

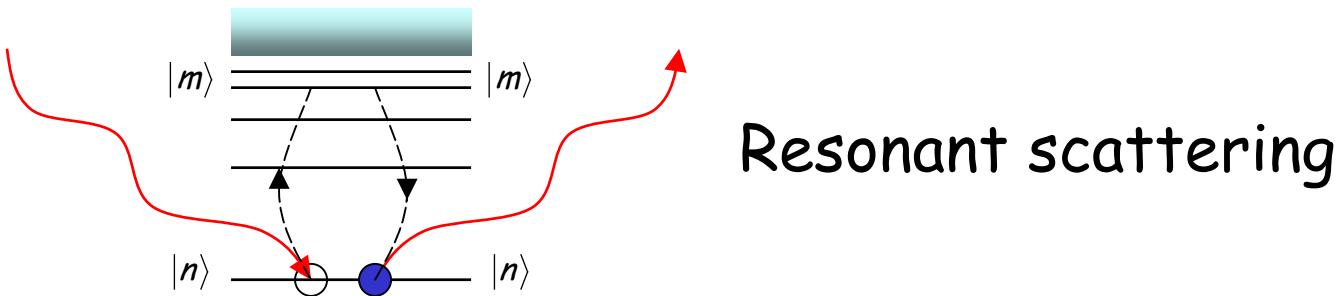
Resonant soft-x-ray diffraction from electronic order

Christian Schüßler-Langeheine
Universität zu Köln

- Resonant soft x-ray diffraction
- Stripe order in $\text{La}_{2-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{NiO}_4$
- Charge and orbital order in Fe_3O_4



Resonant Scattering

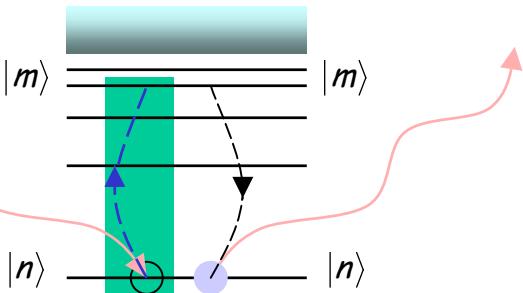


Resonant scattering

- probing the intermediate states
 - element specific
 - sensitive to oxidation state
 - sensitive to orbital orientation
 - sensitive to magnetic moments
- + probing a certain periodicity
- = spectroscopically resolved structure study



Resonant soft x-ray scattering



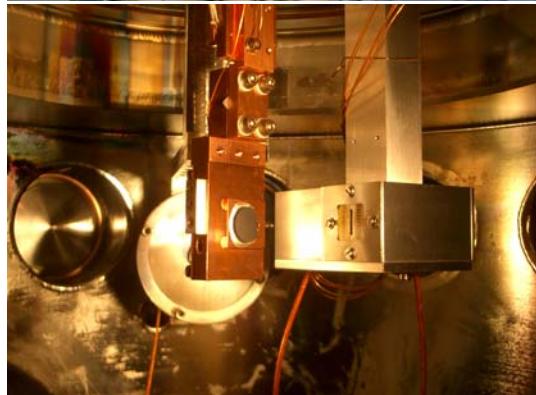
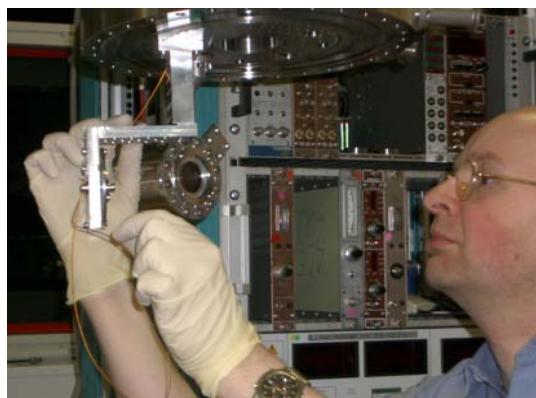
Ion	Excitation	Edge
Transition metals	$2p \rightarrow 3d$	L_2, L_3
Oxygen	$1s \rightarrow 2p$	K
Lanthanides	$3d \rightarrow 4f$	M_4, M_5

- intermediate state determines system properties
- well understood transitions, theoretical treatment available
- very high scattering cross sections
- long photon wavelength -> small accessible momentum space



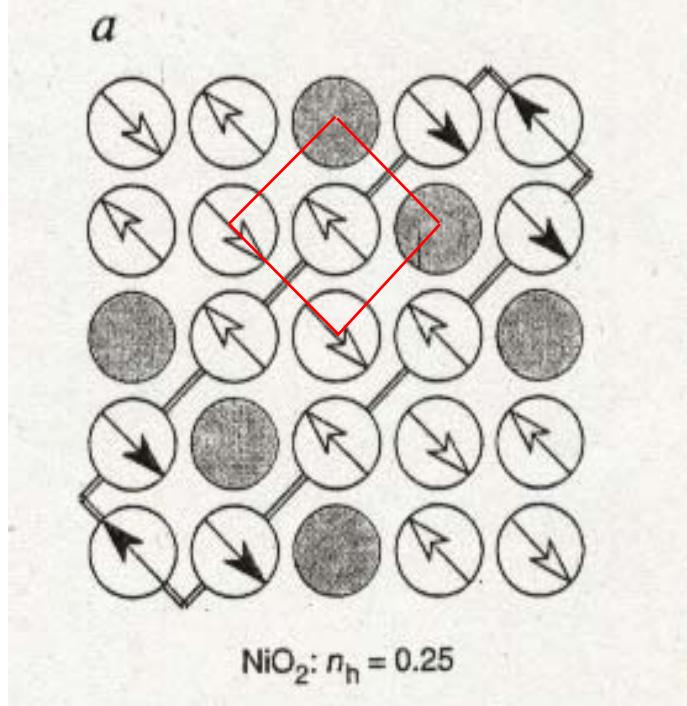
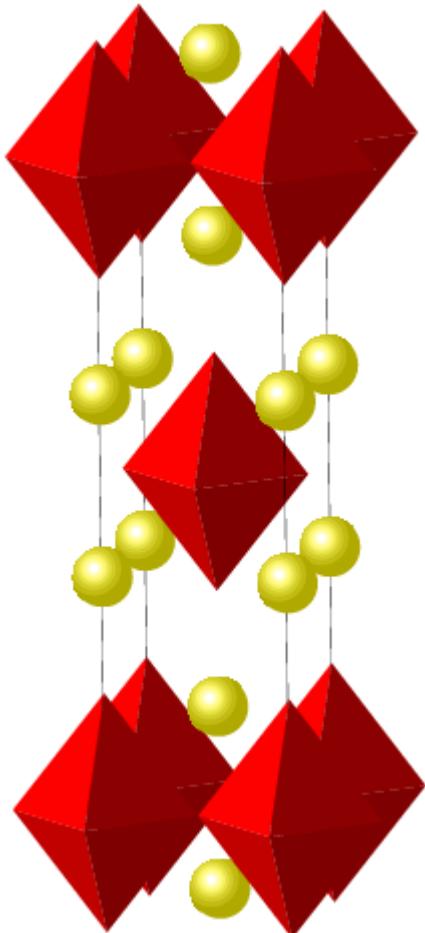
Soft x-ray diffractometer at BESSY

Instrument
designed
and built
by E.
Weschke
et al., FU-
Berlin

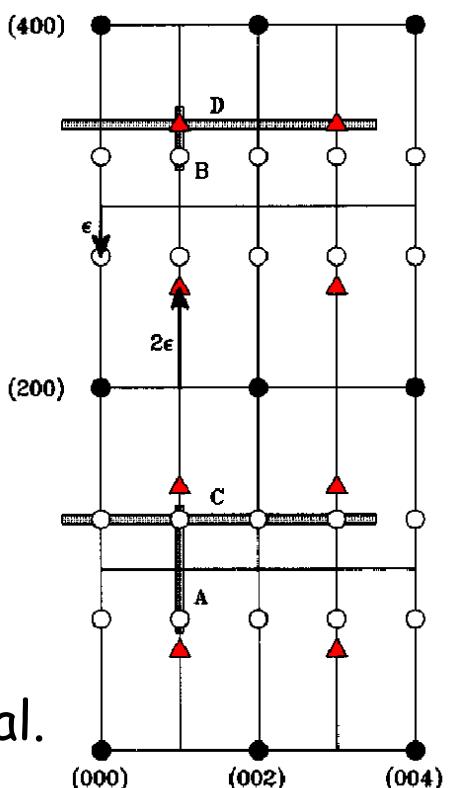


$\text{La}_{2-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{NiO}_4$

- first neutron study of charge order
- isostructural to $\text{La}_{2-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{CuO}_4$
- not superconducting
- stripe phase at low temperatures

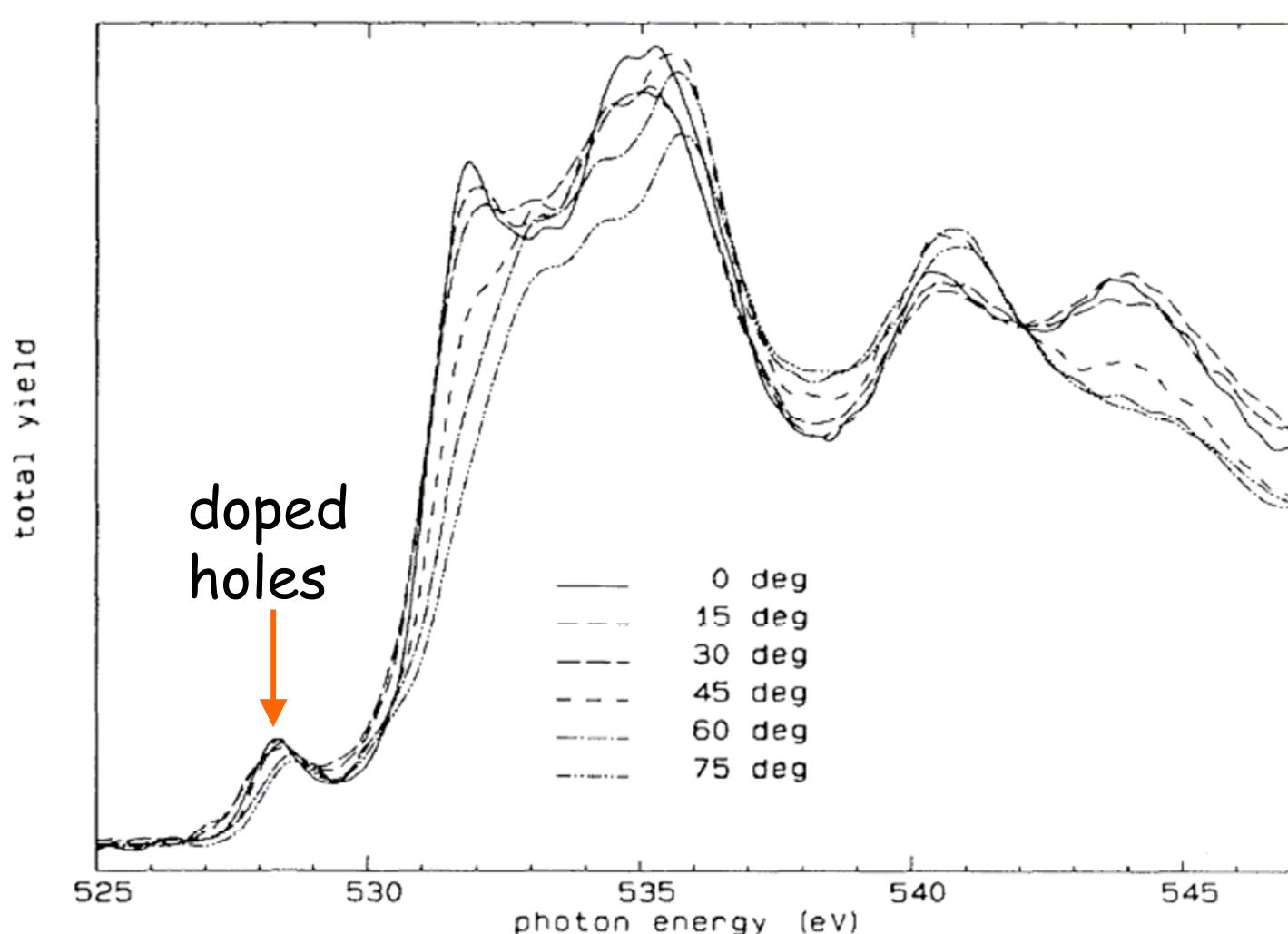


Tranquada et al.

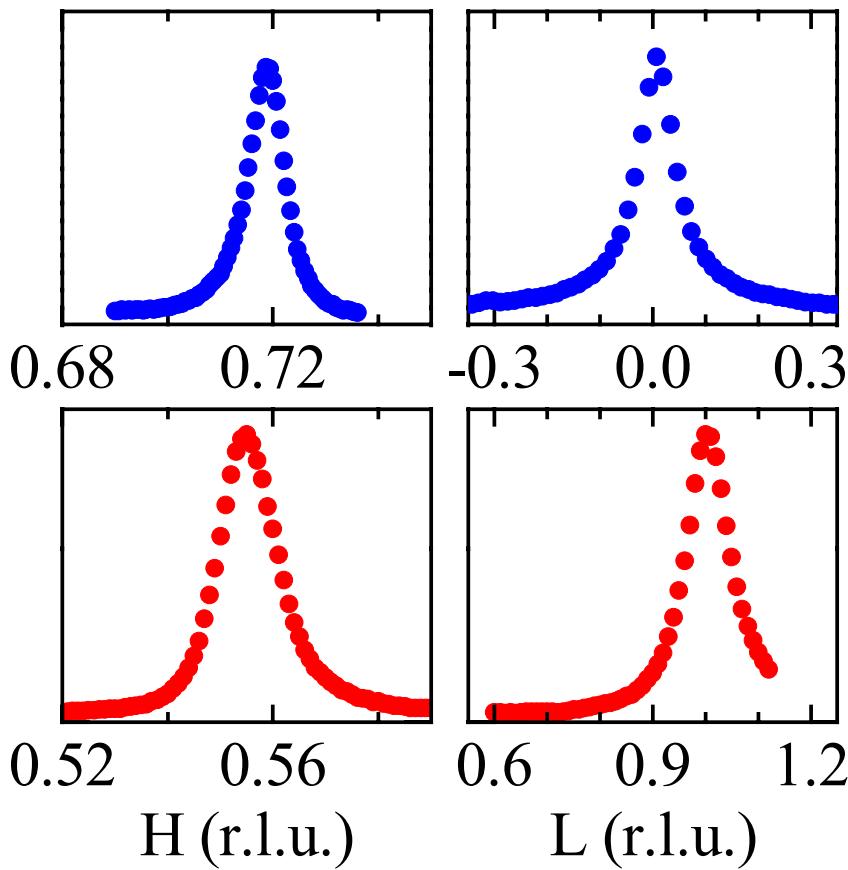
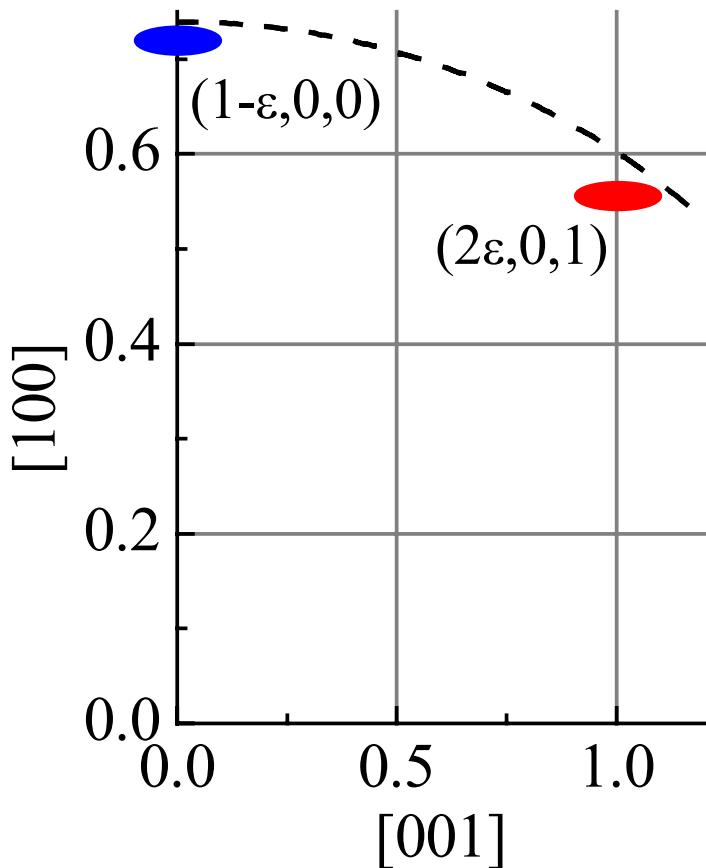


Symmetry of the doped holes ?

O-K ($1s \rightarrow 2p$) XAS, P. Kuiper et al., PRB 44, 4570 (1991)



Well-developed order

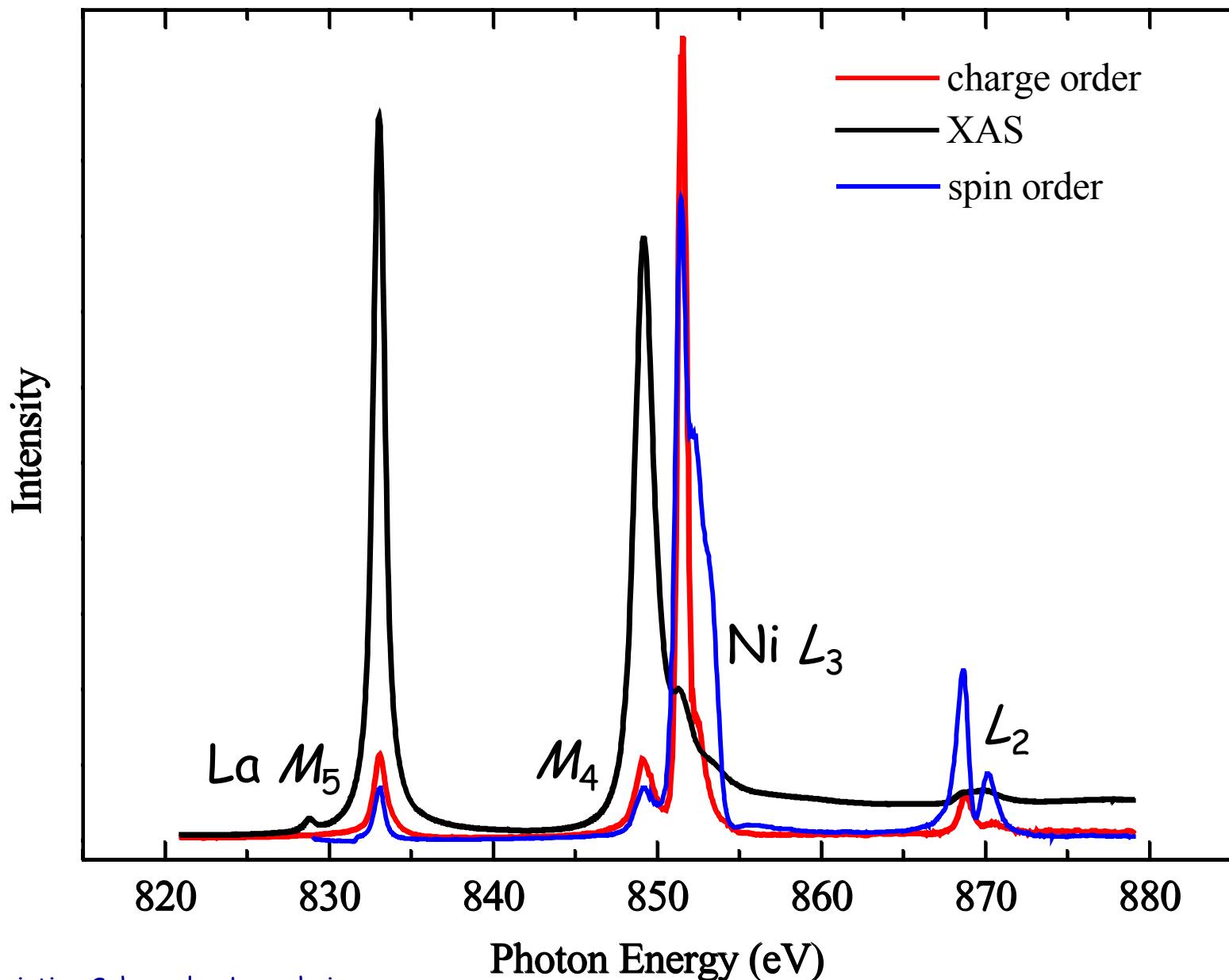


Intensity (arb. units)

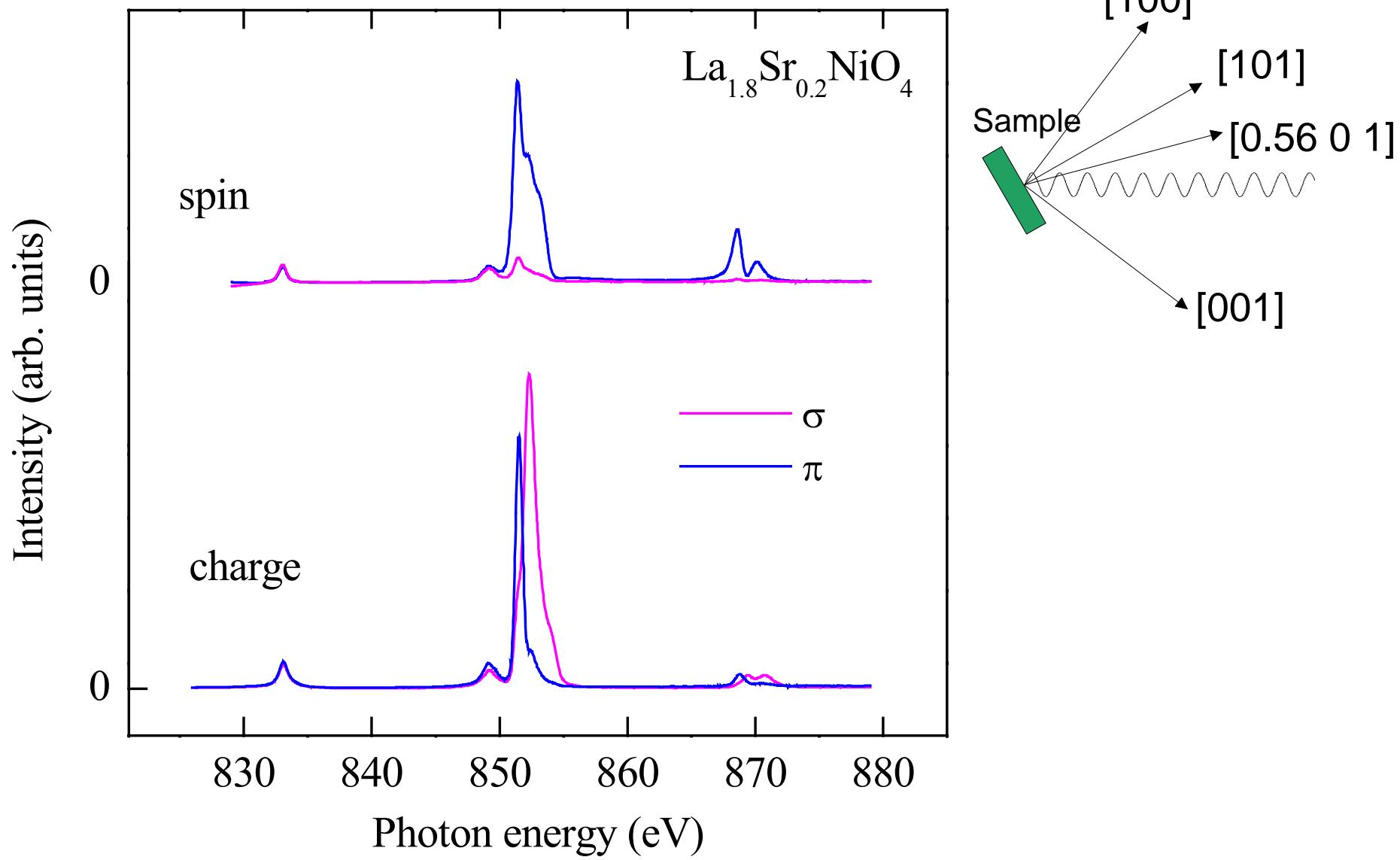
	ξ_a (\AA)	ξ_c (\AA)
spin	300	50
charge	200	40



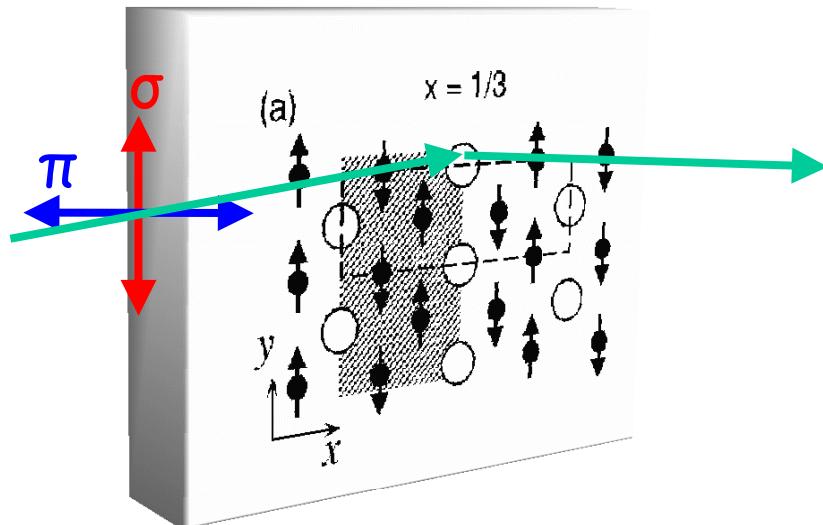
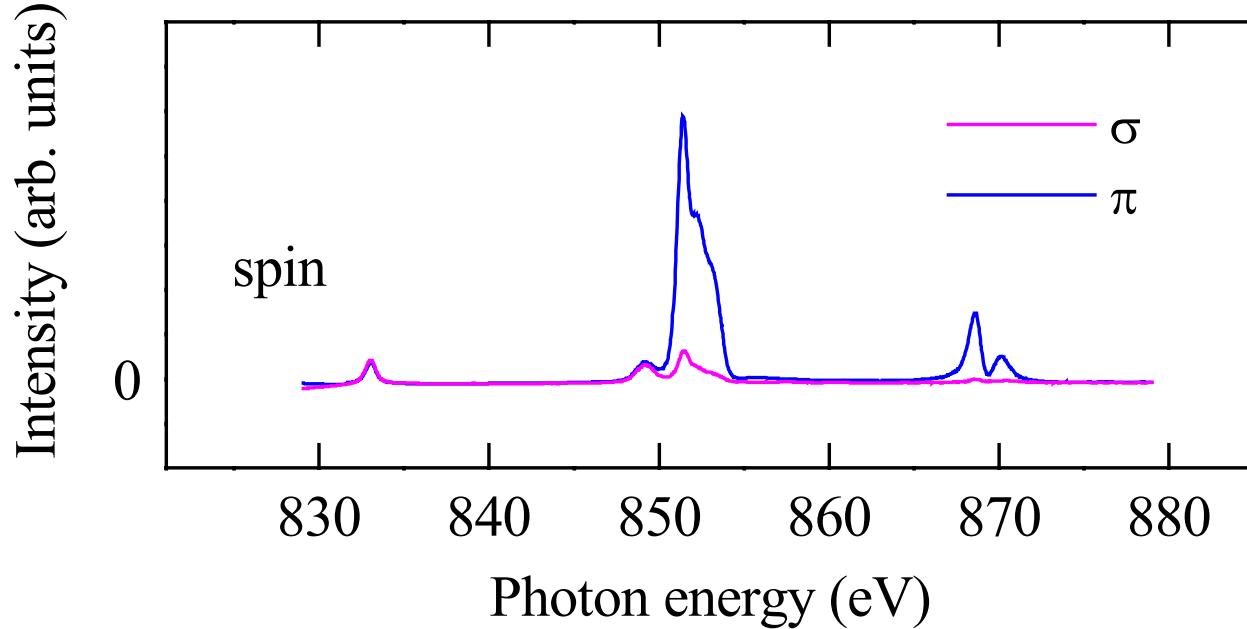
Energy dependence



Polarization dependence



Polarization dependence

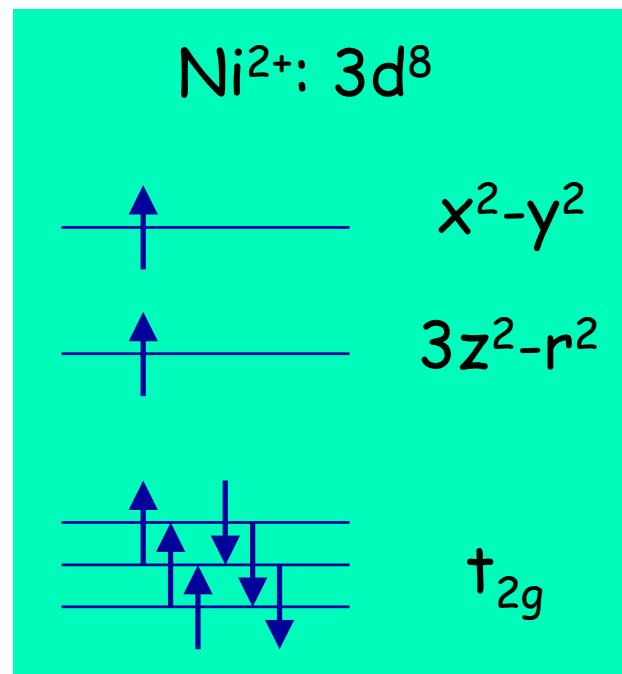
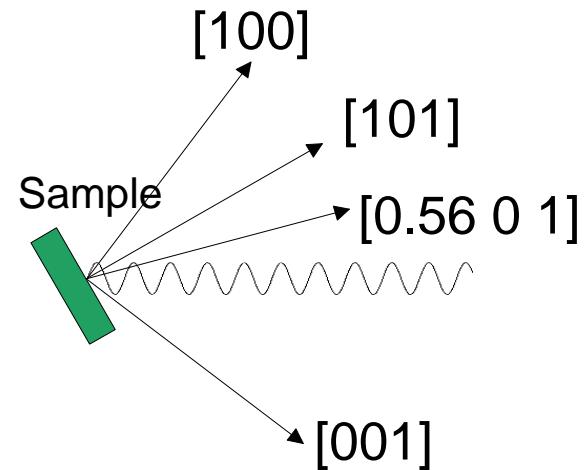
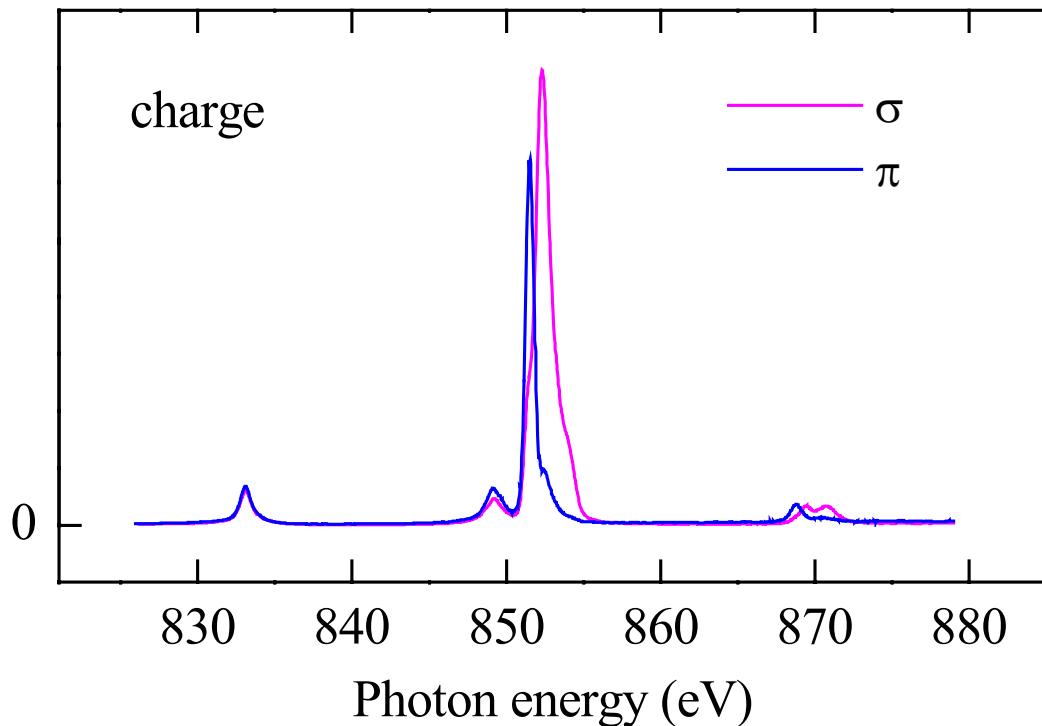


$$f_{\text{mag}} \propto (\hat{\epsilon} \times \hat{\epsilon}) \cdot \vec{m}$$



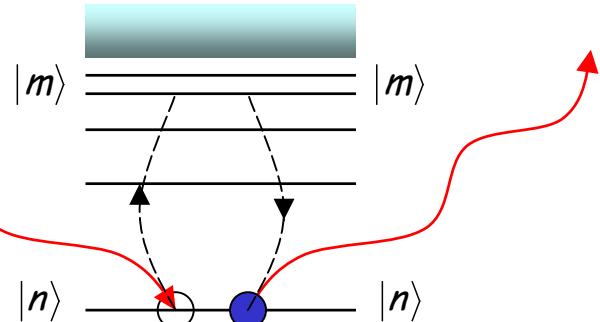
Polarization dependence

Intensity (arb. units)



Cluster calculation

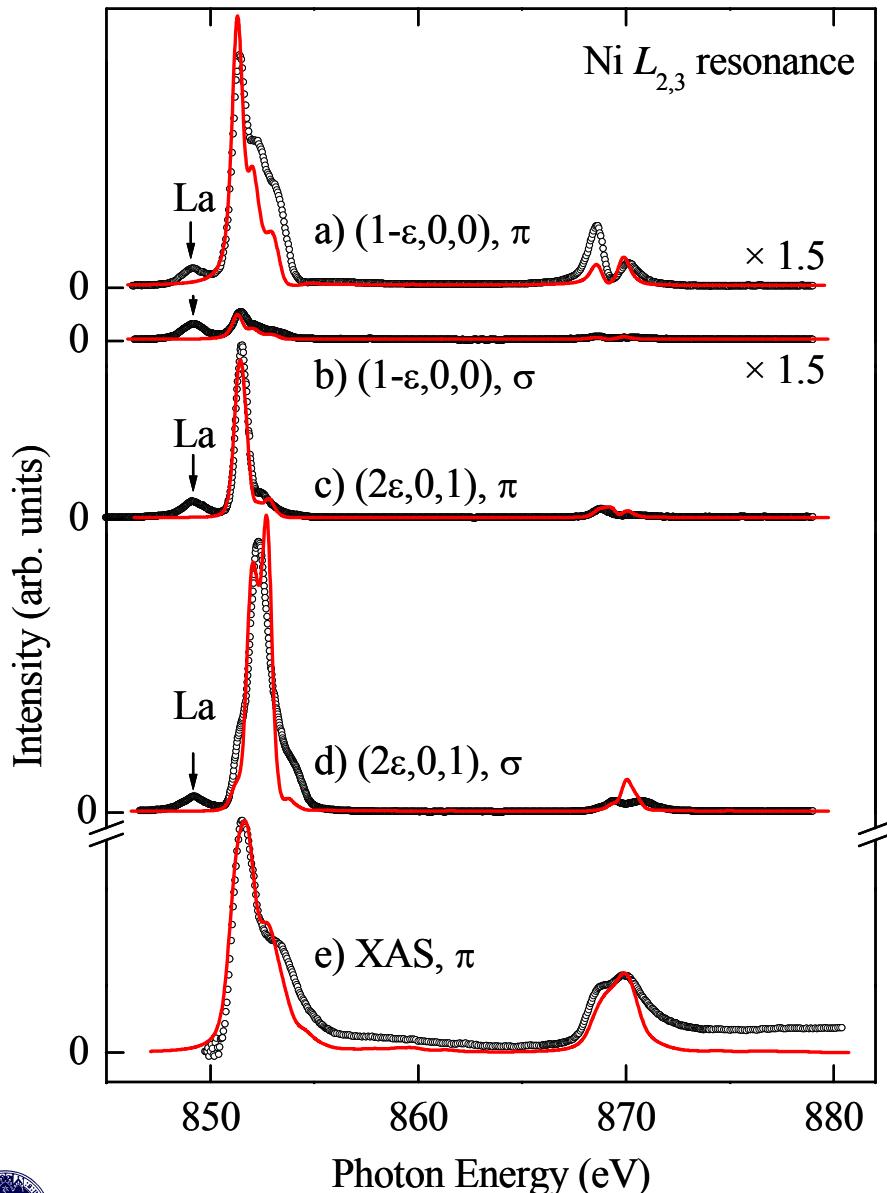
$$F_n(\omega) = k^2 \langle n | P \frac{1}{E_n - \hbar\omega - H_m + i\Gamma_m/2} {}^t P | n \rangle$$



- excited state is strongly localized \rightarrow NiO₆-cluster calculation possible
- full atomic multiplet calculation
- $|n\rangle, E_n$: 3d-3d Coulomb, exchange, spin-orbit interaction, 3d-O-2p hybridization
- H_m : 2p core-hole - 3d Coulomb and exchange interaction, 2p spin-orbit interaction



Results



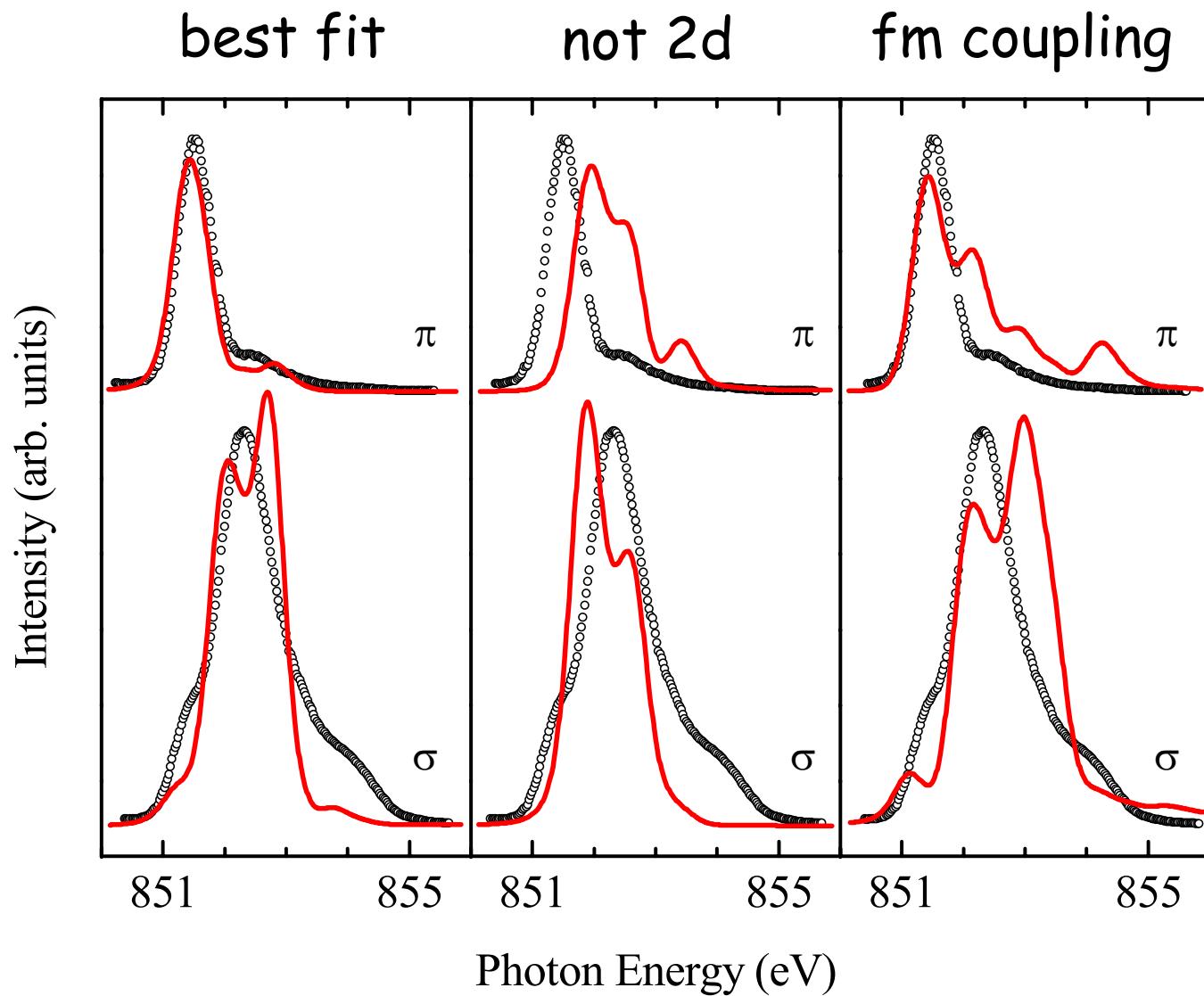
one single model
describes all three
spectra

- hole mainly on in-plane oxygen ions \rightarrow strong 2d character
- hole-rich: 7.9 d-electrons,
hole-poor: 8.2
- afm coupling between Ni
and hole spins (like Zhang-
Rice singlet)

very similar to cuprates



Sensitivity



Summary so far

- directly observed charge ordering in $\text{La}_{1.8}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{NiO}_4$
- scattering contrast due to difference in the **electronic state** of the Ni ions
- spectroscopic information about the **ordered** part of the system
- realistic microscopic theory available
- 2-dimensional character of the doped holes
- holes reside mainly on the oxygen ligands and couple antiferromagnetically to the canted Ni spin

PRL 95, 156402 (2005)



Magnetite (Fe_3O_4)

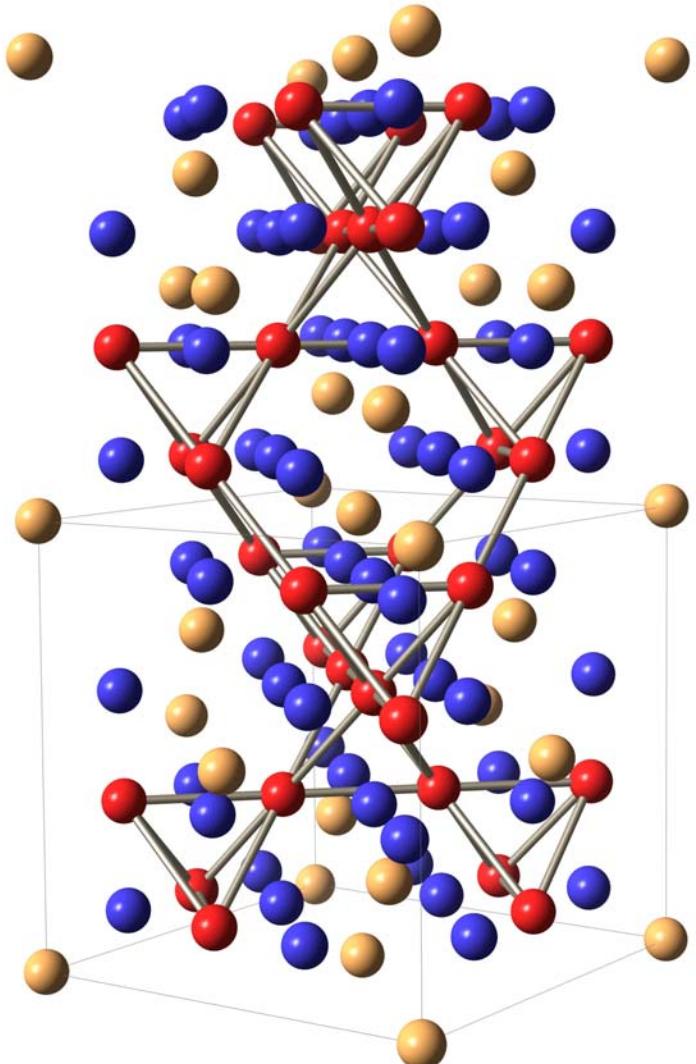
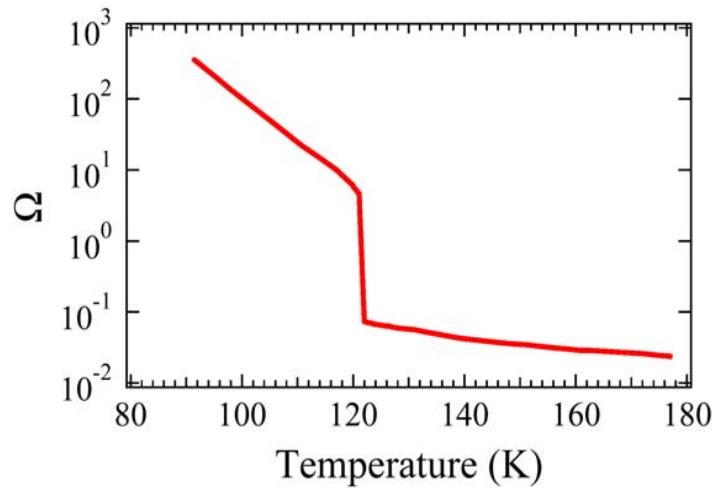
➤ Inverse spinel structure above 122 K

1/3: tetrahedral (A-site) Fe^{3+}

2/3: octahedral (B-site) Fe^{3+} , Fe^{2+}

➤ A-site \downarrow , B-site \uparrow , $T_C \sim 860\text{K}$

➤ Verwey transition , $T_V = 122\text{ K}$



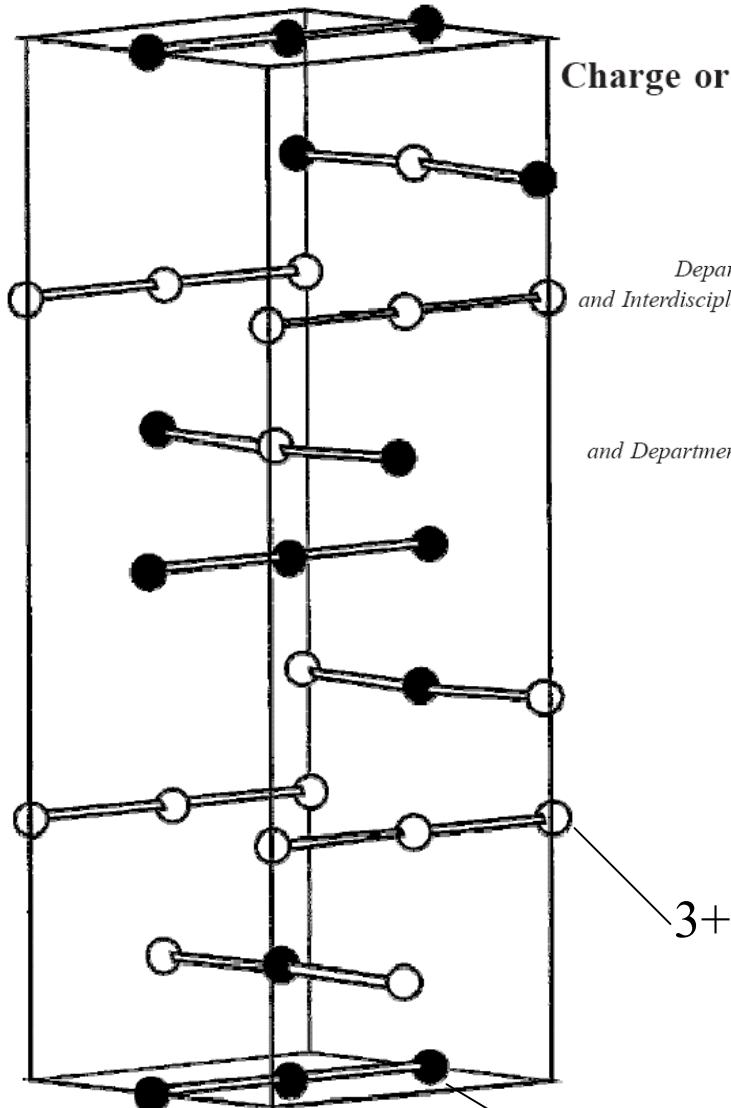
Electronic structure of the low-temperature phase still unknown



Proposed structure

PHYSICAL REVIEW B **66**, 214422 (2002)

Charge ordered structure of magnetite Fe_3O_4 below the Verwey transition



Jon P. Wright

European Synchrotron Radiation Facility, BP-220, 38043 Grenoble, France

J. Paul Attfield*

Department of Chemistry, University of Cambridge, Lensfield Road, Cambridge CB2 1EW, United Kingdom
and Interdisciplinary Research Centre in Superconductivity, Department of Physics, University of Cambridge, Madingley Road,
Cambridge CB3 0HE, United Kingdom

Paolo G. Radaelli

ISIS Facility, Rutherford Appleton Laboratories, Chilton, Didcot, OX11 0QX, United Kingdom
and Department of Physics and Astrophysics, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT, United Kingdom
(Received 9 August 2002; published 31 December 2002)



Christian Schuessler-Langeheine

Oxygen K-edge resonant diffraction

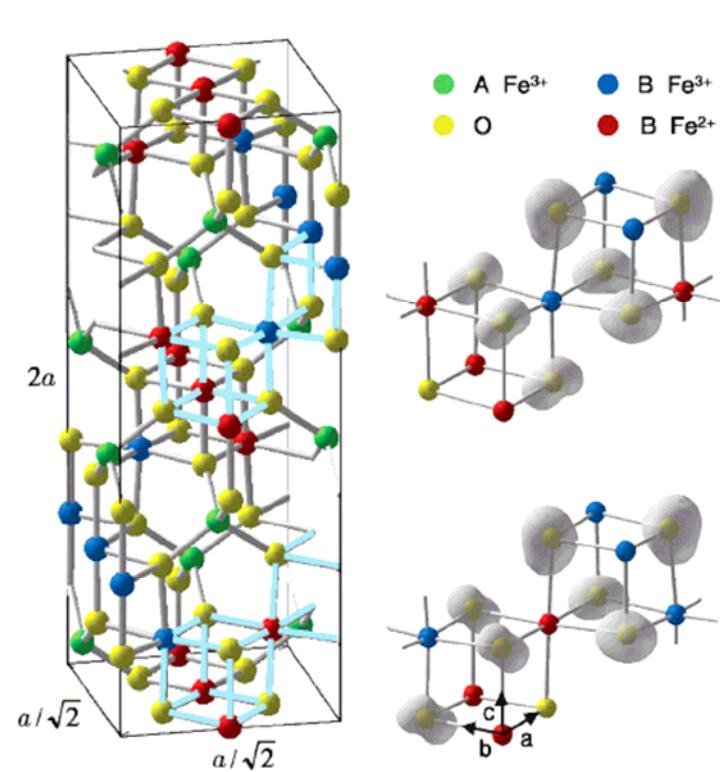
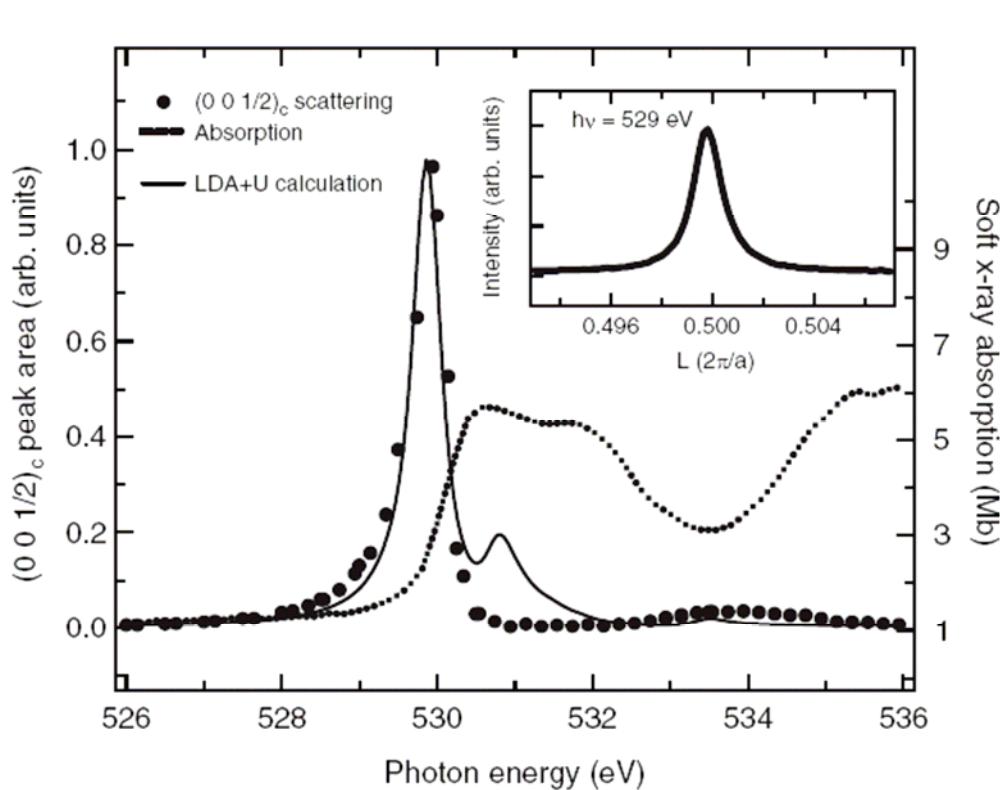
PRL 96, 096401 (2006)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending
10 MARCH 2006

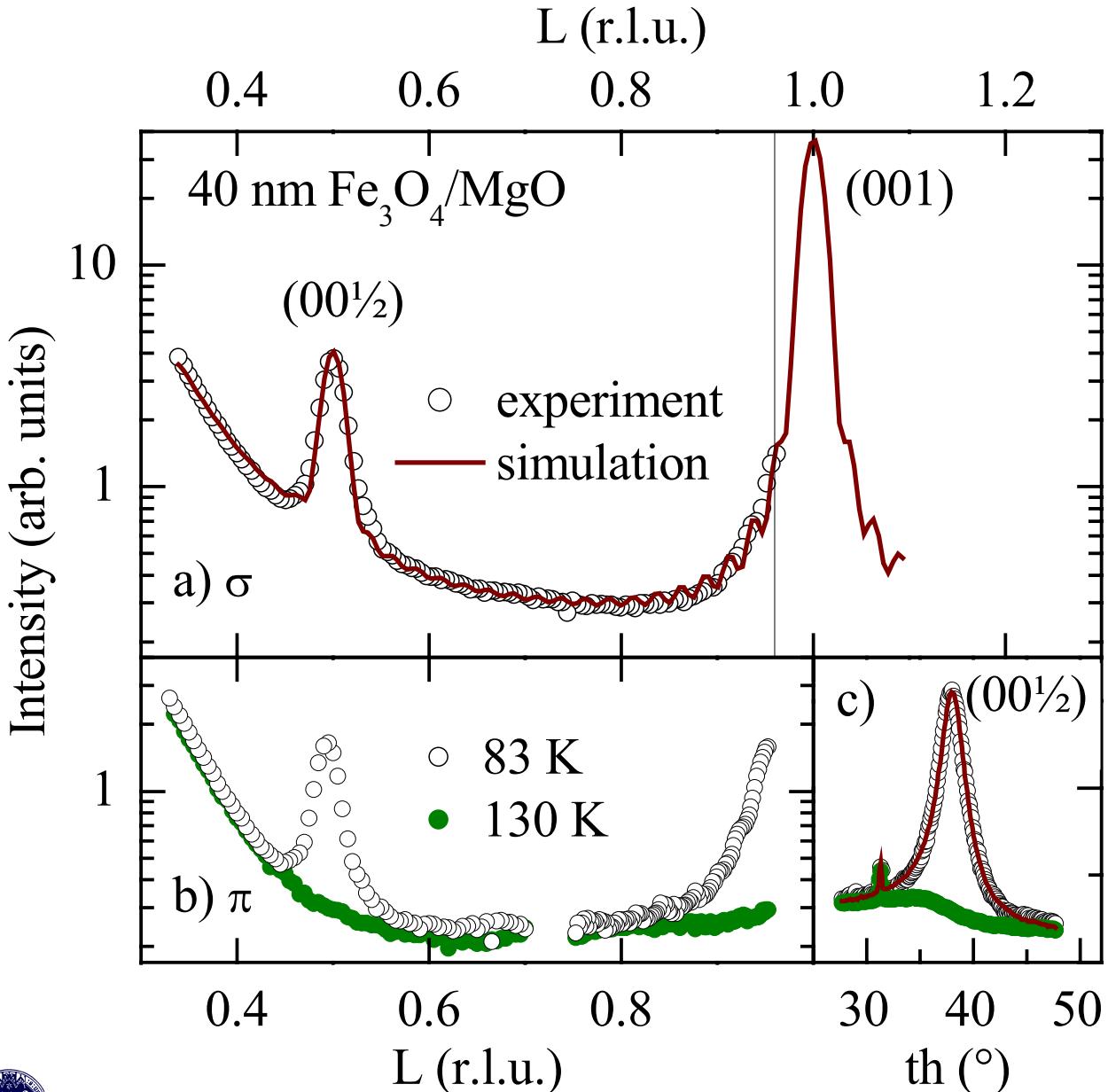
Charge-Orbital Ordering and Verwey Transition in Magnetite Measured by Resonant Soft X-Ray Scattering

D. J. Huang,^{1,2,*} H.-J. Lin,¹ J. Okamoto,¹ K. S. Chao,² H.-T. Jeng,³ G. Y. Guo,^{4,1} C.-H. Hsu,¹ C.-M. Huang,¹ D. C. Ling,⁵ W. B. Wu,² C. S. Yang,¹ and C. T. Chen^{1,4}



Christian Schueller-Langeheine

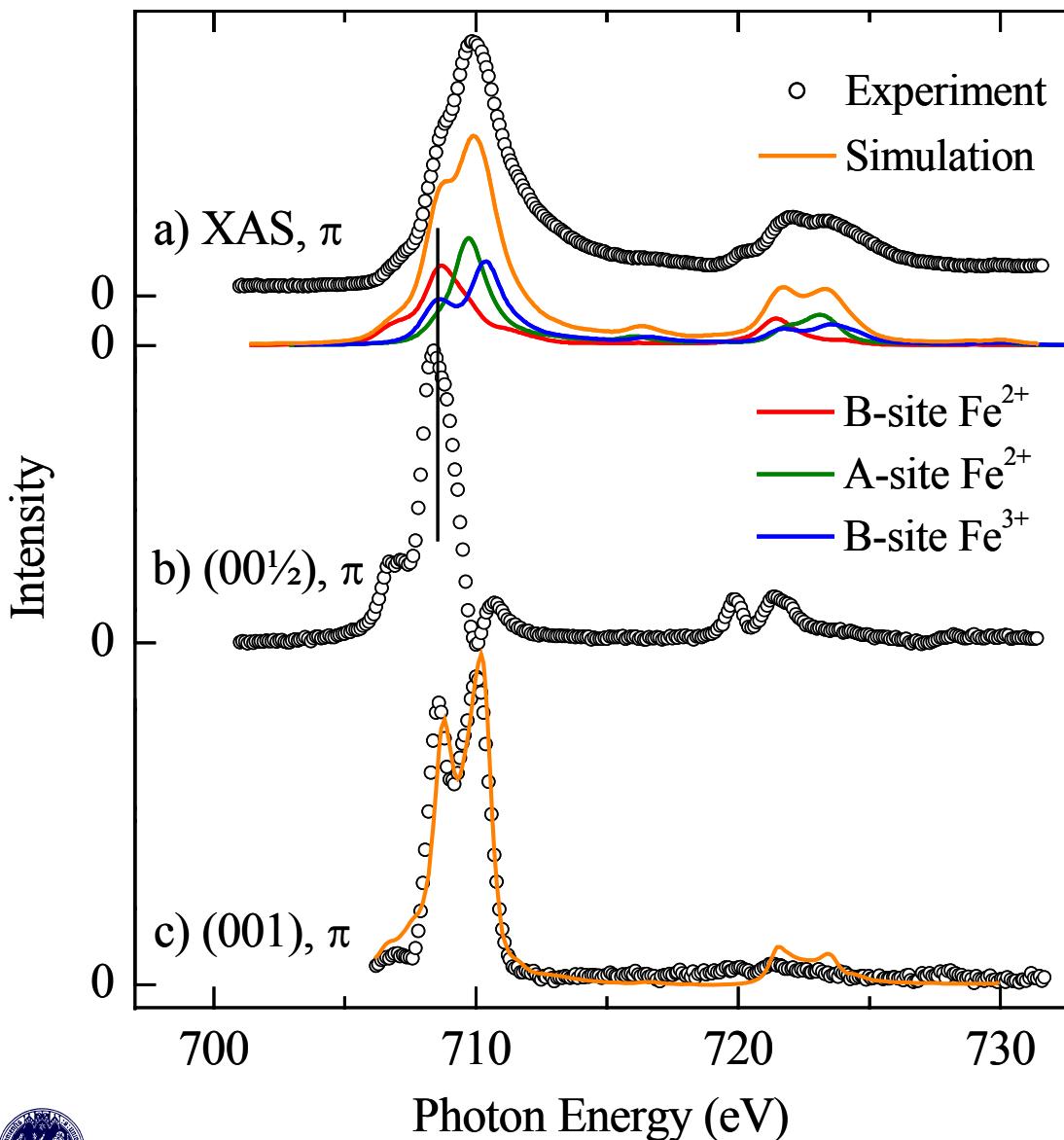
40 nm Magnetite (Fe_3O_4) / MgO



peak broadening
in thin film ->
(001/2) and
(001) observable



40 nm Magnetite/MgO



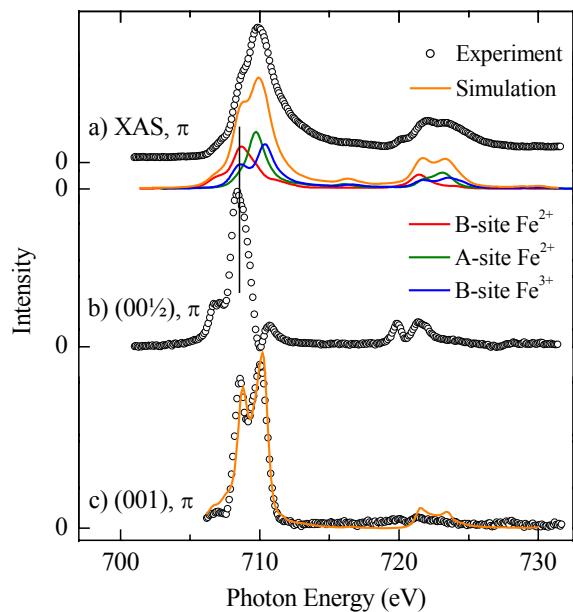
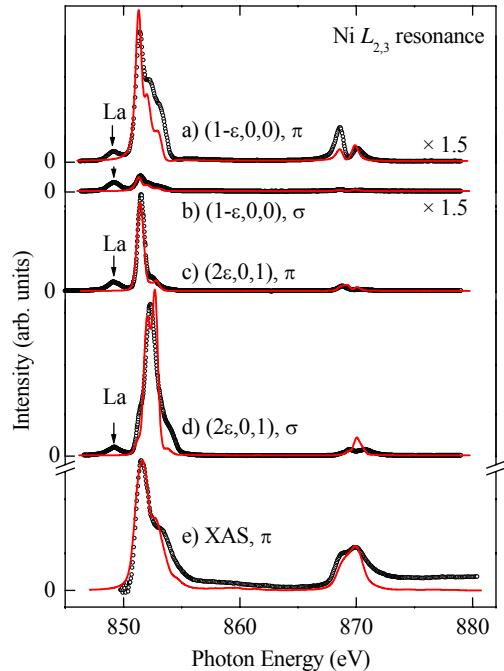
(001) resonates at both B-site absorption maxima:
charge order

(001/2) resonates only at the 2+ B-site absorption maximum:
only orbital degree of freedom



Conclusion

- experimental approach for spatial modulations of the electronic state
- particularly powerful at transition-metal $L_{2,3}$ and rare-earth $M_{4,5}$ resonances -> microscopic theory
- charge and spin order in $\text{La}_{1.8}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{NiO}_4$ similar to cuprate
- charge and orbital order in Fe_3O_4 described by different modulation vectors



People



Cologne University:

Justina Schlappa

Roger Chang

Holger Ott

Maurits Haverkort

Zhiwei Hu

Mohamed Benomar

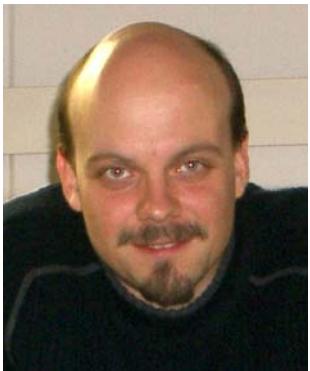
Markus Braden

Hao Tjeng



HIROSHIMA UNIVERSITY:

Arata Tanaka



FU Berlin:

Enrico Schierle

Eugen Weschke

