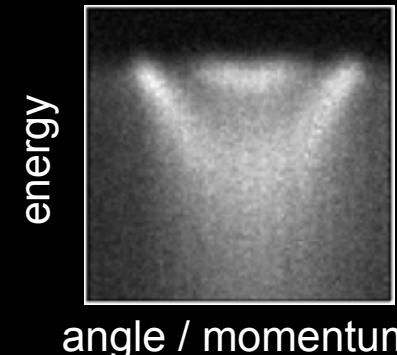
ARPES anatomy



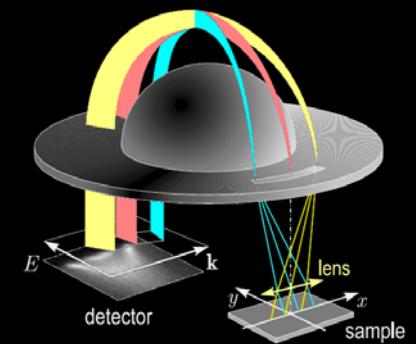
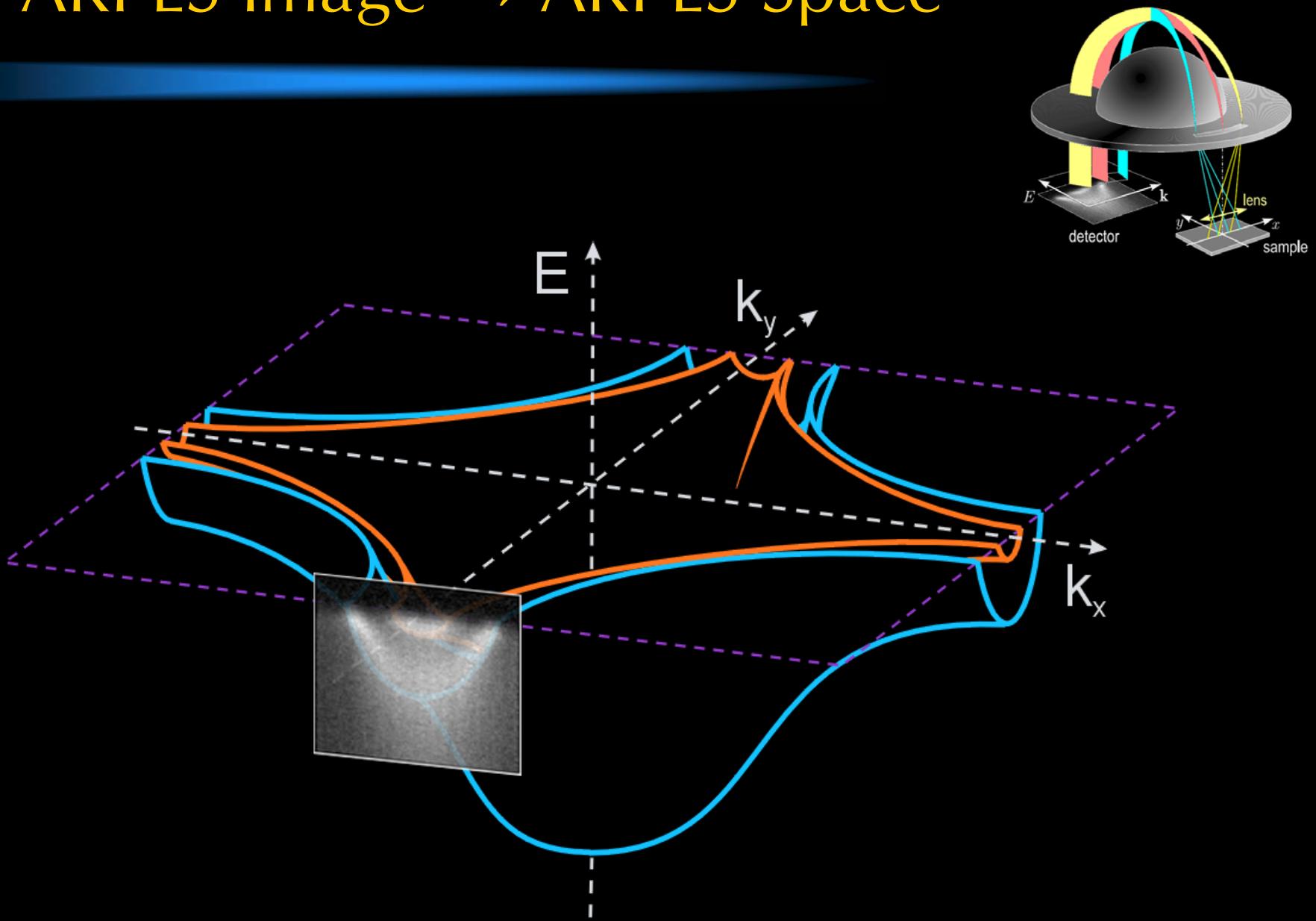
Photoelectric effect + SES



ARPES Image

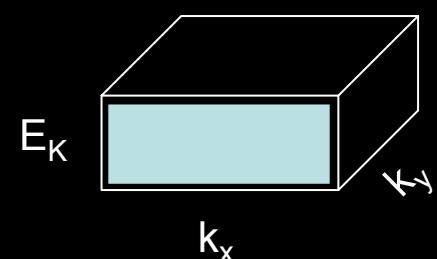
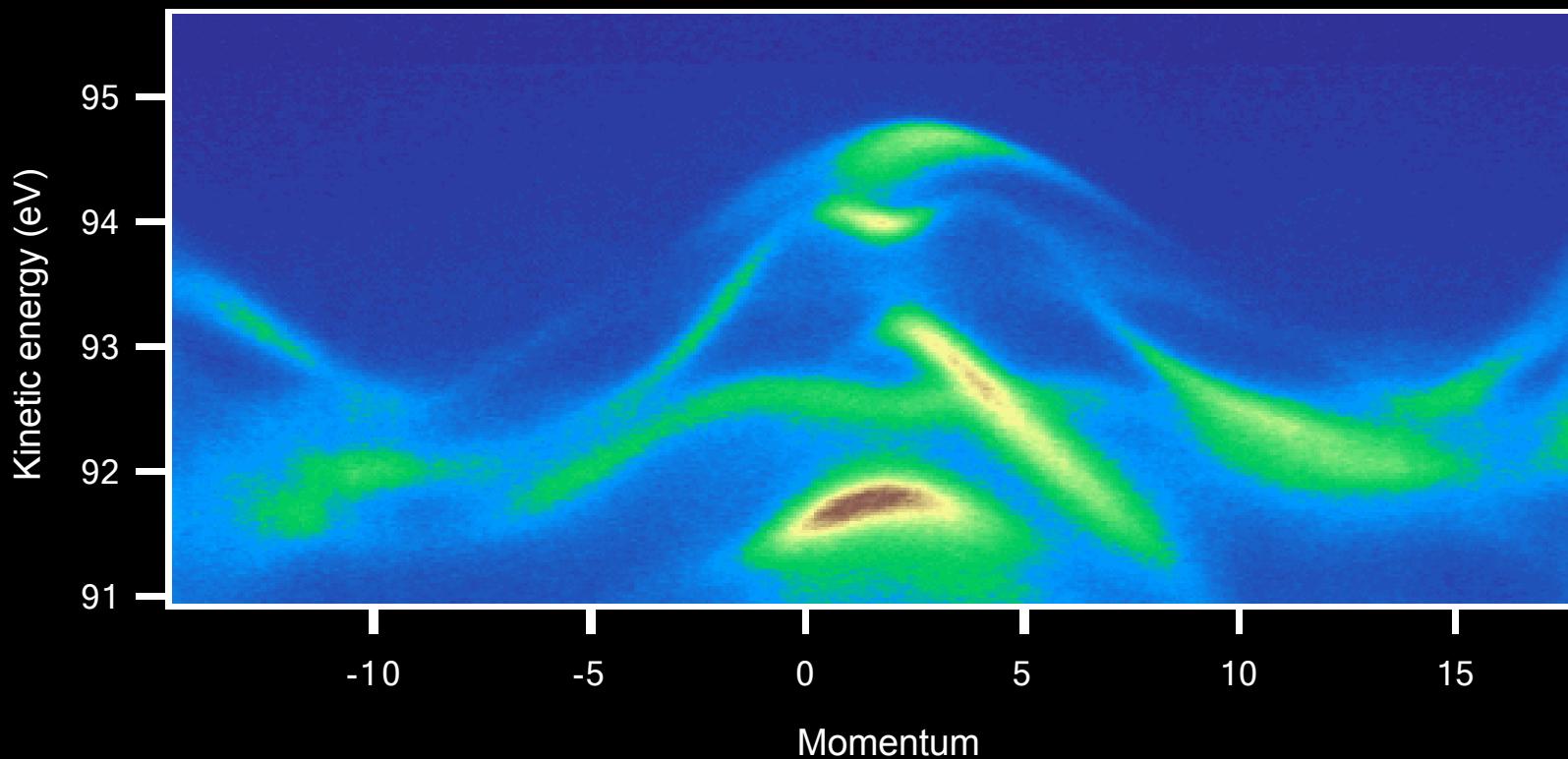


ARPES Image → ARPES Space

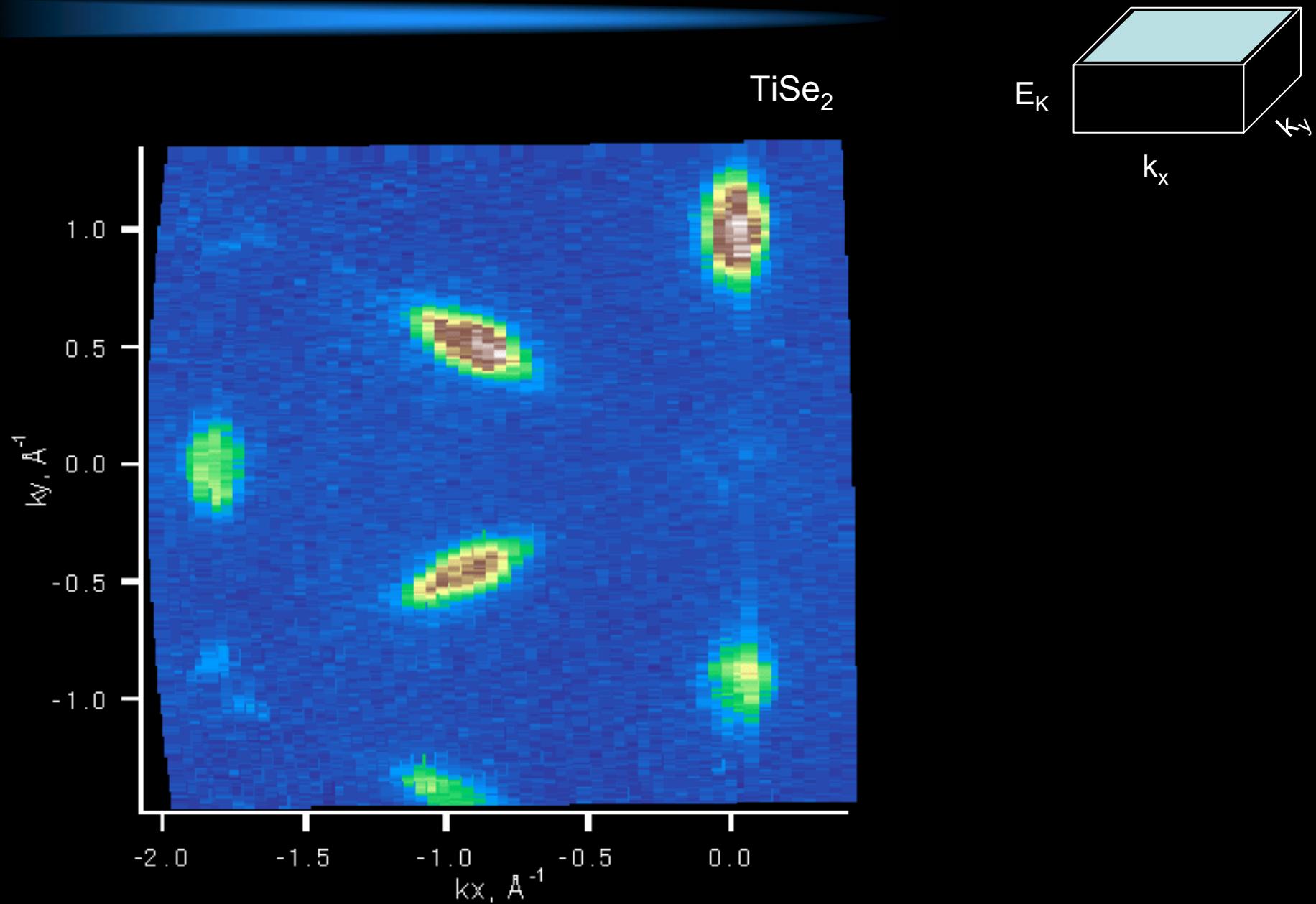


Wide - acceptance lens

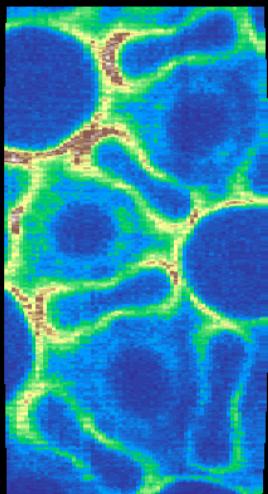
TiSe₂



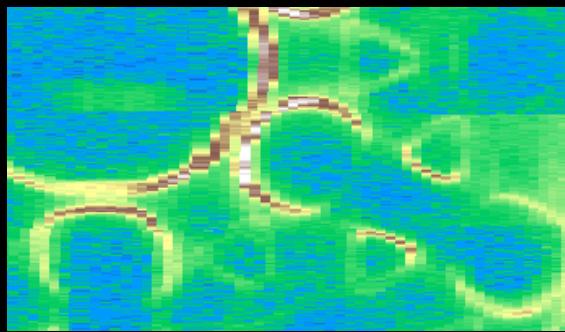
Wide acceptance lens



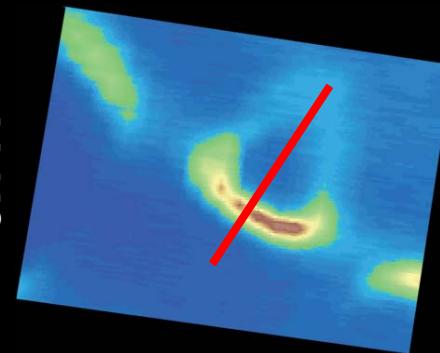
Zooming in...



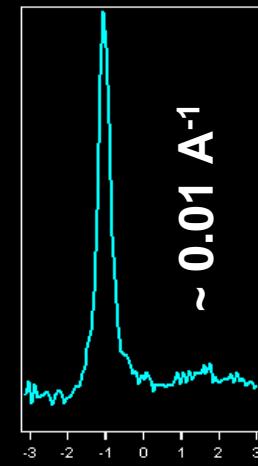
1 A⁻¹



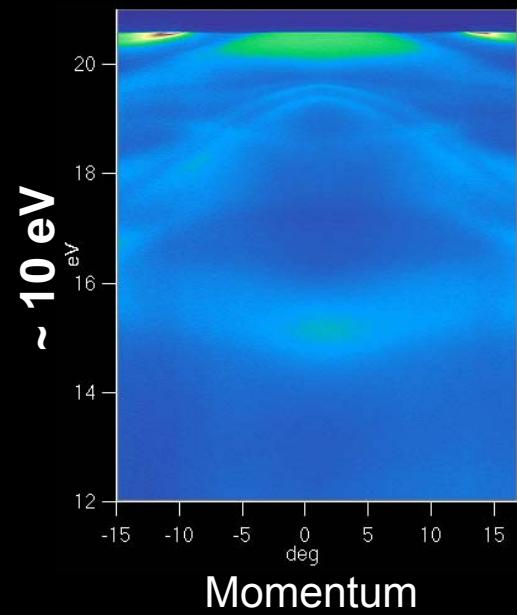
0.1 A⁻¹



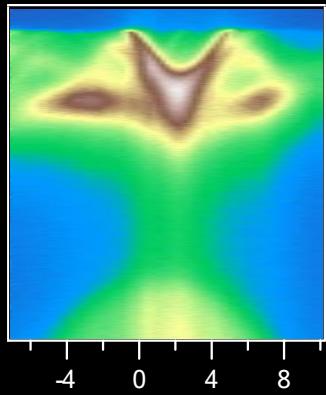
MDC



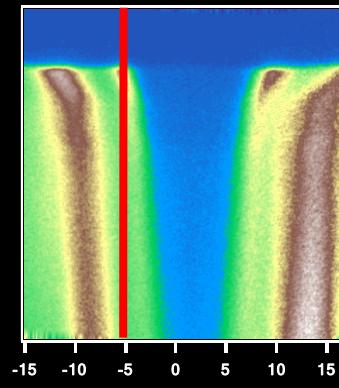
0.01 A⁻¹



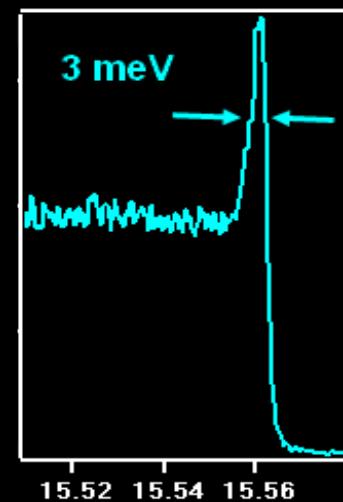
1 eV



0.1 eV

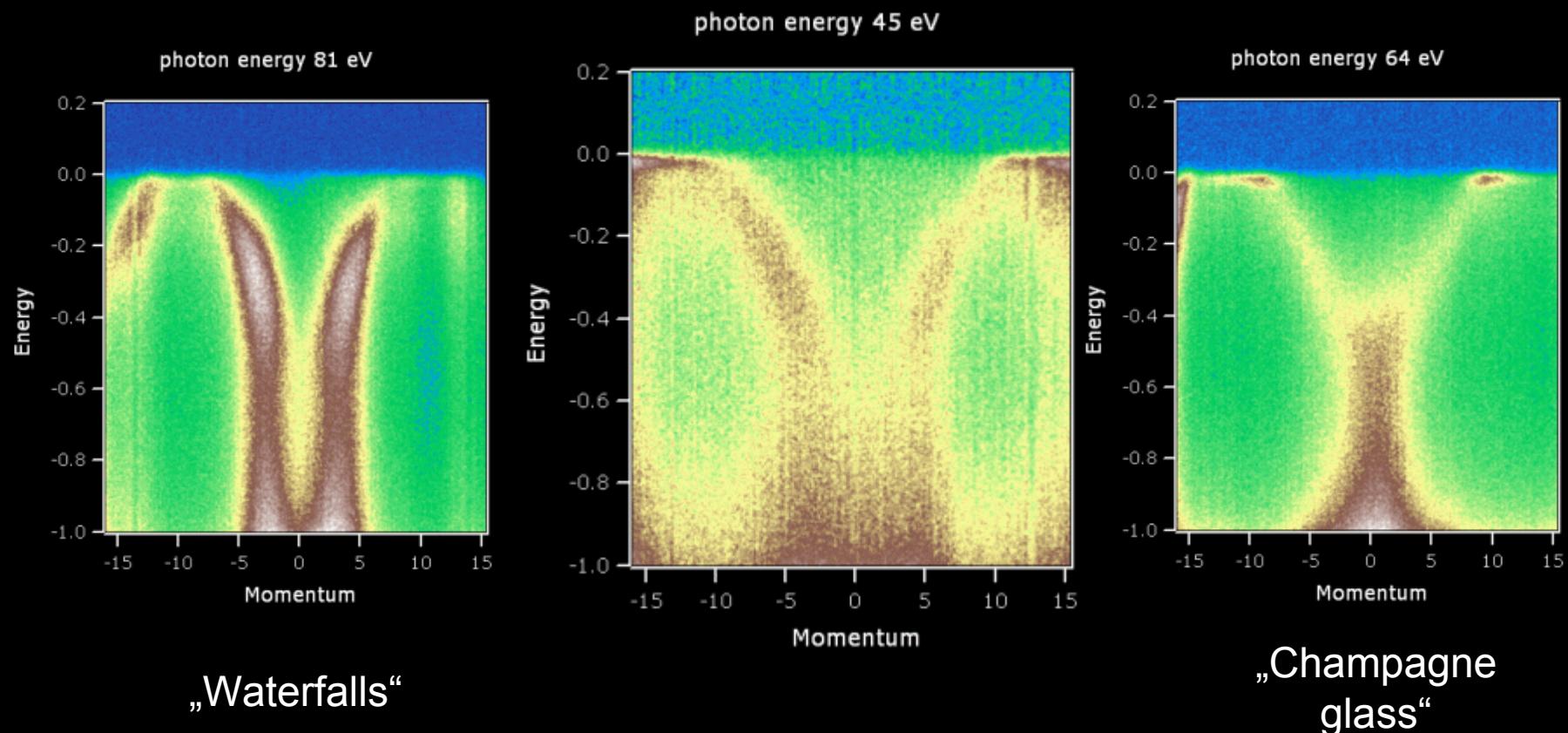


~ 0.001 eV

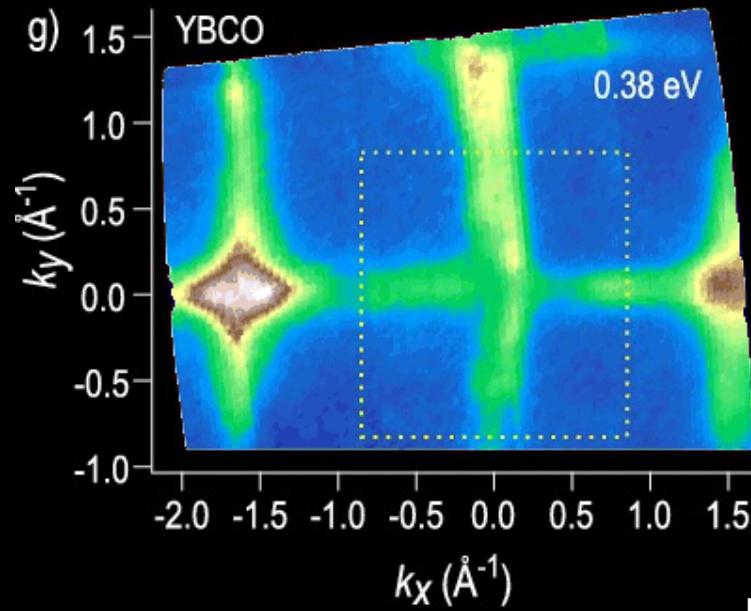
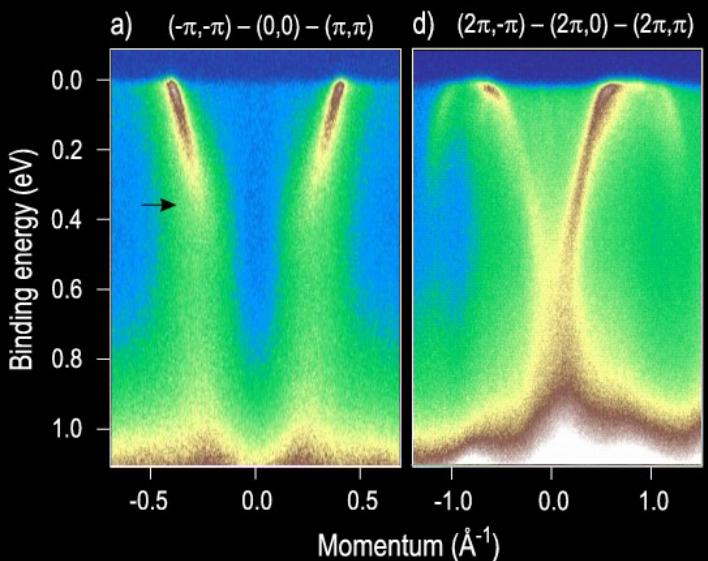
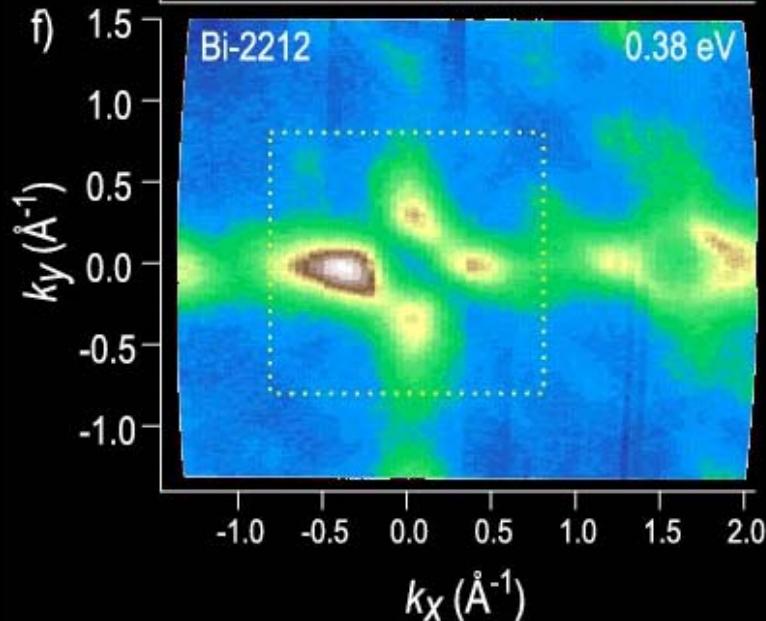
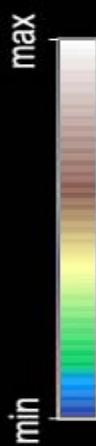
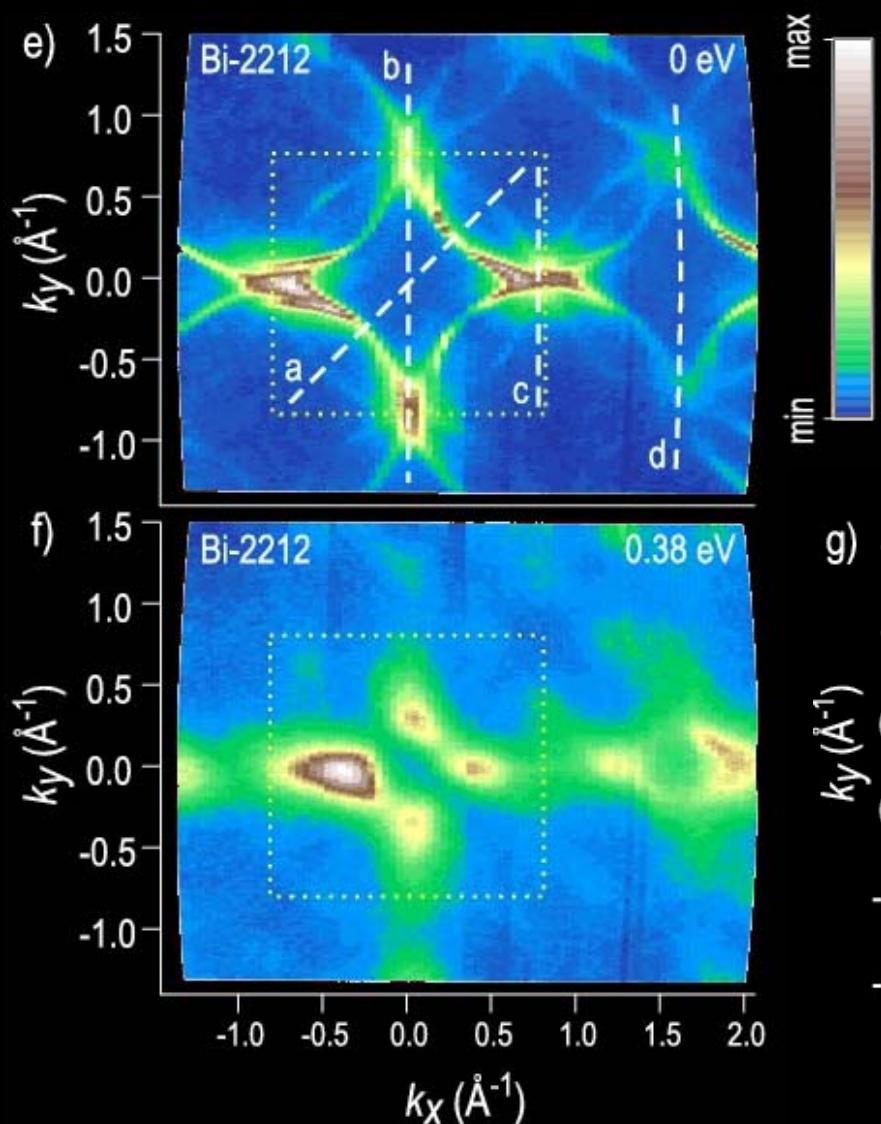


3 meV

Photon energy – an important parameter



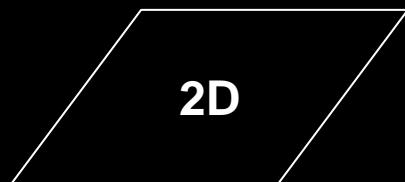
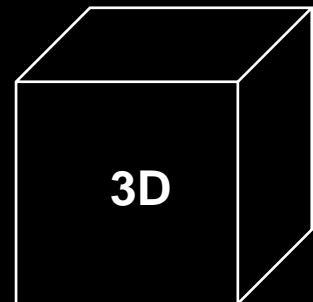
Waterfalls in cuprates



CDW and superconductivity in 2D

CDW and superconductivity in 2D

El-ph interaction ?

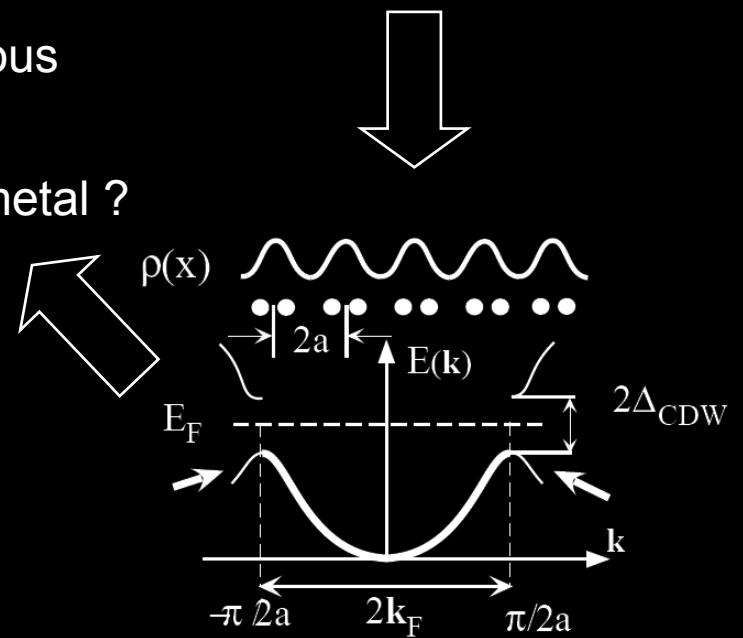
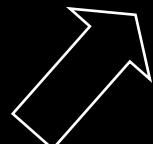
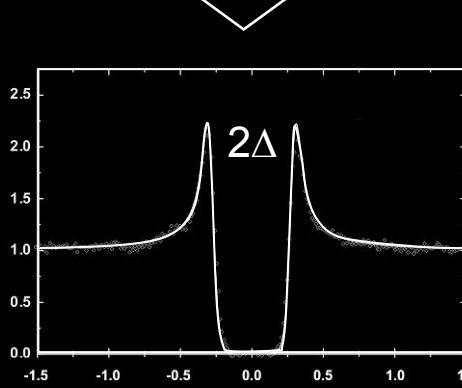


1D

both are anomalous

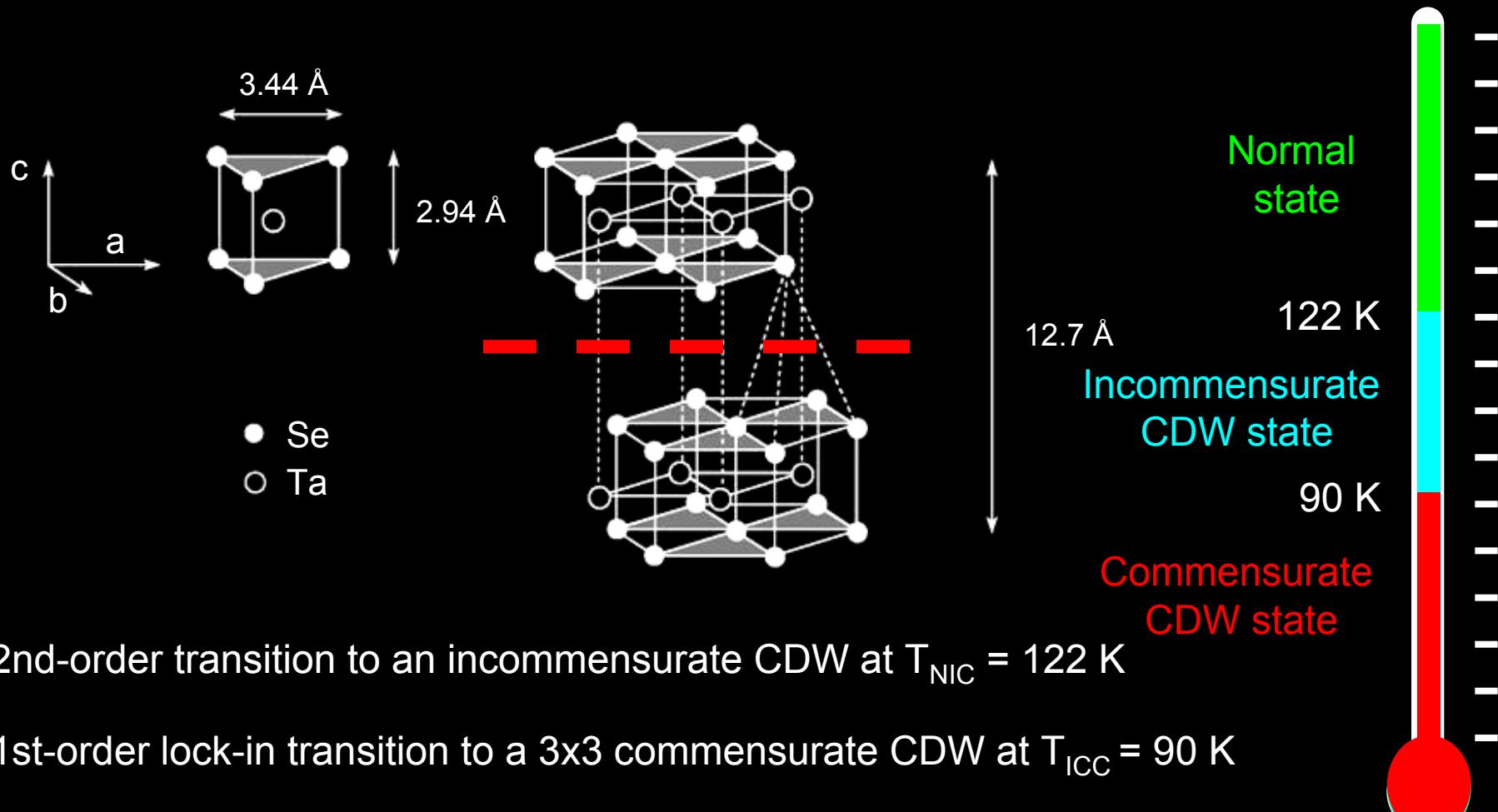
PG ?

better metal ?



2H-TaSe₂

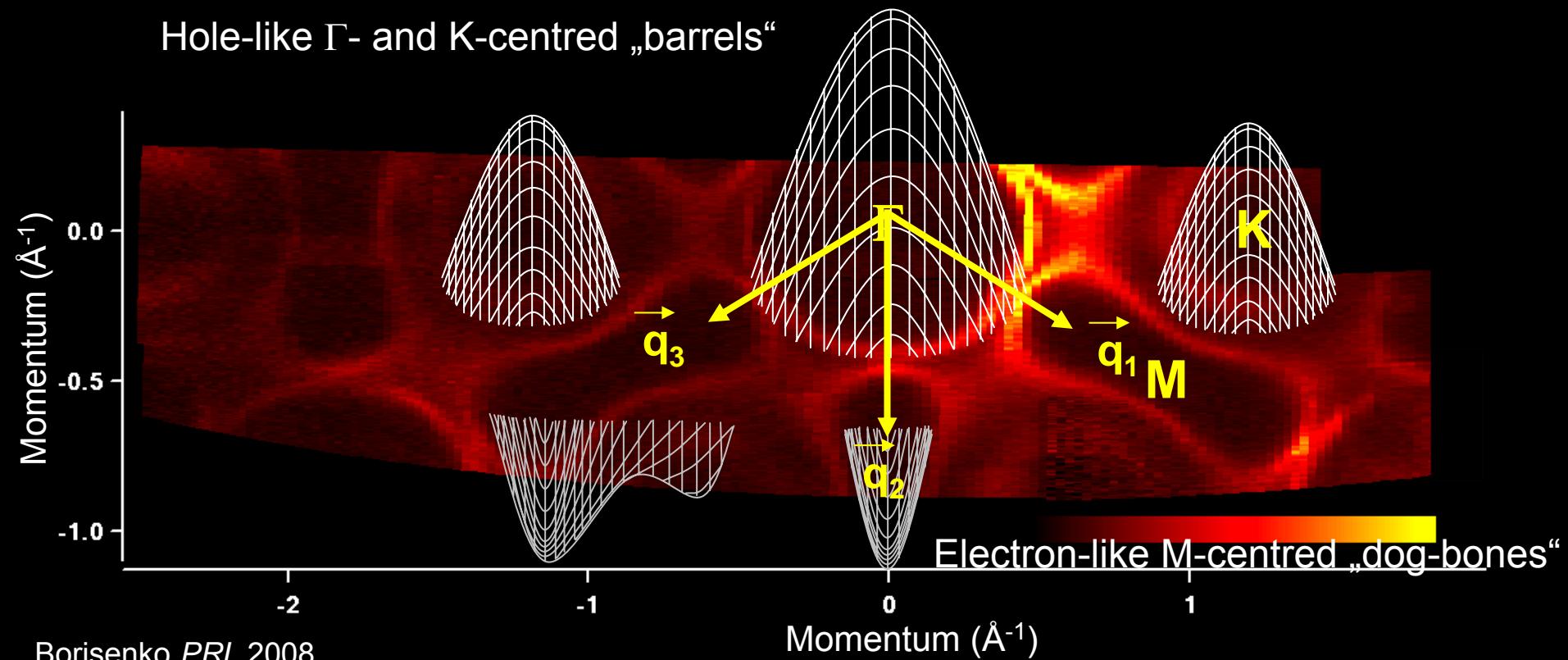
2H-TaSe₂ crystal structure, CDW transitions



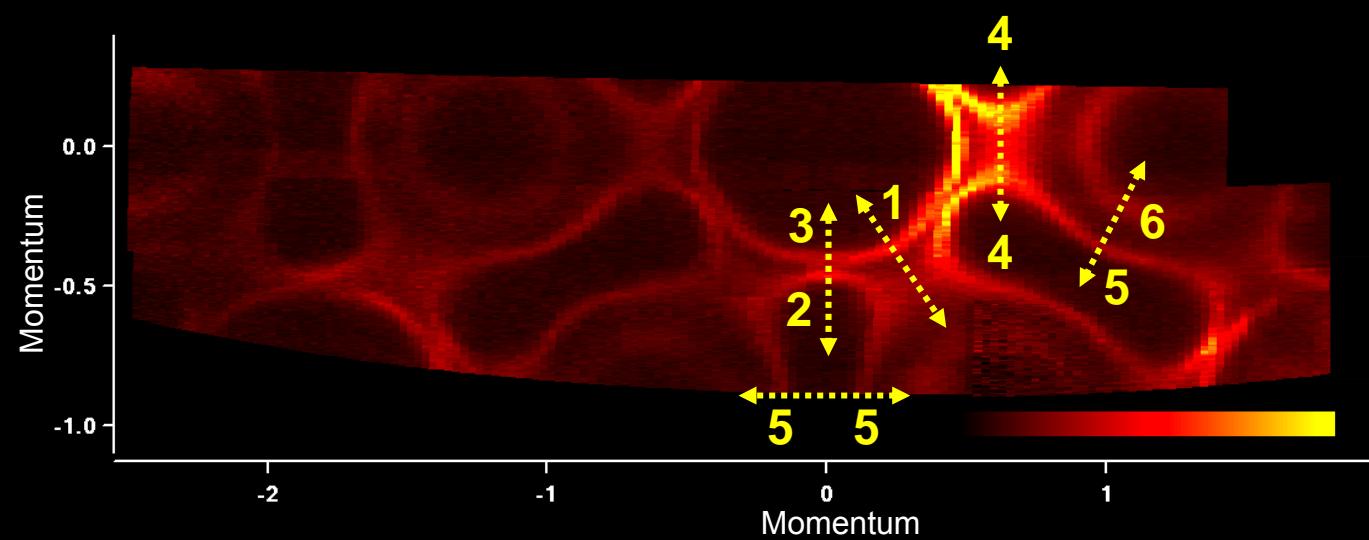
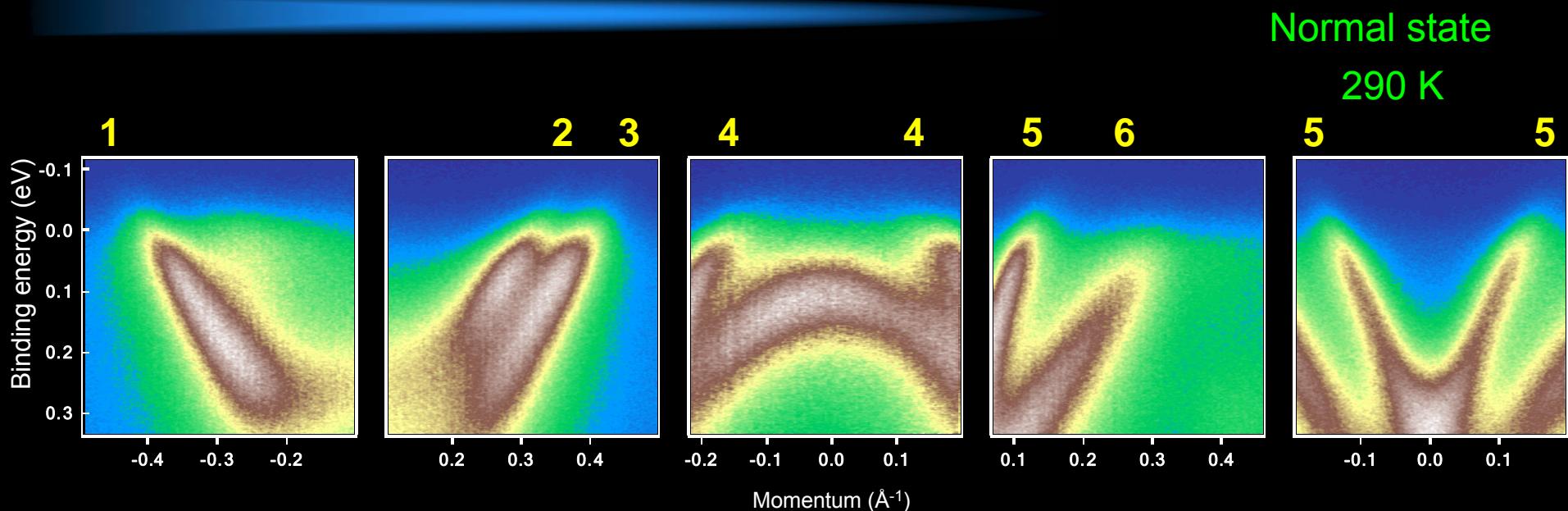
Electronic structure of 2H-TaSe₂

Normal state
180 K

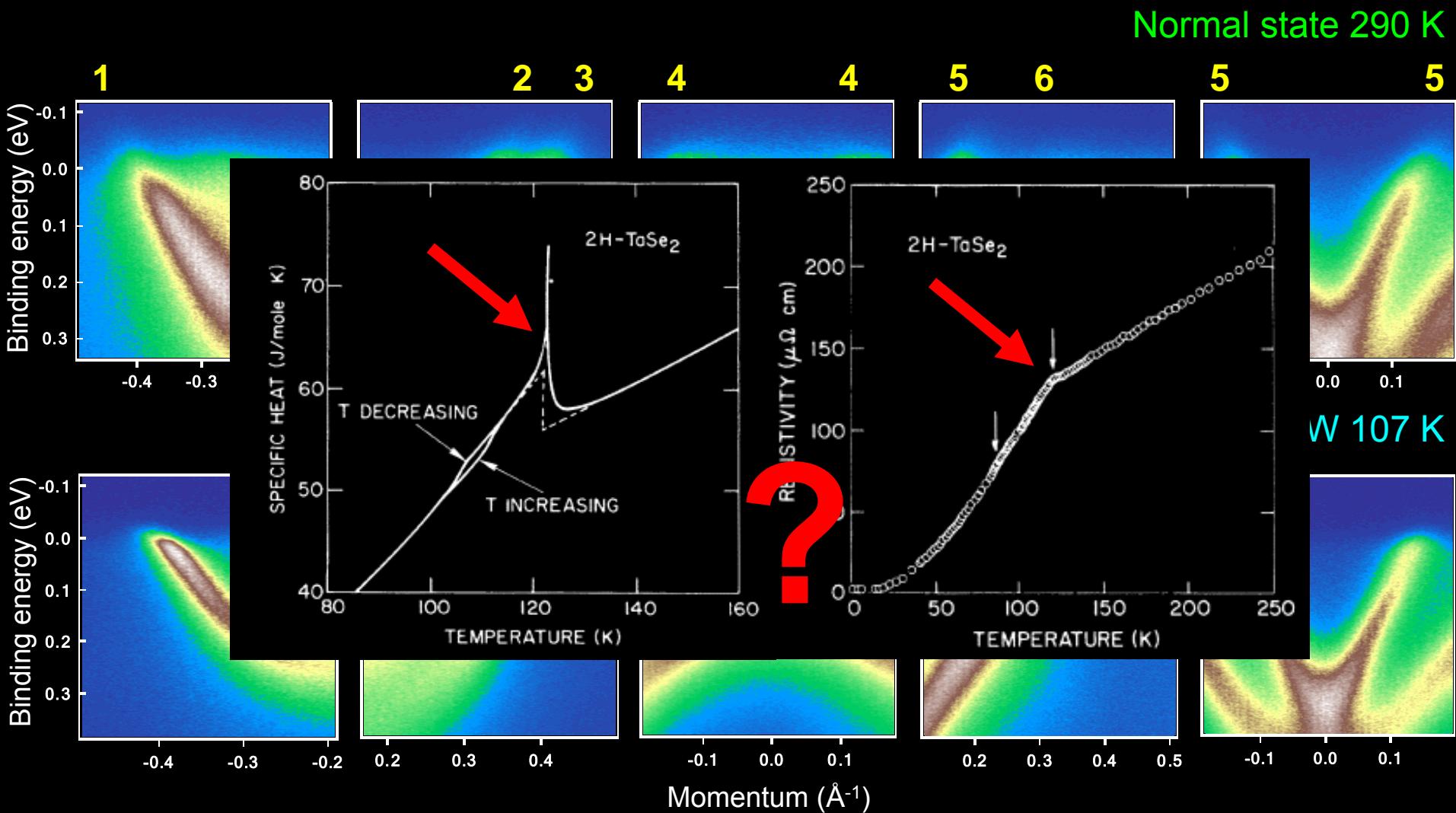
Hole-like Γ - and K-centred „barrels“



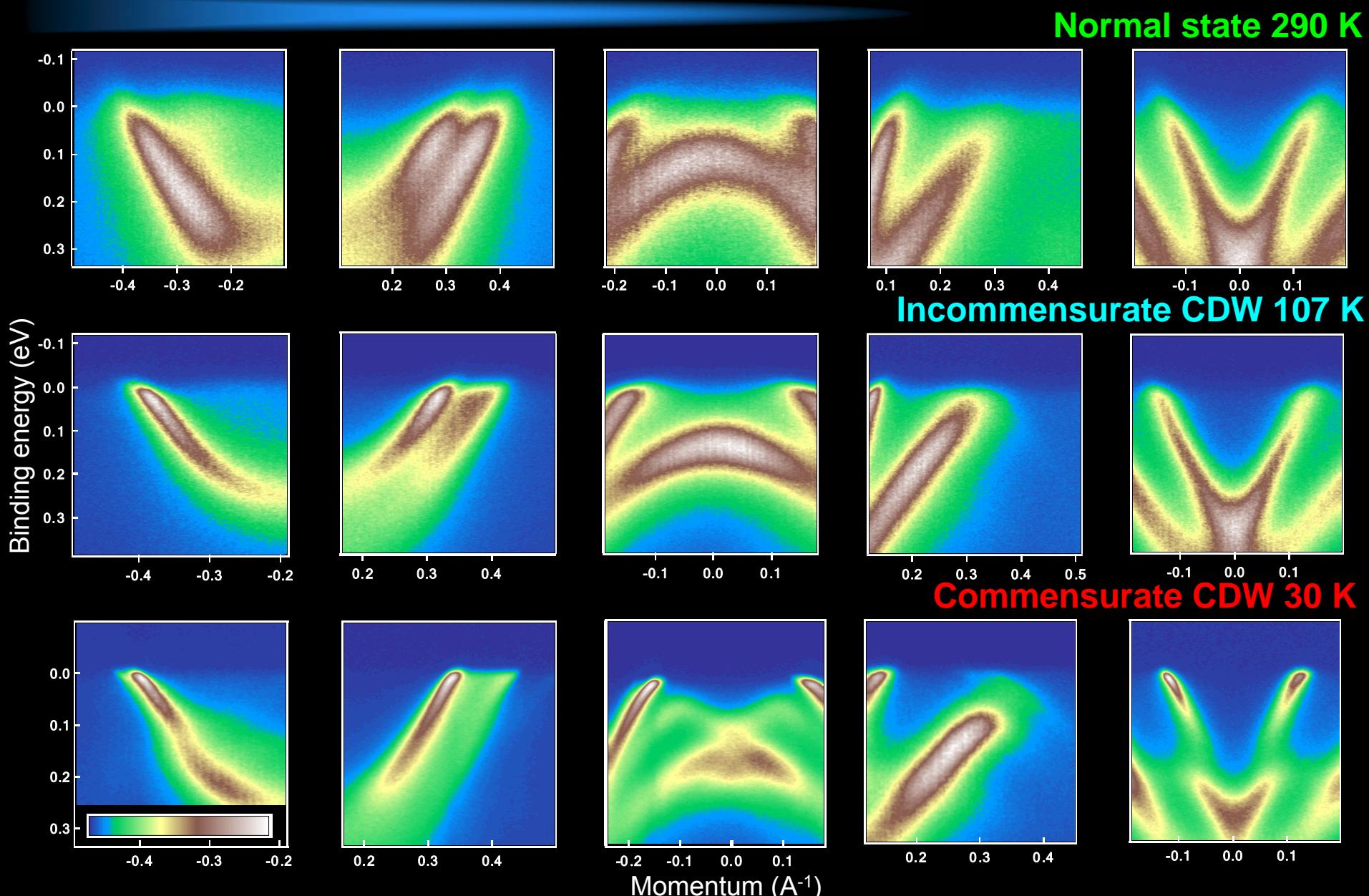
Normal state of 2H-TaSe₂



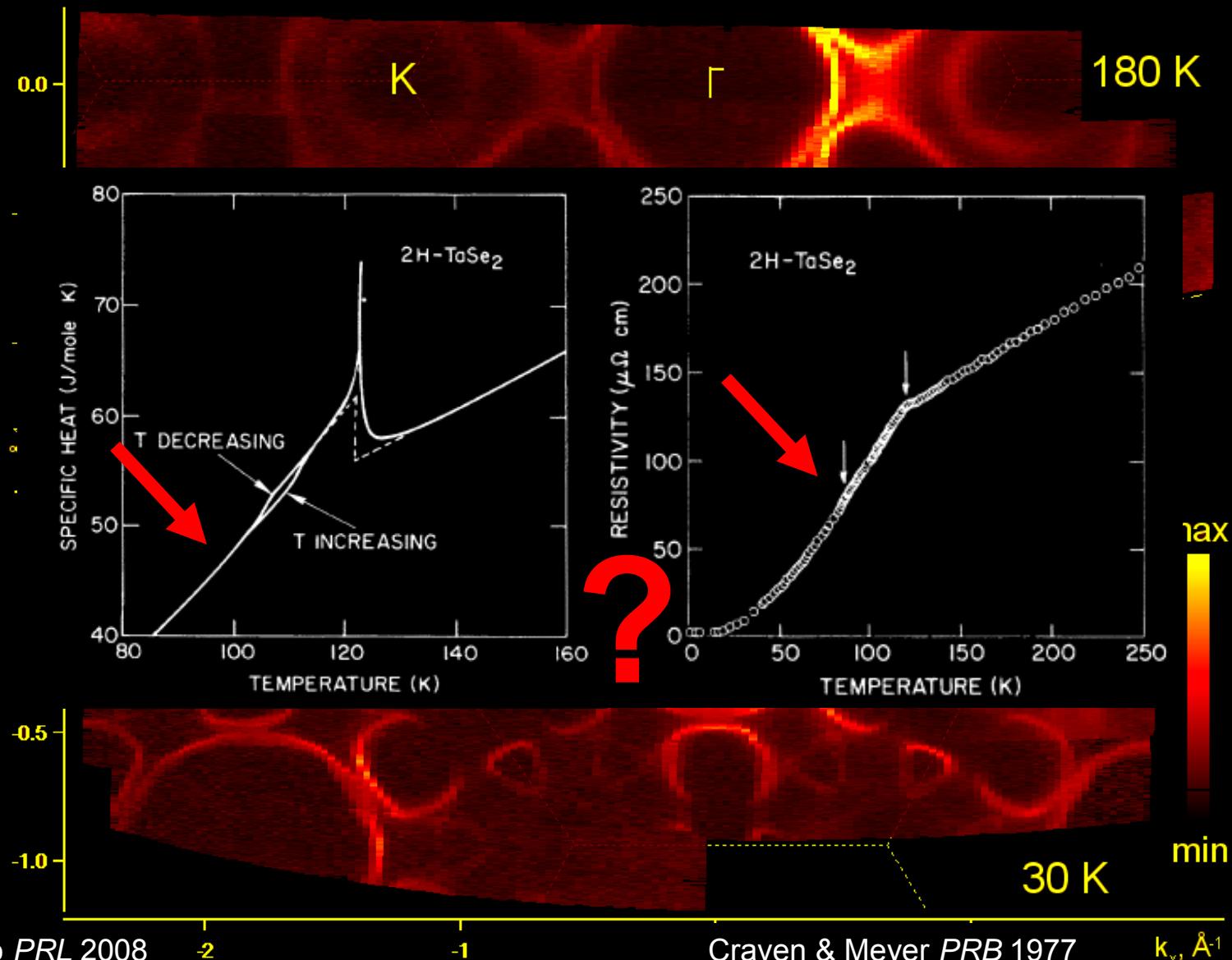
Incommensurate CDW state of 2H-TaSe₂



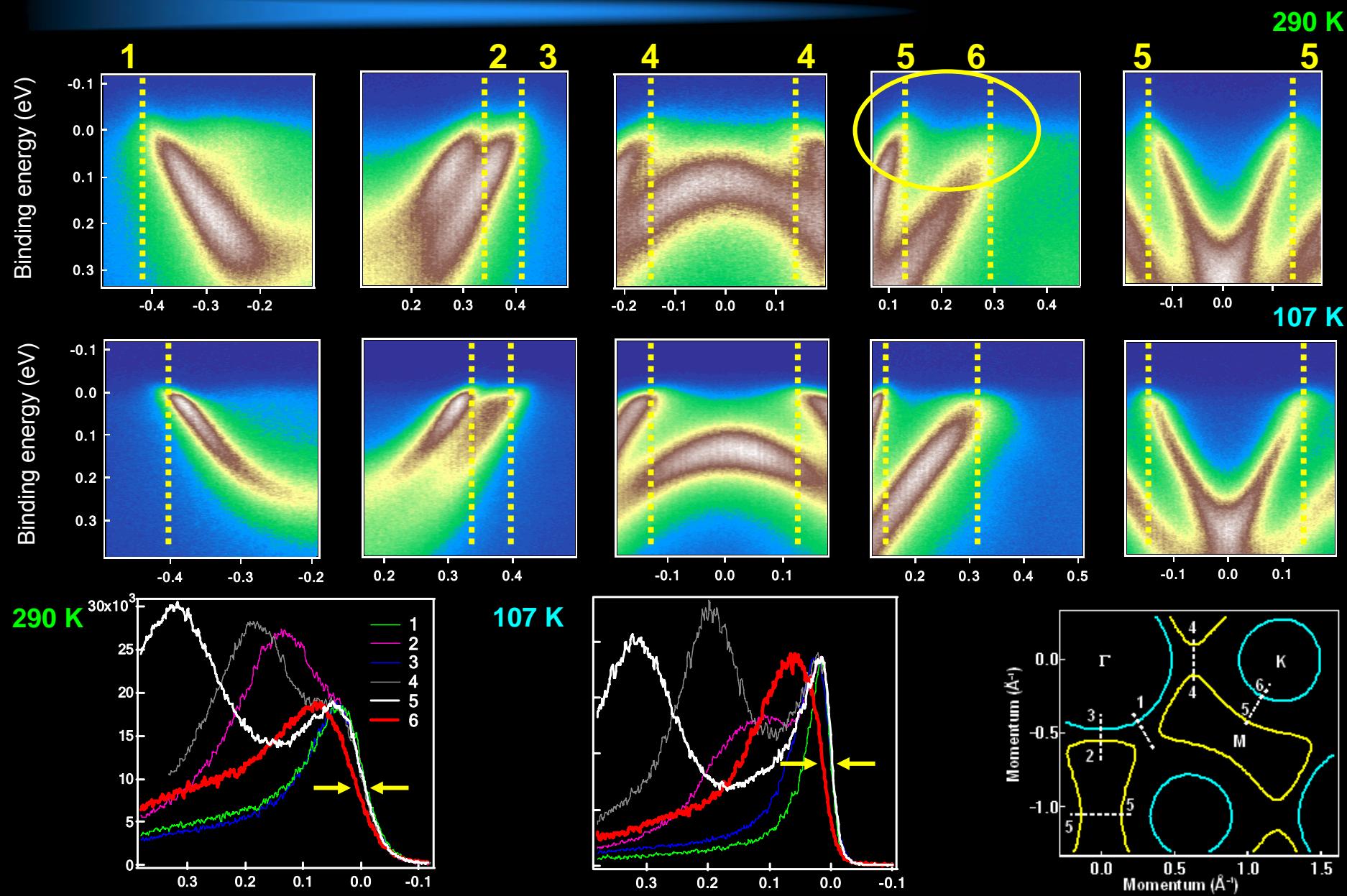
Commensurate CDW state of 2H-TaSe₂



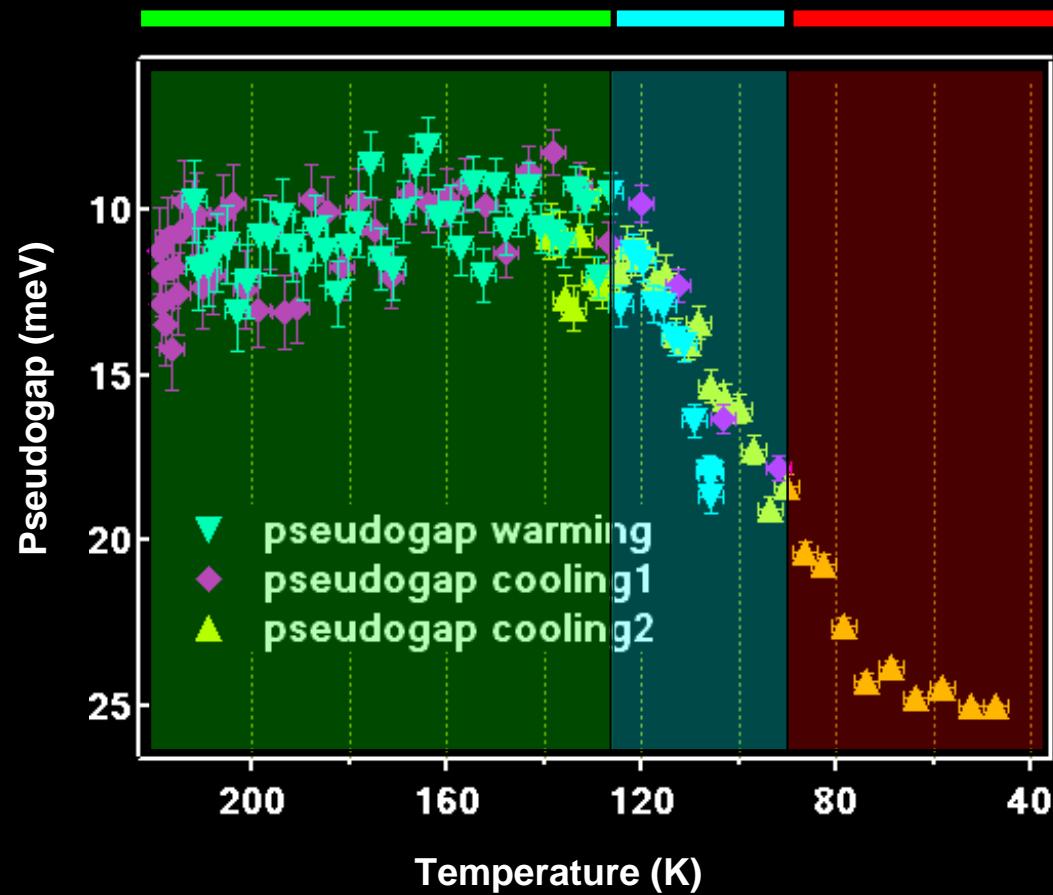
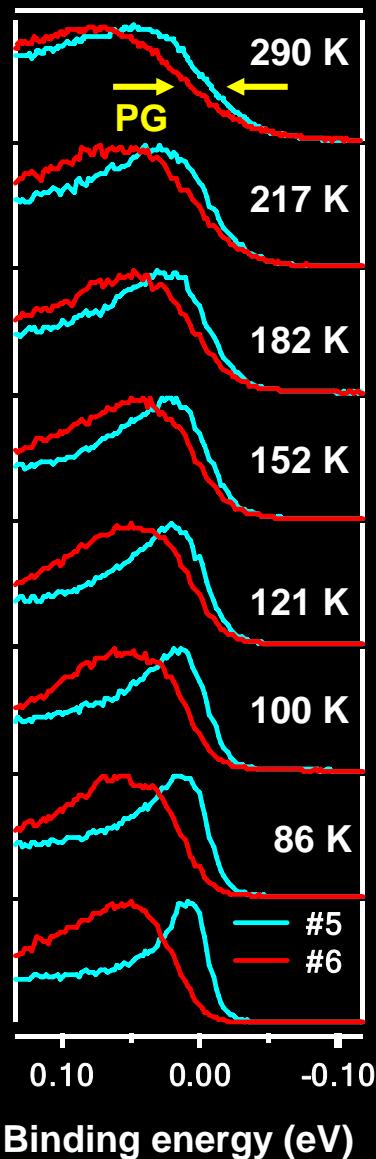
Fermi surface: commensurate CDW state



Comparison: IC-CDW and normal state



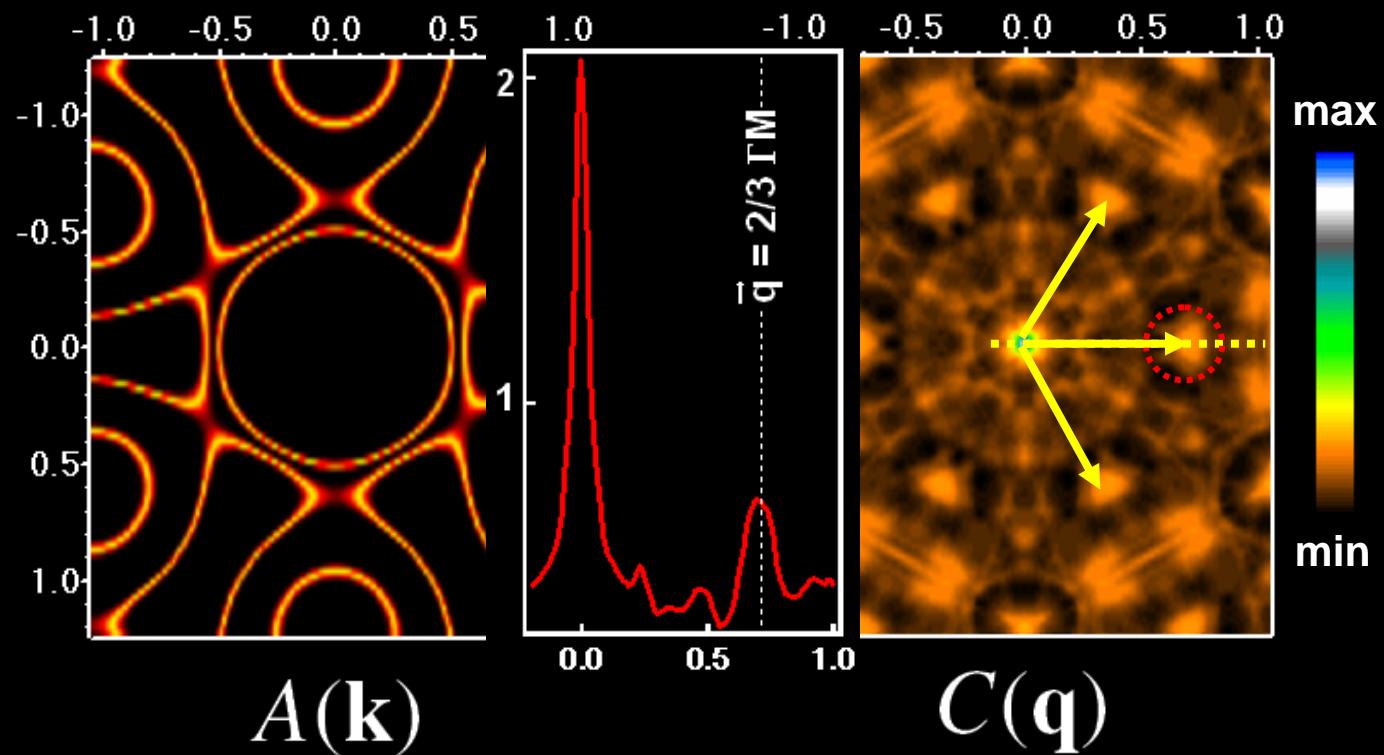
Pseudogap as a function of temperature



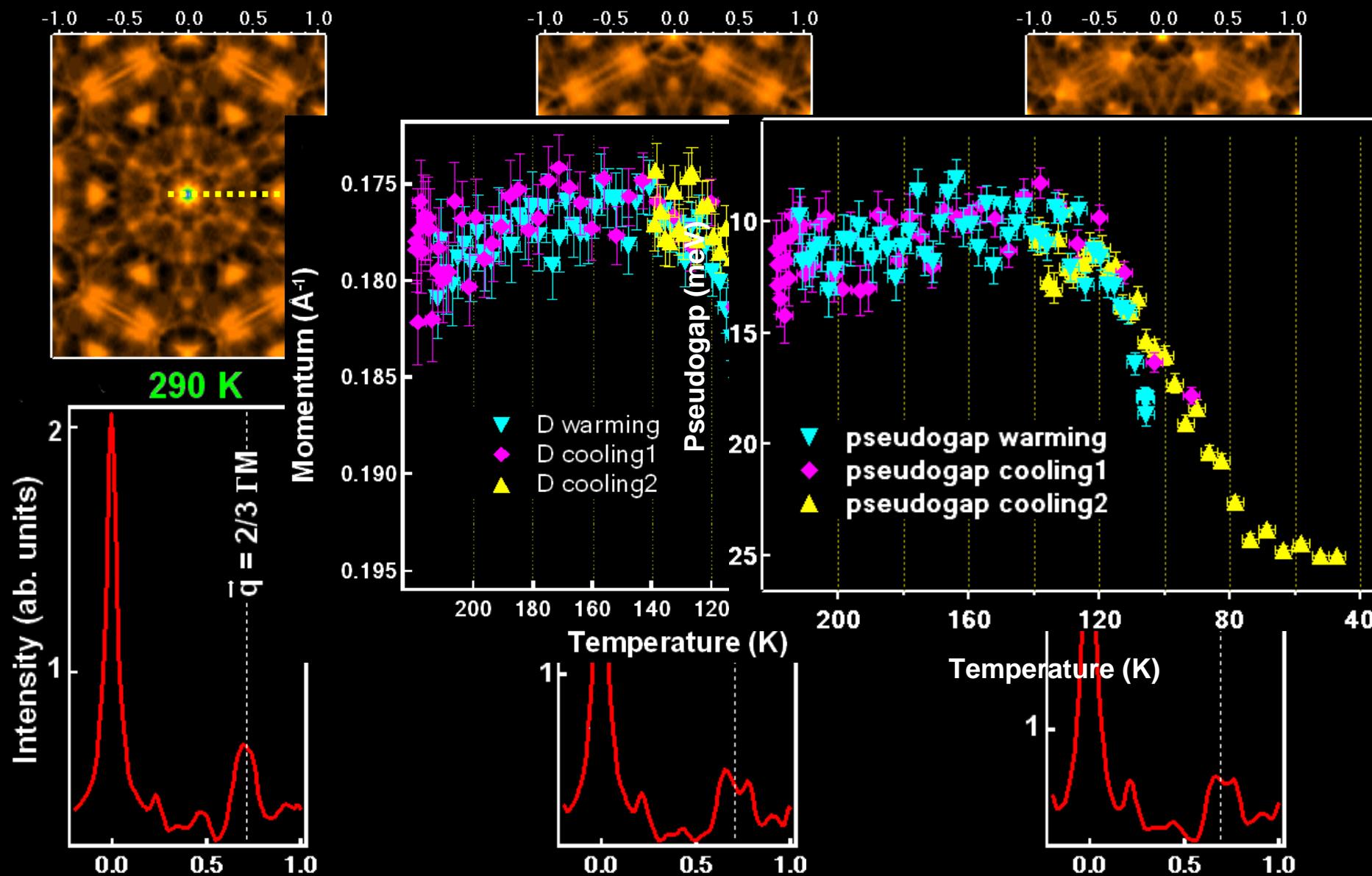
Autocorrelation – measure of nesting

290 K

$$\text{AC } A(\mathbf{k}) = \int A(\mathbf{k})A(\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{q}) d\mathbf{k} = C(\mathbf{q})$$



Nesting properties as a function of T

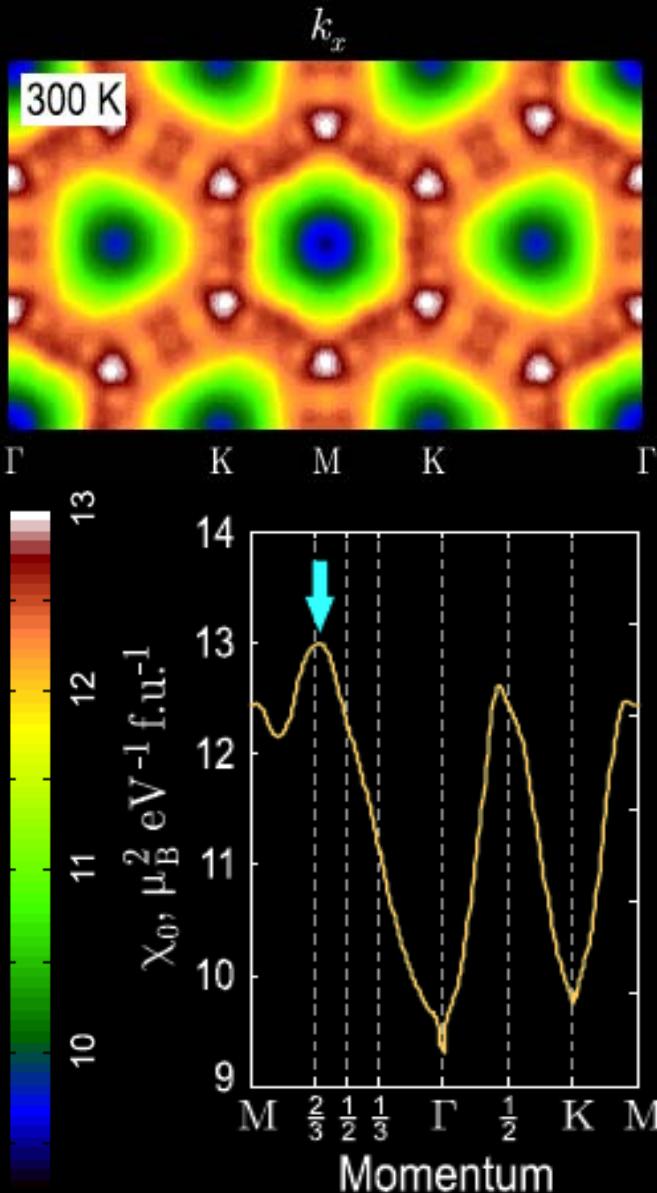


Electron susceptibility

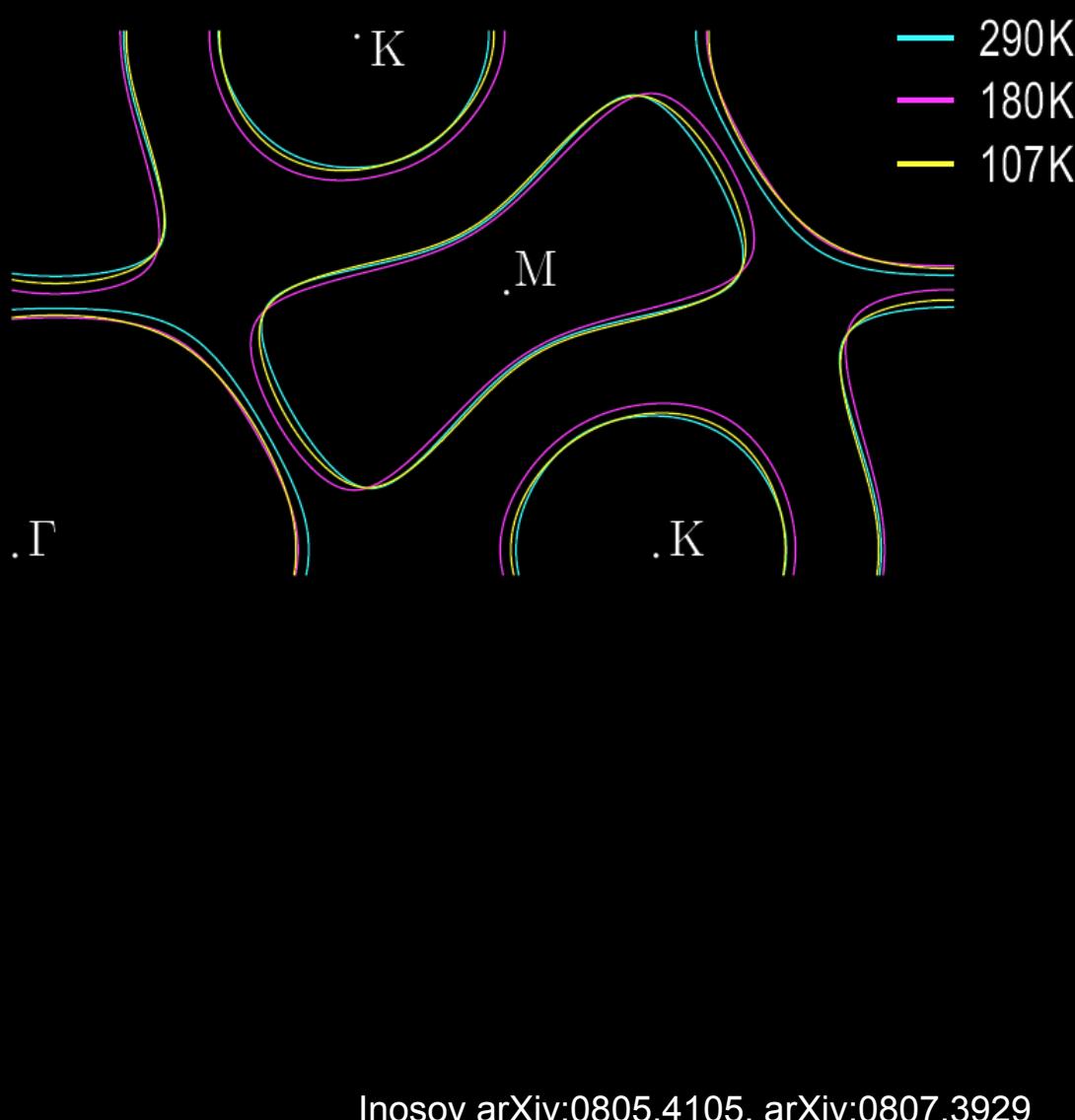
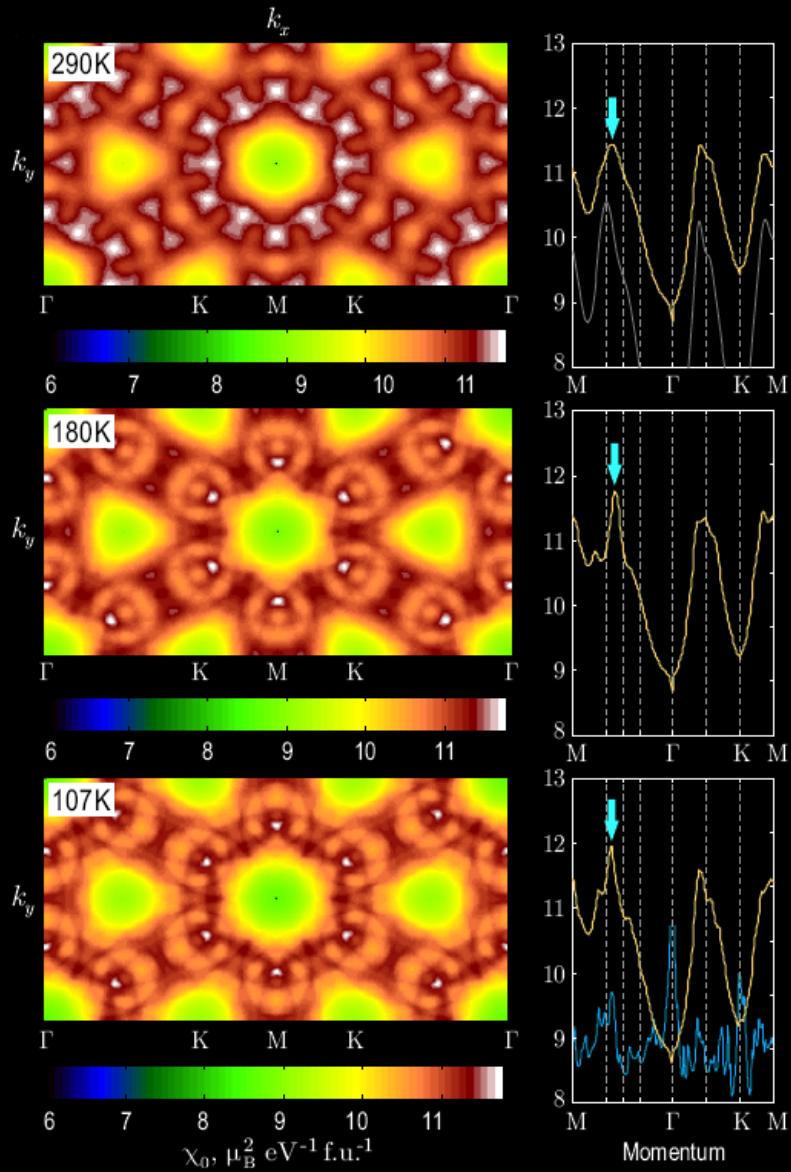
$$\chi_0(\mathbf{q}, \omega) = 2 \int \frac{d\mathbf{k}}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{n_F(\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}}) - n_F(\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}})}{\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}} - \epsilon_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}} + \omega + i0^+}$$

Lindhard functions at $\omega \rightarrow 0$

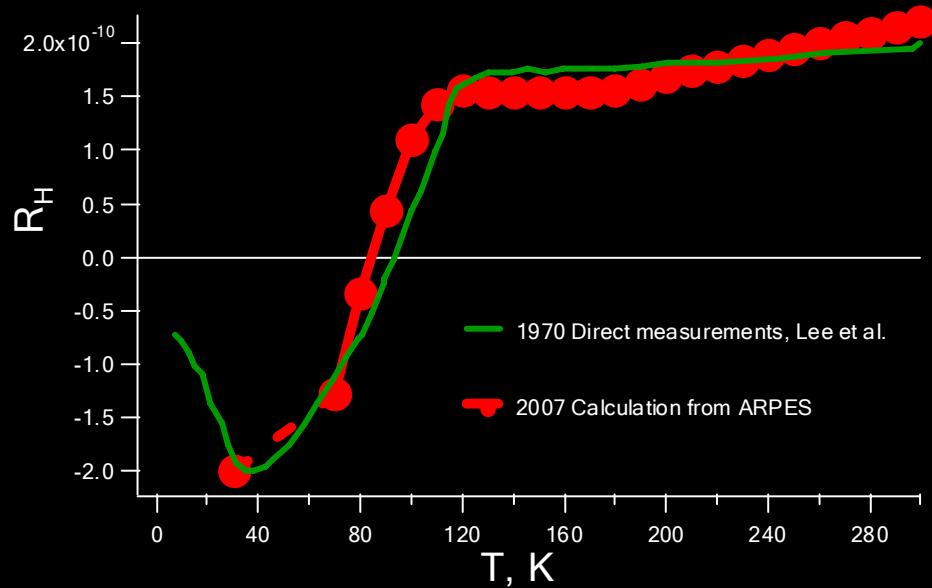
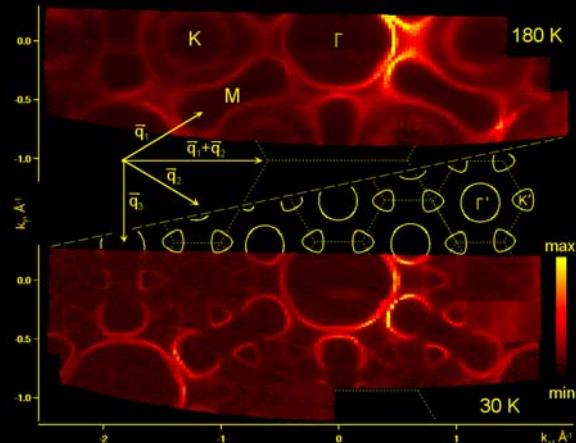
$$\begin{aligned} \chi_{\mathbf{q}} = & \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \frac{n_F(\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}}^a) - n_F(\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}}^a)}{\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}}^a - \epsilon_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}}^a} + \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \frac{n_F(\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}}^a) - n_F(\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}}^b)}{\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}}^a - \epsilon_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}}^b} \\ & + \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \frac{n_F(\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}}^b) - n_F(\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}}^a)}{\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}}^b - \epsilon_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}}^a} + \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \frac{n_F(\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}}^b) - n_F(\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}}^b)}{\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}}^b - \epsilon_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}}^b} \end{aligned}$$



Electron susceptibility



Hall coefficient of 2H-TaSe₂ from ARPES

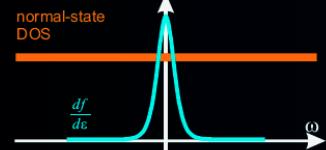


— Hall coefficient from electronic structure —

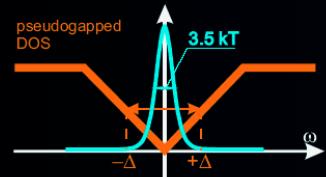
$$\tau(\mathbf{k}) = \text{const}$$

$$R_H = \frac{\sigma_{xy}}{H \cdot \sigma_{xx}} = \frac{\int \tau(\mathbf{k})^2 \cdot \frac{v_F^2(\mathbf{k})}{\rho(\mathbf{k})} \cdot dk}{\left(\int \tau(\mathbf{k}) \cdot v_F(\mathbf{k}) \cdot dk \right)^2} = \frac{\int \frac{v_F^2(\mathbf{k})}{\rho(\mathbf{k})} \cdot dk}{\left(\int v_F(\mathbf{k}) \cdot dk \right)^2}$$

— taking pseudogap into account —

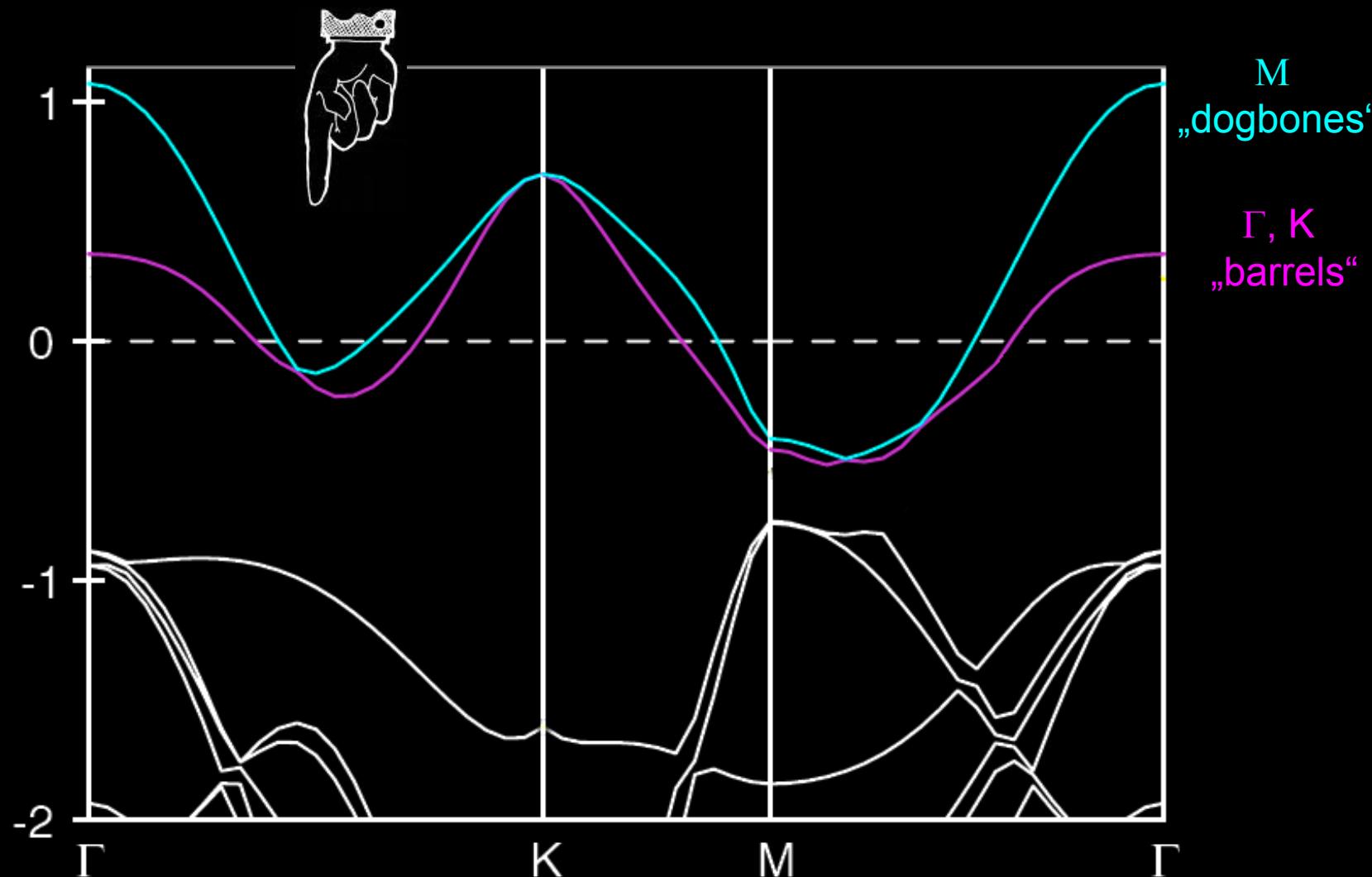


$$D(\mathbf{k}) = - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{df}{d\epsilon} \cdot A(\epsilon, \mathbf{k}) \cdot d\epsilon \leq 1$$

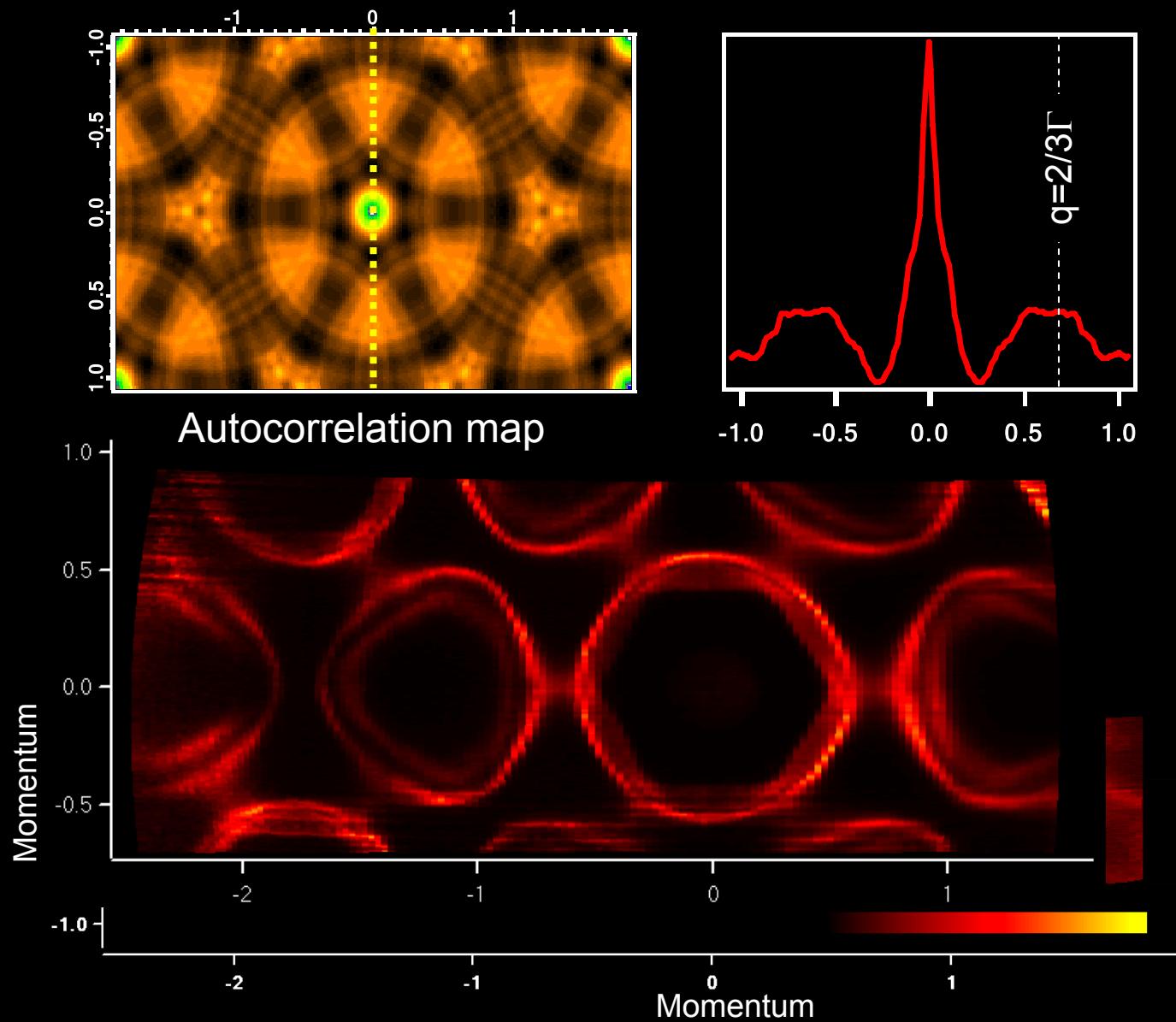


$$\sigma_{xy} \propto \int D(\mathbf{k}) \cdot \frac{\tau^2(\mathbf{k}) \cdot v_F^2(\mathbf{k})}{\rho(\mathbf{k})} \cdot dk$$

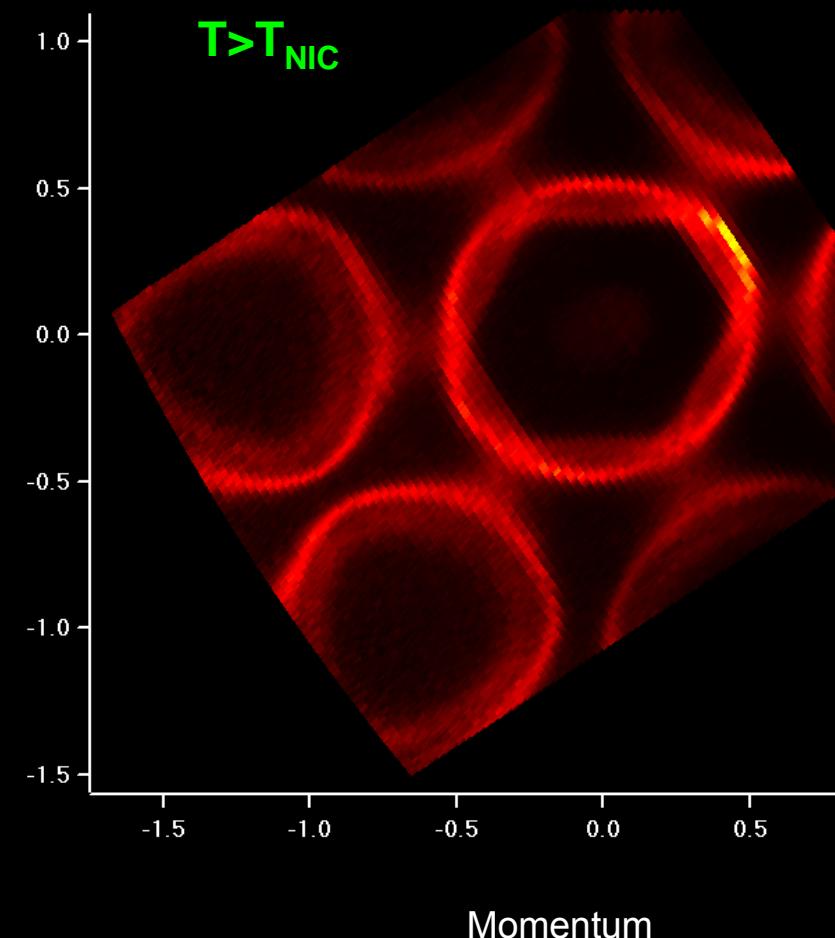
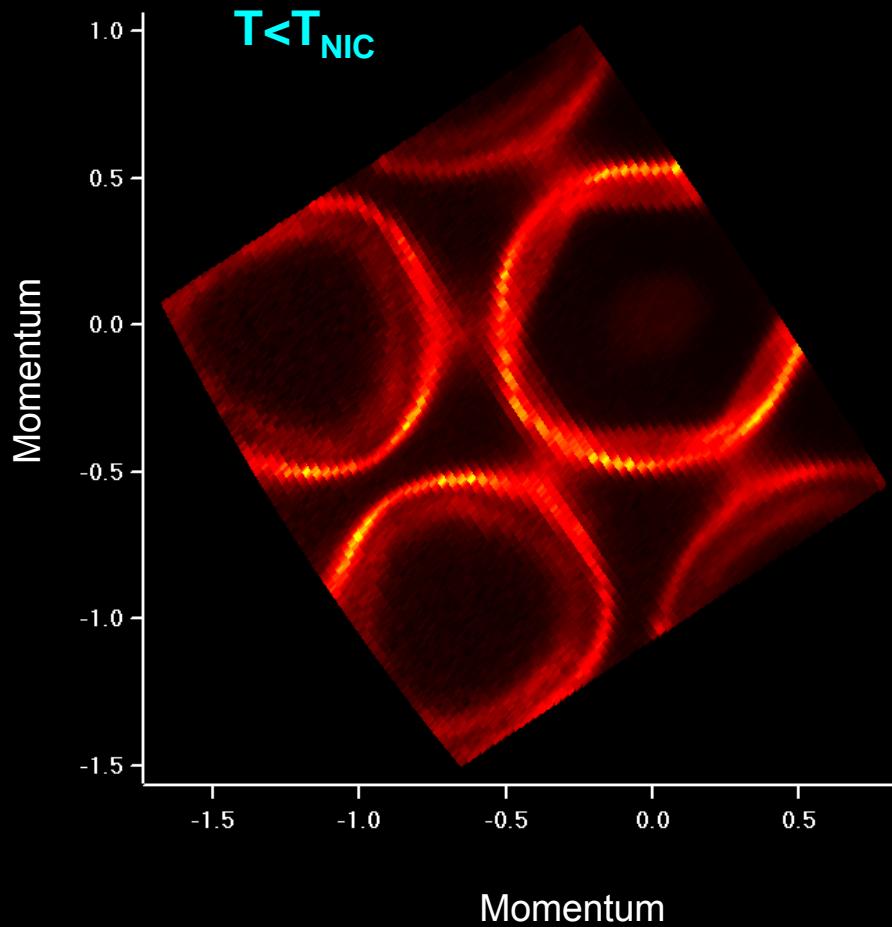
Band structure of 2H- NbSe_2



Modification of the nesting properties

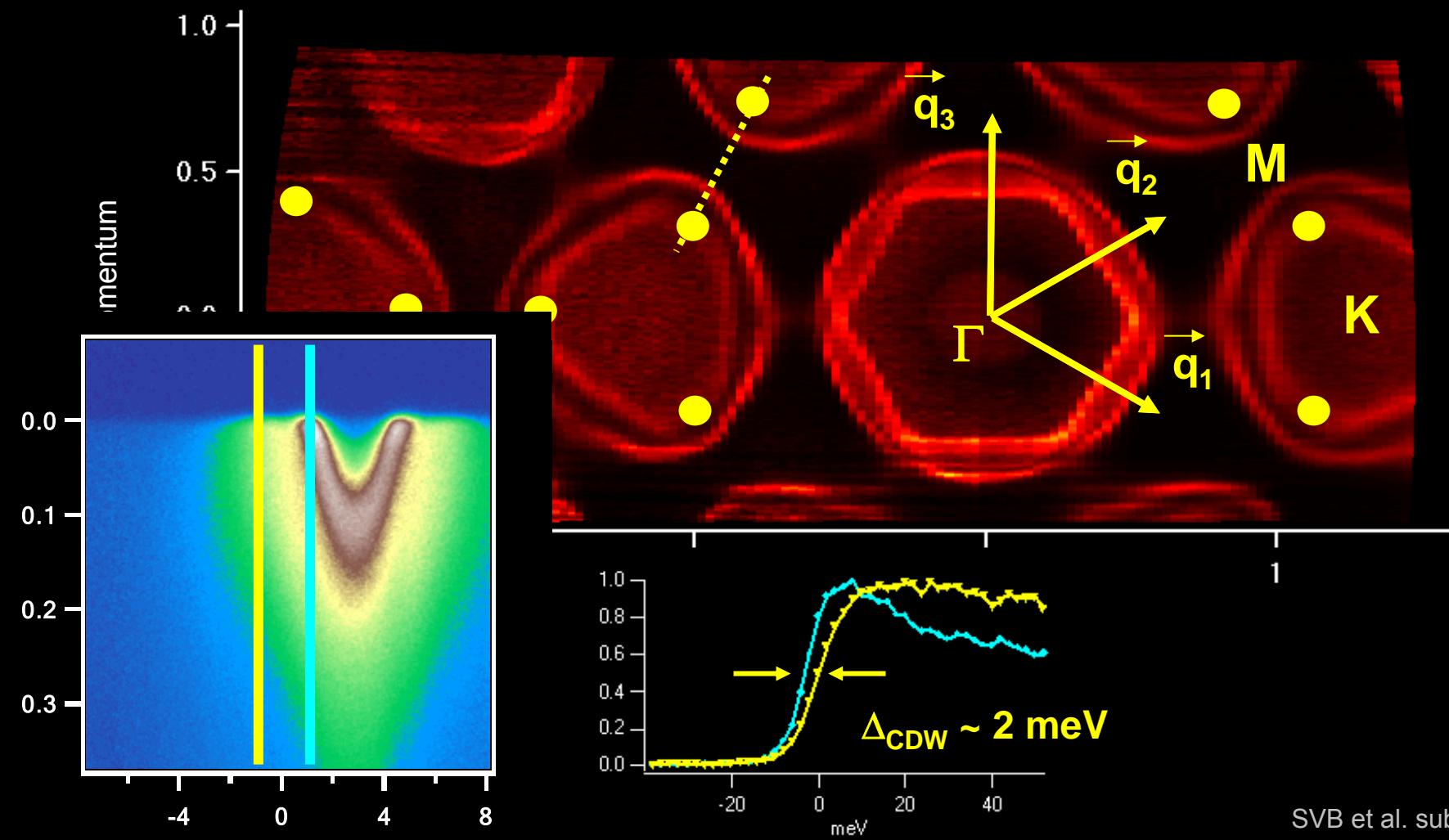


Fermi surface of 2H-NbSe₂

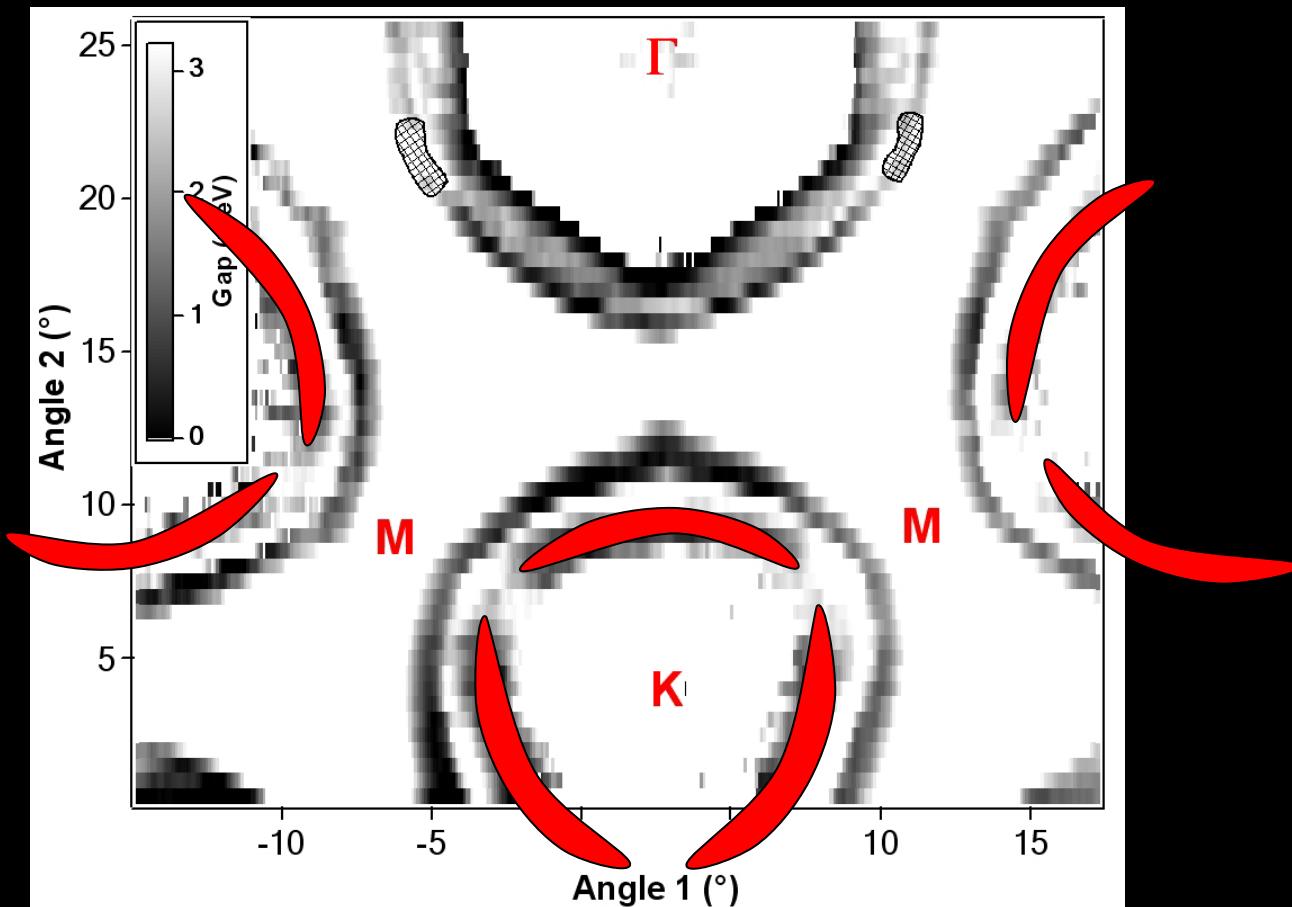


Incommensurate CDW state in 2H-NbSe₂

T= 20 K



Fermi surface “arcs” in NbSe_2



Map of gaps, 20 K

Charge Density Waves compounds

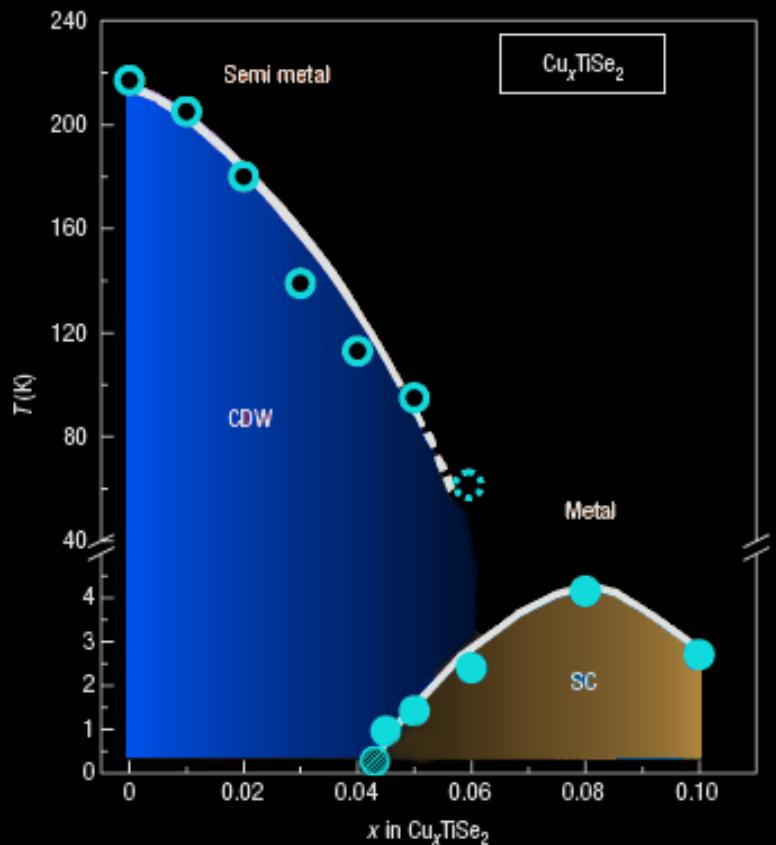
1T-TaS₂, T₀= **550** K

TiSe₂, T₀= **200** K

2H-TaSe₂, T₀= **122** K

2H-NbSe₂, T₀= **33** K

1T-TaSe₂, T₀= **473** K



Pseudogap in dichalcogenides

- ✓ Incommensurate CDW causes a PG in one-particle excitation spectrum
- ✓ CDW formation depends crucially on electronic band structure
- ✓ CDW and SC compete for the phase space

2D electronic structure of dichalcogenides
is unstable to a density wave formation.

Are the dichalcogenides unique?

Hall coefficient in cuprates and 2D-CDWs

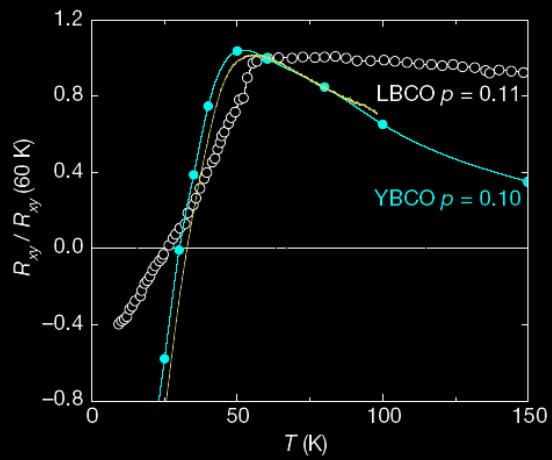


Figure 1 | Hall resistance of LBCO and YBCO. Hall resistance R_{xy} versus T ,

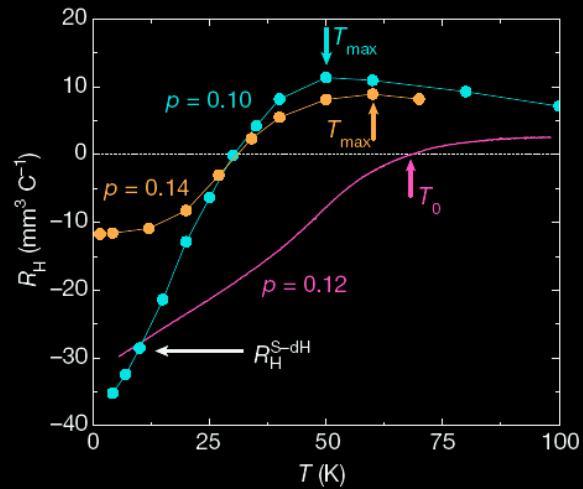


Figure 3 | Normal-state Hall coefficient versus temperature. Hall coefficient R_H versus T for Y123-II, Y123-VIII and Y124 (data multiplied by ten), at

D. Le Boeuf et al. , Nature (2007)

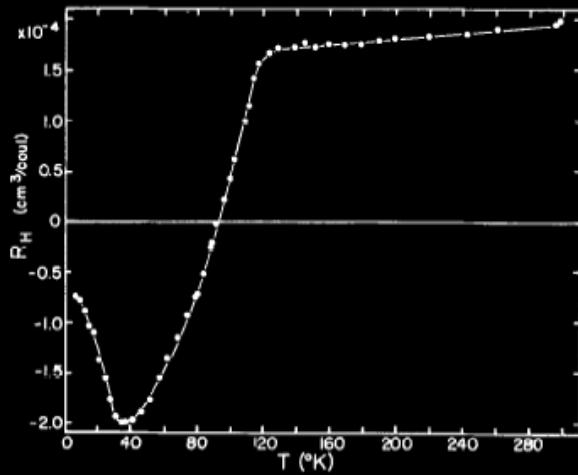


FIG. 4. The Hall coefficient vs. temperature for TaSe₂.

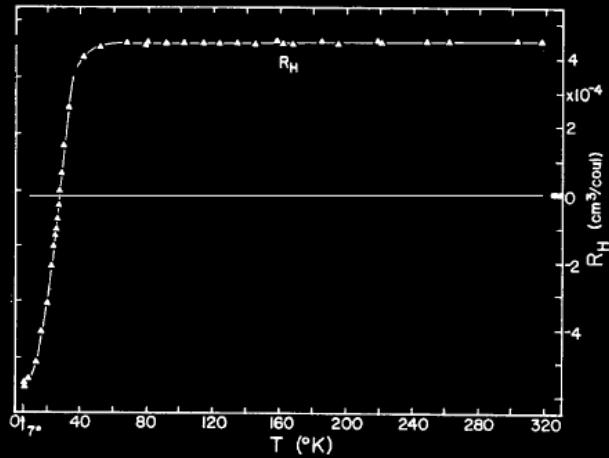


FIG. 1. The resistivity and Hall coefficient of NbSe₂ as a function of temperature.

Lee et al. , J. Solid State Chem. (1970)

High-Temperature Superconductors

$\text{HgBa}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{8+x}$, $T_c = 138 \text{ K}$

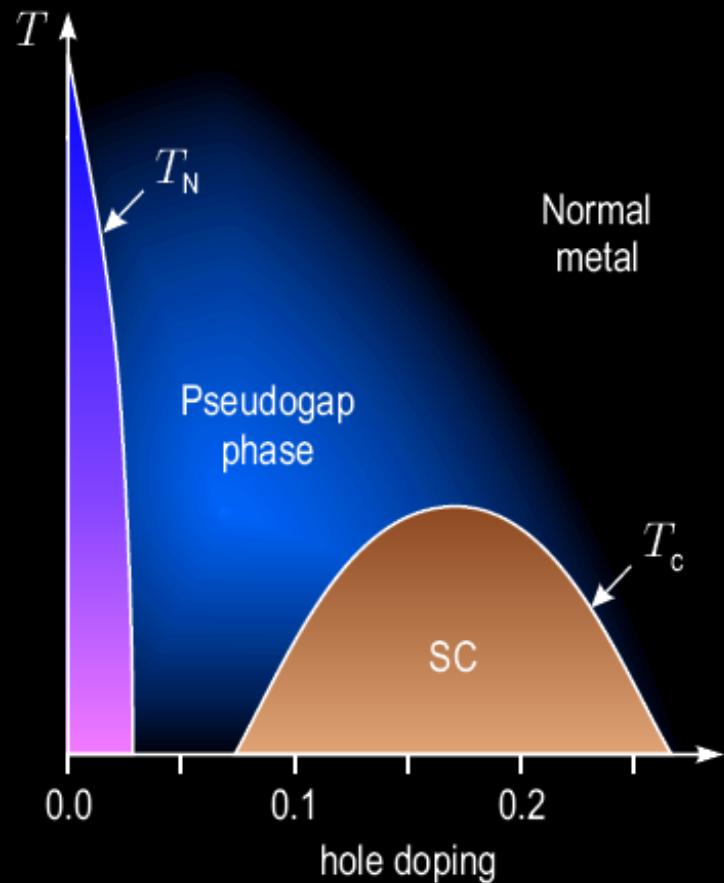
$\text{Tl}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Ba}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{10}$, $T_c = 125 \text{ K}$

$\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_7$, $T_c = 92 \text{ K}$

$\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_{8+x}$, $T_c = 91 \text{ K}$

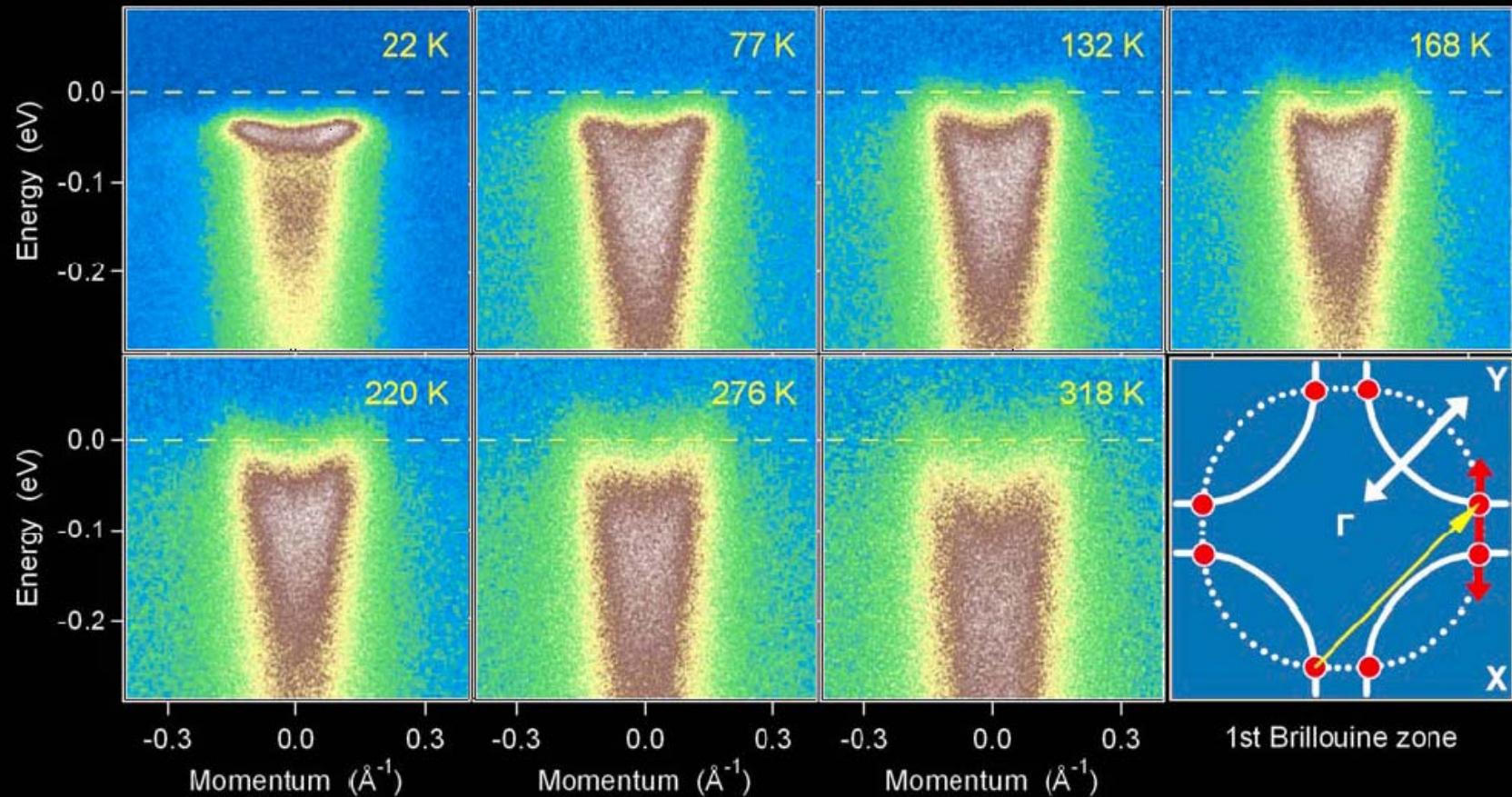
$\text{La}_{1.85}\text{Sr}_{0.15}\text{CuO}_4$, $T_c = 39 \text{ K}$

$\text{Nd}_{1.85}\text{Ce}_{0.15}\text{CuO}_4$, $T_c = 24 \text{ K}$

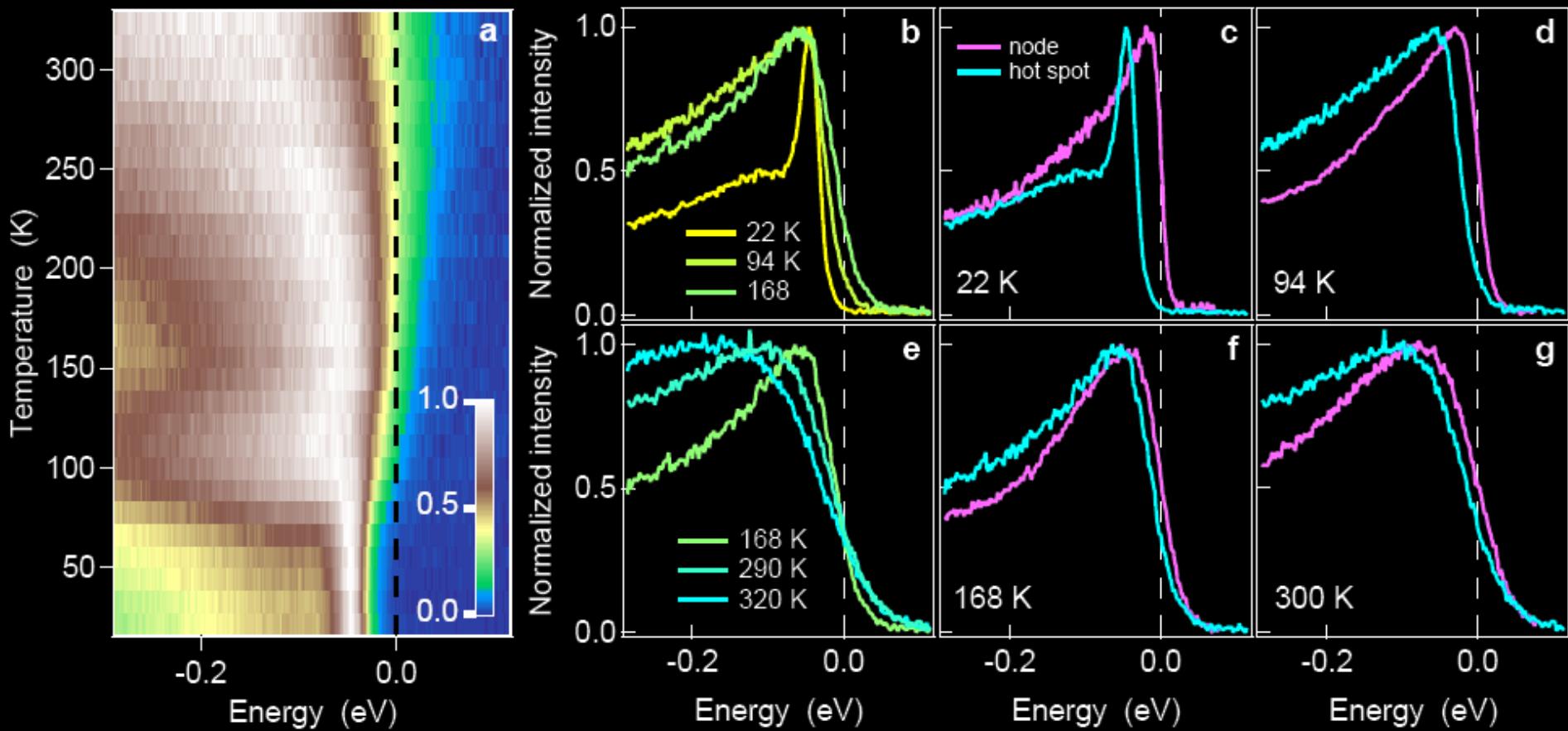


BSCCO

Non-monotonic pseudo-gap in BSCCO

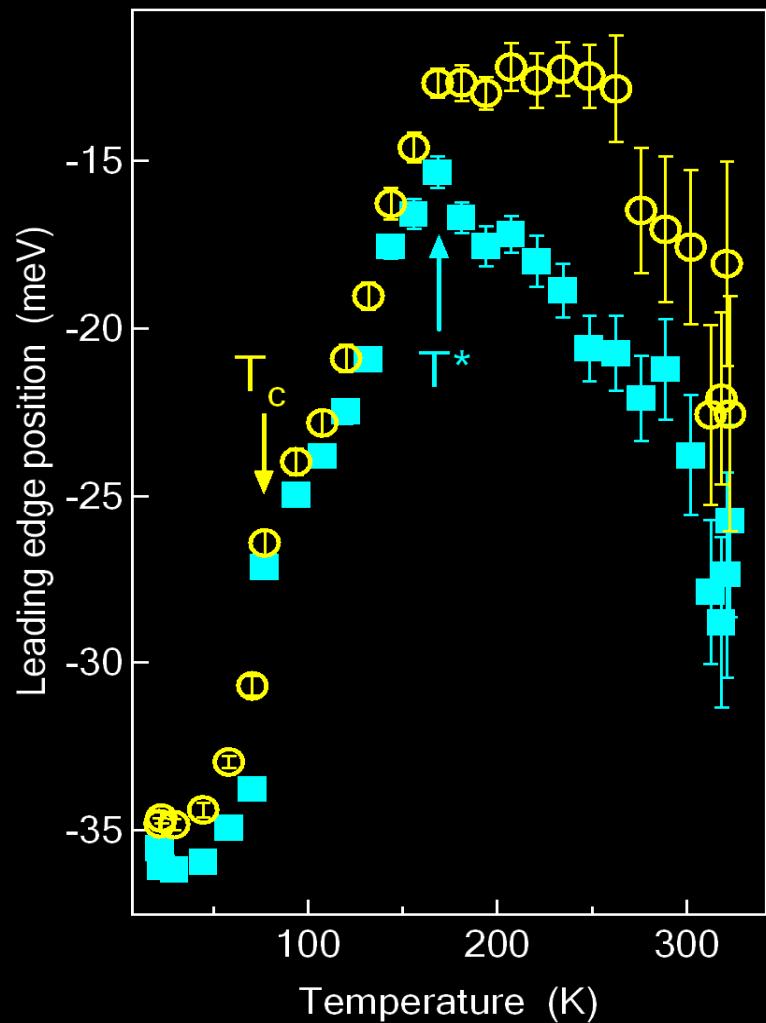


Non-monotonic pseudo-gap in BSCCO

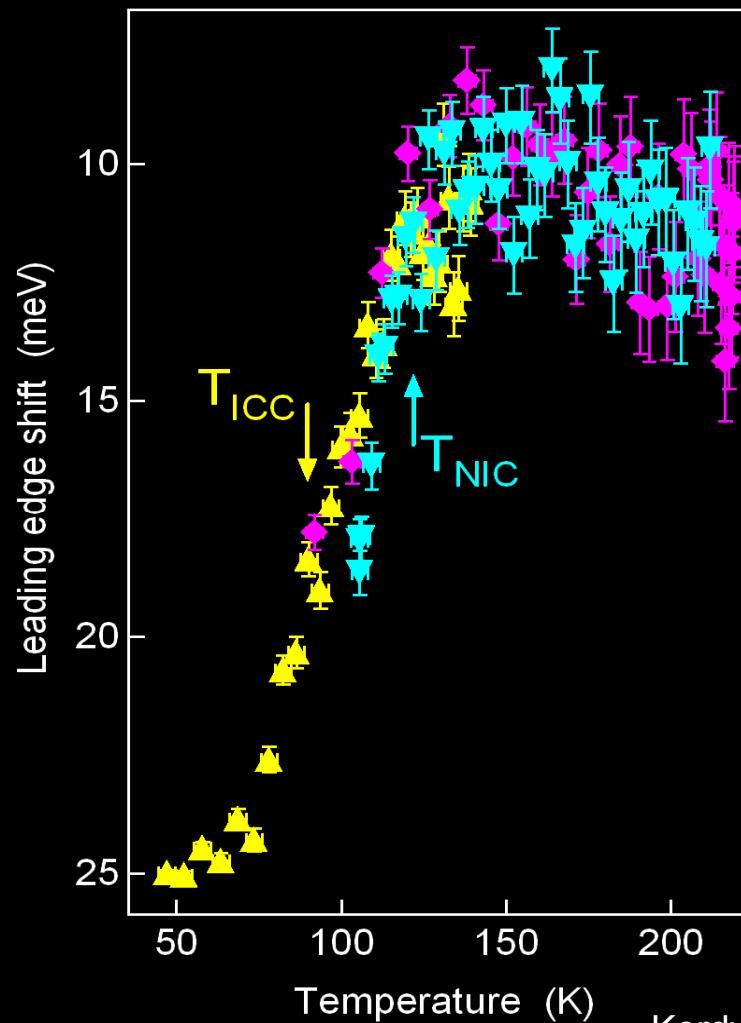


Non-monotonic pseudo-gap in BSCCO

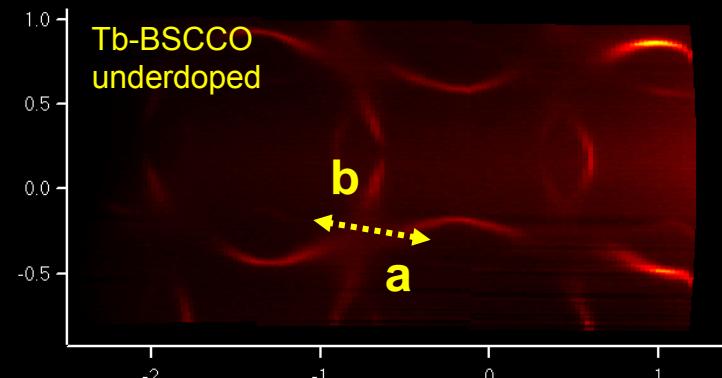
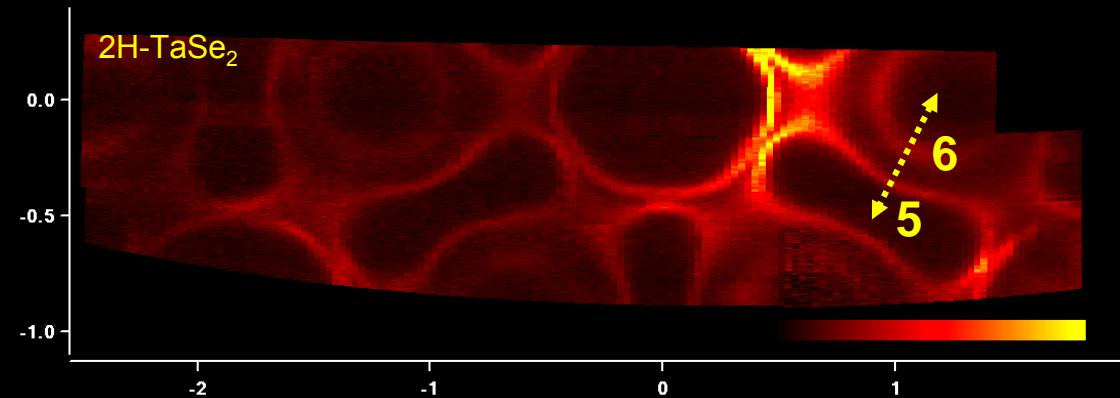
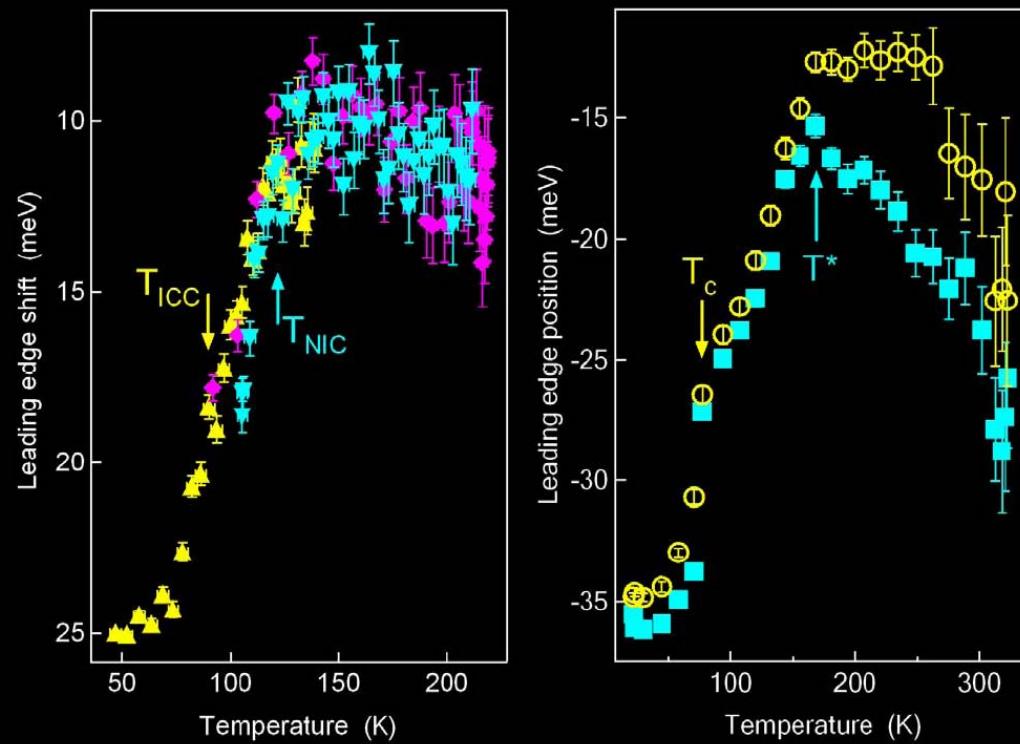
UD BSCCO



2H-TaSe₂



Pseudogap in 2H-TaSe₂ and Tb-BSCCO



Pseudogap in cuprates?

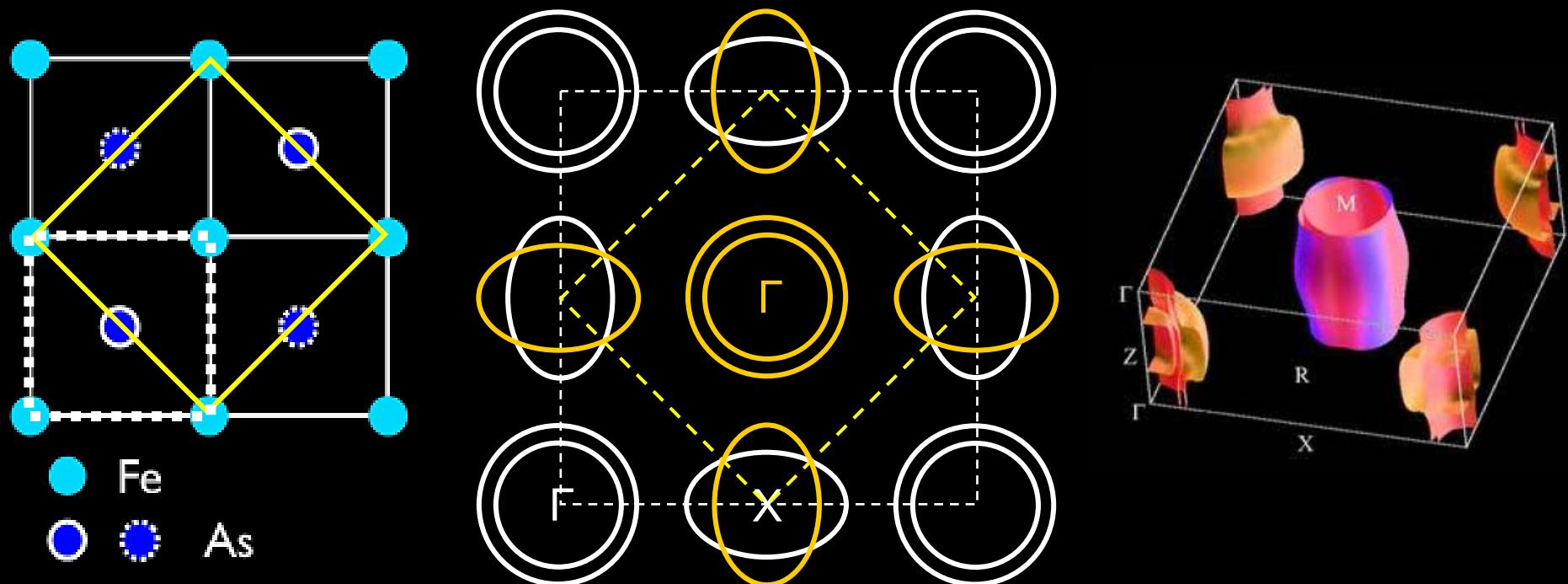
- ✓ PG and SG are two different gaps
- ✓ Pseudo-gap = Density modulation
(incommensurate SDW)
- ✓ PG and SG compete for the phase space but both depend on electronic band structure

It seems that the electronic structure
of both cuprates and dichalcogenides
is unstable to a density wave formation.

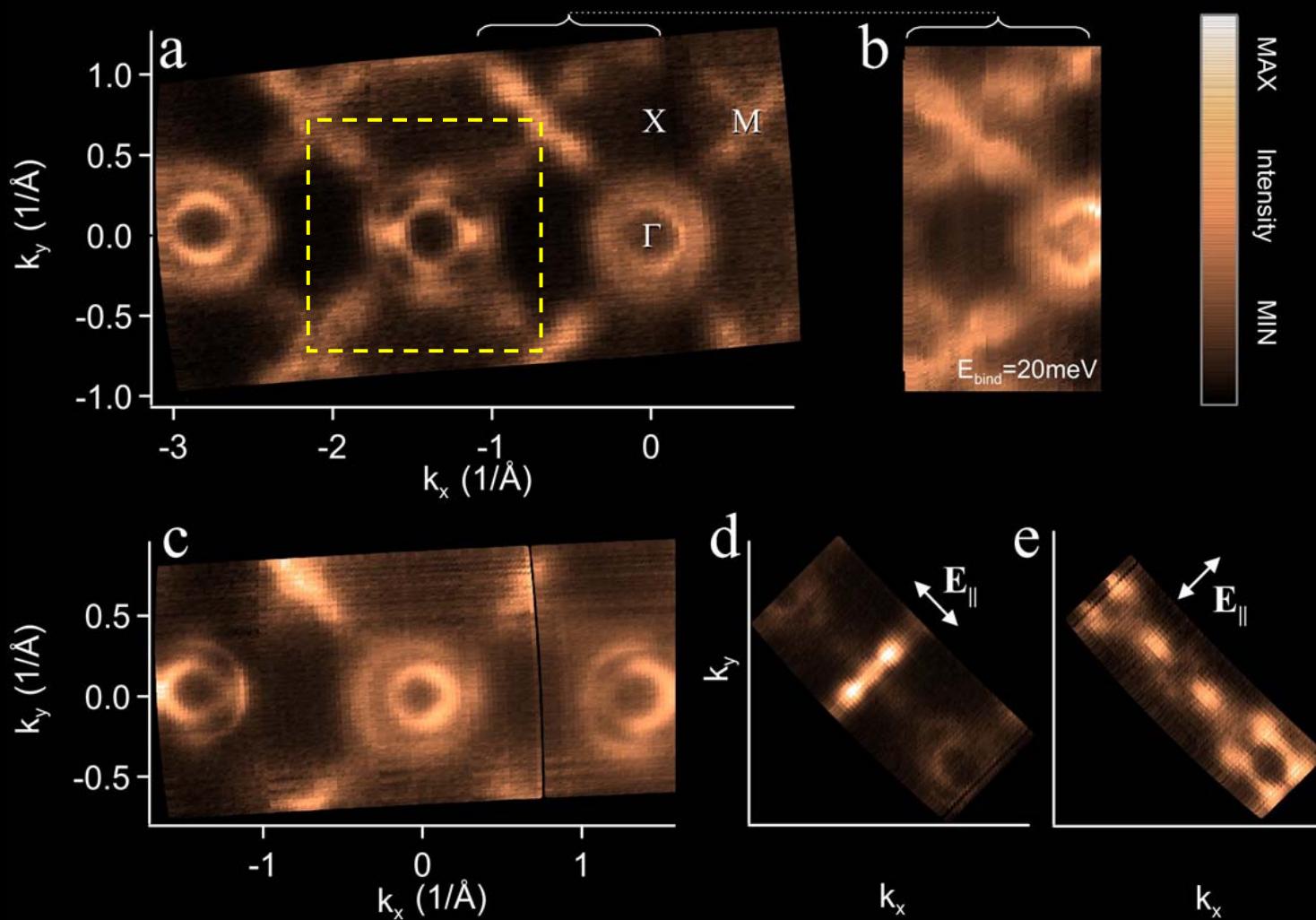
Are the cuprates and dichalcogenides
unique in this sense?

Superconducting pnictides (BKFA)

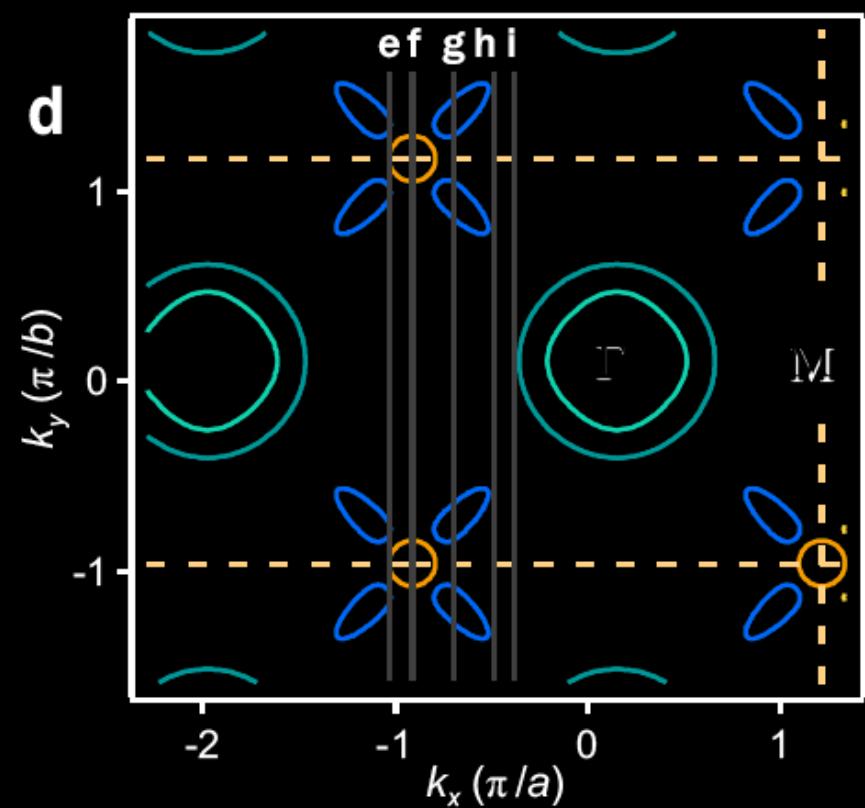
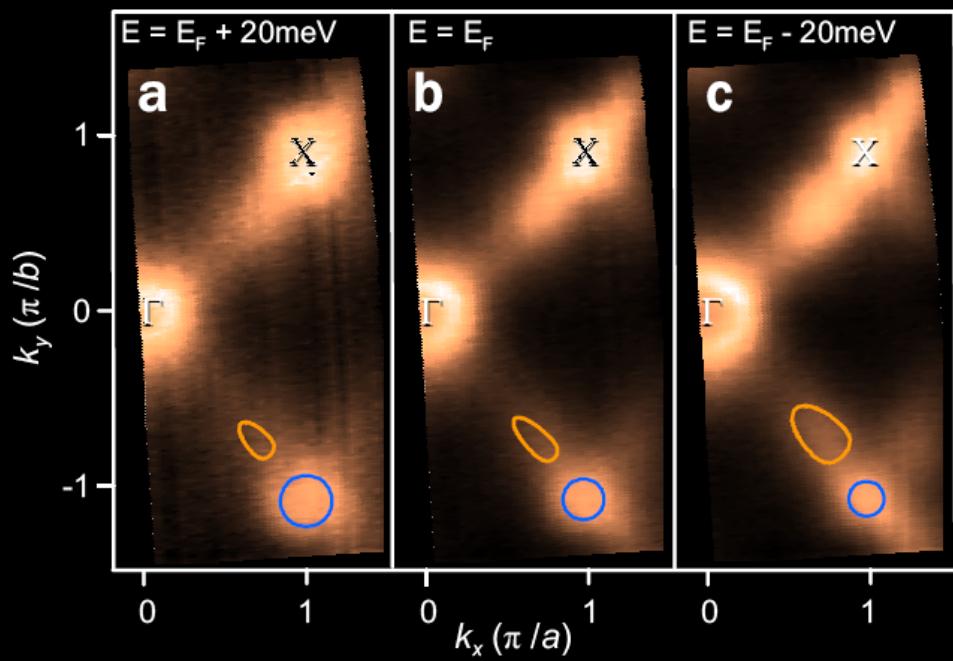
Fermi surface of pnictides (calculated)



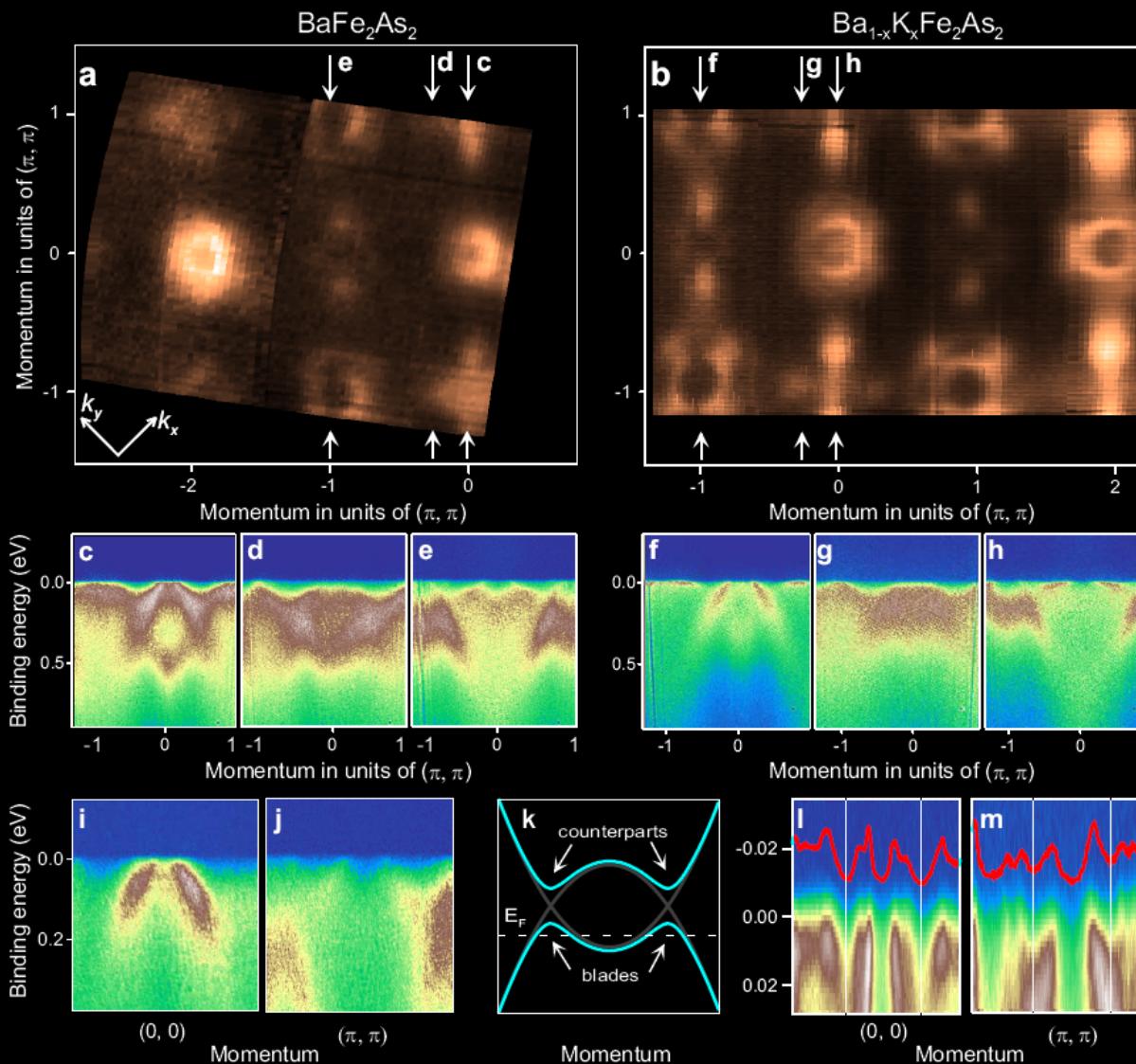
Fermi surface of BKFA (our experiment)



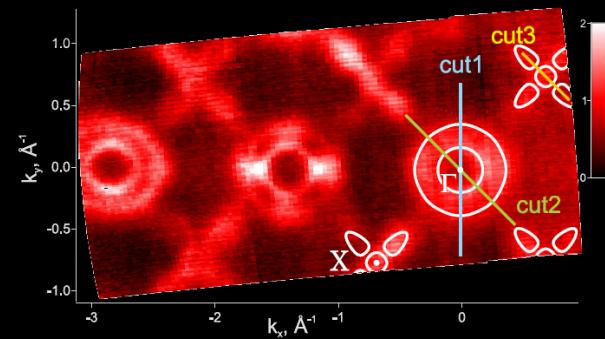
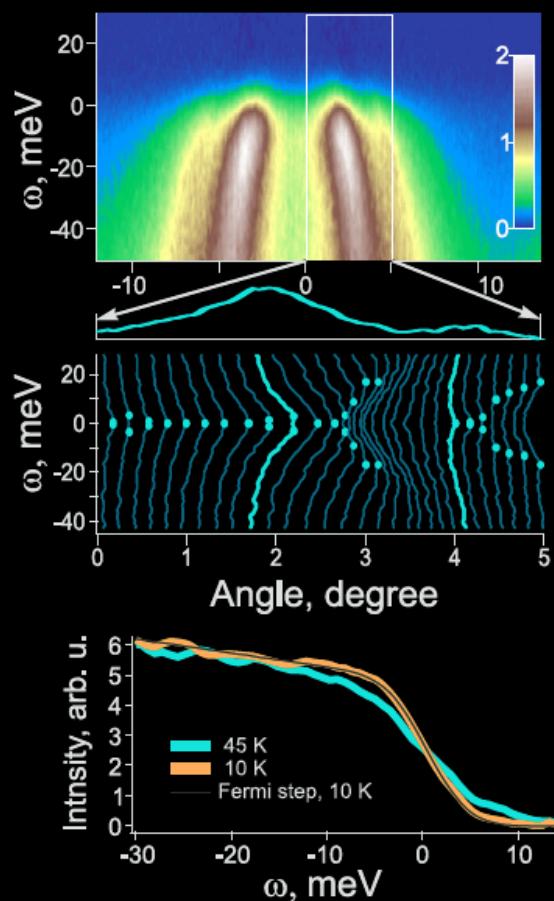
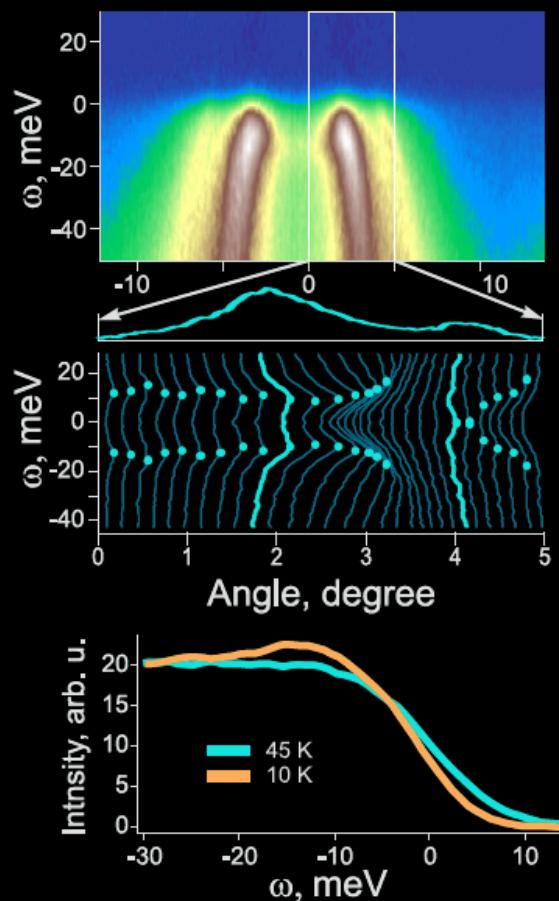
Fermi surface of BKFA (our experiment)



Fermi surface of BKFA (our experiment)



Superconducting gap in BKFA



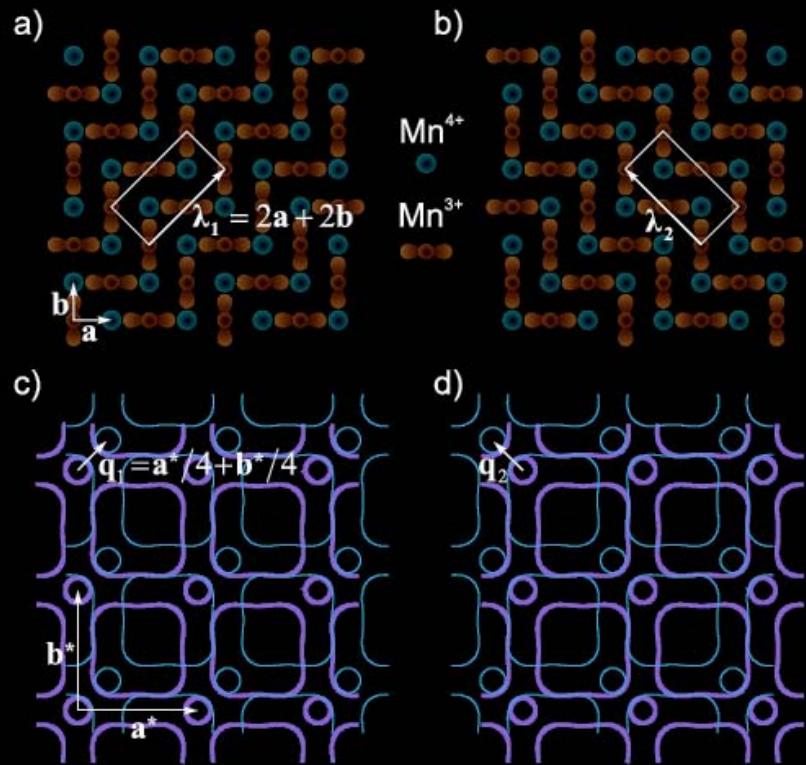
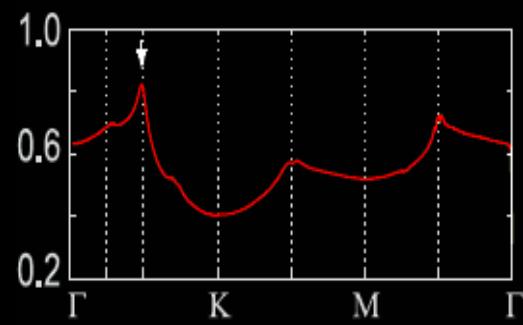
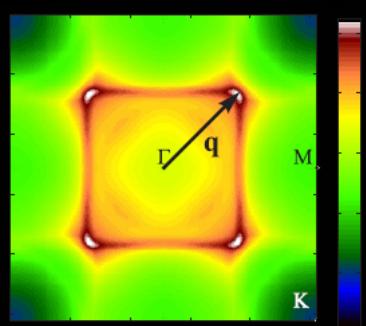
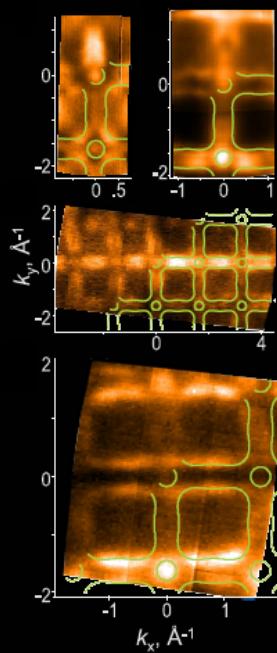
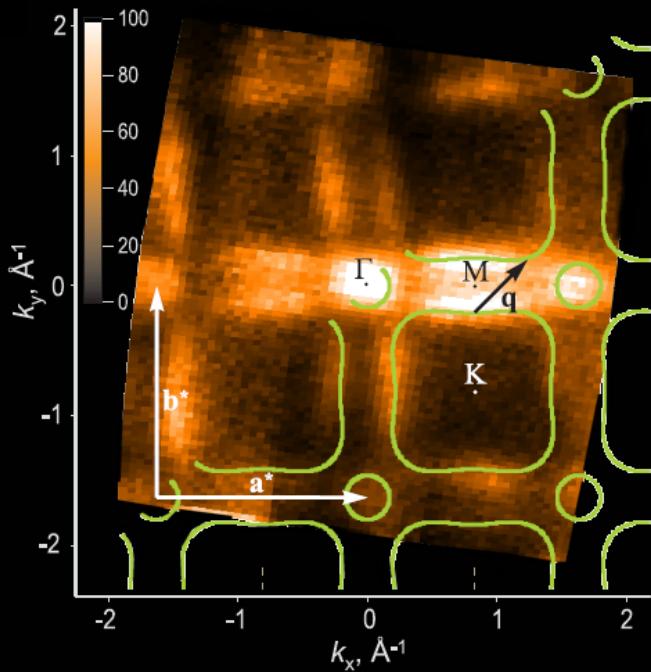
Gap values (meV)

Inner Γ -barrel	9 ± 1
Outer Γ -barrel	<4
X-pocket	9 ± 2
Blades	~ 9
Gap anisotropy	<1.5

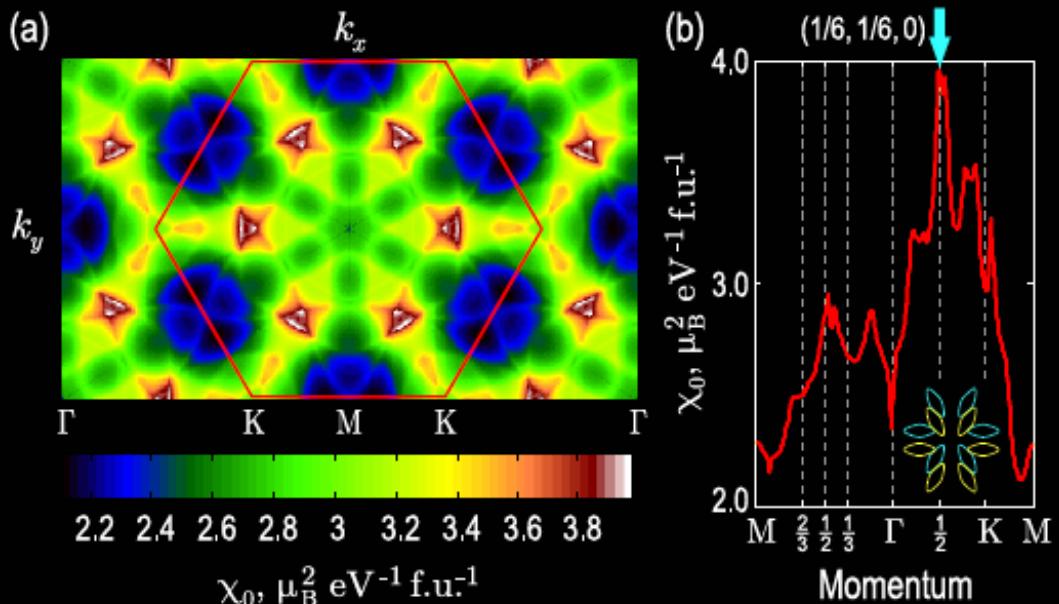
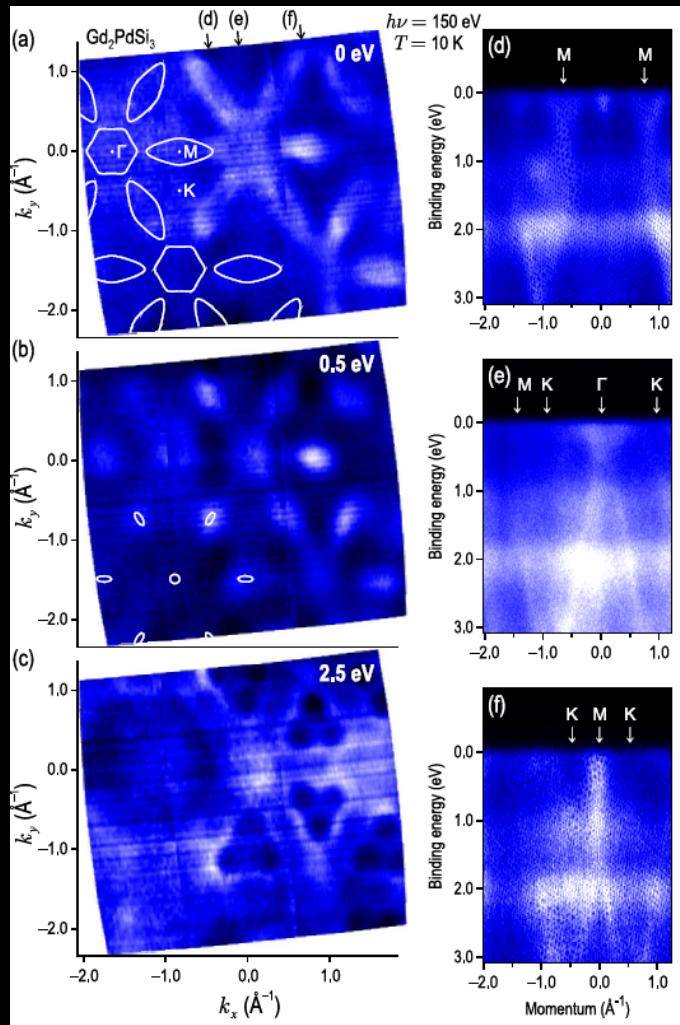
Ordering in pnictides?

- ✓ Electron density in pnictides shows (π, π) ordering already in the normal state
- ? Isn't a general property of 2D metals?

Charge-orbital ordering and Fermi surface instabilities in $\text{La}_{0.5}\text{Sr}_{1.5}\text{MnO}_4$



Nesting-driven enhancement of the RKKY interaction in Gd_2PdSi_3 and Tb_2PdSi_3



Pseudo-gap and Density Ordering in 2D Metals

- ✓ Uniform distribution of the electron density in 2D metal is usually unstable
- ✓ PG is a consequence of additional electronic ordering / propensity to ordering
- ✓ The parameters of this instability depends crucially on electronic band structure

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Neutrons:

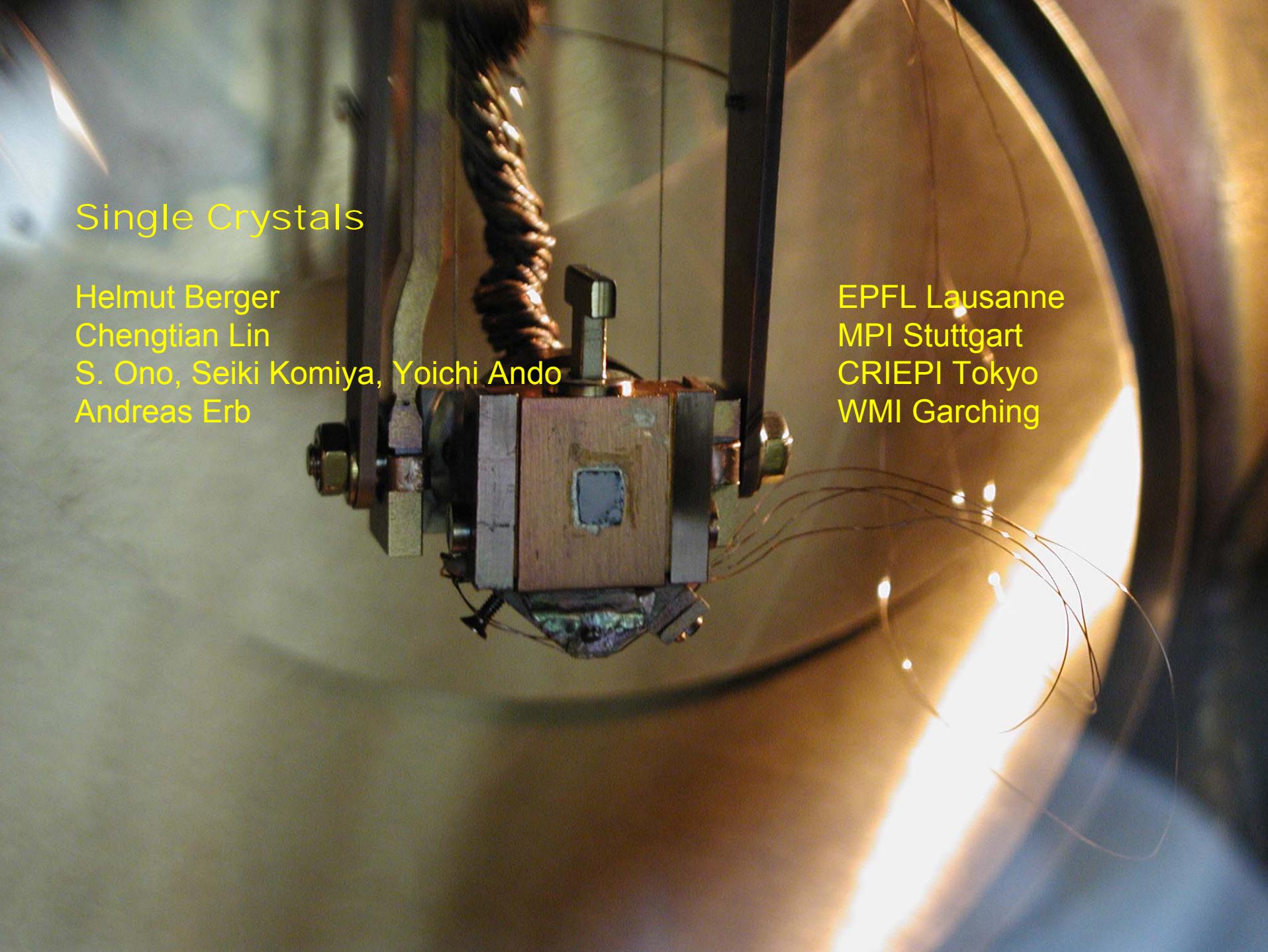
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Single Crystals

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