

Abstract Submitted  
for the MAR06 Meeting of  
The American Physical Society

**Electronic Structure of  $\text{Sr}_2\text{RhO}_4$  investigated by ARPES** SE-UNGHYEOK LEE, BUM-JOON KIM, JAEJUN YU, SE-JUNG OH, School of Physics and Center for Strongly Correlated Materials Research, Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea, CHANGYUNG KIM, Institute of Physics and Applied Physics, Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea, I. NAGAI, S.I. IKEDA, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8568, Japan — We investigated the electronic structure of 4d-transition metal oxides  $\text{Sr}_2\text{RhO}_4$  by high-resolution ARPES (angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy) and compared the results with density-functional electronic structure calculation.  $\text{Sr}_2\text{RhO}_4$  has the same crystal structure with  $\text{Sr}_2\text{RuO}_4$  and just one more electron than  $\text{Sr}_2\text{RuO}_4$  in 4d orbitals. But ARPES data reveal very different Fermi surface from that expected in the simple rigid-band picture, and especially the electronic structure related to the  $d_{xy}$  band—the full occupation and missing at Fermi surface of the  $d_{xy}$  band—is qualitatively different from  $\text{Sr}_2\text{RuO}_4$ . This turns out to be due to the fact that  $\text{RhO}_6$  octahedra are rotated about the c-axis. We will discuss how the rotation of octahedra change the electronic structure by comparing the ARPES experimental results with density-functional electronic structure calculation in real crystal structure of  $\text{Sr}_2\text{RhO}_4$ .

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Date submitted: 03 Dec 2005

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