

Magnetic energy change available to superconducting condensation in optimally doped $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6.95}$

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Understanding the magnetic excitations in high-temperature (high- T_c) copper-oxide superconductors is important because they may mediate the electron pairing for superconductivity^{1,2}. By determining the wavevector (Q) and energy ($\hbar\omega$) dependence of the magnetic excitations, it is possible to calculate the change in the exchange energy available to the superconducting condensation energy^{3–5}. For the high- T_c superconductor $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6+x}$, the most prominent feature in the magnetic excitations is the resonance^{6–12}. Suggestions that the resonance contributes a major part of the superconducting condensation^{4,13} have not gained acceptance because the resonance is only a small portion of the total magnetic scattering^{12–14}. Here, we report an extensive mapping of magnetic excitations for $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6.95}$ ($T_c \sim 93$ K). Absolute intensity measurements of the full spectra allow us to estimate the change in the magnetic exchange energy between the normal and superconducting states, which is about 15 times larger than the superconducting condensation energy^{15,16}—more than enough to provide the driving force for high- T_c superconductivity in $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6.95}$.

If magnetic excitations are mediating electron pairing in the high- T_c copper oxides, it is expected that the change in magnetic exchange energy will provide enough energy for superconducting condensation. The condensation energy is known experimentally from specific heat measurements for $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6.95}$ (YBCO) to be ~ 3 K per formula unit^{15,16} (f.u.). Within the t - J model, the change in magnetic exchange energy can be calculated from the nearest-neighbour spin correlations^{3–5} between the normal (N) and superconducting (S) states:

$$\Delta E_{\text{ex}} = 2J(\langle \mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_j \rangle_S - \langle \mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_j \rangle_N) \quad (1)$$

where J is the exchange interaction, and \mathbf{S}_i and \mathbf{S}_j are the electron spin operators at nearest-neighbour Cu sites i and j in the CuO_2 plane, respectively. Instead of estimating the magnetic resonance's contribution to the superconducting condensation^{4,13}, here we seek to calculate ΔE_{ex} from the entire observable magnetic excitation spectrum. In general, a complete determination of the magnetic excitation spectrum is difficult as spin fluctuations can spread over a large wavevector and energy range. YBCO has two CuO_2 planes per unit cell (bilayer) and therefore the magnetic excitations have odd (acoustic) or even (optical) symmetry with respect to the neighbouring planes (Fig. 1). For optimally doped YBCO, the magnetic excitation spectrum is dominated by a resonance mode centred at 41 meV in the acoustic channel^{6,7}, and a mapping of the acoustic and optical magnetic excitations should allow an estimation of ΔE_{ex} .

Figure 1 summarizes the key conclusions of our work. The optical and acoustic spin fluctuations can be separated by their differences in q_z dependence (Fig. 1b). The total magnetic response $\chi''(Q, \omega)$ can then be written as $\chi''(q_x, q_y, q_z, \omega) = \chi''_a(q_x, q_y, \omega) \sin^2(q_z d/2) + \chi''_o(q_x, q_y, \omega) \cos^2(q_z d/2)$, where $d = 3.342$ Å is the spacing between the nearest-neighbour CuO_2 planes along the c axis. To probe the entire magnetic spectra in optical and acoustic channels of YBCO, we used the multi-angle position-sensitive spectrometer at the ISIS Facility^{12,17} and chose incident beam energies of $E_i = 30, 40, 62.5, 75, 90, 110, 130, 138, 160, 210, 280, 360$ and 450 meV with the incident beam along the c axis. The position-sensitive detectors allow complete determination of the Q -structure of incommensurate spin fluctuations for YBCO in one experimental setting¹². This avoids the complication of deconvoluting the instrumental resolution necessary for structure determination of incommensurate peaks using triple-

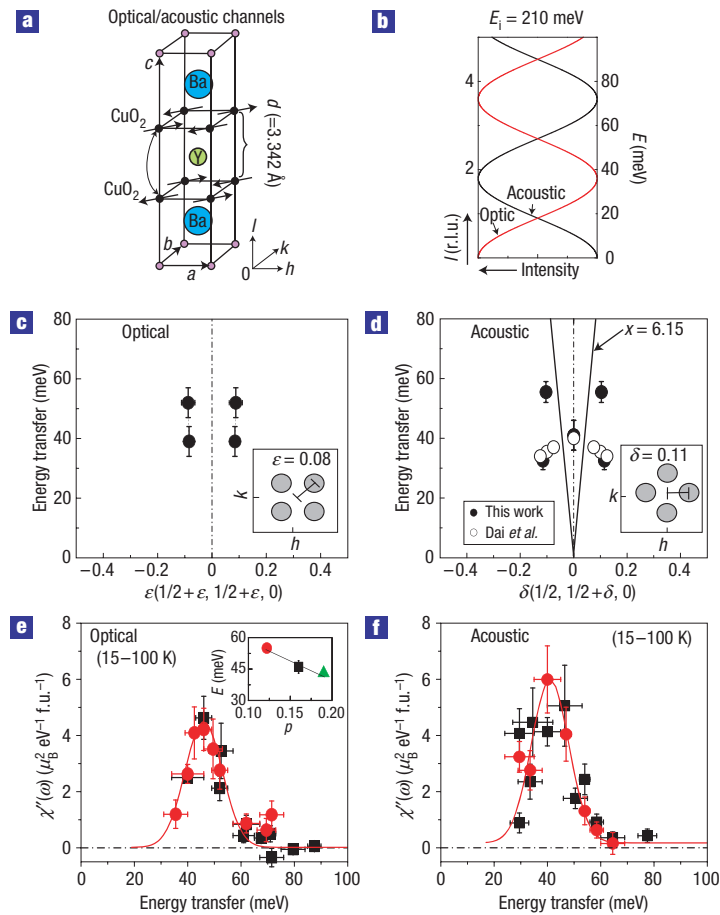


Figure 1 Summary of Q- and ω -dependence of dynamic susceptibility for YBCO. Our experiments were carried out on the ~ 117 g YBCO single crystal ($T_c = 92.5$ K) used in previous work¹⁰. We specify the momentum transfer (q_h, q_k, q_l) (in units of \AA^{-1}) as $(h, k, l) = (q_h a/2\pi, q_k b/2\pi, q_l c/2\pi)$ in reciprocal lattice units (r.l.u.), where $a = 3.82$, $b = 3.88$ and $c = 11.68$ \AA are lattice parameters¹⁰. **a**, Schematic diagram for YBCO. **b**, The l dependence of acoustic and optical spin fluctuations for $E_i = 210$ meV. **c**, Dispersion of constant energy peaks in $\chi''_a(\mathbf{Q}, \omega)$. The orientation of incommensurate peaks is shown in the inset. **d**, Dispersion constant energy peaks in $\chi''_a(\mathbf{Q}, \omega)$. The solid line shows spin-wave dispersion from undoped $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6.15}$ (refs 21,22). The inset shows the orientation of the incommensurate spin fluctuations below the resonance energy. **e, f**, Local susceptibility of 100–15 K for optical $\chi''_a(\omega)$ and acoustic $\chi''_a(\omega)$ modes in absolute units. The red circles and black squares are obtained with cuts along the $(h, 1-h)$ and (h, h) directions with an integrating width of ± 0.15 r.l.u., respectively. The inset in **e** shows hole-doping dependence of the optical ‘resonance’ with the red circle and the green triangle from refs 24,25. The vertical error bars in **c, d** and the horizontal error bars in **e, f** indicate the energy integration range. The vertical error bars in **e** and **f** are statistical uncertainties (1σ).

axis spectroscopy¹⁸. The temperatures probed were $T = 15, 100$ and 290 K. The intensity difference between 15 and 100 K is almost entirely magnetic because of the small value of Q^2 probed by the experiment and the small change in the Bose factor for $\hbar\omega > 30$ meV (refs 9,10,19).

Figure 2a–c summarizes the temperature dependence of the $34 \leq \hbar\omega \leq 44$ meV scattering at the position of optical spin fluctuations ($E_i = 90$ meV). A clear incommensurate scattering appears at 15 K (Fig. 2a) and is replaced by a broad response at 100 K (Fig. 2b). Figure 2d–f shows the temperature dependence of the scattering around the 41 meV acoustic resonance obtained by using $E_i = 210$ meV. At $T = 15$ K, the scattering shows a sharp resonance centred at $(1/2, 1/2)$ (ref. 10). On warming to 100 K, the resonance disappears (Fig. 2e). Further warming to 290 K does not change the scattering significantly (Fig. 2f).

Figure 3 summarizes the optical spin fluctuations for $31 \leq \hbar\omega \leq 75$ meV. For $31 \leq \hbar\omega \leq 34$ meV, the scattering shows no difference between normal and superconducting states (Fig. 3a,e). As there is little normal-state magnetic scattering, there must be

an optical spin gap around 34 meV. On increasing the energy transfer to $\hbar\omega = 39 \pm 5$ meV, where the acoustic channel has a commensurate resonance, spin fluctuations in the optical channel form a broad incommensurate structure away from $(1/2, 1/2)$ (Fig. 3b). Figure 4f confirms the incommensurate nature of the scattering and shows that the (h, h) and $(h, 0.5)$ cut directions are non-equivalent. For $\hbar\omega = 52 \pm 5$ meV, again we find incommensurate peaks, but this time the scattering is more box-like with enhanced corners (Fig. 3c,g). The orientation of the scattering is rotated 45° from that in Fig. 4b, similar to acoustic high-energy spin excitations in $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6.6}$ (ref. 12). Finally, on moving the energy to $\hbar\omega = 66 \pm 9$ meV, the temperature difference spectrum is featureless. Inspection of the unsubtracted data at 15 K reveals no observable magnetic scattering (Fig. 3h).

Figure 4a–e shows the intensity difference spectra between 15 K and 100 K at various energies in the acoustic channel. For $20 \leq \hbar\omega \leq 27$ meV, the temperature difference has negative intensity, possibly due to a reduction in the magnetic response on entering the superconducting state¹⁹ or large phonon population

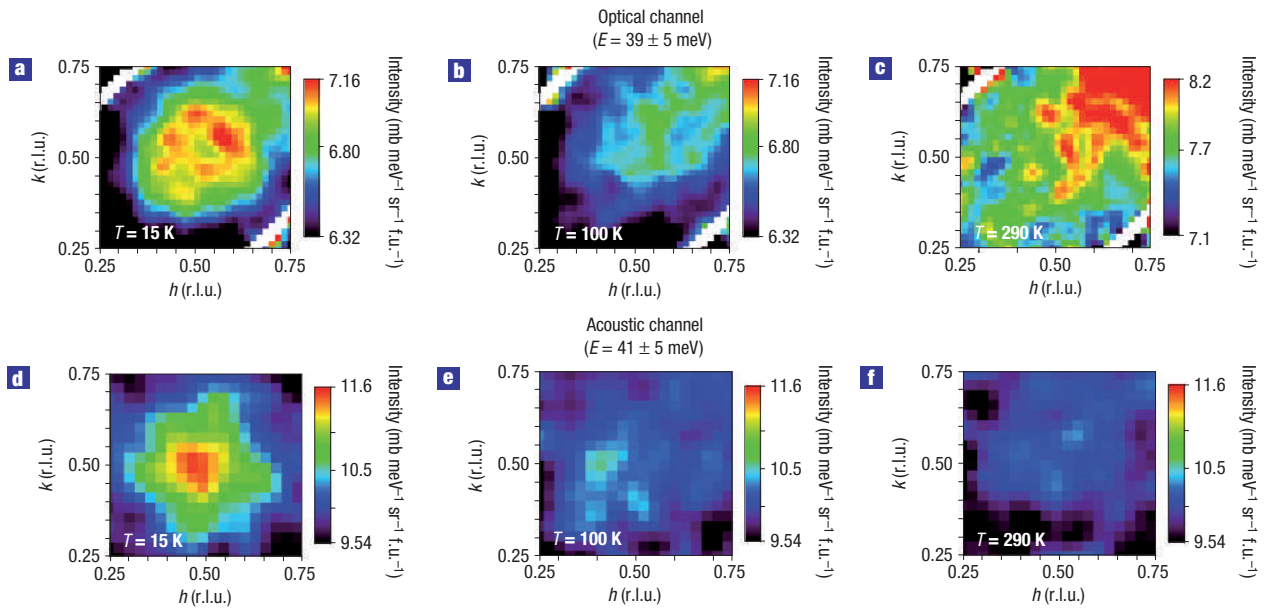


Figure 2 Summary of the temperature dependence of the optical and acoustic scattering at the resonant energy for YBCO. **a–f**, The temperature dependence of the magnetic scattering around $\hbar\omega \approx 40$ meV at optical (**a–c**), $E_r = 90$ meV, and acoustic (**d–f**), $E_r = 210$ meV channels. A clear commensurate magnetic scattering is seen at ~ 40 meV at 15 K in **d**, whereas **a** shows incommensurate scattering. The intensity of phonons increases with increasing temperature and wavevector (**b,c**).

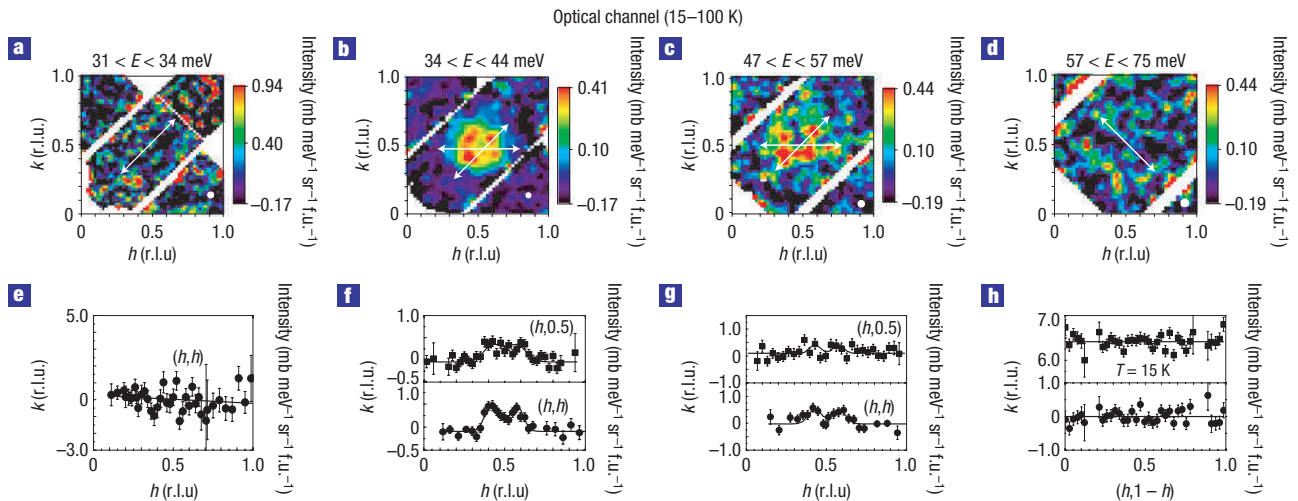


Figure 3 Temperature difference (15–100 K) at various energies for optical mode defined as scattering with $\cos^2(q_x d/2) > 0.8$. **a–d**, Images obtained with $E_r = 75, 90, 130$ and 210 meV, respectively. The image at $\hbar\omega = 45.5 \pm 1.5$ meV does not have enough statistics to determine the **Q**-structure. **e–h**, Cuts with $\hbar\omega = 32.5 \pm 1.5, 39 \pm 5, 52 \pm 5$ and 66 ± 9 meV, respectively. The upper panel of **h** shows a cut through the unsubtracted data of **h** at 15 K. The vertical error bars in **e–h** are statistical uncertainties (1σ).

at 100 K (Fig. 4a). A cut through the image confirms no intensity gain at low temperatures (Fig. 4f). When increasing the energy to $27 \leq \hbar\omega \leq 35$ meV, the difference image shows a quartet of incommensurate peaks at $(1/2 \pm \delta, 1/2)$ and $(1/2, 1/2 \pm \delta)$ with $\delta = 0.11 \pm 0.02$ reciprocal lattice units (r.l.u.). To demonstrate that the incommensurate scattering is not circular around $(1/2, 1/2)$, we made two cuts through the image. The cut along the $(h, 1/2)$ direction clearly shows two incommensurate peaks around $(1/2, 1/2)$. In contrast, a cut along the $(h, 1 - h)$ direction has

no incommensurate peaks. Note that a circular symmetry at $\hbar\omega = 35$ meV has been suggested for YBCO from previous triple-axis experiments¹⁸.

Figure 4c shows the data at the resonance energy and its wavevector dependence has a gaussian lineshape centred around $(1/2, 1/2)$ (Fig. 4h). For energies above the resonance ($52 \leq \hbar\omega \leq 59$ meV), the scattering is incommensurate although the low counting rate does not enable an unambiguous identification of its **Q**-structure (Fig. 4d,i). For $\hbar\omega > 60$ meV, the

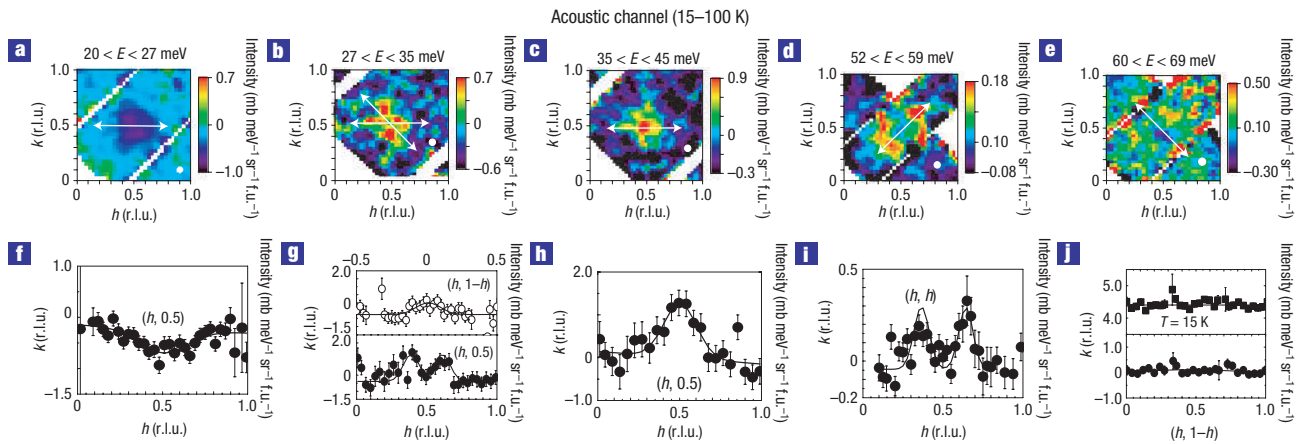


Figure 4 Temperature difference spectra (15–100 K) at various energies for acoustic mode defined as any scattering with $\sin^2(q_x d/2) > 0.8$ (see Fig. 1b). **a–e**, Images obtained with $E_i = 90, 210, 210, 90$ and 110 meV, respectively. **f–j**, Cuts obtained with $\hbar\omega = 41 \pm 5, 31 \pm 4, 40 \pm 5, 55.5 \pm 3.5$ and 64.5 ± 4.5 meV, respectively. The upper panel of **j** shows a cut through the un-subtracted data of **e** at 15 K. The instrumental Q -resolutions are marked by white circles in **a–e**. The vertical error bars in **f–j** are statistical uncertainties (1σ).

temperature difference spectra as well as un-subtracted data show no evidence of magnetic scattering around $(1/2, 1/2)$ (Fig. 4e,j).

Figure 1e and f summarize the superconductivity-induced (15–100 K) change in the local dynamic susceptibility $\chi''(\omega)$ in absolute units for optical and acoustic channels of YBCO, respectively. In the optical channel, $\chi''(\omega)$ has a peak at $\hbar\omega = 46$ meV, similar to theoretical expectations²⁰. The magnetic spectral weight gradually increases from above the spin-gap value of ~ 30 meV (ref. 10), peaks at 46 meV, and finally diminishes for energies above ~ 70 meV. The acoustic channel behaves similarly although it peaks at the expected resonance position of 40 meV (ref. 10). The magnitude of the total spectral weight in the optical channel $\langle m^2 \rangle_{\text{op}} = 0.078 \pm 0.02 \mu_B^2$ and in the acoustic channel is $\langle m^2 \rangle_{\text{ac}} = 0.102 \pm 0.02 \mu_B^2 \text{ f.u.}^{-1}$ respectively. This value is similar to that for $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6.6}$ around the acoustic resonance energy ($\langle m^2 \rangle_{\text{ac}} = 0.12 \pm 0.02 \mu_B^2 \text{ f.u.}^{-1}$ for $24 < \hbar\omega < 44$ meV)¹². As the high-energy response in underdoped $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6+x}$ ($x = 0.5, 0.6$) takes up much more spectral weight than the resonance^{11,12}, it is surprising that there is essentially no observed magnetic response for energies above 60 meV in YBCO (Fig. 1f). Compared with undoped $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6.15}$ (refs 21,22), which has a total integrated moment of $\sim 0.4 \mu_B^2 \text{ f.u.}^{-1}$ when integrated up to 120 meV, the total integrated moment in optimally doped YBCO has only about 26% of the spectral weight in the same energy range only in the acoustic channel.

Using the spin excitation spectra in Figs 3 and 4, we have calculated the changes in the magnetic excitations from the normal to the superconducting state and estimated $\delta \langle \mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_j \rangle = -0.020 \pm 0.008 \text{ f.u.}^{-1}$, where $\langle \mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_j \rangle$ is the spin–spin correlation function for nearest-neighbour copper atoms (see Supplementary Information). This estimate neglects contributions from energies below 24 meV and above 70 meV, where magnetic scattering is difficult to resolve. Also, in equation (1) the difference between the normal and superconducting states is meant to be determined at the same temperature, whereas here we had to take normal-state data at 100 K and superconducting-state data at 15 K, neglecting a possible temperature dependence of the normal-state magnetic excitations. To assess the error introduced by these neglects, we have fitted an RPA–BCS (random phase approximation–Bardeen–Cooper–Schrieffer) model calculation

of the spin excitation spectrum²³ to our data and calculated the missing contributions within this model. This calculation indicates that our value for ΔE_{ex} could be of the order 30% too large due to these neglects (see Supplementary Information).

Assuming an exchange coupling of $J = 100$ meV, the change in exchange energy would be $\Delta E_{\text{ex}} = 2J \delta \langle \mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_j \rangle = -4.1 \text{ meV f.u.}^{-1} = -24 \text{ K per planar Cu}$. This value is a factor of 1.3 times larger than the 18 K per Cu estimated from the acoustic resonance alone in previous work⁴. Even if we consider that our estimation may be too large by 30%, the change in the exchange energy is still much larger than the $U_0 \cong 25 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \cong 0.26 \text{ meV f.u.}^{-1} = 3 \text{ K f.u.}^{-1} = 1.5 \text{ K per planar Cu condensation energy}^{15,16}$.

Our results reveal two important conclusions for spin excitations of optimally doped YBCO. First, the optical resonance reported earlier^{24,25} is actually incommensurate and this naturally explains the large Q widths previously reported. Second, our determination of the dynamical susceptibility in absolute units enables an estimation of the change of the magnetic excitation energy available to the superconducting condensation energy^{4,14,26}. We find that the magnetic exchange energy is about 15 times larger than that of the superconducting condensation energy, thus indicating that magnetism can be the driving force for electron pairing and superconductivity.

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Competing financial interests

The authors declare that they have no competing financial interests.

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