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Evidence for Universal Signatures of Zeeman-Splitting-Limited Pseudogaps in Superconducting Electron- and Hole-Doped Cuprates

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We probe the “normal” state in electron-doped (n-type) \( \text{Sm}_{2-x}\text{Ce}_{x}\text{CuO}_{4-\delta} \) through interlayer tunneling transport in magnetic fields up to 45 T. The behavior of intrinsic high-field c-axis negative magnetoresistance (MR), which is accessed in small 30 nm-high mesa structures, is characteristic of the pseudogap state. It follows a universal correlation between the excess low-energy dissipation due to the pseudogap and its closing field \( H_{pg} \) and is in close correspondence with the hole-doped (p-type) \( \text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2\text{CaCu}_2\text{O}_{8+y} \). The MR in the mesas and in the bulk crystals consistently gives a Zeeman relation between the pseudogap temperature \( T^\ast \) and its closing field, pointing to a preeminent role of spin-singlet correlations in forming the pseudogap in cuprates, regardless of their n or p type.

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Superconductivity in cuprates can be induced by doping the parent antiferromagnetic insulator with either electrons or holes [1]. By many appearances, however, the phase diagram on the two sides of the doping divide seems to be particle-hole asymmetric. In addition to the lower transition temperatures \( T_c \), in electron-doped (n-type) cuprates (\( L_2-x\text{Ce}_x\text{CuO}_4-\delta \), where \( L = \text{Nd}, \text{Pr}, \text{Eu}, \text{or Sm} \)) the antiferromagnetic phase persists to much higher doping levels, while the superconductivity is observed in a narrower (0.14 < \( x < 0.18 \)) range [2]. A feature that dominates large parts of the normal-state phase space is the anomalous depletion in the density of states (DOS) referred to as pseudogap. It is ubiquitous in the underdoped hole-doped (p-type) cuprates [3], and has also been reported in underdoped albeit nonsuperconducting \( \text{Nd}_{2-x}\text{Ce}_x\text{CuO}_4-\delta \) (NCCO) [4,5]. The connection of this pseudogap to superconductivity is still not obvious, and, with experimental situation often contradictory [6–10], even its existence in the normal state of superconducting cuprates of n type is far less certain. Absence or presence of a pseudogap in a superconducting electron-doped cuprate, if proved, may inform on two chief questions about high-\( T_c \): (a) are \( n- \) and \( p- \) type cuprates fundamentally different, and/or (b) is the pseudogap phenomenon related to superconductivity at all?

A robust way to probe the pseudogap state is via interlayer transport \( \rho_{c} \)—a technique uniquely suitable at ultralow magnetic fields, as has been demonstrated in \( p- \) type \( \text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2\text{CaCu}_2\text{O}_{8+y} \) (BSCCO) [11,12]. When the layered structure forms intrinsic tunnel junctions, \( \rho_{c} \) is a good measure of the low-energy DOS. To expose the pseudogap state, first the long-range superconducting coherence must be destroyed, e.g., by applying appropriately high fields (conventionally, exceeding the upper critical field \( H_{c2} \) [13]). The recovery of the DOS by magnetic field to a fully ungapped state can be then sensitively detected by the negative interlayer magnetoresistance (MR). Indeed, we have established that in the hole-doped cuprates the pseudogap can be closed by a high magnetic field [11] that scales with the pseudogap onset temperature \( T^\ast \).

Here we report first interlayer tunneling experiments in \( n- \) type superconducting cuprates, fabricated (out of bulk crystals) as small 30 nm-thin mesa structures consisting only of ~50 CuO2 planes comprising the tunnel junctions. The measurements on mesas were compared against the bulk behavior in fields up to 45 T. The mesa structure was crucial in establishing the intrinsic behavior of the MR, for it circumvented the known crystal-growth problem of \( n- \) type cuprates where a secondary phase forms a quasi-two-dimensional long-range epitaxial structure parallel to the CuO2 sheets [14]—an inhomogeneity that could be masking the intrinsic physics. Our observations support a presence of the pseudogap that can be closed by a magnetic field in the laboratory range, and, hence, for the first time not requiring any guesses or extrapolations.

We find that in one key aspect, the \( p- \) and \( n- \) type superconducting cuprates are surprisingly similar: they follow an empirically “universal” correlation between the excess low-energy dissipation due to the pseudogap and its closing field \( H_{pg} \). A simple Zeeman scale connects the pseudogap temperature \( T^\ast \) to \( H_{pg} \) in an \( n- \) type material, suggesting a common origin of the pseudogap irrespective of the charge carrier type—in both Zeeman splitting closing the pseudogap implies that the triplet spin excitation at high fields overcomes the spin-singlet pair correlations responsible for the gap in the spin spectrum and the orbital contribution is very small.

For this study we have chosen \( \text{Sm}_{2-x}\text{Ce}_x\text{CuO}_{4-\delta} \) (SCCO) crystals as having a distinct advantage for the interlayer transport: Sm ions show the antiferromagnetic transition at \( T_N = 4.9 \) K [15] well below \( T_c \). This allows us to check for effects of the magnetic lanthanoid ions on the interlayer transport by comparing MR above and below \( T_N \). We used a self-flux method [16,17] with the crucible turnover technique [18] to get platelike crystals with flux-free and shiny surfaces, which is critical for the mesa...
fabrication. The as-grown crystals were annealed under Ar flow for 20 h at 950 °C. Ce concentration was determined by energy dispersive x-ray spectroscopy (EDS). Mesas structures with typical dimensions of (8 × 12) μm² × 30 nm were fabricated using photolithography and ion milling techniques [19]. Au/Ag bilayer was evaporated on the “natural” surface of the annealed crystals, with two contacts on top of the mesa [Fig. 1(a)] enabling four-terminal measurements of the c-axis resistivity ρ_c of the mesa alone. With the thickness of the secondary-phase layer in the range 4–8 nm and with the volume fraction of 1–3% [14], the height (30 nm) of our mesas is much smaller than typical separation between the neighboring secondary-phase layers. Eleven mesas measured showed consistently reproducible values of ρ_c, giving us confidence in null effect of the secondary phase. We note that in bulk crystals, the analysis of transport measurements [4,20] may have been affected [21].

Figure 1 shows the temperature and field dependence of ρ_c of an SCCO mesa sample with x = 0.14, ρ_c(T) exhibits metallic behavior over a wide temperature range [Fig. 1(b)]. At zero field, on cooling ρ_c(T) articulates an upturn just above T_c followed by a sharp transition at T_c ∼ 20 K; the sharpness is a reflection of high homogeneity in the measured mesa region. The upturn becomes more pronounced when we apply magnetic field H along the c axis [Fig. 1(c)]. With increasing H, the transition is shifted to lower temperatures. At fixed temperatures ρ_c on the upturn is systematically suppressed with H, and ρ_c(T) follows a log T dependence. At high T, there is a small H² standard positive MR [22]; after subtracting αH² term (α/μ_0² = 2.6 × 10⁻⁴ Ω cm/T²), all data collapse onto a single curve [inset in Fig. 1(c)]. This clearly uncovers negative MR below ∼38 K, somewhat above the temperature of minimum ρ_c. These characteristic features, (i) the upturn, (ii) the shift of the maximum ρ_c(T), (iii) the negative MR, and (iv) the log T behavior at low T, are all in close correspondence with the features observed in the interlayer transport in the pseudogap state of BSCCO [11,13]. We note that there is not much change in the intrinsic ρ_c(T) at T_N, which ensures that critical effects of Sm moments do not enter our analysis.

The field dependence of ρ_c in the mesa shown in Fig. 1(d) looks essentially the same as that in the p-type cuprates: ρ_c is null up to the irreversibility field H_irr, and then it rises to a peak at H_peak, above which MR is negative. This negative MR is a natural consequence of a recovery of DOS depletion comprising the pseudogap [11,23] if the c-axis transport is via tunneling between CuO_2 planes. In accordance with this, studies of c-axis current-voltage characteristics in an n-type cuprate [24] report behavior consistent with stacks of superconductor-insulator-superconductor junctions.

Let us now turn to the behavior of bulk SCCO crystals. The c-axis MR for a crystal (1.0 × 1.2 × 0.025 mm³) with x = 0.14 measured in a 45 T hybrid magnet [25] is shown in Fig. 2. In the bulk crystals, the ρ_c values in comparison with mesas are higher and the upturn is enhanced [inset of Fig. 2(b)]. Some of this enhancement must originate from the chemical inhomogeneity we discussed earlier. However, the relative MR reveals behavior quantitatively consistent with the intrinsic mesa data. It shows a peak at H_peak above which the MR is negative as shown in Fig. 2(a) for H || c. At very high fields, the positive αH² term becomes dominant with α (α/μ_0² = 2.2–2.5 × 10⁻⁴ Ω cm/T²) nearly identical to that of the mesa. Furthermore, the “overshoot” of ρ_c(H) near the peak, i.e., ρ_c(H_peak) − ρ_c(H > H_peak), is roughly 0.15–0.2 Ω cm at low temperatures, which is comparable to that of the mesa. This is an important point: since the secondary phase is reported to have long-range epitaxial structure parallel to the ab plane, ρ_c in a bulk crystal may be expressed as a sum of the contributions from both phases. The consistency of the relative changes in mesa and bulk MRs suggests that the observed negative MR is of the same origin in both,
namely, it must come intrinsically from the field suppression of the pseudogap. We can write then the intrinsic $\rho_c$, in the normal state above $H_{\text{peak}}$ as

$$\rho_c(T, H) = \rho_c^0(T) + \Delta \rho_c(T, H) + \alpha H^2,$$

where $\rho_c^0$ is ungapped resistivity in zero field, $\Delta \rho_c$ is the resistivity change arising from the pseudogap, and $\alpha$ is nearly $T$ independent at low $T$ [26]. The pseudogap closing field $H_{\text{pg}}$—defined by $\Delta \rho_c(T, H_{\text{pg}}) = 0$—is determined to be $28(\pm2)$ T for $H \parallel c$ (at $T \leq 4$ K). We note that here the field scales are such that for the first time the disappearance of negative MR can be observed without requiring further assumptions and extrapolations.

The temperature dependencies of $H_{\text{irr}}$, $H_{\text{peak}}$, and $H_{\text{pg}}$ are plotted in the inset of Fig. 2(a). Consistently, the $H_{\text{peak}}(T)$ data for the mesa and the crystal follow a single curve. At low temperatures ($T \leq 10$ K), $H_{\text{pg}}$ is nearly "flat" in temperature—a characteristic $T$ dependence also found in BSCCO [11,27].

A more precise determination of $T^* = 38(\pm2)$ K is obtained by plotting the temperature derivative of $\rho_c$; see Fig. 3. From this we obtain that $H_{\text{pg}}$ and $T^*$ obey a simple Zeeman energy relation $k_B T^* = g \mu_B H_{\text{pg}}$ with $g \approx 2$ ($k_B$ is the Boltzmann constant and $\mu_B$ is the Bohr magneton). Thus, the pseudogap energy scale found here lies on the same Zeeman line as for $p$-type BSCCO [11]; see inset in Fig. 4. The congruity between the $n$-type and $p$-type cuprates is further manifested through the uncovered empirical correlation [Fig. 4] between the observed maximum $\Delta \rho_c$ (a measure of the negative MR term and the low-energy DOS) and the pseudogap energy scale:

$$\Delta \rho_c^{\text{max}} \propto H_{\text{pg}}^3 \text{ or } \propto T^3.$$  

This correlation is robust, spanning 4 orders of magnitude difference in $\Delta \rho_c^{\text{max}}$ between SCCO and BSCCO [11,23], and holds in other highly anisotropic cuprates on the two doping sides, such as NCCO ($x = 0.15$) [28] and La-doped Bi$_2$Sr$_2$CuO$_{6+y}$ (BSCO) [29].

To test the relative contribution of orbital degrees in SCCO we applied field $H$ parallel to the $ab$ planes. As shown in Fig. 2(b), in this case the peak field is shifted to higher fields—an effect naturally explained by the strong superconducting anisotropy in layered cuprates [13,27]. At high fields, the positive MR term for $H \parallel ab$ is smaller than for $H \parallel c$ [30], and the negative part dominates. We observe negative MR irrespective of the field direction, which does rule out a two-dimensional localization as its origin. Moreover, $\rho_c(T)$ in the two field configurations at 45 T

![FIG. 2 (color online). $\rho_c$ vs $H^2$ at various temperatures in an SCCO bulk sample for (a) $H \parallel c$ and (b) $H \parallel ab$ [25]. Dashed lines are high-field fits to the $H^2$ dependence. Insets: (a) $H$–$T$ diagram for the mesa (closed symbols) and bulk (open symbols) samples. Lines are guides to the eye. Negative MR (shaded region) vanishes at $H_{\text{pg}}(T)$. (b) $\rho_c(T)$ of the bulk sample without field (solid line) and in 45 T (filled symbols).](image)

![FIG. 3 (color online). $d\rho_c/dT$ vs $T$ at 0 and 8 T in the mesa. The exposed downward departure of the zero-field $d\rho_c/dT$ from the high-field data highlights the $\rho_c(T)$ upturn due to DOS depletion below $T^*$. Inset: Temperature dependence of the negative MR term in the mesa and the bulk samples. All the data consistently indicate that the onset temperature $T^*$ is $38(\pm2)$ K (arrows) both in the mesa and the bulk—a witness to the intrinsic nature of the relevant features.](image)
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22. In BSCO, large negative MR corresponding to a larger pseudogap energy scale overwhelms the positive H2 term.


25. The 45 T hybrid dc magnet at NHMFL comprises 11.5 T superconducting and 33.5 T resistive magnets. A capacitance sensor was used for temperature control.

26. At higher T, α becomes smaller as the intrinsic ρc increases, consistent with Kohler’s rule.


29. Y. Ando et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 77, 2065 (1996); 79, 2595(E) (1997); S. Ono et al., Phys. Rev. B 70, 224521 (2004); To extract Tc, we focus on the relatively high temperature Tc(T) data to avoid disorder issues in BSCO.
