

## Tuning orbital-selective correlations in superconducting $\text{Rb}_{0.75}\text{Fe}_{1.6}\text{Se}_2\text{-zSz}$

Zhe Wang, Vladimir Tsurkan, M. Schmidt, Alois Loidl, Joachim Deisenhofer

### Angaben zur Veröffentlichung / Publication details:

Wang, Zhe, Vladimir Tsurkan, M. Schmidt, Alois Loidl, and Joachim Deisenhofer. 2016. "Tuning orbital-selective correlations in superconducting  $\text{Rb}_{0.75}\text{Fe}_{1.6}\text{Se}_2\text{-zSz}$ ." *Physical Review B* 93 (10): 104522. <https://doi.org/10.1103/physrevb.93.104522>.

### Nutzungsbedingungen / Terms of use:

licgercopyright

Dieses Dokument wird unter folgenden Bedingungen zur Verfügung gestellt: / This document is made available under these conditions:

**Deutsches Urheberrecht**

Weitere Informationen finden Sie unter: / For more information see:

<https://www.uni-augsburg.de/de/organisation/bibliothek/publizieren-zitieren-archivieren/publiz/>



## Tuning orbital-selective correlations in superconducting $\text{Rb}_{0.75}\text{Fe}_{1.6}\text{Se}_{2-z}\text{S}_z$

Zhe Wang,<sup>1</sup> V. Tsurkan,<sup>1,2</sup> M. Schmidt,<sup>1</sup> A. Loidl,<sup>1</sup> and J. Deisenhofer<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Experimental Physics V, Center for Electronic Correlations and Magnetism, Institute of Physics, University of Augsburg, D-86135 Augsburg, Germany*

<sup>2</sup>*Institute of Applied Physics, Academy of Sciences of Moldova, MD-2028 Chisinau, Republic of Moldova*

(Received 24 April 2015; revised manuscript received 2 February 2016; published 21 March 2016)

We report on terahertz time-domain spectroscopy on superconducting and metallic iron chalcogenides  $\text{Rb}_{0.75}\text{Fe}_{1.6}\text{Se}_{2-z}\text{S}_z$ . The superconducting transition is reduced from  $T_c = 32$  K ( $z = 0$ ) to 22 K ( $z = 1.0$ ), and finally suppressed ( $z = 1.4$ ) by isoelectronic substitution of Se with S. Dielectric constant and optical conductivity exhibit a metal-to-insulator transition associated with an orbital-selective Mott phase. This orbital-selective Mott transition appears at higher temperature  $T_{\text{met}}$  with increasing sulfur content, identifying sulfur substitution as an efficient parameter to tune orbital-dependent correlation effects in iron-chalcogenide superconductors. The reduced correlations of the  $d_{xy}$  charge carriers can account for the suppression of the superconductivity and the pseudogaplike feature between  $T_c$  and  $T_{\text{met}}$  that was observed for  $z = 0$ .

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevB.93.104522

The concept of orbital differentiation has been suggested to offer common ground to understand high-temperature superconductivity in iron-based superconductors and in the cuprates [1–3]. In the multiorbital Fe-based superconductors orbital-dependent correlation effects have been predicted [4,5], where the quasiparticles in one band can, for example, undergo a metal-insulator transition, while the other bands retain their metallic character. This scenario has been called orbital-selective Mottness and the experimental observations in the  $A_{1-x}\text{Fe}_{2-y}\text{Se}_2$  family of iron-selenide superconductors with alkali metals  $A = \text{K}, \text{Rb}, \text{Cs}$  make these materials representative models for tuning orbital-dependent correlation effects: The occurrence of an orbital-selective crossover regime between metallic and insulating behaviors has been reported by angular-resolved photoemission spectroscopy (ARPES) for quasiparticles with  $d_{xy}$  character as a function of temperature [6,7]. Using terahertz spectroscopy the orbital selective metal-insulator transition in superconducting  $\text{Rb}_{0.74}\text{Fe}_{1.6}\text{Se}_2$  could be pinned down to  $T_{\text{met}} = 90$  K and the observation of a gaplike feature at  $T_{\text{gap}} = 61$  K above the superconducting temperature  $T_c = 32$  K [8,9] indicates the importance of orbital dependent correlations for understanding the involved superconducting pairing mechanism [10]. Anomalies at these temperatures have been confirmed by pump-probe spectroscopy [11] and Hall measurements [12].

Two possible paths to change the correlation strength of the  $d_{xy}$  quasiparticles are the application of hydrostatic pressure [13] and the use of chemical pressure. The isoelectronic substitution of selenium with sulfur leads to the reduction of the superconducting transition temperature and the upper critical fields in  $\text{K}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_{2-y}\text{Se}_{2-z}\text{S}_z$  [14,15]. With respect to the observed hierarchy of temperatures  $T_{\text{met}} = 90$  K,  $T_{\text{gap}} = 61$  K, and  $T_c = 32$  K, the evolution of these temperature scales with varying sulfur content will provide important information on how orbital-selective correlation effects influence the onset of superconductivity.

In this paper, we perform terahertz (THz) time-domain spectroscopy on single-crystalline  $\text{Rb}_{0.75}\text{Fe}_{1.6}\text{Se}_{2-z}\text{S}_z$  that are superconducting for  $z = 0, 0.25, 0.5$ , and 1.0, and nonsuperconducting but metallic for  $z = 1.4$ . We observe a clear increase of the orbital-selective metal-insulator transition

temperature from  $T_{\text{met}} = 90$  K to 170 K with increasing sulfur doping, showing that correlation effects for the  $d_{xy}$  quasiparticles can be tuned by chemical pressure. In the  $z \geq 0.25$  systems, the preformed pairs above  $T_c$  for  $z = 0$  are suppressed and the opening of an electronic gap coincides with the onset of superconductivity. A phase diagram with orbital-selective Mott, metallic, superconducting, and pseudogaplike phases is established as a function of sulfur substitution.

Single crystals of the iron chalcogenides were grown using a Bridgman method following the approach reported in Ref. [9]. The phase composition close to  $\text{Rb}_{0.75}\text{Fe}_{1.6}\text{Se}_{2-z}\text{S}_z$  was determined by wave-length dispersive electron-probe microanalysis [9]. The superconducting transition temperature  $T_c = 32, 24, 28$ , and 22 K for  $z = 0, 0.25, 0.5$ , and 1.0, respectively, is determined by measurements of  $dc$  resistivity and magnetic susceptibility. The ratios of metallic to semiconducting phases for  $z > 0$  are comparable with the  $z = 0$  system [16–18]. The optical response of the semiconducting phase is nearly independent on temperature or frequency in the THz spectral range [19]. The details of crystal growth and characterization will be published elsewhere. The single crystals for optical measurements were prepared with the typical thickness of 40  $\mu\text{m}$  and cross section of 5  $\text{mm}^2$ . Time-domain THz transmission measurements were carried out with the THz electric field parallel to the crystallographic  $ab$ -plane using a TPS spectra 3000 spectrometer (TeraView, Ltd.). A  $^4\text{He}$ -flow magneto-optical cryostat (Oxford Instruments) was used to reach the temperature range from 8 to 300 K. Transmission and phase shift were obtained from the Fourier transformation of the time-domain signals. The dielectric constant and optical conductivity were calculated from the transmission and phase shift by modeling the sample as a dielectric slab [10,20].

The dielectric constant  $\epsilon_1$  and optical conductivity  $\sigma_1$  of  $\text{Rb}_{0.75}\text{Fe}_{1.6}\text{Se}_{2-z}\text{S}_z$  are shown in Fig. 1 for the superconductors with  $z = 0, 0.25, 0.5$ , and 1.0 and the metal with  $z = 1.4$  as a function of phonon energy at various temperatures. In the sample with  $z = 0$  the dominant semiconducting behavior at room temperature changes with decreasing temperature to a metallic response below  $T_{\text{met}} = 90$  K [10].  $T_{\text{met}}$  is defined as the temperature at which an isosbestic point is emergent in the temperature dependence of the optical conductivity  $\sigma_1$

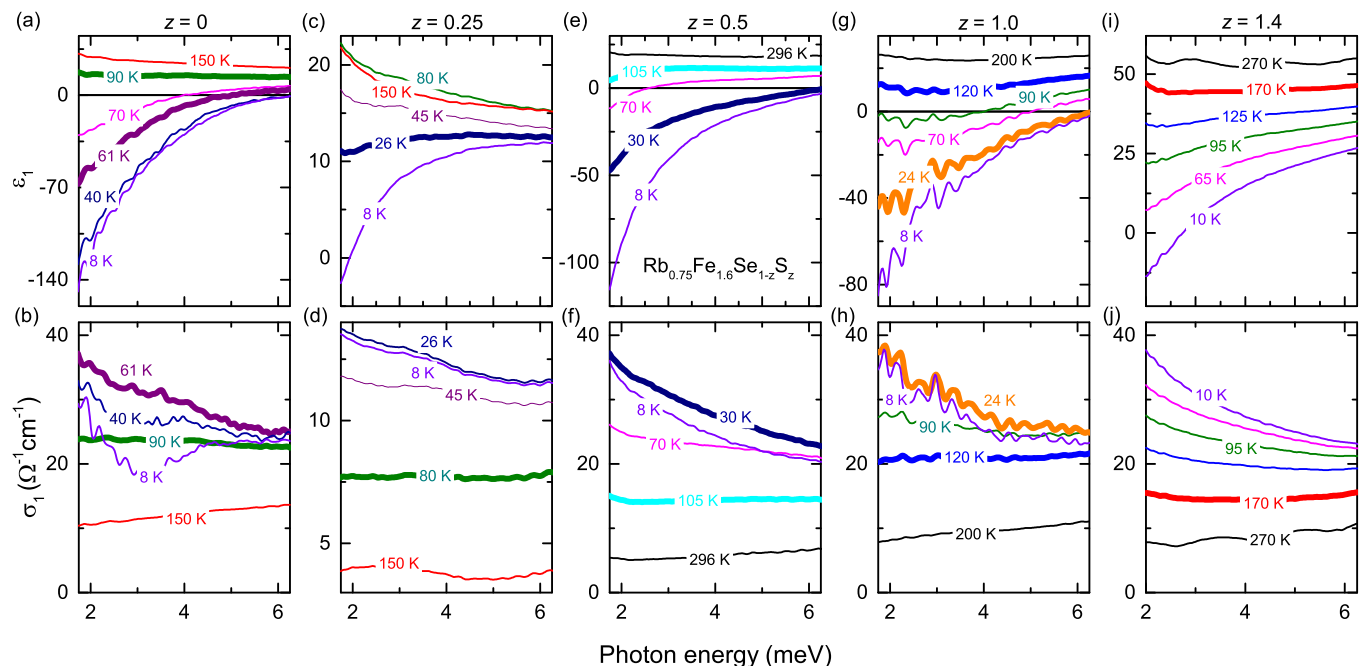


FIG. 1. Dielectric constant  $\epsilon_1$  and optical conductivity  $\sigma_1$  of  $\text{Rb}_{0.75}\text{Fe}_{1.6}\text{Se}_{2-z}\text{S}_z$  for superconductors with (a),(b)  $z = 0$  [10], (c),(d)  $z = 0.25$ , (e),(f)  $z = 0.5$ , and (g),(h)  $z = 1.0$ , and the metallic sample with (i),(j)  $z = 1.4$  as a function of photon energy at various temperatures. The spectra corresponding to characteristic temperatures  $T_{\text{met}}$  and  $T_{\text{gap}}$  are highlighted (see text).

[see Fig. 2(b)]. Crossing the isosbestic point from above,  $\sigma_1$  increases strongly in the whole spectral range. Below  $T_{\text{met}}$ , the optical conductivity  $\sigma_1$  exhibits a Drude-like increase towards lower frequencies [Fig. 1(b)]. The  $\sigma_1$  spectra of the samples with different sulfur substitutions follow the same scheme and the values of  $T_{\text{met}} = 80, 105, 120$ , and  $170$  K can be determined for  $z = 0.25, 0.5, 1.0$ , and  $1.4$ , respectively [see Figs. 1(d), 1(f), 1(h), 1(j), and Figs. 2(d), 2(f), 2(h), and 2(j)].

Below the respective  $T_{\text{met}}$ , the dielectric constant  $\epsilon_1$  of the superconductors with  $z = 0, 0.5$ , and  $1.0$  becomes negative [Figs. 1(a), 1(e), and 1(g)]. For the  $z = 0.25$  compound, the dielectric constant remains positive in the whole frequency range except for the lowest temperature and the optical conductivity is relatively low [Fig. 1(c), 1(d)], although the dc resistivity of the sample behaves similar as for the other doping levels. In the metallic sample with  $z = 1.4$ , the dielectric constant  $\epsilon_1$  is larger than in the superconducting samples and  $\epsilon_1$  becomes negative only below  $10$  K [Fig. 1(i)], while the optical conductivity  $\sigma_1$  [Fig. 1(j)] reaches similar values as in the systems with  $z = 0, 0.5$ , and  $1.0$ .

Figure 2 shows the dielectric constant  $\epsilon_1$  and optical conductivity  $\sigma_1$  of  $\text{Rb}_{0.75}\text{Fe}_{1.6}\text{Se}_{2-z}\text{S}_z$  as a function of temperature for various photon energies. For  $z = 0, 0.5, 1.0$ , and  $1.4$ , the dielectric constant is positive and does not show strong temperature or frequency dependence at high temperatures [Figs. 2(a), 2(e), 2(g), and 2(i)]. On approaching  $T_{\text{met}}$  from above, the dielectric constant decreases, develops a significant frequency dependence, and becomes negative for  $z = 0, 0.5$ , and  $1.0$  as expected for a coherent metallic response. A clear kinklike anomaly indicates the onset of superconductivity below  $T_c$  which becomes stronger at lower photon energies. These temperature-dependent features are also reflected by the optical conductivity [Figs. 2(b), 2(d), 2(f), 2(h), and

2(j)]: A gradual and almost frequency-independent increase from room temperature down to the respective  $T_{\text{met}}$ , where a sharp isosbestic point is clearly visible. The isosbestic point is followed by a frequency-dependent increase down to the gap-formation temperature  $T_{\text{gap}}$  of  $61, 24, 28$ , and  $22$  K for the superconducting samples  $z = 0, 0.25, 0.5$ , and  $1.0$ , respectively, and to the lowest temperature for the metallic one ( $z = 1.4$ ). Below  $T_{\text{gap}}$  the appearance of the preformed gap ( $z = 0$ ) or superconducting gap ( $z = 0.25, 0.5$ , and  $1.0$ ) leads to a pronounced maximum followed by a decrease of the optical conductivity to the lowest temperature.

In the case of  $1/8$  sulfur doping ( $z = 0.25$ ), the isosbestic point of the dielectric constant is obtained at the superconducting transition temperature  $T_c$  [Fig. 2(c)], while at  $T_{\text{met}}$ , where the optical-conductivity curves intersect [Fig. 2(d)], the dielectric constant exhibits a maximum. Therefore, we consider both temperatures as related to the orbital-selective Mott scenario. Emergence of an isosbestic point is observed in various correlated systems [21,22]. In the vicinity of the isosbestic points, one can parametrize the frequency dependence and extract the characteristic temperature-dependent features that reflect the electronic correlations in the systems [21]. Such parametrization can be successfully performed for the different sulfur-doping levels [23], confirming the characteristic temperatures highlighted in Figs. 1 and 2.

In the  $z = 0$  system, the emergence of a metallic optical response below  $T_{\text{met}} = 90$  K was attributed to an orbital-selective Mott transition [10], where the  $d_{xy}$  band contributes to the metallic properties only below  $T_{\text{met}}$ , while the  $d_{xz}/d_{yz}$  bands retain their metallic features both below and above  $T_{\text{met}}$  [4,6]. Incoherent hopping process via the  $d_{xz}/d_{yz}$  orbitals at the interface of the superconducting and the antiferromagnetic phases [24] can lead to large scattering rates in the optical

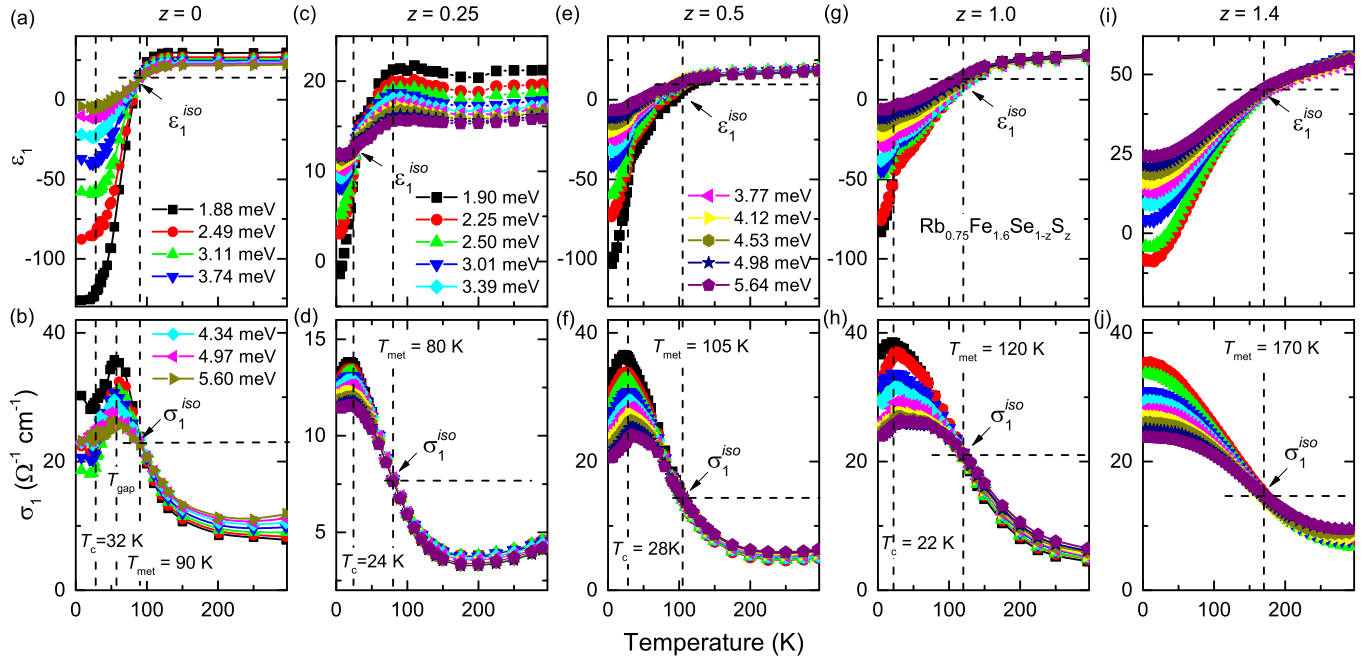


FIG. 2. Dielectric constant  $\epsilon_1$  and optical conductivity  $\sigma_1$  of  $\text{Rb}_{0.75}\text{Fe}_{1.6}\text{Se}_{2-z}\text{S}_z$  for superconductors with (a),(b)  $z = 0$  [10], (c),(d)  $z = 0.25$ , (e),(f)  $z = 0.5$ , and (g),(h)  $z = 1.0$ , and the metallic sample with (i),(j)  $z = 1.4$  as a function of temperature for various photon energies. The orbital-selective metal-insulator transition temperature  $T_{\text{met}}$  and the superconducting transition temperature  $T_c$  are indicated by dashed lines.  $\epsilon_1^{\text{iso}}$  and  $\sigma_1^{\text{iso}}$  denote the isosbestic points where the dielectric-constant and optical-conductivity curves of different frequencies intersect.

response of the corresponding quasiparticles [10]. In contrast, the  $d_{xy}$  channel remains almost unaffected by the proximity effect and reveals its metallic optical response at low frequencies via its larger mass normalization [6,10].

This scenario also can be applied to the metal-to-insulator transition observed for the sulfur-doped systems, given their similarities with the  $z = 0$  compound in band structure [25,26], electronic valence state, and optical properties. However, the increase of the metal-to-insulator transition temperature for  $z > 0.25$  with increasing sulfur doping indicates that the mass renormalization for the  $d_{xy}$  band is lowered, and thus the reduction of the electron correlations. Following the isoelectronic scenario, our results can be compared to a recent theoretical study, where it was shown that  $T_{\text{met}}$  increases with decreasing intraorbital Coulomb repulsion [7].

The orbital-selective metal-insulator transition temperature  $T_{\text{met}}$  determined by the THz spectroscopy is clearly distinct from the temperature where a broad maximum is observed in the temperature-dependent  $dc$  resistivity [14]. The latter can be described as a superposition of a metallic and a semiconducting contribution according to the phase-separated nature of the samples, and thus strongly depends on volume fraction and geometry of the metallic phase [27]. With increasing sulfur content,  $T_{\text{met}}$  increases monotonically, while a nonmonotonic change of the temperature of resistivity maximum was observed in  $\text{K}_x\text{Fe}_{2-y}\text{Se}_{2-z}\text{S}_z$  [14]. Since the  $d_{xz}/d_{yz}$  quasiparticles retain their metallic contribution to the  $dc$  conductivity [10],  $T_{\text{met}}$  is located within the metallic regime and no anomaly is observed in the resistivity at  $T_{\text{met}}$ .

The formation of a superconducting gap is usually reflected by the suppression of optical conductivity, since the spectral weight at finite frequency is transferred to the superconducting

condensate at zero frequency. The frequency, at which the minimum of optical conductivity occurs, usually provides an estimate for the superconducting gap  $2\Delta$  [28–32]. In the  $z = 0$  system, the suppression of optical conductivity occurs at  $T_{\text{gap}} = 61$  K much higher than  $T_c = 32$  K [Fig. 1(b)]. A smaller gap of  $2\Delta = 3.2$  meV at 8 K can be revealed from the observed suppression of optical conductivity [10], in addition to a larger superconducting gap at  $2\Delta \sim 16 - 20$  meV that was resolved by ARPES [33,34]. The preformed gap associated with the quasiparticles in the  $d_{xy}$  band is not observed in the sulfur-doped superconductors. In the  $z \geq 0.25$  samples, the suppression of optical conductivity occurs only below  $T_c$ . While the difference in optical conductivity below and above  $T_c$  is very small for  $z = 0.25$  but with a broad minimum at  $2\Delta = 2.4$  meV [Fig. 1(d)], it is almost frequency independent for  $z = 0.5$  and  $z = 1.0$  in the investigated spectral range [Fig. 1(f), 1(h)]. Hence in the  $z = 0.5$  and 1.0 samples the smaller gap is already suppressed. The constant suppression of the optical conductivity below  $T_c$  is a result of the opening of a superconducting gap whose energy is out of the investigated frequency range.

The observation of the metal-to-insulator, gap formation, and superconducting transition temperatures as a function of sulfur content enables us to establish a phase diagram with orbital-selective Mott, metallic, preformed-gap, and superconducting phases, as displayed in Fig. 3. For the  $z = 0.25$  system with a local minimum of  $T_c$ , the separation of the isosbestic points in the optical conductivity and dielectric constant [Figs. 2(c) and 2(d)] is also indicated in the phase diagram. These observations may be interpreted in terms of stabilization or enhancement of electron correlations in the  $d_{xy}$  orbital channel. The origin remains unclear but additional ordering effects [35] associated with the 1/8 sulfur doping level

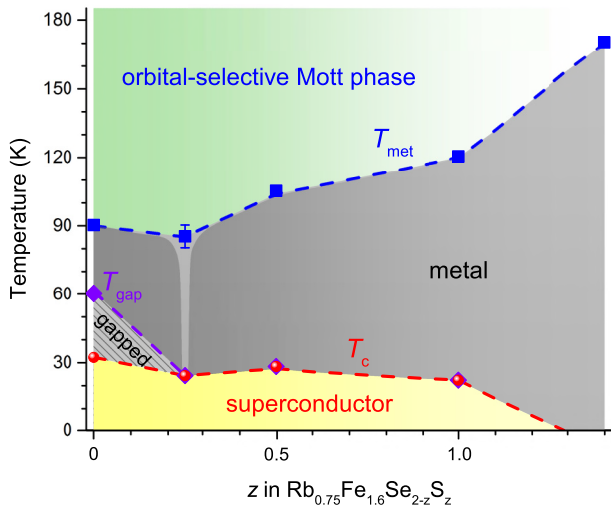


FIG. 3. Phase diagram with orbital-selective Mott, metallic, preformed-gap, and superconducting phases for  $\text{Rb}_{0.75}\text{Fe}_{1.6}\text{Se}_{2-z}\text{S}_z$ .  $T_{\text{gap}}$  and  $T_{\text{met}}$  are obtained from the terahertz spectroscopy.  $T_c$  is determined by *dc* resistivity and magnetic susceptibility measurements.

( $z = 0.25$ ) may be possible ingredients for such behaviors. At higher doping levels, the monotonic decrease of electron correlations and superconducting transition temperature is restored.

In summary, using terahertz spectroscopy we have investigated the orbital-selective metal-insulator transition associated

with quasiparticles with  $d_{xy}$  orbital character in the iron-chalcogenide superconductors  $\text{Rb}_{0.75}\text{Fe}_{1.6}\text{Se}_{2-z}\text{S}_z$  with  $z = 0.25, 0.5$ , and  $1.0$ , and the metal with  $z = 1.4$ . In comparison to  $T_{\text{met}} = 90$  K in the undoped system, the orbital-selective metal-insulator transition temperature is strongly increased with increasing sulfur substitution up to 170 K for  $z = 1.4$ , while the superconducting transition is reduced and finally suppressed. This observation is a clear indication that the electron correlations in the  $d_{xy}$  orbital channel are reduced by the isoelectronic substitution. Varying the correlation strength of the  $d_{xy}$  orbital channel in  $\text{Rb}_{0.75}\text{Fe}_{1.6}\text{Se}_{2-z}\text{S}_z$  can be regarded as an efficient way to tune the pairing in the  $d_{xy}$  channel. We believe that the suppression of the pseudogaplike feature is related to reduced spin fluctuations of the  $d_{xy}$  quasiparticles.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We acknowledge partial support by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft via the Transregional Research Collaboration TRR 80: From Electronic Correlations to Functionality (Augsburg - Munich - Stuttgart), within the SPP 1458, and by the Project DE 1762/2-1. Z.W. acknowledges support by the Chinesisch-Deutsches Zentrum für Wissenschaftsförderung and hospitality of the International Center for Quantum Materials at Peking University.

- [1] T. Misawa and M. Imada, *Nat. Commun.* **5**, 5738 (2014).
- [2] L. de' Medici, G. Giovannetti, and M. Capone, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **112**, 177001 (2014); L. de' Medici, S. R. Hassan, M. Capone, and X. Dai, *102*, 126401 (2009).
- [3] Yu Song, Zahra Yamani, Chongde Cao, Yu Li, Chenglin Zhang, Justin Chen, Qingzhen Huang, Hui Wu, Jing Tao, Yimei Zhu, Wei Tian, Songxue Chi, Rong Yu, Andriy. H. Nevidomskyy, Emilia Morosan, Qimiao Si, Pengcheng Dai, *arXiv:1504.05116*.
- [4] R. Yu and Q. Si, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **110**, 146402 (2013).
- [5] A. Georges, L. de' Medici, and J. Mravlje, *Annu. Rev. Condens. Matter Phys.* **4**, 137 (2013).
- [6] M. Yi, D. H. Lu, R. Yu, S. C. Riggs, J.-H. Chu, B. Lv, Z. K. Liu, M. Lu, Y.-T. Cui, M. Hashimoto, S.-K. Mo, Z. Hussain, C. W. Chu, I. R. Fisher, Q. Si, and Z.-X. Shen, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **110**, 067003 (2013).
- [7] M. Yi, Z.-K. Liu, Y. Zhang, R. Yu, J.-X. Zhu, J. J. Lee, R. G. Moore, F. T. Schmitt, W. Li, S. C. Riggs, J.-H. Chu, B. Lv, J. Hu, M. Hashimoto, S.-K. Mo, Z. Hussain, Z. Q. Mao, C. W. Chu, I. R. Fisher, Q. Si, Z.-X. Shen, and D. H. Lu, *Nat. Commun.* **6**, 7777 (2015).
- [8] Jiangang Guo, Shifeng Jin, Gang Wang, Shunchong Wang, Kaixing Zhu, Tingting Zhou, Meng He, and Xiaolong Chen, *Phys. Rev. B* **82**, 180520(R) (2010).
- [9] V. Tsurkan, J. Deisenhofer, A. Günther, H.-A. Krug von Nidda, S. Widmann, and A. Loidl, *Phys. Rev. B* **84**, 144520 (2011).
- [10] Zhe Wang, M. Schmidt, J. Fischer, V. Tsurkan, M. Greger, D. Vollhardt, A. Loidl, and J. Deisenhofer, *Nat. Commun.* **5**, 3202 (2014).
- [11] Wei Li, Chunfeng Zhang, Shenghua Liu, Xiabin Ding, Xuewei Wu, Xiaoyong Wang, Hai-Hu Wen, and Min Xiao, *Phys. Rev. B* **89**, 134515 (2014).
- [12] Xiabin Ding, Yiming Pan, Huan Yang, and Hai-Hu Wen, *Phys. Rev. B* **89**, 224515 (2014).
- [13] Peiwen Gao, Rong Yu, Liling Sun, Hangdong Wang, Zhen Wang, Qi Wu, Minghu Fang, Genfu Chen, Jing Guo, Chao Zhang, Dachun Gu, Huanfang Tian, Jianqi Li, Jing Liu, Yanchun Li, Xiaodong Li, Sheng Jiang, Ke Yang, Aiguo Li, Qimiao Si, and Zhongxian Zhao, *Phys. Rev. B* **89**, 094514 (2014).
- [14] Hechang Lei, Milinda Abeykoon, Emil S. Bozin, Kefeng Wang, J. B. Warren, and C. Petrovic, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **107**, 137002 (2011).
- [15] F. Wolff-Fabris, Hechang Lei, J. Wosnitza, and C. Petrovic, *Phys. Rev. B* **90**, 024505 (2014).
- [16] V. Ksenofontov, G. Wortmann, S. A. Medvedev, V. Tsurkan, J. Deisenhofer, A. Loidl, and C. Felser, *Phys. Rev. B* **84**, 180508 (2011).
- [17] V. Ksenofontov, S. Medvedev, L. M. Schoop, G. Wortmann, T. Palasyuk, V. Tsurkan, J. Deisenhofer, A. Loidl, and C. Felser, *Phys. Rev. B* **85**, 214519 (2012).
- [18] Y. Texier, J. Deisenhofer, V. Tsurkan, A. Loidl, D. S. Inosov, G. Friemel, and J. Bobroff, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **108**, 237002 (2012).
- [19] A. Charnukha, J. Deisenhofer, D. Pröpper, M. Schmidt, Z. Wang, Y. Goncharov, A. N. Yaresko, V. Tsurkan, B. Keimer, A. Loidl, and A. V. Boris, *Phys. Rev. B* **85**, 100504 (2012).
- [20] Zhe Wang, E. Ruff, M. Schmidt, V. Tsurkan, I. Kézsmárki, P. Lunkenheimer, and A. Loidl, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **115**, 207601 (2015).

- [21] M. Greger, M. Kollar, and D. Vollhardt, *Phys. Rev. B* **87**, 195140 (2013).
- [22] D. Vollhardt, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **78**, 1307 (1997).
- [23] See Supplemental Material at <http://link.aps.org/supplemental/10.1103/PhysRevB.93.104522>.
- [24] Shin-Ming Huang, Chung-Yu Mou, and Ting-Kuo Lee, *Phys. Rev. B* **88**, 174510 (2013).
- [25] X. H. Niu, S. D. Chen, J. Jiang, Z. R. Ye, T. L. Yu, D. F. Xu, M. Xu, Y. Feng, Y. J. Yan, B. P. Xie, J. Zhao, D. C. Gu, L. L. Sun, Qianhui Mao, Hangdong Wang, Minghu Fang, C. J. Zhang, J. P. Hu, Z. Sun, D. L. Feng, *Phys. Rev. B* **93**, 054516 (2016).
- [26] M. Yi, Meng Wang, A. F. Kemper, S.-K. Mo, Z. Hussain, E. Bourret-Courchesne, A. Lanzara, M. Hashimoto, D. H. Lu, Z.-X. Shen, and R. J. Birgeneau, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **115**, 256403 (2015).
- [27] D. P. Shoemaker, D. Y. Chung, H. Claus, M. C. Francisco, S. Avcı, A. Llobet, and M. G. Kanatzidis, *Phys. Rev. B* **86**, 184511 (2012).
- [28] D. C. Mattis and J. Bardeen, *Phys. Rev.* **111**, 412 (1958).
- [29] Martin Dressel and George Grüner, *Electrodynamics of Solids: Optical Properties of Electrons in Matter* (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2002).
- [30] C. C. Homes, Z. J. Xu, J. S. Wen, and G. D. Gu, *Phys. Rev. B* **85**, 180510 (2012).
- [31] C. N. Wang, P. Marsik, R. Schuster, A. Dubroka, M. Rössle, Ch. Niedermayer, G. D. Varma, A. F. Wang, X. H. Chen, T. Wolf, and C. Bernhard, *Phys. Rev. B* **85**, 214503 (2012).
- [32] R. H. Yuan, T. Dong, Y. J. Song, P. Zheng, G. F. Chen, J. P. Hu, J. Q. Li, and N. L. Wang, *Sci. Rep.* **2**, 221 (2012).
- [33] M. Xu, Q. Q. Ge, R. Peng, Z. R. Ye, Juan Jiang, F. Chen, X. P. Shen, B. P. Xie, Y. Zhang, A. F. Wang, X. F. Wang, X. H. Chen, and D. L. Feng, *Phys. Rev. B* **85**, 220504(R) (2012).
- [34] J. Maletz, V. B. Zabolotnyy, D. V. Evtushinsky, A. N. Yaresko, A. A. Kordyuk, Z. Shermadini, H. Luetkens, K. Sedlak, R. Khasanov, A. Amato, A. Krzton-Maziopa, K. Conder, E. Pomjakushina, H.-H. Klauss, E. D. L. Rienks, B. Büchner, and S. V. Borisenko, *Phys. Rev. B* **88**, 134501 (2013).
- [35] J. Geck, P. Wochner, S. Kiele, R. Klingeler, A. Revcolevschi, M. v. Zimmermann, B. Büchner, and P. Reutler, *New J. Phys.* **6**, 152 (2004).