Doping variation charge/orbital order and oxygen hole symmetry in layered perovskite Nd_{2-x}Sr_xNiO₄

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High-Tc 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-Tc superconductivity remains unique for the layered cuprates and the iron-based superconductors. Layered nickelate $R_{2-x}Sr_xNiO_4$ (*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 $R_{2-x}Sr_xCuO_4$ with the same crystal structure. $R_{2-x}Sr_xNiO_4$ shows diagonal-stripe and checkerboard (CB) charge ordering at $x \sim 1/3$ and 1/2, respectively, and then undergoes an insulator-metal transition at $x \sim 1$ (see Figure 1) [1].

We have investigated the charge/orbital order and orbital characters of doped holes by systematically measuring resonant x-ray diffraction (RXD) and polarization-dependent O *K*- and Ni *L*-edge absorption spectra. In x = 1/2, the incident x-ray polarization angle dependence of RXD indicates that the $(3z^2-r^2)$ -type hole orbital order is realized in CB type charge order. The doping dependence of the O *K*-edge absorption spectra for E||c suggests that the CB 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 $x \sim 1$.

This research is the collaborations with Mr. Masaki Uchida, Prof. Hironori Nakao, Dr. Jun Okamoto, Prof. Youichi Murakami, Dr. Yoshio Kaneko, and Prof. Yoshinori Tokura.

[1] M. Uchida et al., Phys. Rev. Lett.PRL 106, 027001 (2011)

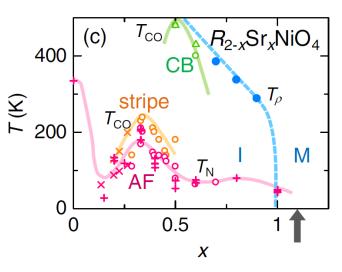


Figure 1: Phase diagram in R_{2-x} Sr_xNiO₄[1]