

Superconductivity and spin excitations in orbitally ordered FeSe

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Phys. Rev. Lett. **115**, 026402 (2015)

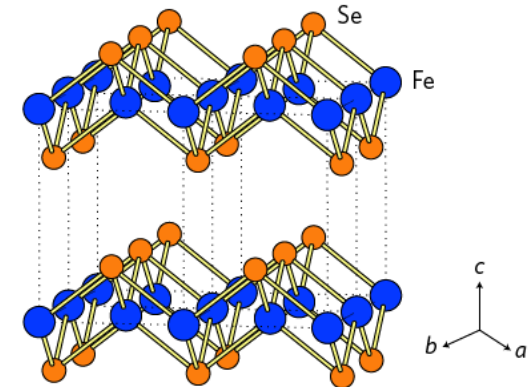
Phys. Rev. B **92**, 224515 (2015)



KØBENHAVNS
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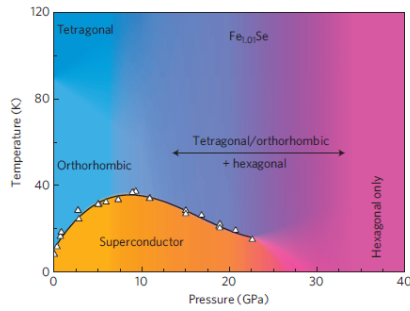
Motivation: FeSe

- FeSe
 - simplest compound
 - superconducting without doping
- interesting properties
 - non-magnetic
 - nematic phasepossibility to study origin of nematicity without presence of magnetic order

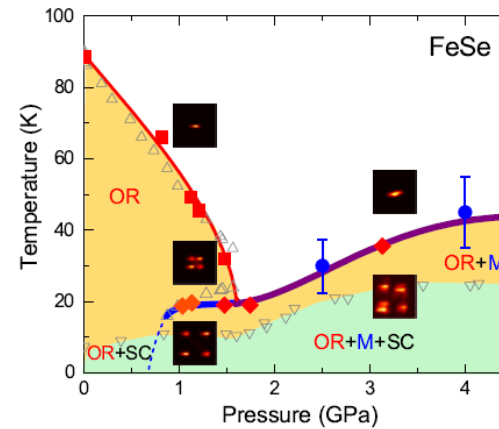


Motivation: FeSe

- pressure experiments



Medvedev et al. (2010)
enhancement of T_c up to 37K

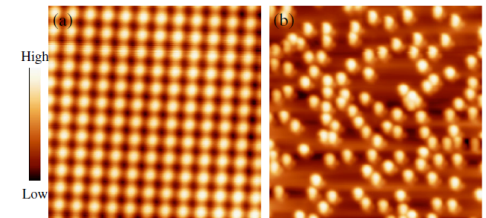
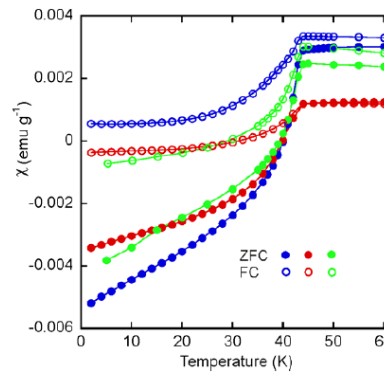
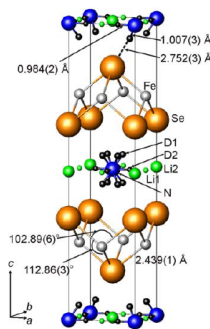


onset of magnetism under pressure

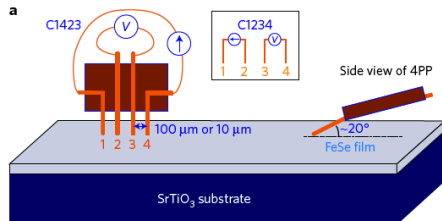
K. Kothapalli et al.
arXiv:1603.04135 (2016)

- intercalation

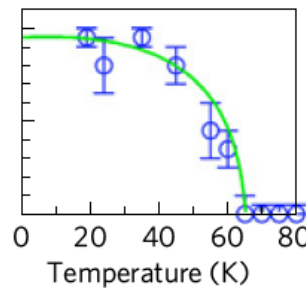
Burrard-Lucas et al. 2012
 $T_c \rightarrow 43K$ molecular intercalation



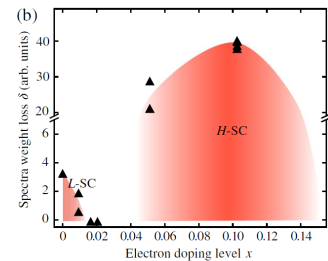
- thin films



Transport on monolayer: $T_c \sim 100K$
Ge et al. Nat. Mater. **14**, 285 (2015)



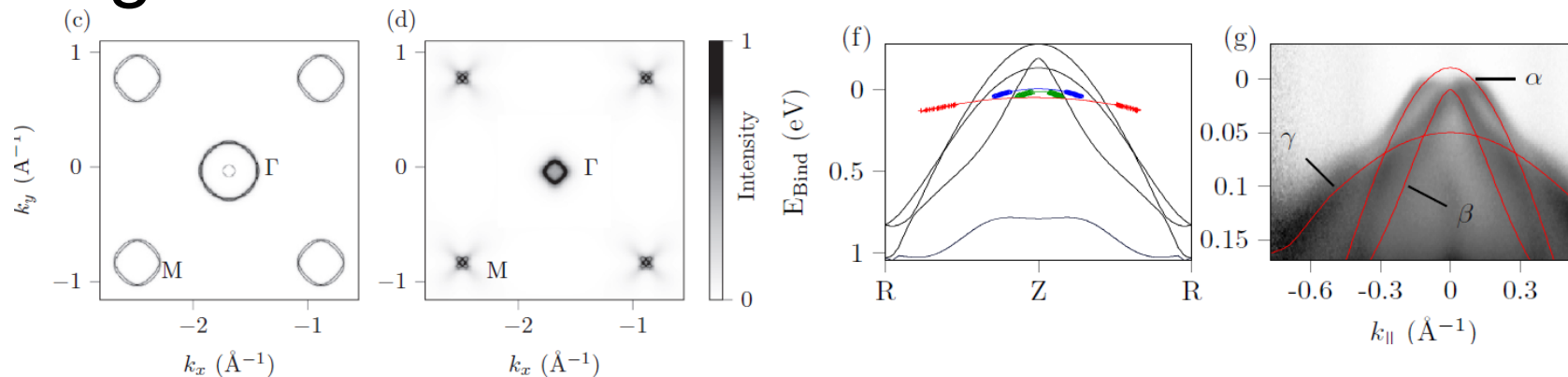
ARPES gap $T_c \rightarrow 65K$
He et al., Nature Materials
12, 605–610 (2013)



Can-Li Song, et al.
Phys. Rev. Lett. **116**,
157001 (2016)

FeSe

- ARPES: unusual band renormalization, no agreement to DFT



Maletz, *et al.*
PRB **89**,
220506(R)
(2014)

- pragmatic approach TB engineering

- shifts of tight binding parameters

$$H = H_{\text{TB}} + H_{\text{OO}},$$

- orbital order

$$H_{\text{TB}} = \sum_{\mathbf{k}, \mu, \nu, \sigma} t_{\mu\nu}(\mathbf{k}) c_{\mu\sigma}^\dagger(\mathbf{k}) c_{\nu\sigma}(\mathbf{k}),$$

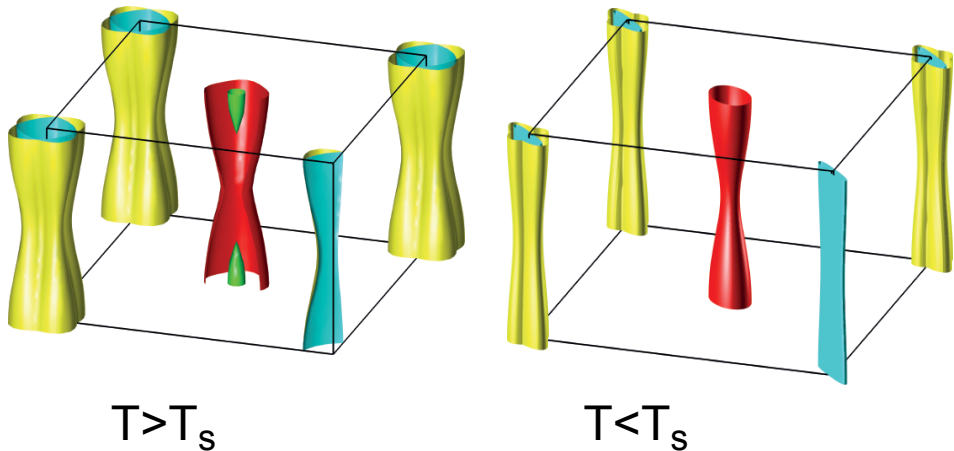
- site centered orbital order

- bond centered orbital order

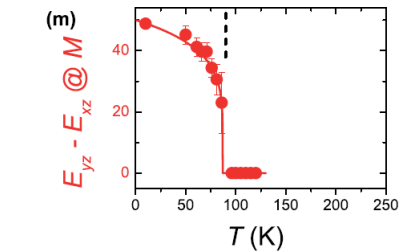
$$H_{\text{OO}} = \Delta_s(T) \sum_{\mathbf{k}\sigma} [n_{xz\sigma}(\mathbf{k}) - n_{yz\sigma}(\mathbf{k})].$$

FeSe: tight binding model

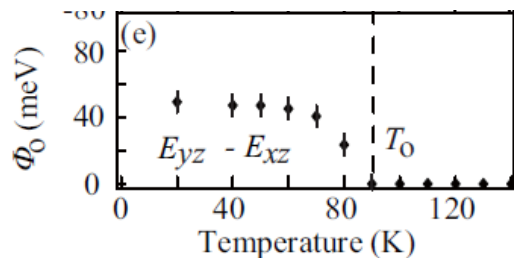
• ARPES



Watson *et al.*, PRB **91**, 155106 (2015); no color code

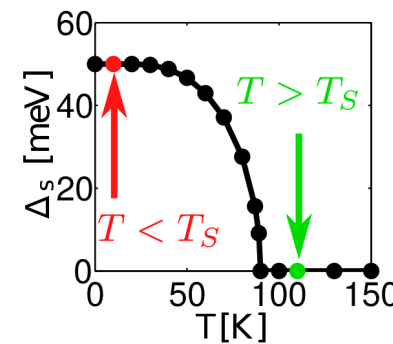
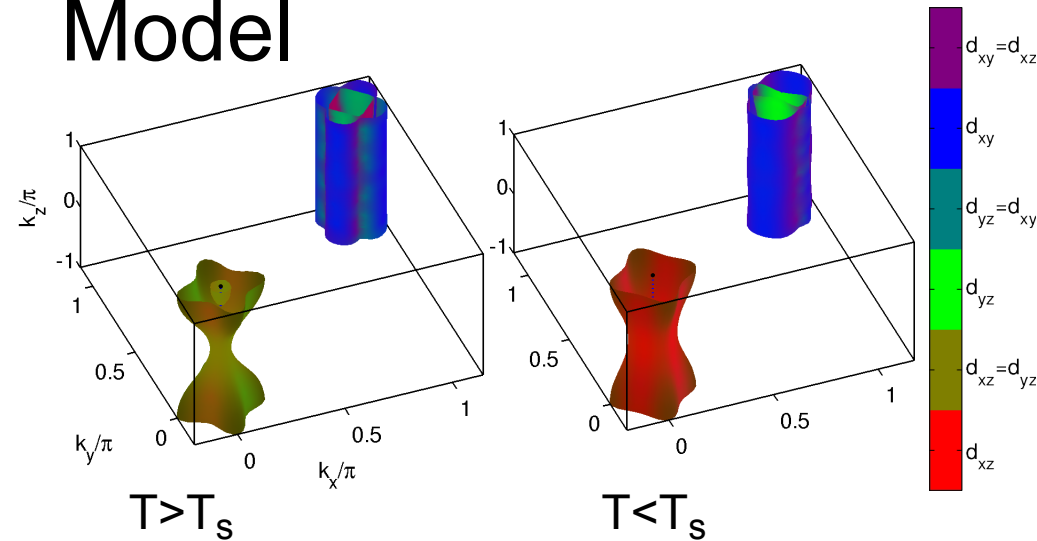


orbital order: 50 meV
 $T_s = 87\text{K}$



Shimajima, *et al.* PRB **90**, 121111(R) (2014)

Model



10-orbital model based on:

Eschrig *et al.*, Phys Rev B, **80**, 104503 (2009)

+shift of hoppings
+inclusion of orbital order

$$H_{OO} = \Delta_b g(t) \sum_{\mathbf{k}\sigma} (\cos k_x - \cos k_y) [n_{xz\sigma}(\mathbf{k}) + n_{yz\sigma}(\mathbf{k})] + \Delta_s g(t) \sum_{\mathbf{k}\sigma} [n_{xz\sigma}(\mathbf{k}) - n_{yz\sigma}(\mathbf{k})].$$

FeSe: tight binding model

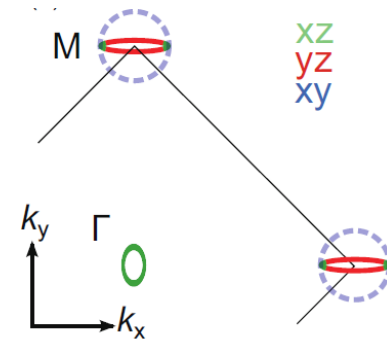
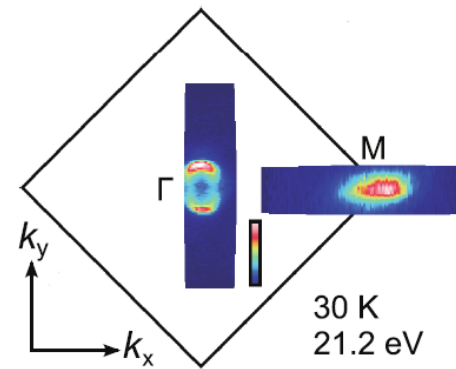
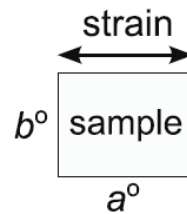
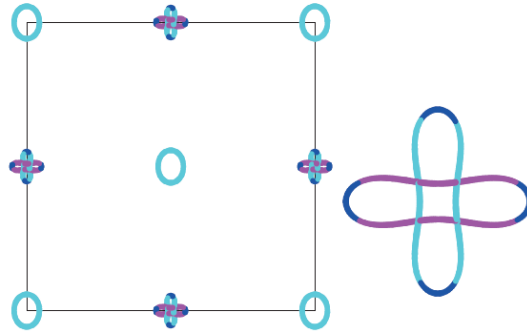
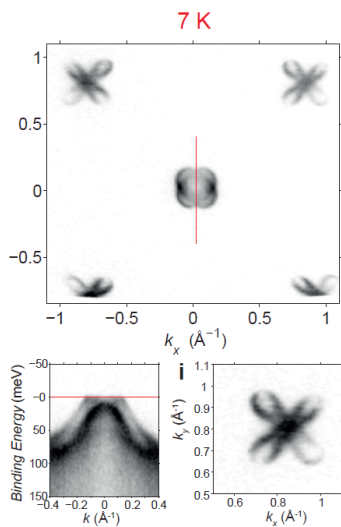
- orbital order

- bond centered OO
- site centered OO

$$H_{OO} = \Delta_b g(t) \sum_{\mathbf{k}\sigma} (\cos k_x - \cos k_y) [n_{xz\sigma}(\mathbf{k}) + n_{yz\sigma}(\mathbf{k})] + \Delta_s g(t) \sum_{\mathbf{k}\sigma} [n_{xz\sigma}(\mathbf{k}) - n_{yz\sigma}(\mathbf{k})].$$

- sign changing orbital splitting

ARPES on detwinned samples
Suzuki et al., Phys. Rev. B **92**, 205117 (2015)

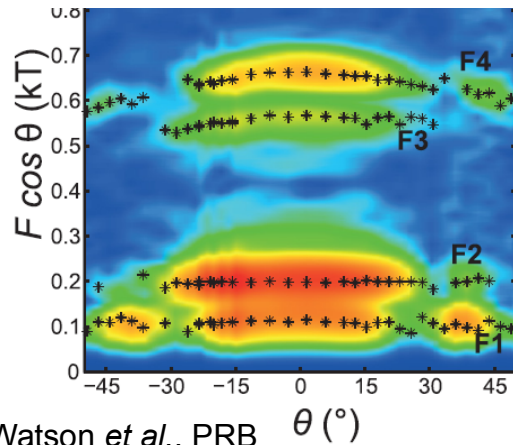


Unidirectional bond order:
Watson et al., arXiv:1603.04545 (2016)

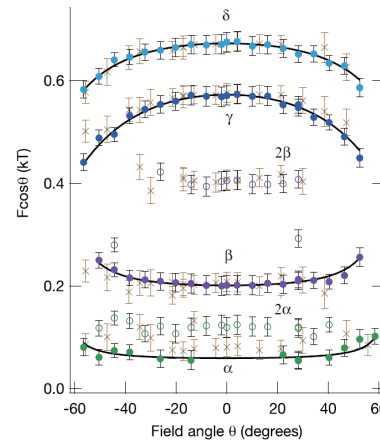
$$h = \Delta_S (n'_{yz} - n'_{xz}) \cos(k_x)$$

FeSe: tight binding model

- Quantum oscillations

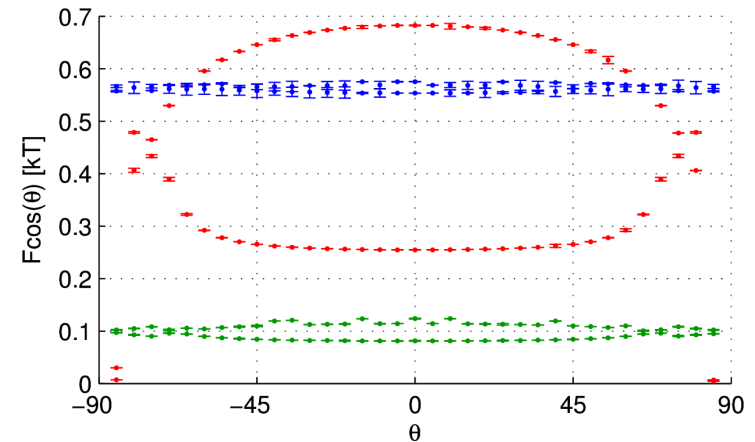


Watson *et al.*, PRB **91**, 155106 (2015)



Terashima, *et al.* PRB **90**, 144517 (2014)

Model



Daniel Guterding:
<https://github.com/danielguterding/dhva>

- Question:** Can model electronic structure account for various other experimental results?

- NMR: no spin-fluctuations until very low T

Baek, *et al.* Nature Materials **14**, 210 (2015)

- Neutron diffraction: Stripe fluctuations at intermediate energies, Neutron resonance in SC state

Rahn *et al.* PRB (2015)

Wang *et al.*, Nature Materials **15**, 159 (2016)

- Scanning tunnelling microscopy: V-shaped DOS

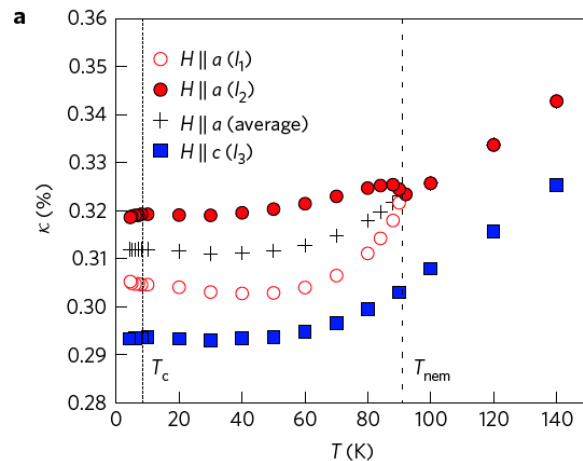
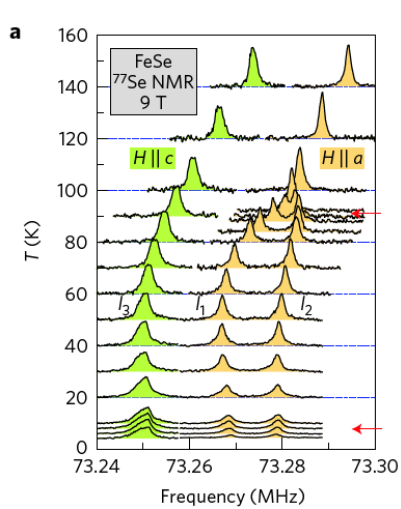
Kasahara *et al.* (2014)

Song *et al.*, Science **332**, 1410 (2011)

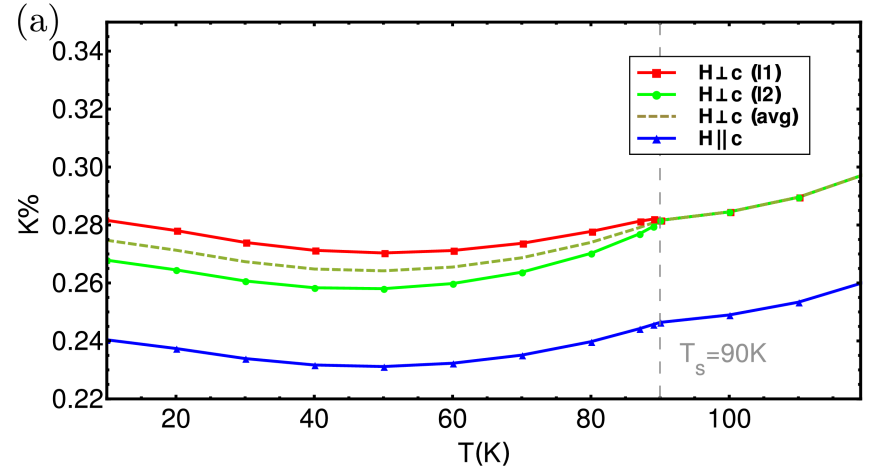
- ...

NMR: Knight shift, $1/T_1T$

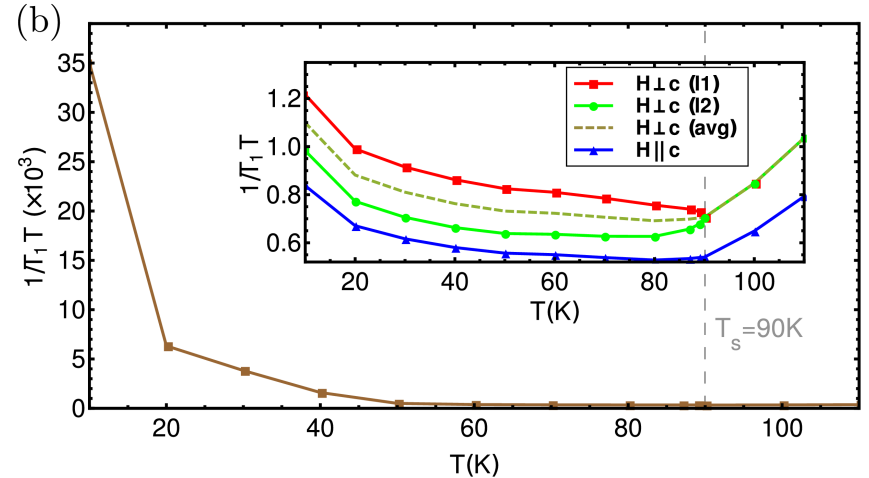
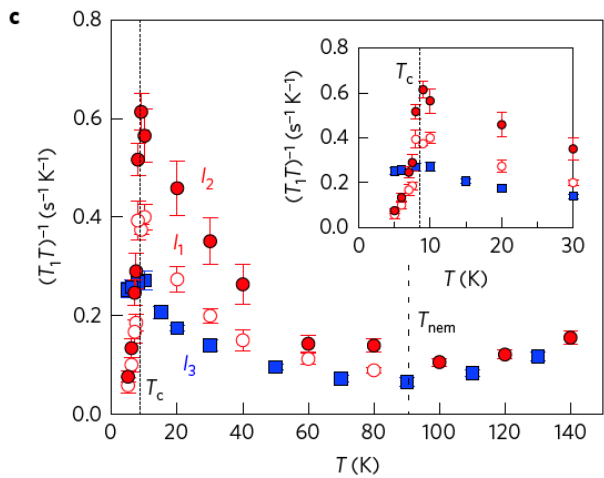
orbital order visible in Knight shift



no enhanced low-energy spin fluctuations visible in NMR



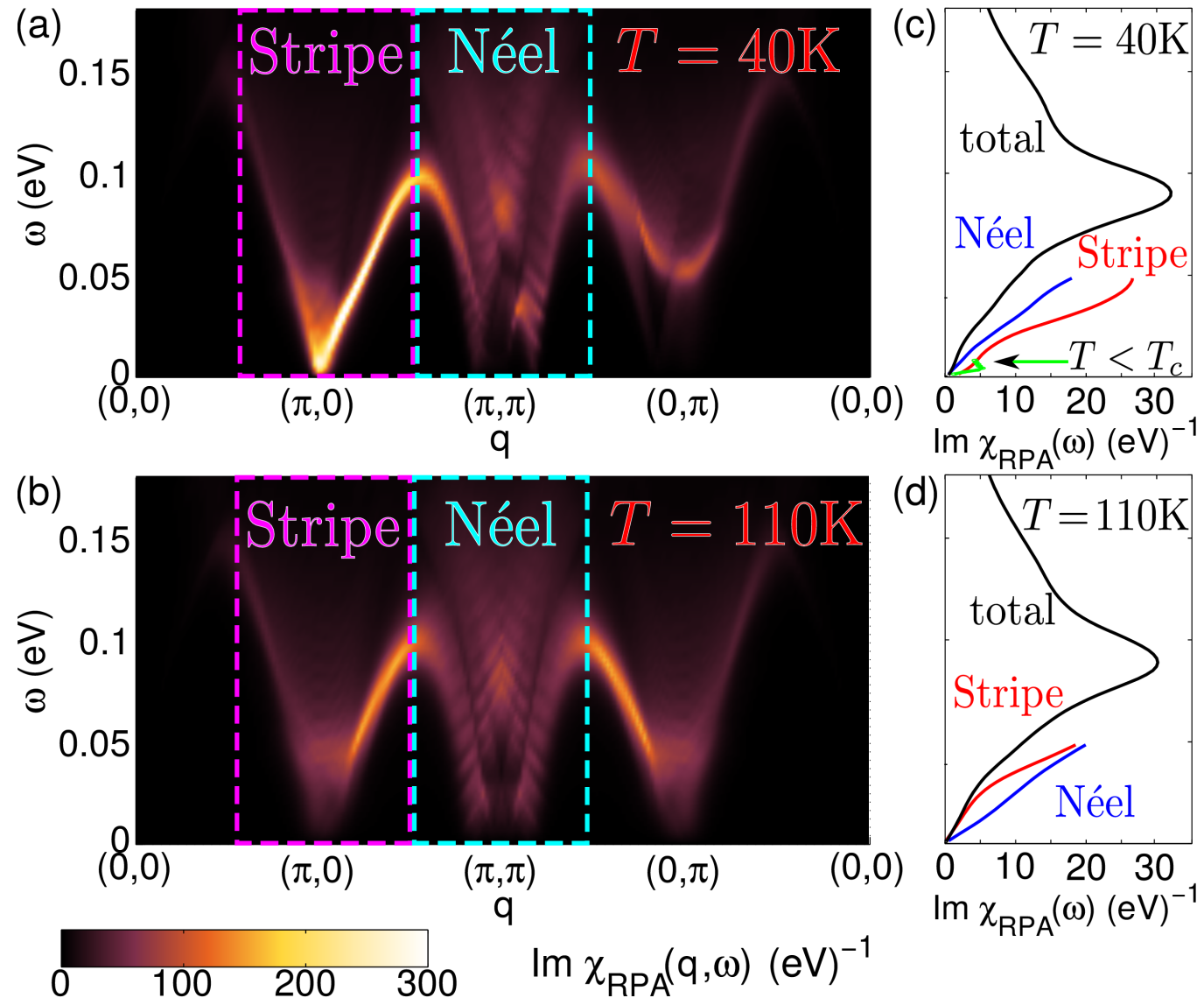
Baek, *et al.* Nature Materials 14, 210 (2015)



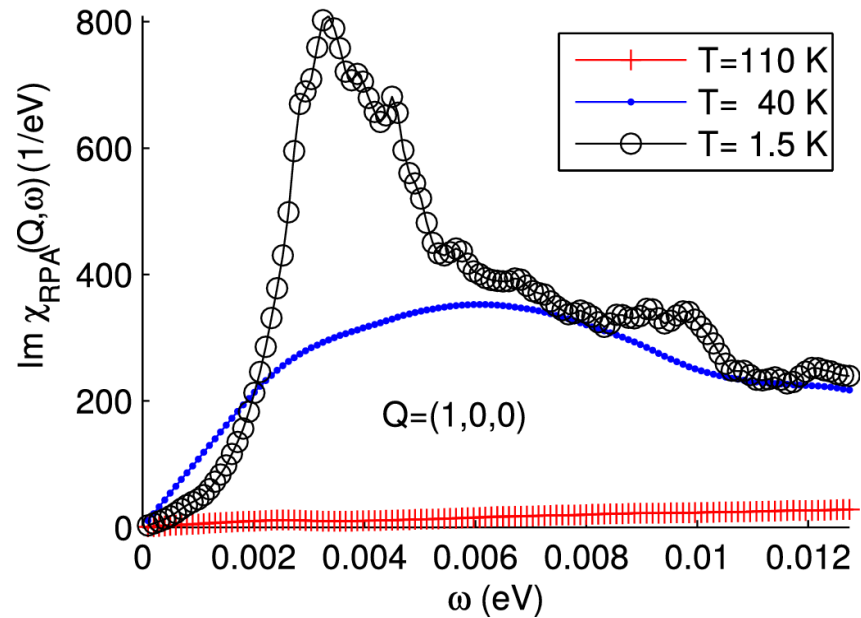
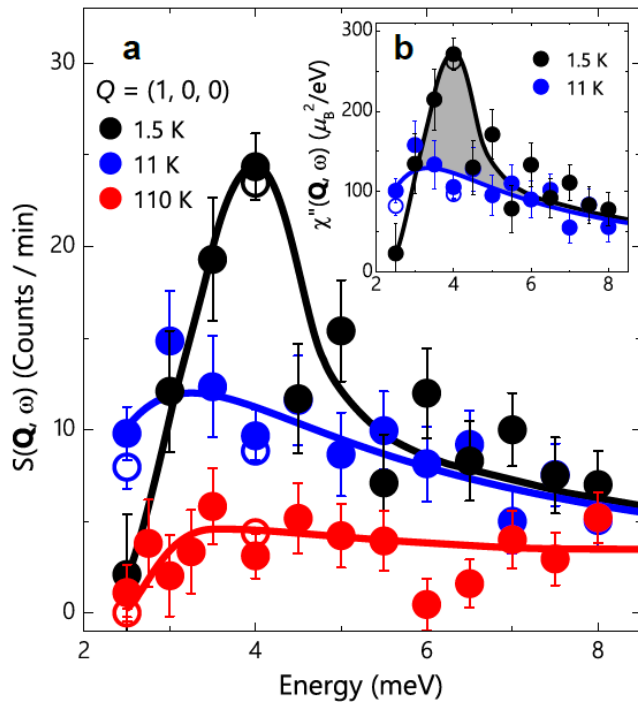
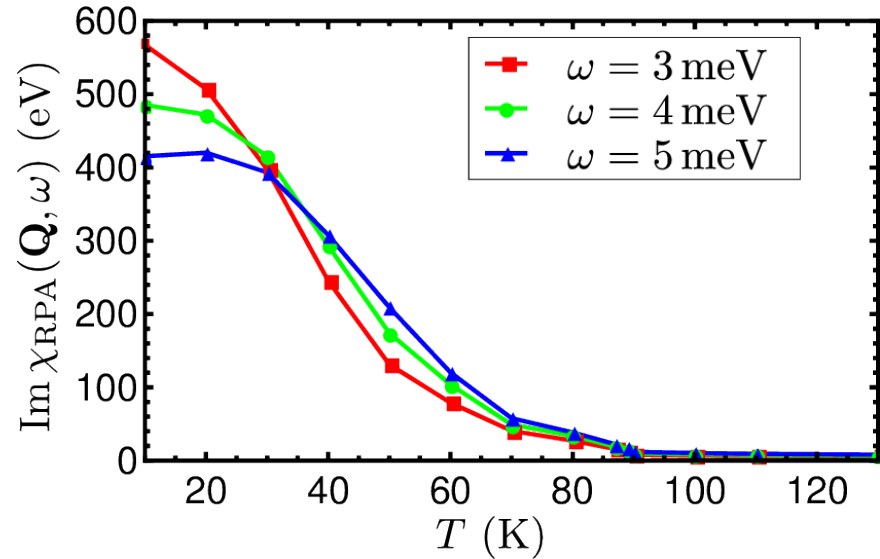
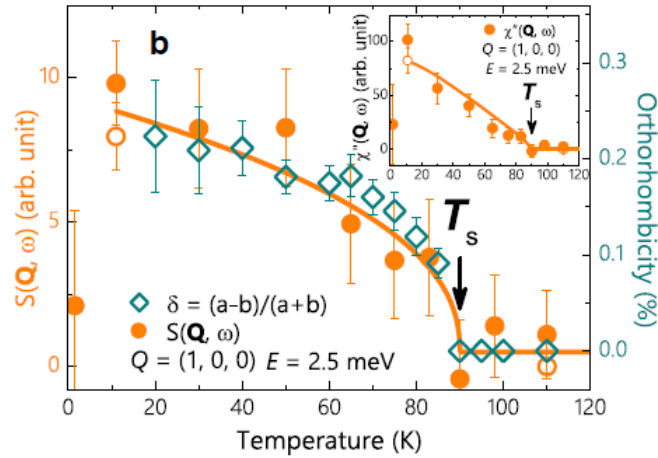
$$\frac{1}{T_1T} = \lim_{\omega_0 \rightarrow 0} \frac{\gamma_N^2}{2N} k_B \sum_{\mathbf{q}\alpha\beta} |A_{hf}^{\alpha\beta}(\mathbf{q})|^2 \frac{\text{Im}\{\chi_{\text{RPA}}^{\alpha\beta}(\mathbf{q}, \omega_0)\}}{\hbar\omega_0}$$

Spin fluctuations at higher energies

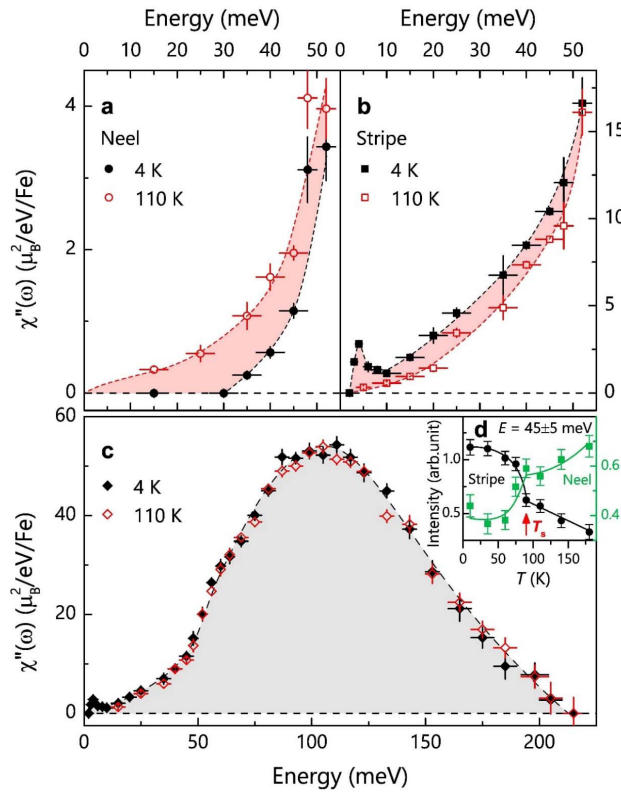
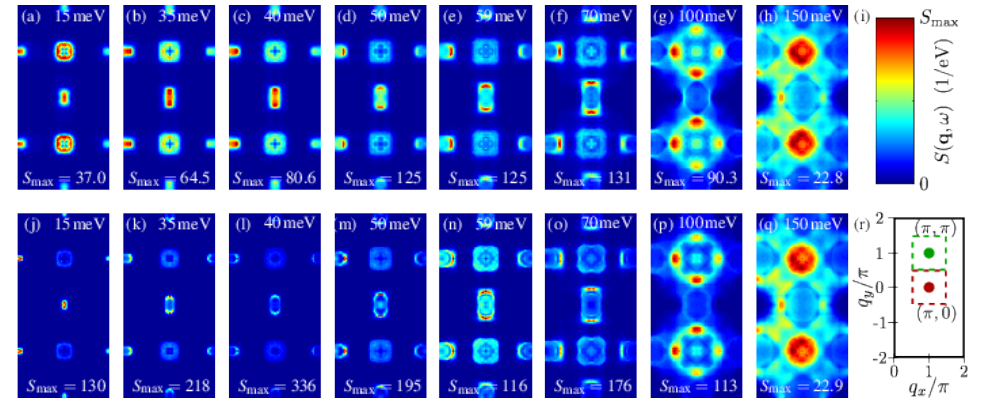
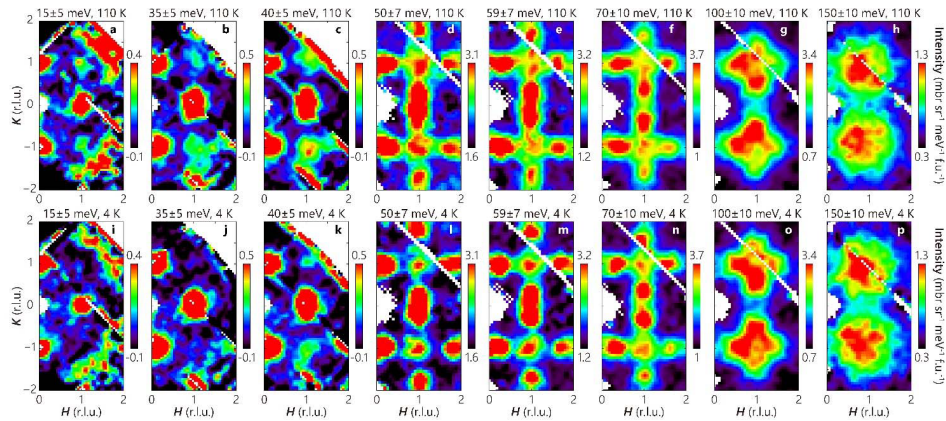
- FeSe: close to magnetic instability (tune interactions accordingly)
- transfer from Néel fluctuations to Stripe fluctuations on lowering temperature
- spin resonance at low energies from transfer of spectral weight in the superconducting state



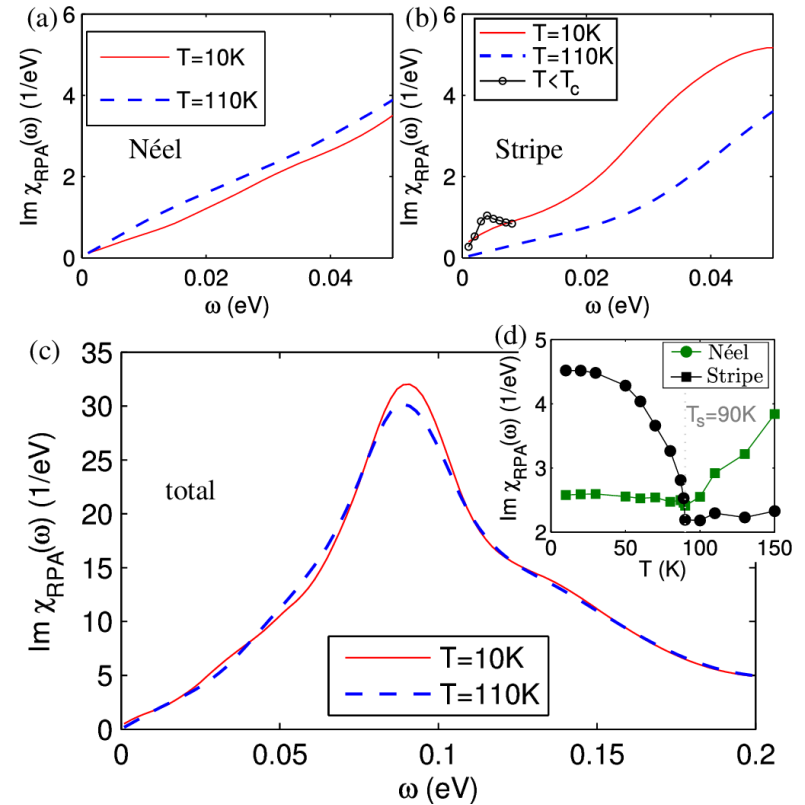
Inelastic neutron scattering



Inelastic neutron scattering



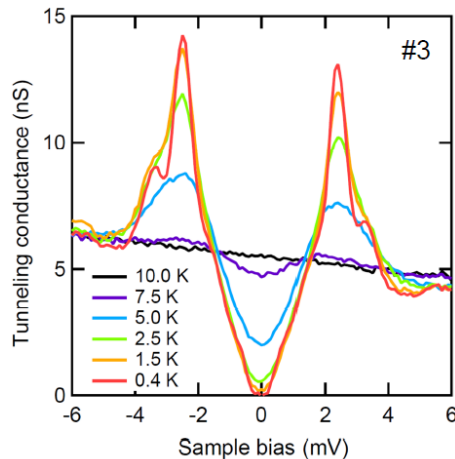
Q. Wang, *et al*,
arXiv:1511.02485
(2015)



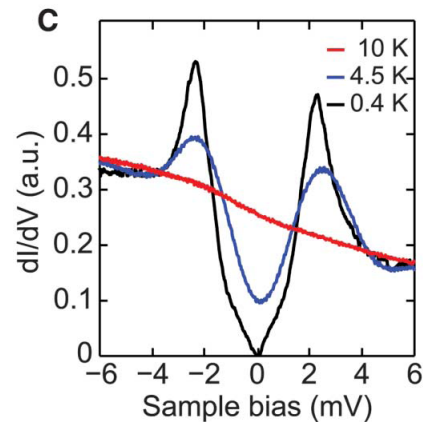
Superconducting order parameter

- spin-fluctuation driven superconductivity

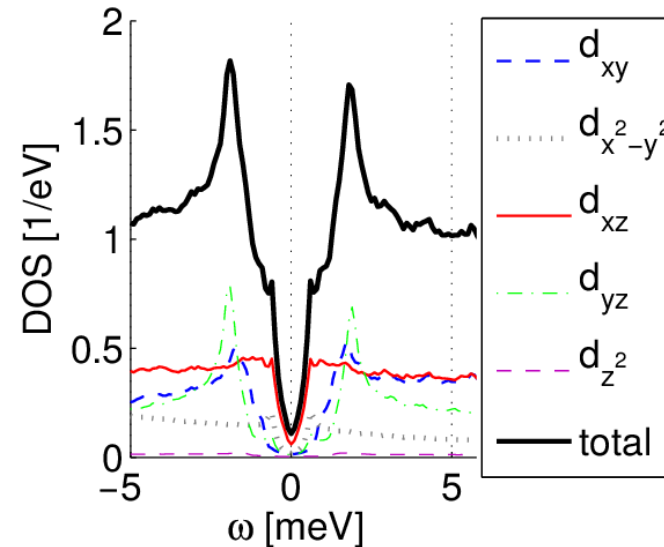
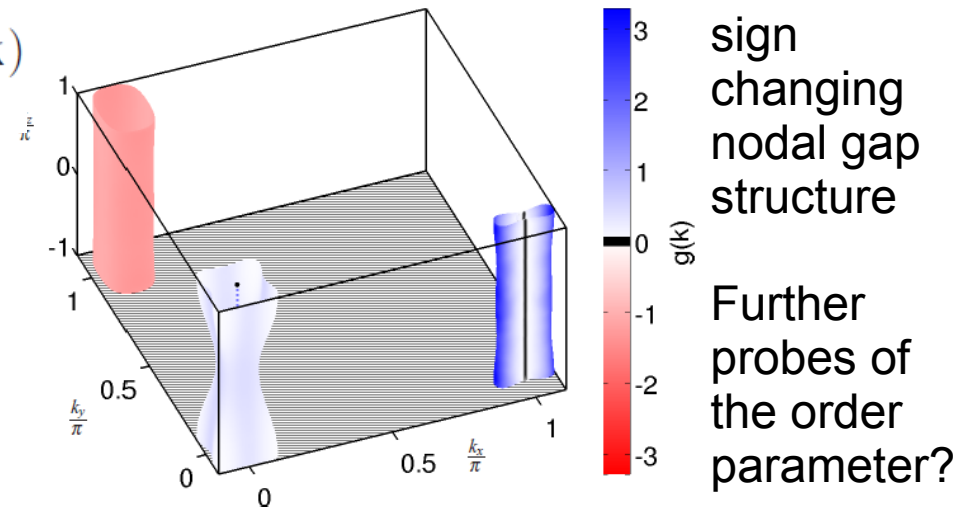
$$-\frac{1}{V_G} \sum_j \int_{\text{FS}_j} dS' \Gamma(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}') \frac{g_\alpha(\mathbf{k}')}{|v_{\text{F}j}(\mathbf{k}')|} = \lambda_\alpha g_\alpha(\mathbf{k})$$



STM on FeSe:
Kasahara *et al.* (2014)



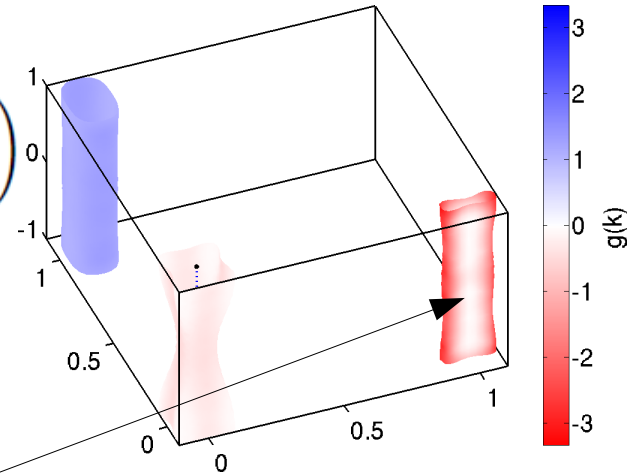
Song *et al.*, Science
332, 1410 (2011)



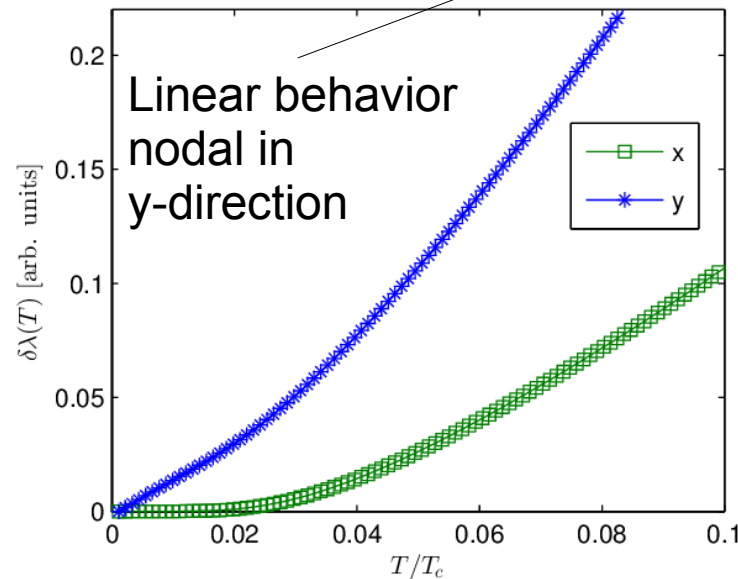
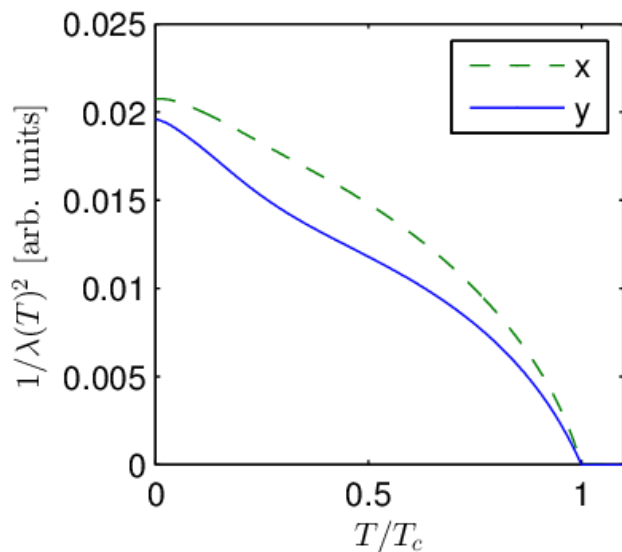
Magnetic field penetration depth

Fermi velocity (sensitive to nodes)

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_{\nu,i}^2} = \frac{4\pi e^2}{c^2 \hbar^2} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \frac{d\xi_{\nu}(\mathbf{k})}{dk_i} \left(\frac{d\xi_{\nu}(\mathbf{k})}{dk_i} |\Delta_{\mathbf{k}}|^2 - \frac{d|\Delta_{\mathbf{k}}|}{dk_i} |\Delta_{\mathbf{k}}| \xi_{\nu}(\mathbf{k}) \right) \times \frac{1}{E_{\nu,\mathbf{k}}^2} \left(\frac{1}{E_{\nu,\mathbf{k}}} \tanh\left(\frac{E_{\nu,\mathbf{k}}}{2k_B T}\right) - \frac{1}{2k_B T} \operatorname{sech}\left(\frac{E_{\nu,\mathbf{k}}}{2k_B T}\right)^2 \right).$$



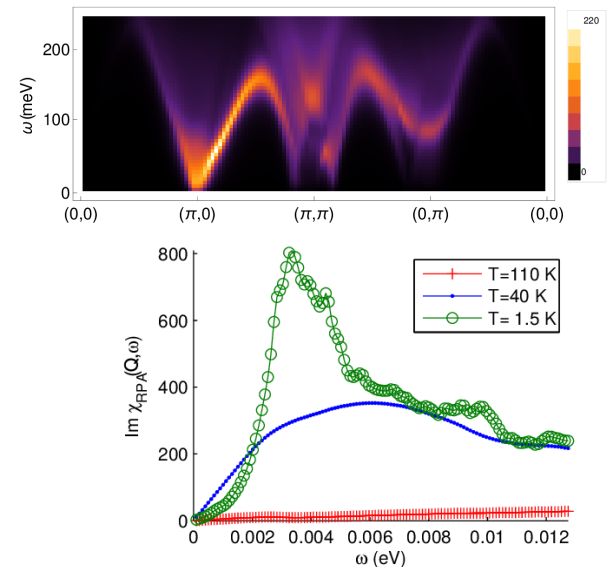
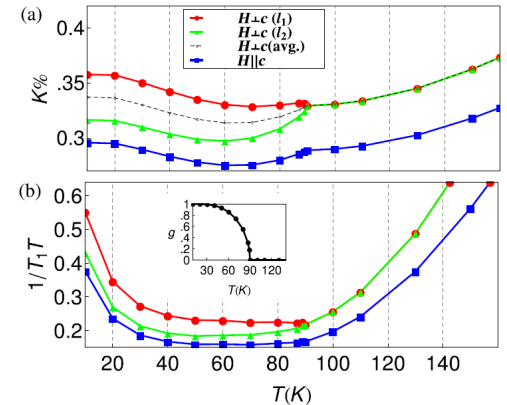
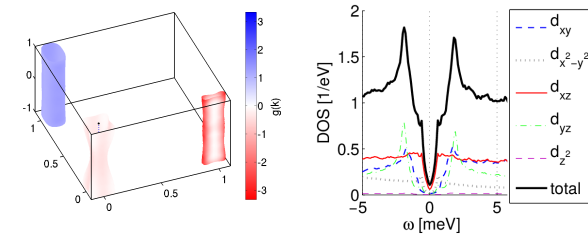
superfluid density tensor



“full gap” in x-direction $\sim T^3$

Summary

- model electronic structure for FeSe consistent with ARPES and quantum oscillations
- further experimental findings consistent with
 - spin-fluctuation driven superconductivity
 - absence of magnetic order, but nematic order (orbital order, origin not explained yet)
- Predictions:
 - linear T-dependence in magnetic penetration depth
 - impurity bound states: possible to model with given electronic structure



S. Mukherjee, AK, P. J. Hirschfeld, Brian M. Andersen, Phys. Rev. Lett. **115**, 026402 (2015)

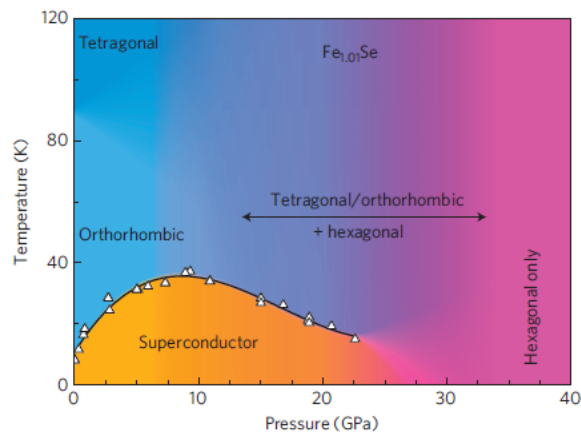
AK, S. Mukherjee, P. J. Hirschfeld, Brian M. Andersen Phys. Rev. B **92**, 224515 (2015)

Acknowledgements:

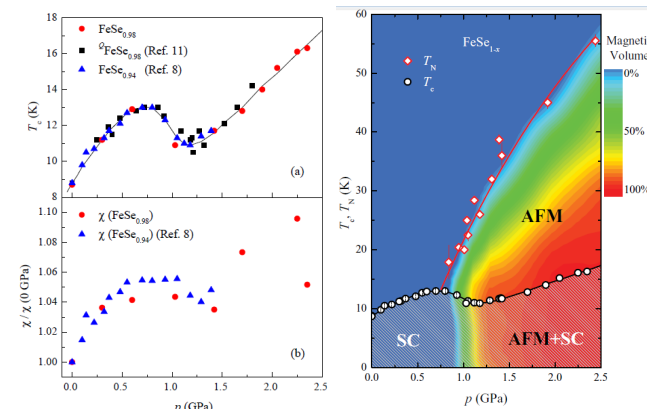


Spin fluctuations under pressure

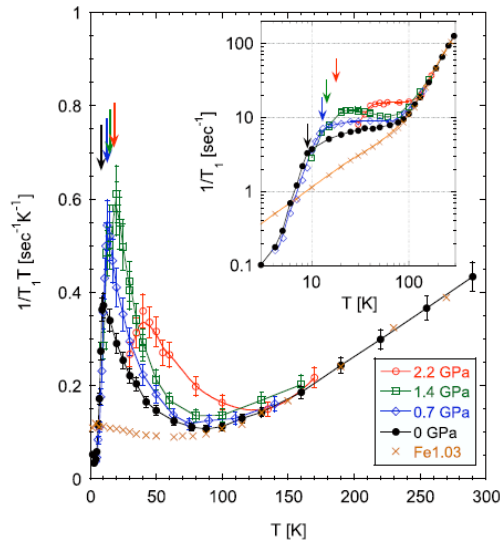
- Close to magnetic instability: pressure experiments



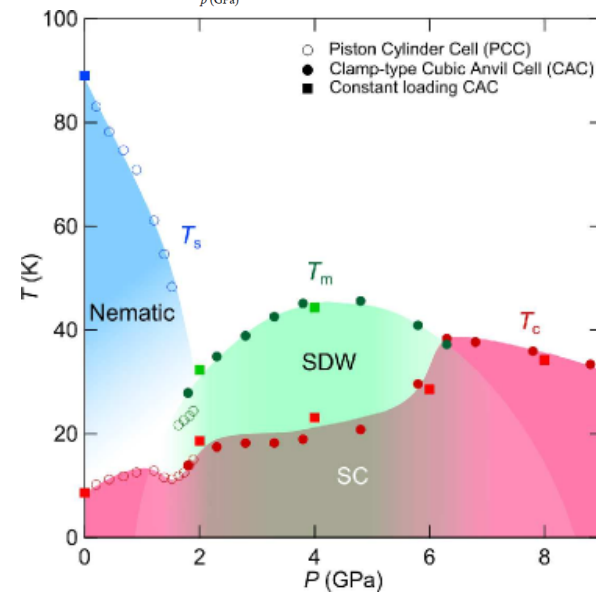
Medvedev et al. (2010)



Bendele et al. 2012: magnetic state at low pressure

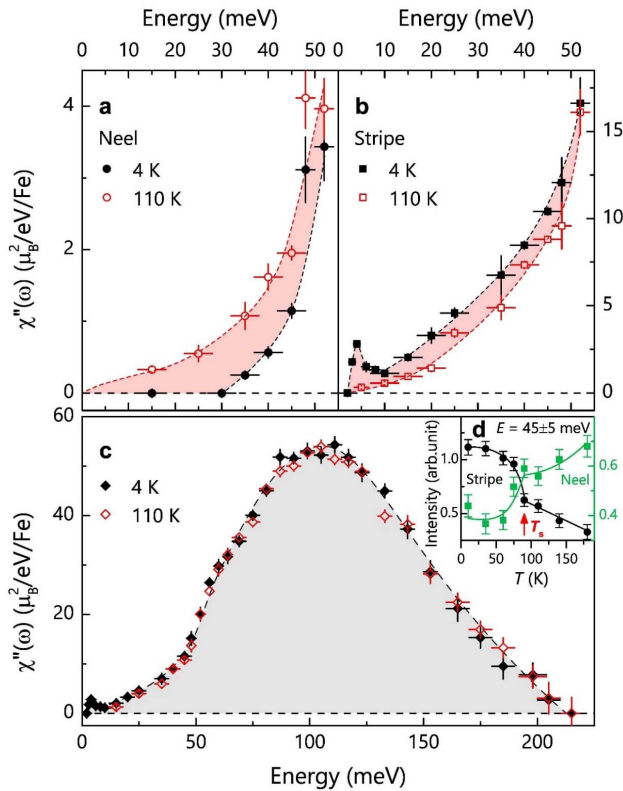
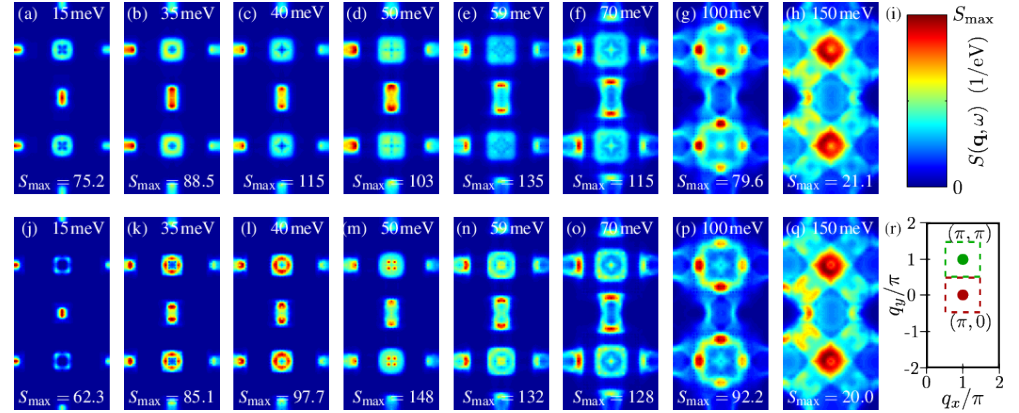
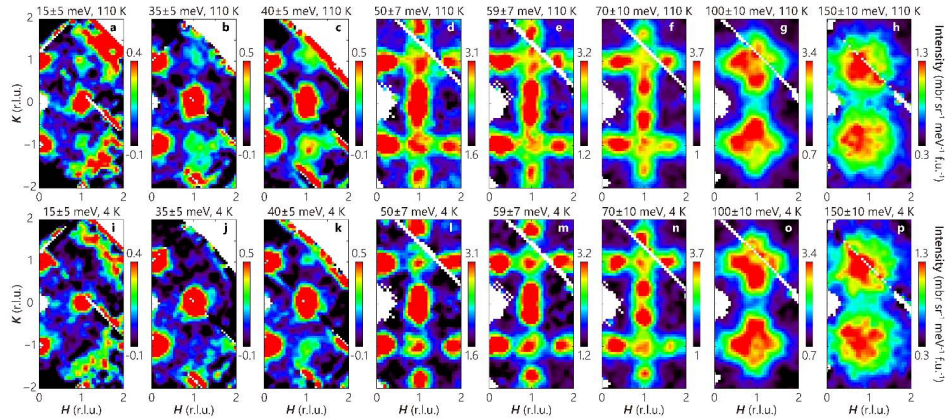


enhanced spin fluctuations
Imai, Cava PRL (2009)

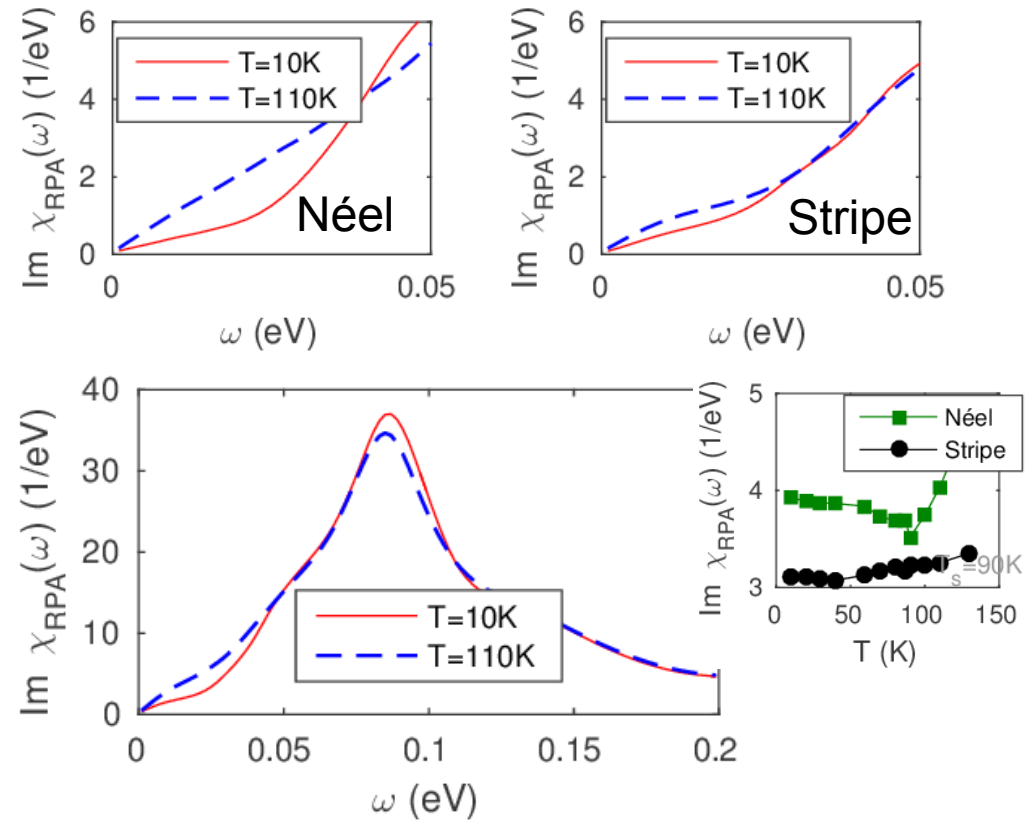


J.P. Sun, et al., arXiv:1512.06951 (2016)

INS: stripe orbital order



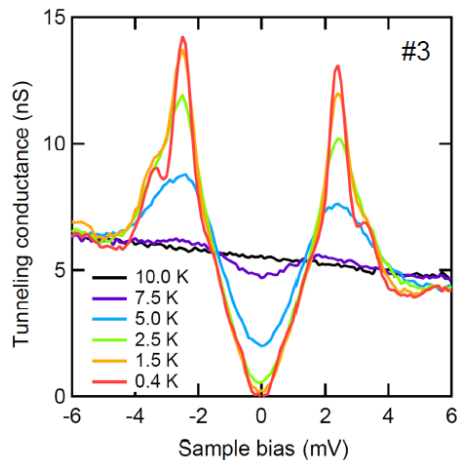
Q. Wang, et al,
arXiv:1511.02485 (2015)



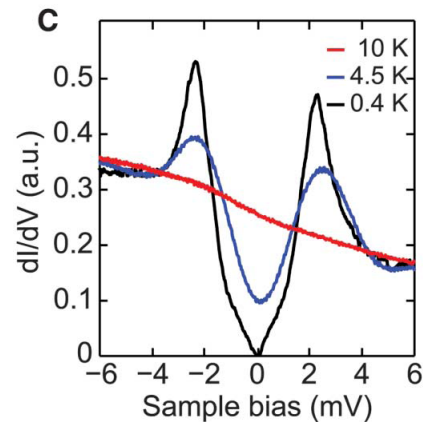
Superconducting order parameter: stripe OO

- spin-fluctuation driven superconductivity

$$-\frac{1}{V_G} \sum_j \int_{\text{FS}_j} dS' \Gamma(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}') \frac{g_\alpha(\mathbf{k}')}{|v_{\text{F}j}(\mathbf{k}')|} = \lambda_\alpha g_\alpha(\mathbf{k})$$



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Kasahara *et al.* (2014)



Song *et al.*, Science
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