

Introduction to Angle-Resolved Photoelectron Spectroscopy

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Group: Electronic Structure of Solids

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Previous Collaborators

- ARPES at Stanford:

K.M. Shen, D.H. Lu, D.L. Feng, N.P. Armitage, F. Ronning, C. Kim, **Z.-X. Shen**

- Band Structure Calculations (NRL, Washington):

I.I. Mazin, D.J. Singh

- Samples:

- **Sr₂RuO₄**

S. Nakatsuji, T. Kimura, Y. Tokura, Z.Q. Mao, Y. Maeno

- **Bi₂Sr₂CaCu₂O_{8+δ}**

H. Eisaki, R. Yoshizaki, J.-i. Shimoyama, K. Kishio, G.D. Gu, S. Oh, A. Andrus, J. O'Donnell, J.N. Eckstein

- **YBa₂Cu₃O_{7-δ}**

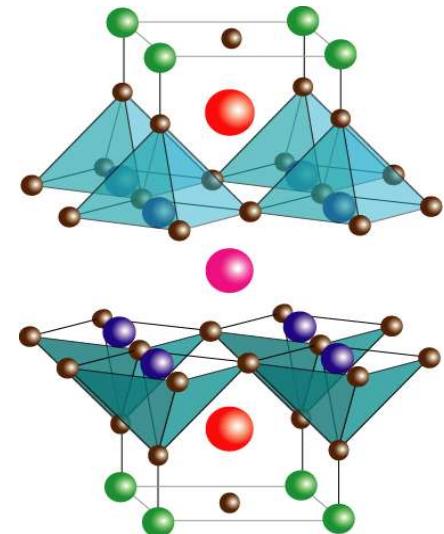
D.A. Bonn, R. Liang, W.N. Hardy, A.I. Rykov, S. Tajima

- **Nd_{2-x}Ce_xCuO₄**

Y. Onose, Y. Taguchi, Y. Tokura; P.K. Mang, N. Kaneko, M. Greven

- **Ca_{2-x}Na_xCu₂O₂Cl₂**

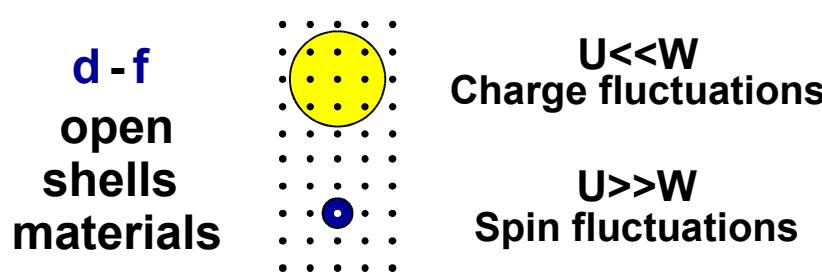
L.L. Miller, T. Sasagawa, Y. Kohsaka, H. Takagi



Outline

- ▶ Electronic structure of **complex systems**
- ▶ State-of-the-Art **ARPES**: the essentials
- ▶ **Sr₂RuO₄**
 - **Introduction**
Interesting properties and open issues
 - **Experimental results**
Bulk & surface electronic structure
- ▶ ARPES on **Bi₂Sr₂CaCu₂O_{8+δ}**
- ▶ Conclusions and discussion

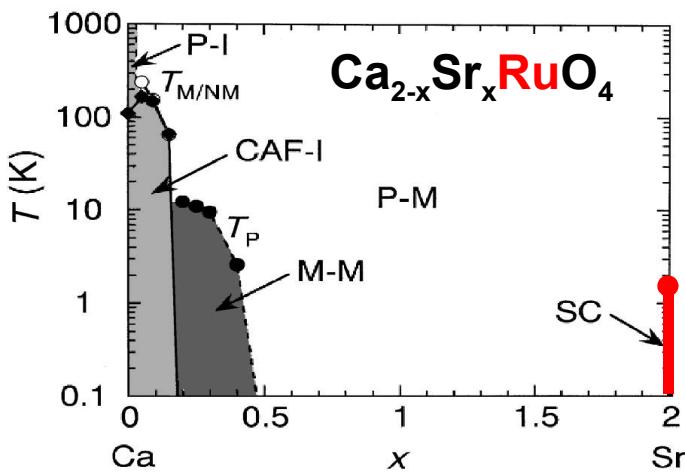
Strongly Correlated Electron Systems



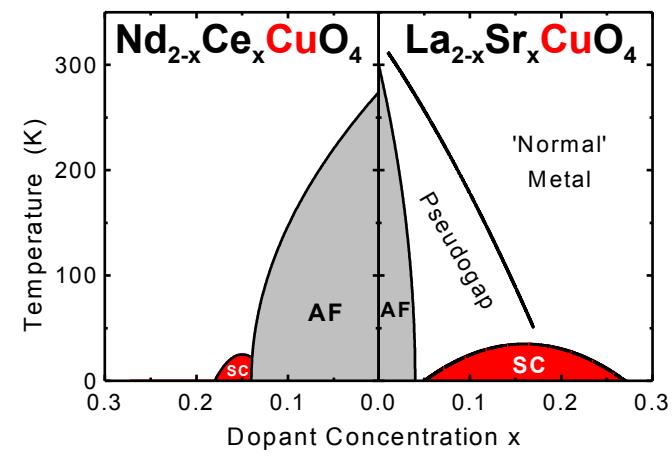
Control parameters
Bandwidth (U/W)
Band filling
Dimensionality

I	II	IIIb	IVb	Vb	VIb	VIIb	VIIIb	Ib	IIb	III	IV	V	VI	VII	0
H															He
Li	Be														
Na	Mg														
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te
Cs	Ba	La*	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po
Fr	Ra	Ac**	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt							Rn
Lanthanides *															
Actinides **															
Ce Pr Nd Pm Sm Eu Gd Tb Dy Ho Er Tm Yb Lu															
Th Pa U Np Pu Am Cm Bk Cf Es Fm Md No Lr															

Degrees of freedom
Charge / Spin
Orbital
Lattice



- Kondo
- Mott-Hubbard
- Heavy Fermions
- Unconventional SC
- Spin-charge order
- Colossal MR

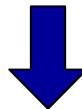


Strongly Correlated Electron Systems

Understand the
macroscopic electronic properties
and the role of
competing degrees of freedom



Study the **low-energy electronic excitations**

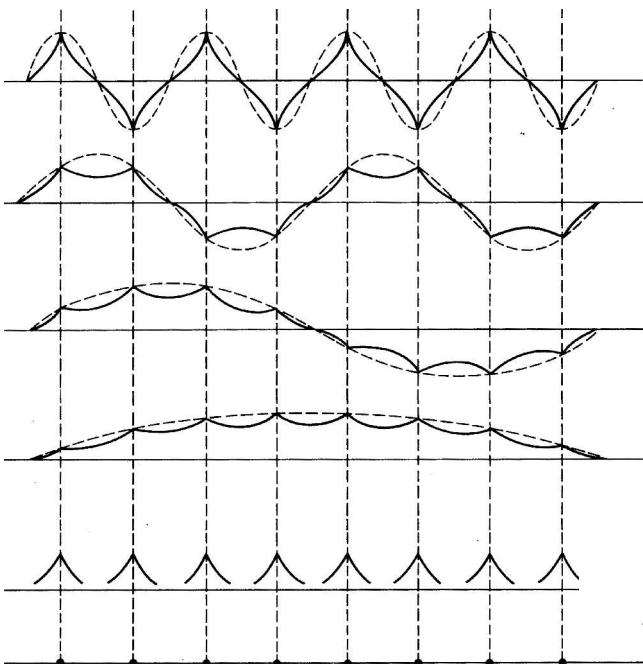


ARPES

**Velocity and direction of
the electrons in the solid**

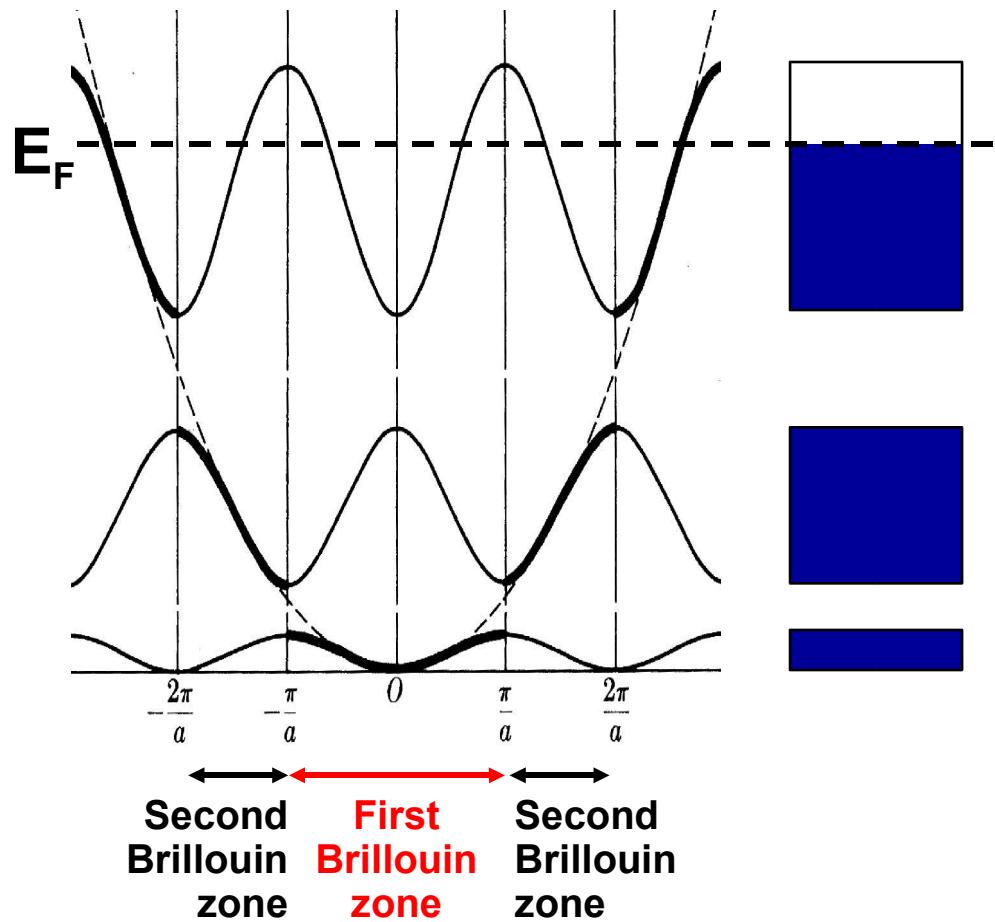
Electrons in a 1D periodic potential

Wave functions
in a 1D lattice



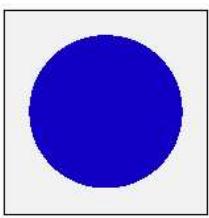
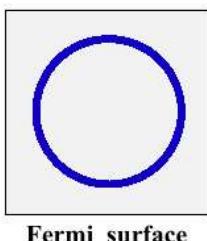
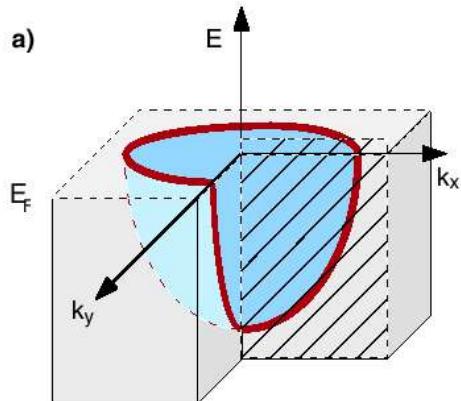
1D chain of atoms

Allowed electronic states
Repeated-zone scheme



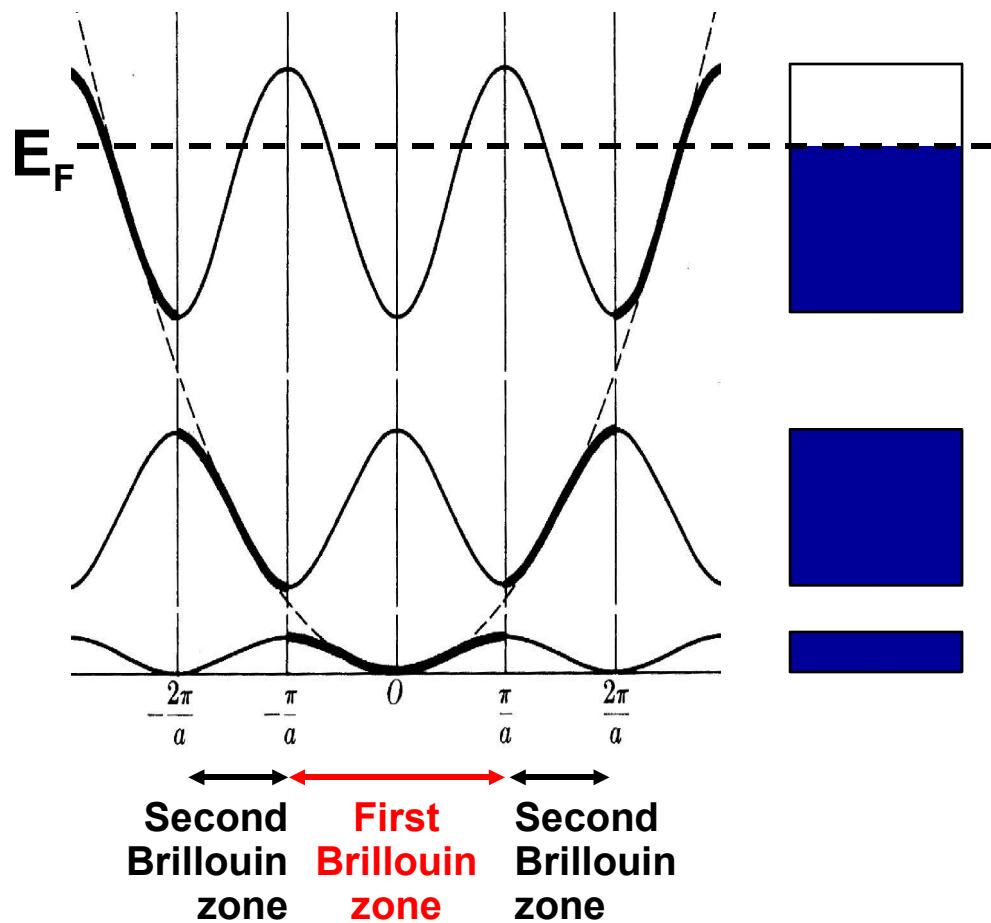
Electrons in a 1D periodic potential

Many **properties** of a solids are determined by **electrons near E_F** (conductivity, magnetoresistance, superconductivity, magnetism)

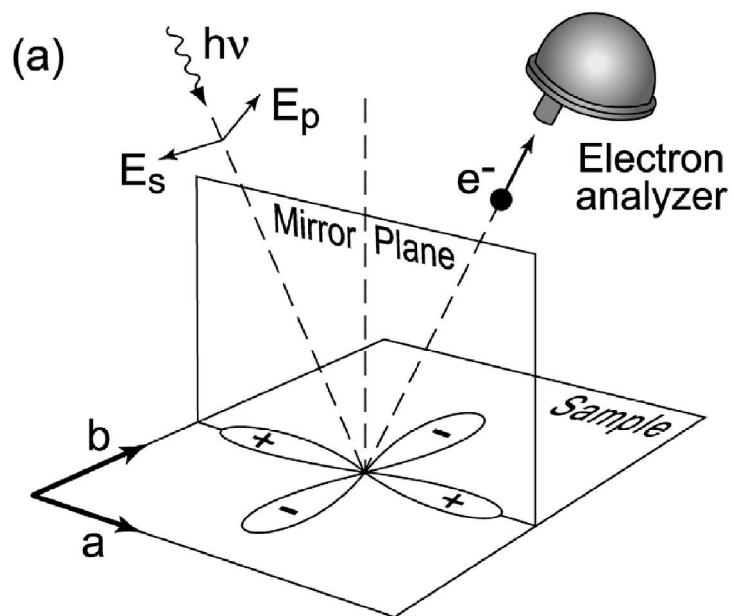


Only a **narrow energy slice** around E_F is relevant for these properties ($\sim kT=25$ meV at room temperature).

Allowed electronic states
Repeated-zone scheme

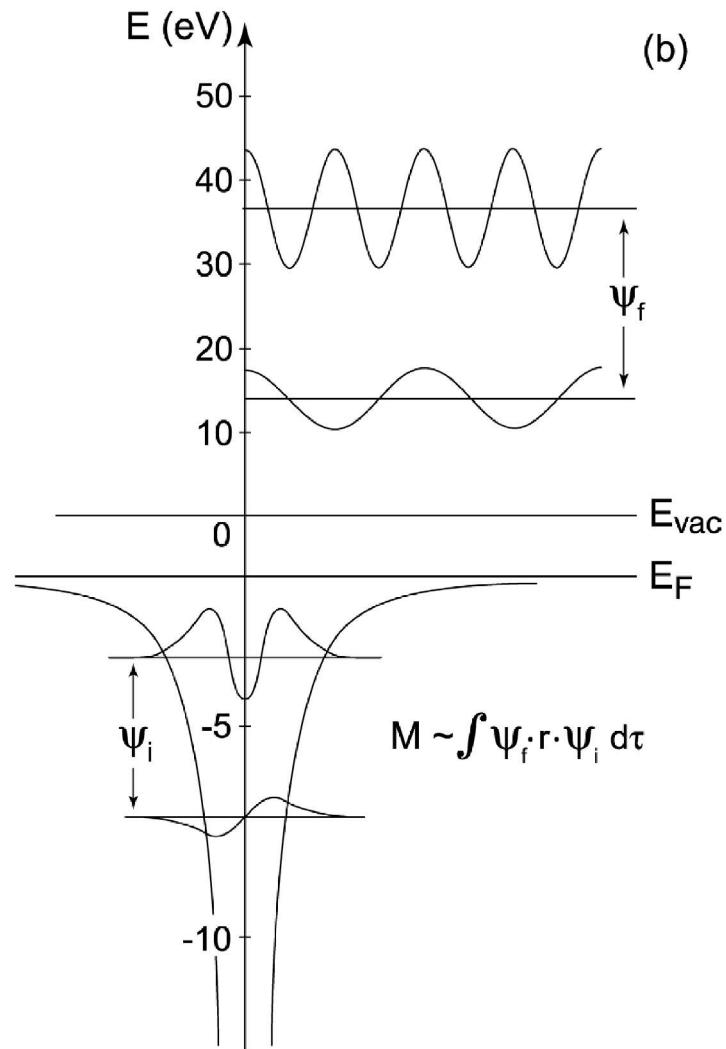


Angle-Resolved Photoemission Spectroscopy

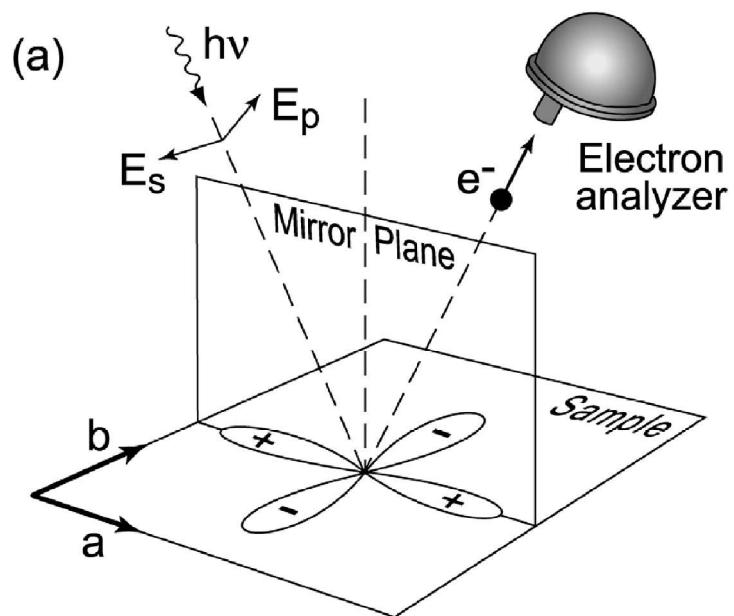


$$w_{fi} = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} |\langle \Psi_f^N | H_{int} | \Psi_i^N \rangle|^2 \delta(E_f^N - E_i^N - h\nu)$$

$$H_{int} = -\frac{e}{2mc} (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{p} + \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{A}) = -\frac{e}{mc} \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{p}$$



Angle-Resolved Photoemission Spectroscopy

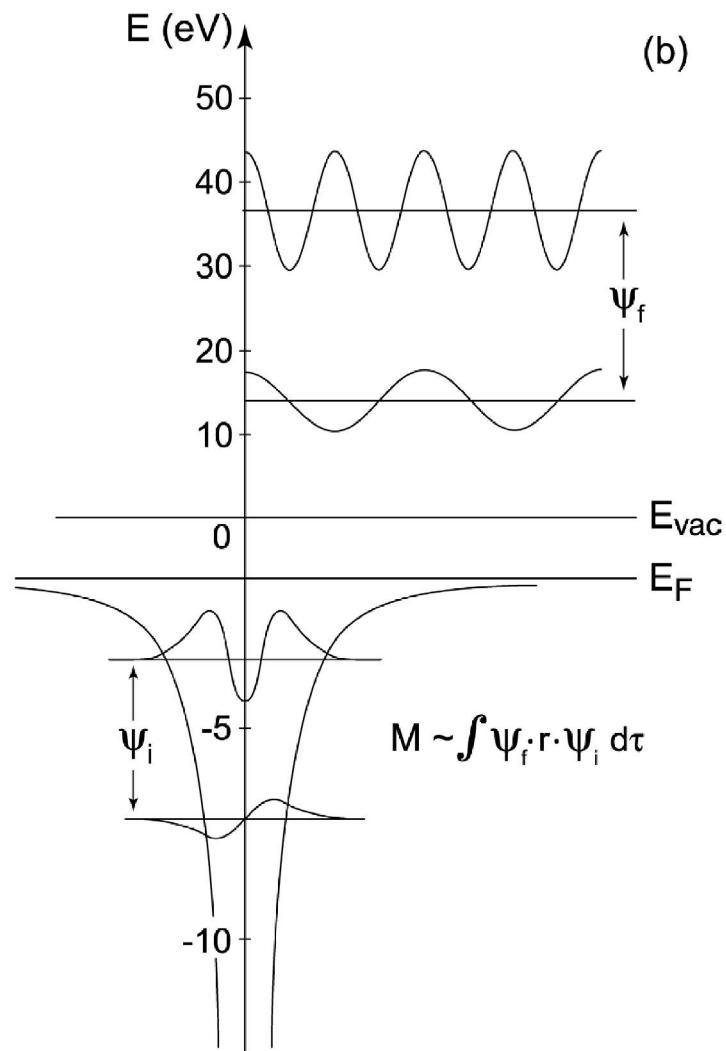


$$w_{fi} = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} |\langle \Psi_f^N | H_{int} | \Psi_i^N \rangle|^2 \delta(E_f^N - E_i^N - h\nu)$$

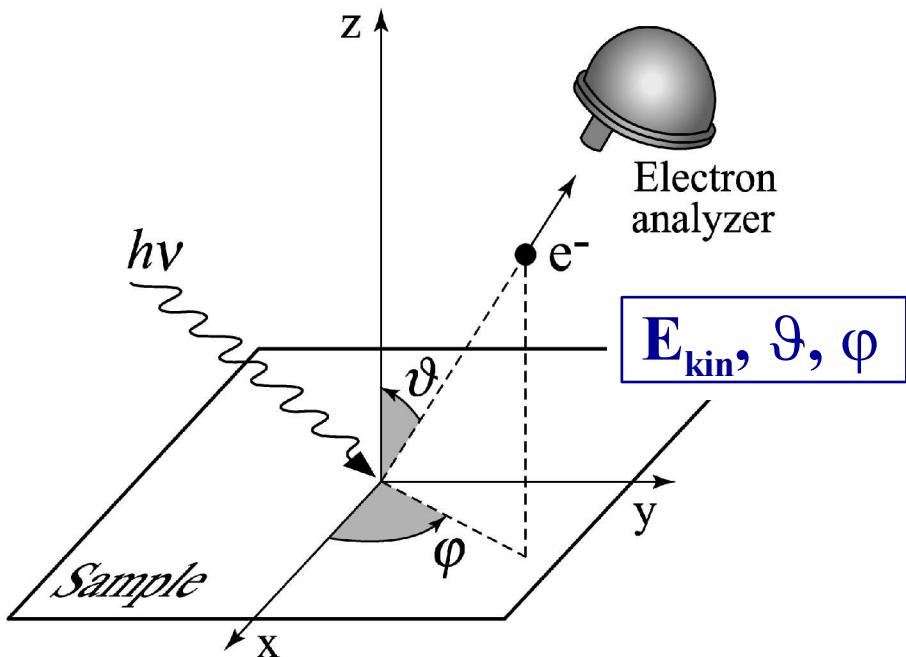
$$\Psi_i^N = \mathcal{A} \phi_i^{\mathbf{k}} \Psi_i^{N-1}$$

$$\Psi_f^N = \mathcal{A} \phi_f^{\mathbf{k}} \Psi_f^{N-1}$$

$$\langle \Psi_f^N | H_{int} | \Psi_i^N \rangle = \langle \phi_f^{\mathbf{k}} | H_{int} | \phi_i^{\mathbf{k}} \rangle \langle \Psi_m^{N-1} | \Psi_i^{N-1} \rangle$$



Angle-Resolved Photoemission Spectroscopy

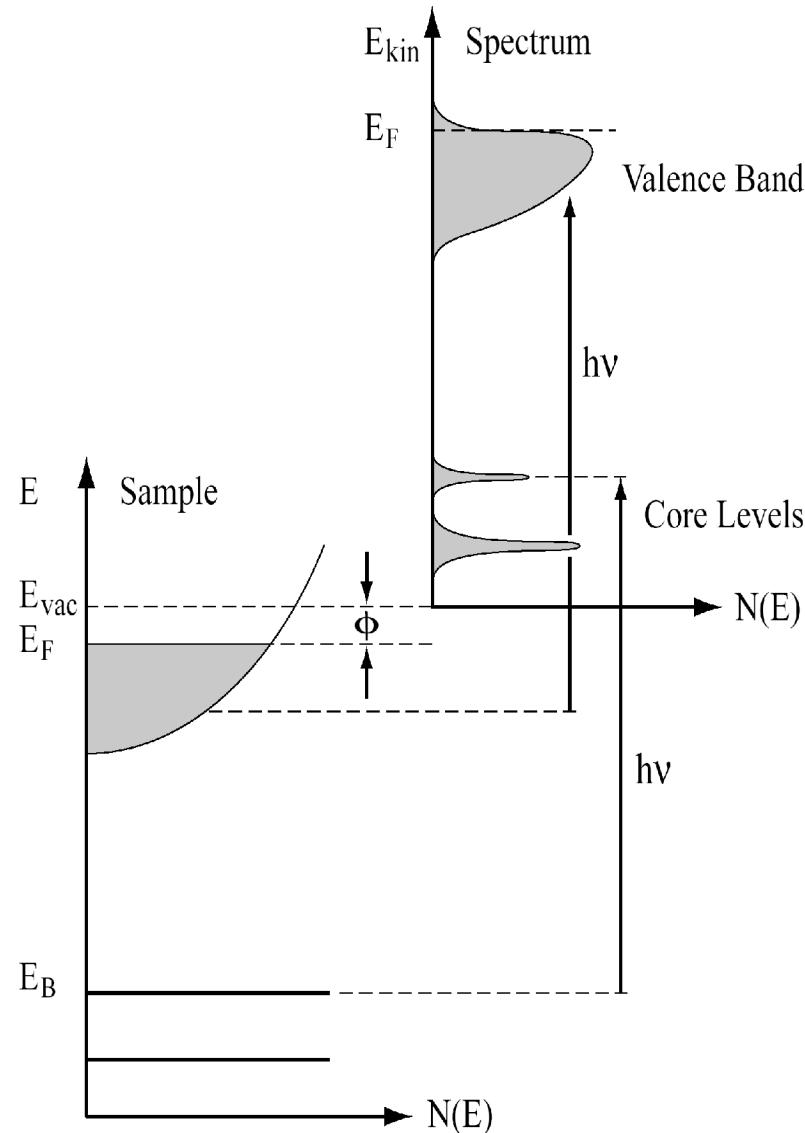


Energy Conservation

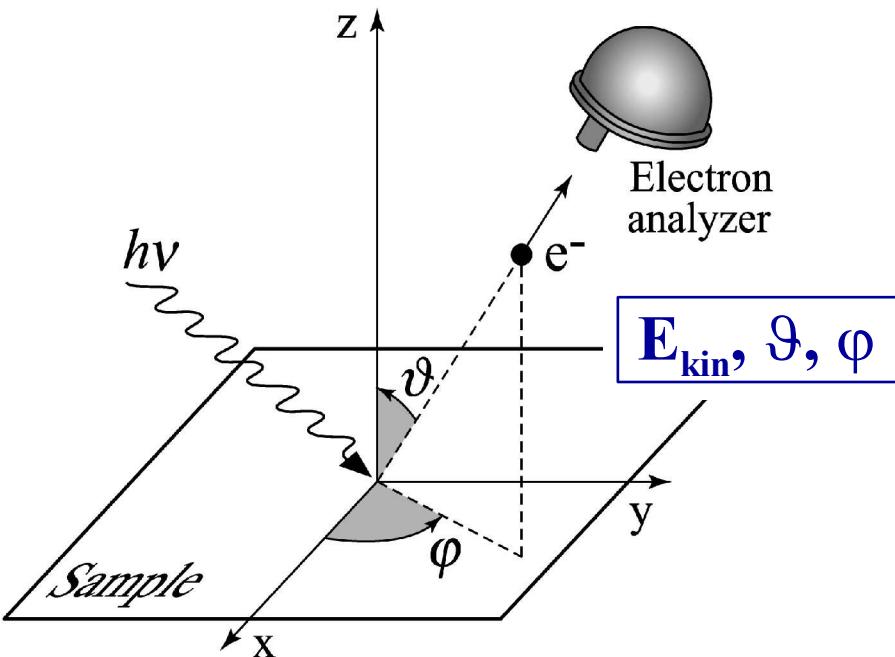
$$E_{kin} = h\nu - \phi - |E_B|$$

Momentum Conservation

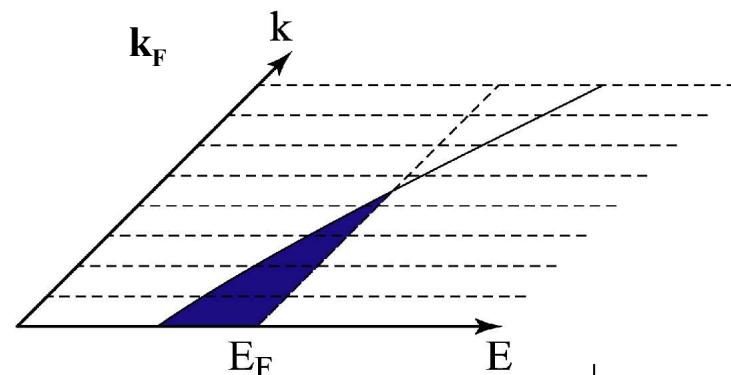
$$\mathbf{p}_{\parallel} = \hbar \mathbf{k}_{\parallel} = \sqrt{2m E_{kin}} \cdot \sin \vartheta$$



Angle-Resolved Photoemission Spectroscopy



Electrons in Reciprocal Space

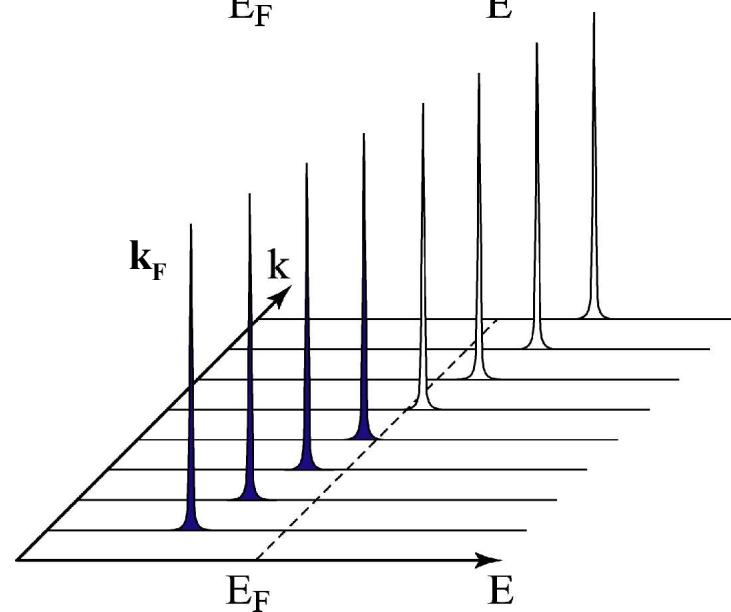


Energy Conservation

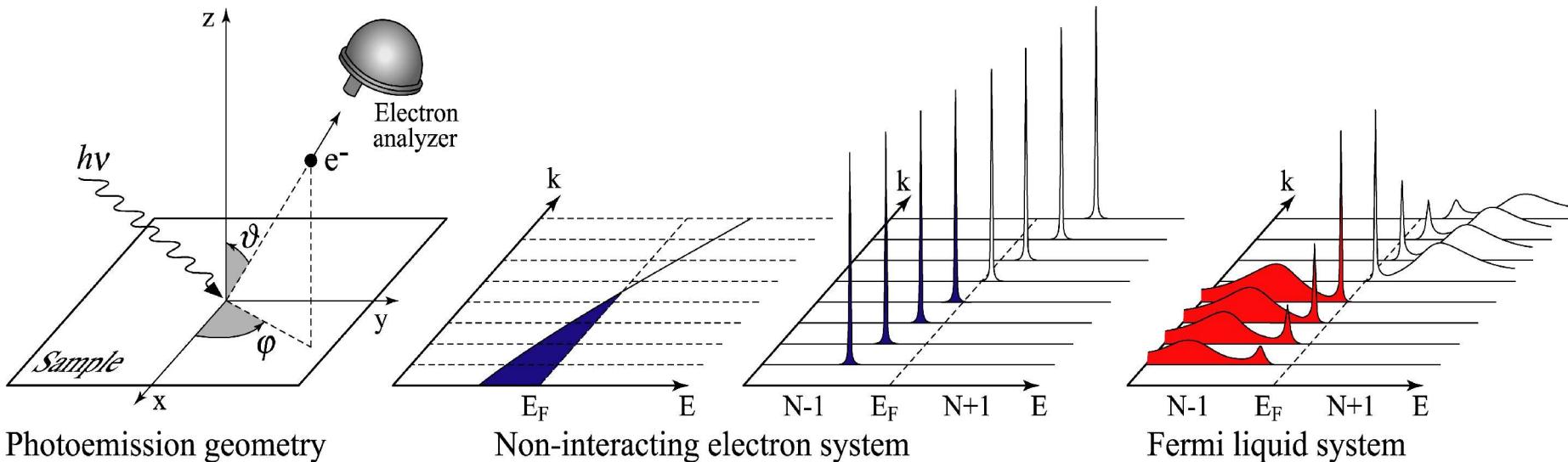
$$E_{kin} = h\nu - \phi - |\mathbf{E}_B|$$

Momentum Conservation

$$\mathbf{p}_{\parallel} = \hbar \mathbf{k}_{\parallel} = \sqrt{2m E_{kin}} \cdot \sin \vartheta$$



Angle-Resolved Photoemission Spectroscopy



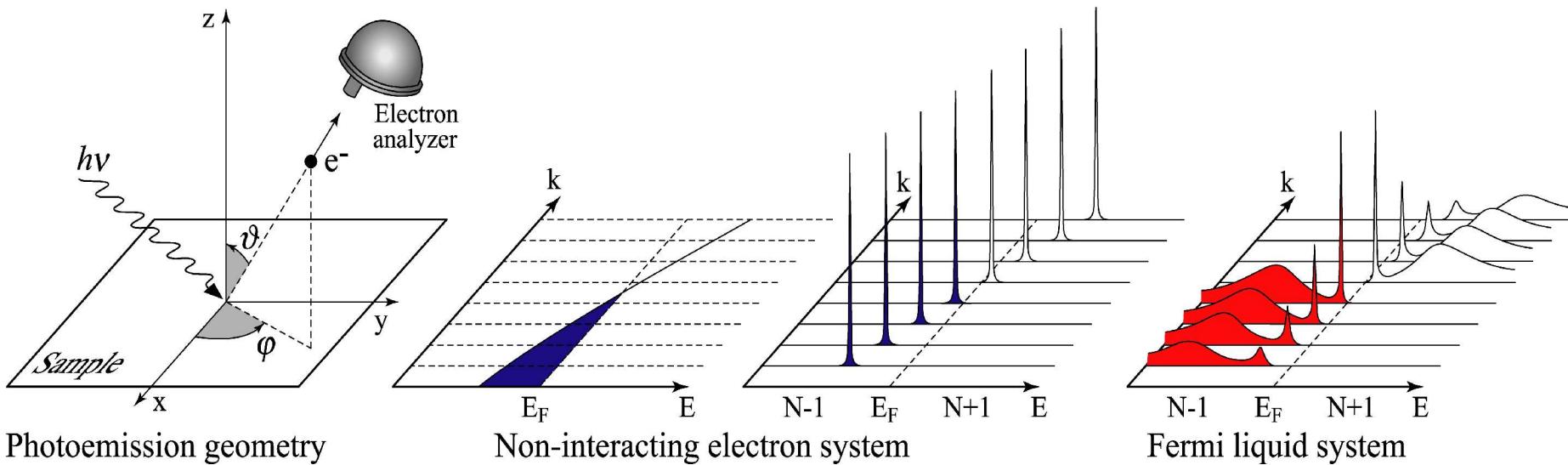
Photoemission intensity: $I(k,\omega) = I_0 |M(k,\omega)|^2 f(\omega) A(k,\omega)$

Single-particle spectral function

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

$\Sigma(\mathbf{k},\omega)$: the “self-energy” - captures the effects of interactions

Angle-Resolved Photoemission Spectroscopy



Photoemission intensity: $I(k, \omega) = I_0 |M(k, \omega)|^2 f(\omega) A(k, \omega)$

Non-interacting

$$A(\mathbf{k}, \omega) = \delta(\omega - \epsilon_{\mathbf{k}})$$

No Renormalization
Infinite lifetime

Fermi Liquid

$$A(\mathbf{k}, \omega) = Z_{\mathbf{k}} \frac{\Gamma_{\mathbf{k}}/\pi}{(\omega - \varepsilon_{\mathbf{k}})^2 + \Gamma_{\mathbf{k}}^2} + A_{inc}$$

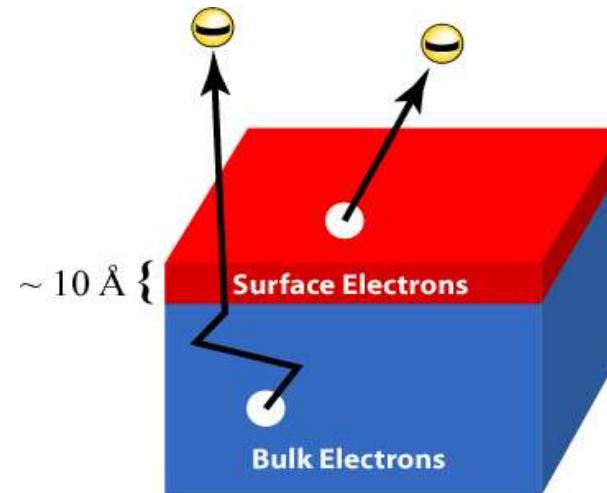
$$m^* > m \quad |\varepsilon_{\mathbf{k}}| < |\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}}| \\ \tau_{\mathbf{k}} = 1/\Gamma_{\mathbf{k}}$$

ARPES: advantages and limitations

Advantages

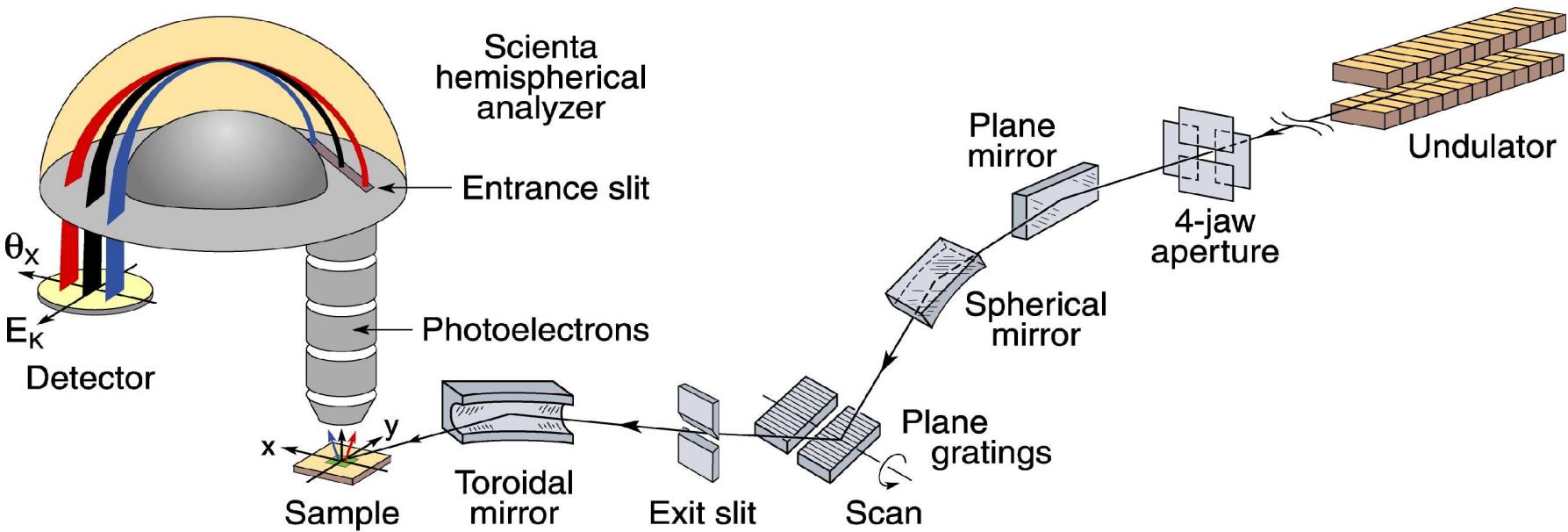
- Direct information about electronic states!
- Straightforward comparison with theory - little or no modelling.
- High-resolution information about **BOTH energy and momentum**
- **Surface-sensitive probe**
- Sensitive to “many-body” effects
- Can be applied to small samples (100 μm x 100 μm x 10 nm)

Limitations



- Not bulk sensitive
- Requires clean, atomically flat surfaces in **ultra-high vacuum**
- Cannot be studied as a function of pressure or magnetic field

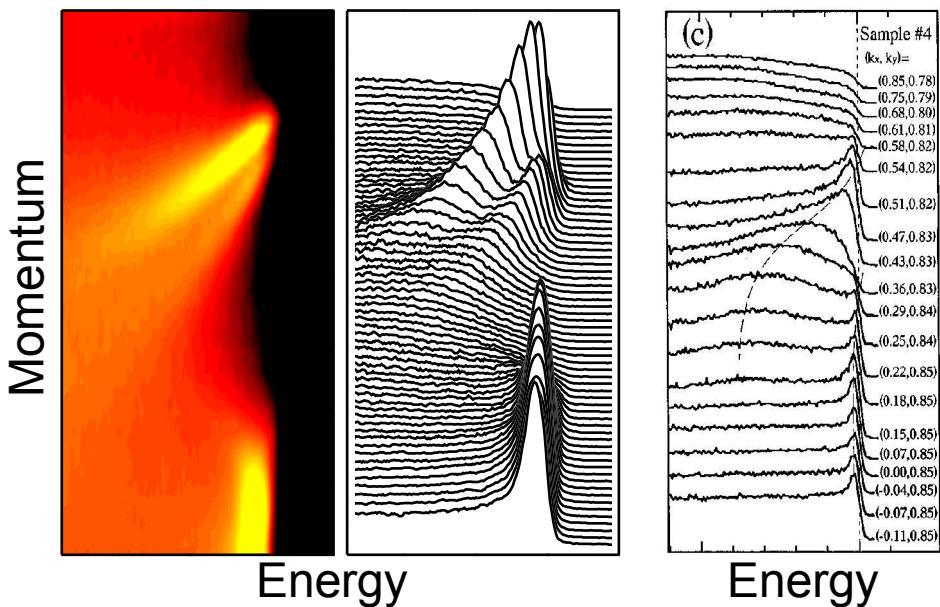
Angle-Resolved Photoemission Spectroscopy



Parallel multi-angle recording

- Improved **energy resolution**
- Improved **momentum resolution**
- Improved **data-acquisition efficiency**

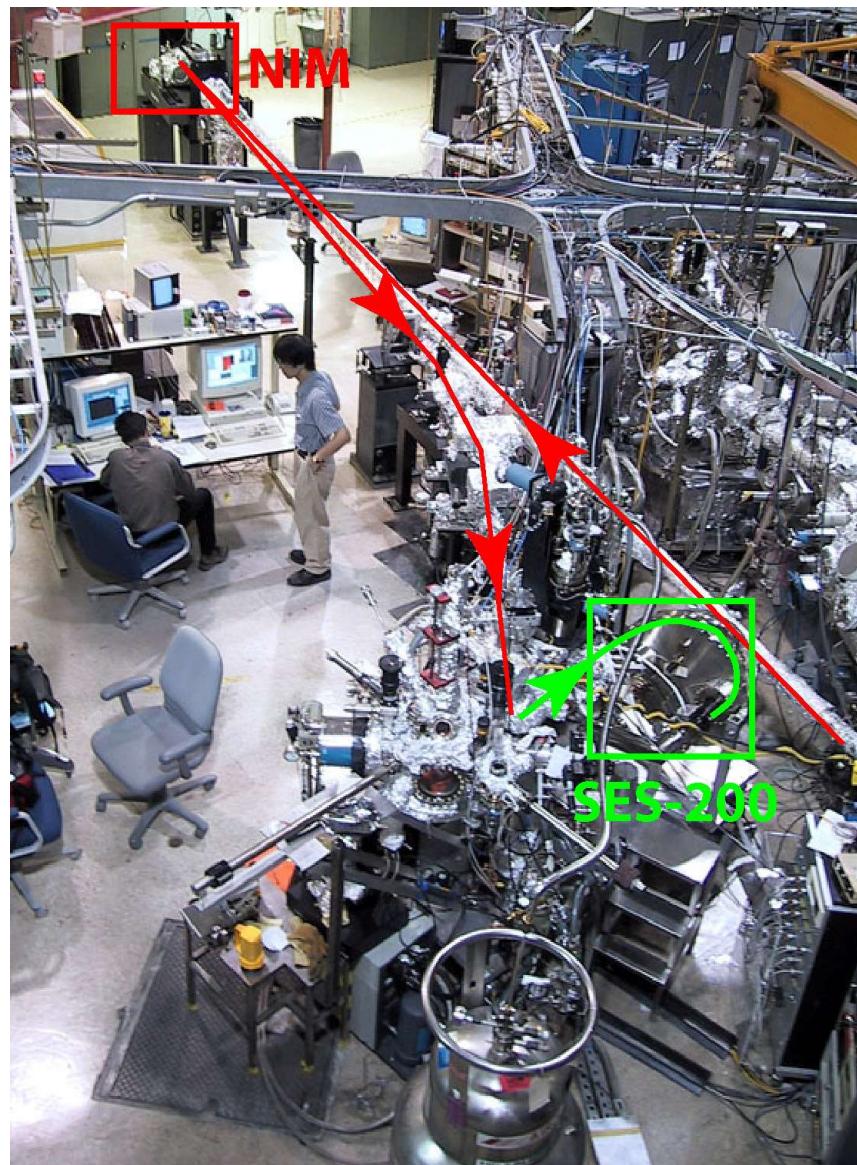
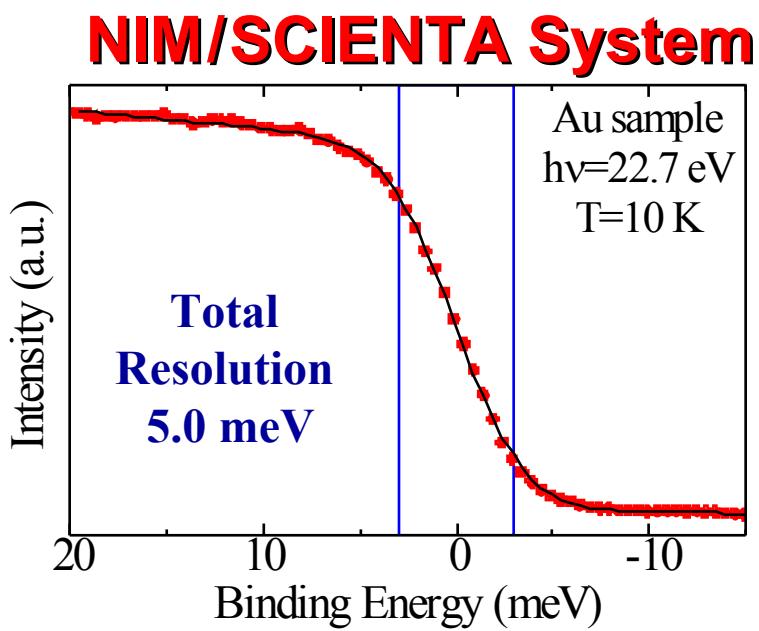
	ΔE (meV)	$\Delta\theta$
past	20-40	2°
now	2-10	0.2°



SSRL Beamlne 5-4 : NIM / Scienta System

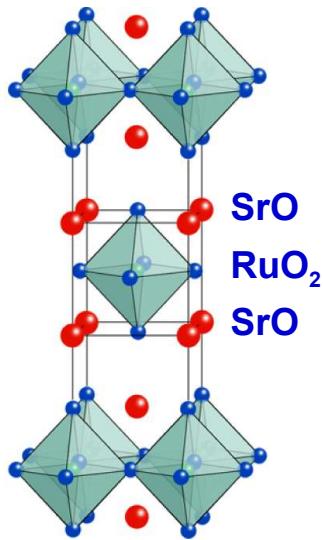


$\Delta E \text{ (meV)}$	$\Delta \theta$
2-10	0.2°



Sr_2RuO_4 : basic properties

2D perovskite

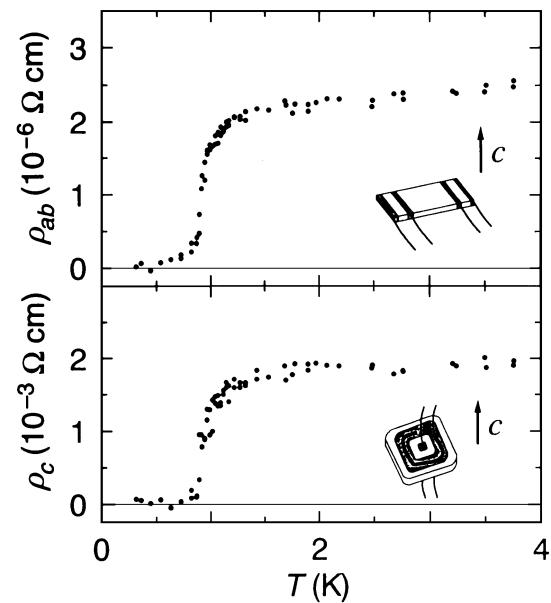


Unconventional superconductivity

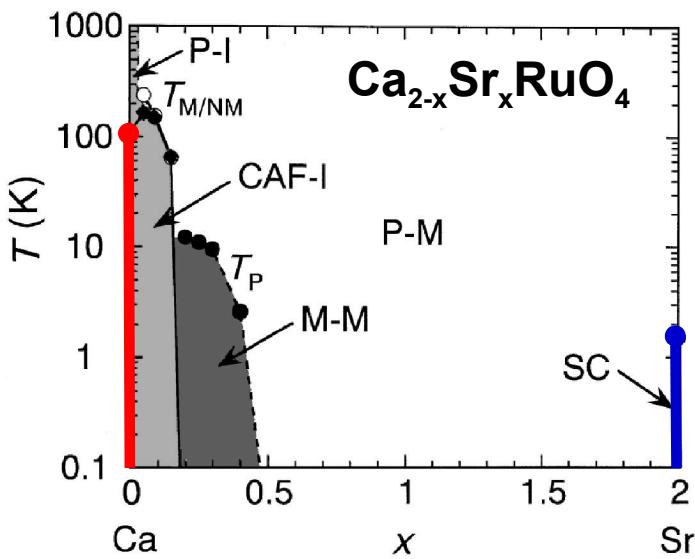
- Pairing mechanism ?
- Order parameter ?
- FM-AF fluctuations ?

Rice & Sigrist, JPCM 7, L643 (1995)

Maeno *et al.*, Nature 372, 532 (1994)



Nakatsuji & Maeno, PRL 84, 2666 (2000)



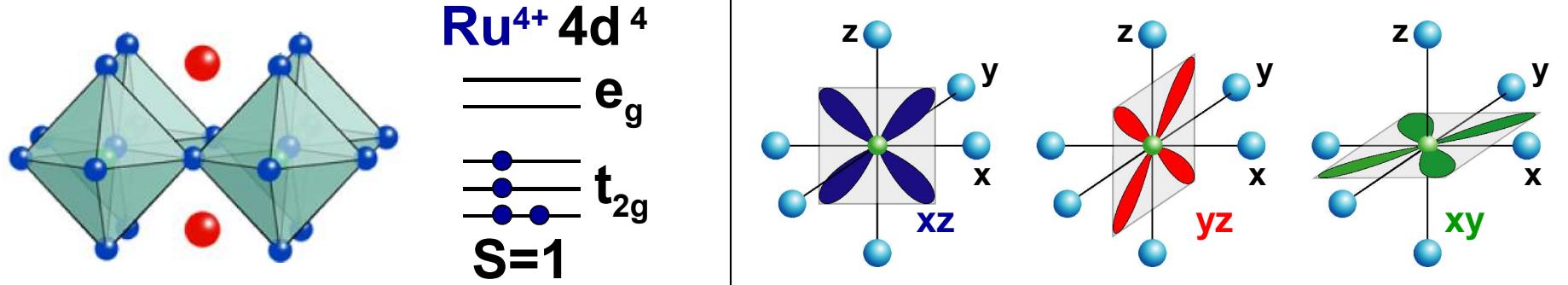
Lattice-magnetism interplay Orbital degrees of freedom

Sr_2RuO_4 : 2D Fermi Liquid ($\rho_c/\rho_{ab}=850$)

Ca_2RuO_4 : insulating Anti-FerroMagnet

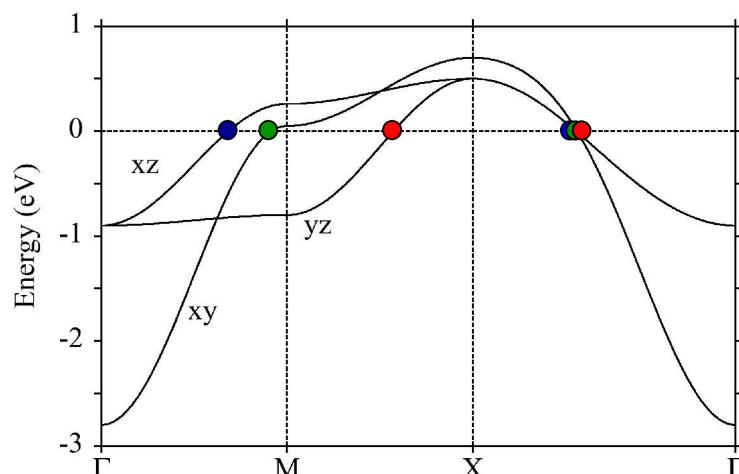
SrRuO_3 : metallic FerroMagnet

Low-Energy Electronic structure of Sr_2RuO_4

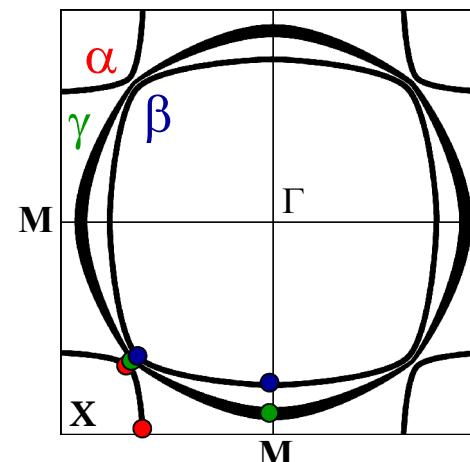


► Band structure calculation: 3 t_{2g} bands crossing E_F

→ 3 sheets of FS { α (hole-like)
 β and γ (electron-like) }



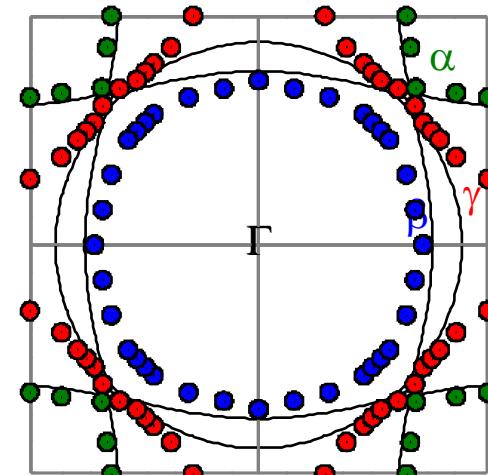
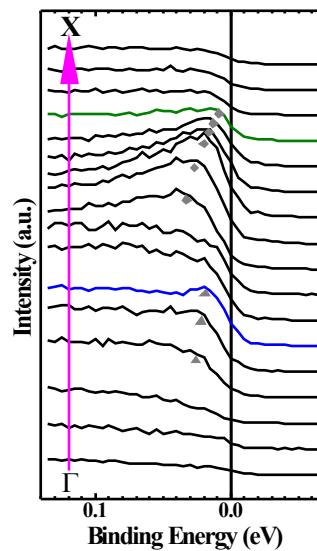
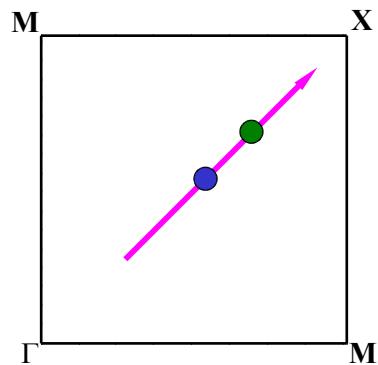
A. Liebsch *et al*, PRL 84, 1591 (2000)



I.I. Mazin *et al*, PRL 79, 733 (1997)

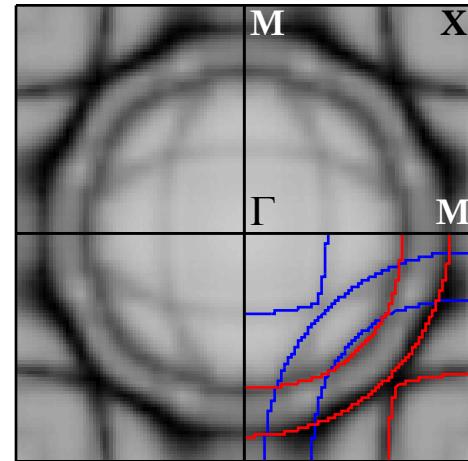
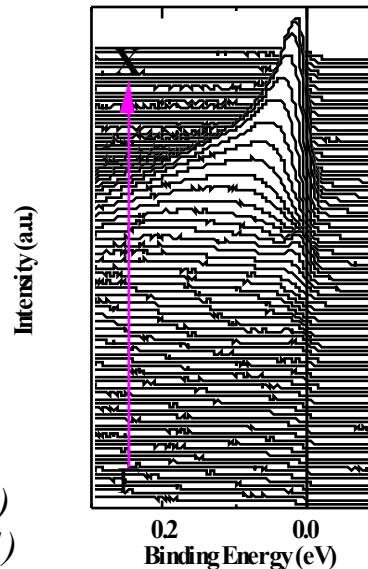
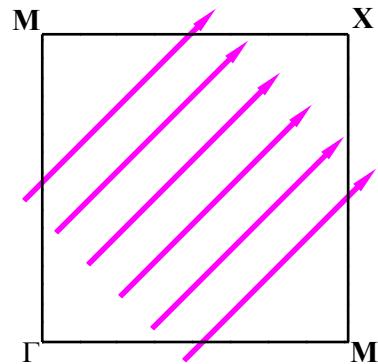
Fermi Surface Topology of Sr_2RuO_4

ARPES : circa 1996



D.J. Singh, PRB 52, 1358 (1995)

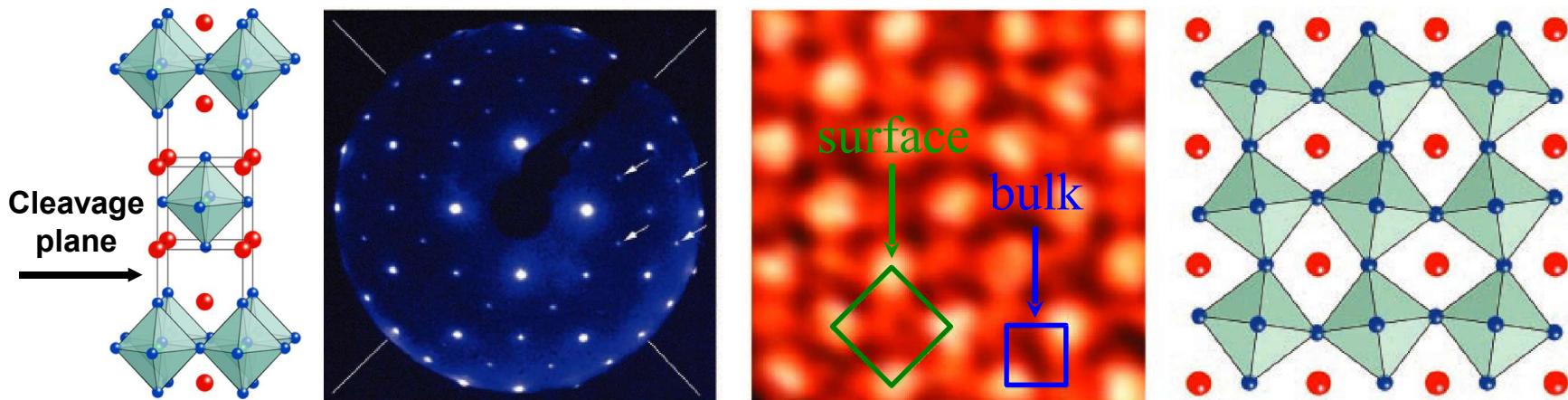
ARPES : present day



A. Damascelli et al., PRL 85, 5194 (2000)

K.M. Shen et al., PRB 64, 180502R (2001)

Surface reconstruction of cleaved Sr_2RuO_4



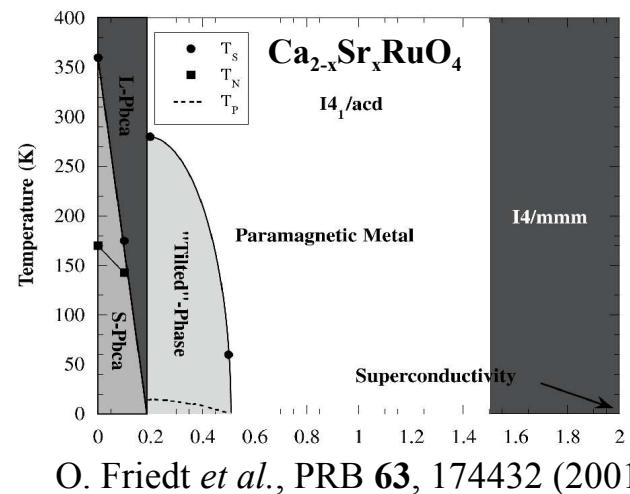
R. Matzdorf *et al.*, Science **289**, 746 (2000)

Rotation of the RuO_6 octahedra around the c axis

Soft phonon branch



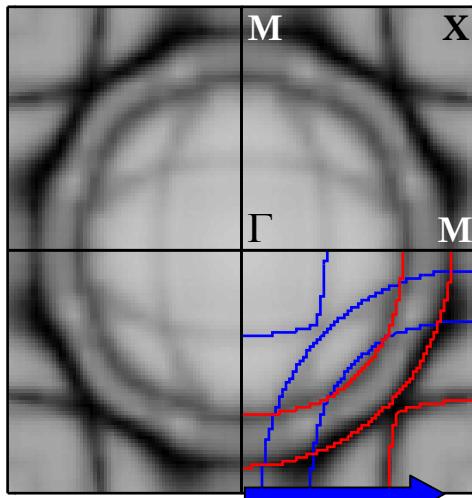
Structural instability
of $\text{Ca}_{2-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{RuO}_4$



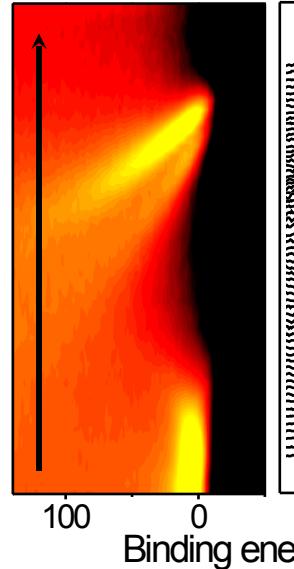
Surface electronic structure of Sr_2RuO_4

On samples cleaved at **180 K**
the **surface**-related features are
suppressed

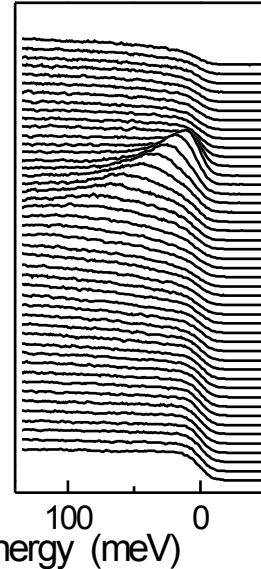
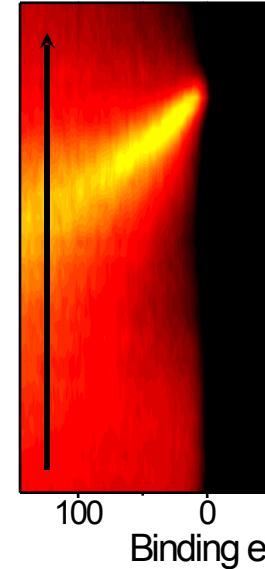
E_F mapping
 ± 10 meV



Cold cleave
 $T=10$ K



Hot cleave
 $T=180$ K



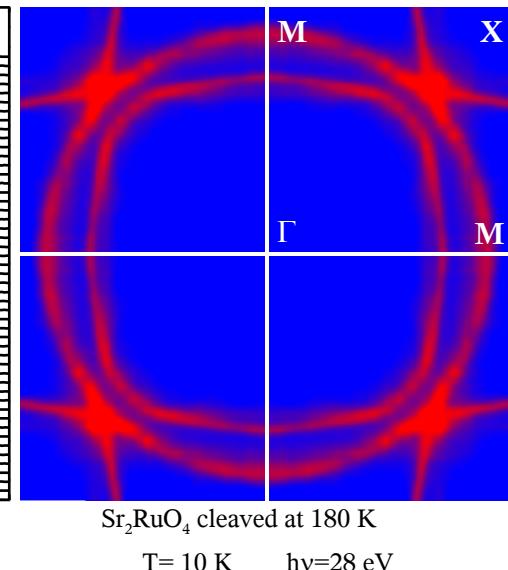
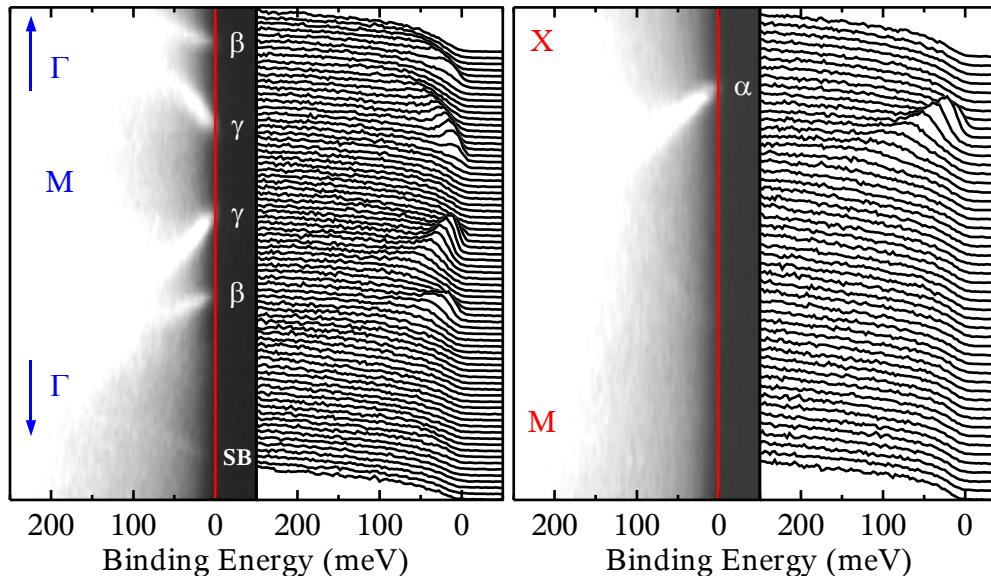
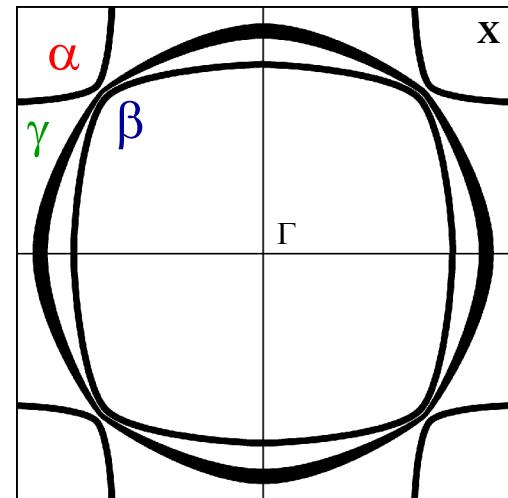
Bulk electronic structure of Sr_2RuO_4

On samples cleaved at **180 K**
the **surface-related features**
are **suppressed**

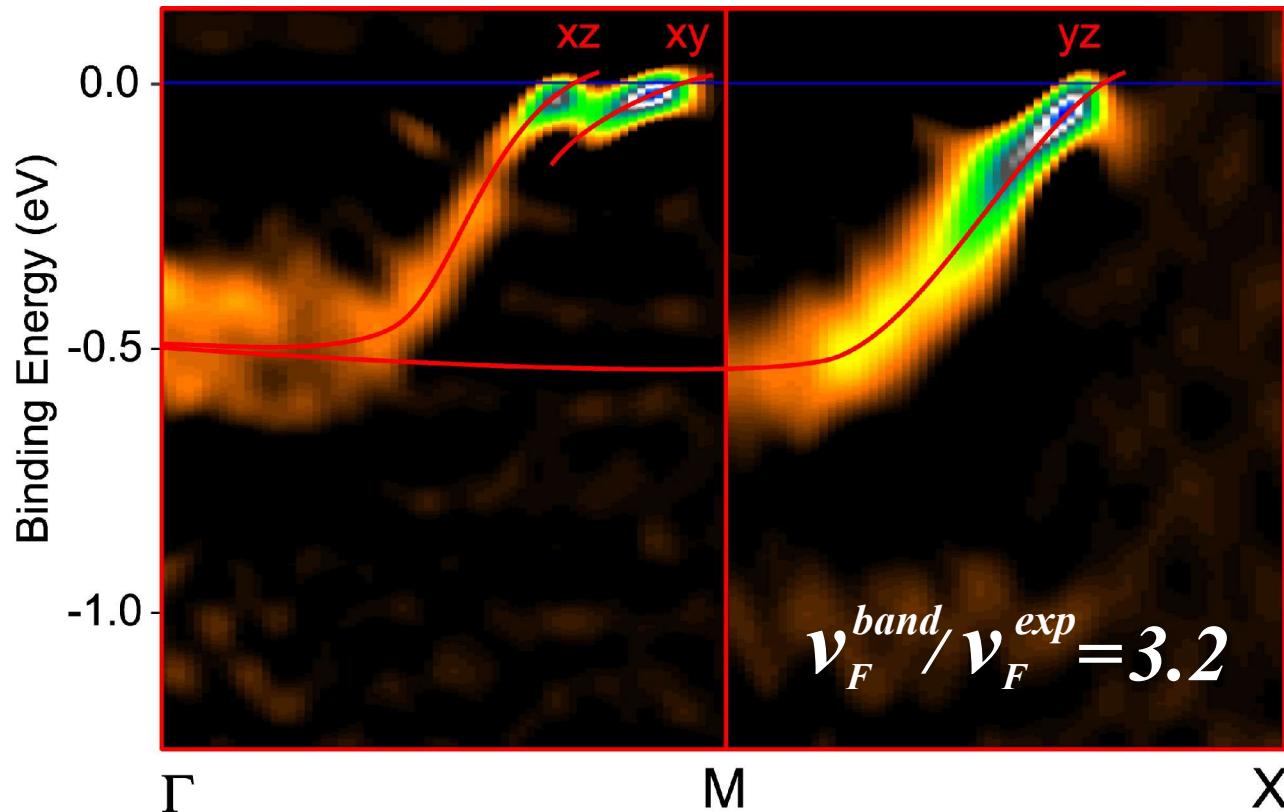


Thus, the **ARPES - FS** is
consistent with **de Haas-van
Alphen** and **LDA** results

I.I. Mazin *et al.*, PRL **79**, 733 (1997)



Dispersion of the bulk electronic bands

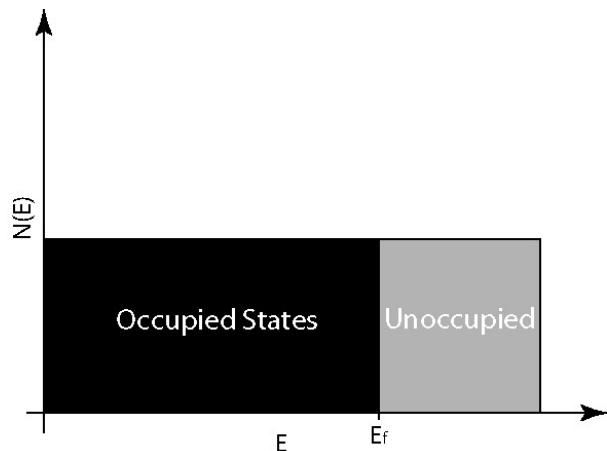


Experiment compares well with LDA+U calculations

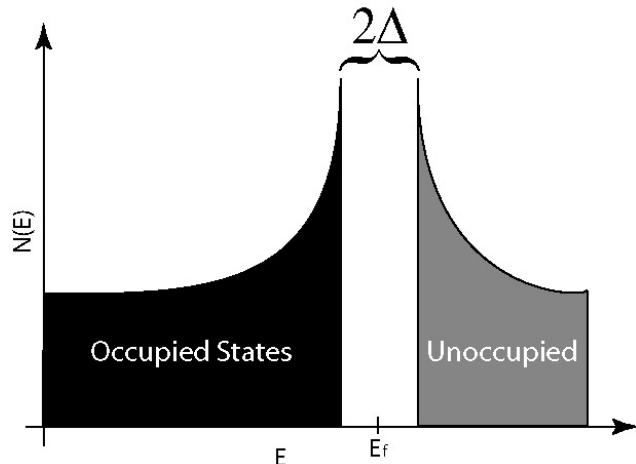
A. Liebsch & A. Lichtenstein, PRL 84, 1591 (2000)

“Classic Low-temperature” Superconductors

Metallic Density of States

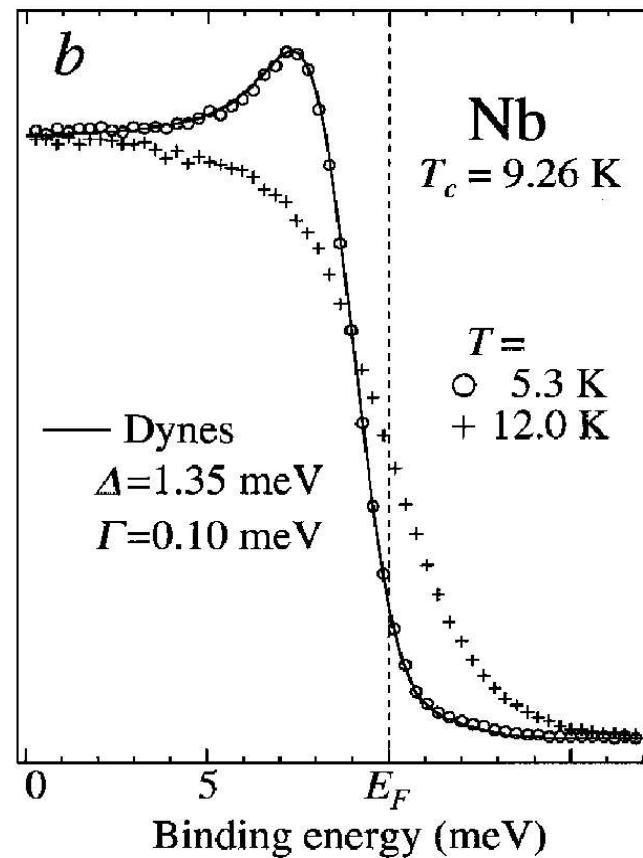


Superconducting Density of States



Superconductivity can only be seen on low energy scales and needs **high resolution!**

A. Chainani et al., PRL 85 (2000)



High-Temperature Superconductors

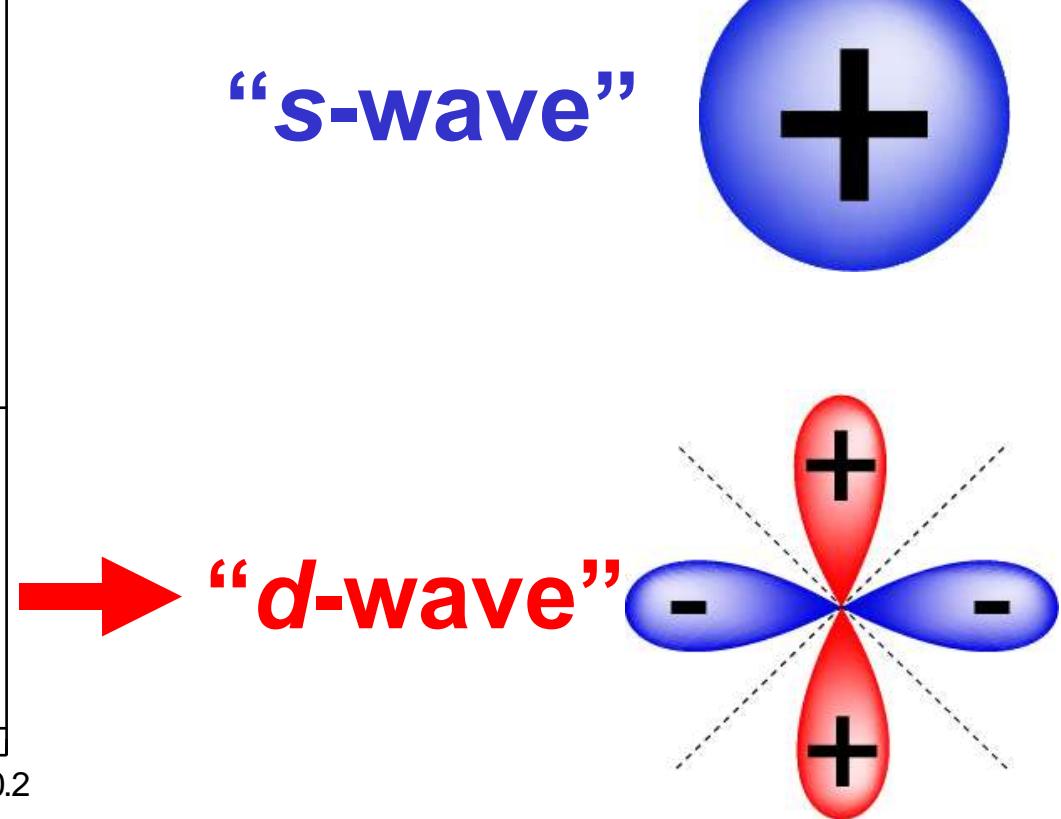
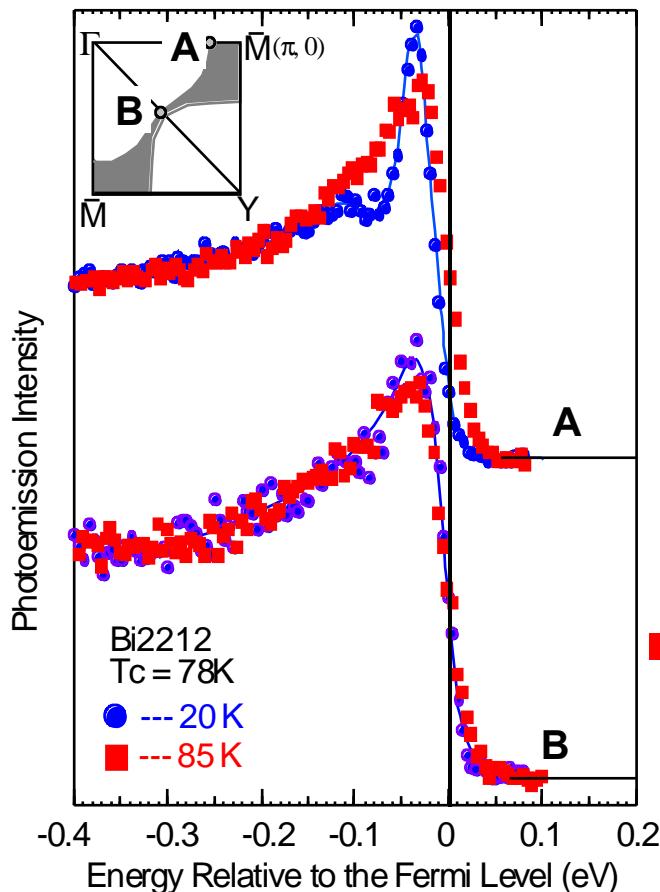
VOLUME 70, NUMBER 10

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

8 MARCH 1993

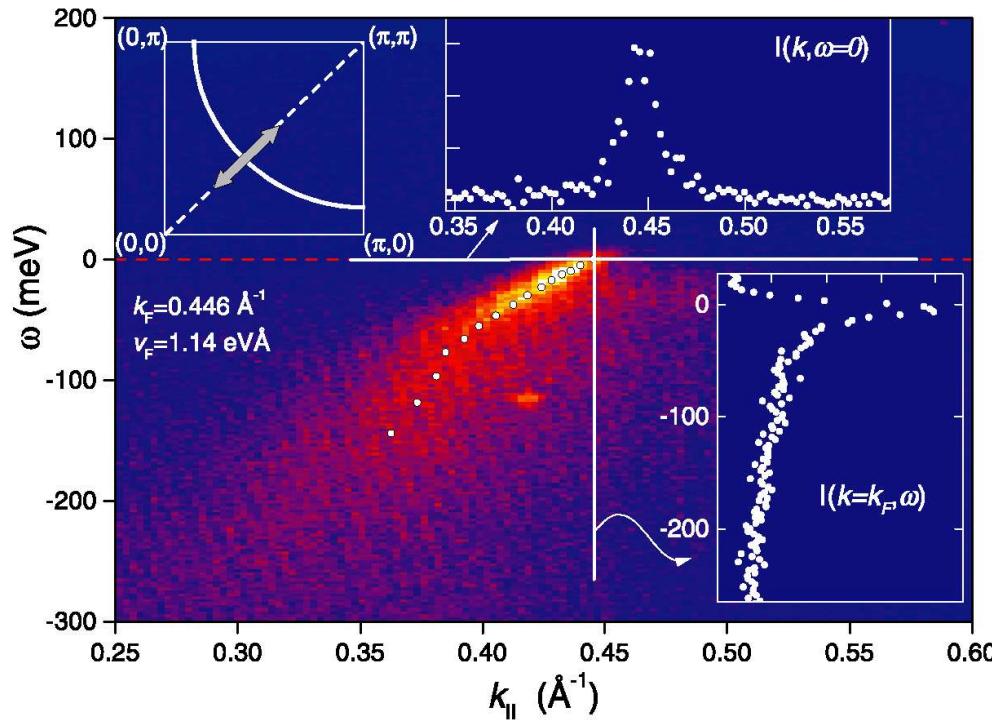
Anomalously Large Gap Anisotropy in the a - b Plane of $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2\text{CaCu}_2\text{O}_{8+\delta}$

Z.-X. Shen,^{(1),(2)} D. S. Dessau,^{(1),(2)} B. O. Wells,^{(1),(2),(a)} D. M. King,⁽²⁾ W. E. Spicer,⁽²⁾ A. J. Arko,⁽³⁾ D. Marshall,⁽²⁾ L. W. Lombardo,⁽¹⁾ A. Kapitulnik,⁽¹⁾ P. Dickinson,⁽¹⁾ S. Doniach,⁽¹⁾ J. DiCarlo,^{(1),(2)} A. G. Loeser,^{(1),(2)} and C. H. Park^{(1),(2)}



Many Body effects in the Quasiparticle Dispersion

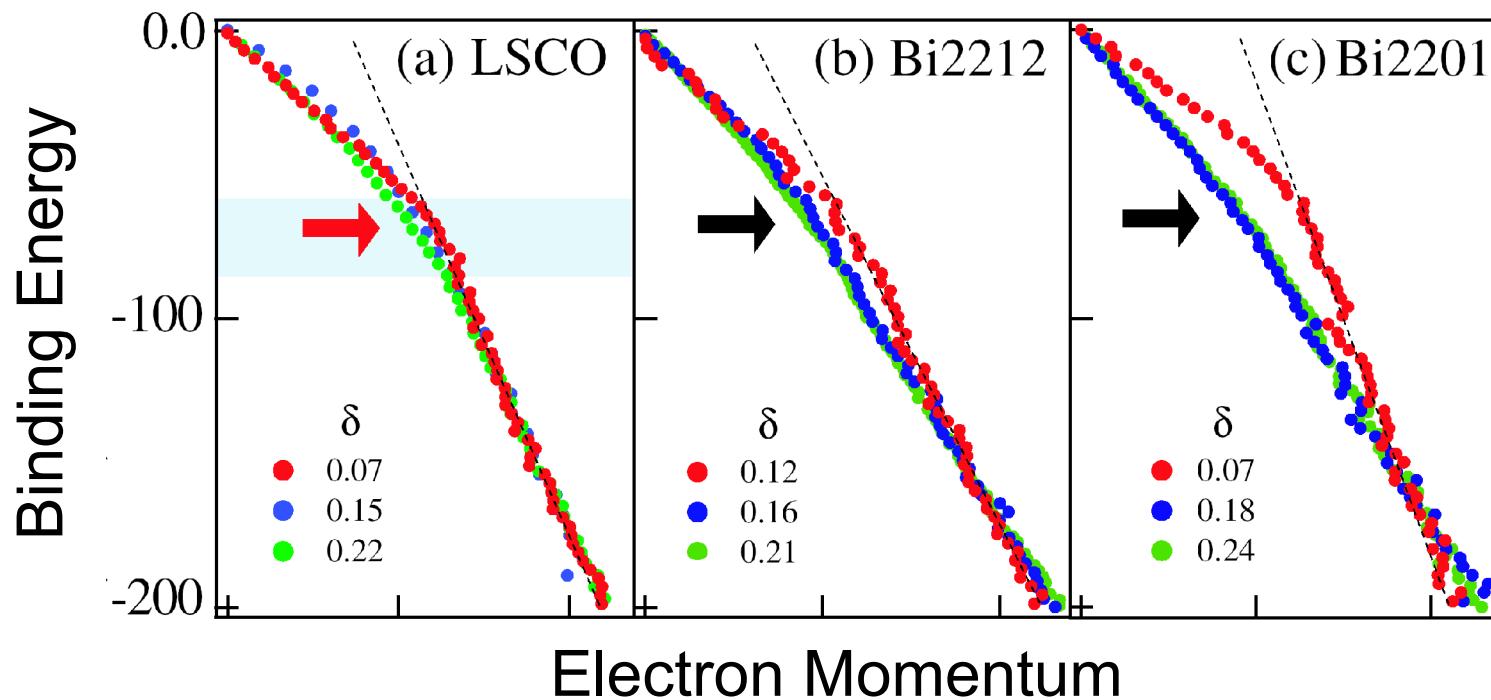
Valla et al., Science 285, 2110 (1999)



Mechanism for High- T_c { Magnetic fluctuations ?
Electron-phonon coupling ?

Many Body effects in the Quasiparticle Dispersion

Lanzara et al., Nature 412, 510

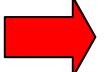


Mechanism for High- T_c { Magnetic fluctuations ?
Electron-phonon coupling ?

Conclusions

ARPES results from Sr_2RuO_4

- FS in unprecedented detail
- Fermi velocity and effective mass
- Investigate the issue of surface FM
- Superconducting (d-wave) gap
- Many-body effects in the QP dispersion

 **ARPES is a powerful tool for the study of the electronic structure of complex materials**

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A. Damascelli *et al.*, PRL **85**, 5194 (2000); PRL **87**, 239702 (2001)
K.M. Shen, A. Damascelli, *et al.*, PRB **64**, 180502(R) (2001)

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