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International Centre for Theoretical Physics



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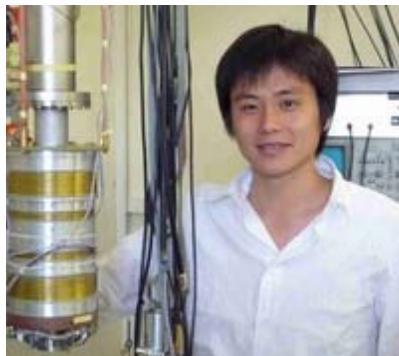
**Workshop on Principles and Design of Strongly Correlated Electronic Systems**

*2 - 13 August 2010*

**NMR Study of the Pressure Induced Mott Transition to Superconductivity in the Two Phases of Cs<sub>3</sub>C<sub>60</sub>**

Henri ALLOUL  
*Universite de Paris XI (Paris-Sud)  
Lab.de Physique des Solides Batiment 510  
F-91405 Orsay cedex  
FRANCE*

# NMR study of the pressure induced Mott transition to superconductivity in the two phases of $\text{Cs}_3\text{C}_{60}$



Y. Ihara

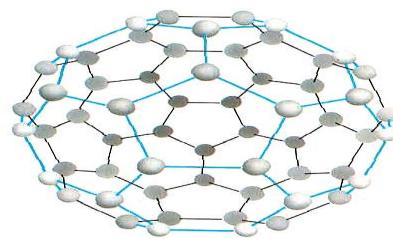


H. Alloul

P. Wzietek

*Laboratoire de Physique des Solides, Université Paris XI, Orsay, France.*

Daniele Pontiroli, Marcello Mazzani, Mauro Riccò.  
*CNISM and Dipartimento di Fisica, Universita di Parma*



*PRL, 104, 256402 (2010).*

V. Brouet, H. Alloul *et al*  
*PRL, 82, 2131 (1999); 86, 4680(2001);*  
*PR B, 66, 155122 , 15123, 15124(2002).*



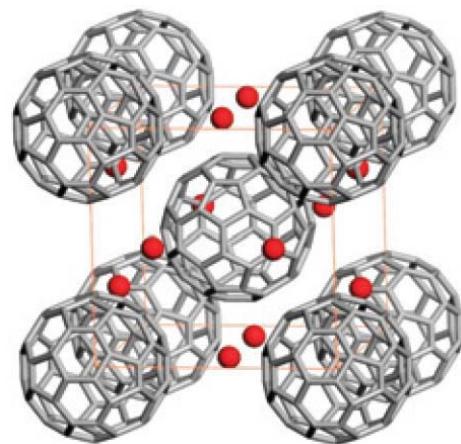
V.Brouet



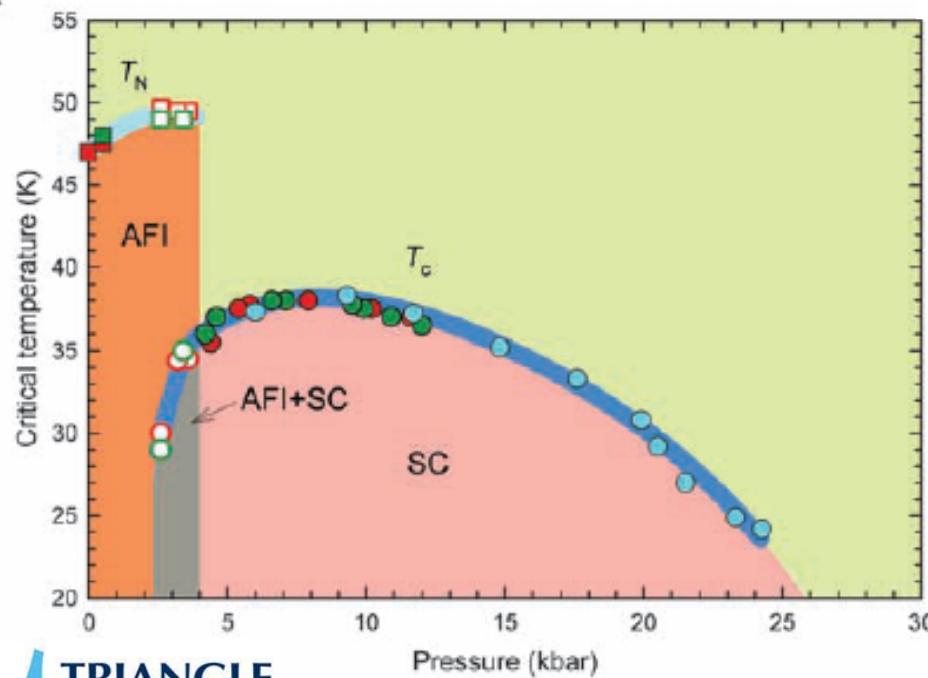
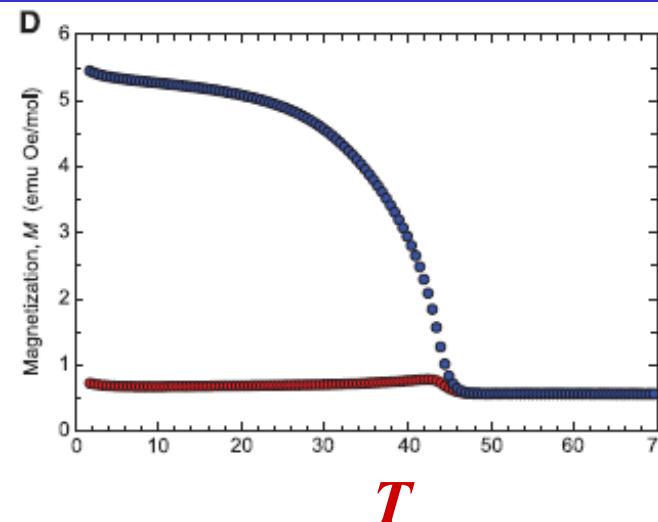
*H. Alloul, ICTP Trieste, 05/08/2010*



## A15 $\text{Cs}_3\text{C}_{60}$ : magnetic at ambient pressure



*M*



**SC induced by pressure  
Proximity of magnetism  
and SC.**

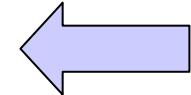
*Palstra et al. Sol. Stat. Commun. 93 327 (1995).*

*A Ganin et al Nature Materials, April 2008*

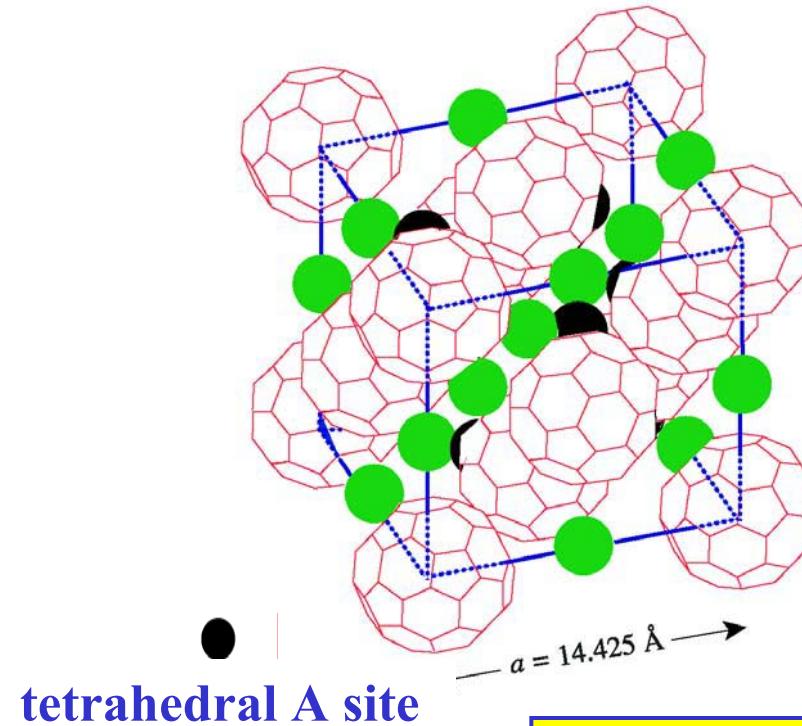
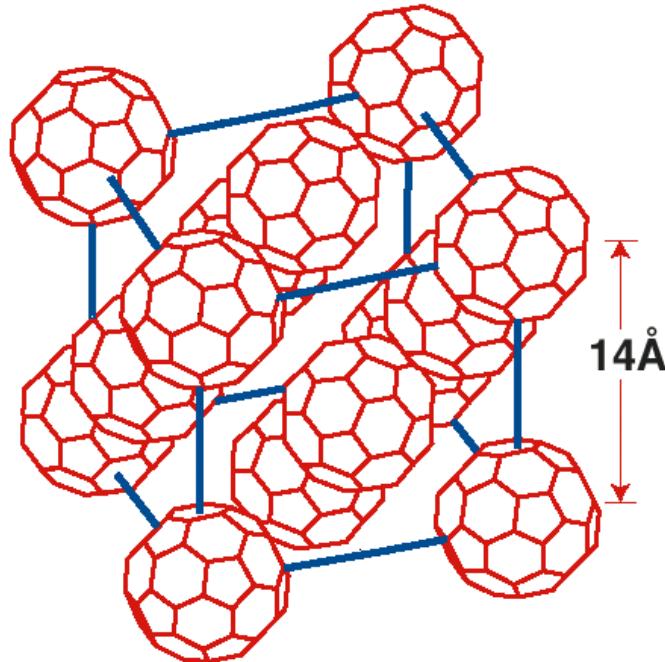
*Takabayashi et al , Science 2009*

# NMR study of the pressure induced Mott transition to superconductivity in the two phases of $\text{Cs}_3\text{C}_{60}$

- **Introduction:  $\text{A}_3\text{C}_{60}$  and their superconductivity**
  - LDA Electronic structure
  - BCS SC : Coupling of electrons with molecular phonons
  - Electronic correlations? Study Other stoichiometries!
- **Electronic correlations and Jahn Teller distortions**
  - $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_{60}$  and  $\text{A}_4\text{C}_{60}$  : Mott Jahn-Teller insulators  
Electronic interactions mediated by JTD
  - $\text{A}_1\text{C}_{60}$  Mott insulator?  
Low  $T$  charge segregation
- **Expanded magnetic compounds and  $\text{Cs}_3\text{C}_{60}$  phases**
  - AF phases for large lattice spacings
  - Magnetism in A15 and fcc phases of  $\text{Cs}_3\text{C}_{60}$
  - Pressure induced superconductivity
- **Conclusion: phase diagram for the  $\text{A}_3\text{C}_{60}$  phases**



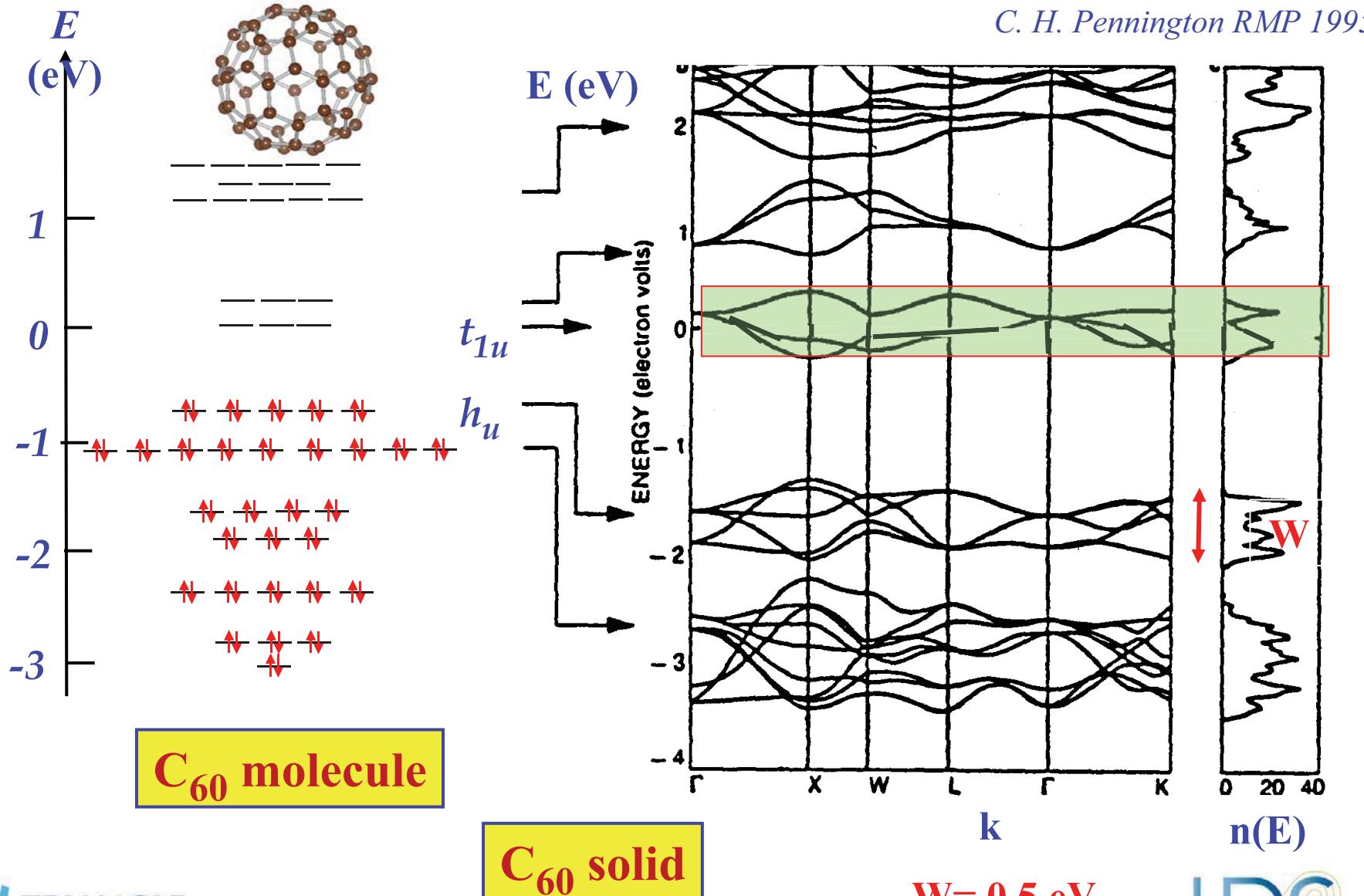
## sc and fcc phases of fullerides



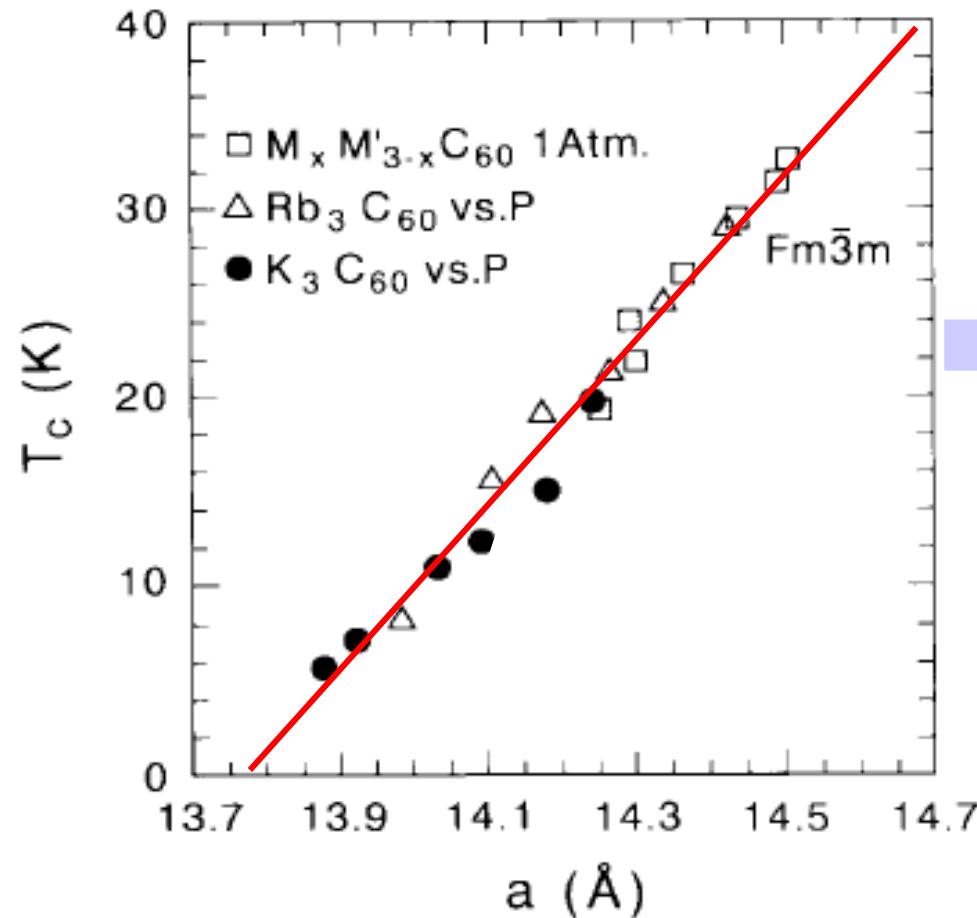
$A_3C_{60}$   
( $A = K, Rb, Cs$ )

High  $T_c$   
superconductors

# Electronic structure of doped fullerides



## Superconductivity in $A_3C_{60}$



$$k_B T_c = 1.14 \hbar \omega_D \exp\left[-\frac{1}{V_0 n(E_F)}\right]$$

$T_c$  depends only on  $n(E_F)$

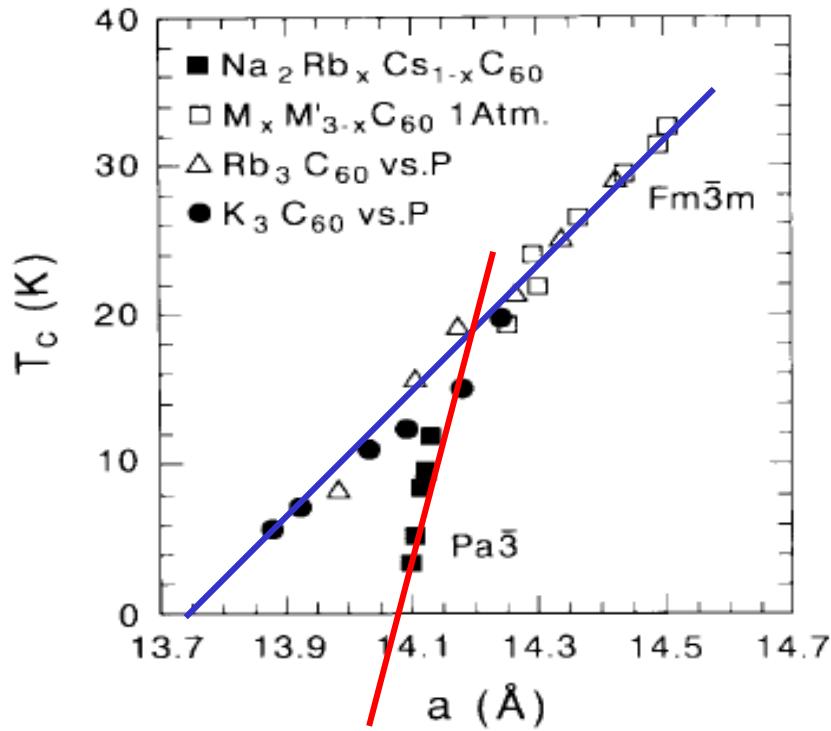
$\hbar \omega_D$  and  $V_0$

are molecular properties

**Only  $C_{60}$  phonons  
are involved**

The scaling between  $T_c$  and the lattice parameter  
is assumed to support a BCS-like mechanism

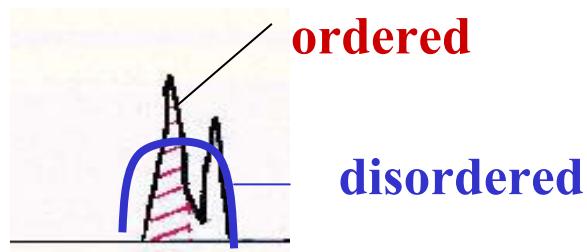
## Difference between $\text{Na}_2\text{AC}_{60}$ and the other $\text{A}_3\text{C}_{60}$



$\text{Na}_2\text{AC}_{60}$  sc  $\text{Pa}3$  structure

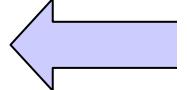
other  $\text{A}_3\text{C}_{60}$  are fcc

- Different slope for sc phases ?
- Different variation of  $n(E_F)$  ?
- Alkali plays a role after all ?



What happens then for other  $n$  values ?

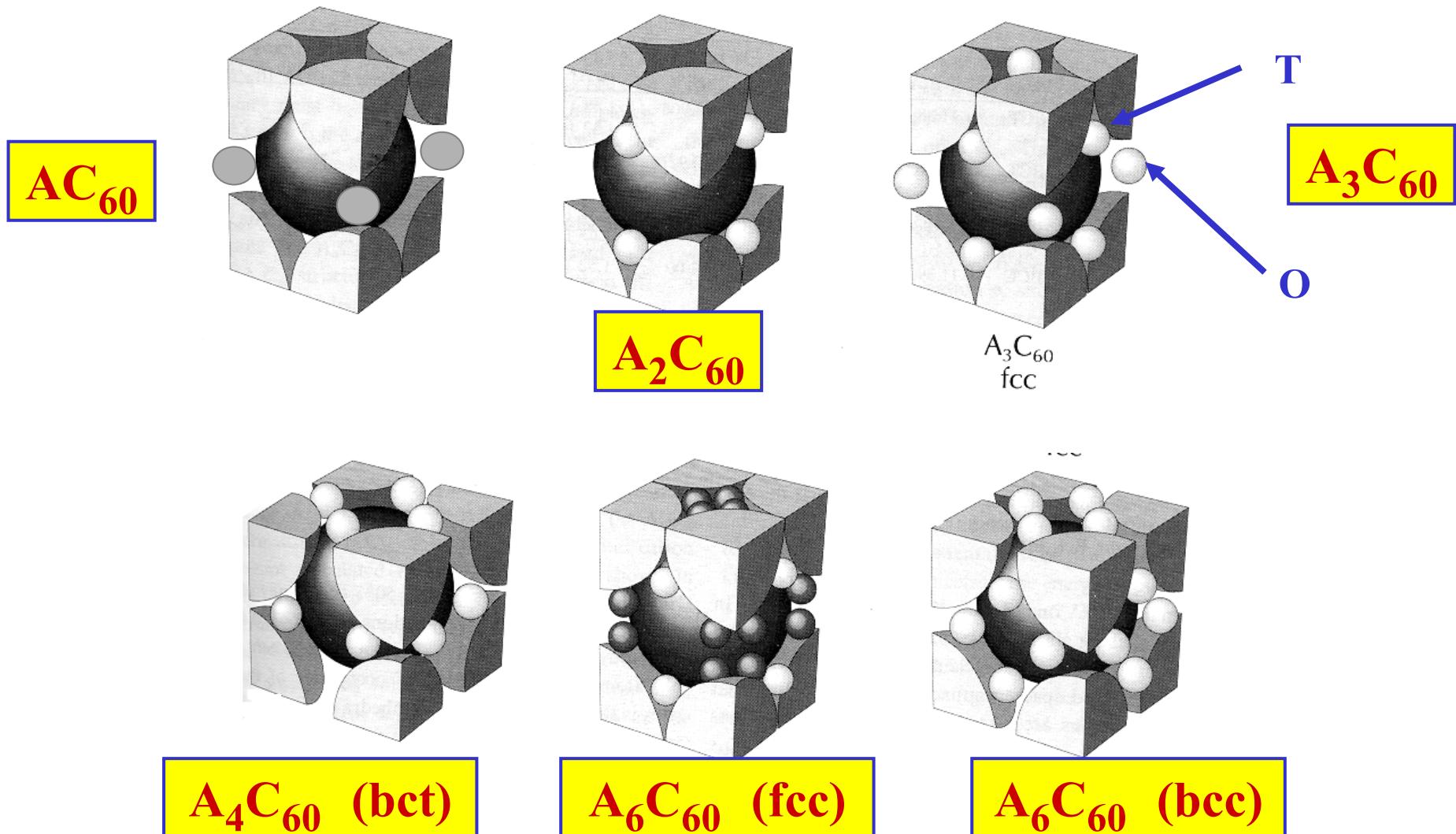
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- Electronic correlations and Jahn Teller distortions 

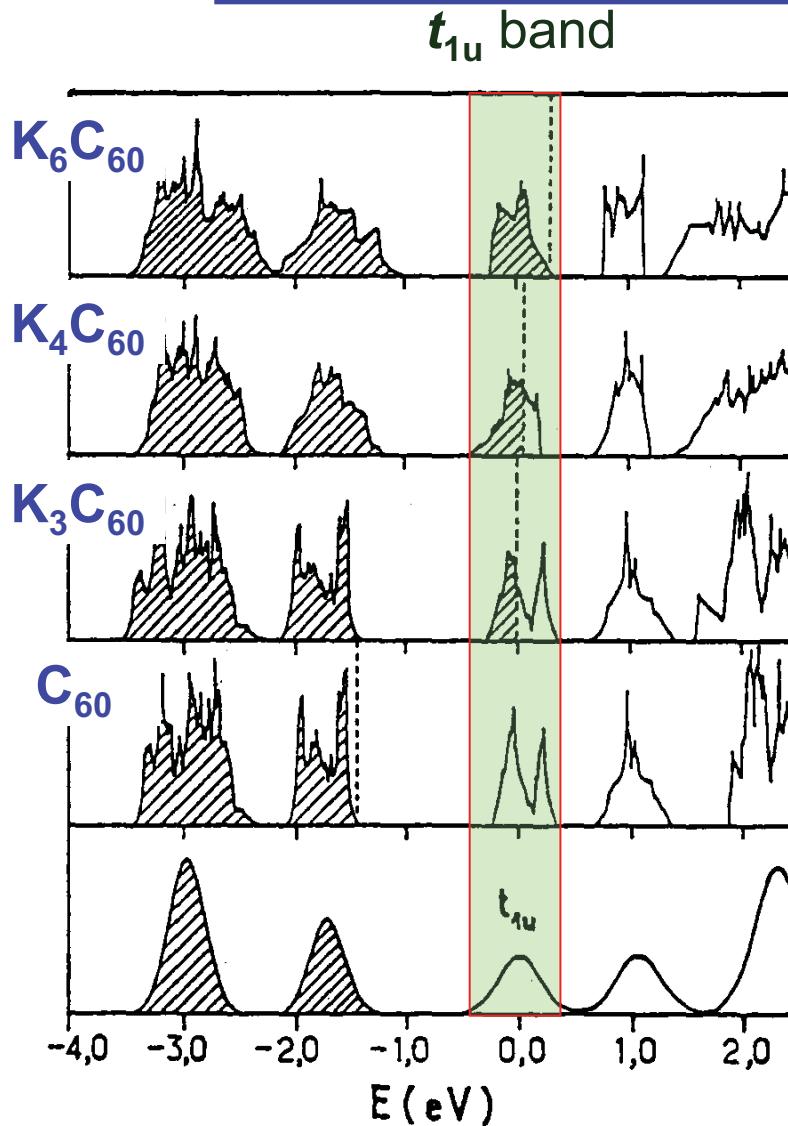
  - $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_{60}$  and  $\text{A}_4\text{C}_{60}$  : Mott Jahn-Teller insulators  
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  - $\text{A}_1\text{C}_{60}$  Mott insulator?  
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## The various cubic alkali $A_nC_{60}$ phases



# The anomalous properties of $A_nC_{60}$ compounds



Electronic doping of  
triply degenerate  $t_{1u}$  orbitals

All compounds with  $n < 6$  should be metallic.

But...

$x = 4$  : Insulator (bct)

$K_4C_{60}$ , G. Zimmer EPL 1994, V. Brouet PRB 2002.

$x = 3$  : Superconductor (fcc, cubic)

$x = 2$  : Insulator (cubic)

$Na_2C_{60}$ , F. Rachdi PRB 1997, V. Brouet PRL 2001, PRB 2002.

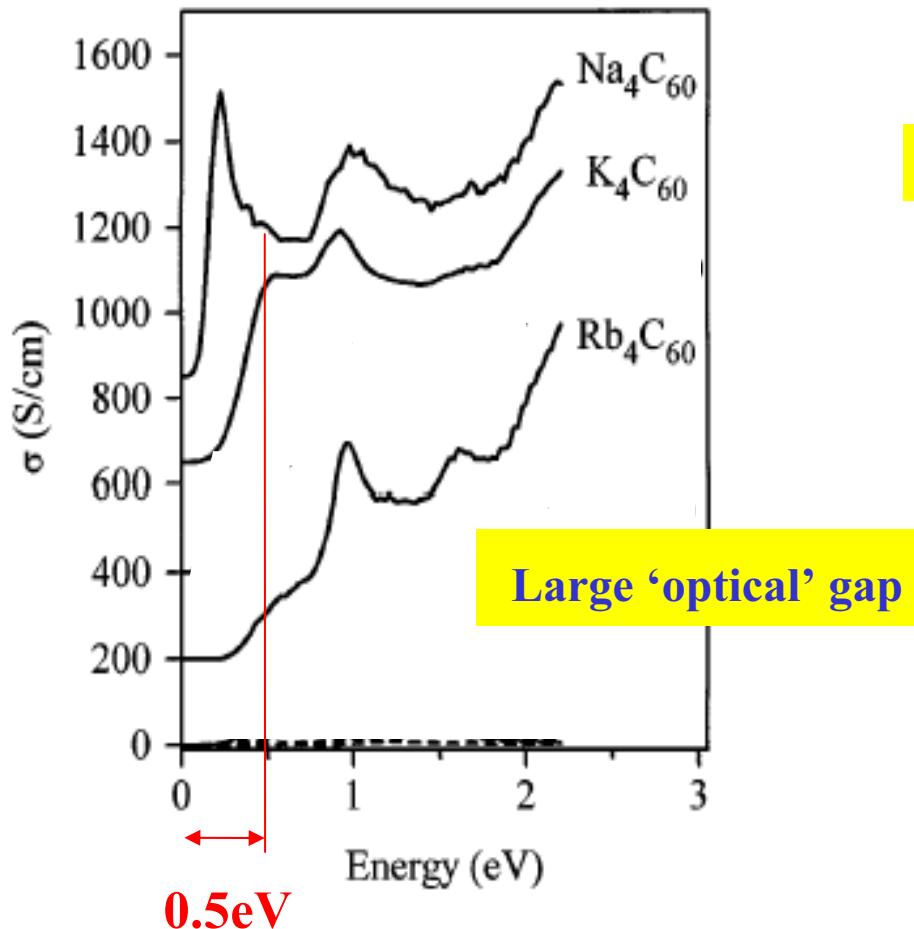
$x = 1$  : Mott-Insulator or metal?

polymer- $Cs_1C_{60}$ , V. Brouet PRL 1996, B. Simovic Synth. Met. 1999.

cubic-- $Cs_1C_{60}$ , V. Brouet PRL 1999.

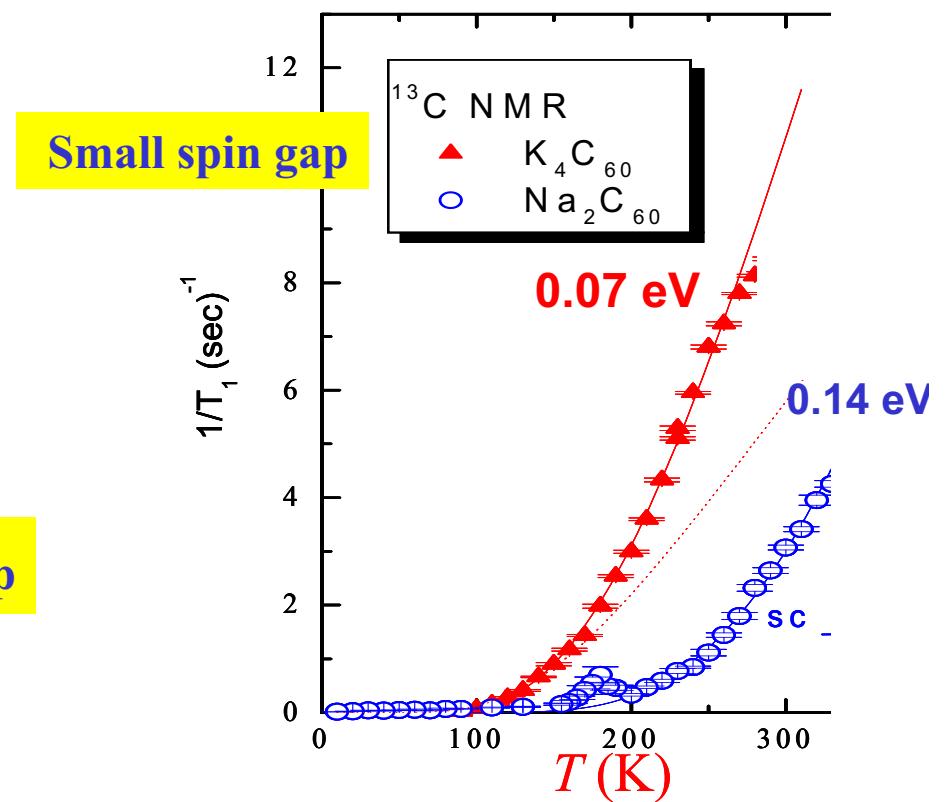
# Electronic properties of $A_4C_{60}$ (bct) and $Na_2C_{60}$ (cubic)

Optical conductivity  $\sigma$  extracted by EELS



M. Knupfer et al, PRL 79, 2714 (1997).

NMR  $1/T_1$



$K_4C_{60}$ : G. Zimmer et al EPL (1994),  
V. Brouet et al , PRB 66 155122  
(2002).  
 $Na_2C_{60}$ , F. Rachdi et al, PRB 1997,  
V. Brouet et al PRL 2001 PRR 2002

## Stabilization of the singlets

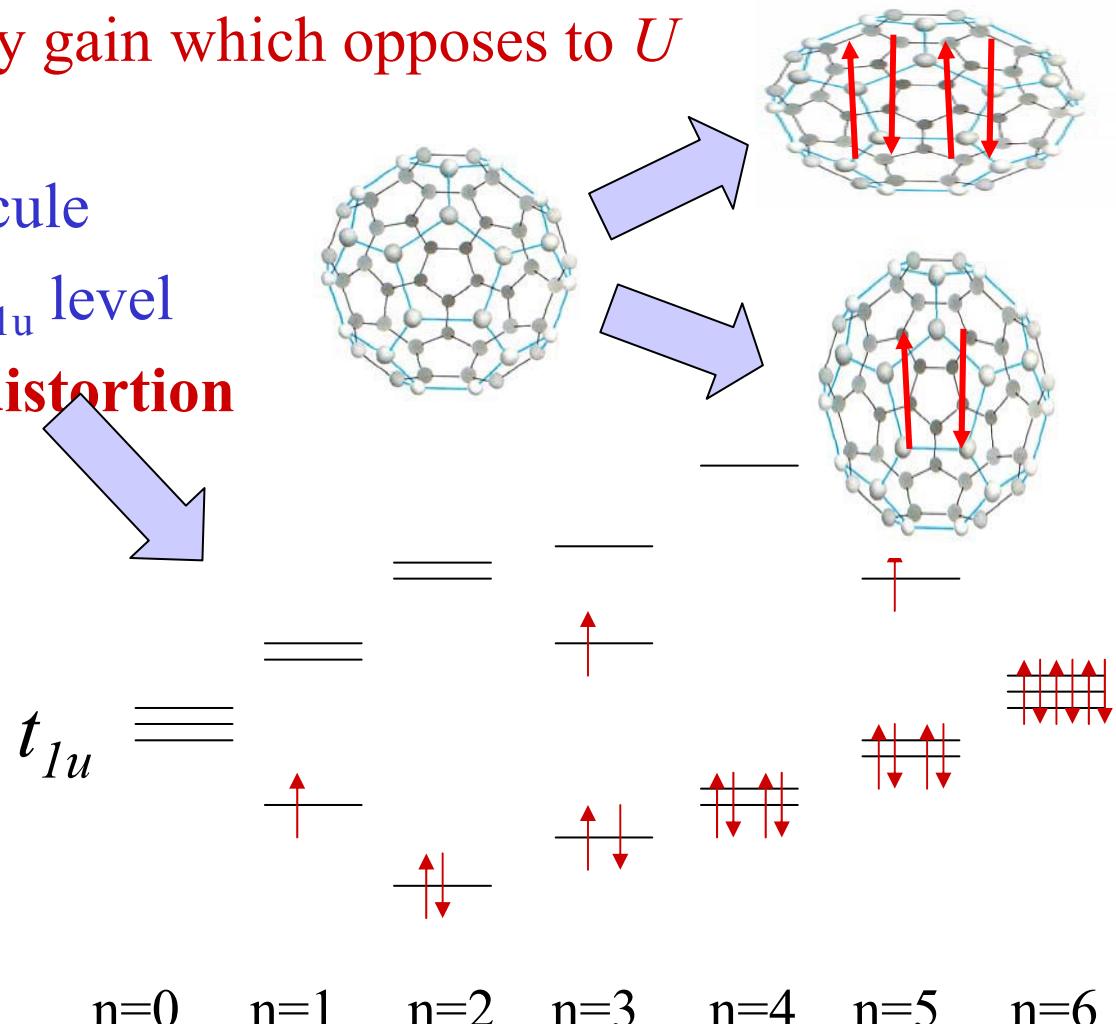
Why singlets? Two electrons on a ball costs an energy  $U$   
So there is an energy gain which opposes to  $U$

For a charged molecule

The degeneracy of the  $t_{1u}$  level  
is lifted by a **Jahn Teller distortion**

The Jahn-Teller splitting  
of the  $t_{1u}$  level  
depends on the  $C_{60}$  charge

Manini, Tosatti PRB94



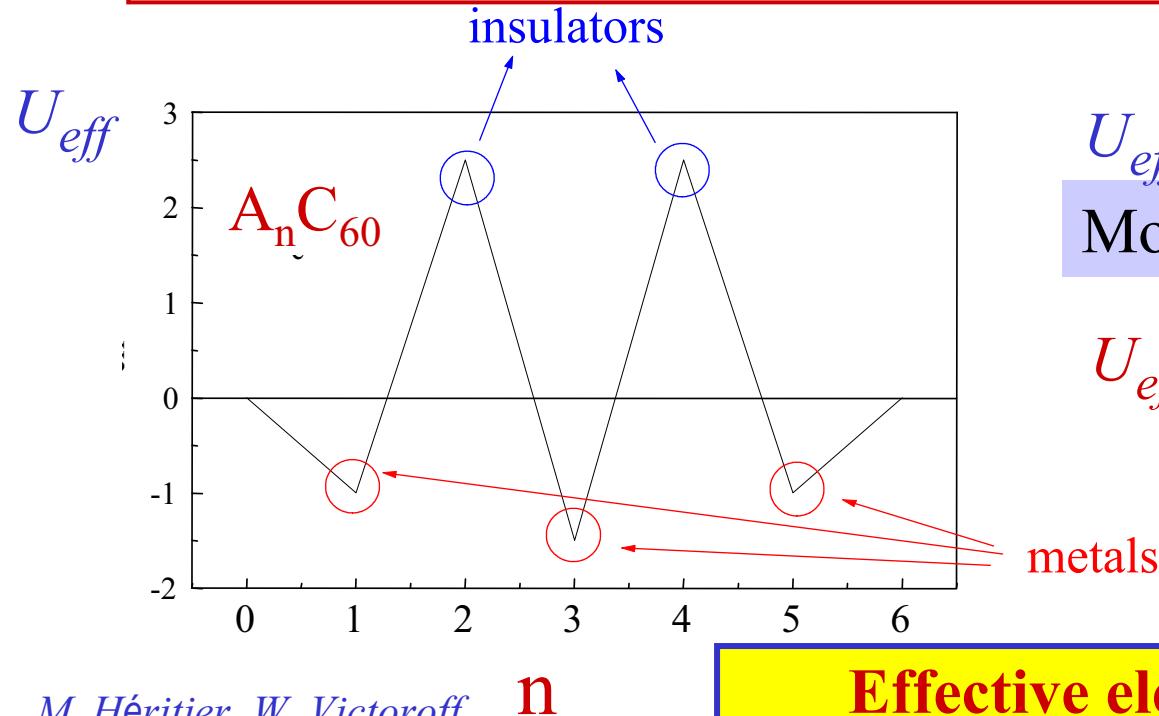
The larger gain per electron is for  $n=2$  or  $4$

# Strong electronic correlations induce the insulating behaviour

In all  $A_n C_{60}$  the coulomb repulsion  $U$  is large

The Jahn-Teller distortion adds a contribution  $U_{eff}$  to  $U$

Yields a  $S=0$  ground state rather than  $S=1$  for  $n=2$  or 4



$U_{eff}$  adds to  $U$  for even  $n$   
Mott Jahn-Teller insulators

$U_{eff}$  reduces  $U$  for odd  $n$

M. Héritier, W. Victoroff  
O. Gunnarson  
M. Fabrizio, E. Tosatti

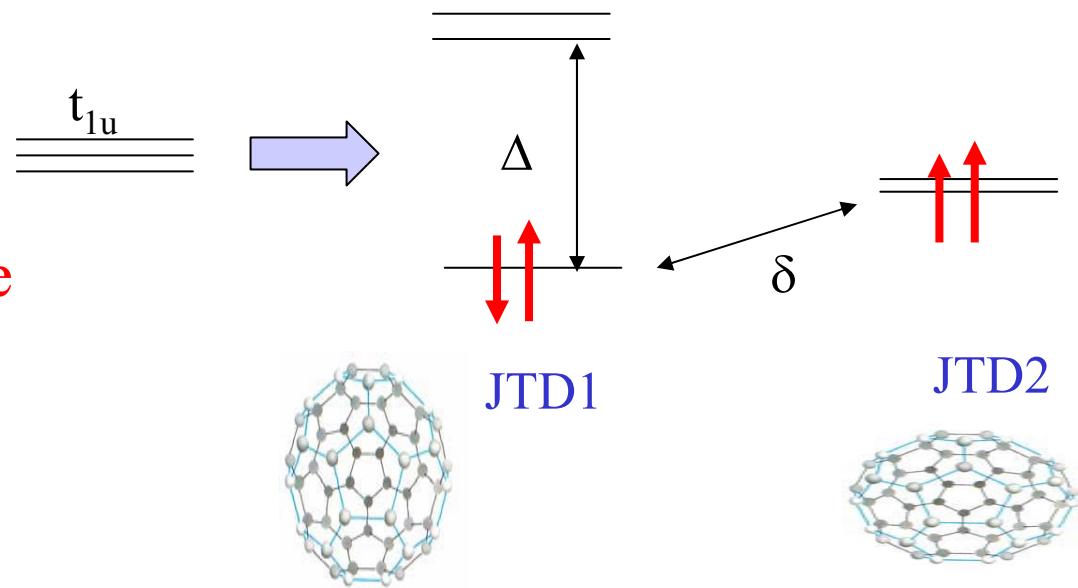
## Effective electronic interactions mediated by Jahn-Teller distortions

## Insulating states of $A_4C_{60}$ and $Na_2C_{60}$

Fabrizio, Tosatti PRB97

Experimental situation

- Non magnetic ground state
- 2 different gaps

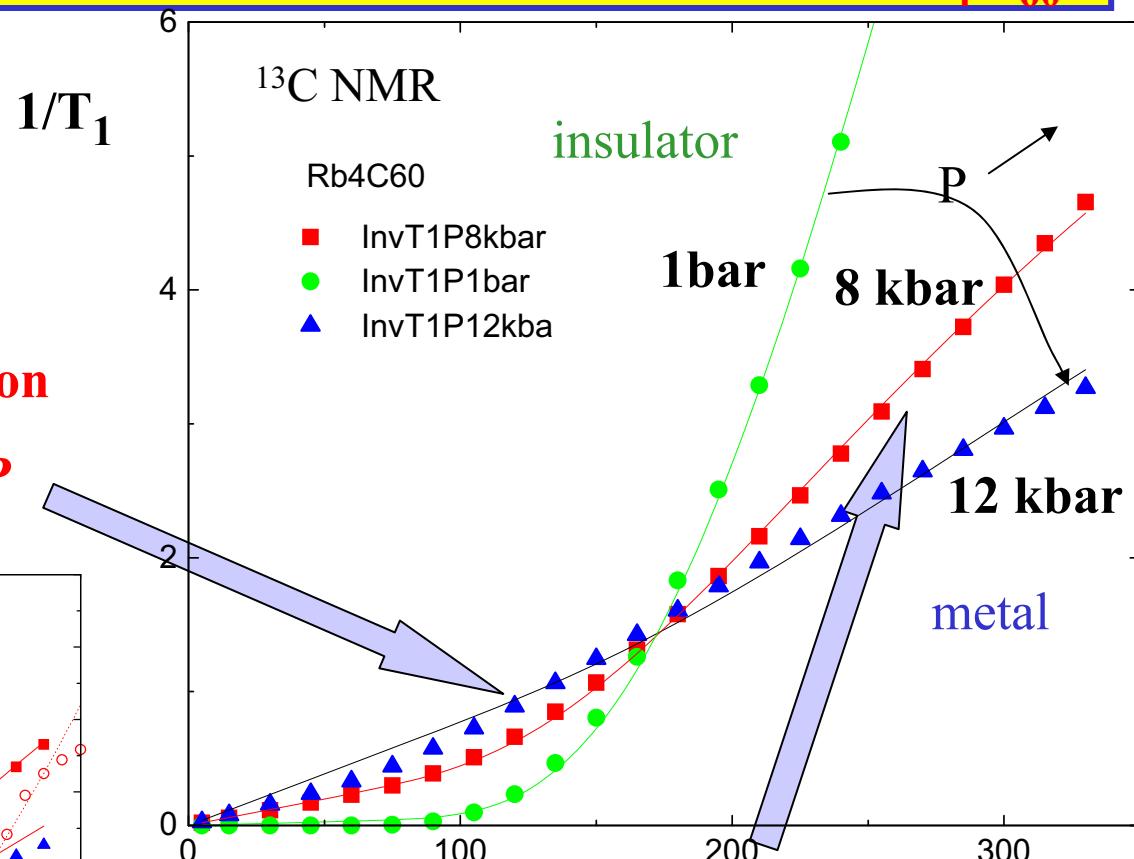
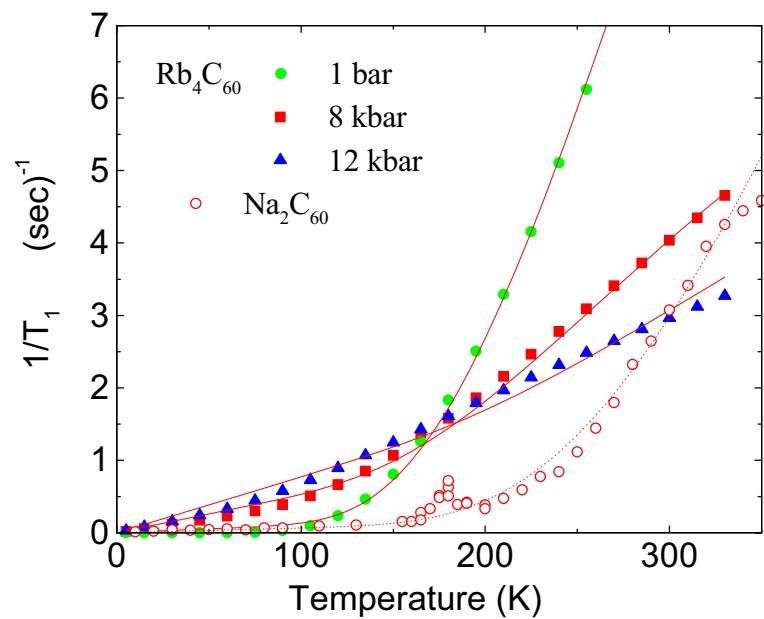


- **Hund's rule is not obeyed** in the fundamental JTD1 state
- **Excited state is triplet** and corresponds to a different JTD2
- NMR detects the **Singlet Triplet excitation  $\delta$**

# Pressure induced insulator to metal transition in $\text{Rb}_4\text{C}_{60}$

*R. Kerkoud, D. Jerome et al.*

A low  $T$  metallic contribution  
appears with increasing  $P$



Coexistence of metallic and molecular excitations for intermediate pressures

Kondo like resonance peak near a MIT?

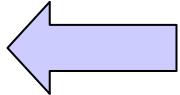


*H. Alloul, ICTP Trieste, 05/08/2010*

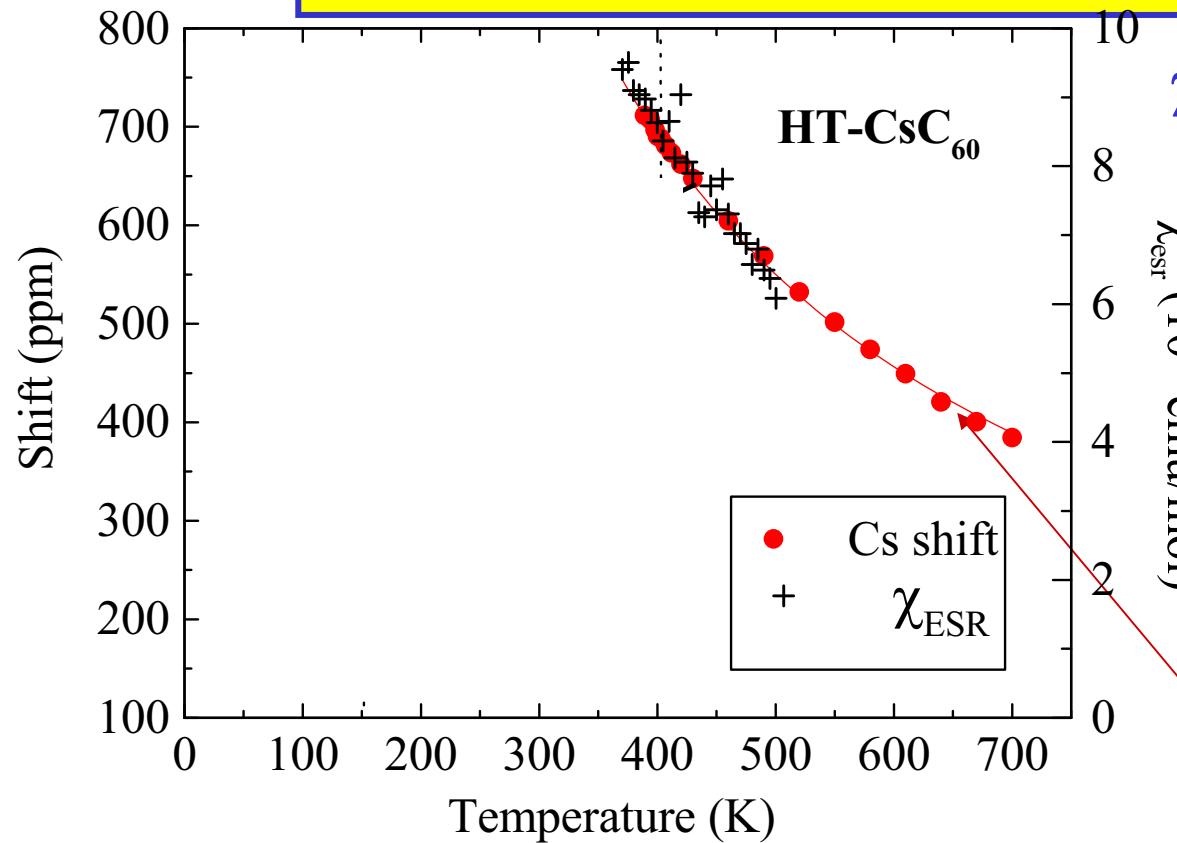


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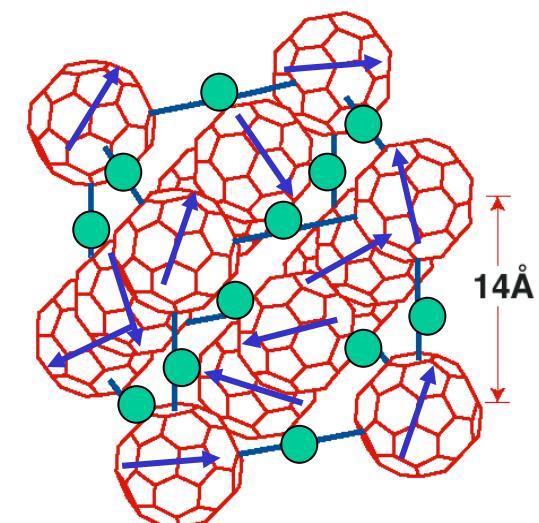


## The special case of the cubic phase of $\text{CsC}_{60}$



Both NMR and ESR indicate a paramagnetic Curie law for fcc  $\text{AC}_{60}$

So  $\text{CsC}_{60}$  is a Mott insulator



$$\chi_P = \frac{g^2 \mu_B S(S+1)}{3k_B(T+\theta)}$$

with  $S=1/2$  and  $\theta < 5\text{K}$

Strong correlations for  $\text{A}_3\text{C}_{60}$  as well ?

## Phase diagram for $\text{AC}_{60}$

$\text{CsC}_{60}$

cubic phase

High T cubic phase

310K

Polymer

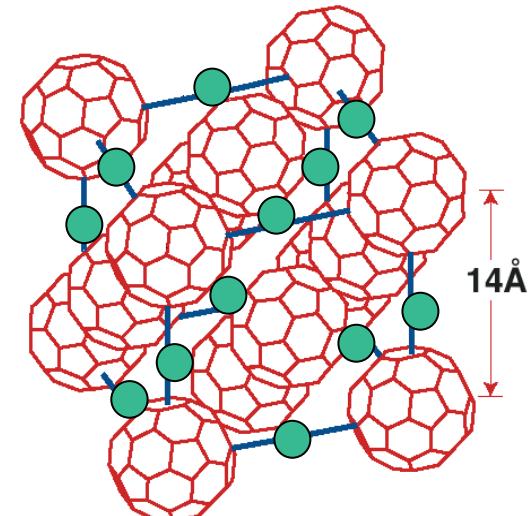
200K Quench

Dimer phase

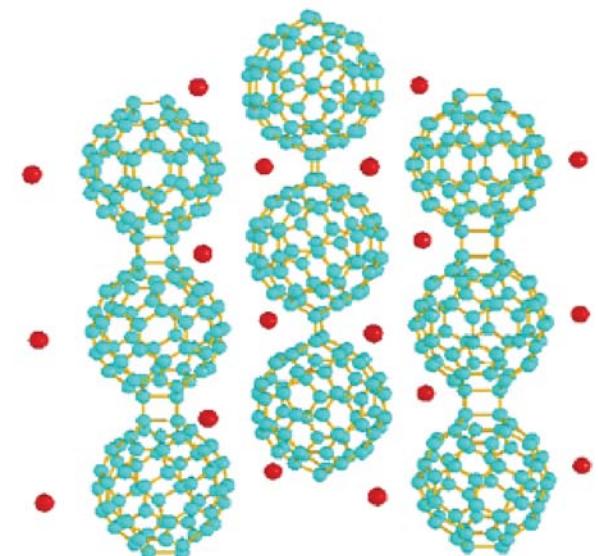
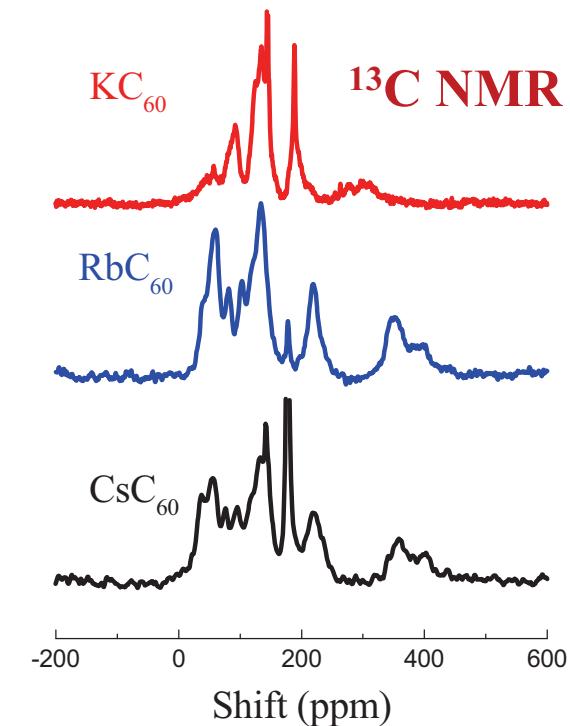
77K Quench

Quenched cubic phase

300 K, MAS 18 kHz

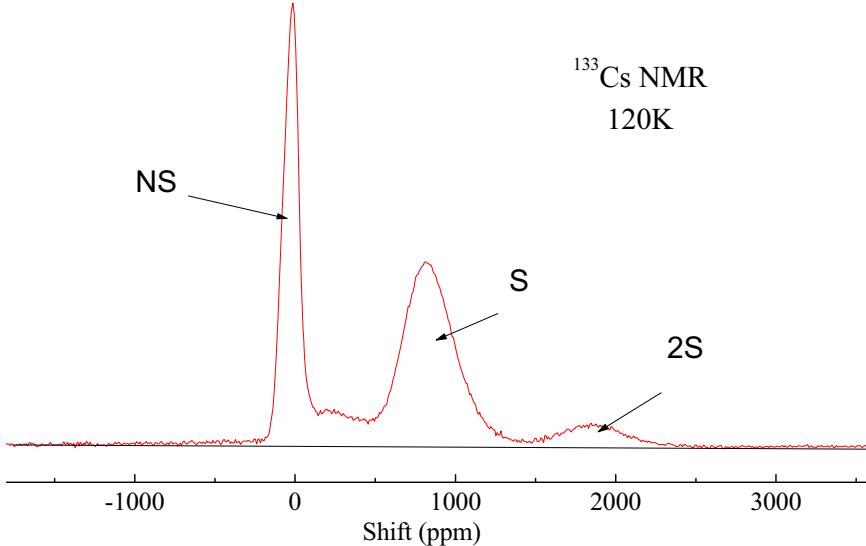
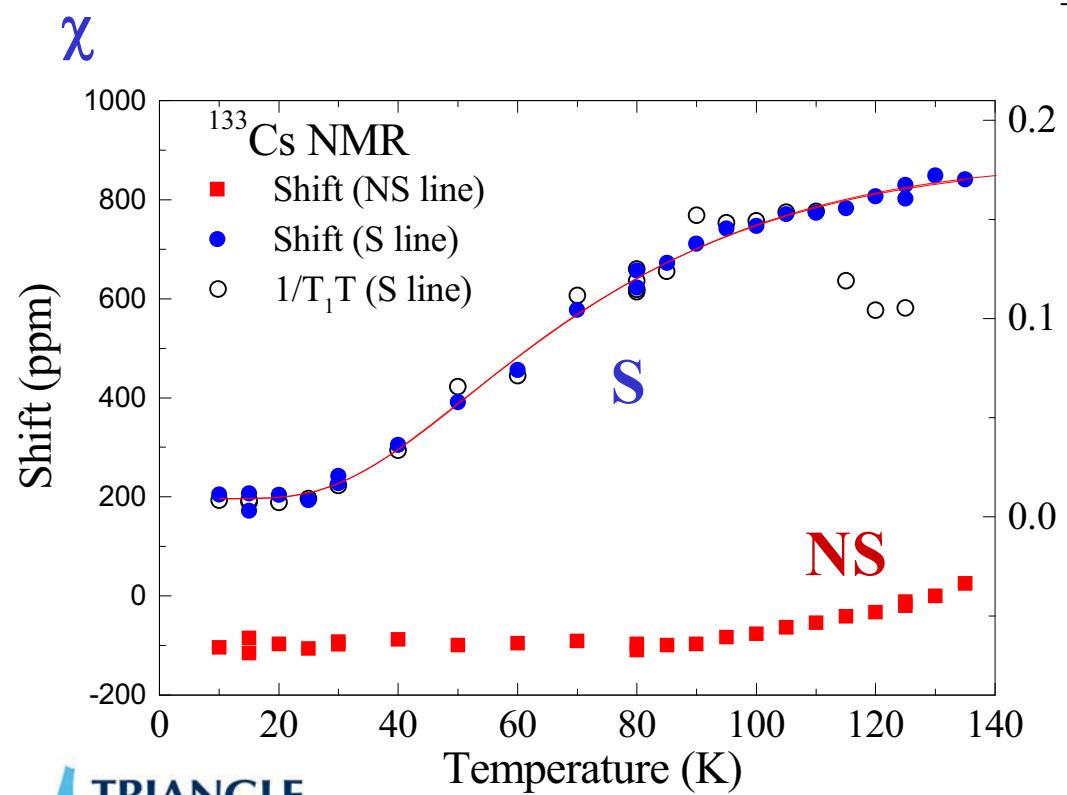


Polymer phase



## Cs NMR in CQ-CsC<sub>60</sub>

Three Cs lines for one Cs site?



Sites with different electronic environments

## Comparison of Cs NMR in QC- $\text{CsC}_{60}$ and HT- $\text{CsC}_{60}$

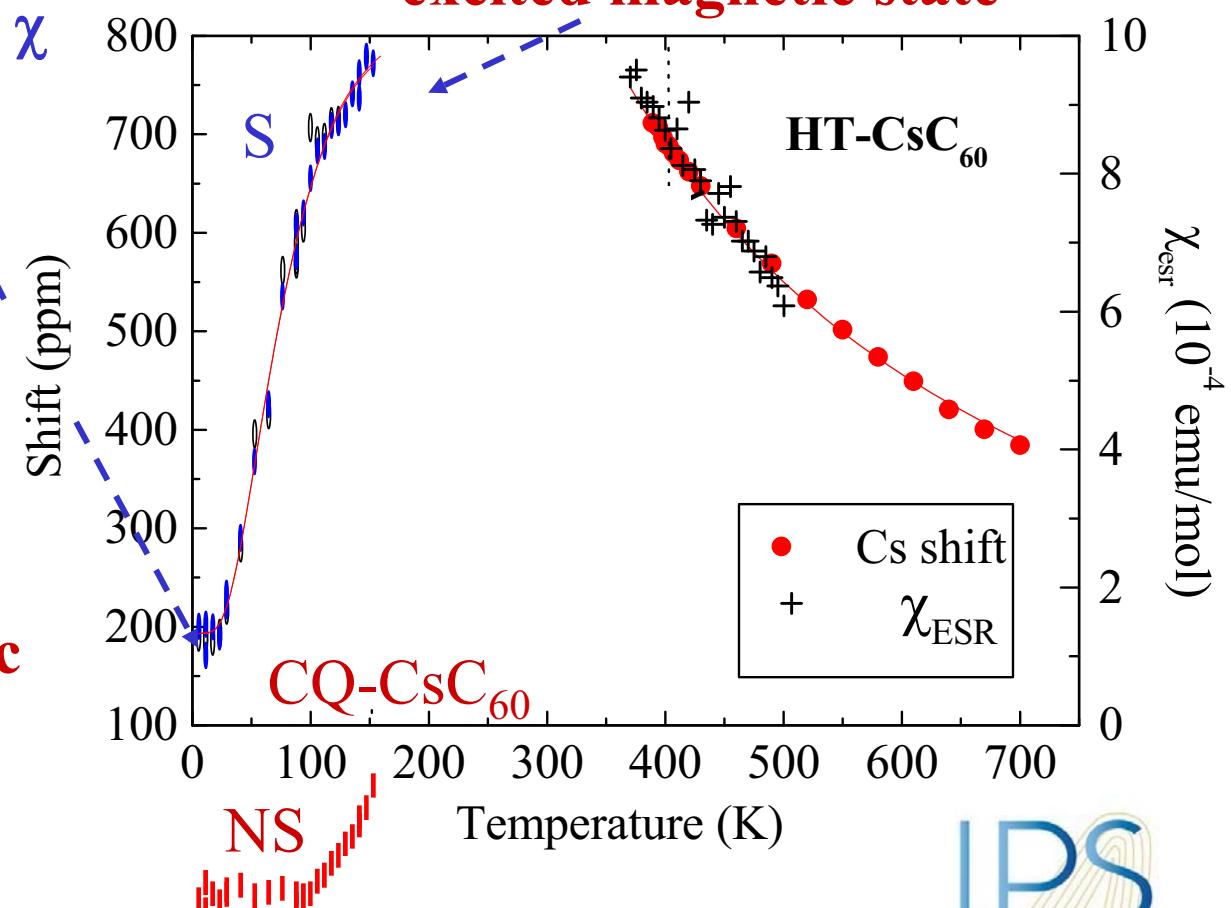
S (and 2S) sense a transition from a  
**local non-magnetic ground state**

The diagram illustrates two quantum states. On the left, labeled "singlet", there are two red arrows pointing upwards. On the right, labeled "triplet", there are three red arrows pointing upwards.

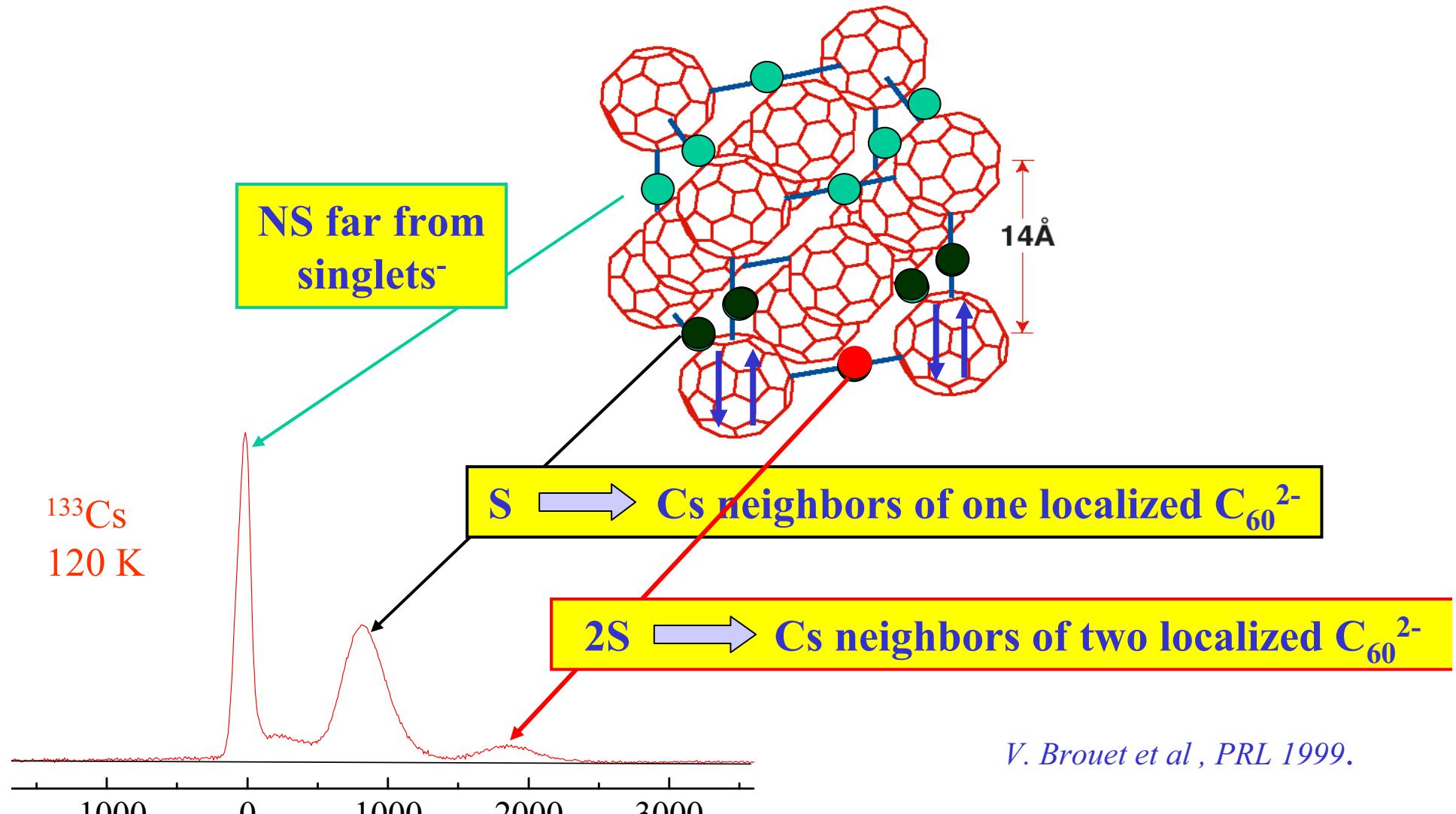
## NS has a non magnetic $T$ dependence



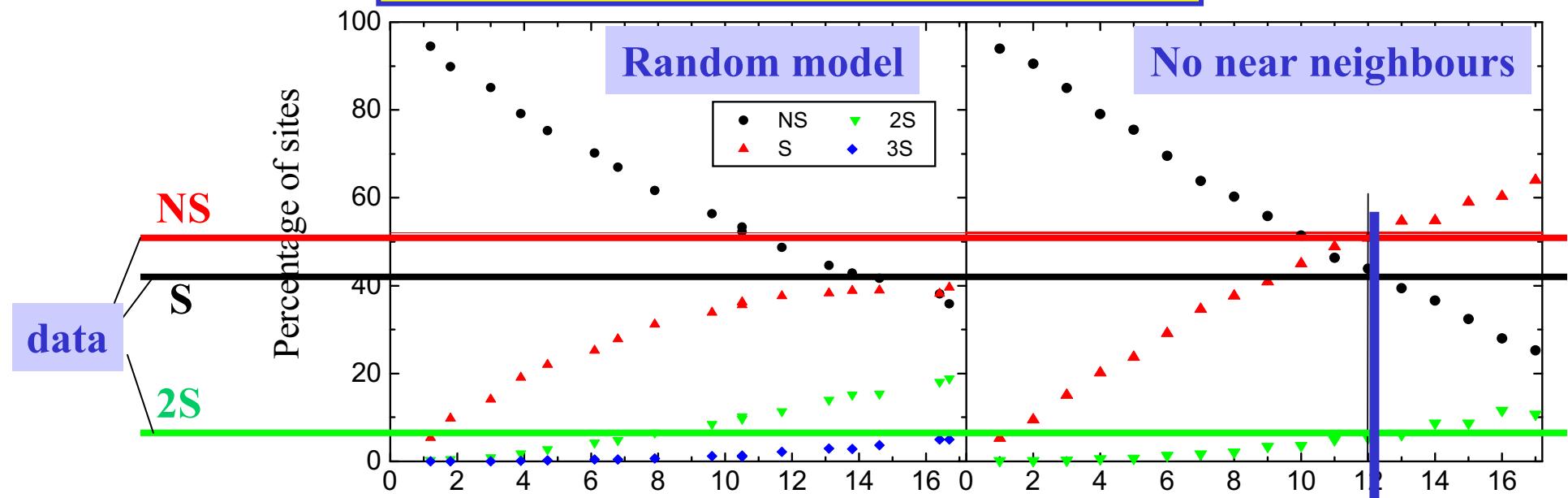
..... towards an  
**excited magnetic state**



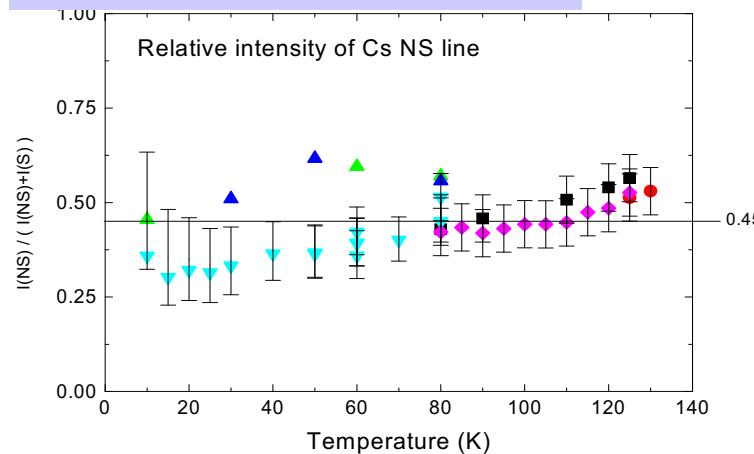
## Evidence for charge segregation: singlet states



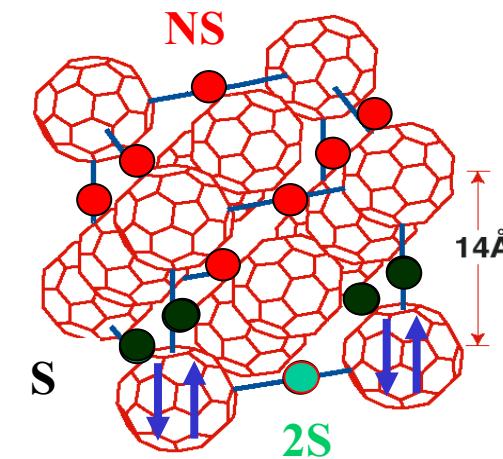
## Intensity analysis of trapped $C_{60}^{2-}$



**Relative intensity of NS**



Percentage of  $C_{60}^{2-}$

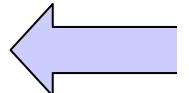


**12% of singlets**

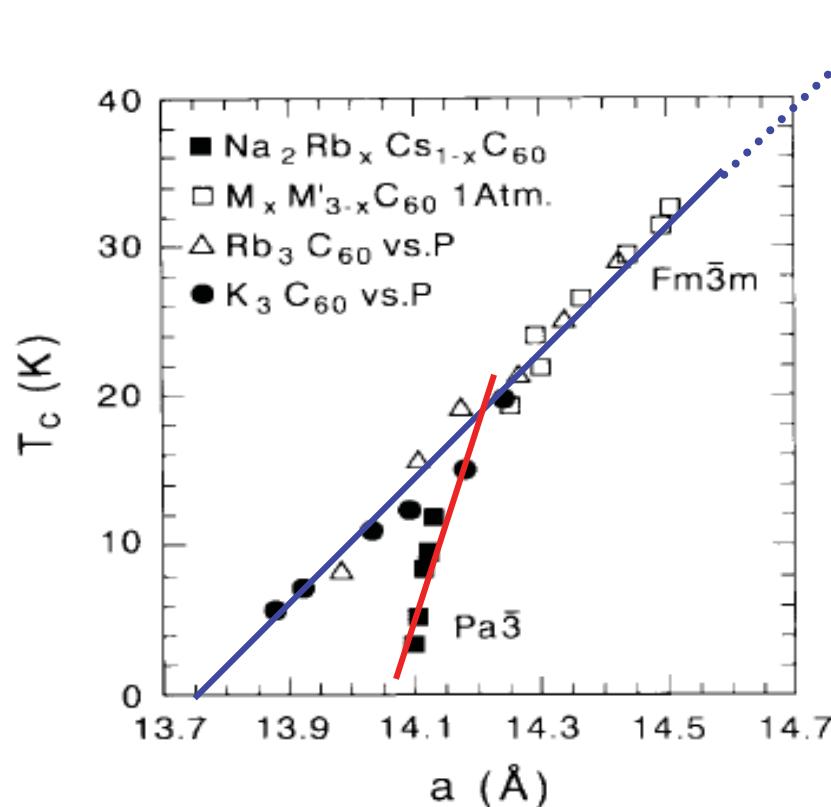
**No first n.n.**

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## Superconductivity in $A_3C_{60}$



Higher  $T_c$ ?

Mott transition?

Alkali Ionic radius

$Cs_3C_{60}$

Li  
Na  
K  
Rb  
Cs  
Fr



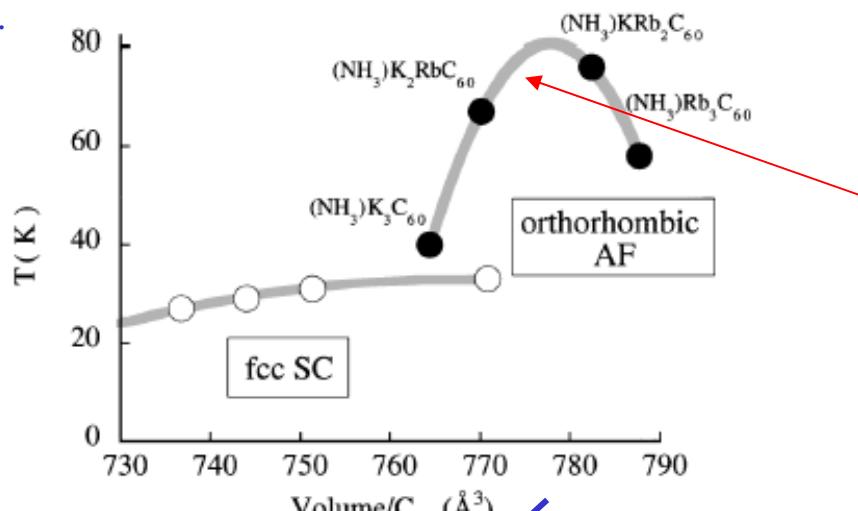
Expanded Mott state in  $K_3C_{60}$  expanded by  $NH_3$  molecules



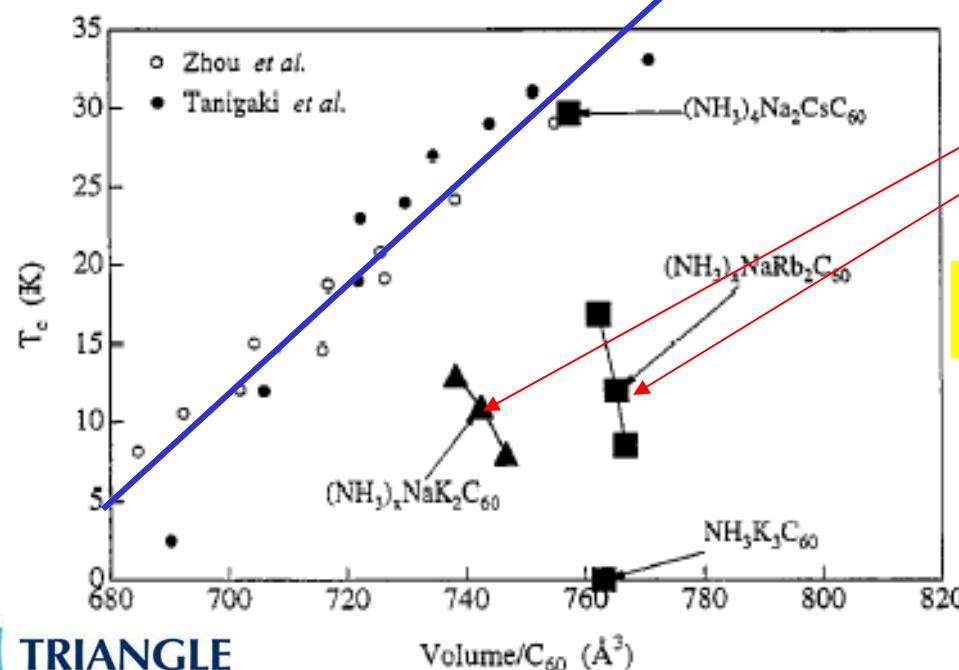
*Rosseinsky Nature 364 425 (1993).*

# Metal-insulator transition in expanded $A_3C_{60}$

Iwasa et al.  
PRL2000



For large lattice spacings:  
the system becomes AF.

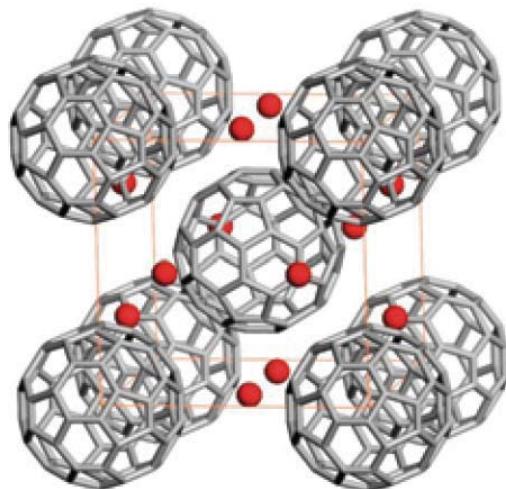


But:  
structural distortions also  
induce magnetism

Lowering of the degeneracy?

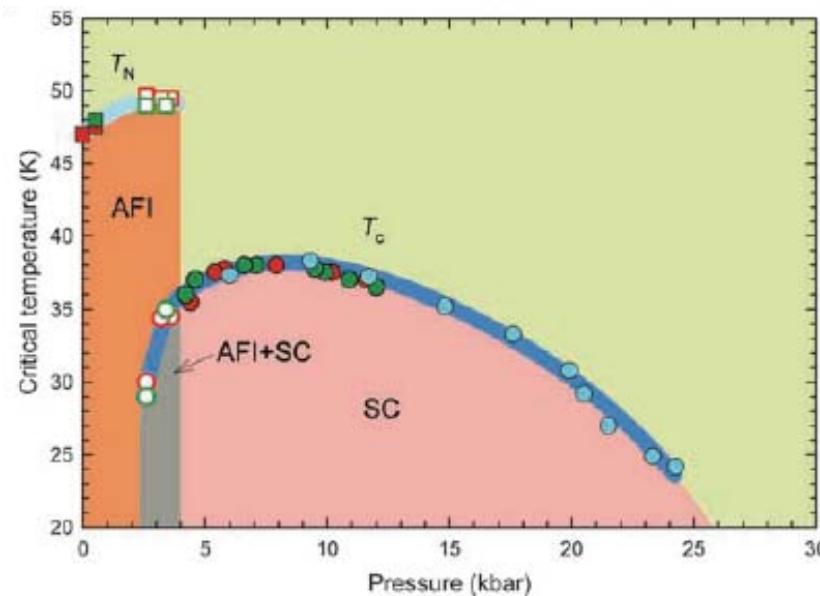
Rosseinsky, Maniwa, Iwasa , Prassides

# A15 $\text{Cs}_3\text{C}_{60}$ pressure induced superconductivity

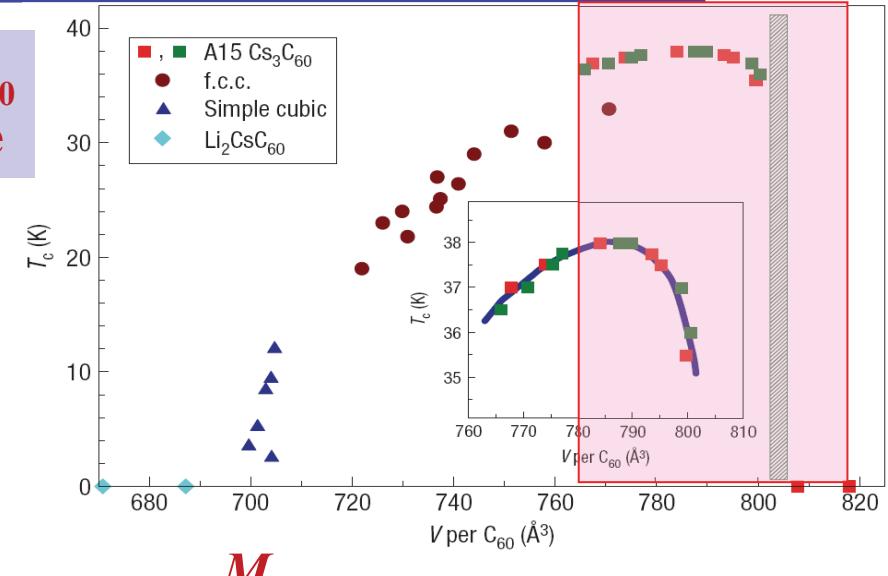


New phase of  $\text{Cs}_3\text{C}_{60}$   
with A15 structure

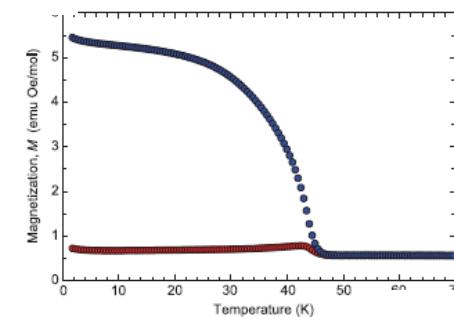
*A. Ganin et al*  
*Nature Materials , 2008*



*Takabayashi et al , Science 2009*



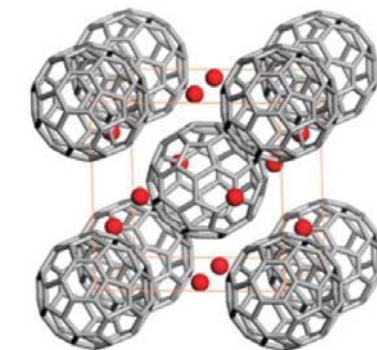
*M*



*T*

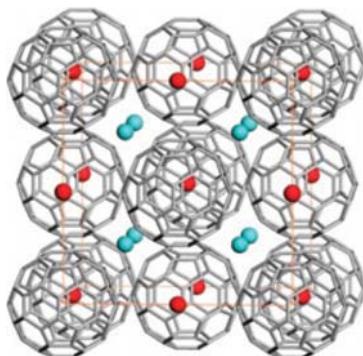
Magnetic at ambient pressure  
SC and Mott transition

## Multiple phases in the samples: $^{133}\text{Cs}$ NMR is very helpful



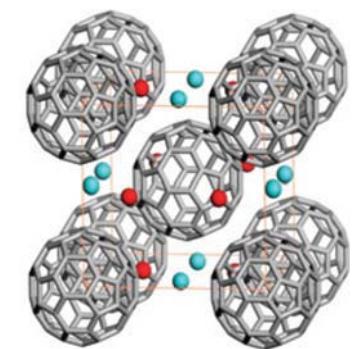
### A15 $\text{Cs}_3\text{C}_{60}$

A single Cs site  
with non cubic  
local symmetry



### fcc $\text{Cs}_3\text{C}_{60}$

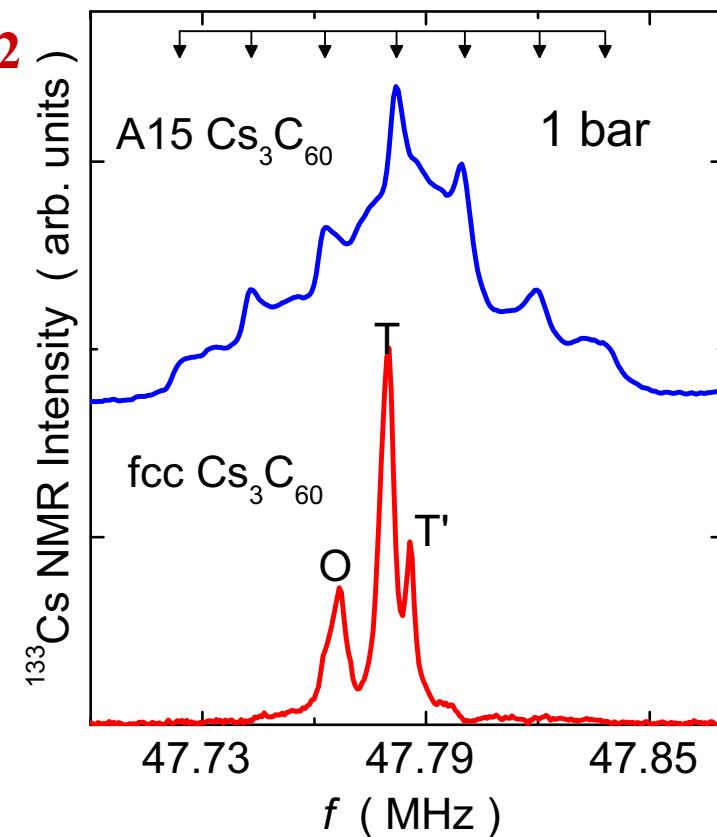
Well known: two Cs sites  
O and T = 1 : 2  
With cubic local symmetry  
T splits at low T  
Merohedral disorder of the  $\text{C}_{60}$



### $\text{Cs}_4\text{C}_{60}$

Insulating phase  
Eliminated by its very long  $T_1$

### $^{133}\text{Cs}$ $I=7/2$



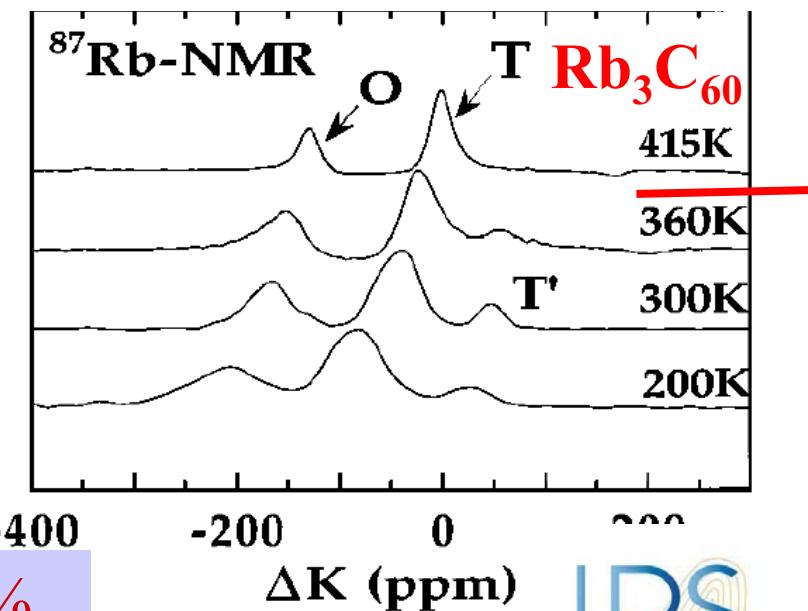
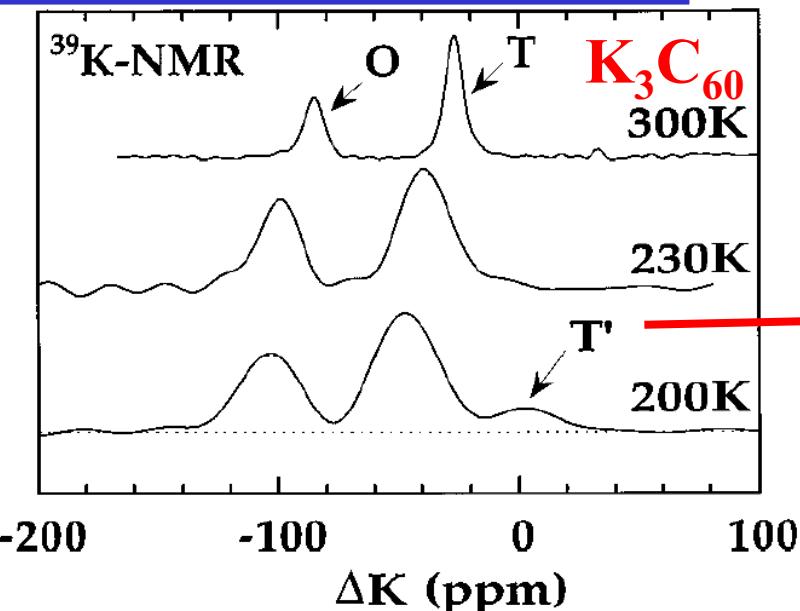
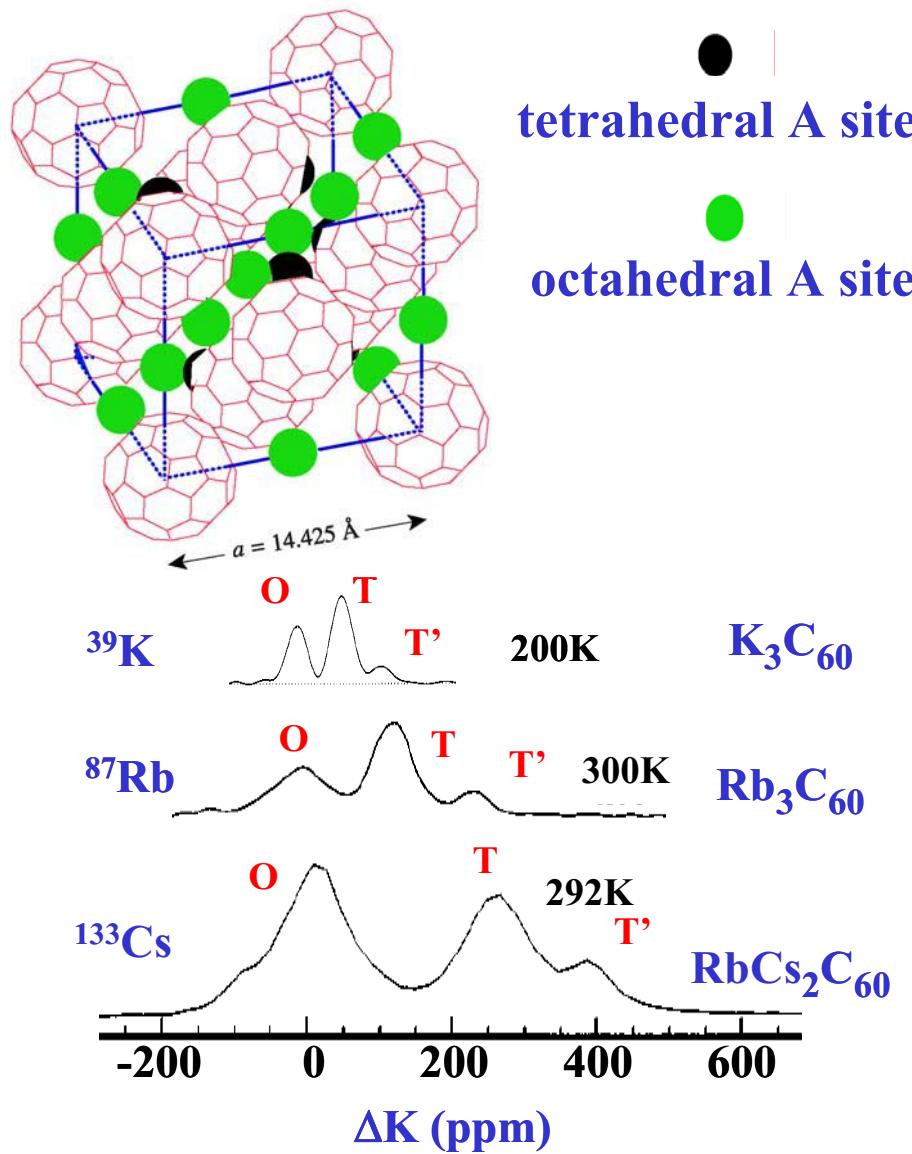
### A15-rich sample

<u>A15</u>	: <b>58.4 %</b>
FCC	: 12 %
$\text{Cs}_4\text{C}_{60}$	: 29.5 %

### fcc-ri ch sample

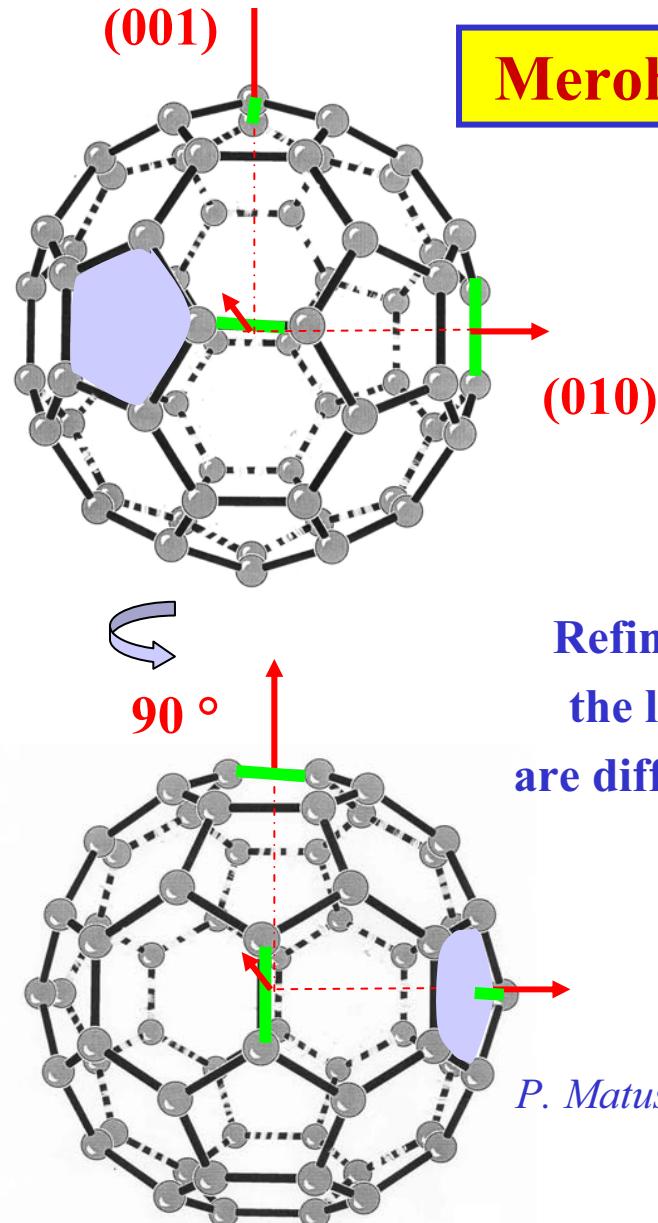
A15	: 34 %
FCC	: <b>55 %</b>
$\text{Cs}_4\text{C}_{60}$	: 11 %

# Defects in $A_3C_{60}$ compounds: the T' NMR line problem



Fraction of T' sites is  $\sim 15\%$

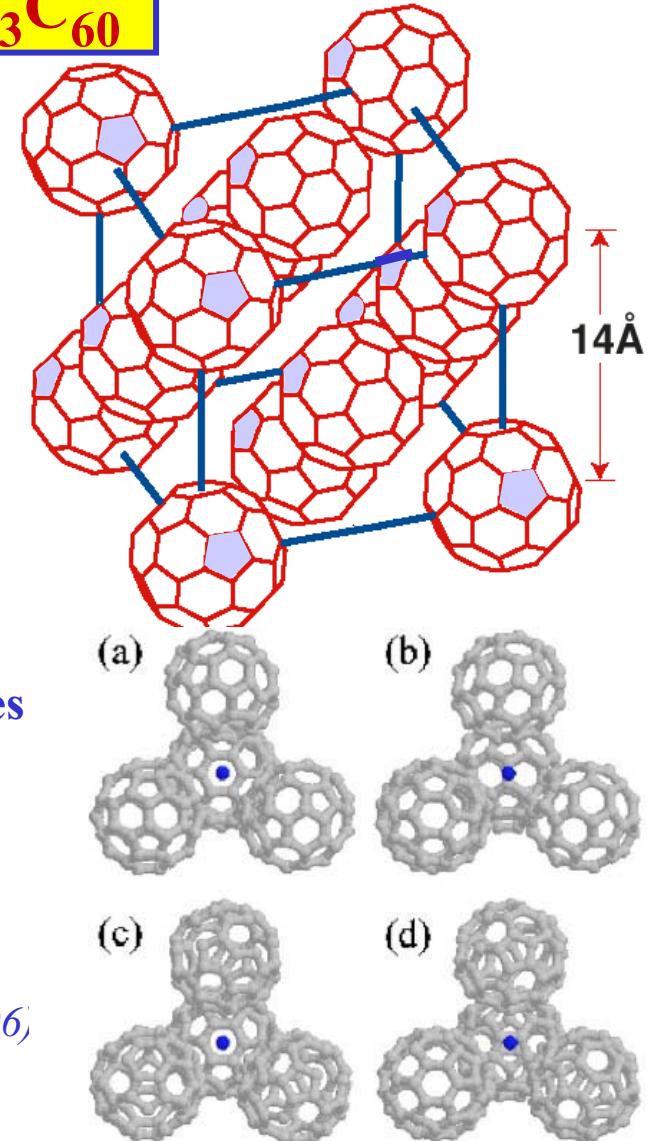
H. Alloul, ICTP Trieste, 05/08/2010



## Merohedral disorder in $A_3C_{60}$

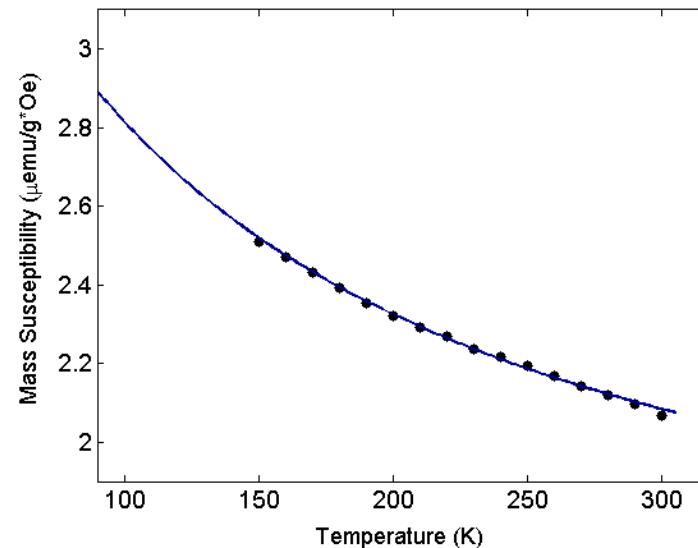
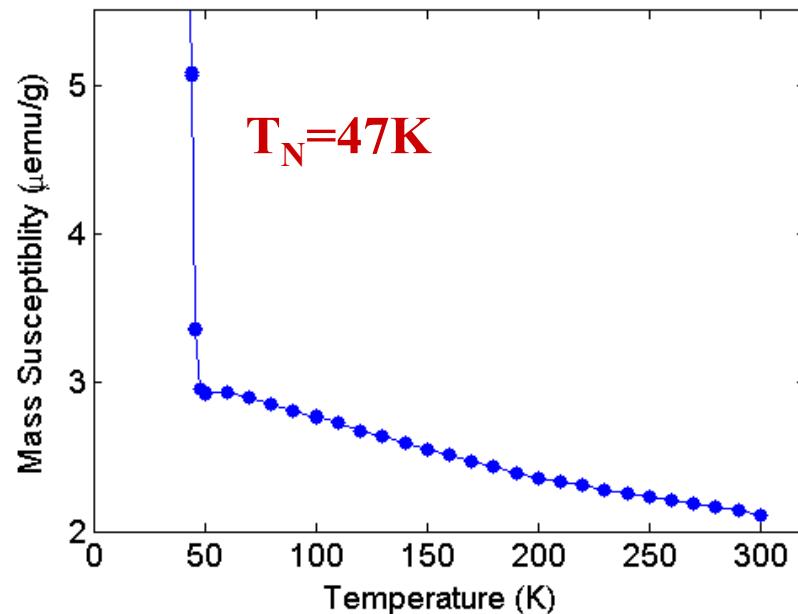
Refined experiments show that  
the local ordering of  $C_{60}$  balls  
are different around T and T' sites

P. Matus, Phys. Rev. B 74, 214509 (2006)



## Paramagnetic state susceptibility

(30.9%  $\text{Cs}_3\text{C}_{60}$  FCC, 53.6%  $\text{Cs}_3\text{C}_{60}$  A15, 15.5%  $\text{Cs}_4\text{C}_{60}$ )



High T Curie-Weiss behavior

Weiss temperature:  $\theta \sim 100\text{ K}$

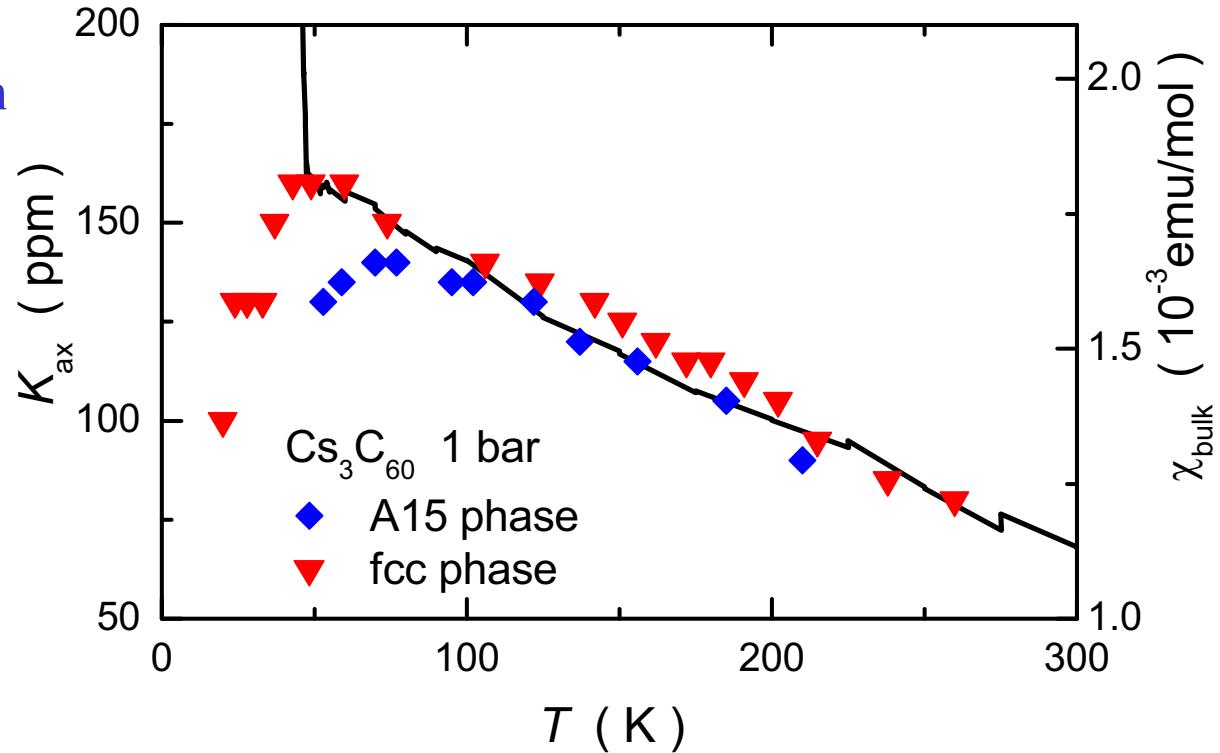
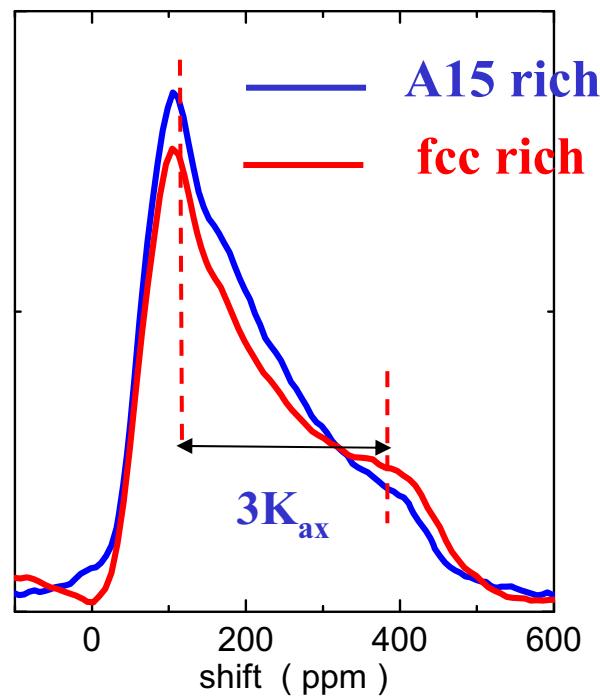
$$\chi^{-1} = p_{\text{eff}}^2 / 3k_B(T + \theta)$$

Effective moment :  $p_{\text{eff}} \sim 1.70\ \mu_B$

Local moment  $S \sim 1/2$  on the  $\text{C}_{60}$  balls?

## <sup>13</sup>C NMR

## Paramagnetic state susceptibility



Anisotropic hyperfine coupling

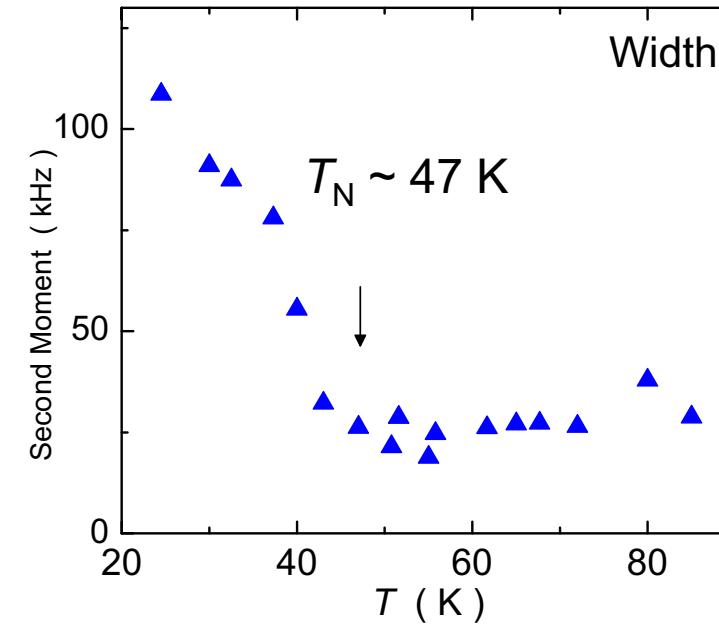
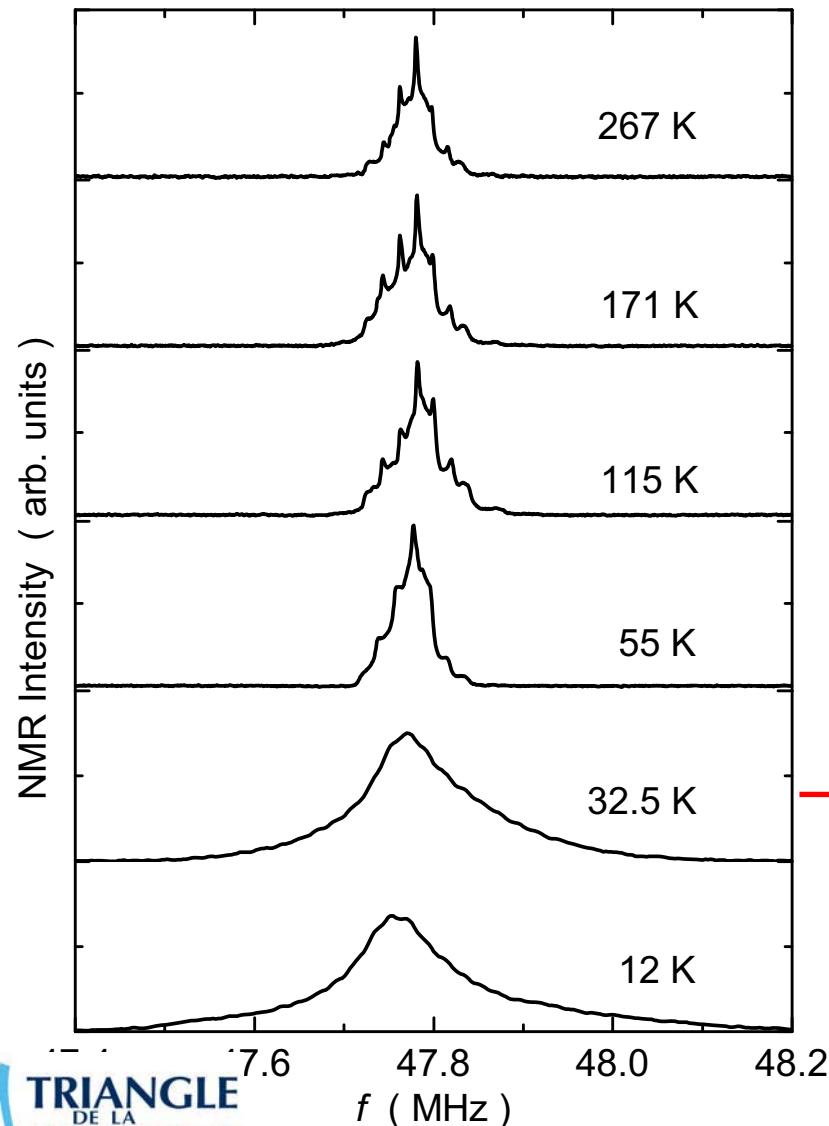
$$K_{ax} = A \chi_s$$

Here A is dipolar  $A_{exp} \sim 700$  Oe/ $\mu_B$   
Calculated value :  $A = 640$  Oe/ $\mu_B$

Local moment is indeed on the C<sub>60</sub> balls!

## Magnetic transition in A15 phase

A15-rich sample

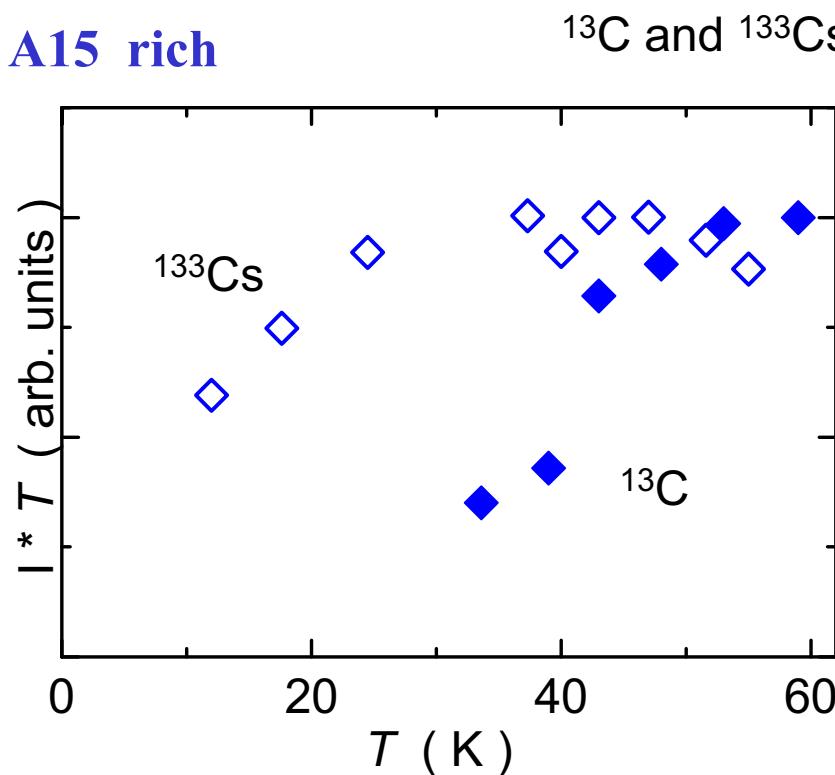


Spectral broadening :  
static internal magnetic field.

A15 phase shows magnetic order  
below  $T_N = 47$  K at ambient  $p$ .

## Magnetism and crystal structure

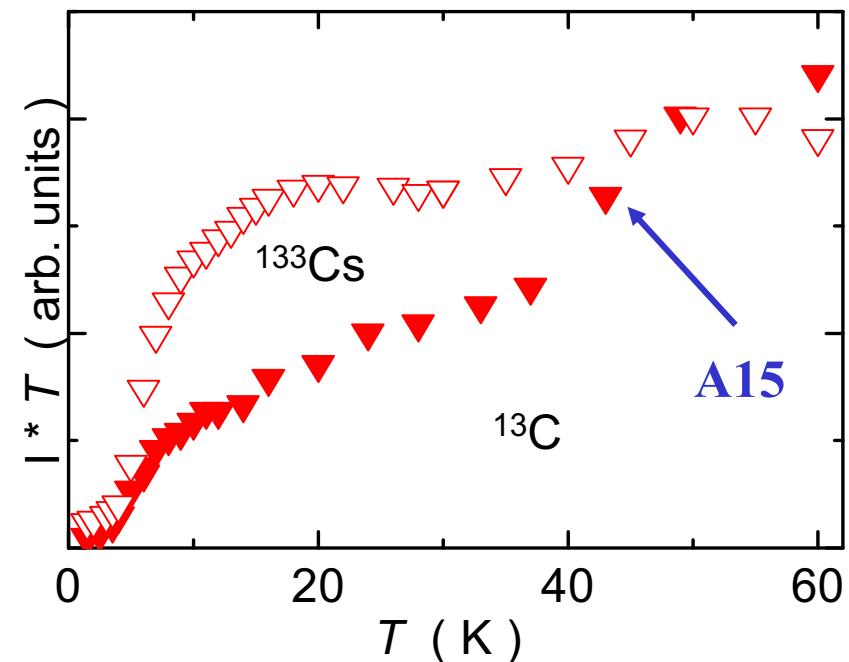
A15 rich



$T_N = 47\text{K}$

$^{13}\text{C}$  and  $^{133}\text{Cs}$  NMR intensities

fcc rich



Gradual freezing  
below 10K ?

Geometrical frustration depresses the magnetic ordering  
(fcc not bipartite)

## Spin dynamics and crystal structure

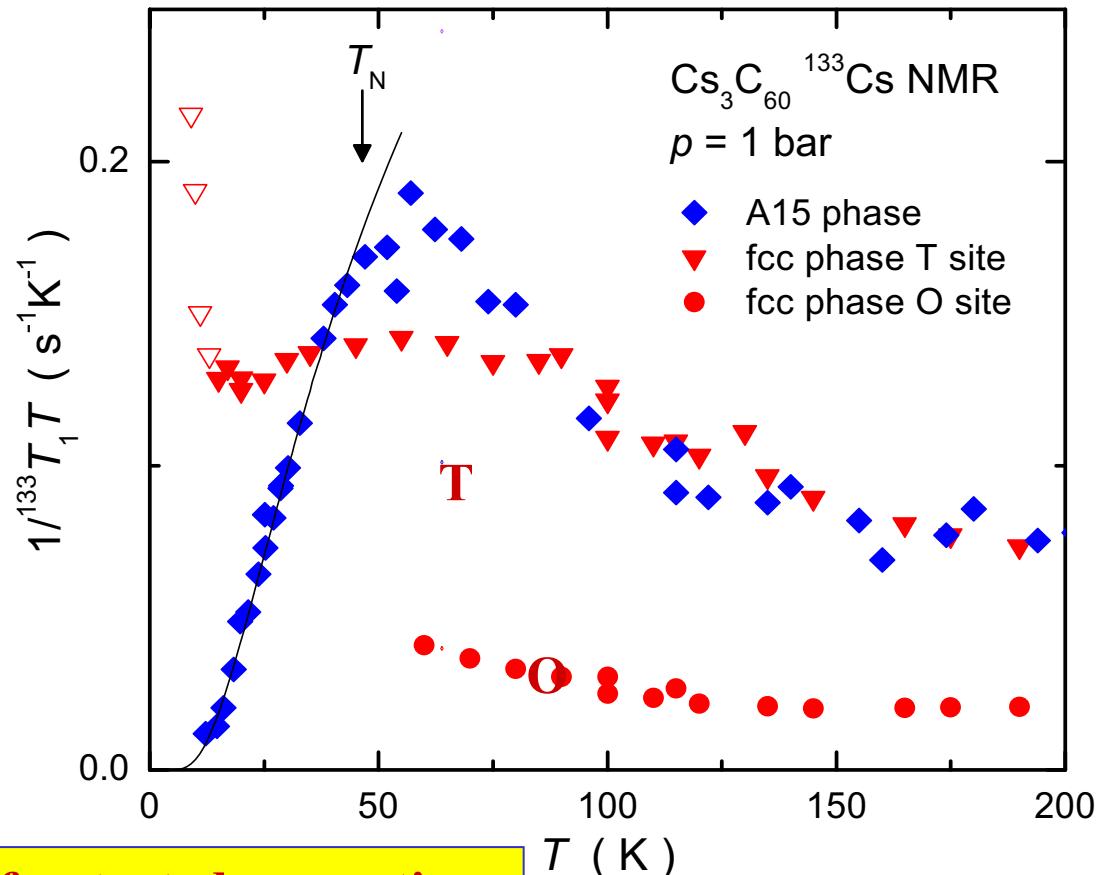
$^{133}\text{Cs}$  NMR  $T_1$

A15 phase  
magnetic gap  
 $\Delta \sim 50 \text{ K}$

fcc phase  
No magnetic gap.  
Still some slow dynamics  
below 10 K.

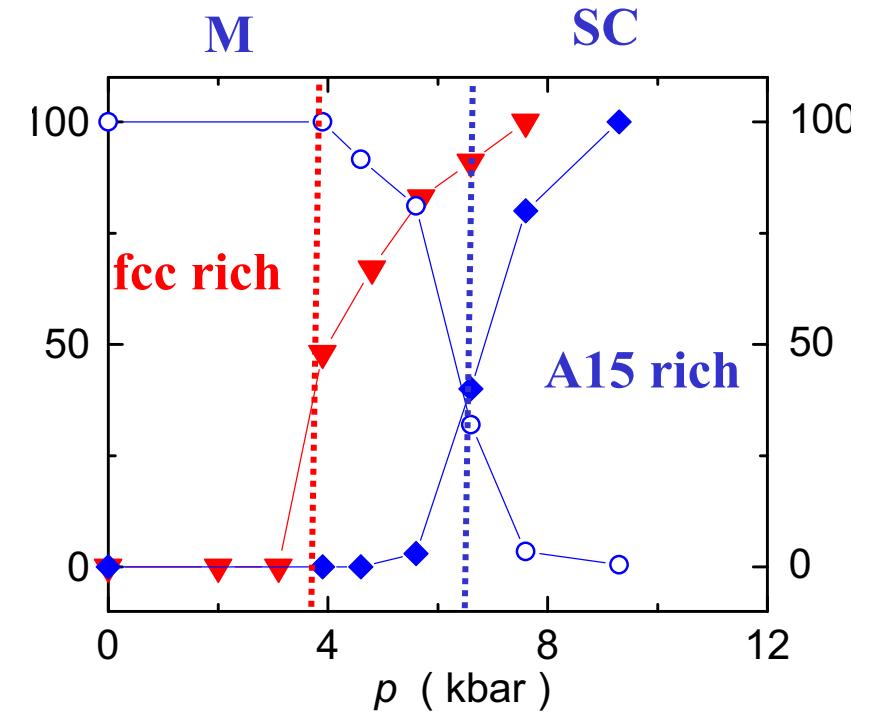
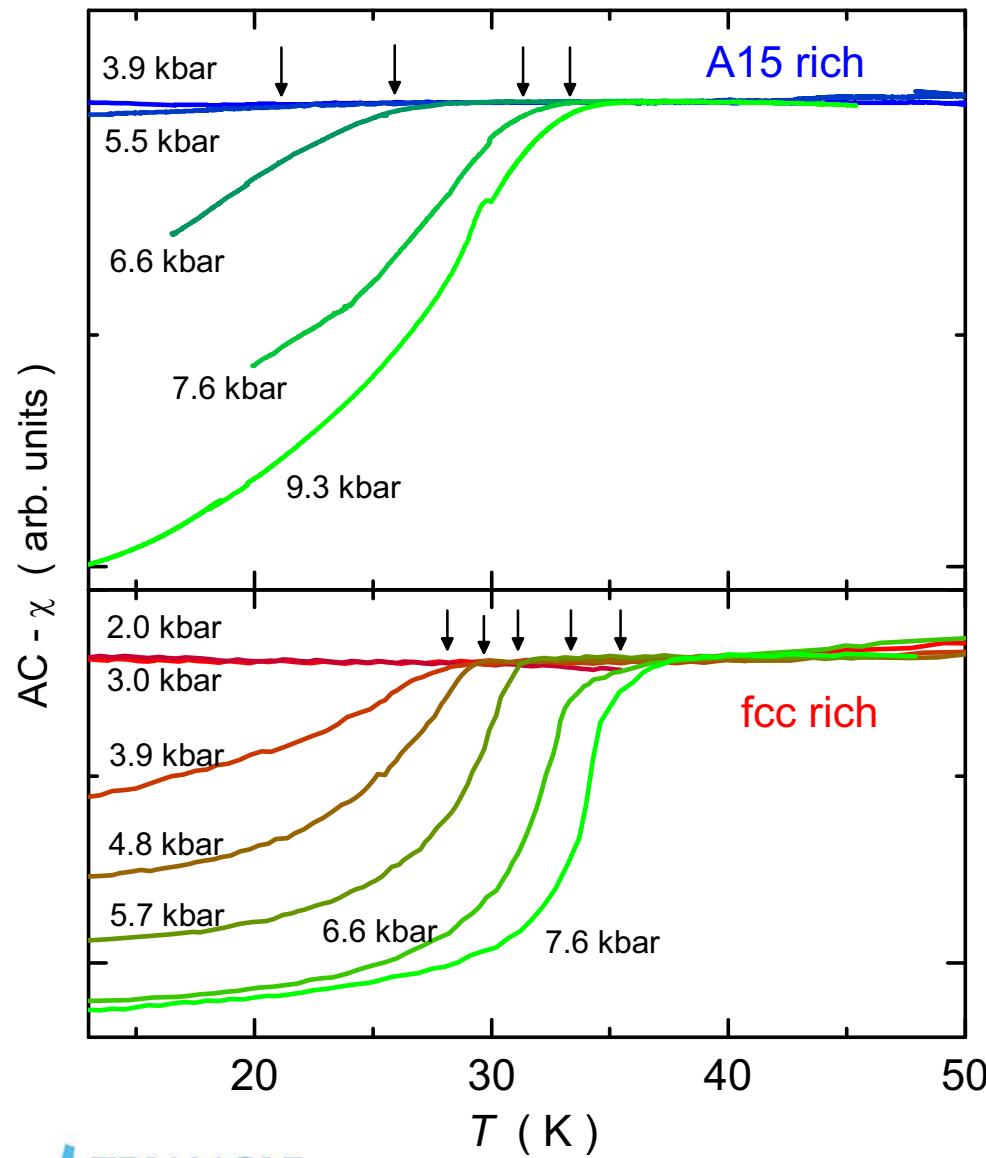
O site has twice smaller coupling  
constant than that for T site.

**Both phases**  
Enhanced magnetic fluctuations  
in the paramagnetic state.



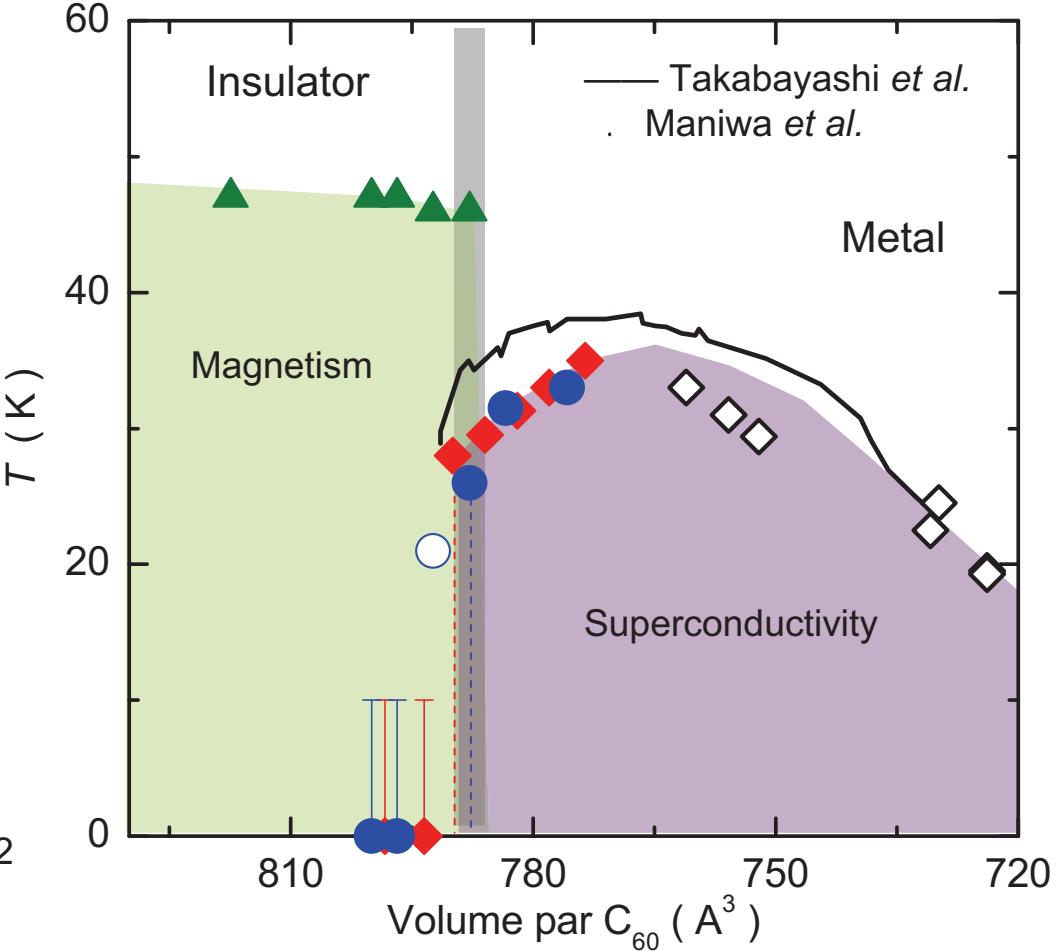
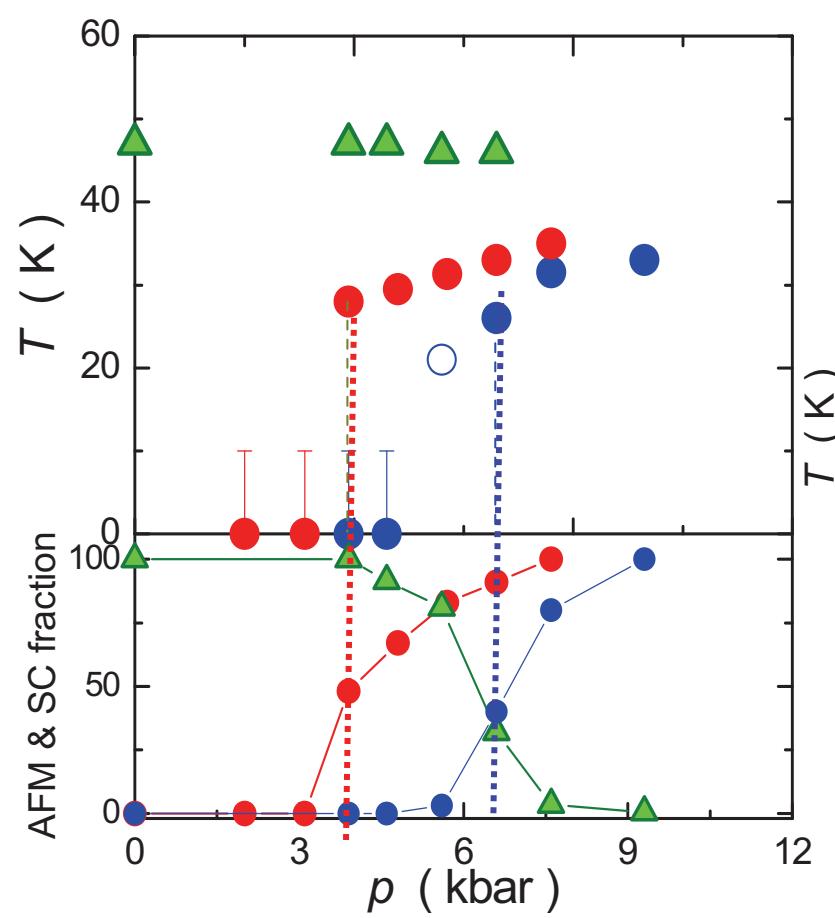
Ordered versus frustrated magnetism  
(fcc not bipartite)?

## Pressure induced superconductivity



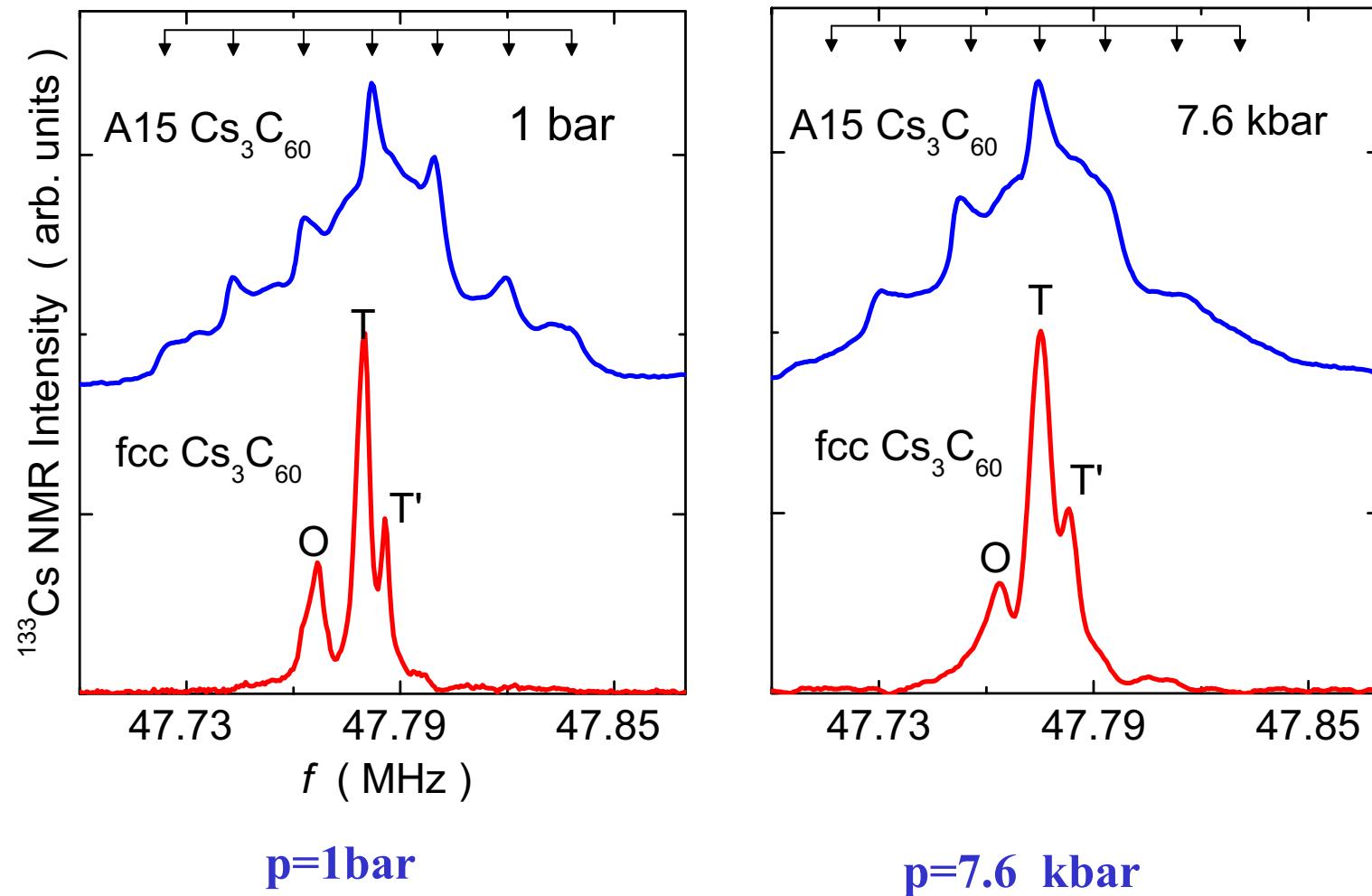
**Distinct  $(p, T)$  phase diagrams  
for the two phases**

## Phase diagrams



No difference with crystal structure on the SC side

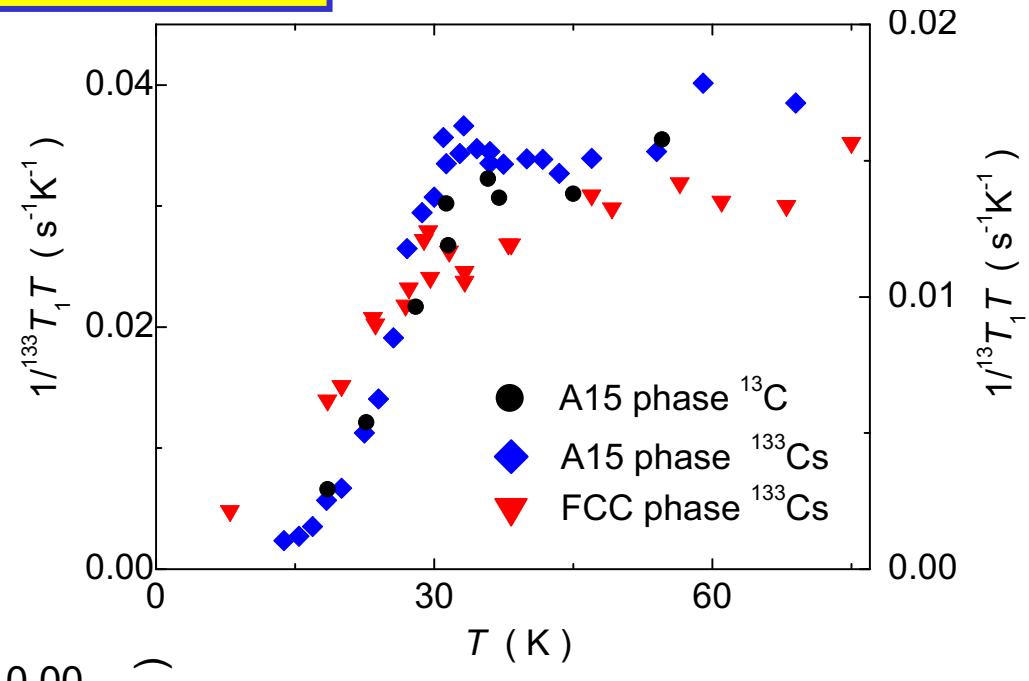
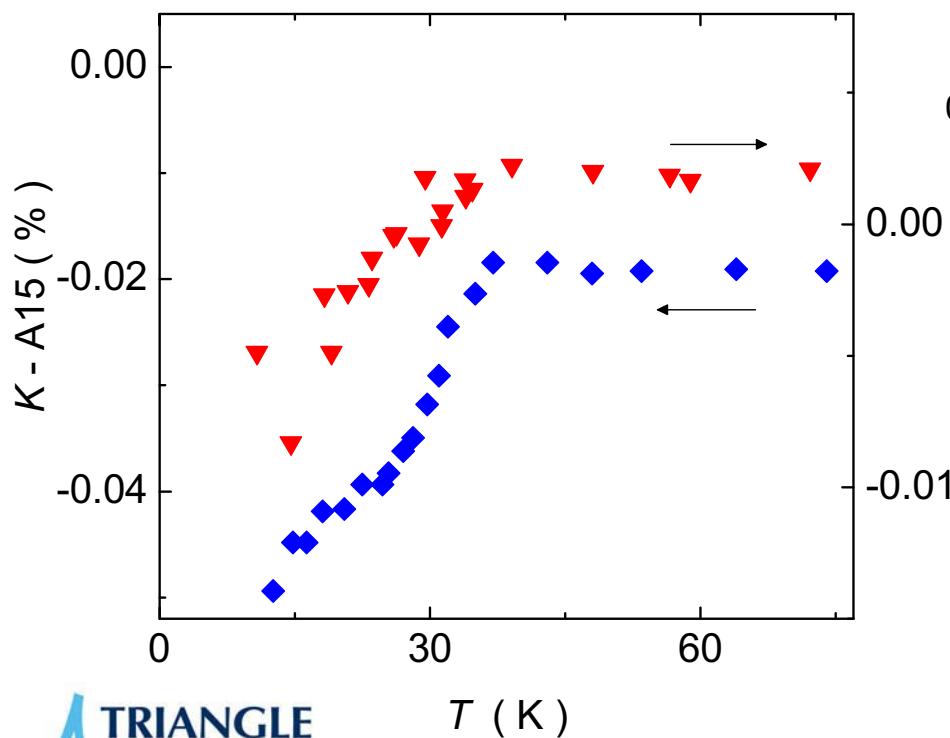
## Mott transitions to the metallic state in the A15 phase



No change of crystal structures

## Superconductivity

$p \gg p_c$



$T_1$  data

Knight shift  
(singlet pairing)

# Summary

- Fulleride compounds are peculiar correlated electron systems
- Originalities associated with their nanostructure
  - Icosaedric symmetry of the soccer ball.
  - Orientational disorder
  - Internal degrees of freedom of the molecule:  
Phonons, Molecular Jahn-Teller distortions
- They display many effects driven by correlations
  - Static charge segregation in  $\text{Cs}_1\text{C}_{60}$
  - High T<sub>c</sub> superconductivity near a MIT ( $\text{Cs}_3\text{C}_{60}$ )
  - Molecular excitations survive in the solid.
- Those are strongly influenced by molecular Jahn Teller effects
  - Favor singlet formation in  $\text{Cs}_1\text{C}_{60}$
  - Jahn Teller Mott insulating states in  $\text{K}_4\text{C}_{60}$  or  $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_{60}$
  - Jahn-Teller effects explain why electronic correlations appear smaller in  $\text{A}_3\text{C}_{60}$  but remain sizable as  $\text{Cs}_3\text{C}_{60}$  is magnetic
- Excellent possibility to study multiorbital Mott transitions

