



Mini Review

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Using AMRO Quantum Oscillations to Probe the Fermi Surface of Quasi-2d Layered Organic Conductors in Low Temperatures and High Magnetic Fields

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Abstract

We provide a review of angular dependent magnetoresistance oscillations (AMRO) for measuring the Fermi Surface (FS) of two-dimensional (2d) materials. Using four-terminal, inter-planar, electrical transport in low temperatures and high magnetic fields, the magneto resistance (MR) is observed with changing polar and azimuthal angles. As an example, analysis, we use a reported sample set of data from the organic conductor $-(\text{BETS})_2\text{FeBr}_4$ [1] taken at $T = 0.6\text{K}$ and $B = 27\text{T}$, for which we calculate a Fermi momentum $k_F = 0.182 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$.

Keywords: Fermi surface; Magnetoresistance; Magic angles; Quantum oscillations; Anisotropy; Fermi momentum

Abbreviation: AMRO; FS; Q2d; MR; SdH

Introduction

Organic materials are generally synthesized as single crystals with alternating organic-inorganic layers. This induces a reduced dimensionality, leading to a Quasi-two-dimensional (Q2D) salt, having higher conductivity along the crystal plane. This accounts for the ratio of the inter-plane to in-plane resistance reaching upward to an order of a thousand. The electrical anisotropy is seen at Room Temperature and with temperature change and in the presence of a magnetic field which shows up in magnetoresistance (MR), the sample's resistance response to a magnetic field. By orienting the sample with respect to the magnetic field, we can study the electrical anisotropy evidenced by quantum oscillations in the resistance in the form of Shubnikov-de Haas (SdH) and angular-dependent magnetoresistance oscillations (AMRO). The differences between the two are: SdH measurements display oscillations at fixed temperature and angle as the magnetic field is swept; whereas, AMRO is observed at fixed temperature and magnetic field as the orientation of the sample (angle) is changed. The AMRO angular changes are two types: polar (θ) and azimuthal (φ). The polar angle θ is defined as the angle between the magnetic field and the normal to the two-dimensional organic cation layer, while the azimuthal angle φ is the direction of the magnetic field's

rotation relative to the a-b plane. With SdH oscillatory data, we can extract meaningful information such as the: effective mass, Dingle temperature, frequency of the electron orbits and FS areas. AMRO data analysis leads to direct probing of the FS surface where we can quantify the Fermi wave vector (k_F) and map the shape and warping (if present) of the FS and compare it with predictions from band structure calculations. Of note is the magnetic analog of SdH which is de Haas-van Alphen oscillations which shows up as oscillations in the magnetization. The treatment of these oscillations uses Lifshitz-Kosevich Theory [2,3], which when applied to SdH oscillations is extremely effective. In this paper, we will discuss AMRO oscillations and the formalism of their analysis by measuring the interlayer magnetoresistance in a tilted magnetic field at fixed temperatures. We will provide an example of past data for clarity of our discussion [1].

Q2D organic conductors were first observed to display angular dependent magnetoresistance oscillations (AMRO) [4]. However, layered oxides [5] and semiconductor super lattices [6] have also had AMRO detected in them. Anisotropy in layered organic conductors permits resistivity measurements in both the in-plane and inter-plane configuration. Measurements are taken using an AC

4-terminal van der Pauw configuration (using 10micron gold wire attached with silver or carbon paint) as shown (Figure 1). Currents typically up to 10 (high currents can induce self-heating) and frequencies below 100Hz (avoiding frequencies close and equal to 60Hz) are applied and the resulting voltage is read across the other two terminals. The current and voltage along with sample's dimensions gives us the resistivity of the sample. Note that the current passes along the c axis, this represents inter-plane electrical transport.

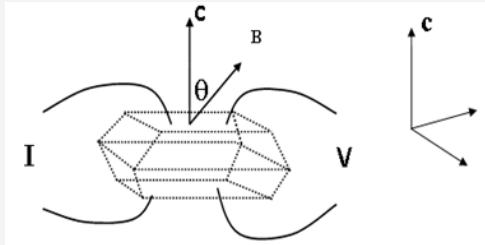


Figure 1: Generic sample crystal morphology and lead configuration of four-terminal van der Pauw measurement.

Samples are mounted on a rotating barrel; ideally, a two-axis rotator permitting continual measurements. We begin by rotating θ over 200 degrees (-100 degrees to +100 degrees) at a fixed angle φ , the resolution of θ is roughly 0.1 degrees. Following the θ rotation, φ is rotated some small amount roughly 3 – 5 degrees and θ is again cycled from -100 to +200 degrees. Each angle of φ gives a unique k_F which collectively maps out the FS.

Discussion

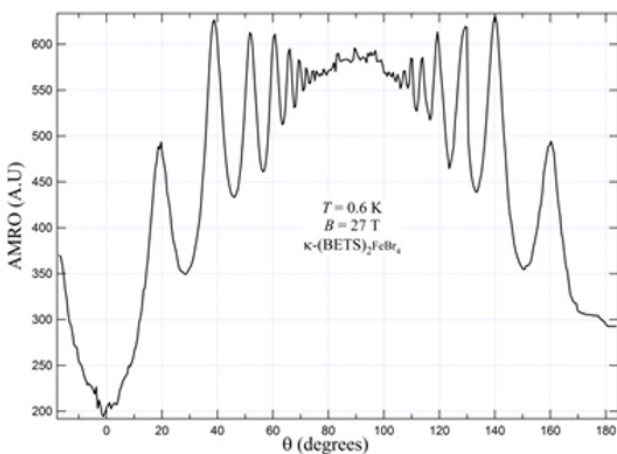


Figure 2: Inter-planar AMRO data for the organic conductor κ -(BETS)₂FeBr₄ taken at T = 0.6 K and B = 27 T.

(Figure 2) is a sample of AMRO inter-plane resistance data taken on the organic conductor κ -(BETS)₂FeBr₄ for an unspecified φ angle at T = 0.6 K and B = 27 T. The inter-plane MR oscillates with defined peaks and valleys. The angles at which the peaks occur are called magic angles which are indexed as q_n . The significance is that these magic angles correspond to 2-D closed orbits where the FS has the same area, this causes warping of the fermi cylinder producing necks and bellies (Figure 3). The pronounced amplitudes of the oscillations stem from all electrons in the highest occupied Landau

levels contributing to the oscillatory effect. The area associated with the cyclotron motion was calculated by Yamaji [8] and is given in equation 1, where k_F is the Fermi wave number, J_0 is the zeroth order Bessel function and c is the layer spacing.

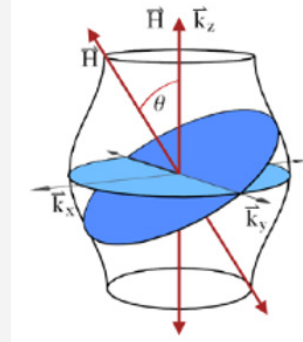


Figure 3: Particle motion in k space of two closed extremal orbits for a Fermi cylinder with magnetic field orientations.

$$A_k \cos \theta = \pi k_F^2 + 4\pi m t \cos(ck_z^{(0)}) J_0(ck_F \tan \theta) \quad [1]$$

To zero the Bessel function, its argument must be equal to:

$$ck_F \tan \theta = \pi(n \pm \frac{1}{4}) \quad [2]$$

$$\text{and } \frac{\tan \theta}{\pi(n \pm \frac{1}{4})} = \frac{1}{ck_F} \quad [3]$$

Equation 3 shows us that the AMRO data will be periodic in $\tan\theta$; so, we plot the data w.r.t. $\tan\theta$ which shows good periodicity (Figure 4). The peaks are then indexed “n” and plotted against $\pi(n \pm \frac{1}{4})$, the slope of which is equal to $\frac{1}{ck_F}$ (Figure 5). Also, we can calculate $D \tan\theta$ for each successive pair of peaks, where $D \tan\theta$ gives the Fermi wave vector as:

$$k_F = \frac{\pi}{c \tan \theta} \quad [4]$$

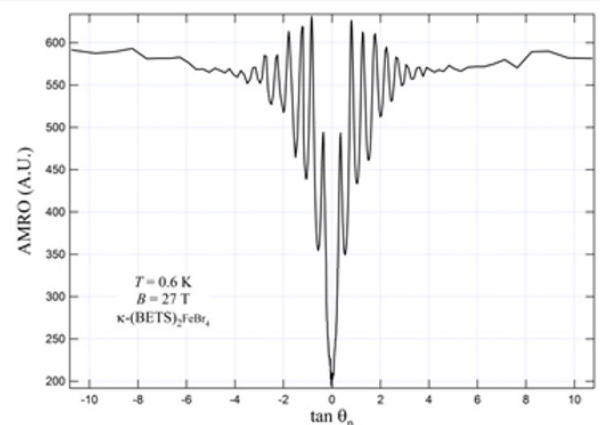


Figure 4: AMRO data for κ -(BETS)₂FeBr₄ plotted as a function of $\tan \theta$.

Using the slope from Figure 5 and c the interlayer spacing we calculate $k_F = 0.182 \text{ \AA}$ for the unspecified angle φ . Recall k_F is dependent on φ , therefore with each change of the azimuthal angle, we obtain another k_F . Collectively we obtain an in-plane mapping of the Fermi momentum [9].

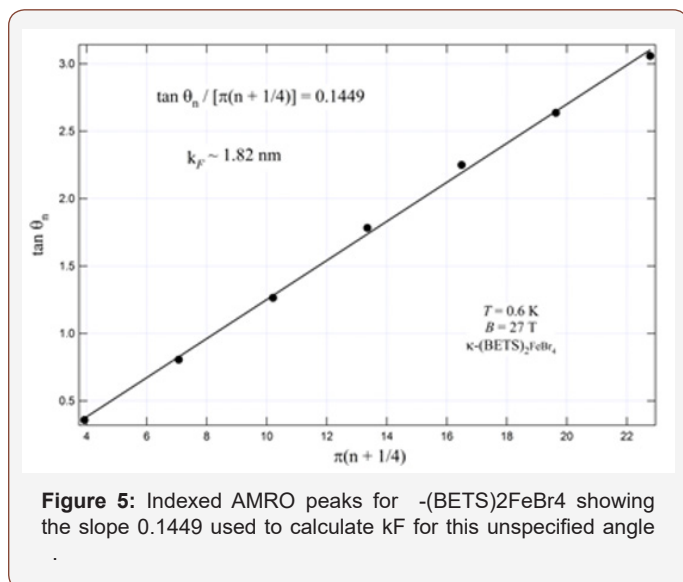


Figure 5: Indexed AMRO peaks for κ -(BETS)₂FeBr₄ showing the slope 0.1449 used to calculate k_F for this unspecified angle

Conclusion

Our review gives a concise application of AMRO measurements and analysis for detailed study of the FS of layered Q2d materials at low temperatures and high magnetic fields. We used previously reported κ -(BETS)₂FeBr₄ data as an example of achieving a single Fermi momentum for an arbitrary azimuthal angle φ . Analysis of the theory confirms a 2D corrugated Fermi surface based on AMRO observation and $k_F = 0.182 \text{ \AA}$.

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Conflicts of Interest

No conflict of interest

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