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Mode coupling effect in infrared spectra of $\text{Tl}_2\text{Ba}_2\text{Ca}_{n-1}\text{Cu}_n\text{O}_x$ ($n=1, 2, 3$) N.L. WANG, Y.C. MA, Institute of Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100080 — We performed in-plane optical reflectance measurements on $\text{Tl}_2\text{Ba}_2\text{Ca}_{n-1}\text{Cu}_n\text{O}_x$ with $n=1, 2, 3$. The single crystals were successfully grown by flux method with maximum $T_c=90$ K, 109 K, and 119 K for $n=1, 2, 3$, respectively. For all three phases near optimal doping, the reflectance roughly has a linear-frequency dependence in the normal state, but displays a pronounced knee structure followed by a dip-like feature at higher frequency below T_c . Such characteristic features were commonly ascribed to the coupling of electrons with a bosonic mode. Very remarkably, we found that the energy levels of those features scale with T_c for the three phases. The results suggest against a phonon origin for the bosonic mode. We also investigated the spectral evolution with doping for Tl-2201 crystals in the overdoped side. We found that the mode coupling effect weakens with doping and disappears in the heavily overdoped sample. Meanwhile, the optical scattering rate evolves from a linear- ω dependence to a shape with upward curvature in the normal state. Both the temperature and frequency dependence of the scattering rate can be described by a power law relation. Compared with ARPES results, we suggest that the overall decrease of the scattering rate may mainly originate from the increase of the quasiparticle life time near the $(\pi,0)$ region in the Fermi surface.

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