

INSTITUTE FOR **QUANTUM MATTER**

A collaboration between
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
and PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Neutron Scattering from Quantum and Frustrated Spin Chains

Martin Mourigal

Institute for Quantum Matter

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA

FUNDED BY



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY



SYNEMAG Workshop, Grenoble, October 2012

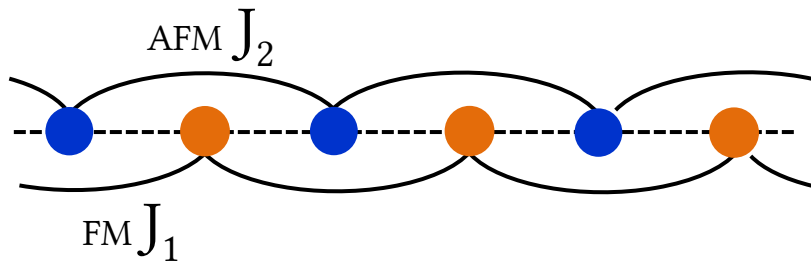
JOHNS HOPKINS
UNIVERSITY

Outline

Framework: (Quasi-) 1D Heisenberg quantum ($S = 1/2$) spin chains

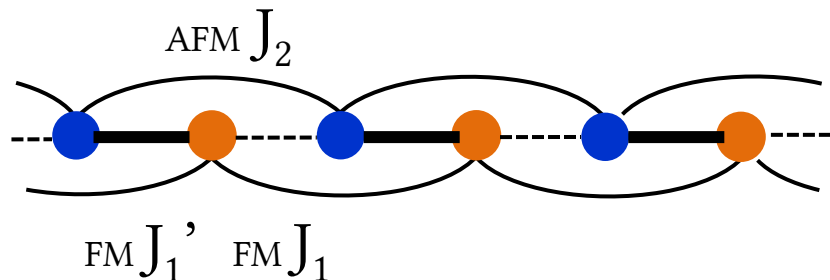
1. Motivation

2. Frustrated ferromagnetic chains in LiCuVO_4



M. Mourigal, *et al.*, PRB **83**, 100409(R) (2011)
M. Mourigal, *et al.*, PRL **109**, 027203 (2012)

3. Frustrated chains in powder-sample of LiCuSbO_4



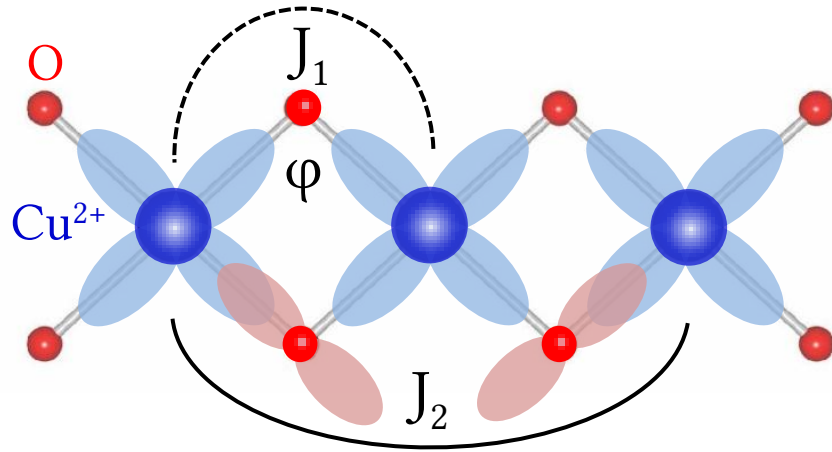
S. Dutton *et al.*, PRL **108**, 187206 (2012)
M. Mourigal *et al.*, *work in progress*

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Framework: (Quasi-) 1D Heisenberg quantum ($S = 1/2$) spin chains

1. Motivation

1.1 Edge-sharing cuprate chains

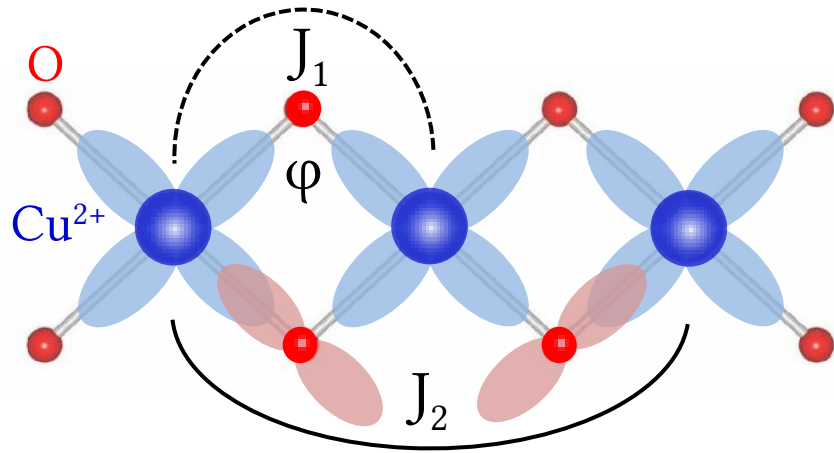


Jahn-Teller distorted CuO_6 octahedral

J_1 can be F or AF ($\varphi \sim 90^\circ$), J_2 is AF

LiCu_2O_2 , LiCuSbO_4 , $\text{Rb}_2\text{Cu}_2\text{Mo}_3\text{O}_{12}$, ...

1.1 Edge-sharing cuprate chains



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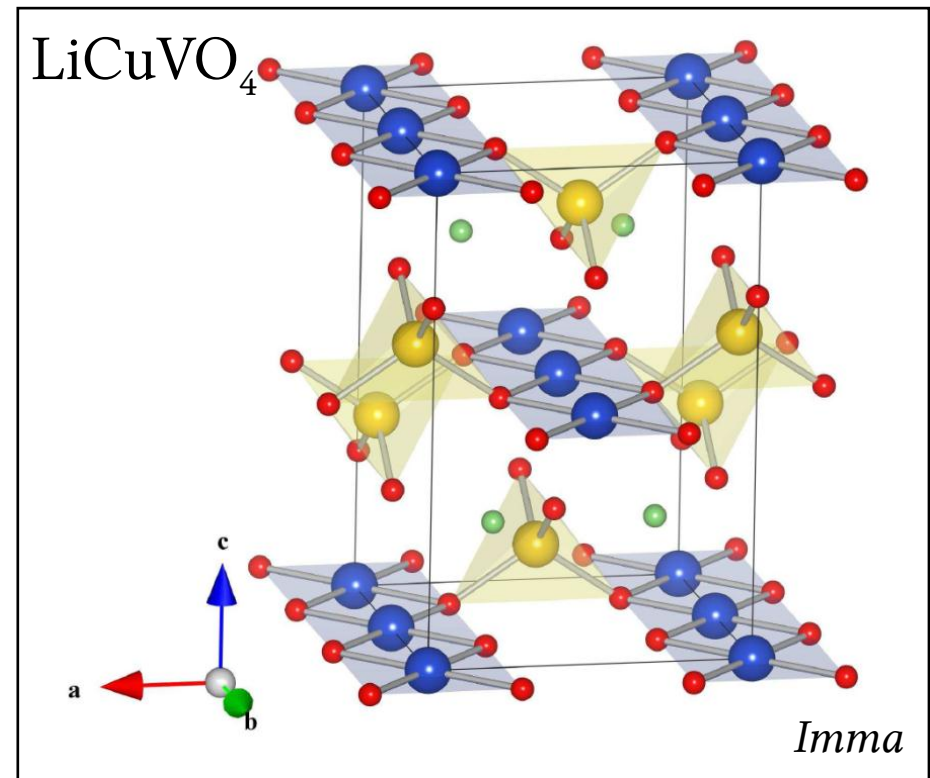
Chains along b , symmetric struc.

$J_1 = 1.6 \text{ meV}$ (F), $J_2 = 5.60 \text{ meV}$ (AF)

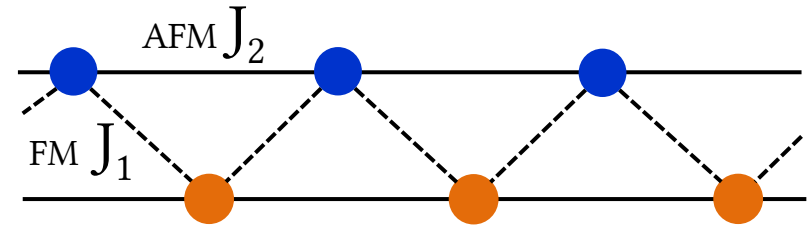
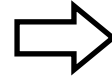
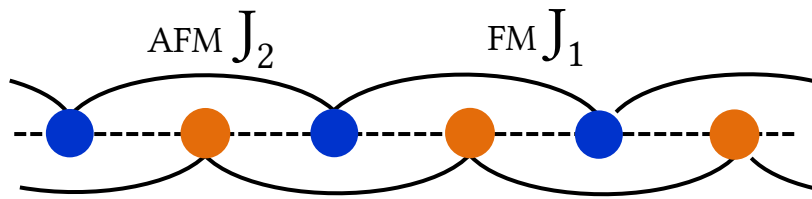
Weak interchain interactions

$J_5 = 0.40 \text{ meV}$ (AF)

Néel ordering at $T_N = 2.4\text{K}$



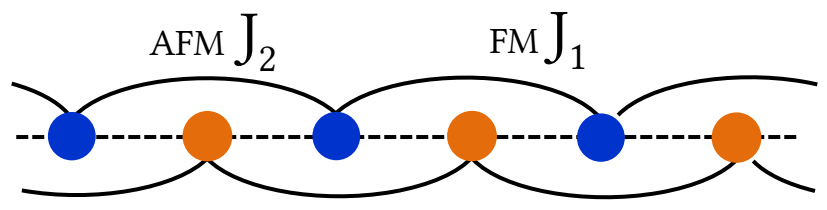
1.2 The spin-1/2 frustrated chain model



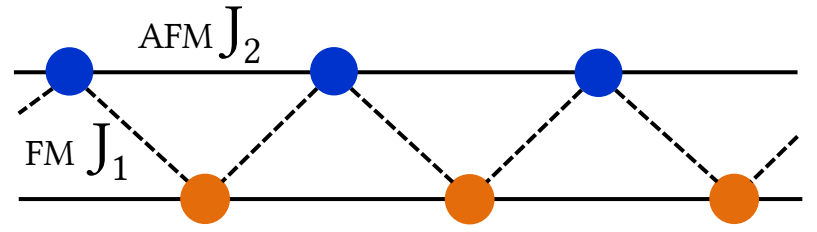
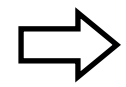
Easy-plane anisotropy Δ
U(1) symmetry

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_i \{ J_1 (\mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_{i+1})_{\Delta} + J_2 (\mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_{i+2})_{\Delta} - \underline{\underline{hS_i^z}} \}$$

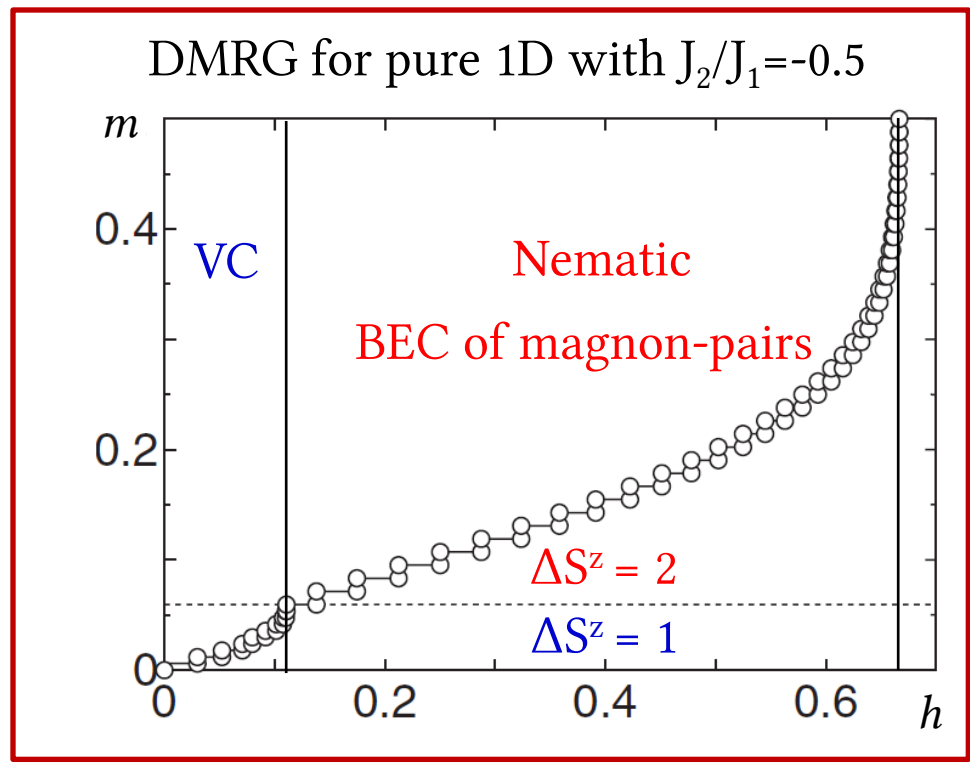
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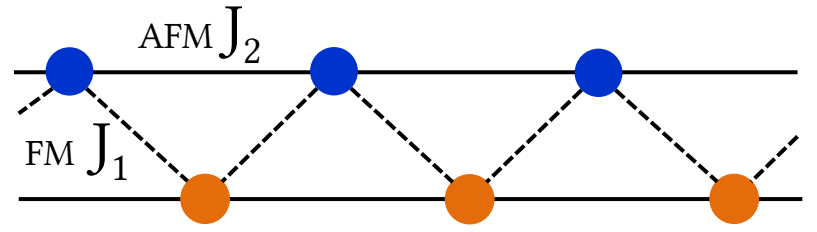
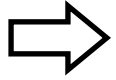
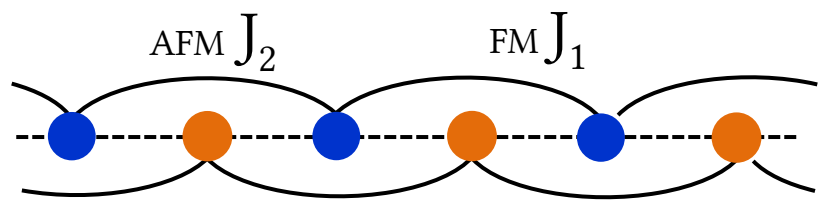
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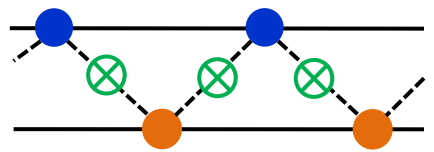


Easy-plane anisotropy Δ
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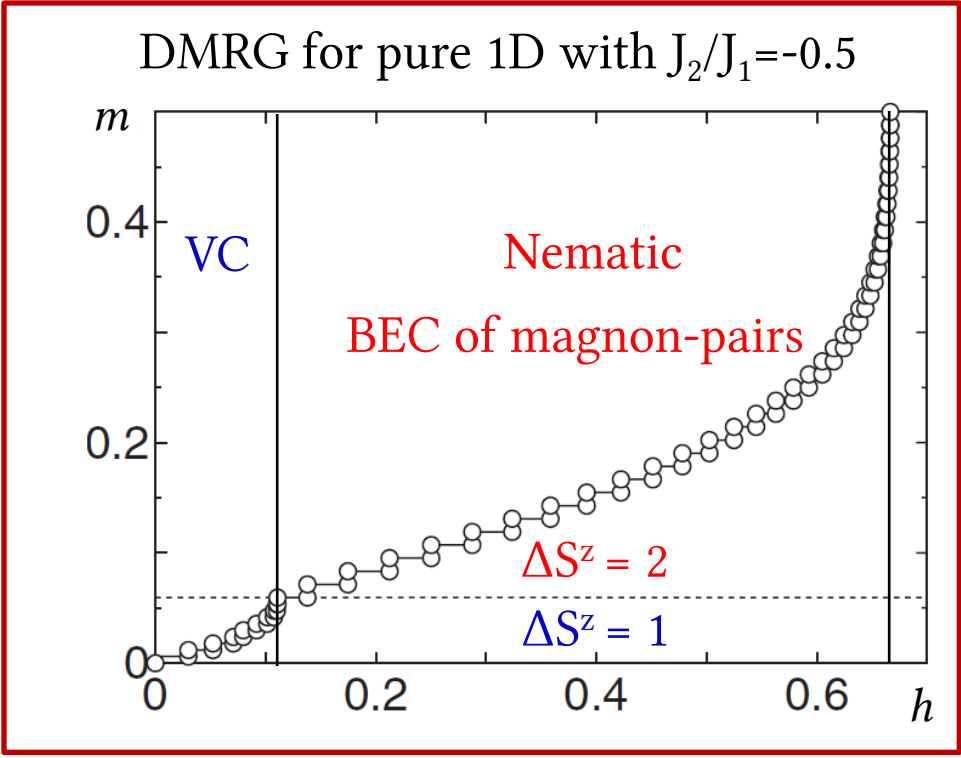
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Vector-Chiral (VC)

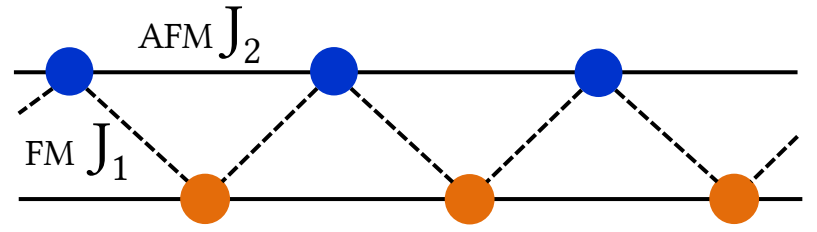
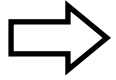
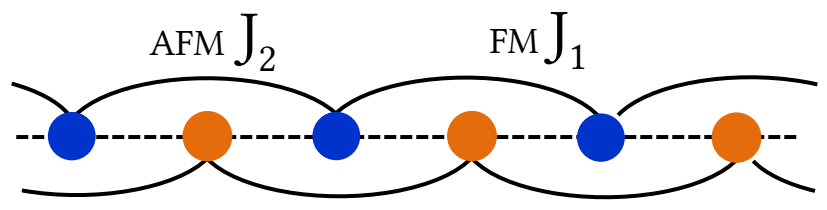
$\langle \sin(\theta_i - \theta_{i+1}) \rangle \neq 0$
 relative-angle



$\langle S_0^+ S_i^- \rangle$	algebraic, incomm.
$\langle S_0^z S_i^z \rangle$	algebraic
$\langle S_0^+ S_1^+ S_i^- S_{i+1}^- \rangle$	exponential



1.2 The spin-1/2 frustrated chain model

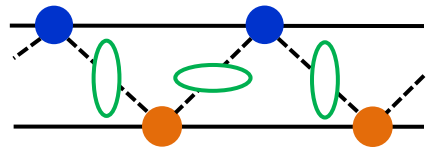


Easy-plane anisotropy Δ
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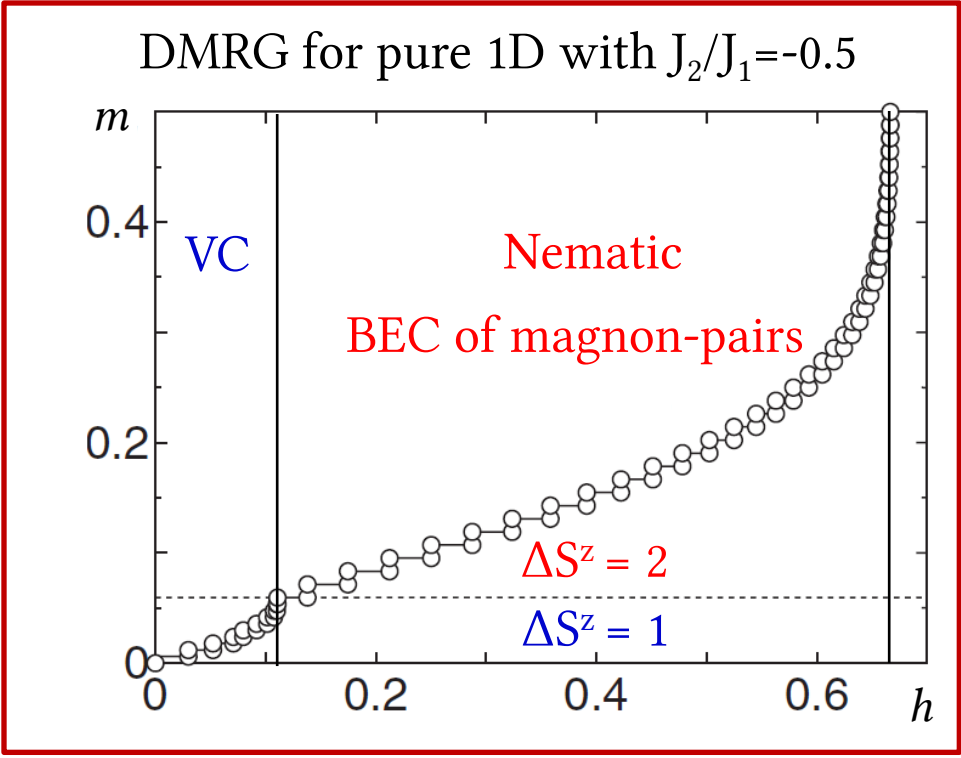
$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_i \{ J_1(\mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_{i+1})_{\Delta} + J_2(\mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_{i+2})_{\Delta} - \underline{\underline{hS_i^z}} \}$$

Quadrupolar Nematic (Ne)

$\langle \cos(\theta_i + \theta_{i+1}) \rangle \neq 0$
 center-of-mass

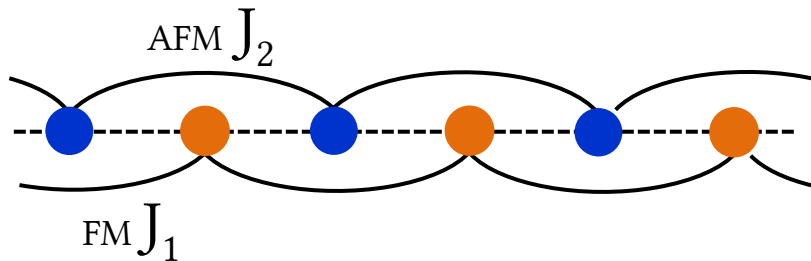


$\langle S_0^+ S_i^- \rangle$	exponential
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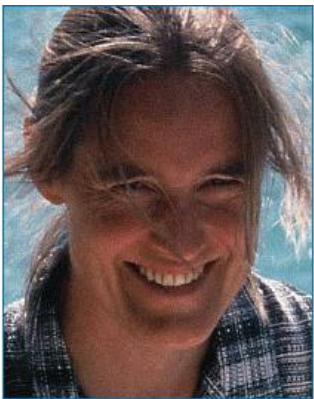


Outline

2. Frustrated ferromagnetic chains in LiCuVO_4



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M. Enderle
(ILL, Grenoble)



B. Fåk
(CEA, Grenoble)



R. Kremer
(Max-Planck, Stuttgart)

J. M. Law (Max-Planck, Stuttgart)

A. Prokofiev (Vienna)

A. Schneidewind (Munich)

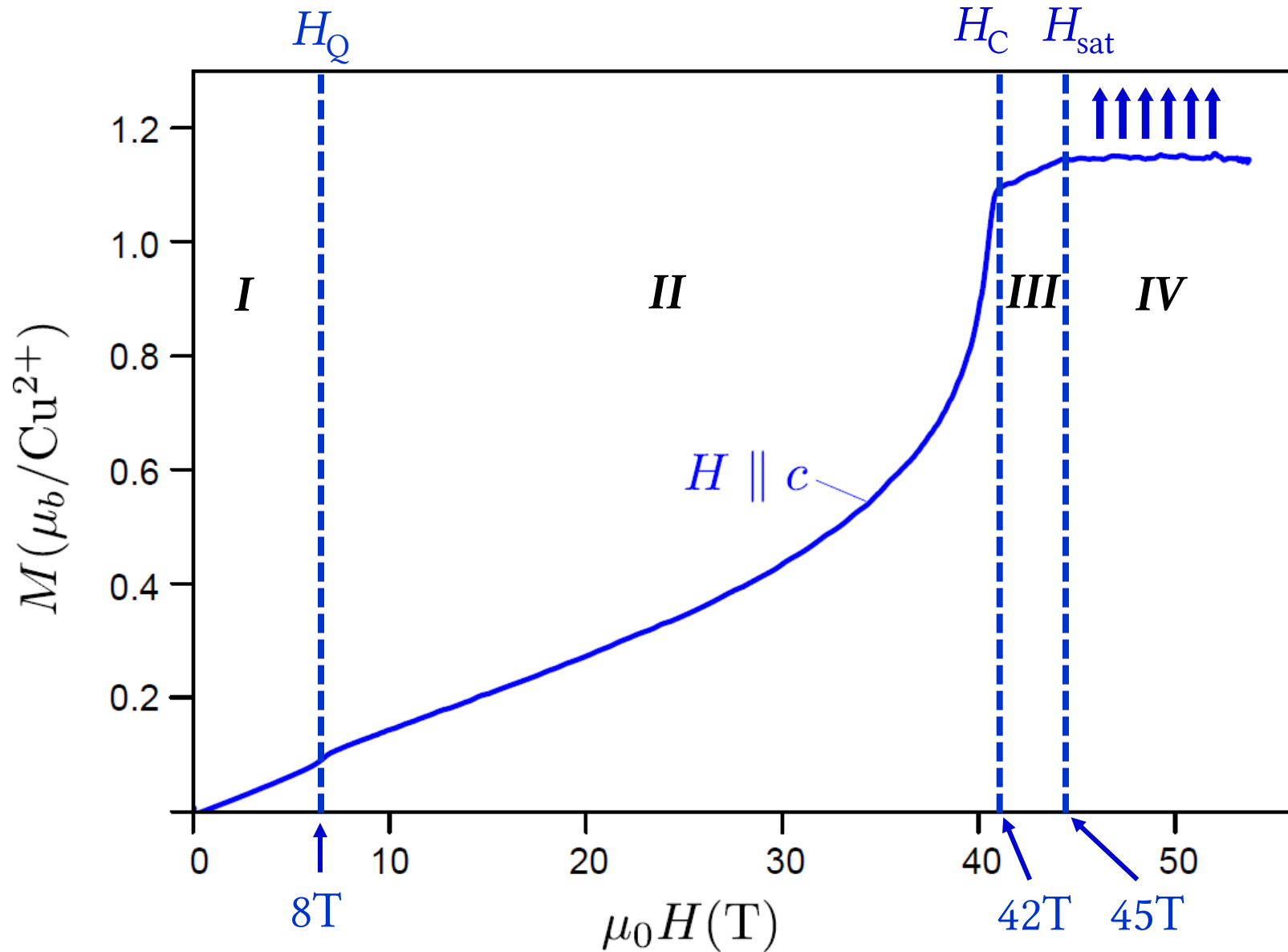
A. Hiess (ESS, Lund)

2.0 Magnetization curve of LiCuVO_4

Can quadrupolar-nematic phases be observed ?

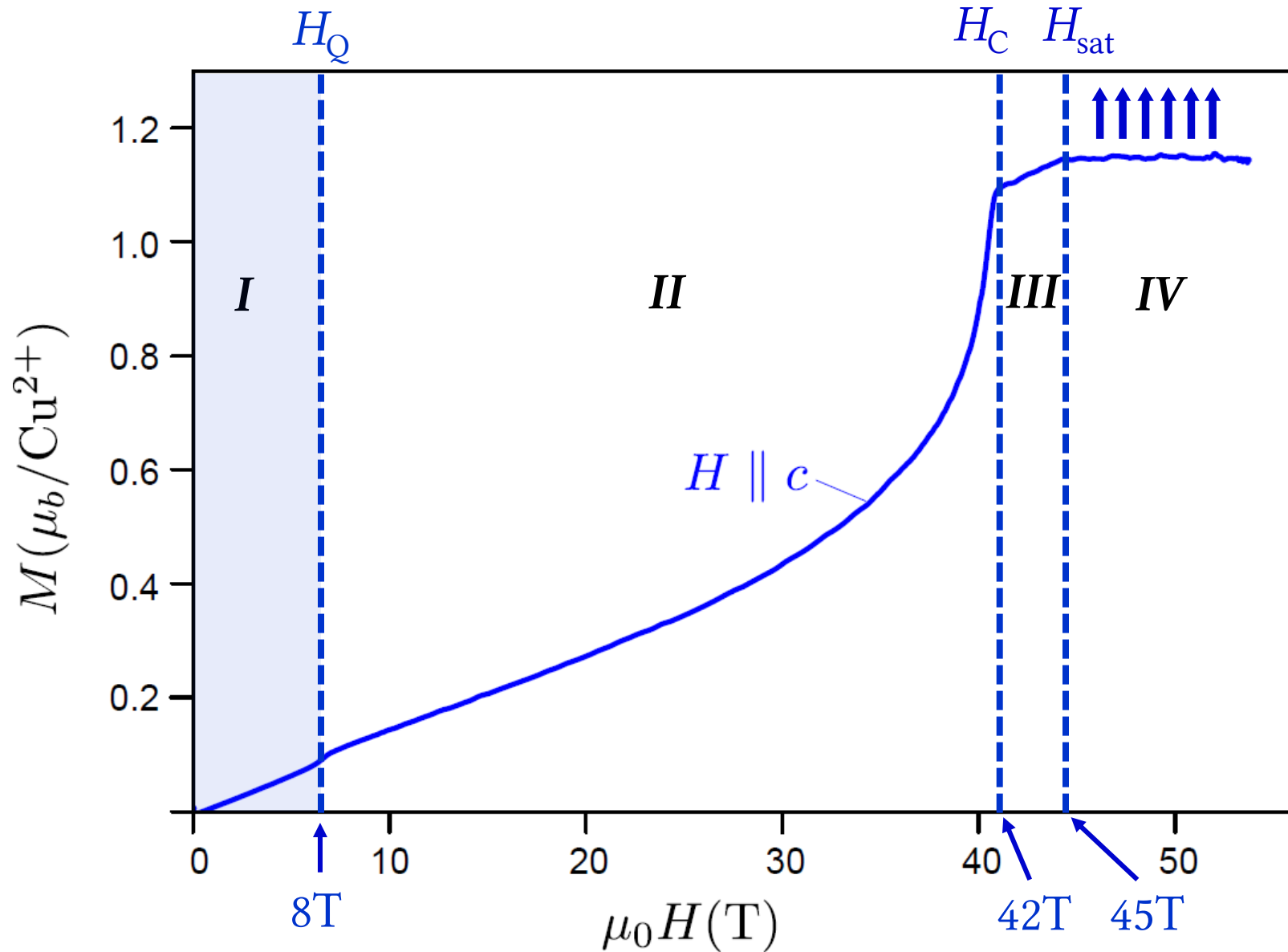
What is the effect of quasi-1Dness ?

2.0 Magnetization curve of LiCuVO_4



See: Banks *et al.*, JPCM '07, Svistov *et al.*, JETP Letters '11 (Pulsed 50T, KYOKUGEN, Osaka University)

2.0 Magnetization curve of LiCuVO_4



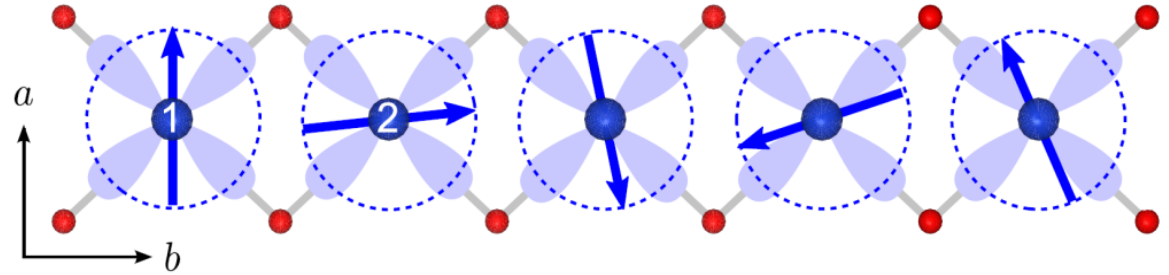
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2.1 Below $H_Q=8T$

❖ Dipolar long-range order

Model spin-cycloid $T_N=2.4$ K

Ferroelectric behavior



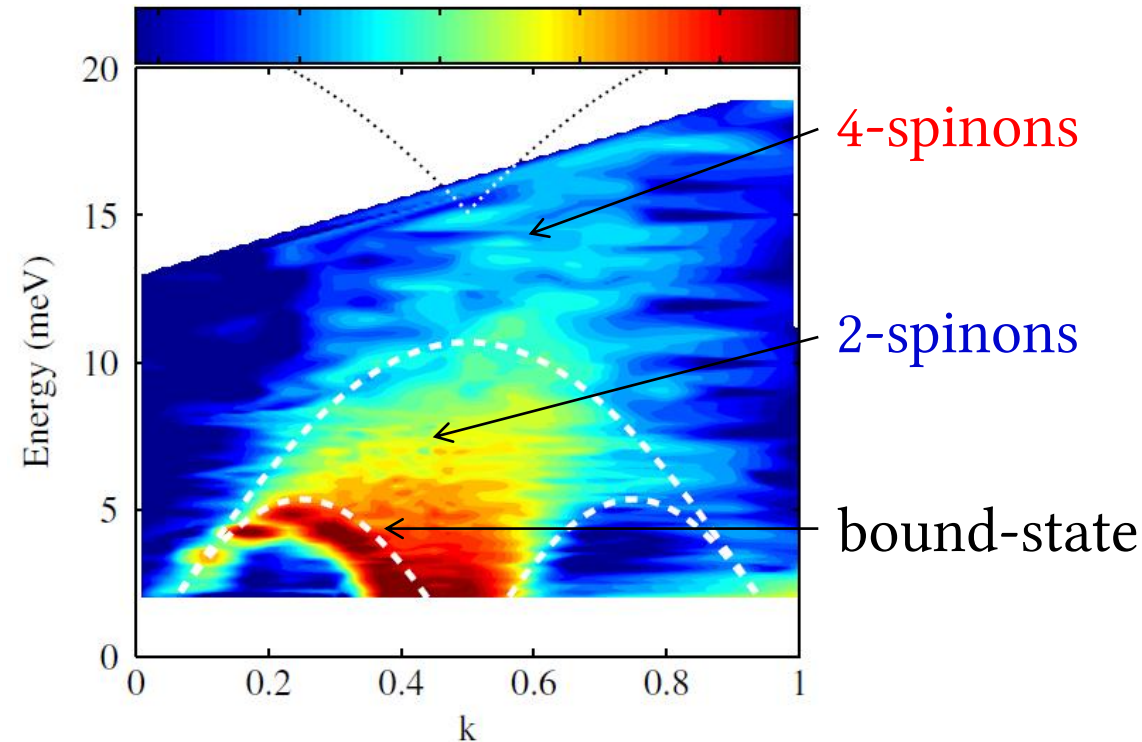
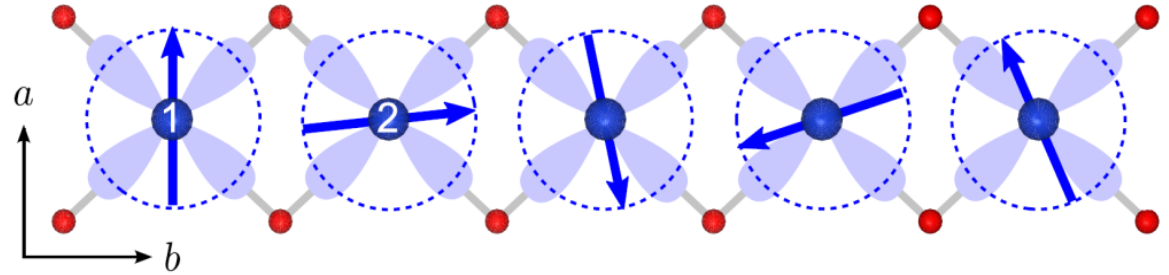
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Ferroelectric behavior

Fractional spin-excitations



See: Gibson *et al.*, Physica B '04 | Mourigal *et al.* PRB '11 | Enderle *et al.* PRL '10

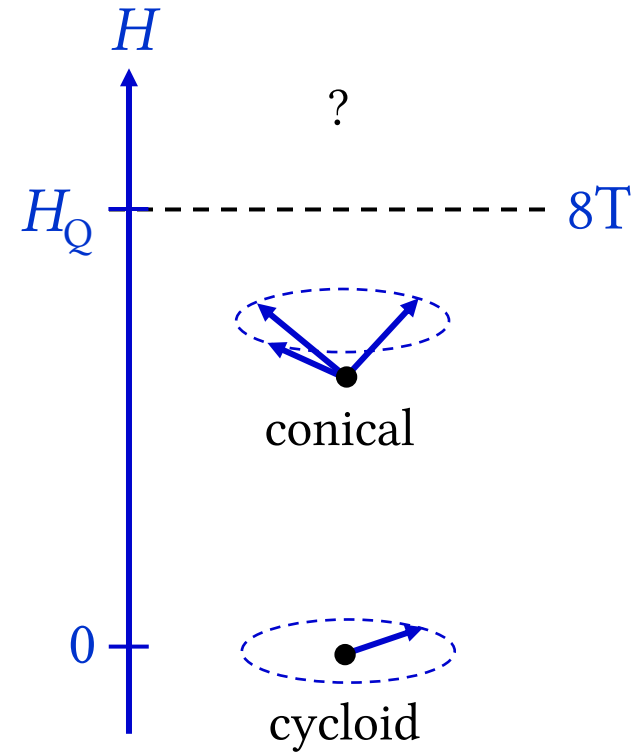
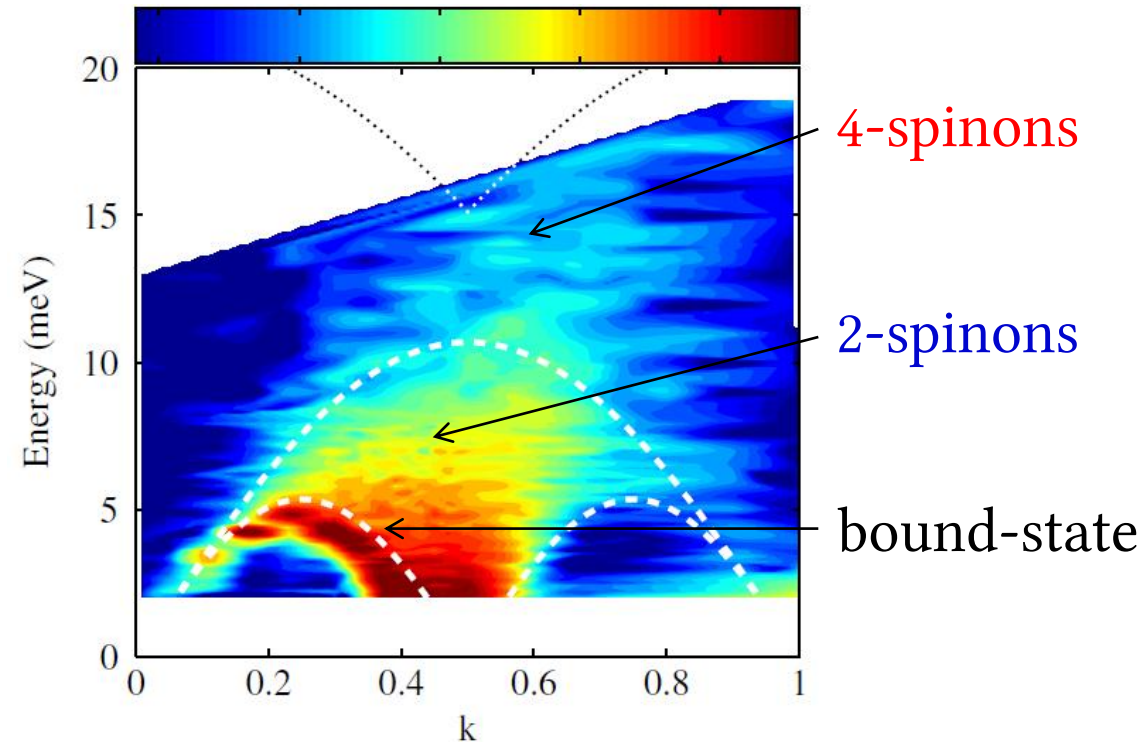
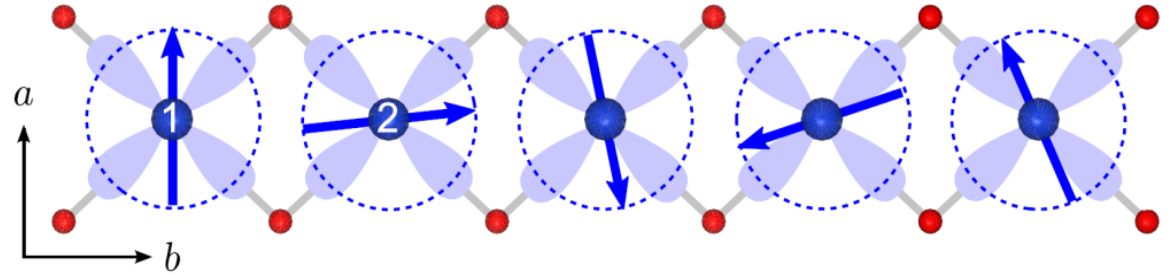
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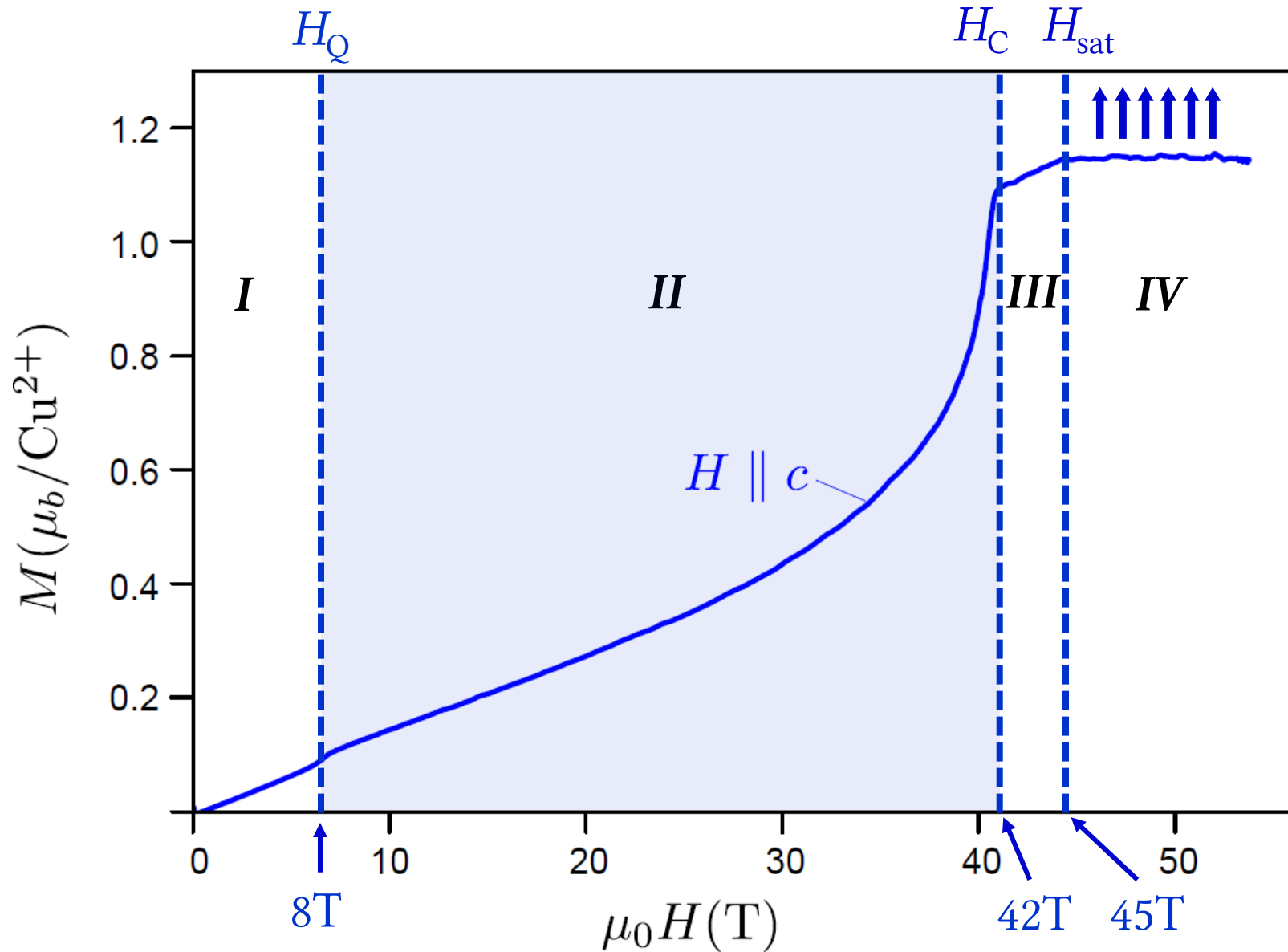
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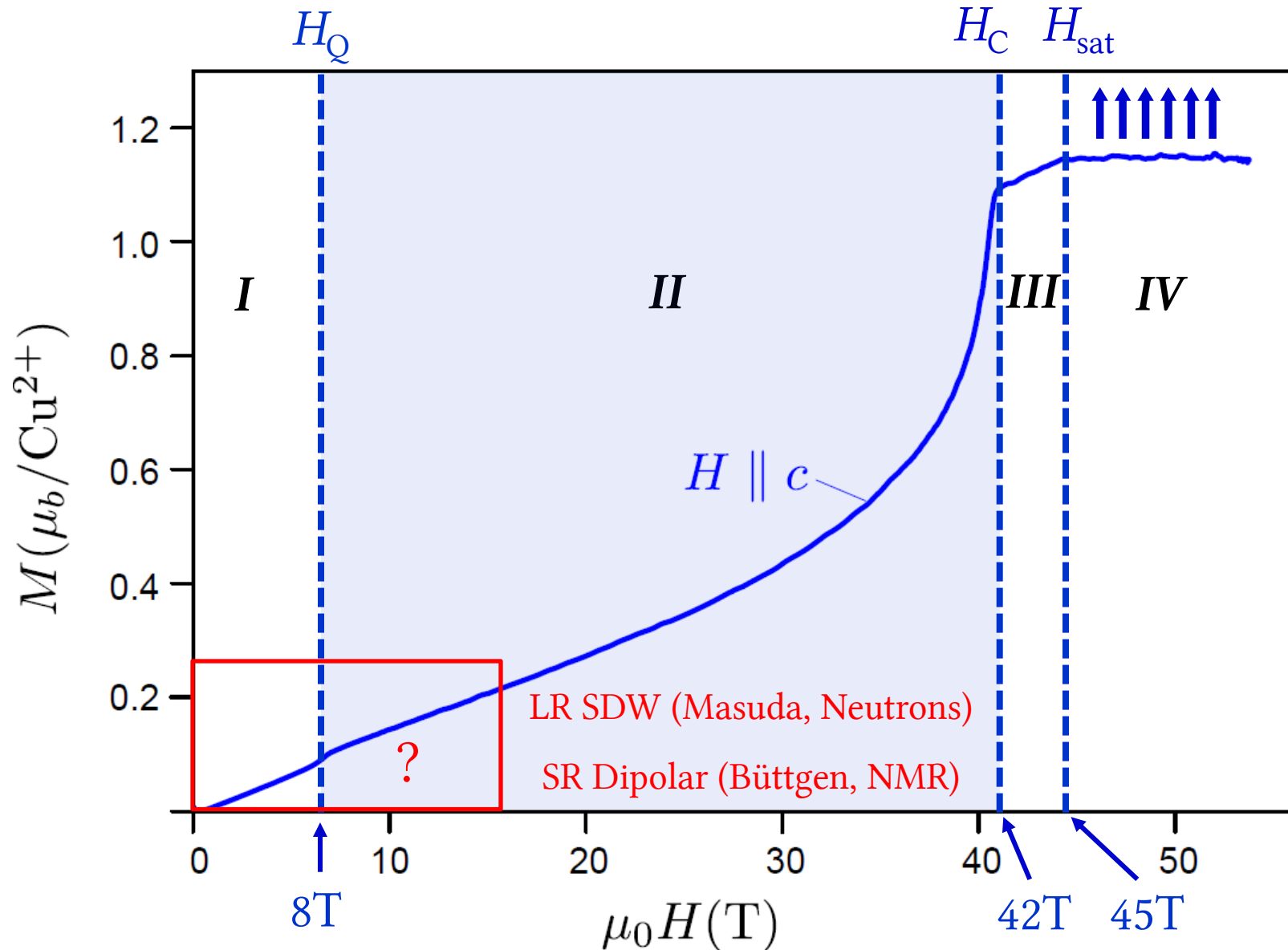
Fractional spin-excitations



2.2 Magnetization curve of LiCuVO_4

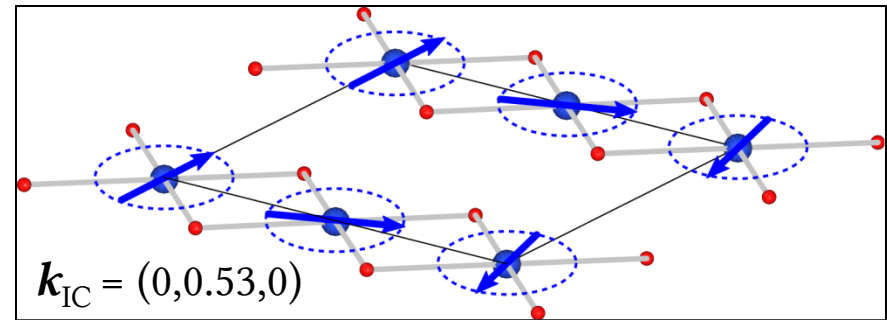


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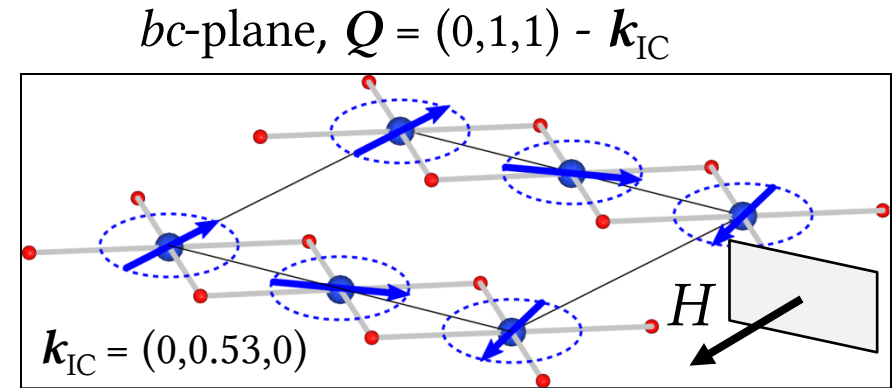
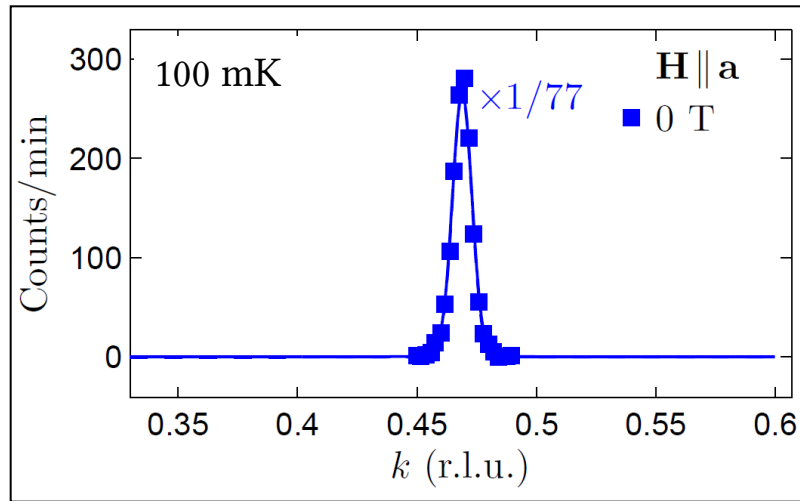
2.2 Above $H_Q=8\text{T}$

❖ 1. Dipolar spin correlations become short-ranged



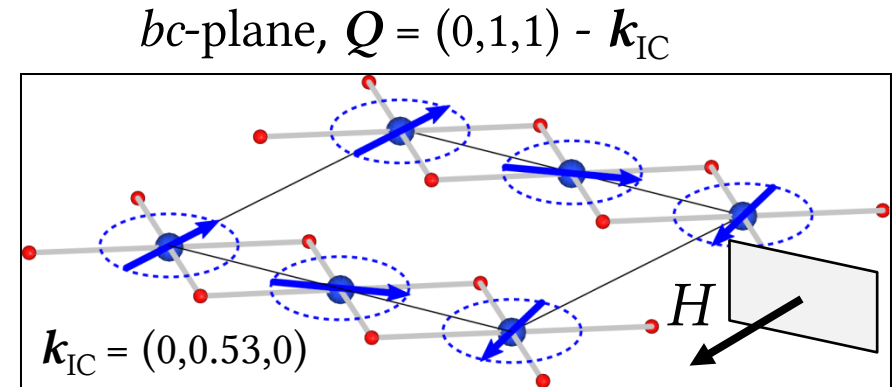
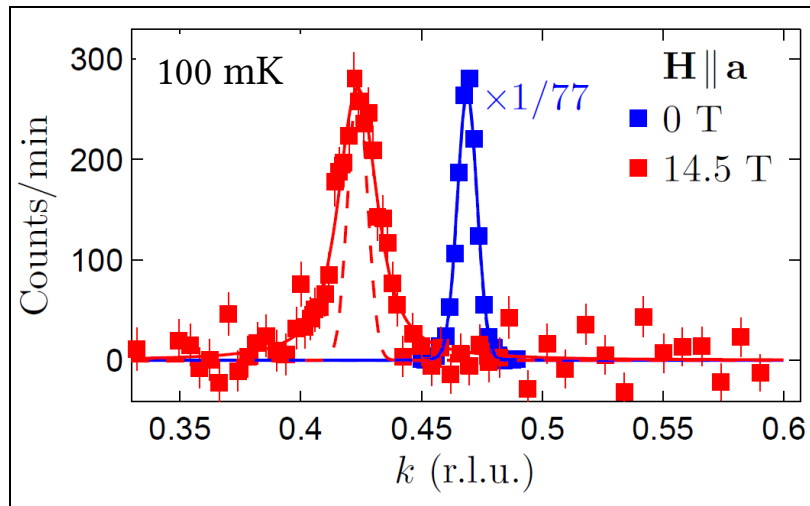
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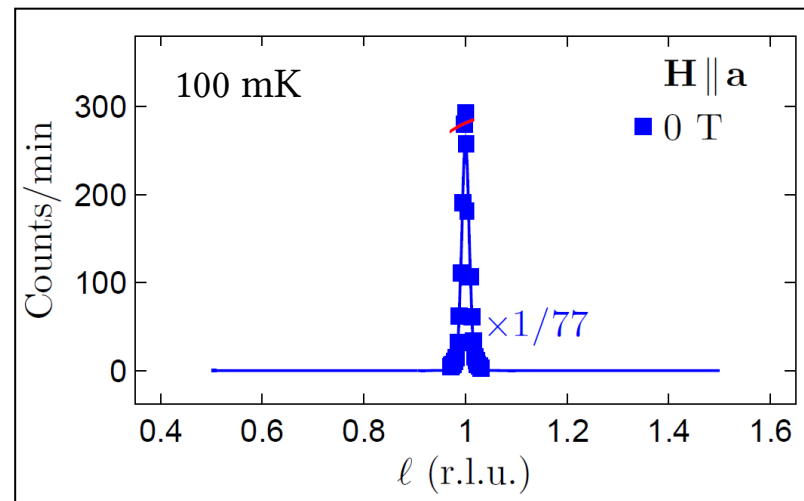
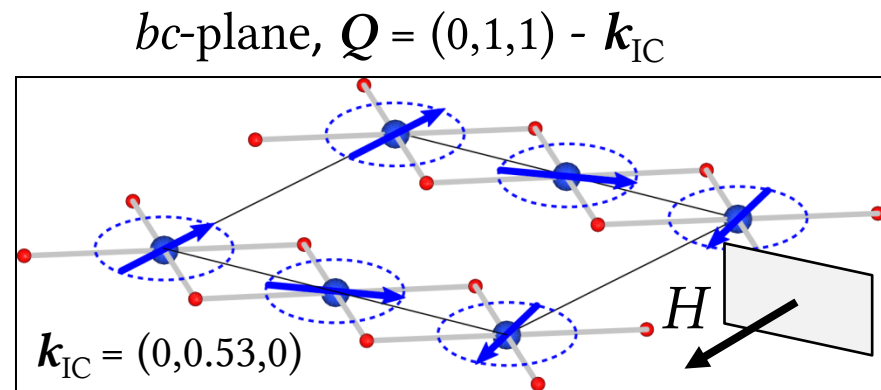
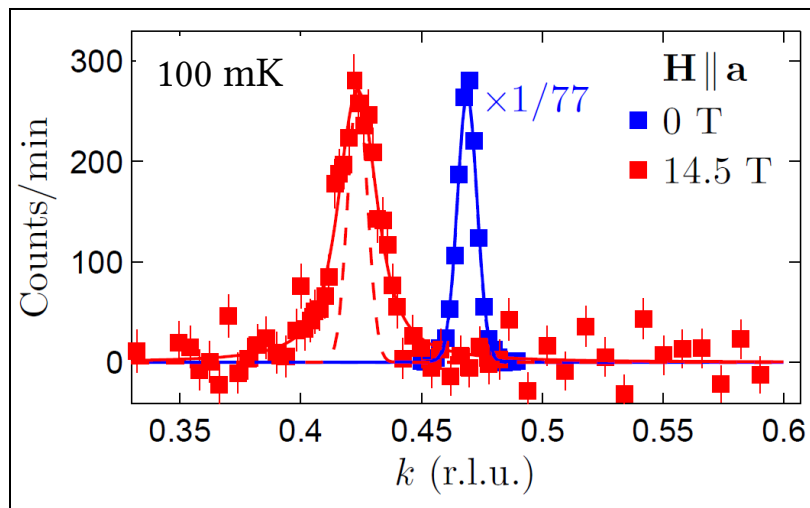
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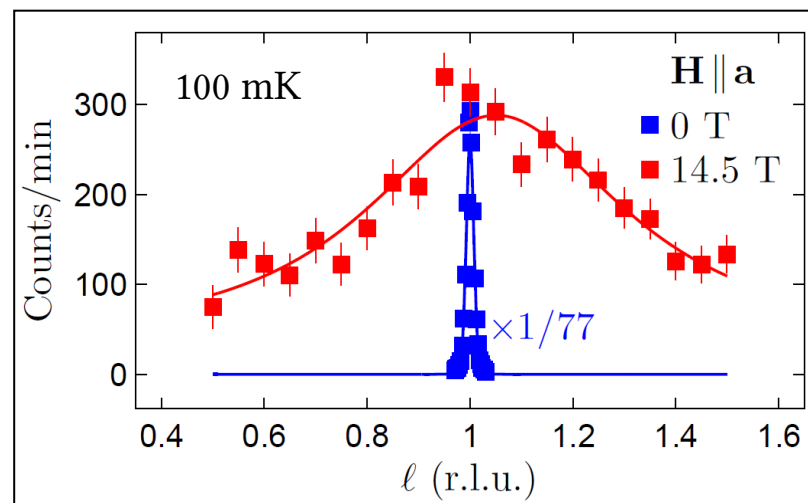
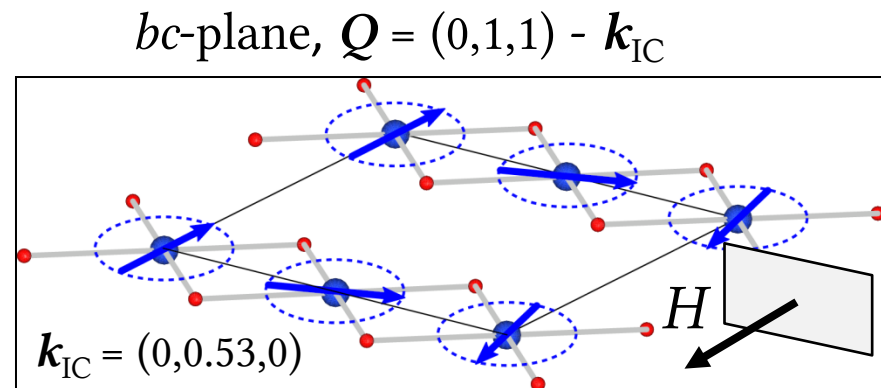
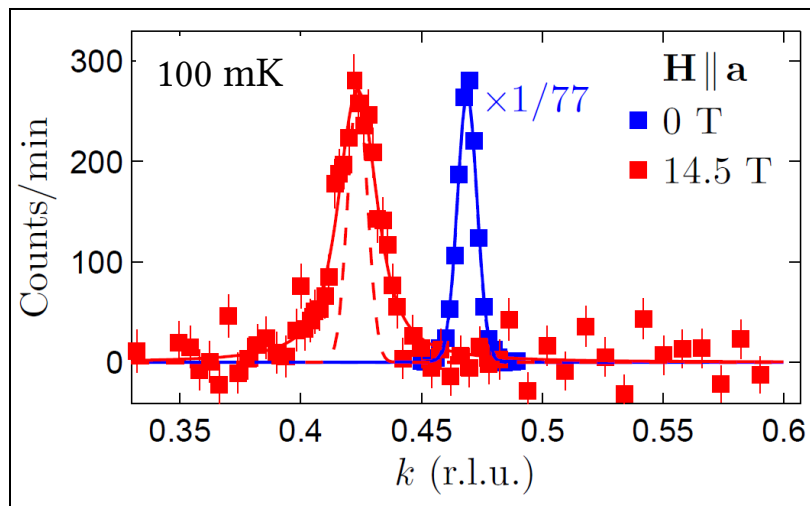
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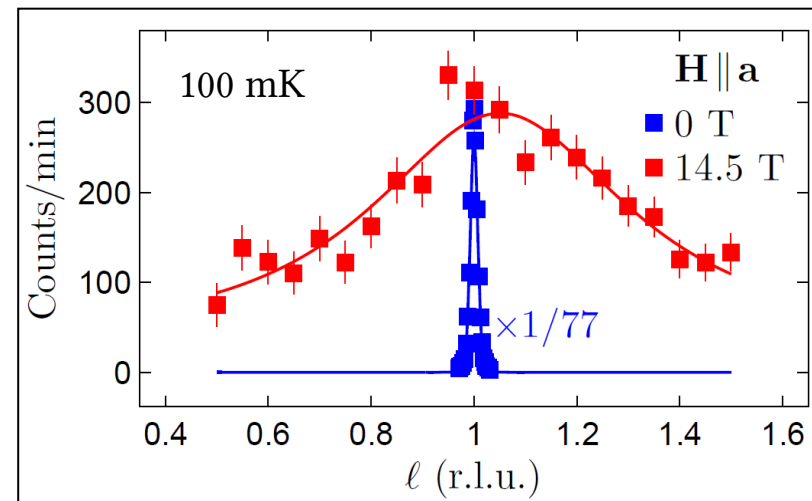
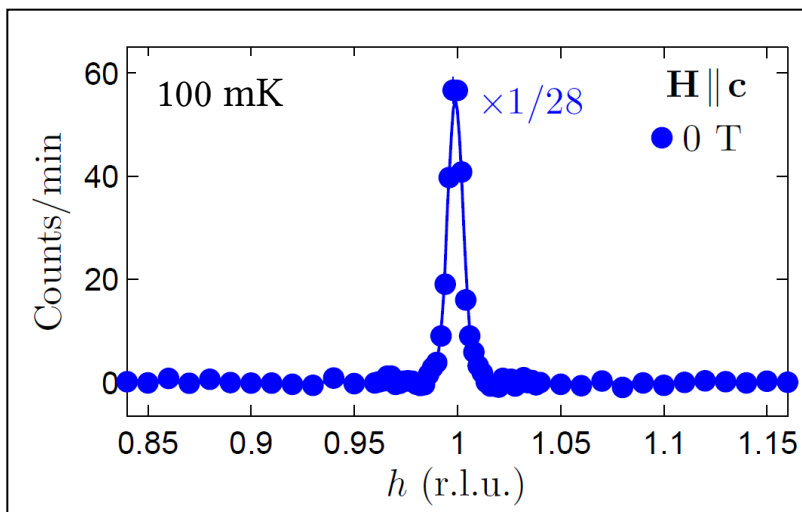
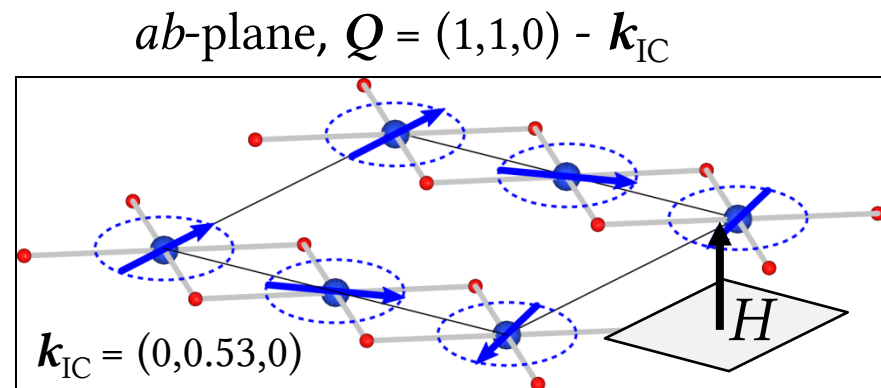
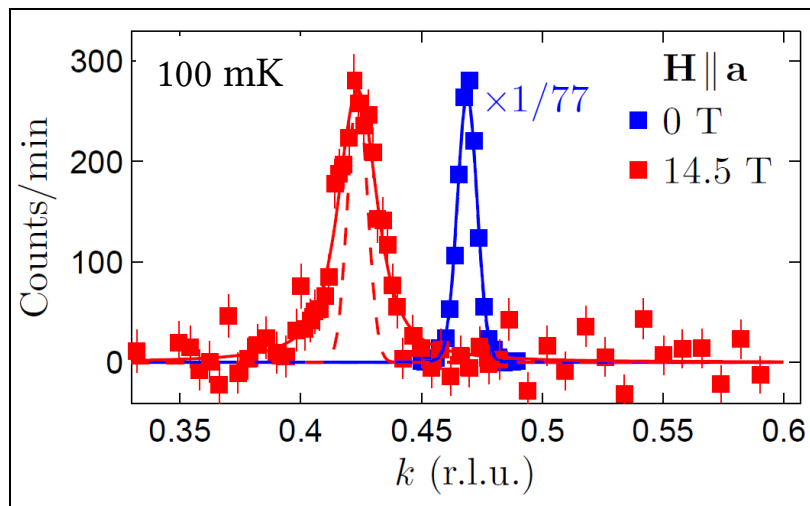
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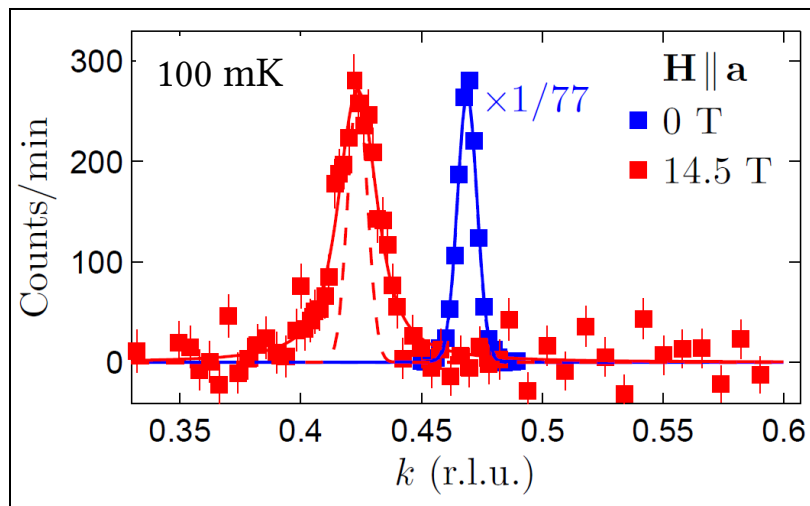
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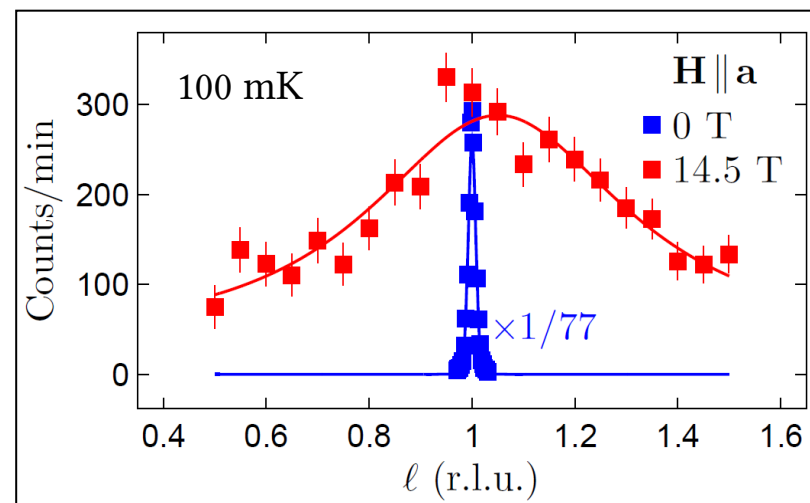
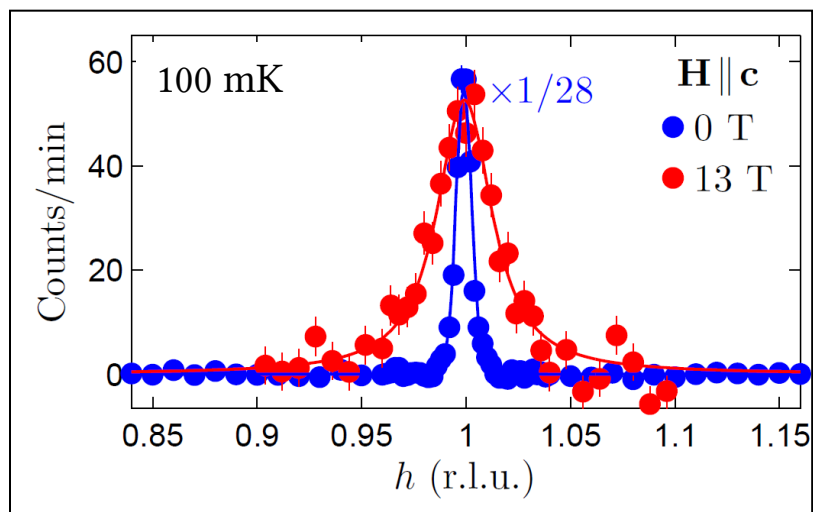
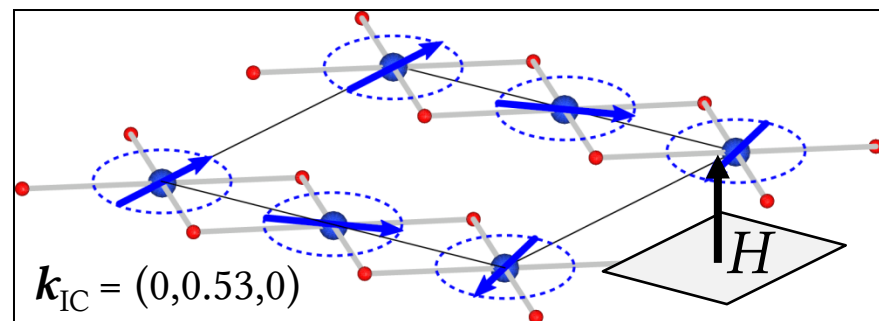


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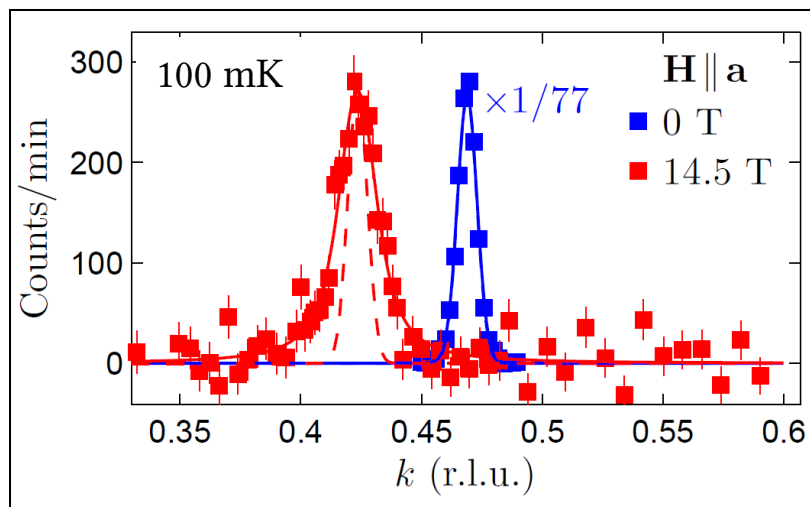


ab -plane, $Q = (1,1,0) - \mathbf{k}_{IC}$



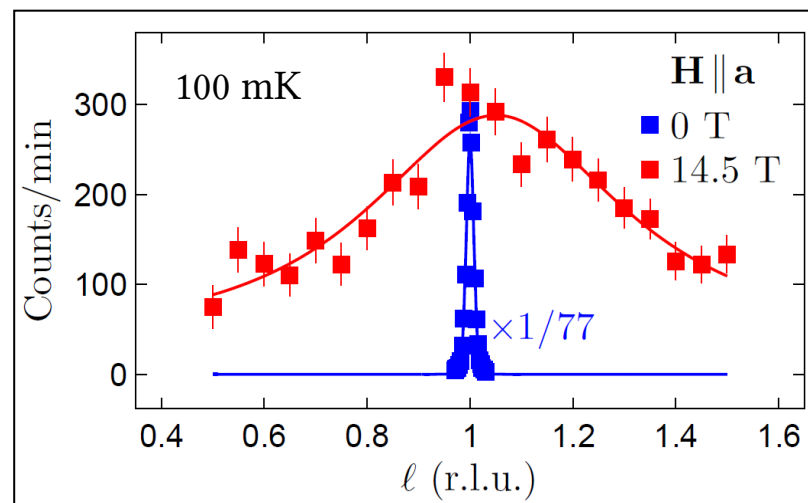
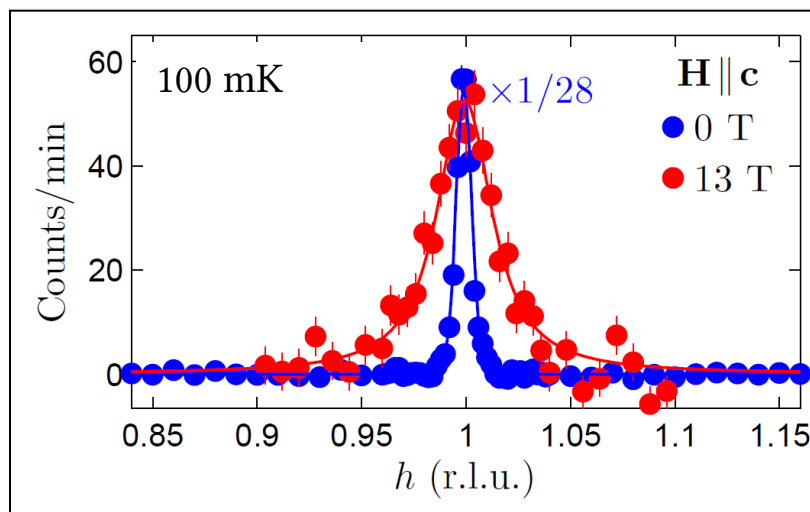
2.2 Above $H_Q=8T$

❖ 1. Dipolar spin correlations become short-ranged



Dipolar correlations are short-range in all directions above H_Q at 100 mK

Integrated intensity is conserved



2.2 Above $H_Q=8T$

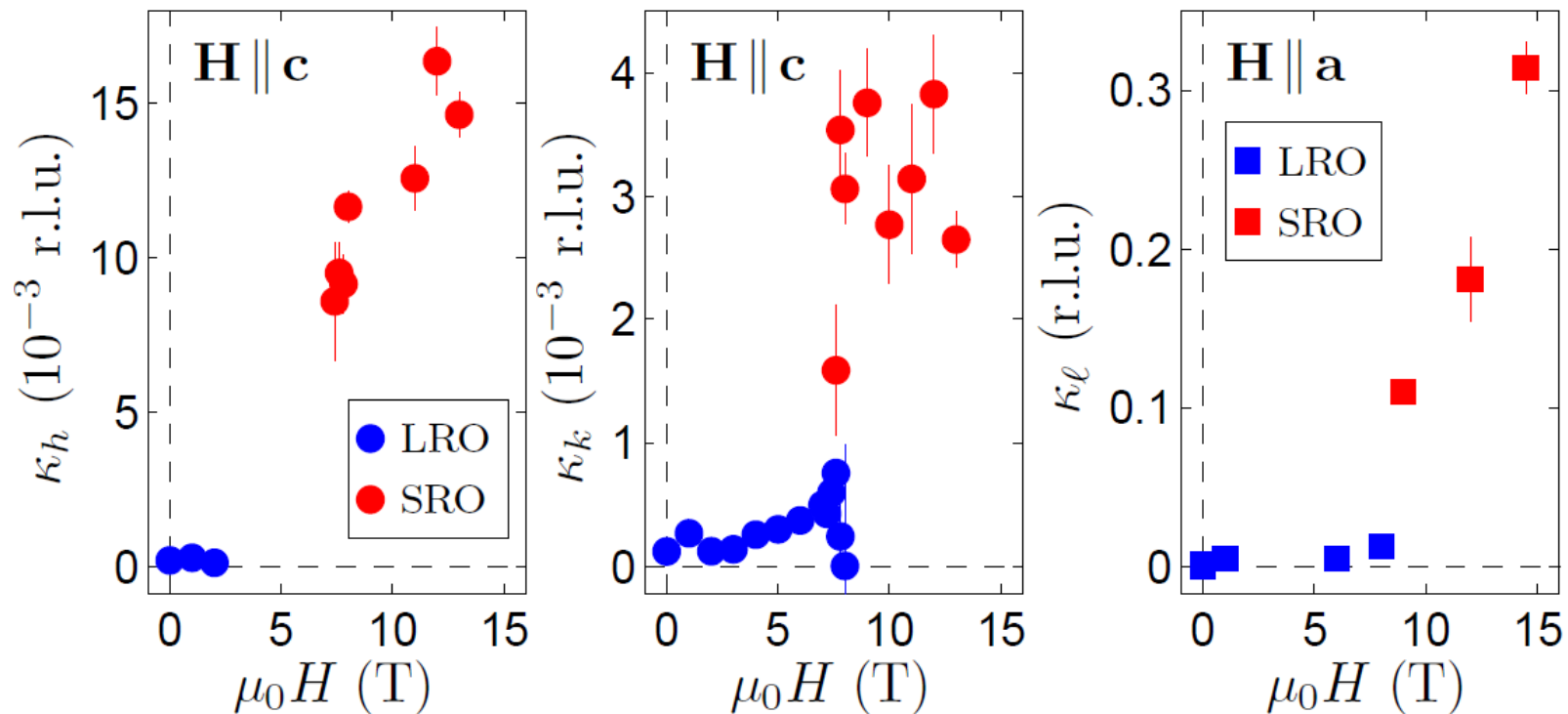
❖ 1. Dipolar spin correlations become short-ranged

Abrupt broadening at H_Q

Dipolar correlations are short-range in all directions above H_Q at 100 mK

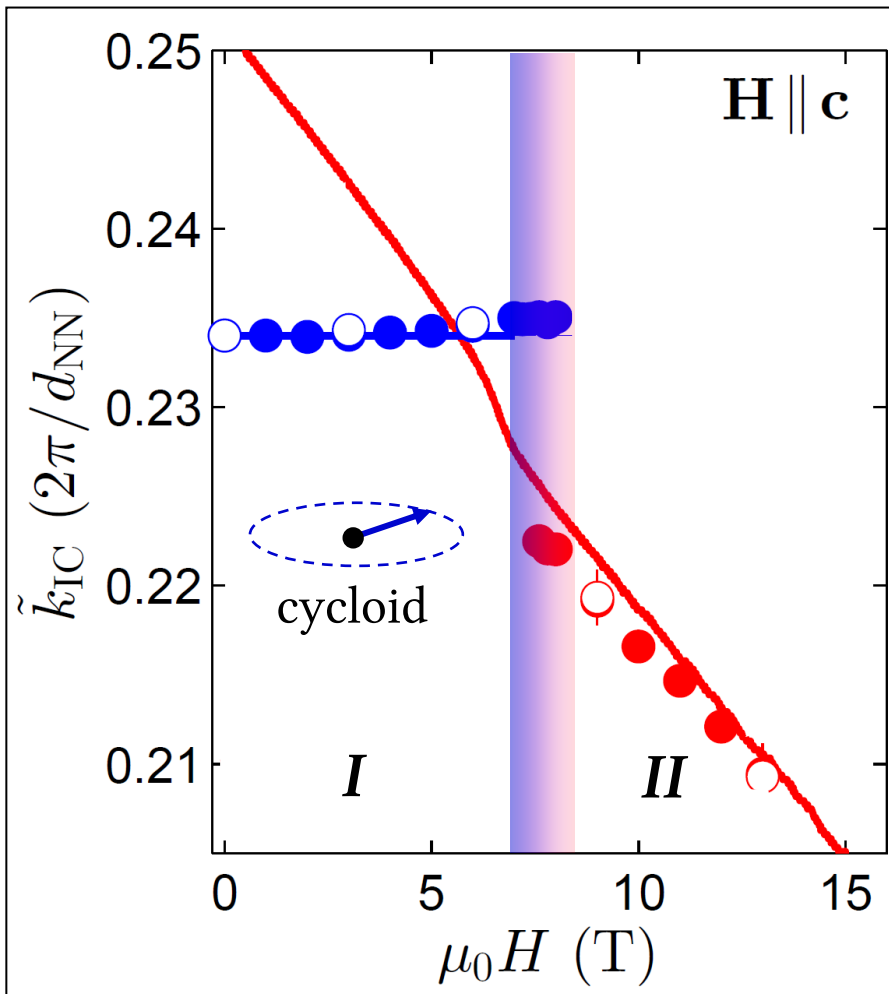
$\xi_a \sim 70$ nm, $\xi_b \sim 700$ nm, $\xi_c \sim 6$ nm

Integrated intensity is conserved



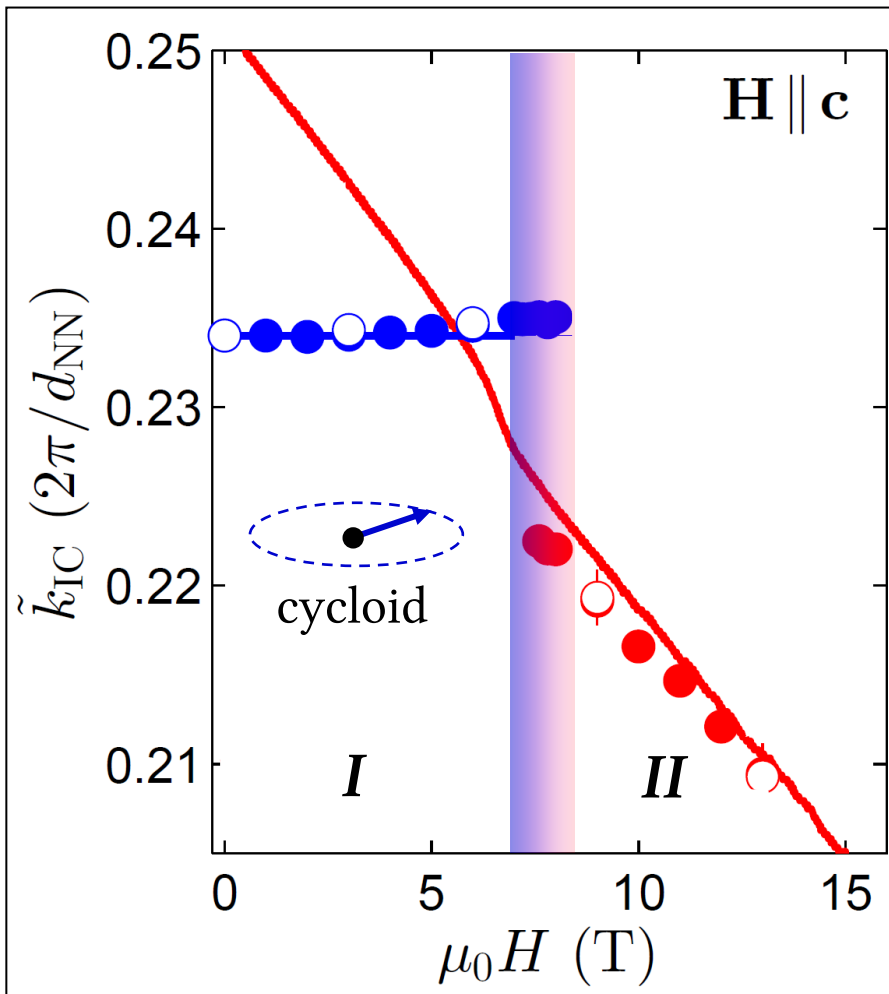
2.2 Above $H_Q=8\text{T}$

❖ 2. Field-dependence of dipolar correlations



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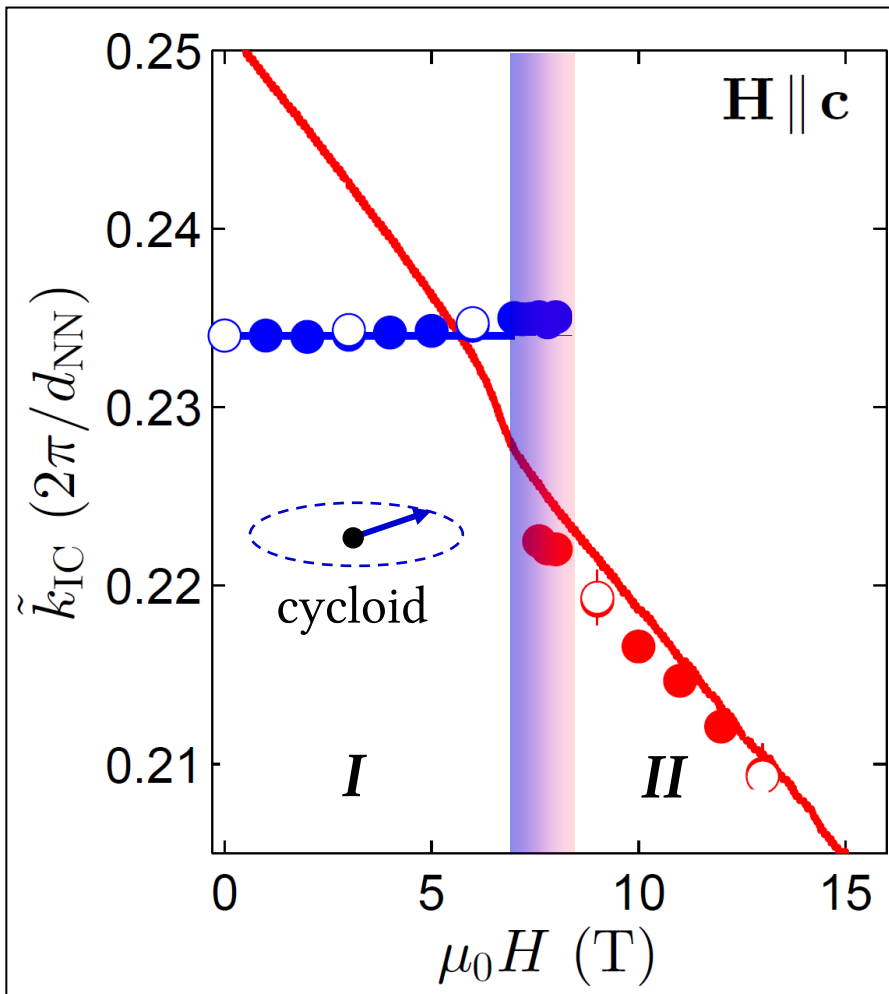
❖ 2. Field-dependence of dipolar correlations



LR \bullet $\tilde{k}_{\text{IC}} = 1/4 - \delta$
SR \bullet $\tilde{k}_{\text{IC}} = 1/4 - m/2$

2.2 Above $H_Q=8\text{T}$

❖ 2. Field-dependence of dipolar correlations



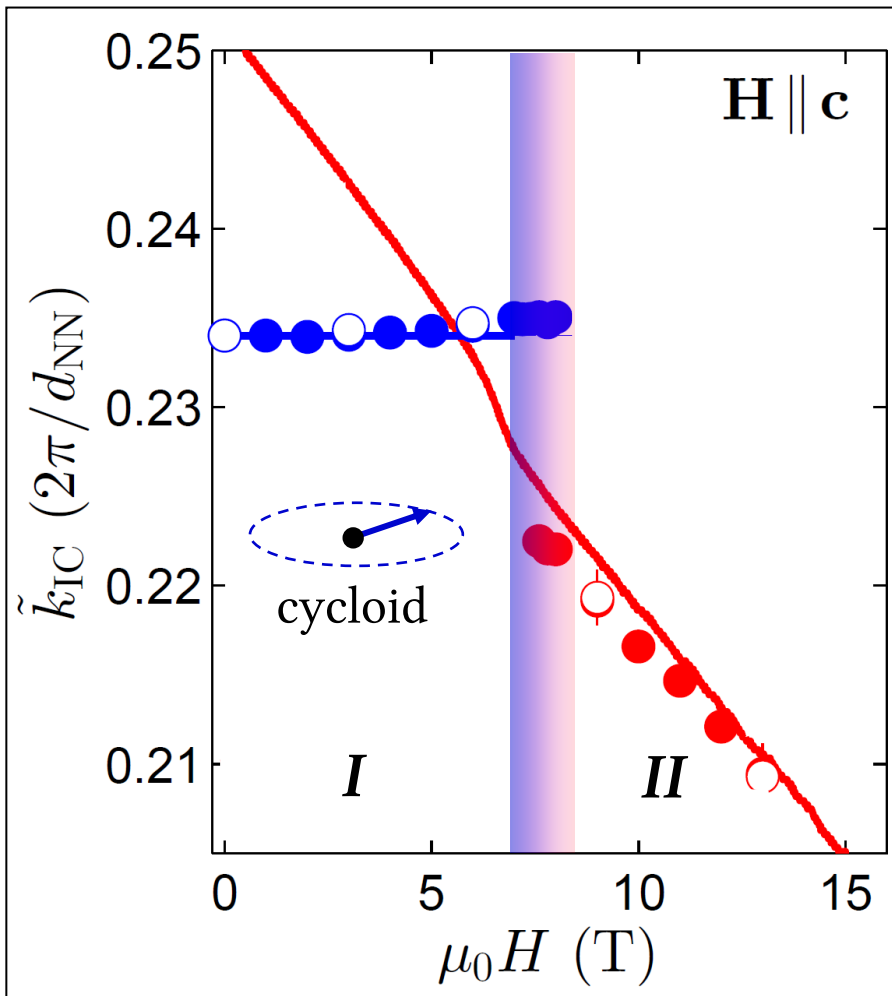
LR —●— $\tilde{k}_{\text{IC}} = 1/4 - \delta$

SR —●— $\tilde{k}_{\text{IC}} = 1/4 - m/2$

Magnon-pairs in the ground-state

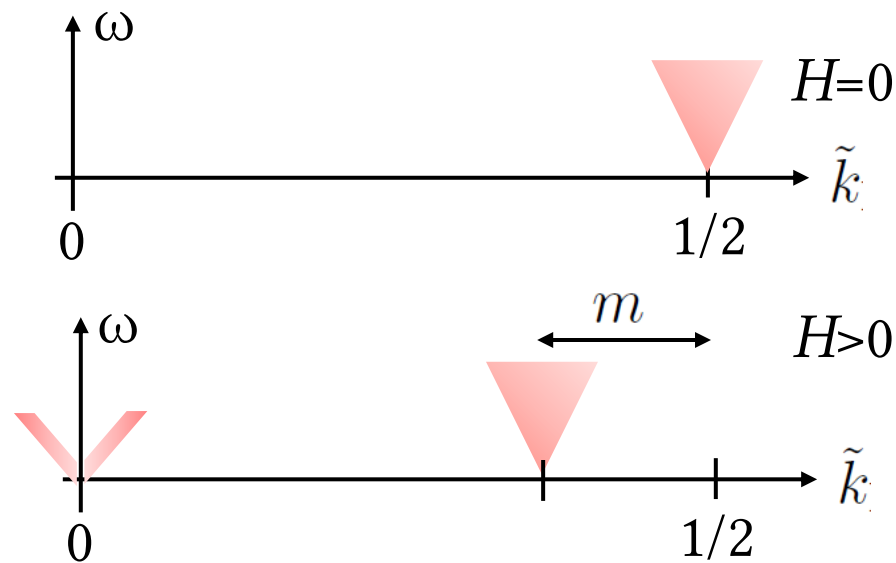
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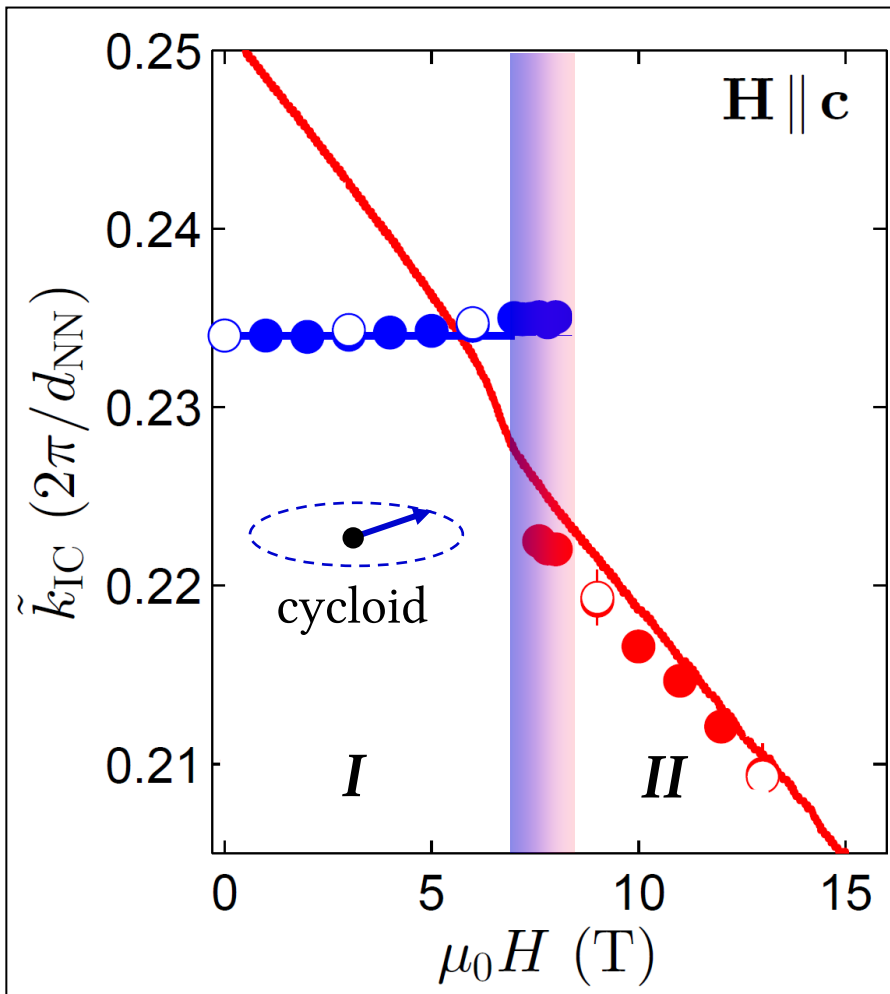
LR \bullet $\tilde{k}_{IC} = 1/4 - \delta$
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S^{zz} for a 1D chain



2.2 Above $H_Q=8T$

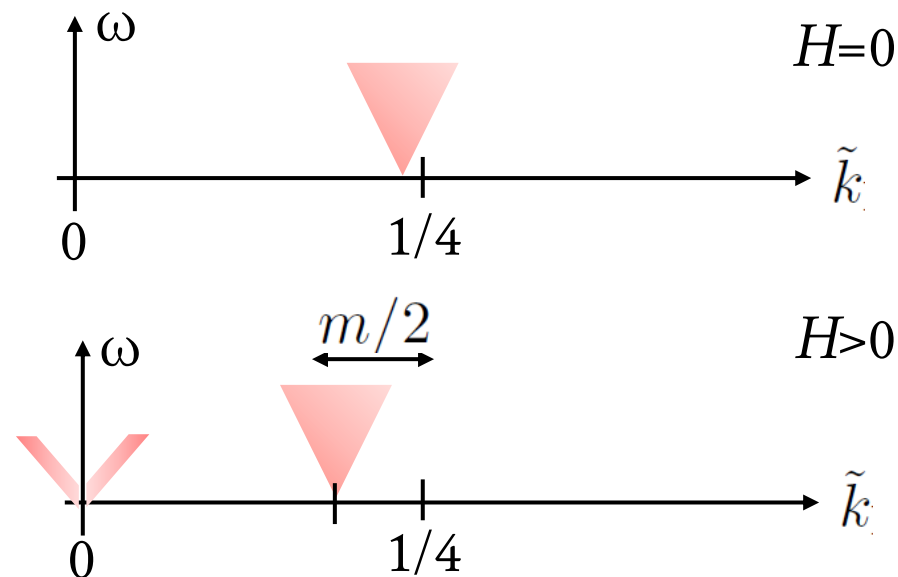
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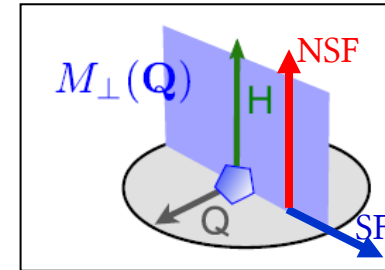
S^{zz} in the quadrupolar-nematic phase



2.2 Above $H_Q=8T$

❖ 3. Spin components involved in short-range correlations

Polarized neutrons, vertical field, 50 mK

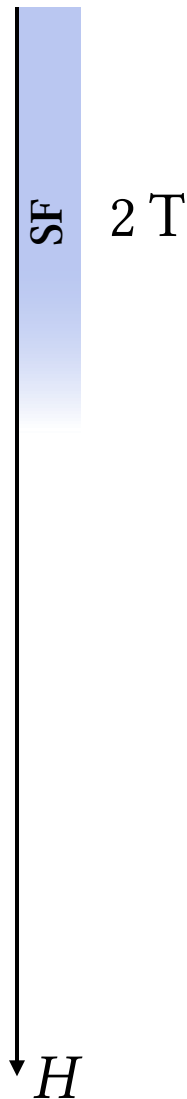
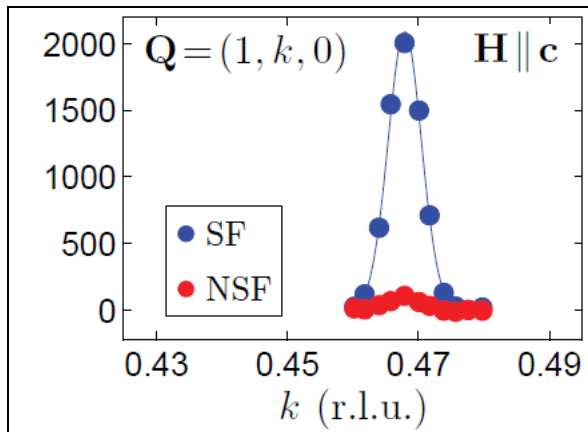


$\sigma_{SF}, \perp \mathbf{H} \perp \mathbf{Q}$ In-plane

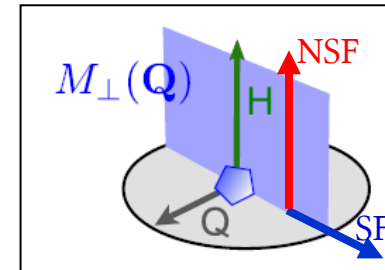
$\sigma_{NSF}, \parallel \mathbf{H} \perp \mathbf{Q}$ Out-of-plane

2.2 Above $H_Q=8T$

❖ 3. Spin components involved in short-range correlations



Polarized neutrons, vertical field, 50 mK

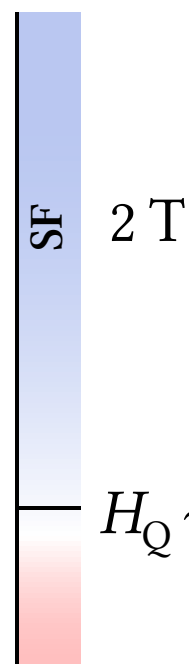
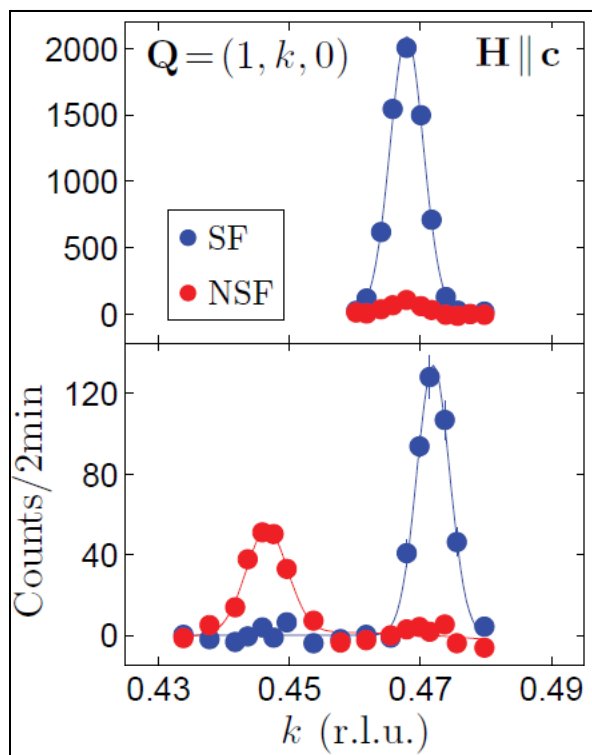


$$\sigma_{\text{SF}}, \perp \mathbf{H} \perp \mathbf{Q} \quad \text{In-plane}$$

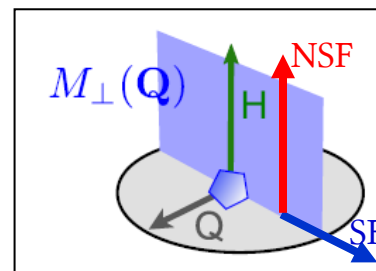
$$\sigma_{\text{NSF}}, \parallel \mathbf{H} \perp \mathbf{Q} \quad \text{Out-of-plane}$$

2.2 Above $H_Q=8T$

❖ 3. Spin components involved in short-range correlations



Polarized neutrons, vertical field, 50 mK

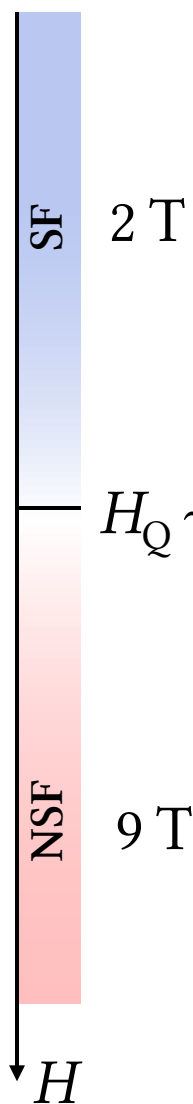
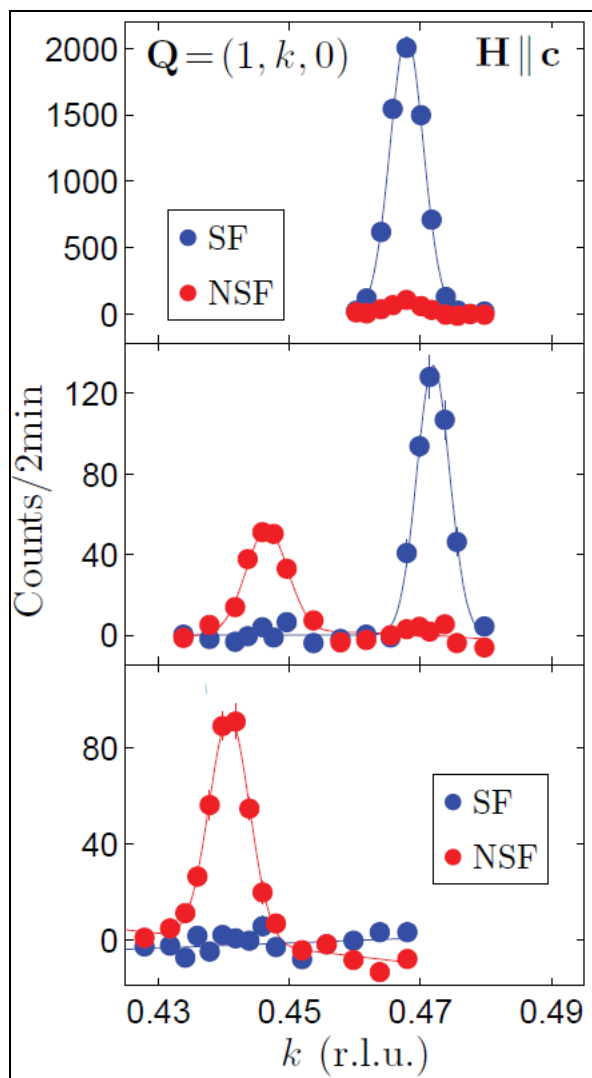


$\sigma_{SF}, \perp \mathbf{H} \perp \mathbf{Q}$ In-plane

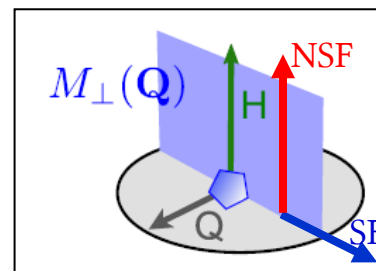
$\sigma_{NSF}, \parallel \mathbf{H} \perp \mathbf{Q}$ Out-of-plane

2.2 Above $H_Q=8T$

❖ 3. Spin components involved in short-range correlations



Polarized neutrons, vertical field, 50 mK

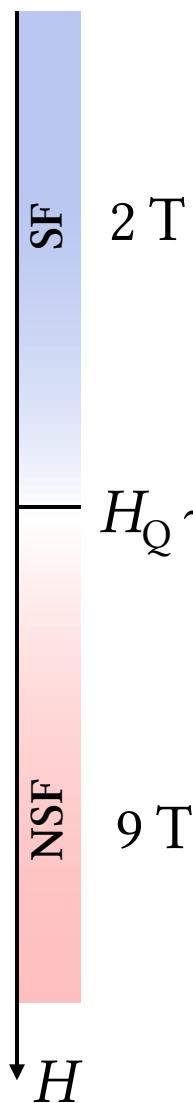
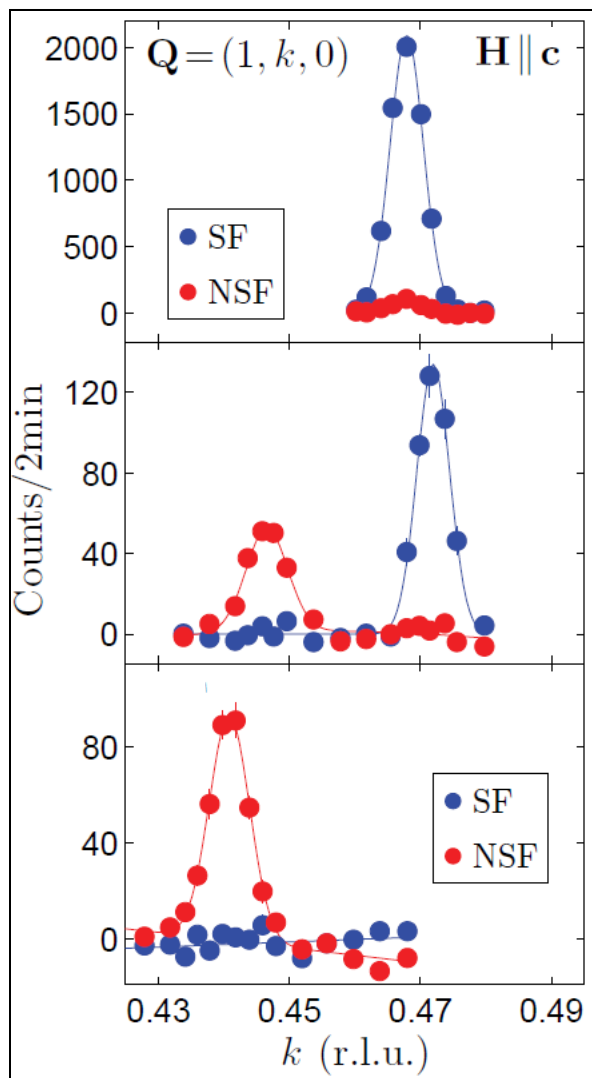


$\sigma_{SF}, \perp \mathbf{H} \perp \mathbf{Q}$ In-plane

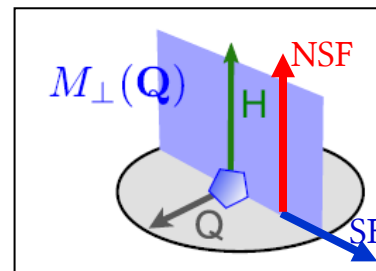
$\sigma_{NSF}, \parallel \mathbf{H} \perp \mathbf{Q}$ Out-of-plane

2.2 Above $H_Q=8T$

❖ 3. Spin components involved in short-range correlations



Polarized neutrons, vertical field, 50 mK



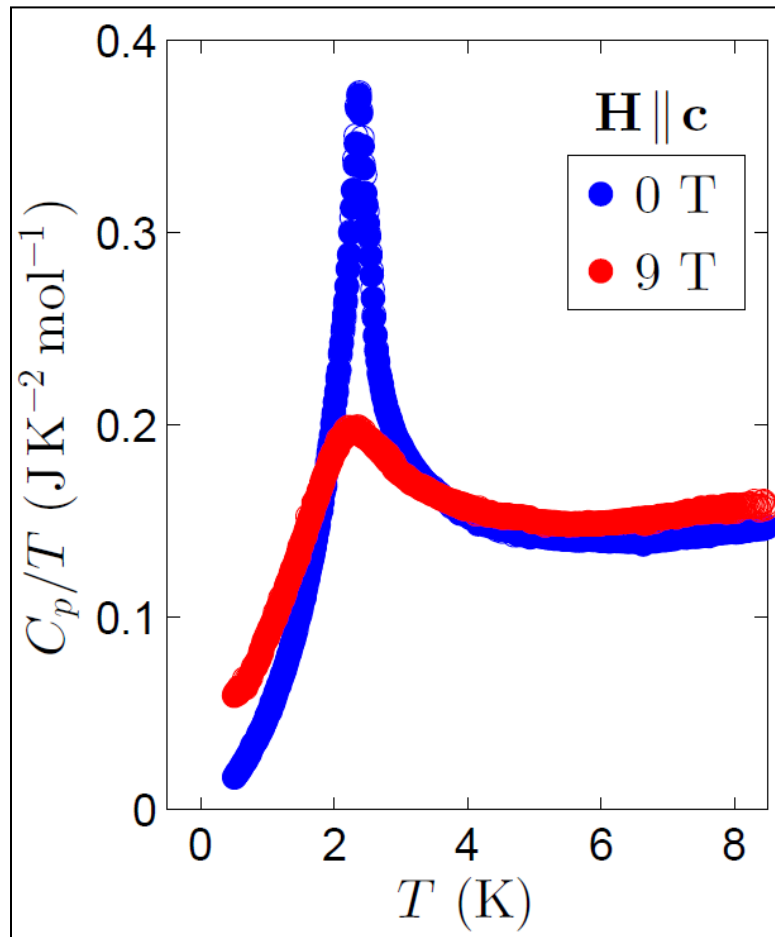
$$\sigma_{\text{SF}}, \perp \mathbf{H} \perp \mathbf{Q} \quad \text{In-plane}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{NSF}}, \parallel \mathbf{H} \perp \mathbf{Q} \quad \text{Out-of-plane}$$

Dipolar short-range involve only
spin components parallel to H

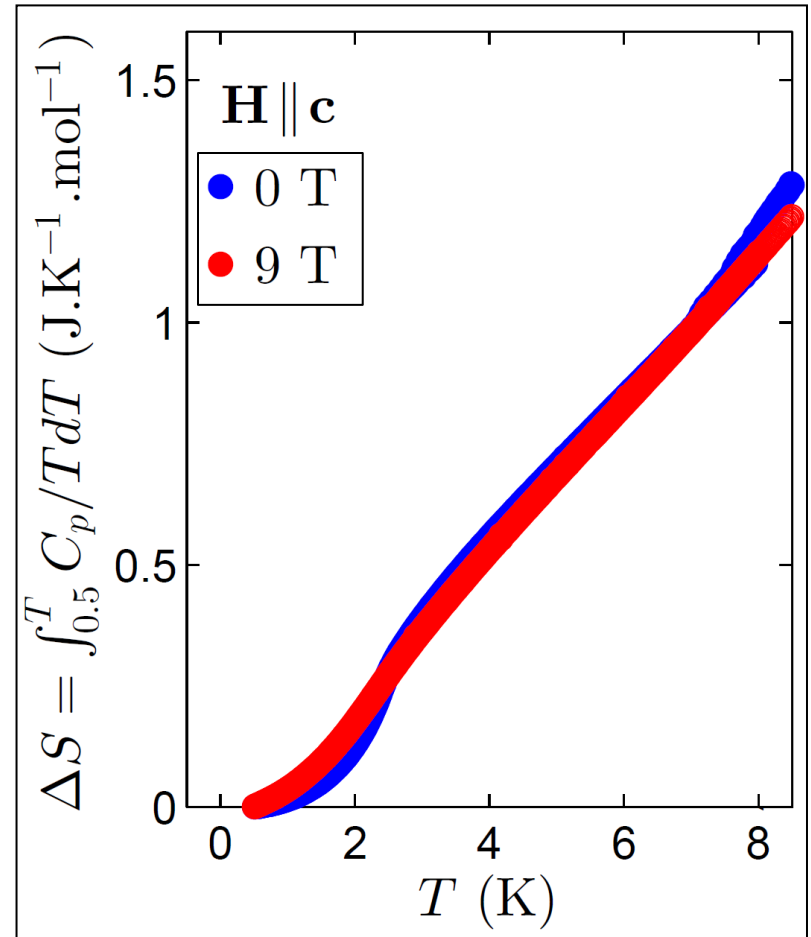
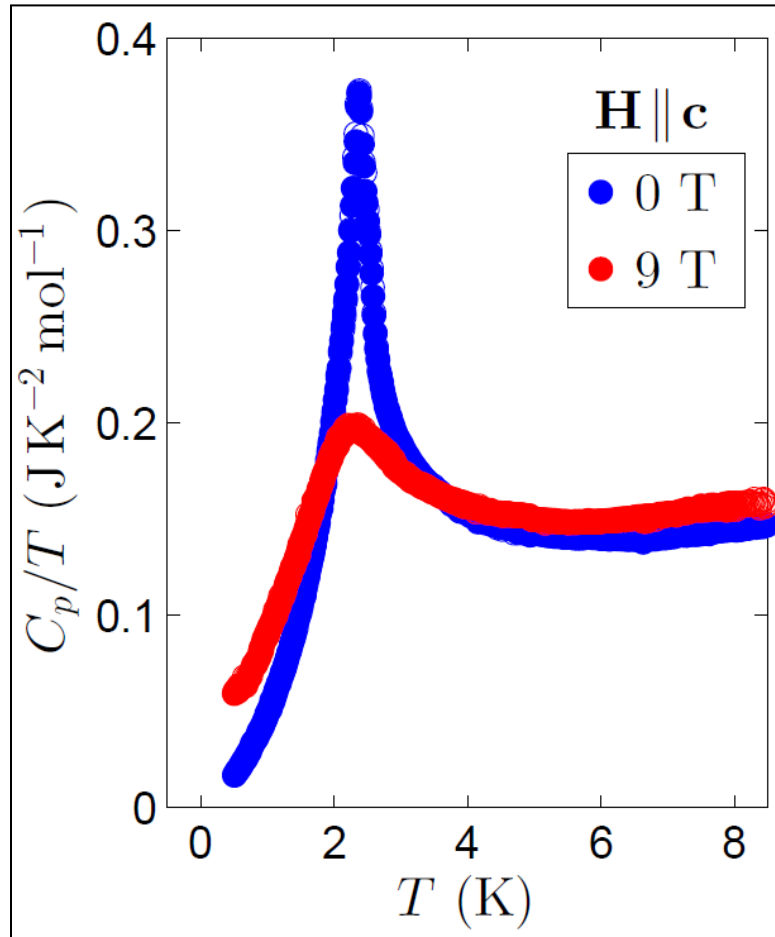
2.2 Above $H_Q=8T$

❖ 4. Phase-transition evidenced above H_Q



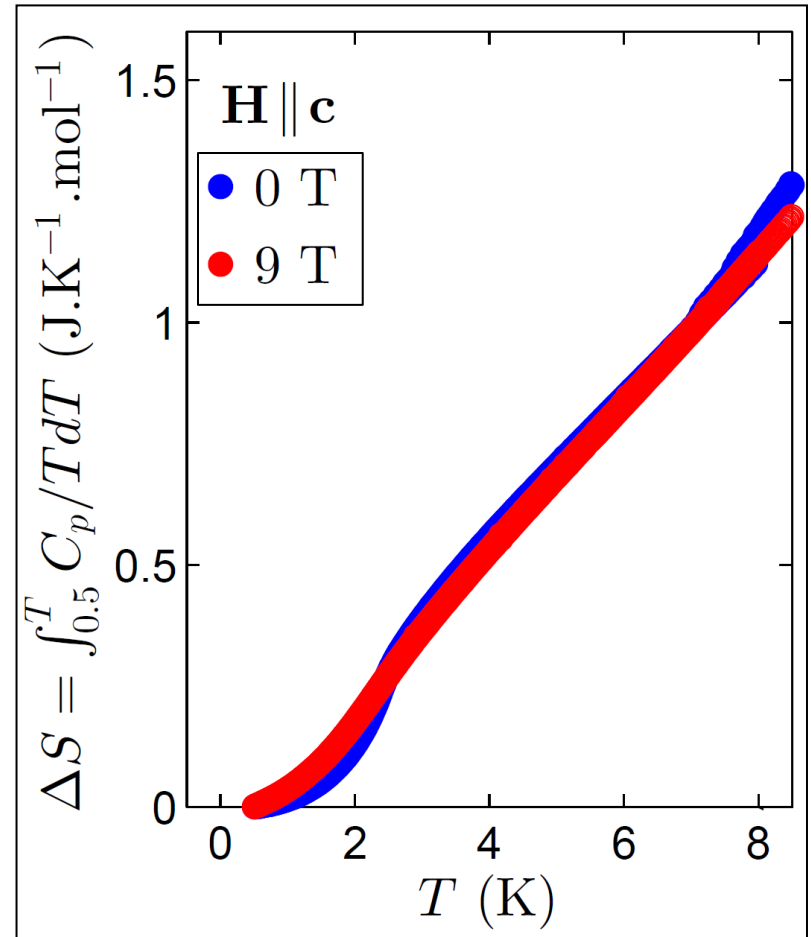
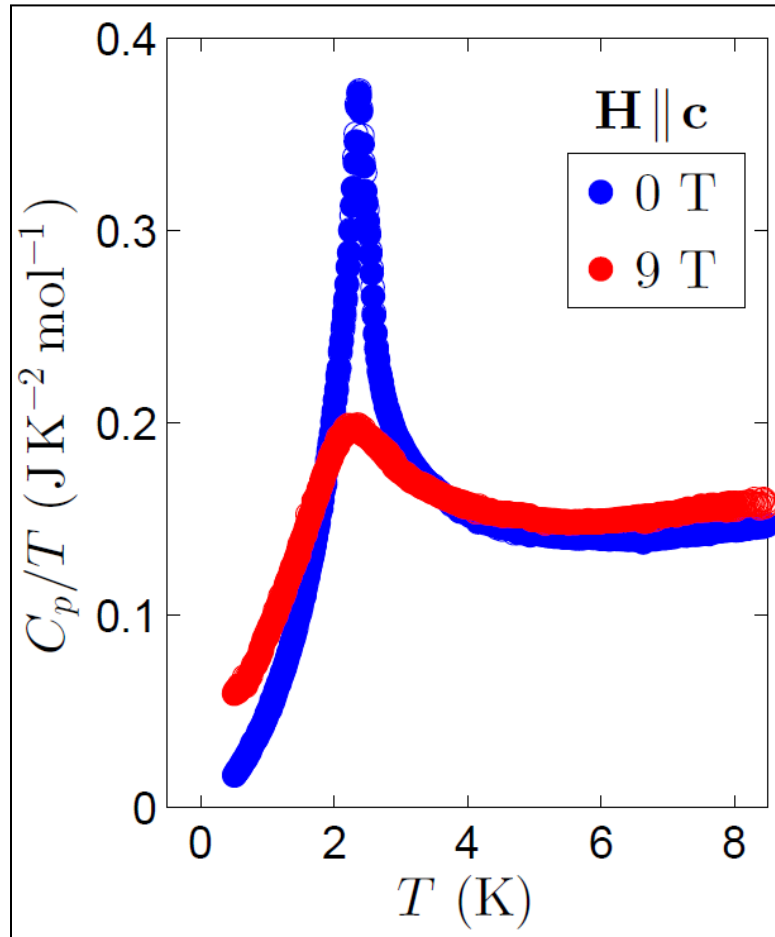
2.2 Above $H_Q=8T$

❖ 4. Phase-transition evidenced above H_Q



2.2 Above $H_Q=8T$

❖ 4. Phase-transition evidenced above H_Q



Indication for a thermal phase transition above H_Q

2.2 Summary of our findings

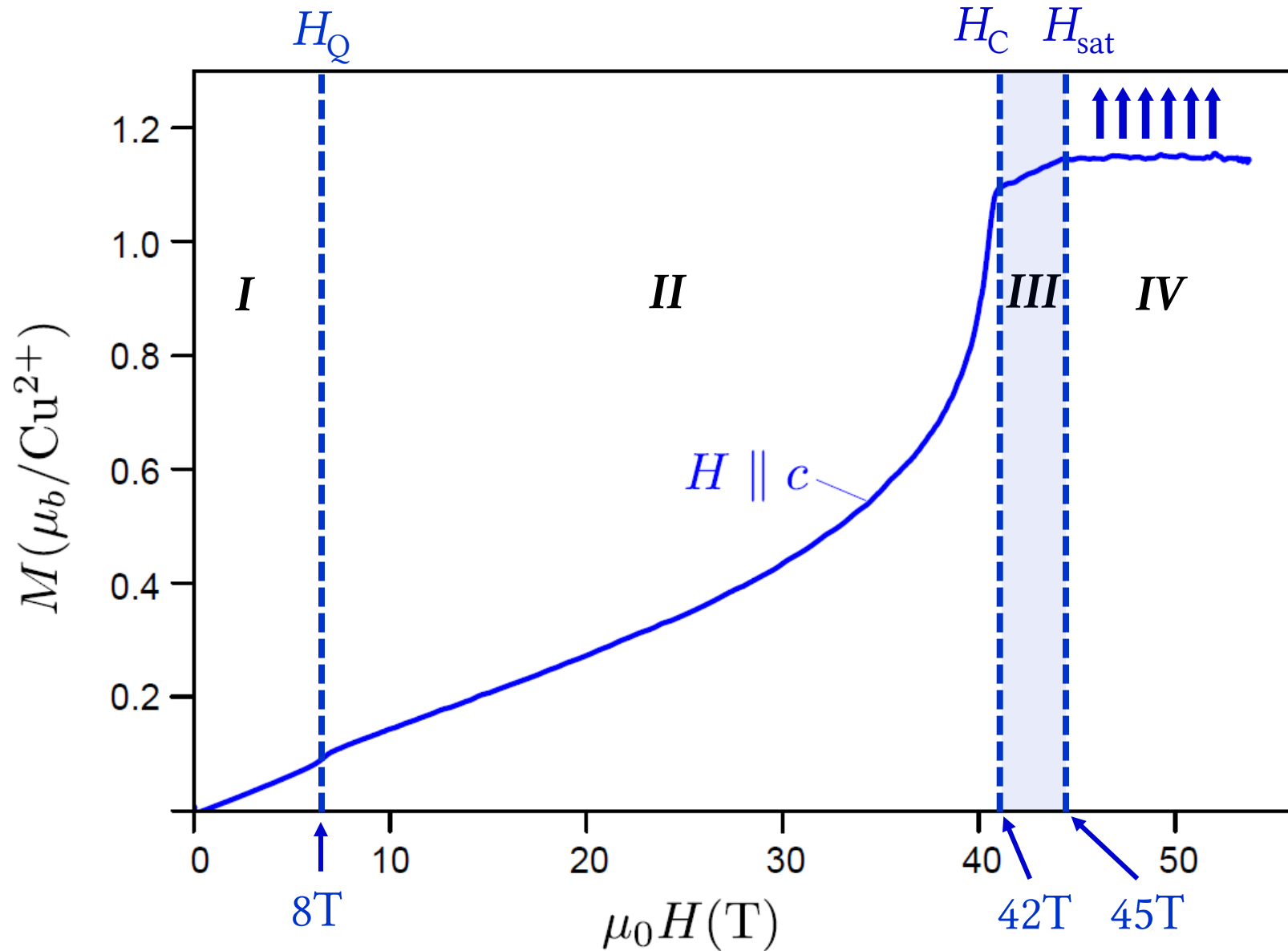
❖ Below H_Q

1. Dipolar long-range order related to vector-chiral order
2. Incommensurate spin components perpendicular to \mathbf{H}

❖ Above $H_Q \sim 8$ T

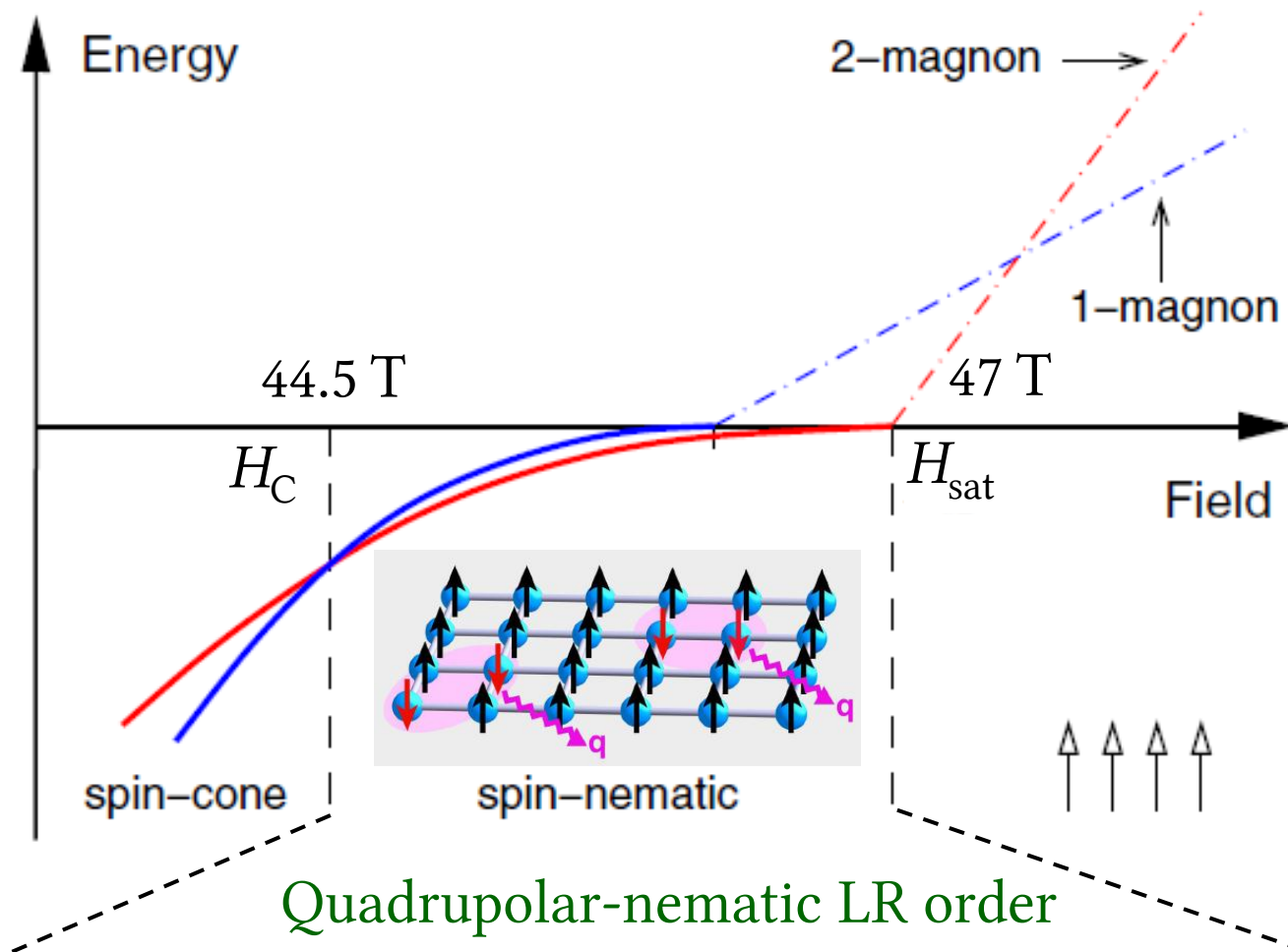
1. Short-range dipolar correlations in all directions
2. Driven by quadrupolar-nematic correlations
3. Only involve spin components parallel to \mathbf{H}
4. Thermal phase transition

2.3 Magnetization curve of LiCuVO_4



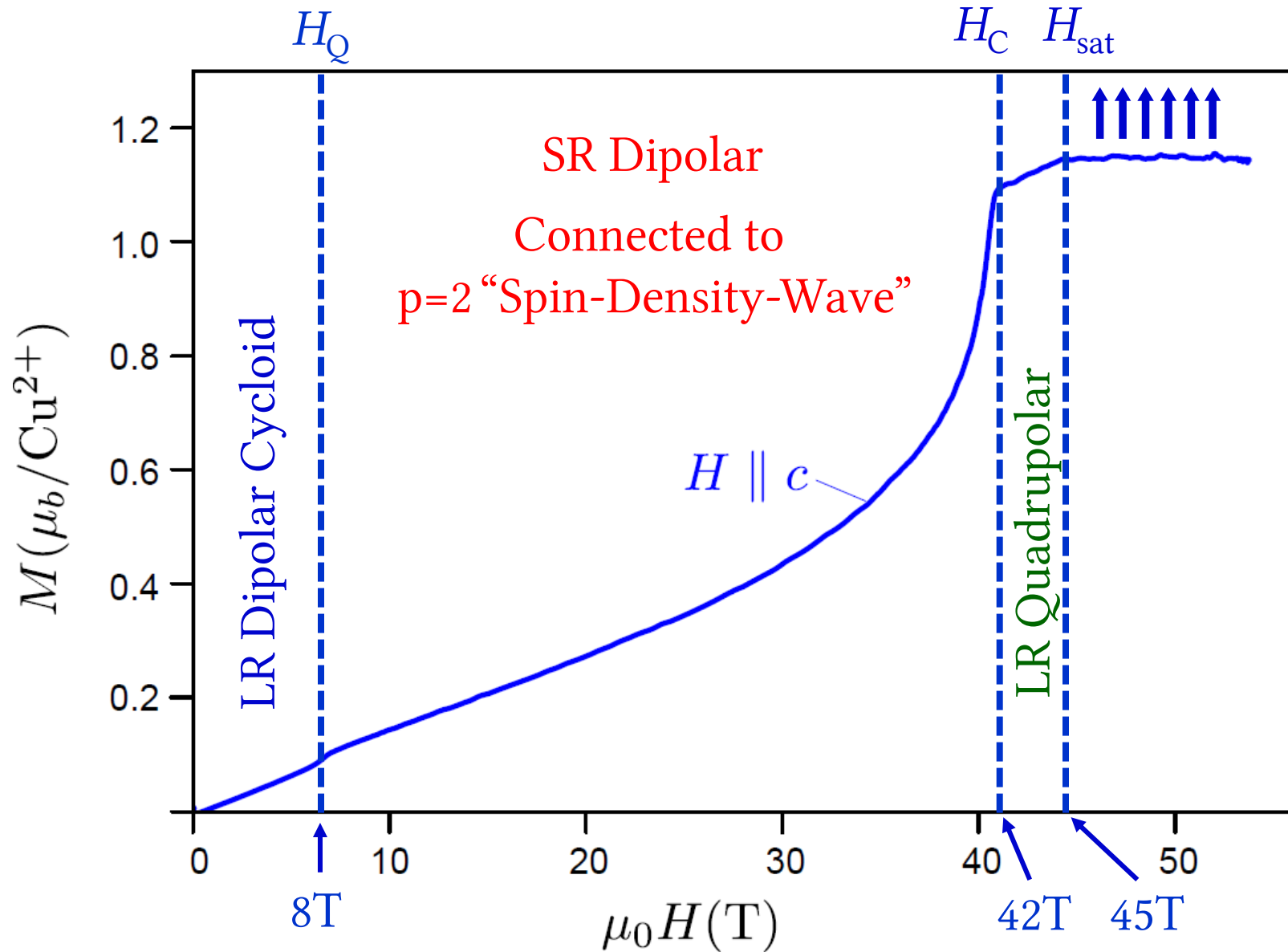
2.3 Quadrupolar long-range order

❖ Quasi-1D system with frustrated interchain interactions



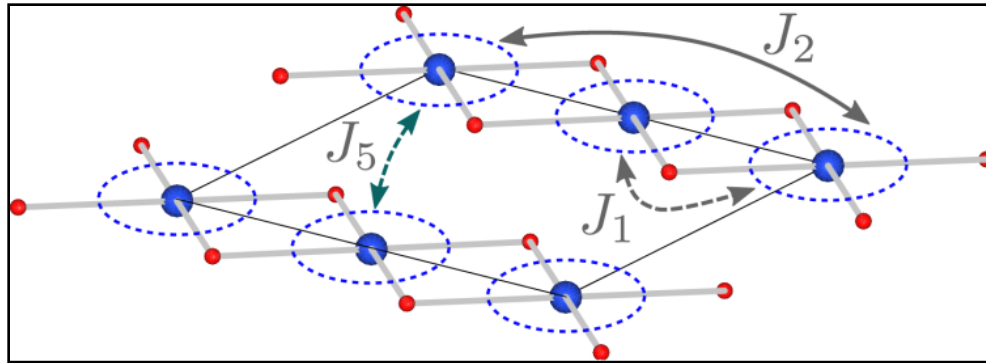
SR transverse dipolar correlations

2.3 Magnetization curve of LiCuVO_4



2.3 A Possible Scenario above $H_Q=8T$

❖ Role of frustrated inter-chain interactions



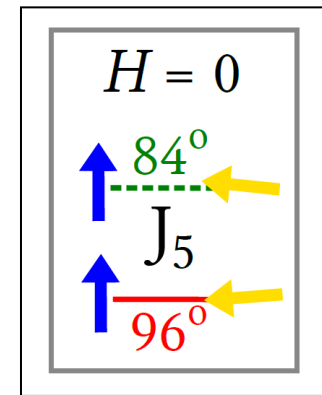
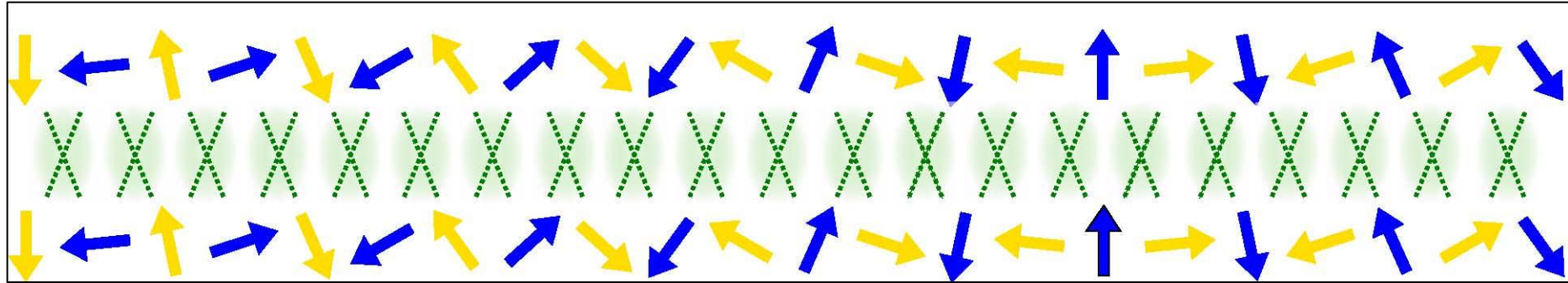
$$\begin{aligned} J_1 &= -1.6 \text{ meV} \\ J_2 &= +5.6 \text{ meV} \\ J_5 &= -0.4 \text{ meV} \end{aligned}$$

Enderle *et al.*, EPL '05

... Qualitative picture using solitons (fermions) ...

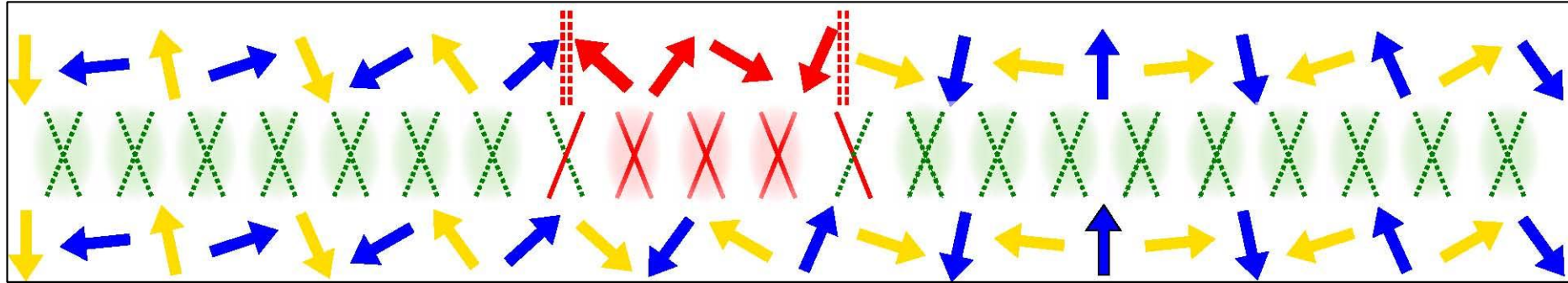
2.3 A Possible Scenario ...

❖ Role of frustrated inter-chain interactions $H = 0$



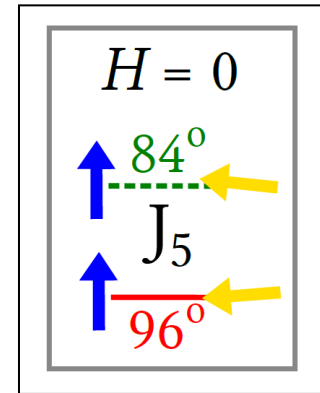
2.3 A Possible Scenario ...

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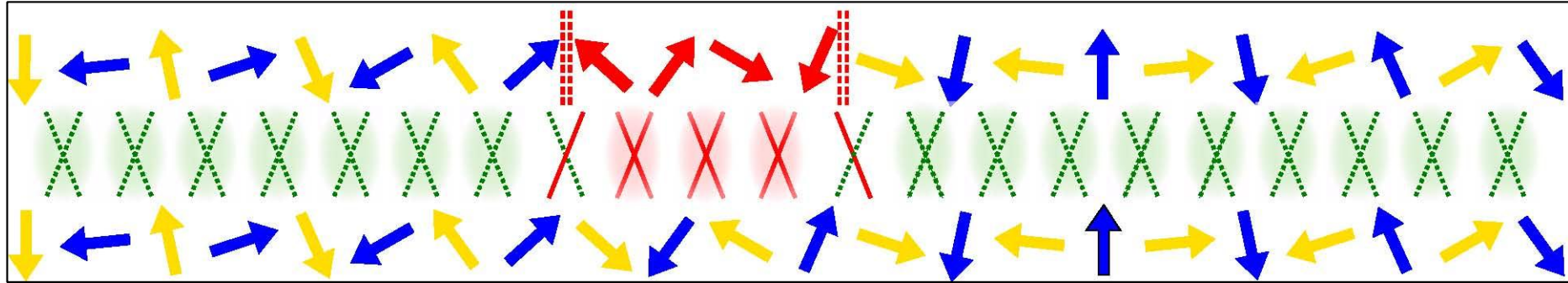
Quantum Fluctuations: 2-soliton + 2-soliton

Furukawa *et al.*, JPSJ '08

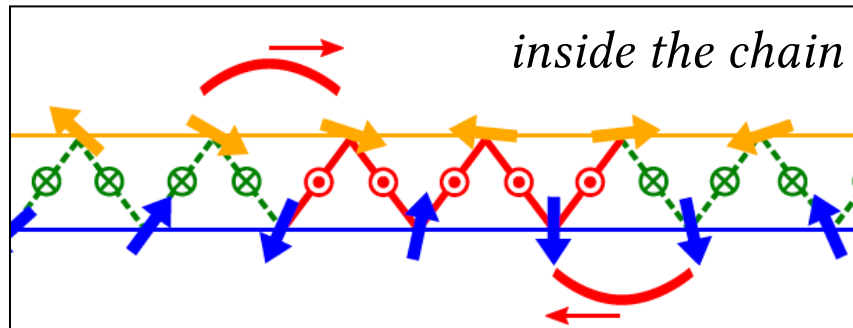


2.3 A Possible Scenario ...

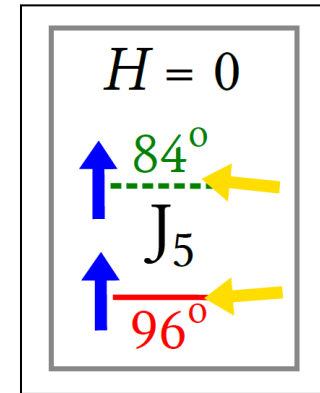
❖ Role of frustrated inter-chain interactions $H = 0$



2-soliton + 2-soliton

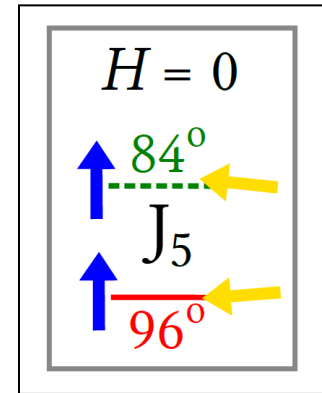
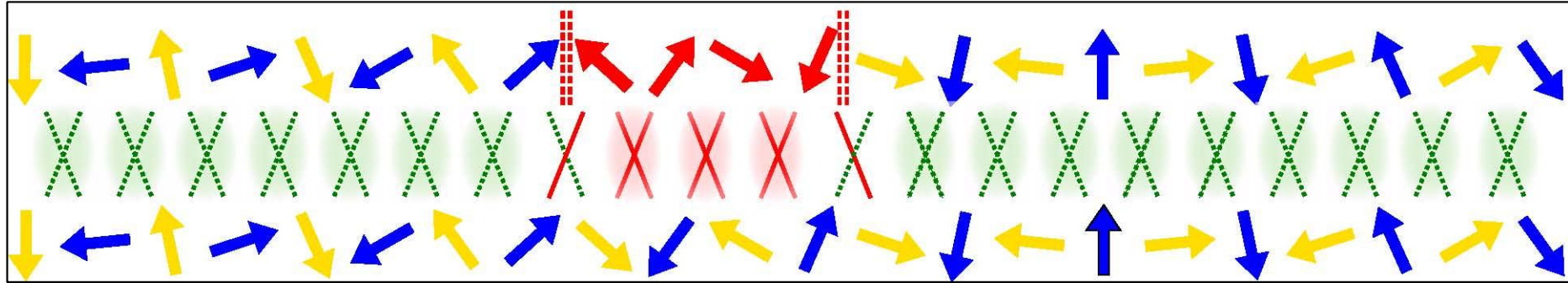


A 2-soliton is bound together by FM J_1



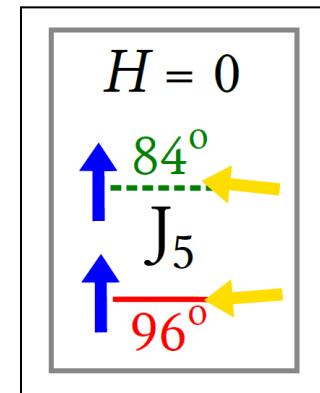
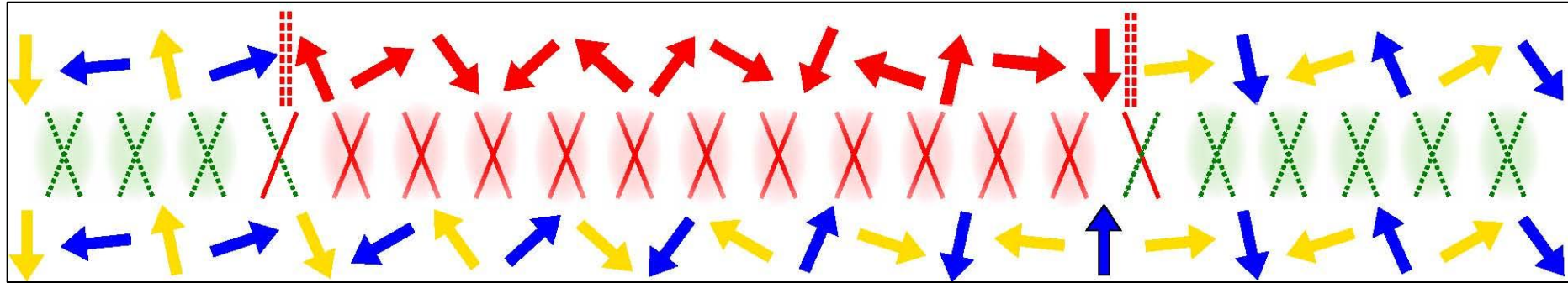
2.3 A Possible Scenario ...

❖ Role of frustrated inter-chain interactions $H = 0$



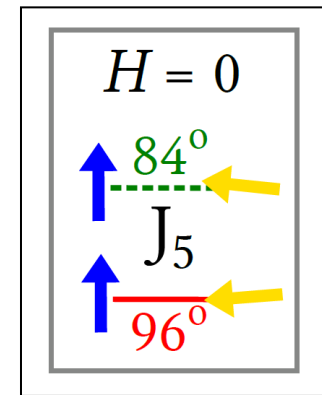
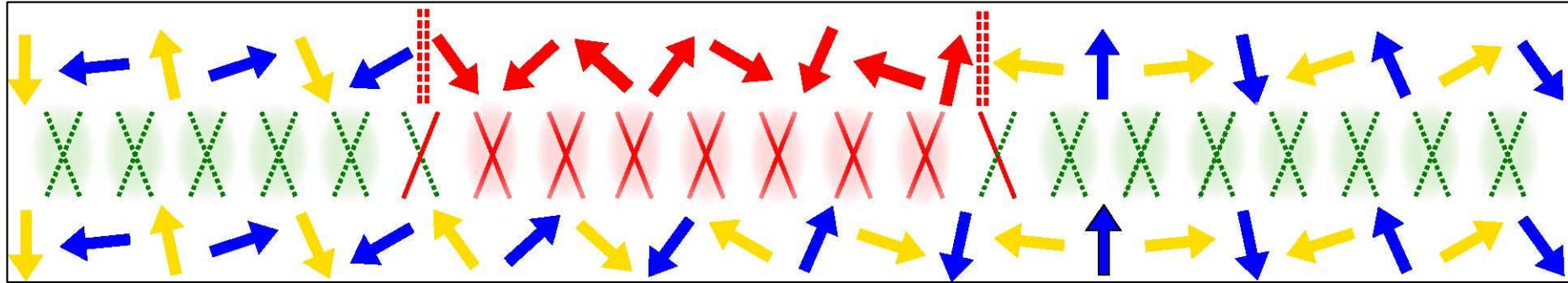
2.3 A Possible Scenario ...

❖ Role of frustrated inter-chain interactions $H = 0$



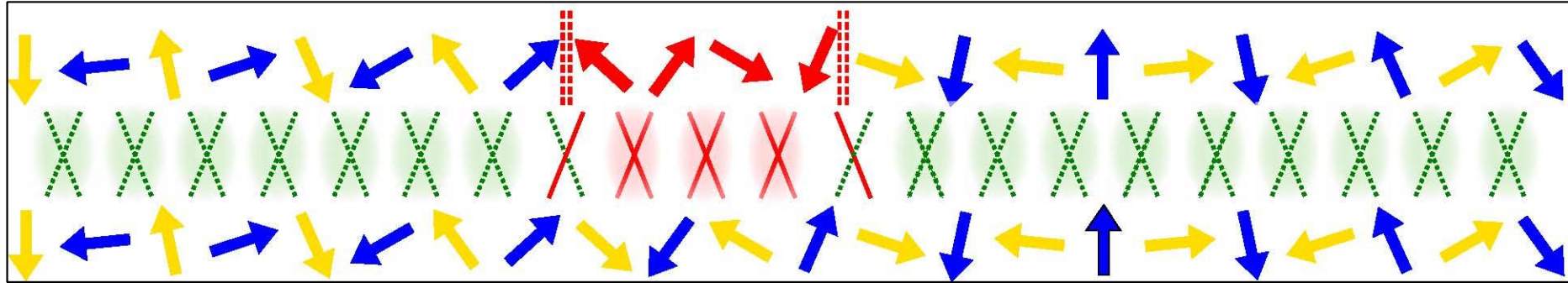
2.3 A Possible Scenario ...

❖ Role of frustrated inter-chain interactions $H = 0$

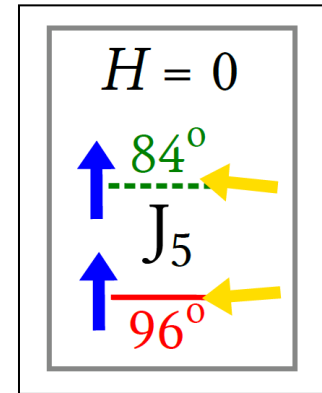


2.3 A Possible Scenario ...

❖ Role of frustrated inter-chain interactions $H = 0$

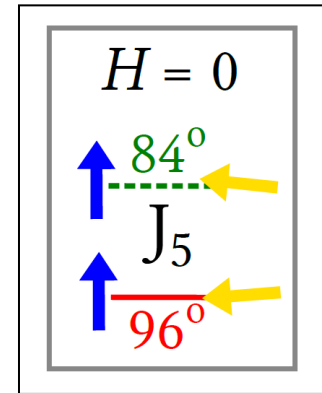
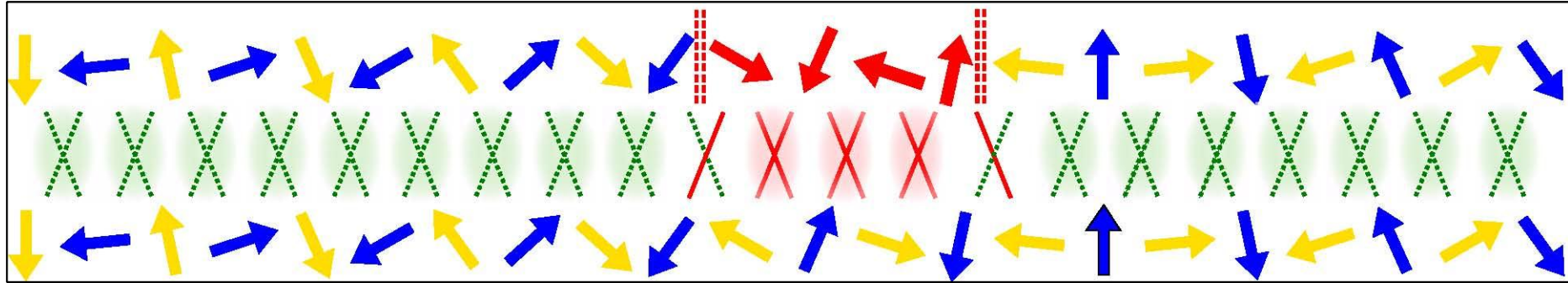


Bound 4-soliton



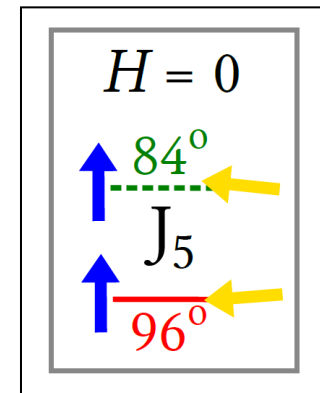
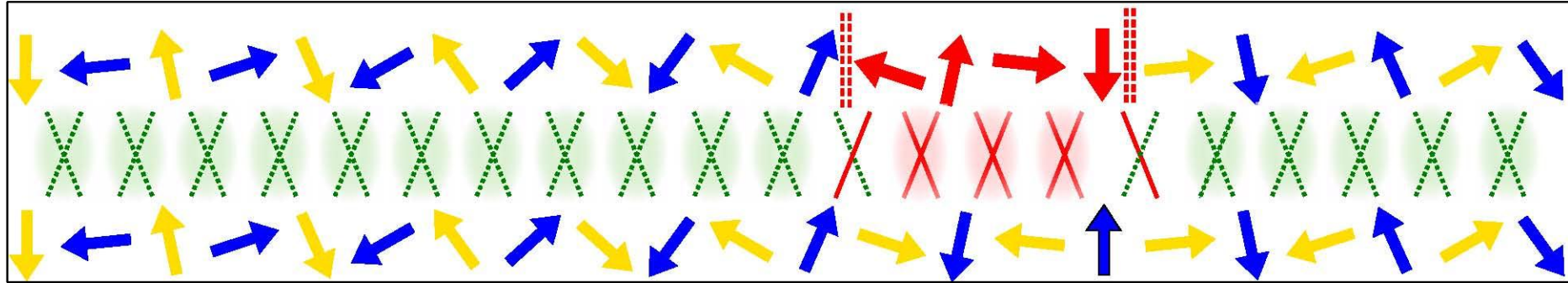
2.3 A Possible Scenario ...

❖ Role of frustrated inter-chain interactions $H = 0$



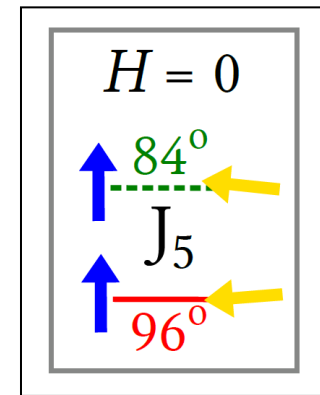
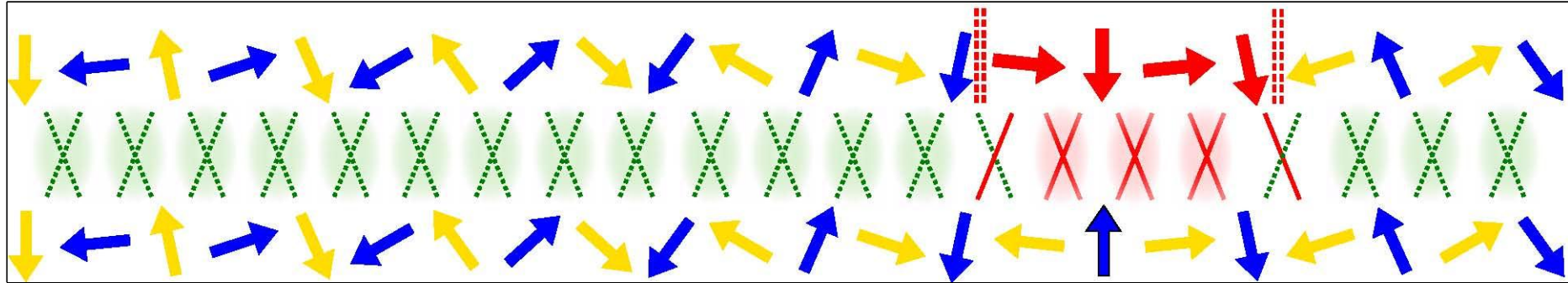
2.3 A Possible Scenario ...

❖ Role of frustrated inter-chain interactions $H = 0$



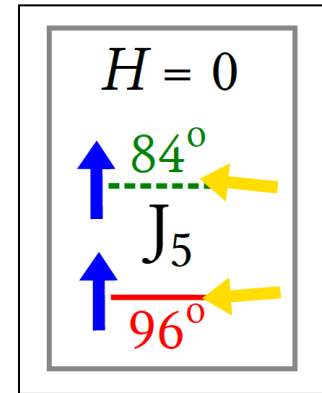
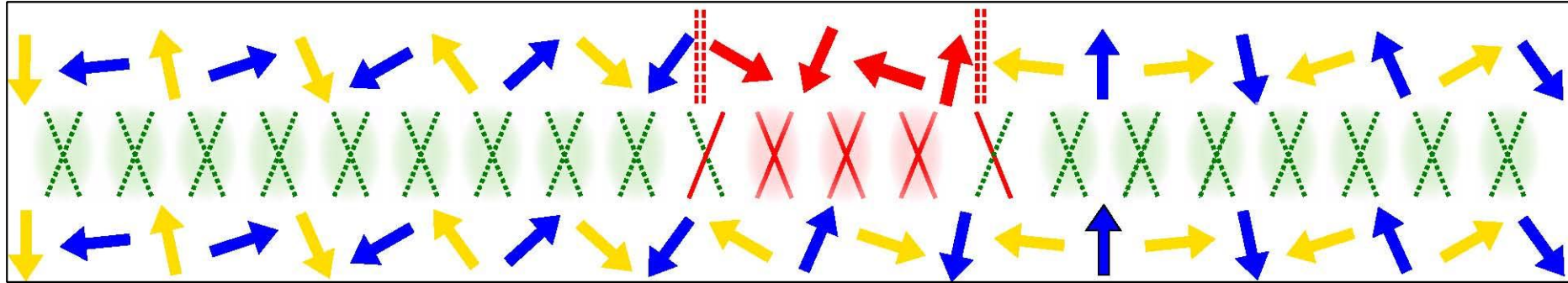
2.3 A Possible Scenario ...

❖ Role of frustrated inter-chain interactions $H = 0$



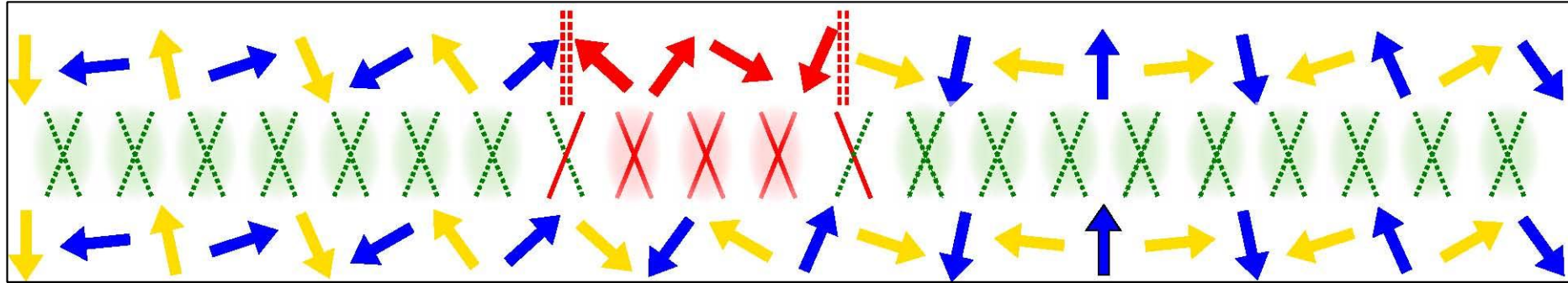
2.3 A Possible Scenario ...

❖ Role of frustrated inter-chain interactions $H = 0$



2.3 A Possible Scenario ...

❖ Role of frustrated inter-chain interactions $H = 0$



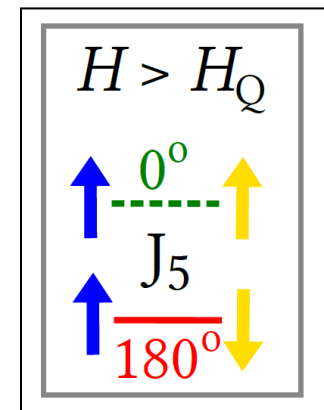
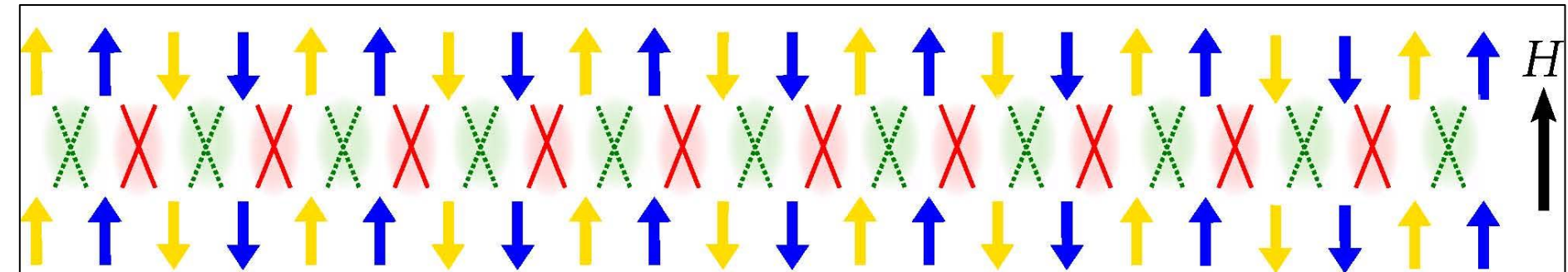
In $H=0$, long-range dipolar and vector-chiral orders are preserved

2-soliton bound by intra-chain J_1 \rightarrow vector-chiral order

4-soliton bound by inter-chain J_5 \rightarrow long-range dipolar order

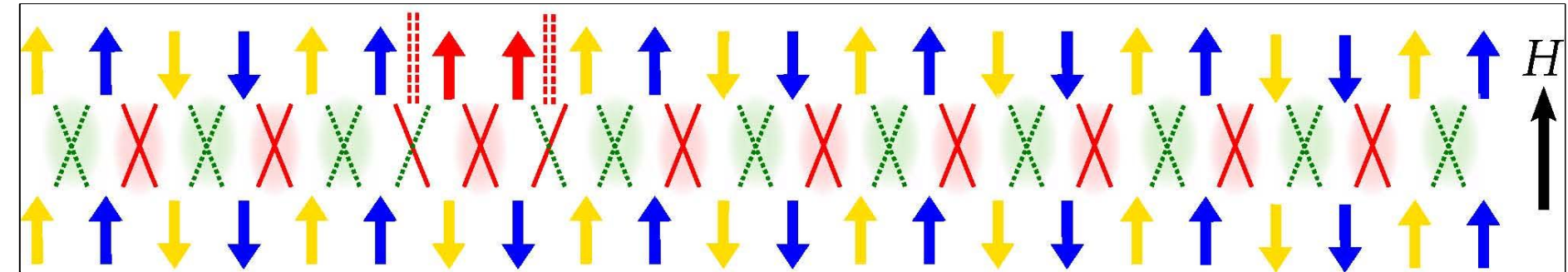
2.3 A Possible Scenario ...

❖ Role of frustrated inter-chain interactions $H > H_Q$

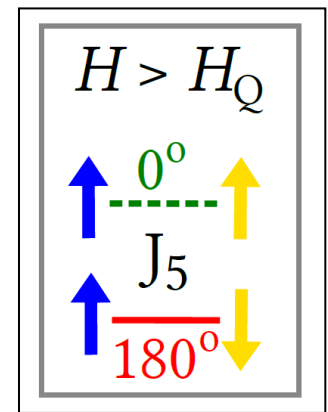


2.3 A Possible Scenario ...

❖ Role of frustrated inter-chain interactions $H > H_Q$

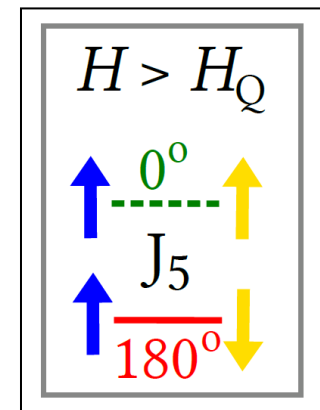
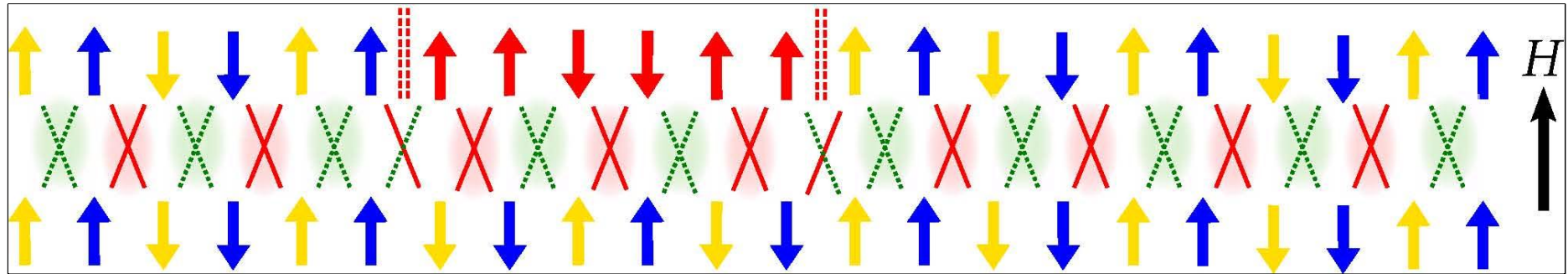


2-soliton + 2-soliton



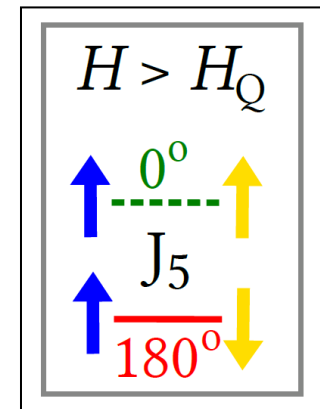
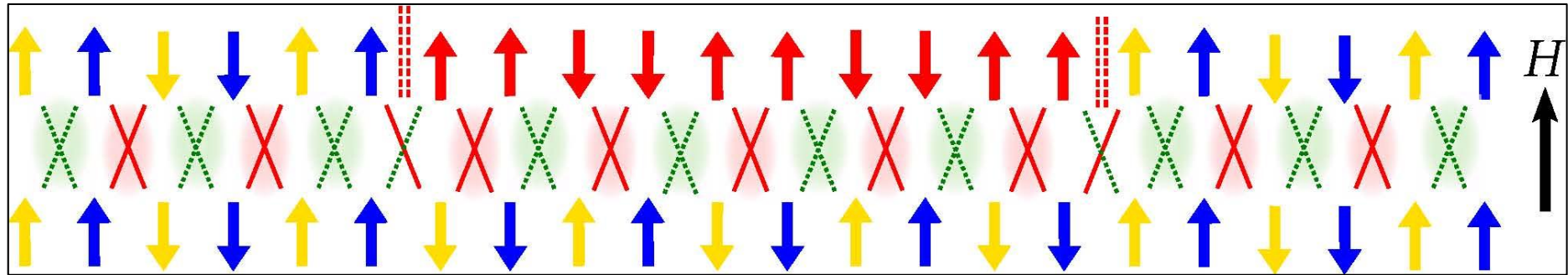
2.3 A Possible Scenario ...

❖ Role of frustrated inter-chain interactions $H > H_Q$



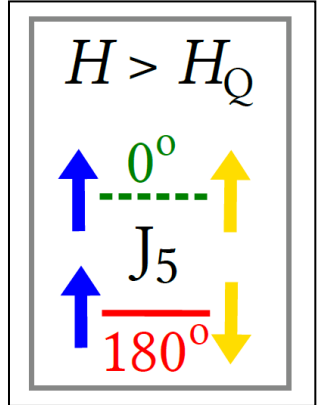
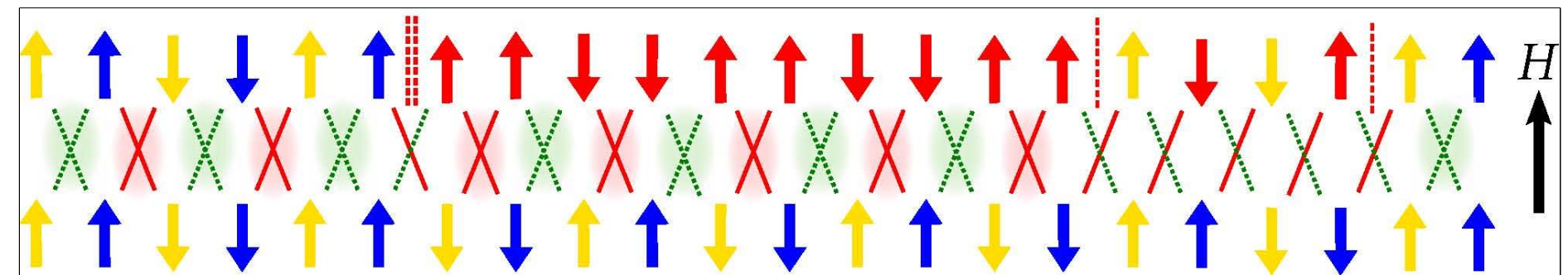
2.3 A Possible Scenario ...

❖ Role of frustrated inter-chain interactions $H > H_Q$



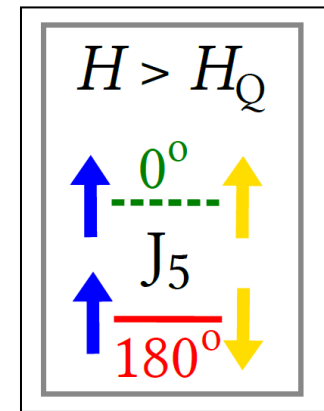
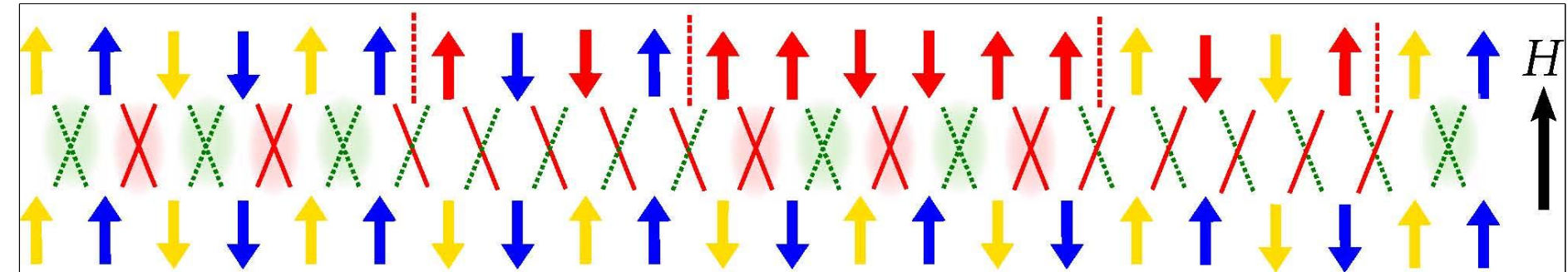
2.3 A Possible Scenario ...

❖ Role of frustrated inter-chain interactions $H > H_Q$



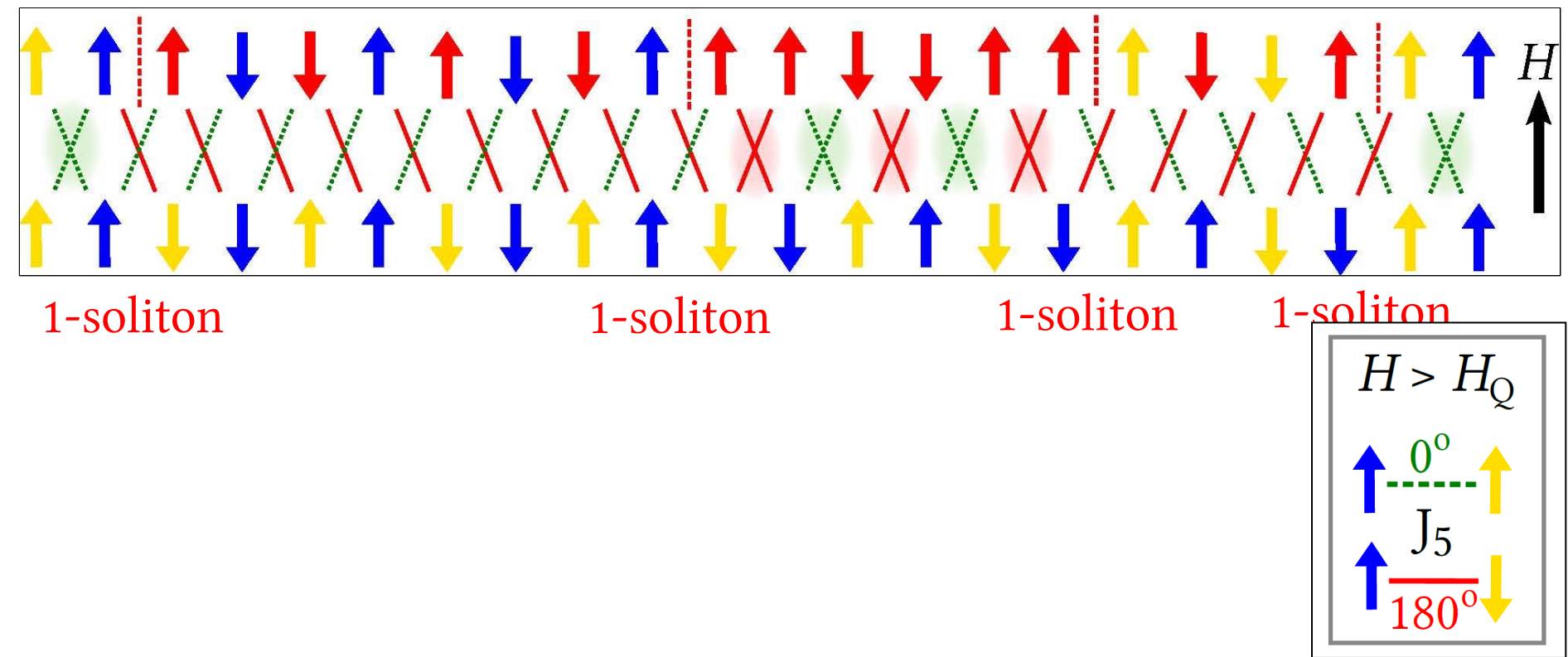
2.3 A Possible Scenario ...

❖ Role of frustrated inter-chain interactions $H > H_Q$



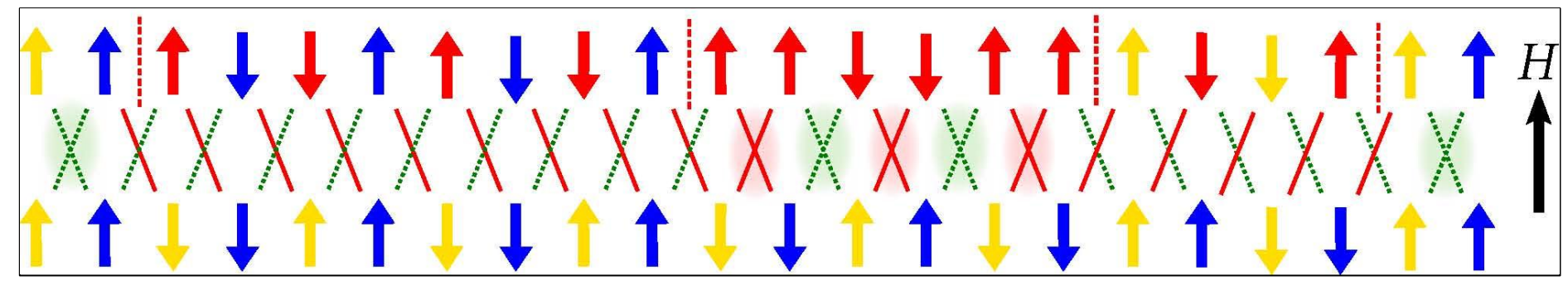
2.3 A Possible Scenario ...

❖ Role of frustrated inter-chain interactions $H > H_Q$



2.3 A Possible Scenario ...

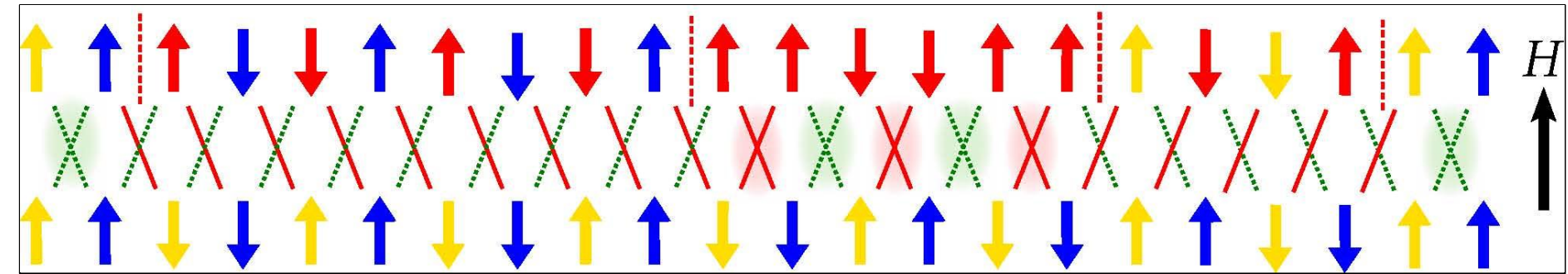
❖ Role of frustrated inter-chain interactions $H > H_Q$



In $H > H_Q$ long-range dipolar order is not favored

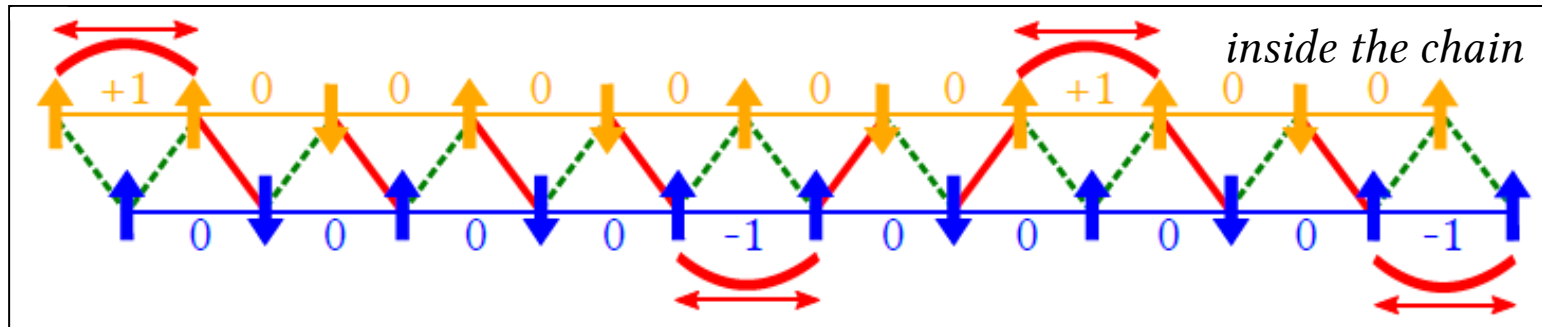
2.3 A Possible Scenario ...

❖ Role of frustrated inter-chain interactions $H > H_Q$



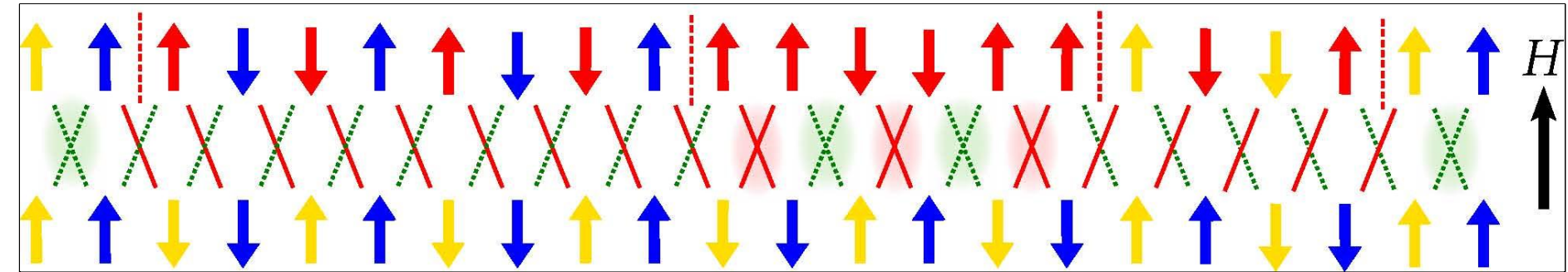
In $H > H_Q$ long-range dipolar order is not favored

However, there is a non-local positional order (“nematic”)



2.3 A Possible Scenario ...

❖ Role of frustrated inter-chain interactions $H > H_Q$



In $H > H_Q$ long-range dipolar order is not favored

However, there is a non-local positional order

Conclusions

1. Role of frustrated inter-chain interactions
2. Different from dipolar LR below H_Q and quadrupolar LR above H_C