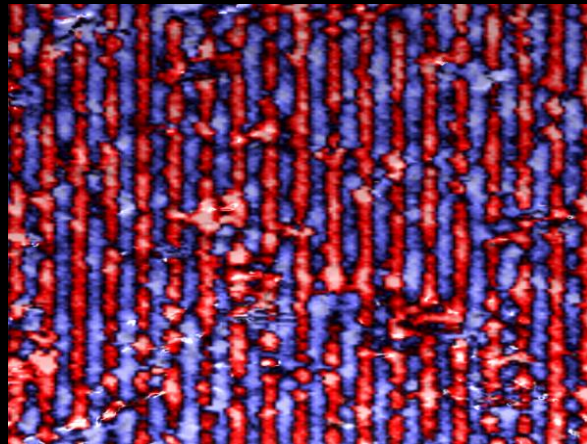


# *Imaging and Controlling Emergent States in Quantum Materials*



Peter Wahl

University of St Andrews



# Acknowledgements

## Experiments:

Christopher Trainer, Chi Ming Yim, Ram Aluru, Haibiao Zhou, Antoine Essig, Jean-Philippe Reid (St Andrews)  
Mostafa Enayat, Zhi-Xiang Sun, Udai Raj Singh, Stefan Schmaus (Stuttgart)

## Samples:

Y. Liu, C.T. Lin, MPI Stuttgart  
V. Tsurkan, J. Deisenhofer, A. Loidl, Universität Augsburg  
Shun Chi, Doug Bonn, UBC Vancouver  
Chris Stock, University of Edinburgh

## Theory:

A. Yaresko, MPI Stuttgart  
C. Heil and F. Giustino, Oxford University

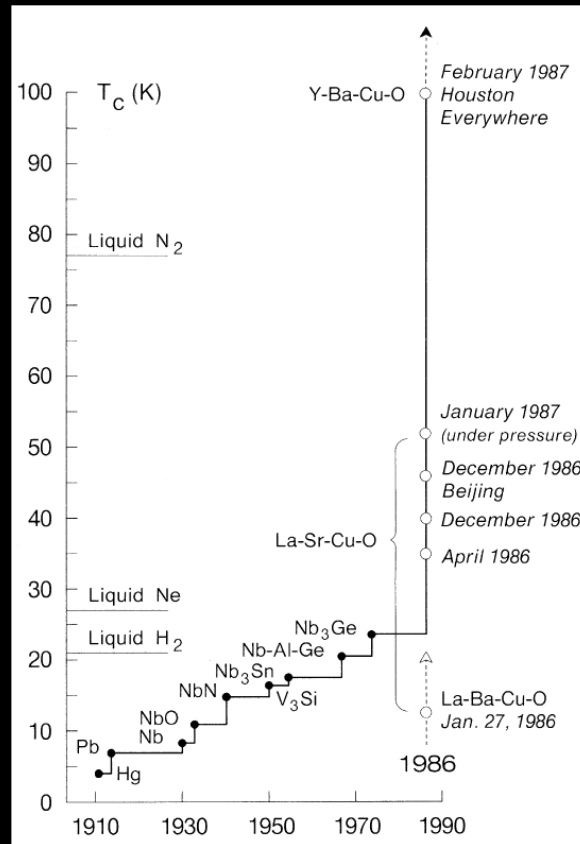
## Funding:

Scottish Universities Physics Alliance  
Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research  
(Rubicon Grant)

EPSRC



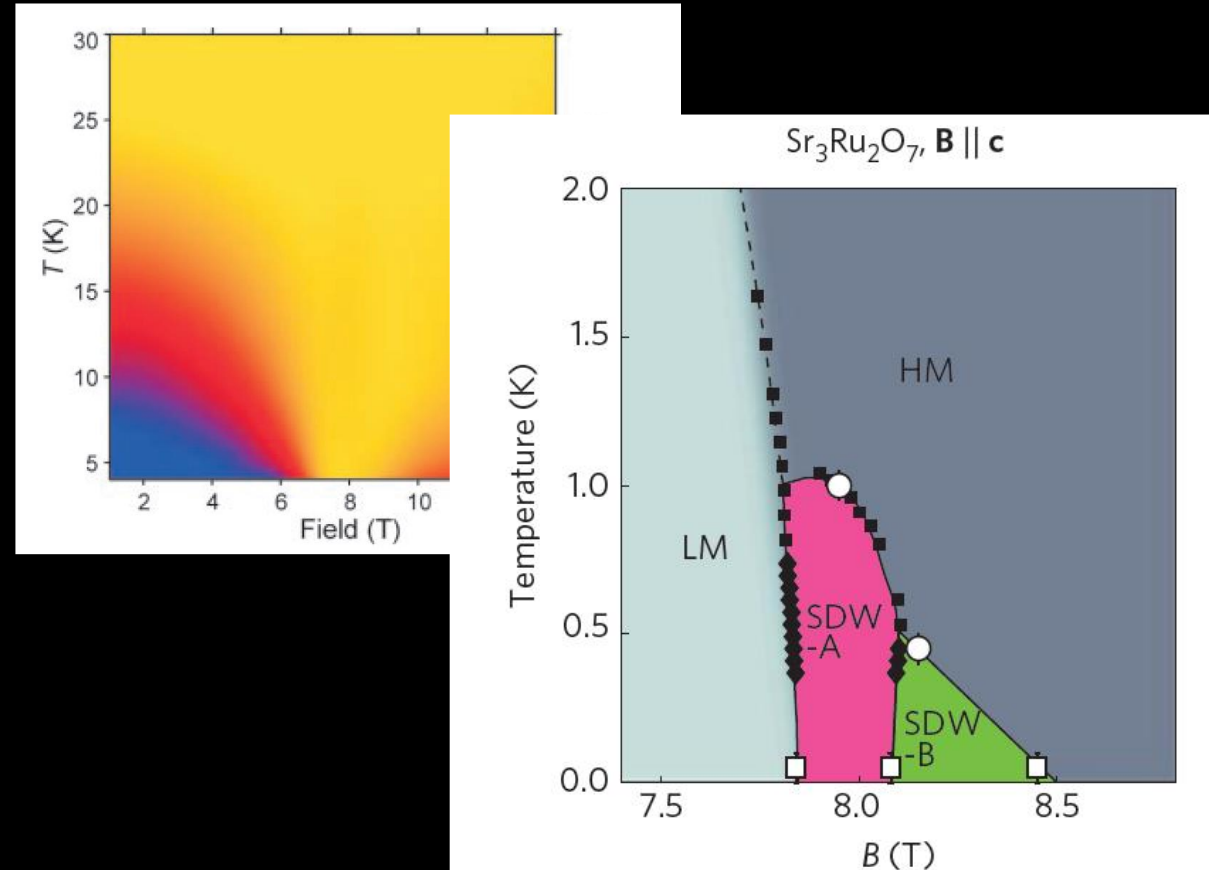
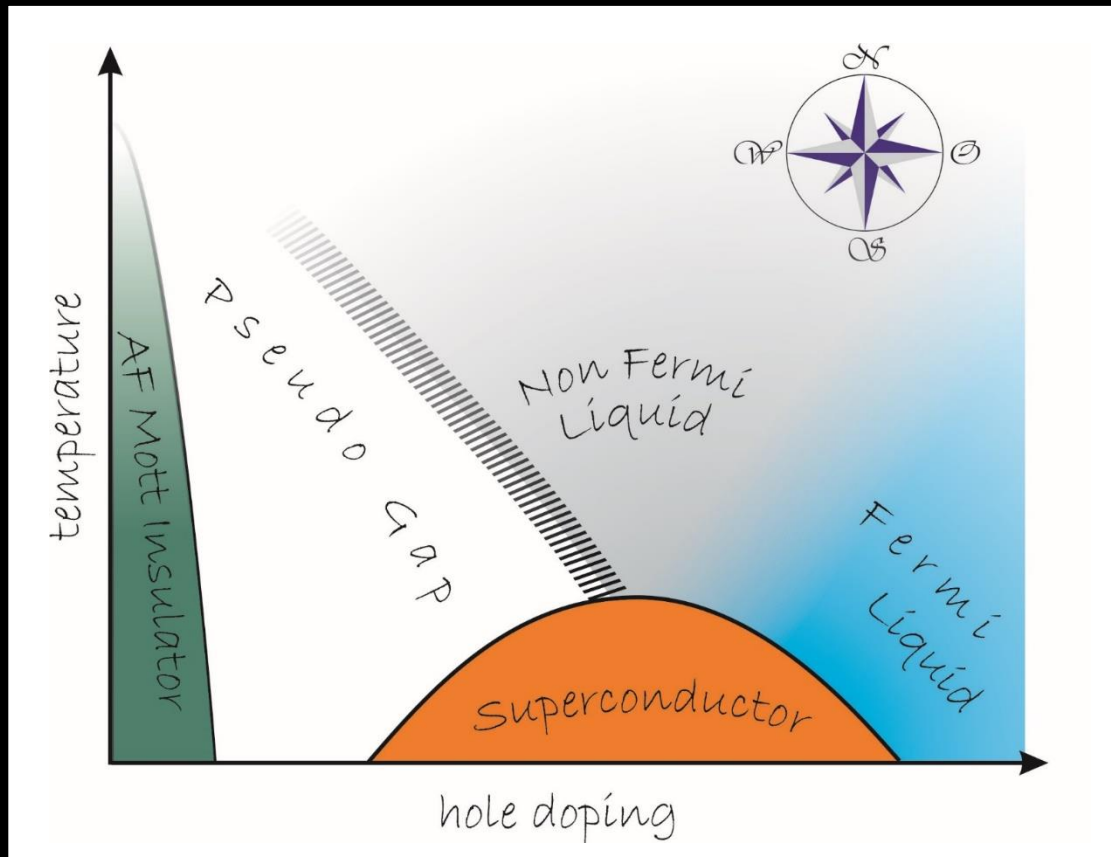
# Quantum Materials - High T<sub>c</sub> Superconductivity



May 11, 1987

K.A. Müller and J.G. Bednorz, *Science* **237**, 1133 (1987)

# Phase Diagrams of Quantum Materials

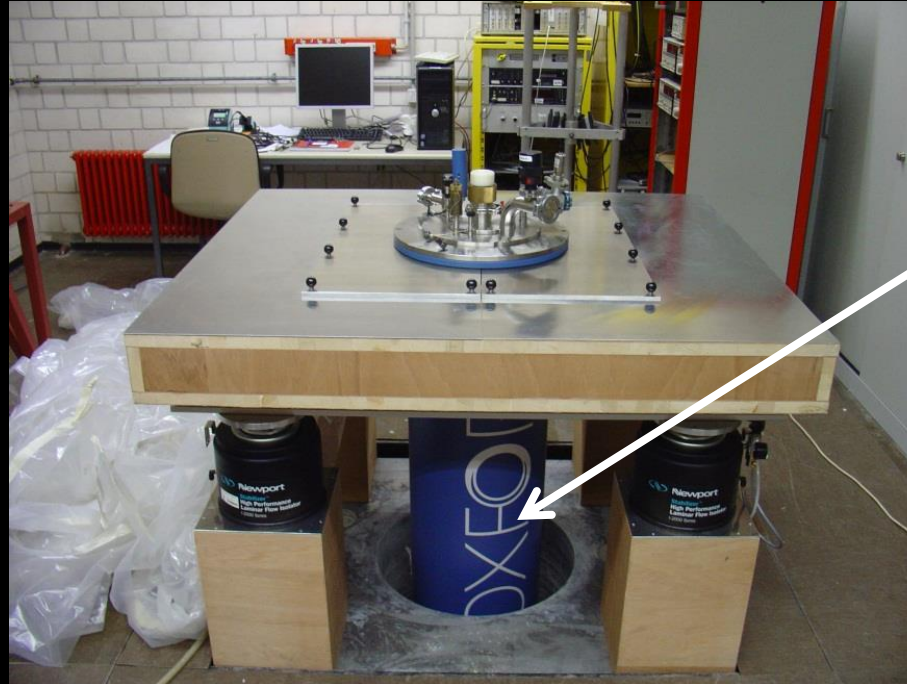


C. Lester *et al.*, Nat. Mat. **14**, 373 (2015)  
S. Grigera *et al.*, Science **294**, 329 (2001)



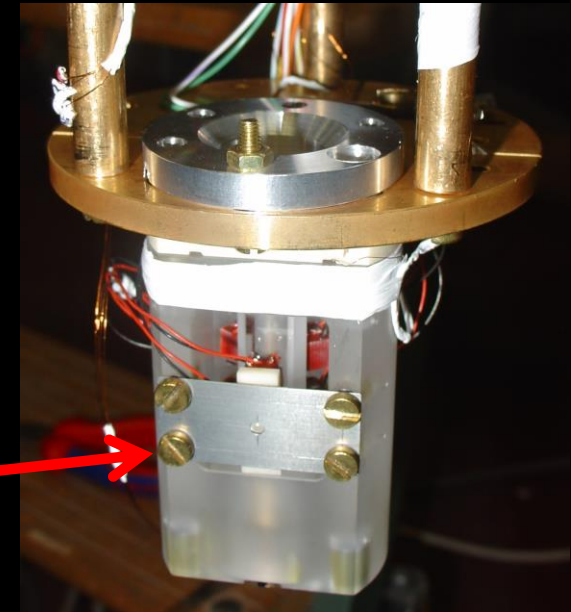
# Instrumentation

- 1.6K (to  $\sim 20$ K) 16T SI STM
  - 7mK(MXC), 14T SI-STM, hold time up to  $\sim 140$ h
  - 1.6K, 9/5T vector magnet
- All with sample exchange and *in-situ* sample cleavage.

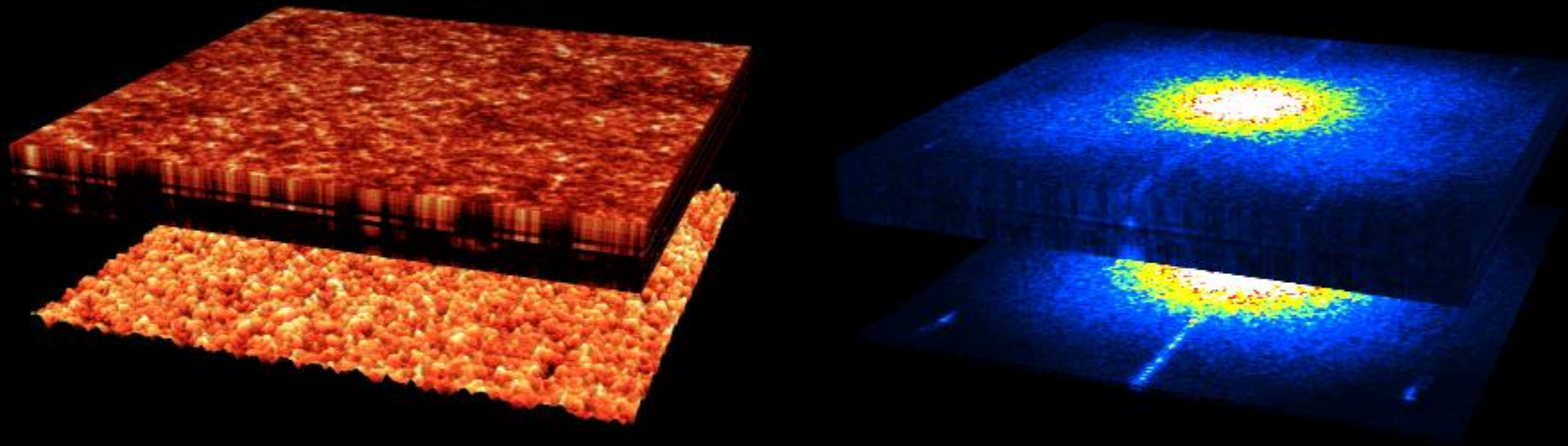


Magnet dewar

STM head



# Spectroscopic Mapping



Spatial map of local excitations:

- Local gap size
- Effect of defects
- Inelastic excitations
- Local ordering

FFT

Periodic effects:

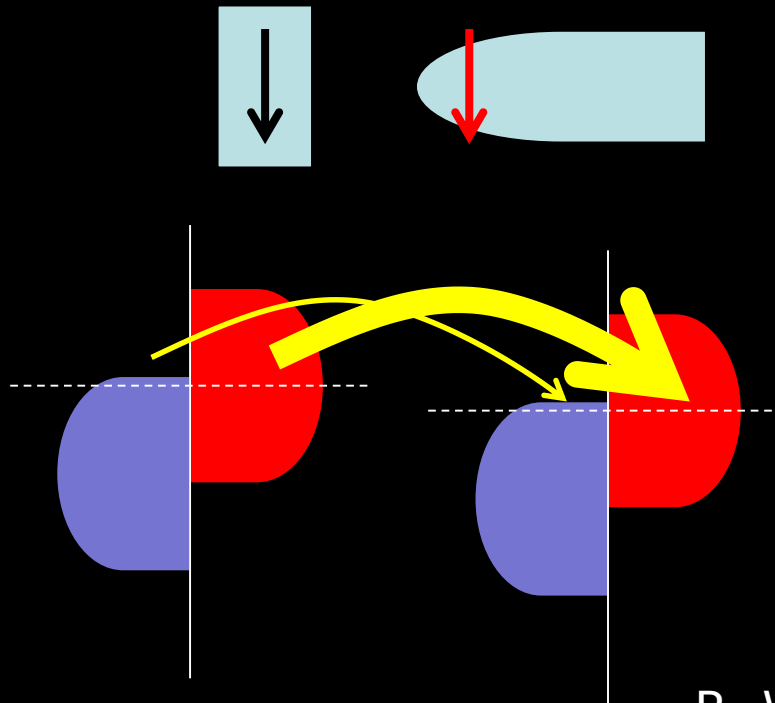
- Quasiparticles
- CDWs
- Lattice distortions

# Spin-polarized STM

With a magnetic tip on a magnetic sample:

$$I(V) \propto \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left( \rho_s^{\uparrow}(E) \rho_t^{\uparrow}(E - eV) + \rho_s^{\downarrow}(E) \rho_t^{\downarrow}(E - eV) \right) T(E, V, z) (f(E - eV, T_t) - f(E, T_s)) dE$$

Sample LDOS   Tip LDOS

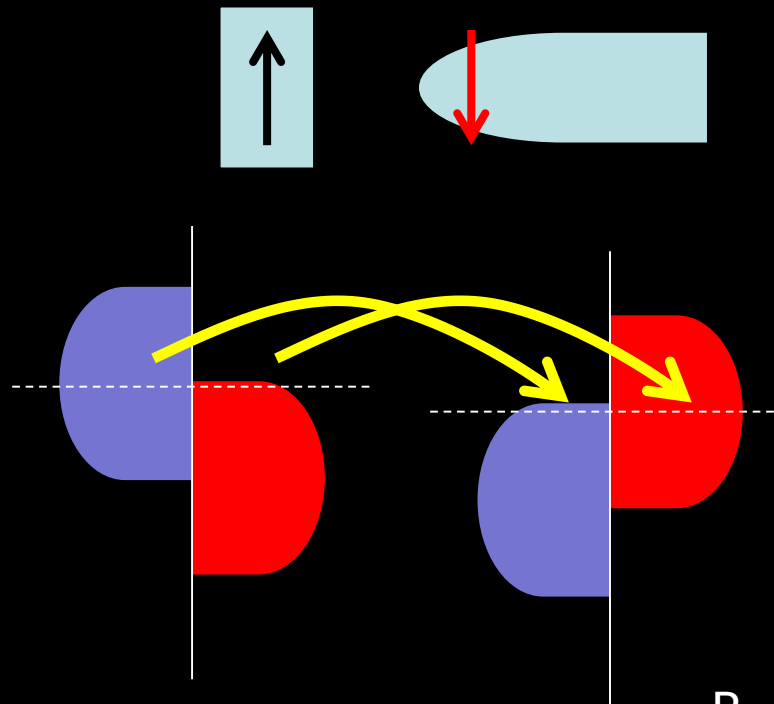


# Spin-polarized STM

With a magnetic tip on a magnetic sample:

$$I(V) \propto \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left( \rho_s^{\uparrow}(E) \rho_t^{\uparrow}(E - eV) + \rho_s^{\downarrow}(E) \rho_t^{\downarrow}(E - eV) \right) T(E, V, z) (f(E - eV, T_t) - f(E, T_s)) dE$$

Sample LDOS    Tip LDOS

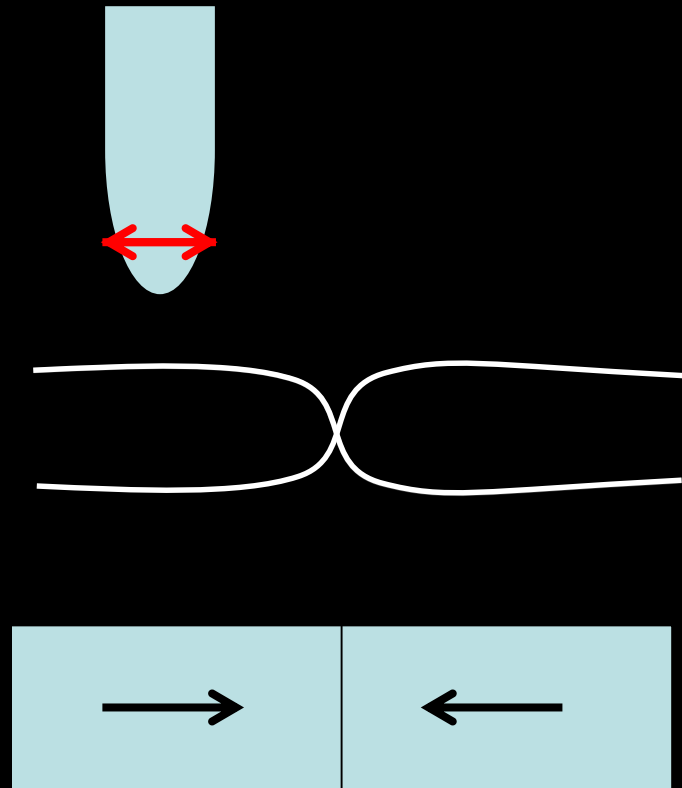


In constant current mode: tip will approach





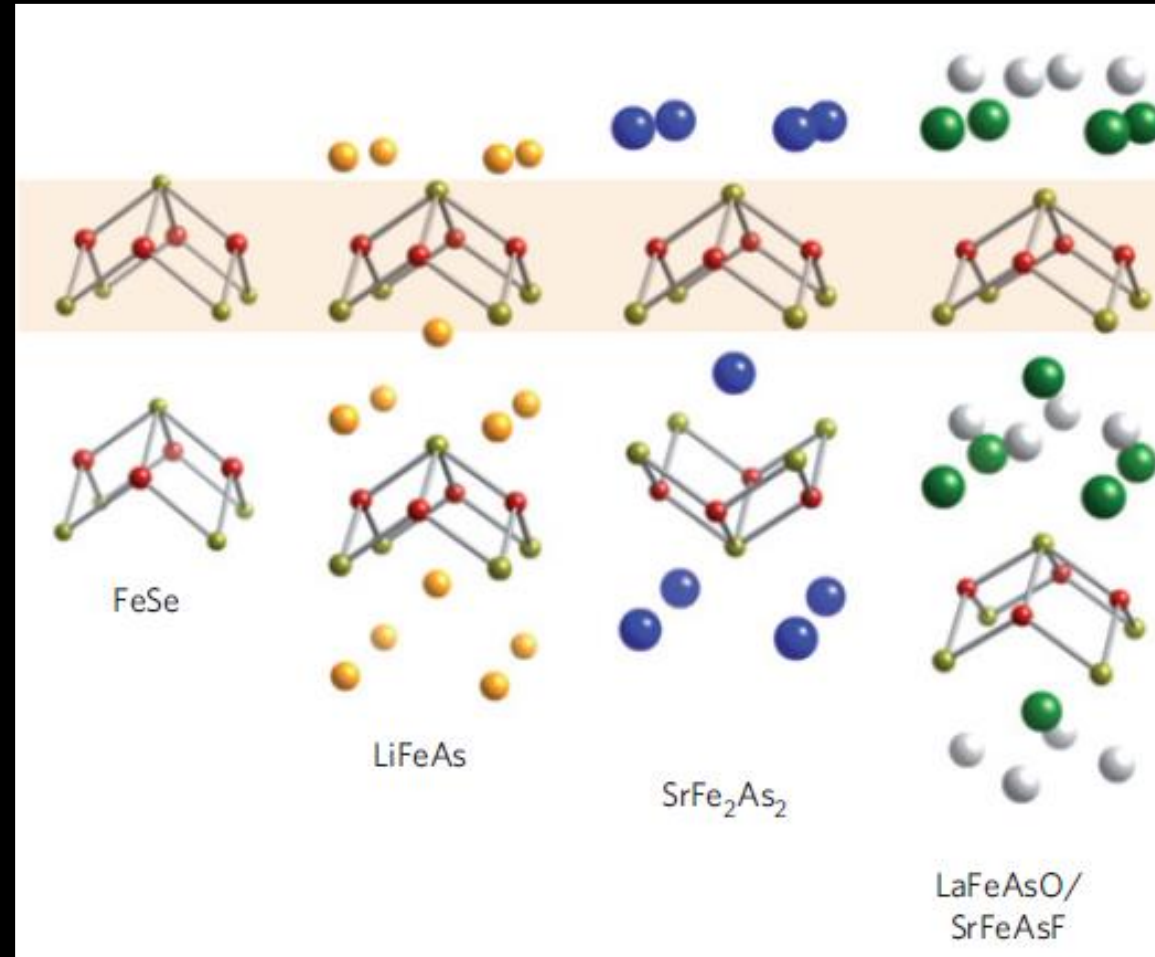
# What is the Smoking Gun of Magnetic Imaging with STM ?



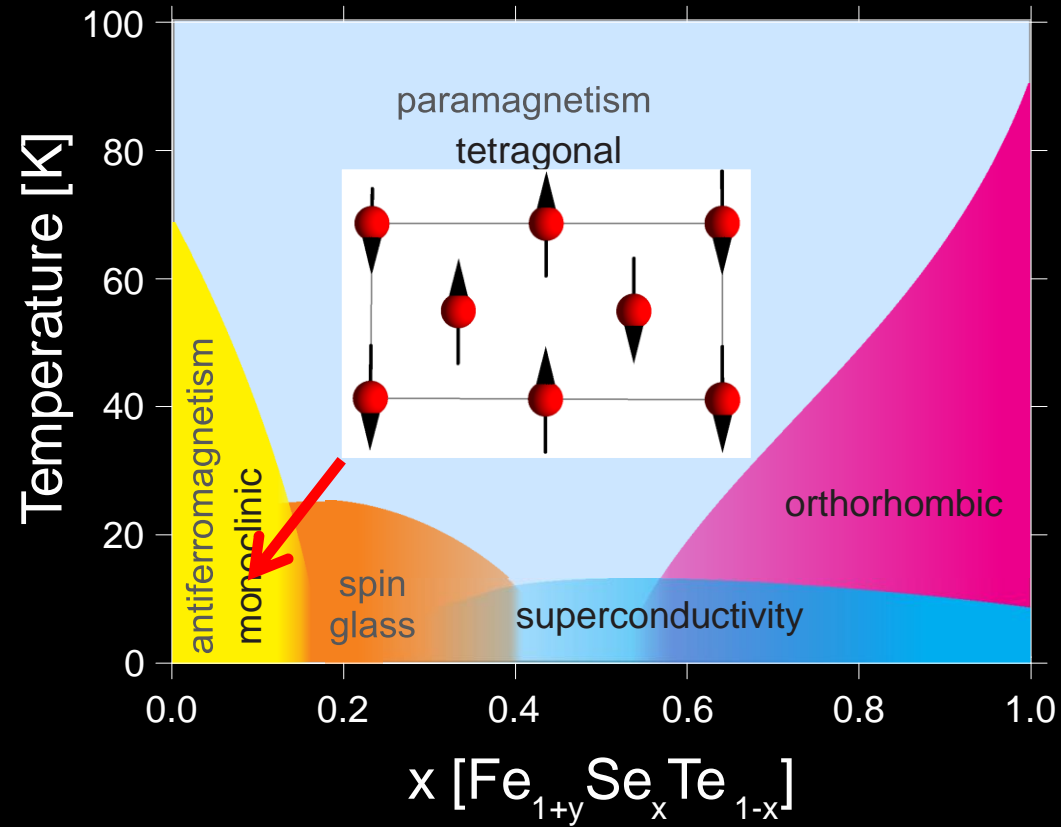
1. Change the magnetization of the tip
2. image the same place with the same tip



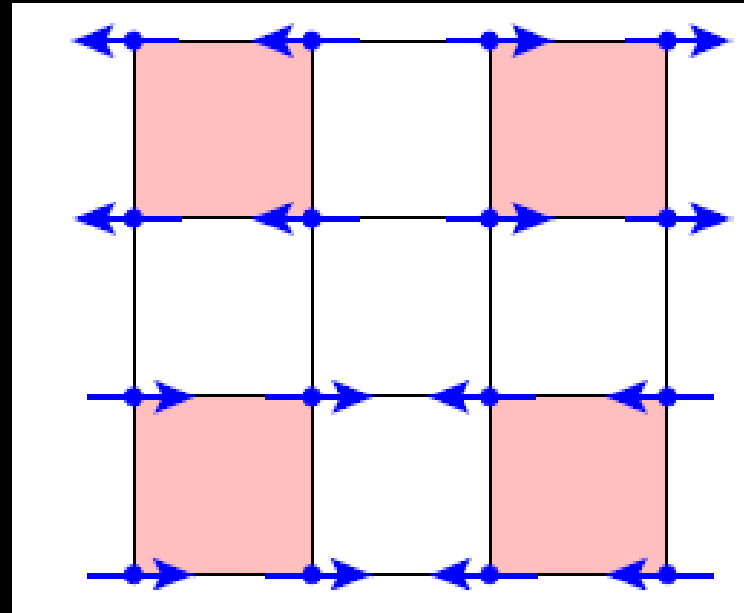
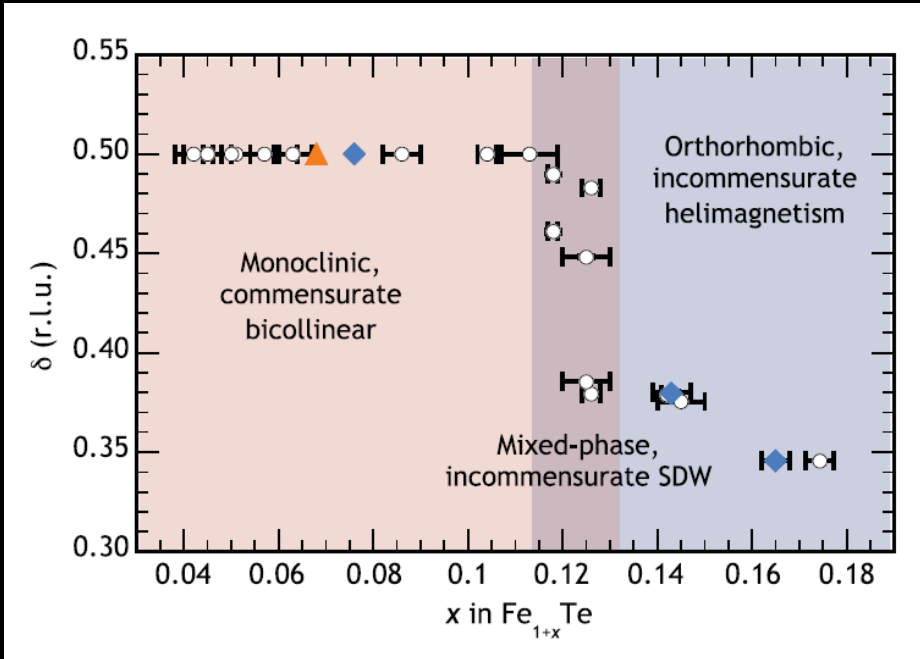
# Iron-based Superconductors



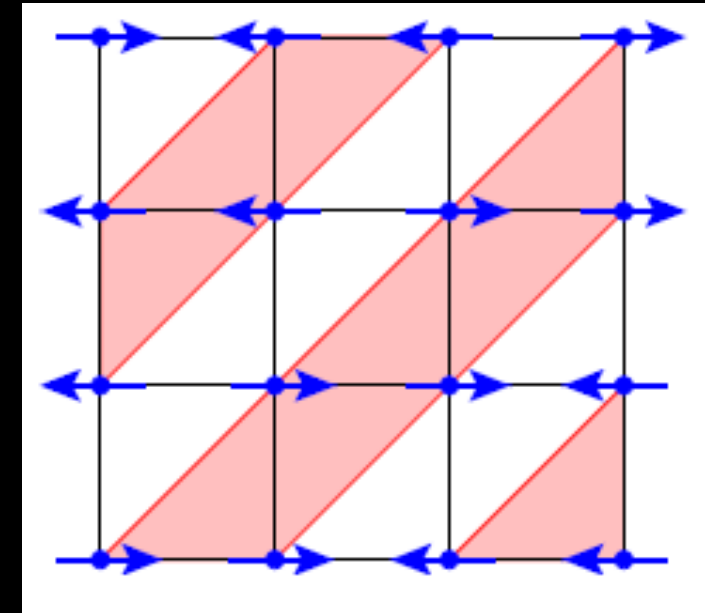
# Phase Diagram



# Phase Diagram



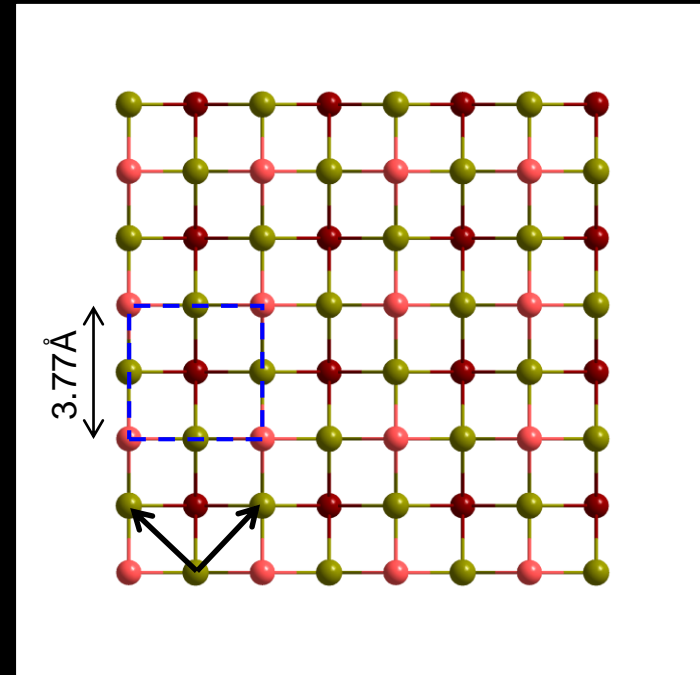
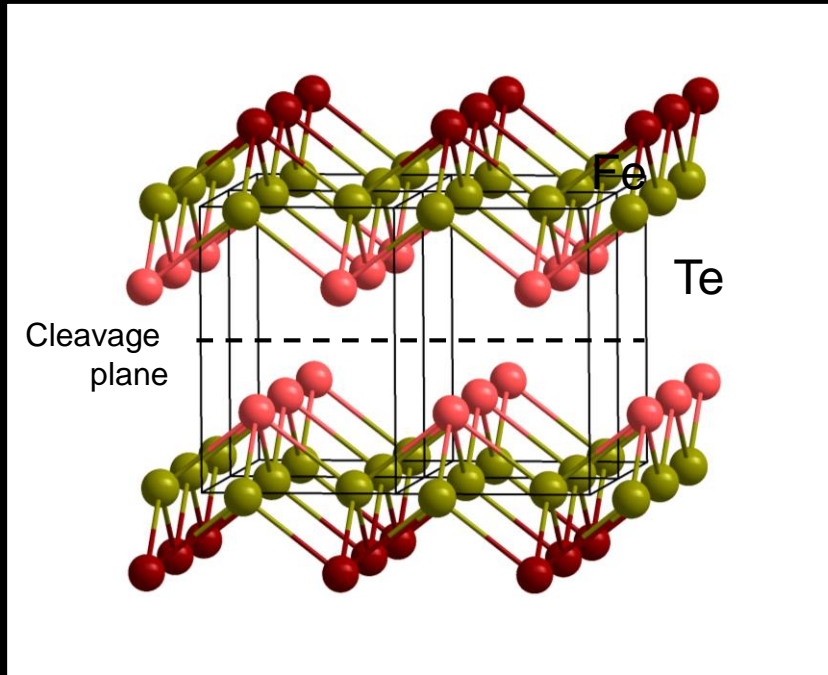
Plaquelette Order



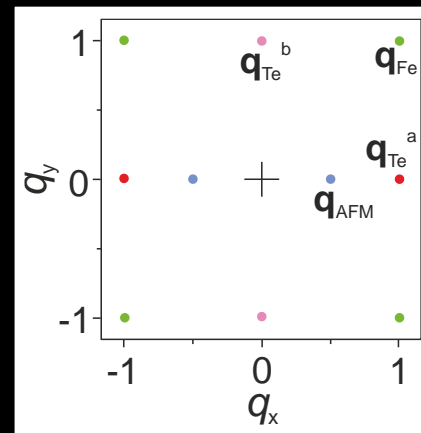
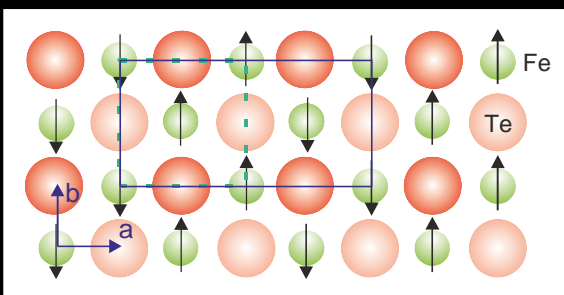
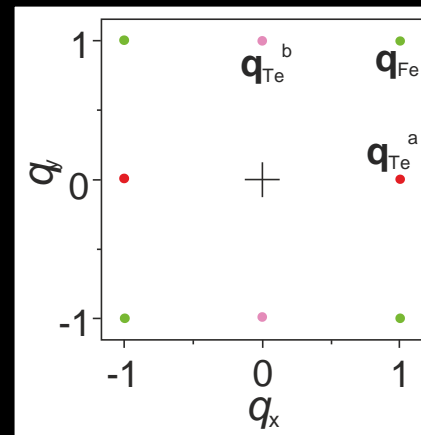
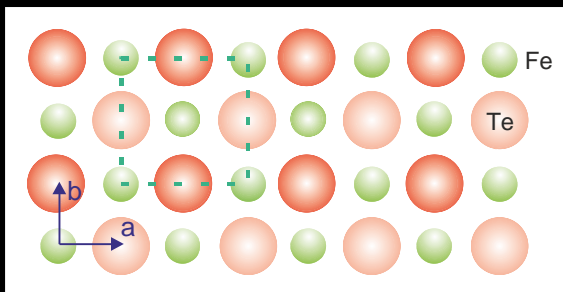
Diagonal Double Stripe Order

Origin of complex magnetic order:

- Doping due to excess iron ? (e.g. Ducatman, Fernandes, Perkins, Phys. Rev. B 90, 165123)
- Quantum fluctuations ? (e.g. Ducatman, Perkins, Chubukov, Phys. Rev. Lett. 109, 157206)
- Structural distortion driving double-stripe order (Glasbrenner et al., Nat. Phys. 11, 954)



# Stripes in FeTe



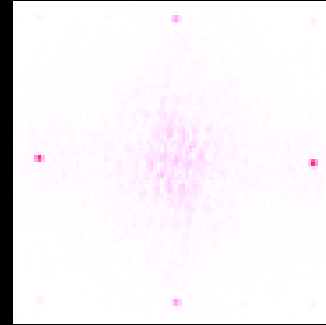
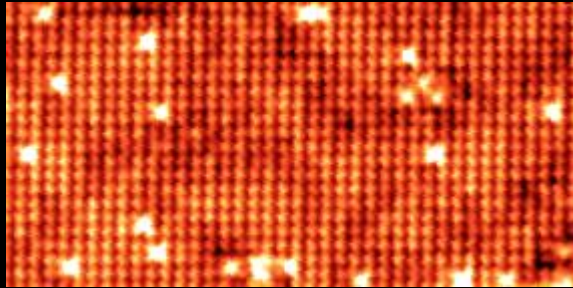
Magnetic structure deduced  
from Neutron Scattering

Expected Pattern in  
Fourier Space

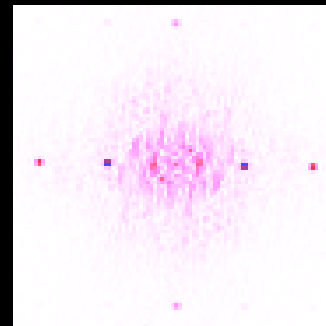
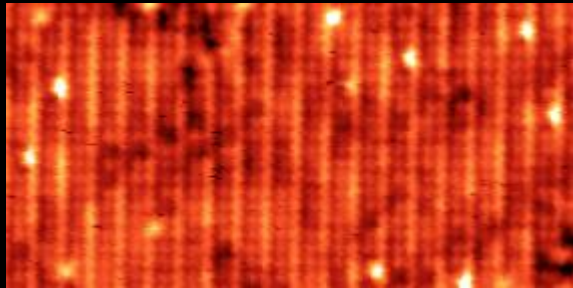


# Stripes in FeTe

Non-magnetic tip



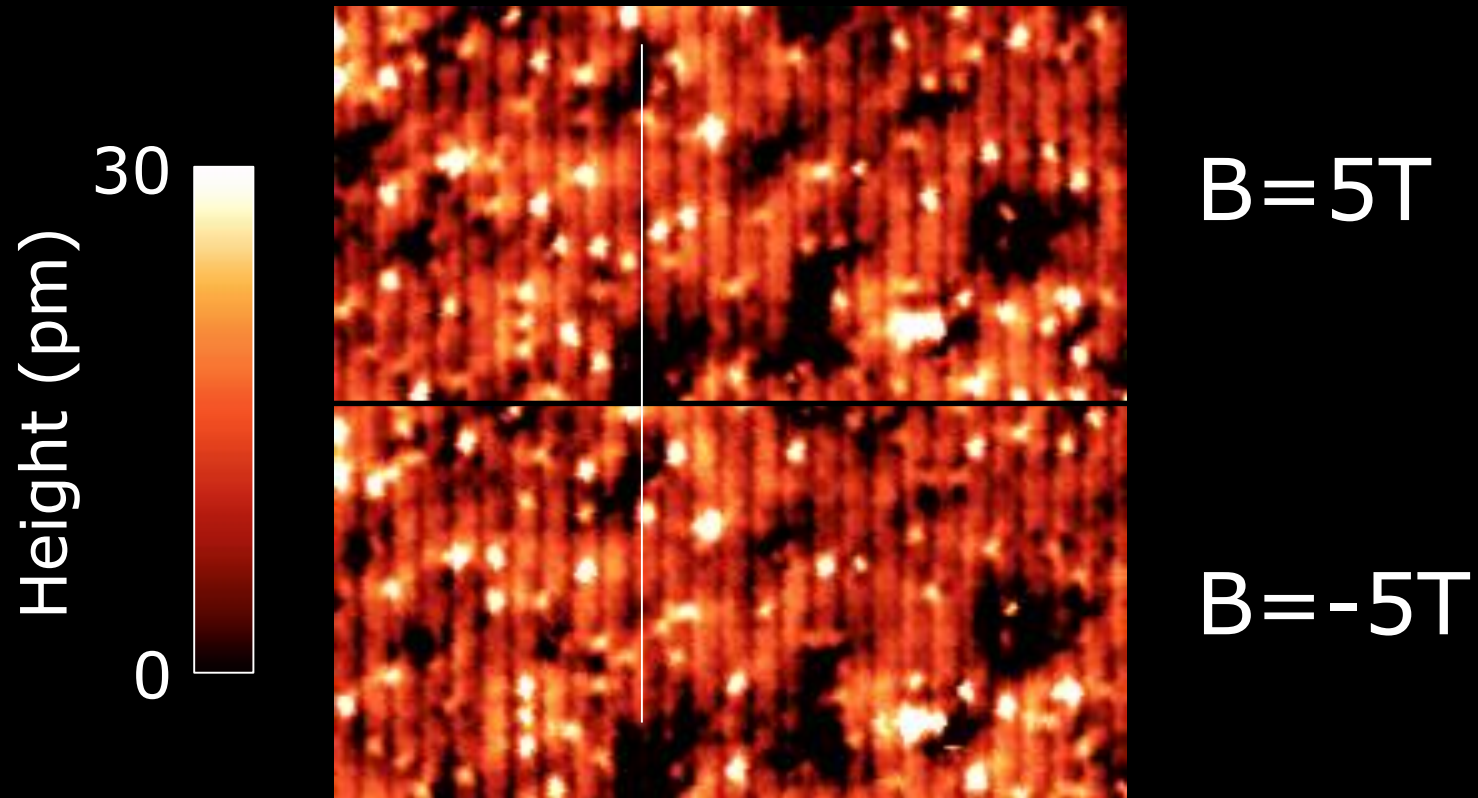
Magnetic tip



Some Fe defects gone ...



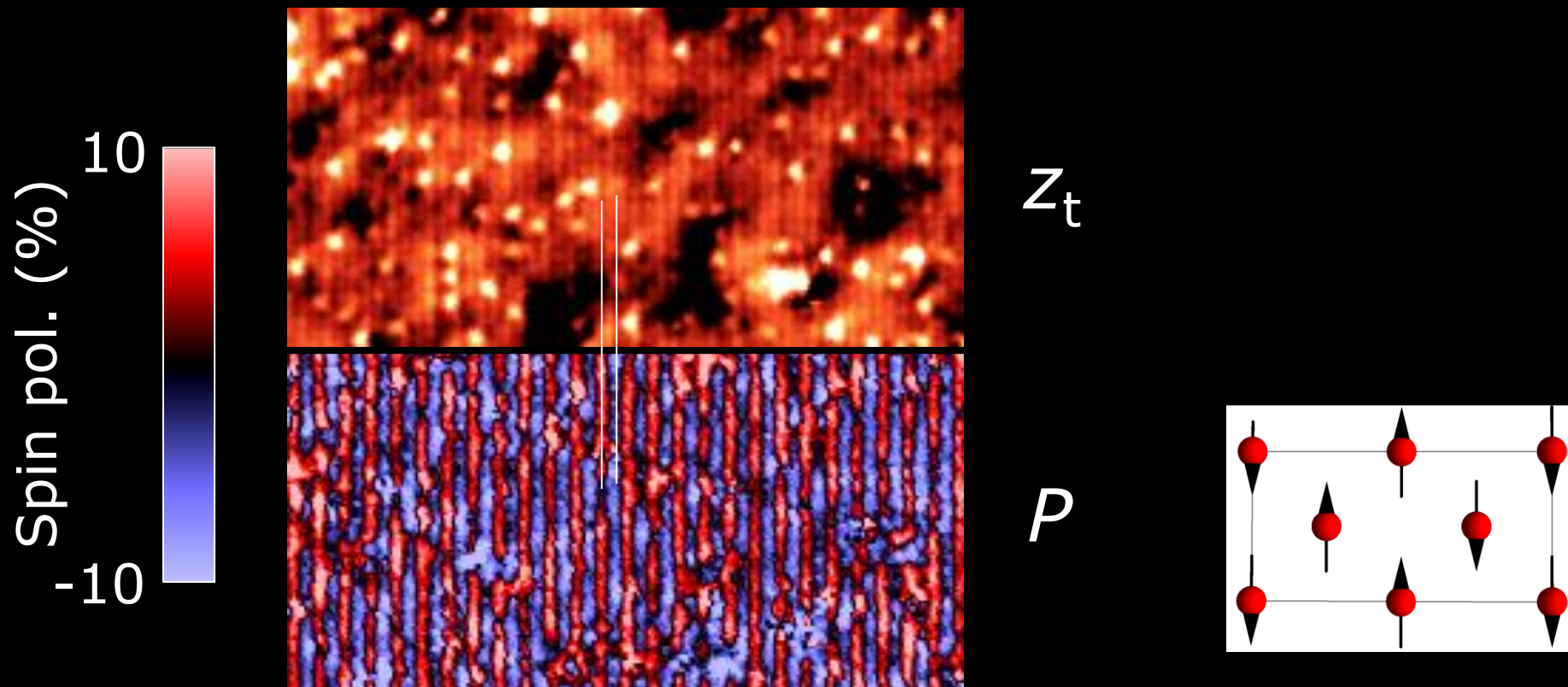
# Magnetic Field







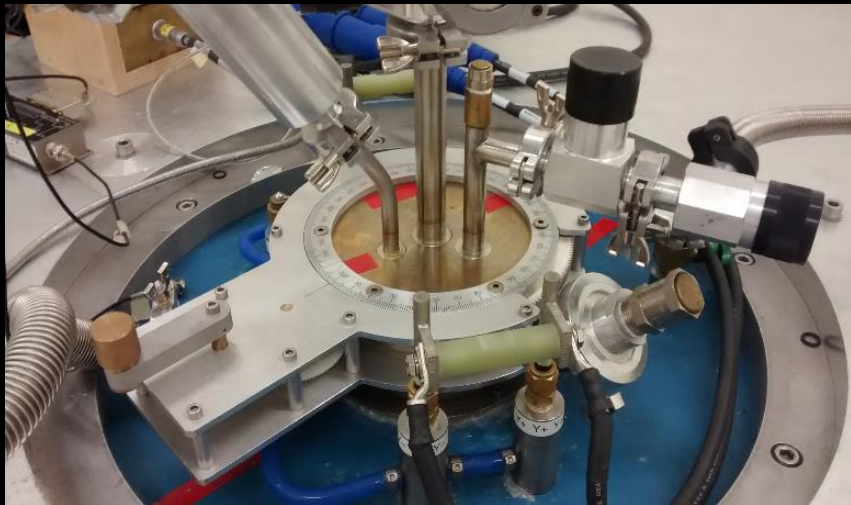
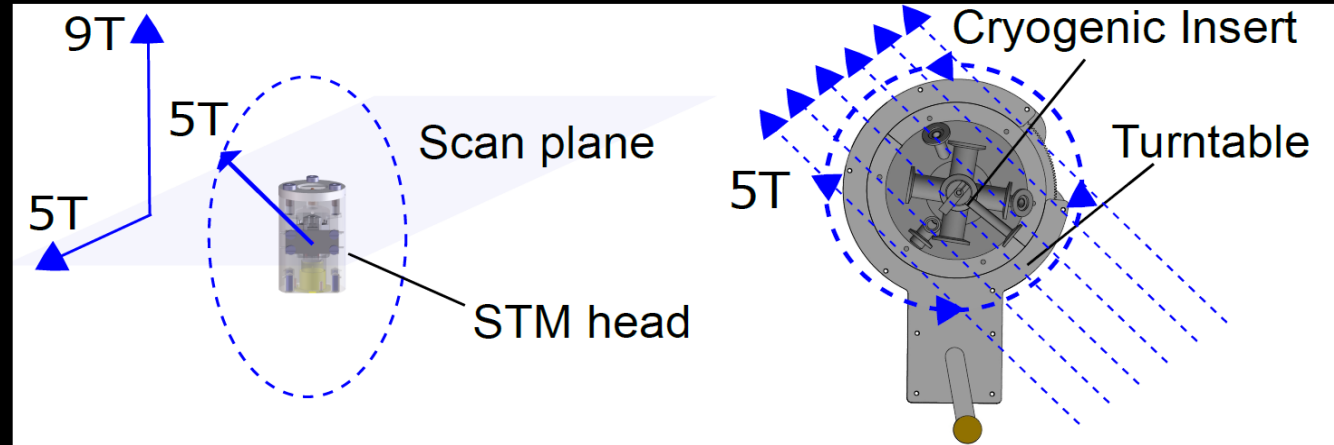
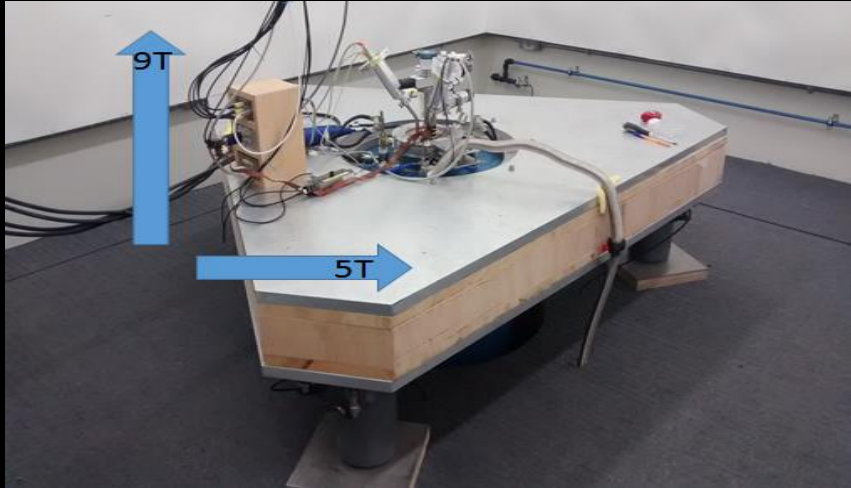
# Magnetic Field



Largest spin polarization between Te atoms !

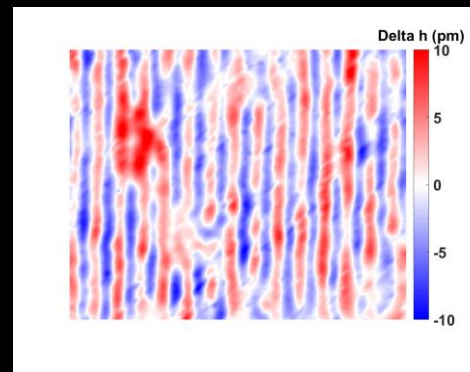
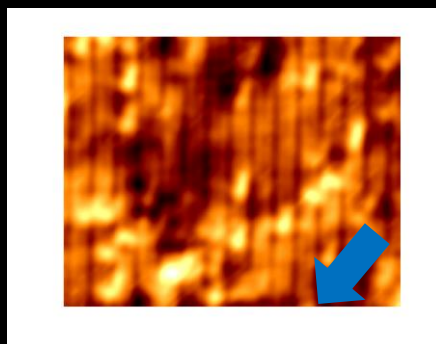
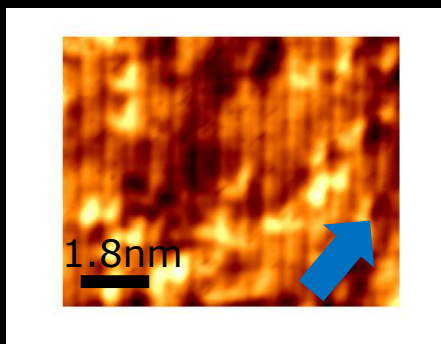


# STM in a Vectormagnet

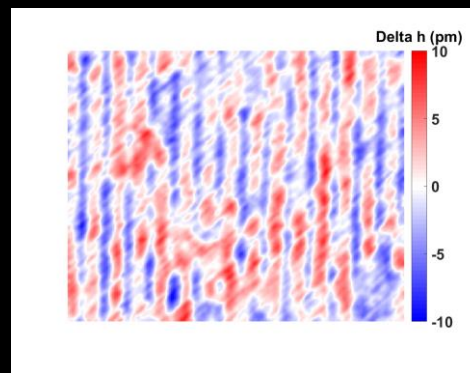
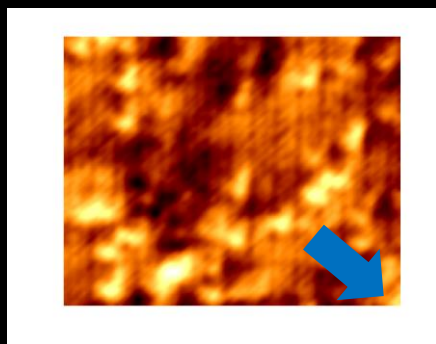
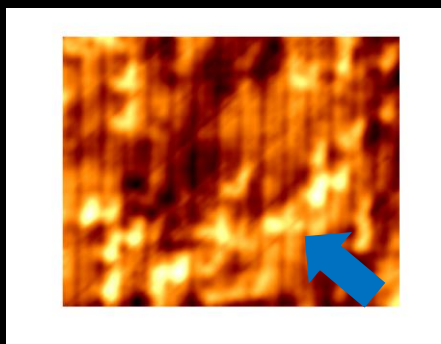


Full 3D rotation of 5T

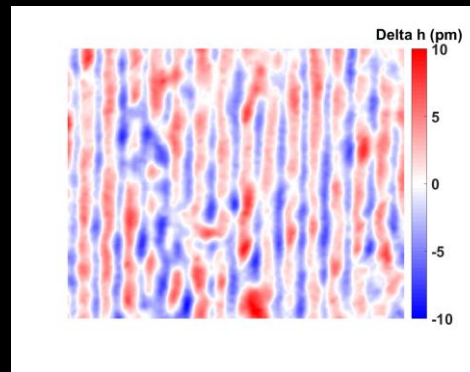
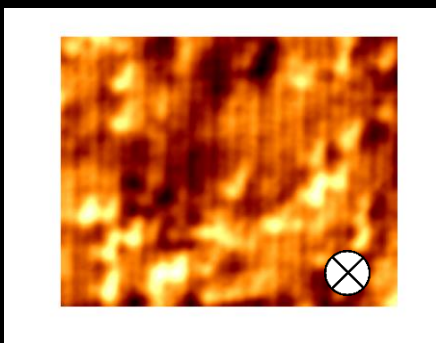
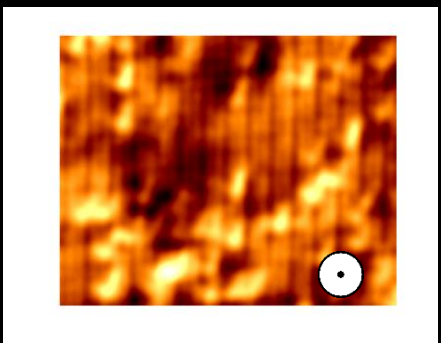
# Results: Low excess Fe – Fe<sub>1.06</sub>Te



X

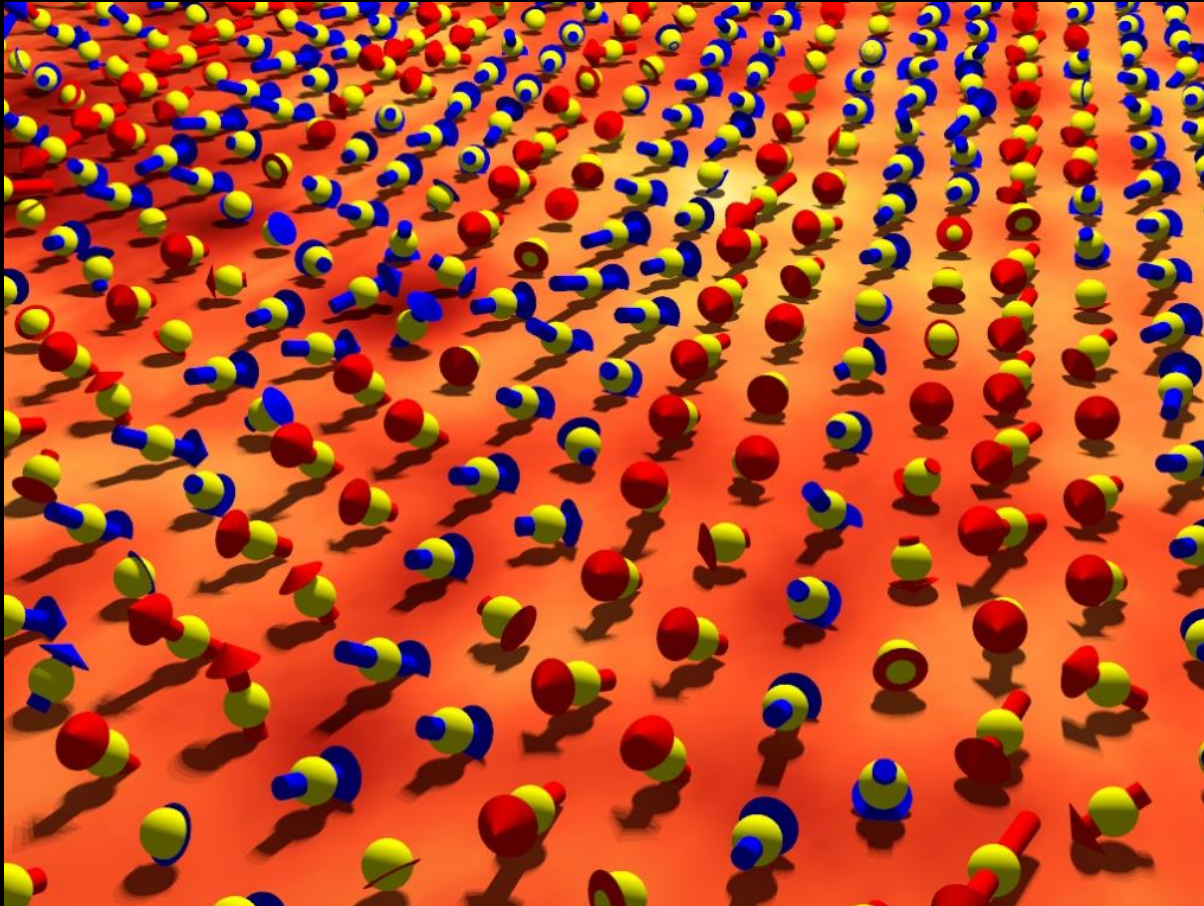


Y

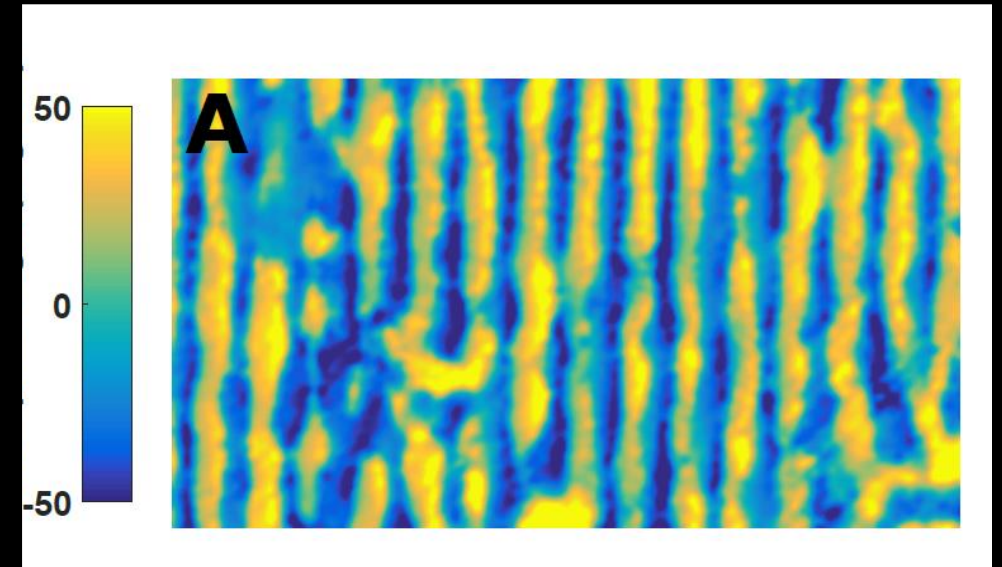


Z

# Reconstructing the magnetic structure

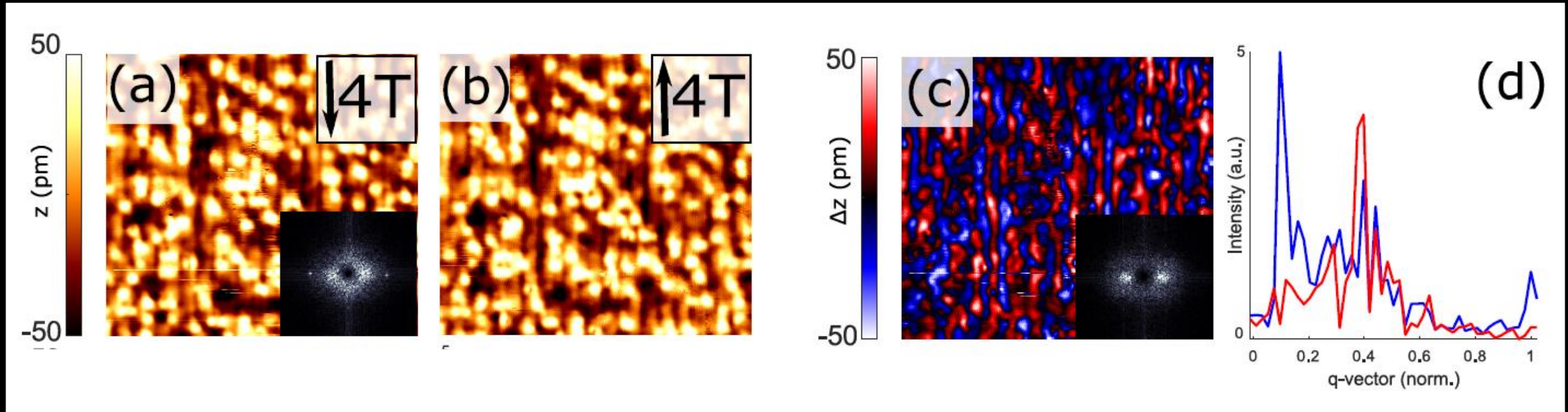


Out of plane angle (degrees)



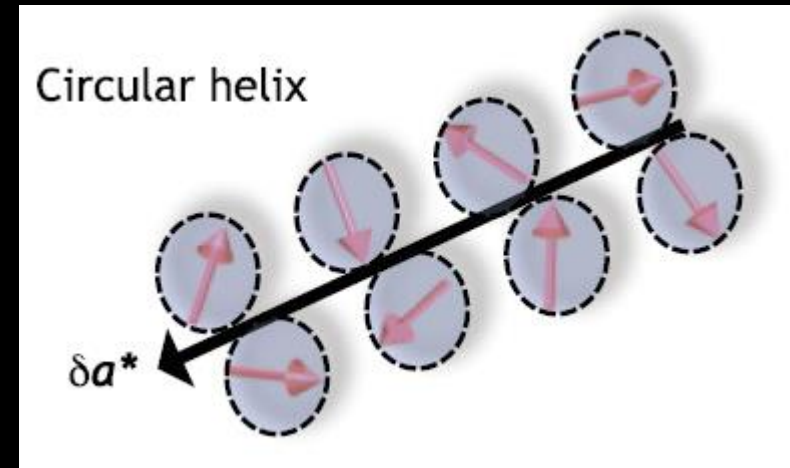
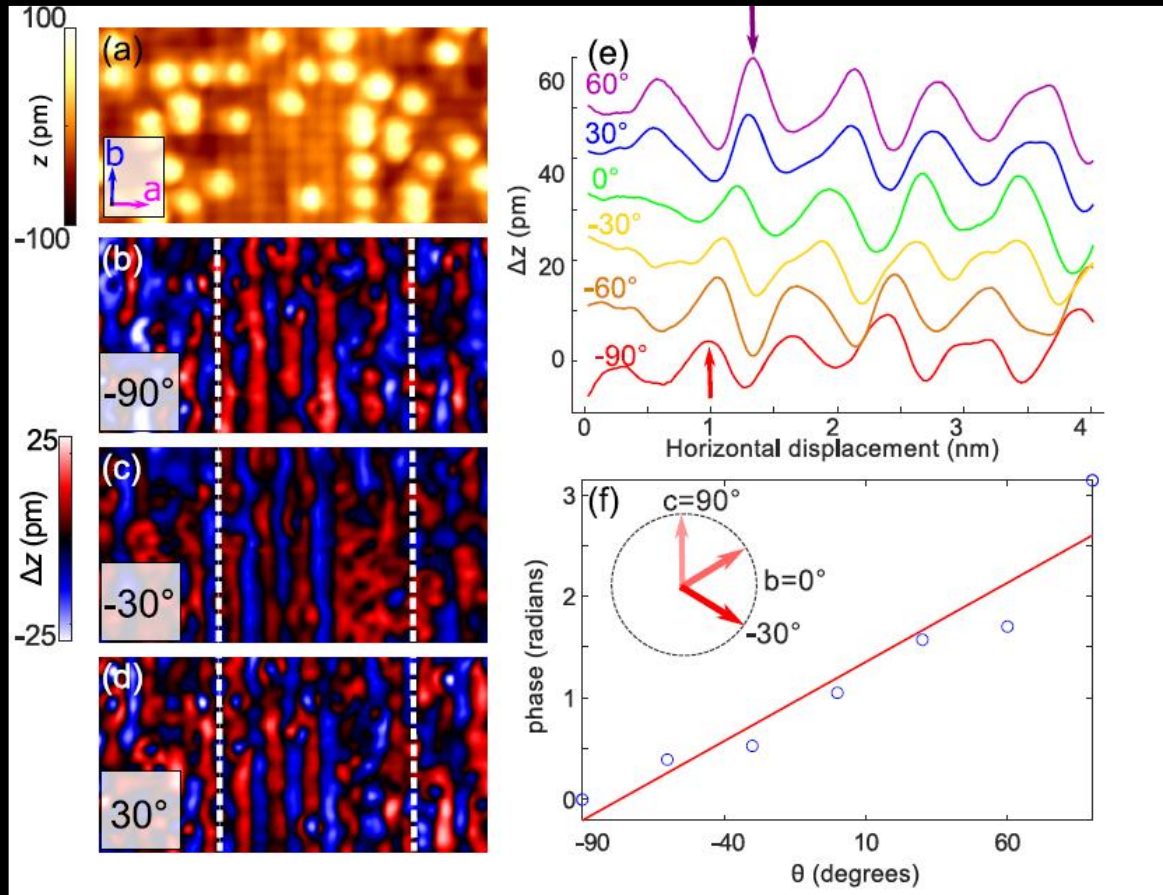
- out of plane component of  $31^\circ$
- Same periodicity, but different magnetization direction than neutron scattering

# Magnetic order at high excess Fe concentrations $x > 0.12$



Incommensurate order with  $q=0.4$ .

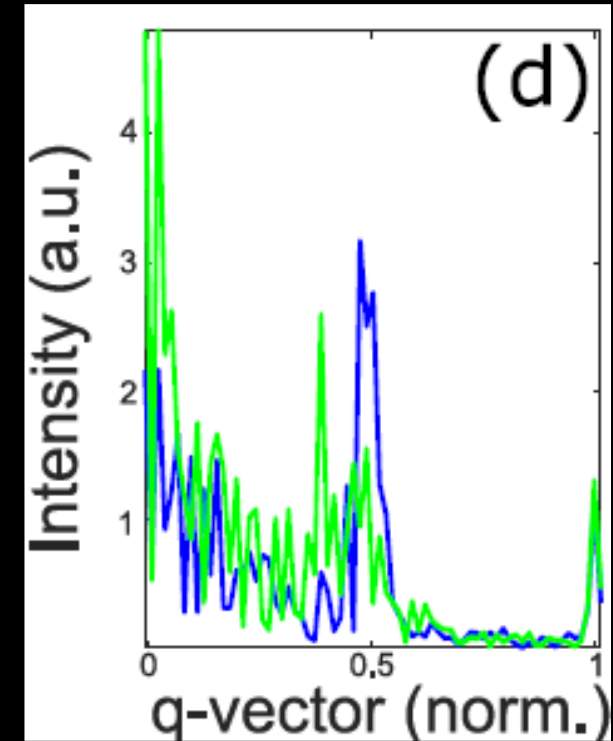
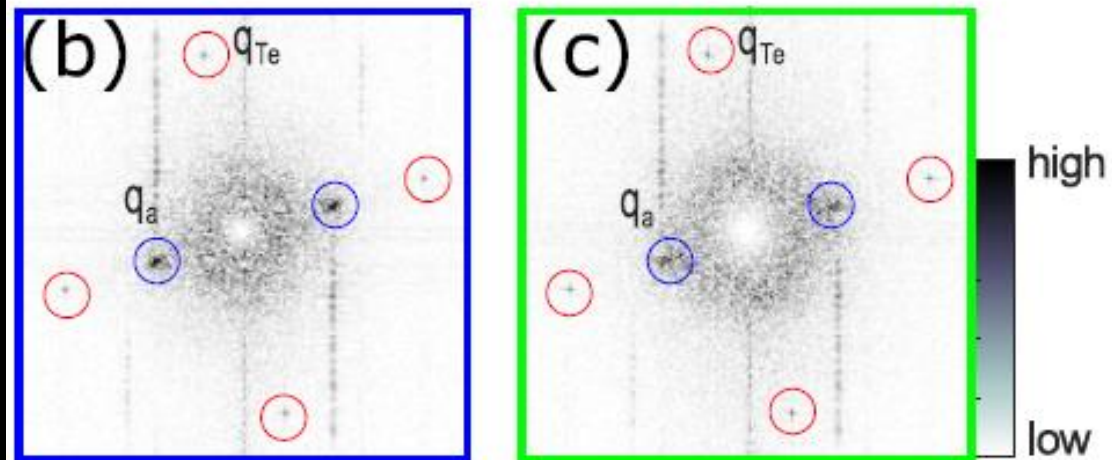
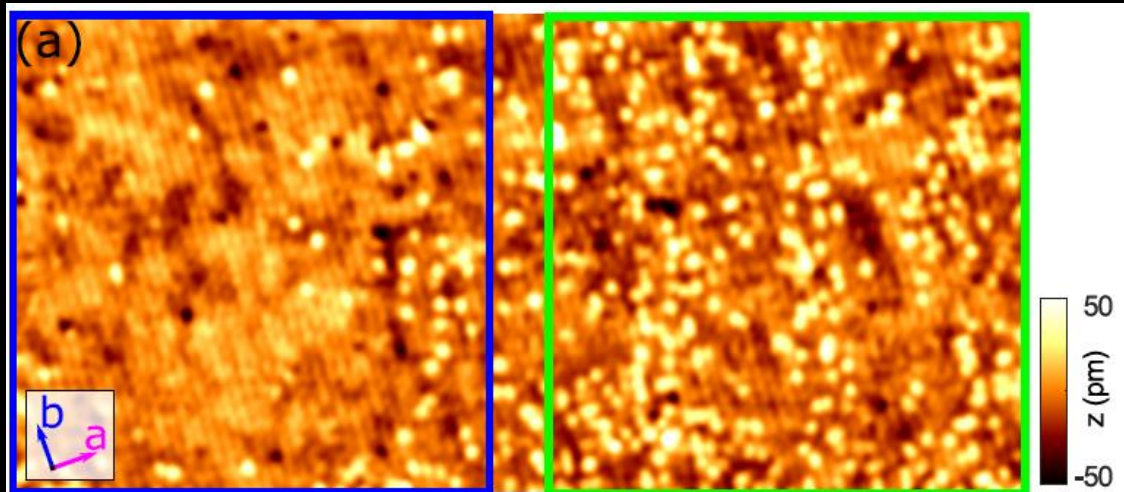
# Magnetic order at high excess Fe concentrations $x > 0.12$



## Spin spiral!

- spin spiral rotating in the  $bc$  plane
- full agreement with neutron scattering

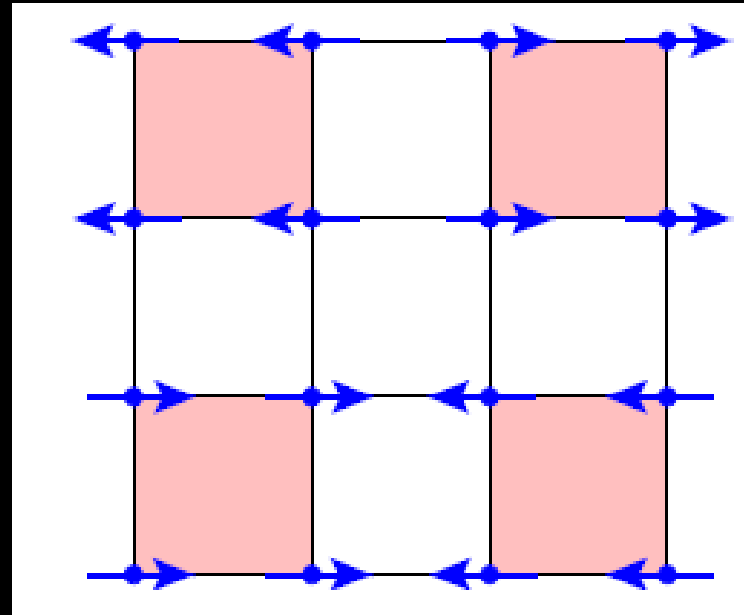
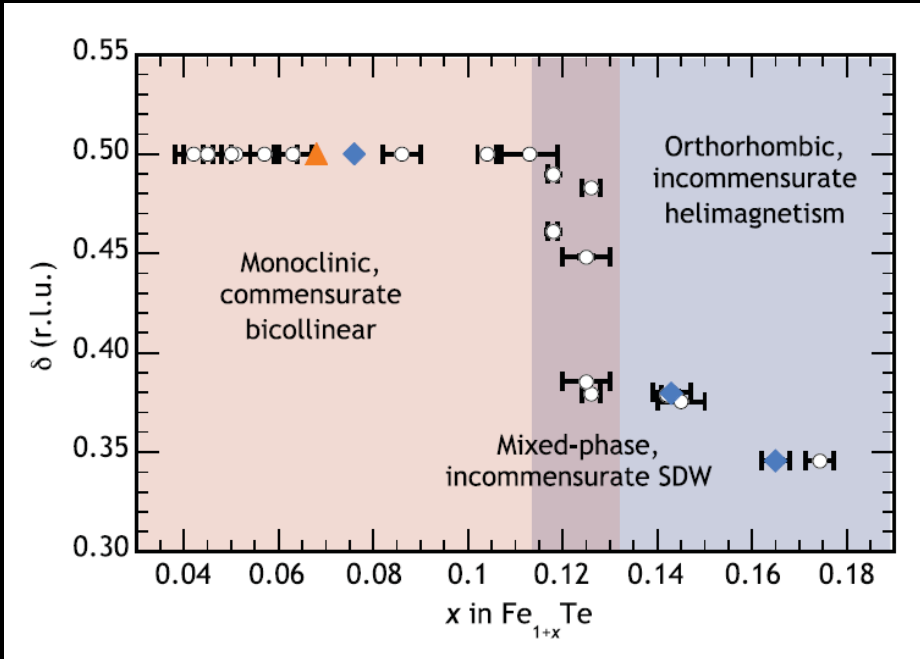
# Effect of removing surface Fe



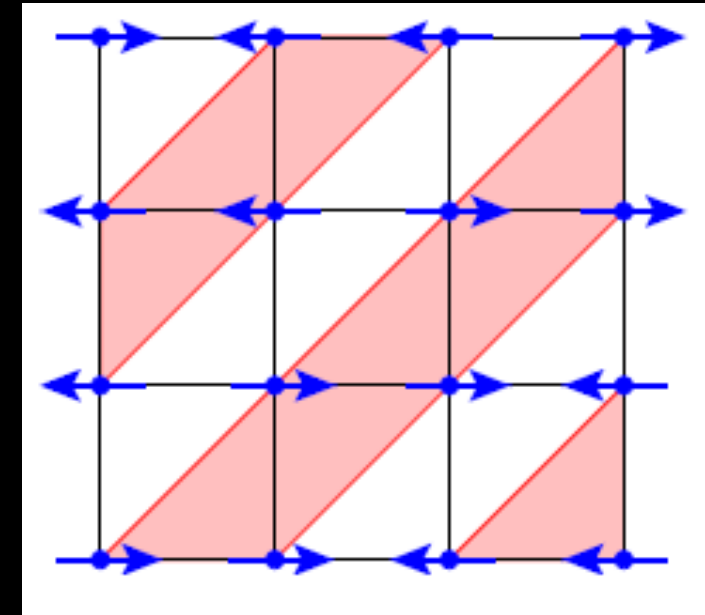
$Fe_{1+\delta/2}Te$

$Fe_{1+\delta}Te$

# Phase Diagram



Plaqueette Order



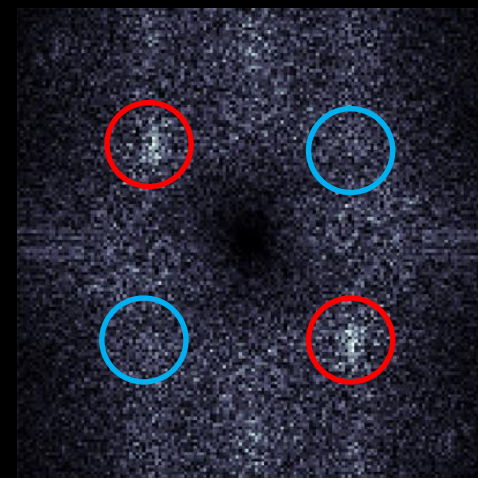
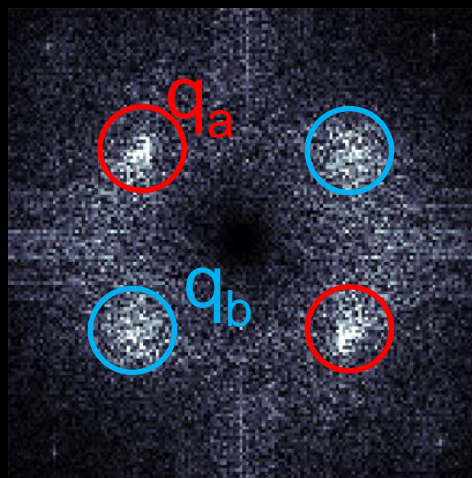
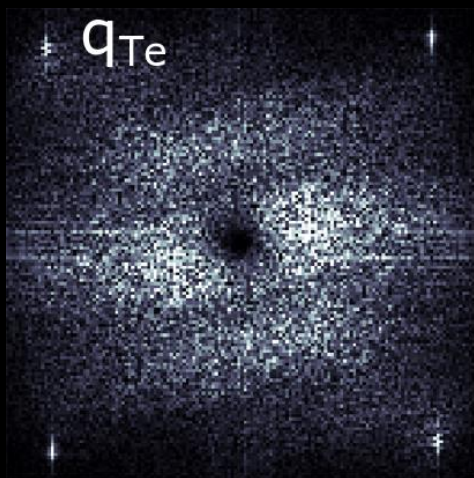
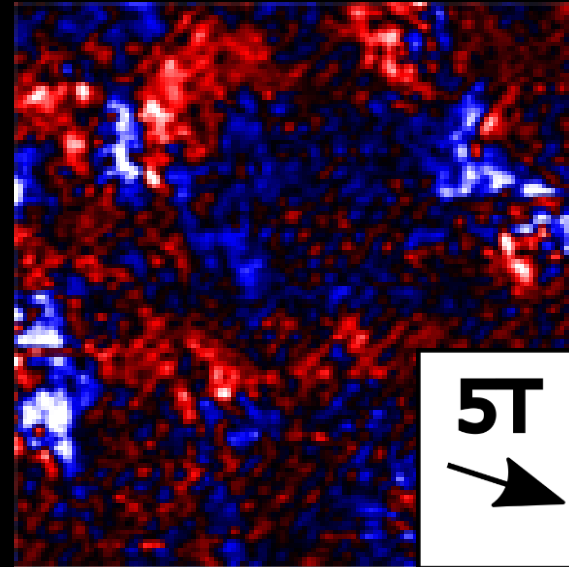
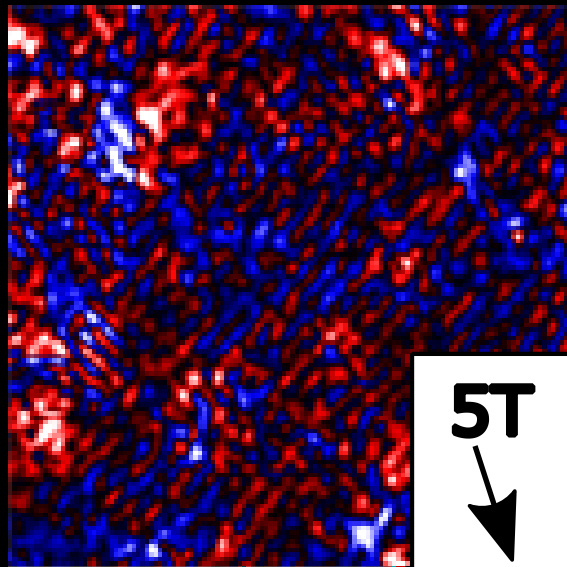
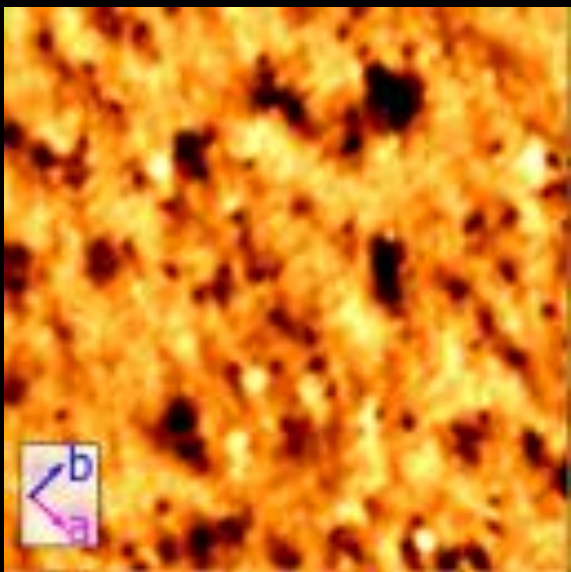
Diagonal Double Stripe Order

Origin of complex magnetic order:

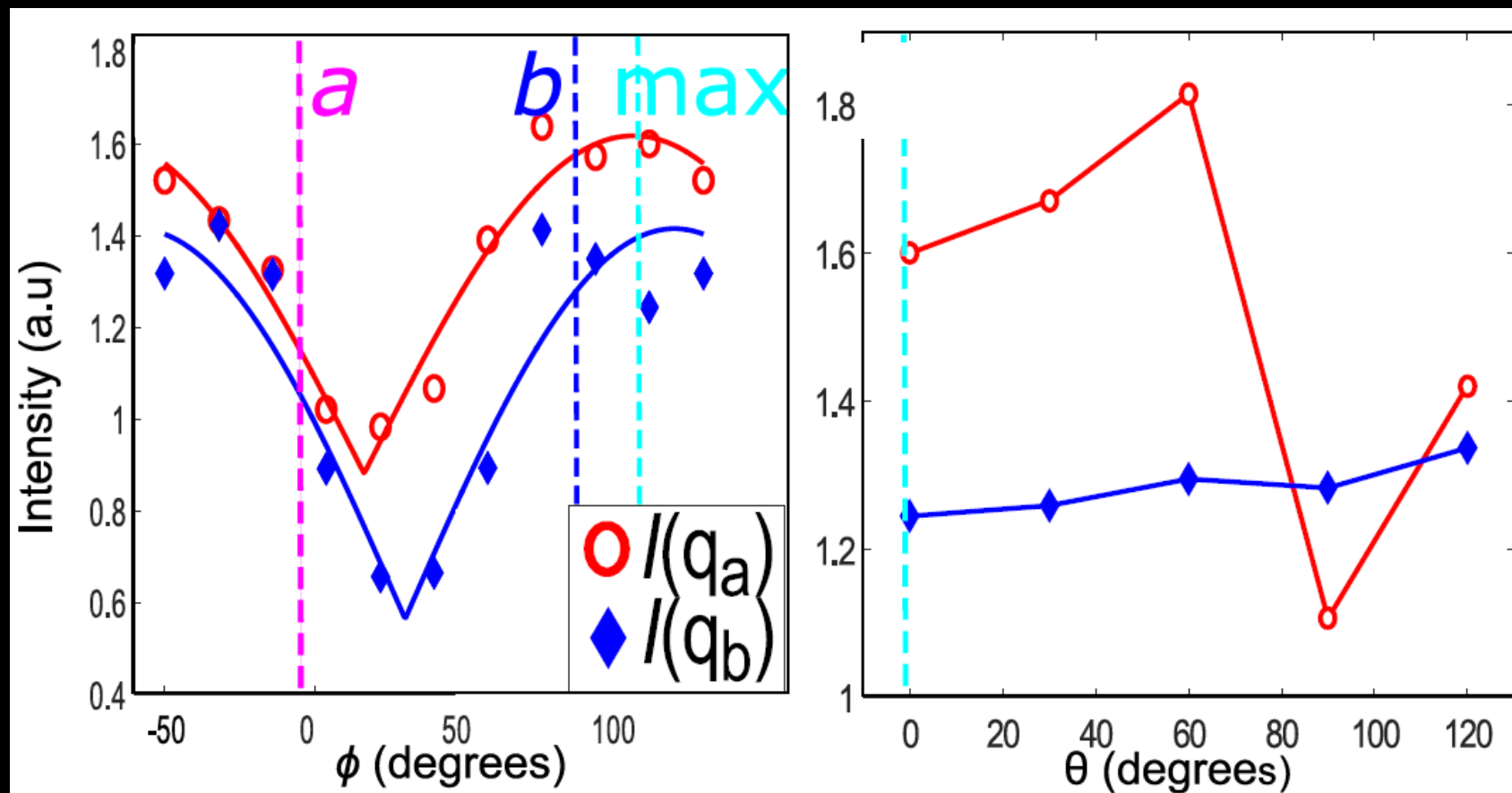
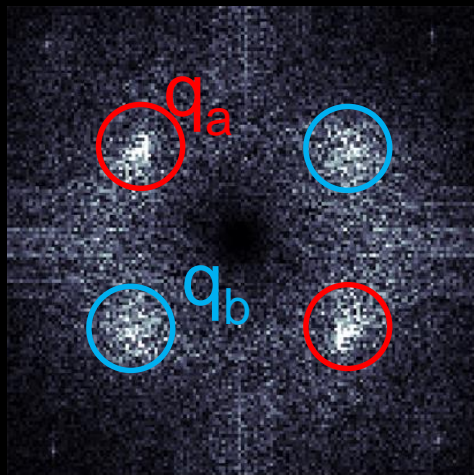
- Doping due to excess iron ? (e.g. Ducatman, Fernandes, Perkins, Phys. Rev. B 90, 165123)
- Quantum fluctuations ? (e.g. Ducatman, Perkins, Chubukov, Phys. Rev. Lett. 109, 157206)
- Structural distortion driving double-stripe order (Glasbrenner et al., Nat. Phys. 11, 954)



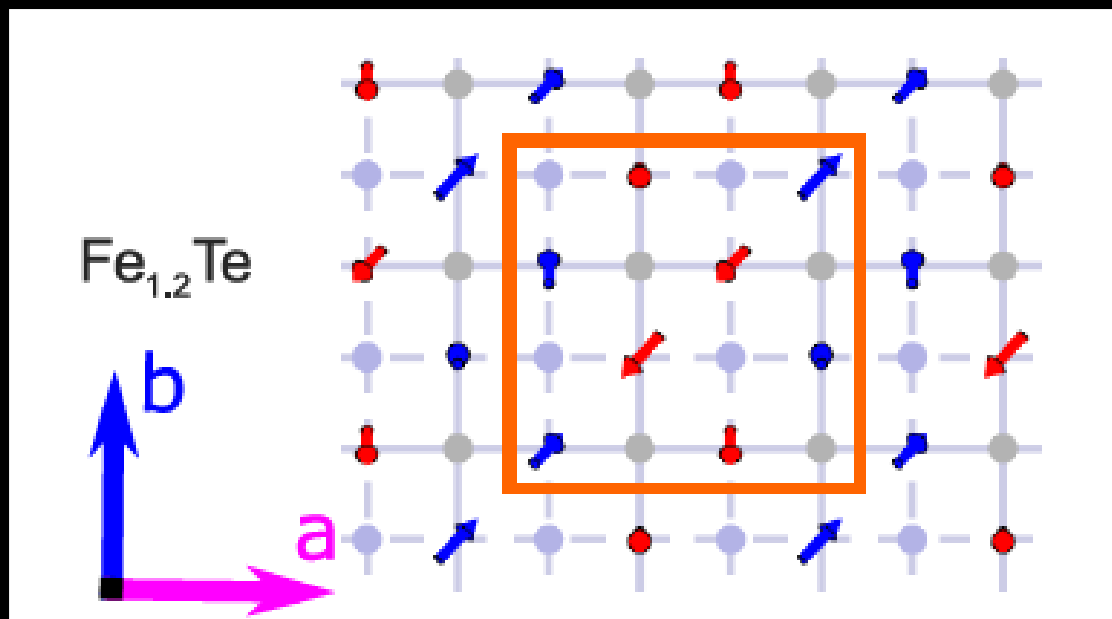
# Magnetic structure of $\text{Fe}_{1.1}\text{Te}/\text{Fe}_{1.2}\text{Te}$



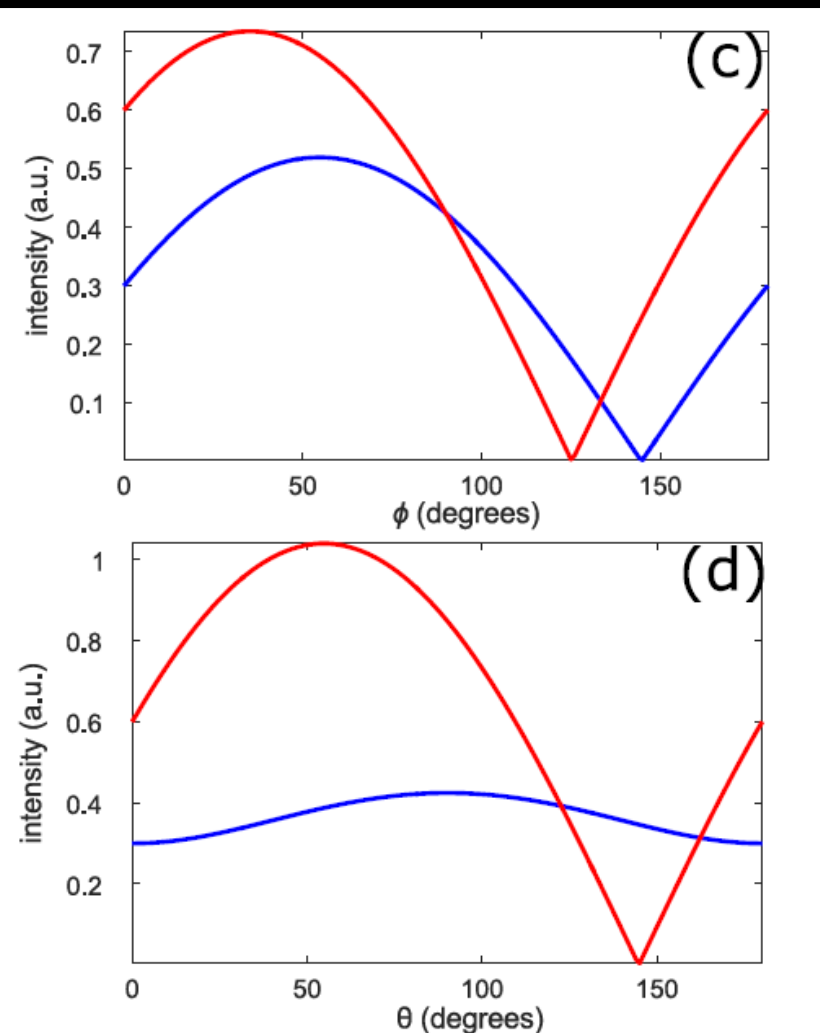
# Relationship with field angle



# Resulting structure

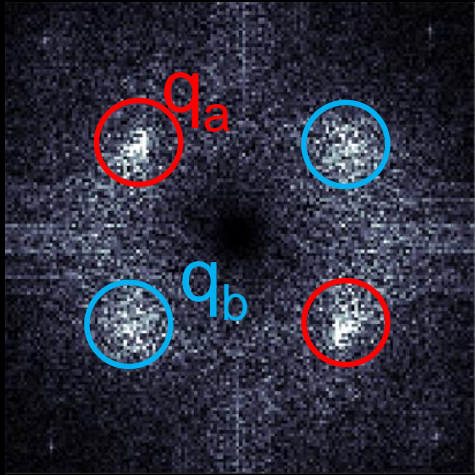


Spins order in a complex staggered structure forming two different spin spirals along both Fe-Fe directions.

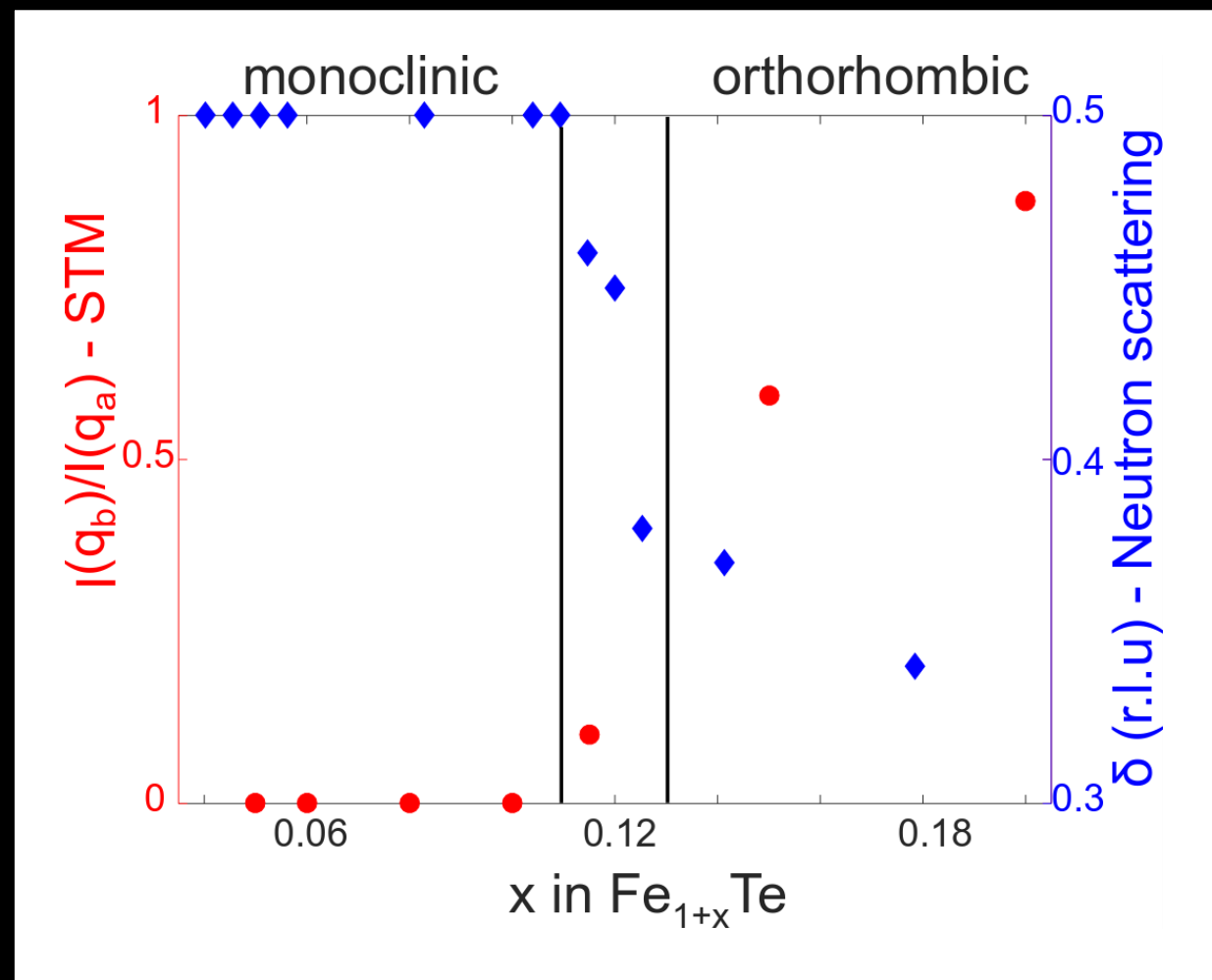
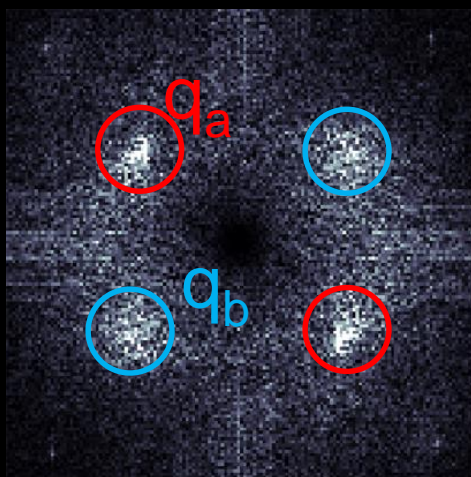
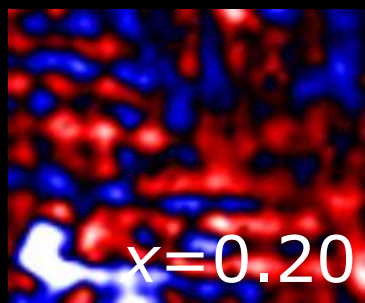
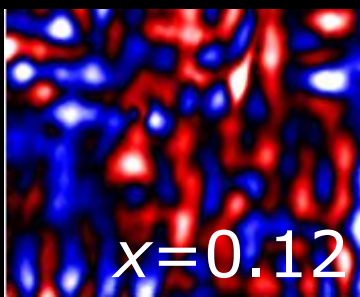
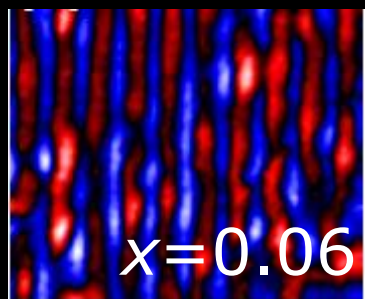




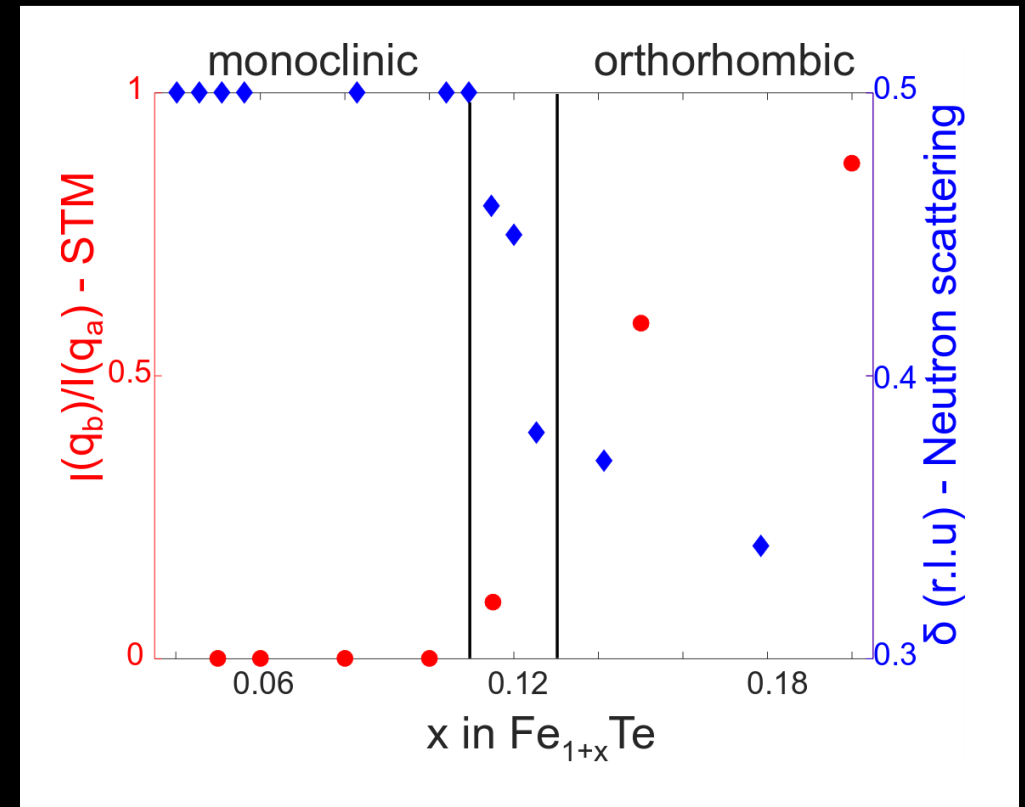
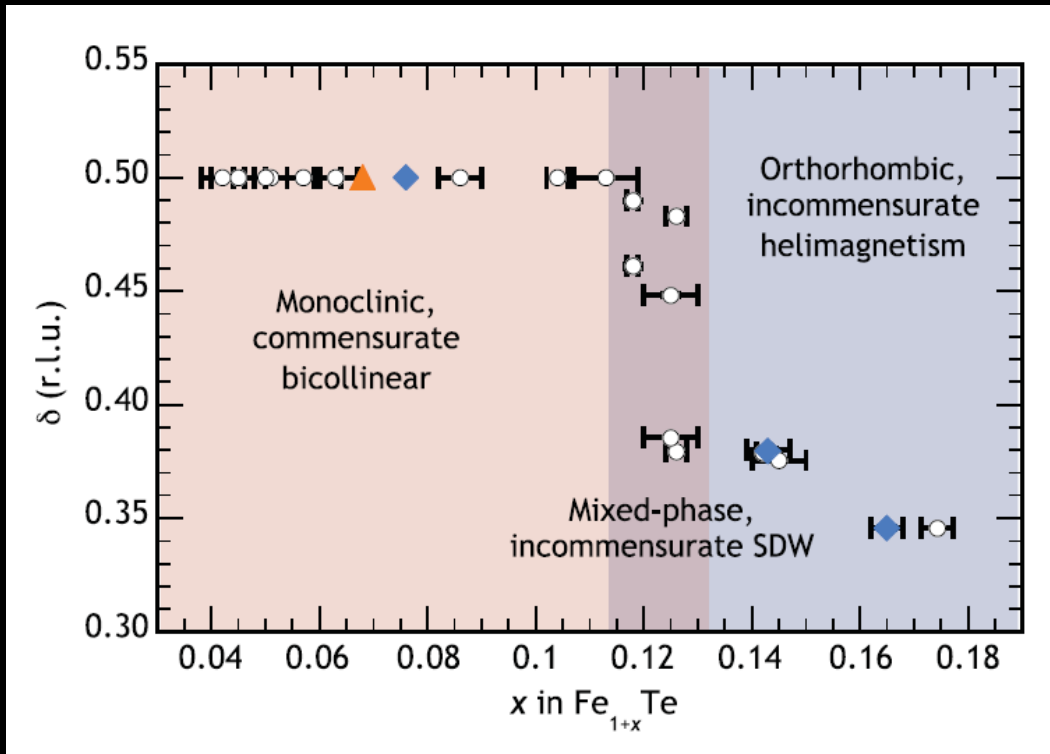
# Constructing a magnetic phase diagram



# Magnetic Phase Diagram



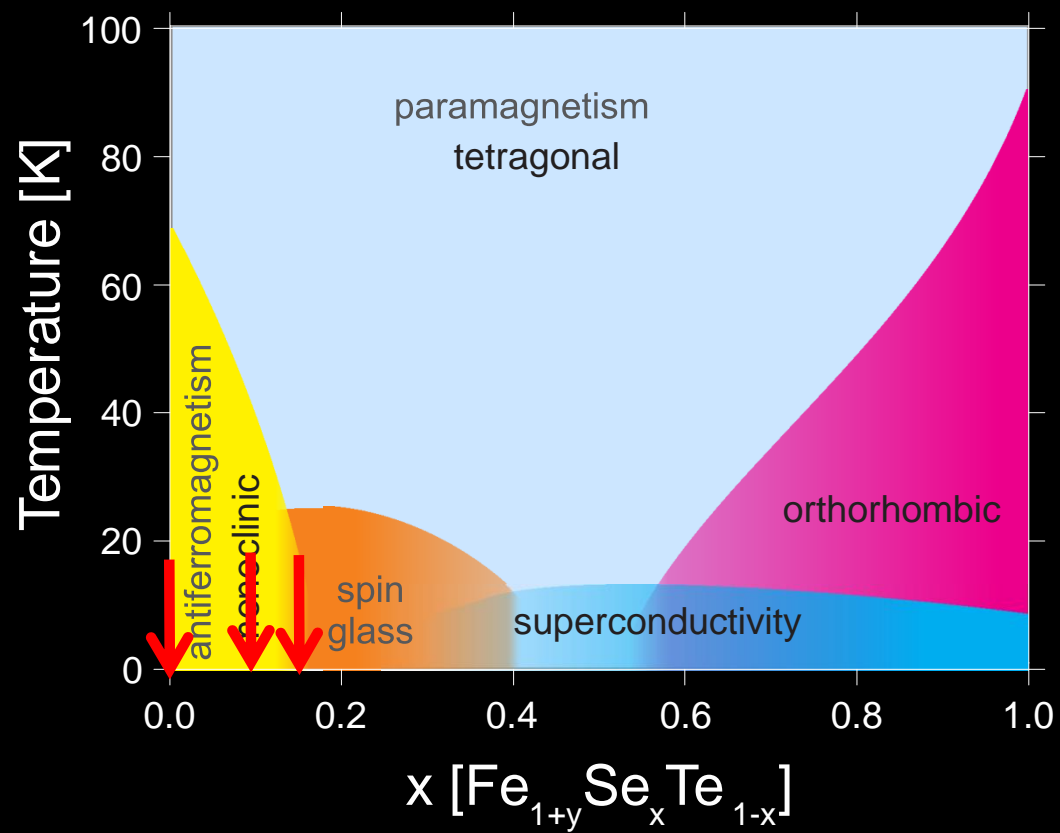
# Phase Diagram



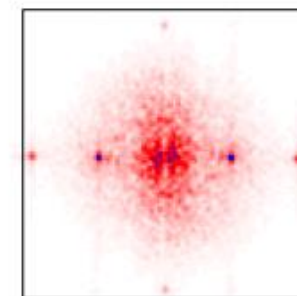
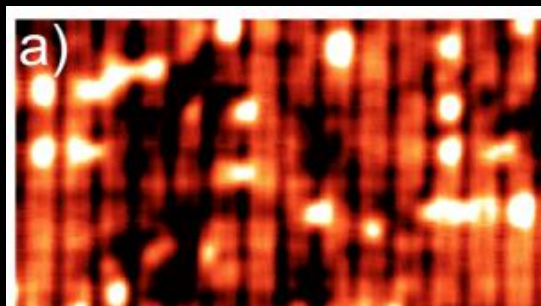
Origin of complex magnetic order:

- Doping due to excess iron ? (e.g. Ducatman, Fernandes, Perkins, Phys. Rev. B 90, 165123) ✗
- Quantum fluctuations ? (e.g. Ducatman, Perkins, Chubukov, Phys. Rev. Lett. 109, 157206) ✓
- Structural distortion driving double-q order (Glasbrenner et al., Nat. Phys. 11, 954) ✓

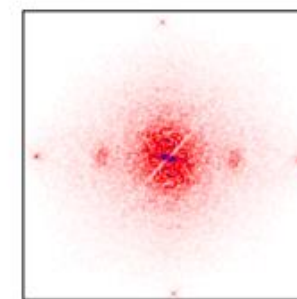
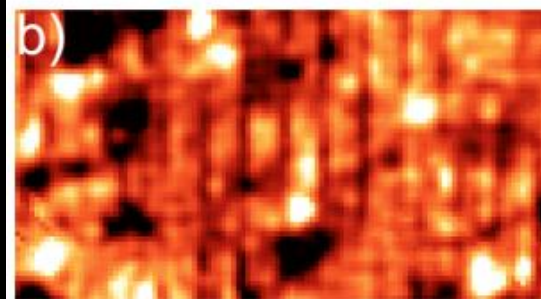
# Phase Diagram



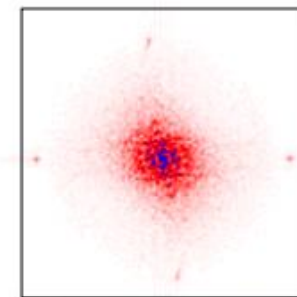
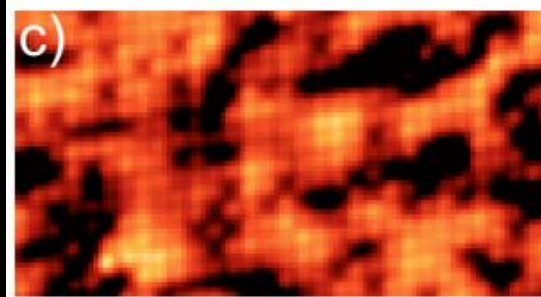
0 %



10 %



15 %



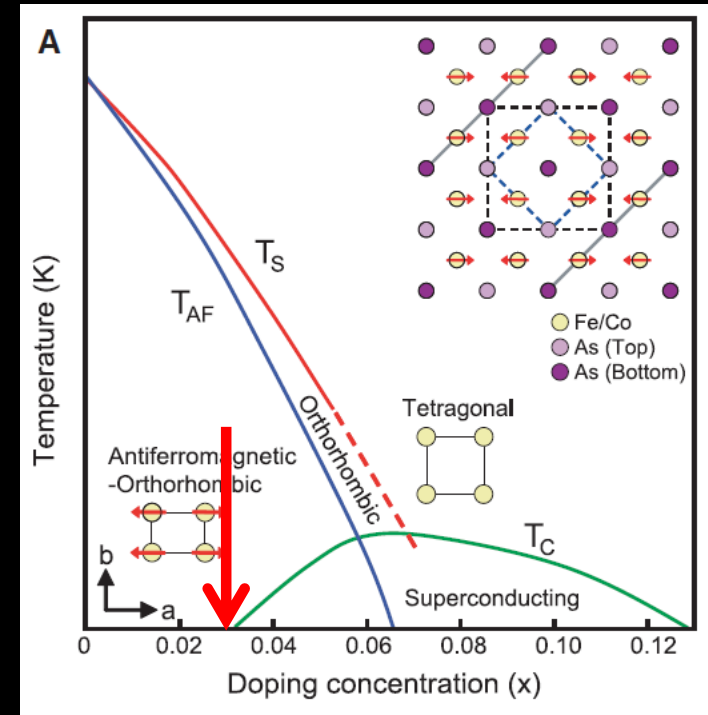
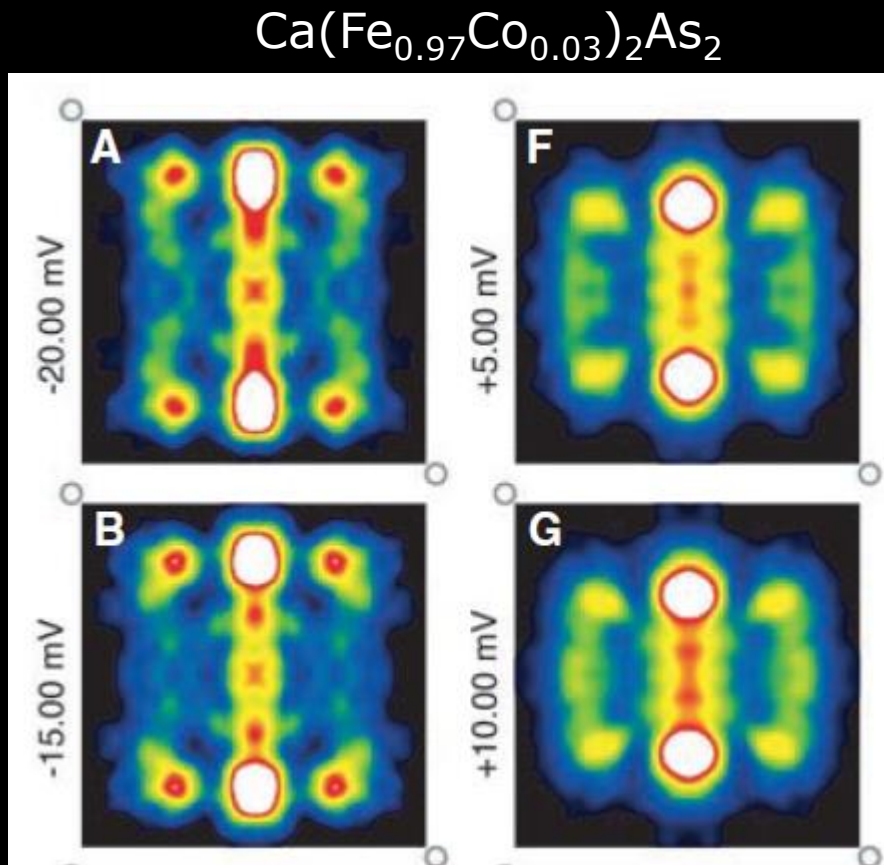
0



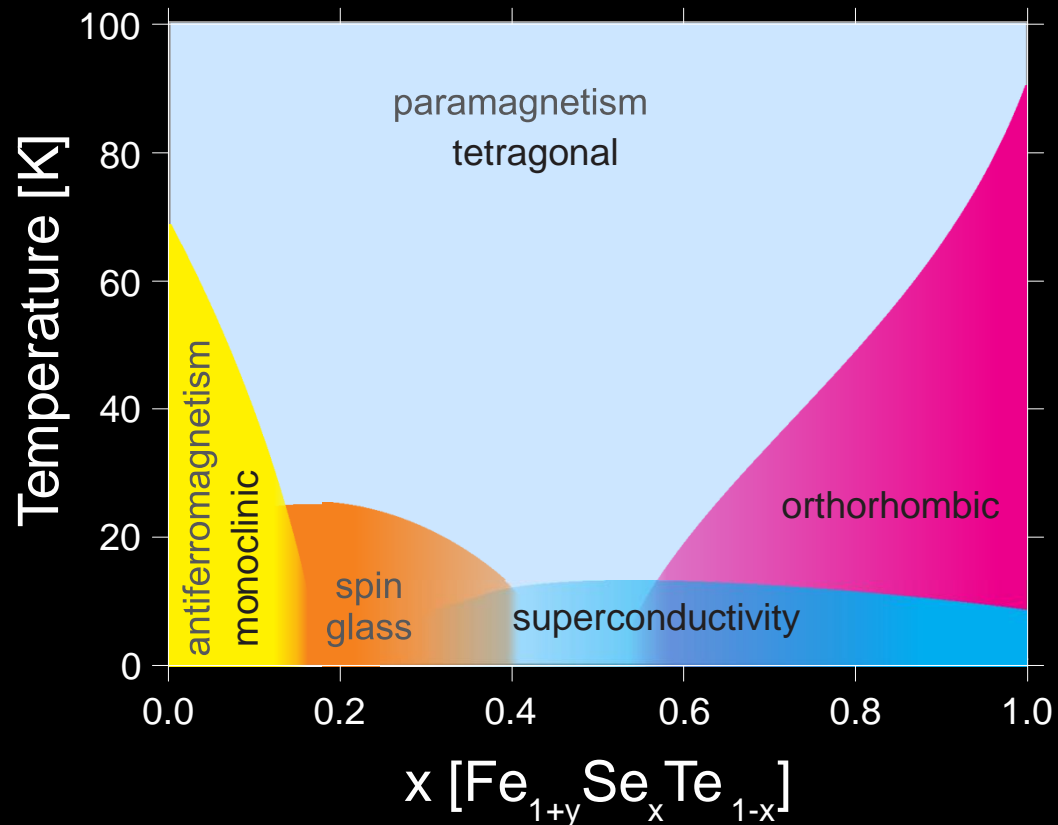
# Controlling Symmetry Breaking Electronic States



# Symmetry Breaking Electronic States in Iron Pnictides



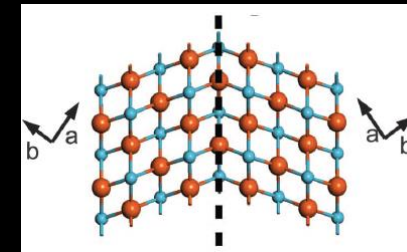
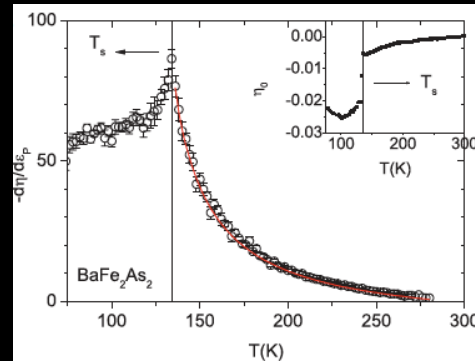
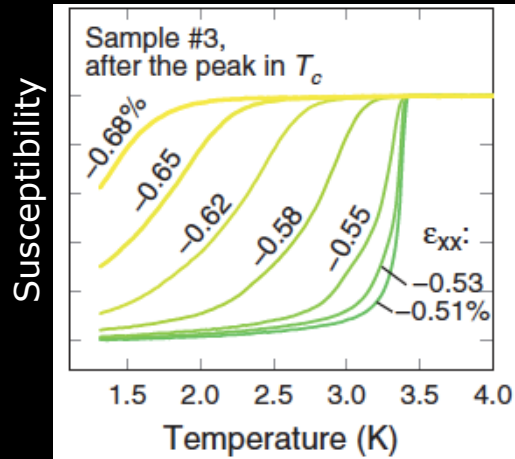
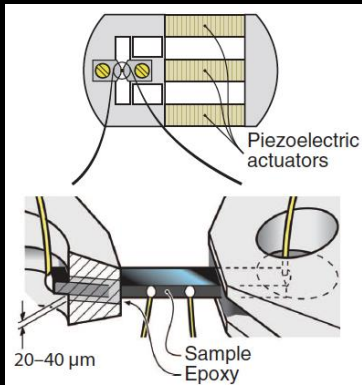
# Symmetry breaking QPI



4.5mV

excess iron atoms that reside between the iron-chalcogenide planes. A possible explanation for the symmetry-breaking excitations seen in our sample is strain, for example, building up during cooldown because of thermal contraction, which might impose a small asymmetry in the orbital couplings. High sensitivity of iron-based superconductors to small strains

# Strain-tuning in quantum materials



Divergent nematic response in BaFe<sub>2</sub>As<sub>2</sub>

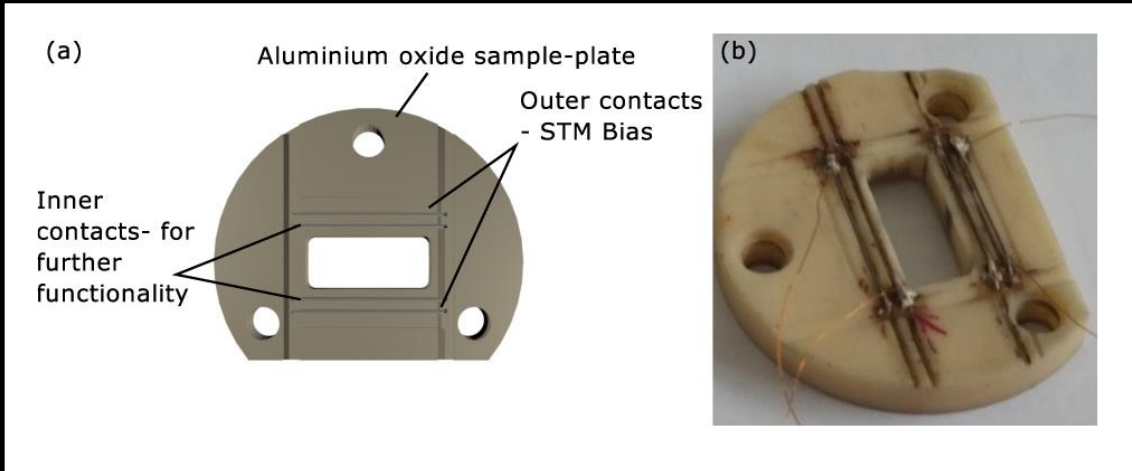
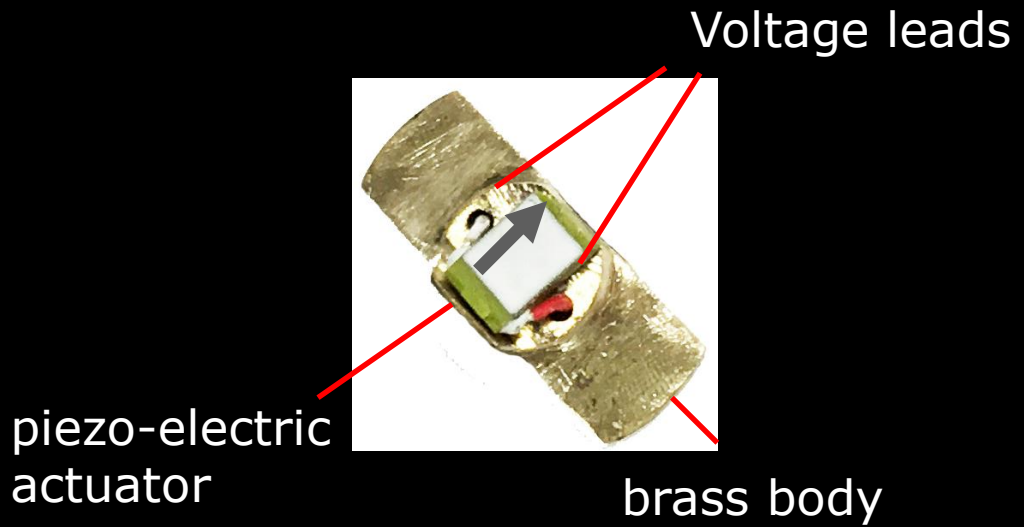
Chu JH *et al.*, *Science*, **337**, 710 (2012)

Strain-induced enhancement of Superconductivity

Steppe A *et al.*, *Science*, **355**, eaaf9398 (2017)

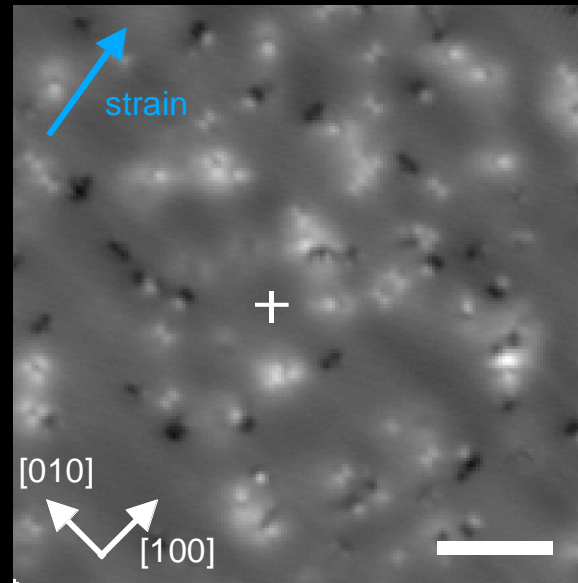
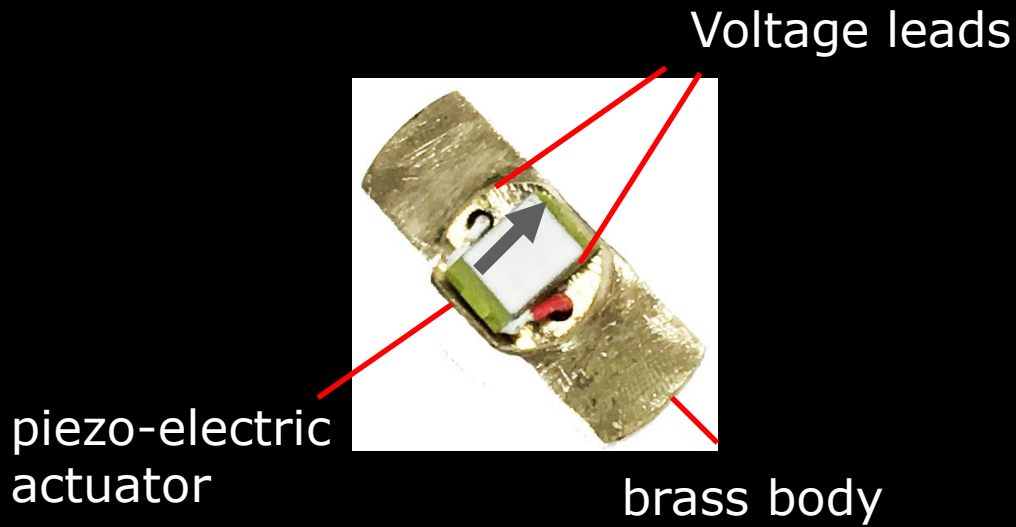


# STM Strain-device

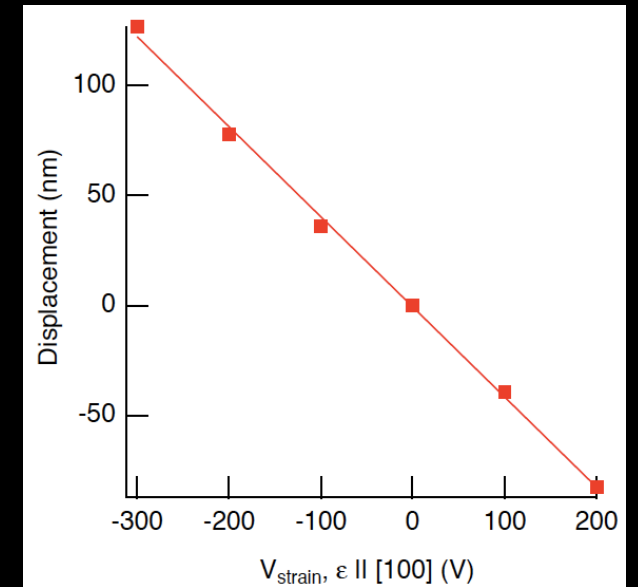


- Strain due to anisotropic thermal contraction (300 -> 4 K)  $\sim \leq 0.3\%$
- Strain levels achieved by voltage tuning were  $\leq 0.01\%$

# STM Strain-device



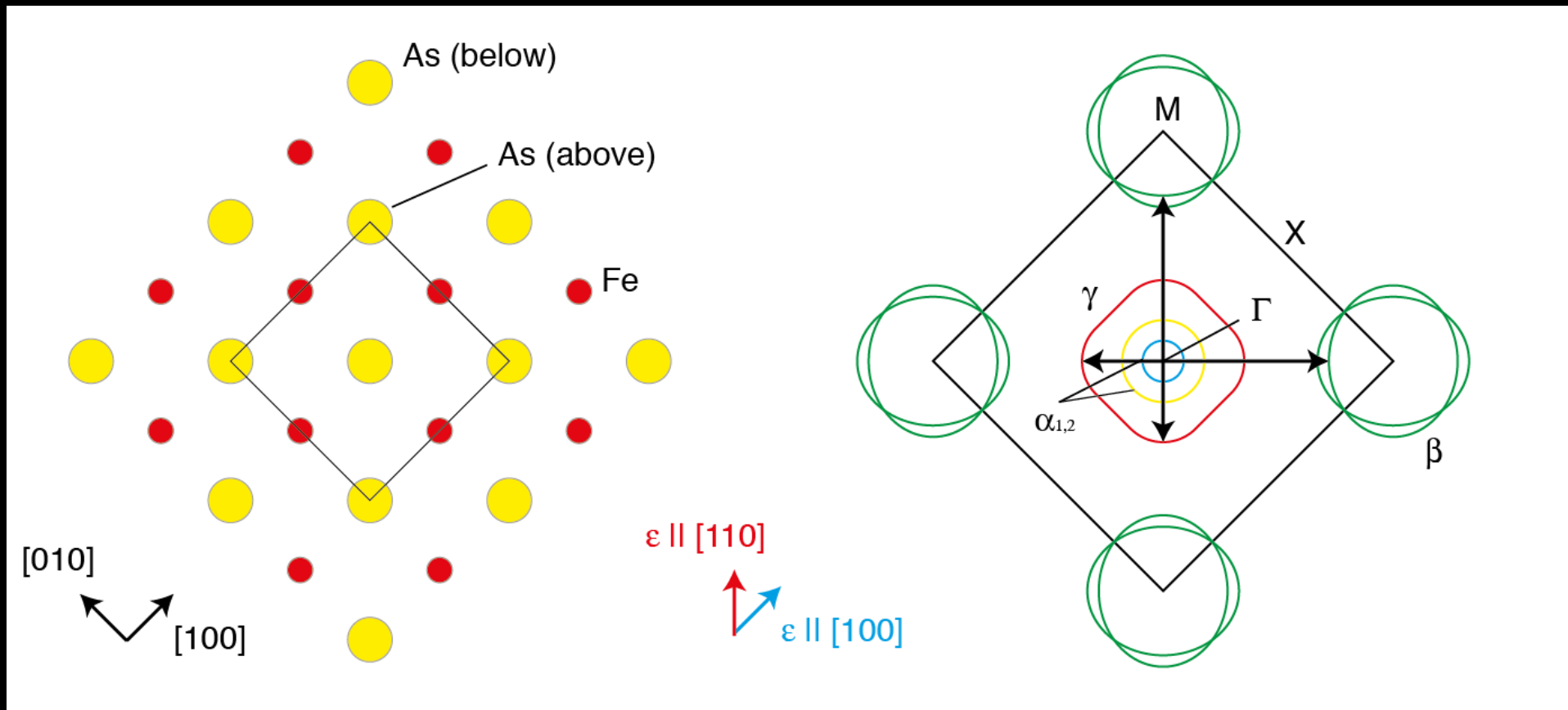
LiFeAs



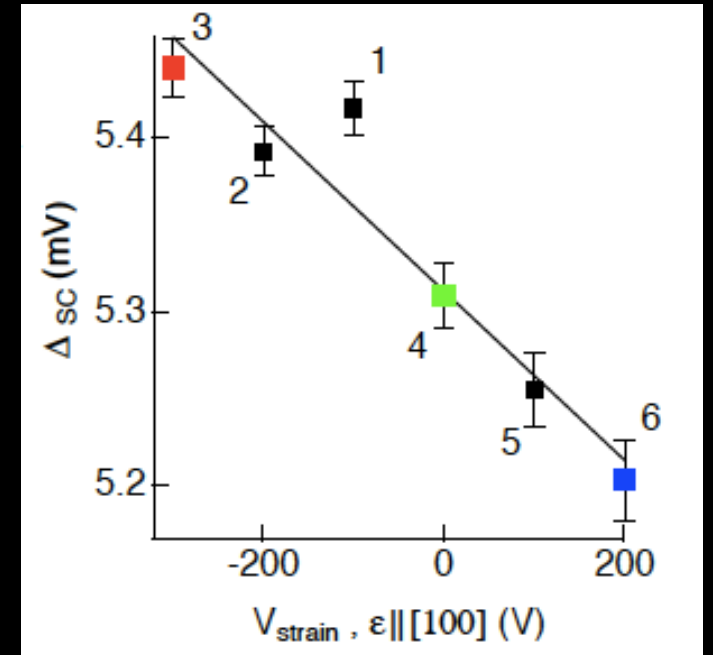
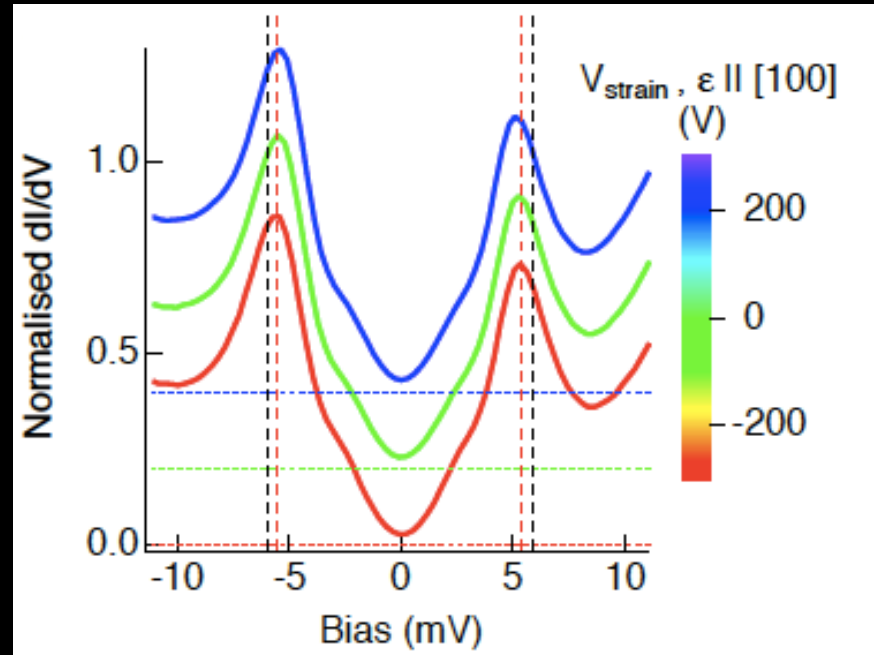
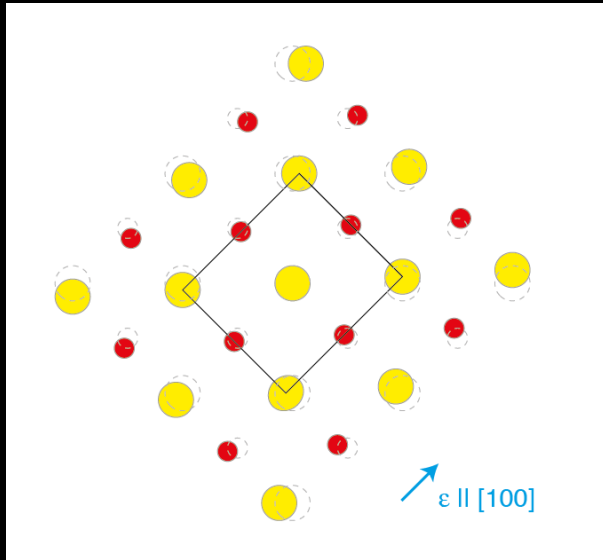
FOV displacement demonstrates strain tuning

- Strain due to anisotropic thermal contraction (300  $\rightarrow$  4 K)  $\sim \leq 0.3\%$
- Strain levels achieved by voltage tuning were  $\leq 0.01\%$

# Structure of LiFeAs



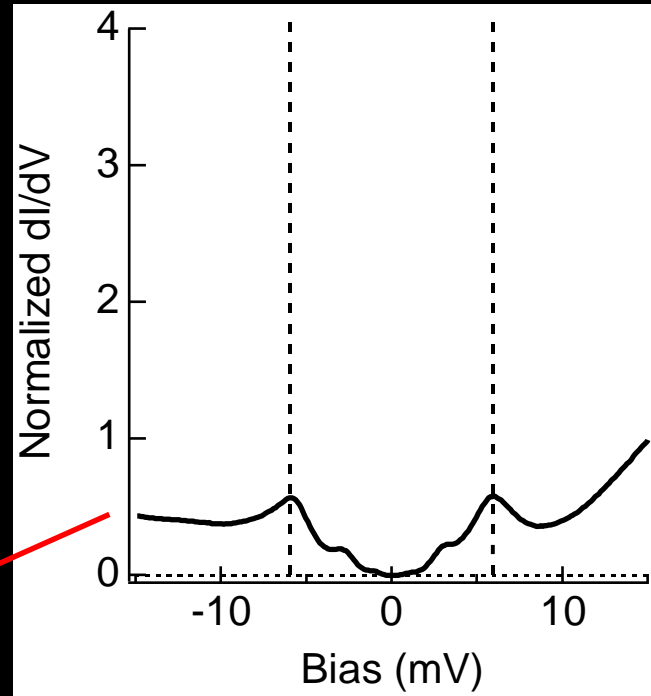
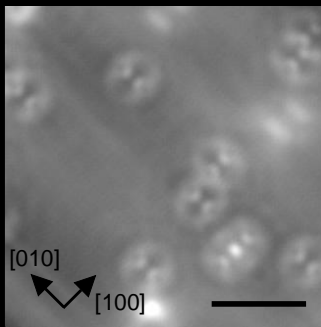
# Strain along [100]



black dashed - unstrained ( $\pm 5.8$  mV)  
red-dashed -  $V = -300$  V



# Strain along [110]

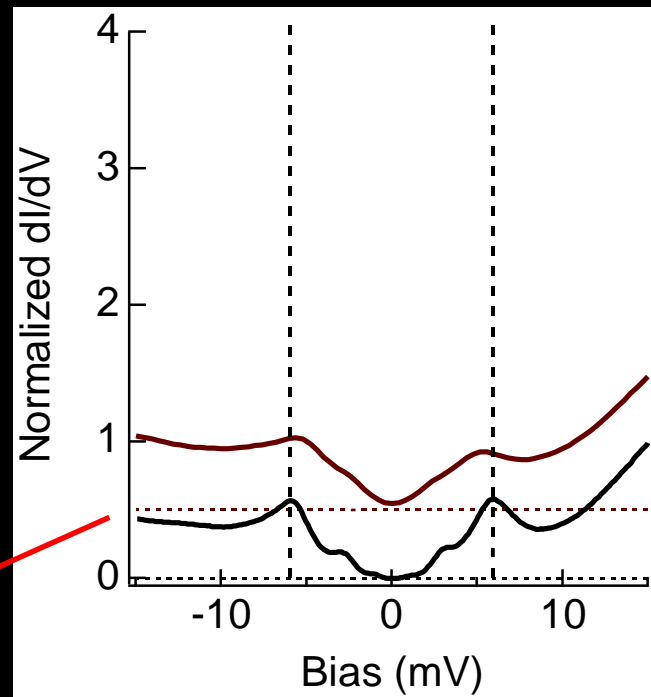
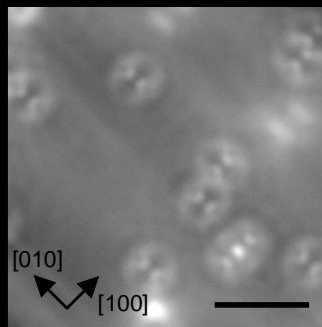


$\epsilon || [110]$





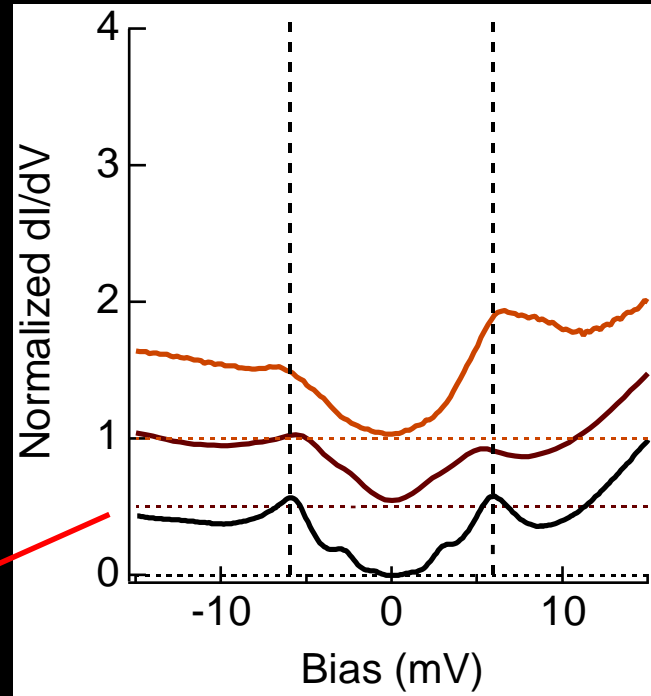
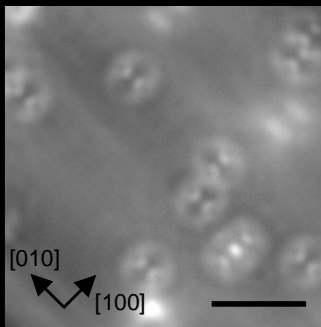
# Strain along [110]



$\epsilon || [110]$



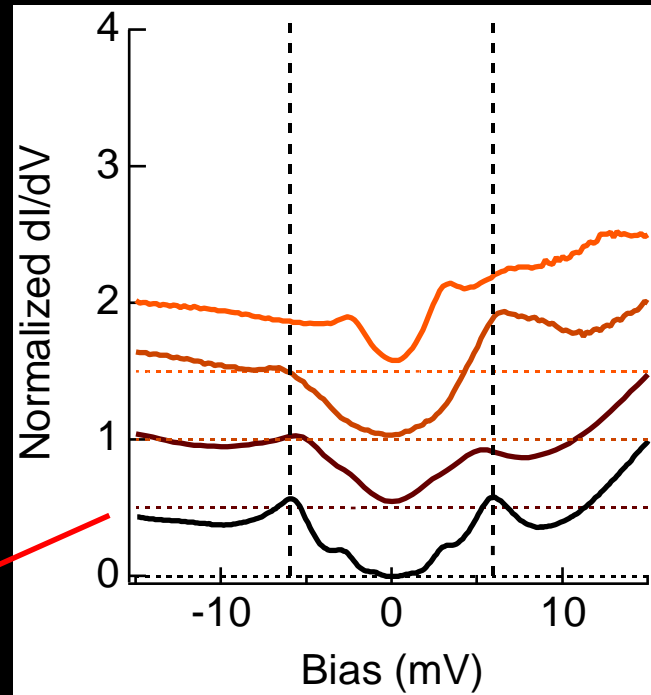
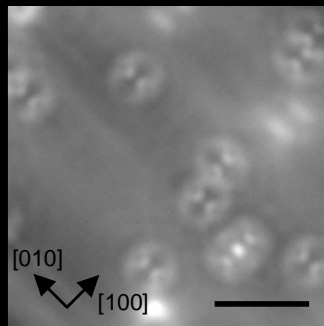
# Strain along [110]



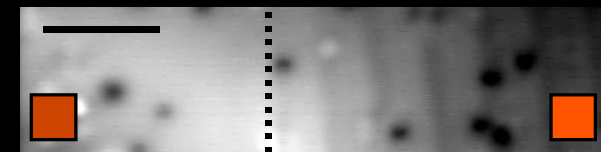
↑  
 $\epsilon || [110]$



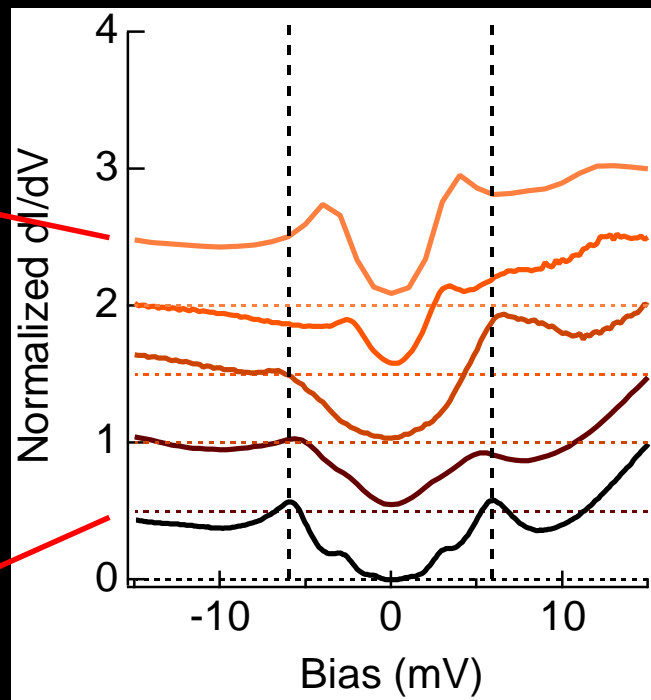
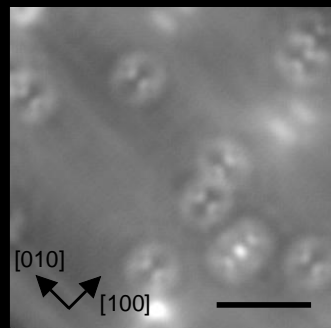
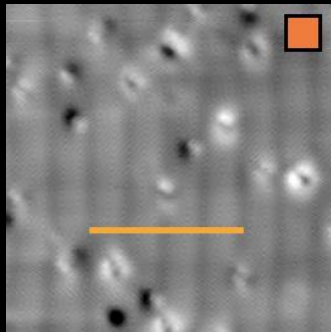
# Strain along [110]



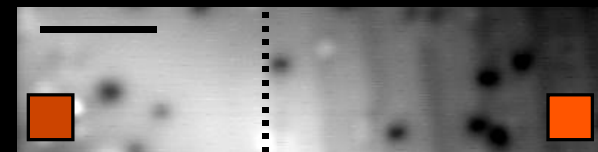
$\epsilon || [110]$



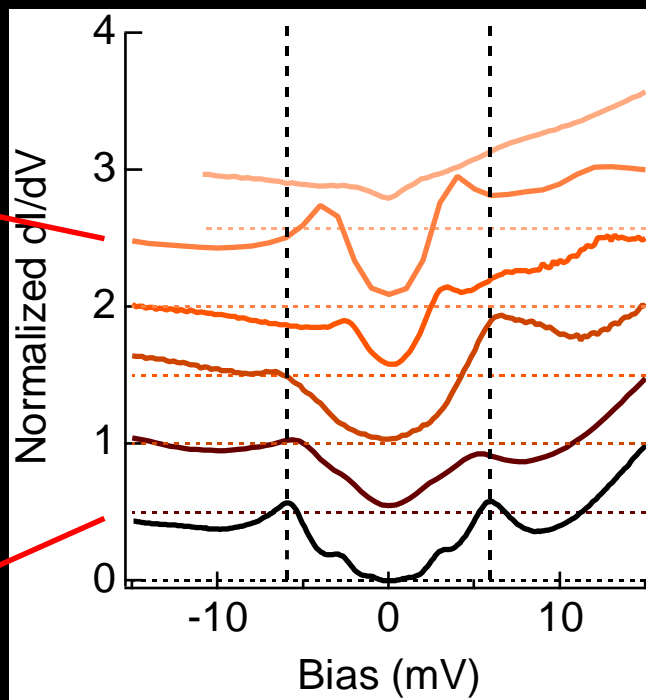
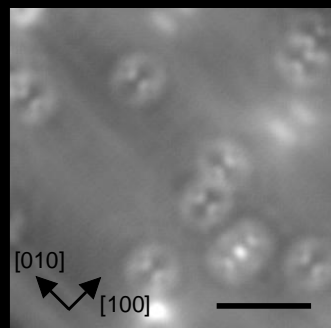
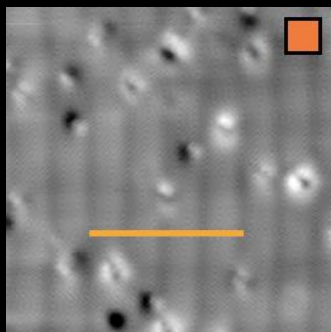
# Strain along [110]



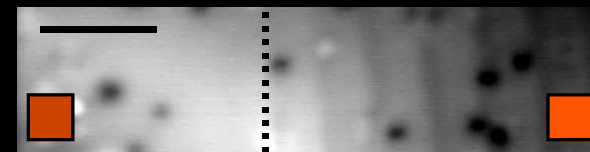
$\epsilon || [110]$



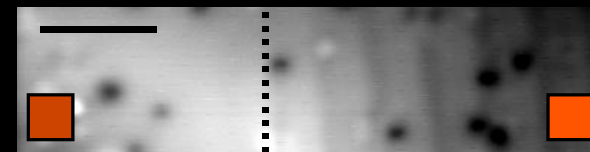
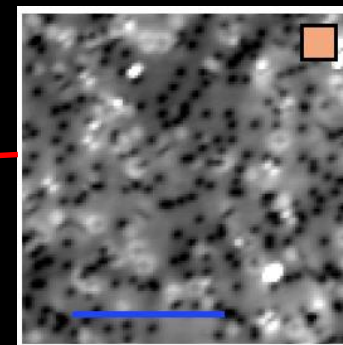
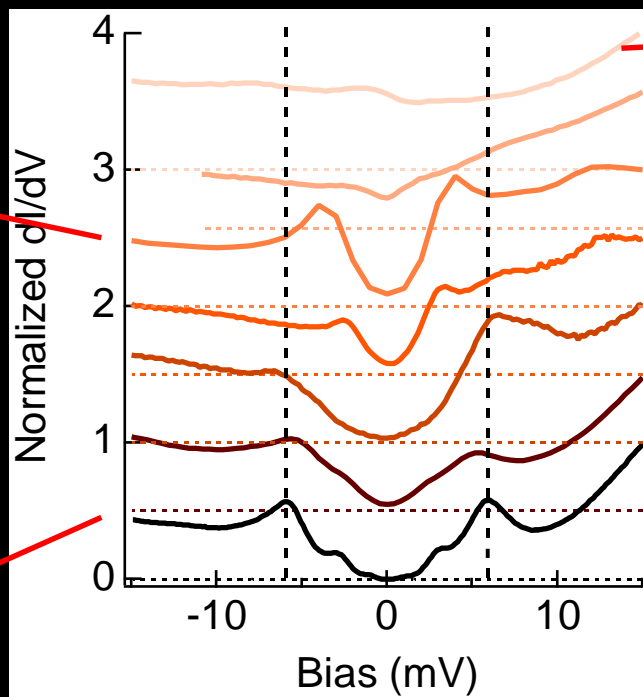
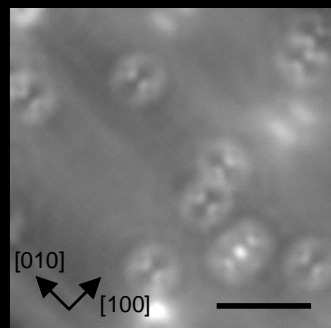
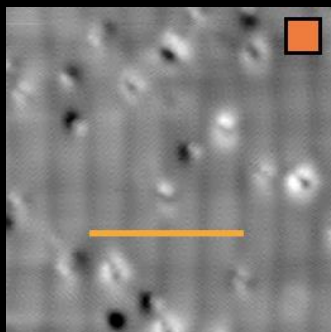
# Strain along [110]



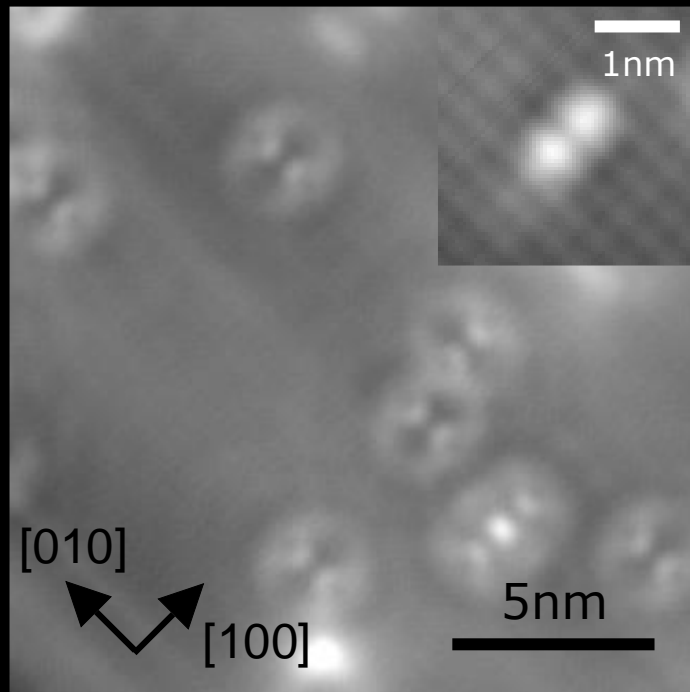
$\epsilon || [110]$



# Strain along [110]



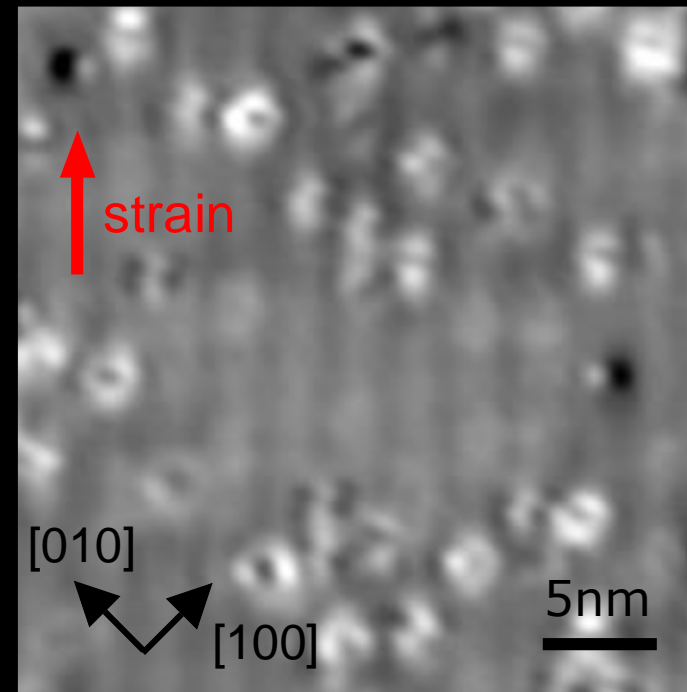
# Modulated Phase in strained LiFeAs



Unstrained LiFeAs

15 mV, 0.25 nA

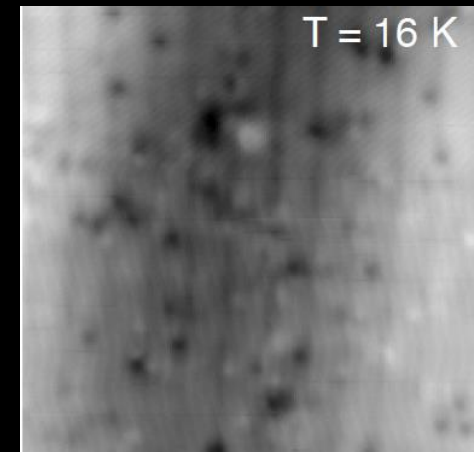
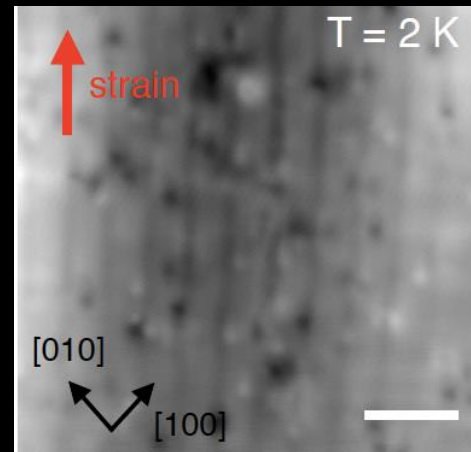
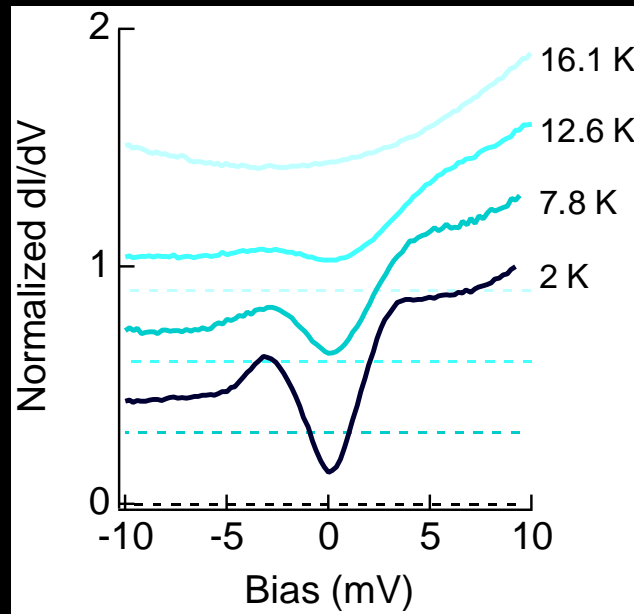
Inset: -50 mV, 0.3 nA



Modulated phase (periodicity  $\sim 2.7$  nm)

15 mV, 50 pA

# Origin of the modulation

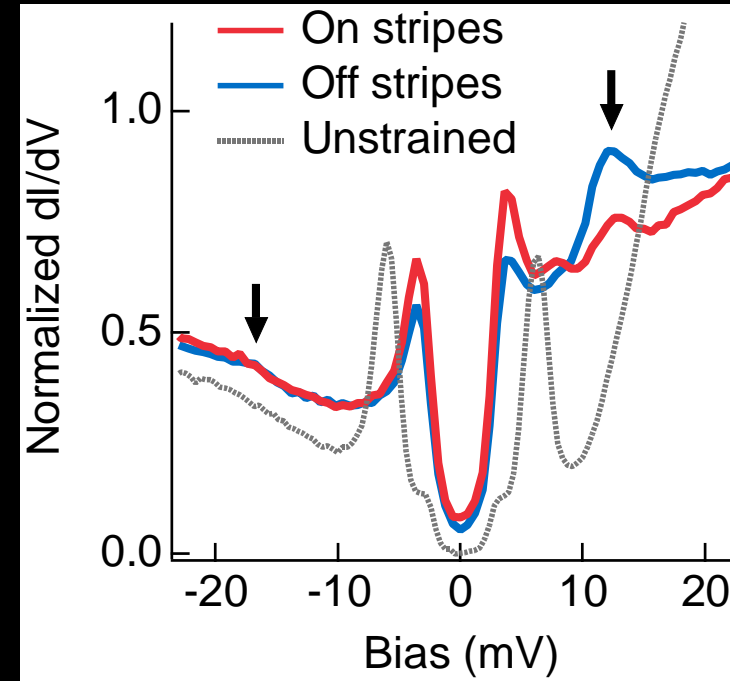
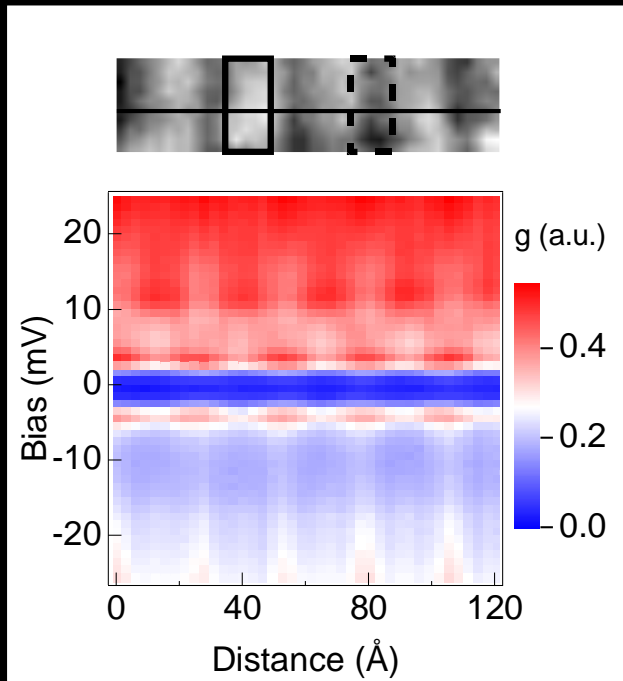


Setpoints: 20 mV, 50 pA

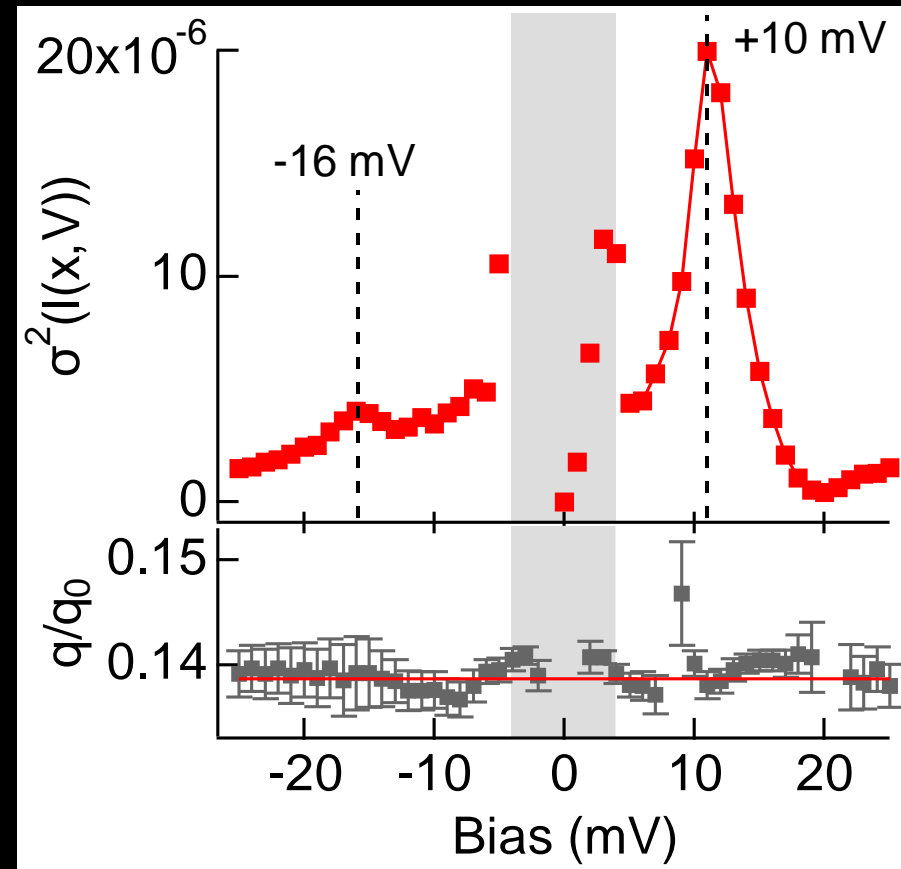
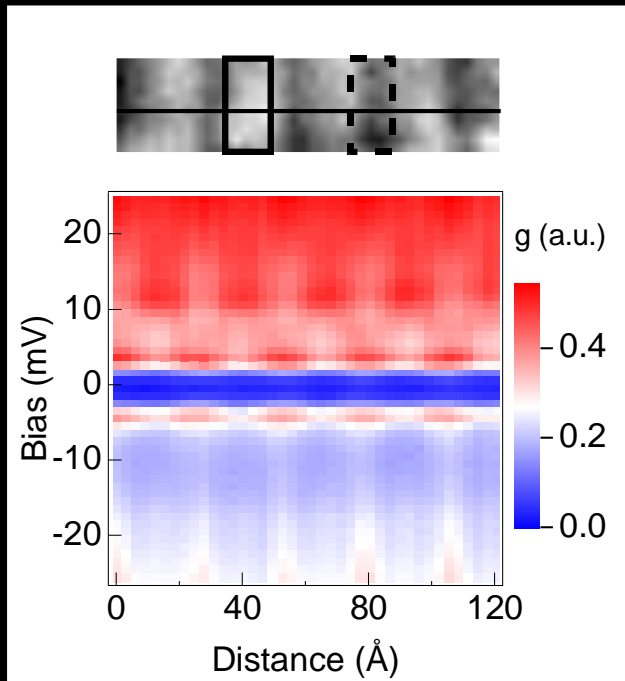
Superconductivity forms on top of modulated state



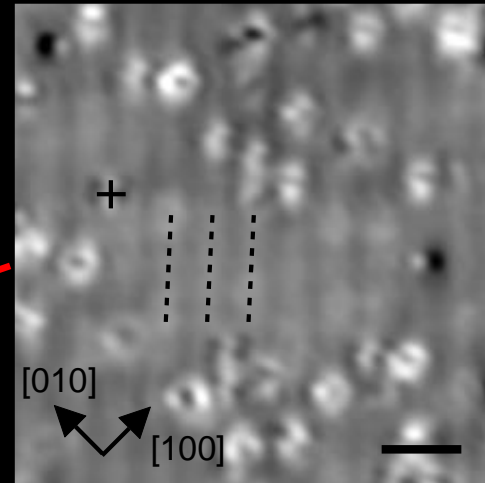
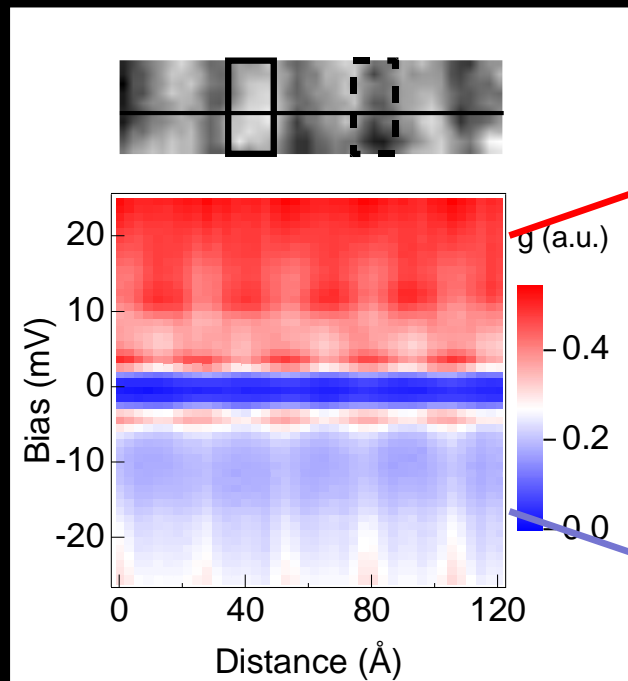
# Modulated superconductivity



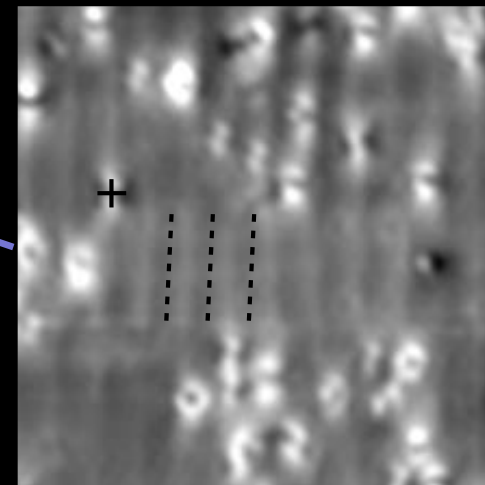
# Modulated superconductivity



# Modulated superconductivity

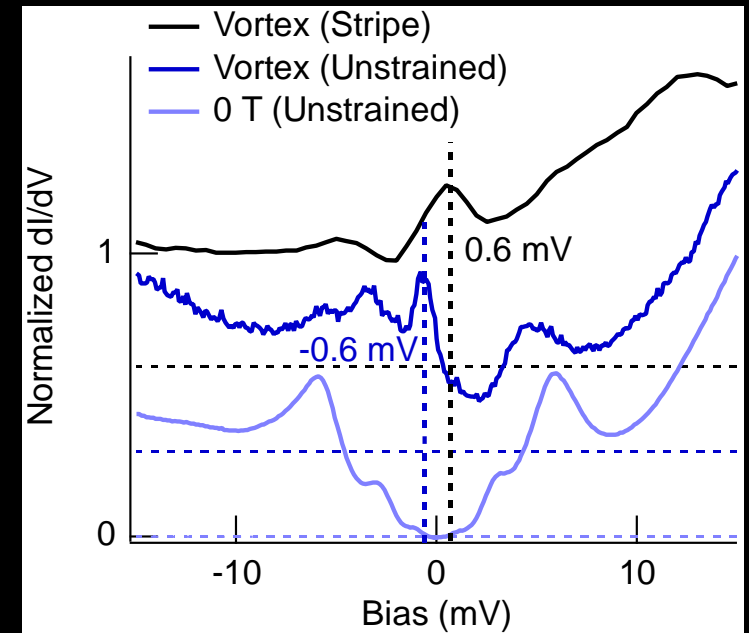
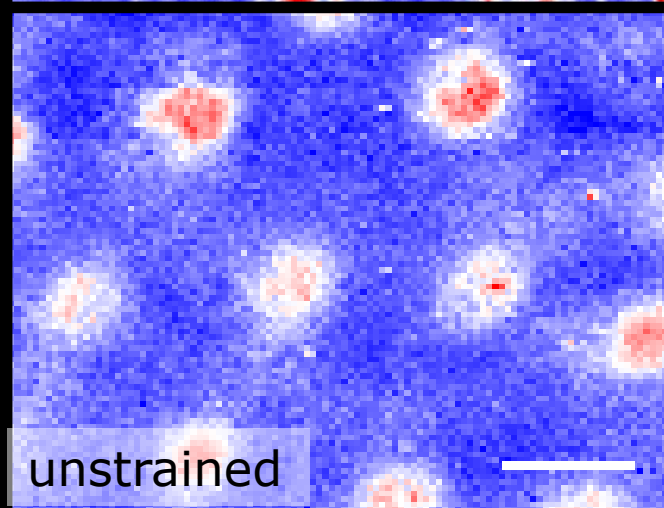
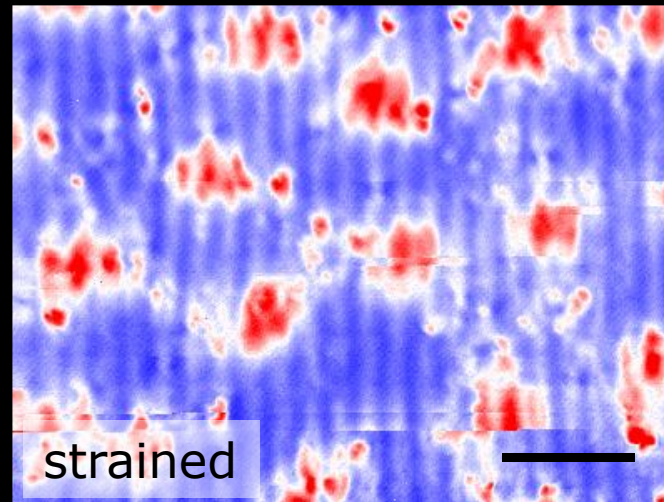
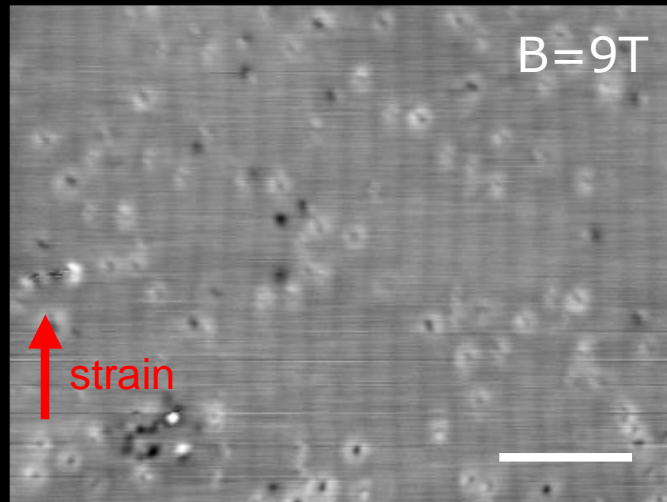


positive bias

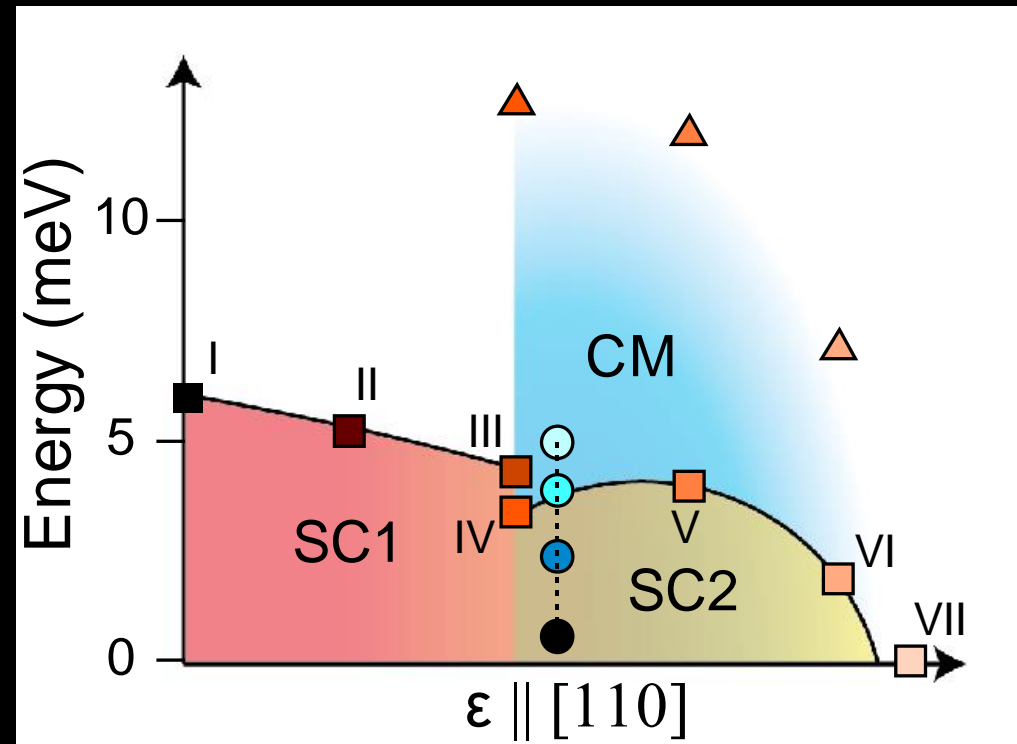


negative bias

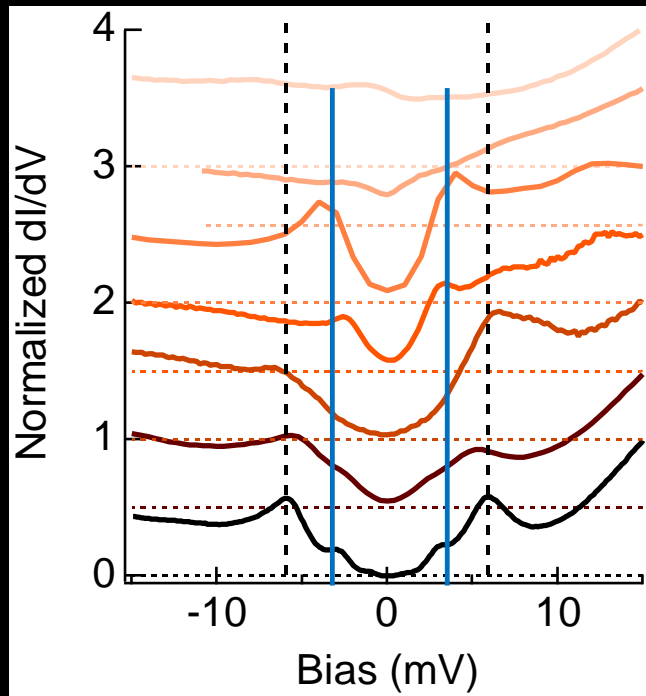
# Vortex cores in modulated phase



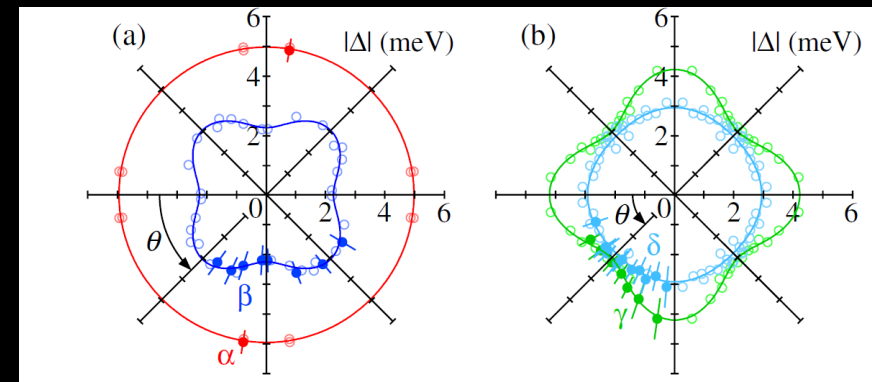
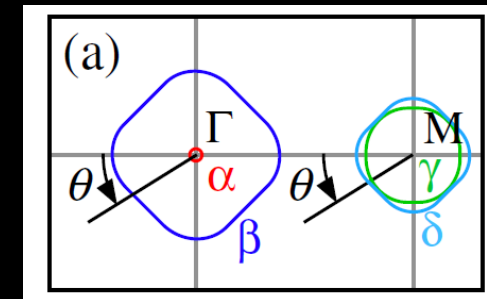
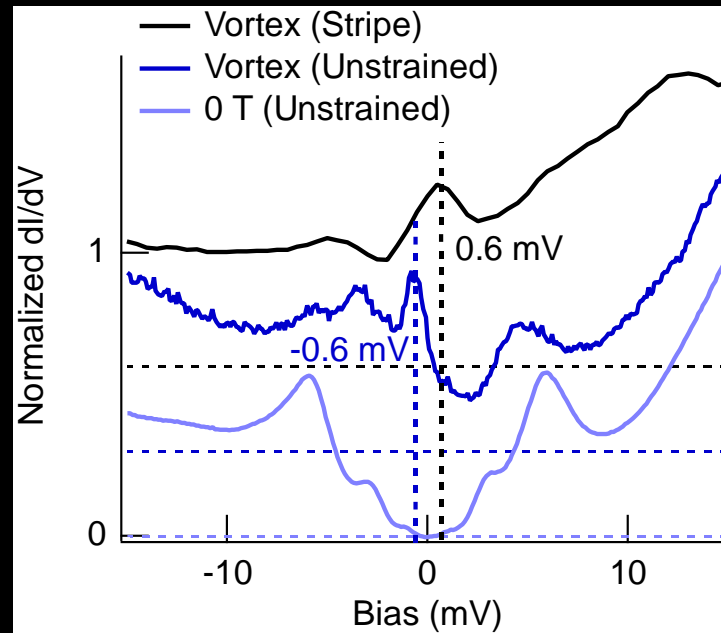
# Phase diagram



# Reconstruction of the Fermi surface?

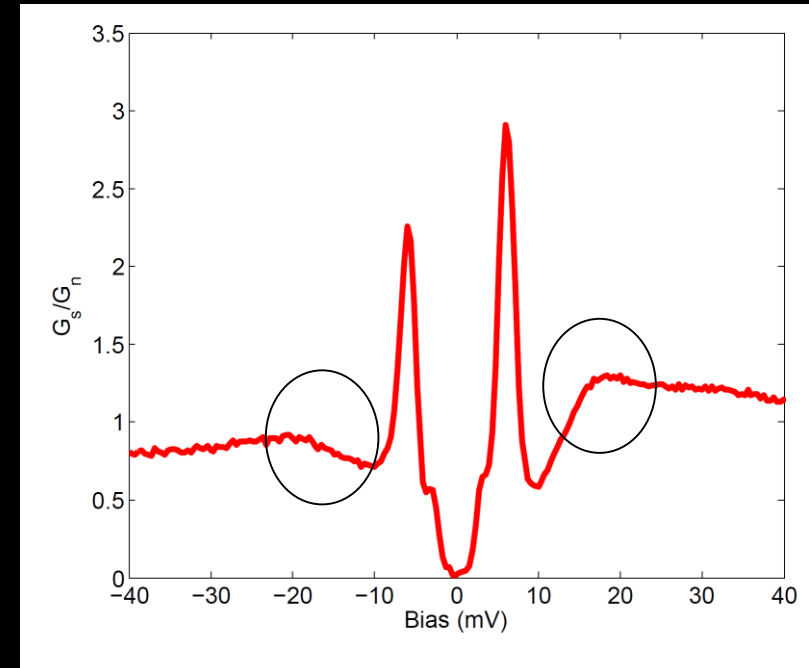
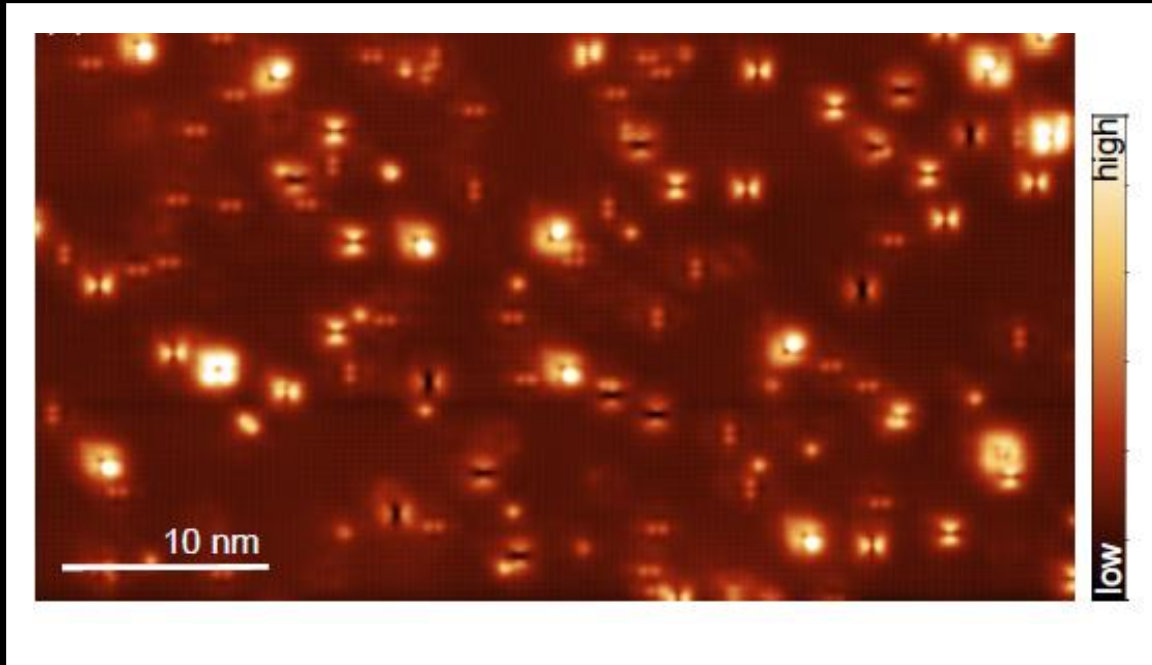


$\uparrow$   
[011] $\parallel$ [110]



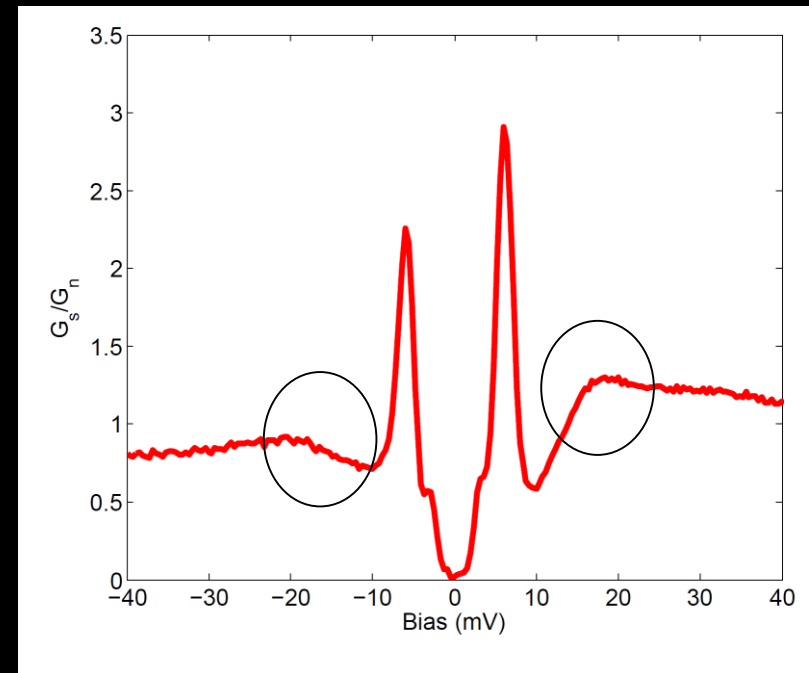
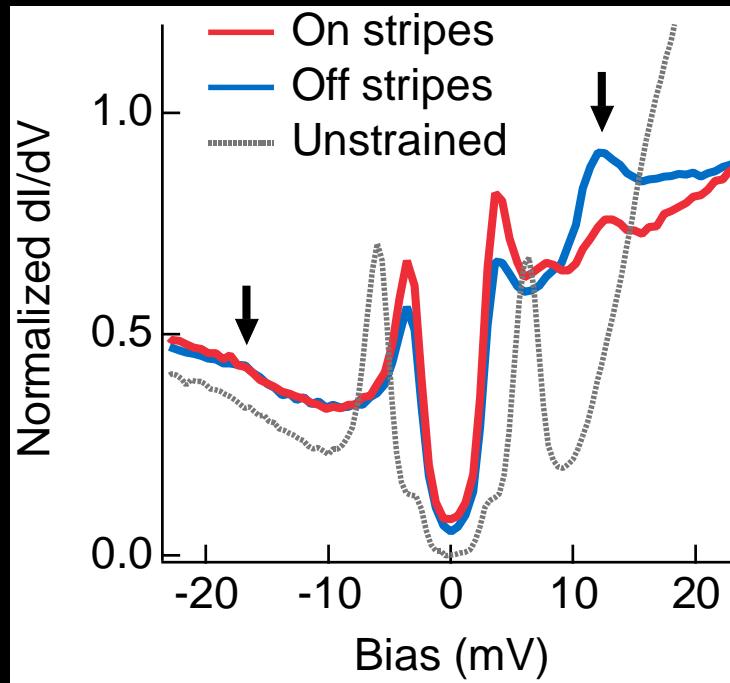
Umezawa *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **108**, 037002 (2012), also Allan *et al.* Science **336**, 563 (2012)

# Dip-hump features – coupling to the spin resonance



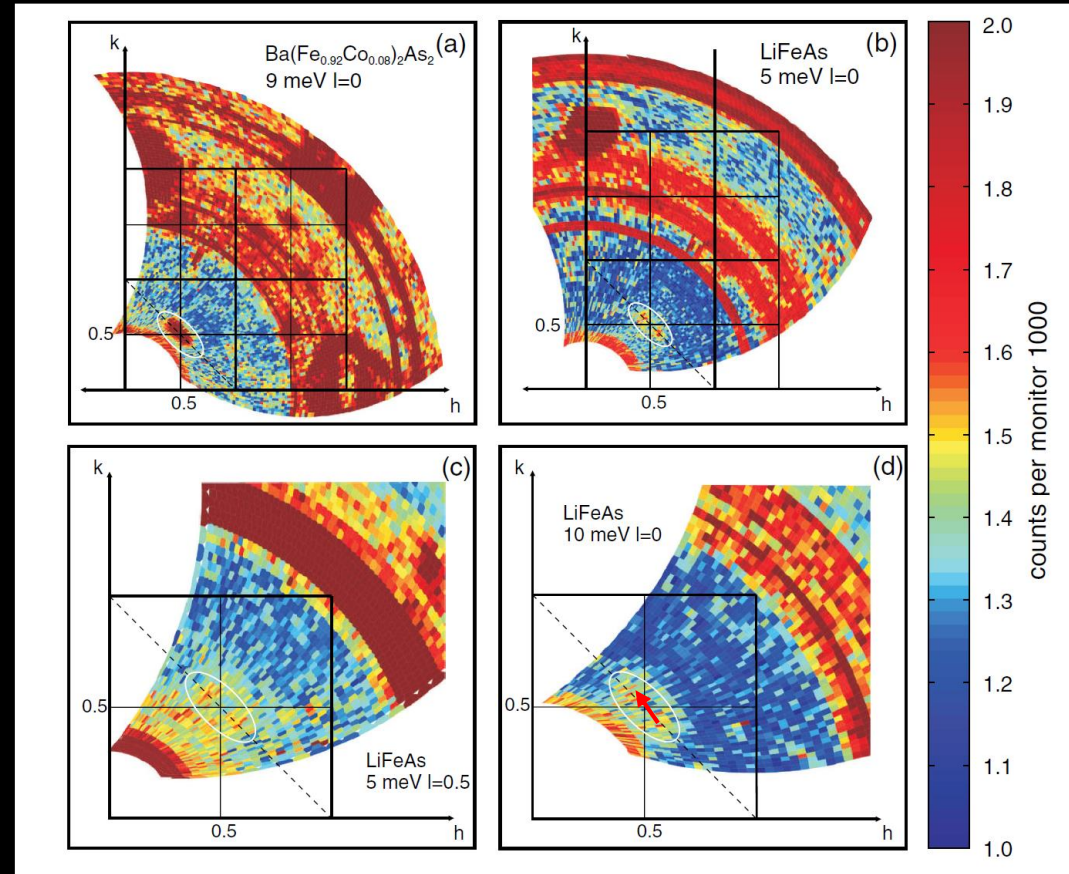
Replica features due to inelastic tunneling

# Dip-hump features – coupling to the spin resonance





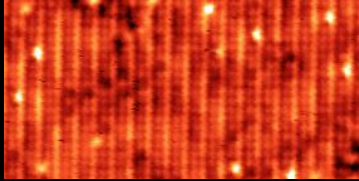
# Spin Resonance



$$\delta \sim \pm 0.07$$

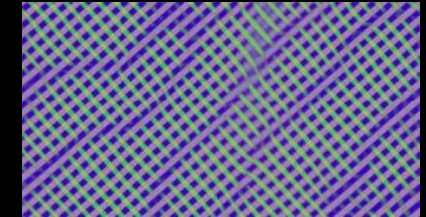
N. Qureshi *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **108**, 117001 (2012)  
see also A.E. Taylor *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. B* **83**, 220514 (2011)

# Summary

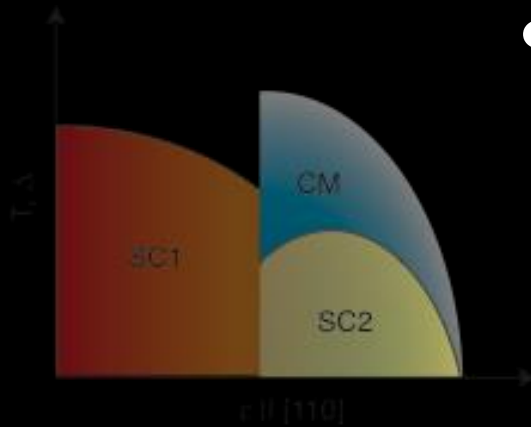


- Magnetic imaging of emergent orders

- Manipulation of surface magnetic order



- Strain-tuning of emergent phases





The End