

Momentum-Resolved Charge Dynamics in Mott Systems

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NSLS-II SCES Workshop, Brookhaven, 28 August/2003

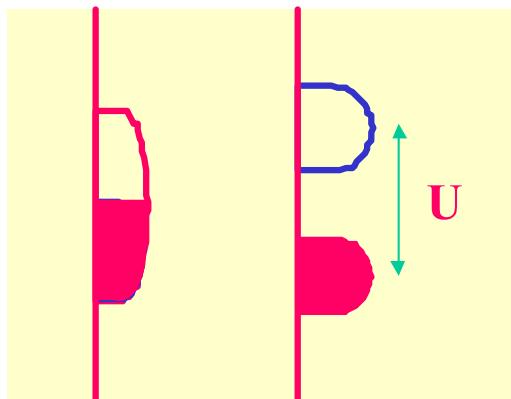
Zahid Hasan (Princeton University)

Strongly Correlated (Mott) Systems

Doped Mott Insulators

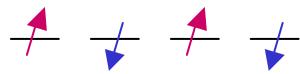
Strong Coupling Limits

$$U/t \gg 1$$



One-electron
Band Theory

Mott Insulators



Antiferromagnetism



Novel (Exotic) Order &
Non-Fermi Liquid Behavior
Non-perturbative physics

High- T_c Superconductivity
Cuprates

Colossal Magnetoresistance
Manganites

Large Thermopower
Cobaltates

Novel Phases : Stripes & Orbital Order
(many Oxides)

Anomalous Transport & Magnetic
& Spectroscopic properties

Why Inelastic with X-rays ?

0

Momentum of Light :

Laser : $hk \sim 0.001 \text{ ang}^{-1}$

X-ray : $hk \sim 1-10 \text{ ang}^{-1} \sim \text{Brillouin Zones}$



Finite-q spectroscopy of charge fluct'n

0

Bulk Sensitive Probe of Elect. Structure: $1\mu\text{m}$ to 1mm

0

Study any direction in 3-D in a crystal (unlike ARPES).

0

Good intensities at high-q (unlike EELS).

0

No multiple scattering complications. Weak-coupling probe.

0

Couples to charge density directly (unlike Neutrons).

0

Can be applied in the presence of external fields (unlike ARPES)

0

Symmetry selectivity at Resonance (unlike EELS).

0

Small samples ($\sim 1 \text{ mm}$) (unlike neutron).

An Emerging Novel Tool to Measure Charge Dynamics

Photon is a weak-coupling probe

Probe

Fundamental Coupling Strength

Electron

$$(2Z/r_B Q^2)^2$$

$\sim 10^{-15}$

Neutron

$$b^2$$

$\sim 10^{-24}$

Photon

$$(Zr_C)^2$$

$\sim 10^{-25}$

		Energy Resolution / Momentum Range	
1970s	Neutron/INS	0.1 meV / 10 meV	10^{-2}
1990s	Electron/ARPES	1 meV / 30 eV	10^{-4}
2000s	Photon/IXS	1 meV / 10 KeV	10^{-7}

Inelastic X-ray Scattering experiments are several orders of magnitude more (technically) challenging

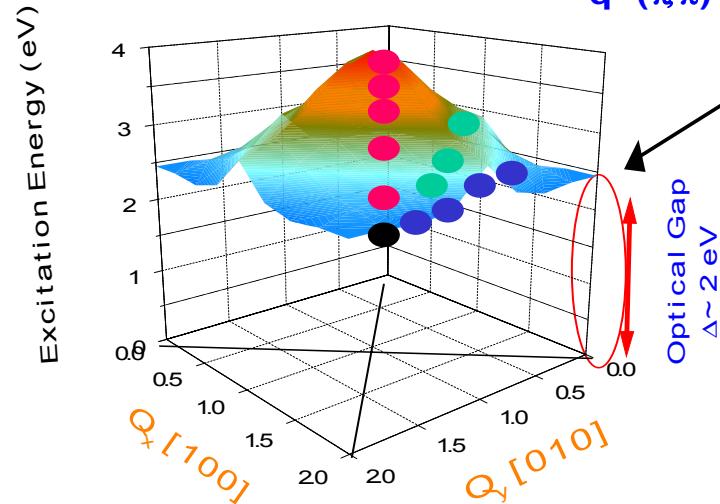
...



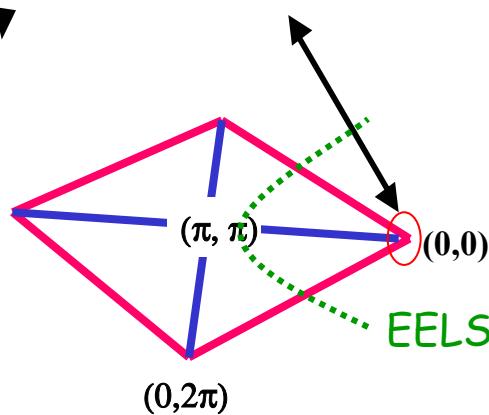
- O *High Brightness Synchrotrons*
- O *Excellent, Ultra-High Precision X-ray Optics*

Charge Excitations & Mott Gap

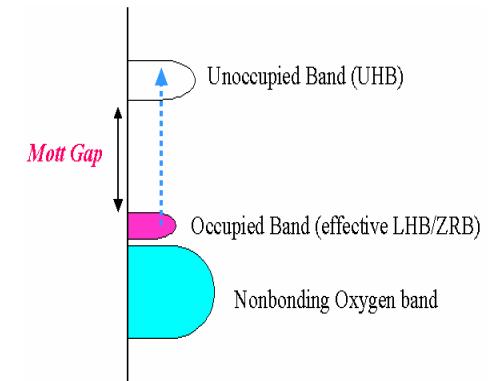
Example-1



Optical Spectroscopies
are here $q \sim 0$



Q-space (Brillouin Zone)

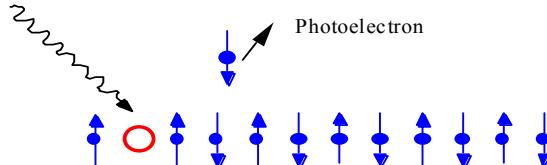


Information about
Unoccupied states
(electrons) ?

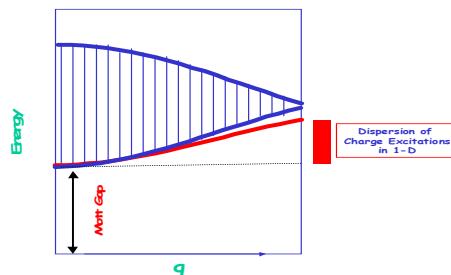
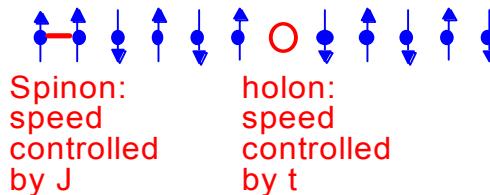


NSLS X-21(1997-99)
M.Z. Hasan, E. Isaacs et.al., Science 288, 1811 (2000)

Excitations in 1-D : spin-charge separation



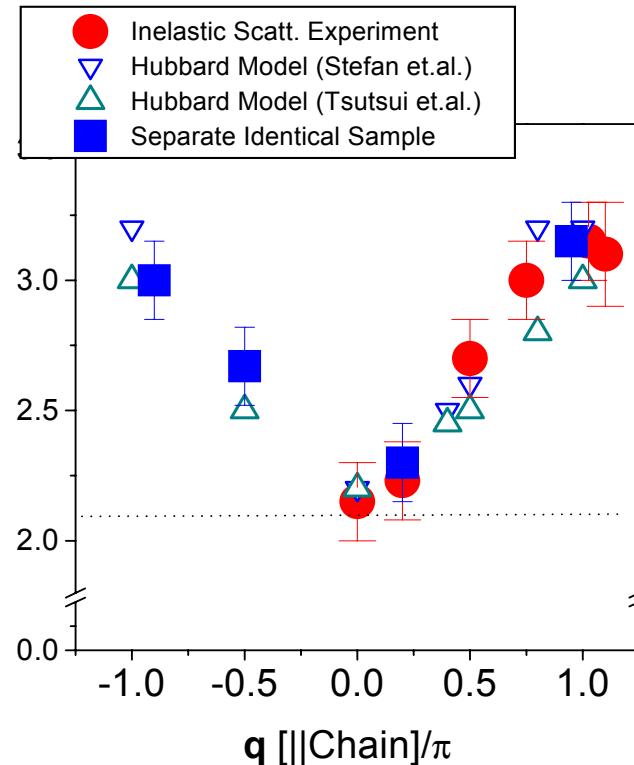
Two topological defects



Neudert et.al., Phys. Rev. Lett. (1998).
Tsutsui et.al., Phys. Rev. B (1999).

SrCuO_2 and Sr_2CuO_3

Charge physics in 1-D



BESSRC-CAT (2000-01)
M.Z. Hasan, P. Montano et.al., Phys. Rev. Lett. (2002)

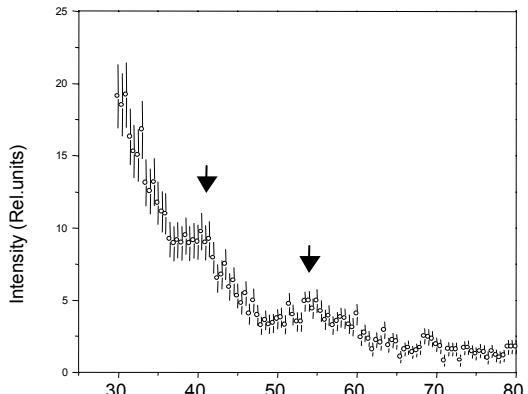
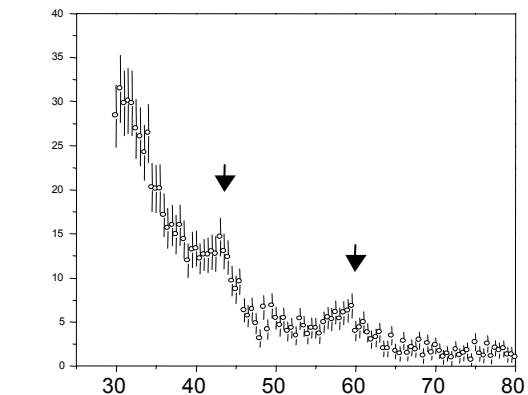
Stripes & Phonons

Example-3

Electron-Phonon Interaction in manganites

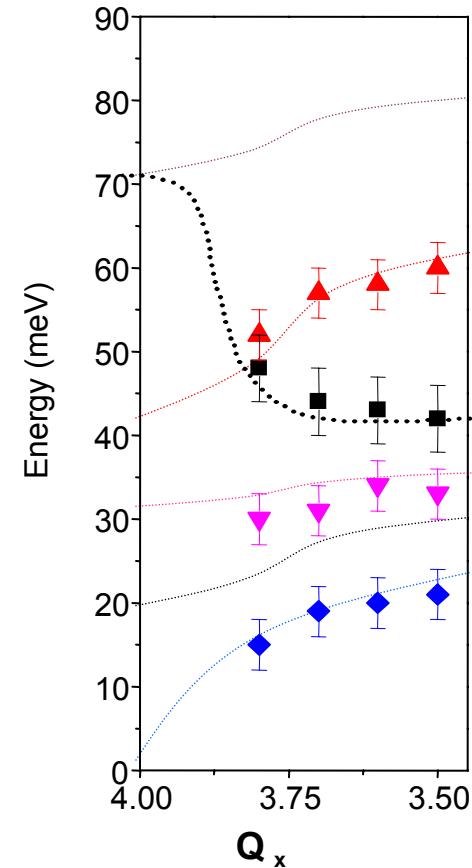
IXS can look at single domain samples

$\delta\omega \sim 5$ meV, Si(888) optics



meV

Phonon Dispersions :



M.Z. Hasan, d'Astuto, et.al. ESRF (2002)

Zahid Hasan (Princeton University)

Why Soft ?



dd excitations enhanced- orbital degrees of freedom

$$Q = (\pi, 0)$$

Weak quasielastic scattering makes low-energy accessible

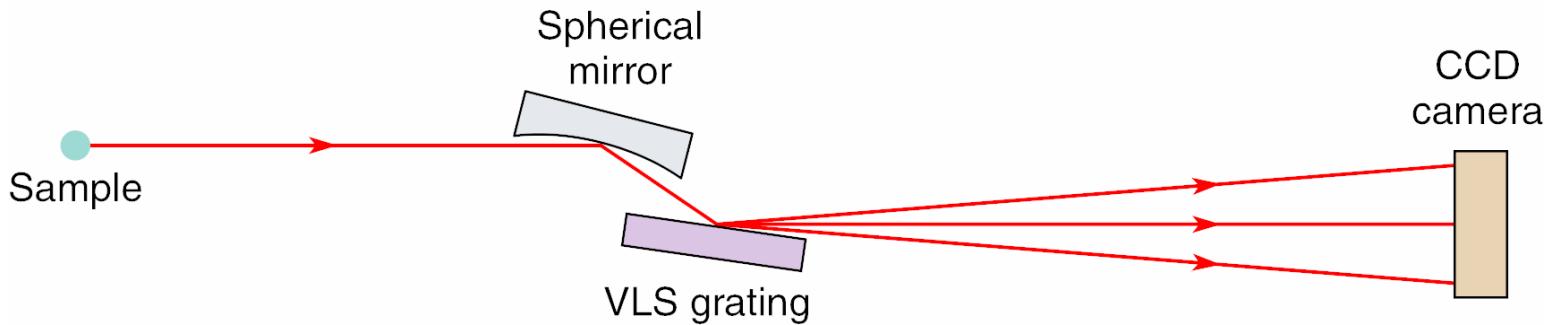
Spin-orbit split edges (L_2, L_3) + CP-light -> Magnetism

Better energy resolution ($\sim 10\text{-}50 \text{ meV}$) and several edges (L, M etc.)

Spectrograph mode (Full w-spectra in a single shot)

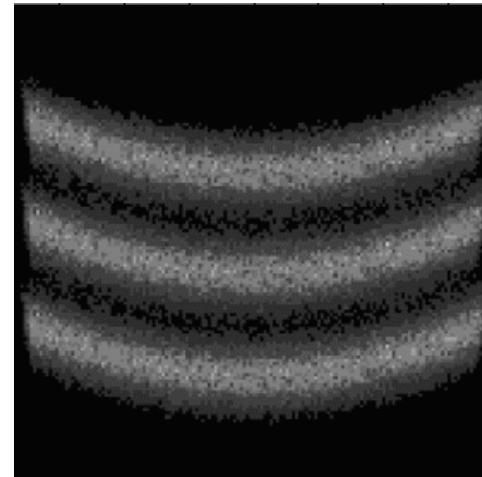
meV Resolution VLS Spectrograph

Optical Design



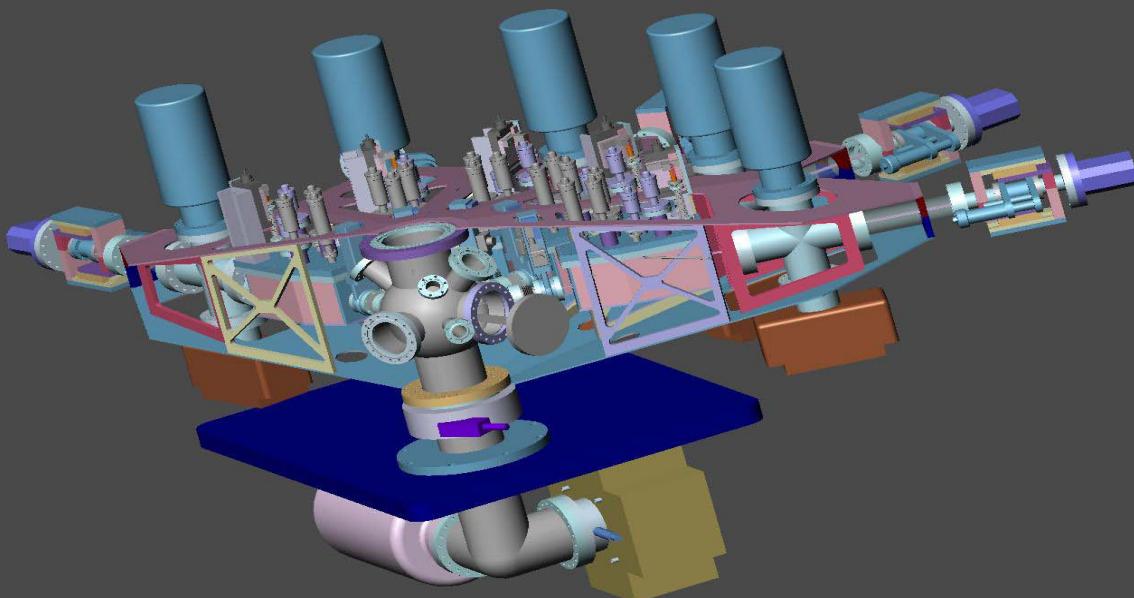
Ray Traces (Shadows)

- Resolution approaching **1 meV**.
- Overall length = 2 meters.
- Designed for Mn 3p (47 eV)
- Source size = 4 microns.



$$h\nu = 47 \text{ eV} \pm 2 \text{ meV}$$

Ultra-high Resolution Spectrometer



Soft X-rays < 1 KeV
Energy Resolution ~ 10-100 meV
Integration of Magnetic Field

M.Z. Hasan (Princeton), J. Underwood, E. Gullikson (CXRO)
Y. Chuang, Z. Hussain (ALS/LBNL)

New Physics ...

Correlated Elect. Physics

- O q-resolved charge & lattice dynamics in Doped Mott & other complex Systs.
- O Organic (Molecular Crystals) Systems, C-60, ET-salts etc.

Biophysics Optical Proteins & Biomacromolecules

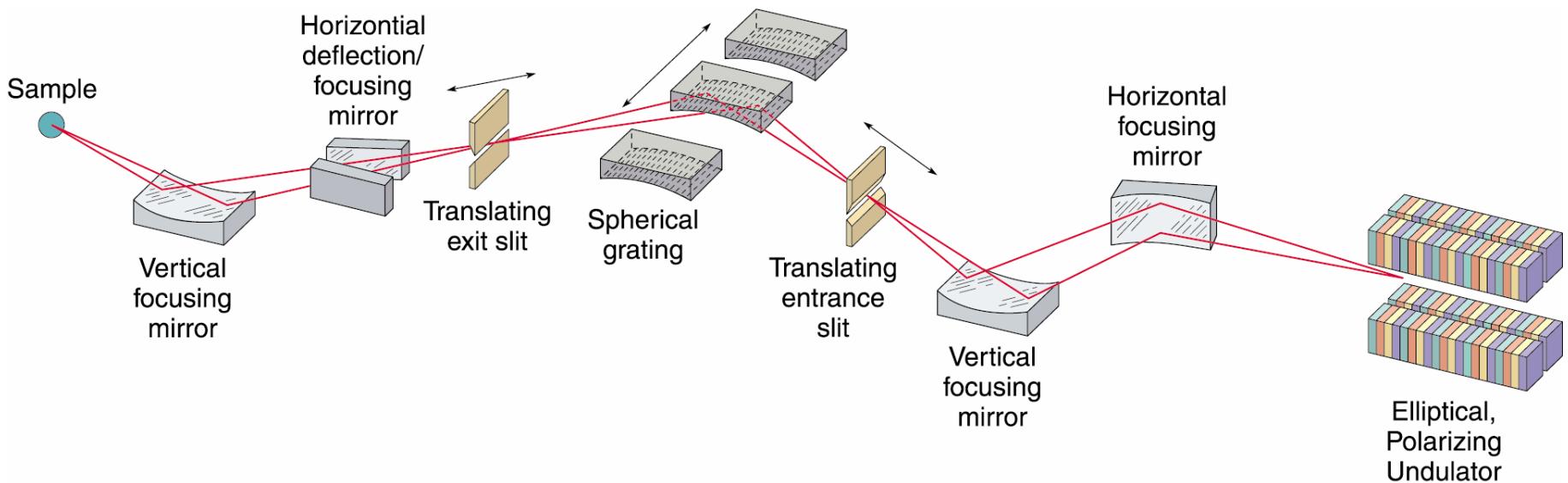
Nanophysics Nanocrystals, nanoscale physics etc. (need better optics)

meV Resolution Spectroscopy Beamline at ALS

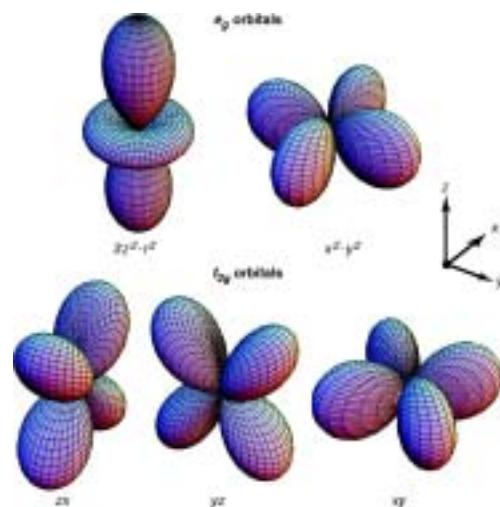
Specifications:

- **Resolving power:** $E/\Delta E = 100,000$ with $5\mu\text{m}$ slits
i.e. better than 1 meV when photon energy is below 100eV
- **Photon energy range:** 15eV to 140eV, fully optimized
maximum achievable photon energy ~140eV
- **Elliptically Polarized Undulator (EPU):** full polarization selection (linear and/or circular)
- **Photon Flux:** $\sim 1.5 \times 10^{11}$ photons/s/meV

Optical Layout (SGM)

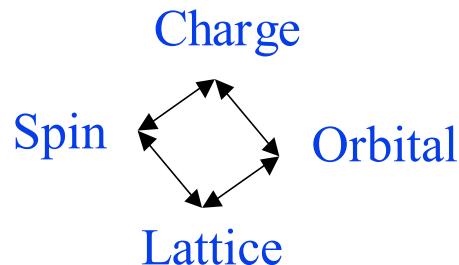


Manganites



Interacting Degrees of Freedom

Interacting Degrees of Freedom (Complex Electron Systems)

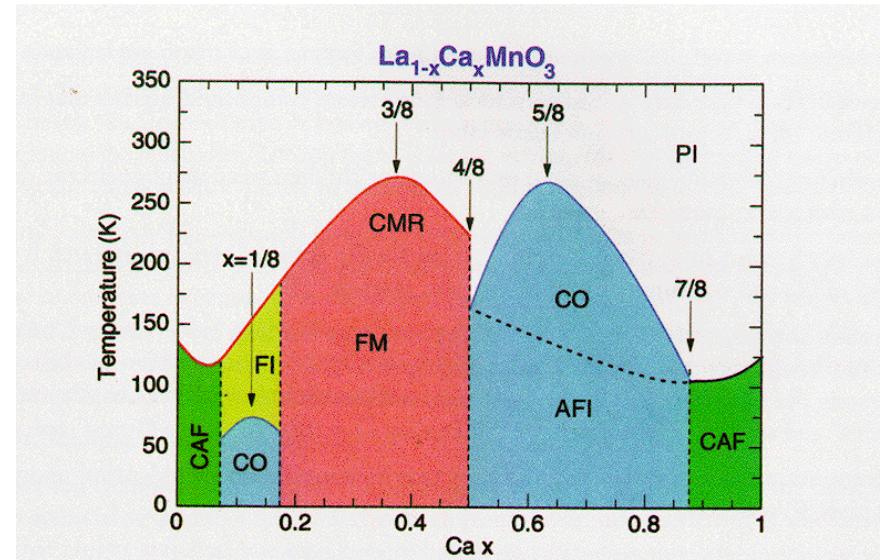


Example :

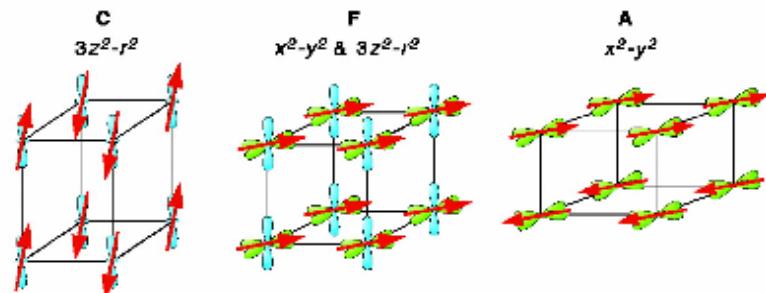
Manganese Oxides (CMR systems)

Competition among many
Energy and Length scales

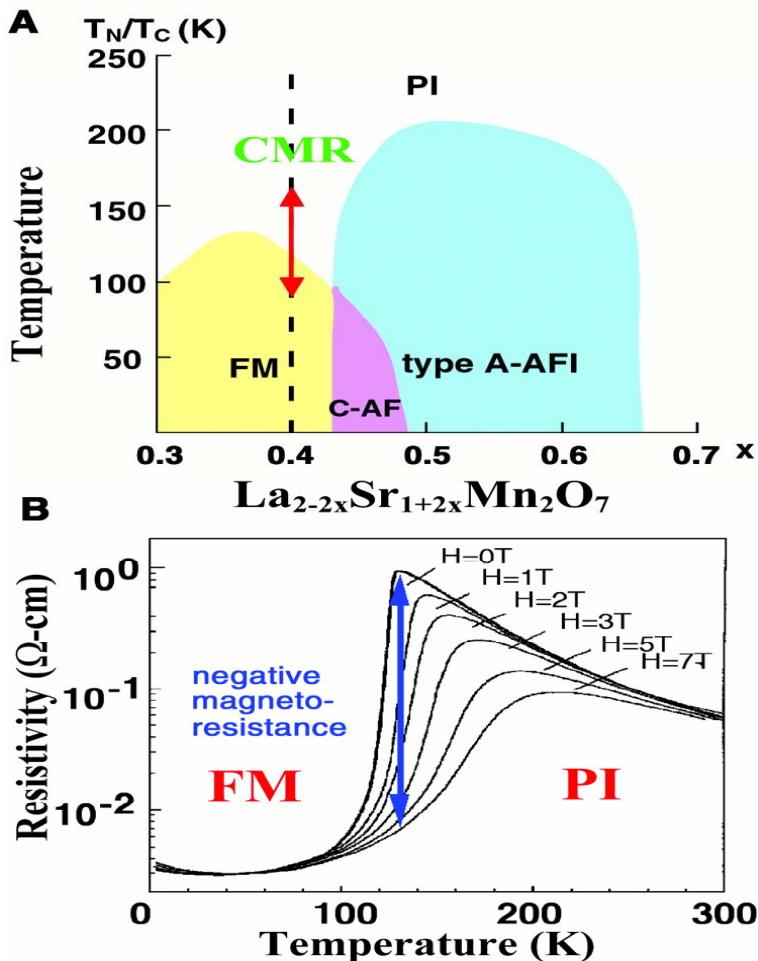
→ Complex Phase Diagram



Electron Localization
Charge, Orbital & Spin Order



CMR effect



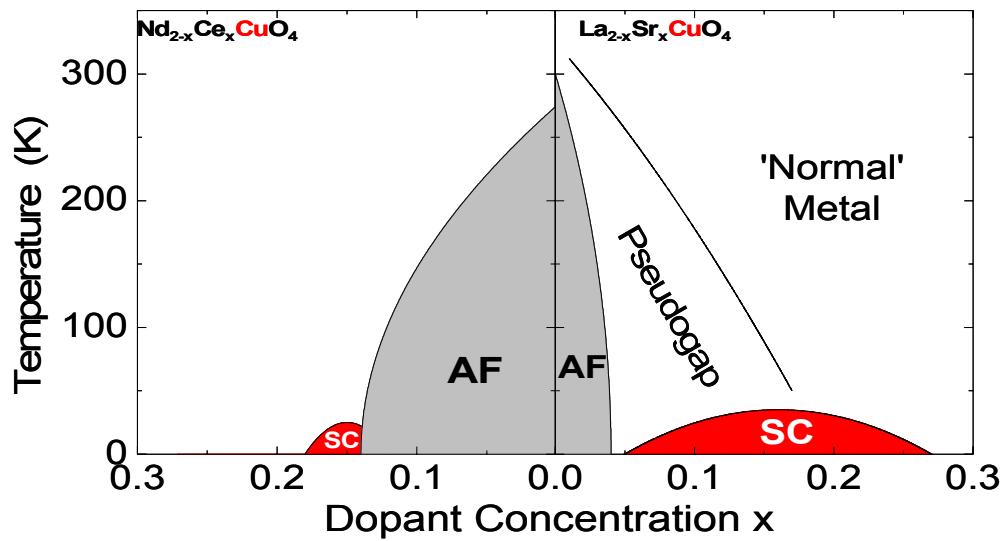
Colossal magnetoresistance

- Para \rightarrow Ferromagnetism
- Large drop of resistivity upon relatively small magnetic fields
- Most dramatic on the insulating phase (short range orbital order)

FM Semicond.

High T_{cr.}

Cuprates



10-20 meV charge physics in cuprates

Pseudogap & Doping dependence

Superconducting gap $\sim 2\Delta$

Field dependence

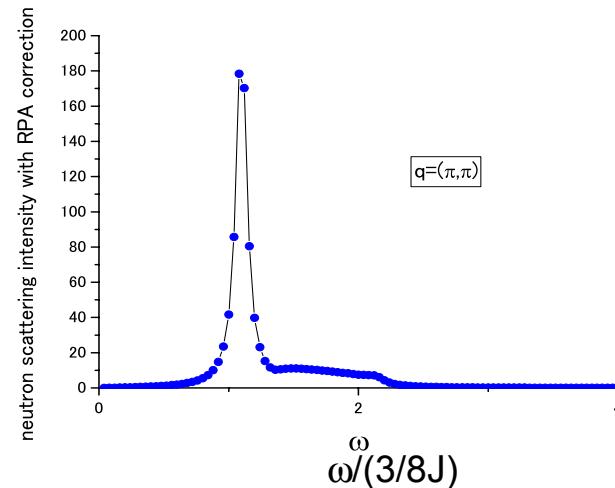
Charge collective modes (Plasmons, New modes)

Electron-phonon interaction etc.



Collective Modes in RVB (P.Lee)

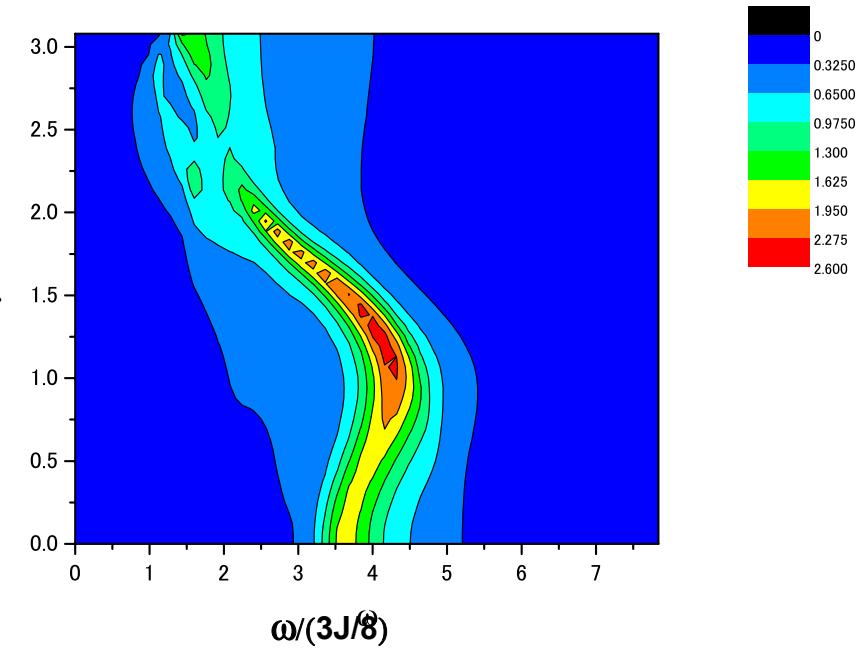
θ mode creates local moment:
detectable by inelastic neutron
scattering at (π, π) .



Inelastic x-ray scattering
couples strongly to fluctuations
in bond-charge density

$\chi(q = (\pi, \pi)) :$

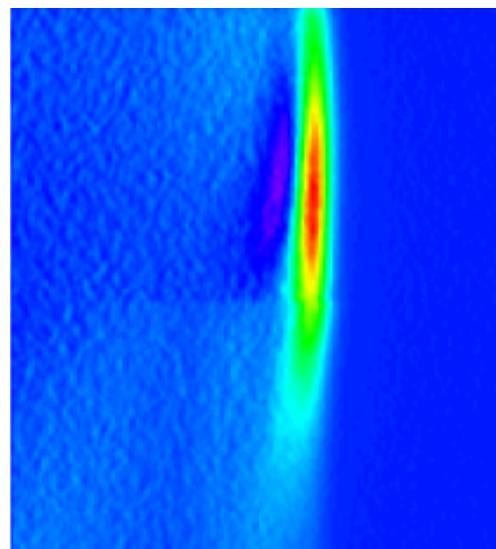
$$\begin{aligned} q_x \\ q_y = \pi \end{aligned}$$



Courtesy of P.A. Lee (2002)

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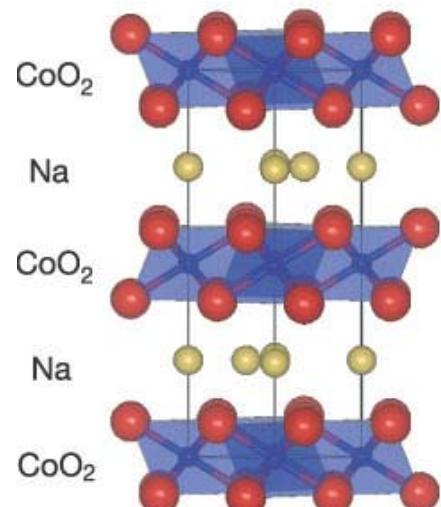
Cobaltates



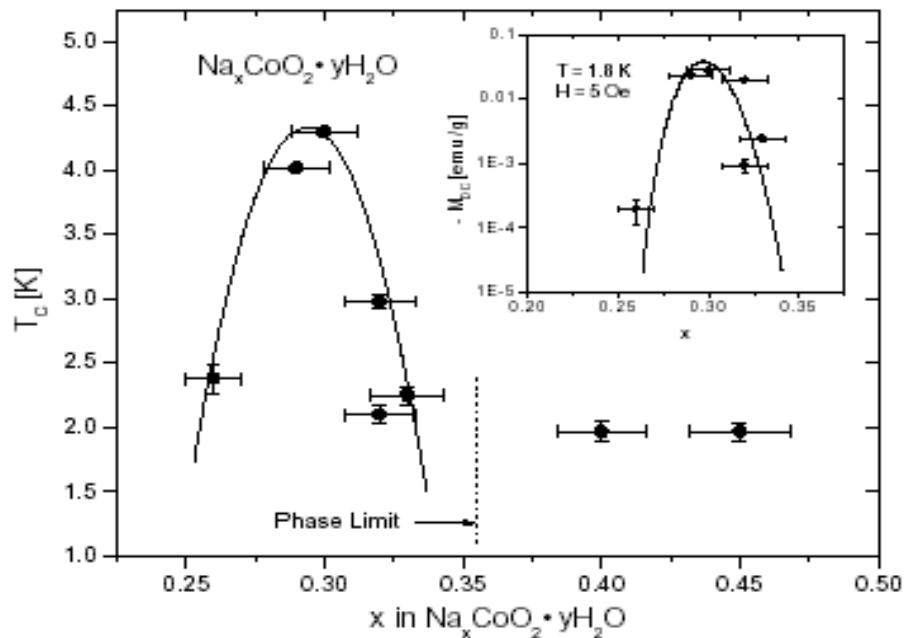
A New Class of Superconductors

A New Class of Superconductors (analogous to the Cuprates)

K. Takada et.al., Nature 422, 53 (2003).
 $\text{Na}_{0.35}\text{CoO}_2$, $T_c \sim 5 \text{ K}$



Phase Diagram : Na_xCoO_2

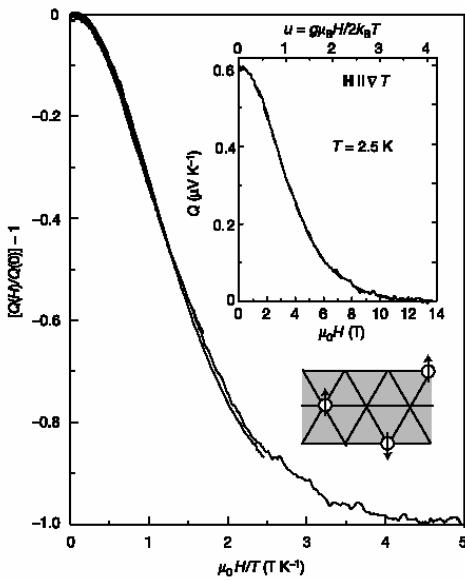
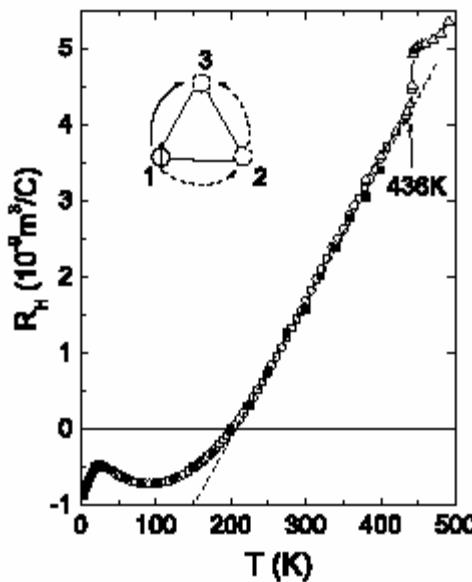


R.J. Cava et.al., Nature (2003).

Quasiparticle Dynamics in $\text{Na}_{0.7}\text{CoO}_2$

ARPES : M.Z. Hasan, Y.-D. Chuang et.al.,
cond-mat/0308438

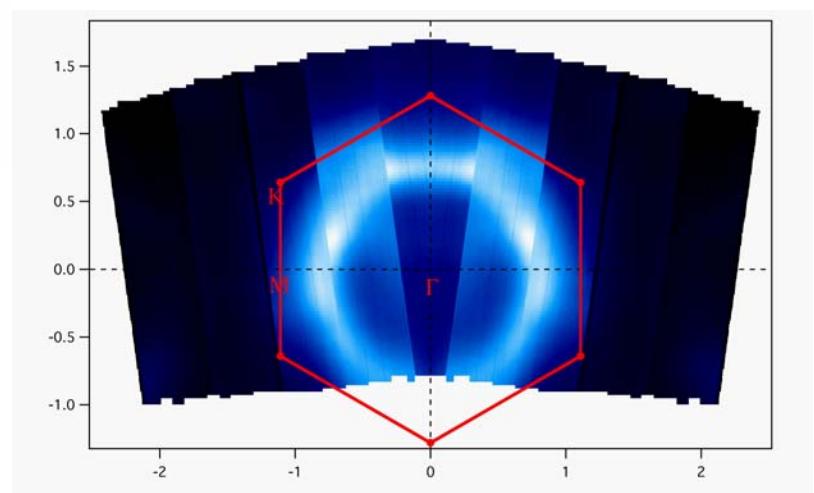
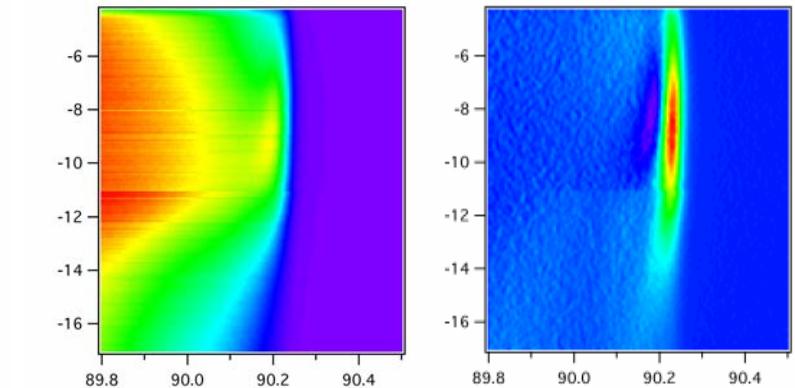
A dip in the Hall signal



Y. Wang et.al., Nature (2003) & cond-mat/0305455

No saturation
even at 500K

Q depends on H



Acknowledgements

Princeton : D. Qian, Y. Li, Y.-D. Chuang, Y. Kong, MZH

Soft IXS + ARPES

Adv. Light Source : Z. Hussain, E. Gullikson, Y.-D. Chuang
(meV PRT)

Hard IXS + t-SAXS

Adv. Photon Source : E.E. Alp, H. Yavas, T. Gog
(CMC-CAT)

Samples : R.J. Cava (Princeton), S.W. Cheong (Rutgers), P. Canfield (Ames)
S. Uchida, Y. Tokura, T. Sasagawa, H. Takagi, H. Eisaki (Japan)