

Comparative XAS and RIXS study of Ca_2RuO_4 and $\text{Ca}_3\text{Ru}_2\text{O}_7$

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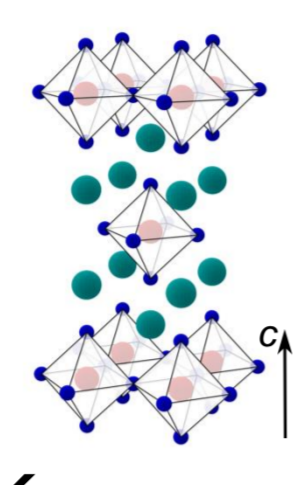
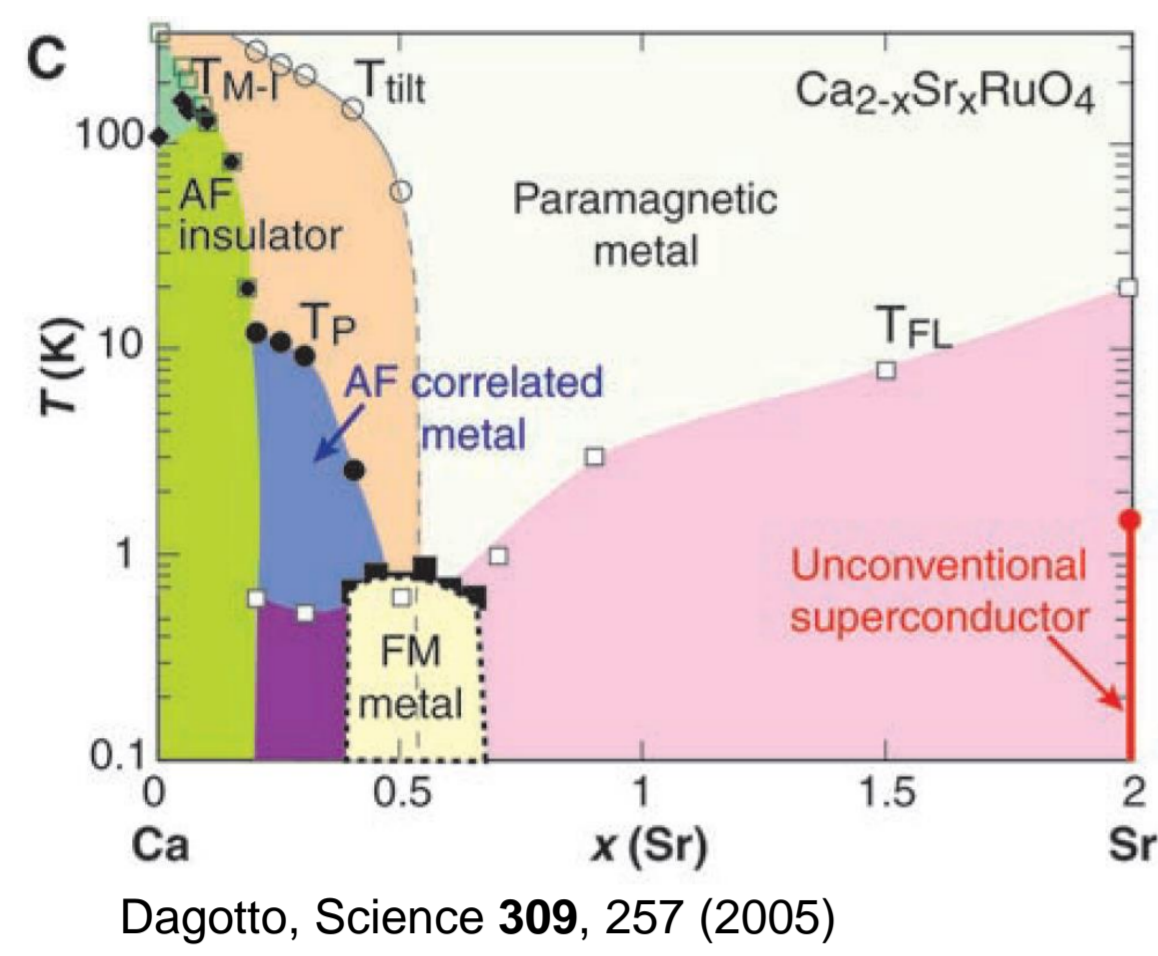
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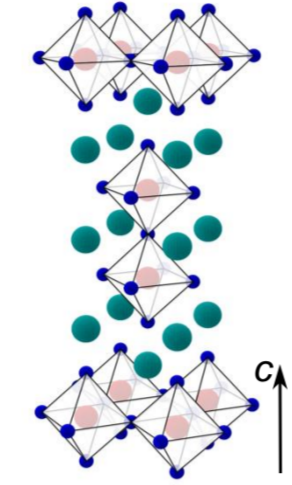
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Ruthenates



$T_S = 356 \text{ K}$
Mott insulator
 $T_N = 110 \text{ K}$
G-AFM insulator

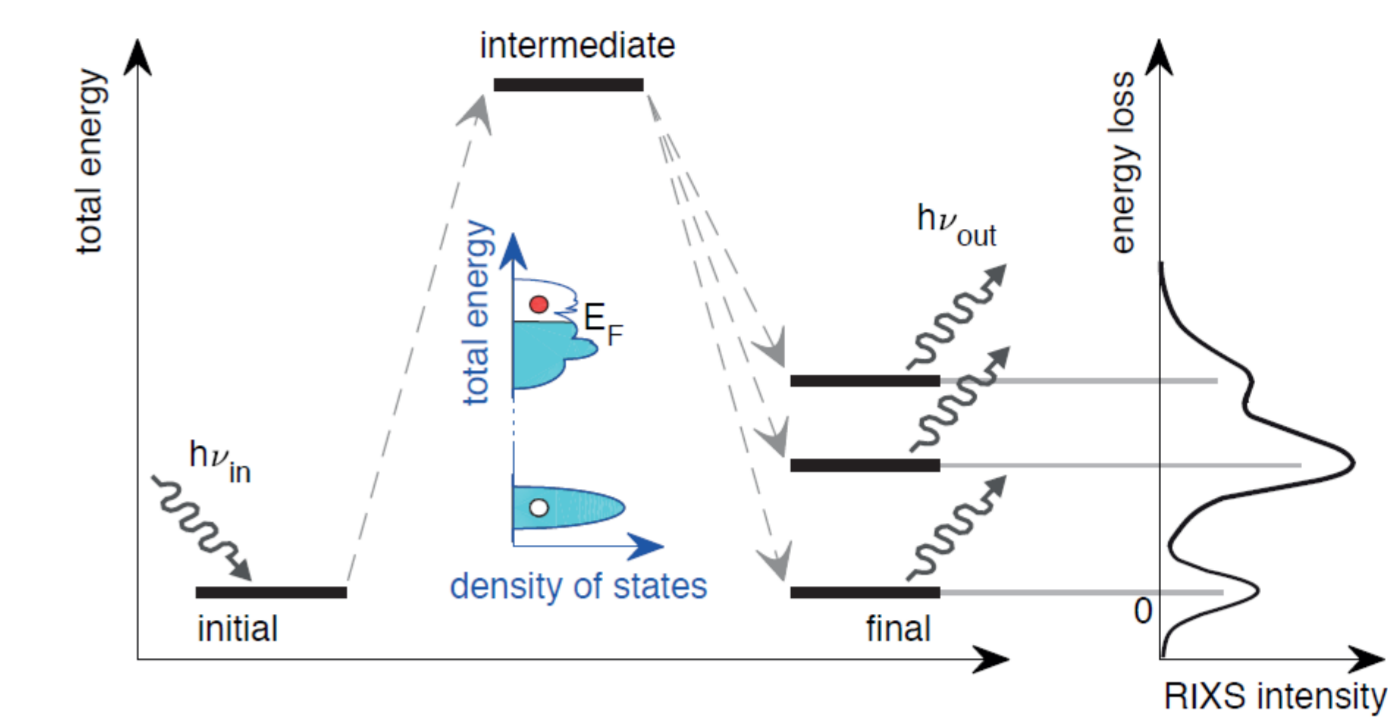


$T_N = 56 \text{ K}$
A-AFM metal
 $T_S = 48 \text{ K}$
A-AFM semimetal

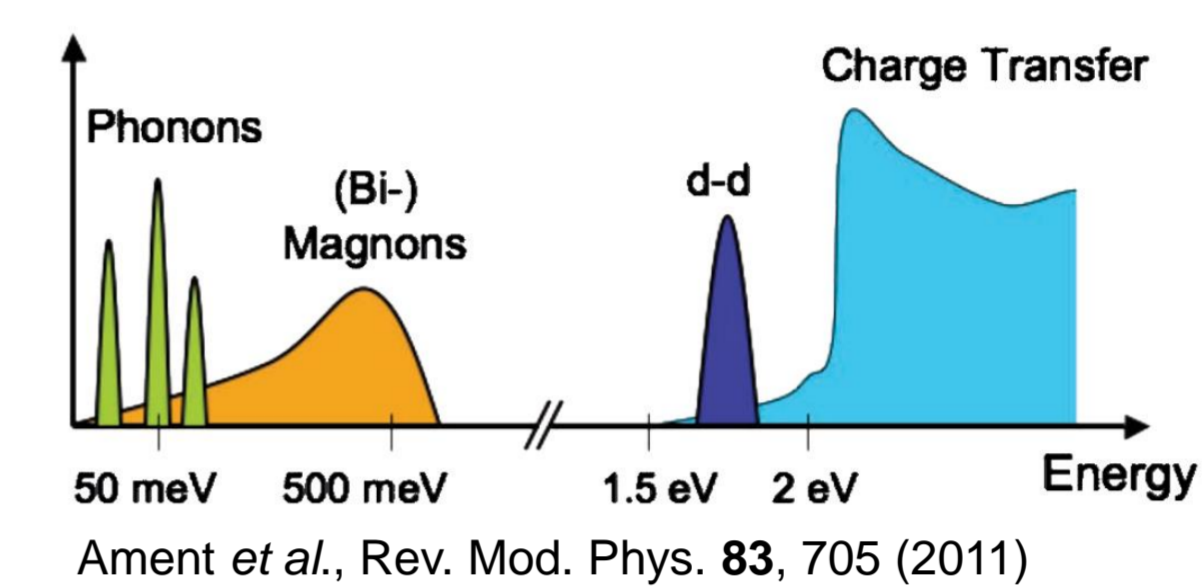
Chemical doping and structural differences lead to a dramatic change of electronic and magnetic properties. How do the structural differences in single- and bilayer ruthenates effect the low lying excitations?

RIXS

Resonant Inelastic X-ray Scattering



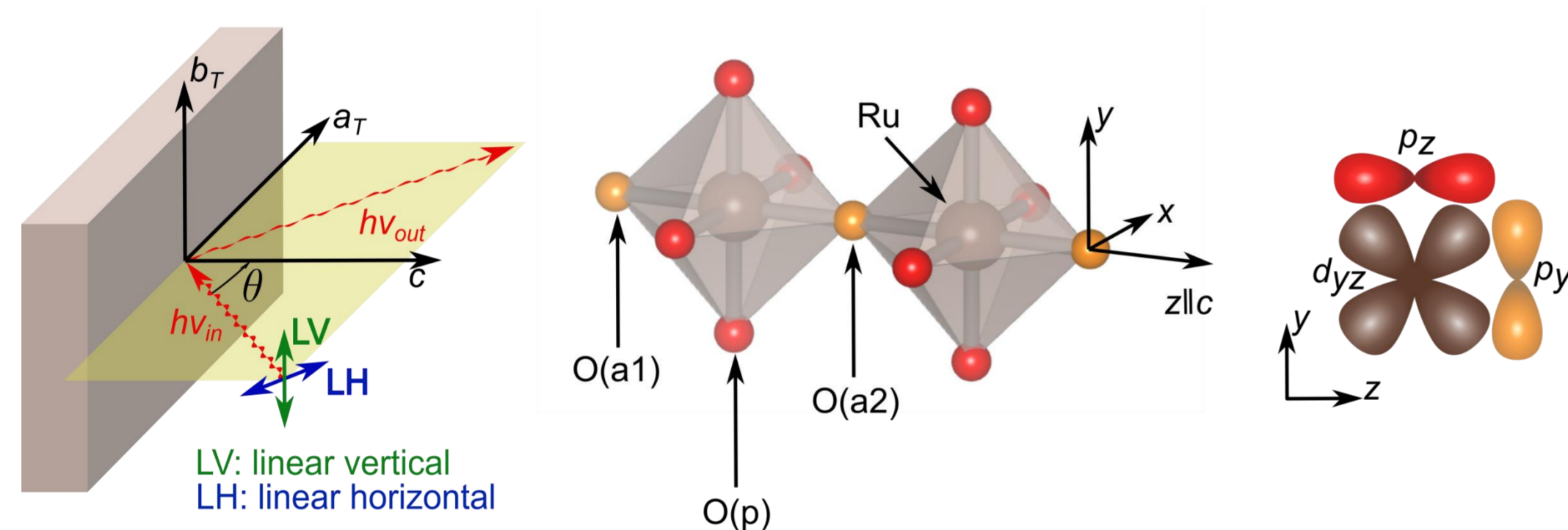
Claudia Fatuzzo, PhD thesis, UZH (2017)



Results

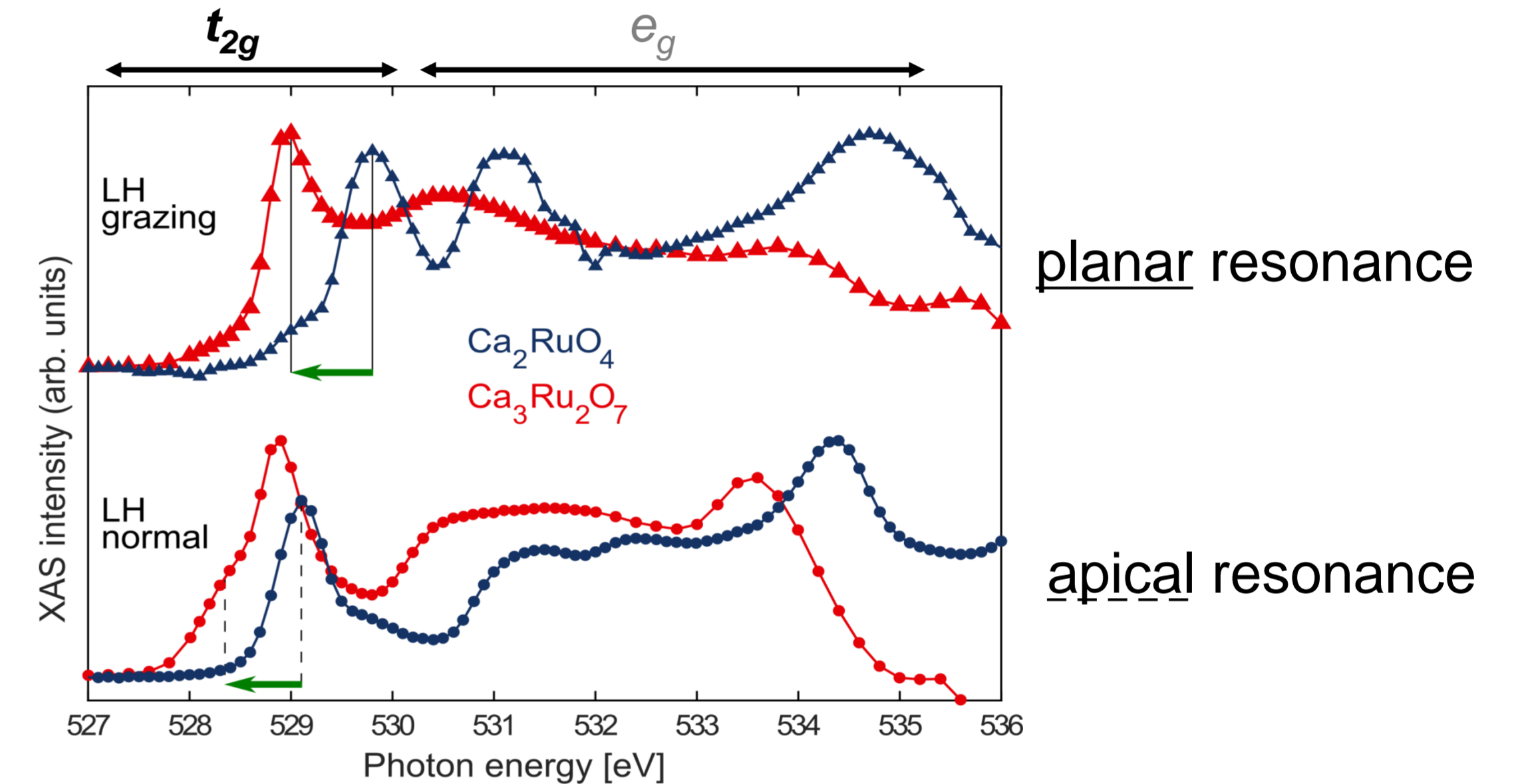
Orbital selectivity

Oxygen K -edge measurements: Ru d orbitals are accessed indirectly through their hybridization with O p orbitals. This leads to an experimental geometry dependent orbital selectivity.



	Apical O(a)	Planar O(p)
LH normal	p_x d_{xz}	d_{xy} $d_{x^2-y^2}$
LH grazing	p_z d_{z^2}	d_{xz} d_{yz}
LV	p_y d_{yz}	d_{xy} $d_{x^2-y^2}$

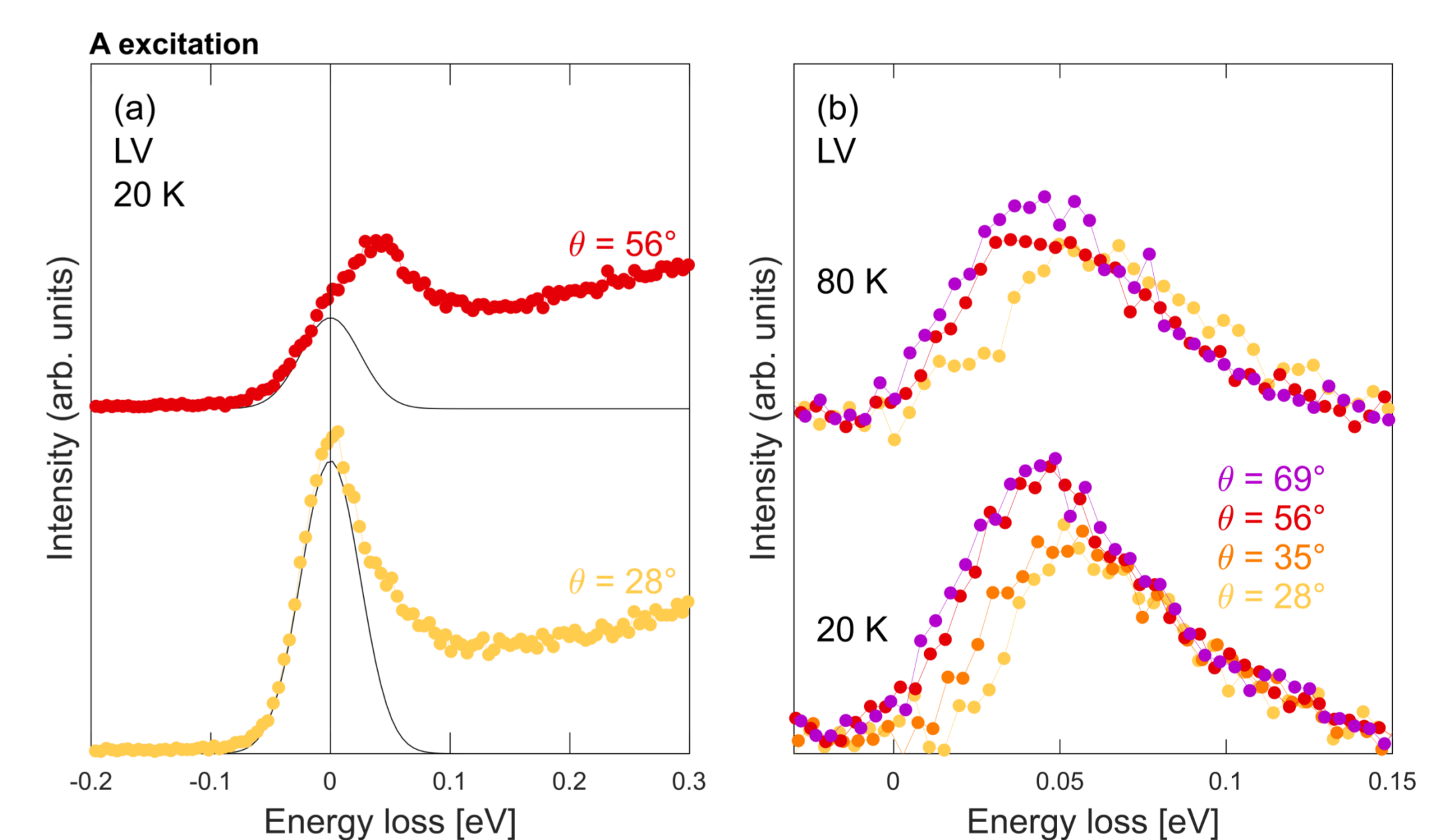
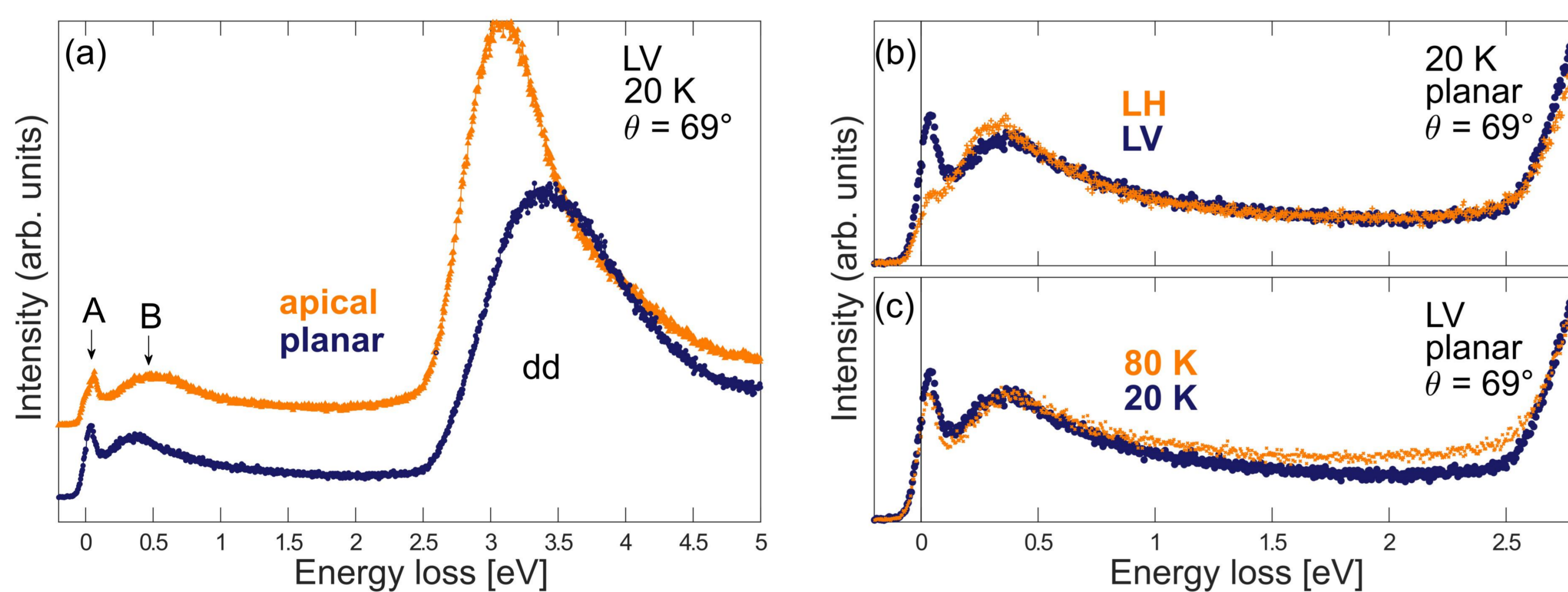
XAS comparison



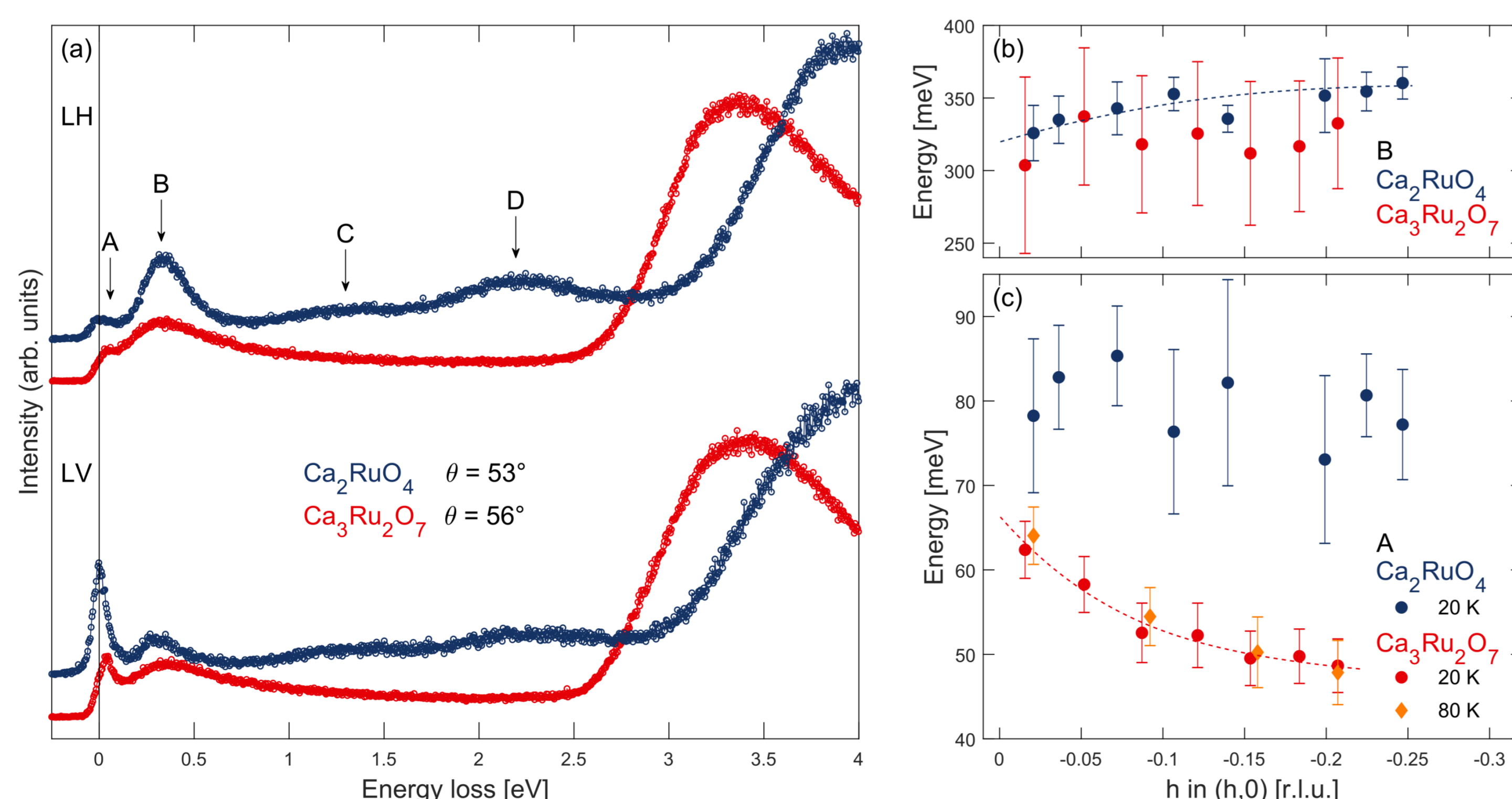
$\text{Ca}_3\text{Ru}_2\text{O}_7$: Inner apical O(a2) and planar O(p) resonances are very close in energy and give rise to one intense peak.

→ in both compounds: apical O(a1) – planar O(p) resonance separation is 0.7 eV.

RIXS spectra of $\text{Ca}_3\text{Ru}_2\text{O}_7$



RIXS spectra and momentum dependence



Summary

- Direct comparison of two closely related ruthenates
- Identification of planar and apical O p – Ru t_{2g} resonances
- Two low-energy excitations C and D related to intra-atomic singlet-triplet excitations¹ in Ca_2RuO_4 are completely absent in $\text{Ca}_3\text{Ru}_2\text{O}_7$
- Collective orbital excitation A found in $\text{Ca}_3\text{Ru}_2\text{O}_7$