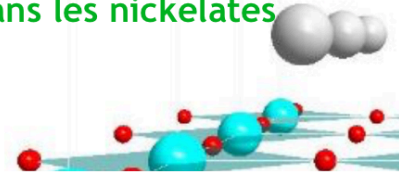

Superconductivity & electronic band structure in nickelates

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BIBLIOGRAPHIE SUPRACONDUCTIVITÉ NICKELATES

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[Superconductivity in an infinite-layer nickelate](#) D. Li, K. Lee, B. Yang Wang, M. Osada, S. Crossley, H. Ryoung Lee, Y Cui, Y. Hikita & H. Y. Hwang

[Superconductivity seen in a nickel oxide](#) G.A.Sawatzky

Articles publiés depuis le 27 aout 2019 :

28/08: [Similarities and differences between infinite-layer nickelates and cuprates and implications for superconductivity](#) A. S. Botana and M. R. Norman

30/08 : [Model construction and a possibility of cuprate-like pairing in a new \$d^9\$ nickelate superconductor \$\(Nd,Sr\)NiO_2\$](#) H. Sakakibara, H. Usui, K. Suzuki, T. Kotani, H. Aoki ,and K. Kuroki

01/09: [Hole superconductivity in infinite-layer nickelates](#) J. E. Hirsch and F. Marsiglio

05/09 : [Doped holes in \$NdNiO_2\$ and high- \$T_c\$ cuprates show little similarity](#) Mi Jiang, Mona Berciu, and George A. Sawatzky

05/09: [Electronic structure of the parent compound of superconducting infinite-layer nickelates](#) M. Hepting, D. Li, C. J. Jia, H. Lu, E. Paris, Y. Tseng, X. Feng, M. Osada, E. Been, Y. Hikita, Huang, D. J. Huang, Z. X. Shen, T. Schmit, H. Y. Hwang, B. Moritz, J. Zaanen, T. P. Devereaux, and W. S. Lee

06/09 : [Robust \$d_{x^2-y^2}\$ -wave superconductivity of infinite-layer nickelates](#) X. Wu, D. Di Sante, T. Schwemmer, W. Hanke, H. Y. Hwang, S. Raghu, and R. Thomale

09/09 : [Formation of 2D single-component correlated electron system and band engineering in the nickelate superconductor \$NdNiO_2\$](#) Y. Nomura, M. Hirayama, T. Tadano, Y. Yoshimoto, K. N.

10/09 : [Electronic structures and topological properties in nickelates \$Ln_{n+1}Ni_nO_{2n+2}\$](#) J. Gao, Z. Wang, C. Fang, and H. Weng

12/09 : [Induced Magnetic Two-dimensionality by Hole Doping in Superconducting \$Nd_{1-x}Sr_xNiO_2\$](#) S. Ryeong, H. Yoon, T. Jung Kim, M. Yong Jeong, and M. Joon Han

16/09 : [Effective Hamiltonian for superconducting Ni oxides \$Nd_{1-x}Sr_xNiO_2\$](#) H. Zhang, L. Jin, S. Wang, B. Xi, X. Shi, F. Ye, and J.-W. Mei

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27/09 : [Kondo resonance and d-wave superconductivity in the t-J model with spin one holes: possible applications to the nickelate superconductor \$Nd_{1-x}Sr_xNiO_2\$](#) Ya-Hui Zhang and Ashvin Vishwanath

30/09 : [Electronic structure of rare-earth infinite-layer \$ReNiO_2\$ \(Re=La, Nd\)](#) Peiheng Jiang, Liang Si, Zhaoliang Liao, Zhicheng Zhong

01/10 : [Nickelate superconductors : Multiorbital nature and spin freezing](#) Philipp Werner, Shintaro Hoshino

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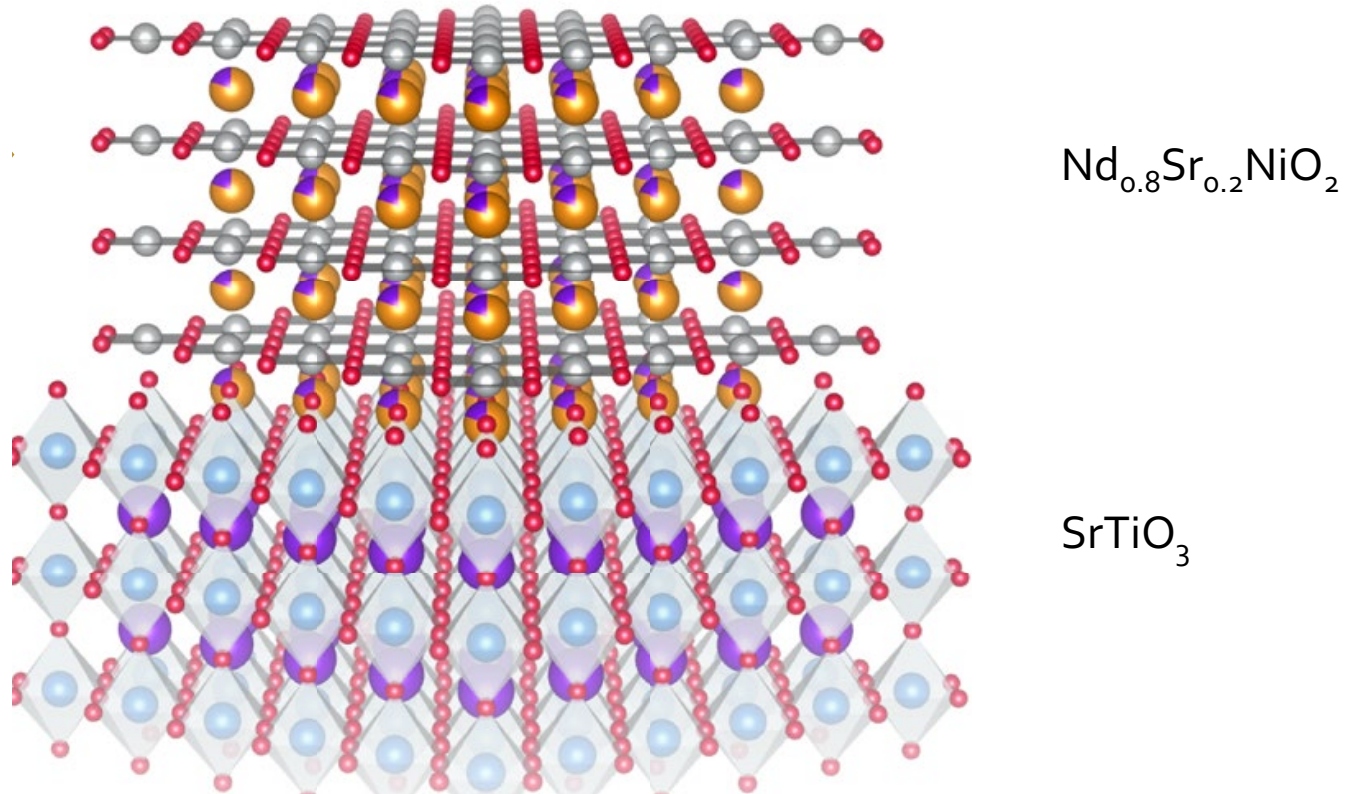
10/10 : [Materials design of dynamically stable layered nickelates](#) Motoaki Hirayama, Terumasa Tadano, Yusuke Nomura, Ryotaro Arita

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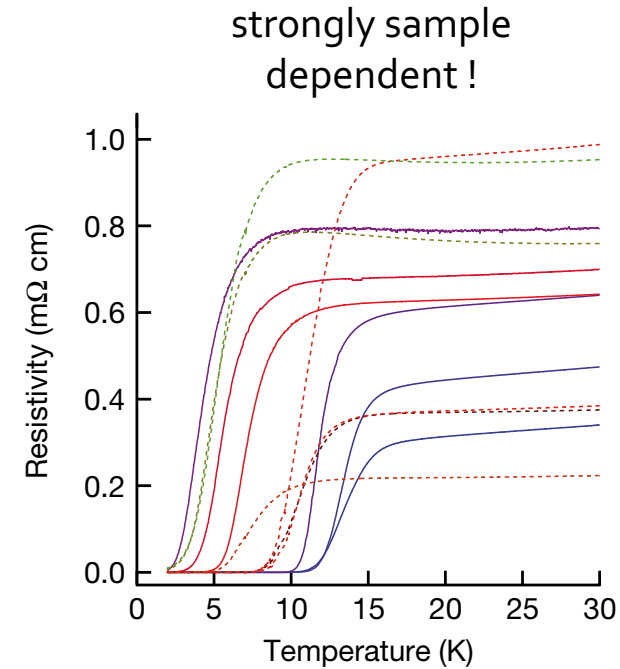
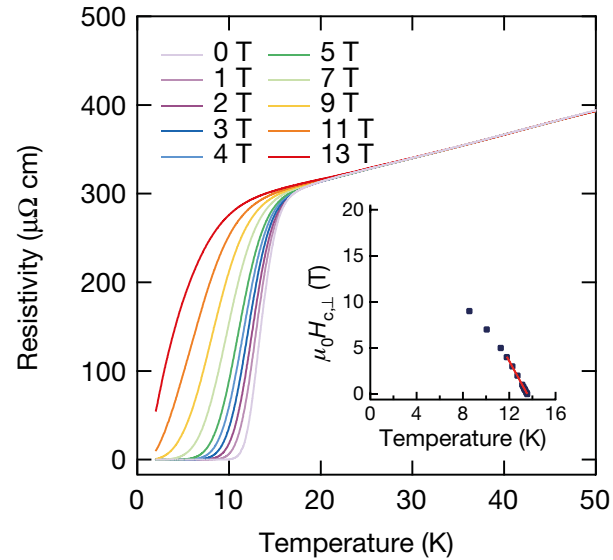
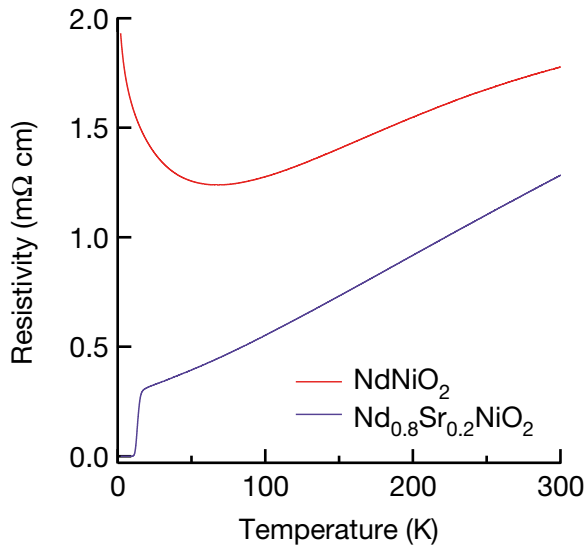
Superconductivity

$\text{Nd}_{0.8}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{NiO}_2/\text{SrTiO}_3$ thin films (9 – 11 nm \approx 30 unit cells)



Superconductivity

$\text{Nd}_{0.8}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{NiO}_2/\text{SrTiO}_3$ thin films (9 – 11 nm \approx 30 unit cells)



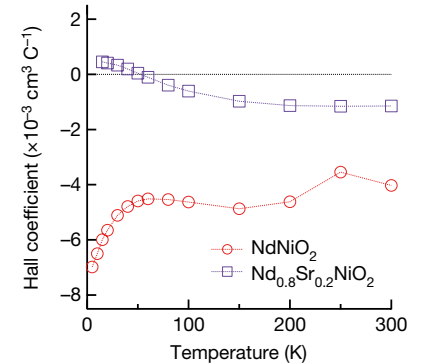
Superconductivity

Open questions

nickelates: paramagnetic metals vs. **cuprates: AFM insulators**

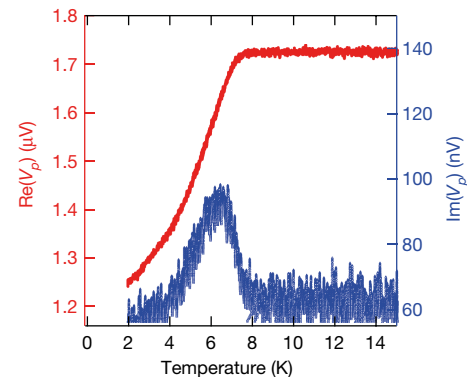
multiband?

The temperature-dependent normal-state Hall coefficient $R_H(T)$ is given in Fig. 3c. R_H for NdNiO_2 is negative at all temperatures, whereas it undergoes a sign change at about 55 K for $\text{Nd}_{0.8}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{NiO}_2$. This feature, as well as the overall magnitude of R_H , are inconsistent with the expectations for simple hole doping of a single electronic band, and suggest a more complex Fermi surface. This may be consistent with calculations of the electronic band structure of LaNiO_2 , which find multiple electron and hole pockets that have different orbital contributions⁶ and that vary with the Coulomb interaction.



type-II?

The fact that $\text{Re}(V_p)$ does not approach zero at low temperatures resembles measurement results of a 40-nm-thick infinite-layer copper oxide film with $T_c \approx 10.8$ K and extrapolated London penetration depth $\lambda_L(T=0) = 2.2 \mu\text{m}$ (ref. ³¹). This indicates that λ_L for $\text{Nd}_{0.8}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{NiO}_2$ is similarly large compared to the film thickness. Given the numerical uncertainties arising from the finite sample size (substantially wider films show indications of laterally inhomogeneous reduction), the order parameter symmetry and the scale of disorder, we did not attempt to extract λ_L (ref. ³²). Nevertheless, these data suggest that this is a type-II superconductor



role of the interface?

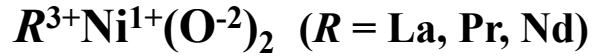
We further note that the interface between the infinite-layer nickelate and the SrTiO_3 substrate (Fig. 1) hosts a strong polar discontinuity³⁰. Depending on how this electrostatic boundary condition is resolved, there may be transport contributions from interface states. However, the comparison between NdNiO_2 and $\text{Nd}_{0.8}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{NiO}_2$ demonstrates that this alone does not lead to superconductivity here.

conventional
electron-phonon coupling SC?

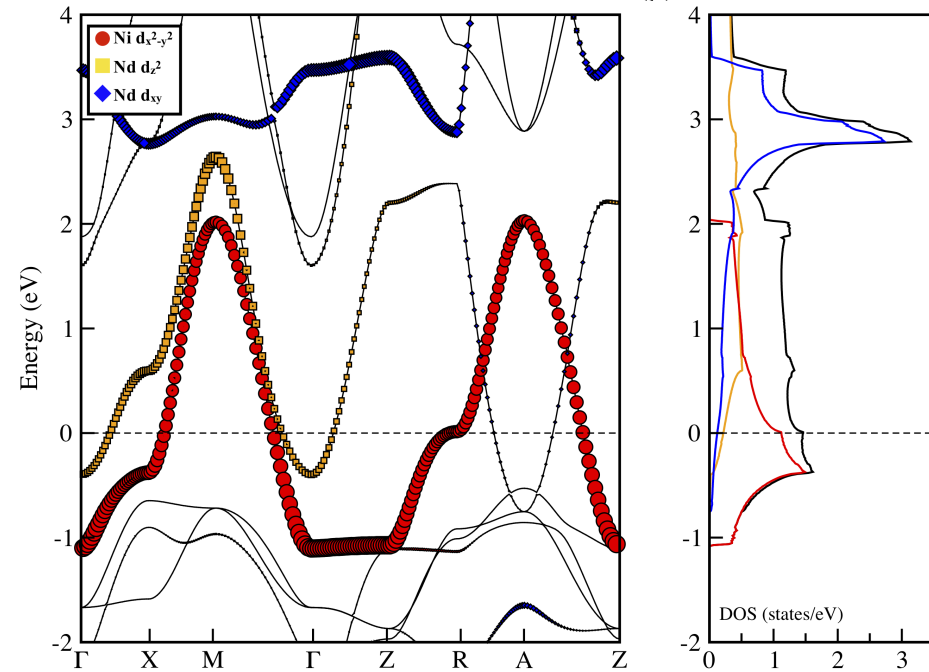
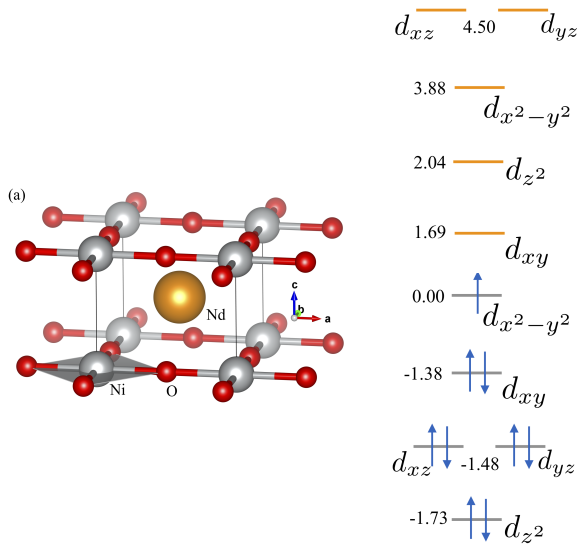
Li et al., Nature 572, 624 (2019)

Electronic band structure

Electronic band structure



$3d^9$ configuration of Ni^{1+} , isoelectronic with Cu^{2+}



Lee & Pickett PRB 70, 165109 (2004)

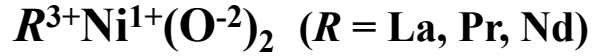
Botana & Norman; arXiv:1908.10946

Shakakibara et al.; arXiv:1909.00060

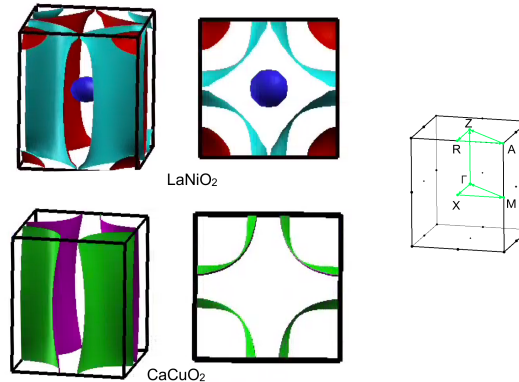
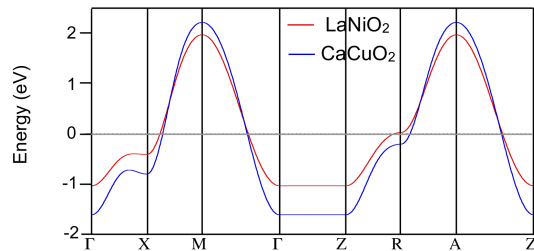
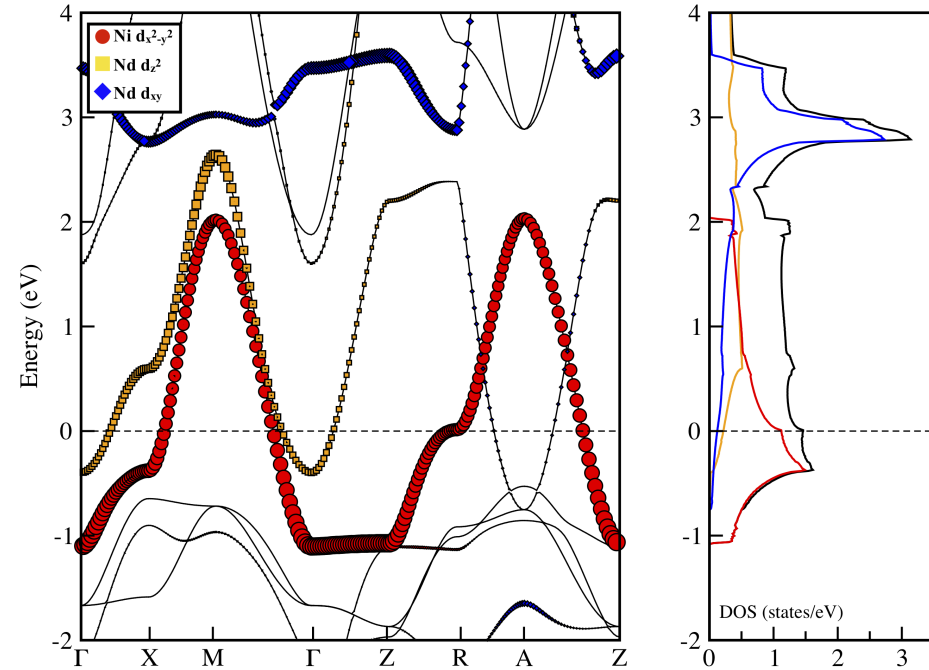
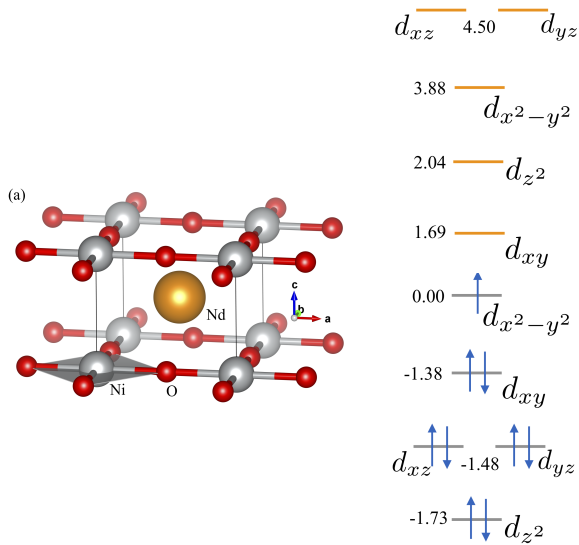
Wu et al.; arXiv:1909.03015

Bernardini, Olevano & Cano; arXiv:1910.13269

Electronic band structure



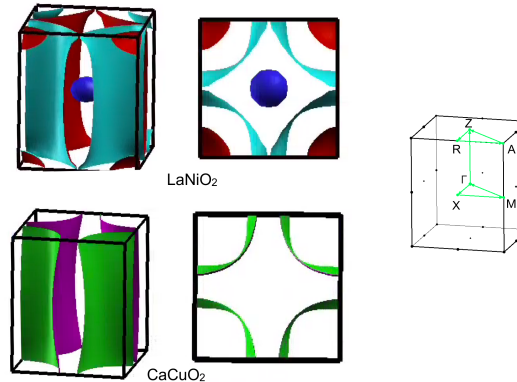
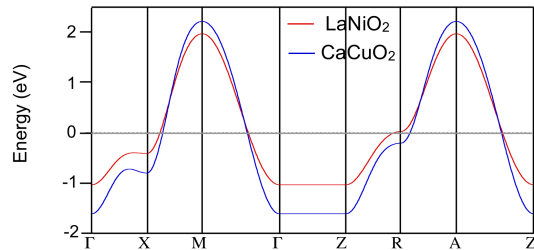
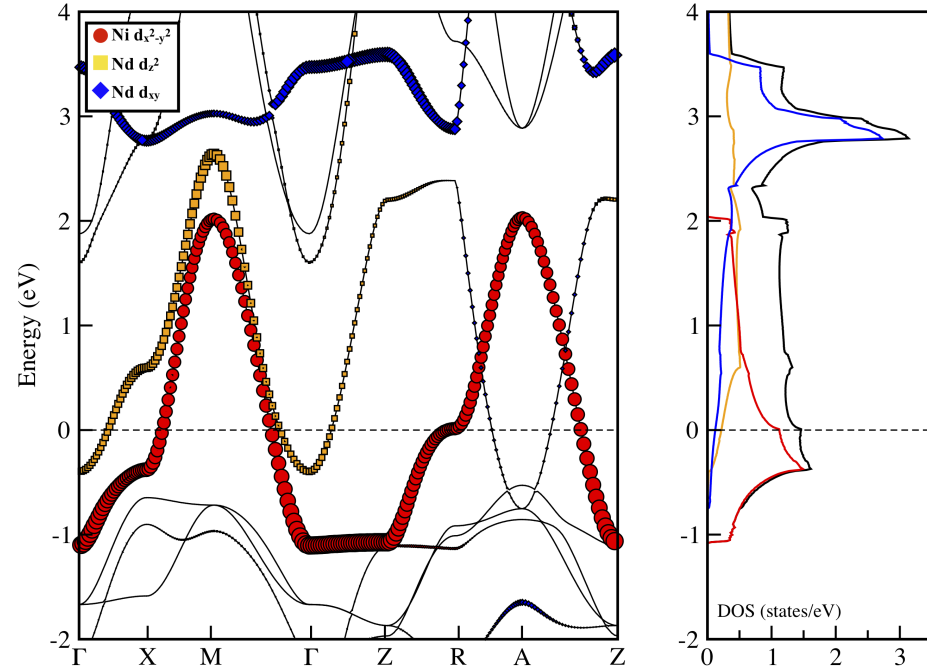
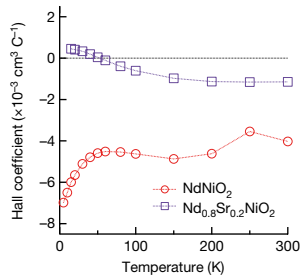
$3d^9$ configuration of Ni^{1+} , isoelectronic with Cu^{2+}



Electronic band structure

The La (Nd) $5d_{z^2}$ band crossing the Fermi level can naturally explain the metallic character of the $RNiO_2$ nickelates

However, hole Fermi surface still needs to be somehow excluded to explain the Hall data. (???)



Electronic band structure

Electron-phonon coupling is **not enough** to mediate superconductivity

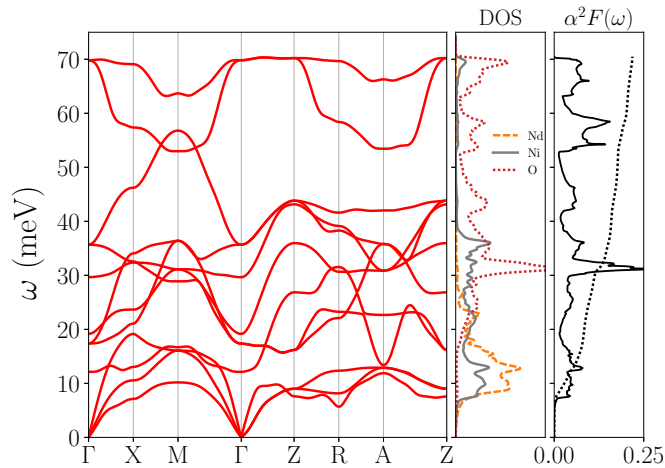


TABLE I. Electron-phonon interaction λ and the logarithmic average of phonon frequencies calculated for NdNiO₂ with different width of the Gaussian smearing. The T_c values are evaluated using the Allen-Dynes formula with $\mu^* = 0.1$.

Smearing width (Ry)	λ	ω_{\ln} (K)	T_c (K)
0.04	0.22	283	0.00
0.06	0.28	258	0.06
0.08	0.32	249	0.24

Electronic band structure

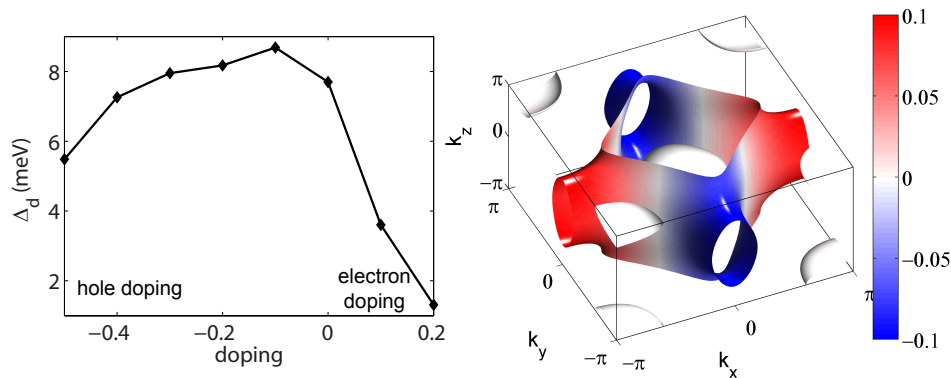
Spin fluctuations (weak coupling RPA approach) -> *d*-wave superconducting gap

Hubbard model

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{\text{int}} = & U_{\text{Ni}} \sum_i n_{i3\uparrow} n_{i3\downarrow} + U_{\text{Nd}} \sum_{i\mu} n_{i\mu\uparrow} n_{i\mu\downarrow} \\
 & + U'_{\text{Nd}} \sum_{i,\mu<\nu} n_{i\mu} n_{i\nu} + J_{\text{Nd}} \sum_{i,\mu<\nu,\sigma\sigma'} c_{i\mu\sigma}^\dagger c_{i\nu\sigma'}^\dagger c_{i\mu\sigma'} c_{i\nu\sigma} \\
 & + J'_{\text{Nd}} \sum_{i,\mu\neq\nu} c_{i\mu\uparrow}^\dagger c_{i\mu\downarrow}^\dagger c_{i\nu\downarrow} c_{i\nu\uparrow}
 \end{aligned}$$

t-*J* model

$$H_J = \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} J_{ij} (\mathbf{S}_{i3} \mathbf{S}_{j3} - \frac{1}{4} n_{i3} n_{j3})$$

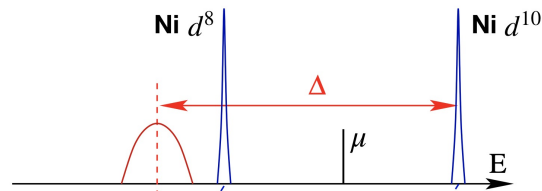


$d_{x^2-y^2}$ -wave gap as a function doping

Electronic band structure

Mott insulator vs charge-transfer insulator in the Zaanen-Sawatzky-Allen scheme

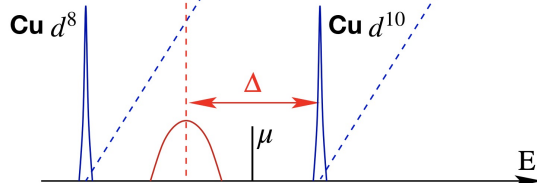
Mott insulator



10 times smaller superexchange in the nickelates

$$J_{dd} = \frac{4t_{pd}^4}{\Delta^2 U_{dd}} + \frac{8t_{pd}^4}{\Delta^2 (U_{pp} + 2\Delta)}$$

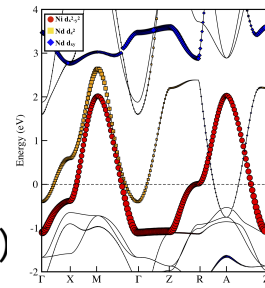
charge-transfer insulator



no AFM & weakened spin fluctuations

Electronic band structure

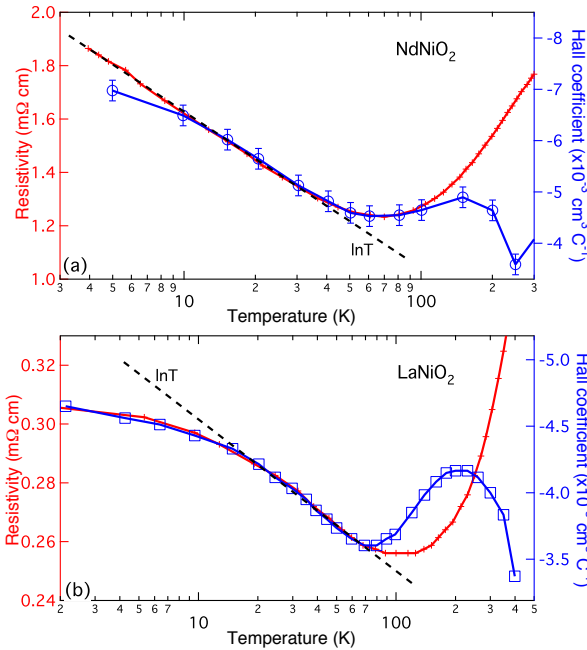
Nd and La $5d$ bands crossing the Fermi level
 Kondo physics, beyond Kondo lattice (heavy fermions) and t - J model (cuprates)



RKKY \rightarrow exchange
 holon - ($S = 1$) doublon excitations \rightarrow self-doped Mott state

Strange metals

$$\rho \sim T^\alpha (\alpha \approx 1.12)$$



Zhang et al.; arXiv:1909.11845

Zhang et al.; arXiv:1909.12865

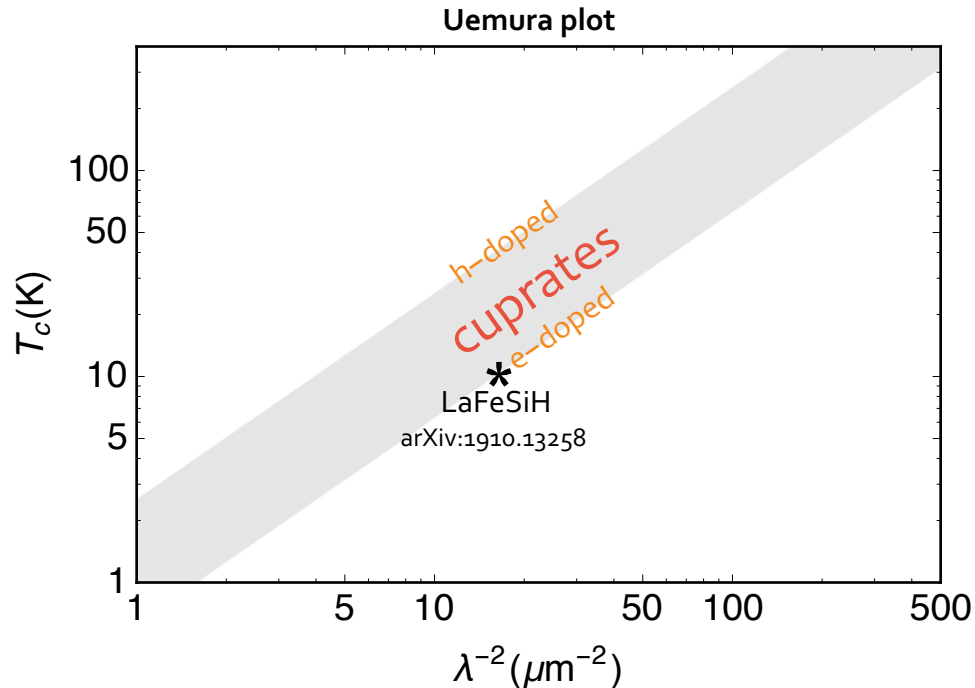
Electronic band structure

London penetration depth

$$(\lambda^2)^{-1}_{ij} = \frac{\mu_0 e^2}{4\pi^3 \hbar} \oint_{\text{FS}} dS \left[\frac{v_{Fi} v_{Fj}}{v_F} \left(1 + 2 \int_{\Delta}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial E} \right) \frac{E dE}{\sqrt{E^2 - \Delta^2}} \right) \right]$$

$\lambda(T=0)$

$\lambda(T=0)$ is just a band-structure property!



Nickelates: i) are potential room-temperature superconductors,
 ii) or have nothing to do with cuprates,
 iii) or their electronic band structure needs to be seriously revisited

Electronic band structure

