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⁷⁵As nuclear magnetic resonance study of antiferromagnetic fluctuations in the normal state of LiFeAs

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We present a detailed study of ⁷⁵As nuclear magnetic resonance Knight shift and spin-lattice relaxation rate in the normal state of stoichiometric polycrystalline LiFeAs. Our analysis of the Korringa relation suggests that LiFeAs exhibits strong antiferromagnetic fluctuations, if transferred hyperfine coupling is a dominant interaction between ⁷⁵As nuclei and Fe electronic spins, whereas for an on-site hyperfine coupling scenario, these are weaker, but still present to account for our experimental observations. Density-functional calculations of electric field gradient correctly reproduce the experimental values for both ⁷⁵As and ⁷Li sites.

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Following the discovery of superconductivity in LaFeAsO_{1-x}F_x,¹ nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) provided one of the earliest evidences for unconventional pairing in the superconducting (SC) state,²⁻⁴ multigap superconductivity,⁵⁻⁷ pseudogap (PG) behavior in the normal state,^{2,3,8} and antiferromagnetic (AFM) ordering of Fe²⁺ spins in the undoped parent compounds of Fe-As superconductors.^{3,9,10} Although the SC pairing mechanism is still under debate, it is commonly believed that AFM fluctuations play an important role in promotion of high-temperature superconductivity in this family. This is indicated by the presence of the AFM phase next to the SC ground state in the phase diagrams of RFeAsO (Ref. 11) (“1111,” RE=rare earth) and AFe₂As₂ (Ref. 12) (“122,” A=alkaline-earth metal) compounds.

Recently, LiFeAs, the so-called “111” member of the Fe-As superconductors, has been reported¹³ to undergo a transition to the SC state at $T_c=18$ K without additional doping and apparent AFM ordering or accompanying structural phase transition. Its structure is a simplified analog of the “1111” or “122” members: FeAs layers comprised of edge-sharing FeAs₄ tetrahedra are separated by double layers of Li ions. However, the tetrahedra are deformed and the Fe-Fe distance is considerably shorter compared to other Fe-As superconductors. Moreover, T_c linearly decreases with applied pressure, similarly as in overdoped K_xSr_{1-x}Fe₂As₂, although the charge count of -1 per FeAs unit would rather compare LiFeAs to undoped SrFe₂As₂.¹⁴ LiFeAs is also claimed to be a weakly to moderately,¹⁵ or moderately to strongly¹⁶ correlated system. These conflicting results raise an important question about the significance of AFM fluctuations and the placement of LiFeAs in the general Fe-As superconductor phase diagram.

Here we employ ⁷⁵As NMR to quantitatively account for the extent of spin correlations in the normal state of LiFeAs and compare it to a typical “122” member. We find that the spin-lattice relaxation rate T_1^{-1} is enhanced, compared to the

values calculated for the noninteracting electron scenario. The quantitative comparison with cuprates and organic superconductors¹⁷ indicates that AFM correlations may also play an important role in the LiFeAs superconductor.

Stoichiometric polycrystalline LiFeAs was synthesized from high-temperature reactions as described in detail in Ref. 13. For magnetic resonance experiments the LiFeAs sample was sealed into the quartz tube under vacuum to avoid contamination with moisture during the measurements. To check the quality of our polycrystalline LiFeAs samples, we performed electron paramagnetic resonance measurements in the vicinity of SC transition. A nonresonant microwave absorption effect¹⁸ occurs sharply below 21 K [Fig. 1(a)], demonstrating the onset of SC state at $T_c\sim 20$ K in agreement with Ref. 13 and demonstrating the high quality of our sample. ⁷⁵As ($I=3/2$) NMR frequency-swept spectra were measured in a magnetic field of 9.4 T with a two-pulse sequence $\beta-\tau-\beta-\tau$ -echo, a pulse length $\tau_\beta=5$ μ s, interpulse delay $\tau=100$ μ s, and repetition time 100 ms at room temperature. The reference frequency of $\nu(^{75}\text{As})=68.484$ MHz was determined from a NaAsF₆ standard. The ⁷⁵As T_1^{-1} was measured with inversion-recovery technique. The band-structure calculations were performed within the local-density approximation (LDA), as described in detail in Refs. 10 and 19. As basis set Li($2s2p3d+3s3p$), Fe($3s3p/4s4p3d+5s5p$), and As($3s3p/4s4p3d+5s5p$) were chosen for semicore/valence+polarization states. A well-converged k mesh with 1183 k points in the irreducible part of the Brillouin zone was used. The structural parameters were taken from Ref. 13. The calculated V_{zz} component of the electric field gradient (EFG) tensor is converted into the experimentally measured quadrupole splitting ν_Q using the relation $\nu_Q=3eV_{zz}Q/[2hI(2I-1)]$ with the quadrupole moment Q and nuclear spin I given in Table I.

Representative ⁷⁵As NMR spectra of the central ($-\frac{1}{2}\leftrightarrow\frac{1}{2}$) and the satellite ($\pm\frac{3}{2}\leftrightarrow\pm\frac{1}{2}$) transitions for the polycrystalline LiFeAs sample are shown in Fig. 1(b) for

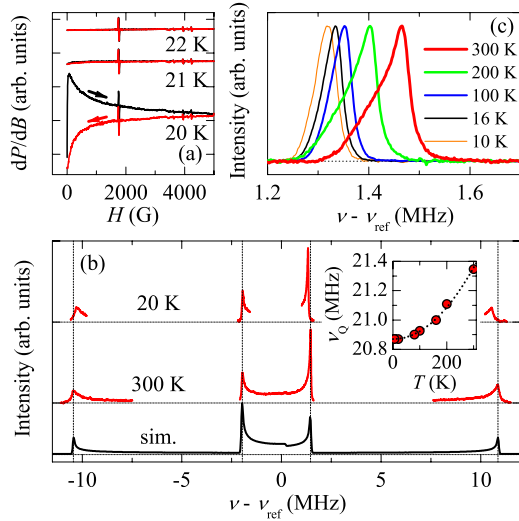


FIG. 1. (Color online). (a) Microwave absorption near the SC transition at low magnetic field indicating $T_c \sim 20$ K. Arrows show different field sweep directions. Sharp peaks at around 1700 G originate from a dielectric resonator. (b) ^{75}As NMR spectrum at 300 and 20 K for a chosen orientation of LiFeAs polycrystalline sample. A comparison with simulated powder spectrum with $\nu_Q = 21.35$ MHz and $K_{\text{iso}} = 0.32\%$ demonstrates that the sample contains at least few tens of grains. Inset shows the experimental ν_Q as a function of temperature. (c) Temperature dependence of the high-frequency singularity of the ^{75}As NMR central transition.

temperatures between room temperature and T_c . Over the entire temperature range the line shape remains characteristic for an axially symmetric EFG tensor, in accordance with the ^{75}As site symmetry $4mm$, indicating the absence of a structural phase transition, as encountered in the undoped “1111” and “122” members of the Fe-As superconductors family. Analysis of the splitting between both singularities belonging to the satellite transitions reveals only a moderate temperature dependence of ν_Q , which monotonically decreases from 21.35 MHz at room temperature reaching 20.87 MHz at low temperatures [inset to Fig. 1(c)]. There is no indication of AFM ordering down to T_c , which would be seen as an abrupt broadening of the NMR line shape due to the appearance of internal magnetic fields.^{3,9,10}

In Fig. 2(a) we show the ^{7}Li ($I=3/2$) NMR spectrum measured at 300 K. Contrary to the ^{75}As resonance the shift of the ^{7}Li NMR line is small and negative [Fig. 2(a)]. However, the value of $-61(5)$ ppm cannot be attributed to the pure orbital shift (typical values are an order of magnitude smaller), which may indicate an incomplete charge transfer

TABLE I. Comparison between calculated and experimental ν_Q 's for ^{75}As and ^{7}Li sites. Quadrupole moments Q are taken from Ref. 20.

Site	I	Q (fm ²)	V_{zz}^{calc} (V/m ²)	ν_Q^{calc} (MHz)	$ \nu_Q^{\text{exp}} $ (MHz)
^{75}As	3/2	31.4	-5.82×10^{21}	-22.1	21.35
^{7}Li	3/2	-4.01	-0.11×10^{21}	0.054	0.034

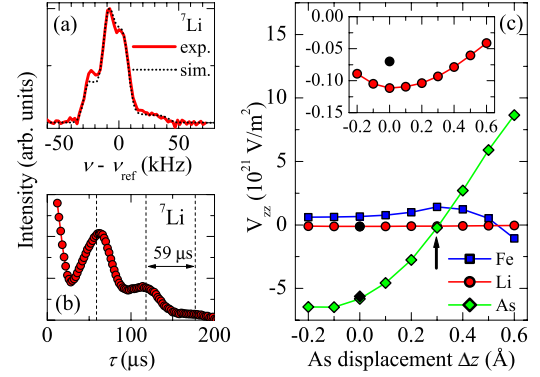


FIG. 2. (Color online) (a) Experimental (solid red line) and calculated (dotted black line) ^{7}Li NMR spectra at 300 K and magnetic field 4.7 T [$\nu_{\text{ref}}(\text{LiCl}) = 77.7247$ MHz] of LiFeAs polycrystalline sample. (b) ^{7}Li echo amplitude as a function of interpulse delay τ measured at 300 K (see text for details). (c) The calculated V_{zz} at the As (green diamonds), Li (red circles), and Fe (blue squares) sites as a function of Δz (see text for details), together with experimental data for Li (black circle) and As (black diamond). The minimum in energy regarding the As z position is marked by the black arrow. The inset shows the Li values on a smaller scale.

from the Li layer to the FeAs layer. From the ^{7}Li NMR linewidth $\delta\nu \approx 90$ kHz, we conclude that ^{7}Li has a very small ν_Q . In order to extract ^{7}Li ν_Q we performed an echo-decay measurement. The ^{7}Li echo amplitude clearly shows characteristic quadrupole oscillations as a function of interpulse delay τ in the two-pulse $\beta - \tau - \beta - \tau$ -echo experiment [Fig. 2(b)].²¹ Oscillations with the period $t_Q = 59$ μs yield $\nu_Q = 2/t_Q \approx 34$ kHz. The ^{7}Li ($I=3/2$) NMR line-shape simulation taking into account the quadrupole splitting $\nu_Q = 34$ kHz and the magnetic anisotropy of 160(5) ppm (both obeying axial symmetry in accordance with the ^{7}Li site symmetry) fits the experimental NMR spectrum very well [Fig. 2(a)].

Next we compare the experimental values of quadrupole splittings for ^{75}As and ^{7}Li with those obtained from the band-structure calculations. As usually encountered in Fe-As superconductors, the displacement of As site along the z axis has a huge influence on the EFG at the As site, see Fig. 2(c). Experimental ν_Q matches the calculated one for $\Delta z = z - z_{\text{exp}} = 0$, where $z_{\text{exp}} = 0.2635$ is the experimental As z position¹³ (see Table I for details). The minimum in energy with respect to the As z position predicts the displacement of As by almost $\Delta z = 0.3$ \AA [marked by the black arrow in Fig. 2(c)]. The corresponding $\nu_Q \sim 0$ fails to correctly reproduce the measured ^{75}As ν_Q . This is in line with findings in the “122” compounds²² but in striking contrast to studies of the “1111” compounds, where the calculated and measured ν_Q 's agree well for the optimized As z position.^{10,19} Calculated EFG at the Li site is much smaller, less dependent on the As z position, and does not reach the value $\nu_Q = 0$ in the covered interval of Δz [inset to Fig. 2(c)]. This can be understood by different bonding situations: whereas Fe and As build a polyanionic sublattice formed by covalent bonds, Li only has a slightly filled $2p$ shell. As such, the EFG at the Li site does not provide such a stringent test for the quantity Δz , in contrast to the EFG at the As site. Anyway, the measured ^{7}Li ν_Q

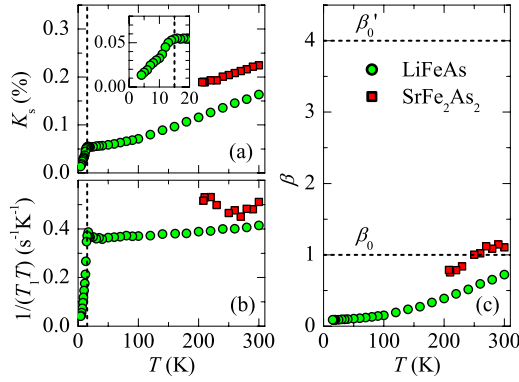


FIG. 3. (Color online) Temperature dependence of the ^{75}As NMR: (a) spin part of Knight shift, (b) $(T_1 T)^{-1}$, and (c) Korringa factor β above T_c , measured for LiFeAs (green circles) and SrFe_2As_2 (red squares). Horizontal dashed lines indicate expected values for β in case of noninteracting electrons for on-site (β_0) and transferred coupling (β'_0) (see text for details). The inset to (a) shows the behavior of K_s below $T_c=15$ K (vertical dashed line) at 9.4 T.

compares relatively well to the range of calculated values.

We now focus on the role of AFM correlations in LiFeAs. We begin with the determination of the spin part of the ^{75}As NMR Knight shift from the temperature dependence of the high-frequency singularity of the ^{75}As central transition [Fig. 1(c)]. The position of this singularity is given by $\nu = \nu_0(1 + K_{\text{iso}}) + 3\nu_0^2/(16\nu_0)$, where ν_0 is the ^{75}As Larmor frequency and $K_{\text{iso}} = K_{\text{orb}} + K_s$ represents an isotropic ^{75}As shift. The latter has two contributions, the orbital part K_{orb} and the spin part K_s . Taking into account the slight temperature variation in ν_0 [inset of Fig. 1(b)] we can extract the precise temperature dependence of K_{iso} . For the ^{75}As orbital contribution we assume $K_{\text{orb}}=0.15\%$, which leads to $K_s(T \rightarrow 0)=0$ [inset of Fig. 3(a)] in accordance with the spin-singlet Cooper pairing.⁴ We find that K_s is strongly reduced with decreasing temperature and changes from $K_s=0.16\%$ to $K_s=0.055\%$ between room temperature and $T_c=15$ K at 9.4 T [Fig. 3(a)]. Such suppression of K_s is reminiscent of the PG behavior observed in many Fe-As superconductors.^{2,3,8} Because it has been reported for a wide range of x in $\text{Ba}(\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x)_2\text{As}_2$,²³ the observation of the PG-like behavior is not yet conclusive about the positioning of LiFeAs in the Fe-As superconductor phase diagram.

We obtain complementary information from the temperature dependence of ^{75}As spin-lattice relaxation rate T_1^{-1} [Fig. 3(b)]. The nuclear magnetization recovery curves follow $M(t) - M_0 \propto 0.1 \exp(-t/T_1) + 0.9 \exp(-6t/T_1)$ (Ref. 6) in the whole temperature range. Below 40 K we detect a slight enhancement in $(T_1 T)^{-1}$ followed by a sharp decrease below T_c . However, since $(T_1 T)^{-1}$ does not follow the PG-like behavior seen in K_s , we conclude that AFM fluctuations are present already above 40 K, which is the reason for almost temperature-independent $(T_1 T)^{-1}$ above T_c . Enhancement and divergent behavior of $(T_1 T)^{-1}$ due to the slowing down of AFM fluctuations has been reported for underdoped “122” superconductors.²³ With increasing doping the AFM fluctuations become less pronounced and $(T_1 T)^{-1}$ shows PG behavior in the overdoped regime. Our results suggest that LiFeAs

is somewhere in between these two limits with properties analogous to those of optimally doped Fe-As superconductors. It seems that this can explain the relatively high T_c , its decrease with the applied pressure and the absence of AFM ordering.

In order to quantitatively verify the presence of AFM fluctuations in the normal state of LiFeAs, we turn to the analysis of the Korringa relation for ^{75}As ,

$$T_1 T K_s^2 = \frac{\hbar}{4\pi k_B} \frac{\gamma_e^2}{\gamma_n^2} \beta, \quad (1)$$

where γ_e and γ_n are the electron and nuclear gyromagnetic ratios, respectively. The phenomenological parameter β , called the Korringa factor, characterizes the extent of spin correlations.²⁴ In case ^{75}As couples to the noninteracting Fe 3d electrons (i.e., Fermi gas) via the *on-site* Fermi contact interaction, the Korringa factor is $\beta = \beta_0 = 1$. Strong ferromagnetic fluctuations increase the value of β while AFM fluctuations decrease it. However, it has been recently proposed for the Fe-As superconductors⁴ that the ^{75}As nuclei are coupled to the localized Fe electronic spins via the isotropic *transferred hyperfine* coupling.^{25,26} According to Millis *et al.*²⁵ this renormalizes the noninteracting β_0 value. Namely, T_1^{-1} due to the \mathbf{q} -dependent spin fluctuations is obtained from Moriya’s expression

$$\frac{1}{T_1 T} \propto \sum_{\mathbf{q}} |A(\mathbf{q})|^2 \frac{\chi''(\mathbf{q}, \omega_n)}{\omega_n}, \quad (2)$$

where $\chi''(\mathbf{q}, \omega_n)$ is the imaginary part of the electron spin susceptibility at the wave vector \mathbf{q} and at the nuclear Larmor frequency ω_n . In case ^{75}As nucleus is coupled to the localized Fe electronic spins via isotropic transferred hyperfine coupling, we have $|A(\mathbf{q})|^2 \propto \cos^2 \frac{q_x a^*}{2} \cos^2 \frac{q_y a^*}{2}$, where a^* is the distance between two neighboring Fe^{2+} spins. For noninteracting spins, $\chi''(\mathbf{q}, \omega_n)$ has no strong singularities in the \mathbf{q} space, and can be taken out of the summation (integrals) in Eq. (2). Compared to the on-site scenario, we get an extra factor $\int \int dq_x dq_y / \int \int dq_x dq_y \cos^2 \frac{q_x a^*}{2} \cos^2 \frac{q_y a^*}{2} = 4$, which renormalizes the noninteracting β_0 value to $\beta'_0 = 4$. From here we proceed as usual: in case $\beta > 4$ ferromagnetic fluctuations are predicted, whereas AFM fluctuations should lead to $\beta < 4$. For instance, in cuprates,²⁵ a prototypical example of a system where AFM fluctuations are important, β is reduced by a factor of 15, compared to the noninteracting electron scenario with transferred hyperfine coupling. A similar factor is found in some organic superconductors.¹⁷

The experimentally extracted Korringa factor β for ^{75}As in LiFeAs is displayed in Fig. 3(c). It amounts to ~ 0.7 at room temperature and then monotonically reduces to ~ 0.1 approaching T_c . We stress that the absolute values of β depend on our choice of K_{orb} . For $K_{\text{orb}}=0.13\%$ and $K_{\text{orb}}=0.17\%$ the low-temperature value of β changes to 0.17 and 0.03, respectively. Regardless of this uncertainty, the analysis above demonstrates the enhancement of T_1^{-1} at low temperatures with respect to noninteracting electron limits in *both* scenarios considered above, and demonstrates the strength of AFM fluctuations in LiFeAs. For comparison we

add β values for SrFe₂As₂ (Ref. 27) to Fig. 3. In this case, β is systematically larger by a factor of ~ 1.6 compared to LiFeAs, and above 250 K β is larger than β_0 . In case of the hyperfine transferred coupling scenario, the experimental β should be compared to β'_0 rather than to β_0 . Then, the enhancement of T_1^{-1} in LiFeAs for a factor as large as 40 ± 20 at low temperatures suggests strong AFM fluctuations, as recently predicted by quantum chemical calculations.¹⁶ However, our LDA calculations, which correctly predict ν_Q for both ⁷⁵As and ⁷Li sites without taking into account strong electronic correlations, speak against well-defined localized moments at the Fe sites as assumed in the transferred hyperfine coupling scenario. In this case, the correct reference valid for the on-site coupling is $\beta_0=1$ and the enhancement of T_1^{-1} in LiFeAs is reduced to a factor of 10 ± 5 speaking for weaker AFM fluctuations. It is not clear at the moment how strongly β is enhanced since cross terms between different bands in the LiFeAs multiband structure can influence T_1^{-1} values,²⁸ while they do not affect NMR Knight shifts, so that we cannot unambiguously discriminate between the on-site Fermi contact and the transferred coupling mechanisms. The ambiguity in the analysis above opens three important issues,

which will have to be addressed in future studies: (i) is the coupling of ⁷⁵As to itinerant electrons in LiFeAs really on-site while it is transferred in “122” members? (ii) If this is the case, is it related to structural differences of the FeAs layer between the two families? And, (iii) should LiFeAs really be treated as a strongly correlated system?

In summary, NMR and band-structure investigations were employed to investigate the normal-state properties of the LiFeAs superconductor. The presence of a PG in the uniform spin susceptibility measured by the ⁷⁵As Knight shift is overshadowed by AFM fluctuations in the T_1^{-1} measurements. Although the precise determination of the strength of AFM fluctuations should be a subject of further investigations, we believe that LiFeAs is the simplest Fe-As superconductor where correlation effects might be important and should be considered in future studies.

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