

圧力・電場で誘起される Ca_2RuO_4 のMott転移

広島大学 先端物質科学研究所
中村 文彦

共同研究者

坂木麻里子, 山内洋平(広島)
山岸達哉, 米澤進吾, 前野 悅輝(京都大)

雷神

風神

Mott絶縁体 Ca_2RuO_4 期(21年度)の計画

1. 電場誘起される様々な量子現象探索とその機構解明

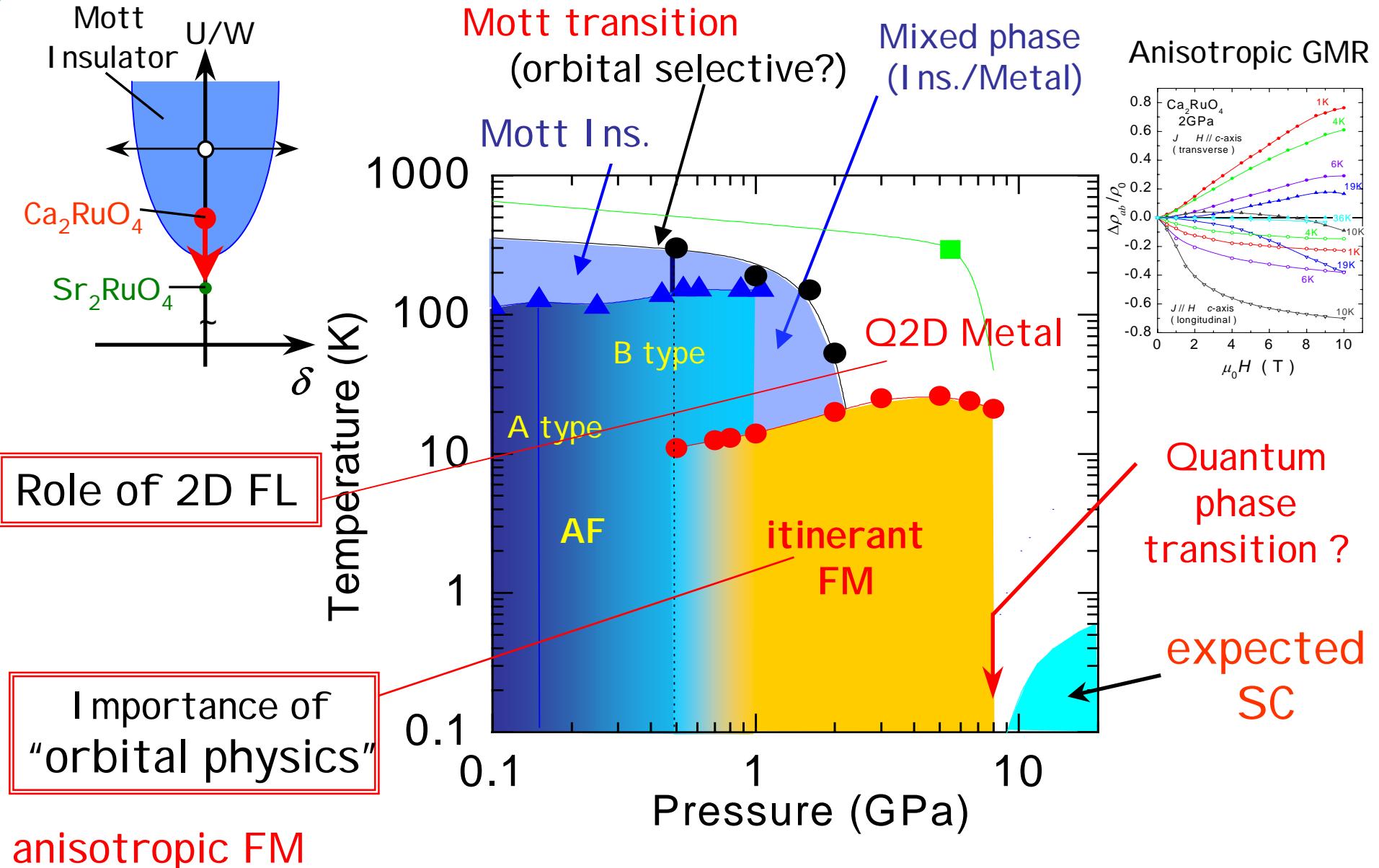
- (1) 絶縁破壊電場が極めて小さい理由を明らかにする。
 E_{th} の温度依存性, 温度変化などを明らかにする.
- (2) 電場誘起金属相での“電流の役割”を調べる.
また, 基底状態の強磁性の特性を圧力下のそれと比較する.
- (3) 付随する構造相転移の詳細を調べ, 圧力下のMott転移と比較を行う.
- (4) Mott転移を誘起するその他の外場(光など)の効果を探索

2. 多彩な圧力相図とフェルミ面との関係

高圧下で, モット転移, 異方性の大きな遍歴電子強磁性, 強磁性消失
(量子相転移)が見られる. 強磁性消失近傍で超伝導相の有無を確かめる.

- (1) 静水圧下の圧力 - 温度 - 磁場相図の完成
Mott転移は軌道依存型か?
強磁性消失の過程, 超伝導相の確認 に注目する.
- (2) 同じ2D-Fermi金属でも基底状態は反強磁性, 強磁性, 超伝導と異なる.
その原因をFermi面形状の違いから明らかにする.

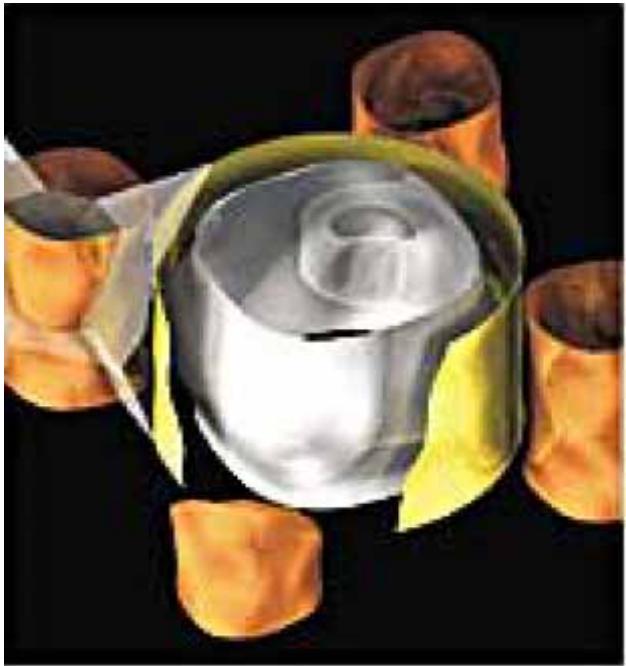
Rich variety of phase transitions in "pressurised Ca_2RuO_4 "



Ru124 has 2D Fermi surface, but ...?

1. Sr_2RuO_4 : *p*-waveSC

2. pressurised Ca_2RuO_4 : FM



Y.Maeno, et al.,
Physics Today, January 2001.

Mott絶縁体 Ca_2RuO_4 の多彩な圧力相図と フェルミ面の変形との関係



多重極端条件

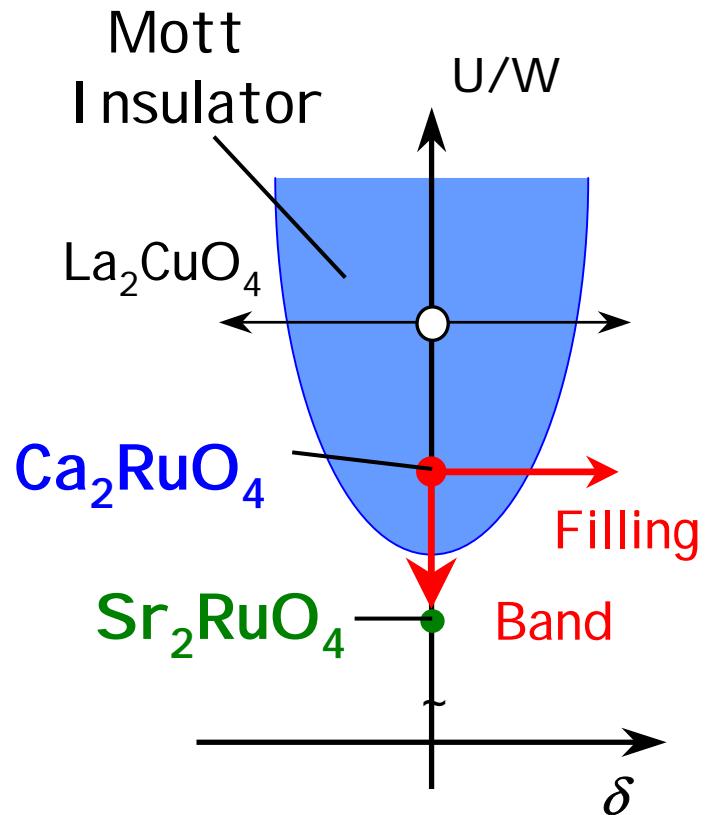
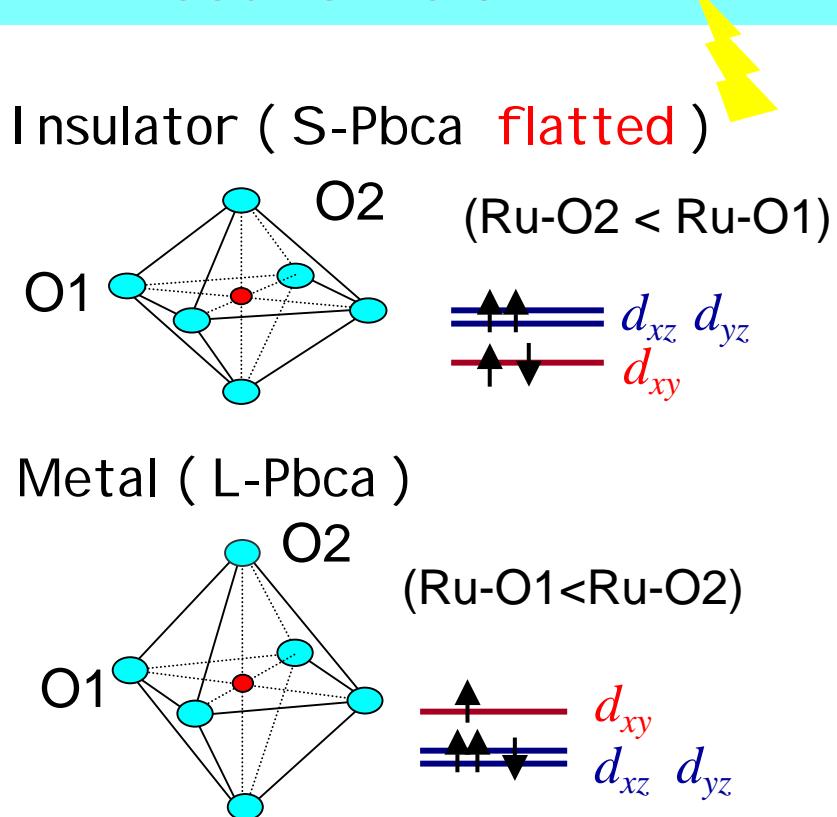
18T, 50mK, 10GPa

under

construction

How to induce Mott transition in Ca_2RuO_4

1. Substitution ($(\text{Sr}/\text{Ca})_2\text{RuO}_4$)
2. Heating (temperature)
3. Pressure
4. "Electric field"



Dielectric breakdown in Mott insulators

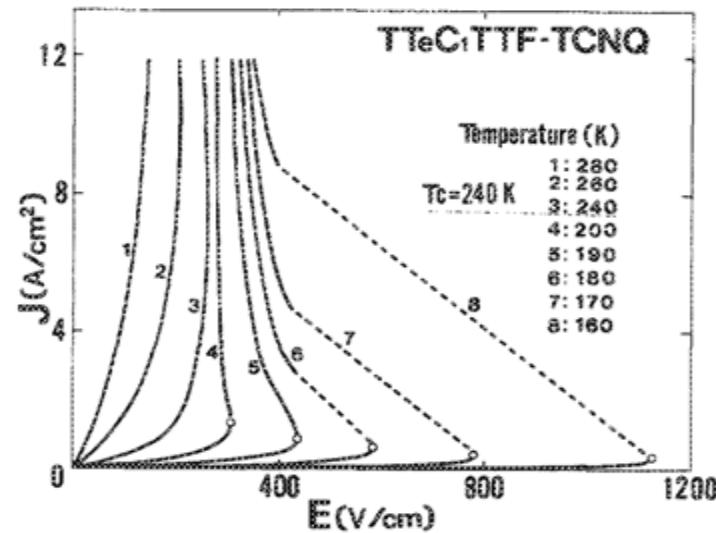
Reported breakdown in Mott insulator

$\text{La}_{2-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{NiO}_4$ 1~10 kV/cm

Sr_2CuO_3 1~3 kV/cm

SrCuO_2 0.3~1 kV/cm

(TTeC₁TTF)-TCNQ 0.3~1.2 kV/cm



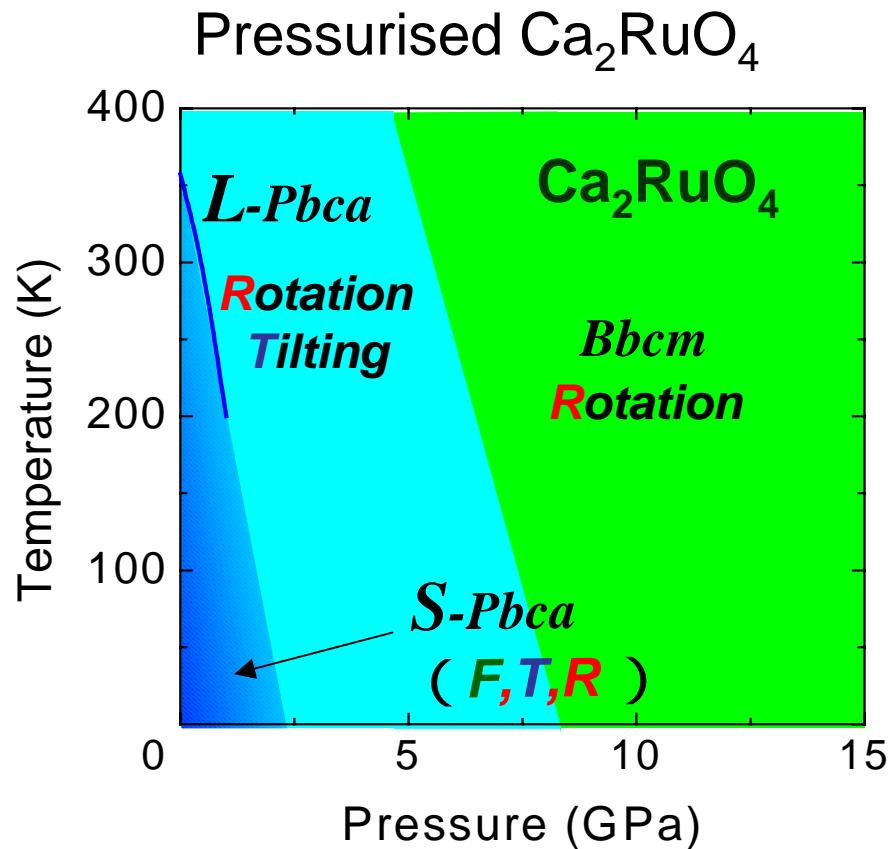
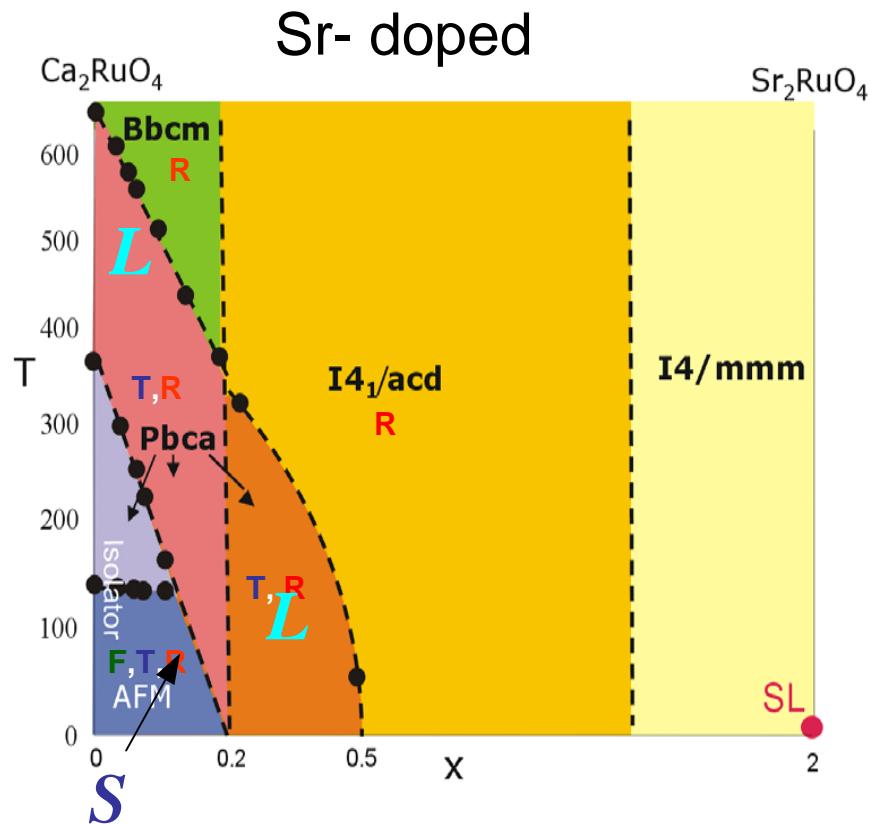
Y. Iwasa *et al.*, APL. 39, 10441 (1989).

How about DB in 4d Mott ins. Ca_2RuO_4 ?

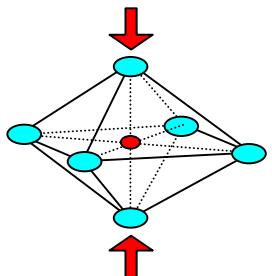
Mott gap ~0.2eV (activation energy)

~5meV at 300K ($T_{\text{MI}} \sim 357\text{K}$)

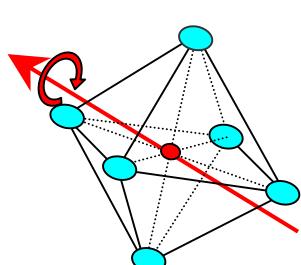
Structural phase (by P.Steffens, M.Braden)



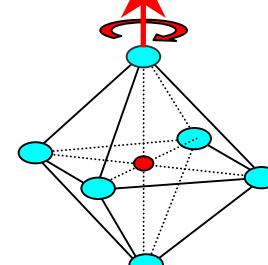
Flatting



Tilting



Rotation

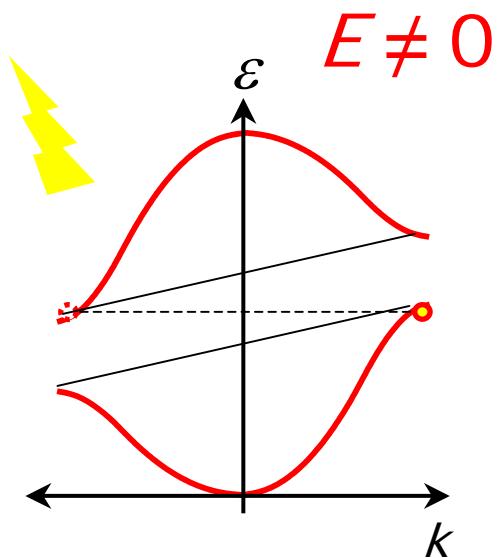
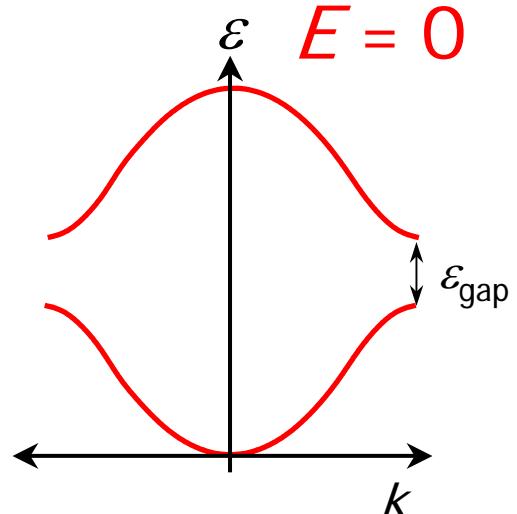


Summary of Experiment

“ Effect of electric field on 4d Mott ins. Ca_2RuO_4 ”

1. > In Mott insulator Ca_2RuO_4 , dielectric breakdown can be induced by surprisingly weak voltage of $E_{\text{th}} \sim 40\text{V/cm}$ at room temperature.
> The dielectric breakdown is accompanying with the structural transition from S to L-Pbca phase.
2. In the E induced metal, FM occurs below $\sim 10\text{K}$.

How about Zener breakdown model in Dielectric breakdown of Ca_2RuO_4 .



$$E > \frac{\epsilon_{\text{gap}}^2}{e\epsilon_0 a}$$

$$\epsilon_0 \sim \epsilon_F = h^2 k_F^2 / 2m^*$$

a : lattice spacing

Breakdown in Ca_2RuO_4

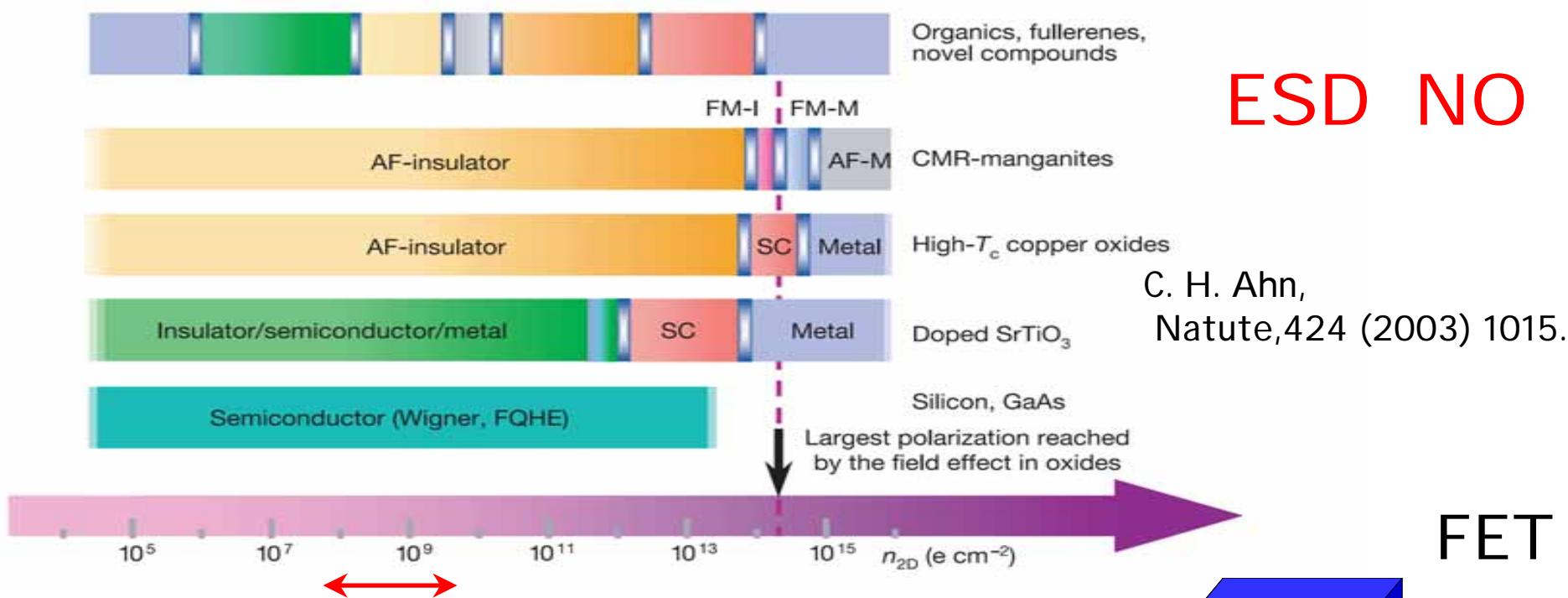
$$\epsilon_{\text{gap}} \sim 5\text{meV}$$

$$\epsilon_F \sim 12\text{eV} \text{ (too large!!)}$$

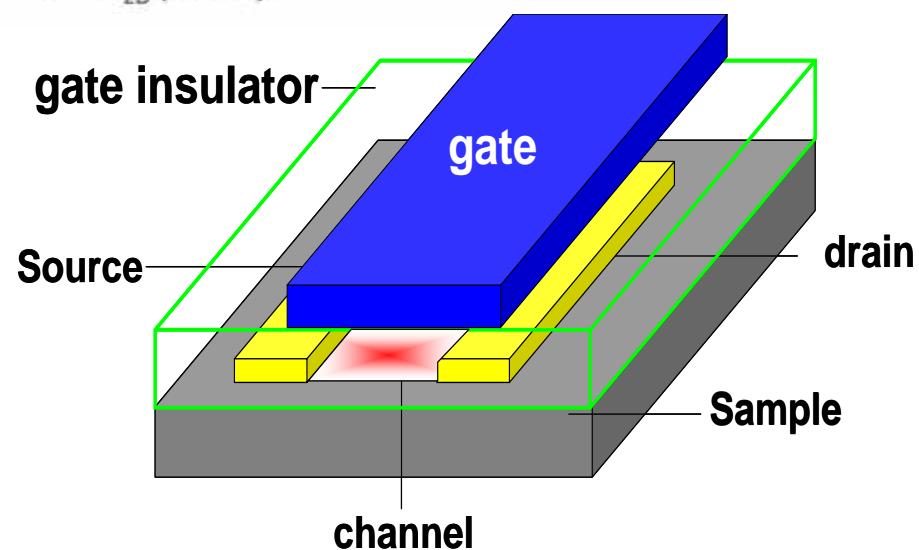
$\{ \epsilon_F \sim 0.2\text{eV} \text{ for } \gamma \text{ of SRO} \}$

Zener breakdown NO

How about Electrostatic carrier doping: ESD



To achieve Filling control,
much higher voltage
(= $10^{13}\text{--}10^{15} e/\text{cm}^2$)
is required.



How about possible mechanism for Dielectric breakdown of Ca_2RuO_4 ?

Change of the internal charge distribution.

Enough amount of charge for the metalisation is internally stored in the apical oxygen (O_2) of CRO , and then it can be poured into the RuO_2 plane only by quite weak field .

