

TERAHERCNA SPEKTROSKOPIJA STRONCIJEVOG TITANATA

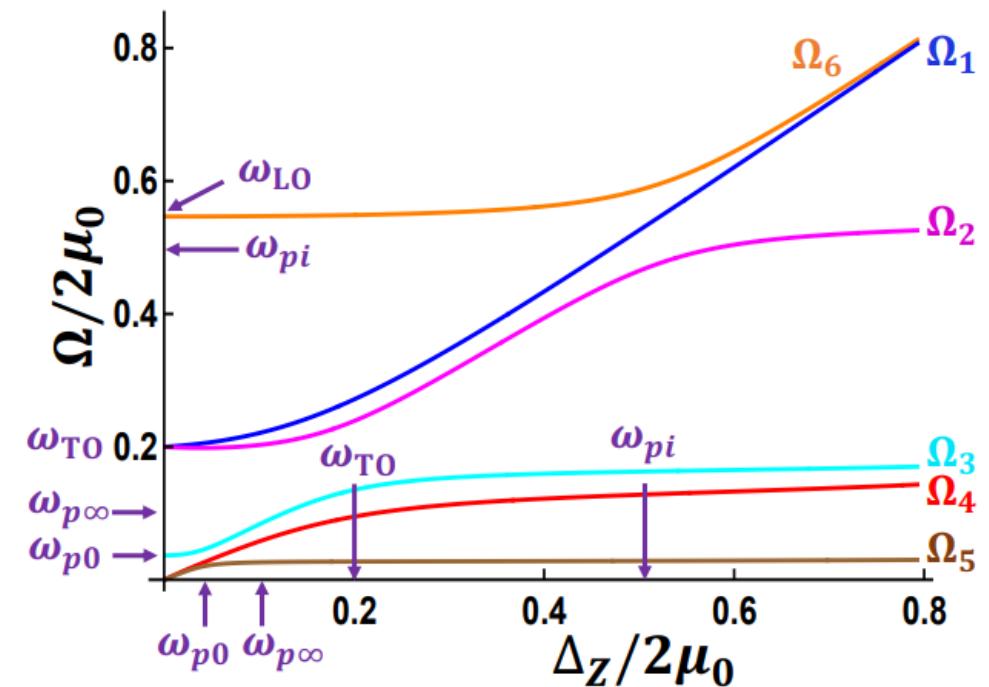
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Uvod

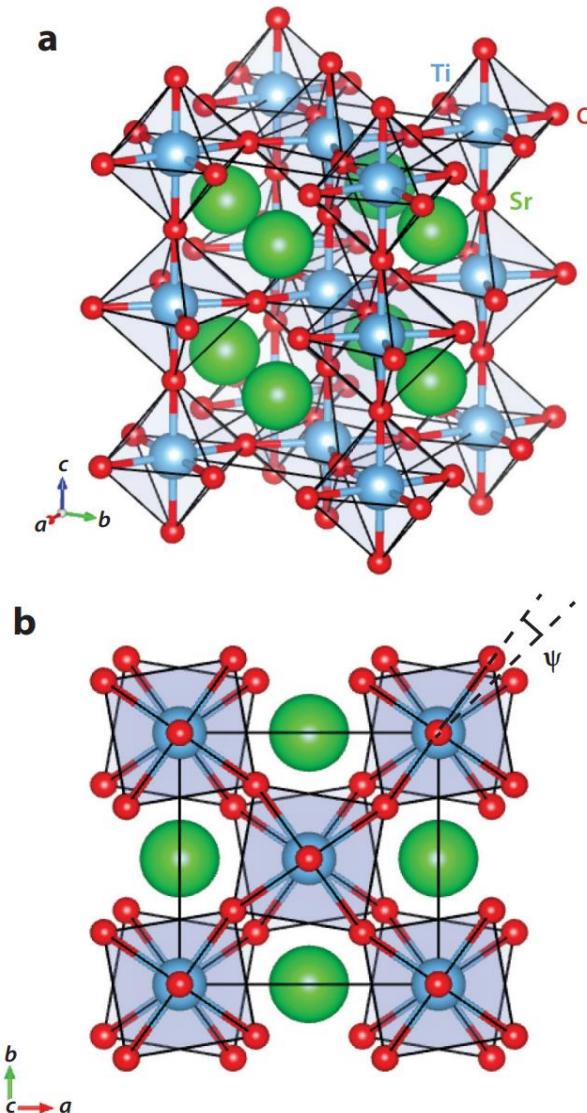
- Stroncijev titanat, SrTiO_3 , STO
- prvi nekonvencionalni supravodič
- nepoznat mehanizam supravodljivog sparivanja
- prijedlog: elektron-fonon vezanje potpomognuto spin-orbit vezanjem
- rezultira promjenom modova u magnetskom polju, iz koje se može izračunati jačina vezanja



A. Kumar et al., Phys. Rev. B **105**, 125142 (2022)

Karakteristike STO-a

- proziran i bezbojan poluvodič
- sobna temperatura: kubična struktura, $a = 3.9053 \text{ \AA}$
- antiferodistortivan prijelaz na $T_{\text{AFD}} = 105 \text{ K}$:
 - postaje tetragonalan, $c/a = 1.0005$
 - trostruko degenerirani meki mod { singlet oko c osi
dublet oko a i b osi



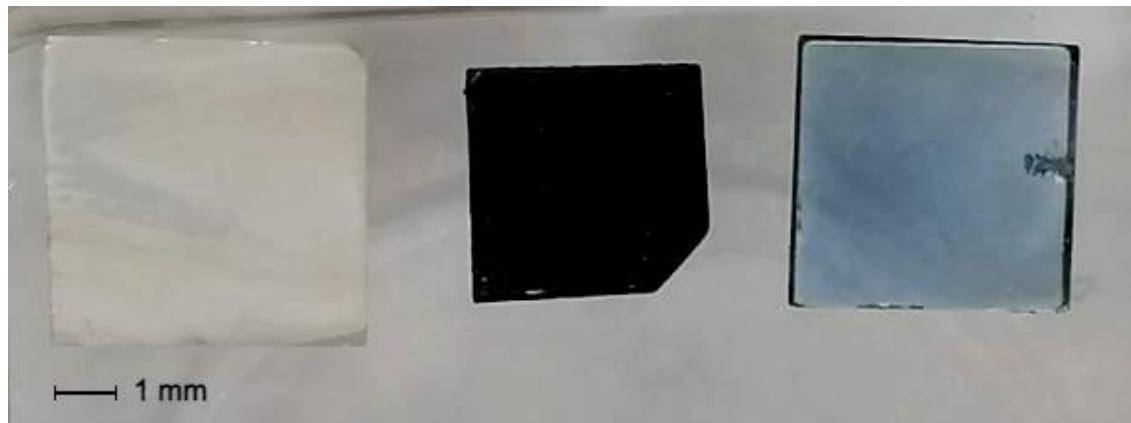
Uzorci

STO-Nb

- 0.2 % dopiran niobijem
- $n \sim 3 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

STO-OVD

- dopiran vakancijama kisika
- dobiven grijanjem u vakuumu uz prisustvo titanija, dva sata na 800°C i sat vremena na 1000°C
- $n \sim 5 \cdot 10^{18} - 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$



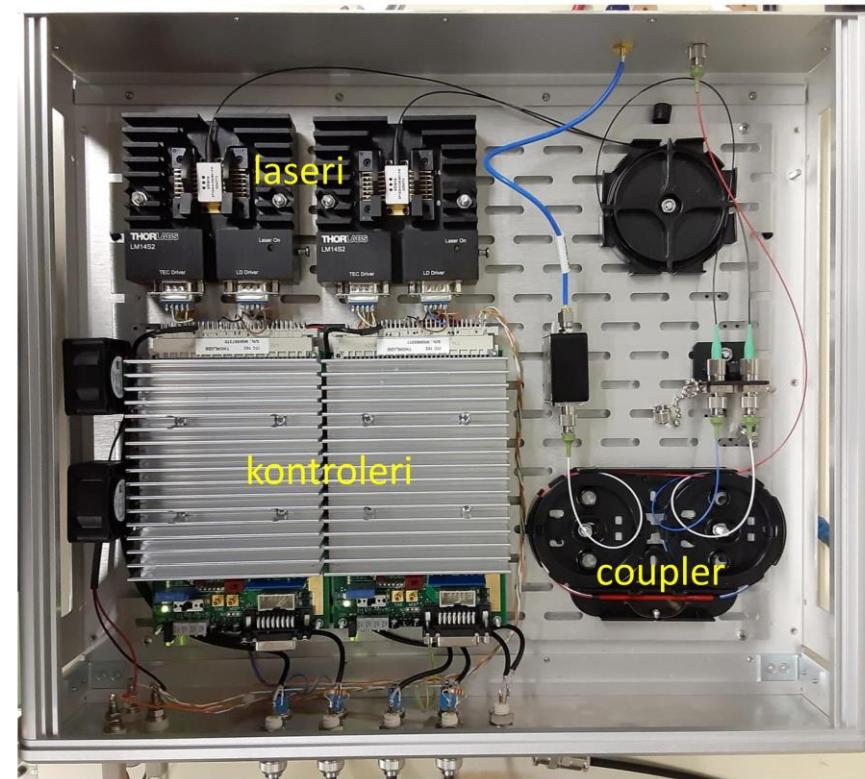
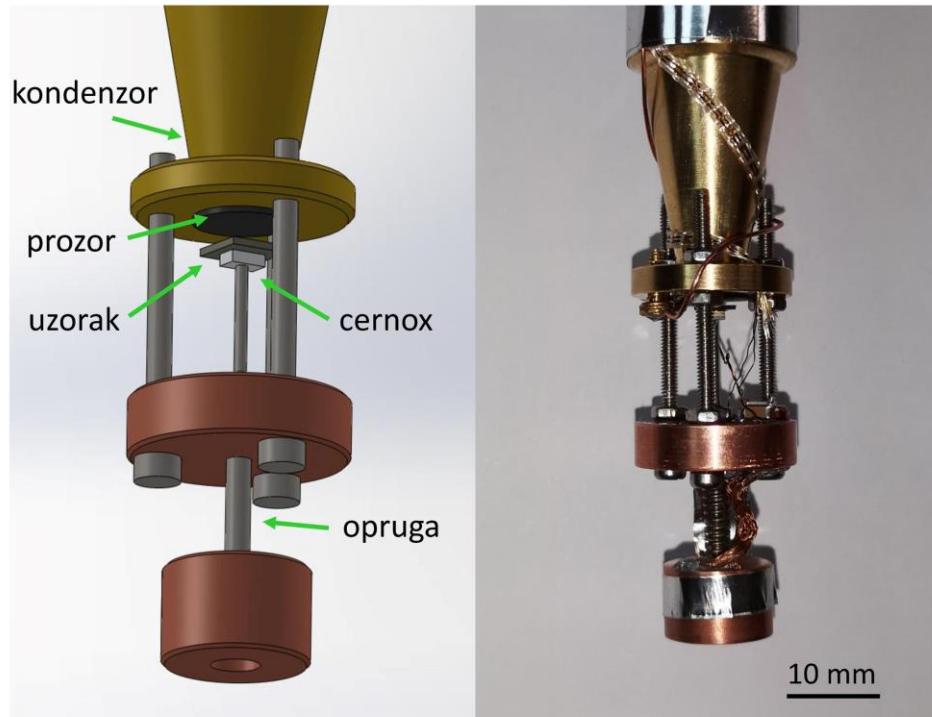
Nedopirani STO za usporedbu te STO-Nb i STO-OVD korišteni u mjerjenjima.

Metode

- kvadioptički spektrometar za daleko infracrveno područje
- kontinuirana mjerena apsorbirane snage u rasponu frekvencija $\sim 50\text{-}800\text{ GHz}$, s vrlo visokom frekventnom rezolucijom i osjetljivošću
- prilagodba teorijske krivulje na normirane podatke

Spektrometar

- izvor zračenja, fotomikser
- izravna termalna detekcija apsorbirane snage



Obrada podataka

- apsorbirana snaga: $P(\nu) = P_0 \frac{1 - R(H)}{1 + (\nu/\nu_0)^2}$
- normirani koeficijent apsorpcije: $\mathcal{A}(\omega) = A \frac{1 - R(H)}{1 - R(0)}$
- dielektrična funkcija: $\tilde{\epsilon}(\omega) = \epsilon_\infty + C \sum_i w_i \frac{f\omega_{TO,i}^2}{\omega_{TO,i}^2 - \omega^2 - i\gamma\omega} + \frac{1}{\omega\epsilon_0} \frac{\sigma_{dc}}{1 - i\omega\tau}$
- indeks loma:

$$\Re(\tilde{n}) \equiv n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\epsilon' + \sqrt{\epsilon'^2 + \epsilon''^2}}$$

$$\Im(\tilde{n}) \equiv k = \frac{\epsilon''}{2n}$$

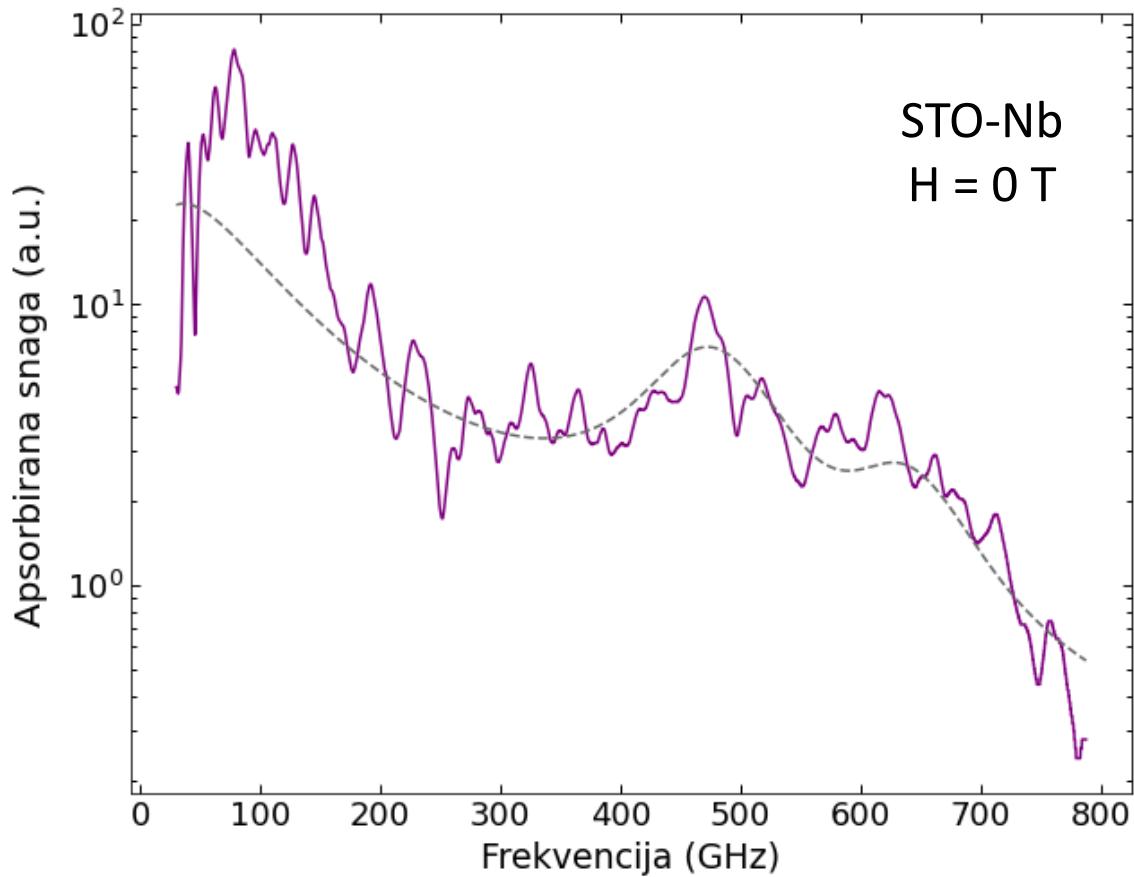
→ $R = \frac{(1 - n)^2 + k^2}{(1 + n)^2 + k^2}$

$$\tilde{\epsilon}(\omega) = \epsilon_\infty + C \sum_i w_i \frac{f\omega_{TO,i}^2}{\omega_{TO,i}^2 - \omega^2 - i\gamma\omega} + \frac{1}{\omega\epsilon_0} \frac{\sigma_{dc}}{1 - i\omega\tau}$$

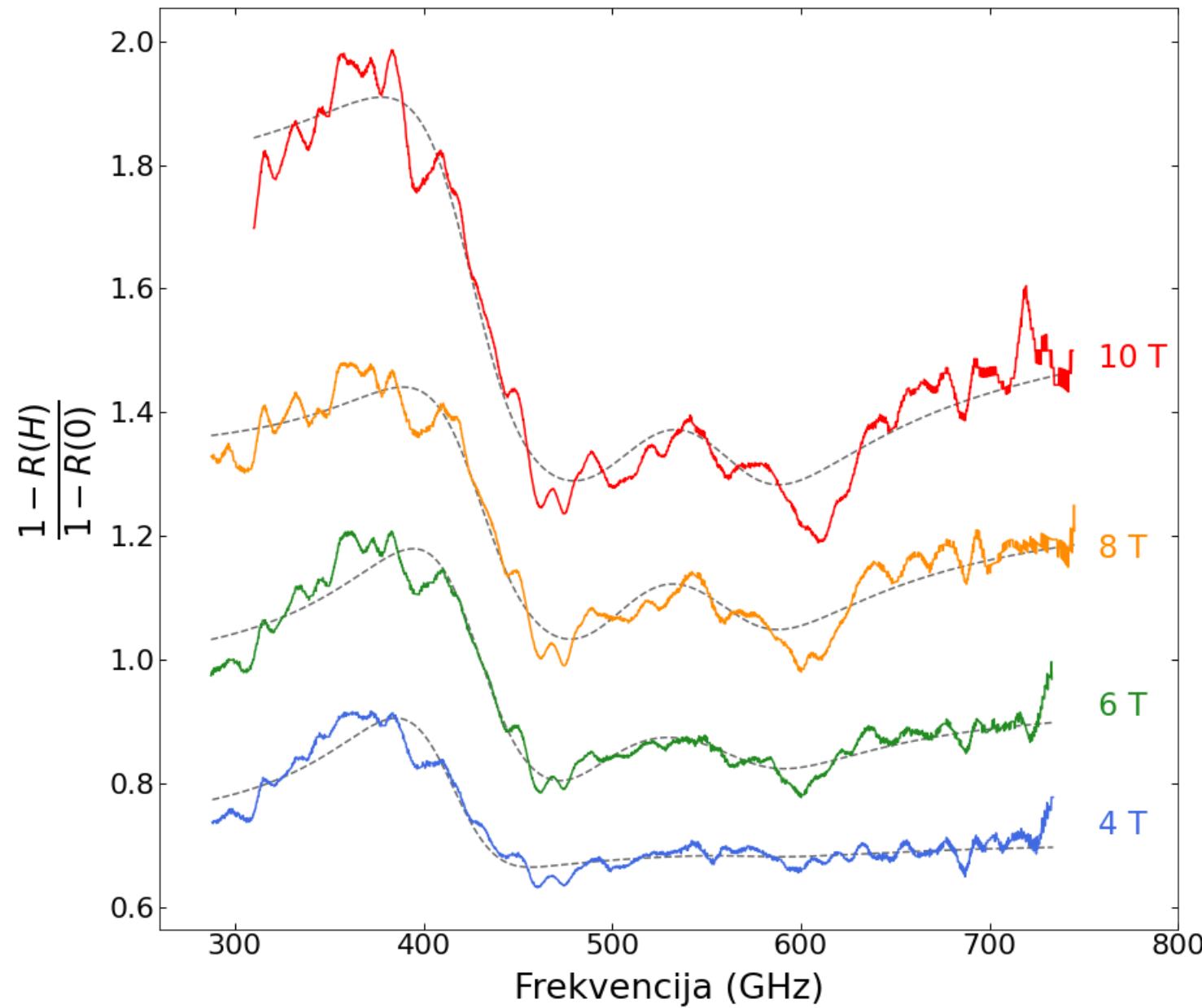
$$w_{11} : w_{12} : w_{21} : w_{22} = 2 : 3 : 1 : 1$$

REZULTATI

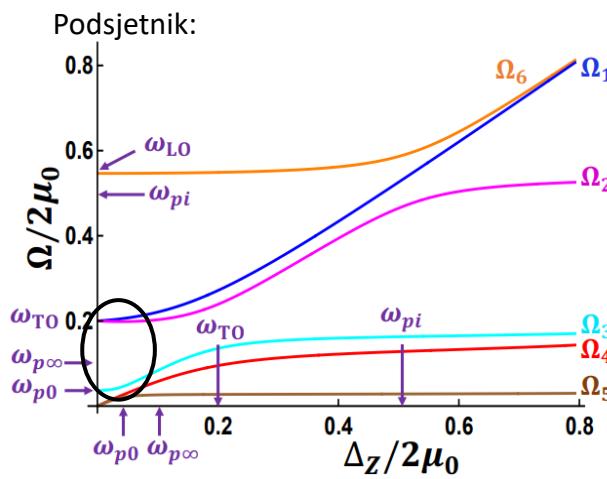
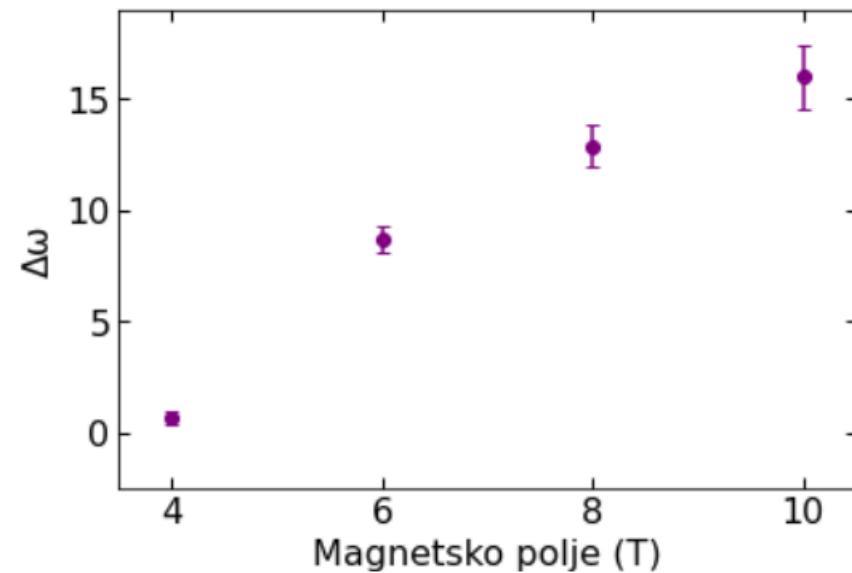
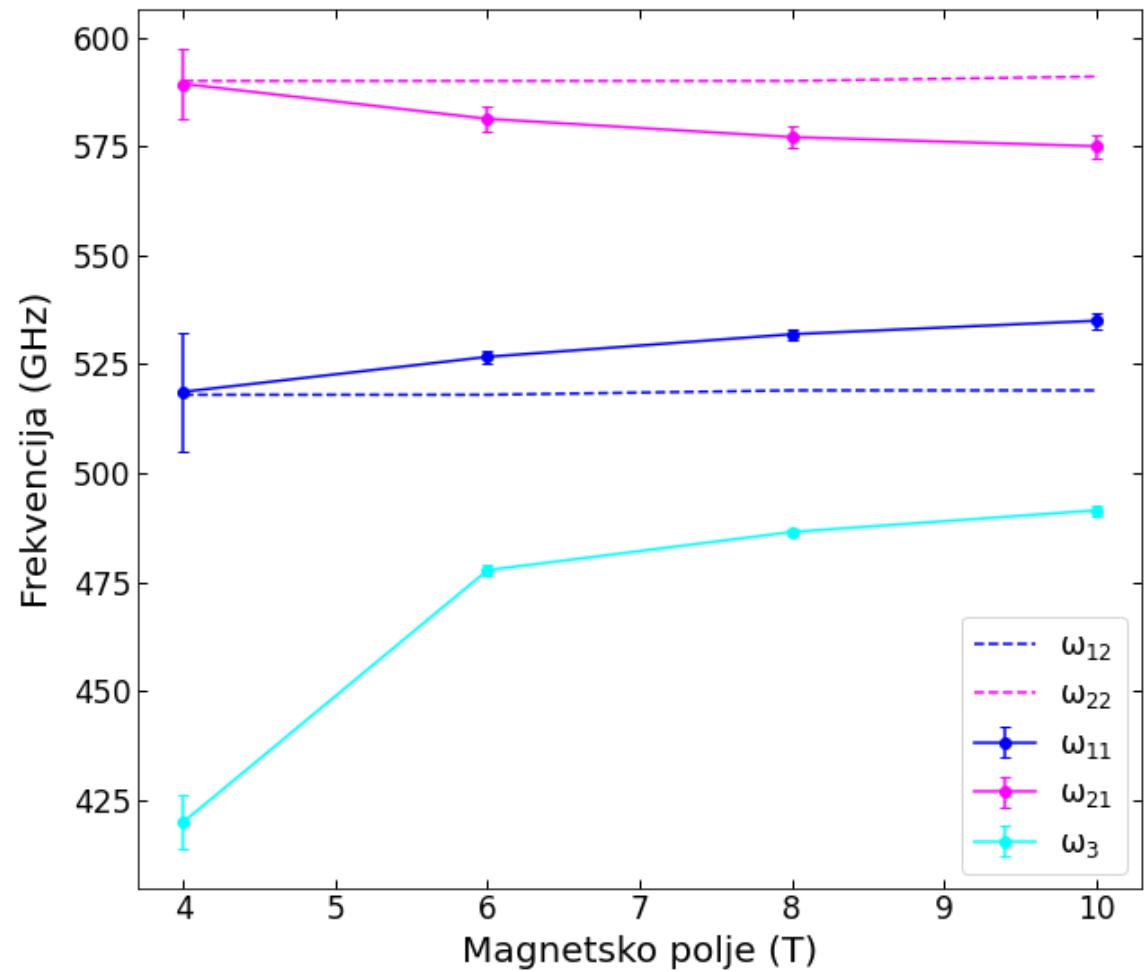
- $T = 1.5 \text{ K}$
- STO-Nb: helij-4 kriostat
- STO-OVD: *cryo-free sustav*
- pozadina umanjena normiranjem



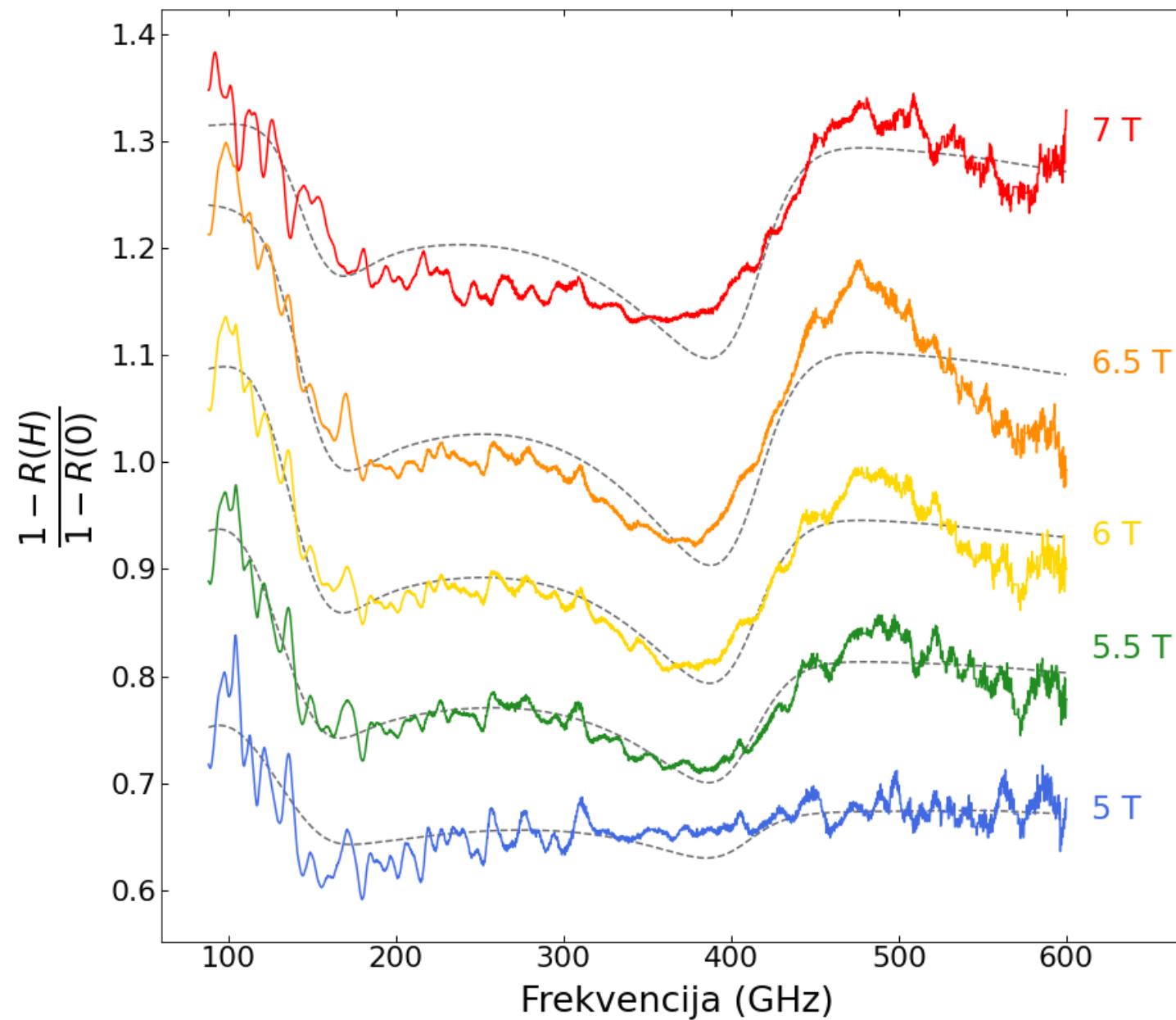
STO-Nb

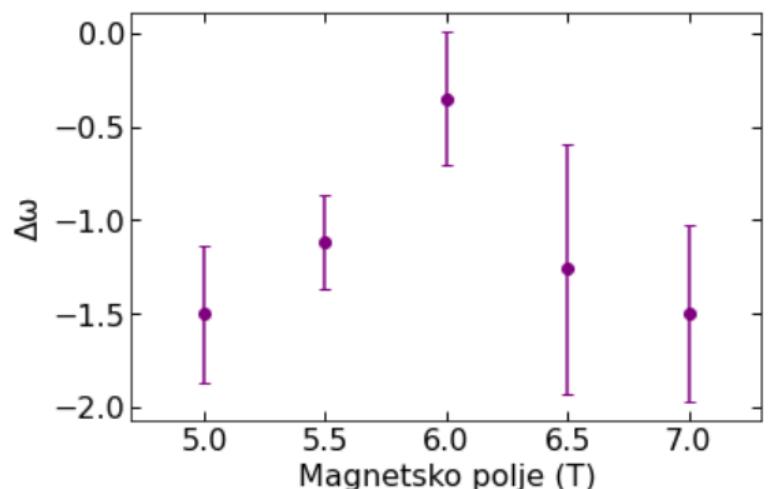
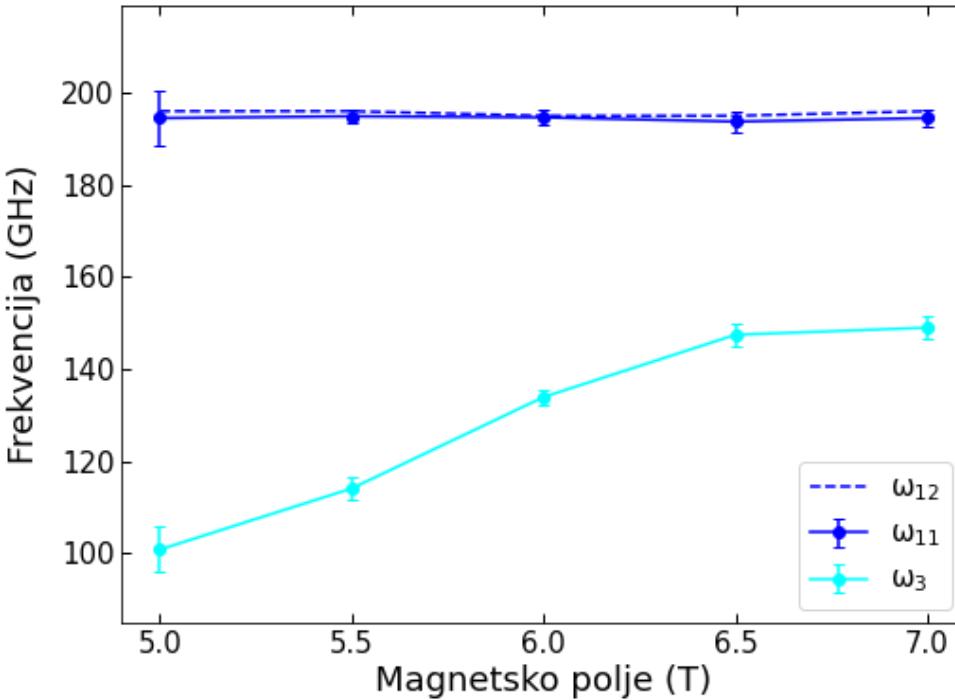
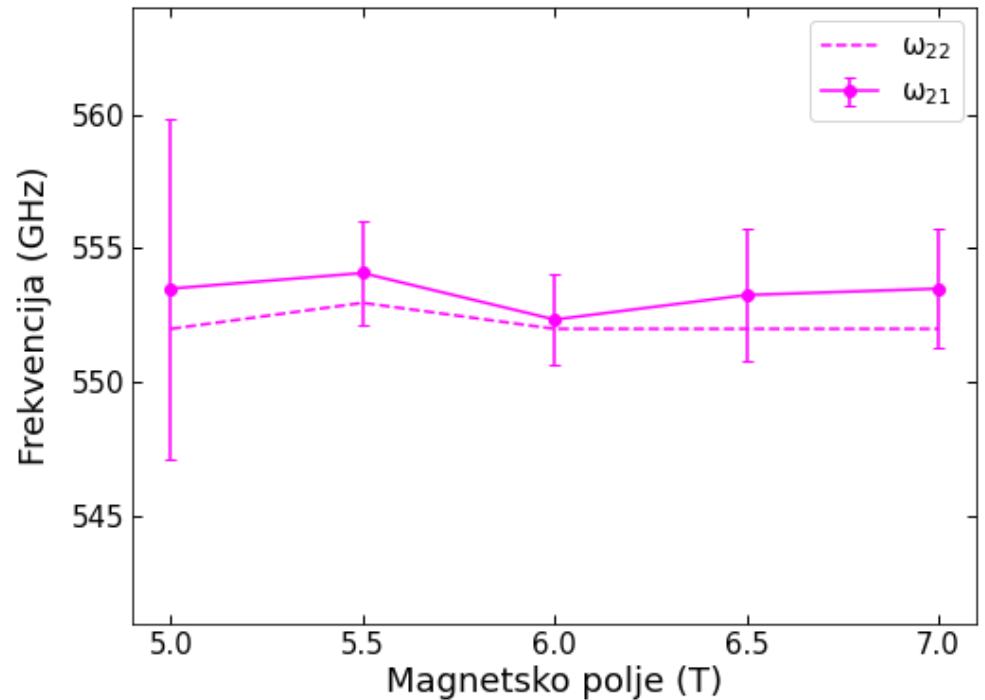


STO-Nb



STO-OVD





STO-OVD

ZAKLJUČAK

- **STO-Nb:** oblik i frekvencije modova se očekivano mijenjaju kroz magnetska polja
- **STO-OVD:** promjene nisu toliko vidljive zbog slabijeg magnetskog polja i manjeg dopiranja
- temelj za daljnja kvantitativna istraživanja vektorskog elektron-fonon vezanja pri jačim magnetskim poljima
- doprinos objašnjenju supravodljivosti u stroncijevom titanatu

HVALA NA PAŽNJI!