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Possible high-pressure orbital quantum criticality and an emergent resistive phase in PbRuO₃

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The orbital ordering transition in the metallic perovskite PbRuO₃ is suppressed from 90 K at ambient pressure towards zero temperature at 50 kbar, where non-Fermi liquid resistivity with a temperature exponent \( n = 1.6 \) is observed. This evidences a possible quantum critical point brought about by orbital fluctuations, rather than spin fluctuations as observed in \( \text{Sr}_2\text{Ru}_2\text{O}_7 \) and heavy fermion conductors. An anomalous increase of resistivity is observed at pressures above \( \sim 100 \) kbar, and a transition to a more resistive, possibly semiconducting, phase is observed at 300 kbar and ambient temperature.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Quantum critical phenomena have been reported in many correlated electron materials over the last decade. 1, 2 Tuning a phase transition towards zero temperature leads to a quantum critical point (QCP) around which quantum mechanical fluctuations dominate over thermal effects and alternative ground states such as unconventional superconducting phases are observed. New orders can emerge as the system is further tuned beyond the QCP and may persist to ambient temperature. QCPs are usually associated with suppression of a second-order transition, but are also reported at suppressed first-order transitions in some strongly correlated materials such as the heavy fermion ferromagnets \( \text{UGe}_2 \) (Ref. 3) and \( \text{URhGe} \). 4 Transition metal oxides show many exotic conducting states and phase transitions 5 so a variety of quantum critical phenomena may be expected. QCPs in conducting oxides have been accessed by suppressing magnetic transitions, and are implicated in the emergence of superconductivity in doped antiferromagnetic cuprates, but the best established example is in the bilayer ruthenate \( \text{Sr}_3\text{Ru}_2\text{O}_7 \). 6–7 This has a magnetic field-induced QCP at 8 T resulting from suppression of a metamagnetic transition. A subtle lattice distortion attributed to nematic orbital ordering has been identified as an important control parameter that may be tuned using cation substitutions or Ru bond angle has been identified as an important control parameter that may be tuned using cation substitutions or pressure. 9, 5 for example, layered \( \text{Sr}_2\text{Ru}_2\text{O}_4 \) is an unconventional, \( p \)-wave superconductor 10 at low temperatures, but \( \text{Ca}_2\text{Ru}_2\text{O}_4 \) is an antiferromagnetic insulator. 11 There is some evidence for suppression of antiferromagnetism and emergence of superconductivity associated with a QCP in \( \text{Ca}_2\text{Ru}_2\text{O}_4 \) around \( \sim 100 \) kbar pressure. 12, 13 Among the cubic-type ruthenate perovskites, \( \text{SrRuO}_3 \) and \( \text{BaRuO}_3 \) are itinerant ferromagnets 14–16 but \( \text{CaRuO}_3 \) remains a paramagnetic metal with a large enhancement at low temperature. 17, 18 \( \text{PbRuO}_3 \) is a paramagnetic metal and displays orbital ordering transition at 90 K, where the superstructure space group symmetry shows an unconventional increase from \( \text{Pnma} \) to \( \text{Imma} \) on cooling. 19, 20 No spin ordering transition is observed down to 1.5 K. A study of the \( \text{Sr}_1–\text{Pb}_x\text{RuO}_3 \) system reported two possible QCPs, at \( x = 0.6 \) and 0.9, based on resistivity measurements of ceramic samples. 21 Here we report evidence for a possible QCP in \( \text{PbRuO}_3 \), induced by pressure suppression of orbital order, and the emergence of resistive correlations and a structural phase at higher pressures.

II. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The perovskite \( \text{PbRuO}_3 \) requires high pressures for synthesis. 22 Samples were synthesized at 11 GPa and 1100 °C using a Walker-type multianvil press, as described previously. 19 A high-pressure x-ray diffraction study was carried out on instrument ID09A at the European Synchrotron Radiation Facility using a wavelength of 0.414 436 Å. Polycrystalline \( \text{PbRuO}_3 \) was contained in a diamond anvil cell (DAC) using helium as a hydrostatic pressure transmitting medium and a ruby as a pressure calibrant. Diffraction profiles were fitted using the GSAS program. 23 However, quantitative intensities for structure refinement were not obtained due to sample granularity or pressure-induced texturing, so only lattice parameters were extracted from the data.

X-ray diffraction profiles at pressures up to 125 kbar and temperatures of 20–200 K in a He-pumped cryostat were used to explore the suppression of the transition from the high-temperature \( \text{Pnma} \) superstructure (phase I) to the low-temperature, orbitally ordered \( \text{Imma} \) superstructure (phase II). The I-II transition is observed at 0, 10, 15, and 30 kbar from discontinuities in lattice parameter plots (Fig. 1), and so remains first order up to at least 30 kbar, and is suppressed to below 20 K between 30 and 50 kbar. Suppression of the transition to zero temperature is predicted to be at \( \sim 45–55 \) kbar—linear extrapolation from the 0–30 kbar transition temperatures gives a value of 55 kbar as shown on the phase diagram in Fig. 2.

Small \( \text{PbRuO}_3 \) single crystals of approximately platelet-like geometry, with longest dimension \( \sim 100–150 \) μm and
thickness ∼50–80 μm, were isolated from some synthesis runs, and their resistivities were measured over temperatures 1.8–300 K at high pressures in several DAC experiments. A four-terminal arrangement of gold leads was used, with a two-part Stycast epoxy mixed with Al2O3 powder in the ratio 2:3 to insulate the steel/tungsten gaskets, and Daphne oil as the pressure medium. An apparent metal-insulator transition was originally reported at the 90 K Pnma to Imma transition from resistivity measurements on polycrystalline PbRuO3 samples.19 This feature is reproducible but our subsequent studies have shown that it is a microstructural artifact caused by breaking of intergrain or grain-electrode contacts at the first-order structural transition. Application of a few kilobars of pressure suppresses this effect, and the Imma phase is observed to be metallic as reported in other studies.20,21 This is also consistent with the small difference in minority spin electron populations of the t2g orbital set calculated for the Imma structure.19 Hence the I-II transition in PbRuO3 is identified as an orbital ordering in a metallic oxide (a band Jahn-Teller distortion) without an associated spin order or charge localization. The order parameter is the difference in minority spin populations between the dxy and dxz, dz2 orbitals. Orbitally ordered metallic states are reported in other perovskite oxides, for example, PrBaMn2O6 and NdBaMn2O6.24

Resistivities of a PbRuO3 crystal between 20 and 90 kbar pressure are shown in Fig. 3. Smooth temperature variations are obtained without a discontinuity at the I-II orbital ordering transition. Resistivity decreases with increasing pressure in this range, and the residual values of ∼1 mΩ cm above ∼60 kbar approach those of a good metal. A change in the low-temperature resistivity variation evidences quantum critical behavior around the ∼50 kbar suppression of orbital ordering. All of the results we show in Figs. 3 and 4 are from one DAC experiment, to ensure comparability of data, but measurements on other crystals show the same 50 kbar discontinuity. At pressures well above or below 50 kbar [shown for 24 and 88 kbar data in Fig. 3(b)], resistivity ρ has a quadratic ρ ∼ T2 variation with temperature T, as expected for a conventional Fermi liquid. However, resistivity deviates from T2 behavior at an intermediate pressure of 52 kbar. To explore this change further, resistivities in the range 1.8–7.0 K from 12 separate measurements at 30–90 kbar were fitted as ρ = ρ0 + AT^n. Values of the residual resistivity ρ0 and thermal exponent n shown in Fig. 4 were obtained from these fits in which ρ0, n, and A were varied. A clear discontinuity in n is observed in Fig. 4, as the exponent falls from n ≈ 1.8 at pressures near 30 kbar to a minimum value of n = 1.6 at 50 kbar which evidences non-Fermi liquid behavior. Conventional Fermi liquid behavior is recovered as the pressure is increased.
above $p_c$ and the resistivity exponent approaches the Fermi liquid value of $n = 2$. The minimum in $n$ is observed at 48 kbar, close to the expected suppression of the I-II structural and orbital ordering transition, and thus evidences a possible QCP at a critical pressure $p_c \approx 50$ kbar.

A separate series of fits in which the thermal exponent was fixed at $n = 2$ were used to extract values of the coefficient $A_{\text{FL}}$ in the Fermi liquid limit from the resistivity data for PbRuO$_3$. The fitting range was significantly reduced around the critical pressure $p_c \approx 50$ kbar to allow convergence of $A_{\text{FL}}$. Peaklike anomalies in the coefficient $A_{\text{FL}}$ and the residual resistivity $\rho_0$ are predicted at QCPs associated with suppressed magnetic transitions in metallic materials. These result from a significant increase of conduction electron (quasiparticle) mass $m^*$ near a QCP due to slow, long-range magnetic fluctuations. Peaklike anomalies in $A_{\text{FL}}$ and $\rho_0$ were seen from analysis of single crystal resistivities for metamagnetic Sr$_2$Ru$_2$O$_7$ and the heavy fermion ferromagnet UGe$_2$ (Ref. 3) at their QCPs. However, different behaviors are apparent in our PbRuO$_3$ data (Fig. 4), as an anomalous decrease in $A_{\text{FL}}$ and a change of slope of $\rho_0$ with pressure are observed.

FIG. 4. (Color online) Pressure evolution of parameters extracted from fitting 1.8–7 K resistivity data as $\rho = \rho_0 + AT^n$: (a) thermal exponent $n$; (b) residual resistivity $\rho_0$; and (c) coefficient $A_{\text{FL}}$ obtained when $n$ is fixed to the Fermi liquid $n = 2$ value at the lowest temperatures. Anomalies in all these parameters evidence an order parameter change and possible QCP at a critical pressure of $p_c \approx 50$ kbar.

FIG. 5. (Color online) High-pressure measurements across the I-III phase boundary for PbRuO$_3$ at 300 K. (a) Log(resistivity) data showing an increase of resistivity within the metallic phase I up to 240 kbar, and apparent semiconducting behavior at 450 kbar for phase III. (b) Orthorhombic cell parameters showing a discontinuity and volume reduction at the transition, with representative x-ray diffraction patterns shown in the inset. (c) Raman spectra on compression from 50 to 430 kbar and during decompression (top two spectra). The appearance of peaks at pressures $> 250$ kbar corroborates the poorly metallic or semiconducting nature of phase III.
at ∼55 kbar. This may signify the emergence of some different scattering mechanism in the vicinity of an orbital QCP, or indicate that a more simple change in an order parameter is occurring. However, the underlying changes may not be observed as impurity scattering can mask possible QCP anomalies, as high-pressure growth does not yield high-purity PbRuO₃ crystals [residual resistance ratios R(300 K)/R(2 K) are <10 in our crystals, whereas ratios >100 were reported for floating-zone crystals of Sr₃Ru₂O₇ (Ref. 6)]. Although the intrinsic A₁₅ and ρₚ behaviors are unclear, the pressure variation of n clearly suggests that suppression of orbital order, without an associated magnetic order, leads to a QCP-like feature in metallic PbRuO₃. The observed minimum value of n = 1.6 is close to the n = 5/3 prediction for three-dimensional ferromagnets — this may be applicable to PbRuO₃ as the Imma structure is the orbital analog of a ferromagnet, with a ferro-orbital order of excess t₂g electron density in dₓz, orbitals at all Ru sites. Whether the first-order orbital order transition becomes second order between 30 kbar and pₓ, or remains first order as observed in some correlated electron ferromagnets, is not clear and will require further low-temperature structural measurements close to the quantum critical region.

To explore the possible emergence of a new electronic order above pₓ, further DAC resistivity measurements were made at pressures >100 kbar [Fig. 5(a)]. Surprisingly, these revealed that PbRuO₃ becomes more resistive between 120 and 240 kbar. Measurements at higher pressures are challenging, but a successful experiment using small culet diamonds at 450 kbar found a negative ρ − T slope in the measured 70–290 K range, evidencing semiconducting behavior with an energy gap of ∼10 meV. The electron-electron correlations responsible for the rise in resistivity beyond 100 kbar do not immediately drive a transition to a new long-range order, as no unexpected distortion of the Pnma phase was observed between 20 and 300 K at 120 kbar (Fig. 2). However, further DAC synchrotron diffraction data recorded at 300 K and pressures up to 480 kbar reveal a further structural phase transition at 300 kbar [Fig. 5(b)]. The lattice parameters of this high-pressure phase III are still those of a √2 × 2 × √2 perovskite superstructure, but with a far greater dispersion of magnitudes than in phases I or II showing that the perovskite arrangement is highly distorted. A substantial (11%) volume reduction is observed at the first-order I-III structural transition. The x-ray diffraction peaks from the >300 kbar phase III have reflection conditions consistent with primitive orthorhombic space group Pnma. However, it was not possible to refine a structural model because of the granularity or texturing effects noted above, and further studies will be needed to determine the full structure of phase III.

The I-III transition in PbRuO₃ is confirmed by Raman spectroscopy [Fig. 5(c)]. Spectra from polycrystalline PbRuO₃ in a Merrill–Bassett-type DAC cell were recorded at 300 K with a 4:1 mixture of ethanol and methanol as the pressure medium and a ruby as a pressure calibrant. The spectrum of the ambient Pnma phase I is featureless in the 100–1000 cm⁻¹ frequency range, but sharp peaks emerge at the 250-300 kbar approach to the I-III transition and persist to the highest measured pressure of 430 kbar. This corroborates the change from metallic to a more resistive behavior found in transport measurements [Fig. 5(a)]. The changes observed in the Raman spectra are reversible, as shown at the top of Fig. 5(c), confirming that they have not resulted from sample amorphization or decomposition.

The increased resistivity upon pressurization and possible opening of a gap at 300 kbar in PbRuO₃ is very unusual as dispersive transitions driven by pressure usually result in more highly conducting phases. The resistivity measurements in Fig. 5(a) show that resistive correlations are evident above pressures of at least 120 kbar, and so may emerge from the vicinity of the implied 50 kbar QCP. Full structure determination of the high-pressure phase III is needed to identify the emergent order. A (non-ferro-) orbital order, perhaps coupled to Ru¹⁺ spin order, or an array of Ru-O-Ru spin singlet dimers like those in La₃Ru₂O₁₀ (Ref. 27) are possible ground states.

III. CONCLUSIONS

This study demonstrates that PbRuO₃ may exemplify a long-range orbital ordering transition driven to a QCP in an itinerant electron material. The observed minimum value of the temperature exponent as the ferro-orbital order is suppressed is close to the n = 5/3 prediction for three-dimensional ferromagnets. The possibility for new orbital physics is demonstrated by an anomalous increase in resistivity at pressures beyond pₓ, and the emergence of a further superstructure phase III which may be a poor metal or a semiconductor. The origin of the proposed QCP in PbRuO₃ is different from those in Sr₃Ru₂O₇ and heavy fermion metals, which are usually accessed by driving a magnetic transition towards zero temperature. However, the presence of strong-spin orbit coupling in such materials suggests that spin and orbital quantum criticality are ultimately connected, as illustrated by the recently reported emergence of nematic orbital order around the QCP in Sr₃Ru₂O₇. Hence, magnetism may be involved around the QCP or in the high-pressure phase III of PbRuO₃. Further experimental studies of PbRuO₃ may help to guide theories of orbital criticality and their application to other orbitally ordered materials such as iron pnictide superconductors, but they present challenges to growing cleaner crystals and measure resistivity and magnetization accurately at high pressures.

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