



The Abdus Salam
International Centre for Theoretical Physics



2157-12

Workshop on Principles and Design of Strongly Correlated Electronic Systems

2 - 13 August 2010

Competing Ground States in Cuprates: Disentangling Cooper-pair Formation above T_c from the Pseudogap State

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Competing ground states in cuprates: disentangling Cooper-pair formation above T_c from the pseudogap state

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Office for Basic Energy Sciences
US Department of Energy



Office of Basic Energy Sciences



IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
THE Ames Laboratory
Creating Materials & Energy Solutions
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Collaborators:

Ames Laboratory and
Iowa State University

Takeshi Kondo, Jörg Schmalian
Ari Palczewski

Brookhaven National Lab

Genda Gu, J. S. Wen, Z. J. Xu

Paul Scherrer Institut:

Rustem Khasanov

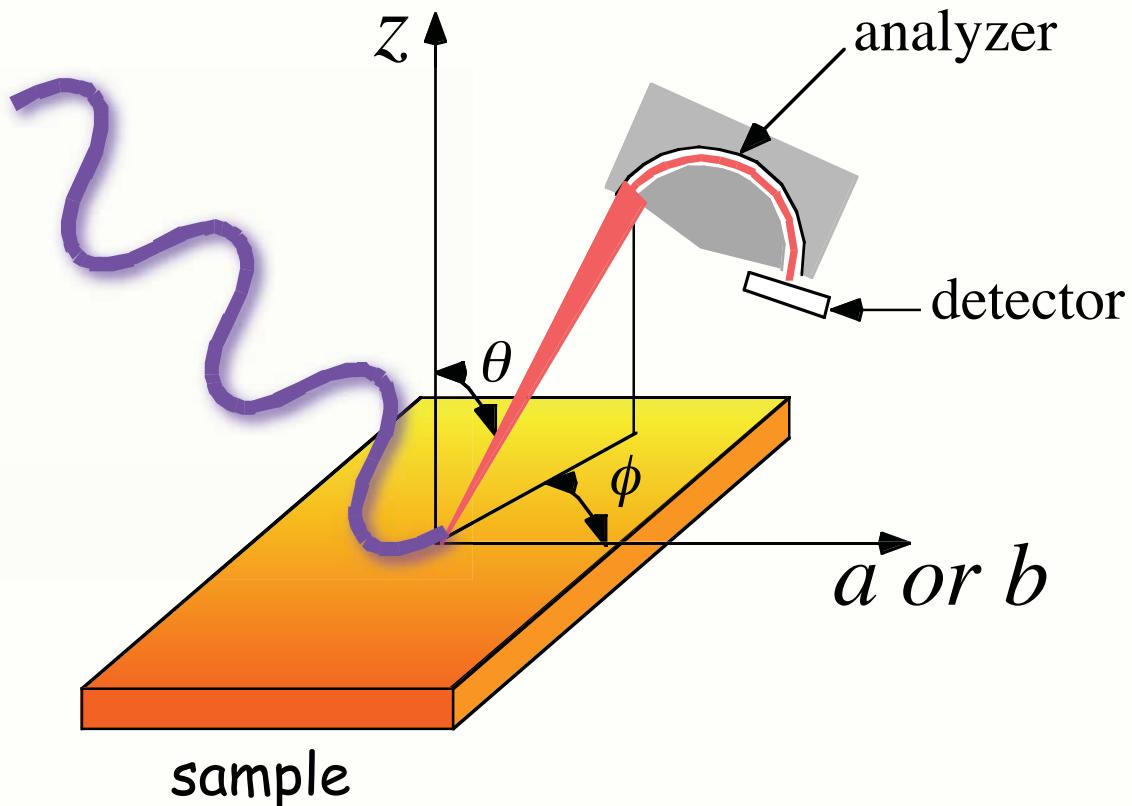
Nagoya University:

Tsunehiro Takeuchi, Yoichiro Hamaya

Universität Zürich:

S. Strassle, H. Keller

Angle Resolved Photoemission Spectroscopy



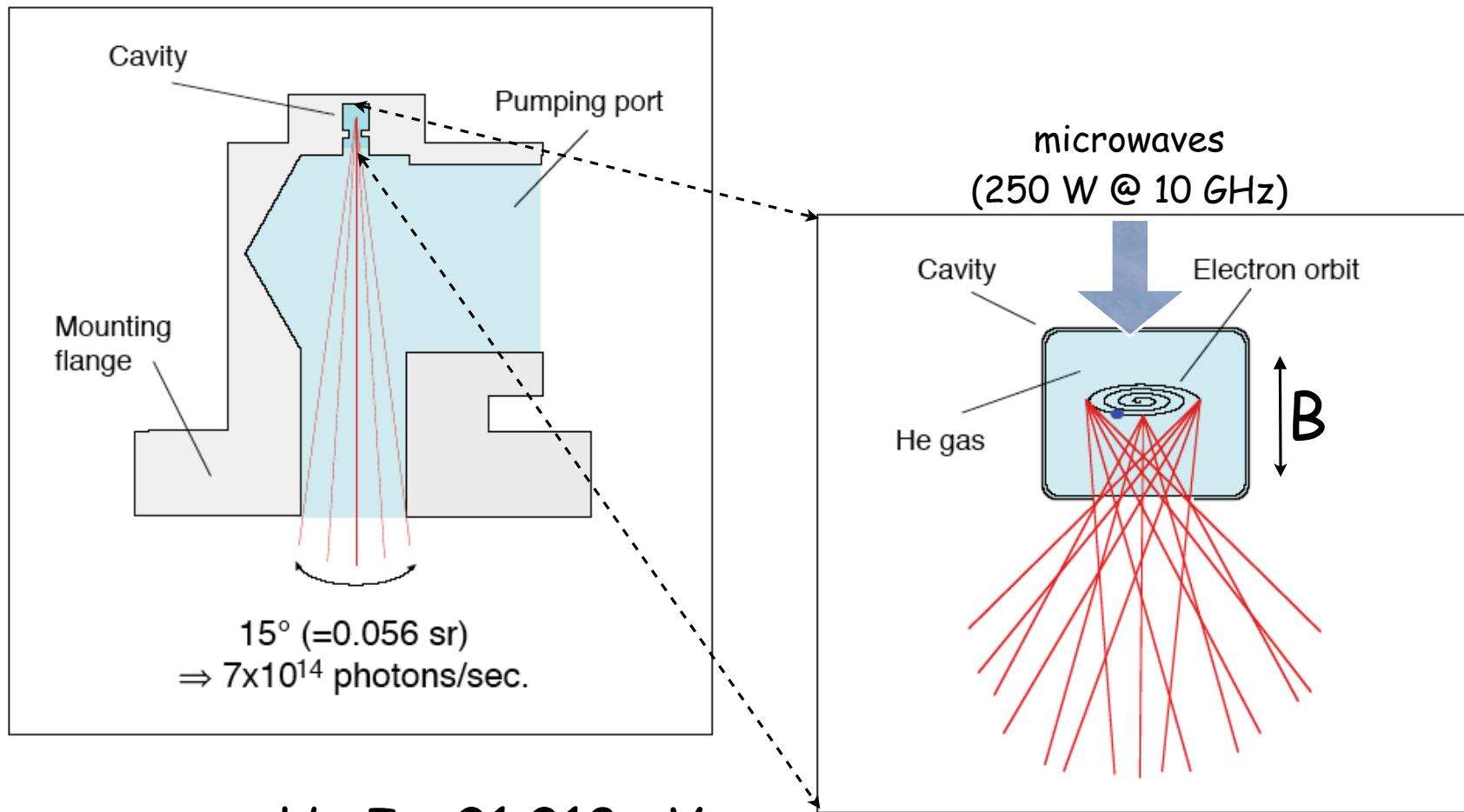
We need:
binding energy - E_b
initial momentum - k^i

$$E_b = E - h\nu + W$$

$$k_{||}^i = k_f^f = \sqrt{2mE/\hbar^2} \sin\theta$$

$$k_{\perp}^i = k_f^f - G = \sqrt{2mE/\hbar^2} \cos\theta - G$$

Helium ECR lamp

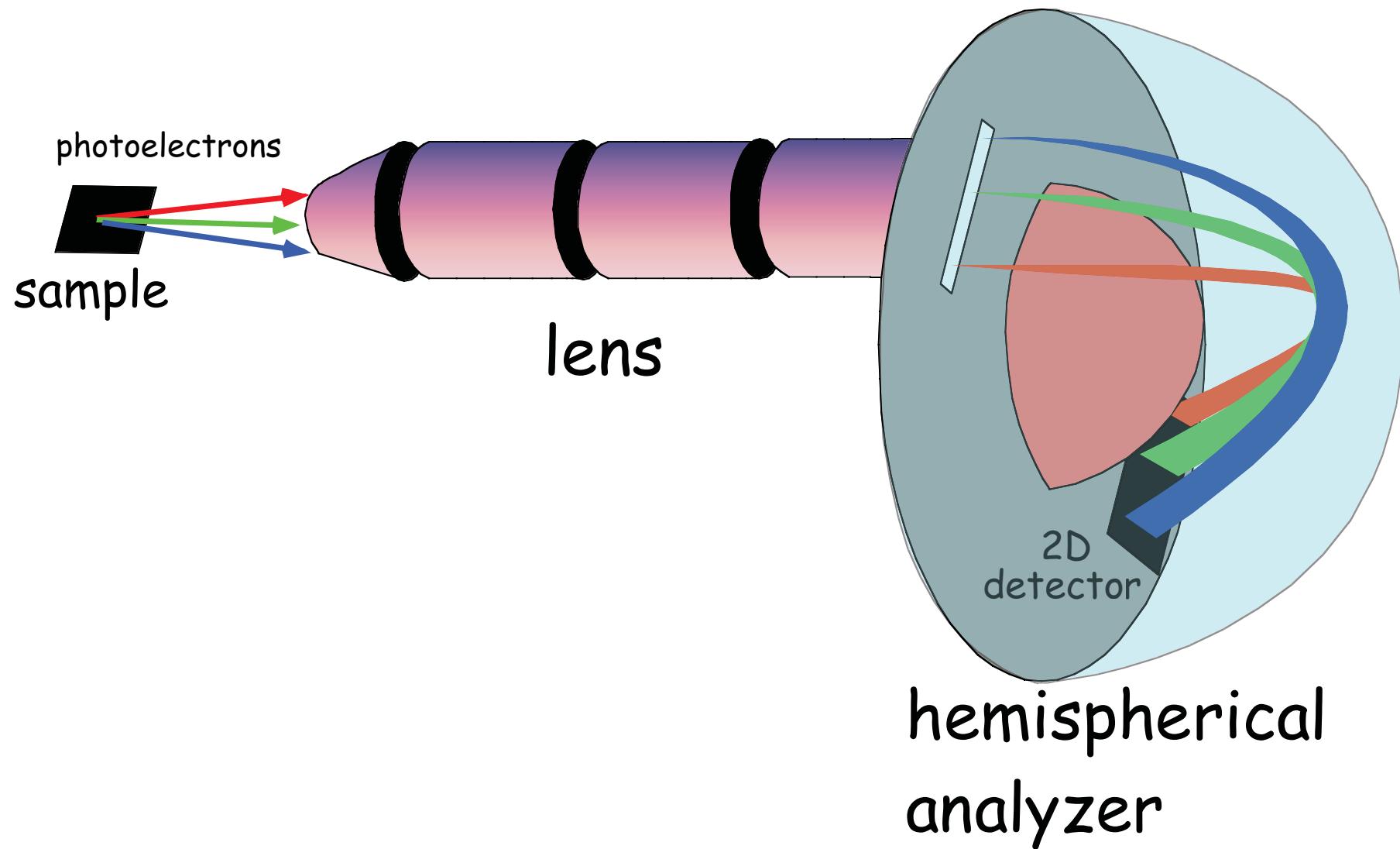


He I - 21.218 eV

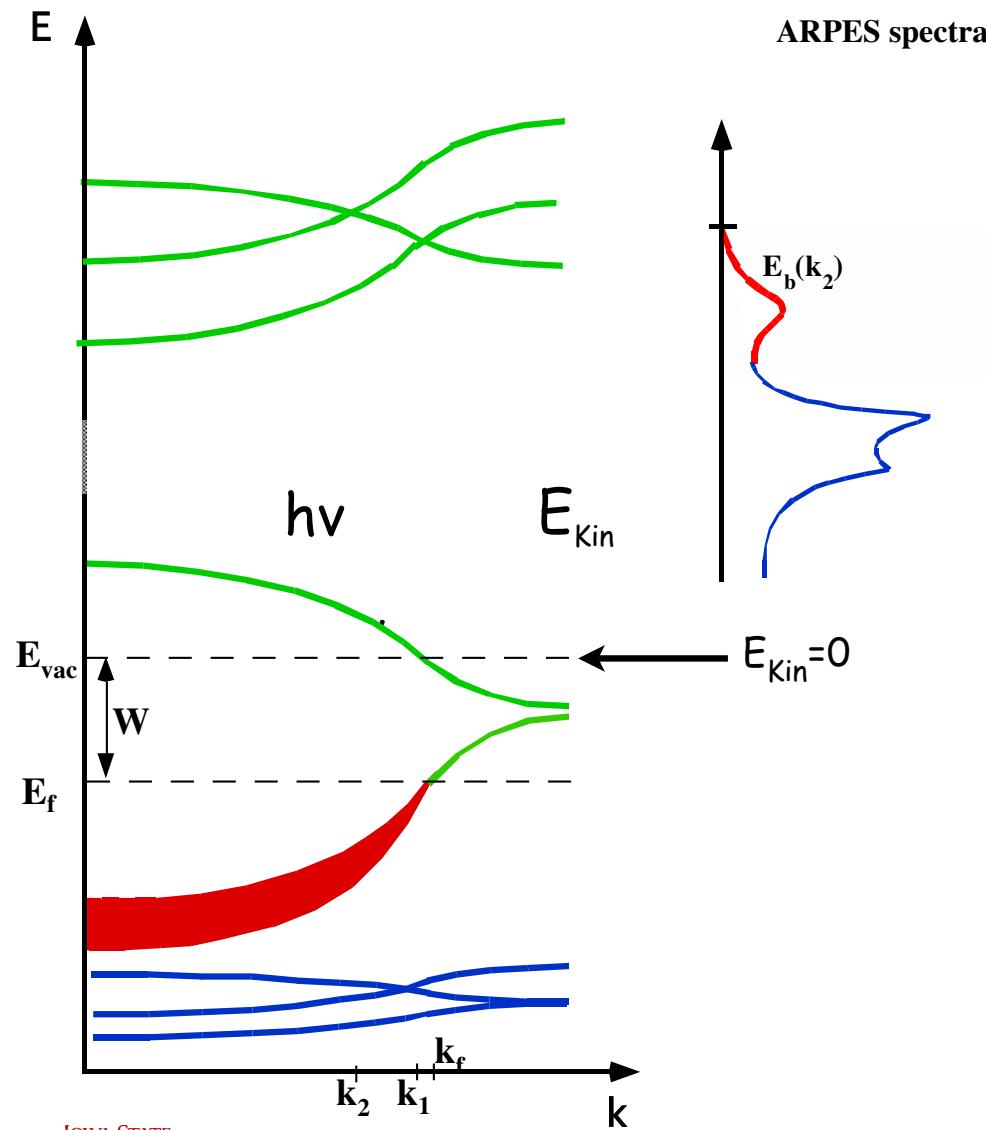
He I - 23.087 eV

He II - 40.823 eV

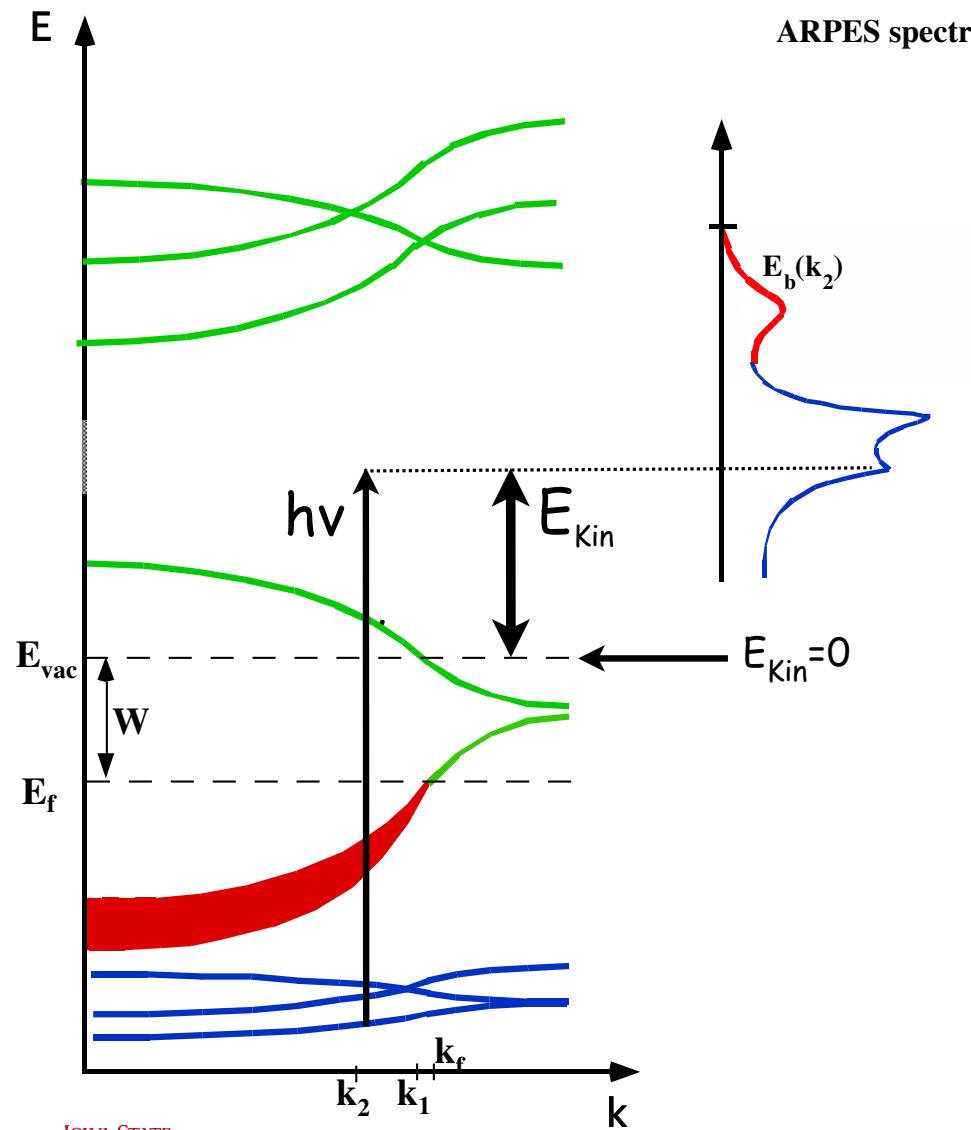
Electron analyzer



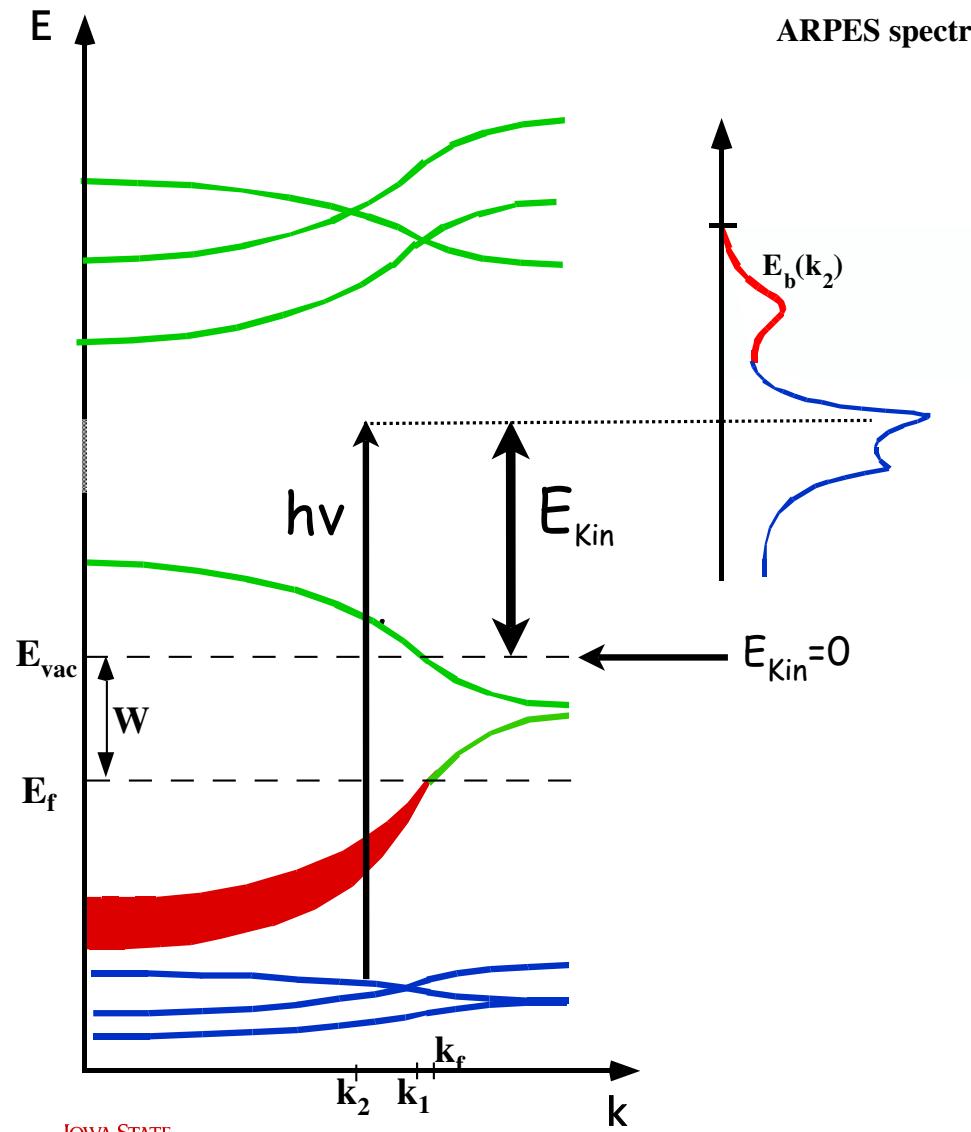
Electronic structure



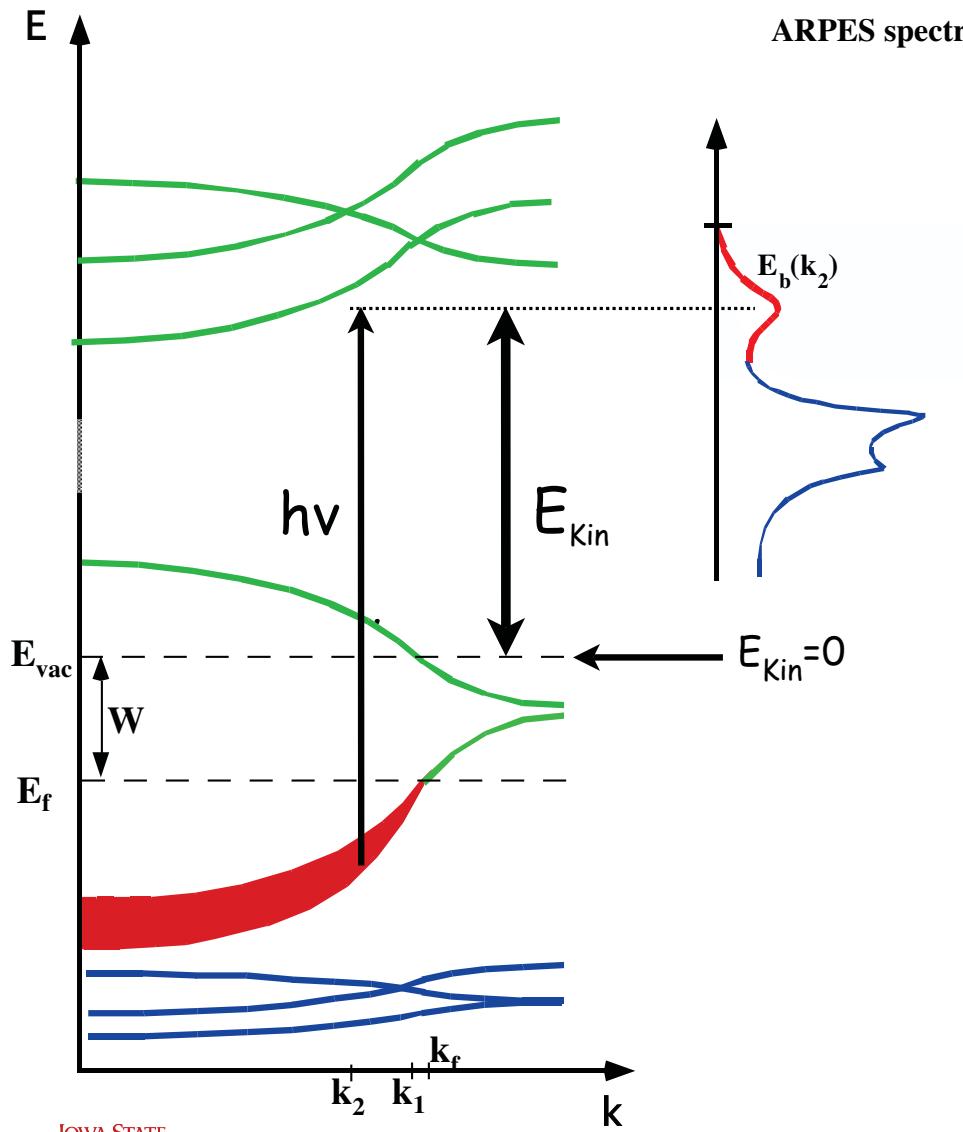
Electronic structure



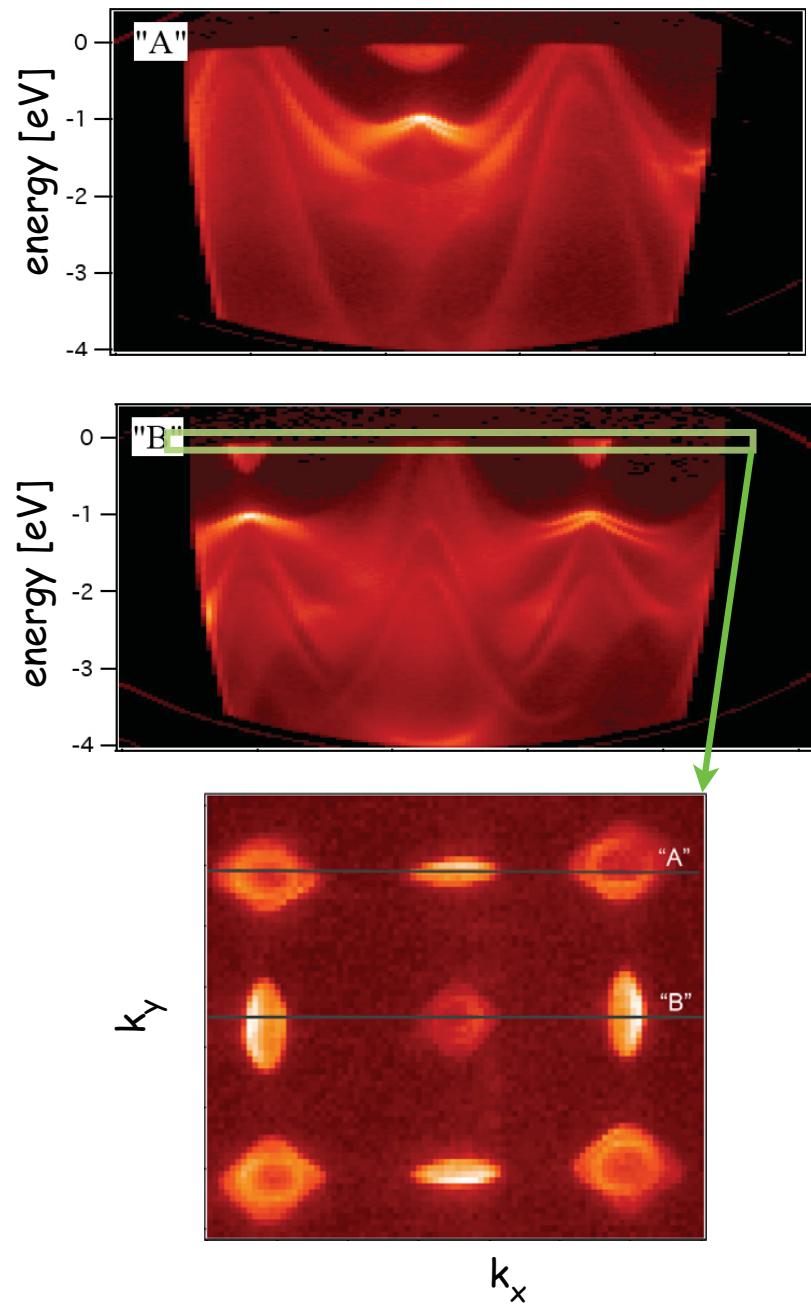
Electronic structure



Electronic structure

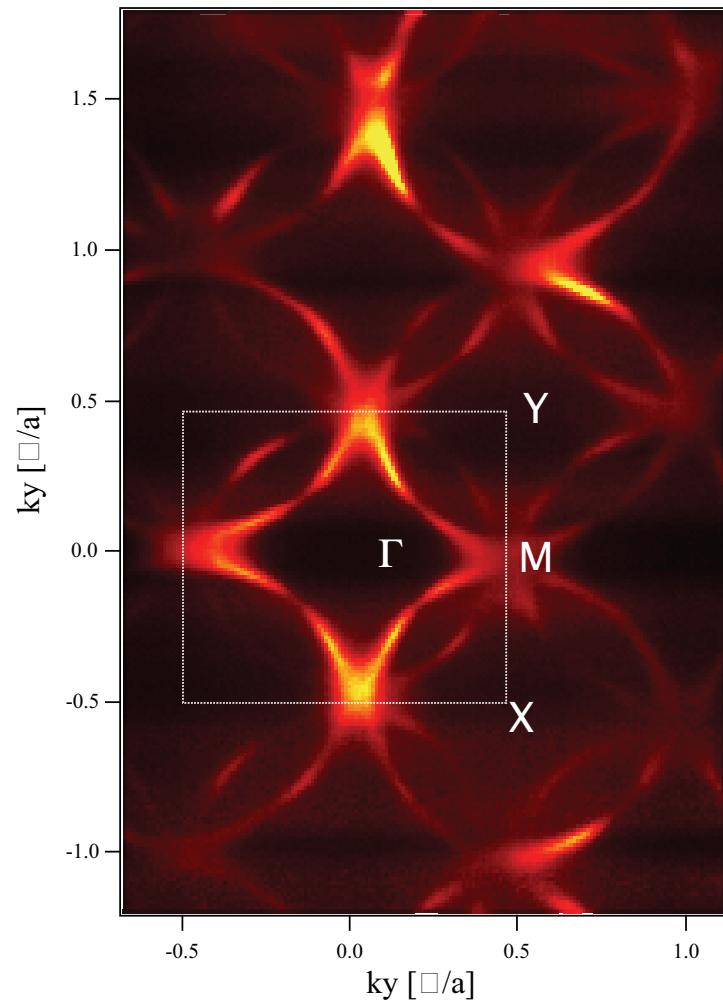


ARPES spectra

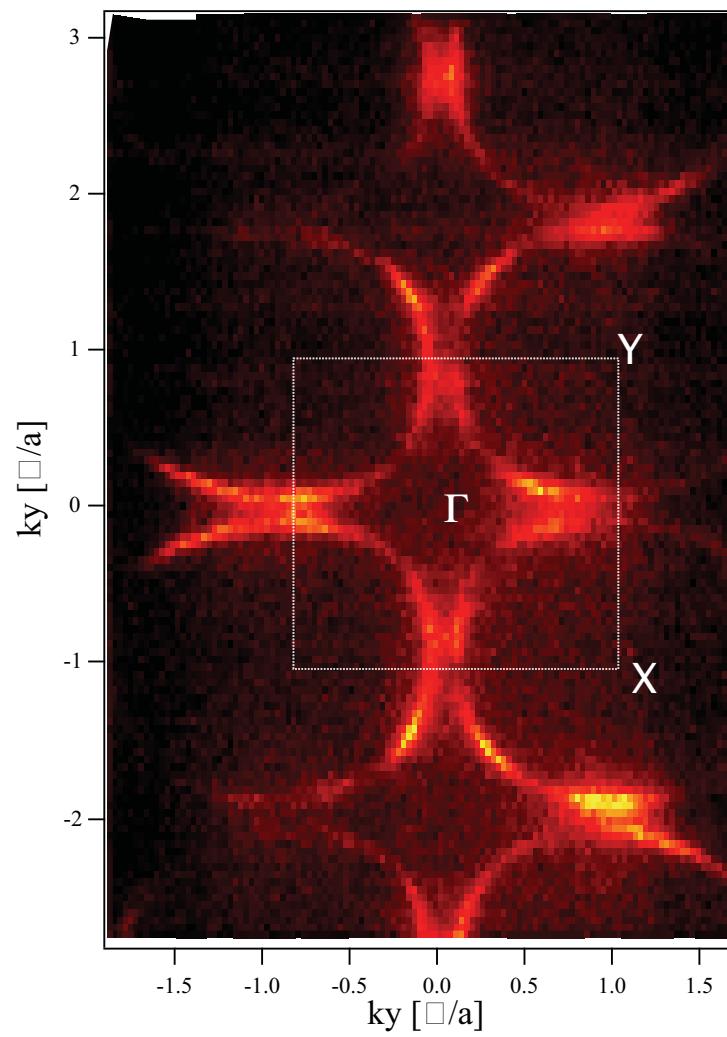


Fermi surface of high temperature superconductor

$\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2\text{Cu}_1\text{O}_{6+x}$ ($T_c=35\text{K}$)

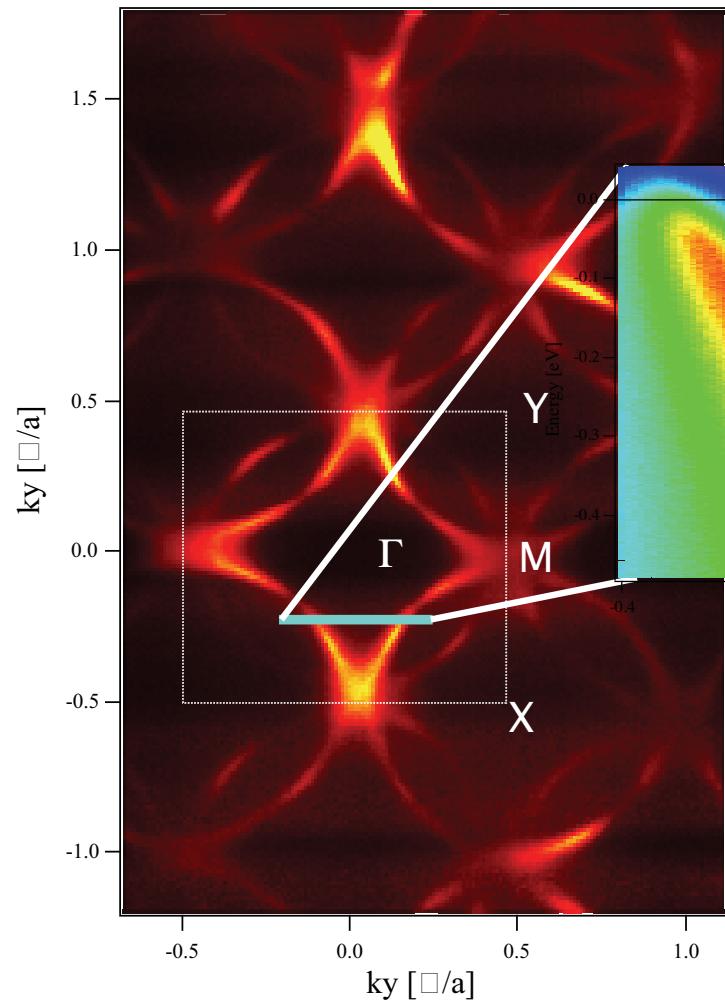


$\text{Tl}_2\text{Ba}_2\text{Cu}_1\text{O}_{6+x}$ ($T_c=90\text{K}$)

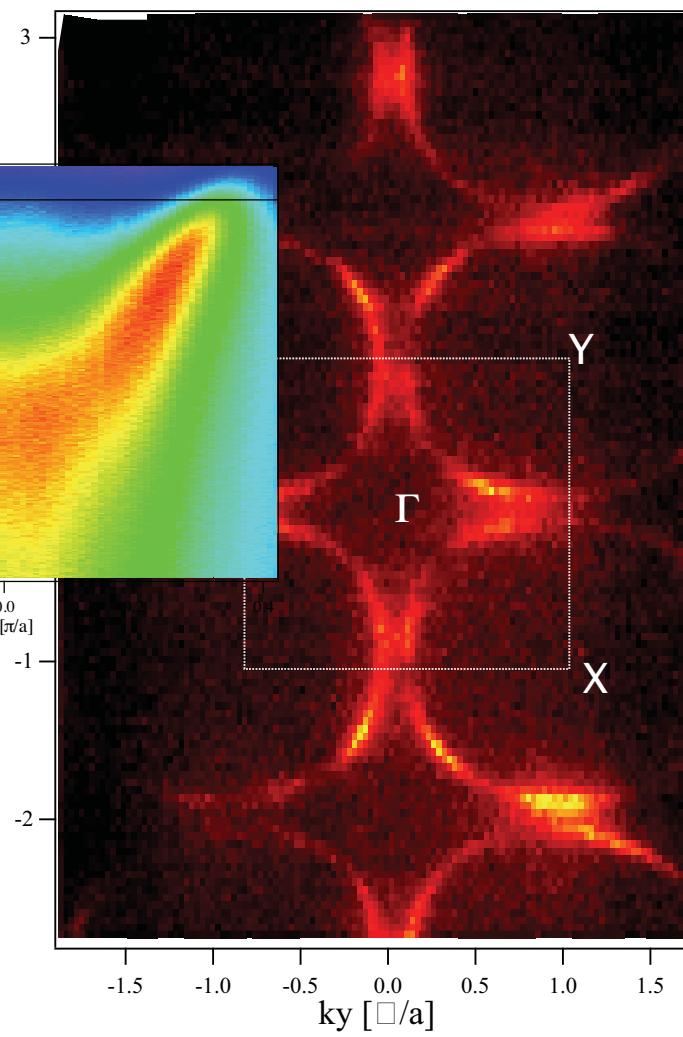


Fermi surface of high temperature superconductor

$\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2\text{Cu}_1\text{O}_{6+x}$ ($T_c=35\text{K}$)



$\text{Tl}_2\text{Ba}_2\text{Cu}_1\text{O}_{6+x}$ ($T_c=90\text{K}$)



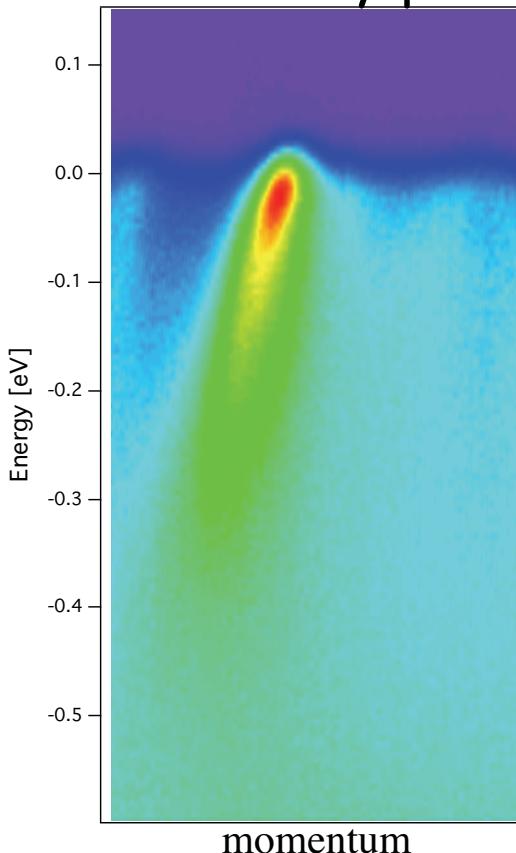
ARPES intensity

$$I = \langle \Psi_i | \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{p} | \Psi_f \rangle^2 A(\mathbf{k}, \omega) f(\omega)$$

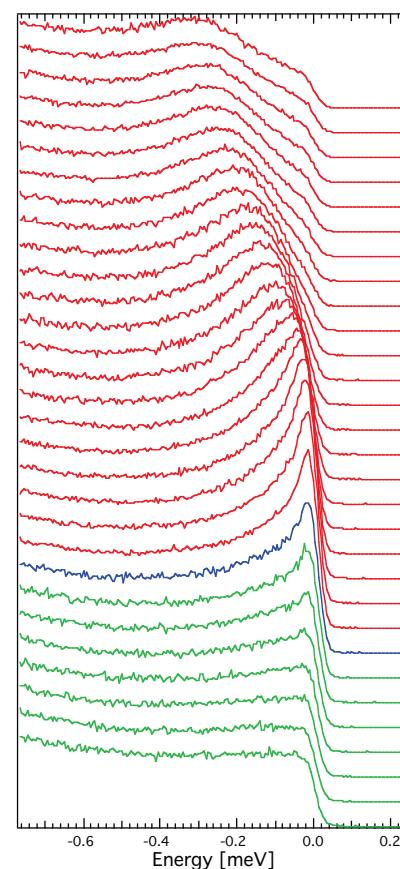
symmetry of Ψ

electronic structure
+ interactions

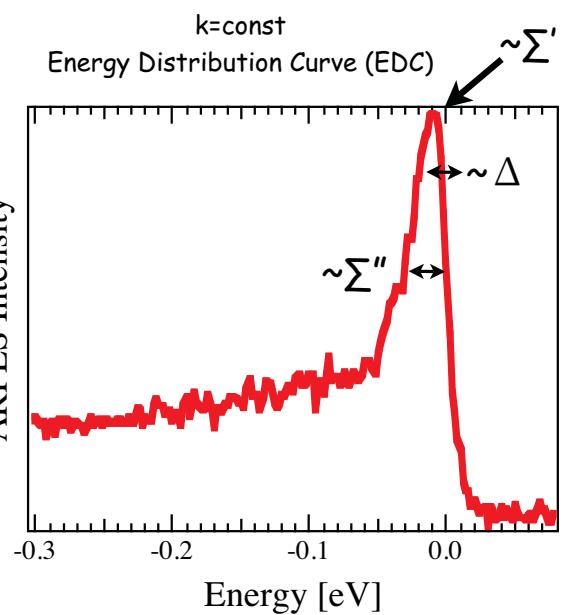
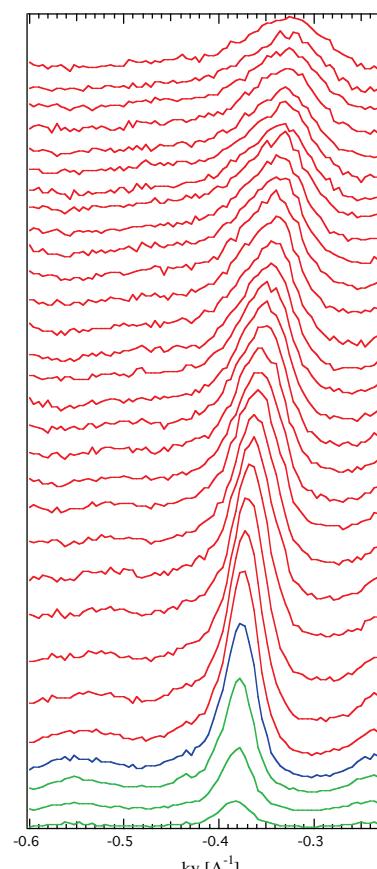
Intensity plot



EDC

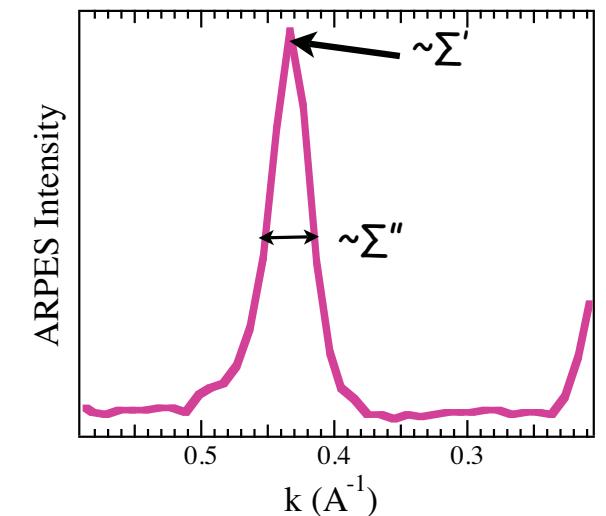


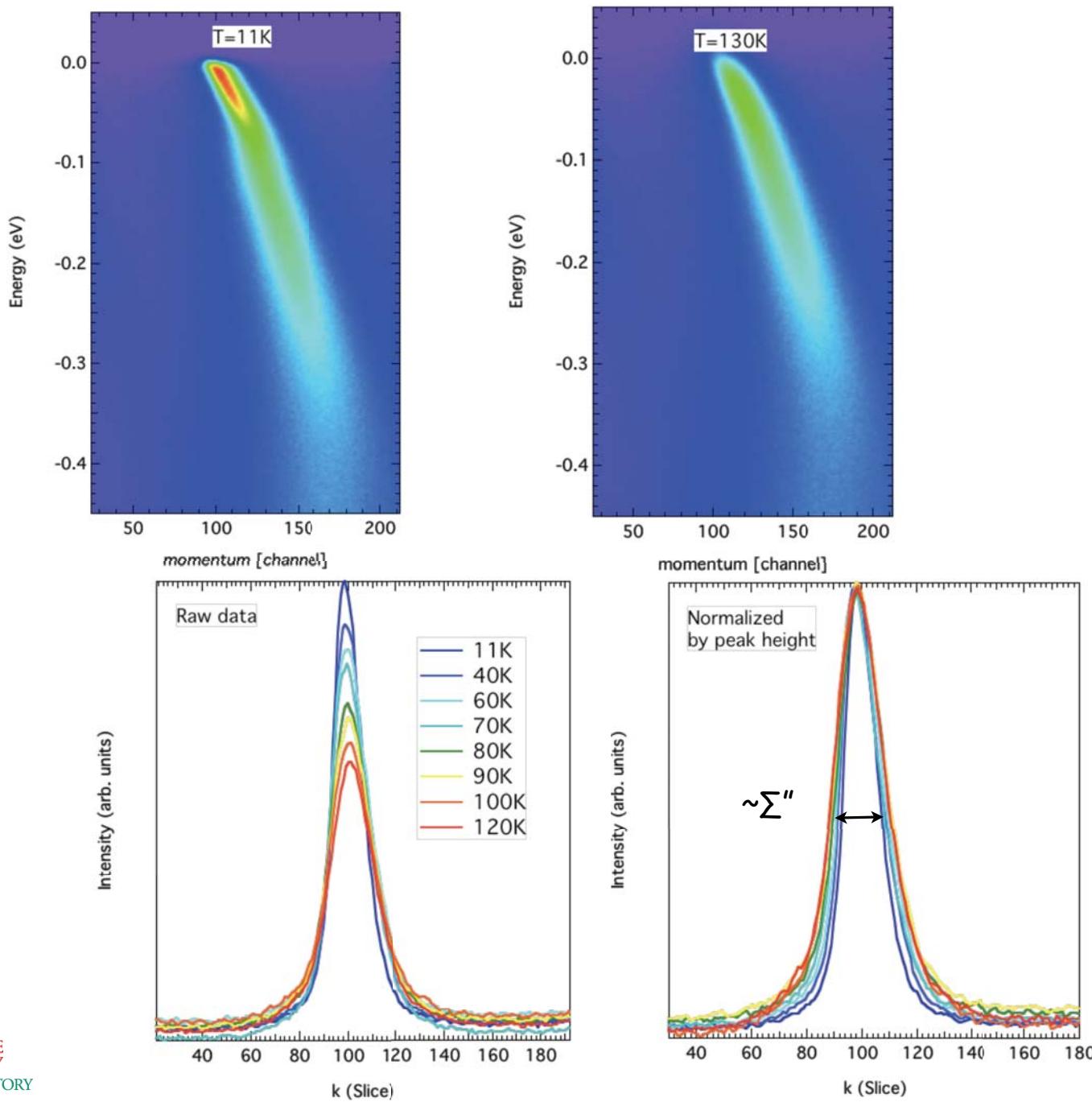
MDC



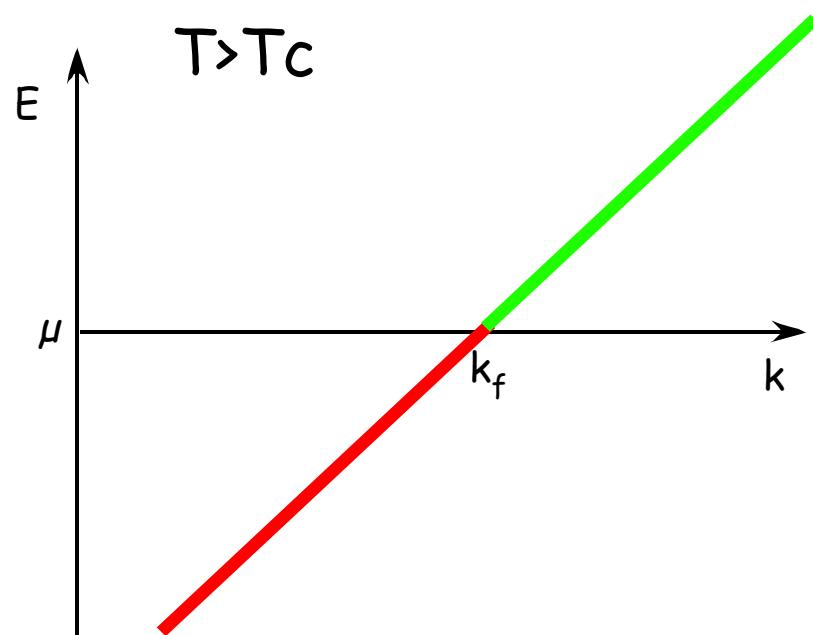
$E = \text{const}$

Momentum Distribution Curve (MDC)

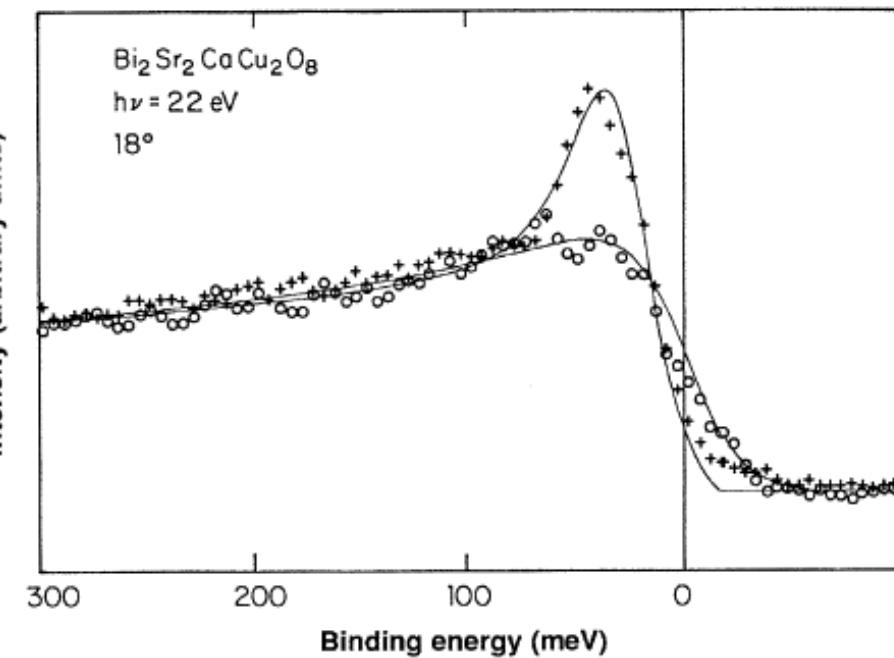
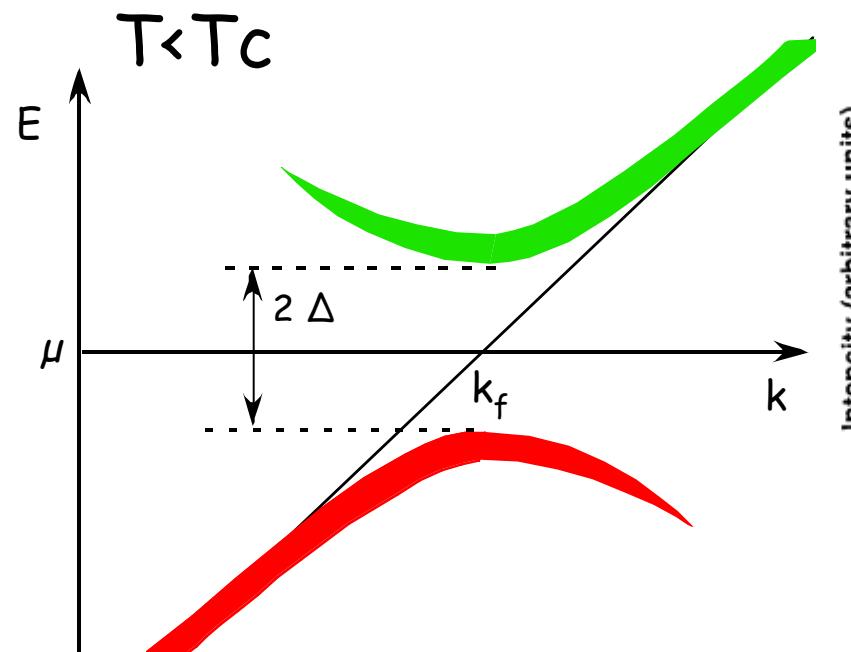




Superconducting energy gap

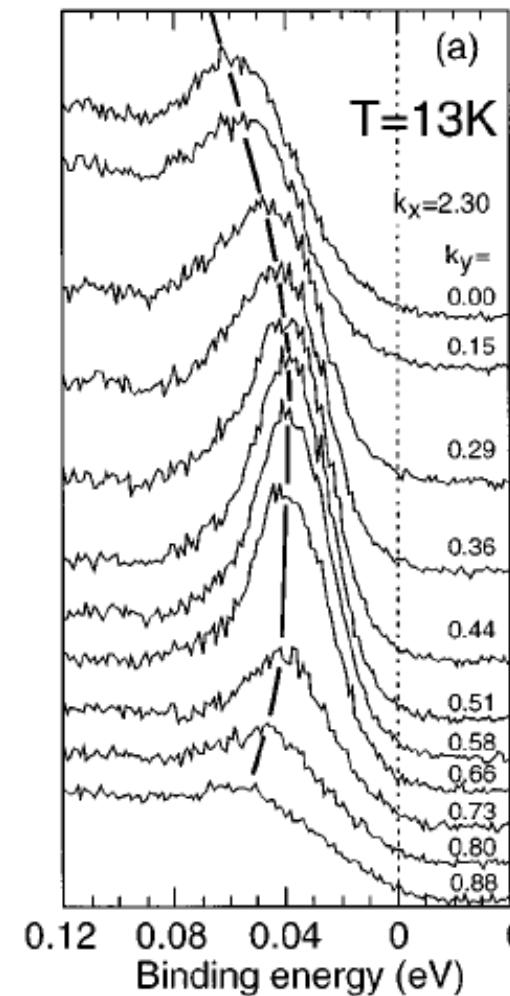
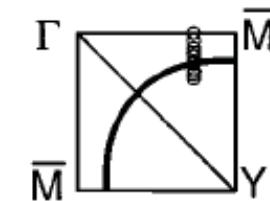
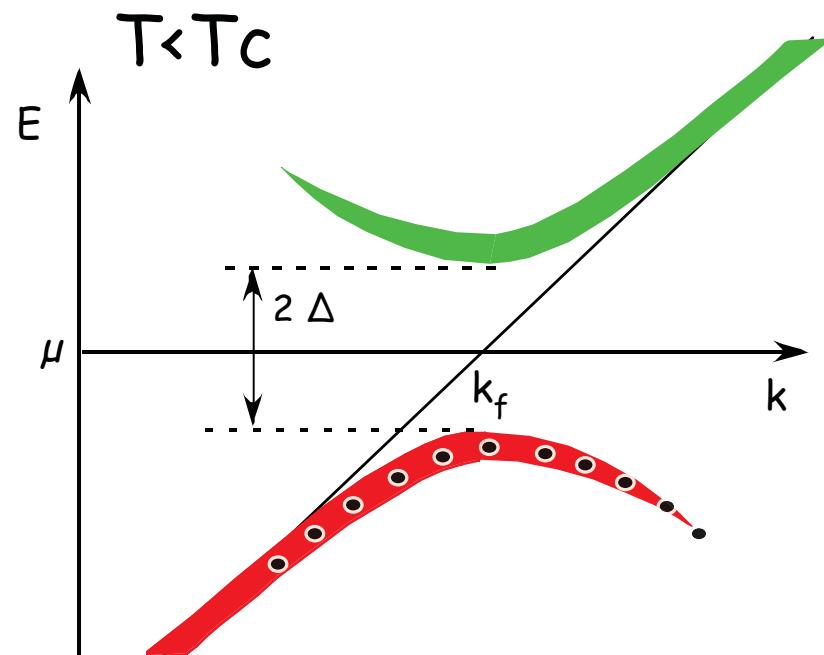


Superconducting energy gap



C. G. Olson *et al.*, Science **245**, 731-733 (1989)

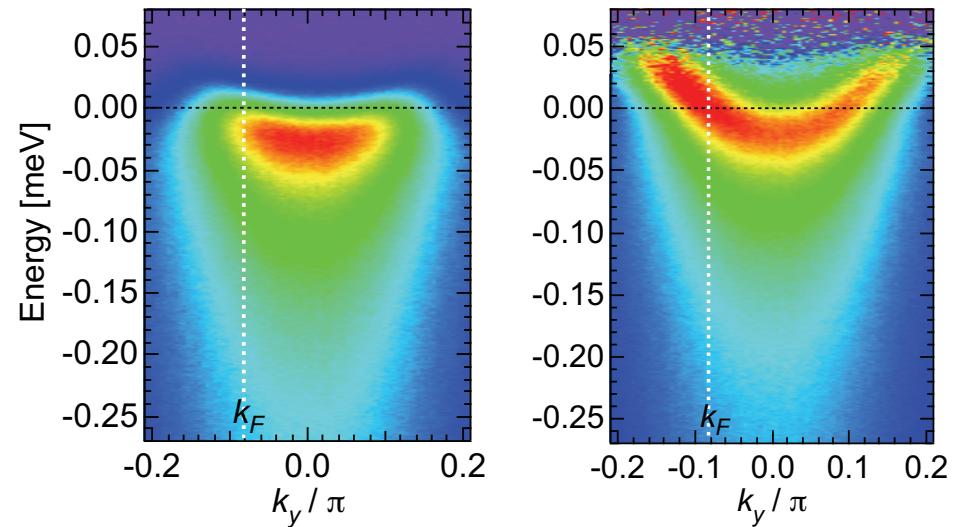
Superconducting energy gap



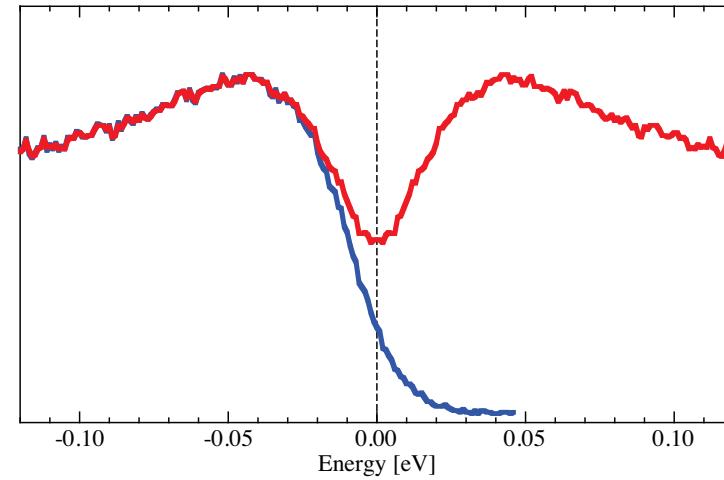
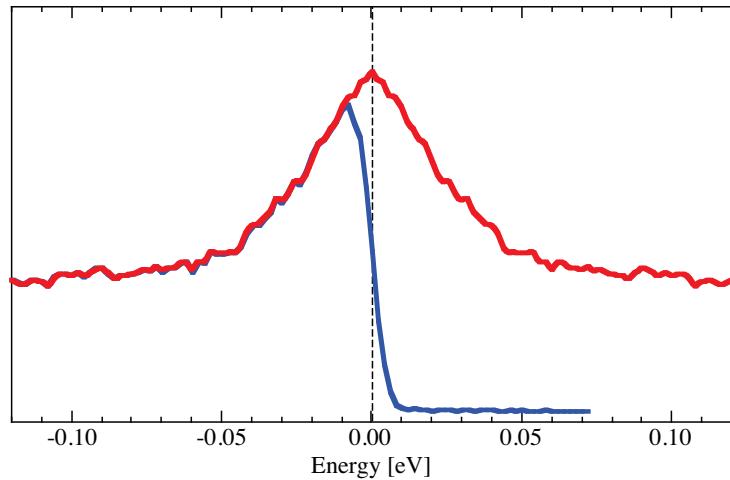
Divide or symmetrize?

$$I \sim A(k, \omega) f(\omega)$$

$$f(-\omega) = 1 - f(\omega)$$

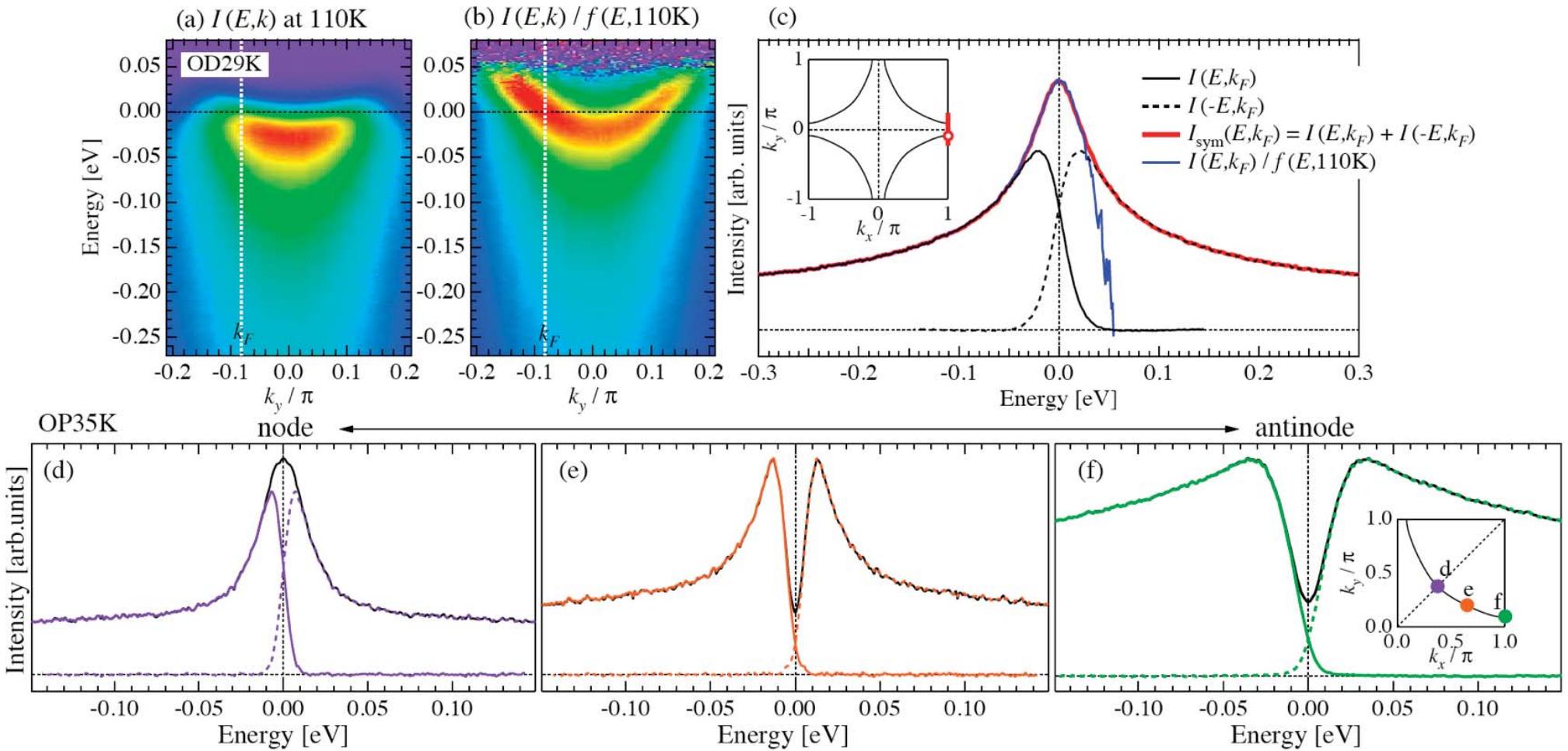


$$S \sim A(k_f, \omega) f(\omega) + A(k_f, -\omega) f(-\omega) = A(k_f, \omega)$$

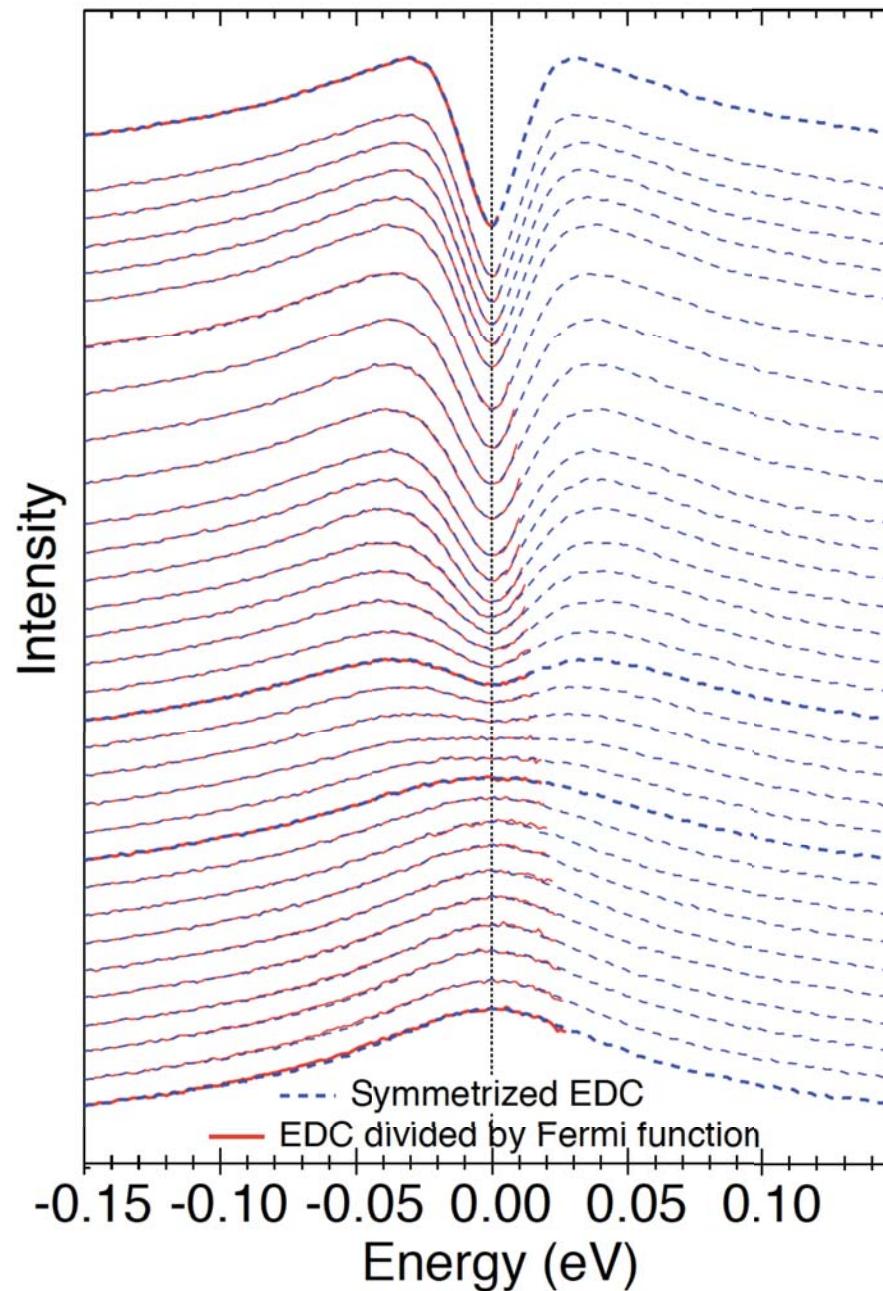


M. R. Norman et al., *Nature* **392**, 157 (1998)

Details of symmetrization procedure



Bi2201 OP35K



High precision lab-based ARPES system

Energy resolution: ~1 meV

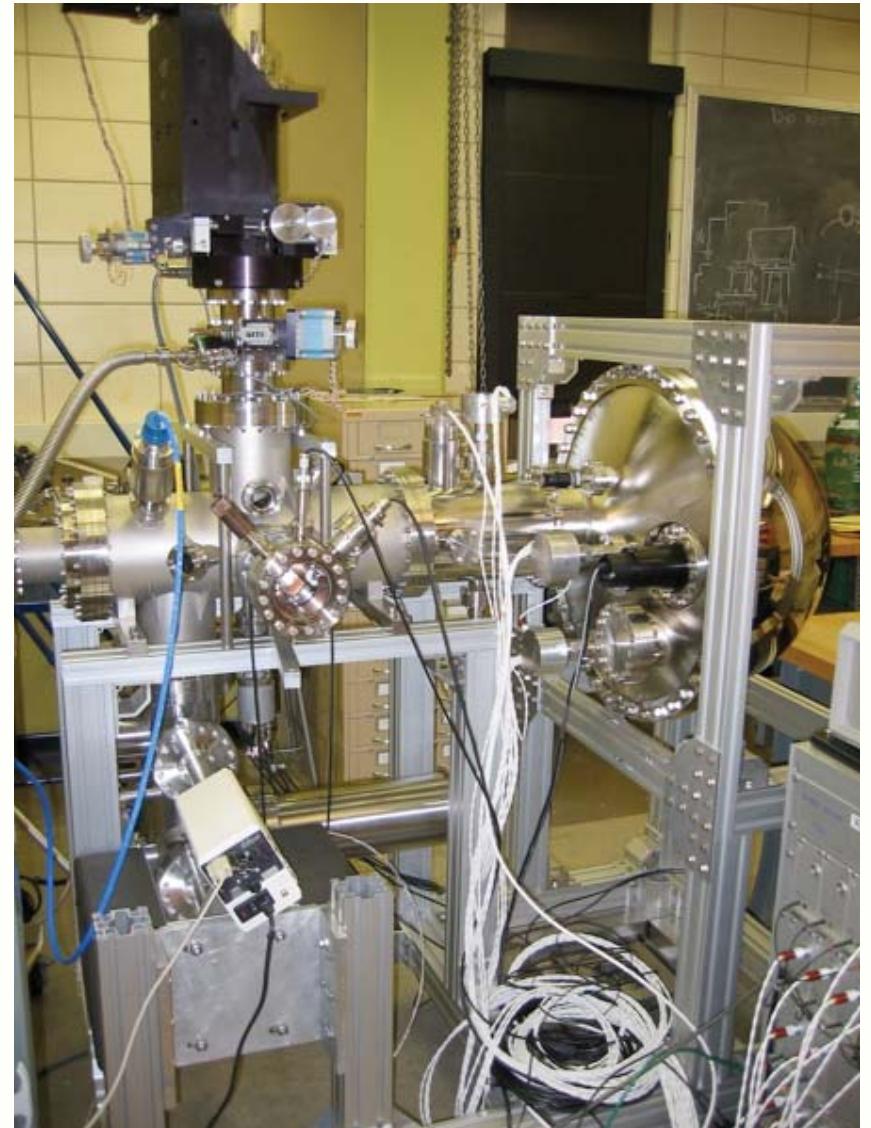
Angular resolution: 0.1 deg.

UV source: 10^{13} photons/sec.

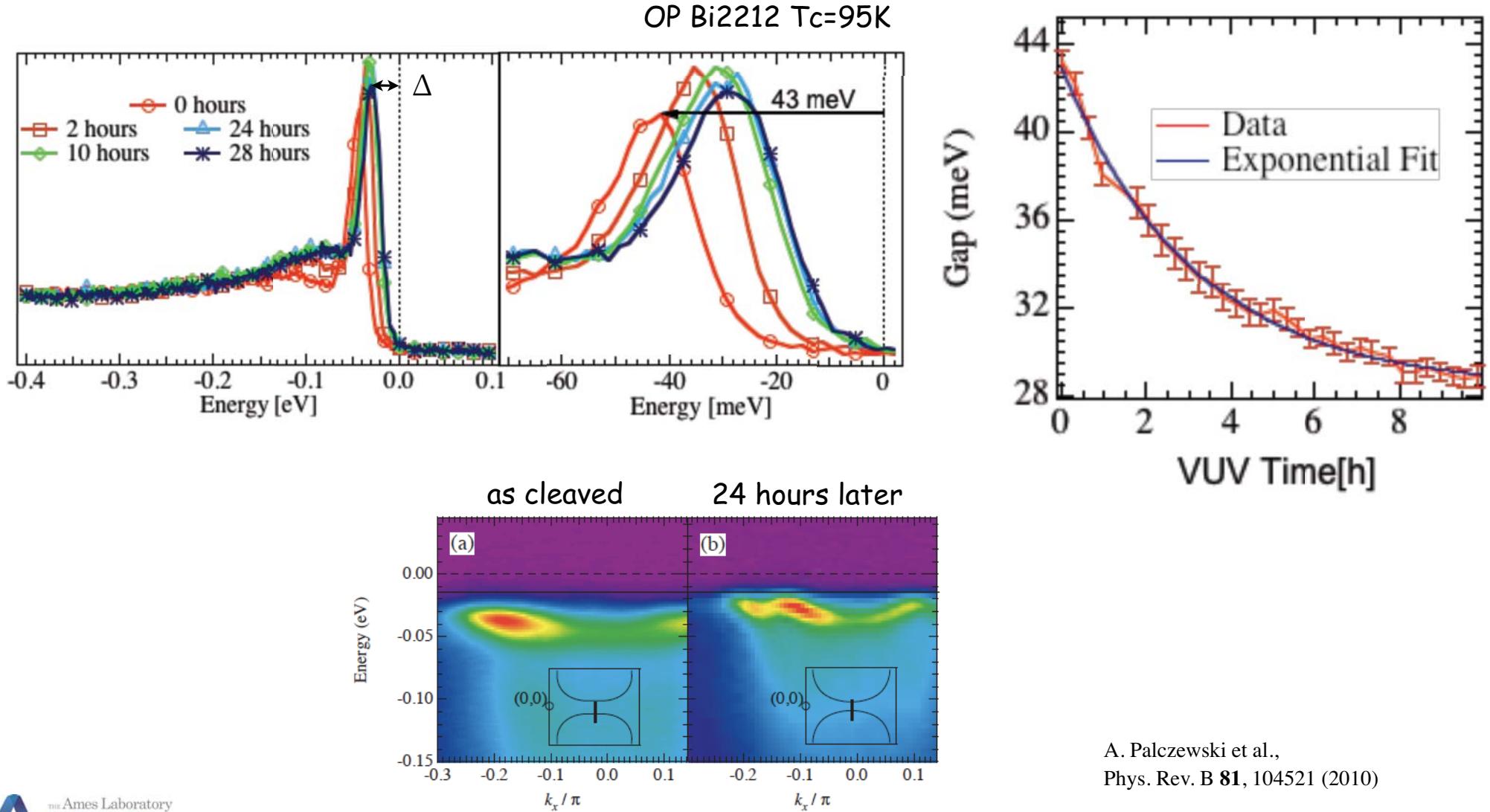
Sample positioning: ~ $1\mu\text{m}$

Ability to perform quantitative measurements of spectral intensity

Sample lifetime (Bi2212) ~ 2 weeks



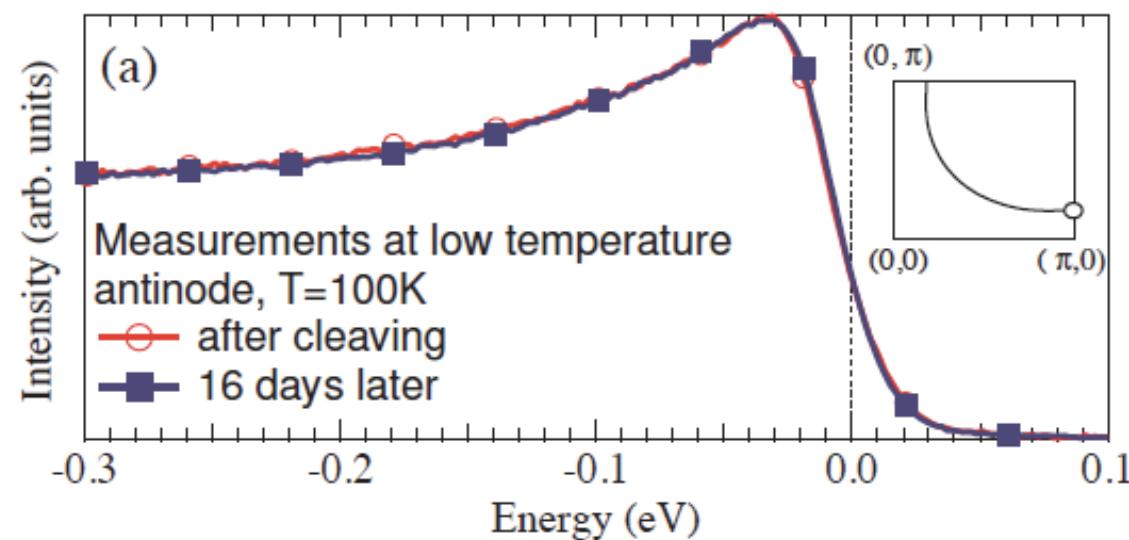
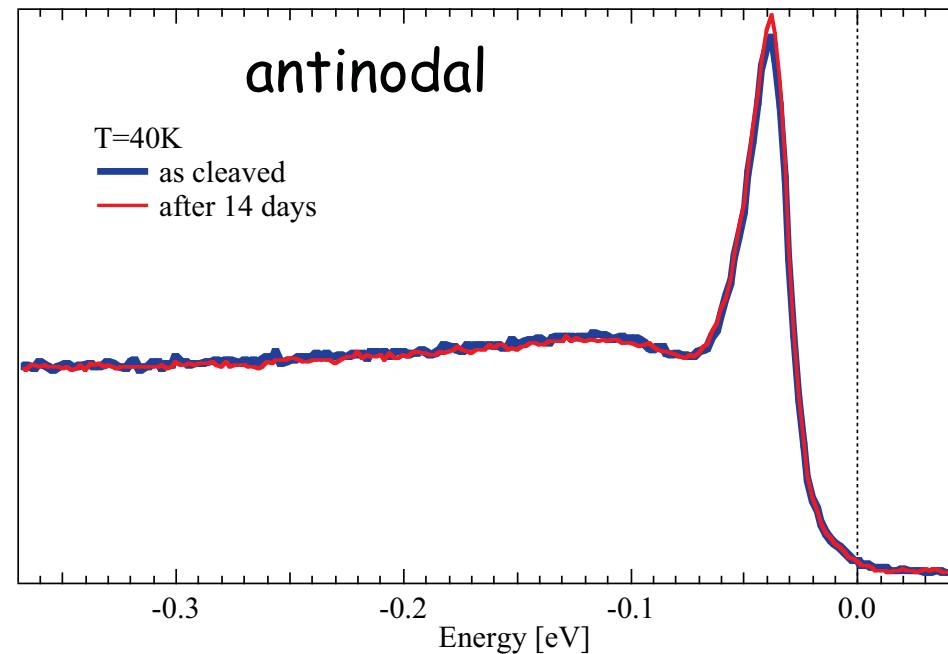
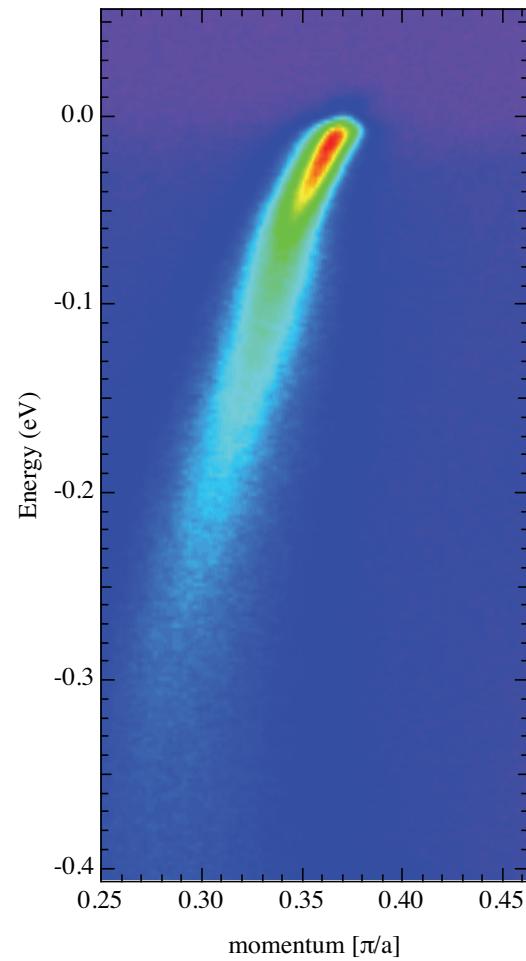
Sample aging due to CO_2 absorption when vacuum is less than perfect



A. Palczewski et al.,
Phys. Rev. B **81**, 104521 (2010)

Benchmark: optimally doped Bi2212

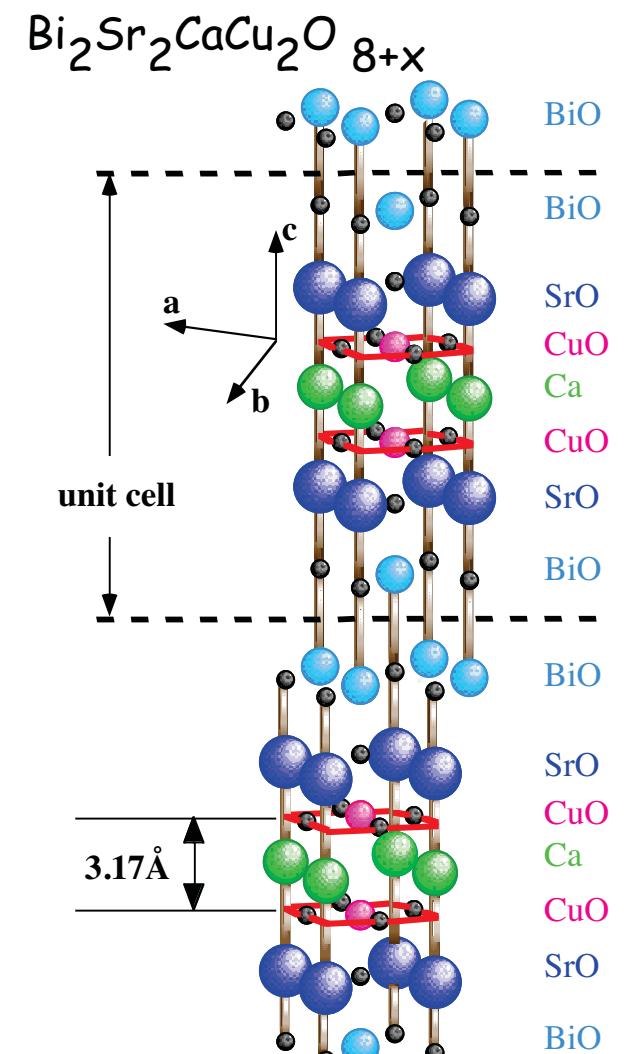
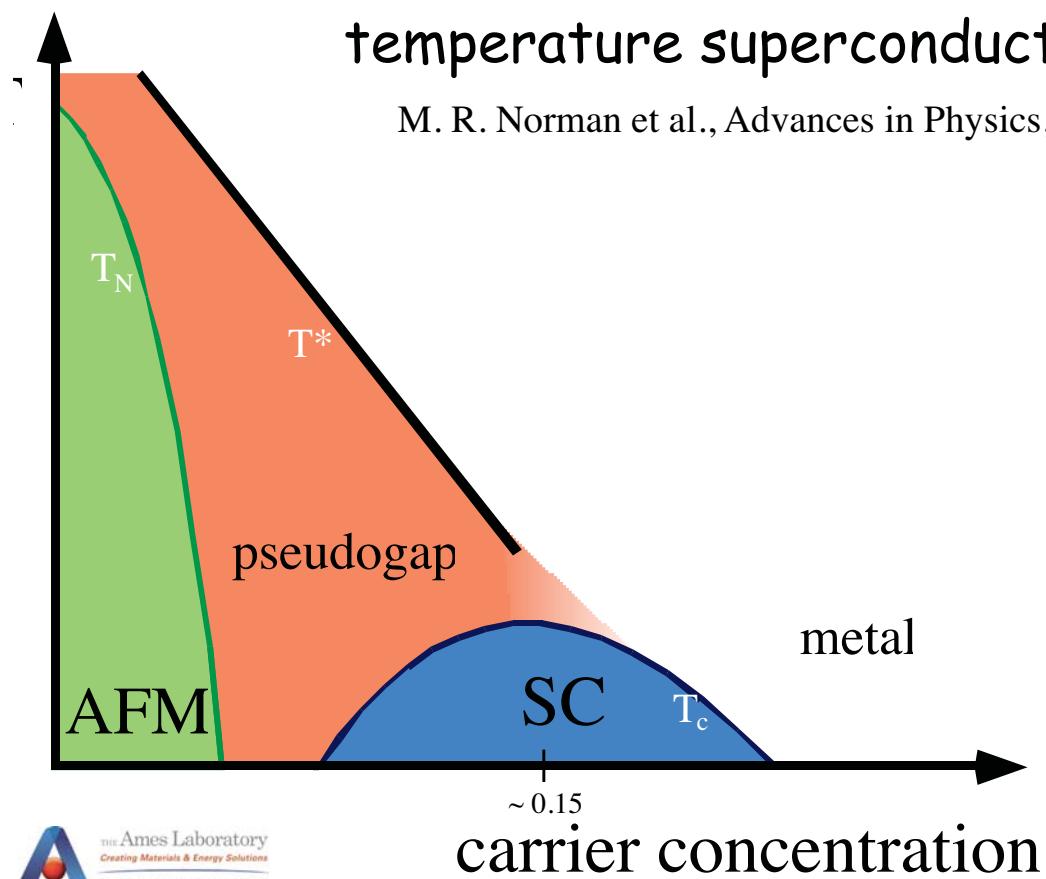
nodal data



Phase diagram of cuprates

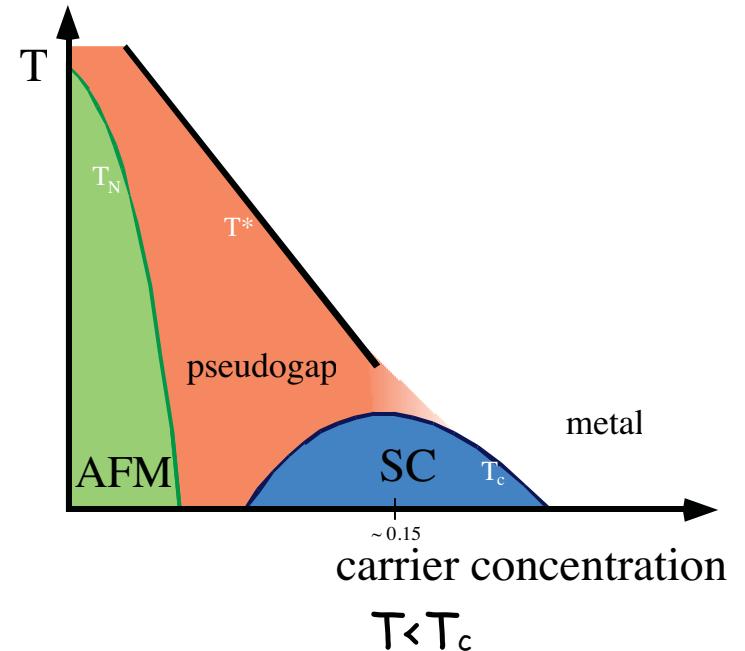
The pseudogap: friend or foe of high temperature superconductivity?

M. R. Norman et al., Advances in Physics, 54:8, 715 (2005)

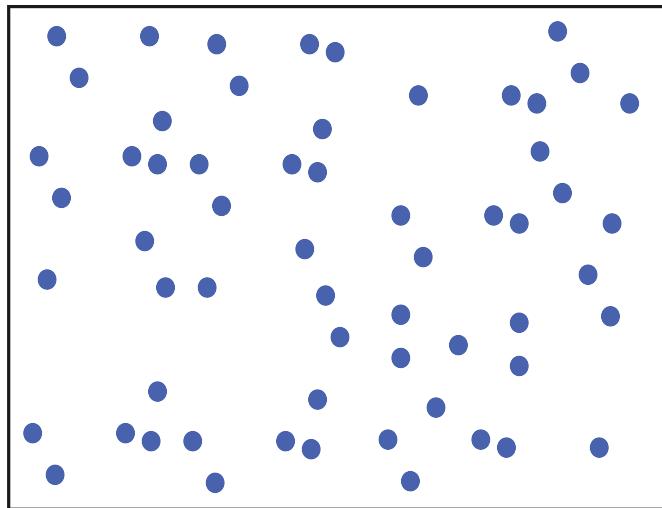


Possible origin of the pseudogap: pre-formed pair scenario

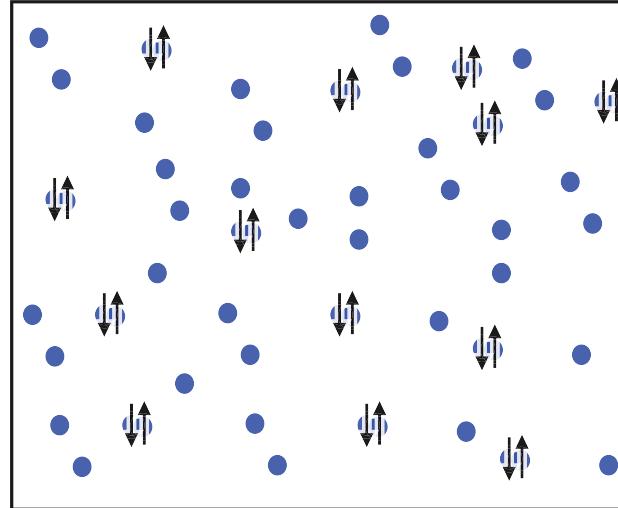
Emery and Kivelson



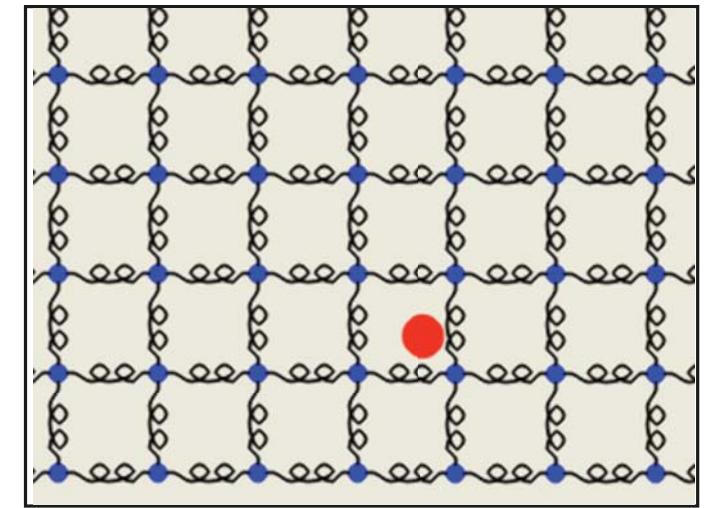
$T > T^*$



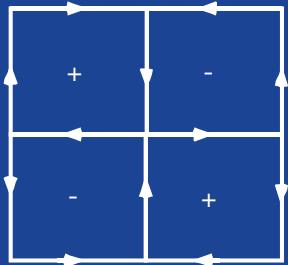
$T^* > T > T_c$



$T < T_c$

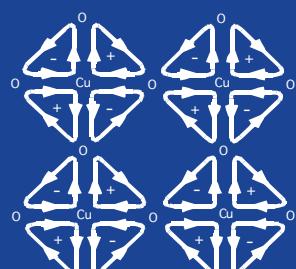


Possible origin of the pseudogap: ordered state

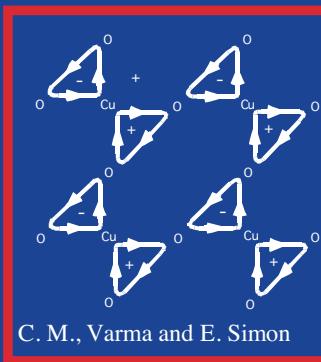


T. C. Hsu, J. B. Marston, I. Affleck,
Phys. Rev. B **43**, 2866 (1991)

S. Chakravarty et al.,
Phys. Rev. B **63**, 094503 (2001)



C. M., Varma,
Phys. Rev. B **55**, 14554 (1997).



C. M., Varma and E. Simon

Charge
Density
Wave

Ordered
Dimer State

L. Balents, et al.. *Phys. Rev. B* (2005)

Neutron scattering:
H. A. Mook et al. PRB (2002, 2004)

Quantum oscillations:
N. Doiron-Leyraud et al. Nature (2007)
D. LeBoeuf et al. Nature (2007)
S. Sebastian et al. Nature (2008)

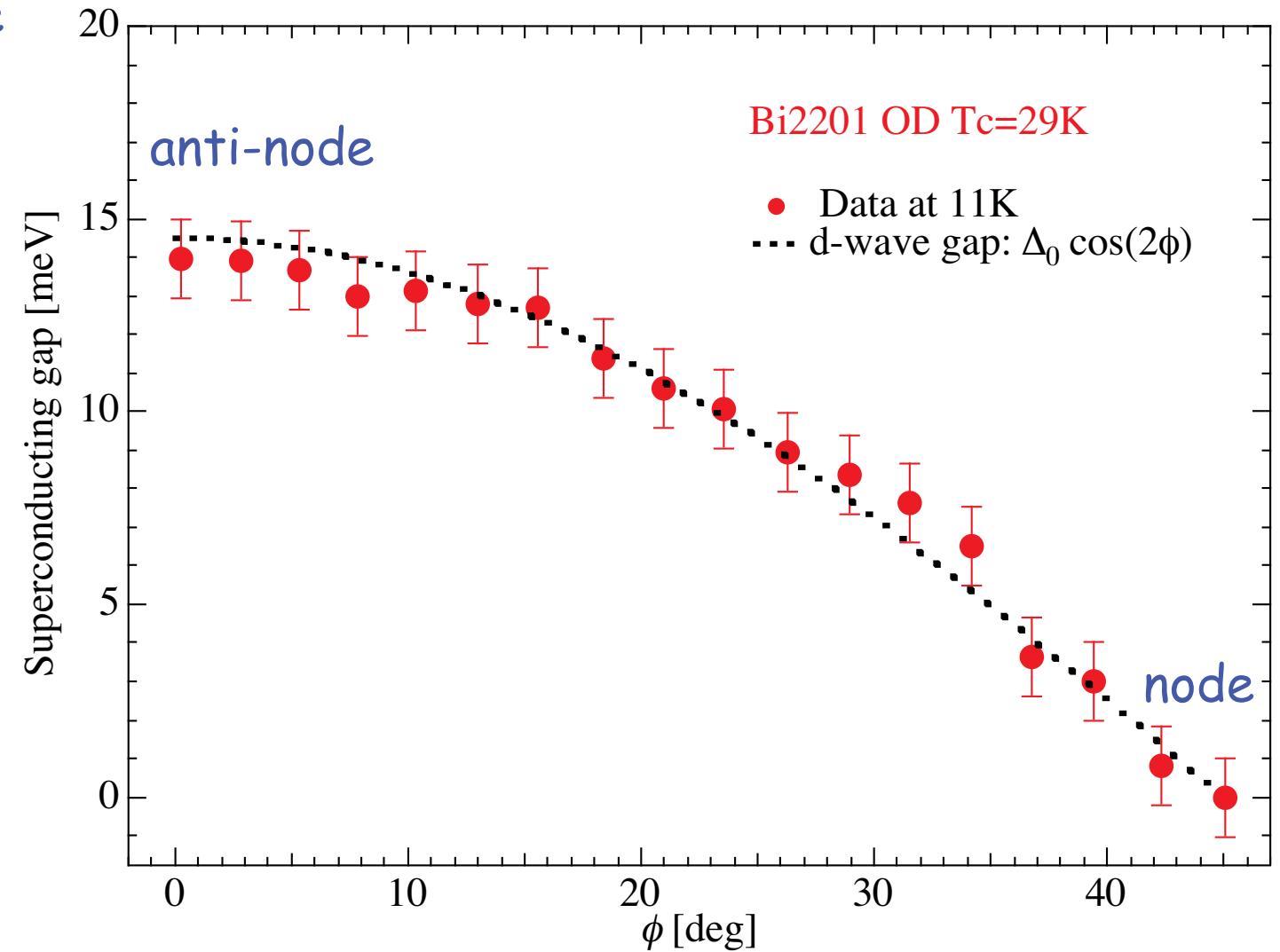
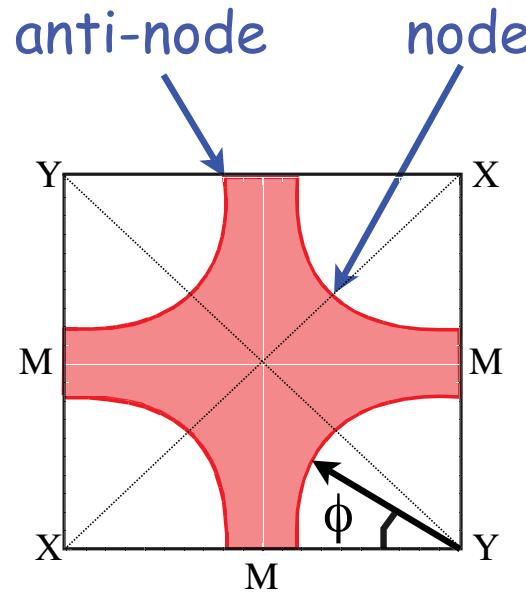
Dichroism in ARPES:
A. Kaminski et al. Nature (2002)

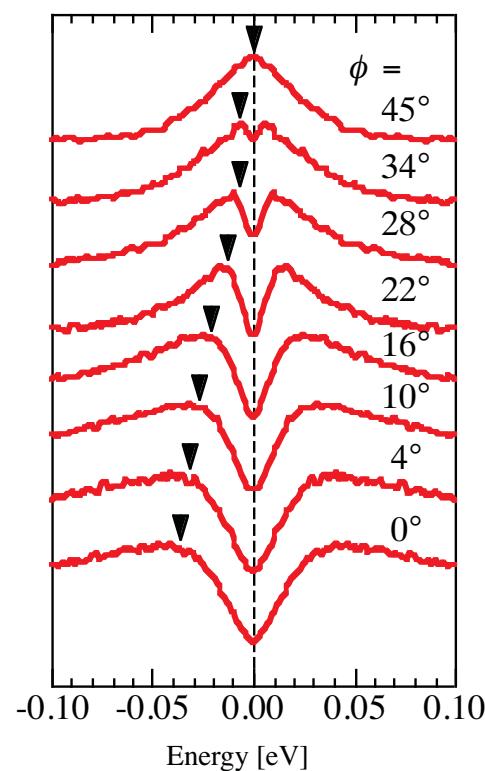
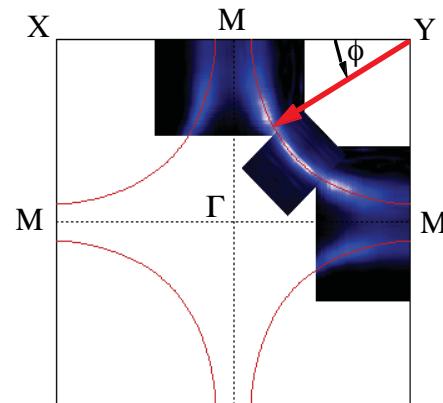
Neutron scattering
B. Fauqué et al. PRL (2006)
H. A. Mook et al. arXiv: 0802.3620
Y. Li et al. arXiv: 0805.2959

STM:
W. D. Wise et al.
Nature Physics (2008)

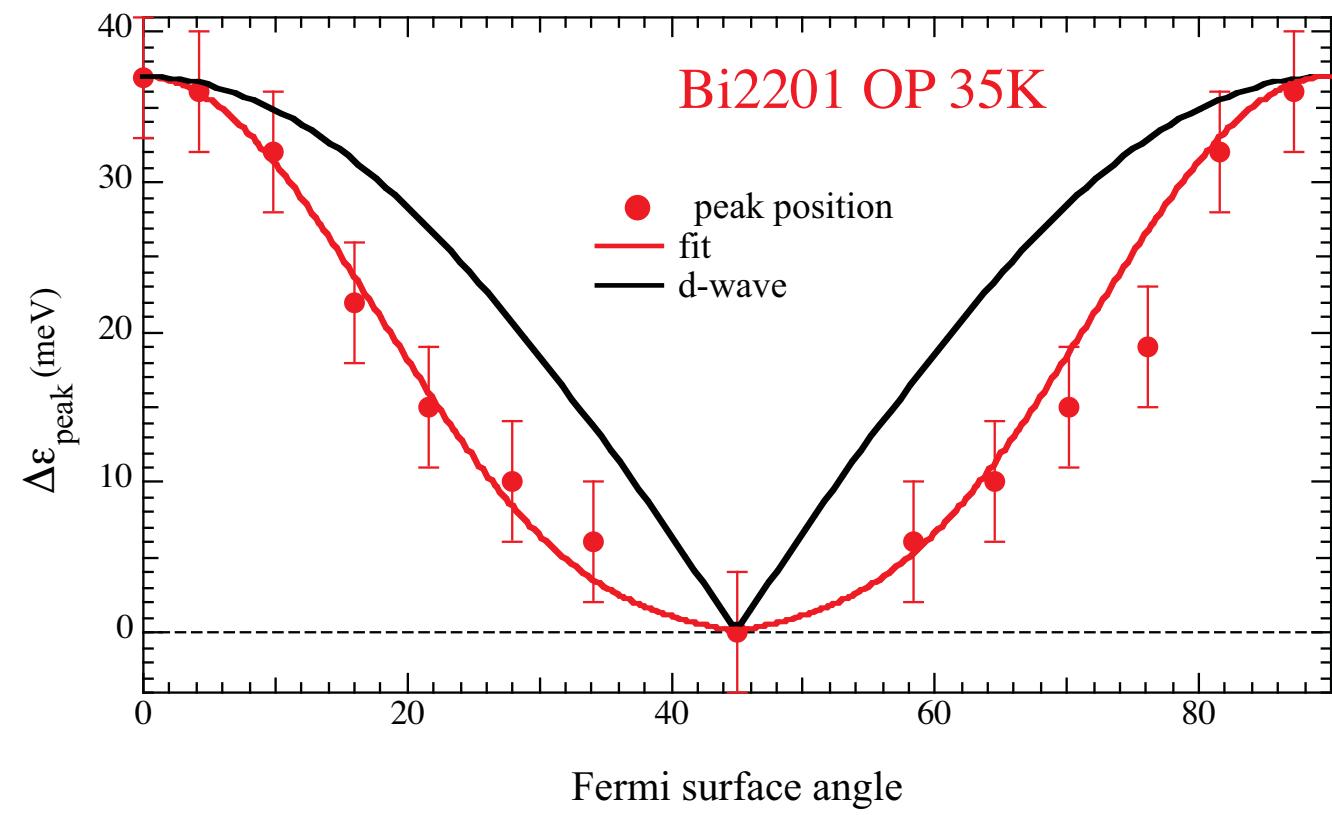
Kerr effect:
J. Xia et al. PRL (2008)

d-wave superconducting order parameter



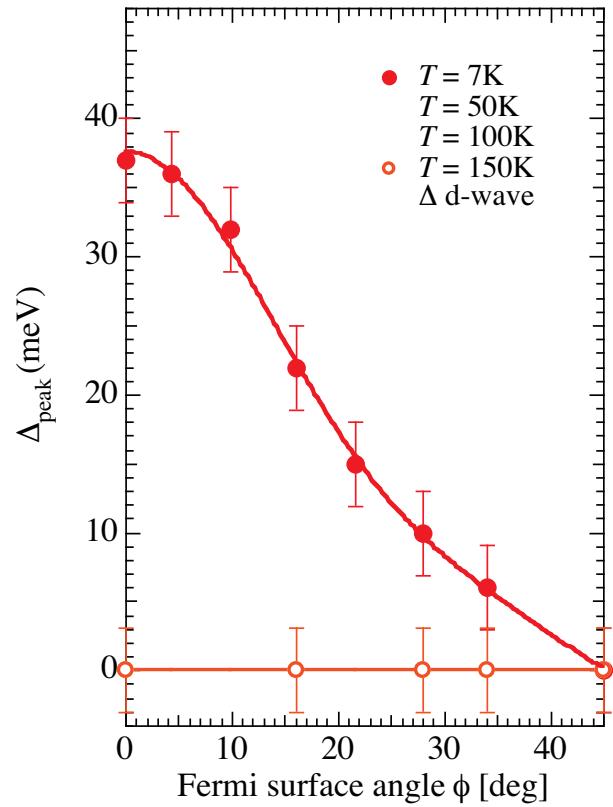


At lower carrier concentration there is strong deviation of the spectral gap from d-wave symmetry

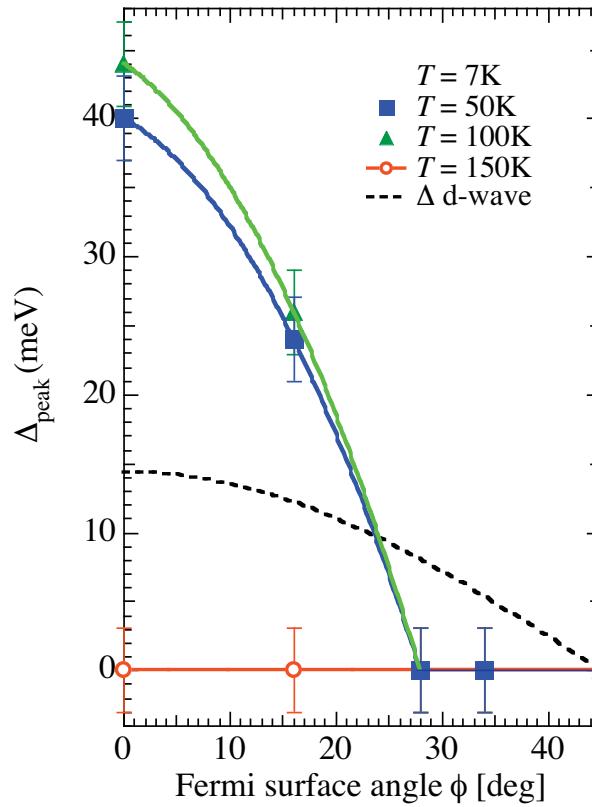


T. Kondo et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **98**, 267004 (2007)

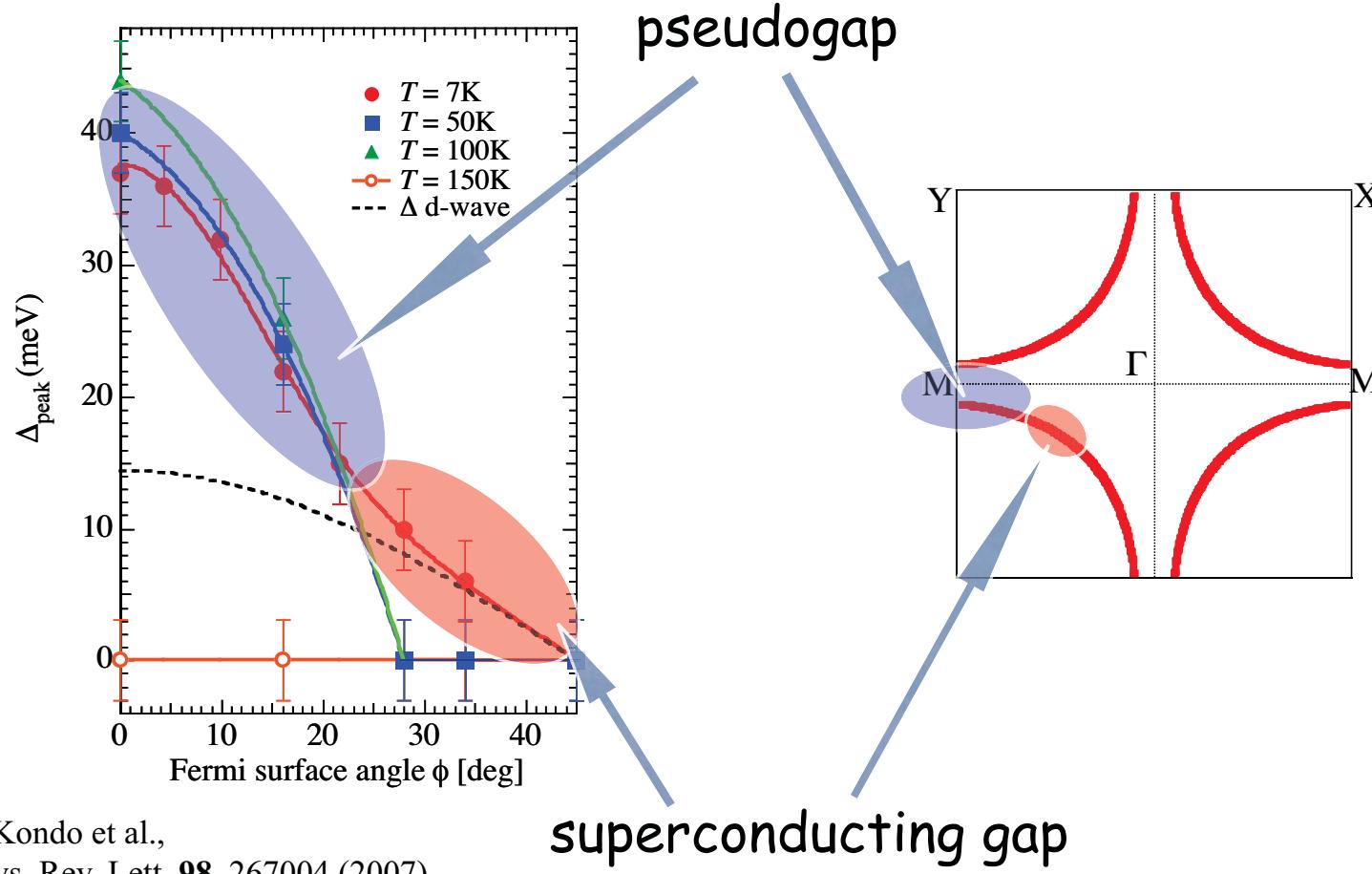
How can we understand this deviation?



T. Kondo et al.,
Phys. Rev. Lett. **98**, 267004 (2007)



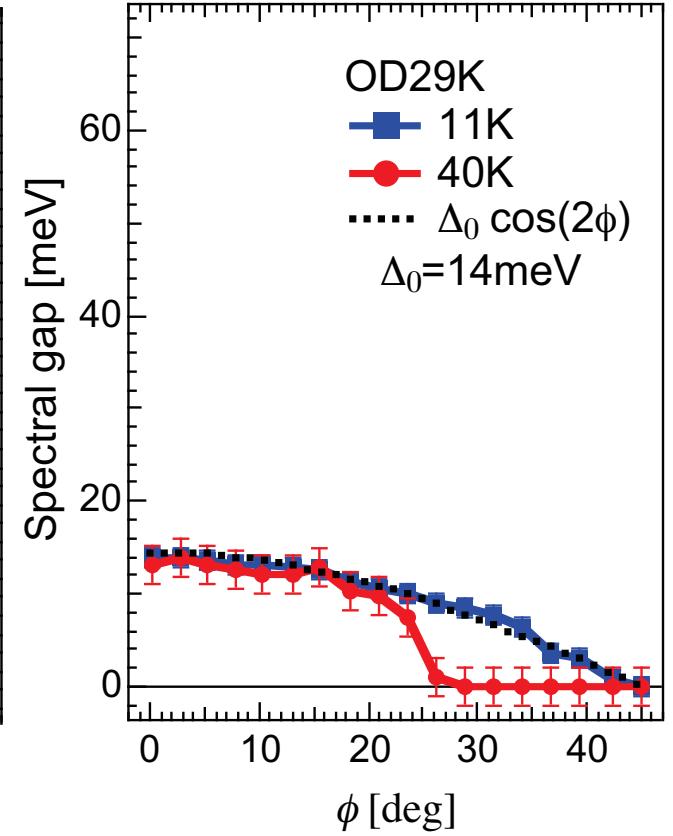
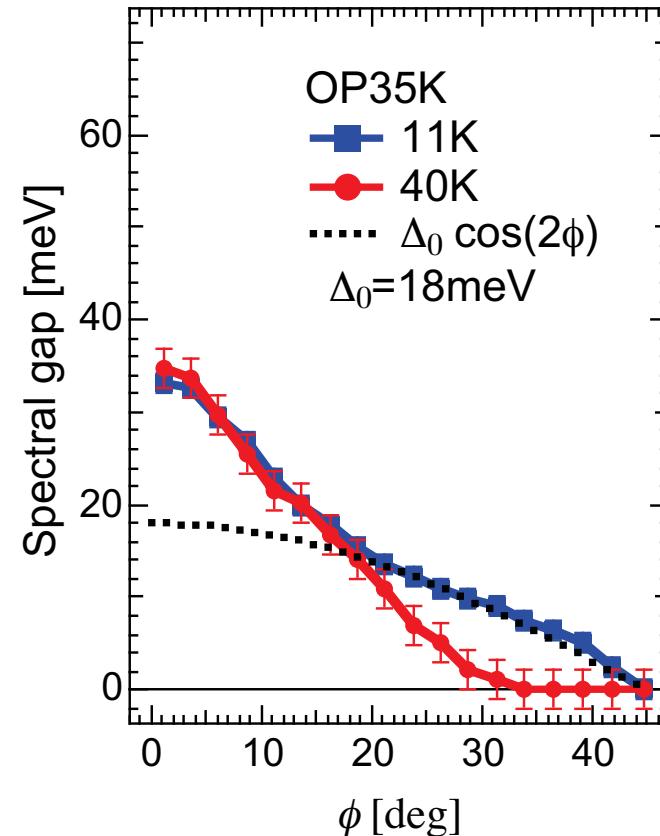
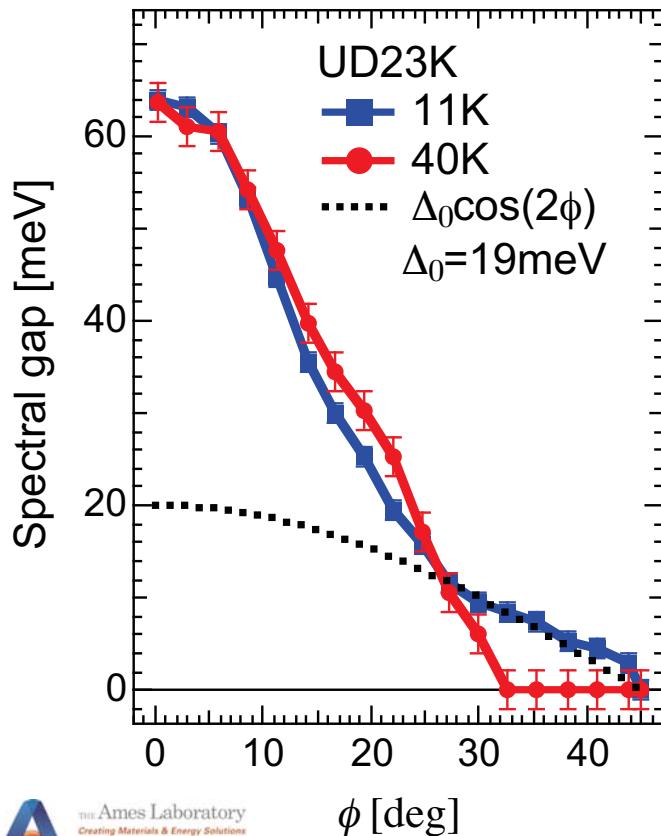
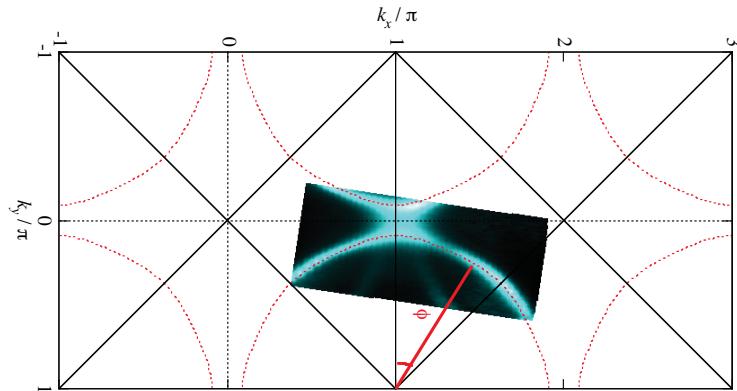
How can we understand this deviation?



Spectral gap has
two components

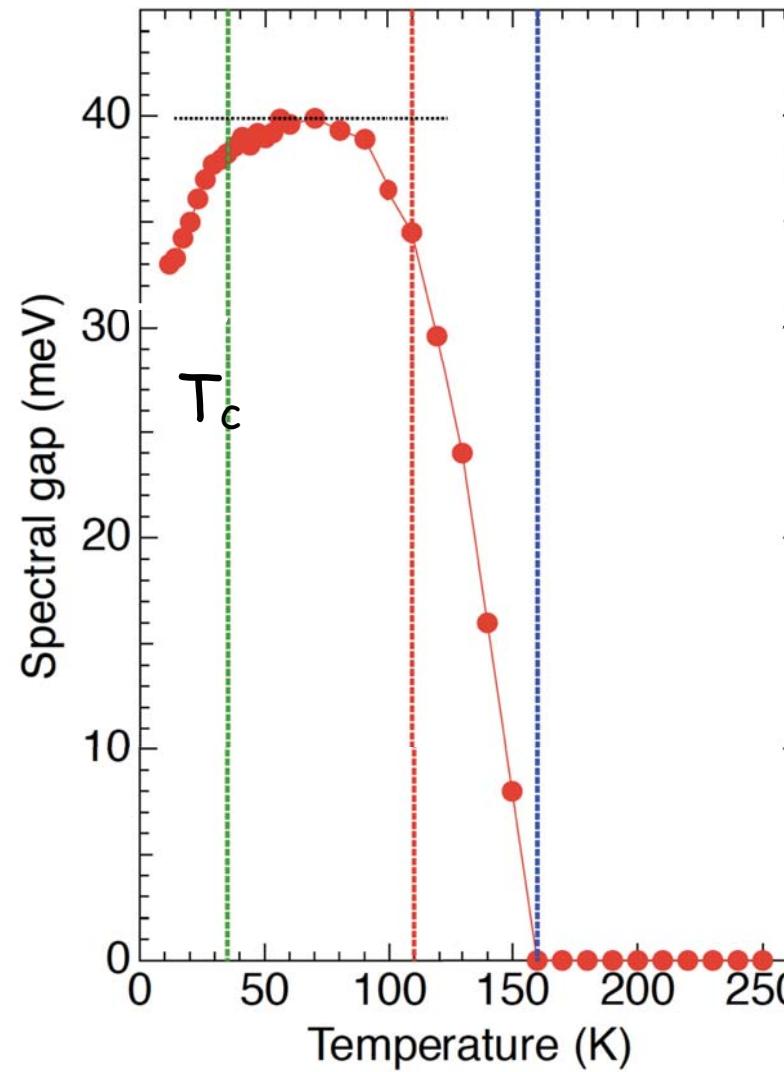
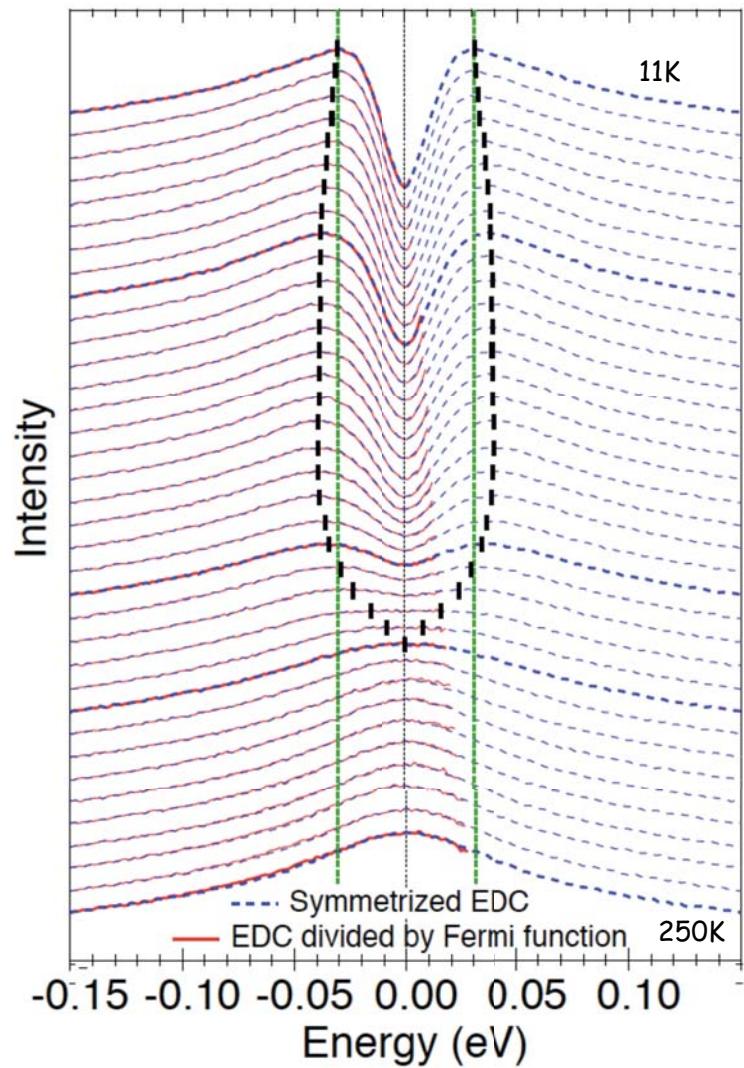
Le Tacon, M. et al. *Nature Physics* **2**, 537–543 (2006).
Tanaka, K. et al. *Science* **314**, 1910–1913 (2006).
Lee, W. S. et al. *Nature* **450**, 81–84 (2007).
Boyer, M. C. et al. *Nature Physics* **3**, 802–806 (2007).

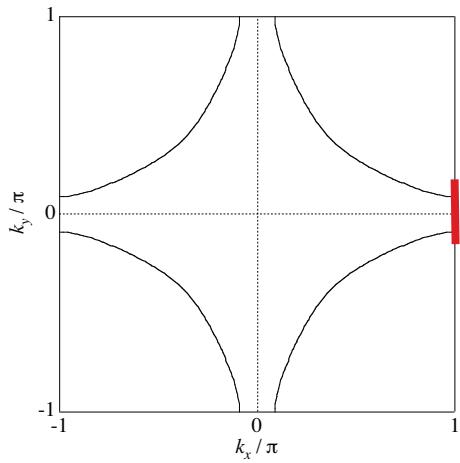
Doping and momentum dependence of the spectral gap



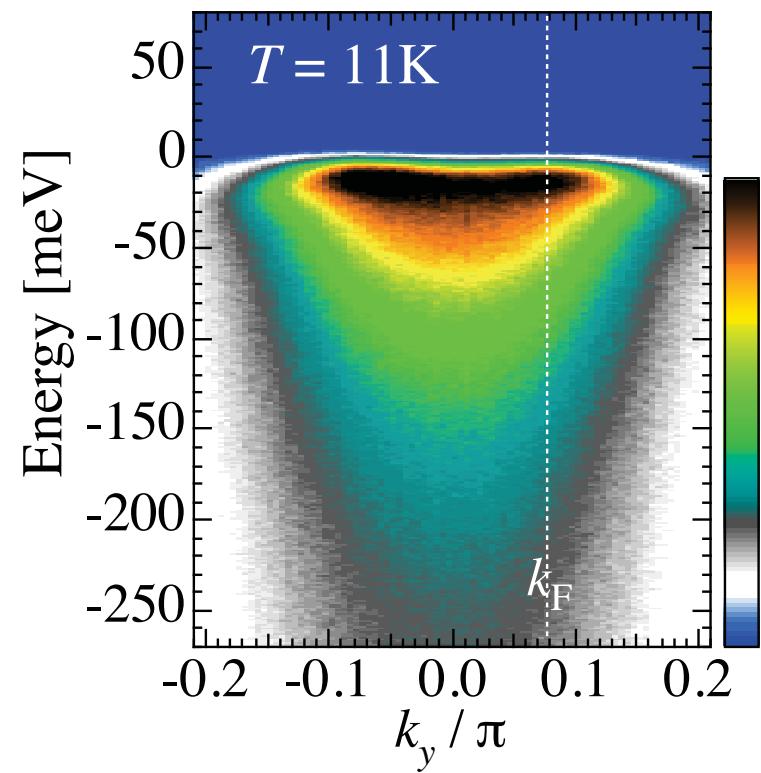
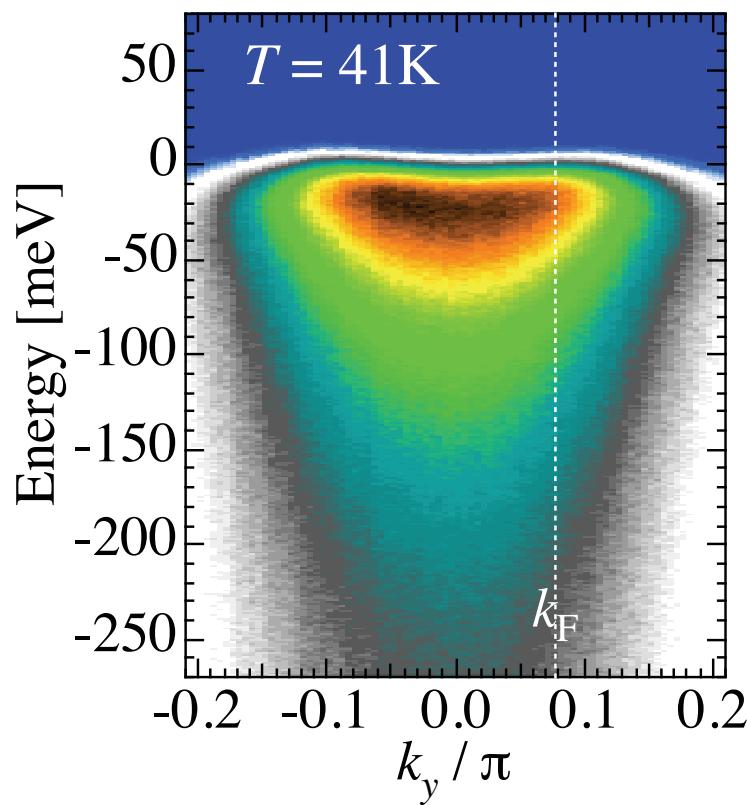
Spectral gap has "unusual" temperature dependence"

Antinode

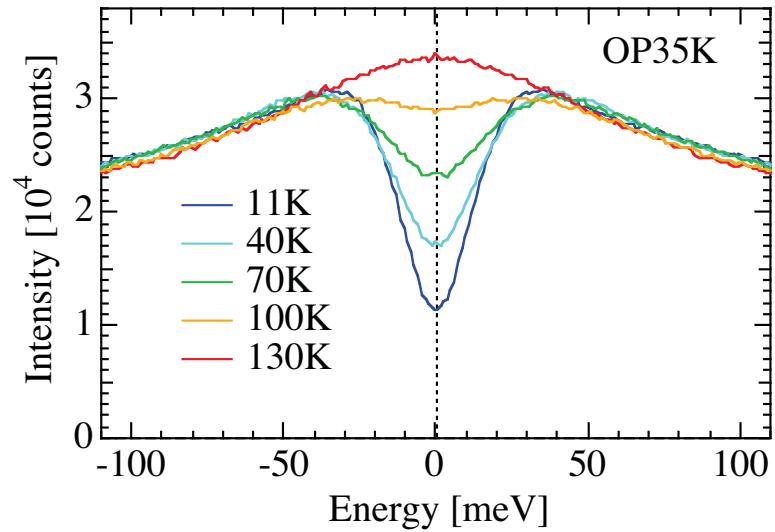
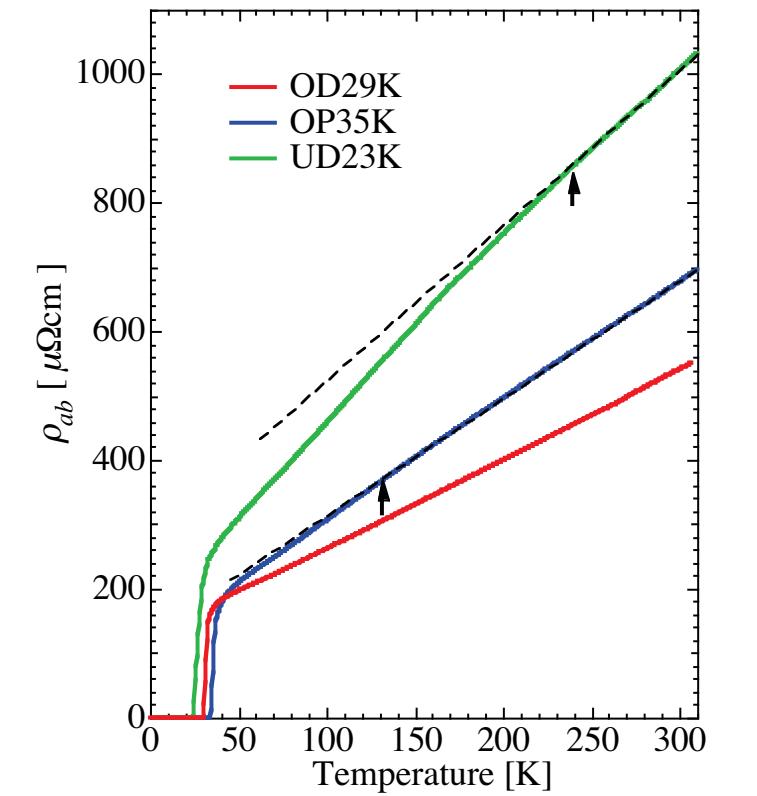
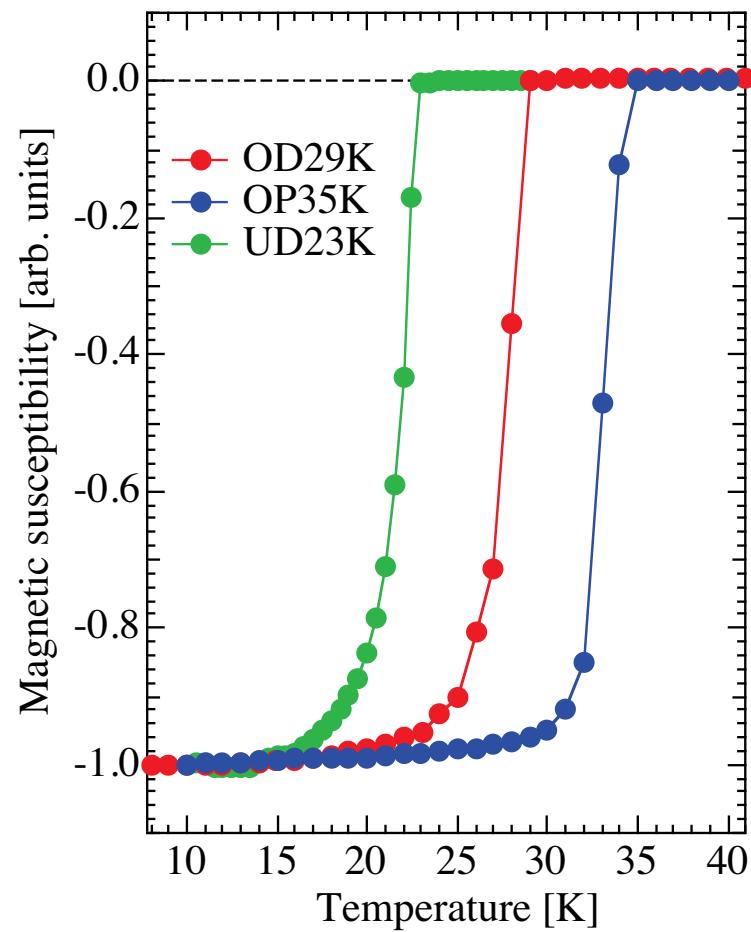




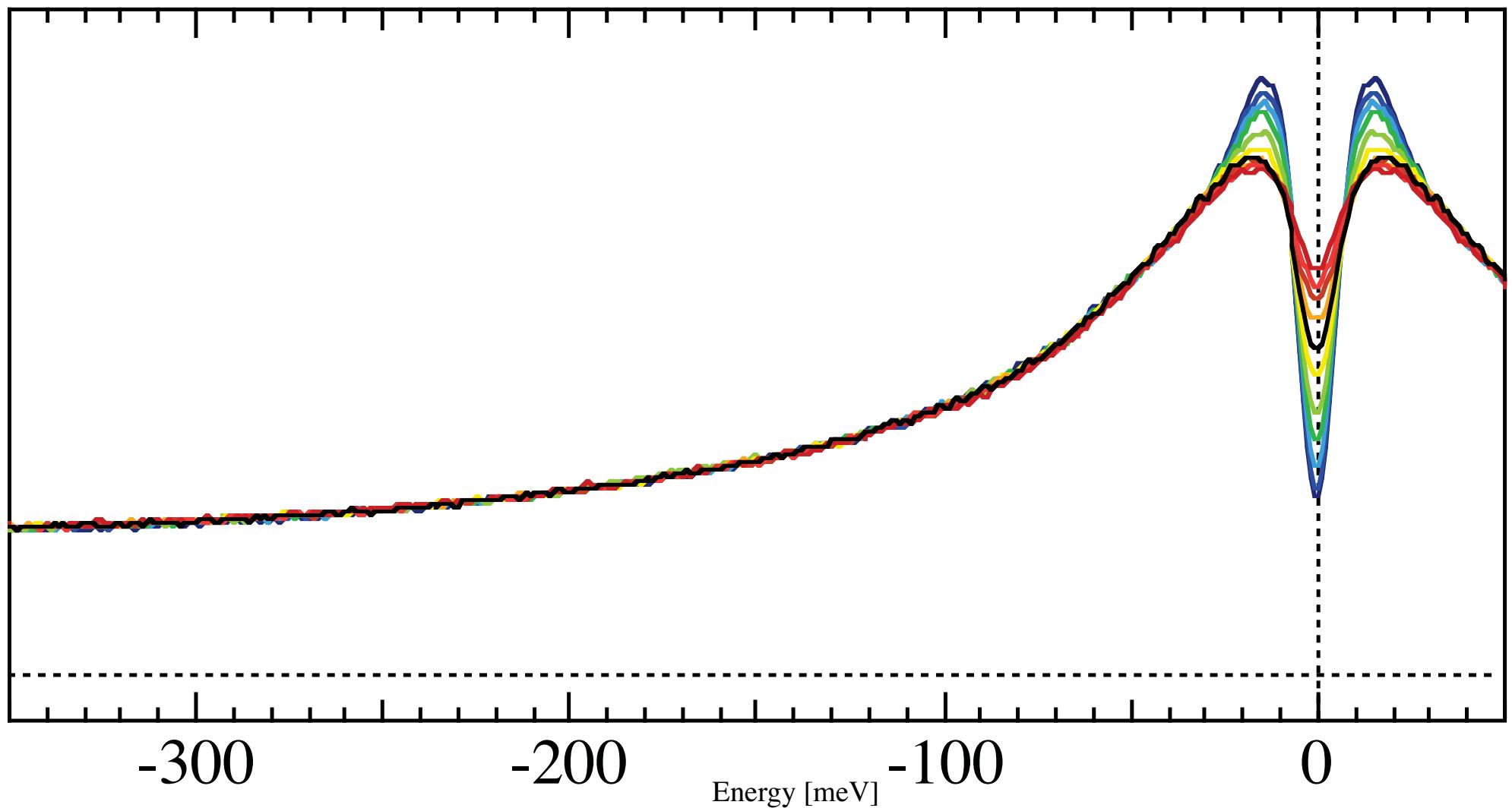
We need to study
spectral weights!



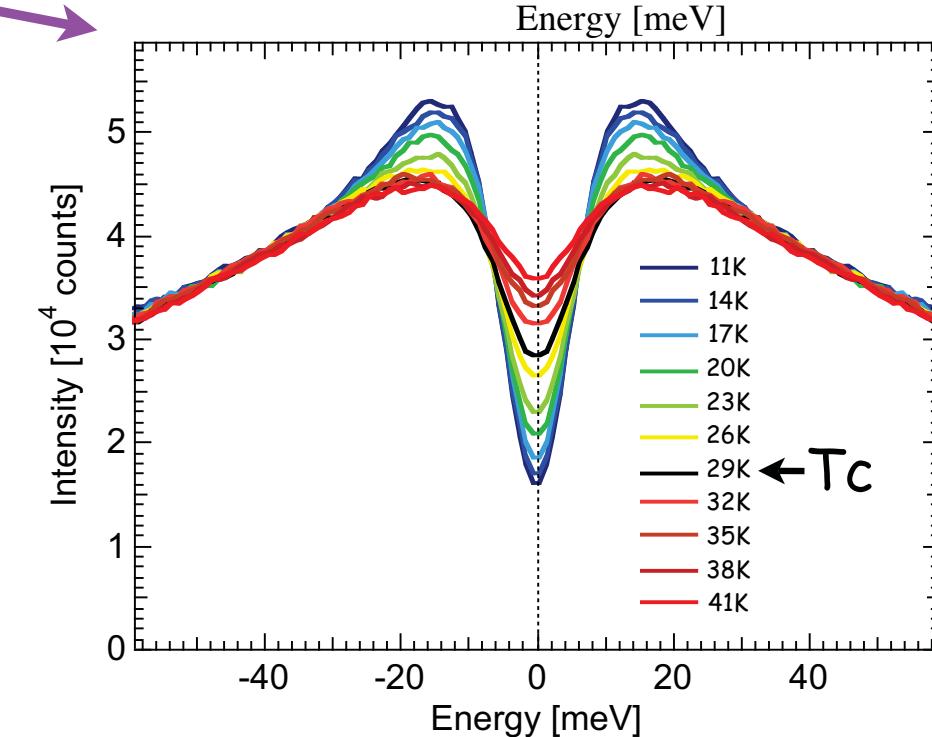
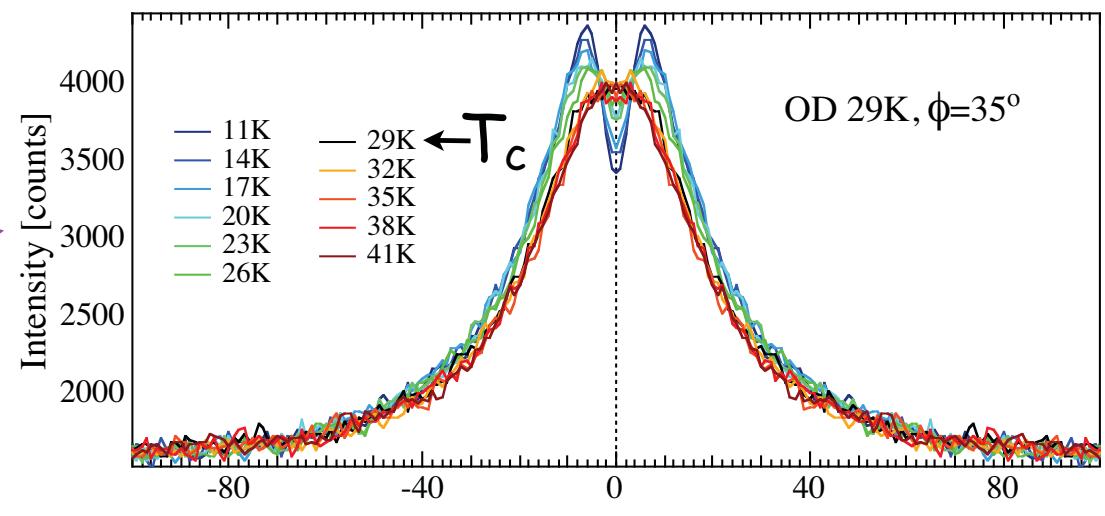
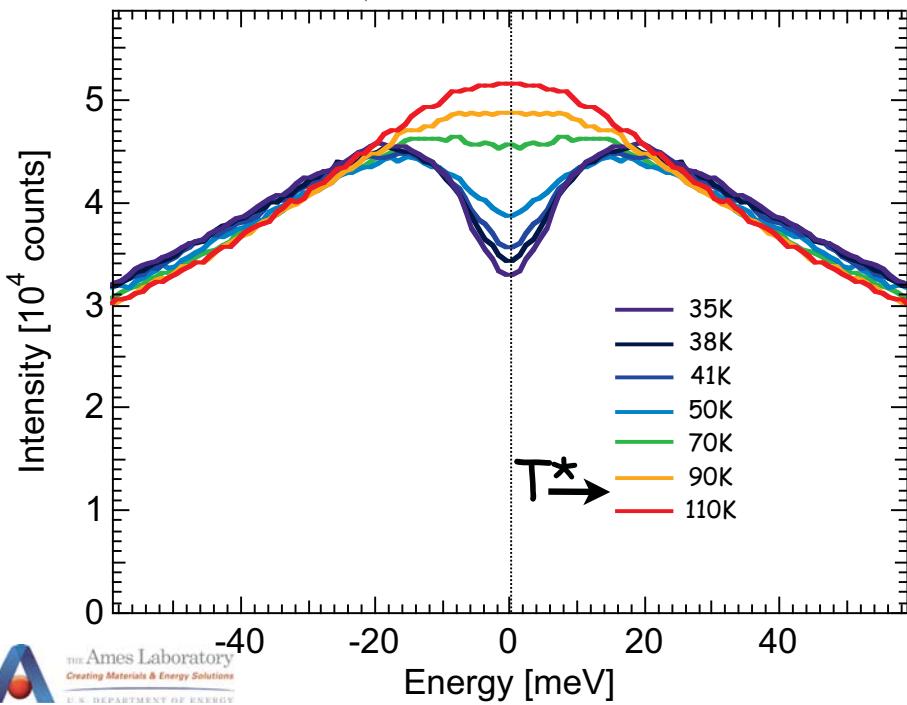
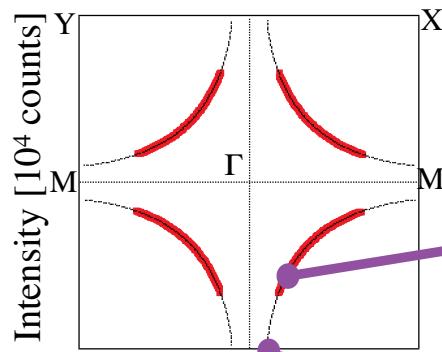
Set of high quality, well characterized Bi₂2201 samples



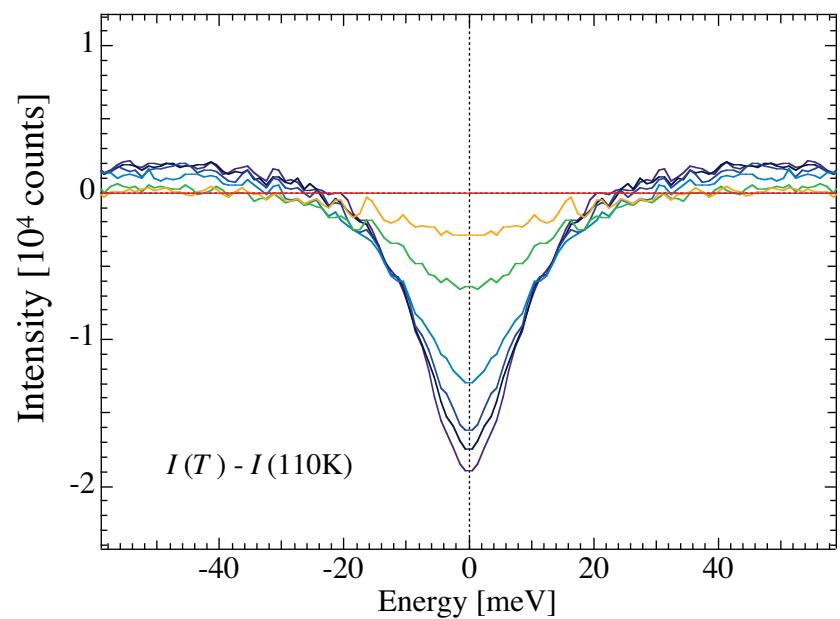
Temperature dependence at antinode T=11K ...110K



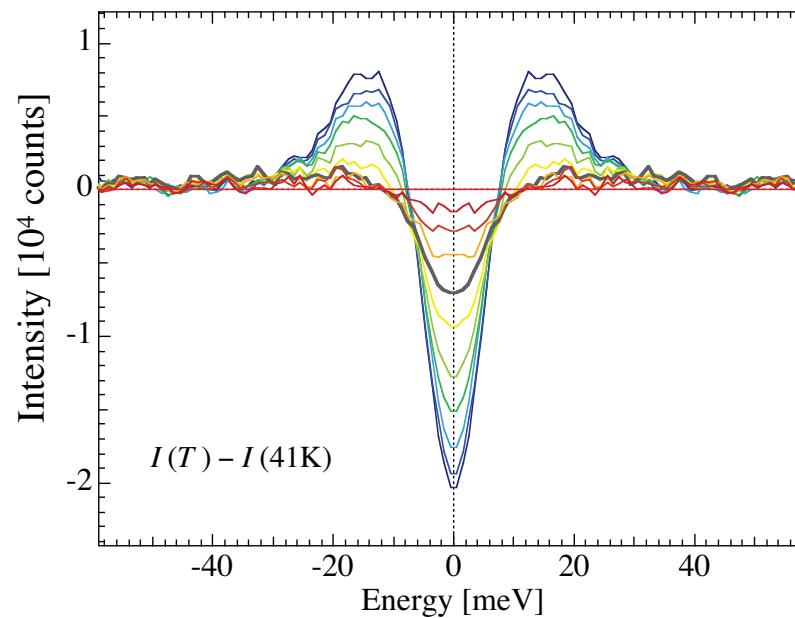
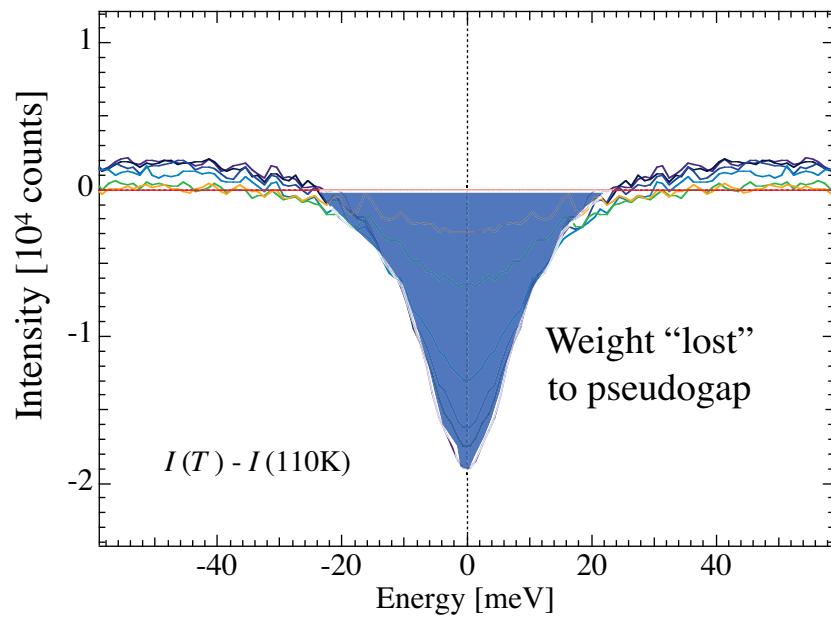
Spectral changes across T_c and T^* at antinode



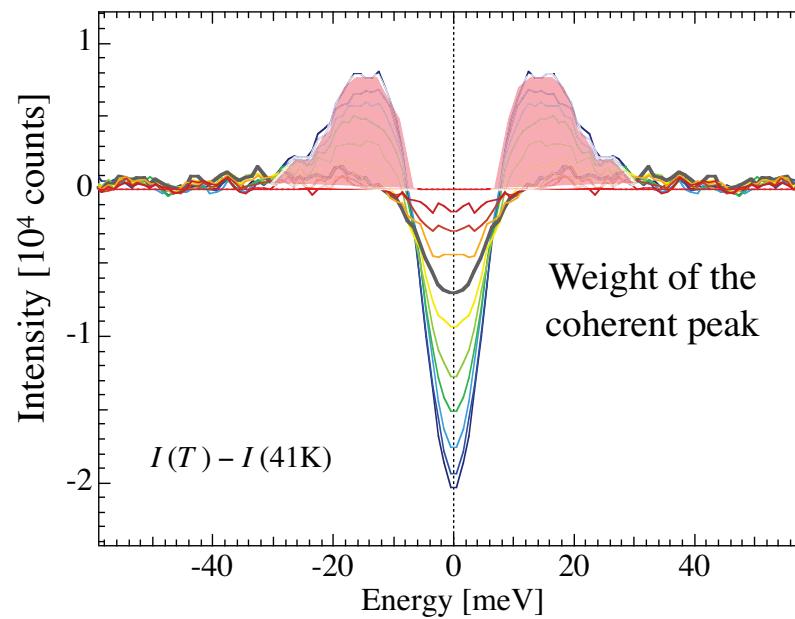
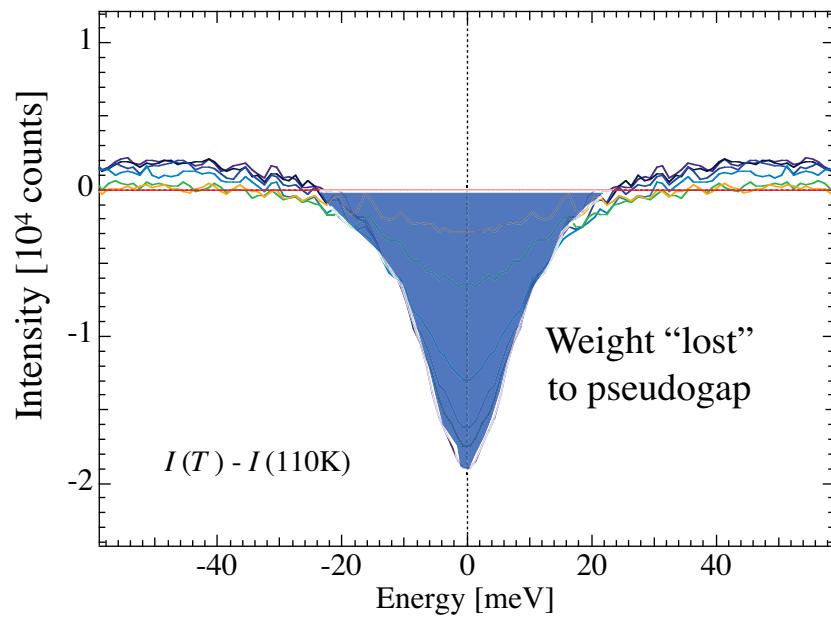
Temperature dependence of SC and PG spectral weights

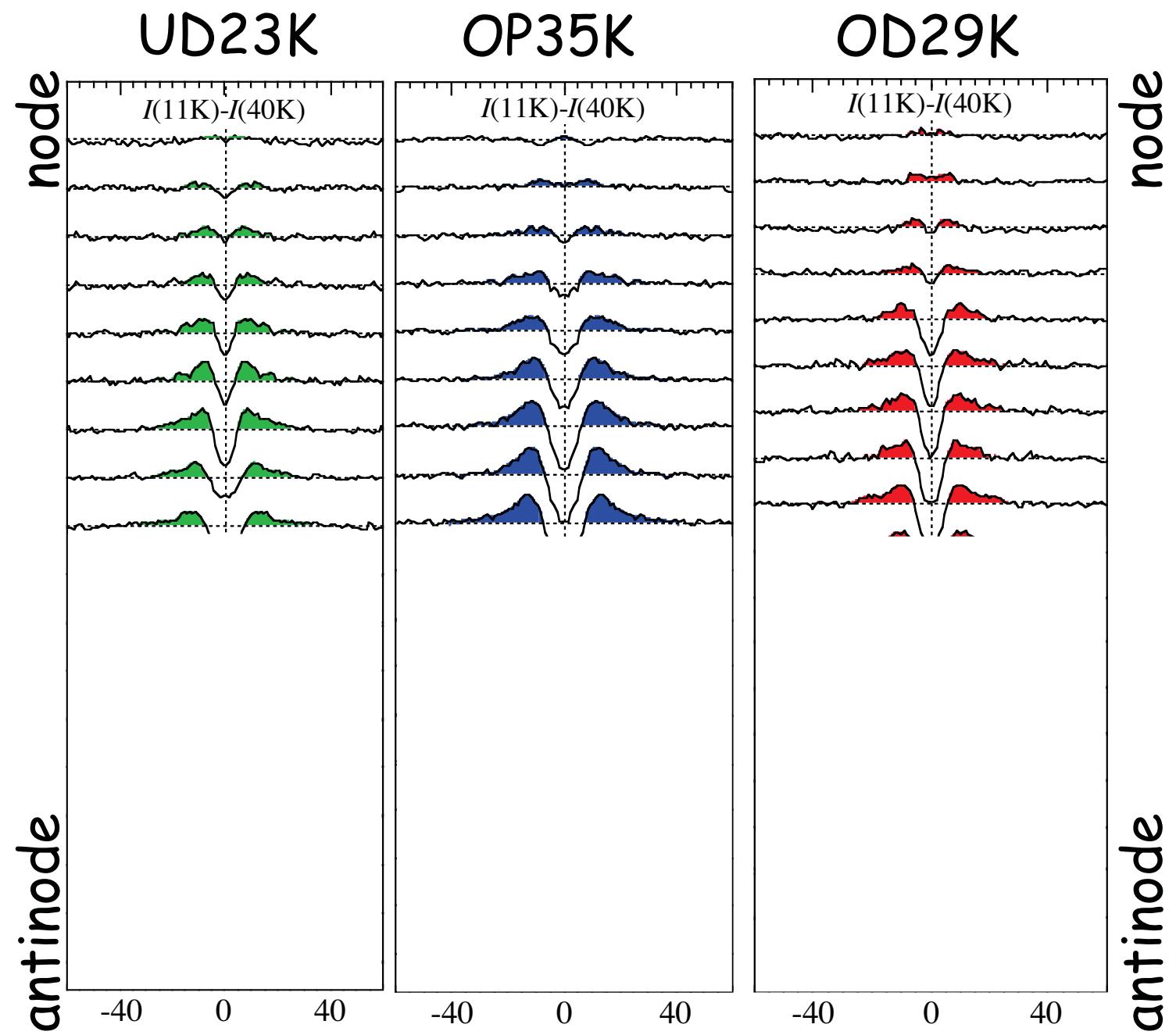
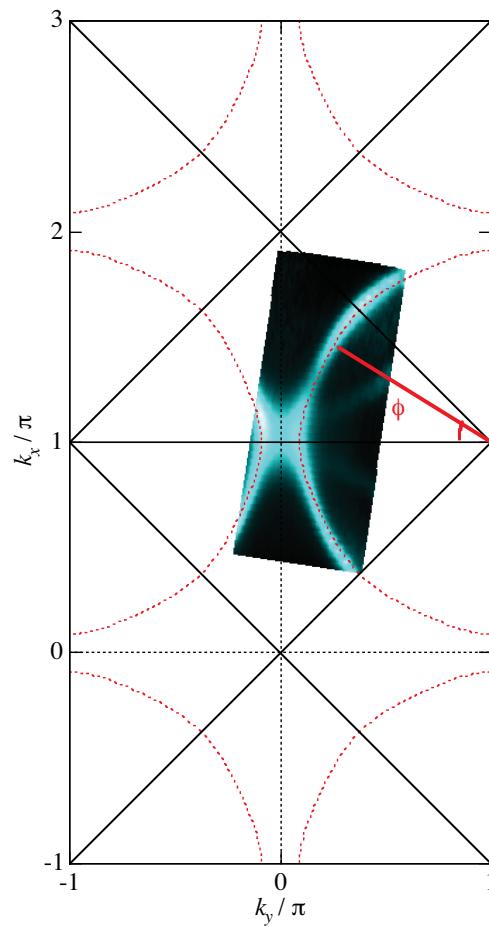


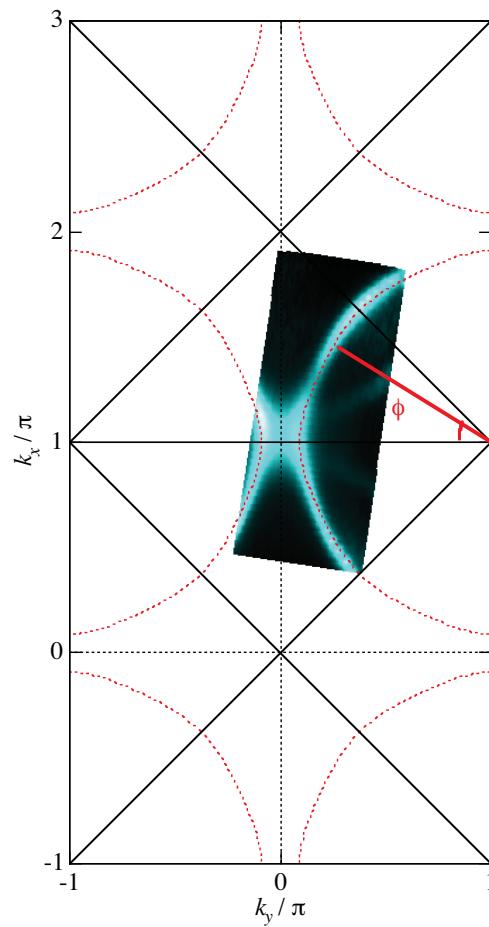
Temperature dependence of SC and PG spectral weights



Temperature dependence of SC and PG spectral weights







node
antinode

UD23K

OP35K

OD29K

$I(11\text{K})-I(40\text{K})$

$I(11\text{K})-I(40\text{K})$

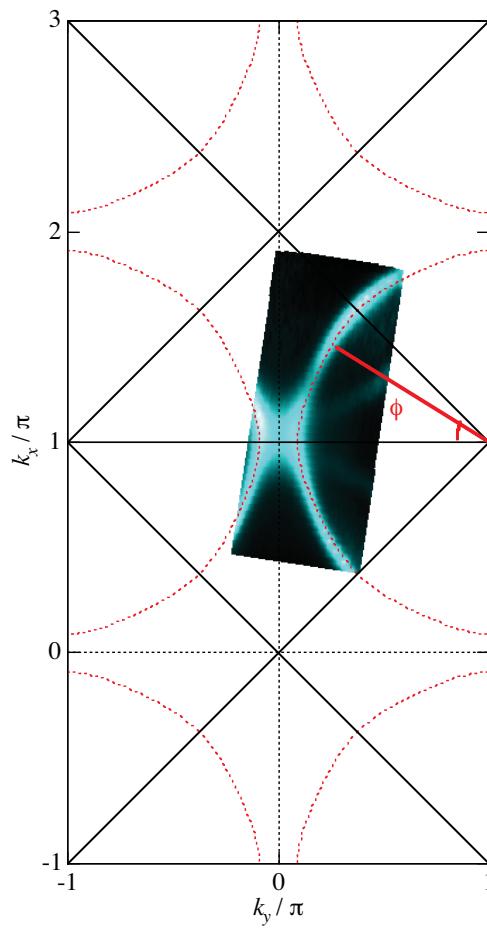
$I(11\text{K})-I(40\text{K})$

-40 0 40

-40 0 40

-40 0 40

node
antinode



node

UD23K

OP35K

OD29K

antinode

node

antinode

$I(11K)-I(40K)$

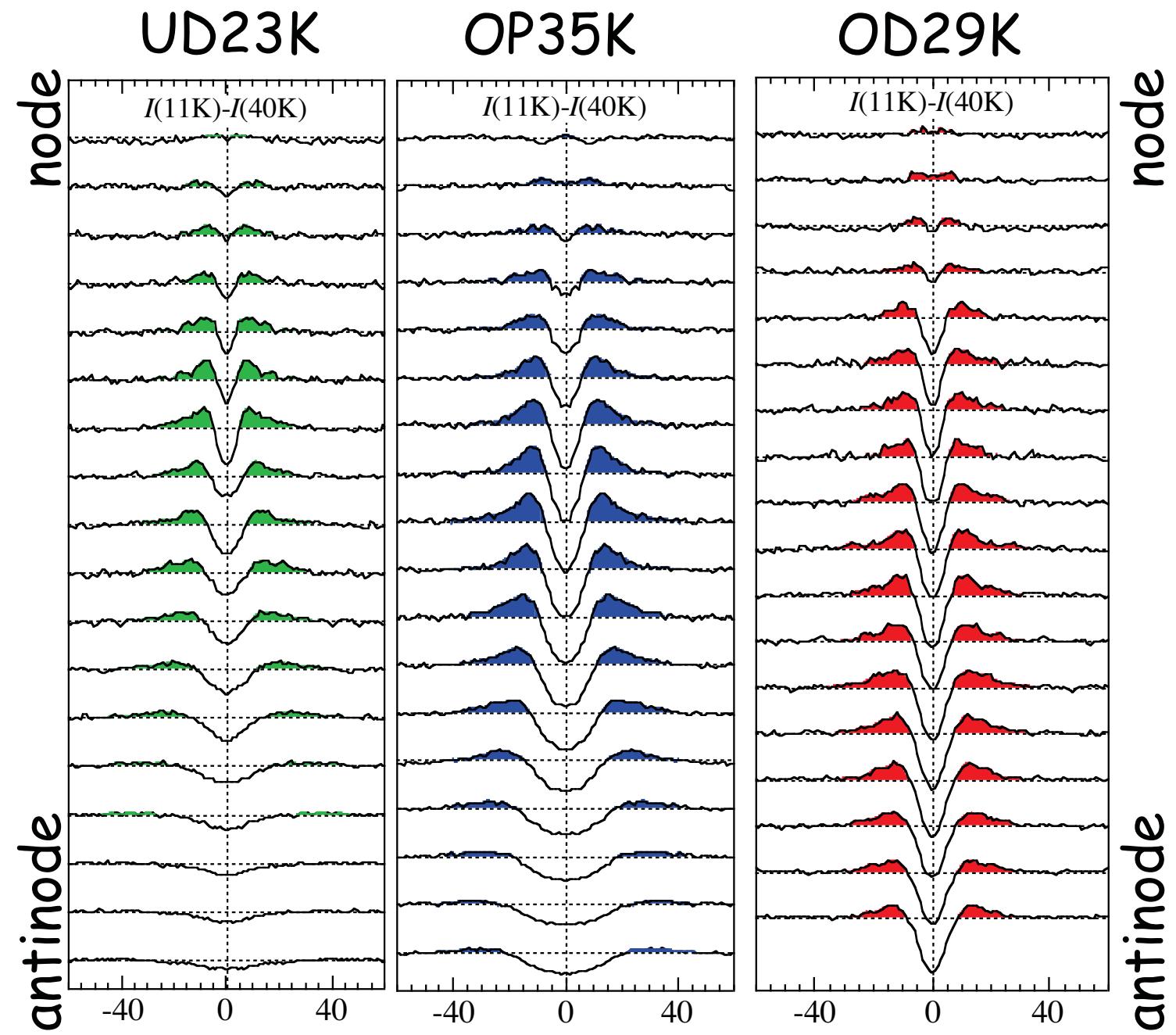
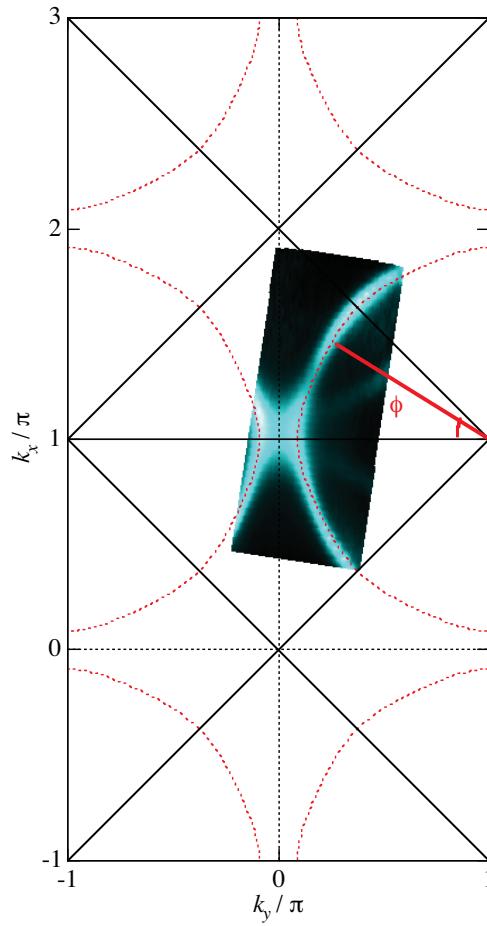
$I(11K)-I(40K)$

$I(11K)-I(40K)$

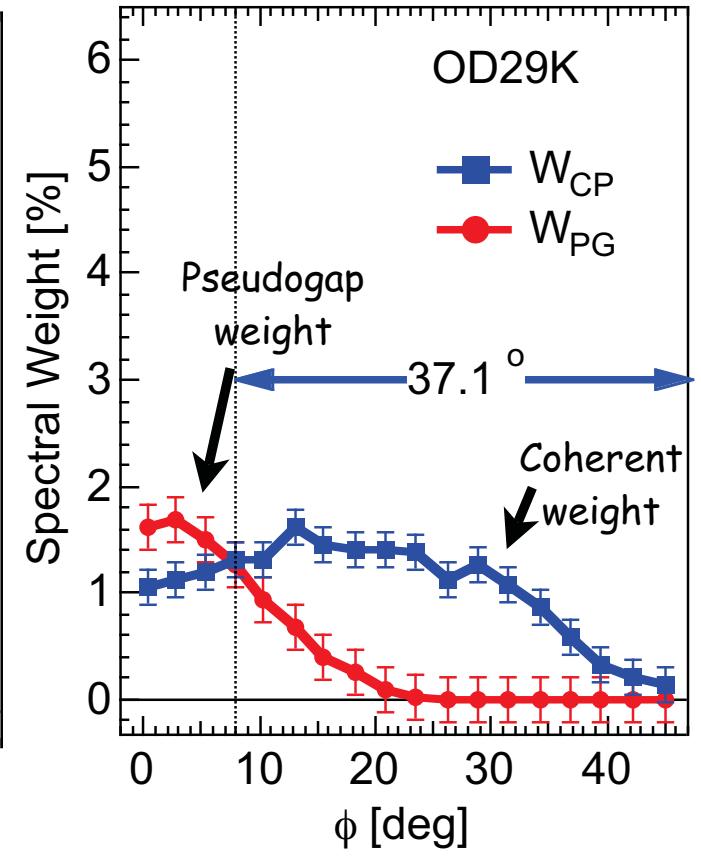
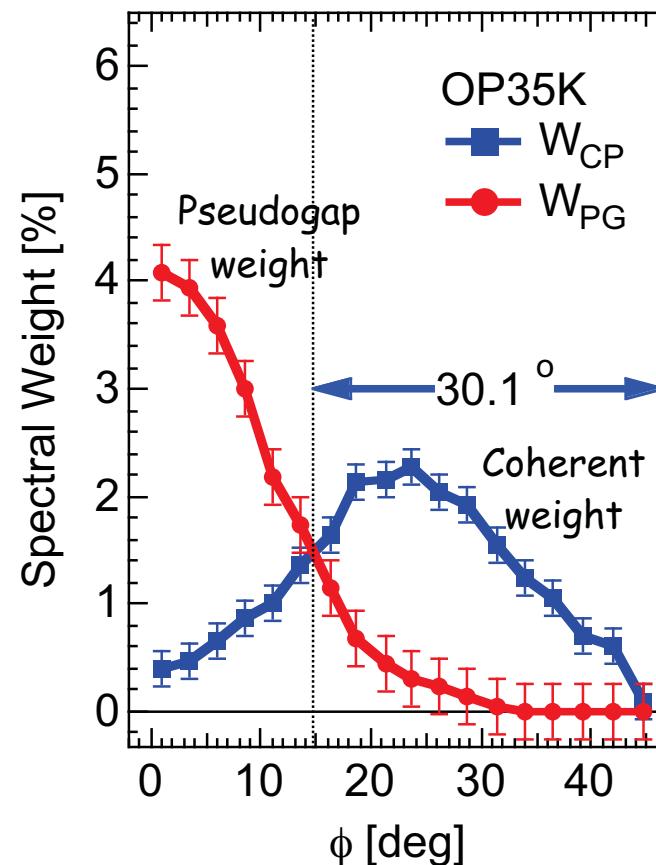
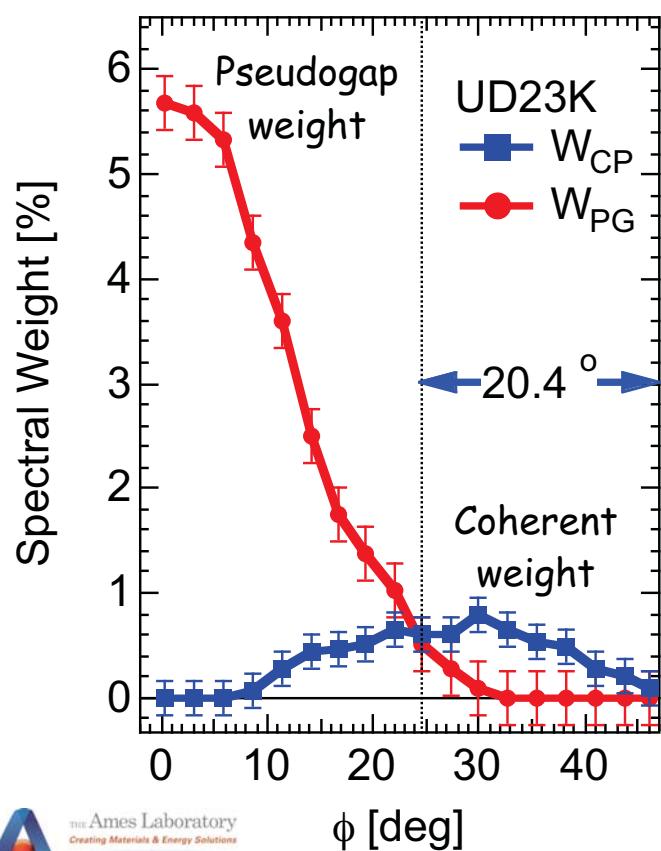
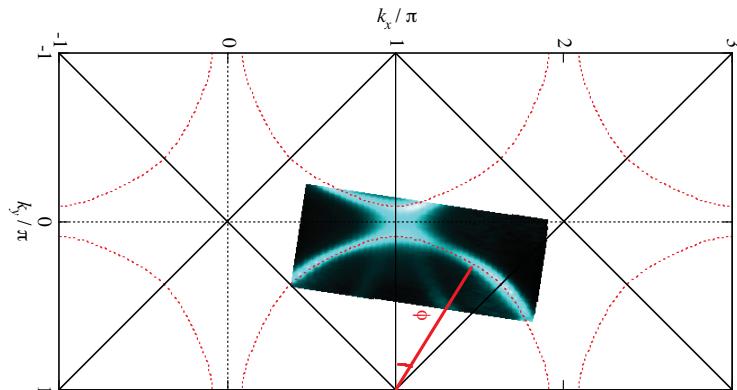
-40 0 40

-40 0 40

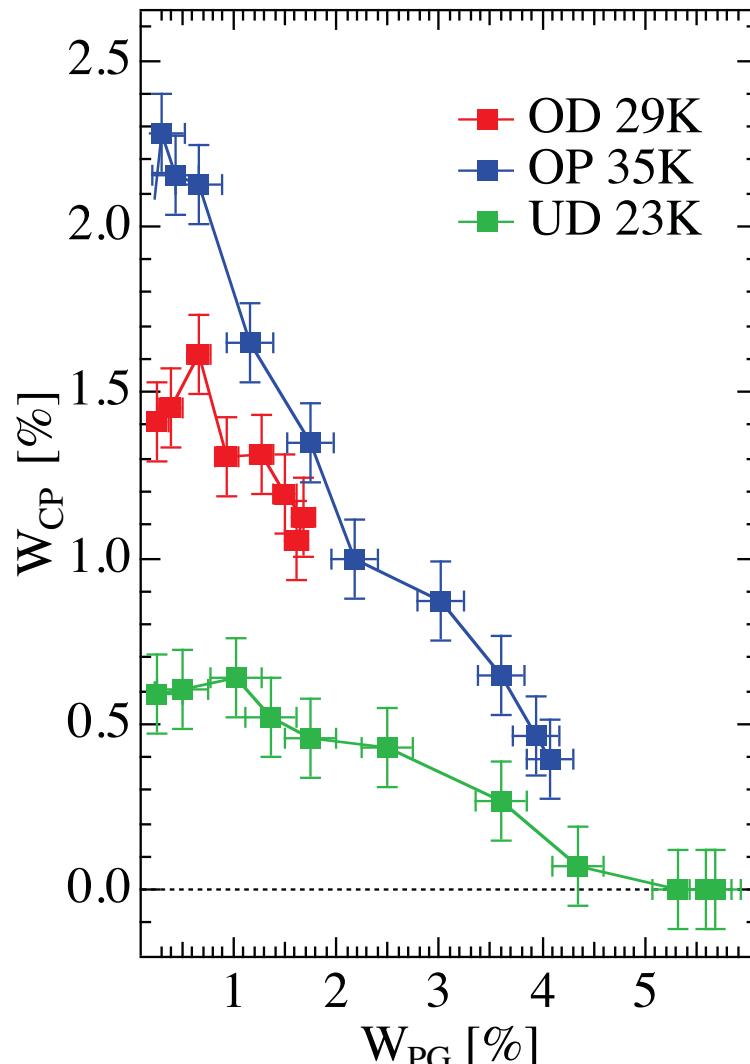
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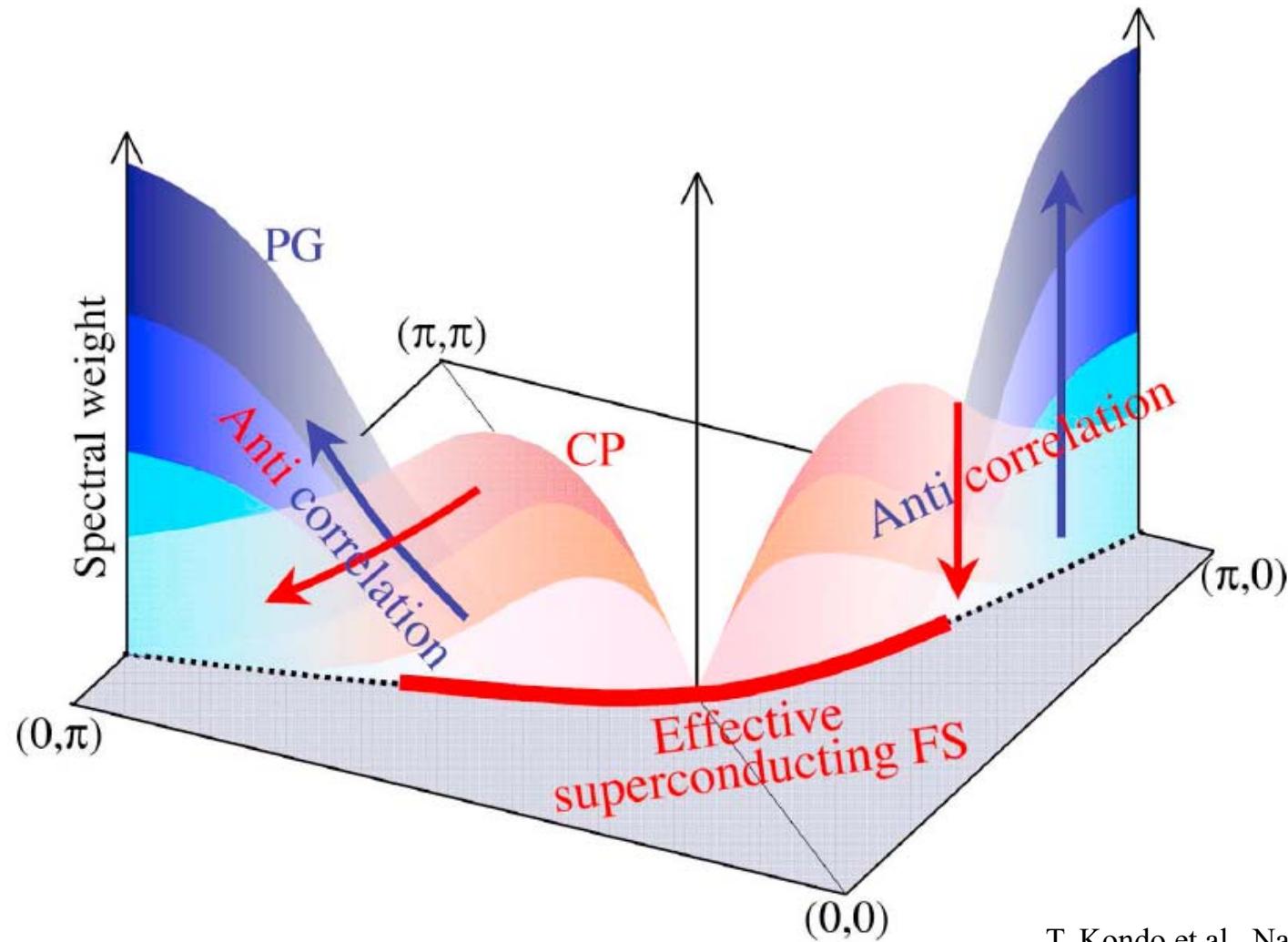
Doping and momentum dependence of the spectral weights



Weight of the coherent peak and weight lost to the pseudogap are anti-correlated

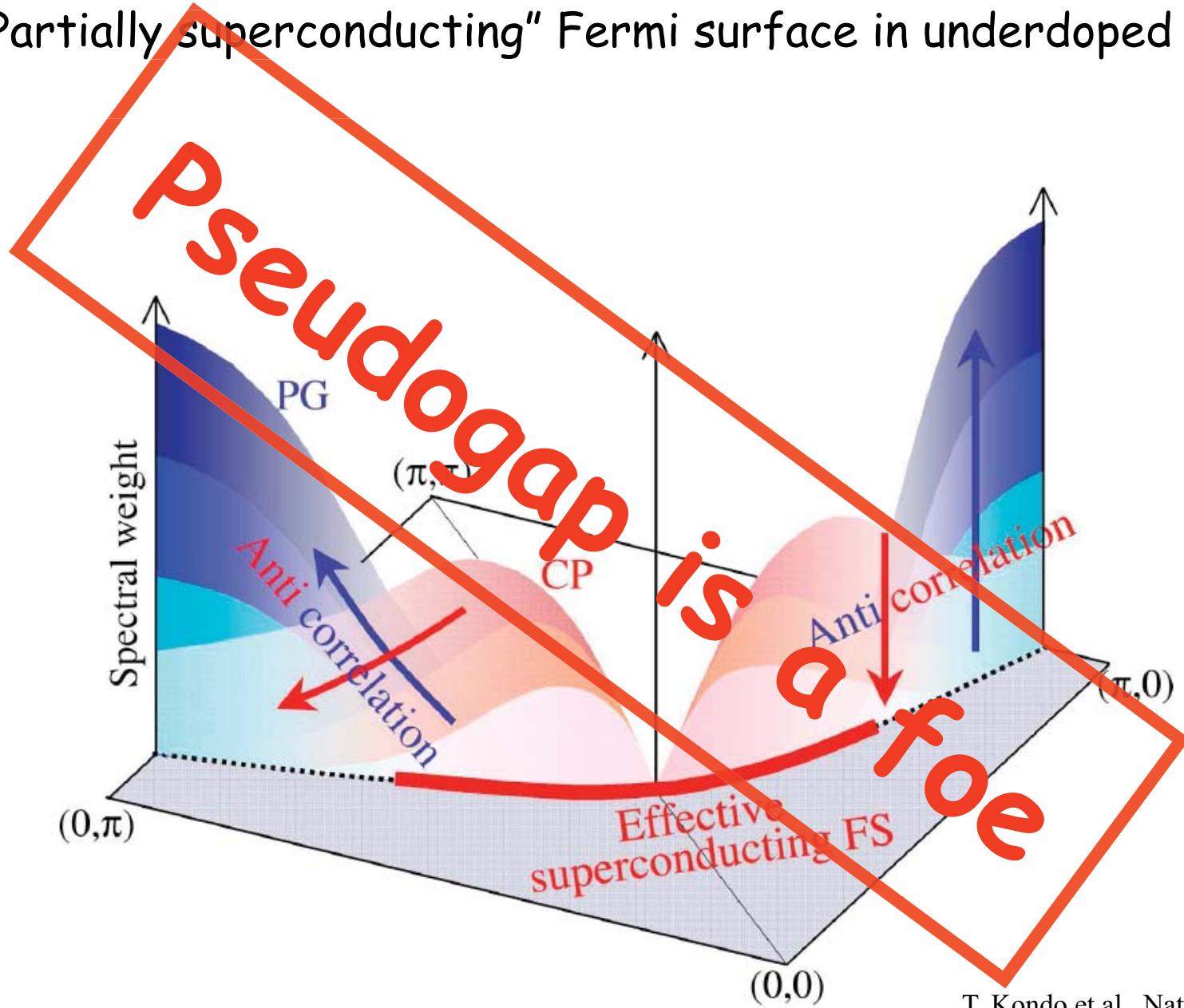


"Partially superconducting" Fermi surface in underdoped cuprates



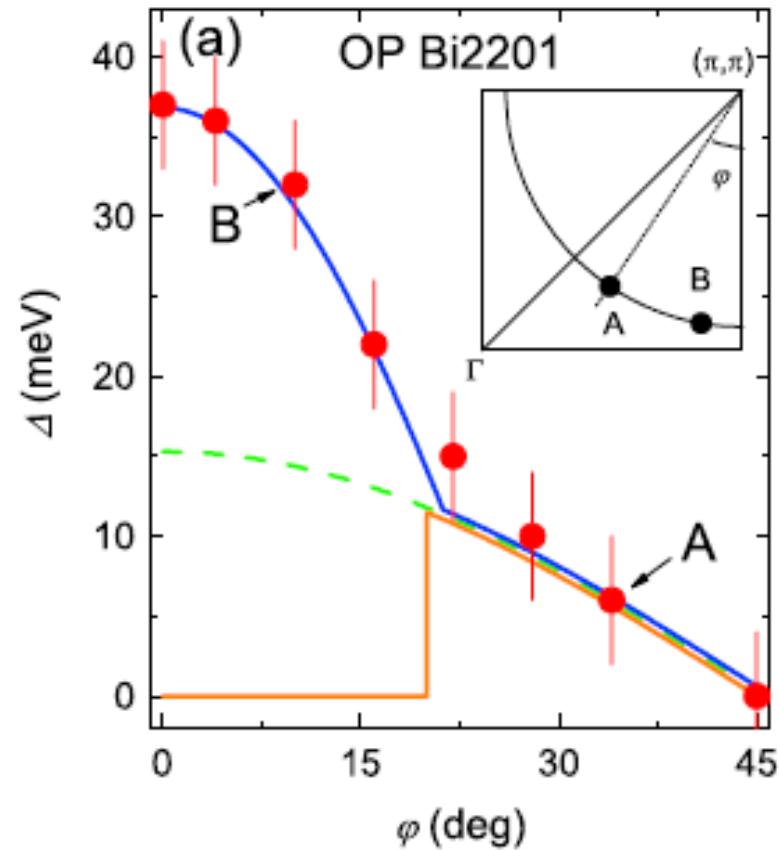
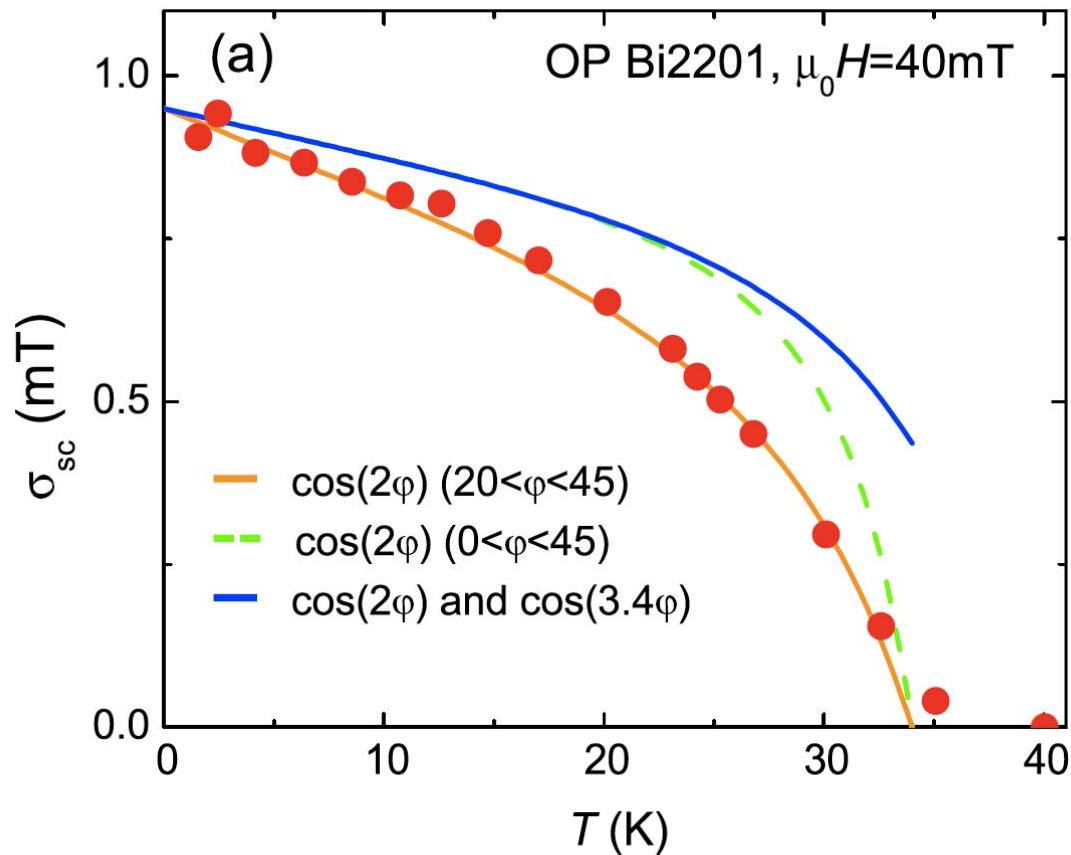
T. Kondo et al., Nature 457, 295 (2009)

"Partially superconducting" Fermi surface in underdoped cuprates



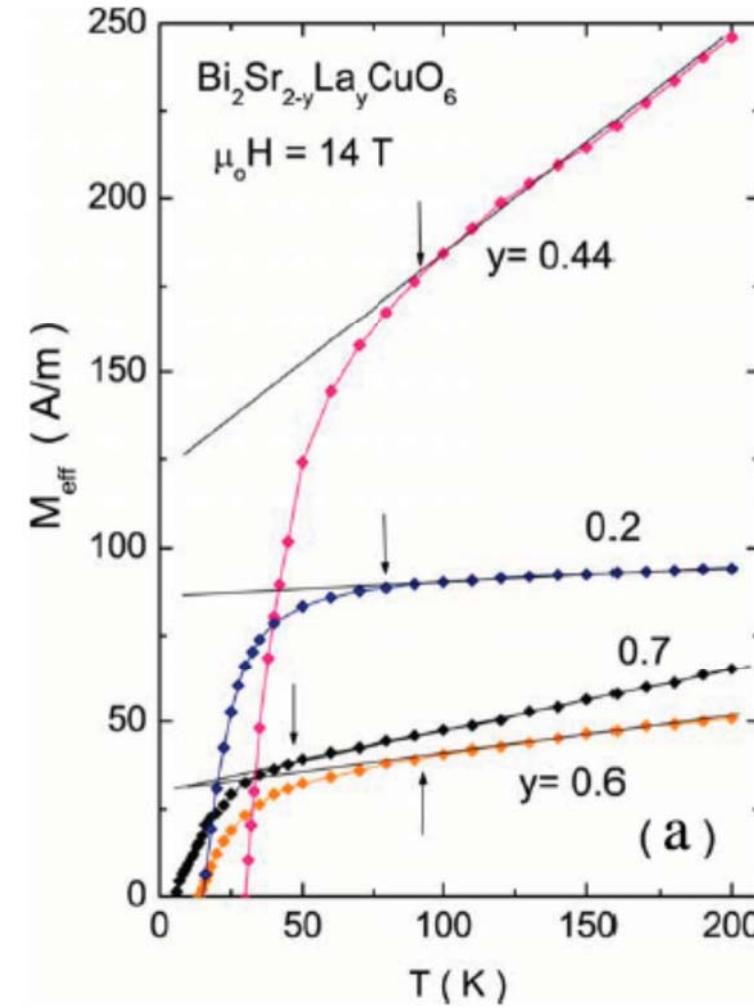
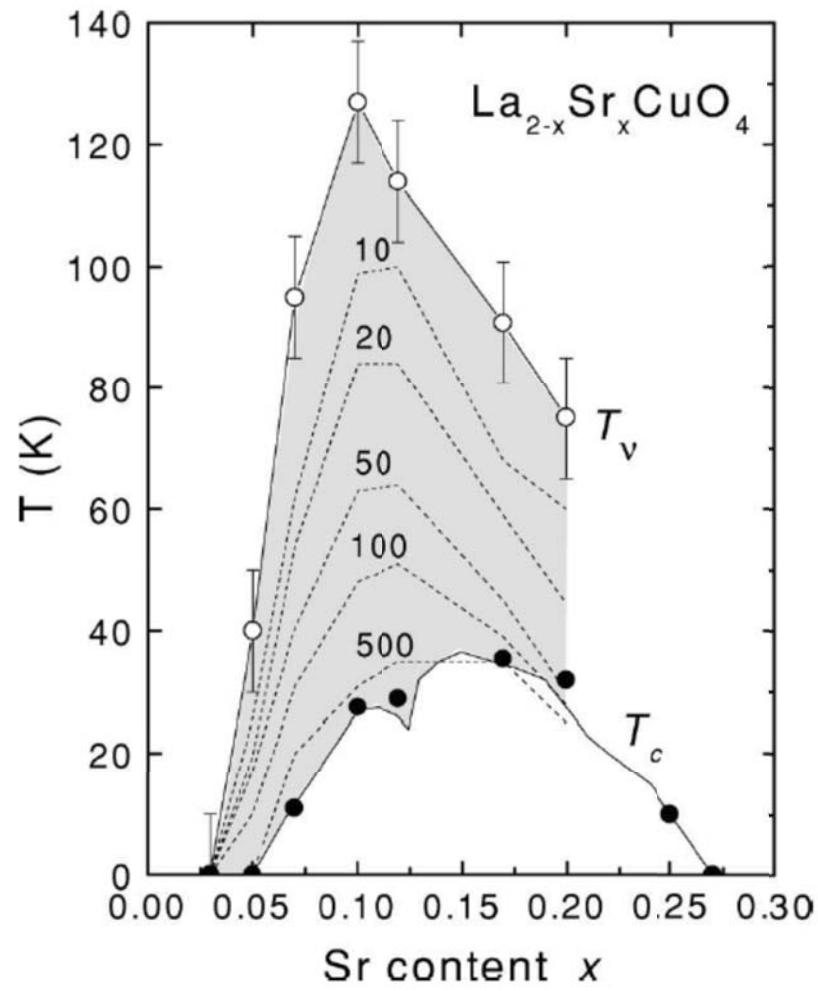
T. Kondo et al., Nature 457, 295 (2009)

Superfluid density measured by μ SR

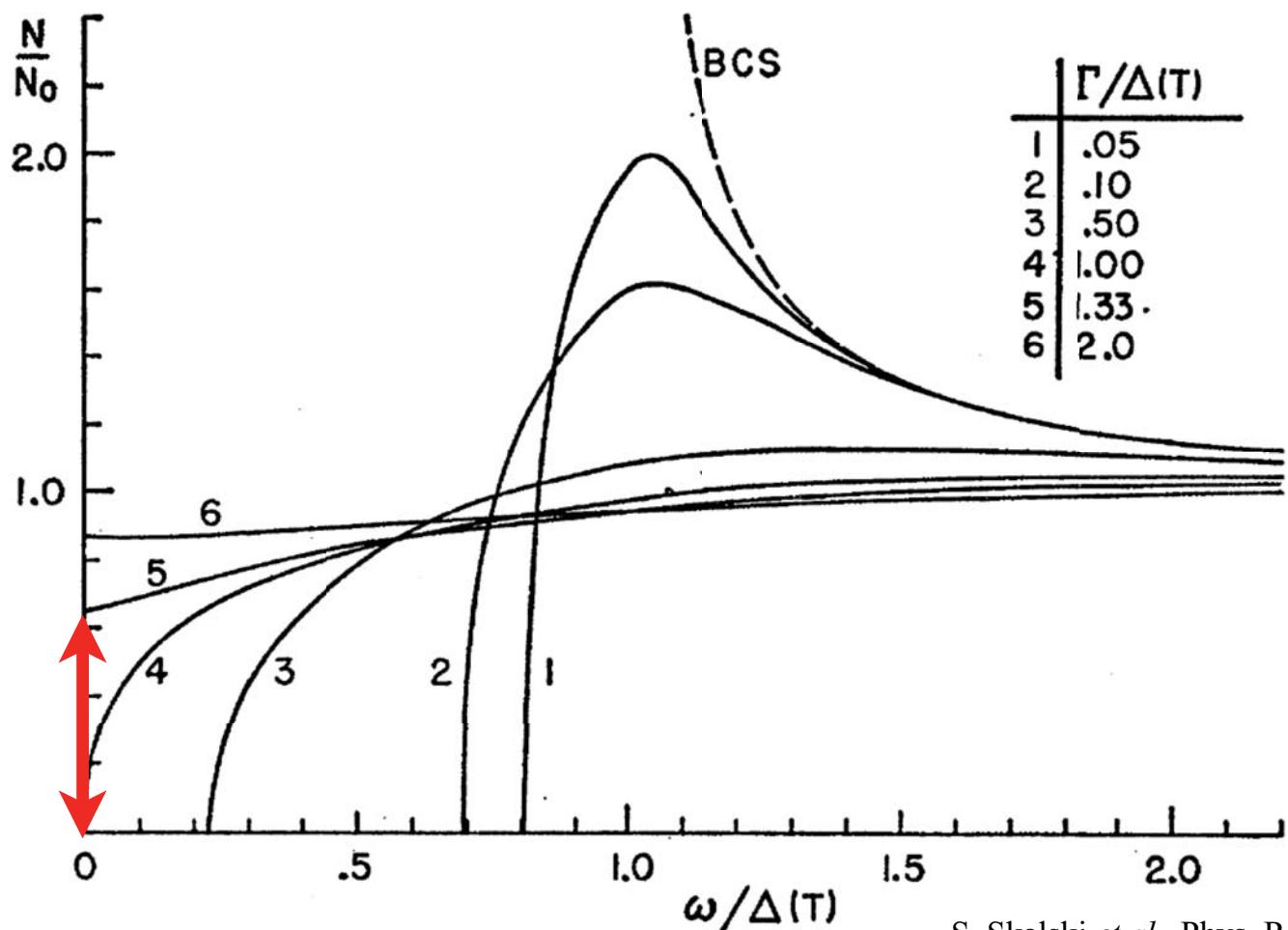


R. Khasanov et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **101**, 227002

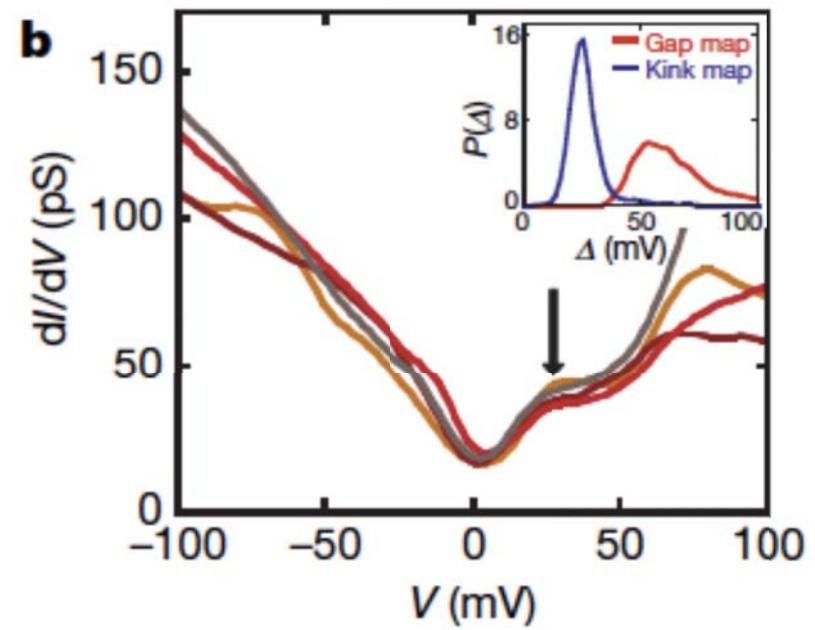
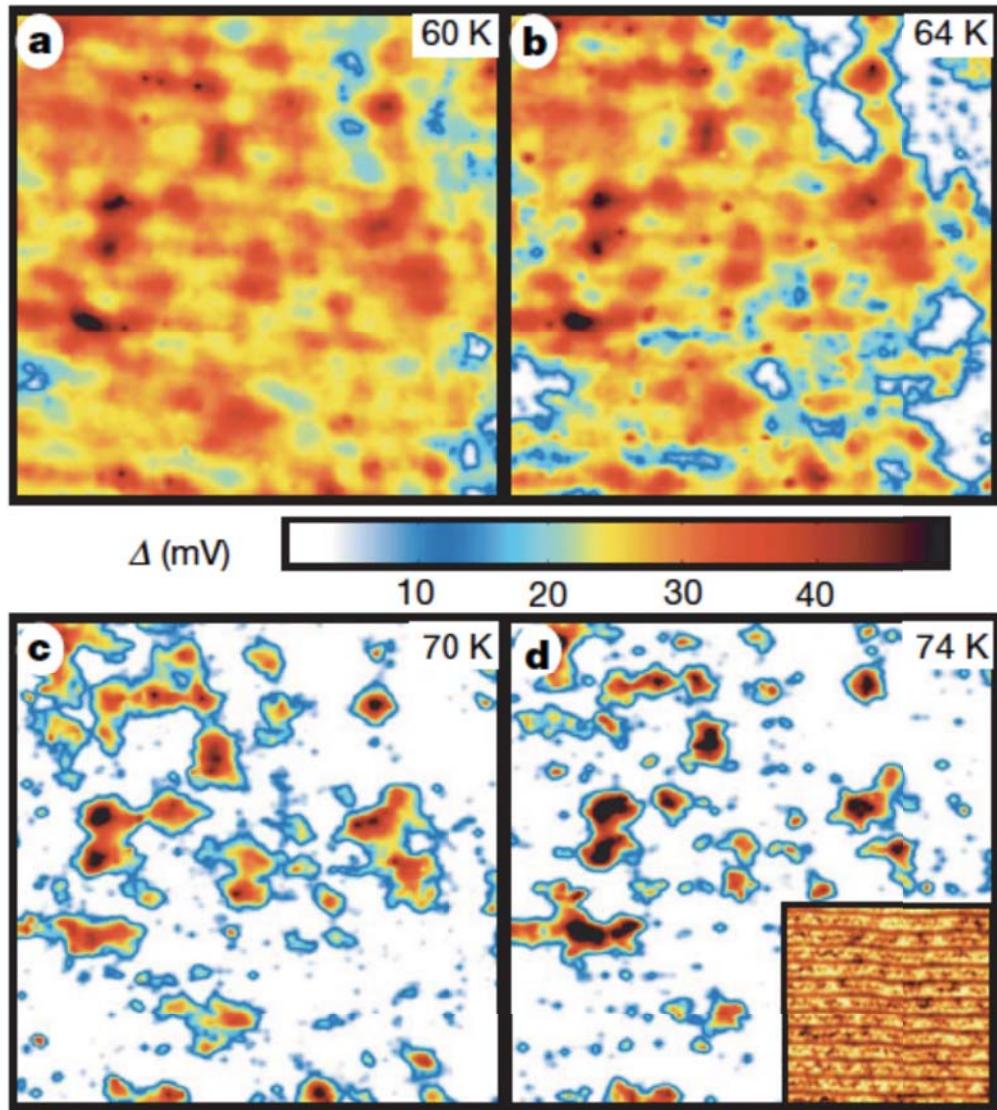
..one problem: Nernst effect and magnetization measurements detect pairing above T_c ...



Density of states at $E_f - D(E_f)$ is well aware
of pairing gap and pair breaking



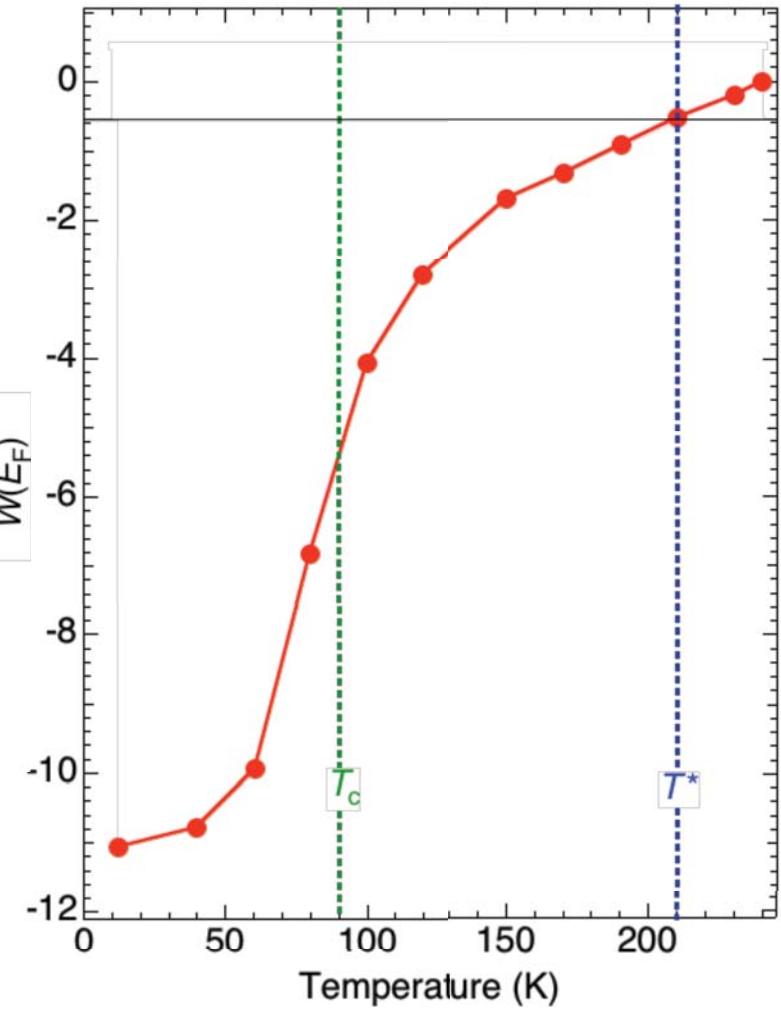
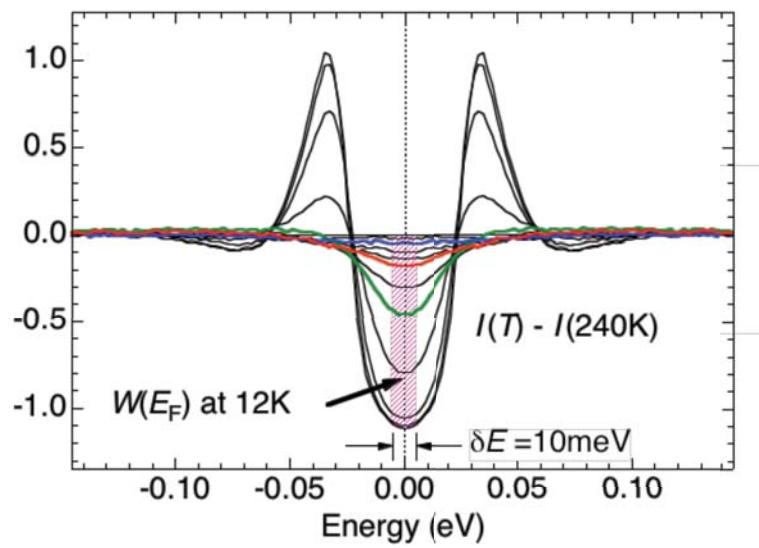
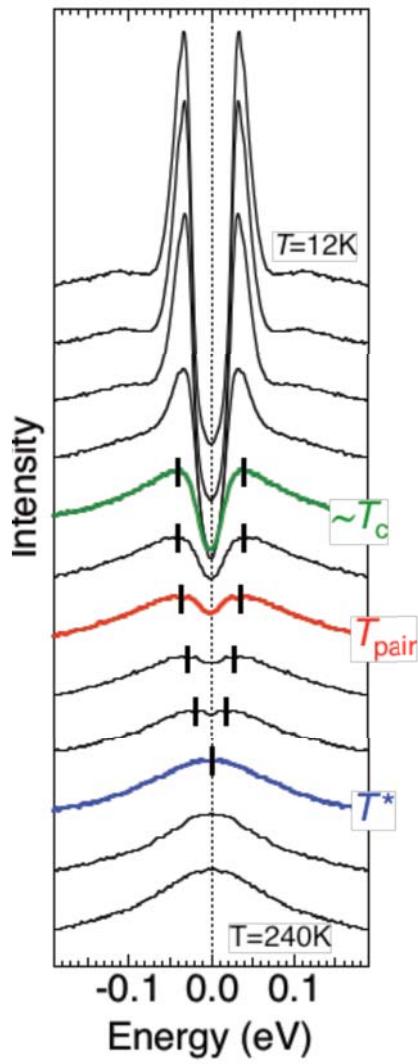
Superconducting patches above T_c in STM data



K. Gomez. *et al.* Nature 447, 569 (2007)

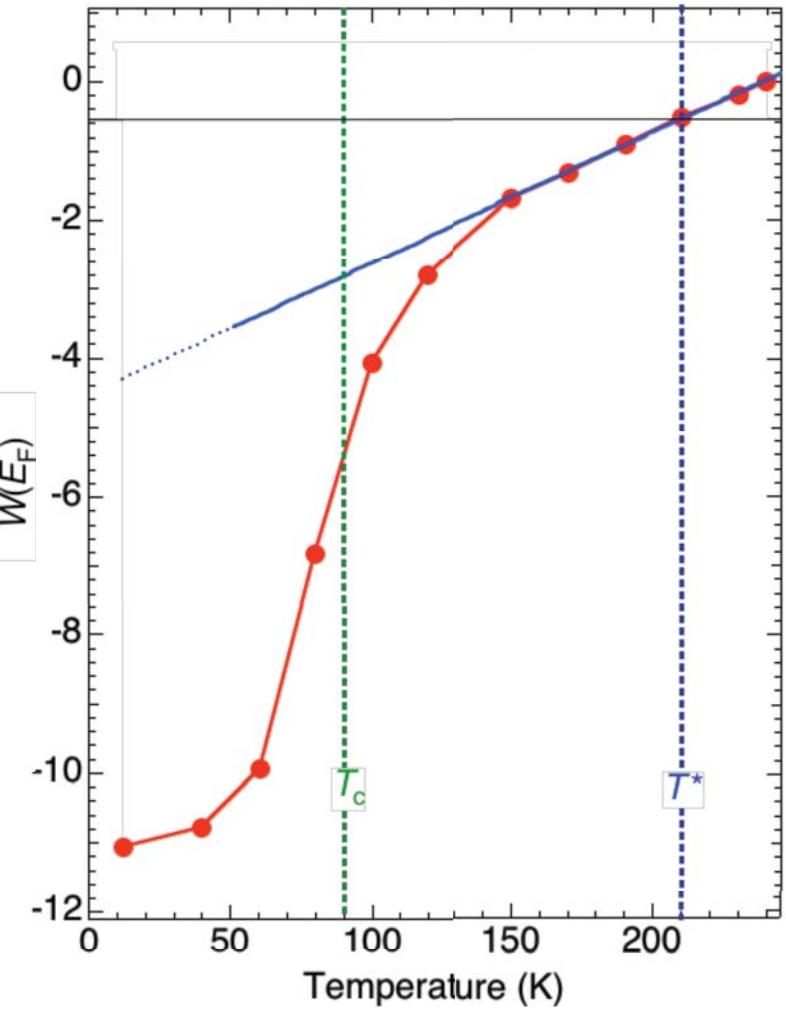
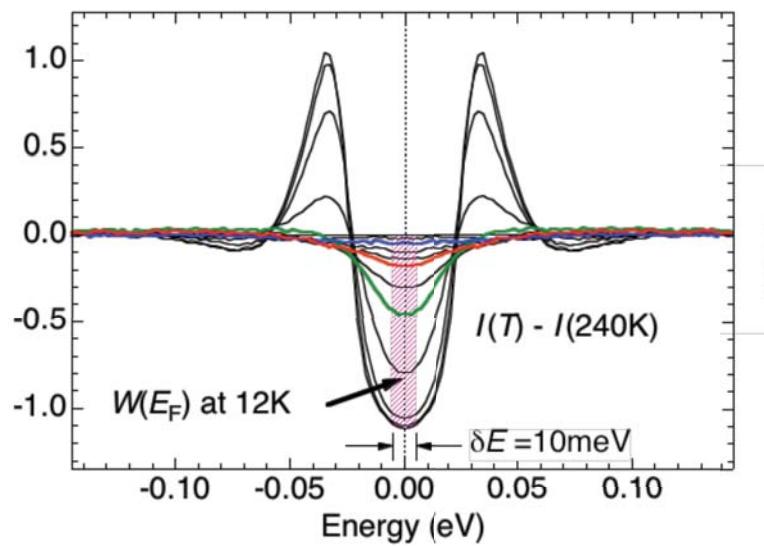
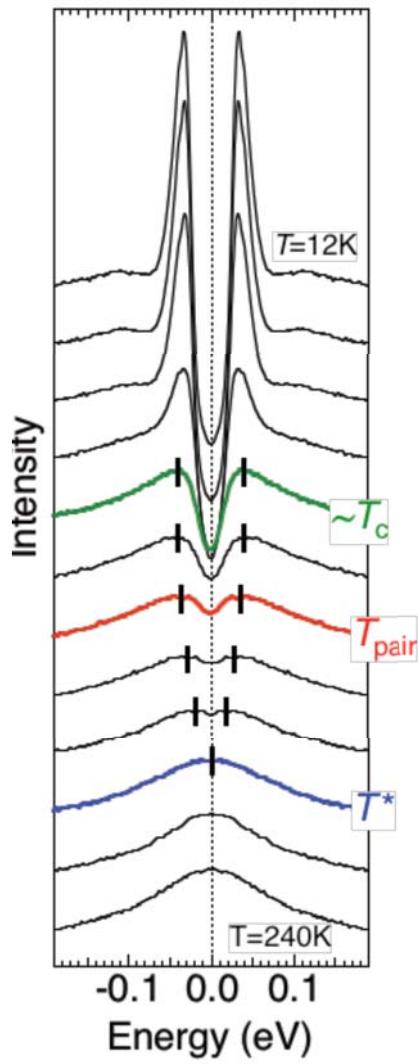
Quantitative studies of spectral weight at E_F

OP Bi2212 $T_c=95\text{K}$



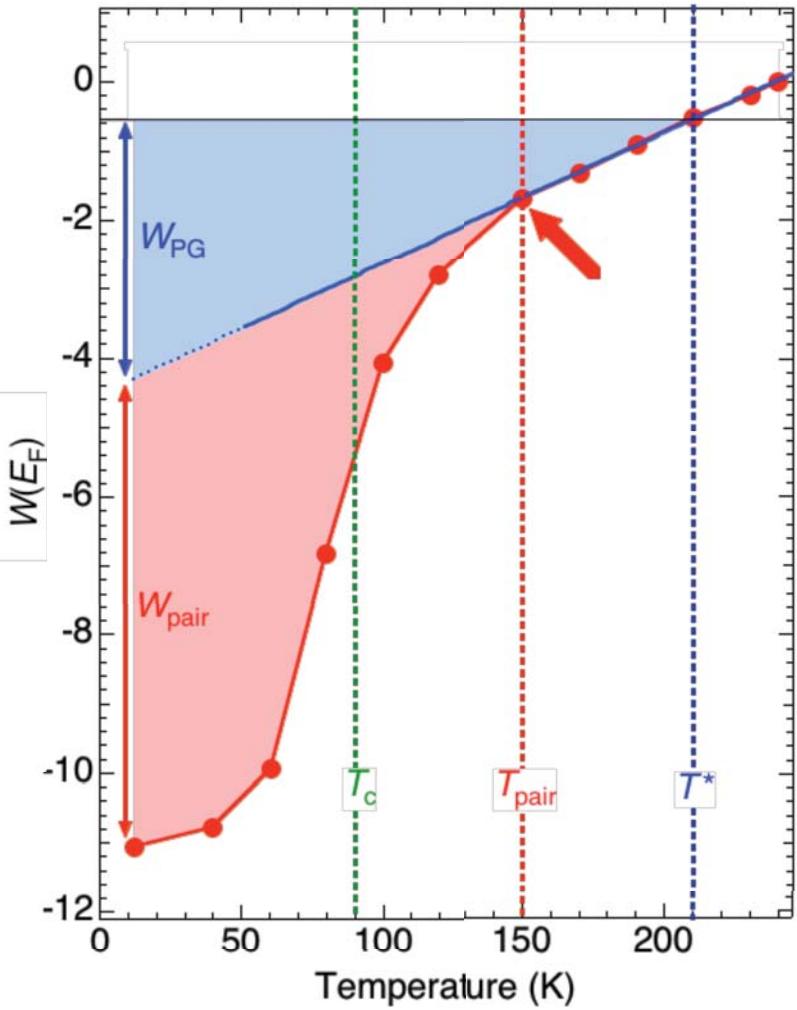
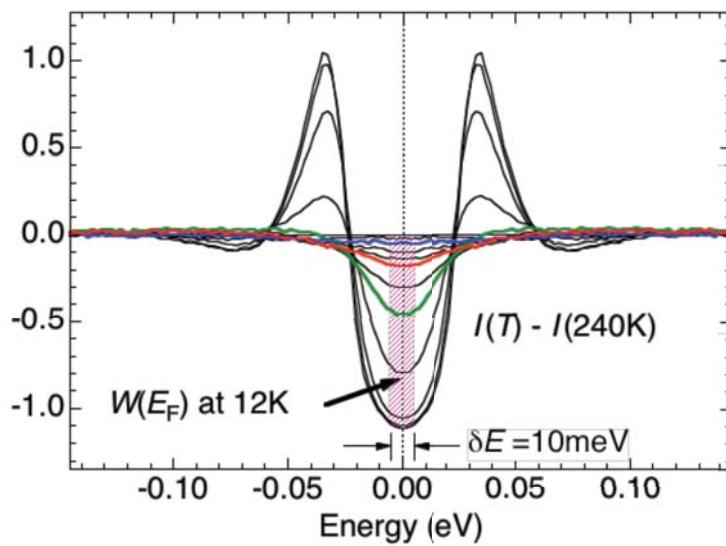
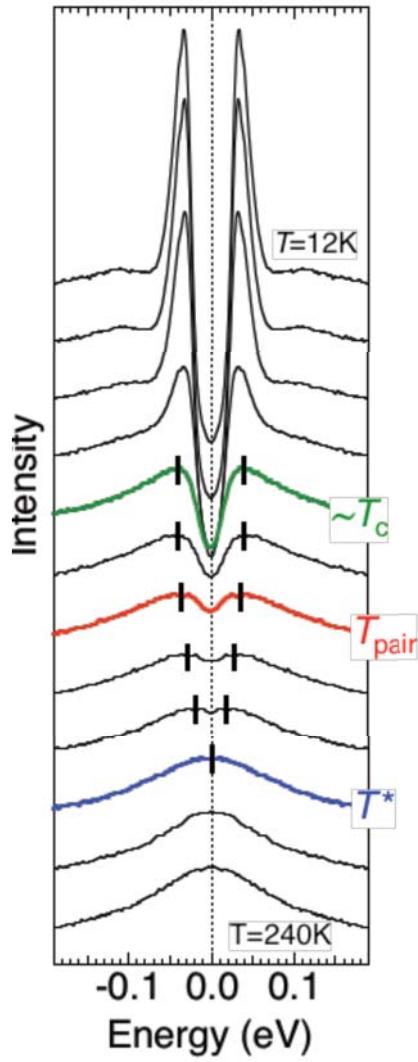
Quantitative studies of spectral weight at E_F

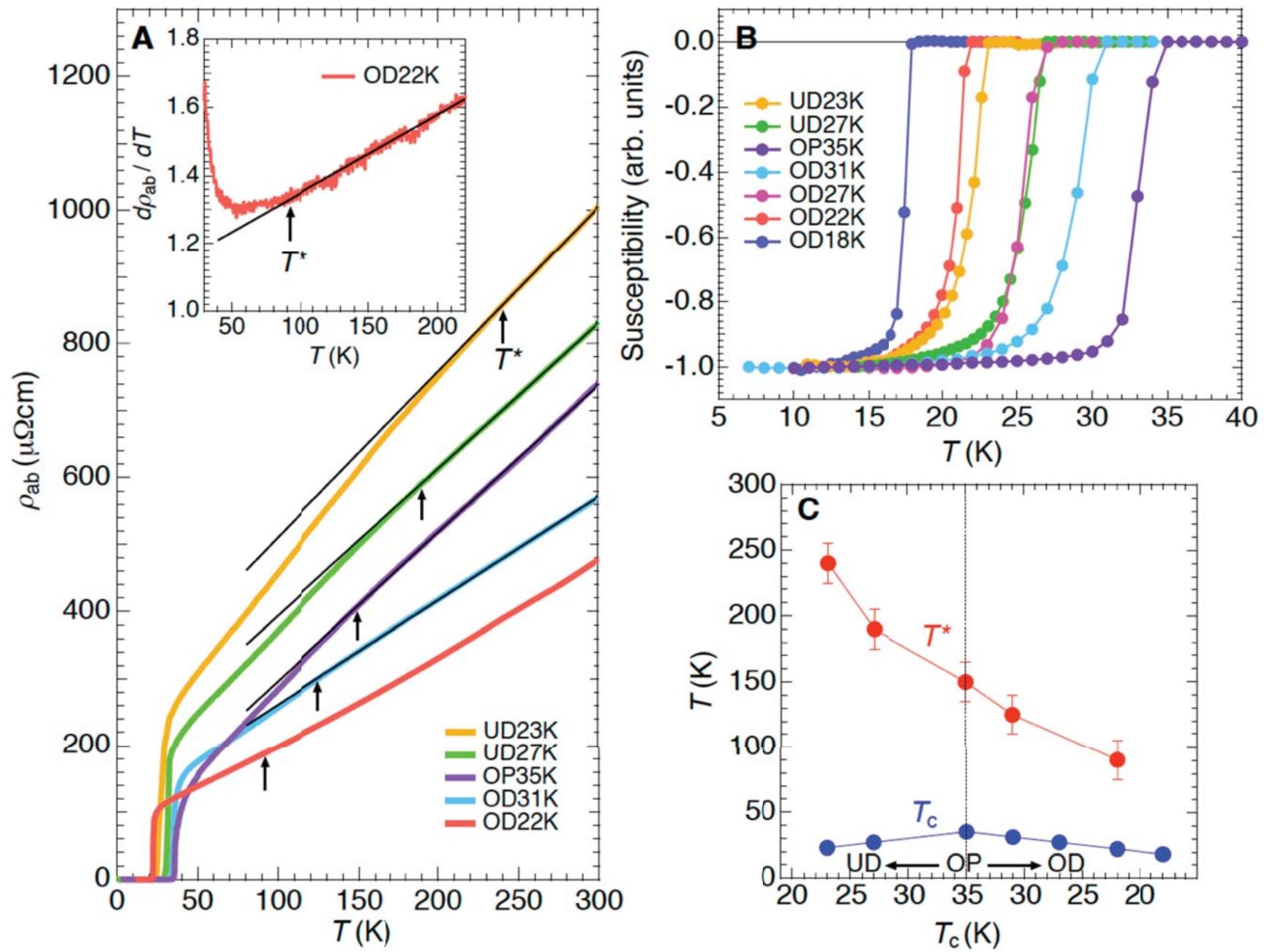
OP Bi2212 $T_c=95\text{K}$



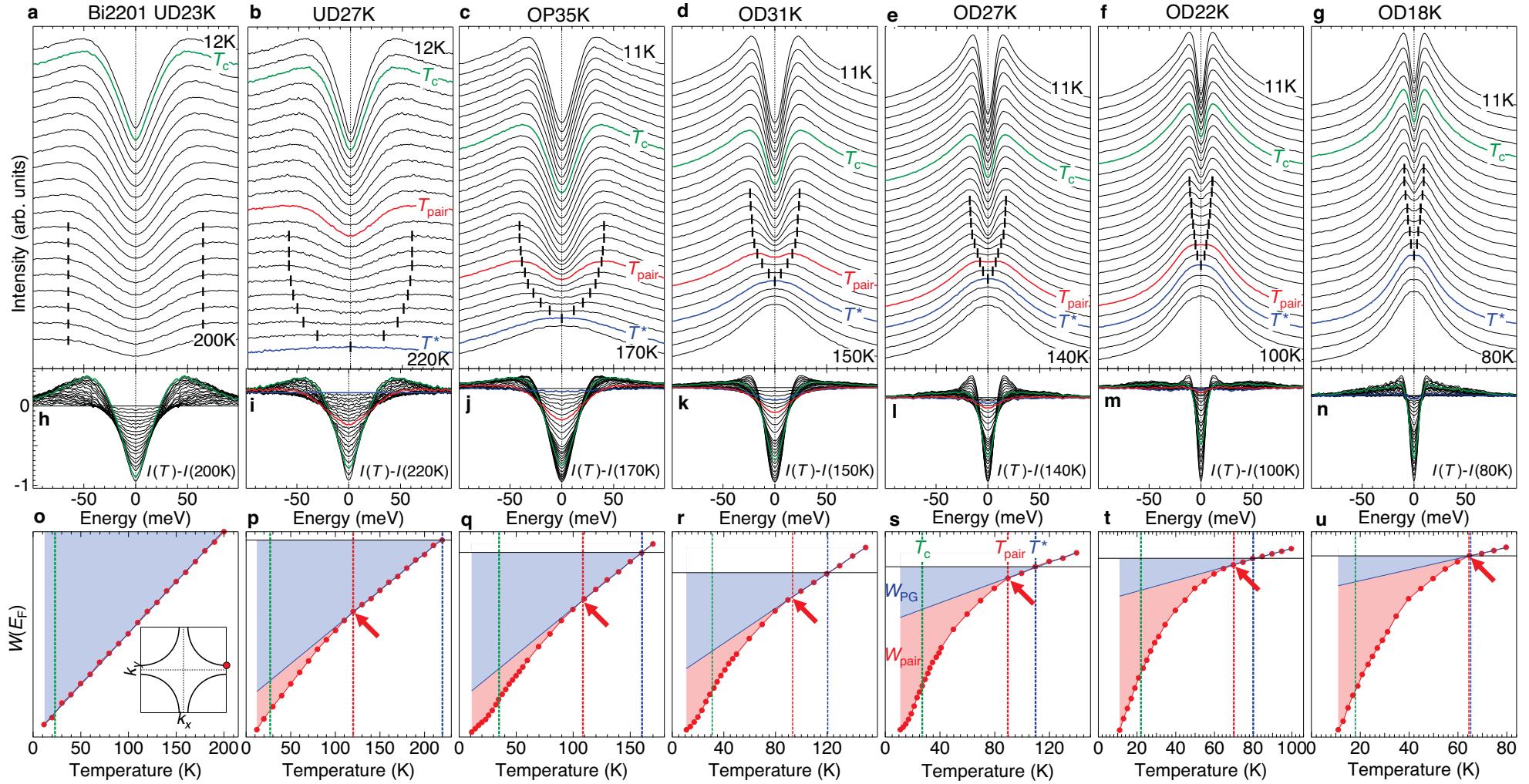
Quantitative studies of spectral weight at E_F

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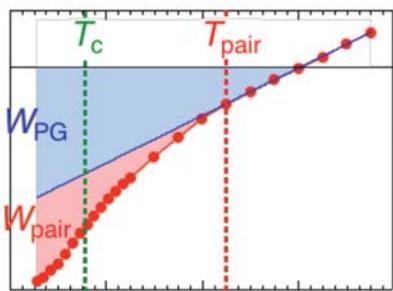




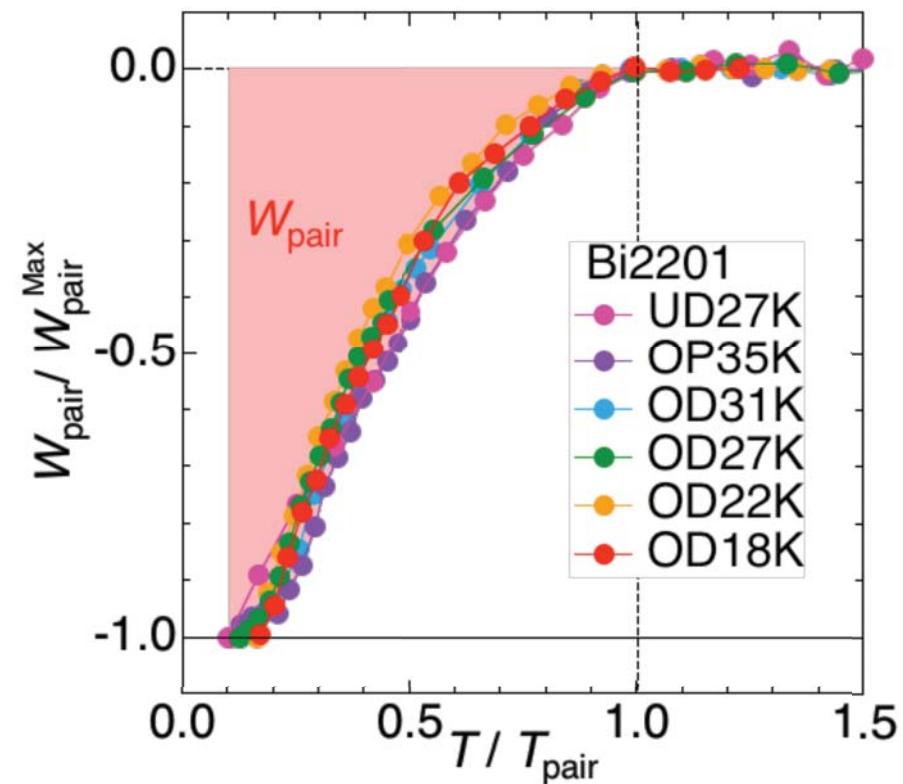
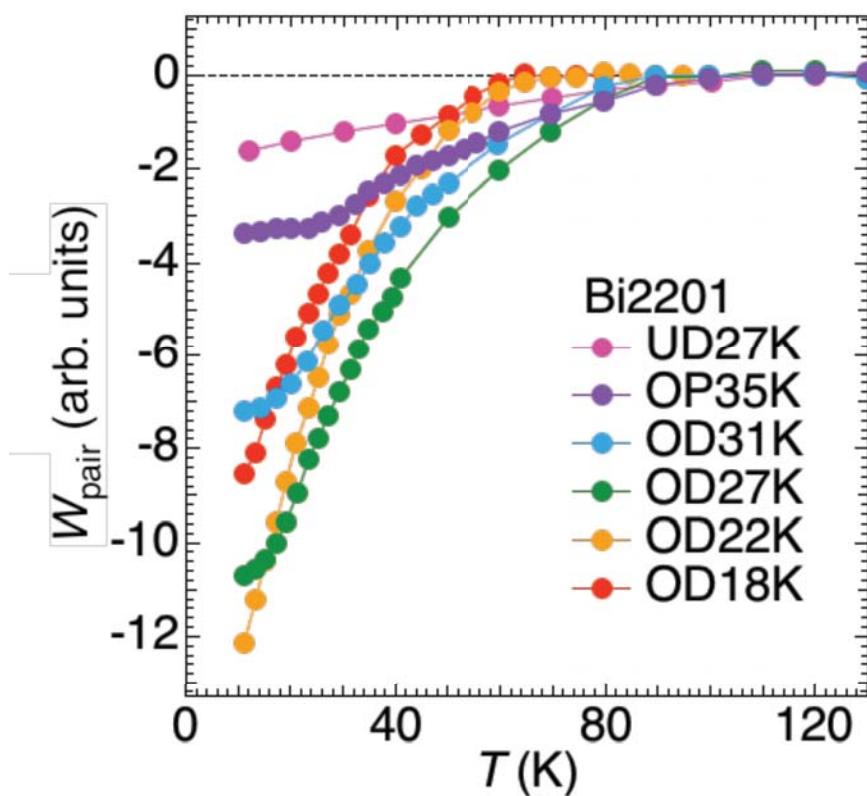
Doping dependence of the W_{PG} and W_{pair} : Bi2201

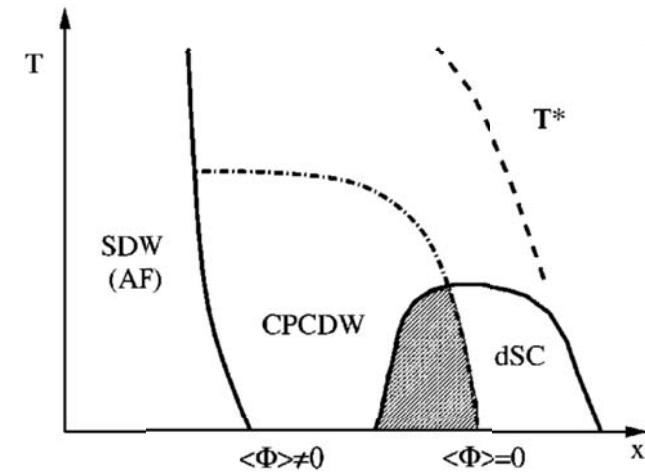
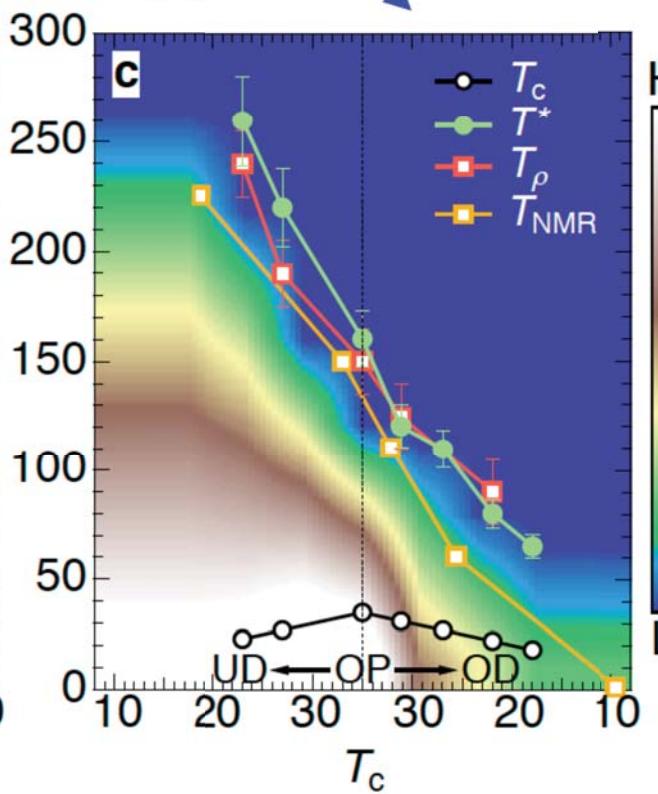
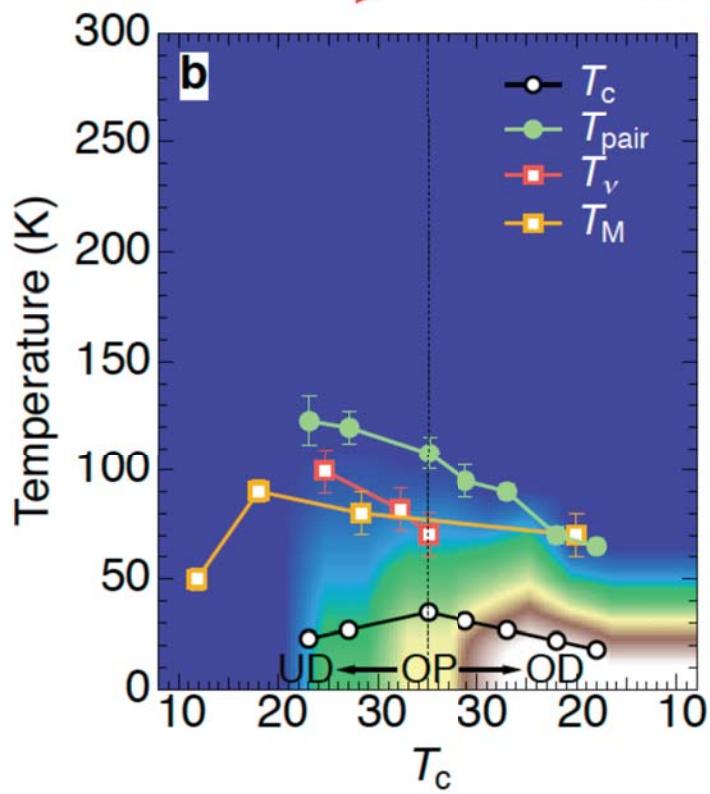
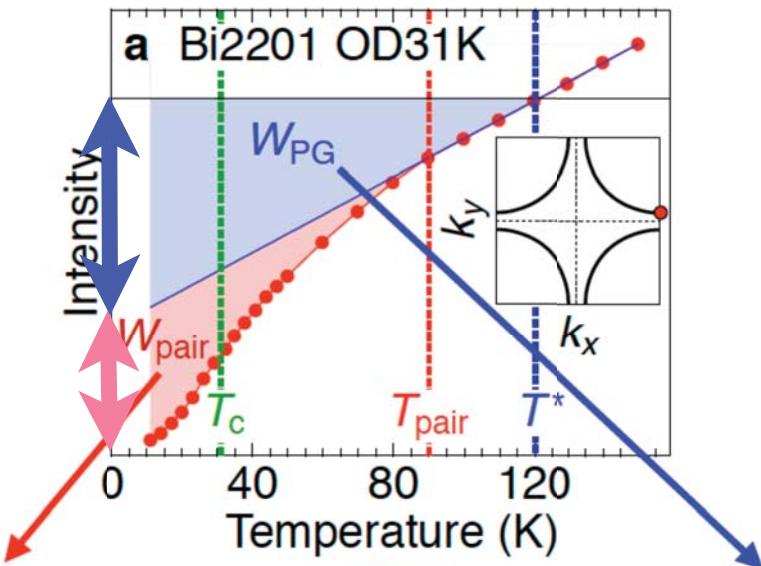


T. Kondo *et al.*, arXiv:1005.5309



Universal scaling of W_{pair} w.r.t. T_{pair}





A. Melikyan *et al.* Phys. Rev. B 71, 214511 (2005)

G. Zheng *et al.*,
 T_{NMR} Phys. Rev. Lett. 94, 047006
 (2005).

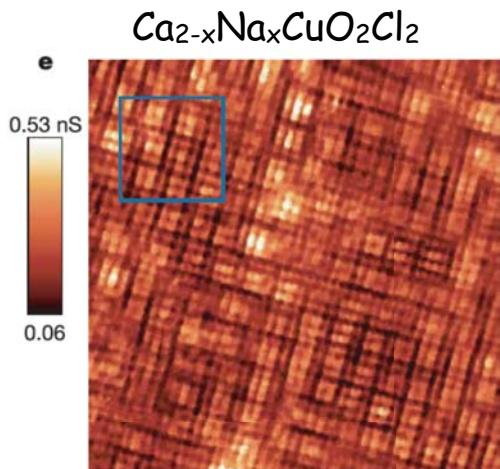
T_m Lu Li, *et al.*
 Phys. Rev. B 81, 054510 (2010)

T_v Wang, Y. *et al.*
 Phys. Rev. B 64, 224519 (2001)

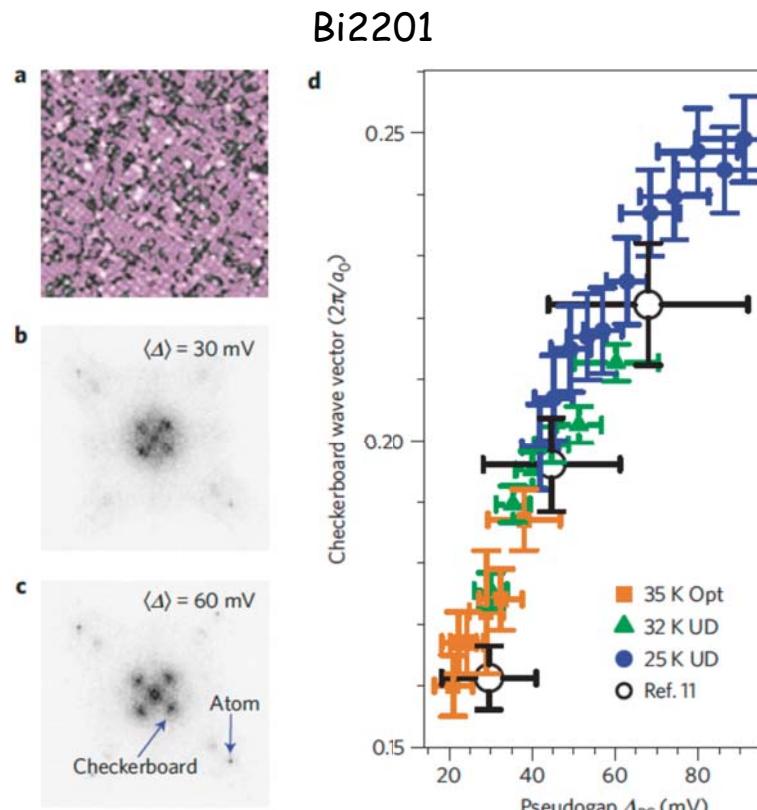
ARPES

T^* T. Kondo *et al.*, arXiv:1005.5309
 T_{pair}

Pseudogap = "checkerboard" order?

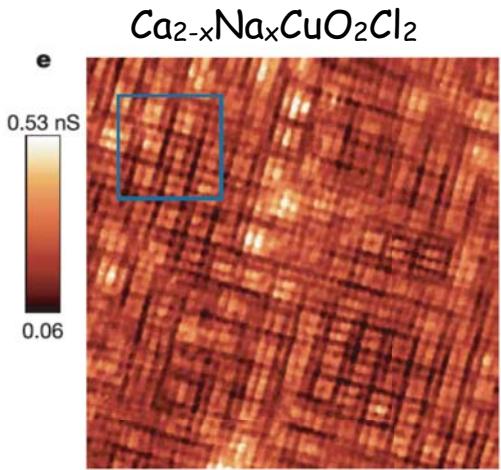


T. Hanaguri *et al.*, Nature **430**, 1001-1005 (2004)

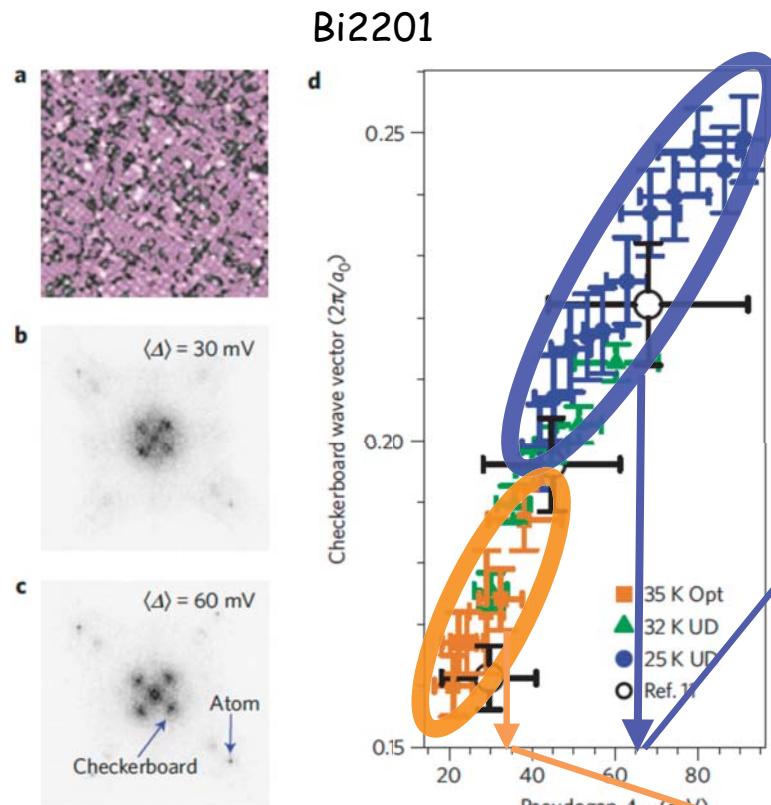


Wise *et al.*, Nat. Phys. 5, 213-216 (2009)

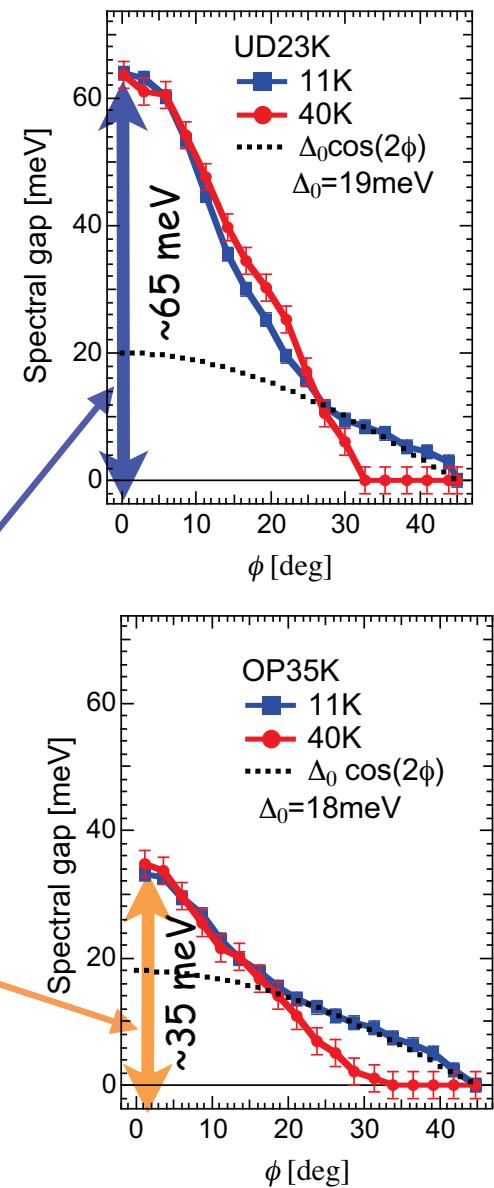
Pseudogap = "checkerboard" order?



T. Hanaguri *et al.*, Nature 430, 1001-1005 (2004)



Wise *et al.*, Nat. Phys. 5, 213-216 (2009)



T. Kondo *et al.*, Nature 457, 295 (2009)

Conclusions

- pseudogap is a state that coexists and competes with superconductivity
- energy scale associated with pseudogap is similar to one of the checker board order observed in STM
- quantitative ARPES approach revealed new spectroscopic temperature scale T_{pair} associated with pairing and different from the pseudogap temperature T^* : $T_c \ll T_{\text{pair}} \ll T^*$
- there is indeed a pre-formed pair state in cuprates, but it is not directly related to the pseudogap

