Anisotropic neutron spin resonance in underdoped superconducting NaFe$_{1-x}$Co$_x$As

Chenglin Zhang$^{1,2}$, Yu Song$^1$, L.-P. Regnault$^3$, Yixi Su$^1$, M. Enderle$^5$, J. Kulda$^6$, Guotai Tan$^2$, Zachary C. Sims$^2$, Takeshi Egami$^2$, Qimiao Si$^1$, and Pengcheng Dai$^{1,4}$

$^1$Department of Physics and Astronomy, Rice University, Houston, Texas 77005, USA
$^2$ Department of Physics and Astronomy, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996-1200, USA
$^3$SPSMS-MDN, UMR-E CEA/UPF-Grenoble 1, INAC, Grenoble, F-38054, France
$^4$Jülich Centre for Neutron Science, Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH, Outstation at MLZ, D-85747 Garching, Germany
$^5$Institut Laue-Langevin, 6, rue Jules Horowitz, BP 156, 38042 Grenoble Cedex 9, France
$^6$Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831, USA

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We use polarized inelastic neutron scattering (INS) to study spin excitations in superconducting NaFe$_{0.955}$Co$_{0.015}$As (C15) with static antiferromagnetic (AF) order along the $a$-axis of the orthorhombic lattice and NaFe$_{0.935}$Co$_{0.065}$As (C45) without AF order. In previous unpolarized INS work, spin excitations in C15 were found to have a dispersive sharp resonance near $E_{r_1} = 3.25$ meV and a broad dispersionless mode at $E_{r_2} = 6$ meV. Our neutron polarization analysis reveals that the dispersive resonance in C15 is highly anisotropic and polarized along the $a$- and $c$-axis, while the dispersionless mode is isotropic similar to that of C45. Since the $a$-axis polarized spin excitations of the anisotropic resonance appear below $T_c$, our data suggests that the itinerant electrons contributing to the magnetism are also coupled to the superconductivity.

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Superconductivity in iron pnictides occurs when the antiferromagnetic (AF) order in their parent compounds is suppressed via electron or hole-doping [1–7]. In the underdoped state, iron pnictides exhibit a tetragonal to orthorhombic lattice distortion at temperature $T_s$, followed by a paramagnetic to AF phase transition at $T_N$ with a collinear AF structure and the ordered moments along the $a$-axis of the orthorhombic lattice [inset in Fig. 1(a) or $M_a$] [1–7]. Upon doping to induce superconductivity, the most prominent feature in the spin excitations spectrum is a neutron spin resonance arising below $T_c$ at the in-plane AF ordering wave vector $Q_{AF} = (1,0)$ [8–14]. For hole and electron-doped BaFe$_2$As$_2$ family of materials [8–14], the resonance occurs at an energy $E$ believed to be associated with the superconducting gap energies at the hole and electron Fermi surfaces near $\Gamma$ and $M$ points in the reciprocal space, respectively [13]. In the case of electron-doped superconducting NaFe$_{1-x}$Co$_x$As [Fig. 1(a)] [16–18], unpolarized inelastic neutron scattering (INS) experiments reveal that superconductivity induces a dispersive sharp resonance near $E_{r_1} = 3.25$ meV at $Q_{AF} = (1,0)$ in the underdoped NaFe$_{0.955}$Co$_{0.015}$As (C15) with static AF order ($T_c = 15$ K and $T_N = 30$ K) [19], while only a single resonance at $E_{r_2} = 7$ meV in the overdoped NaFe$_{0.935}$Co$_{0.065}$As (C45, $T_c = 18$ K) [20].

The presence of double resonance in superconducting C15 coexisting with static AF order [19] has inspired much discussion on its microscopic origin. In one class of models, the double resonance arises from superconductivity coexisting with static AF order [21, 22]. In this picture, through an averaging effect in twinned samples, the double resonances observed at, say, $Q = (1,0)$, are interpreted as reflecting one single resonance at the AF zone center $Q_{AF} = (1,0)$ and one at the wave vector $Q' = (0,1)$ [21, 22]. Alternatively, the double resonance in C15 may probe the superconducting gap anisotropy in the underdoped regime seen in the angle resolved photoemission experiments [19, 23, 24]. Here, the orbital-selective pairing gives rise to gap anisotropy along a Fermi surface with hybridized orbital characters, resulting a split of the neutron spin resonance [24]. Since the resonance is generally believed to result from a triplet excitation of the singlet electron Cooper pairs associated with isotropic paramagnetic spin excitations [$M_a = M_b = M_c$ in the inset of Fig. 1(a)] [25], a determination of its spatial anisotropy is important for understanding the double resonance and its microscopic origin.

In this paper, we report polarized INS studies of underdoped C15 and overdoped C45 [19, 20]. We find that the dispersive resonance in C15 is highly anisotropic and polarized along the $a$- and $c$-axis ($M_a, M_c > 0$) with no contribution from the $b$-axis ($M_b = 0$). However, the dispersionless resonances in C15 and C45 are isotropic with [$M_a = M_b = M_c$], consistent with the singlet-to-triplet excitations [25]. Since spin waves in the undoped NaFeAs are entirely $c$-axis polarized for energies below $\sim$10 meV [20, the appearance of $a$-axis (longitudinally) polarized resonance in the AF ordered C15 below $T_c$ indicates that the dispersive resonance is unlikely to arise from coexisting AF order with superconductivity [21, 22]. Instead, the data is consistent with the orbit-selective superconducting gap anisotropy [24], suggesting that the itinerant electron contributions to the magnetism, revealed as longitudinal spin excitations in undoped parent compounds...
perpendicular to $Q$ but in the scattering plane as $y$, and perpendicular to $Q$ and the scattering plane as $z$, respectively [Figs. 1(b)]. At wave vector $Q$, one can probe magnetic responses within the $y-z$ plane ($M_y$ and $M_z$), giving $M_y = M_a \sin^2 \theta + M_z \cos^2 \theta$ and $M_z = M_c$, where the angle between $Q$ and $[H,0,0]$ is $\theta$ [Fig. 1(b)]. By probing two or more equivalent AF wave vectors with different angle $\theta$, we can conclusively determine $M_a$, $M_b$, and $M_c$ (Fig. 1c) [26].

To establish the spin excitation anisotropy in NaFe$_{1-x}$Co$_x$As, we carried out polarized INS in C15. Figures 2(a) and 2(b) show neutron spin-flip (SF) scattering for neutron polarizations along the $x$ ($\sigma^{SF}_x$), $y$ ($\sigma^{SF}_y$), and $z$ ($\sigma^{SF}_z$) directions at the AF zone centers $Q_2 = Q_{AF} = (1,0.5,0)$ and $Q_4 = (1,1,5)$, respectively, in the superconducting state ($T = 2$ K). We find that $\sigma^{SF}_z$ has a narrow peak at $E_{c1} \approx 4$ meV and a broad peak at $E_{c2} = 7$ meV, consistent with the two resonances in previous unpolarized work [19]. However, the situation is rather different for $\sigma^{SF}_y \sim M_z = M_b$ and $\sigma^{SF}_x \sim M_y$. While $\sigma^{SF}_z$ has clear peaks at $E_{c1} \approx 4$ and $E_{c2} = 7$ meV, $\sigma^{SF}_y$ has a broad peak at $E_{c2} = 7$ meV and is featureless at $E_{c1} \approx 4$ meV. Identical scans in the normal state ($T = 18$ K) reveal magnetic anisotropy below 8 meV with $\sigma^{SF}_z > \sigma^{SF}_y > \sigma^{SF}_x$ [Figs. 2(c) and 2(d)]. Figures 2(e) and 2(f) show similar data at the AF zone boundaries $Q_1 = (1,0,0)$ and $Q_3 = (1,0,1)$, respectively, in

The inset in Fig. 1(a) shows the AF structure of NaFeAs with orthorhombic lattice parameters $a = 5.589$, $b = 5.569$ and $c = 6.991$ Å [3]. We define magnetic transfer $Q$ in three-dimensional reciprocal space in Å$^{-1}$ as $Q = H\mathbf{a}^* + K\mathbf{b}^* + L\mathbf{c}^*$, where $H$, $K$, and $L$ are Miller indices and $\mathbf{a}^* = 2\pi/a$, $\mathbf{b}^* = 2\pi/b$, $\mathbf{c}^* = 2\pi/c$. In this notation, the AF Bragg peaks and zone centers occur at $[1,0,0]$, $[1,1,2]$, $[0,1,5]$, and the AF zone boundaries along the $c$-axis occur at $L = 0,1,2,\cdots$ [4]. The dynamic susceptibility along the $a$-, $b$-, and $c$-axis directions corrected for the Bose population factor are marked as $M_a$, $M_b$, and $M_c$, respectively [inset in Fig. 1(a)] [28]. Our polarized INS experiments were carried out using the IN20 and IN22 triple-axis spectrometers at the Institut Laue-Langevin, Grenoble, France [26,31]. Single crystals of C14 and C45 used in previous unpolarized neutron scattering experiments are used in the present experiment [19,20].

The quality of our single crystals of NaFe$_{1-x}$Co$_x$As has been reported in previous heat capacity [18], angle resolved photoemission spectroscopy [23], and nuclear magnetic resonance [32,33] experiments. We define the neutron polarization directions along $Q$ as $x$, $y$, and $z$.
the superconducting state.

Using data in Fig. 2, we determine the magnetic anisotropy $M_a$, $M_b$, and $M_c$ in C15 [31]. Figures 3(a), 3(b), and 3(c) show energy dependence of the $M_a$, $M_b$, and $M_c$, respectively, above and below $T_c$. While spin excitations along the $M_a$ and $M_c$ directions show clear peaks in the superconducting state above the normal state scattering near $E_{r_1} \approx 4$ meV [Figs. 3(a) and 3(c)], there are no detectable difference in $M_b$ across $T_c$ at $E_{r_1} \approx 4$ meV [Fig. 3(b)]. In contrast, spin excitations along the $b$-axis direction ($M_b$) show the most dramatic change below $T_c$ near $E_{r_2} \approx 7$ meV. Figure 3(d) plots the energy dependence of the $M_a$, $M_b$, and $M_c$ in the superconducting state, showing a large spin gap below $\sim 4$ meV and isotropic paramagnetic scattering above $\sim 7$ meV. Therefore, the resonance at $E_{r_1} \approx 4$ meV is composed of spin excitations polarized along the $a$ ($M_a$) and $c$ ($M_c$) axes, while the mode at $E_{r_2} \approx 7$ meV is isotropic in space with $M_a \approx M_b \approx M_c$. Figure 3(e) shows the energy dependence of $M_a$, $M_b$, and $M_c$ in the superconducting state at the AF zone boundary $Q_1 = (1,0,0)$. Consistent with unpolarized INS work [19], we find that the resonance at $E_{r_1} \approx 4$ meV shifted up in energy to $E_{r_1} \approx 5$ meV while the broad resonance remains unchanged at $E_{r_2} \approx 7$ meV. Similar to the data at the AF zone center, the resonance at $E_{r_1} \approx 5$ meV has $M_a$ and $M_c$ components with $M_b = 0$ and spin excitations are isotropic for energies above $7$ meV.

Since the resonance at the AF zone center shows clear magnetic anisotropy in the superconducting state, we carried out temperature dependent measurements of the spin-flip scattering at $E_{r_1} \approx 4$ meV. Figure 4(a) and 4(b) shows the $\sigma_{x}^{SF}$, $\sigma_{y}^{SF}$, and $\sigma_{z}^{SF}$ scattering at the AF wave vectors $Q_2 = (1,0,0.5)$ and $Q_4 = (1,0,1.5)$, respectively. In previous unpolarized measurements, temperature de-
dependence of the scattering at $E_{\text{c1}} = 3.25$ meV reveals a kink at $T_N \approx 30$ K and a clear enhancement below $T_c = 15$ K [19]. Figure 4(c) shows temperature dependence of the $M_a$, $M_b$ and $M_c$ obtained by using data in Figs. 4(a) and 4(b). In the paramagnetic state, spin excitations are isotropic with $M_a = M_b = M_c$. On cooling to below $T_N$, spin excitations are dominated by c-axis polarized moment $M_c$ with rapid suppression of $M_a$ and $M_b$. These results are consistent with previous polarized INS work that show entirely c-axis polarized low-energy spin waves $(M_c)$ in the AF ordered state of NaFeAs [20]. While $M_c$ increases with decreasing temperature and shows no obvious anomaly across $T_c$, $M_a$ increases dramatically below $T_c$ similar to the superconducting order parameter. In contrast, there are no b-axis polarized magnetic scattering below $T_c$ ($M_b = 0$).

Having established the spin excitation anisotropy in electron underdoped C15 with static AF order and double resonances [19], it would be interesting to determine what happens in electron-overdoped C45, which has no static AF order and a sharp resonance at $E_\text{c} \approx 7$ meV [20]. From polarized INS data presented in [34], we conclude that magnetic scattering in electron overdoped C45 is isotropic at all energies and temperatures with $M_a = M_b = M_c$.

In previous polarized INS work on the parent compound BaFe$_2$As$_2$, spin waves below $~12$ meV are entirely c-axis polarized $(M_c)$ [25]. Upon electron-doping to BaFe$_2$As$_2$ via Co substitution to induce optimal superconductivity, polarized INS found evidence for two neutron spin resonance-like excitations with one isotropic mode $(M_a = M_b = M_c)$ at an energy of $~8$ meV and a purely c-axis polarized mode $(M_c)$ at $~4$ meV [30]. These results suggest that the low-energy c-axis polarized mode arises from the c-axis polarized spin waves in the parent compound [36]. The discovery that the $E_{\text{c1}} = 3.25$ meV sharp resonance in the underdoped Ca15 is composed of a primarily longitudinally polarized mode coupled to superconductivity is clearly different from those of electron-doped BaFe$_2$As$_2$ superconductors [31] [35]. Since the c-axis polarized excitations of the $E_{\text{c1}} = 3.25$ meV resonance shows no anomaly across $T_c$ in the C15 $[M_c$ in Fig. 4(c)] and its spin anisotropy features at the AF zone boundary along the c-axis [$L = 0.1$, Fig. 3(e)] are rather similar to those at the zone center [$L = 0.5$, 1.5, Fig. 3(d)], the mode is unlikely to arise from the c-axis polarized spin waves coupling with superconductivity [21] [22]. By contrast, these observations are consistent with the scenario based on orbit-selectivity-induced superconducting gap anisotropy [24]. In this latter picture, the anisotropy of the spin resonance arises from a spin-orbit coupling, which operates when the resonance comes from the superconducting quasiparticle-quasihole excitations that are associated with both the 3d $xy$ and $xz/yz$ orbitals [24].

To summarize, our discovery of a primarily longitudi-

Finally polarized resonance at $E_{\text{c1}} \approx 4$ meV implies that the longitudinal spin excitations typically associated with magnetism from itinerant electrons are also coupled to superconductivity. This suggests that itinerant electrons play an important role in the low-energy spin dynamics of the superconducting state. At the same time, our study provides further evidence for the role of electron-correlation-induced orbital selectivity in the superconducting state, underscoring the importance of the local correlations to the superconducting resonance excitations. Taken together, our results indicate that even the nominally itinerant-electron contributions to the low-energy spin excitations encode the effects of local electronic correlations. This is a new insight in the microscopic physics of the iron-pnictide superconductors.

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* These authors made equal contributions to this paper

1 Electronic address: pdai@rice.edu

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