



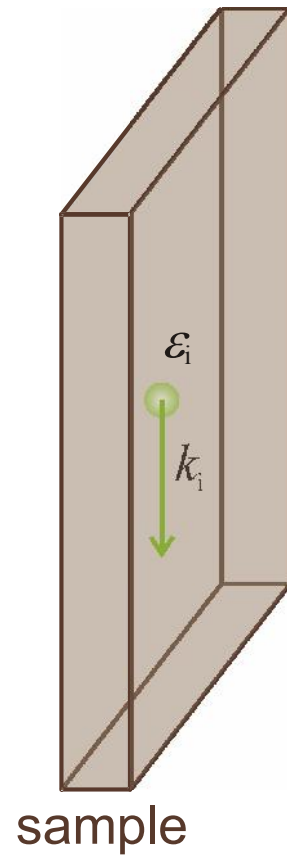
Leibniz-Institut
für Festkörper- und
Werkstoffforschung
Dresden

Angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy (ARPES)

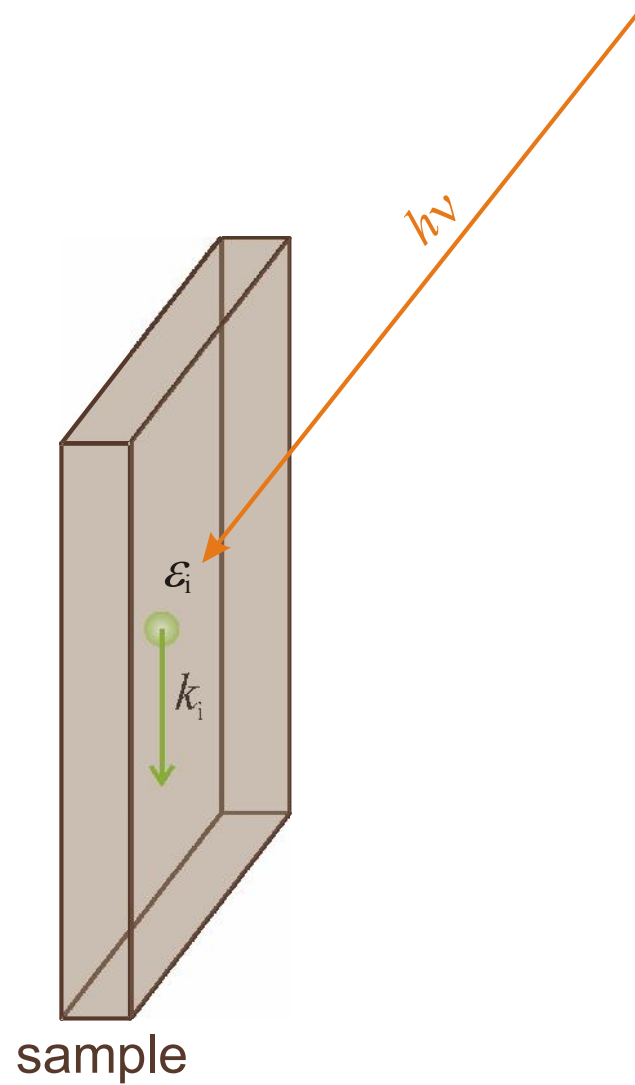
Daniil Evtushinsky

Kourovka, 1st of March 2012

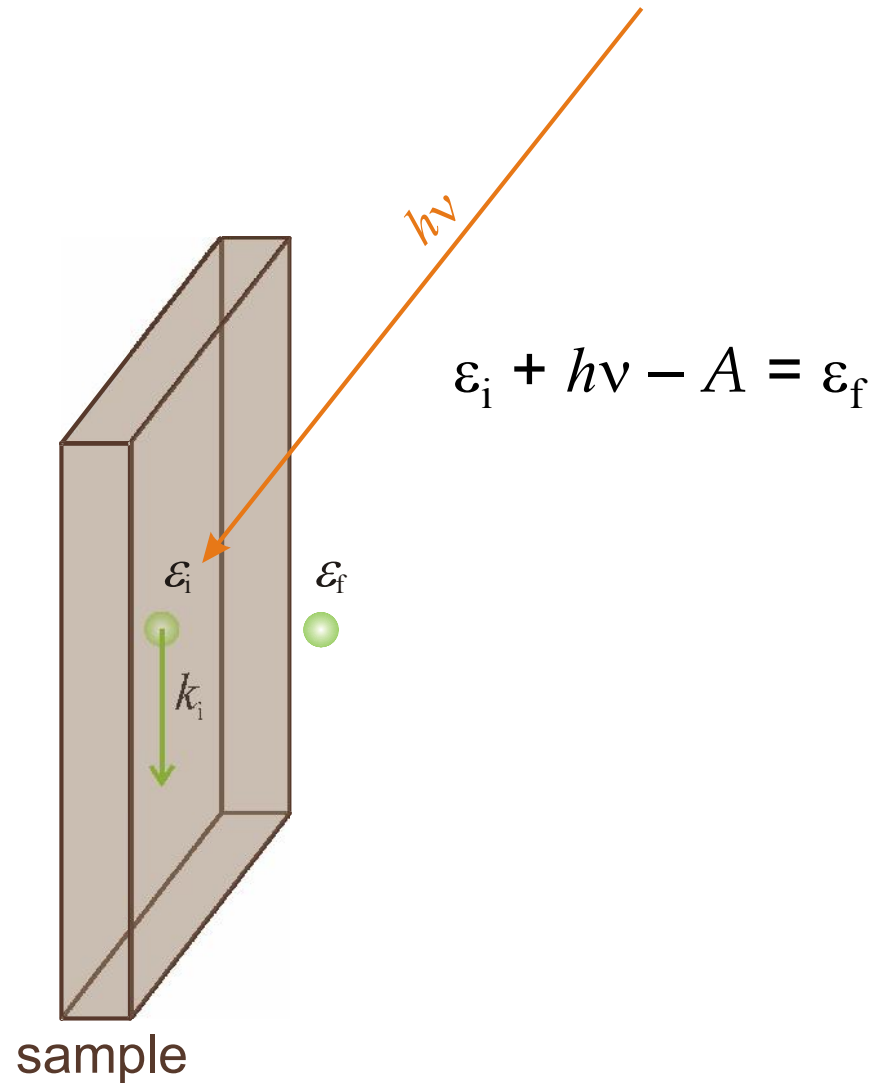
Angle-resolved photoemission



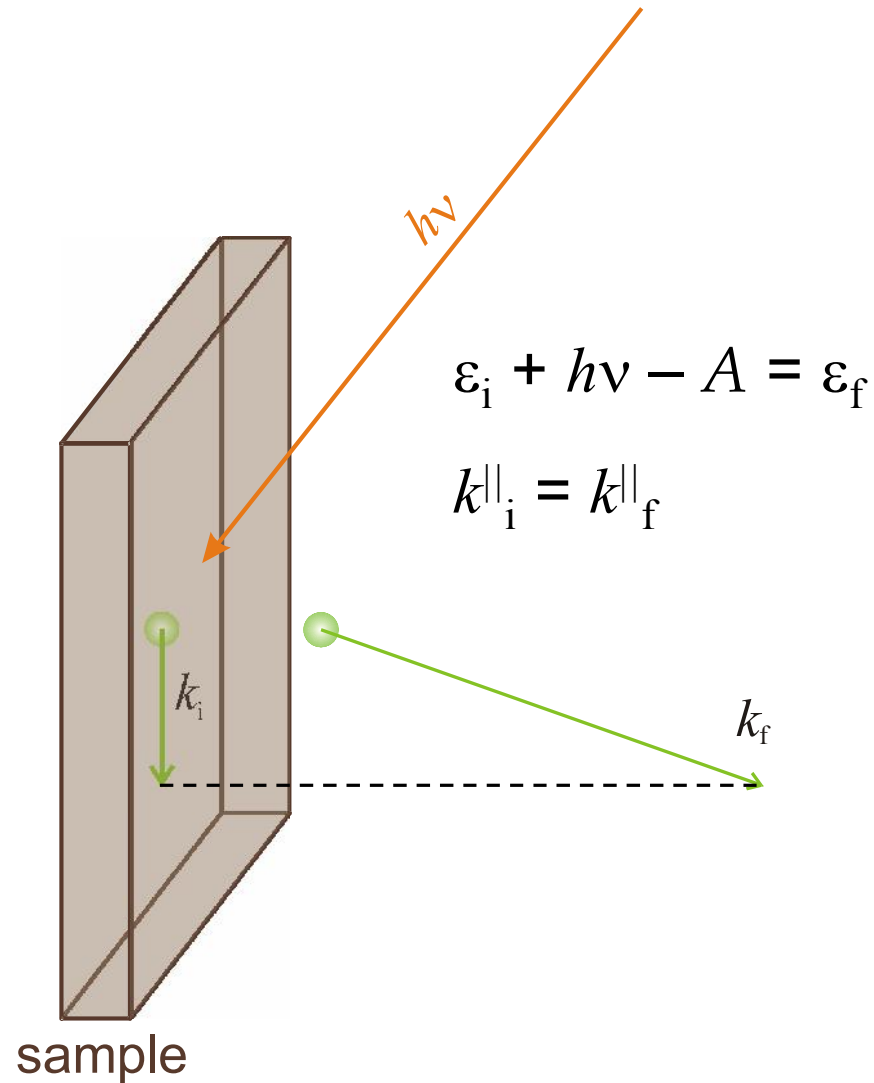
Angle-resolved photoemission



Angle-resolved photoemission



Angle-resolved photoemission



Momentum conservation

$$H = \sum_i \frac{\mathbf{p}_i^2}{2m} + \sum_i V(\mathbf{r}_i)$$

$$u_i e^{-i\mathbf{k}_i \mathbf{r}} \quad u_f e^{-i\mathbf{k}_f \mathbf{r}}$$

$$\Delta = \frac{e}{mc} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{p}$$

$$w \propto |\langle \psi_f | \Delta | \psi_i \rangle|^2 \delta(\varepsilon_f - \varepsilon_i - h\nu) \propto \left[\int \psi_f^* \mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla \psi_i d^3 \mathbf{r} \right]^2 \delta(\varepsilon_f - \varepsilon_i - h\nu)$$

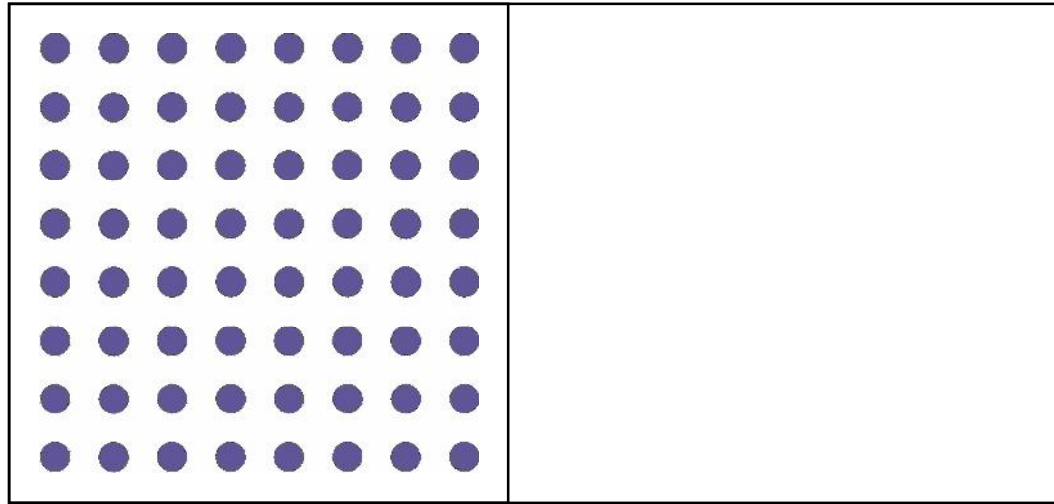
$$\int \psi_f^* \mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla \psi_i d^3 \mathbf{r} \delta(\varepsilon_f - \varepsilon_i - h\nu) = \mathbf{A} \cdot \int u_f^* e^{-i\mathbf{k}_f \mathbf{r}} \nabla (u_i e^{i\mathbf{k}_i \mathbf{r}}) d^3 \mathbf{r} \delta(\varepsilon_f - \varepsilon_i - h\nu) =$$

$$= \mathbf{A} \cdot \int u_f^* e^{-i\mathbf{k}_f \mathbf{r}} (e^{i\mathbf{k}_i \mathbf{r}} \nabla u_i + u_i i\mathbf{k}_i e^{i\mathbf{k}_i \mathbf{r}}) d^3 \mathbf{r} \delta(\varepsilon_f - \varepsilon_i - h\nu) =$$

$$= \mathbf{A} \cdot \int u_f^* (\nabla u_i + u_i i\mathbf{k}_i) e^{i(\mathbf{k}_i - \mathbf{k}_f) \mathbf{r}} d^3 \mathbf{r} \delta(\varepsilon_f - \varepsilon_i - h\nu)$$

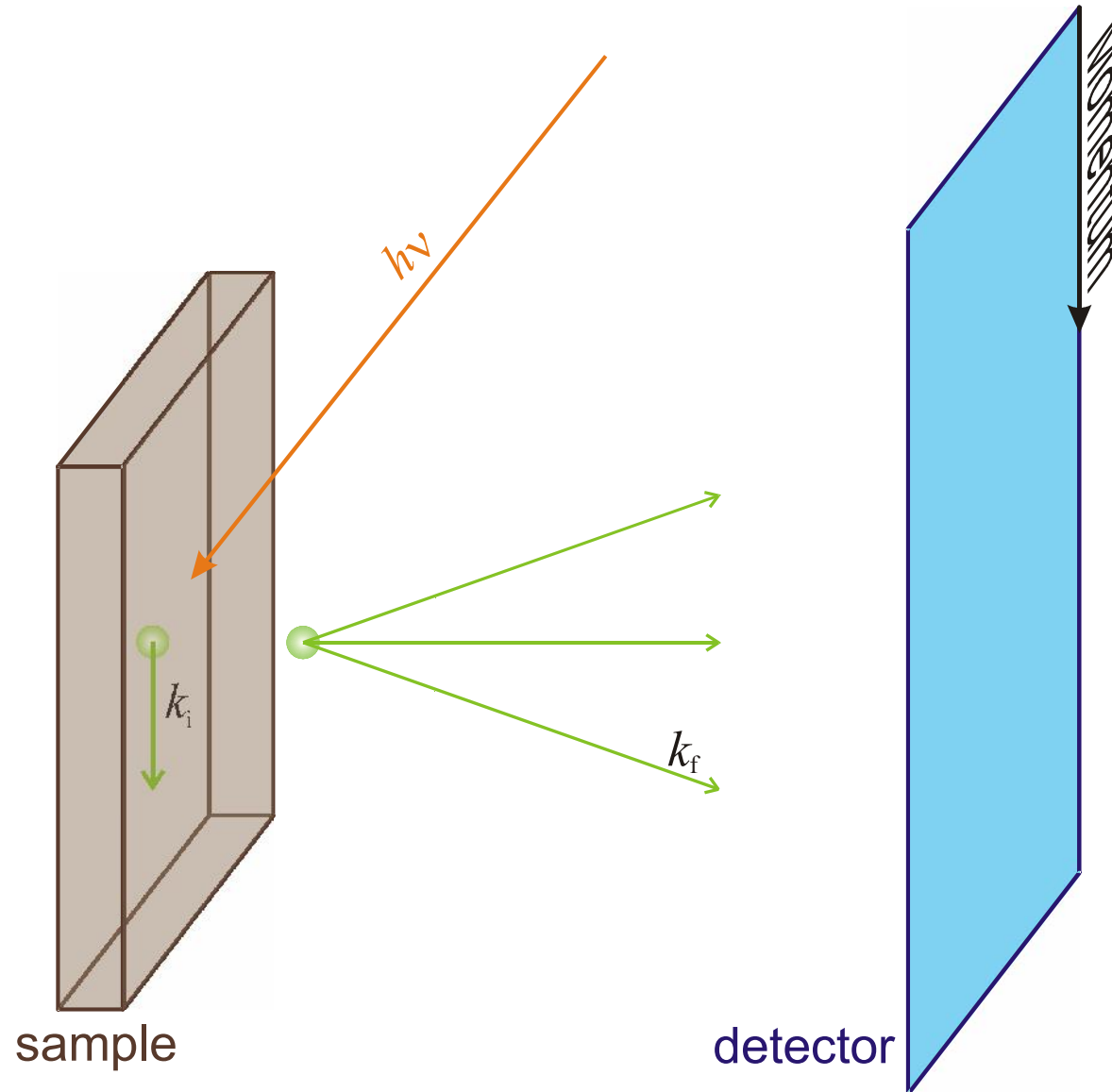
$$\mathbf{k}_i - \mathbf{k}_f = \mathbf{G}$$

Momentum conservation for semi-infinite case

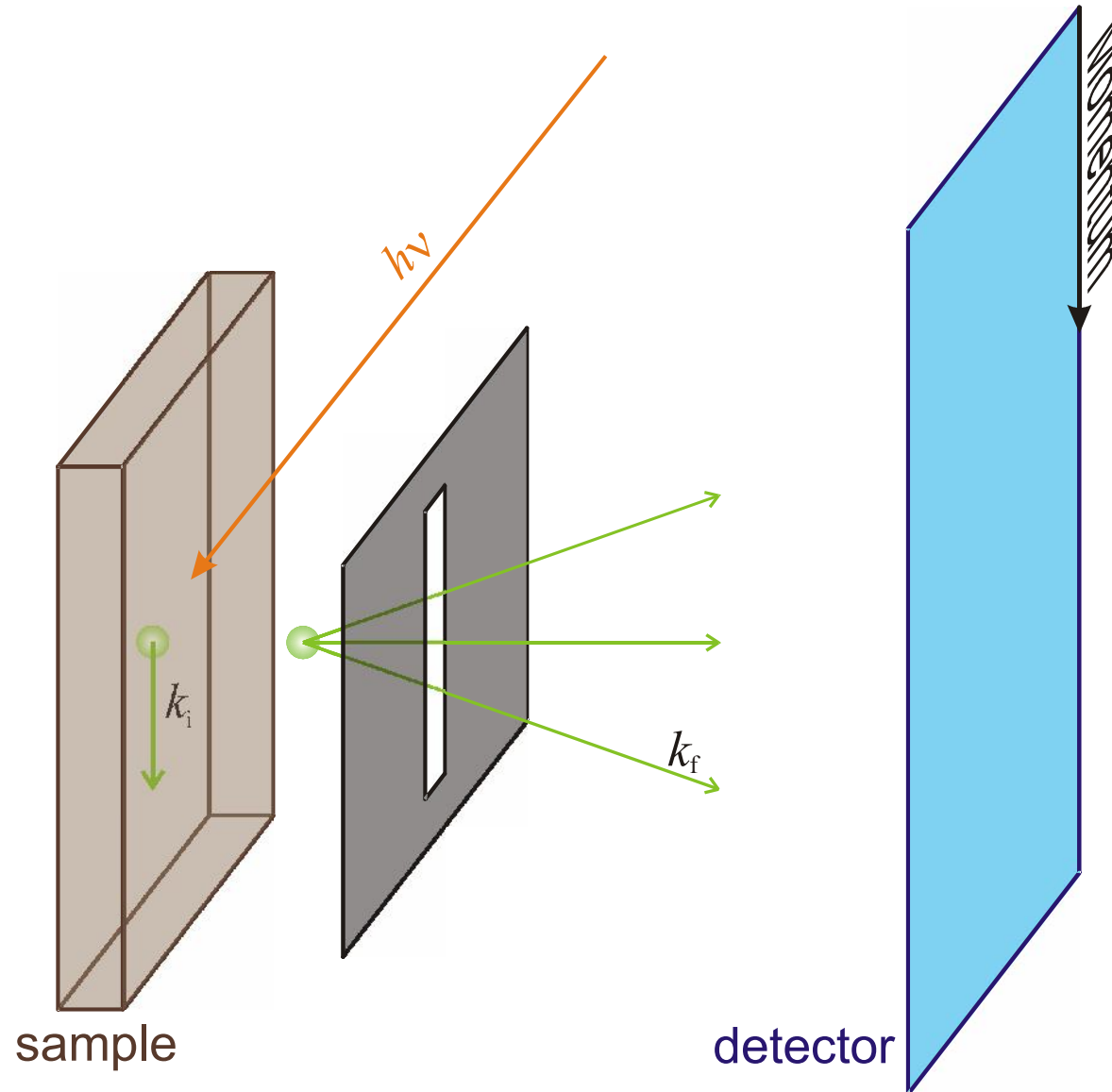


$$\varepsilon_i = \varepsilon_f - h\nu, \quad \mathbf{k}_i^{\parallel} = \mathbf{k}_f^{\parallel} + \mathbf{G}$$

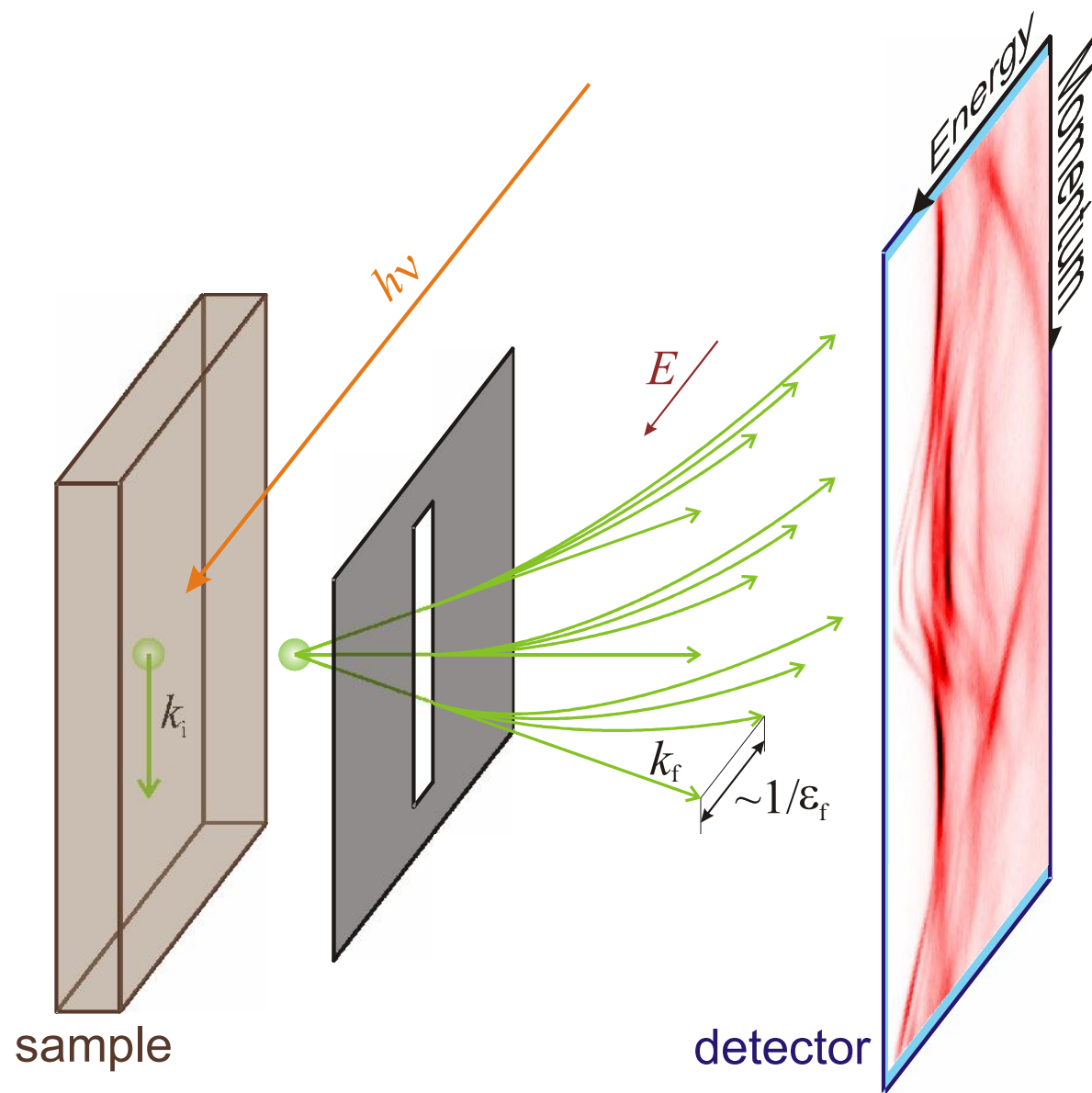
Angle-resolved photoemission



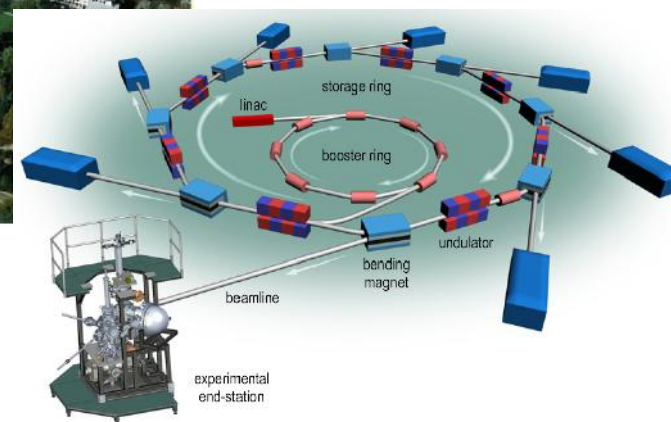
Angle-resolved photoemission



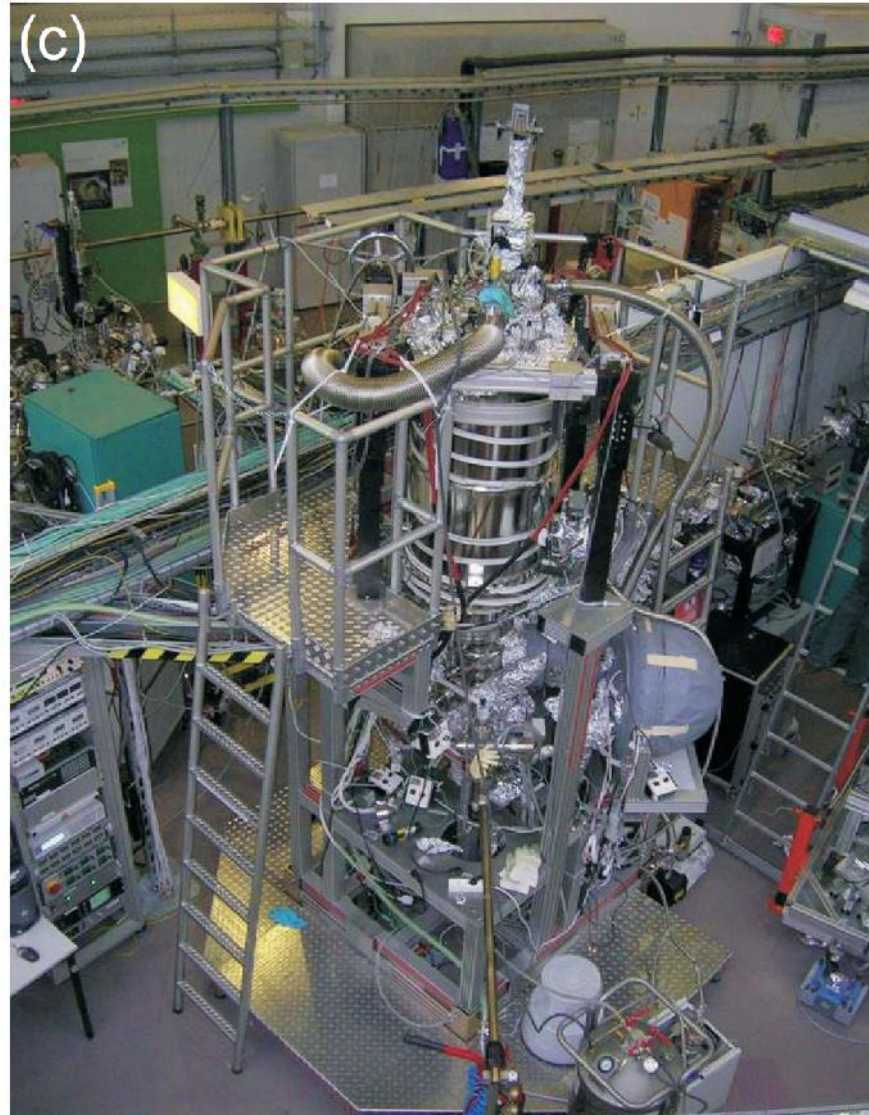
Angle-resolved photoemission



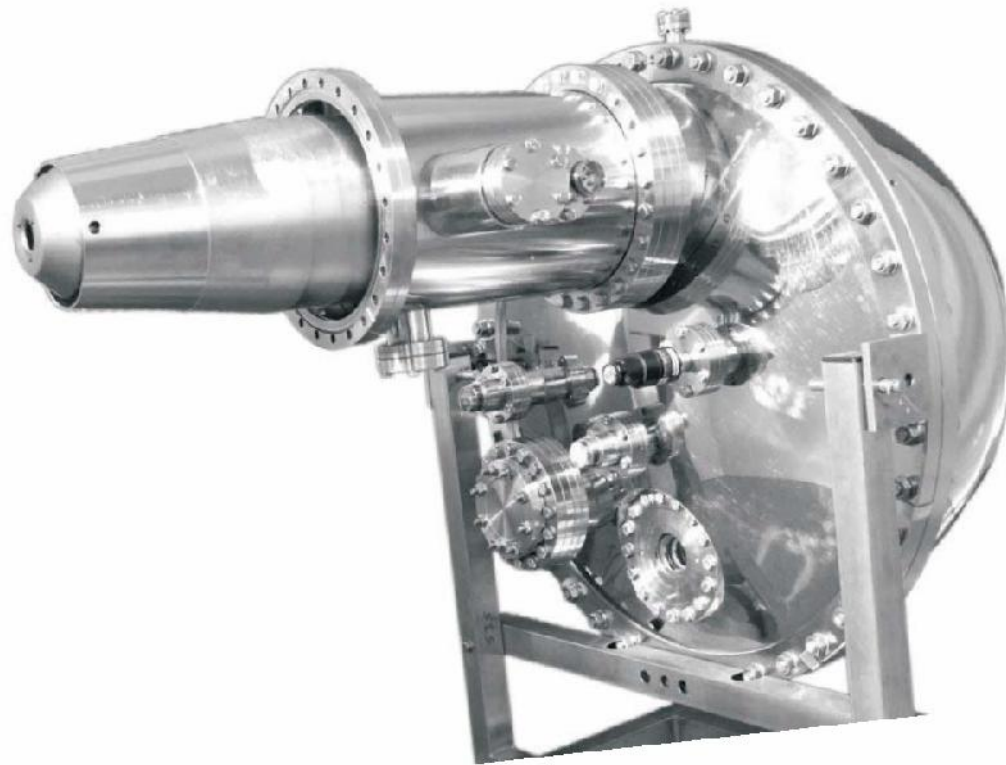
Angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy (ARPES)



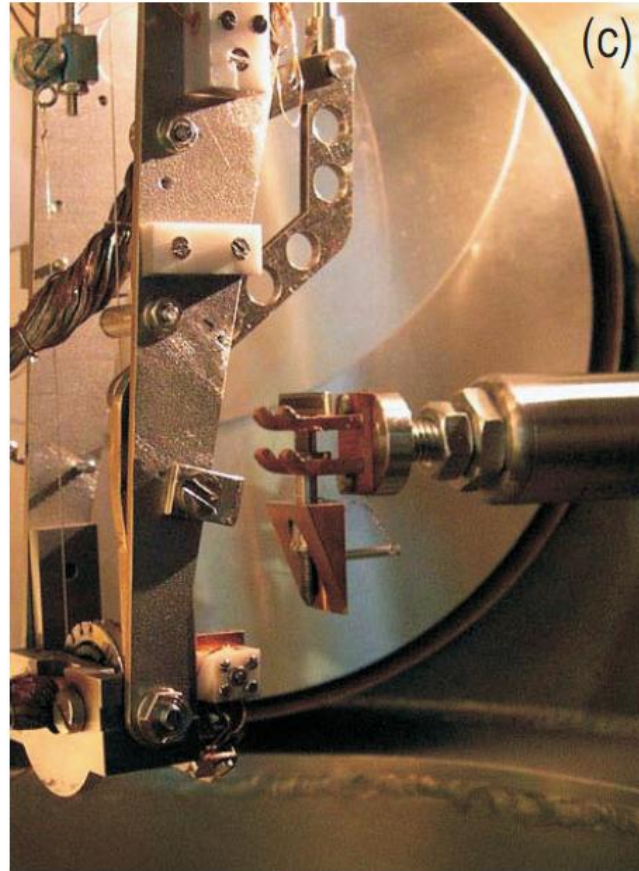
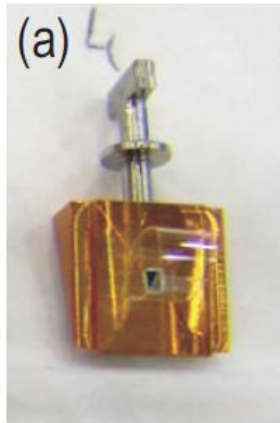
BESSY 1³ station



Scienta electron analyzer



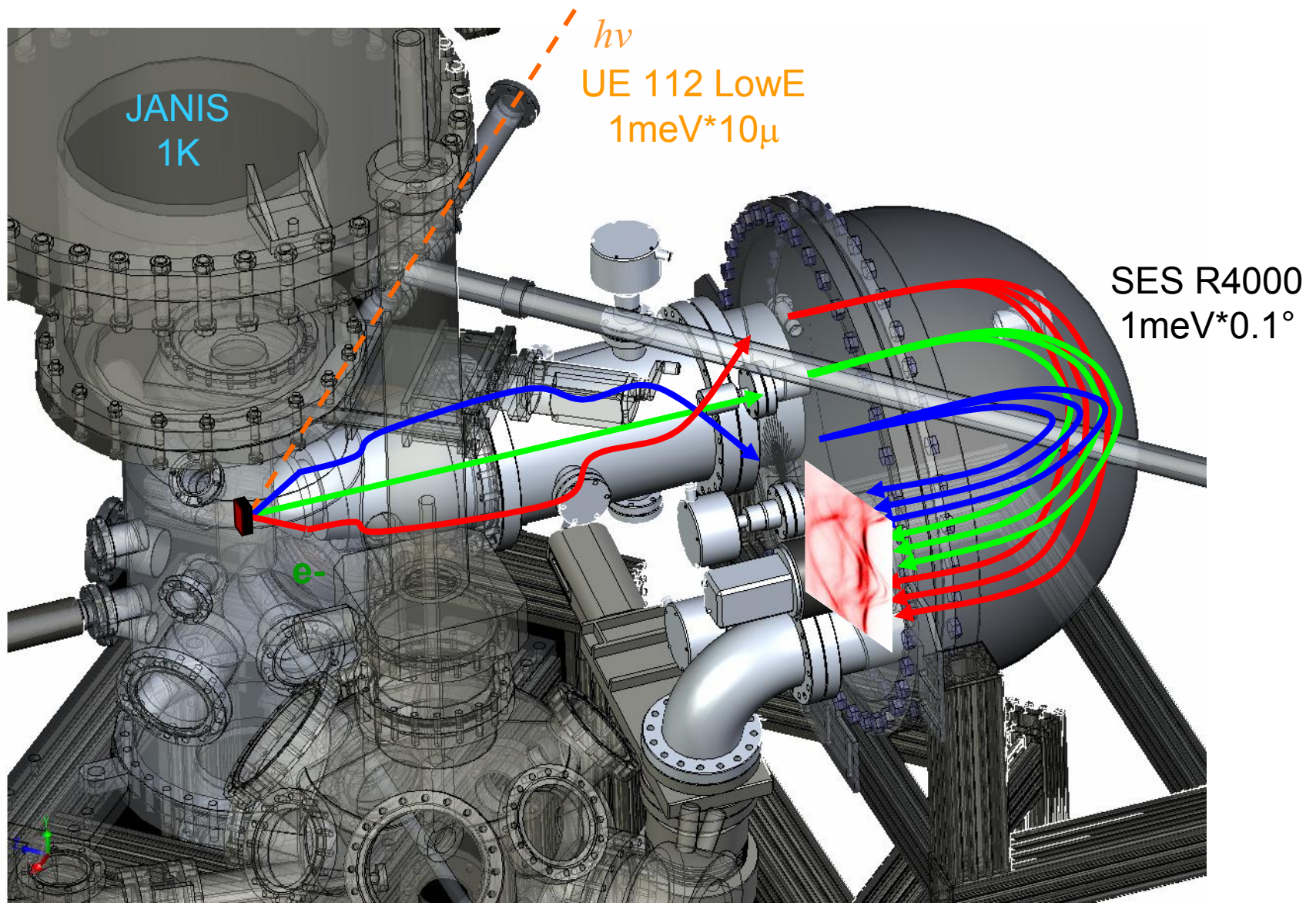
Sample preparation



Sample preparation

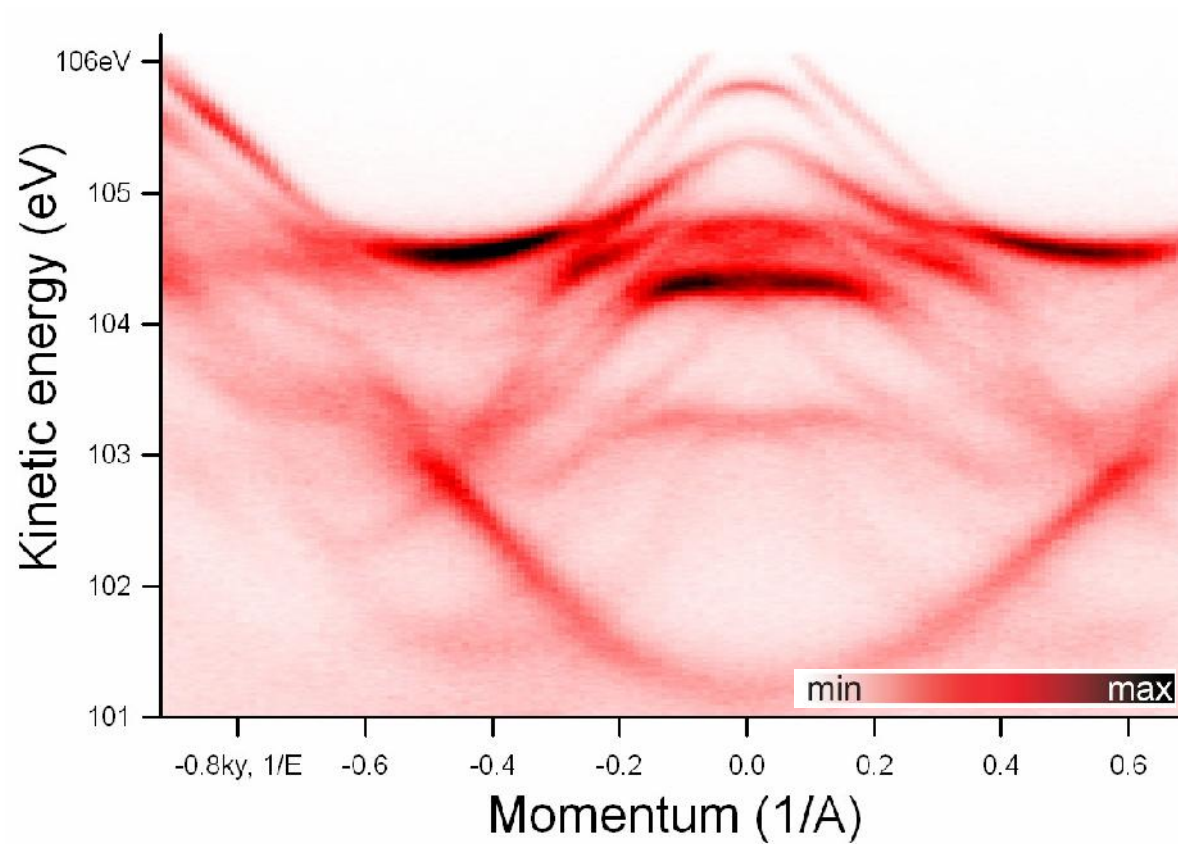


BESSY 1³ station

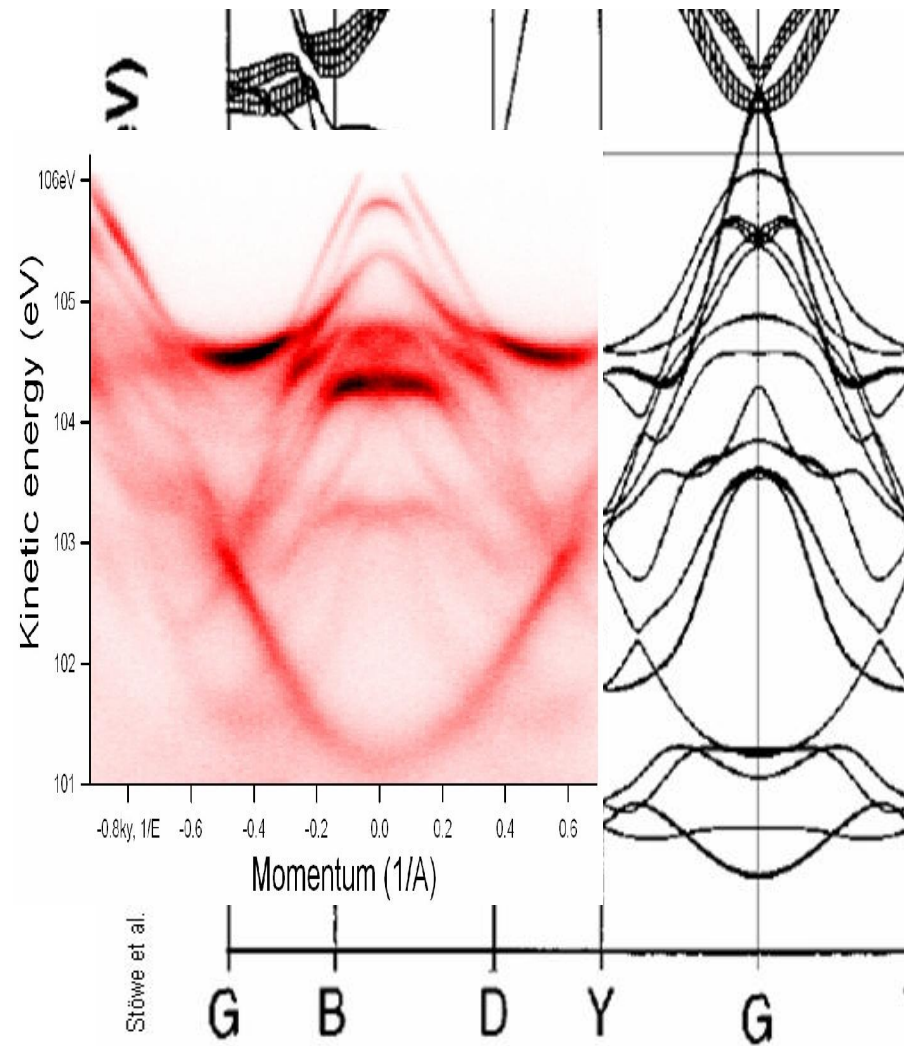


Unitary ARPES image

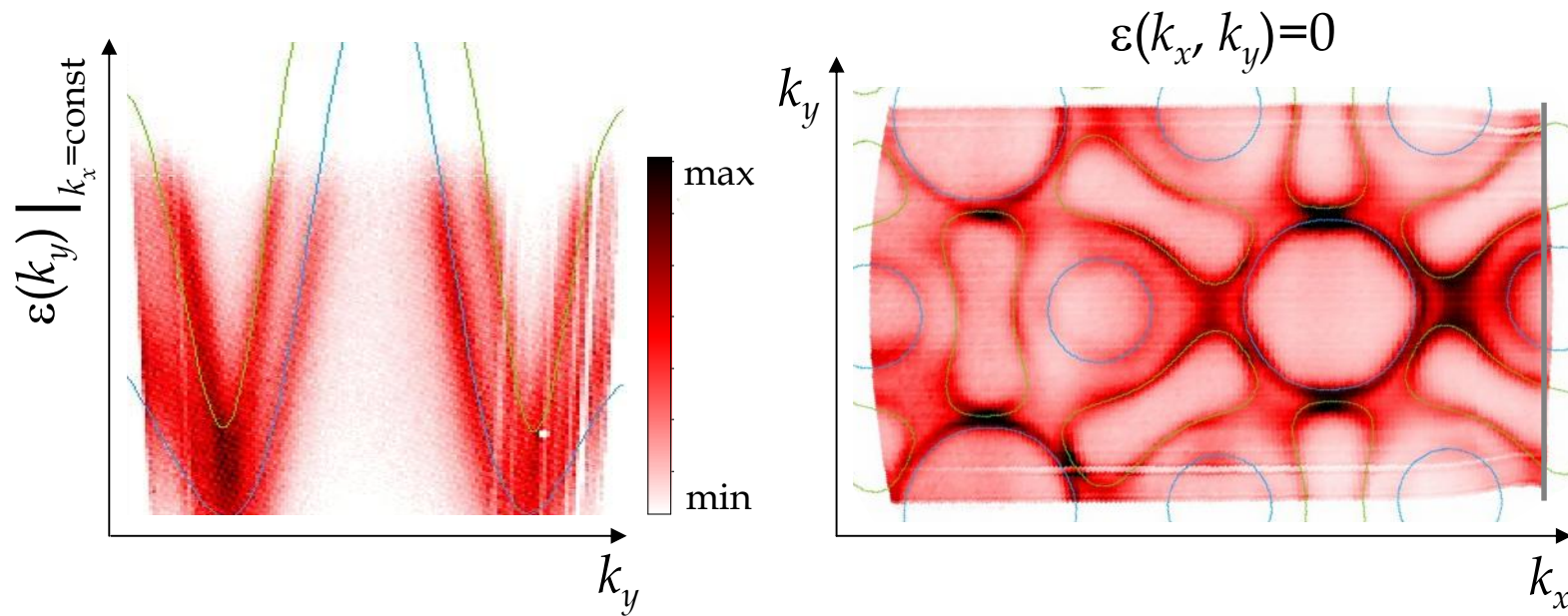
Electronic band dispersion



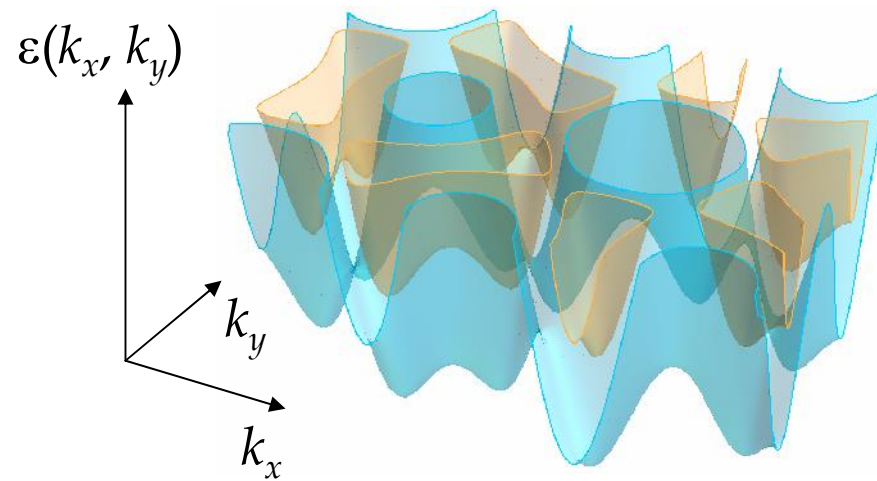
Unitary ARPES image



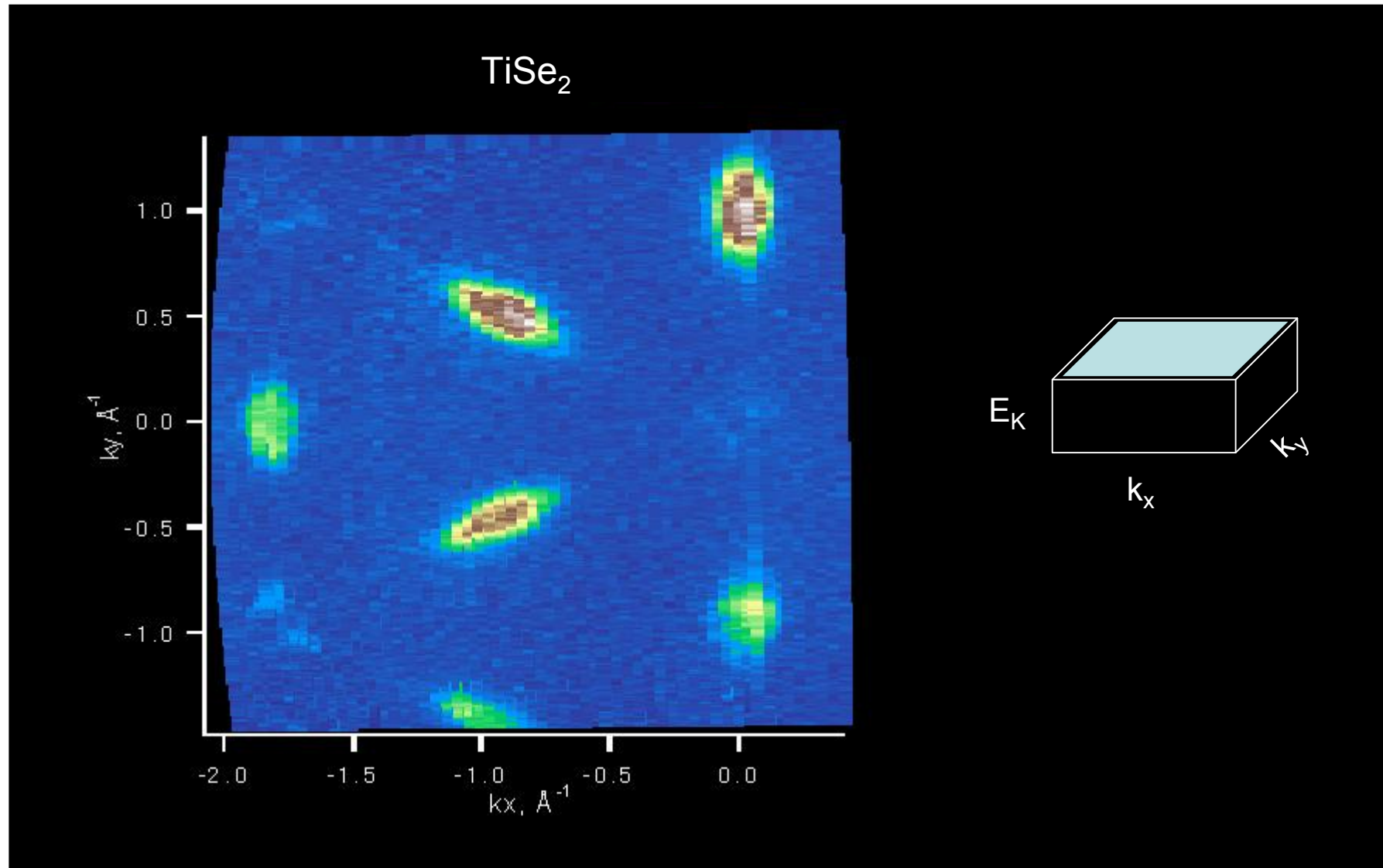
Band dispersion from ARPES



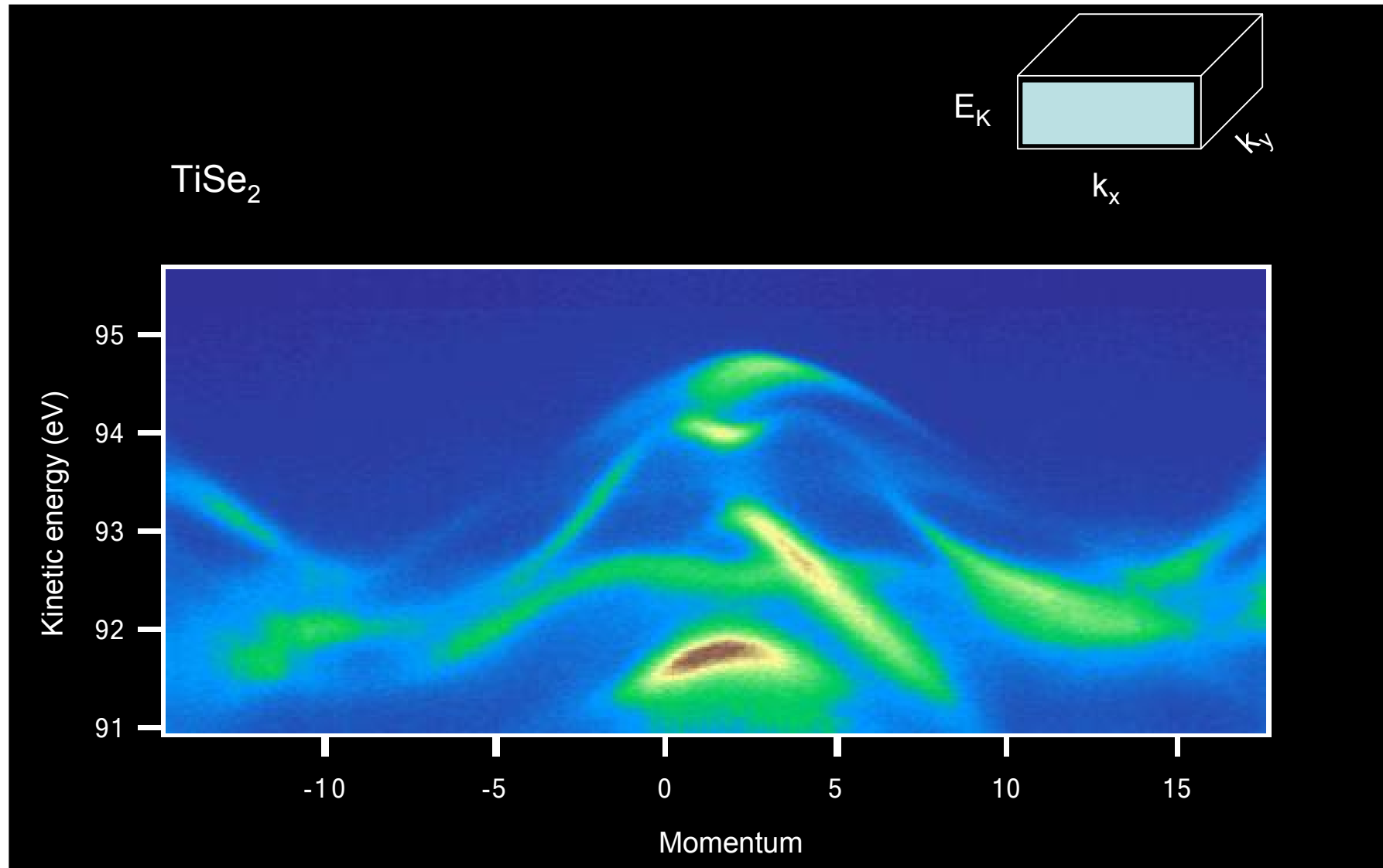
2H-TaSe₂



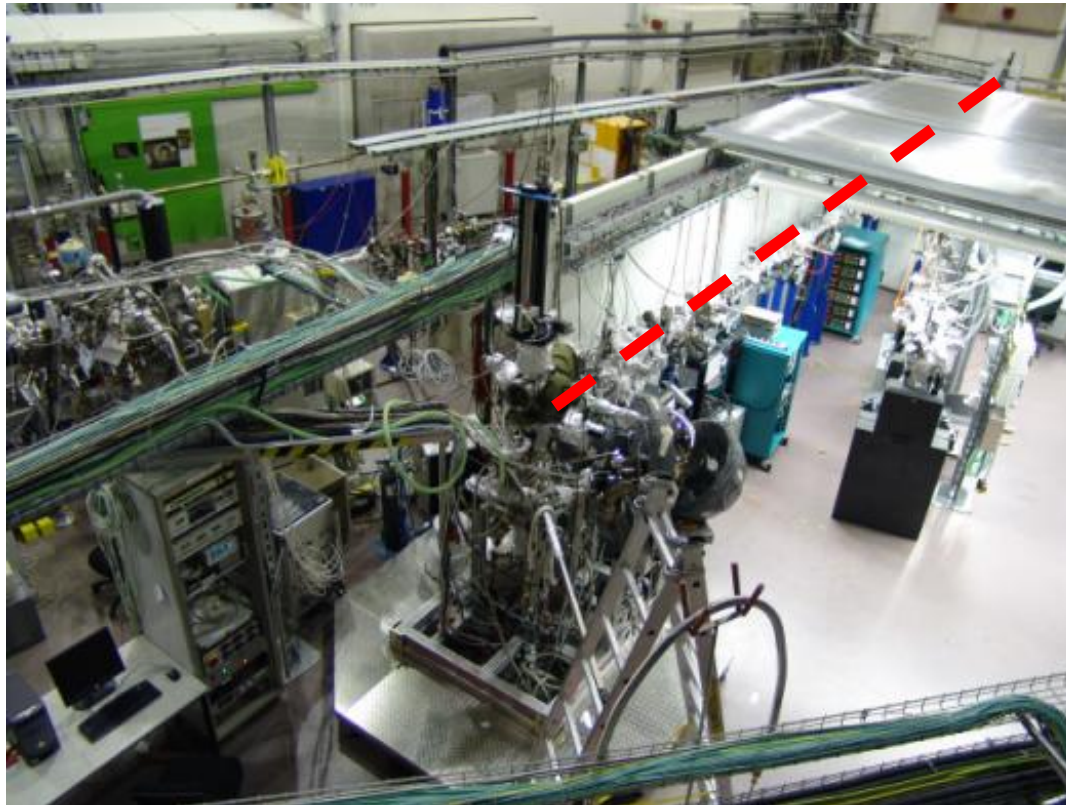
Another typical experimental data set: 1T-TiSe₂



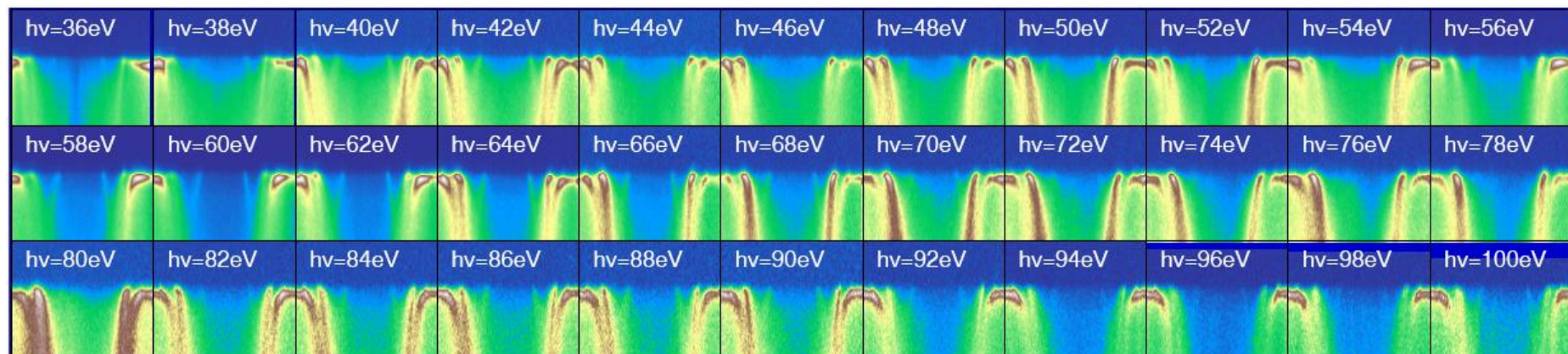
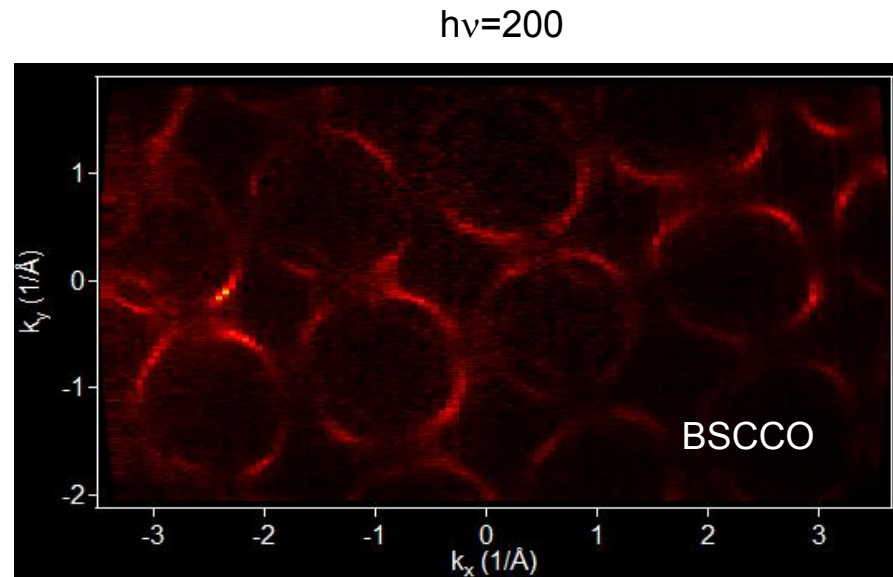
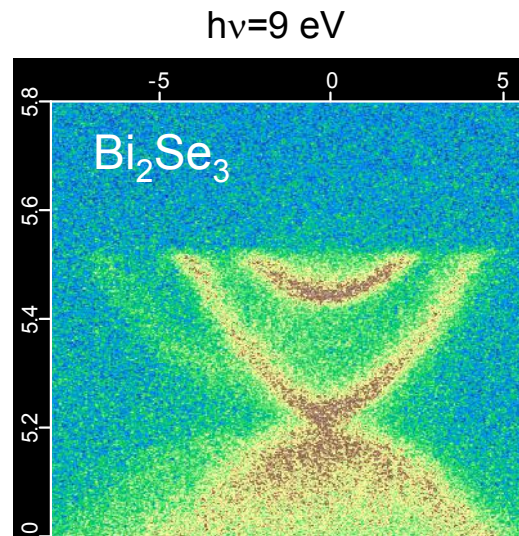
Another typical experimental data set: 1T-TiSe₂



Beamline

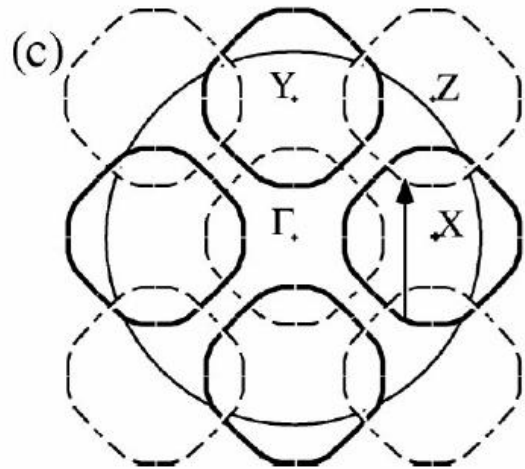
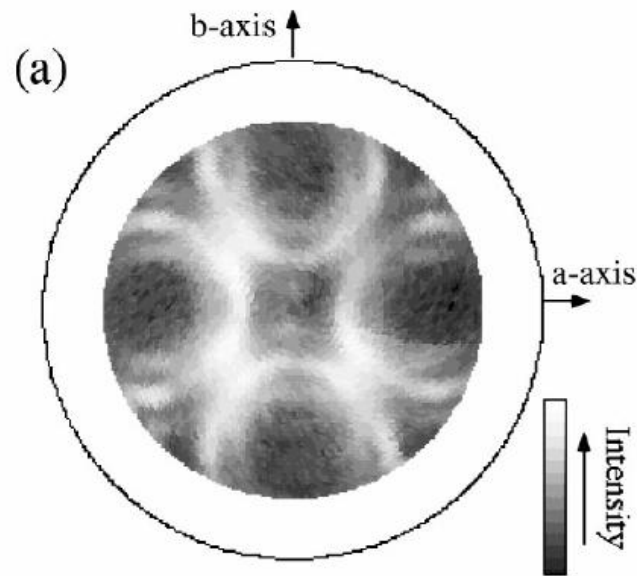


Excitation energy range

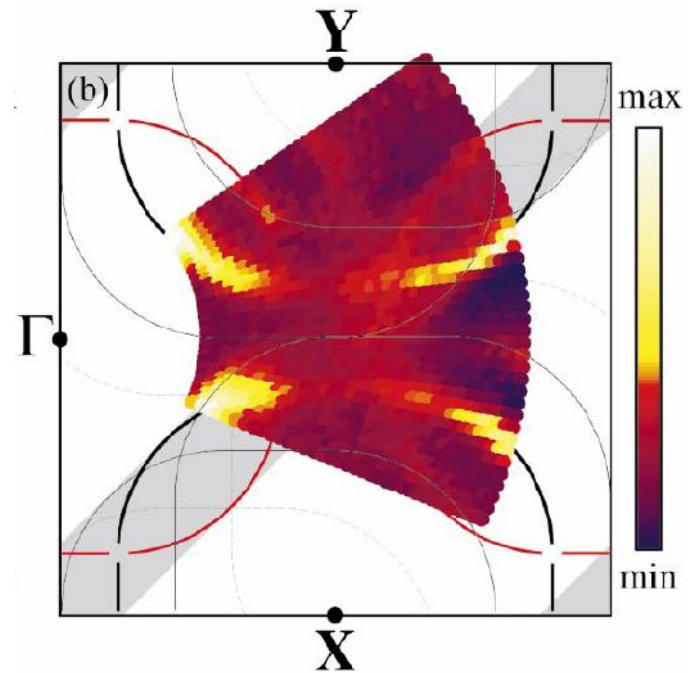


Cuprates

Fermi surface

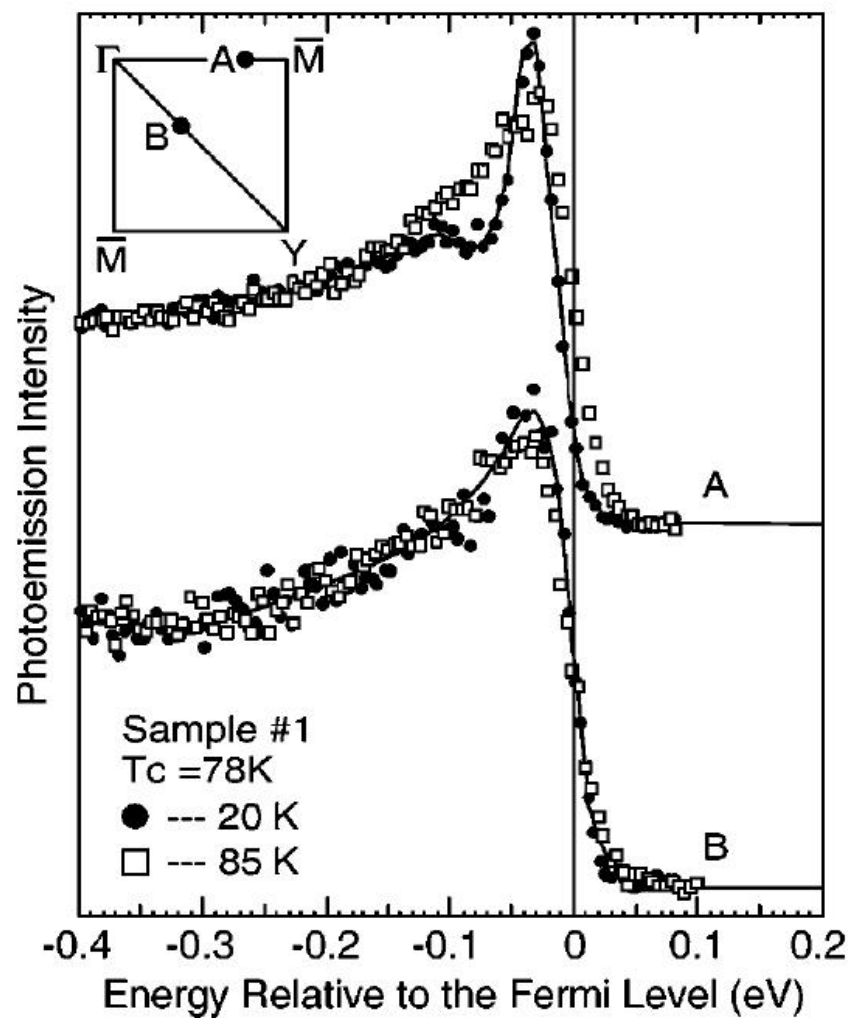


Aebi *et al.* (1996)

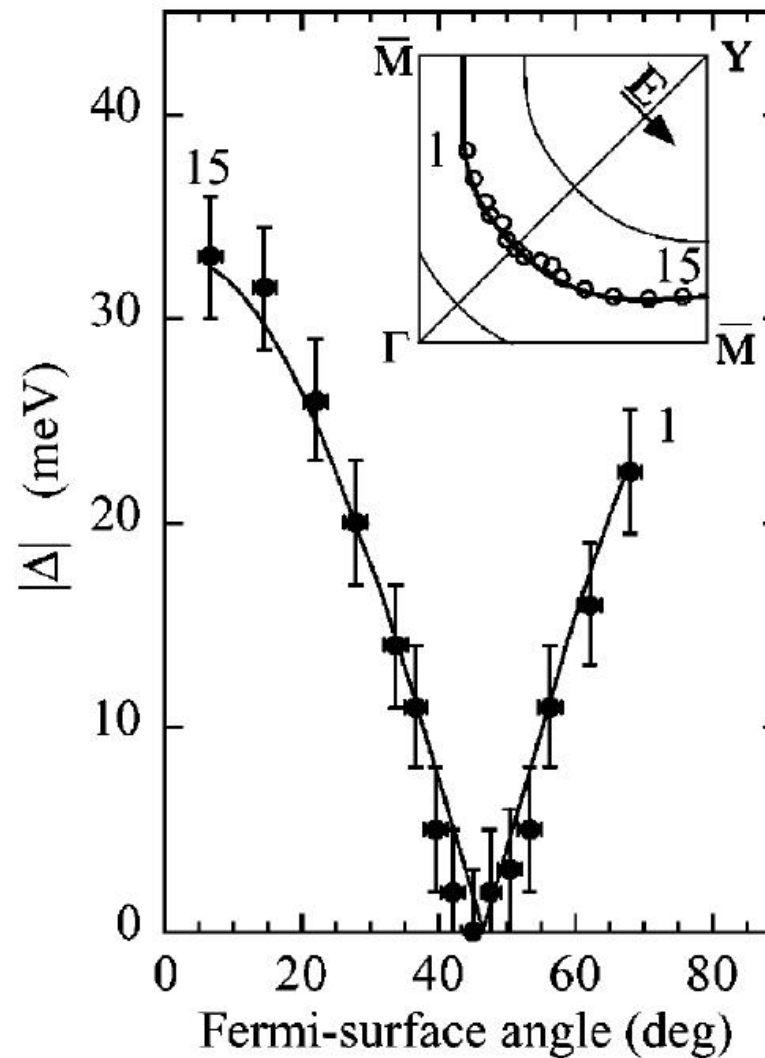


Borisenko *et al.* (1999)

d-wave

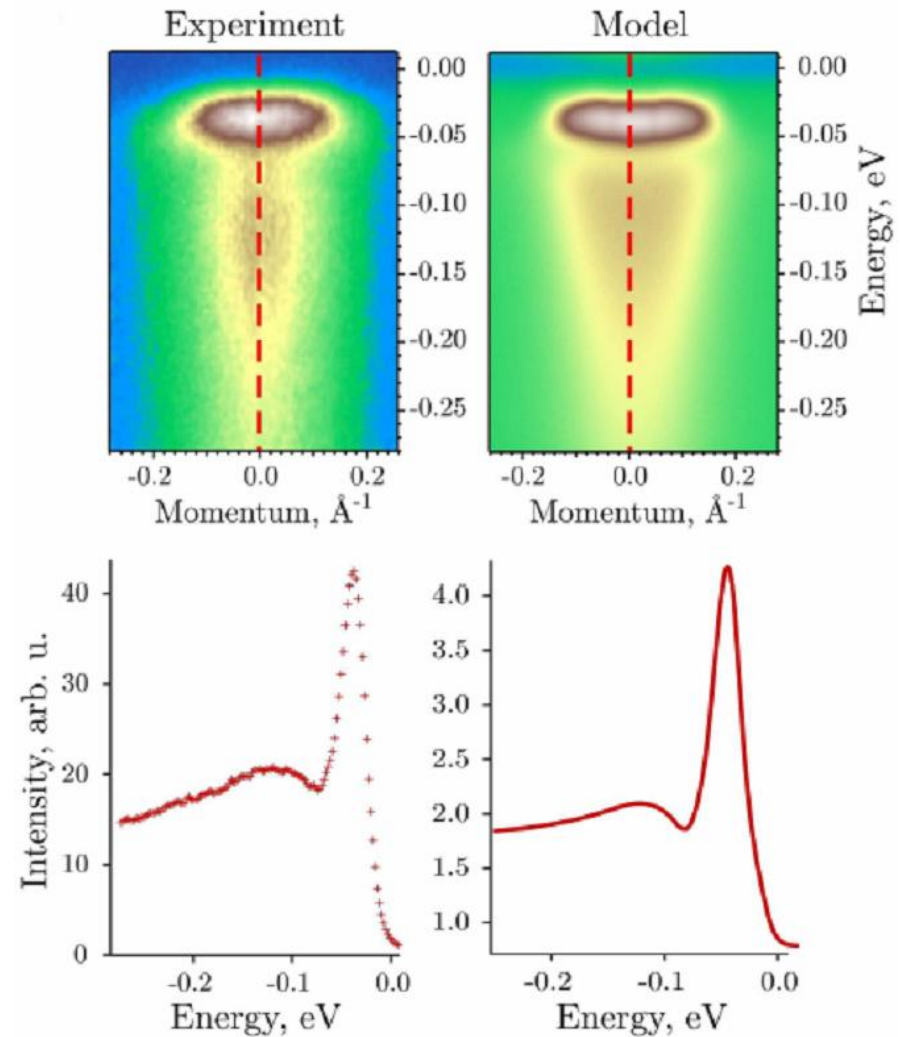
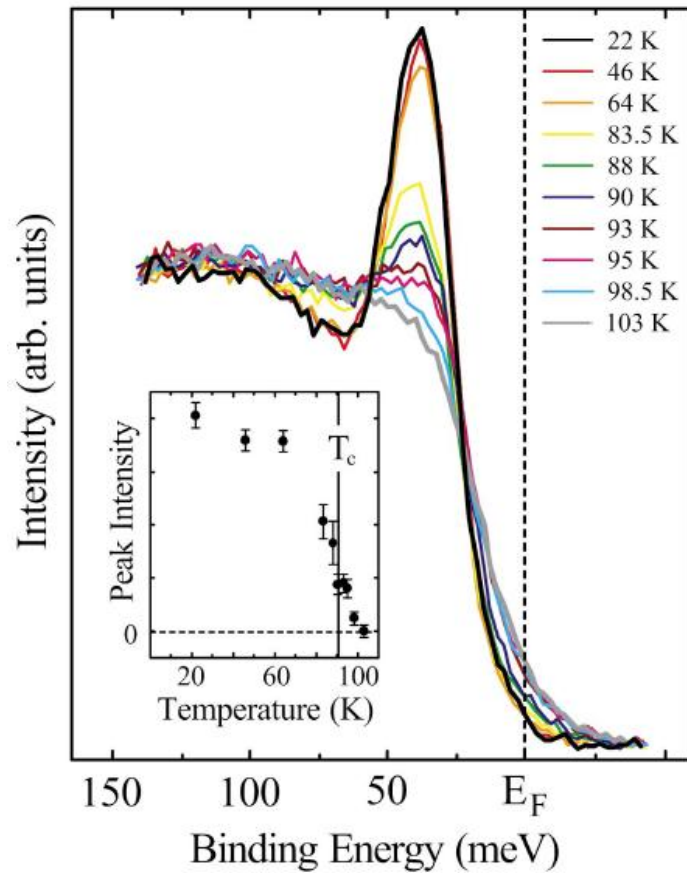


Shen *et al.* (1993)



Ding *et al.* (1996)

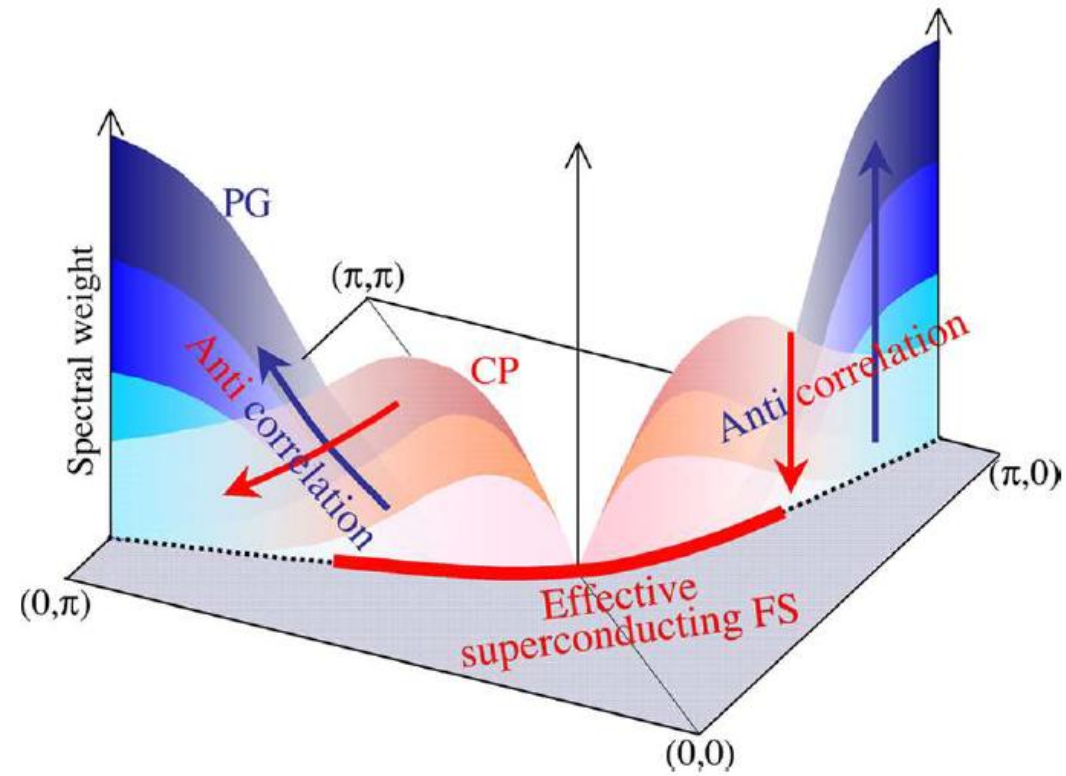
Effects of interaction with bosonic mode



Fedorov *et al.* (1999)

Inosov *et al.*, *PRB* (2006)

Pseudogap

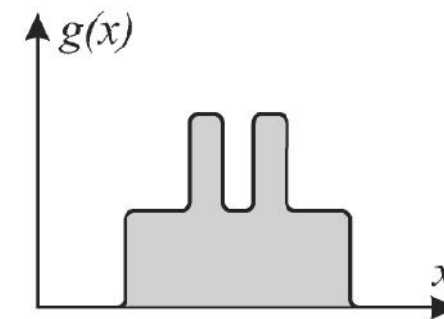
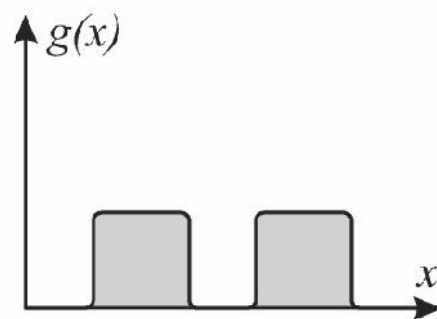
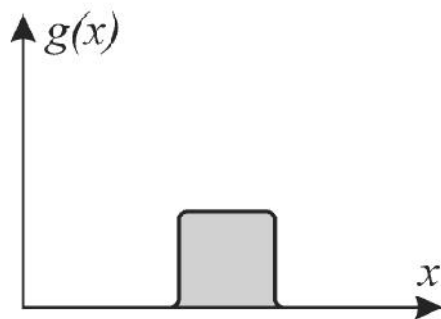
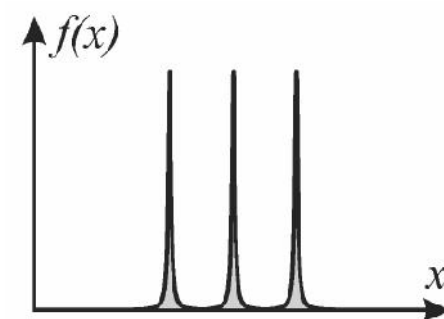
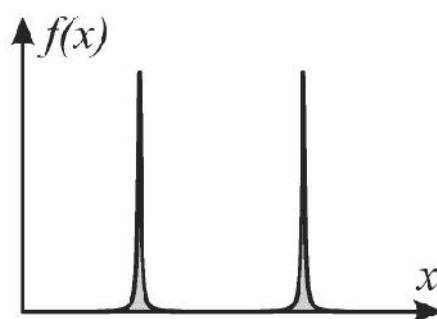
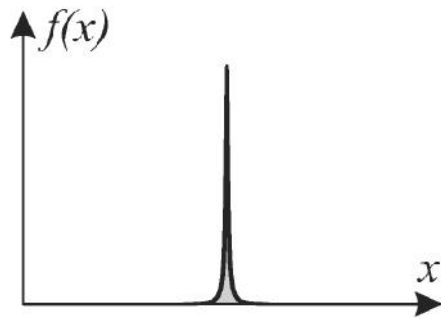


ARPES data analysis

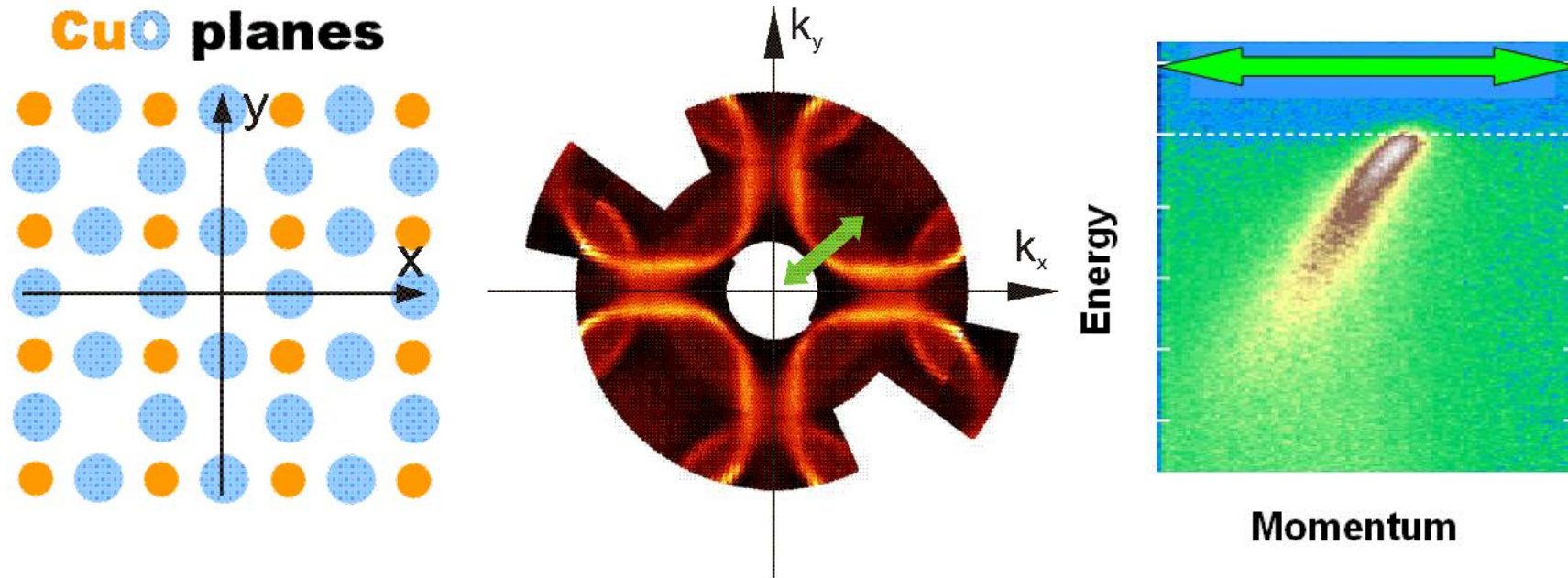
Ideal and measured signal

$$g(x) = [f \otimes R](x)$$

$$f = g \otimes^{-1} R$$

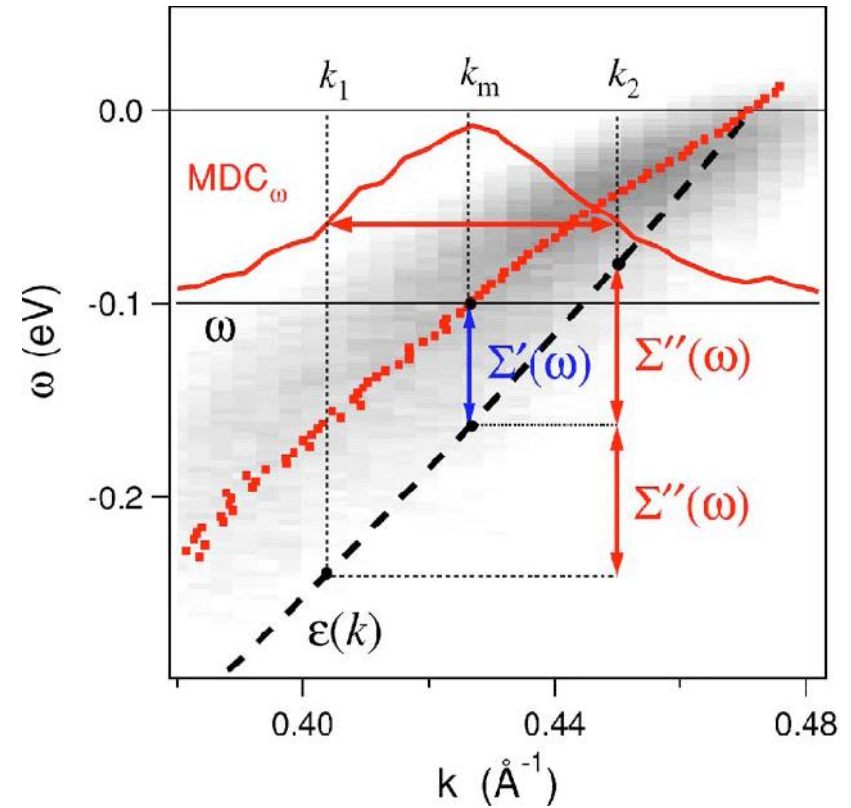
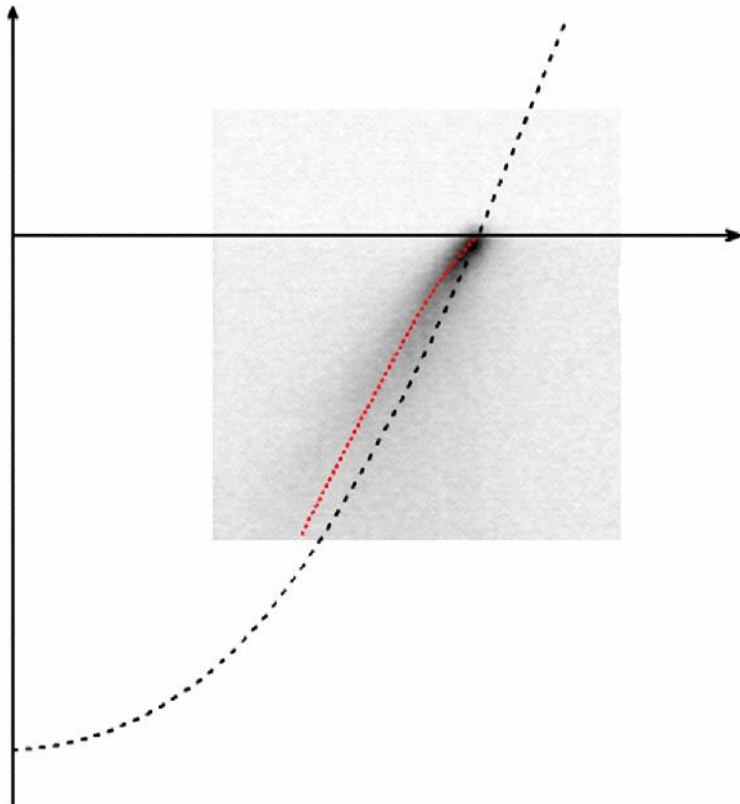


Nodal Direction of cuprates



No gap

Voigt fit of energy-momentum cut



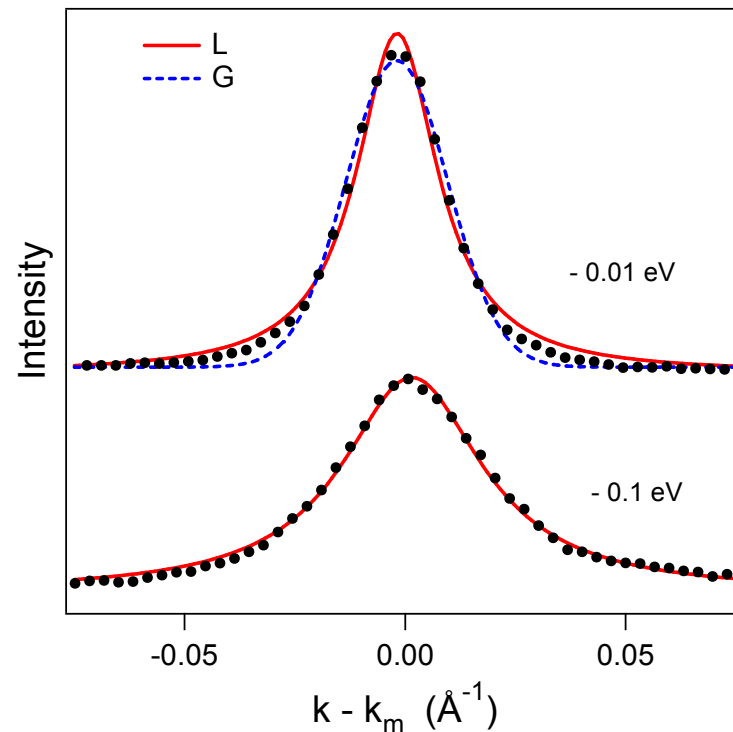
Spectral Function Extraction from ARPES Data

$$I(k, \omega) \propto A(k, \omega) \otimes R(k, \omega)$$

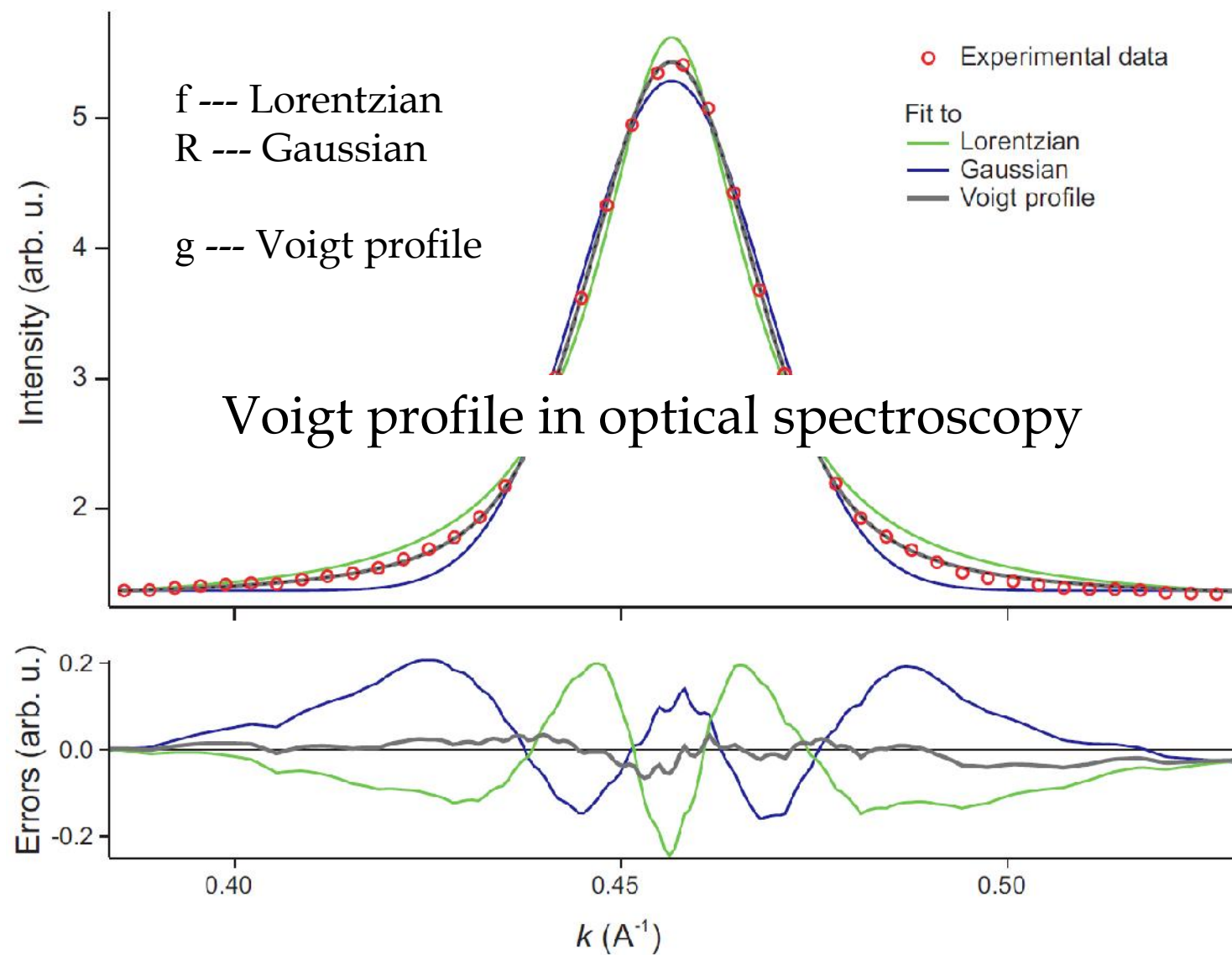
We measure $I(k, \omega)$

We are interested in $A(k, \omega)$

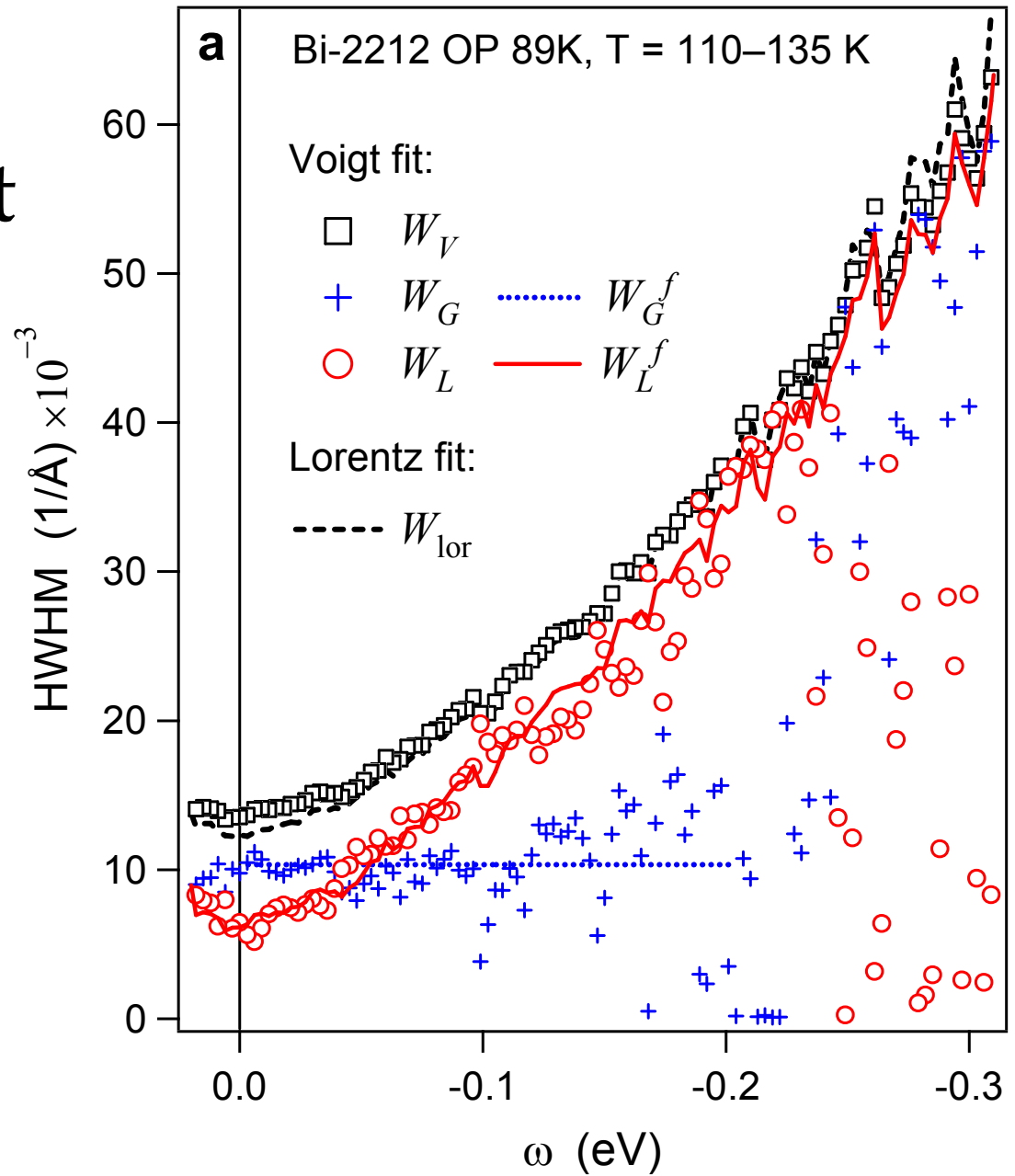
We need to remove $R(k, \omega)$



Spectral line shape

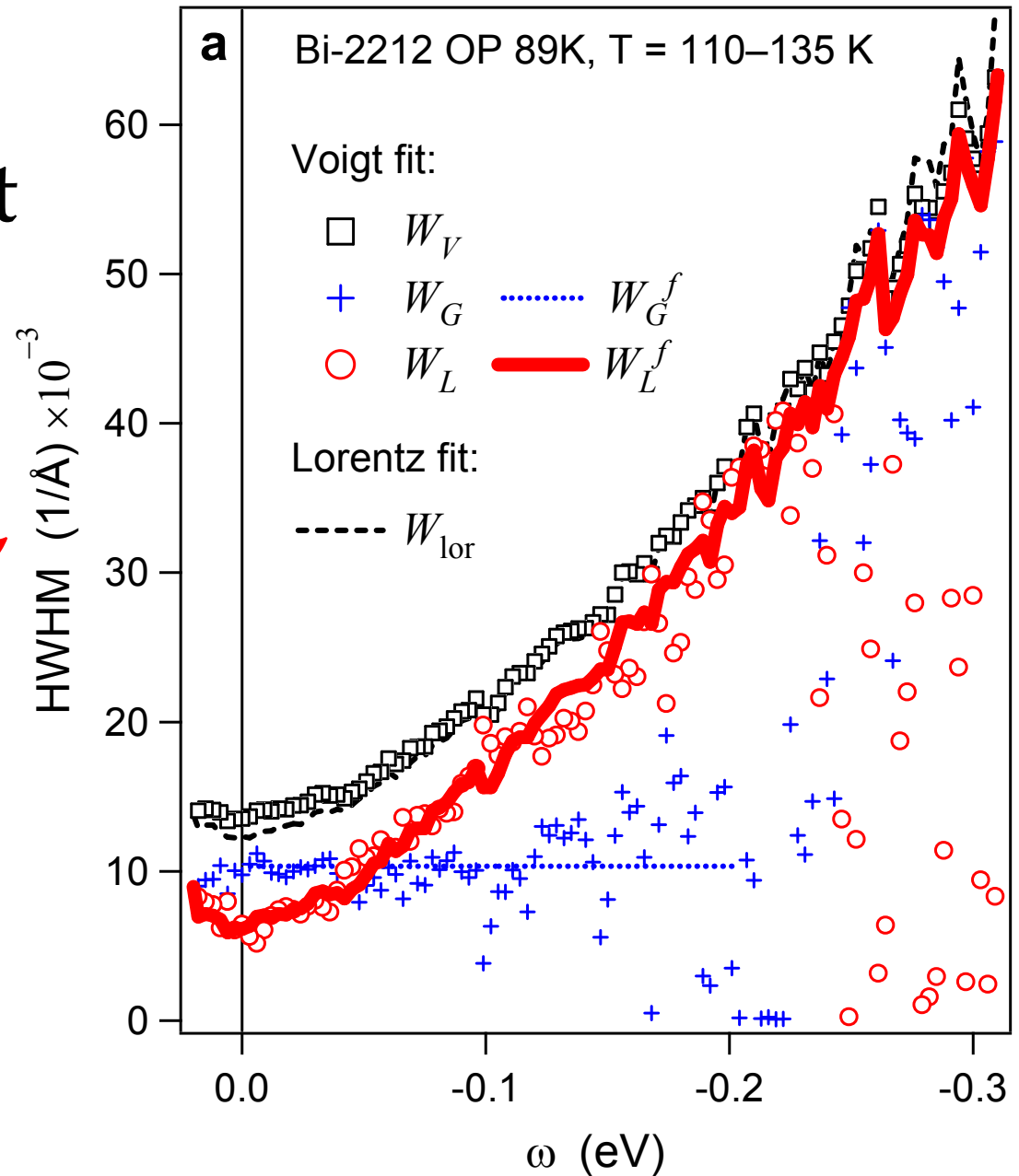


Linewidth from Voigt Fit



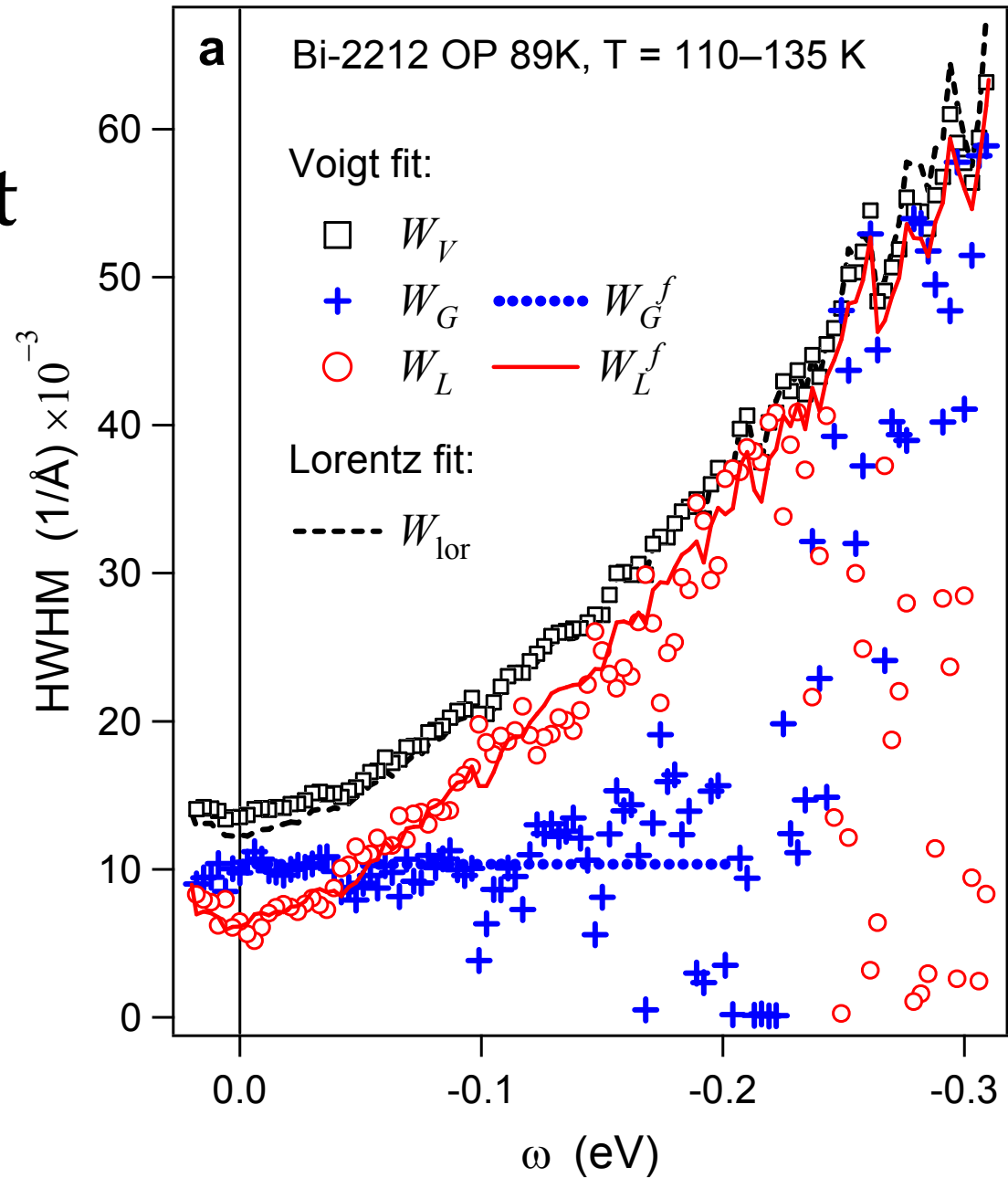
Linewidth from Voigt Fit

Intrinsic width,
 W_L



Linewidth from Voigt Fit

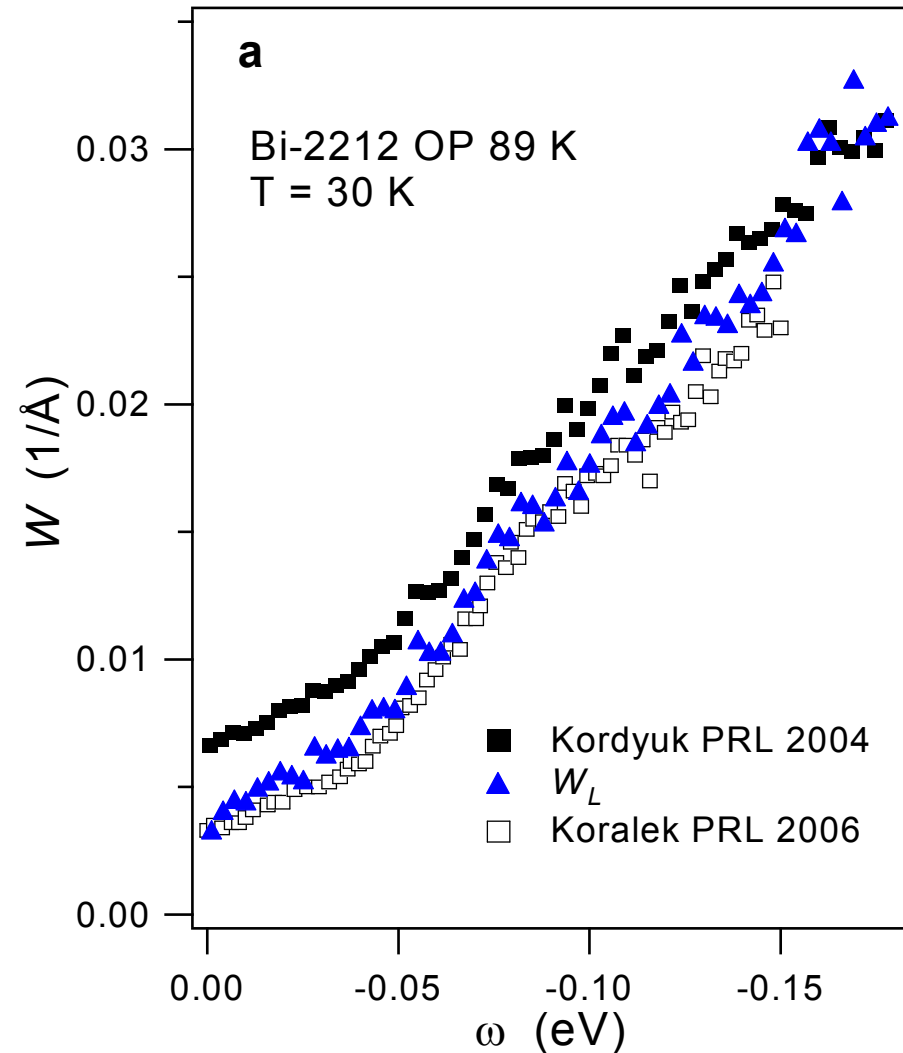
Resolution:
 $W_G = \text{const}$



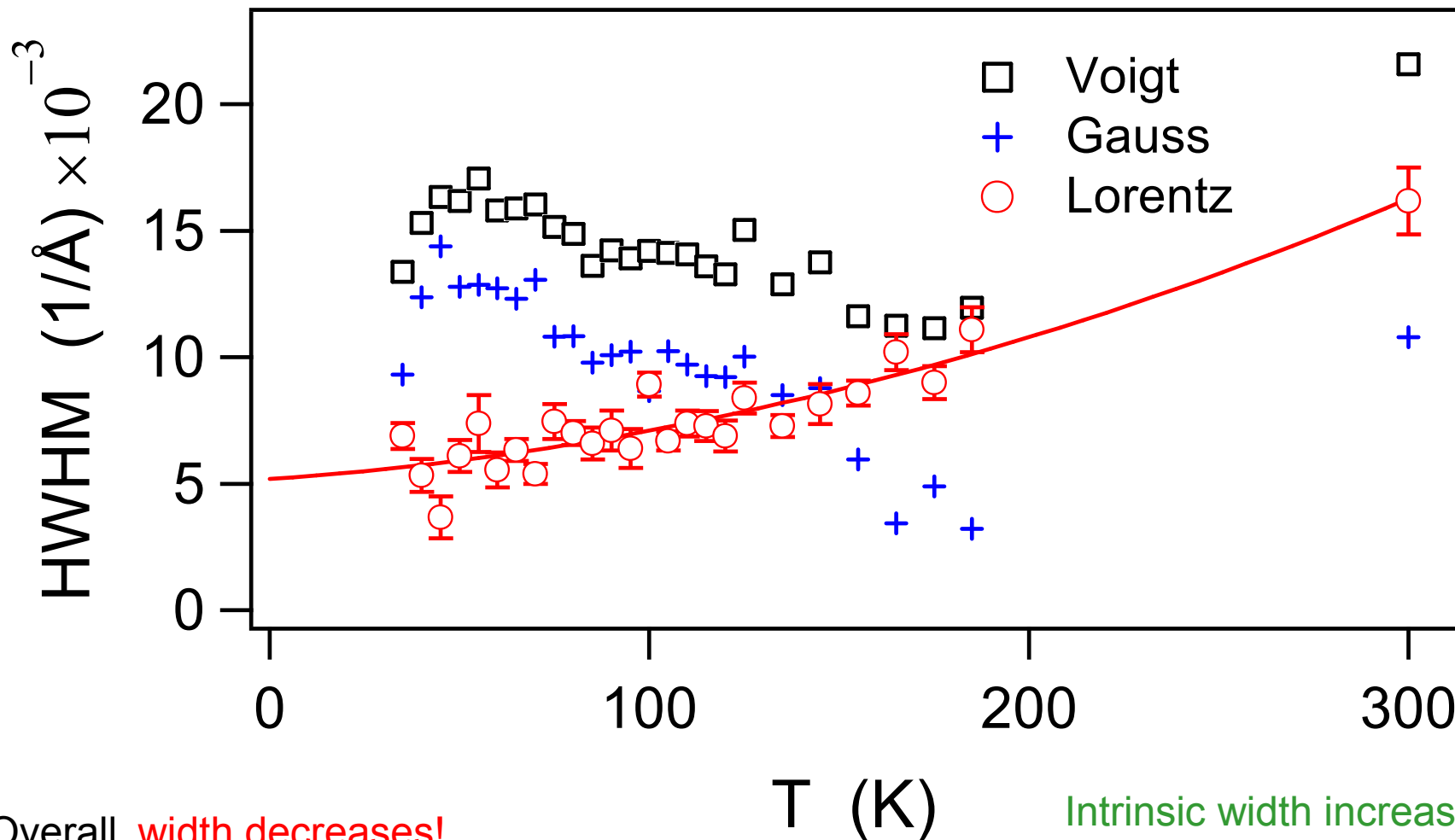
Comparison to the low-energy high-resolution data

$$R \sim (h\nu - \phi)^{-1/2}$$

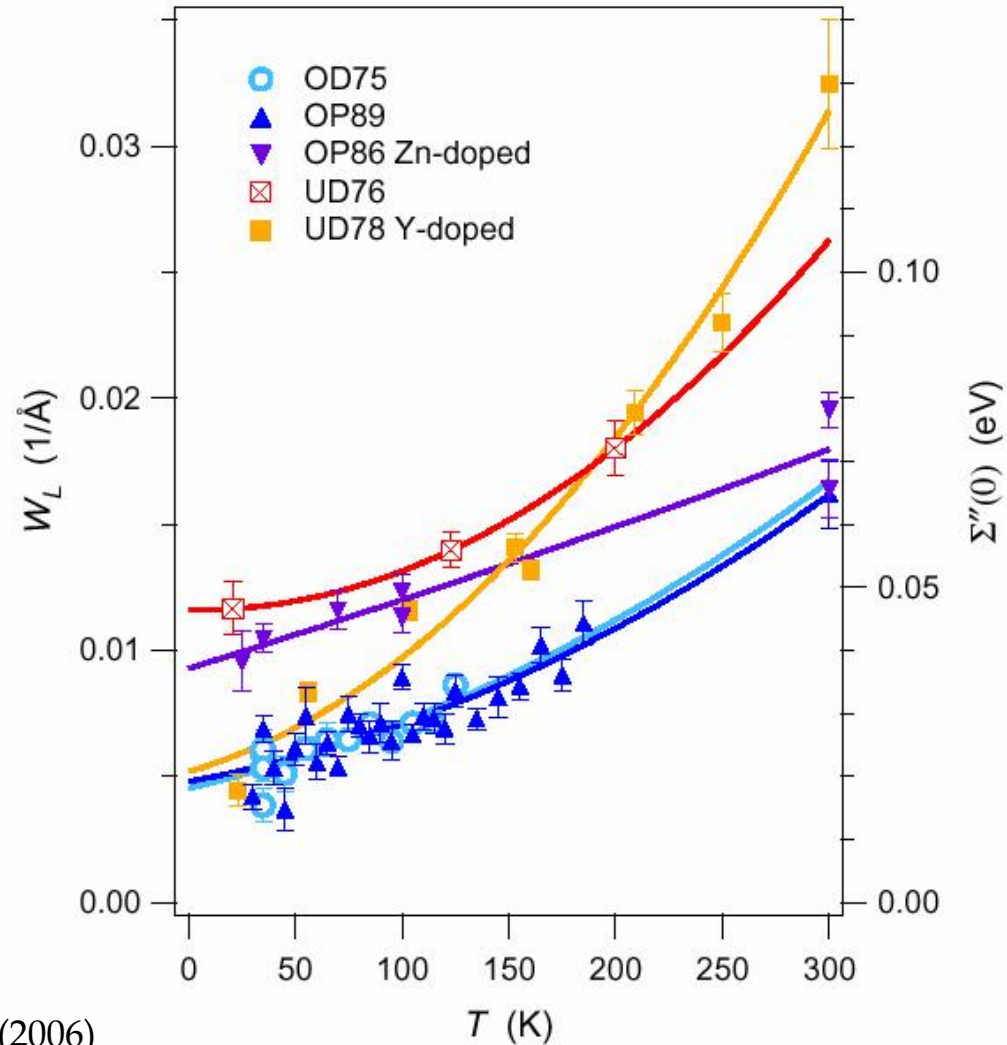
$$R_{6\text{eV LASER}} / R_{27\text{eV synchrotron}} = 0.25$$



Temperature dependence of scattering rate $\Sigma''(\omega=0, T)$

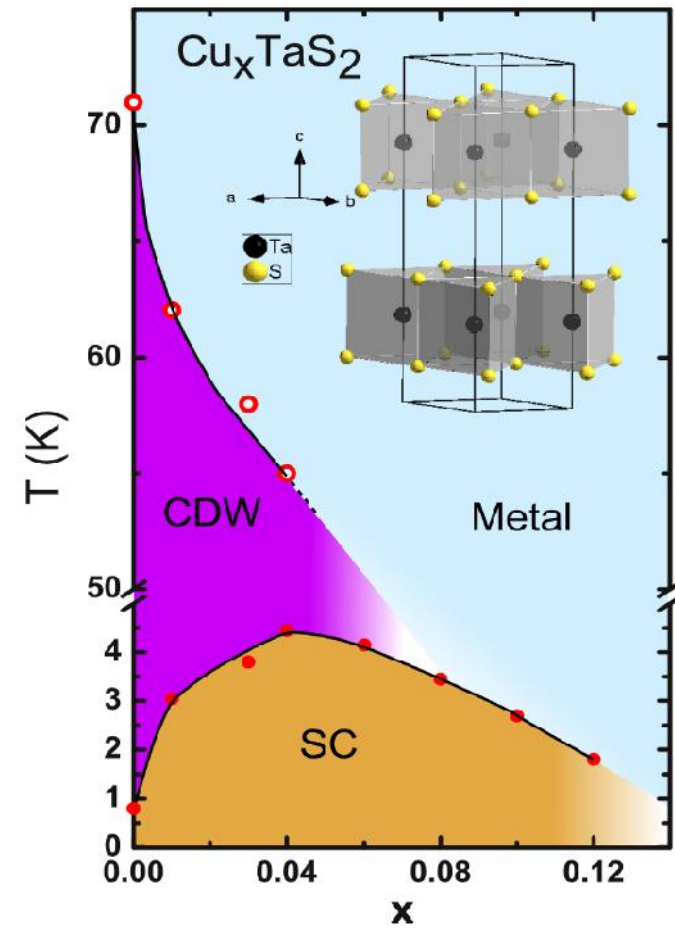
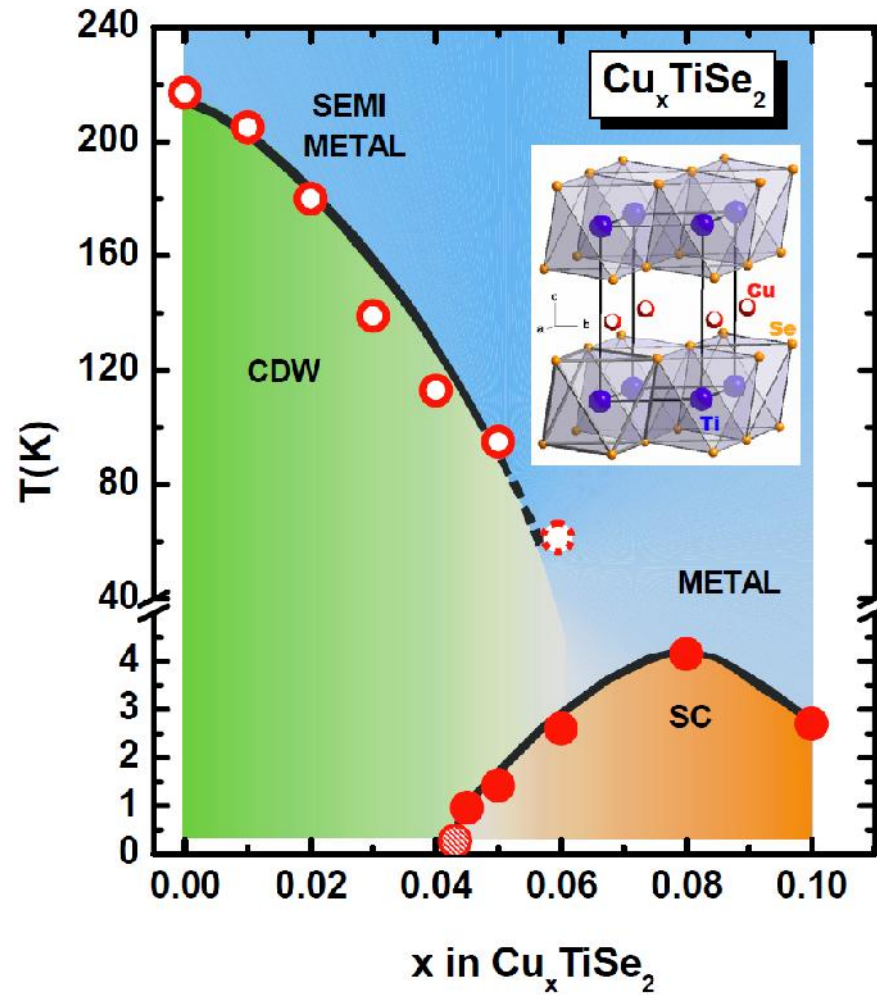


Temperature dependence of scattering rate



ARPES on charge-density-wave compounds

Phase diagram



Morosan *et al.*, *Nat. Phys.* (2006); *PRB* (2008)

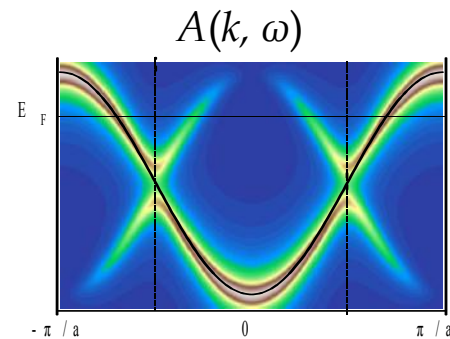
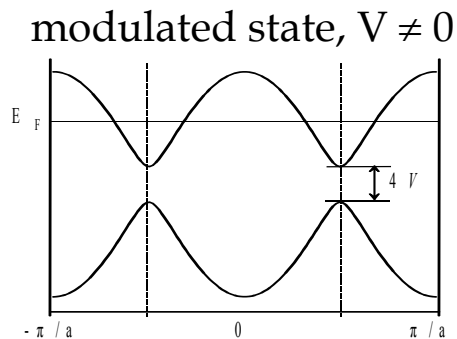
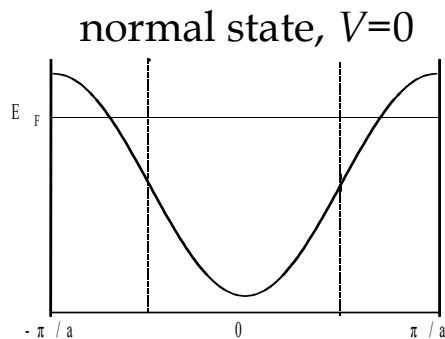
Electronic structure modification by modulating potential

$$H = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \{ \epsilon(\mathbf{k}) c_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} c_{\mathbf{k}} + \sum_{\mathbf{q}} [V(\mathbf{q}) c_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} c_{\mathbf{k}} + H.c.] \} \quad V(x) = V \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{a} x\right)$$

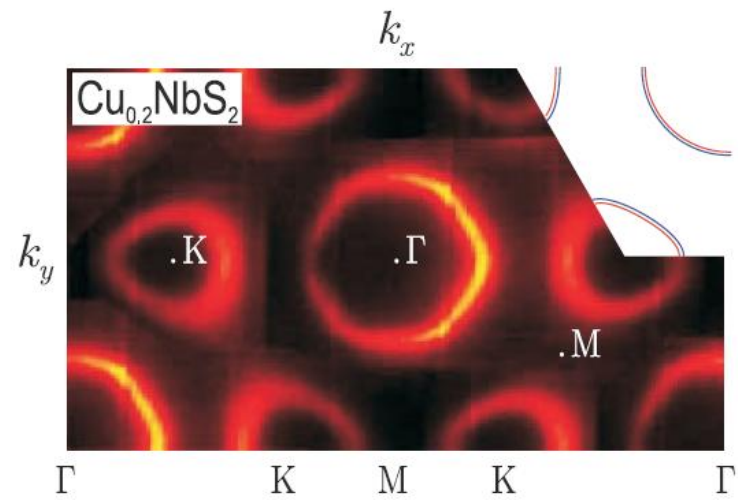
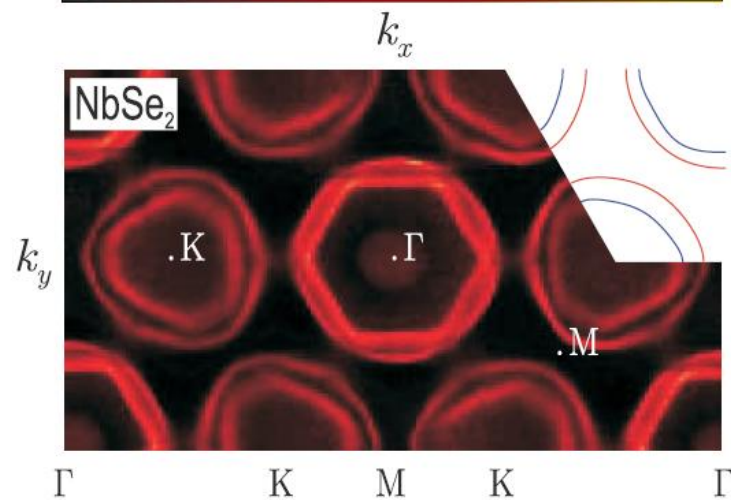
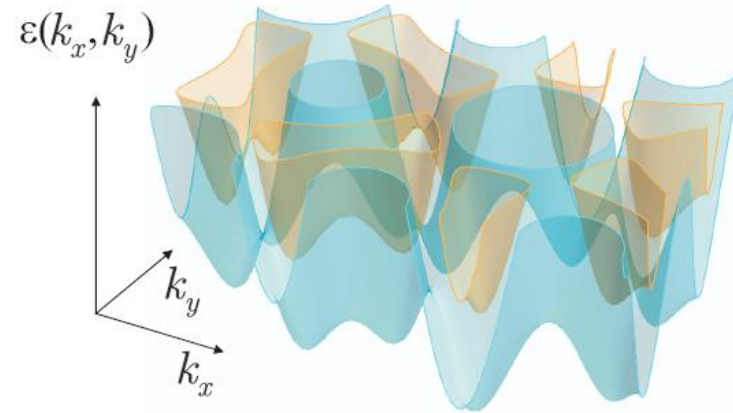
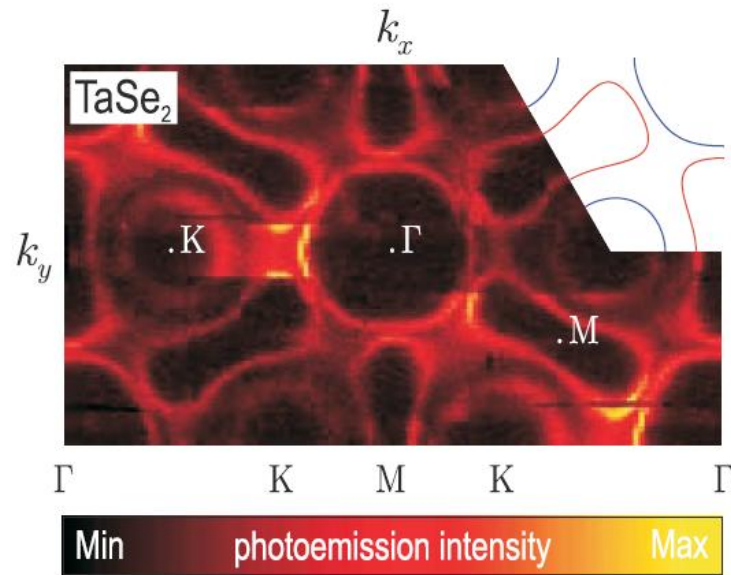
$$\hat{H} = \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{q} \in \text{RBZ} \\ m,n}} (\delta_{m,n} \epsilon_{\mathbf{q}+\mathbf{g}_m} + V_{m,n}) \hat{c}_{\mathbf{q}+\mathbf{g}_m}^{\dagger} \hat{c}_{\mathbf{q}+\mathbf{g}_n}; \quad V_{n,m}(\mathbf{q}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & V_c \\ V_c & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{\mathbf{k}}^<(\omega) = \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{q} \in \text{RBZ} \\ i,m}} \left| D_{m,i}^*(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{g}_m) \right|^2 \delta(E_i(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{g}_m) - \omega).$$

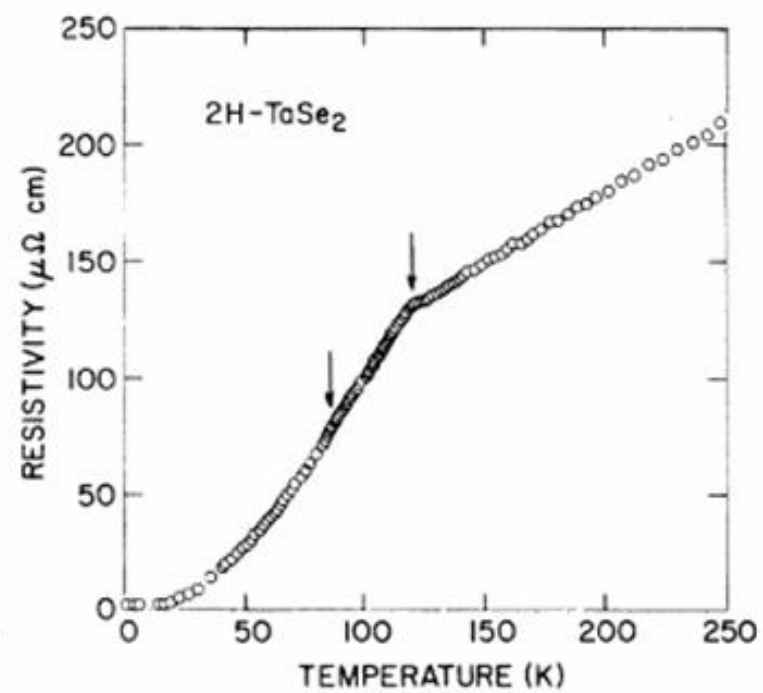
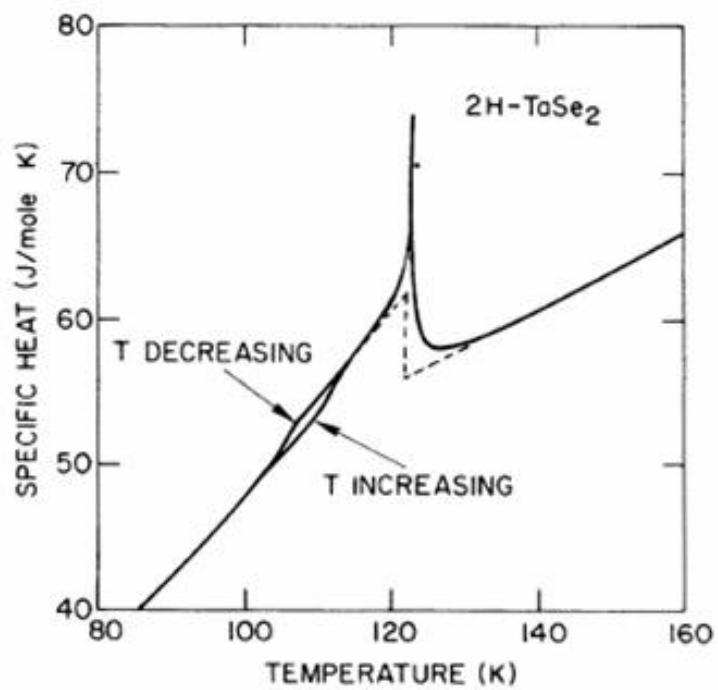
$$\hat{H} = \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{q} \in \text{RBZ} \\ i,m,n}} D_{m,i}^*(\mathbf{q}) E_i(\mathbf{q}) D_{i,n}(\mathbf{q}) \hat{c}_{\mathbf{q}+\mathbf{g}_m}^{\dagger} \hat{c}_{\mathbf{q}+\mathbf{g}_n} = \sum_i E_i(\mathbf{q}) \hat{a}_{\mathbf{q},i}^{\dagger} \hat{a}_{\mathbf{q},i}$$



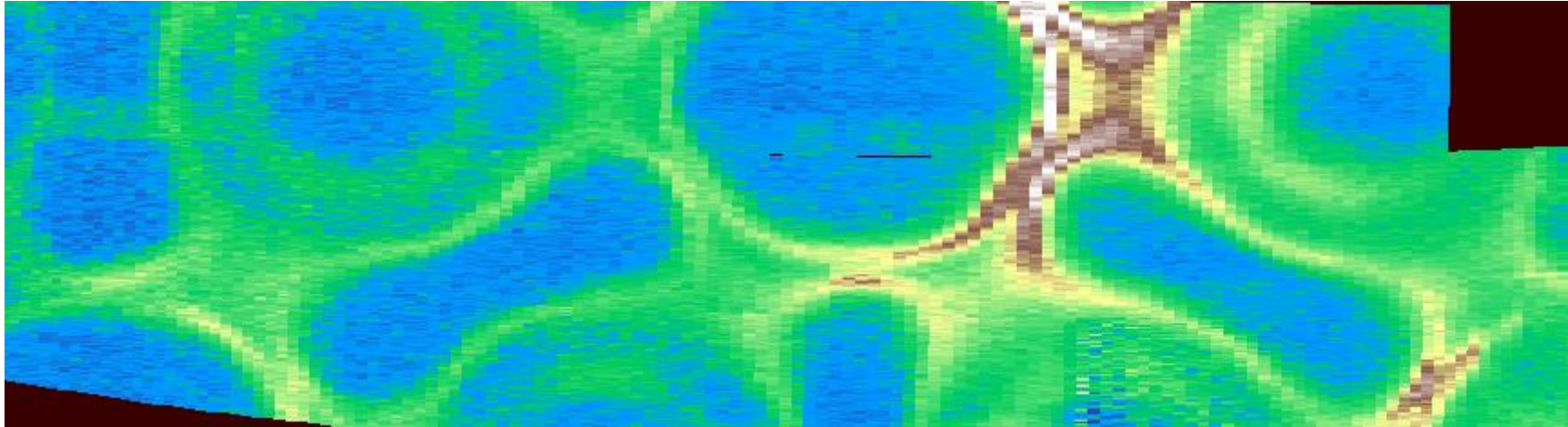
Band dispersion of 2H-TMDs



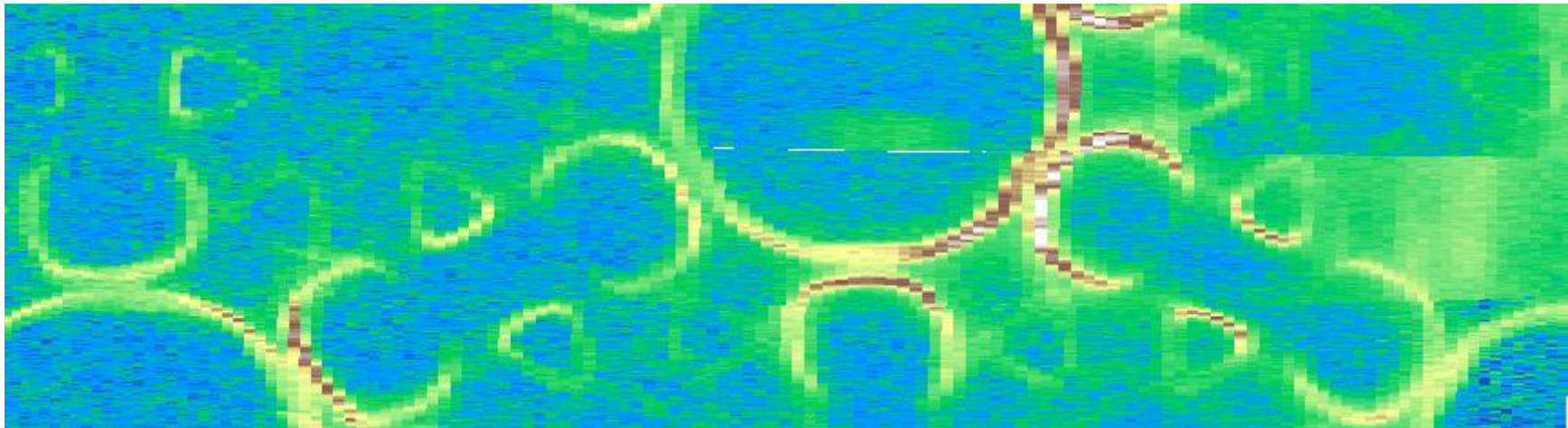
2H-TaSe₂



CDW-induced Change in Electronic Structure

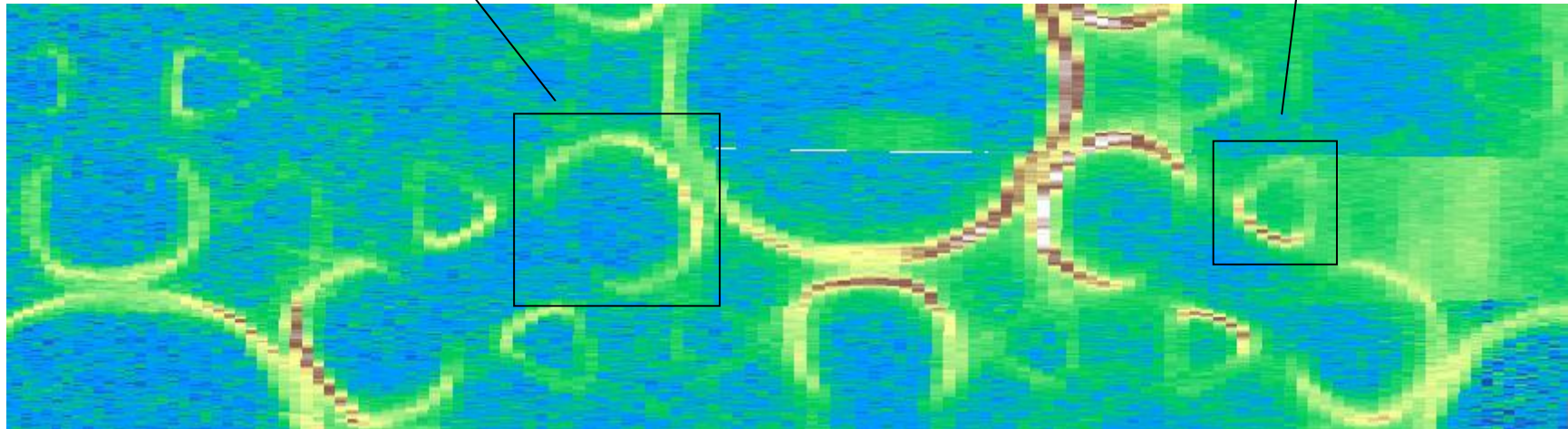
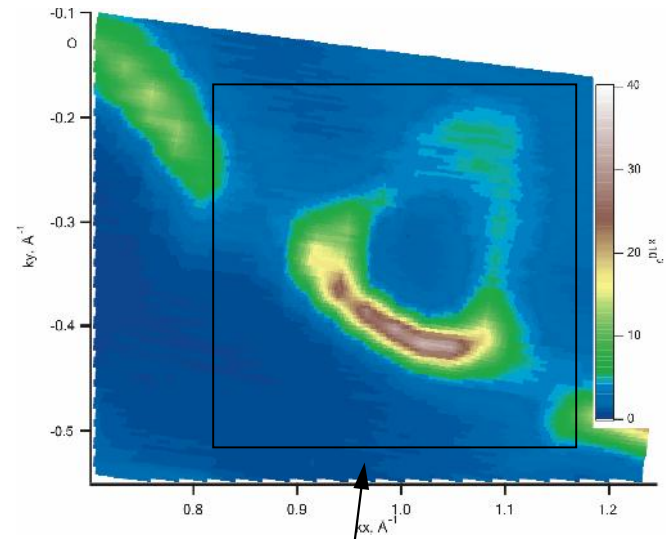
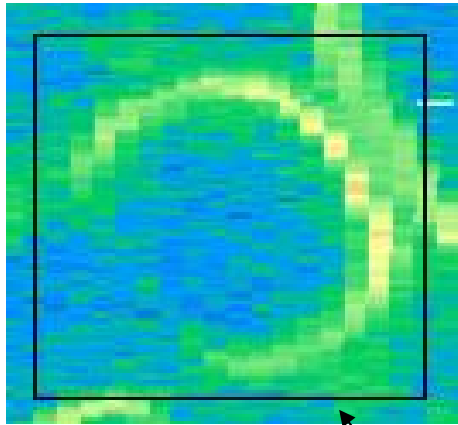


180K



30K

New Parts of Fermi surface



Fermi surface nesting and superstructure formation

$$\varepsilon(\mathbf{k}) \rightarrow \chi(\mathbf{q})$$

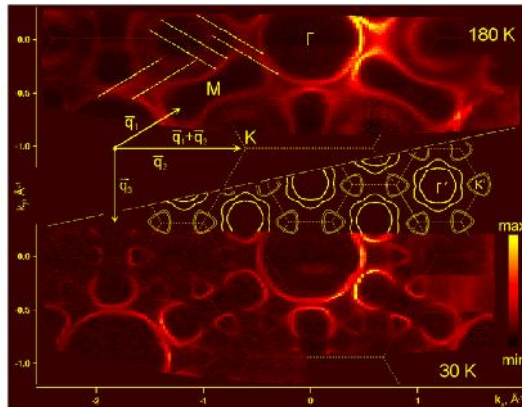
nesting vector
in the momentum space



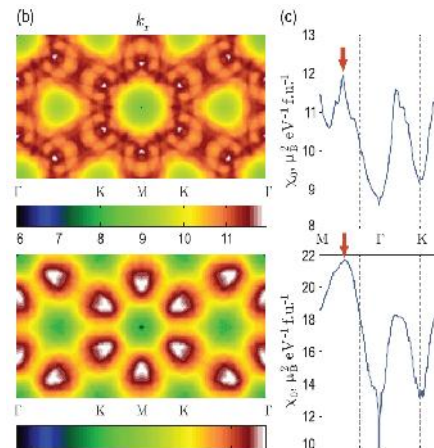
periodicity of the superstructure
in the coordinate space

Charge ordering in 2H-TaSe₂ and NbSe₂

2H-TaSe₂

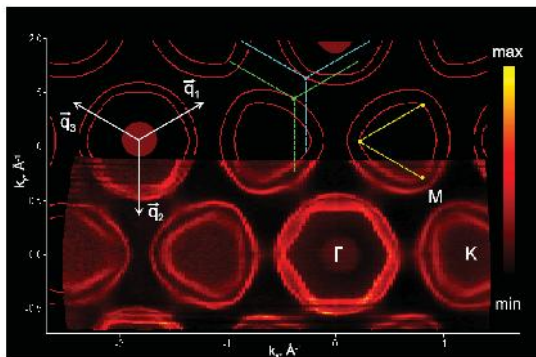


S. V. Borisenko *et al.*, PRL (2008)



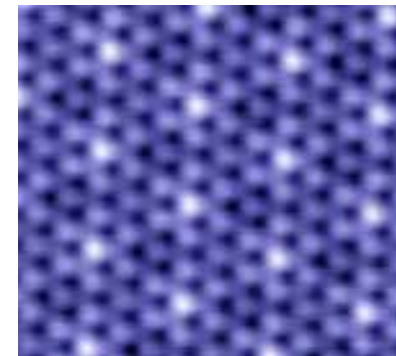
D. S. Inosov *et al.*, NJP (2008)

2H-NbSe₂



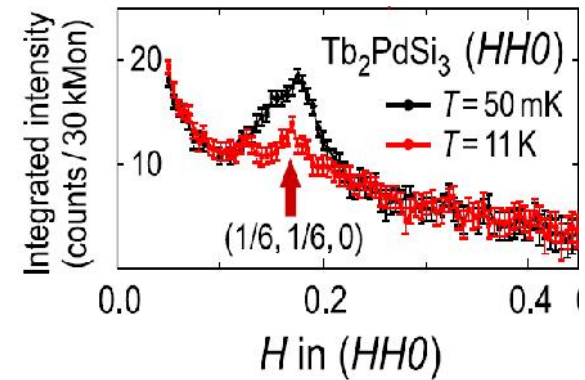
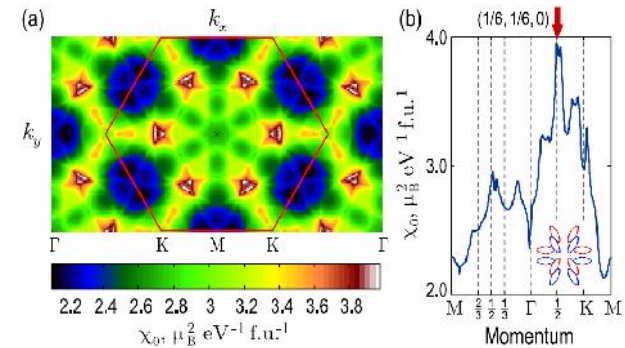
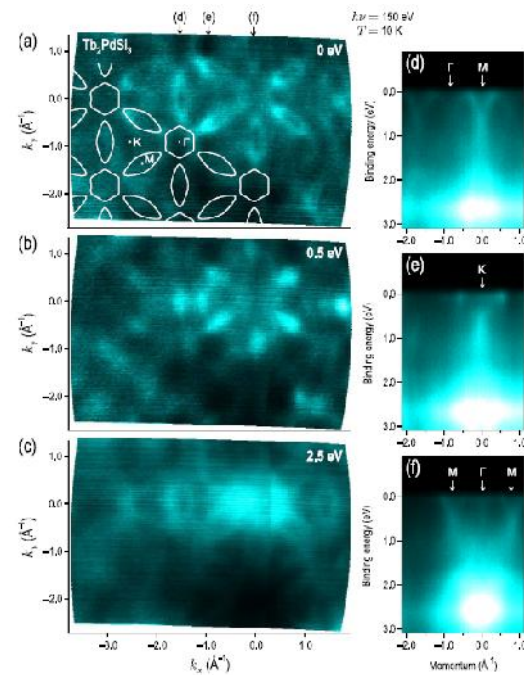
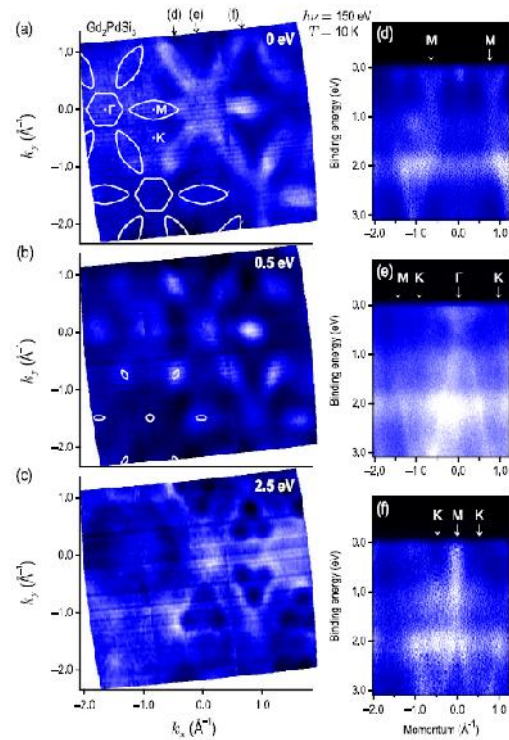
S. V. Borisenko *et al.*, PRL (2009)

2H-NbSe₂



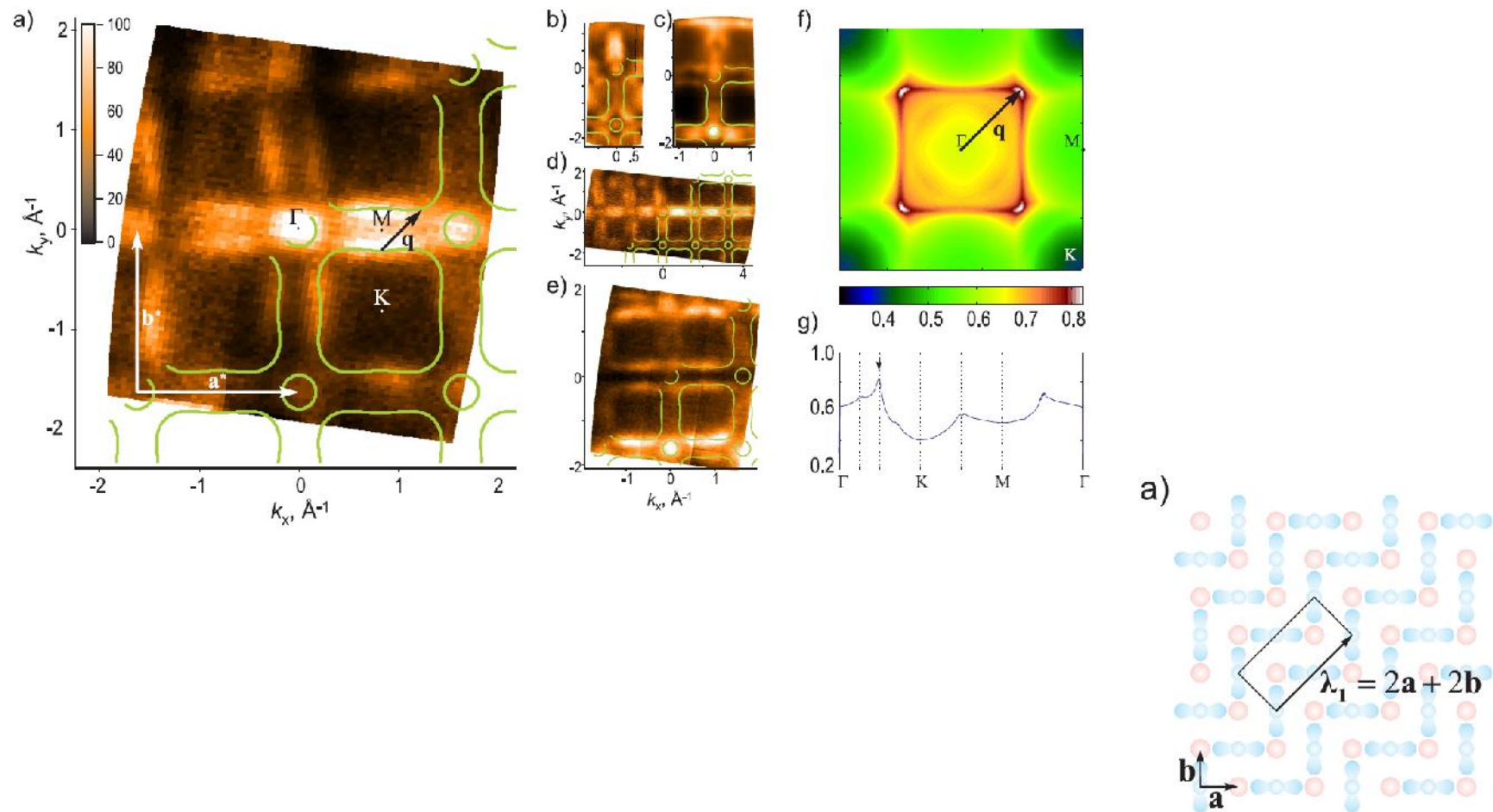
Davis *et al.*

Magnetic ordering in Gd_2PdSi_3 and Tb_2PdSi_3



D. S. Inosov *et al.*, *PRL* (2009)

Charge-orbital ordering in $\text{La}_{0.5}\text{Sr}_{1.5}\text{MnO}_4$



Comparison to complementary measurements of electronic structure

ARPES

Electron transport,
thermodynamics, etc.

$\varepsilon(\mathbf{k})$

$$\int \Phi[\varepsilon(\mathbf{k})] d\mathbf{k}$$

Bloch wave packet

~~Electron~~ dynamics in applied field

$$\hbar \frac{d\mathbf{k}}{dt} = -e\mathbf{E} - e\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}$$

$$\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{k})}{\partial \mathbf{k}} \cdot \frac{d\mathbf{k}}{dt} = -\frac{f(\mathbf{k}) - f_0(\mathbf{k})}{\tau(\mathbf{k})}$$

$$\sigma_{ij} = \frac{e^2}{4\pi^3} \int_{\text{all } \mathbf{k}} \left[-\frac{df_0}{d\varepsilon} \right] \tau(\mathbf{k}) v_i(\mathbf{k}) v_j(\mathbf{k}) d^3\mathbf{k}$$

$$\sigma_{ij} = \frac{e^2}{4\pi^3} \int_{\{\mathbf{k} | \varepsilon(\mathbf{k}) = \varepsilon_F\}} \tau(\mathbf{k}) v_i(\mathbf{k}) v_j(\mathbf{k}) \frac{1}{|\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{k})|} d^2\mathbf{k}$$

Electronic response to the weak external field

Resistivity ρ , Hall coefficient R_H , and magnetoresistance $\delta\rho/\rho$

$$\sigma_{xx} = \frac{\tau e^2}{2\pi L_c \hbar} \int v_F(\mathbf{k}) dk \qquad \sigma_{xy} = \frac{\tau^2 B e^3}{L_c \hbar^2} \int \frac{v_F^2(\mathbf{k})}{\rho_F(\mathbf{k})} dk$$

$$\delta\sigma_{xx} = -\frac{4\pi\tau^3 B^2 e^4}{L_c \hbar^3} \int \left\{ v_F(\mathbf{k}) \left[\frac{dv_F(\mathbf{k})}{dk} \right]^2 + \frac{v_F^3(\mathbf{k})}{2\rho^2(\mathbf{k})} \right\} dk$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{\sigma_{xx}}, \quad R_H = \frac{\sigma_{xy}}{B \cdot \sigma_{xx}^2}, \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\delta\rho}{\rho} = -\frac{\delta\sigma_{xx}}{\sigma_{xx}} - \frac{\sigma_{xy}^2}{\sigma_{xx}^2}$$

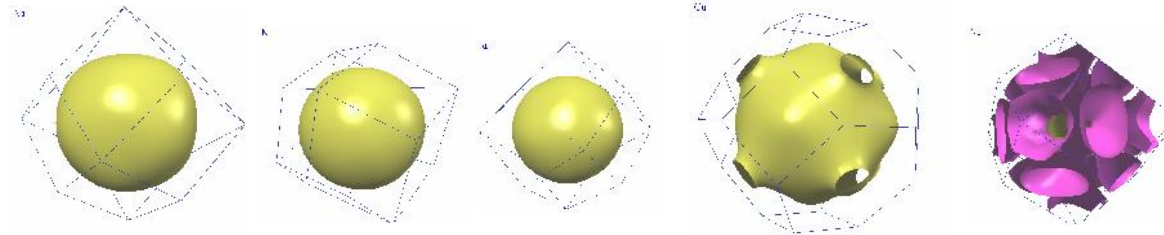
where

$$v_F(\mathbf{k}) \equiv \frac{1}{\hbar} |\nabla \varepsilon(\mathbf{k})| \qquad \frac{1}{\rho_F(\mathbf{k})} \equiv \frac{\nabla \varepsilon(\mathbf{k})}{\hbar v_F(\mathbf{k})} - \frac{(\nabla v_F(\mathbf{k}), \nabla \varepsilon(\mathbf{k}))}{\hbar v_F^2(\mathbf{k})} \qquad \int \equiv \int_{\{\varepsilon(\mathbf{k})=0\}}$$

Seebeck coefficient (thermopower)
Nernst effect
Electronic specific heat
Electronic heat conductivity

Can be expressed
in a similar way

Calculated and measured R_H for simple metals



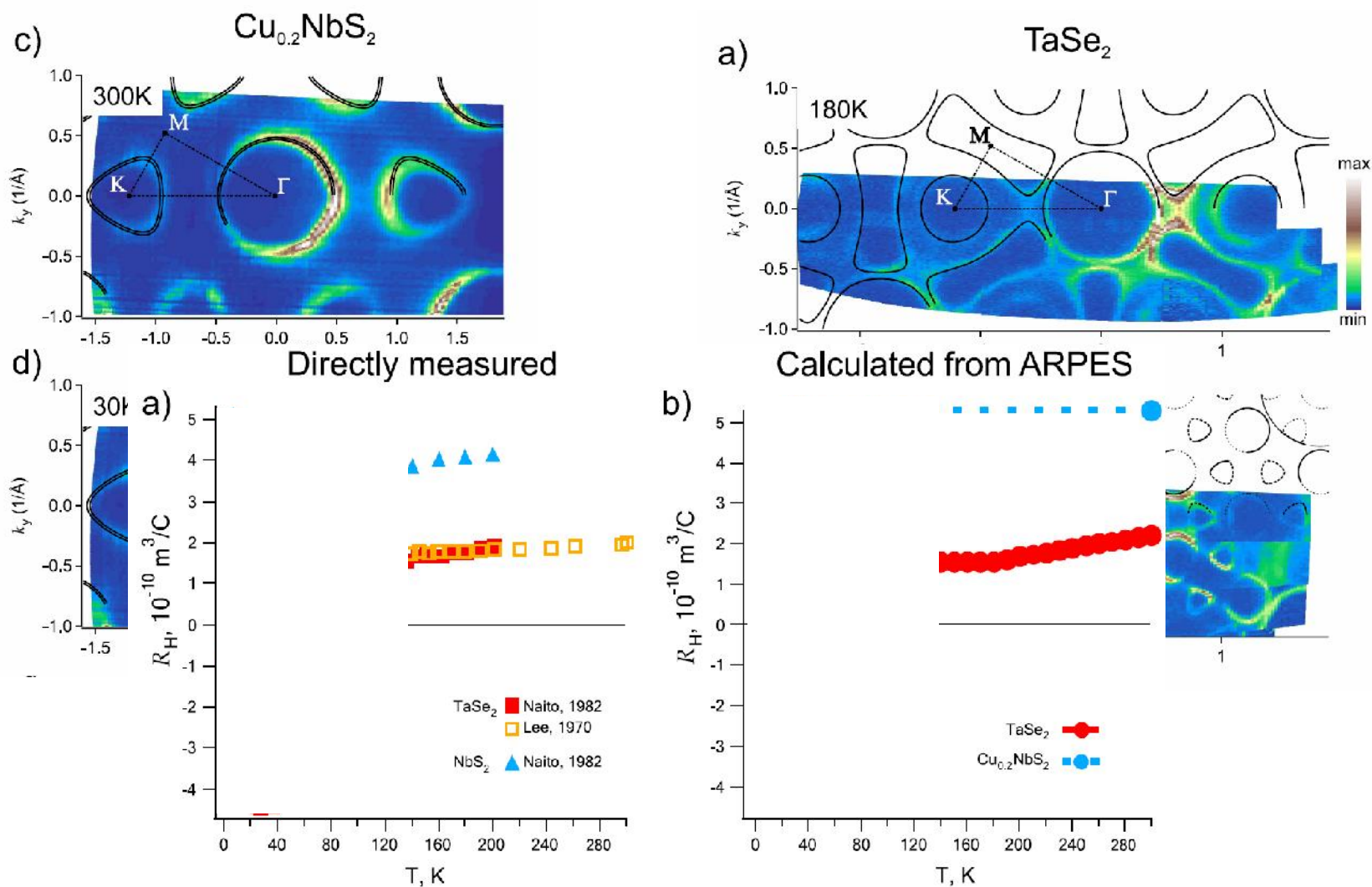
	Na	K	Rb	Cu	Nb
Calculation	-2.38	-4.49	-5.4	-0.530	+0.752
Experiment	-2.50	-4.20	-5.0	-0.517	+0.875

$$R_H \text{ (} 10^{-10} \text{ m}^3/\text{C)}$$

T. P. Beaulac, *PRB* (1981)

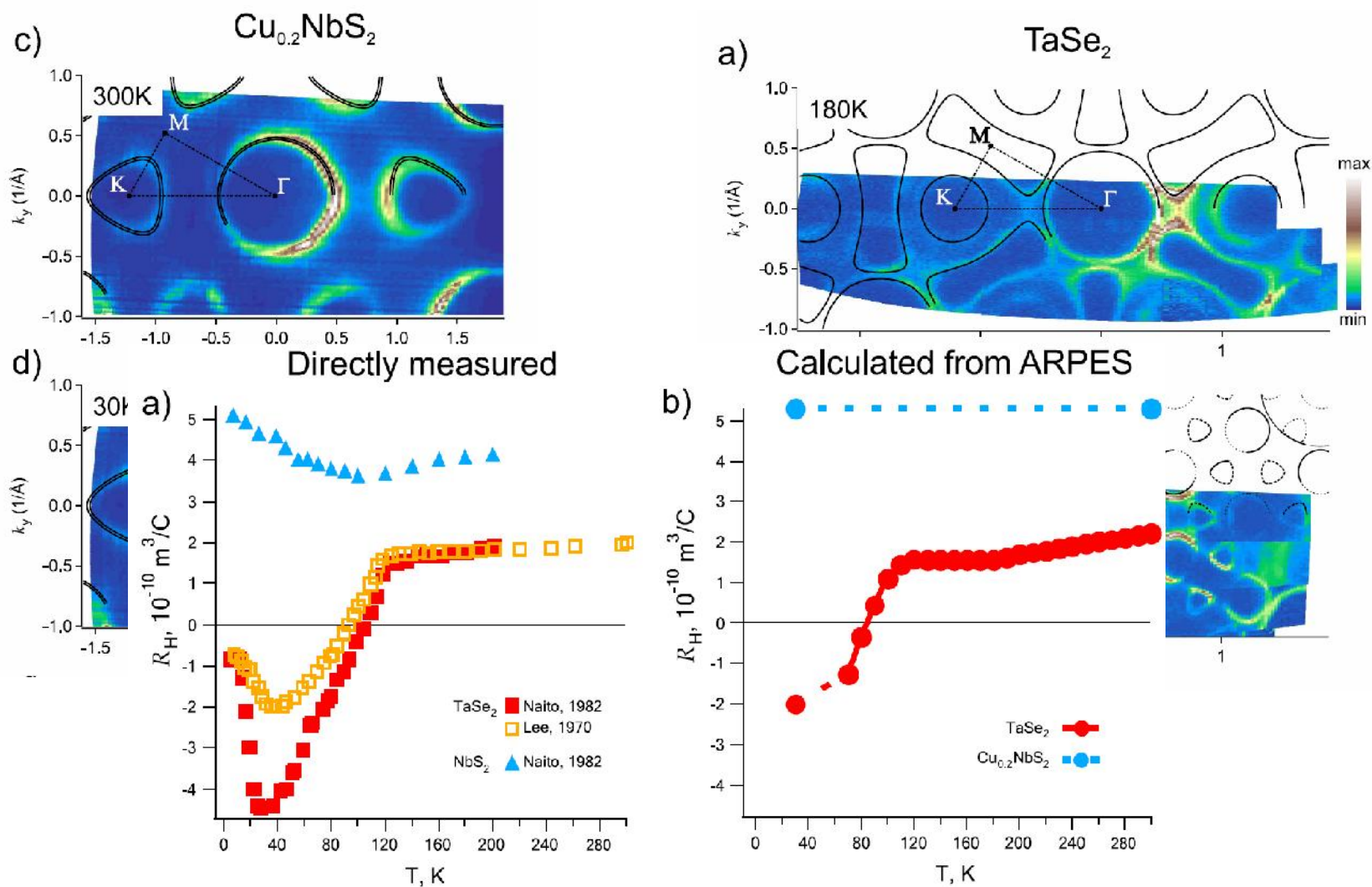
<http://www.phys.ufl.edu/fermisurface/>

Hall effect in 2H-TaSe₂ and NbS₂



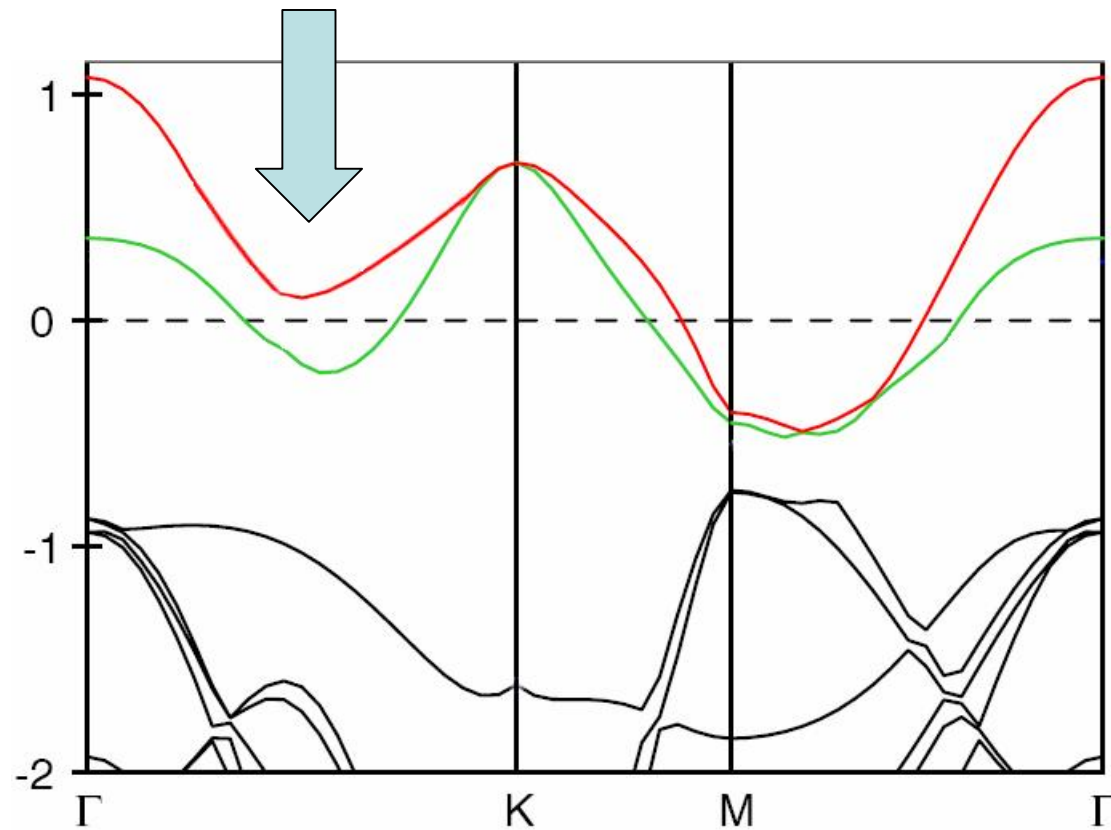
Evtushinsky *et al.*, PRL (2008)

Hall effect in 2H-TaSe₂ and NbS₂



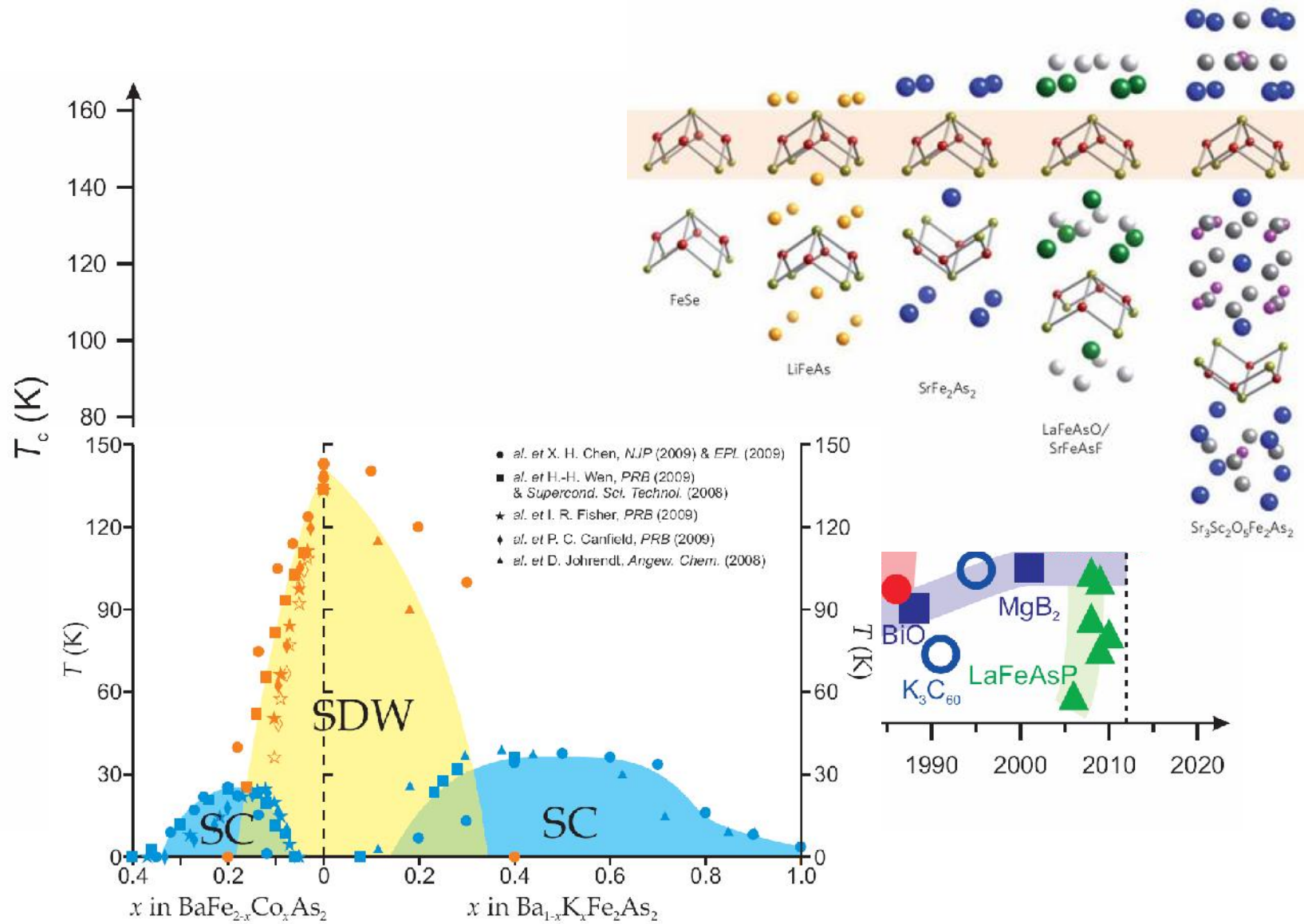
Band dispersion of 2H-TMDs

2H-NiSe₂, 2H-NbS₂

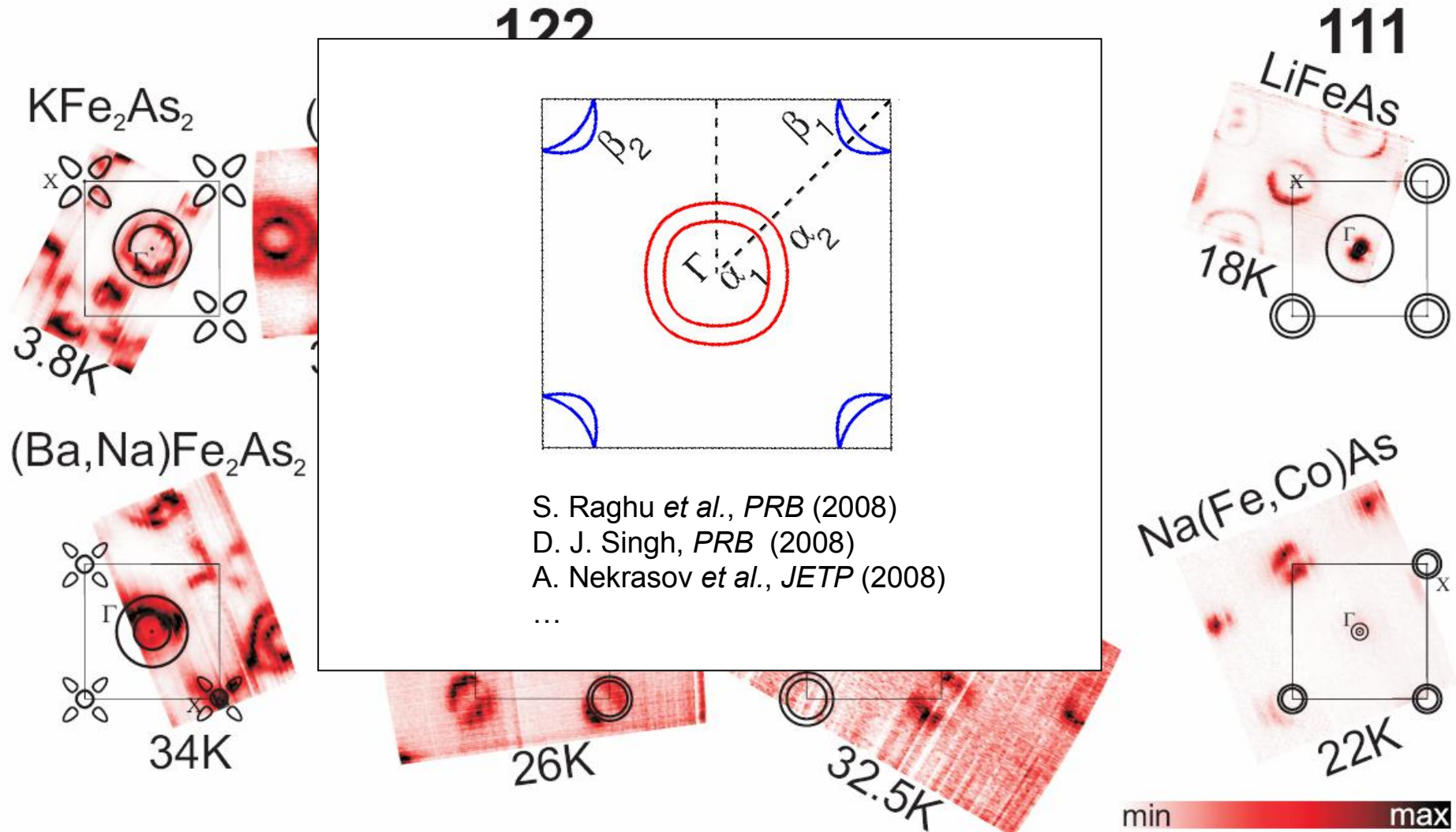


ARPES on iron-based superconductors

Iron-based superconductors



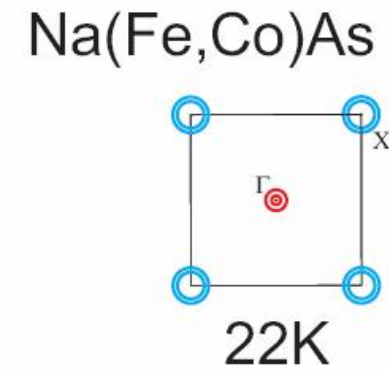
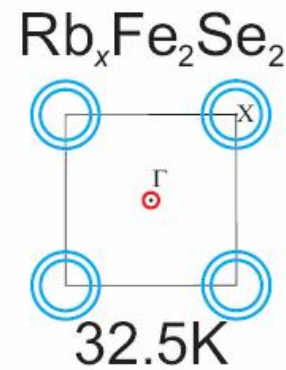
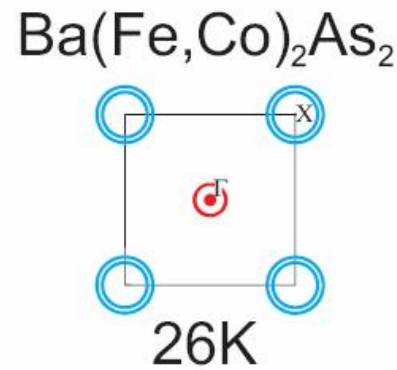
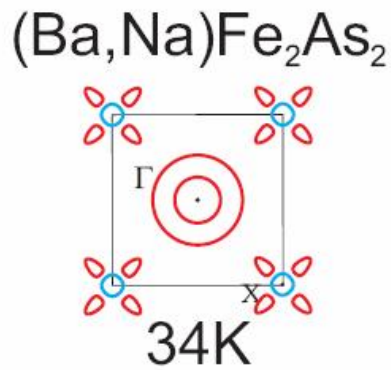
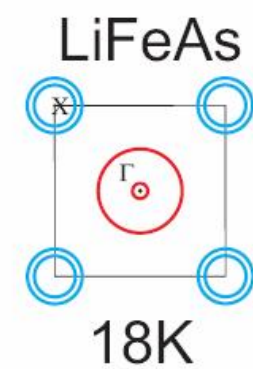
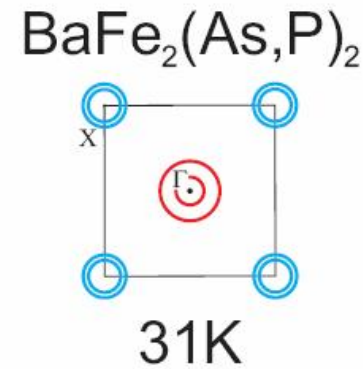
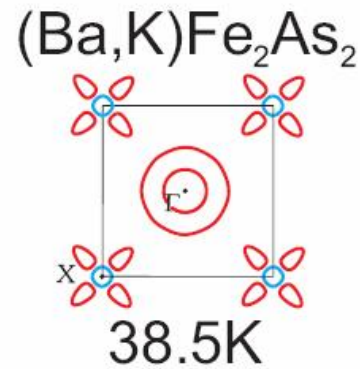
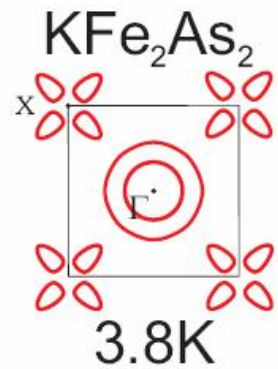
Fermi surfaces of iron-based superconductors



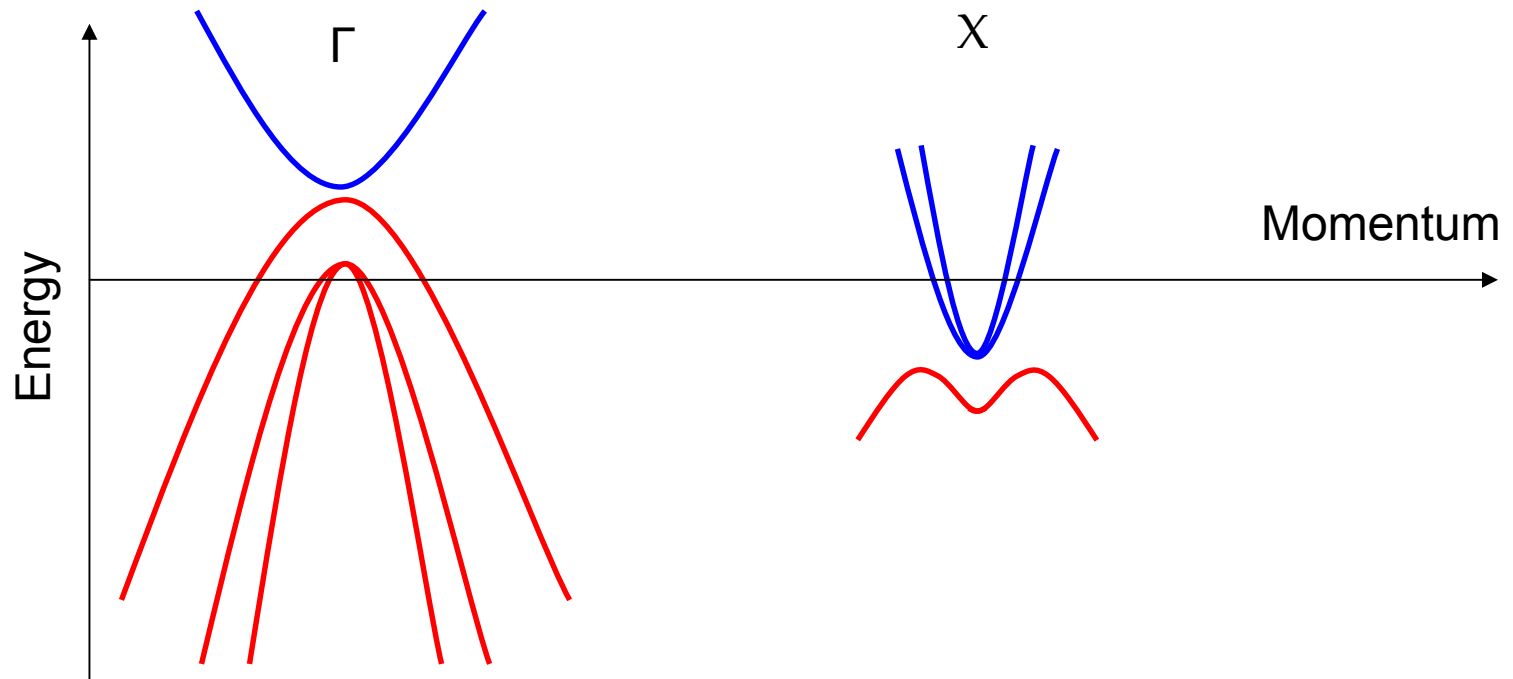
Fermi surfaces of iron-based superconductors

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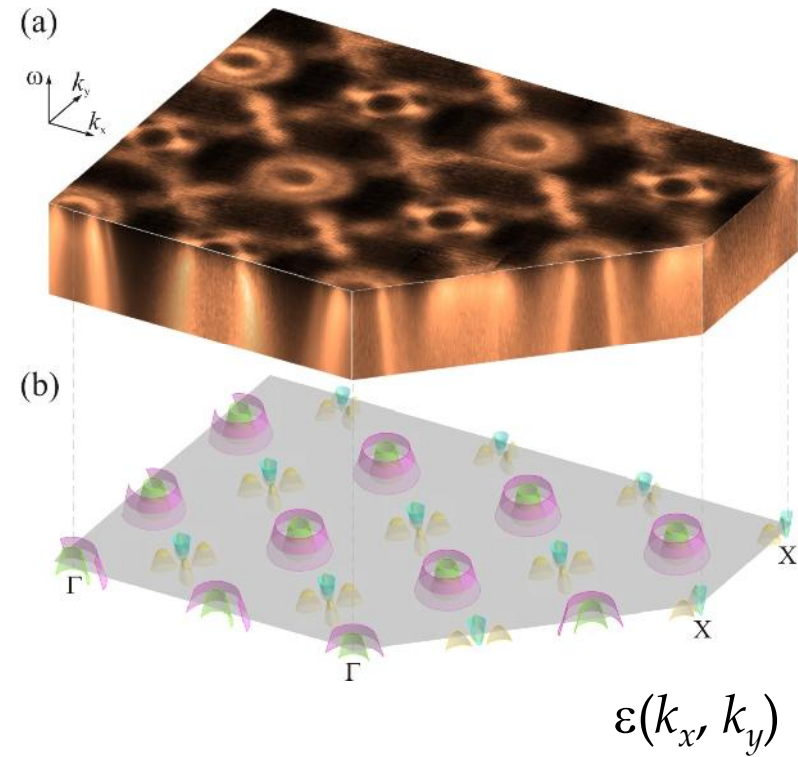
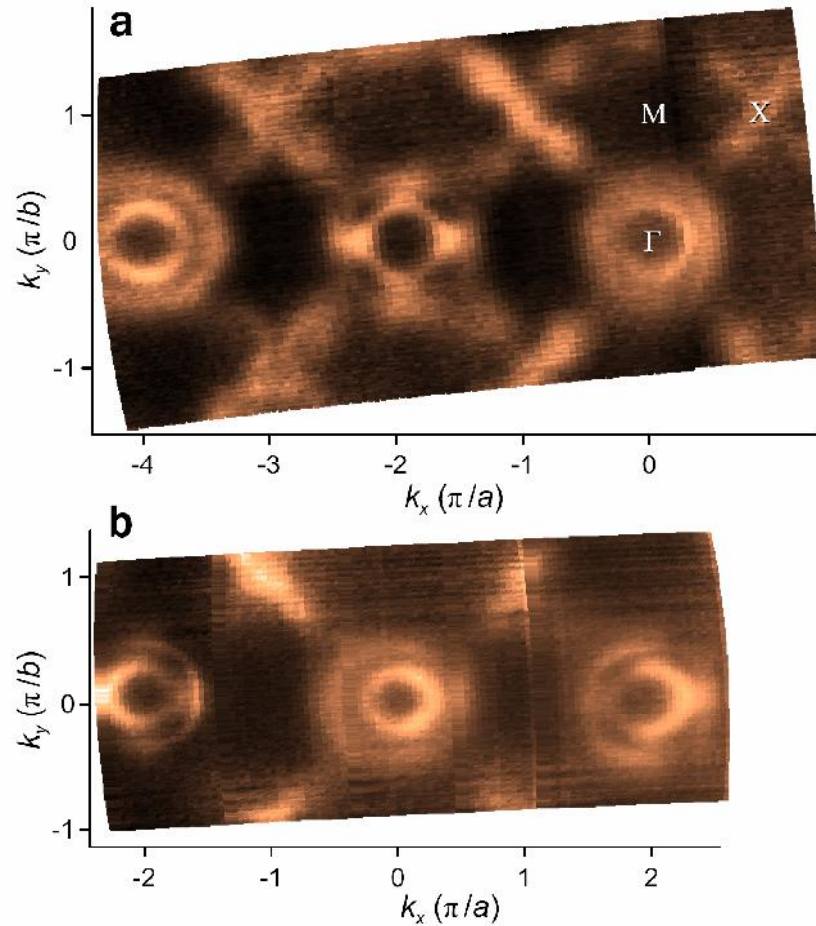
111



Electronic bands at Fermi level

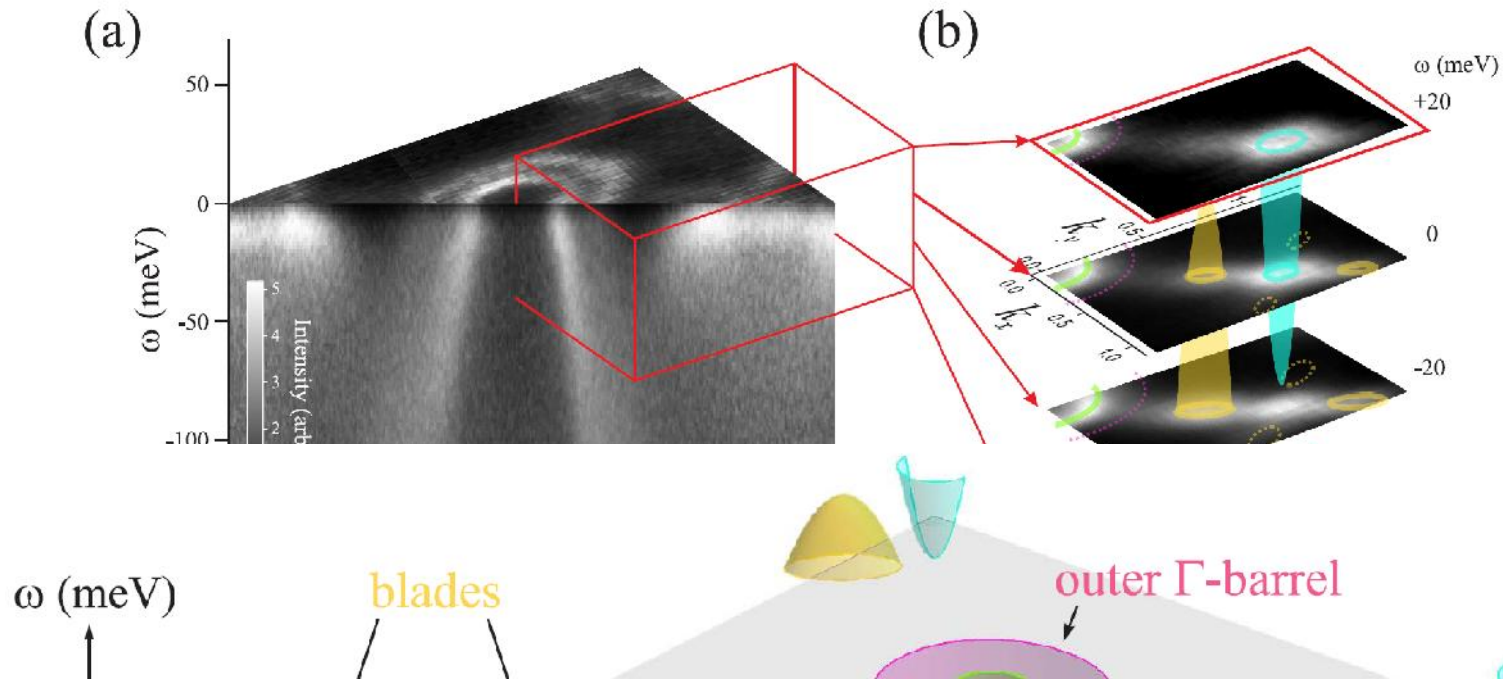


Fermi surface of $\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{K}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2$



Evtushinsky *et al.*, *JPSJ* (2011)
Zabolotnyy *et al.*, *Nature* (2009)

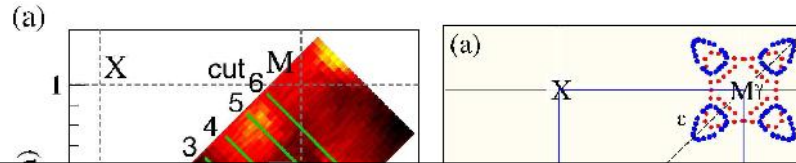
Band dispersion near Fermi level in $\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{K}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2$ from ARPES



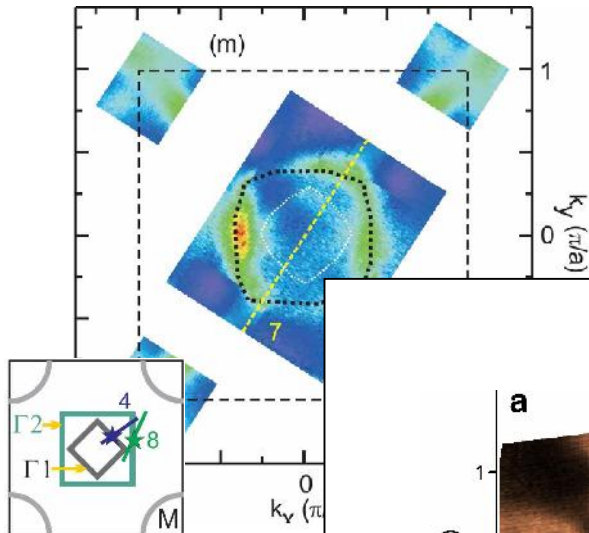
Zabolotnyy *et al.*, *Nature* (2009); *Physica C* (2009)
Evtushinsky *et al.*, *NJP* (2009); *JPSJ* (2011)

Propellers again

17th of October

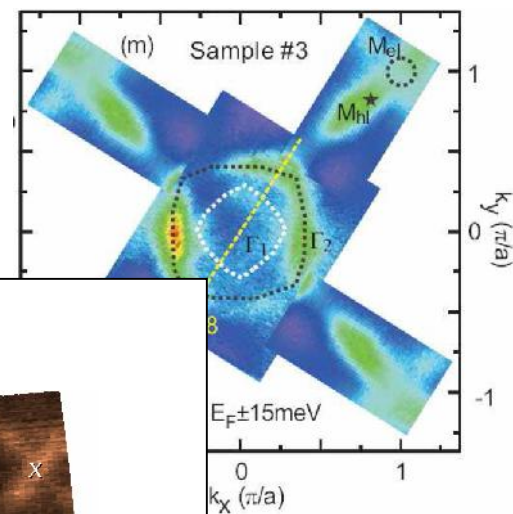


15th of August



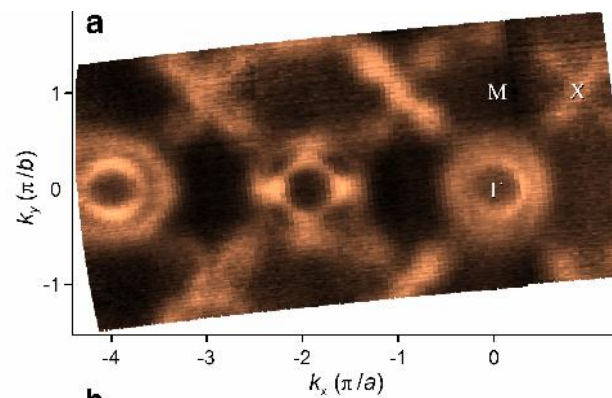
L. Wray *et al.*, arXiv:0812.2061

11th of December



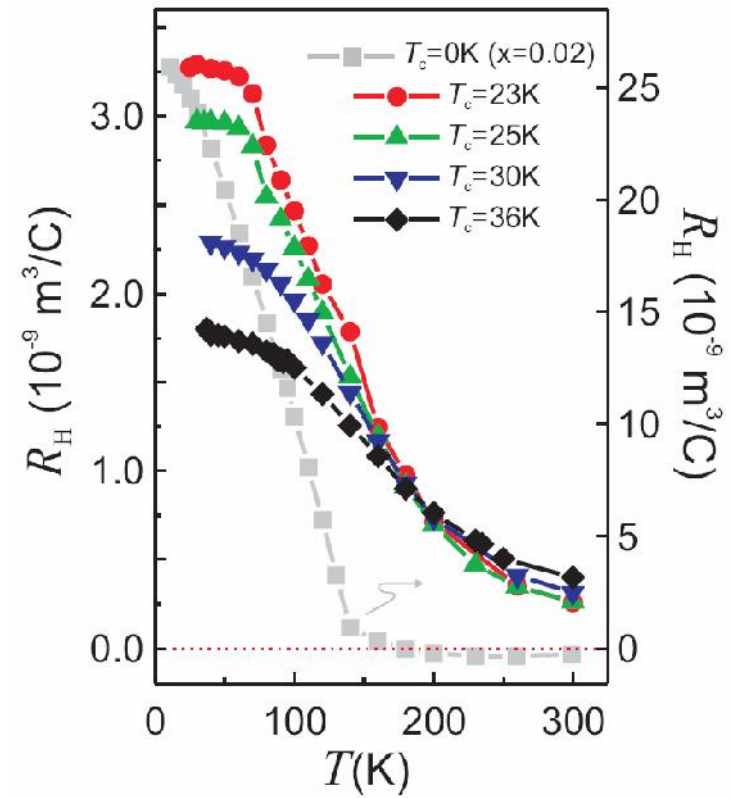
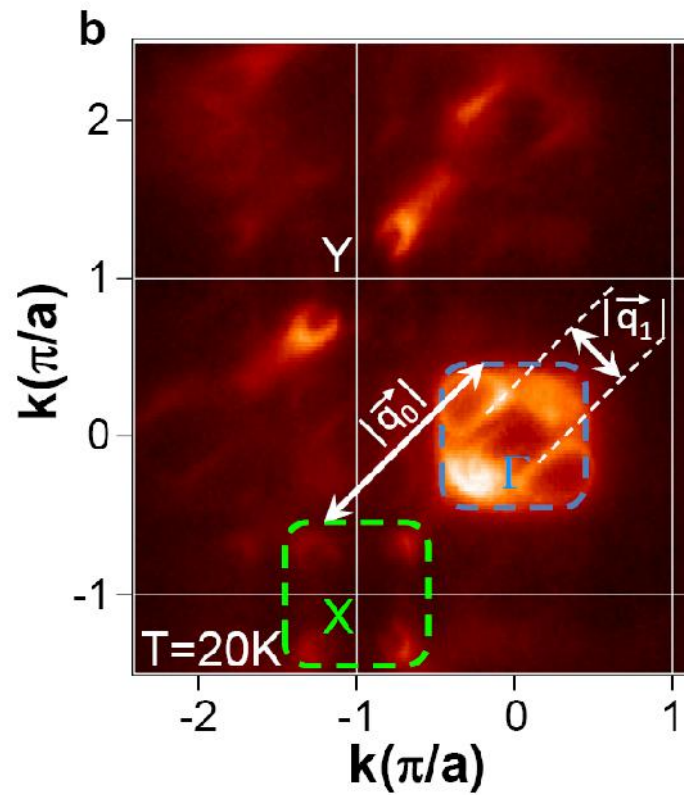
L. Wray *et al.*, arXiv:0812.2061

18th of August

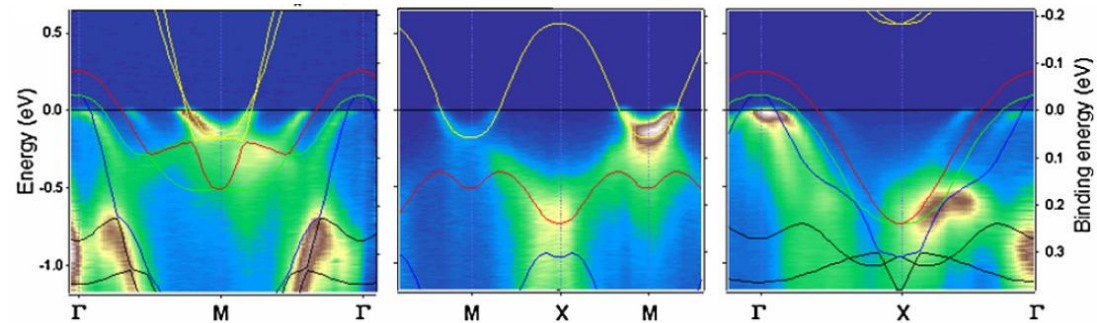
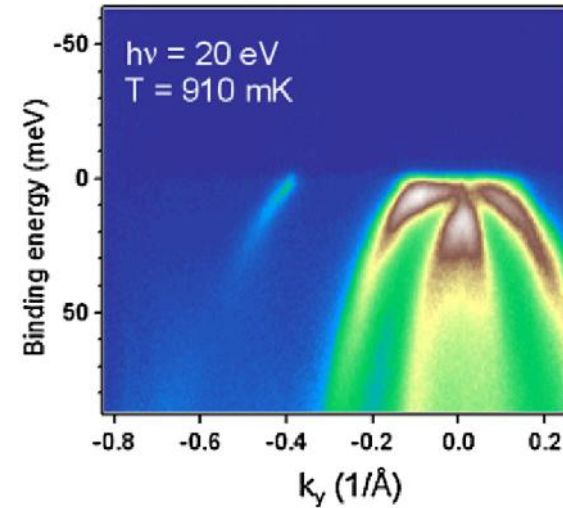
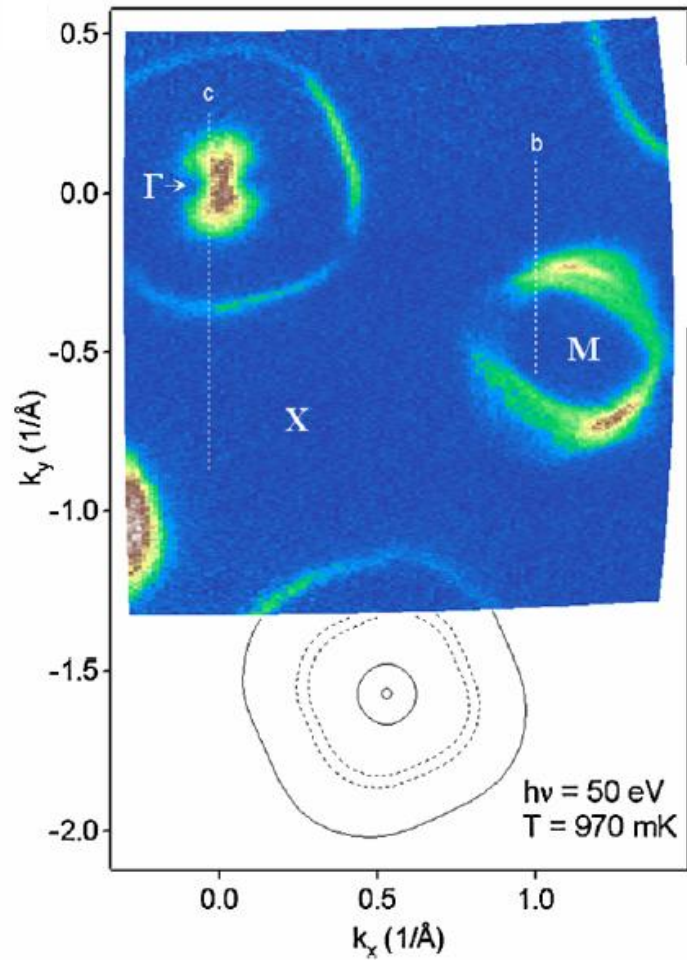


V. B. Zabolotnyy *et al.*, arXiv:0808.2454

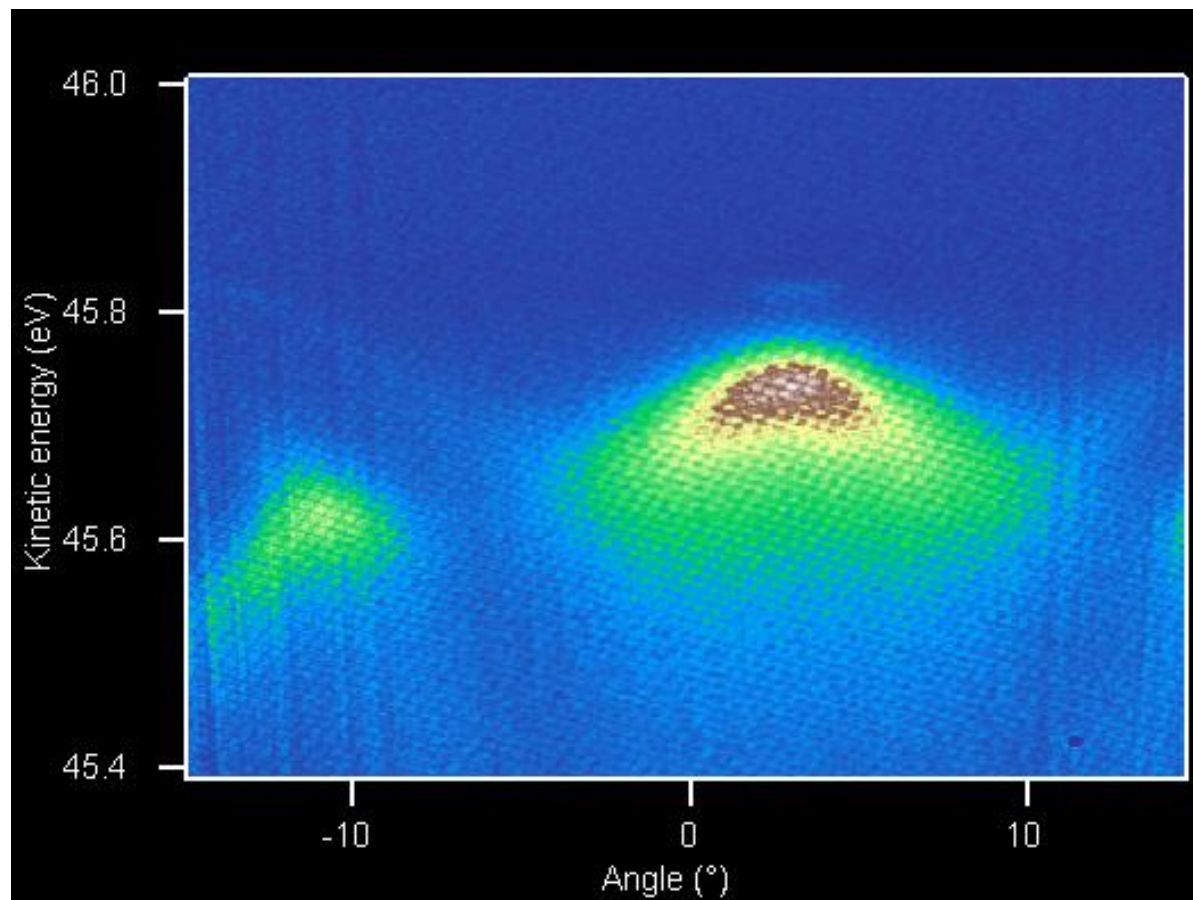
Hall and FS in parent



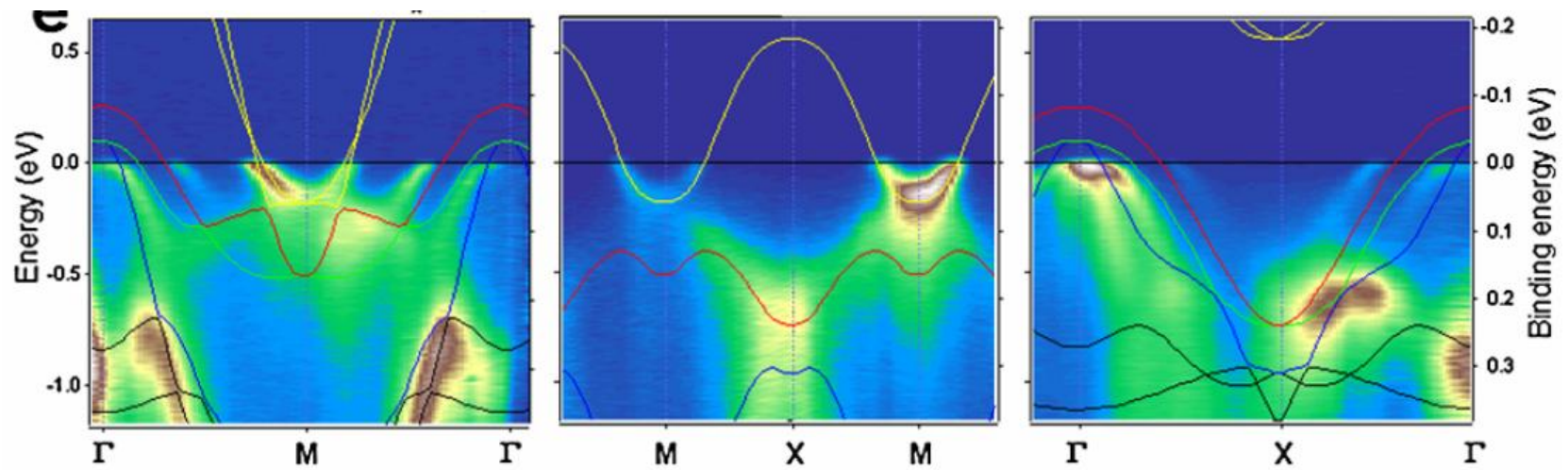
LiFeAs: no nesting, no magnetism, superconductivity



LiFeAs map

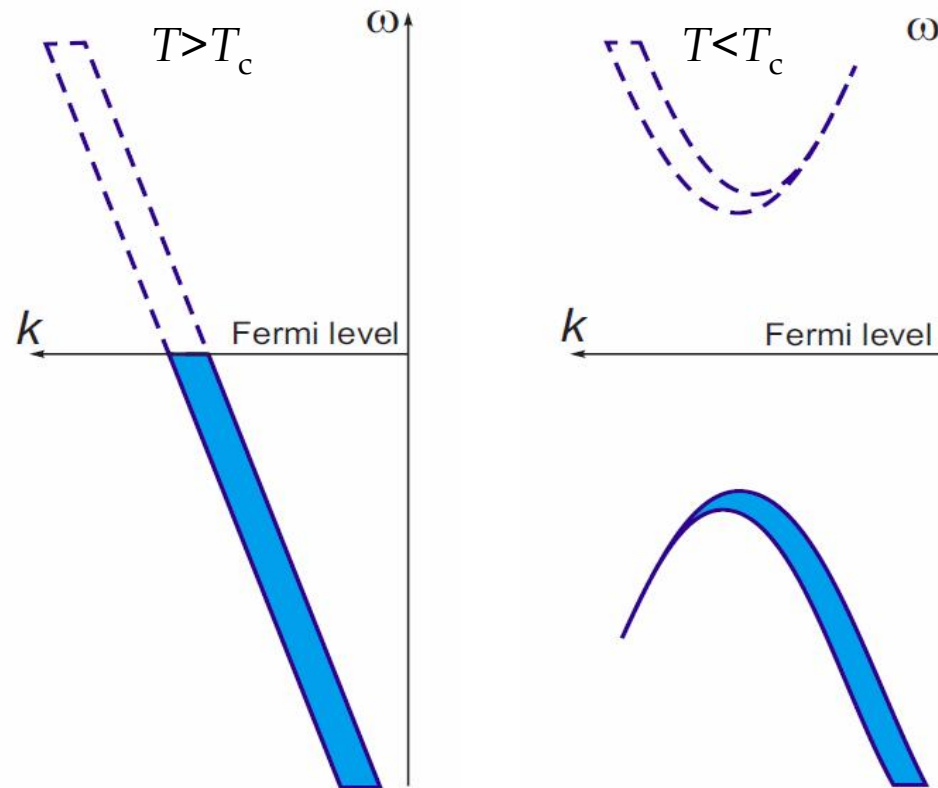


Band renormalization in LiFeAs

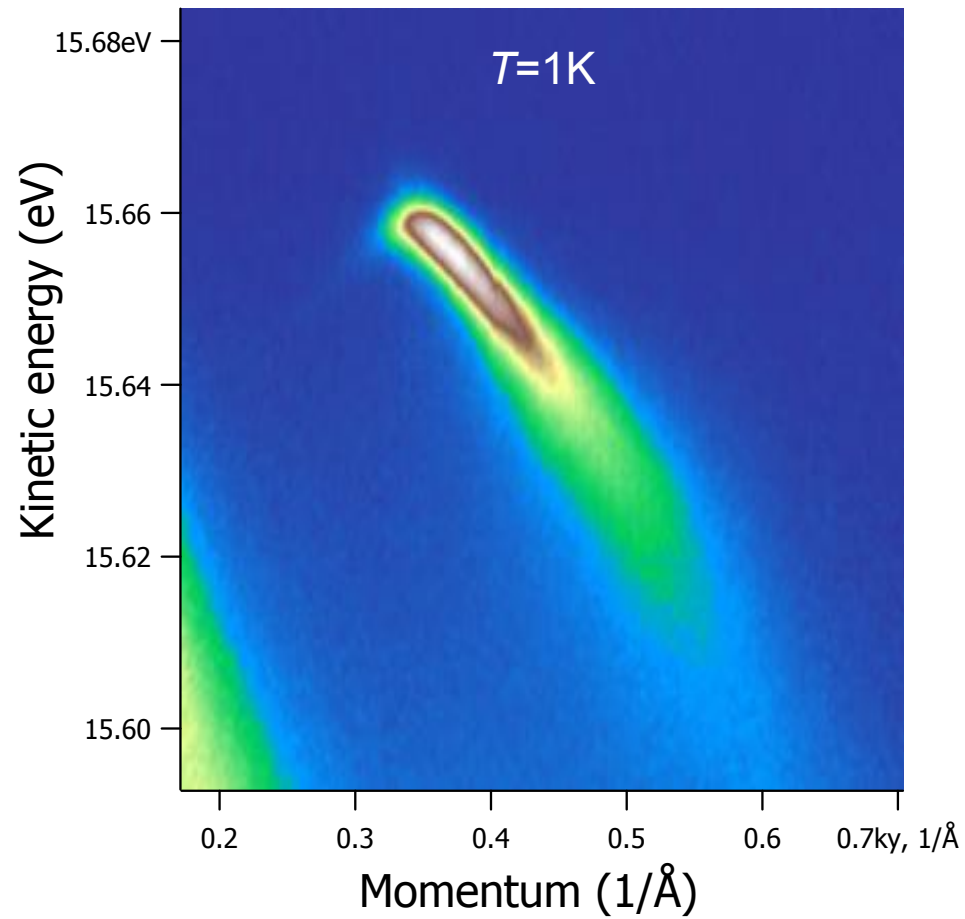


Superconducting gap extraction from ARPES spectra

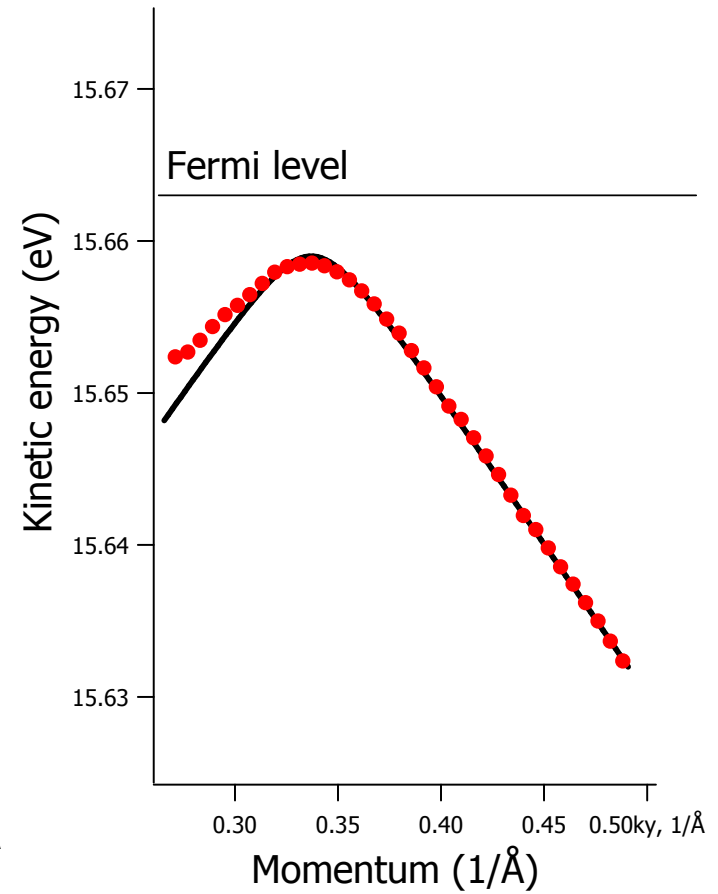
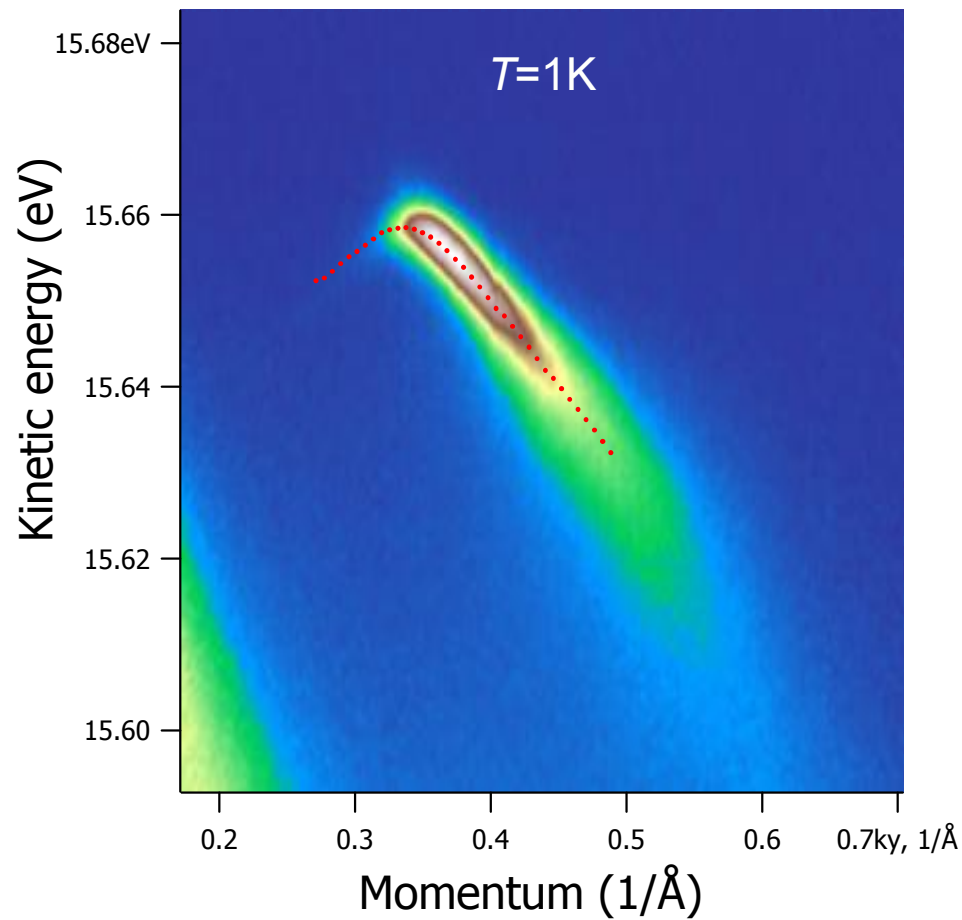
Opening of the superconducting gap in electronic dispersion



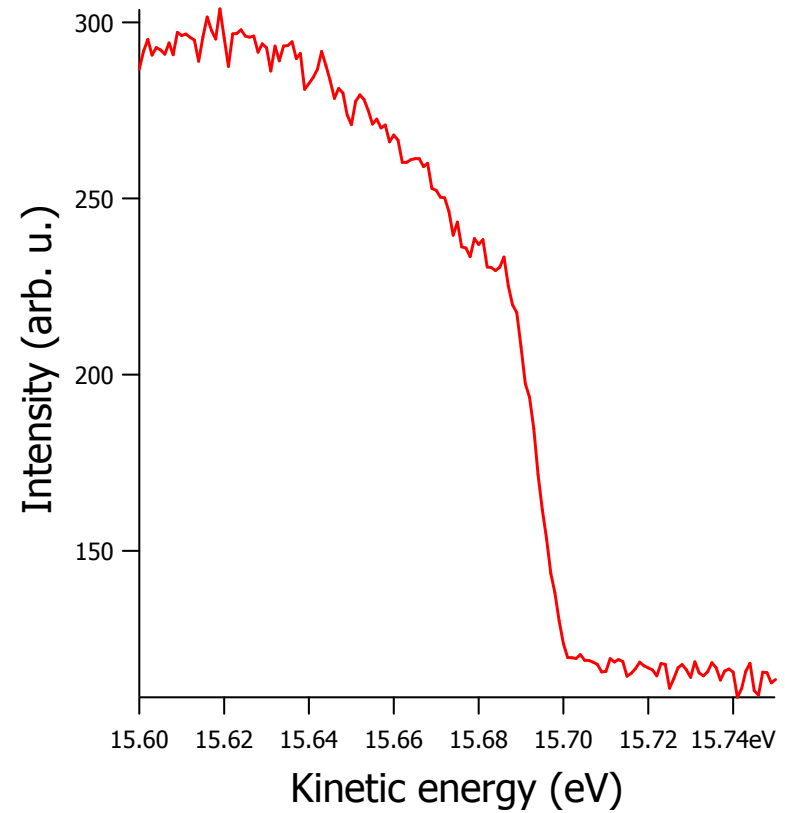
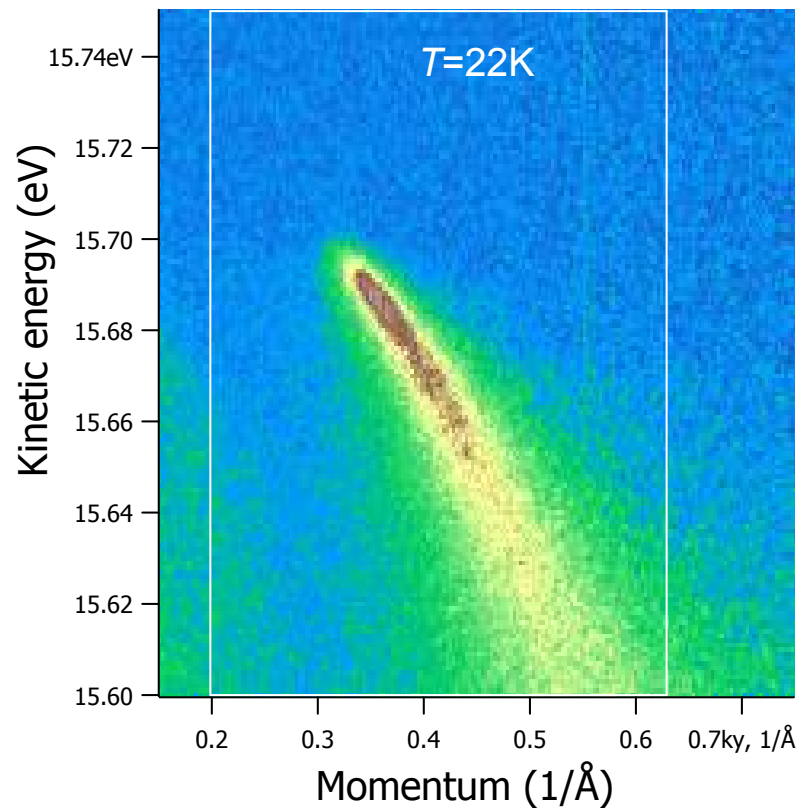
Superconducting gap in ARPES spectra



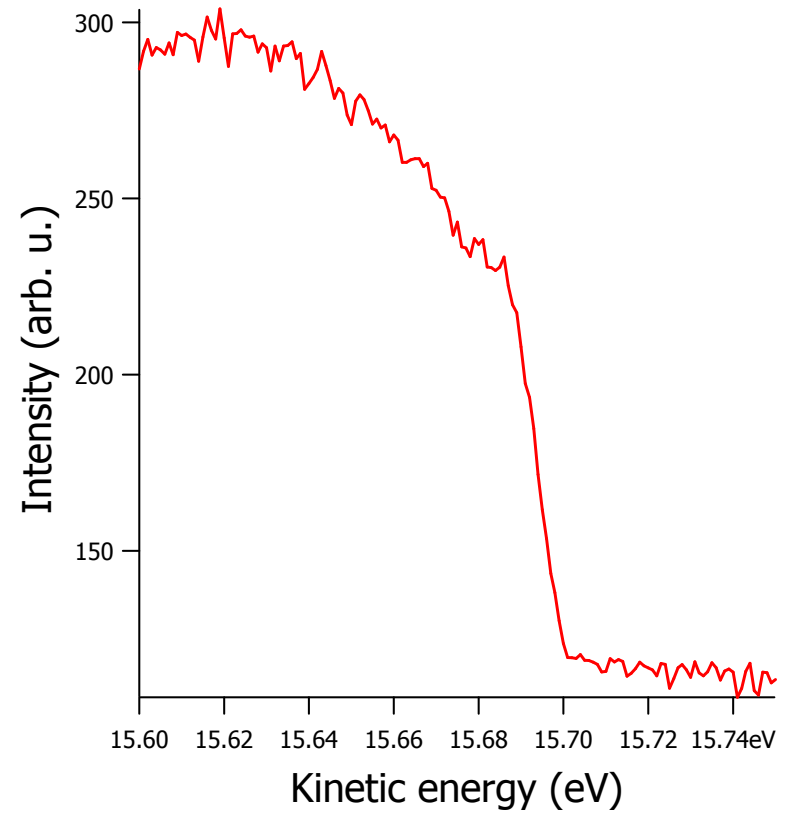
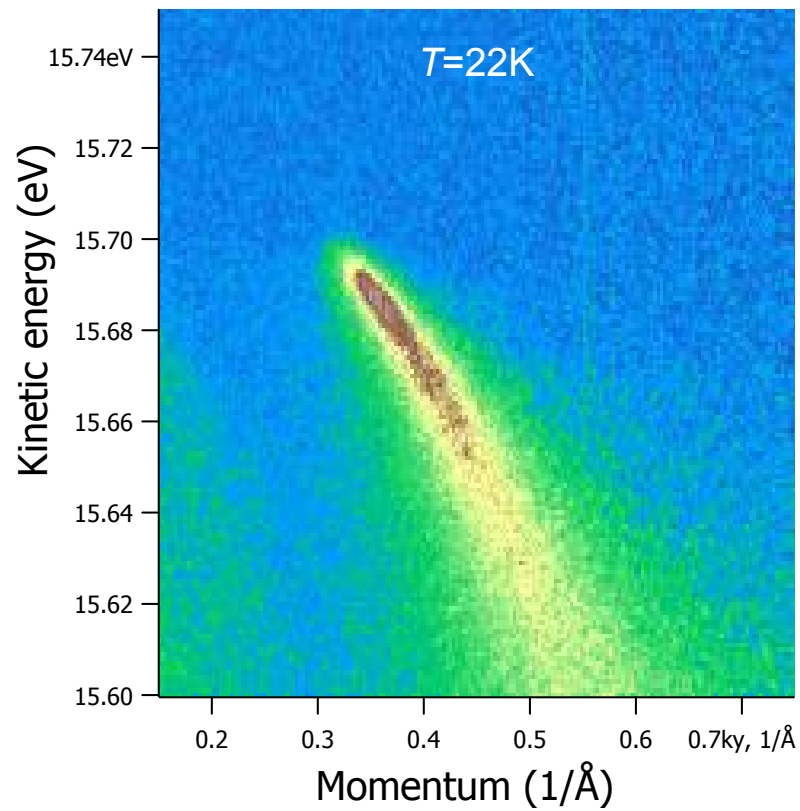
Superconducting gap in ARPES spectra



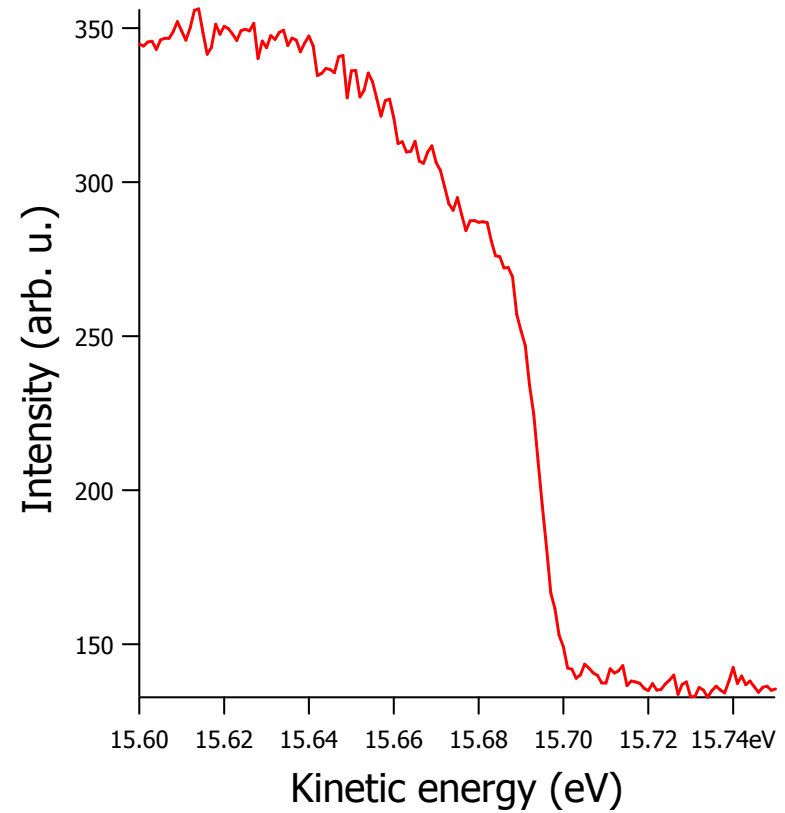
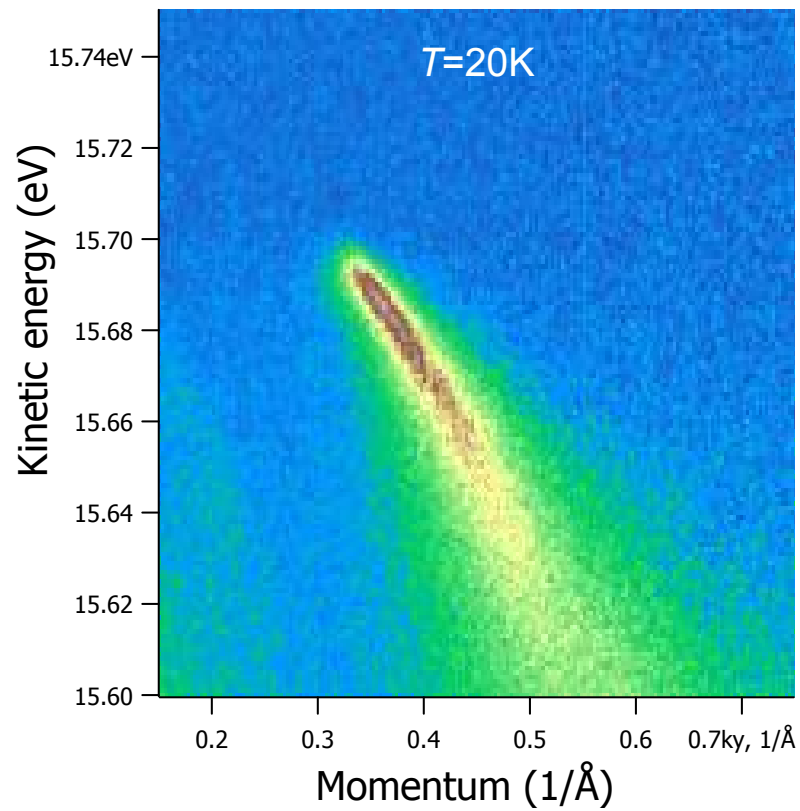
Superconducting gap opening in ARPES spectra



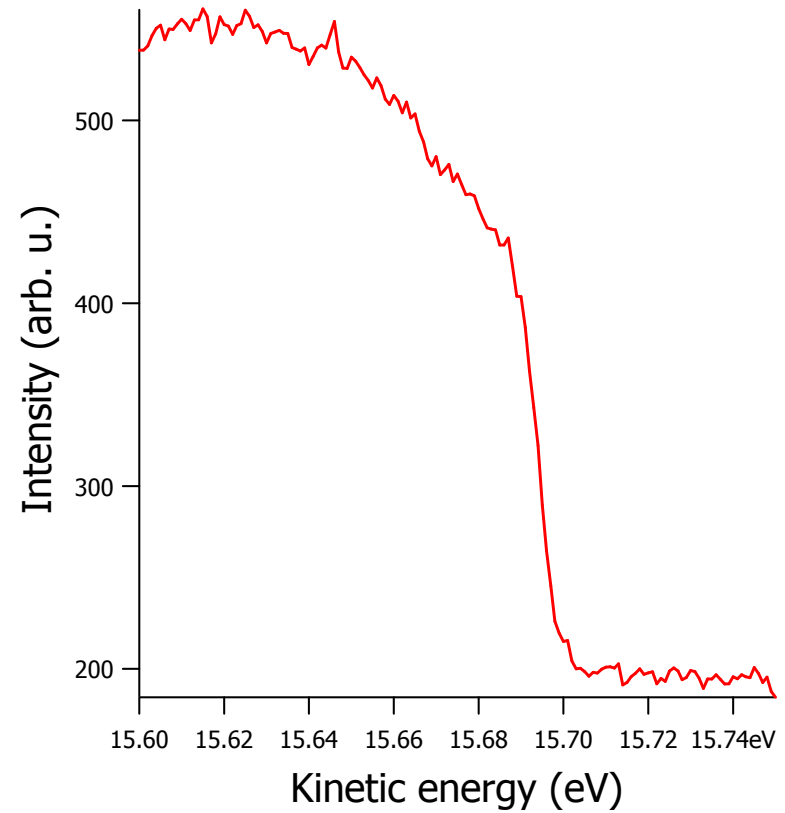
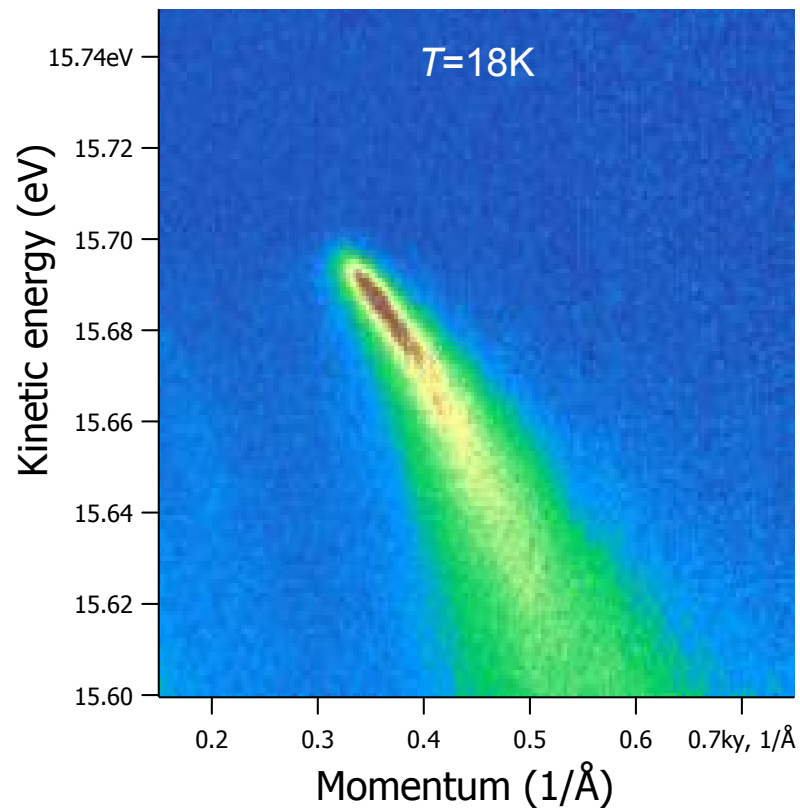
Superconducting gap opening in ARPES spectra



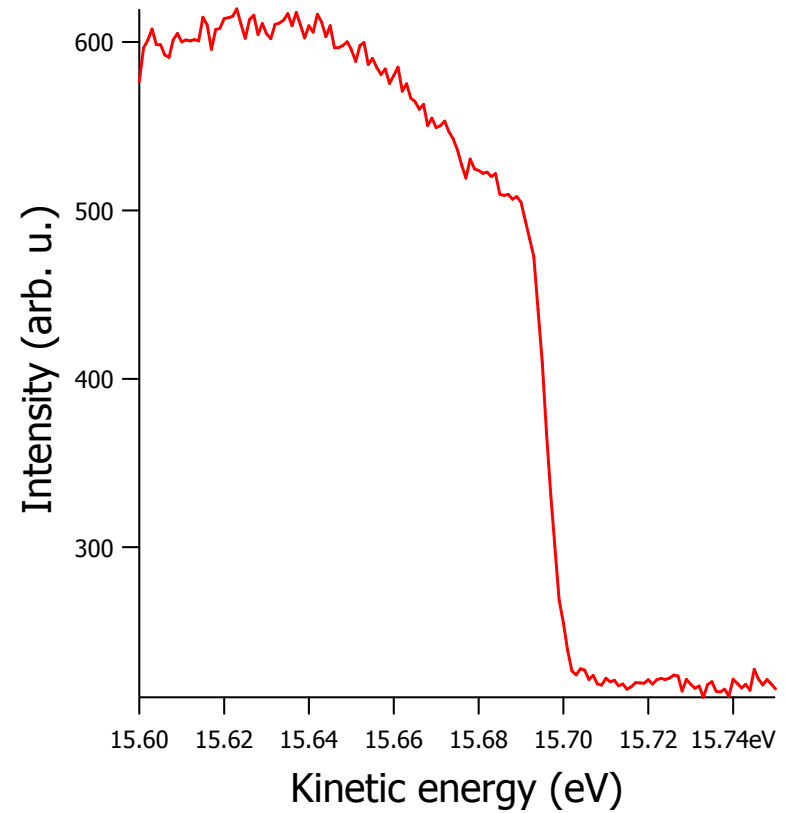
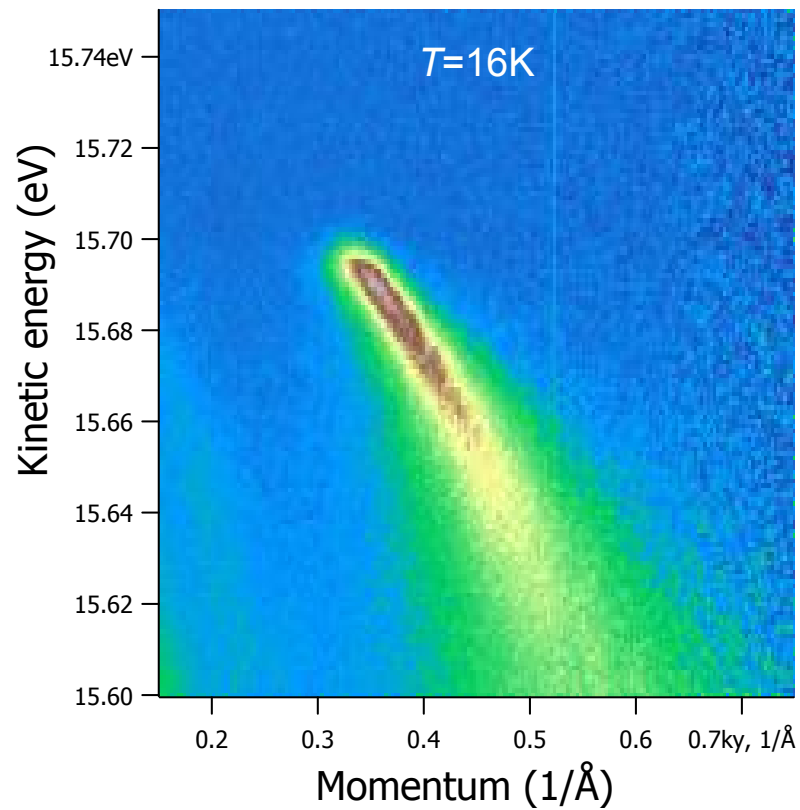
Superconducting gap opening in ARPES spectra



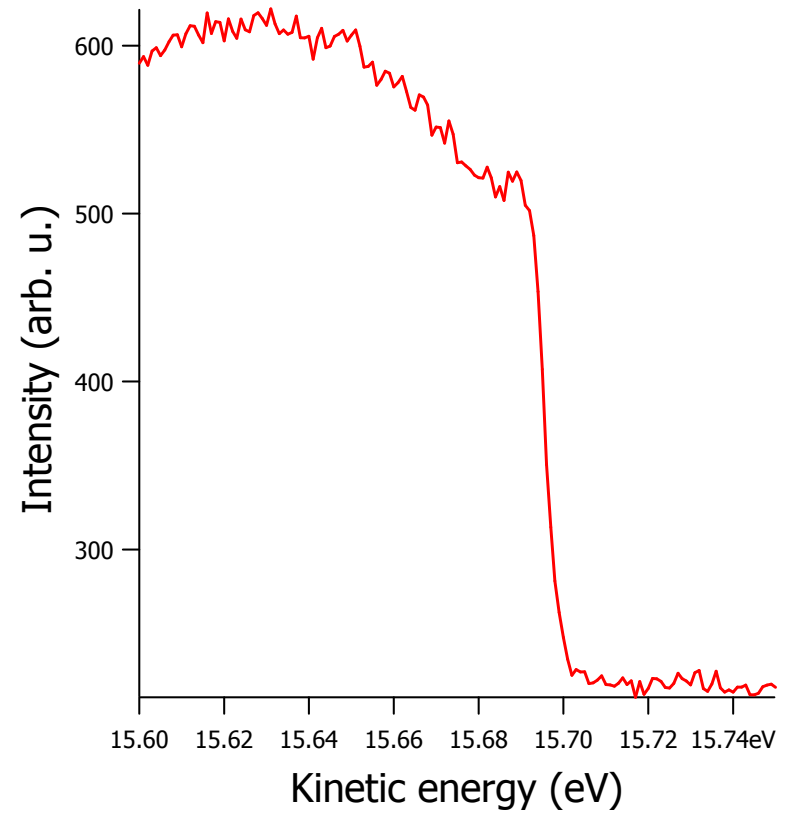
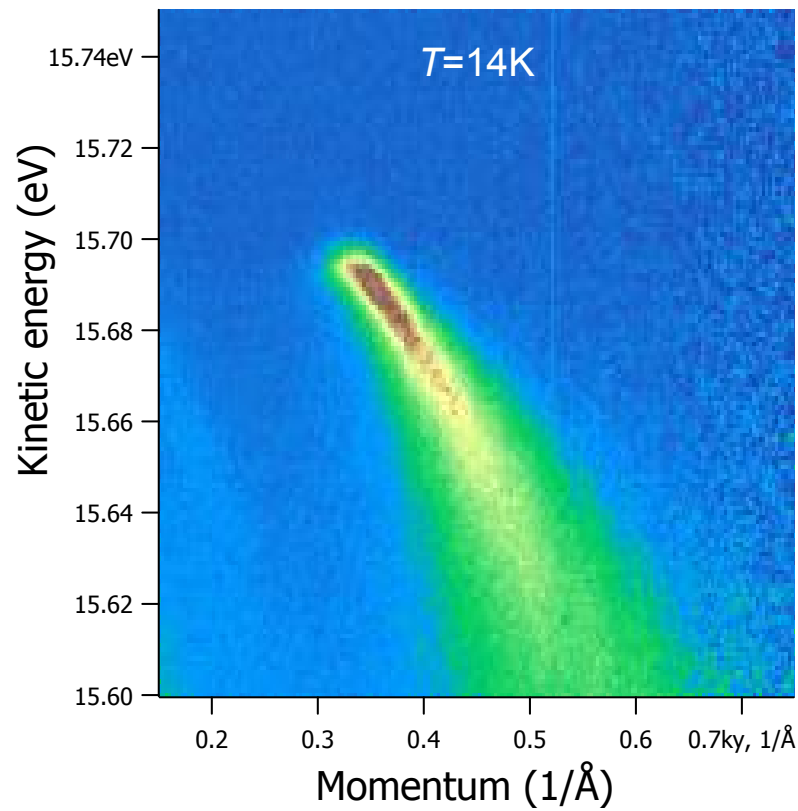
Superconducting gap opening in ARPES spectra



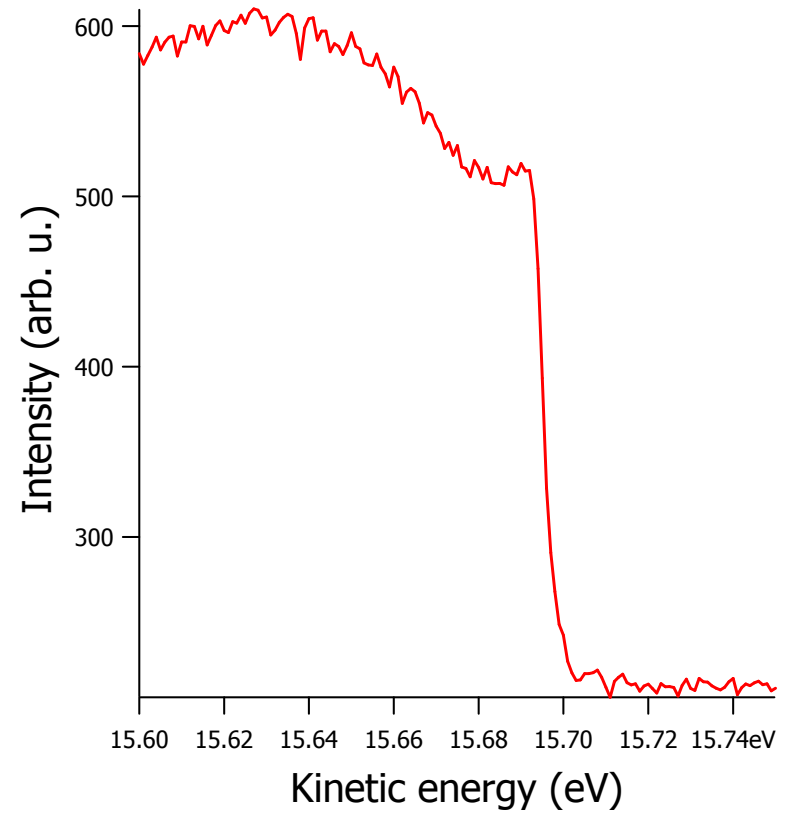
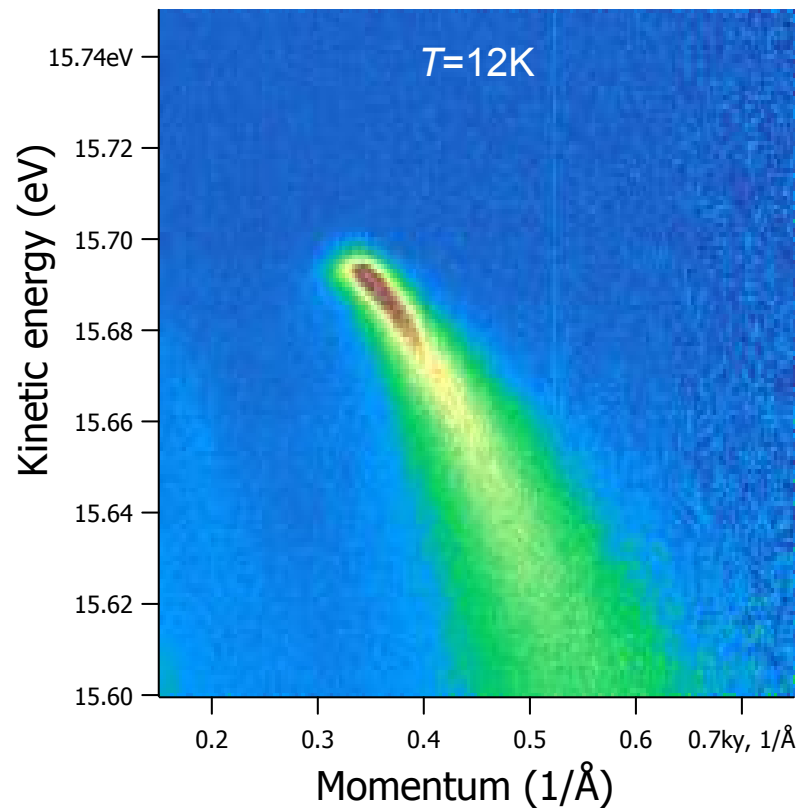
Superconducting gap opening in ARPES spectra



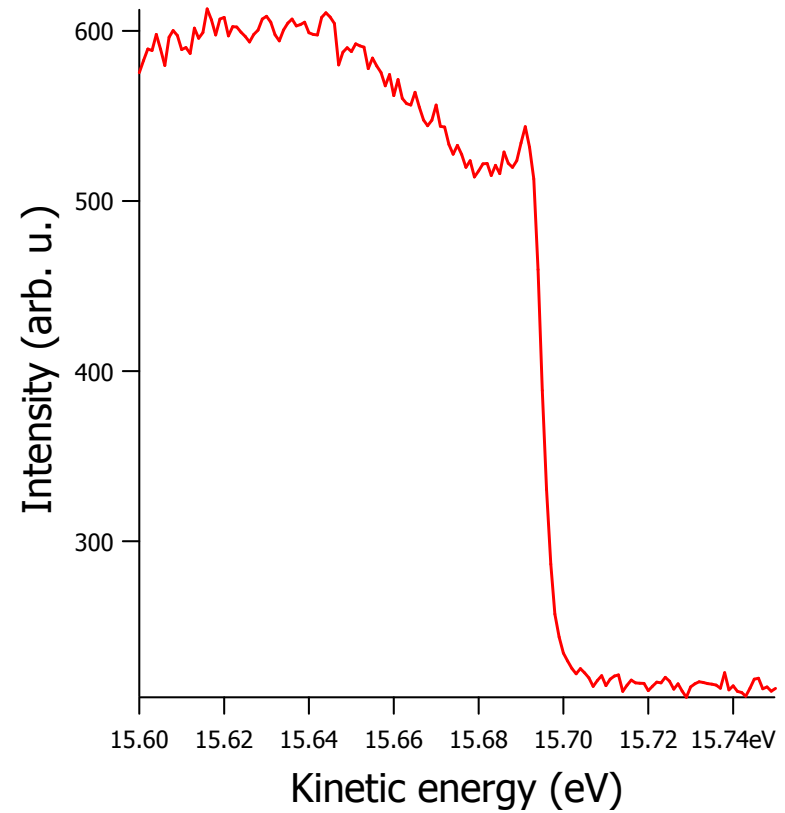
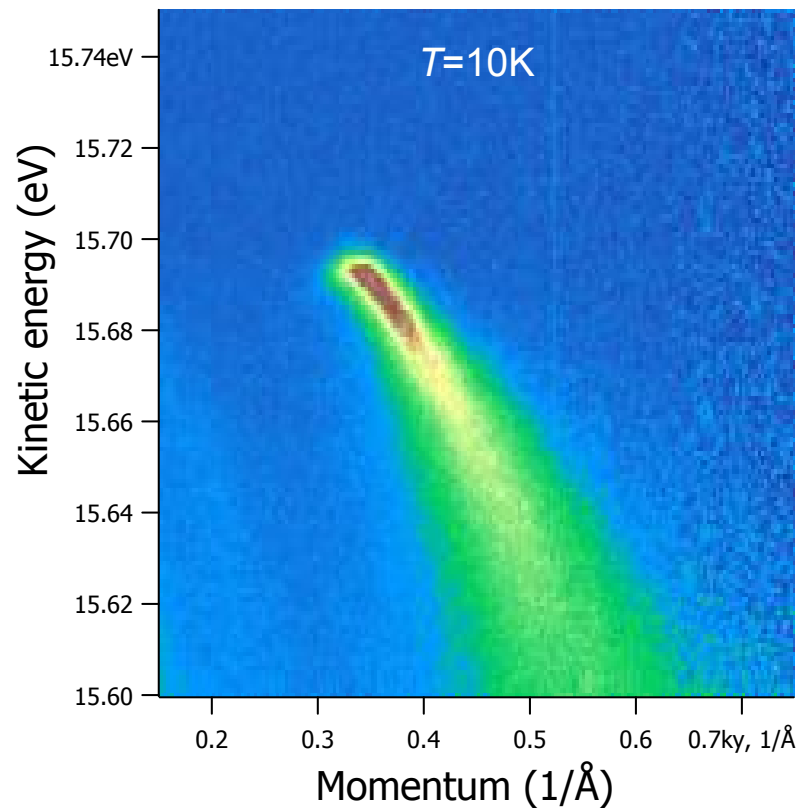
Superconducting gap opening in ARPES spectra



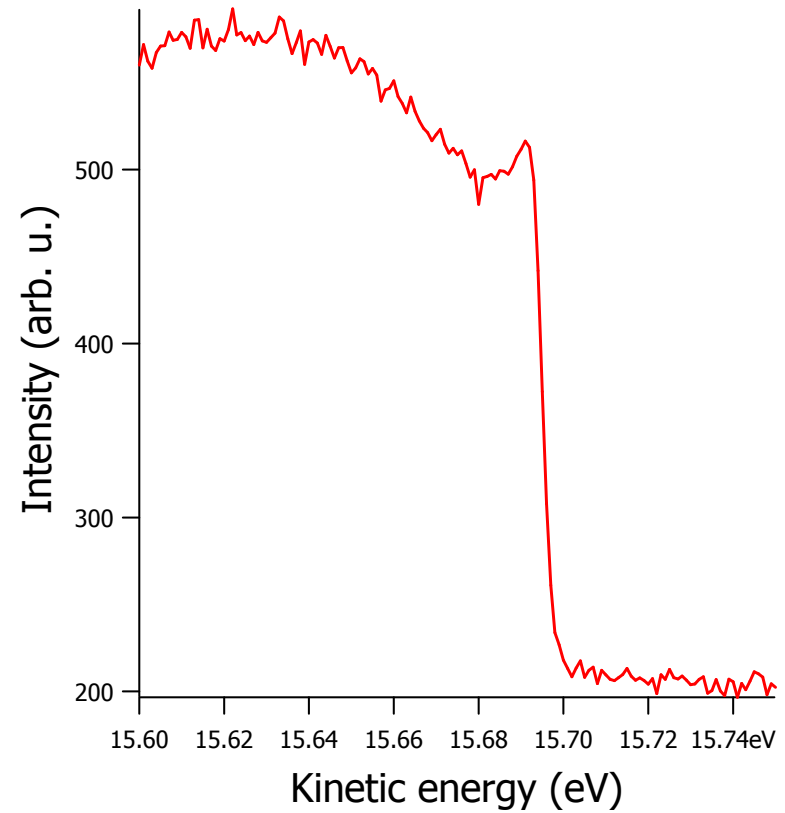
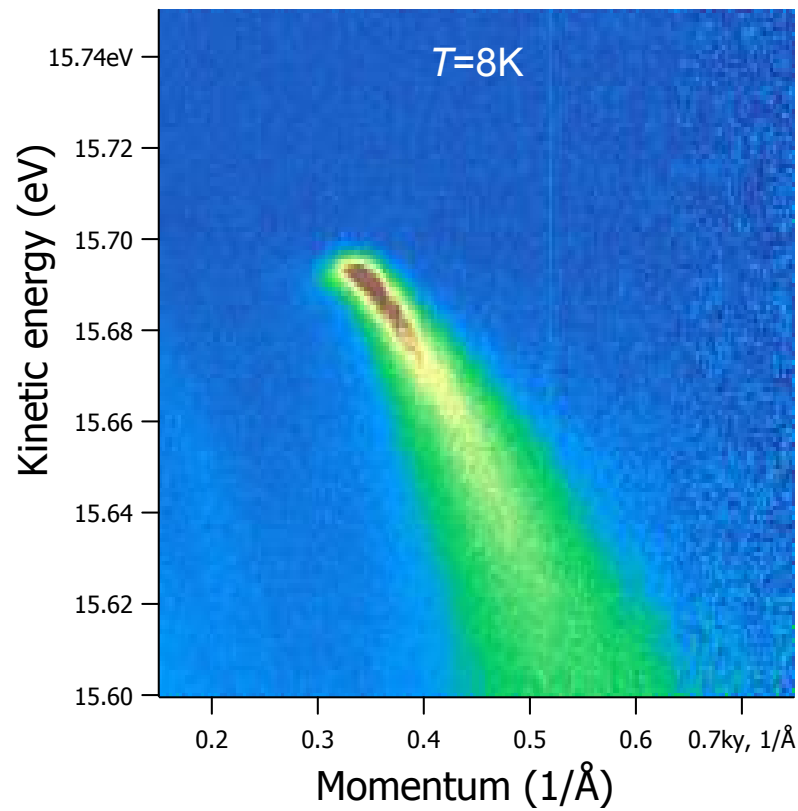
Superconducting gap opening in ARPES spectra



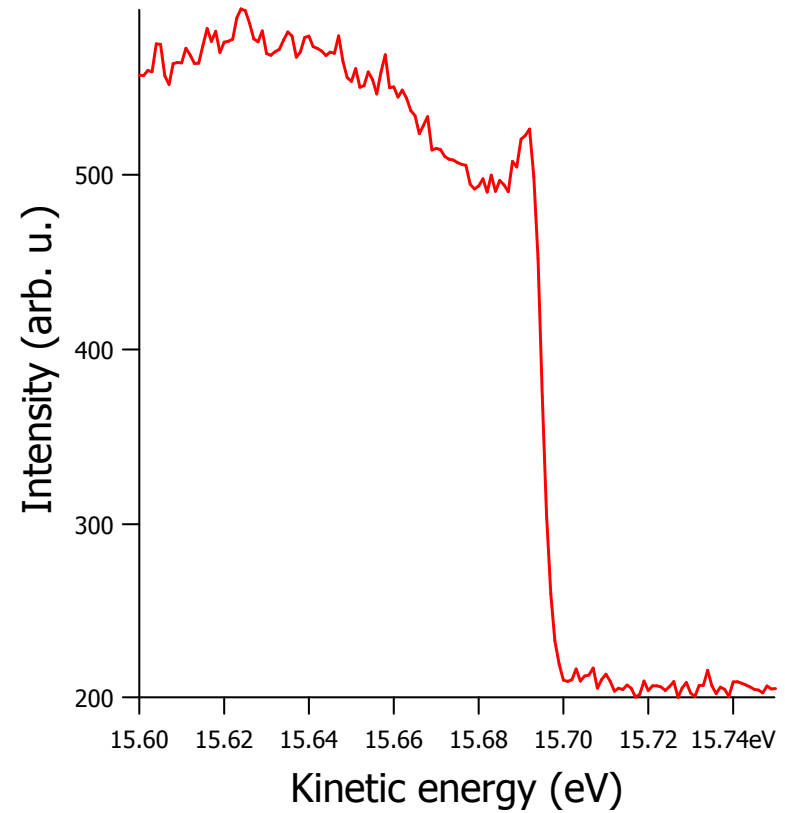
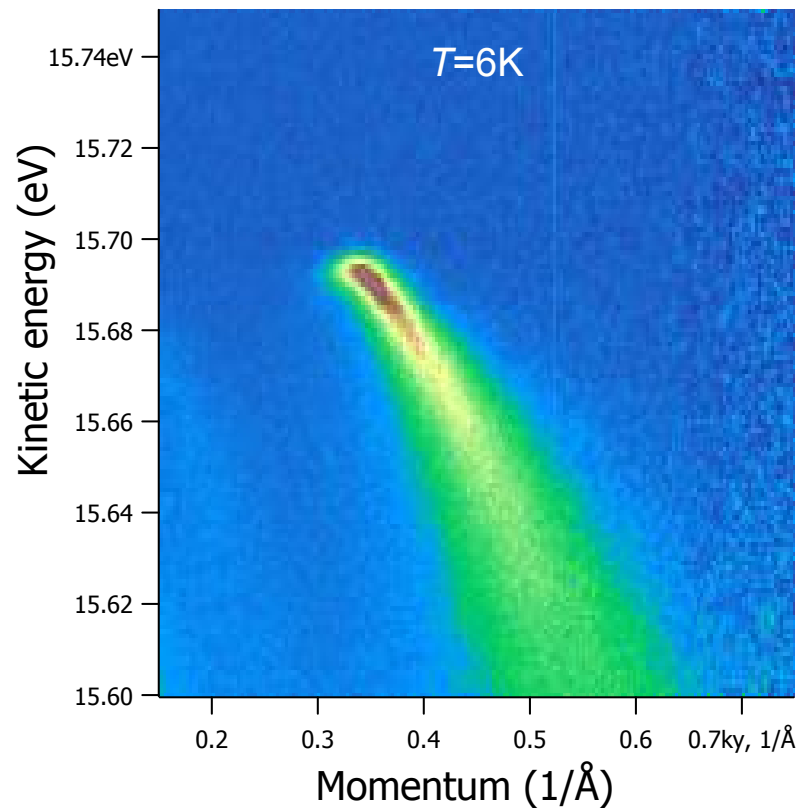
Superconducting gap opening in ARPES spectra



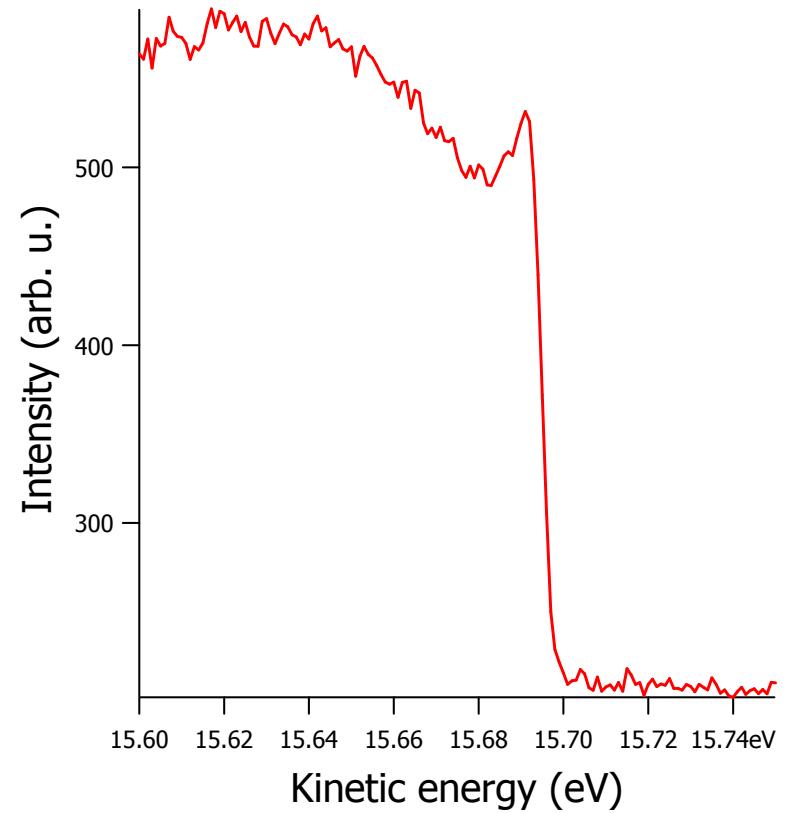
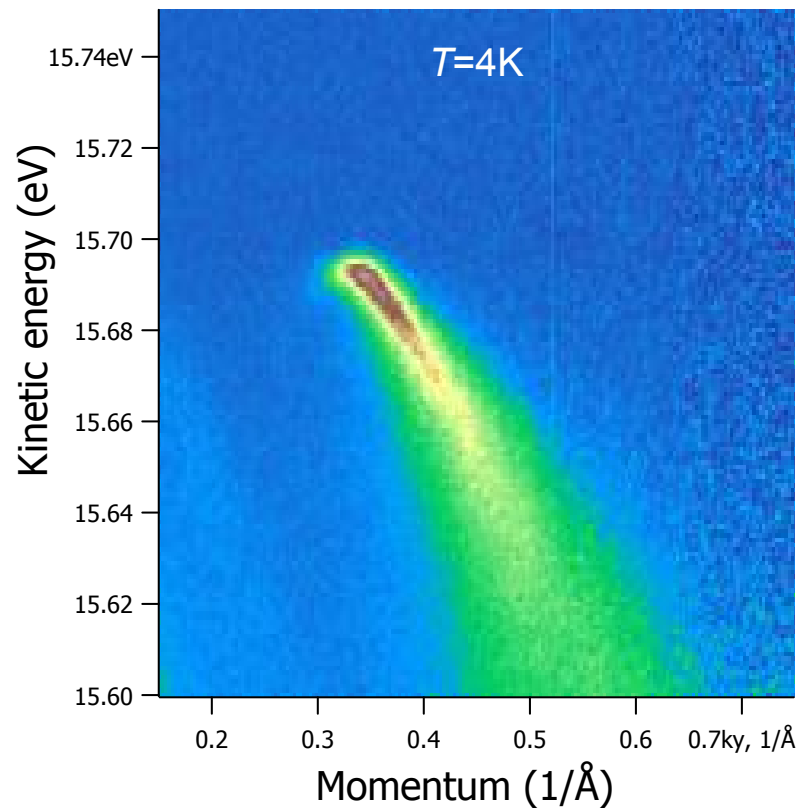
Superconducting gap opening in ARPES spectra



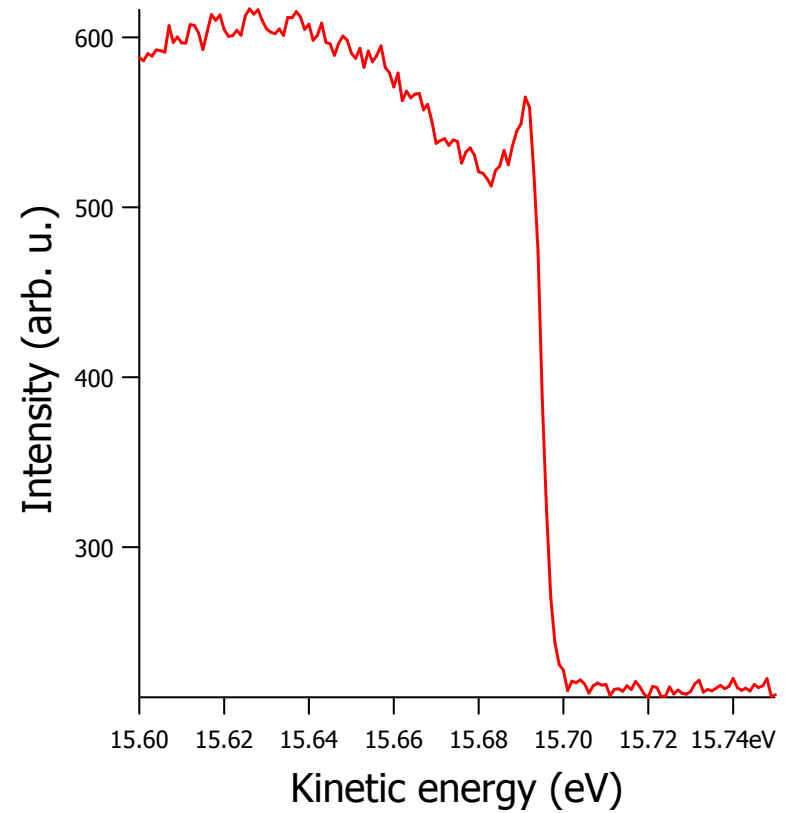
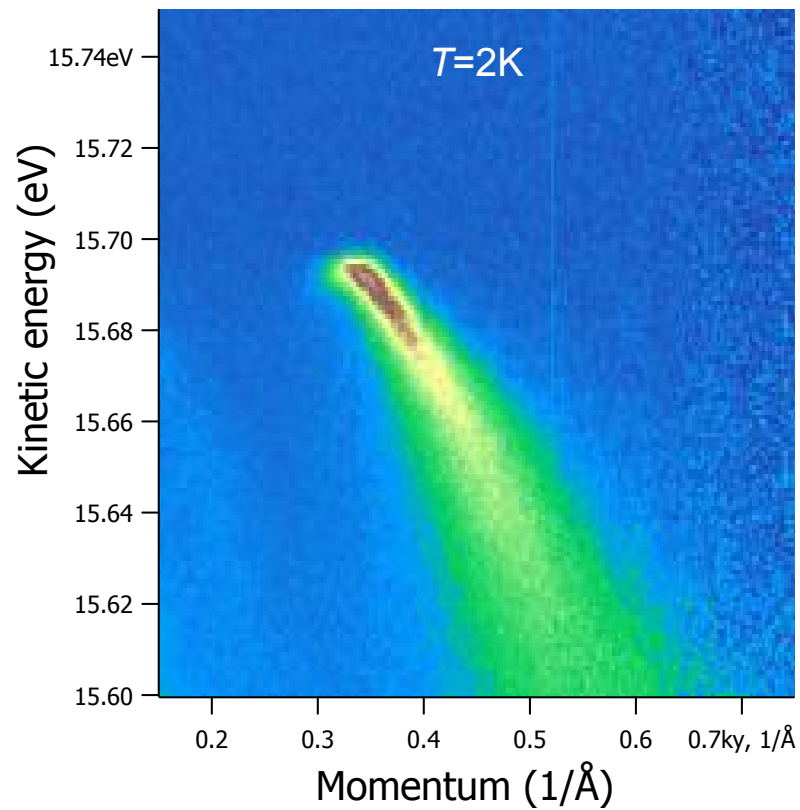
Superconducting gap opening in ARPES spectra



Superconducting gap opening in ARPES spectra

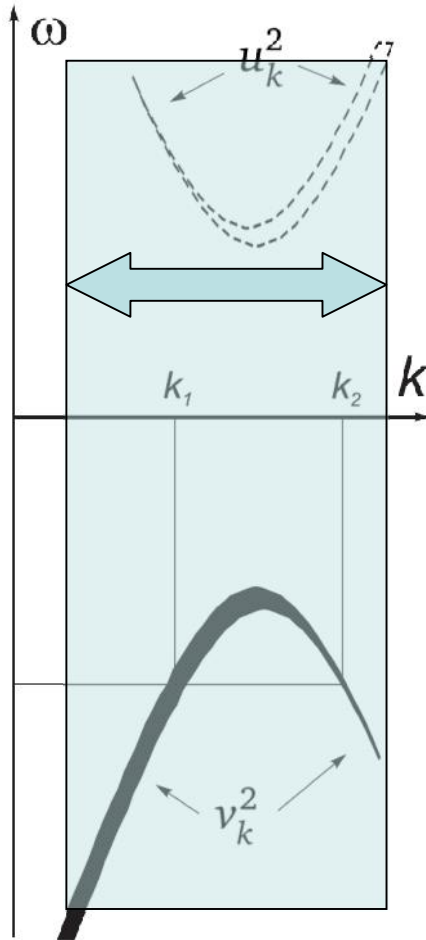


Superconducting gap opening in ARPES spectra



Gap extraction from ARPES data

Fit of IEDC



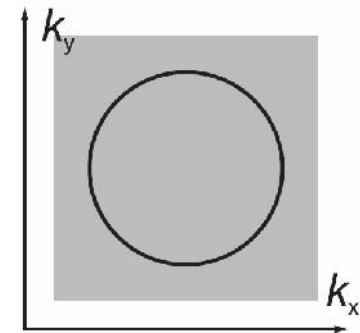
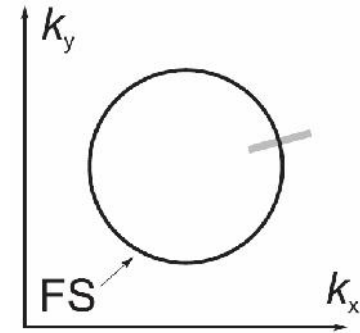
$$A(k, \omega) = 2\pi[u_k^2\delta(\omega - E_k) + v_k^2\delta(\omega + E_k)],$$

where

$$u_k^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\xi_k}{E_k} \right), \quad v_k^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\xi_k}{E_k} \right),$$

$$E_k = \sqrt{\xi_k^2 + \Delta^2}$$

$$\text{IEDC}(\omega) = \left[f(\omega, T) \cdot \left| \text{Re} \frac{\omega + i\Sigma''}{E} \right| \right] \otimes R_\omega(\delta E)$$

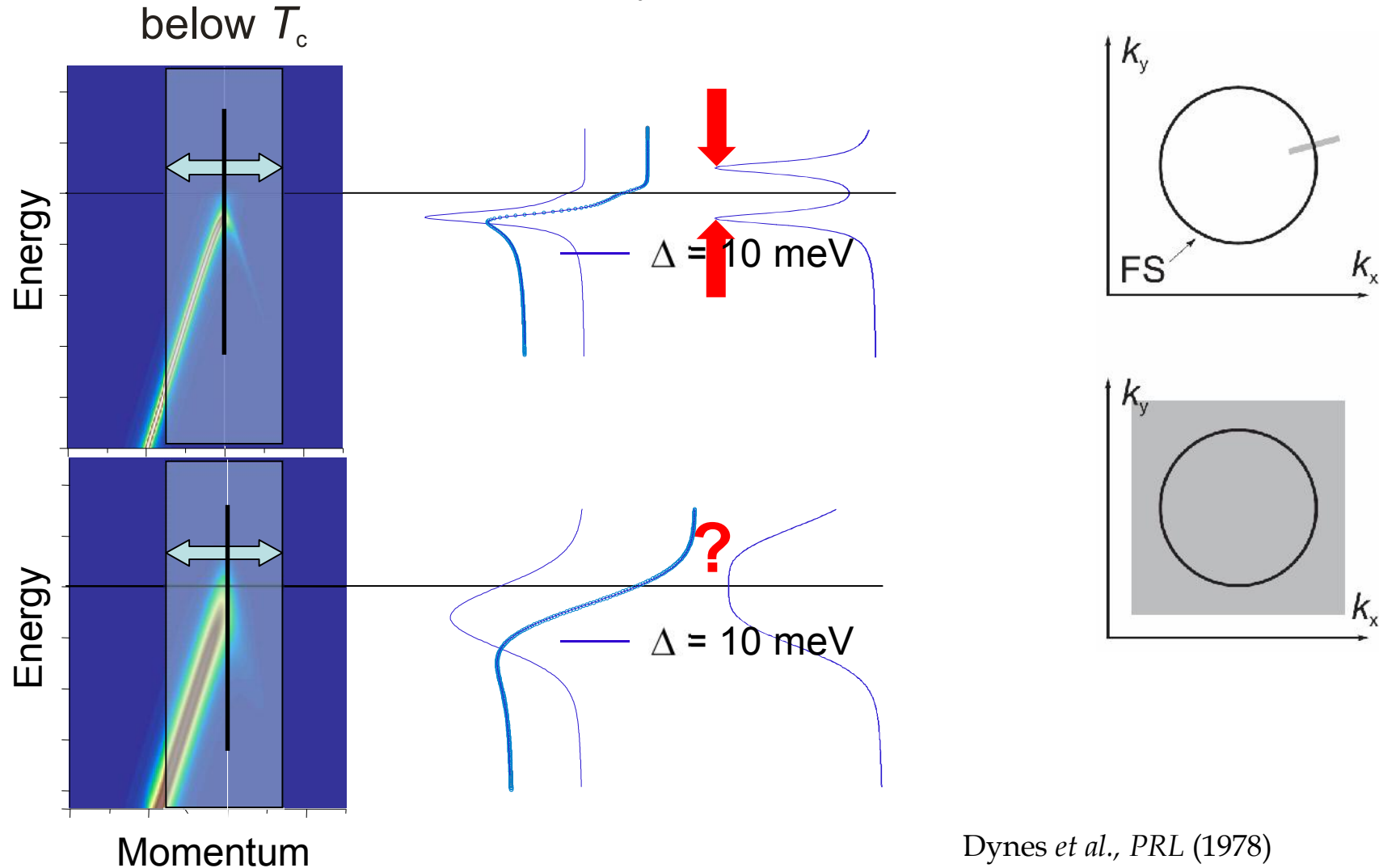


Dynes *et al.*, PRL (1978)

Evtushinsky *et al.*, PRB (2009)

Gap extraction from ARPES data

Fit vs. Symmetrization

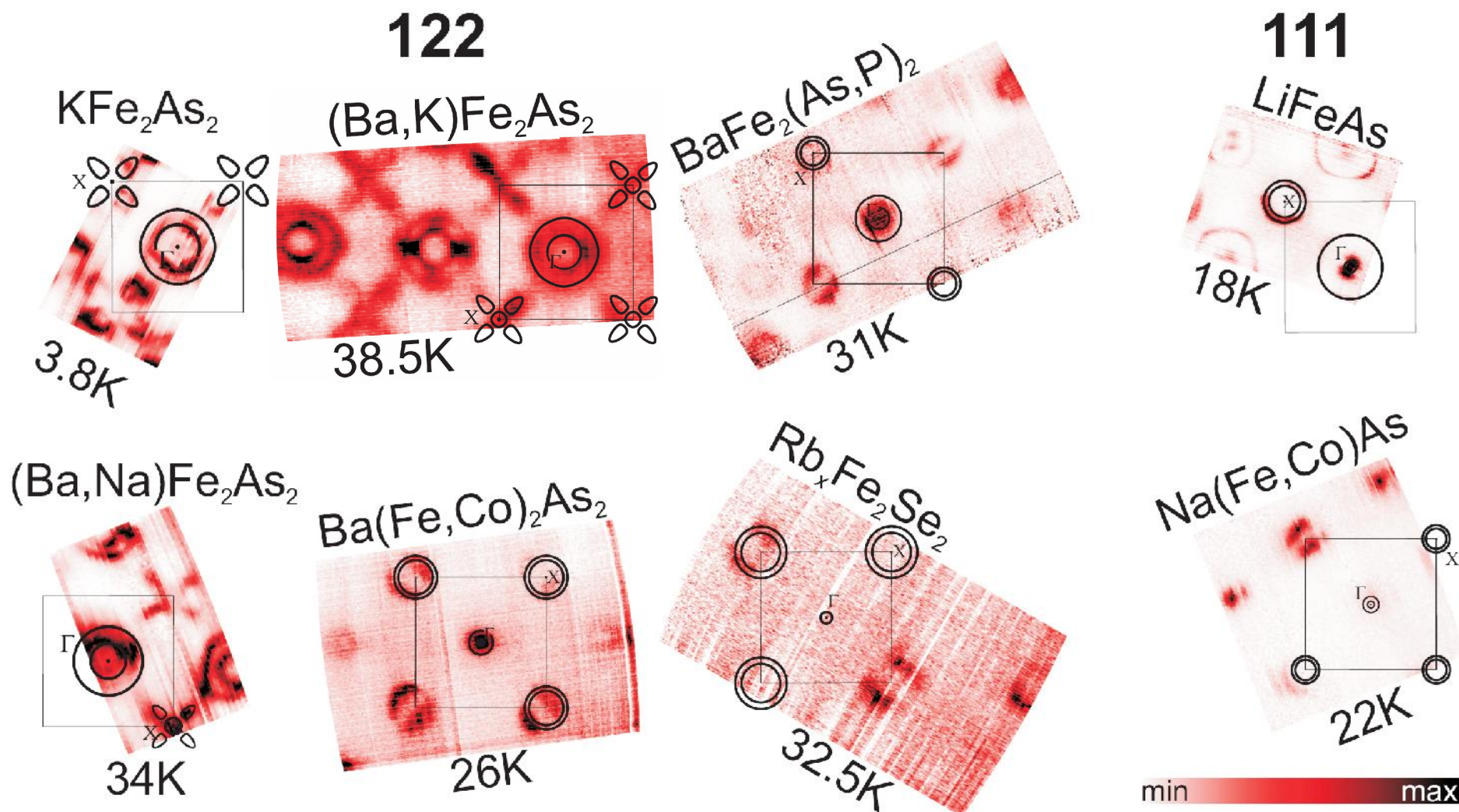


Dynes *et al.*, PRL (1978)

Evtushinsky *et al.*, PRB (2009)

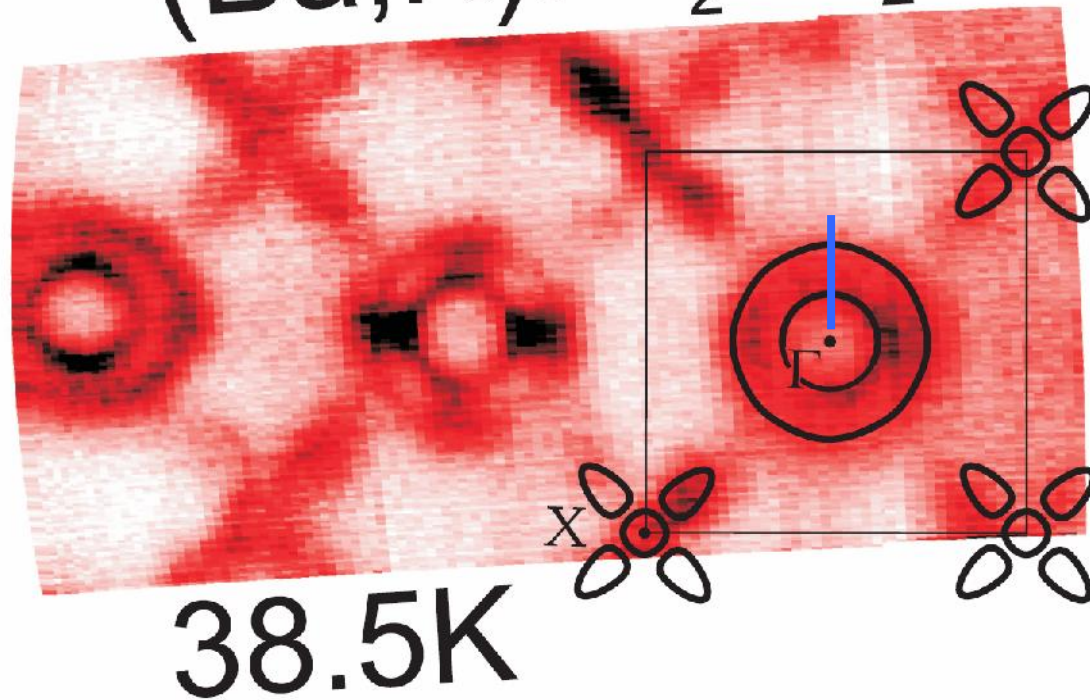
Superconducting gap
in $\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{K}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2$

Fermi surfaces of iron-based superconductors

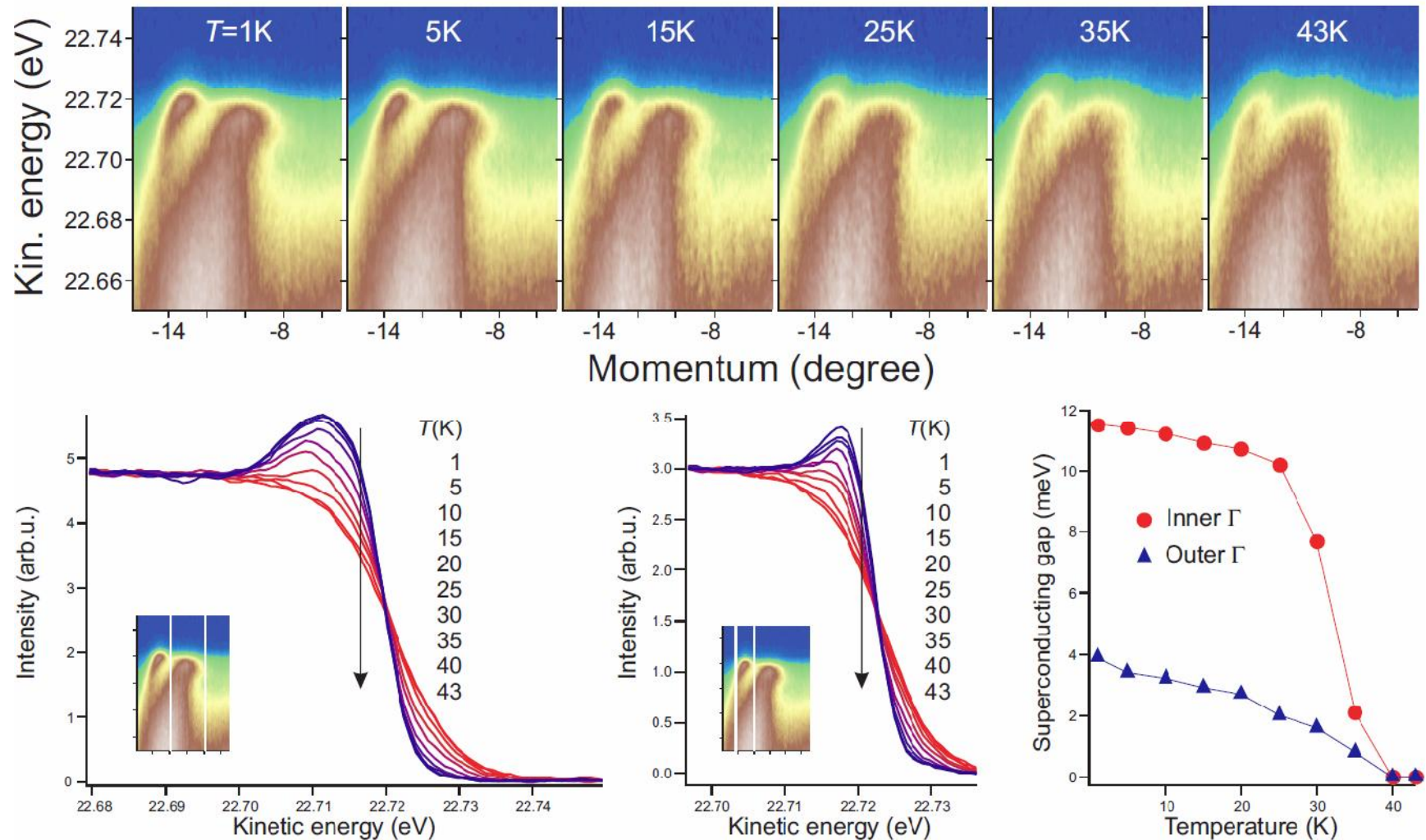


Hole-doped BaFe_2As_2

$(\text{Ba},\text{K})\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2$

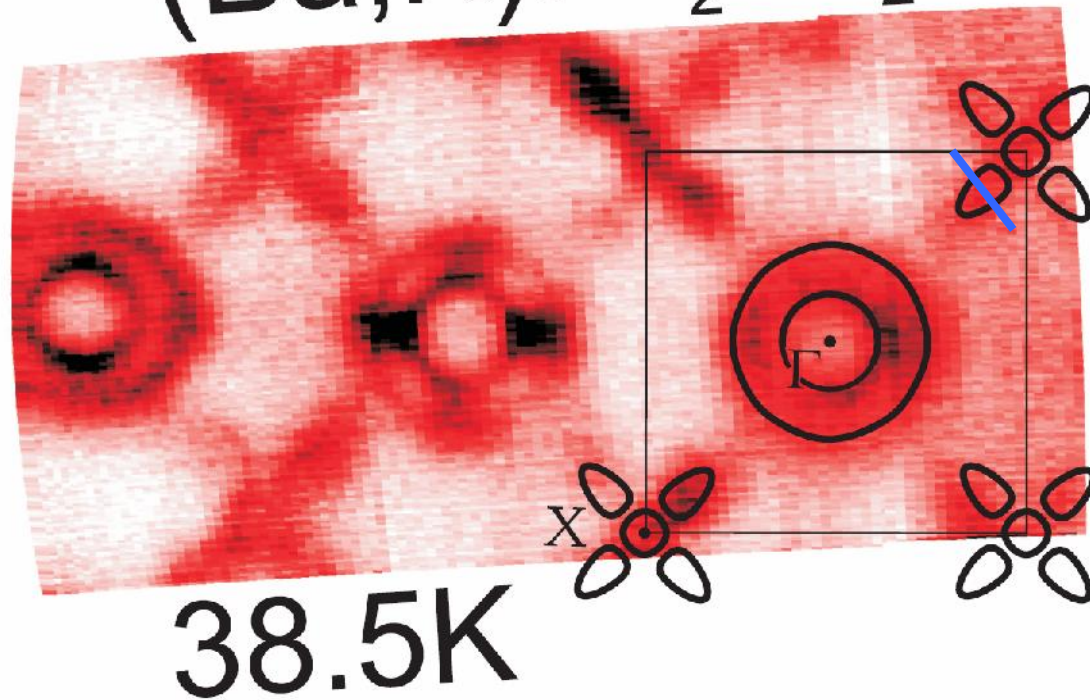


Superconducting gap distribution for $\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{K}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2$ (Γ FS sheets)

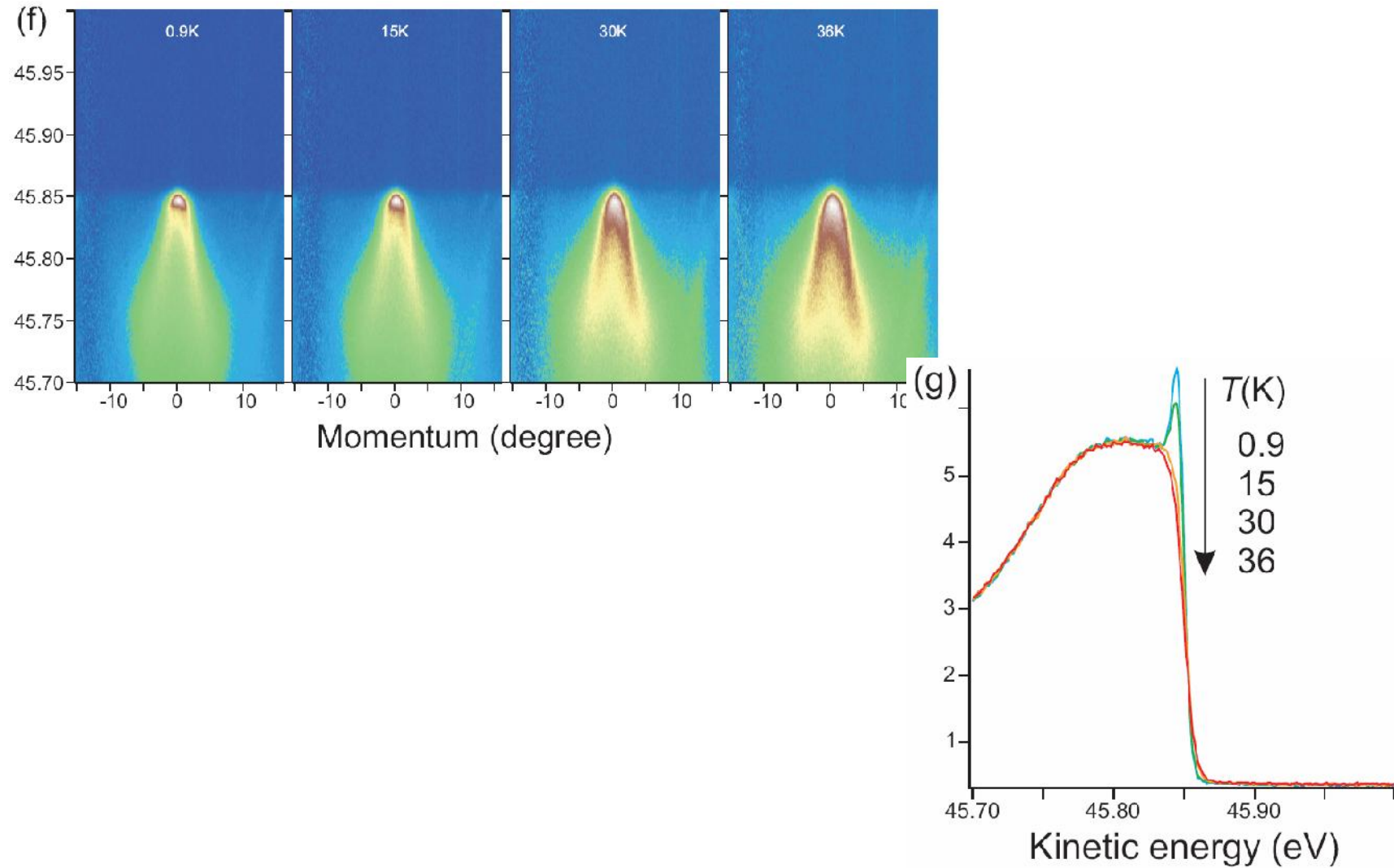


Hole-doped BaFe_2As_2

$(\text{Ba},\text{K})\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2$

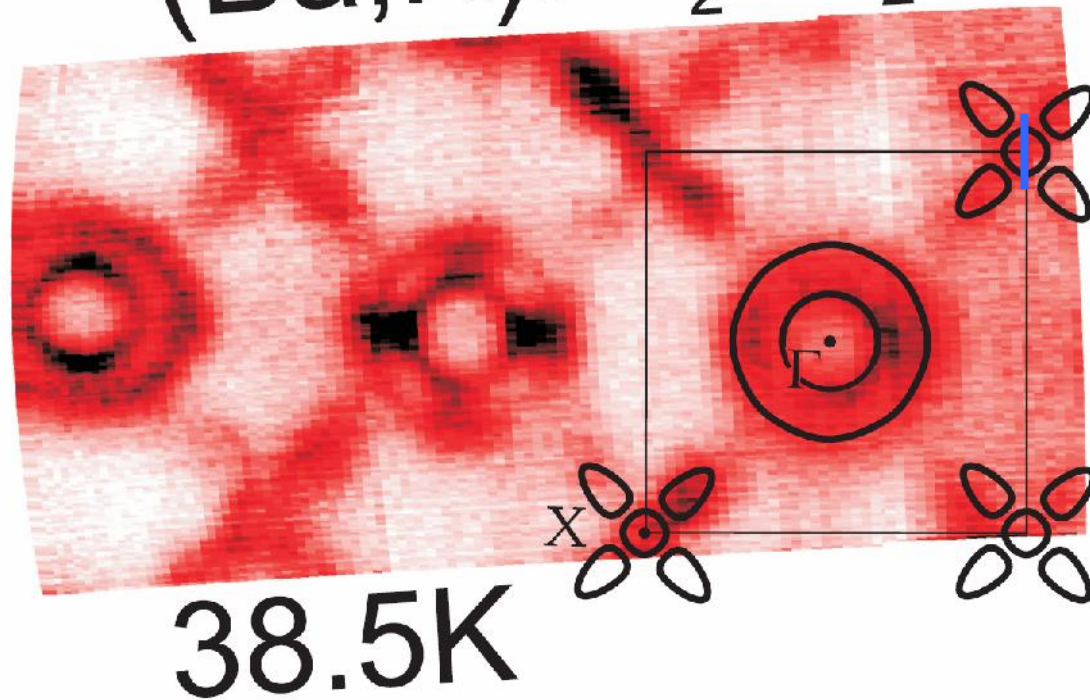


Gap on propeller-like structure

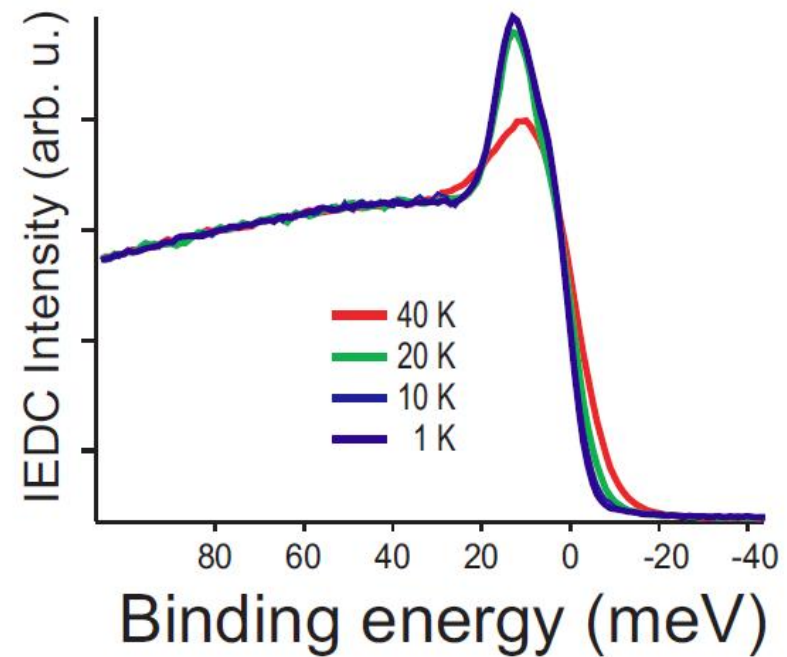
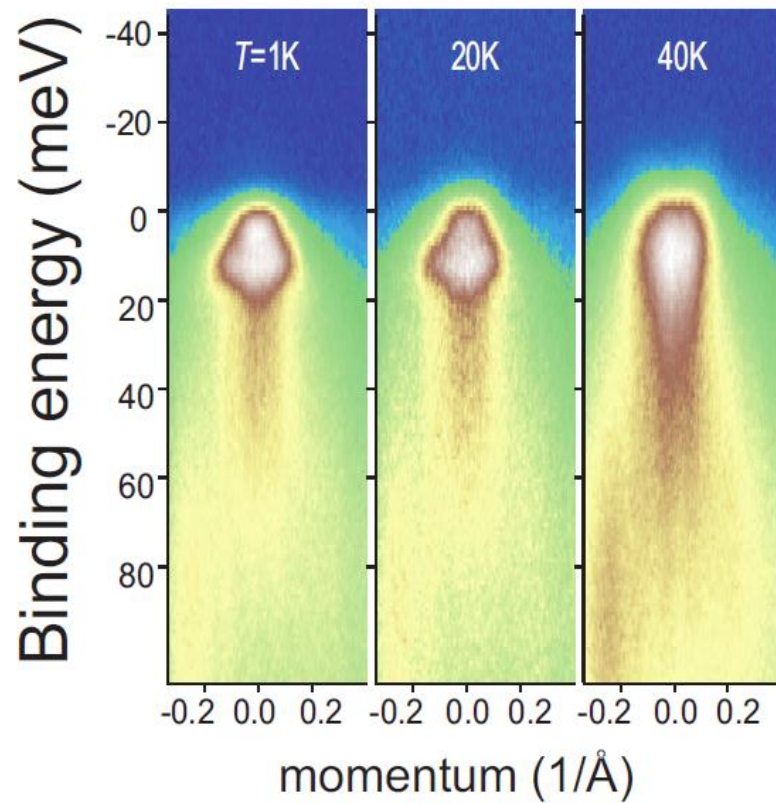


Hole-doped BaFe_2As_2

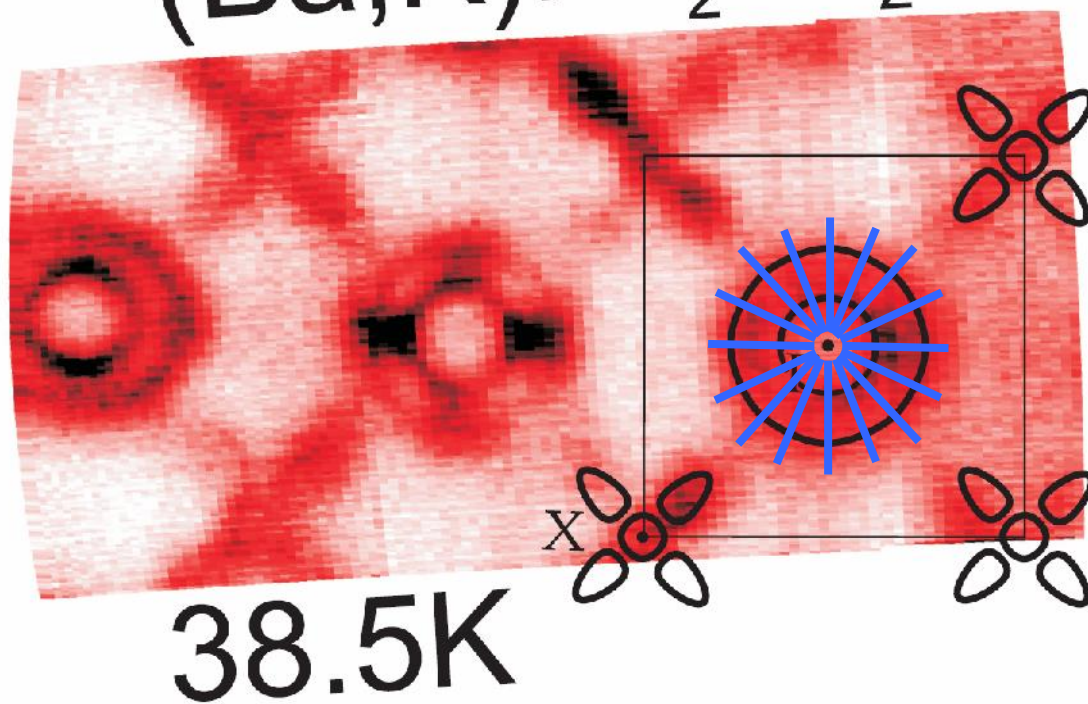
$(\text{Ba},\text{K})\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2$



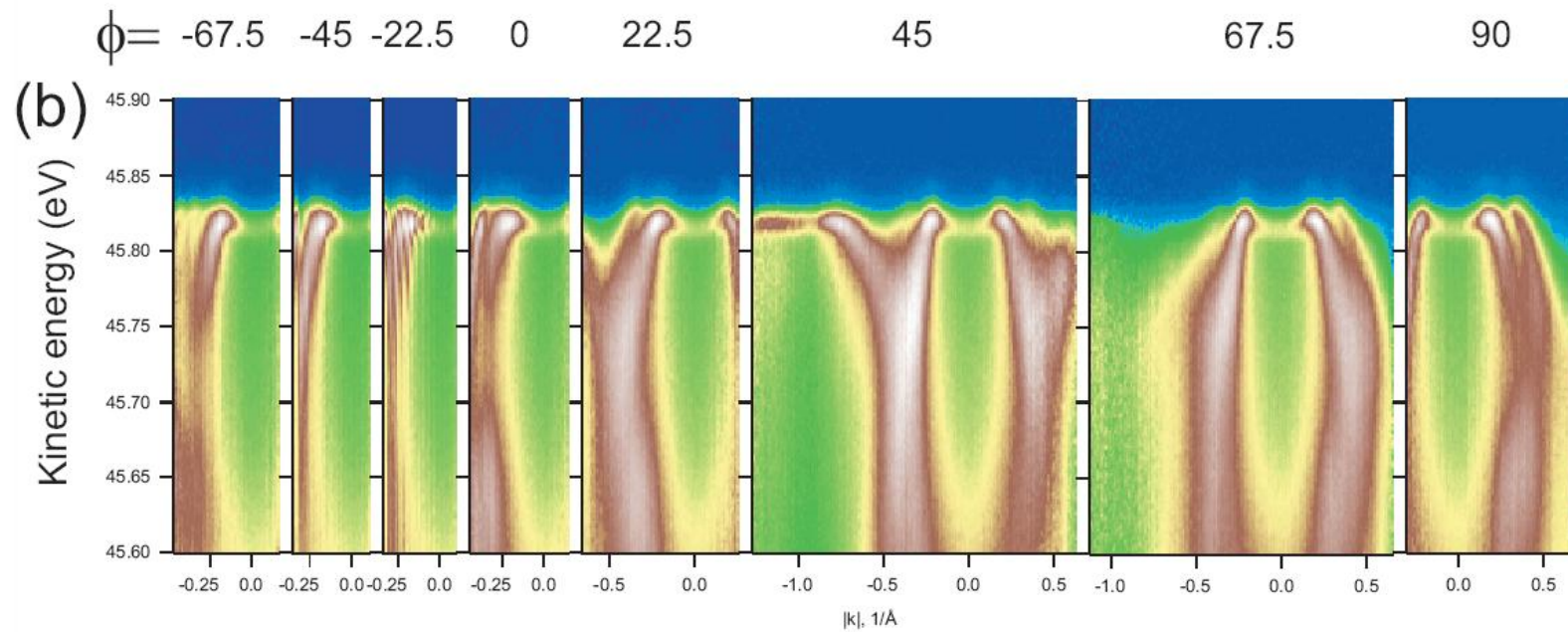
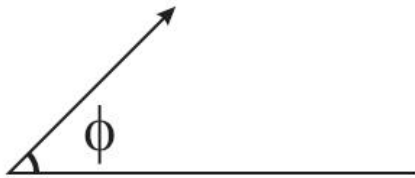
Gap on propeller-like structure



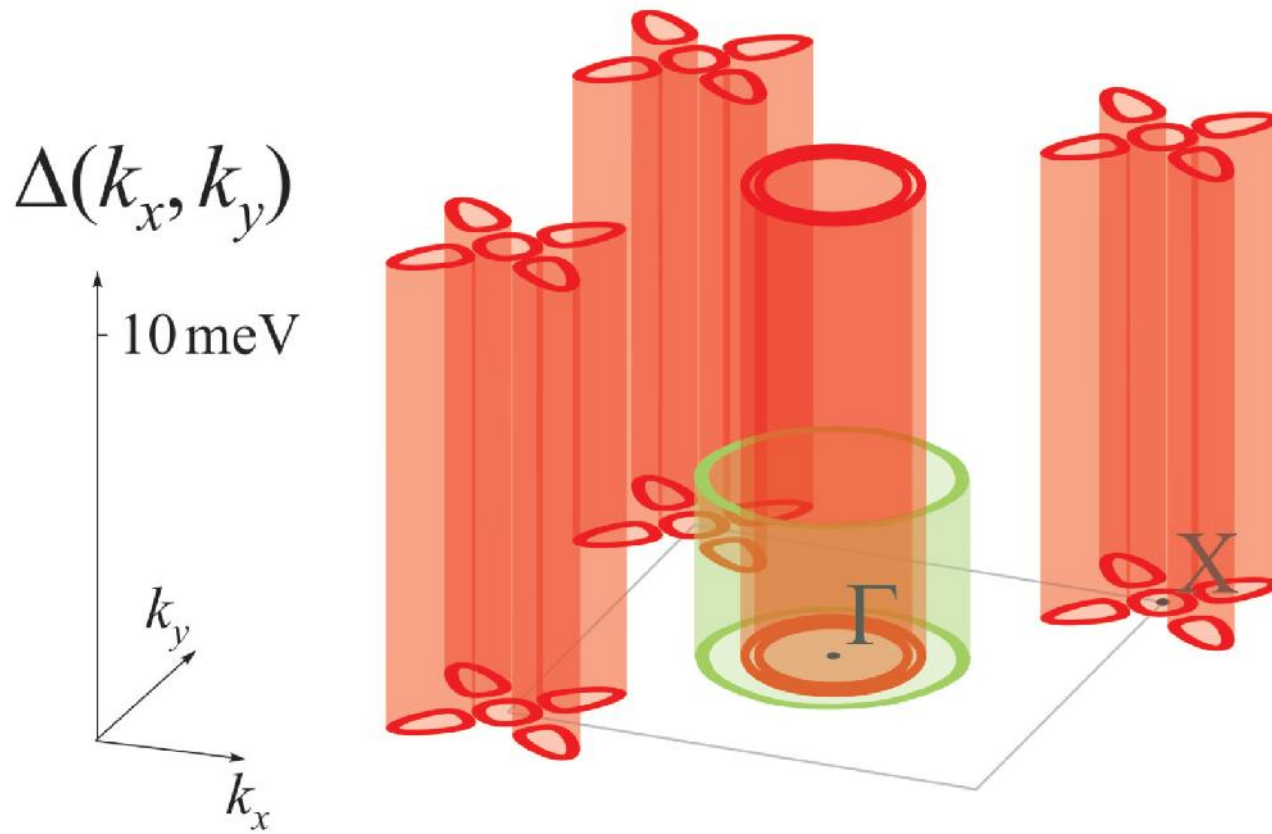
Gap anisotropy



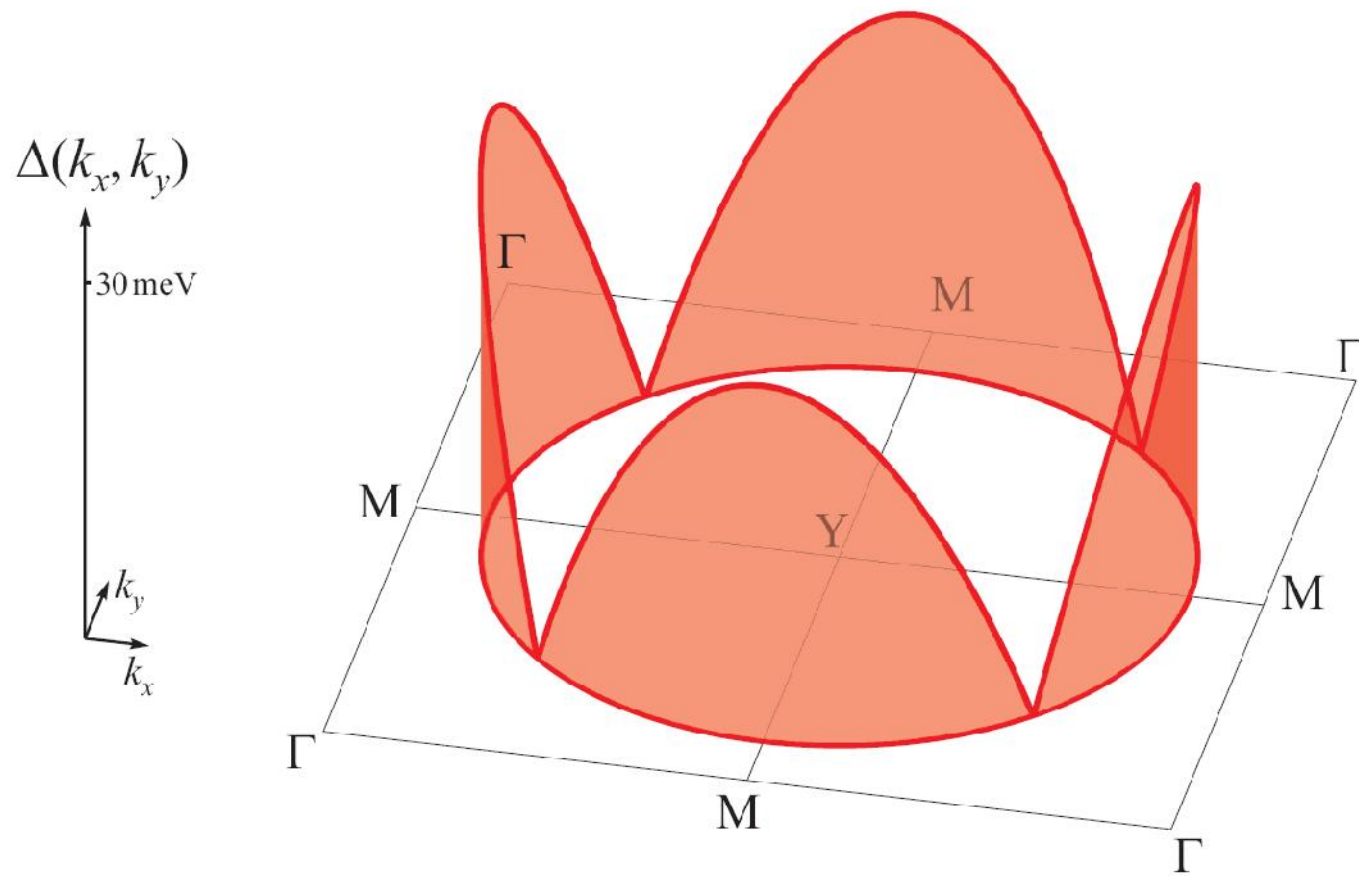
Anisotropy of gap for Γ -barrels



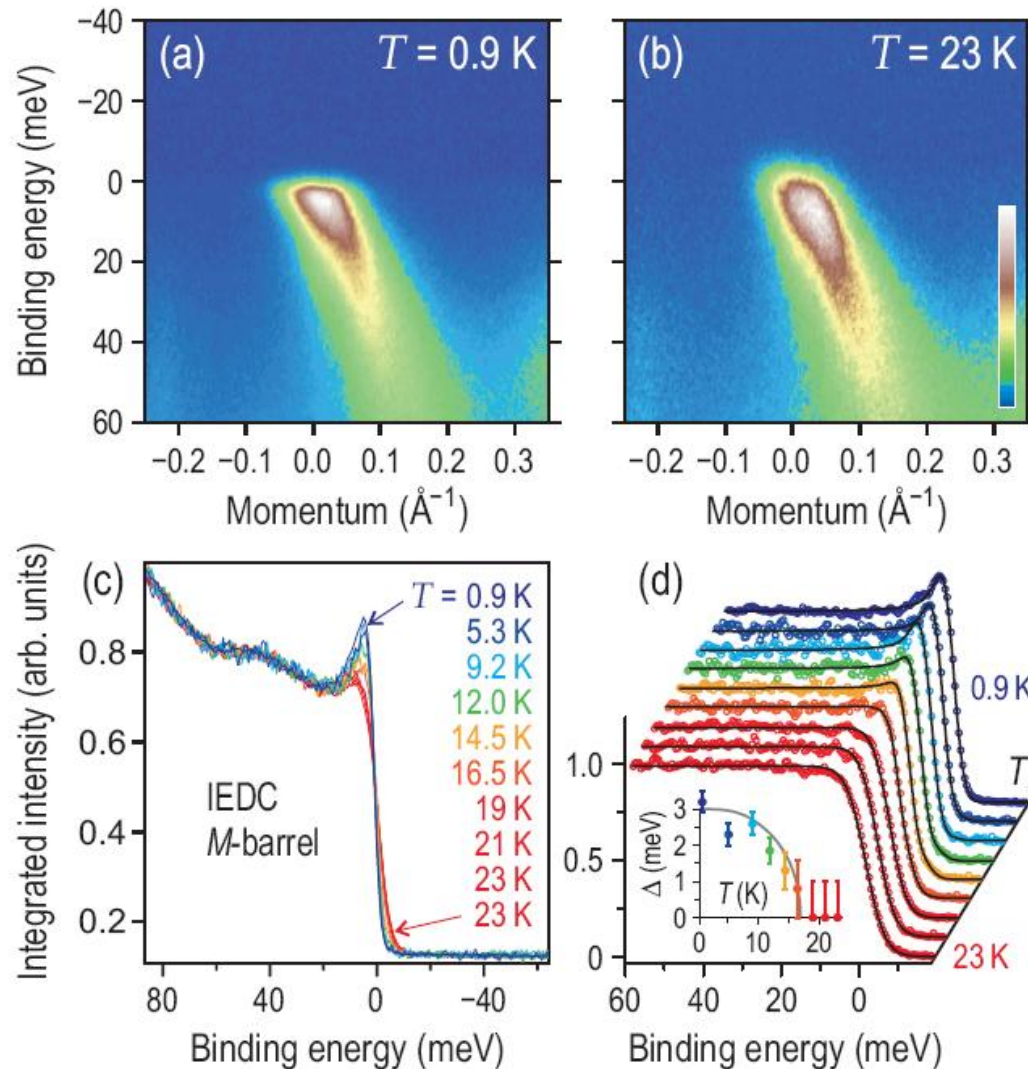
Momentum dependence of the superconducting gap in $\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{K}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2$



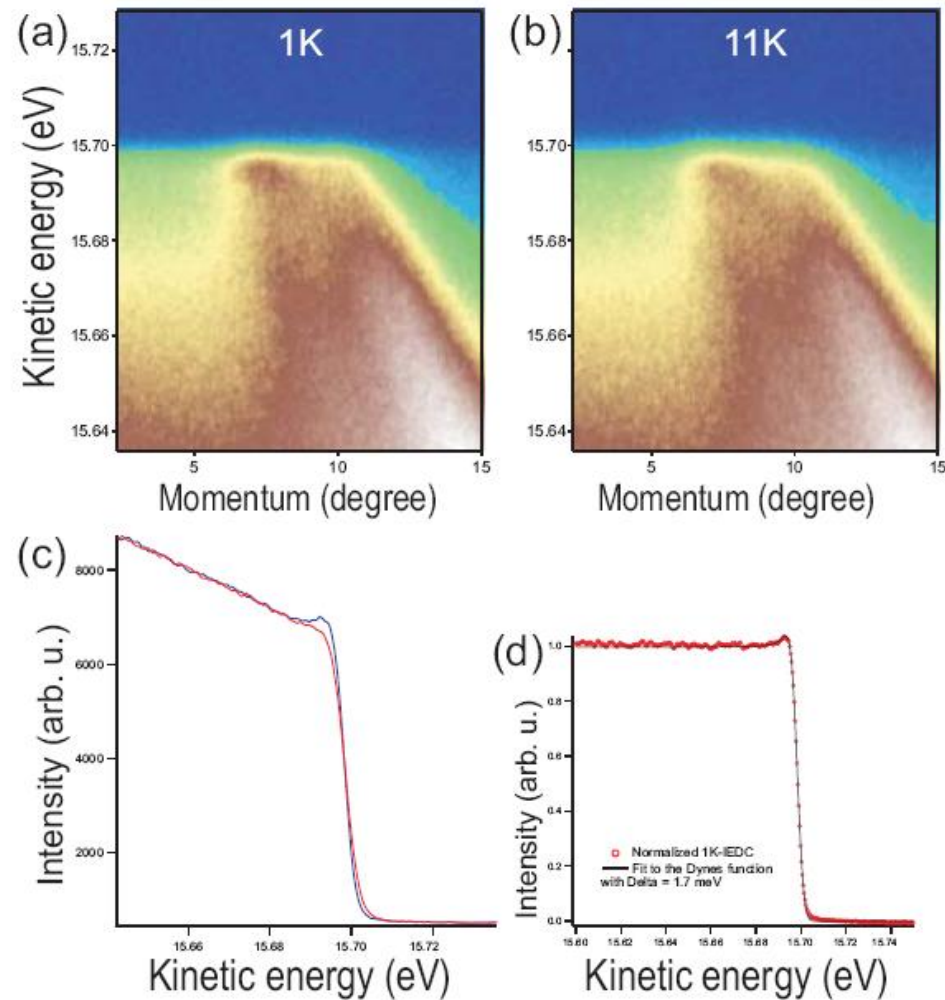
Fermi surface and gap distribution in cuprate superconductors

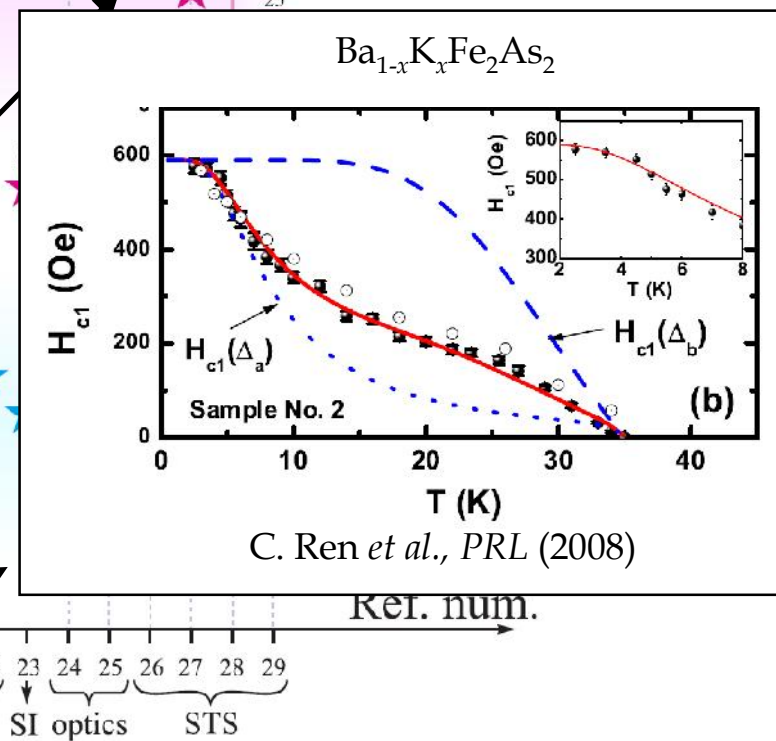
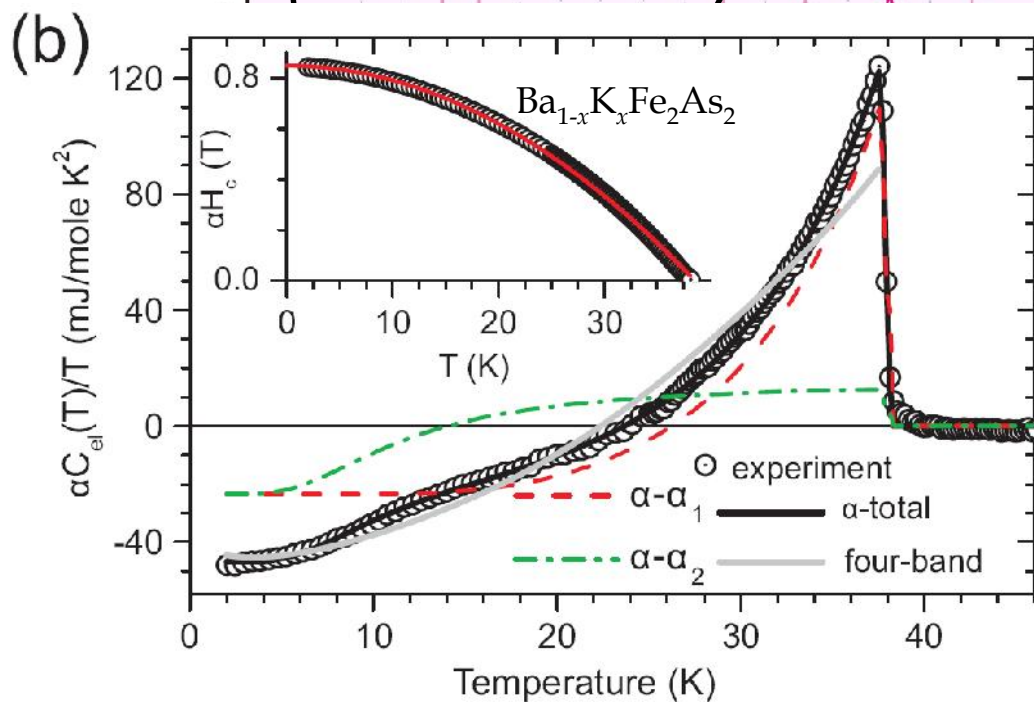
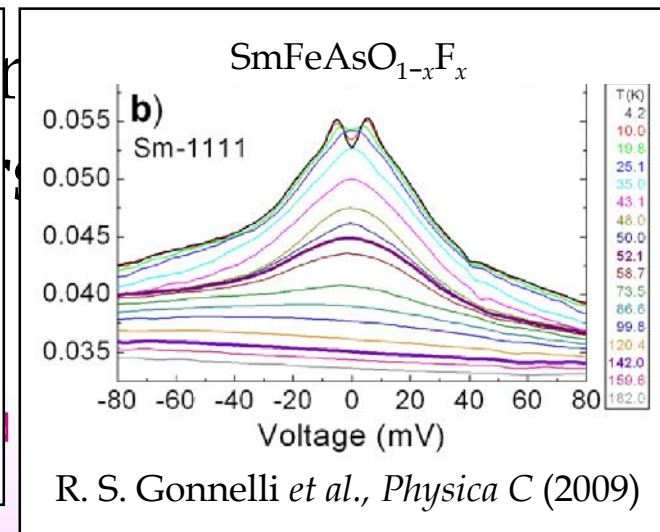
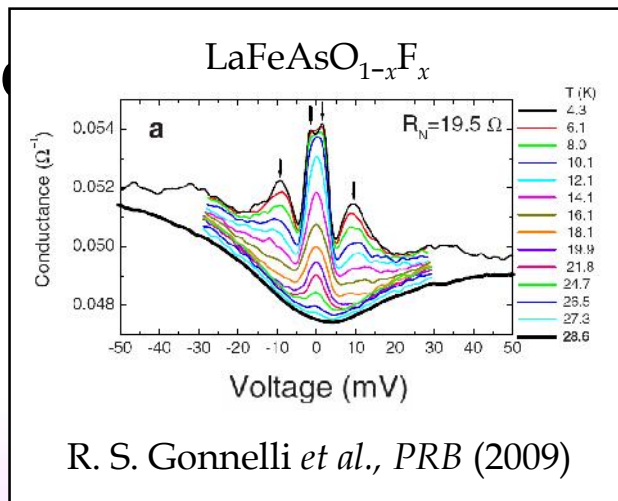
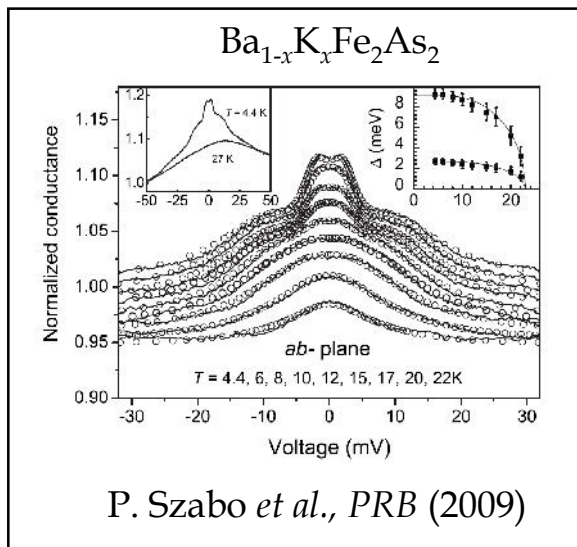


Superconducting gap in LiFeAs from fit of ARPES spectra



Superconducting gap of 1.7meV in underdoped $\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{Na}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2$ with $T_c=10\text{K}$





Evtushinsky *et al.*, *NJP* (2009)

Comparison to complementary measurements of electronic structure in superconducting state

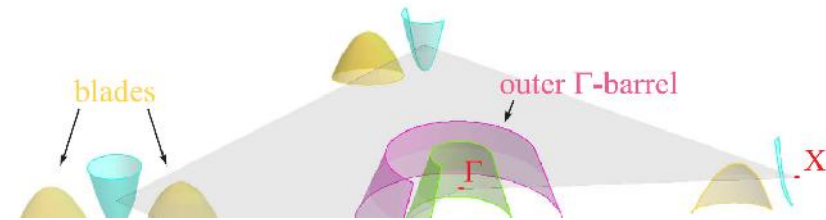
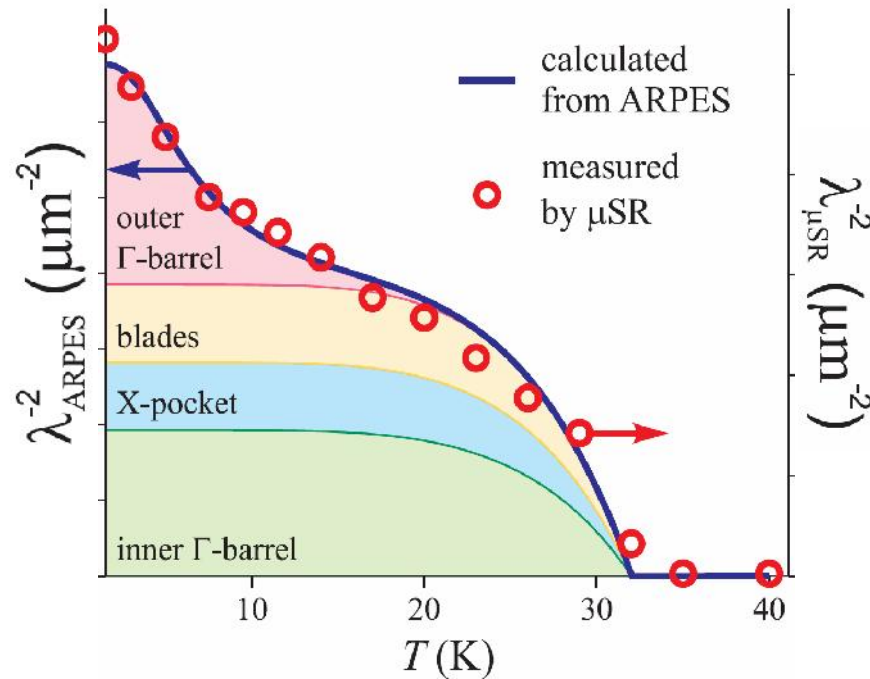
ARPES

$\varepsilon(\mathbf{k}), \Delta(\mathbf{k})$

$\mu\text{SR}, H_{c1},$
specific heat, etc.

$\int \Phi[\varepsilon(\mathbf{k}), \Delta(\mathbf{k})] d\mathbf{k}$

Superfluid density in $\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{K}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2$ from ARPES



Superfluid density in LiFeAs

Khasanov *et al.*, *PRL* (2009)
Evtushinsky *et al.*, *NJP* (2009)

Inosov *et al.*, *PRL* (2010)

$$\frac{1}{\lambda^2(T)} = \frac{e^2}{2\pi\epsilon_0 c^2 h L_c} \cdot \int_{\text{FS}} v_F(\mathbf{k}) \left[1 - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(-\frac{\partial f_T(\omega)}{\partial \omega} \right) \left| \text{Re} \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{\omega^2 - \Delta_{\mathbf{k}}^2(T)}} \right| d\omega \right] d\mathbf{k}$$

Chandrasekhar and Einzel, *Ann. Physik* (1993)

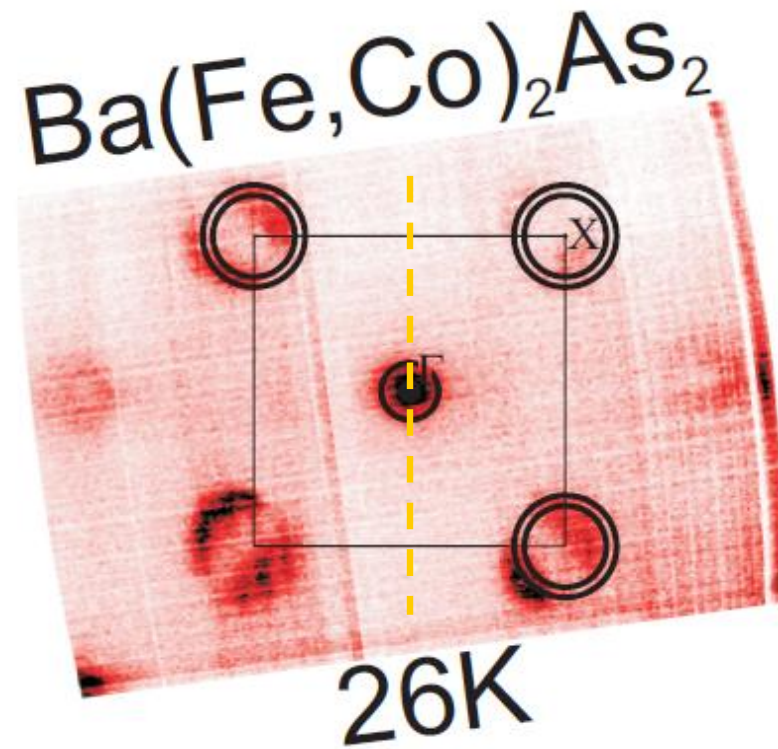
3D

Sensitivity to 3D electronic structure via scanning $h\nu$

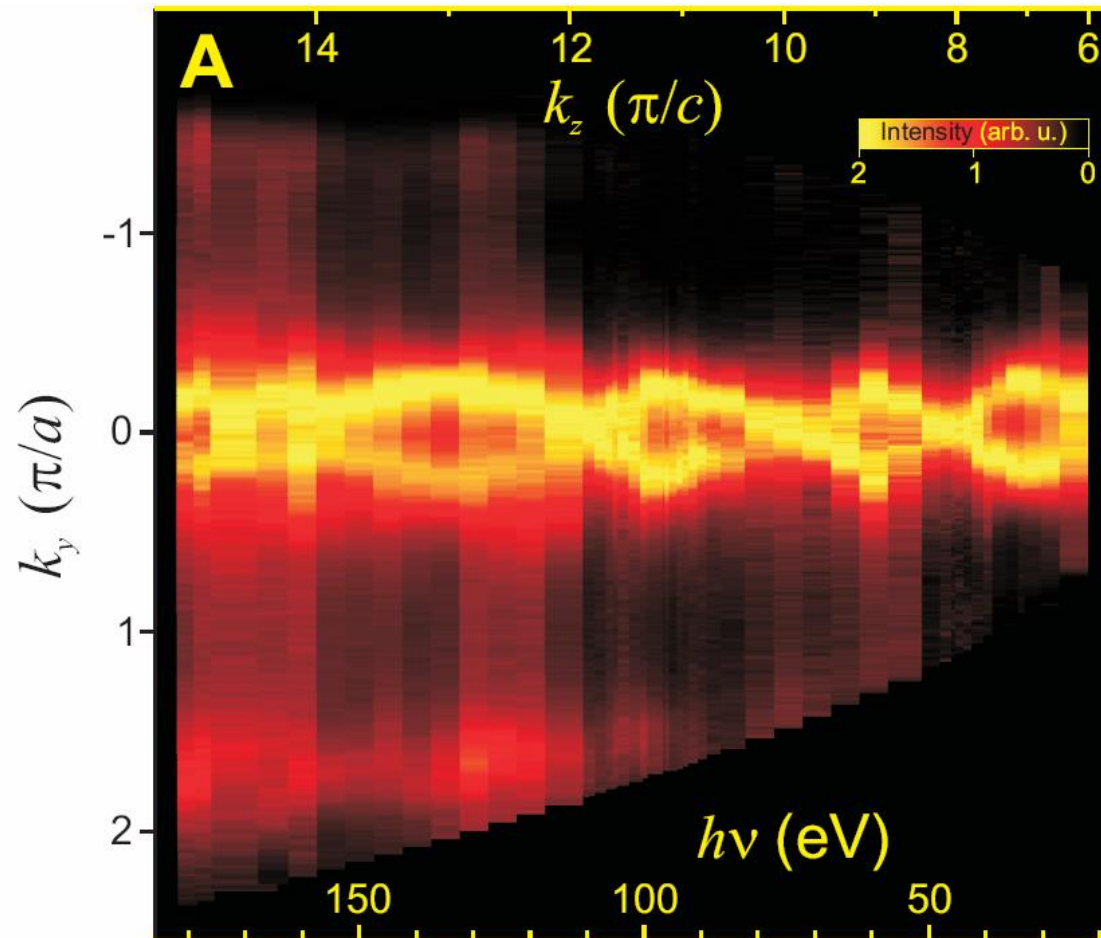
$$E_{\text{kin}} = (p_{\perp}^2 + p_{\parallel}^2)/2m = h\nu - E_{\text{bind}} - \Phi$$

$$\begin{aligned} k_{\perp} + n_{\perp}G_{\perp} &= \sqrt{\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E_{\text{kin}} + V_0) - (k_{\parallel} + n_{\parallel}G_{\parallel})^2} \\ &= \sqrt{0.262 \frac{\text{\AA}^{-2}}{\text{eV}} (h\nu - E_{\text{bind}} + V_0 - \Phi) - (k_{\parallel} + n_{\parallel}G_{\parallel})^2} \end{aligned}$$

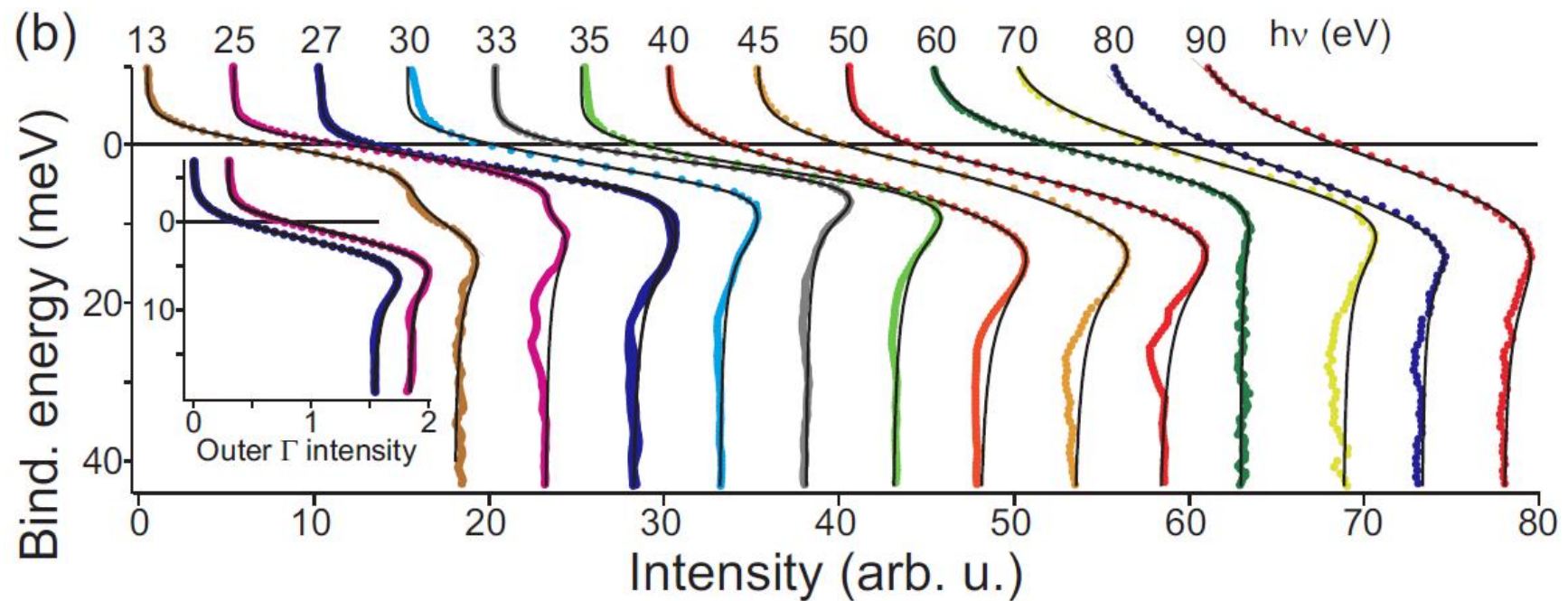
k_z -dispersion in iron arsenides



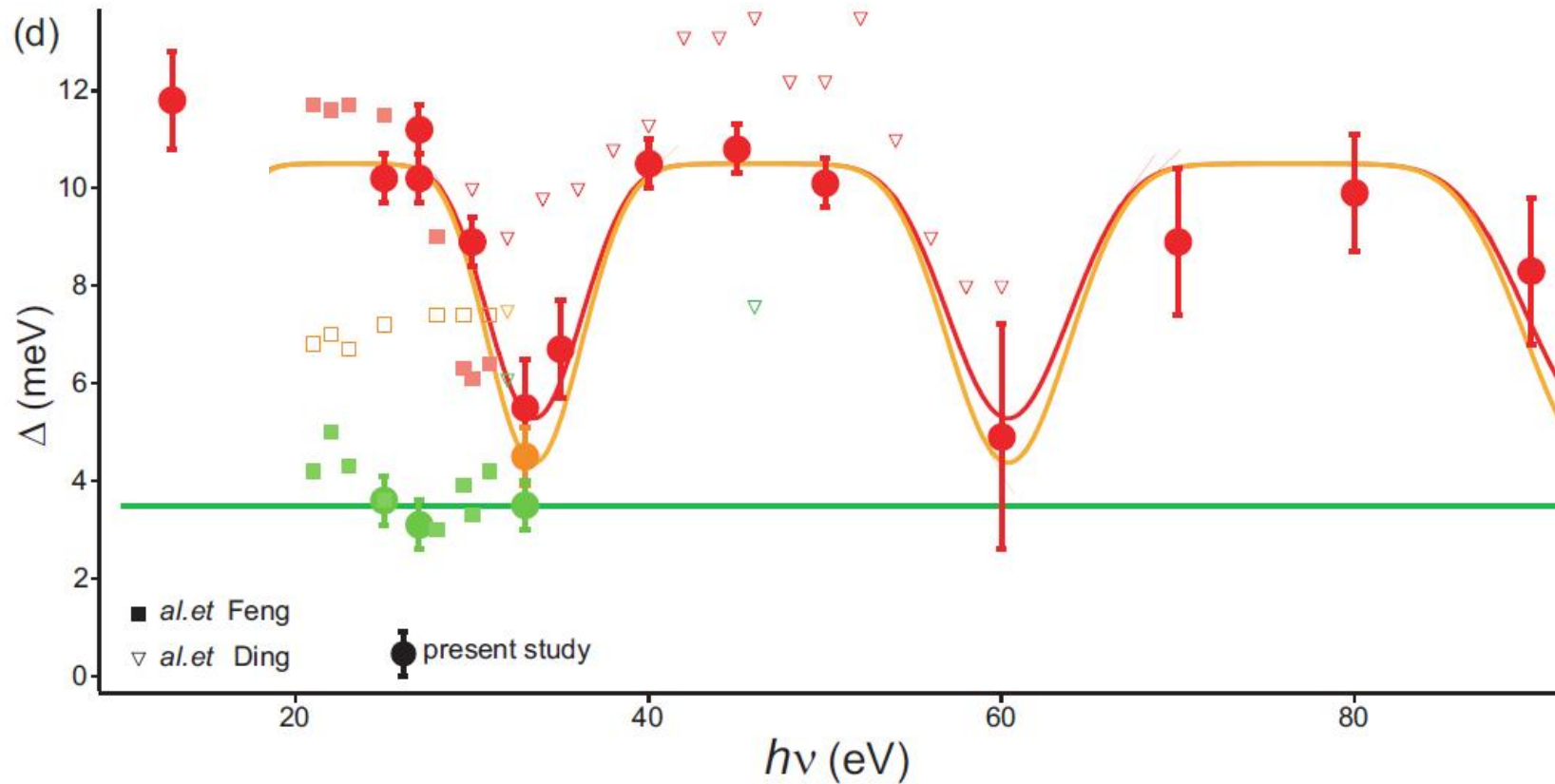
k_z -dispersion in iron arsenides



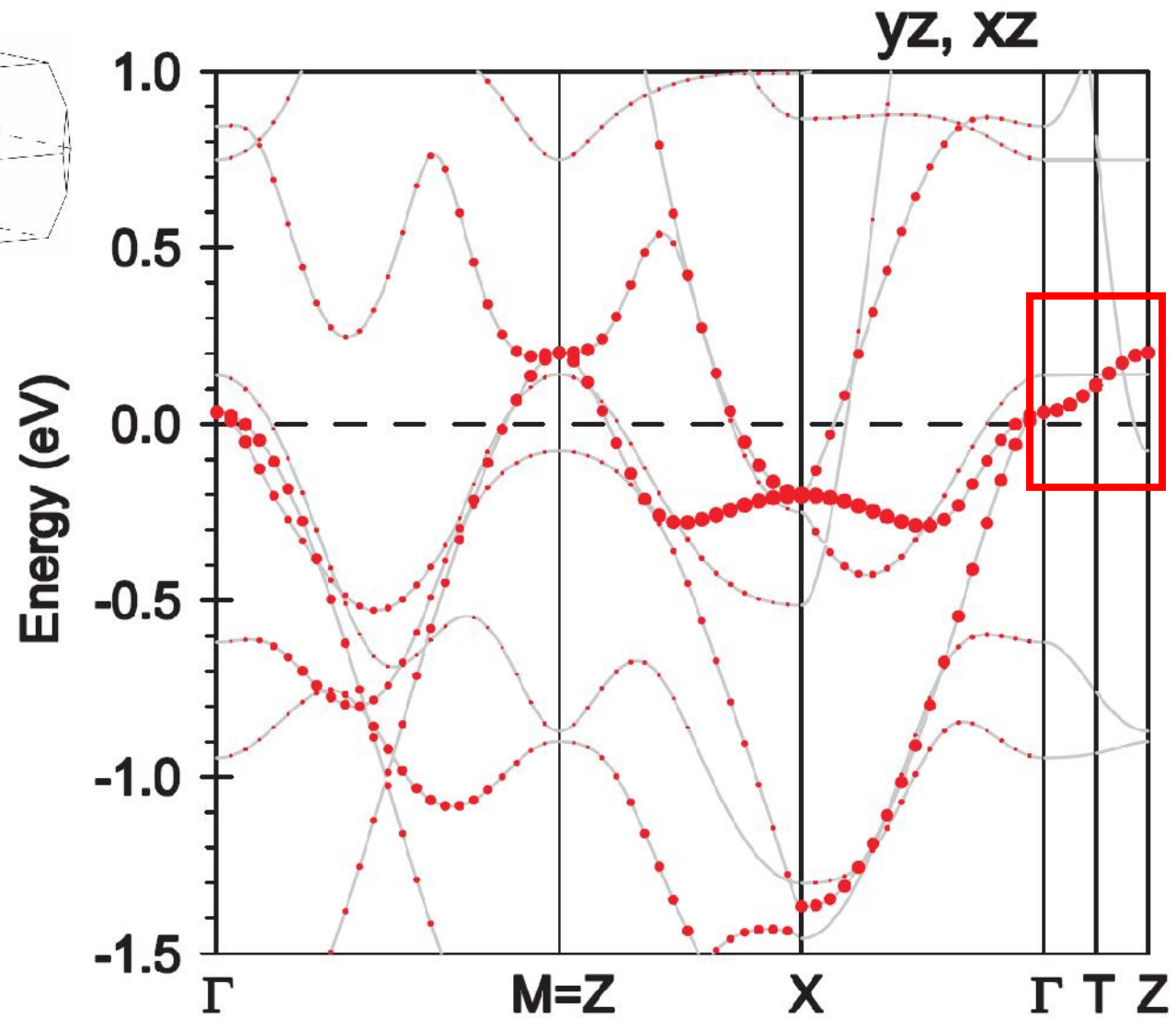
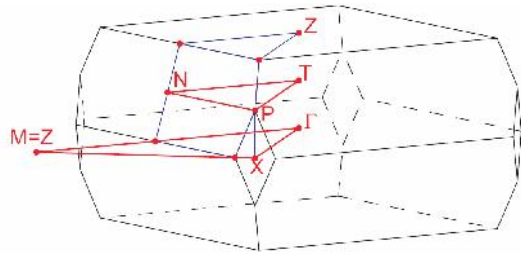
k_z -dependence of the superconducting gap in BKFA



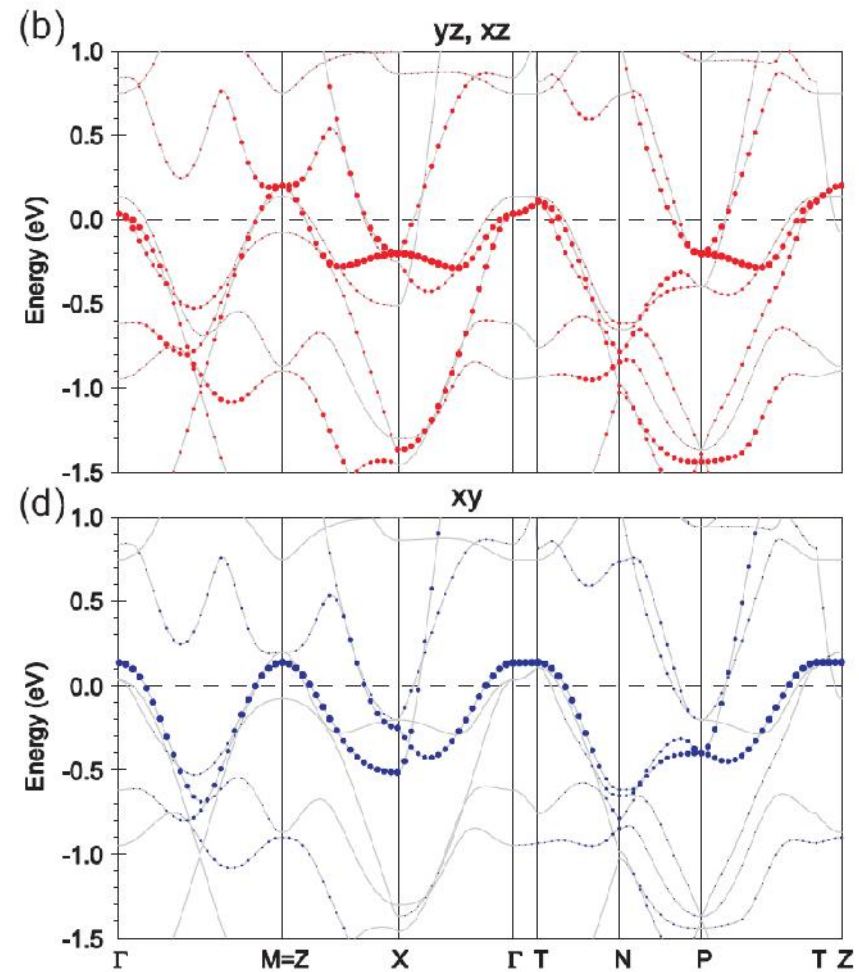
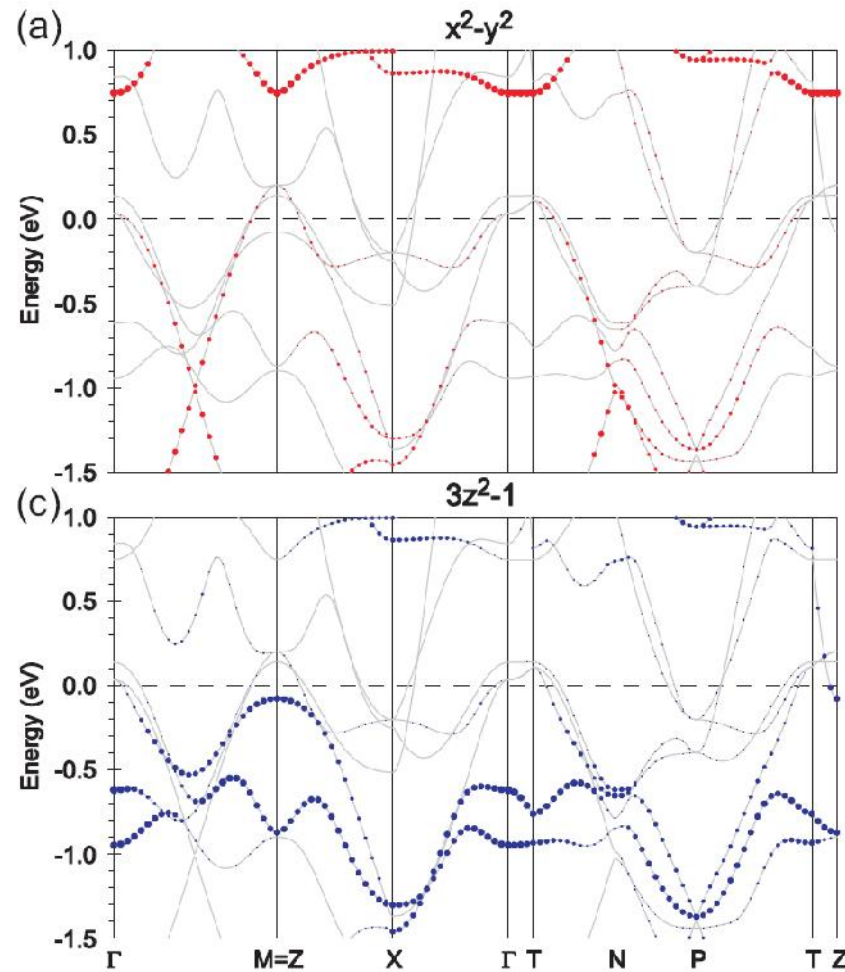
k_z -dependence of the superconducting gap in BKFA



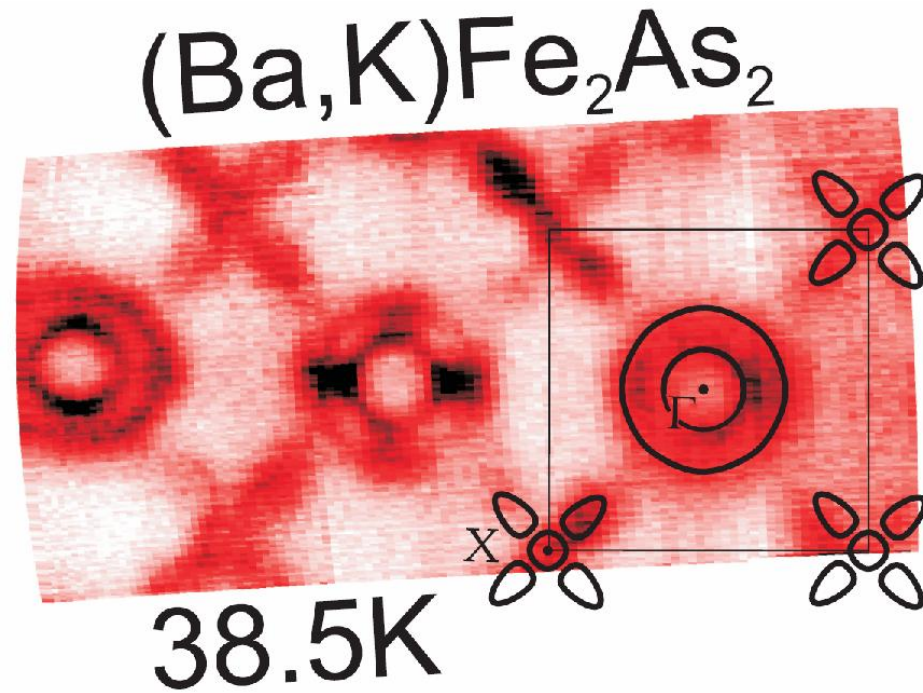
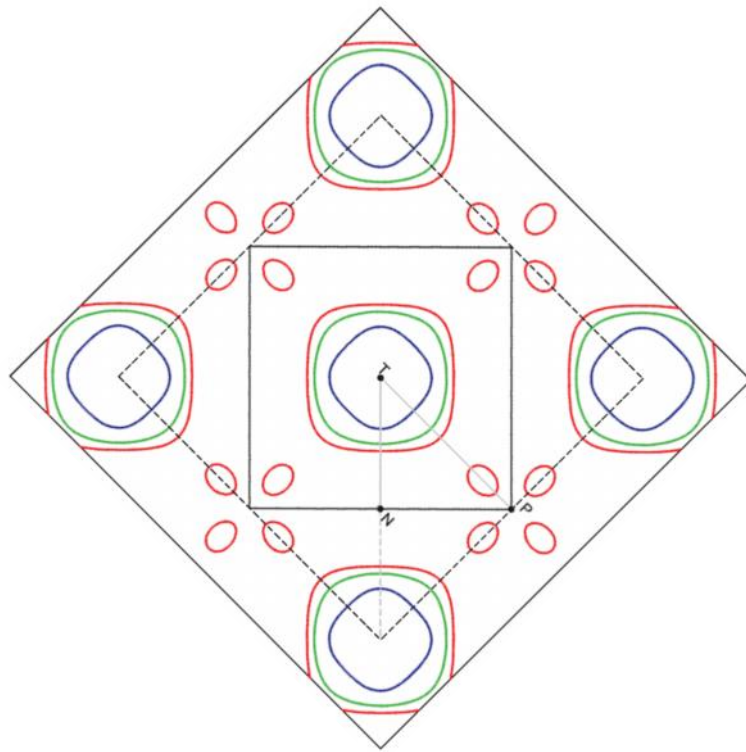
3D band structure



Comparison of calculated and measured band dispersions

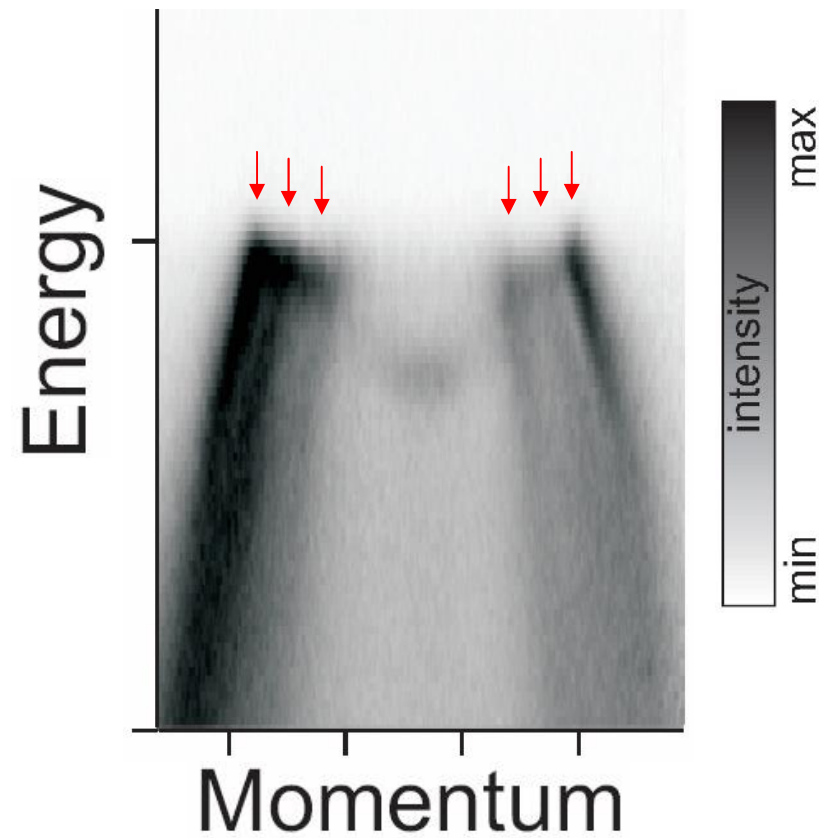


Comparison of calculated and measured band dispersions



Comparison of calculated and measured band dispersions

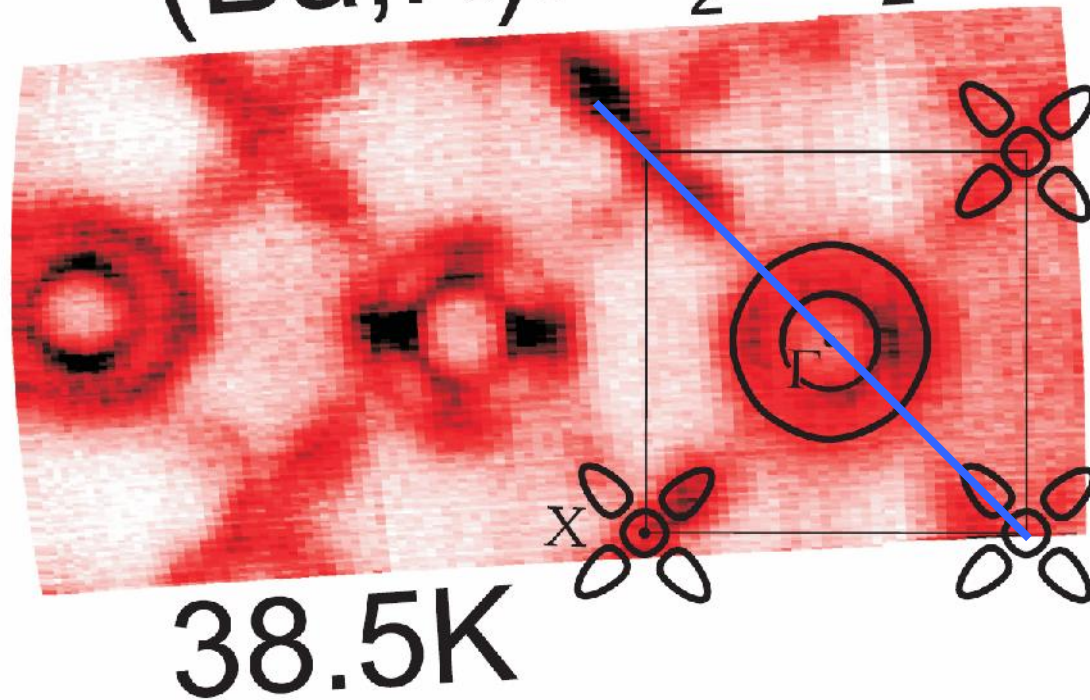
$T_c = 38\text{K}$



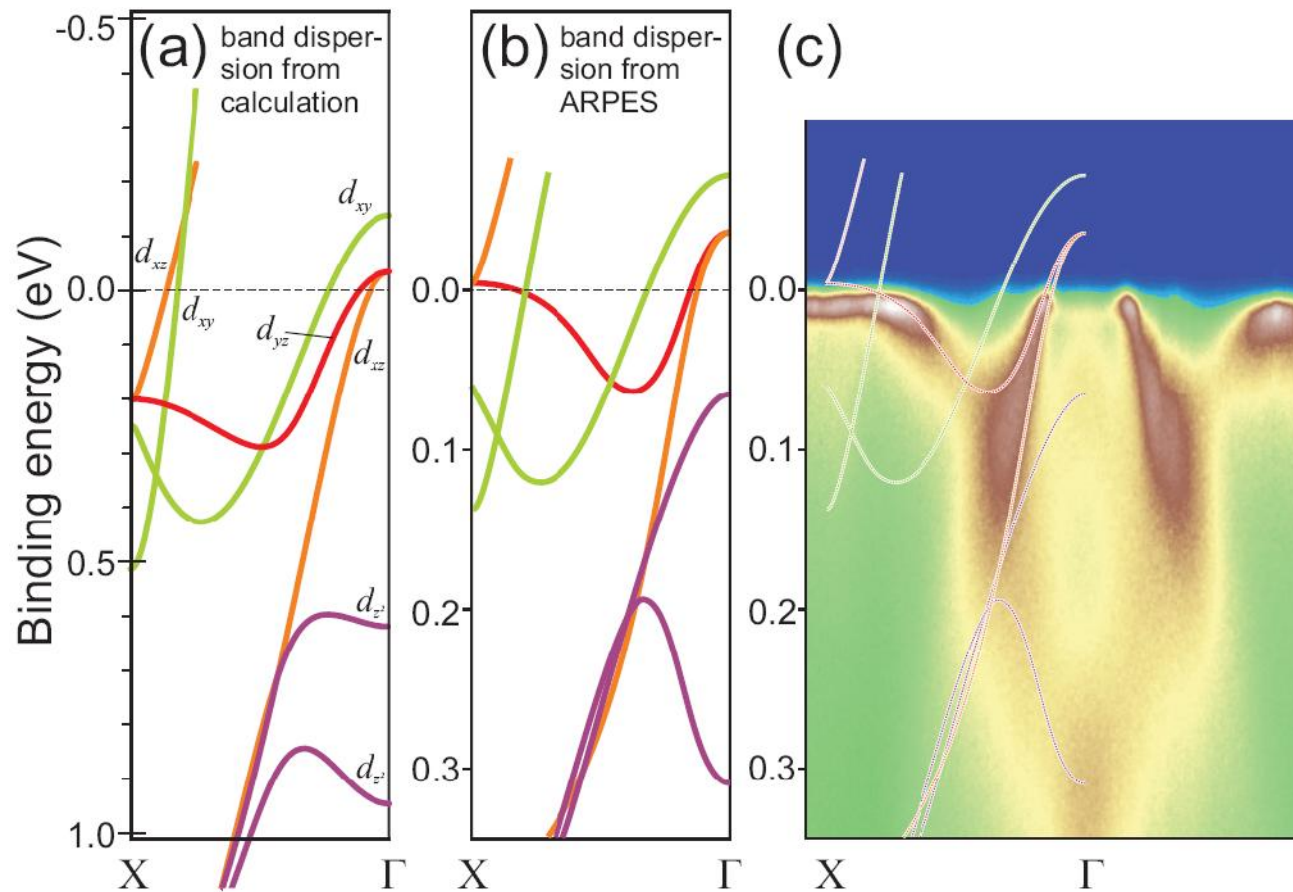
$T = 1\text{K}$

Hole-doped BaFe_2As_2

$(\text{Ba},\text{K})\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2$



Comparison of calculated and measured band dispersions



Zeroing matrix element due to symmetry reasons

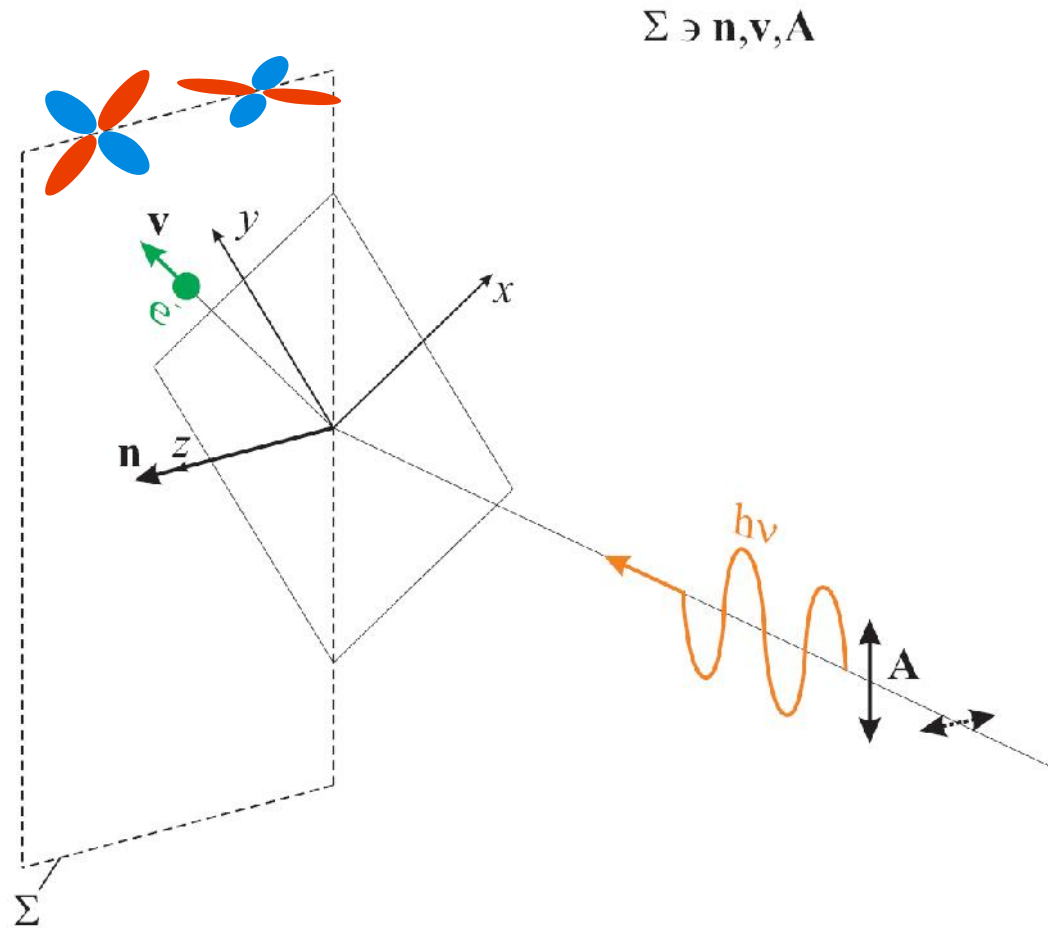
$$\int u_f^*(\mathbf{r}) \mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla u_i(\mathbf{r}) d^3\mathbf{r}$$

wave, propagating
to detector

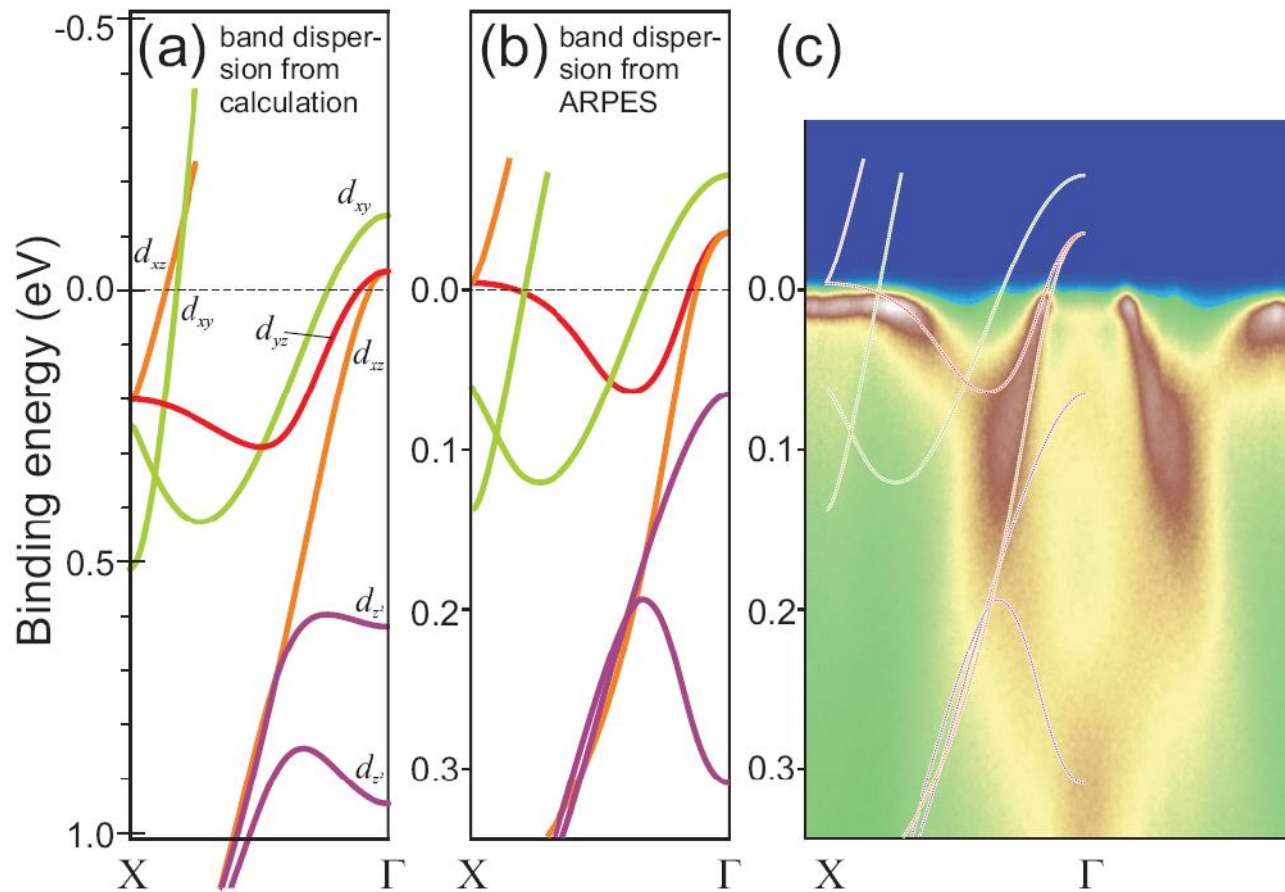
polarization of
incoming light

initial state of electron
in crystal

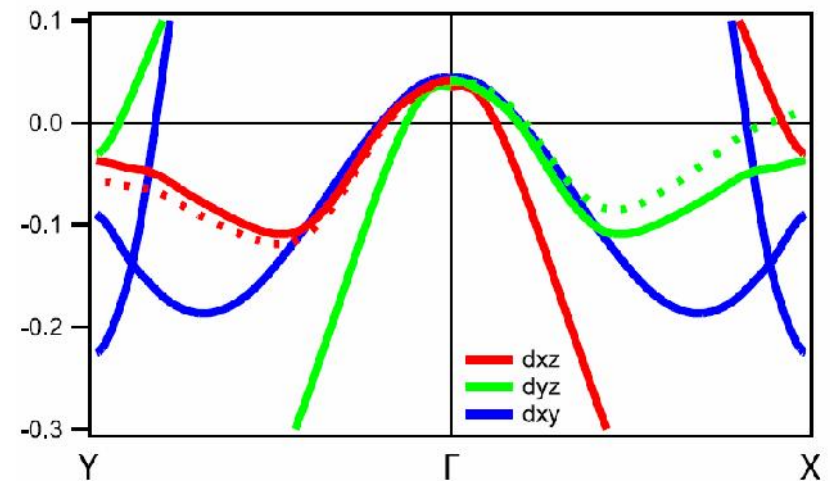
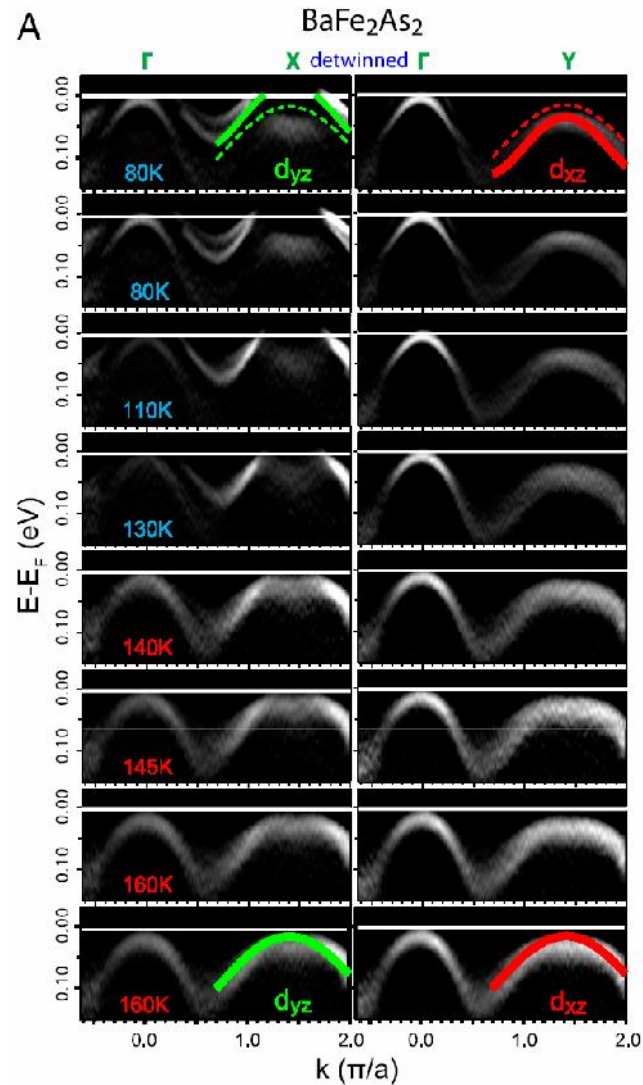
Zeroing matrix element due to symmetry reasons



Comparison between of and measured band dispersions

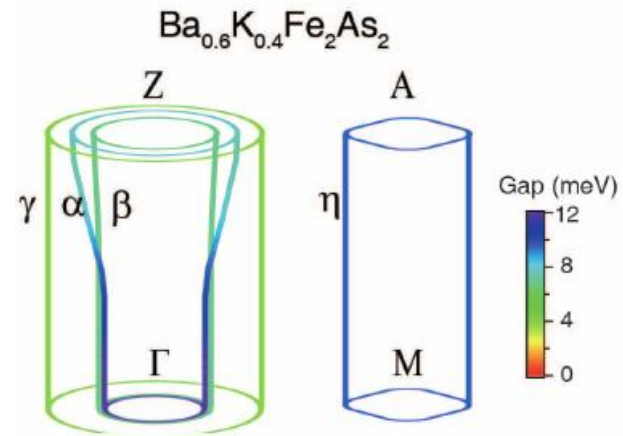
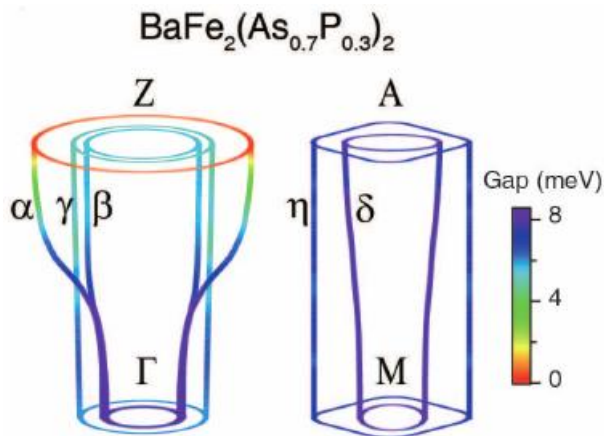
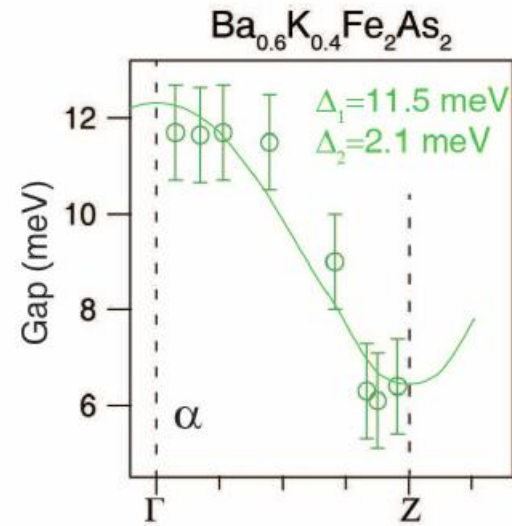
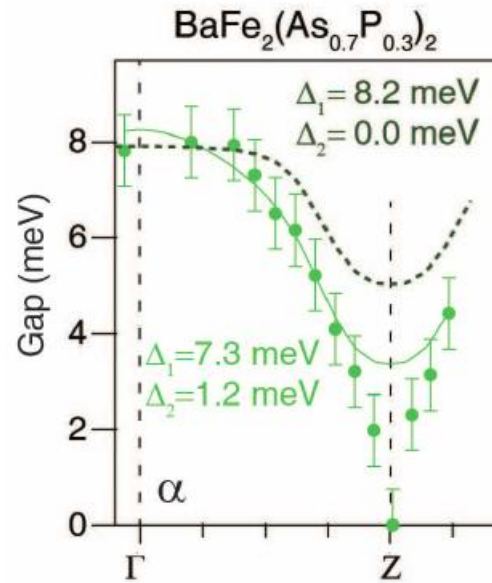


Special role of iron $3d_{xz,yz}$ orbitals in magnetism

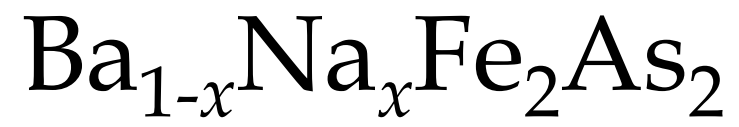


Yi *et al.*, PNAS (2011)

Node-like behavior in BFAP



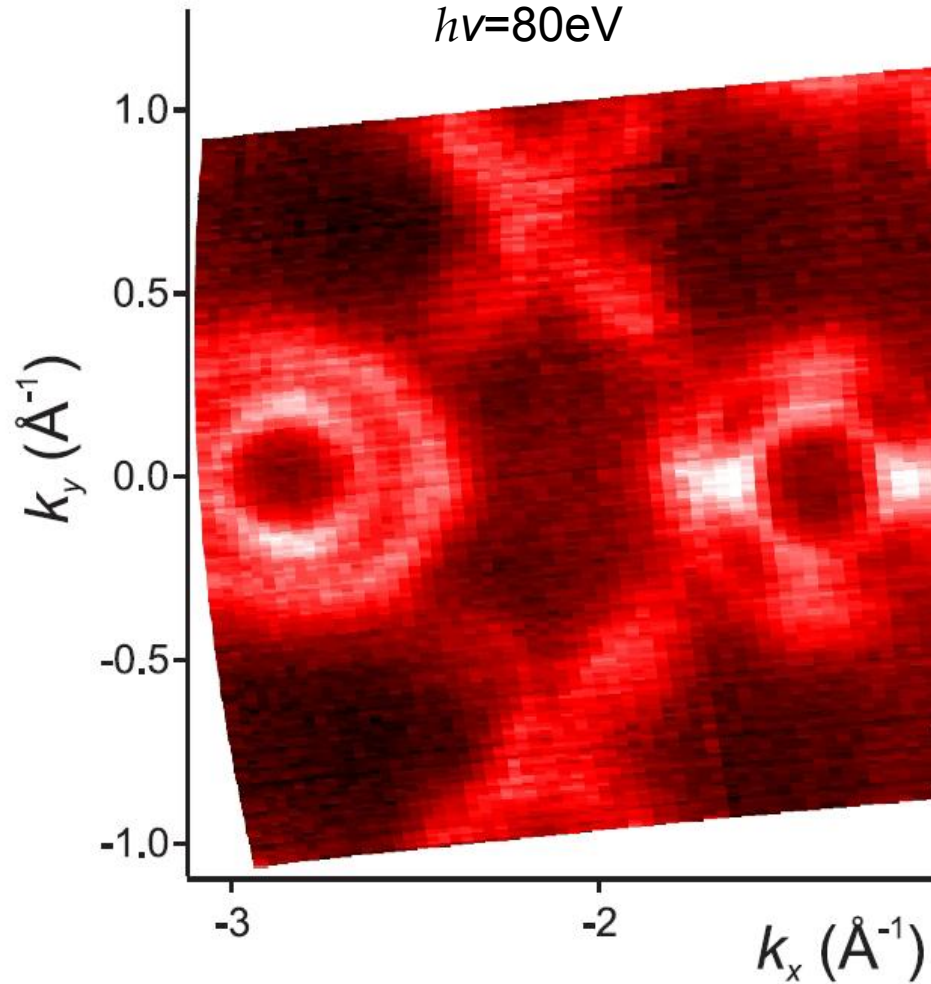
al. et Feng (2011)



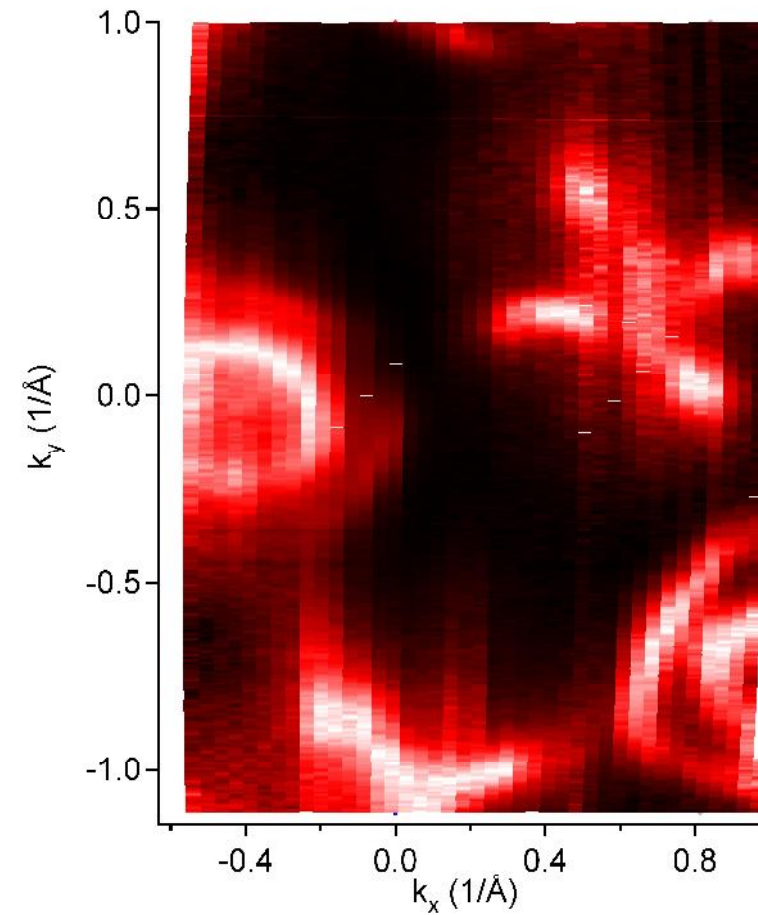
Fermi surface



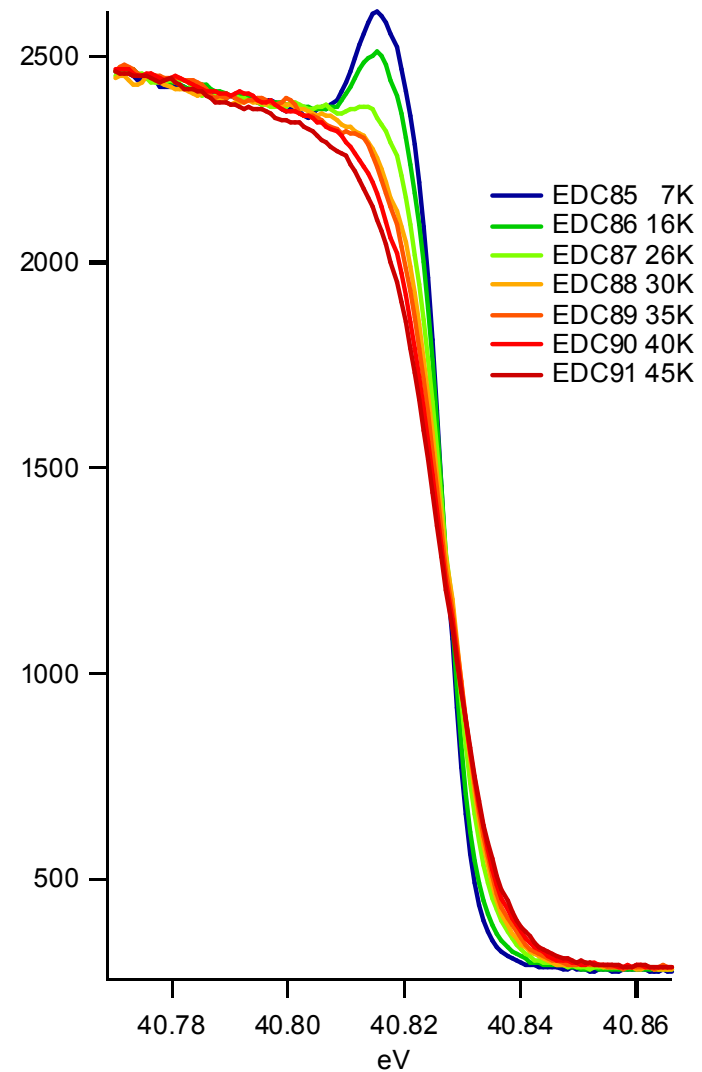
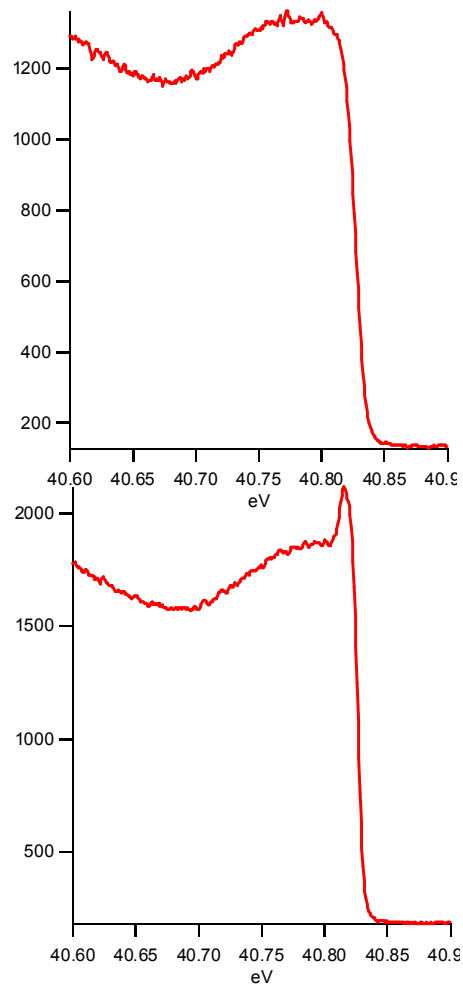
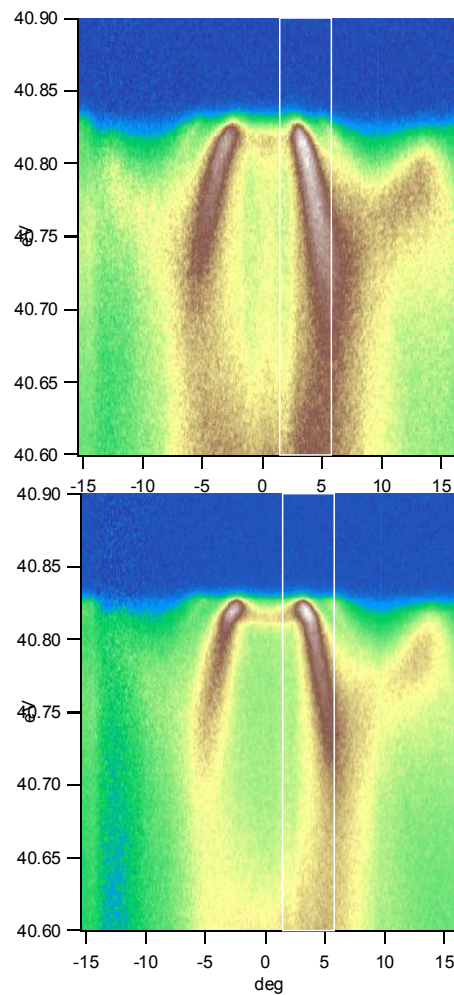
$h\nu=80\text{eV}$



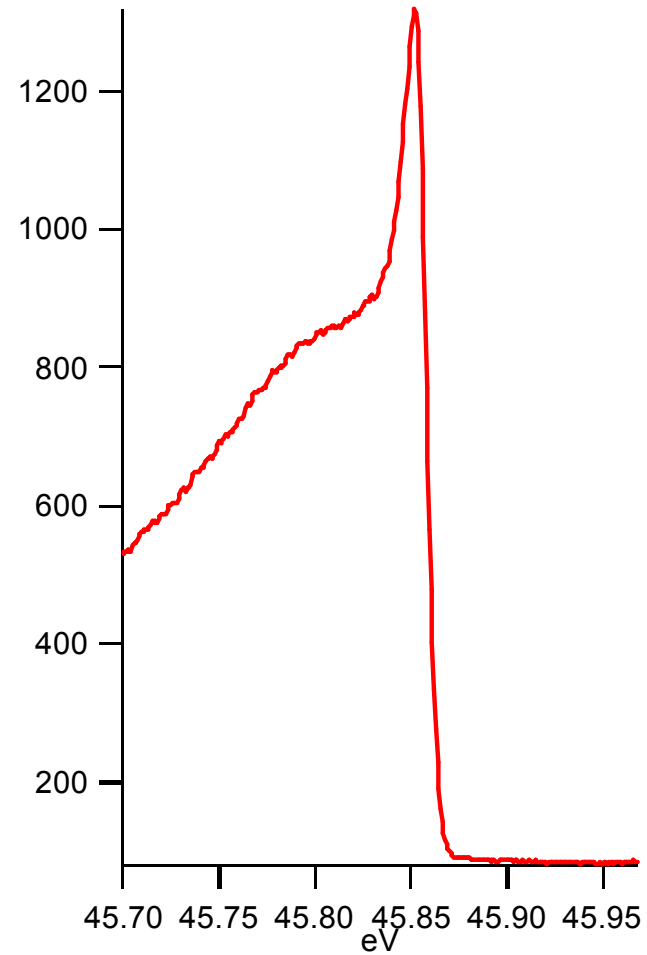
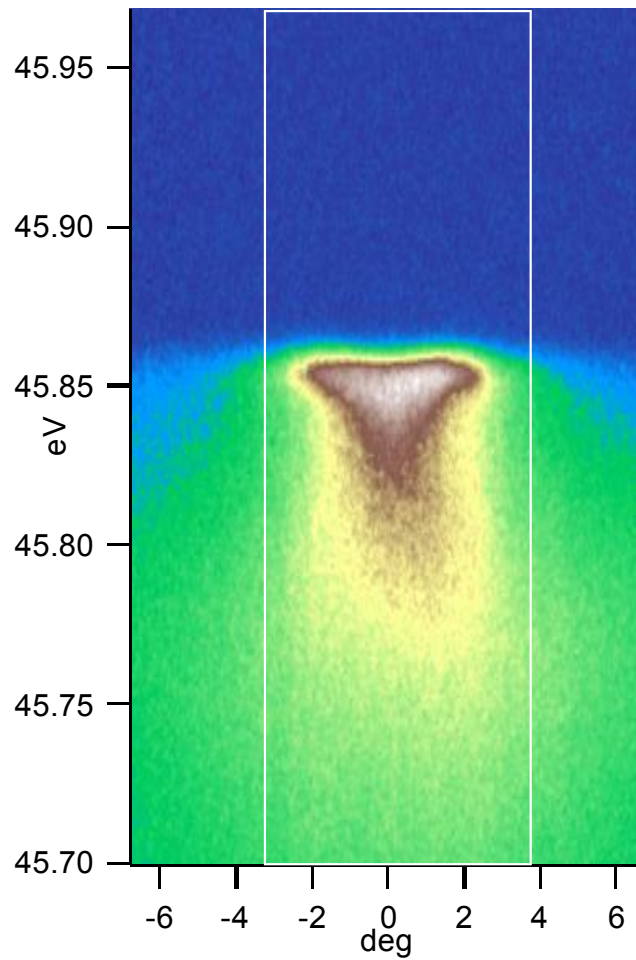
$h\nu=80\text{eV}$



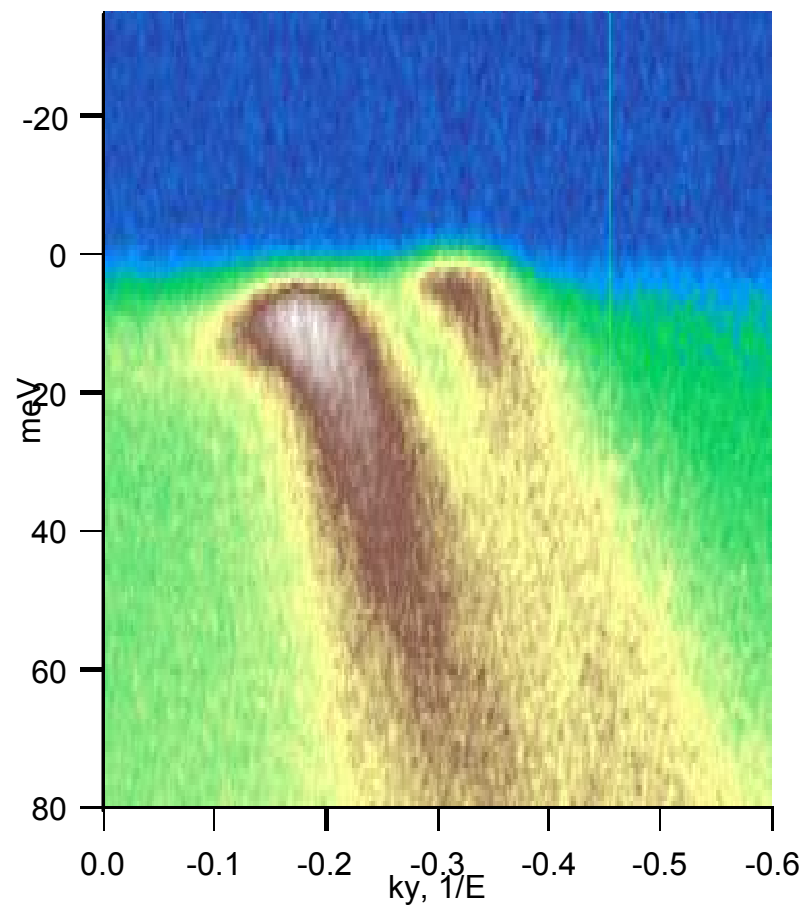
Gap on the inner Γ -barrel in $\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{Na}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2$



Gap on the electron-like pocket in $\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{Na}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2$

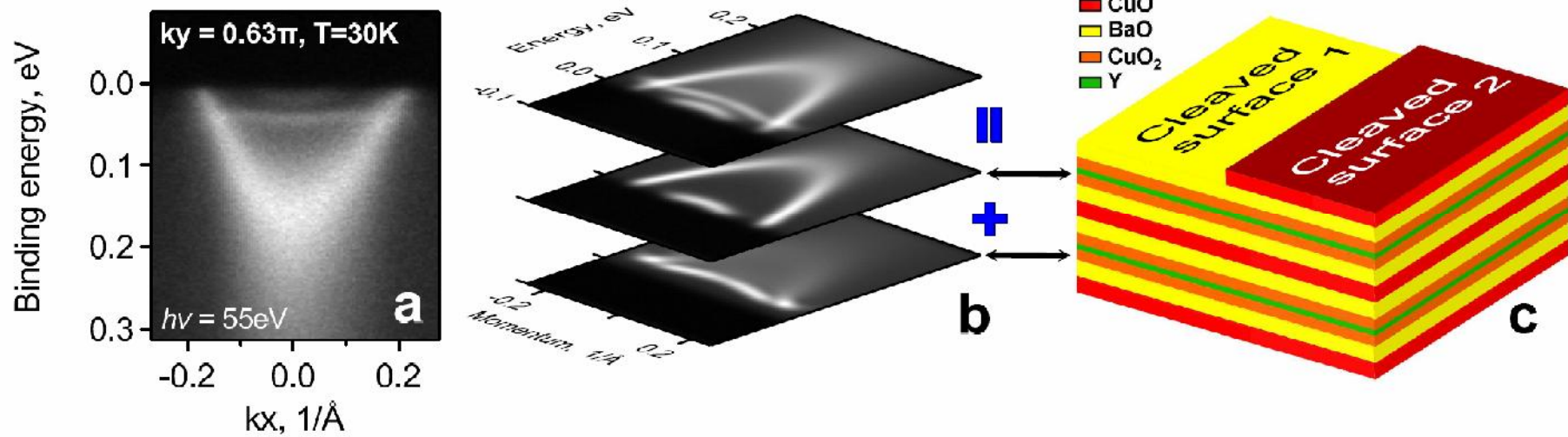


Gap on the outer Γ -barrel in $\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{Na}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2$

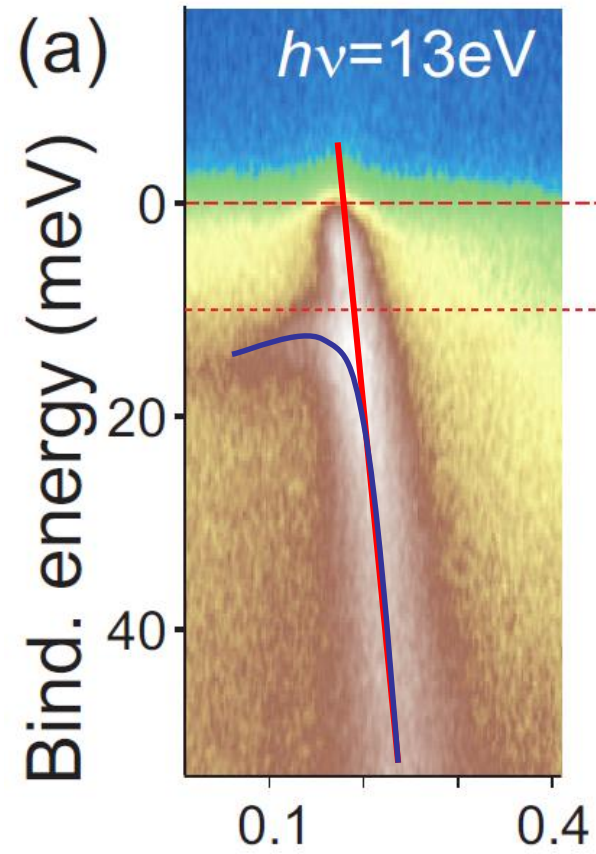


Surface sensitivity

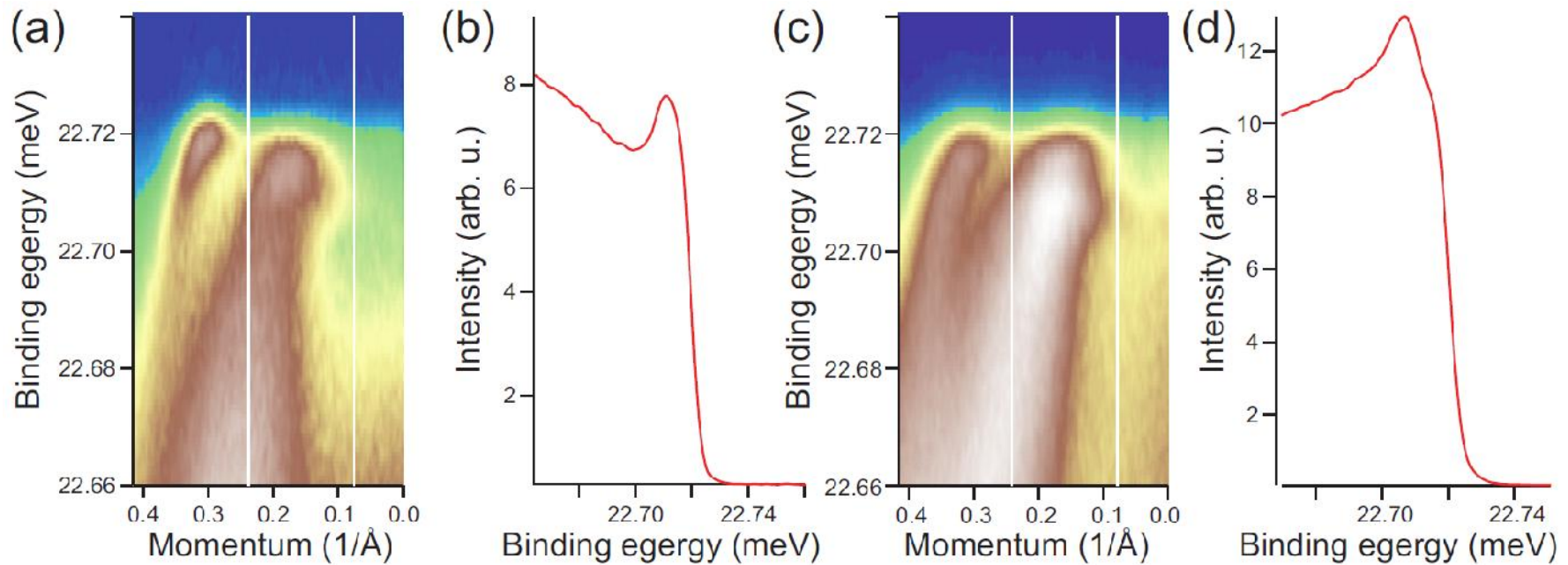
Surface component of photoemission signal in YBCO



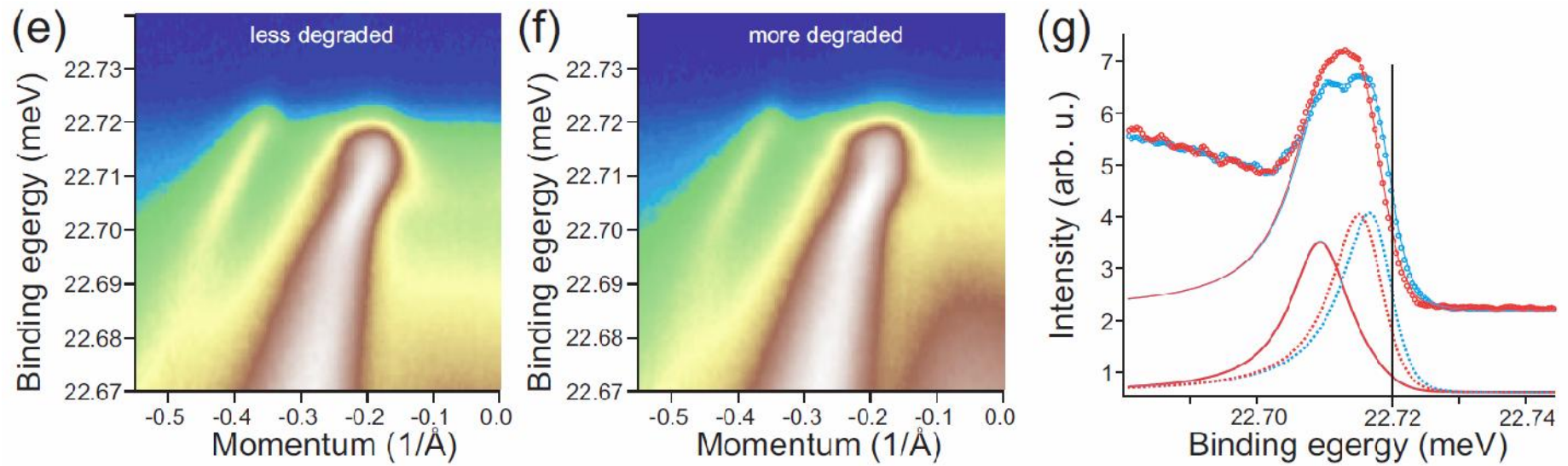
Surface component in BKFA



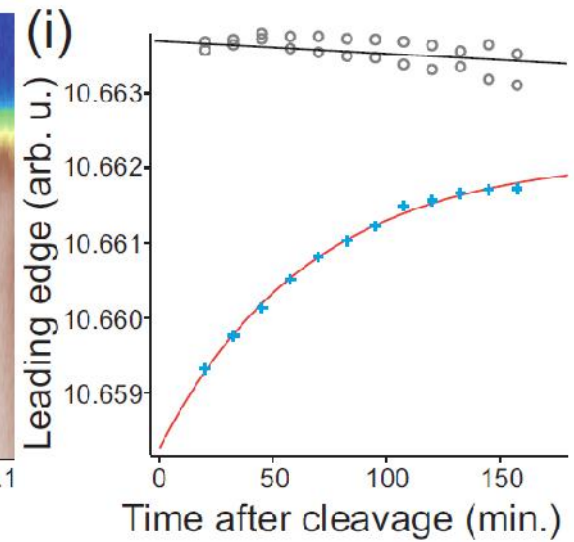
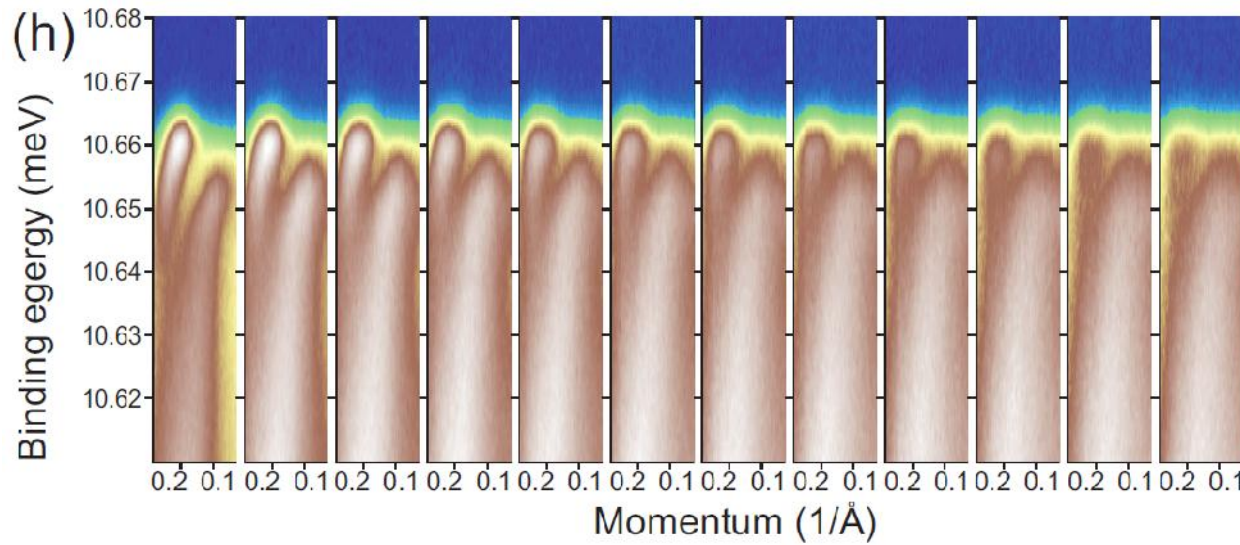
Surface component in BKFA



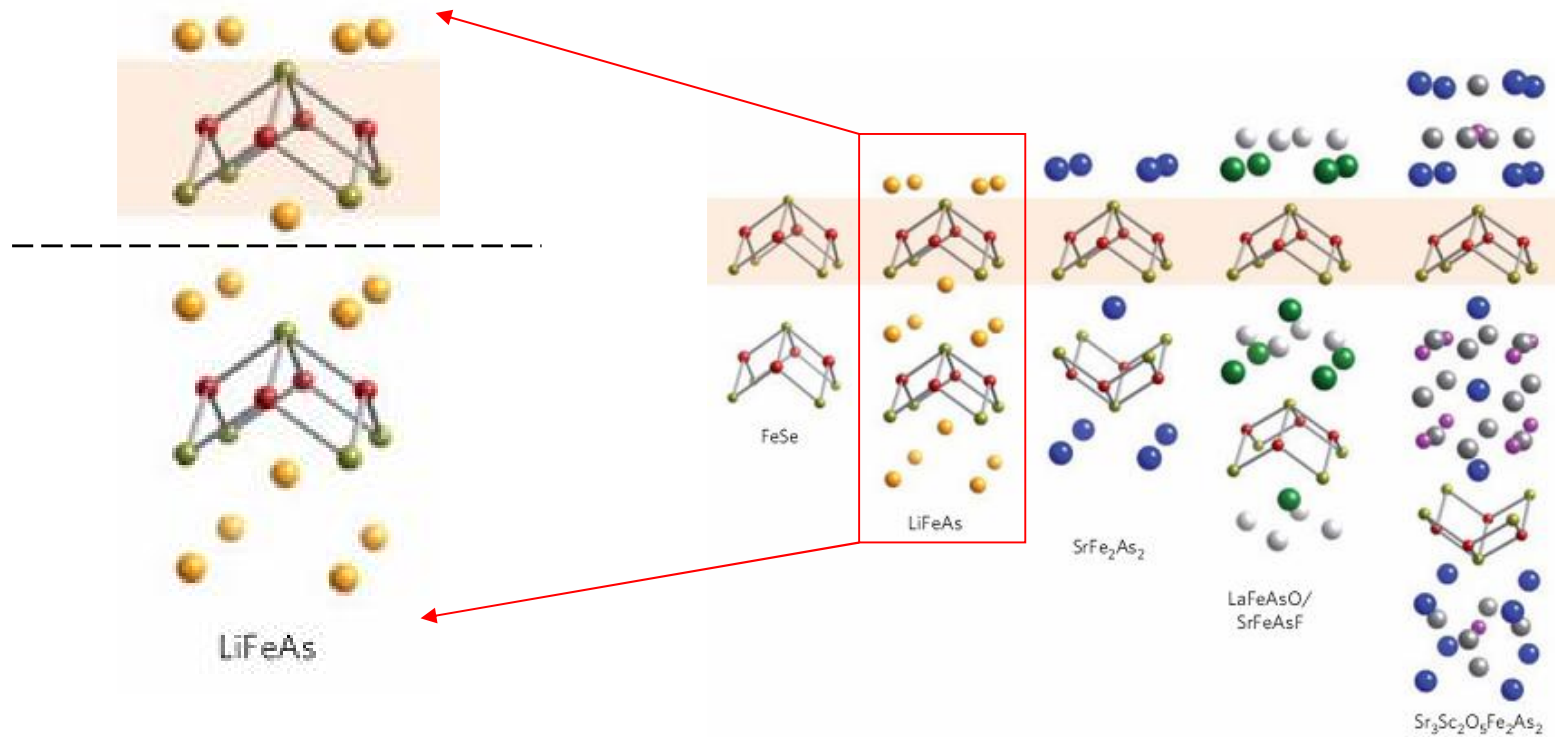
Surface component in BKFA



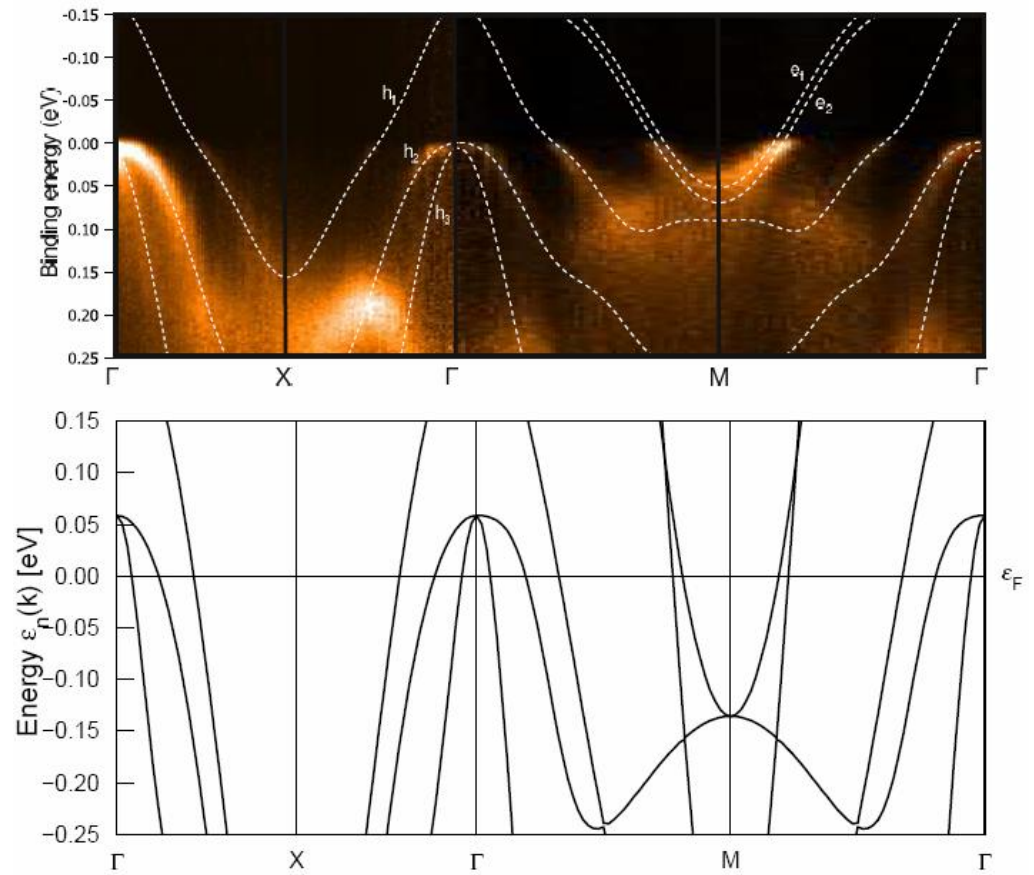
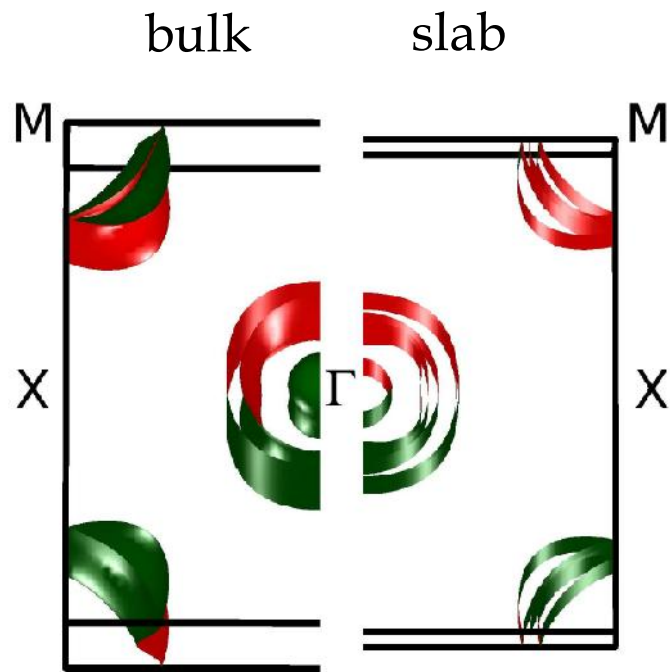
Surface component in BKFA



Absence of surface states in LiFeAs



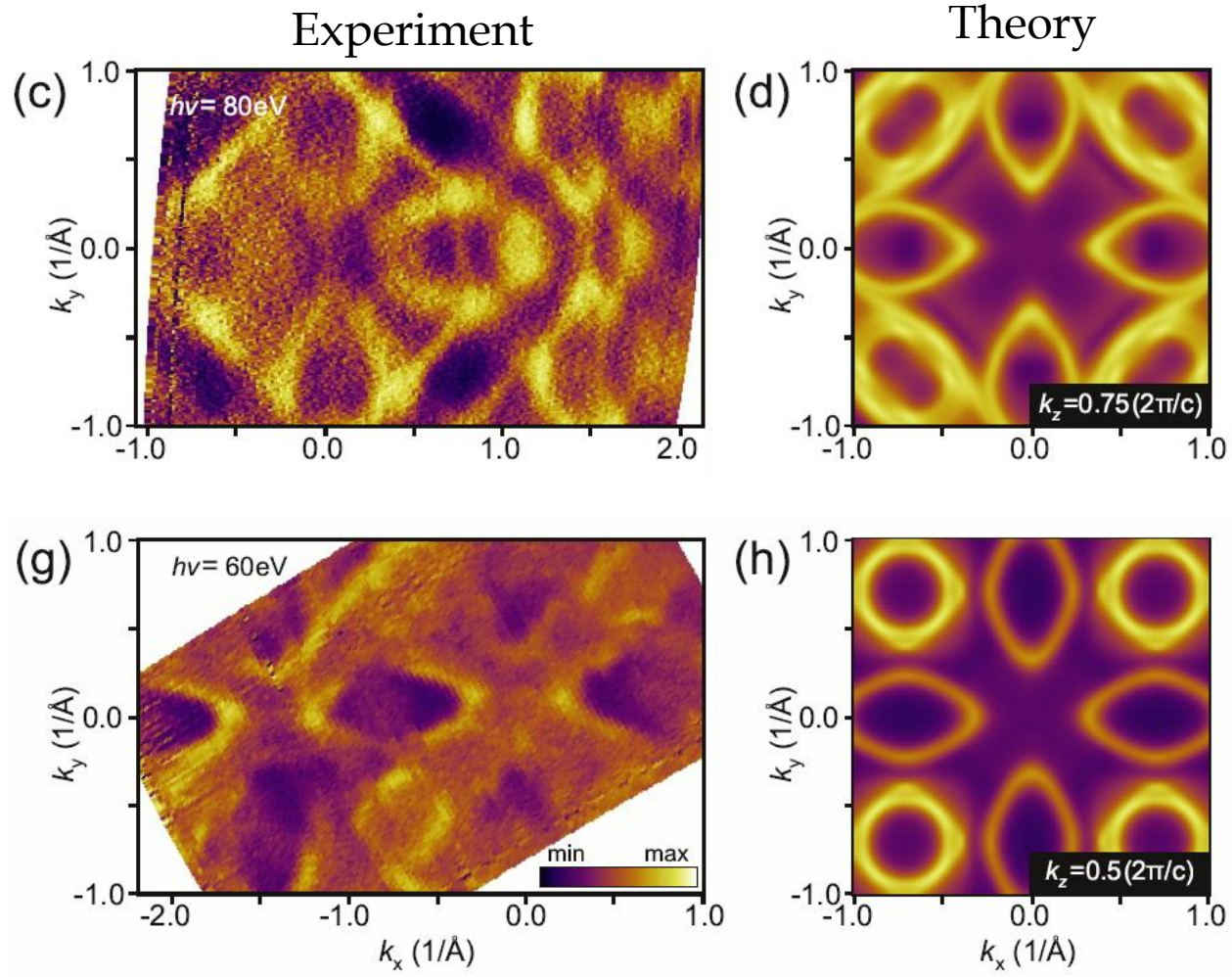
Absence of surface states in LiFeAs



Surface sensitivity:

- no surface states at the Fermi level observed in 111 and 122 iron arsenides
- surface layer may be non-superconducting, but band dispersion doesn't differ from the bulk

SrPd₂Ge₂

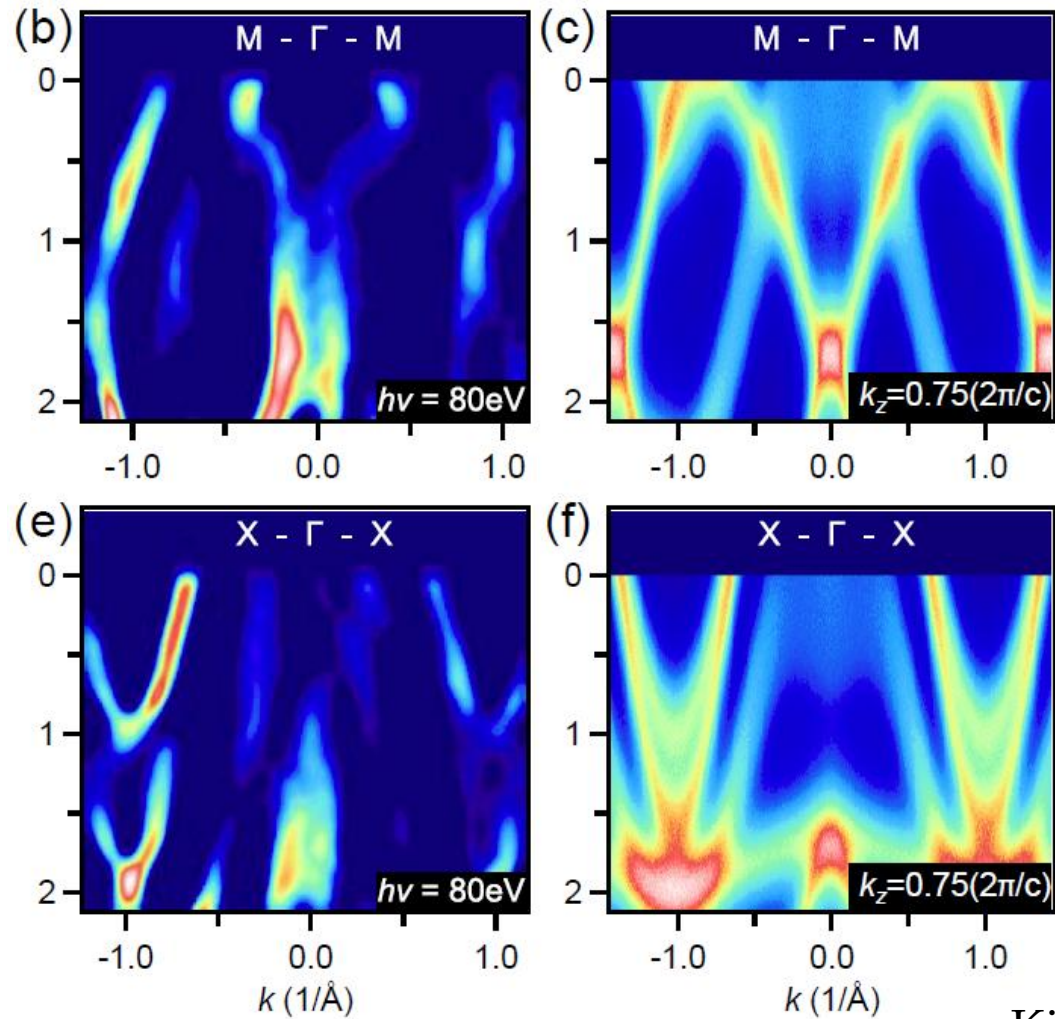


Kim *et. al.*, PRB (2012)

SrPd₂Ge₂

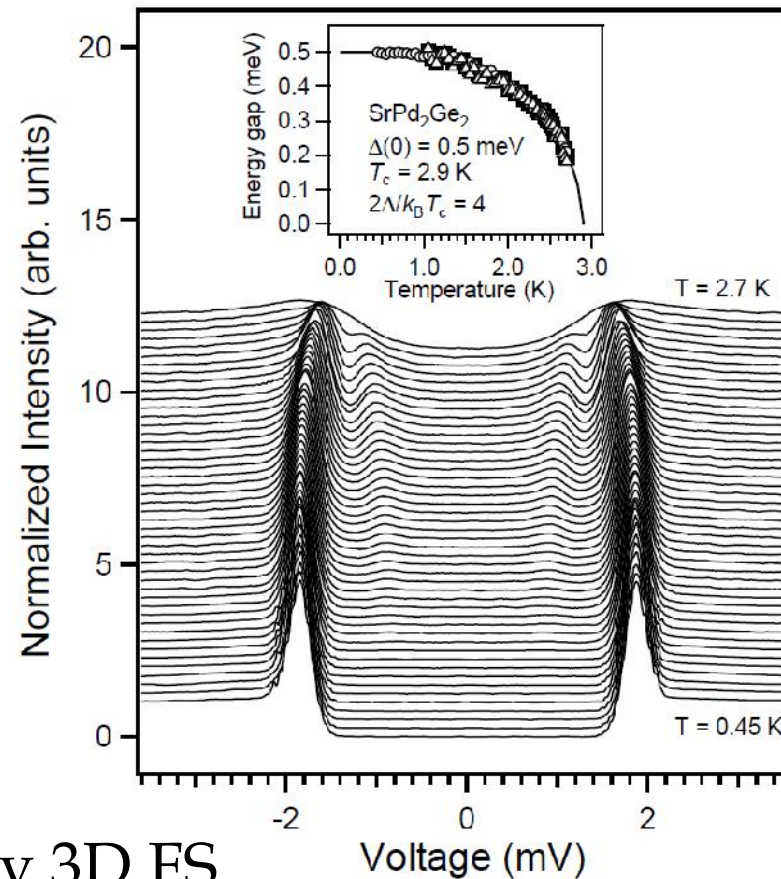
Experiment

Theory



Kim *et. al.*, PRB (2012)

SrPd₂Ge₂



- Completely 3D FS
- No band renormalization
- Likely conventional superconductivity

Kim *et. al.*, PRB (2012)

Mode

DOS of strongly coupled superconductor

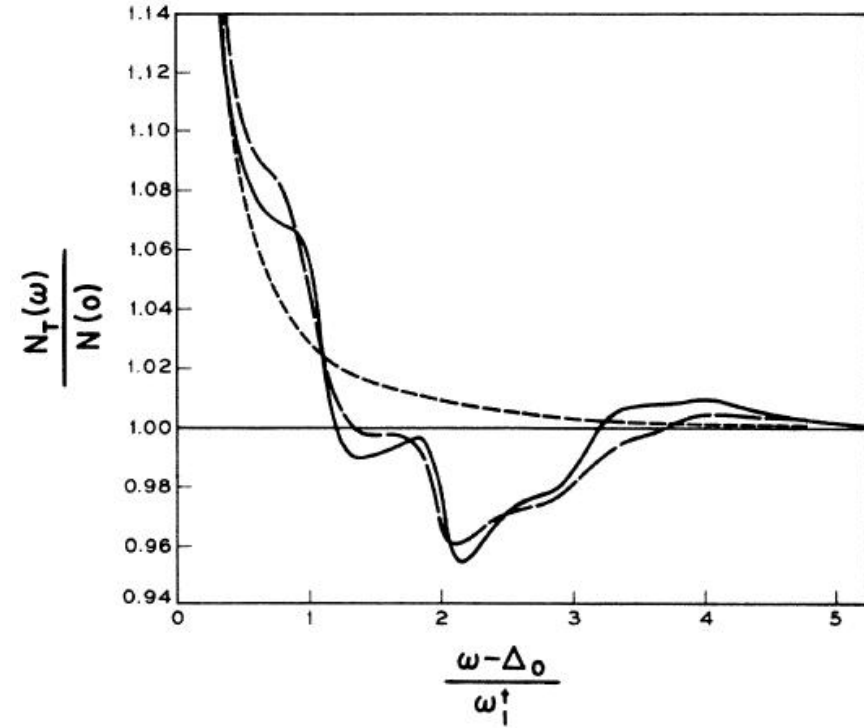


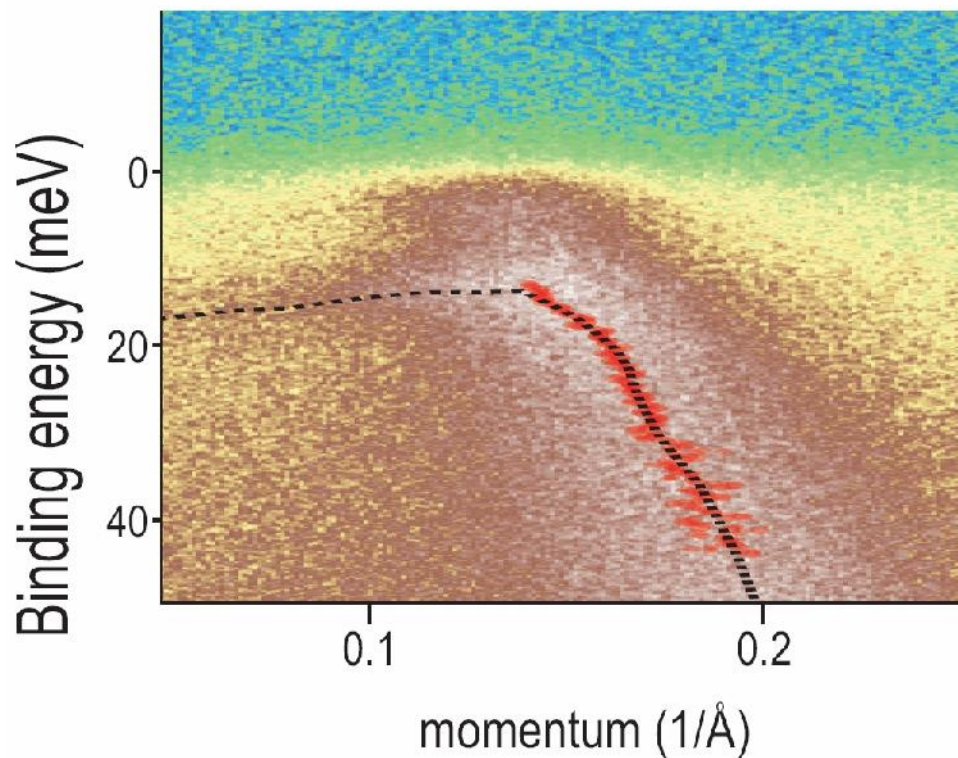
FIG. 2. The effective tunneling density of states $N_T(\omega)/N(0)$ vs $(\omega - \Delta_0)/\omega_1^t$ (solid) and the density of states of the simplified BCS model $\omega/(\omega^2 - \Delta_0^2)^{1/2}$ (short dash). The ratio of the differential conductance of Pb in the superconducting to that in the normal state,

$$\frac{dI_s(\omega)/d\omega}{dI_n(\omega)/d\omega},$$

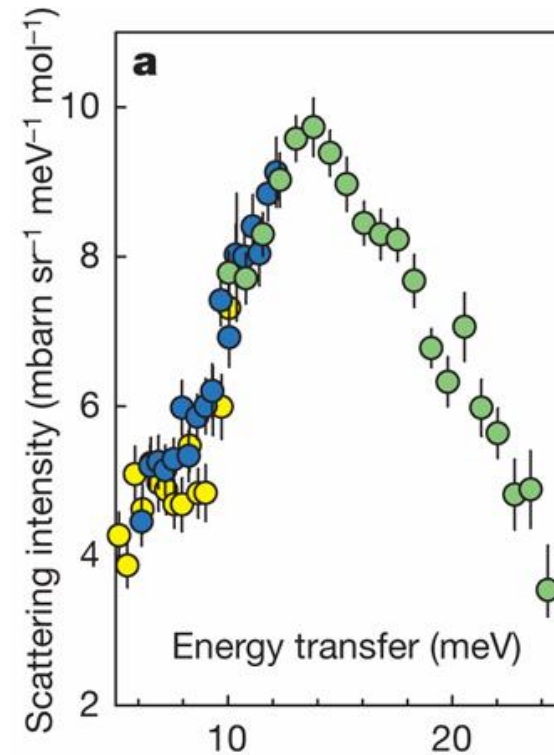
is plotted (long dash) as a function of $(\omega - \Delta_0)/\omega_1^t$ for $T = 1.3^\circ\text{K}$. These data were obtained from the tunneling experiments reported by Rowell, Anderson, and Thomas.

Mode effects on the spectra of $\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{K}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2$ below T_c

kink_energy = 23 meV
 $\Delta = 10$ meV

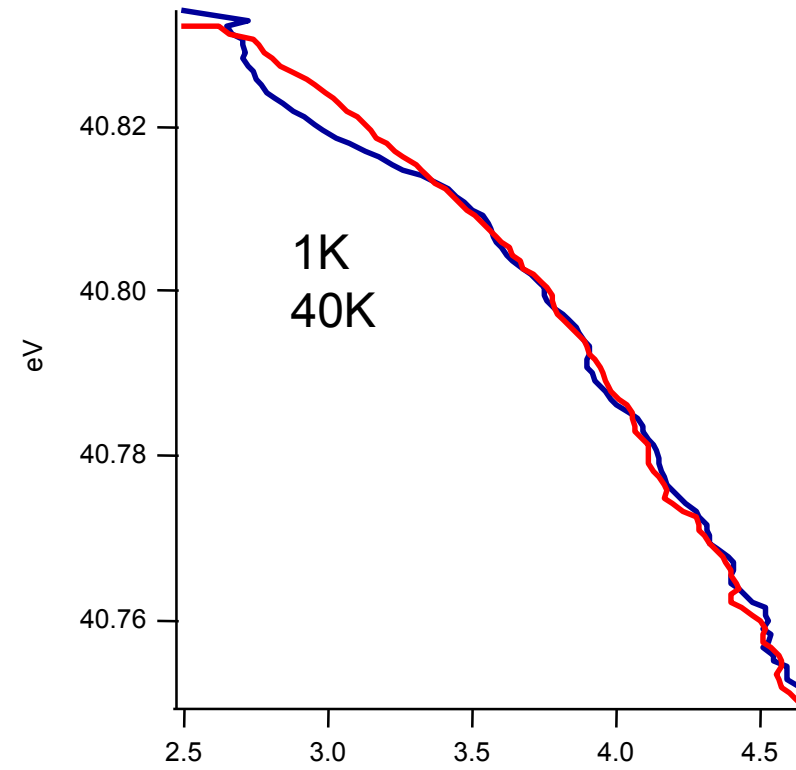
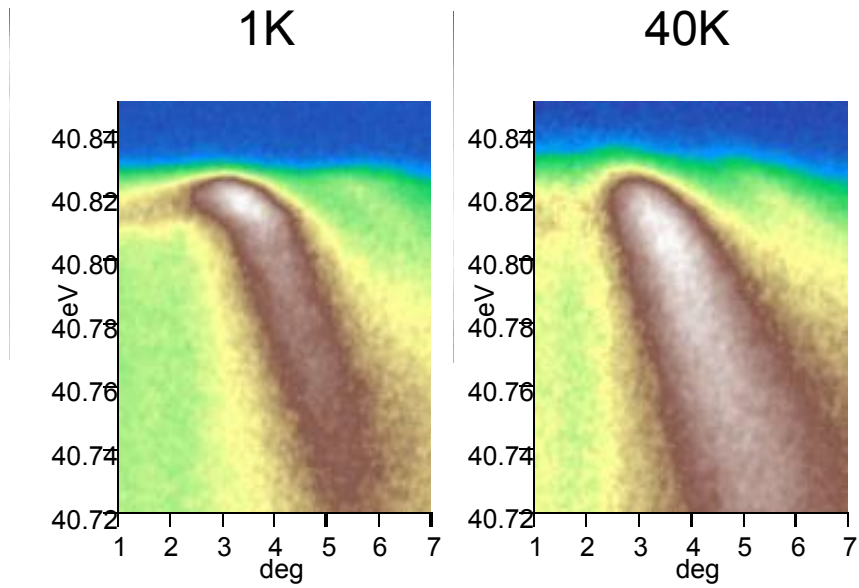


$\Omega_M = 13-14$ meV

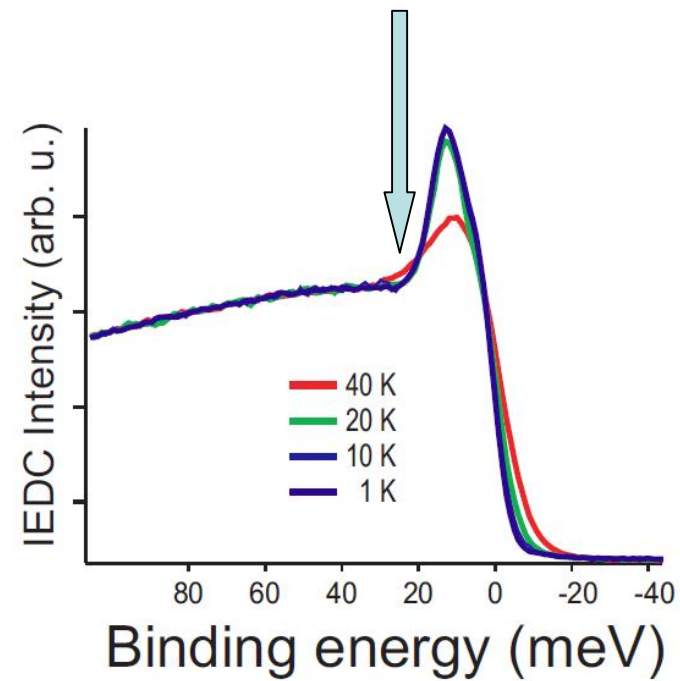
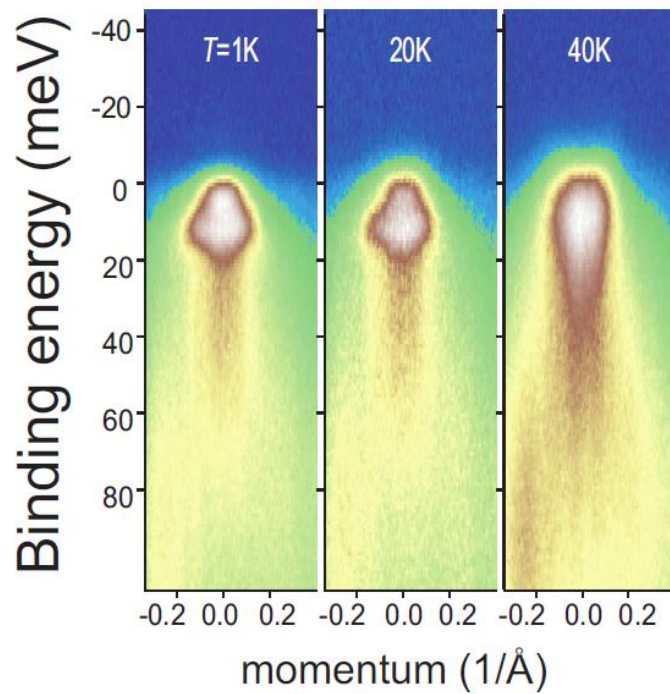


Christianson *et al.*, *Nature* (2008)

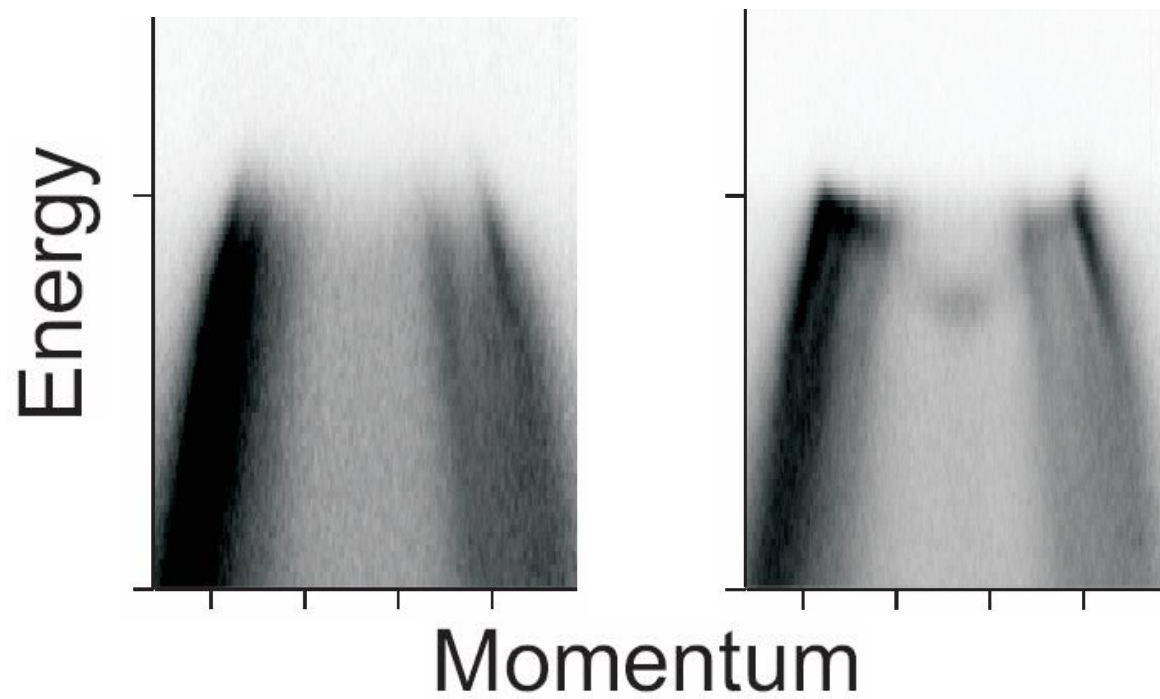
Kink in $\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{Na}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2$



Mode effect at X-pocket in $\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{K}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2$



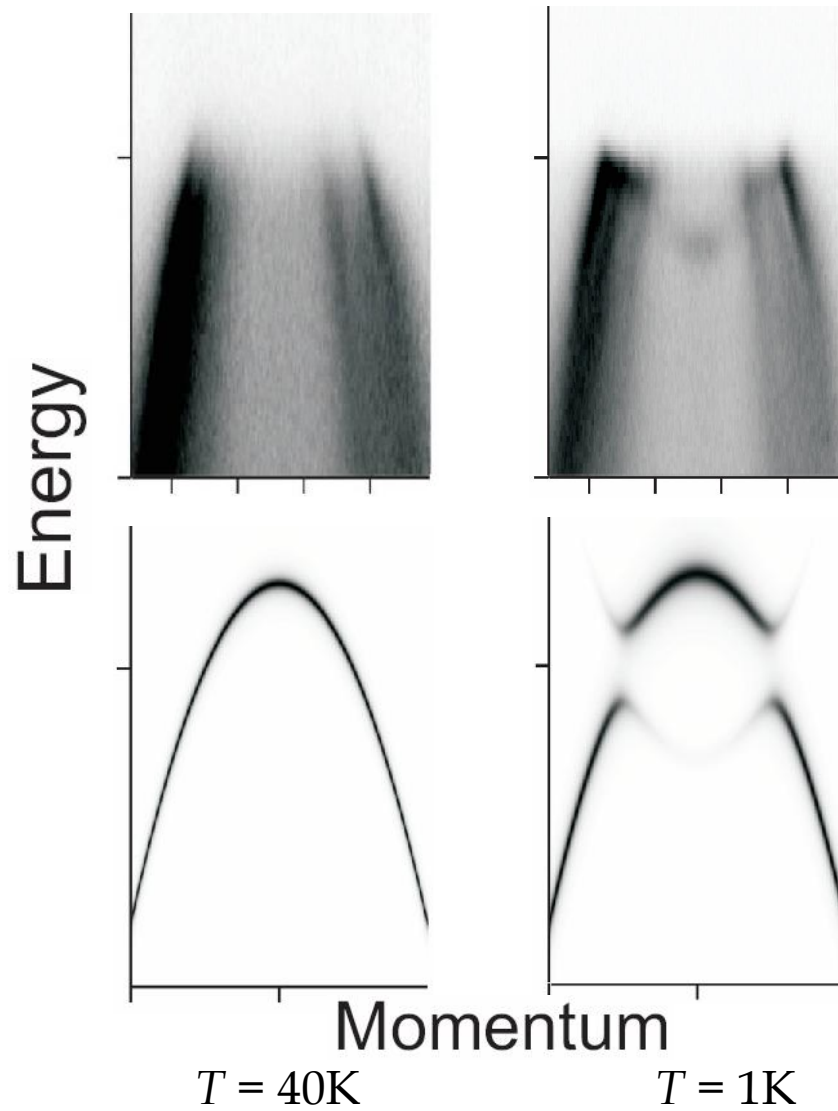
$T_c = 38\text{K}$



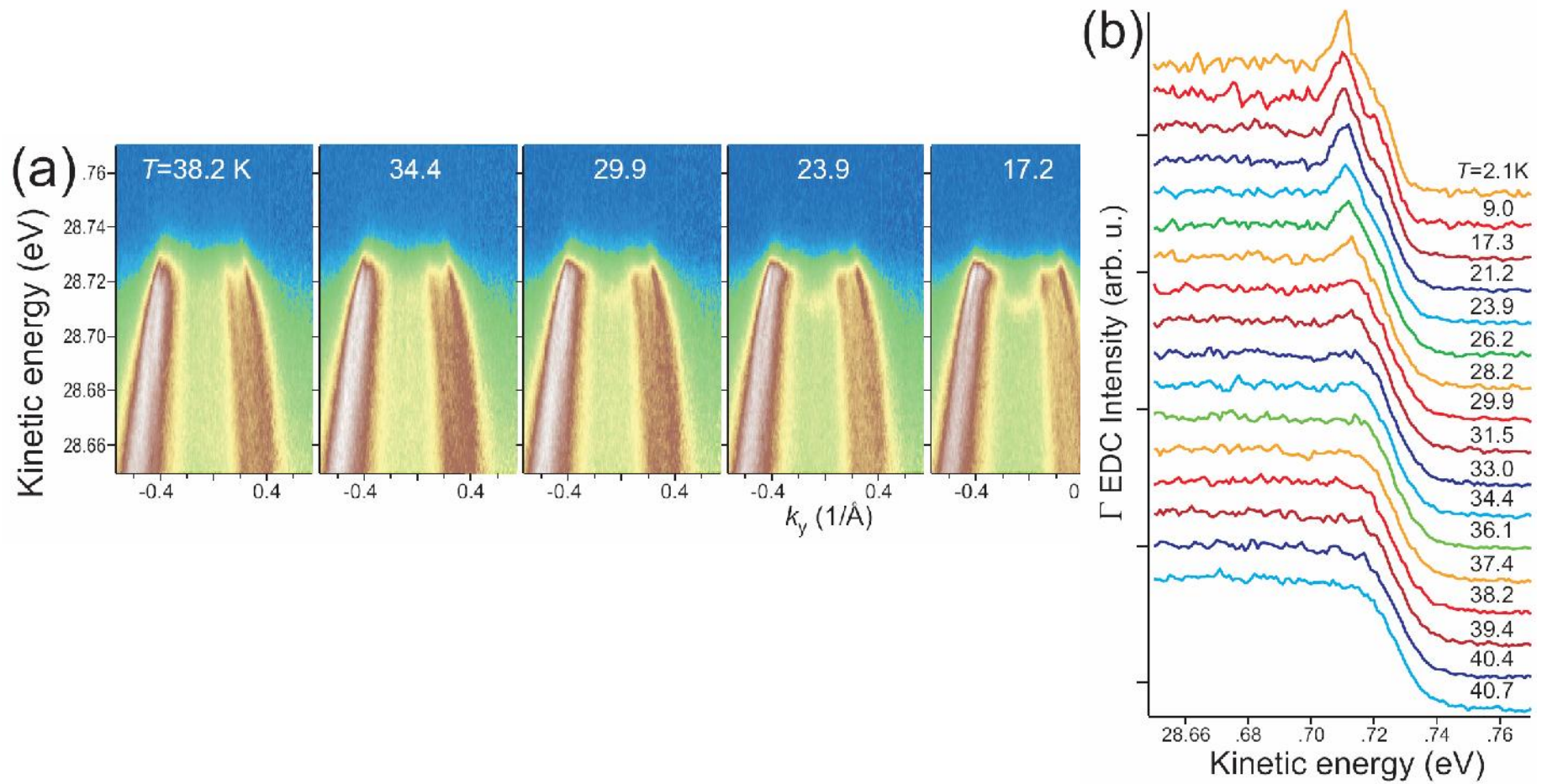
$T = 40\text{K}$

$T = 1\text{K}$

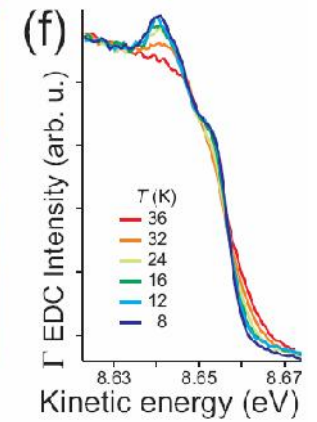
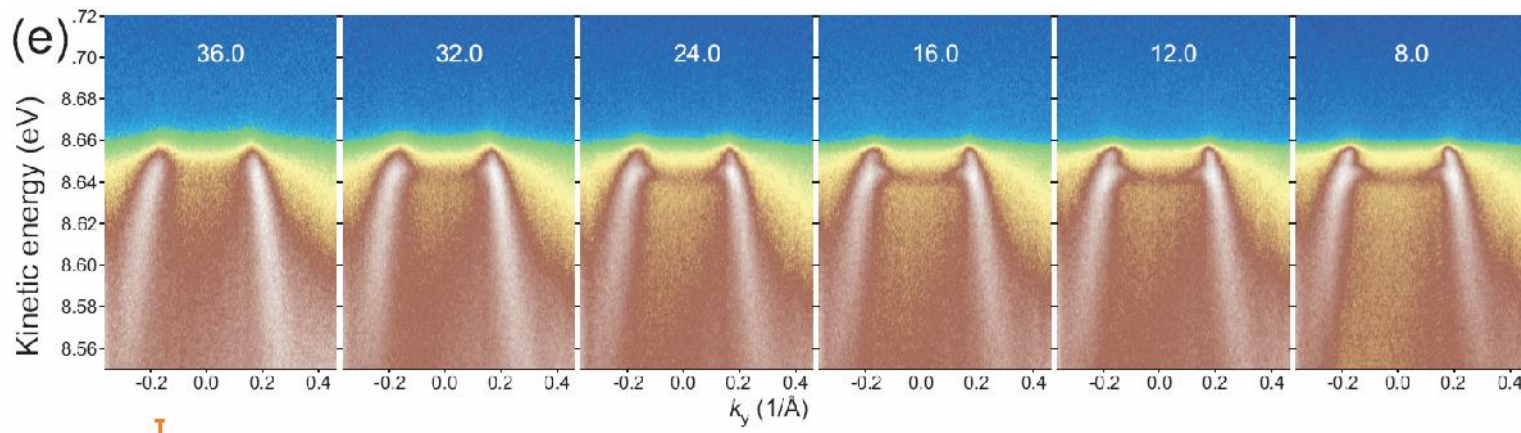
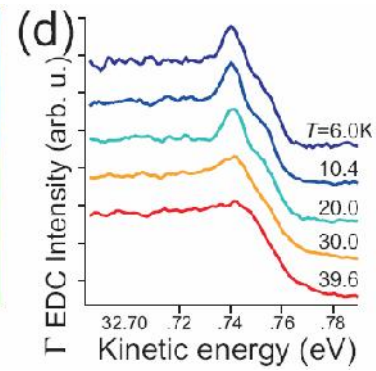
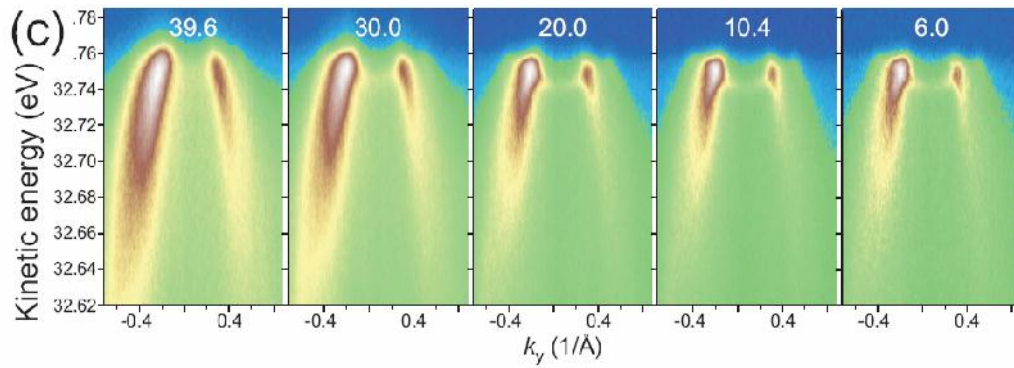
Fusion of bogoliubons



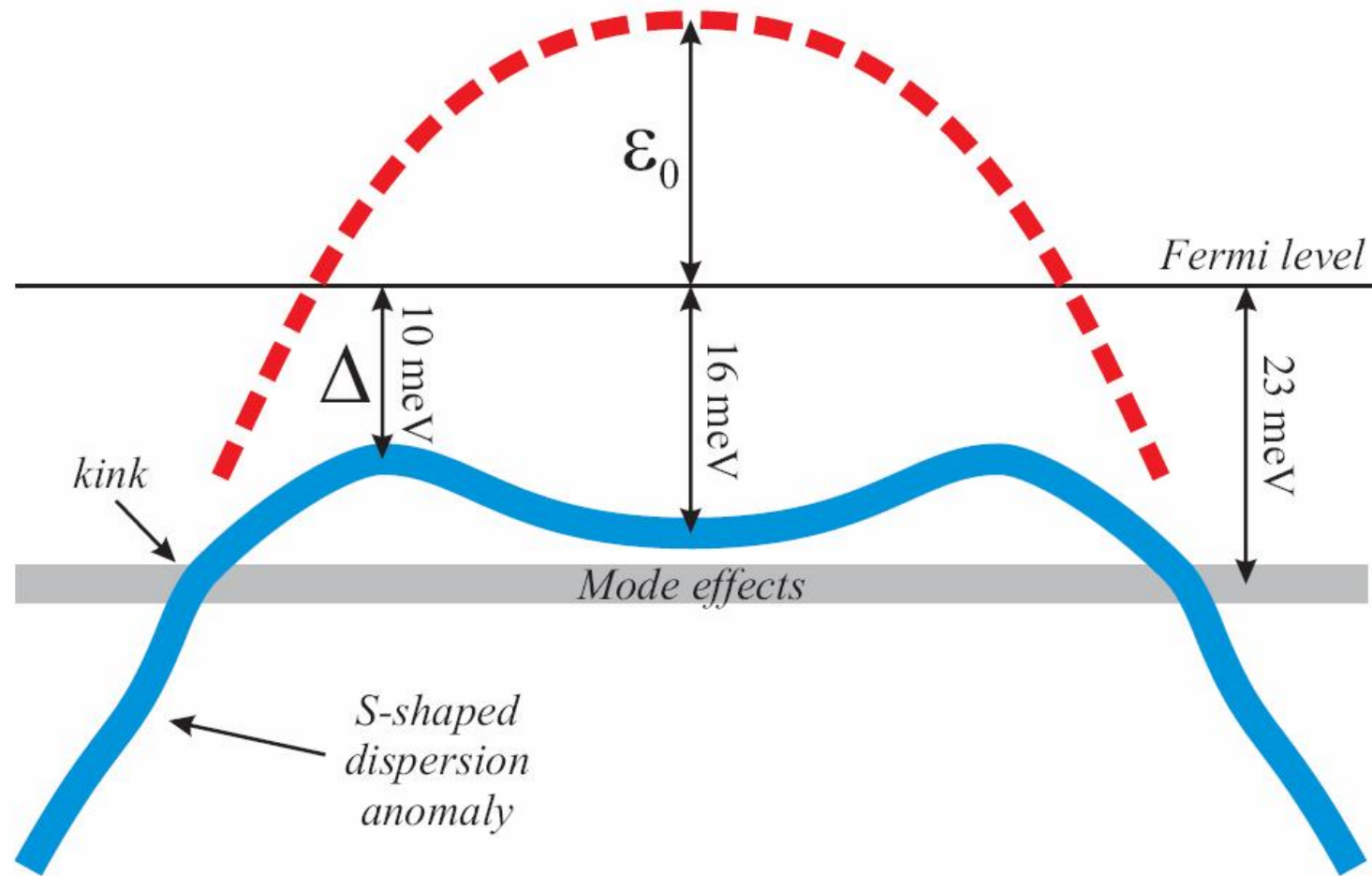
Fusion of bogoliubons



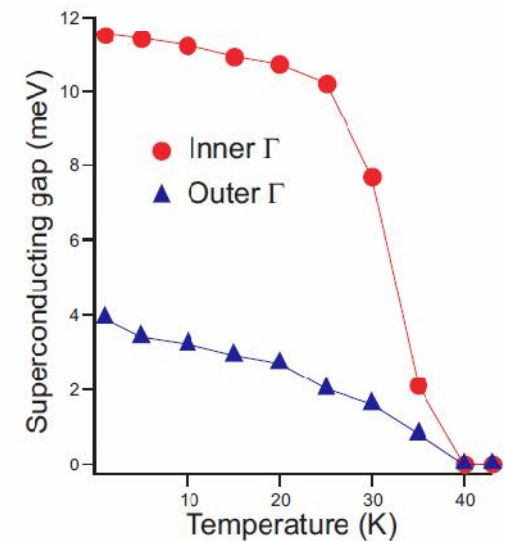
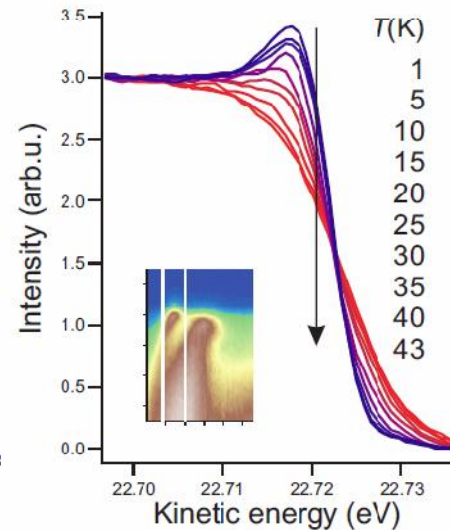
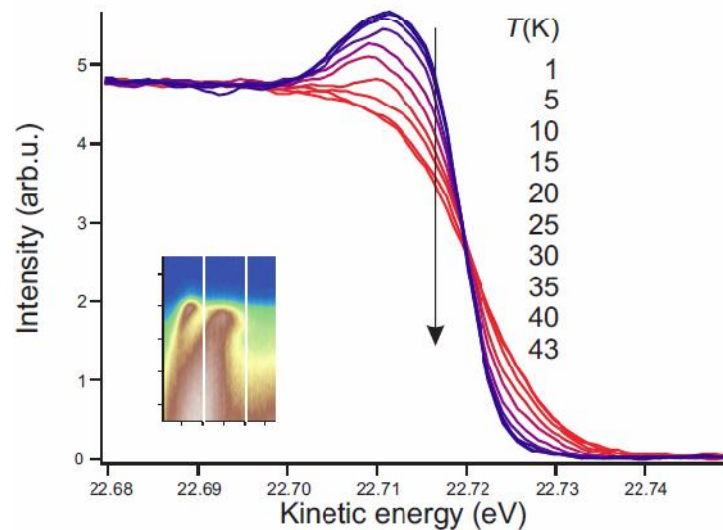
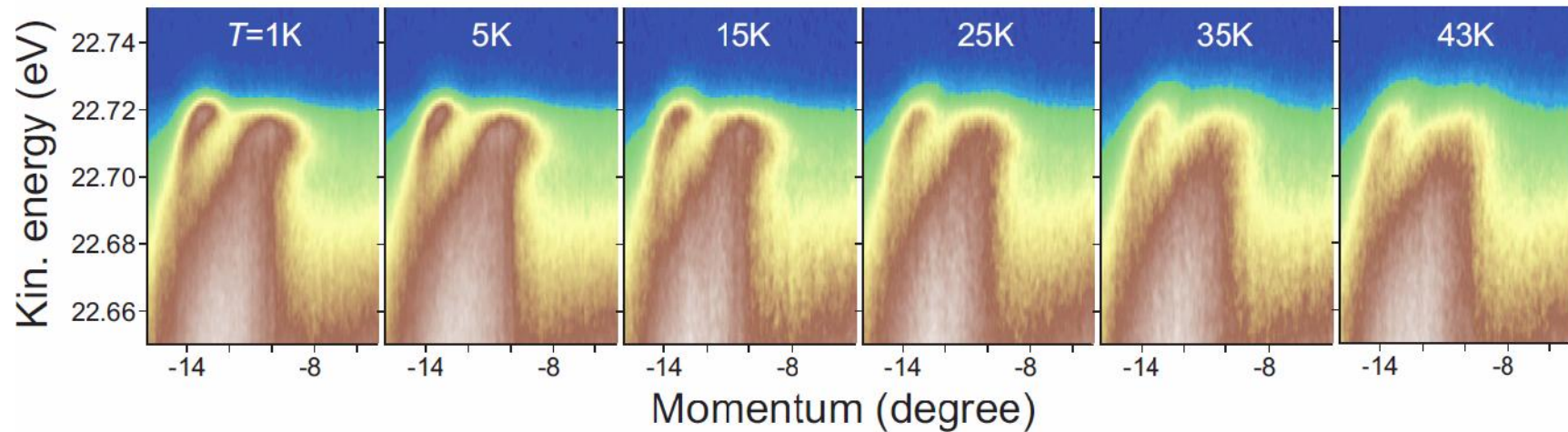
Fusion of bogoliubons



Fine structure of electronic spectrum below T_c



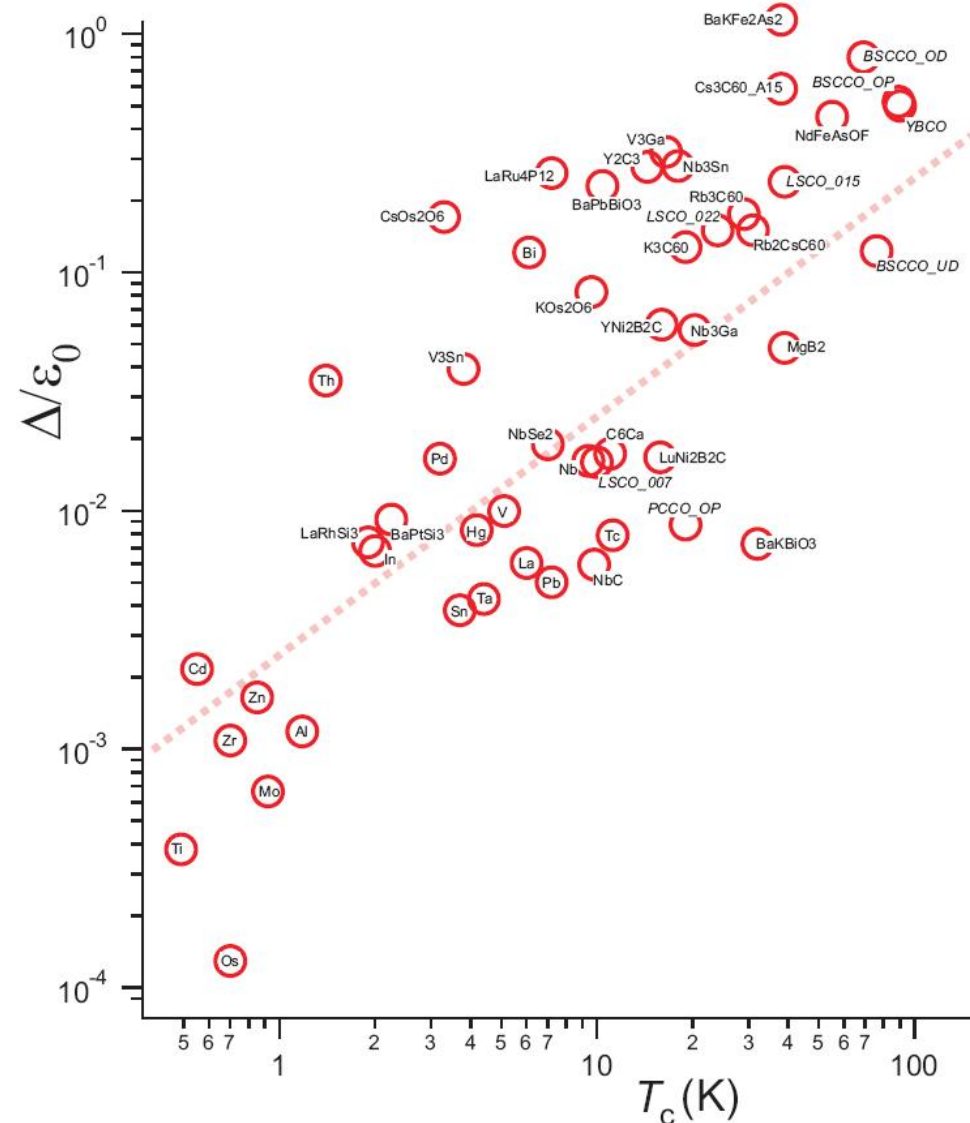
Temperature dependence: faster saturation for the larger gap



Relation between energy scales of band structure and superconductivity

$$\Delta \ll \omega_m \ll \varepsilon_0$$

$$\Delta \sim \omega_m \sim \varepsilon_0$$



Conclusions for iron-based

- Various Fermi surface shape for different iron-based superconductors
- Large and small superconducting gaps in $\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{K}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2$ and other materials, large $2\Delta/kT_c$
- Correlation of superconducting gap magnitude with orbital composition: importance of iron $3d_{xz,yz}$

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thank you for your attention

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