

Thermal transport in quantum materials

Lecture no. 2

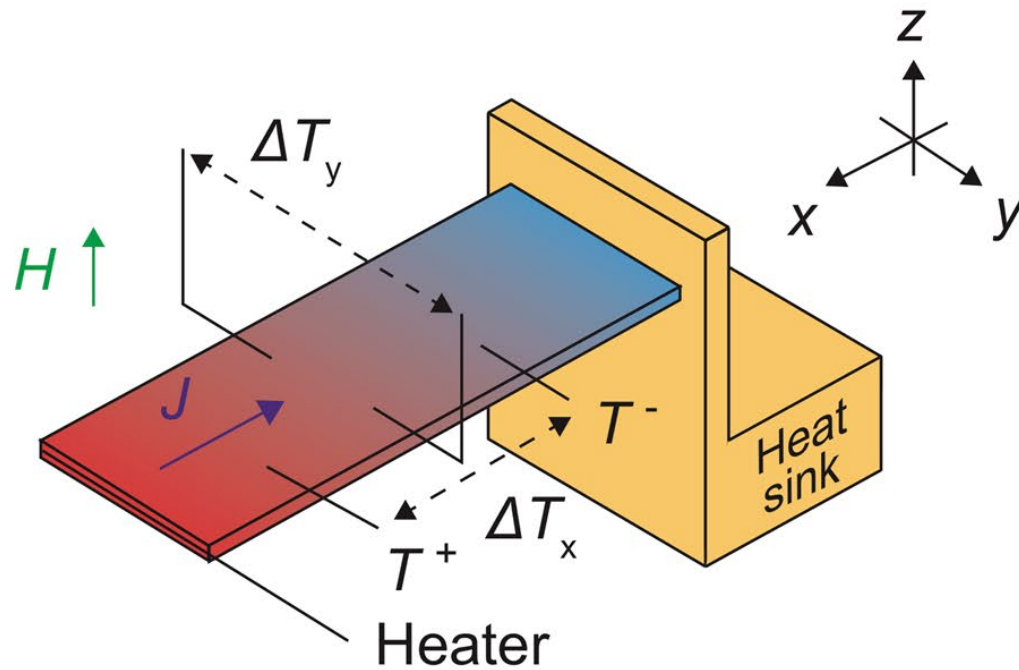
Louis Taillefer

Université de Sherbrooke

CIFAR

Exosup2022 Summer School, Cargèse, June 2022

Measurement of thermal transport



$$\kappa_{xx} = \frac{\dot{Q}}{\Delta T_x \alpha}$$

$$\kappa_{xy} = -\kappa_{xx} \frac{\Delta T_y}{\Delta T_x} \frac{L}{w}$$

Thermal transport in quantum materials

PART I — K_{xx}

METALS

- 1) Electrons & phonons
- 2) Wiedemann-Franz law in cuprates

SUPERCONDUCTORS

- 1) Cuprates — d -wave + Hc_2
- 2) Iron pnictides — s_{+-} or d -wave
- 3) Ruthenate — d -wave ?

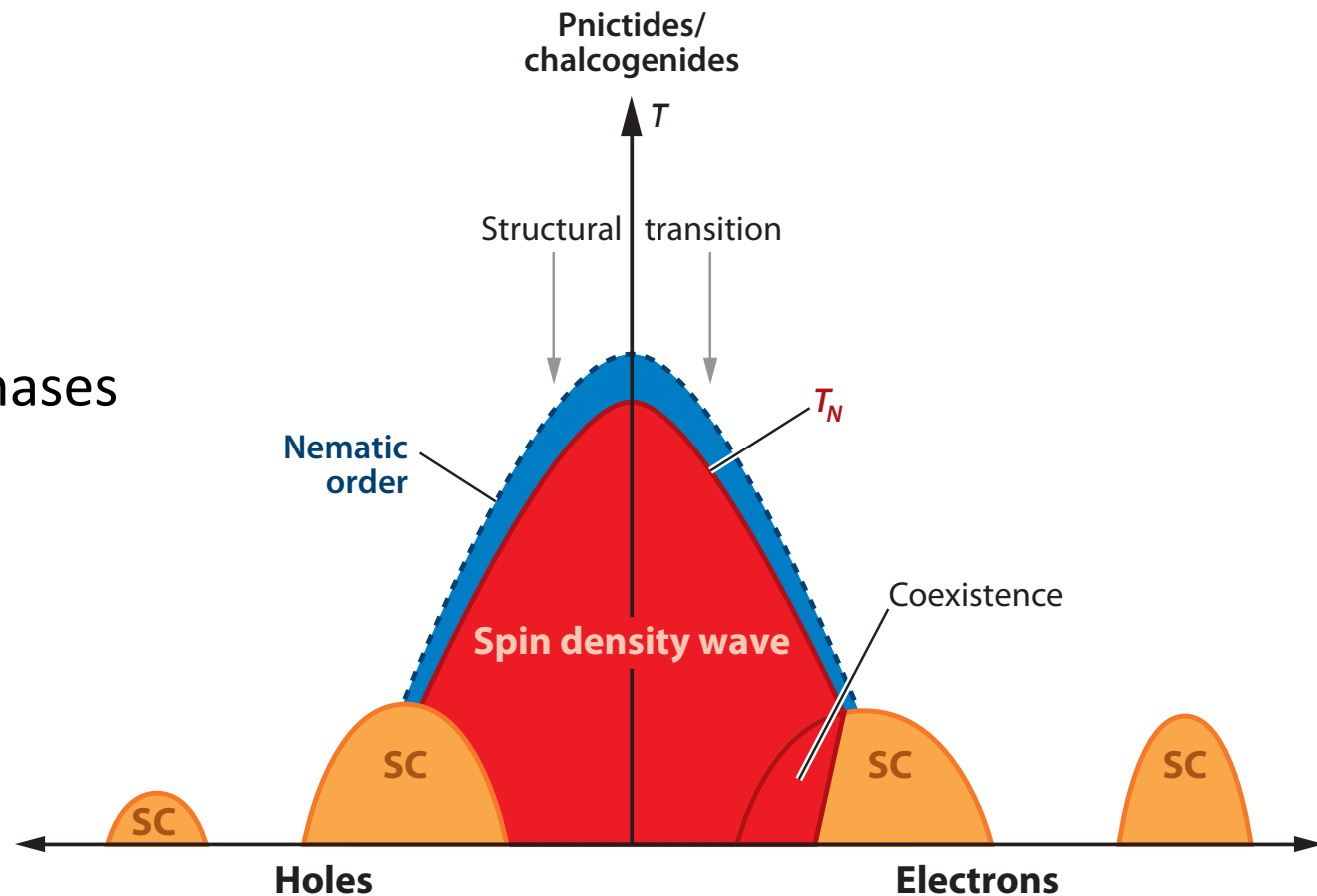
INSULATORS

- 1) Nd_2CuO_4 — phonons
- 2) Nd_2CuO_4 — magnons
- 3) dmit — spinons ?

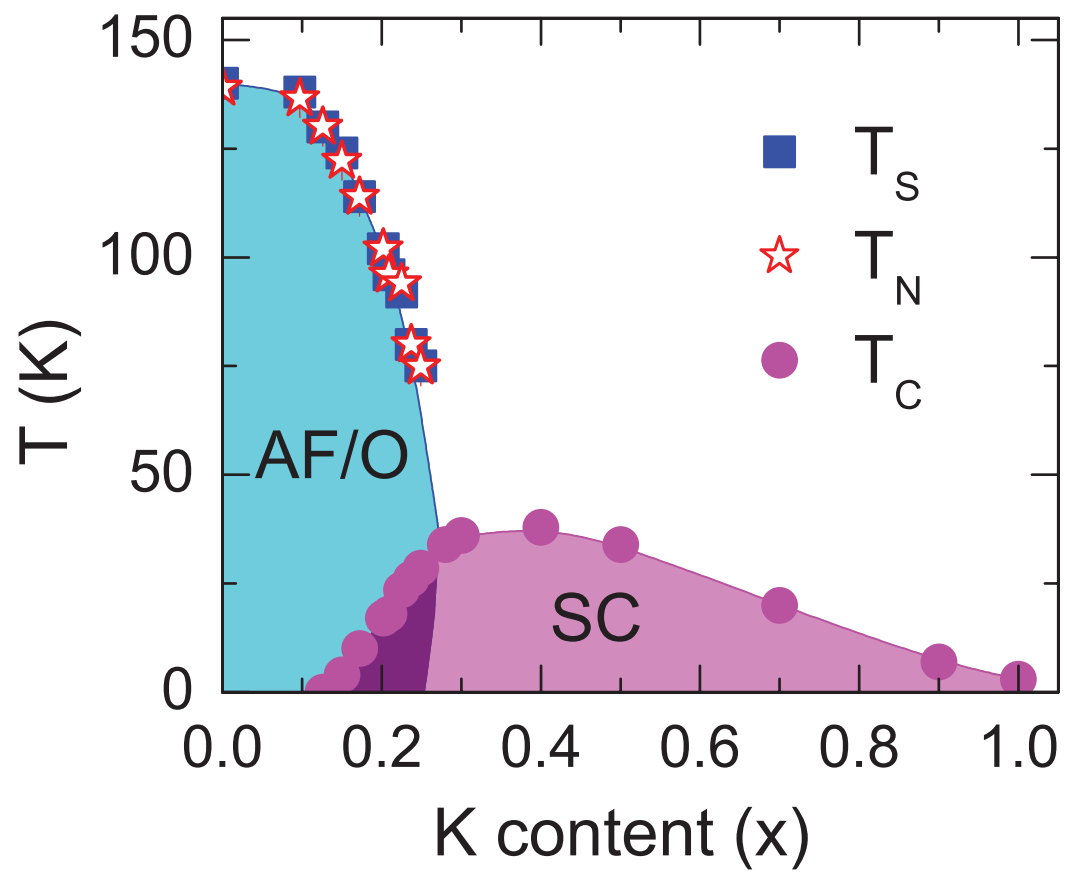
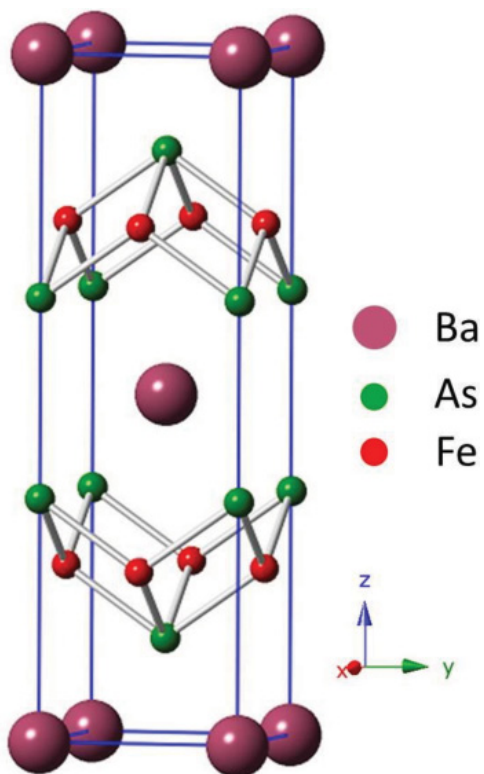
Iron-based superconductors

Iron-based superconductors

- 1) Antiferromagnetic superconductors
- 2) Inter-band pairing
- 3) Quantum criticality
- 4) Nematicity
- 5) Multiple magnetic phases
- 6) Pairing symmetry
- 7) High T_c

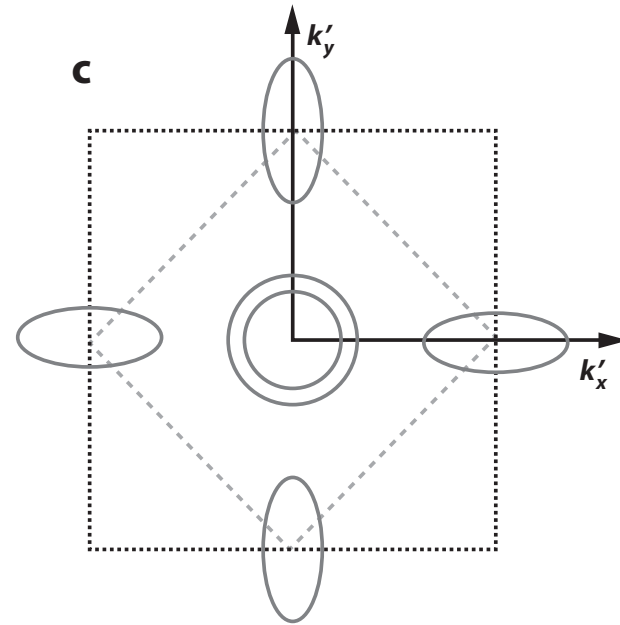
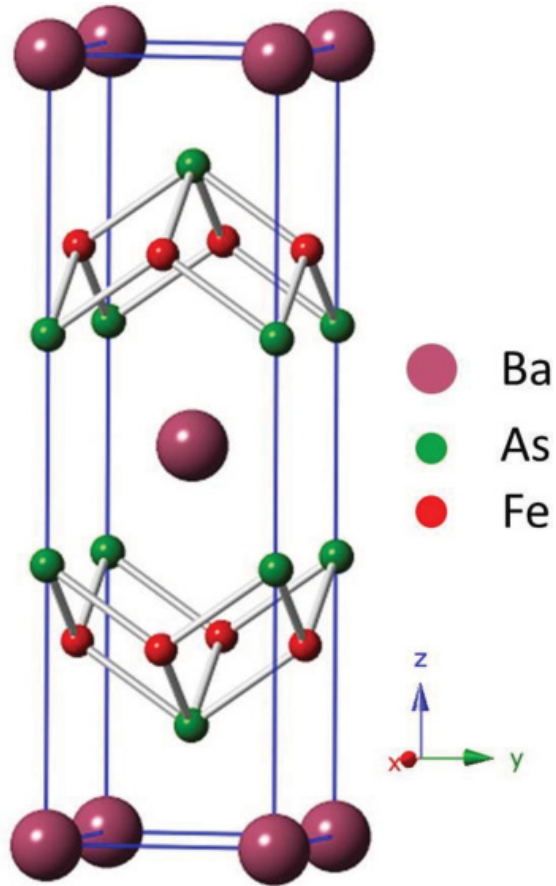


BaFe₂As₂



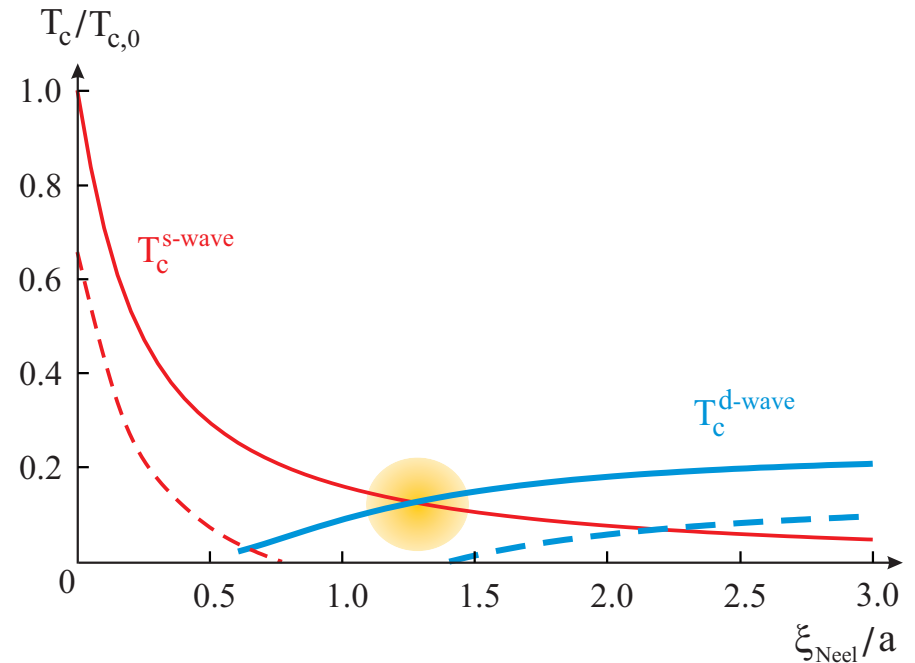
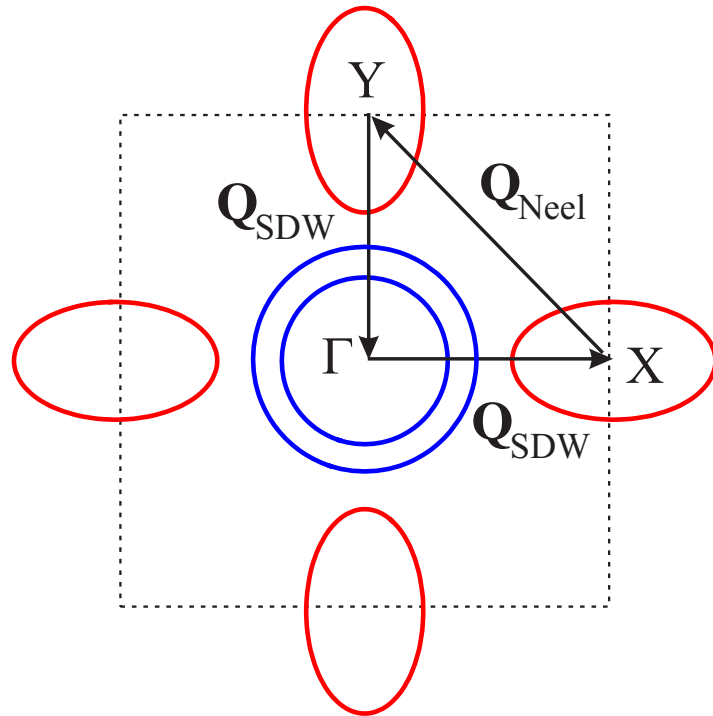
Fermi surface

BaFe₂As₂



Multi-band
Quasi-2D
Nesting : SDW or SC
Pairing : inter-band !

Pairing symmetry & mechanism

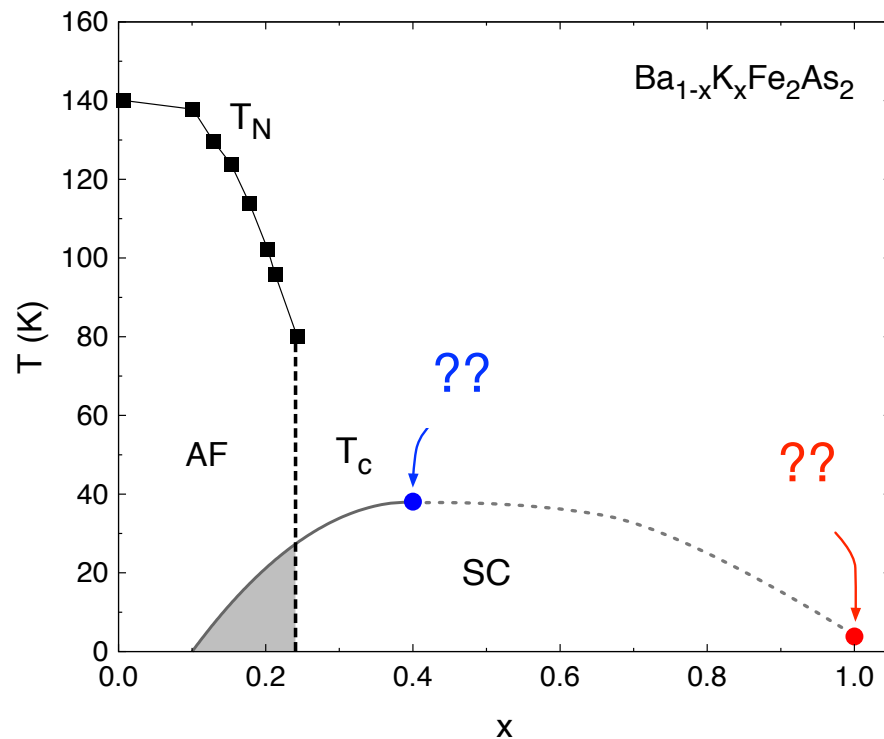
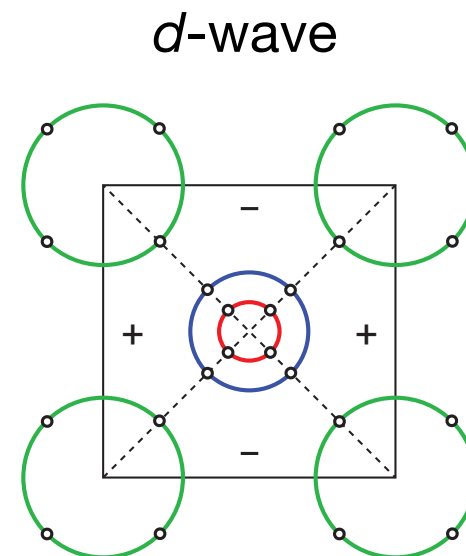
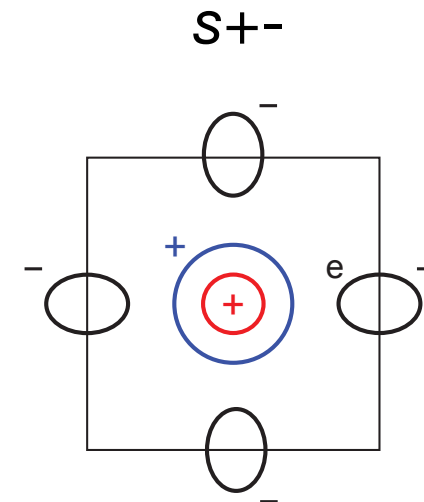


- 1) S+- and d are close
- 2) Max T_c higher for s+-
- 3) No nodes in S+- ; nodes in d-wave
- 4) Both sensitive to impurities, in general

Fernandes & Millis, PRL **110**, 117004 (2013)

From d-wave to s-wave pairing in the iron-pnictide superconductor (Ba, K)Fe₂As₂

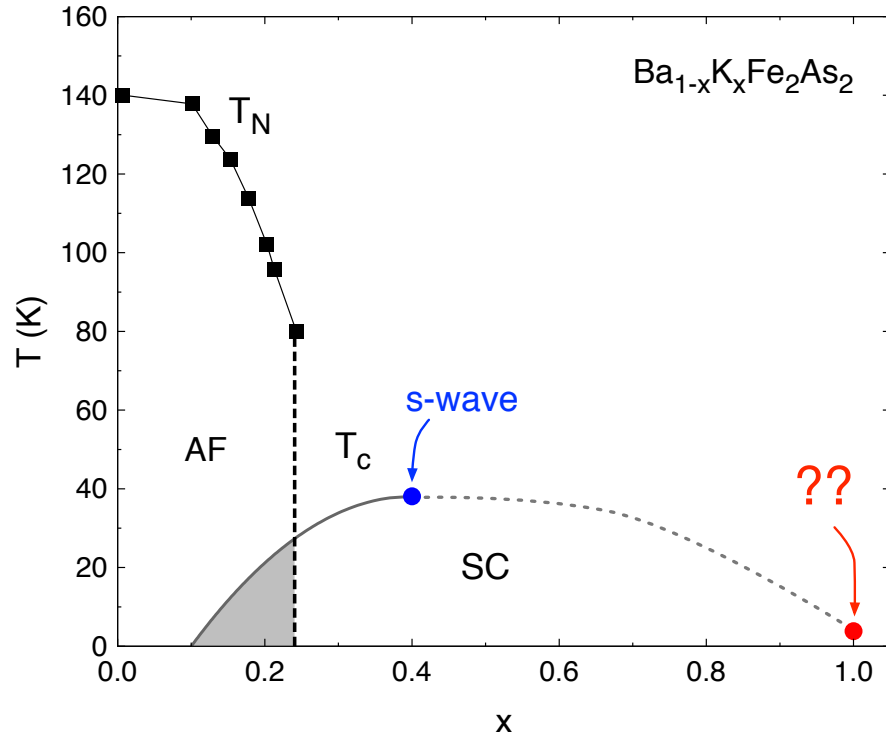
J-Ph Reid¹, A Juneau-Fecteau¹, R T Gordon¹, S René de Cotret¹, N Doiron-Leyraud¹, X G Luo¹, H Shakeripour¹, J Chang¹, M A Tanatar^{2,3}, H Kim^{2,3}, R Prozorov^{2,3}, T Saito⁴, H Fukazawa⁴, Y Kohori⁴, K Kihou⁵, C H Lee⁵, A Iyo⁵, H Eisaki⁵, B Shen⁶, H-H Wen^{6,7} and Louis Taillefer^{1,7}



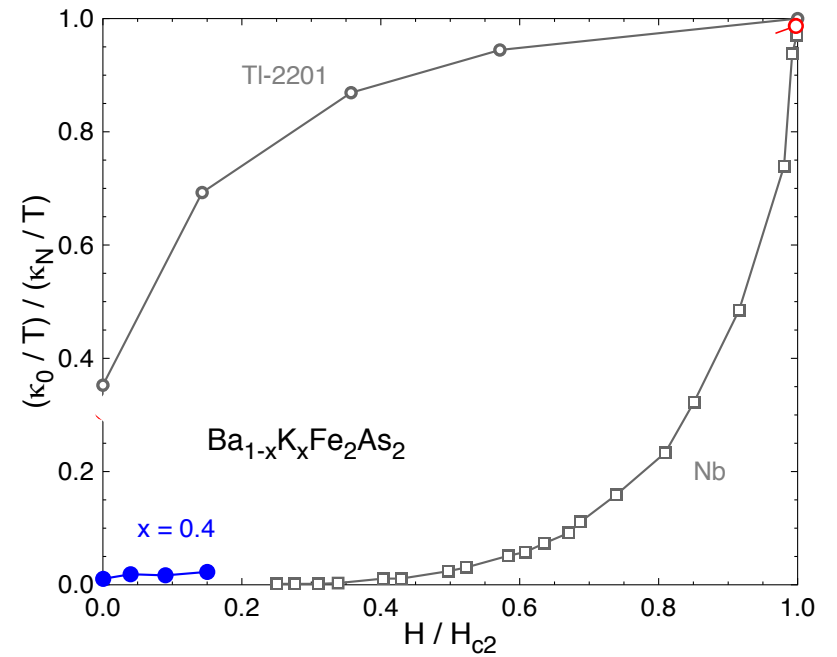
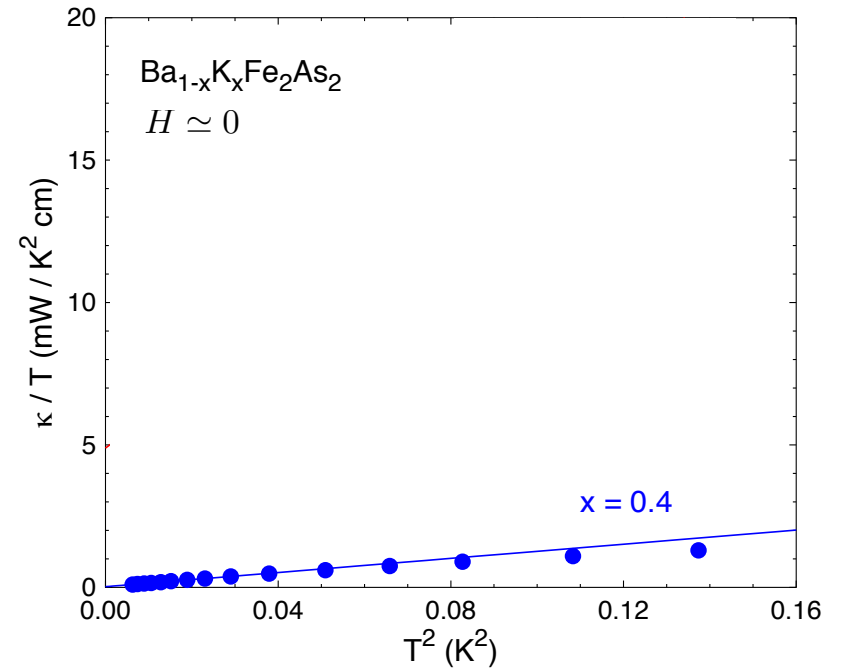
SUPERCONDUCTORS

d-wave

(Ba,K)Fe₂As₂



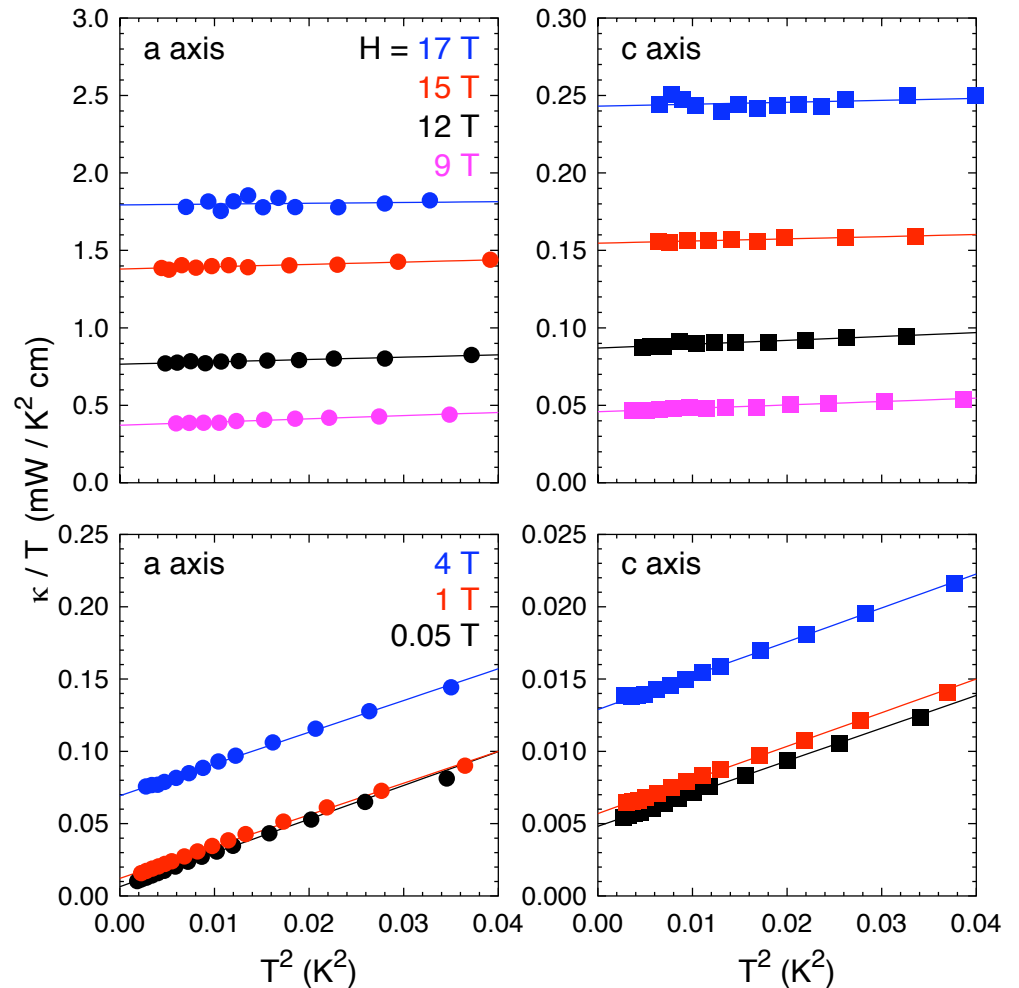
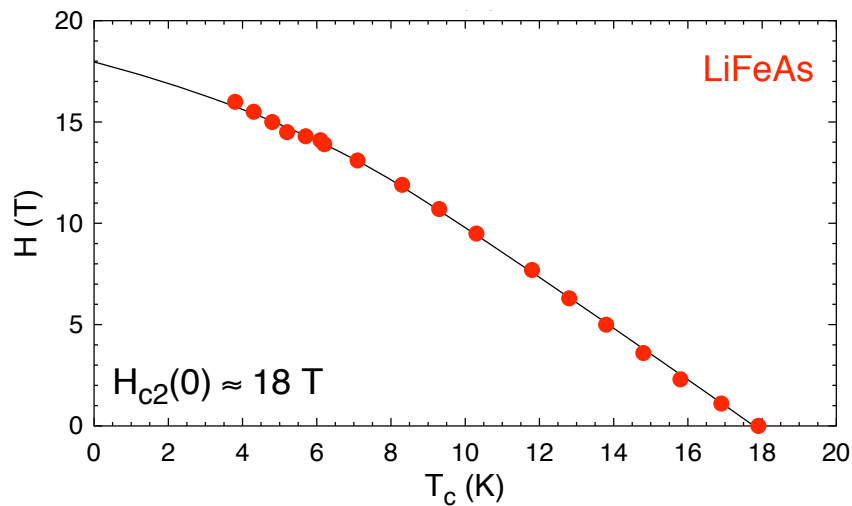
$x = 0.4$: *s*-wave



PHYSICAL REVIEW B **84**, 054507 (2011)

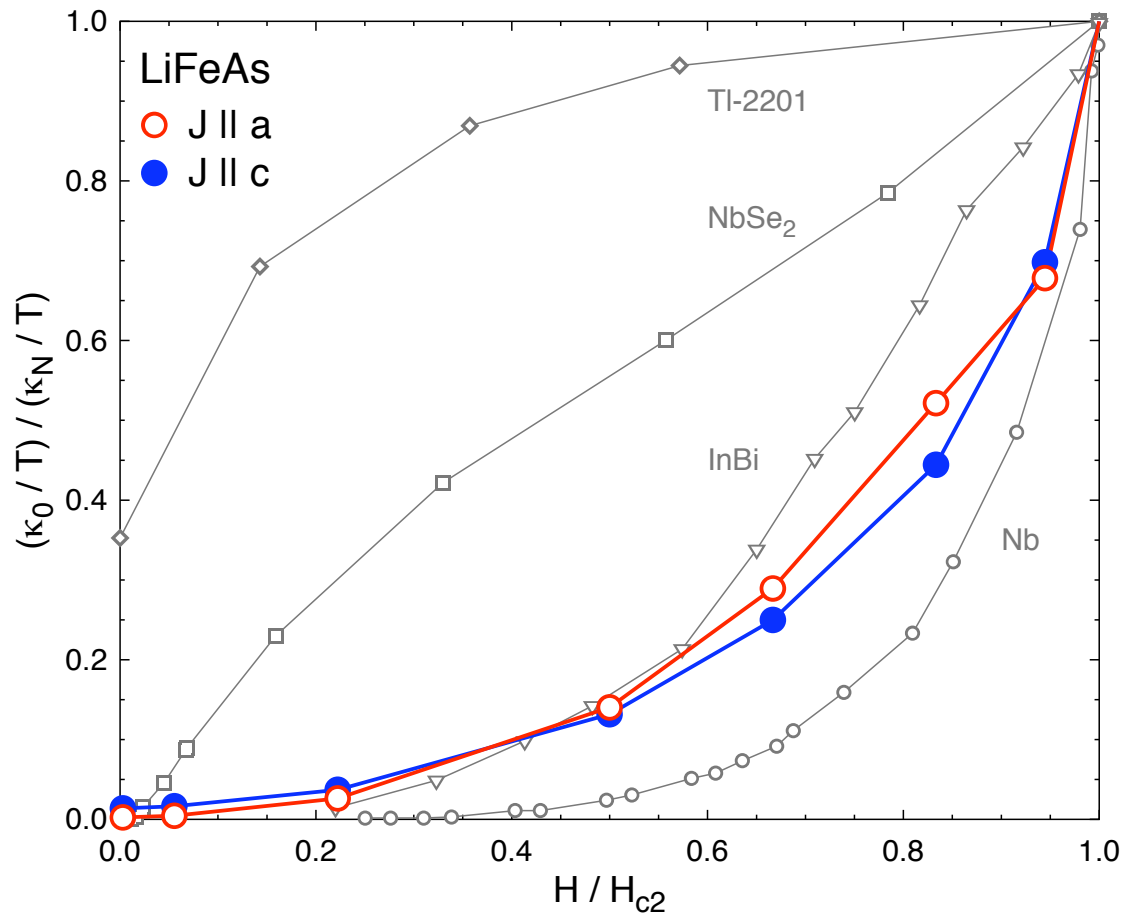
Isotropic three-dimensional gap in the iron arsenide superconductor LiFeAs from directional heat transport measurements

M. A. Tanatar,^{1,*} J.-Ph. Reid,² S. René de Cotret,² N. Doiron-Leyraud,² F. Laliberté,² E. Hassinger,² J. Chang,² H. Kim,^{1,3}
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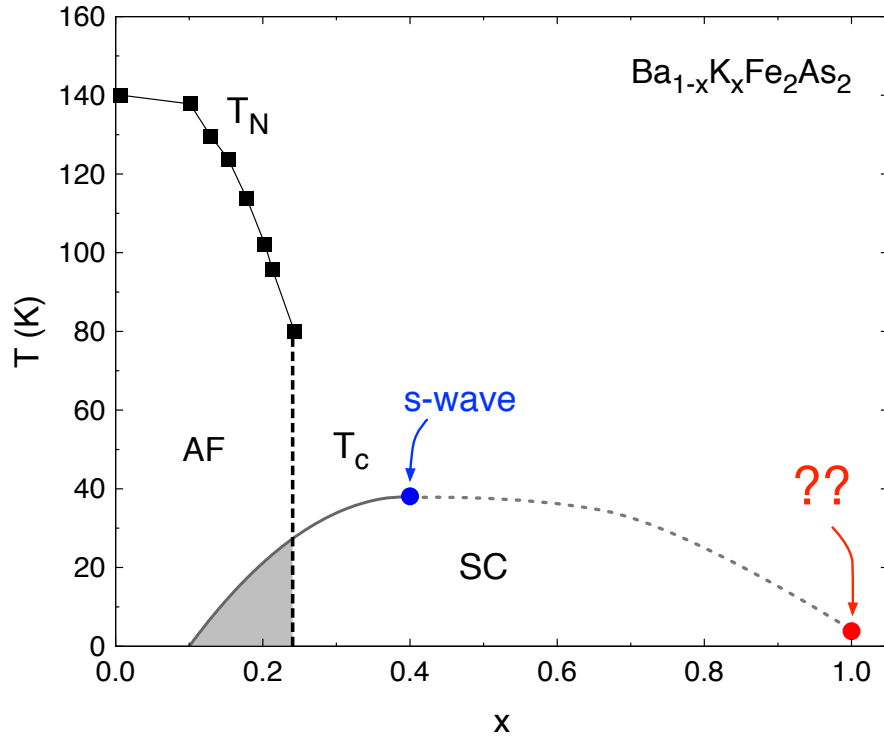
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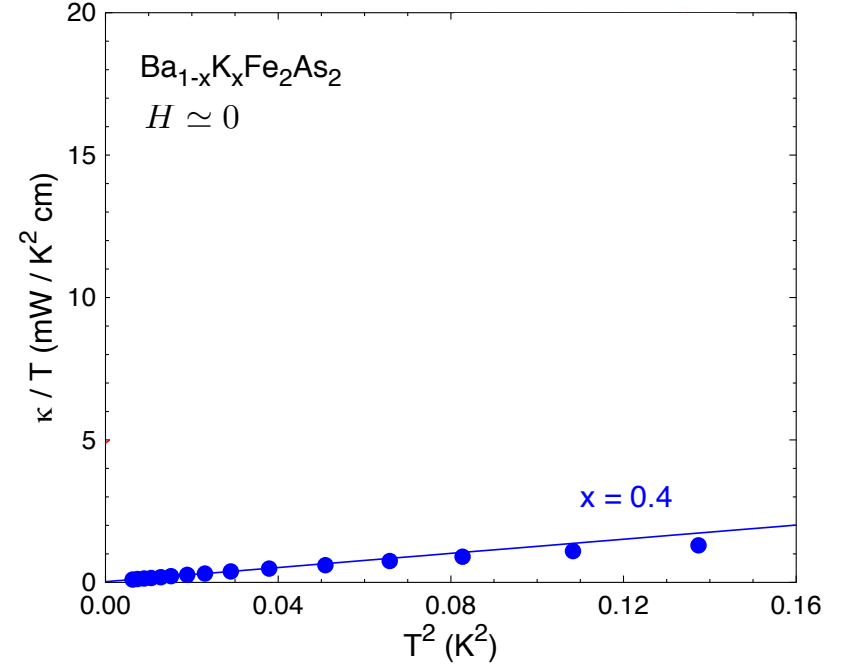
SUPERCONDUCTORS

d-wave

(Ba,K)Fe₂As₂



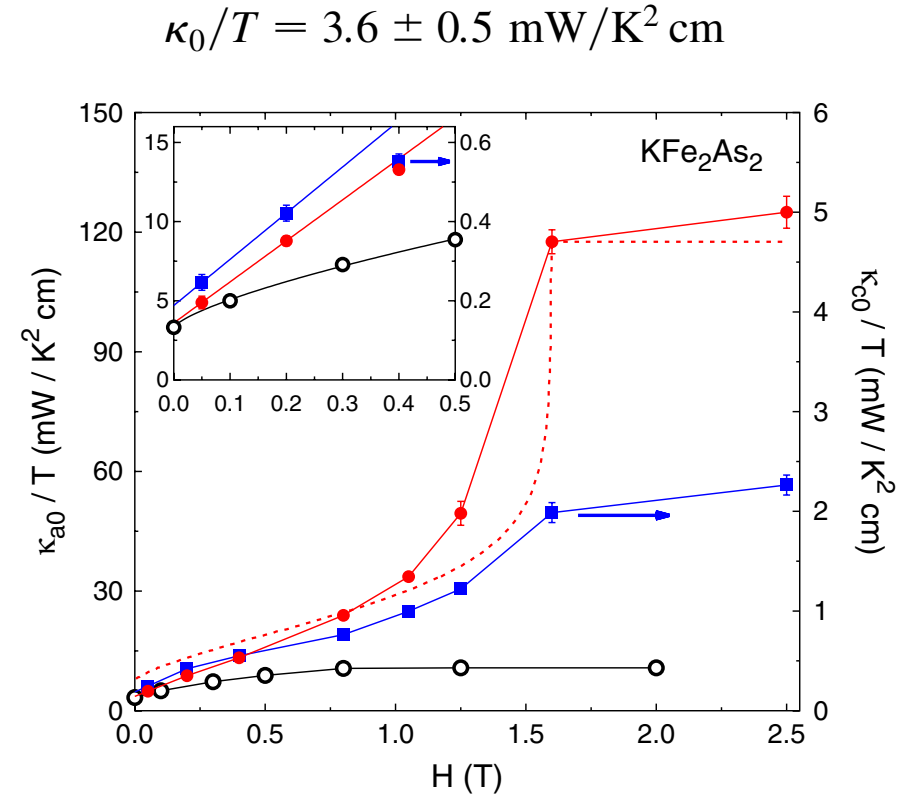
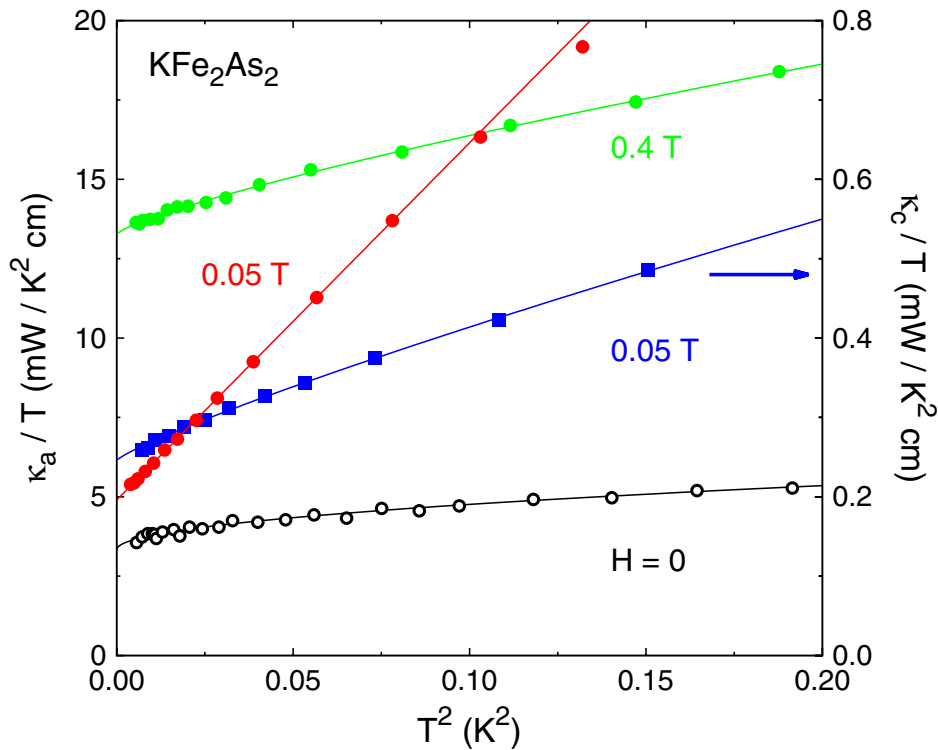
$x = 0.4$: s-wave



$x = 1.0$: ??

**Universal Heat Conduction in the Iron Arsenide Superconductor KFe₂As₂:
Evidence of a *d*-Wave State**

J.-Ph. Reid,¹ M. A. Tanatar,² A. Juneau-Fecteau,¹ R. T. Gordon,¹ S. René de Cotret,¹ N. Doiron-Leyraud,¹ T. Saito,³
H. Fukazawa,³ Y. Kohori,³ K. Kihou,⁴ C. H. Lee,⁴ A. Iyo,⁴ H. Eisaki,⁴ R. Prozorov,^{2,5} and Louis Taillefer^{1,6,*}



Open circles: Dong *et al.*, PRL **104**, 087004 (2010)

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EXPERIMENT

$$\kappa_0/T = 3.6 \pm 0.5 \text{ mW/K}^2 \text{ cm}$$

Finite residual linear term (RLT)

$$\frac{\kappa_0}{T} = \frac{k_B^2}{3\hbar} \frac{n}{c} \left(\frac{v_F}{v_\Delta} + \frac{v_\Delta}{v_F} \right) \text{ } d\text{-wave}$$

THEORY

$$\frac{\kappa_0}{T} \simeq \frac{\kappa_{00}}{T} \equiv \frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \frac{\gamma_N v_F^2}{\Delta_0}$$

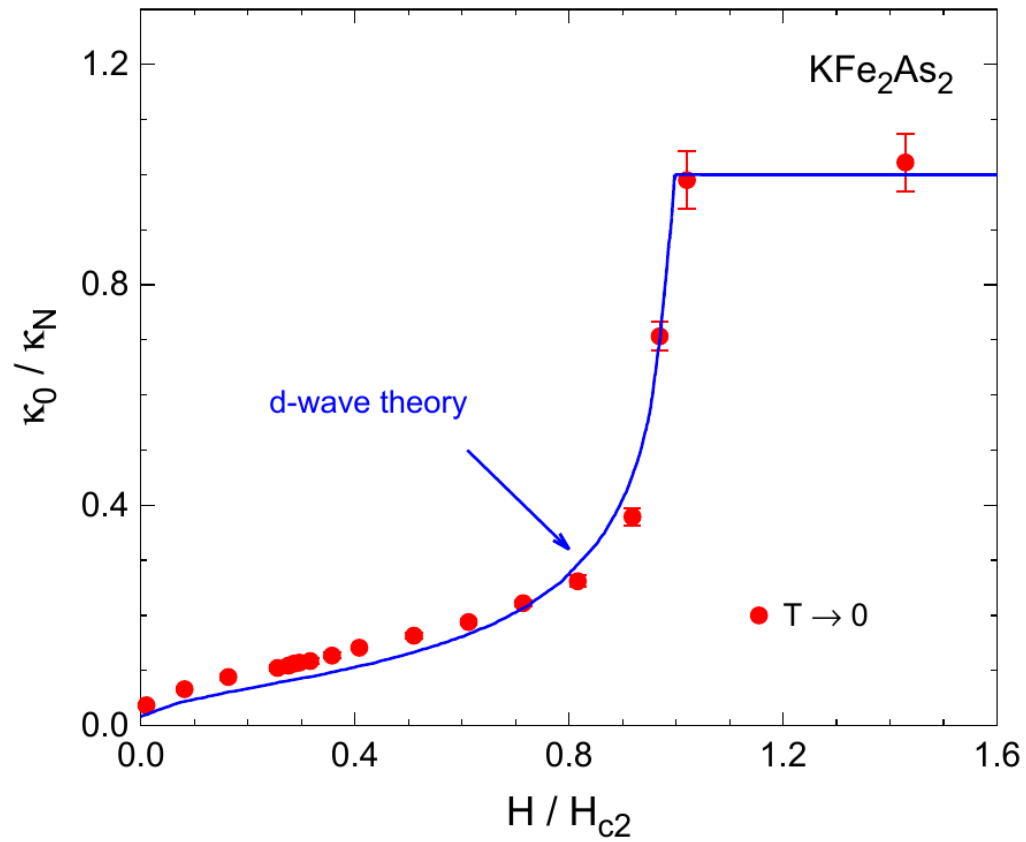
$$v_F \simeq 4 \times 10^6 \text{ cm/s}$$

$$\gamma_N = 85 \pm 10 \text{ mJ/K}^2 \text{ mol}$$

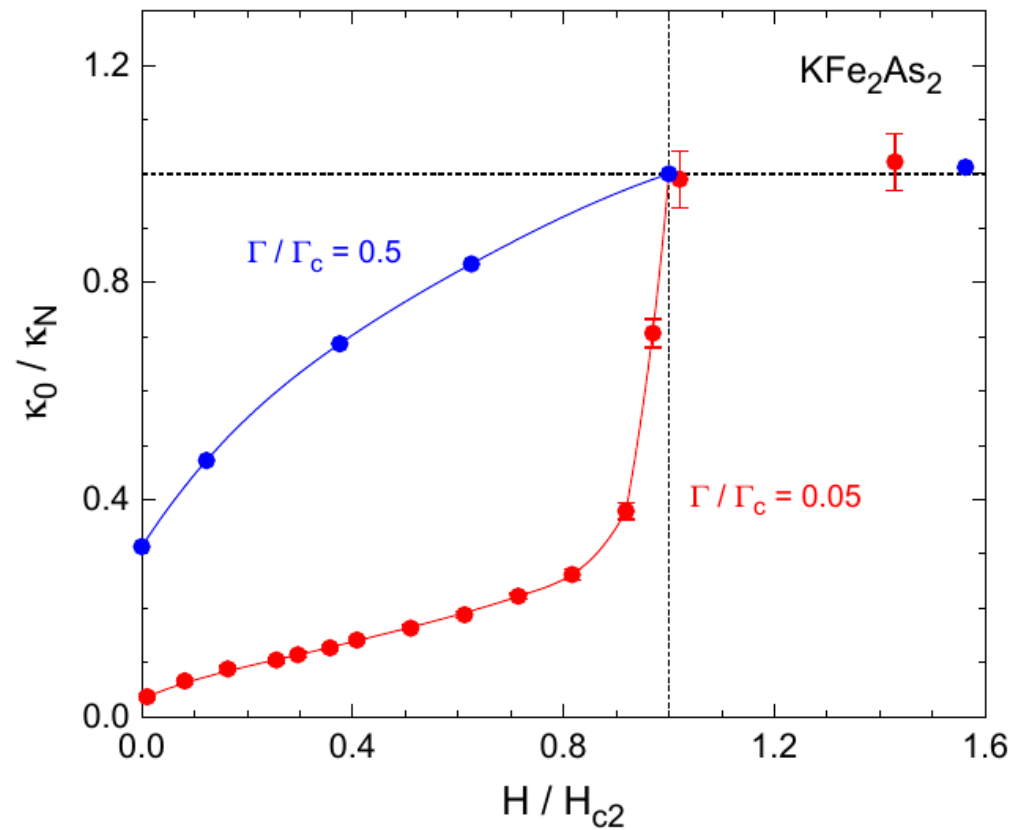
$$\Delta_0 = 2.14 k_B T_{c0}$$

$$\kappa_{00}/T = 3.3 \pm 0.5 \text{ mW/K}^2 \text{ cm}$$

Pure limit

Vekhter & Houghton, PRL **83**, 4626 (1999)Data: Reid *et al.*, PRL **109**, 087001 (2012)

Different impurity levels

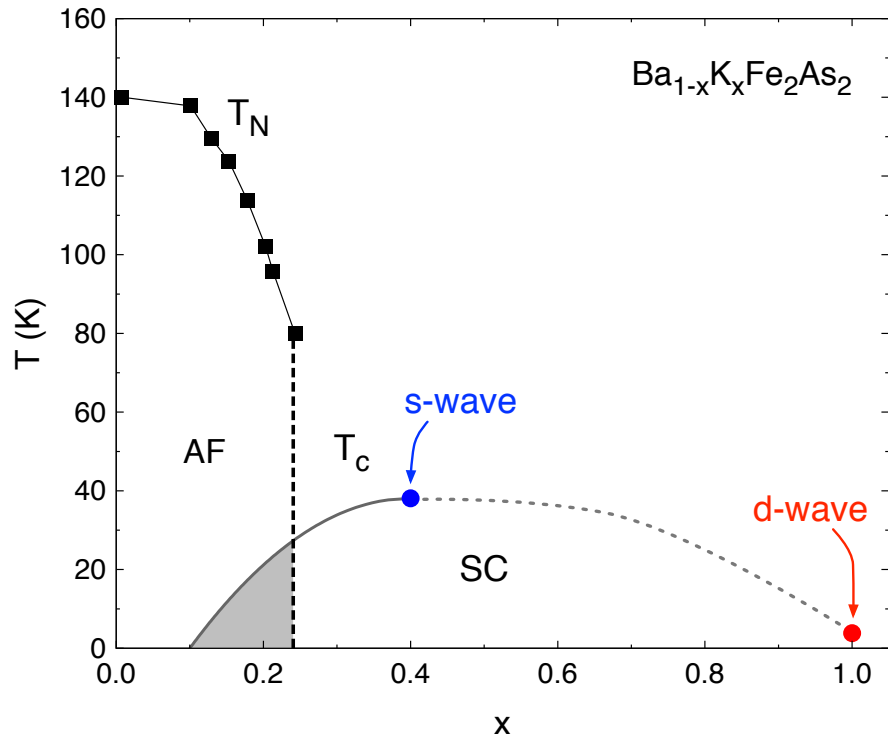


Data: Reid *et al.*, PRL **109**, 087001 (2012)

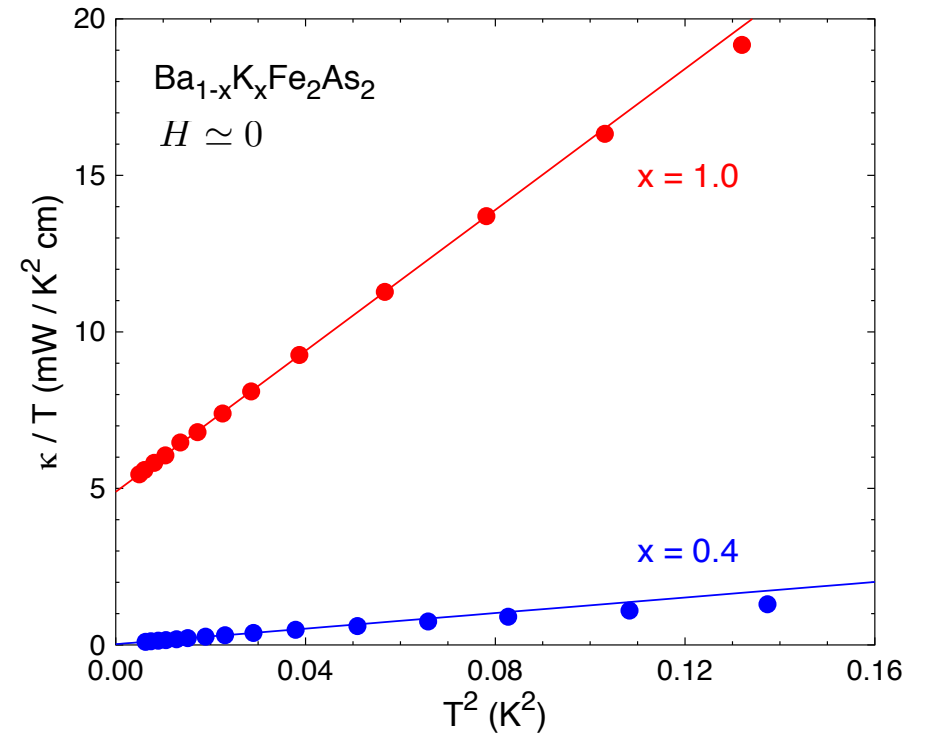
Data: Dong *et al.*, PRL **104**, 087004 (2010)

SUPERCONDUCTORS

(Ba,K)Fe₂As₂



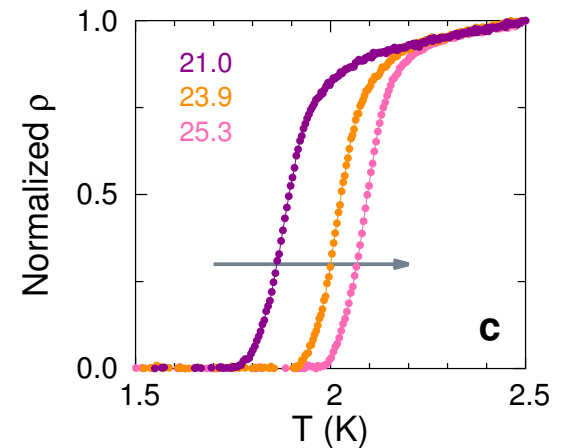
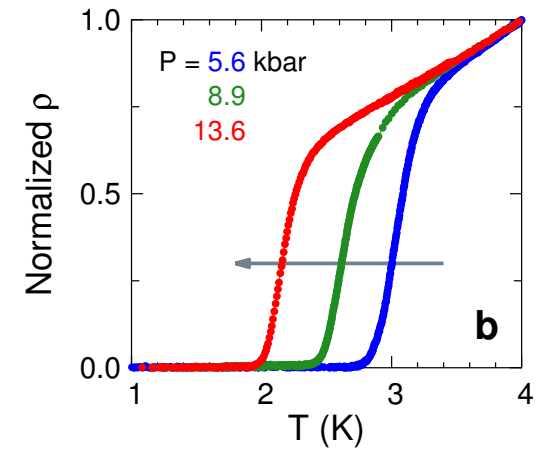
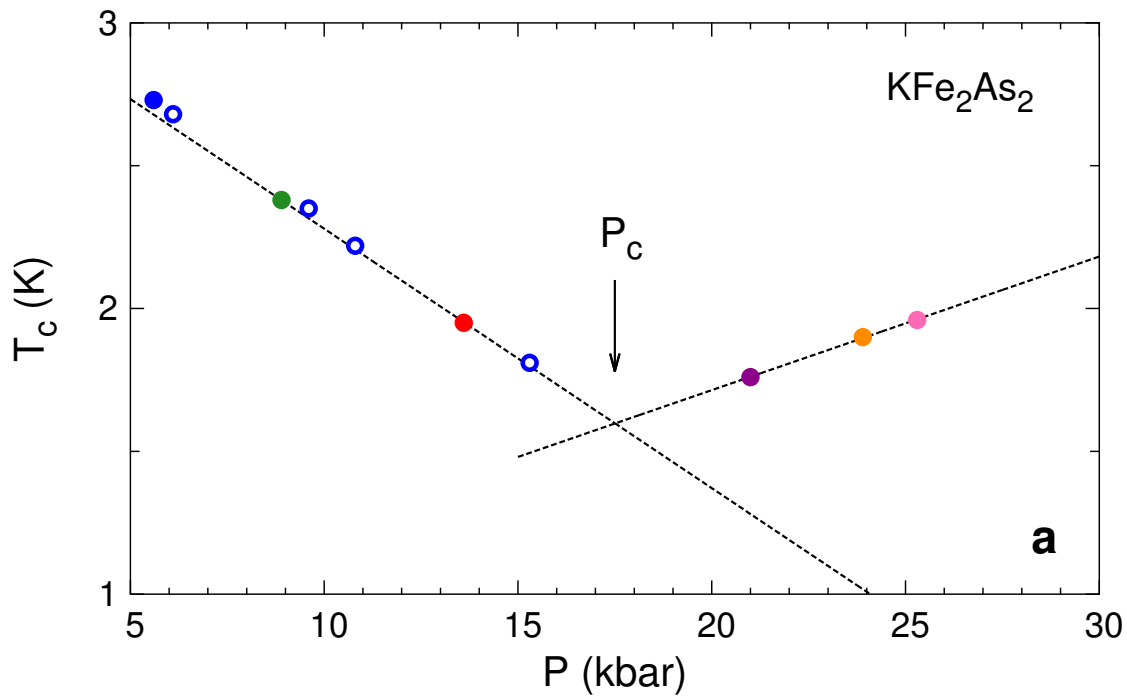
$x = 0.4$: s-wave



$x = 1.0$: d-wave

Sudden reversal in the pressure dependence of T_c in the iron-based superconductor KFe₂As₂

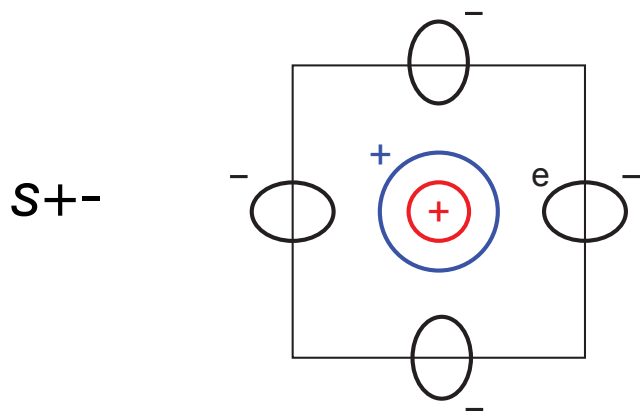
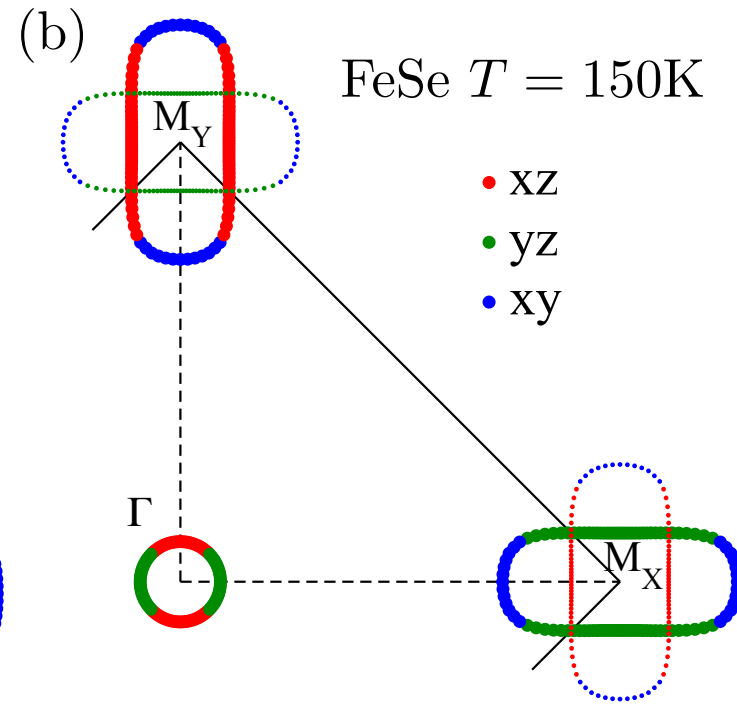
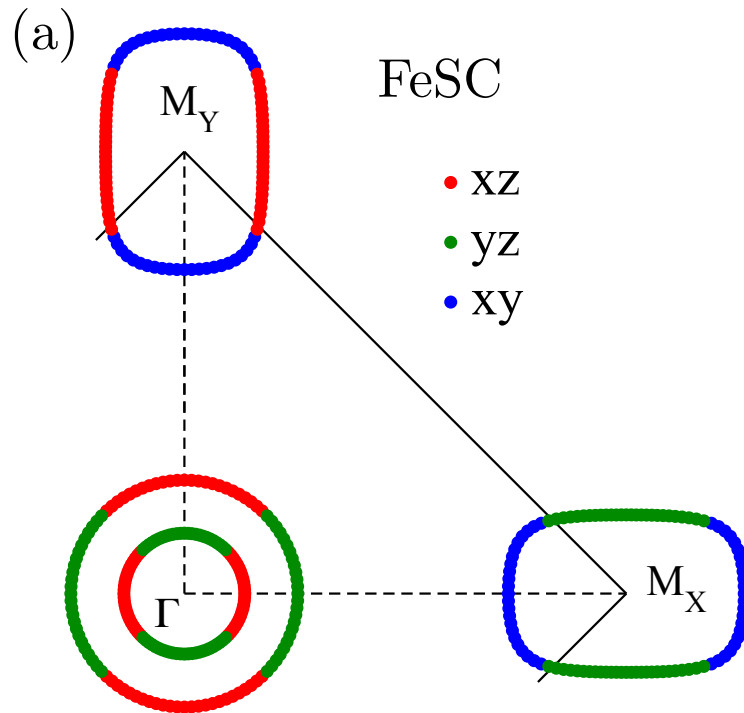
F. F. Tafti¹, A. Juneau-Fecteau¹, M-È. Delage¹, S. René de Cotret¹, J-Ph. Reid^{1†}, A. F. Wang², X-G. Luo², X. H. Chen², N. Doiron-Leyraud¹ and Louis Taillefer^{1,3*}



SUPERCONDUCTORS

FeSe

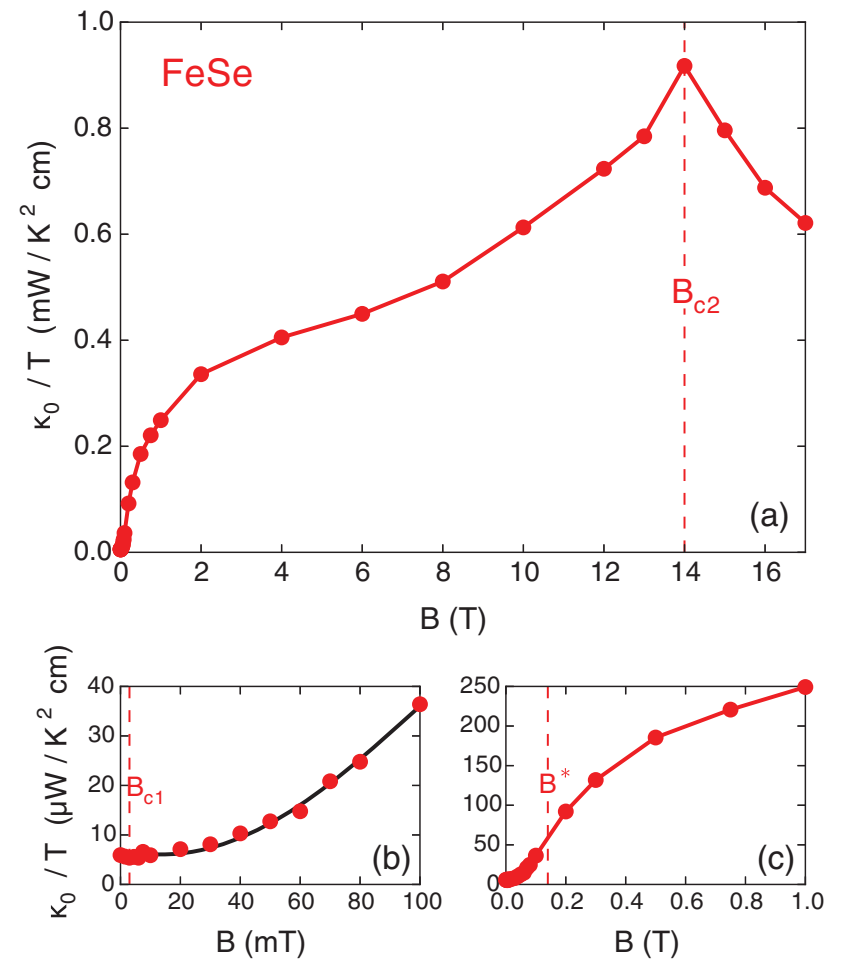
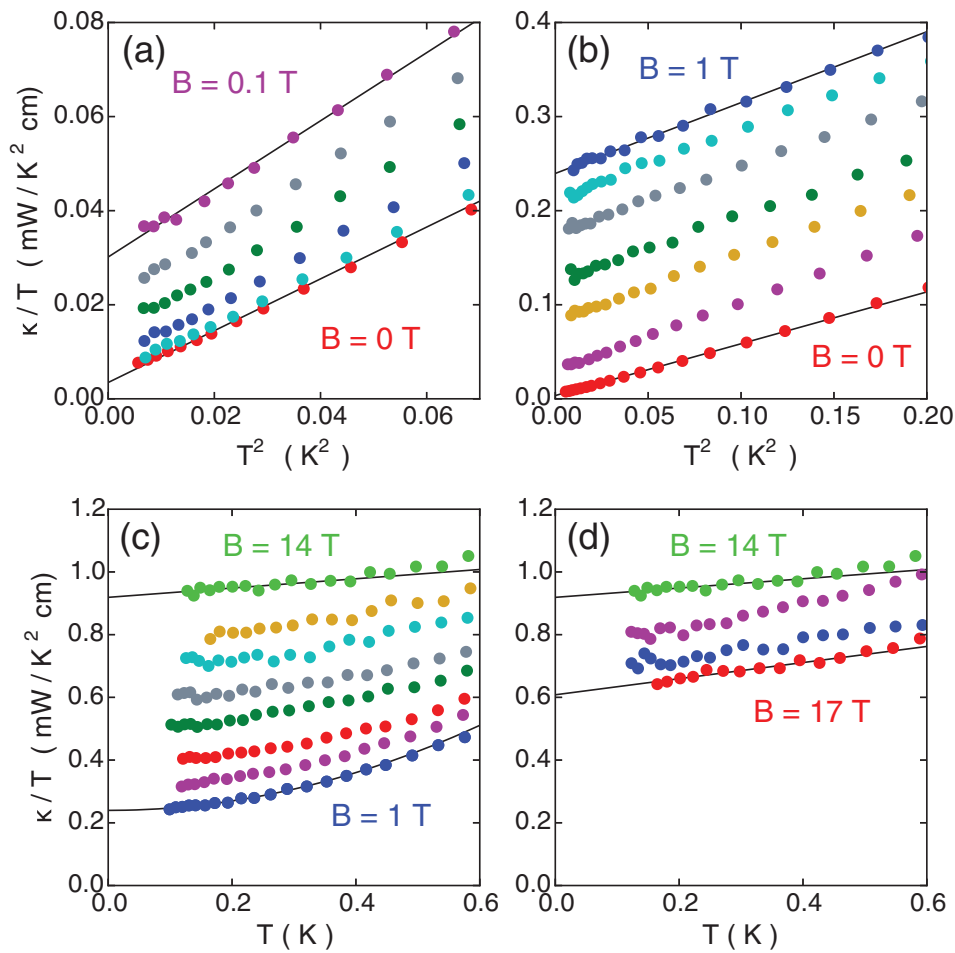
$T_c = 9 \text{ K}$



**Thermal Conductivity of the Iron-Based Superconductor FeSe:
Nodeless Gap with a Strong Two-Band Character**

$T_c = 9\text{ K}$

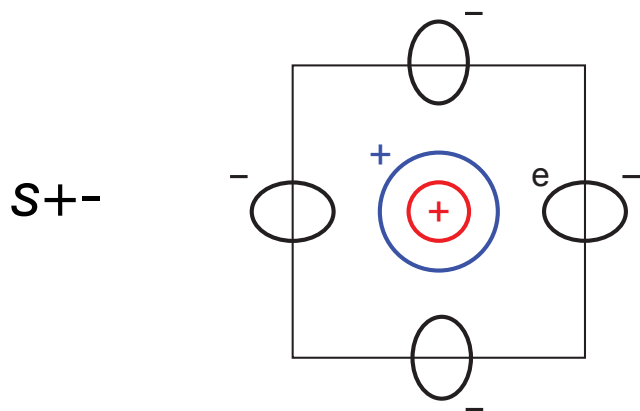
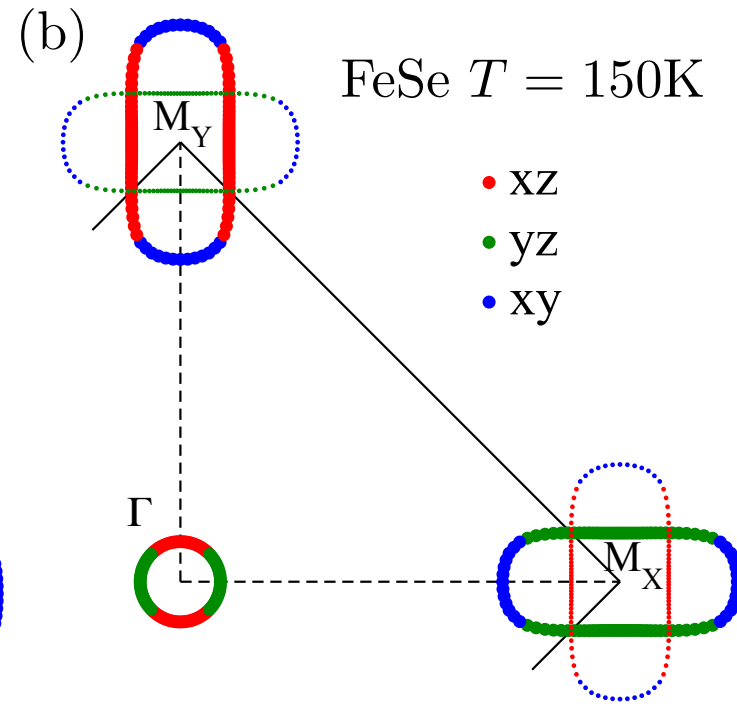
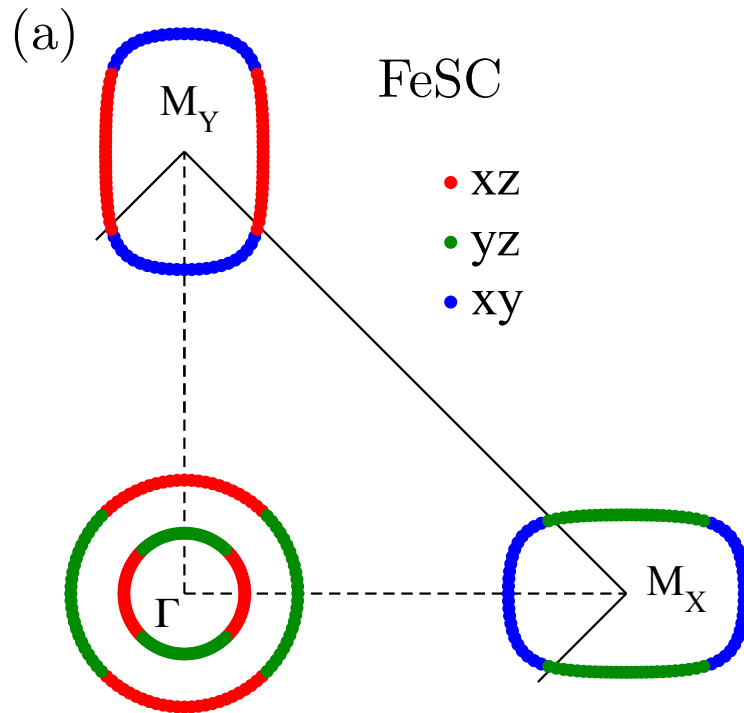
P. Bourgeois-Hope,¹ S. Chi,² D. A. Bonn,^{2,3} R. Liang,^{2,3} W. N. Hardy,^{2,3} T. Wolf,⁴
C. Meingast,⁴ N. Doiron-Leyraud,¹ and Louis Taillefer^{1,3,*}



SUPERCONDUCTORS

FeSe

$T_c = 9 \text{ K}$



Thermal transport in quantum materials

PART I — K_{xx}

METALS

- 1) Electrons & phonons
- 2) Wiedemann-Franz law in cuprates

SUPERCONDUCTORS

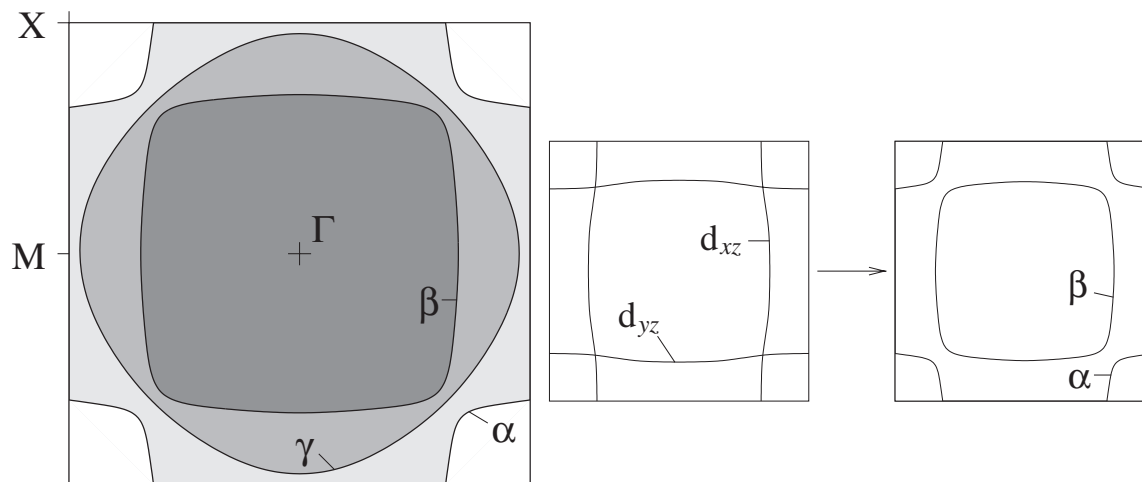
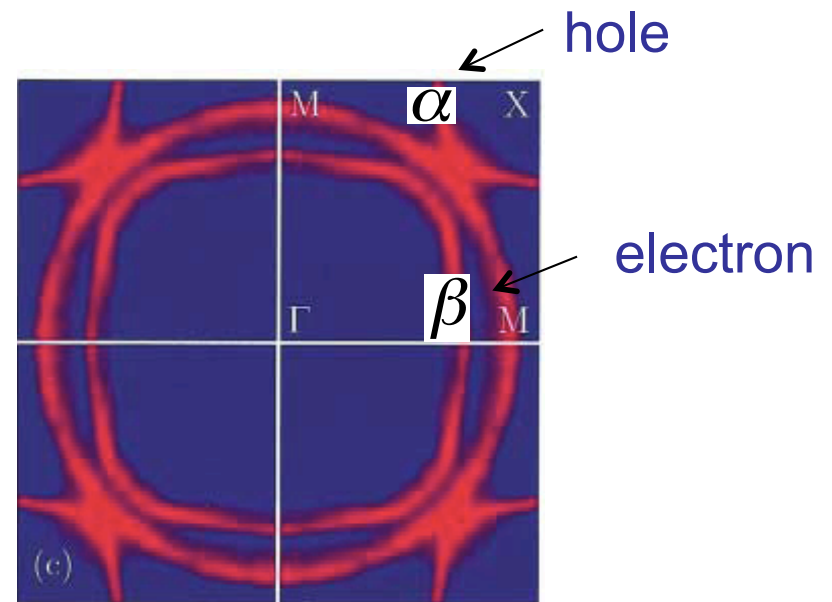
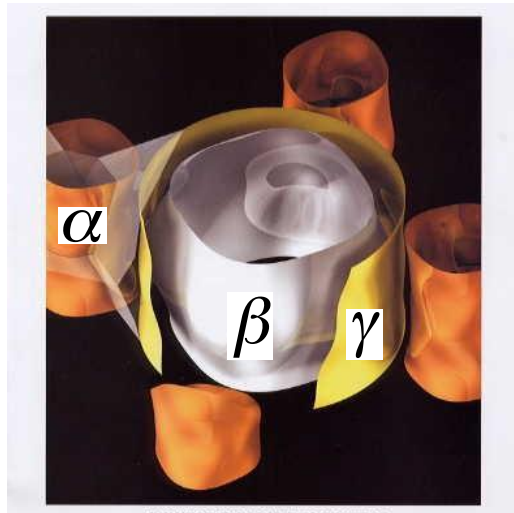
- 1) Cuprates — d -wave + Hc_2
- 2) Iron pnictides — s_{+-} or d -wave
- 3) Ruthenate — d -wave ?

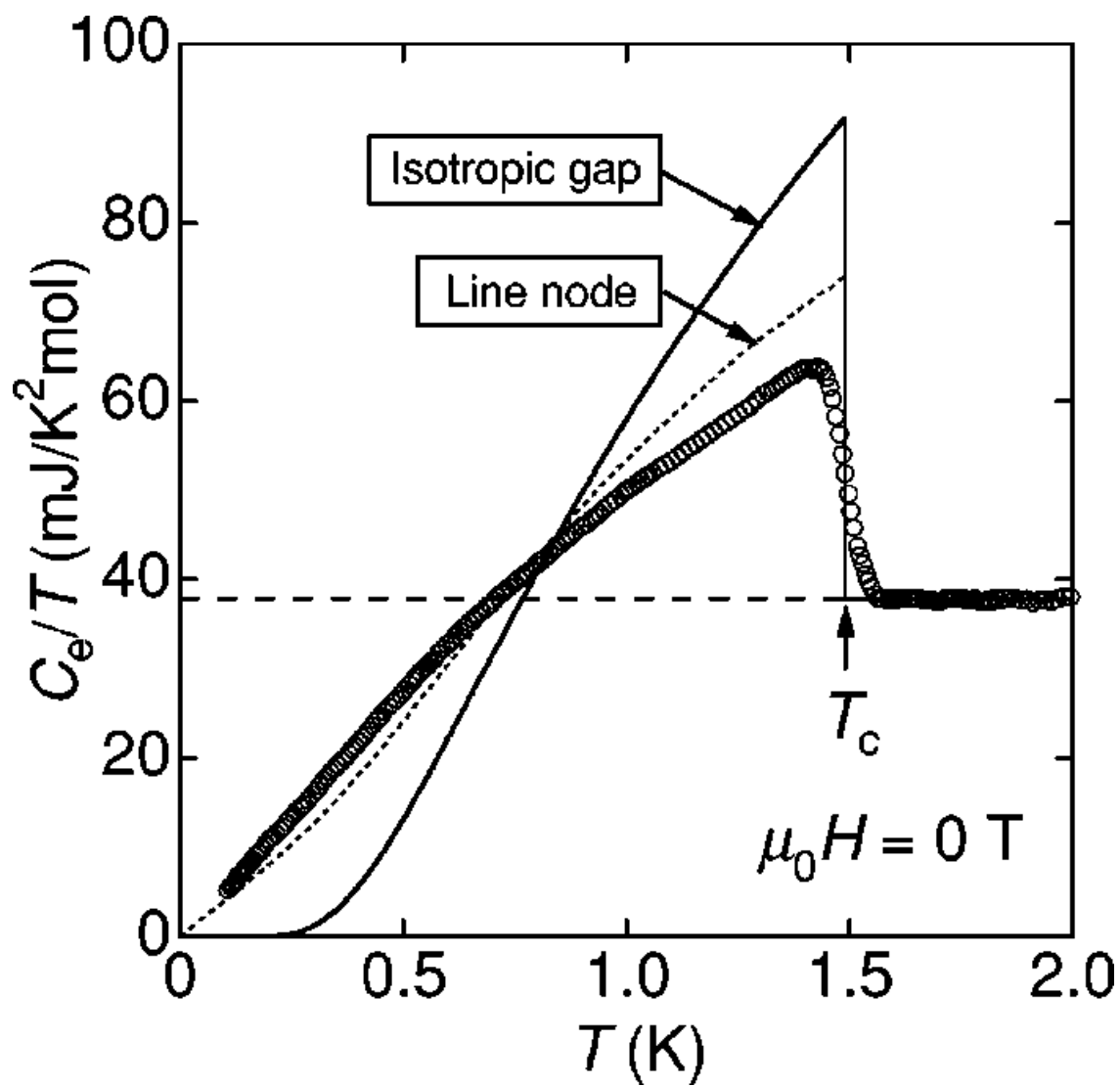
INSULATORS

- 1) Nd_2CuO_4 — phonons
- 2) Nd_2CuO_4 — magnons
- 3) dmit — spinons ?

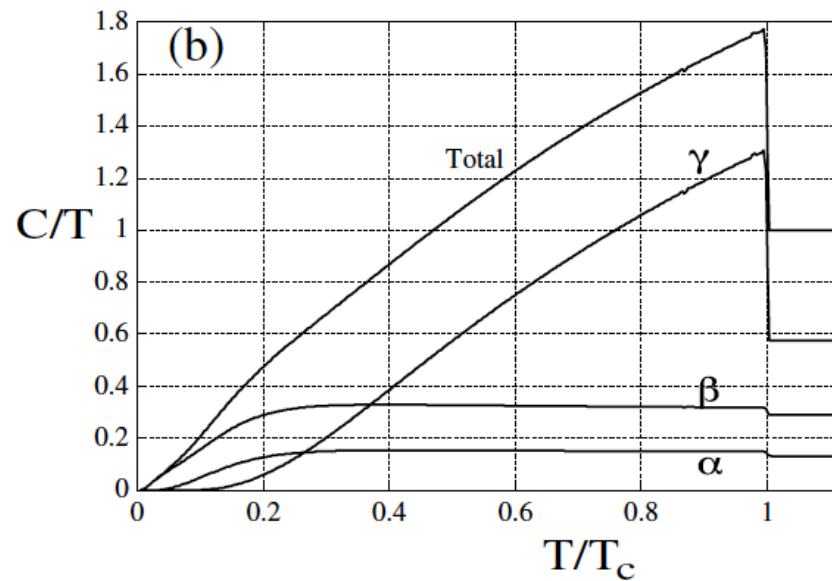
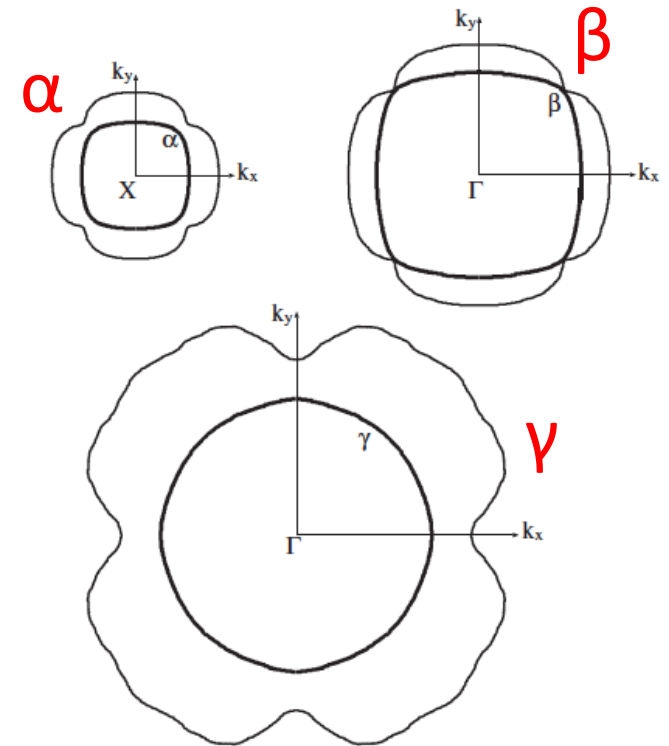
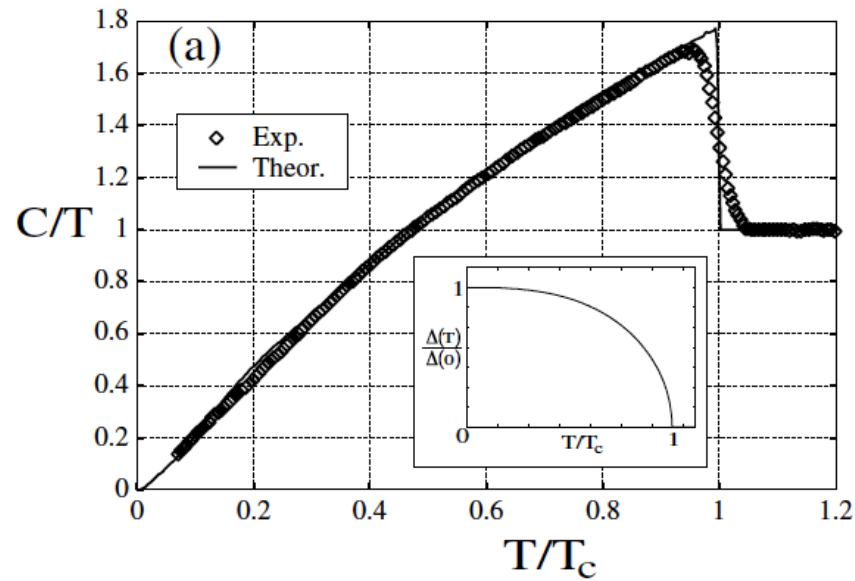
Strontium ruthenate

Fermi surface



Specific heat

P-wave with deep minima

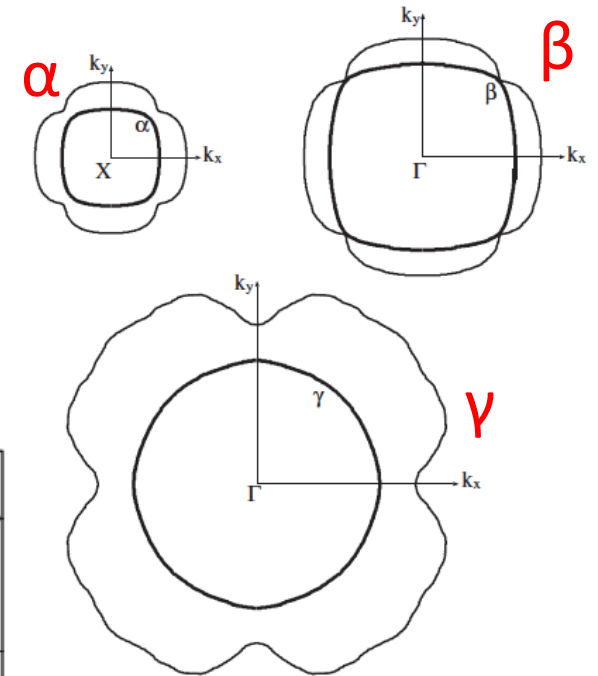
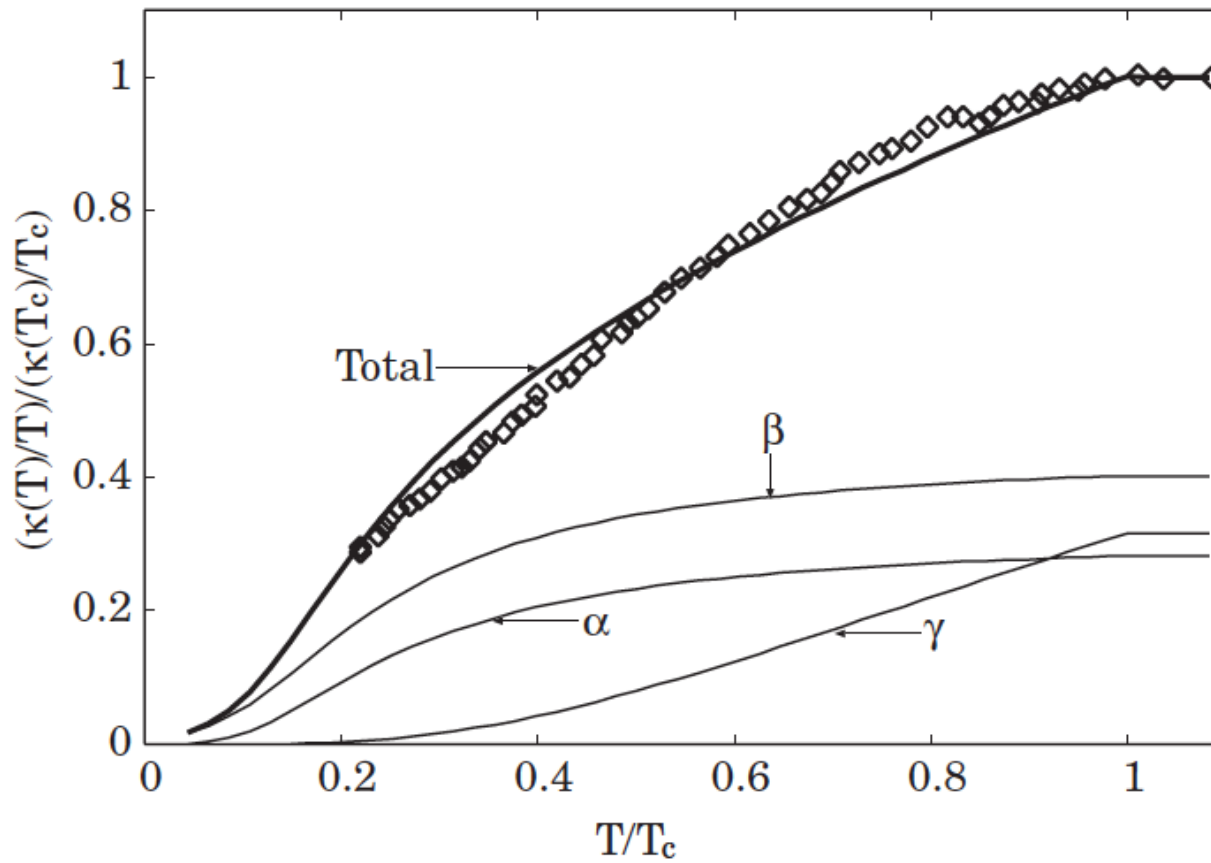


Specific heat

Sr₂RuO₄

P-wave with deep minima

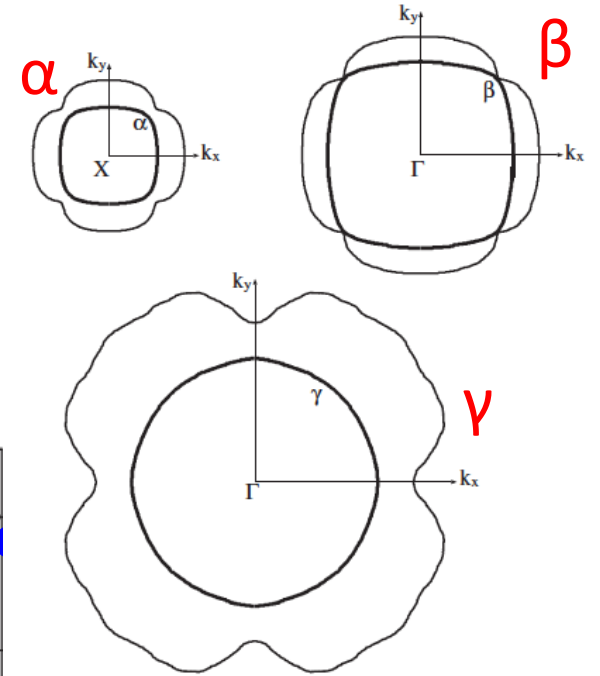
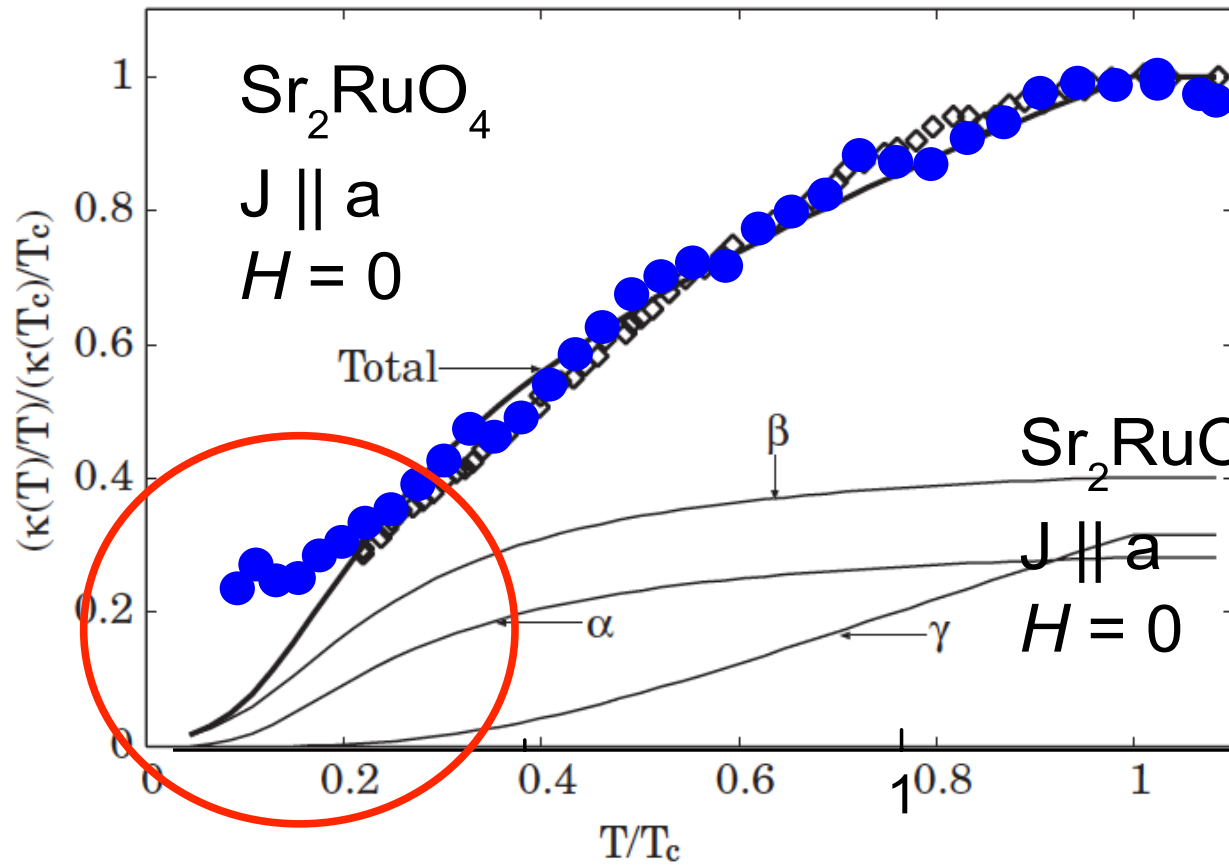
Thermal conductivity



Sr₂RuO₄

P-wave with deep minima

Thermal conductivity

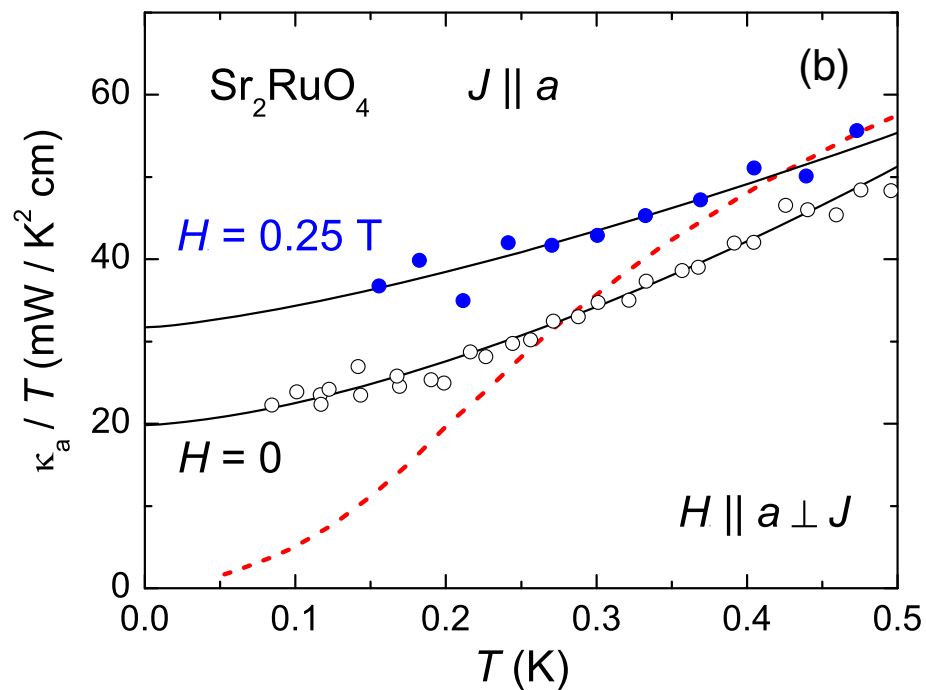
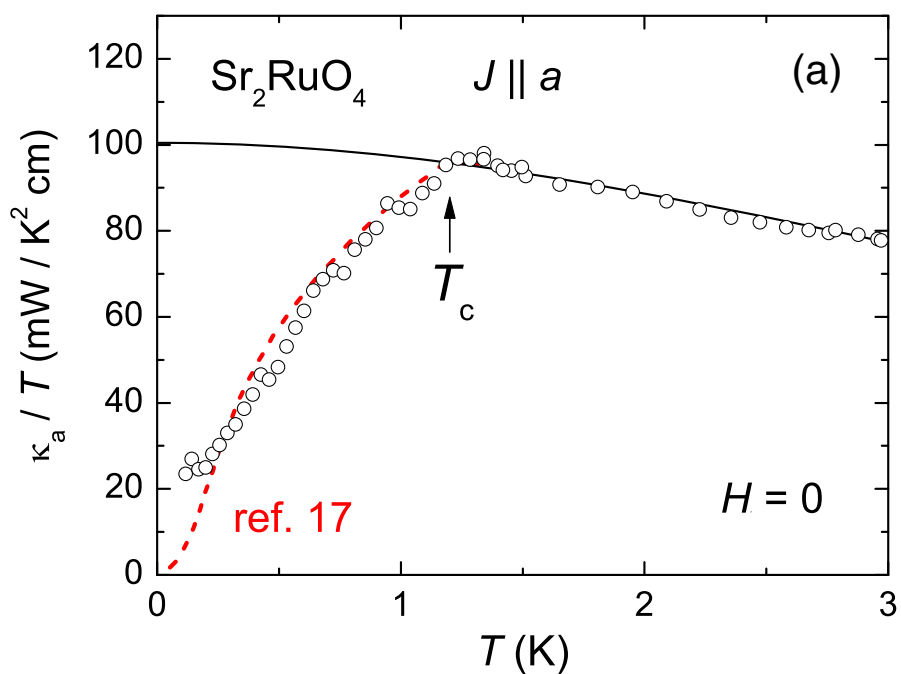


Nomura JPSJ 2005

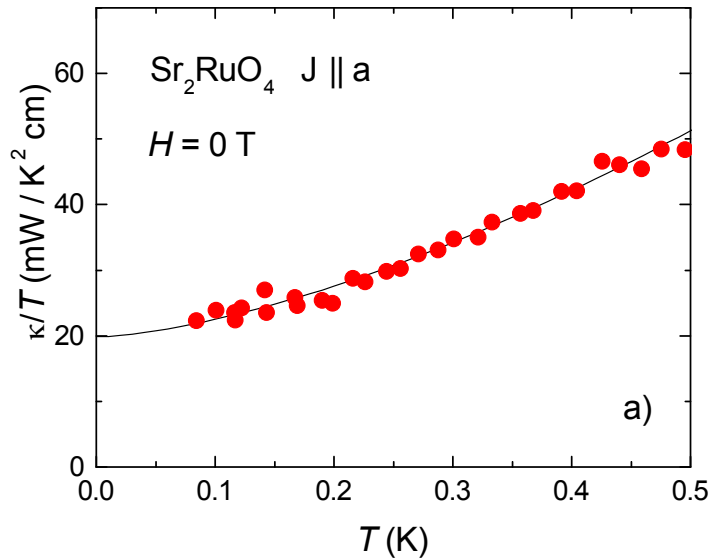
Hassinger et al., PRX 2017

Vertical Line Nodes in the Superconducting Gap Structure of Sr₂RuO₄

E. Hassinger,^{1,2,3,*} P. Bourgeois-Hope,¹ H. Taniguchi,^{4,‡} S. René de Cotret,¹ G. Grissonnanche,¹
 M. S. Anwar,⁴ Y. Maeno,^{3,4} N. Doiron-Leyraud,¹ and Louis Taillefer^{1,3,†}



Heat conduction in the plane



$H = 0 \text{ T}$

$\kappa_0 / T = 20 \text{ mW} / \text{K}^2 \text{ cm}$

Fit: $\frac{\kappa}{T} = \frac{\kappa_0}{T} + cT^\alpha$ for $T < 0.35 \text{ K}$.

Nodes!

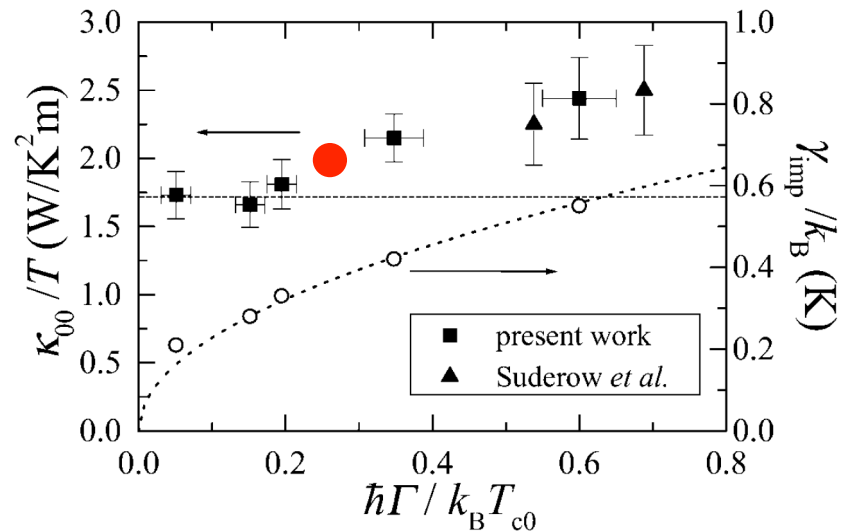


TABLE I. The properties of five single crystals of Sr_2RuO_4 . T_c and δT_c were determined from the ac susceptibility measurements. The impurity scattering rate normalized by the maximum T_c , $\hbar\Gamma/k_B T_{c0}$ is deduced from Eq. (1).

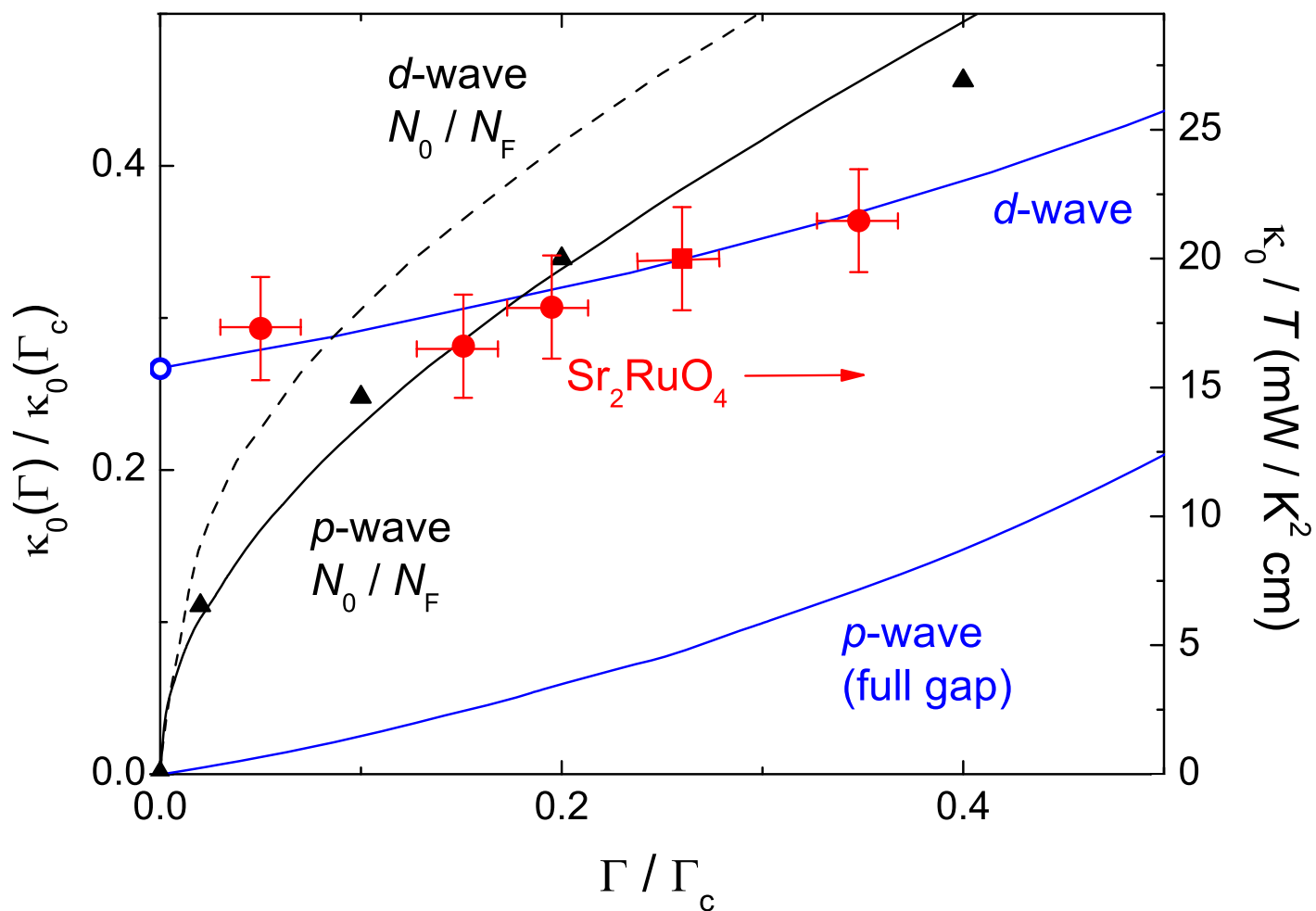
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5
T_c (K)	1.44	1.32	1.27	1.09	0.71
δT_c (K)	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.15
$\hbar\Gamma/k_B T_{c0}$	0.051	0.15	0.20	0.35	0.60

Suzuki et al. PRL 2002

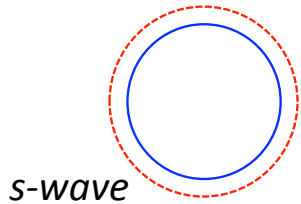
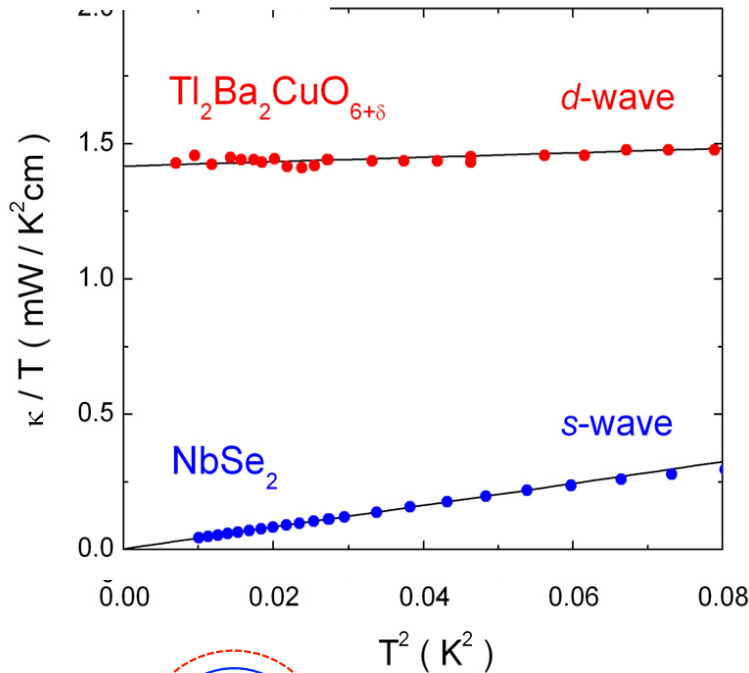
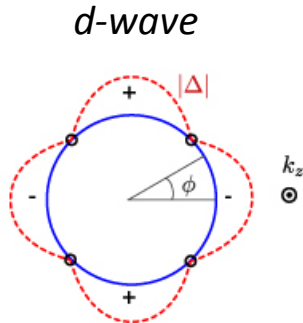
Hassinger et al., PRX 2017

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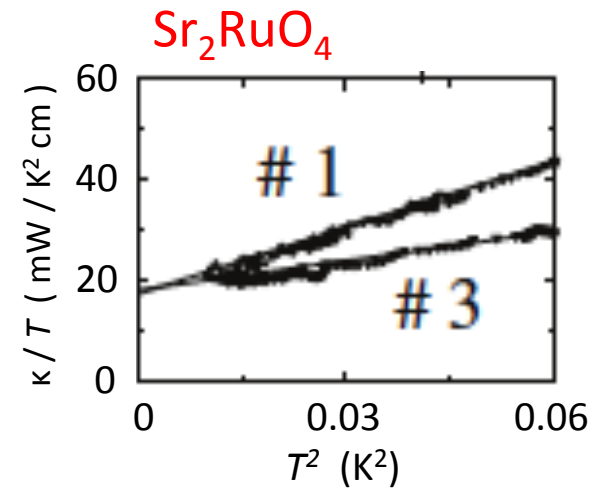
Thermal conductivity



Graf et al. PRB 1996
 Durst and Lee PRB 2000
 Shakeripour NJP 2009

Large finite residual linear term

$$\frac{\kappa_0}{T} = \frac{k_B^2}{3\hbar} \frac{n}{c} \left(\frac{v_F}{v_\Delta} + \frac{v_\Delta}{v_F} \right) \quad \text{d-wave}$$



=> Line nodes in Sr_2RuO_4

Suzuki et al. PRL 2002

Heat conduction in the plane residual linear term

$$\frac{\kappa_0}{T} = \frac{k_B^2}{3\hbar} \frac{n}{c} \left(\frac{v_F}{v_\Delta} + \frac{v_\Delta}{v_F} \right)$$

$$\Delta_\theta = \Delta_0 \cos 2\theta$$

$$v_\Delta = \frac{2\Delta_0}{\hbar k_F}$$

$$\Delta_0 = 2.14 k_B T_c$$

Experiment (clean limit)

$$\kappa_0 / T = 17 \text{ mW} / \text{K}^2 \text{ cm}$$

Theory (line node on all three FS sheets):

d-wave symmetry (4 vertical line nodes):

$$\kappa_0 / T = 15.5 \text{ mW} / \text{K}^2 \text{ cm}$$

Polar gap (horizontal line node):

$$\kappa_0 / T = 12 \text{ mW} / \text{K}^2 \text{ cm}$$

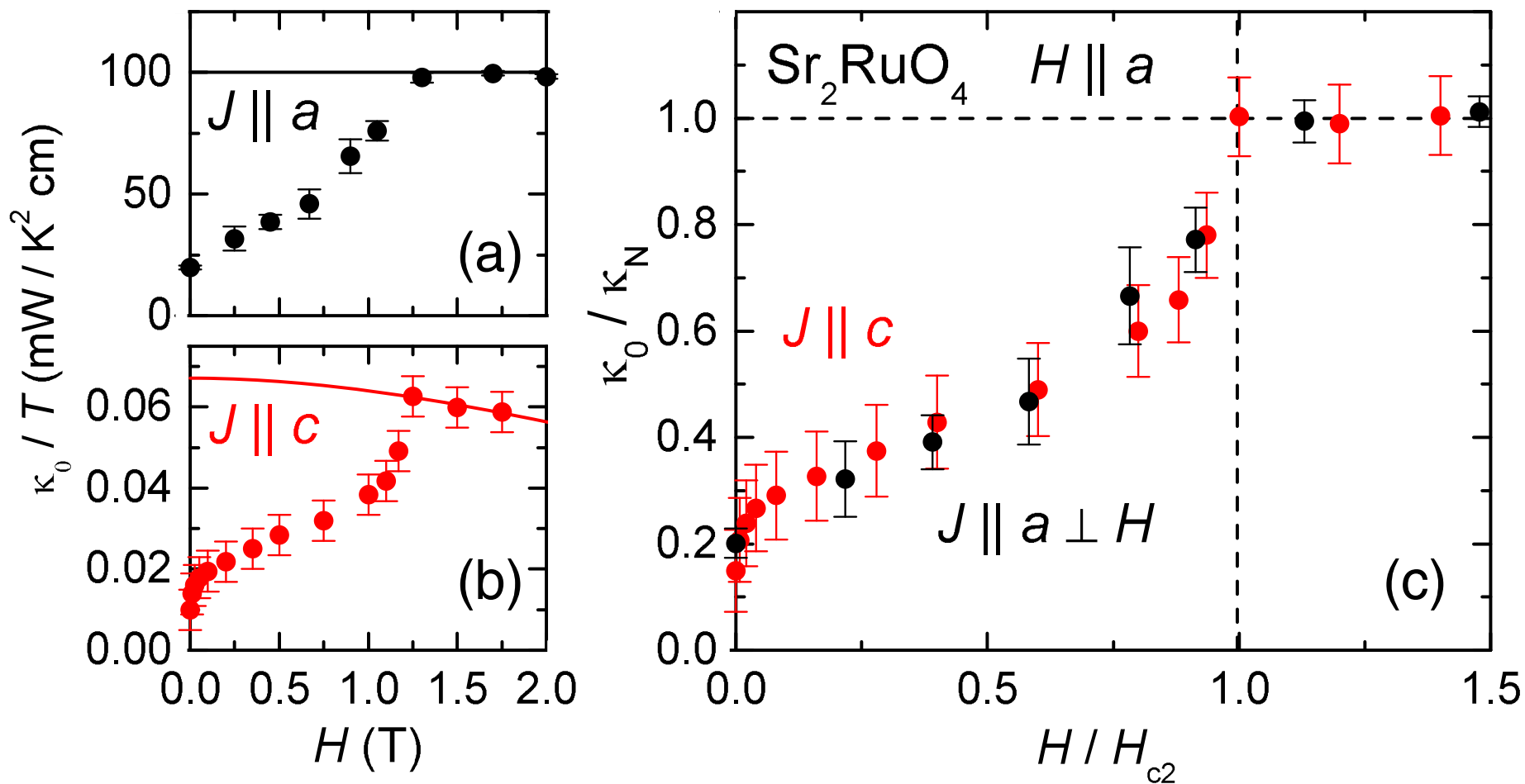
Consistent with line nodes on all three FS sheets

Graf et al. PRB 1996

Durst and Lee PRB 2000

Vertical Line Nodes in the Superconducting Gap Structure of Sr₂RuO₄

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