

Doping variation of oxygen hole symmetry in layered perovskite nickelates

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High- T_c superconductivity appears close to the Mott transition induced by doping holes into antiferromagnetic parent insulators. Such filling-control insulator-metal transitions are widely observed for transition-metal oxides with strongly correlated electrons, yet the emergence of high- T_c superconductivity remains unique for the layered cuprates. Layered nickelate $R_{2-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{NiO}_4$ (R being rare earth element) with K_2NiF_4 type structure is a rare example of a two-dimensional antiferromagnetic insulator-metal transition system, providing a contrastive counterpart to superconducting $R_{2-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{CuO}_4$ with the same crystal structure. RSNO shows diagonal-stripe and checkerboard charge ordering at $x\sim 1/3$ and $1/2$, respectively, and then undergoes an insulator-metal transition at $x\sim 1$.

We have succeeded in growing single crystals of $\text{Nd}_{2-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{NiO}_4$ up to the metallic region by using a high-pressure floating zone method and investigated the orbital characters of doped holes by systematically measuring polarization-dependent O K - and Ni L -edge absorption spectra. Figure shows the doping dependence of the O K -edge absorption spectra for $E \parallel c$. Two peaks appear above $x=0.6$ and 1.0 , respectively, suggesting that the checkerboard type charge ordering persists above $x=1/2$ with introducing the excess holes to $3z^2-r^2$ orbital states and that the insulator-metal transition occurs with its melting at $x\sim 1$.

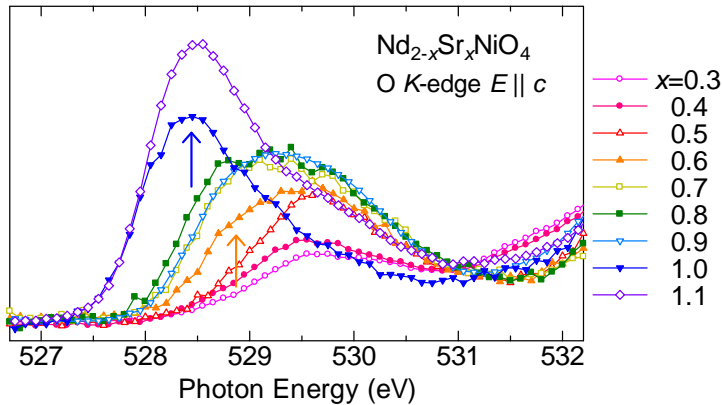


FIG. Doping variation of O
 K -edge absorption spectra
for $E \parallel c$ in $\text{Nd}_{2-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{NiO}_4$.