

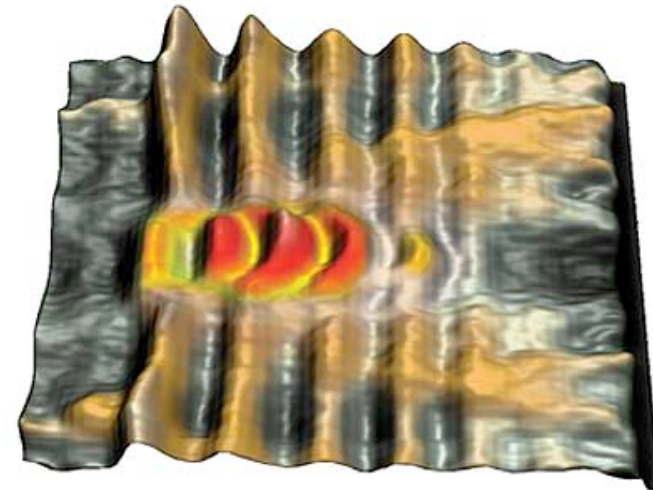
Spectroscopy of Correlated Materials: Challenge and FEL Potentialities

Serguei L. Molodtsov

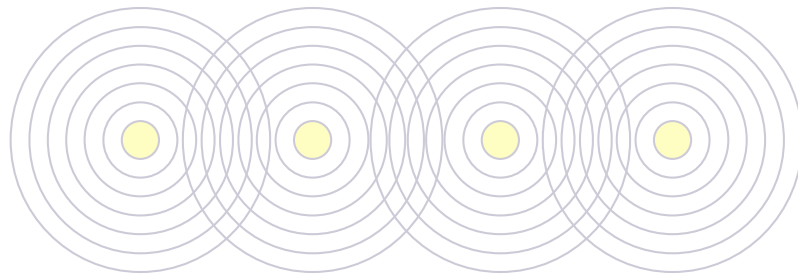
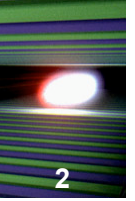
PRL Cover, Vol. 102, Iss. 2 (2009)

European XFEL Project Team (EPT)

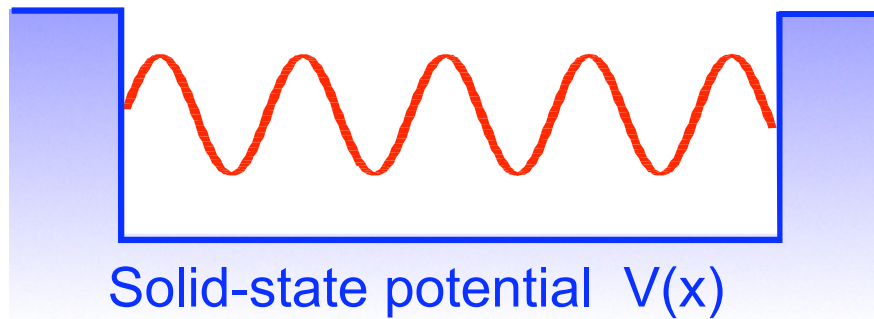
- ▶ heavy-fermion/Kondo $4f$ systems
- ▶ occupied electronic states of Yb & Eu based materials (ARPES & XPS)
- ▶ unoccupied electronic states, 2-particle response by RIXS
- ▶ fs lattice and electron dynamics by RIXS, RXS, XPS & ARPES



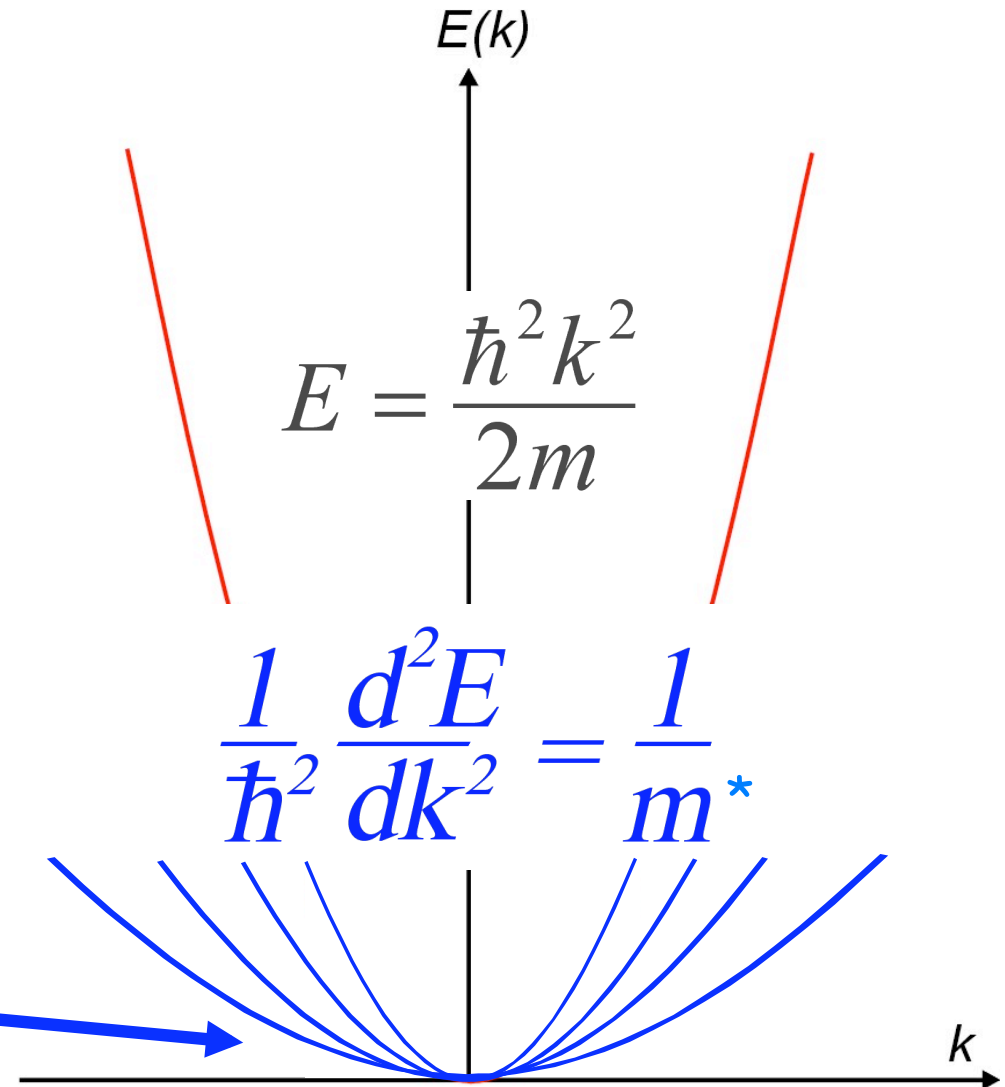
Photoemission from mixed-valent EuNi_2P_2
Danzenbächer *et al.*, PRL **102** (2009) 026403



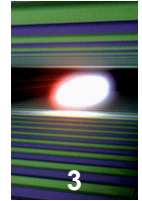
1 - dim. solid state:



Heavy-fermion system



Non-Correlated Materials



solid state



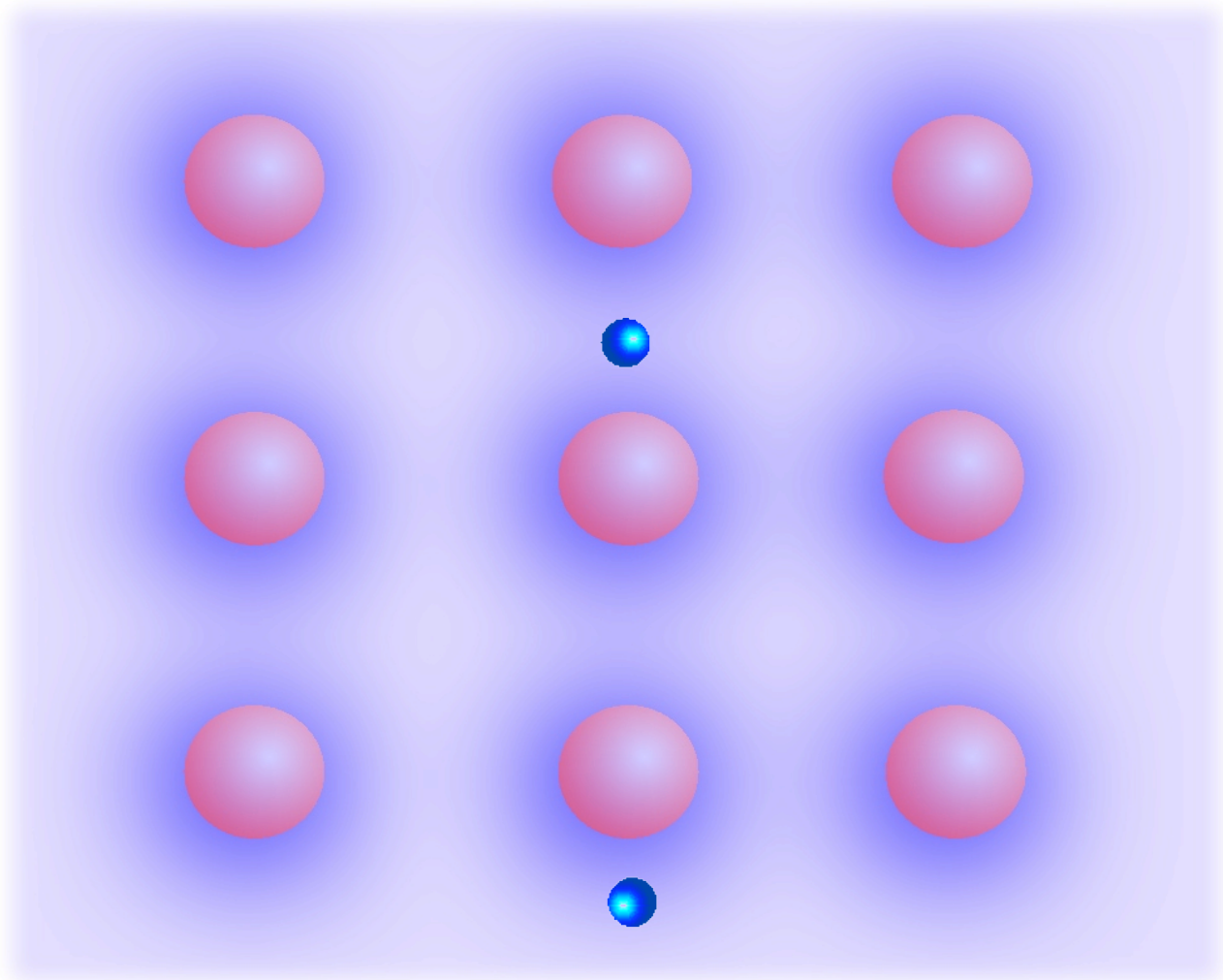
potential averaged
over all electrons



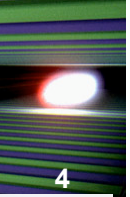
single-particle
calculations,
LDA approach

Problem: ↓

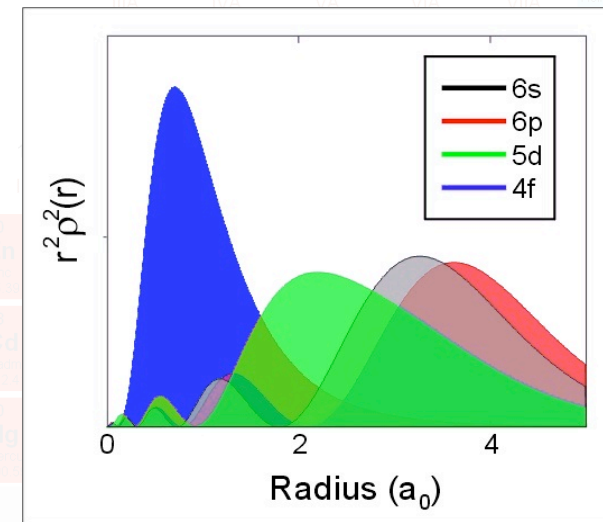
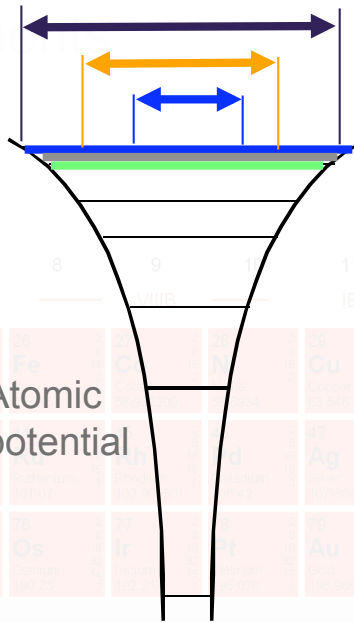
negligence
of electron correlations



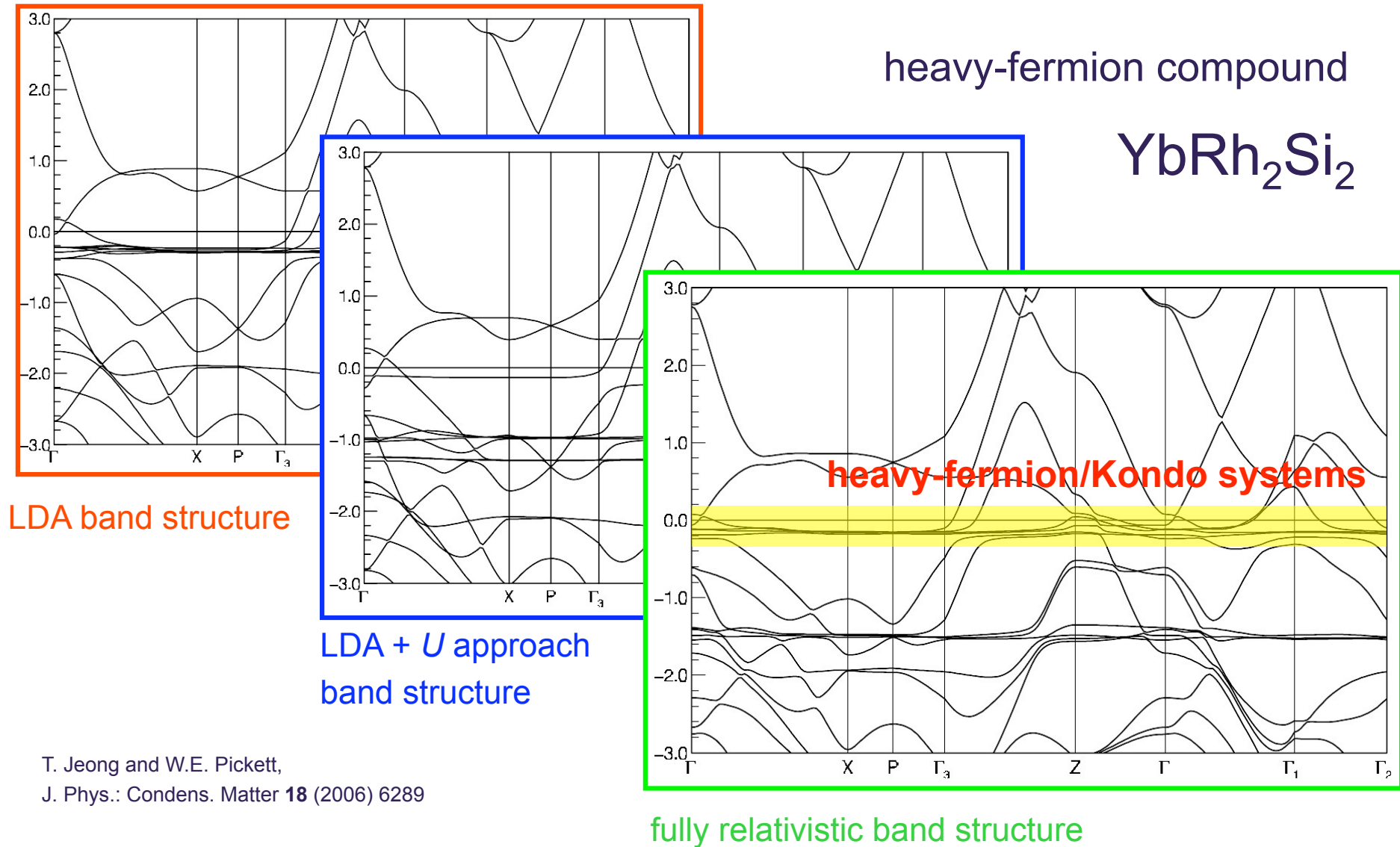
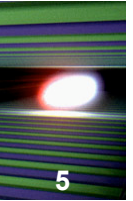
Correlated *f*-Materials



Electron configuration:

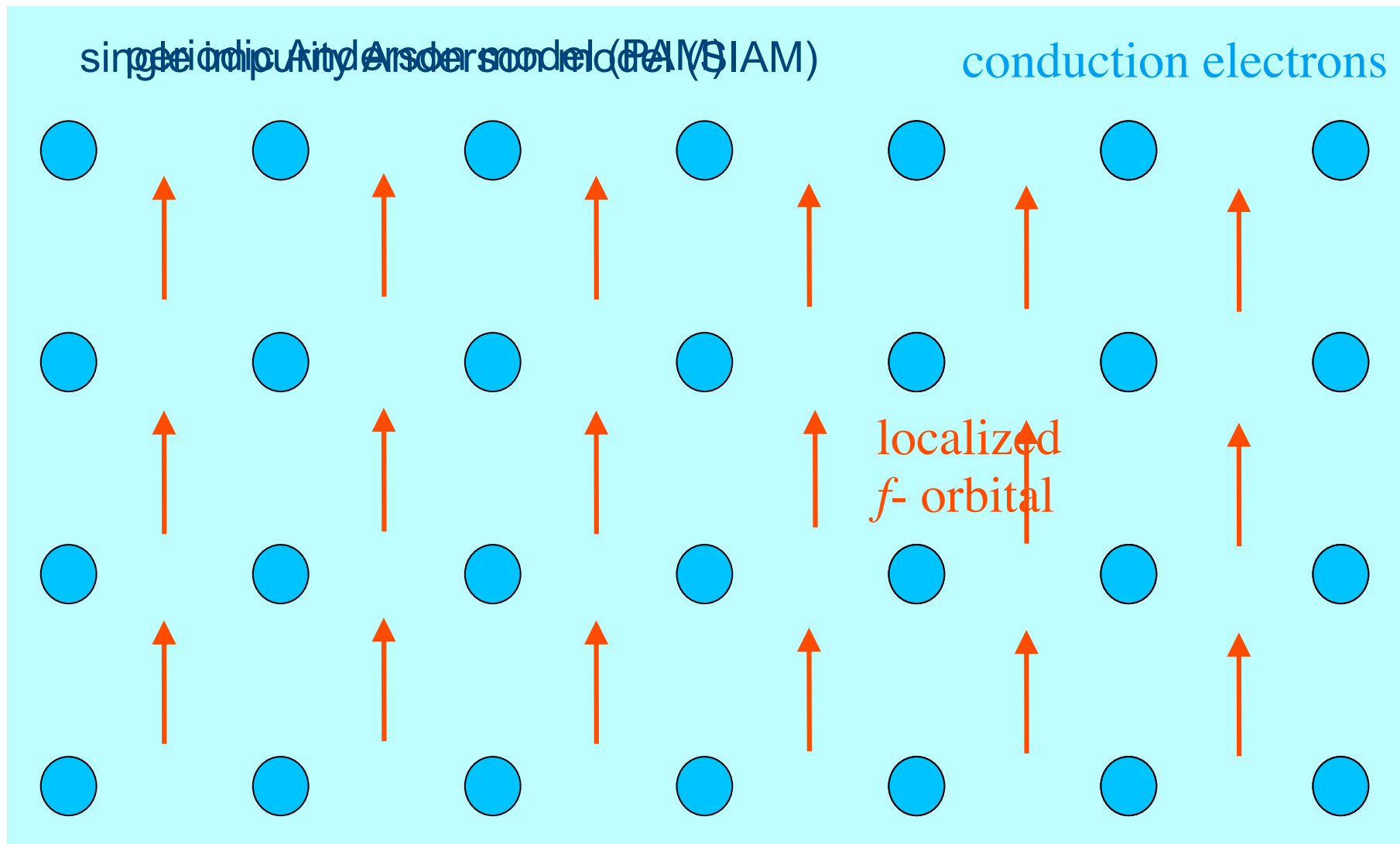
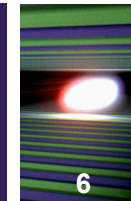


Lanthanoide		57 La Lanthanum 138.9055	58 Ce Cerium 140.116	59 Pr Praseodymium 140.90765	60 Nd Neodymium 144.24	61 Pm Promethium (145)	62 Sm Samarium 150.36	63 Eu Europium 151.964	64 Gd Gadolinium 157.25	65 Tb Terbium 158.92534	66 Dy Dysprosium 162.50	67 Ho Holmium 164.93032	68 Er Erbium 167.26	69 Tm Thulium 168.93421	70 Yb Ytterbium 173.04	71 Lu Lutetium 174.967
89 Ac Actinium (227)	90 Th Thorium 232.0381	91 Pa Protactinium 231.03688	92 U Uranium 238.0289	93 Np Neptunium (237)	94 Pu Plutonium (244)	95 Am Americium (243)	96 Cm Curium (247)	97 Bk Berkelium (247)	<i>f</i> - electrons							

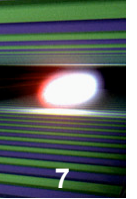


T. Jeong and W.E. Pickett,
J. Phys.: Condens. Matter **18** (2006) 6289

Correlated Anderson Models (SIAM vs. PAM)



Periodic Anderson Model (PAM)

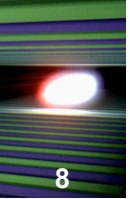


Hamiltonian:

$$\begin{aligned}
 H = & \sum_{\mathbf{k}, \sigma} \varepsilon(\mathbf{k}) d_{\mathbf{k}\sigma}^{\dagger} d_{\mathbf{k}\sigma} + \sum_{\mathbf{k}, \sigma} \varepsilon_f(\mathbf{k}) f_{\mathbf{k}\sigma}^{\dagger} f_{\mathbf{k}\sigma} \\
 & + \frac{U_{ff}}{2} \sum_{i, \sigma} n_{i, \sigma}^f n_{i, -\sigma}^f \\
 & + \sum_{\mathbf{k}, \sigma} V_{\mathbf{k}}(\varepsilon) \left(d_{\mathbf{k}\sigma}^{\dagger} f_{\mathbf{k}\sigma} + f_{\mathbf{k}\sigma}^{\dagger} d_{\mathbf{k}\sigma} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

- **Kondo behavior** is due to interplay between on-site correlation and electron hybridization (change of valence)
- Time scale of electron system response is of the order **1 - 100 fs (FEL)**

Importance and Challenge

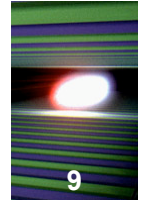


These materials are of high importance:

- ▶ anisotropy of transport properties
- ▶ anisotropy of magnetic properties
- ▶ switches from Kondo to magnetic behavior, particularly in the region of quantum critical points (QCP, e.g. YbRh_2Si_2)

But extremely difficult to study:

- ▶ theoretical description is not straightforward
- ▶ experimental methods require high energy and momentum resolution to sample both occupied and unoccupied electronic states
- ▶ correlated 2-particle response across the (Kondo) gap is necessary
- ▶ electron/spin dynamics of Kondo-to-magnetic-state transition should be explored



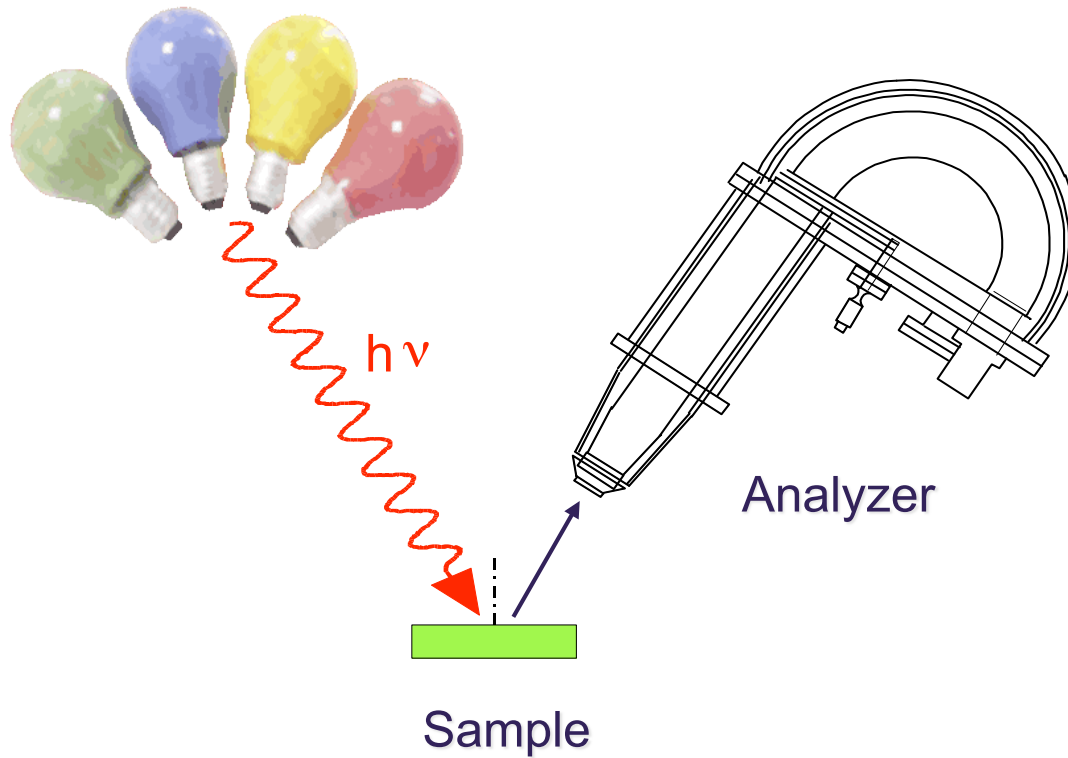
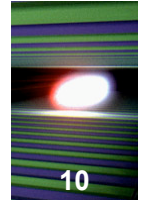
Electronic Structure of Occupied States

Angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy (ARPES)

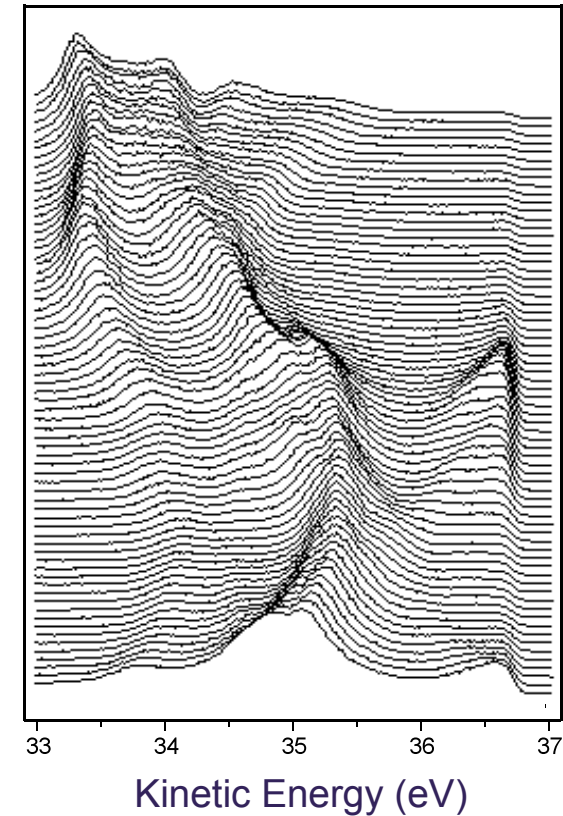
Core-level X-ray photoemission spectroscopy (XPS)

1-particle response

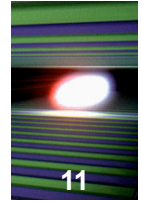
Angle-Resolved Photoemission Spectroscopy (ARPES)



ARPES

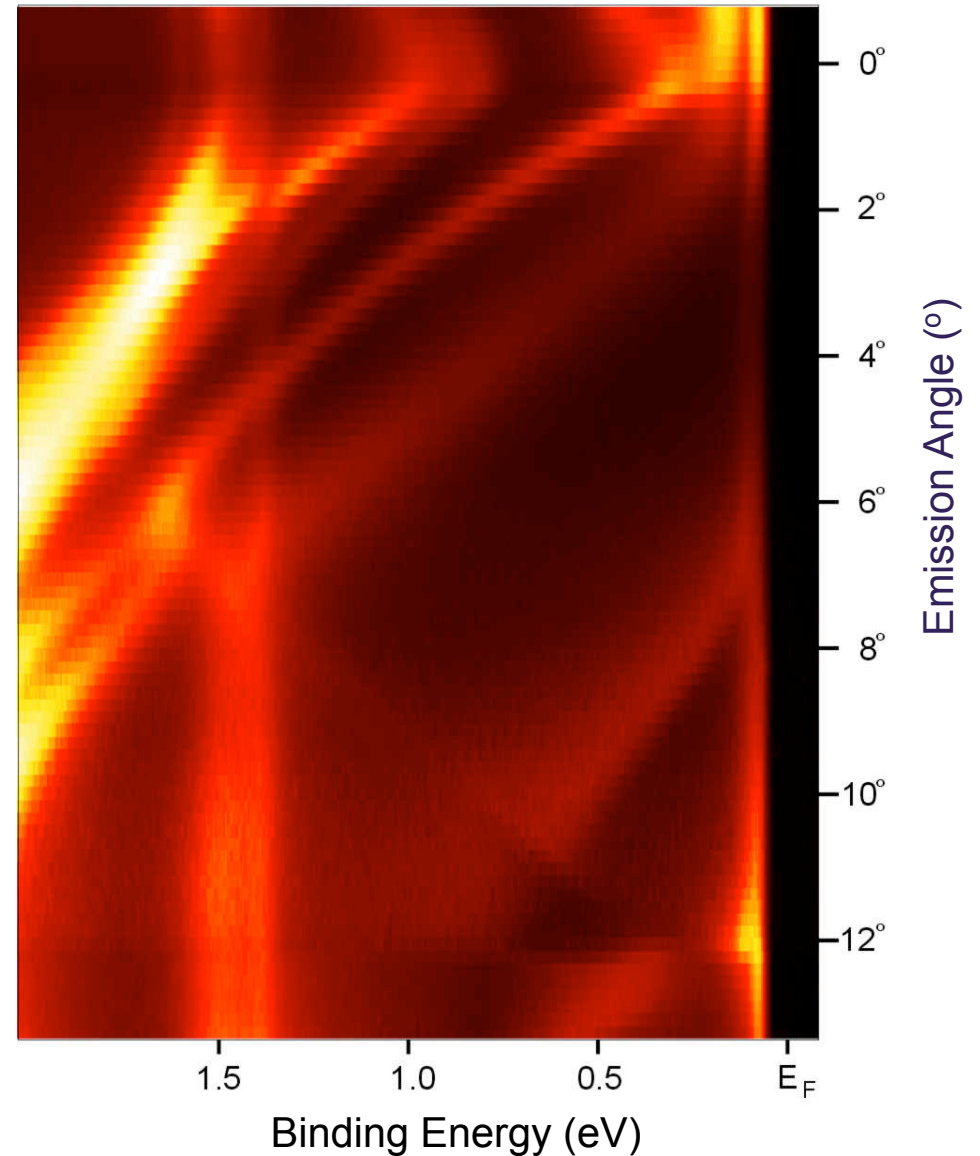
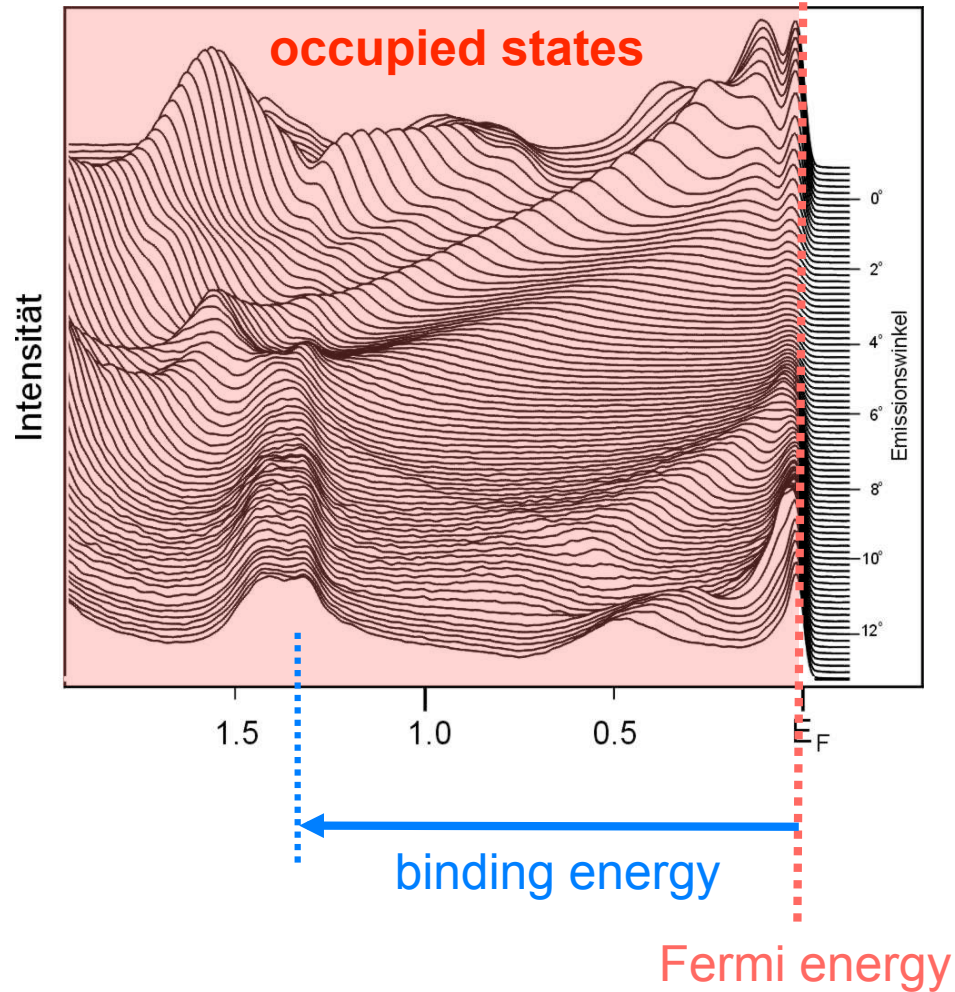


Angle-Resolved Photoemission Spectroscopy

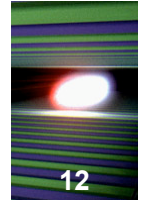


11

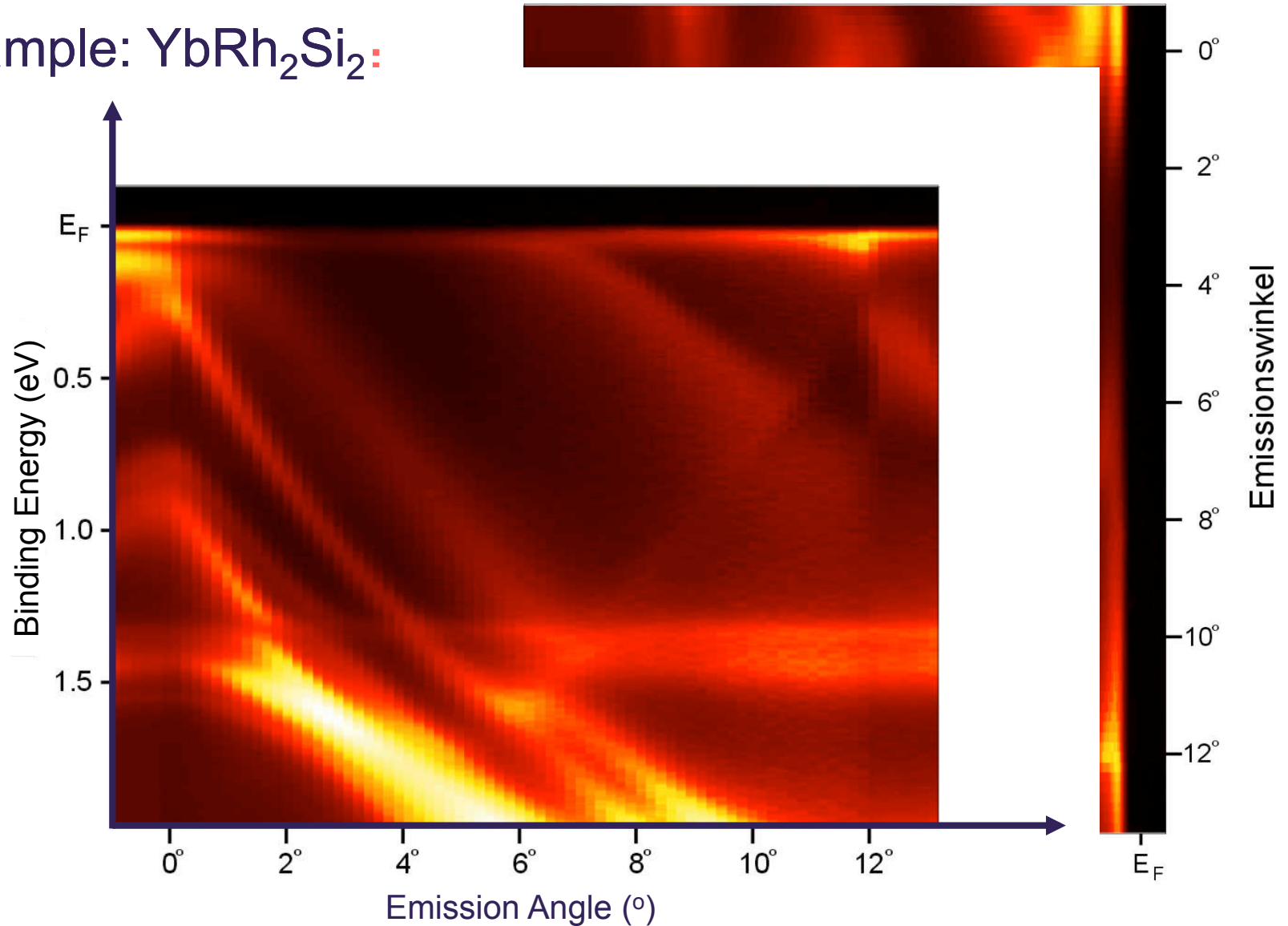
Example: YbRh_2Si_2



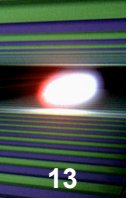
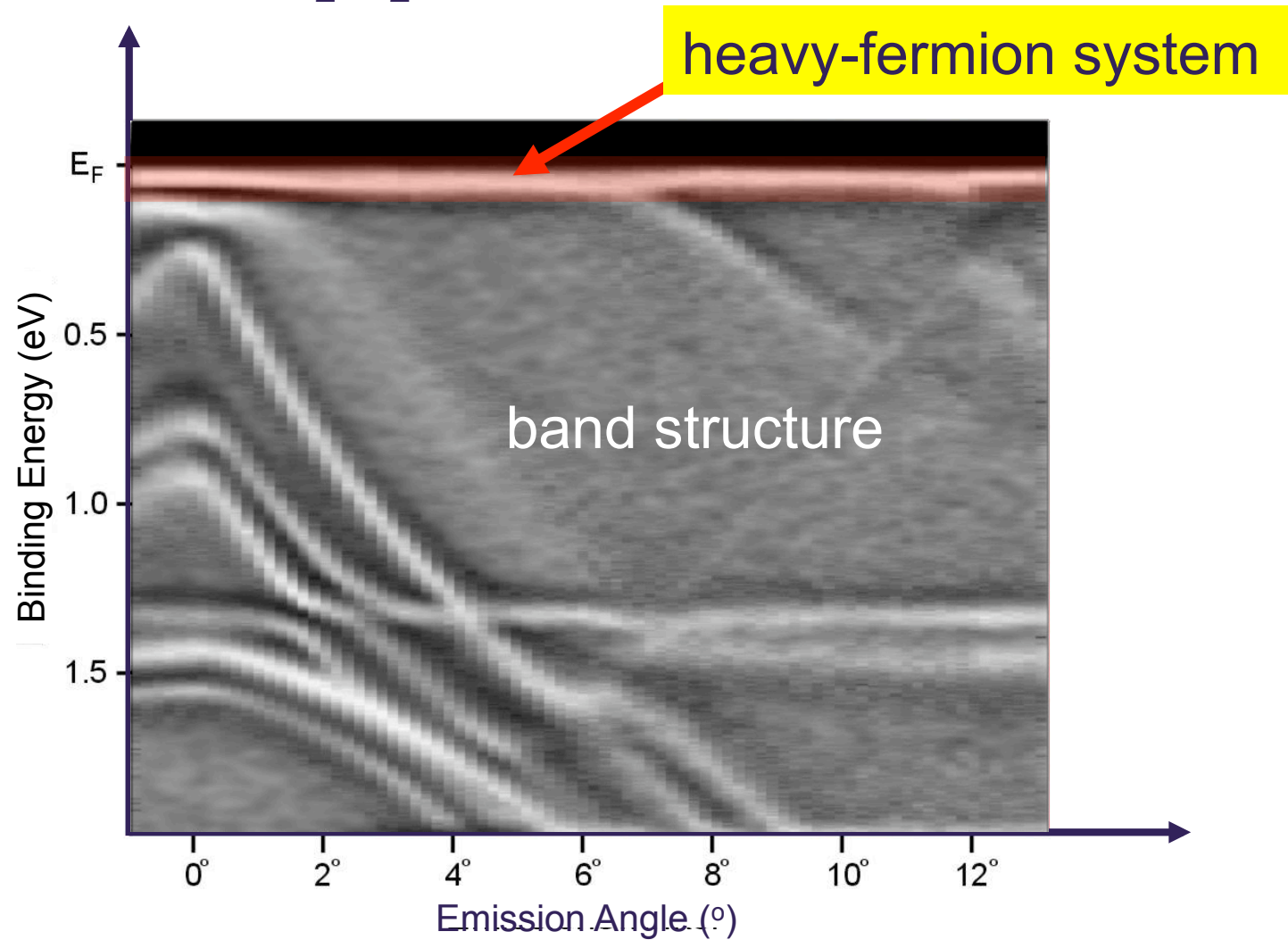
Angle-Resolved Photoemission Spectroscopy



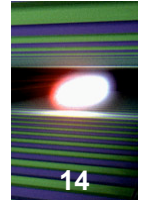
Example: YbRh_2Si_2 :



Angle-Resolved Photoemission Spectroscopy

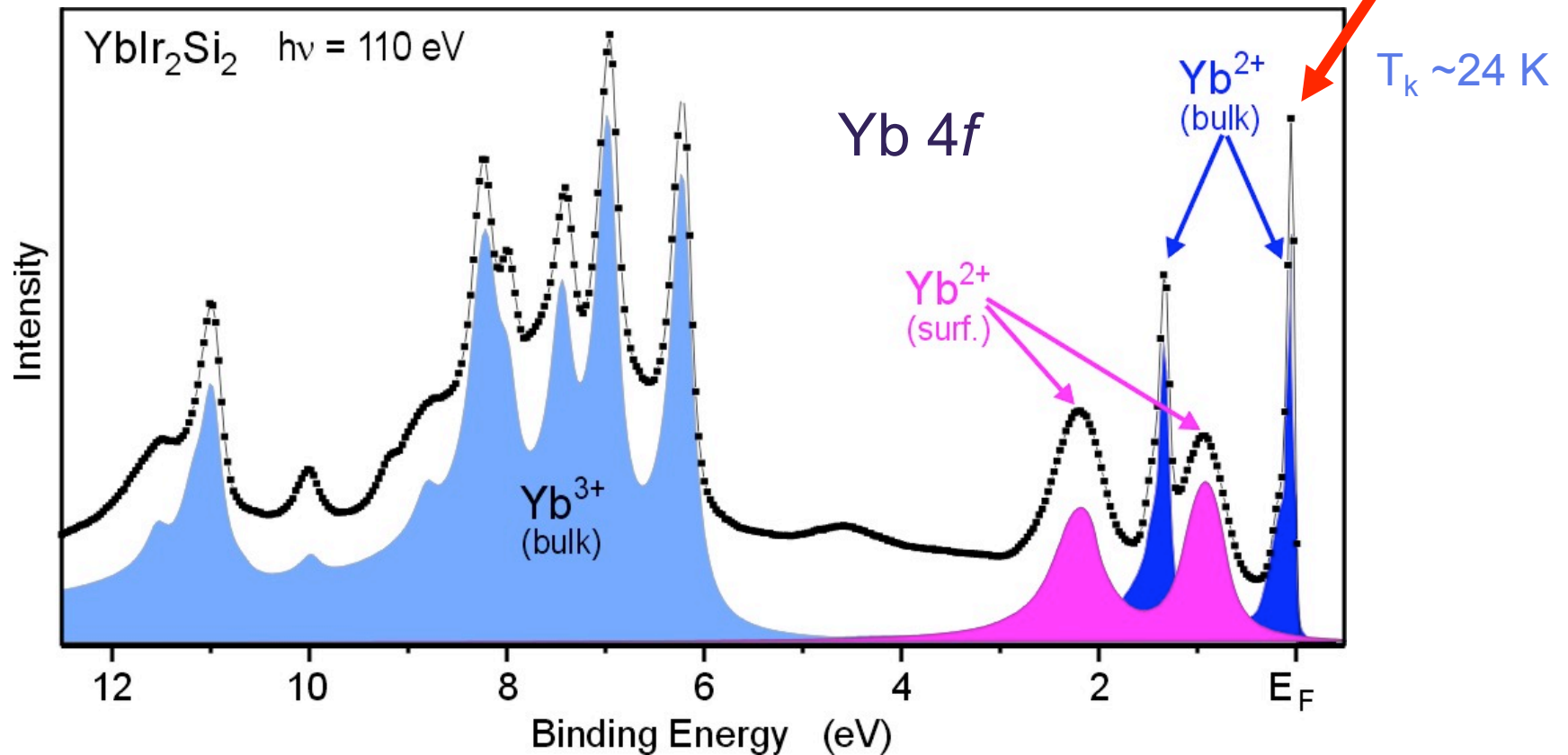
Example: YbRh_2Si_2 

Core-level Photoemission Spectroscopy (XPS)



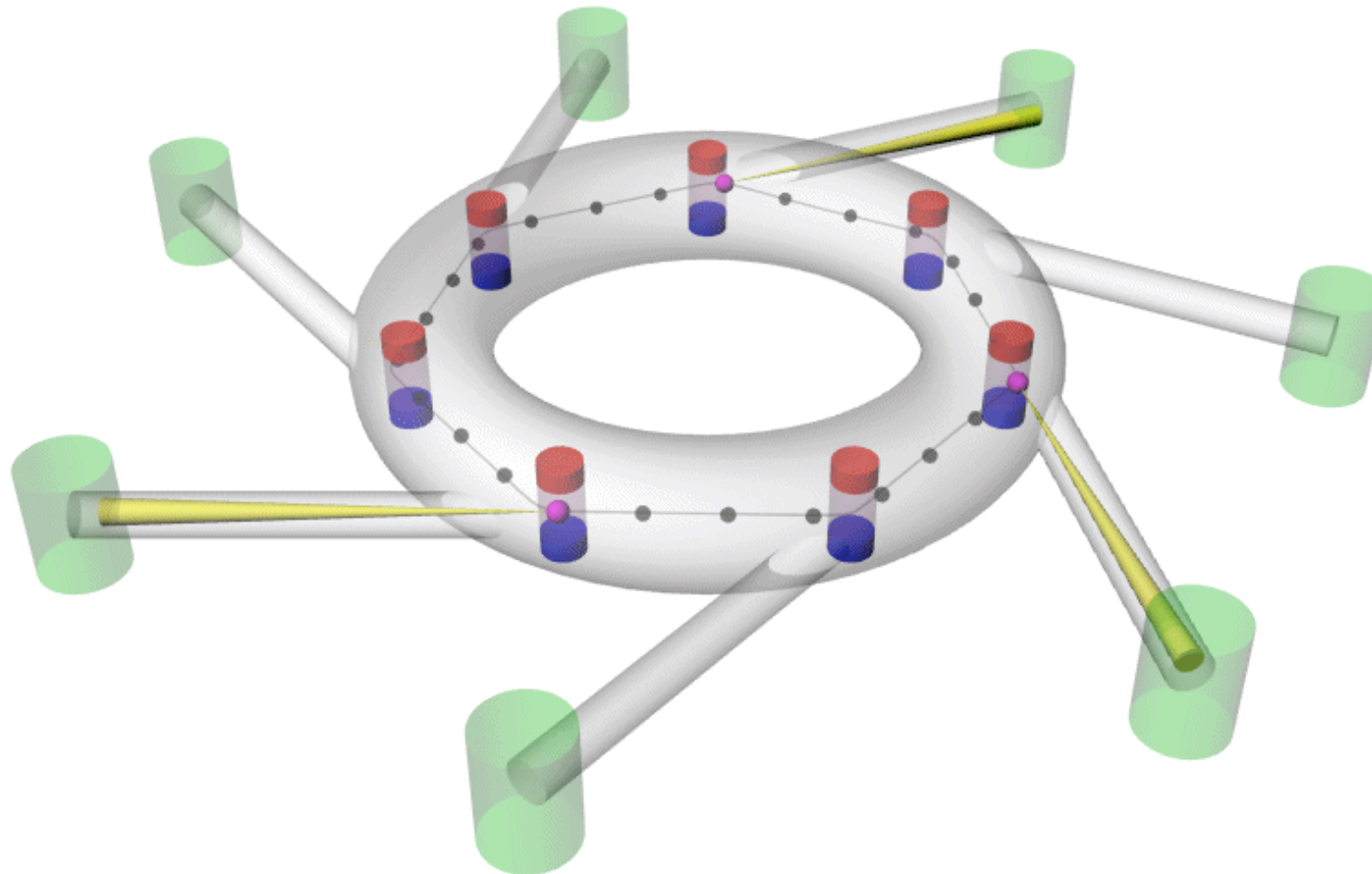
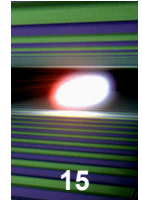
Example: YbIr_2Si_2

Kondo system

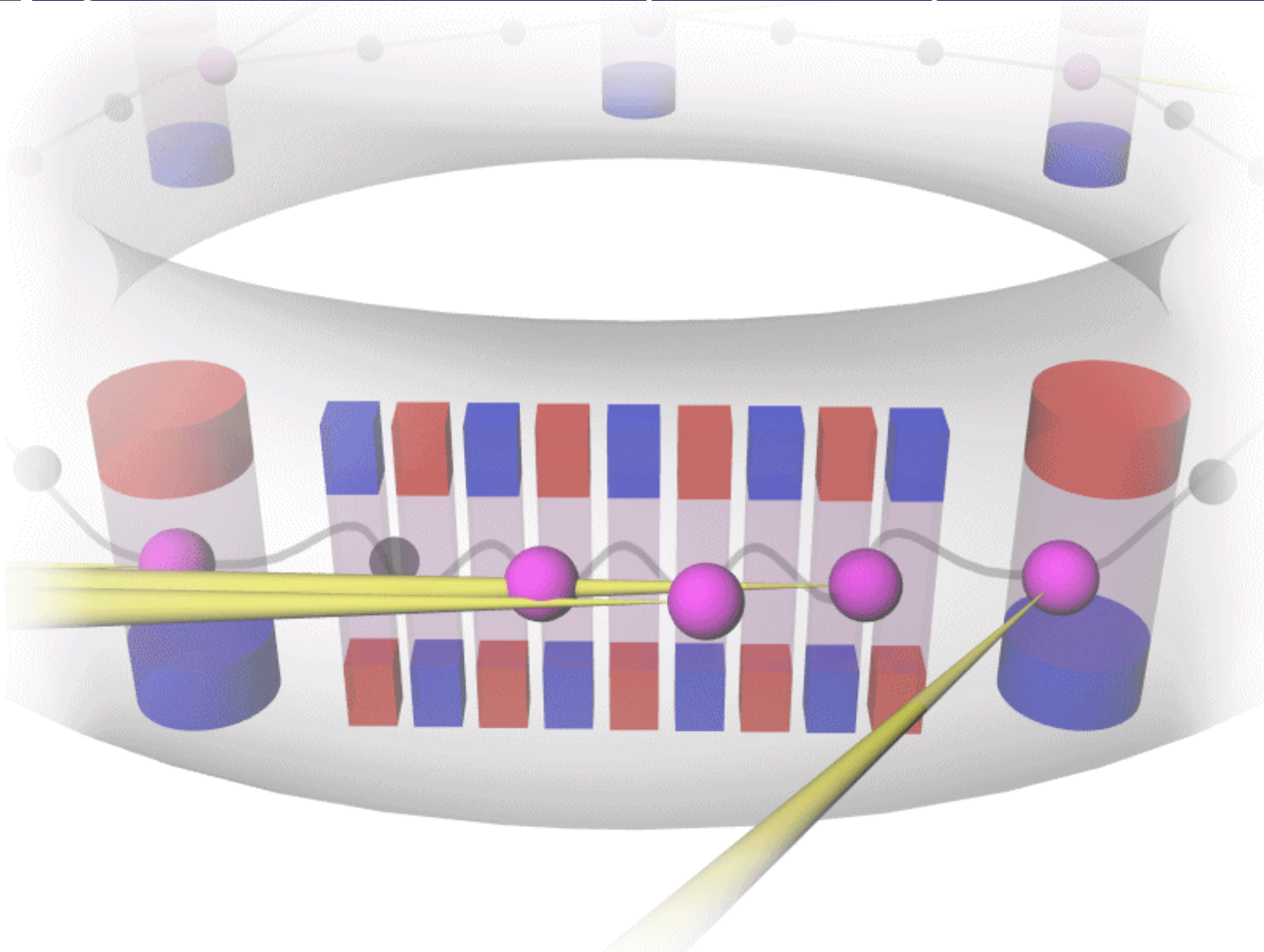
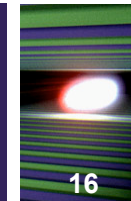


mean valence ~ 2.9

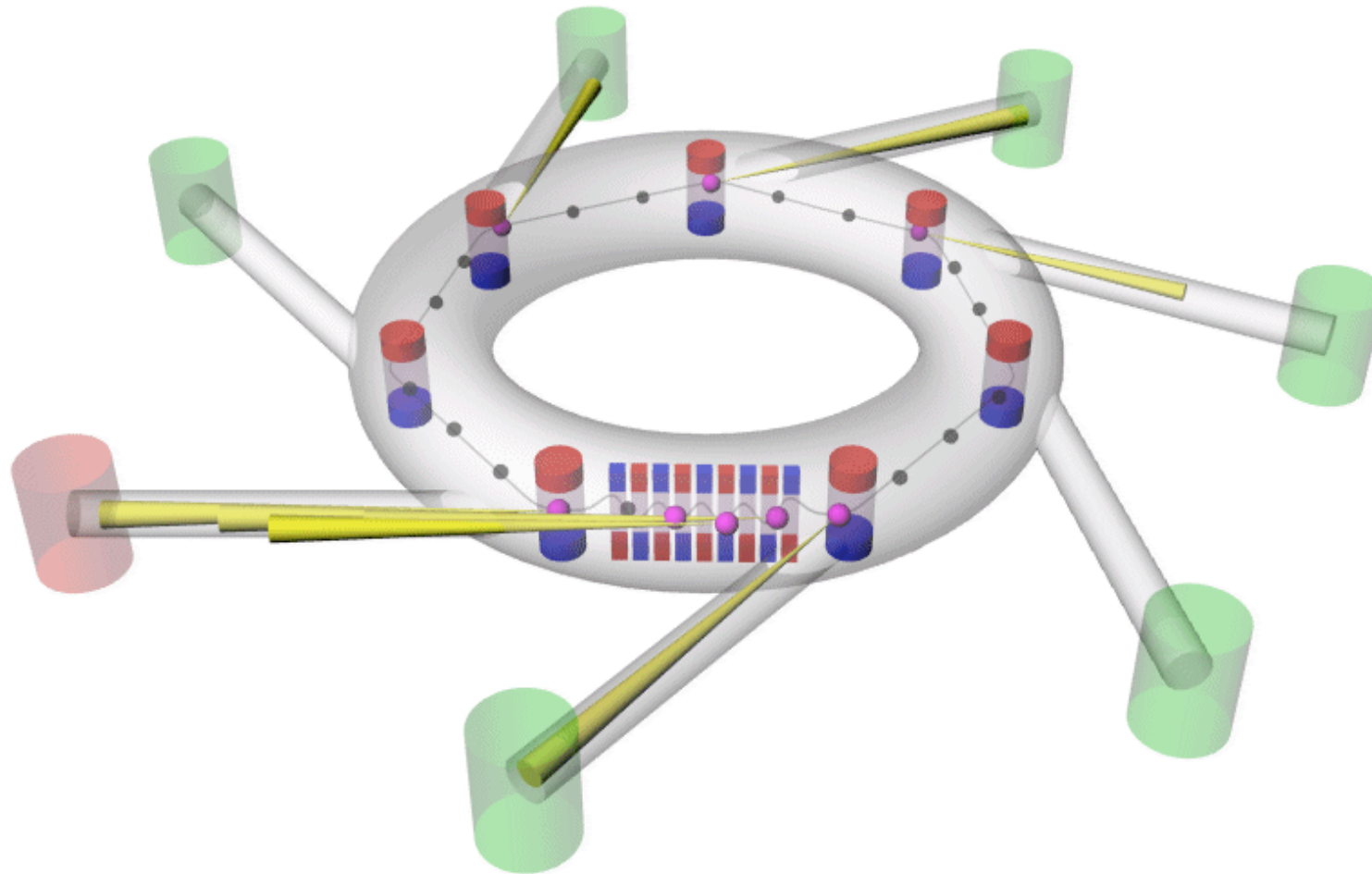
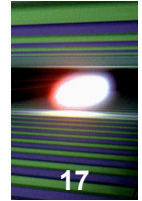
Synchrotron Radiation (dipoles)



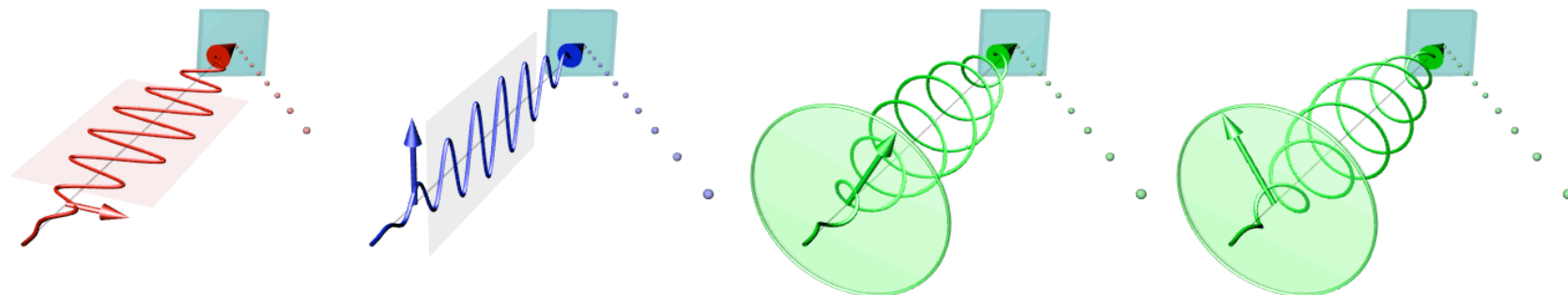
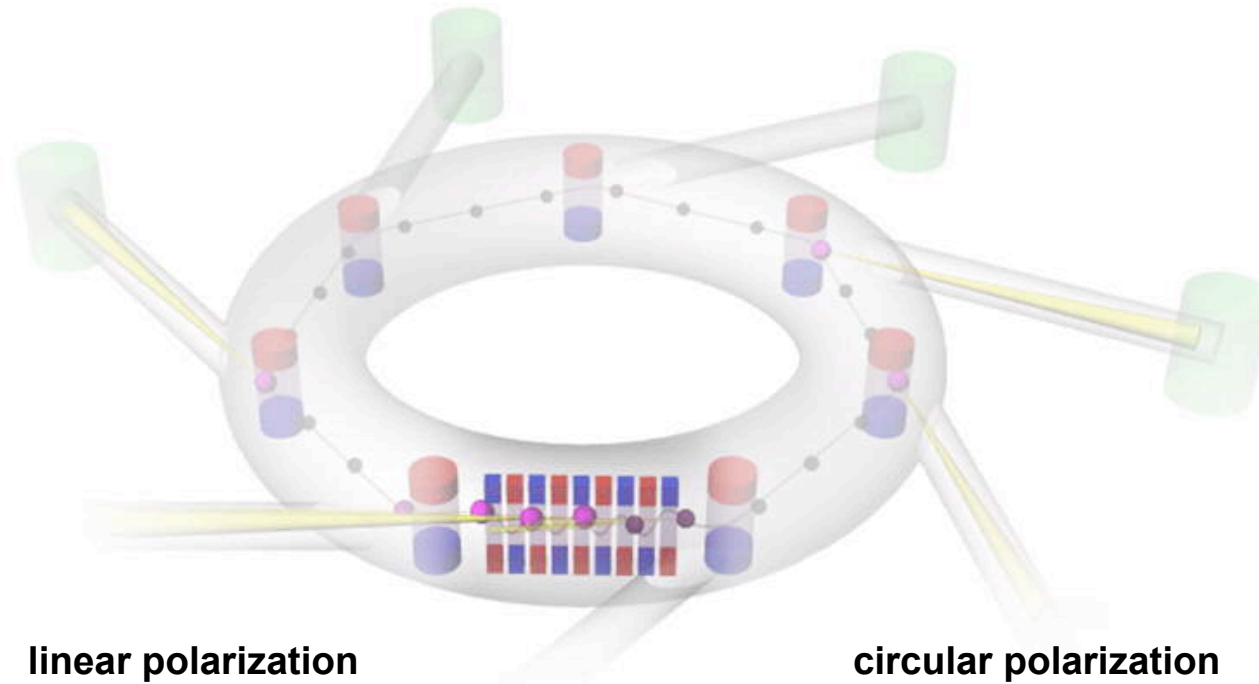
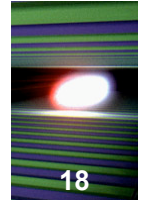
Synchrotron Radiation (undulators)



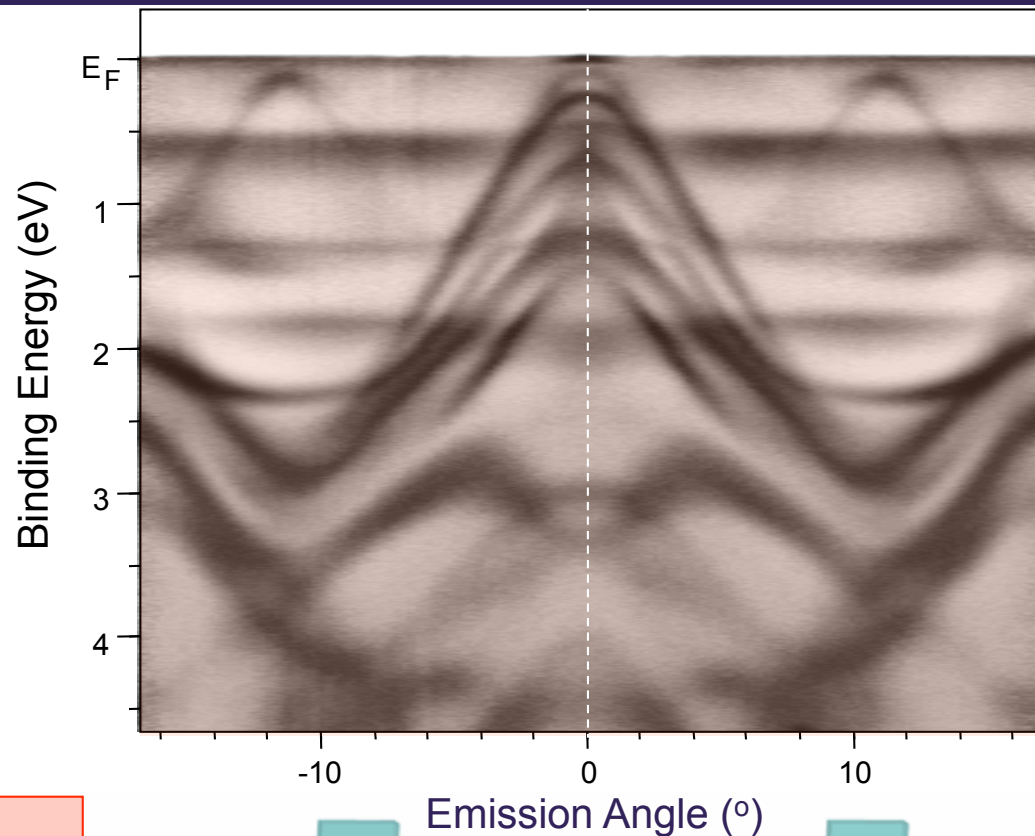
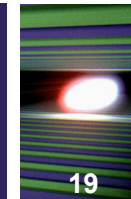
Synchrotron Radiation (sources + exp. stations)



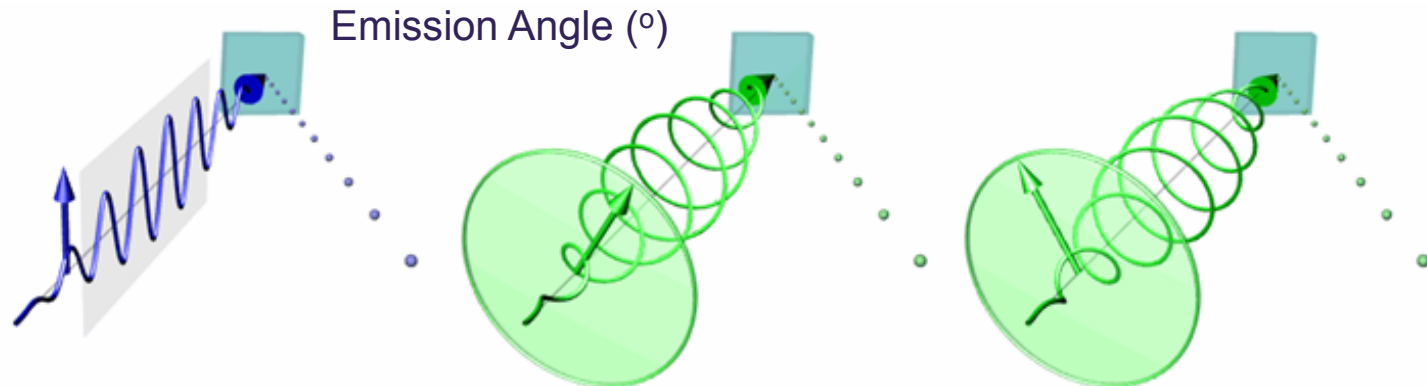
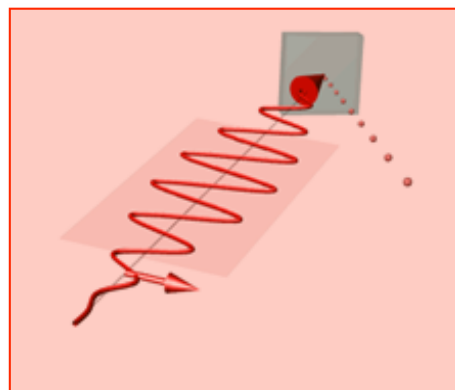
Synchrotron Radiation (light polarization)



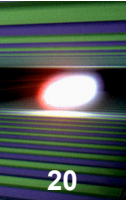
Light-polarized ARPES (YbRh_2Si_2)



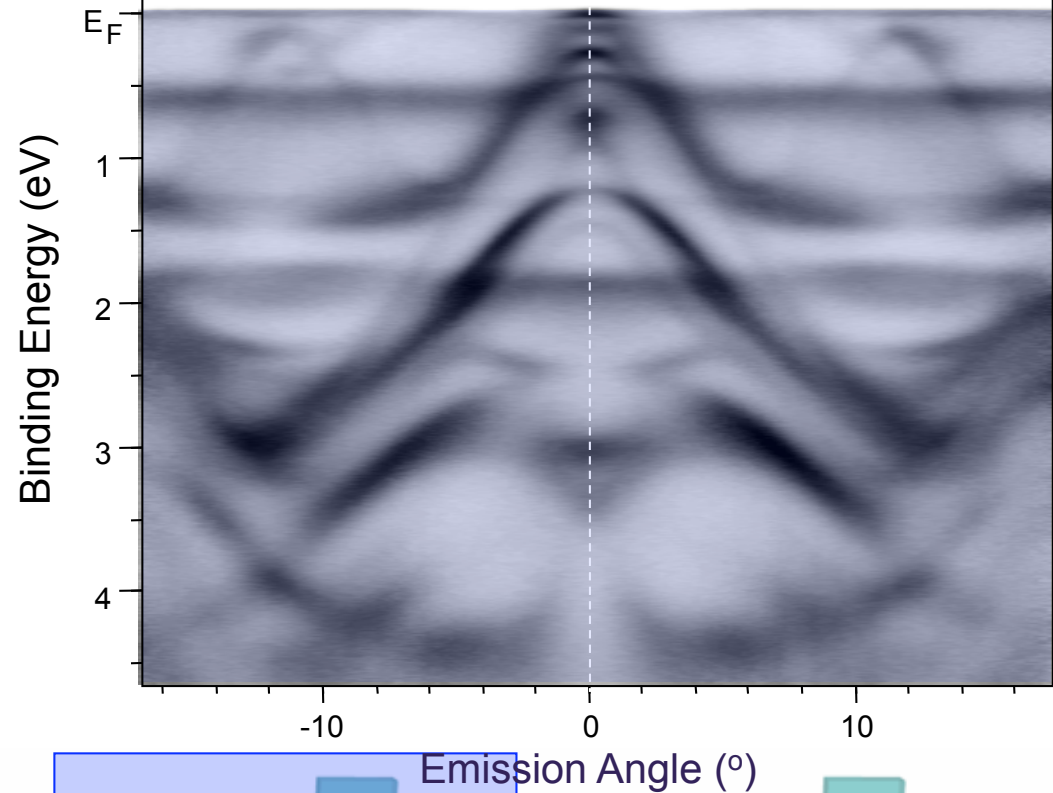
YbRh_2Si_2



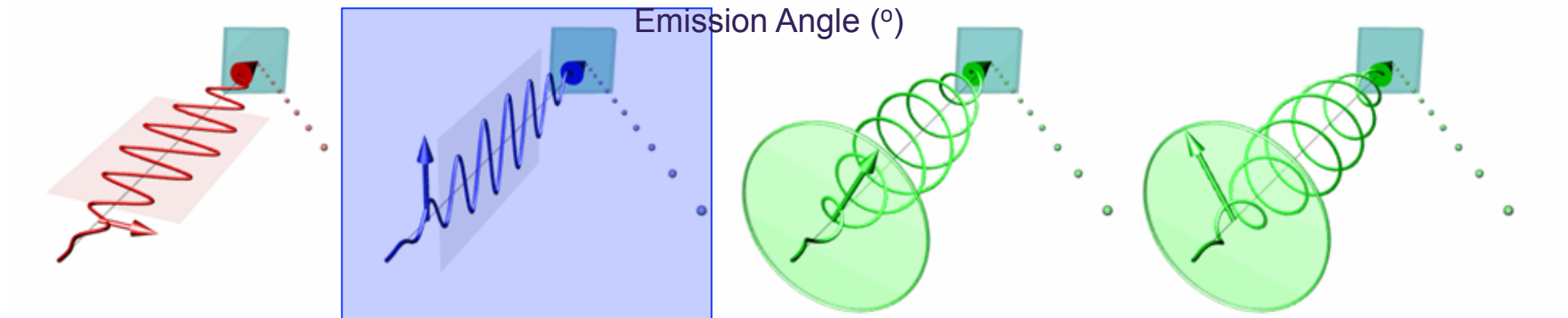
Light-polarized ARPES (YbRh_2Si_2)



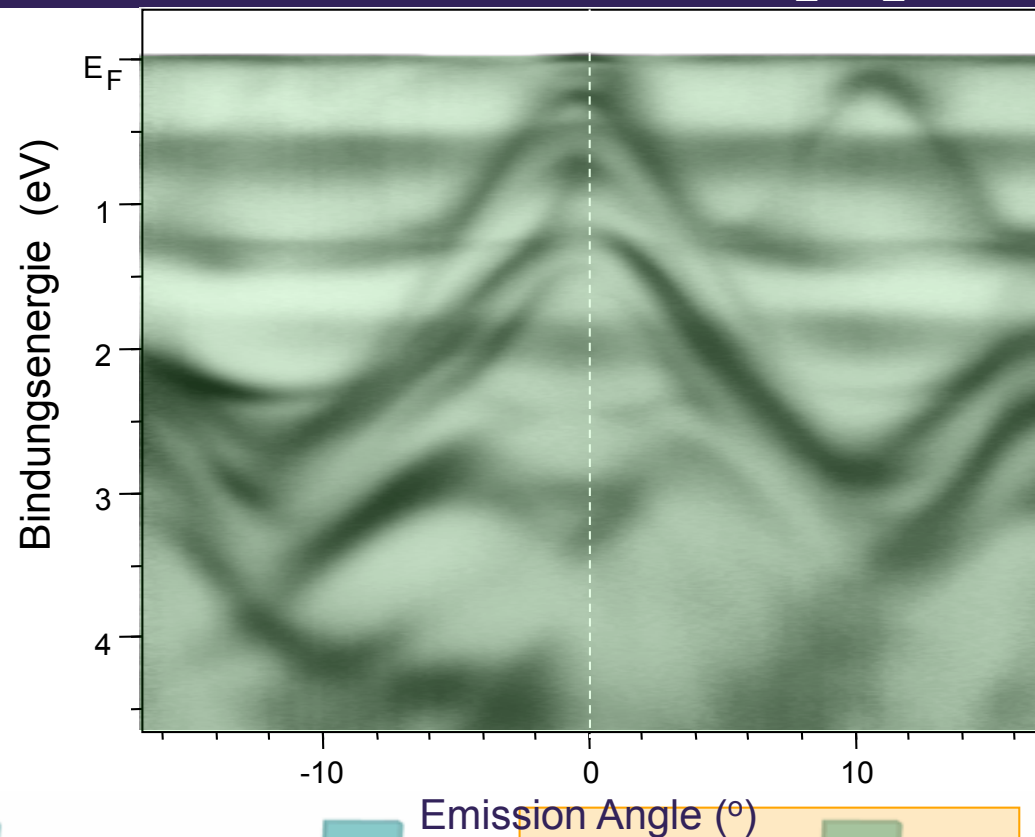
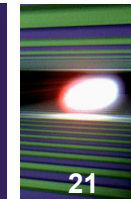
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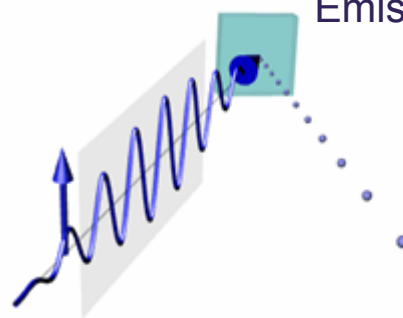
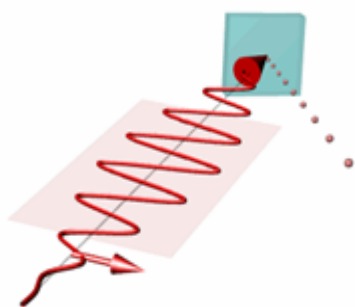
YbRh_2Si_2



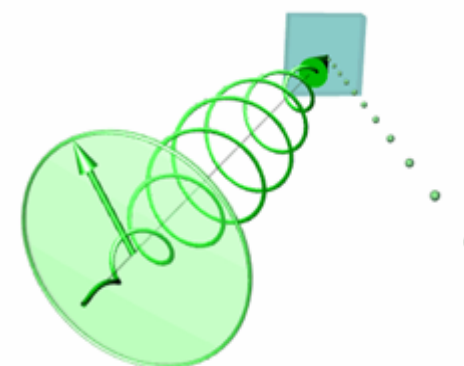
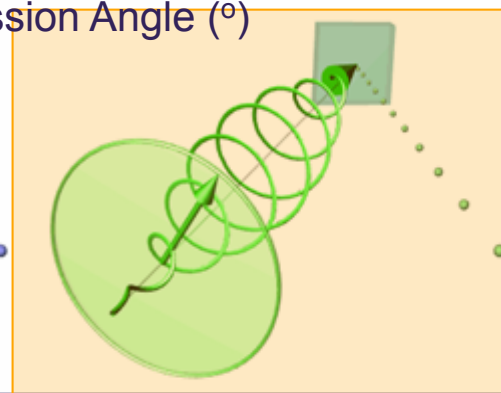
Light-polarized ARPES (YbRh_2Si_2)



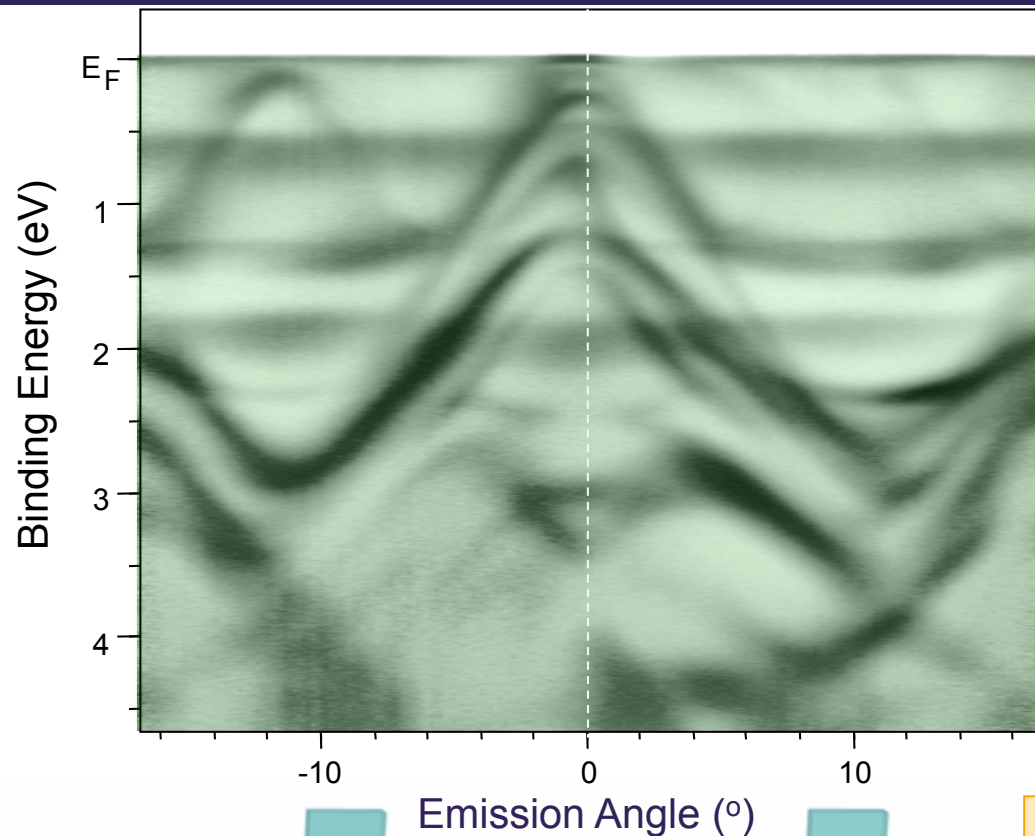
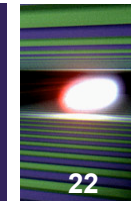
YbRh_2Si_2



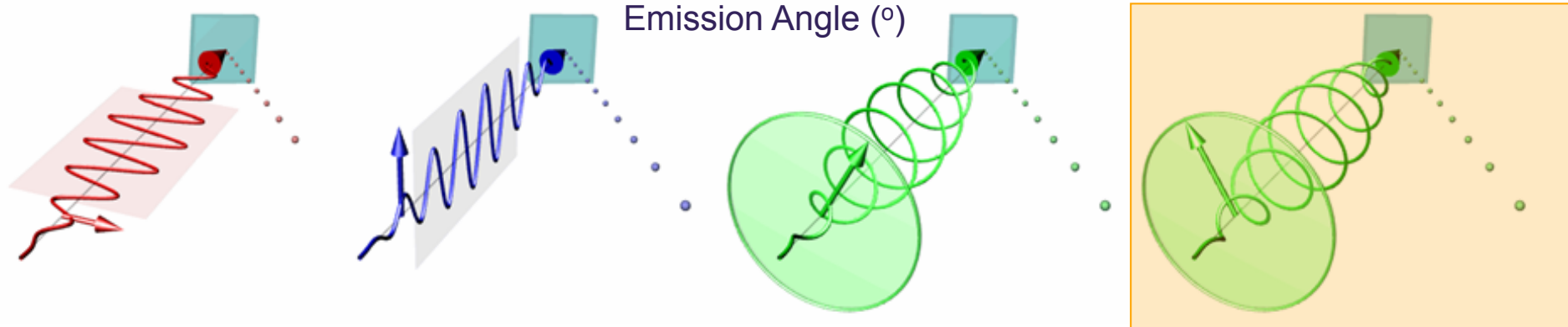
Emission Angle (°)



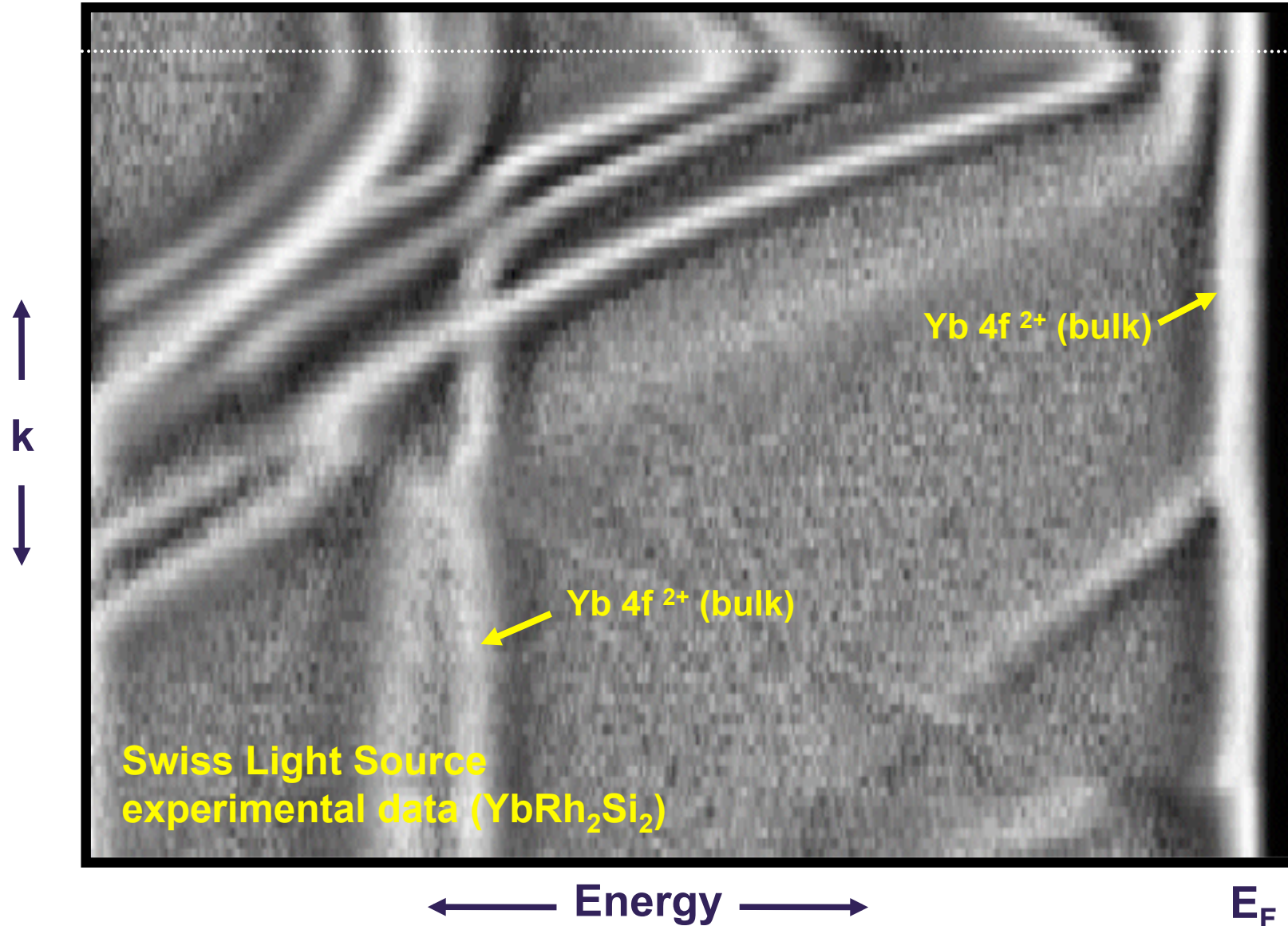
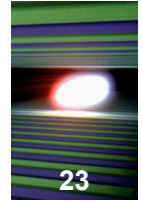
Light-polarized ARPES (YbRh_2Si_2)



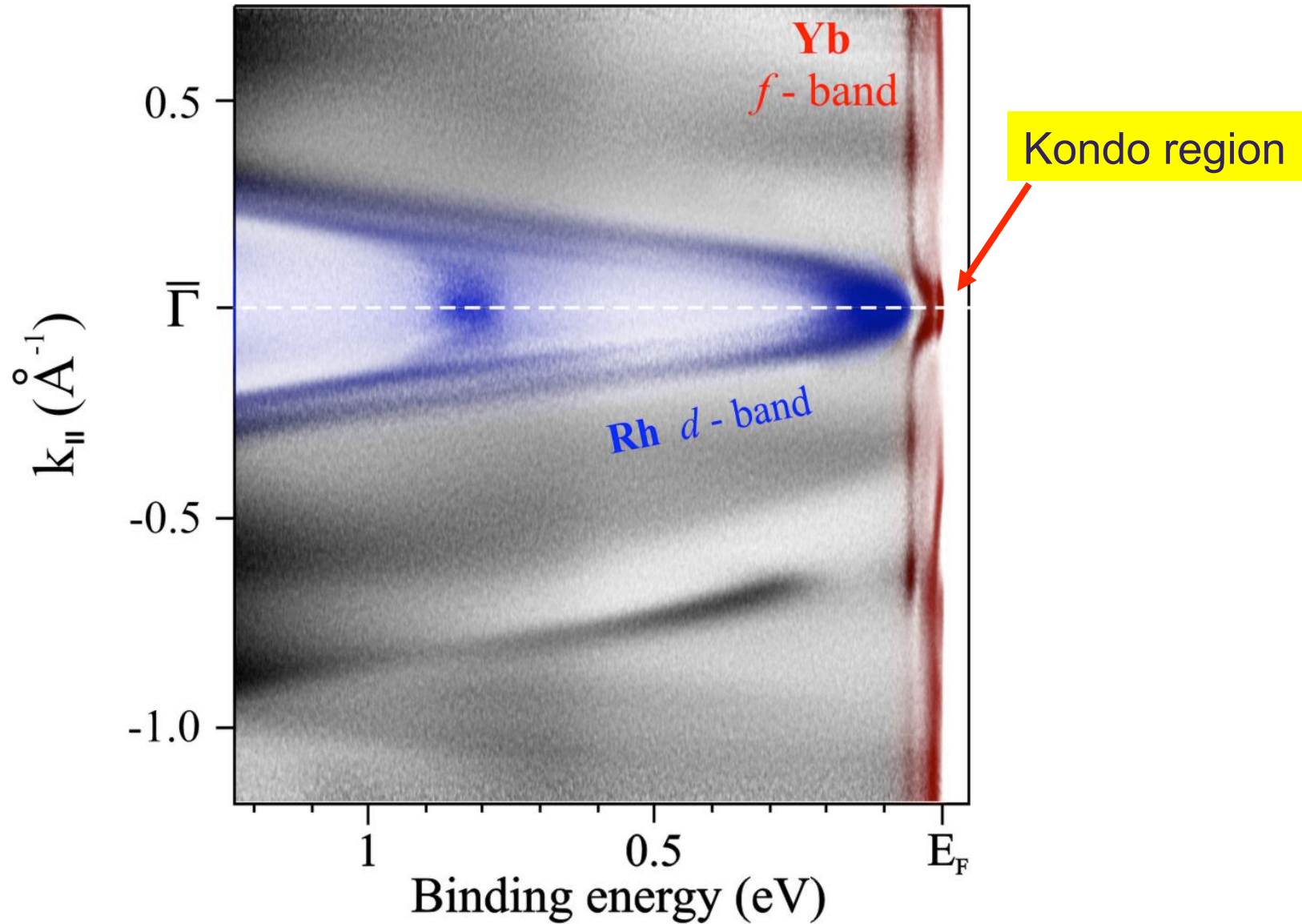
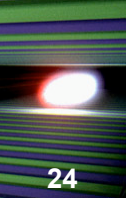
YbRh_2Si_2



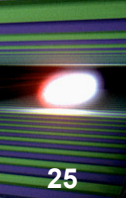
Bands Mapping Across the Brillouin Zone



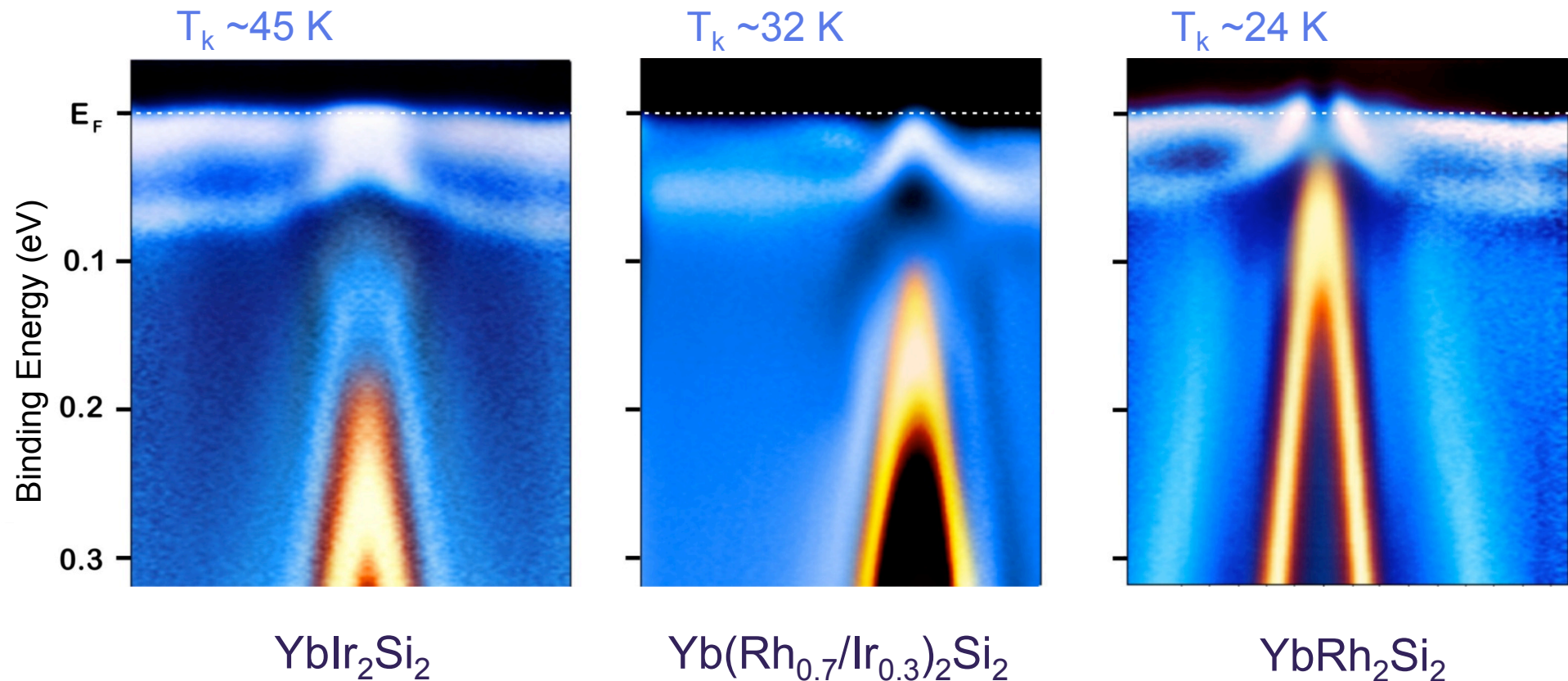
Ultra-High Resolution ARPES (YbRh_2Si_2)



Tuning of Kondo Behavior by Rh/Ir Substitution

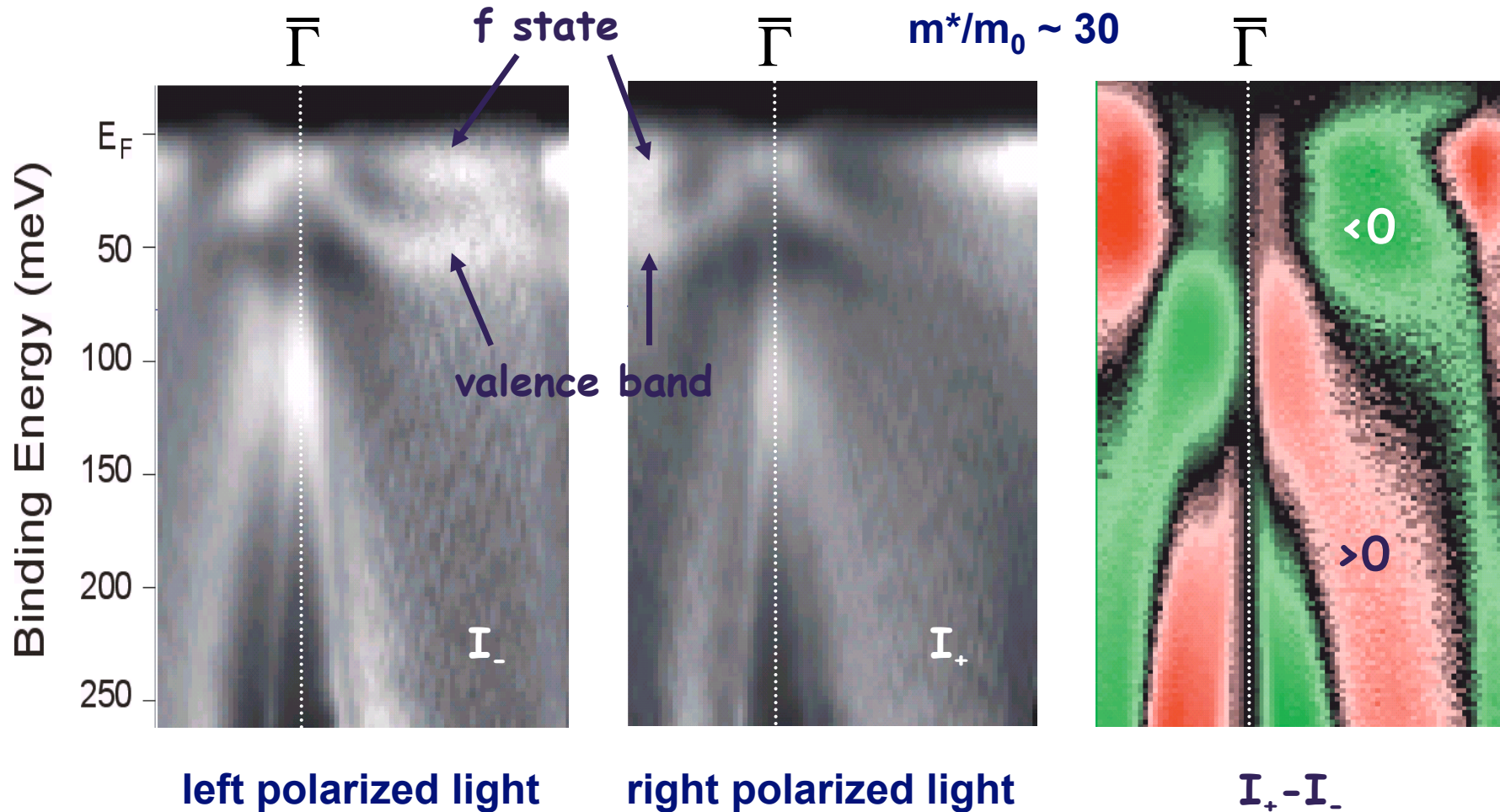
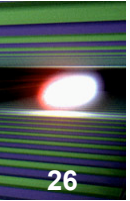


Kondo temperature T_k depends on valence-band position

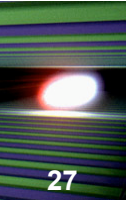


Problem: ARPES is not able to sample unoccupied states

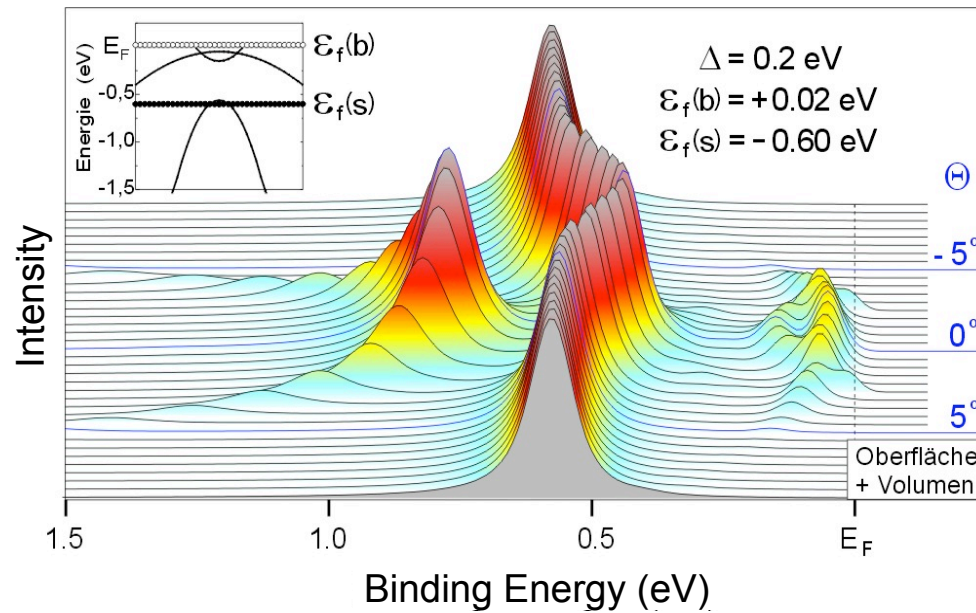
Circular Dichroism at E_F (YbRh_2Si_2)



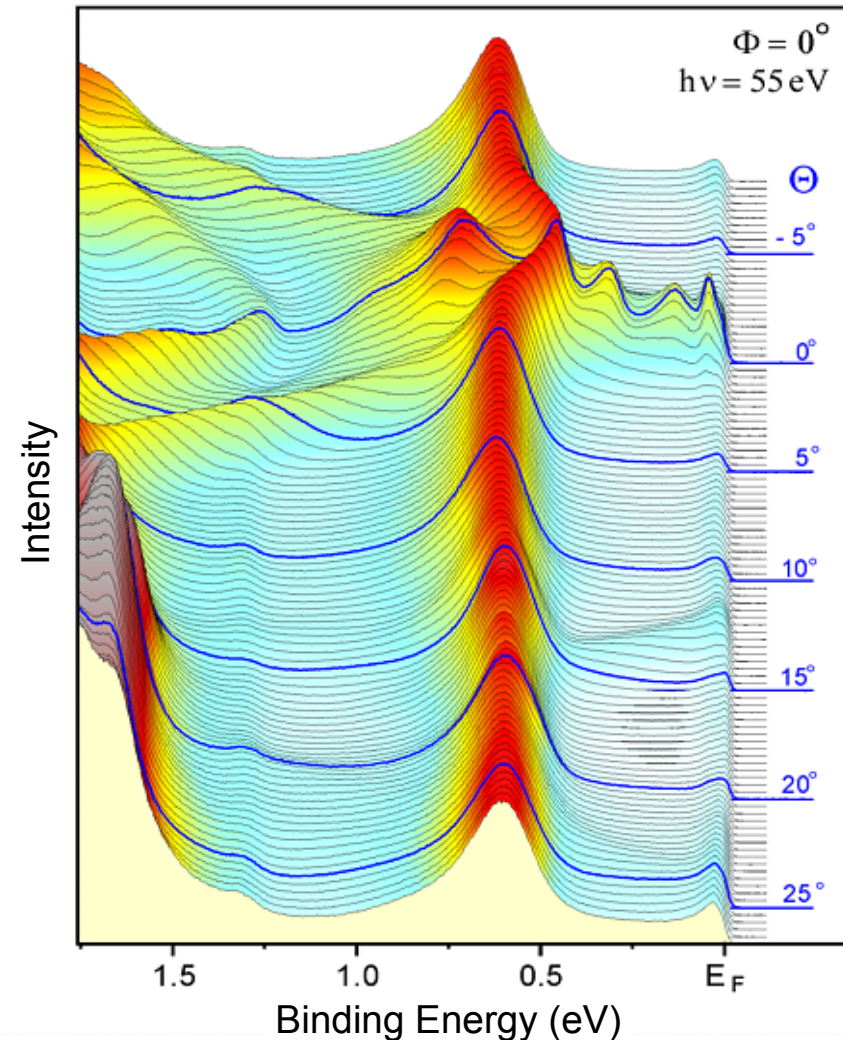
Valence band & f state reveal same symmetry and do not cross each other



Theory:

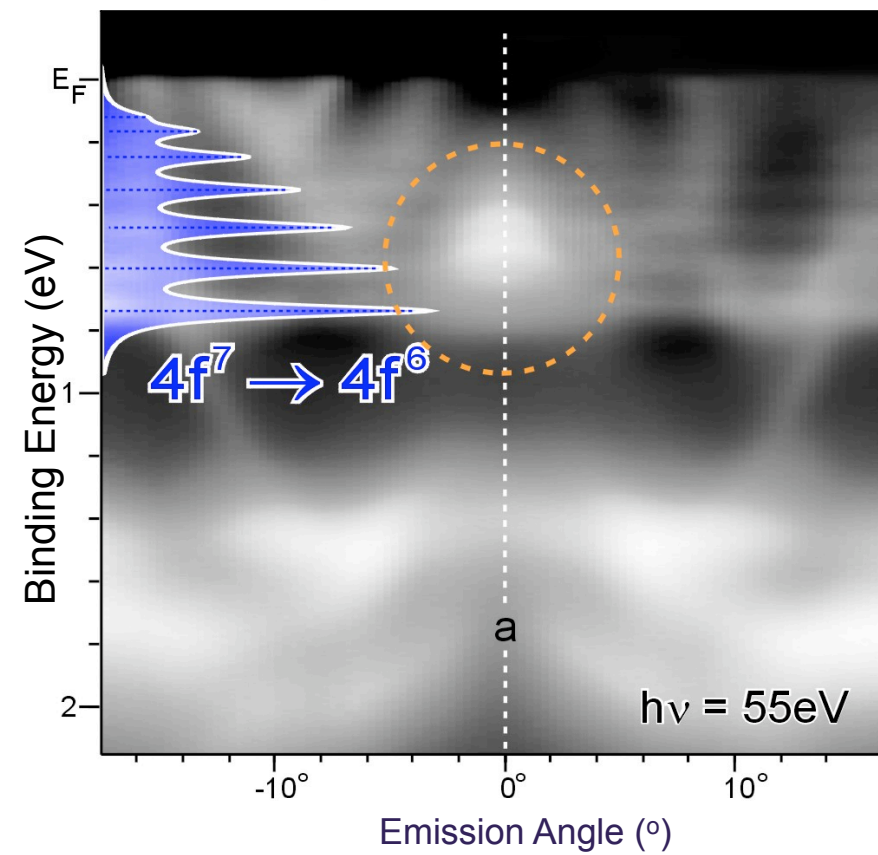
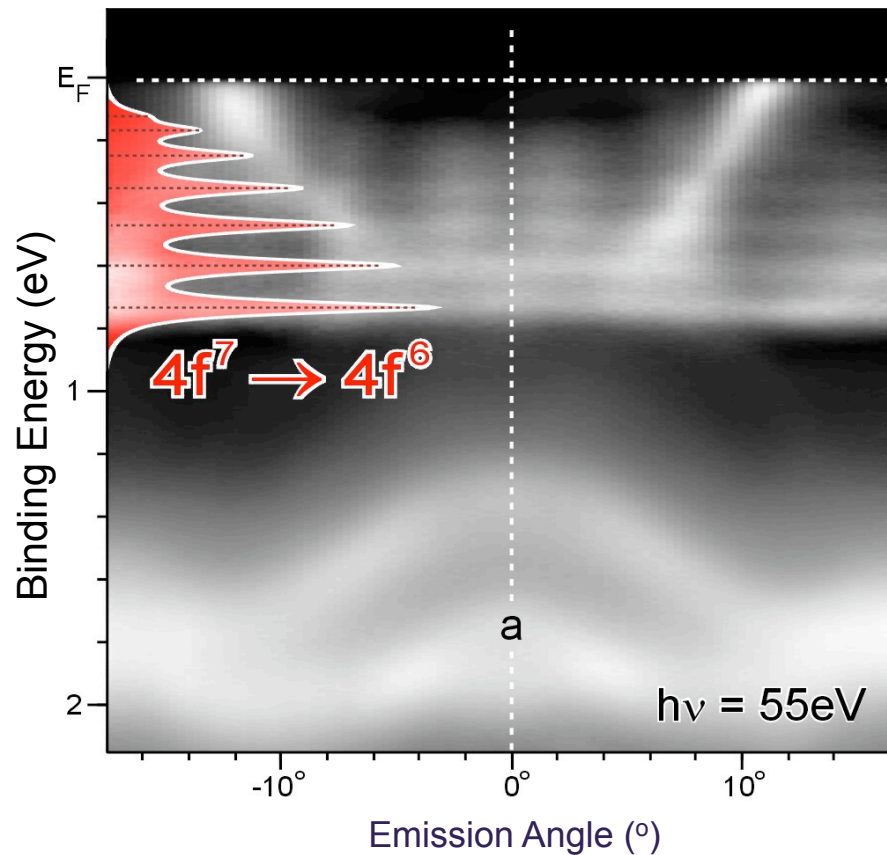
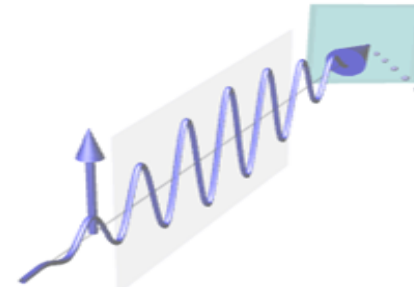
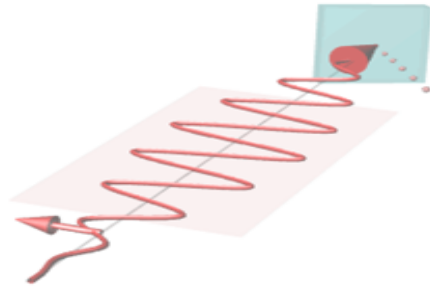
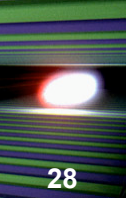


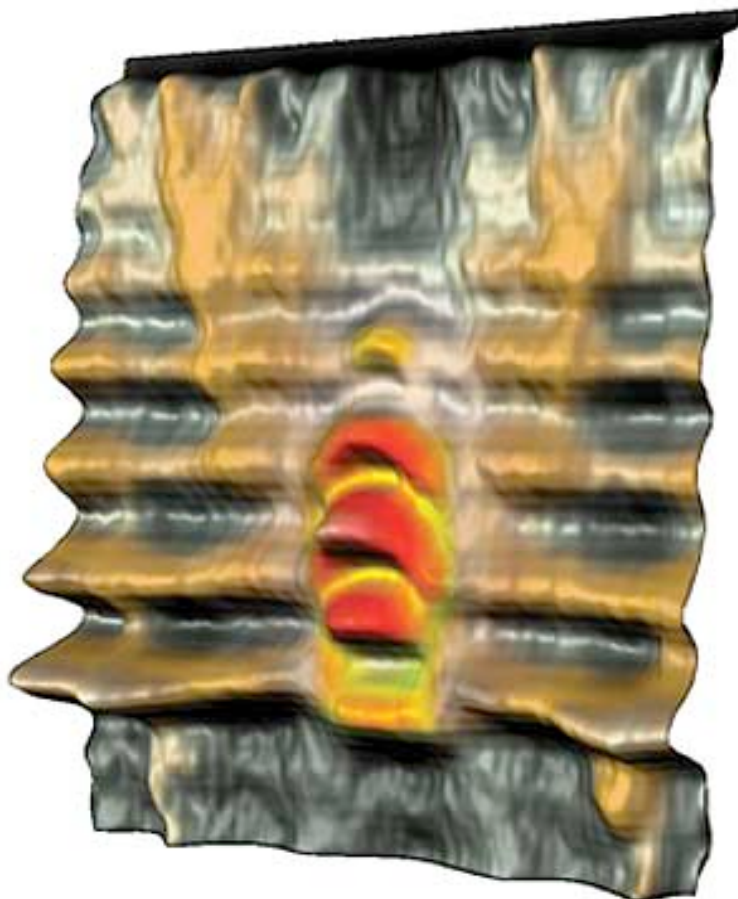
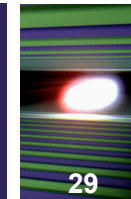
Experiment:



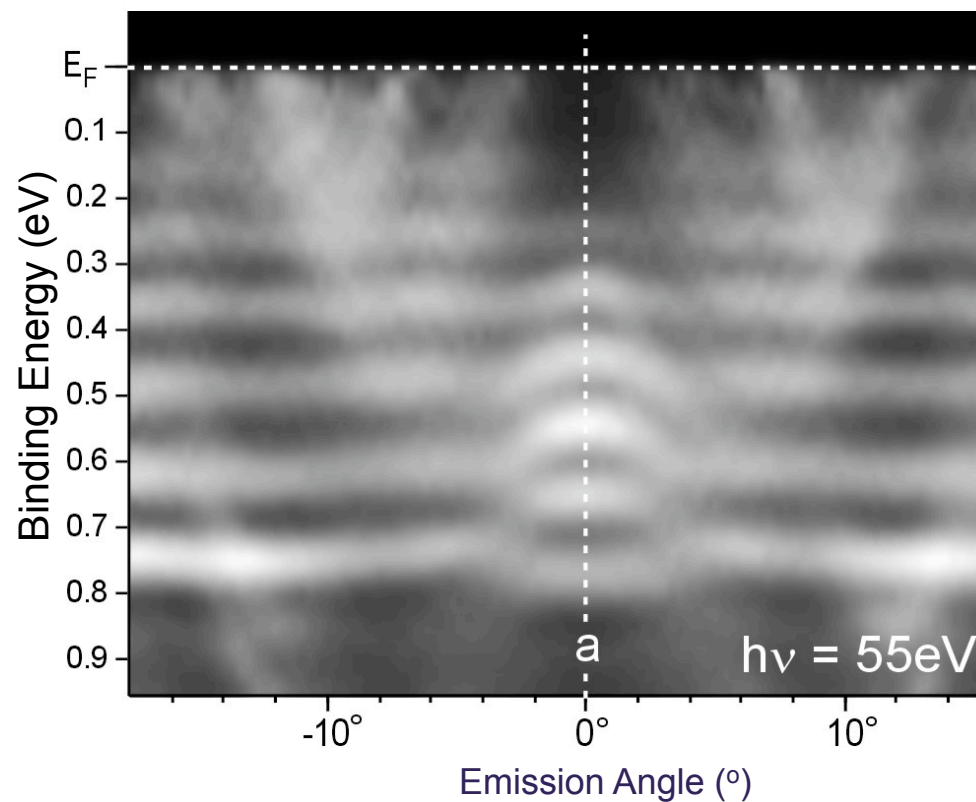
- good agreement between theory and experiment
- k - dependent variation of hybridization

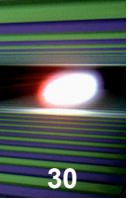
ARPES on EuNi_2P_2 (mixed-valent)



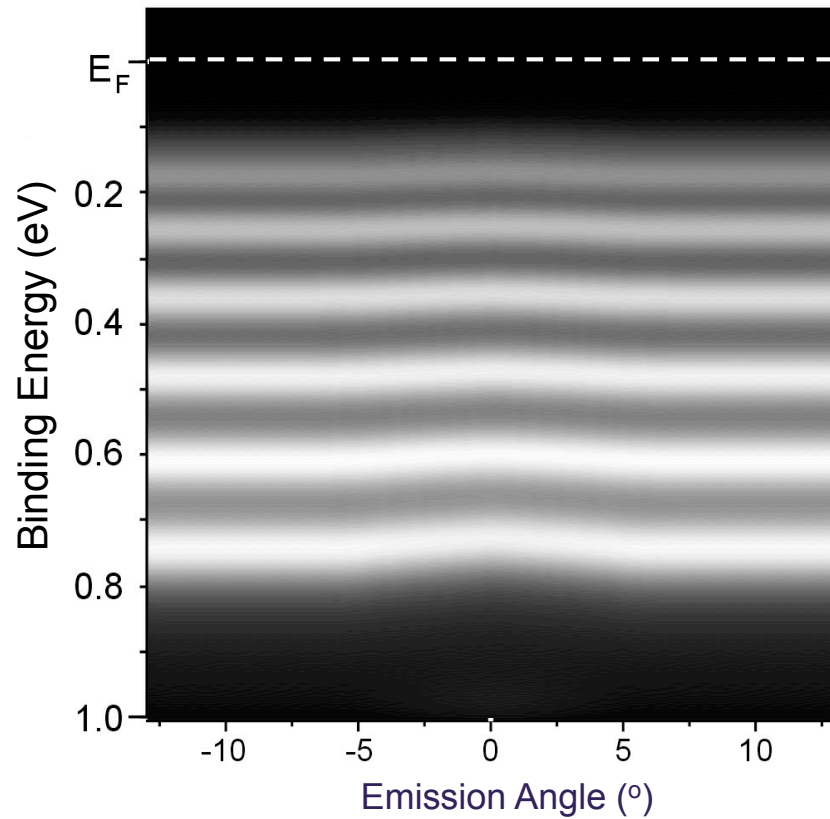


Experiment:

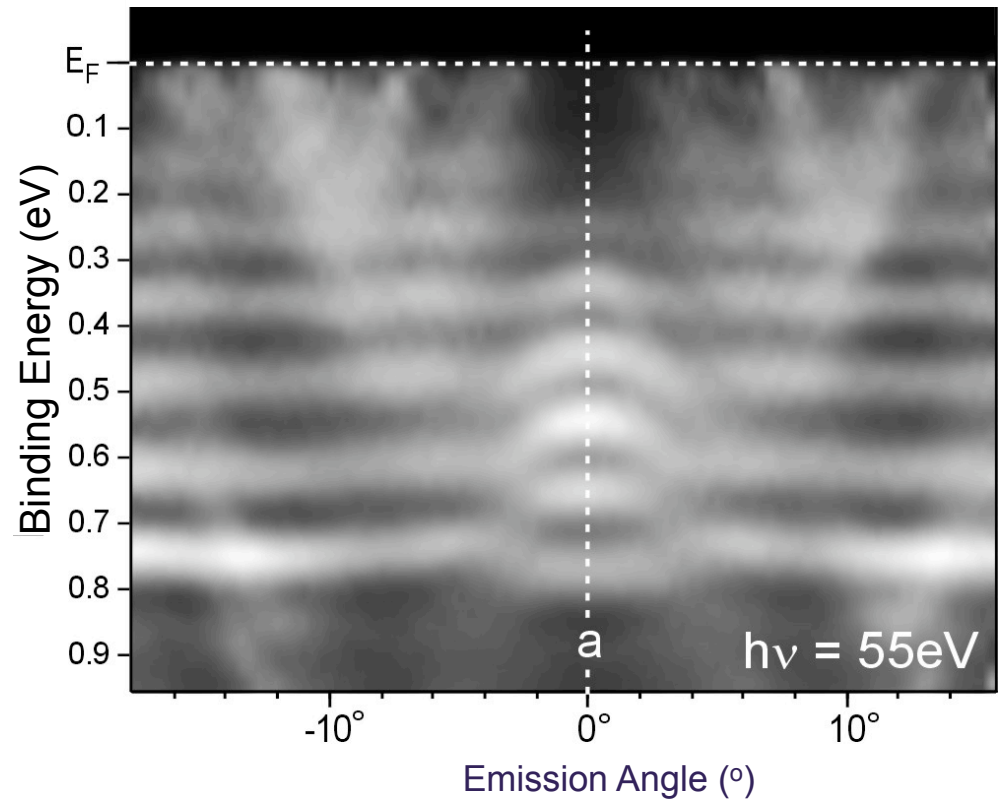


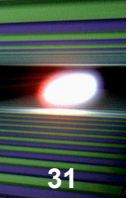


Theory:

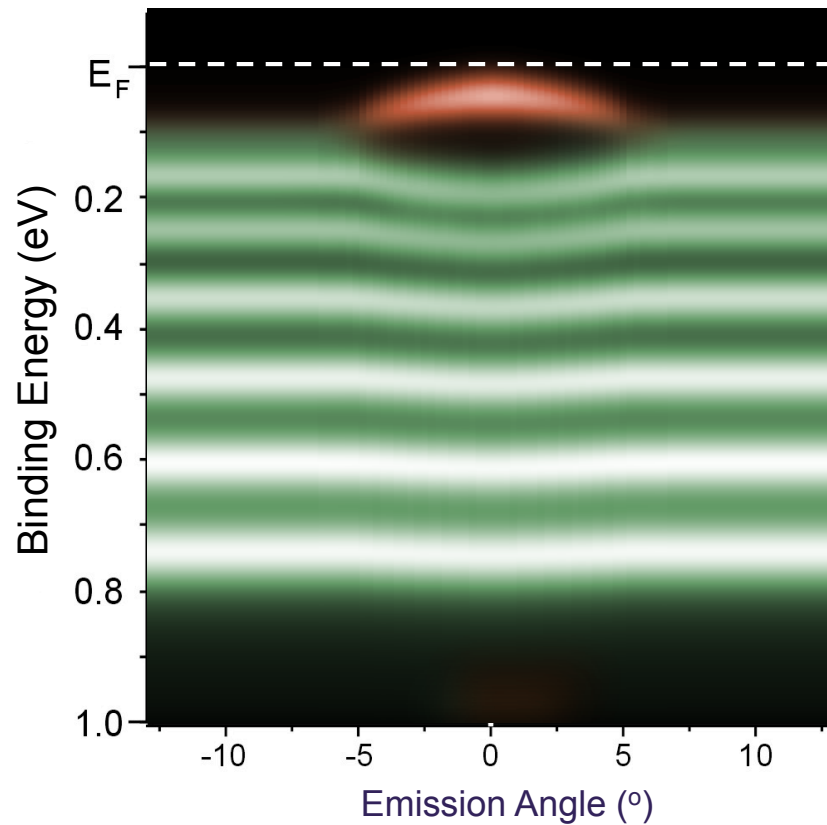


Experiment:

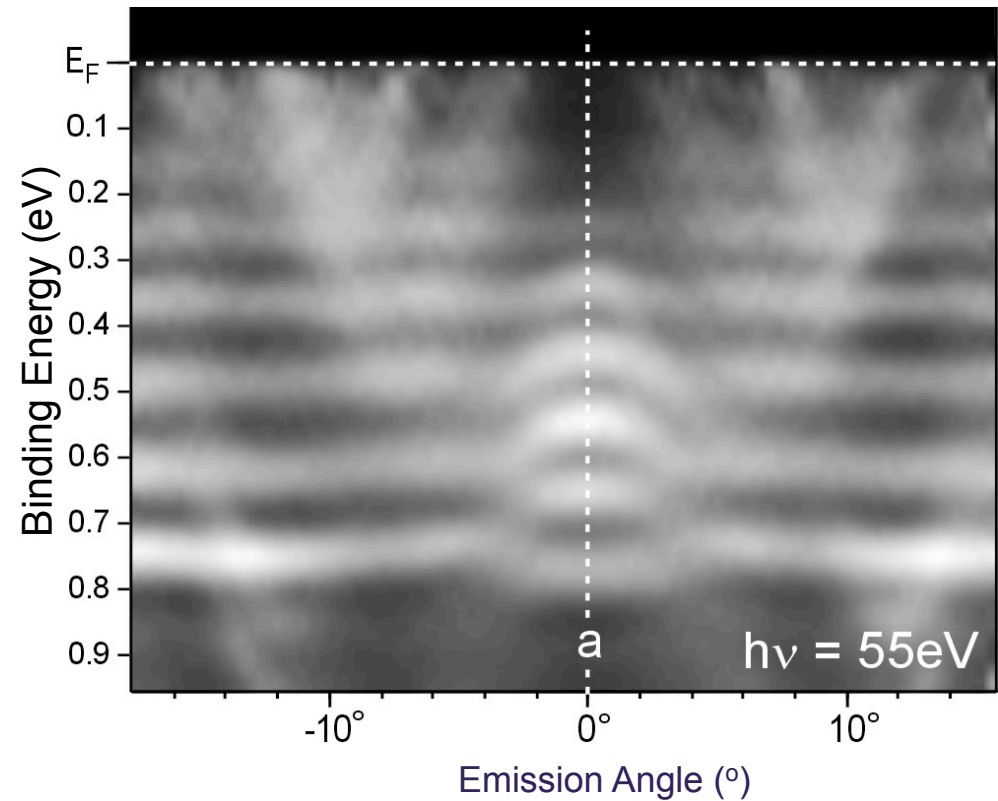




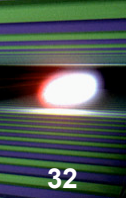
Theory:



Experiment:



Heavy-fermion/Kondo behavior may be expected also in Eu systems

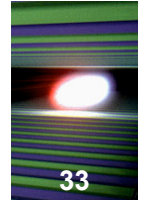


ARPES Outcome:

☀ ***f-d* hybridization reveals high anisotropy in reciprocal space**

☀ **momentum dependence of the *f-d* hybridization:**

- **may lead to anisotropy of correlation phenomena including Kondo behavior;**
- **should be considered for understanding of magnetic properties in compounds with RE metals**

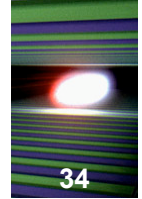


Studies were performed by:

Dresden University:	D. Vyalikh, S. Danzenbächer, Yu. Kucherenko, K. Kummer, M. Holder, S. Molodtsov, C. Laubschat
Stanford University:	X.J. Zhou, W.L. Yang, N. Mannella, Z.-X. Shen
Colorado University:	D. Dessau
Advanced Light Source:	Z. Hussain, A. Fedorov
Swiss Light Source:	M. Shi and L. Patthey
BESSY:	R. Follath
MPI CPfS Dresden:	C. Krellner, Z. Hossain, N. Carocca, C. Geibel
MPI PKS Dresden:	A. Yaresko

and published in:

Hayn *et al.*, **PRB** 64 (2001) 115106; Danzenbächer *et al.*, **PRB** 72 (2005) 033104; Vyalikh *et al.*, **PRL** 96 (2006) 026404; Danzenbächer *et al.*, **PRL** 96 (2006) 106402; Danzenbächer *et al.*, **PRB** 75 (2007) 045109; Vyalikh *et al.*, **PRL** 100 (2008) 056402; Danzenbächer *et al.*, **PRL** 102 (2009) 026403

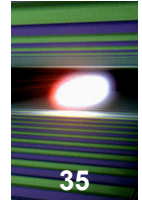


Electronic Structure of Unoccupied States

Resonant inelastic X-ray scattering (RIXS)

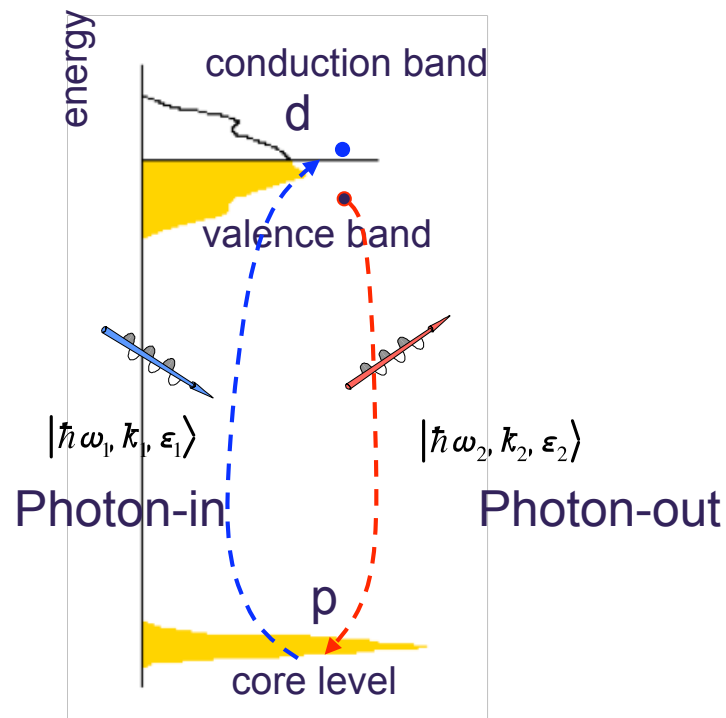
2-particle response

Basics and Advantages of RIXS



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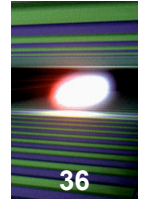
Energy loss: $\omega = \omega_2 - \omega_1$
Momentum transfer: $\mathbf{q} = \mathbf{k}_2 - \mathbf{k}_1$
Resonance: $\omega_1 \sim \omega_{\text{edge}}$



Features:

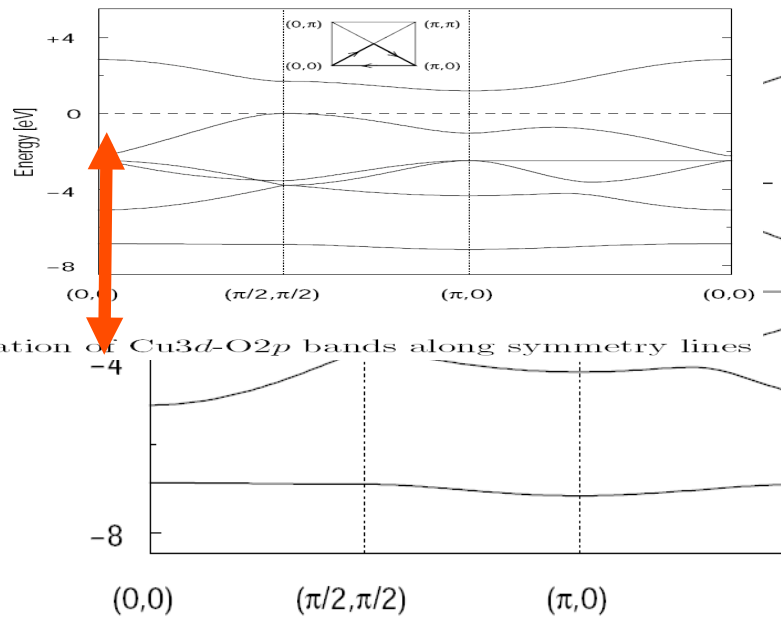
- ☀ study of element-specific electron correlations, 2-particle response
- ☀ finite momentum (\mathbf{q}) transfer allows one to study indirect correlation gaps (Mott, Kondo, CDW, SDW, superconducting)
- ☀ study of optically forbidden (e.g. **d-d**) excitations
- ☀ can be applied in the presence of magnetic/electric fields (space charge is not important, **FEL** application)
- ☀ energy resolution is not limited by the core-hole lifetime, $k_B T$ resolution can be achieved
- ☀ magnetic properties (e.g. spin state) can be studied applying polarized radiation

RIXS on Cuprates

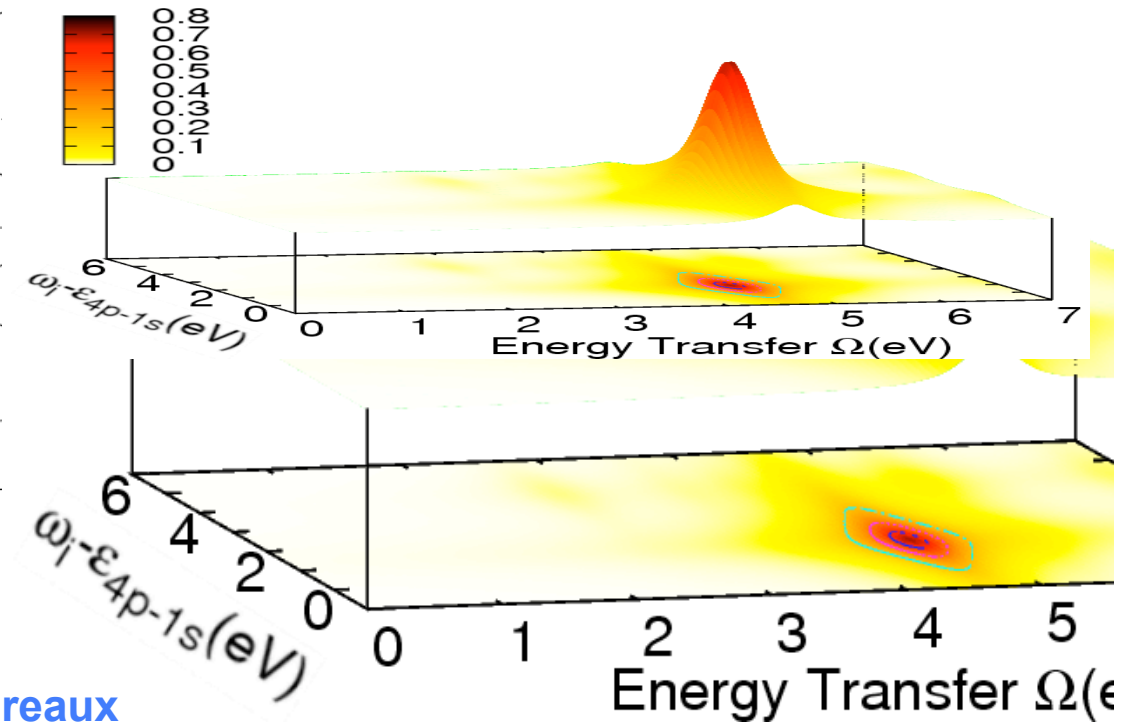


$$k_{in}=(0,0), k_{out}=(0,0)$$

Cu K-edge RIXS spectrum
(neglecting polarization, 4p)

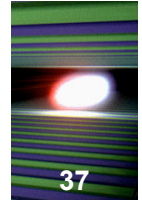


Dispersion relation of Cu 3d-O 2p bands along symmetry lines

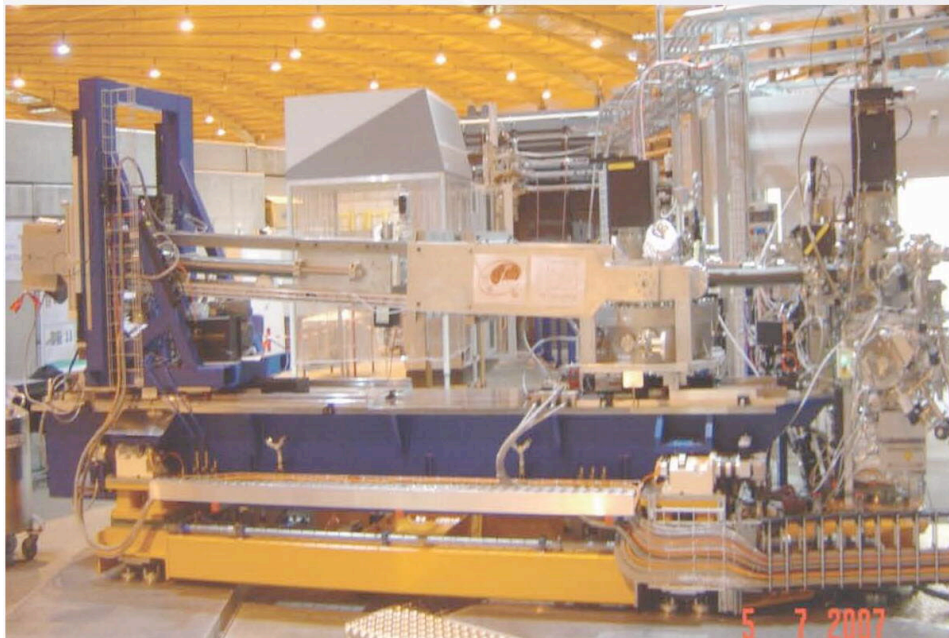


Theory: Tom Devereaux

Note: structure of occupied states (ARPES) should be known

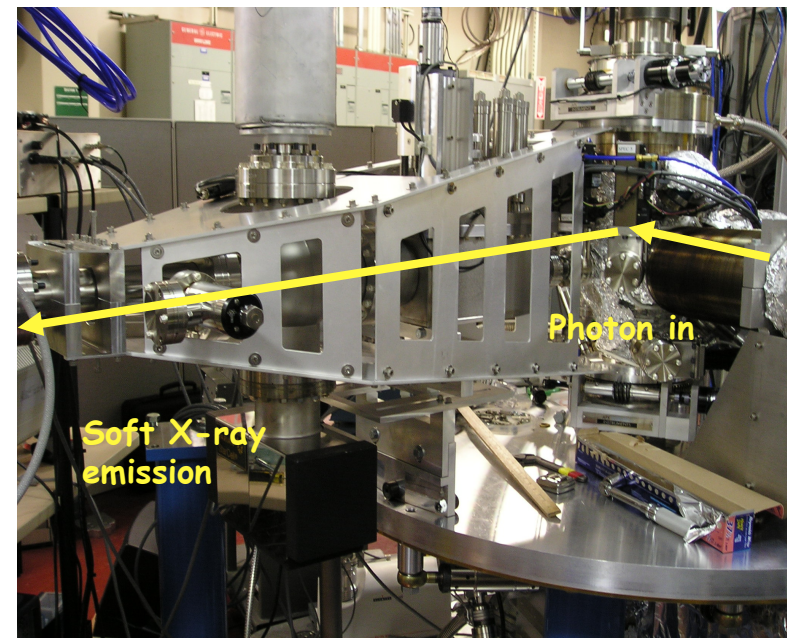


SLS (Villigen)

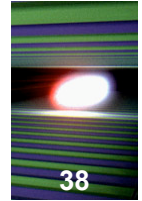


“Soft X-ray RIXS ... “ by **M. Grioni**

ALS (Berkeley)



“Scientific opportunities ...” by **Z. Hussain**



Electronic Structure and Femtosecond Dynamics (FEL and Laser Applications)

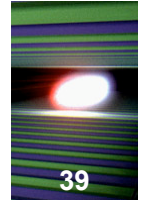
Resonant (elastic) X-ray scattering (RXS)

Resonant inelastic X-ray scattering (RIXS)

Core-level X-ray photoemission spectroscopy (XPS)

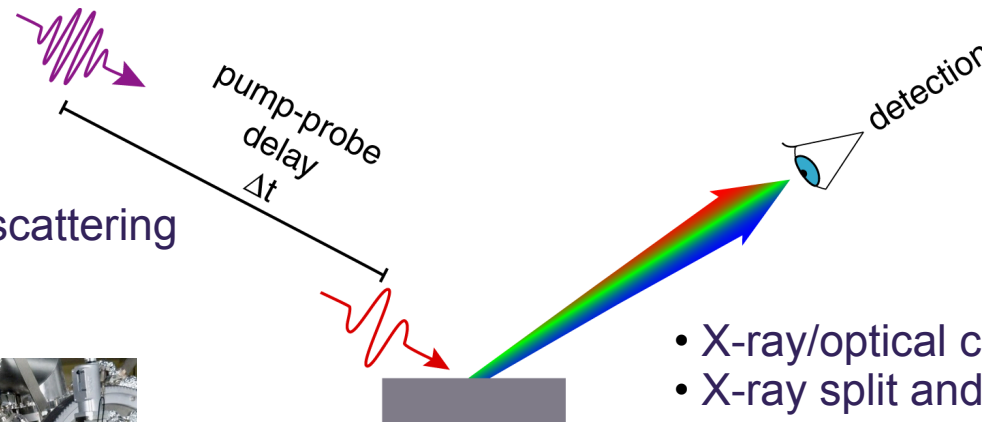
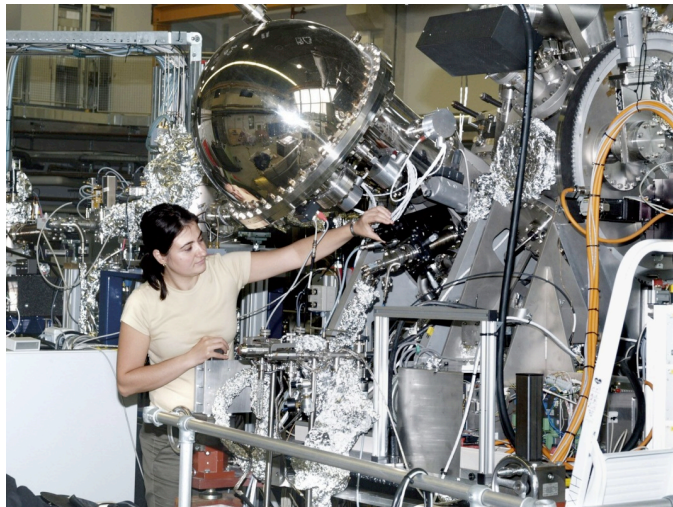
Angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy (ARPES)

Experiments at FLASH (RIXS, RXS, XPS)

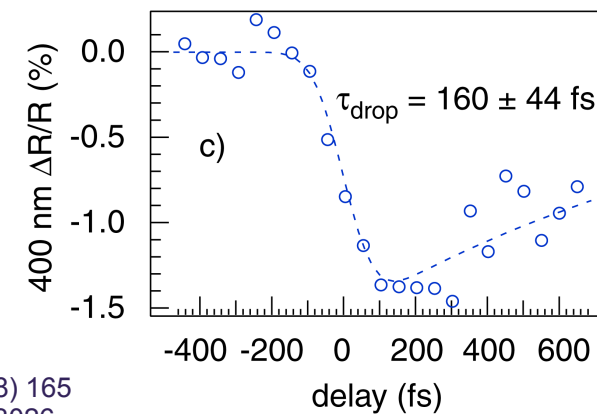


Femtosecond dynamics & Snapshots of non-reversible dynamic electronic structure \leftrightarrow local chemical state \leftrightarrow nanometer order

- Resonant inelastic X-ray scattering
- Electron spectroscopy
- resonant X-ray scattering



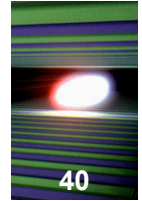
- X-ray/optical cross-correlation,
- X-ray split and delay



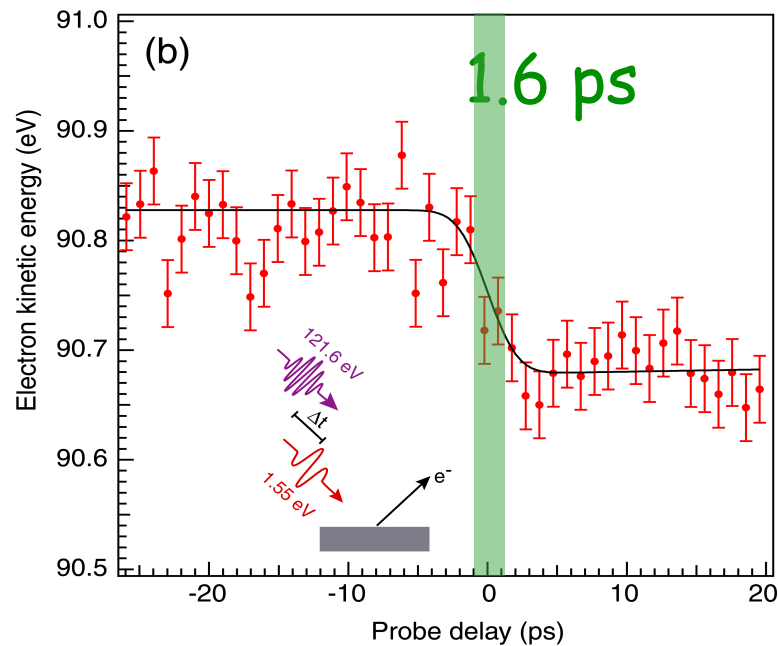
Nature Photonics **2** (2008) 165
N. J. Phys. **10** (2008) 033026

fs X-ray/optical cross-correlator

“Soft X-ray RIXS ... “ by **A. Föhlisch**



Non-equilibrium dynamics from femtosecond soft X-ray spectroscopy in combination with femtosecond resonant X-ray scattering

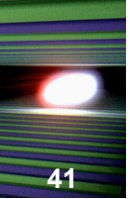


fs XPS at Ge 3d core level,
surface photovoltage shift in n:Ge

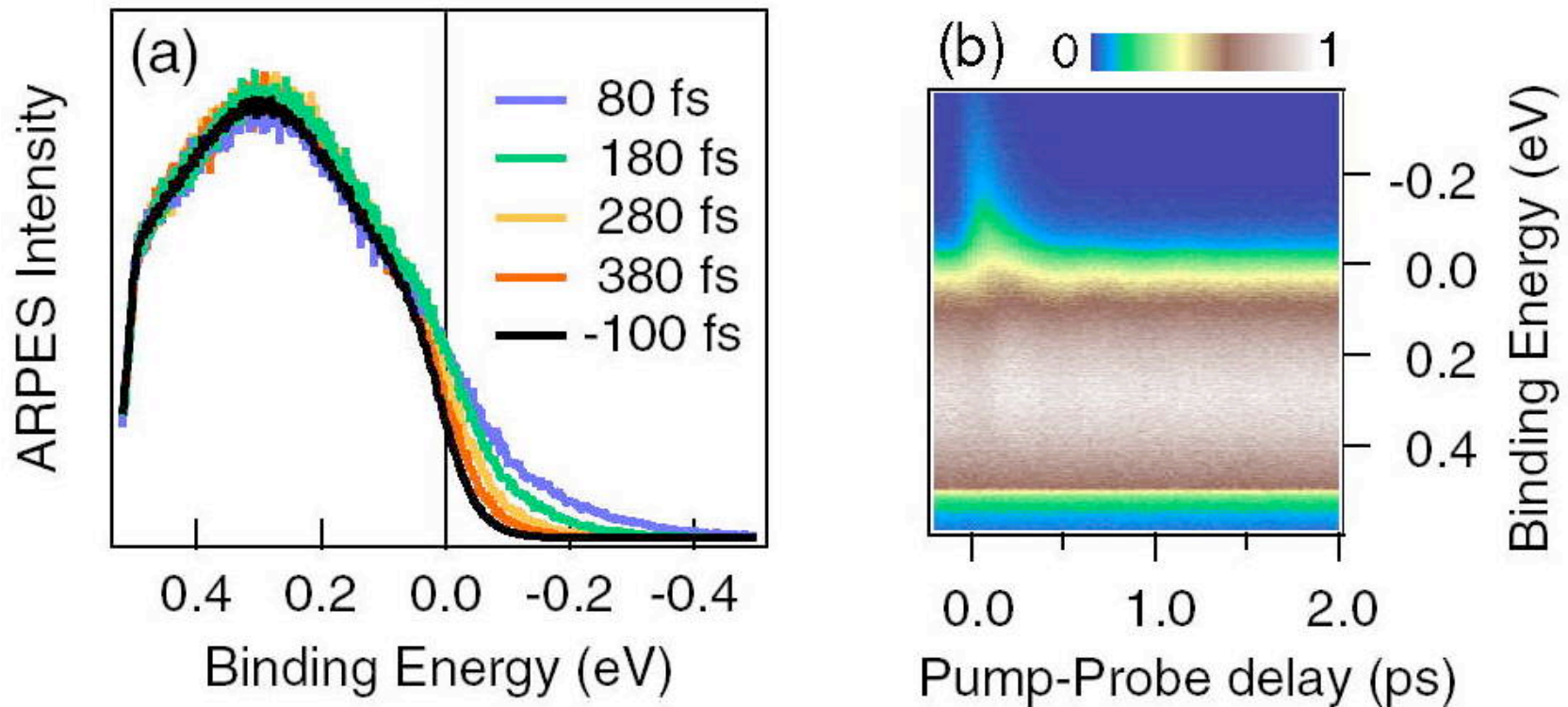
Femtosecond electron spectroscopy for chemical analysis (XPS) and RIXS for surface and solution chemistry and phase transitions.

“Soft X-ray RIXS ... “ by A. Föhlisch

Experiments with Lasers (ARPES)



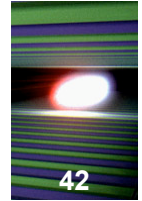
Electronic structure of 1T-TaS₂ at a temperature above MI transition



**pump-probe experiments,
relaxation of “hot” electrons**

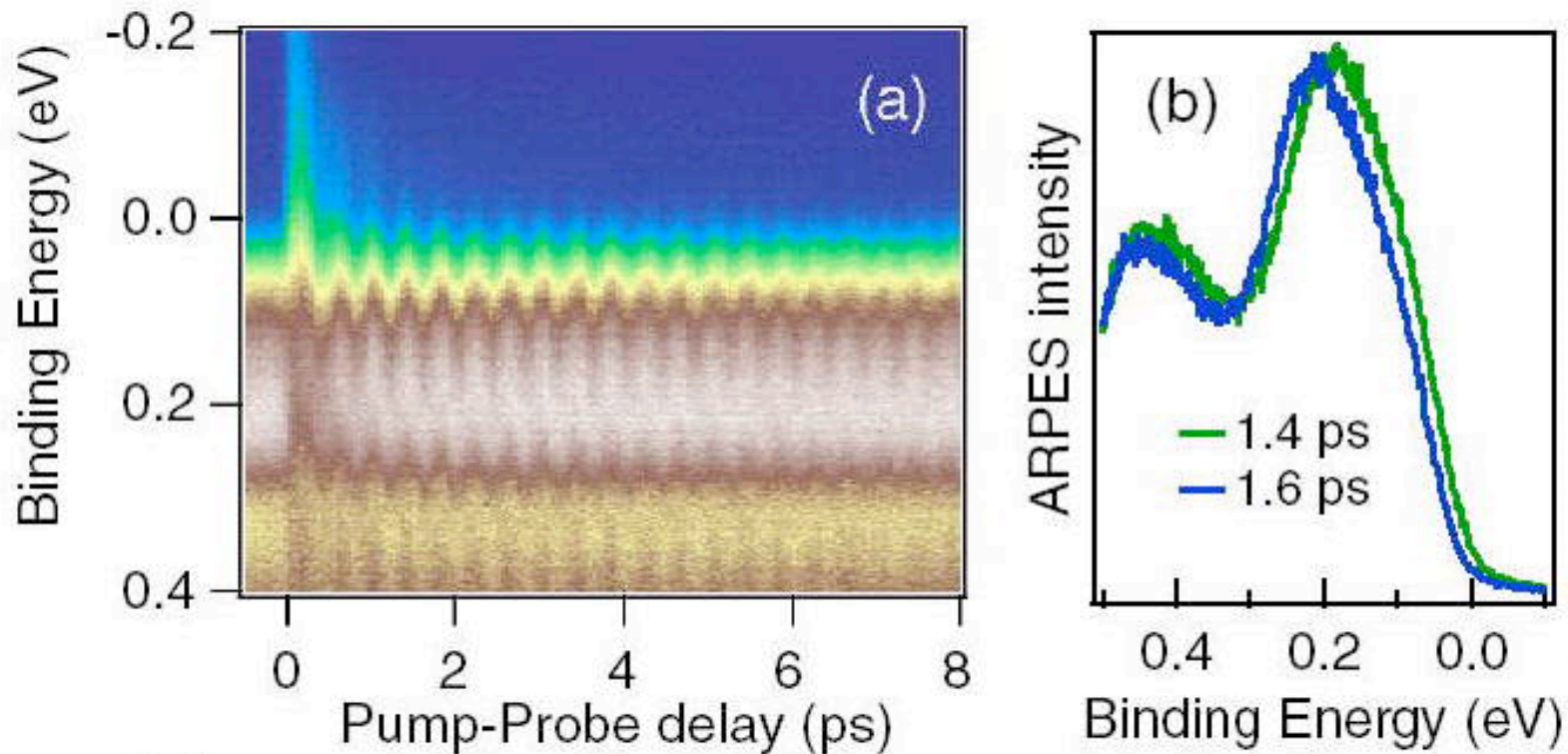
Perfetti *et al.*, PRL **97** (2006) 067402

Experiments with Lasers (ARPES)



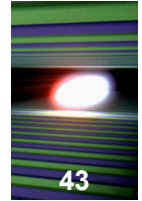
42

Electronic structure of 1T-TaS₂ at a temperature below MI transition



**pump-probe experiments,
charge density (CDW) oscillations**

Perfetti *et al.*, PRL **97** (2006) 067402

**RIXS:**

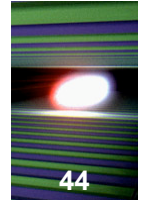
- ☀ at the $3d$ - $4f$ threshold (700 eV - 1500 eV)
- ☀ data on unoccupied heavy-fermion electronic states, Kondo resonance above E_F
- ☀ study of electron correlations, 2-particle response, gaps around E_F
- ☀ magnetic properties (e.g. spin state) applying polarized radiation
- ☀ non-equilibrium fs dynamics of f and itinerant electron interactions, Kondo-state relaxation and magnetic – non-magnetic transitions

RXS:

- ☀ non-equilibrium fs lattice dynamics
- ☀ correlation with dynamics of electron system and chemical properties

XPS:

- ☀ study of electron-system relaxations, 1-particle response, valence determination
- ☀ fs dynamics of electron correlations and chemical properties
- ☀ magnetic properties applying polarized radiation



Headline

- first level
 - second level
 - ➔ third level

Headline

Texttext texttext
texttext texttext
texttext texttext

Keyword

1. Keyword
2. Keyword

- keyword
- keyword

Result headline

- result text
- result text

Result headline

Result text, result text,
result text

Result headline

- result text
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