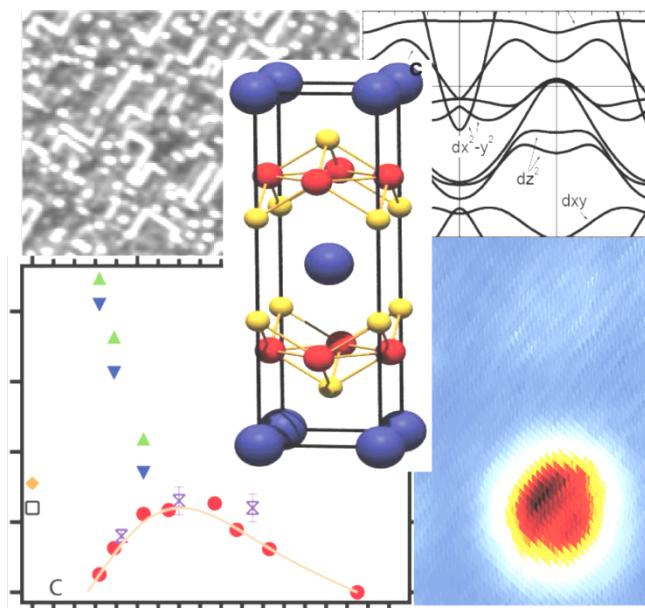


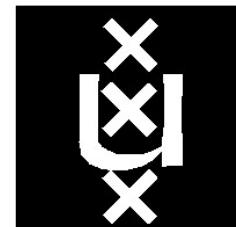
# Boosting the critical temperature in Co-doped Ba122: a spectroscopic view.

Erik van Heumen

van der Waals - Zeeman institute  
*Universiteit van Amsterdam*



Quantum  
Electron  
Matter



# Collaborators

Optical  
spectroscopy



Alona  
Tytarenko

Crystal  
growth



Yingkai  
Huang

transport  
properties



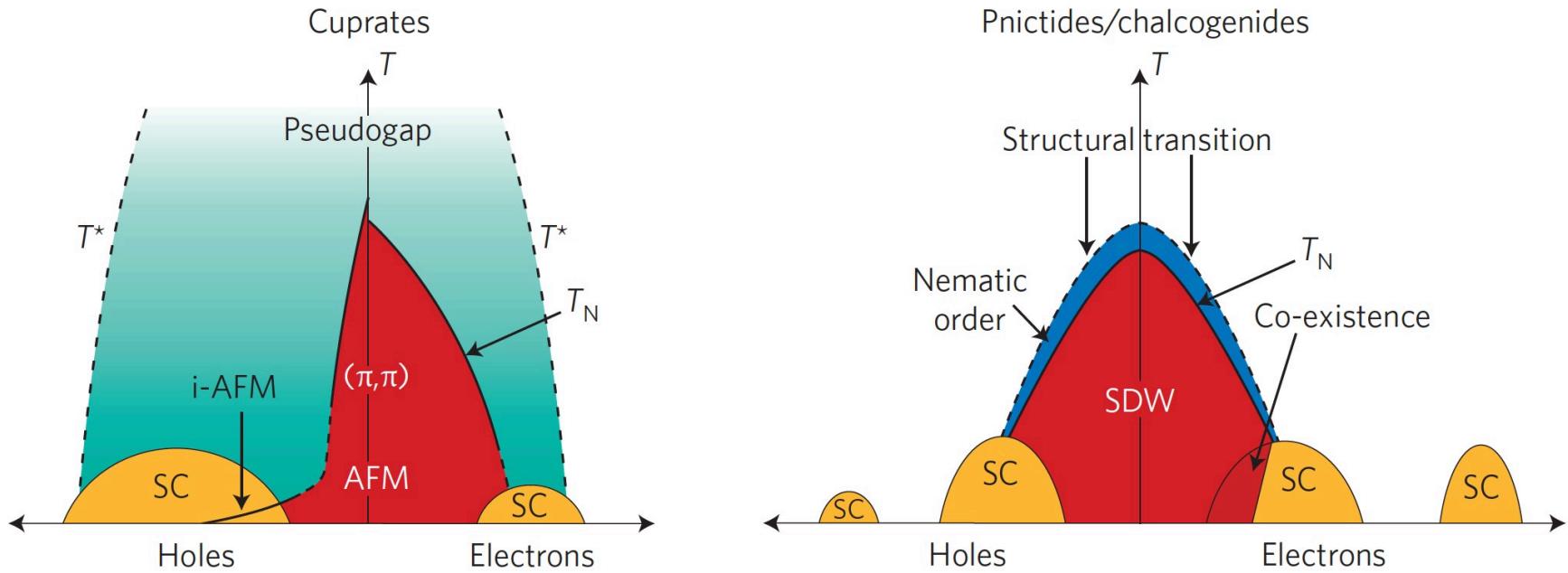
Anne de  
Visser

Poster: contains all details of the data analysis

- Unconventional SC & local Fermi liquids
- Optical spectroscopy of Iron pnictide SC's
- Is the normal state of iron pnictides Fermi liquid like?
- Summary

# Unconventional superconductors

Basov, D. N. & Chubukov, A. V., Nature Physics 7, 272 (2011).



Do similar looking phase diagrams suggest a common origin?



Understanding the non-SC state holds the key.

# Optical spectroscopy

## Intraband optical response of charge carriers

$$\hat{\sigma}(\omega) = \frac{i\omega_p^2}{4\pi} \frac{1}{\omega + \hat{M}(\omega, T)}$$

Drude Model

$$\hat{M}(\omega, T) = i\Gamma_D$$

'local' Fermi Liquid

$$\hat{M}(\omega, T) = M_1(\omega, T) + iM_2(\omega, T)$$

$$M_2(\omega, T) = C [(\hbar\omega)^2 + (p\pi k_B T)^2]$$

Götze, W. & Wölfle, P, Phys. Rev. B **6**, 1226–1238 (1972).

Maslov, D. L. & Chubukov, A. V, Phys. Rev. B **86**, 155137 (2012).

Berthod, C. et al. Phys. Rev. B **87**, 115109 (2013).

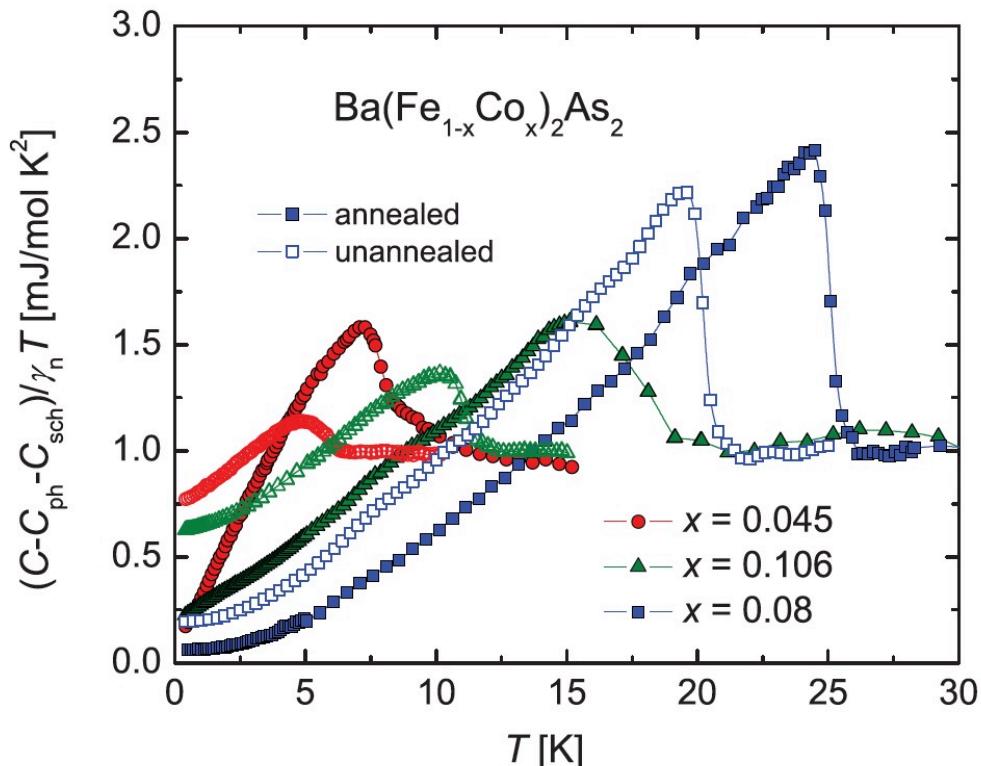


## Correlated electron systems

Material	p	Reference
Organic conductors	2.38	Dressel, J. Phys. Condens. Mat. <b>23</b> , 293201 (2011).
$\text{Sr}_2\text{RuO}_4$	2	Stricker, D. et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. <b>113</b> , 087404 (2014).
$\text{HgBa}_2\text{CuO}_{4+\delta}$	1.5	Mirzaei, S. I. et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. <b>110</b> , 5774 (2013).
$\text{Pb}_{0.5}\text{Bi}_{1.55}\text{Sr}_{1.2}\text{La}_{0.8}\text{CuO}_{6+\delta}$	1.5	Mirzaei, S. I. et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. <b>110</b> , 5774 (2013).
ortho-II $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6.5}$	1.5	Mirzaei, S. I. et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. <b>110</b> , 5774 (2013).
$\text{Ce}_{0.95}\text{Ca}_{0.05}\text{TiO}_{3.04}$	1.31	Katsufuji, T. & Tokura, Y. Phys. Rev. B <b>60</b> , 7673–7676 (1999).
$\text{Nd}_{0.905}\text{TiO}_3$	1.03	Yang, J. et al., Phys. Rev. B <b>73</b> , 195125 (2006)
$\text{URu}_2\text{Si}_2$	1	Nagel, U. et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. <b>109</b> , 19161 (2012).
Pnictides	?	

# Annealing iron pnictides

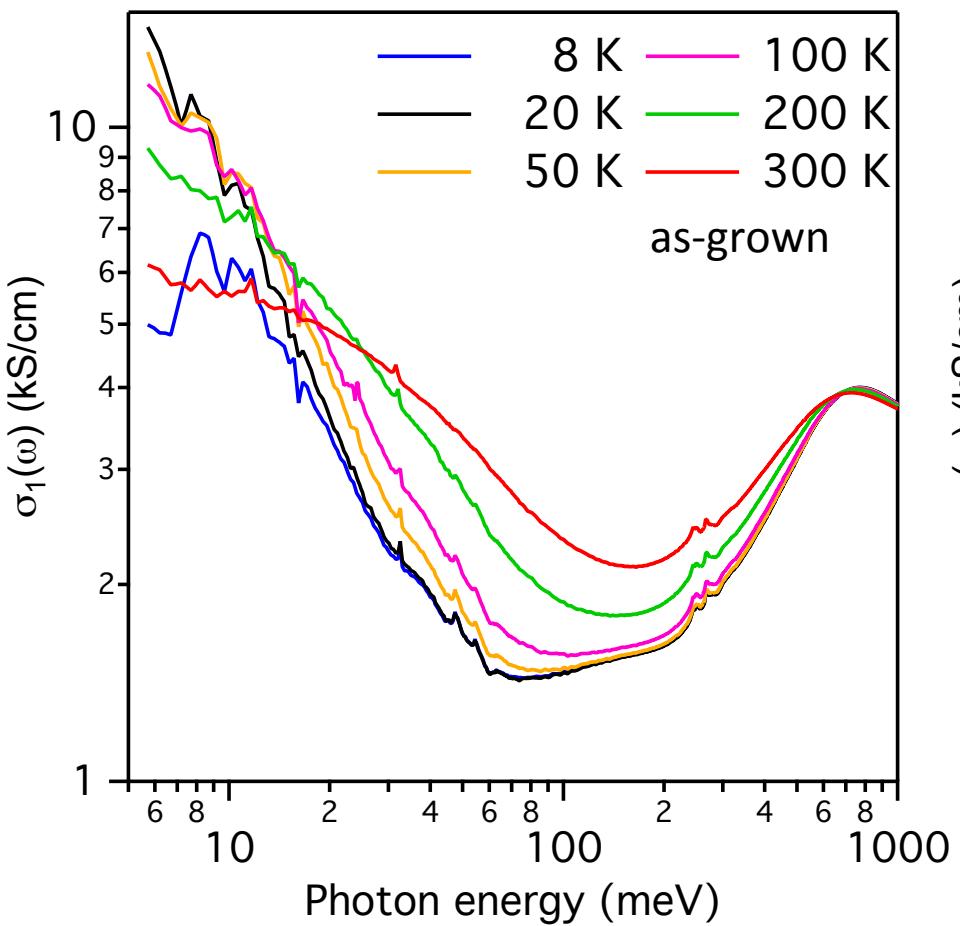
- Annealing increases  $T_c$ .
- Reduces residual scattering.
- Spectroscopic data is lacking
- 1 crystal: cut in 2 pieces
- 1 piece annealed



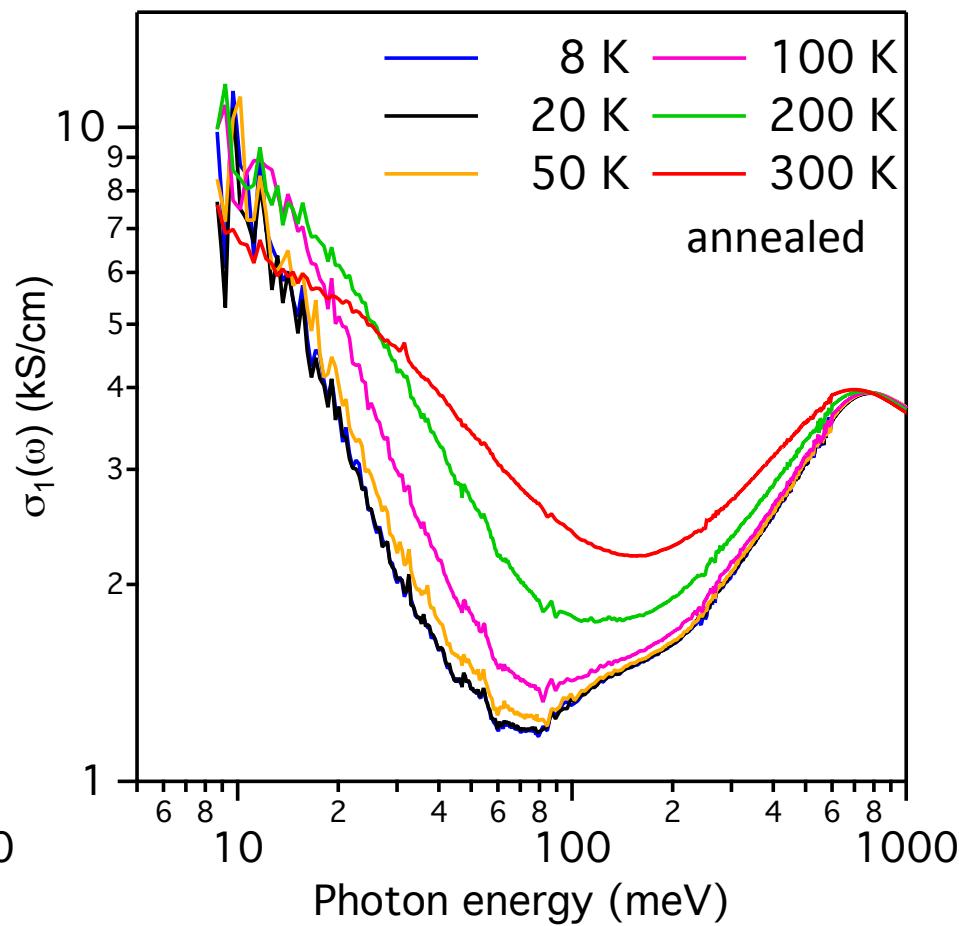
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# Optical conductivity

Interband transitions similar.



Intraband conductivity subtly changed



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# Extended Drude Model

$$\hat{\sigma}(\omega) = \frac{i\omega_p^2}{4\pi} \frac{1}{\omega + \hat{M}(\omega)}$$

$$M_1(\omega, T) = \omega \left( \frac{\omega_p^2}{4\pi} \text{Im} \left[ \frac{1}{\omega \hat{\sigma}(\omega, T)} \right] - 1 \right) \quad M_2(\omega, T) = \frac{\omega_p^2}{4\pi} \text{Re} \left[ \frac{1}{\hat{\sigma}(\omega, T)} \right]$$

Important: this assumes *no* interband transitions.

Can this be applied to pnictides?

not without taking interband processes into account

EvH et al., Europhysics Letters 90, 37005 (2010).

Benfatto, L. et al., Phys. Rev. B 83, 224514 (2011).

Marsik, P. et al, Phys. Rev. B 88, 180508 (2013).

Two methods:

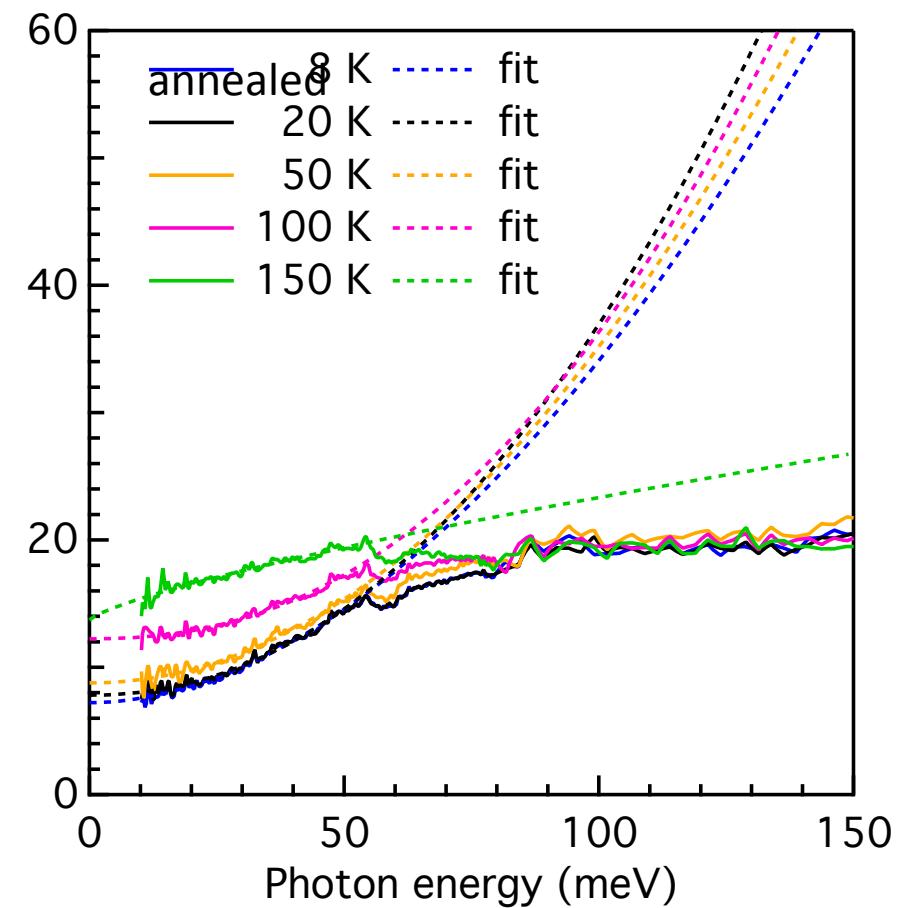
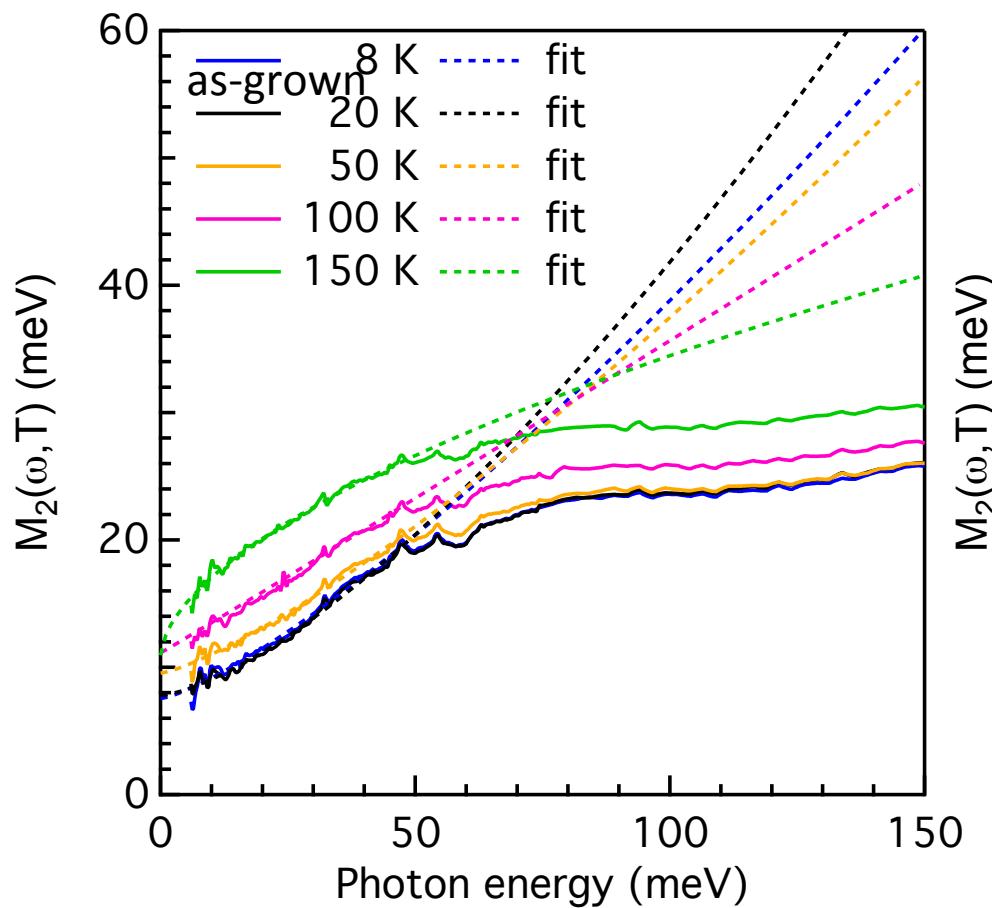
- Calculate  $M(\omega)$ , correct for non-zero interband contribution to  $\sigma$ . (i.e.  $\epsilon_\infty \approx 100$ )  
For details: see poster
- Subtract  $\sigma_{\text{inter}}(\omega)$ , calculate  $M(\omega)$ .

# Memory function

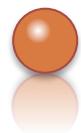


Lower scattering rate for annealed sample.

Different frequency/temperature dependence ?

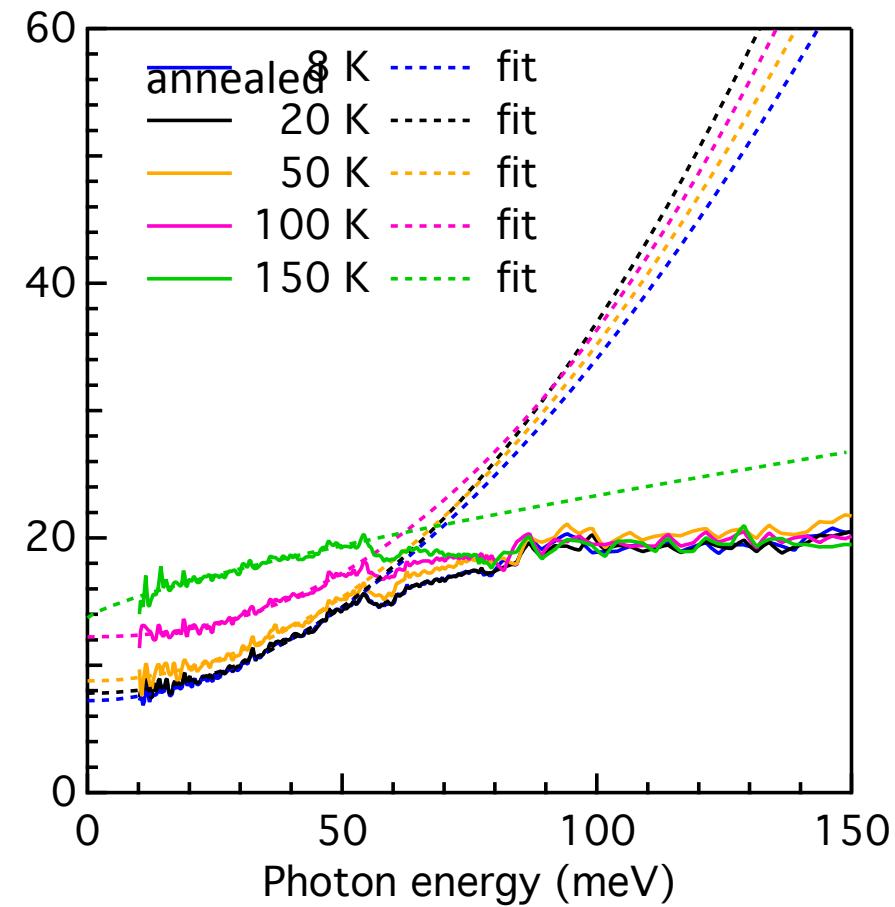
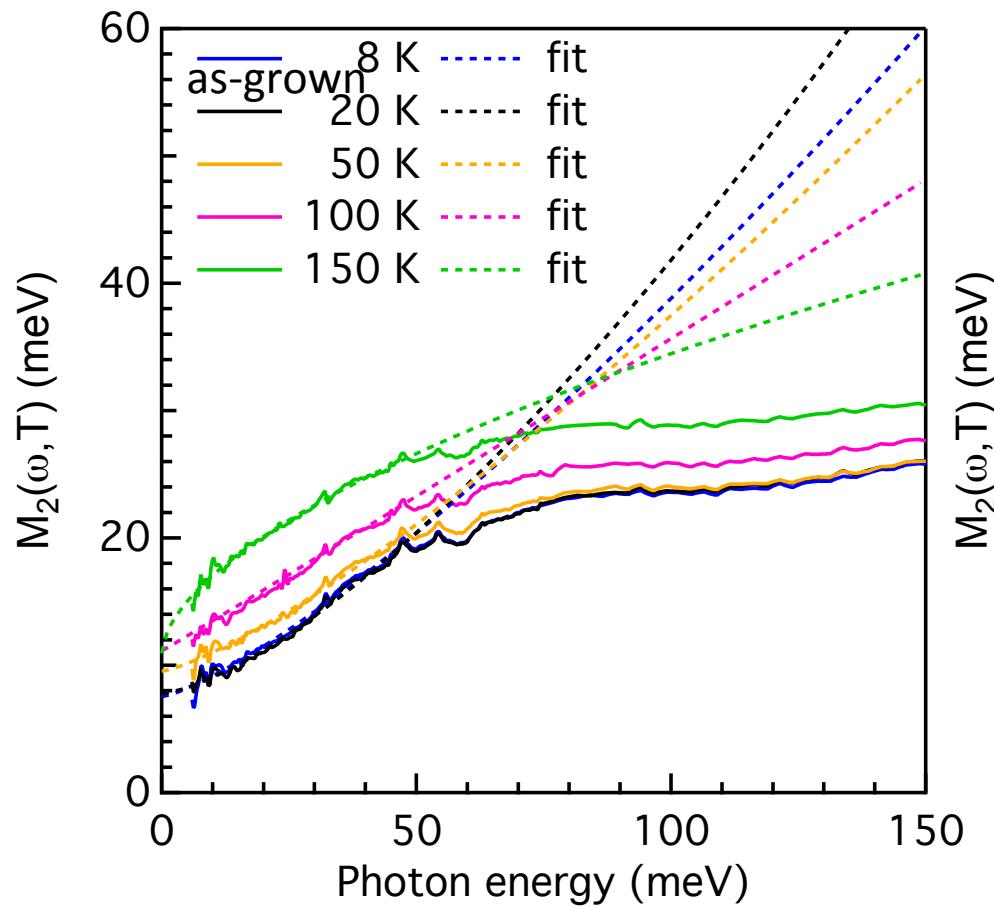


# Frequency dependence



Fit  $M_2(\omega)$  with power-law function (10 – 50 meV):

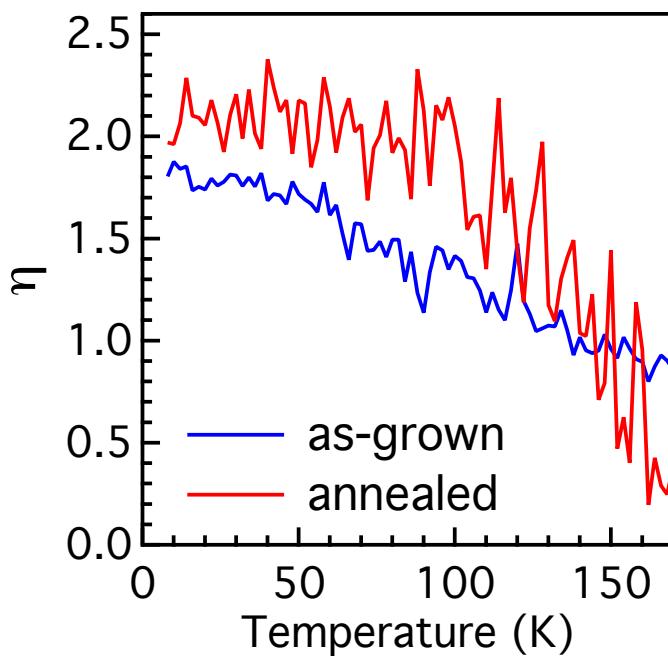
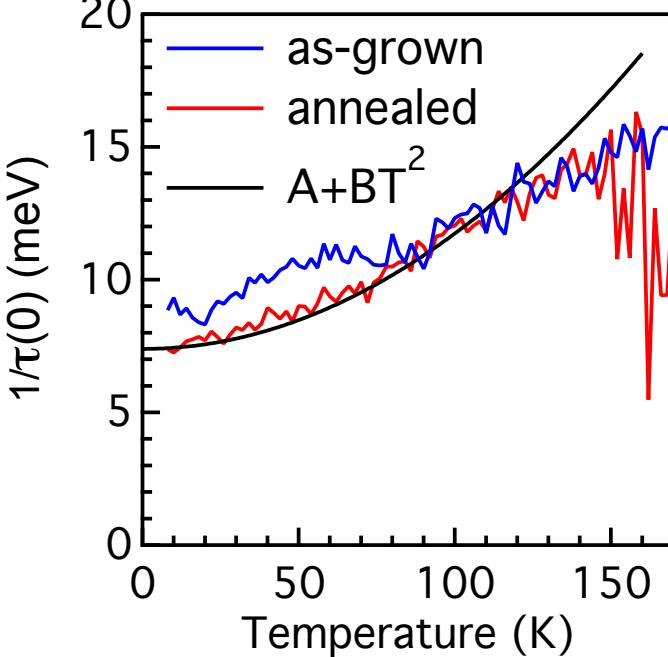
$$M_2(\omega) = \frac{1}{\tau}(0) + B\omega^\eta$$



# Power law fit results

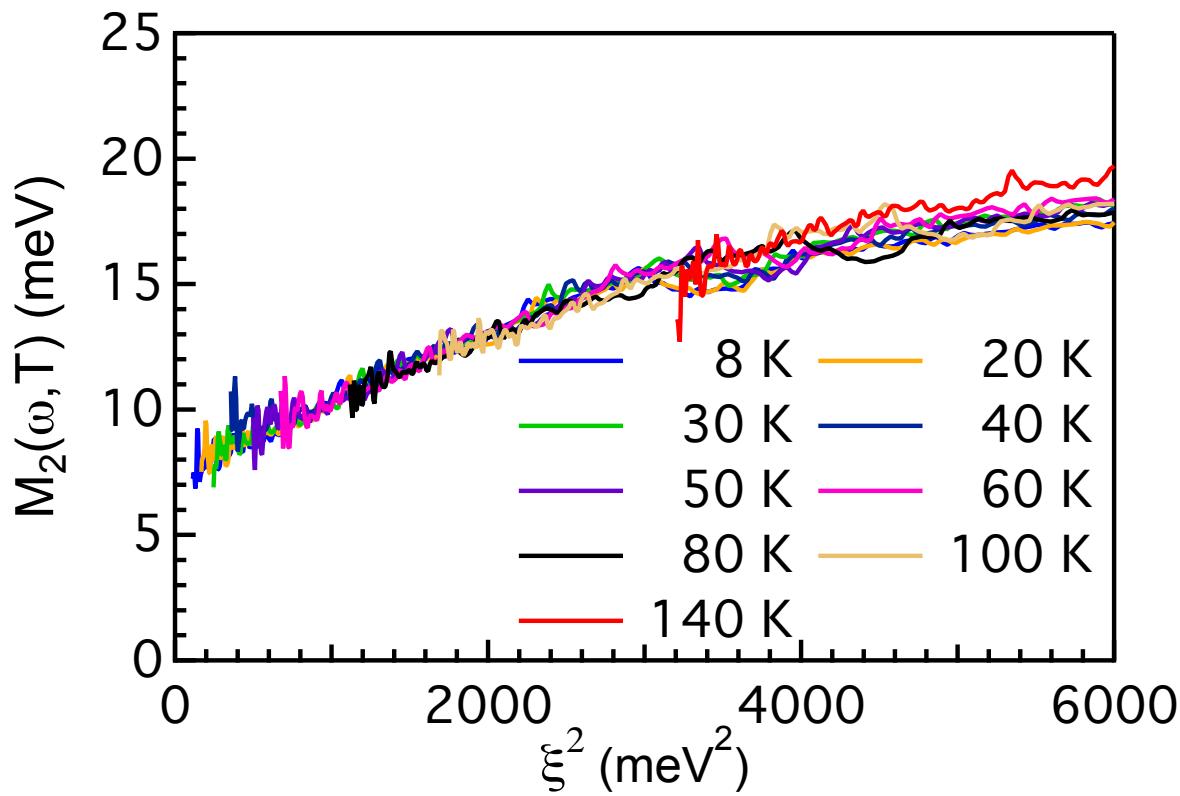
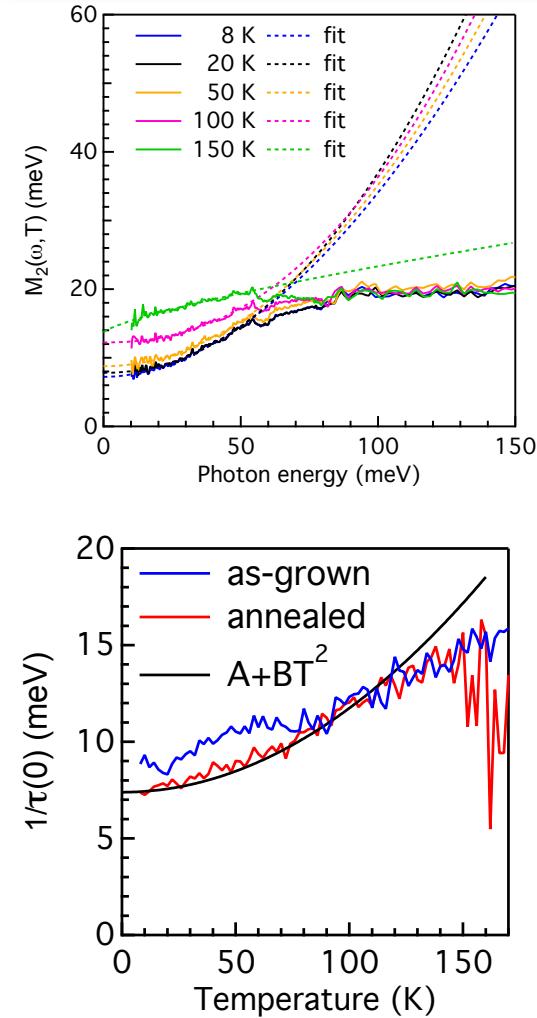
$$M_2(\omega) = \frac{1}{\tau}(0) + B\omega^\eta$$

- 1/ $\tau(0)$  has different T dependence for T < 120 K
- Frequency power  $\approx 2$  between 0 – 120 K for annealed sample
- Temperature power  $\approx 2$  between 0 – 120 K for annealed sample



# $\omega, T$ scaling in annealed pnictides

$$M_2(\omega, T) = C [(\hbar\omega)^2 + (p\pi k_B T)^2]$$



$$\xi^2 = [\omega^2 + (p\pi k_B T)^2]$$



Best scaling for  $p = 1.5$

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●  $M_2(\omega, T)$  is a function of  $\omega^2$  and  $T^2$  after annealing.

$$M_2(\omega, T) \propto [(\hbar\omega)^2 + (1.5\pi k_B T)^2]$$

● The normal state of iron pnictides is Fermi liquid like.

Thanks for your attention