

# Role of Interlayer Coupling on the Competition Between Charge Order and Superconductivity

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**Zachary Raines**  
Adviser: Victor Galitski

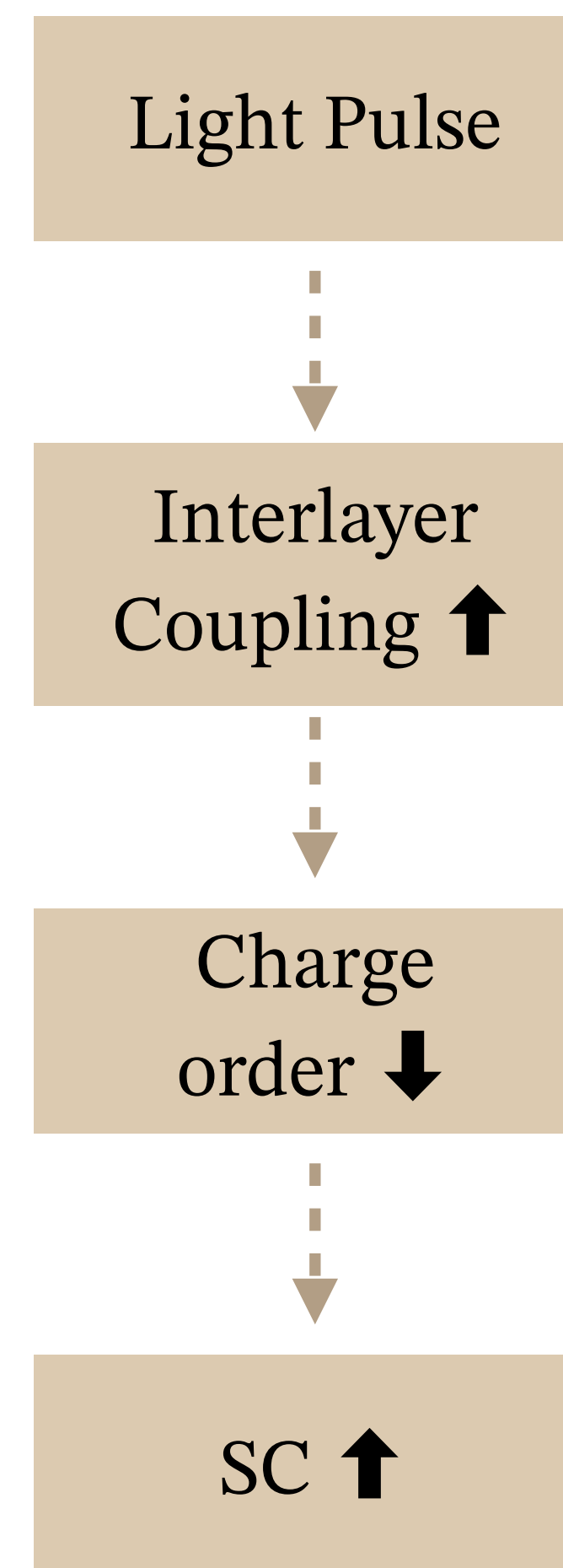


APS March Meeting  
Mar. 6, 2018

# Outline

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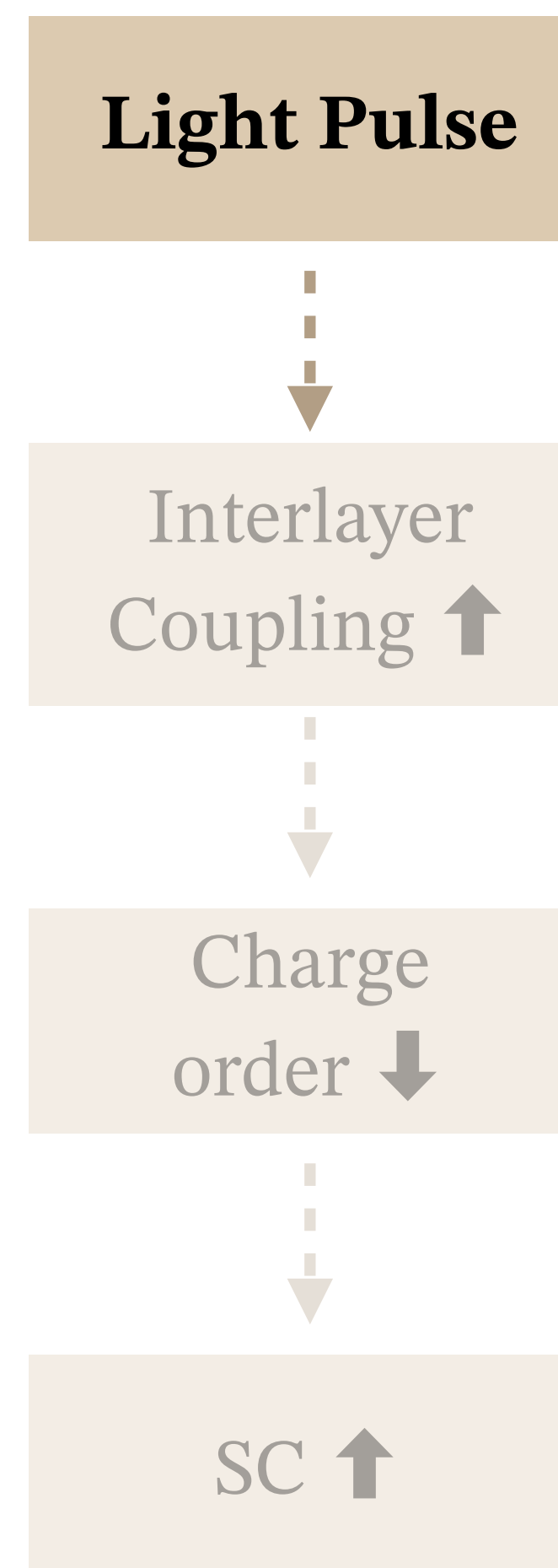
- Light induced enhancement of pairing correlations - *Context*
- Competing charge order and superconductivity in cuprates - *A quick survey*
- Competition of orders in a bilayer - *Model and phase diagram*
- Effects of phase pinning - *The role of charge order domains*



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Optical

D.

# Nonlinear lattice dynamics as a basis for enhanced superconductivity in $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6.5}$

R. Mankowsky<sup>1,2,3\*</sup>, A. Subedi<sup>4\*</sup>, M. Först<sup>1,3</sup>, S. O. Mariager<sup>5</sup>, M. Chollet<sup>6</sup>, H. T. Lemke<sup>6</sup>, J. S. Robinson<sup>6</sup>, J. M. Glowia<sup>6</sup>, M. P. Minitti<sup>6</sup>, A. Frano<sup>7</sup>, M. Fechner<sup>8</sup>, N. A. Spaldin<sup>8</sup>, T. Loew<sup>7</sup>, B. Keimer<sup>7</sup>, A. Georges<sup>4,9,10</sup> & A. Cavalleri<sup>1,2,3,11</sup>



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## Light-induced Superconductivity in Stripe-Ordered Cuprate

D. Fausti,<sup>1,2\*</sup>† R. I. Tobey,<sup>2</sup>†§ N. Dean,<sup>1,2</sup> S. Kaiser,<sup>1</sup> A. D. T. Takayama,<sup>3</sup> H. Takagi,<sup>3,4</sup> A. Cavalleri<sup>1,2\*</sup>

One of the most intriguing features of some high-temperature superconductors is the interplay between one-dimensional “striped” spin order and superconductivity. We used mid-infrared femtosecond pulses to transform one such nonsuperconducting  $\text{La}_{1.675}\text{Eu}_{0.2}\text{Sr}_{0.125}\text{CuO}_4$  into a transient superconducting phase. The emergence of coherent interlayer transport was evidenced by the appearance of a Josephson plasma resonance in the *c*-axis optical properties. The time needed to form the superconducting phase is estimated to be 1 to 2 picoseconds, which is significantly faster than expected. This places stringent new constraints on our understanding of stripe order and its relation to superconductivity.

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### ABSTRACT

Recent advances in laser technology have made it possible to generate of precisely shaped strong-field pulses at terahertz frequencies. These pulses are especially useful to selectively drive collective modes of solids, for example, to drive materials in a fashion similar to what done in the synthetic environment of optical lattices. One of the most interesting applications involves the creation of non-equilibrium phases with new emergent properties. Here, I discuss coherent control of the lattice to favour superconductivity at ‘ultra-high’ temperatures, sometimes far above the thermodynamic critical temperature  $T_c$ .

### ARTICLE HISTORY

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### KEYWORDS

Superconductivity;  
ultrafast science; nonlinear  
phononics; structural  
dynamics

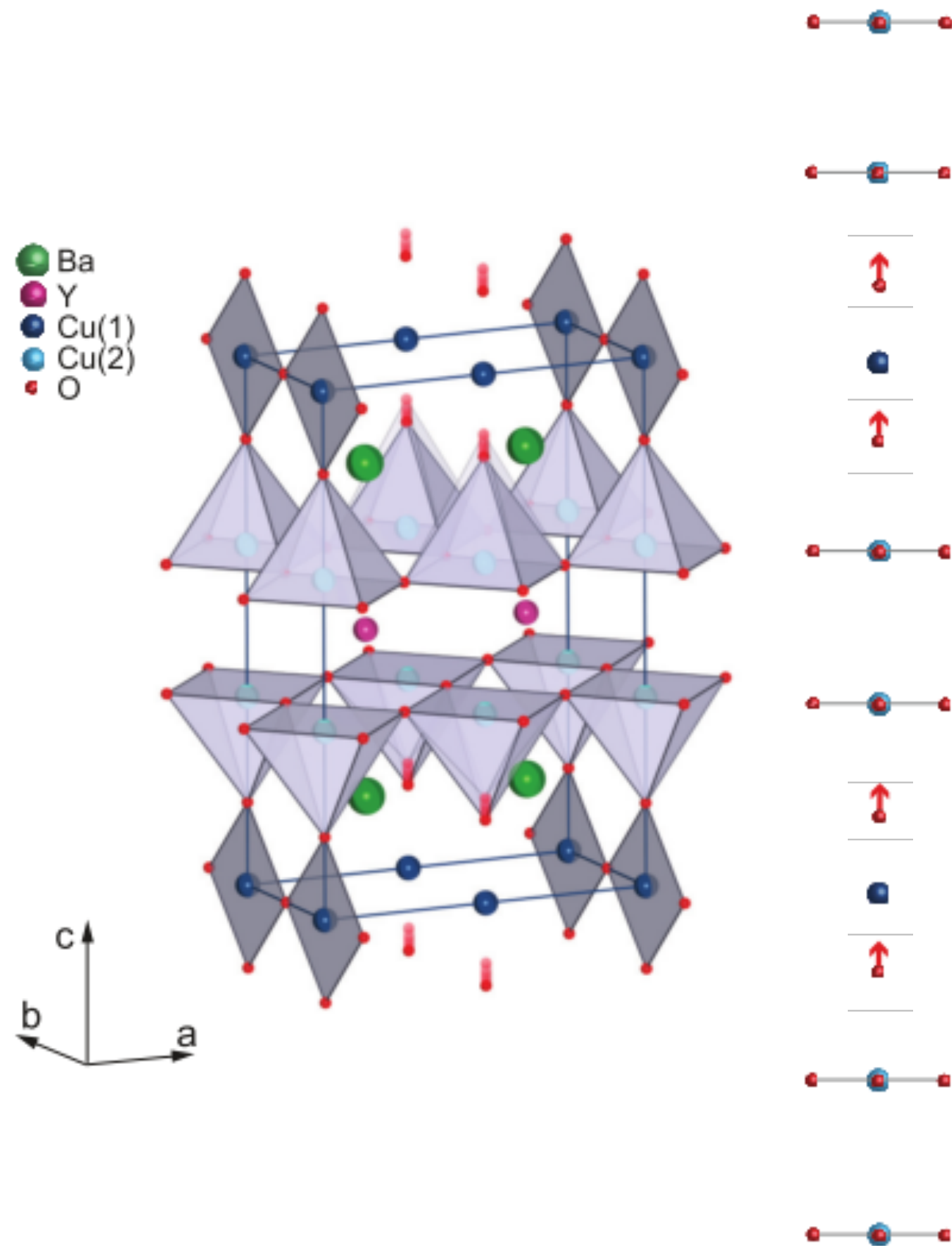
## Enhanced coherent transport in $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6.5}$ by ultrafast redistribution of interlayer coupling

W. Hu<sup>1†</sup>, S. Kaiser<sup>1†</sup>, D. Nicoletti<sup>1†</sup>, C. R. Hunt<sup>1,2†</sup>, I. Gierz<sup>1</sup>, M. C. Hoffmann<sup>1</sup>, M. Le Tacon<sup>3</sup>, T. Loew<sup>3</sup>, B. Keimer<sup>3</sup> and A. Cavalleri<sup>1,4\*</sup>

Op

S

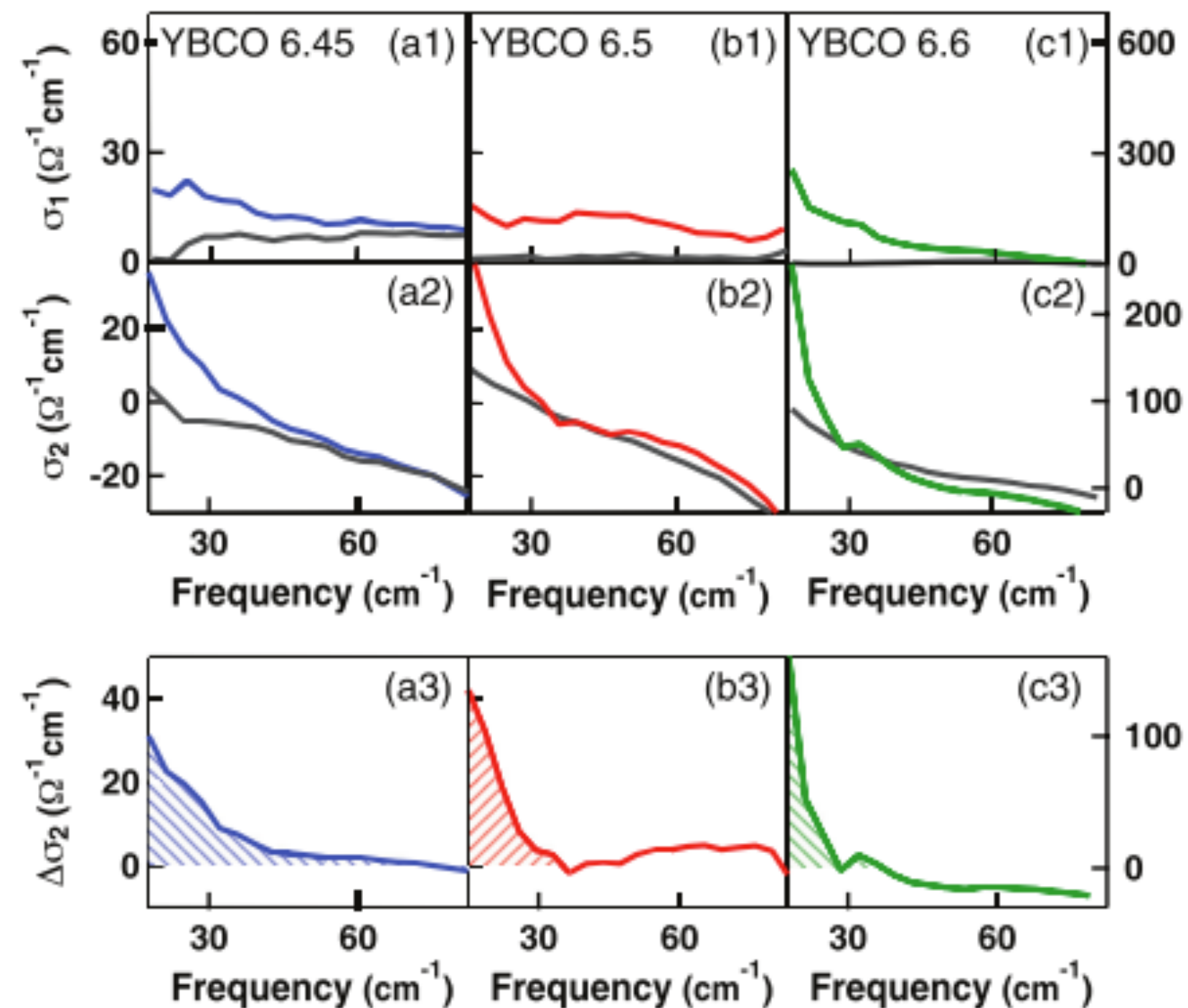
# Motivation: Light Induced Superconductivity in cuprates



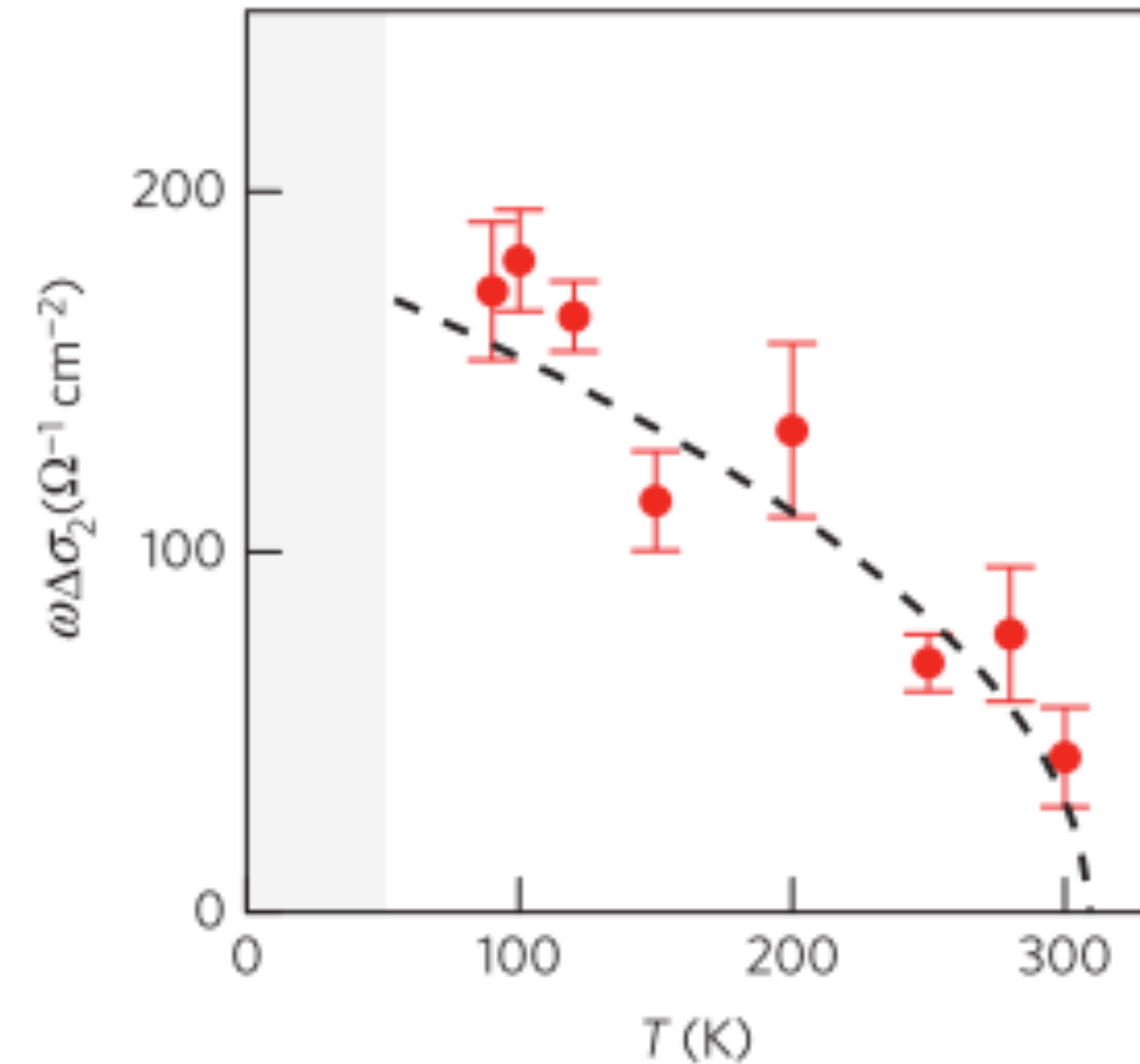
- Mid-infrared optical excitation resonant with c-axis phonons.
- This leads to displacement of the apical oxygens.

# Features in the optical conductivity

$$\sigma(\omega) = \sigma_1(\omega) + i\sigma_2(\omega)$$



S. Kaiser et al., Phys. Rev. B 89, 184516 (2014)



W. Hu et al., Nat. Mater. 13, 705 (2014)

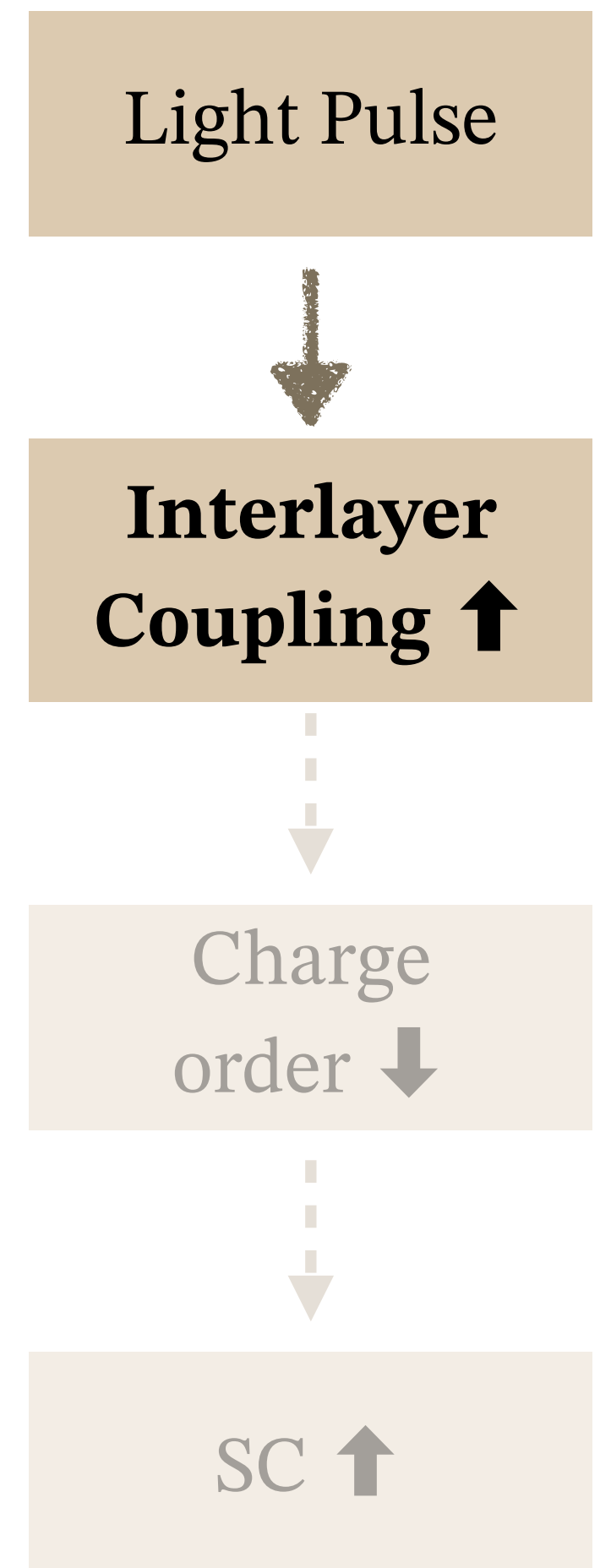
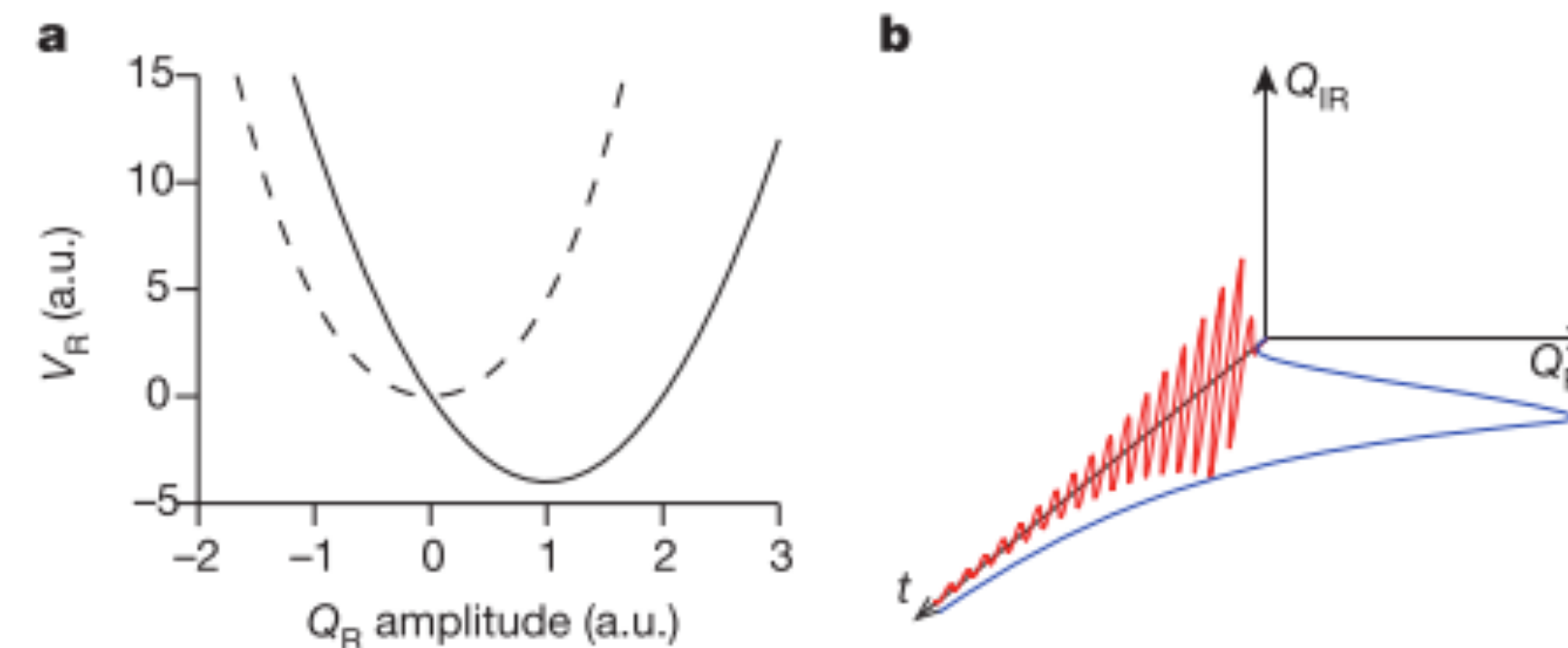
# Effects of periodic modulation

Driving the system alters the structure of the system leading to

- Quasi-static shift of plane separation

• *R. Mankowsky et al., Nature 516, 71 (2014).*

- Oscillation induced enhancement of  $t_z$



**Generically function to enhance the interlayer coupling**

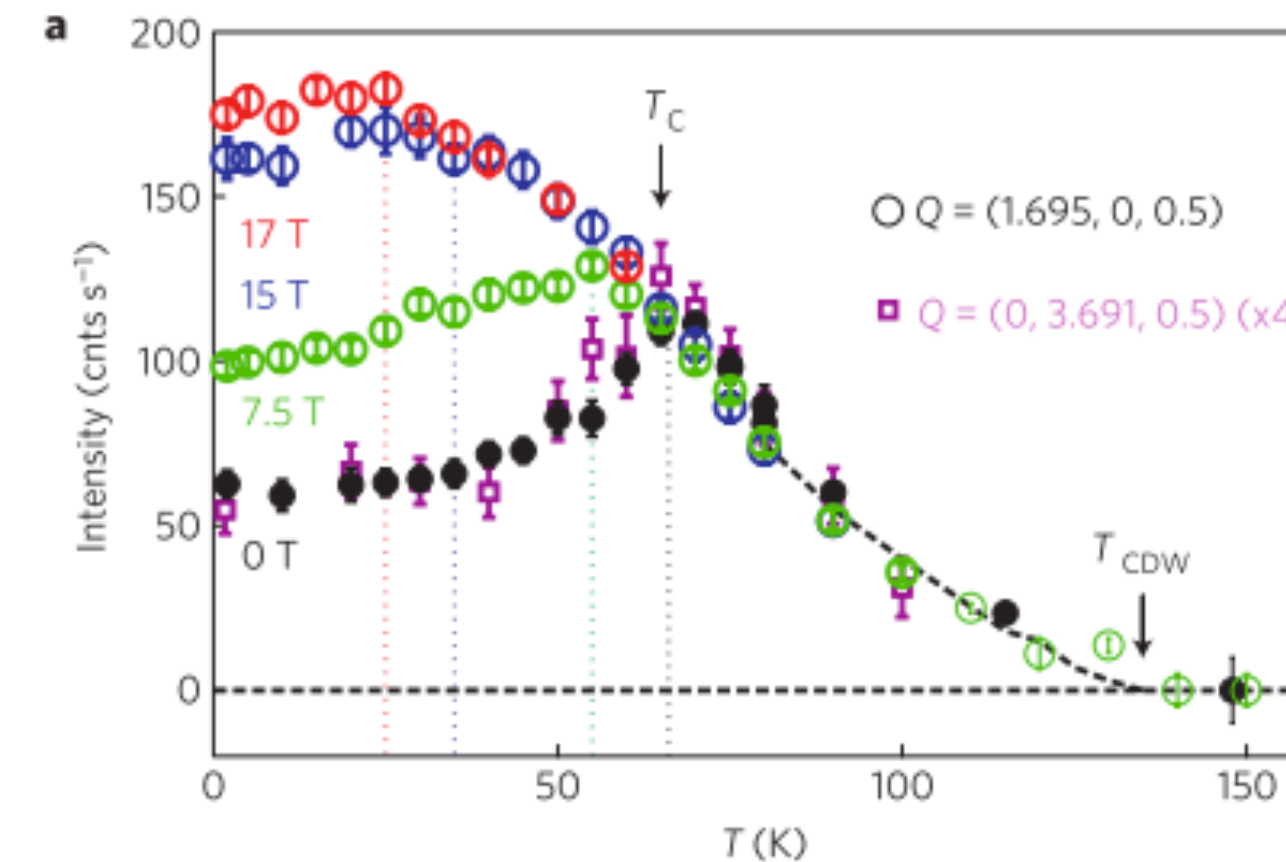
How can this enhance superconductivity?



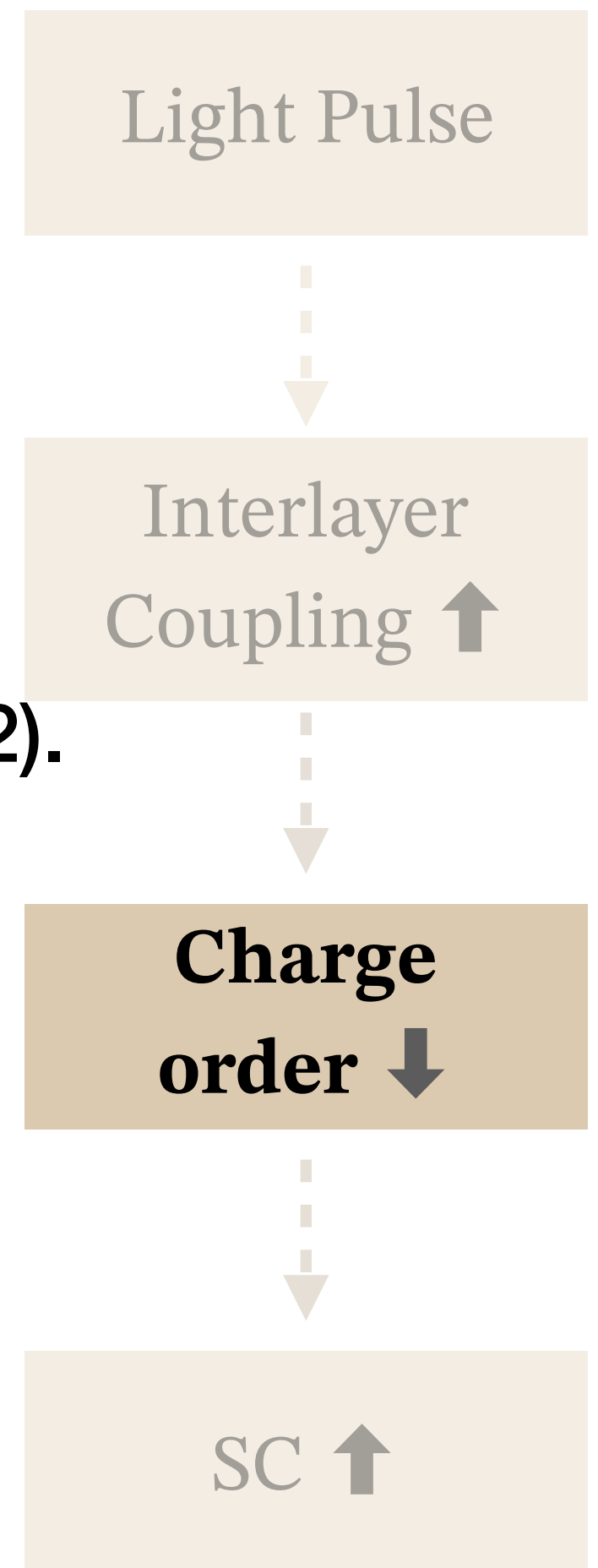
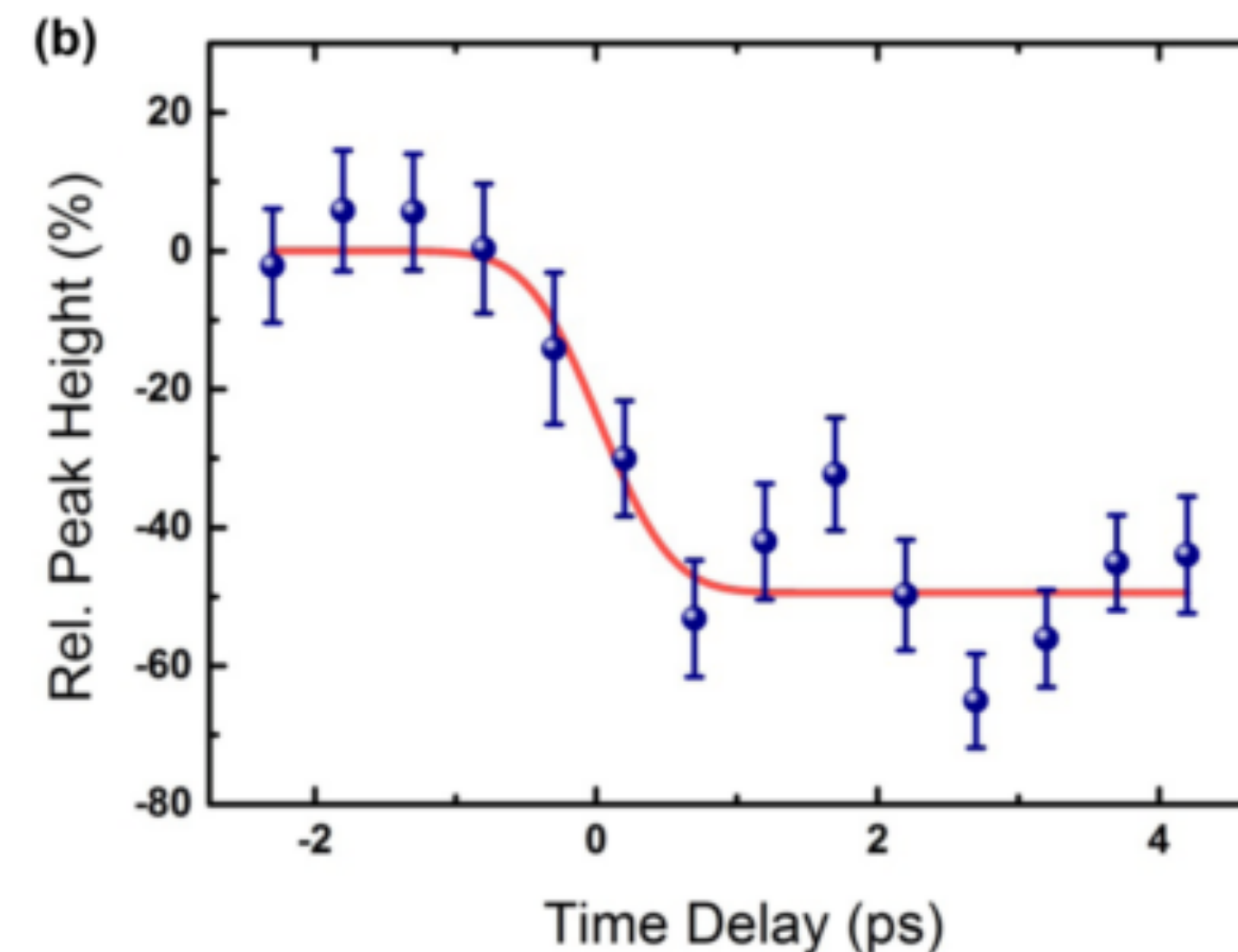
# Competition of superconductivity and charge order

- Charge order is experimentally seen to compete with superconductivity in these systems
- A melting of charge order is observed coinciding with emergence of the transient pairing signal.

M. Först et al., Phys. Rev. B 90, 184514 (2014).



J. Chang et al., Nat. Phys. 8, 871 (2012).

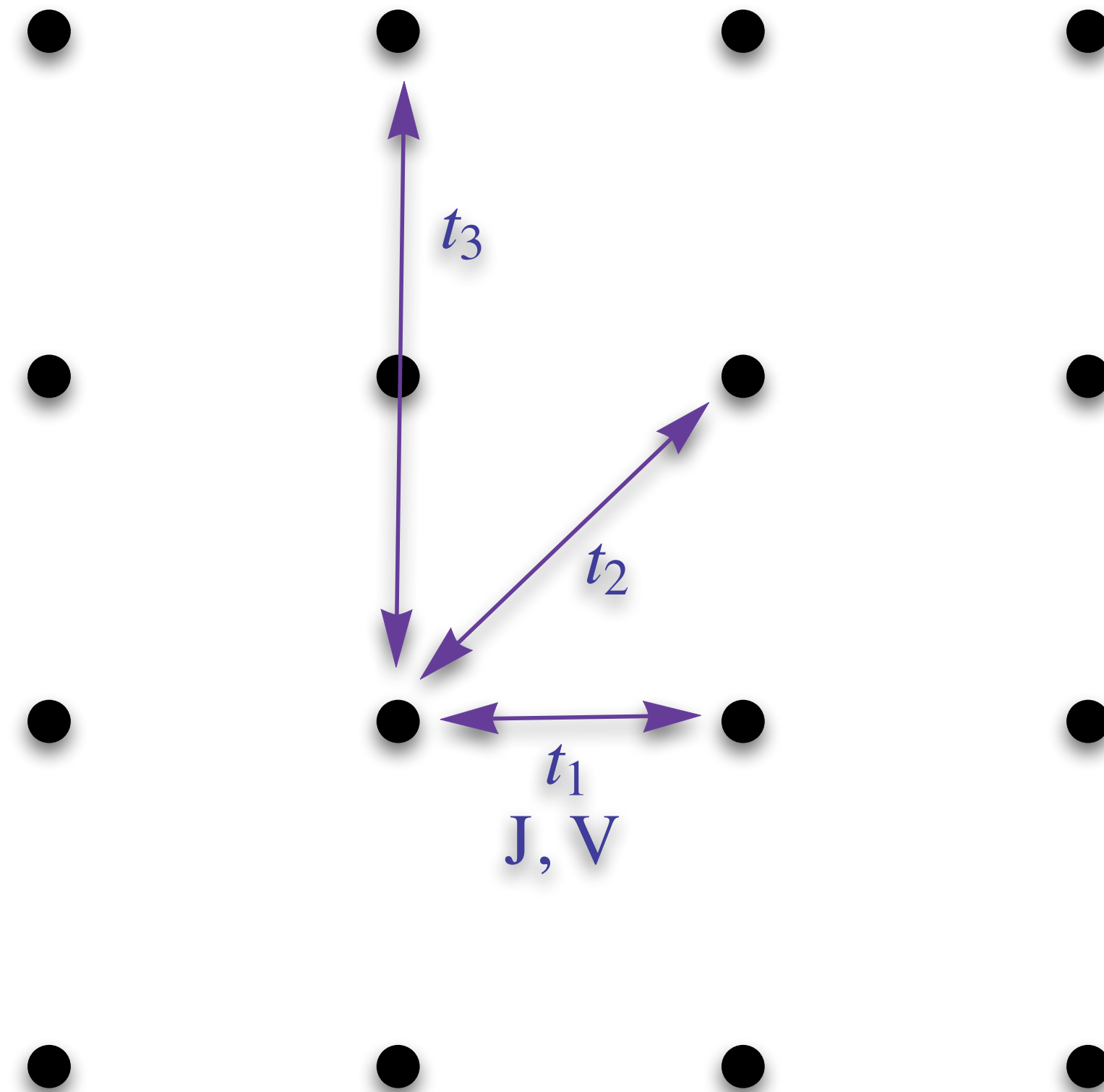


# A model of Copper Oxide planes

The Hamiltonian consists of hopping on square lattice, nearest neighbor exchange, and nearest neighbor Coulomb repulsion.

$$H = \sum_{i,j} t_{ij} c_{\sigma,i}^\dagger c_{\sigma,j} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} J \hat{S}_i \cdot \hat{S}_j + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} V \hat{n}_i \hat{n}_j$$

hopping on square lattice,  
nearest neighbor exchange, and  
nearest neighbor Coulomb  
repulsion.



e.g.

M.A. Metlitski and S. Sachdev, Phys. Rev. B 82, 075128 (2010)

J. D. Sau and S. Sachdev, Phys. Rev. B 89, 075129 (2014)

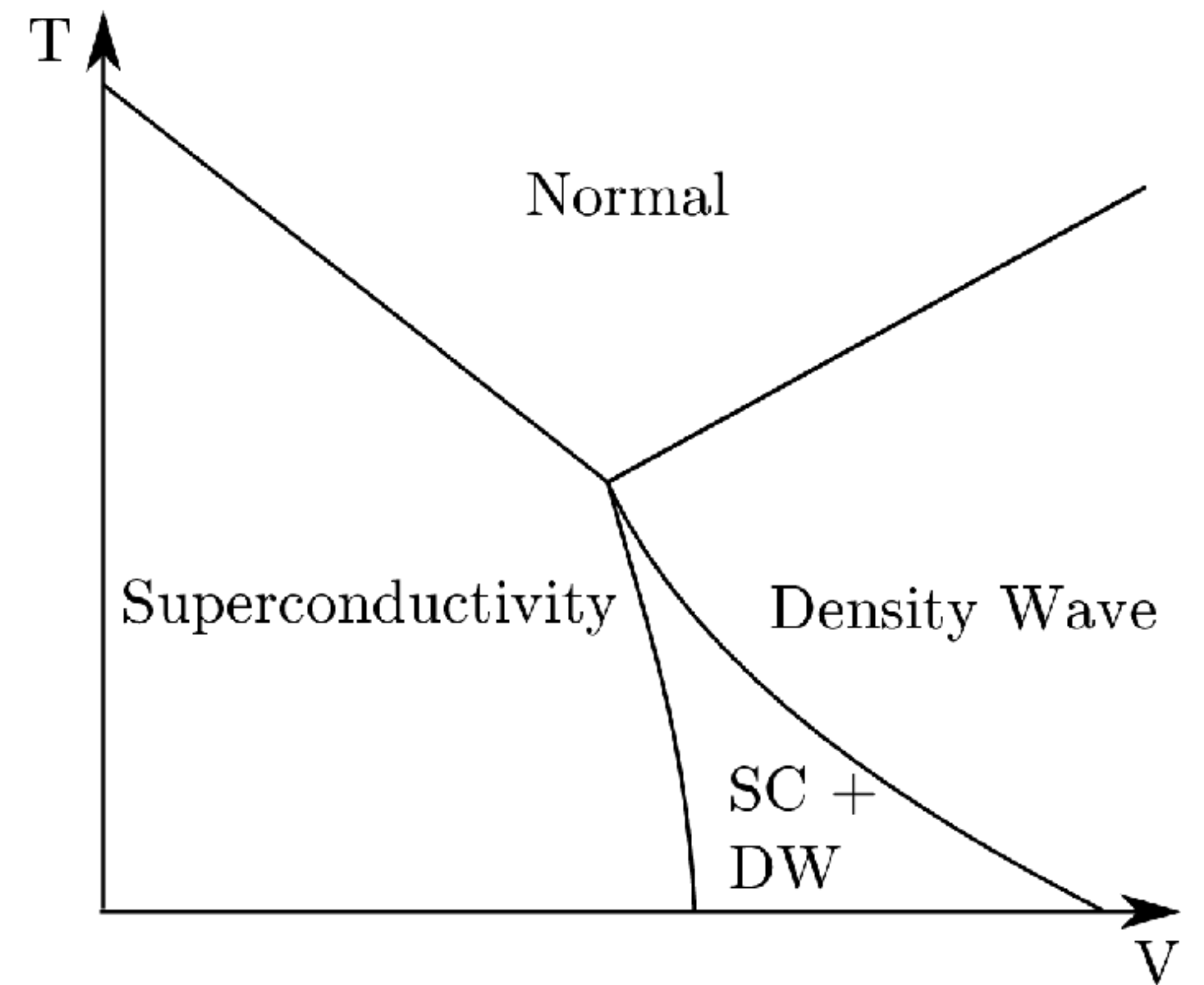
Y. Wang and A. V Chubukov, Phys. Rev. B 90, 035149 (2014)

# Mean-field theory of competing orders

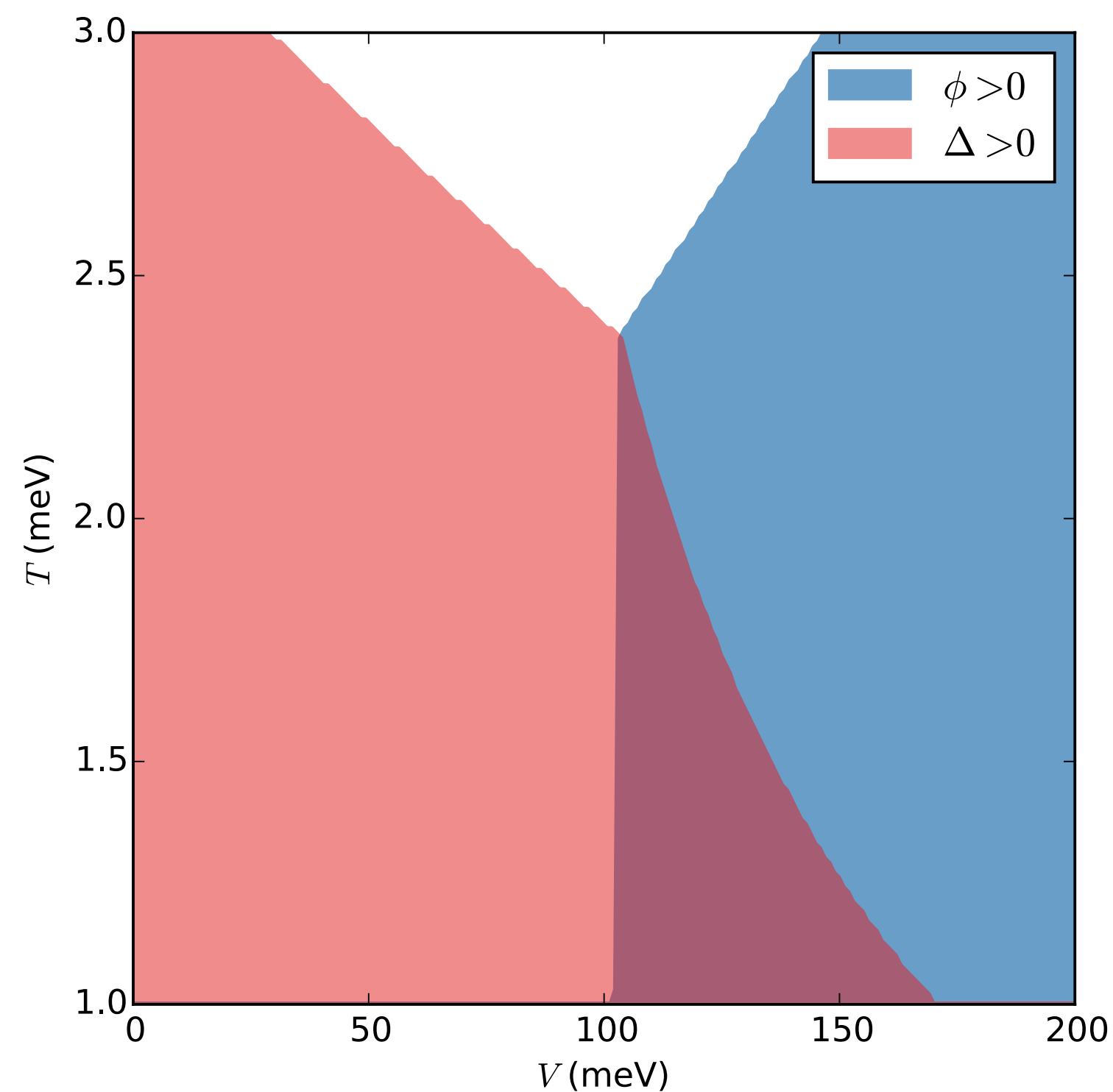
$$\phi(\mathbf{Q}) = \frac{g_\phi}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{k}, \sigma} f(\mathbf{k}) \langle c_{\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{Q}/2, \sigma}^\dagger c_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{Q}/2, \sigma} \rangle$$

$$\Delta = \frac{g_\Delta}{4} \sum_{\mathbf{k}, \sigma, \sigma'} f(\mathbf{k}) \langle c_{-\mathbf{k}, \sigma} (-i\sigma_{\sigma\sigma'}^2) c_{\mathbf{k}, \sigma'} \rangle$$

- d-wave superconductivity  $\Delta$
- d-form-factor density wave (dFF-DW)  $\phi$



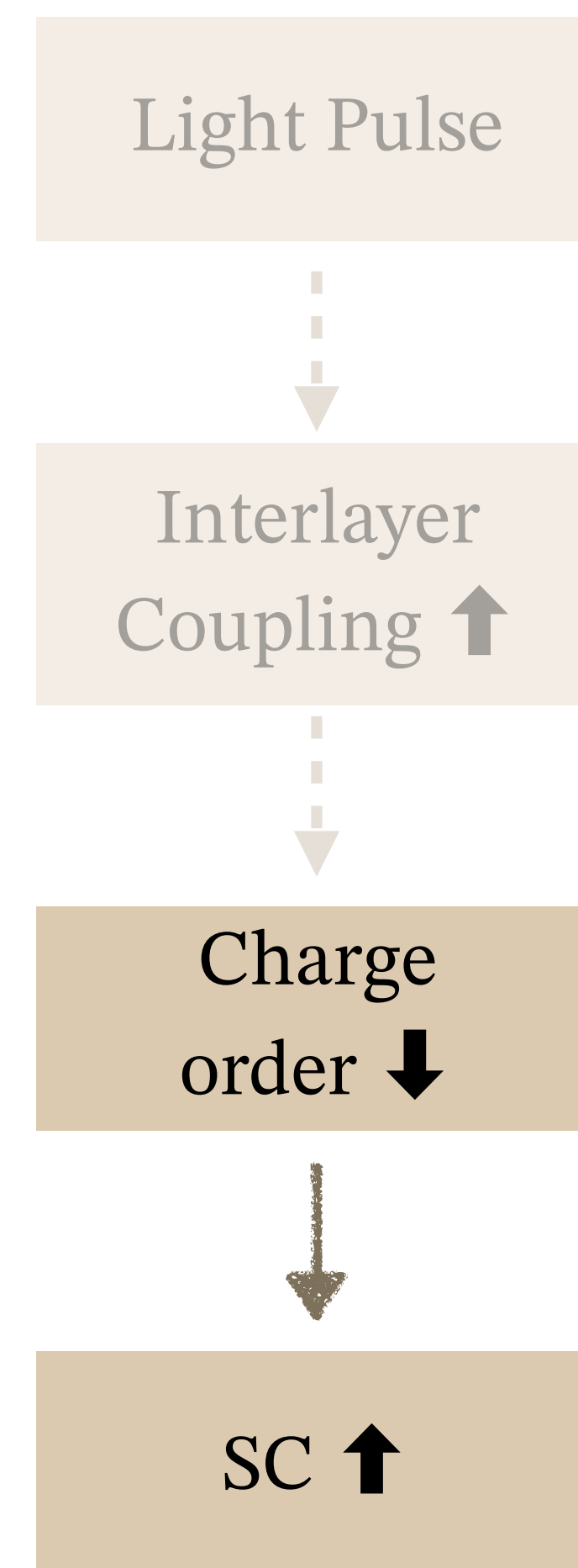
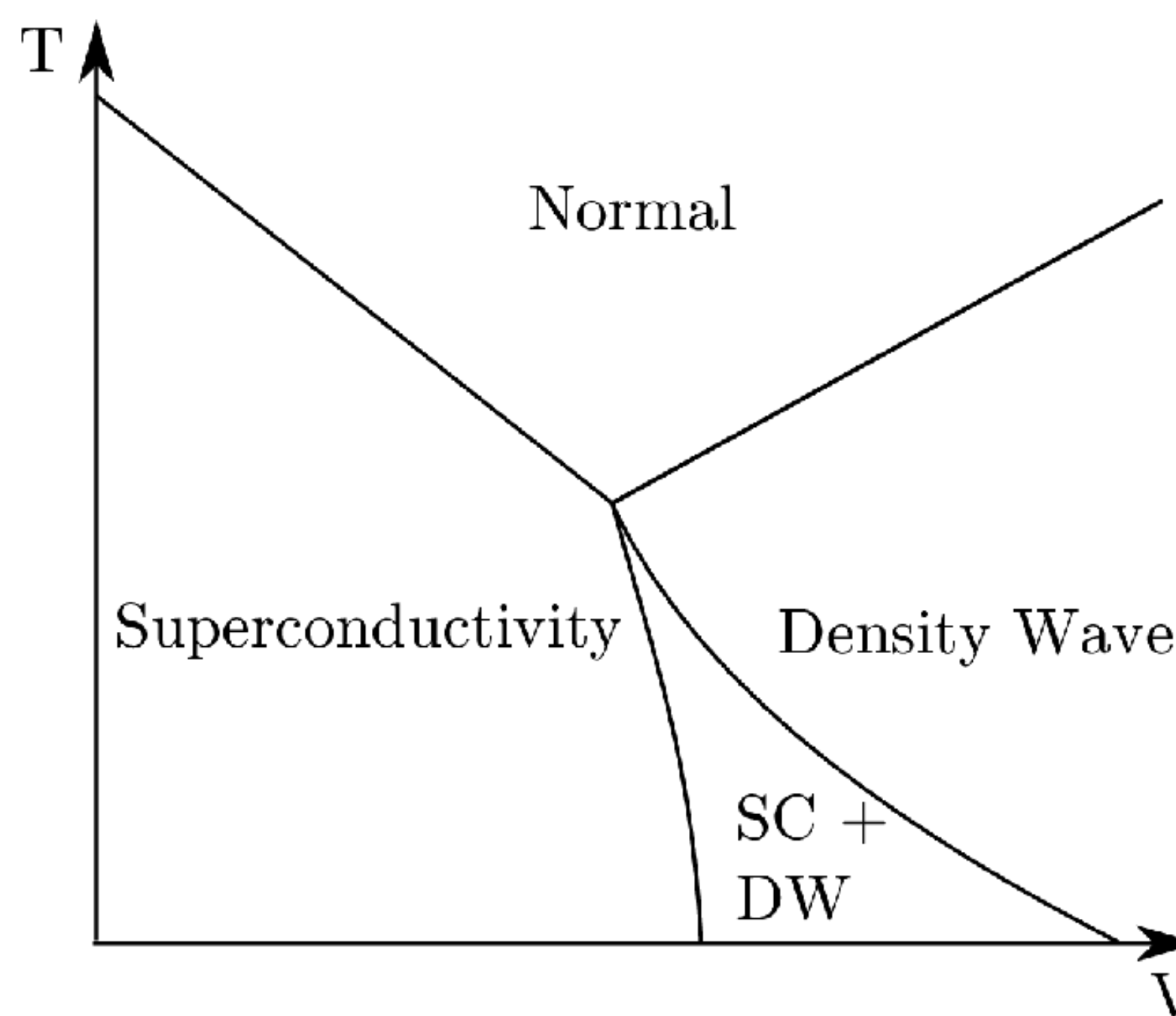
# Landau theory of competing orders



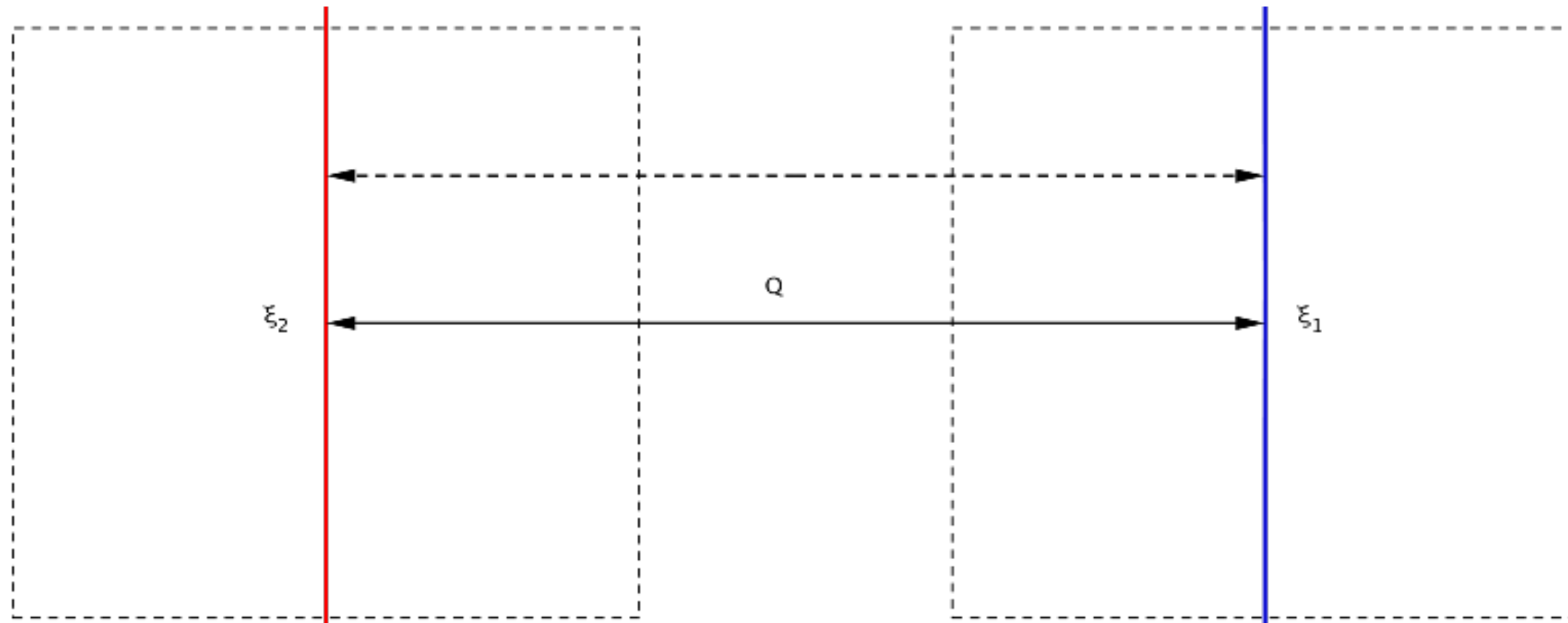
ZMR, V. Stanev, and V. M. Galitski, PRB, (2015).

$$\mathcal{F} = \alpha_{\Delta}\Delta^2 + \beta_{\Delta}\Delta^4 + \alpha_{\phi}\phi^2 + \beta_{\phi}\phi^4 + \gamma\phi^2\Delta^2$$

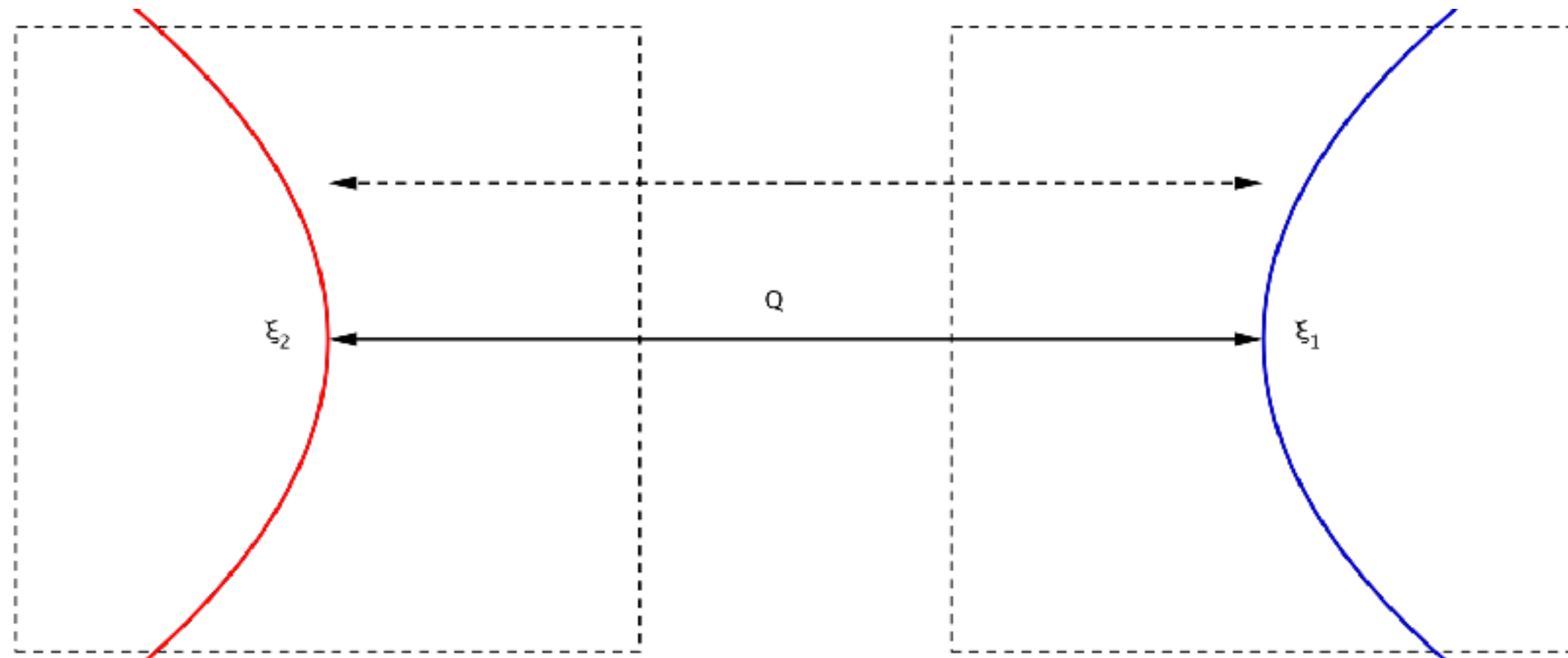
$$(\phi, \Delta) \in (0, 0), (\phi_0, 0), (0, \Delta_0), (\phi_{co}, \Delta_{co})$$



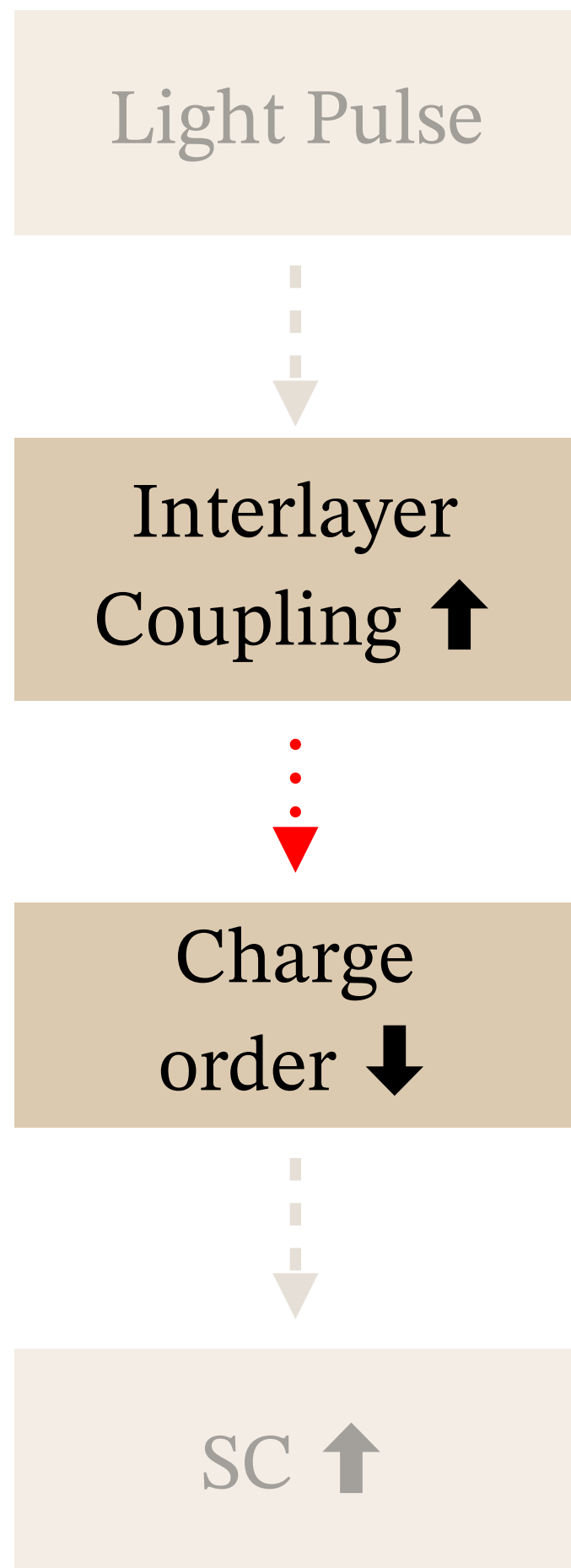
# Mechanism: The role of curvature



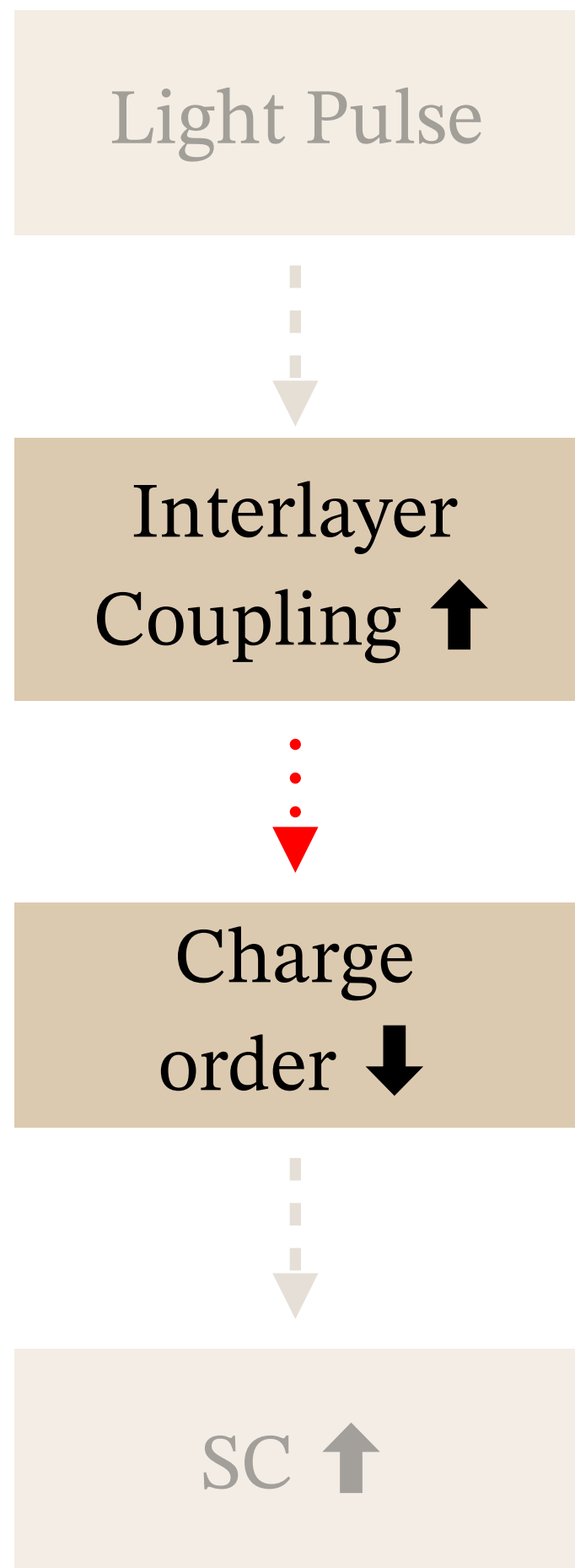
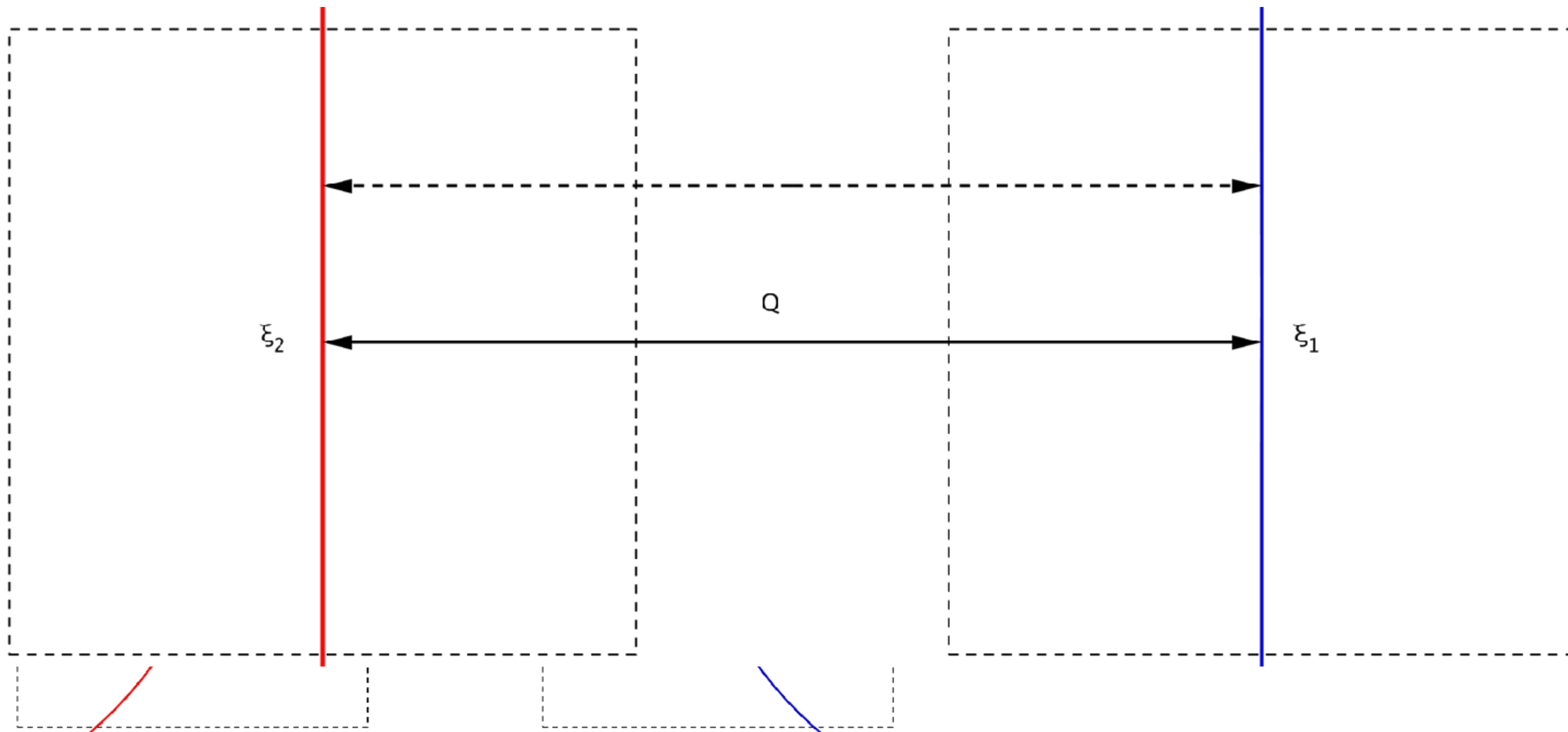
**Nested**



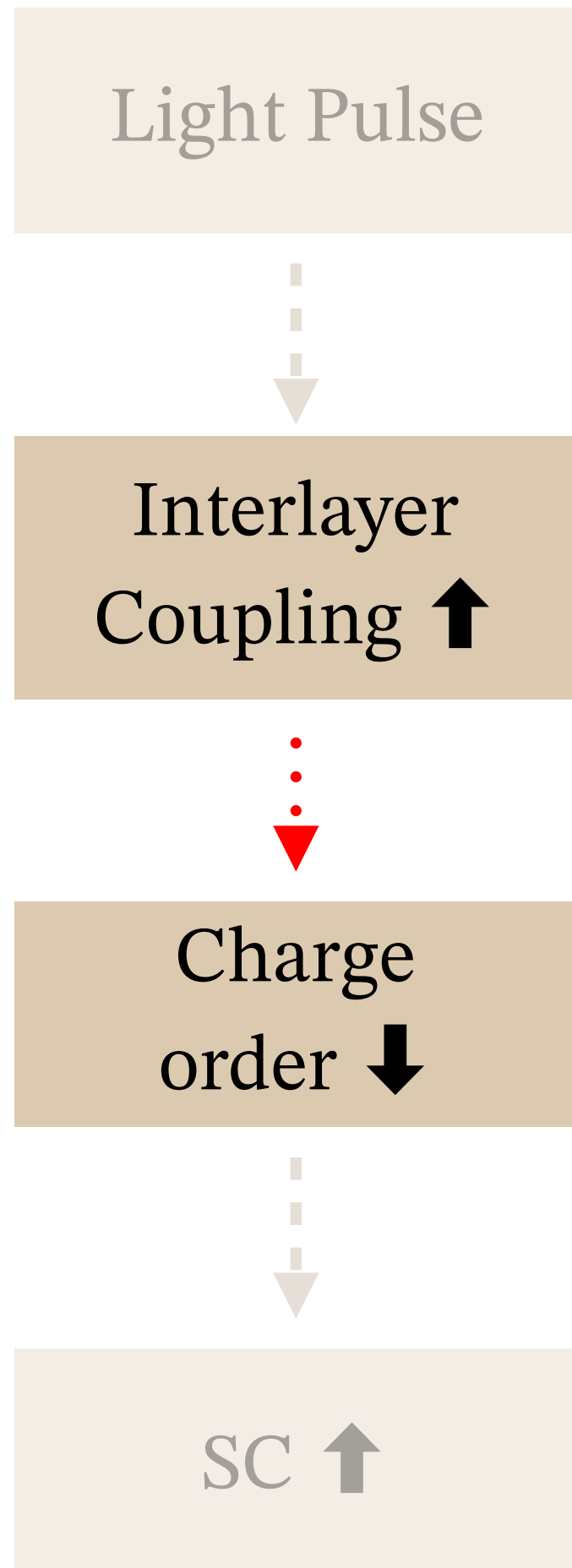
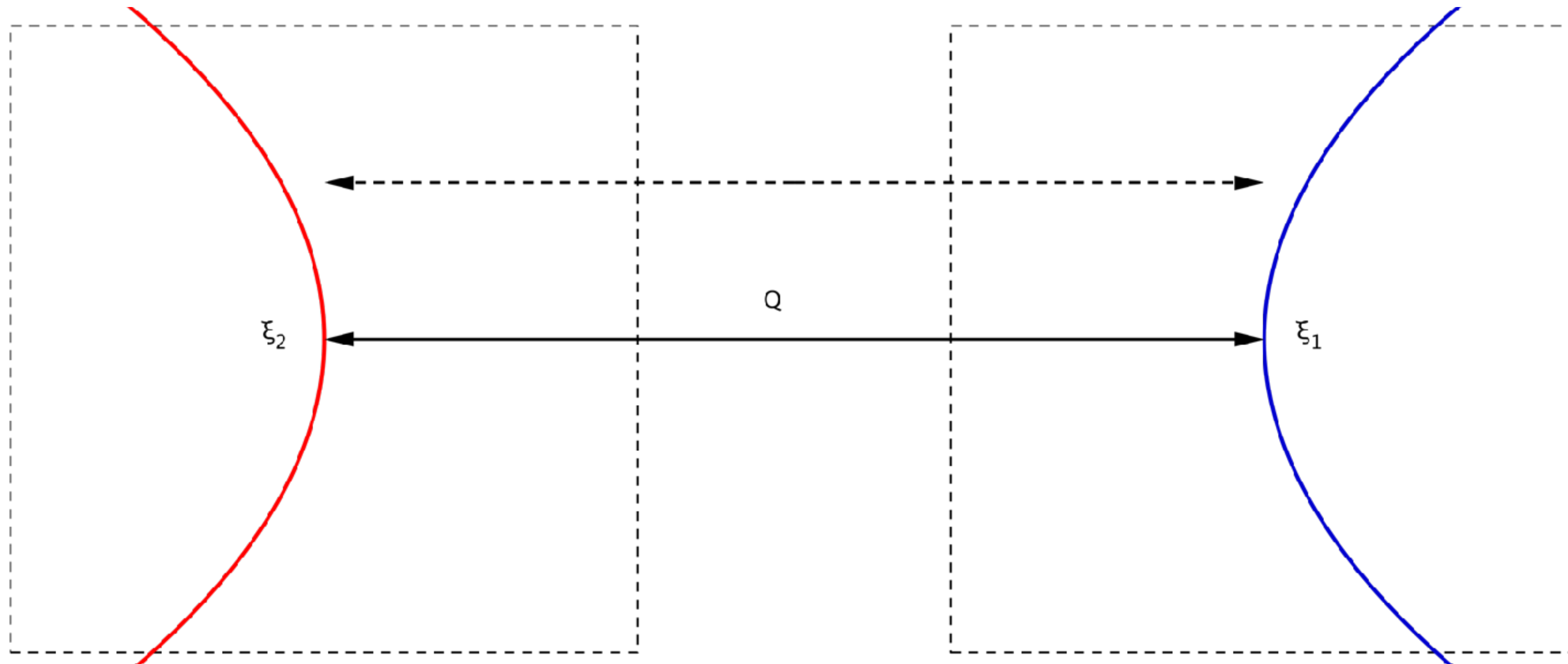
**Nesting  
weakened by  
curvature**



# Mechanism: The role of curvature



# Mechanism: The role of curvature



# Including the effect of interlayer coupling

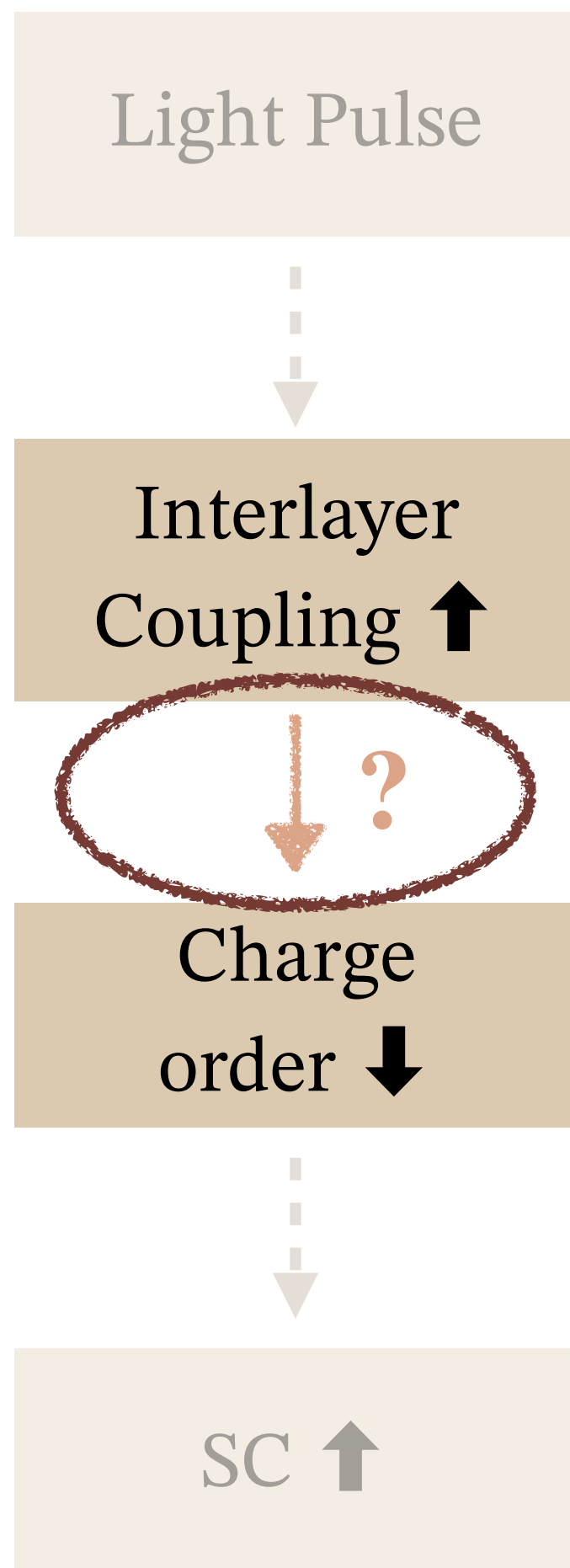
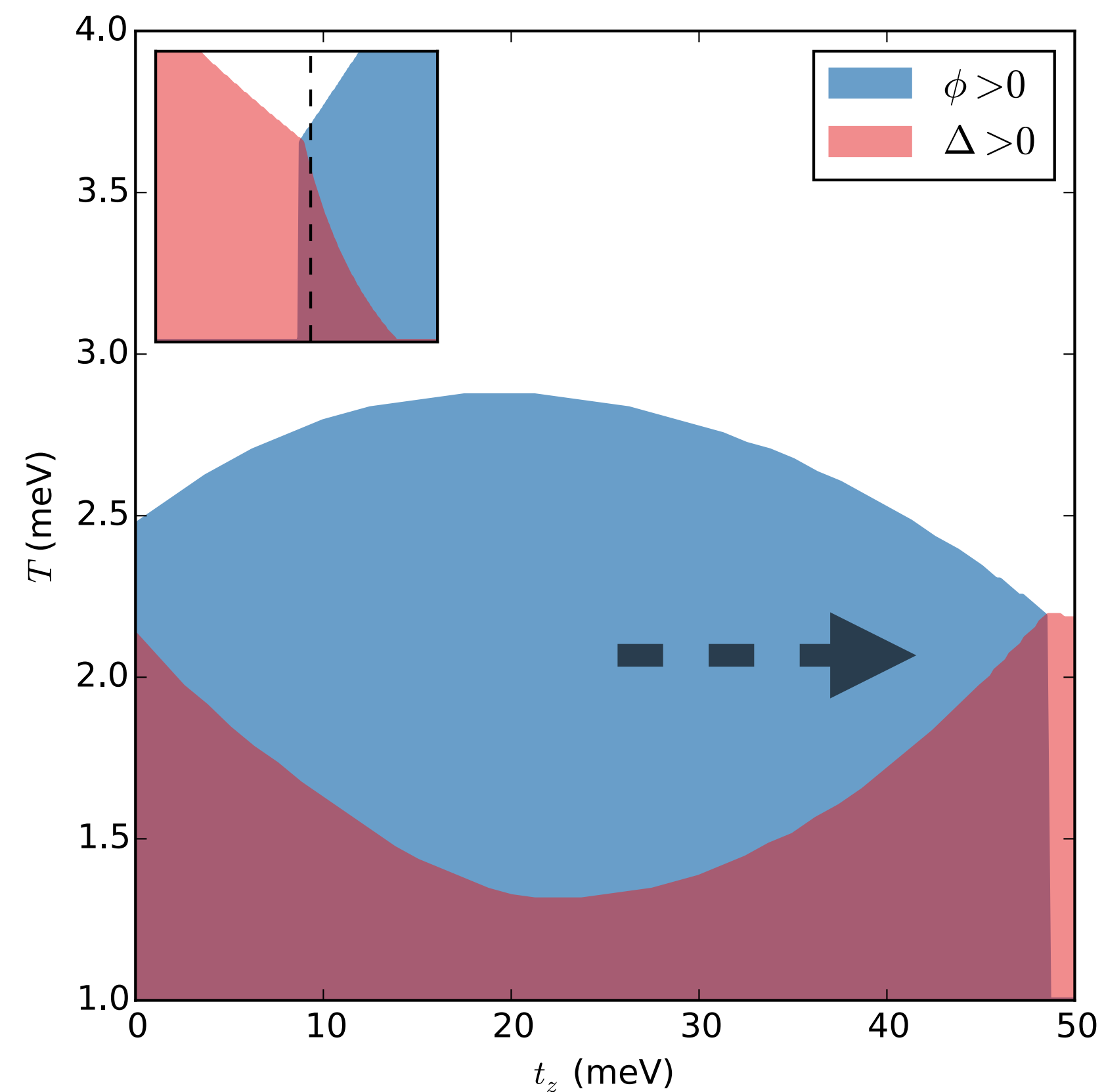
Extend to 3 dimensions and consider the effect of interlayer coupling

$$\mathcal{F} = \alpha_{\Delta}\Delta^2 + \beta_{\Delta}\Delta^4 + \alpha_{\phi}\phi^2 + \beta_{\phi}\phi^4 + \gamma\phi^2\Delta^2$$

$$(\phi, \Delta) \in (0, 0), (\phi_0, 0), (0, \Delta_0), (\phi_{co}, \Delta_{co})$$

## When increasing $t_z$ :

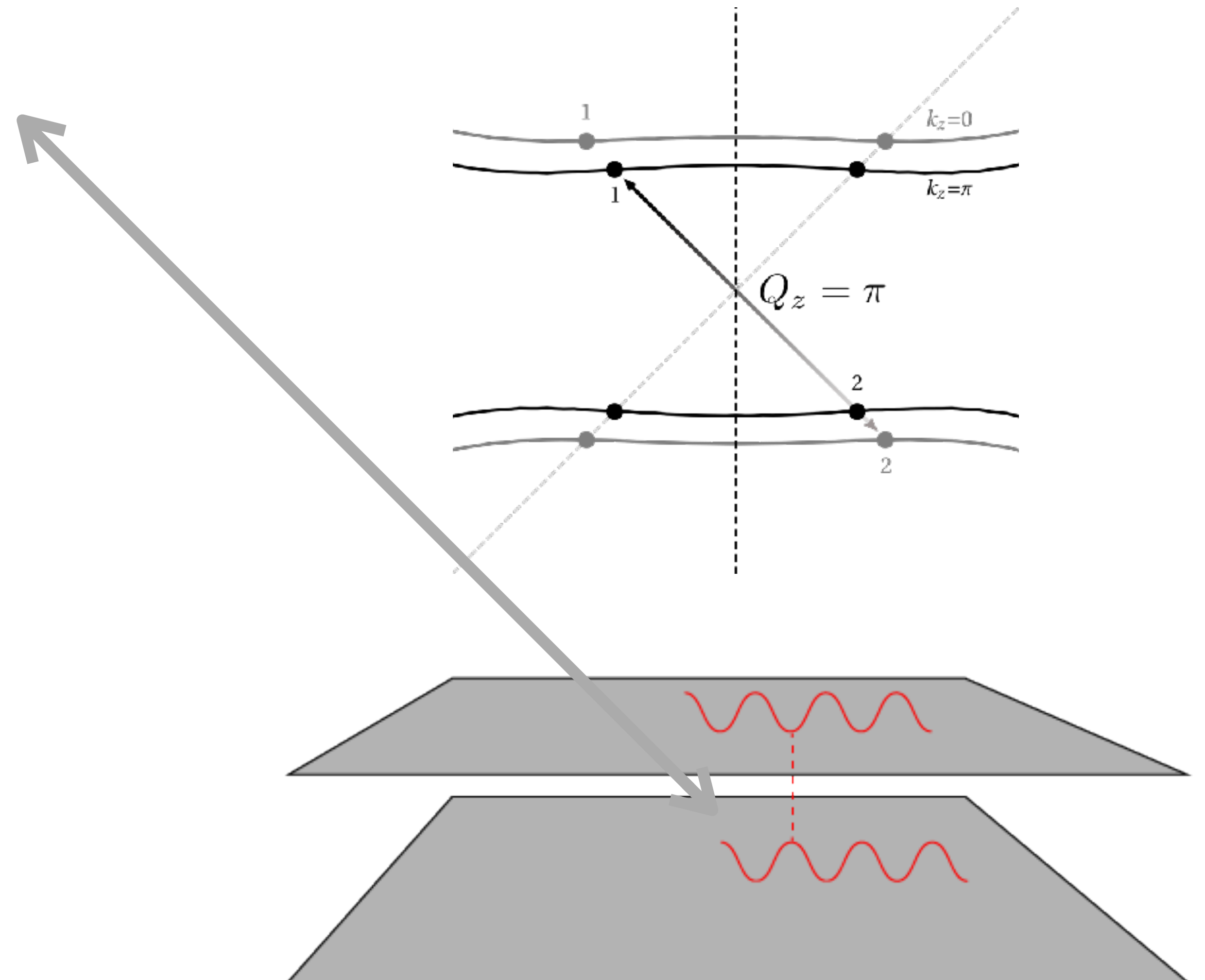
- $Q_z = 0$  DW is melted
- SC is enhanced



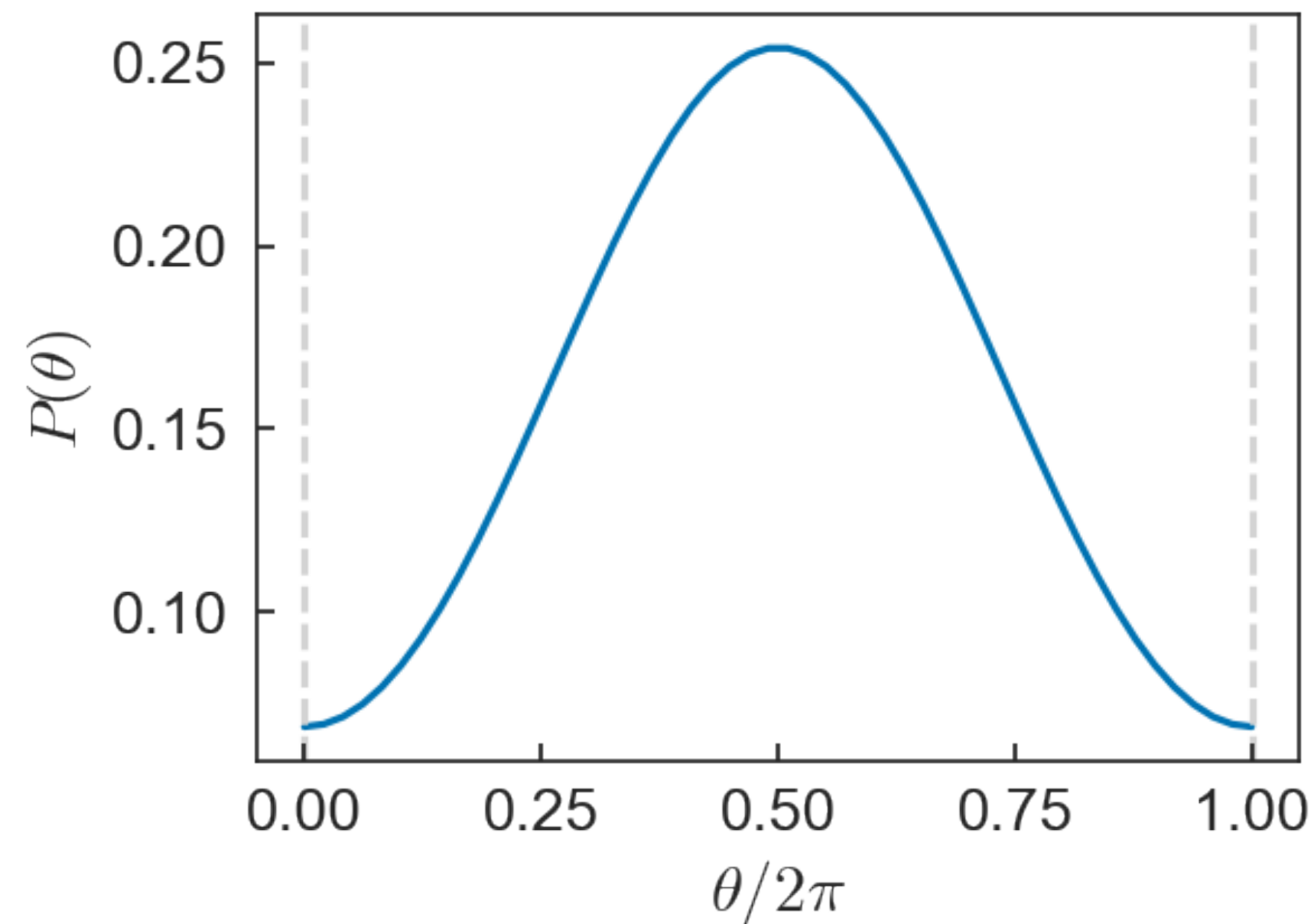


# Just increasing $t_z$ is not enough

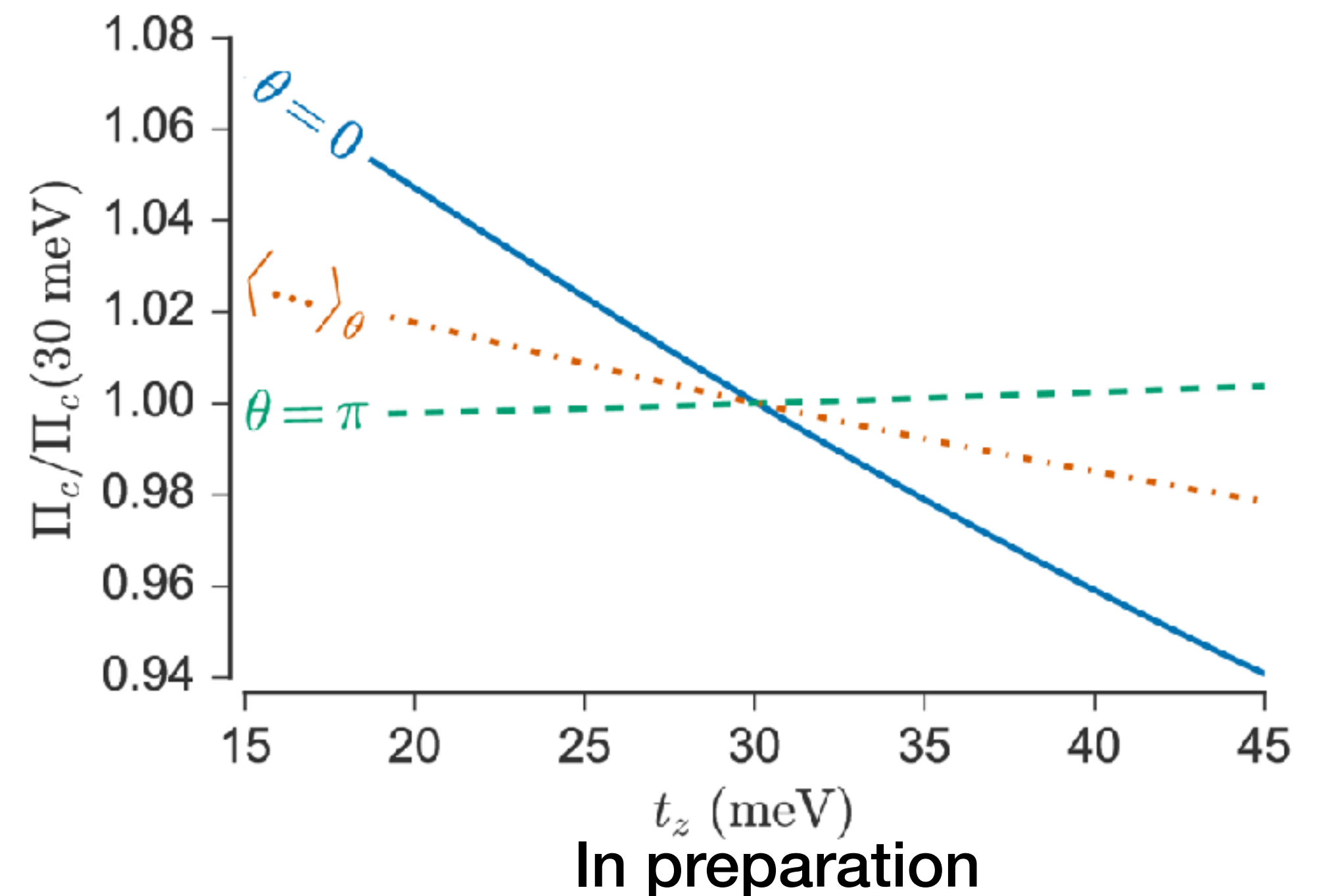
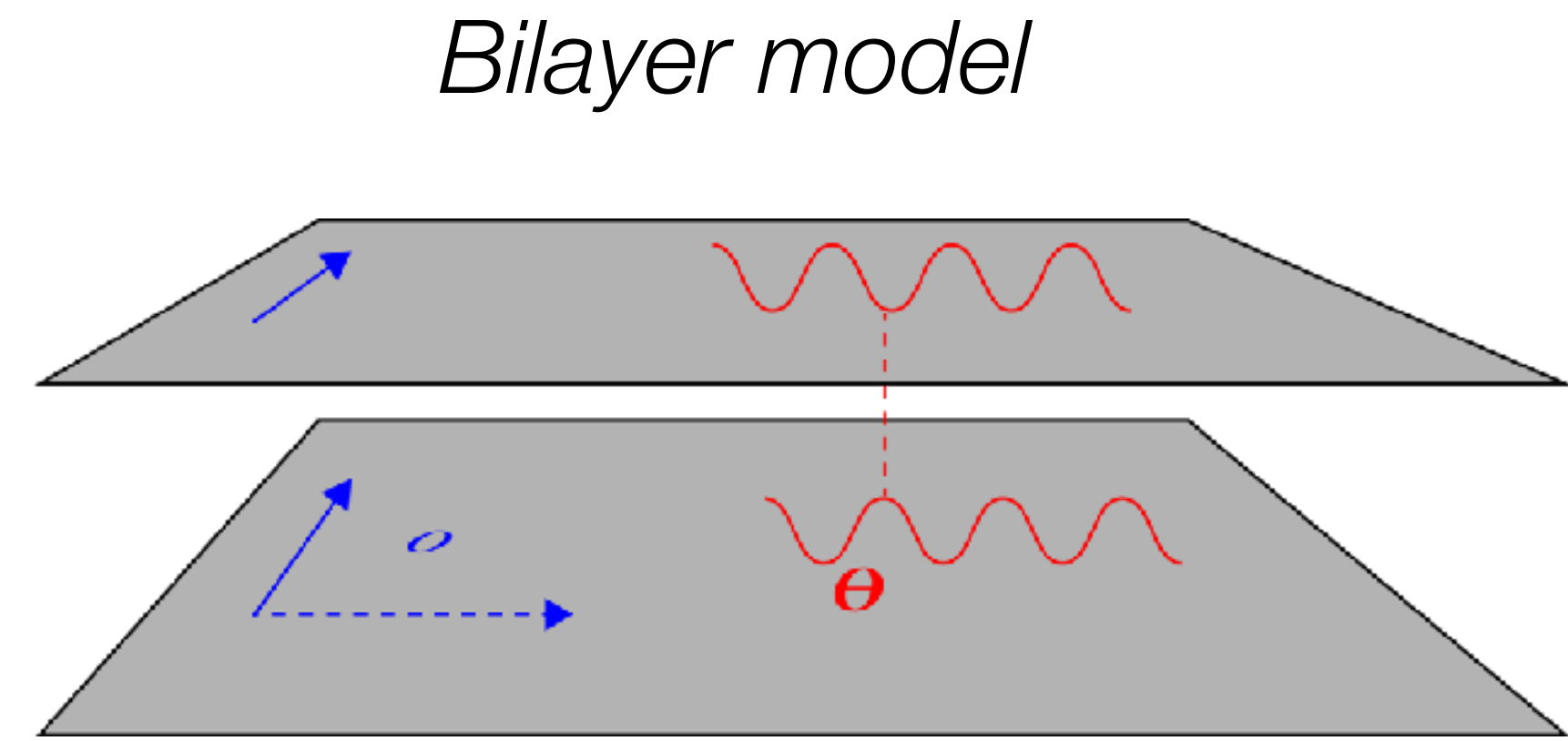
- Nesting is destroyed at  $Q_z = 0$
- **But**, nesting can be preserved for ordering with  $Q_z = \pi$
- This effectively decouples the layers as far as the density wave is concerned



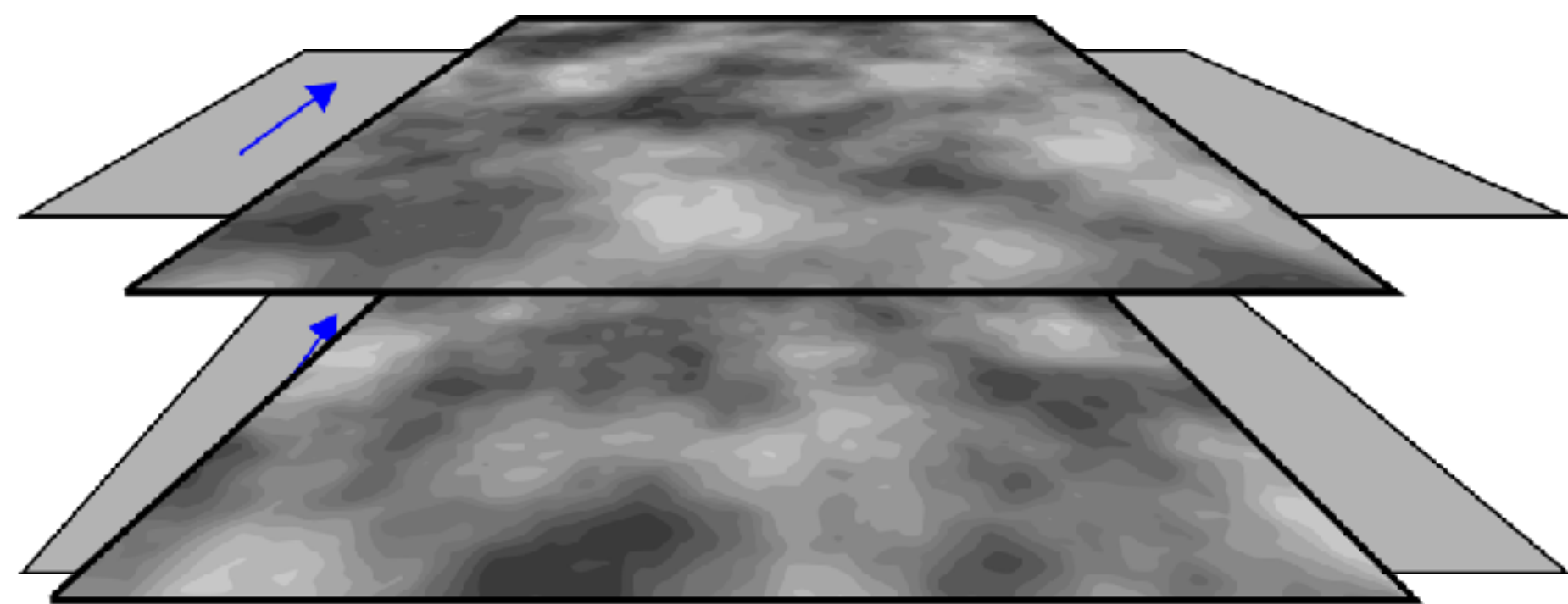
Promote phase and orientation to random variables  $\phi \rightarrow \phi[O, \theta]$



- $\theta$  - the phase difference of the orders
- $O$  - the relative orientation of the ordering vectors ( $\parallel, \perp$ )

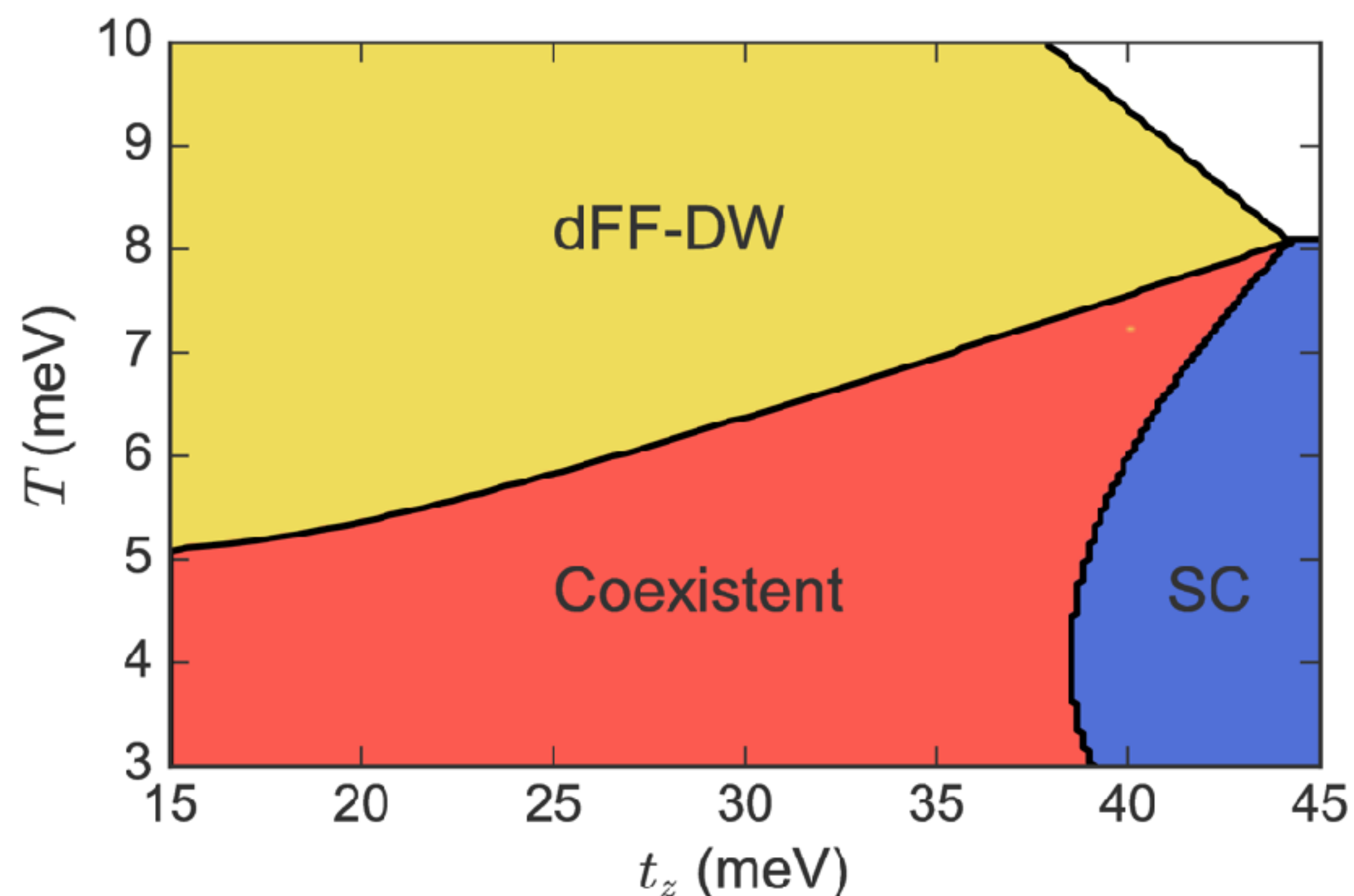


# Averaging over orientation and phase



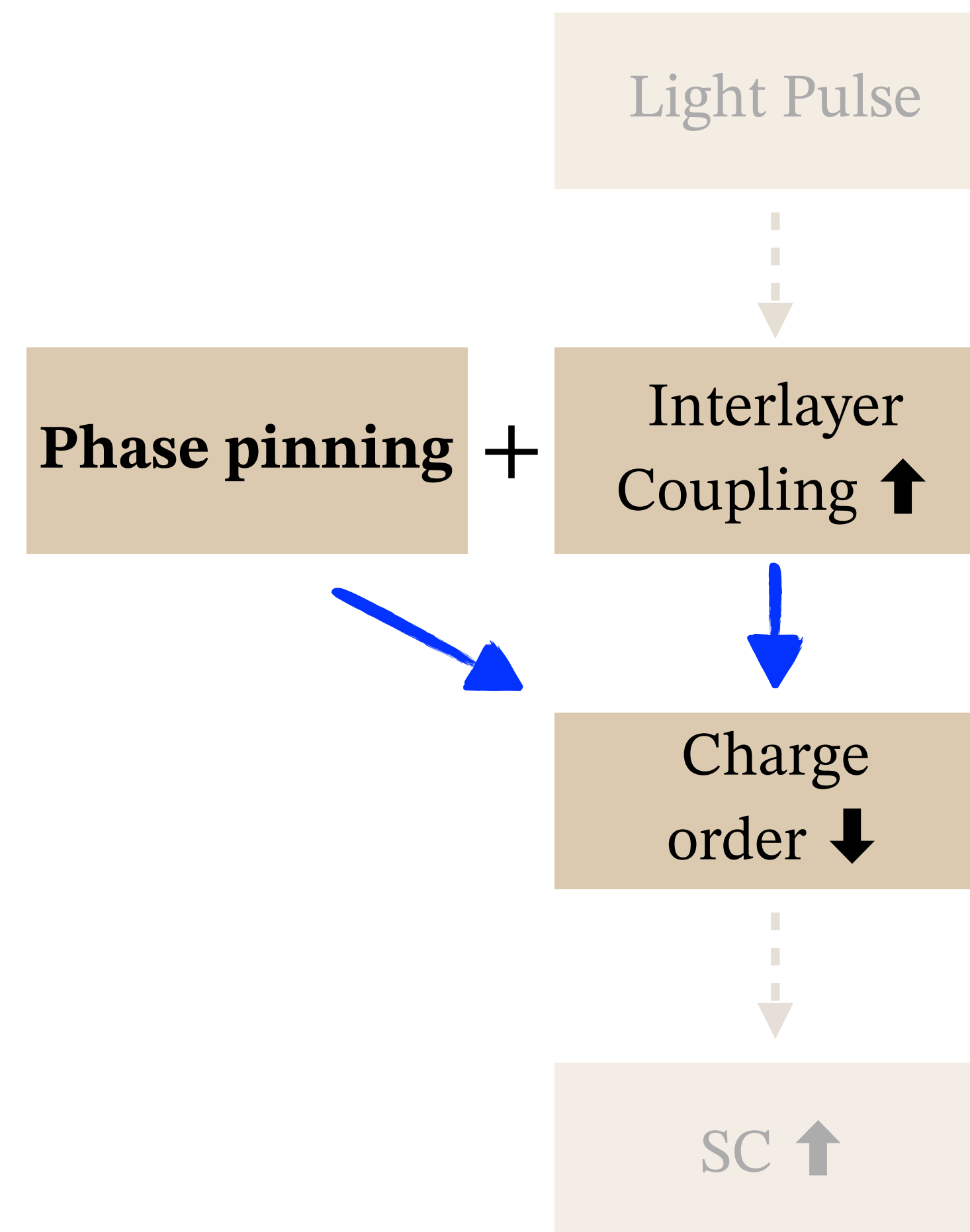
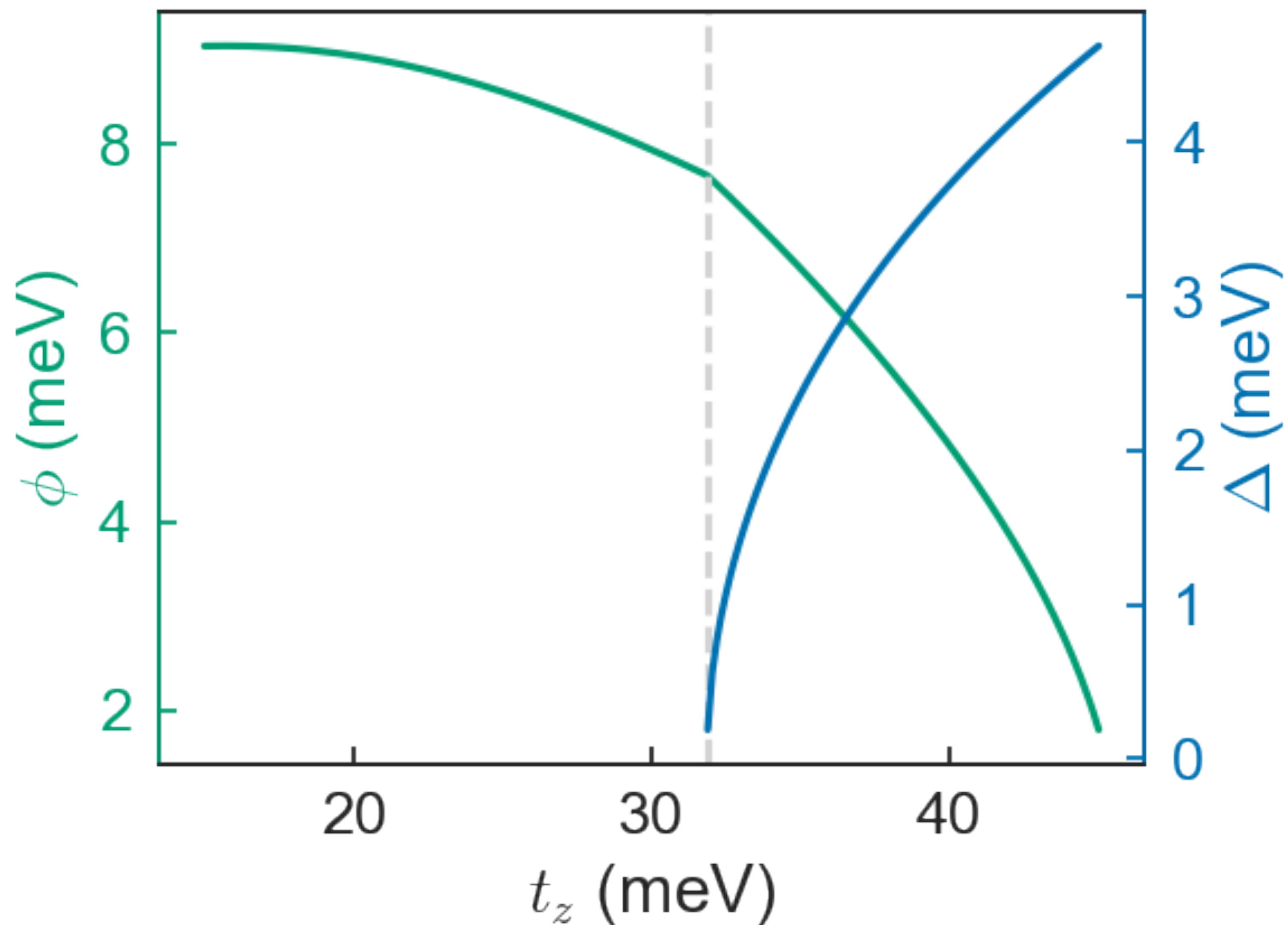
$$\langle \mathcal{F} \rangle_{\theta, O} \rightarrow \alpha_{\Delta} \Delta^2 + \beta_{\Delta} \Delta^4 + \alpha_{\phi} \phi^2 + \beta_{\phi} \phi^4 + \gamma \phi^2 \Delta^2$$

- $\theta$  - the phase difference of the orders
- $O$  - the relative orientation of the ordering vectors



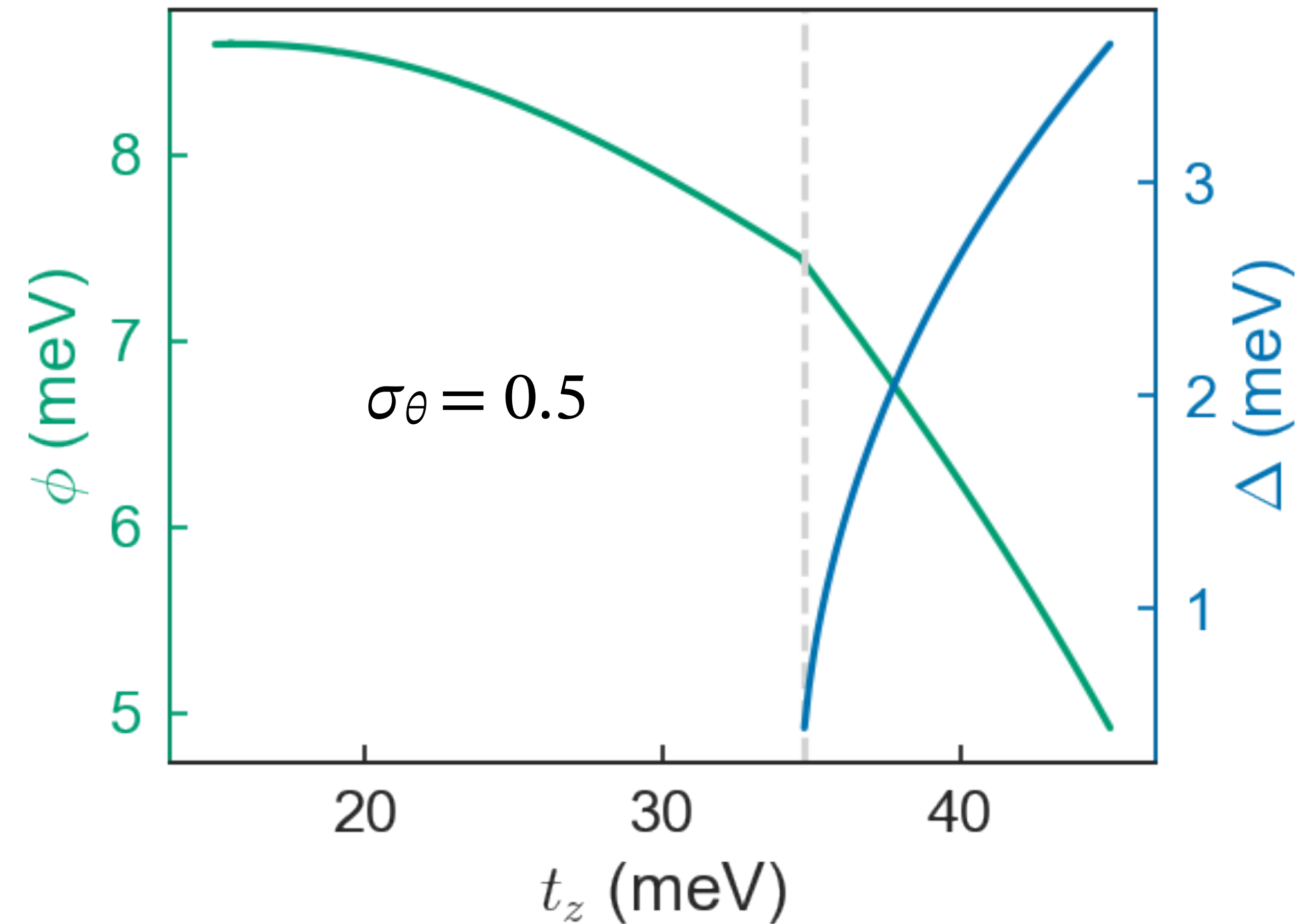
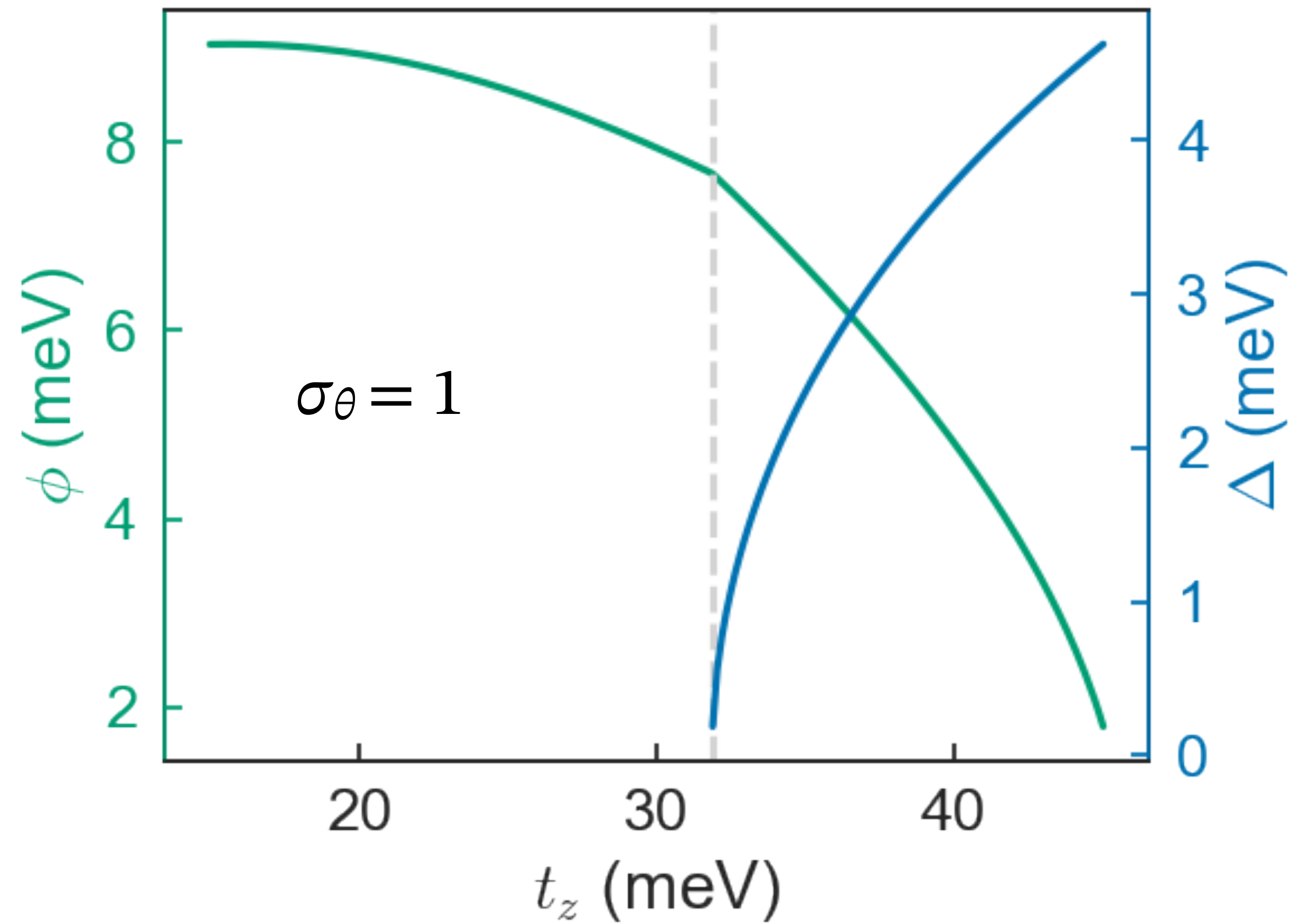
In preparation

After averaging



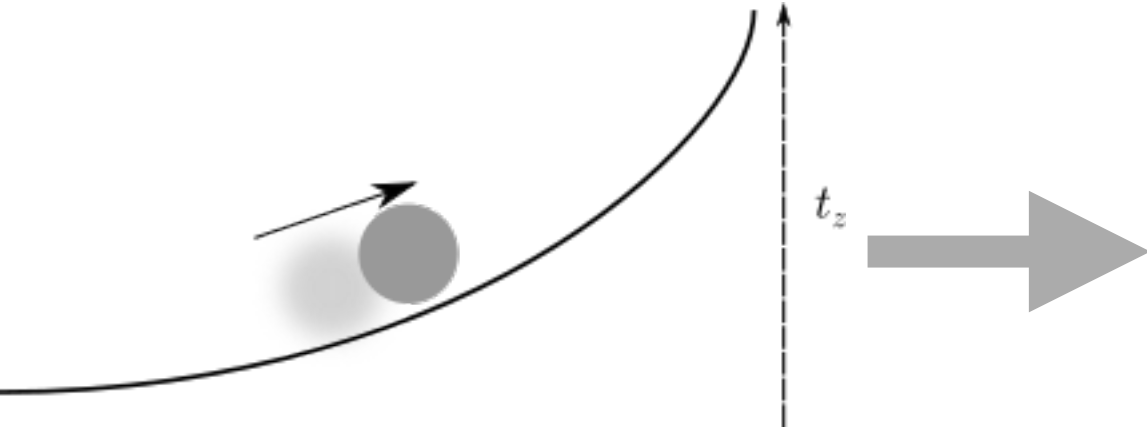
Effect is generic

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# Summary

- The perturbation increases effective inter-plane coupling,  $t_z$ .
- The presence of phase pinning allows increasing  $t_z$  to melt charge order.
- Melting of charge order enhances superconductivity.



**Thank You**

