

KITP-05

Strong Electron Correlation and Fermi Surface Topology of Na_xCoO_2

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Phys. Rev. Lett. 94, 206401 (2005)



Supported by DOE



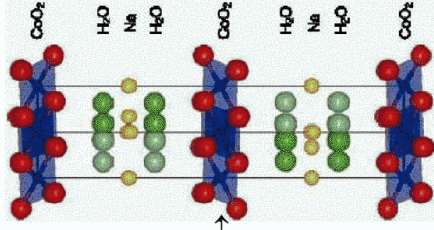
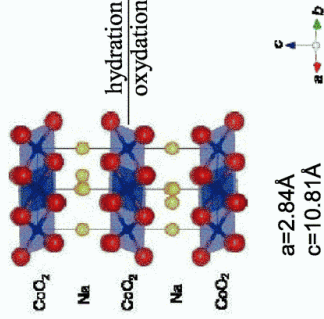
and ACS-PRF

Outline: “Standard model”

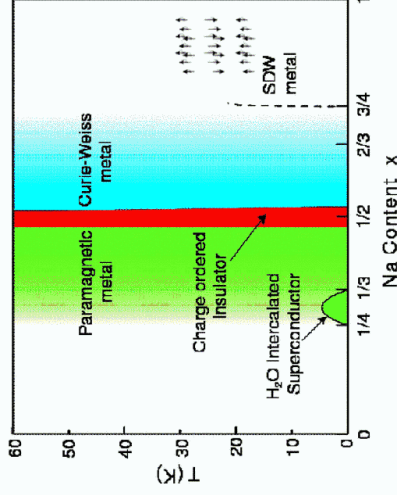
- The material and the electronic structure (LDA)
- How important are correlations? Specific heat data
- Fermi surface and band dispersion observed by ARPES
 - Discrepancies between LDA and ARPES
 - Importance of electron correlations
- Basic effects of local electron correlation (U)
 - Multi-band Hubbard model for Co t_{2g} orbitals
 - Weak-coupling, LDA+U, orbital Hartree-Fock
 - Strong-coupling, Gutzwiller
- Emergence of FM order at large sodium doping x

The cobaltate $\text{Na}_x\text{CoO}_2 \cdot y\text{H}_2\text{O}$

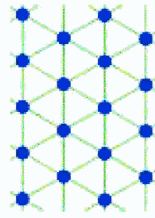
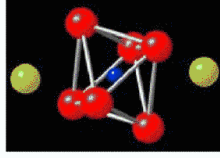
Layered structure



Phase diagram

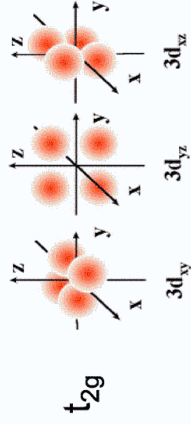
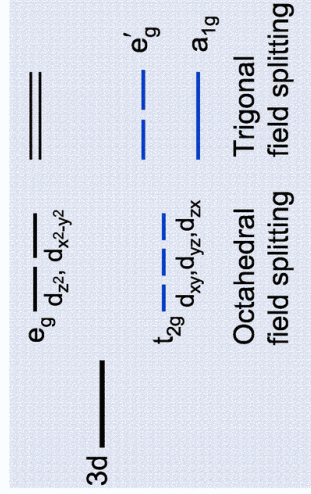
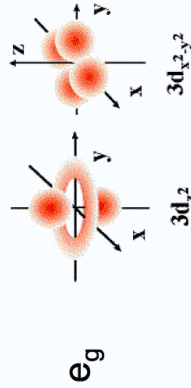


Co: hexagonal layers
 CoO_6 : Octahedral tilt



- Mott Insulator (?) at $x=0$
- Charge ordered insulator at $x=0.5$
- High thermoelectric performance at $x \sim 0.7$
- Magnetic order at larger x
- Unconventional superconductivity with hydration for $x=1/4 \sim 1/3$

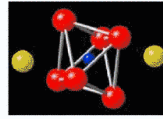
Co 3d atomic orbitals in the crystal lattice field



$$|a_{1g}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(|xy\rangle + |yz\rangle + |xz\rangle)$$

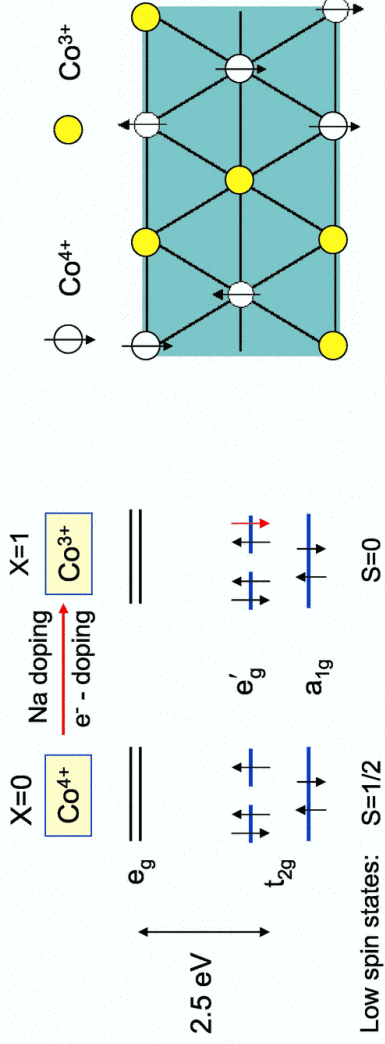
$$|e'_{g,1}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|xz\rangle - |yz\rangle)$$

$$|e'_{g,2}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(2|xy\rangle - |yz\rangle - |xz\rangle)$$

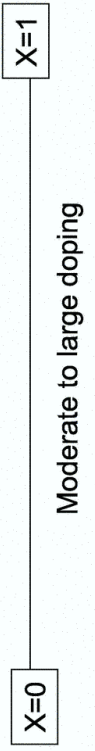


- t_{2g} orbitals point to midpoint of O-O bond
- Direct exchange b/w t_{2g} orbitals on Co

Sodium doping in Na_xCoO_2

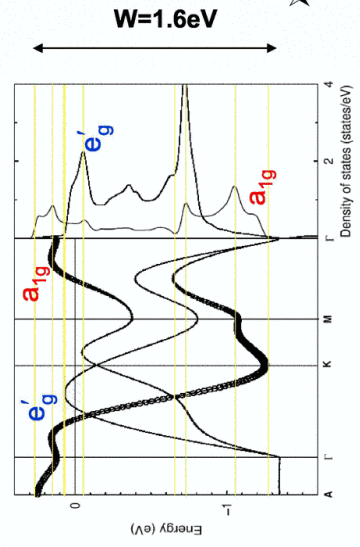


“Spin liquid” on a triangular lattice $\xrightarrow{\text{Sodium (electron) doping}}$ Band insulator



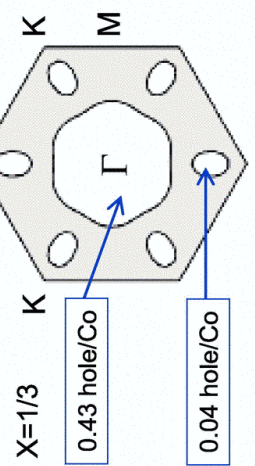
★ Na doping $x \rightarrow$ (5+x) electrons/Co(site) (1-x) holes/Co(site) Moderate to large doping

Band structure of $\text{Na}_x\text{CoO}_2 - t_{2g}$ complex (LDA)



K.-W. Lee, et al, PRB 70, 045104 (2004)

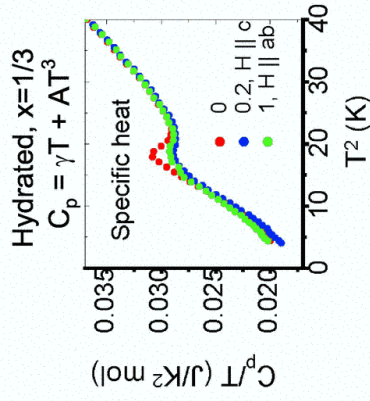
Fermi surface



- a_{1g} band has lower center of gravity, but larger bandwidth $t \sim -0.13\text{eV}$, e'_g band ($W=1.3\text{eV}$) lies within a_{1g} .
- Na_xCoO_2 is a multi-band system
- central hole FS around Γ (most a_{1g}), six hole FS pockets near K (mostly e'_g)
- density of states enhanced due to the six FS pockets
- $U \sim 5-8 \text{ eV}$. $U \gg W$ strongly correlated.
- narrow band system, direct Co-Co coupling, small AF exchange $J \sim 12 \text{ meV}$

Basic effects of strong correlation

★ Specific heat : Chou, et. al. PRL 92, 157004 (2004)



DOS at Fermi level: 7.1 states/eV

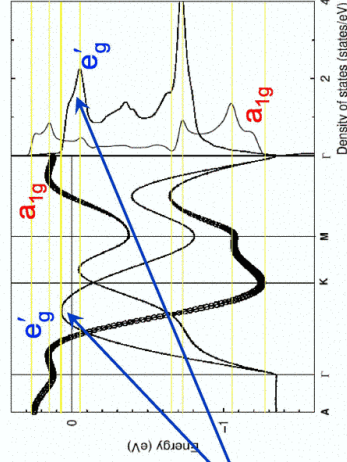
Effective mass of a single tight-binding a_{1g} orbital on triangular lattice:
 $t_{\text{eff}} = -23\text{meV}$

Mass enhancement: $t/t_{\text{eff}} \sim 6$

★ Band effects or correlation:

LDA Fermi level DOS: ~ 5 states/eV
 However

DOS enhancement due to six hole pockets associated with e'_g band



More wonders of the e'_g pockets

★ Nearly perfect nesting:

- tendency to charge order
- enhanced spin fluctuations
- unconventional superconductivity

Johannes, et. al. PRL, 93, 097005 (2004)

Odd gap, triplet s-wave ...

★ Superconductivity due to e'_g band

Kuroki, et. al. PRL, 93, 077001 (2004)

Eliashberg, spin triplet f-wave

Yansase, et. al. J. Phys. Soc. Jpn, 74, 430 (2005); Mochizuki, et. al. cond-mat/0503233

Flex-Eliashberg, spin triplet p-wave and f-wave ...

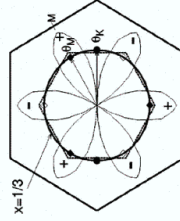
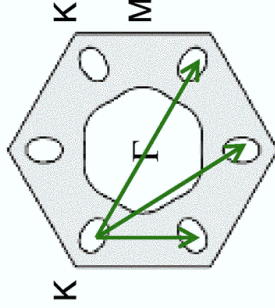
★ Superconductivity with a single a_{1g} band + correlation

Q.H. Wang, D.-H. Lee, and P.A. Lee, PRB, 69, 092504 (2004).
 Baskaran, PRL (2003), Kumar and Shastry, PRB (2003), Ogata (2003)

One-band t-J model, RVB, spin singlet d+id wave...

Motrunich and P.A. Lee, PRB, 69, 214516 (2004)

t-V model, GW-Jastrow, near charge-order at $x=1/3$, f-wave

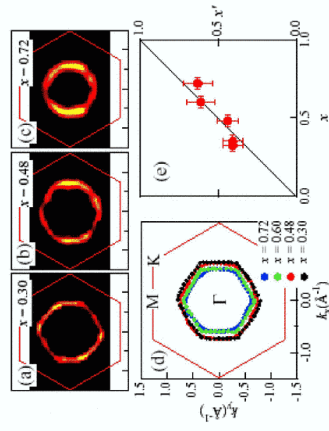


Absence of FS Pockets: ARPES experiments

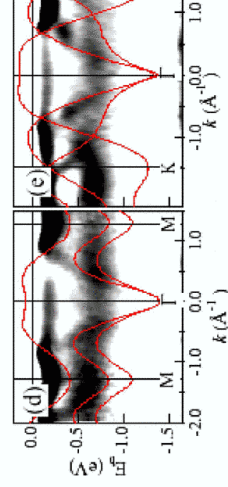
- Two groups: Boston College: Hong Ding ... Princeton: M.Z. Hasan, ...
- Three sample sources: Oakridge National Lab, MIT, and Princeton

Yang, et. al., cond-mat/0501403, PRL (2005);
 Hasan, et. al, PRL 92, 246402 (2004),
 Hasan et. al., cond-mat/0501530
 Yang, et. al., PRL 92, 246403 (2004).

★ A single hole-FS around Γ at all x ★ e'_g bands fail to cross Fermi level



Yang, et. al. cond-mat/0501403, PRL (2005)



★ Significant band-narrowing

★ Bulk x-ray PE \rightarrow same results

★ Discrepancy b/w ARPES and LDA \rightarrow Important correlation effects, $U > W$

Correlation effects on electronic structure of t_{2g} complex

★ Multi-orbital Hubbard model for t_{2g} complex on triangular lattice

Castellani, Natoli, and Ranninger, PRB 18, 4945 (1978). Magnetic structure of V_2O_3

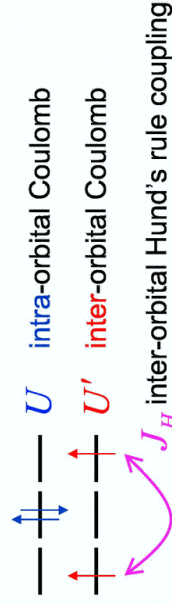
$$H = H_0(\text{LDA-band structure}) + H_I(\text{correlations})$$

$$H_I = U \sum_i \sum_{\alpha} n_{i\alpha\uparrow} n_{i\alpha\downarrow} + U' \sum_i \sum_{\alpha > \beta} n_{i\alpha} n_{i\beta} - J_H \sum_i \sum_{\alpha > \beta} (S_{i\alpha} \cdot S_{i\beta} - \frac{1}{4} n_{i\alpha} n_{i\beta}) + J_H \sum_i \sum_{\alpha \neq \beta} d_{i\alpha\uparrow}^+ d_{i\beta\downarrow}^+ d_{i\beta\downarrow} d_{i\alpha\uparrow}$$

$$n_{i\alpha\sigma} = d_{i\alpha\sigma}^+ d_{i\alpha\sigma}, n_{i\alpha} = \sum_{\sigma} d_{i\alpha\sigma}^+ d_{i\alpha\sigma}$$

$$S_{i\alpha} = \frac{1}{2} d_{i\alpha\sigma}^+ \vec{\tau}_{\sigma\sigma'} d_{i\alpha\sigma}$$

$\alpha, \beta = 1, 2, 3$ orbital index of the t_{2g} band,



$$U = U' + 2J_H$$

$$U > U' > J_H > 0$$

Tight binding fit of the LDA band structure: H_0

★ Particle-hole transformation: t_{2g} orbitals with 1-x holes

$$H_0 = \sum_{ij, \sigma} \sum_{\alpha\beta} t_{ij}^{\alpha\beta} d_{i\alpha\sigma}^+ d_{j\beta\sigma} + \frac{\Delta}{3} \sum_{i, \sigma} \sum_{\alpha \neq \beta} d_{i\alpha\sigma}^+ d_{i\beta\sigma}$$

- ignore oxygen 2p orbitals
- keep hexagonal symmetry
- degenerate $t_{2g} = \{d_{xy}, d_{yz}, d_{zx}\}$

$t_{ij}^{\alpha\beta}$ hopping matrix on triangular lattice.
 Δ trigonal crystal field splitting

$$H_0 = \sum_{k\sigma} \sum_{\alpha\beta} \mathbf{K}_{\alpha\beta}^d(\mathbf{k}) d_{k\alpha\sigma}^+ d_{k\beta\sigma} + \frac{\Delta}{3} \sum_{k\sigma} \sum_{\alpha \neq \beta} d_{k\alpha\sigma}^+ d_{k\beta\sigma}$$

$$\mathbf{K}^d(\mathbf{k}) = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon(t, k_1, k_2, k_3) & \varepsilon(t', k_3, k_1, k_2) & \varepsilon(t', k_2, k_3, k_1) \\ \varepsilon(t', k_3, k_1, k_2) & \varepsilon(t, k_2, k_3, k_1) & \varepsilon(t', k_1, k_2, k_3) \\ \varepsilon(t', k_2, k_3, k_1) & \varepsilon(t', k_1, k_2, k_3) & \varepsilon(t, k_3, k_1, k_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$k_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} k_x - \frac{1}{2} k_y, \quad k_2 = k_y, \quad k_3 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} k_x - \frac{1}{2} k_y$$

- t, t' : (intra, inter)-orbital hopping integral
- $\varepsilon(t, k_1, k_2, k_3) = 2t_1 \cos k_1 + 2t_2 (\cos k_2 + \cos k_3) + 2t_3 \cos(k_2 - k_3) + 2t_4 [\cos(k_3 - k_1) + \cos(k_1 - k_2)] + 2t_5 \cos(2k_1) + 2t_6 [\cos(2k_2) + \cos(2k_3)] + \dots$

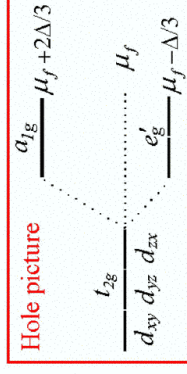
Crystal field splitting and orbital basis

★ Rotate basis: $\begin{pmatrix} e'_1 \\ e'_2 \\ a_{1g} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{O} \begin{pmatrix} d_{xy} \\ d_{yz} \\ d_{zx} \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{O} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 2/\sqrt{6} & -1/\sqrt{6} & -1/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$

a-basis \nearrow

$$H_0 = \sum_{k\sigma} \sum_{\alpha\beta} \mathbf{K}_{\alpha\beta}^a(\mathbf{k}) a_{k\alpha\sigma}^+ a_{k\beta\sigma} + \sum_{k\sigma} \sum_{\alpha \neq \beta} \Delta_{\alpha}^+ a_{k\alpha\sigma}^+ a_{k\beta\sigma}$$

- $\Delta_{\alpha} = (-\Delta/3, -\Delta/3, 2\Delta/3)$
- $\mathbf{K}^a(\mathbf{k}) = \mathbf{O}^T \mathbf{K}^d(\mathbf{k}) \mathbf{O}$
- holes prefer e'_g band (pockets)

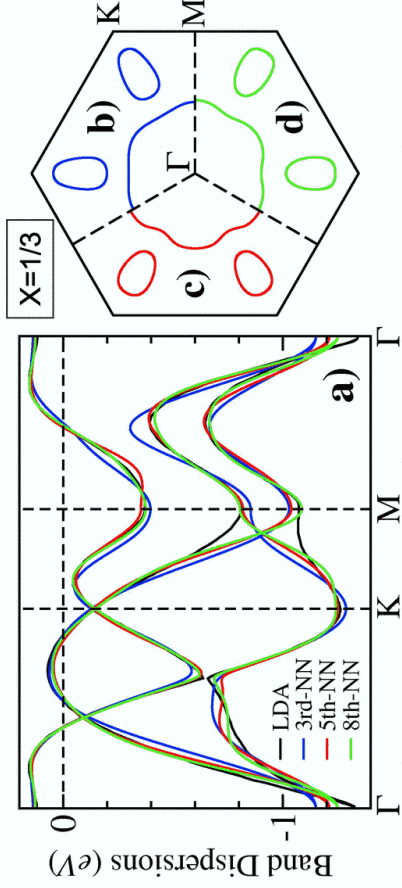


★ Interaction part is basis independent

$$H_I = U \sum_t \sum_{\alpha} n_{t\alpha\uparrow} n_{t\alpha\downarrow} + \mathbf{U}^T \sum_t \sum_{\alpha > \beta} n_{t\alpha} n_{t\beta}$$

$$- J_H \sum_t \sum_{\alpha > \beta} (S_{t\alpha} \cdot S_{t\beta} - \frac{1}{4} n_{t\alpha\uparrow} n_{t\beta\uparrow} - \frac{1}{4} n_{t\alpha\downarrow} n_{t\beta\downarrow}) + J_H \sum_t \sum_{\alpha \neq \beta} a_{t\alpha\uparrow}^+ a_{t\beta\downarrow} a_{t\beta\uparrow} a_{t\alpha\downarrow}$$

Tight binding fit to LDA t_{2g} band dispersions



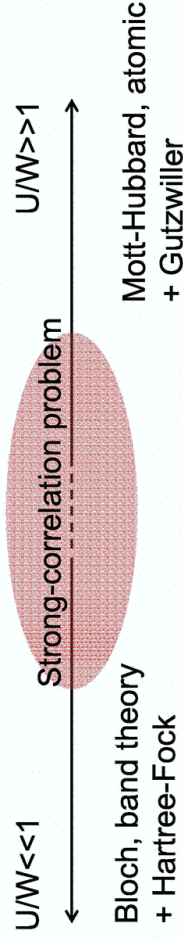
- fit well at low energies beyond 3rd-NN hopping
- bandwidths \rightarrow hole occupations: ($a_{1g} = 0.421$), ($e'_g = 0.123$)
- discrepancies at high energies due to oxygen not included
 - Co-O and O-O hopping
 - no reflection symmetry along z

★ H_0 (3rd NN hopping): $t = (-44.6, -9.0, 36.2, 5.9, 57.9, 36.7)\text{meV}$,
 $t' = (-157.8, -30.2, 37.1, 9.2, -11.9, -21.0)\text{meV}$, $\Delta = 10\text{meV}$

Effects of local electronic correlations

★
$$H = H_0 + U \sum_i \sum_{\alpha} n_{i\alpha\uparrow} n_{i\alpha\downarrow} + U' \sum_i \sum_{\alpha>\beta} n_{i\alpha} n_{i\beta} - J_H \sum_i \sum_{\alpha>\beta} (S_{i\alpha} \cdot S_{i\beta} - \frac{1}{4} n_{i\alpha} n_{i\beta}) + J_H \sum_i \sum_{\alpha\neq\beta} a_{i\alpha\uparrow}^+ a_{i\alpha\downarrow}^+ a_{i\beta\downarrow} a_{i\beta\uparrow}$$

- ★ Can correlations lead to
- carrier transfer and orbital polarization?
 - band-narrowing?



★ Study H in both LDA+Hartree-Fock and LDA+Gutzwiller approx.

Weak-coupling: LDA + orbital Hartree-Fock

$$\begin{aligned}
 \star H_I^{HF} = & \sum_{k,\sigma} \sum_{\alpha} \left(\frac{1}{2} U n_{\alpha} + U'_{\text{eff}} \sum_{\beta \neq \alpha} n_{\beta} \right) a_{k\alpha\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{k\alpha\sigma} - \frac{1}{4} U \sum_{k,\alpha} n_{\alpha}^2 - \frac{1}{2} U'_{\text{eff}} \sum_{k,\alpha \neq \beta} n_{\alpha} n_{\beta} \\
 & + (U - 2U'_{\text{eff}}) \sum_{k,\sigma} \sum_{\alpha \neq \beta} \left(n_{\alpha\beta} a_{k\alpha\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{k\beta\sigma} - \frac{1}{2} n_{\alpha\beta}^2 \right), \quad U'_{\text{eff}} = U' - J_H / 2
 \end{aligned}$$

- Double-counting in LDA+U depends only on total density
- In $\{e'_g, a_{1g}\}$ -basis, HF theory diagonal in orbital space, $n_{\alpha \neq \beta} = 0$

★ Hartree-Fock self energy corrections

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{e'_g}^{HF} &= \frac{5}{2} \bar{n} \frac{U'}{U} + \frac{5}{4} \delta U \left(\frac{U'}{U} - \frac{3}{5} \right) & \bar{n} &= \frac{1}{3} (n_{a_{1g}} + 2n_{e'_g}) = \frac{1}{3} (1-x) \\
 \sum_{a_{1g}}^{HF} &= \frac{5}{2} \bar{n} \frac{U'}{U} - \frac{5}{2} \delta U \left(\frac{U'}{U} - \frac{3}{5} \right) & \delta &= \frac{1}{3} (n_{a_{1g}} - n_{e'_g}) > 0
 \end{aligned}$$

★ Renormalized band center separation

$$\Delta^* = \sum_{a_{1g}}^{HF} - \sum_{e'_g}^{HF} = -\frac{15}{4} \delta U \left(\frac{U'}{U} - \frac{3}{5} \right)$$

sign of $\Delta^* \Rightarrow$ direction of charge transfer b/w orbitals

Orbital carrier transfer in Hartree-Fock

★ $U'/U < 3/5, \Delta^* > 0$

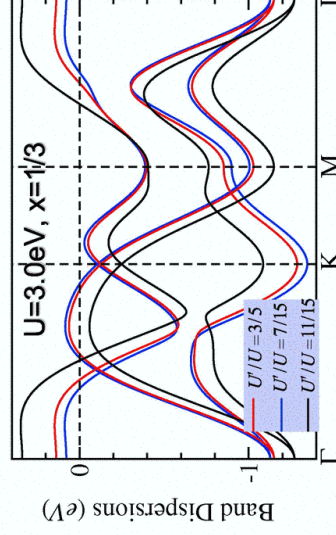
Holes $a_{1g} \rightarrow e'_g$, Pockets grow!

$U'/U = 3/5, \Delta^* = 0$

Band theory (LDA) unrenormalized!

$$1 \geq U'/U > 3/5, \Delta^* < 0$$

Holes $e'_g \rightarrow a_{1g}$, Pockets shrink and disappear!

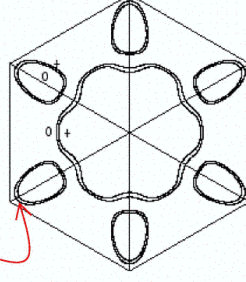


★ For $U' < (3/5)U$, multiorbital occupation favored to reduce the cost of double occupation.

★ Orbital polarization (sinking pockets) results from strong correlation

★ Hartree-Fock becomes unphysical for large local Coulomb repulsion

DMFT, $U=2\text{eV}, U'=1\text{eV}, x=0.3$



Strong Coupling limit – LDA + Gutzwiller

★ $U, U' \gg J_H$, Infinite- (U, U') Hubbard model $\rightarrow \sum_{i\alpha\sigma}^+ a_{i\alpha\sigma} = 0, 1$

$$H = H_0 + \text{no double occupancy constraints}$$

★ Gutzwiller projection:

$$|\Psi\rangle = P_G |\Psi_0\rangle, \quad P_G : \text{projection operator}, \quad H_0 |\Psi_0\rangle = E_0 |\Psi_0\rangle$$

Multi-orbital Gutzwiller approximation:

$$P_G a_{i\alpha\sigma}^+ a_{j\beta\sigma} P_G \Rightarrow g_t^{\alpha\beta} a_{i\alpha\sigma}^+ a_{j\beta\sigma} \quad g_t^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{W \langle \Psi | a_{i\alpha\sigma}^+ a_{j\beta\sigma} | \Psi \rangle}{W \langle \Psi_0 | a_{i\alpha\sigma}^+ a_{j\beta\sigma} | \Psi_0 \rangle}$$

★ Uniform paramagnetic phase:

$$g_t^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{(1-n_\alpha/2)(1-n_\beta/2)}}$$

← Coulomb blocking

← Compensate Pauli blocking

Pauli blocking depends on occupations of orbitals connected by hopping!

Strong coupling – GW for paramagnetic state

$$H_{GW} = \sum_{k\sigma} \sum_{\alpha\beta} g_t^{\alpha\beta} \mathbf{K}_{\alpha\beta}^a(k) a_{k\alpha\sigma}^+ a_{k\beta\sigma} + \sum_{k,\alpha,\sigma} \Delta_{\alpha}^+ a_{k\alpha\sigma}^+ a_{k\alpha\sigma} + \sum_{\alpha} \mathcal{E}_{\alpha} \left(\sum_{k\sigma}^+ a_{k\alpha\sigma}^+ a_{k\alpha\sigma} - n_{\alpha} \right)$$

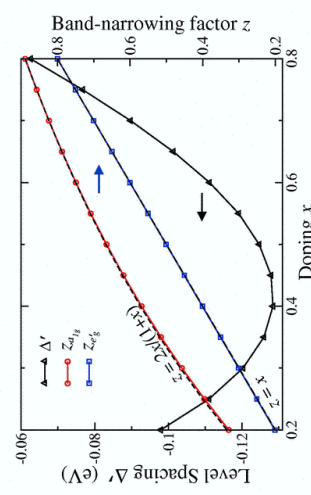
$$\mathcal{E}_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2-n_{\alpha}} \frac{1}{N_s} \sum_{k/\beta\sigma} g_t^{\alpha\beta} \mathbf{K}_{\alpha\beta}^a \langle a_{k\alpha\sigma}^+ a_{k\beta\sigma} \rangle \quad n_{\alpha} = \sum_{k\sigma} \langle a_{k\alpha\sigma}^+ a_{k\alpha\sigma} \rangle$$

★ Physics in the strong coupling limit

No energy cost of order U
in contrast to HF theory

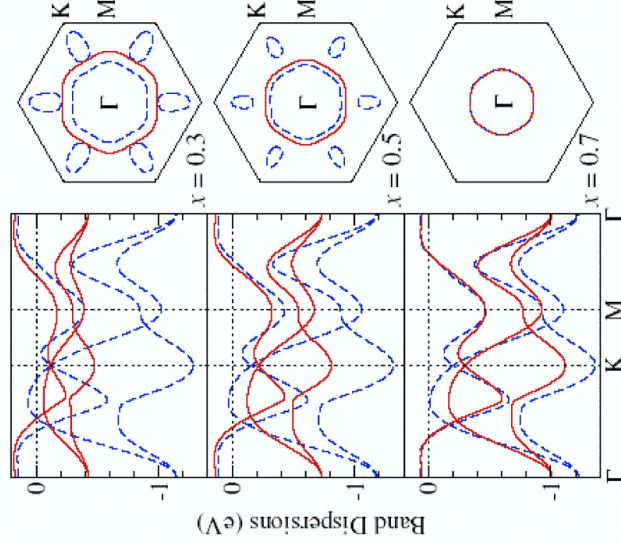
Charge transfer governed by

- Renormalized level spacing: $\Delta' = \mathcal{E}_{a_{1g}} - \mathcal{E}_{e'_g}$
- Band-narrowing factor: $z_{\alpha} = g_t^{\alpha\alpha} = 2x / (2 - n_{\alpha})$



Orbital with more hole occupation: smaller bandwidth reduction + lower band center
 \rightarrow charge transfer of more holes: holes move out of e'_g band into the a_{1g} band.

Electronic structure in strong coupling limit



- Noninteracting (LDA)
- LDA + Gutzwiller
- e'_g band is pushed below the Fermi level
- Small FS pockets are absent due to strong correlation
- Renormalized bandwidth band-narrowing
- Large dos in specific heat due to strong correlation

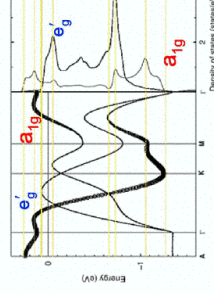
Zhou, Gao, Ding, Lee, ZW, PRL 94, 206401 (2005)

Ferromagnetic order at large x in strong coupling

★ Paramagnetic LDA is **unstable** to Ferromagnetic order for all x

Singh, PRB 61, 13397 (2000); 68, 020503(R) 2003.

- Dos is too large for the size of UW, weak coupling approach is not reliable.

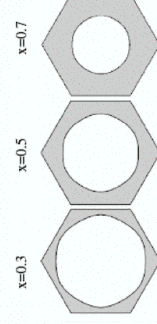
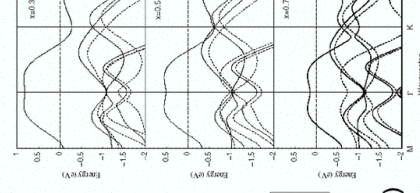


★ LSDA+U leads to fully polarized FM metal for all x

Zhang, Luo, Cohen, Louie, PRL 93, 236402 (2004)

Zou, Wang, Zeng, PRB 69, 132505 (2004)

- FM not seen in experiments for $x < 0.75$
- Spin polarized FS and spin split bands
- FS with twice the volume, not seen in ARPES
- Enhanced bandwidth of t_{2g} complex inconsistent with experiments

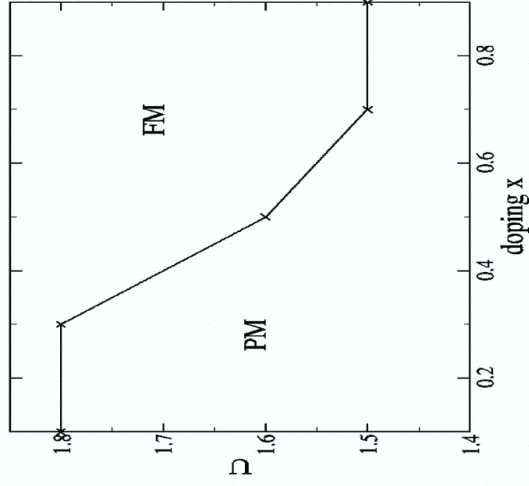


★ How to explain the absence of ferromagnetism for $x < 0.75$?

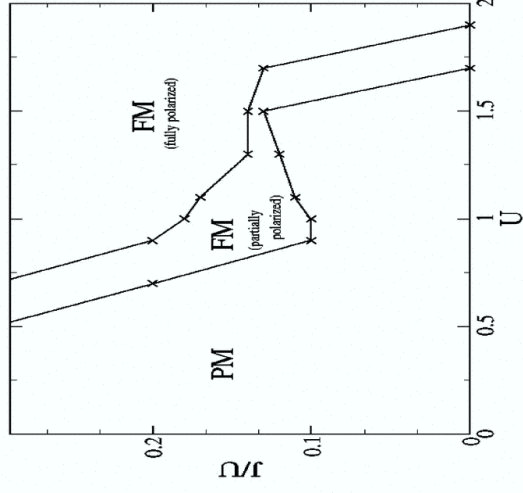
Zhang, Luo, Cohen, Louie, PRL 93, 236402 (2004)

Hartree-Fock Approximation

- Weak-Coupling/LDA +U



Phase diagram in Hartree-Fock approximation, with $J=0$, $U=U$.



HF Phase diagram at $x=0.5$.
From left to right are para magnetism, partial and full ferromagnetism.

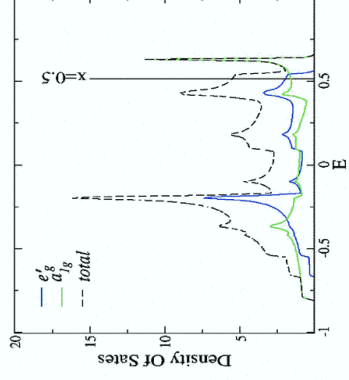
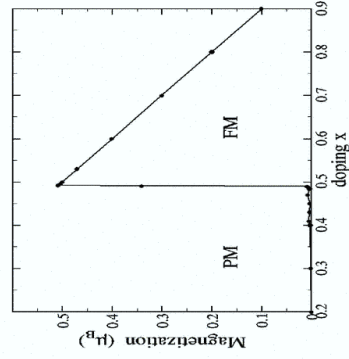
Strong correlation and Ferromagnetism at large x



Generalize GW approximation to allow FM

$$H_{GW} = \sum_{k\sigma} \sum_{\alpha\beta} g_{t,\sigma}^{\alpha\beta} \mathbf{K}_{\alpha\beta}^a(k) a_{k\alpha\sigma}^+ a_{k\beta\sigma} + \sum_{k,\alpha,\sigma} \Delta_{\alpha} a_{k\alpha\sigma}^+ a_{k\alpha\sigma} + \sum_{\alpha\sigma} \mathcal{E}_{\alpha\sigma} + \sum_k \left(\sum_{k\alpha\sigma}^+ a_{k\alpha\sigma} - n_{\alpha\sigma} \right)$$

$$g_{t,\sigma}^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{(1-n_{\alpha\sigma})(1-n_{\beta\sigma})}}, \quad \mathcal{E}_{\alpha\sigma} = \frac{1}{2-n_{\alpha}} \frac{1}{N_s} \sum_{k\beta} g_{t,\sigma}^{\alpha\beta} \mathbf{K}_{\alpha\beta}^a \langle a_{k\alpha\sigma}^+ a_{k\beta\sigma} \rangle$$



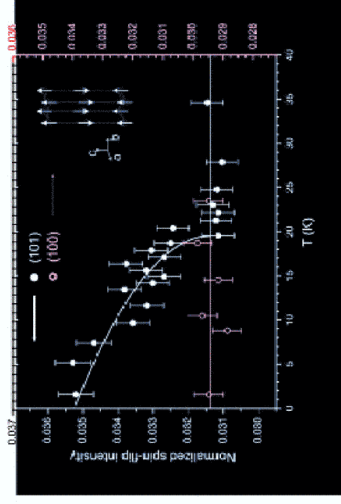
- Paramagnetic state for $x < 0.48$
- Polarized FM for $x > 0.48$
- Ordered moment/Co=1-x for $x > 0.5$

Gao, et.al, to be published (2005).

Ferromagnetic order at large x – strong coupling



- Neutron scattering at $x=0.82$
- A-type magnetic order $T < 20\text{K}$
 - Ferromagnetic within layer
 - Antiferromagnetic b/w layers
 - More 3D-like exchange couplings
- Ordered moment: $0.13\mu_B/\text{Co}$
 - Density of $\text{Co}^{4+}=1-x=0.18$
 - Amounts to an ordered moment of $0.32\mu_B/\text{Co}^{4+}$ if all Co^{4+} are in the low spin state.



Bayrakeri, et. al. PRL (2005).

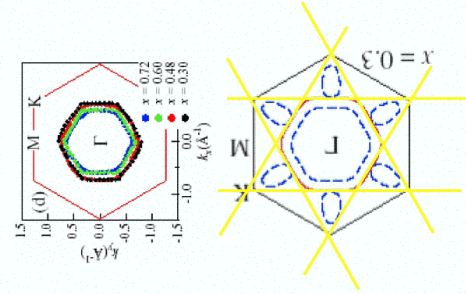


Summary:

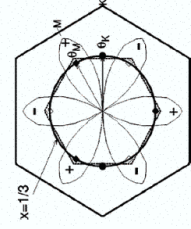
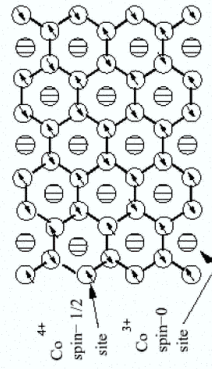
Strong correlation drives the e'_g band below Fermi level:
 (1) Absence of FS pockets (2) Band narrowing of the t_{2g} complex
 (3) Stability of PM phase for small x (4) Emergence of FM at large x

Questions and outlook

- Effects of crystal field splitting and role of hydration
- If and how the Mott insulator emerges at $x=0$ (?!)
- Finite-U, charge transfer, orbital order (polarization) at critical U_c (?!)
- Charge order (fluctuations) and superconductivity near $x=1/3$



Hexagonal FS at $x = 1/3$ coincides with zone boundary of $\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}$ charge order



- Charge disproportionation Pickett (2003), Baskaran (2003)
- CDW via jamming due to V Motrunich and Lee (2004)