

Physical properties and electronic structure of single-crystal KCo_2As_2 D. J. Campbell^{1,*}, B. Wilfong^{1,2,*}, M. P. Zic¹, G. Levy^{3,4}, M. X. Na^{3,4}, T. M. Pedersen⁵, S. Gorovikov⁶, P. Y. Zavalij², S. Zhdanovich^{3,4}, A. Damascelli^{3,4,6}, E. E. Rodriguez^{1,2} and J. Paglione^{1,6}¹Maryland Quantum Materials Center, Department of Physics, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742, USA²Department of Chemistry, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742, USA³Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 1Z1, Canada⁴Quantum Matter Institute, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 1Z4, Canada⁵Canadian Light Source, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 2V3, Canada⁶The Canadian Institute for Advanced Research, Toronto, Ontario M5G 1Z8, Canada

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We present a method for producing high quality KCo_2As_2 crystals, stable in air and suitable for a variety of measurements. X-ray diffraction, magnetic susceptibility, electrical transport, and heat capacity measurements confirm the high quality and an absence of long range magnetic order down to at least 2 K. Residual resistivity values approaching $0.25 \mu\Omega \text{ cm}$ are representative of the high quality and low impurity scattering, and a Sommerfeld coefficient $\gamma = 7.3 \text{ mJ/mol K}^2$ signifies weaker correlations than the Fe-based counterparts. Together with Hall effect measurements, angle-resolved photoemission experiments reveal a Fermi surface consisting of electron pockets at the center and corner of the Brillouin zone, in line with theoretical predictions and in contrast to the mixed carrier types of other pnictides with the ThCr_2Si_2 structure. A large, linear magnetoresistance of 200% at 14 T, together with an observed linear and hyperbolic, rather than parabolic, band dispersions are unusual characteristics of this compound.

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I. INTRODUCTION

High-temperature unconventional superconductivity in the iron pnictides has led to numerous studies of isostructural materials incorporating other transition metals. While many noniron-based pnictogen compounds do indeed superconduct, it is clear that the presence of iron (even if partially substituted) is necessary to achieve a high transition temperature (T_c). For example, T_c in the Ni-based system $\text{Ba}(\text{Ni}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x)_2\text{As}_2$ system has a maximum just above 2 K [1], but can exceed 35 K in $\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{K}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2$ [2]. In most cases, metal pnictides require chemical substitution or pressure to suppress a competing antiferromagnetic/structural transition and stabilize a superconducting ground state. However, exceptions are found in materials containing an alkali element $A = \text{K}, \text{Rb},$ or Cs , as the AFe_2As_2 [3,4], ACr_3As_3 [5], $\text{A}_2\text{Cr}_3\text{As}_3$ [6], and $\text{A}_2\text{Mo}_3\text{As}_3$ [7] parent compounds are all superconductors, with a maximum T_c of about 11 K for $\text{Cs}_2\text{Mo}_3\text{As}_3$ [8].

Tangential to the work done exploring superconductivity in the Fe-, Ni-, and Cr-based pnictides, there has been a fair amount of study of the alkaline earth (E) cobalt-based counterparts, including the $E\text{Co}_2\text{As}_2$ series ($E = \text{Ca}, \text{Sr}, \text{Ba}$), whose members crystallize in the same ThCr_2Si_2 structure as the iron- and nickel-based superconducting systems [9–11]. The

Ba- and Sr-containing $E\text{Co}_2\text{As}_2$ compounds do not exhibit any magnetic order down to 2 K, but have been shown to exhibit ferromagnetic (FM) and antiferromagnetic (AFM) spin correlations, respectively, through NMR and neutron measurements [12–15]. SrCo_2As_2 in particular exhibits both FM and AFM fluctuations at 5 K, and their competition impedes the formation of long-range order [16,17]. CaCo_2As_2 , on the other hand, has an antiferromagnetic transition [10] at 52 K. The difference lies in the fact that CaCo_2As_2 crystallizes in a collapsed ThCr_2Si_2 structure, with a much shorter c axis and therefore smaller separation between layers; it is also nonstoichiometric, with about 7% Co vacancy in the CoAs layers. These two factors tweak the electronic structure and cause stronger interlayer interactions, which helps to stabilize A-type collinear antiferromagnetic order [18]. Overall, the key difference with the presence of cobalt is the unit increase in electron filling [19]. Through many different studies, this has been shown to move the system away from the electronic instabilities leading to superconductivity in the iron-based system and toward competing magnetic interactions [9,20–23].

To that end, to push a Co-based system closer to the electronic structure and electron filling observed in the iron-based superconducting pnictides, the oxidation state of ions in the CoAs layers should be increased. In the case of KFe_2As_2 , Fe has a nominal oxidation state of $\text{Fe}^{2.5+}$ ($d^{5.5}$). In order to lower the electron count of Co^{2+} (d^7) we can replace the alkaline earth metal with an alkali metal to yield $\text{Co}^{2.5+}$ ($d^{6.5}$) and determine if it then behaves similarly to iron. KCo_2As_2 is a good choice for this, and is the only Co-based alkali pnictide

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that has been synthesized to date. However, the previous reports were room temperature structural measurements [24], or low temperature magnetization measurements [25,26] where significant amounts of unwanted phases in powder samples seem to have affected the data. Another reason to look at KCo_2As_2 is because KFe_2As_2 differs even from the other iron-based superconductors as a result of strong electron-electron interactions, leading to heavy fermion-like behavior at low temperatures [27]. We have found a reliable method for producing KCo_2As_2 single crystals with millimeter-scale dimensions that are stable in air. As a result, we have been able to measure magnetic, electrical, and thermodynamic properties at low temperatures, as well as directly image the band structure through angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy (ARPES). We find no long range magnetic order or superconductivity above 100 mK. Our measurements offer a comparison to the iron-based materials that was previously restricted to theory [28], and contribute to the understanding of the relationship between electron distribution, magnetism, and superconductivity in pnictide materials.

II. CRYSTAL GROWTH AND CHARACTERIZATION

Crystals were grown from prereacted CoAs (Co powder, Alfa Aesar, 99.8%; As lump, Alfa Aesar, 99.999%) and K (cubes, Sigma Aldrich, 99.5%) in a 2:3 ratio. The excess K acts as a flux at high temperatures, similar to what has been done for KFe_2As_2 [29]. The combination was placed in an alumina crucible and sealed inside a stainless steel (grade 316 austenitic) pipe in argon atmosphere. The mixture of CoAs and K was heated to 900 °C at 50 °C/hour and held at that temperature for 12 hours to achieve a congruent melt, before being cooled to 650 °C at 2 °C/hr, at which point the temperature control was turned off and the furnace was allowed to cool to room temperature (roughly 20 °C). The reaction vessel was then cut open in an argon glove box and the growth material harvested from the alumina crucibles. This process resulted in a mixture of polycrystalline material and single crystals. The latter had dimensions that could exceed $1 \times 1 \times 0.5 \text{ mm}^3$ [Fig. 1(c)], with the shortest axis universally being the c axis, typical for layered tetragonal systems.

Despite previous reports of the material being moisture sensitive in powder form [25,26], we found our KCo_2As_2 crystals to be air stable. After being left in ambient conditions for several days, there was no noticeable change in the x-ray diffraction (XRD) pattern, electrical transport results, or appearance of samples. However, the powder obtained directly from growths can decompose within an hour to CoAs and even ignite in air, likely because of unreacted K in the remaining flux. Thorough washing with anhydrous ethanol removes excess potassium arsenide fluxes and the remaining material is air stable. Similarly, crystals can have residual flux on their surface that will absorb water and decompose, but which can readily be removed with anhydrous solvents.

X-ray measurements were conducted on individual single crystals and a powder obtained from single crystals. Single crystal diffraction was performed on a Bruker Smart Apex II CCD diffractometer at both 300 K and 150 K. The integral intensity was corrected for absorption with the SADABS software [30] using the multiscan method. The structure was

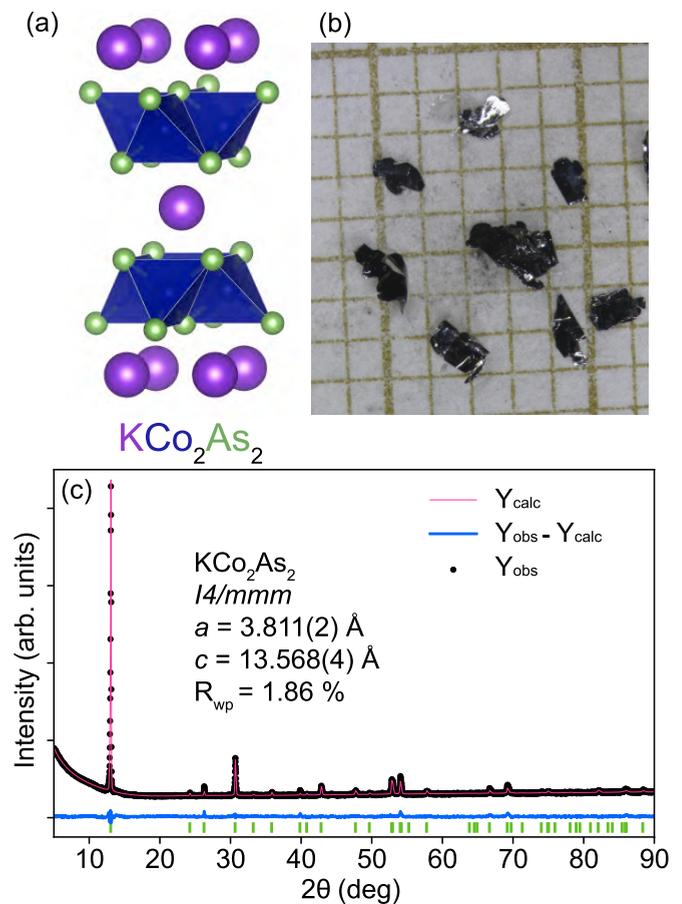


FIG. 1. (a) Crystal structure of KCo_2As_2 showing two-dimensional CoAs planes with K^+ ions between adjacent layers. (b) Representative shiny, silver, and thin crystals (on $1 \times 1 \text{ mm}^2$ paper) grown with the discussed method after remaining flux had been removed by washing with anhydrous ethanol. (c) Powder x-ray diffraction patterns with $\text{Cu K}\alpha$ radiation of KCo_2As_2 in the body-centered tetragonal structure ($I4/mmm$) at room temperature (about 295 K). Green tick marks representing the corresponding tetragonal phase are shown below the calculated, observed, and difference curves from Rietveld analysis.

solved with the ShelXT-2014 [31] program and refined with the ShelXL-2015 [32] program and least-square minimization using the ShelX software package [32]. Powder diffraction was done with a Bruker D8 x-ray diffractometer with $\text{Cu K}\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 1.5406 \text{ \AA}$ (step size = 0.020°). Rietveld refinements on powder diffraction data were carried out using the TOPAS 4.2 software [33].

Single crystal XRD of one of the recovered samples verified that KCo_2As_2 forms in the ThCr_2Si_2 structure expected from previous reports [24–26], the same one as the “122” iron pnictides [34], illustrated in Fig. 1(b). Lattice parameters were $a = 3.805(2) \text{ \AA}$ and $c = 13.573(8) \text{ \AA}$ at 300 K, and $a = 3.809(2) \text{ \AA}$ and $c = 13.580(8) \text{ \AA}$ at 150 K. Further details for both data sets are given in Table I, and more extensive parameters of the 150 K refinement are in Table II. The 300 K lattice parameters are similar to those found previously [24,25]. We note also that the c -axis length and c/a ratio are both similar to KFe_2As_2 [24] and BaCo_2As_2 [25] and

TABLE I. Single crystal x-ray diffraction data for KCo_2As_2 .

T (K)	150(2)	301(2)
Space group	$I4/mmm$	$I4/mmm$
Crystal system	tetragonal	tetragonal
a (Å)	3.809(2)	3.805(2)
c (Å)	13.580(8)	13.573(8)
Volume (Å ³)	197.0(2)	196.5(3)
Z	2	2
Calculated density (g/cm ³)	5.172	5.185
λ , Mo K α (Å)	0.71073	0.71073
No. reflections collected	2307	2220
No. independent reflections	184	184
$F(000)$	278.0	278.0
R_1, wR_2	0.0285, 0.0552	0.0264, 0.0538

substantially higher than those of CaCo_2As_2 [23], i.e., the material does not form in “precollapsed” tetragonal structure. The slight negative thermal expansion (or, at least, the lack of positive thermal expansion) could be associated with the presence of Co and subtle changes in magnetism, as was noted for the spin glass CoSe [35]. Refinement of the single crystal pattern verified full elemental occupation of all structural sites. Room temperature (about 295 K) powder diffraction gave similar values of $a = 3.8102(6)$ Å and $c = 13.563(3)$ Å, and the powder pattern can be seen in Fig. 1(a) together with the refined fit.

III. MAGNETIC PROPERTIES

Previous magnetic measurements of KCo_2As_2 performed on powder samples [25,26] yielded contradictory results: One study reported a ferromagnetic transition [25] at 15 K, while the other found no long range ordering [26]. Band structure calculations predicted a lack of order in this system, and an overall weaker magnetic response than KFe_2As_2 [28]. This would be consistent with what we can infer from being in the uncollapsed tetragonal state, which in Co-based 122s typically inhibits long range order [10]. We conducted measurements on several single crystals of KCo_2As_2 that were thoroughly washed inside a glovebox and received minimal air exposure; representative magnetic susceptibility (χ) data for one of the crystals are shown in Fig. 2 for field both parallel and perpendicular to the ab plane. A 1-T field was used due to the small signal of the crystal (which weighed roughly 1 mg), but measurements in lower field were similar, though with worse signal/noise. We also saw no difference between field-cooled and zero-field-cooled data, and indeed no sign of any

TABLE II. Structural, lattice, and anisotropic displacement parameters for $I4/mmm$ KCo_2As_2 from single crystal data at 150 K. All off-diagonal terms are equal to zero.

Atom	Wyckoff site	x	y	z	$U_{11}(\text{Å}^2) = U_{22}(\text{Å}^2)$	$U_{33}(\text{Å}^2)$
K	2a	0	0	0.5	0.0115(5)	0.0199(9)
Co	4d	0.5	0.5	0.75	0.0065(2)	0.0176(4)
As	4e	0.5	0.50.65040(5)		0.00728(19)	0.0171(3)

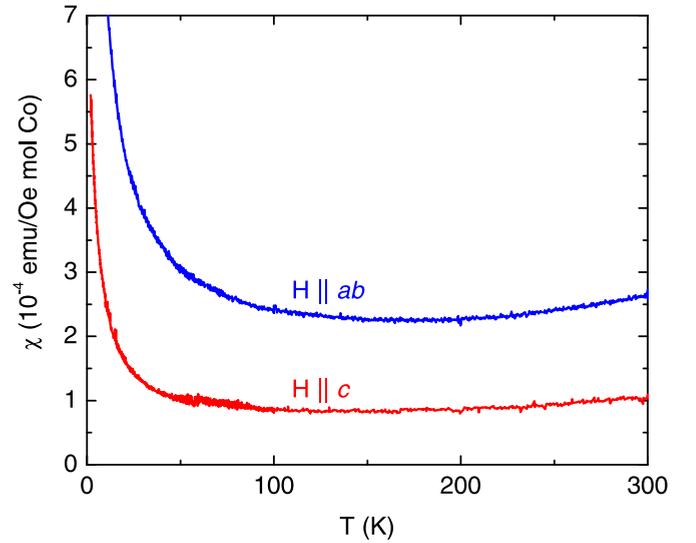


FIG. 2. Field-cooled magnetic susceptibility of a KCo_2As_2 single crystal as a function of temperature, with 1 T field applied both parallel (blue) and perpendicular (red) to the ab plane of the crystals. The background signal from the quartz holder was more than an order of magnitude smaller than the sample signal in both cases, and has been subtracted.

magnetic order in our samples, as χ was relatively constant with temperature above about 50 K (Fig. 2), indicative of Pauli paramagnetism. The magnitude of χ in both planes, about 10^{-4} emu/Oe mol Co, is about the size expected for a Pauli paramagnet, and an order of magnitude smaller than might be expected if there were a higher temperature antiferromagnetic transition. It is similar, for example, to the values measured for BaFe_2As_2 at room temperature where it is in the paramagnetic state [36]. Below 50 K the value increases sharply, likely due to a small amount of paramagnetic impurities. There is no indication of any sort of transition, and field sweeps on other samples at 2 K showed no hysteresis within the resolution of the measurement system. It seems possible that alternate phases may have been the source of low temperature ferromagnetism identified in previous paper [25], and powders would be more susceptible to these sorts of impurities. Co_2As , for example, has a low temperature ferromagnetic transition [37] at a temperature close to the $T_C = 15$ K previously reported for KCo_2As_2 .

IV. ELECTRICAL TRANSPORT AND HEAT CAPACITY

Electrical resistance was measured as a function of temperatures between 1.8 and 300 K and fields up to 14 T. Samples were shaped into rectangular bars with current in the ab plane, using gold wires attached to the samples with silver paste. There were no distinct features in the resistivity as a function of temperature, which has an initial linear decrease from room temperature before becoming flat below about 30 K [Fig. 3(a)]. The qualitative temperature dependence is similar to a previous resistance measurement on pressed pellets [26], but with a lower resistivity, which is to be expected for single crystals in comparison to polycrystals. The residual resistivity ratio, $\rho(1.8 \text{ K})/\rho(300 \text{ K})$, is typically over 100 and as high as

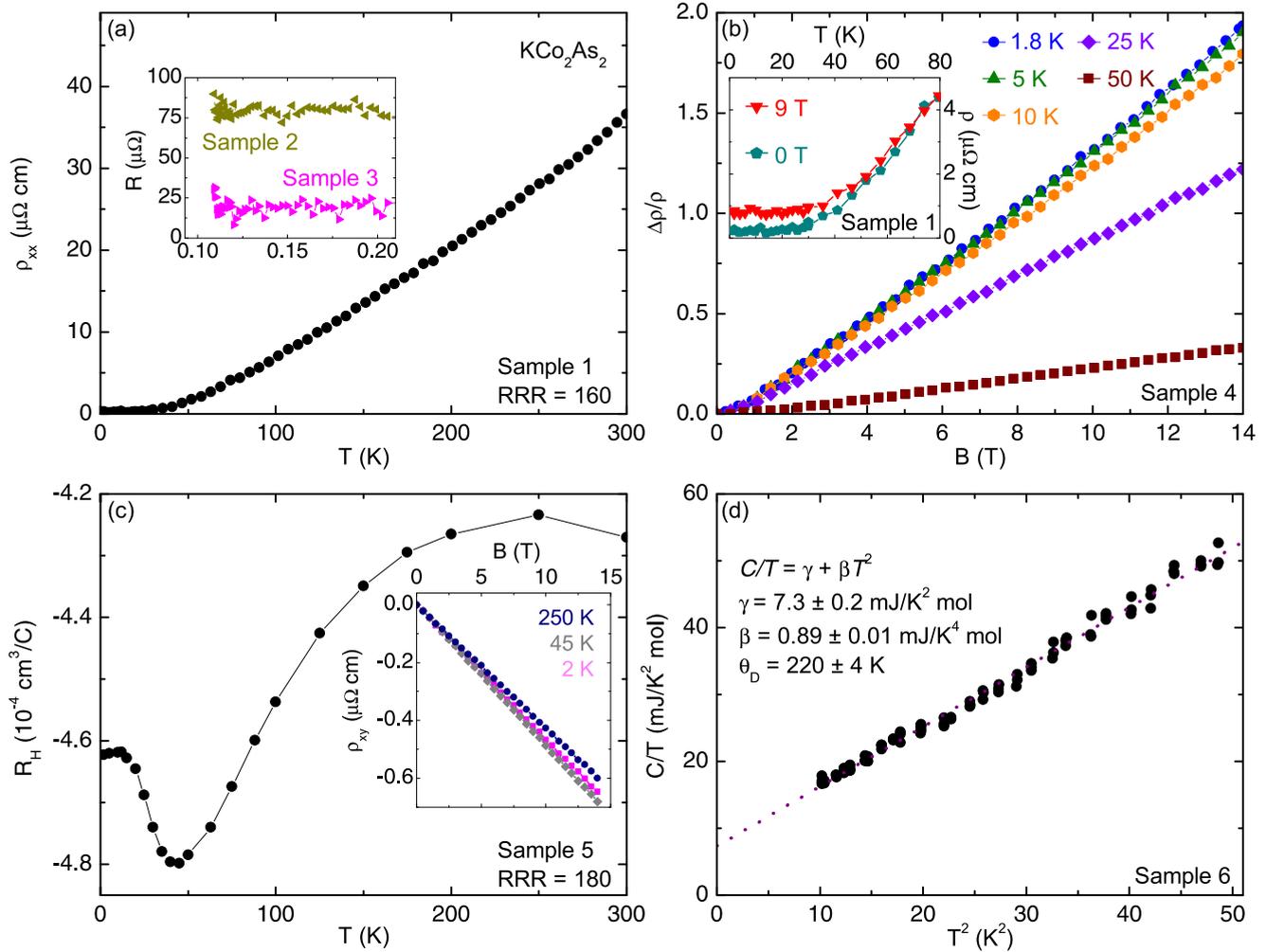


FIG. 3. (a) Resistivity as a function of temperature in zero field with current in the ab plane. The inset shows the resistance of two other samples measured down to 100 mK, showing a lack of any low temperature transitions. (b) The magnetoresistance $\Delta\rho/\rho = \frac{\rho(B) - \rho(0T)}{\rho(0T)}$ of a different KCo_2As_2 sample at various temperatures, with the field again applied along the c axis perpendicular to current. The inset compares temperature sweeps at 0 T [the same data as (a)] and 9 T. (c) The Hall coefficient R_H based on field sweeps at constant temperature. The inset shows the ρ_{xy} data at 2, 45, and 250 K. All other field sweeps were also linear. (d) The low temperature specific heat data. The purple dotted line is a linear fit based on the Debye low temperature model of the electron and phonon contribution.

300 for some crystals, indicating good crystal quality. Correspondingly, the 2 K resistivity can be as low as $0.25 \mu\Omega \text{ cm}$, similar to the lowest values reported in the normal state for KFe_2As_2 [38], though that material has a higher $\rho(300 \text{ K})$ and consequently larger RRR. Further measurements were made in zero field down to 100 mK with an adiabatic demagnetization refrigerator on multiple samples [Fig. 3(a), inset]. There is no obvious change in resistance from ^4He temperatures, i.e., no sign of superconductivity.

The magnetoresistance (MR) of KCo_2As_2 , defined as $\frac{\rho(B) - \rho(0T)}{\rho(0T)}$, becomes linear above about 1 T from the lowest temperatures up to 50 K [Fig. 3(b)], with little change in the crossover field with temperature. Measurements in negative field were symmetric, confirming that this was not the result of corruption from a Hall signal. The MR is about twice the zero field resistance at 1.8 K and 14 T and progressively smaller at higher temperature. Comparing temperature sweeps with and without field, MR only becomes sizable below about 50 K [Fig. 3(b), inset].

Measurements of the Hall coefficient R_H were made by sweeping field between -14 T and $+14 \text{ T}$ at constant temperature over the range 2–300 K [Fig. 3(c)]. Positive and negative field data were antisymmetrized to remove the longitudinal MR signal. The extracted even component was linear for all temperatures, as demonstrated by the Fig. 3(c) inset. The fitted slopes were used to calculate R_H . While the overall change is small, it is interesting to note the minimum near 50 K, before R_H moves back toward zero as temperature is further decreased.

Heat capacity measurements were performed below 25 K on a 3.8 mg single crystal. Data from 3–7 K (10–50 K²) fit well to the low temperature Debye specific heat model, $C/T = \gamma + \beta T^2$ [Fig. 3(d)]. The Sommerfeld coefficient $\gamma = 7.3 \pm 0.2 \text{ mJ/K}^2 \text{ mol}$, and phonon term $\beta = 0.89 \pm 0.02 \text{ mJ/K}^4 \text{ mol}$ can be used to solve for a Debye temperature of $\theta_D = 220 \pm 4 \text{ K}$. These values, especially γ , are much closer to those of BaCo_2As_2 ($\gamma = 8.2 \text{ mJ/K}^2 \text{ mol}$, $\theta_D = 250 \text{ K}$) [20] than KFe_2As_2 ($90 \text{ mJ/K}^2 \text{ mol}$ and 160 K) [39].

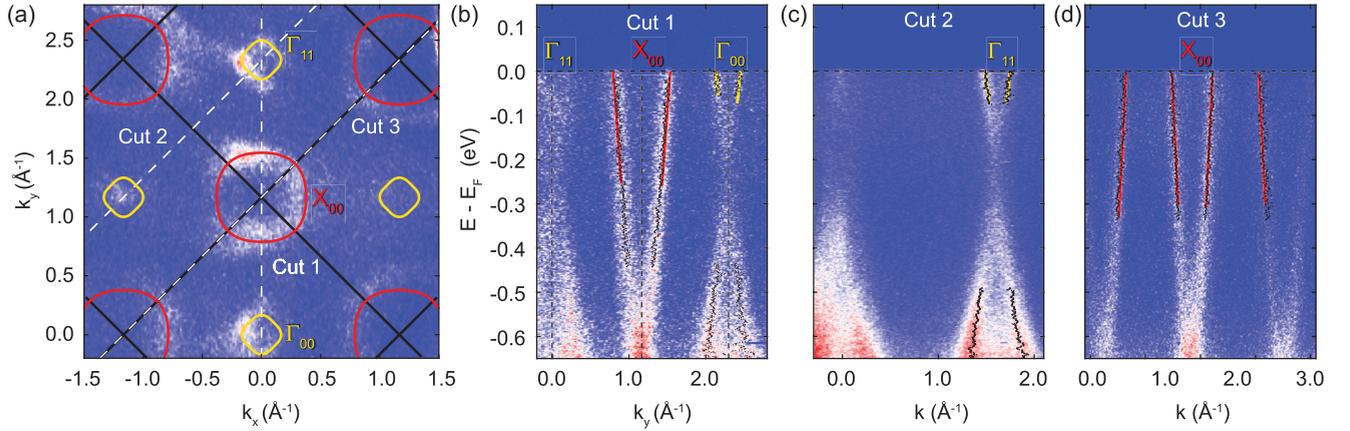


FIG. 4. (a) The Fermi surface plotted as a false color map, with the Brillouin zone indicated by solid-black lines. The low-energy electronic structure is characterized by two electron-like pockets located at the zone center (yellow contour) and the zone corner (red contour). Note that the first BZ center ($k_x = k_y = 0$) is at the bottom of panel (a), labeled as Γ_{00} . [(b)–(d)] The electronic dispersion along three different cuts [white dashed lines in (a)]. The quasiparticle dispersion (black markers) along the different cuts in momentum space is determined from fitting the momentum-distribution curves with Lorentzian line-shapes; the Fermi wave vectors k_F and velocities v_F are determined from a linear fit of the quasiparticle dispersion, shown in yellow and red-solid lines for the zone-center and zone-corner pockets, respectively.

The change in transition metal seems much more relevant to material properties than the change from alkali to alkaline earth, most notably in the correlation strength or effective mass, as indicated by γ . Combining the heat capacity and magnetization results, we can calculate the Wilson ratio $R_W = \frac{4\pi^2 k_B^2 \chi_0}{3\mu_0 (g_e \mu_B)^2 \gamma}$, where μ_0 is the vacuum permeability, k_B the Boltzmann constant, and g_e the electron g factor. The closer a material is to long range magnetic order, the higher R_W will be ($R_W = 1$ for a free electron gas). For KCo_2As_2 we get a value of about 2, much lower than BaCo_2As_2 where it is 7–10, depending on orientation [20], reinforcing the weak magnetism seen in susceptibility data. It also shows that the substitution of alkali (K) for alkaline earth (Ba) does lead to some degree of change.

V. ARPES

Angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy (ARPES) measurements were carried out to quantitatively describe the KCo_2As_2 band structure and determine electron density. Single crystals were cleaved in the UHV environment at 11 K, exposing the plane perpendicular to the [001] direction. We performed photoemission using 120 eV photons in both linear-vertical and linear-horizontal polarizations, and summed the resulting ARPES intensity to produce the images in Fig. 4. These measurements were taken with an R-4000 Scienta hemispherical analyzer at the Quantum Materials Spectroscopy Centre endstation of the Canadian Light Source.

The Fermi surface [Fig. 4(a)] is obtained by averaging the spectral intensity within a range of the Fermi energy (E_F) defined by the energy resolution (± 12 meV), and consists of two pockets. The first (in yellow) is located at the Brillouin zone (BZ) center [$\mathbf{k}^\Gamma = (0, 0)$], and the second pocket (in red) is located at the BZ corner, [$\mathbf{k}^X = (\pm\pi/a, \pm\pi/a)$]. The BZ is indicated by solid-black lines, using a value of $a = 3.809$ \AA from the 150 K XRD results (Table II). We take three cuts across the Fermi surface, shown in panels (b)–(d). From these

ARPES spectra, we see that both the Γ and X pockets are electron like.

We extract the quasiparticle dispersion $E(\mathbf{k})$ from the momentum distribution curves (MDCs), which are given by the photoemission intensity at constant binding energy. As long as the self-energy is momentum-independent, the MDCs can be described by Lorentzian peaks centered at the quasiparticle momenta. We apply this Lorentzian fit (plus a constant background) to MDCs exhibiting sharp features; the extracted electronic dispersion $E(\mathbf{k})$ is shown as black markers in Figs. 4(b)–4(d). Remarkably, $E(\mathbf{k})$ is well described by a linear dispersion down to about 0.4 eV below the Fermi energy, as shown in yellow and red for the pockets at the BZ center and corner, respectively. We determine the Fermi velocity of the zone-corner pocket to be $v_F^X = 2.4 \pm 0.3$ eV \AA from the linear fit of the bands shown in Figs. 4(b) and 4(d), with no observed variation between the $\Gamma - \Gamma$ and $\Gamma - X$ directions within uncertainty. Likewise, $v_F^\Gamma = 1.8 \pm 0.2$ eV \AA is obtained from the Γ_{00} and Γ_{11} pocket in both high symmetry directions. The minimum of the X_{00} pocket (extracted from a hyperbolic model of the dispersion) is located at $E_m^X = -0.62 \pm 0.06$ eV. However, this hyperbolic model underestimates the band minimum at Γ_{00} , so the energy-distribution curve is used in combination with a extrapolation of the linear dispersion to determine $E_m^\Gamma = -0.15 \pm 0.05$ eV.

We note that density functional theory (DFT) calculations of the dispersion near the X point show the presence of two bands, while we observe only one: Given that the dispersion of the two bands is very close ($\Delta k_F \approx 0.05$ \AA^{-1}), and matrix-element effects suppress the intensity of one of the bands in the high-symmetry cuts shown in Fig. 4, we are not able to distinguish them within the broad features of the Fermi surface. Therefore, detailed modeling of the photoemission matrix elements and higher quality data is needed to confirm the dispersion of this second band.

To determine the electron concentration, we extract the Fermi wave vector (k_F) of the electron pocket at Γ and X. The tetragonal symmetry of the crystal lattice requires a fourfold

symmetric in-plane Fermi surface. The simplest model satisfying this symmetry consists of a Fermi wave vector with the following angle dependence:

$$\mathbf{k}_F - \mathbf{k}^{\text{HS}} = k_r + k_4 \cos(4\phi), \quad (1)$$

where ϕ is the angle along the Fermi surface with respect to the $\Gamma - \Gamma$ direction, k_r and k_4 are parameters which define the radius and the warping of the Fermi surface, and \mathbf{k}^{HS} is the momentum of the high-symmetry point at Γ and K for their respective electron pockets. The values for k_r and k_4 are determined from the extracted k_F values across the high symmetry directions $\Gamma - \Gamma$ and $\Gamma - \text{X}$.

We average the k_F extracted from several cuts for each high-symmetry direction, and each pocket. X_{00} is used for the analysis of the zone-corner pocket. Along the $\Gamma - \text{X}$ direction, we find the Fermi wave vector $k_F - \mathbf{k}^{\text{X}} = 0.38 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$. Similarly, along the $\Gamma - \Gamma$ direction [Fig. 4(d)], we obtain $k_F - \mathbf{k}^{\text{X}} = 0.40 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$. This gives $k_r = 0.39 \pm 0.03 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ and $k_4 = 0.012 \pm 0.002 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$, which results in an electron concentration of 0.35 ± 0.05 electrons per BZ (note that this electron concentration would be doubled by the presence of the additional band at X). The same analysis performed on the Γ_{00} pocket at the zone center results in Fermi wave vectors described by $k_F - \mathbf{k}^{\Gamma} = 0.16 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ along the $\Gamma - \text{X}$ direction, and $0.14 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ along the $\Gamma - \Gamma$ direction. This results in $k_r = 0.15 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ and $k_4 = -0.010 \pm 0.002 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$, where the negative sign accounts for the 45 degree phase shift between the warping of the zone-center and zone-corner pockets. We calculate the electron concentration of the zone-center pocket to be 0.052 ± 0.007 electrons per BZ. When added together, the volume of all the Fermi surface sheets (including the additional pocket at X predicted by DFT, that we cannot distinguish) corresponds to a total carrier counting of about 0.75 ± 0.01 electrons per BZ, or about 3.8×10^{21} electrons per cm^3 .

VI. DISCUSSION

The major themes of the iron pnictides are absent in KCo_2As_2 . KFe_2As_2 shows clear evidence of strong correlations at low temperatures: It has a very large Sommerfeld coefficient, a steep drop in resistance at low temperature marking a coherent-incoherent crossover, and magnetic susceptibility reminiscent of heavy fermion compounds [27]. The Co version instead features a γ typical of metallic compounds, a resistance linearly proportional to temperature over most of the measured range, and a small Wilson ratio that is evidence for weaker magnetic interactions in KCo_2As_2 than nearly ferromagnetic BaCo_2As_2 . The correlated behavior in KFe_2As_2 is attributed to coupling that places it close to a Mott transition [27]. In fact, it has been shown that in general the six $3d$ electrons result in the Fe pnictide parent compounds being close enough to half-filling of d orbitals that correlation effects have significant influence, especially when chemical substitution or applied pressure are incorporated [40]. Electron doping via Co moves it further away and, just as expected, signatures of correlated behavior vanish. Of course, as noted in analysis of band structure calculations, at the most basic level the addition of an electron changes the position of the Fermi energy and would have an effect even before

considering correlations [28], as has been demonstrated already in comparisons of BaFe_2As_2 and BaCo_2As_2 [41]. Still, while the loss of an electron through K-Ba substitution would seem to balance Co-Fe replacement, we do not see anything like the magnetic and structural transitions of BaFe_2As_2 . This is because correlations in these compounds stem from the $3d$ orbitals of the transition metal specifically, so doping on different sites does not cancel out. The presence of at least some iron is crucial, and cobalt cannot replicate its effects because its seventh electron disrupts the orbital order iron takes on, regardless of the other elements present.

A Fermi surface comparison again reveals parallels and key differences. In the nonmagnetic, tetragonal states of KFe_2As_2 , BaFe_2As_2 , and KCo_2As_2 , ARPES data show pockets at the zone center and corner [42,43]. The first two in fact have several concentric pockets, with those at Γ being of hole character. In contrast, KCo_2As_2 and the ECo_2As_2 compounds [19,41] only have electron pockets. The K compound presents some differences even from the ECo_2As_2 series. Its Γ pocket is circular, in contrast to the rhombus found at the zone center for the other materials [19]. This fits with calculations calling for cylindrical pockets [28].

The minimum in the Hall coefficient just below 50 K is unexpected for a single carrier type material. A ‘‘turn on’’ temperature in a similar range, featuring changes in both the MR and Hall coefficient, is seen in many extreme magnetoresistance materials, but typically involves changes in carrier concentration and mobility of multiple bands of differing sign [44]. ARPES also indicated that one band has a carrier concentration an order of magnitude higher, in which case it should dominate transport. However, the emergence of a significant MR and the change in zero field ρ_{xx} in this same temperature range (from linear to roughly quadratic, before plateauing at even lower T) are signs for an overall change in scattering mechanism that would affect transport. It would not be detectable in our ARPES measurements since they were only done at a single, far lower temperature. There is also a difference between the carrier concentrations derived from ARPES and Hall effect measurements: for the former it is about $3.8 \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, while the latter is approximately $1.3 \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ at low temperatures. Whether this discrepancy is attributable to lack of experimental resolution or indicates something more profound is a question to be resolved with continued study.

VII. SUMMARY

A reliable method for the production of air stable KCo_2As_2 single crystals has been provided and the properties from ambient to liquid helium temperatures summarized. This crystal growth technique opens up a route to potential synthesis of Rb- and Cs-based counterparts, where the incorporation of a heavier alkali metal would offer an interesting comparison. KCo_2As_2 does not exhibit any signatures akin to the highly correlated state of KFe_2As_2 , and shows many differences from the general properties of other iron pnictide superconductors. This results from the extra electron of cobalt, which significantly alters $3d$ orbital interactions and inhibits the same correlated effects seen in the iron equivalent, whose bands are closer to half filling. But KCo_2As_2 merits interest

on its own. The observation of linear magnetoresistance and nonparabolic band dispersions are motivation for future investigation of possibly interesting physics in this system.

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