

Magnetic order in the pseudogap phase of $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6+x}$

Philippe Bourges

Laboratoire Léon Brillouin-Saclay

Polarized elastic Neutron Scattering experiments

4F1 (LLB-Saclay)

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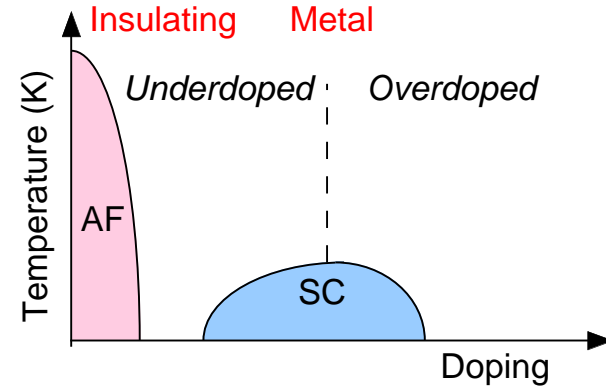
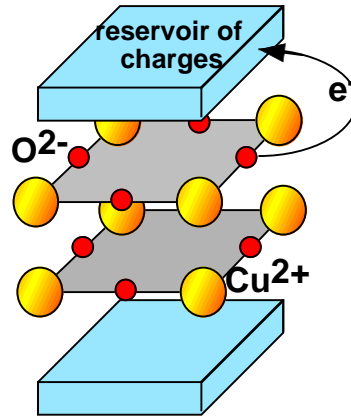
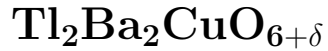
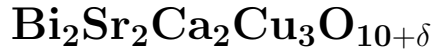
- **B. Fauqué**, Y. Sidis (LLB-Saclay)
- S. Pailhès (PSI-Villigen) **V. Hinkov** (MPI-Stuttgart)
- X. Chaud (CRETA-Grenoble)

Thanks: B. Keimer, L. Pinstchovius for samples.

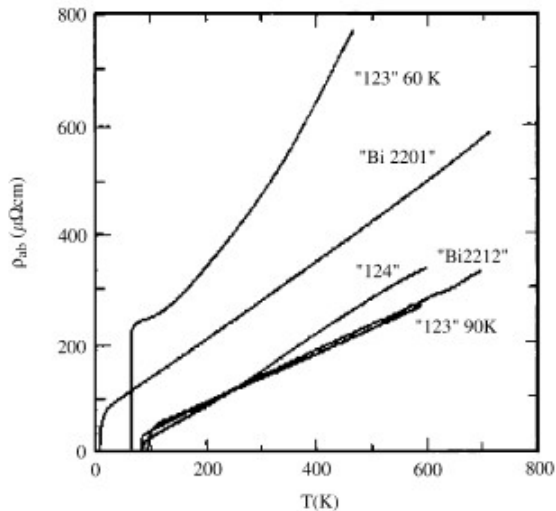
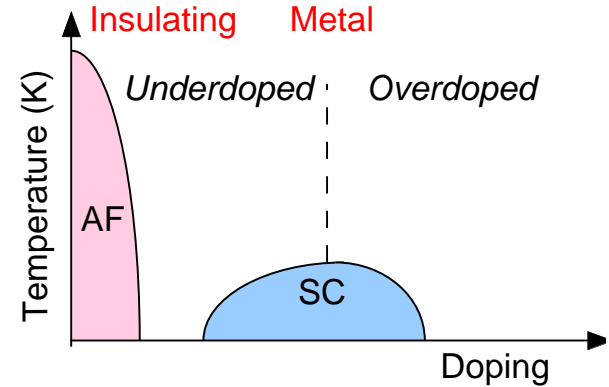
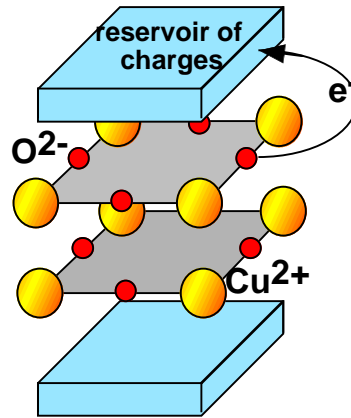
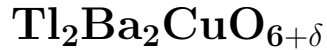
Outline

1. Cuprates and Pseudogap: circulating currents phase
2. Polarized neutron experiments
3. Results: magnetic order in underdoped $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6+x}$
4. Hidden order for the pseudogap phase

Copper oxides superconductors : phase diagram



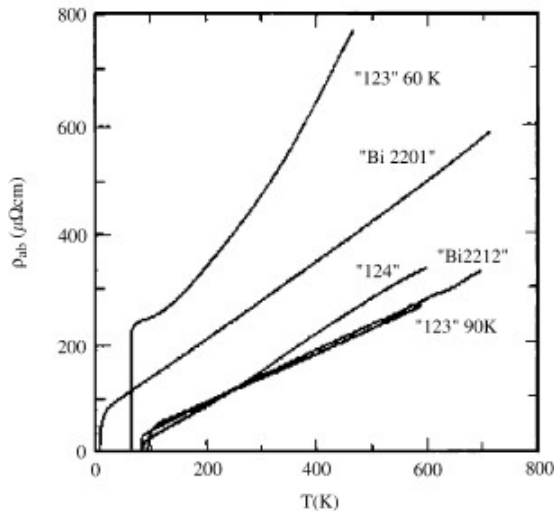
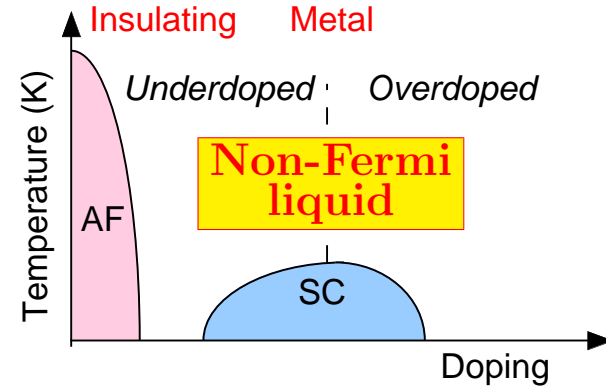
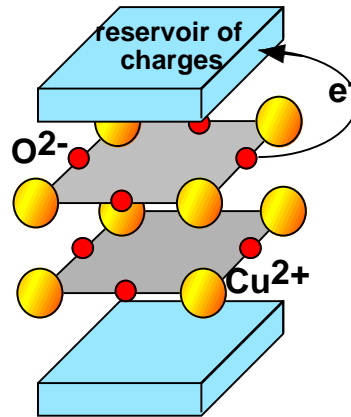
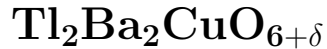
Copper oxides superconductors : phase diagram



Normal state: "bad metal"

- $\rho \propto T$
- ARPES: no well-defined Quasi-Particles above T_C

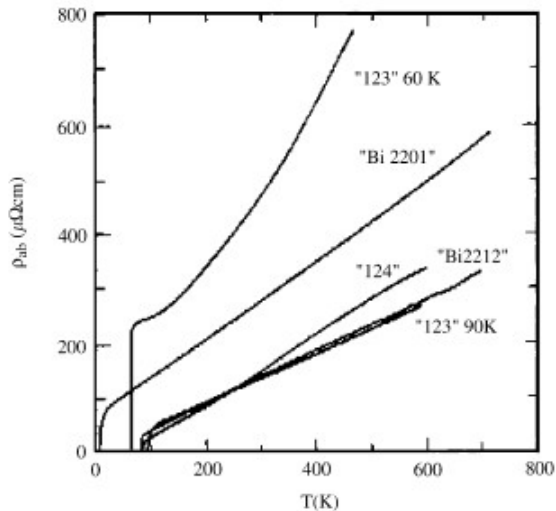
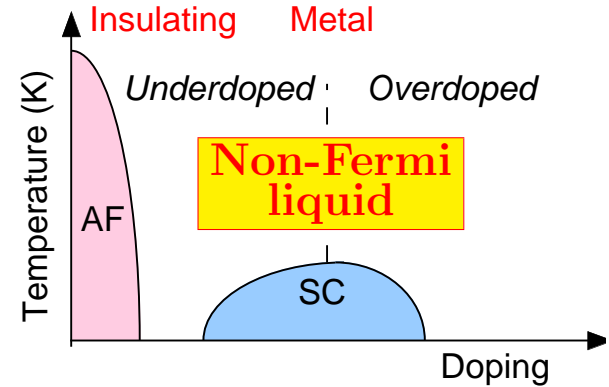
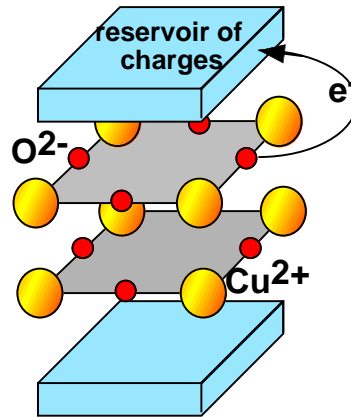
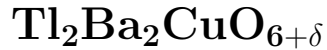
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Copper oxides superconductors : phase diagram



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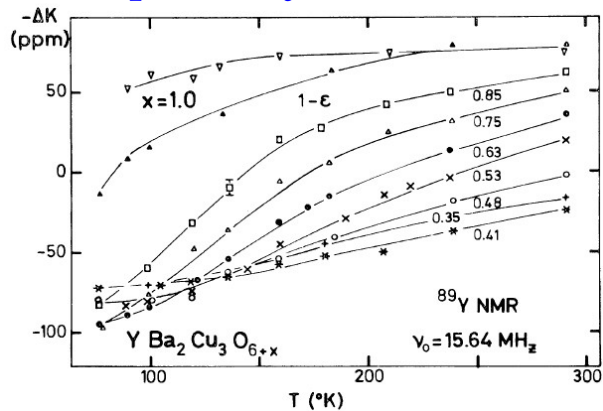
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Role of AF fluctuations
Yvan Sidis

Underdoped state: Pseudogap



Susceptibility



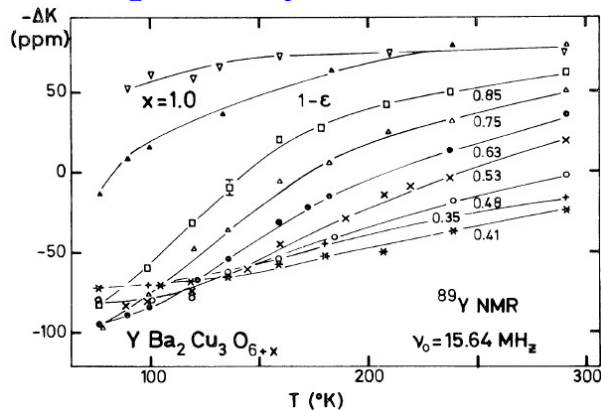
^{89}Y NMR Knight shift

H. Alloul *et al.*, PRL 63, 1700 (1989).

Underdoped state: Pseudogap



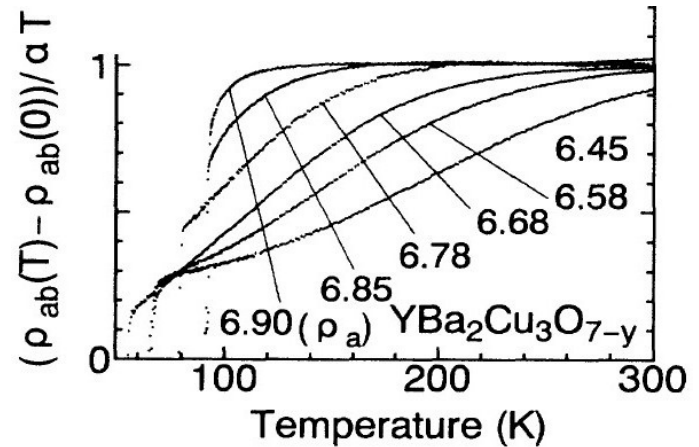
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Resistivity

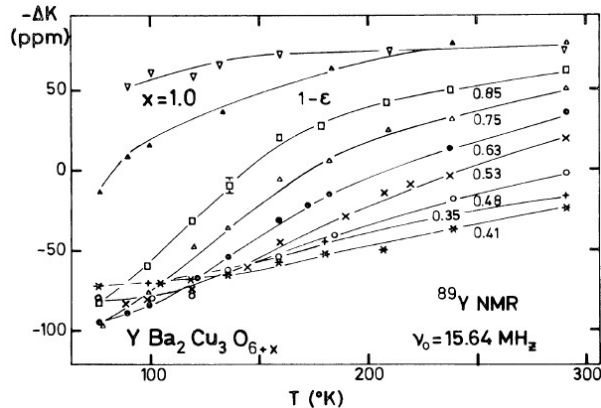


T. Ito *et al.*, PRL 70, 3995 (1993).

Underdoped state: Pseudogap



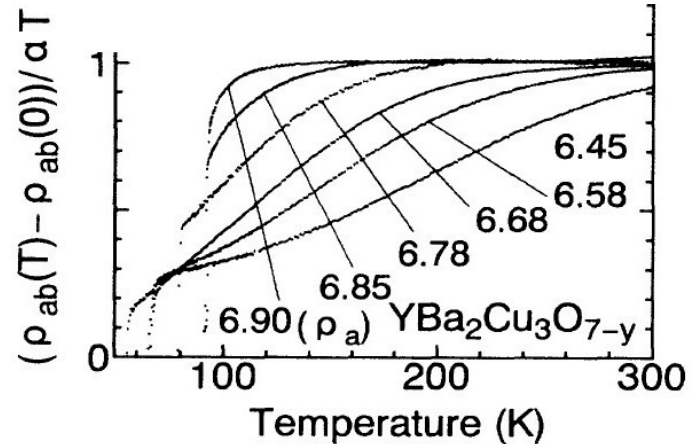
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Resistivity



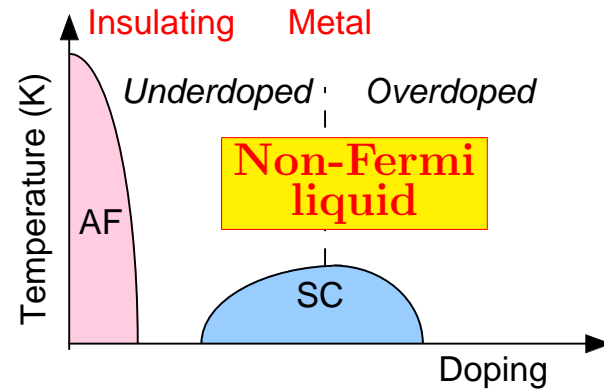
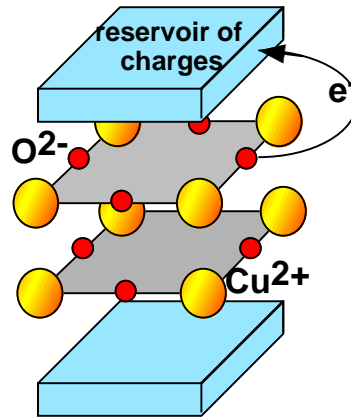
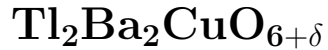
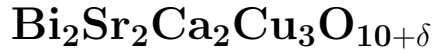
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Pseudogap behaviour in many physical properties below T^* :

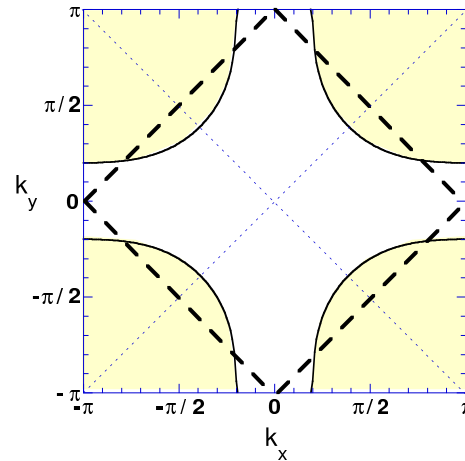
Transport, magnetic properties, Thermodynamics, Tunneling, ARPES, Raman scattering, Optical conductivity,...

J. Tallon *et al*, cond-mat/0211048

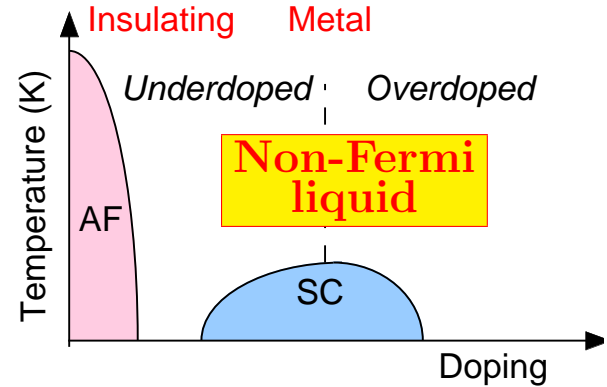
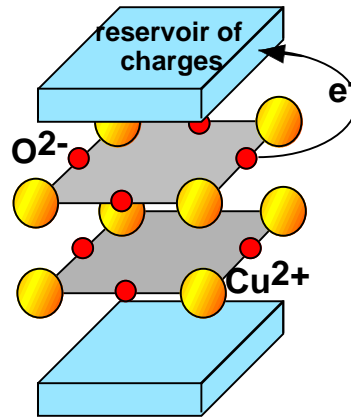
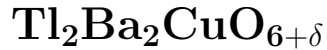
Anomalous normal state



- 2D Fermi surface



Anomalous normal state

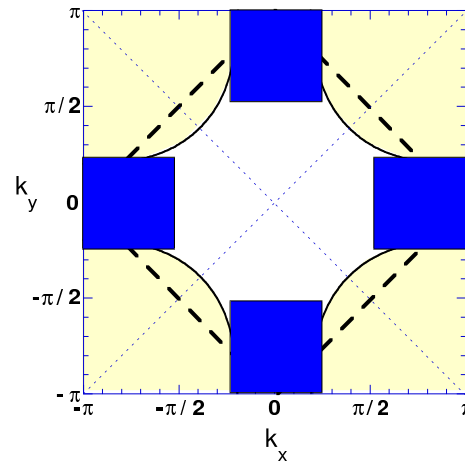


- 2D Fermi surface

- Fermi arcs

Underdoped state:

Pseudogap effect in magnetic and charge properties

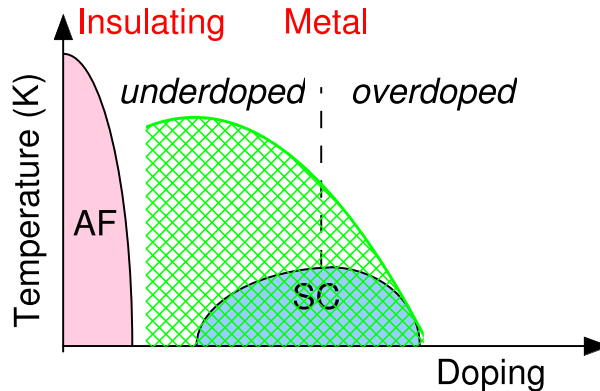


Nature of underdoped phase: what is the Pseudo-gap ?

Pseudogap behaviour in many physical properties

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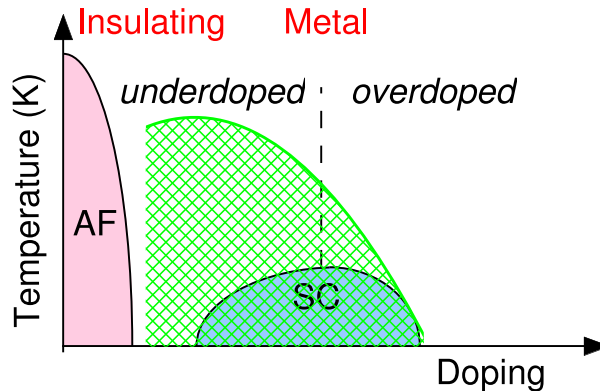


“Preformed pairs”

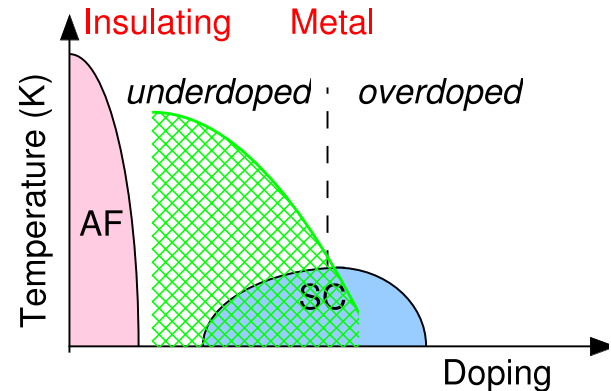
Phase coherence below T_C

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Pseudogap behaviour in many physical properties



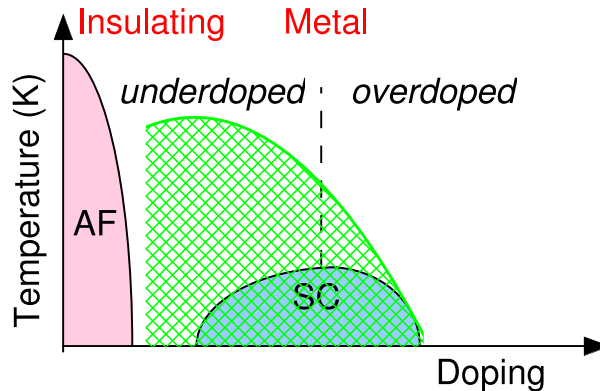
“Preformed pairs”
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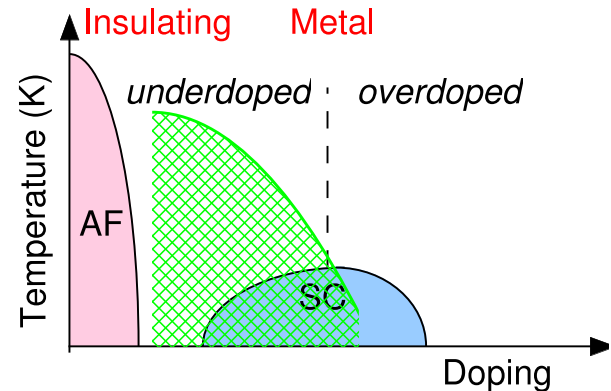
Competing order
Quantum critical doping

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“Preformed pairs”
Phase coherence below T_C



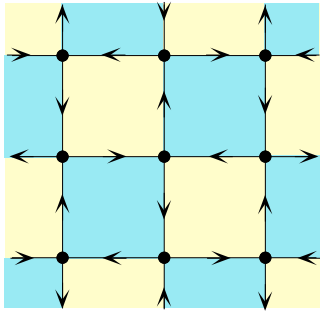
Competing order
Quantum critical doping

Hidden order parameter: SDW, CDW, Circulating Currents, DDW, ... (S.C. Zhang et al, C. Di Castro et al, C.M. Varma, S. Chakravarty et al, ...)

Charge currents: DDW and Circulating currents

S. Chakravarty *et al.*

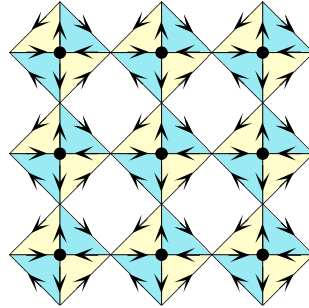
PRB 63, 094503 (2001).



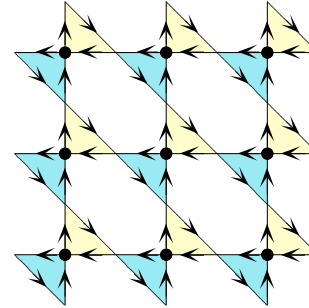
ddw

C.M. Varma *et al.*

PRB 55, 14554 (1997); *PRB* 73, 155113 (2006)



cc- Θ _I

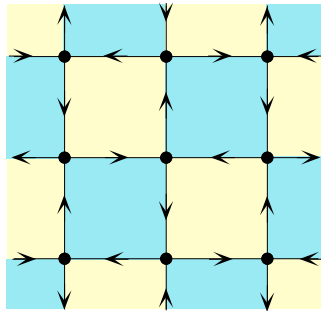


cc- Θ _{II}

Charge currents: DDW and Circulating currents

S. Chakravarty *et al.*

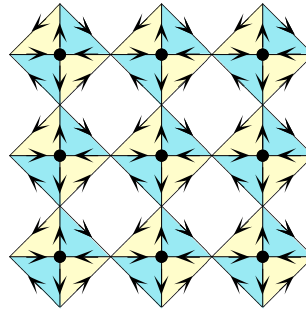
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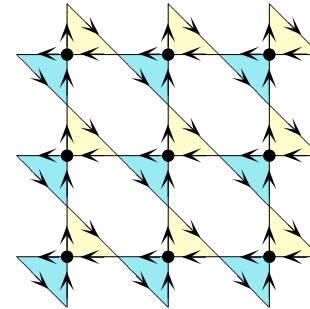
ddw

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cc- Θ_{\perp}



cc- Θ_{\parallel}

⇒ Orbital moments \perp CuO_2 plane measurable with neutrons

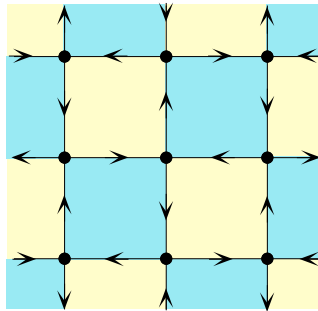
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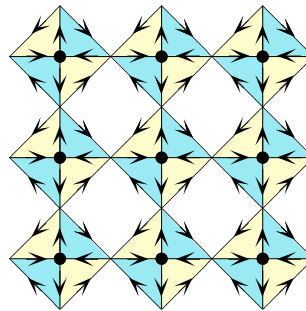
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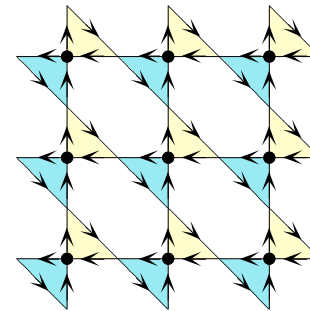
PRB 55, 14554 (1997); *PRB* 73, 155113 (2006)



ddw

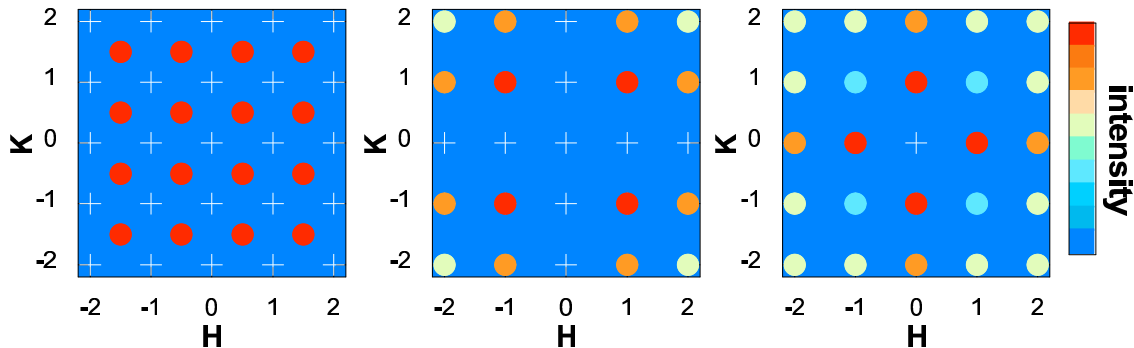


cc- Θ_{\perp}



cc- Θ_{\parallel}

\Rightarrow Orbital moments \perp CuO_2 plane measurable with neutrons



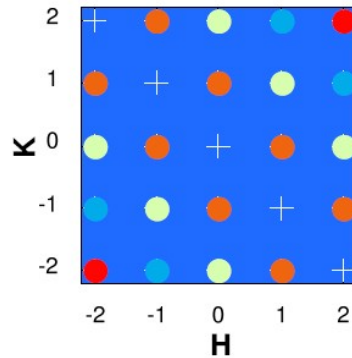
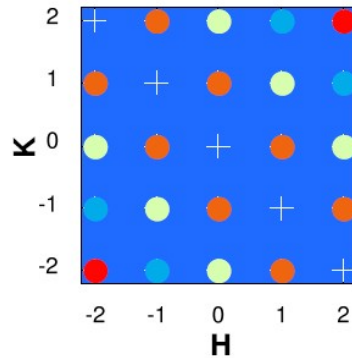
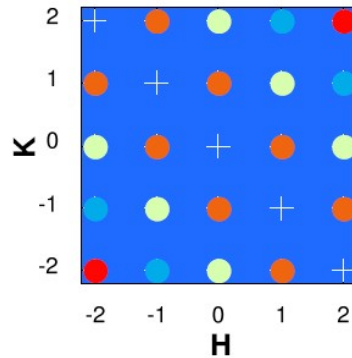
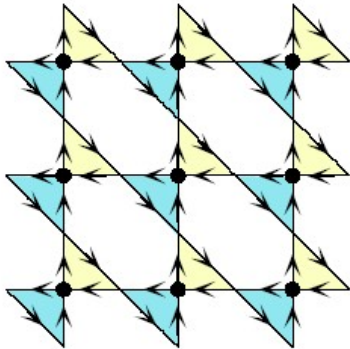
Circulating currents Phase Θ_{II} :

- Dichroism in ARPES \Rightarrow Phase Θ_{II} Kaminski et al, *Nature* 416, 610 (2002)
(Not reproduced Borisenko et al, *Nature* 431, (2 September 2004))

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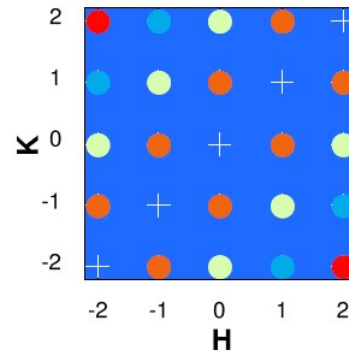
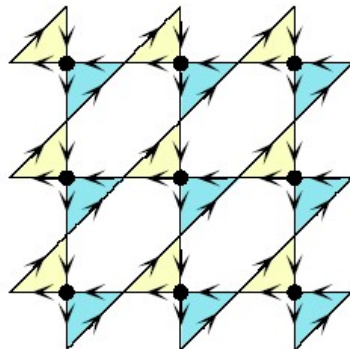
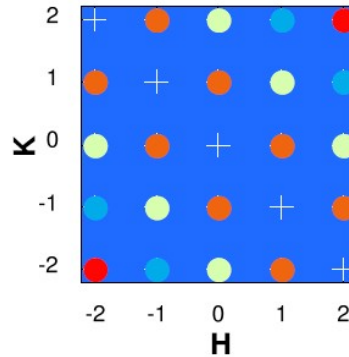
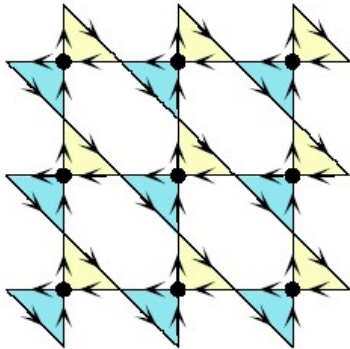
2 types of Domains:



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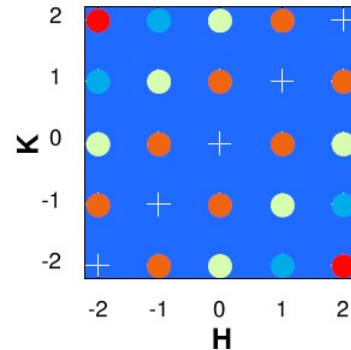
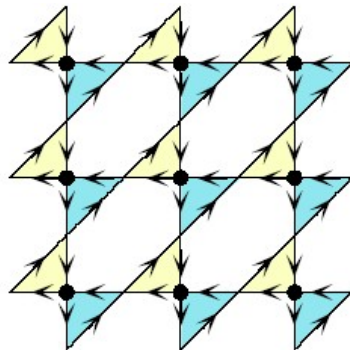
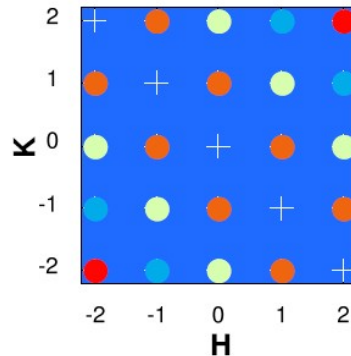
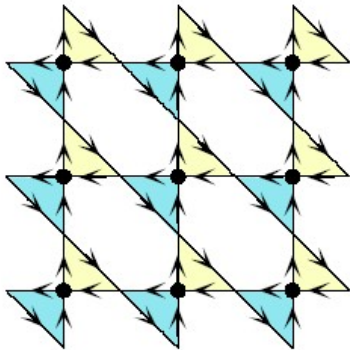
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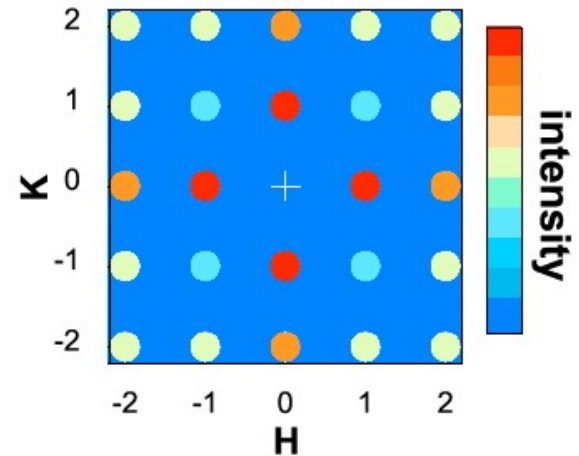
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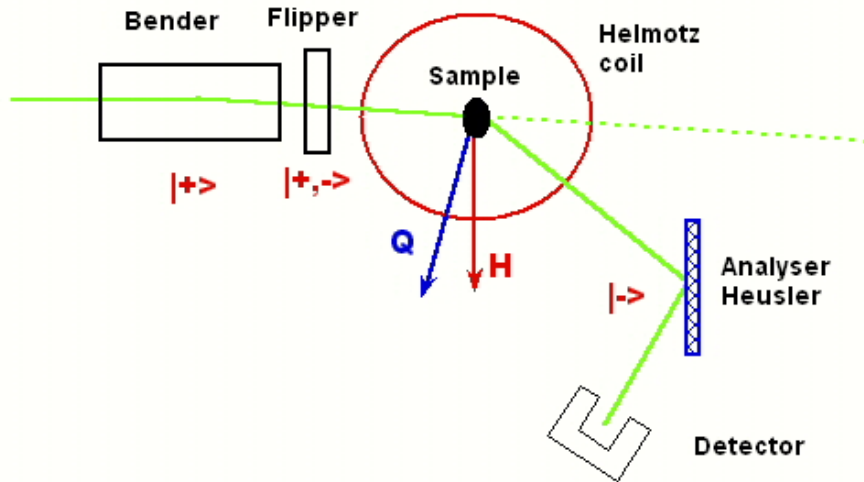


Structure factor:

$$|F_M|_{tot}^2 = \frac{1}{2} [|F_M|_{D1}^2 + |F_M|_{D2}^2]$$

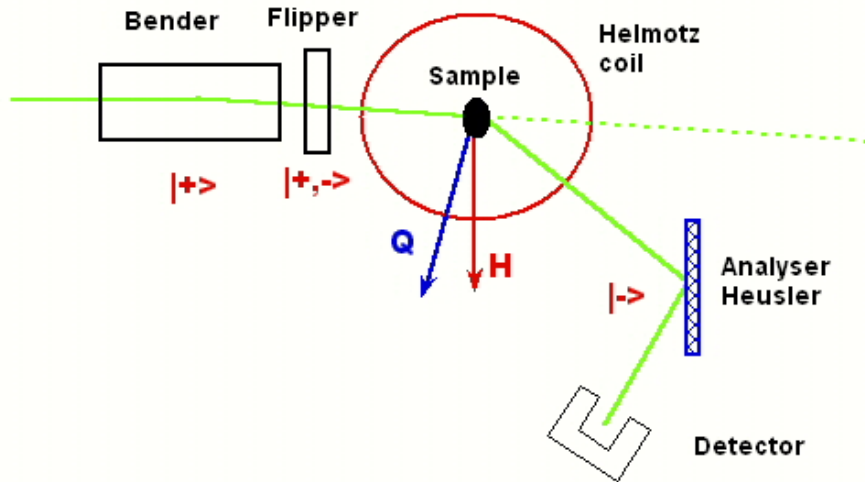


Polarized monochromatic neutron beam



$$H \simeq 10 \text{ G}, \vec{P} // \vec{H}$$

Polarized monochromatic neutron beam

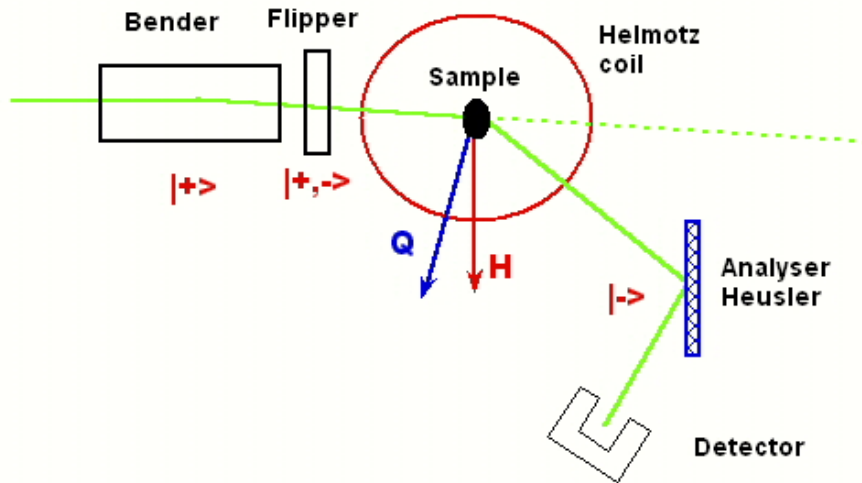


$$H \simeq 10 \text{ G}, \vec{P} // \vec{H}$$

Flipping ratio: $R \sim 30-50$

Polarization: $P \sim 0.97-0.98$

Polarized monochromatic neutron beam



$$H \simeq 10 \text{ G}, \vec{P} // \vec{H}$$

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Magnetic scattering:

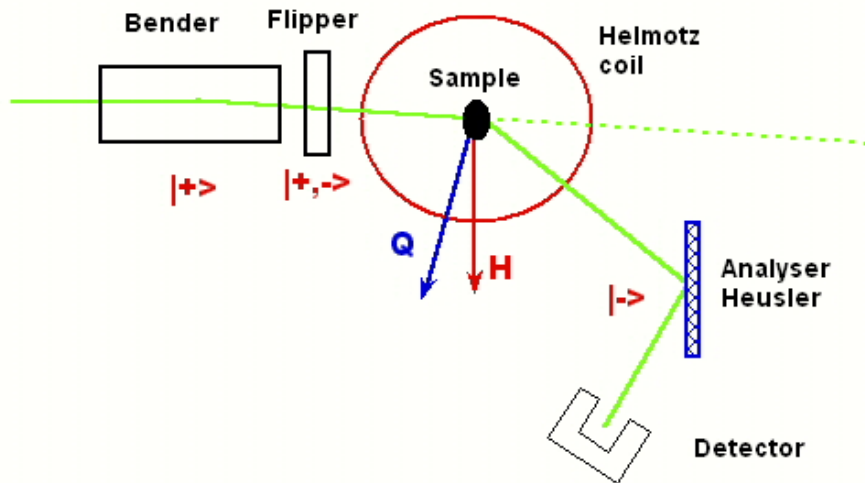
$$F_M = \langle \pm | \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{M}_\perp | - \rangle$$

$\vec{\sigma}$: Pauli matrices

$$\vec{M}_\perp = \vec{Q} \wedge \vec{M}_Q \wedge \vec{Q}$$

$$\vec{M}_Q = \sum \vec{M} \exp^{-i\vec{Q}\vec{r}}$$

Polarized monochromatic neutron beam



$H \simeq 10 \text{ G}$, $\vec{P} // \vec{H}$
 Flipping ratio: $R \sim 30-50$
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Magnetic components $\perp \vec{Q}$
Spin-flip components $\perp \vec{P}$

$\Rightarrow P // Q$ to maximize magnetism in the SF channel

Polarized cold neutron triple axis: 4F1 (LLB-Saclay)



A-type antiferromagnetism in Na_xCoO_2 , $x=0.82$

S.P. Bayrakci et al, PRL 94, 157205 (2005)

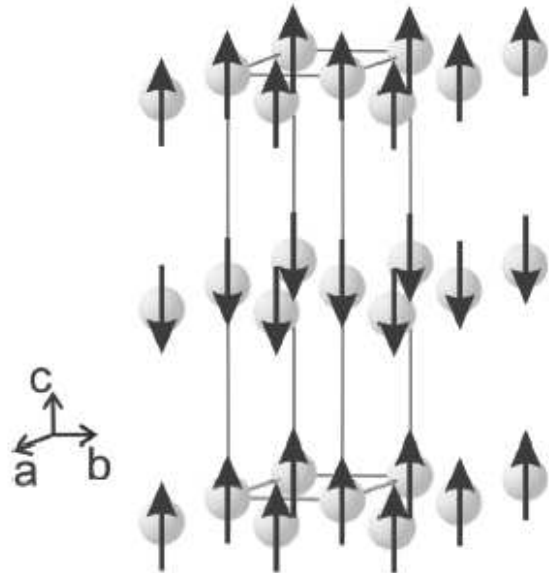
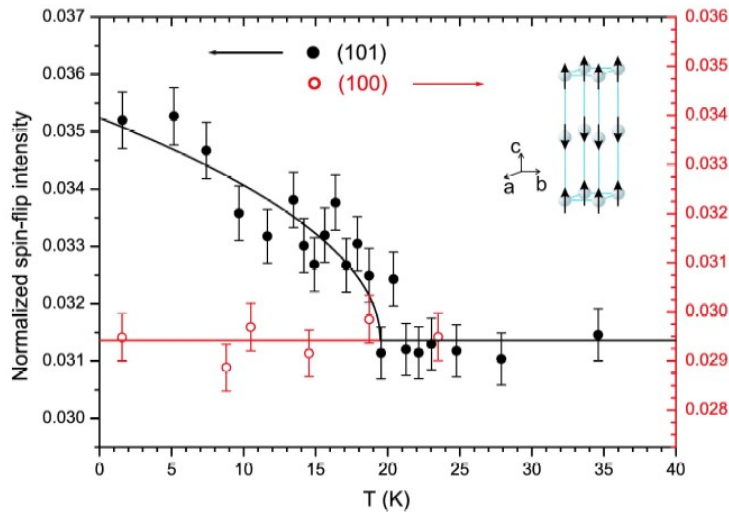
- Spin dynamics \Rightarrow Propagation wavevector: $\mathbf{Q}=(001)$
 \Rightarrow Polarized neutrons

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”Normalized spin-flip intensity”: **SF/NSF**

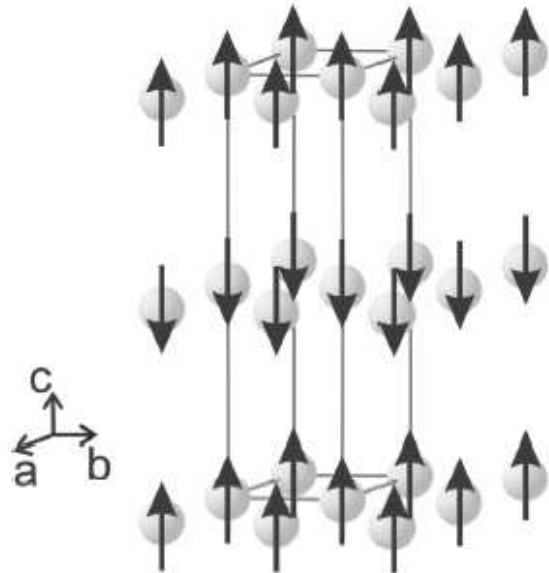
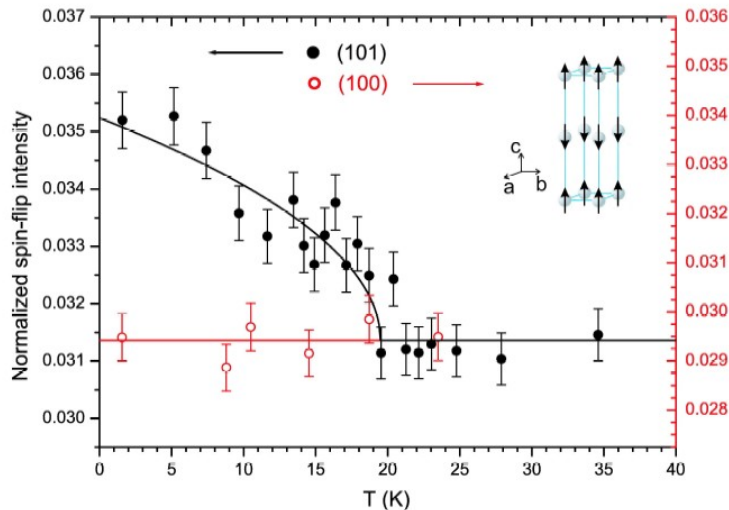


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”Normalized spin-flip intensity”: SF/NSF



- Ferromagnetic planes AF coupled: decoration of the unit cell
- Small moments: $m \simeq 0.13 \mu_B / \text{Co}$

Polarized magnetic diffraction at $k_I = 2.662 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$

- Magnetism expected on $Q = (1, 0, L) \equiv (0, 1, L)$ in Phase Θ_{II}
- Weak Nuclear Bragg peaks: $L = 1, 2$
- For $\vec{P} // \vec{Q}$, All magnetism \Rightarrow **Spin-Flip**

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- For $\vec{P} // \vec{Q}$, All magnetism \Rightarrow **Spin-Flip**

$$\text{NSF: } \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = |F_N|^2$$

$$\text{SF: } \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = |F_M|^2 + |F_N|^2/R$$

$$R \sim 40$$

Polarized magnetic diffraction at $k_I = 2.662 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$

- Magnetism expected on $Q=(1,0,L) \equiv (0,1,L)$ in Phase Θ_{II}
- Weak Nuclear Bragg peaks: $L=1,2$
- For $\vec{P} // \vec{Q}$, All magnetism \Rightarrow **Spin-Flip**

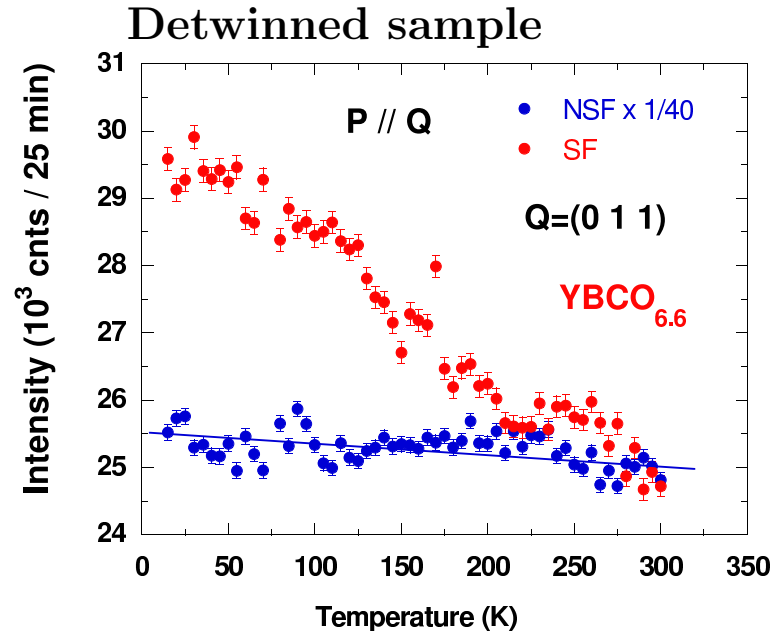
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$$\text{SF: } \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = |F_M|^2 + |F_N|^2/R$$

$$R \sim 40$$

For $Q=(0,1,1)$:

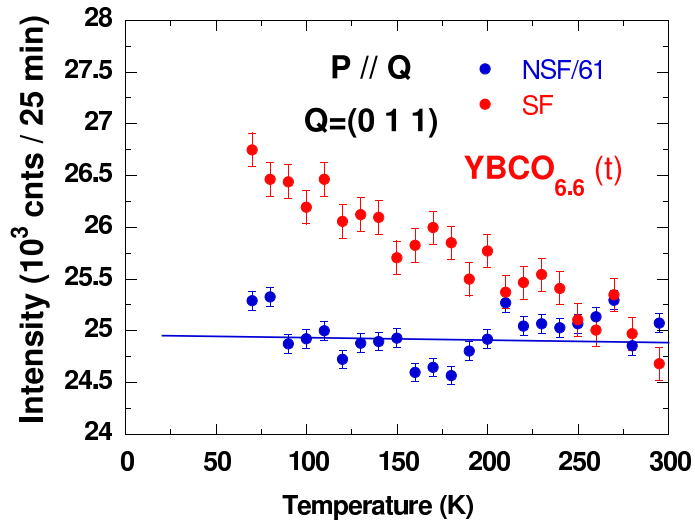
$$|F_N|^2/|F_M|^2 \sim 400$$



Raw data Spin-Flip and Non-Spin-Flip: $\vec{P} // \vec{Q}$,

Twinned samples: $\mathbf{Q}=(0,1,1)\equiv(1,0,1)$

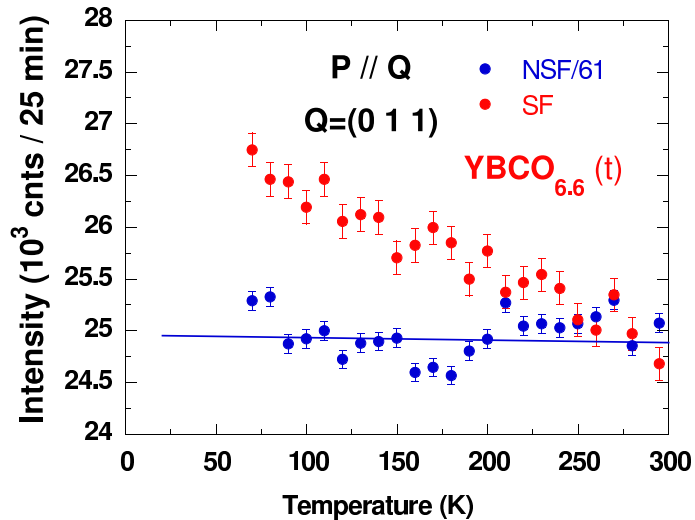
$\text{YBCO}_{6.6}(t)$: $T_C = 61 \text{ K}$



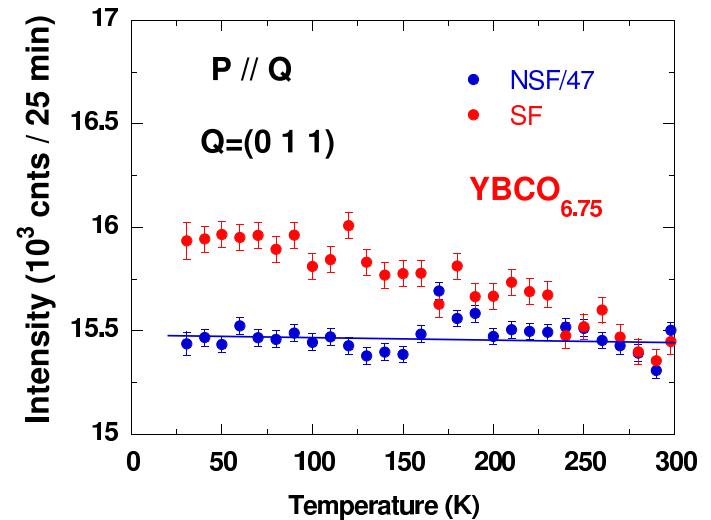
Raw data Spin-Flip and Non-Spin-Flip: $\vec{P} // \vec{Q}$,

Twinned samples: $Q=(0,1,1) \equiv (1,0,1)$

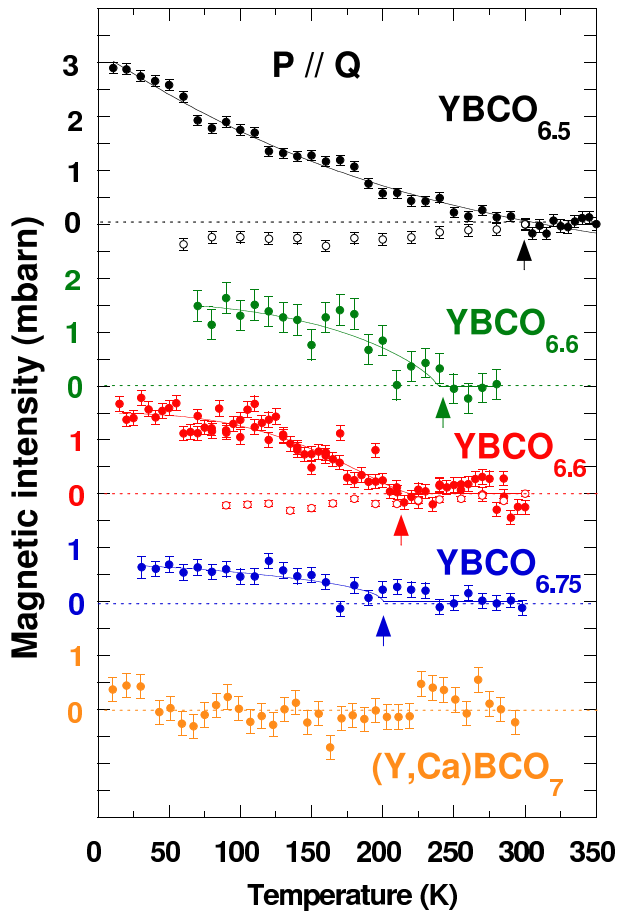
YBCO_{6.6}(t): $T_C = 61$ K



YBCO_{6.75}(t) - $T_C = 78$ K



Novel magnetic order: $\vec{P} // \vec{Q}$



$$Q = (0, 1, 1) \equiv (1, 0, 1)$$

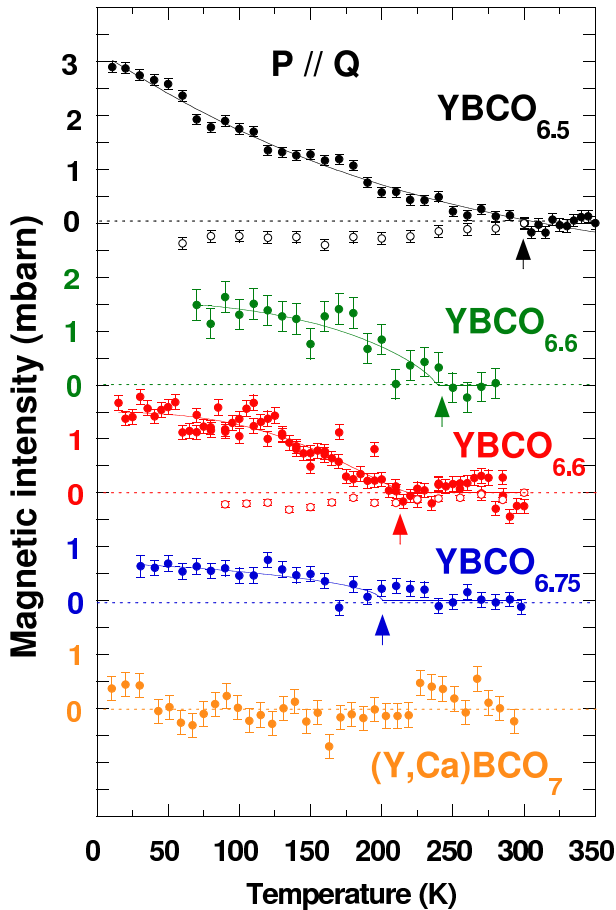
$$|F_M|^2 = |F_N|^2 [SF/NSF - 1/R]$$



x	$T_{c,onset}$ (K)	T_{mag} (K)
O _{6.5} (t)	ud 54	300 ± 10
O _{6.6} (t)	ud 61	250 ± 20
O _{6.6} (d)	ud 64	220 ± 20
O _{6.75} (t)	ud 78	170 ± 30
Ca(15%) - O ₇ (t)	od 75	≈ 0

t: twinned, d: detwinned

Novel magnetic order: $\vec{P} // \vec{Q}$



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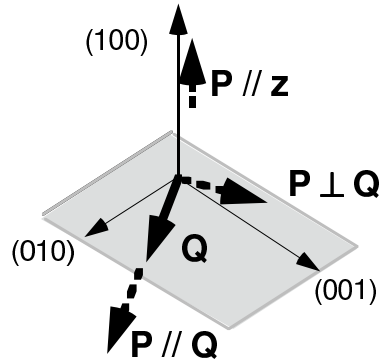
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Ca(15%) - O ₇ (t)	od 75	≈ 0

t: twinned, d: detwinned

No effect on $Q = (0, 0, 2)$
(open symbols)

Polarization dependence: $Q=(0,1,1)$

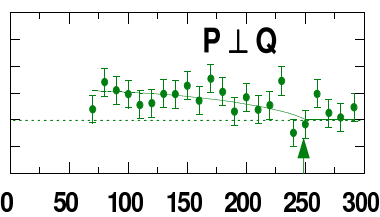
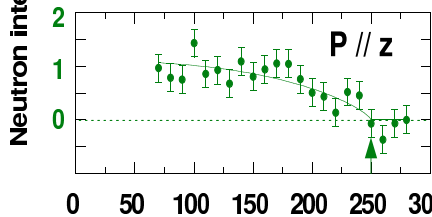
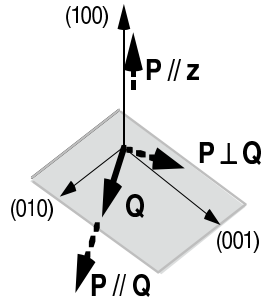
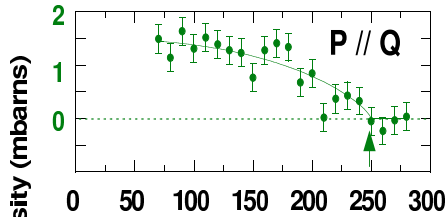
$$I_{\vec{P} // \vec{Q}} = I_{\vec{P} // \vec{z}} + I_{\vec{P} \perp \vec{Q}}$$



Polarization dependence: $\mathbf{Q}=(0,1,1)$

$$I_{\vec{P} // \vec{Q}} = I_{\vec{P} // \vec{z}} + I_{\vec{P} \perp \vec{Q}}$$

YBCO_{6.6}(t)



Temperature (K)

Polarization dependence: $\mathbf{Q}=(0,1,1)$

$$I_{\vec{P} \parallel \vec{Q}} = I_{\vec{P} \parallel \vec{z}} + I_{\vec{P} \perp \vec{Q}}$$

$$\vec{M} = (M_a, M_b, M_c)$$

at $\vec{Q} = (H, K, L)$

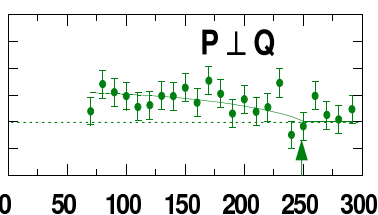
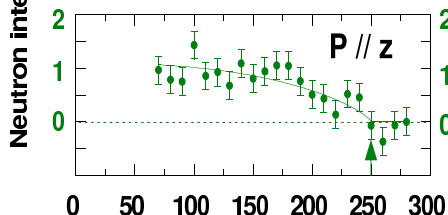
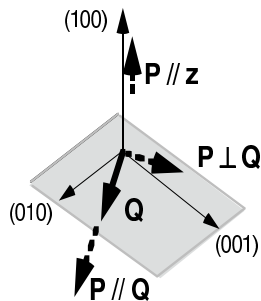
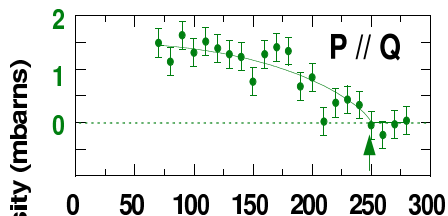
$$\vec{P} \parallel \vec{z}:$$

$$I = 0.1 \frac{1}{2} (|M_a|^2 + |M_b|^2) + 0.9 |M_c|^2$$

$$\vec{P} \perp \vec{Q}:$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} (|M_a|^2 + |M_b|^2)$$

YBCO_{6.6}(t)



Temperature (K)

Polarization dependence: $\mathbf{Q}=(0,1,1)$

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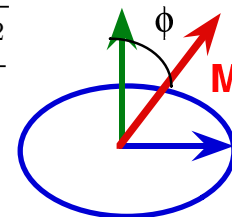
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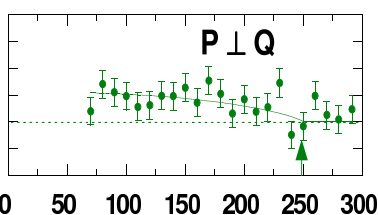
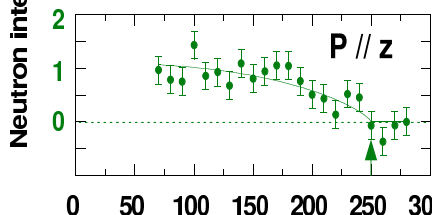
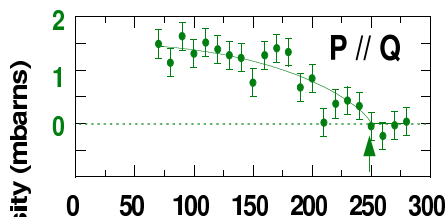
$$I = \frac{1}{2} (|M_a|^2 + |M_b|^2)$$

$$\tan(\phi) = \sqrt{\frac{M_a^2 + M_b^2}{M_c^2}}$$

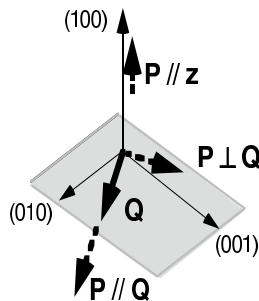


$$\Rightarrow \phi = 45^\circ \pm 20^\circ$$

YBCO_{6.6}(t)

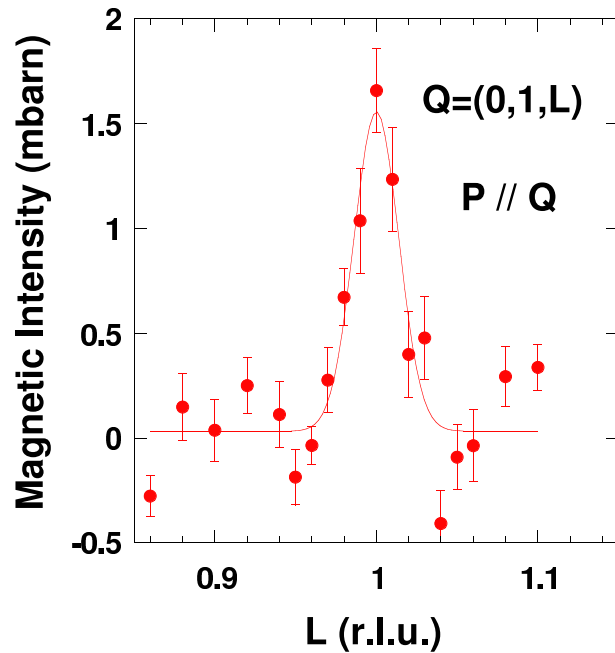


Temperature (K)



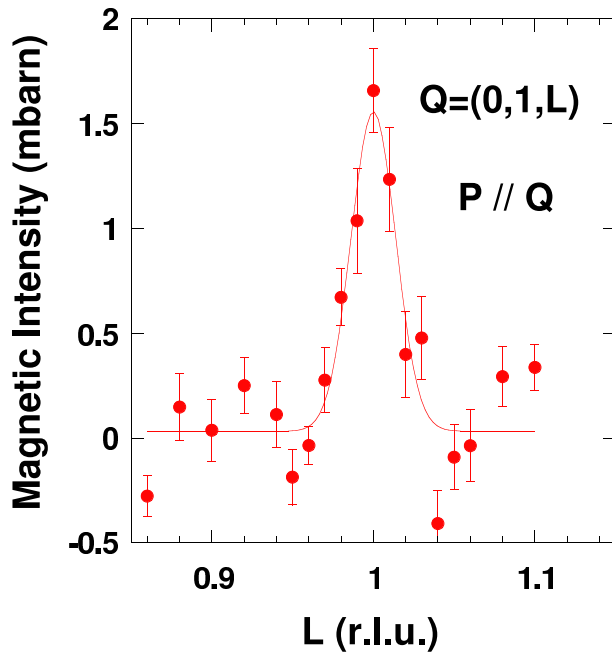
Momentum dependencies in $\text{YBCO}_{6.5}(\text{t})$: $\vec{P} // \vec{Q}$

$$I_{SF}(75\text{K}) - I_{SF}(275\text{K}) \frac{I_{NSF}(75\text{K})}{I_{NSF}(275\text{K})}$$



Momentum dependencies in $\text{YBCO}_{6.5}(t)$: $\vec{P} // \vec{Q}$

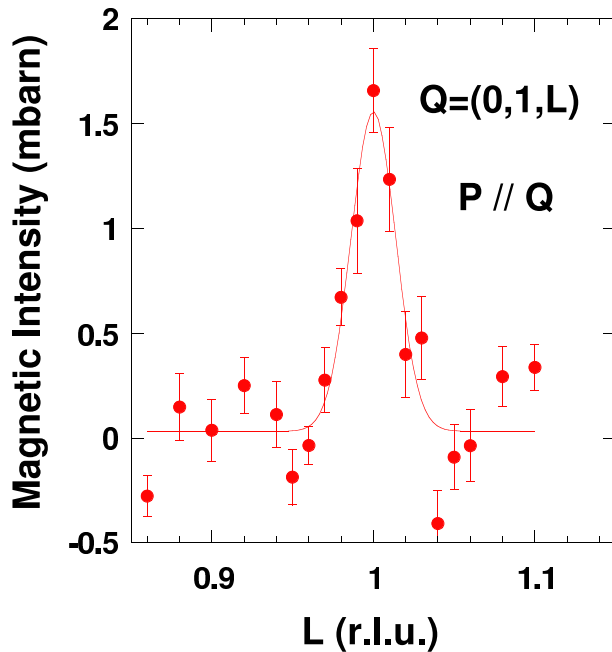
$$I_{SF}(75K) - I_{SF}(275K) \frac{I_{NSF}(75K)}{I_{NSF}(275K)}$$



\Rightarrow Long range order at 75 K

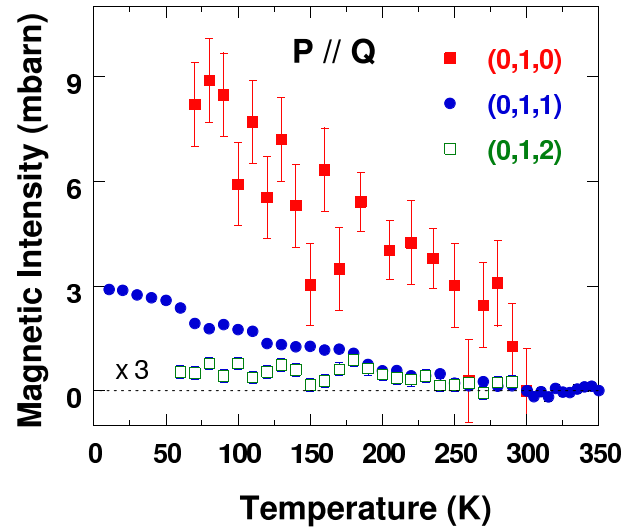
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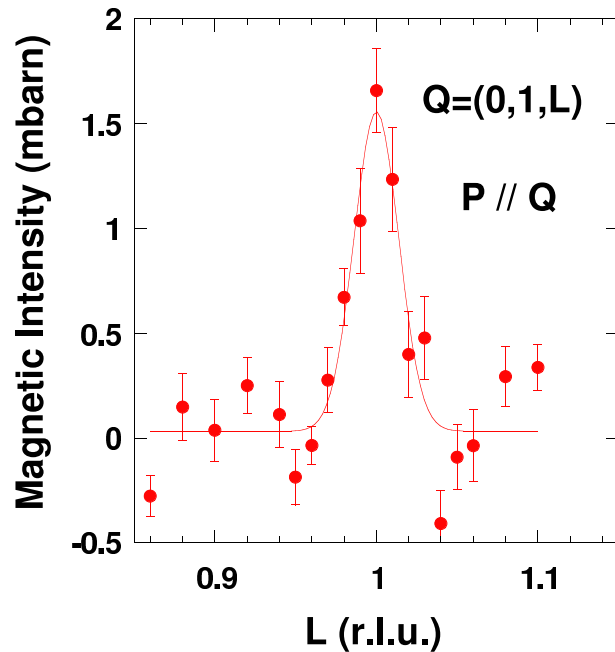
$$|F_M|^2 = |F_N|^2 [SF/NSF - 1/R]$$



- L-dependence:
as $\cos(\pi z L)^2$

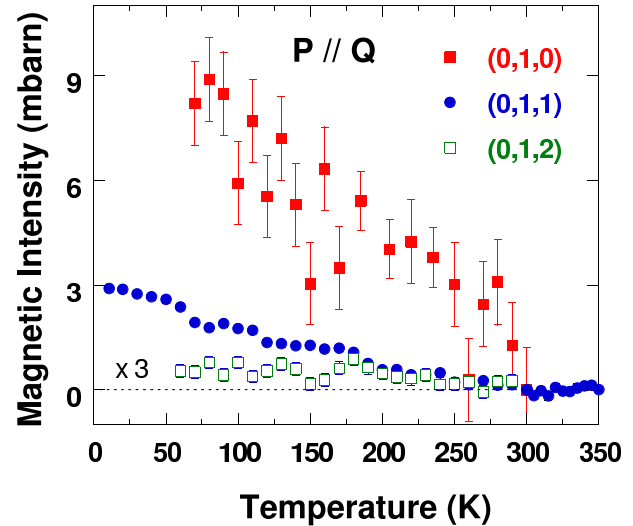
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- L-dependence:
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⇒ parallel moments
within a bilayer

Magnetic order in underdoped $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6+x}$:

B. Fauqué et al, PRL 96, 197001 (2006)

- preserves Translational Symmetry of the Lattice
- Decoration of the unit cell with staggered moments

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- Static at the neutron scale (10^{-11} sec)

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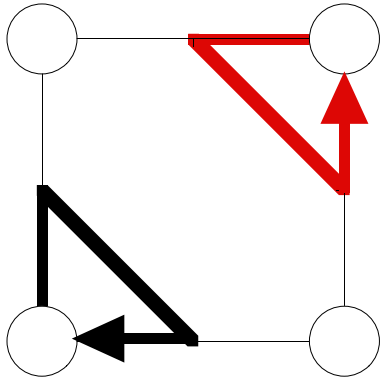
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- Static at the neutron scale (10^{-11} sec)
- Weak intensity $\sim 2 \text{ mbarns} \Rightarrow \mathbf{M} \sim 0.05 \text{ to } 0.1 \mu_B$
(assuming weakly dependent magnetic form factor)

Which model: orbital or spin moments ?

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Orbital moments



Circulating Currents

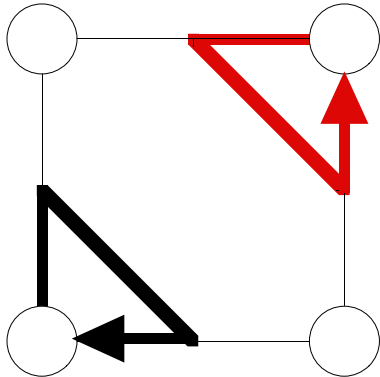
Phase θ_{II}

Simon and Varma, PRL 89 247003 (2002)

C.M. Varma, PRB 73, 155113 (2006)

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Circulating Currents

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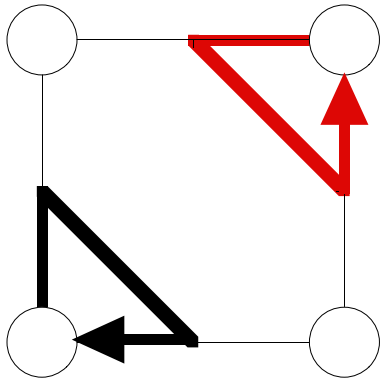
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Why in-plane component ?

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Circulating Currents

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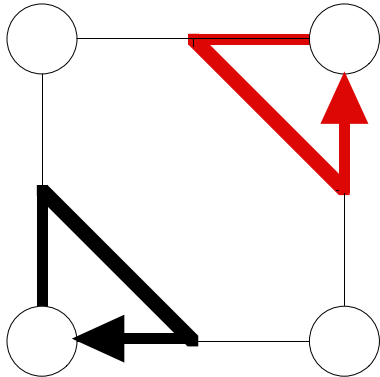
Why in-plane component ?

- Spin-orbit coupling

V. Aji and C.M. Varma cond-mat/0605468

Which model: orbital or spin moments ?

Orbital moments

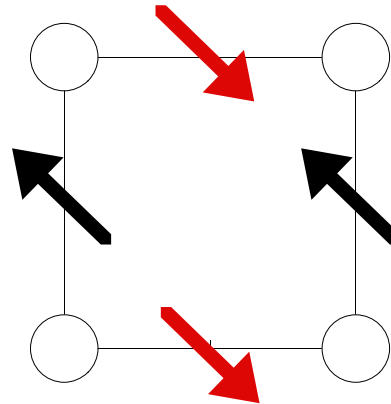


Circulating Currents
Phase θ_{II}

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Spins on oxygen sites



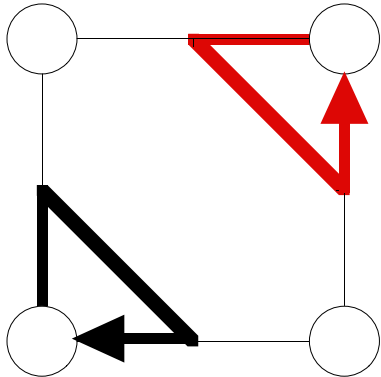
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Circulating Currents
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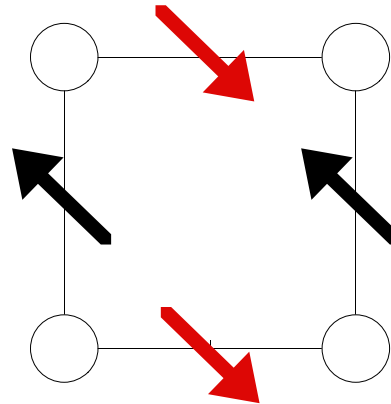
C.M. Varma, PRB 73, 155113 (2006)

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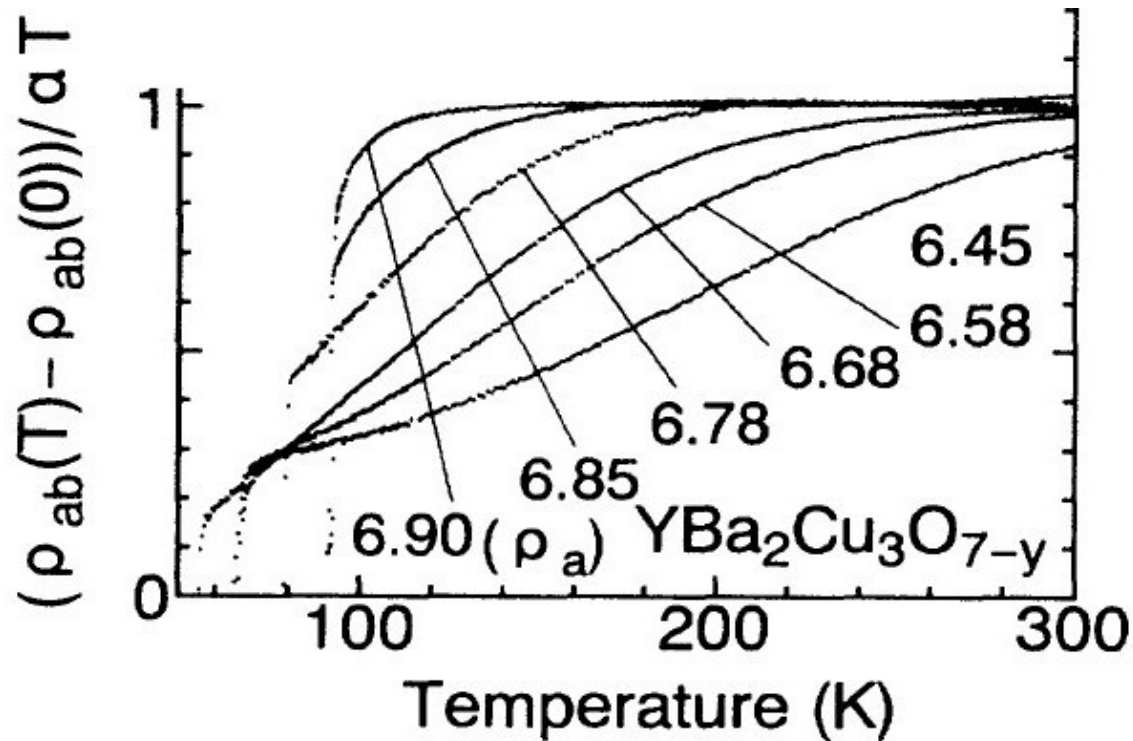
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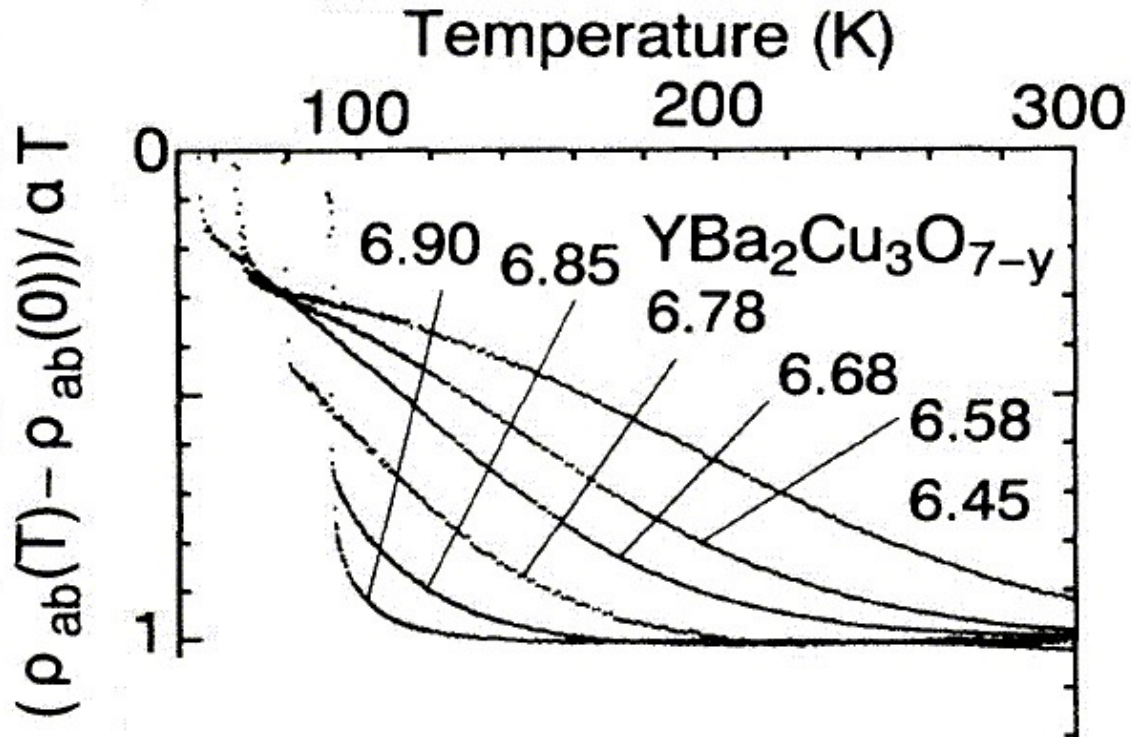
Why out-of-plane
component ?

Relation with the Pseudogap: Resistivity



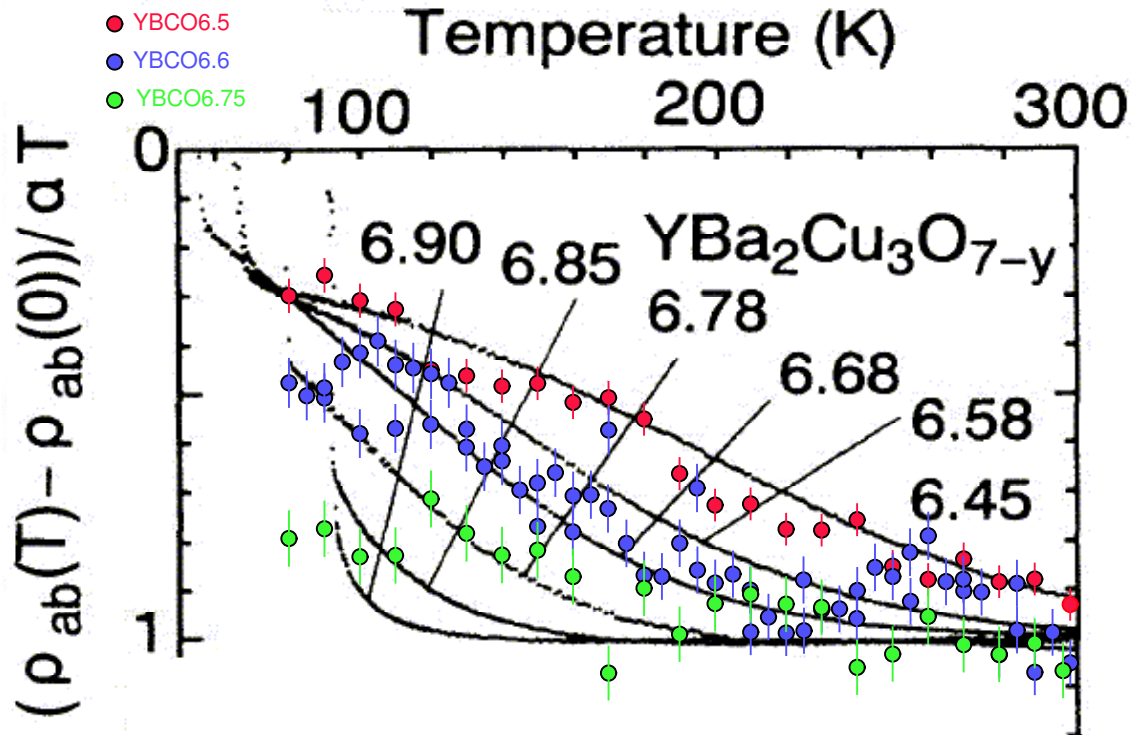
T. Ito *et al.*, PRL 70, 3995 (1993).

Relation with the Pseudogap: Resistivity



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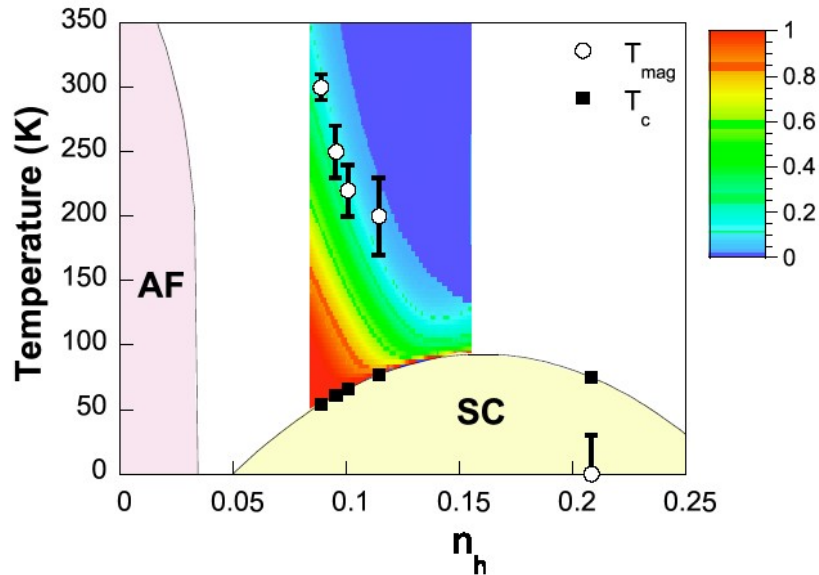
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Phase diagram: magnetic order at T^*

B. Fauqué et al, Phys. Rev. Lett. 96, 197001 (2006)

⇒ Hidden order parameter for the pseudogap phase

$$\delta R(T) = 1 - [\rho_{ab}(T) - \rho_{ab}(0)]/(\alpha T)$$

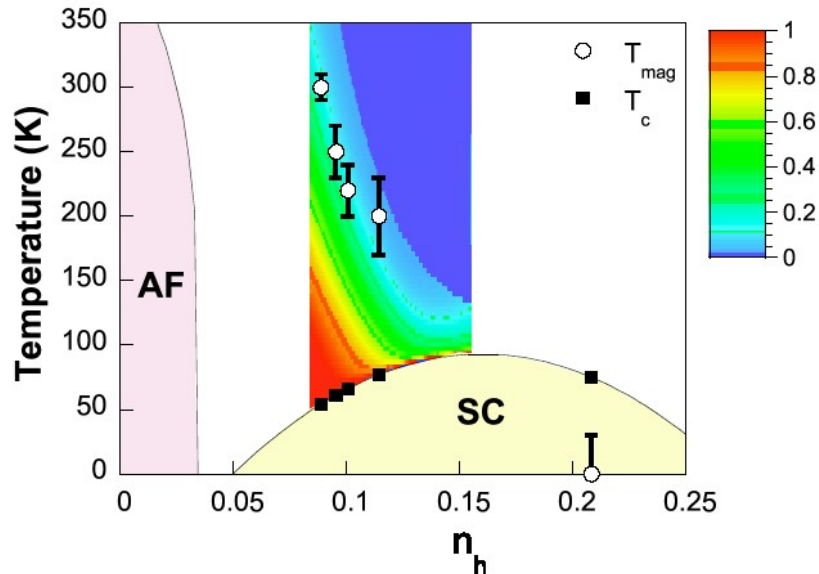


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⇒ Magnetic decoration of the unit cell

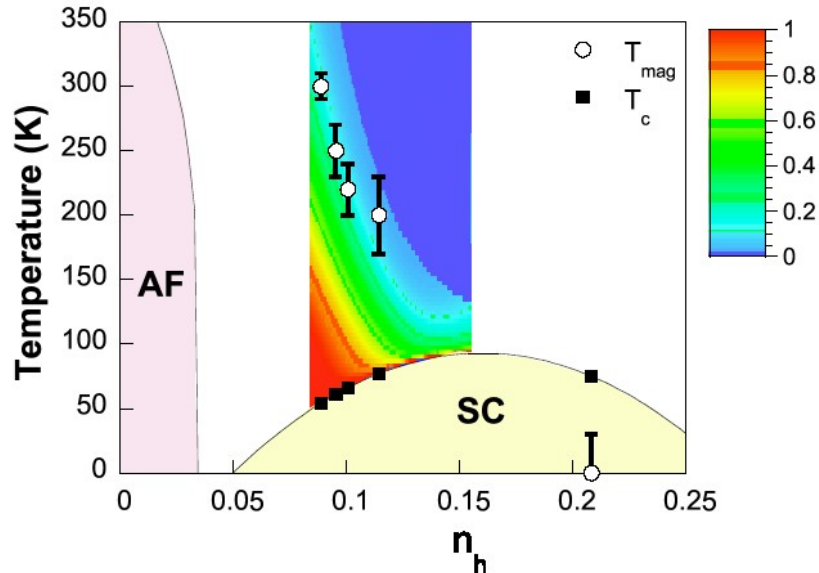
Circulating Currents phase Θ_{II} C.M. Varma, PRB 73, 155113 (2006)

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Circulating Currents phase Θ_{II} C.M. Varma, PRB 73, 155113 (2006)

⇒ 3 band Hubbard model