Ba_2YMoO_6: a "QSL" with (strong) spin-orbit coupling?

Gang Chen
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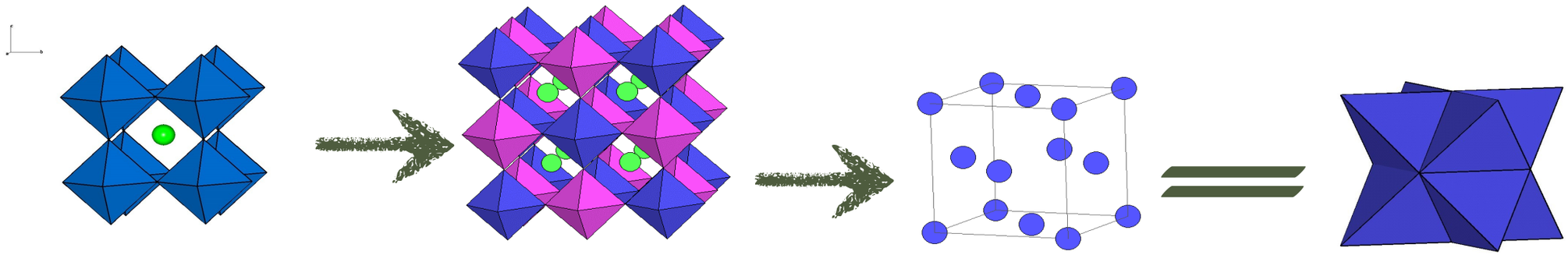
ORDERED DOUBLE PEROVSKITES

FCC ordered double perovskites $A_2BB'O_6$



Compound	B' config.	crystal structure	$\theta_{\rm CW}$	$\mu_{\rm eff}(\mu_B)$	magnetic transition	frustration parameter f
Ba_2YMoO_6	$Mo^{5+}(4d^1)$	cubic	-91K	1.34	PM down to 2K	$f \gtrsim 45$
Ba_2YMoO_6	$Mo^{5+}(4d^1)$	cubic	-160K	1.40	PM down to 2K	$f \gtrsim 80$
Ba_2YMoO_6	$Mo^{5+}(4d^1)$	cubic	-219K	1.72	PM down to 2K	$f \gtrsim 100$
La_2LiMoO_6	Mo^{5+} ($4d^1$)	monoclinic	-45K	1.42	PM to 2K	$f \gtrsim 20$
Sr_2MgReO_6	$Re^{6+}(5d^1)$	tetragonal	-426K	1.72	spin glass, $T_G \sim 50$K	$f \gtrsim 8$
Sr_2CaReO_6	$Re^{6+}(5d^1)$	monoclinic	-443K	1.659	spin glass, $T_G \sim 14$K	$f \gtrsim 30$
Ba_2CaReO_6	$Re^{6+}(5d^1)$	cubic to tetragonal (at $T \sim 120$K)	-38.8K	0.744	AFM $T_c = 15.4$K	$f \sim 2$
Ba_2LiOsO_6	$Os^{7+}(5d^1)$	cubic	-40.48K	0.733	AFM $T_c \sim 8$K	$f \gtrsim 5$
Ba_2NaOsO_6	$Os^{7+}(5d^1)$	cubic	-32.45K	0.677	FM $T_c \sim 8$K	$f \gtrsim 4$
Ba_2NaOsO_6	$Os^{7+}(5d^1)$	cubic	~ -10K	~ 0.6	FM $T_c = 6.8$K	$f \gtrsim 4$

There also exist d^2 and d^3 double perovskites

M.A. de Vries et al, PRL 2010, T. Aharen et al PRB 2010
J.P. Carlo et al, PRB 2011
K. E. Stitzer, et al, Solid State Sciences 4, 2002 (311)
A.S.Erickson, et al PRL 2007
C. Wiebe, et al PRB 2002, 2003
K. Yamamura, et al, Journal Solid State Chemistry 179, 605 (2006).

ORDERED DOUBLE PEROVSKITES

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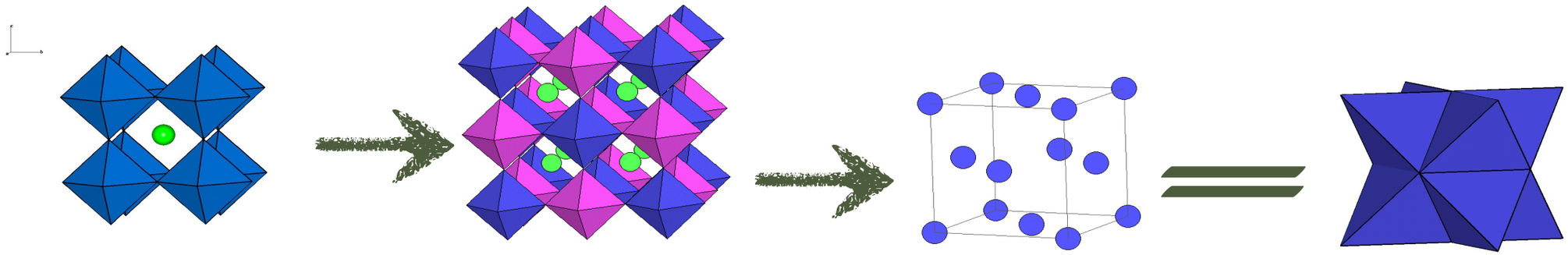

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Likely to be a QSL

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Valence Bond Glass on an fcc Lattice in the Double Perovskite Ba_2YMoO_6

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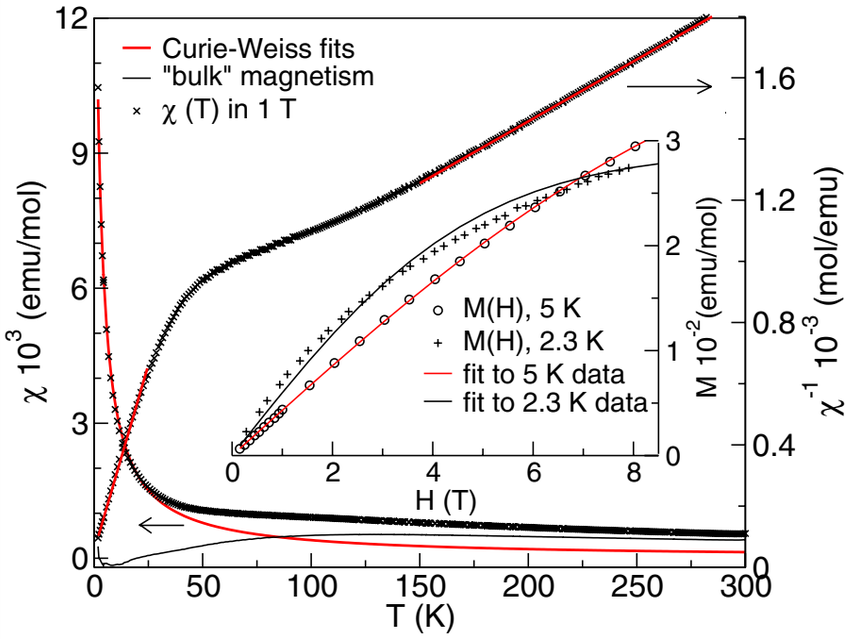
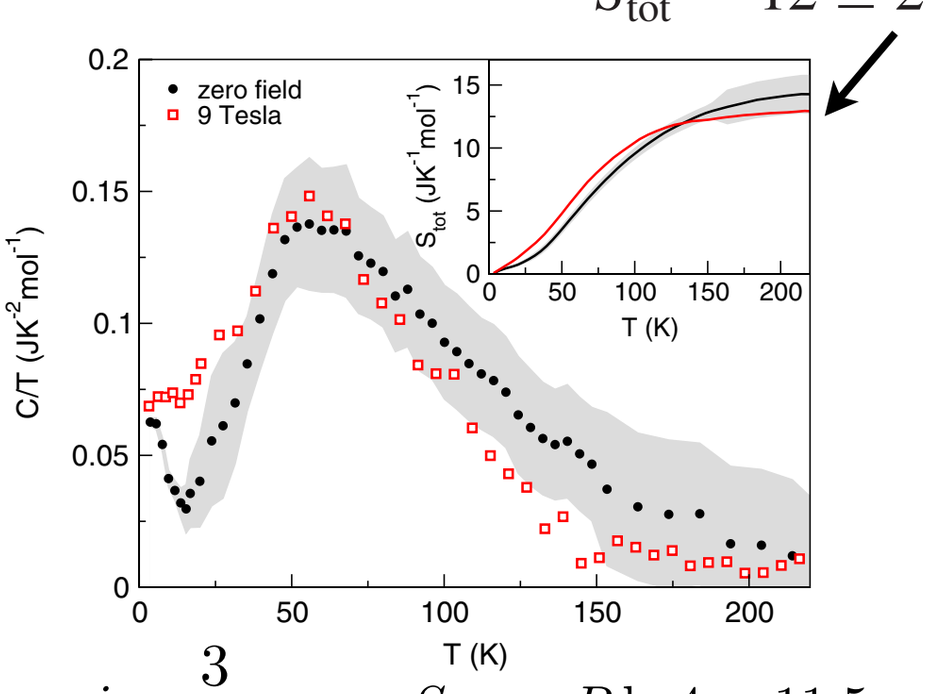
We report on the unconventional magnetism in the cubic *B*-site ordered double perovskite Ba_2YMoO_6, using ac and dc magnetic susceptibility, heat capacity and muon spin rotation. No magnetic order is observed down to 2 K while the Weiss temperature is ~ -160 K. This is ascribed to the geometric frustration in the lattice of edge-sharing tetrahedra with orbitally degenerate Mo^{5+} $s = 1/2$ spins. Our experimental results point to a gradual freezing of the spins into a disordered pattern of spin singlets, quenching the orbital degeneracy while leaving the global cubic symmetry unaffected, and providing a rare example of a valence bond glass.



$$S_{\mathrm{tot}} = 12 \pm 2\ \mathrm{J\,K^{-1}\,mol^{-1}}$$



$$j = \frac{3}{2} \longleftrightarrow S_{\mathrm{tot}} = R \ln 4 = 11.5$$

Linear T specific heat

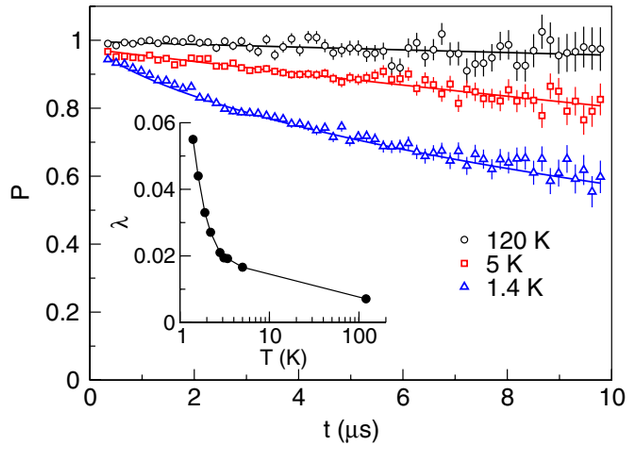


FIG. 5 (color online). The muon spin relaxation at 120, 5 and 1.4 K. The relaxation follows an exponential decay ($P(t) = \exp[-t/\lambda]^{\beta}$, solid lines) with $\beta = 1$ for all but the 1.4 K data, where $\beta = 0.7$. The temperature dependence of the relaxation rate λ is shown in the inset.

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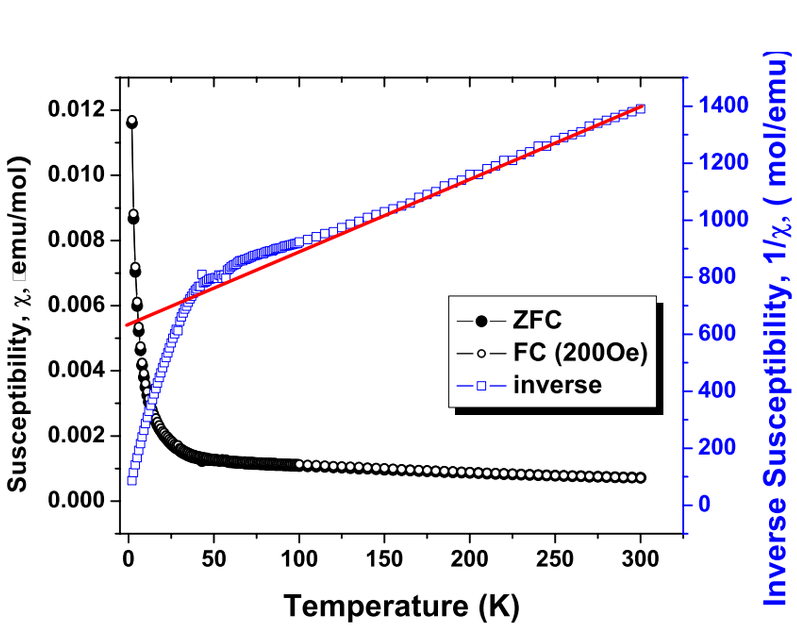


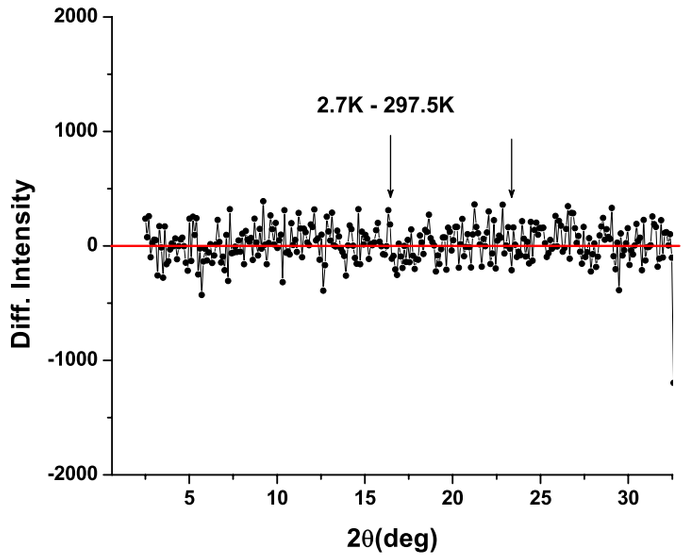
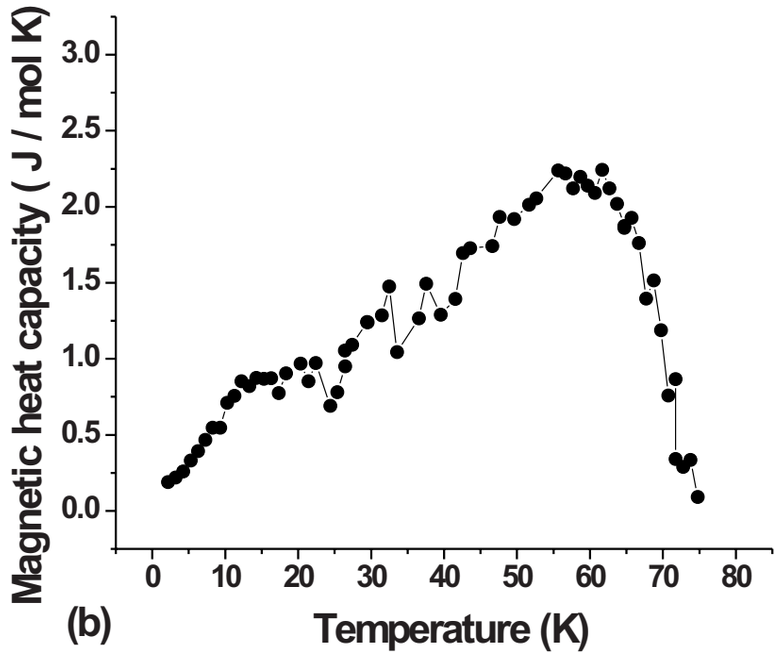


FIG. 11. (Color online) Neutron-diffraction difference pattern, 2.7–297.5 K for Ba_2YMoO_6. The arrows show the expected positions of magnetic reflections assuming a type 1 fcc magnetic structure as found for Ba_2YRuO_6 (Ref. 6).



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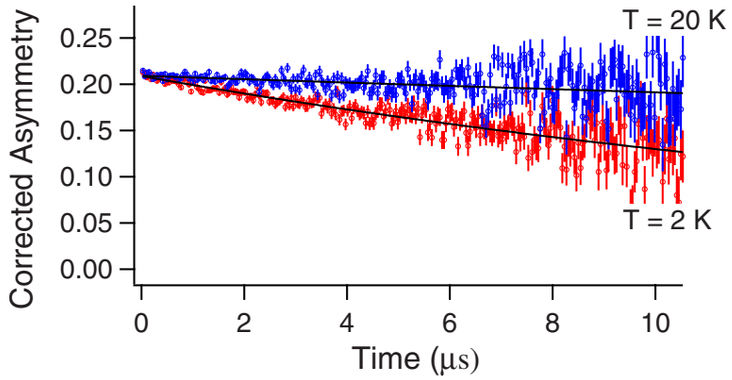

FIG. 13. (Color online) ZF μSR data for Ba_2YMoO_6 for two temperatures. The lines are fits to a single exponential relaxation function, see text.

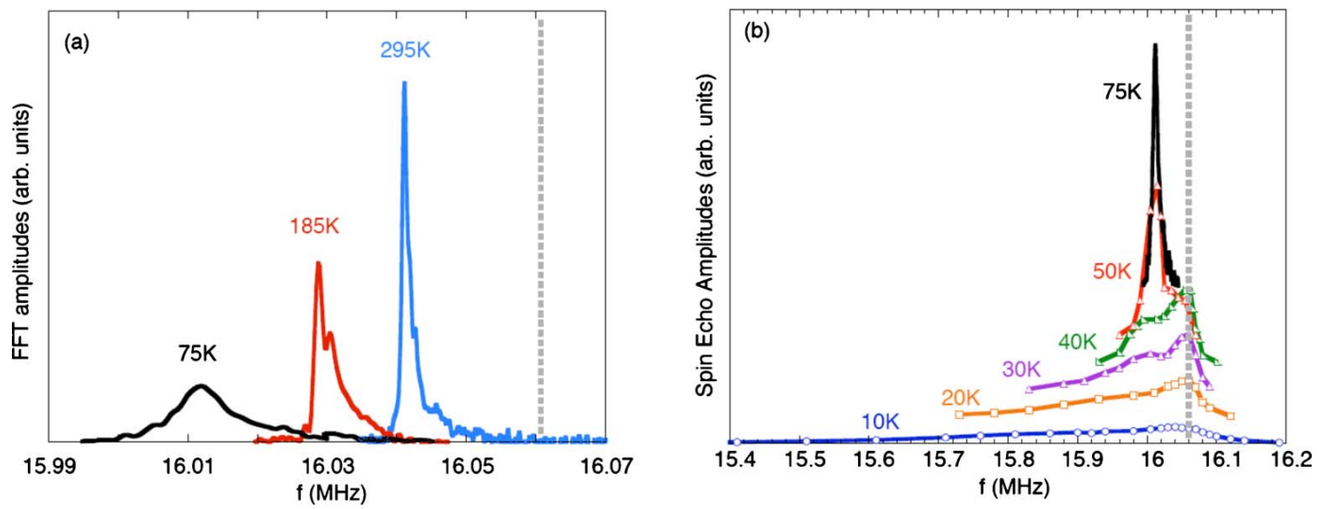

FIG. 14. (Color online) ^{89}Y NMR line shape at various temperatures. (a) Representative line shapes at selected temperatures for Ba_2YMoO_6. (b) Evolution of the line shape below 75 K.

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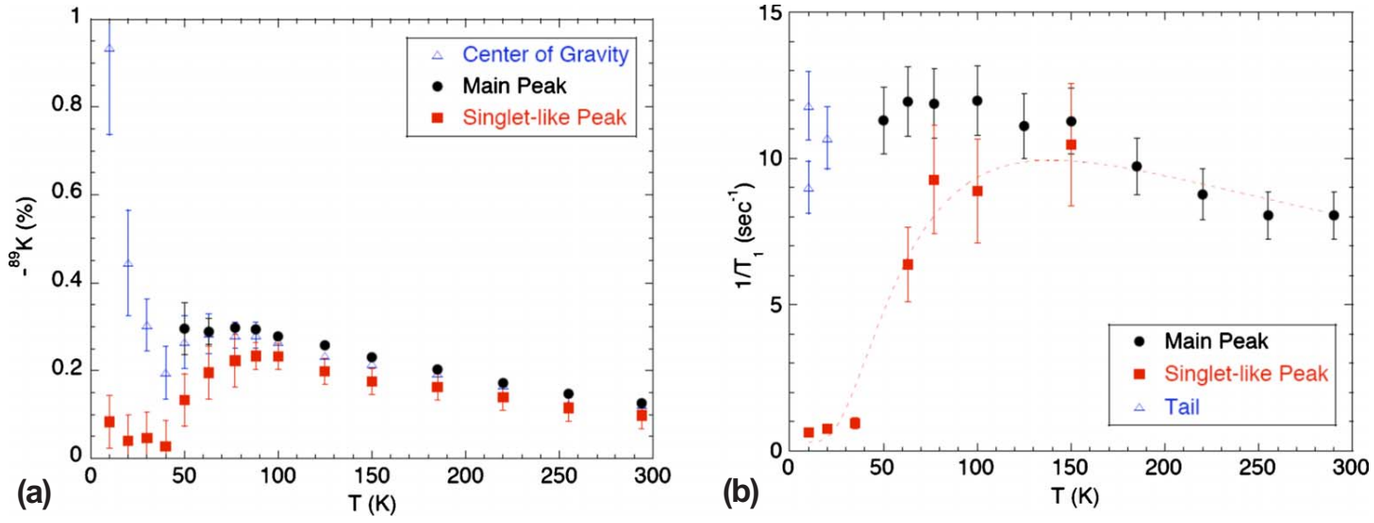

FIG. 15. (Color online) Temperature dependence of the paramagnetic Knight shift, $-^{89}K$ (a) and the relaxation rate, $1/T_1$ (b) for the "main" (lower frequency) peak and the singletlike (higher frequency) peak of Fig. 14(b). The dotted line is an empirical fit $1/T_1 \sim C/T \exp(-\Delta/k_B T)$ with $\Delta/k_B \sim 140$ K. Integrated intensities of the two are roughly equal.

Triplet and in-gap magnetic states in the ground state of the quantum frustrated fcc antiferromagnet Ba_2YMoO_6

J. P. Carlo,[1,2,*] J. P. Clancy,[1] T. Aharen,[3] Z. Yamani,[2] J. P. C. Ruff,[1] J. J. Wagman,[1] G. J. Van Gastel,[1] H. M. L. Noad,[1] G. E. Granroth,[4] J. E. Greedan,[3,5] H. A. Dabkowska,[5] and B. D. Gaulin[1,5,6]

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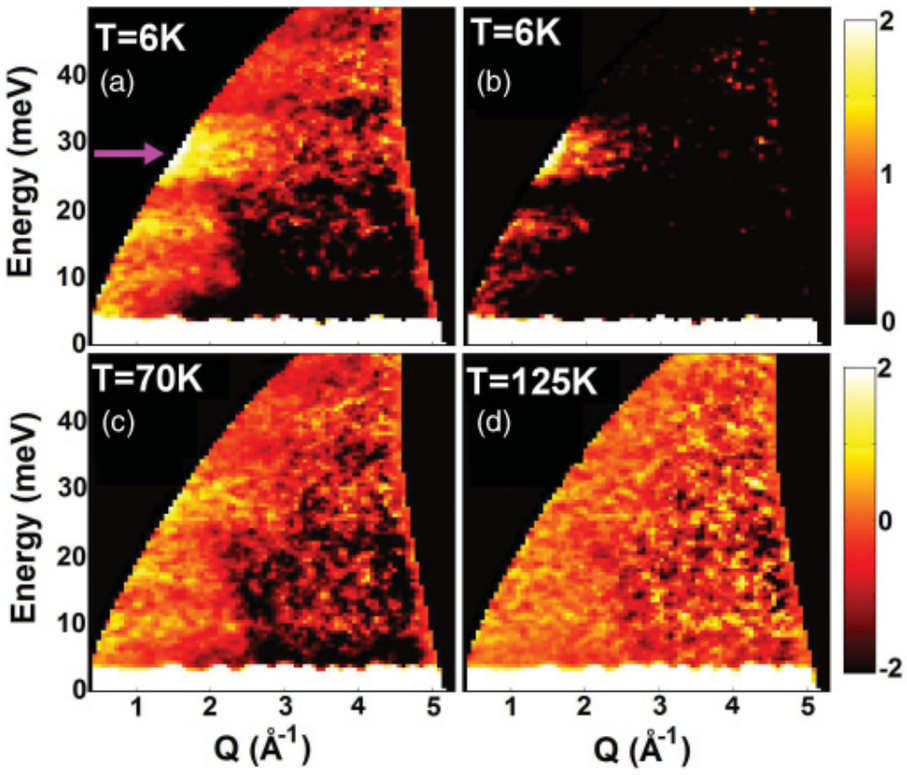


FIG. 2. (Color online) (a), (c), (d) Dynamic susceptibility $\Delta\chi''(Q,\hbar\omega)$ at $T = 6$, 70, and 125 K, where $\chi''(Q,\hbar\omega)$ at $T = 175$ K has been subtracted from each to isolate the magnetic scattering, as described in the text. (b) shows $\Delta\chi''(Q,\hbar\omega)$ at $T = 6$ K with $T = 175$ K subtracted, but with the plotted intensity scale range restricted to >0 only, thus highlighting where $\chi''(Q,\hbar\omega)$ at 6 K exceeds that at 175 K. The lower intensity scale refers to (a), (c), and (d), and the upper refers to (b).

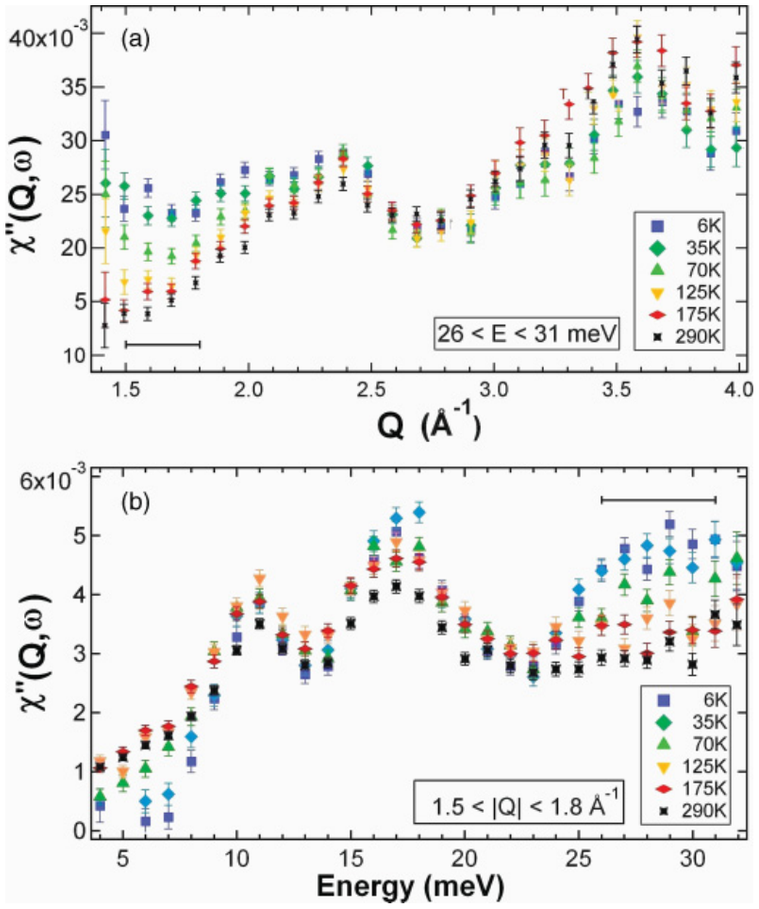


FIG. 3. (Color online) (a) $\chi''(Q,\hbar\omega)$ plotted versus Q for six temperatures, integrated in energy between 26 and 31 meV. (b) $\chi''(Q,\hbar\omega)$ plotted versus energy for six temperatures, integrated in Q over the range 1.5 Å^{-1} $< Q <$ 1.8 Å^{-1}. The scattering centered on ~28 meV exists only at low $Q < 2.5$ Å^{-1} and at low $T < 125$ K, and is therefore magnetic in origin and consistent with a weakly dispersive spin-triplet excitation.

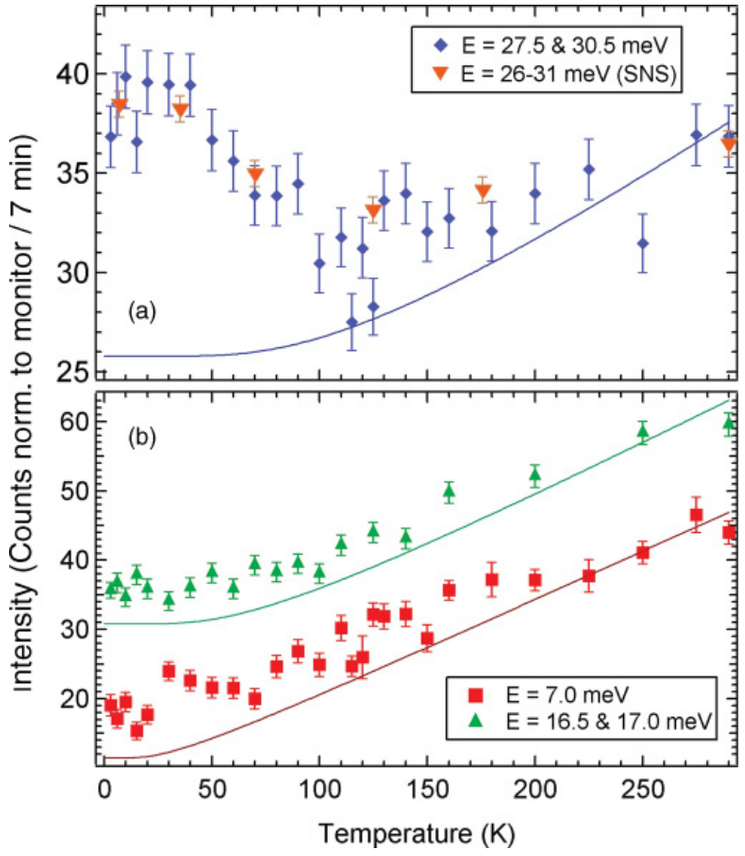
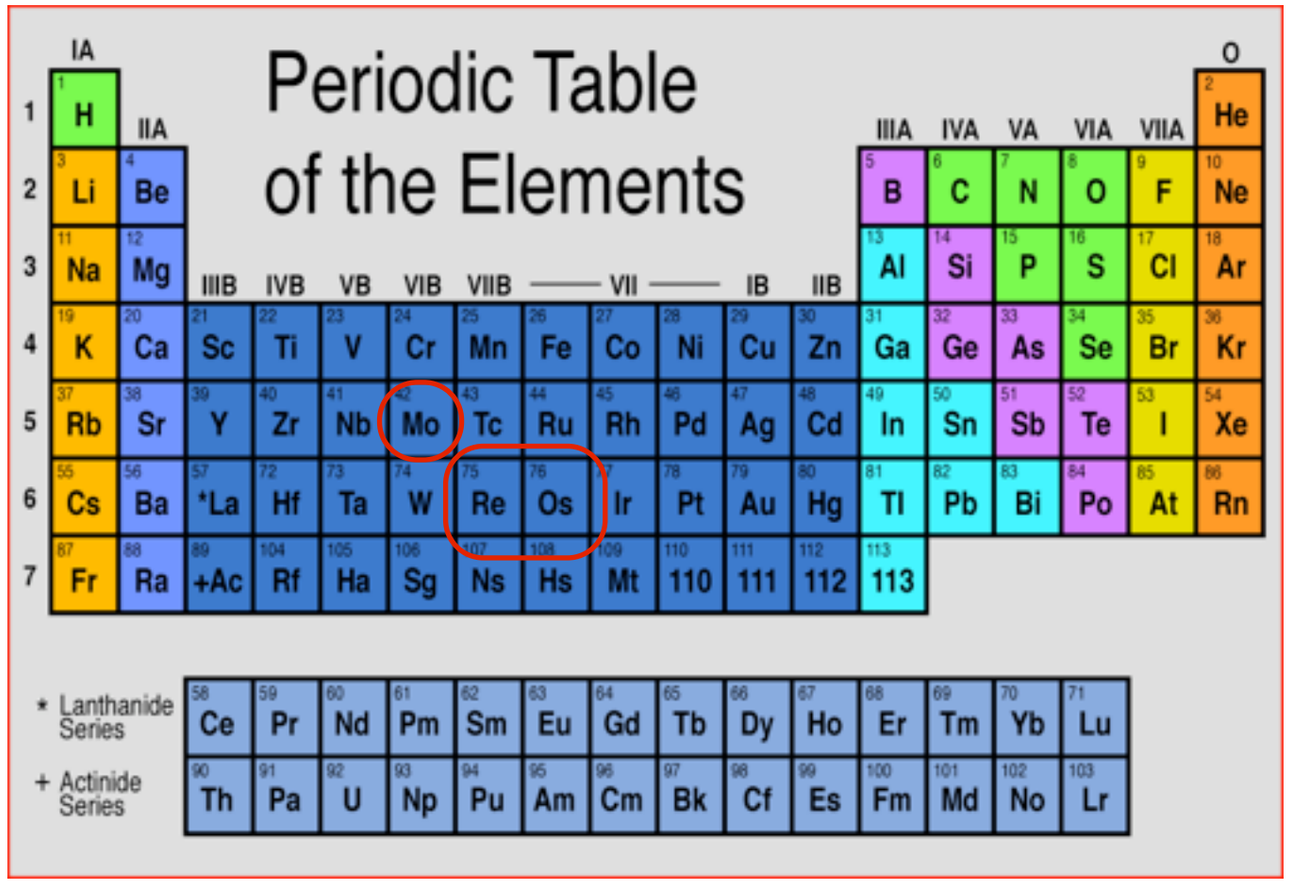
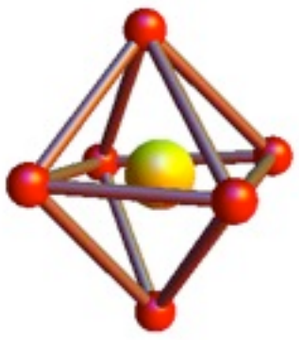
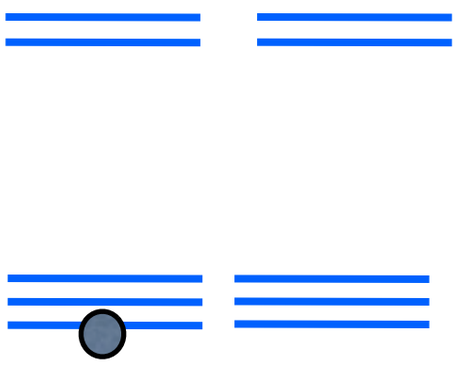


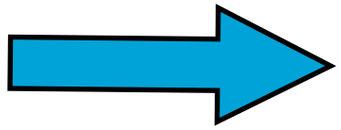
FIG. 4. (Color online) (a) Temperature dependence of the background-subtracted scattering intensity at $Q = 1.7$ Å^{-1} at the average of 27.5 and 30.5 meV, collected with the C5 triple-axis spectrometer, showing a characteristic fall-off of the triplet intensity toward zero at ~125 K; normalized SEQUOIA (SNS) data at 26–31 meV is included for reference. (b) Temperature dependence of the background-subtracted intensity at 7 meV and a 16.5–17 meV energy transfer. The solid lines represent fits of the $T > 200$ K data to the thermal occupancy factor. Excess low-temperature scattering is attributed to either (a) the triplet excitation, or (b) magnetic states within the gap.

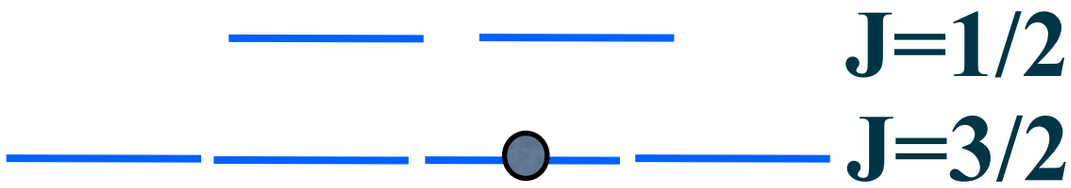


$Re^{6+}, Os^{7+}, Mo^{5+}$









$M = \mathcal{P}_{\frac{3}{2}}[2\boldsymbol{S} + (-\boldsymbol{l})]\mathcal{P}_{\frac{3}{2}} = 0!!$

$\lambda \sim 1481K$ in Mo^{5+}

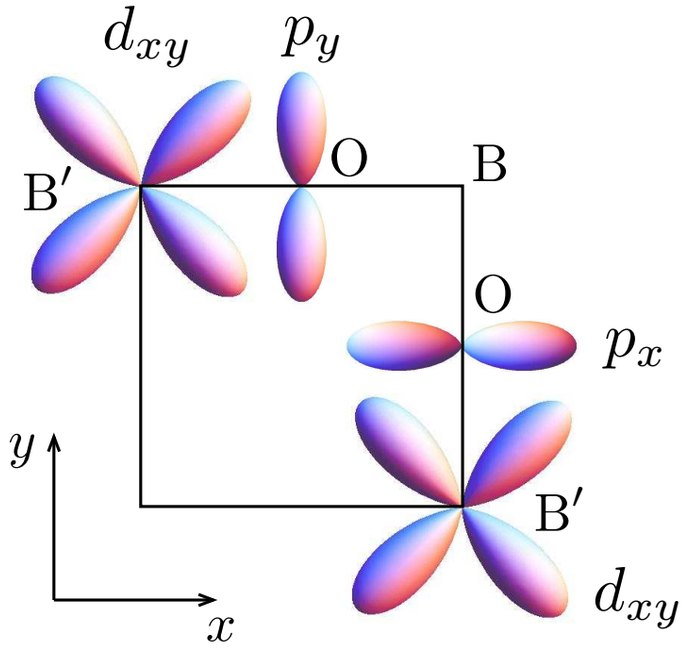
$M \sim 1.3 - 1.4\mu_B$

for Ba_2YMoO_6

$M \sim 0.6 - 0.7\mu_B$

for Ba_2CaReO_6, Ba_2LiOsO_6, Ba_2CaOsO_6

Exchange interaction and singlets



$$H_{\mathrm{XY}} = J\Big(\mathbf{S}_{i,xy}\cdot\mathbf{S}_{j,xy} - \gamma\, n_{i,xy}n_{j,xy}\Big) - \lambda\,\mathbf{l}_i\cdot\mathbf{S}_i - \lambda\,\mathbf{l}_j\cdot\mathbf{S}_j$$

$$\mathbf{S}_{i,xy} \equiv \mathbf{S}_i\, n_{i,xy}$$

Singlets

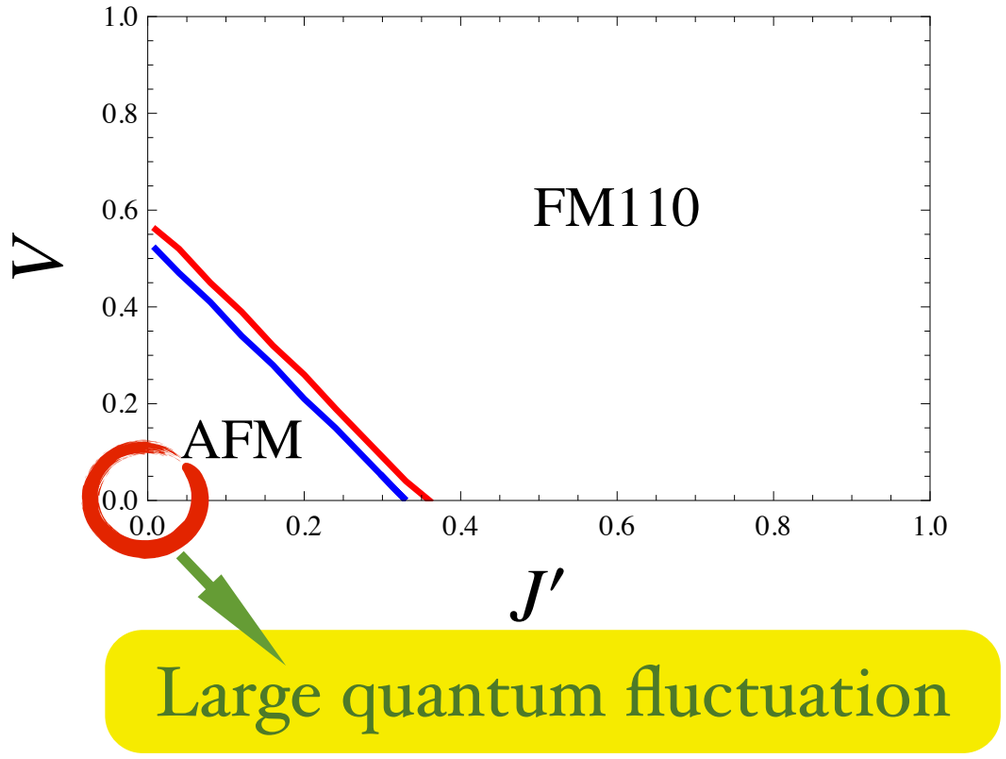
$J \gg \lambda$ $\quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\big(|S_i^z=\frac{1}{2},xy\rangle|S_j^z=-\frac{1}{2},xy\rangle - |S_i^z=-\frac{1}{2},xy\rangle|S_j^z=\frac{1}{2},xy\rangle\big)$

$J \ll \lambda$ $\quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\big(|j^z=\frac{1}{2}\rangle_i|j^z=-\frac{1}{2}\rangle_j - |j^z=-\frac{1}{2}\rangle_i|j^z=\frac{1}{2}\rangle_j\big)$

$J \ll \lambda$ Projecting to j=3/2 basis

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{S}^x_{i,xy} = \frac{j_i^x}{4} - \frac{j_i^z j_i^x j_i^z}{3} \\ \tilde{S}^y_{i,xy} = \frac{j_i^y}{4} - \frac{j_i^z j_i^y j_i^z}{3} \\ \tilde{S}^z_{i,xy} = \frac{3j_i^z}{4} - \frac{j_i^z j_i^z j_i^z}{3} \\ \tilde{n}_{i,xy} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{(j_i^z)^2}{3} \end{cases}$$

G. Chen, et al, PRB 2010



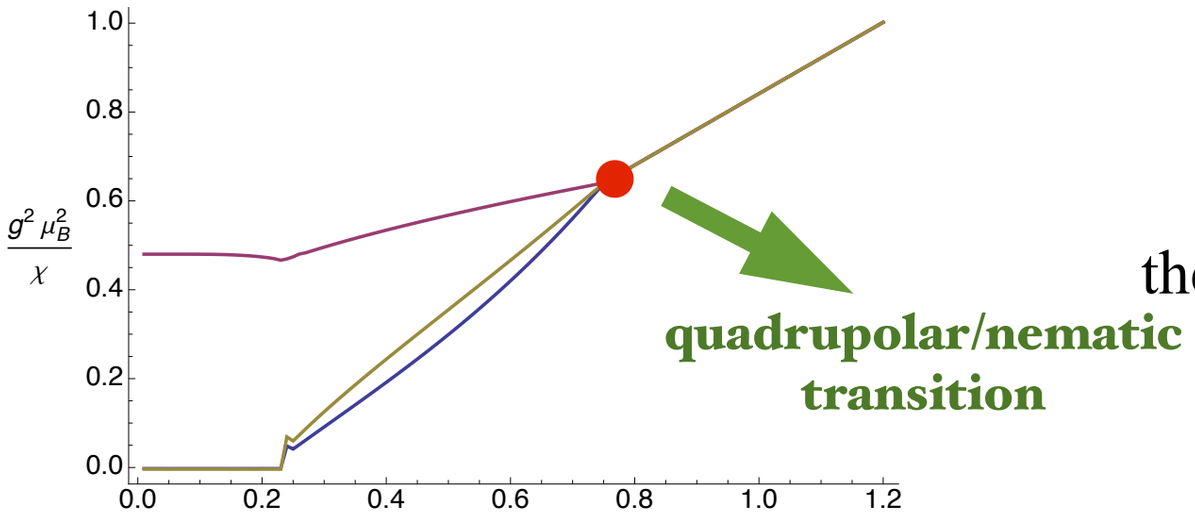


FIG. 12. (Color online) Inverse susceptibility for for $J' = 0.2$, $V = 0.3$. Blue (lower) curve: $1/\chi_{xx}$, red (upper) curve: $1/\chi_{zz}$, yellow (middle) curve: $1/\chi_{\text{powder}}$. For these parameters the quadrupolar transition is at $T/J \approx 0.75$, and the ferromagnetic transition is at $T/J \approx 0.23$.

Two Curie regimes!

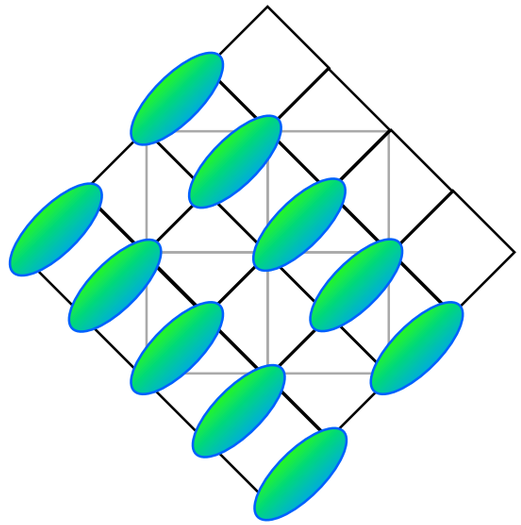


FIG. 16. Columnar dimer state within an XY plane. The gray square indicates the face of a conventional cubic unit cell, while the black lines connect the FCC nearest neighbors within the plane, which form a 45° rotated square lattice.

If one restricts to dimer configuration, the hamiltonian can be mapped to a quantum-dimer model on an FCC lattice.

Coupling between the layers lifts the degeneracy of the VBS states.

GS can also be some irregular VBS so that the distortion due to dimers is reduced.