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## Abstract of Thesis

Name (Giulio Vincini)

Title

Study of Multilayered Cuprate Superconductors by Electronic Raman Scattering  
電子ラマン散乱による多層系銅酸化物超伝導体の研究

## Abstract of Thesis

Since their discovery in 1986 the cuprates superconductors have attracted a huge attention from the community in the field of solid state physics, and a tremendous amount of work has been put into clarifying the mechanism that gives to these superconductors such a high critical temperature. However some of the fundamental questions still remain unanswered. The first of these is surely the pairing mechanism, and therefore the driving force of superconductivity. Nevertheless the joint work of the community took us much closer to understanding the rich physics of these materials. However, while new experimental observations take us closer to understanding the cuprates, they also bring forth new questions that are sometimes not easily solved.

A perfect example of these long standing issues in the research of cuprates superconductors is the doping dependence of the superconducting gap. While in the overdoped regime the gap size is proportional to the critical temperature  $T_c$ , in the underdoped region the antinodal and nodal gaps show different doping dependence, with the antinodal gap increasing monotonically<sup>1</sup> and the nodal gap staying constant or decreasing with lower doping, and this is accompanied by a deviation of the gap function from the simple d-wave symmetry.<sup>2-4</sup> Therefore in the underdoped regime we have the highly unusual situation where neither the nodal nor the antinodal gap seem to be proportional to the critical temperature.

This behaviour is likely connected to the poorly understood pseudogap state, which dominates the phase diagram in the underdoped region. Even though from the recent experimental results it seems that the pseudogap state originates from an order parameter other than superconductivity, the fundamental nature of the pseudogap state is still unclear. Additionally the relationship of the pseudogap with superconductivity is not fully understood. While it is true that these two states do seem to compete with each other for the area of the Fermi surface close to the antinode, they coexist and it is not clear how superconductivity is influenced.

A further unclear point is that the different nodal and antinodal energy scale in the underdoped side is picked up in a different way by different momentum sensitive techniques such as Angle Resolved Photoemission Spectroscopy (ARPES) and Raman. This apparent inconsistency needs to be addressed to improve our understanding of the doping dependence of the pseudogap and superconductivity.

Another interesting topic of the field is the study of multilayer effects. The main reason for the interest is that the  $T_c$  of the cuprates strongly depends on the number of Cu-O<sub>2</sub> planes per unit cell  $n$ .  $T_c$  increases when  $n$  increases from  $n = 1$  to  $n = 3$ , where it reaches its maximum, and then decreases for  $n \geq 4$ .<sup>5</sup> Up to date the cause of this  $T_c$  enhancement is not clear, with several possible factor being proposed, such as the tunnelling of Cooper pairs between different layers<sup>6</sup>, the increased next-nearest neighbour hopping parameter  $t'$ <sup>7</sup> and the disorder protection of the inner Cu-O<sub>2</sub> plane (IP) by the outer Cu-O<sub>2</sub> planes (OP).<sup>8</sup> Additionally for  $n \geq 3$  an interesting situation arises, namely, the Cu-O<sub>2</sub> planes with different doping level coexist in the same sample, and the OP is more doped than the IP due to its proximity to the charge reservoir layer.<sup>9</sup> How these layers interact with each other, and how this affects  $T_c$  is an open problem that should be solved to understand the source of the high  $T_c$  of the triple layer cuprates. Unfortunately the difficulty of growing high quality single crystal is higher in the case of triple layer cuprates, and this held back the research for long. However the recent improvement in

sample quality now allows to carry out new observations on these materials.

In this work we focused on  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{10}$  (Bi2223), the triple layer member of the BSCCO family ( $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_{n-1}\text{Cu}_n\text{O}_{2n+4}$ ) of cuprates superconductors. Using Electronic Raman Scattering, which is a powerful energy and momentum resolved technique, we investigated this triple layer cuprate. We were able to observe a signature of the double superconducting gap, originating from the two inequivalent  $\text{Cu-O}_2$  plane (IP and OP), which has never been observed previously by Raman. The temperature and doping dependence of this double peak structure was investigated, and a higher energy scale for this triple layer material, with respect with other single and double layer cuprates, was observed. These results have been explained by a combination of multilayer effects and the complex relationship between superconductivity and the pseudogap. This could be a step forward in understanding the non-trivial physics of multilayer cuprates.

Additionally in order to try to solve the apparent inconsistencies between Raman and ARPES, and to improve our understanding of the Raman spectra, we performed calculations of the Raman spectra from the ARPES data, using the Kubo formalism, which was previously developed<sup>10</sup>. This was done for the double layer component  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_1\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_8$  (Bi2212) samples of three different dopings and for an optimally doped Bi2223 sample. The doping dependent Bi2212 study allowed us to show how the inconsistencies between Raman and ARPES are likely to be only due to a difference in how these two techniques pick up the effect of the coexistence between superconductivity and the pseudogap, and how the relationship between these two states affects the Raman spectra. The Bi2223 calculation was successful, and constitutes a strong proof that the origin of the experimental double peak structure, observed in this work, is truly the double superconducting gap of this material originating from the two inequivalent  $\text{Cu-O}_2$  planes, the IP and the OP.

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論文審査の結果の要旨及び担当者

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**論文審査の結果の要旨**

銅酸化物超伝導体は発見から約30年たっているが、超伝導発現機構のみならず多くの未解決問題が残っている。その一つは、単位胞内に含まれる  $\text{CuO}_2$  層の枚数が多いほど超伝導転移温度  $T_c$  が高くなることである。特に、3層系は  $T_c$  が 100K 以上の高温であるだけでなく、キャリアドーパ量の異なる層が積層しているという意味でも特異な電子状態が予想される。しかしながら、結晶作製の困難さのために、これまでそれほど多くの研究がなされてはこなかった。本研究は、最近国内で作製された良質の  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_x$  単結晶を用いて、電子ラマン散乱測定を行い、擬ギャップや超伝導ギャップの応答を観測し、多層系の特徴を探ろうとするものである。

一番の成果は、アンチノード方向のフェルミ面に敏感な  $B_{1g}$  偏光スペクトルにおいて、2つの超伝導対破壊ピークを初めて観測したことである。2つ目のピークが高エネルギーに位置していることが、過去の研究者が観測できなかった理由と考えられる。この二つのピークは、キャリアドーパ量の異なる二つの非等価な  $\text{CuO}_2$  面の超伝導ギャップに対応していると考えられる。過去に報告された角度分解光電子分光(ARPES)のデータを使ってラマン散乱スペクトルを計算してみたところ、実験結果とよく一致し、低エネルギーのピークが外側の  $\text{CuO}_2$  面、高エネルギーのピークが内側の  $\text{CuO}_2$  面の超伝導ギャップであることが確認できた。

第二の成果は、超伝導ギャップの組成依存性を、3層系超伝導体で初めて研究したことである。共同研究者から提供を受けた最適ドーパの単結晶を、さまざまな条件下で熱処理することにより、最適ドーパ試料以外に2種類の不足ドーパ試料、1種類の過剰ドーパ試料を作成した。それらのラマン散乱スペクトルを測定したところ、最も低キャリア濃度の試料を除いていずれも2つの超伝導ギャップピークが観測され、それぞれのピークエネルギーがドーパ量減少に伴い系統的に高エネルギー側へシフトしていることがわかった。また、各  $\text{CuO}_2$  面のキャリアドーパ量を  $T_c$  や格子定数から見積もり、キャリアドーパ量に対してギャップピークエネルギーをプロットしたところ、すべてのデータ点が一つの直線に乗ることを見出した。これらの結果は、ドーパ量の異なる各層の電子状態が、ある一つの電子相図を共有していることを意味する。

更に重要な発見は、この共通の電子相図が示す超伝導ギャップエネルギーが、単層系や二層系で示されたエネルギースケールと比べて非常に大きいということである。 $T_c$  で規格化してみても、それが大きいことがわかる。これは3層の中央に不足ドーパの  $\text{CuO}_2$  面が挟まれていることによる効果と考えられ、不足ドーパ特有の大きなギャップエネルギーが上下の層に影響してギャップエネルギーを引き上げる効果と、不足ドーパ層の低い  $T_c$  が上下の層に影響して全体の  $T_c$  を引き下げる効果の二つが考えられる。不足ドーパ領域の大きなギャップエネルギーをうまく使って、より高い  $T_c$  を実現できそうで、できないという高温超伝導体のジレンマを象徴するような結果となった。

本研究成果は、強相関系層状物質である銅酸化物超伝導体の特徴がよく表れたものである。各層が独立した超伝導層であると同時に、層間結合の効果が見られることが明らかになった。

以上のように、研究の独創性や成果の超伝導研究分野への貢献度などの観点から、本論文は博士(理学)の学位論文として十分価値のあるものと認める。