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Electronic Band Structure of Iridates

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Here, an attempt has been made to compare the electronic structure of many of the 5d iridates, making some effort to note commonalities in their band structure, as well as differences, as revealed by various experimental studies, as well as the first-principles band structure calculations, although relying principally upon angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy (ARPES). This brings to focus the fact that the electronic structure and magnetic properties of the high-Z 5d transition iridate depend on the interplay of strong electron correlation, strong (relativistic) spin-orbit coupling, lattice distortion, as well as the dimensionality of the system. For example, several iridates (iridium oxides), such as SrIrO_3 , exhibit a metal-insulator transition that is dimensionality dependent, which in the thin film limit, resembles bulk Sr_2IrO_4 .

Introduction

Compared with their 3d counterparts, the 5d transition metal oxides (TMOs) possess several distinct properties: (i) the tunable electron correlation expected of more extended *d*-orbitals; (ii) the stronger spin-orbit coupling (SOC) typical of high-Z elements,^{1–4} which can split the otherwise degenerate valence and conduction bands into bands that are distinguished by angular momentum, namely $J_{\text{eff}} = 1/2$ and $J_{\text{eff}} = 3/2$ bands (see ref. 3 for detailed representation of these states in Dirac notation). The splitting between the quartet of states (corresponding to $J_{\text{eff}} = 3/2$) and the doublet (corresponding to $J_{\text{eff}} = 1/2$) may be large. The comparable electron correlation and SOC, in conjunction with the presence of crystal field splitting and the potential of inter-site hopping, can yield an even richer spectrum of electronic and magnetic behaviors in these materials in comparison with 3d TMOs.^{1,5} Hund's rule coupling⁶ cannot lead to a complete description of the physical properties of these systems, by itself, and thus differs from many of the 4d TMOs, where Hund's rules are a dominant factor.⁷

Due to the narrowing of bandwidth (W), as a result of structural distortions² and reductions in dimensionality, electronic correlations may be enhanced to an extent that the compounds become insulating.³ In spite of an unpaired electron (an odd number of valence electrons). In the context of the Hubbard model, some iridates exhibit Mott type metal-insulator transition (MIT) driven by electron correlation and dimensionality, i.e. Mott physics, can be systematically examined in the 5d TMOs due to the presence of competing energy scales of bandwidth (W) and correlation, i.e. on-site

Coulomb interaction (U).⁸ Electron correlation is of interest because it can play a big role in the vicinity of the MIT leading to enhanced effective conducting carrier masses.^{8–11} In the case of iridates, there is clearly an interplay between SOC, structural distortions, Coulomb correlations, and bandwidth.^{1–3} Correlation interactions enhance spin-orbital polarization to leave the $J_{\text{eff}} = 1/2$ band half-filled and split by a Hubbard U at the Fermi level, while the $J_{\text{eff}} = 3/2$ exhibits the higher binding energy. Generally, the larger occupied J component has the smaller binding energy, and thus, if occupied, is closer to the Fermi level than the smaller J component, but this expectation does not hold true for the iridates. In other words, for the iridates, it is more typical to see that $J_{\text{eff}} = 3/2$ has a larger binding energy than $J_{\text{eff}} = 1/2$.^{1–3} In the context of the Hubbard model, which depicts the ground state of such systems by considering the on-site Coulomb interaction (U) and the bandwidth (W), a key issue for the iridates is whether $W \ll U$ leads to an insulating state (called Mott insulator) or $W \gtrsim U$ yields the more expected metallic state, because of the odd number of d electrons in the iridates.

The presence of physical properties, such as SOC, film thickness dependent metallicity, etc., and their delicate interplay, can lead to a competition between different ground states.^{1–4,12–15} The 5d iridates have been predicted to exhibit a variety of phenomena:^{7,13,14,16} including high T_c superconductivity,¹⁷ quantum spin Hall effect,¹⁸ topological insulators,^{19–21} correlated topological insulators with large gaps enhanced by Mott physics (i.e. the metal to nonmetal transition),^{18,22–24} topological semimetals,²⁵ Weyl semimetals with Fermi arcs,^{26,27} axion insulators (magnetic topological insulators) with strong magnetoelectric coupling,²⁸ Kitaev modes,^{29,30} and 3D spin liquids with Fermionic spinons.³¹ On the experimental side a wide range of intriguing phenomena have been observed, such as lattice-driven magnetoresistivity,³² giant magnetoelectric effect,³³ a spin liquid phase in a hyperkagome structure,³⁴ $J_{\text{eff}} = 1/2$ Mott insulator state,^{35–37} a zig-zag magnetic structure,^{38,39} and unusual orbital magnetism

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(it is unusual as it is driven by a strong spin-orbit coupling).⁴⁰ Some iridates may be magnetic insulators bearing exotic magnetic and electronic properties.^{41–44}

Overall, the band structure is key to understanding many of the unusual properties of the iridates. Beginning with IrO_2 , the electronic structure of many iridate systems can be understood by realizing that each Ir^{4+} is coordinated by six O^{2-} forming an octahedron. Even though the octahedral symmetry of the iridates is frequently distorted, the $\text{Ir } 5d$ orbitals are split up into what is generally considered a t_{2g} triplet and an e_g doublet. The crystal field splitting is such that the e_g band is typically about 2 eV higher than the Fermi level while the $\text{Ir } t_{2g}$ have the major contribution to the bands near the Fermi level along with some mixing with the $\text{O } 2p$ states. This then tends to dominate the electronic structure of the iridates. In terms of band structure, some well-studied iridates beyond IrO_2 are: (a) the pyrochlore iridates of the form $\text{A}_2\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$, including $\text{Bi}_2\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$; (b) BaIrO_3 ; (c) Ba_2IrO_4 ; (d) $\text{Sr}_{n+1}\text{Ir}_n\text{O}_{3n+1}$ ($n = 1, 2, \infty$); (e) alkali metal iridates of the form T_2IrO_3 ; and (f) calcium iridates, i.e., CaIrO_3 and $\text{Ca}_5\text{Ir}_3\text{O}_{12}$. Although the formal charge on Ir on all these iridates is the same, the many band structure studies provide insights into the variability of the IrO_2 building block,^{13,45} affecting metallicity and correlation effects.

We note that density functional theory (DFT), in the framework of Perdew–Burke–Ernzerhof (PBE)^{13,46,47} and other methodologies, frequently underestimates the band gap for semiconductors or insulators as is in fact expected,^{48–52} so exact agreement between theory and experiment should not be expected, especially for the unoccupied states. We note that in general, here in this review, binding energies are in terms of $E - E_F$, thus the occupied states have negative binding energies, with the exception being Figure 11.

The basic iridate: IrO_2

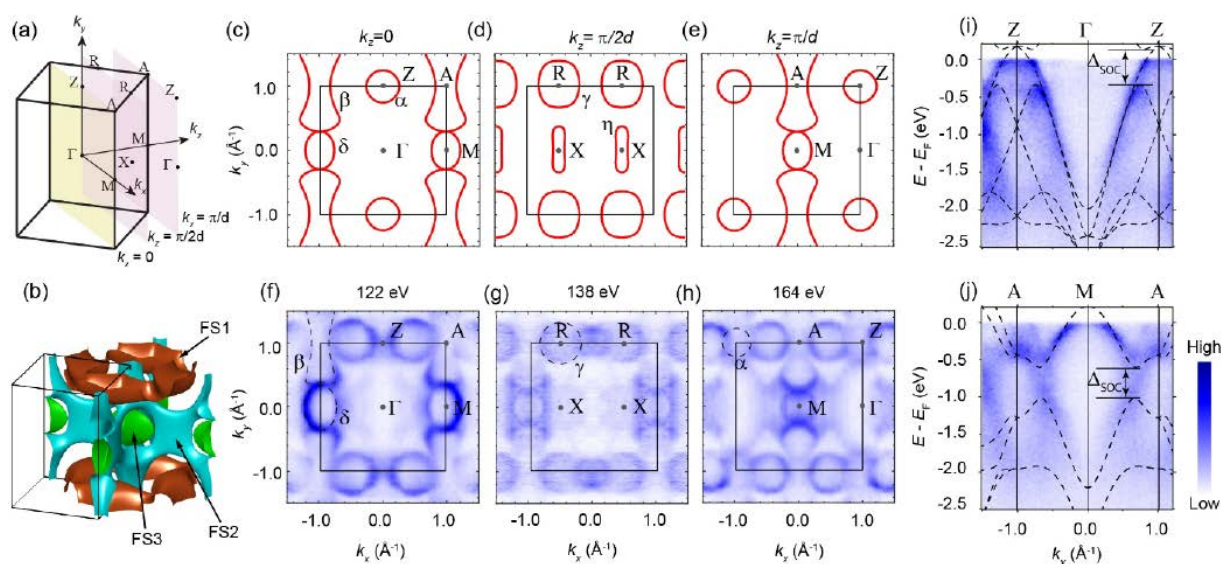


Figure 1. (a) The 3D BZ of IrO_2 , with the indication of planes at $k_z = 0$, $k_z = \pi/2d$, and $k_z = \pi/d$. (b) Calculated Fermi surface structure of IrO_2 . (c–e) Calculated bulk Fermi surfaces at $k_z = 0$, $k_z = \pi/2d$ and $k_z = \pi/d$, respectively. (f–h) Photoemission intensity map in k_x – k_y plane obtained at different photon energies. (i) Band dispersion measured along ZI Z. (j) Band dispersion measured along AMA direction. The data were collected at 10 K, and calculated bulk band structure (dashed lines) are overlaid for comparison. Reprinted figure with permission from ref. 54. Copyright (2019) by the American Physical Society.

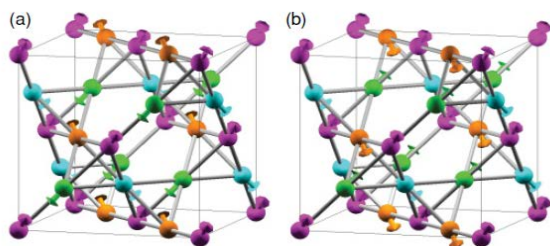


Figure 2. The crystal structure of pyrochlore iridates showing Ir atoms (green) at the corner of the tetrahedral network along with their two possible magnetic configurations. (a) The, predicted, all-in/all-out magnetic order configuration for iridates; and (b) the alternative 2-in/2-out configuration. Reprinted figure with permission from ref. 26. Copyright (2011) by the American Physical Society.

Figures 1i and 1j, respectively. All the data was collected at 10 K, leading to higher resolution in the experiment through suppression of phonon broadening. Although not noted by the authors, the deviation from the expected band dispersion in Figure 1j does suggest an increase in effective mass in the region of the Fermi level. This mass enhancement might be due to electron-phonon coupling, as has been seen for metal surfaces⁶⁰ like Be(0001),⁶¹ Cu(111),^{62,63} Ag(111),^{62,63} Au(111),⁶³ and NbSe₂.⁶⁴ Such electron-phonon coupling leading to mass enhancement, while not commonly pursued for oxides, could be indicative of a non-trivial Eliashberg function.

Overall, the correlation effects in IrO₂ are found to be weak as there is agreement between the band structure from theory and experiment even in a large energy range, without the inclusion of a large correlation energy in the calculated band structure. This is evident in the lack of a serious discrepancy when the calculated bulk band structures are superimposed on top of the experimental data as shown in Figure 1. Additionally, the presence of strong SOC effect is manifested in the band splitting, as evident in the Figures 1i and 1j. This leads to a gap in the occupied band structure near the top of the valence band, but not at the top of the valence band. Therefore, the combination of weak correlation combined with strong SOC suggest that the impact of SOC-enhanced correlation on metallic IrO₂ is negligible.⁵⁴ The observed band splitting because of the strong SOC effect is key as even though IrO₂ is isostructural with RuO₂, their electronic structures are considerably different due to weaker inherent SOC in the latter.^{54,65}

Pyrochlore Iridates (general formula: A₂Ir₂O₇) and Bi₂Ir₂O₇

Studies of the pyrochlore iridates, with the general formula A₂Ir₂O₇ (where A = a Lanthanide element or Yttrium), have shown magnetic ordering (which violates time-reversal symmetry).^{66,67} Violation of time-reversal symmetry, implied by the existence of magnetic ordering, suggests that these iridates cannot exist as topological insulators since presence of time-reversal symmetry is a prerequisite. In this regard, a theoretical study (B.-J. Yang *et al.*¹⁹) indicated that these A₂Ir₂O₇ systems could exist as topological insulators although was still found to be inconsistent with the experiment. X. Wan *et al.*²⁶ predicted

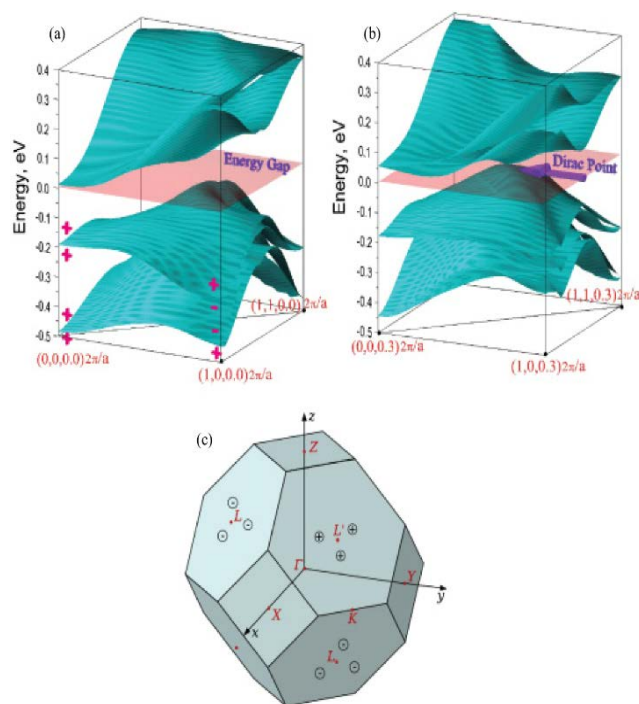


Figure 3. LSDA + *U* + SO band structure calculations (for *U* = 1.5 eV) showing semimetallic nature of Y₂Ir₂O₇. (a) The calculated energy bands in the plane *k_z* = 0 along with depiction of band parities. (b) The energy bands in the plane *k_z* = 0.6π/*a*, where existence of a Weyl point is predicted. The lighter-shaded plane marks the Fermi level. (c) The nine Weyl point locations within the 3-D Brillouin zone are indicated by circled + and – signs. The binding energies are in terms of *E*–*E_F*, thus the occupied states have negative binding energies. Reprinted figure with permission from ref. 26. Copyright (2011) by the American Physical Society.

that some of the pyrochlore iridates can be found to exist in a phase known as topological semimetal based on local spin density approximation (LSDA) + *U* + SO calculations, where, SO stands for spin-orbit coupling parameter, and *U* is the correlation strength (or the interaction parameter). In these A₂Ir₂O₇ systems, both, A and Ir atoms are found to be located on a network of corner-sharing tetrahedra.^{68,69} In other words, these systems comprise of four Ir atoms inside each unit cell forming a tetrahedral network, as illustrated in Figure 2.

Experiments^{70–72} have successfully shown that there is an evolution of ground state properties, with increments in the radius of the A ion for a given A₂Ir₂O₇ system. Since radii of A ions are believed to tune the electronic correlation, this implies that the electronic properties of such systems may be altered considerably as is evident from the observed variation of optical conductivity spectra within a series of A₂Ir₂O₇ iridates.⁷³ Therefore, the pyrochlore iridate with A = Pr manifests semimetallic behavior,⁷⁴ whereas for A = Y the iridate is an insulator at low temperatures.⁷⁰ A similar transition effect is seen when these iridates are subject to varying external pressure, which underscores the importance of effective correlation in MIT.⁷⁵ The role of SOC, with respect to A₂Ir₂O₇, is to lift degeneracies of these *t_{2g}* states while producing a quadruplet with *J_{eff}* = 3/2 and a higher-energy Kramers doublet with *J_{eff}* = 1/2,³⁵ as was indicated at the outset to be a common feature for the iridates. Besides, the interaction between the local moments (due to rare-earth *f* electrons) and the itinerant

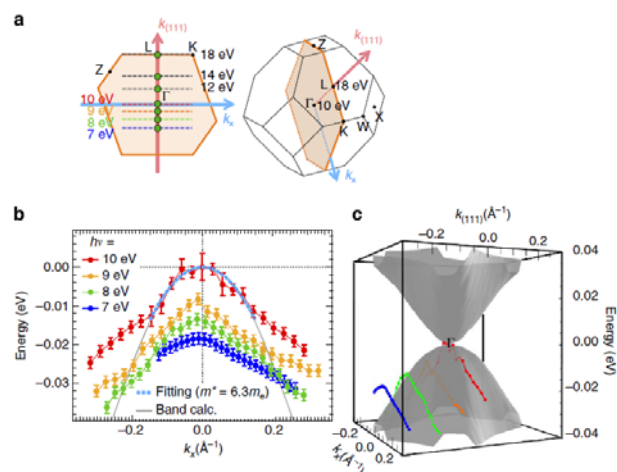


Figure 4. The ARPES spectra of $\text{Pr}_2\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$. (a) The $\text{Pr}_2\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$ Brillouin zone, showing roughly momentum cuts for which the experimental ARPES spectra were collected. Iso-energy band mappings were taken at photon energies between $h\nu = 10$ and 18 eV cross the Γ and L points in the first Brillouin zone. (b) The experimental energy dispersion plots along the k_x direction measured at $h\nu = 7, 8, 9$ and 10 eV, roughly corresponding momentum cuts indicated in (a) by dashed coloured lines. The data close to E_F is fitted using a parabolic function, $E(k) \propto k^2$ (light-blue dotted curve in (b)). Estimated effective mass at Γ , $m_{\text{eff}} = 6.3m_0$, agrees with the calculations. (c) The band dispersion obtained by first-principles in the calculated band dispersion in the $k_x - k_{(111)}$ sheet (grey), indicated by the orange in (a), superimposed on the experimental iso-energy $E(k)$ versus k_x plots. The binding energies are in terms of $E - E_F$, thus the occupied states have negative binding energies. Reproduced from ref. 74. CC BY 4.0

Ir 5d electrons is crucial as the precise behaviour of electronic states is contingent on the magnetic configuration.^{76–82}

Based on the results of LSDA + U + SO band structure calculations (Figure 3), it has been proposed that $\text{Y}_2\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$ (and possibly other $\text{A}_2\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$ pyrochlore iridates, with $A = \text{Eu}, \text{Sm}$, and Nd) is a Weyl semimetal, with a band structure in proximity to a Mott insulating state,^{26,83} and with the potential for magnetic ordering. This connection between magnetic properties and insulating behaviour is found to be consistent with experiment.^{66,67} Additionally, the tendency towards semimetal behaviour is found to be consistent with trend towards a metallic phase on lowering the correlation strength, as in the case where $A = \text{Pr}$ (Figure 4).^{70–72,74} Recently, charge transport measurements on hole-doped pyrochlore iridates of Pr , Nd , and Eu were reported, and it was found that these systems can show enhanced thermopower with values as high as $45 \mu\text{V/K}$.⁸⁴ In addition to showing considerable thermopower peak, this study by Kaneko *et al.*⁸⁴ also suggests that topologically protected character of bands is maintained even in strongly correlated systems near the Mott transition. This⁸⁴ further implies that the creation of Weyl semimetallic phase can be achieved in this class of iridates on the verge of filling-controlled Mott transition.

The $\text{Bi}_2\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$ (Bi-227) iridate has the same formula as other pyrochlore iridates but lacks a magnetic moment on the Bi^{3+} ions. This makes $\text{Bi}_2\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$ unique, as the lack of magnetic moment helps in the distinction between the physics originating from the Ir subsystem versus the properties originating due to the other underlying reasons.⁴ Qi *et al.*¹² carried out an extensive magnetic susceptibility, specific heat and transport measurements as well as performed band structure calculations for single-crystal $\text{Bi}_2\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$ where substitution of the Bi^{3+} ion for

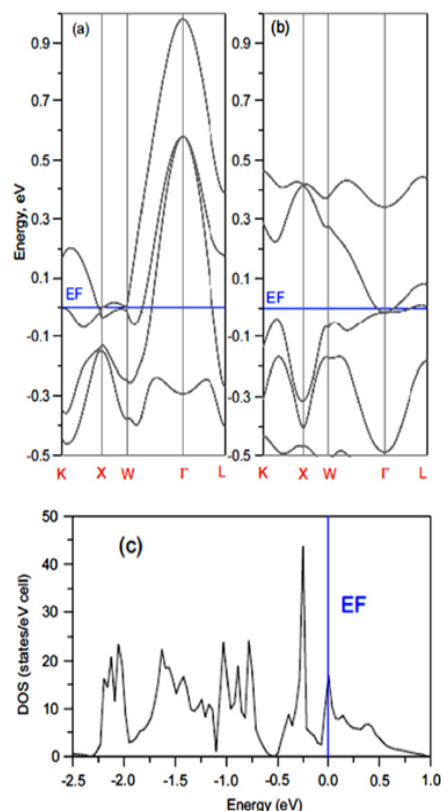


Figure 5. The LDA + SOC density functional theory calculations of (a) the band structure of $\text{Bi}_2\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$; (b) the band structure of $\text{Y}_2\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$ (for comparison); and (c) density of states for $\text{Bi}_2\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$. The $J_{\text{eff}} = 1/2$ bands extend from a binding energy of -0.5 to 1.0 eV, with the binding energy in terms of $E - E_F$, so the occupied states have negative binding energies.¹² © IOP Publishing. Reproduced with permission. All rights reserved.

the rare earth ion considerably enhances the hybridization between the Bi 6s/6p and Ir 5d electrons. This enhanced hybridization is found to be stronger than the SOC and U terms which, in turn, renders the ground state of the material metallic.⁸⁵ Yet $\text{Bi}_2\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$, and $\text{Y}_2\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$ were found to have very different band structures in non-magnetic, nonspin-resolved, “LDA + SOC” DFT calculations,¹² as shown in Figure 5.

Even though $\text{Bi}_2\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$ and $\text{Y}_2\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$ have similar lattice parameters and Ir–O–Ir bond angles, $\text{Bi}_2\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$ happens to have the wider $J_{\text{eff}} = 1/2$ bandwidth of the two pyrochlore iridates as can be seen in Figure 5a and Figure 5b.¹² The $J_{\text{eff}} = 1/2$ bands extend from -0.5 to 1.0 eV for $\text{Bi}_2\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$ but not for $\text{Y}_2\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$.¹² Interestingly, the Fermi level, E_F , placement for of $\text{Bi}_2\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$ is near one of the sharp peaks in the DOS, as shown in Figure 5c. The reason behind the peak in the DOS at the Fermi level is mainly derived from the maxima and minima in the band structure around the K, X and W points.

Based on the experimental and theoretical studies, carried out independently by Wang *et al.*⁴ and Qi *et al.*,¹² it was concluded that $\text{Bi}_2\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$ is metallic (for the variation of U between 0.5 and 1.5 eV), as is evident in the Fermi level band crossings, as seen in Figure 5a. Depending on the competing SOC and U interactions, in this iridate system, the existence of either a non-Fermi liquid state with magnetic instability or strong exchange-enhanced paramagnetic state is indicated.¹²

The high-symmetry iridate: Ba₂IrO₄

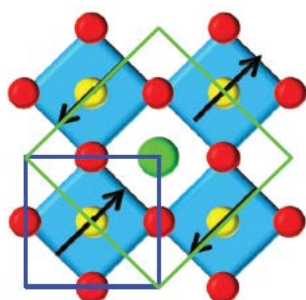


Figure 6. The projection of Ba₂IrO₄ structure on the *ab* plane (red = O; green = Ba; and yellow = Ir). The apical oxygen atoms are not shown. The arrows illustrate Ir spin arrangement in the AFM phase, while blue and green squares represent the primitive and magnetic unit cells, respectively. Reproduced from ref. 7. CC BY 3.0

Ba₂IrO₄ does not exhibit rotational distortion of the iridate octahedra (as indicated in Figure 6), even though the Ba has a large radius. The presence of an undistorted IrO₂ square lattice distinguishes Ba₂IrO₄ from many other iridates. This means that Ba₂IrO₄ offers the possibility of studying the electronic structure of an iridate with an undistorted IrO₂ square lattice.⁷ The surface Brillouin zone shown in Figure 7a (the blue square) corresponding to the crystallographic unit cell of Figure 6.⁸⁶

Angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy (ARPES) on Ba₂IrO₄ (Ba-214) was combined with first-principles “LDA + *U* + SO” DFT calculations as well as a tight-binding (TB) calculations with a minimum set of orbitals to analyse the experimental data.⁷ An ARPES constant energy map of Ba₂IrO₄ measured near the top of the valence band (at $E = -0.1$ eV) has been presented in Figure 7a, suggests a small band gap insulator, consistent with theory.⁷ Experimental E versus $k_{||}$ dispersion along high-symmetry lines (marked as (b), (c) and (d) in Figure 7a) has been represented in Figure 7b, Figure 7c, and Figure 7d. Along $M\Gamma M$ line of the Brillouin zone, a prominent band with a maximum at the M point, as seen in in Figure 7b, gives rise to

the α contour indicated in the iso-energy plot, as in Figure 7a. This band corresponds to Ir states with $J_{\text{eff}} = 3/2$. In Figure 7c, a second band is shown with a maximum at the Brillouin zone X point generating the β contour indicated in the iso-energy plot of Figure 7a. In Figure 7d, the maxima of this band along $X\Gamma X$ line, of the Brillouin zone, can be seen more clearly along with a dispersive feature, which is associated with α^* contour, at Γ . The k_x versus k_y iso-energy map for $E = -0.4$ eV and $k_y = \pi/a$, which is extracted from ARPES measurements with photon energies ranging between 95–162 eV show little or no dispersion, as seen in Figure 7e. Barring slight intensity variations with photon energies, this data is independent of k_z , and thus does not provide an indication (nor an insight) into the bulk band structure, as has been observed with orthorhombic SrIrO₃(001) thin films discussed below.

The all-electron LDA + *U* + SO and tight-binding calculations on Ba₂IrO₄ agree with the ARPES^{7,87} (Figure 7), and tend to indicate the existence of an energy gap well above T_N ($= 230$ K),⁷ favouring a Mott insulator scenario (an insulating gap due to Coulombic repulsion) as opposed to a Slater scenario where the insulating gap is due to the long-range magnetic ordering.⁷ Interestingly, this iridate resembles the band structure of SrIrO₃, as noted elsewhere,⁸⁸ although without the bands that cross the Fermi level, as does occur for SrIrO₃. So Ba₂IrO₄ may be expected to better resemble SrIrO₃ in the thin film limit, when SrIrO₃ goes insulating or nonmetallic.

BaIrO₃

Magnetic susceptibility measurements on polycrystalline single-phase barium iridate (BaIrO₃) samples have tended to indicate the presence of weak ferromagnetism with a Curie temperature $T_C \sim 180$ K.^{89,90} Here, role of oxygen vacancies cannot be ignored as for other oxides, like TiO_{2-x}, oxygen vacancies are key to the ferromagnetism.^{91–93} Additionally, analysis of electrical resistivity, magnetization, and optical conductivity

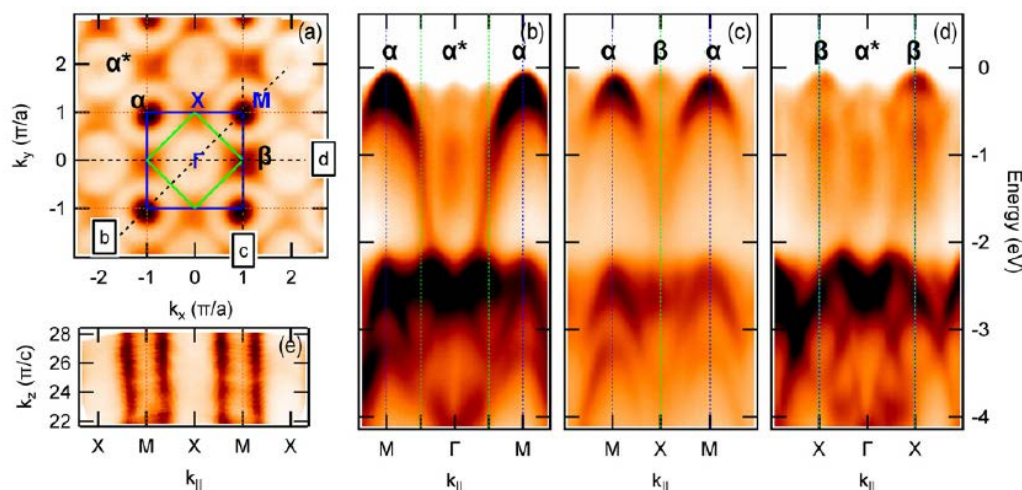


Figure 7. (a) An ARPES k_x versus k_y constant energy (CE) map of Ba₂IrO₄ measured at $E = -0.1$ eV with $h\nu = 155$ eV and $T = 130$ K. (b)–(d) E versus $k_{||}$ dispersion along high-symmetry lines marked as (b), (c) and (d) in (a). Blue and green vertical lines indicate boundaries of 1×1 and the $c(2 \times 2)$ Brillouin zones. (e) The ARPES k_x versus k_z iso-energy or CE map for $E = -0.4$ eV and $k_y = \pi/a$, extracted from scans with photon energies ranging between 95–162 eV and the assumption that inner potential, V_0 , is 10 eV. Furthermore, the darkest features correspond to the largest intensity. The binding energies are in terms of $E-E_F$; thus, the occupied valence band states have negative binding energies. Reproduced from ref. 7. CC BY 3.0

measurements carried out by Cao *et al.*⁴¹ suggested only a small ordered spin moment on Ir ($\sim 0.03 \mu_B/\text{Ir}$). The origin of this small Ir spin moment can be explained if spin polarization is the result of some spin canting as opposed to a fully compensated local moment antiferromagnetic spin configuration.⁹⁰

Interestingly, magnetic susceptibility of BaIrO_3 is largely insensitive to temperature above $\sim 180 \text{ K}$,^{89,90} which could imply that BaIrO_3 should be a metal above $\sim 180 \text{ K}$. Nevertheless, electrical resistivity was observed to be independent of temperature above 175 K along the c -axis, whereas resistivity was found to gradually increase with a decrease in temperature along the ab -plane.⁴¹ While such results might suggest that BaIrO_3 does not appear to be a metal, anisotropic metallic character is not out of the question. Analogous to the layered compound $\text{Sr}_6\text{V}_9\text{S}_{22}\text{O}_{52}$ above $\sim 20 \text{ K}$,^{94,95} a weakly localized 2-D metal could exhibit a slow-logarithmic increase in its electrical resistivity with decreasing temperature. Experimental studies have indicated that BaIrO_3 may open a small charge density wave gap or pseudo-gap of 25 meV or less at low temperatures.^{43,96} A charge density wave gap or pseudo-gap does not really negate previous theoretical studies that suggested BaIrO_3 is a metallic system.^{97,98} The possible discrepancy between experiments and initial theoretical studies is partly resolved by Ju *et al.*⁹⁹ In their studies, Ju *et al.*,⁹⁹ obtained the band structures for BaIrO_3 using the LDA (Figure 8a), LDA + U (Figure 8b), LDA + SOC (Figure 8c), and LDA +

SOC + U (Figure 8d) for their first-principles calculations, with a value of U chosen to be 2 eV . Among these four possibilities, the one involving SOC and U (Figure 8d) was found to give the results that are consistent with the existing experimental observations on this system's electronic and magnetic behavior.^{43,89,90,96} On a closer look, it can be discerned that a gap has opened up due to $J_{\text{eff}} = 1/2$ spin-orbital Mott states, as is the case for Sr_2IrO_4 (as discussed below) among other compounds,¹⁰⁰ for much of the Brillouin zone, leading to a picture consistent with the pseudo gap of Maiti *et al.*⁴³

$\text{Sr}_{n+1}\text{Ir}_n\text{O}_{3n+1}$ ($n = 1, 2, \infty$)

The Ruddlesden–Popper perovskite series of iridates $\text{Sr}_{n+1}\text{Ir}_n\text{O}_{3n+1}$ show different properties depending on the value of n . Moon *et al.*³⁶ used optical spectroscopy and first-principles calculations to study the electronic structure of some of the 5d Ruddlesden–Popper series, and this study predicts existence of dimensionality-controlled MIT in these systems. In another such investigation, Kim *et al.*³⁵ used ARPES, optical conductivity, x-ray absorption measurements, and first-principles band structure calculations to study the electronic structure of Sr_2IrO_4 ($n = 1$). In fact, the band structure of Sr_2IrO_4 ($n = 1$) is among the more heavily investigated iridates.^{1–3,101–104} Building up on these studies, Kim *et al.*³⁷ conducted studies of the phase factor, associated with a quantum state of Sr_2IrO_4 . In an effort to provide deeper insights, Wang *et al.*⁵ studied Sr_2IrO_4 ($n = 1$) (crystal structure shown in Figure 9a)¹⁰⁵ and $\text{Sr}_3\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$ ($n = 2$) (crystal structure shown in Figure 9b),¹⁰⁶ using ARPES, to determine the intracell and intercell coupling parameters along with electron correlation and gap sizes. In another study¹⁰⁶ that focused on deciphering the surface states of $\text{Sr}_3\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$, it was concluded that the near-surface of $\text{Sr}_3\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$ is weakly metallic as opposed to the case for the Sr_2IrO_4 surface state, which shows insulating behaviour of the Mott kind.^{107,108} Furthermore, the collective magnetic excitations in Sr_2IrO_4 ^{109,110} and $\text{Sr}_3\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$ ¹¹¹ have been probed using the resonant inelastic x-ray scattering. Yet, in terms of band structure, SrIrO_3 ($n = \infty$) is certainly the Ruddlesden–Popper perovskite given considerable attention.

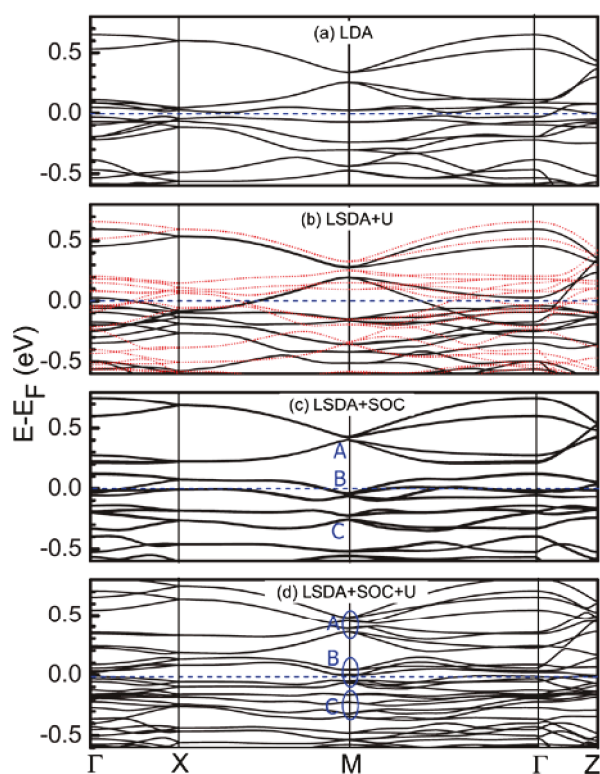


Figure 8. The calculated electronic band structures for BaIrO_3 using (a) LDA, (b) LDA + U , (c) LDA + SOC, and (d) LDA + SOC + U , where $U = 2 \text{ eV}$. The bands are plotted along $\Gamma(0,0,0) - X(0.5,0,0) - M(0.5,0.5,0) - \Gamma(0,0,0) - Z(0,0,0.5)$. The black solid and red dotted curves in (b) represent spin-up and spin-down channels, respectively. And the three letters (A, B, and C) in (c) and (d) show the three $J_{\text{eff}} = 1/2$ bands. The binding energy in terms of $E - E_F$, so the occupied states have negative binding energies. Reprinted figure with permission from ref. 99. Copyright (2013) by the American Physical Society.

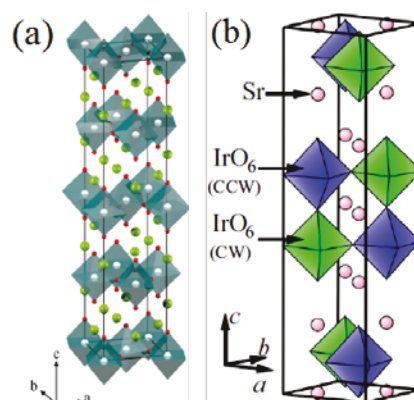


Figure 9. (a) Crystal structure of Sr_2IrO_4 , where the IrO_6 layers (grey = Ir; red = O) are separated by Sr atoms (light green). The IrO_6 octahedra are rotated by 12° about the c axis.¹⁰⁵ © IOP Publishing. Reproduced with permission. All rights reserved. (b) Crystal structure of $\text{Sr}_3\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$, where CCW (CW) denote counterclockwise (clockwise) rotation of the IrO_6 by 12° . Reprinted figure with permission from ref. 106. Copyright (2014) by the American Physical Society.

SrIrO₃, which exhibits strong SOC limit, has been found to exist in a novel semimetallic phase based on the transport measurements carried out by Jian Liu *et al.*¹¹² Inspired by this study, Nie *et al.*¹⁵ used *in situ* ARPES to investigate the electronic structure of metastable perovskite iridate SrIrO₃, as did Z.T. Liu *et al.*¹⁴ These studies of SrIrO₃(100) films provide insight into effective hole mass and Fermi level placement that provide a context for the transport measurements on the monoclinic SrIrO₃ reported by Takayama *et al.*¹⁶ Recent investigation of high-quality epitaxial orthorhombic SrIrO₃(001) thin film strained on SrTiO₃, carried out by Evans *et al.*,¹¹³ its surface termination, electronic structure, and crystal symmetry were examined using HR-ARPES, angle-resolved x-ray photoemission spectroscopy, and low energy electron diffraction (LEED), suggesting the surface electronic structure differs from the SrIrO₃(001) interface. This study¹¹³ adds to the thickness-dependent studies conducted of the electronic structure independently by Schütz *et al.*,⁸⁸ Groenendijk *et al.*,¹¹⁴ and Zhang *et al.*¹¹⁵

Since 5d orbitals are spatially more extended than 3d and 4d orbitals, and thus more itinerant, the electron correlation is (at first glance) supposed to play a smaller role in description of these systems. Therefore, one can say, 5d TMOs will have metallic ground states that can be easily understood by following the existing simple band theory. However, Sr₂IrO₄ and Sr₃Ir₂O₇ are found to have insulating ground states,^{44,101,116}

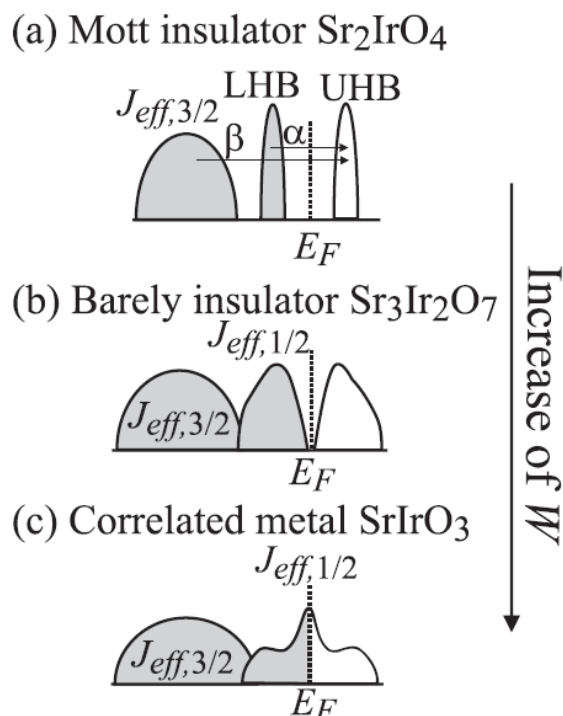


Figure 10. The schematic band diagrams for the Sr_{n+1}Ir_nO_{3n+1} compounds, which are described using effective total angular momentum number J_{eff} and strong SOC: (a) depicts that Sr₂IrO₄ is a Mott insulator whereas, (b) Sr₃Ir₂O₇ is barely an insulator, and (c) SrIrO₃ is a correlated metal. Here, E_F shows the Fermi level and the direction of bandwidth (W) increase (or interaction (U) decrease) is indicated by the arrow. Reproduced from Ref. 36. Copyright (2008) by the American Physical Society.

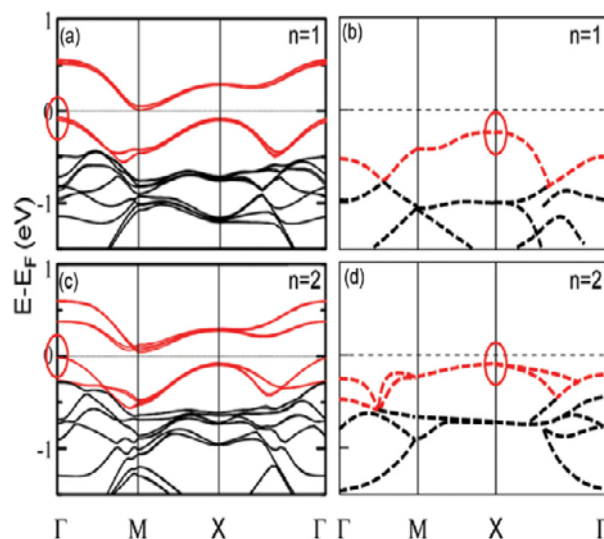


Figure 11. (a), (c) The LDA + U + SOC band structure calculations for Sr₂IrO₄ ($n = 1$) and Sr₃Ir₂O₇ ($n = 2$), adopted from³⁶ (b), (d) The experimental dispersion data (centroids of spectral weight) for Sr₂IrO₄ ($n = 1$) and Sr₃Ir₂O₇ ($n = 2$). Here, the red lines represent the $J_{eff} = 1/2$ bands whereas the black lines represent $J_{eff} = 3/2$ bands. Calculations depict that the dominant states near the top of the valence band are at the Γ point (red ovals in (a) and (c)), while the experiments depict that the dominant low energy states are at the X point (red ovals in (b) and (d)) instead. Reprinted figure with permission from ref. 5. Copyright (2013) by the American Physical Society.

whereas SrIrO₃ is shown to possess semimetallic ground state.^{14,15,112,117,118} In Figure 10, the effective total angular momentum number (J_{eff}) has been used to describe states arising in Sr_{n+1}Ir_nO_{3n+1} systems due to the presence of strong SOC. Figure 10a shows the splitting of the narrow J_{eff} bands into a lower Hubbard band (LHB) and an upper Hubbard band (UHB) as an effect of the U term, which, in turn, opens up the Mott gap^{107,108} rendering Sr₂IrO₄ ($n = 1$) to be a Mott insulator. In Figure 10b, the increase in bandwidth (W) and a decrease in the value of U term for the Sr₃Ir₂O₇ ($n = 2$) system, in comparison with the Sr₂IrO₄ system, leaves the Sr₃Ir₂O₇ system barely insulating. Figure 10c describes SrIrO₃ ($n = \infty$) as a correlated metal, since in this system the increase in W is predicted to outweigh the U term.

Theoretical band structure calculations for the Sr₂IrO₄ and Sr₃Ir₂O₇ systems (where $U = 2.0$ eV and the SOC constant was suggested to have a value of 0.4 eV) are shown in Figure 11a and Figure 11c,^{5,36} while the experimentally extracted in-plane band dispersion data are shown in Figure 11b and Figure 11d.⁵ In these calculations,^{1–3,36} the strong SOC splits the Ir 5d t_{2g} band into what are effectively $J_{eff} = 1/2$ and $J_{eff} = 3/2$ bands. As noted at the outset, the half-filled $J_{eff} = 1/2$ band, near the Fermi level E_F , is found to split into what amounts to lower and upper Hubbard bands, because of its extremely small effective bandwidth even though the on-site Coulombic repulsion is relatively small.^{1–3,5} Interestingly, the calculated band structure matches the experimentally derived band dispersion data for both the iridate systems without any discernible shifting of the bands or rescaling. It can be inferred from Figure 11 that there is no band crossing at the Fermi level, which indicates (and is consistent with) the insulating behaviour of these iridate systems. Furthermore, the ARPES data (see Figure 12), from an

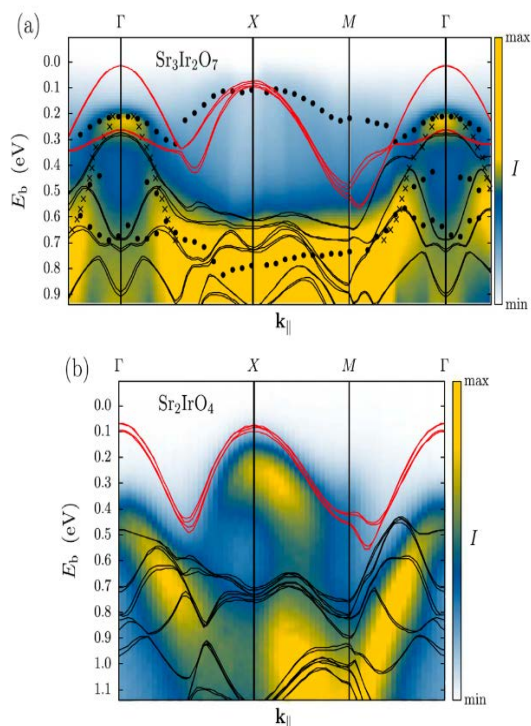


Figure 12. The experimental ARPES spectra for (a) $\text{Sr}_3\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$ ($h\nu = 10.5$ eV, $T = 9$ K) and (b) Sr_2IrO_4 ($h\nu = 85$ eV, $T = 100$ K). Here, solid lines represent the calculated band structures³⁴: bands with $J_{\text{eff}} = 1/2$ are in red and those with $J_{\text{eff}} = 3/2$ in black. Also, the bullets (in (a)) represent the local curvature maxima of the concave parts of the energy distribution curves (EDCs) and the crosses represent the momentum distribution curve (MDC) peaks for the binding energies ranging between 0.2 eV–0.7 eV near the Γ point.¹⁰⁴ Binding energies are in terms of $E_F - E$; thus, the occupied states have positive binding energies, and in this regard differ from the other experimental band structure representations.¹¹⁵ © IOP Publishing. Reproduced with permission. All rights reserved.

independent study carried out by Wojek *et al.*,¹¹⁹ found that the in-plane electronic structure of $\text{Sr}_3\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$ was consistent with theory.³⁶

Figure 13 compares the density functional theory band structure, for orthorhombic perovskite SrIrO_3 films, with the results of ARPES measurements taken on $\text{SrIrO}_3(100)$ films grown strontium titanate (STO) by means of oxide molecular beam epitaxy.¹⁴ Figure 14 depicts the experimental and theoretical band structures obtained via soft-x-ray angle-resolved photoelectron spectroscopy (i.e. using photon energies greater than is typical for ARPES) on a 9-unit-cell-thick SrIrO_3 film.⁸⁸ Figure 15 shows the experimental valence band electronic structure of a 5 nm thick orthorhombic $\text{SrIrO}_3(001)$ film that was derived from another set of ARPES measurement.¹¹³ Figure 16 shows the angle-resolved photoemission of $\text{SrIrO}_3(001)$ thin films also grown on $\text{SrTiO}_3(001)$. The band structure of even $\text{SrIrO}_3(001)$ thin films is seen to have wave vector dependence both in-plane (i.e., k_x , as in Figure 16c), and also dependent on wave vector along the surface normal (i.e., k_z , as in Figure 16a). This evidence for band structure is seen in the binding energy shifts of the occupied states that are dependent on photon energy, as seen in Figure 16a. This is representative of the $\text{SrIrO}_3(001)$ thin film retaining bulk band structure character. This is especially apparent for the state near the top of the valence band. These state near the top

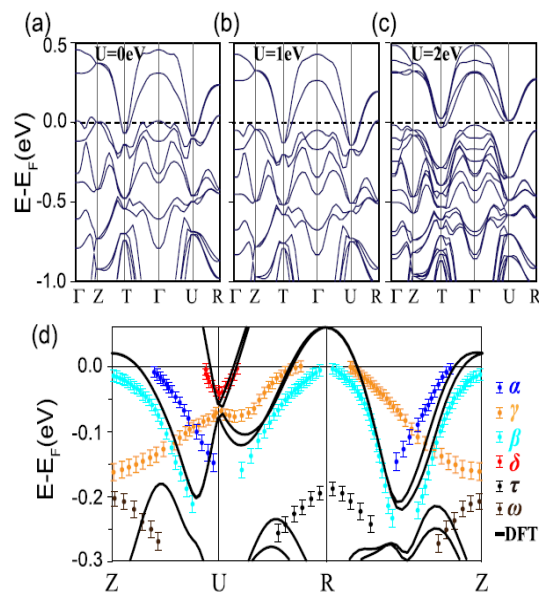


Figure 13. DFT band structure calculations and the experimental results for the valence band. (a)–(c) Represent DFT band structure calculations of orthorhombic perovskite SrIrO_3 films for (a) $U = 0$ eV, (b) $U = 1$ eV, and (c) $U = 2$ eV. (d) The comparison of results of ARPES measurements with the DFT calculations (for $U = 0$ eV) along the high-symmetry directions in epitaxial SrIrO_3 films. Here, solid lines represent DFT calculations. Reproduced from ref. 14. CC BY 4.0

of the valence band disperse with wave vector along the surface normal (i.e., k_z), i.e., have a wave vector dependence that varies with photon energy indicative of a bulk character, as plotted in Figure 16b. The dispersion of the states, with changing wave vector in-plane (Figure 16c), match those bands seen near the top of the valence band as a function of polar angle as in Figure 14, and Figure 15. This is quite distinct from what was observed for Ba_2IrO_4 .⁸⁸ There is general agreement that $\text{SrIrO}_3(100)$ is surface terminated and superperiodicities can appear in the thinner films grown on $\text{SrTiO}_3(100)$, and the experimental band structures of these various experimental band structure

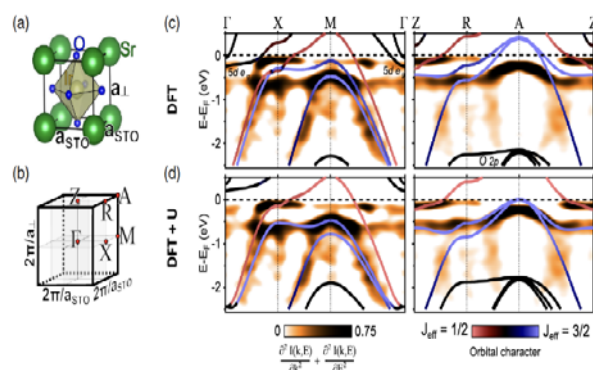


Figure 14. (a) Real and (b) reciprocal space structure of strained, tetragonal SrIrO_3 in absence of octahedral rotations. (c) Experimental E vs k dispersions along the high-symmetry lines $\Gamma - X - M - \Gamma$ and $Z - R - A - Z$ obtained using soft X-ray ARPES ($h\nu = 745$ eV) compared with calculated band structure (using DFT + U) for the tetragonal setting with $U = J = 0$ eV. (d) The X-ray ARPES derived band structure ($h\nu = 660$ eV) is compared with the calculated band structure with $U = 3.4$ eV and $J = 0.4$ eV. Introducing sizeable on-site Coulomb repulsion enhances the agreement between the theoretical and experimental results. Reprinted figure with permission from ref. 88. Copyright (2017) by the American Physical Society.

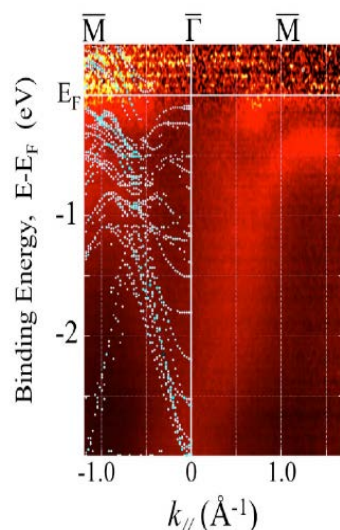


Figure 15. The experimental valence band electronic structure of a 5 nm thick orthorhombic $\text{SrIrO}_3(001)$ film, derived from ARPES. Results of the DFT band structure calculations are superimposed on the experimental data (on the left), where the intensity of the blue circles represents greater contributions to the spectral weight. Reproduced from ref. 113. CC BY 4.0

measurements are similar as is evident from a comparison of Figures 14, 15, and 16.

While the surface band structure of $\text{SrIrO}_3(001)$ has been noted to resemble Ba_2IrO_4 ,⁸⁸ as noted above, no bulk band structure was observed Ba_2IrO_4 ,⁷ while for $\text{SrIrO}_3(001)$, there is evidence for a bulk band structure even in 5 nm thick films (Figure 16). Having established that there exists an evolving lattice distortion in high quality epitaxial orthorhombic $\text{SrIrO}_3(001)$ thin films fully strained on $\text{SrTiO}_3(001)$,^{86,95} so the oxygen octahedra (IrO_6) tilt significantly across the 12 monolayers film, then an absence of a bulk band structure should be possible as then there is no conserved wave vector. As indicated in Figures 14 and 15, the surface Brillouin zone, evident from the experimental band structure, is consistent with the (001) surface, as but not with the superperiodicity determined LEED.^{88,113} So the band structure seems insensitive to perturbations caused by IrO_6 oxygen octahedra that tilt,¹¹³ i.e., the reconstructions evident in the extra diffraction spots in the LEED reported elsewhere.^{88,113} In spite of the oxygen octahedra tilt, as indicated by the extra diffraction spots in the LEED,^{88,113} there is strong evidence for a bulk band structure in 5 nm thick $\text{SrIrO}_3(001)$ thin films grown on $\text{SrTiO}_3(001)$, as just noted.

Generally, Sr_2IrO_4 and $\text{Sr}_3\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$ are found to have insulating ground states. However, based on both theoretical and experimental band structure studies by Jian Liu *et al.*,¹¹² Nie *et al.*,¹⁵ and Z.T. Liu *et al.*,¹⁴ it can be concluded that the perovskite structured SrIrO_3 has a semimetallic ground state. This tends to differ somewhat from the claims made by Moon *et al.*,³⁶ based on the result of their theoretical calculations, that the perovskite structured SrIrO_3 system has a correlated metallic ground state. The disparity between theory³⁶ and experiment¹¹² implies that the strong SOC is, indeed, responsible for the dimensionality-controlled (film thickness dependent) MIT, but interface strain and surface to volume effects cannot be excluded.^{113,115} The effect of dimensionality on electronic properties

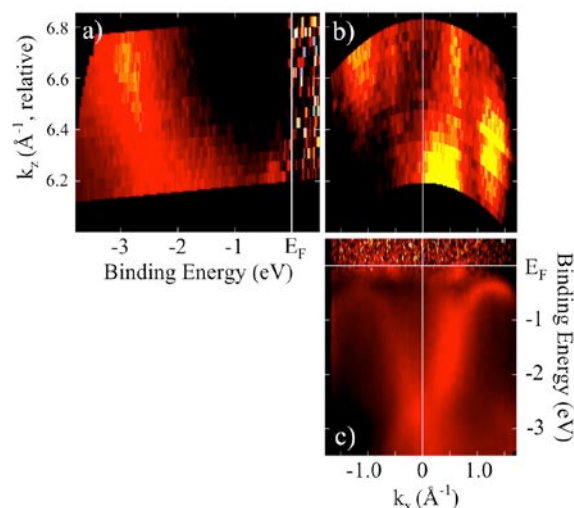


Figure 16. Evidence for a bulk band structure in thin films of $\text{SrIrO}_3(001)$. (a) the photon energy dependence providing a k_z mapping for the states near the centre of the Brillouin zone, (b) the wave vector k_x - k_z mapping for the states near the top of the valence band, and (c) the expected k_x band structure mapping. The measurements were performed at room temperature.

of these iridates is further revealed in a study by Matsuno *et al.*,¹²⁰ where a semimetal-magnetic insulator transition is observed as the dimensions of the SrIrO_3 are varied. It has been widely observed that the $\text{SrIrO}_3(001)$ film epitaxially grown on the STO substrate is Sr-O surface terminated,¹¹³ and this results in a huge surface to bulk core level shift of ~ 1.5 eV.¹¹³ It may well be that this surface termination may be responsible, at least in part, for the thickness-driven MIT discussed elsewhere.^{88,114} We note, in passing, that studies conducted by Kim *et al.*,¹²¹ Liu *et al.*,¹²² Cao *et al.*,¹²³ Terashima *et al.*,¹⁰² and Martins *et al.*¹²⁴ suggest that Sr_2IrO_4 may provide a valuable comparison with the cuprates.

Alkali metal iridates: T_2IrO_3 (T = Li, Na)

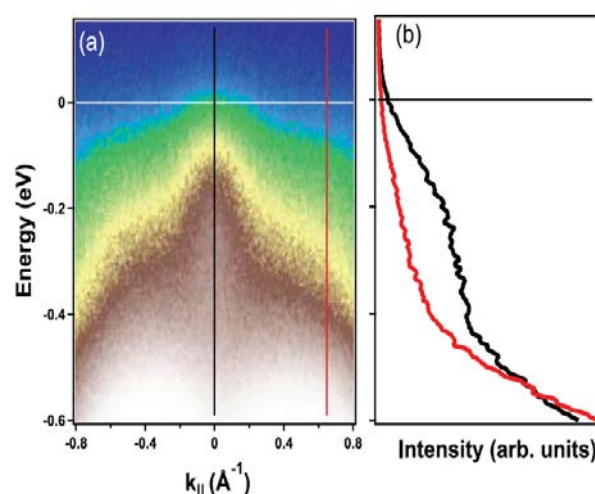


Figure 17. (a) Measured electronic band structure along the high symmetry Γ -M direction at a constant photon energy of 90 eV. (b) Energy distribution curves integrated over $0.04 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ around Γ (in black) and at $0.65 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ (in red). The binding energies are in terms of $E-E_F$; thus, the occupied states have negative binding energies. Reprinted figure with permission from ref. 134. Copyright (2020) by the American Physical Society.

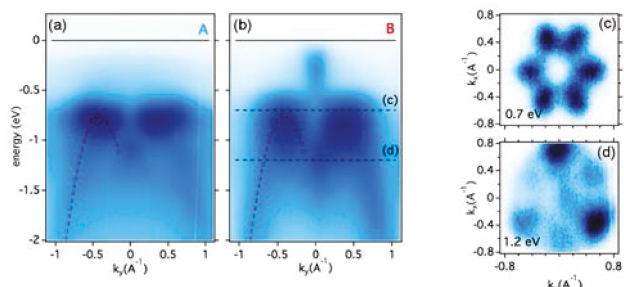


Figure 18. The angle-resolved photoemission valence band dispersion along k_y for the Na_2IrO_3 iridate for the oxygen (a) and sodium (b) terminations. (c), (d) Constant energy maps in the vicinity of Γ at the two energies indicated by the dashed lines in (b). Reprinted figure with permission from ref. 137. Copyright (2017) by the American Physical Society.

The alkali metal iridates, of the form T_2IrO_3 ($\text{T} = \text{Li}, \text{Na}$), are different from the iridates discussed above as the alkali metal iridates are the family of iridates with structures, including the honeycomb lattice,^{18,125} not characteristic of perovskite structures adopted by many iridates. Among these iridates, Li_2IrO_3 is found to have spiral ordering¹²⁶ while its sodium counterpart (Na_2IrO_3) possesses a zigzag magnetic pattern.¹²⁷ Initial theoretical studies by Shitade *et al.*¹⁸ suggested that these systems are quantum spin Hall insulators with topologically nontrivial electronic states, but are now thought to be magnetically ordered Mott insulators instead, based on experiment, with the antiferromagnetic ordering temperature, T_N , being 15 K.^{126,128} Besides, a detailed study by Sohn and coworkers¹²⁹ proposed that the possibility of mixing of $J_{\text{eff}} = 1/2$ and $J_{\text{eff}} = 3/2$ states in explaining the ground state of Na_2IrO_3 should not be discarded. In an experimental study carried out by Alidoust *et al.*,¹³⁰ the electronic band structure of Na_2IrO_3 was shown to have six-fold symmetry owing to its honeycomb lattice. In spite of the transport measurements on Na_2IrO_3 , indicating insulating behavior, the Fermi level crossing at $\bar{\Gamma}$ by the surface electronic bands implies the

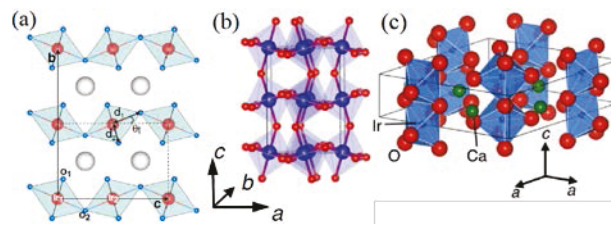


Figure 19. (a) Crystal structure of post-perovskite CaIrO_3 projected on the bc plane where the primitive unit cell is indicated by dashed lines. Here, the large, medium, and small circles represent Ca, Ir, and O, respectively. Reprinted figure with permission from ref. 148. Copyright (2015) by the American Physical Society. (b) Crystal structure of perovskite CaIrO_3 . Reproduced from ref. 141. CC BY 4.0. (c) Hexagonal crystal structure of $\text{Ca}_2\text{Ir}_3\text{O}_{12}$.¹⁴⁹ © [2018] The Physical Society of Japan (J. Phys. Soc. Jpn. 87, 013703)

presence of metallic character at least at the boundary of Na_2IrO_3 . These radically different claims about the electronic behavior of Na_2IrO_3 can be simultaneously correct, because the transport measurements, unlike the photon energy dependent ARPES, provide insights into a system's behavior in the bulk as opposed to the characteristics of surface electronic states. It is totally possible to have a surface that is metallic when the bulk is not.¹³¹ Moreover, a theoretical study by Li *et al.*¹³² to analyze the optical conductivity for Na_2IrO_3 and Li_2IrO_3 suggests that, although the experimental data on electronic structure of A_2IrO_3 materials look alike,¹³³ there are differences in their optical conductivity.¹³²

Interestingly enough, a recent experimental study by Rodriguez *et al.*¹³⁴ which focused on finding the transport mechanism for Na_2IrO_3 at temperatures above the antiferromagnetic ordering temperature ($T_N \approx 15$ K), concluded that the main transport mechanism is in agreement with Mott's variable range hopping law. The ARPES data collected in the high temperature limit of around 290 K as the data indicates a very limited but nonetheless non-zero density of states at the Fermi level, as seen in Figure 17a, consistent with Mott variable range hopping.¹³⁴ Figure 17b shows energy

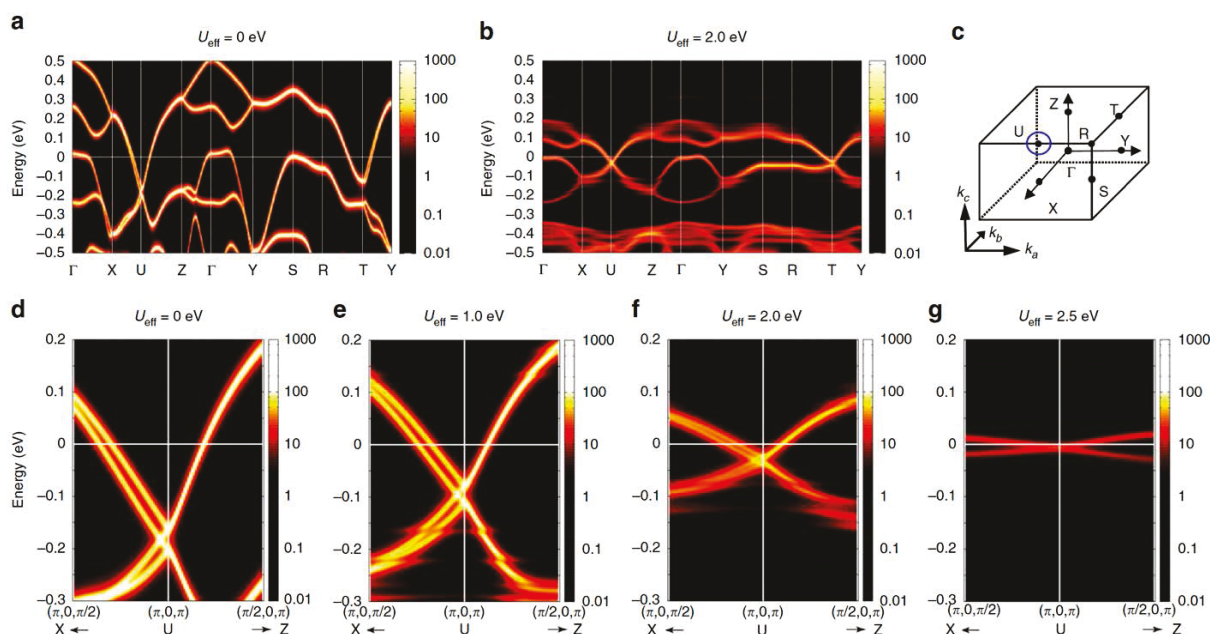


Figure 20. Band structure calculations based on density functional theory and dynamical mean field theory. (a, b) Overview of band structure calculations with $U_{\text{eff}} = 0$ eV and 2 eV, where the scale bar depicts the magnitude of spectral function. (c) Momentum space illustration along with the Dirac line node (blue loop encircling the U-point). (d–g) Magnified view of band structure around the Dirac line node with different U_{eff} . The Dirac-like dispersion is significantly renormalized for $U_{\text{eff}} = 2.5$ eV, which is a precursory phenomenon of the Mott criticality, and the averaged Fermi velocity values are 2.0×10^5 , 1.8×10^5 , 8.1×10^4 , and 2.0×10^4 m/s at $U_{\text{eff}} = 0, 1.0, 2.0$, and 2.5 eV, respectively. Reproduced from ref. 141. CC BY 4.0

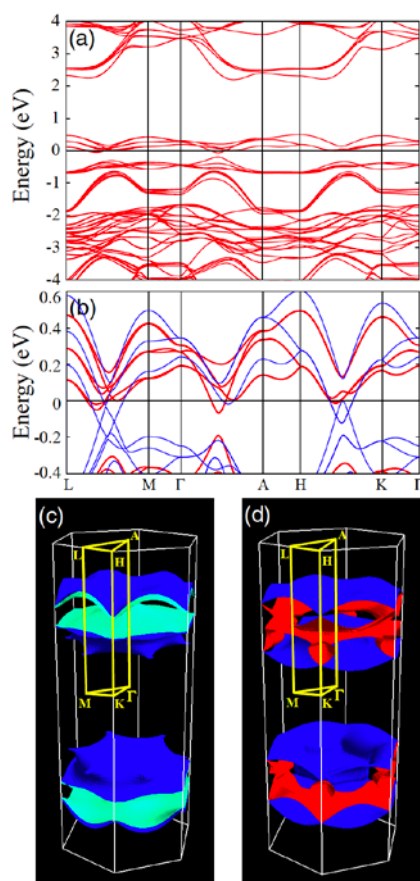


Figure 21. (a) Ab initio density functional band structure calculations incorporating the SOC effect for $\text{Ca}_5\text{Ir}_3\text{O}_{12}$. Here, E_F corresponds to the zero energy. (b) Zoomed-in view of the low-energy band structure, where the SO-GGA band (thick red curves) is compared with the GGA band (thin blue curves). (c) The calculated Fermi surface for SO-GGA, and (d) GGA. The SOC can resolve the band degeneracy, thus dark-blue and bright-blue colors in (c) are used to represent the bands with the same band character, whereas the GGA Fermi surface consists of two different bands (the dark-blue and dark-red colors in (d)). Also, the upper and lower objects in (c) and (d) represent the front and back sides at the surface, respectively.¹⁴⁹ © [2018] The Physical Society of Japan (J. Phys. Soc. Jpn. 87, 013703)

distribution curves (EDCs) indicating the existence of non-zero density of states at the Fermi level at Γ (black), as well as at a larger momentum value (red). The full picture of electronic properties of Na_2IrO_3 is far from completely certain, as there are some existing discrepancies in reported band gaps^{135,136} owing to the ease with which the alkali metal compounds may deteriorate. Furthermore, the ARPES results presented in this study¹³⁴ are consistent with higher resolution spatially resolved ARPES data shown in the investigation by Moreschini *et al.*¹³⁷ (Figure 18) which provides clear evidence of the metallic surface state.¹³⁰ This surface state for the Na_2IrO_3 iridate insulator is termination dependent,¹³⁷ although other explanations have been implied,¹³³ yet note that Figure 17a does resemble Figure 18b.

Though Li_2IrO_3 and Na_2IrO_3 fall in the category of alkali metal iridates with honeycomb lattice and have similar electronic band structure,¹³³ they still exhibit discernable differences in their optical properties.¹³² Moreover, spatially-resolved ARPES on Na_2IrO_3 suggests the presence of quasiparticle formation in the system,^{134,137} while EDCs indicate toward Mott's variable range hopping being the dominant transport mechanism for temperatures above the antiferromagnetic ordering temperature (15 K).¹³⁴

Iridates of calcium: CaIrO_3 and $\text{Ca}_5\text{Ir}_3\text{O}_{12}$

Among the various calcium iridates (CaIrO_3 , Ca_4IrO_6 , and $\text{Ca}_5\text{Ir}_3\text{O}_{12}$), the band structure investigations have been emphasized on CaIrO_3 and $\text{Ca}_5\text{Ir}_3\text{O}_{12}$. Both CaIrO_3 and $\text{Ca}_5\text{Ir}_3\text{O}_{12}$ exist in different crystal structures, i.e. CaIrO_3 is found to stabilize in post-perovskite ($Cmcm$)^{138–140} (Figure 19a) and perovskite ($Pbnm$)^{139,141–143} (Figure 19b) crystal structures, whereas $\text{Ca}_5\text{Ir}_3\text{O}_{12}$ has an hexagonal ($P\bar{6}2m$)^{144–146} crystal structure (Figure 19c).

Initial theoretical investigations conducted independently by A. Subedi,¹⁴⁰ Sala *et al.*,¹⁴⁷ and Kim *et al.*¹⁴⁸ suggested that the post-perovskite CaIrO_3 possesses an insulating ground state, whereas recent experiments by Fujioka *et al.*¹⁴¹ have shown that perovskite CaIrO_3 (with GdFeO_3 -type lattice distortion) exists as a Dirac semimetal. The latter study¹⁴¹ implied the presence of strong electron correlation, in addition to SOC, and indicated that very high electron mobilities, as high as $60,000 \text{ cm}^2\text{V}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$, are possible for CaIrO_3 . Regrettably, this high mobility, for CaIrO_3 , is so far indicated only well below 100 K. This result is somewhat counterintuitive, for one would expect a decrease in electron mobility of a system as a consequence of strong electron correlation. The results of band structure calculations conducted by Fujioka *et al.*¹⁴¹ using density functional theory along with dynamical mean field theory are shown in Figure 20. Band structure calculations with $U_{\text{eff}} = 0 \text{ eV}$ and $U_{\text{eff}} = 2 \text{ eV}$ are shown in Figures 20a and 20b, respectively, while Figure 18c depicts the Dirac line node (blue loop encircling the U-point). Magnified view of the band structure along the Dirac line node (near the U-point) with different values of U_{eff} is also shown (Figures 18d–g). Thus, it can be seen that the Dirac-like dispersion is renormalized as the Dirac line node approaches the Fermi energy, but the increase in U_{eff} is accompanied by a decreasing Fermi velocity.¹⁴¹ The averaged Fermi velocity (v_F) is found to drop by an order of magnitude (from $2.0 \times 10^5 \text{ m/s}$ to $2.0 \times 10^5 \text{ m/s}$) as the value of U_{eff} changes from 0 eV to 2.5 eV.

$\text{Ca}_5\text{Ir}_3\text{O}_{12}$ is a semiconductor with two-phase transitions,¹⁴⁴ one of which is an antiferromagnet with $T_N = 7.8 \text{ K}$.^{144–146} while the other is a second-order phase transition at 105 K related to sharp anomaly in specific heat along with a change electrical resistivity.^{144,145,149} The origins for such anomalous behaviour, associated with the temperature phase transition, are not completely identified.¹⁵⁰ Moreover, recently, Matsuhira *et al.*¹⁴⁹ calculated the electronic band structure for $\text{Ca}_5\text{Ir}_3\text{O}_{12}$ (Figure 21) as well as discovered the existence of nonlinear conductivity along the c -axis of this system. The electronic band structure obtained after implementation of the SOC effect to density functional theory calculations is shown in Figure 21a, while the comparison between the SO-GGA band (thick red curves) and the GGA band (thin blue curves) is shown in Figure 21b, and their respective Fermi surfaces are shown in Figures 21c and 21d.

On the whole, exceedingly high electron mobility of $60,000 \text{ cm}^2\text{V}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$ for CaIrO_3 (which is the largest among the oxide semiconductors),¹⁴¹ due to the presence of strong electron correlation and SOC, is pivotal as provides further motivation for research on exotic quantum phenomena in topological materials. And as far as $\text{Ca}_5\text{Ir}_3\text{O}_{12}$ is concerned, despite the great efforts reported in investigations by Hanate *et al.*¹⁵⁰ and Hasegawa *et al.*¹⁵¹ there is still work to be done in order to decipher the mystery behind its anomalous behavior at 105 K. A better understanding of $\text{Ca}_5\text{Ir}_3\text{O}_{12}$ is important since it is the only pseudo-one-dimensional iridate known so far, which represents a rather unique situation accompanied by potentially interesting electronic and magnetic properties.¹⁴⁴

Conclusions

The interplay between electron correlation, SOC, crystal field splitting, octahedral distortion, and bandwidth, along with a possibility of inter-site hopping in 5d TMOs have made the investigation of the band structure of many iridates quite compelling. As noted throughout this review, there is evidence of dimensionality related metal-nonmetal transitions.^{15,86,97} Clearly perturbations to the band structure can alter the insulating or semimetallic behavior. As is evident, the theoretical band structure studies are not always successful in correctly predicting the electronic structure, as was seen in the studies of the pyrochlore iridates ($A_2\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$)¹⁹ and SrIrO_3 .³⁶ Strain, surface termination, octahedral distortions, and film thickness all can affect experiment, especially in thin films.

What is indicated for future work is more photon energy dependent experimental band structure measurements to explore the surface band structure as well as better identify the bulk band dispersion. It is so far very clear that the surface is different from the bulk for many iridates, even for very thin films. Surface states would not disperse with photon energy and then they might be distinguished from more bulk-like states. Furthermore, band structure calculations that are slab thickness dependent and identify surface states that do not fall into a gap of the projected bulk band structure would be of interest. If there is evidence of surface states or strong surface resonance, then the possibility of interface states must be recognized. Interface states could have a profound effect on potential device properties, especially if the iridate is either dielectric or semiconducting. A surface electronic structure leading to a distinct interface electronic structure also opens the door to a Schottky barrier formation that may also act as a spin filter.¹⁵²

Moreover, there are some other iridates to explore,³ like the double-perovskites (bearing the general formula: either $A_2\text{B}\text{IrO}_6$ or $\text{AA}'\text{B}\text{IrO}_6$)¹⁵³ for which there are a few theoretical calculations,^{154–156} but no experimental band structure. Also, a detailed study and analysis of electron mobilities of topological materials, like some of the iridates, should be something to focus on in the future because now we know that as opposed to one's expectations, strongly correlated systems can show surprisingly high mobility as was reported by Fujioka *et al.*¹⁴¹ for CaIrO_3 .

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest to declare.

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