

INSTITUTE FOR **QUANTUM MATTER**

A collaboration between
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
and PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

**Raman spectroscopic signatures
of magnetic fluctuations in Kagome planes of
 $\text{Pr}_2\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_7$ in $H \parallel [111]$**

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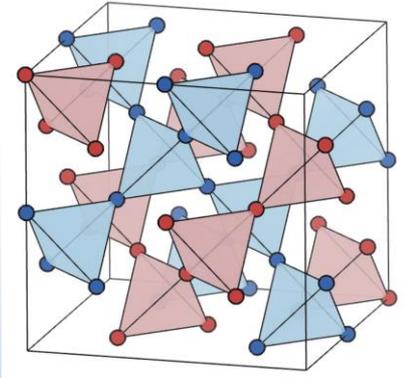


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QuantEmX Award

Pr₂Zr₂O₇ : Frustrated 3D magnet

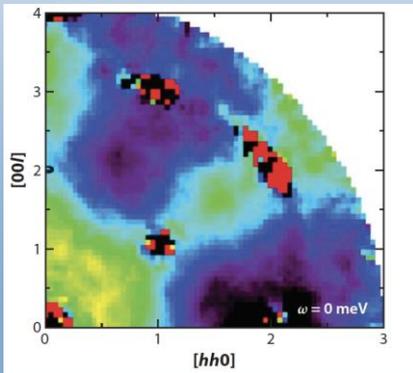


Pyrochlore lattice is a frustrated 3 D lattice

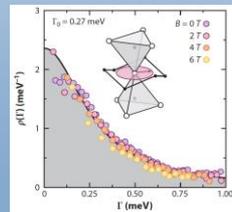
Pr³⁺ Ising spins, J=4, ground state non-Kramers doublet

With only J_z would form a spin ice state

An appearance of J_x would lead to spin ice fluctuations



Neutron scattering: Spin-ice-like pattern
90% inelastic signal



Quenched transverse-field disorder
U(1) quantum spin liquid?

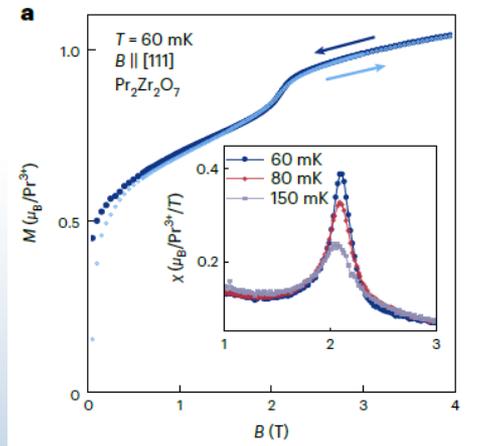
K. Kimura et al., Nat. Commun 4.1 (2013): 1-6

J-J. Wen et al., PRL 118.10 (2017): 107206

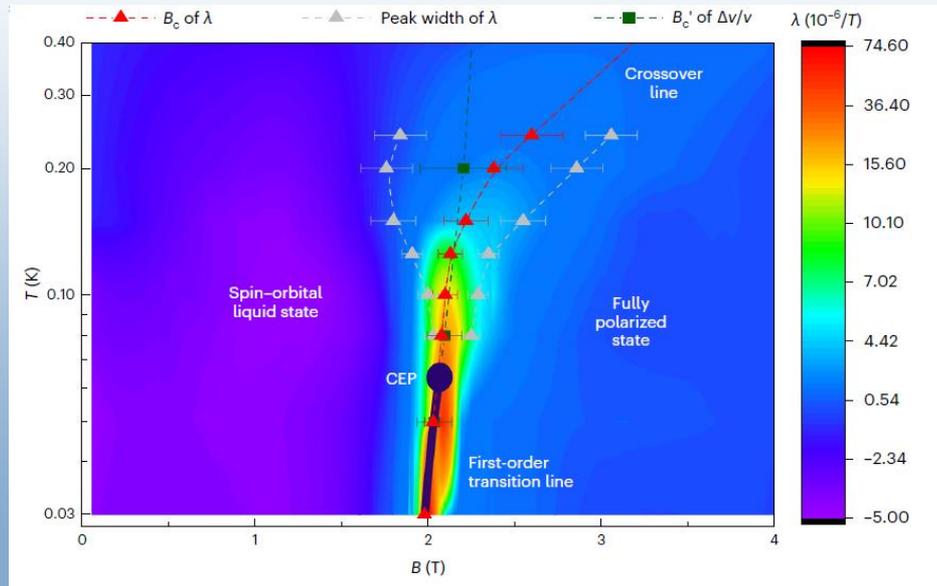
N. Martin et al. PRX 7.4 (2017): 041028

J. Rau and M. Gingras, ARCMP (2019)

Unsolved questions



At $T < 0.4$ K under $H \parallel [111]$ @ 2 T:
 a transition between
 spin-orbital liquid and fully polarized state
 Evidenced by magnetostriction



N. Tang et al Nature Physics 19 92 (2022)

Why magnetization saturates at lower values?

Will we observe spin polarized state at higher temperatures?

S. Petit et al
 Phys Rev B 94 165153

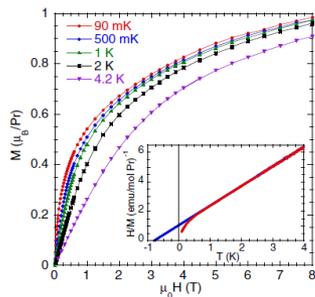
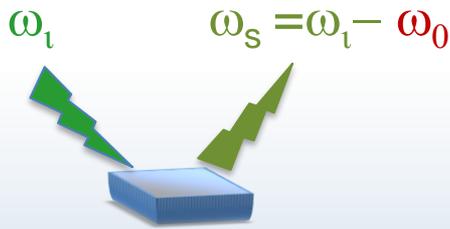


FIG. 3. $H \parallel [111]$: M vs H for several temperatures. Inset: H/M vs T in $\mu_0 H = 9$ mT. The line is a fit to the Curie-Weiss law between 1 and 4.2 K: $H/M = 1.055 + 1.328 T$.

Raman scattering spectroscopy to study $\text{Pr}_2\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_7$

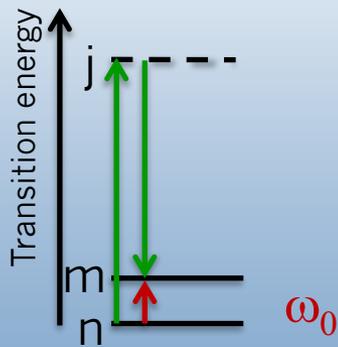


Studies of magnetic systems by Raman scattering: coupling with \mathbf{E} vector of e-m wave

Collective excitations:

Two-magnon scattering
In non-collinear AFM

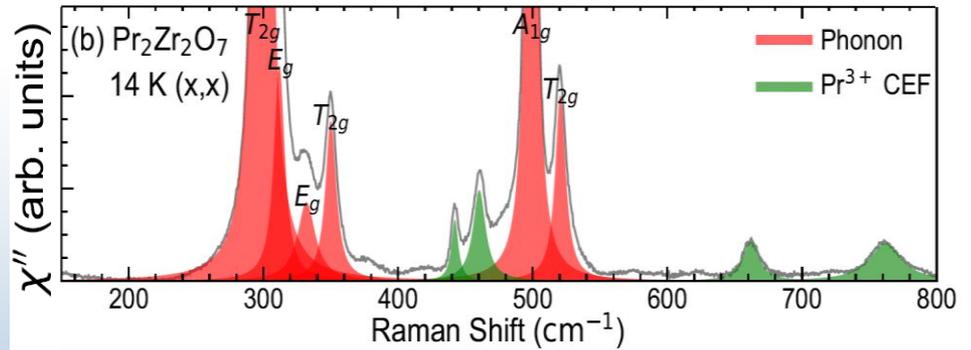
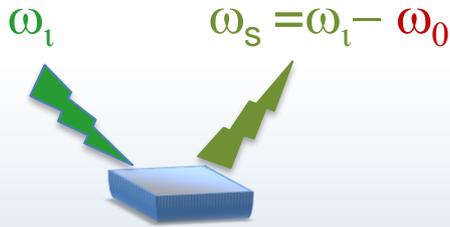
One-magnon
In systems with strong SOC
@ Γ -point



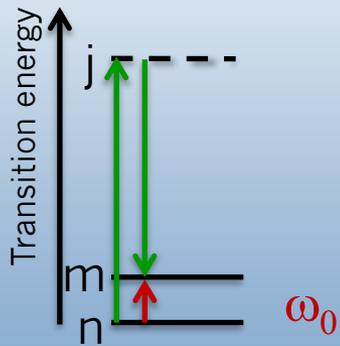
Local excitations:
Crystal field excitations (CF)

$$(\tilde{\alpha}_{\alpha\beta})_{mn} = \frac{1}{\hbar} \sum_{j \neq m,n} \left[\frac{\langle \tilde{\Psi}_m | \hat{\mu}_\alpha | \tilde{\Psi}_j \rangle \langle \tilde{\Psi}_j | \hat{\mu}_\beta | \tilde{\Psi}_n \rangle}{\omega_{jn} - \omega_0 - i\Gamma_j} + \frac{\langle \tilde{\Psi}_m | \hat{\mu}_\beta | \tilde{\Psi}_j \rangle \langle \tilde{\Psi}_j | \hat{\mu}_\alpha | \tilde{\Psi}_n \rangle}{\omega_{jm} + \omega_0 + i\Gamma_j} \right]$$

Raman scattering spectroscopy to study $\text{Pr}_2\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_7$



Y. Xu et al PRB 105, 075137 (2022)

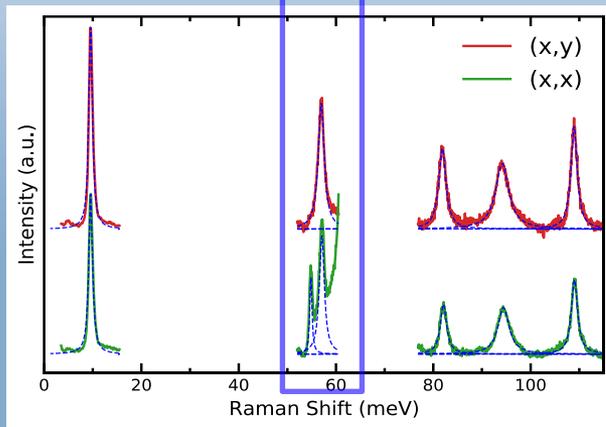
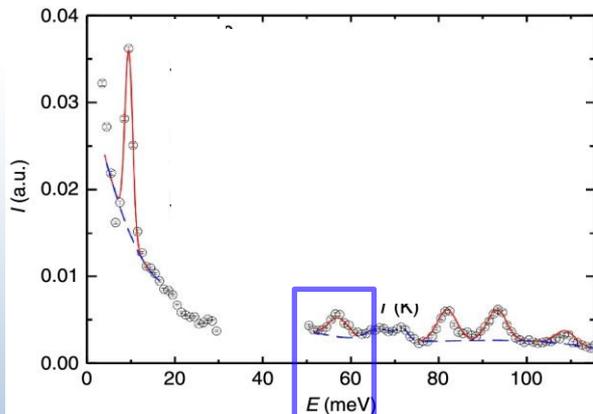


For $\text{Pr}_2\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_7$ we observe:

- Γ -point phonons: potentially can detect disorder
- **Crystal field excitations (CF)**

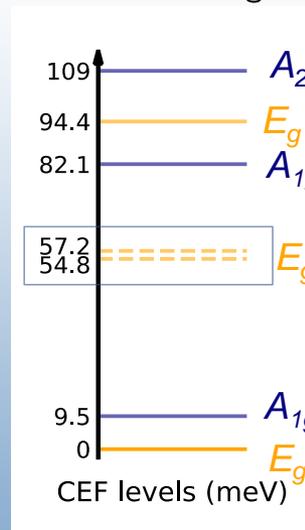
Pr³⁺ crystal field excitations in Pr₂Zr₂O₇

Neutron Scattering @ T = 7.8 K

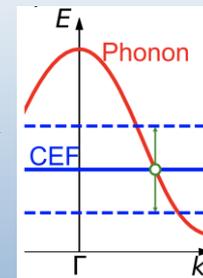


In D_{3d} symmetry, Pr³⁺ 3H_4 level is split into 3 doublets and 3 singlets:

$$\Gamma = 3E_g + 2A_{1g} + A_{2g}$$



Vibronic coupling



- Raman CEF spectra are in agreement with NS
- Provide much higher energy resolution: 0.2 meV. Allow to resolve vibronic effects and levels splitting

Raman Scattering @ T = 6 K

Neutron scattering: K. Kimura et al., Nat. Commun (2013)
Raman scattering: Y. Xu et al PRB 104, 075125 (2021)

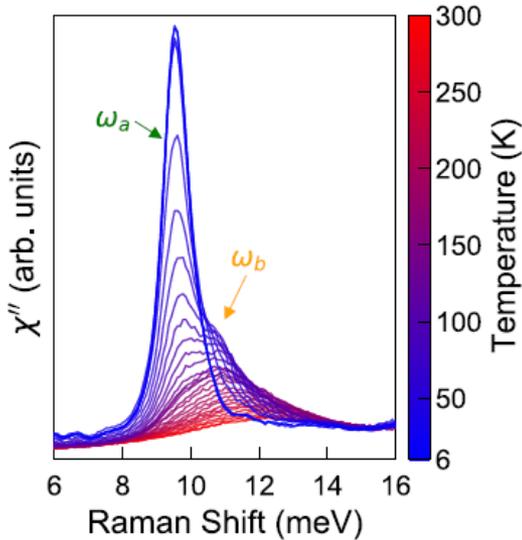
$E_g^0 \rightarrow A_{1g}$ CEF transition in $\text{Pr}_2\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_7$

- Ground (E_g) to 1st excited state (A_{1g}) transition characterizes ground state splitting.

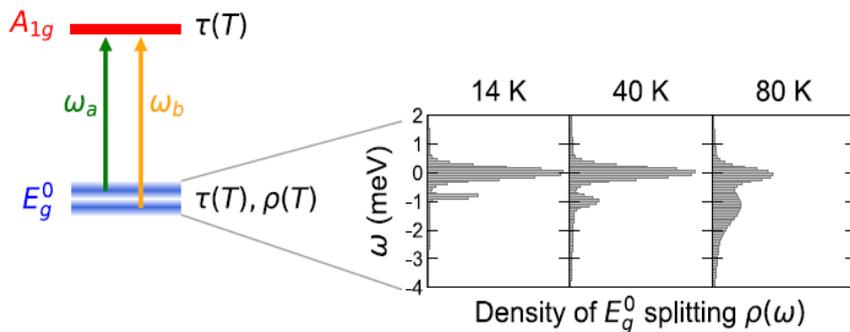
$$\chi''(\omega_i, T) = B_{nk} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \rho(\omega', T) L(\omega_i - \omega', T) d\omega'$$

E_g DOS Life time –determined width

- Splitting due to a double potential for Pr^{3+} , static or slow dynamic

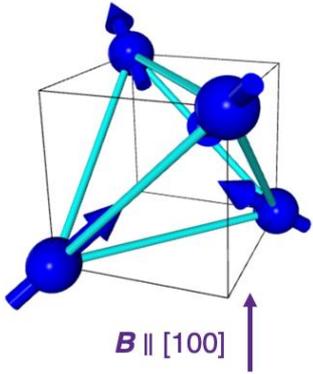


“Freezes out” below 30 K

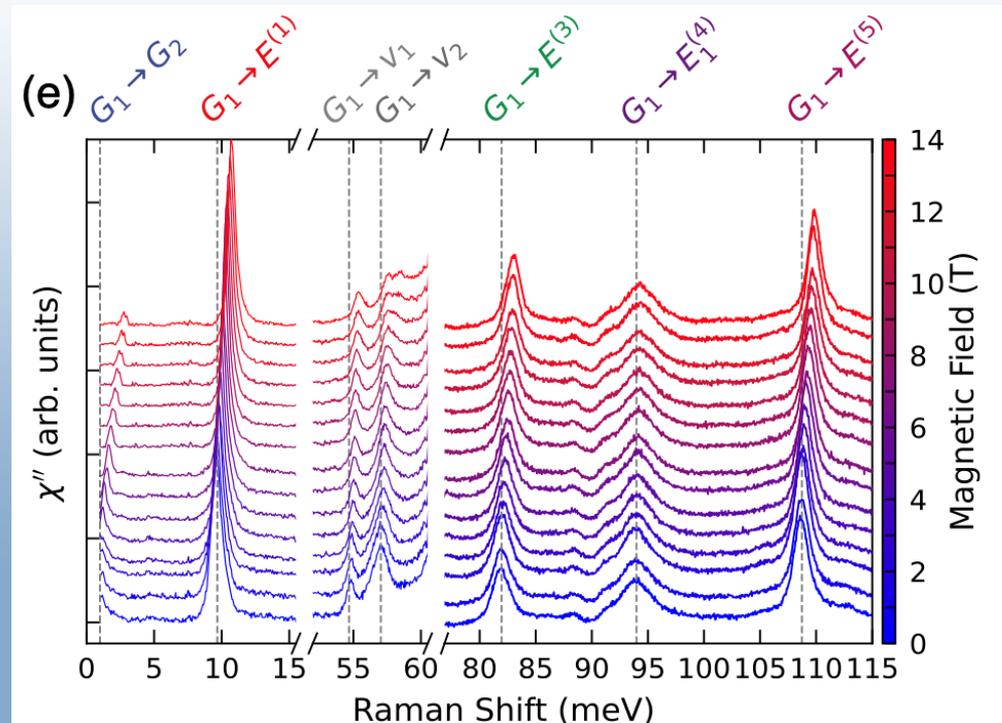
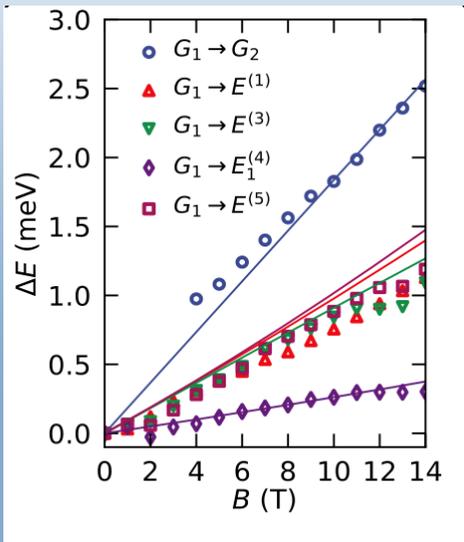


Y. Xu et al PRB 104, 075125 (2021)

H || [100]: Zeeman splitting

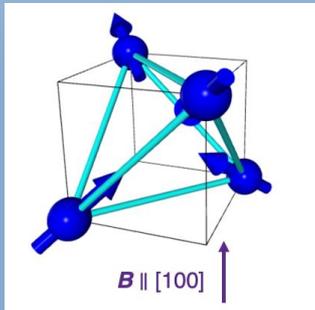
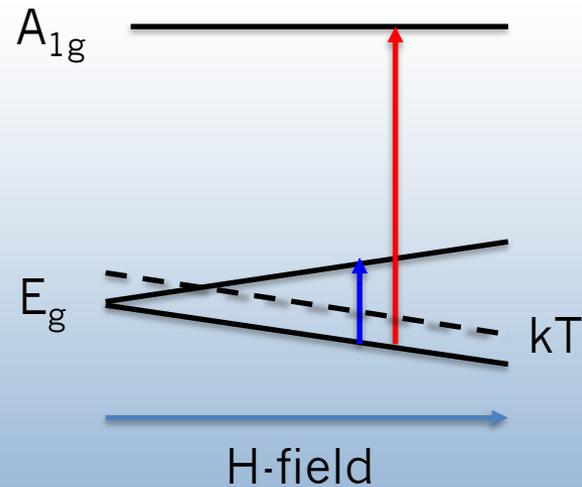
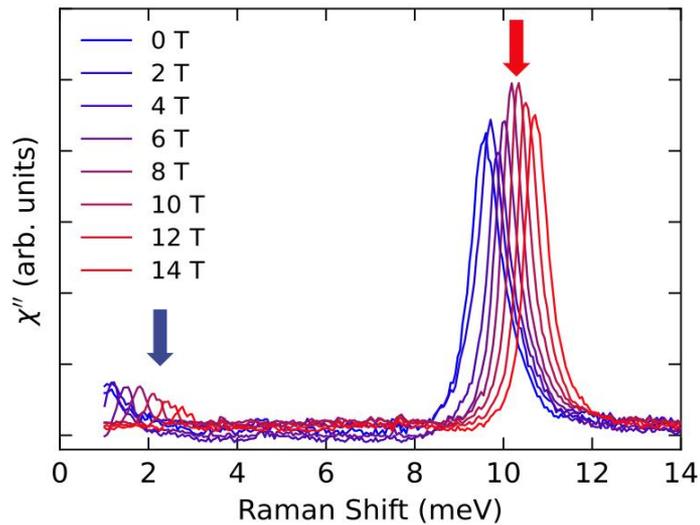


To simplify: assuming 2 in- 2-out state for calculations of Zeeman splitting
 $\Delta\omega (H) = -\mu_B g_J (\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{J})$, $g_J = 4/5$



Experimental Zeeman splitting is in a good agreement with calculations

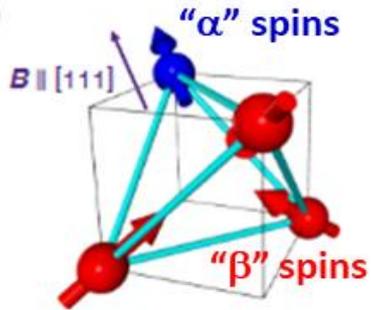
$E_g^0 \rightarrow A_{1g}$ CEF transition in $\text{Pr}_2\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_7$ in $H \parallel [100]$



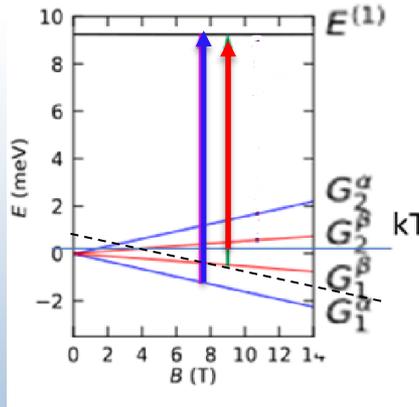
Transition $E_g \rightarrow A_{1g}$
probes Zeeman splitting of the ground state

H || [111]: Zeeman splitting?

Expected: Fully polarized state under H || [111]

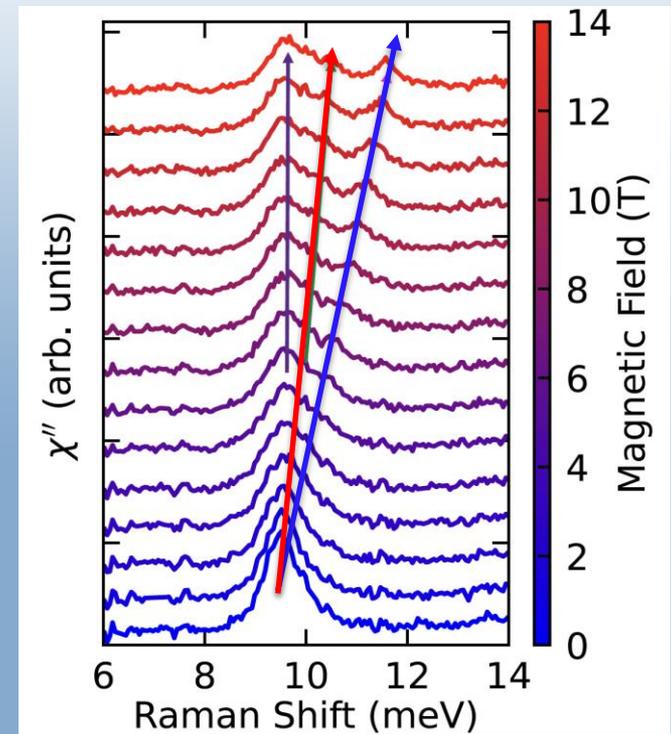


Different splitting for "alpha" and "beta" spins

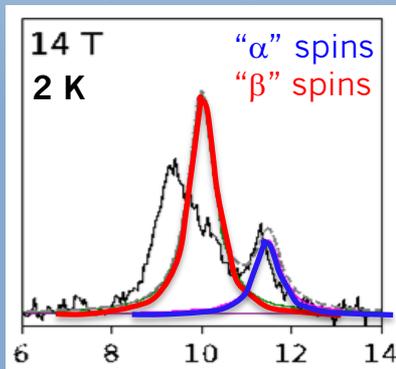


- Zeeman splitting for β spins is lower than expected
- The line is broadened with H-field:

2 K χ'' vs H || [111]



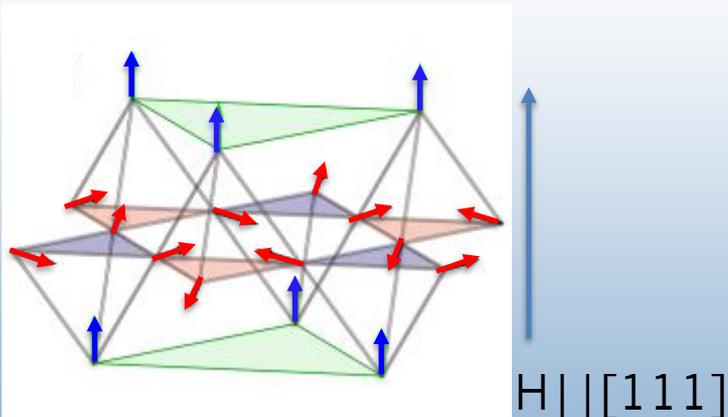
Data vs model: Zeeman splitting for α spins is reproduced, Splitting for "beta" spins is smaller



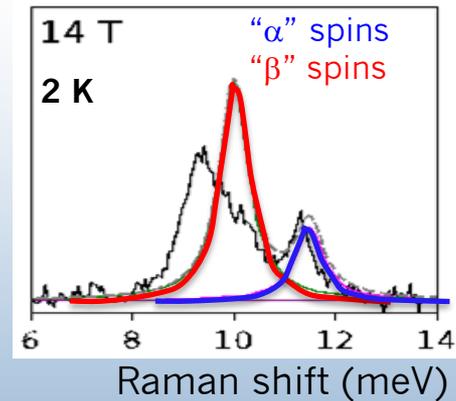
Raman shift (meV)

H || [111]: Spins in Kagome planes

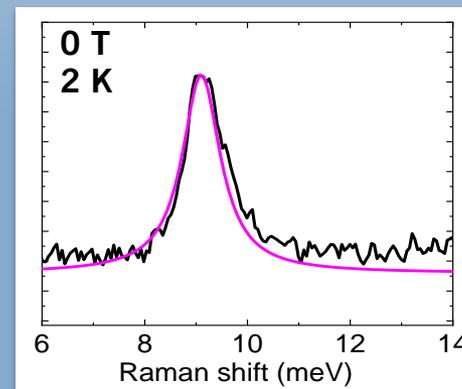
In H || [111] pyrochlore structure
“separates” triangular lattice planes
and Kagome plains



Not a “frozen” structural disorder:
It should increase the line shape
for α and β spins.

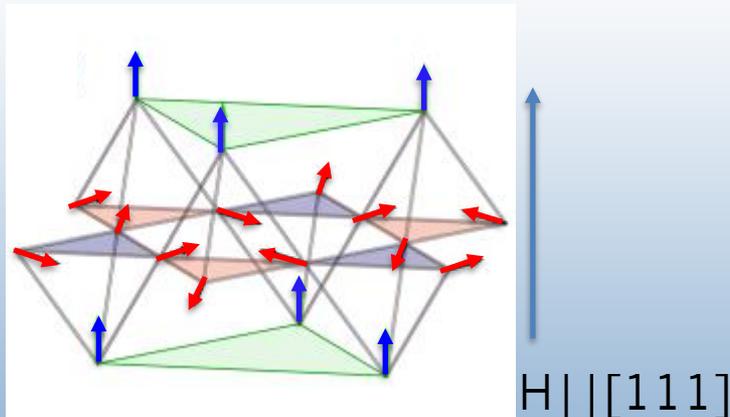


Line width @ 0T is larger than for α spins @14T



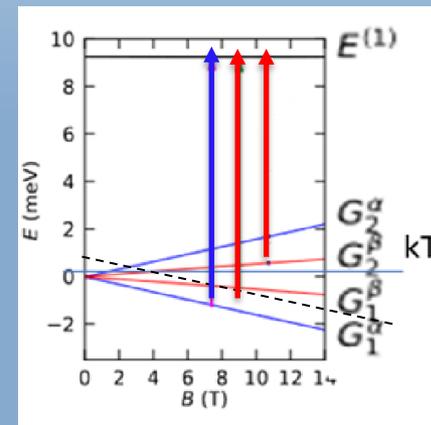
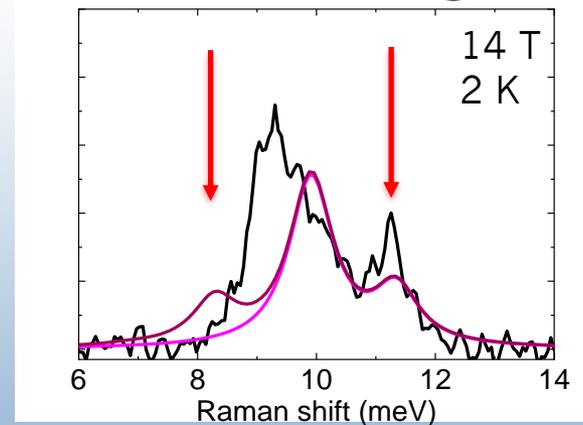
H || [111]: Spins in Kagome planes

In H || [111] pyrochlore structure
“separates” triangular lattice planes
and Kagome planes



Not spins “frozen” in 2I2O/3I1O
in Kagome plains

model with line width @ H=0T

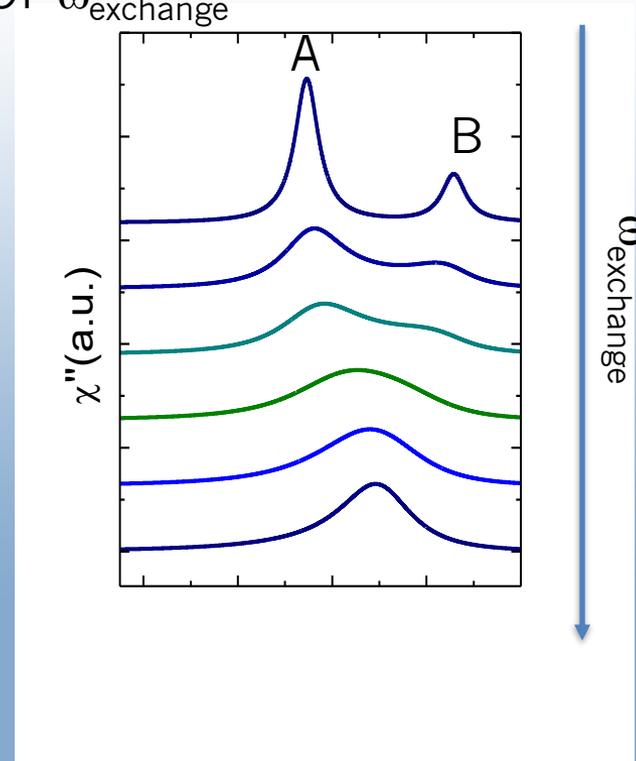


Line shape of a fluctuating system

- Levels A and B
- $\Delta\omega = \omega_A - \omega_B$
- ω_{exchange}

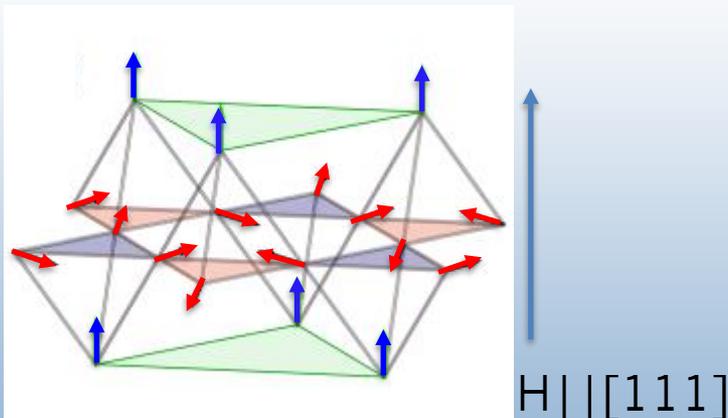
$$I(\omega) \propto \text{Re} \left[\begin{pmatrix} a_R & a_P \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i(\omega - (\omega_{1/2} - \Delta)) + \omega_{EX}/2 + \Gamma/2 & -\omega_{EX}/2 \\ -\omega_{EX}/2 & i(\omega - (\omega_{1/2} - \Delta)) + \omega_{EX}/2 + \Gamma/2 \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

Line shape changes on an increase
Of ω_{exchange}



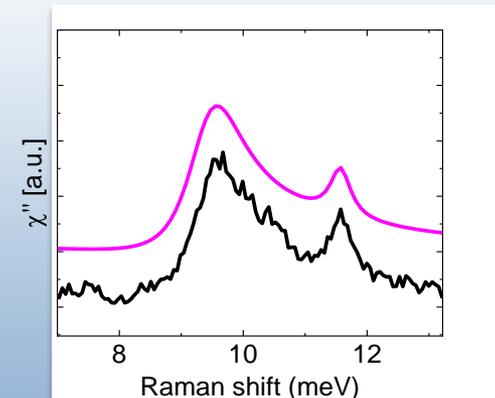
H || [111]: fluctuations of Kagome ice

In H || [111] pyrochlore structure
 “separates” triangular lattice planes
 and Kagome plains



Example: $\text{Nd}_2\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_7$
 L’Hotel et al Nat. Com. 9, 3786 (2018)

The simplest model:
 α - moments described as static
 β moments are fluctuating
 between IN and OUT



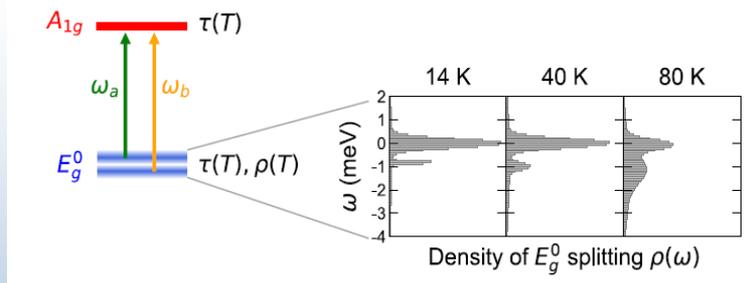
simulation
 2 K 14 T

$\omega(H=0)$ experimental value
 $\Delta\omega(H) = -\mu_B g_J (\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{J})$, $g_J = 4/5$
 $\omega_{\text{ex}} = 2 \text{ meV} = 0.5 \text{ THz}$
 $N(\text{DOWN})/N(\text{UP}) = 1/5$

Fluctuation of moments in Kagome planes
 No spin-polarized state up to 14 T @ 2K

Conclusions

- In $H=0$: E_g ground state in $\text{Pr}_2\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_7$ shows T-dependent splitting, which suggest a double potential for Pr environment



Y. Xu et al PRB 104, 075125 (2021)

- In $H \parallel [111]$ line shape suggests static $J \parallel [111]$, fluctuating J_{kagome}
No fully polarized state up to 14 T

