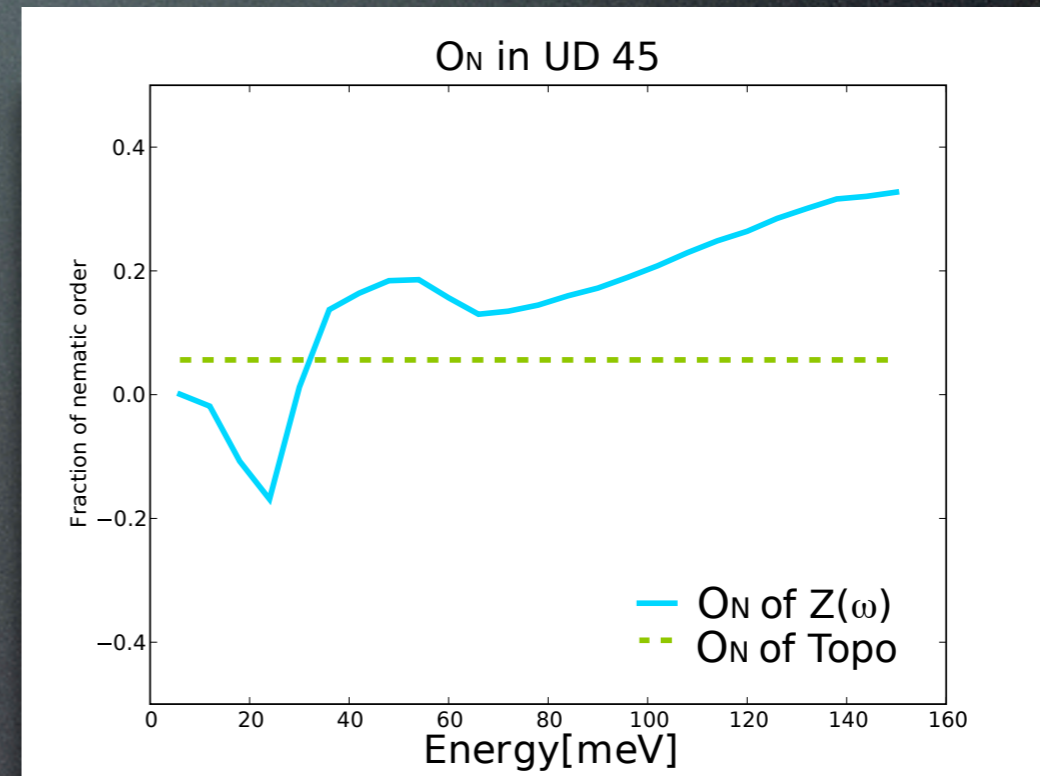
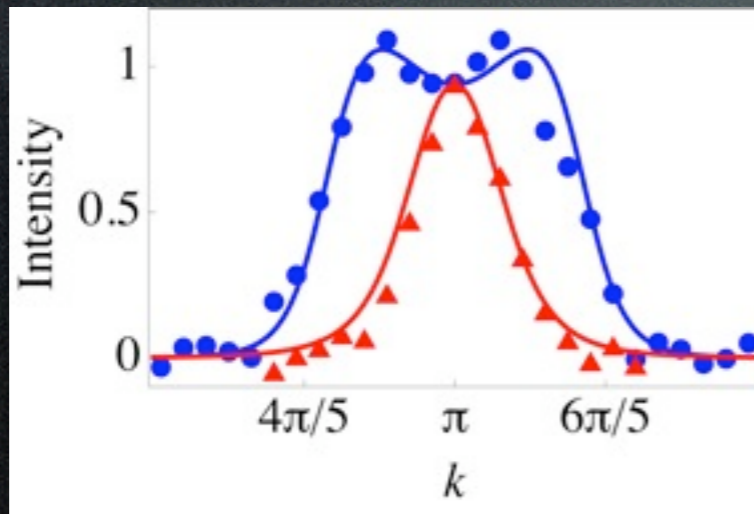


Electronic Nematic in Cuprates?



Eun-Ah Kim
Cornell University

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Prof. Michael Lawler
Binghamton, Cornell



Dr. Kai Sun
UIUC → UMD



Prof. James Sethna
Cornell



Dr. Andy Schmit
Cornell



Prof. Seamus Davis
Cornell, BNL

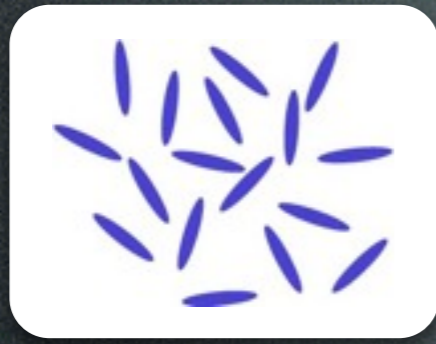
Electronic Nematic in Cuprates?

- Introduction
- YBCO: spin and charge
- BSCCO: got nematic?
- Look out

Liquid Crystal

Reinitzer(1888)

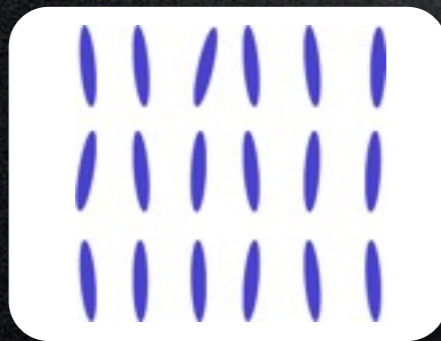
Liquid Crystal



Liquid



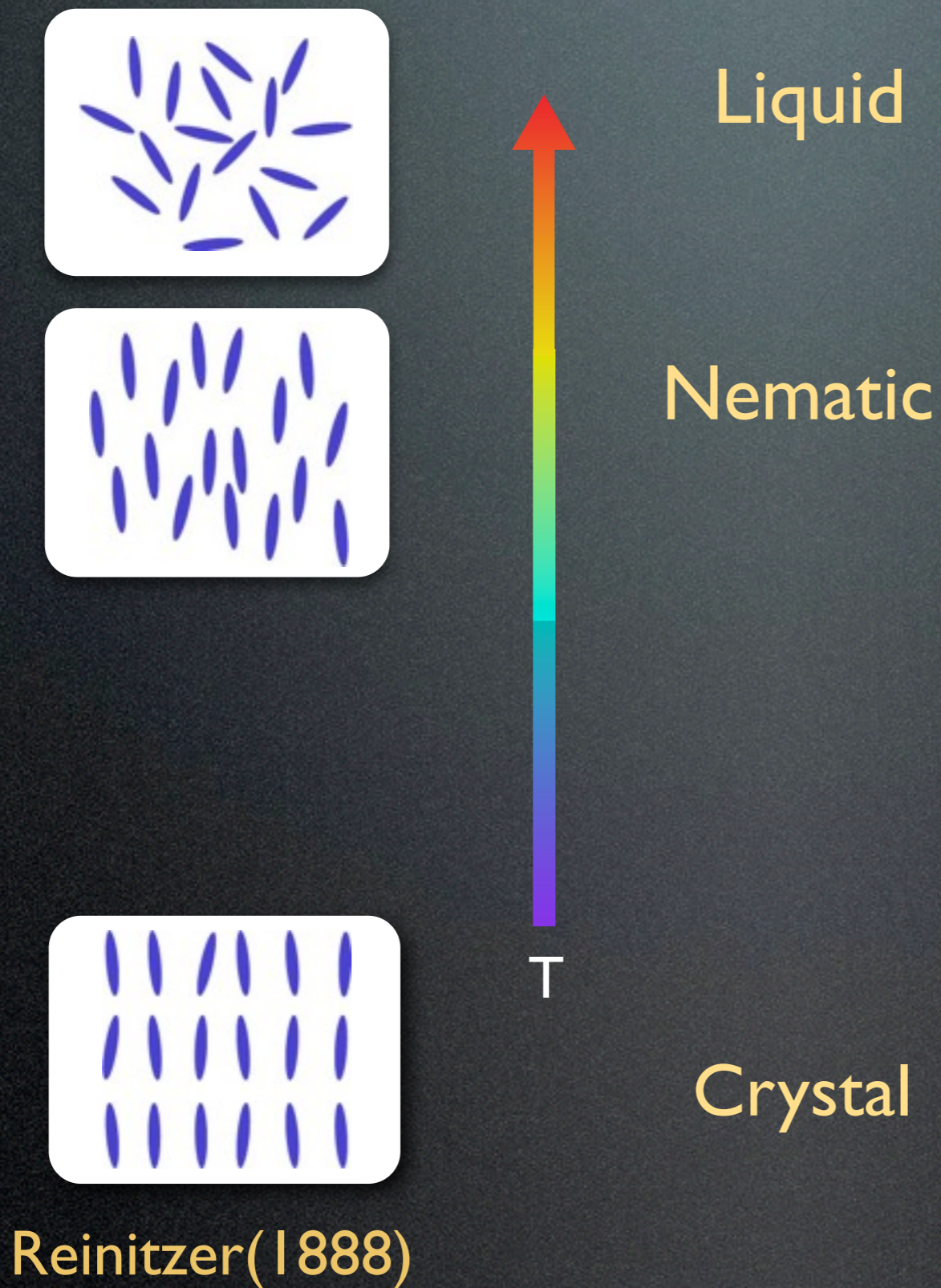
T



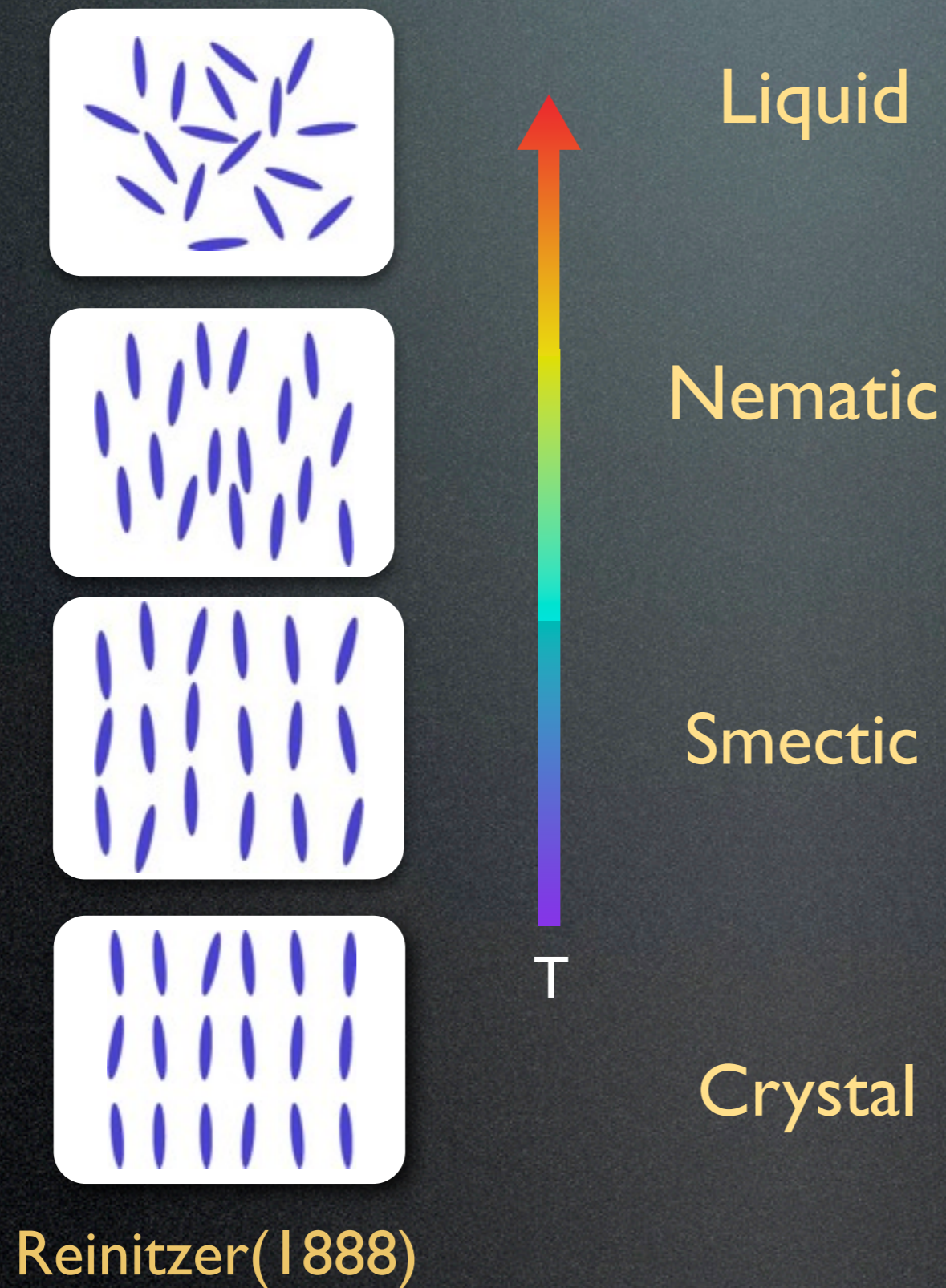
Crystal

Reinitzer(1888)

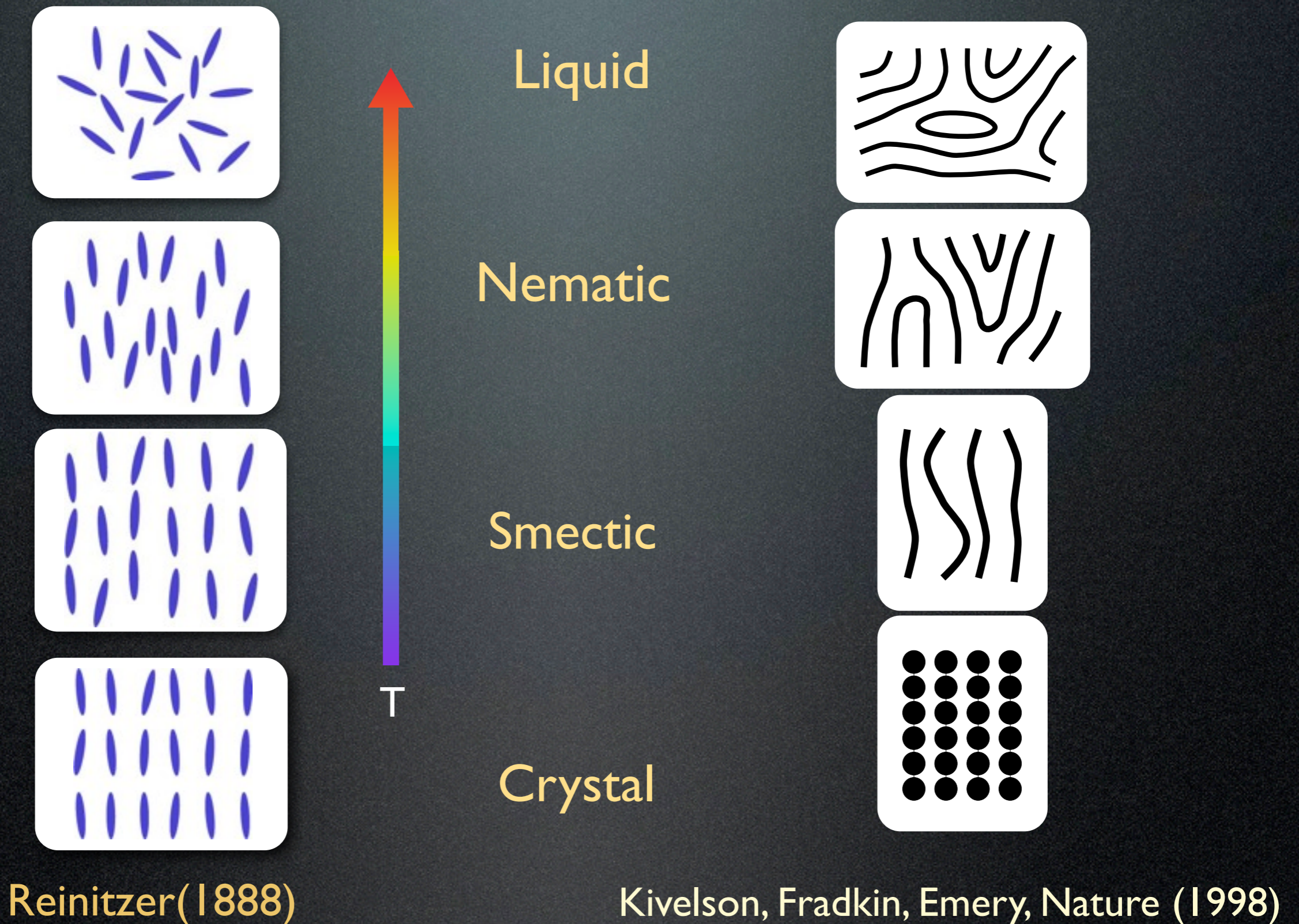
Liquid Crystal



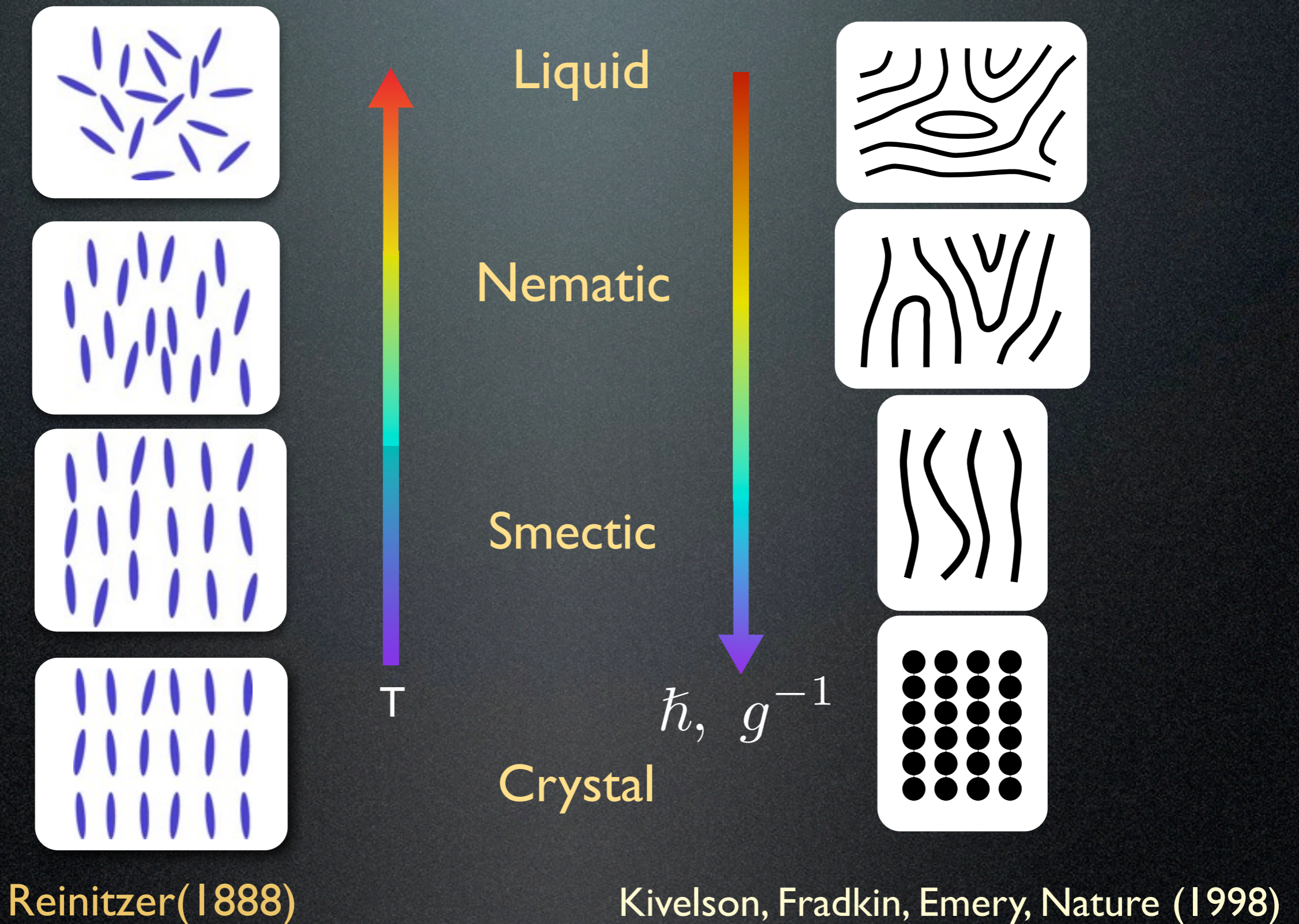
Liquid Crystal



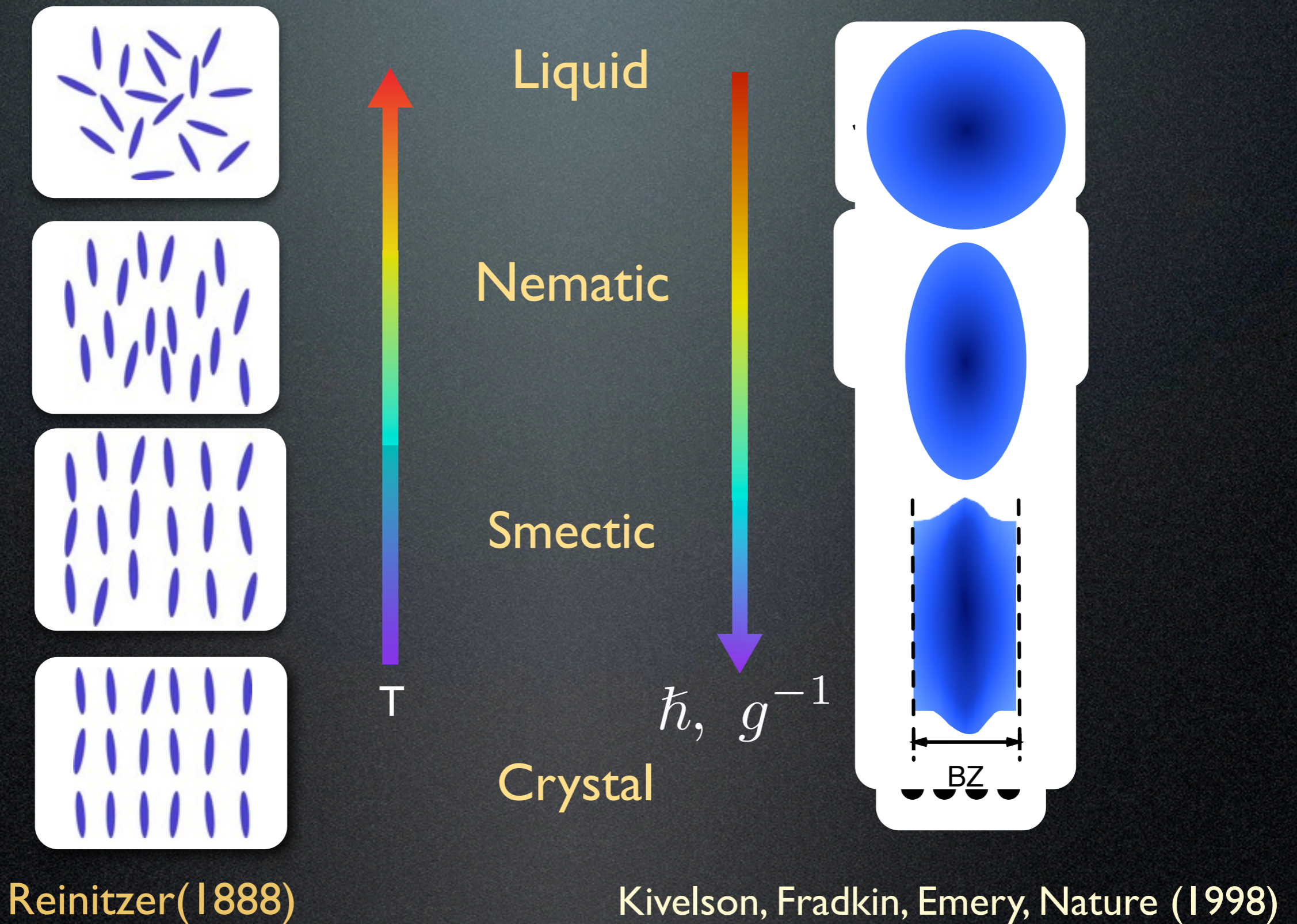
Electronic Liquid Crystal



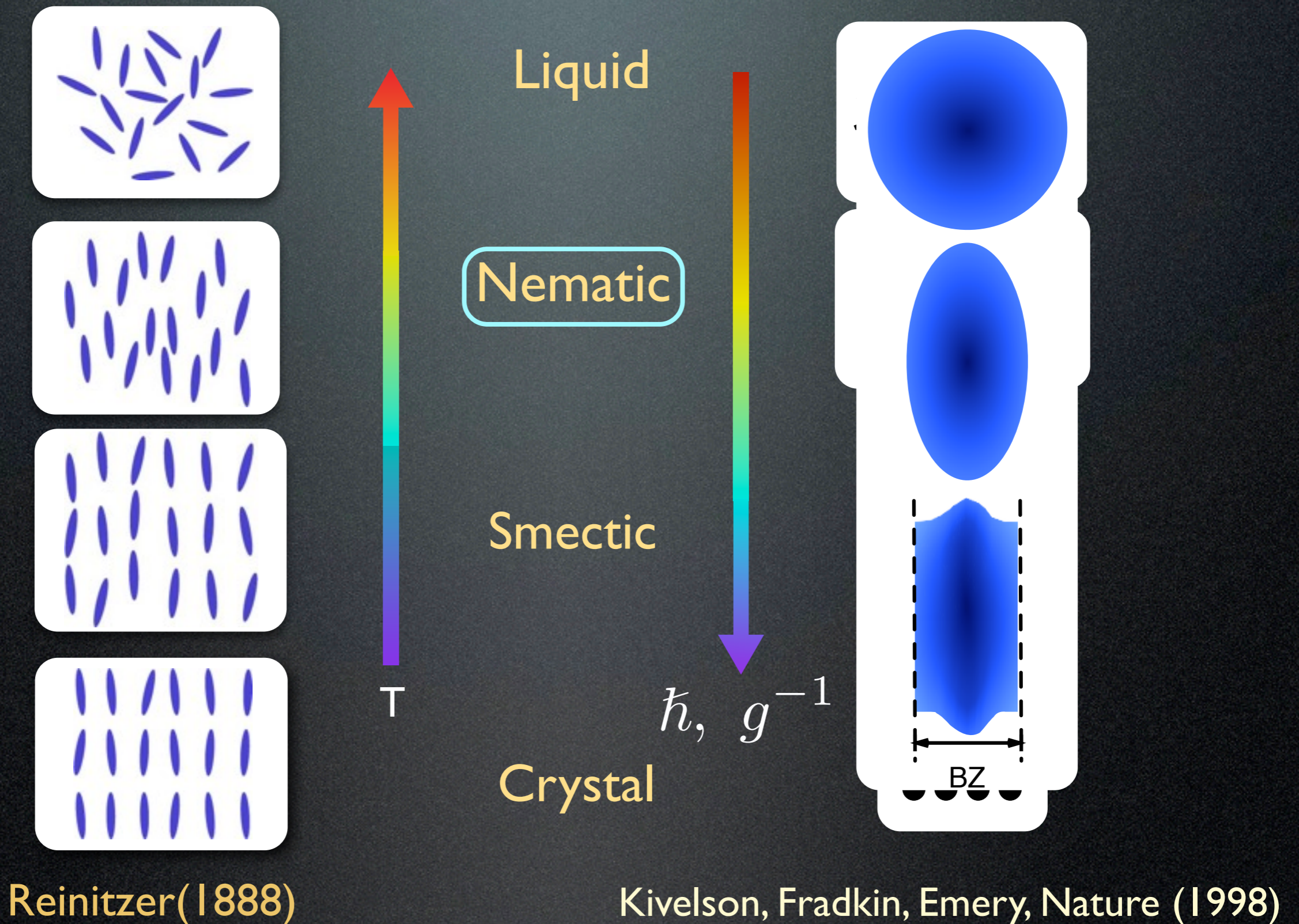
Electronic Liquid Crystal



Electronic Liquid Crystal

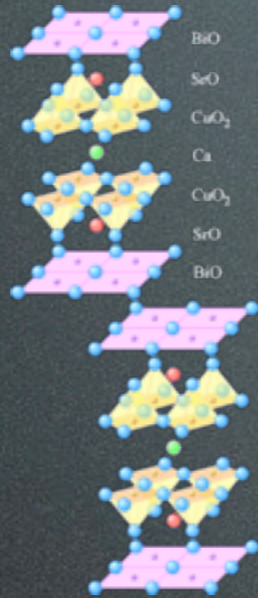
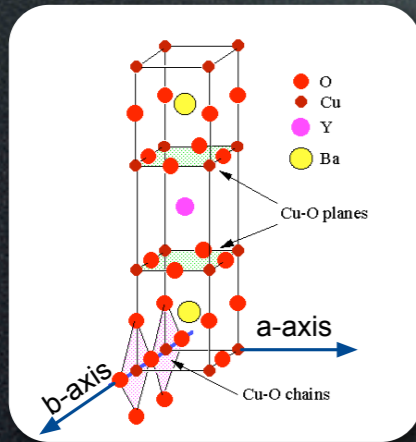


Electronic Liquid Crystal

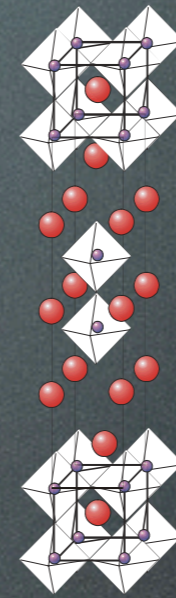


Sufficiently correlated systems

Cuprates



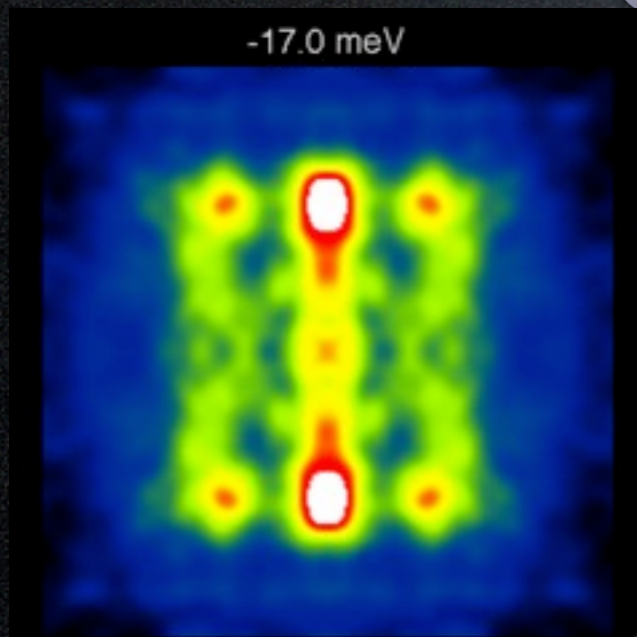
Ruthenates



Ru: 4d⁴ $U < t$

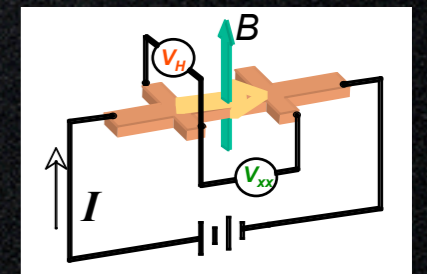
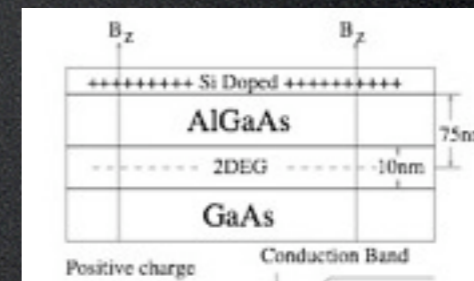


Electronic Liquid Crystal



Pnictides

2DEG under \vec{B}




Electronic Nematic in UD Cuprates?

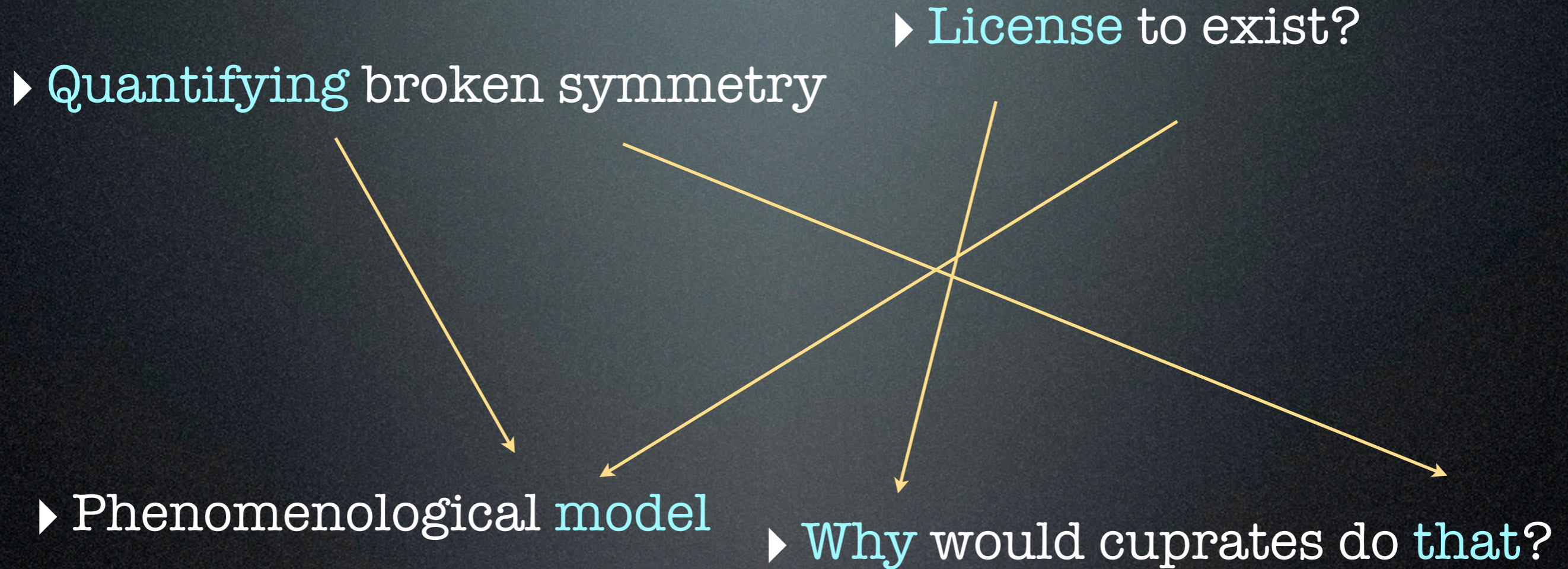
Electronic Nematic in UD Cuprates?

- ▶ Quantifying broken symmetry
- ▶ License to exist?

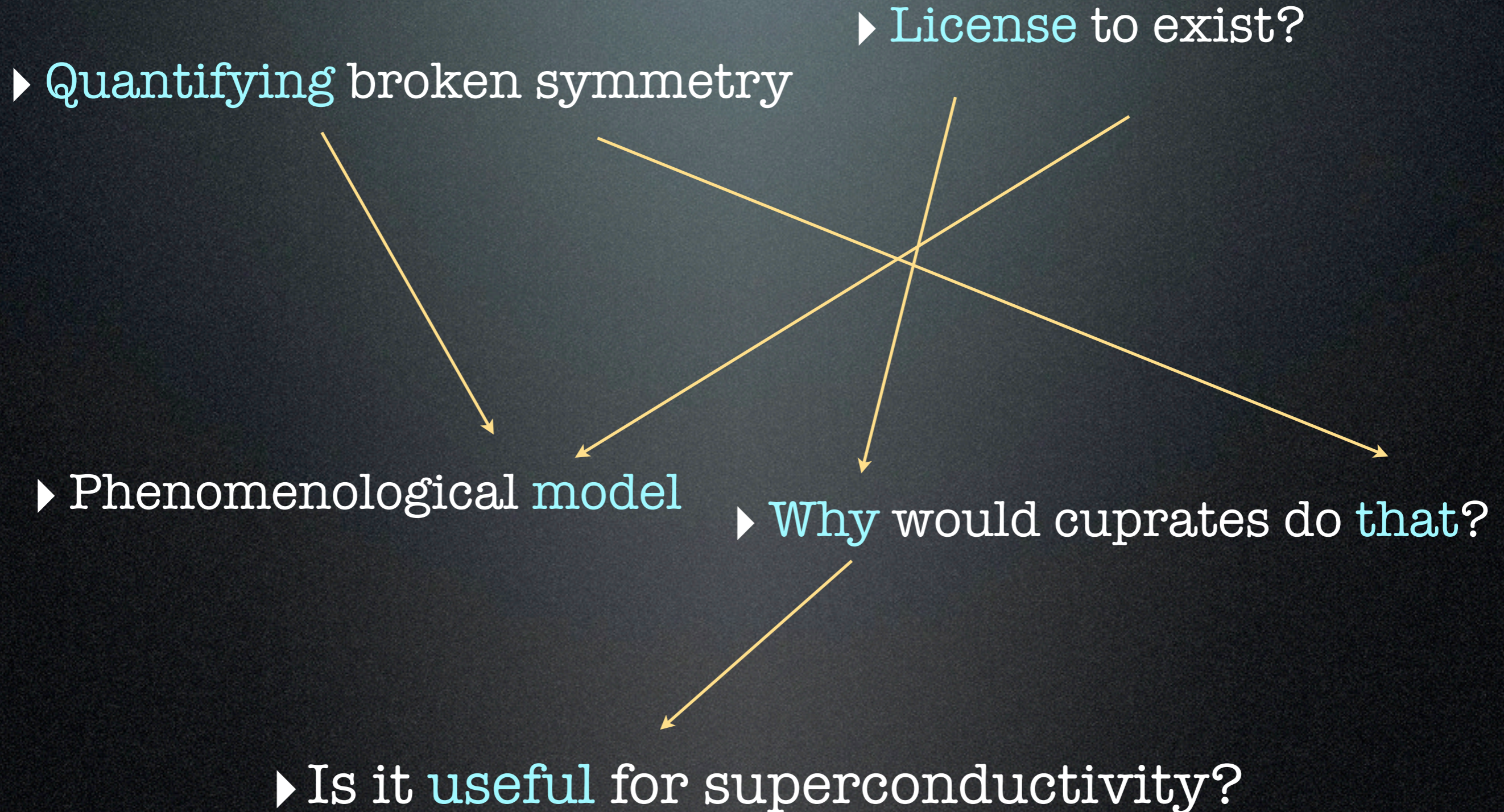
Electronic Nematic in UD Cuprates?

- ▶ Quantifying broken symmetry
 - ▶ License to exist?
- 
- ▶ Phenomenological model

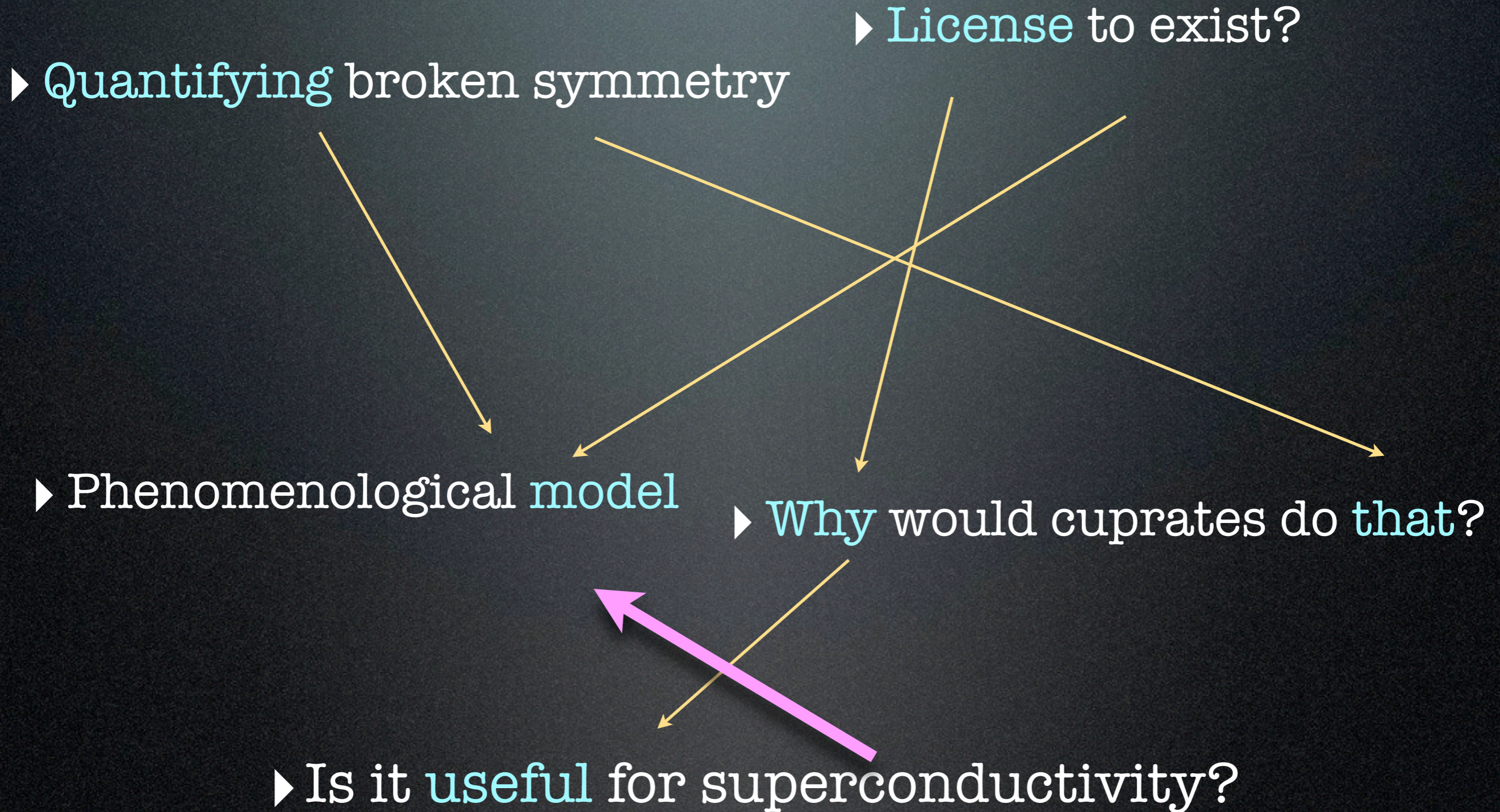
Electronic Nematic in UD Cuprates?



Electronic Nematic in UD Cuprates?



Electronic Nematic in UD Cuprates?



Electronic Nematic in UD Cuprates?

▶ Quantifying broken symmetry

▶ License to exist?

▶ Phenomenological model

▶ Why would cuprates do that?

▶ Is it useful for superconductivity?

Nematic QCP, license to exist?

PHYSICAL REVIEW B **77**, 184514 (2008)

Theory of the nodal nematic quantum phase transition in superconductors

Eun-Ah Kim,¹ Michael J. Lawler,² Paul Oreto,¹ Subir Sachdev,³ Eduardo Fradkin,³ and Steven A. Kivelson¹

¹*Department of Physics, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305, USA*

²*Department of Physics, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada*

³*Department of Physics, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1110 West Green Street, Urbana, Illinois 61801-3080, USA*

(Received 15 February 2008; published 22 May 2008)

- Nodal nematic QCP
deep inside d-wave SC

Nematic QCP, license to exist?

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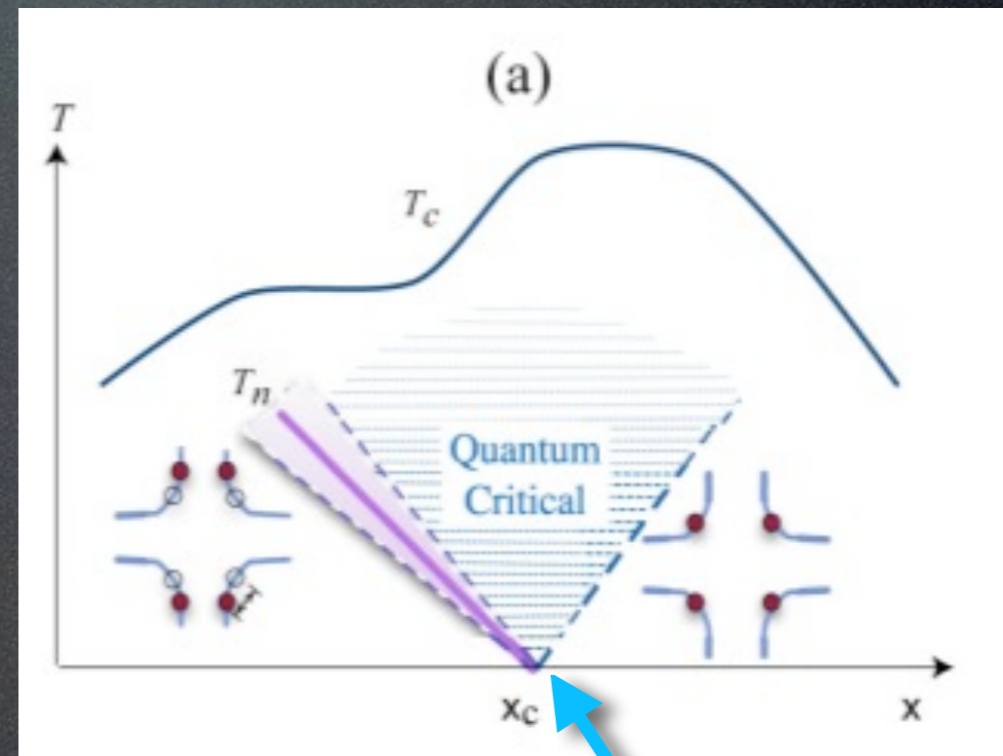
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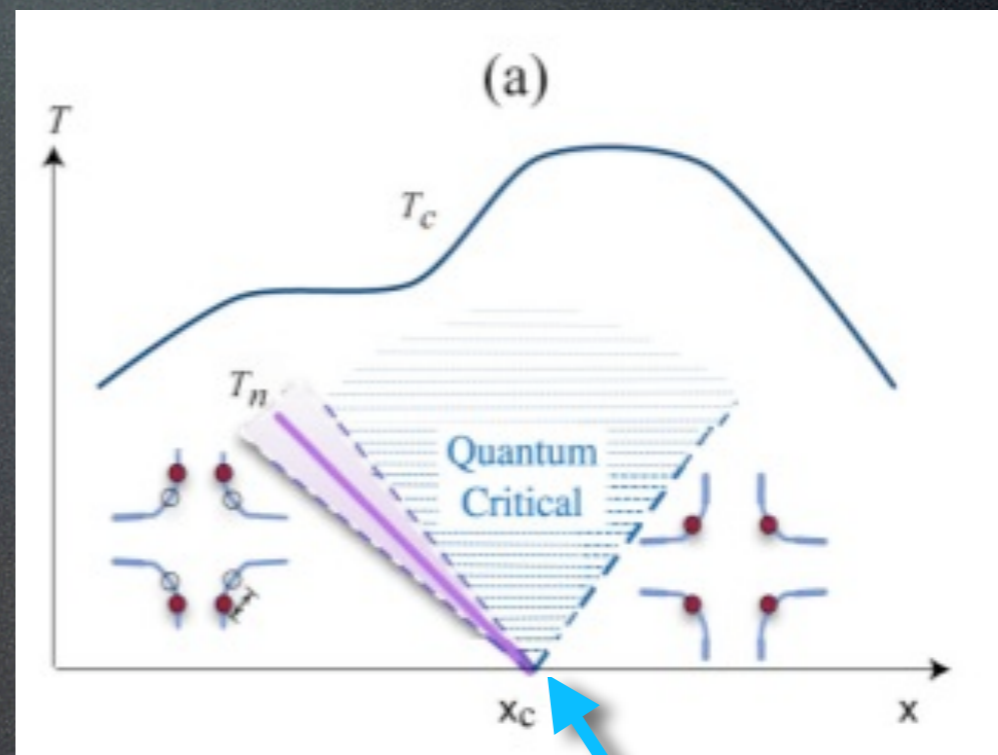
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- Nodal nematic QCP deep inside d-wave SC
- Nematic d-SC:
d-SC + small s-component
 $\Delta_d (\cos k_x - \cos k_y) + \lambda \phi$



nematic QCP inside SC phase?

Looking for nematic critical fluctuations

- Self energy $\hat{\Sigma}(\vec{q}, \omega)$ due to fluctuation
:k-selective decoherence

$$\Sigma_{\Psi_i}(\vec{q}, \omega) = \tau_1 \begin{array}{c} \text{---} k \text{---} \\ \text{---} k-q \text{---} \\ \tau_1 \end{array} \tau_1$$

Interference of nematic quantum critical quasiparticles: a route to the octet model

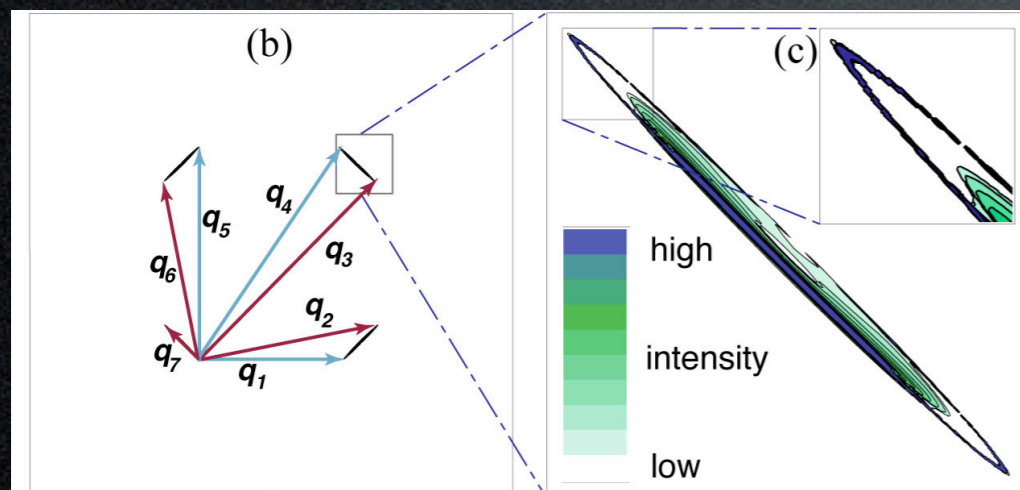
Eun-Ah Kim¹ and Michael J. Lawler^{2,1}

¹Department of Physics, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853

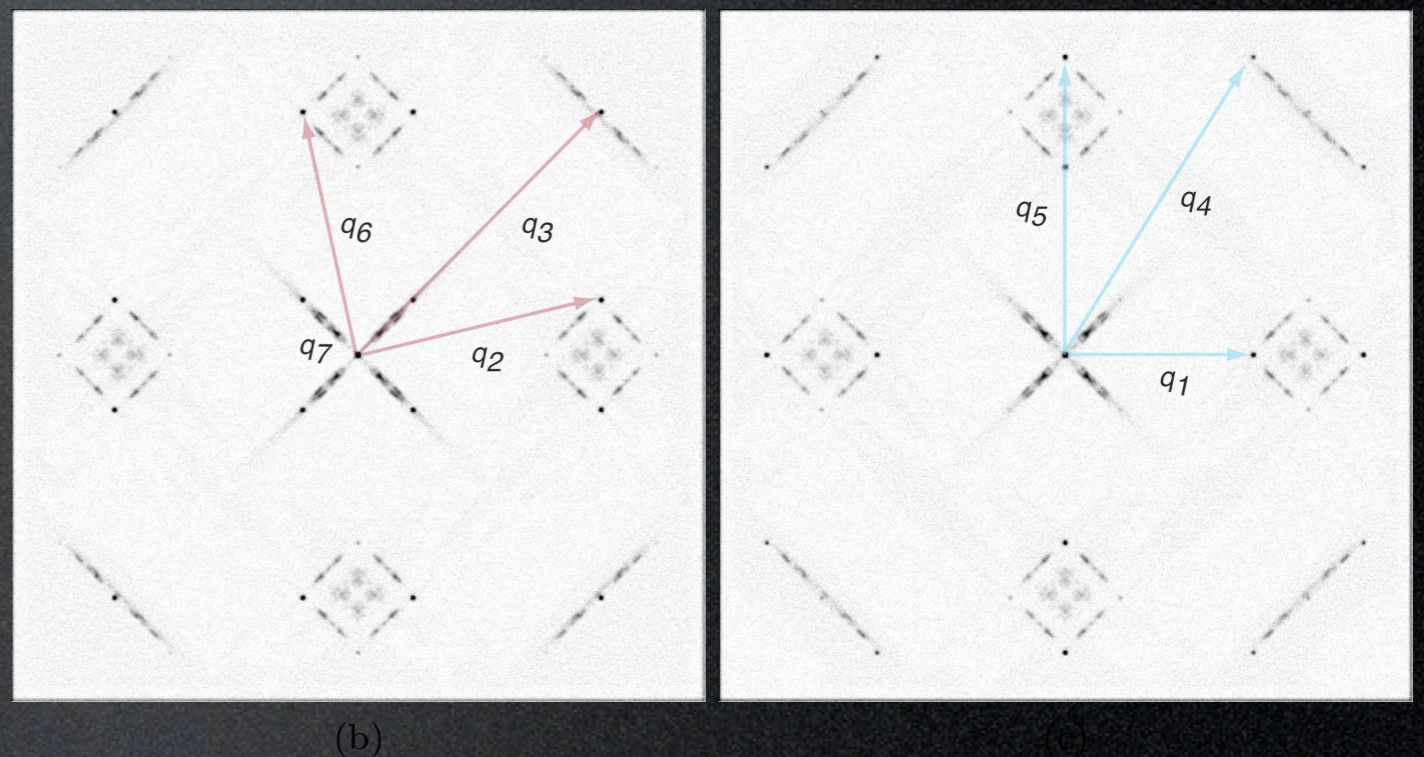
²Department of Physics, Binghamton University, Binghamton NY 13902

(Dated: November 13, 2008)

arXiv:0811.2242

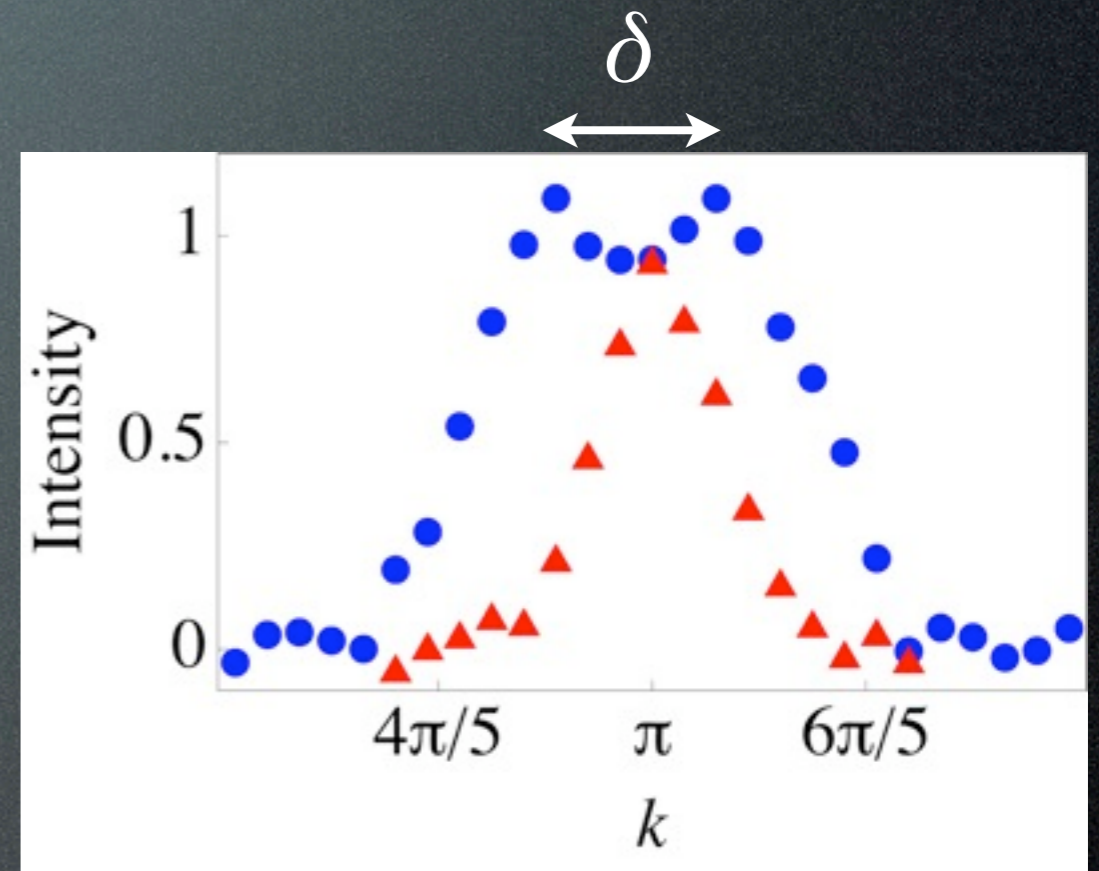
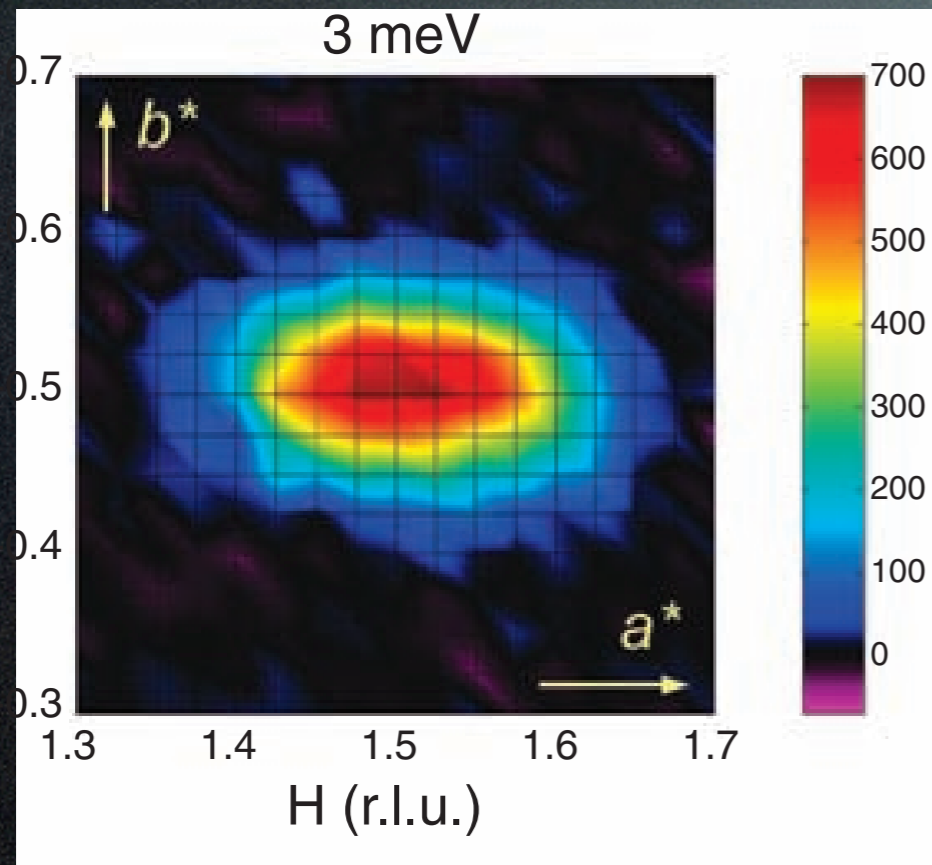


➔ QPI peaks



YBCO, spin and charge

Anisotropic phase in superconducting ($T_c=35\text{K}$) underdoped $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6.45}$

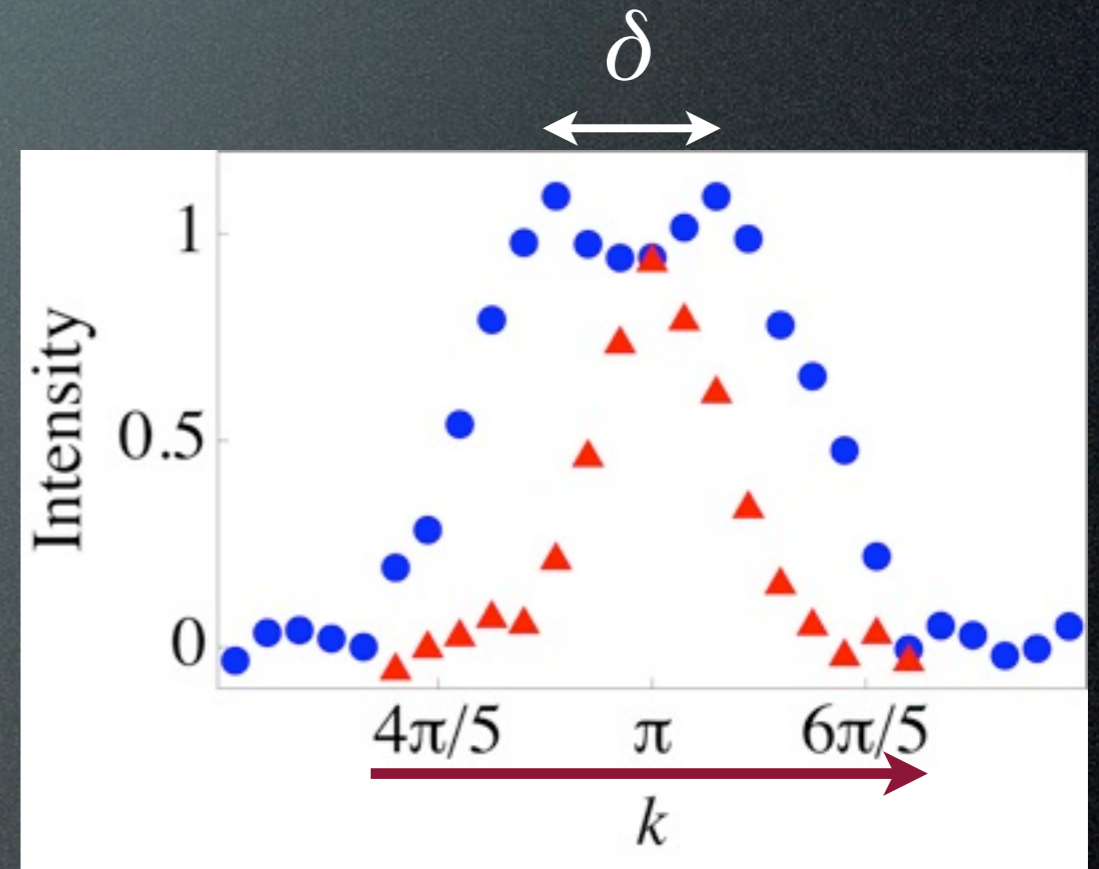
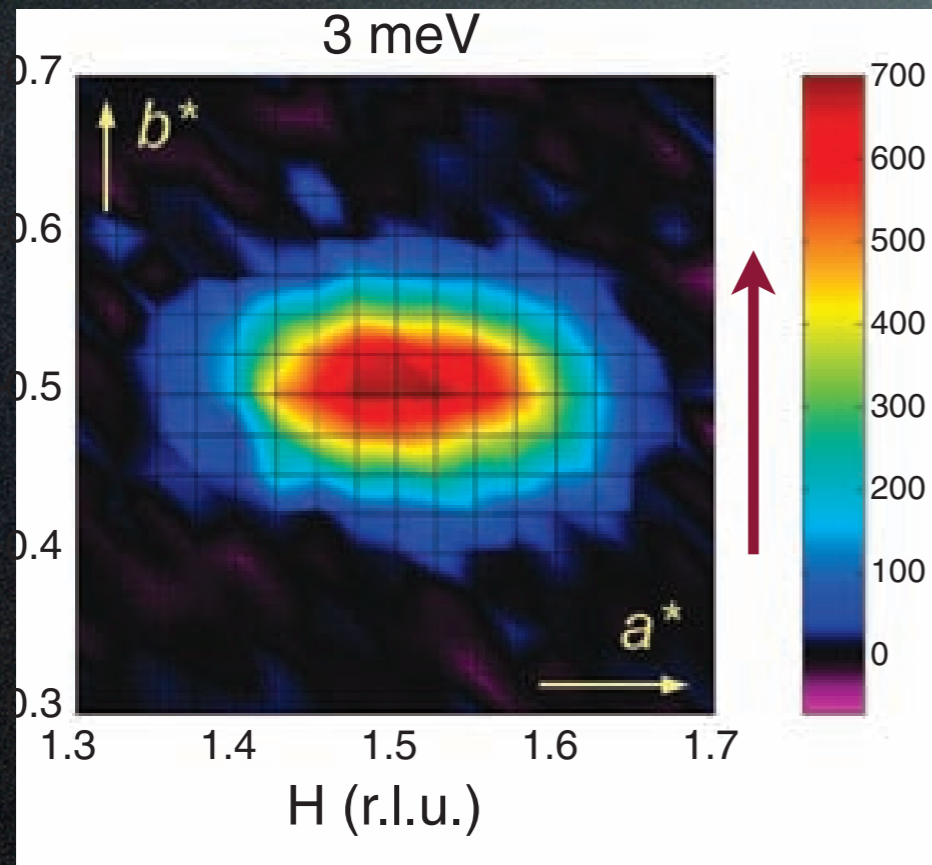


Anisotropy in inelastic $(\pi/a, \pi/b)$ neutron scattering peak

Hinkov et al, Science, Jan 2008

Spin channel

Anisotropic phase in superconducting ($T_c=35\text{K}$) underdoped $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6.45}$

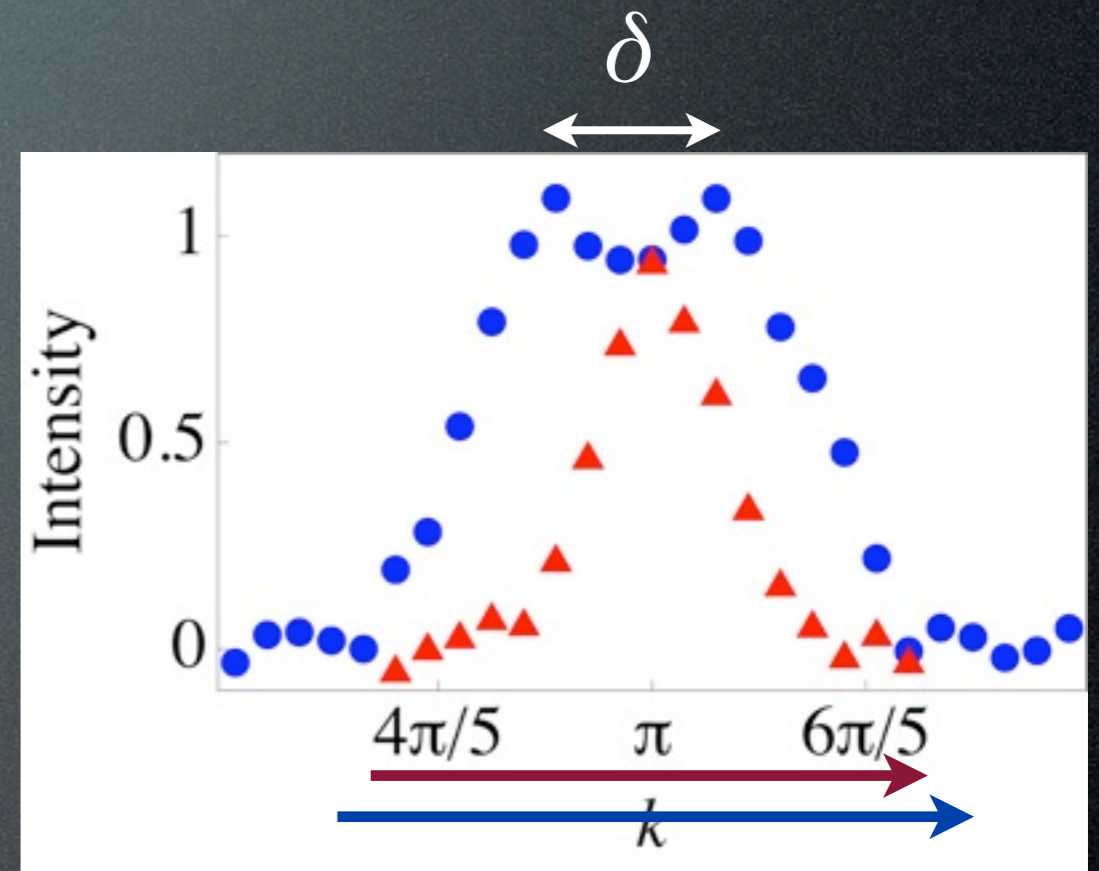
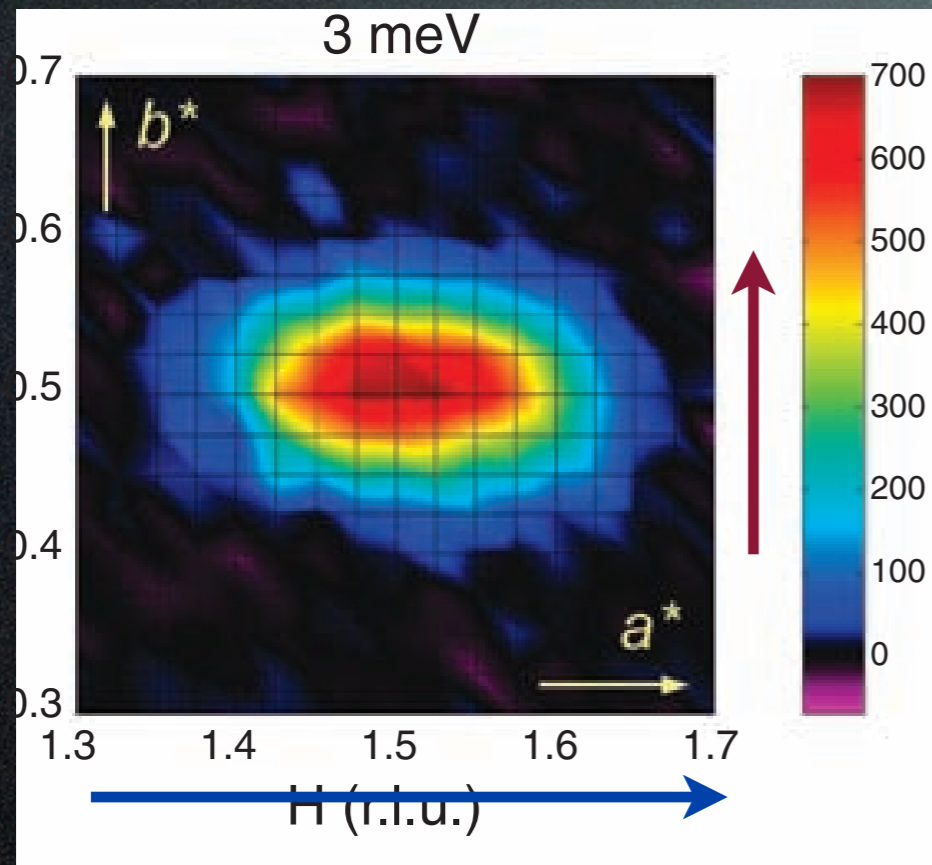


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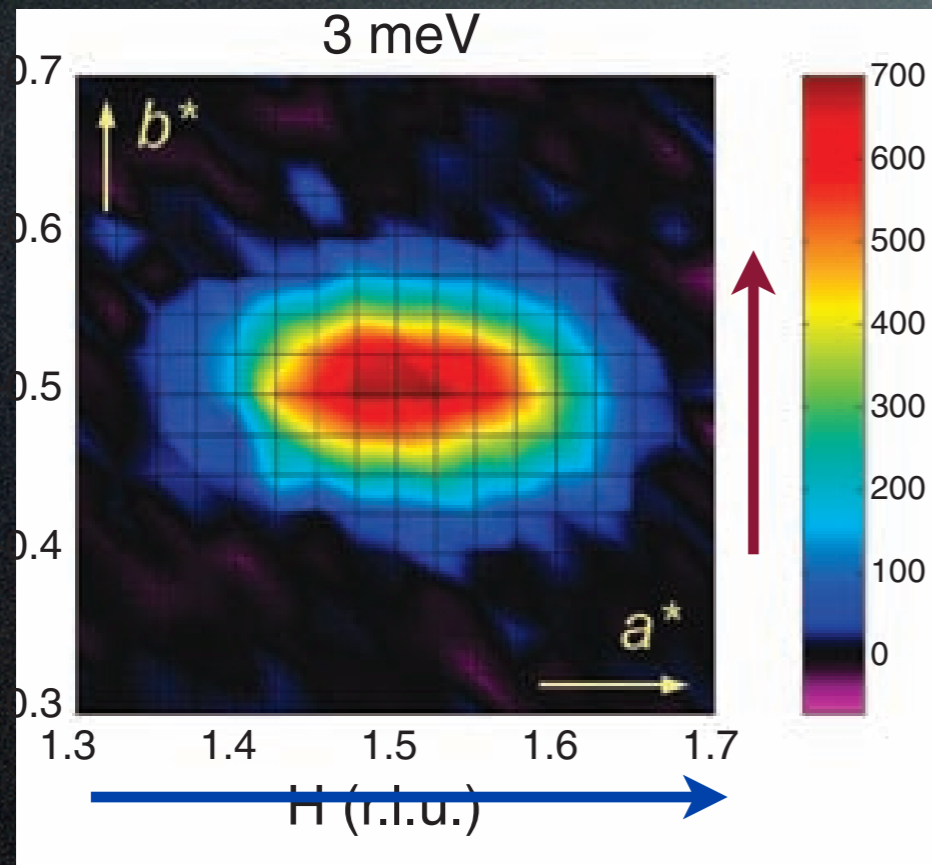


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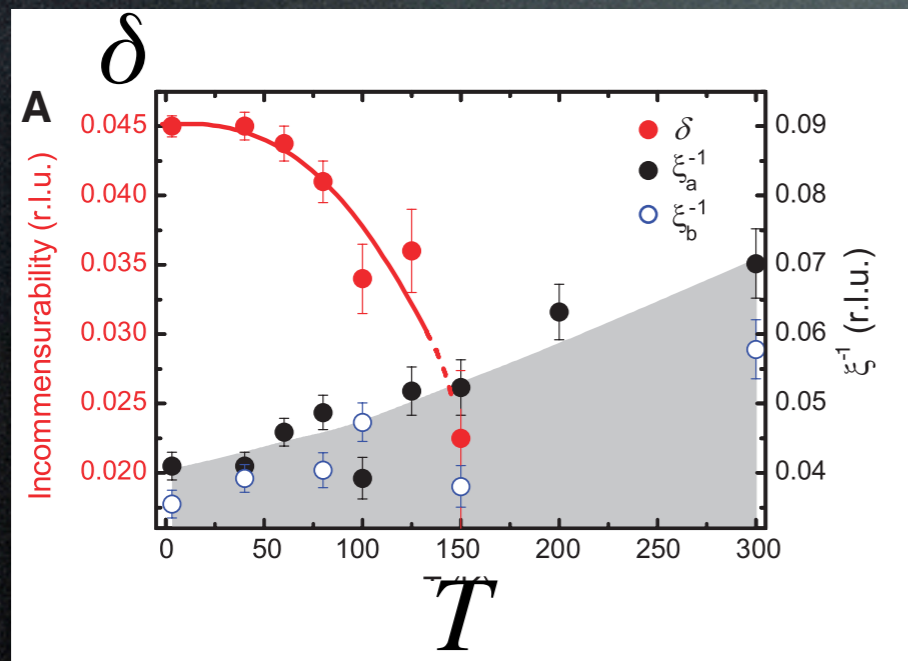
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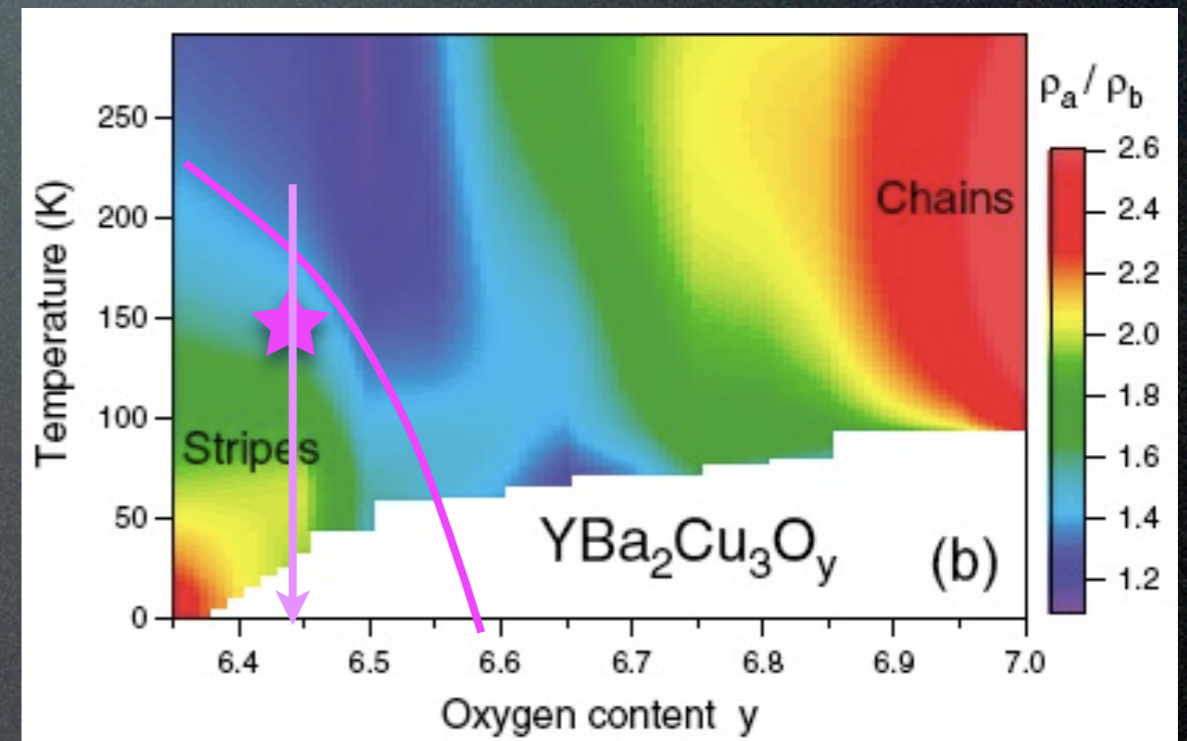
Spin channel

Incommensurability as Order parameter?

$$\delta \propto \sqrt{T - T^*}$$



Spin channel



Charge channel

Spin-charge interplay in electronic liquid crystals: fluctuating spin stripe driven by charge nematic

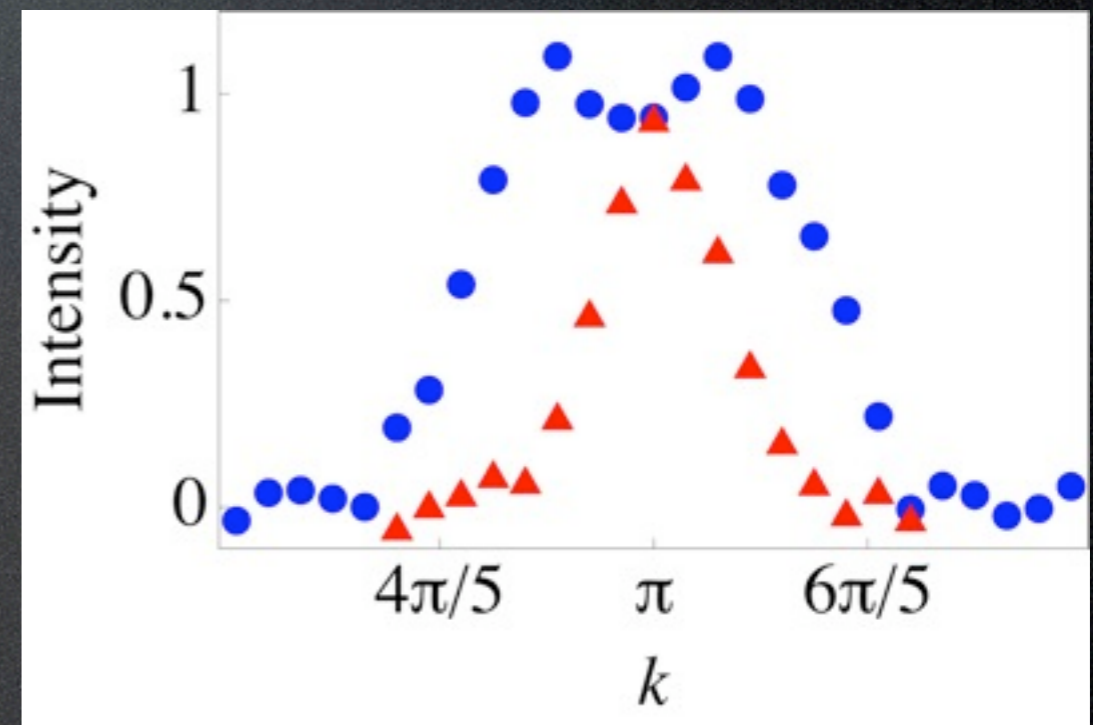
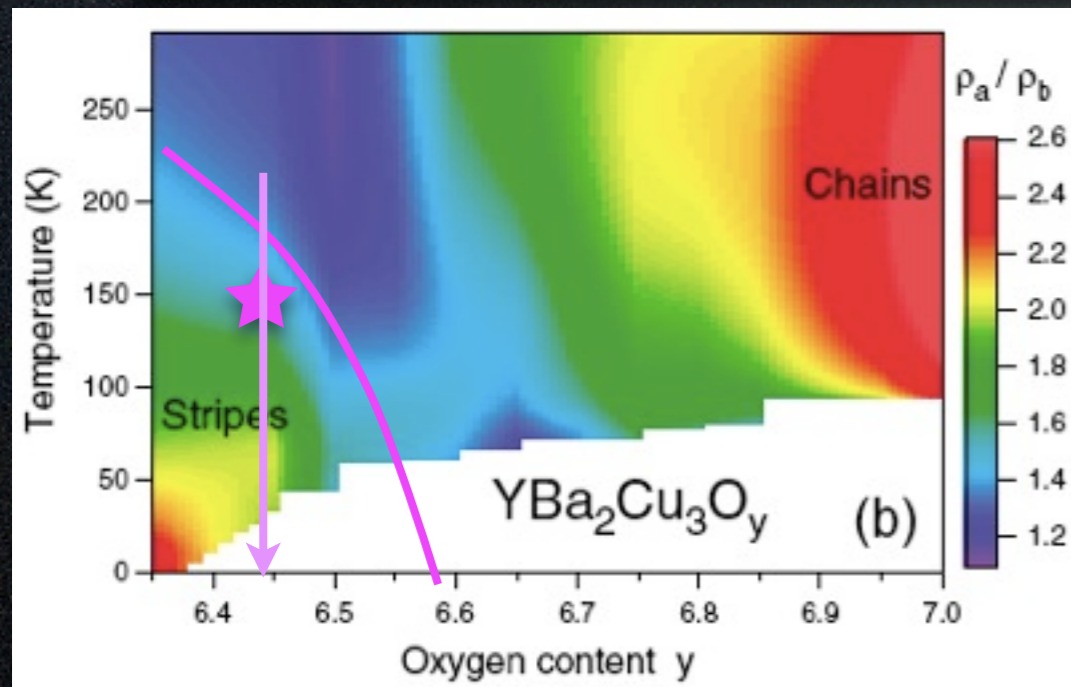
Kai Sun,^{1,2} Michael J. Lawler,^{3,4} and Eun-Ah Kim⁴

arXiv:0906.3460

Spin-charge interplay in electronic liquid crystals: fluctuating spin stripe driven by charge nematic

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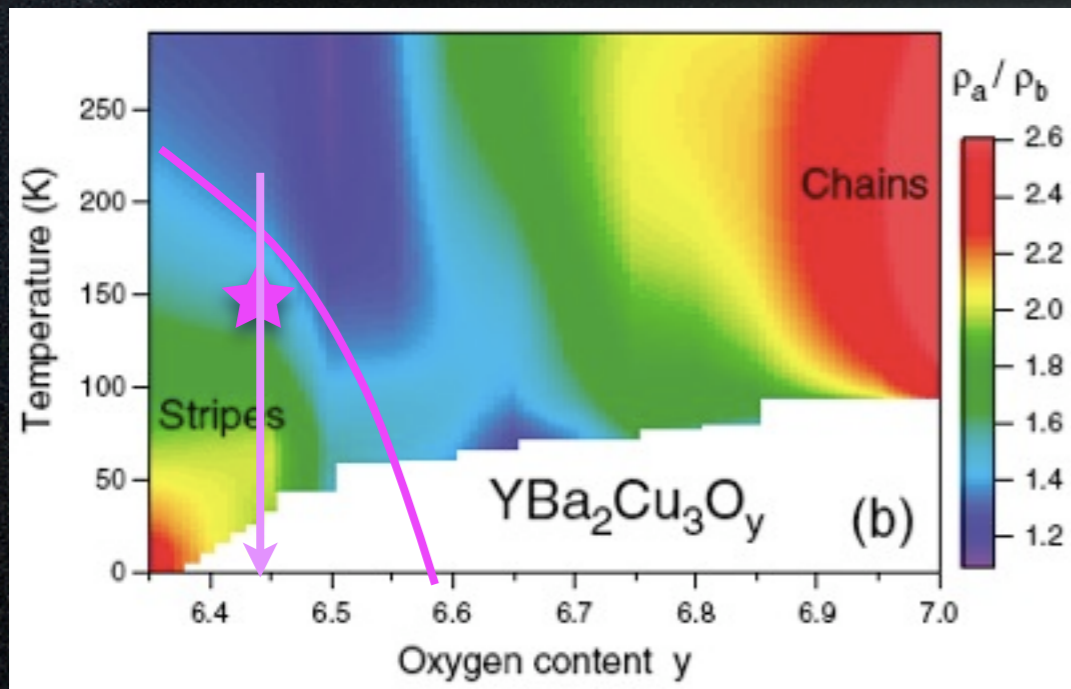
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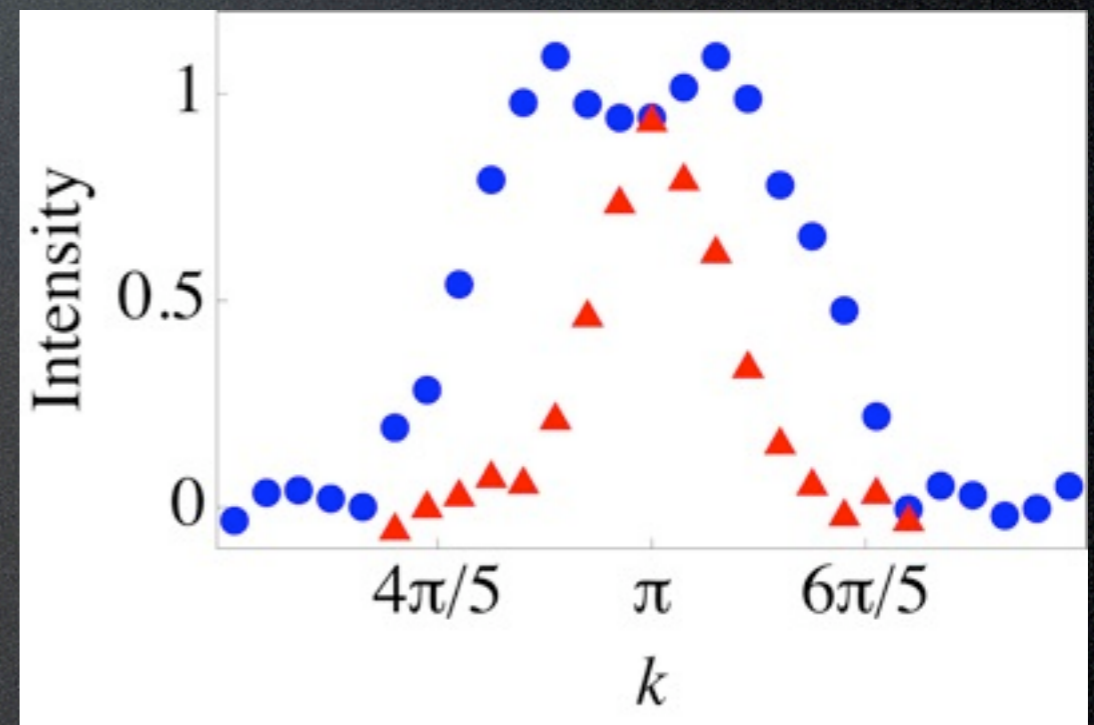
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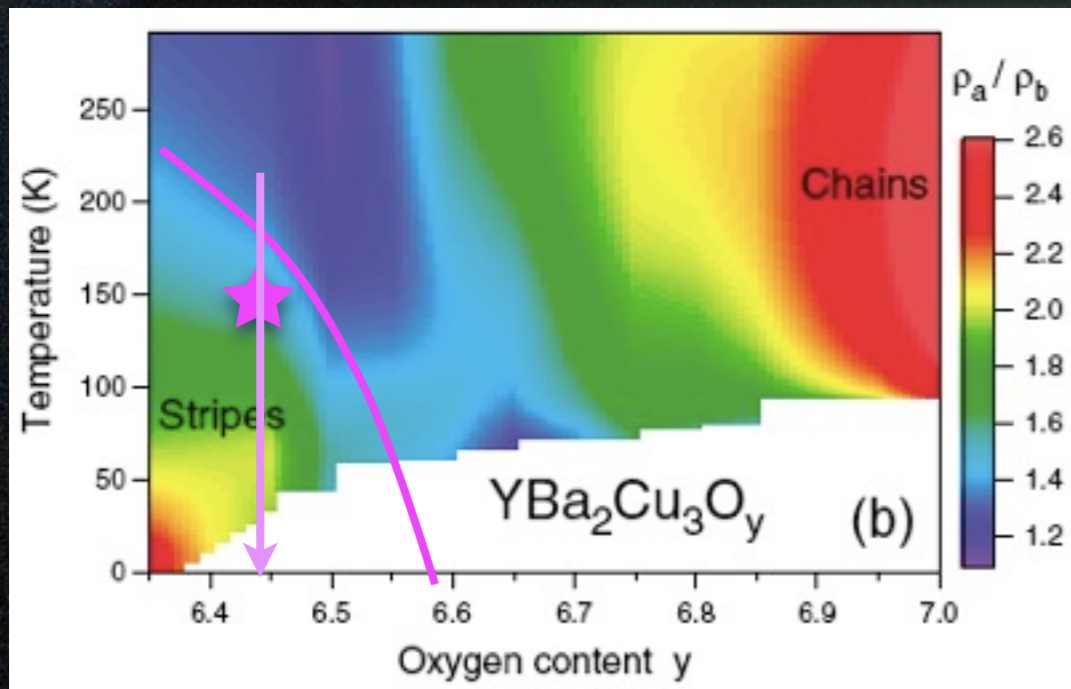
$$S[\vec{\phi}] = \frac{1}{g} \int \frac{d^2 \mathbf{q} d\omega}{(2\pi)^3} (i\Gamma|\omega| + \omega^2 - \Delta^2(\mathbf{q})) |\vec{\phi}(\mathbf{q}, \omega)|^2.$$



Spin-charge interplay in electronic liquid crystals: fluctuating spin stripe driven by charge nematic

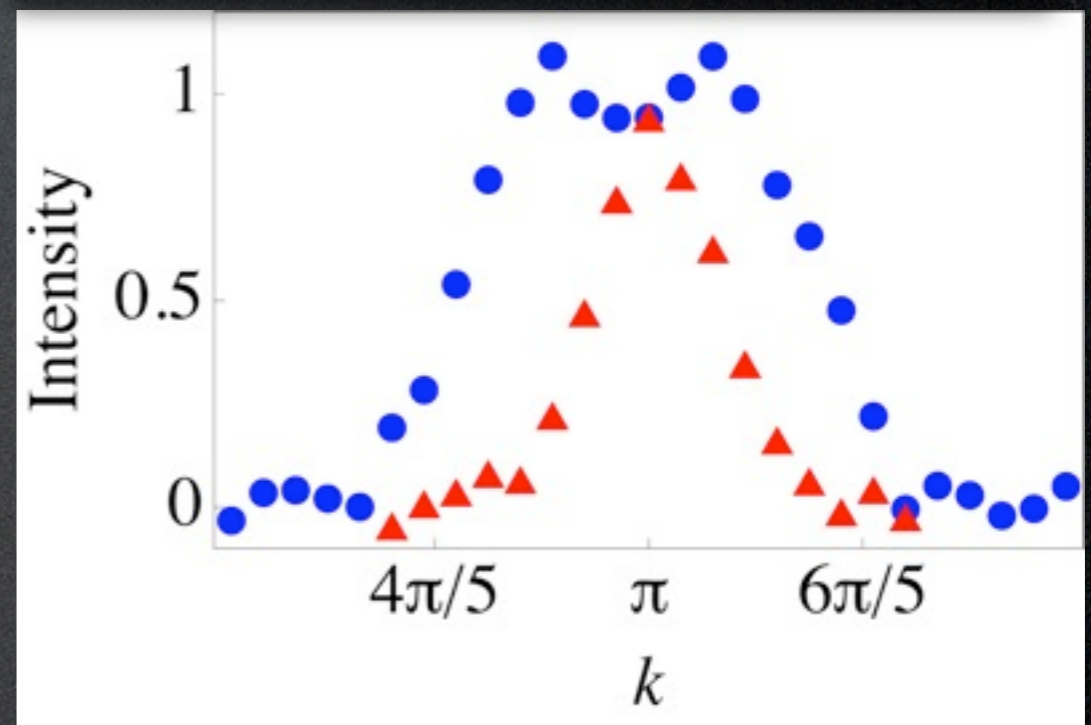
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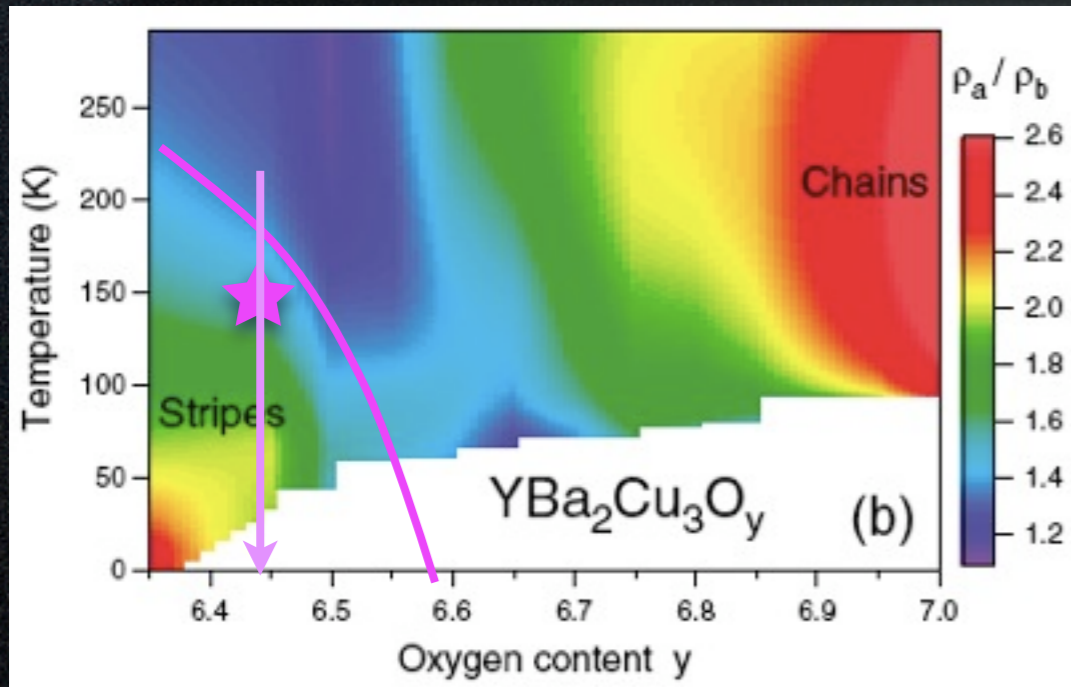
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Spin-charge interplay in electronic liquid crystals: fluctuating spin stripe driven by charge nematic

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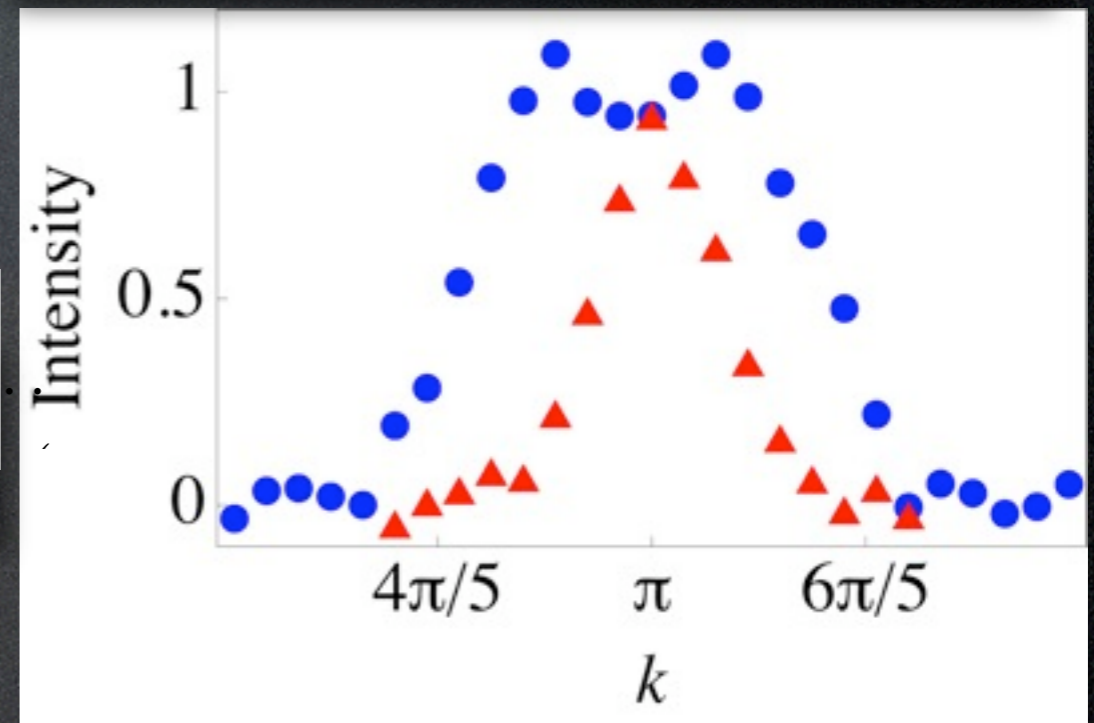
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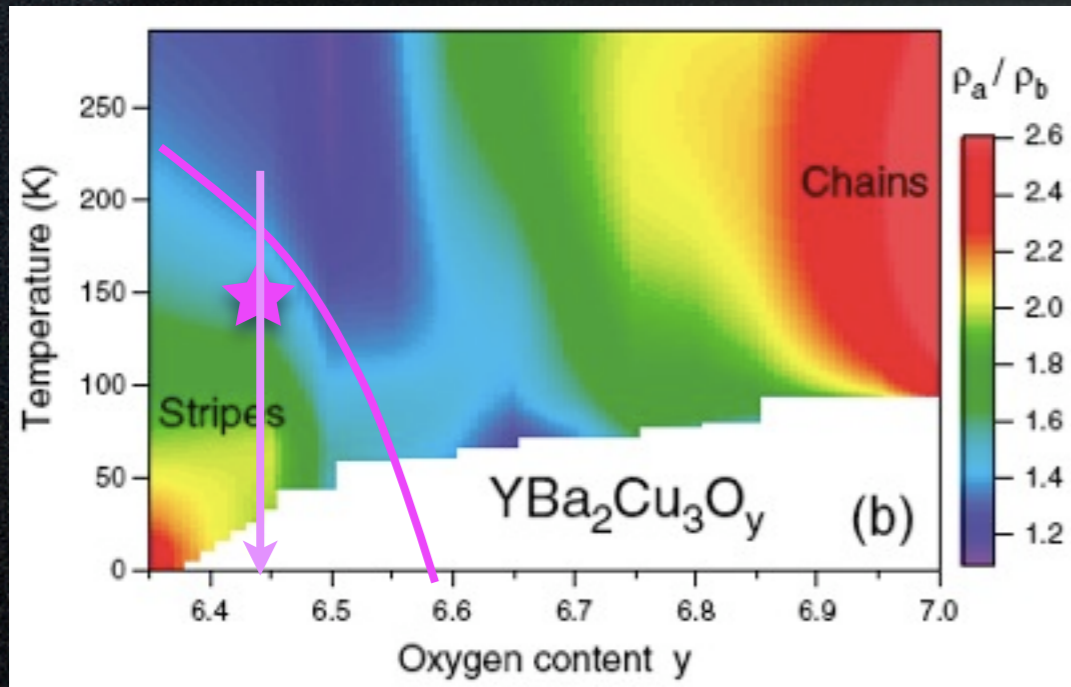
$$\Delta^2(\mathbf{q}; N) = \Delta_0^2(N) + c_0^2(N)q^2 - c_2^2(N)N(q_x^2 - q_y^2) + \dots$$



Spin-charge interplay in electronic liquid crystals: fluctuating spin stripe driven by charge nematic

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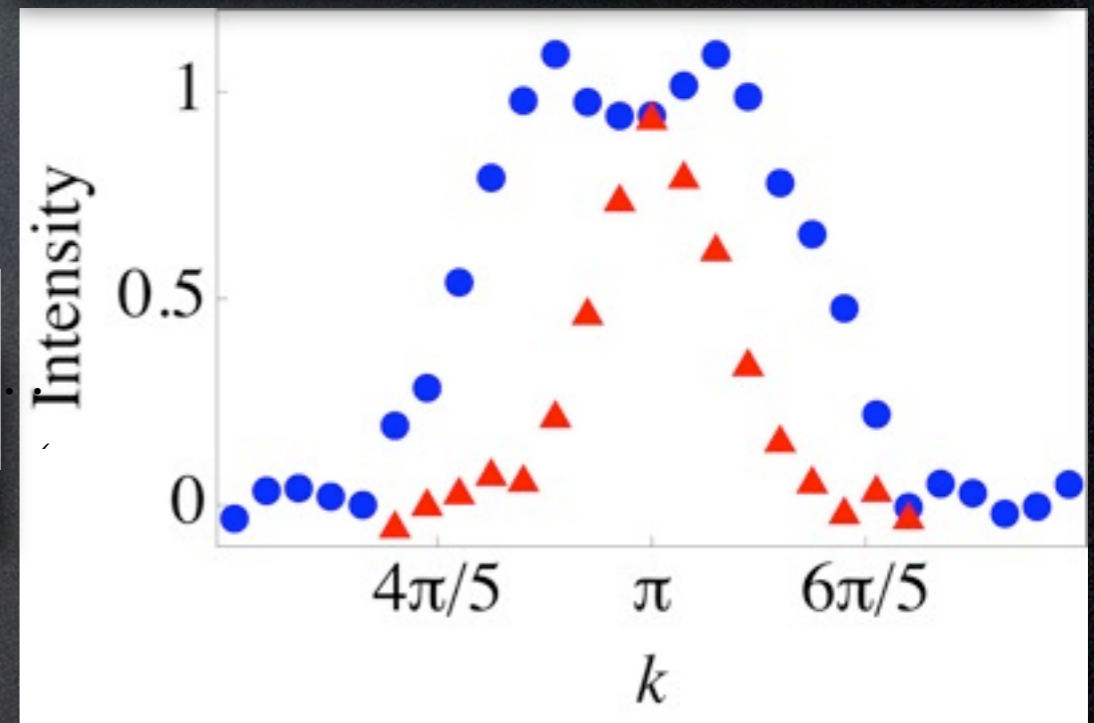
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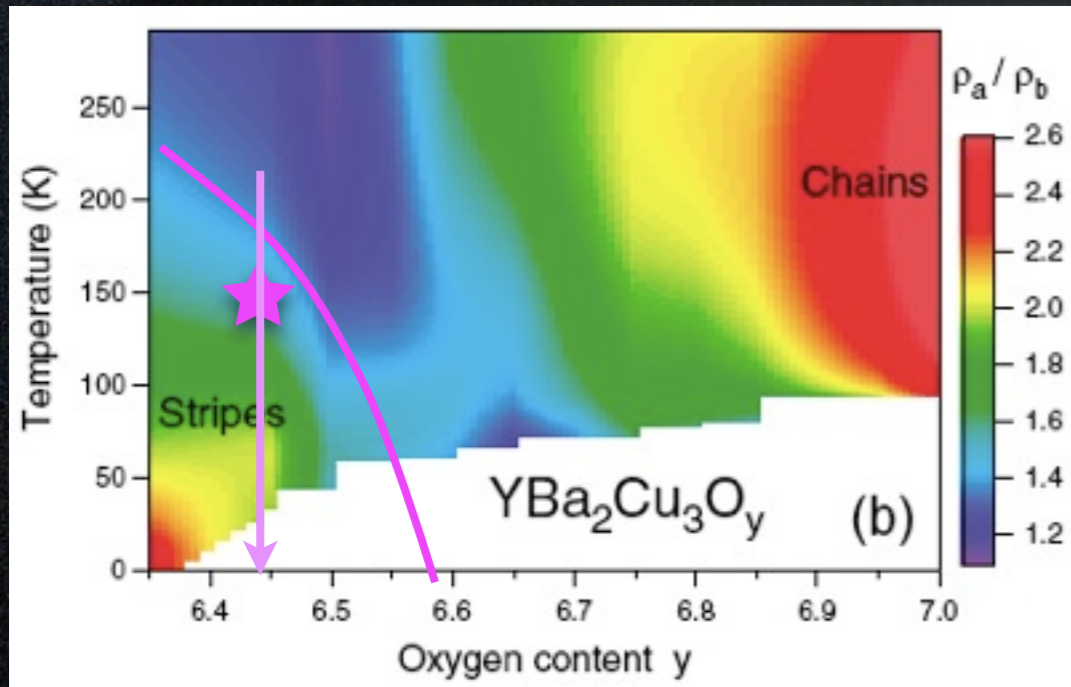
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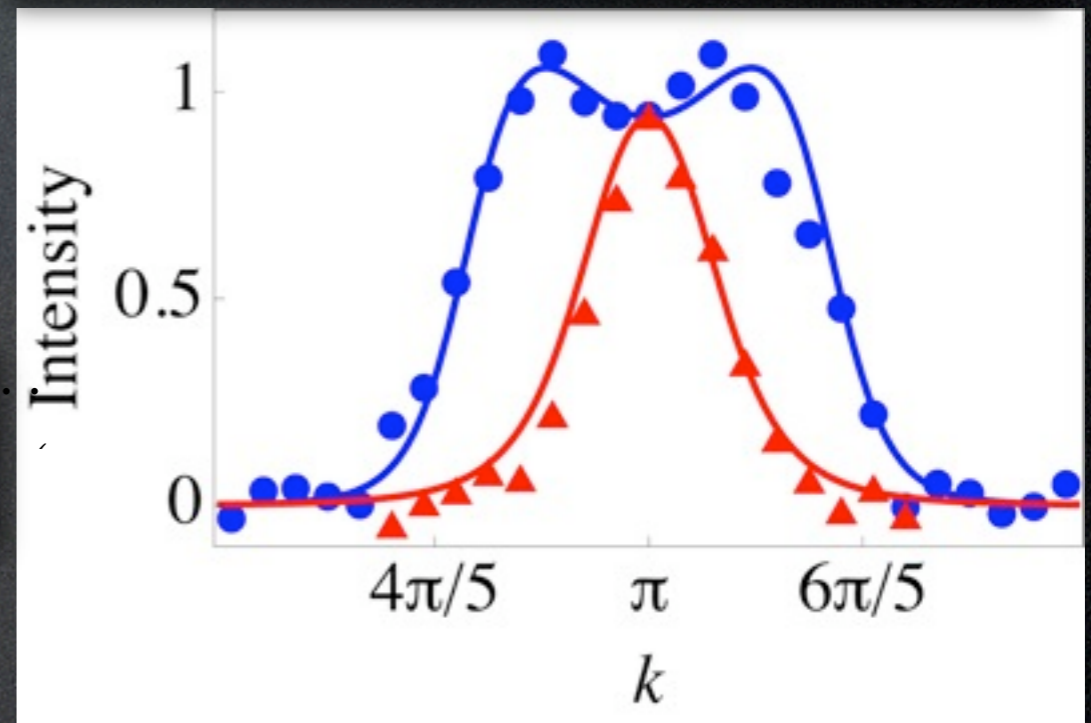
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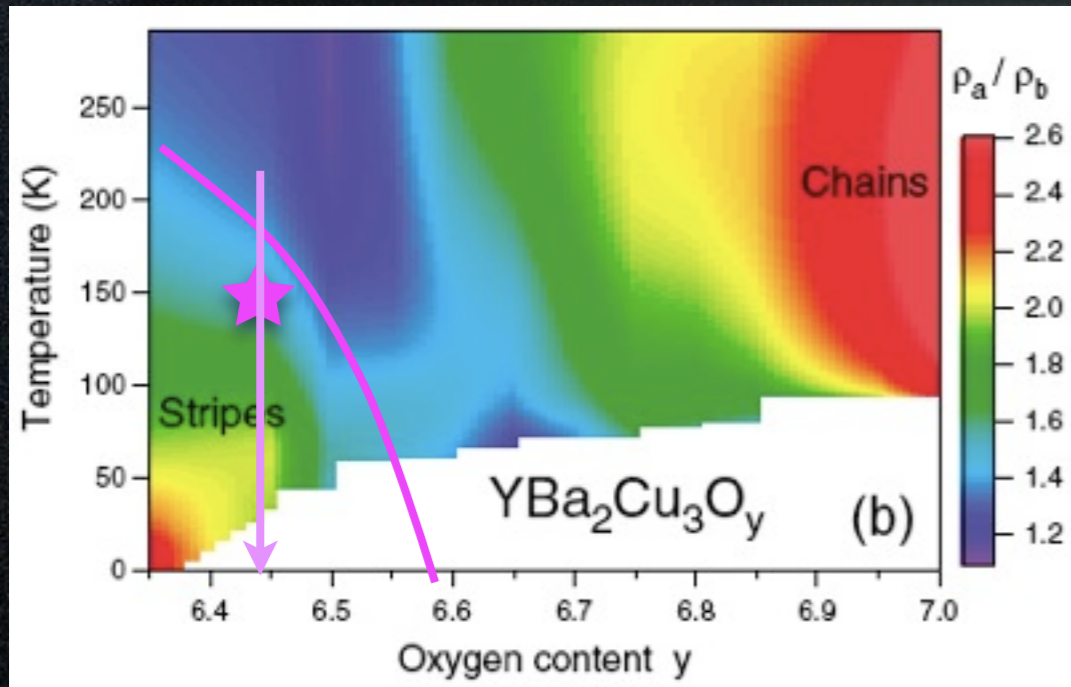
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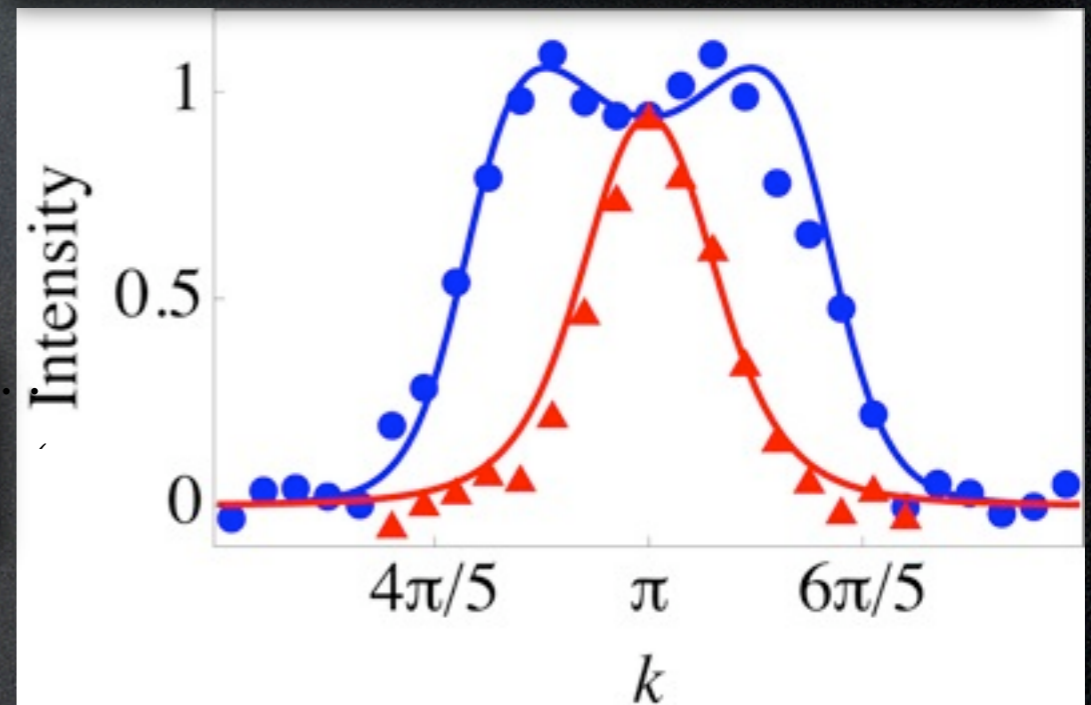


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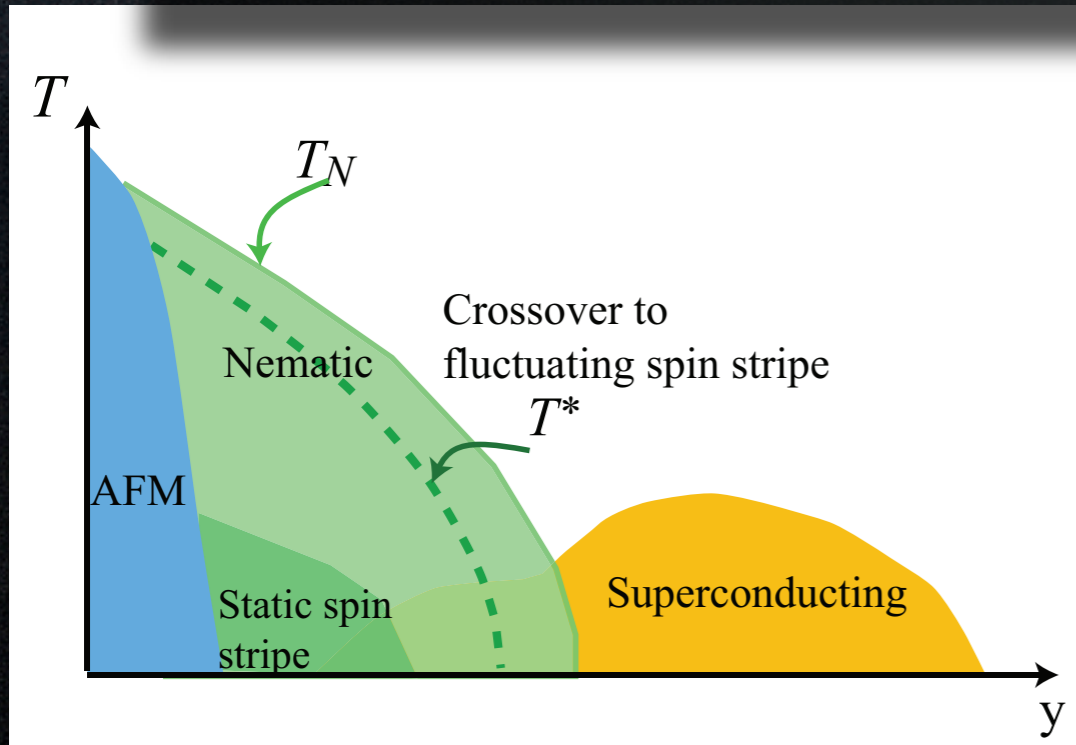
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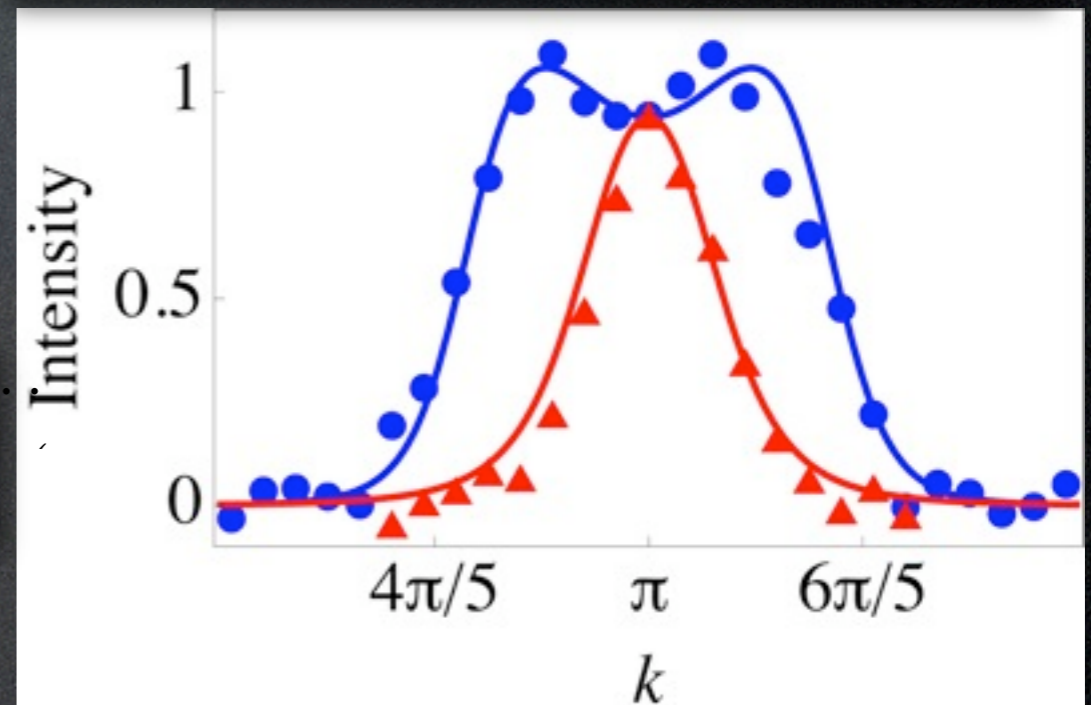


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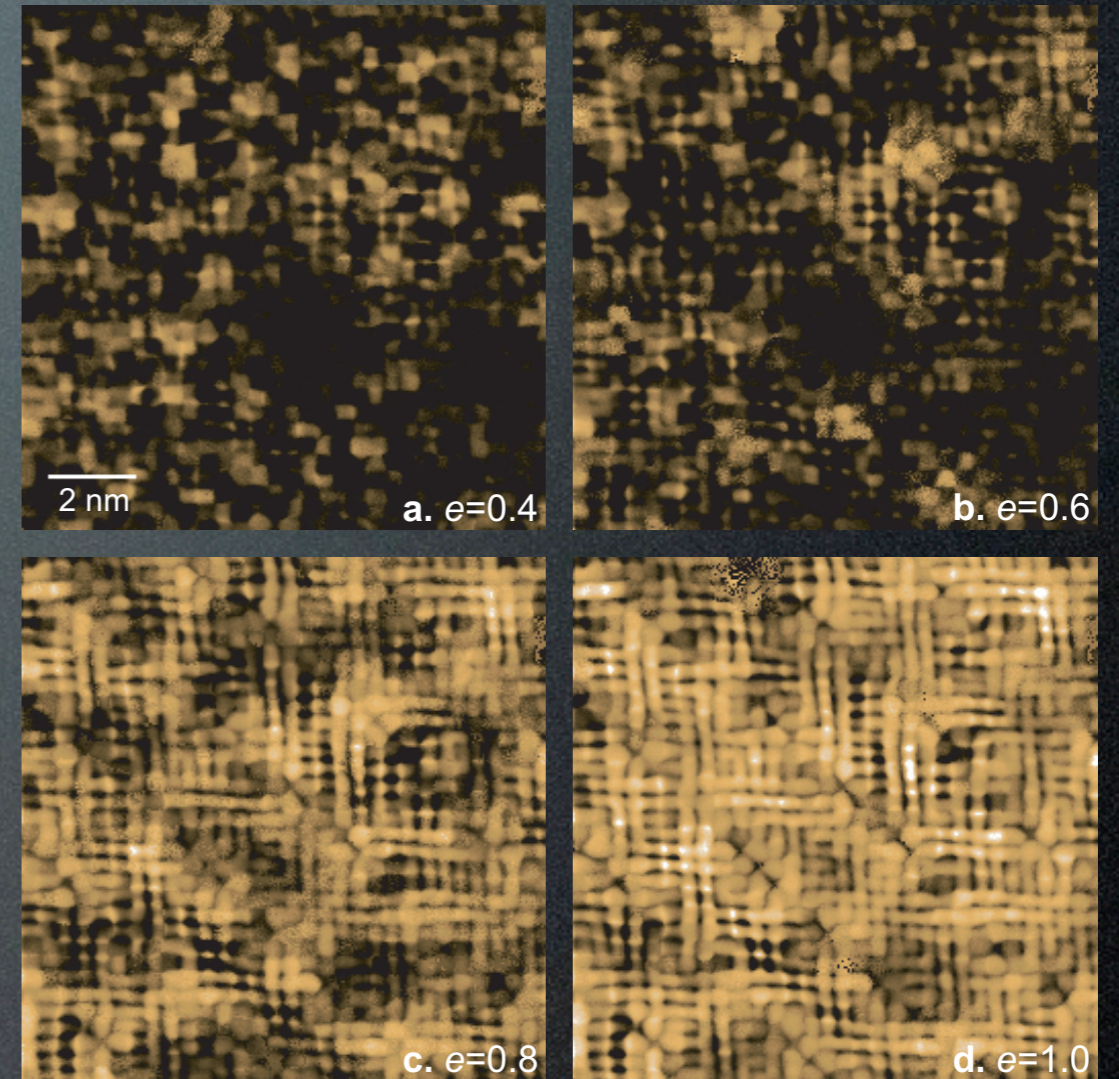
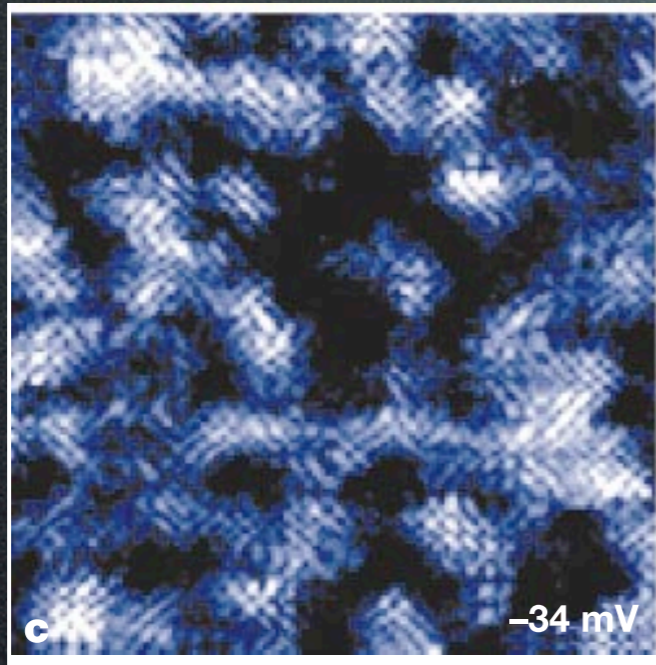
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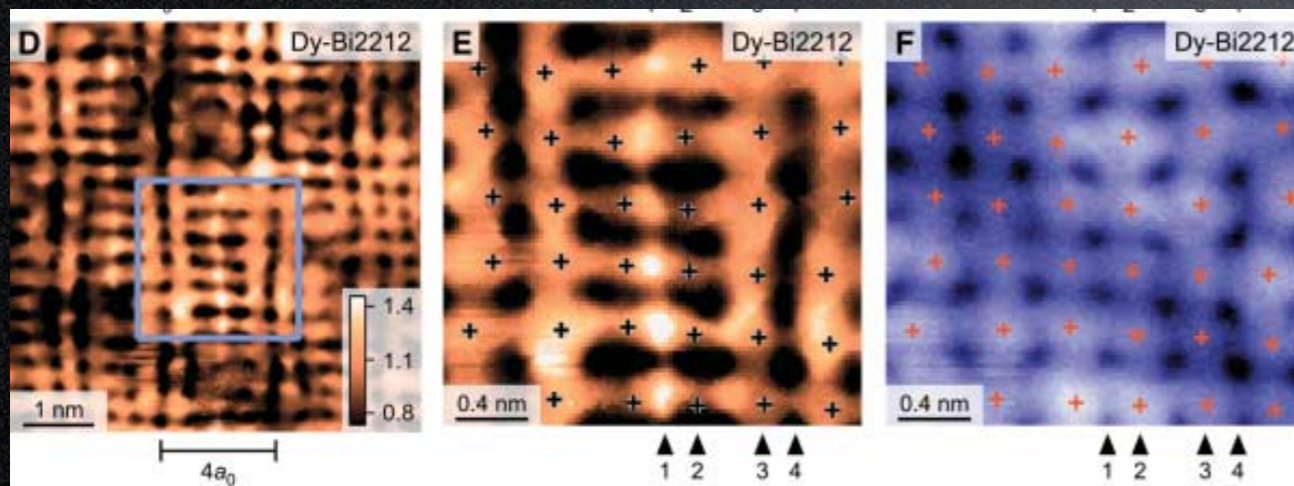


BSCCO, got nematic?

Local measure of broken symmetry?



$dI/dV(\omega)$ -map
 McElroy et al, Nature 422, 592 (2003)
 OD $T_c=86K$ ($p=$)



R-map
 Kohsaka et al, Science 315, 1380 (2007)
 UD $T_c=45K$ ($p=0.08$)



Figure S7 a-f. A series of images displaying the real space conductance ratio Z as a function of energy rescaled to the local pseudogap value, $e = E/\Delta_1(\mathbf{r})$. Each pixel location was rescaled independently of the others. The common color scale illustrates that the bond centered pattern appears strongest in Z exactly at $E = \Delta_1(\mathbf{r})$.

Z-map(ω)
 Kohsaka et al, Nature 454, 1072 (2008)
 UD $T_c=45K$

Local measure of broken symmetry?

HAMLET: Do you see yonder cloud that's almost in shape of a camel?

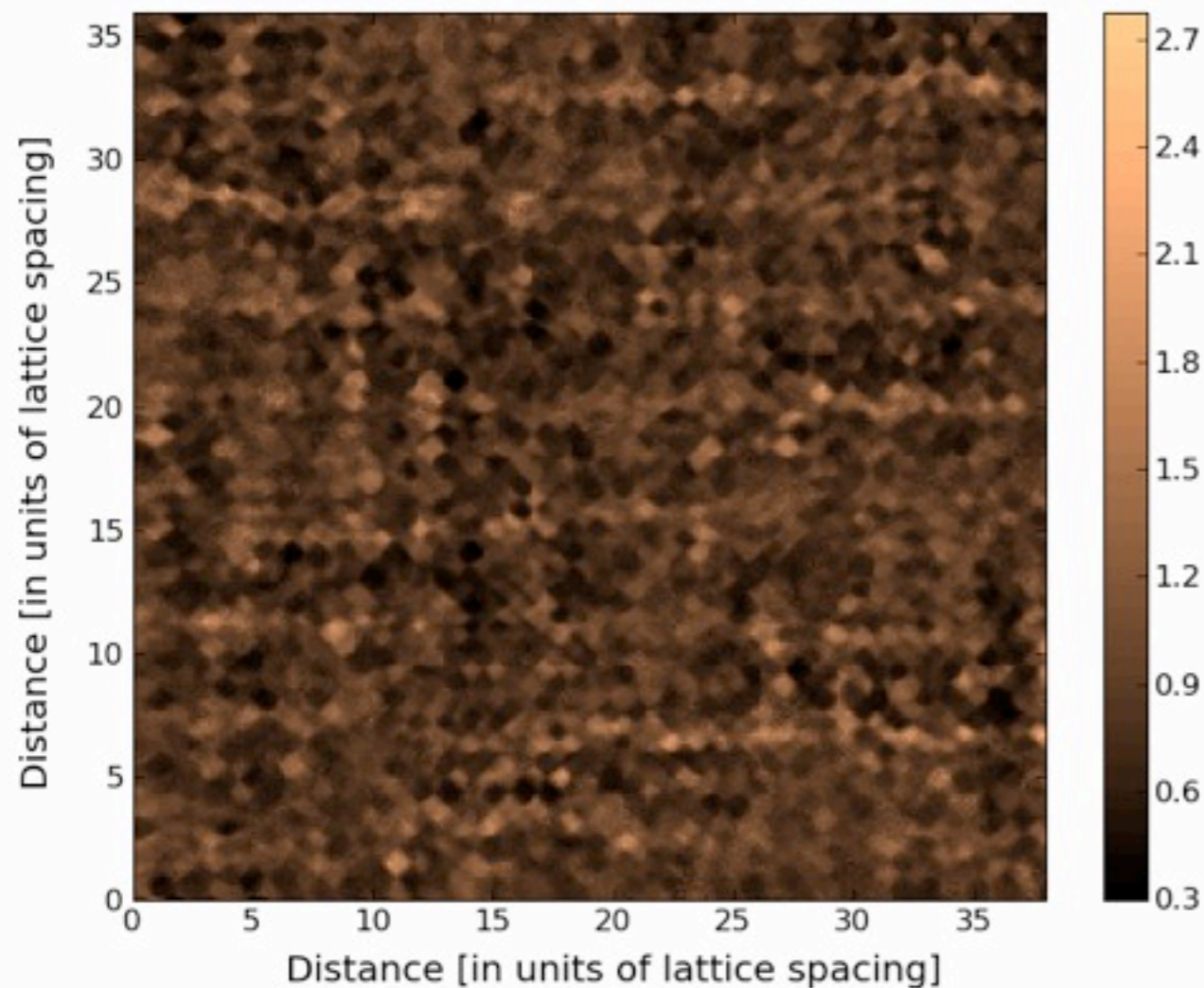
POLONIUS: By th'mass, and 'tis like a camel indeed.

HAMLET: Methinks it is like a weasel.

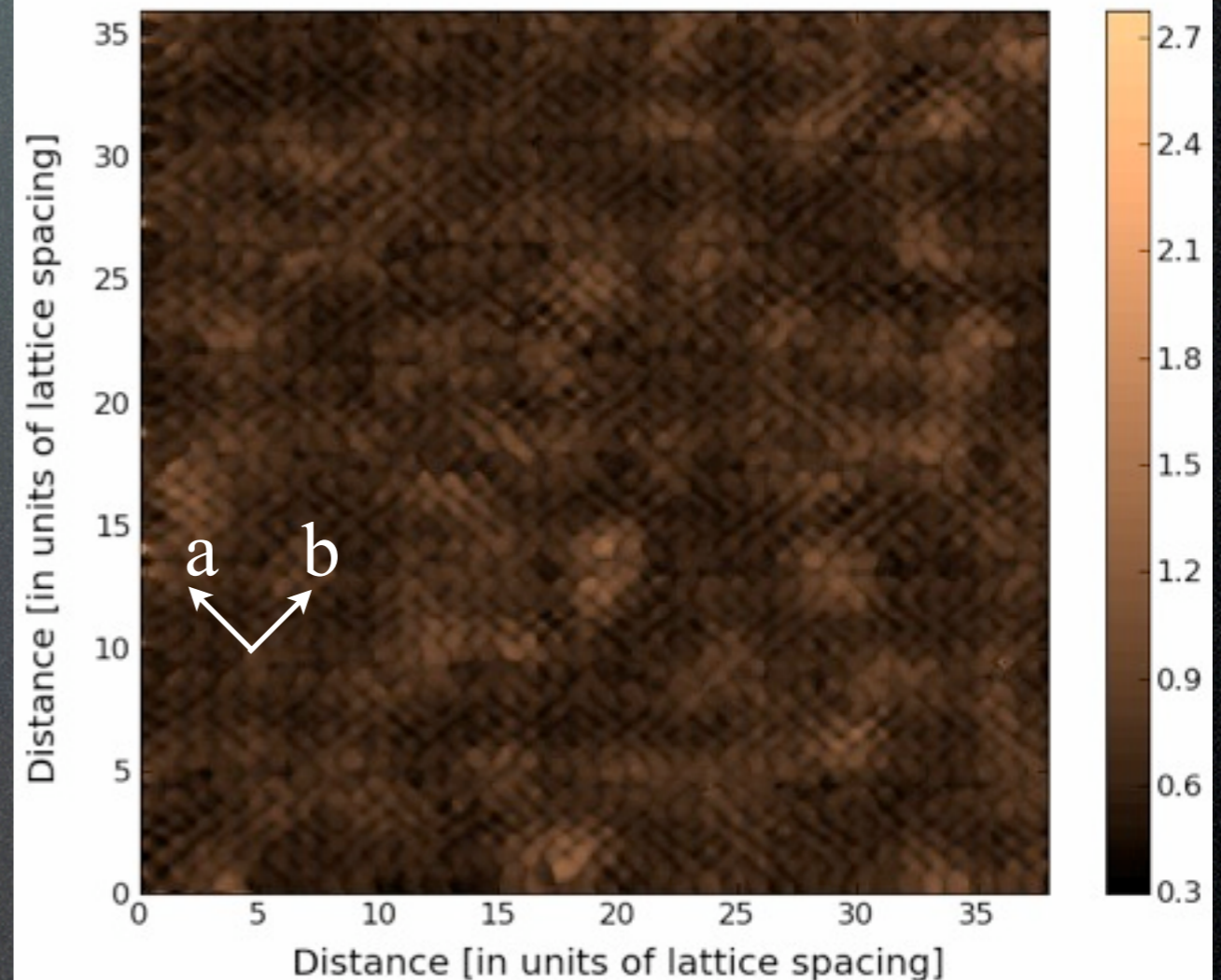
POLONIUS: It is backed like a weasel.

--W. Shakespeare (S. Chakravarty's perspectives Science 08)

Z-map intensity at $E = 12.0\text{meV}$



Z-map intensity at $E = 150.0\text{meV}$



UD $T_c=45\text{K}$ ($p=0.08$) Kohsaka et al, Nature 454, 1072 (2008)

Challenge: An objective measure

Local measure of broken symmetry?

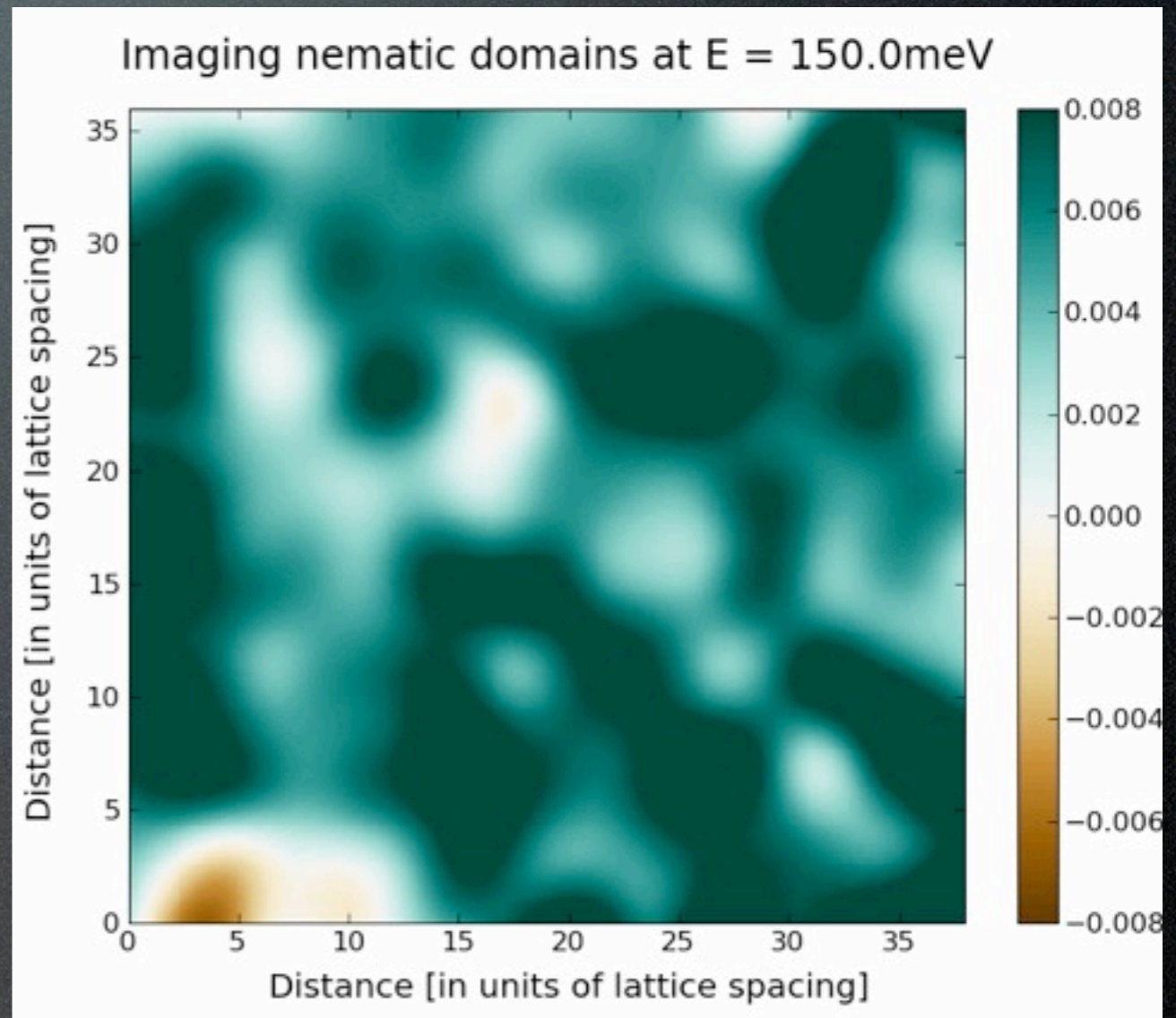
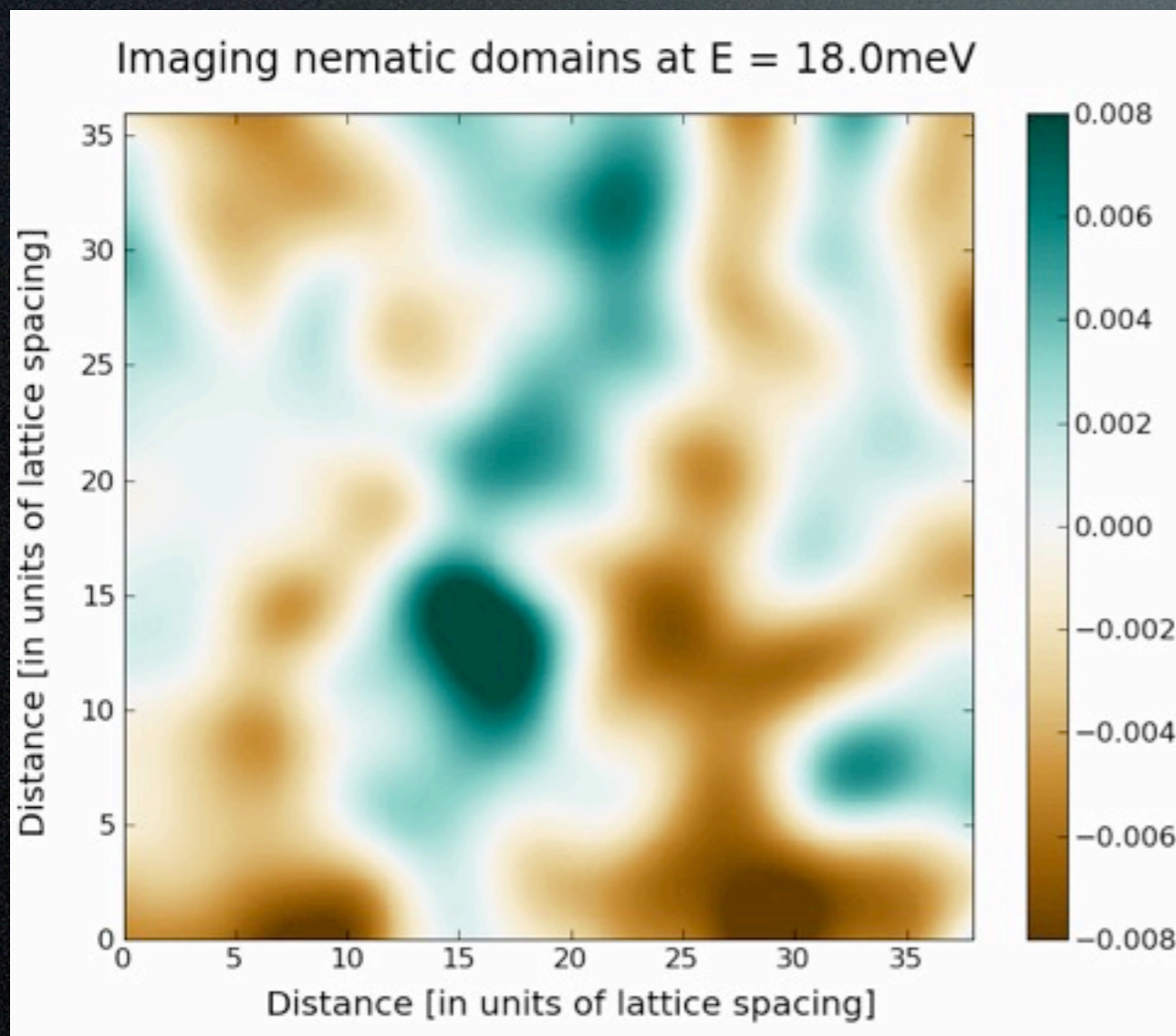
HAMLET: Do you see yonder cloud that's almost in shape of a camel?

POLONIUS: By th'mass, and 'tis like a camel indeed.

HAMLET: Methinks it is like a weasel.

POLONIUS: It is backed like a weasel.

--W. Shakespeare (S. Chakravarty's perspectives Science 08)

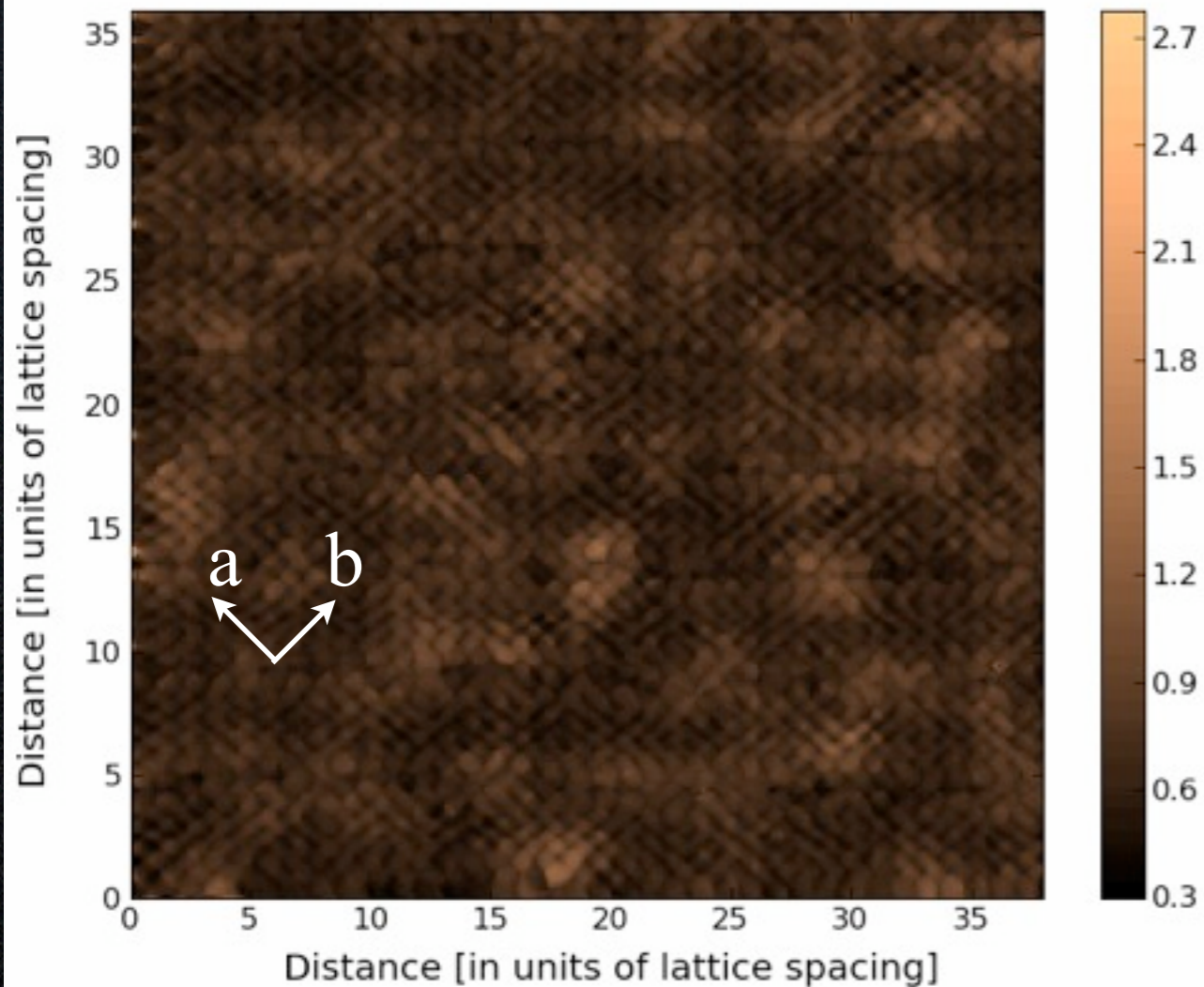


M. Lawler et al, in prep.

Challenge: An objective measure

Candidate broken symmetries

Z-map intensity at $E = 150.0\text{meV}$



- Translational symmetry

$$\hat{T}_a, \hat{T}_b$$

- Rotational symmetry

$$\hat{R}_{\pi/2}$$

Can we separately measure?

Need a \hat{T}_a, \hat{T}_b preserving order parameter

On the shoulder of

- Relating asymmetry to a quantitative measure

$$Z(\mathbf{r}, w) \quad R(\mathbf{r})$$

P. Anderson, N.P. Ong
J. Phys. Chem. Solids, **67**,1(1993)

M.B.J. Meinders, H. Eskes, G.A. Sawatzky
Phys. Rev. B, **48**, 3916 (1993)

M. Randeria et al,
PRL **95**, 137001 (2005)

- Fourier filtering to look for stripe

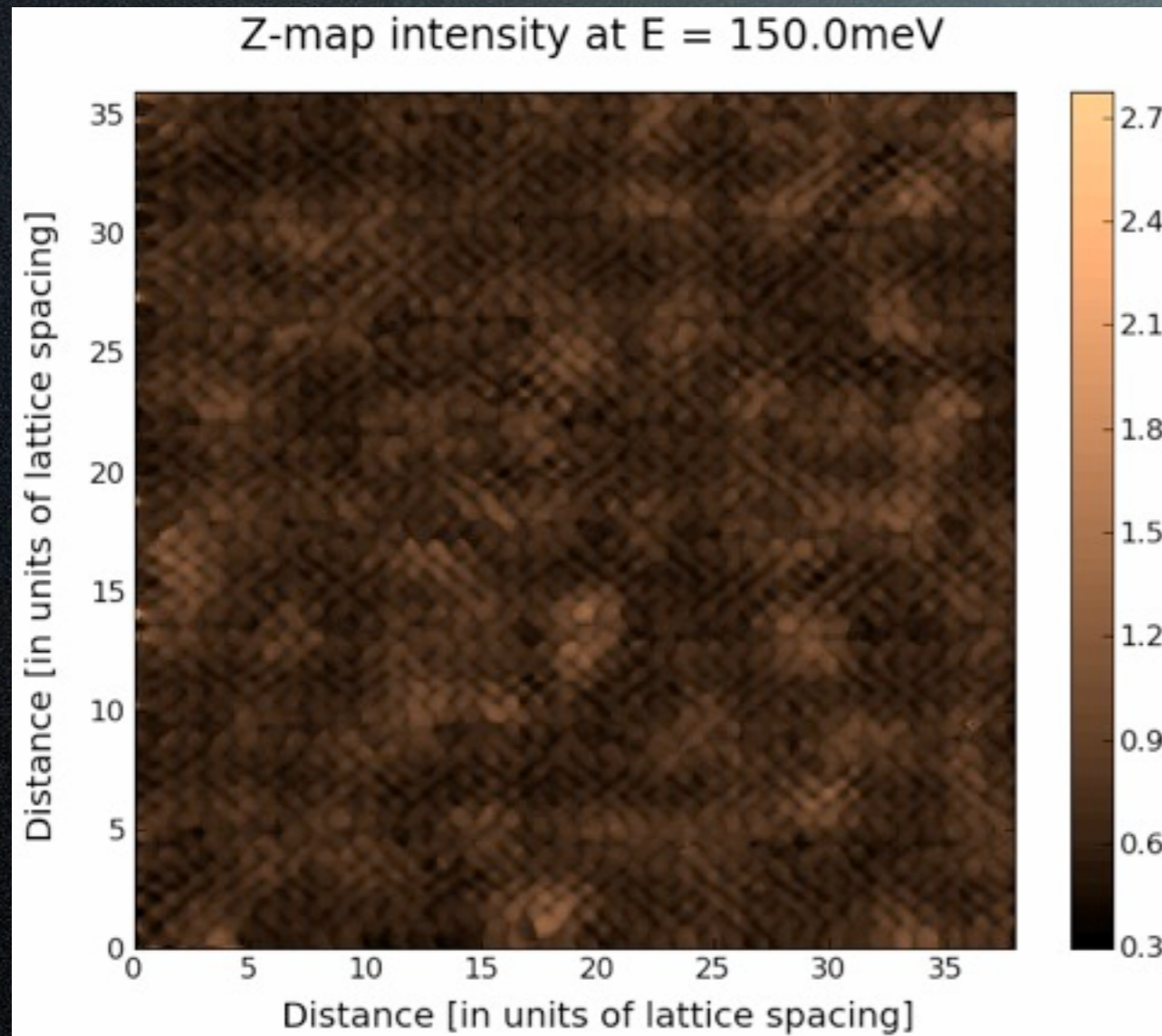
$$N_f(\mathbf{r}, E) = \int d\mathbf{r}' f(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') N(\mathbf{r}', E),$$

$$f(\mathbf{r}) \propto \Lambda^2 e^{-r^2 \Lambda^2 / 2} [\cos(\pi x / 2a) + \cos(\pi y / 2a)].$$

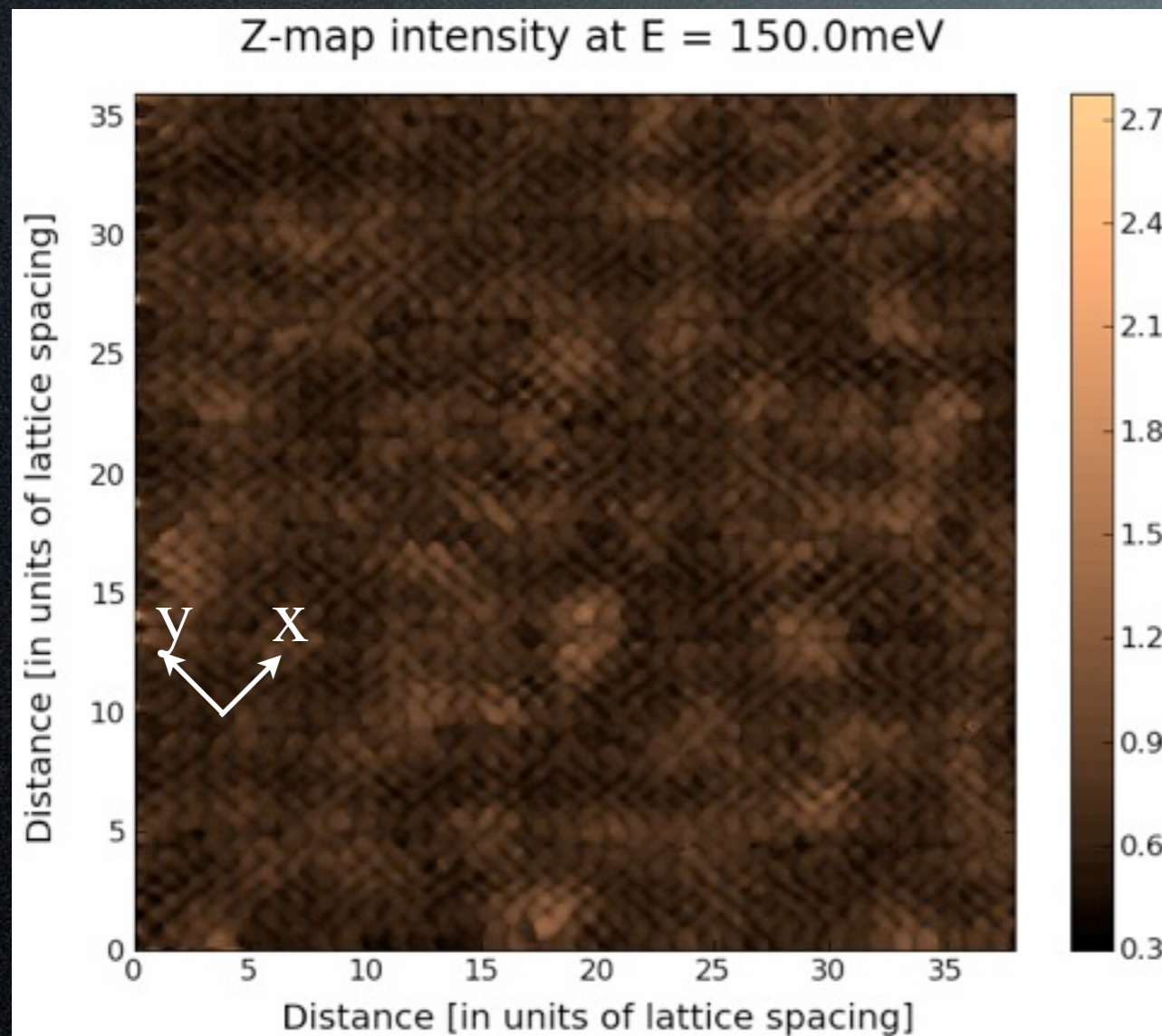
C. Howald et al,
PRB **67**, 014533 (2003)

S. Kivelson et al,
RMP **75**, 1201 (2003)

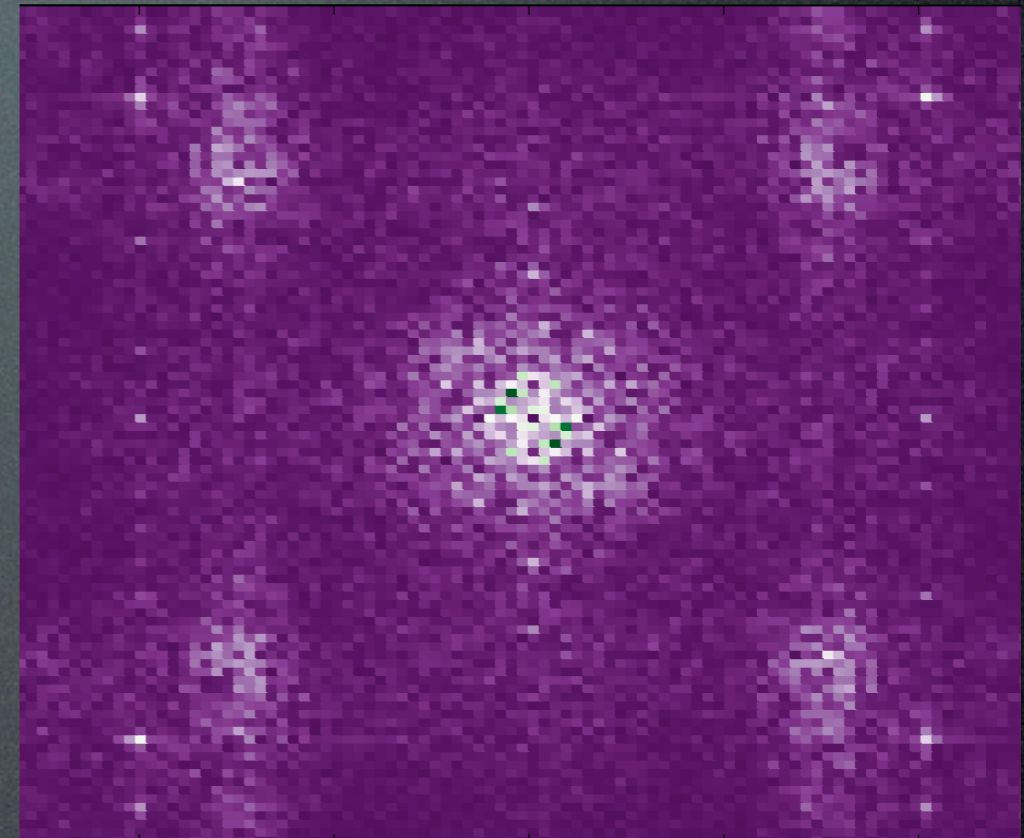
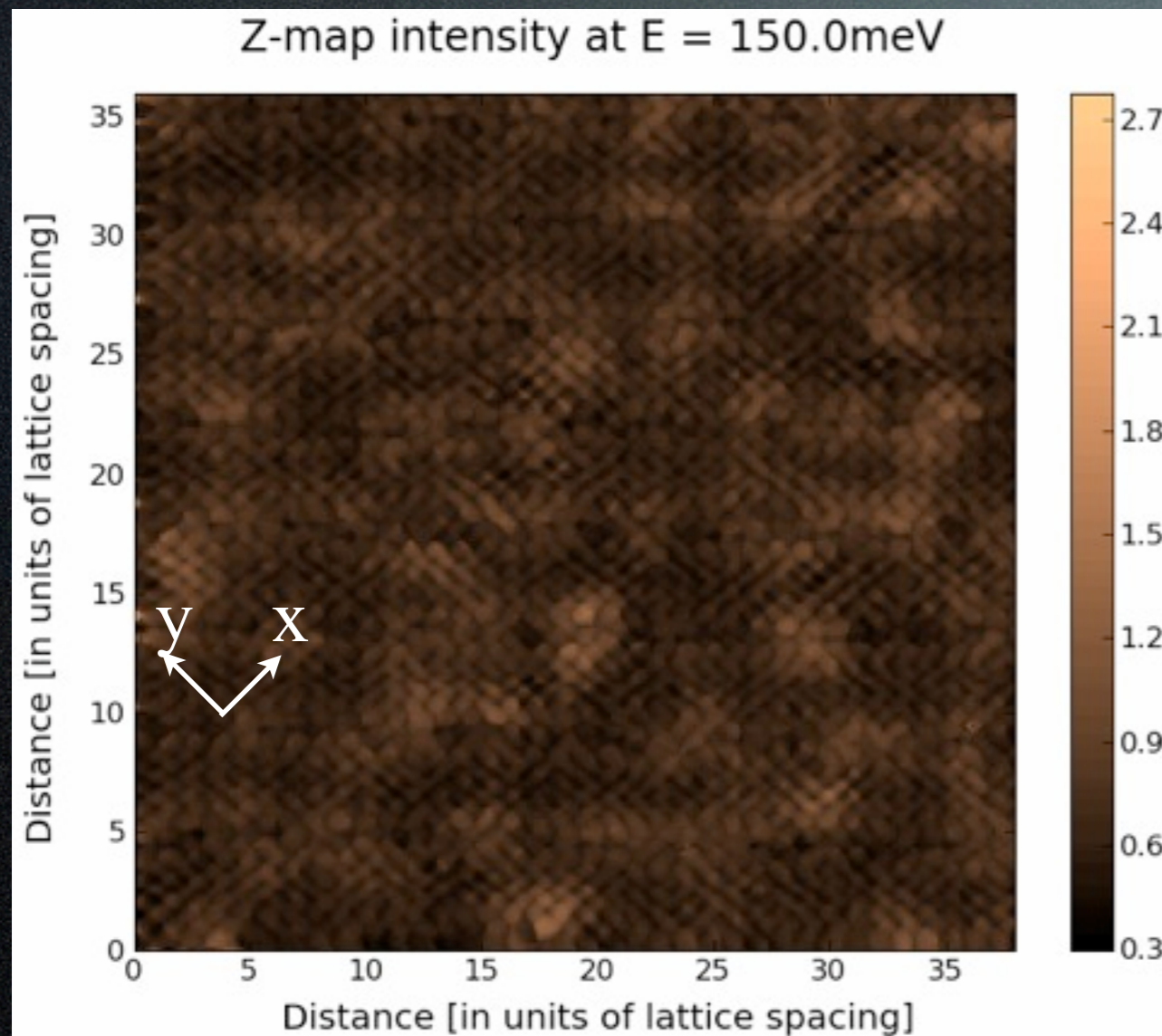
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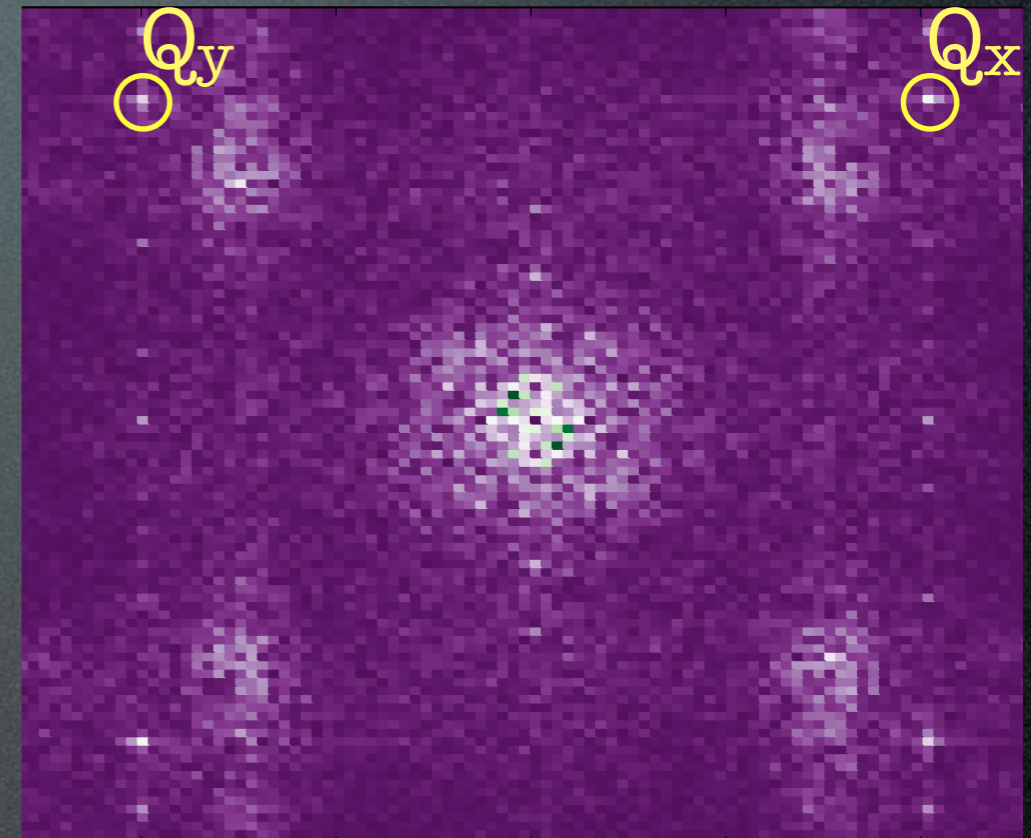
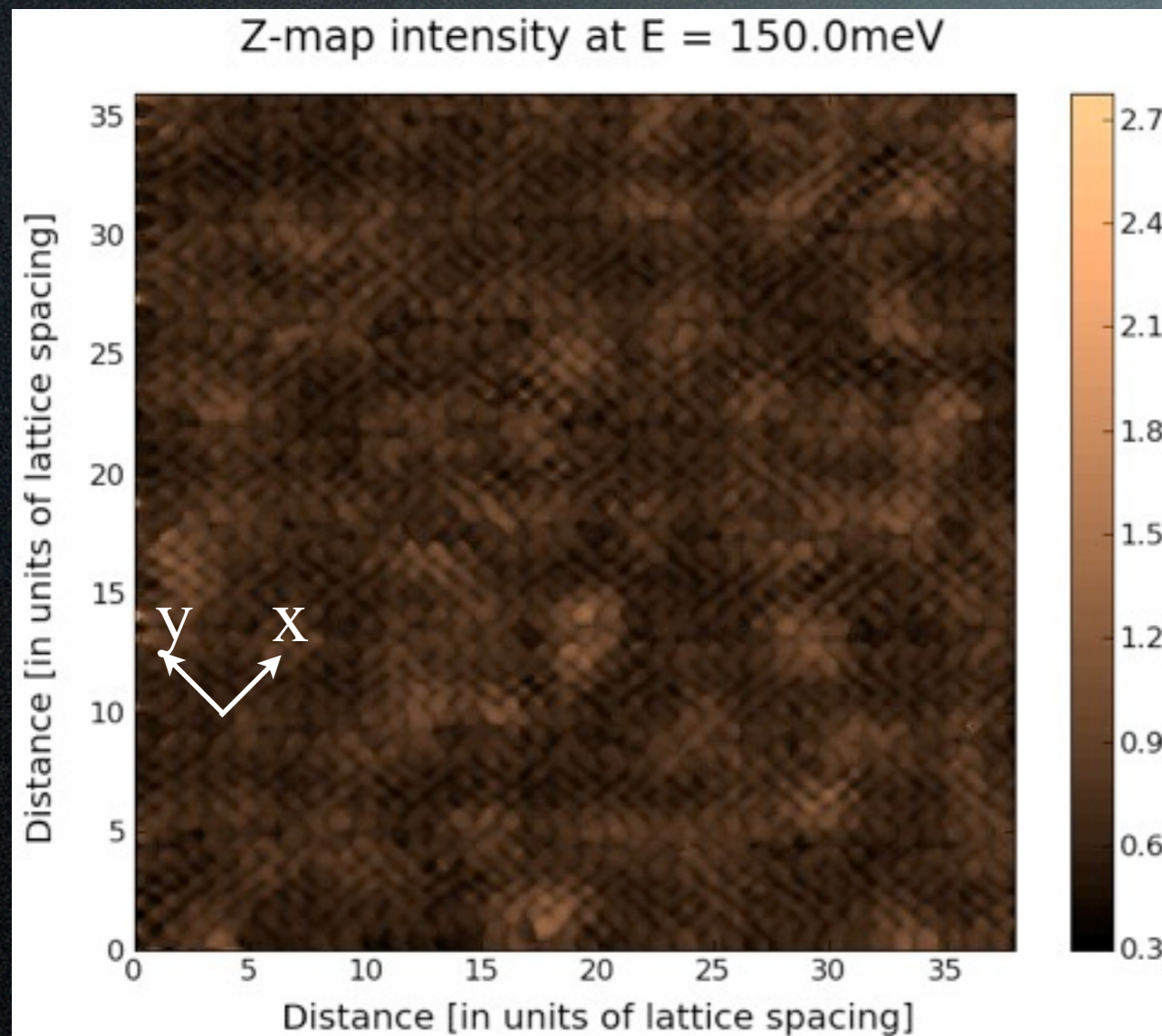
Local measure of broken symmetry?



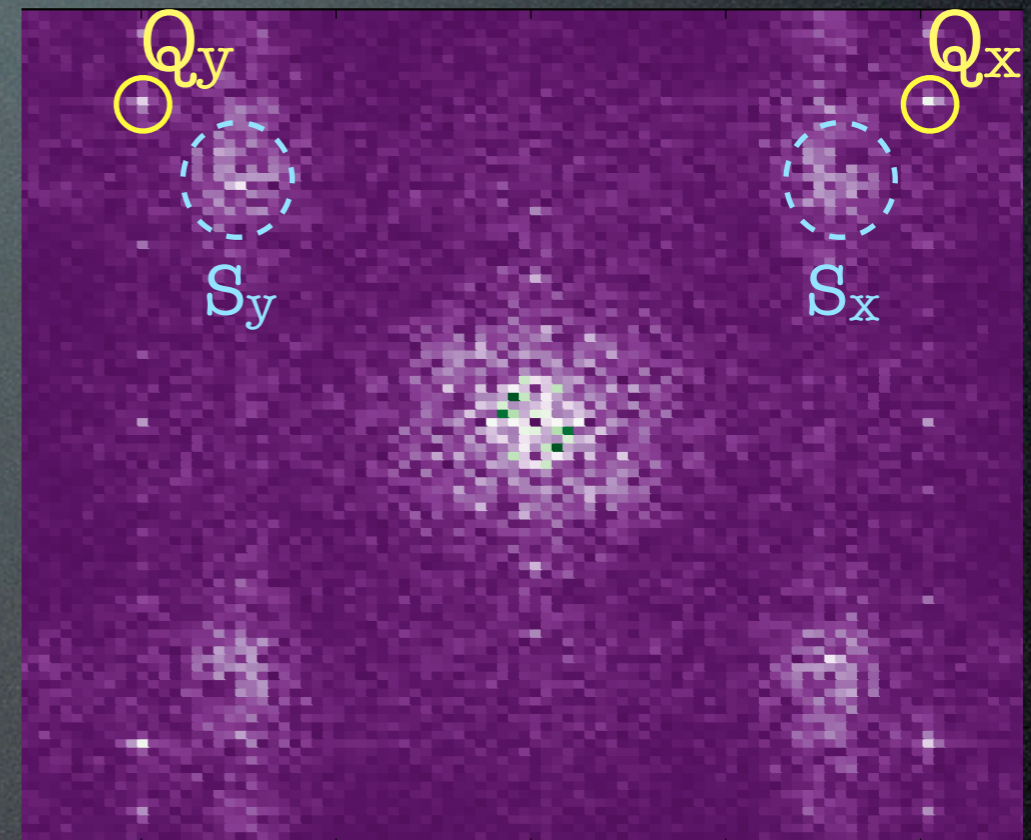
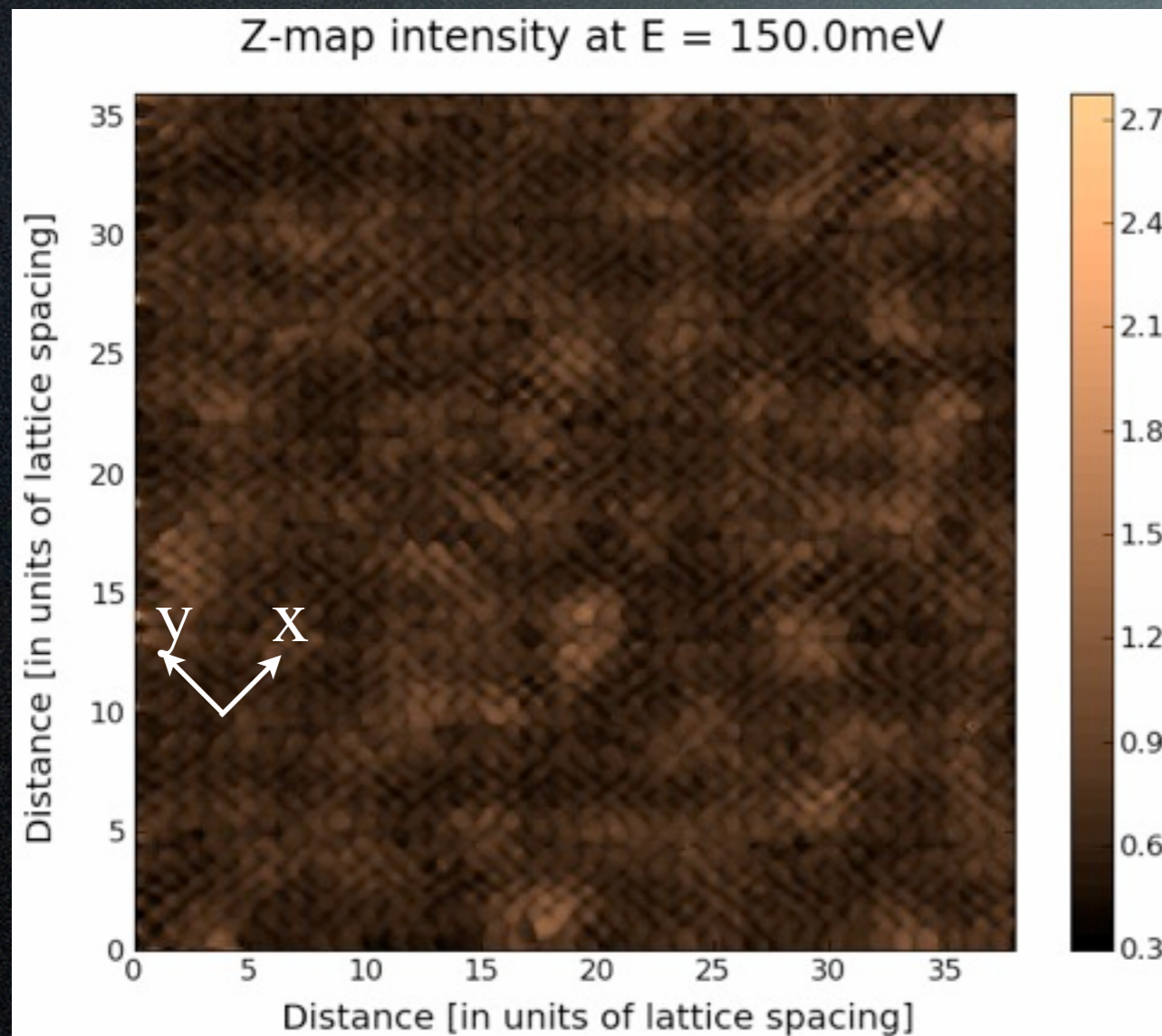
Local measure of broken symmetry?



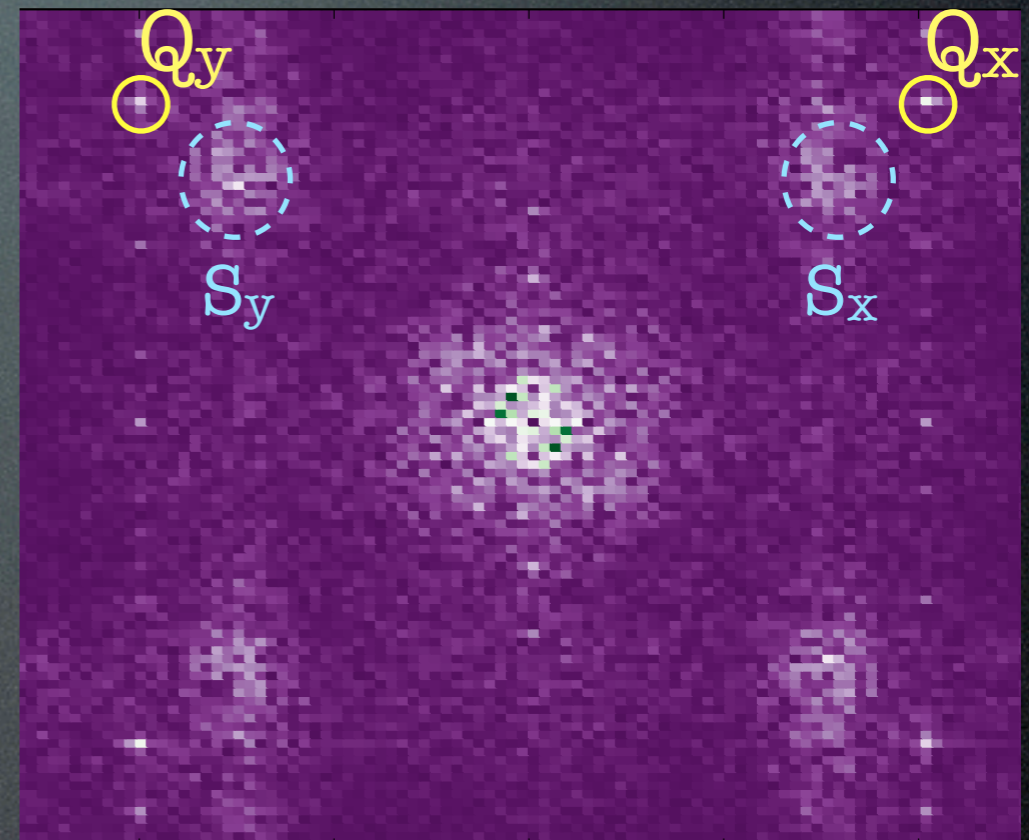
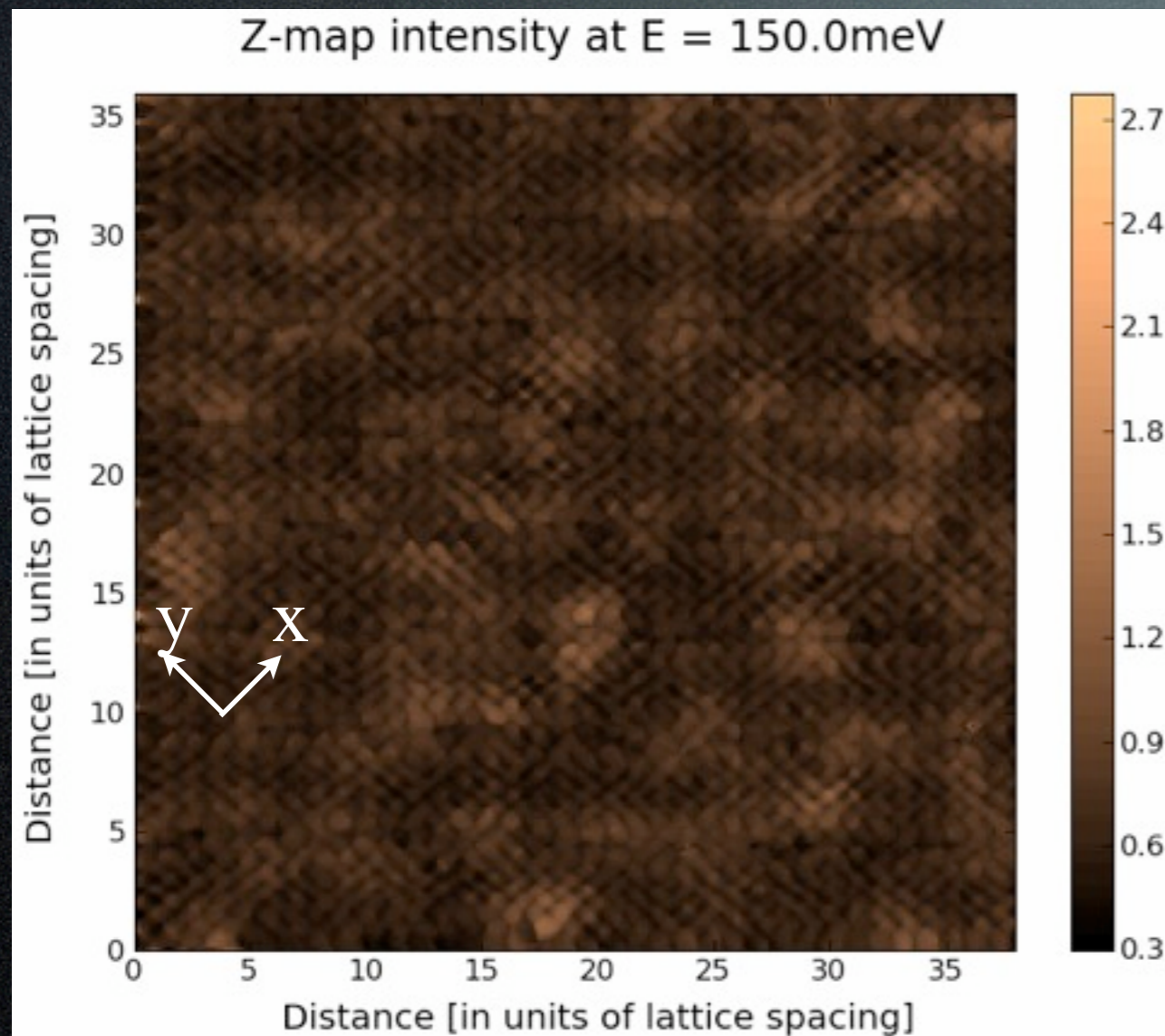
Local measure of broken symmetry?



Local measure of broken symmetry?



Local measure of broken symmetry?



Q_x vs Q_y ?
 S_x vs S_y

Listen to Bragg Peaks

$$\overleftrightarrow{Q_1} \text{ vs } \overleftrightarrow{Q_2}$$

- Bragg peak

$$\tilde{Z}(\vec{Q}_x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{\vec{R}+\vec{d}} Z(\vec{R} + \vec{d}) e^{-i\vec{Q}_x \cdot \vec{d}}$$

$$\vec{Q}_x = (2\pi/a, 0)$$

- Need 0 sites

$$\tilde{Z}(\vec{Q}_x) = \bar{Z}_{\text{Cu}} - \bar{Z}_{\text{O}_x} + \bar{Z}_{\text{O}_y}, \quad \tilde{Z}(\vec{Q}_y) = \bar{Z}_{\text{Cu}} + \bar{Z}_{\text{O}_x} - \bar{Z}_{\text{O}_y}$$

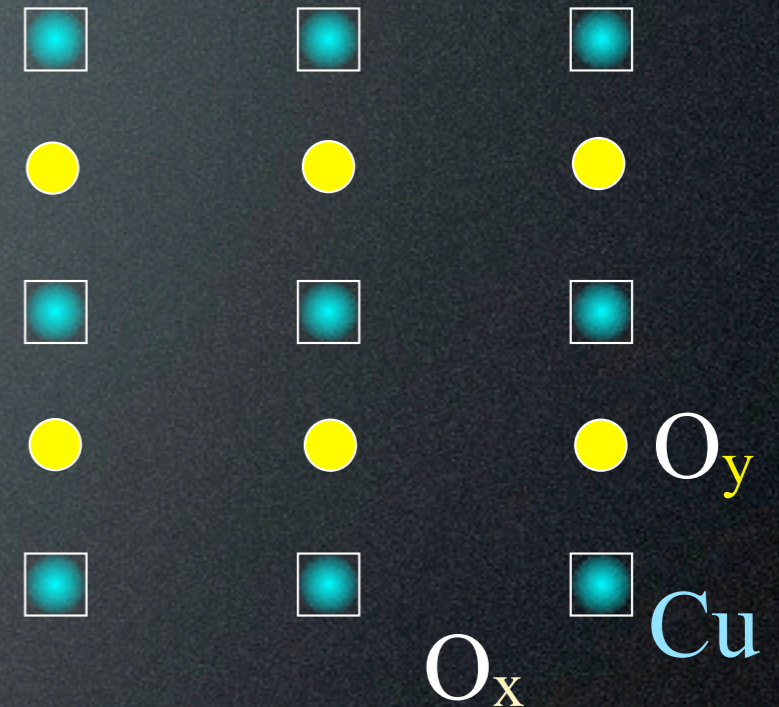
$$\mathcal{O}_N \propto (\bar{Z}_{\text{O}_x} - \bar{Z}_{\text{O}_y})$$

$\overleftrightarrow{Q_1}$ vs $\overleftrightarrow{Q_2}$

- Bragg peak

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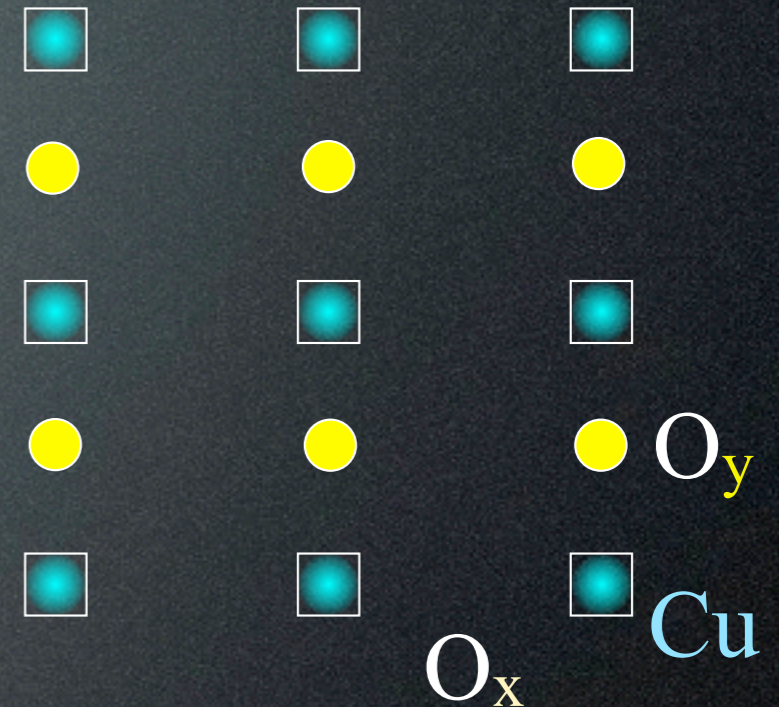
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$$\vec{Q}_x = (2\pi/a, 0)$$



- Nematic OP

$$\mathcal{O}_N \equiv \frac{[\tilde{Z}(\vec{Q}_x) - \tilde{Z}(\vec{Q}_y) + \tilde{Z}(-\vec{Q}_x) - \tilde{Z}(-\vec{Q}_y)]}{(\text{sum})}$$

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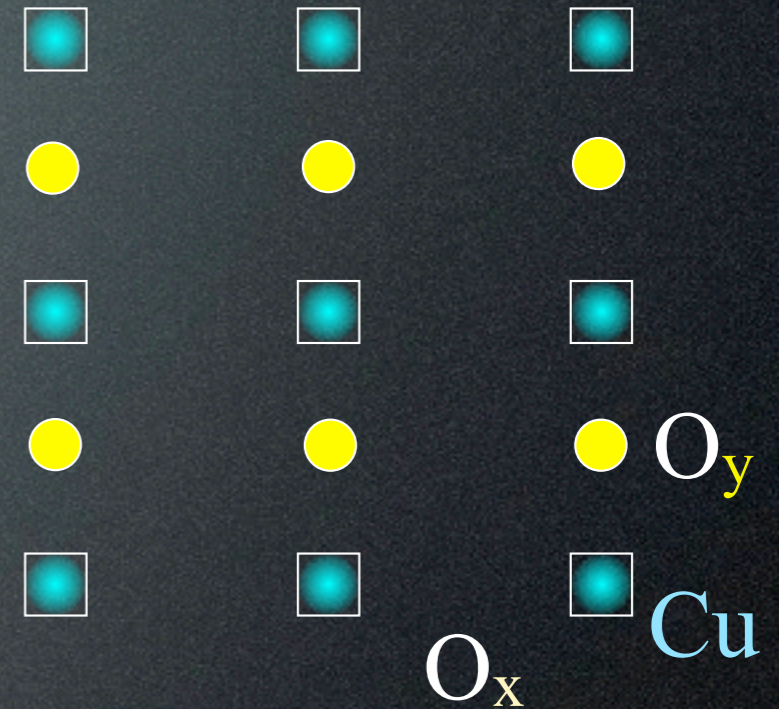
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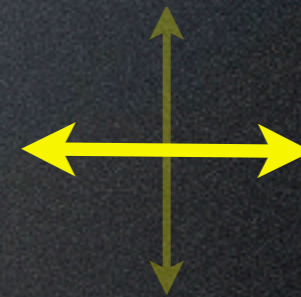
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➔ Measure C_4 breaking



- Need O sites

$$\tilde{Z}(\vec{Q}_x) = \bar{Z}_{\text{Cu}} - \bar{Z}_{\text{O}_x} + \bar{Z}_{\text{O}_y}, \quad \tilde{Z}(\vec{Q}_y) = \bar{Z}_{\text{Cu}} + \bar{Z}_{\text{O}_x} - \bar{Z}_{\text{O}_y}$$

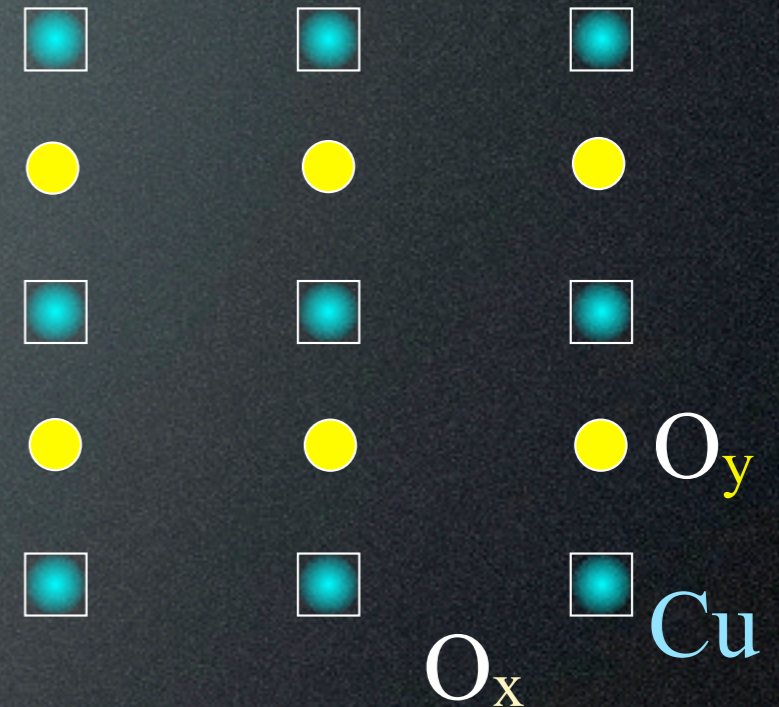
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- Bragg peak

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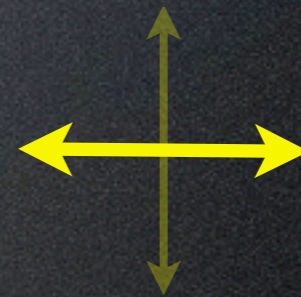
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- Nematic OP

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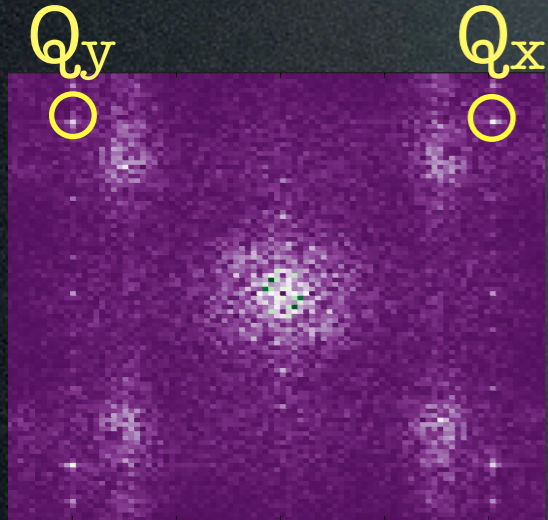
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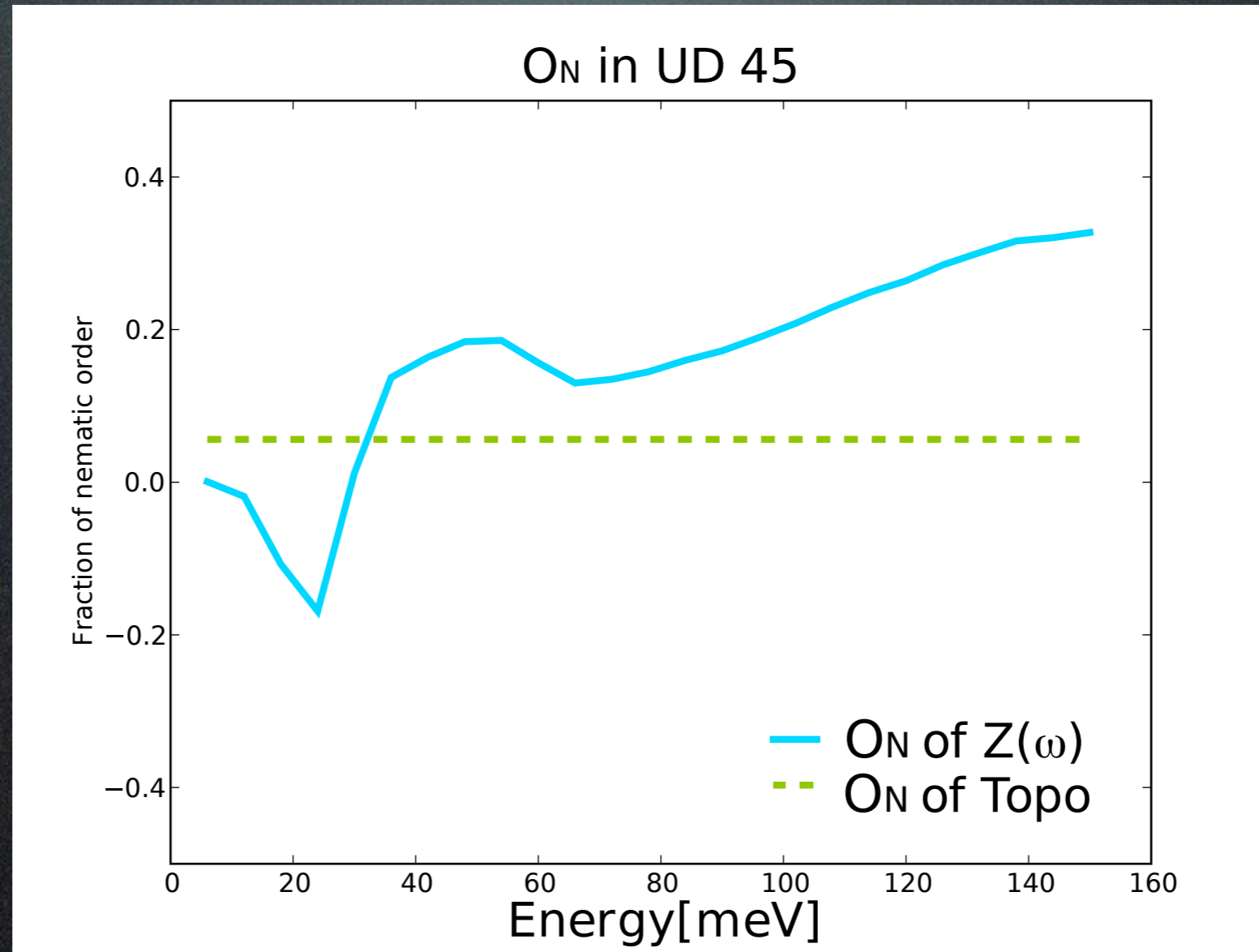
V. Emery, PRL 58, 2974 (1987)

Kivelson, Fradkin, Geballe, PRB 69, 144505 (2004)

Nematic ordering in UD 45



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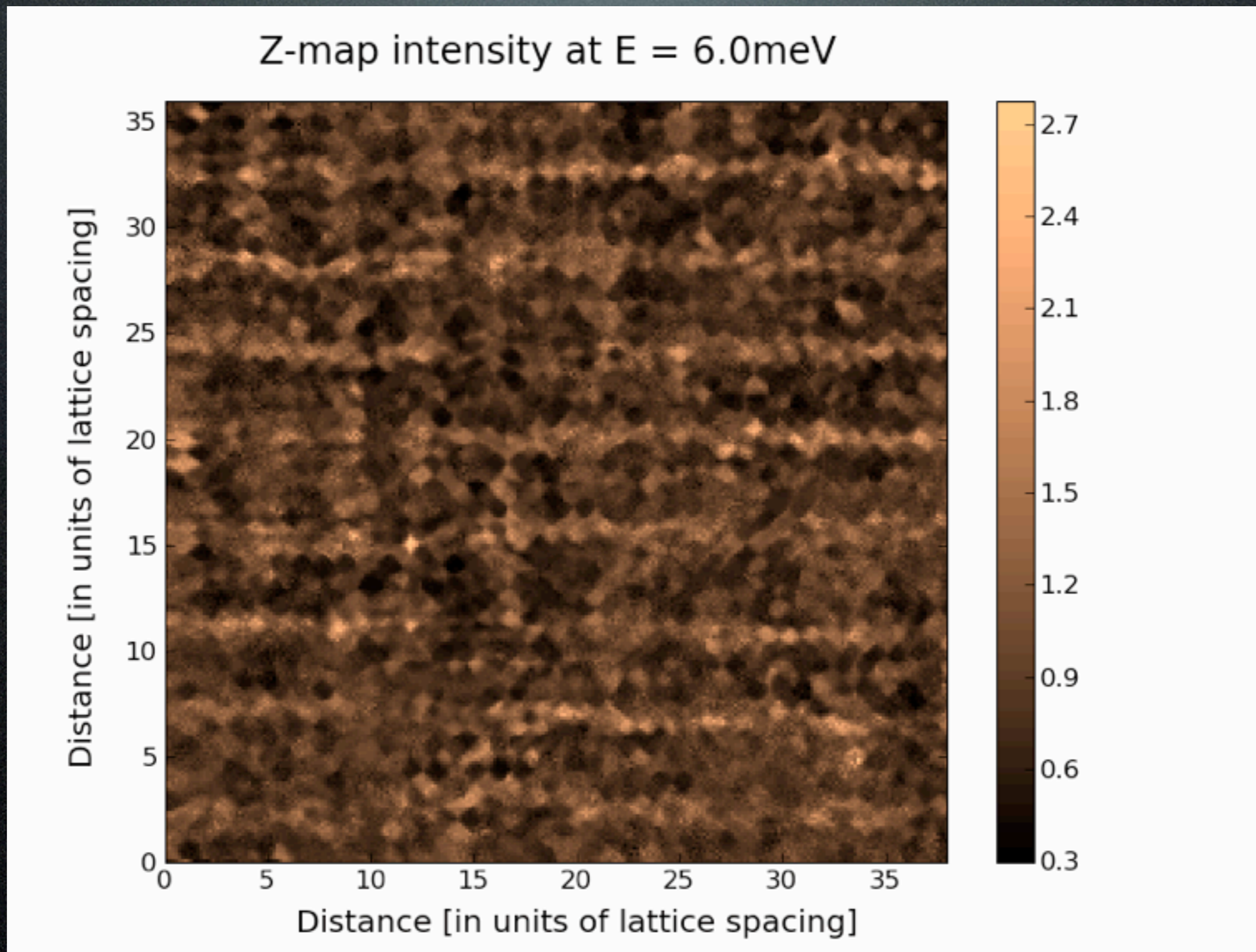


Extracted from published data, T=4K

Kohsaka et al, Nature 454, 1072 (2008)

Domain size in Z-map

Domain size in Z-map

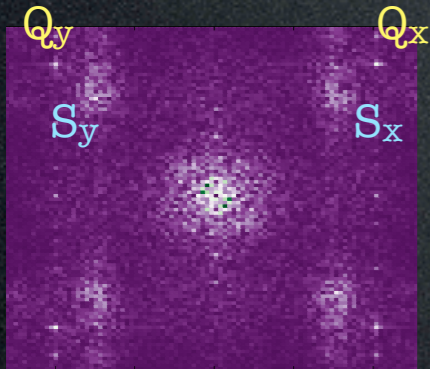


Nematic domains

- Shift Q_x, Q_y to origin (“tune to the channel”)



- Low pass filter (long distance physics)

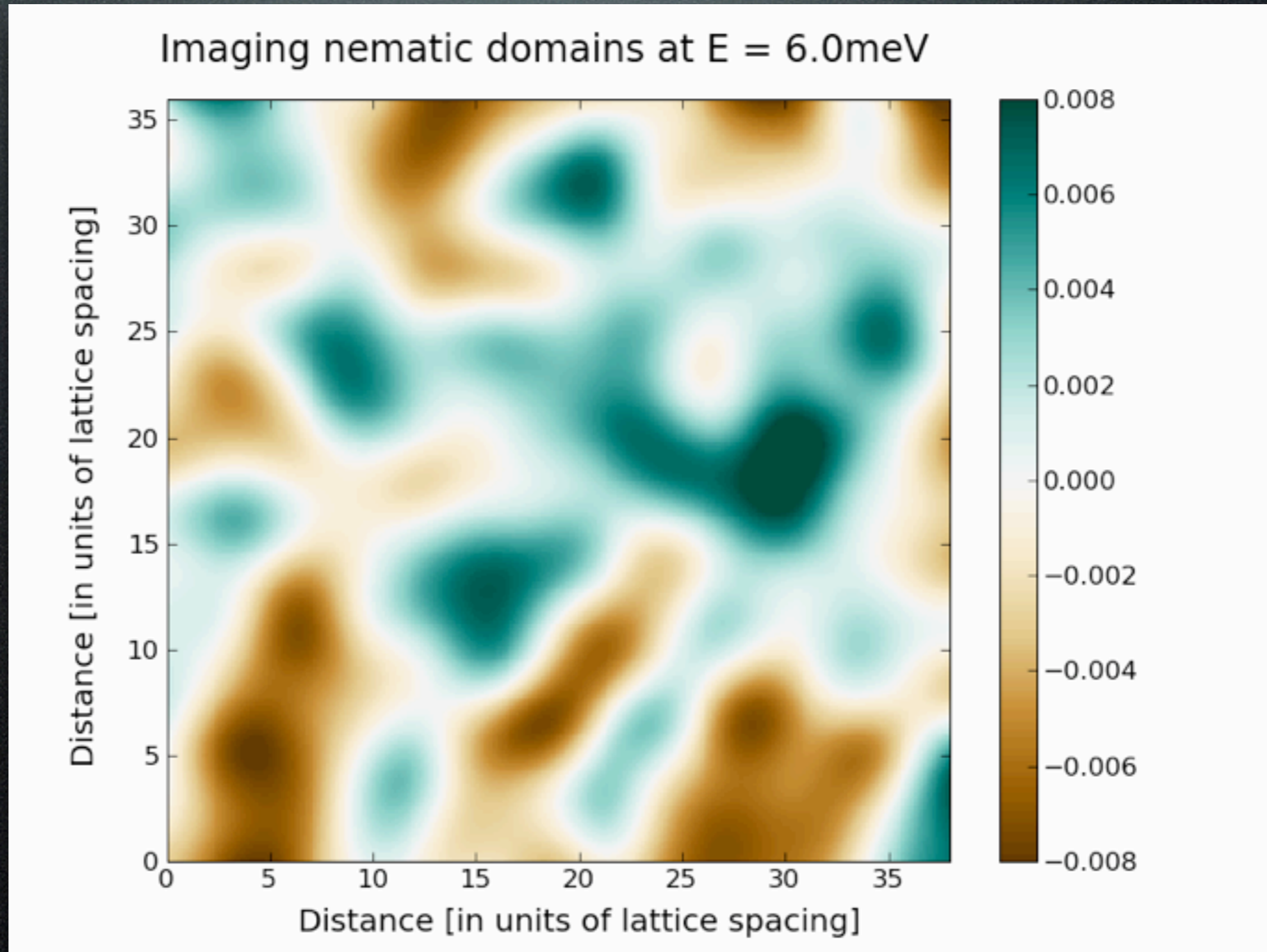
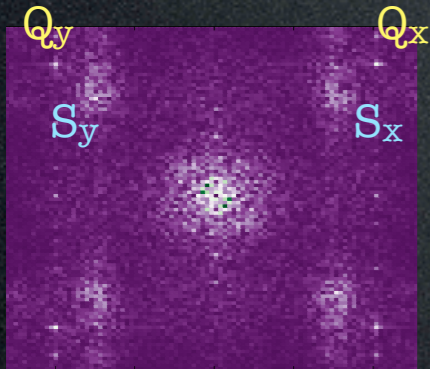


Nematic domains

- Shift Q_x, Q_y to origin (“tune to the channel”)



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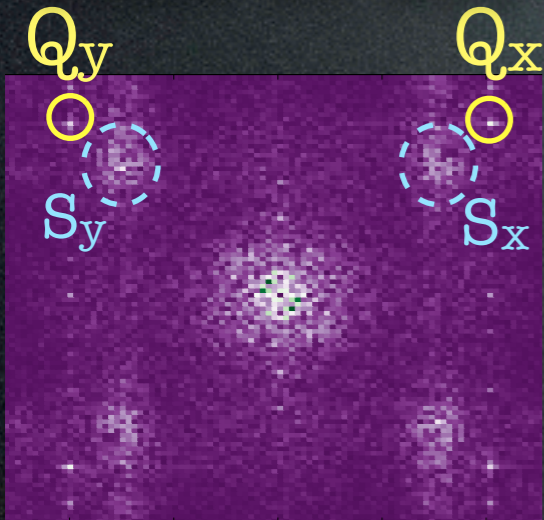
Listen to channel S

Oriented stripe domains

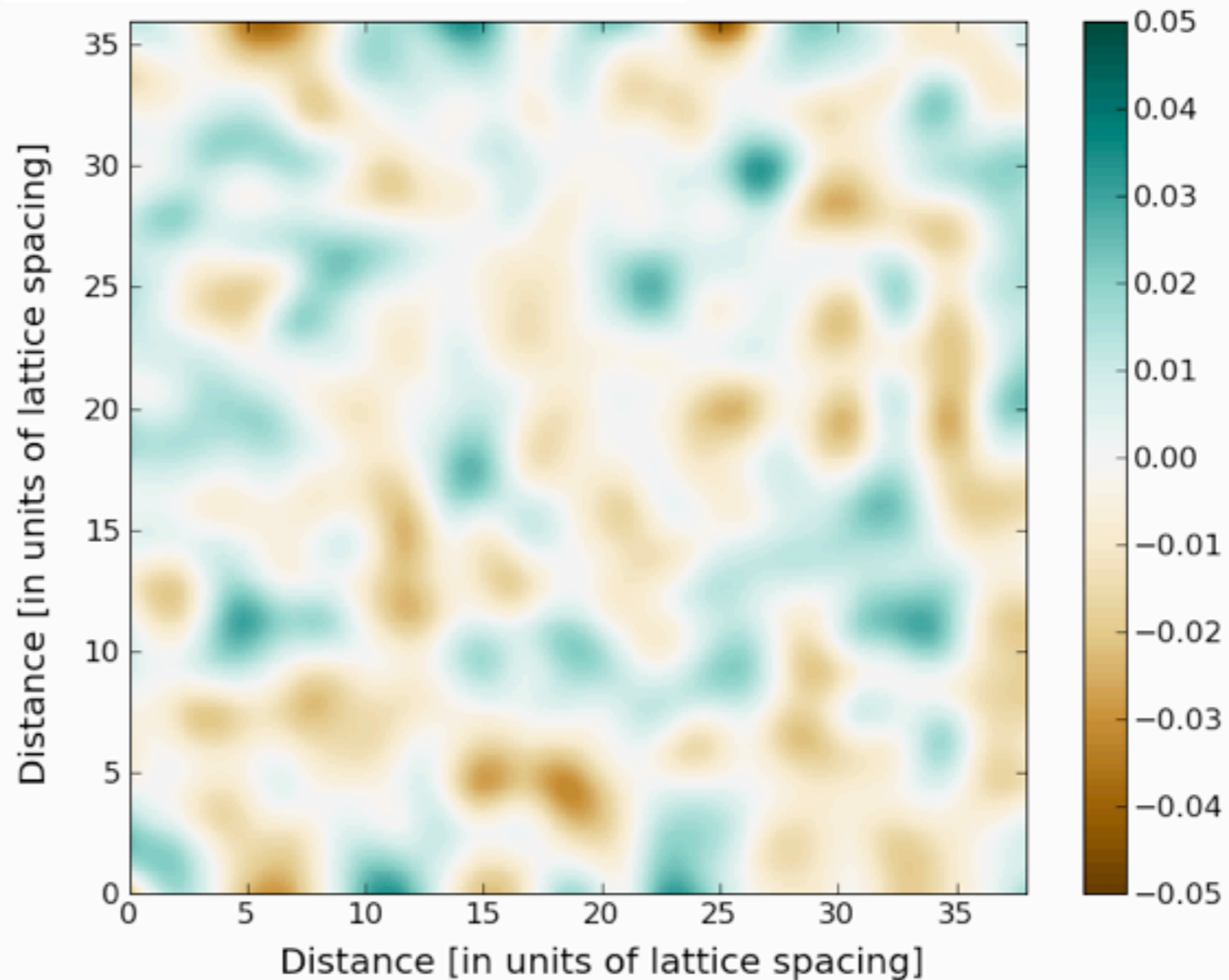
- Shift S_x, S_y to origin (“tune to the channel”)



- Low pass filter (long distance physics)



Relative stripe directions at $E = 6.0\text{meV}$



Hypothesis: longer ranged orientational ordering
than stripe ordering ?

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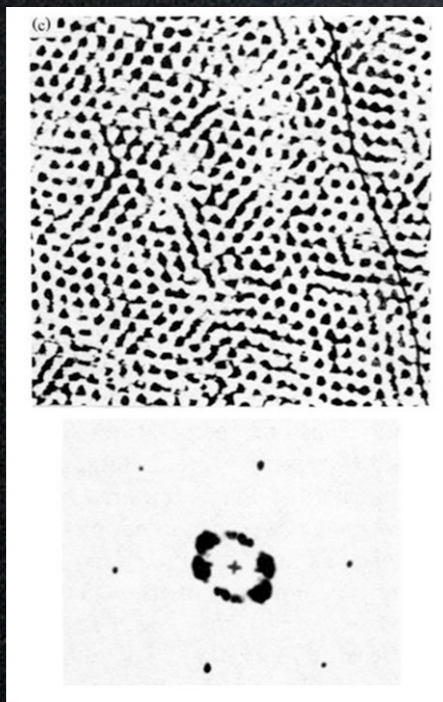
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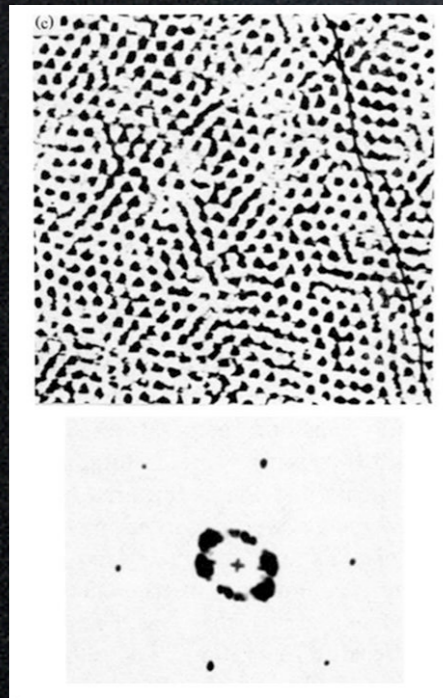
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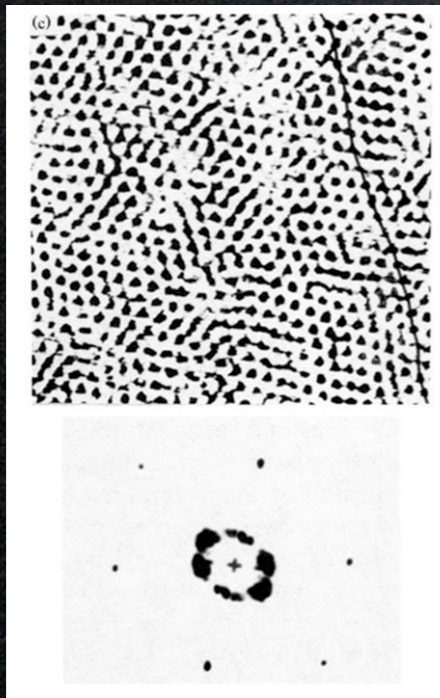
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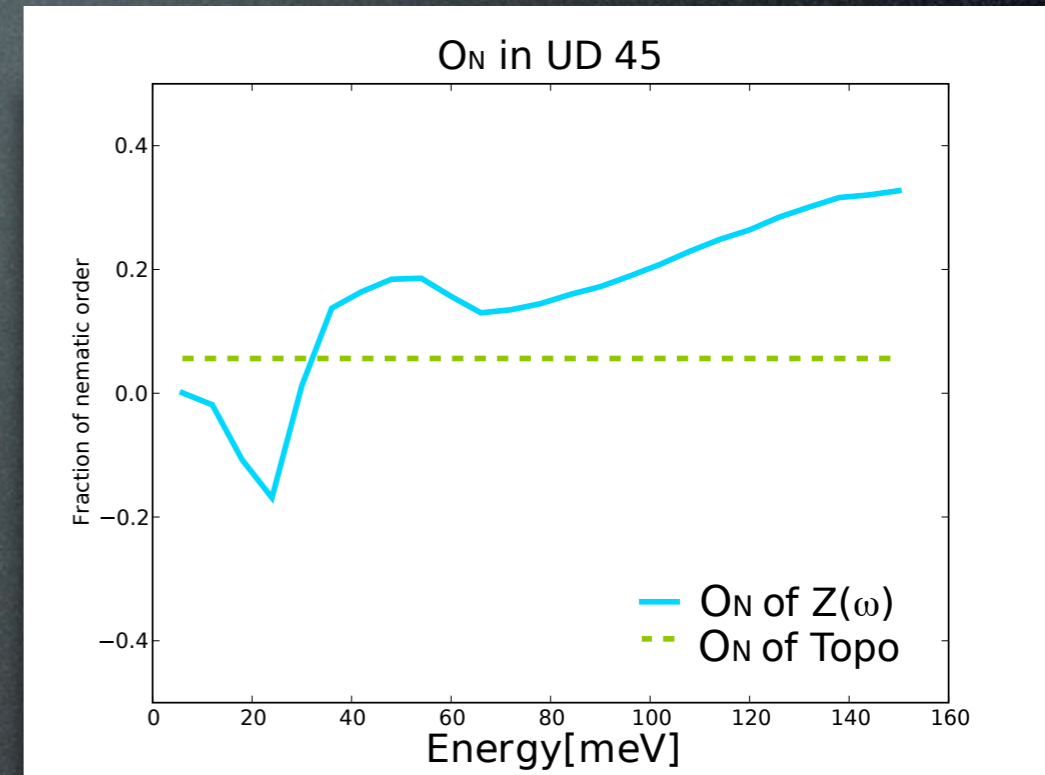


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Electronic Nematic in Cuprates?

Looking ahead

- Doping dependence?
- Temperature dependence?
- Diffraction measurements?



► Phenomenological model

► Why would cuprates do that?

► Is it useful for superconductivity?