Orbital selectivity causing anisotropy and particle-hole asymmetry in the charge density wave gap of 2H–TaS2

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Orbital selectivity causing anisotropy and particle-hole asymmetry in the charge density wave gap of 2H-TaS₂

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We report an in-depth angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy study on 2H-TaS₂, a canonical incommensurate charge density wave (CDW) system. This study demonstrates that just as in related incommensurate CDW systems, 2H-TaSe₂ and 2H-NbSe₂, the energy gap (∆CDW) of 2H-TaS₂ is localized along the K-centered Fermi surface barrels and is particle-hole asymmetric. The persistence of ∆CDW even at temperatures higher than the CDW transition temperature TCDW in 2H-TaS₂, reflects the similar pseudogap behavior observed previously in 2H-TaSe₂ and 2H-NbSe₂. However, in sharp contrast to 2H-NbSe₂, where ∆CDW is nonzero only in the vicinity of a few “hot spots” on the inner K-centered Fermi surface barrels, ∆CDW in 2H-TaS₂ is nonzero along the entirety of both K-centered Fermi surface barrels. Based on a tight-binding model, we attribute this dichotomy in the momentum dependence and the Fermi surface specificity of ∆CDW, between otherwise similar CDW compounds to the different orbital orientations of their electronic states that participate in the CDW pairing. Our results suggest that the orbital selectivity plays a critical role in the description of incommensurate CDW materials.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Layered transition-metal dichalcogenides (TMDs) are highly sought after materials for their extremely rich phase diagrams, which encompass diverse quantum states including metals, semiconductors, Mott insulators, superconductors, and charge density waves (CDWs) [1–5]. 2H-TaS₂, a prominent member of the TMD family, is an extremely versatile material by itself. In its pristine and bulk form, 2H-TaS₂ hosts an incommensurate CDW order with the wave vector qCDW ~ (2/3–0.02)ΓM [6] and the TCDW ~ 75 K [7,8]. The CDW order coexists with the superconductivity [9–11] at temperatures lower than 0.8 K. Similar to various other TMDs [12–18], the CDW and superconducting properties of 2H-TaS₂ are also intertwined and can be tuned via various materials processing techniques such as chemical intercalation [19–26], strain engineering [27], and exfoliation [28]. Furthermore, 2H-TaS₂-based alloys, intercalated with 3d elements [29], are shown to have great relevance in applications in magnetic devices. For example, a very pronounced out-of-plane magnetocrystalline anisotropy emerges upon Fe intercalation [30]. Studies of incommensurate CDW order in TMDs such as 2H-NbSe₂ and 2H-TaS₂ have attracted a lot of attention lately. For example, a series of spectroscopic measurements [31–41] has revealed that ∆CDW of these compounds opens up only around specific regions of their underlying Fermi surfaces (FSs) [31,32]. Contrary to the common view [42] FS nesting alone was shown not to be responsible for the CDW instability in 2H-NbSe₂ [31,43]. However, there are reports both for and against FS nesting alone as the driver of the CDW order in 2H-TaS₂ [44,45]. Moreover, ∆CDW in 2H-NbSe₂ has been found to be particle-hole asymmetric [12,33,46,47], and nonzero even at temperatures (T’s) greater than TCDW [12,31], which resembles the enigmatic pseudogap (PG) behavior in underdoped cuprate high-temperature superconductors (HTSCs) [48–50]. The PG behavior has also been observed in 2H-TaSe₂ [44]. Recently, a theoretical analysis of the CDW order in 2H-NbSe₂ showed that these intriguing observations can be modeled within a single theory based on strong electron-phonon (el-ph) coupling [46,47]. Quite strikingly, the orbital character of the electronic states involved in the CDW formation as well as the momentum dependence of the el-ph coupling play equally significant roles in this model.

In light of the above-described developments in our understanding of incommensurate systems such as 2H-NbSe₂ and 2H-TaS₂, and the close parallel between these systems and the cuprate HTSCs, an important question emerges: Which of the above-described experimental observations are universal attributes of incommensurate CDW systems? In order to address this, we present here a comprehensive study of the electronic structure of 2H-TaS₂ as a function of T and momentum (k). Unlike the cases of 2H-NbSe₂ and 2H-TaSe₂, spectroscopic investigations on 2H-TaS₂ are rather limited. Angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy (ARPES) studies on 2H-TaS₂ [40] and a related material Na₅TaS₂ [37,38] have found nonzero ∆CDW only along selected regions of the underlying FS in each case. These were corroborated by the optics data [39].

The objectives of this paper are (i) to determine whether ∆CDW is particle-hole symmetric or asymmetric, (ii) to examine the possible existence of PG behavior for T > TCDW, and (iii) to investigate whether the experimental data bear any manifestation of orbital-selective CDW pairing. Establishing the k and T dependence of ∆CDW and its FS specificity are vital to unveiling the mechanism of CDW order in 2H-TaS₂. Moreover, a direct comparison of this information with that...
from $2H$-NbSe$_2$ and $2H$-TaSe$_2$ will be helpful to identify the universal traits of incommensurate CDW systems.

Our ARPES data, combined with arguments based on a tight-binding model, establish the following: (i) As in $2H$-NbSe$_2$, $\Delta_{\text{CDW}}$ in $2H$-TaS$_2$ is particle-hole asymmetric and persists for $T > T_{\text{CDW}}$; (ii) in contrast to $2H$-NbSe$_2$, $\Delta_{\text{CDW}}$ in $2H$-TaS$_2$ is clearly visible at each measured momentum location along both $K$-centered FS barrels; and (iii) the difference between the momentum anisotropy and the FS specificty of $\Delta_{\text{CDW}}$ in $2H$-TaS$_2$ and that in $2H$-NbSe$_2$ can be understood by comparing the orbital natures of the electronic states involved in CDW pairing.

II. EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

We have conducted ARPES measurements using the 21.2 eV He i line of a discharge lamp combined with a Scienta R4000 analyzer at the University of Virginia, as well as 75 and 22 eV synchrotron light equipped with a Scienta R4000 analyzer at the Plane Grating Monochromator (PGM) beamline of the Synchrotron Radiation Center, Wisconsin. The angular resolution is $\sim 0.3^\circ$, and the total energy resolution is $\sim 8$–15 meV. For $T$-dependent studies, data were collected in a cyclic way to ensure that there were no aging effects in the spectra. All experiments were performed in an ultrahigh vacuum (better than $5 \times 10^{-11}$ Torr, both in the helium lamp system and in the beamline). Single crystals of $2H$-NbSe$_2$ and $2H$-TaS$_2$ were grown using the standard iodine vapor transport method. A conventional four-terminal configuration was employed for measuring the resistivity of a $2H$-TaS$_2$ single-crystal sample in a Quantum Design physical properties measurement system (PPMS). Electrical resistivity measurements indicate $T_{\text{CDW}} \sim 75$ K [Fig. 1(g)], for $2H$-TaS$_2$, in agreement with previous studies [9].

III. RESULTS

A. FS topology and nesting vectors

The first-principles calculations for both $2H$-TaS$_2$ and $2H$-NbSe$_2$ predict two closely spaced pairs of quasi-two-dimensional FS cylinders around the $\Gamma$ point as well as around the $K$ point [6,51–53]. These cylinders are double walled due to the presence of two formula units per unit cell. Figures 1(a) and 1(d) show the FS intensity maps of $2H$-TaS$_2$ and $2H$-NbSe$_2$, respectively, in their normal states. These FS intensity maps present the ARPES data at $\omega = 0$ as a function of the in-plane momentum components $k_x$ and $k_y$, where $\omega$ is the electronic energy measured with respect to the chemical potential $\mu$. Notice that no symmetrization of ARPES data has been incorporated for constructing either of the FS intensity maps in Figs. 1(a) and 1(d). As expected [6,51–53], double-walled FS barrels around the $\Gamma$ and $K$ points can be observed in both compounds. The regions with high intensity along $\Gamma$-$K$, which are due to saddle bands, can also be noticed in both materials. However, the pancake-like intensity profile around the $\Gamma$ point, which is observed in $2H$-NbSe$_2$, is not detected in $2H$-TaS$_2$. All these observations are consistent with previous experiments on related compounds [12,31,32,38,40].

In the case of a Peierls-like CDW instability [42], one expects the CDW wave vector to span nearly parallel regions of the FS. Figure 1(a) shows that although the FS of $2H$-TaS$_2$ has a number of nearly parallel regions, their separations do not agree with the magnitude of $\mathbf{q}_{\text{CDW}}$. For instance, both FS barrels around the the $\Gamma$ point are too large in size for being self-nested by any of the three primary CDW wave vectors $\mathbf{q}_1$, $\mathbf{q}_2$, and $\mathbf{q}_3$ [shown by red arrows in Fig. 1(a)]. As in the case of $2H$-NbSe$_2$ [31], a simple FS nesting is therefore expected not to play a key role in the CDW formation in $2H$-TaS$_2$.

B. CDW energy gap

In order to interrogate the momentum structure of $\Delta_{\text{CDW}}$ along the $K$-centered FS barrels of $2H$-TaS$_2$, we focus on ARPES data as a function of $\omega$ at specific momentum values, known as energy distribution curves (EDCs), at $T = 45$ K < $T_{\text{CDW}}$ [Figs. 2(a)–2(c)]. The momentum locations of the EDCs in Figs. 2(a) and 2(b) are marked in the FS intensity map around the $\Gamma$ point in Fig. 2(d). To determine the presence of a CDW energy gap, the effects of the Fermi function (FF) and energy resolution are to be eliminated from the EDCs. This can be accomplished to a good approximation after the EDCs are divided by the resolution broadened Fermi function [54,55]. We refer the method that takes into account the Fermi cutoff and energy resolution via the division of EDCs by resolution broadened FF as method 1.

The $\omega$ location of the quasiparticle peak in the FF divided EDC can be seen to be below zero at each measured momentum point along the $K$-centered FS barrels [Figs. 2(e) and 2(f)]. This means that both $K$-centered FS barrels are gapped. To visualize this better, we stacked EDCs before and after division by a resolution broadened FF at equal momentum spacing in
We describe in Sec. III D how this can be understood in terms of the quasiparticle peak of each FF divided EDC along the momentum location pointed by the red triangle in (d) after employing methods 1 and 2. Note that the markers of the momentum locations in (d) are color coded to be in conformity with the corresponding EDCs in (a), (b), (e), and (f). The black dotted lines denote $\omega = 0$.

Figs. 2(c) and 2(g), respectively, along the momentum cut, which crosses through both barrels and is denoted by the black arrow in Fig. 2(d). It is apparent that the location of the quasiparticle peak of each FF divided EDC along the marked cut in Fig. 2(g) is below zero, which in turn is an evidence for the presence of an energy gap along both FS barrels. It is further noted that the minima of the FF divided EDCs in Figs. 2(e)–2(g) are away from $\omega = 0$, which is a manifestation of the fact that $\Delta_{CDW}$ along the $K$-centered FS barrels is particle-hole asymmetric. A similar particle-hole asymmetry has been observed in $2H$-NbSe$_2$ [12,33]. This can be contrasted with a superconducting energy gap, in which emergent particle-hole symmetry ensures the spectral minimum to be at $\omega = 0$.

In recent ARPES works [56], the effects of energy and momentum resolution were analyzed by adopting the Lucy-Richardson iterative technique, which is different from the resolution broadened FFs. With increasing temperature, the intensity of the coherence peak in the FF divided EDCs in Fig. 2(b) is diminished, but its $\omega$ location remains approximately constant. Above $T_{CDW}$, the coherence peak disappears and the spectra stop evolving with $T$. Although the spectra for $T > T_{CDW}$ do not have well-defined peaks, they do have a clearly discernible “kink” feature, defined as a discontinuous change in slope. From Fig. 2(b), it is apparent that the $\omega$ location of this kink in the spectra at $T > T_{CDW}$ is approximately constant, and it is the same as that of the coherence peaks for $T < T_{CDW}$. The decrease in intensity of the coherence peak with increasing temperatures can be visualized from Fig. 3(a) as well.

We cannot determine the exact magnitude of the CDW energy gap from our ARPES measurements because of the particle-hole asymmetry of $\Delta_{CDW}$. Nevertheless, the fact that the peak/kink structures in the FF divided ARPES spectra are positioned at energy values $\omega < 0$, evidences that a nonzero $\Delta_{CDW}$ persists even for temperatures $T > T_{CDW}$. The energy gap remains particle-hole asymmetric for all measured temperatures. Moreover, there is a loss of single-particle coherence at $T_{CDW}$, indicated by the disappearance of a peak from the spectra for $T > T_{CDW}$. Similar behavior was observed in $2H$-NbSe$_2$ [12] and underdoped Bi2212 HTSC [59] as $T$ is increased through $T_{CDW}$ and $T_c$, respectively. These observations suggest that the disappearance of the CDW order at $T_{CDW}$ in $2H$-TaS$_2$ occurs due to loss of long-range phase coherence, as suggested for $2H$-NbSe$_2$ also [12].

![Figure 2](image2.png)

**FIG. 2.** (a) and (b) Raw EDCs at the momentum locations marked on the FS barrels around the $K$ point in (d). (c) Raw EDCs at equal momentum $k$ spacing along the marked cut (shown by a dashed arrow) in (d). (d) FS intensity map of a $2H$-TaS$_2$ sample at $T = 45$ K ($h\nu = 22$ eV). (e)–(g) are the same as (a)–(c), but after division by the resolution broadened FFs. (h) Comparison of the EDCs at the momentum location indicated by the red triangle in (d) after employing methods 1 and 2.

![Figure 3](image3.png)

**FIG. 3.** (a) EDCs as a function of temperature going through $T_{CDW}$, (b) EDCs in (a) after division by a resolution broadened FF. The inset in (a) shows the schematic FS of $2H$-TaS$_2$, and the red dot on it marks the momentum location of these EDCs. We have also looked at the temperature dependence of EDCs at other points of the FS and found similar results.

C. $T$ dependence of CDW gap and coherence

The $T$-dependent ARPES data from $2H$-TaS$_2$ are examined in Figs. 3(a) and 3(b). In Fig. 3(a), we show the EDCs at the momentum location indicated by a red dot in the inset of Fig. 3(a), while Fig. 3(b) displays those after division by resolution broadened FFs. From Fig. 3(b), it is apparent that the $\omega$ location of this kink in the spectra at $T > T_{CDW}$ is approximately constant, and it is the same as that of the coherence peaks for $T < T_{CDW}$. The decrease in intensity of the coherence peak with increasing temperatures can be visualized from Fig. 3(a) as well.

![Figure 4](image4.png)

**FIG. 4.** Comparison of the EDCs at the momentum location indicated by the red triangle in (d) after employing methods 1 and 2. Note that the markers of the momentum locations in (d) are color coded to be in conformity with the corresponding EDCs in (a), (b), (e), and (f). The black dotted lines denote $\omega = 0$.

In Figs. 3(c) and 3(g), respectively, along the momentum cut, which crosses through both barrels and is denoted by the black arrow in Fig. 3(d). It is apparent that the location of the quasiparticle peak of each FF divided EDC along the marked cut in Fig. 3(g) is below zero, which in turn is an evidence for the presence of an energy gap along both FS barrels. It is further noted that the minima of the FF divided EDCs in Figs. 3(e)–3(g) are away from $\omega = 0$, which is a manifestation of the fact that $\Delta_{CDW}$ along the $K$-centered FS barrels is particle-hole asymmetric.

![Figure 5](image5.png)

**FIG. 5.** Comparison of the EDCs at the momentum location indicated by the red triangle in (d) after employing methods 1 and 2. Note that the markers of the momentum locations in (d) are color coded to be in conformity with the corresponding EDCs in (a), (b), (e), and (f). The black dotted lines denote $\omega = 0$. 

In recent ARPES works [56], the effects of energy and momentum resolution were analyzed by adopting the Lucy-Richardson iterative technique, which is different from the resolution broadened FFs. We refer to this as method 2 in Fig. 2. For the purpose of comparison, we plot the EDCs obtained after adopting methods 1 and 2 in Fig. 2(b). The momentum location of this particular EDC is denoted by the red triangle on the outer $K$-centered FS barrel in Fig. 2(d). Irrespective of the method we apply, Fig. 2(d) alludes to particle-hole asymmetric $\Delta_{CDW}$ in $2H$-TaS$_2$.

The nonzero value of $\Delta_{CDW}$ along the entire inner and outer $K$-centered FS barrels of $2H$-TaS$_2$ is qualitatively different from the momentum dependence of $\Delta_{CDW}$ in $2H$-NbSe$_2$, where $\Delta_{CDW}$ is reported to be nonzero only in the neighborhood of the specific hot spots on the inner FS barrel [31,32]. We describe in Sec. III D how this can be understood in terms of the difference in the orbital character of electronic states in these two compounds.
Such an interpretation agrees with the fact that transmission electron microscopy measurements on $2H$-TaS$_2$ show the presence of short-range CDW order at temperatures above $T_{\text{CDW}}$ [19]. In this scenario, the transition to the PG state in both incommensurate CDW systems and underdoped cuprate HTSCs can thus be viewed as a transition from a coherent and gapped electronic state to an incoherent and gapped one.

**IV. CONCLUSIONS**

Among the family of the TMDs, $2H$-TaS$_2$ and $2H$-NbSe$_2$ are both considered prototypical incommensurate CDW materials, where the experimental signatures of the CDW order are similar in various ways. Both have particle-hole asymmetric gaps on only some of their FS sheets, and in both cases the $\Delta_{\text{CDW}}$ persists into a pseudogap phase above $T_{\text{CDW}}$. Analogous to the difference between weak-coupling (BCS) and strong-coupling (Eliashberg) theories for superconductivity, a strong-coupling CDW phase generically melts its charge order through increased phase fluctuations, rather than a suppressed CDW amplitude [12,46]. Since the CDW gap is directly proportional to the local amplitude of the order parameter, it is present both in the short-range fluctuating phase at $T > T_{\text{CDW}}$ and in the phase with long-range CDW order at $T < T_{\text{CDW}}$.
the participating electronic states are the defining attributes of the incommensurate CDW orders in TMDs.

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