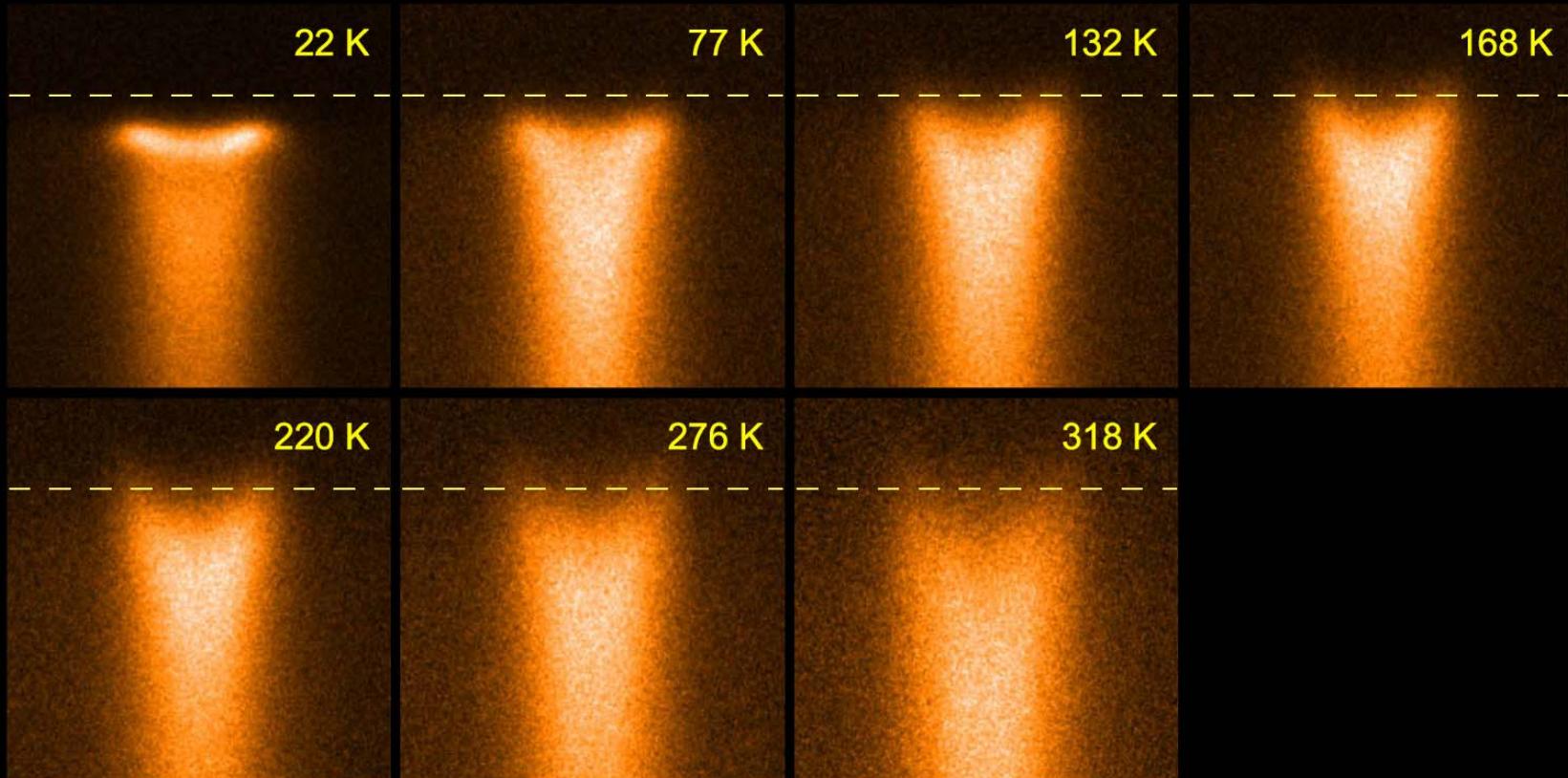


Electrons in cuprates: view by ARPES



A. A. Kordyuk
IFW Dresden & IMP Kiev

Intro

Occam's razor:

"entities should not be multiplied beyond necessity"

Eq.1:

$$\text{HTSC} = \text{LDA} + \text{Self-energy} + \text{PG}$$

Outline



- I. LDA +
- II. Self-energy structure
- III. Self-energy origin: ARPES and INS
- IV. Pseudo-gap

Outline

I. LDA +

II. Self-energy structure

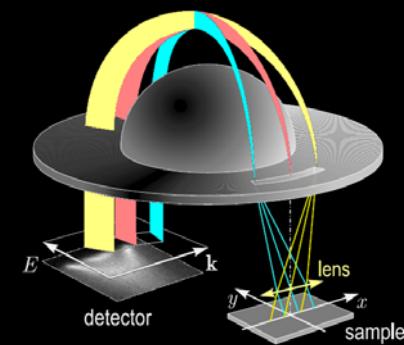
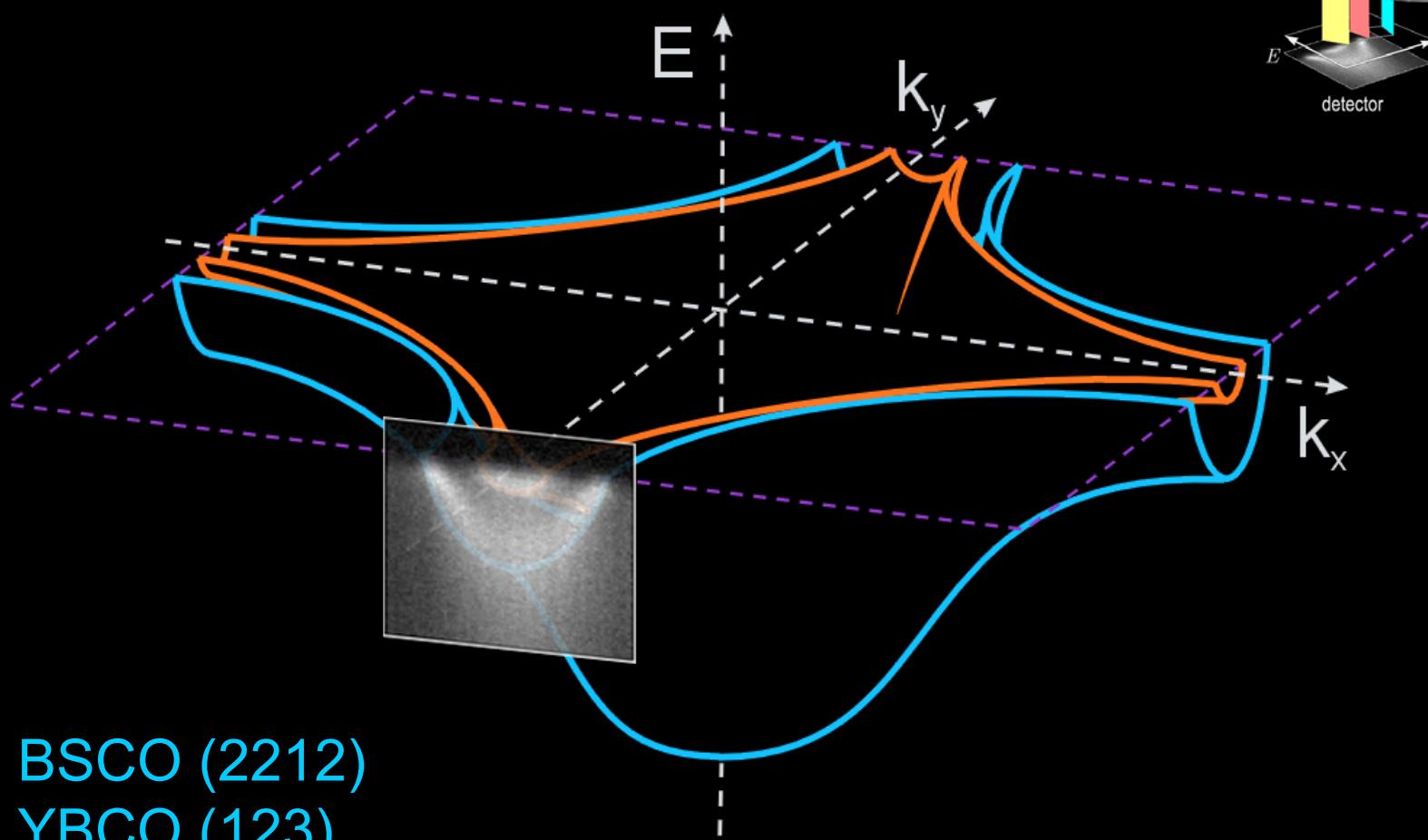
III. Self-energy origin: ARPES and INS

Dahm *Nature Phys.* 5, xxx (2009)

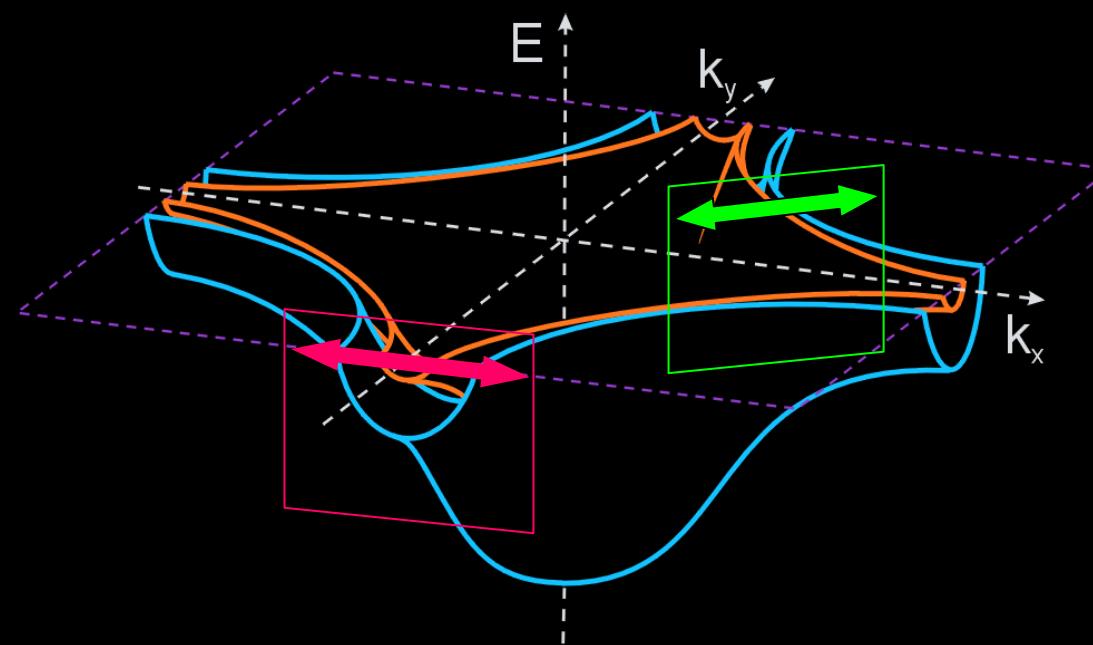
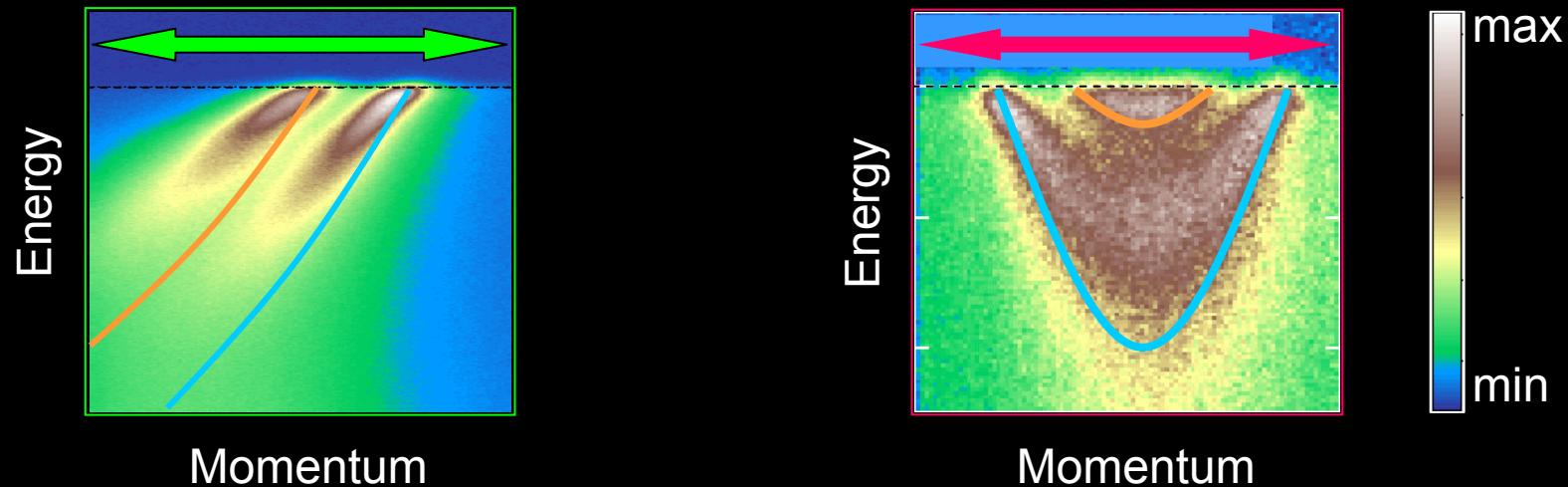
IV. Pseudo-gap

Kordyuk *PRB* 79, 020504(R) (2009)

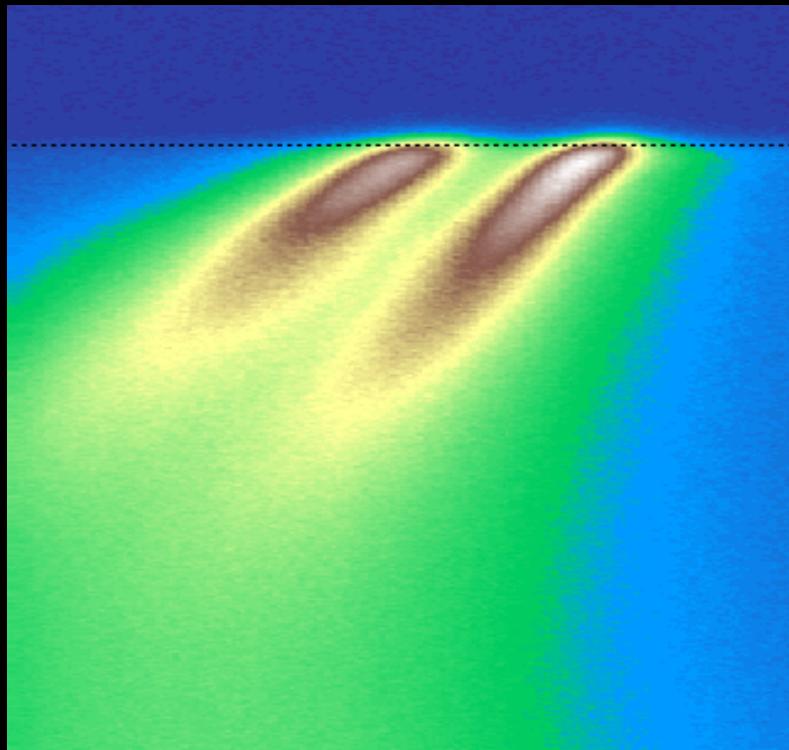
HTSC = LDA + Self-energy + PG



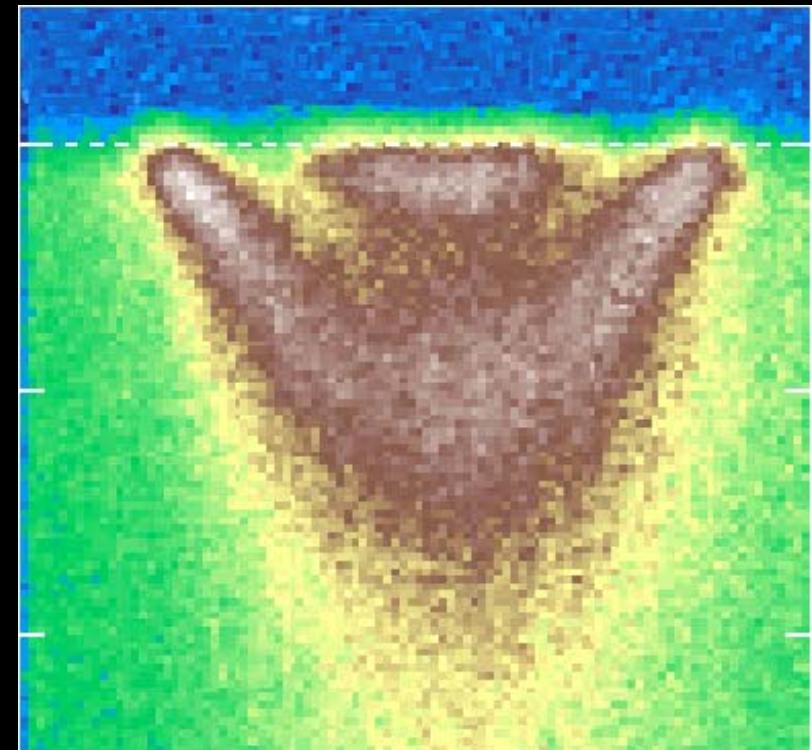
HTSC = LDA + quasiparticles?



HTSC = LDA + quasiparticles?

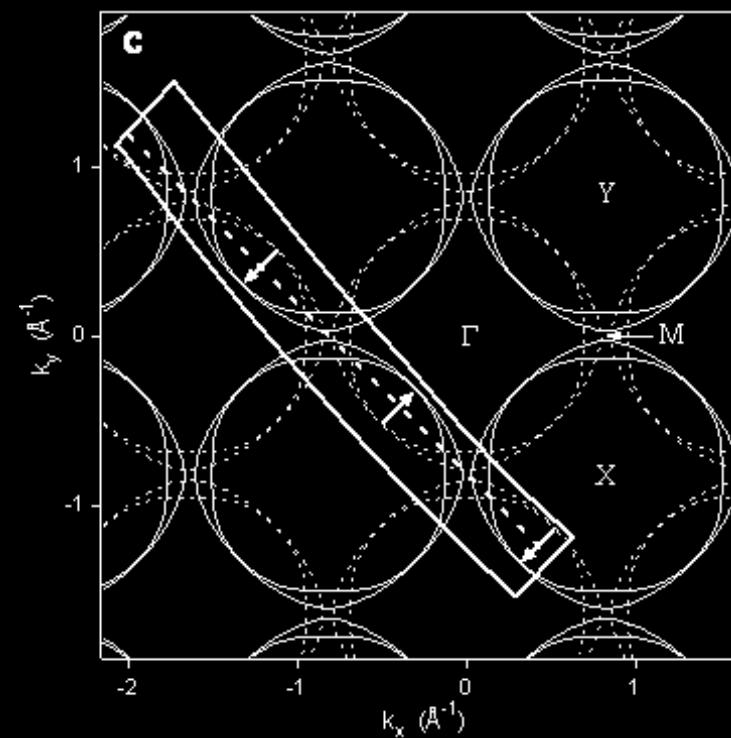
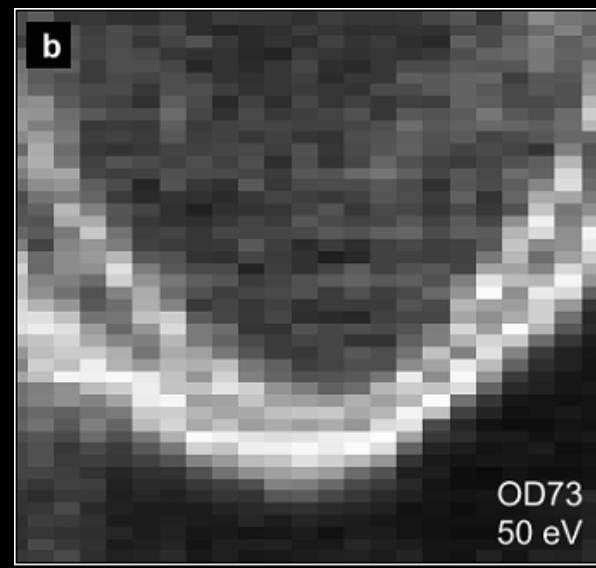
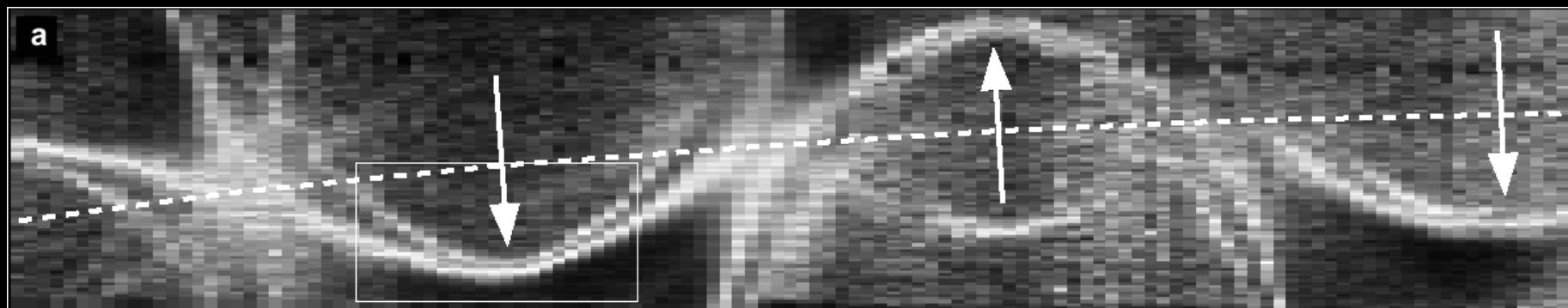


2006

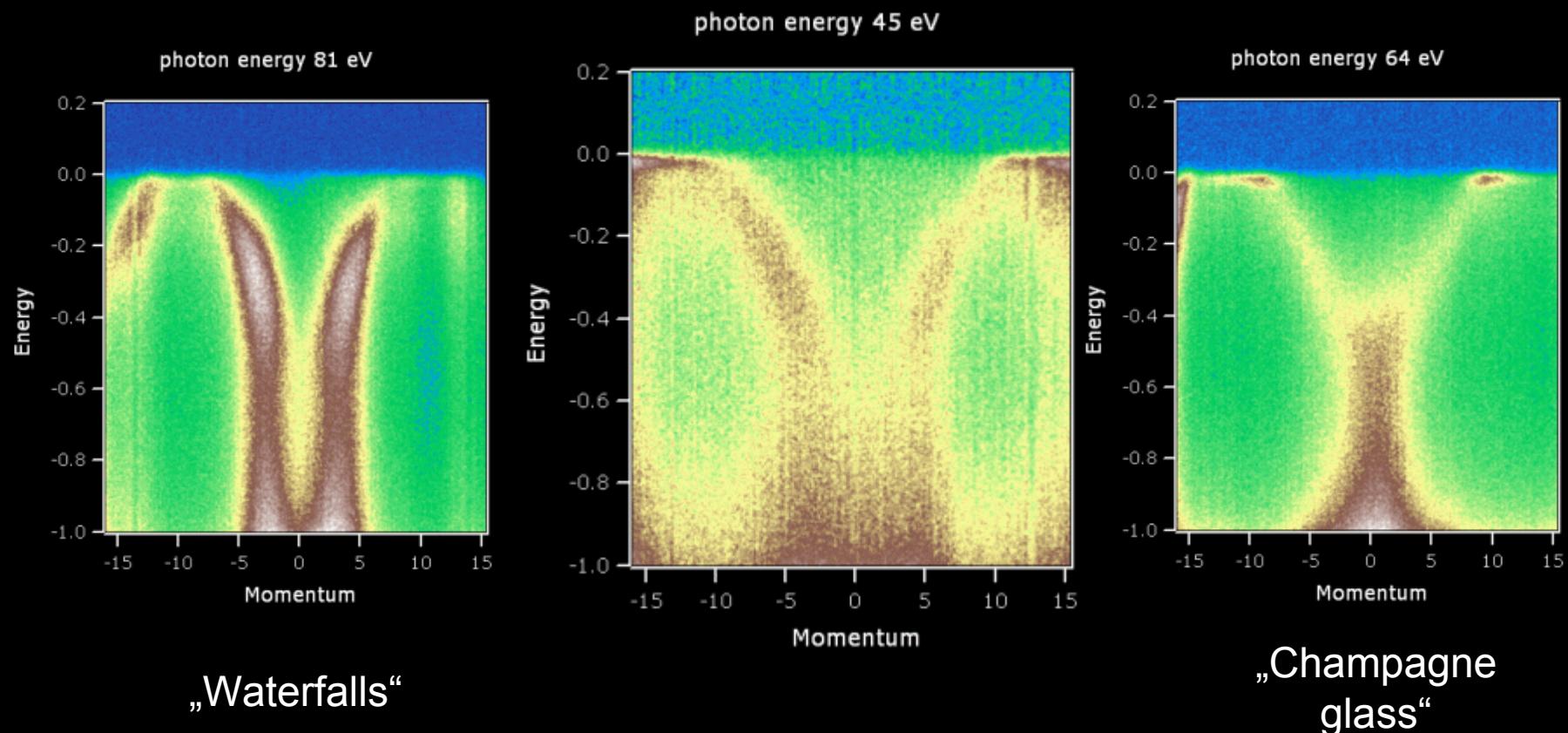


2002

Photon energy – an important tool

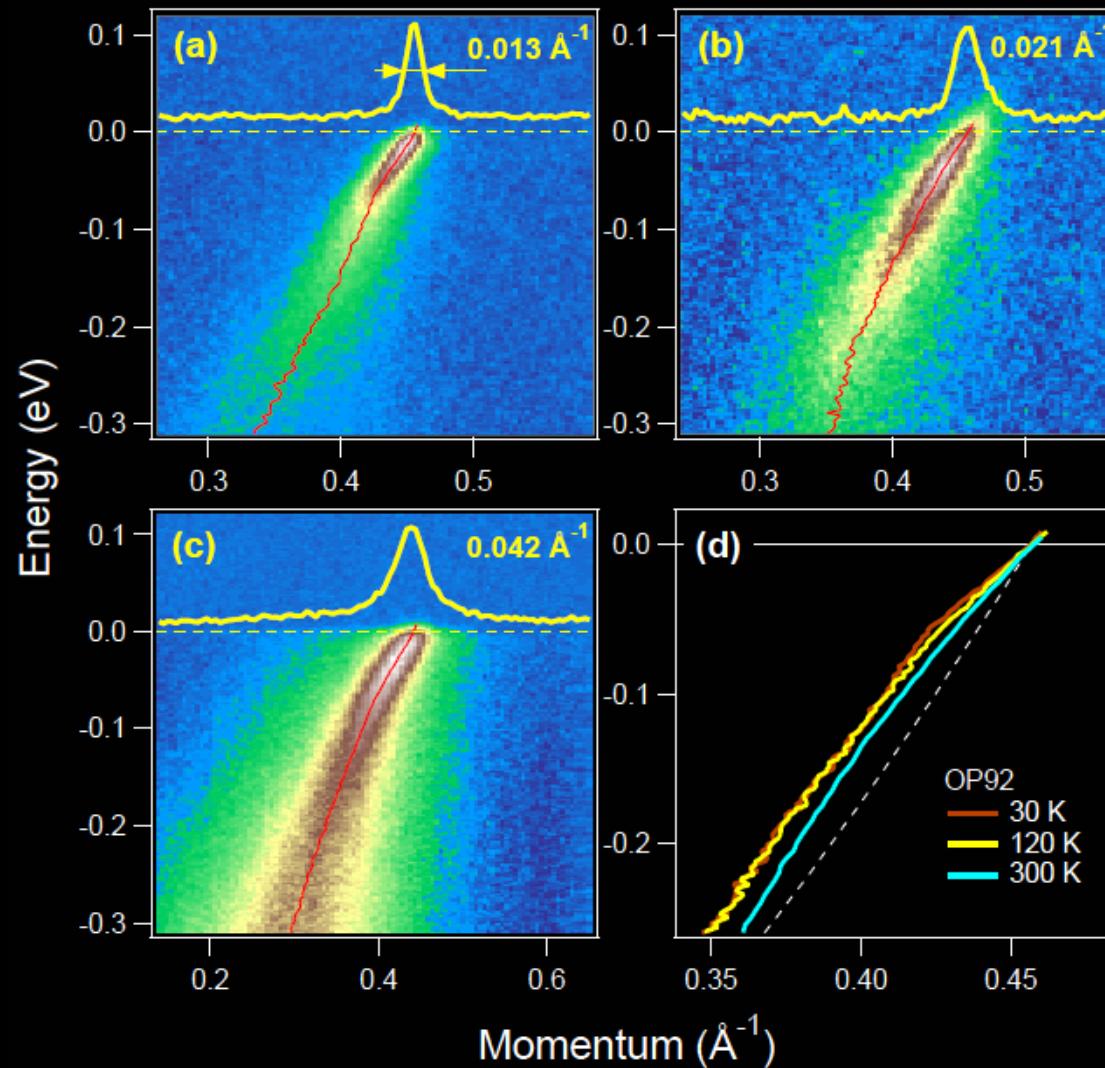


Photon energy – an important tool



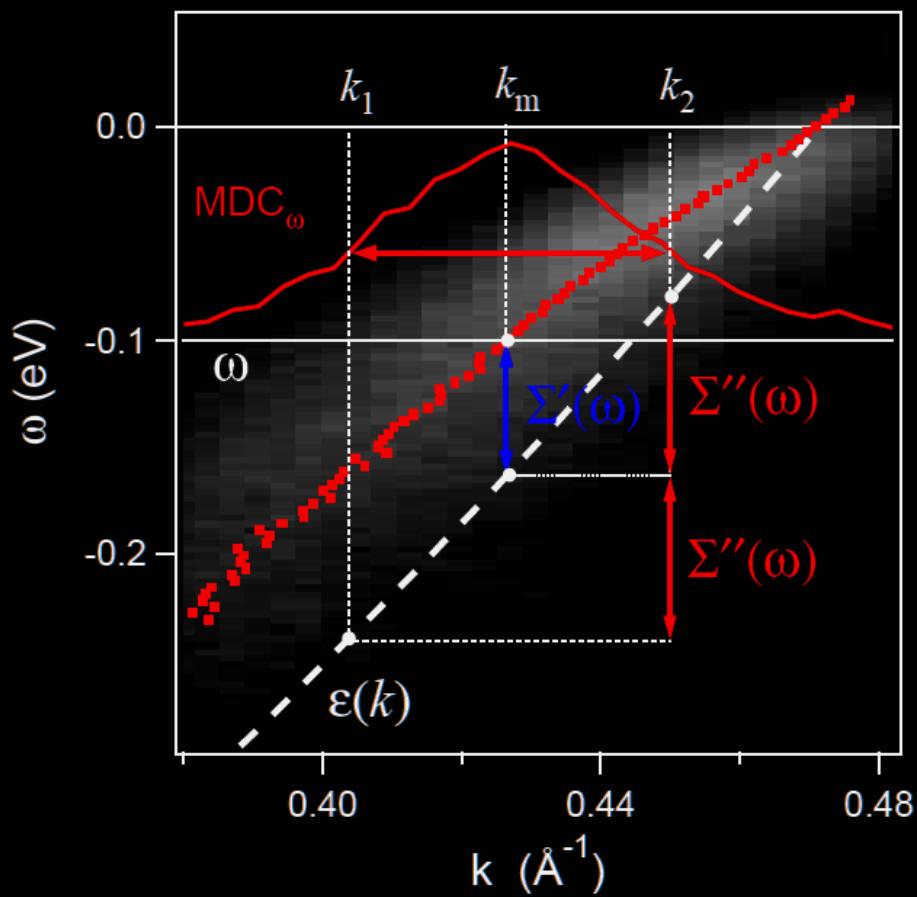
HTSC = LDA + quasiparticles

$\hbar v = 27 \text{ eV}$



Quasiparticles ?

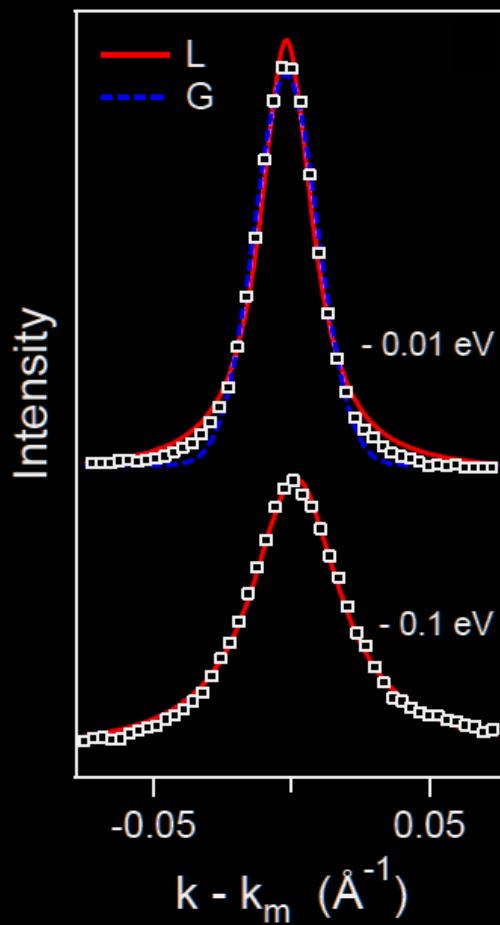
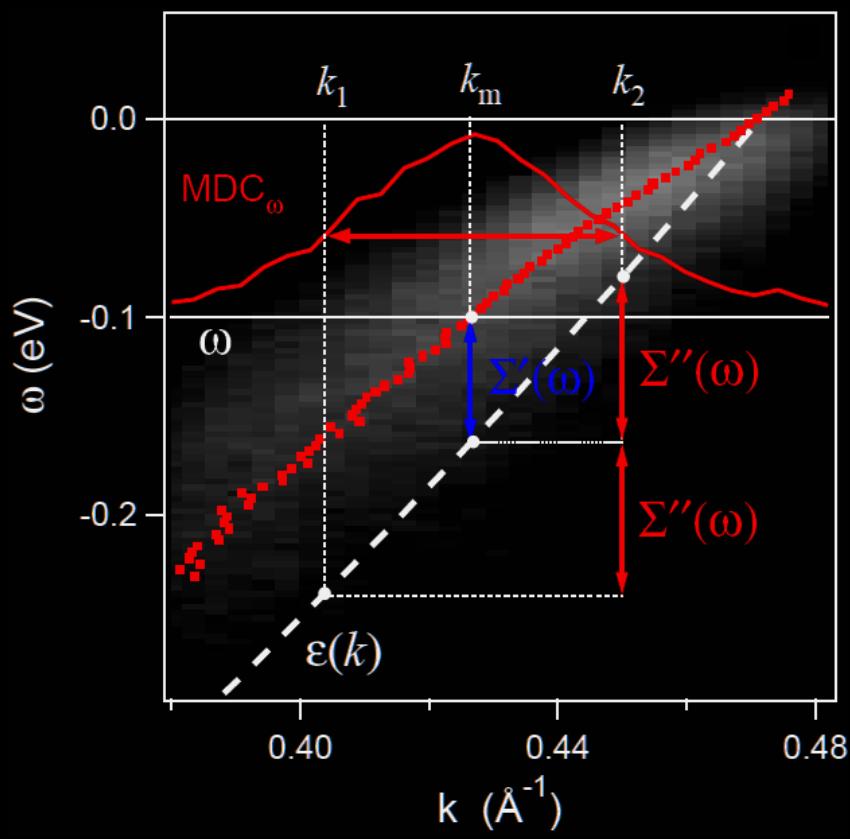
$$A(\omega, \mathbf{k}) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\Sigma''(\omega)}{(\omega - \varepsilon(\mathbf{k}) - \Sigma'(\omega))^2 + \Sigma''(\omega)^2}$$



$$\Sigma'(\omega) = \omega - \varepsilon(k_m)$$

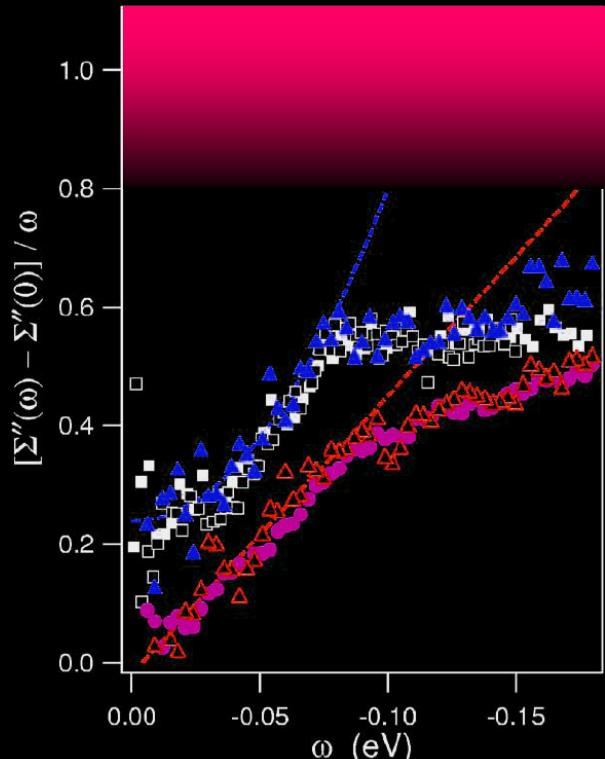
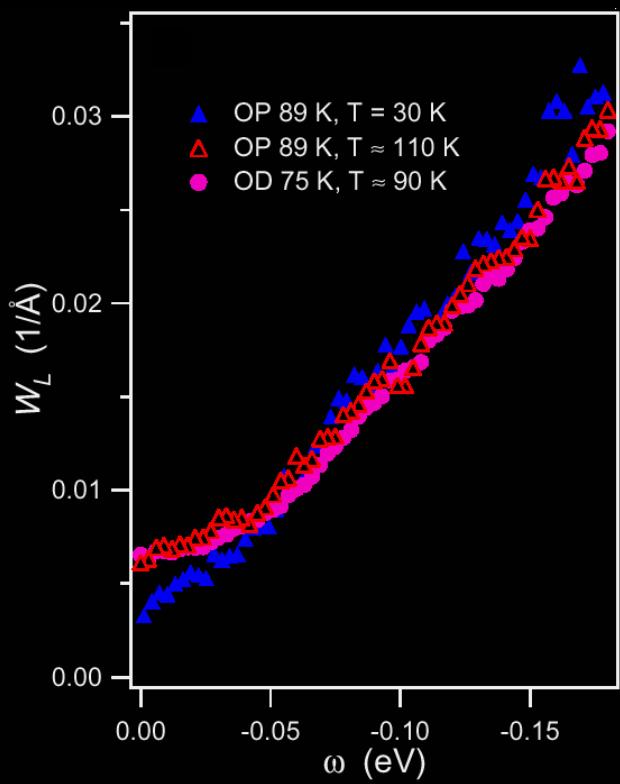
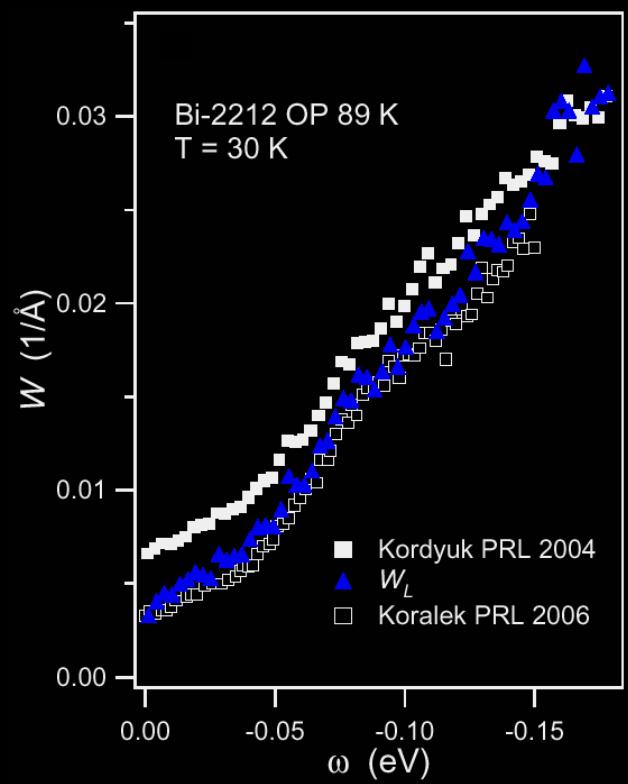
$$\Sigma''(\omega) = -v_F W(\omega)$$

Quasiparticles ?

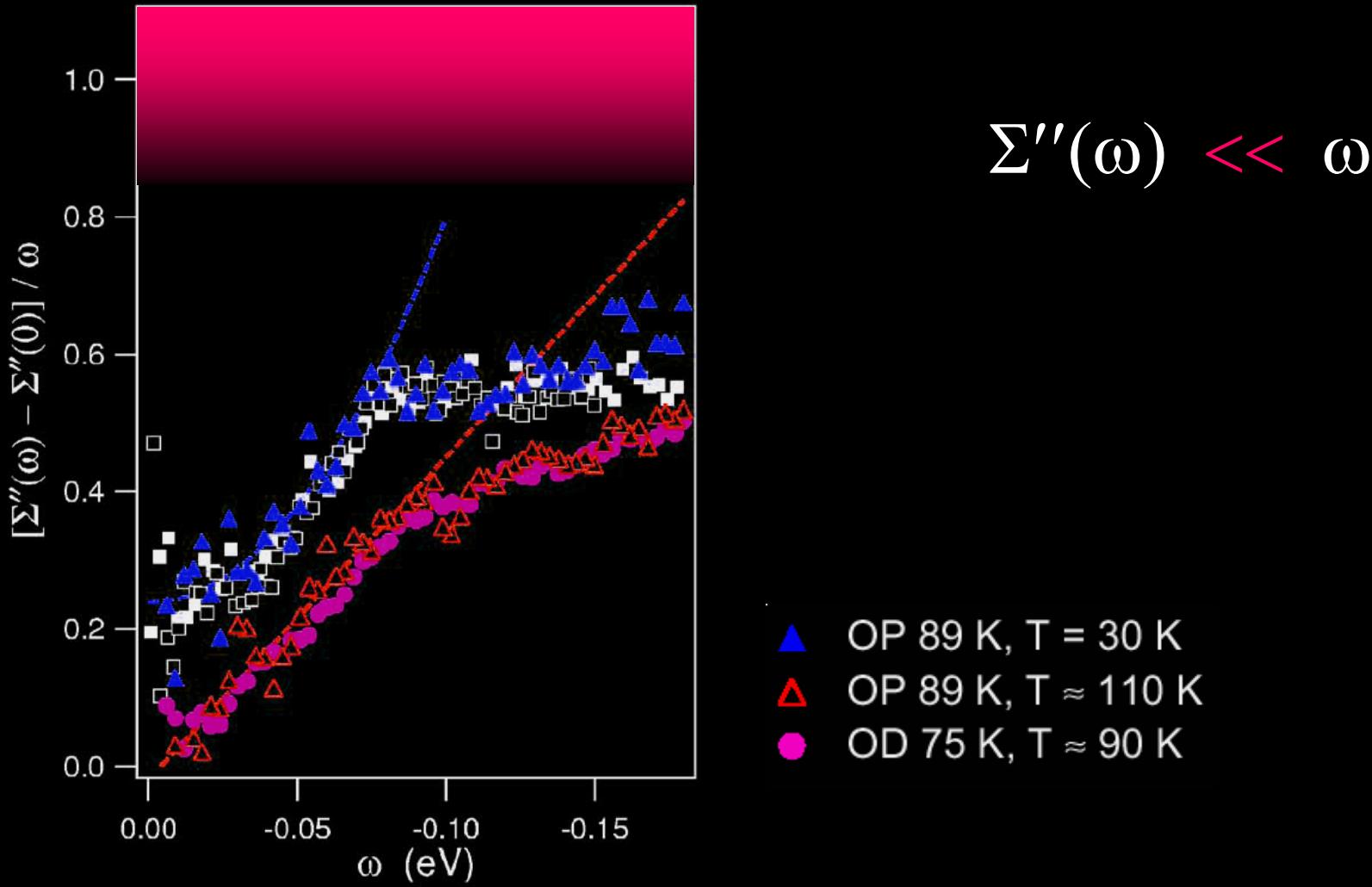


Voigt profile = Lorentzian \otimes Gaussian

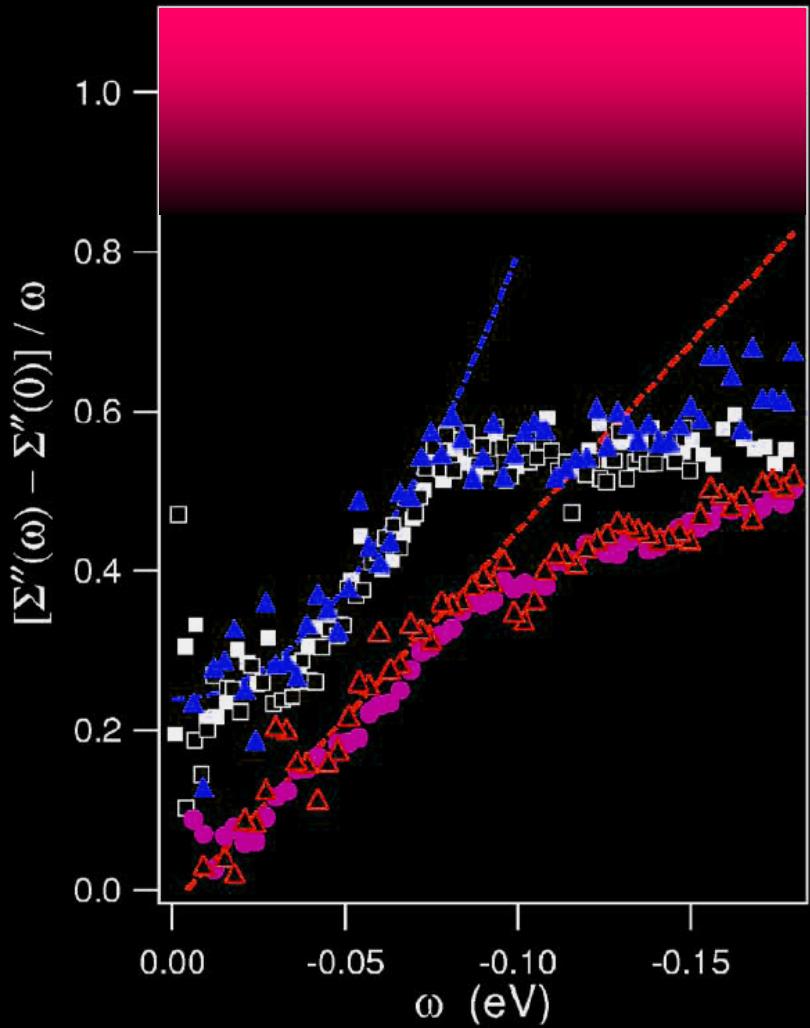
Quasiparticles ?



well or not well defined quasiparticles ?



well or not well defined quasiparticles ?

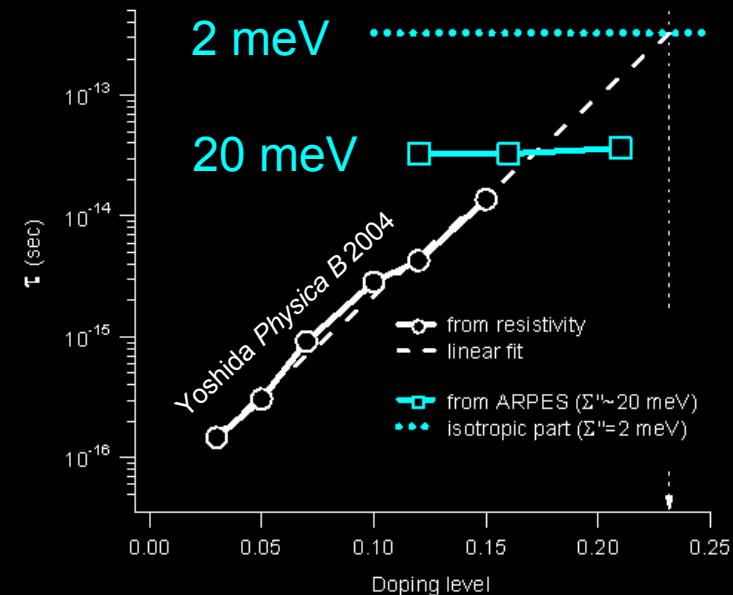
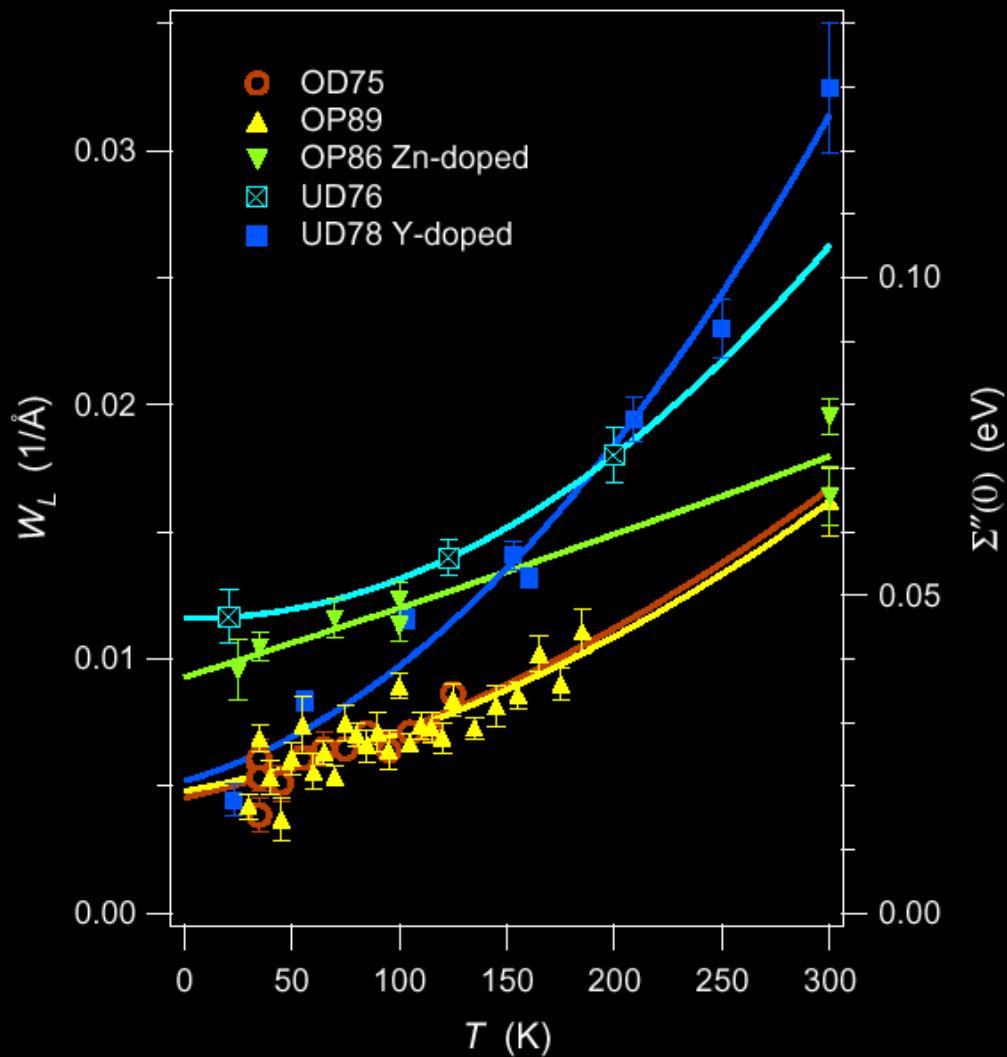


$$\Sigma''(\omega) - \Sigma''(0) \ll \omega$$

$$\frac{\Sigma''(\omega) - \Sigma''(0)}{\omega} \ll 1$$

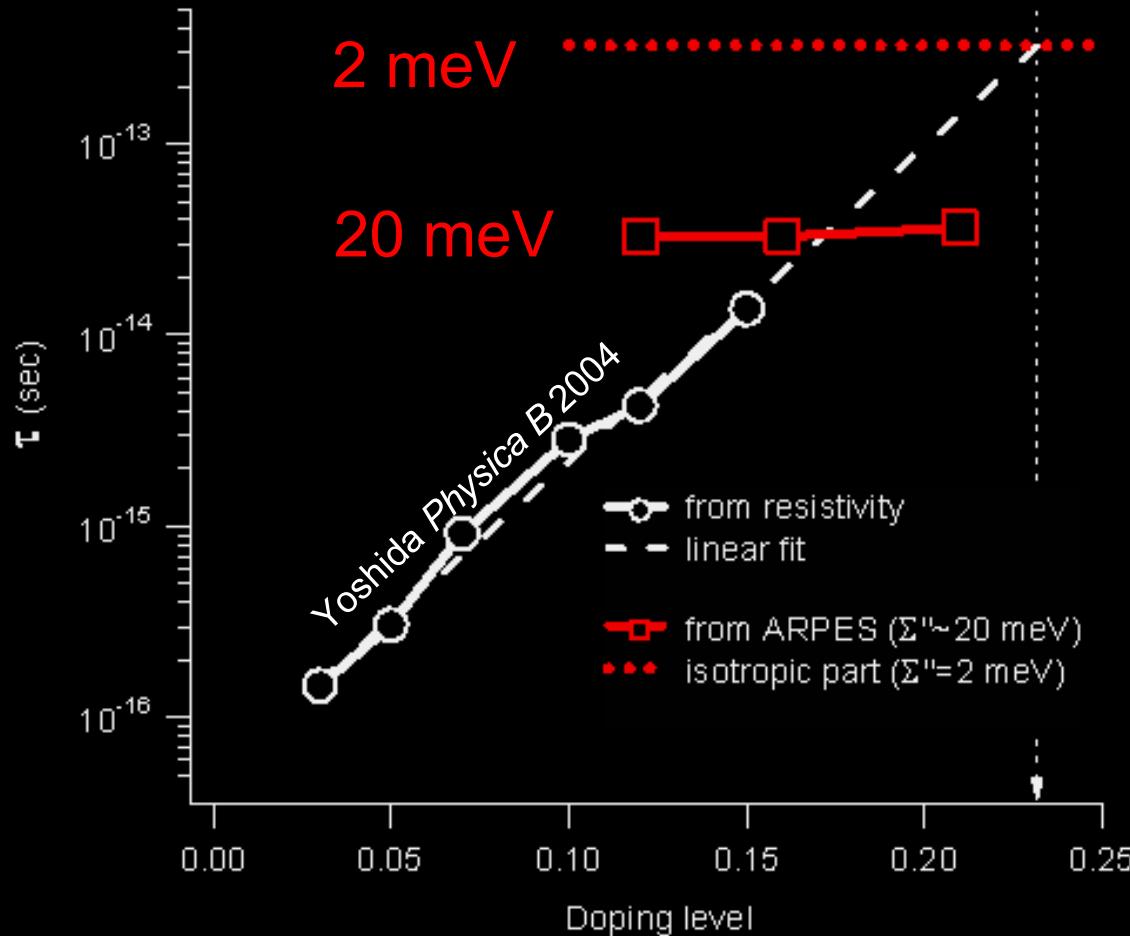
- ▲ OP 89 K, $T = 30$ K
- △ OP 89 K, $T \approx 110$ K
- OD 75 K, $T \approx 90$ K

HTSC = LDA + quasiparticles



$$\rho_0 = \frac{m^*}{ne^2\tau} \approx \frac{k_F}{ne^2\eta} \frac{\Sigma''_{im}}{v_r}$$

HTSC = LDA + quasiparticles

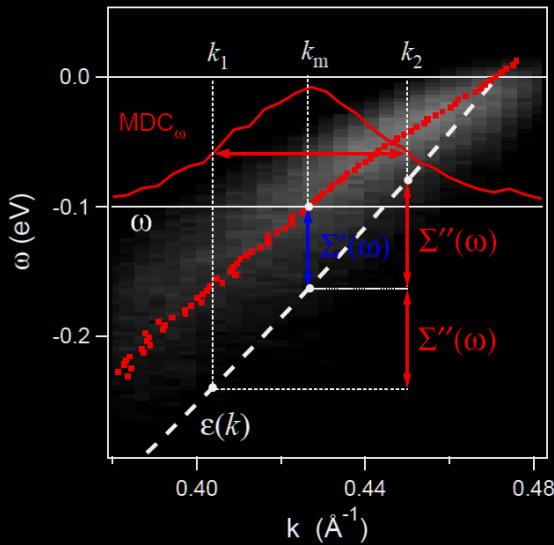


$n(x)$ problem

?

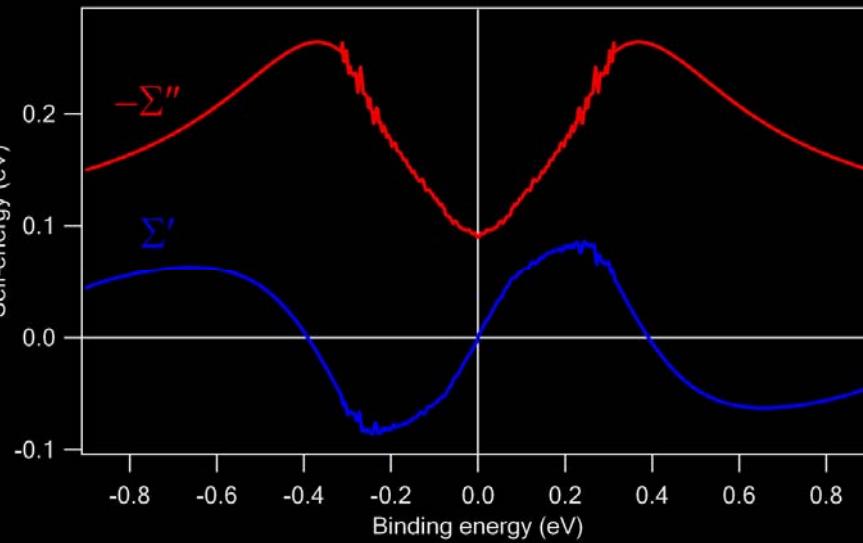
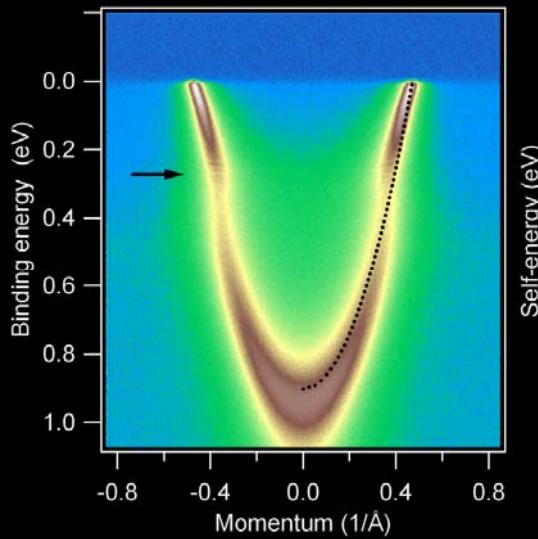
inhomogeneity
localization
PG

Self-energy structure

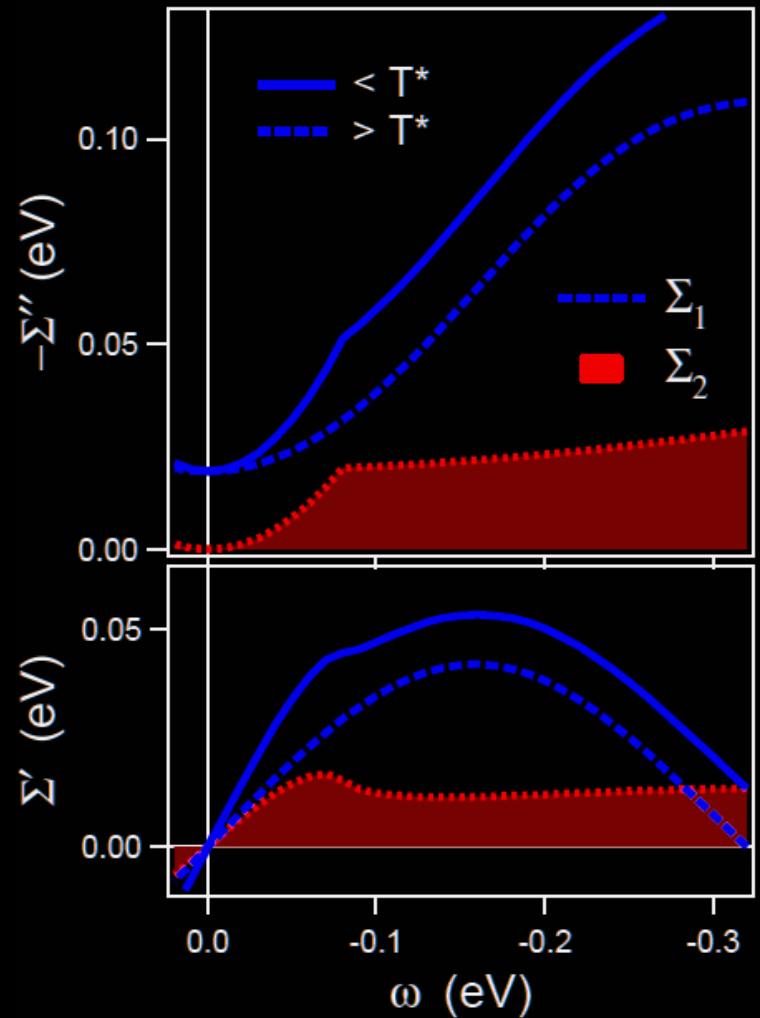
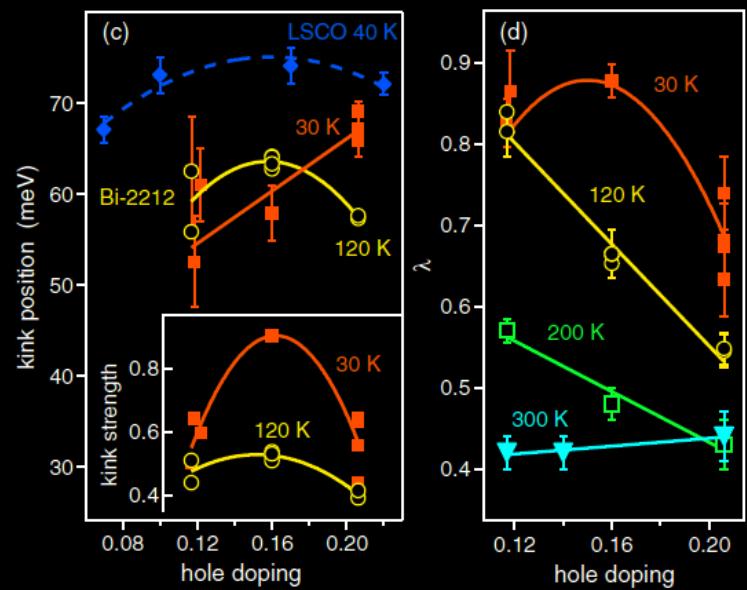
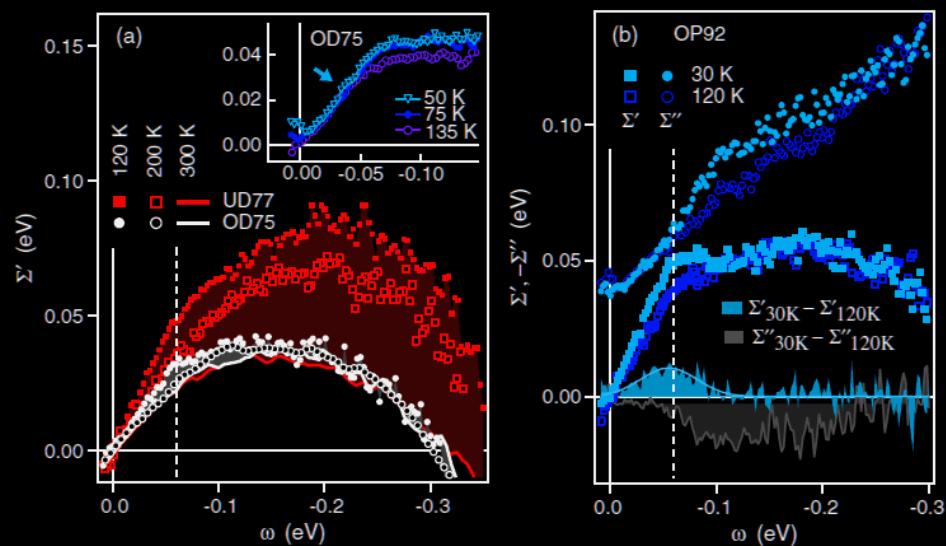


self-consistency means:

$$\Sigma' = K K^\dagger \Sigma''$$

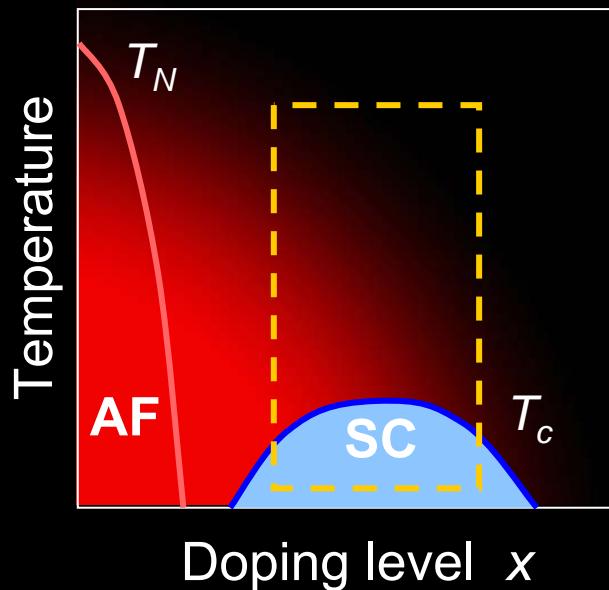


Self-energy structure: two channels

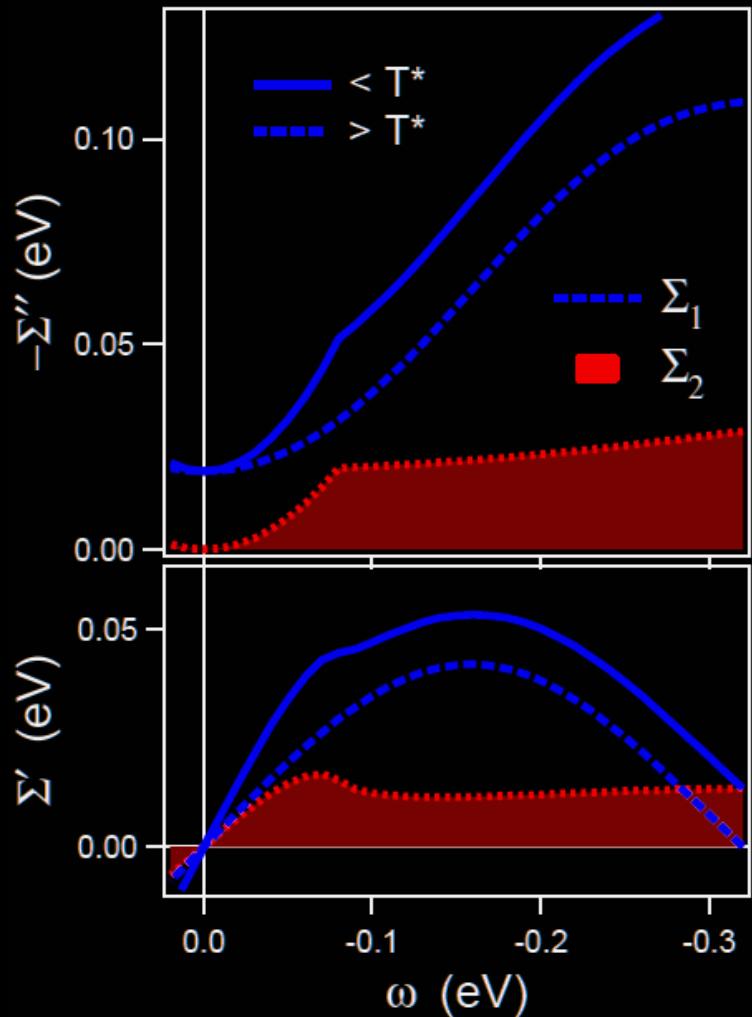


Kordyuk PRL 2004; PRL 2006

Self-energy structure: two channels



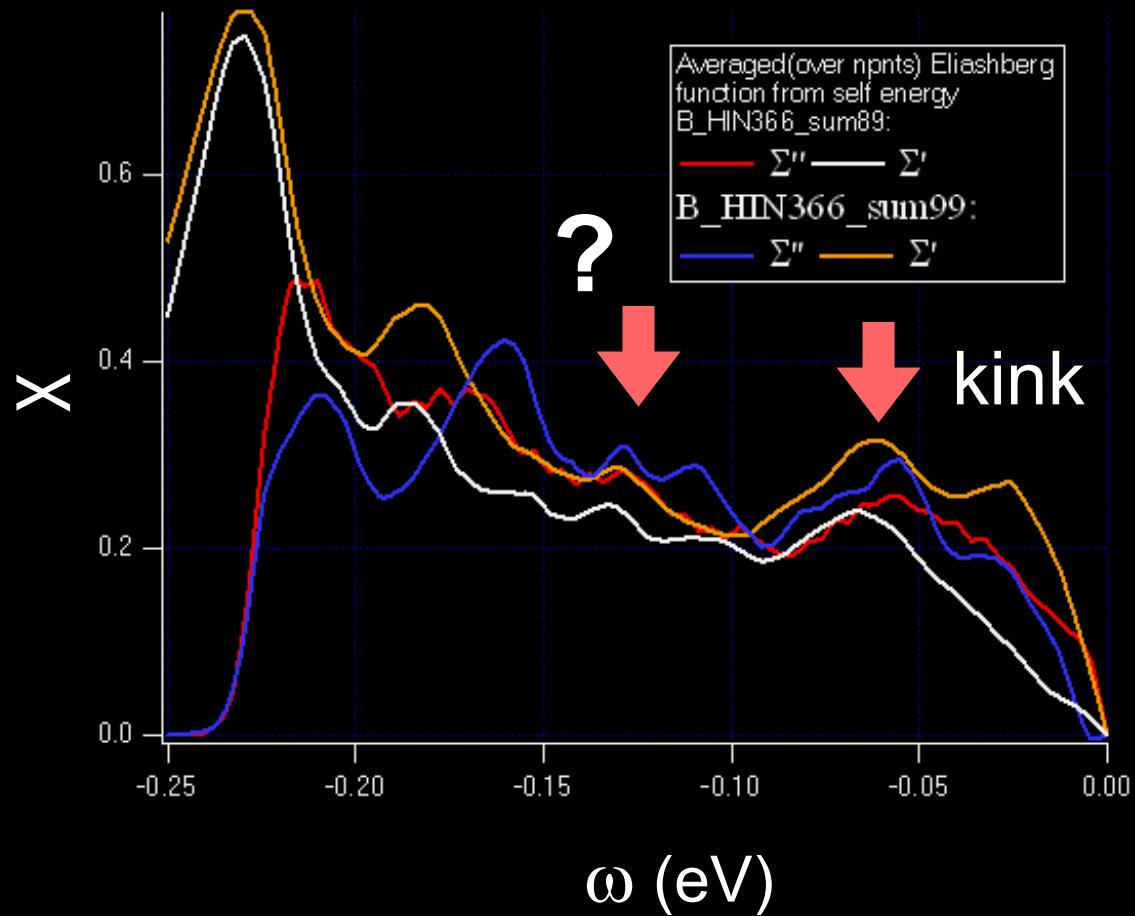
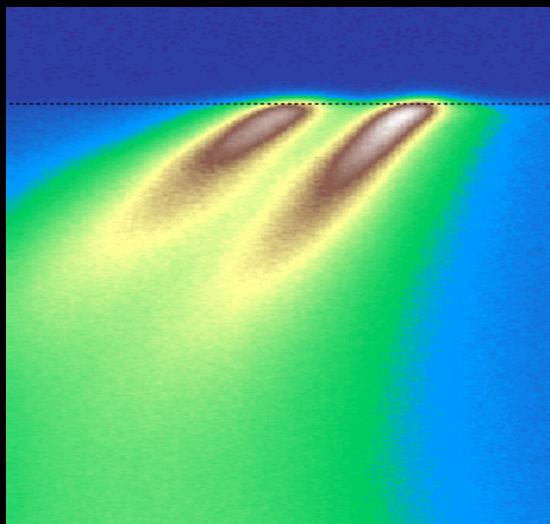
the only channel which reveals some energy scale is critically doping dependent
→ spin fluctuations



Kordyuk PRL 2004; PRL 2006

Self-energy structure: Eliashberg function

$$G \star \chi = \Sigma$$

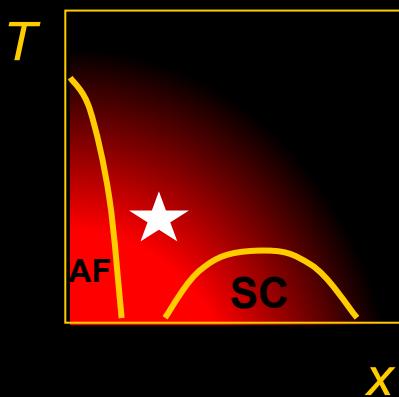


Self-energy structure

1. Self-energy = **CHARGE** + **MAGNETIC**

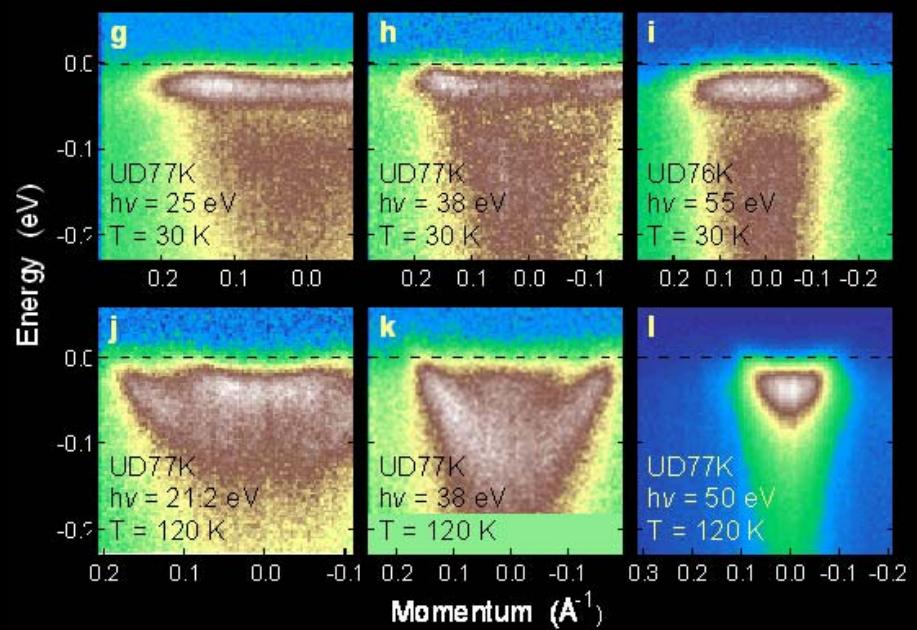
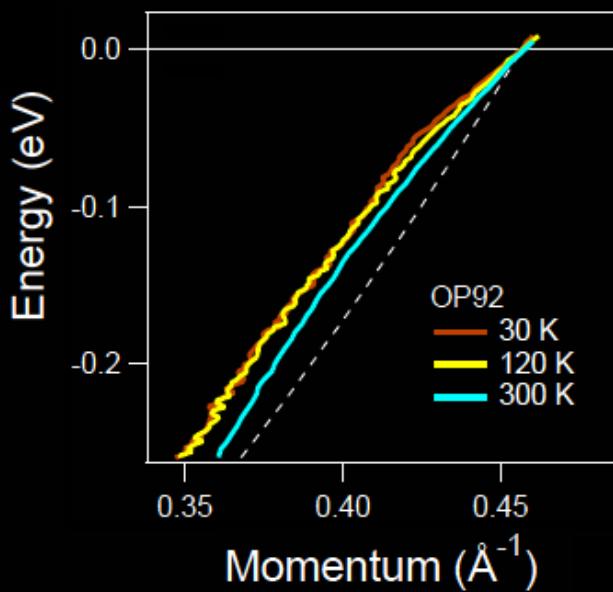
Self-energy structure

1. Self-energy = CHARGE + MAGNETIC



Self-energy structure

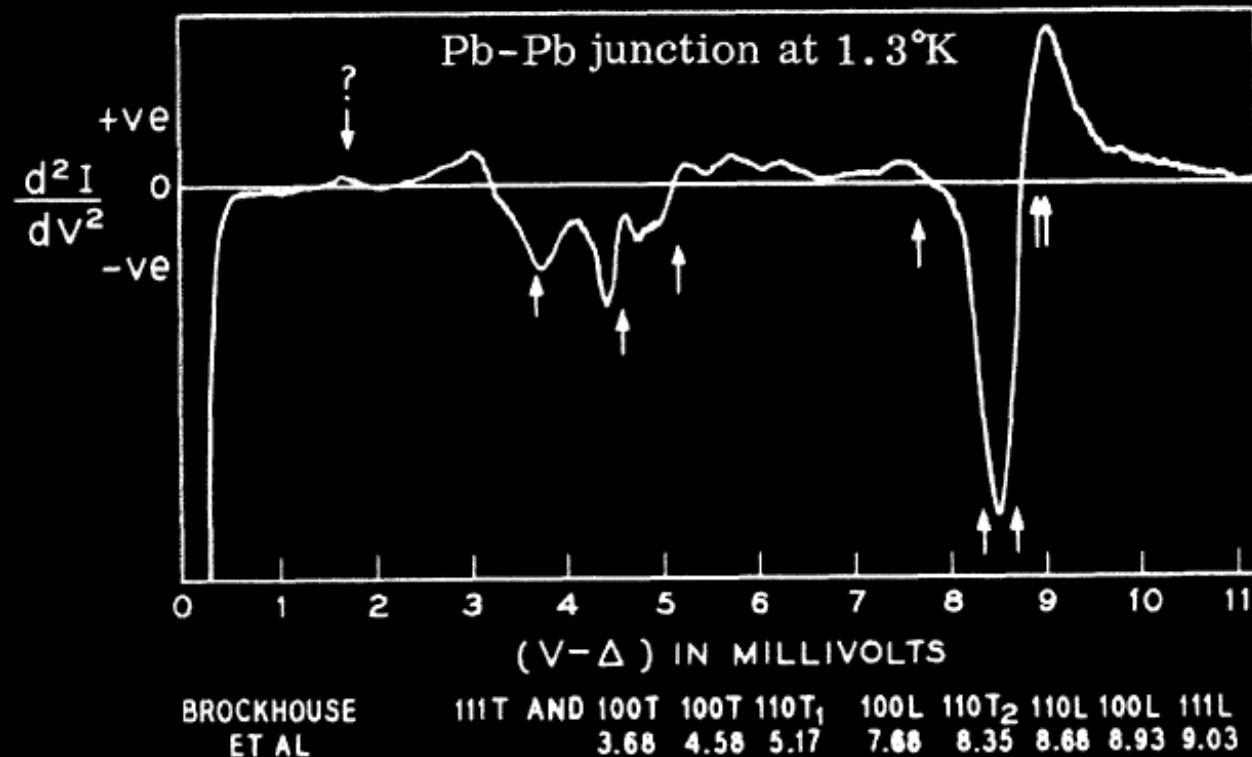
1. Self-energy = CHARGE + MAGNETIC
2. MAGNETIC (ω AND k AND T) ?



Self-energy origin

ARPES and INS

Story of "fingerprints"



"fingerprints" of the phononic spectrum
in tunneling differential conductance
by Rowell *PRL* 1963

Eliashberg equations

$$\Delta(\omega) = \frac{1}{Z(\omega)} \int_0^{\omega_c} d\omega' \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{\Delta(\omega')}{(\omega'^2 - \Delta^2(\omega'))^{1/2}} \right\} [K_+(\omega', \omega) - N(0)U_c]$$

$$[1 - Z(\omega)]\omega = \int_0^\infty d\omega' \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{\omega'}{(\omega'^2 - \Delta^2(\omega'))^{1/2}} \right\} K_-(\omega', \omega)$$

$$K_{\pm}(\omega, \omega') = \sum_{\lambda} \int_0^{\infty} d\nu \alpha_{\lambda}^2(\nu) F_{\lambda}(\nu) \left[\frac{1}{\omega' + \omega + \nu + i\delta} \pm \frac{1}{\omega' - \omega + \nu - i\delta} \right]$$

el-ph coupling constant

phonon DOS

What about HTSC?

- ✓ d-wave gap +
anisotropic electronic structure +
anisotropic spectra of phonons
or magnons

require
momentum resolved
experimental techniques: ARPES, INS

Constituents of quasiparticle spectrum

$$A(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$$



$$G_0(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$$

bare electrons
Green function

self-
energy

superconducting
gap

Constituents of quasiparticle spectrum

bare Green function: $G_0(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$ from ARPES

self-energy: $\Sigma(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$ from ARPES
and INS

$$G_0^{-1} + G \star X = G^{-1}$$

II

The diagram illustrates the relationship between the bare Green function G_0 , the self-energy Σ , and the full Green function G . It shows a yellow bracket labeled "II" above the equation $G_0^{-1} + G \star X = G^{-1}$. The bracket spans the term $G \star X$, which represents the self-energy Σ (indicated by the pink star symbol). This visualizes how the self-energy is added to the bare Green function to obtain the full Green function.

'bosonic' spectrum: $X(\mathbf{q}, \Omega)$ from INS

Constituents of quasiparticle spectrum

bare Green function: $G_0(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$ from ARPES

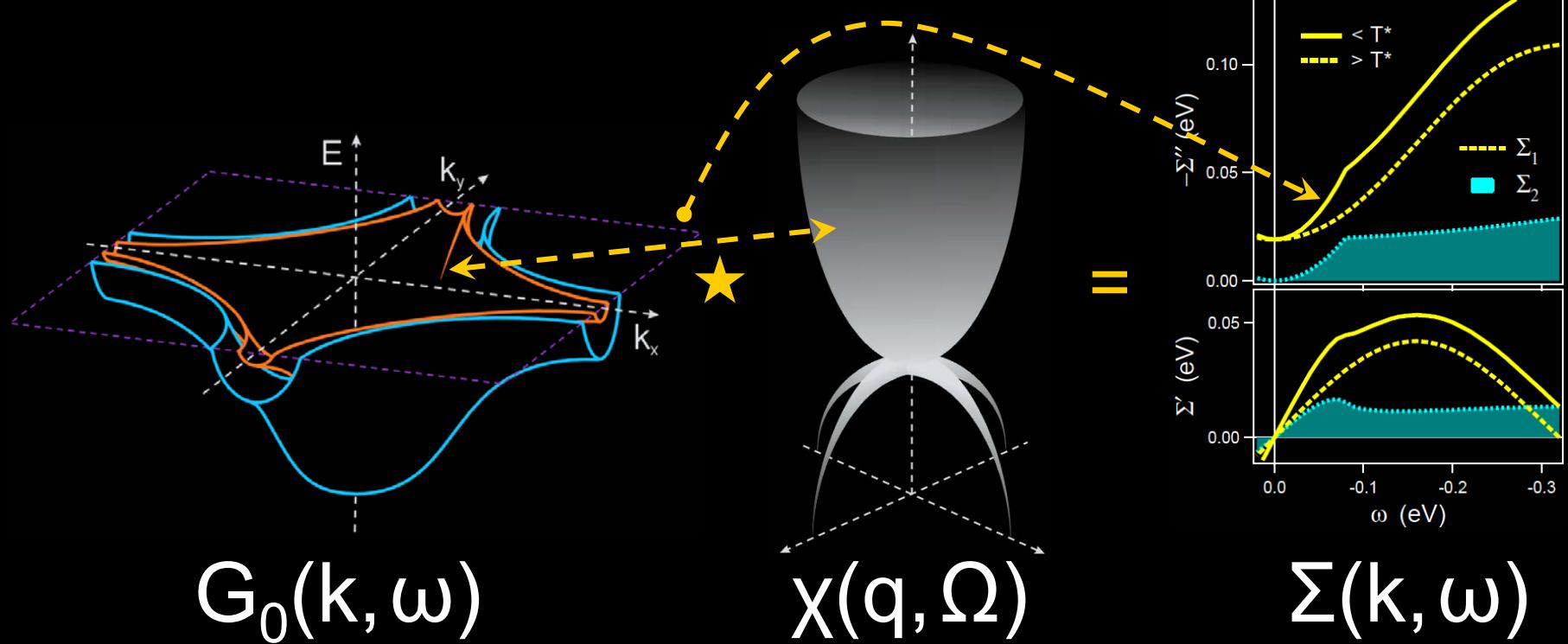
self-energy: $\Sigma(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$ from ARPES

$$G_0^{-1} + G \star \underbrace{G \star G}_{\text{Itinerant SF: } X(\mathbf{q}, \Omega)} = G^{-1}$$

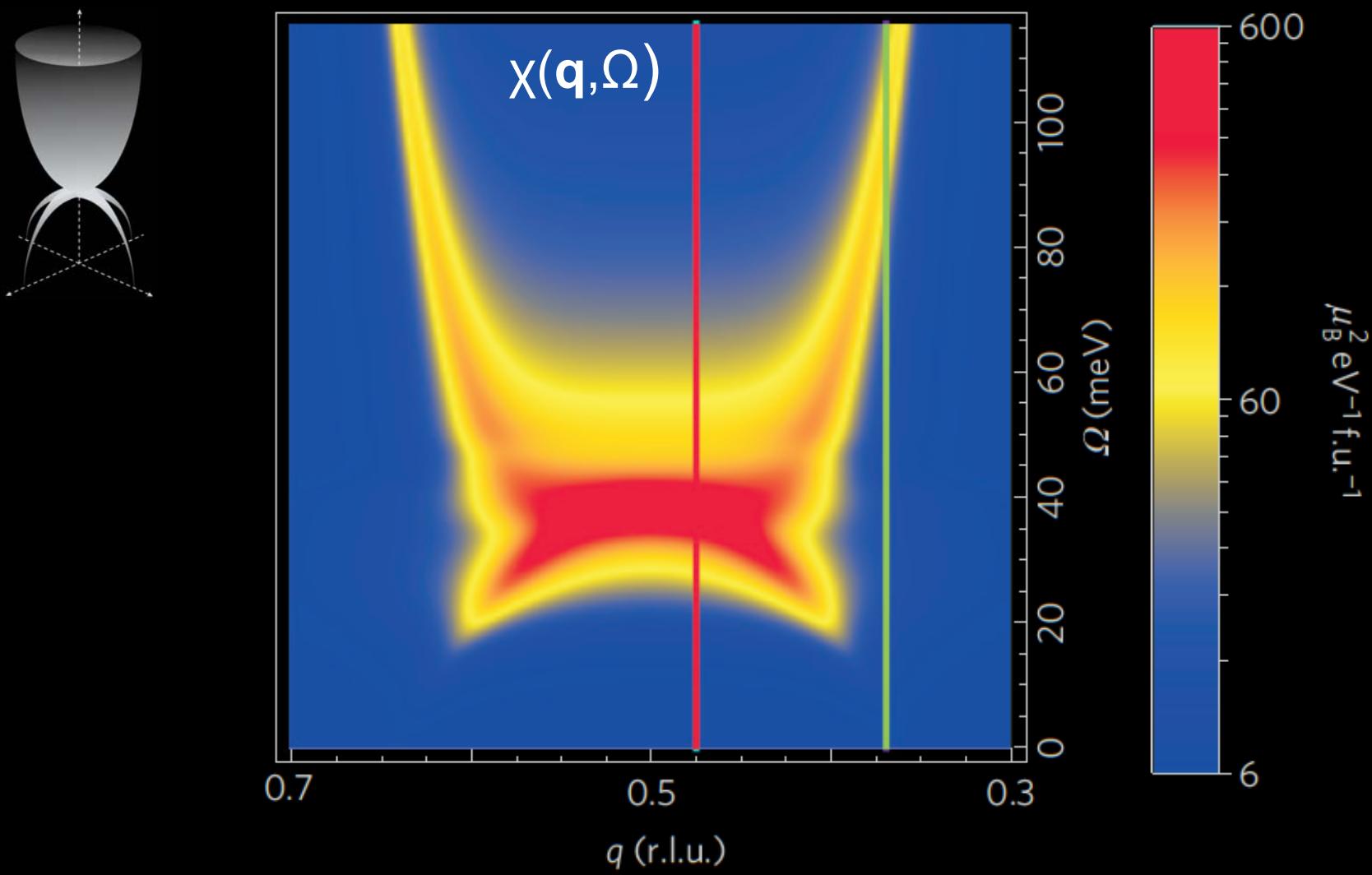
from INS
and ARPES

Spin-fluctuations: ARPES and INS

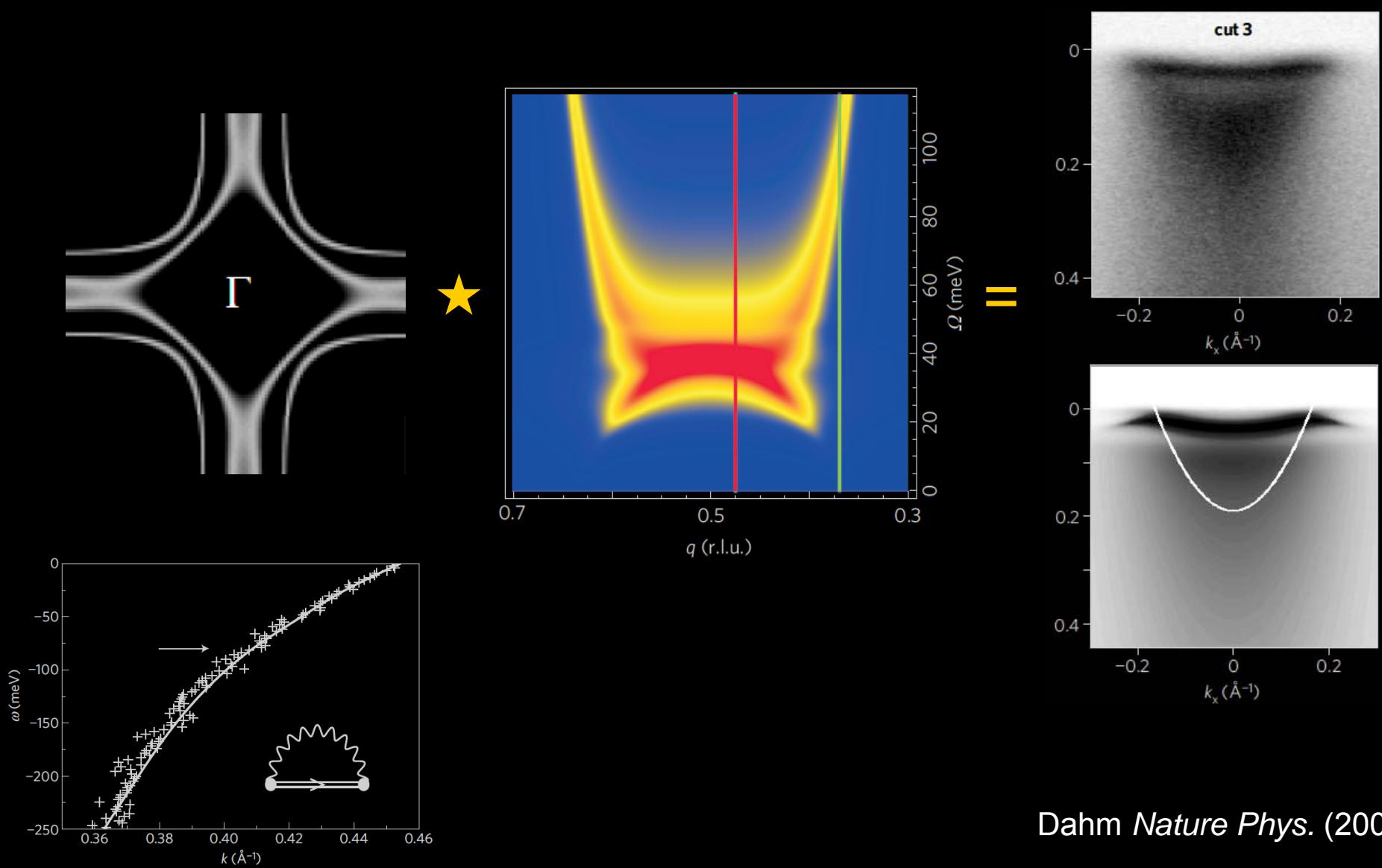
$$G_0^{-1} + G \star X = G^{-1}$$



Spin-fluctuations: ARPES and INS

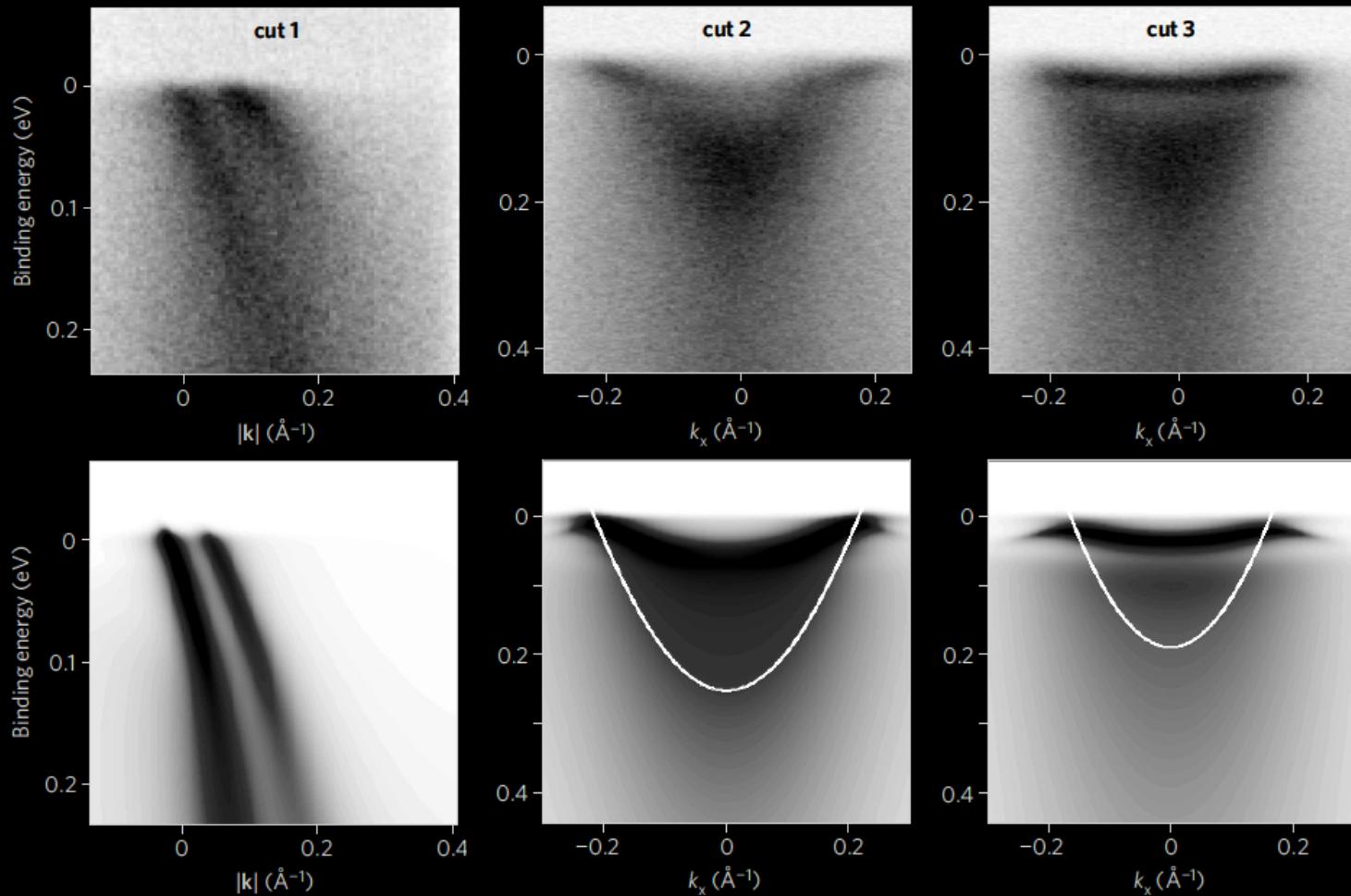


Spin-fluctuations: ARPES and INS

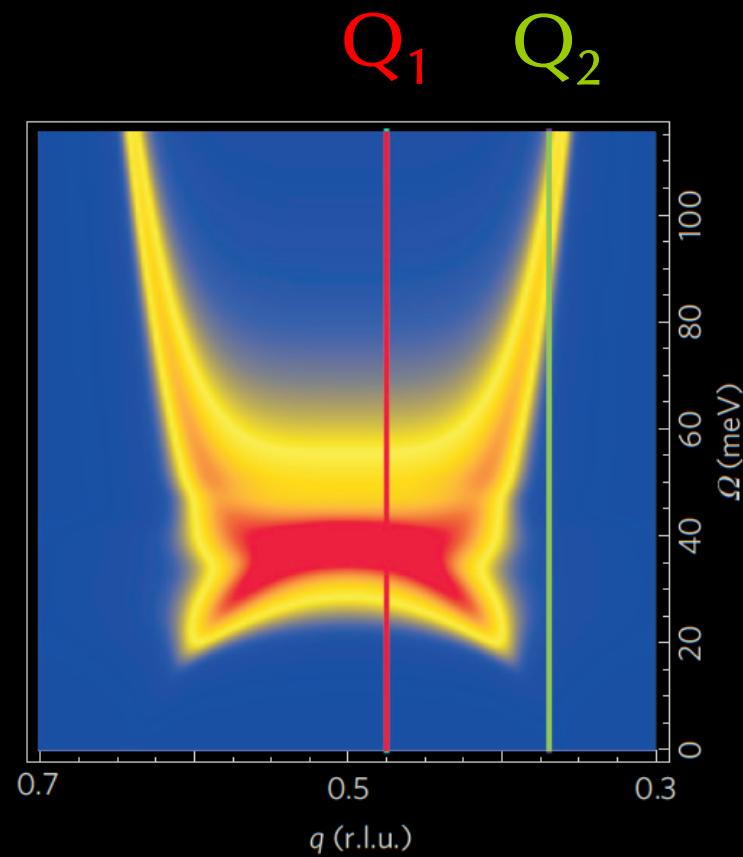
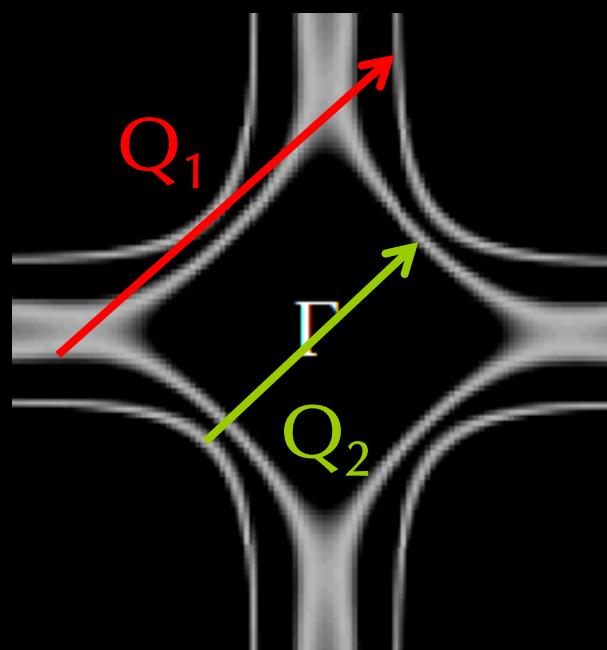


Dahm *Nature Phys.* (2009)

Spin-fluctuations: ARPES and INS

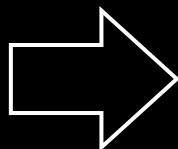
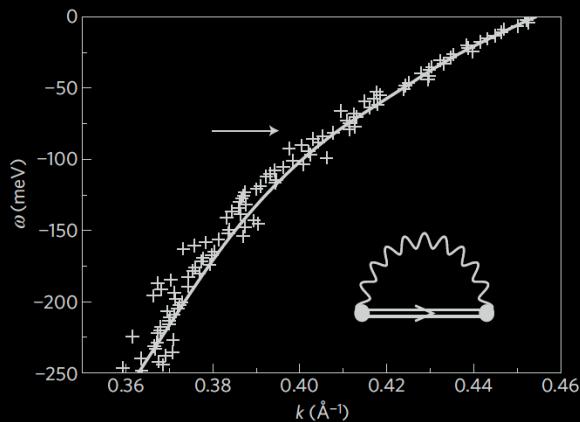


Spin-fluctuations: ARPES and INS



Spin-fluctuations: ARPES and INS

$$V_{\text{eff}}(\mathbf{Q}, \Omega) = \frac{3}{2} \bar{U}^2 \chi(\mathbf{Q}, \Omega)$$



$$\bar{U} = 1.59 \text{ eV}$$
$$\lambda_d = 1.39$$

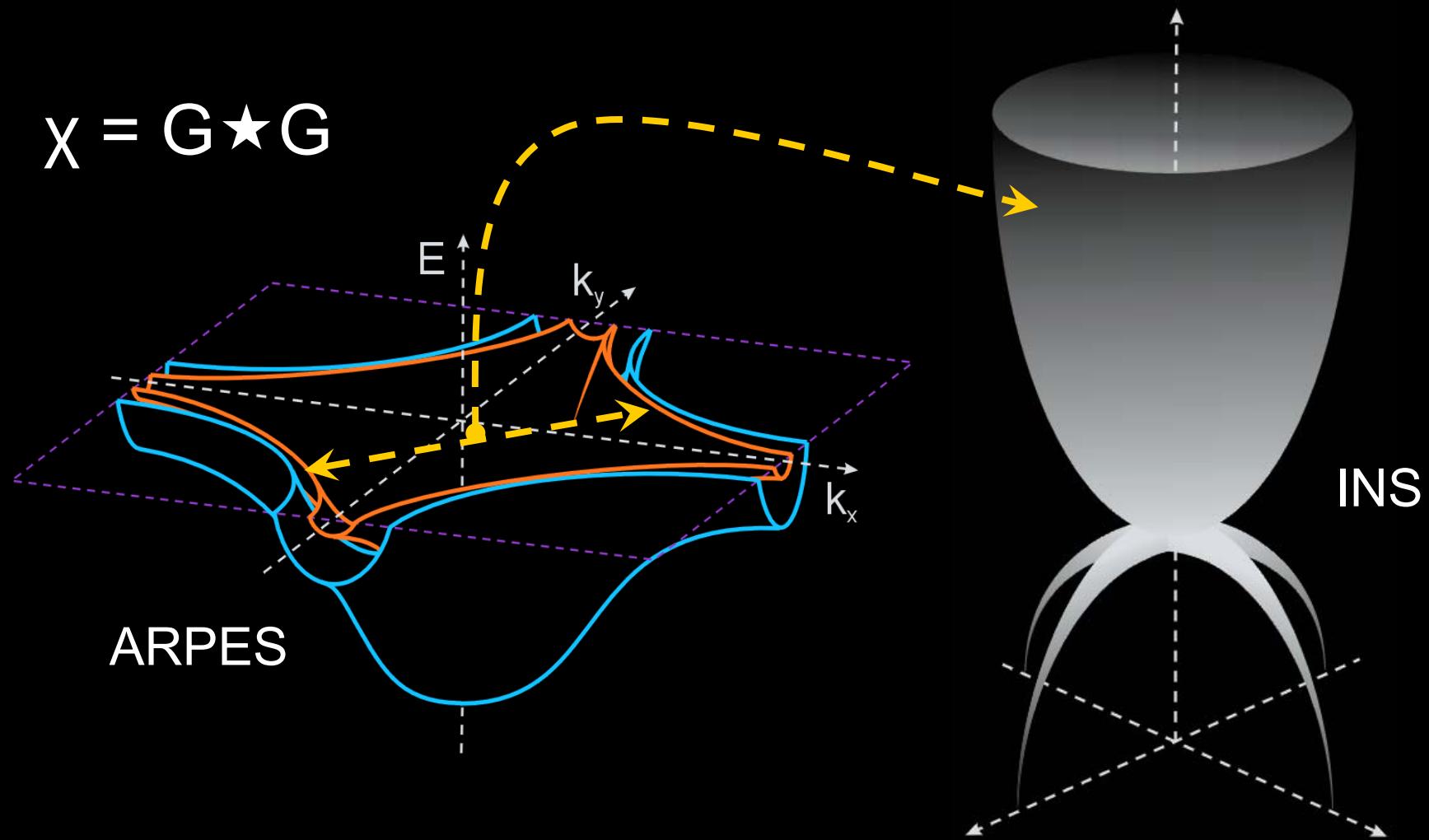
$$T_c = 174 \text{ K}$$

General conclusions

1. Spin-fluctuations well describe one-particle spectra in YBCO.
 2. In particular, they solve the kink puzzle.
 3. $T_c > 150$ K:
spin fluctuations have sufficient strength to mediate high-temperature superconductivity.
- PG ?

Is it itinerant?

$$X = G \star G$$



Is it itinerant?

bare spin susceptibility (Lindhard function):

$$\chi_0(\mathbf{Q}, i\Omega_n) = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int \sum_m G(\mathbf{k}, i\omega_m) G(\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{Q}, i\omega_m + i\Omega_n) d\mathbf{k}$$

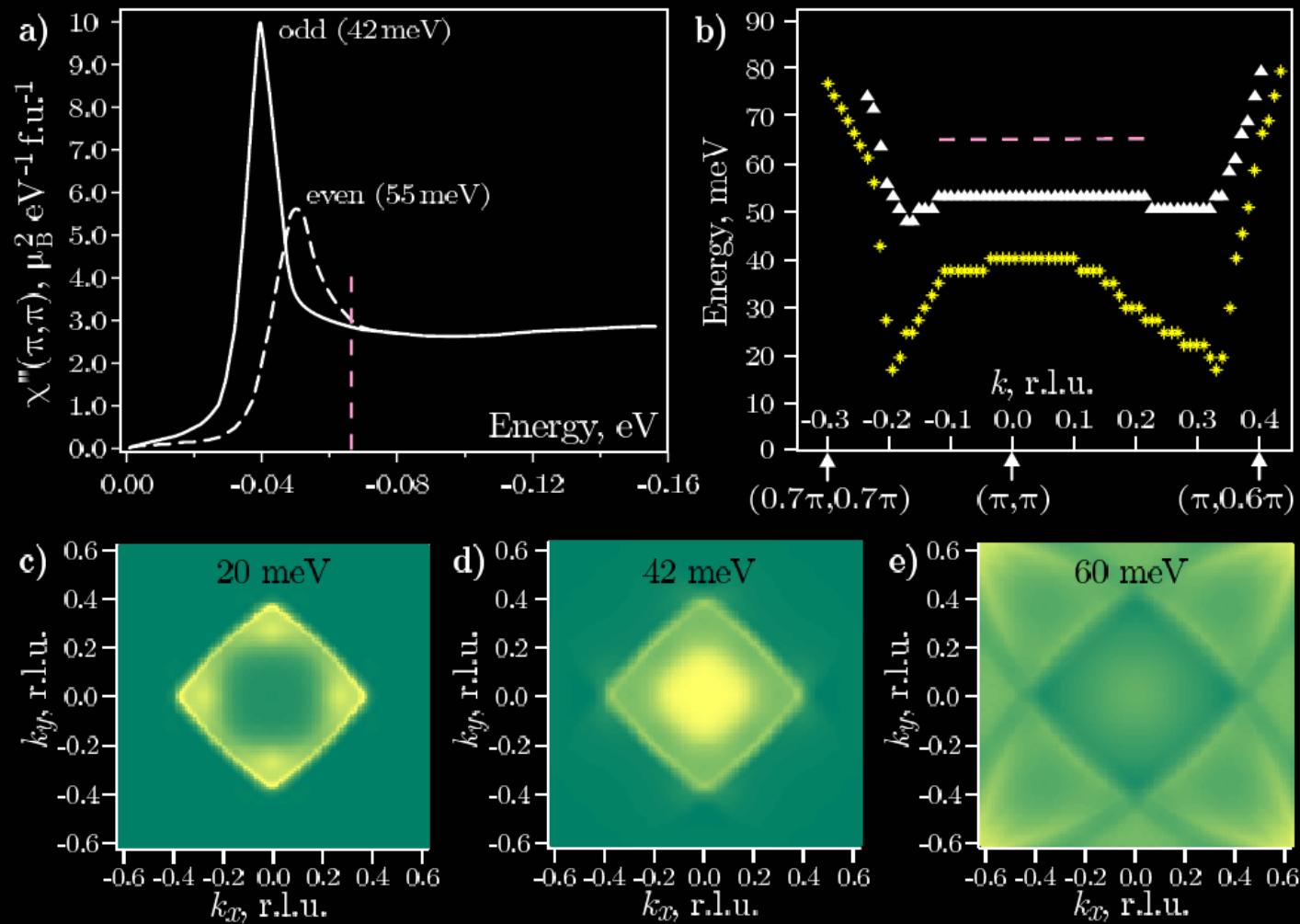
dynamic spin susceptibility (RPA):

$$\chi^{o,e}(\mathbf{Q}, \Omega) = \chi_0^{o,e}(\mathbf{Q}, \Omega) / [1 - J_Q^{o,e} \chi_0^{o,e}(\mathbf{Q}, \Omega)]$$

effective Hubbard interaction:

$$J_Q^{o,e} = -J_{||}(\cos Q_x + \cos Q_y) \pm J_{\perp}$$

Is it itinerant?



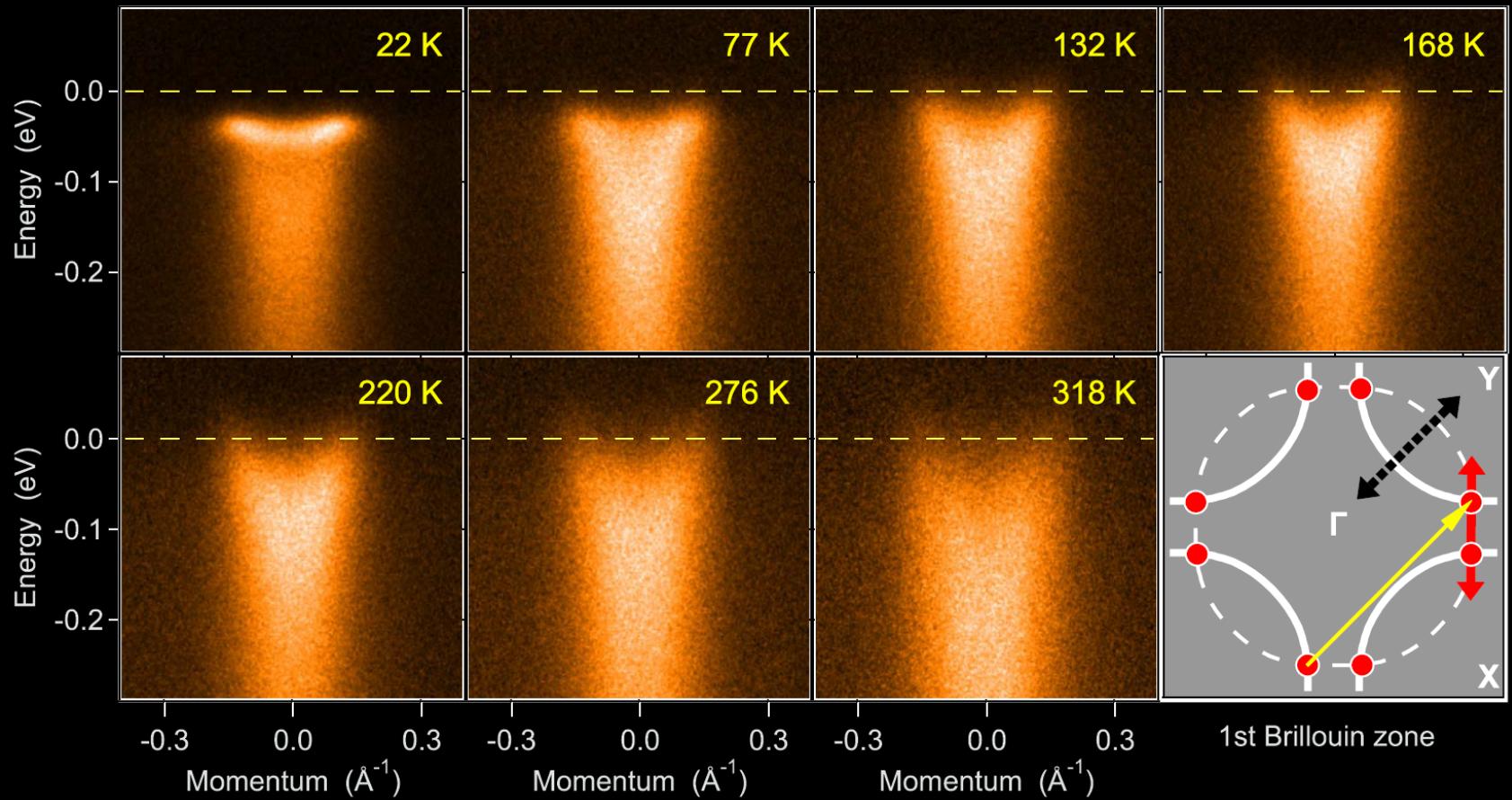
$$\Sigma(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$$

$$G_0^{-1} + \underbrace{G \star G \star G}_{\text{II}} = G^{-1}$$
$$\chi(\mathbf{q}, \Omega)$$

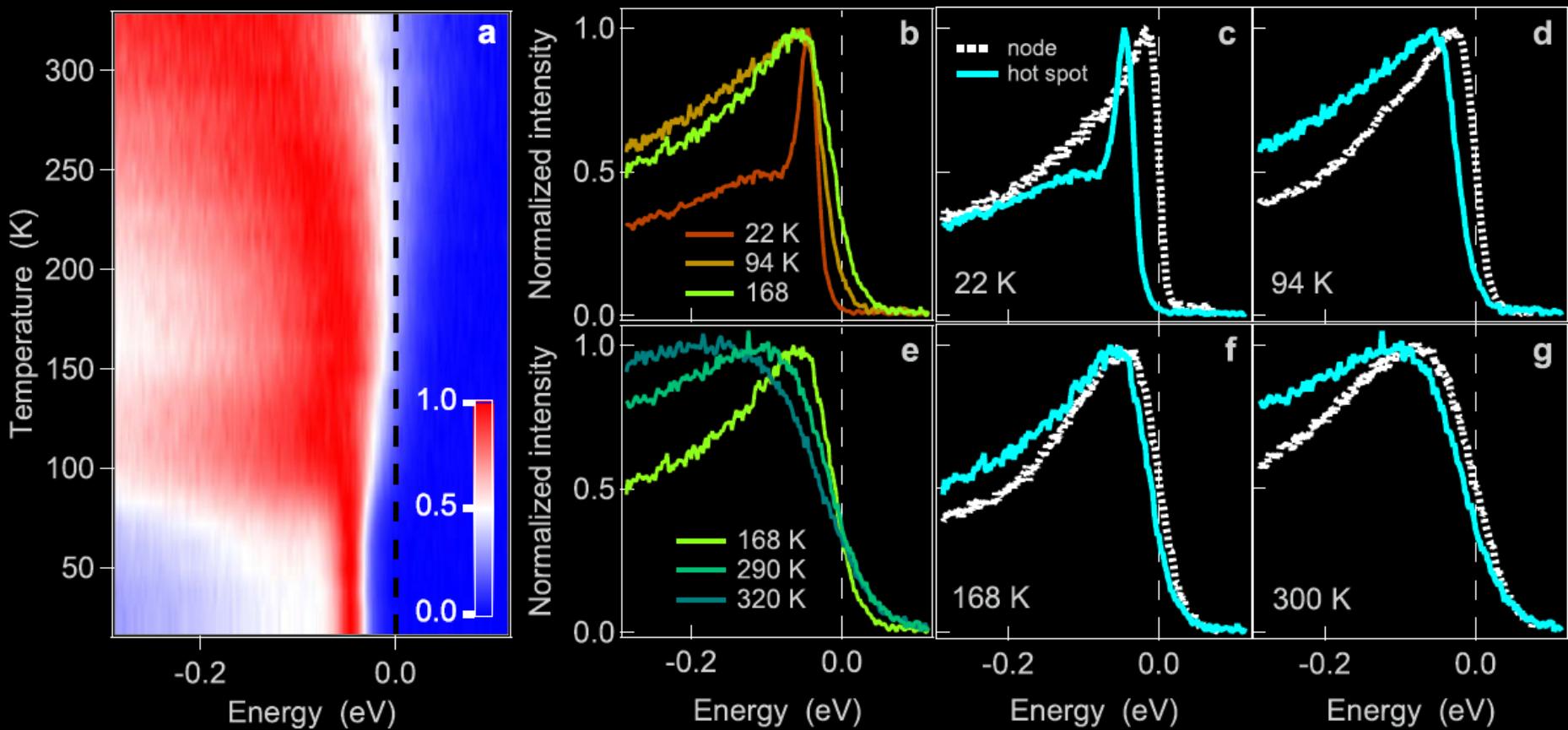
PG ?

Pseudo-gap in BSCCO

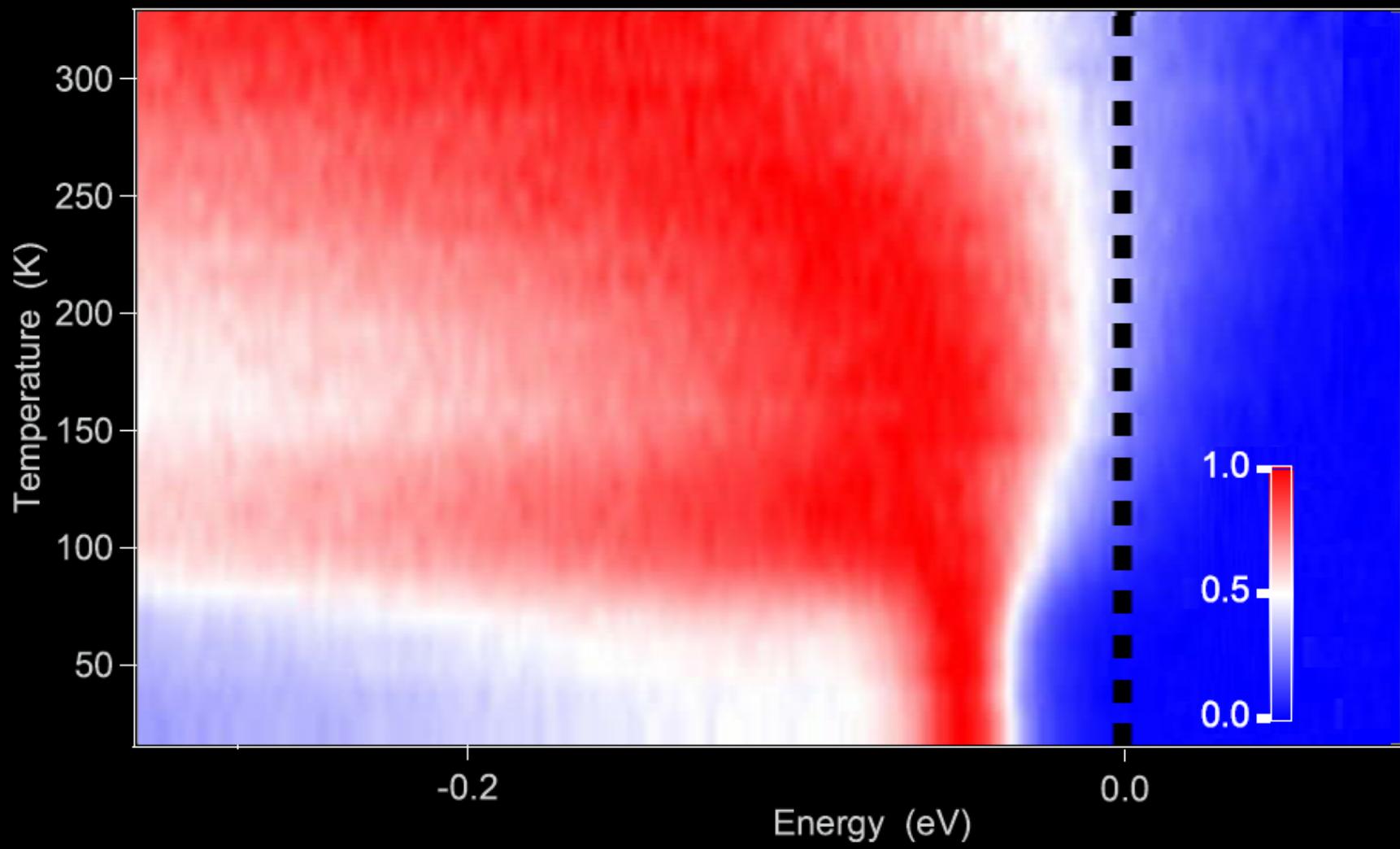
Non-monotonic pseudo-gap in BSCCO



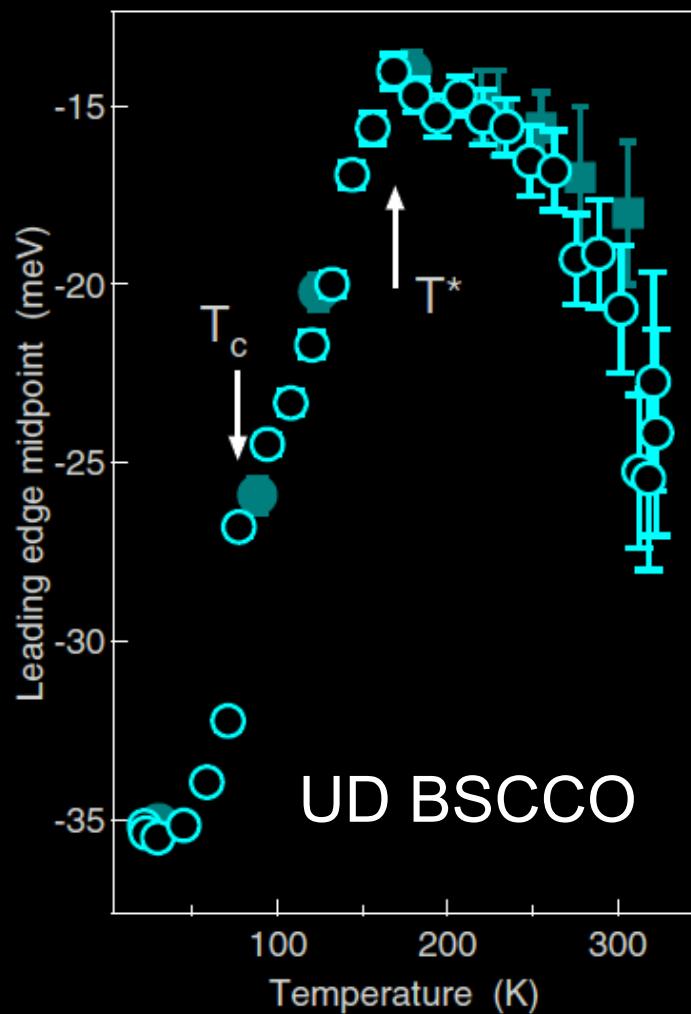
Non-monotonic pseudo-gap in BSCCO



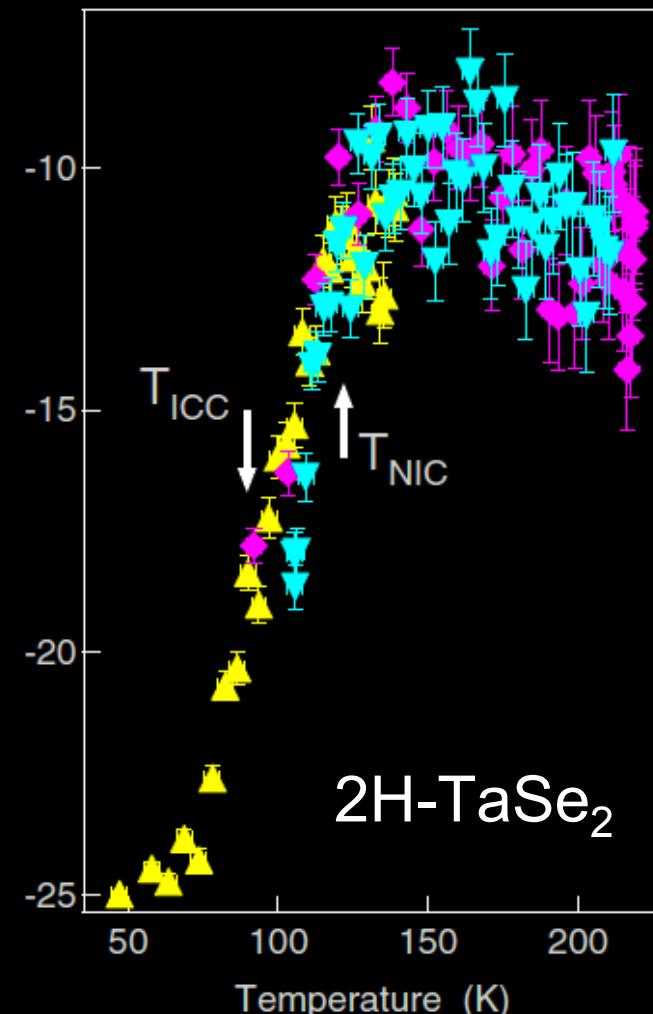
Non-monotonic pseudo-gap in BSCCO



Non-monotonic pseudo-gap in BSCCO

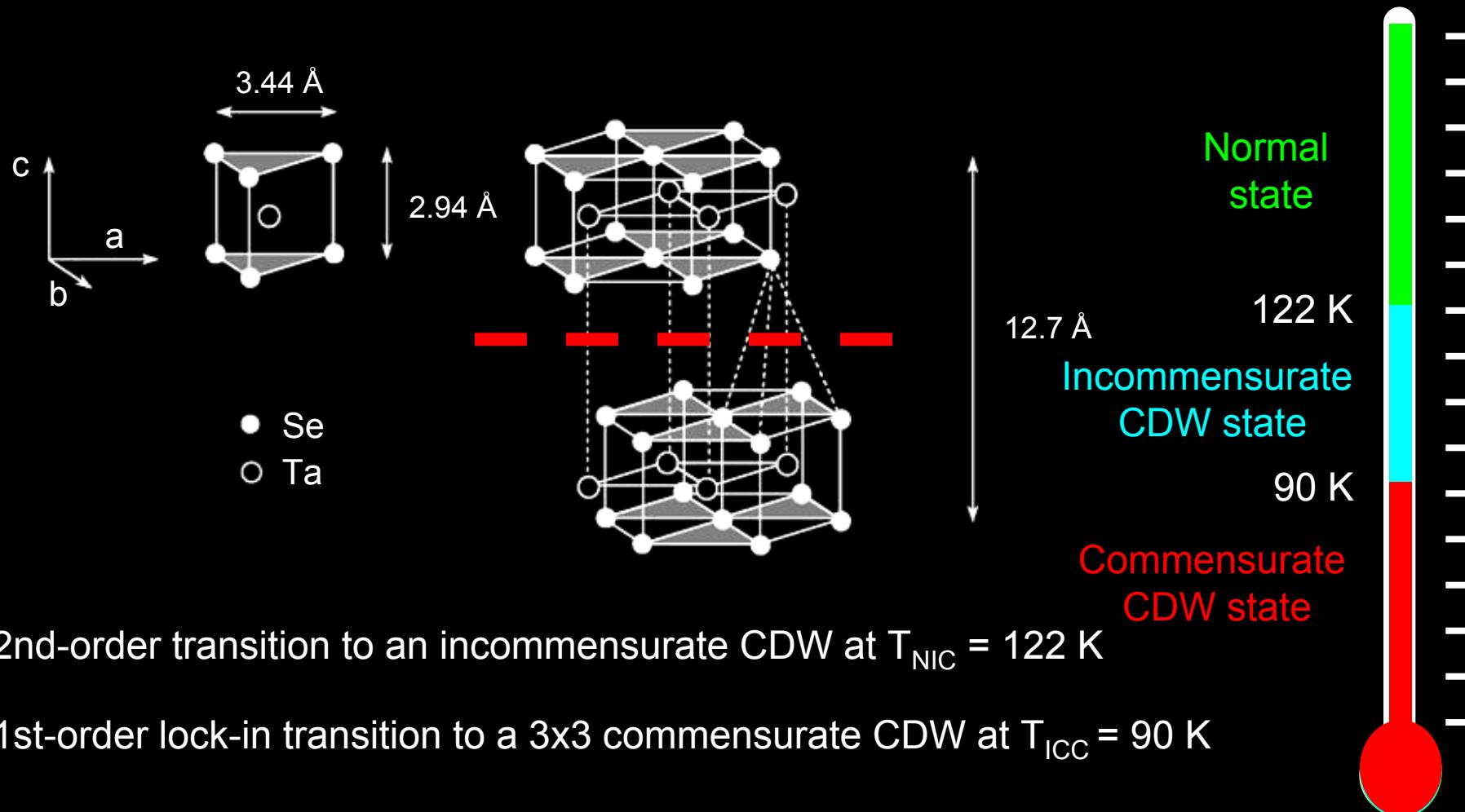


Kordyuk *PRB* (2009)

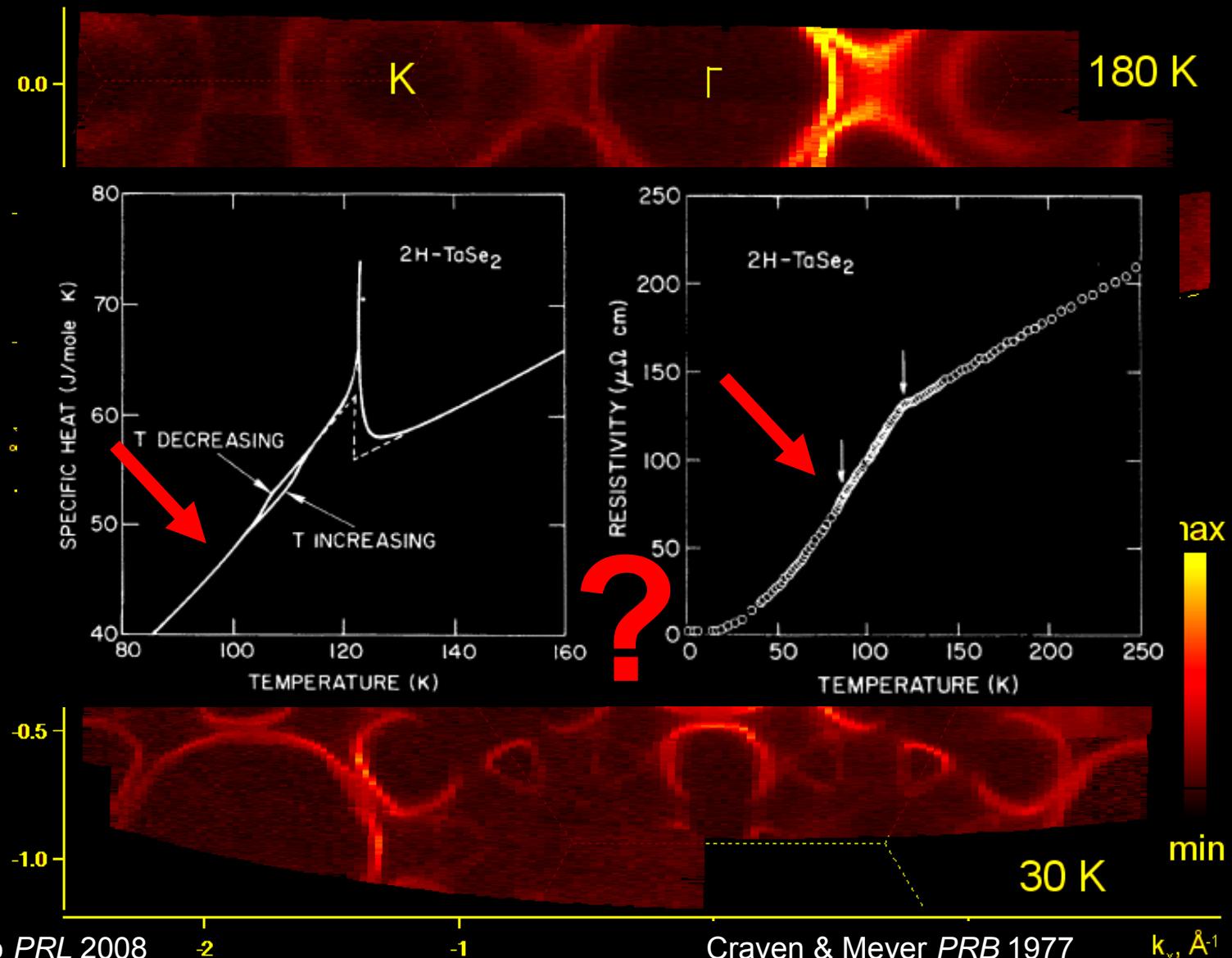


Borisenko *PRL* (2008)

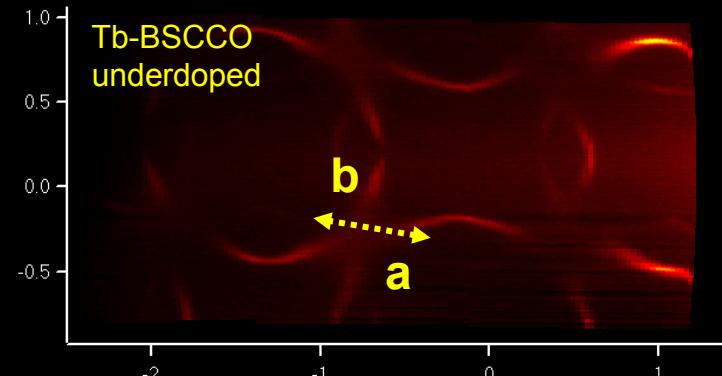
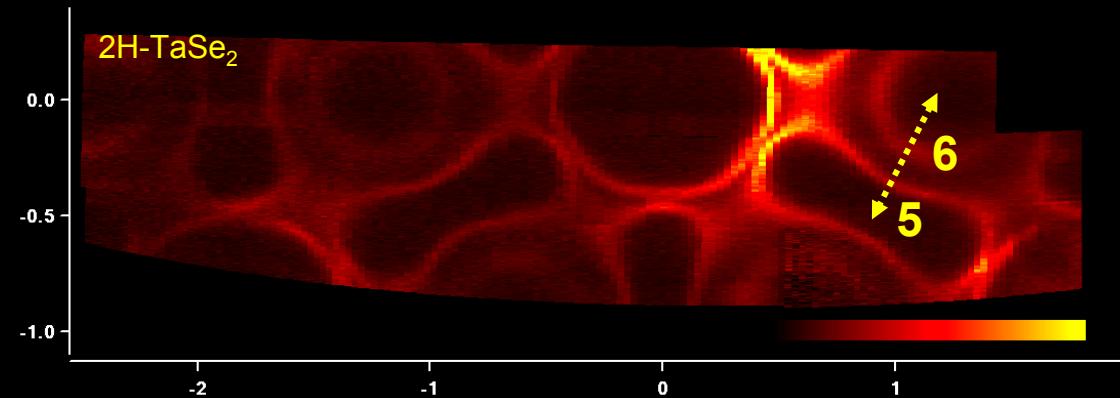
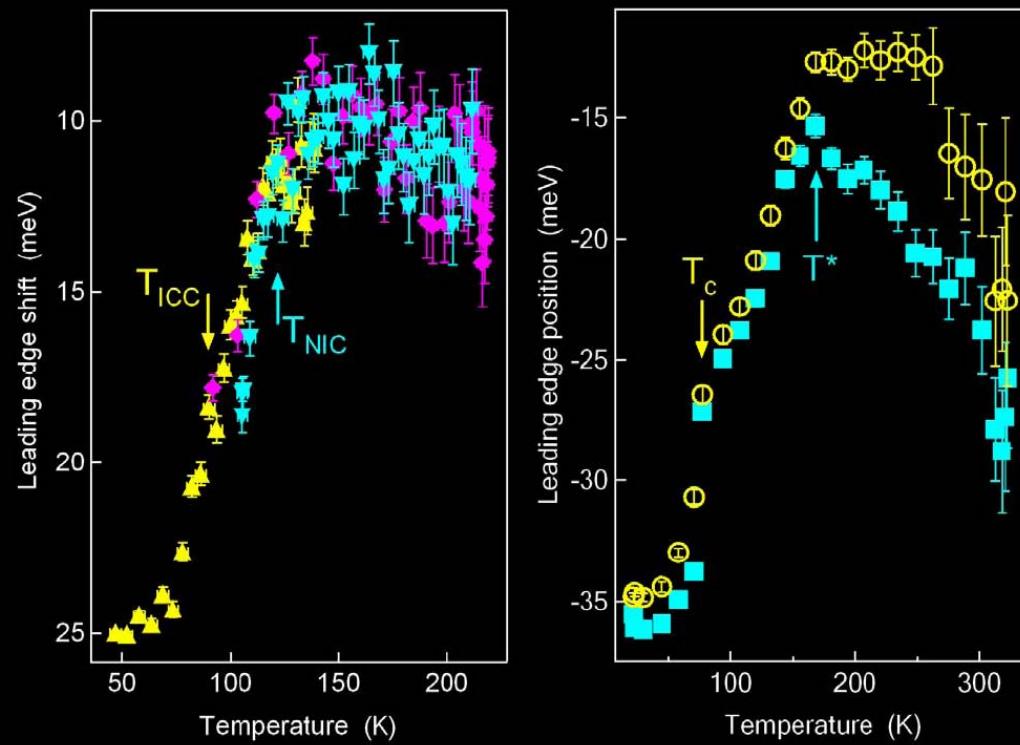
2H-TaSe₂ crystal structure, CDW transitions



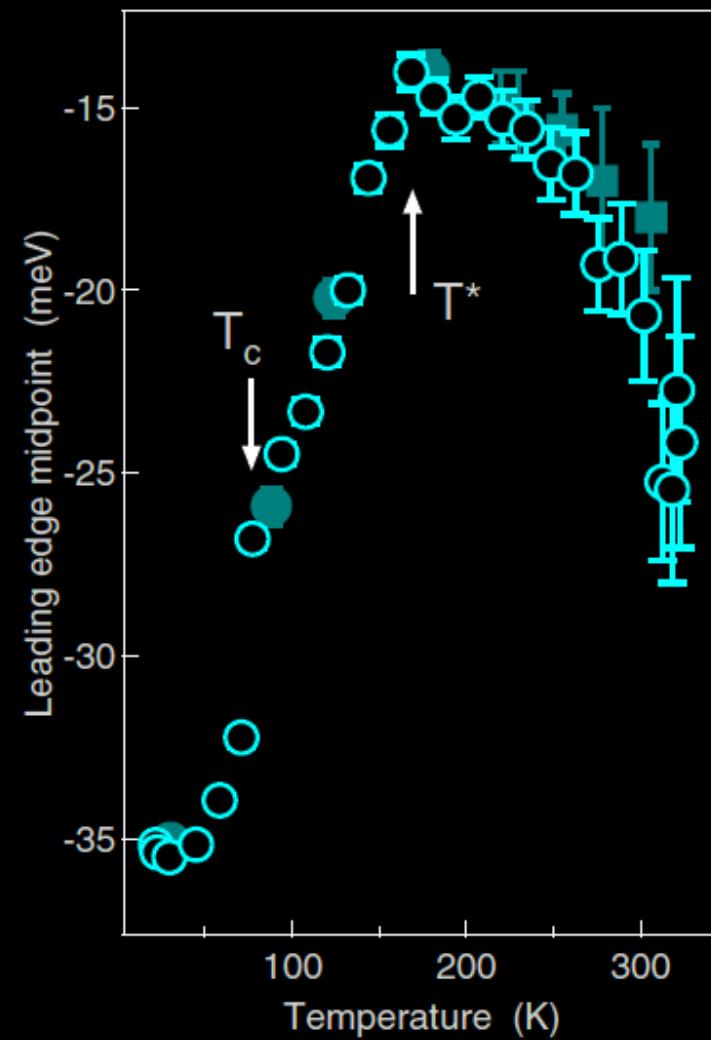
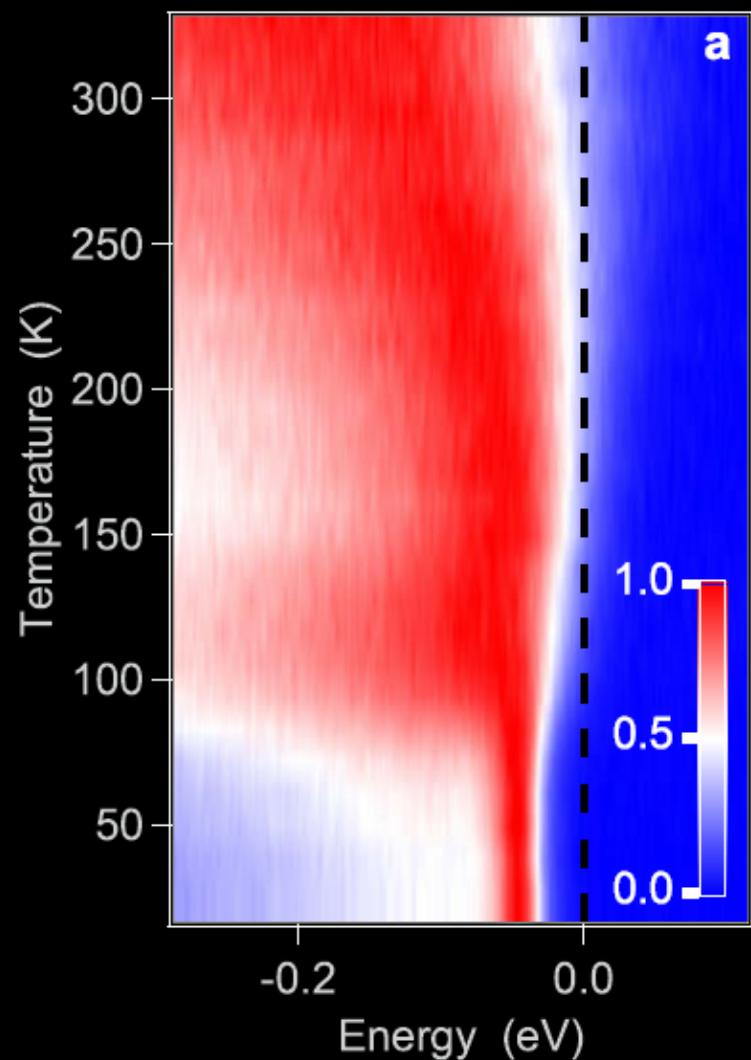
Fermi surface: commensurate CDW state



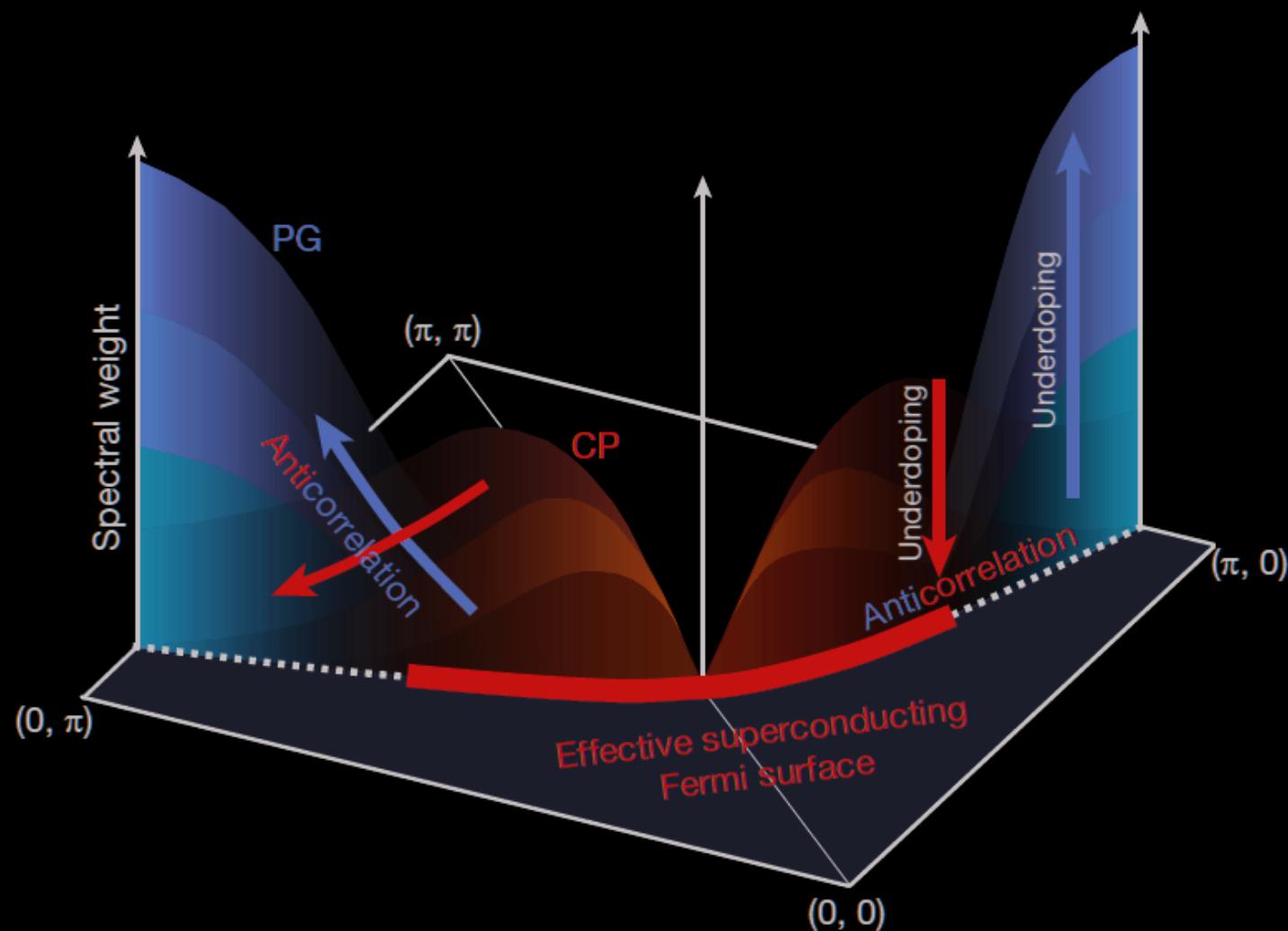
Pseudogap in 2H-TaSe₂ and Tb-BSCCO



Non-monotonic pseudo-gap in BSCCO



Pseudo-gap competes with SG



General conclusions

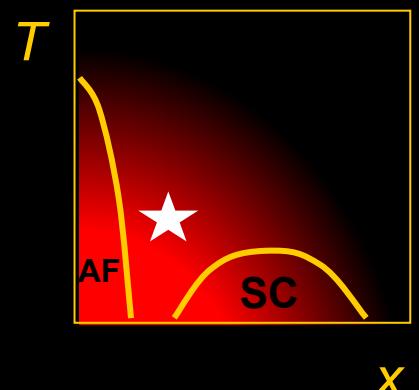
$$1. \text{ HTSC} = \text{LDA} + \text{PG} + \text{Self-energy} = \frac{\text{QP}}{\text{spectrum}}$$

General conclusions

1. HTSC = LDA + PG + Self-energy
2. Self-energy = **CHARGE** + **MAGNETIC**

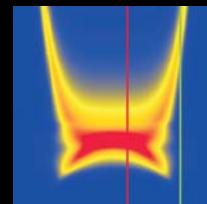
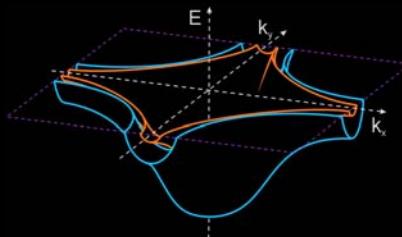
General conclusions

1. HTSC = LDA + PG + Self-energy
2. Self-energy = CHARGE + MAGNETIC + phonons



General conclusions

1. HTSC = LDA + PG + Self-energy = QP spectrum
2. Self-energy = CHARGE + MAGNETIC
3. MAGNETIC = QP ★ SF spectrum



General conclusions

1. HTSC = LDA + PG + Self-energy = QP spectrum
2. Self-energy = CHARGE + MAGNETIC
3. MAGNETIC = QP spectrum ★ SF spectrum  \$T_c = 150 \text{ K}\$

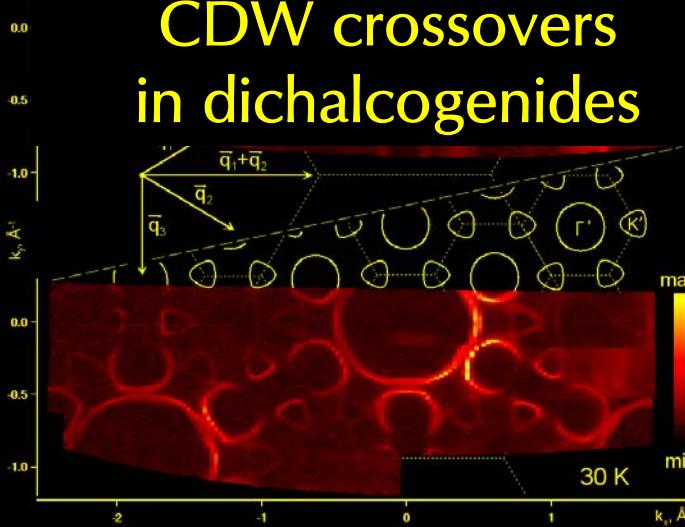
General conclusions

1. HTSC = LDA + PG + Self-energy = $\frac{\text{QP}}{\text{spectrum}}$
2. Self-energy = **CHARGE** + **MAGNETIC**
3. **MAGNETIC** = $\frac{\text{QP}}{\text{spectrum}} \star \frac{\text{SF}}{\text{spectrum}}$  $T_c = 150 \text{ K}$
4. PG = Electron density modulation =
= incommensurate xDW (x = C, D, S...)

Outlook

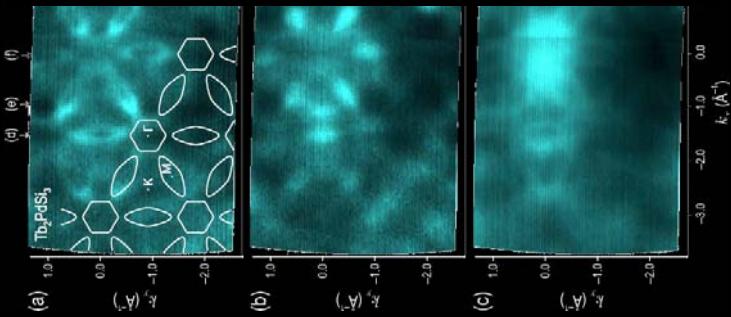
1. xDW in cupates: $x = C, D, S$ or ... ?
2. How xDW competes with SC ?
3. What is PG origin at hight T ?
4. How general is DW in 2D ?

How general is DW in 2D ?

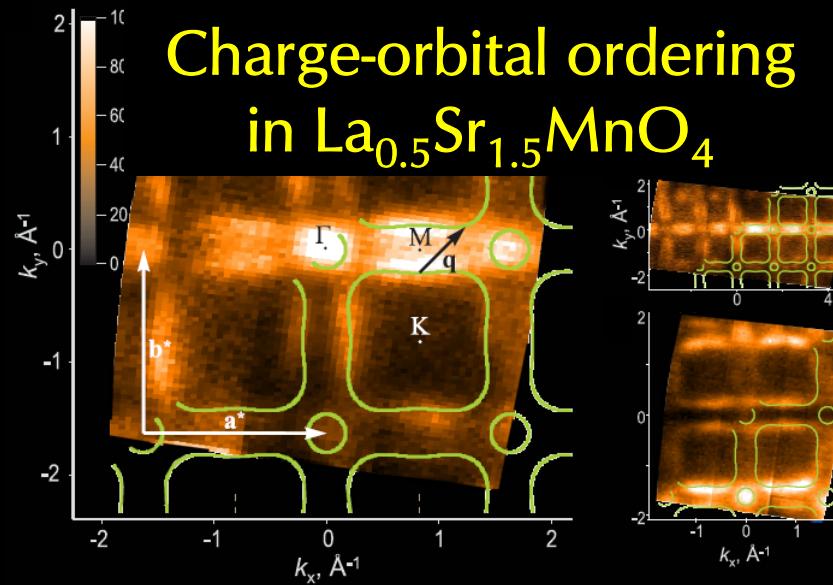


Borisenko *PRL* 2008
Evtushinsky *PRL* 2008

Nesting-driven magnetic
ordering
in rare earth silicides

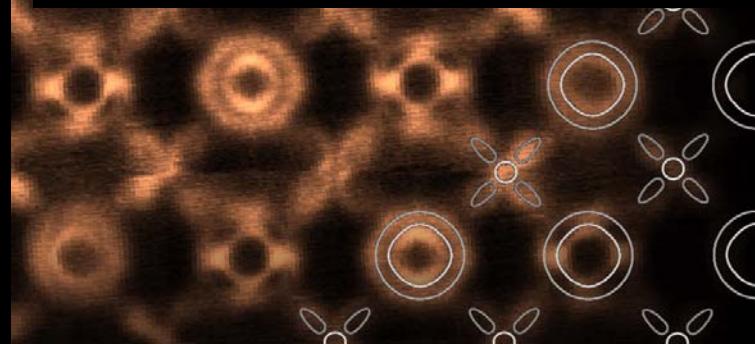


Inosov *PRL* 2009



Evtushinsky 2008

(π, π) electronic order in
pnictides



Zabolotnyy *Nature* 2009
Evtushinsky *PRB* 2009

Thanks to:

Spectroscopy Group IFE, IEW Dresden

Sergey Borisenko,

Volodya Zabolotny, Dima Inosov, Daniil Evtushinskiy, Roman Schuster

Roland Hübel, Martin Knupfer, Jörg Fink, Bernd Büchner

Neutrons:

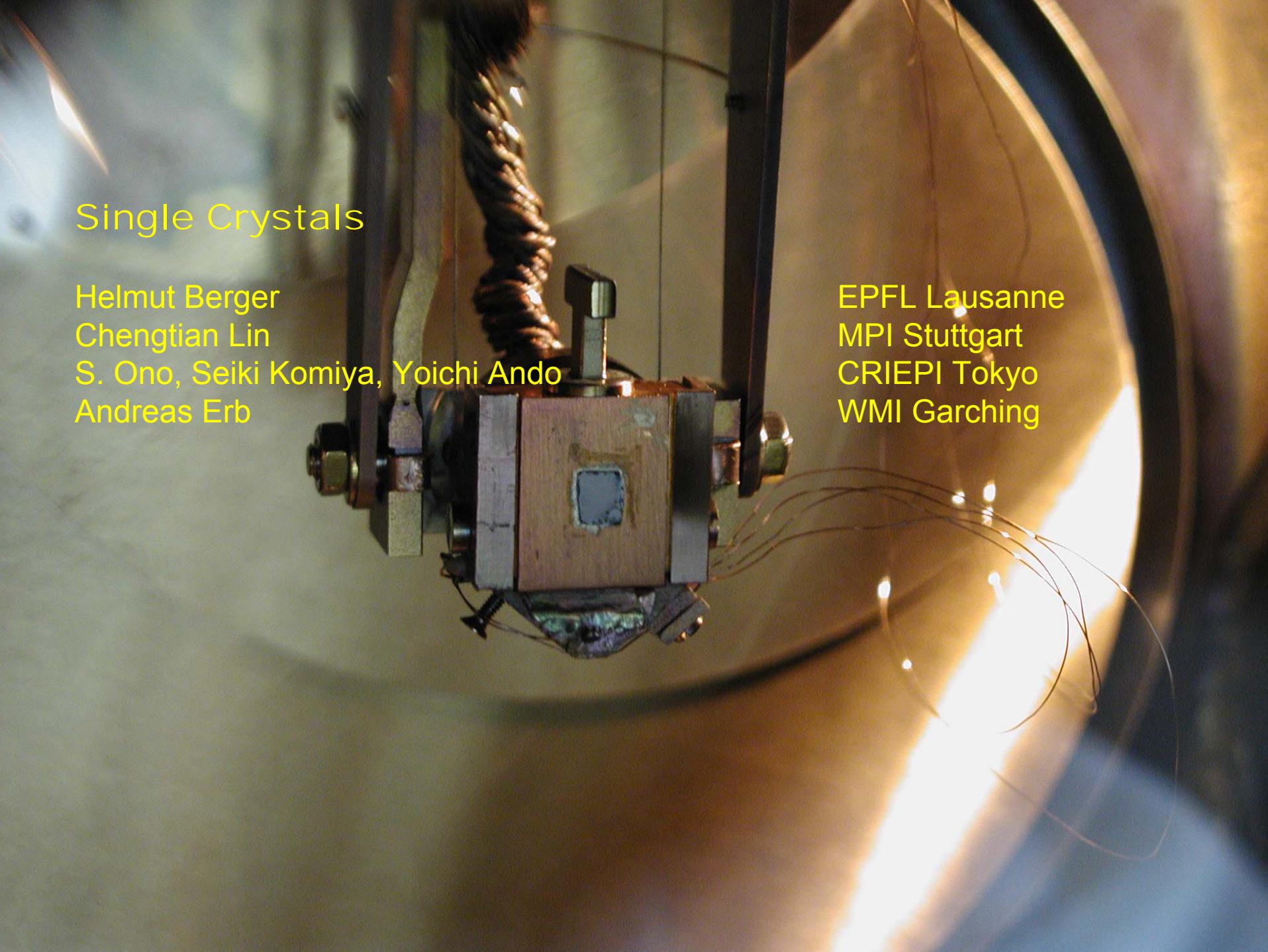
Vladimir Hinkov, Bernhard Keimer (Stuttgart)

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Alexander Yaresko, Ilya Eremin (Dresden),

Thomas Dahm (Tübingen), Doug Scalapino (Santa Barbara)





Single Crystals

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S. Ono, Seiki Komiya, Yoichi Ando

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MPI Stuttgart

CRIEPI Tokyo

WMI Garching

Synchrotron Light

Rolf Follath, Andrei Varykhalov
Ming Shi, Luc Patthey

BESSY Berlin
SLS Villigen

