Low-energy excitations around $(\pi/2,\pi/2)$ points in the pseudogap phase of Nd$_{1.85}$Ce$_{0.15}$CuO$_4$

A. Koitzsch, G. Blumberg, A. Gozar, B. S. Dennis, P. Fournier and R. L. Greene

1Bell Laboratories, Lucent Technologies, Murray Hill, New Jersey 07974
2Center for Superconductivity Research and Department of Physics, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742
3Canadian Institute of Advanced Research and Department of Physique, University of Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada J1K 2R1

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Polarized electronic Raman scattering from the Nd$_{1.85}$Ce$_{0.15}$CuO$_4$, superconductor at optimal electron doping ($T_c = 22$ K) reveals the formation of an anisotropic pseudogap below a characteristic temperature $T^* \approx 220$ K and energy $E_g^* = 850$ cm$^{-1}$. Below $T^*$ a pronounced suppression of the incoherent spectral weight below $E_g^* = 850$ cm$^{-1}$ in the nodal directions of $k$ space is observed. This is concomitant with the emergence of long-lived excitations in the vicinity of the $(\pm \pi/2, \pm \pi/2)$ points that do not contribute to the optical conductivity.

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The origin of the pseudogap (PG) in cuprate superconductors is believed to lie at the heart of a general understanding of superconductivity in this material class. A large body of experimental results have been collected for hole doped cuprates and many theoretical approaches have been developed. A consensus on the underlaying mechanism is still far from being reached. Recently studies of electron doped cuprates have shifted under focus, first, with the reexamination of the symmetry of the order parameter and, second, with the investigation of the PG phase but do not show an observable contribution to the optical conductivity. The excitations in the proximity of the Brillouin zone (BZ) boundaries observed by Raman scale to the optical conductivity data.

The Raman experiments were performed from a natural $ab$ surface of plate like single crystals grown as described in Ref. 19. After growth, the crystals were annealed in an oxygen-reduced atmosphere to induce the doping level for an optimal $T_c$. The SC transition measured by SQUID was about 22 K with a width of about 2 K. The sample was mounted in an optical continuous helium flow cryostat. Spectra were measured in a backscattering geometry using the 6471 A excitation of a Kr$^+$ laser. An incident laser power less than 10 mW was focused to a 50 $\mu$m spot on the sample surface. The referred temperatures were corrected for estimated laser heating. The spectra were analyzed by a custom triple grating spectrometer and were corrected for the instrumental response.

The presented data were taken in $(xy)$ and $(x'y')$ scattering geometries, with $x = [100]$, $y = [010]$, $x' = [110]$, and $y' = [\bar{1}0]$. For tetragonal $D_{4h}$ symmetry the $(xy)$ and $(x'y')$ geometries correspond to spectra of $B_{2g} + A_{2g}$ and $B_{1g} + A_{2g}$ representations. Measurements in an external magnetic field have been performed with circularly polarized light where a right-left (RL) scattering geometry corresponds to spectra of $B_{1g} + B_{2g}$ representation. In addition, by using right-right (RR) geometry, we checked the intensity of the $A_{2g}$ component and found it to be negligibly weak.

The electronic Raman response function for a given scattering geometry is proportional to the sum over the density of states at the FS weighted by a momentum $k$ dependent Raman form factor. By choosing the scattering geometry one can selectively probe different regions of the FS. In the insets of Fig. 1 we sketch the first BZ for NCCO as suggested by ARPES data. The shaded area corresponds to occupied electron states. For the $B_{2g}$ channel the Raman form factor vanishes along $(0,0) \rightarrow (\pi,0)$ and the equivalent lines of $k$
The opening of the PG with a similar energy scale is also present but not as pronounced in the $B_{1g}$ channel.

In contrast, for hole doped cuprates the PG suppression is most pronounced for the $B_{1g}$ channel.\textsuperscript{21–26} For hole underdoped cuprates a destruction of the FS near its intersection with AFBZ boundary has been observed.\textsuperscript{27,28} Therefore Raman scattering for the $B_{1g}$ symmetry is suppressed leaving only small PG effects for the $B_{1g}$ channel.\textsuperscript{22,29,30}

A conjecture that the PG opens up at the intersections of the AFBZ and FS, the “hot spots,”\textsuperscript{31–34} reconciles the observed differences for the electron and hole doped materials. Strong antiferromagnetic interactions suppress the spectral weight at the chemical potential in the hot spots leading to a “destruction” of the FS in this region of $k$ space and opening of the PG. In hole doped cuprates hot spots are located closer to the $(\pi, 0)$ points while for electron doping the FS shrinks shifting hot spots closer to the nodal directions.\textsuperscript{6,11,27} Hence, for the hole underdoped systems the PG is more pronounced in $B_{1g}$ while for electron doped systems in $B_{2g}$ scattering channel.

Cooling the sample below $T_c = 22$ K leads to opening of the SC gap and formation of a pair breaking $\Delta$ peak.\textsuperscript{6} The QEP is suppressed in this regime. An applied magnetic field up to 9 T did not influence either the PG or the QEP above $T_c$. In contrast, below $T_c$, an external magnetic field of this magnitude strongly suppresses SC correlations\textsuperscript{35} and reveals the underlying QEP (see Fig. 2).

In Fig. 2 we show the low frequency part of the Raman response in the $B_{2g}$ channel. The QEP develops with de-
increasing temperature. It is also present at temperatures below $T_c$, if superconductivity is suppressed by a magnetic field.\(^{35}\) We fit the low energy $B_{2g}$ response by an extended Drude model:

$$\chi''(\omega,T) \approx N_F^{B_{2g}} \frac{\omega \Gamma^{B_{2g}}(\omega,T)}{\omega^2 + \Gamma^{B_{2g}}(\omega,T)^2},$$

where $N_F^{B_{2g}}$ is the density of states at the Fermi level weighted by a symmetry dependent Raman form factor and $\Gamma^{B_{2g}}(\omega,T)$ is a frequency and energy dependent scattering rate. The scattering rate $\Gamma^{B_{2g}}(\omega,T)$ for different temperatures extracted from the extended Drude fits is shown in the inset of Fig. 2. $\Gamma^{B_{2g}}$ is about 300 cm\(^{-1}\) at room temperature and decreases rapidly with cooling. The small variation with frequency suggests that a simple Drude model is a good description of the data. However, qualitative differences appear when the momentum dependence of the scattering rate is analyzed.

In Fig. 3 we compare optical conductivity and $\chi''(\omega)$ for $\mu=B_{2g}$ and $B_{1g}$ channels between 35 and 300 K. In the lowest order approximation $\chi''(\omega)$ is proportional to optical conductivity weighted by a geometrical Raman form factor.\(^{37}\) We notice that the Drude response narrows with cooling for $\sigma(\omega)$ as well as for $\chi''(\omega)$ in both $\mu=B_{2g}$ and $B_{1g}$ channels. For $B_{1g}$ the width of the peak decreases from above 400 cm\(^{-1}\) around room temperature to 45 cm\(^{-1}\) above the superconducting transition, retaining however a value about twice that of the $B_{2g}$ channel at corresponding temperatures. This difference implies a momentum dependence of the scattering rate: a longer lifetime for excitations in the vicinity of $(\pm \pi/2, \pm \pi/2)$ points and more incoherence for excitations around the BZ boundaries. Our observation of increased coherence in the $B_{2g}$ channel is consistent with ARPES results, where the quasiparticle peak linewidth at the Fermi energy decreases in going from the BZ boundary to $(\pi/2, \pi/2)$ point.\(^{11}\)

The momentum dependence of the scattering rate is consistent with the high frequency Raman data (Fig. 1). In the inset of Fig. 1 we present $I_{\mu} = \int 850 \chi''_{\mu}(\omega) d\omega (\mu=B_{1g}, B_{2g})$ as a function of temperature.\(^{38}\) While $I_{B_{1g}}$ is a constant $I_{B_{2g}}$ increases with cooling until 170 K indicating a shift of spectral weight from regions beyond 850 cm\(^{-1}\) to lower frequencies.\(^{38}\) The pronounced suppression of the $B_{2g}$ Raman continuum intensity is another indication of increased coherence at low energies for excitations in the vicinity of $(\pm \pi/2, \pm \pi/2)$ points.

On the right side of Fig. 3 we also plot optical conductivity from Ref. 9. Surprisingly, $\sigma(\omega)$ exhibits almost perfect scaling to $\chi''_{B_{1g}}(\omega)$ Raman data: the scaling factor for the double vertical axes was determined for $T=120$ K data and then used for all temperatures. The fact that the $B_{1g}$ response bears out the pseudoidentity $\Re \sigma(\omega) \approx 2 \chi''_{B_{1g}}(\omega)$ (Ref. 37) suggests that quasiparticle contributions to the low frequency and dc conductivities are dominated by parts of the Fermi surface away from the $(0,0) \rightarrow (\pi, \pi)$ diagonal. The more coherent excitations in the vicinity of $(\pm \pi/2, \pm \pi/2)$ points do not contribute significantly to the optical response. Nevertheless the latter excitations dominate the low frequency $B_{2g}$ Raman response in the PG state. Although further studies are necessary, we suggest that these chargeless excitations may be responsible for the excessive heat transport that leads to the Wiedemann-Franz law violation.\(^{14}\)

In summary, we study charge carrier relaxation dynamics in the PG phase of NCCO. We observe suppression of spectral weight below 850 cm\(^{-1}\) for the $B_{2g}$ Raman response and identify it as an anisotropic PG in the vicinity of $(\pm \pi/2, \pm \pi/2)$ points of the BZ. We propose that the PG originates from enhanced AF interactions in hot spot regions, which for electron doped cuprates, in contrast to hole doped, are located closer to $(\pm \pi/2, \pm \pi/2)$ points than to the BZ boundary. For the Raman response in the $B_{2g}$ channel we observe a narrow Drude-like QEP in the PG phase. This QEP reveals the emergence of long lived excitations in the vicinity of $(\pm \pi/2, \pm \pi/2)$ points that do not contribute to optical conductivity. In contrast, the excitations in the $B_{1g}$ Raman response were found to be in agreement with optical conductivity data.

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FIG. 3. $\chi''(\omega)\omega$ response for $\mu=B_{2g}$ and $B_{1g}$ channels (dots in left and right panels) between 35 and 320 K. The optical conductivity [thick dark (red) solid line] is shown on the right scale (Ref. 9) and is consistent with $\chi''(\omega)$. The thin solid lines on the left represent the fit to the extended Drude model (1). Phonons have been removed from the $B_{1g}$ spectra.
Permanent address: Institute of Solid State and Materials Research Dresden, P.O. Box 270016, D-01171 Dresden, Germany.

† Author to whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail address: girsh@bell-labs.com

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The different background for the 9 K/8 T spectrum is due to RL polarization ($B_{2g} + B_{1g}$) used for scattering in magnetic field.


In analogy to the sum rules for optical conductivity $\sigma_{\omega} = \int_{\omega}^{\omega_f} \sigma_{\omega} \, d\omega$ is expected to be a temperature independent constant.