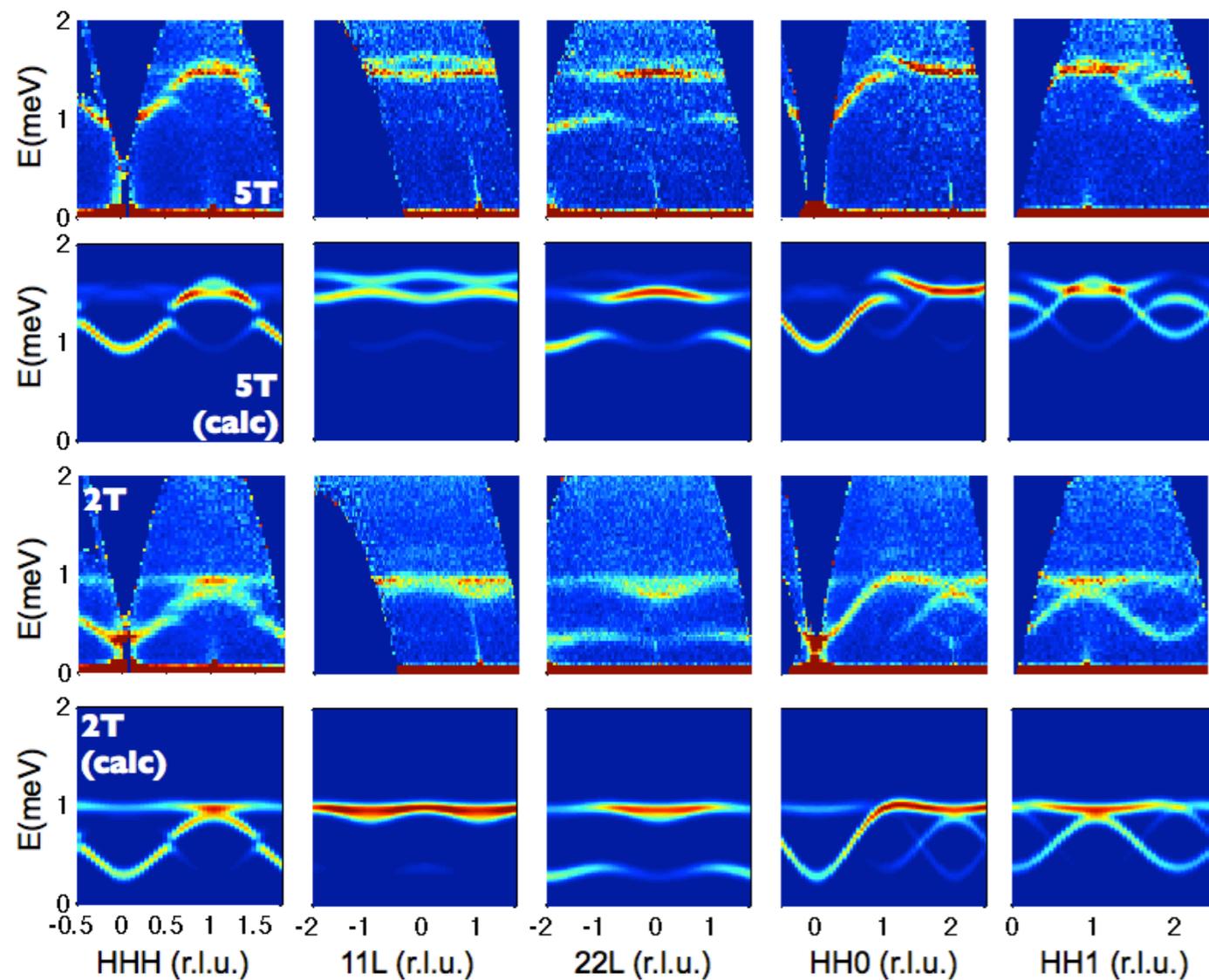


# Magnetic Neutron Scattering:

## Elucidating Structure and Dynamics of Highly Frustrated Magnets



K.A. Ross <sup>1,2</sup>

E. Kermarrec <sup>1</sup>

J.P. Clancy <sup>1,3</sup>

J.P.C. Ruff <sup>1,4</sup>

K. Fritsch <sup>1,5</sup>

H.A. Dabkowska <sup>1</sup>

M.M.P. Couchman <sup>1</sup>

J. Zhang <sup>1</sup>

D.D. Maharaj <sup>1</sup>

J. Gaudet <sup>1</sup>

J.B. Kycia <sup>6</sup>

D. Pomaranski <sup>6</sup>

M.A. White <sup>7</sup>

L. Savary <sup>8</sup>

L. Balents <sup>8</sup>

M.J.P. Gingras <sup>6</sup>

Z. Zhao <sup>6</sup>

R.R.P. Singh <sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> McMaster University

<sup>2</sup> Johns Hopkins University

<sup>3</sup> University of Toronto

<sup>4</sup> CHESS, Cornell University

<sup>5</sup> Helmholtz Zentrum Berlin

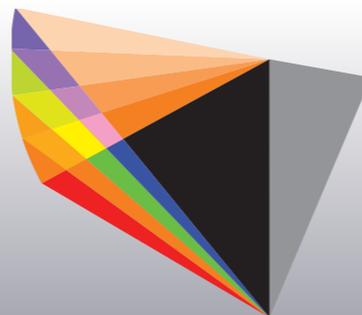
<sup>6</sup> University of Waterloo

<sup>7</sup> Dalhousie University

<sup>8</sup> Kavli Institute for Theoretical Physics, UC Santa Barbara

<sup>9</sup> University of California, Davis

**Bruce D. Gaulin**  
McMaster University



**Brockhouse Institute**  
for **Materials Research**

# PHYSICS

HAMILTON ONTARIO  
MCMMASTER UNIVERSITY



daughter nuclei +  
2-3 n + gammas

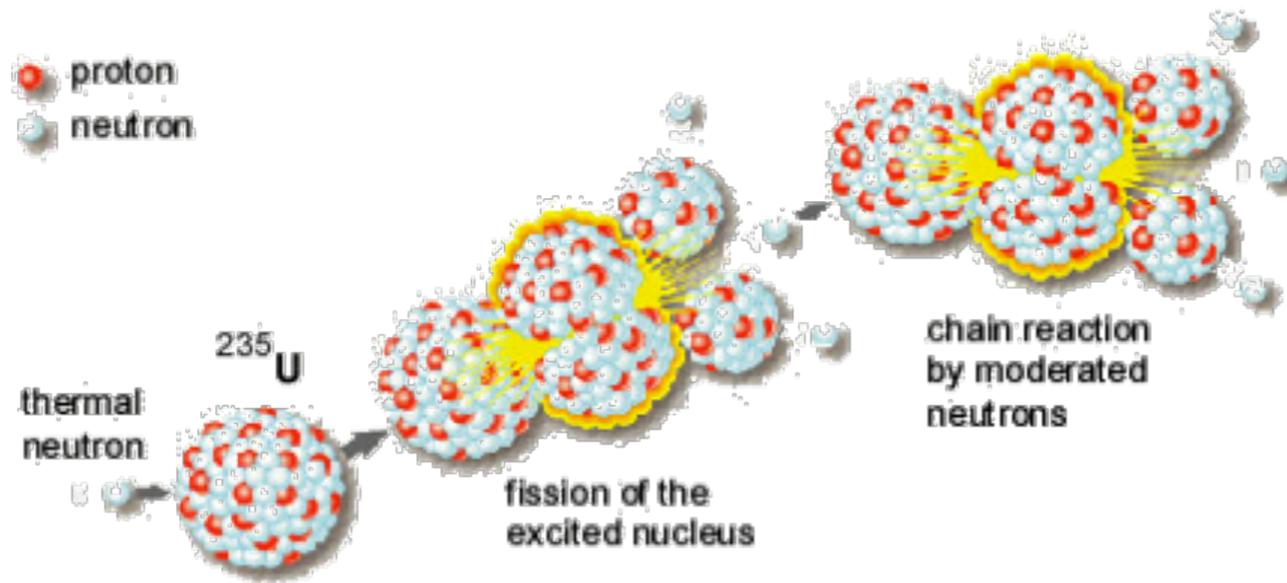
neutrons:

no charge

$$s = 1/2$$

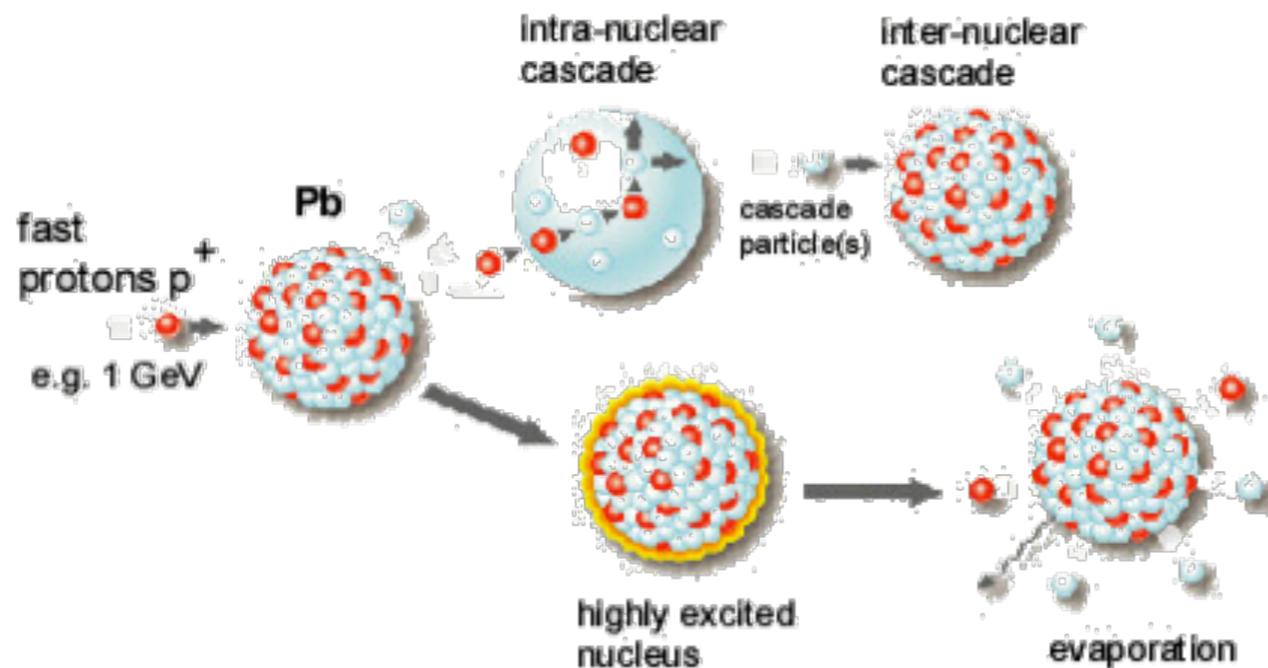
massive:  $mc^2 \sim 1 \text{ GeV}$

# How do we produce neutrons



## Fission

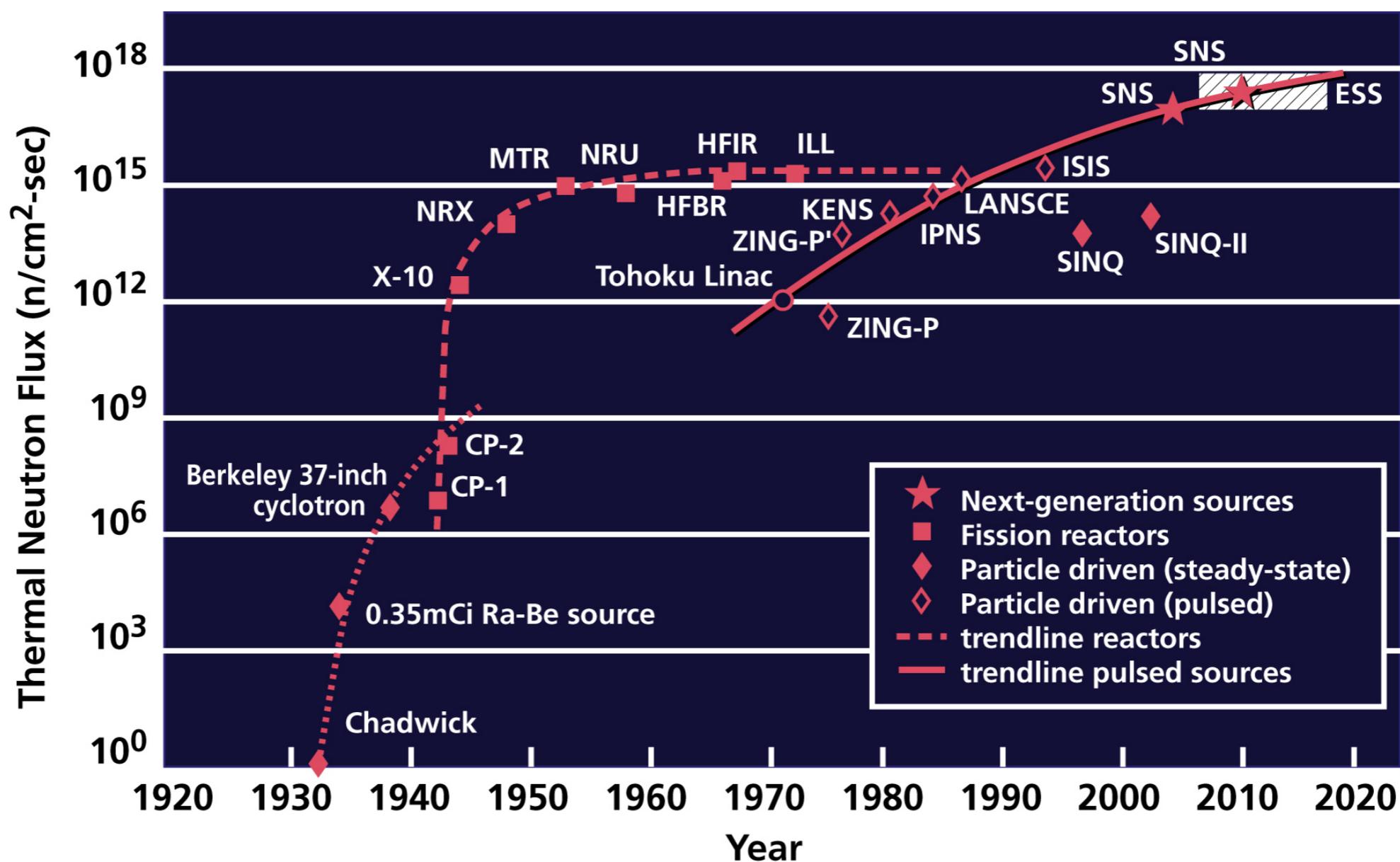
- chain reaction
- continuous flow
- 1 neutron/fission



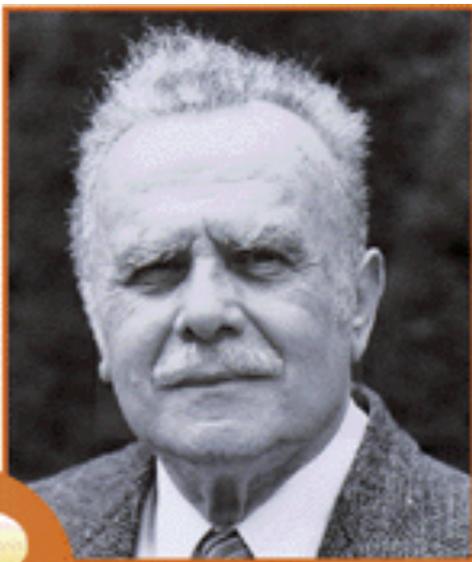
## Spallation

- no chain reaction
- pulsed operation
- 30 neutrons/proton

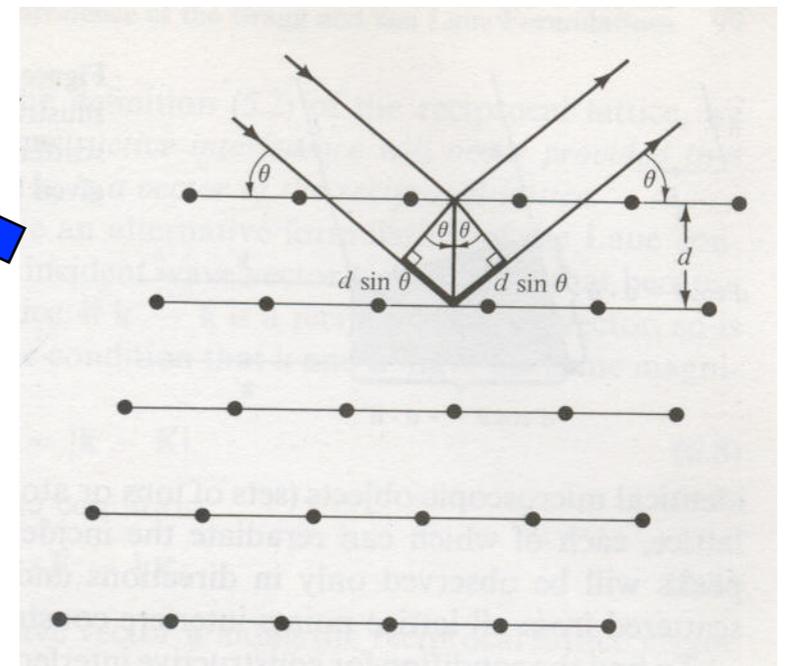
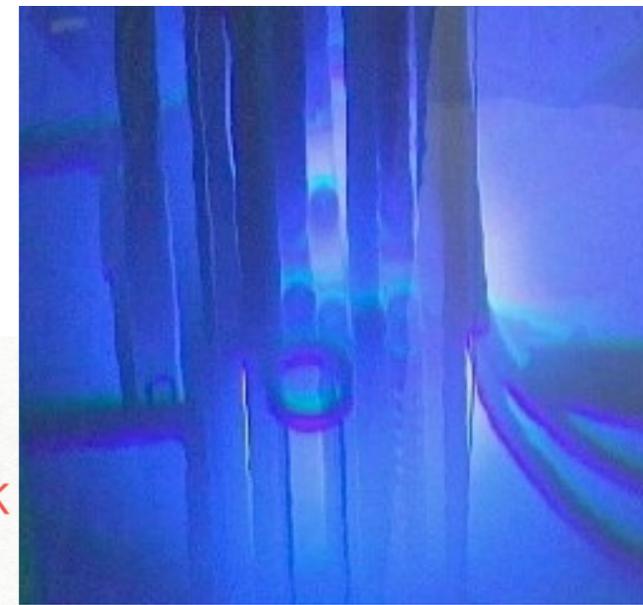
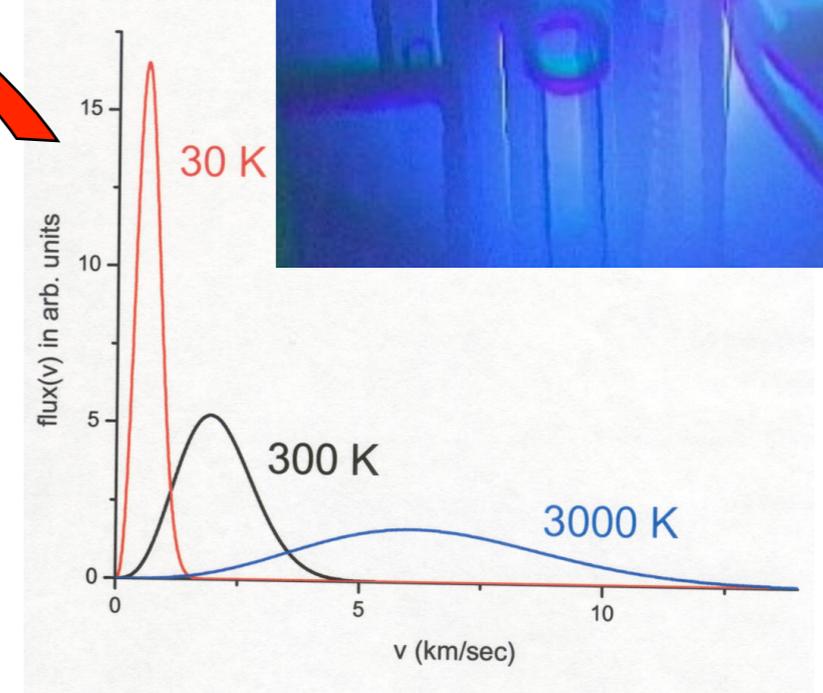
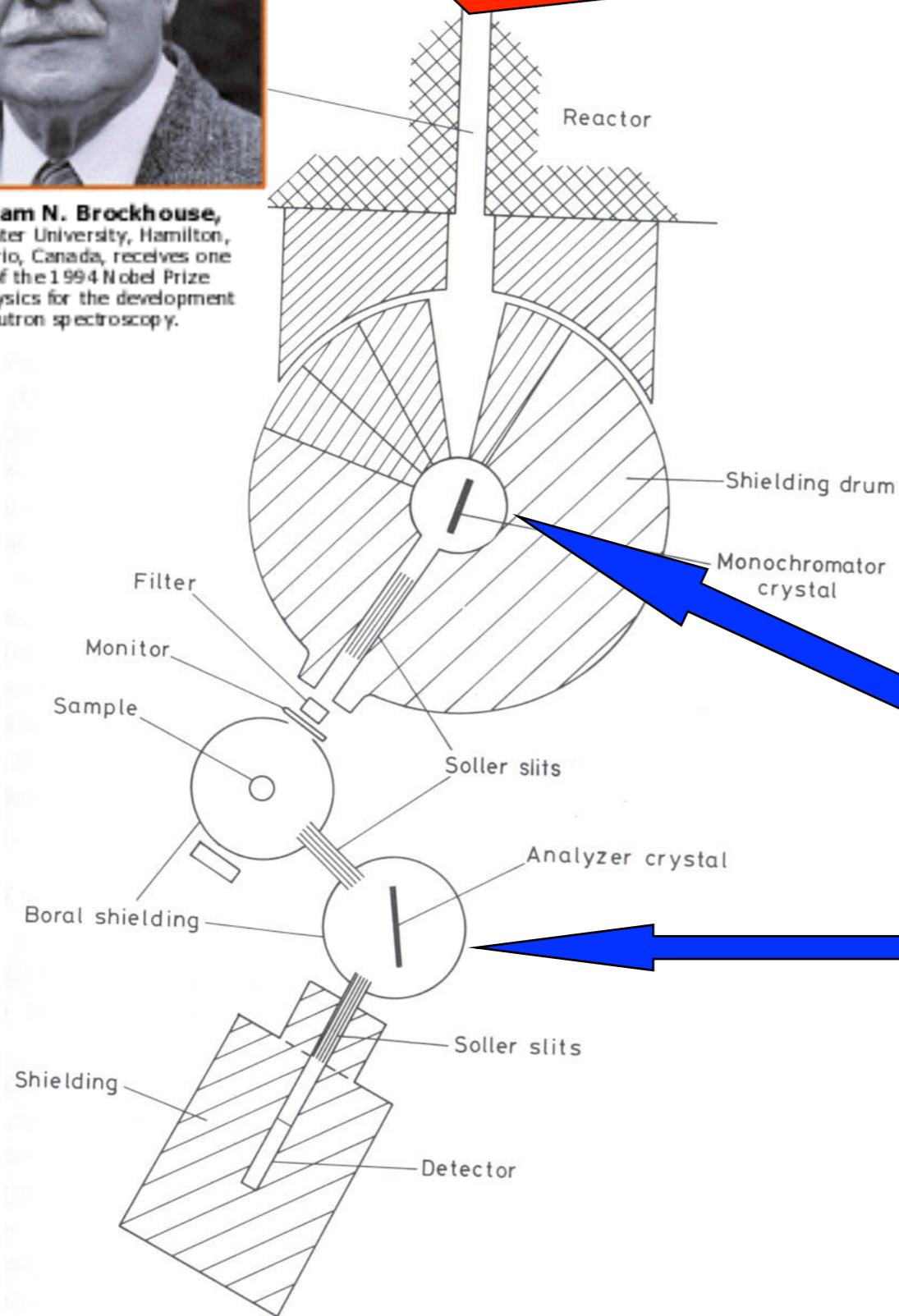
# Development of Neutron Science Facilities



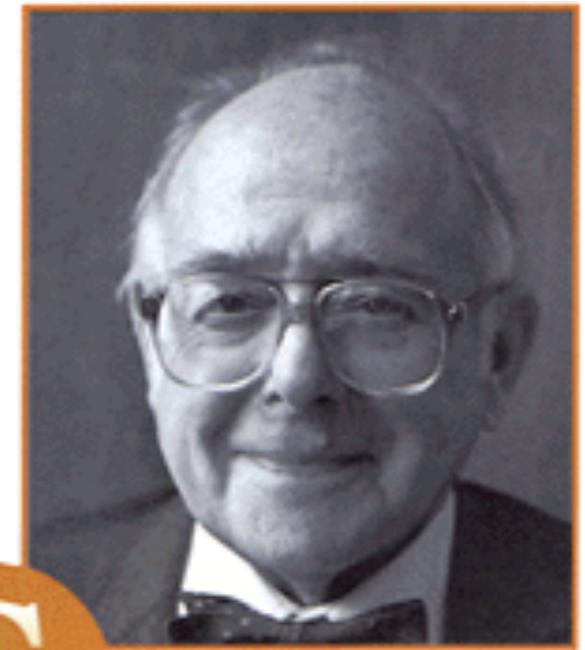
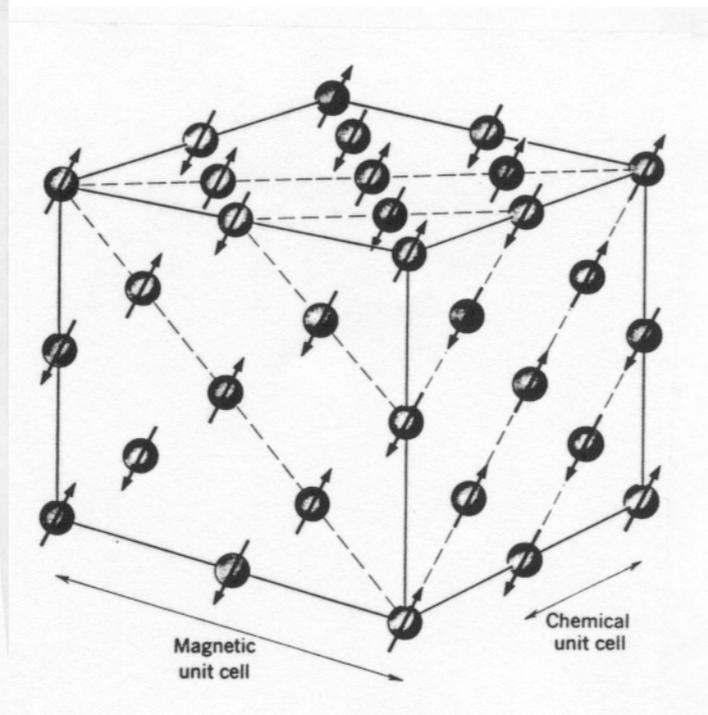
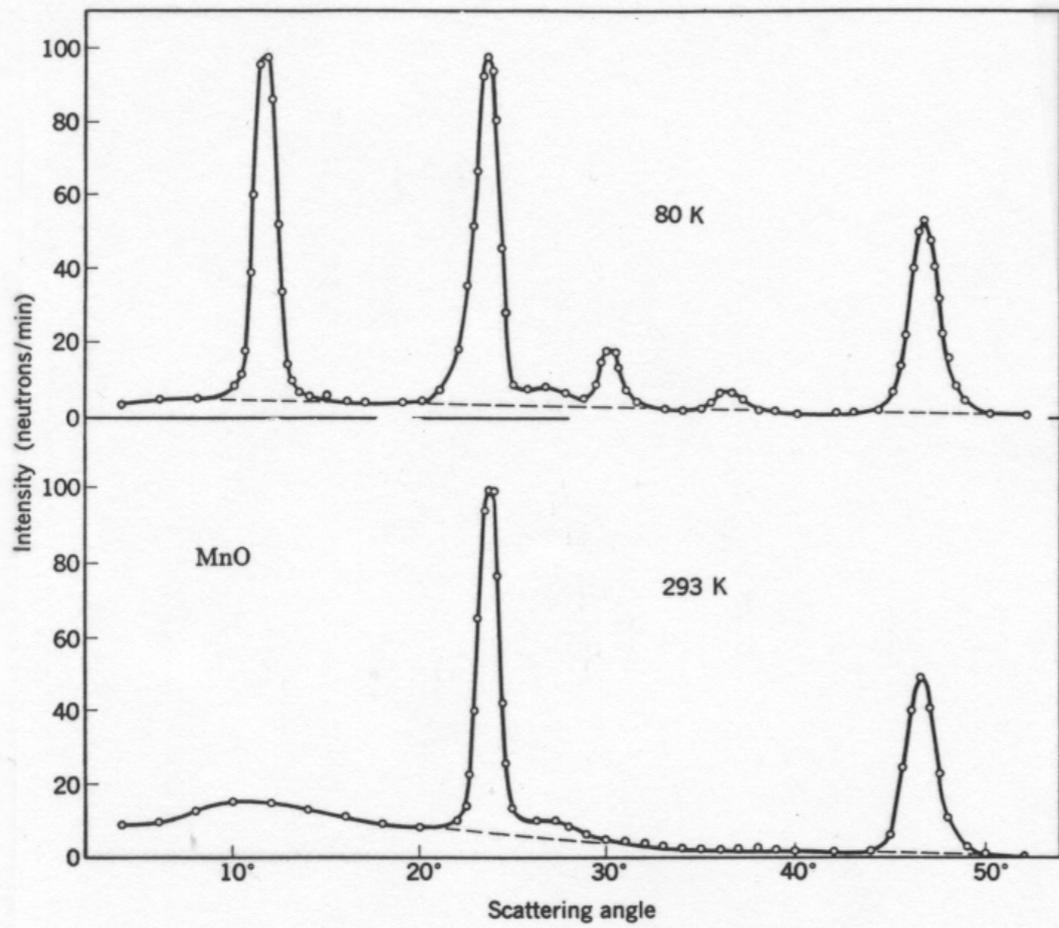
(Updated from *Neutron Scattering*, K. Skold and D. L. Price: eds., Academic Press, 1986)



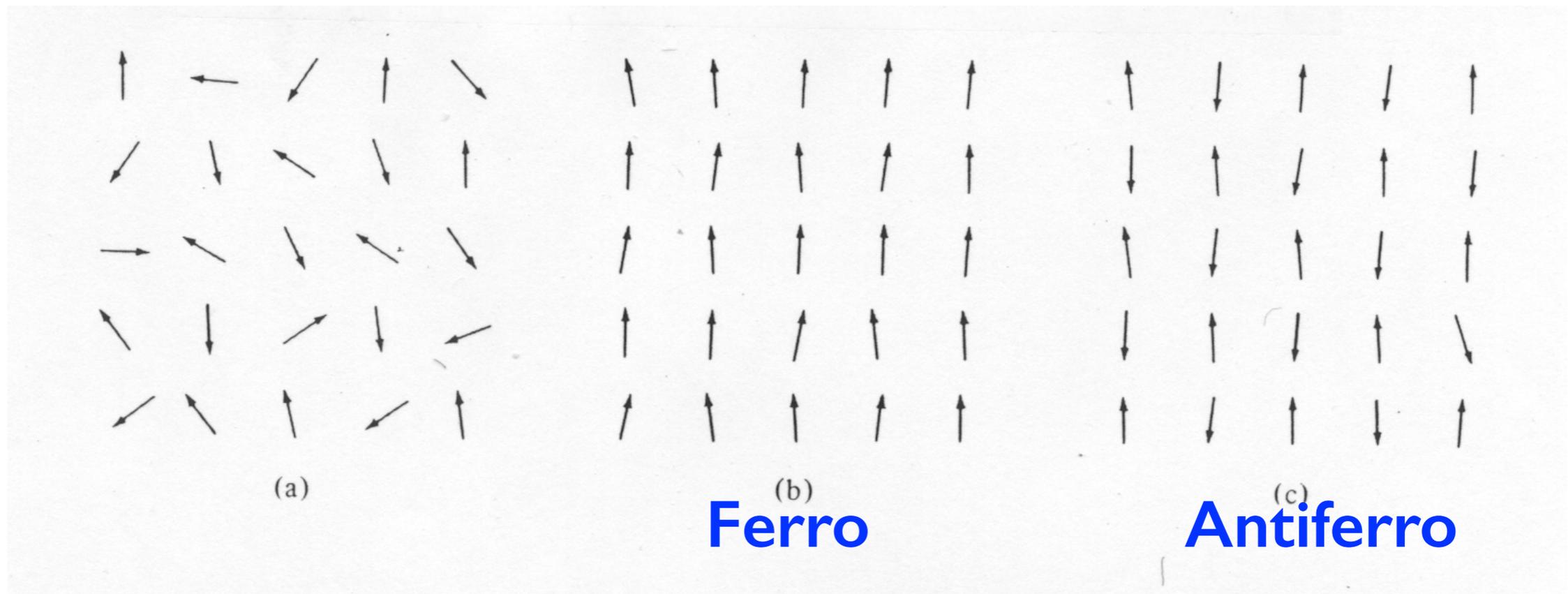
**Betram N. Brockhouse**, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, receives one half of the 1994 Nobel Prize in Physics for the development of neutron spectroscopy.



**Bragg's Law:  $n\lambda = 2d \sin(\theta)$**



**Clifford G. Shull**, MIT, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA, receives one half of the 1994 Nobel Prize in Physics for development of the neutron diffraction technique.



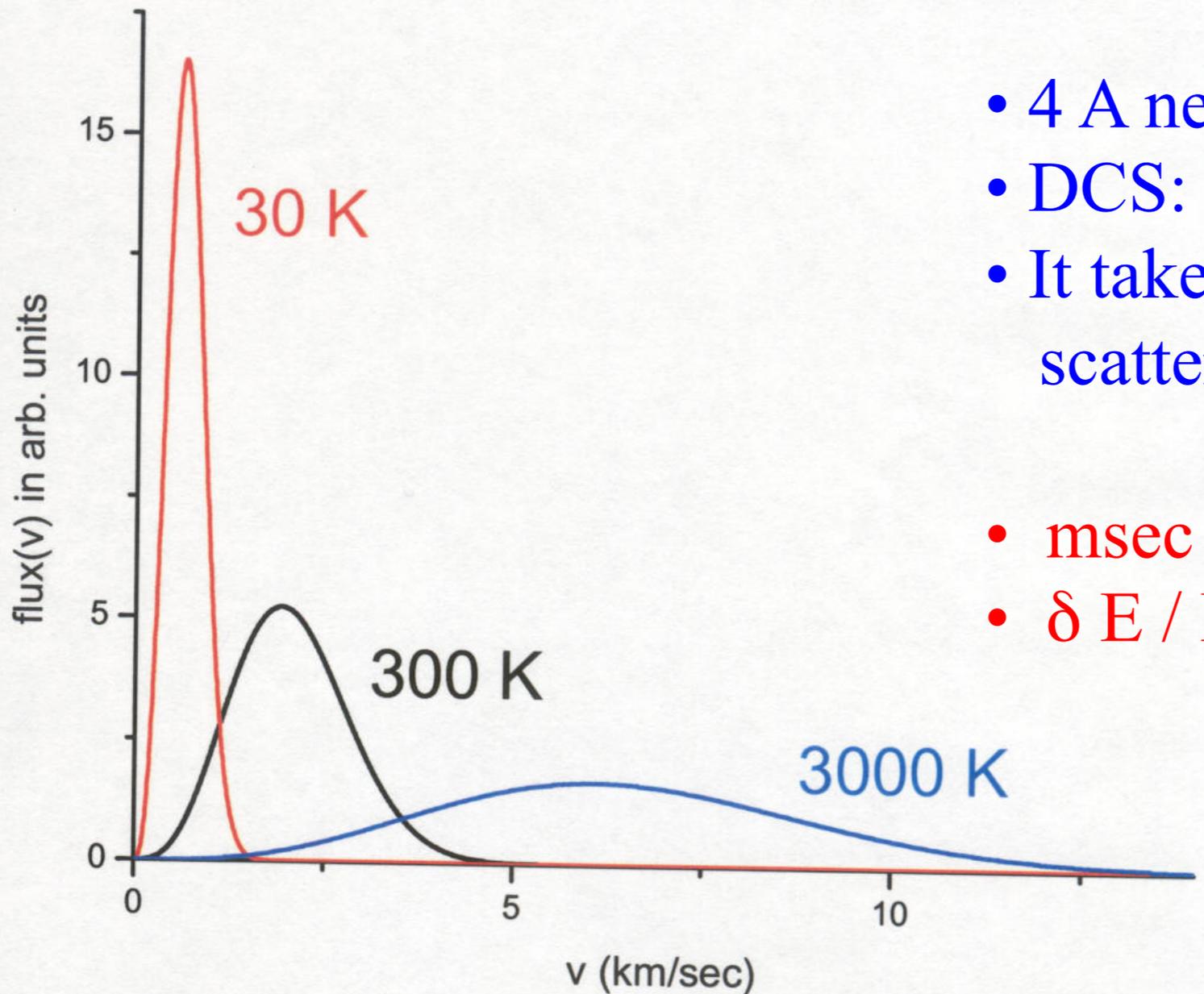
$T > T_c$

$T < T_c$

**Neutrons have *mass***

**so higher energy means faster – lower energy means slower**

$$v \text{ (km/sec)} = 3.96 / \lambda \text{ (Å)}$$

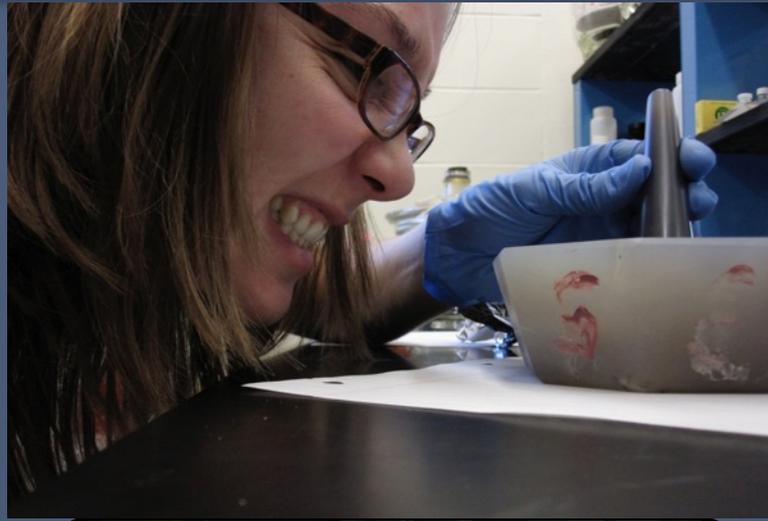


- 4 Å neutrons move at  $\sim 1$  km/sec
- DCS: 4 m from sample to detector
- It takes 4 msec for elastically scattered 4 Å neutrons to travel 4 m

- msec timing of neutrons is easy
- $\delta E / E \sim 1-3\%$  - very good !

**We can measure a neutron's energy, wavelength by measuring its *speed***

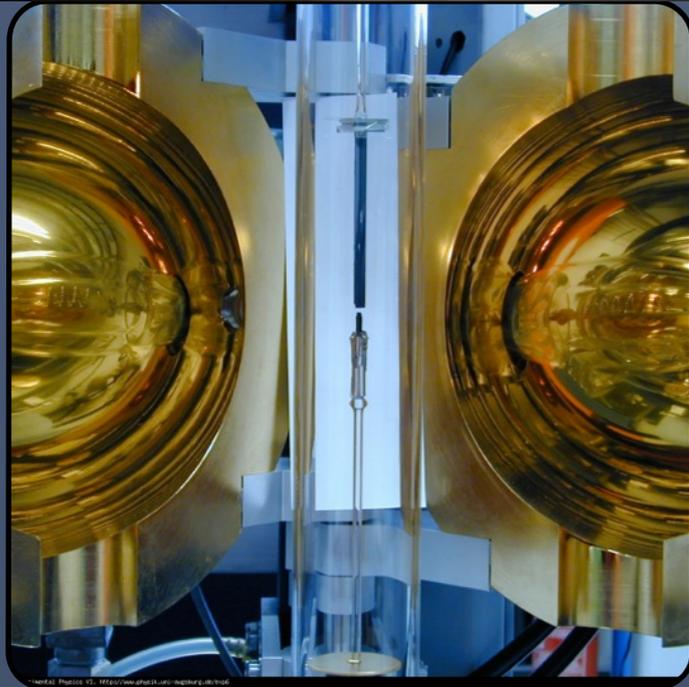
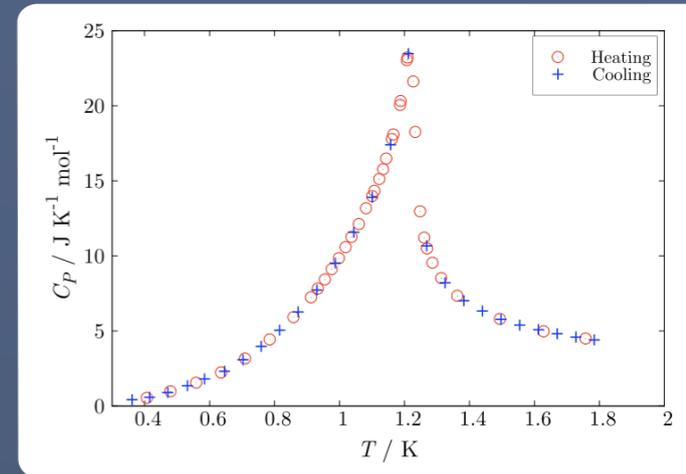
# Life Cycle of a New Material



Synthesize Polycrystalline Materials



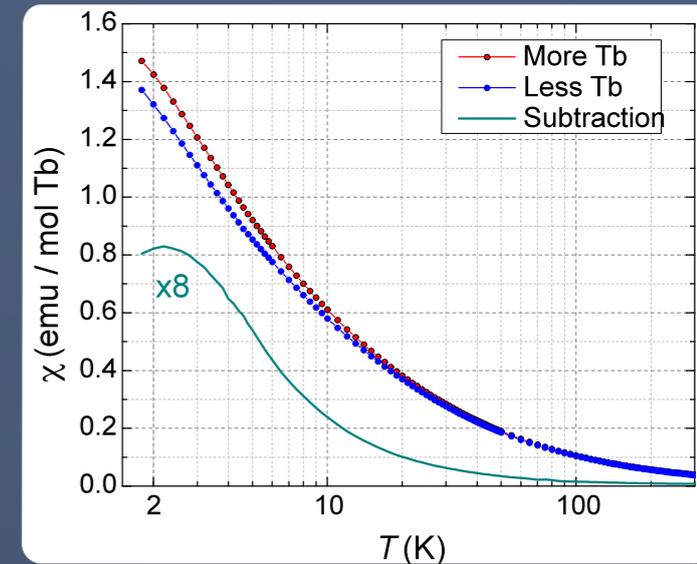
Characterize Polycrystalline Materials



Grow Single Crystals



Advanced Characterization



PHYSICAL REVIEW X 1, 021002 (2011)

Quantum Excitations in Quantum Spin Ice

Kate A. Ross,<sup>1</sup> Lucile Savary,<sup>2</sup> Bruce D. Gaulin,<sup>1,3,4</sup> and Leon Balents<sup>5,\*</sup>

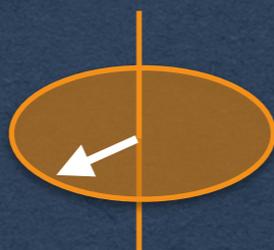
# Real Pyrochlores: playgrounds for frustration



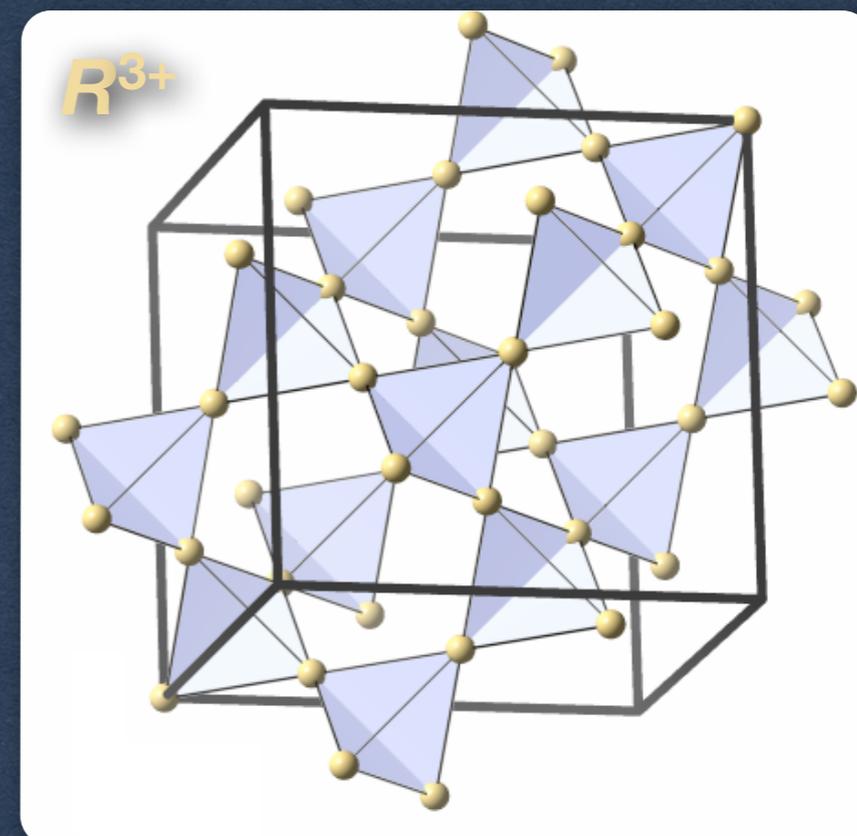
Ising



XY



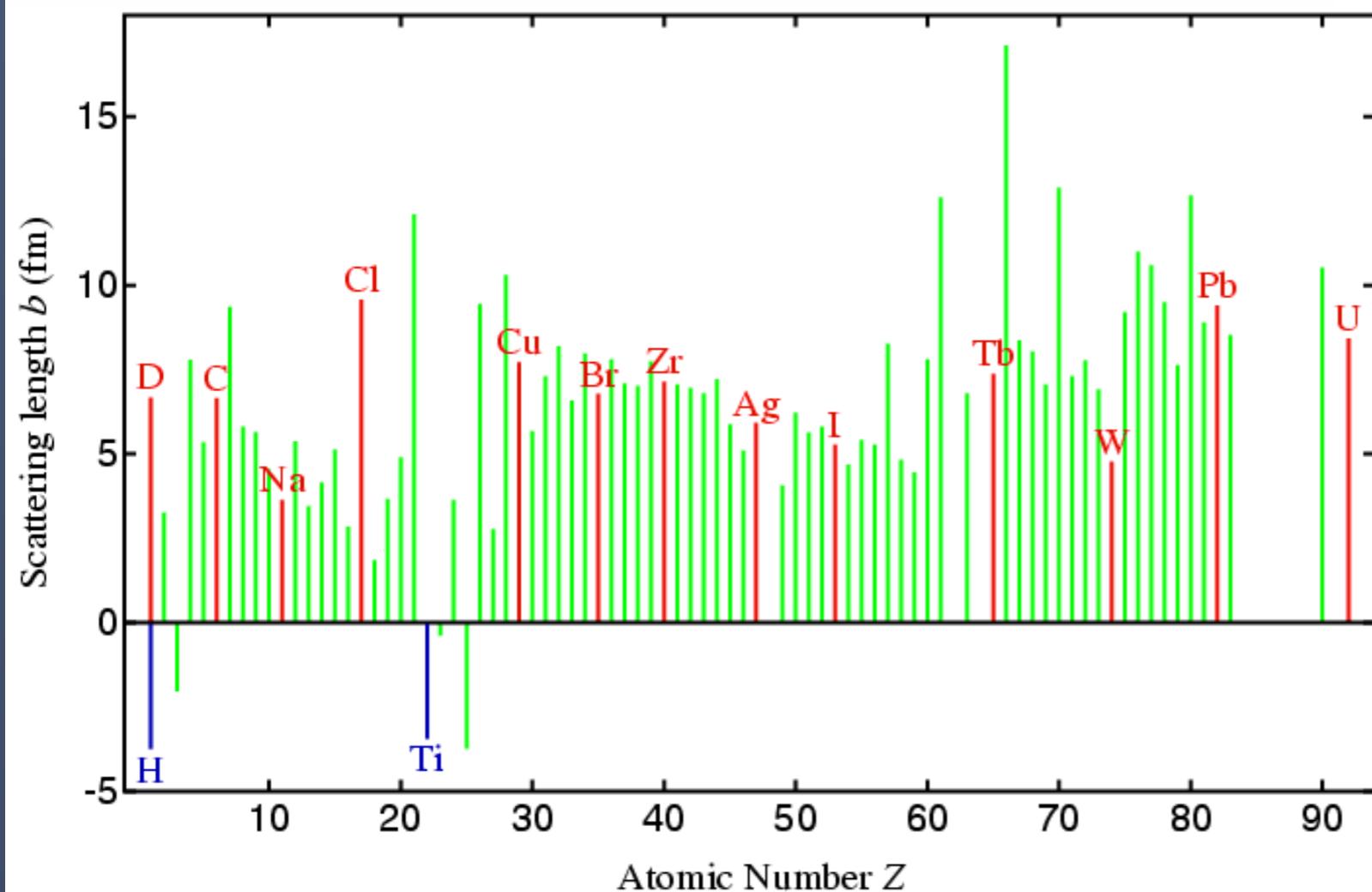
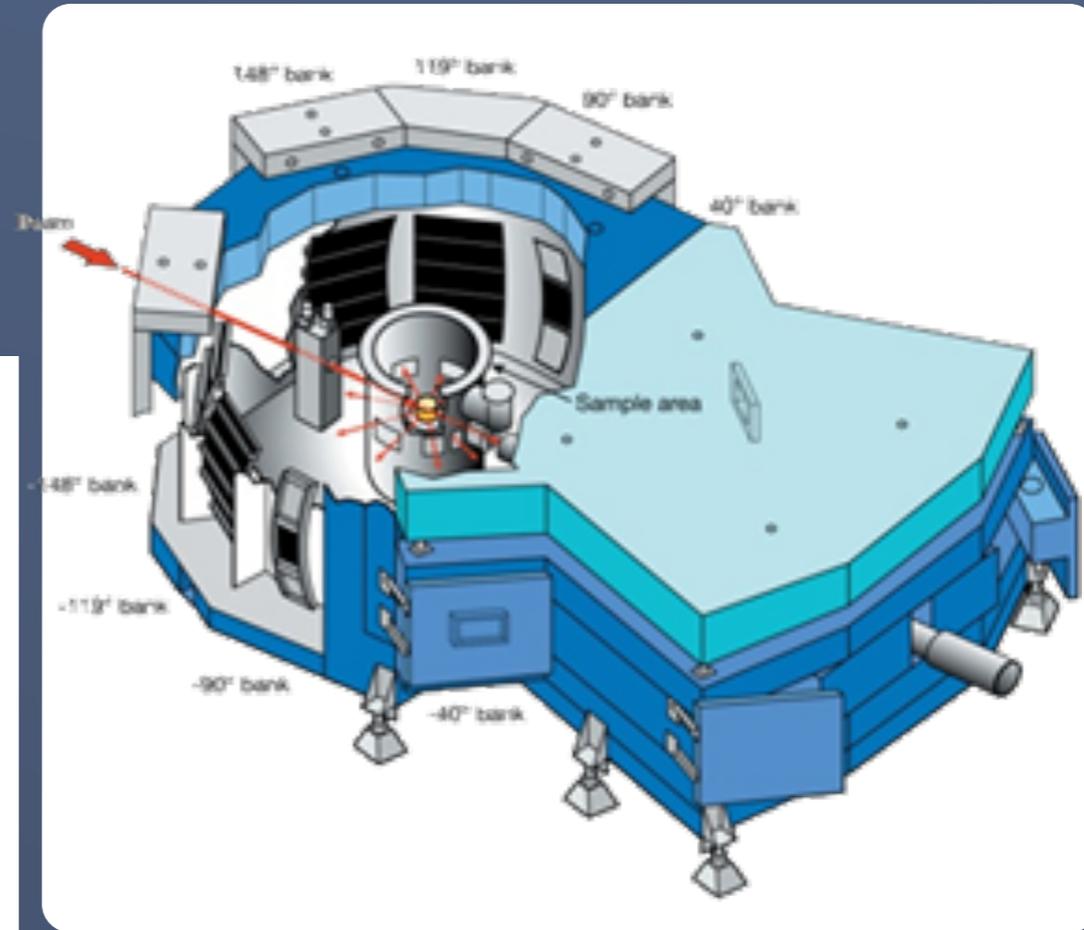
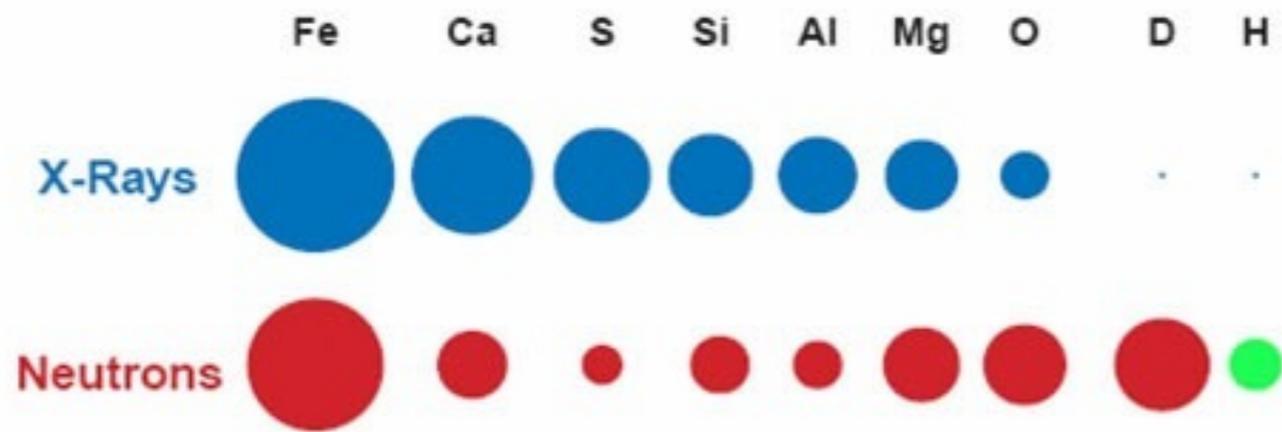
Heisenberg

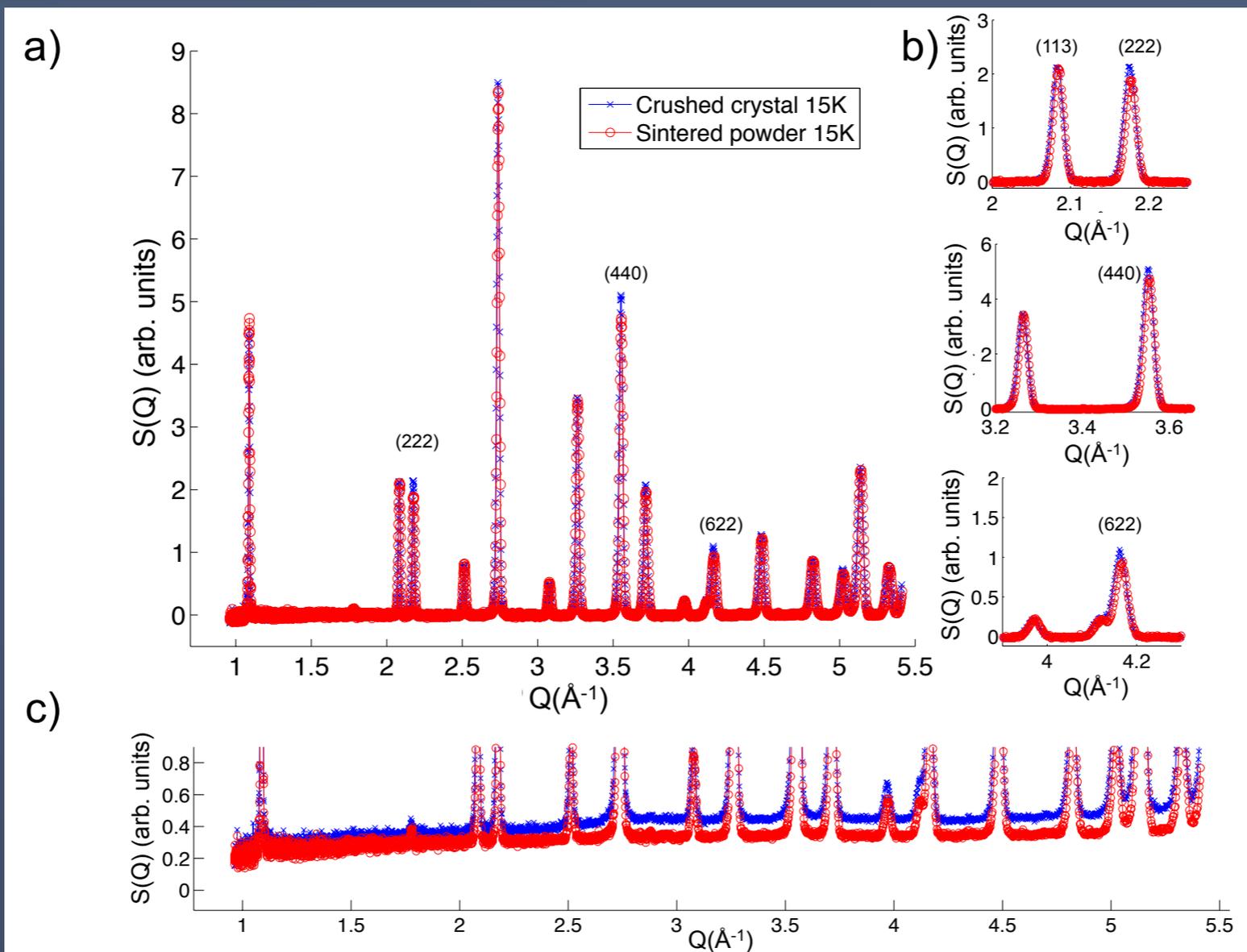
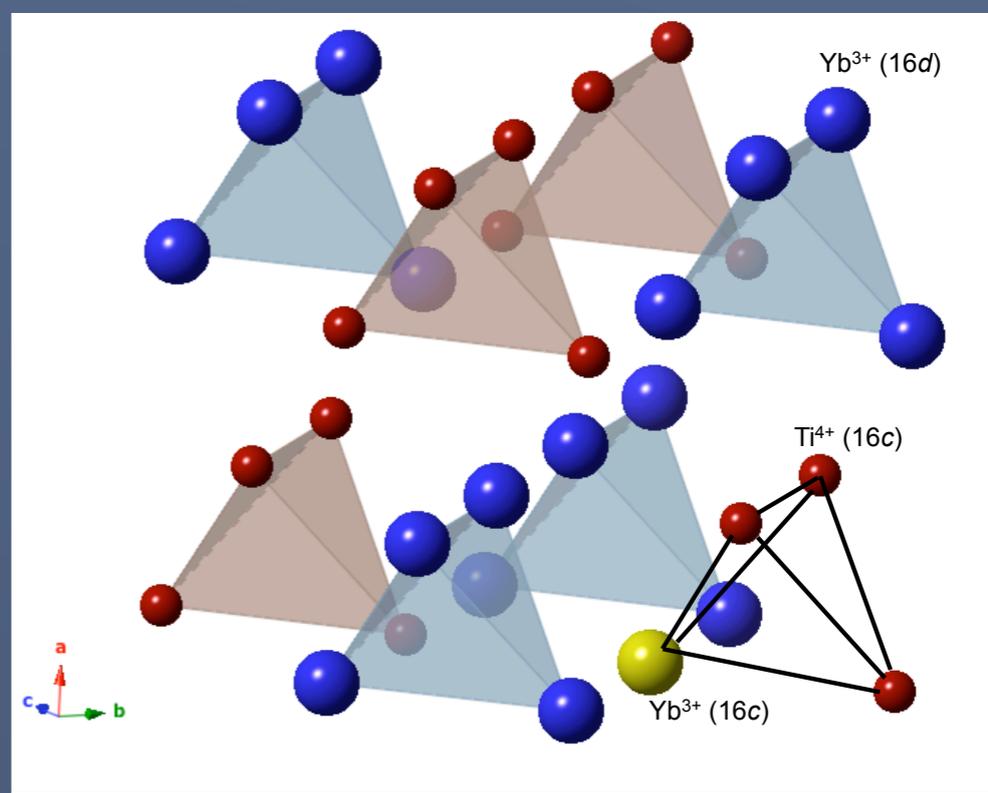
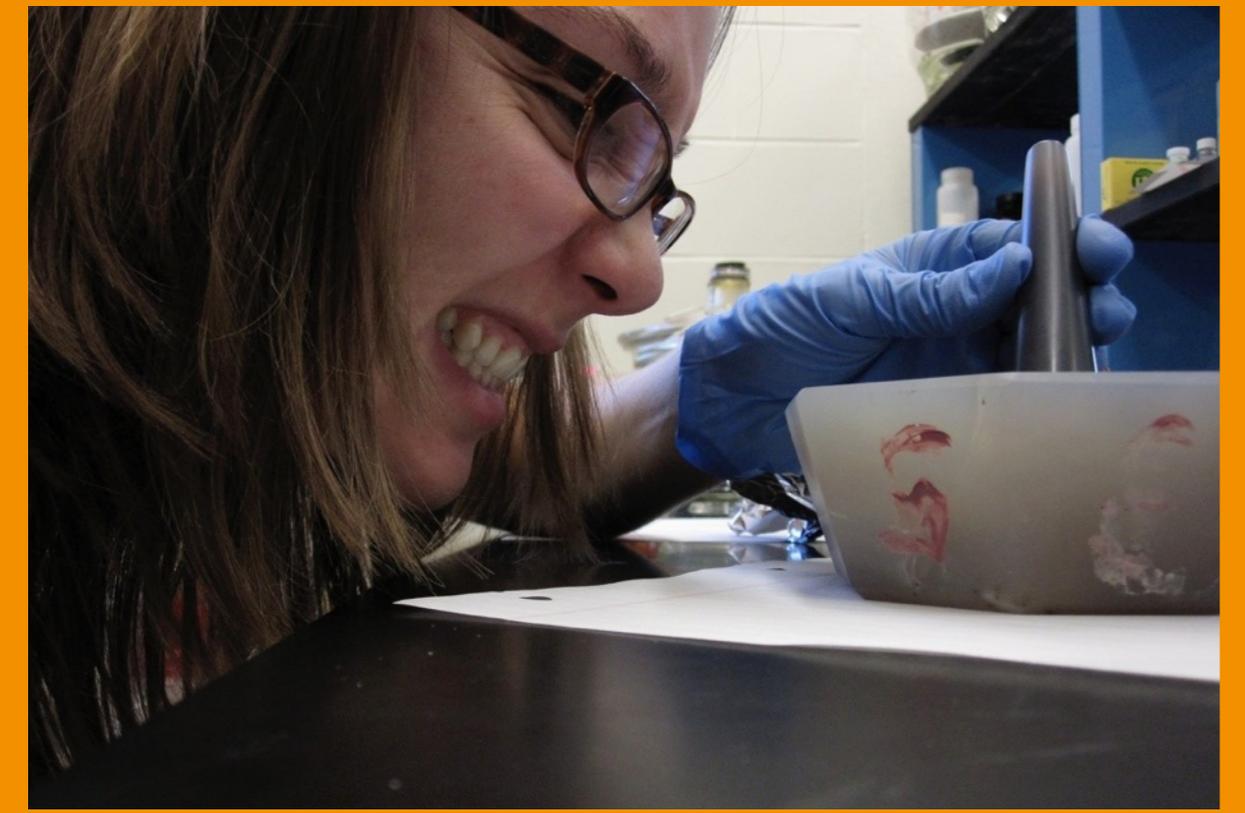


Differences in Anisotropy is very important

	Single Ion Anisotropy	Interactions	Ground state
Ho, Dy	Ising	FM	spin ice
Tb	Ising	AFM	spin liquid
Gd	Heisenberg	AFM	partial order
Er	XY	AFM	“order by disorder”
Yb	XY	FM	“quantum spin ice”

# Neutron Diffraction:





# Dipole moment of the neutron interacts with the magnetic field generated by the electron

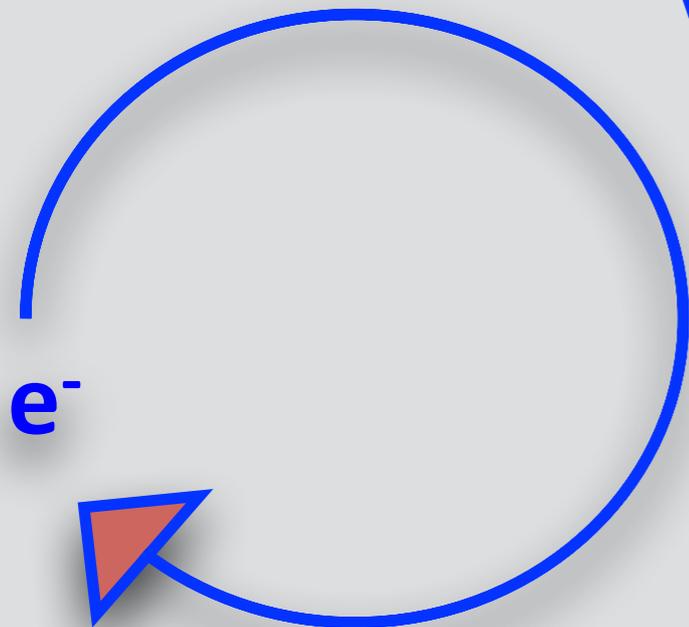
$$\mu_n = -\gamma \mu_N \sigma$$

$\gamma = 1.913$

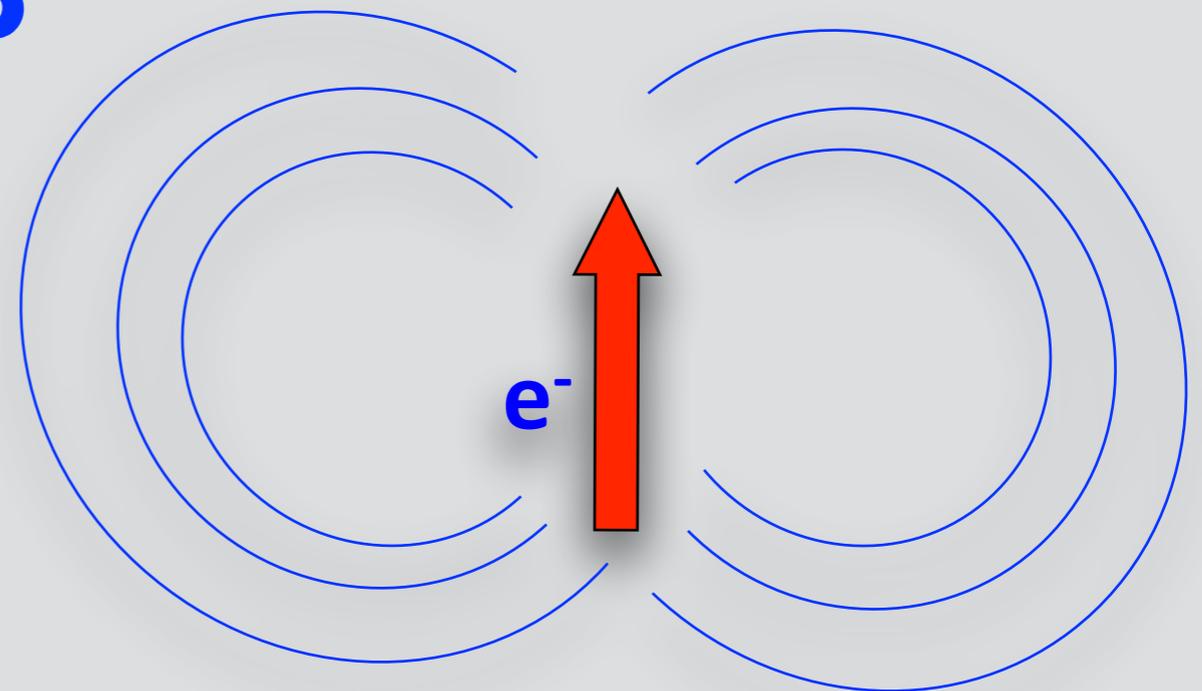
nuclear magneton =  $e \hbar / 2m_n$

Pauli spin operator

$$V_M = -\mu_n B$$



Dipole field due to orbital currents



Dipole field due to Spin of the electron(s)

# Magnetic neutron scattering cross section:

Magnetic form factor



$$d^2\sigma/d\Omega dE' = (\gamma r_0)^2/(2\pi\hbar) k'/k N\{1/2 g F_d(\mathbf{\kappa})\}^2$$

$$\times \sum_{\alpha\beta} (\delta_{\alpha\beta} - \kappa_\alpha \kappa_\beta) \sum_l \exp(i\mathbf{\kappa}\cdot\mathbf{l})$$

$$\times \int \langle \exp(-i\mathbf{\kappa}\cdot\mathbf{u}_0) \exp(i\mathbf{\kappa}\cdot\mathbf{u}_l(t)) \rangle$$

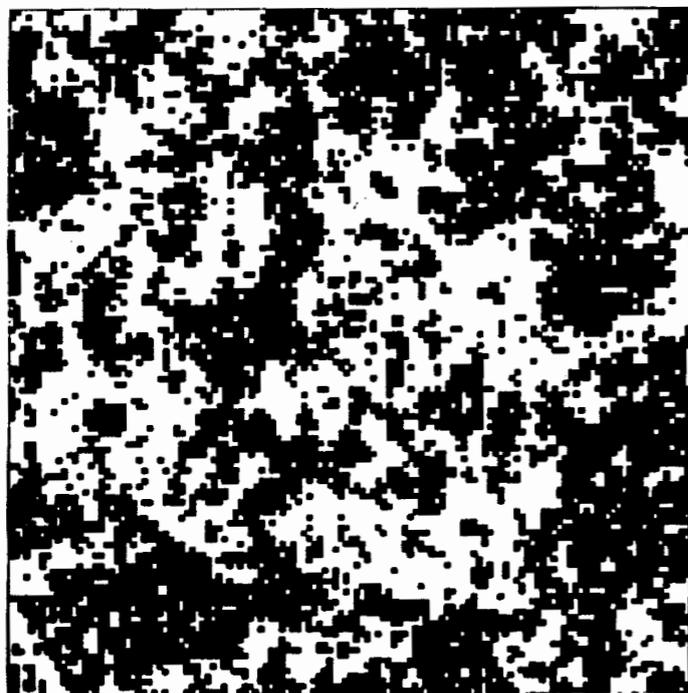
$$\times \langle S_0^\alpha(0) S_l^\beta(t) \rangle \exp(-i\omega t) dt$$

Polarization factor:

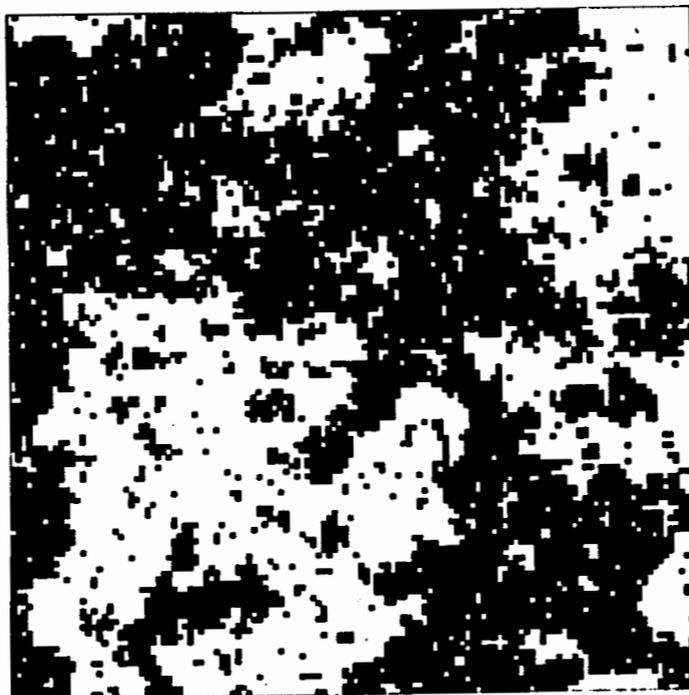
neutrons only sense  
moments perp to Q



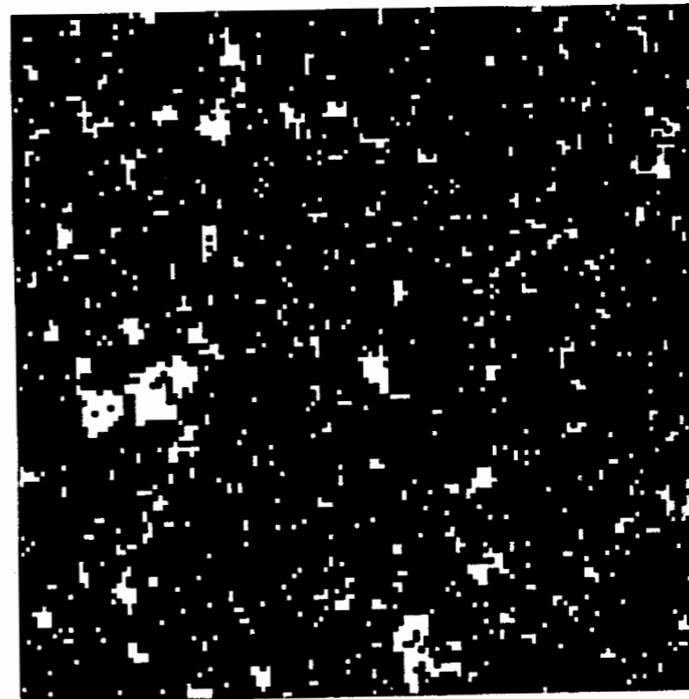
Fourier transform of Spin Pair Correlation Function



1.1  $T_c$



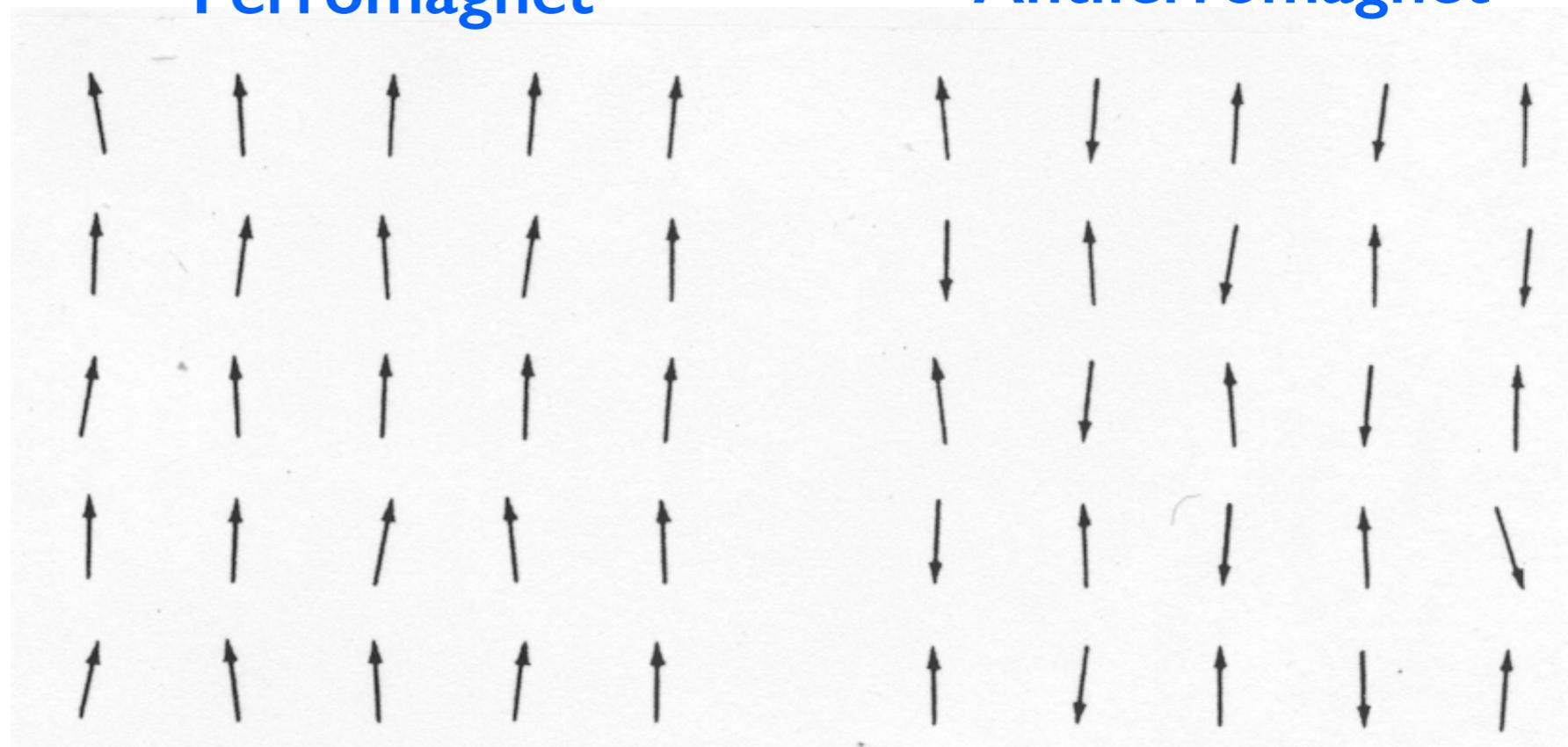
$T_c$



0.9  $T_c$

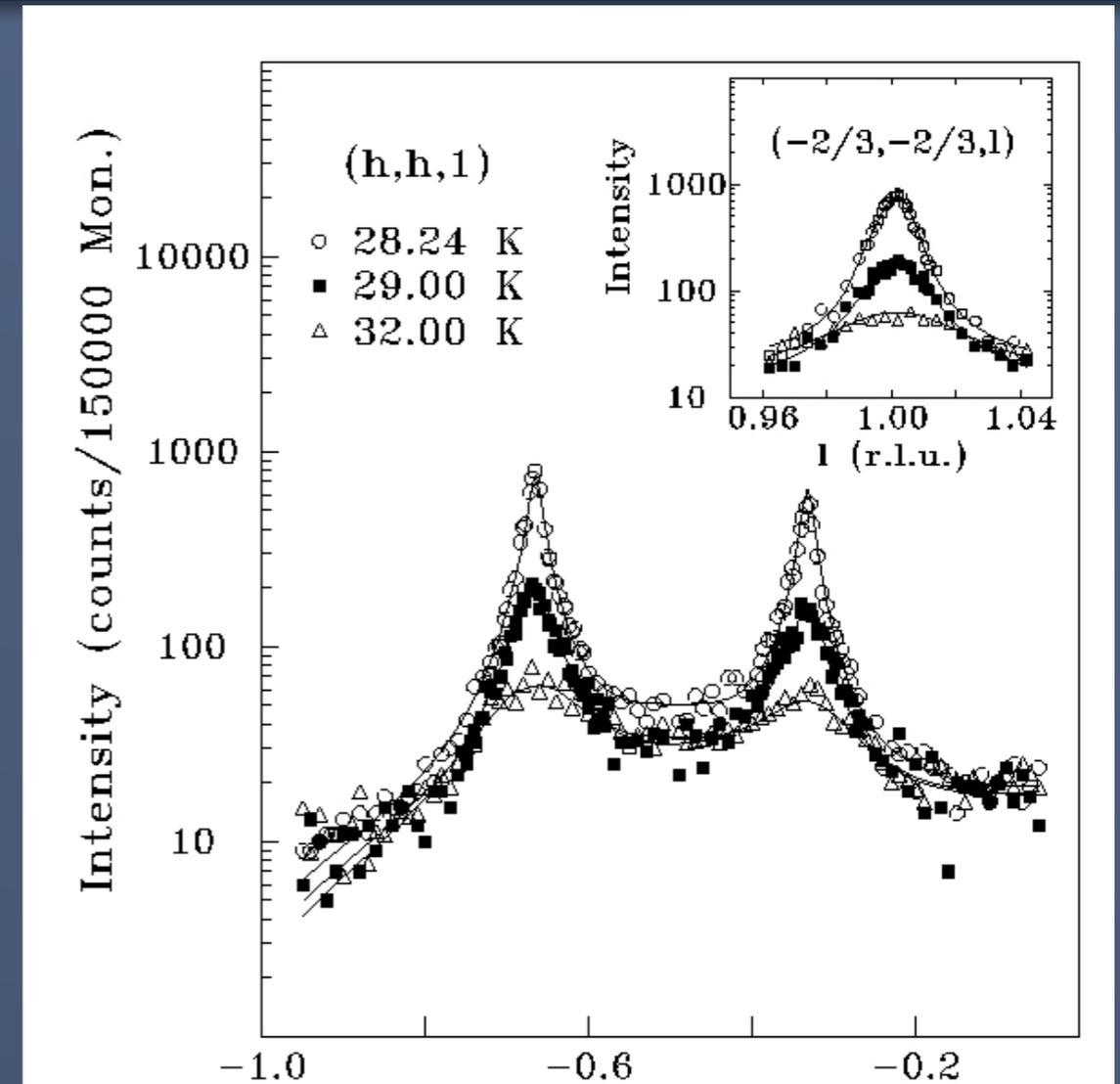
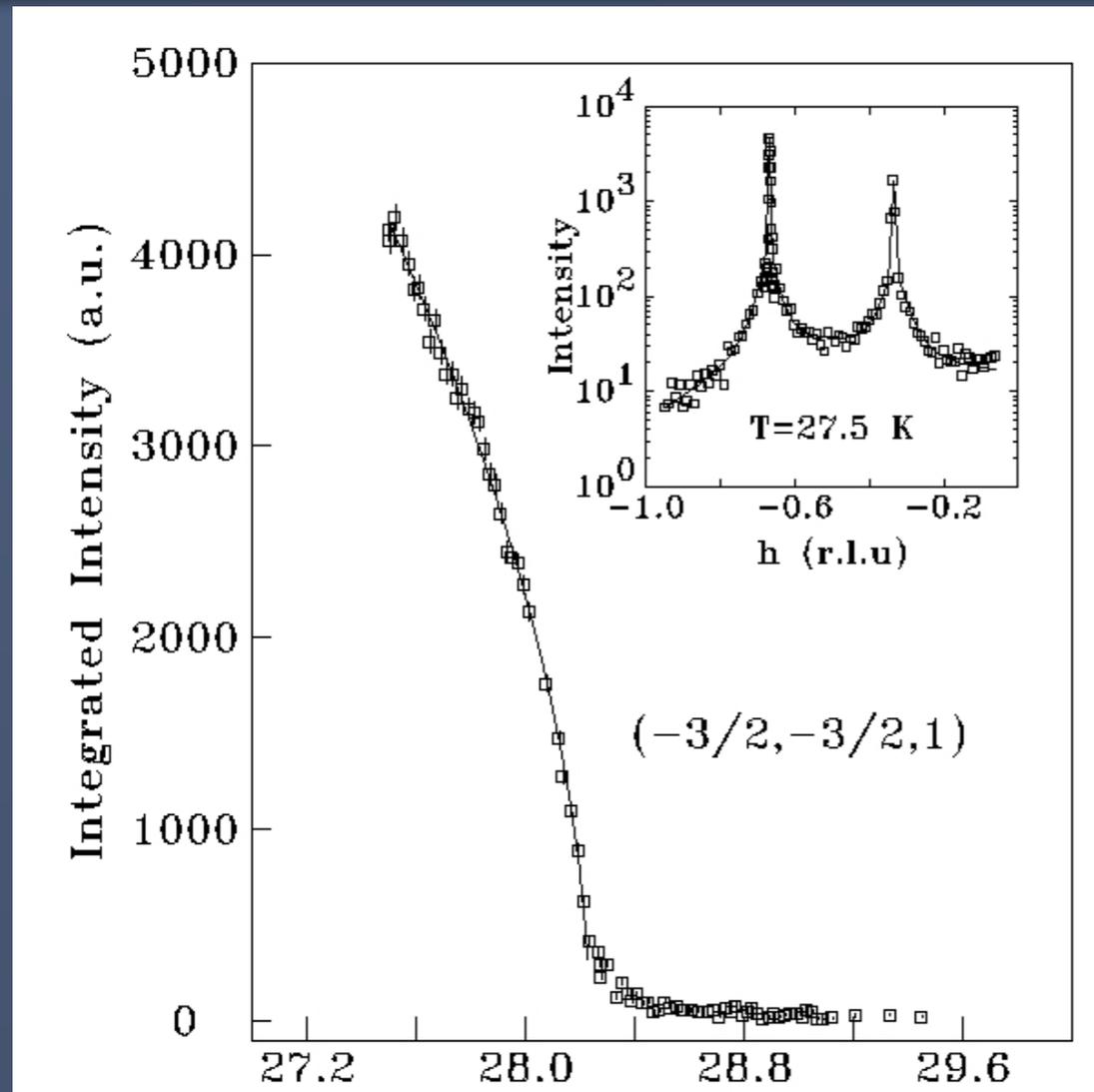
Ferromagnet

Antiferromagnet



$$H = 2J \sum_{ij} \mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_j$$

# Neutron diffraction study of conventional magnetic order



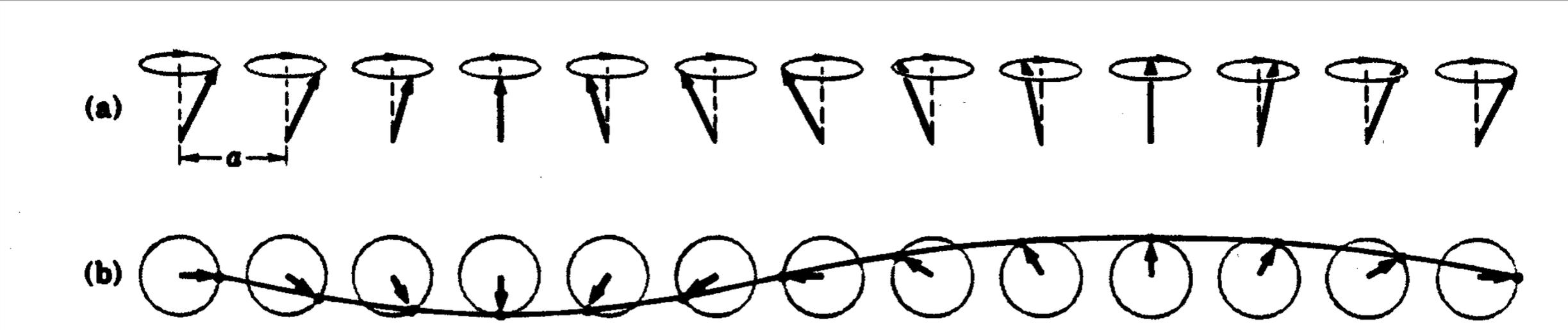
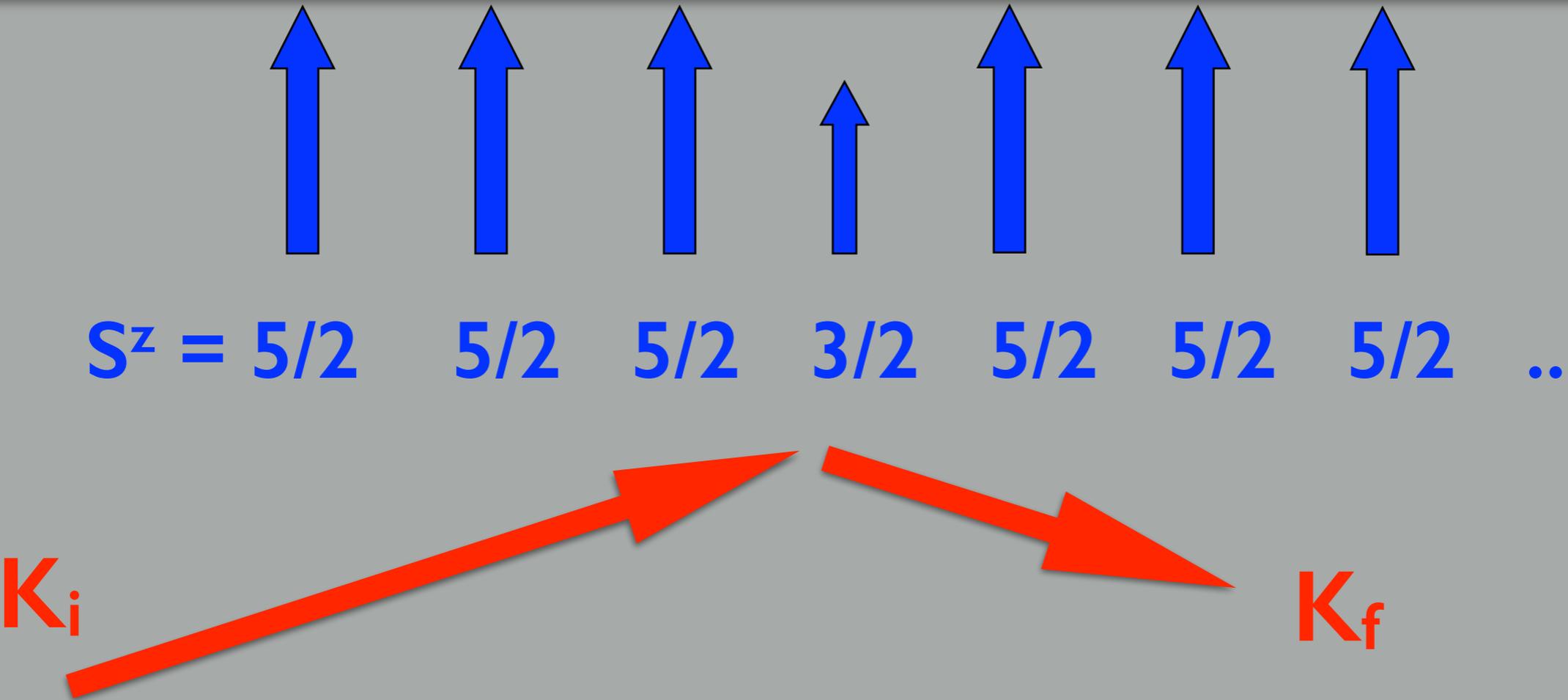
Elastic Bragg scattering

critical diffuse scattering

$\text{CsCoBr}_3$

$$\frac{d\sigma(\vec{Q})}{d\Omega} = \frac{\chi(\vec{Q}_{ord})}{1 + \frac{q_a^2 + q_b^2}{\kappa_{ab}^2} + \frac{q_c^2}{\kappa_c^2}},$$

# Spin Waves as elementary excitations in ordered magnets

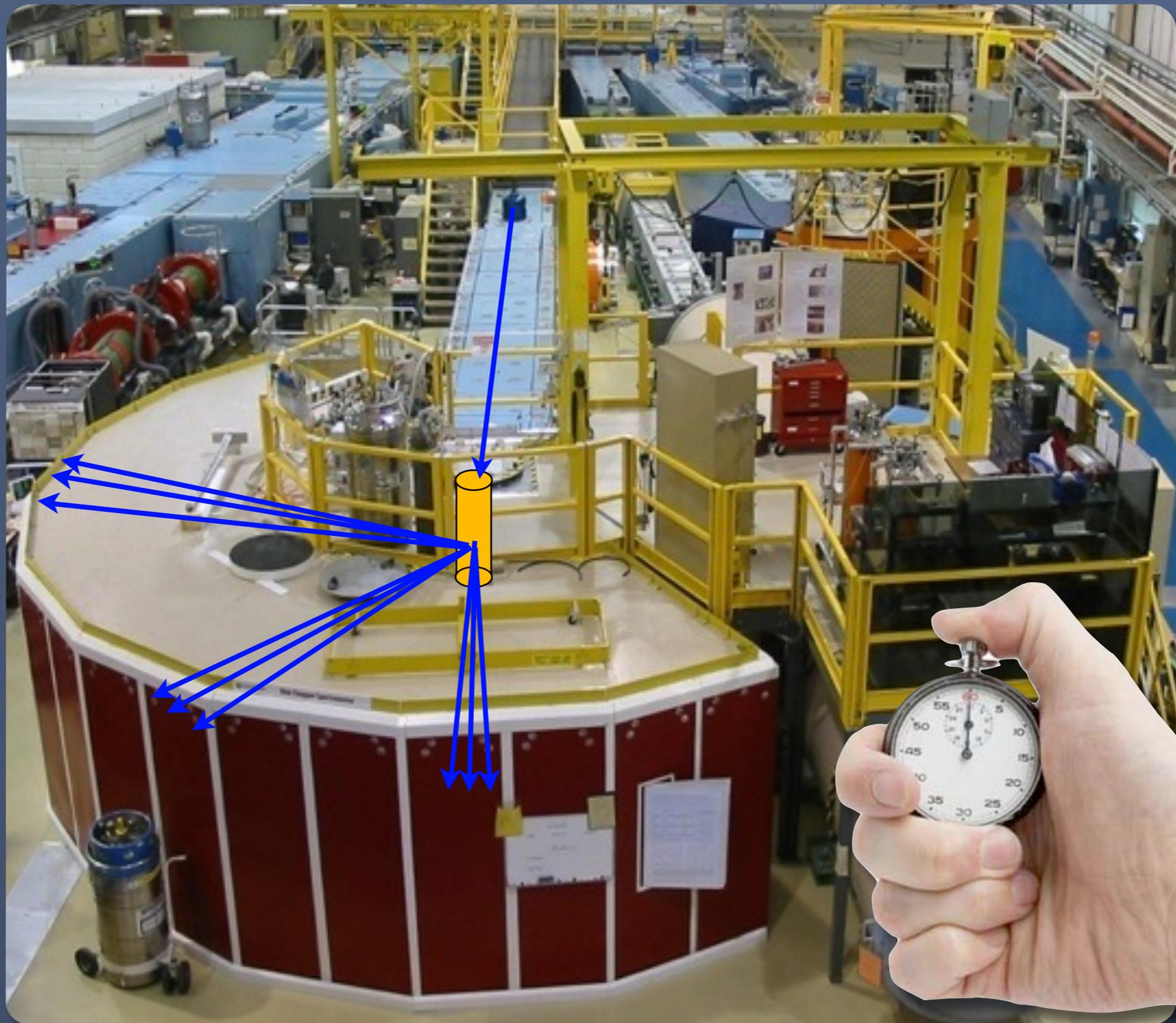


**Figure 9** A spin wave on a line of spins. (a) The spins viewed in perspective. (b) Spins viewed from above, showing one wavelength. The wave is drawn through the ends of the spin vectors.

# Time of Flight Neutron Scattering

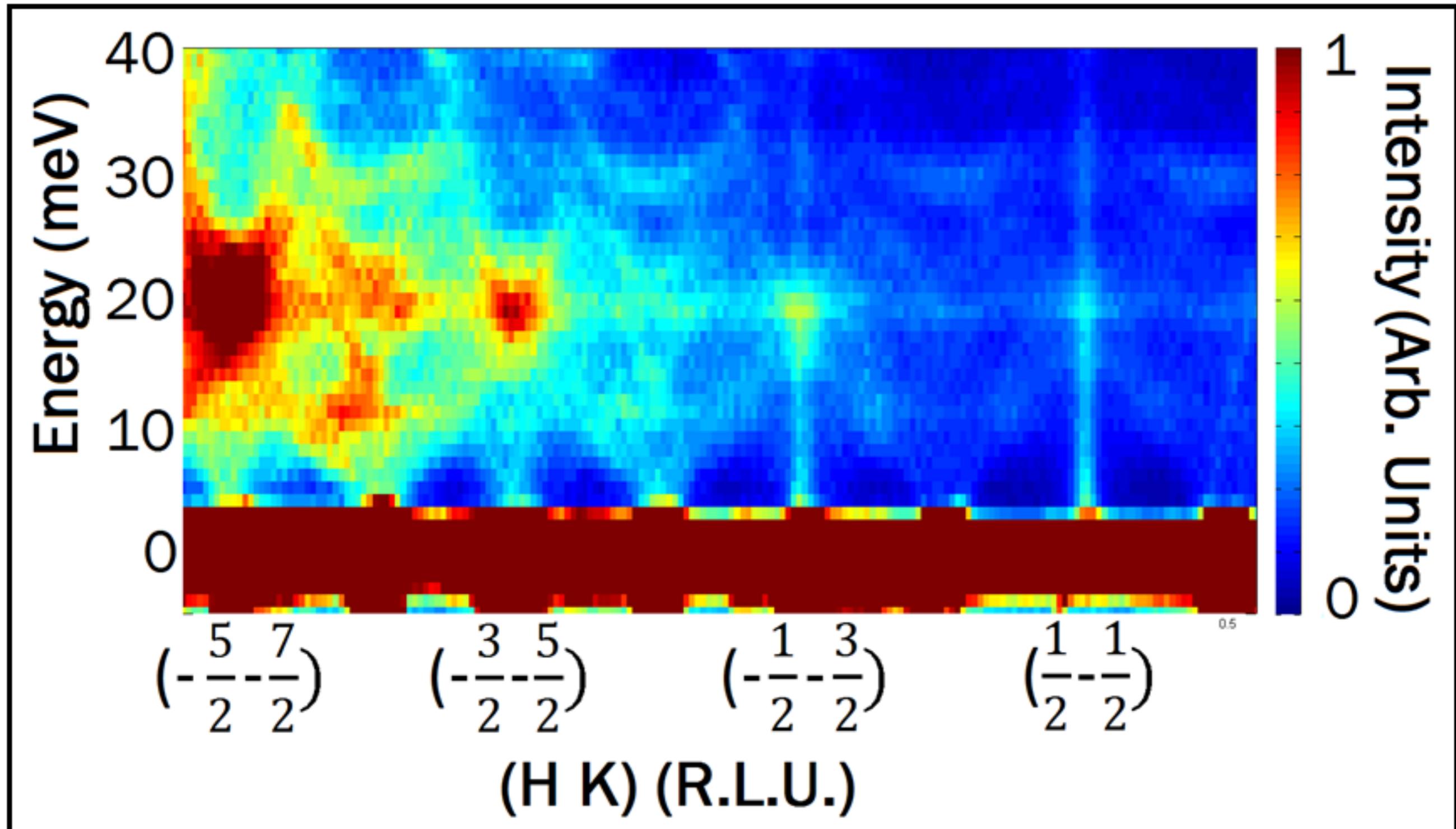
“Disk Chopper Spectrometer”  
(DCS)

@ NIST Center for  
Neutron Research

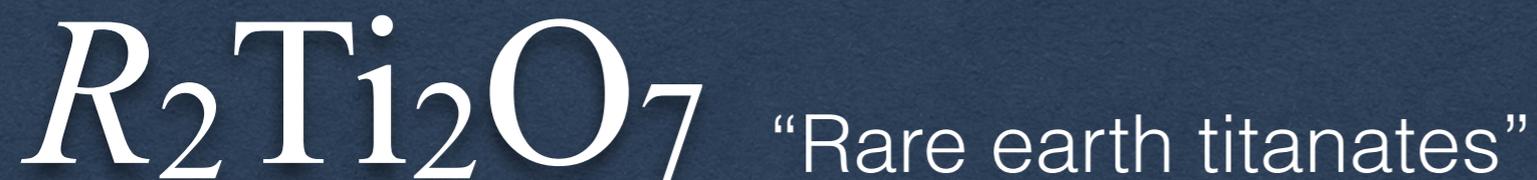


Phonon scattering  
at large  $Q$

Magnetic scattering  
at small  $Q$



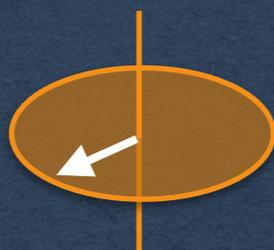
# Real Pyrochlores: playgrounds for frustration



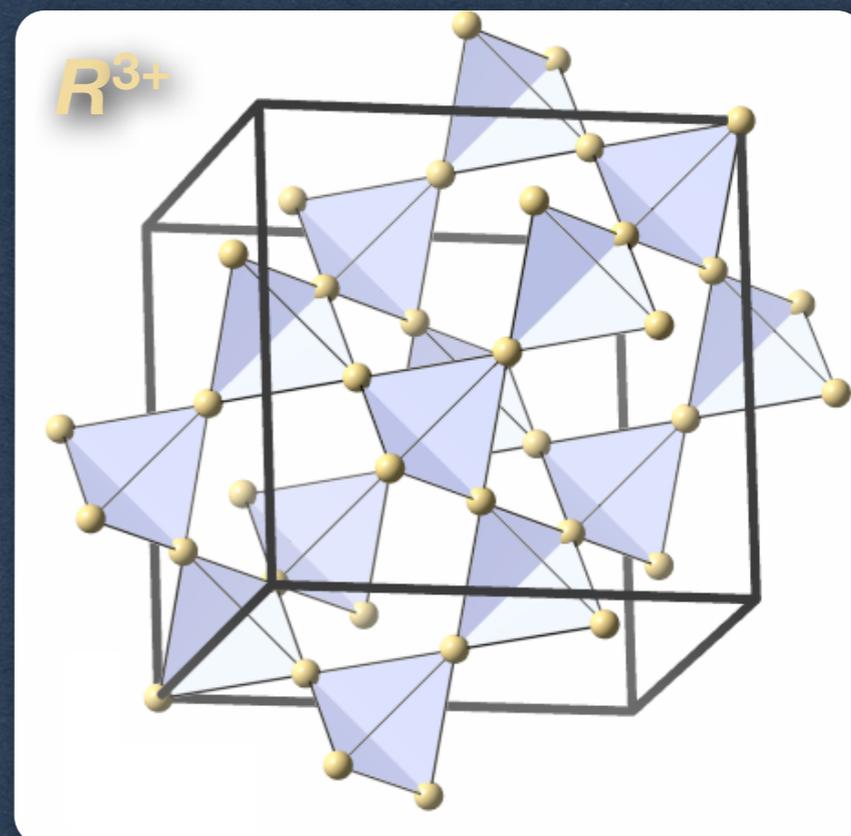
Ising



XY



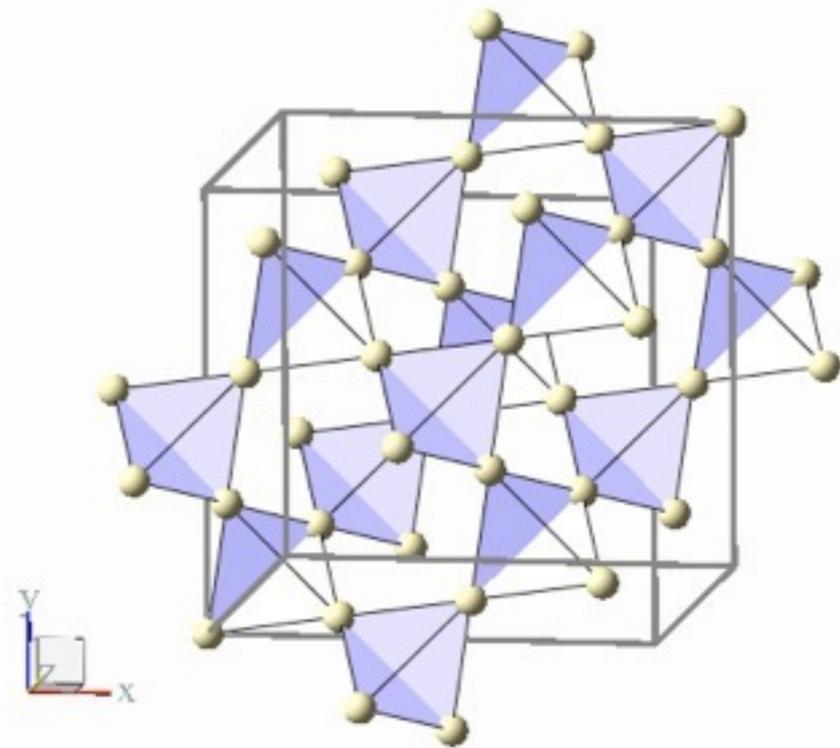
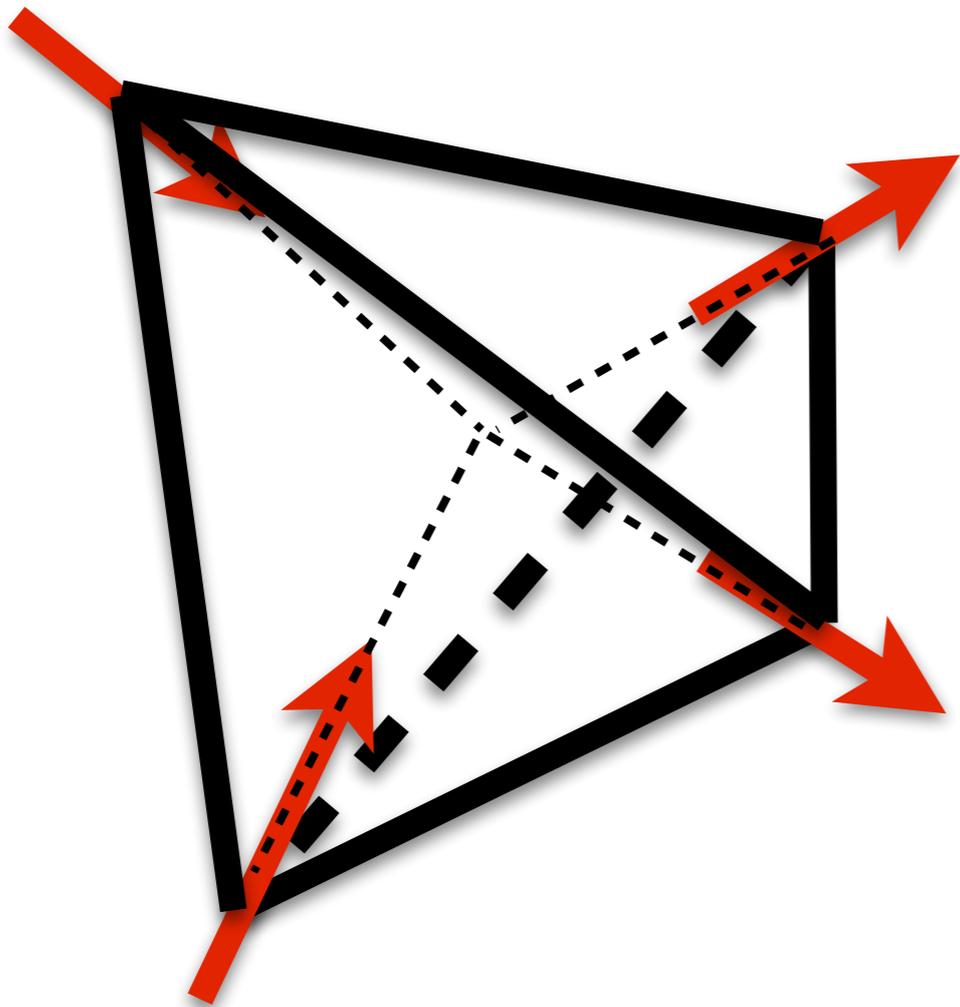
Heisenberg



Differences in Anisotropy is very important

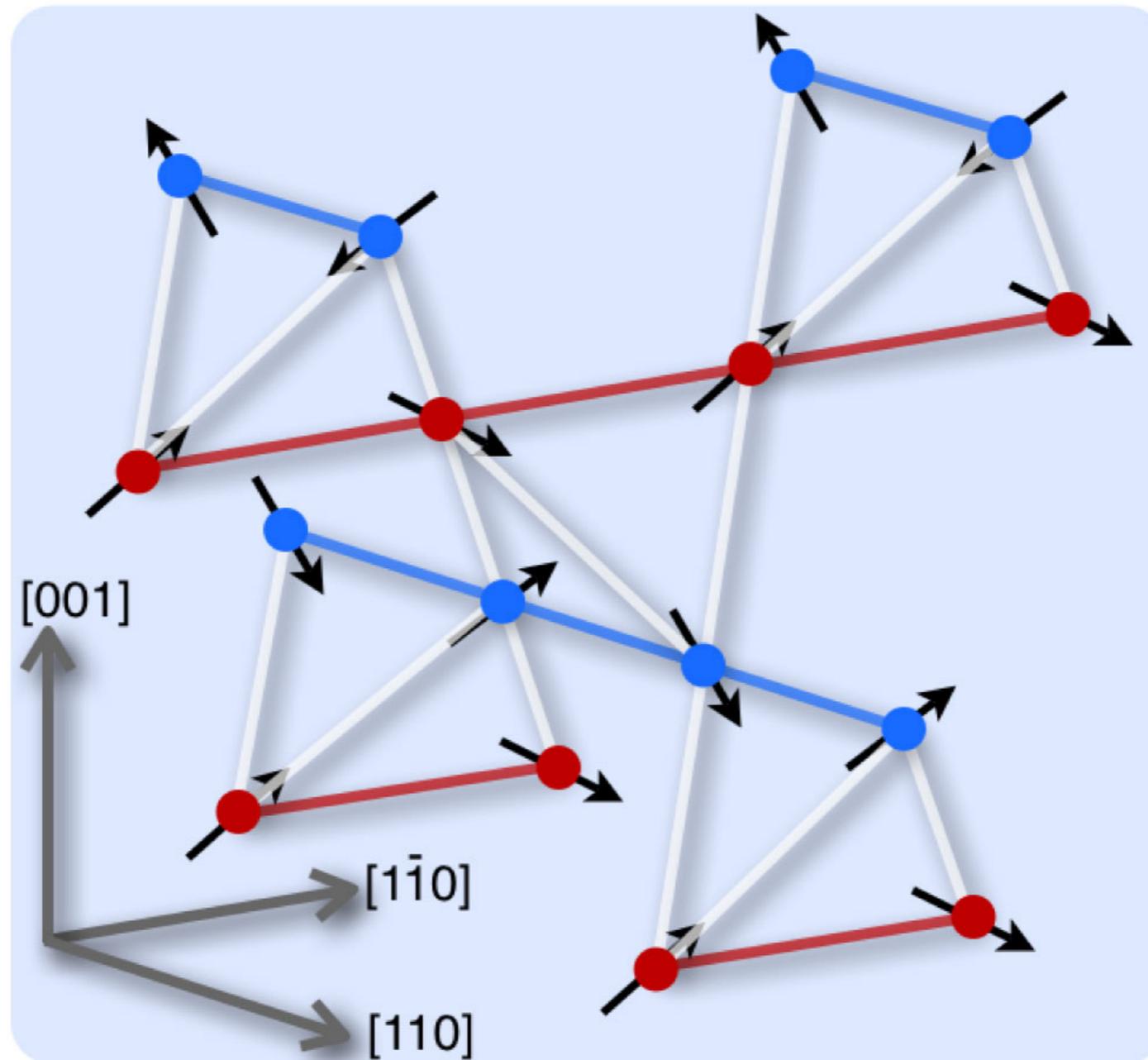
	Single Ion Anisotropy	Interactions	Ground state
Ho, Dy	Ising	FM	spin ice
Tb	Ising	AFM	spin liquid
Gd	Heisenberg	AFM	partial order
Er	XY	AFM	“order by disorder”
Yb	XY	FM	“quantum spin ice”

# Spin Ice Physics



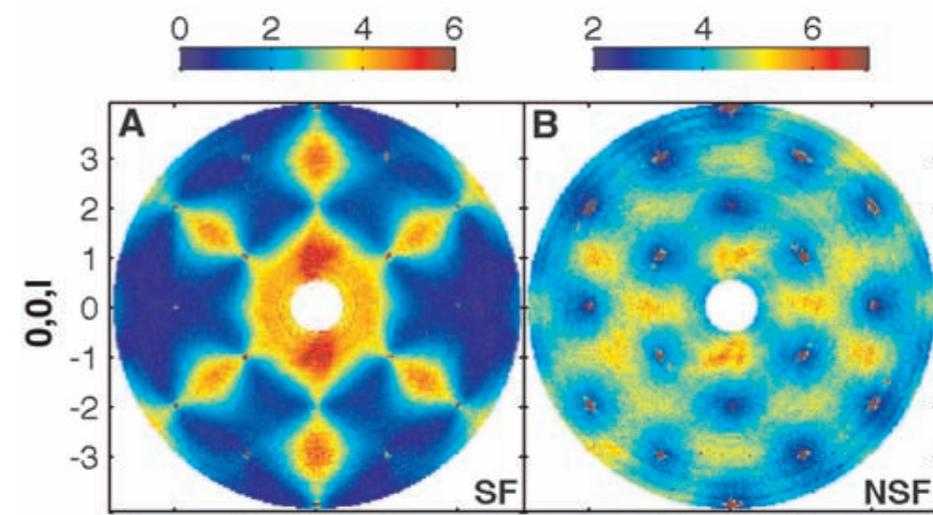
Pyrochlore

freedom of choice for each tetrahedron leads to a macroscopic degeneracy: **NO Long Range Order**

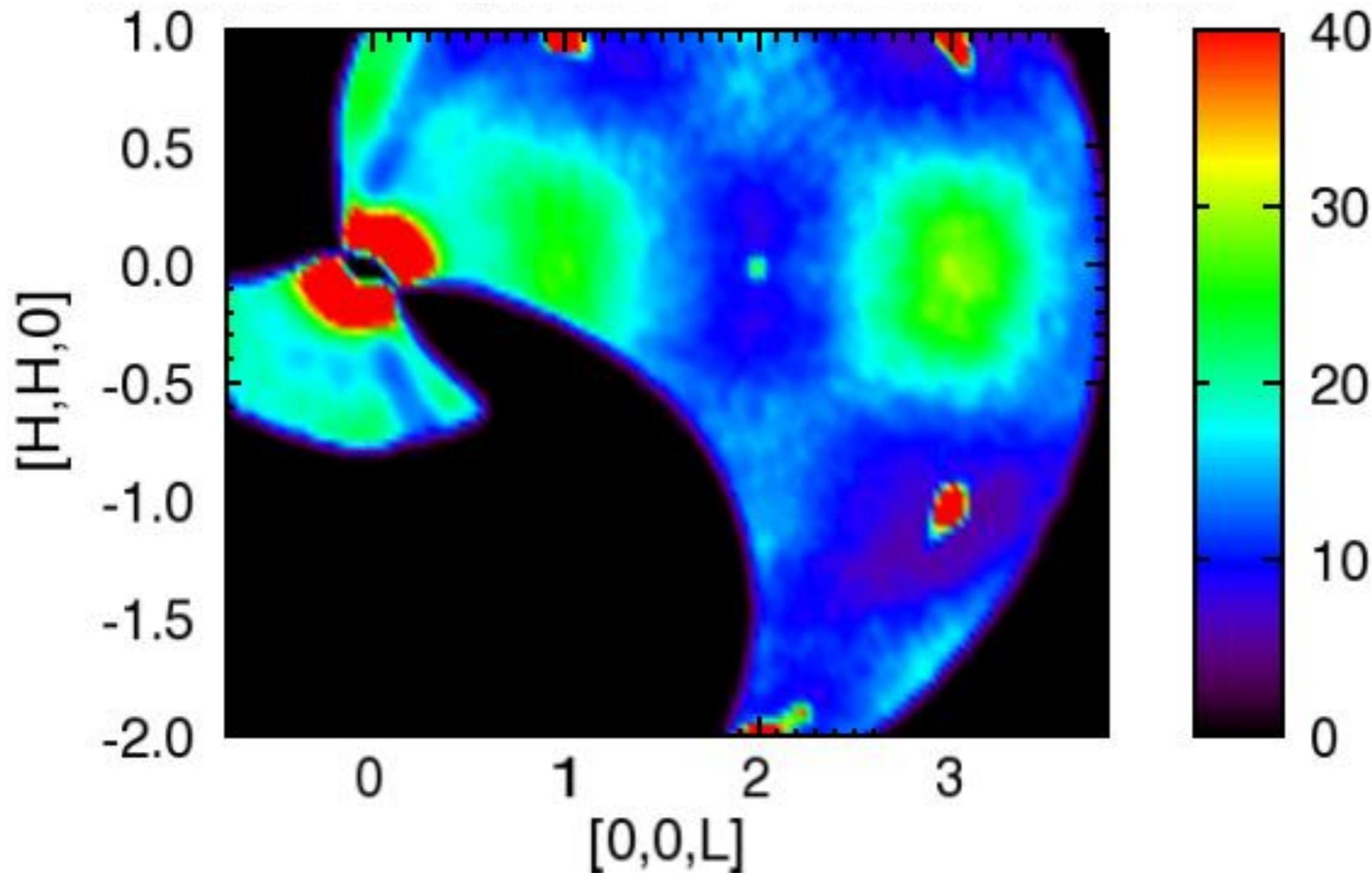


**[1-10] Magnetic field should decompose pyrochlore lattice into polarized  $\alpha$  chains (red chains) and decoupled quasi-1D  $\beta$  chains (blue chains).**

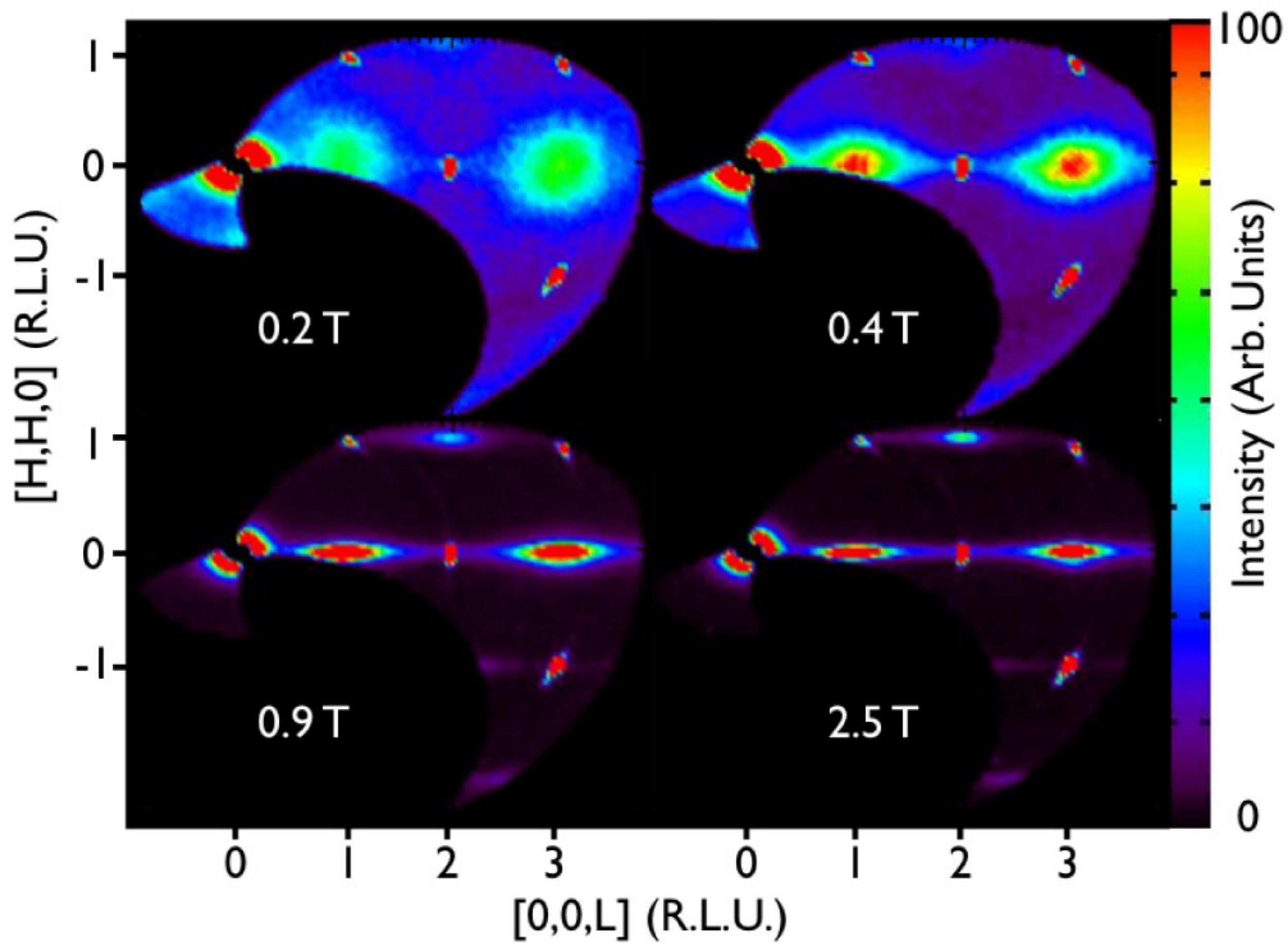
# Spin Ice Ground State in $\text{Ho}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$

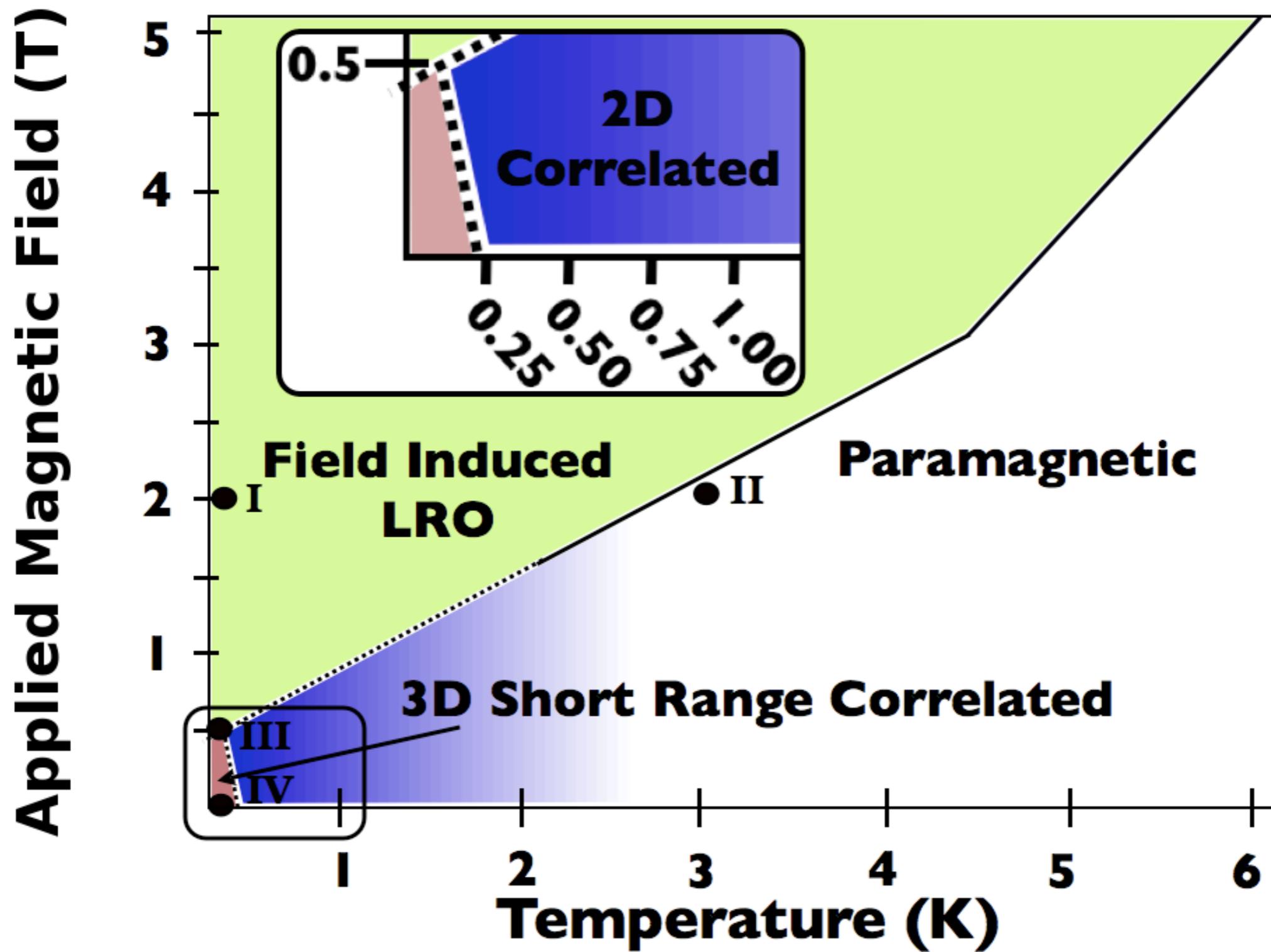


*T. Fennell et al.,  
Science, 326 (5951): 415-417 (2009)*

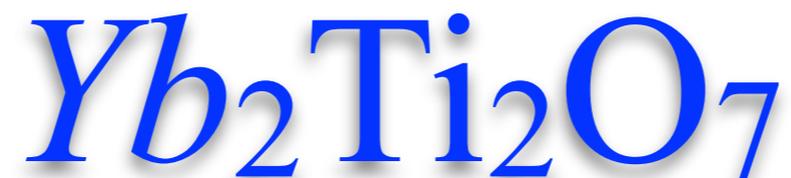


*J. P. Clancy, J. P. C. Ruff, S. R. Dunsiger, Y. Zhao, H. A. Dabkowska,  
J. S. Gardner, Y. Qiu, J. R. D. Copley, T. Jenkins, and B. D. Gaulin, Phys. Rev. B 79, 014408 (2009)*



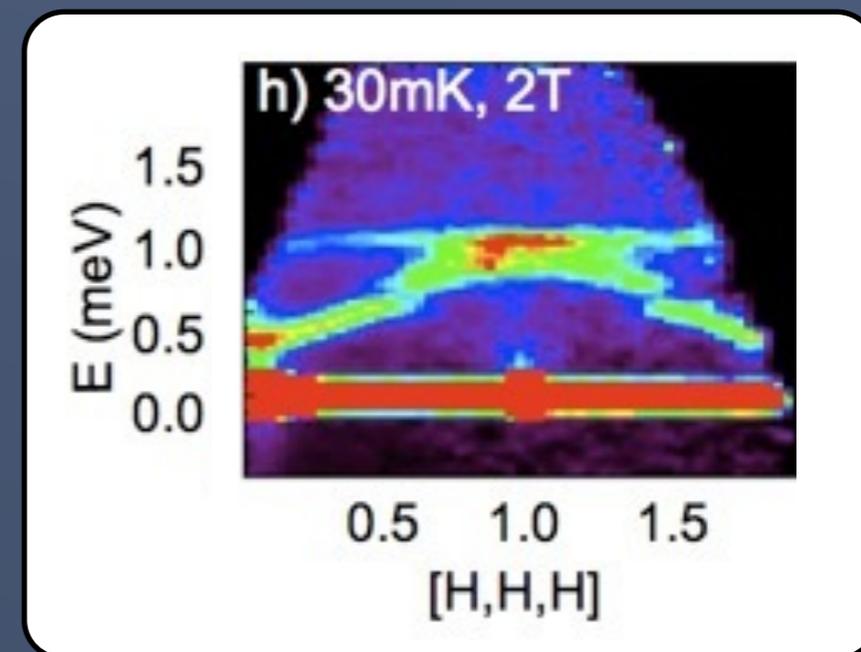
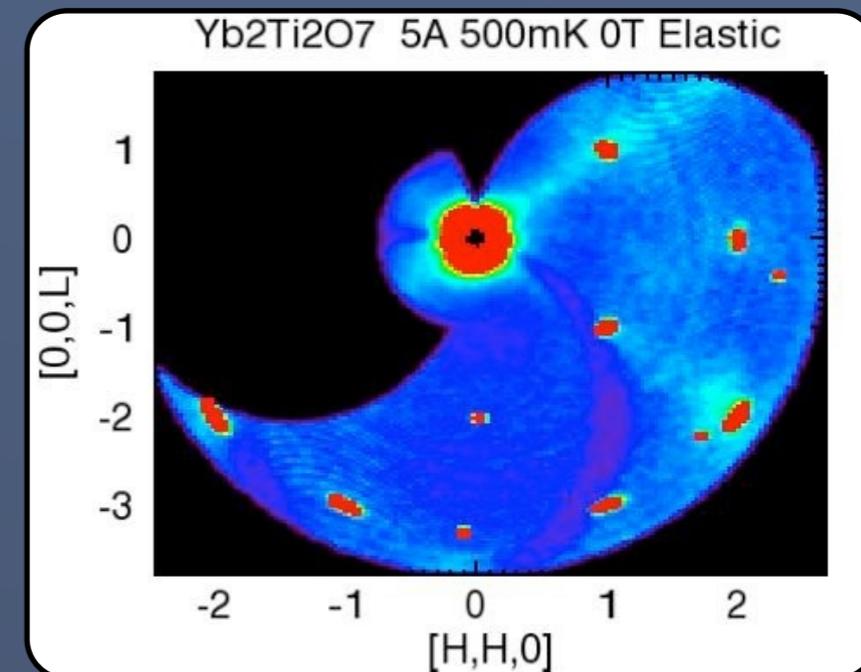
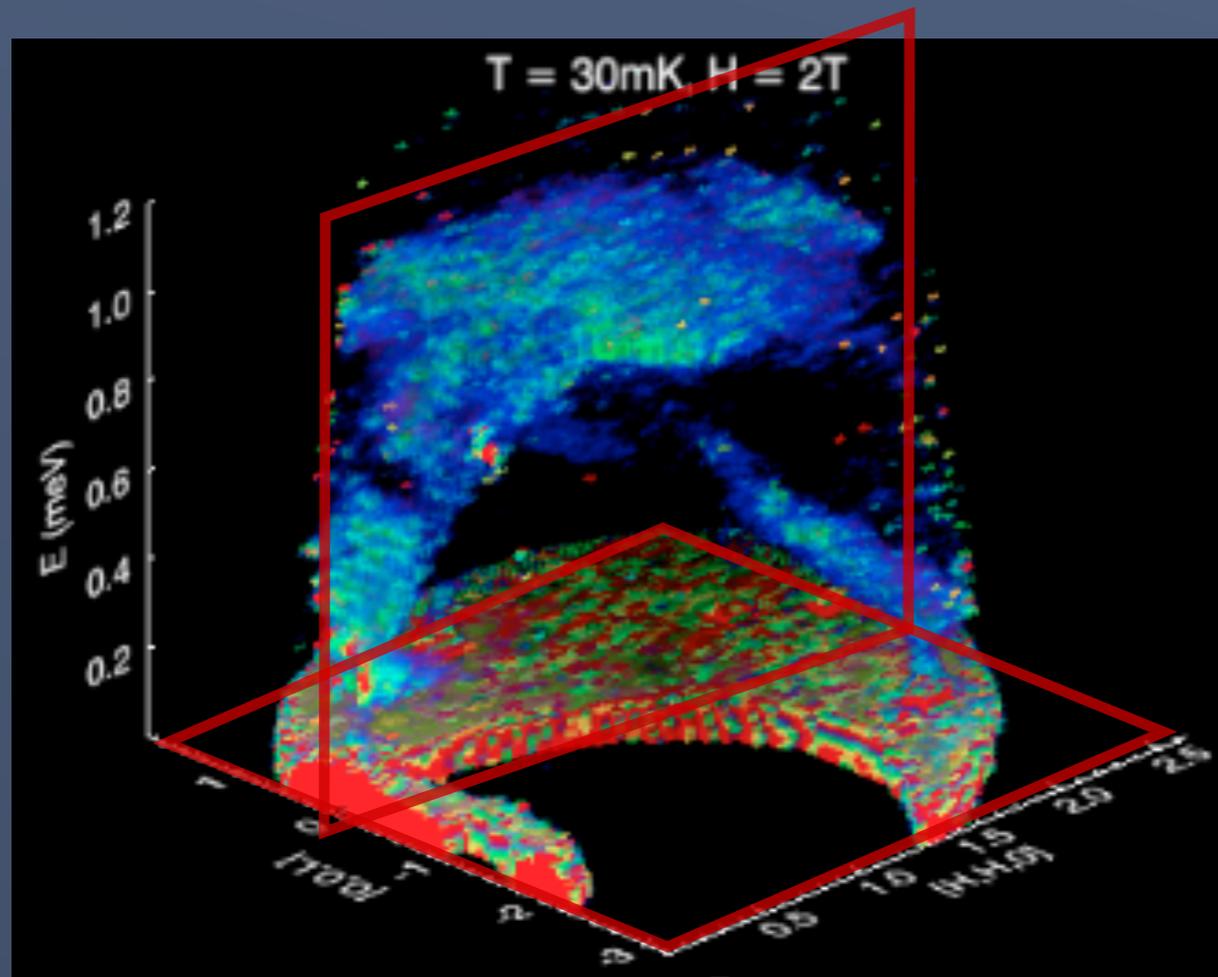


*K. A. Ross, J. P. C. Ruff, C. P. Adams, J. S. Gardner, H. A. Dabkowska, Y. Qiu, J. R. D. Copley, and B. D. Gaulin, Phys. Rev. Lett. 103, 227202 (2009)*

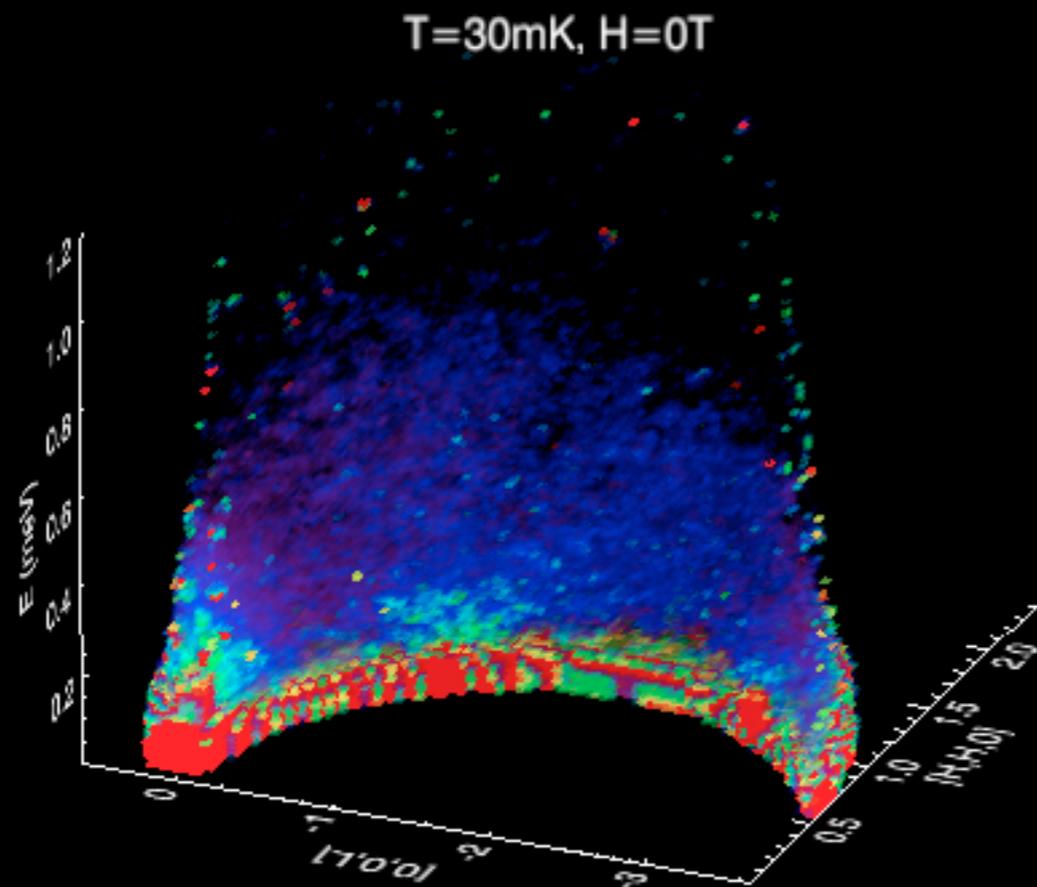


# “Time of Flight” data

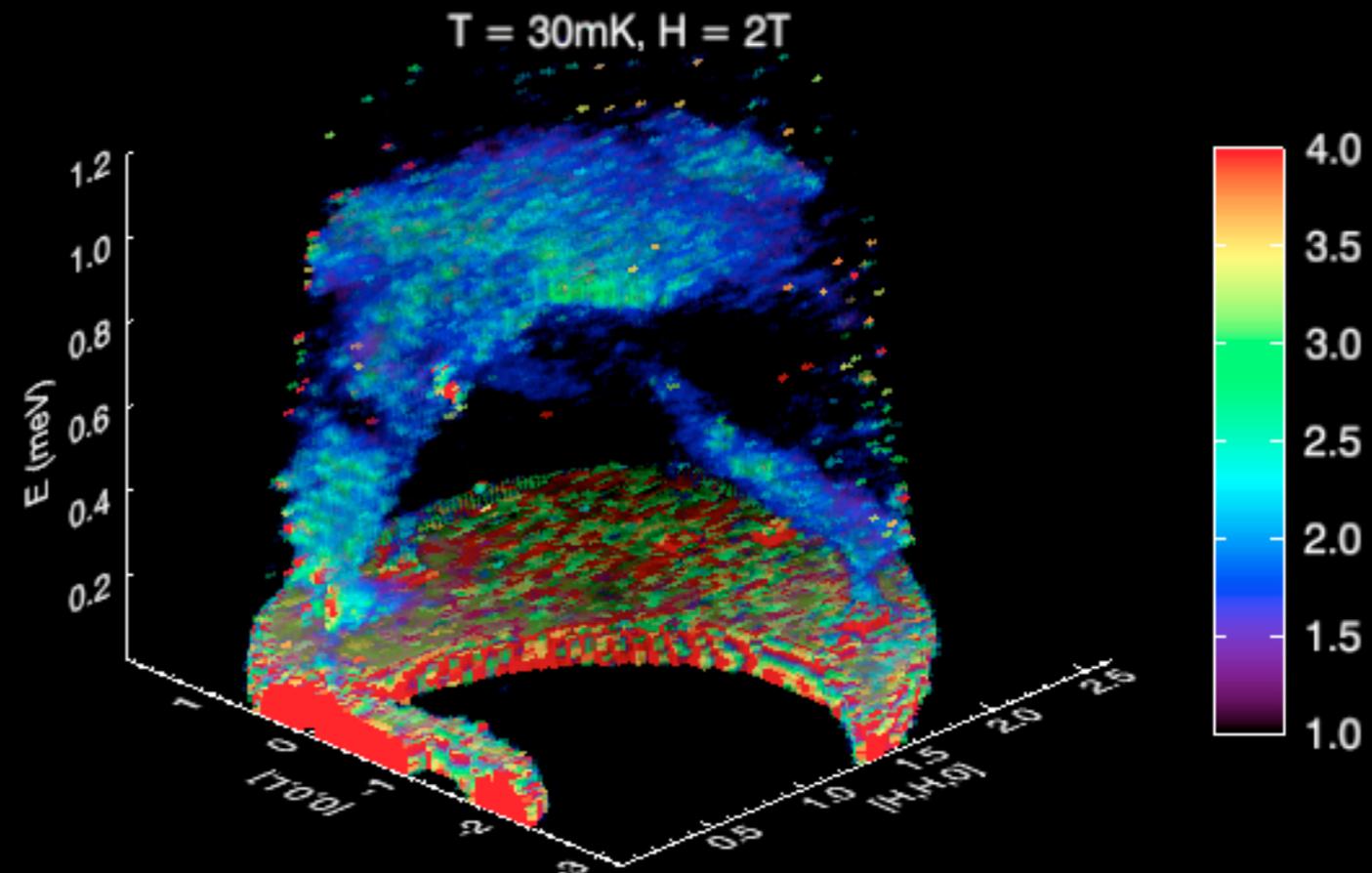
Can slice through this volume in several directions



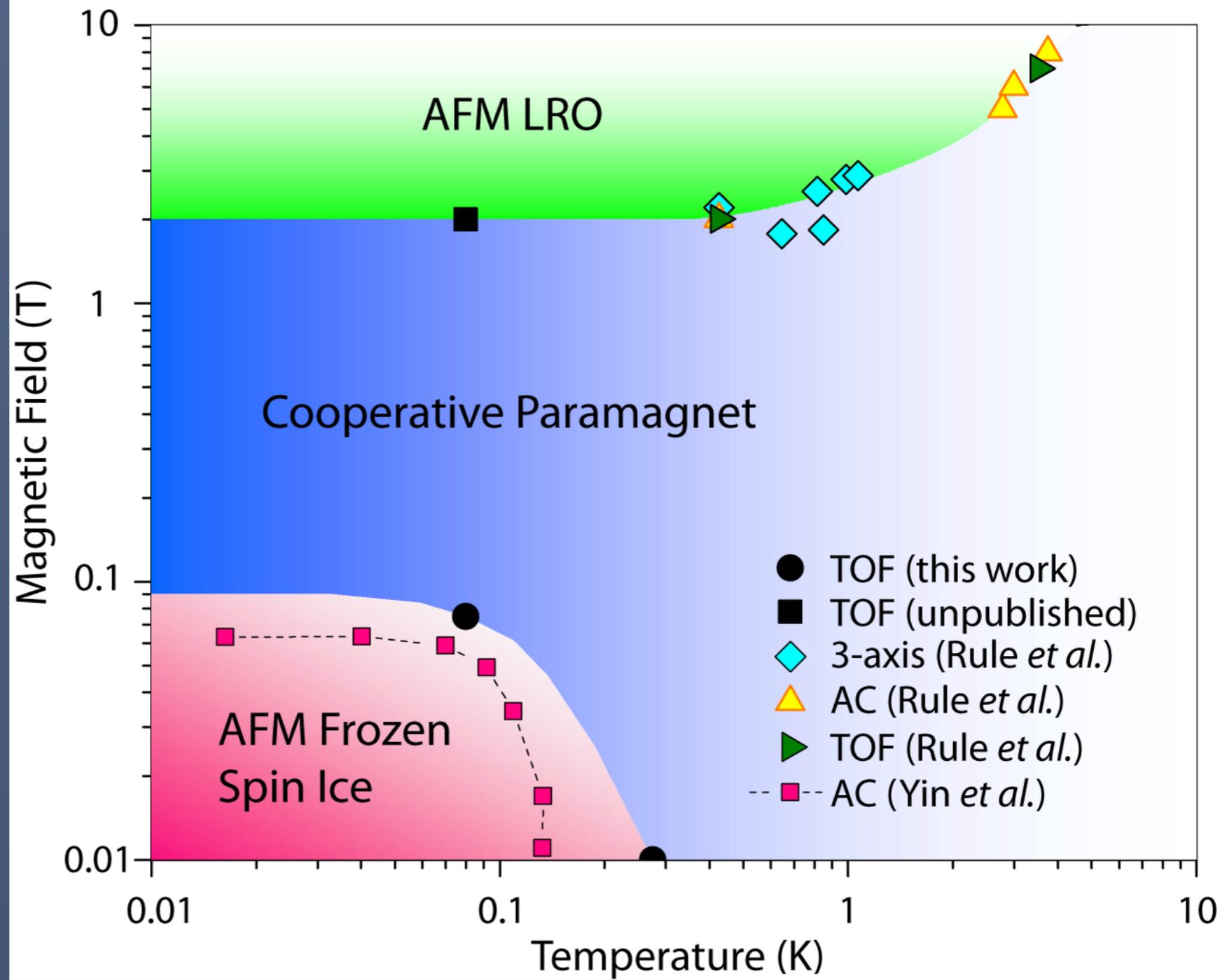
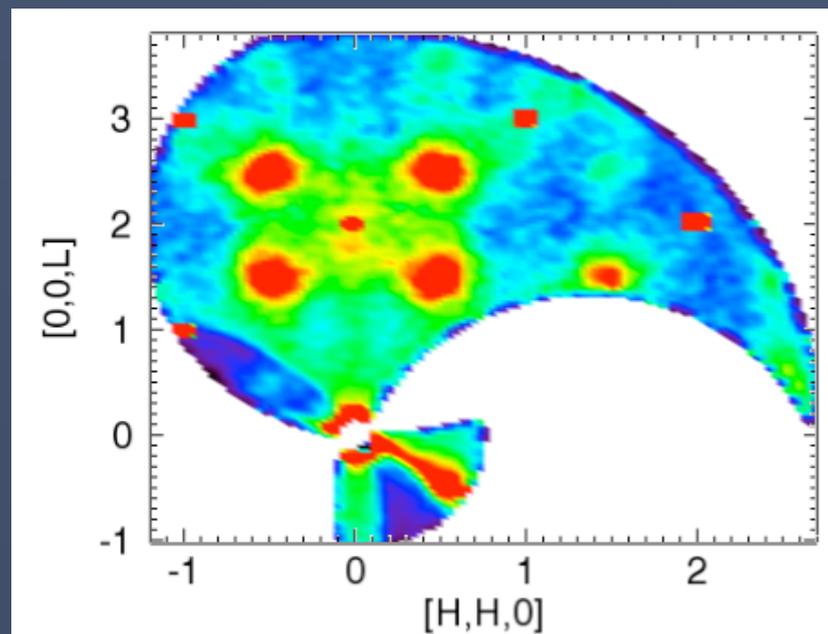
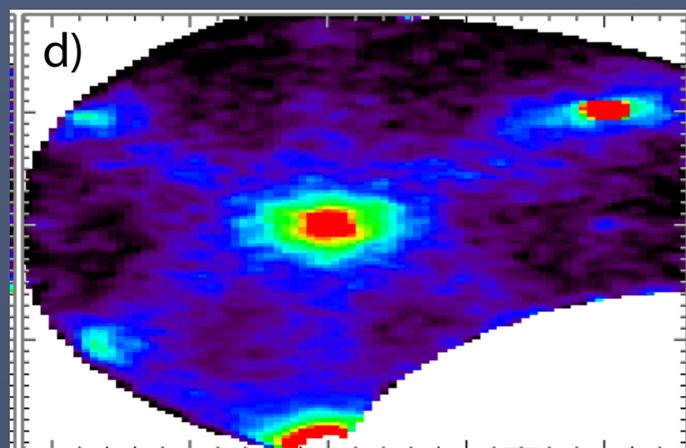
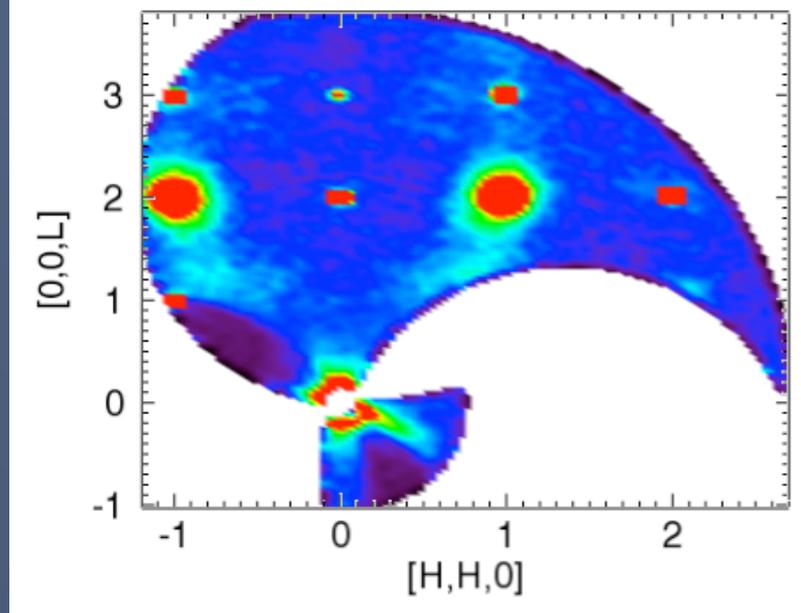
# Field Induced Order



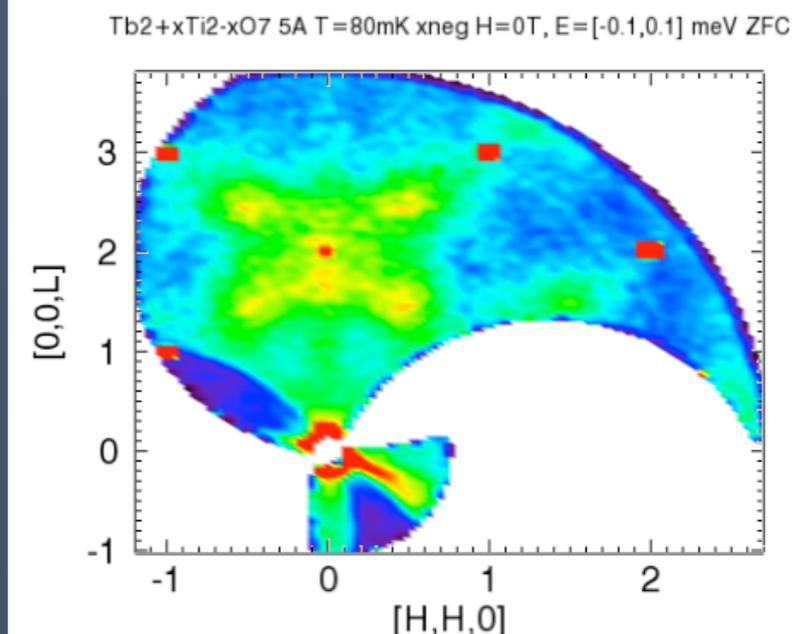
No structure to  
inelastic scattering



Spin Wave Excitations

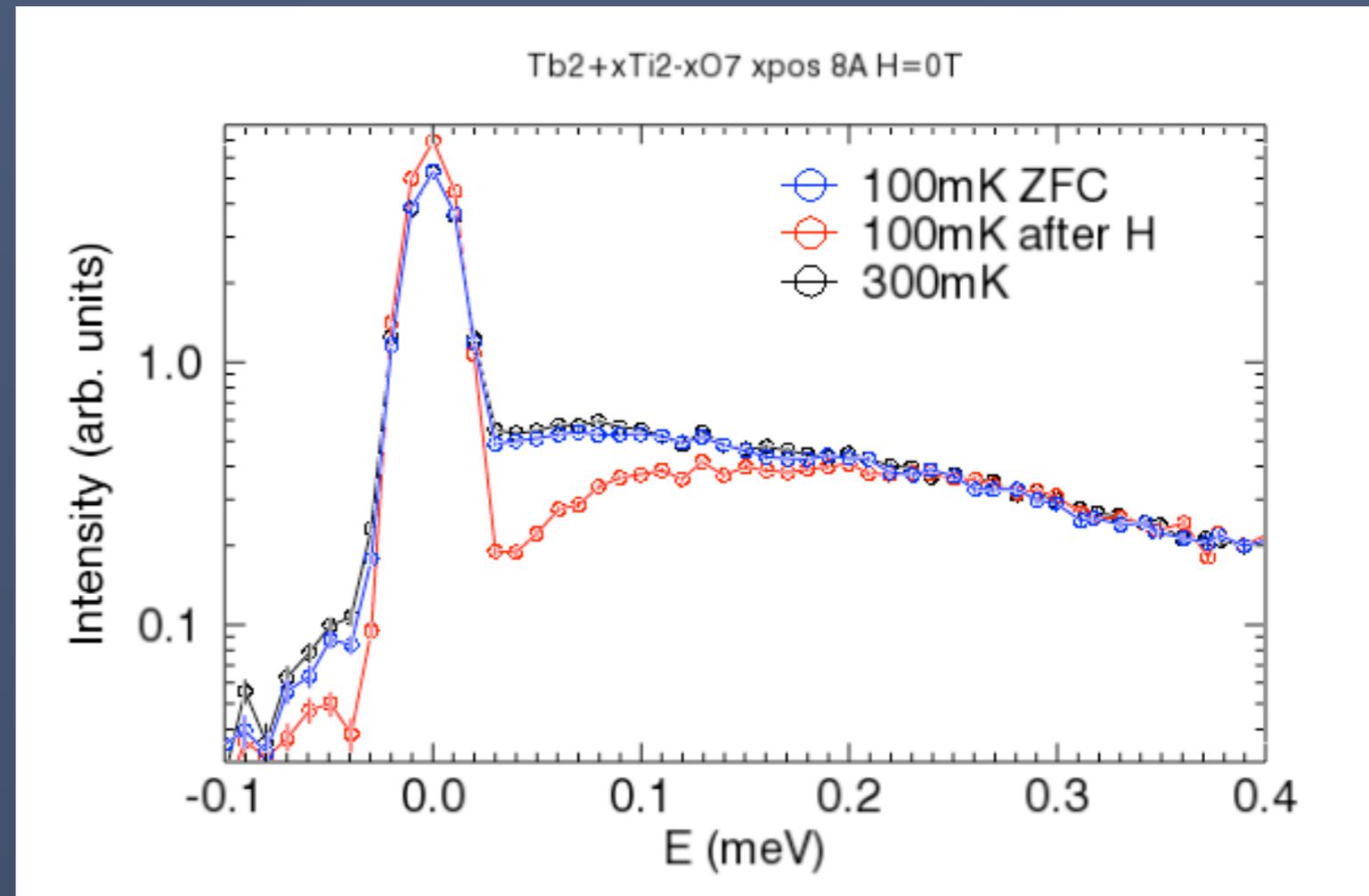
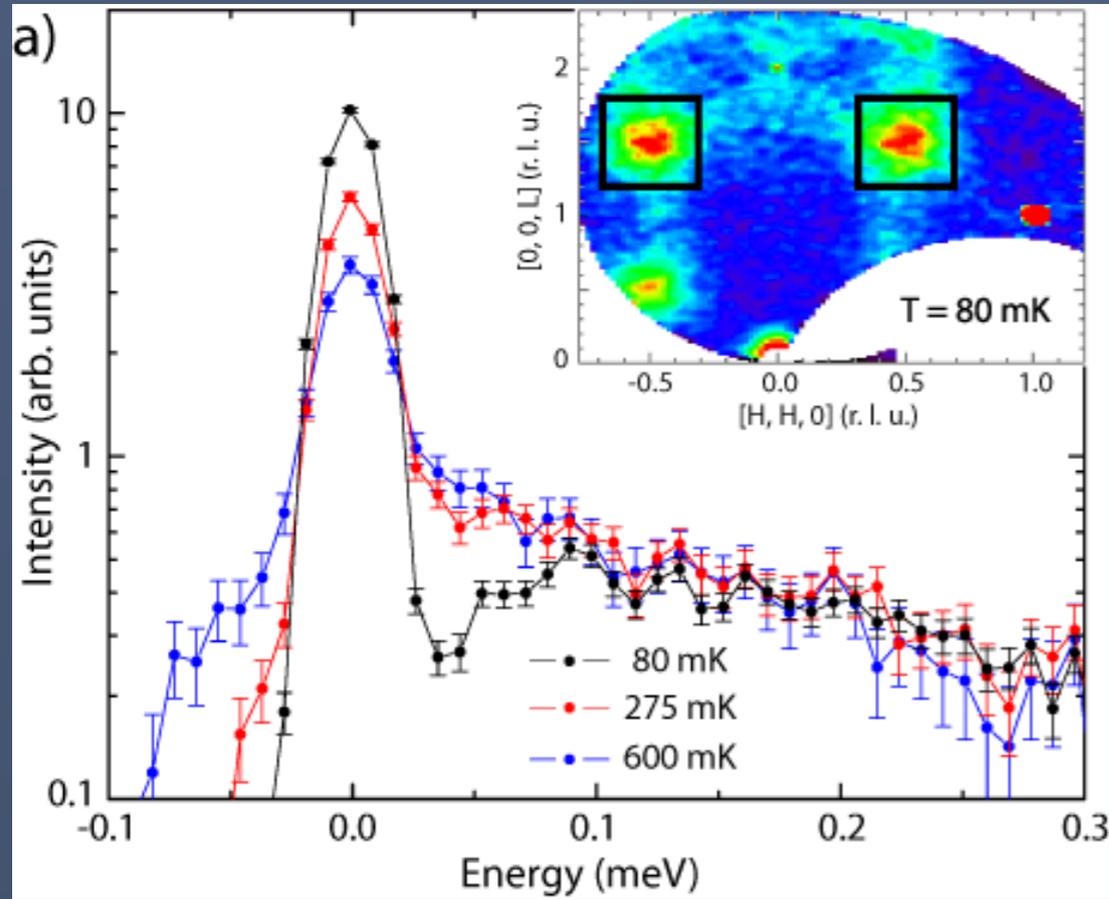
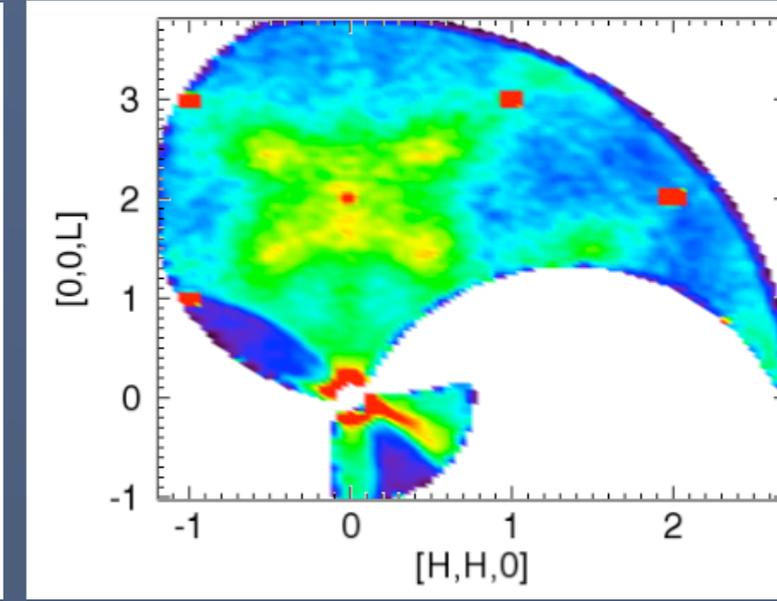
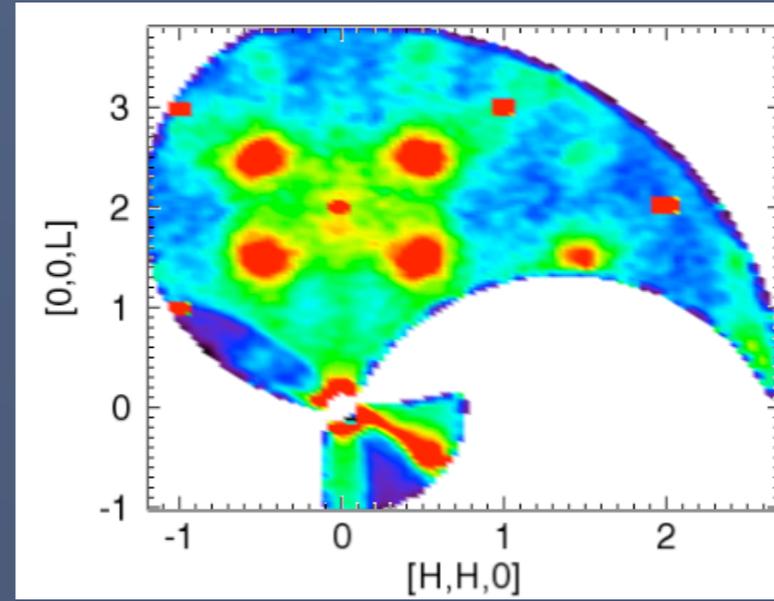


*Tb*<sub>2</sub>*Ti*<sub>2</sub>*O*<sub>7</sub>



# Field Cooled State

# Zero-Field Cooled State



# Collaboration



Mary Anne White

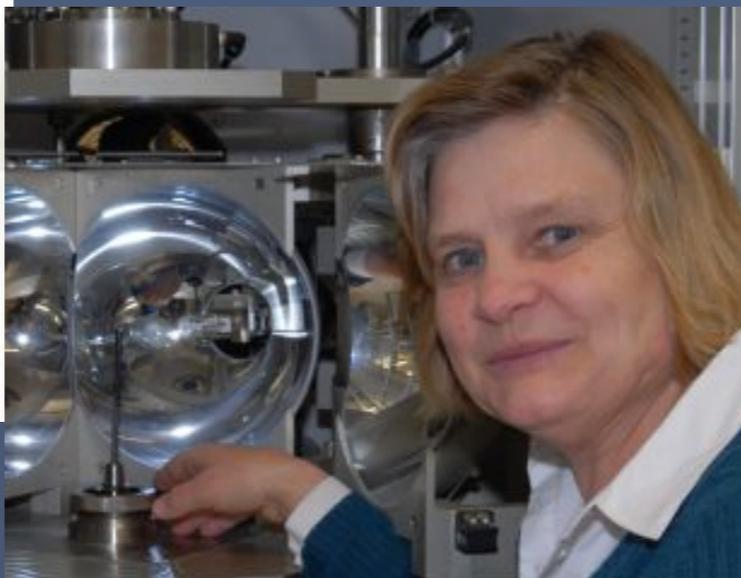
Jan Kycia



Edwin Kermarrec



Hanna Dabkowska



Katharina Fritsch



Kate Ross



Jacob Ruff



Pat Clancy



Miles Couchman

