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Reciprocal-space structure and dispersion of the magnetic resonant mode in the superconducting phase of $\text{Rb}_x\text{Fe}_{2-y}\text{Se}_2$ single crystals

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Inelastic neutron scattering is employed to study the reciprocal-space structure and dispersion of magnetic excitations in the normal and superconducting states of single-crystalline $\text{Rb}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{1.6}\text{Se}_2$. We show that the recently discovered magnetic resonant mode in this compound has a quasi-two-dimensional character, similar to overdoped iron-pnictide superconductors. Moreover, it has a rich in-plane structure that is dominated by four elliptical peaks, symmetrically surrounding the Brillouin zone corner, without $\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5}$ reconstruction. We also present evidence for the dispersion of the resonance peak, as its position in momentum space depends on energy. Comparison of our findings with the results of band structure calculations leads to a robust bulk-sensitive estimate of the electron count in the superconducting phase and provides strong support for the itinerant origin of the observed signal. It can be traced back to the nesting of electronlike Fermi pockets in the doped metallic phase of the sample in the absence of iron-vacancy ordering.

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The newly discovered iron selenide superconductors $\text{A}_x\text{Fe}_{2-y}\text{Se}_2$ ($\text{A} = \text{K}, \text{Rb}, \text{Cs}$)¹ became famous for their relatively high critical temperature, $T_c = 32$ K, observed concurrently with a strong antiferromagnetic (AFM) order that persists far above room temperature.^{2,3} However, an ordered moment as large as $3.3 \mu_B/\text{Fe}$ ⁴ renders microscopic coexistence⁵ doubtful. The superconducting (SC) phase usually appears in samples close to the 2:4:5 stoichiometry,^{3,6} which is at the same time the optimal composition for the ordering of Fe vacancies into a $\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5}$ superstructure, grouping the occupied iron sites in plaquettes of four ferromagnetically aligned moments. On the one hand, experiments^{3,7,8} and band structure calculations^{9,10} suggest this superstructure to be insulating. On the other hand, angle-resolved photoelectron spectroscopy (ARPES) revealed a Fermi surface (FS) dominated by a large electron pocket at the M point.^{11,12} Recent reports reconcile these seemingly contradictory findings by the observation of several coexisting phases, seen in transmission electron microscopy (TEM),^{13–16} scanning tunneling microscopy (STM),⁷ x-ray diffraction,¹⁷ ARPES,¹⁸ magnetization measurements,¹⁹ muon-spin rotation (μSR),²⁰ Mössbauer,²¹ nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR),²² and optical⁸ spectroscopies. While STM studies observed the SC gap on a vacancy-free surface,⁷ TEM measurements suggested that the second phase is an iron-vacancy disordered state.^{13,14} The phase separation scenario clearly needs more clarification in terms of the structure and stoichiometry of the SC phase for a consistent understanding of these observations.

In iron pnictides, it is established that the SC order parameter changes its sign between the hole- and electronlike sheets of the FS.^{23–25} Despite the absence or strong reduction of the hole Fermi pocket in iron selenides,²⁶ different kinds of a sign-changing gap have also been suggested.^{27–29} The

recent finding of a magnetic resonant mode in the low-energy spin-excitation spectrum of $\text{Rb}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{1.6}\text{Se}_2$ below T_c ³⁰ supports these unconventional pairing scenarios. Its wave vector, $\mathbf{Q} = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2})$, can be reconciled with theoretical calculations performed for the electron-doped phase with the $\text{A}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{Se}_2$ stoichiometry (not matching the average chemical composition of the sample) under the assumption of a d -wave symmetry of the SC order parameter.^{22,28,29} Alternatively, the metallic phase could possibly be associated with (i) a vacancy-disordered structure,^{13,31} which would effectively result in a rigid-band shift and broadening of the $\text{A}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{Se}_2$ electronic bands,¹⁰ (ii) an electron-doped $\text{A}_x\text{Fe}_4\text{Se}_5$ phase³² with full or partial vacancy ordering, or (iii) possess a different $\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2}$ superstructure that corresponds to the $\text{A}_x\text{Fe}_{1.5}\text{Se}_2$ composition.^{13,16,33} However, to the best of our knowledge, first-principles calculations of the spin-excitation spectrum are not yet available for any of these alternative scenarios.

To be able to differentiate between the mentioned possibilities and thus try to verify the origin of the spin-excitation spectrum, we have performed a detailed study of the reciprocal-space structure and the dispersion of the previously reported resonant mode. We show that the resonant magnetic excitations in the SC state of $\text{Rb}_x\text{Fe}_{2-y}\text{Se}_2$ are quasi-two-dimensional (2D) and exhibit a complex in-plane pattern, dominated by four elliptical peaks that symmetrically surround the corner of the unfolded Brillouin zone (BZ).³⁴ This result is consistent with the dynamic spin susceptibility of an electron-doped $\text{A}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{Se}_2$ compound, calculated in the SC state from a tight-binding model of the band structure by means of the random phase approximation (RPA).²⁸

The sample for this study is identical to the one used in Ref. 30. It comprises several coaligned single crystals with the average chemical composition $\text{Rb}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{1.6}\text{Se}_2$ and a

total mass of ~ 1 g. These crystals are bulk superconductors with a T_c of 32 K,³⁰ which have been characterized by transport, magnetometry, and specific heat measurements (batch BR16 in Ref. 6). The experiments were conducted at the thermal-neutron spectrometer IN8 (ILL, Grenoble), which was operated both in the triple-axis-spectrometer (TAS) and in the *FlatCone* multianalyzer configurations. The latter allowed us convenient mapping of the reciprocal space at a constant energy. In the *FlatCone* configuration we utilized a Si(111) monochromator and analyzer with the fixed final wave vector $k_f = 3 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$. For the TAS measurements, we used a pyrolytic graphite (002) monochromator and analyzer with double focusing. The TAS measurements were done with constant $k_f = 2.662 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ and 4.1 \AA^{-1} , and a pyrolytic graphite filter was installed between the sample and the analyzer to suppress higher-harmonic contamination. In order to measure the dispersion and the intensity distribution of the resonant mode along the *c* axis, we mounted the sample in the $(2H H L)$ scattering plane. Subsequent investigations of in-plane excitations were done in the $(H K 0)$ plane. Here and throughout the Rapid Communication our notation is given in unfolded reciprocal lattice units (r.l.u.), which refer to the iron sublattice with the lattice parameters $a = b = 2.76 \text{ \AA}$ and $c = 7.25 \text{ \AA}$.³⁰ The existence of a Fe-vacancy-ordered AFM phase in our sample has been verified by measuring the magnetic superstructure reflections.³⁰

In Fig. 1(a) we present longitudinal [as seen from $(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 0)]$ momentum scans at the resonance energy, $\hbar\omega_{\text{res}} = 14 \text{ meV}$, along the $(\frac{1}{2} K - \frac{1}{2})$ direction in the normal state at 35 K and in the SC state at 1.5 K. Already in the normal state, we observe a substantial magnetic response, which becomes considerably enhanced below T_c . The center of both peaks lies at $K_0 = (0.244 \pm 0.002)$, close to the commensurate position at $K = \frac{1}{4}$. In Fig. 1(b), the INS intensity at $\mathbf{Q} = (\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} L)$ and $E = 14 \text{ meV}$ is plotted as a function of the out-of-plane momentum component along $(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} L)$ for both temperatures. The intensity difference between 1.5 and 35 K [Fig. 1(c)], representing the resonant enhancement, is maximized at $L = 0$ and then monotonically decreases for larger L following the Fe^{2+} magnetic form factor. This closely resembles the 2D nature of the signal in overdoped $\text{BaFe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{As}_2$,²⁴ but is in contrast to the behavior of underdoped $\text{BaFe}_{2-x}\text{Ni}_x\text{As}_2$, where it is modulated as a function of L and exhibits a maximum at $L = \frac{1}{2}$.³⁴

The weak L -dependence of the resonant signal can also be inferred from the energy scans measured above and below T_c , such as those presented in Fig. 1(d) for $k_f = 2.662 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ and 4.1 \AA^{-1} . The intensity difference between the two temperatures is shown in panel (e) for both integer and half-integer L . Neither the energy nor the amplitude of the resonance peak shows any notable L -dependence beyond the uncertainty of the fit. This fact is consistent with ARPES measurements of the weak k_z -dispersion of the electron band at the *M* point and of the SC gap.¹²

Based on the quasi-2D character of the magnetic intensity, we have mapped out the resonant enhancement of spin excitations at $E = 15 \text{ meV}$ in the $(H K 0)$ scattering plane by means of the *FlatCone* multianalyzer. Figure 2(a) shows the difference of intensity maps measured around the BZ corner in the SC and normal states. We observe resonant intensity at

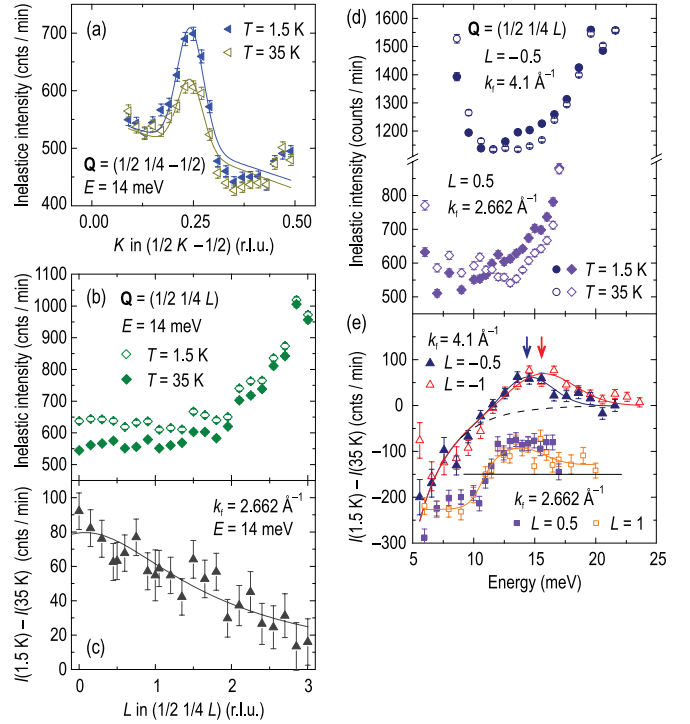


FIG. 1. (Color online) (a) Longitudinal momentum profiles through $\mathbf{Q} = (\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2})$ in the normal state at 35 K and in the SC state at 1.5 K, both at $E = 14 \text{ meV}$. (b) L -dependence of the intensity at $E = 14 \text{ meV}$ along $\mathbf{Q} = (\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} L)$ at the same temperatures. (c) The respective difference of the two signals fitted to the Fe^{2+} magnetic form factor (solid line). (d) Energy scans at the resonance position, measured at $L = -0.5$ with $k_f = 4.1 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ and at $L = 0.5$ with $k_f = 2.662 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ in the normal and in the SC states. (e) Difference of the SC- and normal-state intensities at integer and half-integer L . The solid line through the data points for $k_f = 4.1 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ is a fit with a Gaussian function superposed on the difference of the Bose factors for both temperatures (dashed line). The data points taken with $k_f = 2.662 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ are shifted down by 150 counts for clarity.

all four symmetric positions equivalent to $(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} 0)$. In order to reduce the statistical noise in the data, we have rebinned this data set on an 81×81 grid and symmetrized it with respect to four mirror planes of the reciprocal space, with subsequent Gaussian smoothing. The resulting intensity map is shown in Fig. 2(b) as a contour plot.

One sees that the in-plane shape of the resonant intensity takes an elliptical form, elongated transversely with respect to the vector connecting it to $(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 0)$. We emphasize this by presenting cuts through all ellipses in the map of Fig. 2(a) in the longitudinal [Fig. 2(c)] and transverse [Fig. 2(d)] directions. The intensity is integrated over the whole extension of the ellipse perpendicular to the cut, as indicated by the black bars in (a), in order to capture the whole resonant intensity. We observe an agreement between equivalent cuts with the same orientation. The ratio of the peak widths in the transverse and longitudinal directions results in an aspect ratio of 2.1 for the resonance feature.

Next, we present momentum scans measured by TAS in longitudinal [Fig. 3(a)] and transverse [Fig. 3(b)] directions through the ellipse in the SC and normal states. Again, strongly

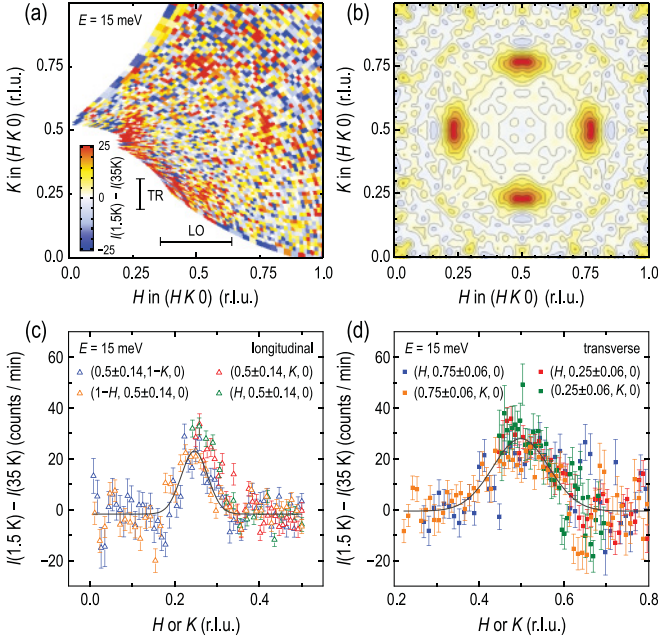


FIG. 2. (Color online) (a) Color map of the reciprocal space, showing intensity difference between the SC and normal states at $E = 15$ meV, measured by the *FlatCone* detector. (b) The same map as in (a), rebinned on a 81×81 grid, symmetrized with respect to the mirror planes and smoothed using a Gaussian filter with 1 pixel standard deviation. (c) Longitudinal cuts (along the short axis of the ellipse) through the data in (a) at all four resonance positions. The intensity was integrated within a window of 0.28 r.l.u. in the direction perpendicular to the cut. (d) The same in the transverse direction (long axis of the ellipse). The intensity was integrated within a window of 0.12 r.l.u. in the direction perpendicular to the cut. The widths of the integration windows are given by the horizontal and vertical bars in panel (a), respectively.

anisotropic widths of the transverse and longitudinal profiles are observed in the intensity difference. The peak in the longitudinal direction for both resonances near $(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2})$ and $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4})$ in Fig. 3(a) is found at an incommensurate position of $H = 0.78$ or $K = 0.78$, respectively, as marked by the arrow. This is also consistent with the *FlatCone* data in Fig. 3(c), where the peak intensity is offset to the right from $H = \frac{3}{4}$.

An elliptical in-plane shape of the resonance has also been observed in $\text{BaFe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{As}_2$ ^{25,34} and in $\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{K}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2$ ³⁵ at the BZ boundary, so that both axes of the ellipse are aligned along the natural mirror planes of the reciprocal space. In $\text{Rb}_x\text{Fe}_{2-y}\text{Se}_2$, however, the ellipse could be asymmetric, because $H = \frac{3}{4}$ is not a natural high-symmetry plane. Indeed, the shape in Fig. 3(c) suggests a slight bending of the ellipse toward $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$. In the colormap in Fig. 3(c), we also observe weak streaks of intensity reaching toward $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4})$ and $(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2})$, barely above the statistical noise level, which could form parts of a ring connecting all four resonance positions. Nevertheless, the peak profile measured parallel to the longitudinal direction and offset by 0.08 r.l.u. from the center of the ellipse [Fig. 3(d)] does not show any notable shift of the peak center beyond statistical uncertainty. This indicates a nearly symmetric (noncurved) shape of the resonance peak in the vicinity of its maximum.

Finally, we turn to the in-plane dispersion of the resonance, which could be studied due to the broad distribution of the resonant intensity in energy, as can be seen in Fig. 1(e). Figure 3(e) presents longitudinal momentum scans of the resonant intensity at 12, 15, and 18 meV. Here, the peak center shifts from $H = (0.764 \pm 0.002)$ r.l.u. at 12 meV to $H = (0.782 \pm 0.003)$ r.l.u. at 15 meV, although we do not resolve a further shift upon changing the energy to 18 meV. Moreover, comparison of the peak position at $L = -0.5$ [Fig. 1(a)], centered at $H = 0.244 \pm 0.002$, and at $L = 0$ [Fig. 3(a)], where it is shifted to a position equivalent to $H = 0.218 \pm 0.003$, also suggests a small ($\sim 10\%$) variation in the peak position along the c axis.

To verify the origin of the observed spectrum of spin excitations in $\text{Rb}_x\text{Fe}_{2-y}\text{Se}_2$, we will now compare our experimental observations with the results of band structure calculations. For this purpose, we employ the tight-binding model that was introduced in Ref. 28 to describe the electronic structure of an electron-doped $\text{A}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{Se}_2$. The chemical potential has been adjusted by a rigid-band shift of the bands to match the positions of the magnetic resonant peaks in the calculated susceptibility with the experimental data. This resulted in a doping level of ~ 0.18 electrons/Fe, in reasonable agreement

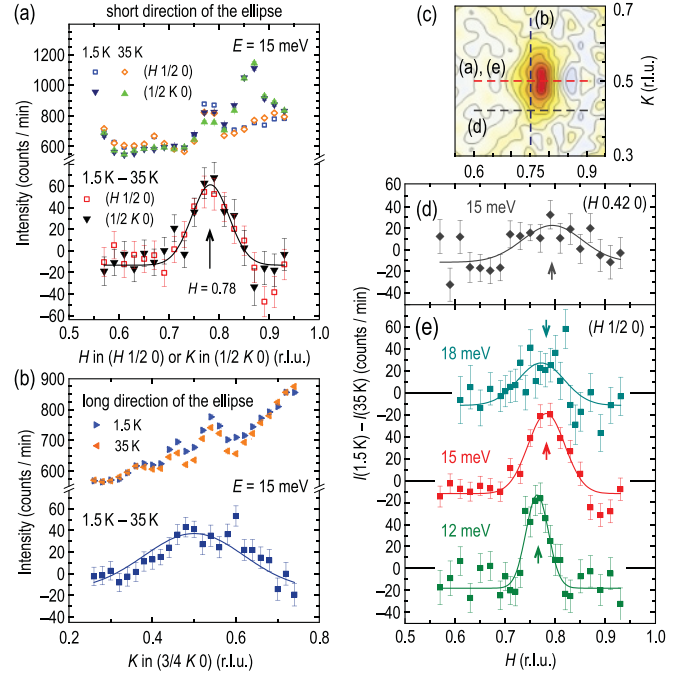


FIG. 3. (Color online) TAS-mode data. (a) Longitudinal momentum scans through the center of the ellipse at $\mathbf{Q}_1 = (\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2})$ (triangles) and $\mathbf{Q}_2 = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4})$ (squares and diamonds) as indicated in sketch (c) at $E = 15$ meV. The intensity in the SC and in the normal states (top) is shown together with their difference (bottom). (b) The same for transverse momentum scans at $\mathbf{Q}_2 = (\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2})$. (c) A fragment of the *FlatCone* map from Fig. 2 that illustrates the directions of the scans shown in this figure. Panels (d) and (e) show only the difference in intensity between SC and normal states. (d) Momentum scan at $E = 15$ meV parallel to the longitudinal direction at $K = 0.42$, offset from the center of the ellipse. (e) Momentum scans at different energies along the short axis of the ellipse. The plot at $E = 15$ meV is an average of the two profiles in panel (a) at both resonance positions.

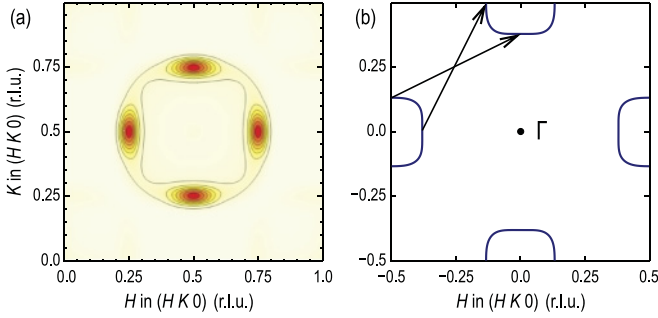


FIG. 4. (Color online) (a) The difference of the calculated imaginary parts of the dynamic spin susceptibility for the SC and normal states, taken at the resonance energy, $\chi''_{SC}(\mathbf{Q}, \omega_{res}) - \chi''_n(\mathbf{Q}, \omega_{res})$. The calculation was done within RPA from the tight-binding band model of $A_x\text{Fe}_2\text{Se}_2$,²⁸ which was rigidly shifted to match the experimental peak positions. An isotropic Gaussian broadening with a standard deviation of 0.02 r.l.u. has been applied to mimic the experimental resolution. (b) The resulting FS in the $(H K 0)$ plane corresponds to the doping level of 0.18 electrons/Fe. The black arrows are the in-plane nesting vectors responsible for the resonance peaks observed in our present study.

with an independent estimate of 0.15 electrons/Fe from recent NMR measurements on the same compound.²² To enable direct comparison between the theory and experiment, we have calculated the imaginary part of the dynamical spin susceptibility at the resonance energy, $\chi''(\mathbf{Q}, \omega_{res})$, both for the SC and the normal states, as described in Ref. 28. For the calculation in the SC state, we have assumed a $d_{x^2-y^2}$ gap $\Delta(\mathbf{k}) = \Delta_0(\cos k_x - \cos k_y)$.³⁶ The color map in Fig. 4(a) shows the respective difference of the two quantities, $\chi''_{SC}(\mathbf{Q}, \omega_{res}) - \chi''_n(\mathbf{Q}, \omega_{res})$, within the $(H K 0)$ plane, isotropically broadened by a Gaussian resolution function with a standard deviation of 0.02 r.l.u. Comparison with the experimentally measured resonant intensity map in Fig. 2(b) reveals good agreement between the two \mathbf{Q} -space patterns, as both the orientation and the aspect ratio of the elliptical peaks is well captured by the calculation. The origin of these peaks

can be traced back to the nesting of electronlike Fermi pockets, as indicated in Fig. 4(b) by black arrows.

To conclude, the fact that the complicated pattern of resonant intensity in \mathbf{Q} -space can be successfully reproduced by our calculation strongly supports the itinerant origin of the observed magnetic response. The signal shows no signatures of the $\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5}$ reconstruction, indicating that it originates in the metallic phase of the sample without iron-vacancy ordering, as suggested recently.^{13,14,37} This distinguishes the observed signal from the previously reported spin-wave excitations in this class of compounds³⁸ that stem from the magnetic superstructure Bragg positions in the insulating vacancy-ordered phase and are insensitive to the SC transition. The incommensurability of the resonance peak, as well as its variation with the out-of-plane momentum component and with energy, further indicates that it is not pinned to a particular position in \mathbf{Q} -space, but is arbitrarily determined by the level of electron doping, in line with the assumptions of Ref. 28.

Furthermore, we note that iron-pnictide compounds generally exhibit a tendency toward a 2D behavior of spin fluctuations with an increase of the doping level or T_c .^{34,39} For example, optimally doped $\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{K}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2$, which has the highest known critical temperature among all 122-compounds, shows almost no dispersion of the resonant energy, $\hbar\omega_{res}$, along the c direction.³⁵ Our data on $\text{Rb}_x\text{Fe}_{2-y}\text{Se}_2$ with a comparable transition temperature are fully consistent with this trend.

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