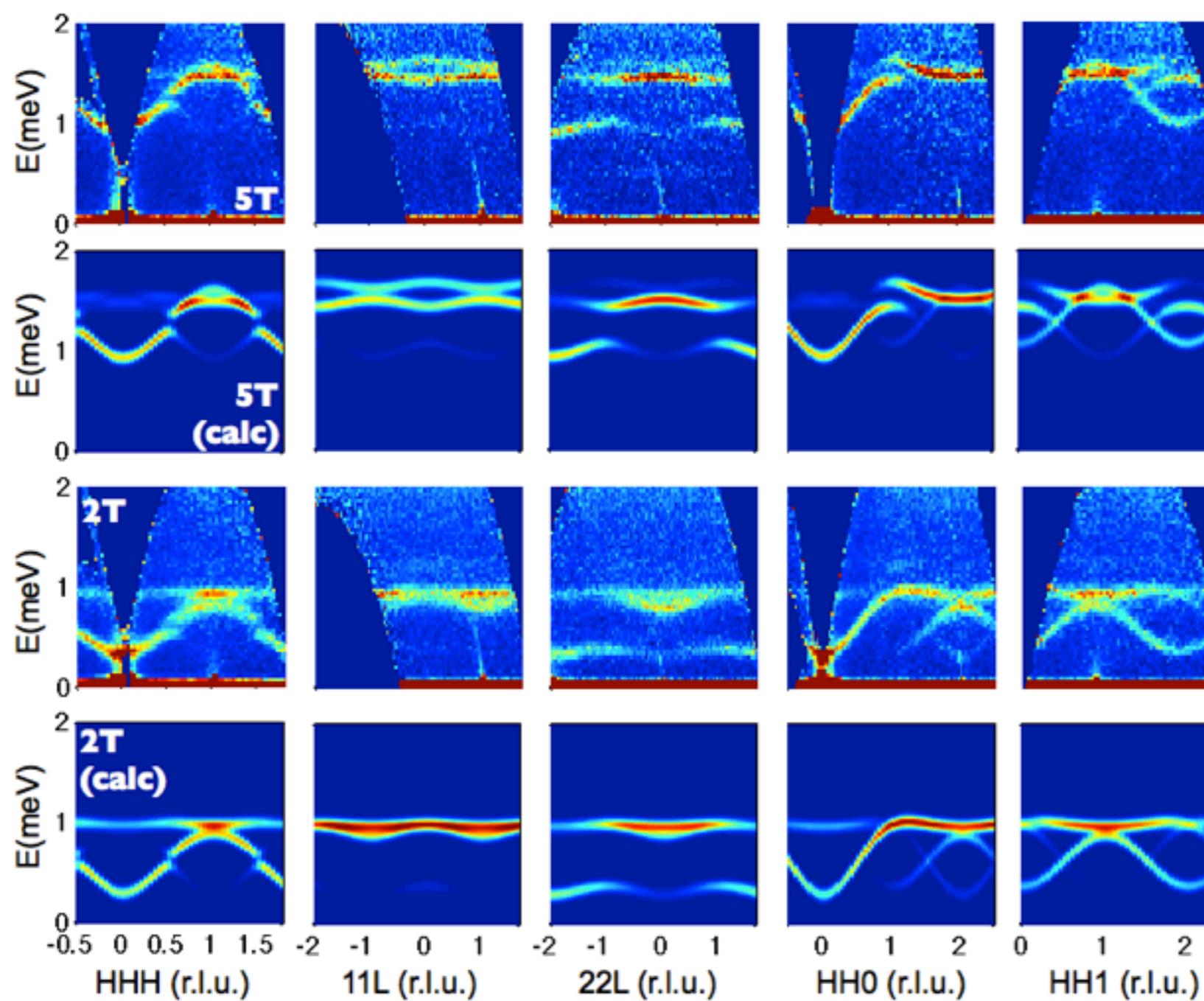


# “Quantum Spin Ice” Physics Determined from High Field Spin Waves in $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$



Kate A. Ross<sup>1,2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Johns Hopkins University

<sup>2</sup>NIST Center for Neutron Research

<sup>3</sup>McMaster University



# Collaborators

## McMaster University

Carl Adams  
Hanna Dabkowska  
**Bruce Gaulin**  
Jacob Ruff

## NIST Center for Neutron Research

John Copley  
Jason Gardner  
Deepak Singh  
Yiming Qiu

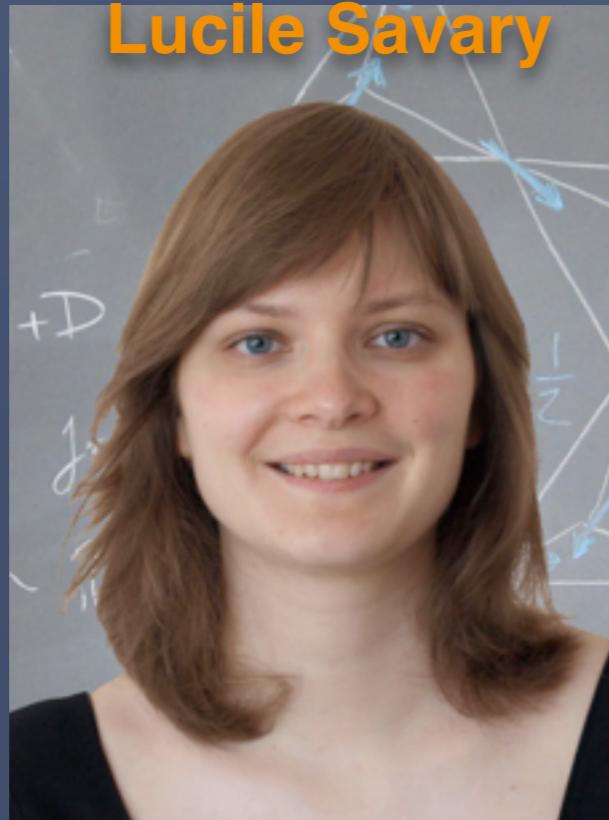
## UC Santa Barbara

**Leon Balents**  
**Lucile Savary**

## Paul Scherrer Institut

Mark Laver

**Lucile Savary**



## University of Waterloo

Jan Kycia  
Luke Yaraskavitch  
Jeff Quilliam

## Los Alamos

Thomas Proffen

**Leon Balents**



**Bruce Gaulin**



# Outline

Rare Earth Titanate Pyrochlores

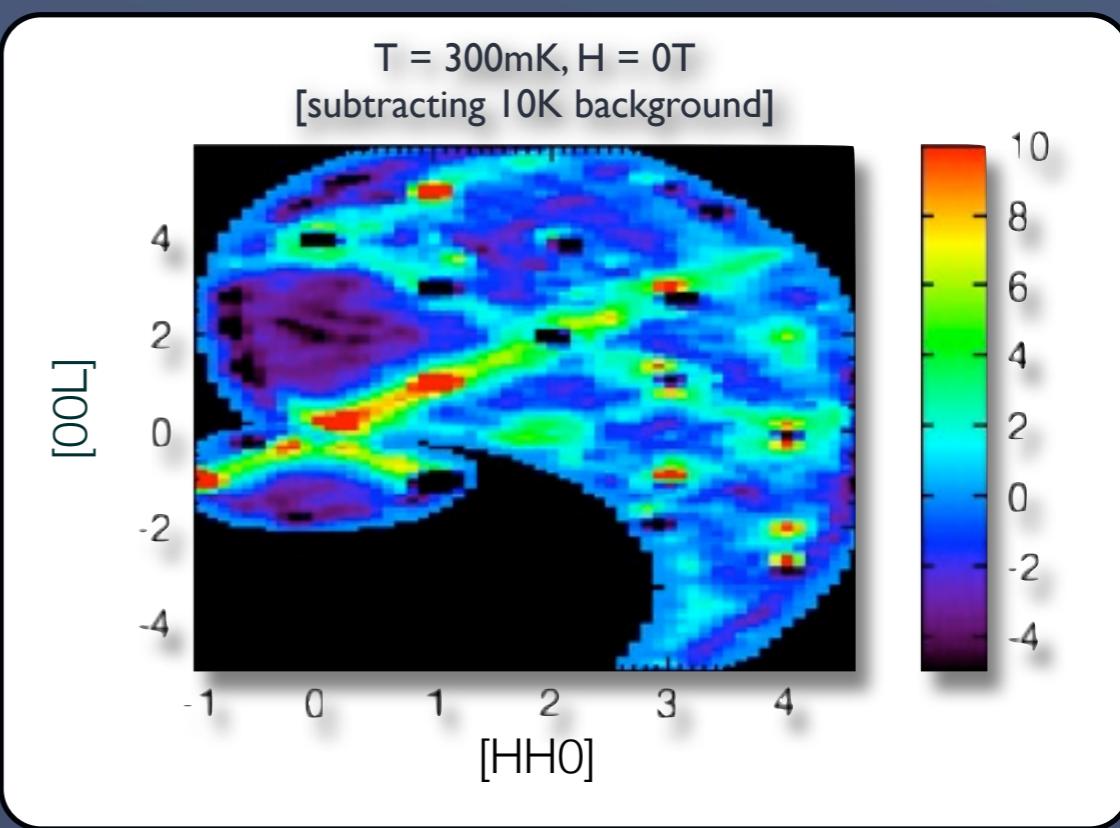
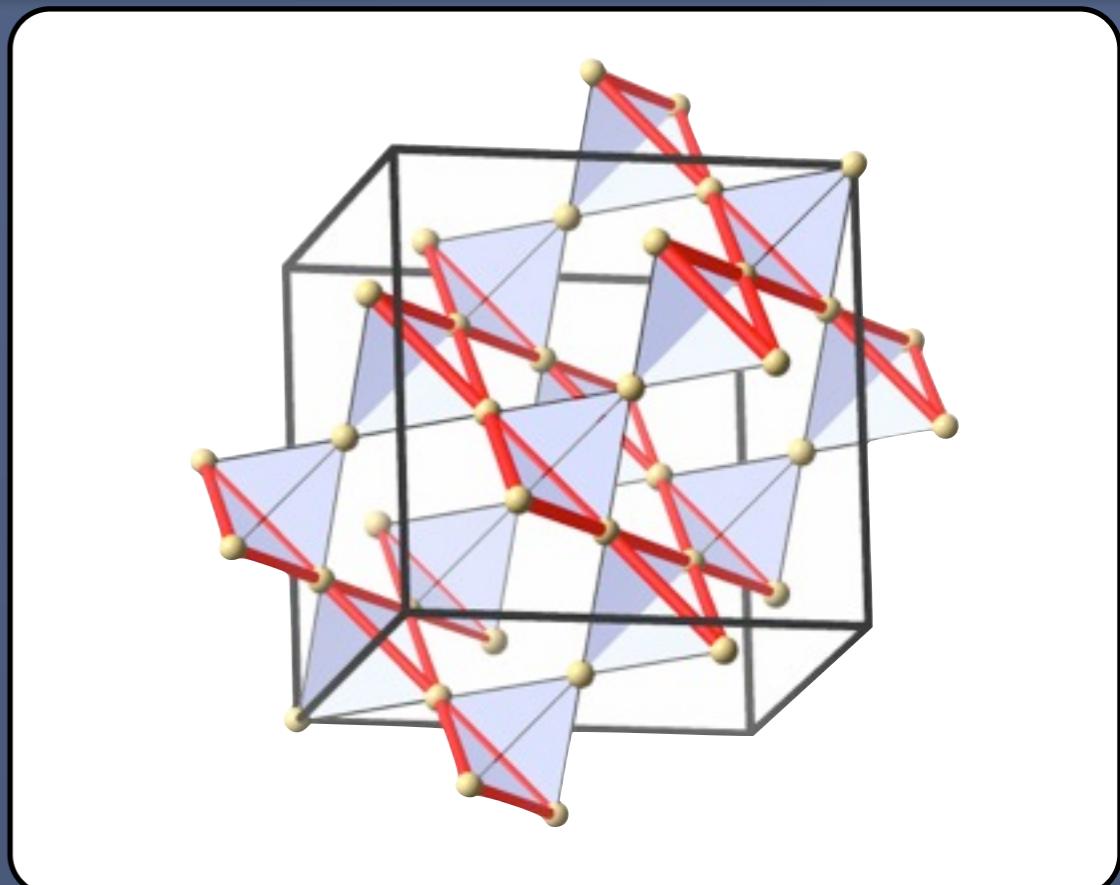
$\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$  bulk properties and an “unusual” transition

Nature of Spin Correlations

Sensitivity of transition to subtle disorder

Anisotropic Exchange Hamiltonian  
Determined

$\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$  as a Quantum Spin Liquid?



# Real Pyrochlores

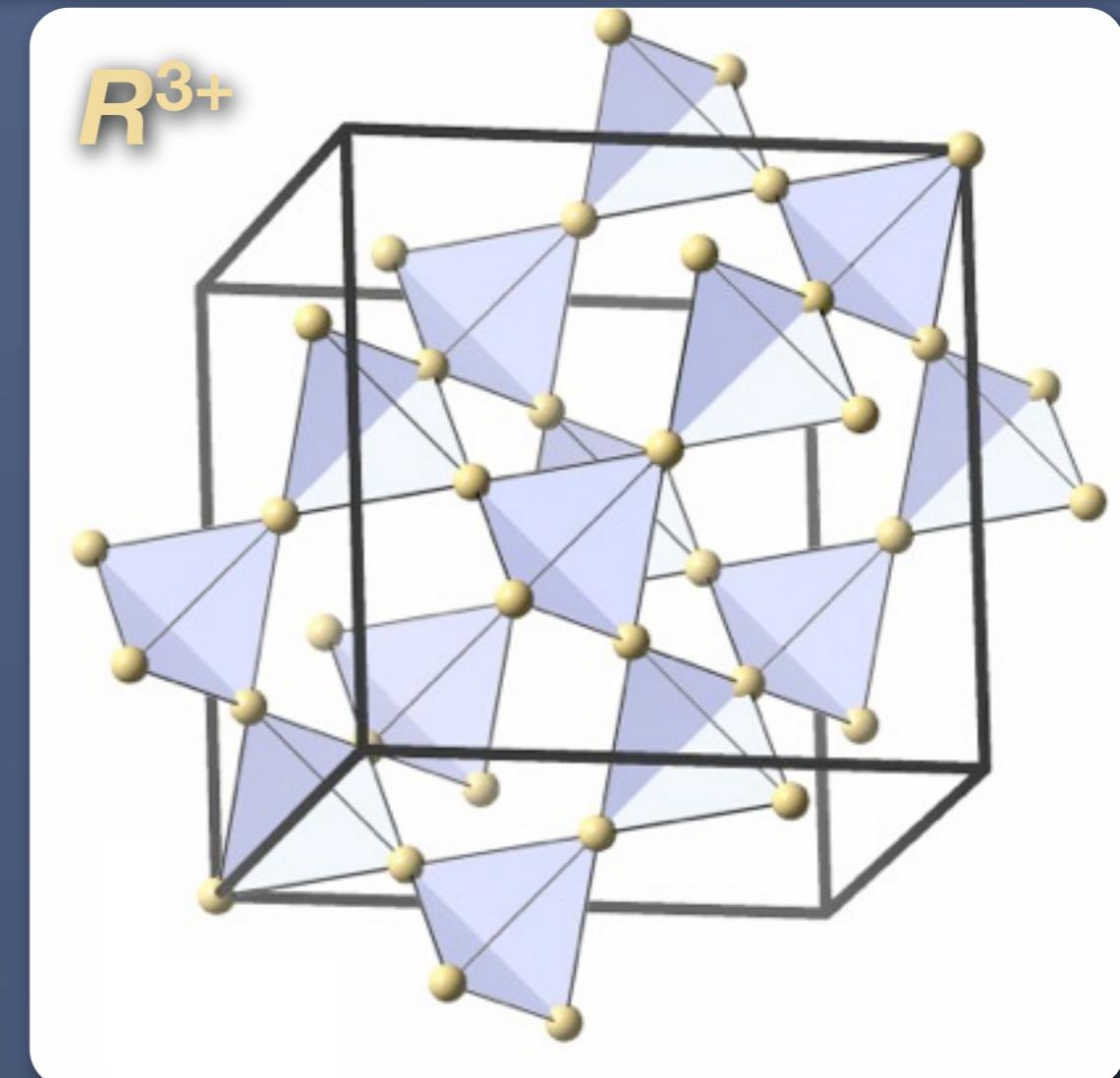


“Rare earth titanates”

Single-ion Anisotropy:  
Crystal Field Effects

Exchange Anisotropy:  
Spin orbit coupling

$R^{3+} = \begin{cases} \text{Ho} & \rightarrow \text{Spin Ice, emergent “Magnetic Monopoles”, coulomb phase} \\ \text{Dy} & \rightarrow \\ \text{Er} & \rightarrow \text{Quantum order by disorder} \\ \text{Tb} & \rightarrow \text{Spin Liquid} \\ \text{Yb} & \rightarrow \text{Low-Dimensional Correlations, Quantum Spin Ice,} \\ & \text{Coulomb phase?} \end{cases}$



# Crystal Field Splitting and Effective Spins



Malkin et al, PHYSICAL  
REVIEW B **70**, 075112  
(2004)

===== 680K



Malkin et al, PHYSICAL  
REVIEW B **70**, 075112  
(2004)

===== 240K

=====

$$g_{||} = 1.78$$
$$g_{\perp} = 4.28$$

=====

$$g_{||} = 19.0$$
$$g_{\perp} = 0$$

At low temperatures, ignore higher levels:  
Ground state doublet  $\rightarrow$  effective  $S = 1/2$

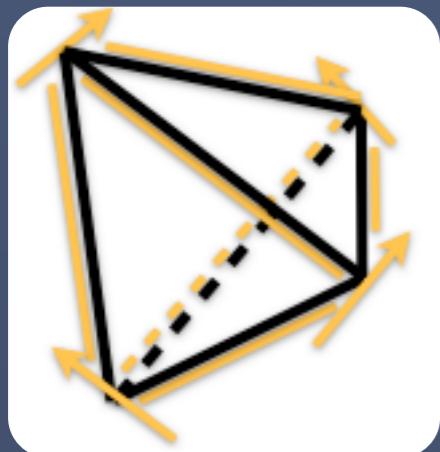
# Crystal Field Splitting and Effective Spins

$\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$

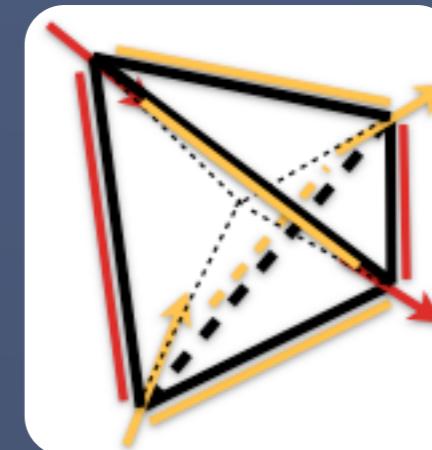
Malkin et al, PHYSICAL  
REVIEW B **70**, 075112  
(2004)

$\text{Ho}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$

Malkin et al, PHYSICAL  
REVIEW B **70**, 075112  
(2004)



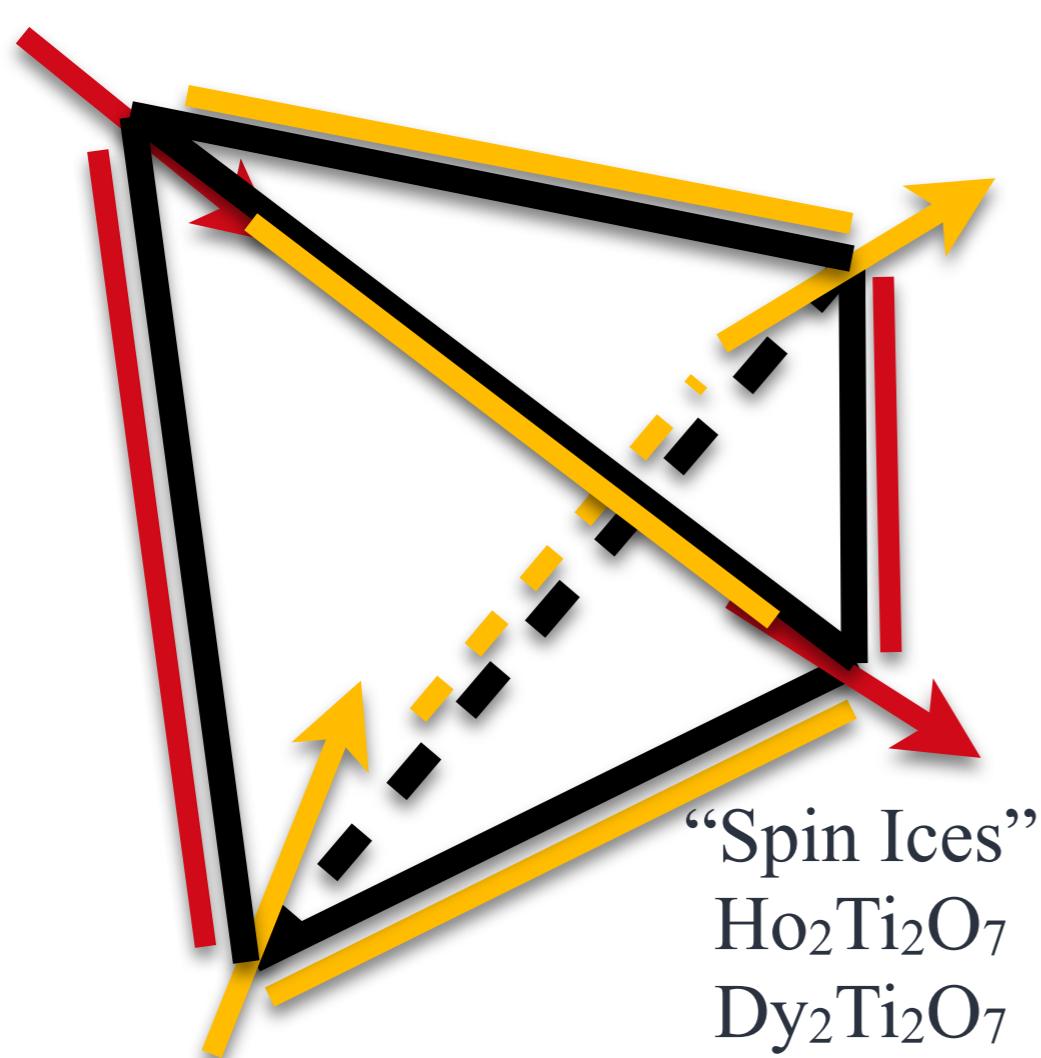
$$g_{||} = 1.78$$
$$g_{\perp} = 4.28$$



$$g_{||} = 19.0$$
$$g_{\perp} = 0$$

At low temperatures, ignore higher levels:  
Ground state doublet  $\rightarrow$  effective  $S = 1/2$

# Ferromagnetic Local Ising Pyrochlore



Ferromagnetic  
**Easy Axis Anisotropy** in Hamiltonian

*Local* ferromagnetic Ising model maps onto *global* anti-ferromagnetic Ising model.

Frustrated!

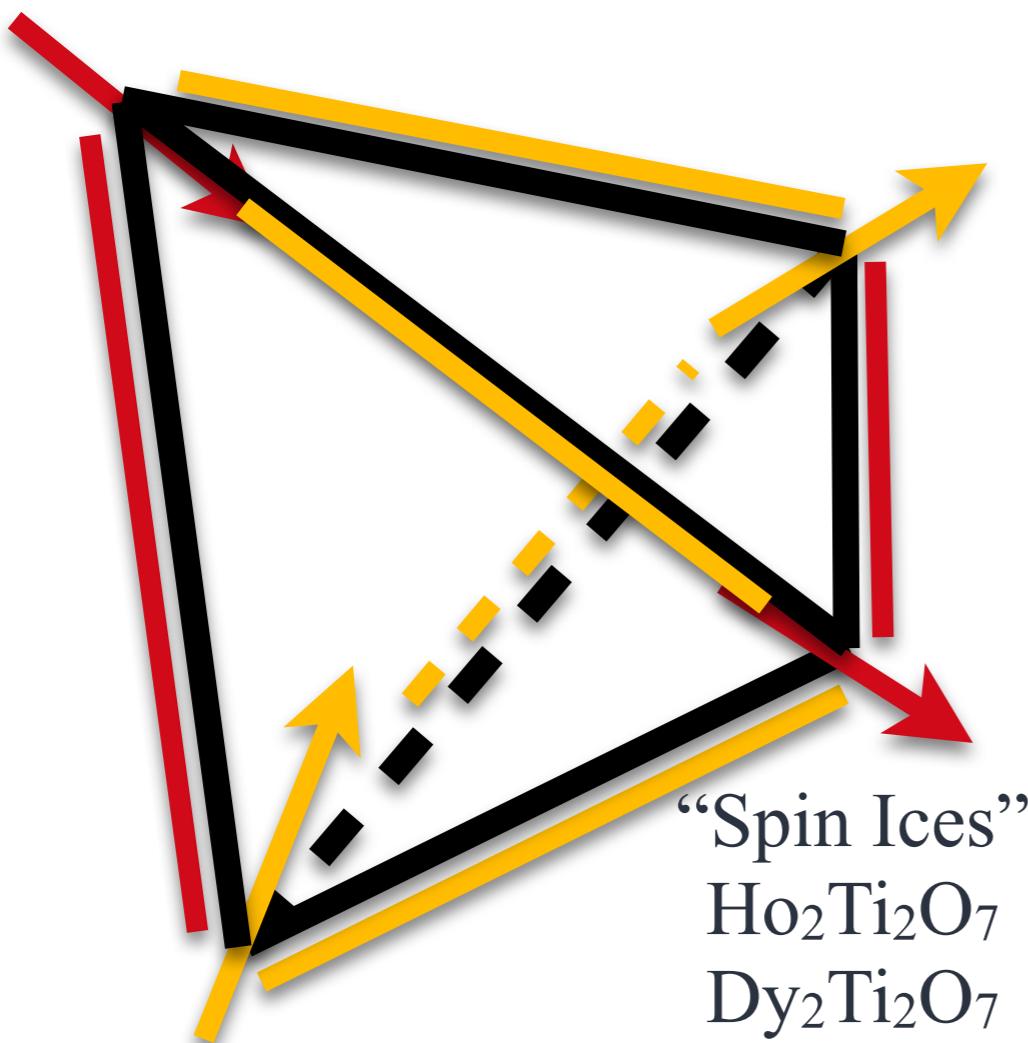
$$H = \frac{D}{2} \sum_{K,\kappa} (\hat{\mathbf{d}}_\kappa \cdot \mathbf{S}_{K,\kappa})^2 + J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_j$$
$$H = DN - \frac{J}{3} \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} T_i T_j$$

R. Moessner, Physical Review B 57, 5587 (1998).

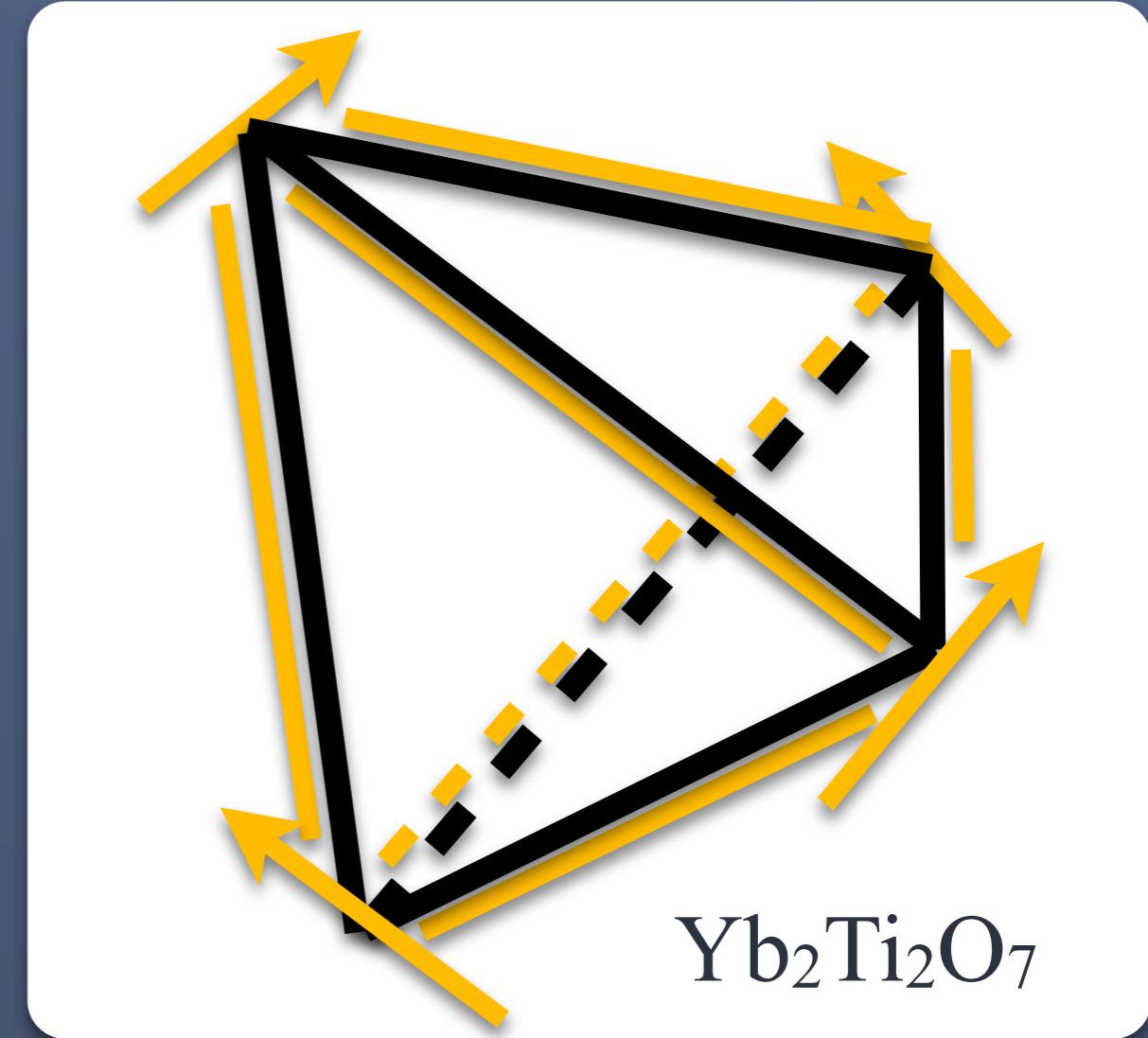
D is the strength of anisotropy

$T_i$  is an Ising variable: +1 or -1 for spin pointing in or out

# Two Ferromagnetic Cases



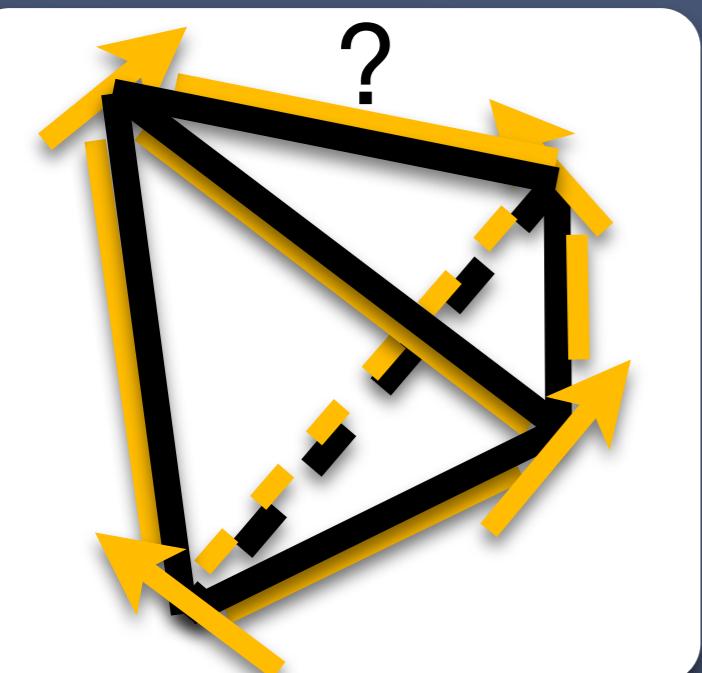
Ferromagnetic  
**Easy Axis Anisotropy** in Hamiltonian



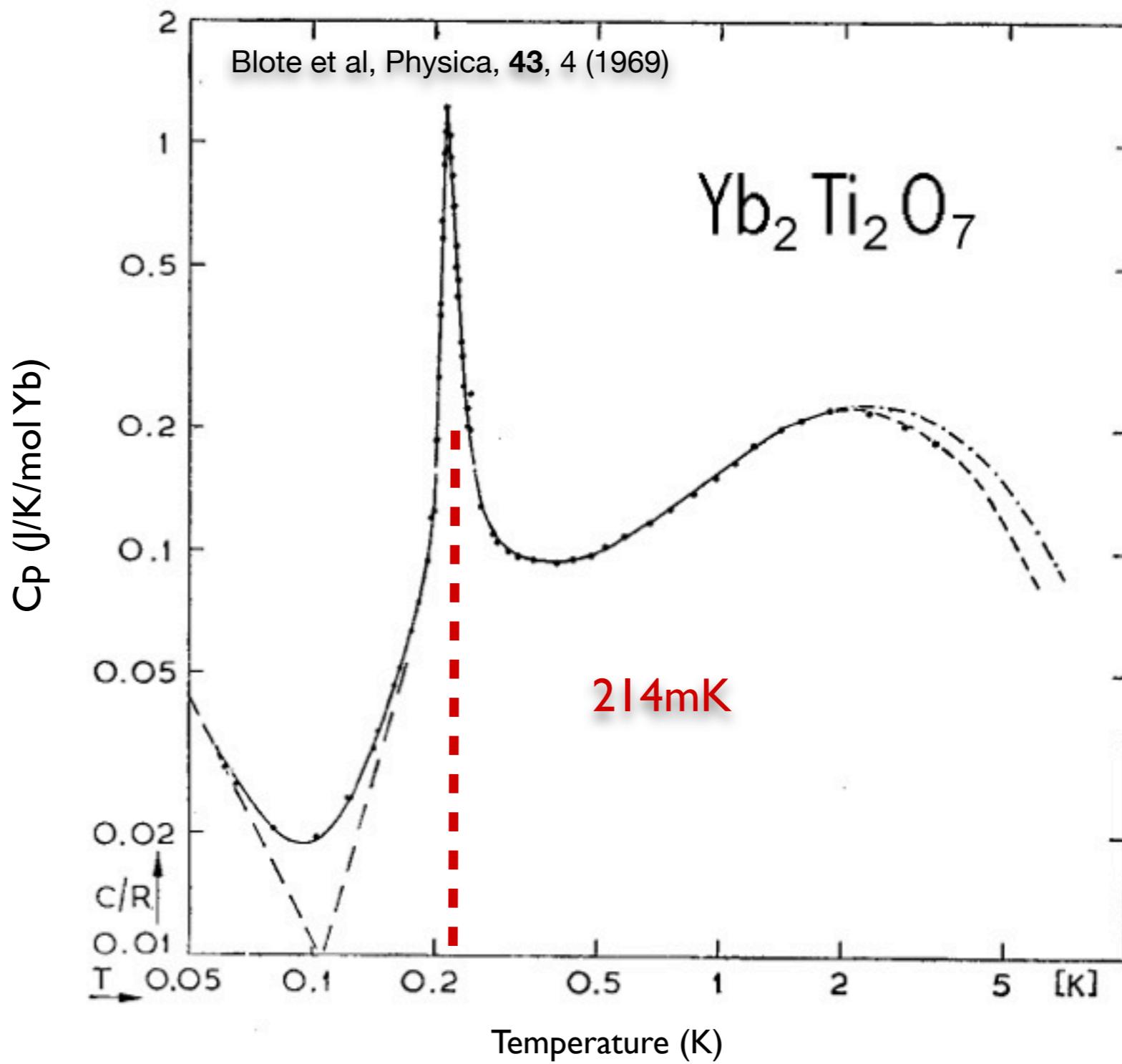
Ferromagnetic  
**Easy-Plane (XY) anisotropy**

- ➡  $\theta_{\text{cw}} \approx [400\text{mK}, 800\text{mK}]$
- ➡  $g_{xy} = 4.3, g_z = 1.8$

# Does $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ Order?

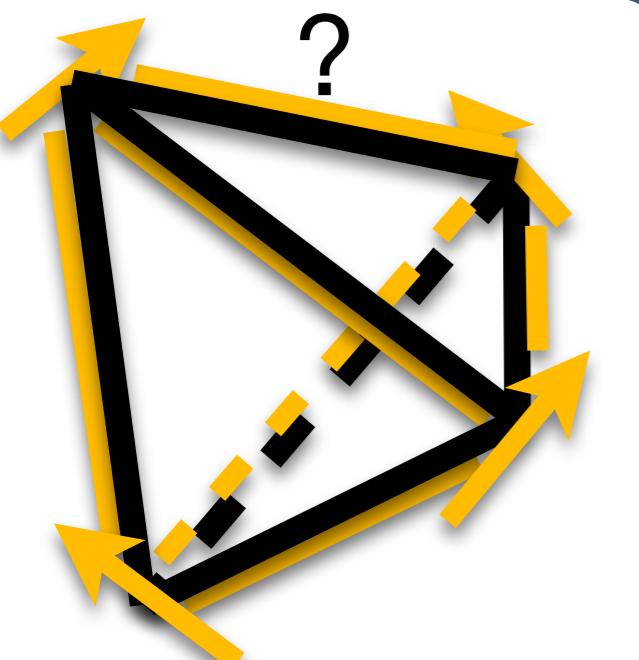
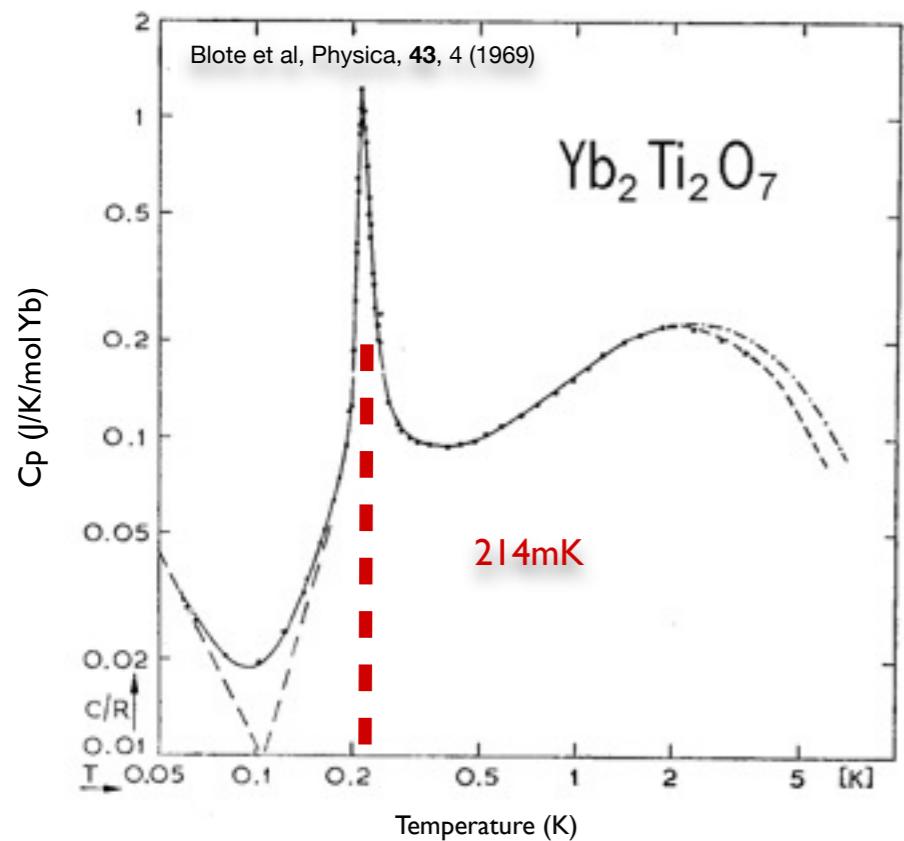


## Specific Heat Anomaly



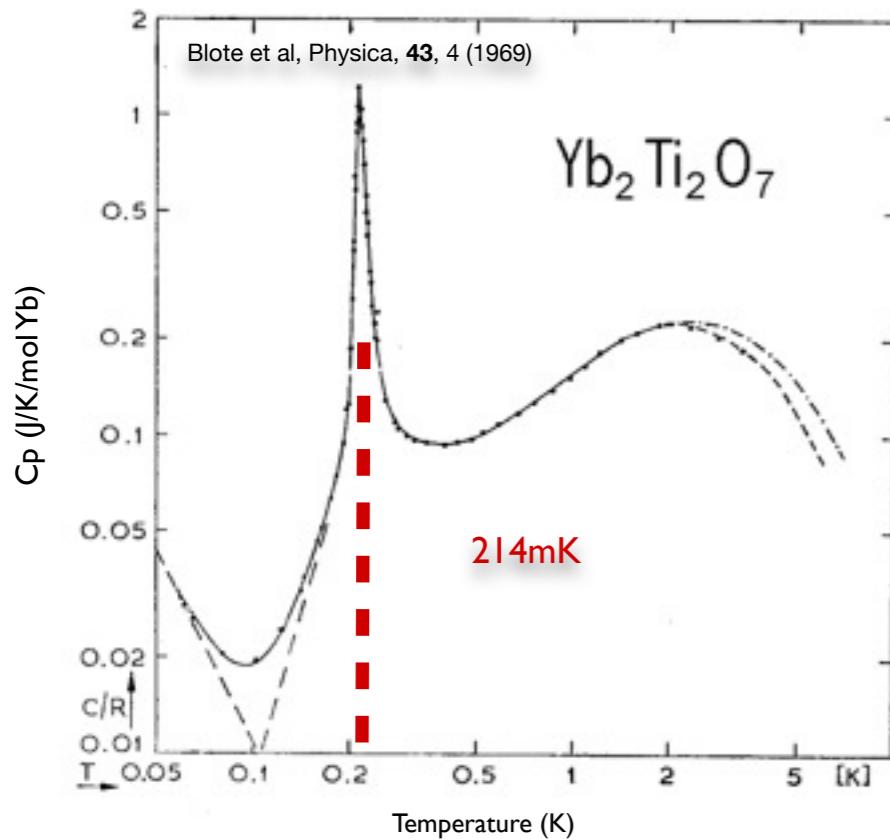
# Does $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ Order?

Specific Heat Anomaly

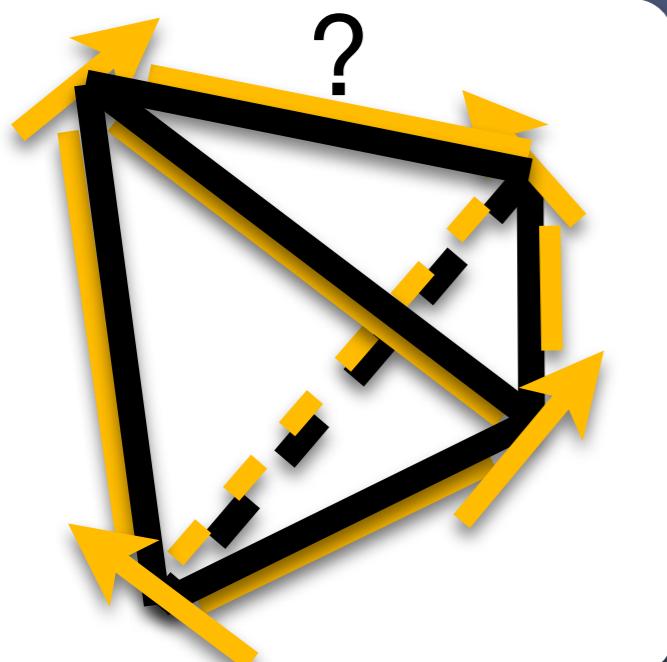
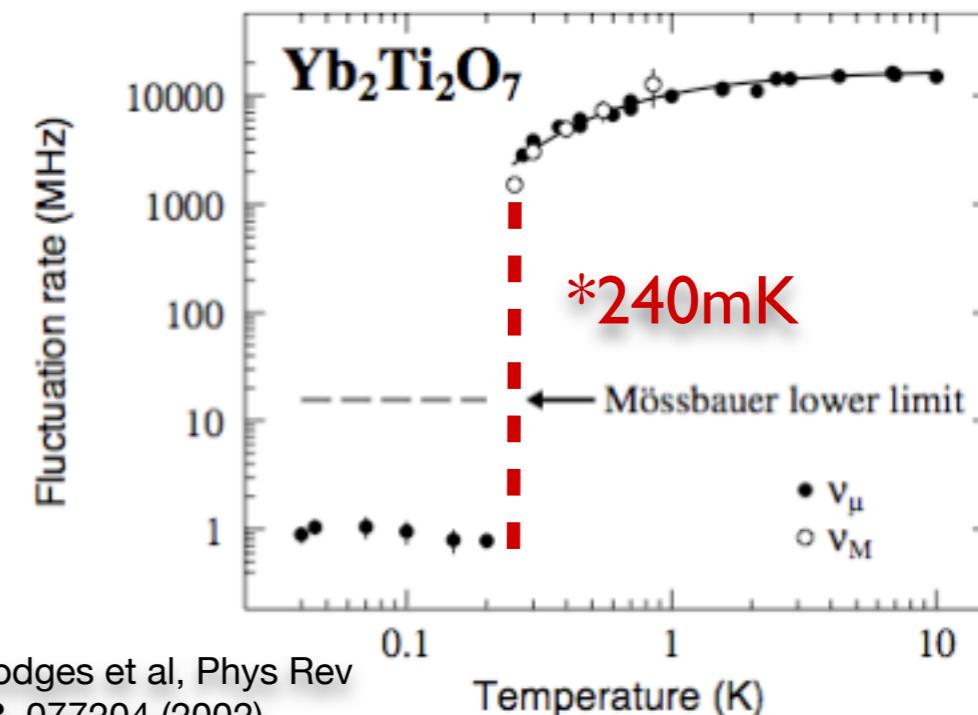


# Does $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ Order?

Specific Heat Anomaly

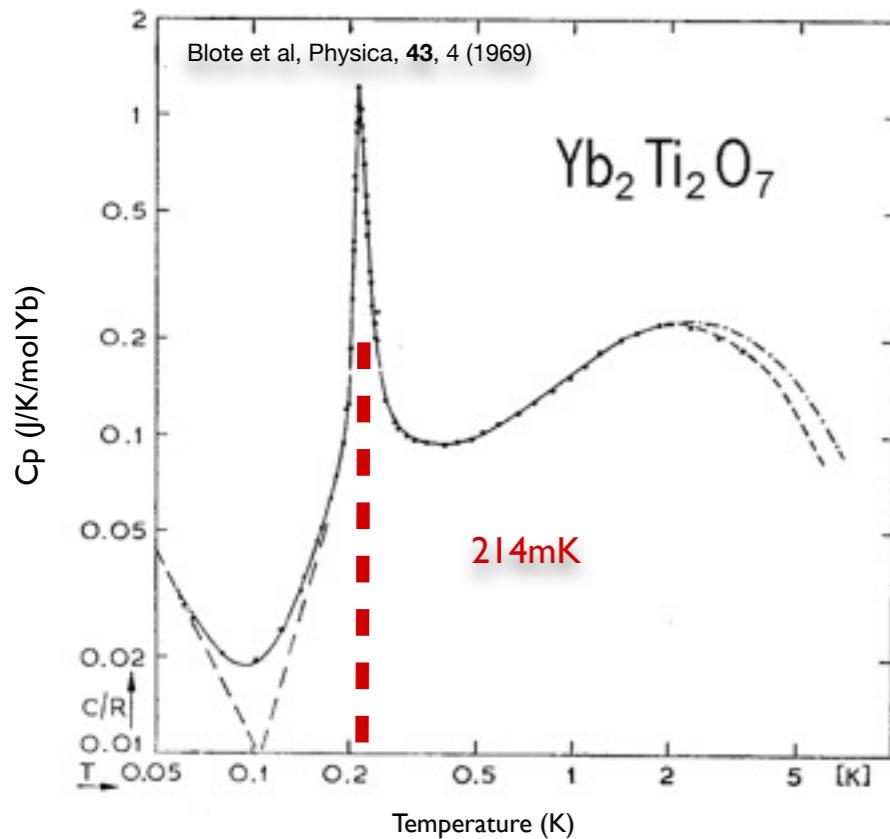


## Drop in Spin Fluctuation Rate

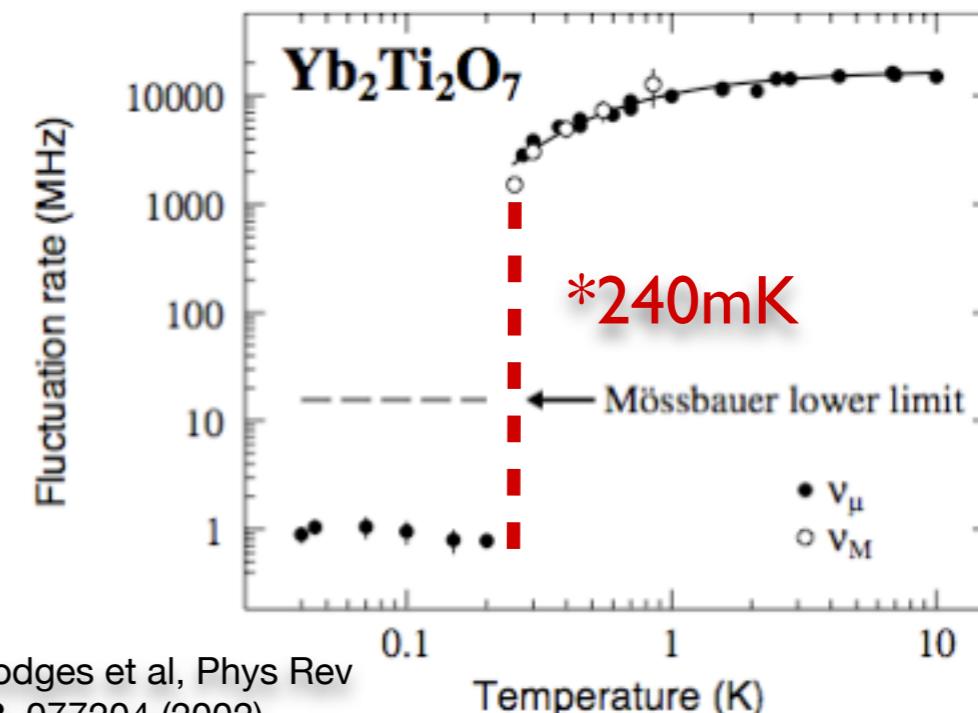


# Does $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ Order?

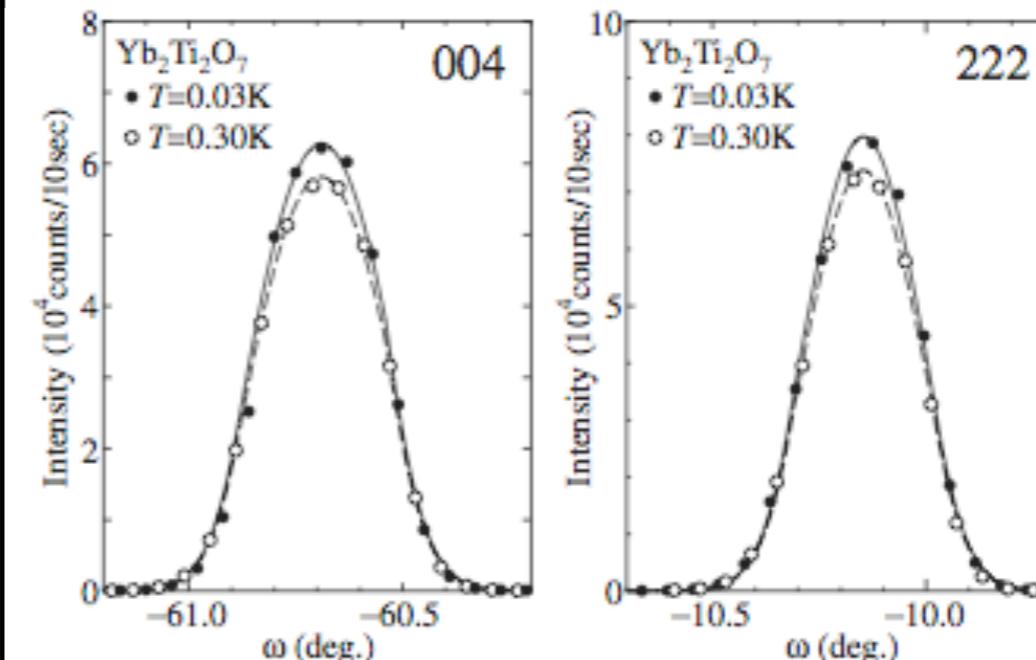
Specific Heat Anomaly



## Drop in Spin Fluctuation Rate



## Magnetic scattering at Bragg Peaks



# Time of Flight Neutron Scattering

“Disk Chopper Spectrometer”  
(DCS)

@ NIST Center for  
Neutron Research



Single Crystal  
 $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$



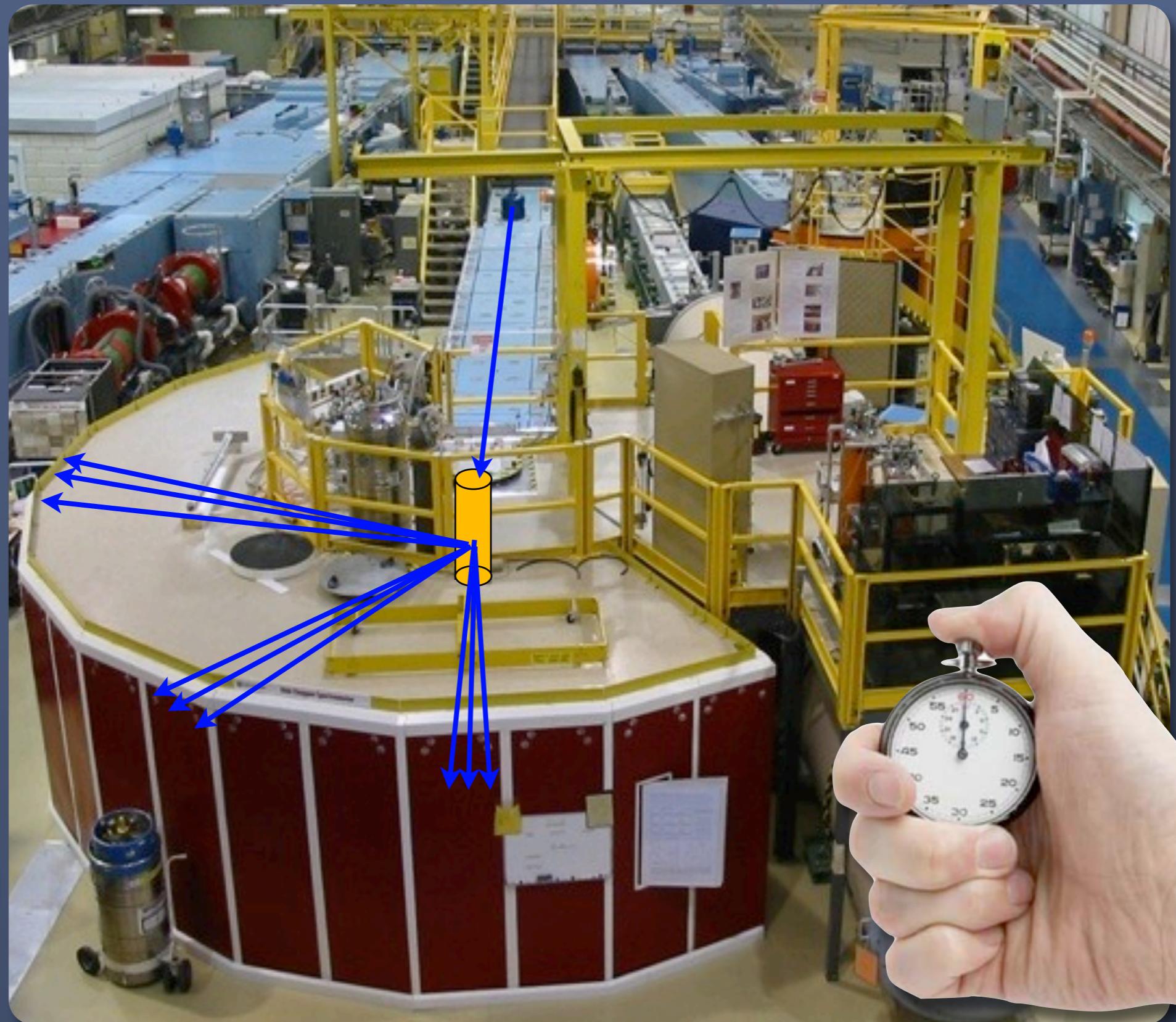
# Time of Flight Neutron Scattering

“Disk Chopper Spectrometer”  
(DCS)

@ NIST Center for  
Neutron Research

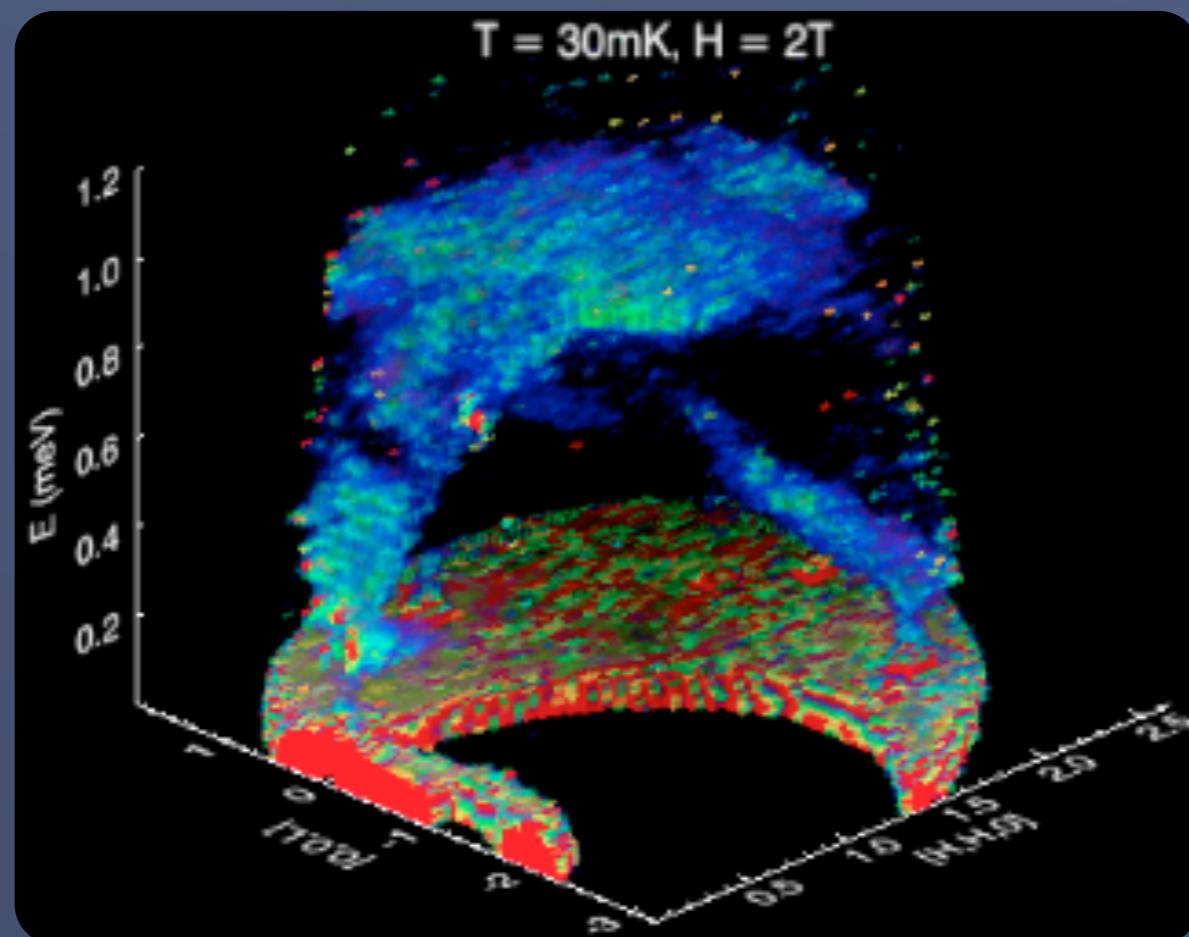


Single Crystal  
 $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$



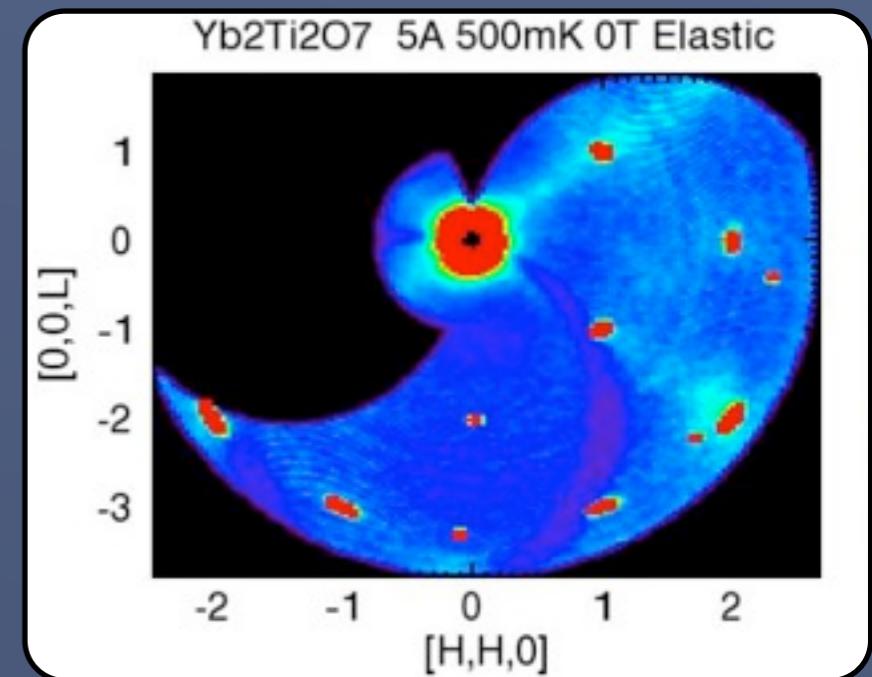
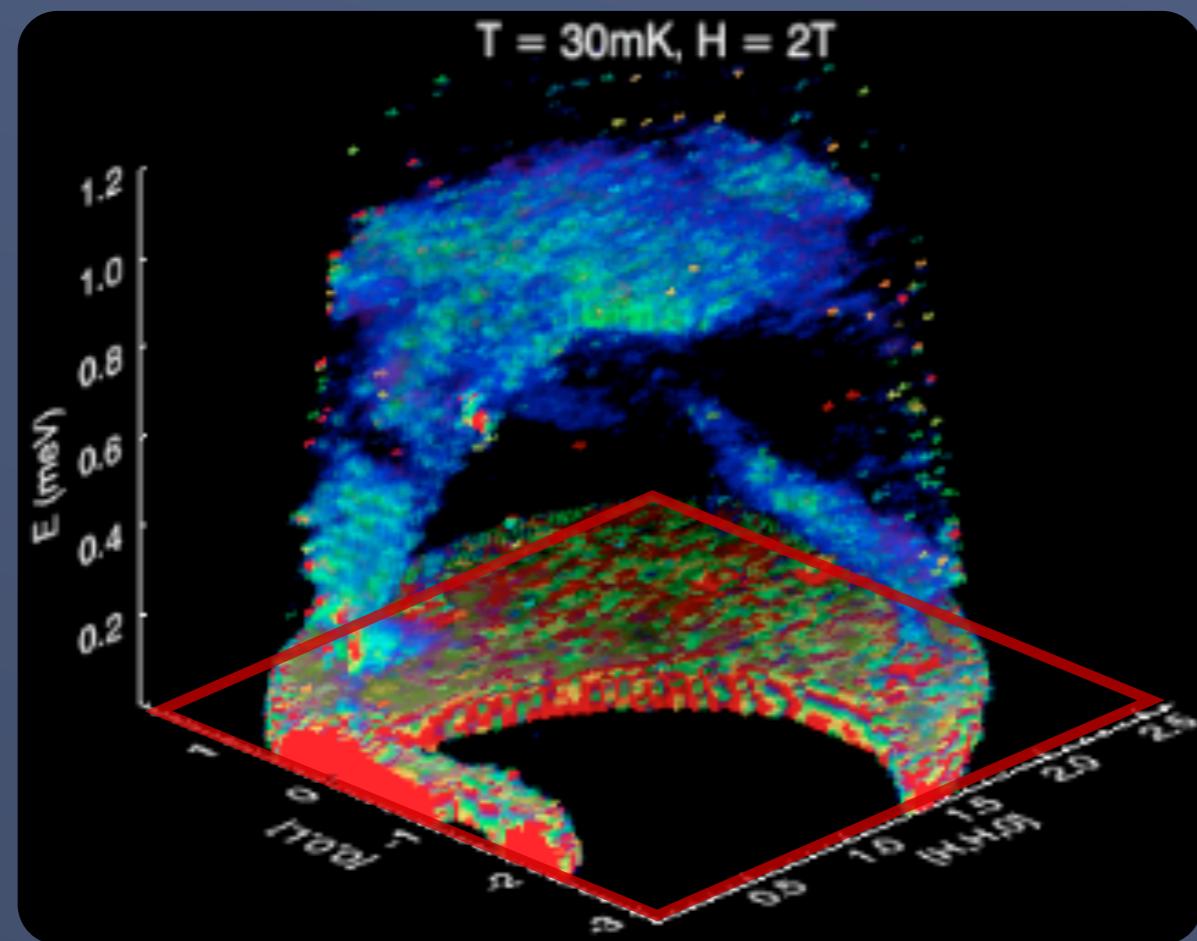
# “Time of Flight” data

Can slice through this volume in several directions



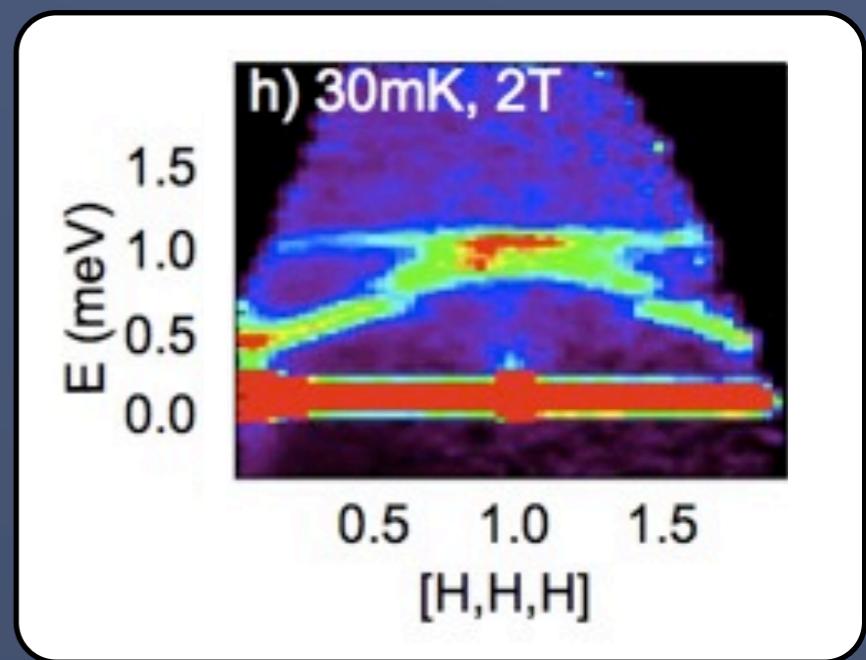
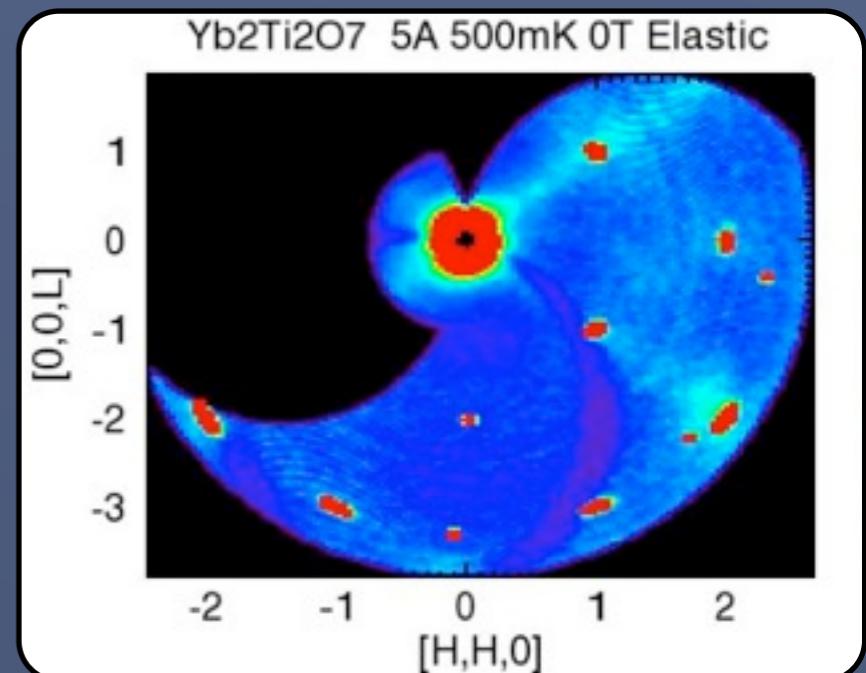
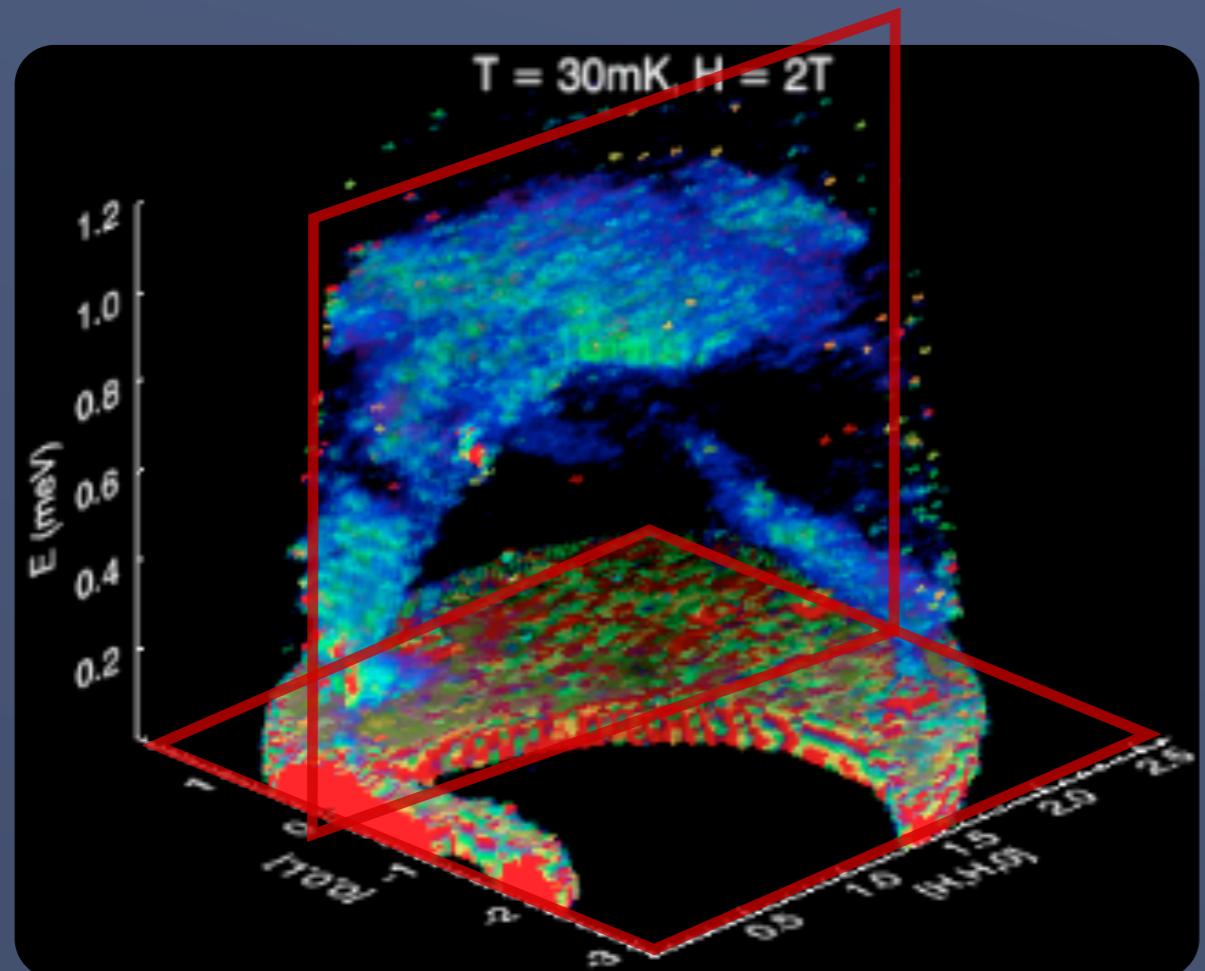
# “Time of Flight” data

Can slice through this volume in several directions



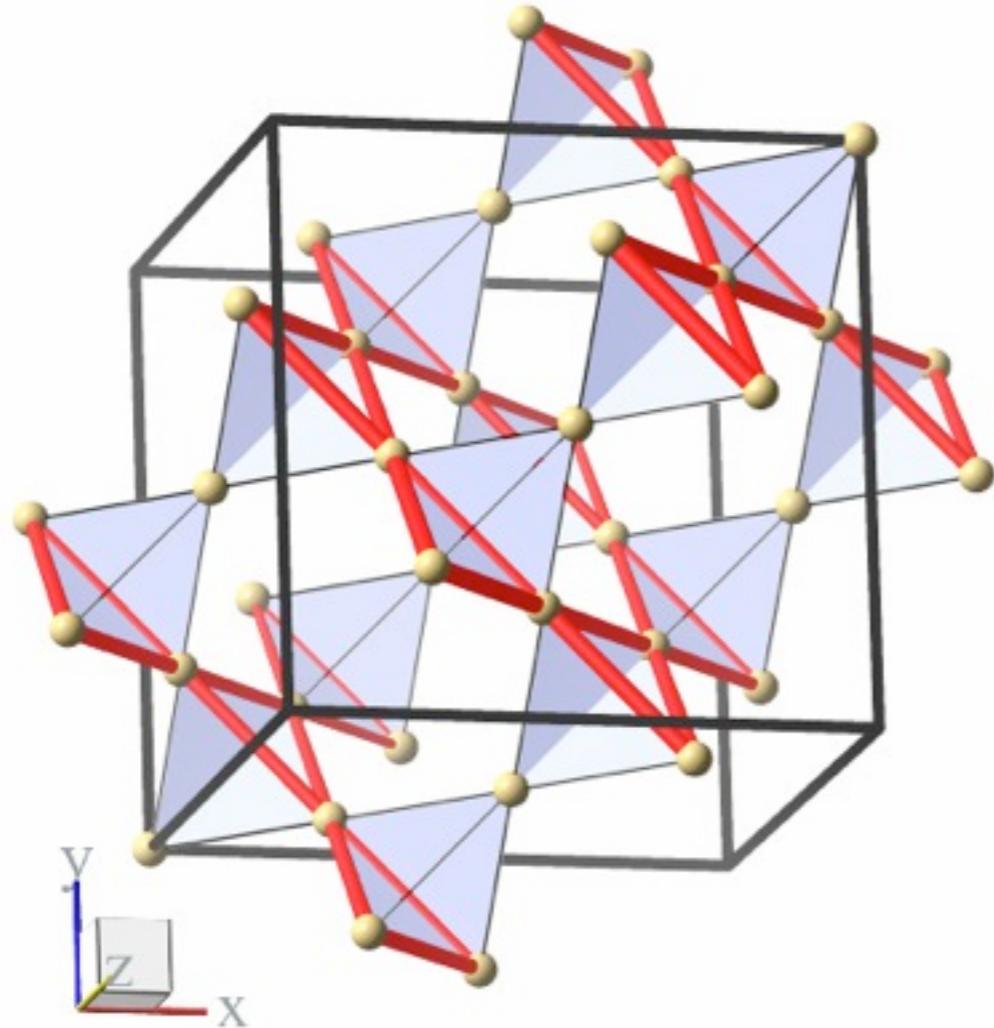
# “Time of Flight” data

Can slice through this volume in several directions

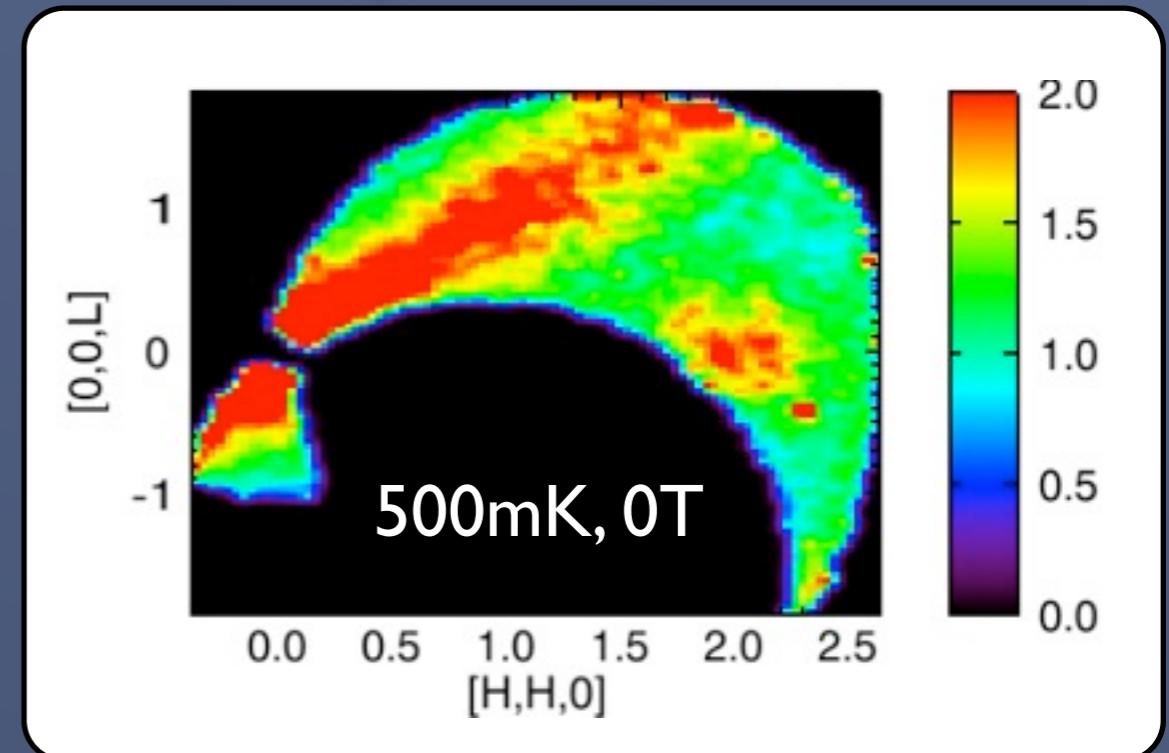


# Diffuse “Rods” of Scattering

**Correlations in  $\bar{1}\bar{1}\bar{1}$   
“Kagome” planes**



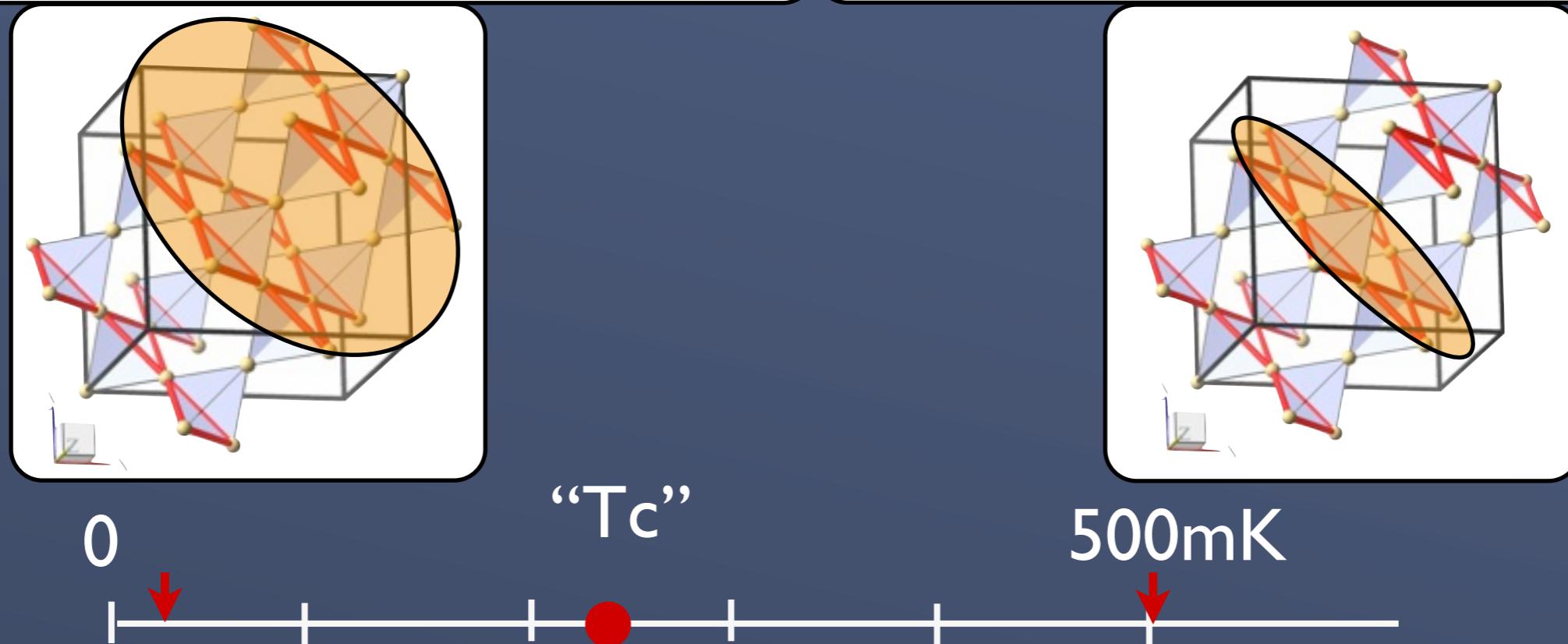
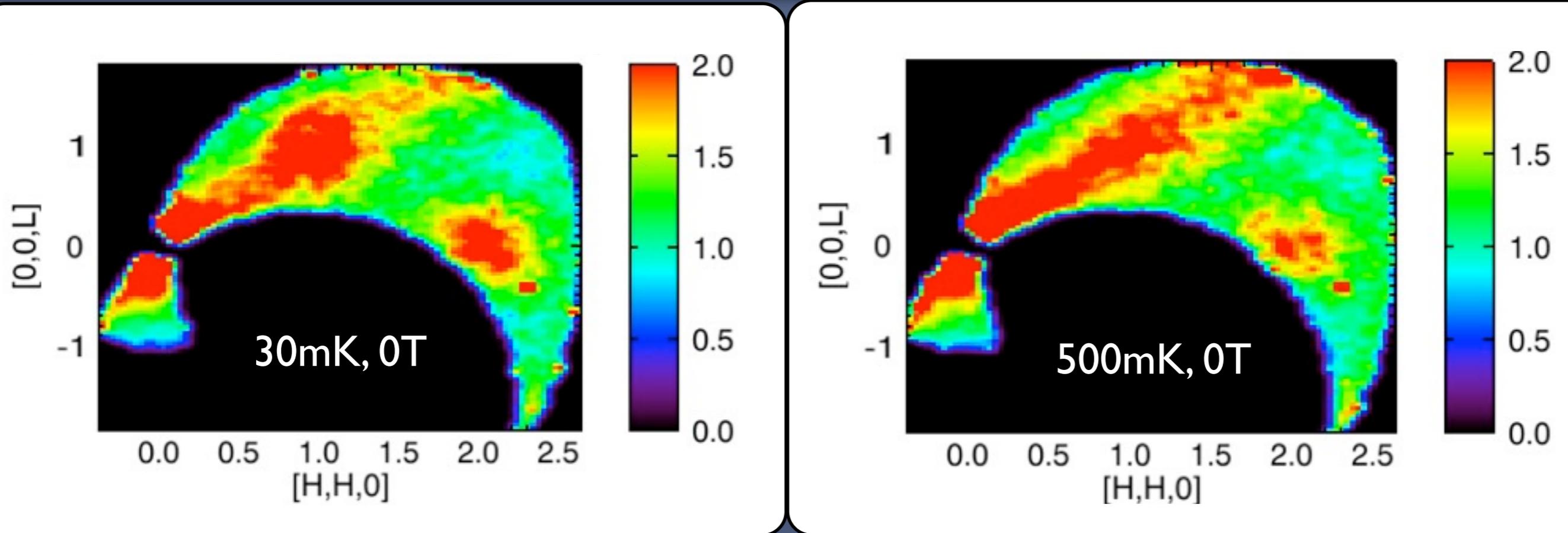
**“Rod of scattering”  
Along  $\bar{1}\bar{1}\bar{1}$  direction**



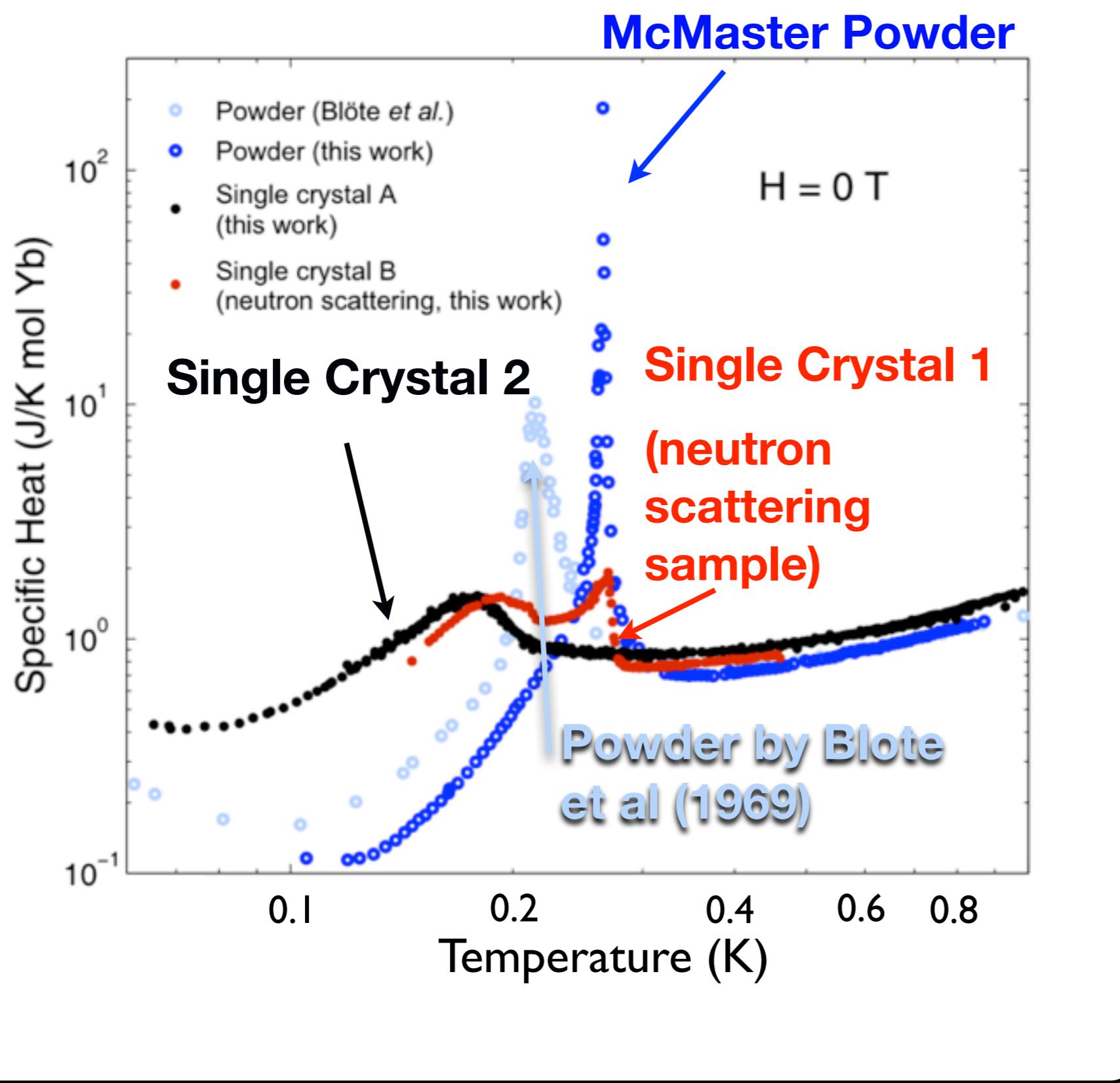
**$E = [0.1, 0.3] \text{ meV}$   
(Quasi elastic)**



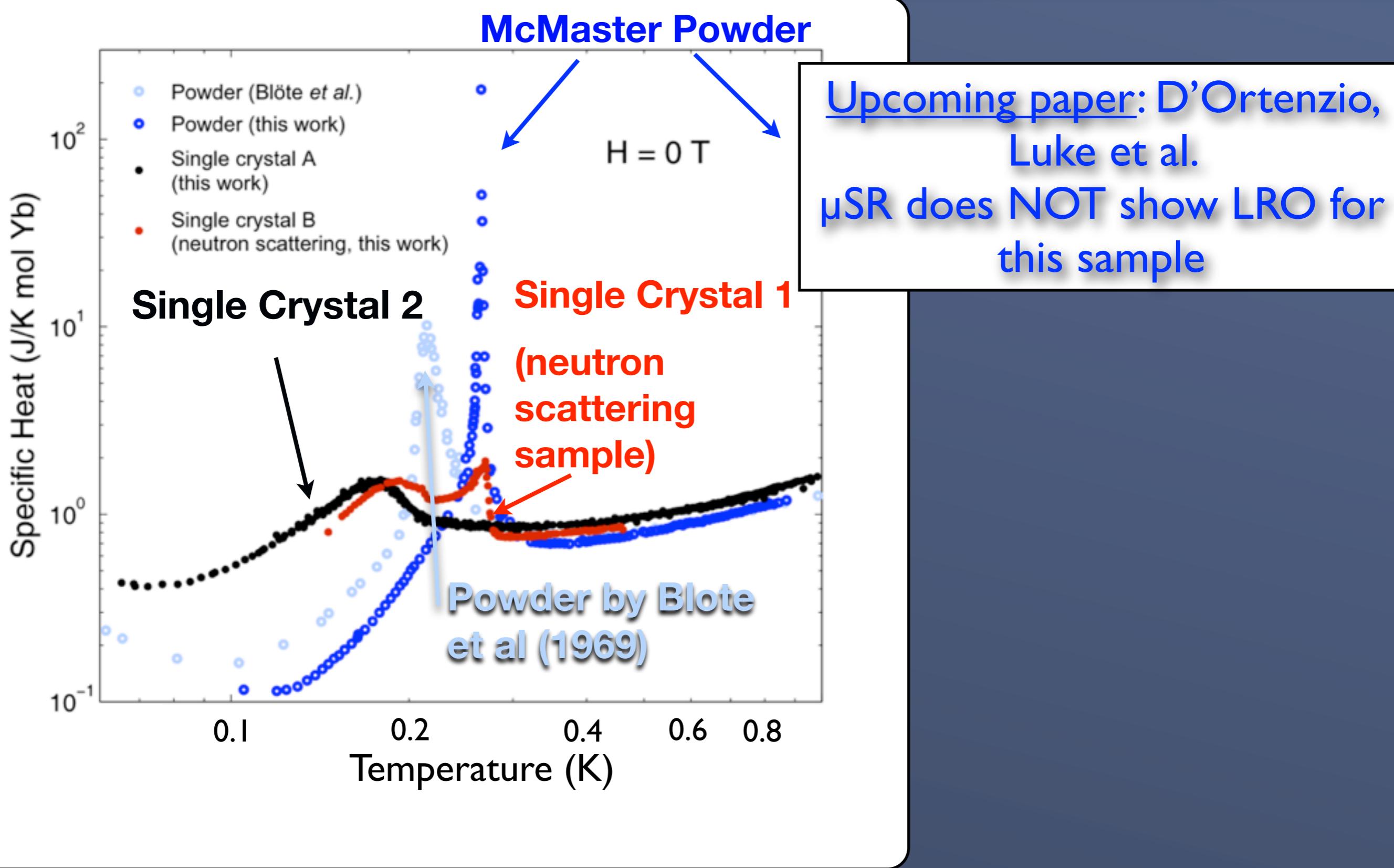
# Development of 3D Correlations



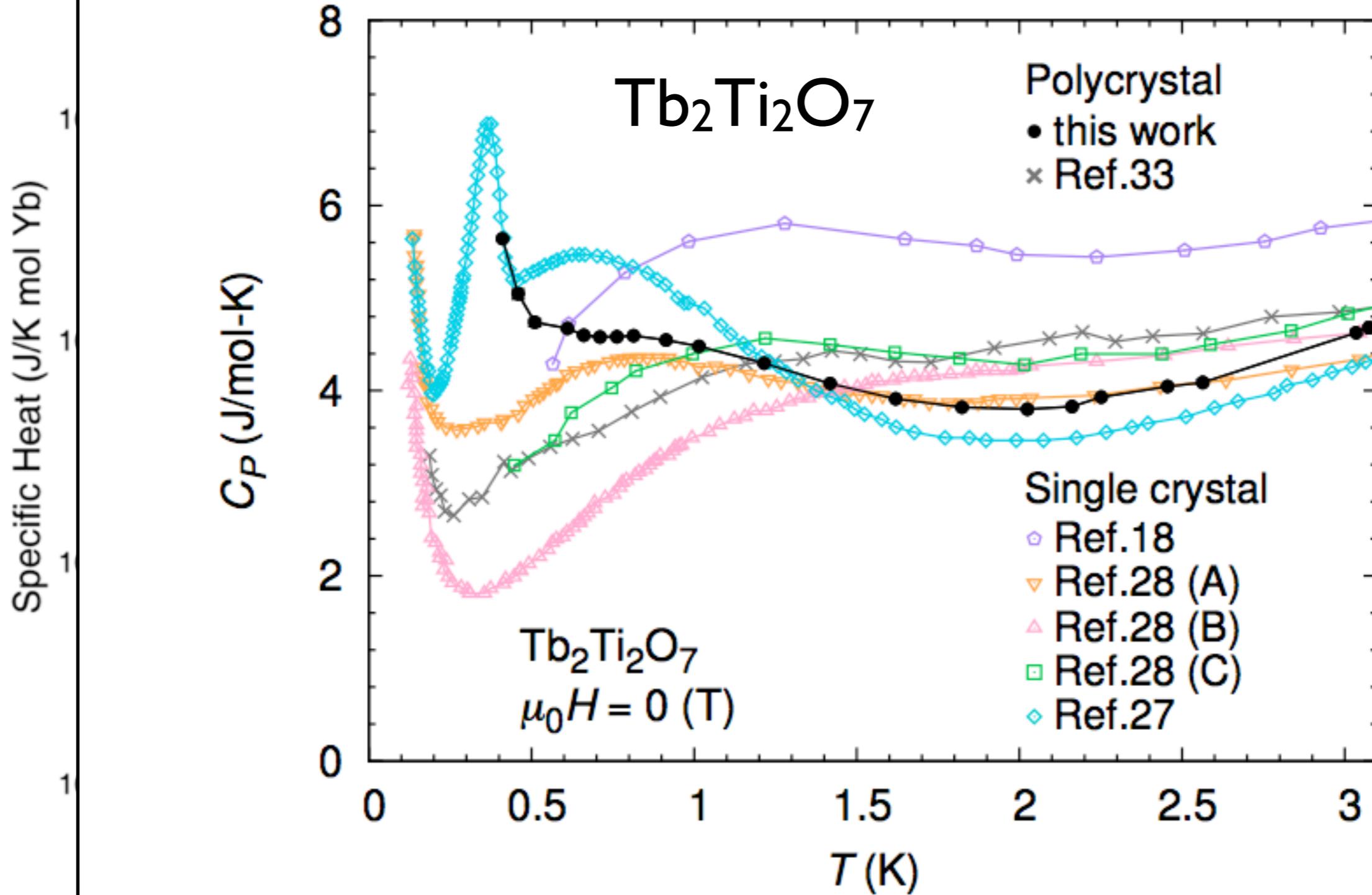
# Sample Dependence of Specific Heat



# Sample Dependence of Specific Heat



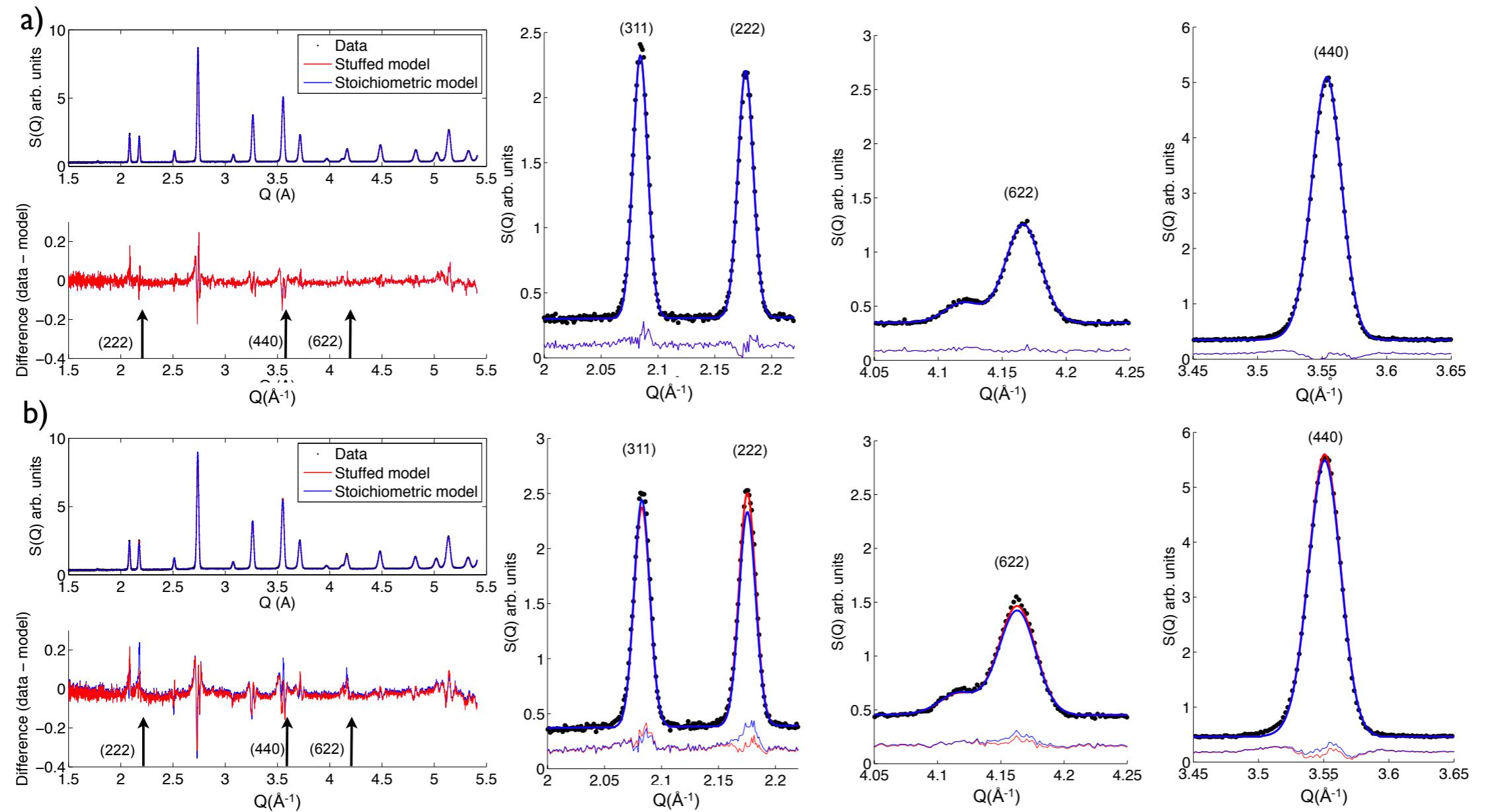
# Sample Dependence of Specific Heat



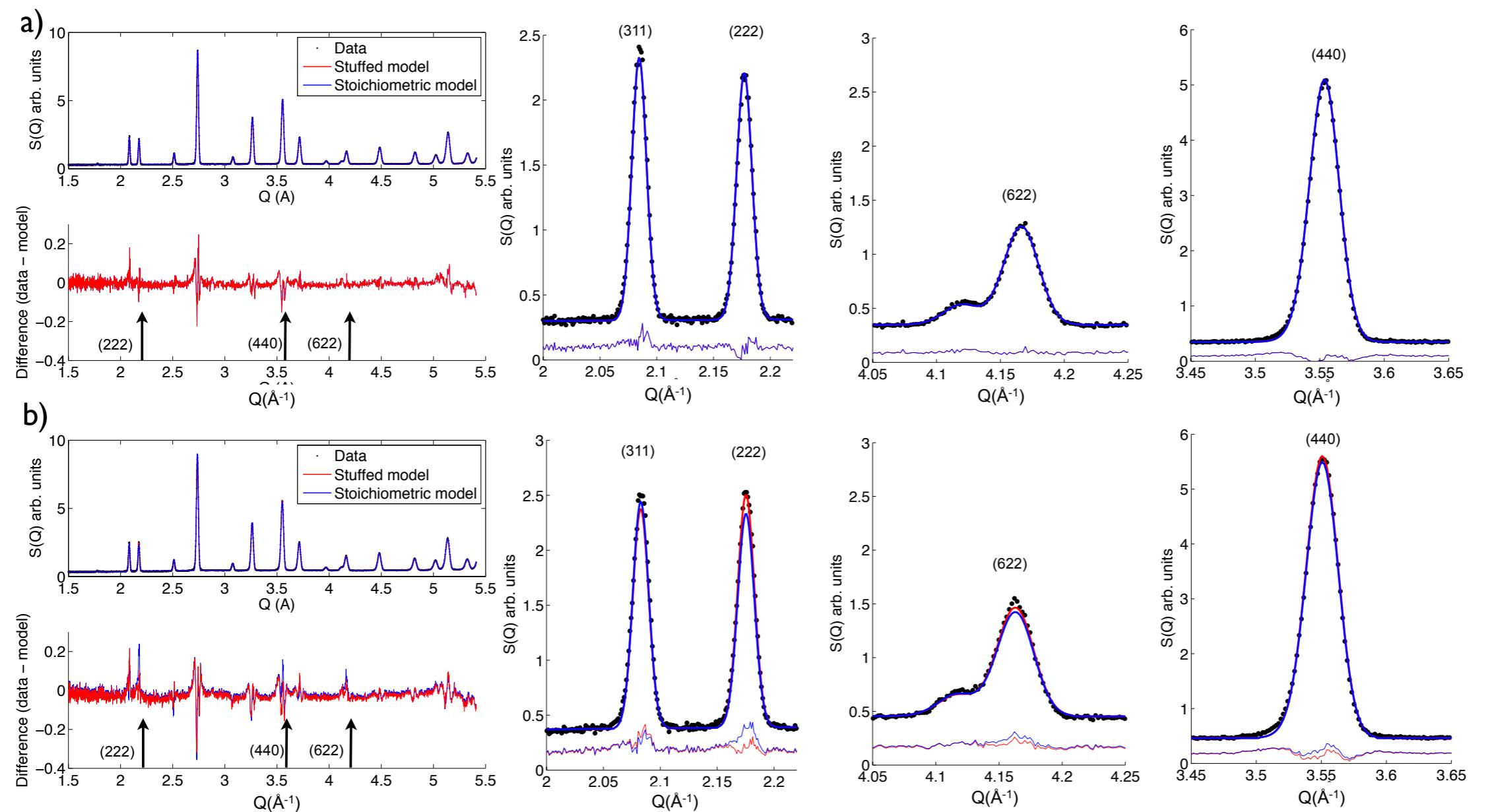
Takatsu *et al*, J. Phys.: Condens. Matter  
24 (2012) 052201 (4pp)

nzio,  
for

# Evidence for “stuffing”: Yb on Ti site

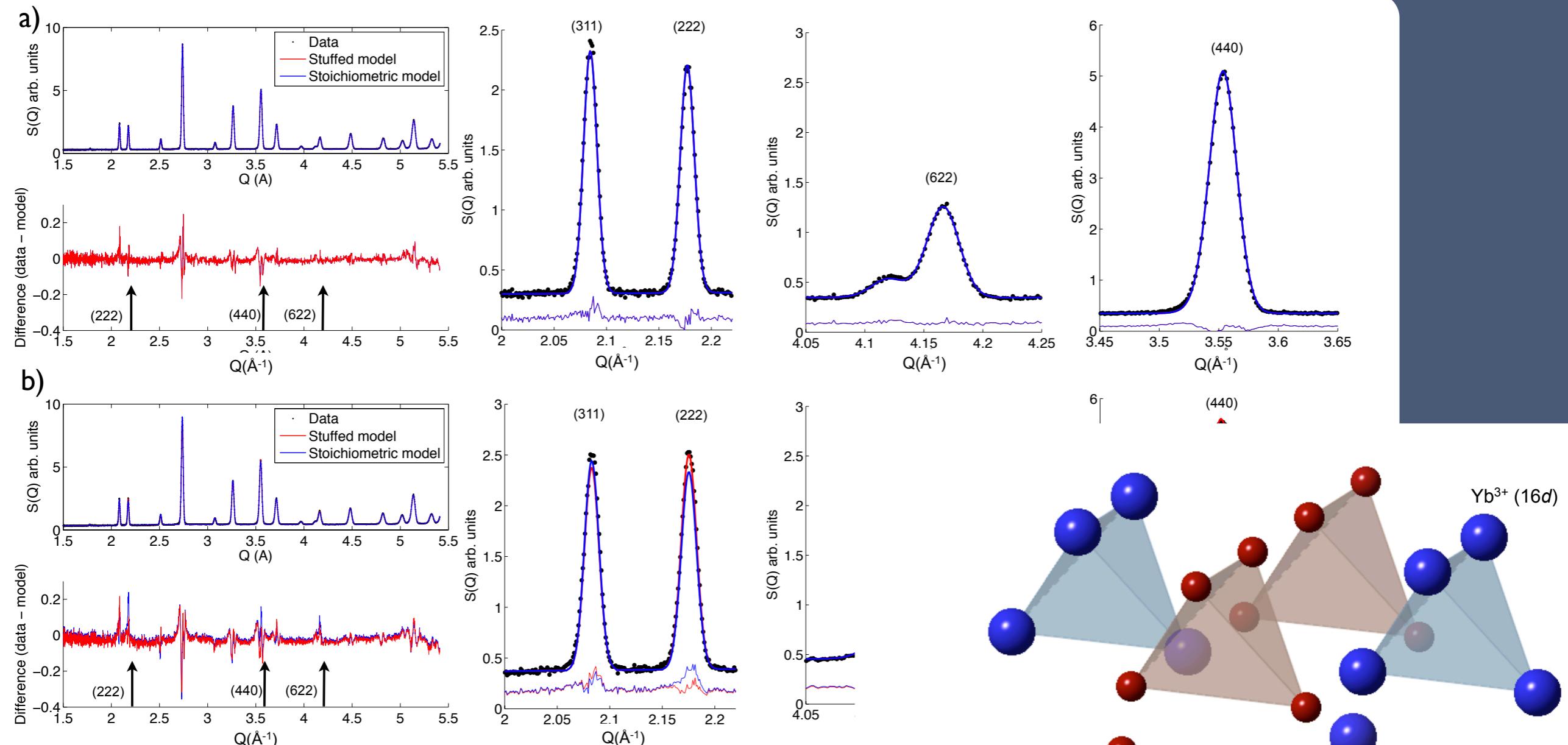


# Evidence for “stuffing”: Yb on Ti site



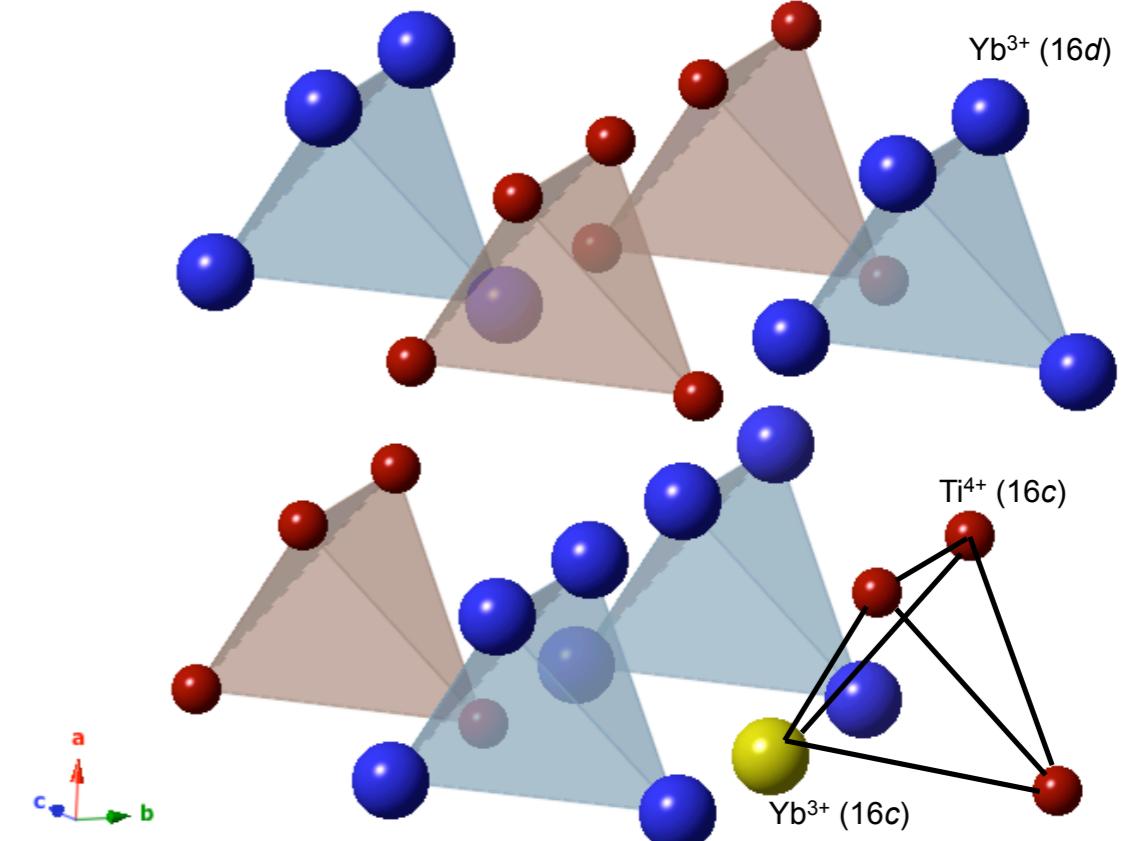
Single crystal sample is best modeled  
as a stuffed pyrochlore:

# Evidence for “stuffing”: Yb on Ti site

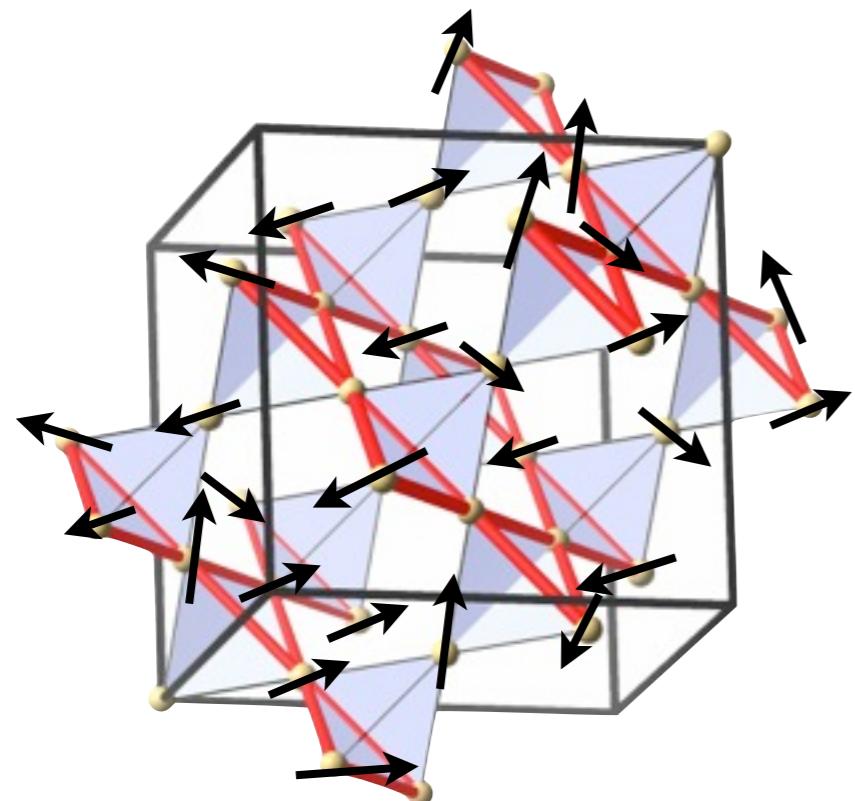


Single crystal sample is best modeled as a stuffed pyrochlore:

2.3% excess Yb on the Ti site

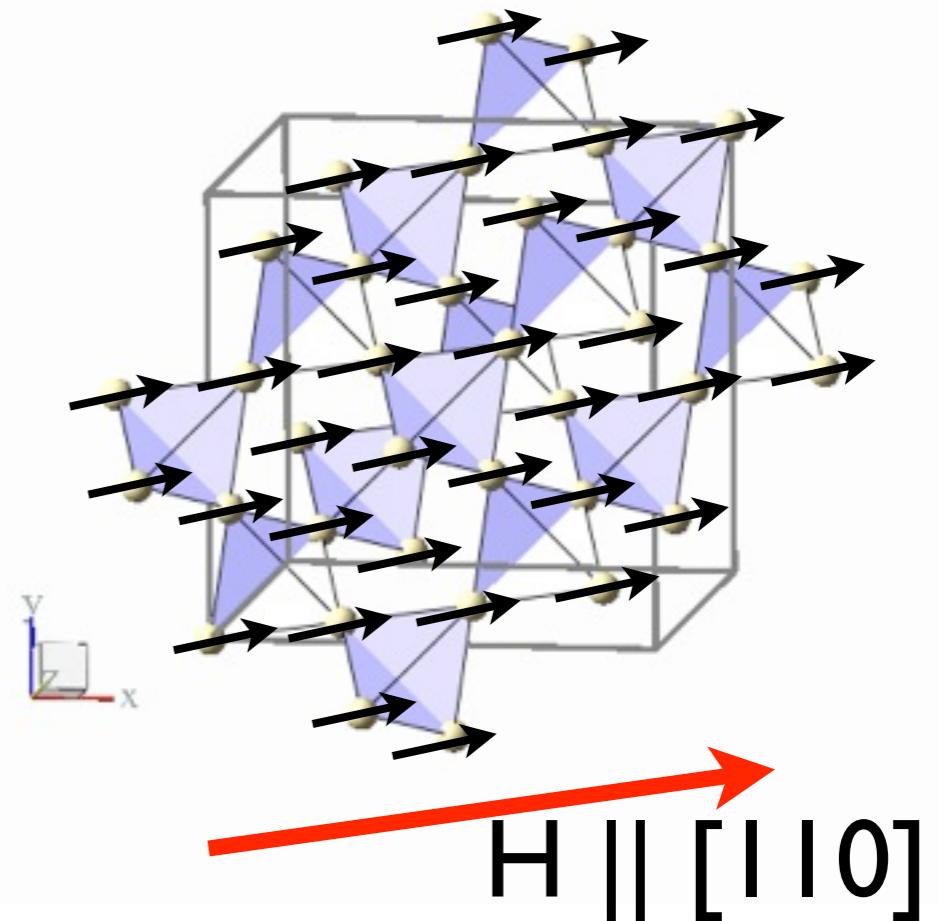


Excitations:  
diffuse, continuum-like?

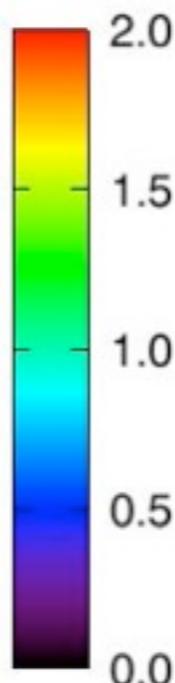
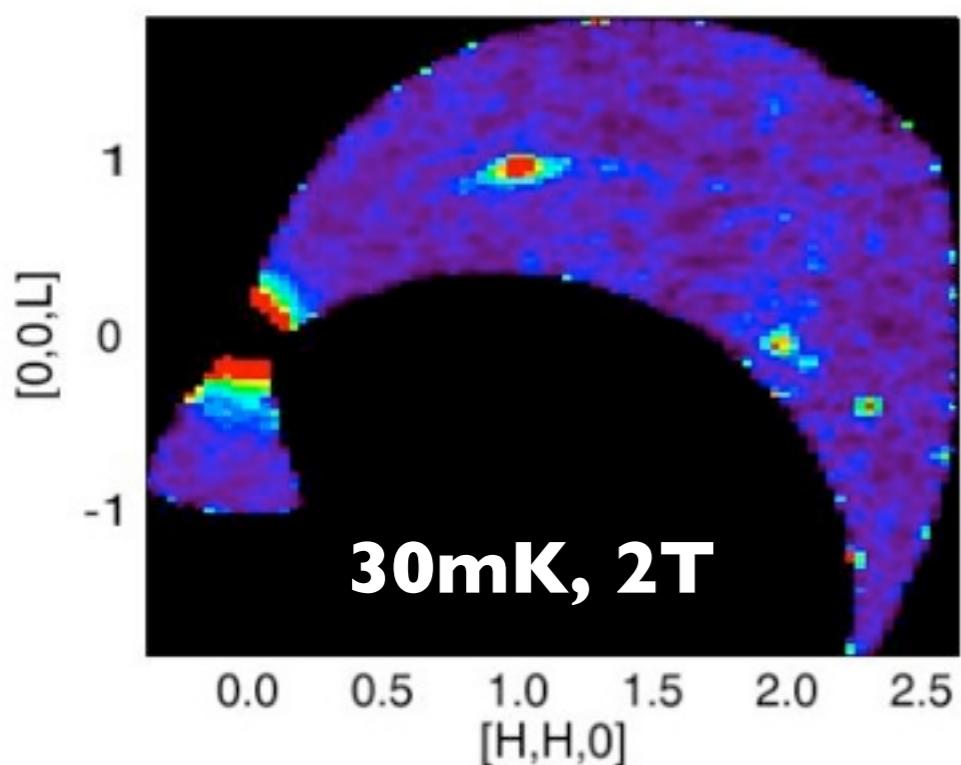


$$H = 0$$

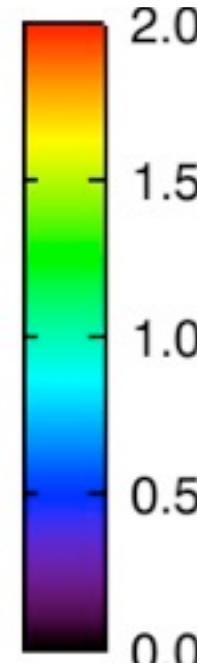
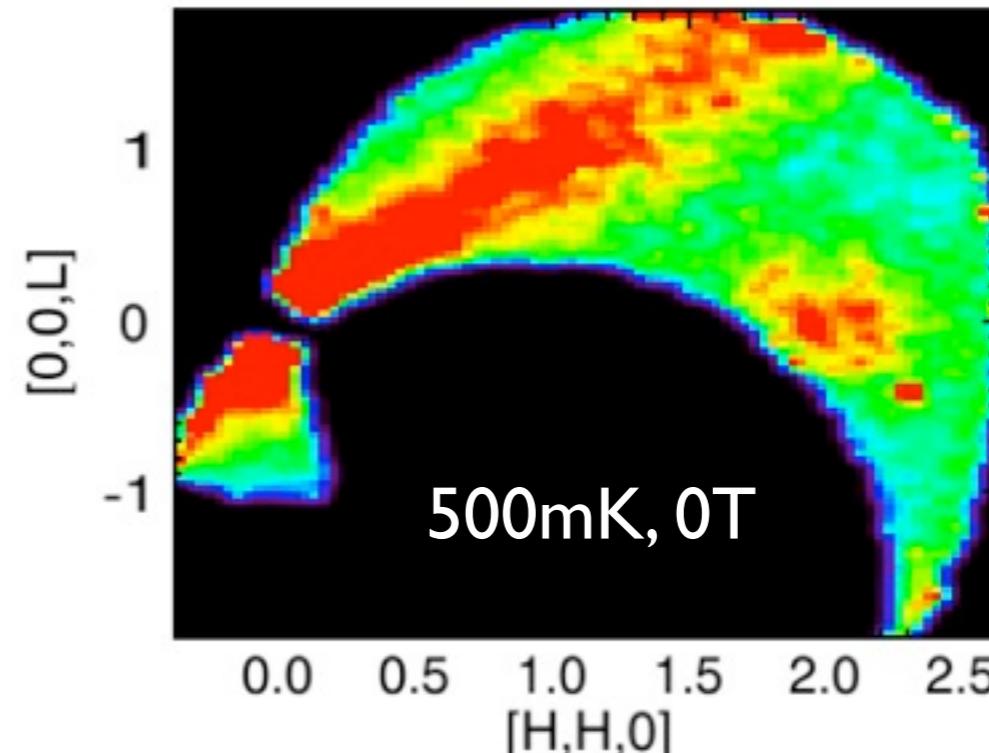
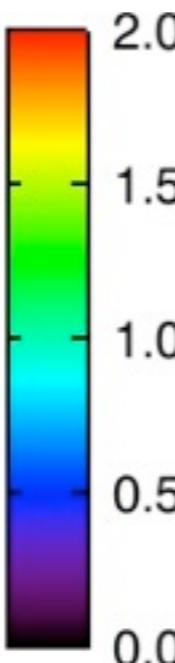
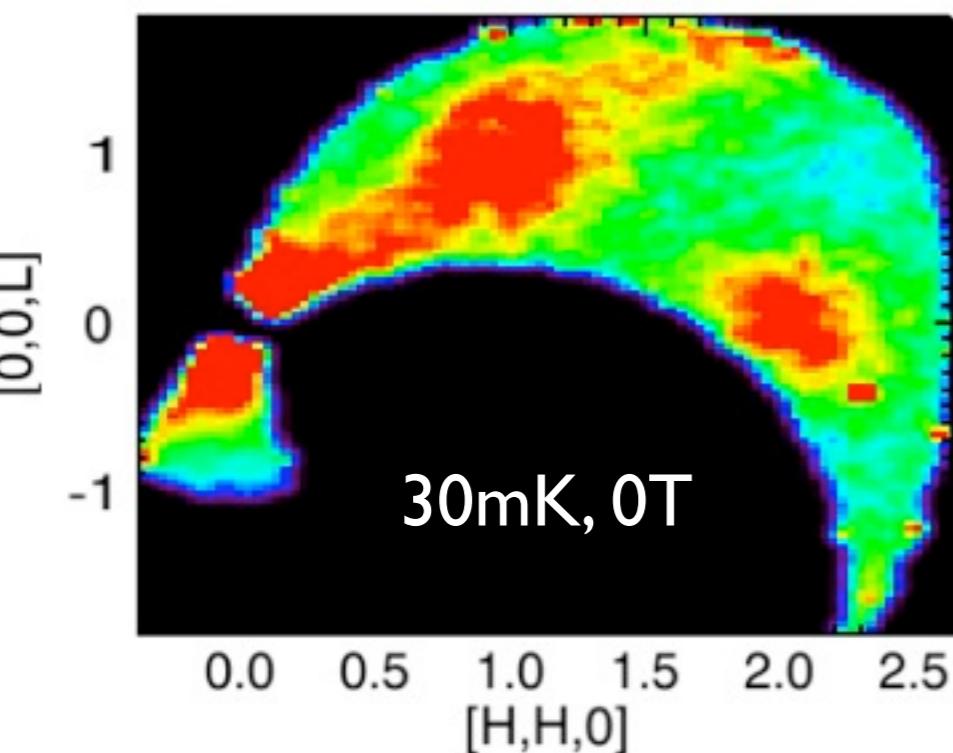
Excitations:  
Sharp, conventional magnons



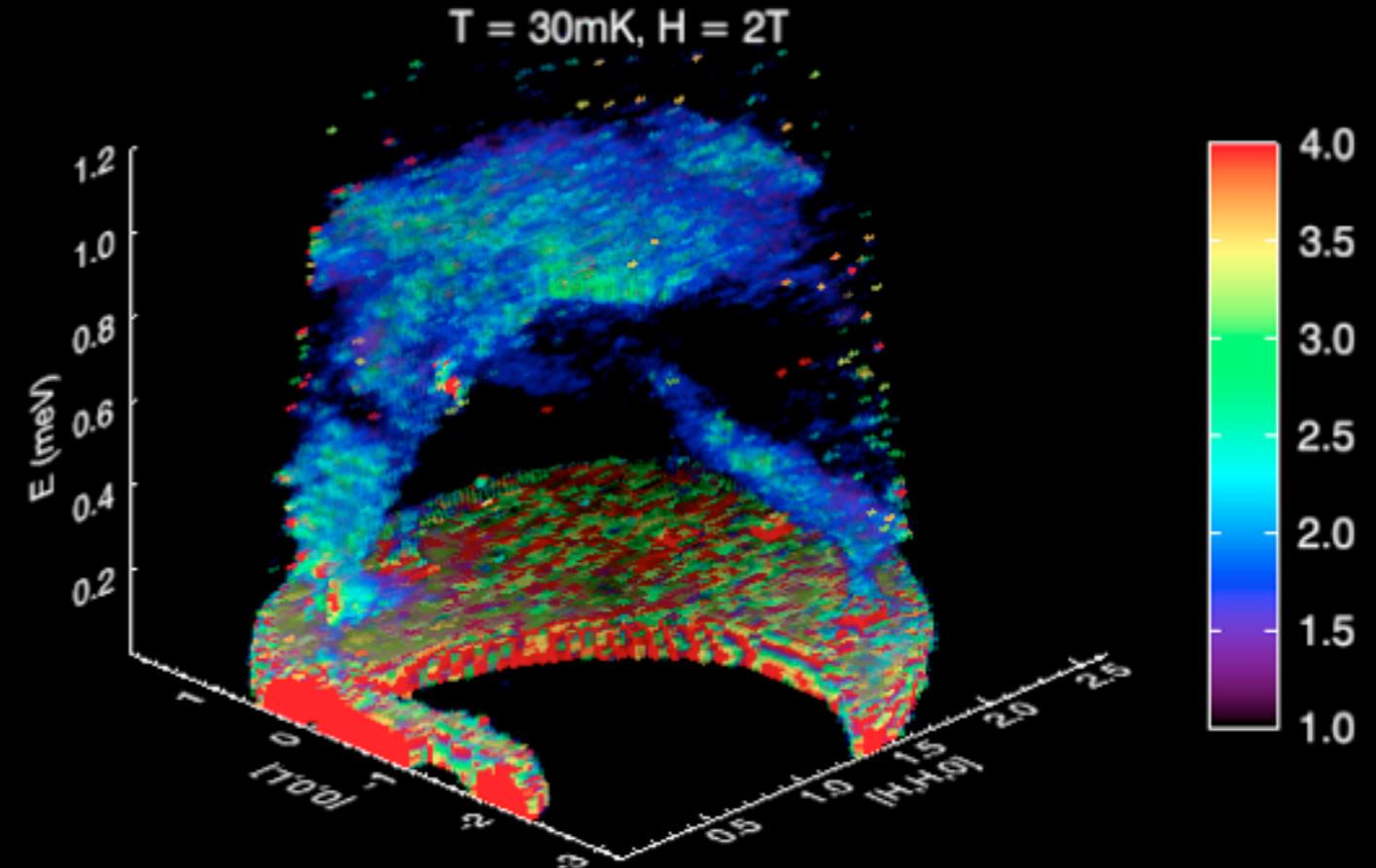
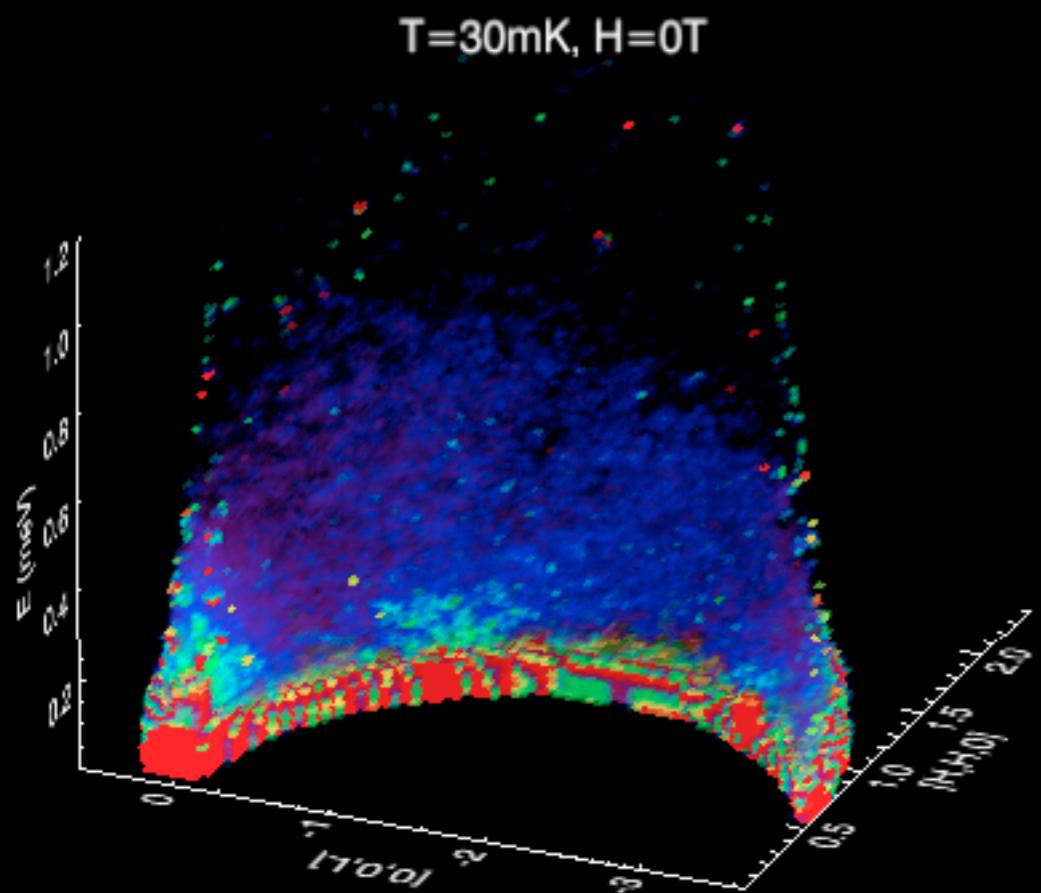
# Application of a Field



**Field removes diffuse scattering**



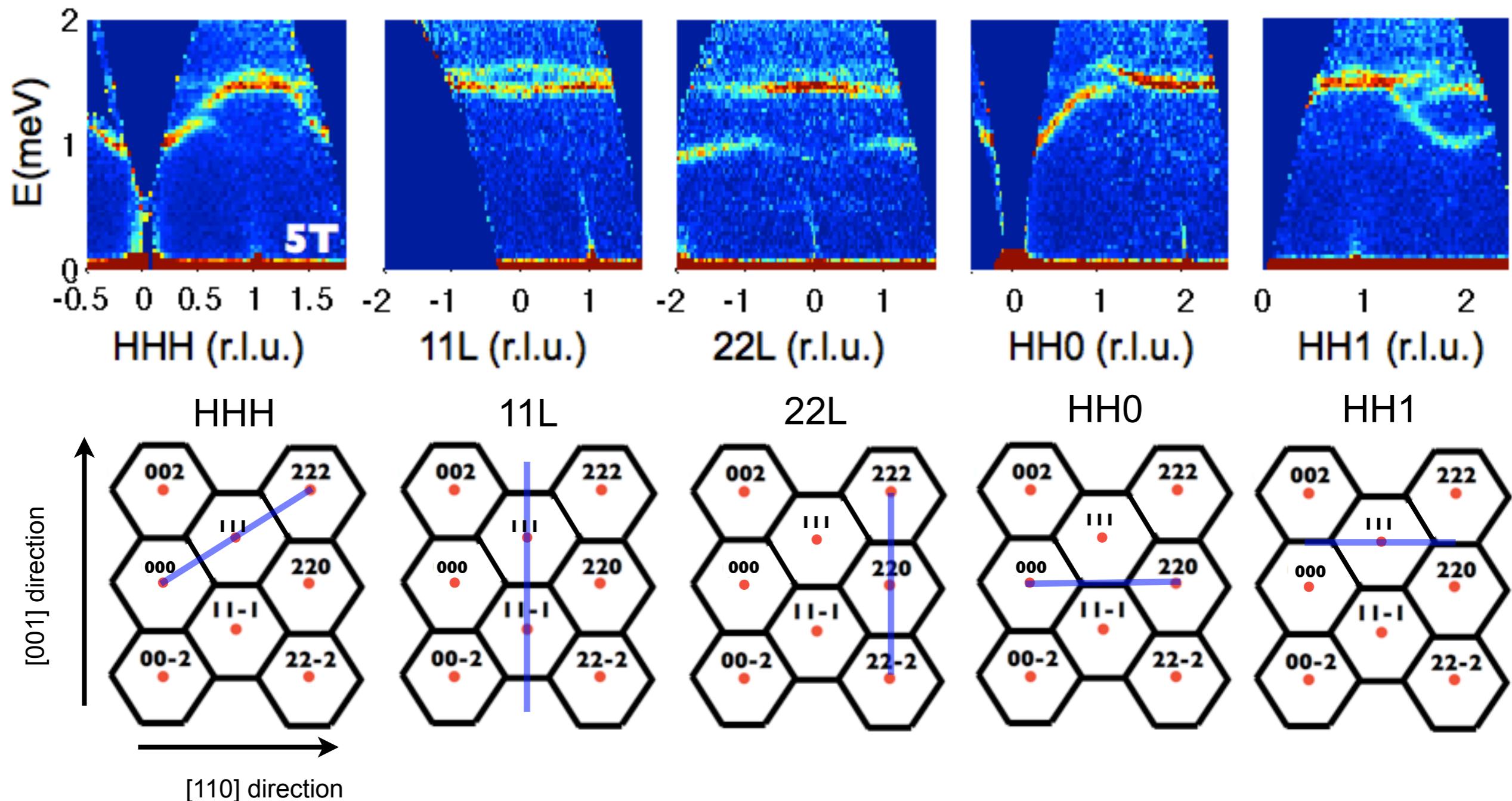
# Spin waves from polarized phase



No structure to  
inelastic scattering

Spin Wave Excitations

# Field Induced Order



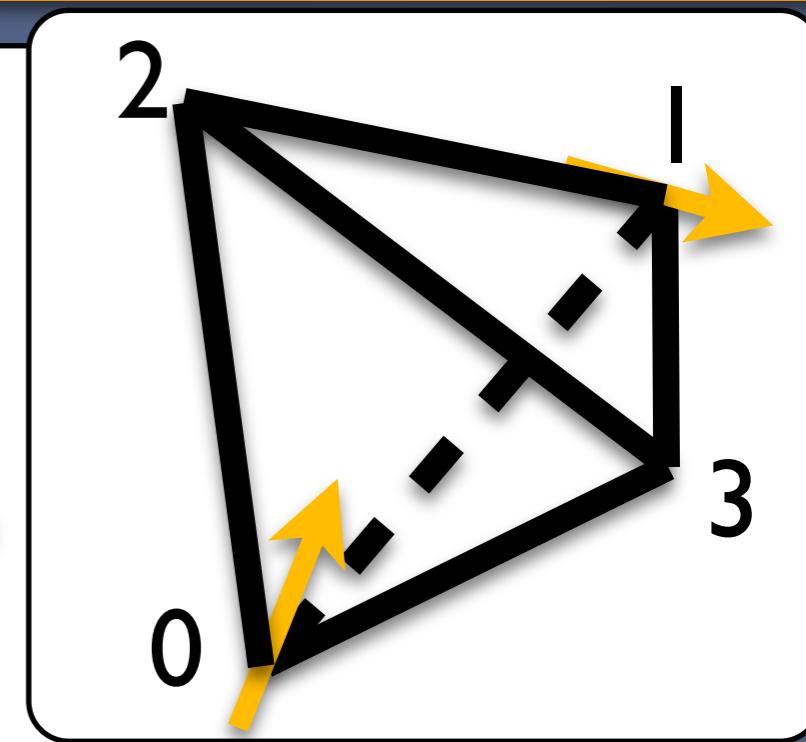
# Anisotropic Exchange Model

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} J_{ij}^{\mu\nu} S_i^\mu S_j^\nu - \mu_B H^\mu \sum_i g_i^{\mu\nu} S_i^\nu$$

**XY anisotropy enters here**

$$J_{01} = \begin{pmatrix} J_2 & J_4 & J_4 \\ -J_4 & J_1 & J_3 \\ -J_4 & J_3 & J_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

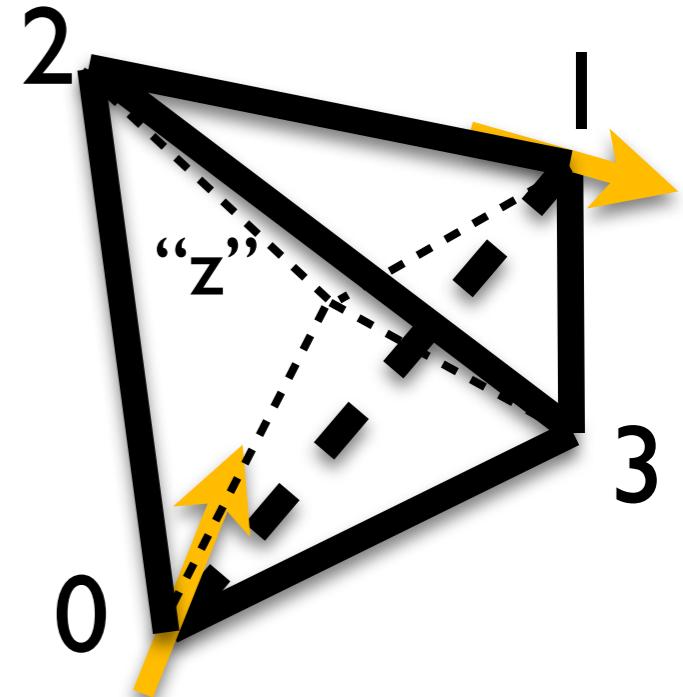
**4 symmetry allowed exchange terms**



# Anisotropic Exchange Model

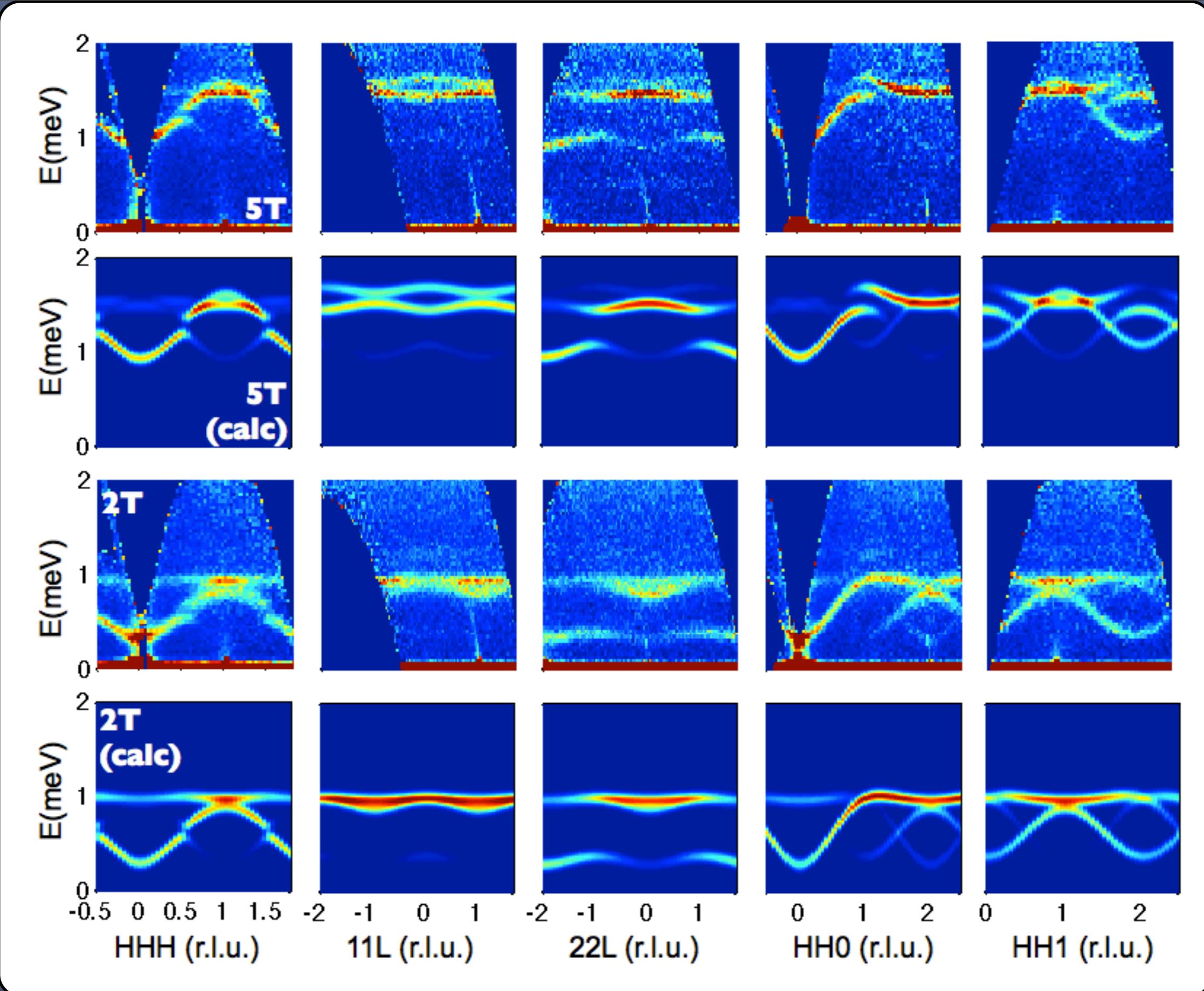
$$H = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} J_{ij}^{\mu\nu} S_i^\mu S_j^\nu - \mu_B H^\mu \sum_i g_i^{\mu\nu} S_i^\nu$$

**XY anisotropy enters here**



$$J_{01} = \begin{pmatrix} J_2 & J_4 & J_4 \\ -J_4 & J_1 & J_3 \\ -J_4 & J_3 & J_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{4 symmetry allowed exchange terms}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H = & \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} \left\{ J_{zz} S_i^z S_j^z - J_{\pm} (S_i^+ S_j^- + S_i^- S_j^+) + J_{++} [\gamma_{ij} S_i^+ S_j^+ + \gamma_{ij}^* S_i^- S_j^-] \right. \\ & \left. + J_{z\pm} [S_i^z (\zeta_{ij} S_j^+ + \zeta_{ij}^* S_j^-) + i \leftrightarrow j] \right\}, \end{aligned}$$



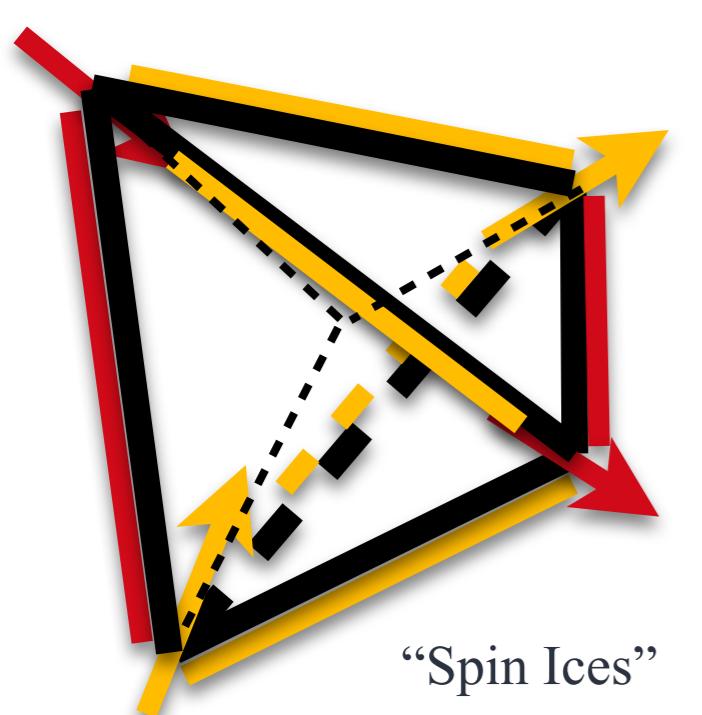
$$J_{zz} = 0.17, \quad J_{\pm} = 0.05, \quad J_{++} = 0.05, \quad J_{z\pm} = -0.14. \quad (\text{meV})$$

# “Quantum Spin Ice”

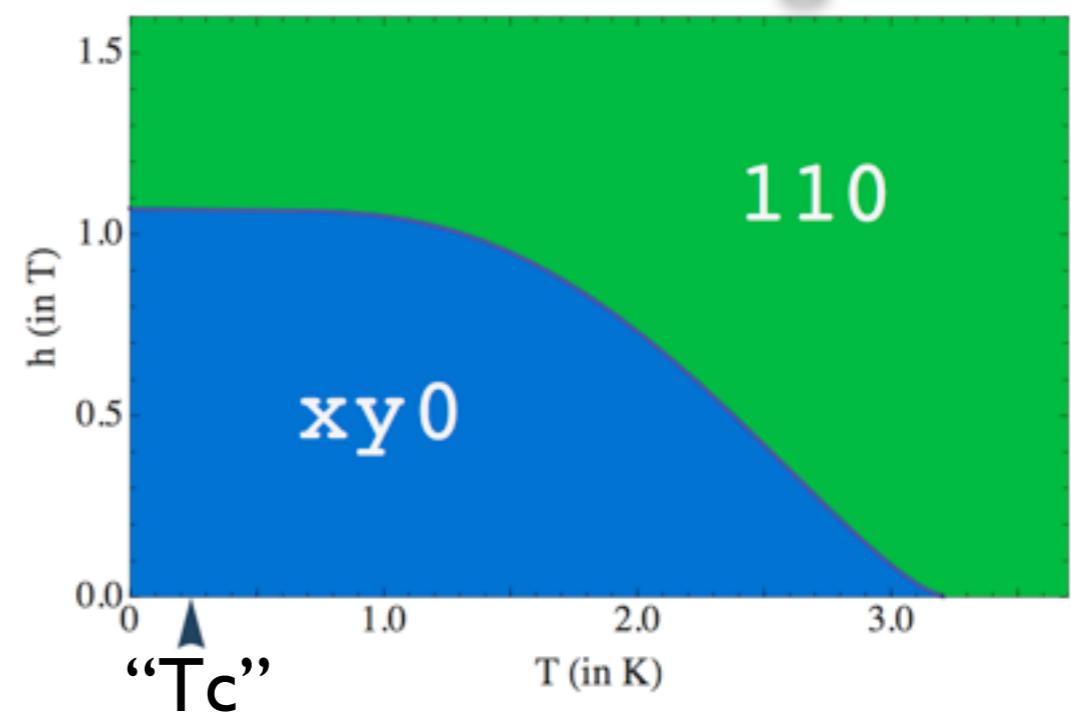
$$H = \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} \{ J_{zz} S_i^z S_j^z - J_{\pm} (S_i^+ S_j^- + S_i^- S_j^+) + J_{++} [\gamma_{ij} S_i^+ S_j^+ + \gamma_{ij}^* S_i^- S_j^-] \\ + J_{z\pm} [S_i^z (\zeta_{ij} S_j^+ + \zeta_{ij}^* S_j^-) + i \leftrightarrow j] \},$$

$J_{zz} = 0.17$ ,  $J_{\pm} = 0.05$ ,  $J_{++} = 0.05$ ,  $J_{z\pm} = -0.14$ . (meV)

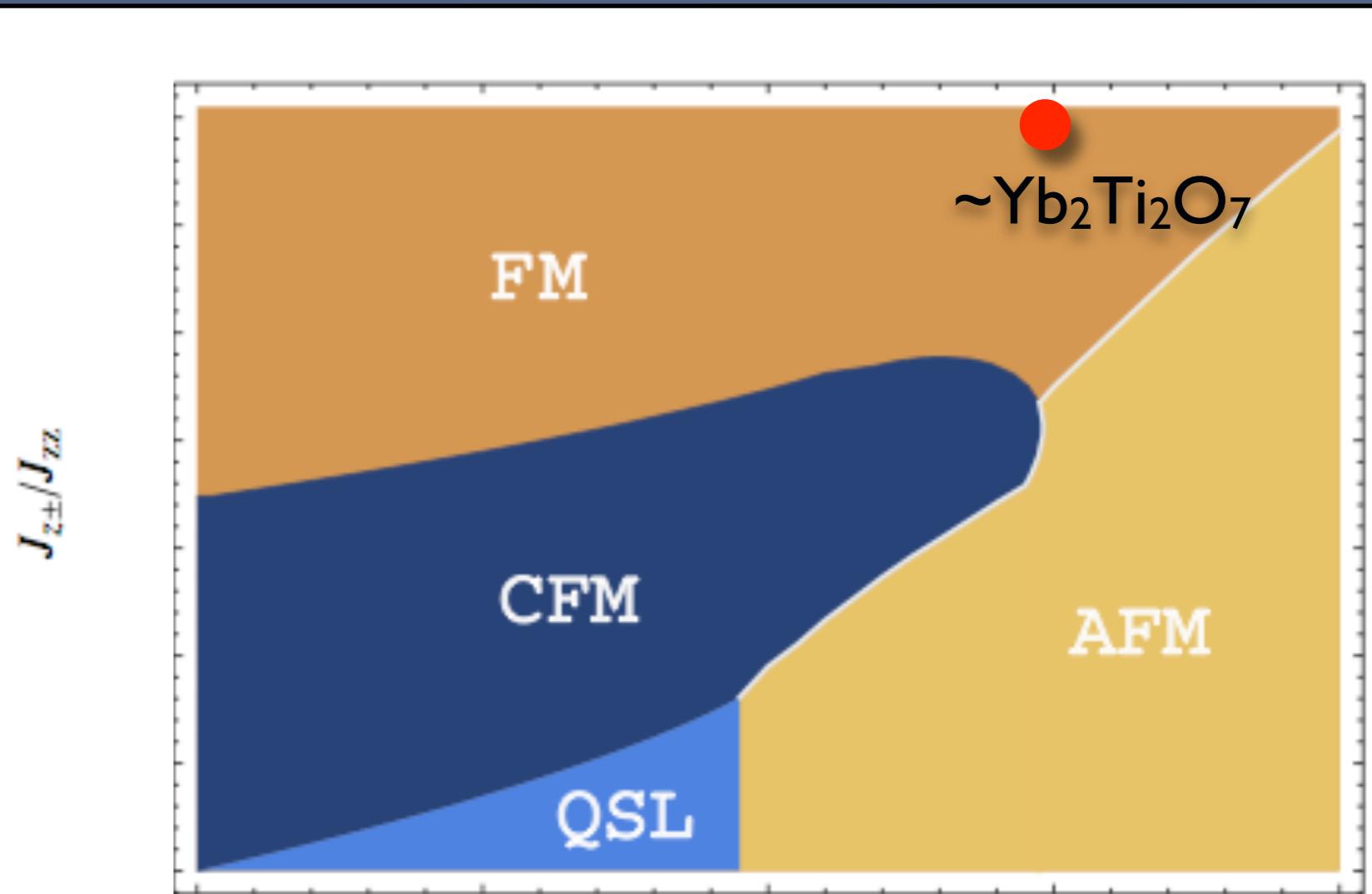
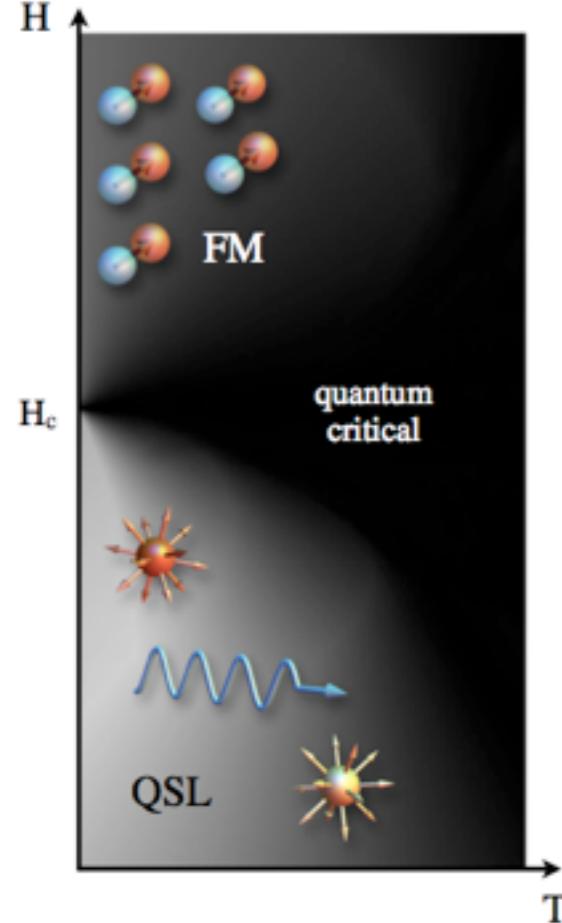
Ferromagnetic “Ising” term



Mean Field Diagram



# Coulomb Phase (“U(1) Spin Liquid”)



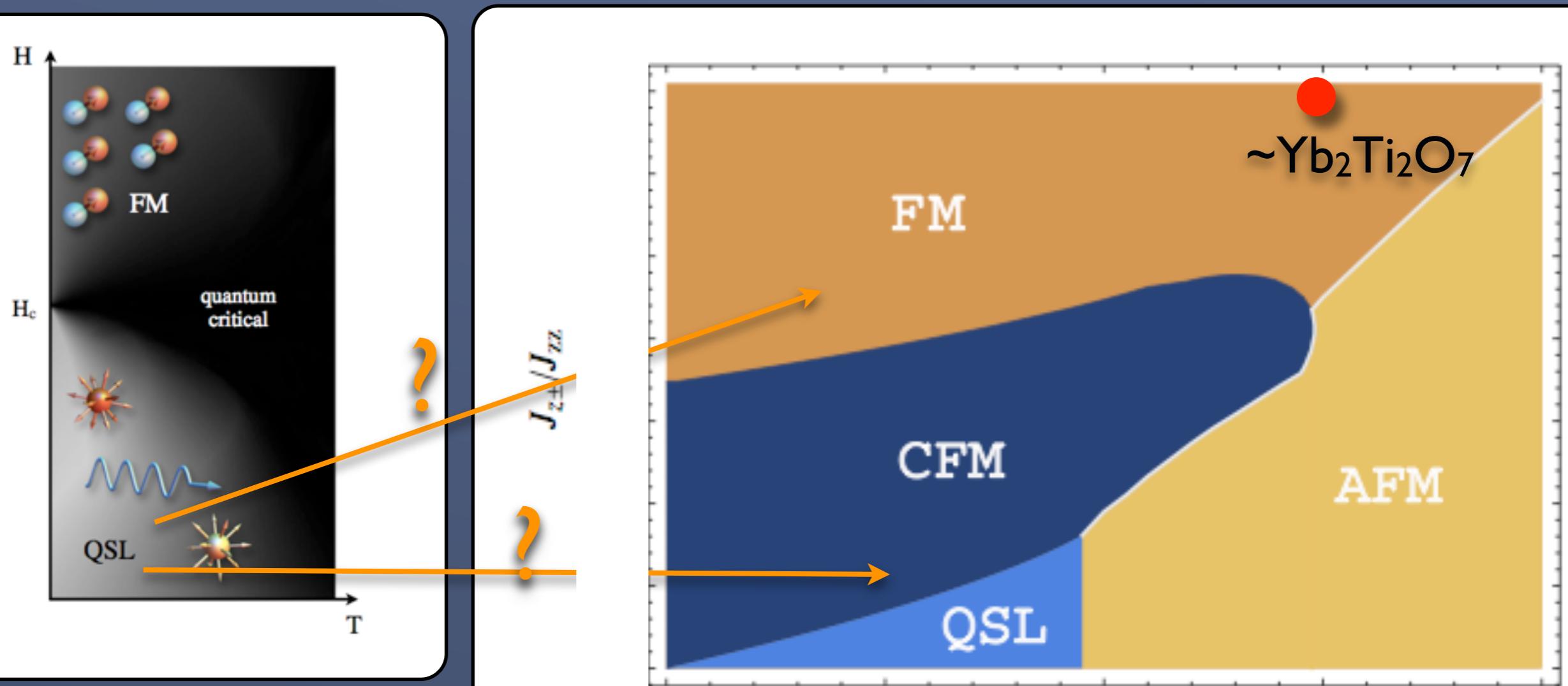
$$J_{\pm}/J_{zz}$$

L. Savary, L. Balents, Phys. Rev. Lett. 108, 037202 (2012)

$$J_{zz} = 0.17, J_{\pm} = 0.05, J_{++} = 0.05, J_{z\pm} = -0.14. \text{ (meV)}$$

{  
FM = Ferromagnet  
AFM = Antiferromagnet  
CFM = Coulomb Ferromagnet  
QSL = U(1) Quantum Spin Liquid }

# Coulomb Phase (“U(1) Spin Liquid”)



$J_{\pm}/J_{zz}$   
L. Savary, L. Balents, Phys. Rev. Lett. 108, 037202 (2012)

$$J_{zz} = 0.17, J_{\pm} = 0.05, J_{++} = 0.05, J_{z\pm} = -0.14. \quad (\text{meV})$$

{  
FM = Ferromagnet  
AFM = Antiferromagnet  
CFM = Coulomb Ferromagnet  
QSL = U(1) Quantum Spin Liquid }

# Conclusions and Remaining Questions

Experimentally observed 2D correlated state above  $T_c$

What are the spin correlations from our Hamiltonian?

Sensitivity of ground state to subtle structural effects

What is the role of stuffing in the magnetic ground state?

High field spin waves show us that  $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$  is a Quantum Spin Ice

Exchange is predominantly FM Ising, with quantum fluctuations

Proximity to a Coulomb phase?

# Papers

## **“Two-Dimensional Kagome Correlations and Field Induced Order in the Ferromagnetic XY Pyrochlore $Yb_2Ti_2O_7$ ”**

K.A. Ross, J.P.C. Ruff, C.P. Adams, J.S. Gardner, H.A. Dabkowska, Y. Qiu, J.R.D. Copley, and B.D. Gaulin. Phys. Rev. Lett., **103**, 227202 (2009).

## **“Dimensional Evolution of Spin Correlations in the Magnetic Pyrochlore, $Yb_2Ti_2O_7$ ”**

K.A. Ross, L.R. Yaraskavitch, M. Laver, J.S. Gardner, J. A. Quilliam, S. Meng, J.B. Kycia, D. K. Singh, H.A. Dabkowska, and B.D. Gaulin. Phys. Rev. B., **84**, 174442 (2011).

## **“Quantum Excitations in Quantum Spin Ice”**

K.A. Ross, L. Savary, B. D. Gaulin, and L. Balents. Phys. Rev. X **1**, 021002 (2011).

## **“Single crystals of $Yb_2Ti_2O_7$ grown by the Optical Floating Zone technique: naturally “stuffed” pyrochlores?”**

K.A. Ross, Th. Proffen, H. Dabkowska, J.A. Quilliam, L.R. Yaraskavitch, J.B. Kycia, and B.D. Gaulin, arXiv:1208.2281 (2012).