

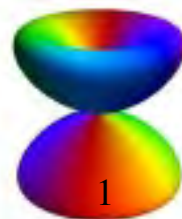
Quantum order-by-disorder in 'Kitaev model' on a triangular lattice

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GJ & Avella, arXiv'15

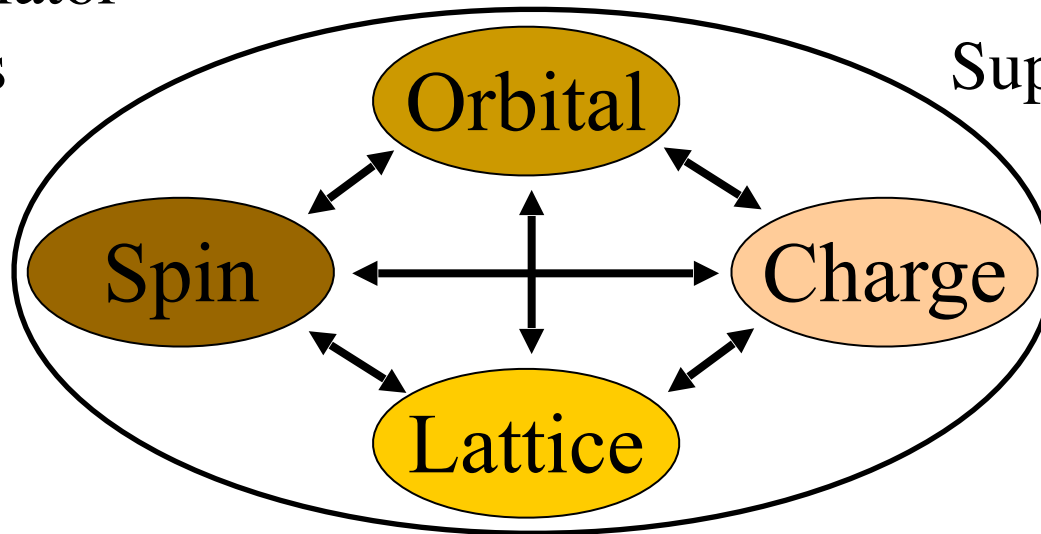
SPICE @Mainz , May 23 , 2015



Transition metal oxides: Plethora of Challenging Phenomena

Metal to Insulator
transitions

High-Tc
Superconductivity



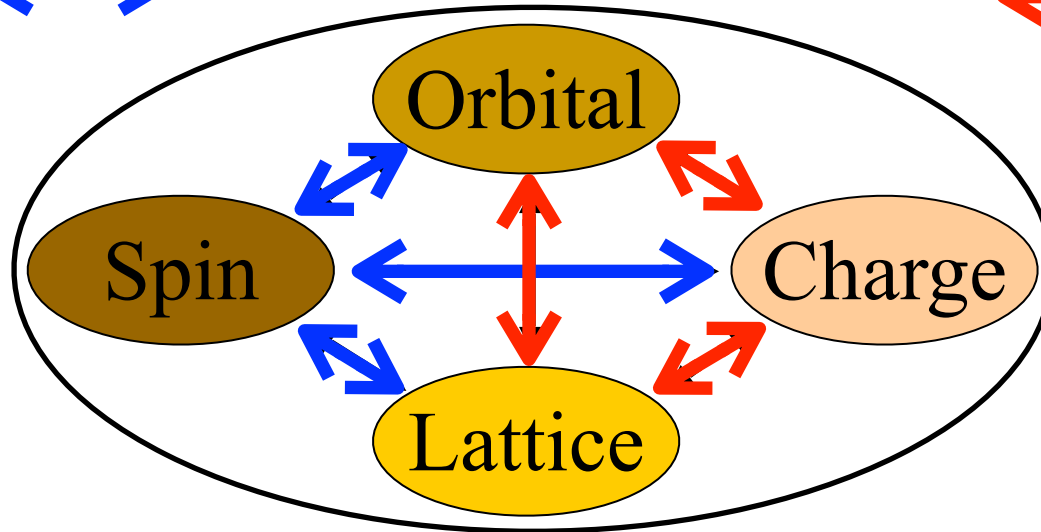
Colossal
Magnetoresistance

Unexpected variety of phases
and transitions between them

Relativistic in origin,
Spin-orbit coupling



Coulomb force



Enhance interplay by going to heavy TM elements

correlations



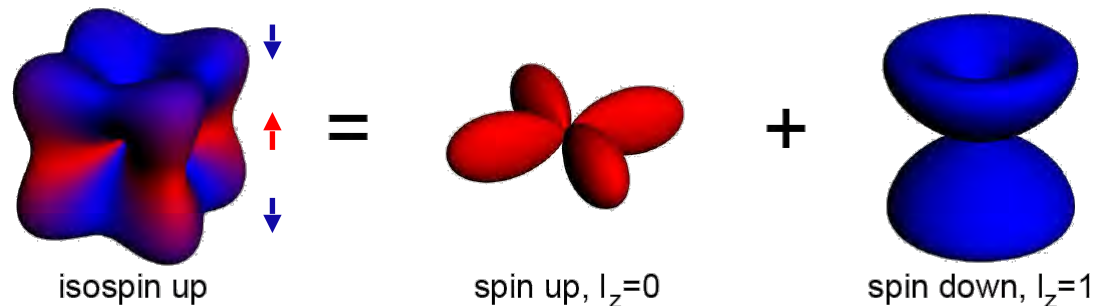
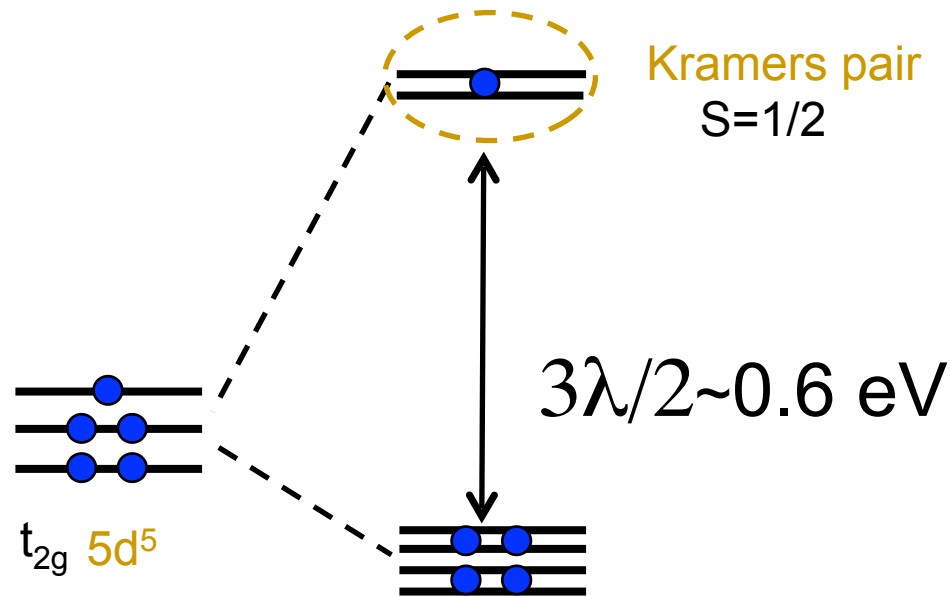
21 Sc 44.9559 Scandium	22 Ti 47.867 Titanium	23 V 50.9415 Vanadium	24 Cr 51.9961 Chromium	25 Mn 54.938 Manganese	26 Fe 55.845 Iron	27 Co 58.9332 Cobalt	28 Ni 58.6934 Nickel	29 Cu 63.546 Copper	30 Zn 65.4089 Zinc
39 Y 88.9058 Yttrium	40 Zr 91.224 Zirconium	41 Nb 92.9064 Niobium	42 Mo 85.94 Molybdenum	43 Tc 98 Technetium	44 Ru 101.07 Ruthenium	45 Rh 102.9055 Rhodium	46 Pd 106.42 Palladium	47 Ag 107.8682 Silver	48 Cd 112.411 Cadmium
71 Lu 174.967 Lutetium	72 Hf 178.49 Hafnium	73 Ta 180.9497 Tantalum	74 W 183.84 Tungsten	75 Re 186.207 Rhenium	76 Os 190.23 Osmium	77 Ir 192.217 Iridium	78 Pt 195.084 Platinum	79 Au 196.9666 Gold	80 Hg 200.59 Mercury



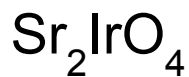
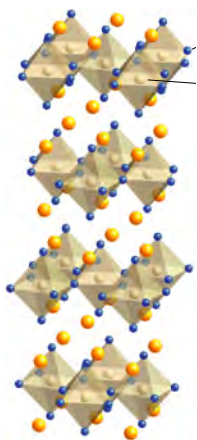
spin-orbit

Kramers doublet of Ir⁴⁺

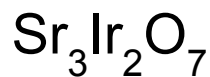
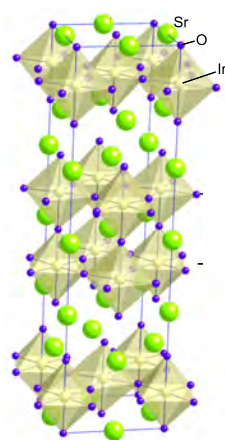
A. Abragam and B. Bleaney, "EPR of Transition Ions"



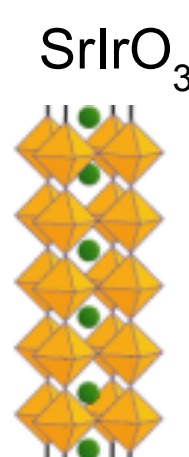
'Zoo' of Iridate compounds



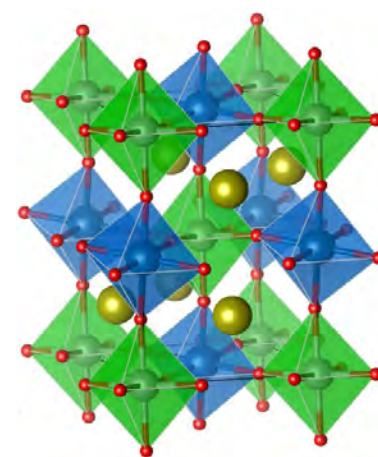
Heisenberg-like



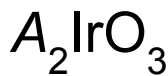
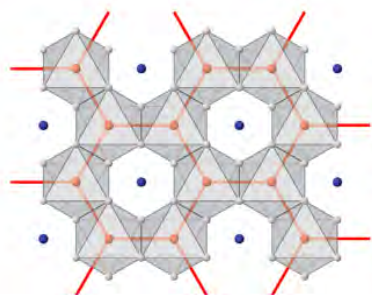
Ising-like



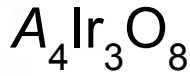
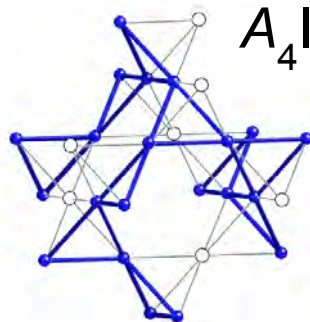
Semi-Metal,
Topological ?



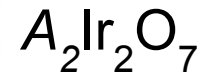
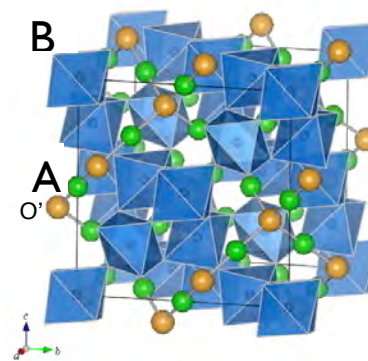
3d-5d Interplay



Kitaev-like



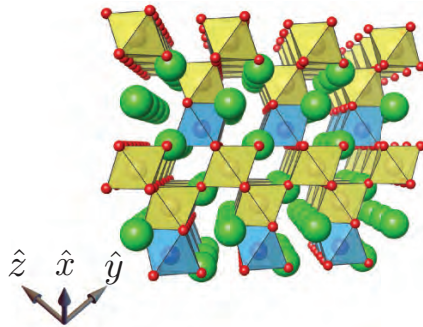
QSL ?



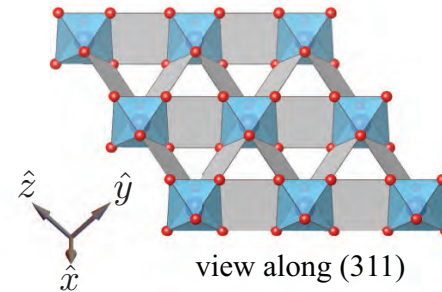
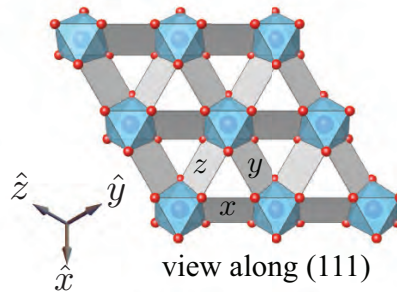
T-induced MIT,
Quantum critical metal

Triangular lattice $\text{Ba}_3\text{IrTi}_2\text{O}_9$

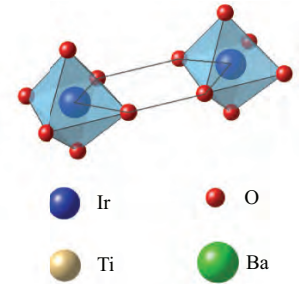
(a) crystal structure



(b) single Iridium layer

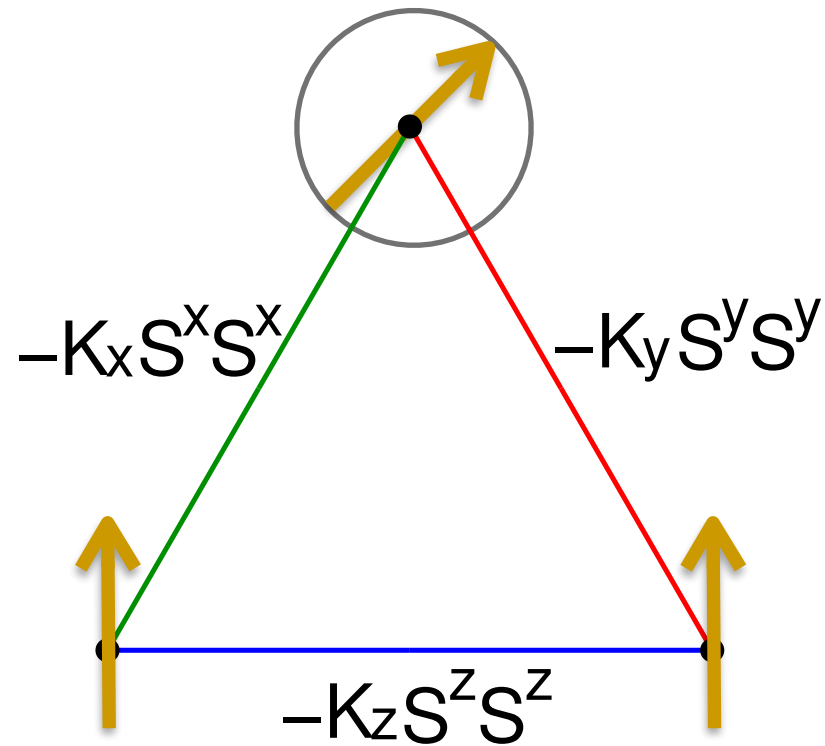


(c) Ir-O-O-Ir exchange path

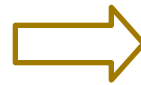


from Becker et al PRB'15

Frustration from anisotropy



Impossible to satisfy simultaneously every pairwise interactions

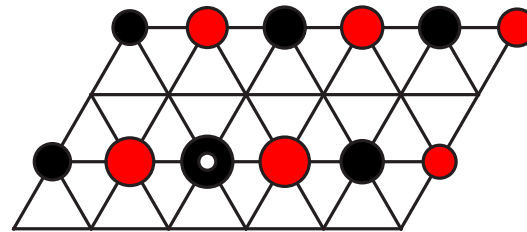
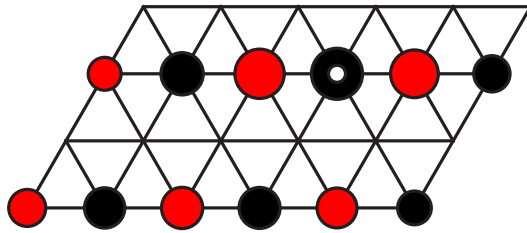
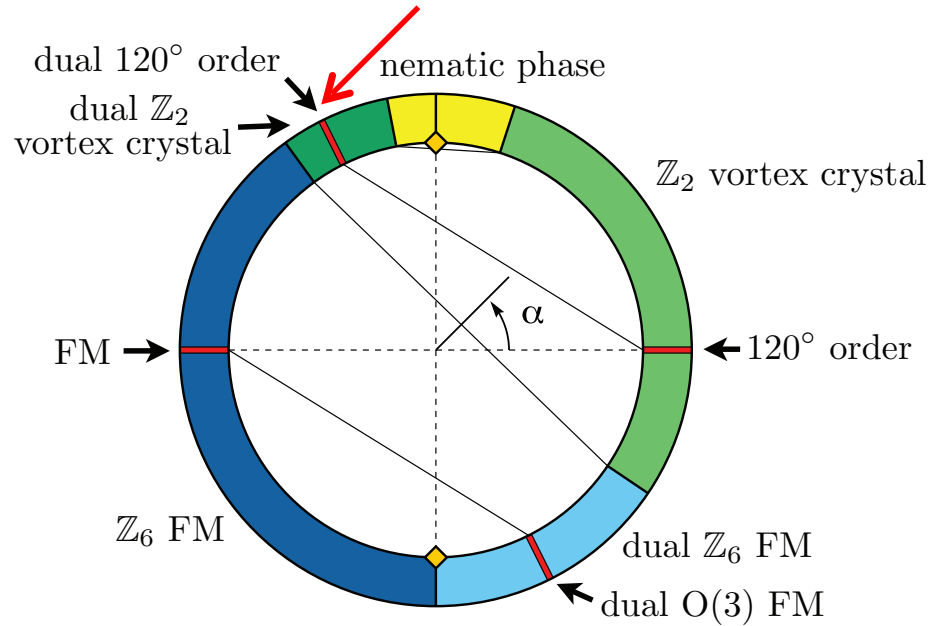


Infinitely many classical ground states

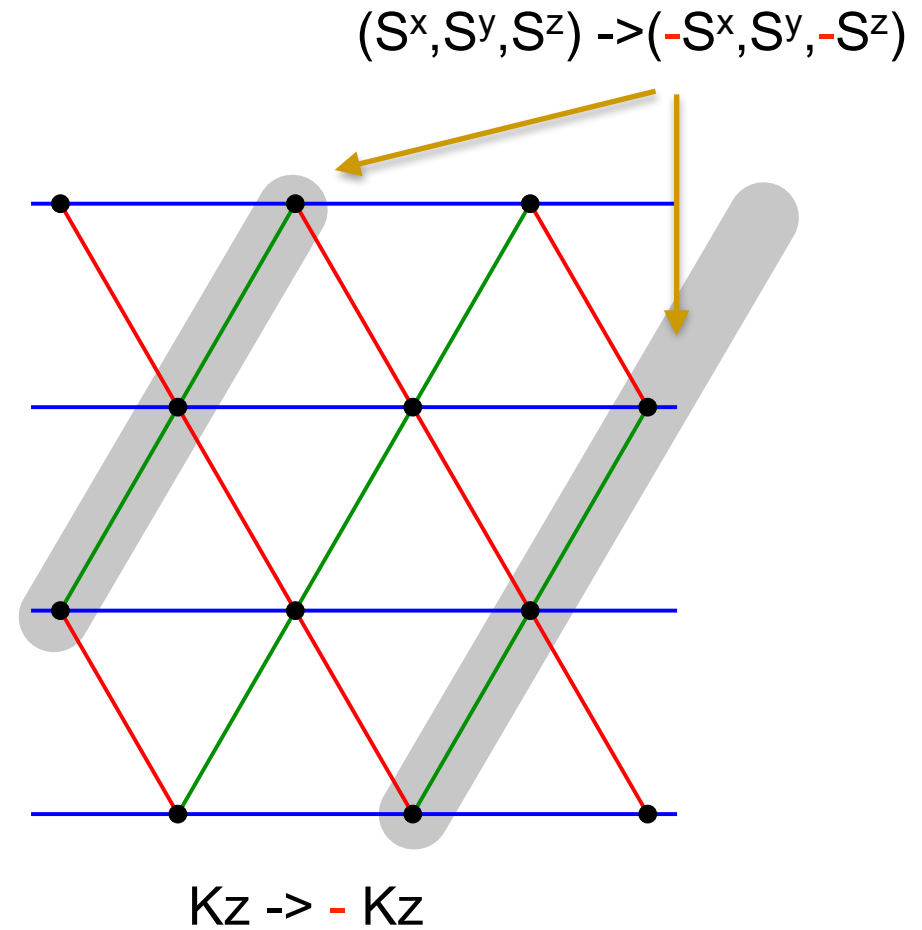
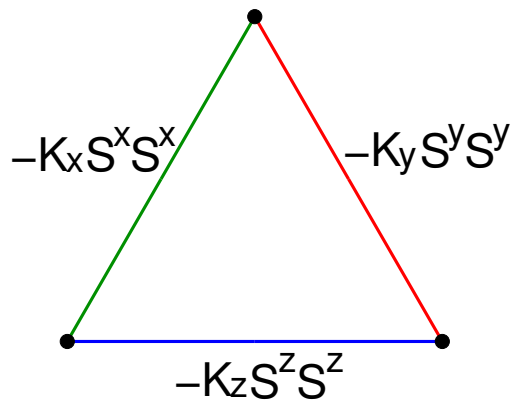
CMC simulations on Classical model:
Rousochatzakis et al, arXiv'14

DMRG and ED on Quantum model:
Becker et al, PRB'15

G. Khaliullin, PTPS'05



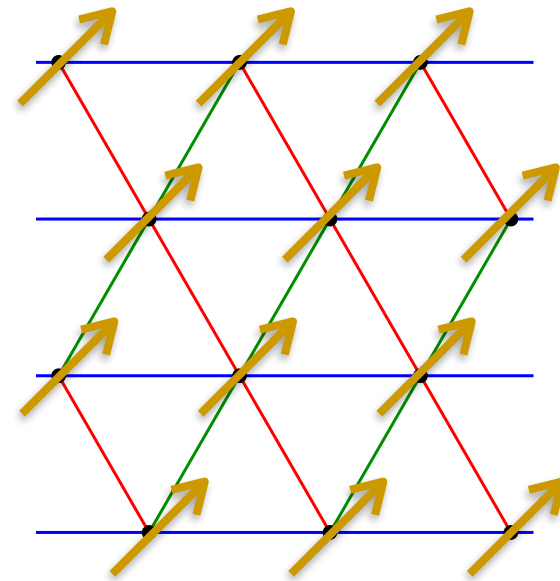
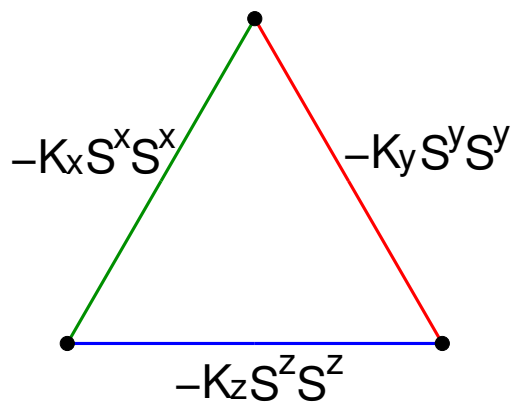
Model on Triangular Lattice: Symmetry



We can thus focus on the case all couplings being FM

Classical Ground State Manifold

$$K_x = K_y = K_z > 0$$



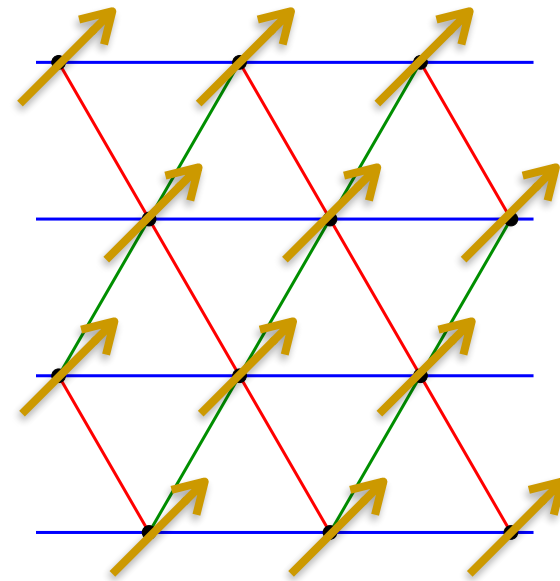
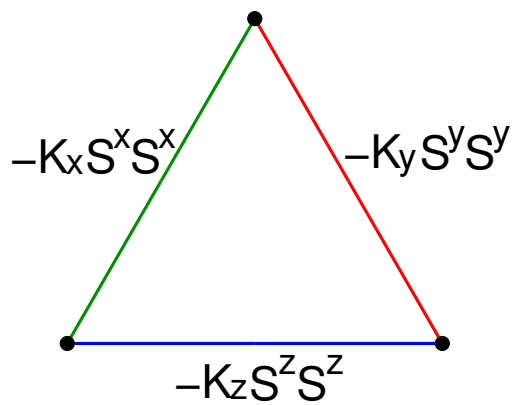
In FM state Classical energy

$$E = -(M^x M^x + M^y M^y + M^z M^z) = -M^2$$

Global moment M can be freely rotated: accidental symmetry

Classical Ground State Manifold

$$K_x = K_y = K_z > 0$$

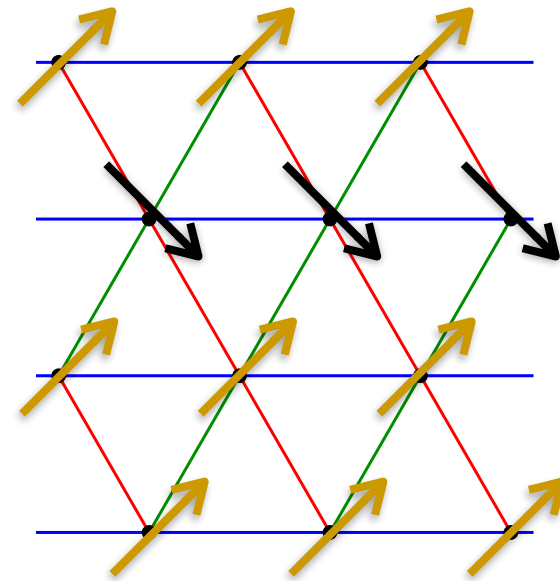
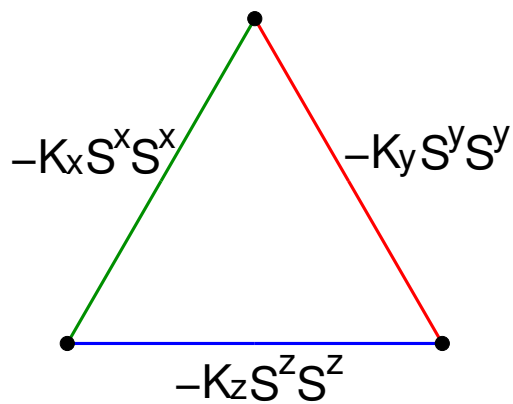


Coupling between NN chains

$$E_{12} = -(M_1^x M_2^x + M_1^y M_2^y)$$

Classical Ground State Manifold

$$K_x = K_y = K_z > 0$$



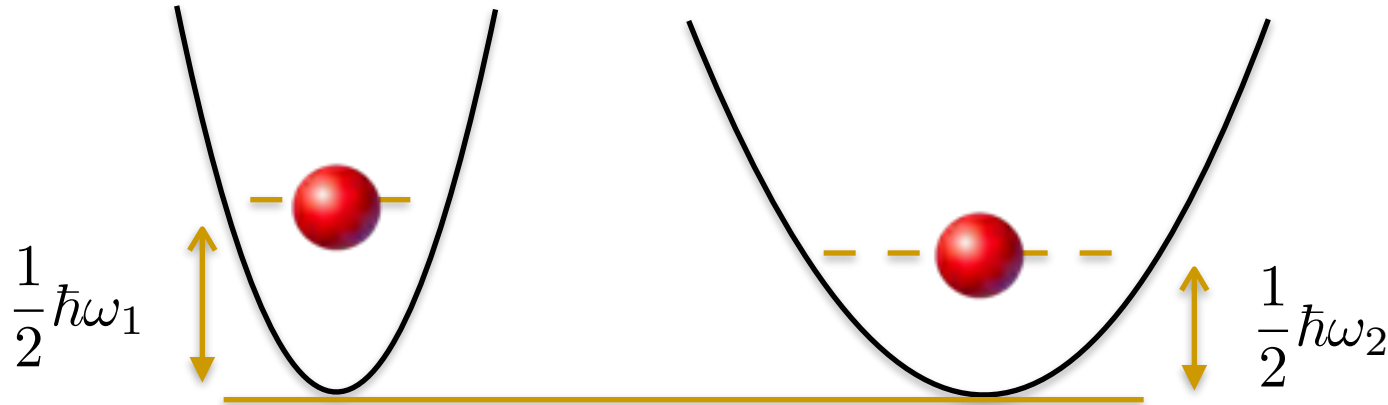
Coupling between NN chains

$$E_{12} = -(M_1^x M_2^x + M_1^y M_2^y)$$

M^z of each chain can be individually flipped

Classical Ground State Manifold

Accidental degeneracies - not related to symmetry:
can be lifted by fluctuations



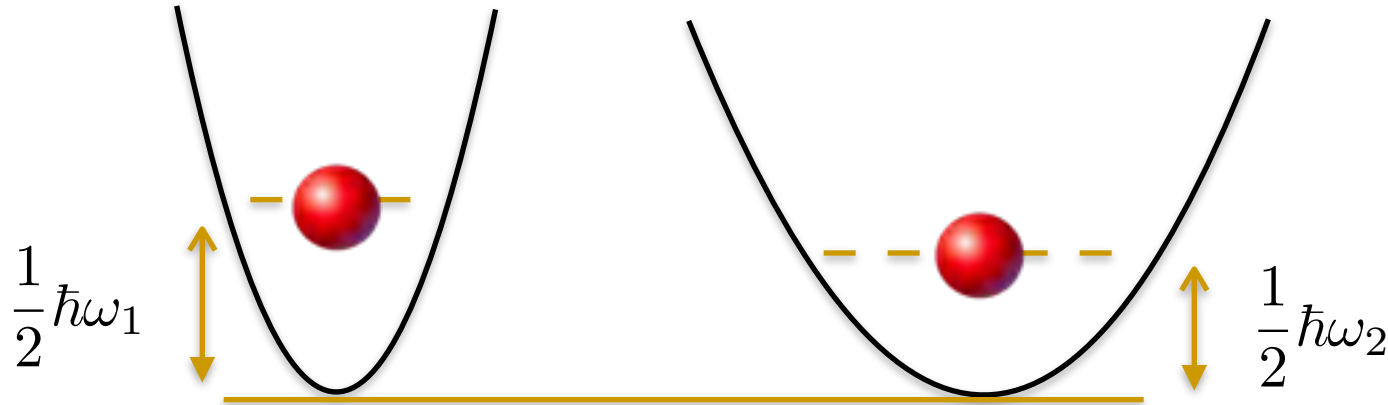
For magnets we need to calculate SW spectra
for each Classical state and compare

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum \hbar \omega_n(k)$$

Not always possible!

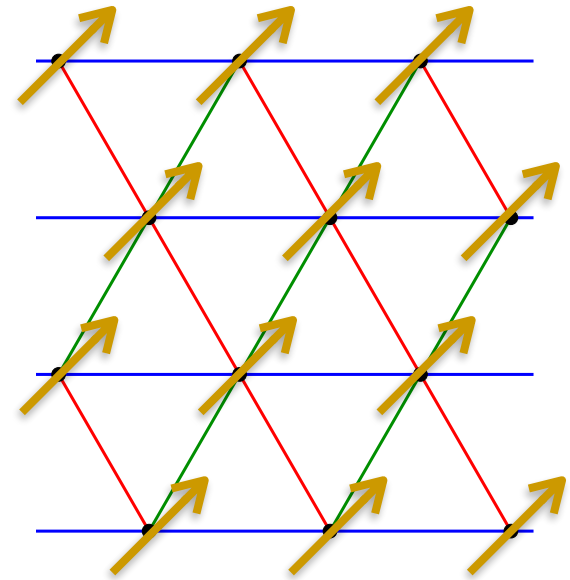
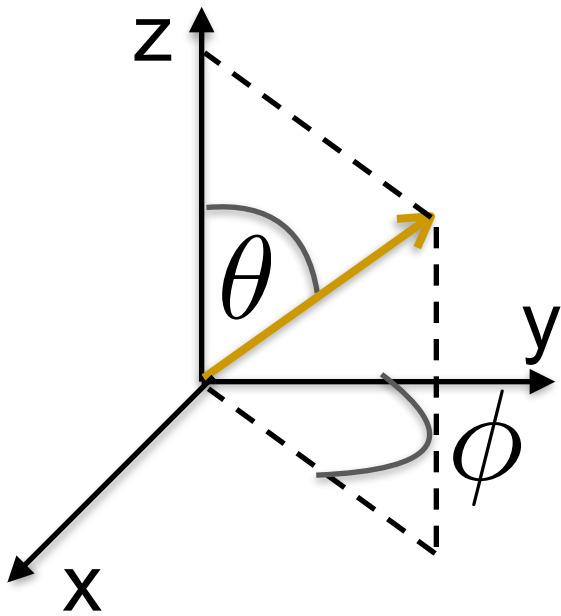
Classical Ground State Manifold

Accidental degeneracies - not related to symmetry:
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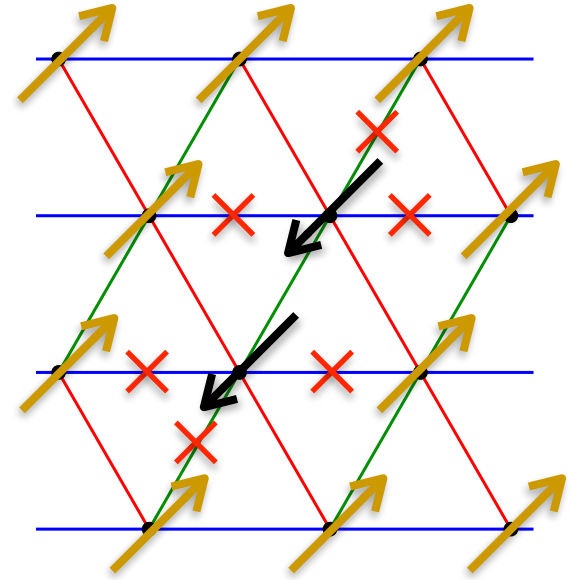
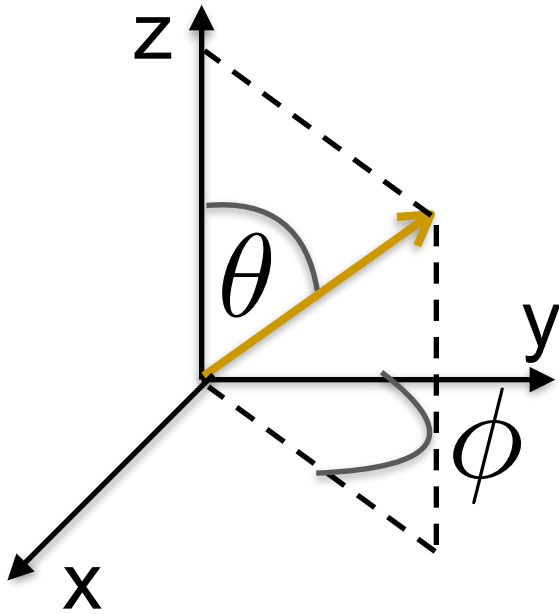


Linked cluster expansion:
calculate corrections from short wave-length fluctuations

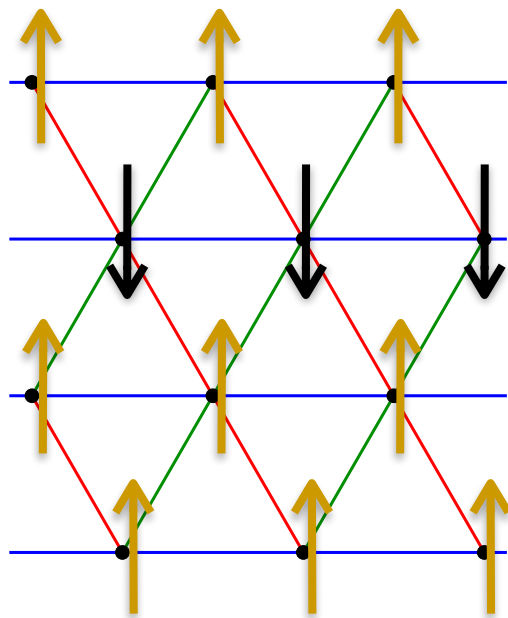
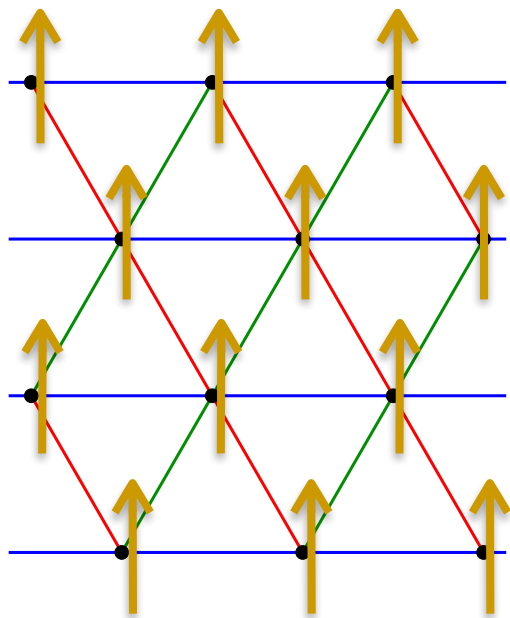
Selection of quantum easy axes



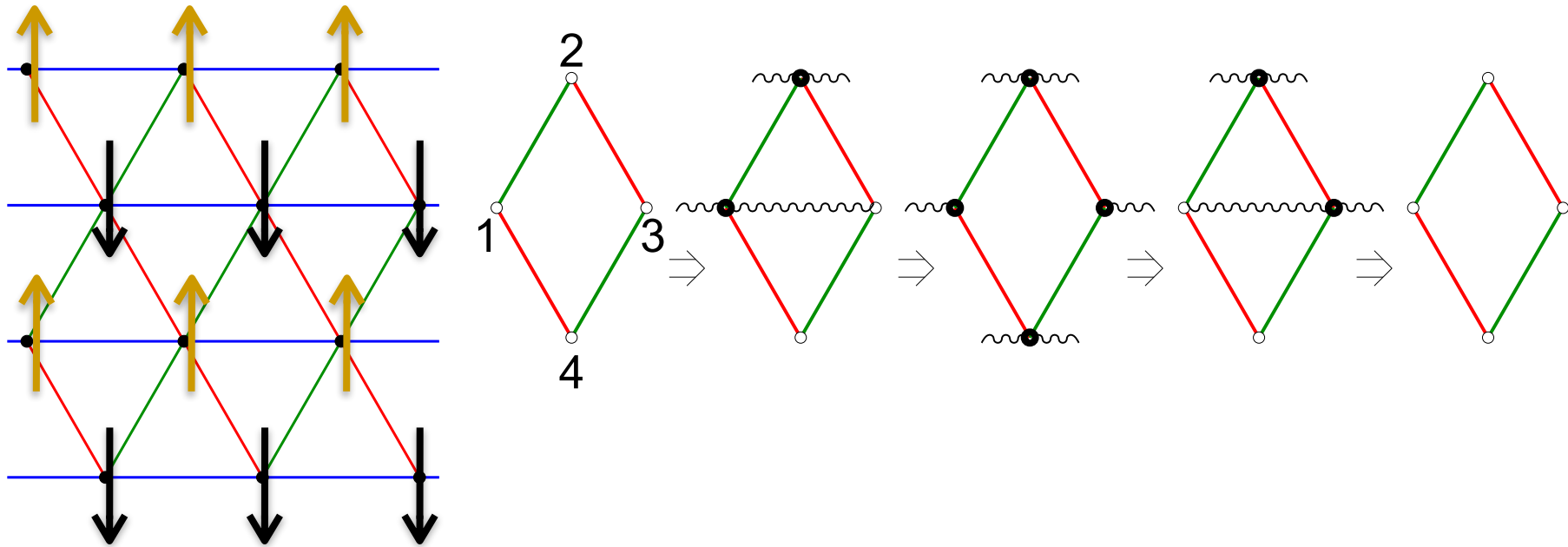
Selection of quantum easy axes



$$\delta E^{(2)}(\mathbf{m}) = - \sum_{\gamma} \frac{T_{\gamma}^2}{\Delta_{\gamma}} \simeq - \frac{3}{64} \left(1 + \frac{1}{6} \sum_{\gamma} m_{\gamma}^4 \right)$$

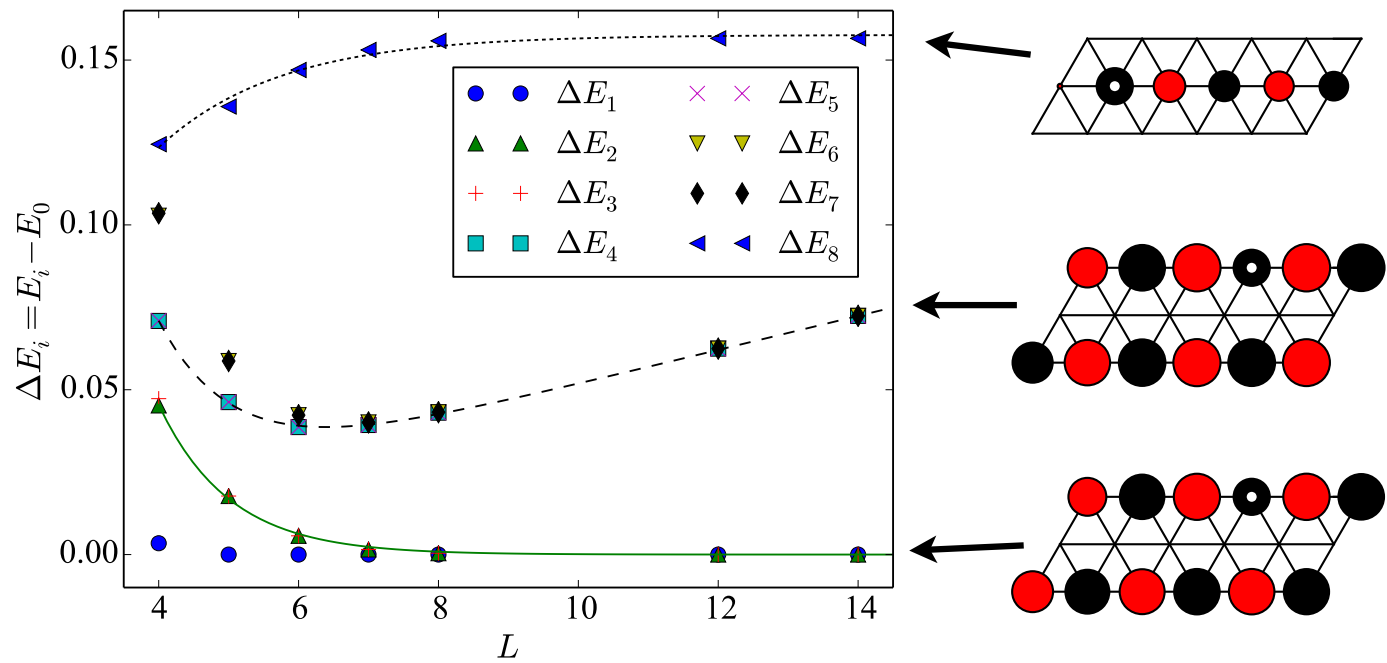


Linked cluster expansion: calculate corrections from short wave-length fluctuations



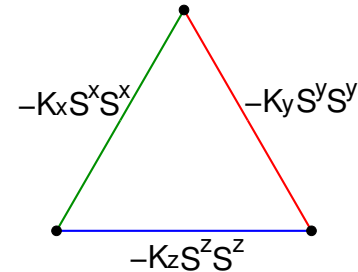
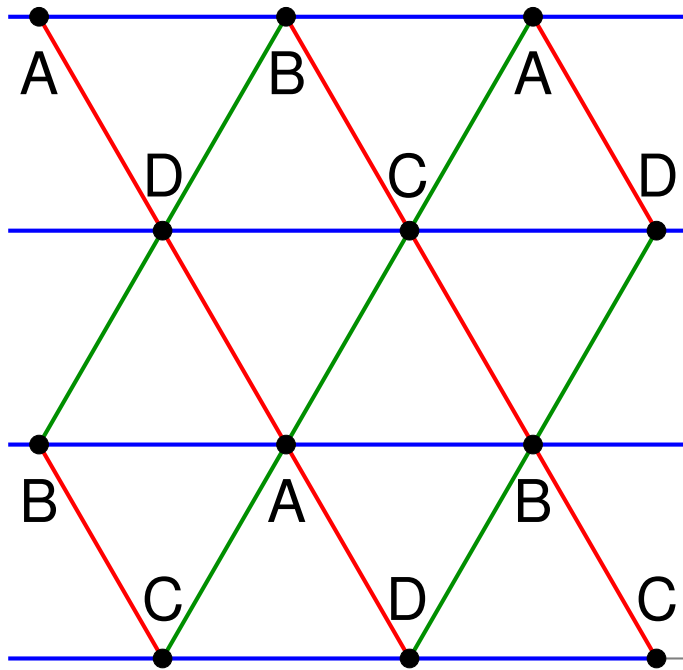
$$\delta\mathcal{H} = -D(S_1^z S_3^z) S_2^z S_4^z$$

Gives the coupling between NNN chains,
forming two sub-lattices decoupled from each other



from Becker et al PRB'15

Symmetry protected degeneracy



Canonical transformation:

A: (x, y, z) B: $(-x, -y, z)$

C: $(x, -y, -z)$ D: $(-x, y, -z)$

Hamiltonian remains unchanged,
but

z-comp. every 2nd chain gets flipped.

No correlations of z-comp
between NN chains