

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THEORETICAL PHYSICS
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SMR. 767 - 7

**MINIWORKSHOP ON STRONG CORRELATIONS
AND QUANTUM CRITICAL PHENOMENA
(4 - 22 July 1994)**

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DOPED V_2O_3

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These are preliminary lecture notes, intended only for distribution to participants.

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Doped V_2O_3

METAL - Classic Large Area

FS instability ,

(spiral) spin density wave with
small moment, large fluctuations

AF Fermi liquid -

(i) large

(ii) $\rho = \rho_0 (1 + (T/T_F)^2)$
+ localization corrections

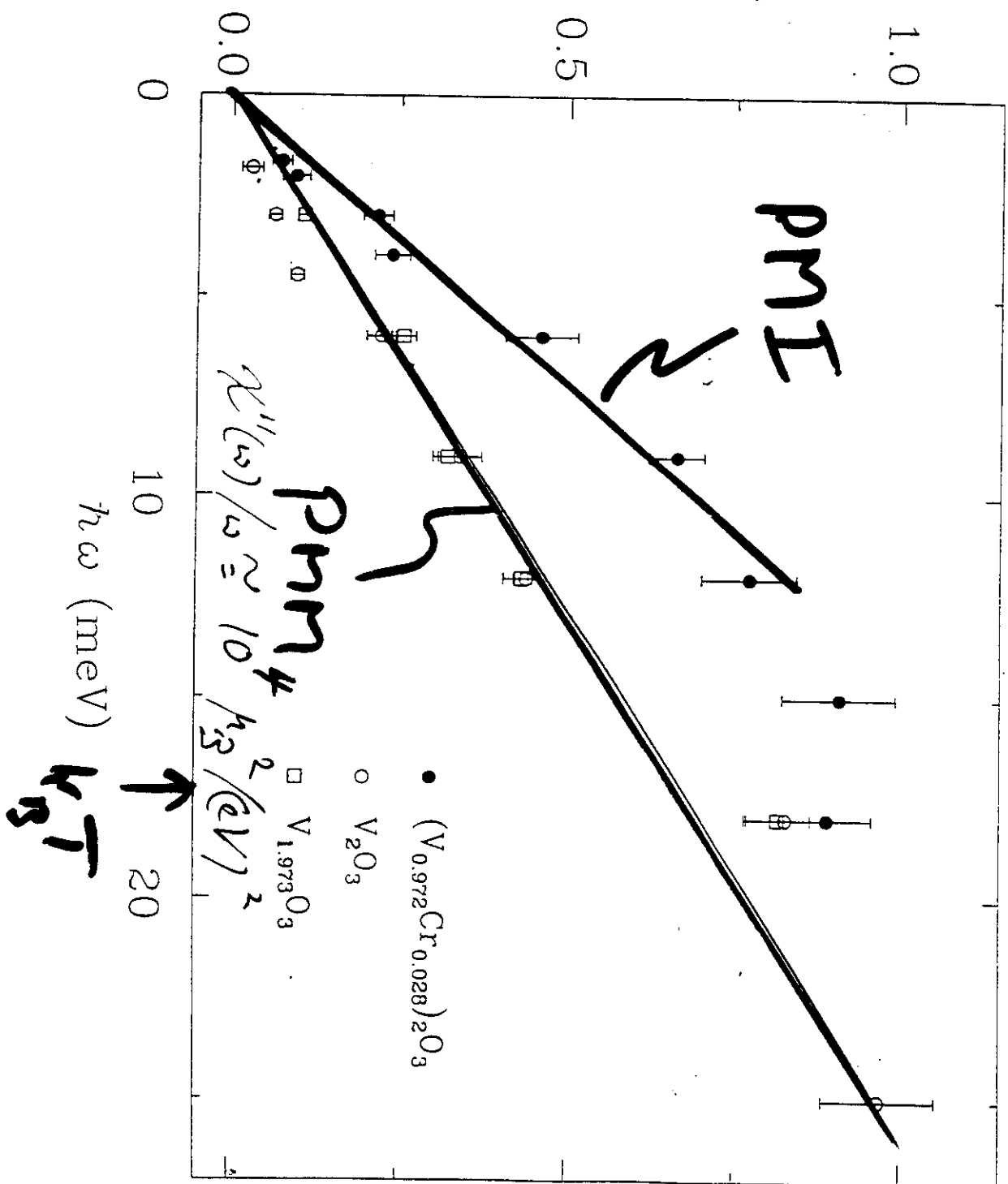
(iii) Moriya SCR theory
works (i.e. consistent
set of parameters)

AFI - magnetically unrelated to
METAL

PMI - possibly related,
but lower T_F ($\leq kT$?)

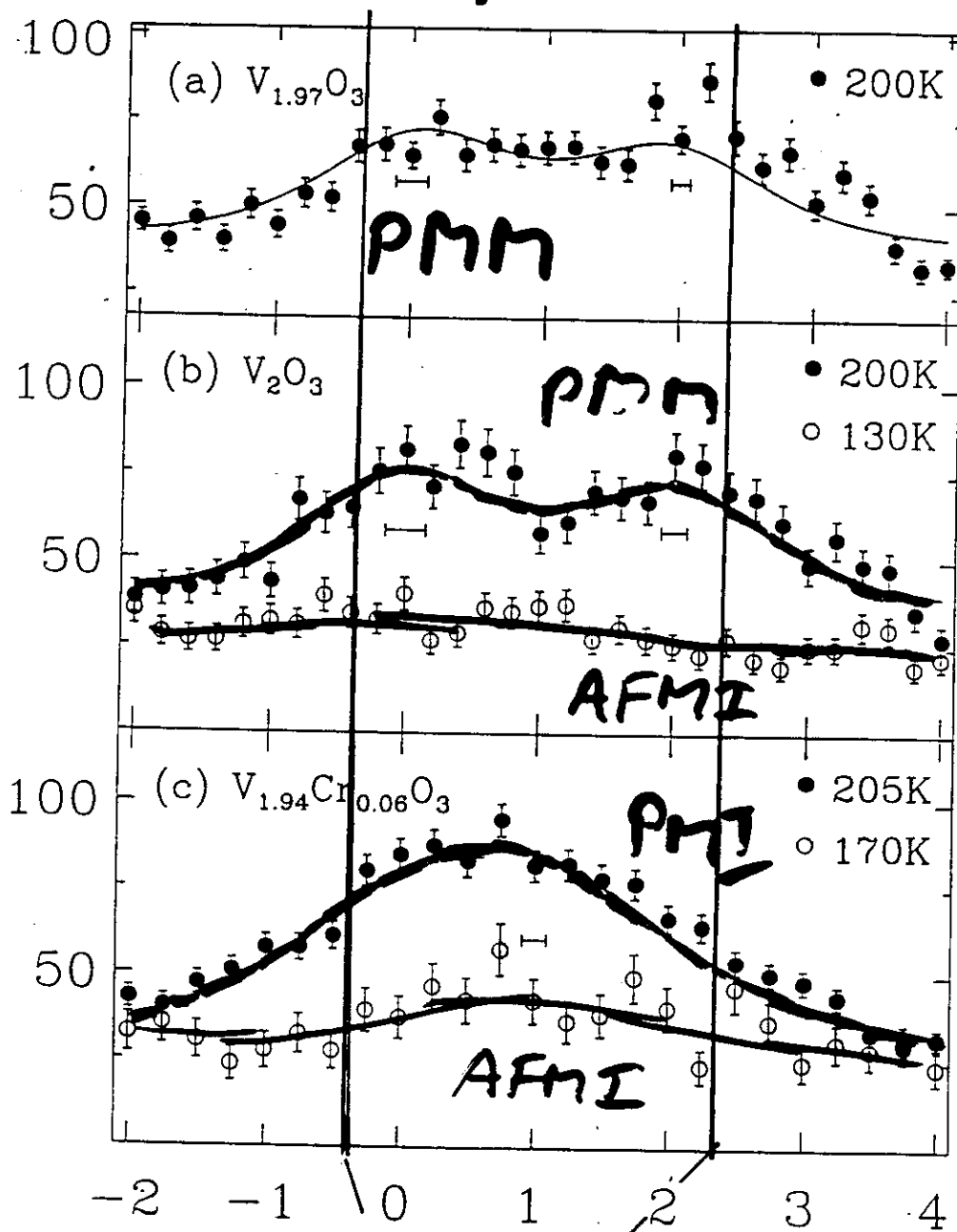
200 K

$\chi''(\omega)$ (μ_B^2/meV pr. f.u. c.)



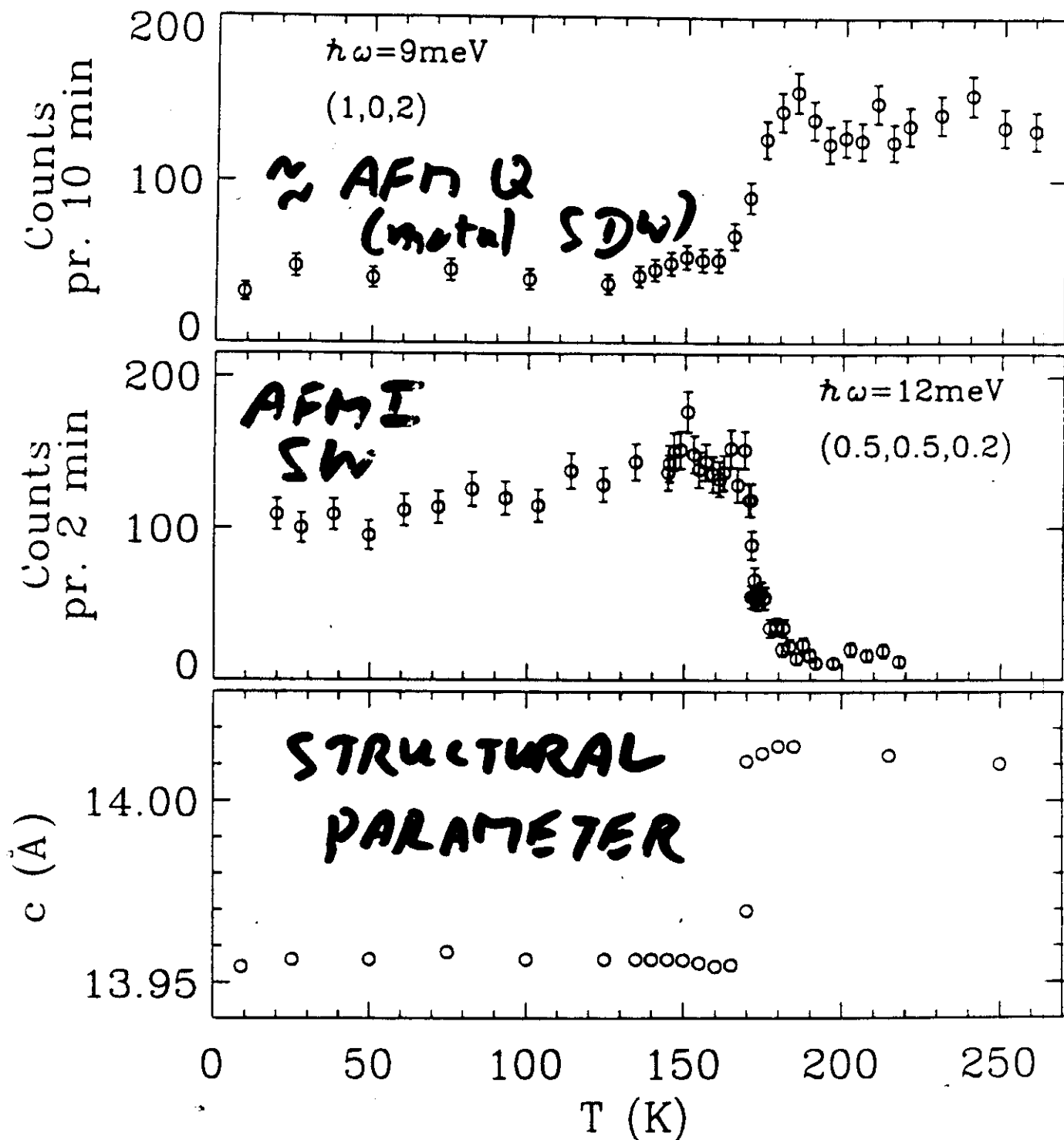
$\hbar\omega = 9 \text{ meV}$

Normalized Intensity
(mbn/meV pr. unit cell)

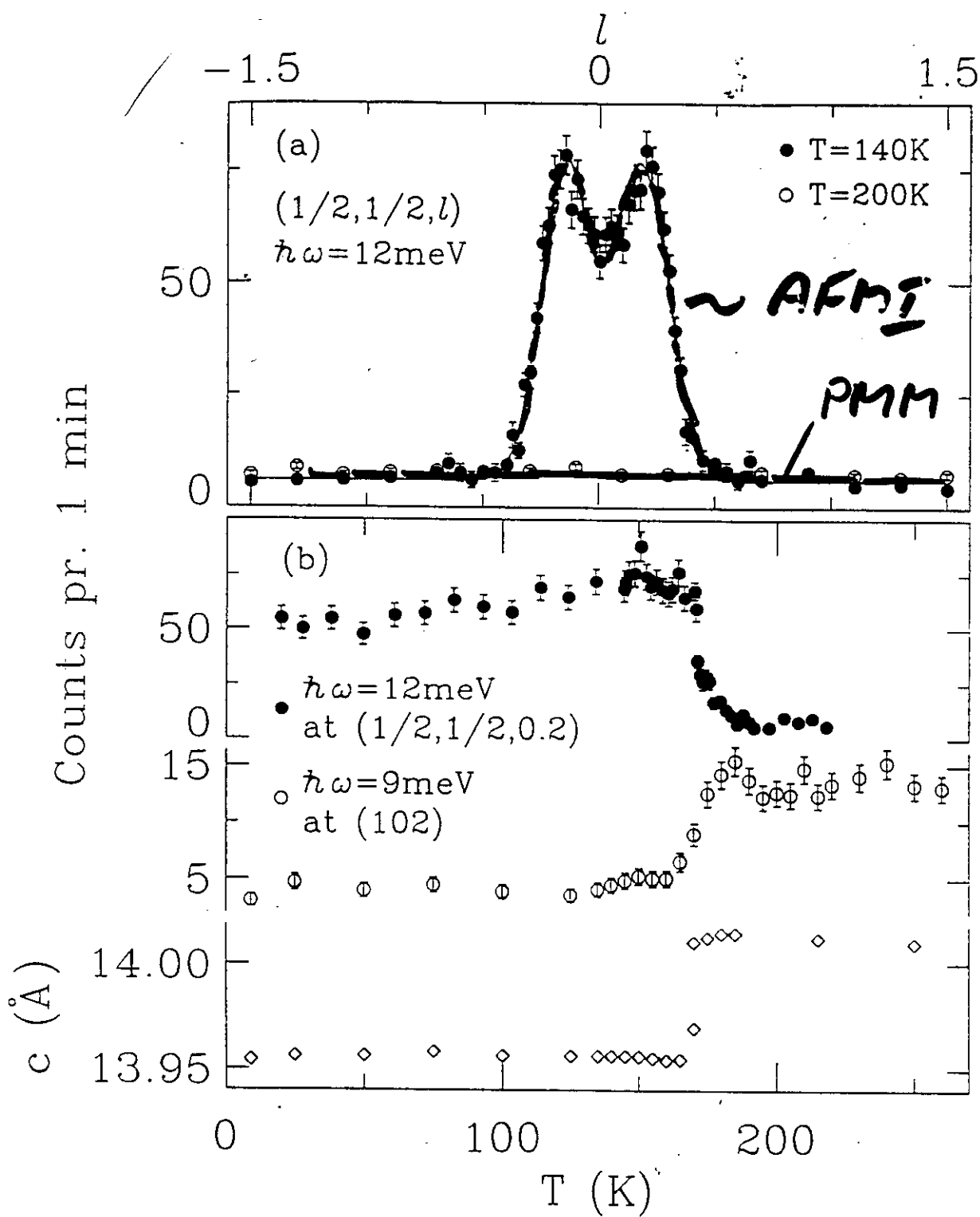


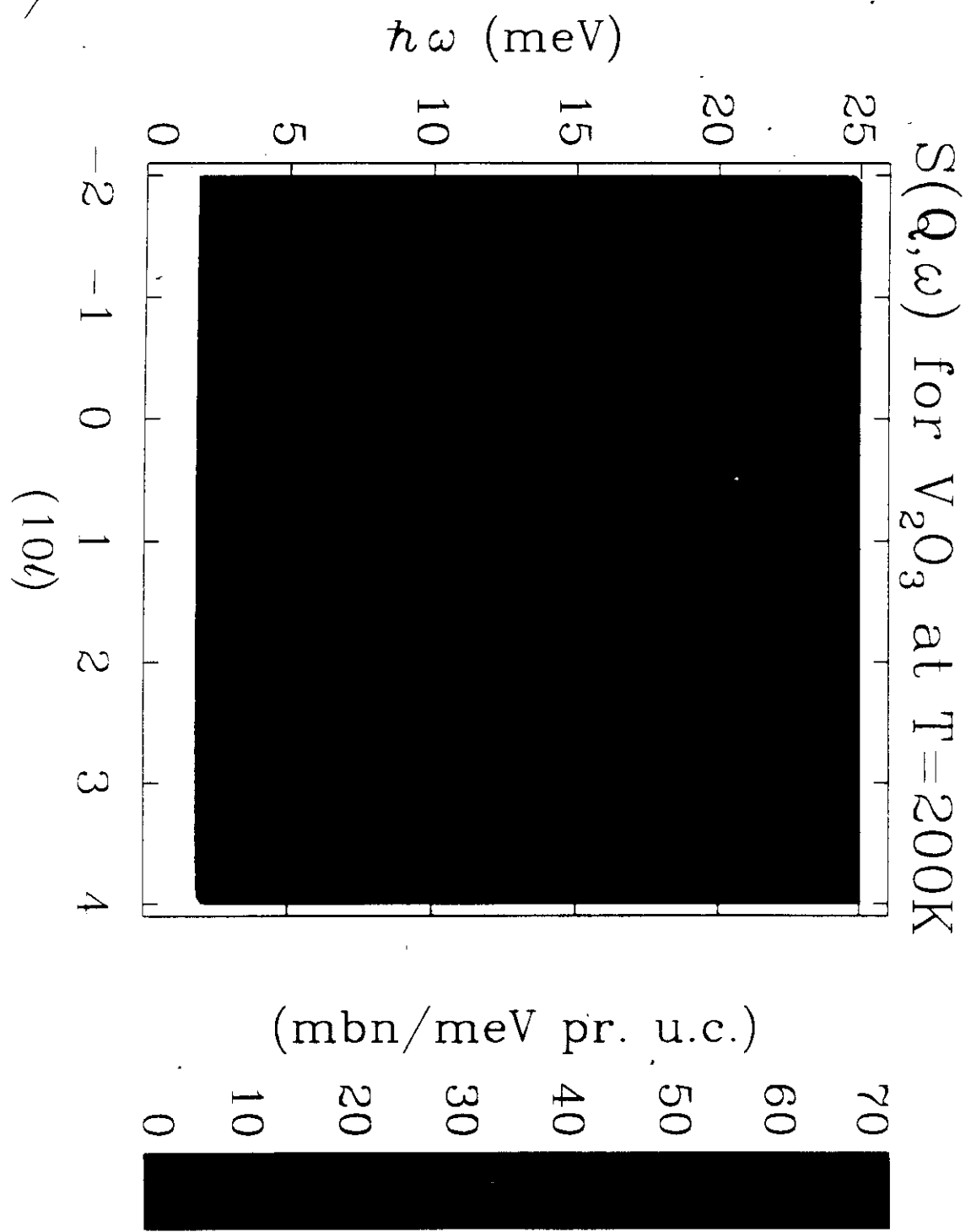
$Q_0 \pm$ for SDW
in $V_{1.94}Cr_{0.06}O_3$

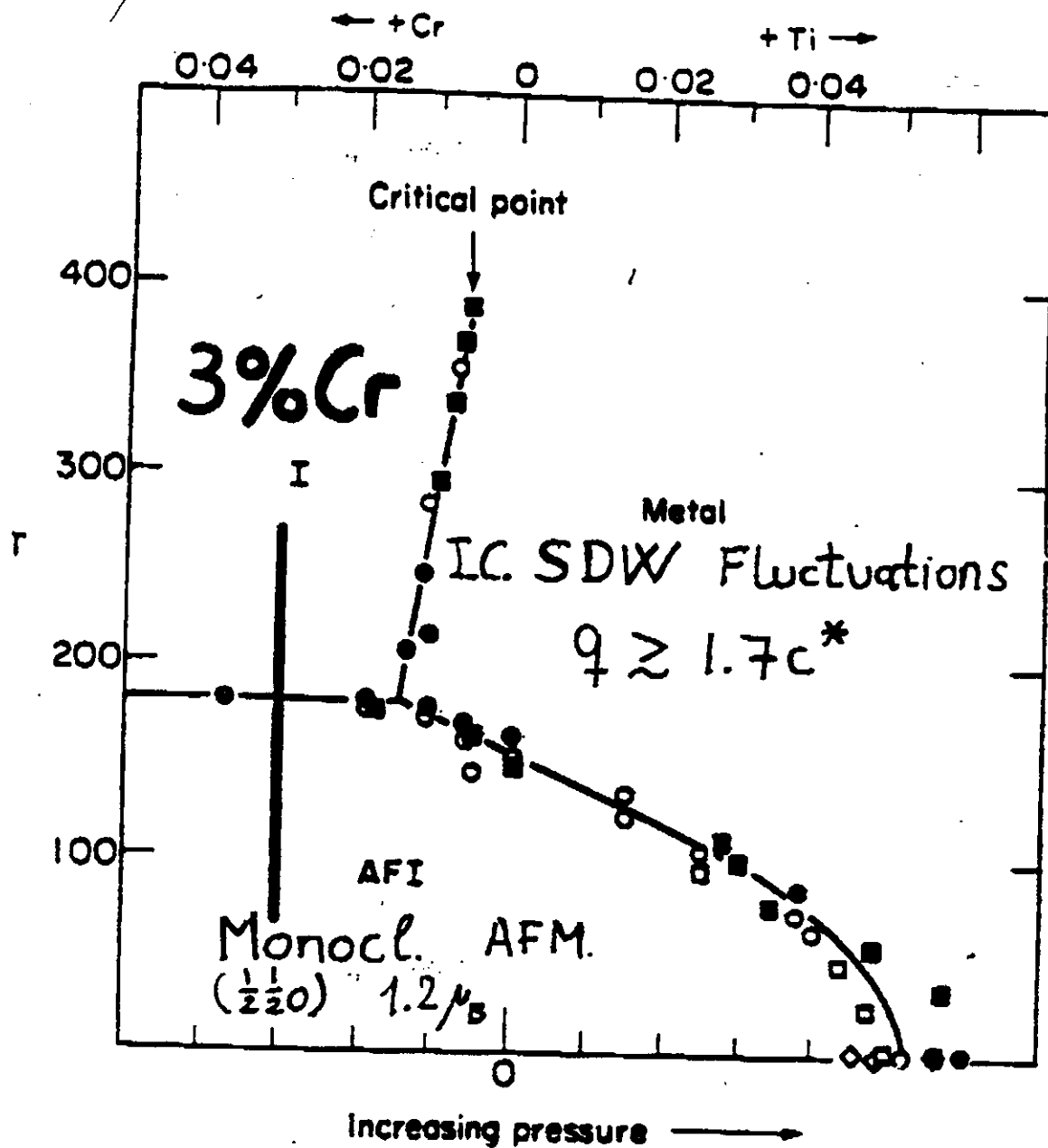
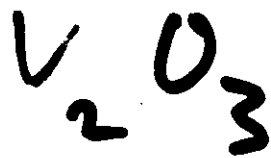
pure V_2O_3



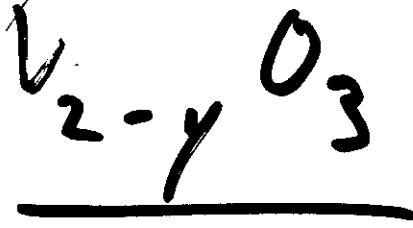
ALL RATHER HOPELESS,
BUT ...







(12)



A CLASSIC SDW FROM
FERNI SURFACE INSTABILITY

$$A_m / A$$

$$p \quad \Delta g' / g |_{T=0} = 0.02$$

$$r \quad M / 2m_0 = 0.075$$

$$c \quad \Delta c / 1.43 c(T_N) = 0.08$$

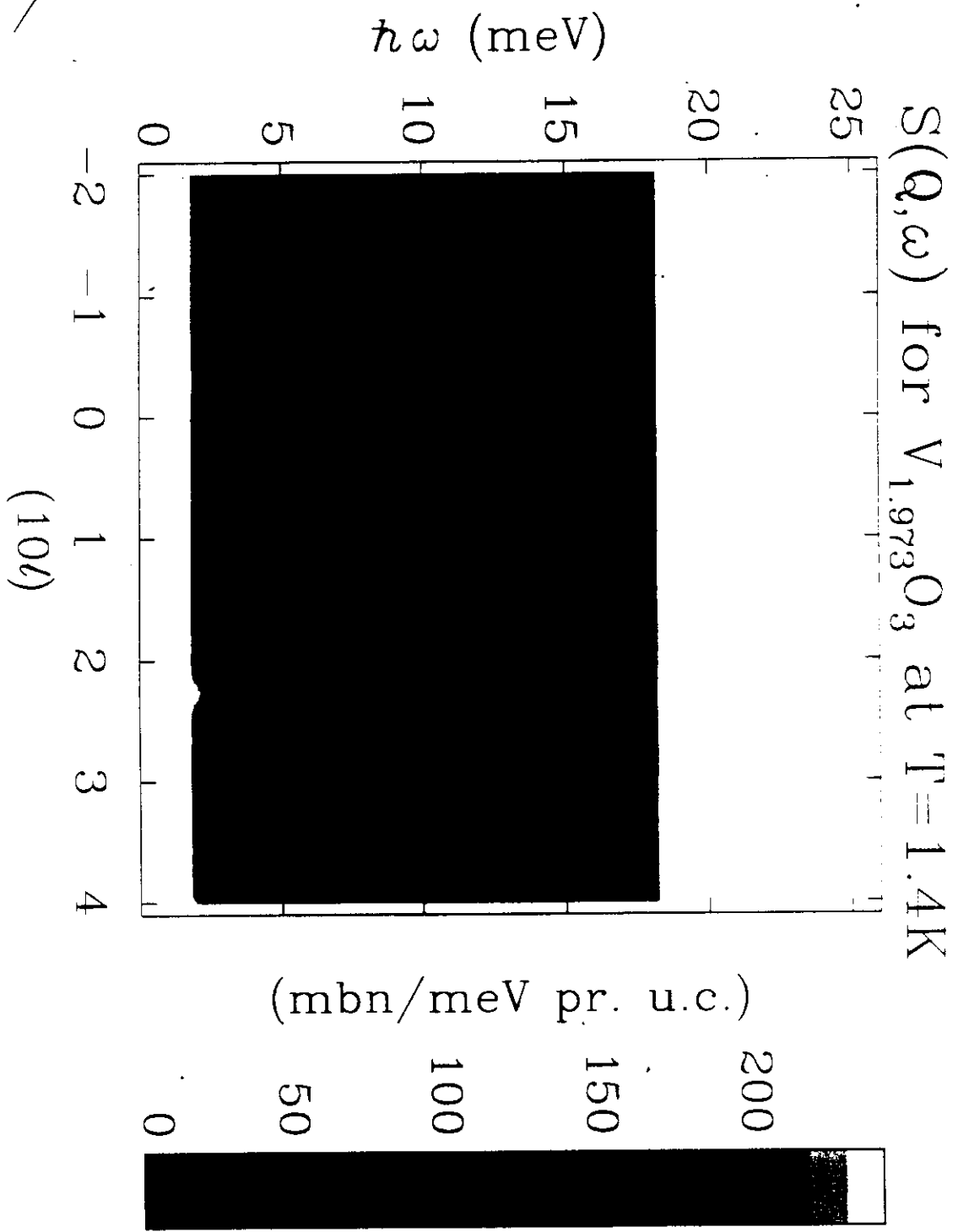
$$\chi''(q, \omega) > 5M_z^2$$

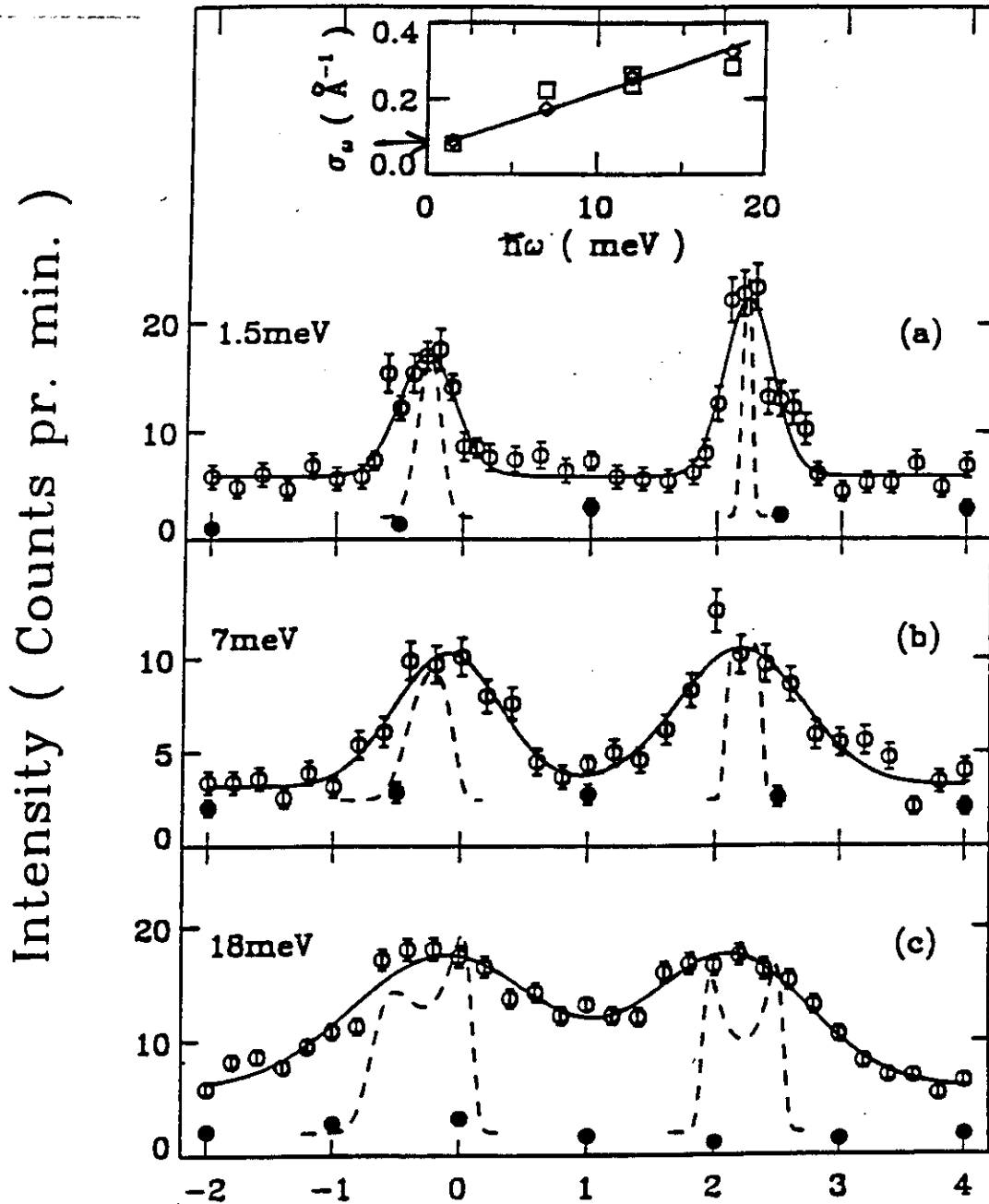
$$\hbar\omega \leq 18 \text{ meV}$$

$$\Delta_z / \Delta_y \text{ is small } (\sim 7 \times 10^{-3} \%)$$

BUT WHAT HAS THIS TO DO WITH INT
LPHASE V_{2O3} ?

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(1 0 l)

NOT CONVENTIONAL
SW, BUT LONGITUDINAL FLUCTUATIONS

Figure 5

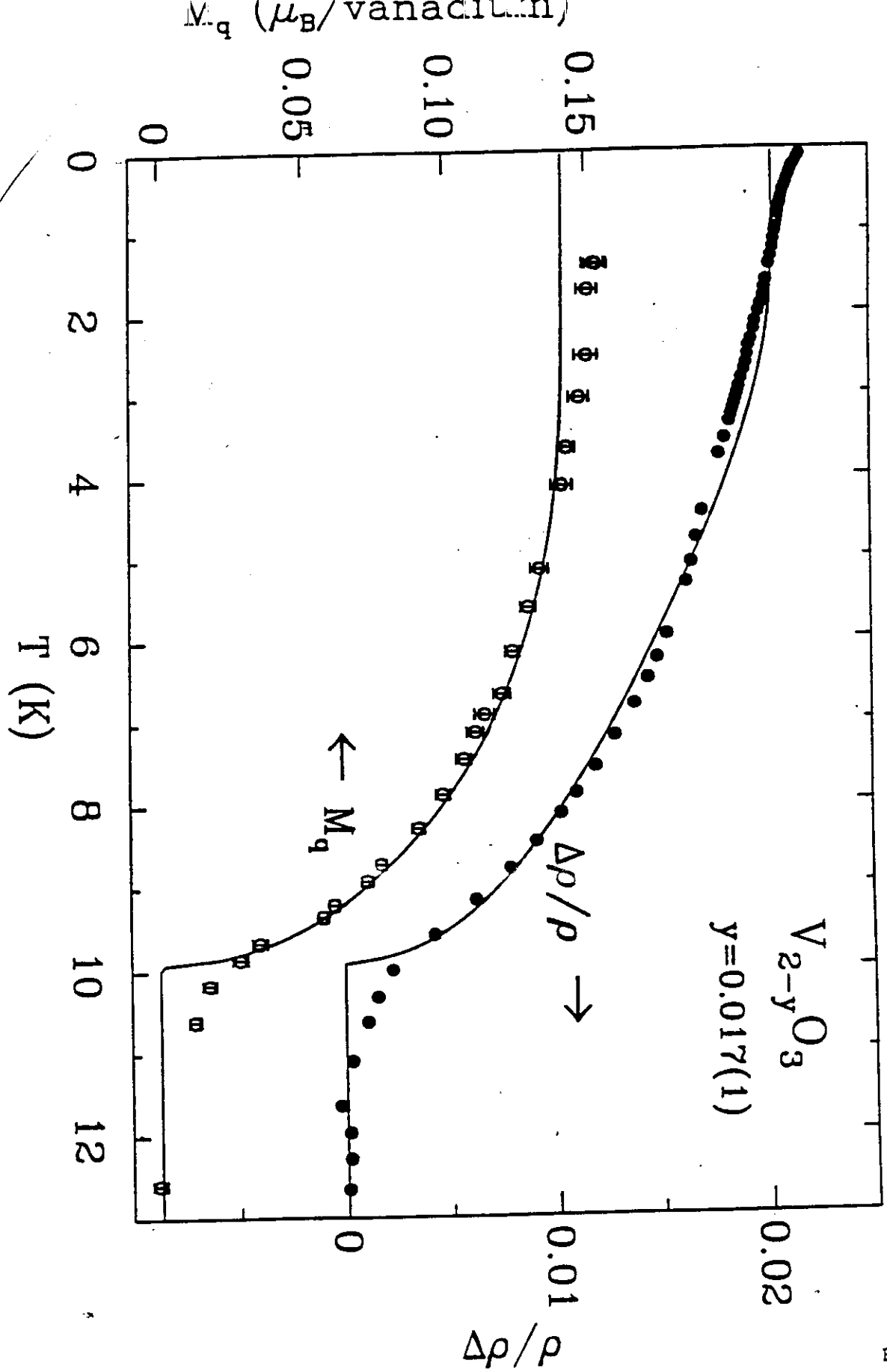
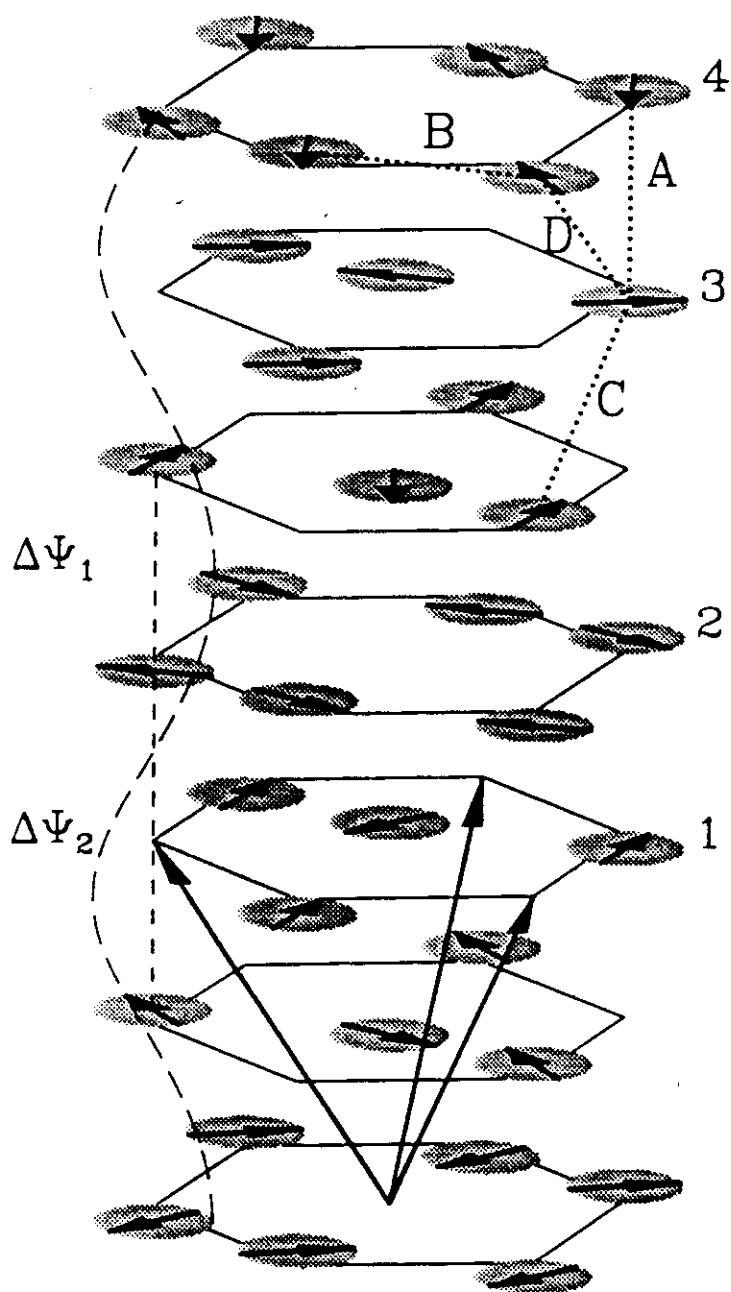


Figure 3



$$T_N = 10K$$

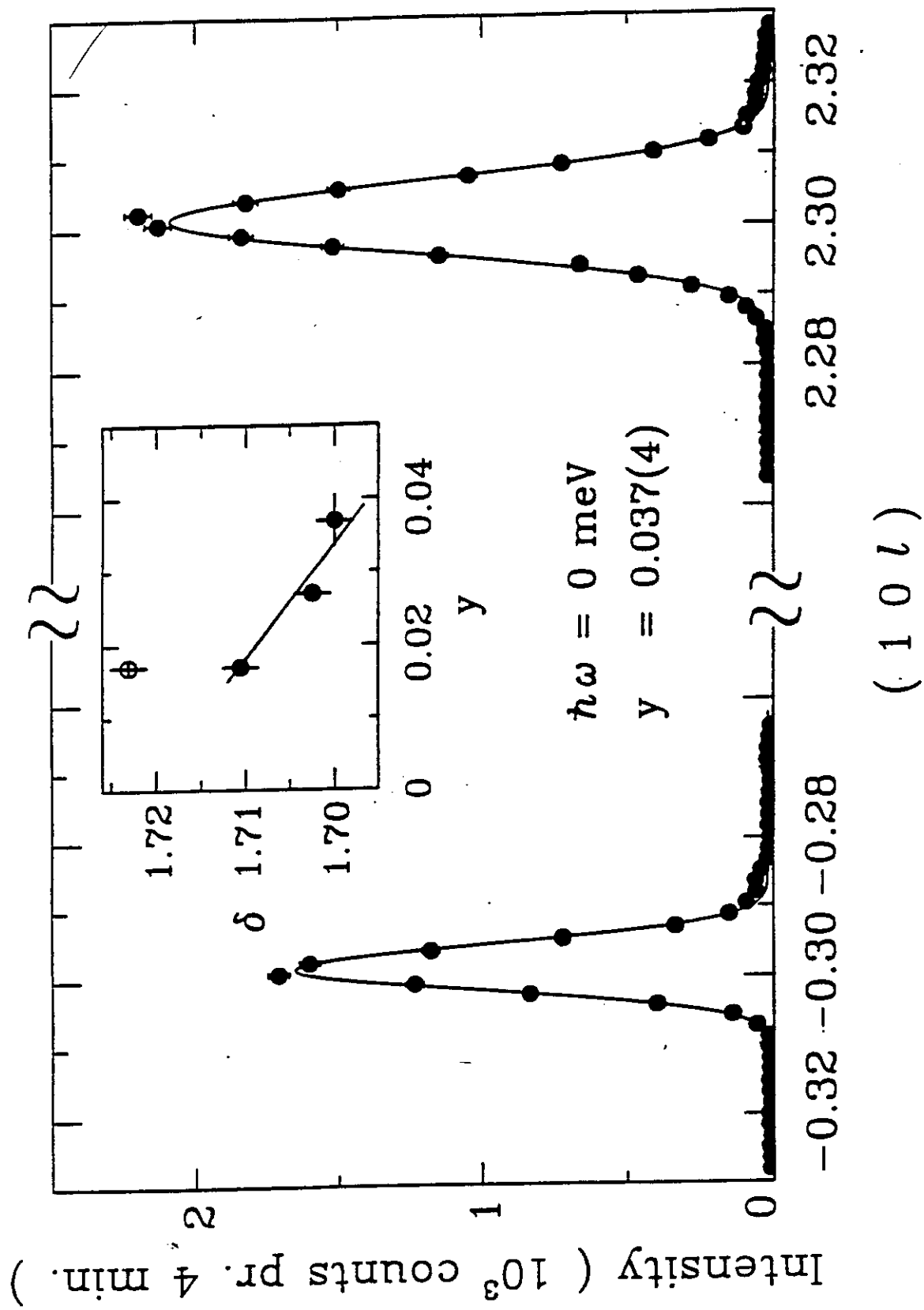
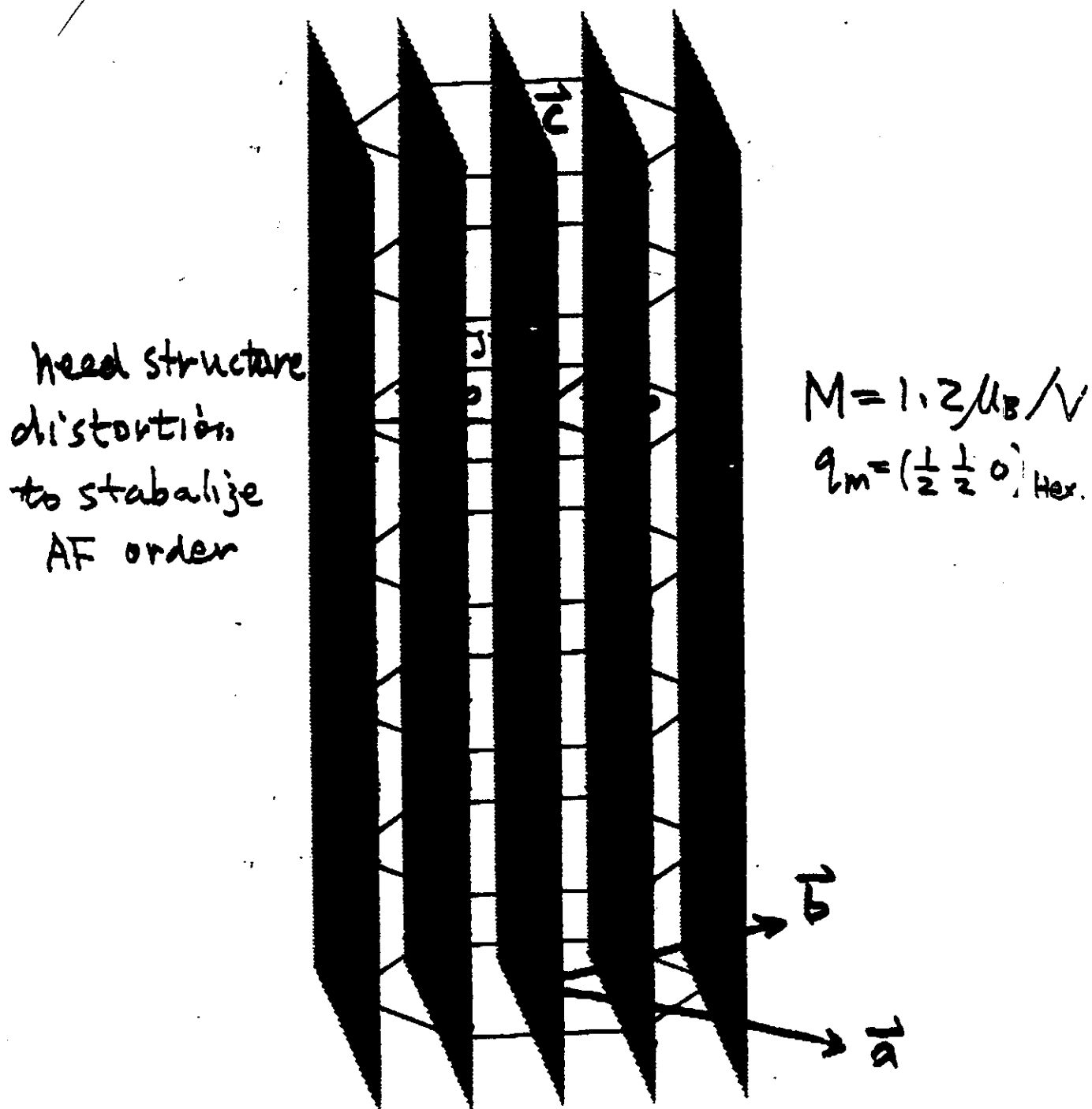


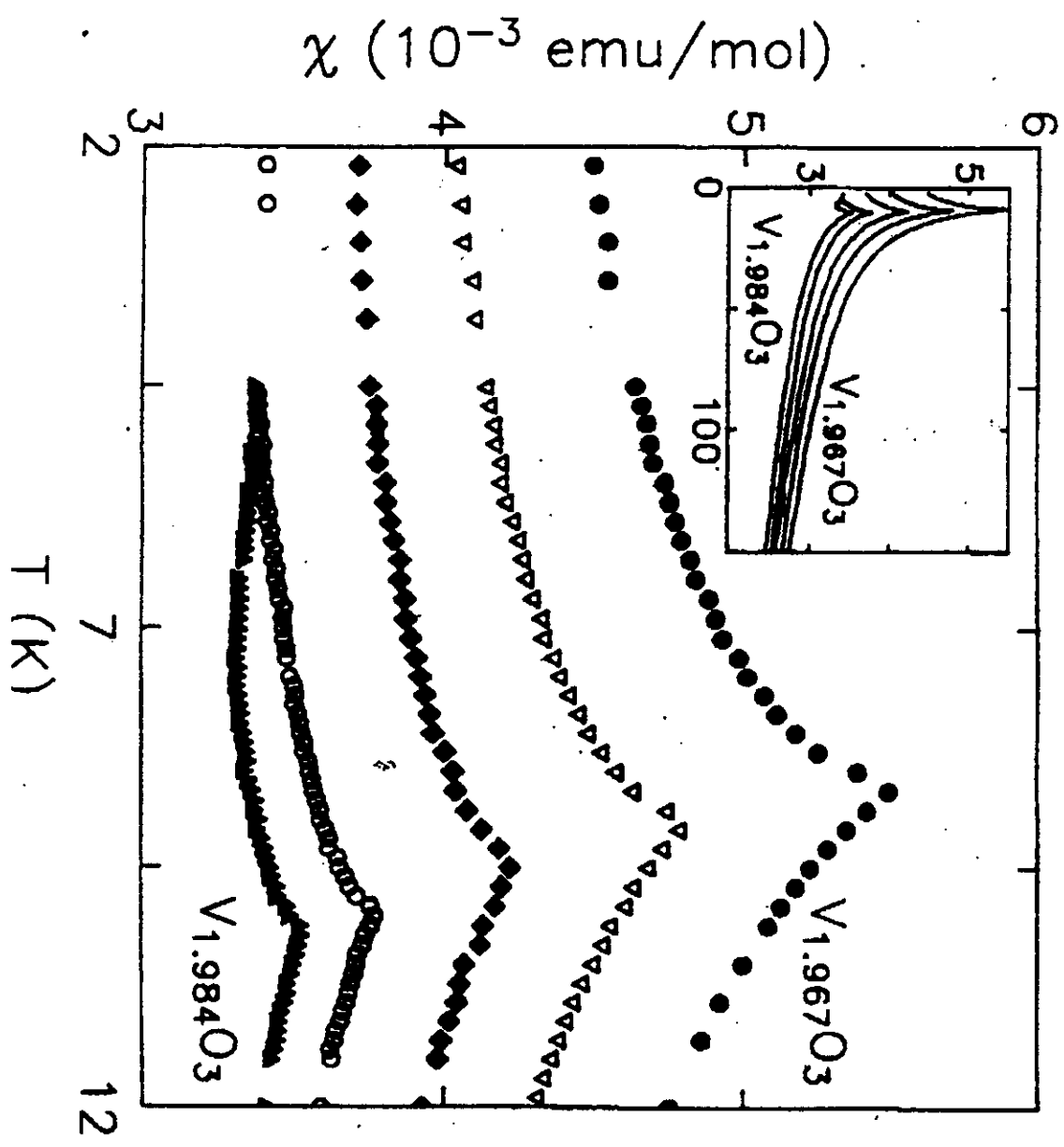
Figure 1

commensurate AF order in Insulator



R.M. Moon, PRL 25 527 (1970)

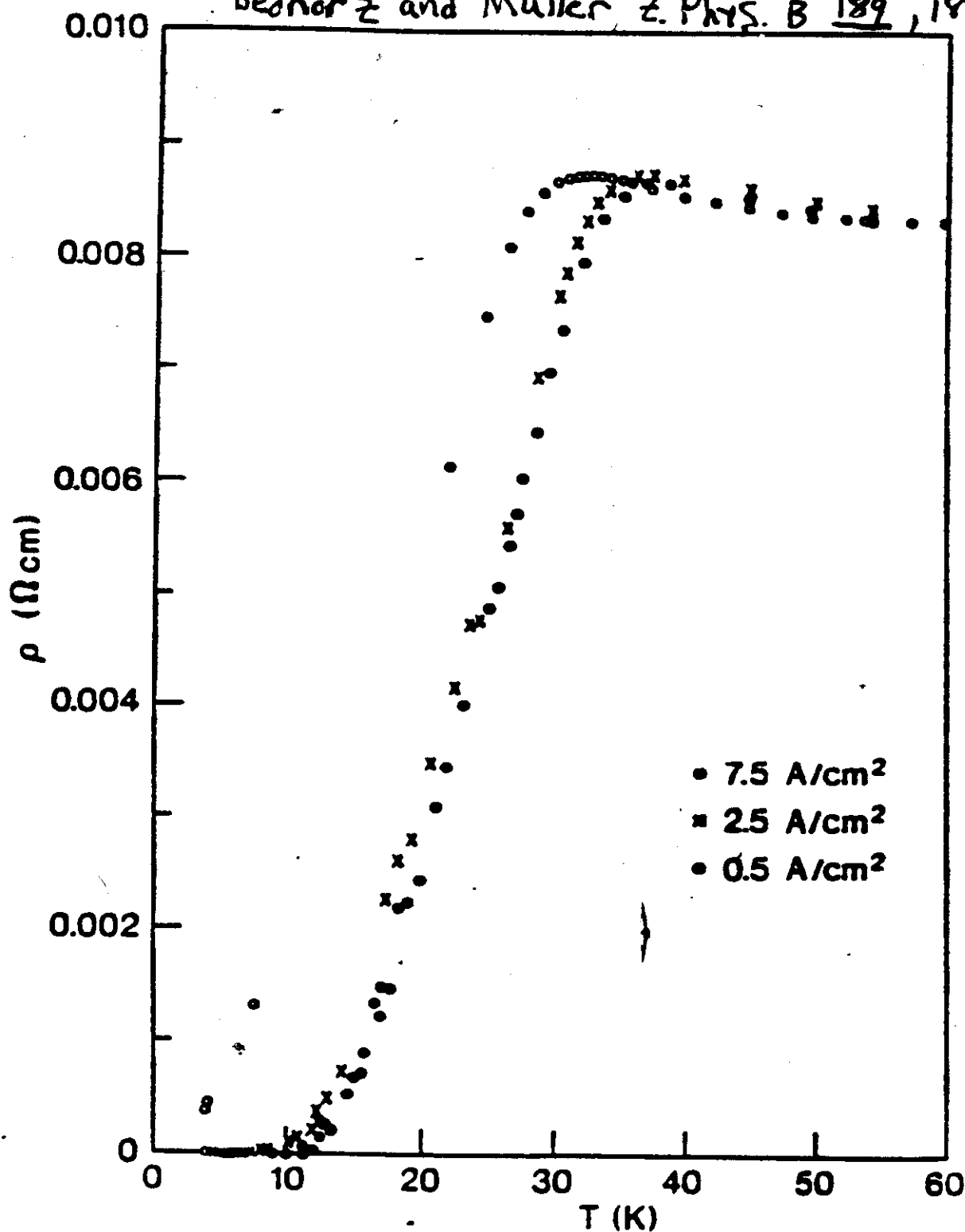
S.A. Carter et al. PRL 67, 3440 (1991).



2D / Doped Mott-Hubbard Systems:

AFMI $\rightarrow$ Superconductor

Bednorz and Müller, Z. Phys. B 189, 189 (1986)



Neutron Scattering

$$\frac{\partial^2 \sigma}{\partial \Omega \partial \omega} = \frac{k_f}{k_i} S(\vec{Q}, \omega)$$

$$\hbar \omega = E_i - E_f$$

$$\vec{Q} = \vec{k}_i - \vec{k}_f$$

At $T=0$

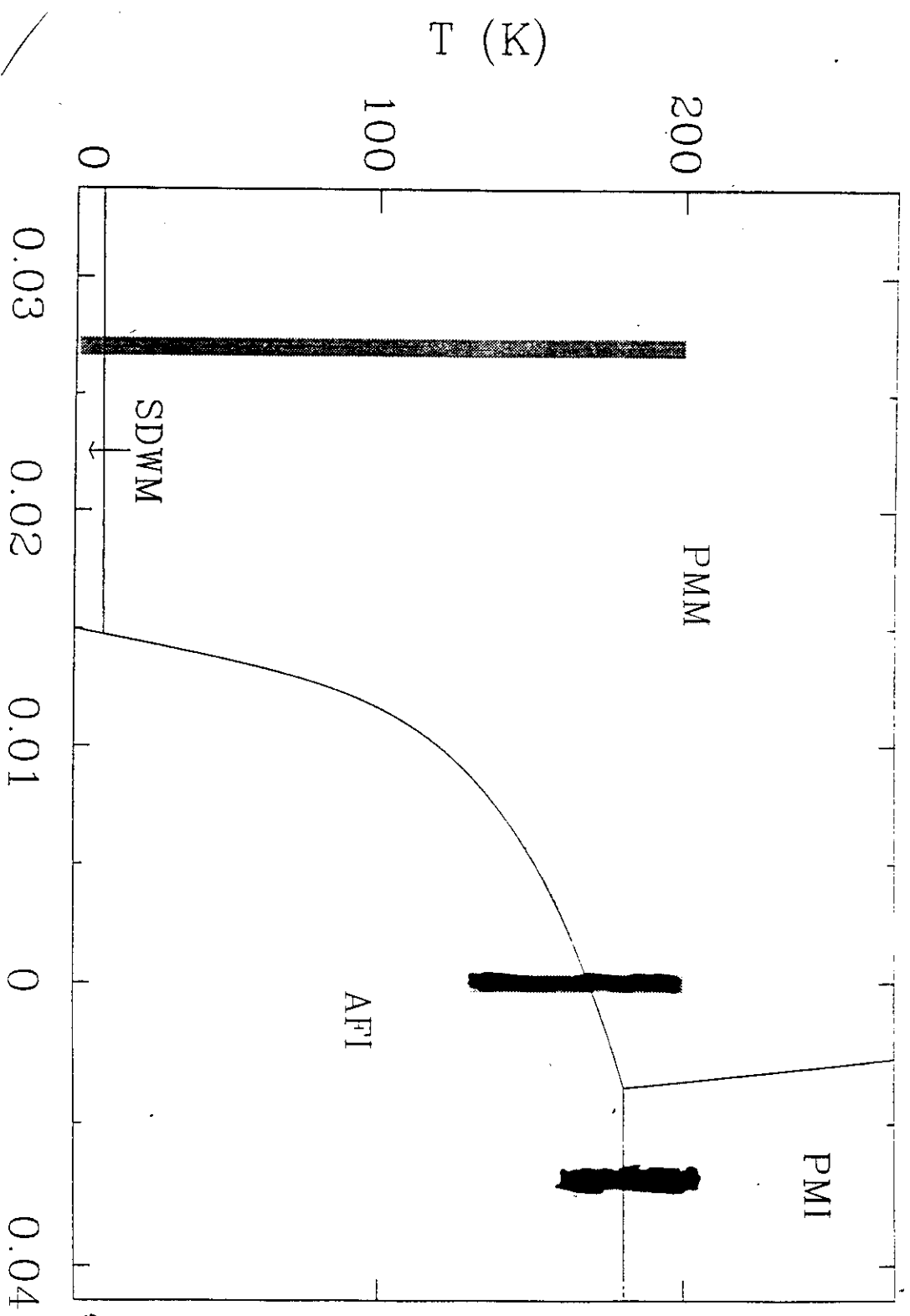
$$S(Q, \omega) = \sum_f \left| \langle f | s_Q^\dagger | 0 \rangle \right|^2 \delta(\hbar \omega - (E_f - E_i)) = \chi''(Q, \omega)$$

Fermi's Golden Rule is all that is needed

Neutrons are an ideal probe because

- $\lambda = \frac{0.286}{\sqrt{E}} \text{ \AA} \approx \text{Interatomic spacing}$
- with $1 \text{ meV} \leq E \leq 1 \text{ eV}$
- Neutrons carry a magnetic moment and no charge
- $\Rightarrow$ • couple to lattice and spins - not charge
- No surface effects

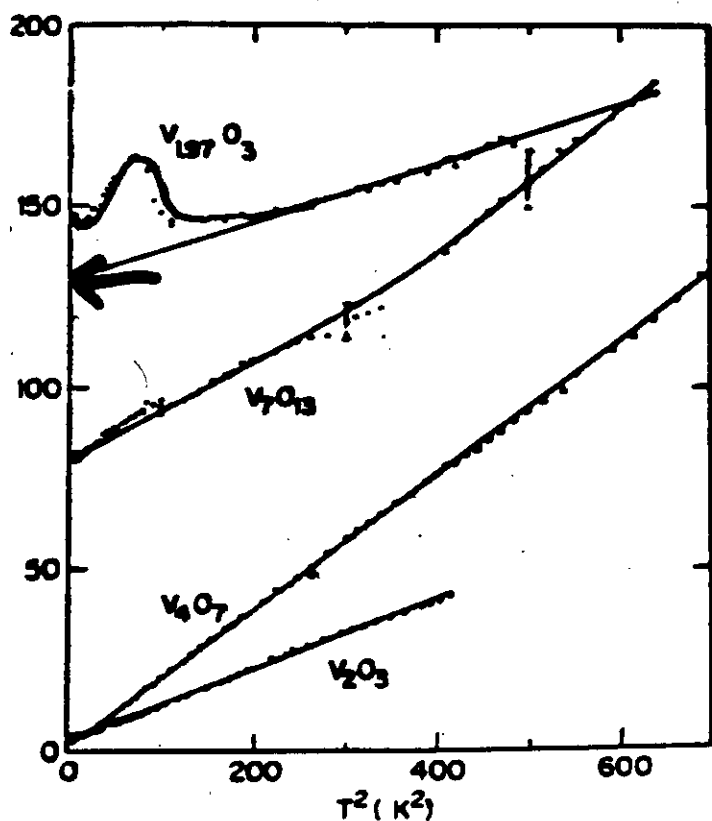
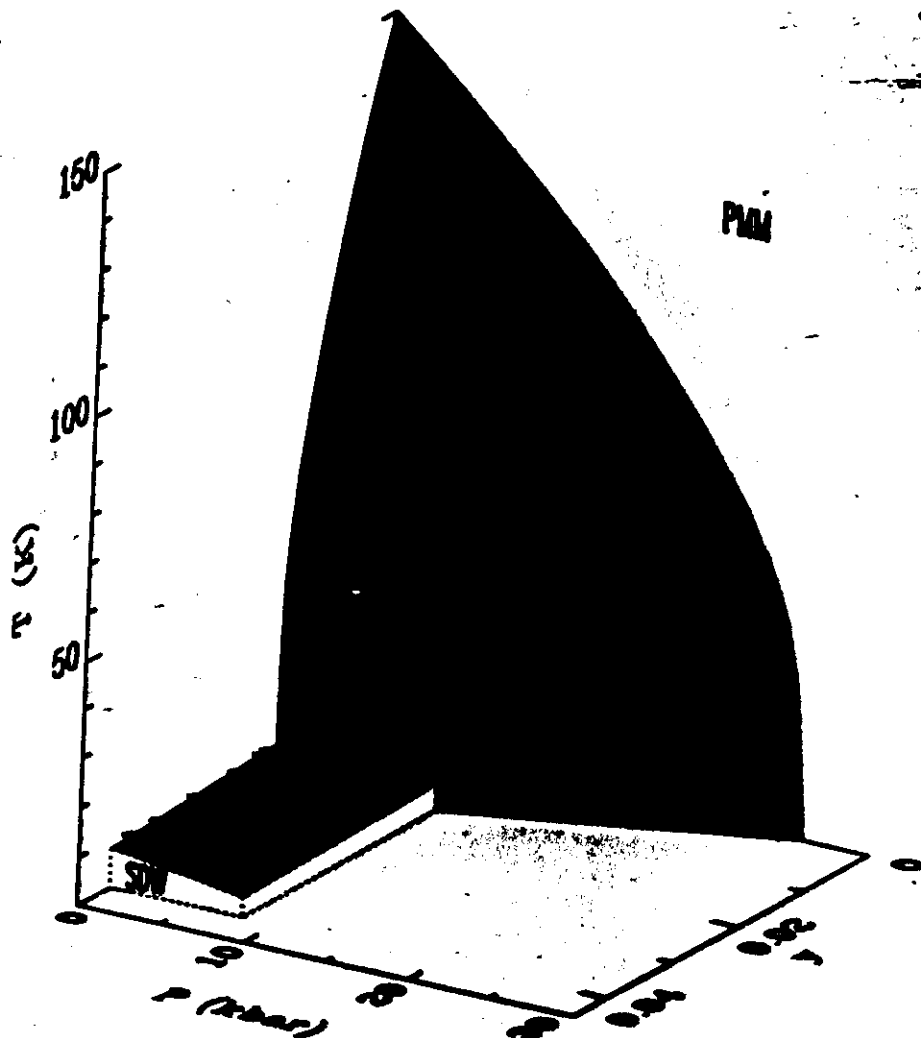
7



← U deficiency → x doping

$\frac{1}{2}\text{-g O}_3$

ao et al.,
ys Rev. Lett.
4, 766 (1993)



D.B. McWhan et al.,
Phys. Rev. B 7,
326 (1973)

Figure 4

Doped Mott-Hubbard
system:

3D AFM I $\rightarrow$ SDW

$$T_0 = \frac{54 \text{ mJ}}{\text{mole-K}^2}$$

Collaborators

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- Bristol

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