

A Quantum Phase Transition of the Distorted Kagome Lattice Antiferromagnet in Magnetic Field

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H. Nakano and TS: JPSJ 79 (2010) 053707 (arXiv:1004.2528)

TS and H. Nakano: PRB 83 (2011) 100405(R) (arXiv:1102.3486)

H. Nakano and TS: JPSJ 80 (2011) 053704 (arXiv: 1103.5829)

TS and H. Nakano: physica status solidi B 250 (2013) 579

H. Nakano and TS: JPSJ 82 (2013) 083709

H. Nakano and TS: JPSJ 83 (2014) 104710

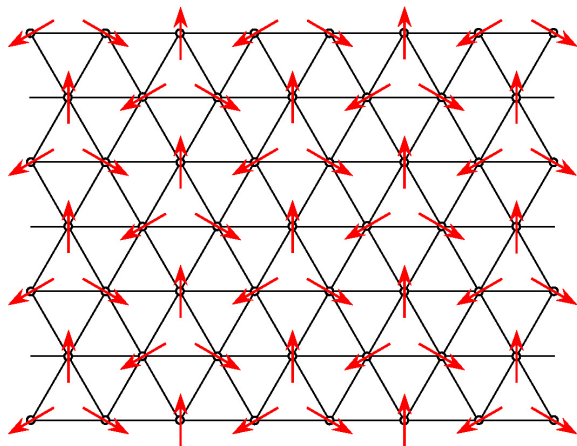


2D frustrated systems

- Heisenberg antiferromagnets

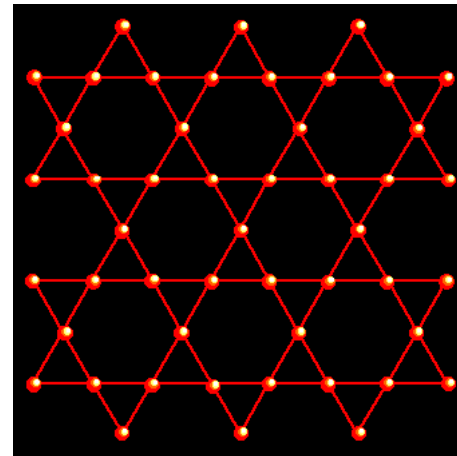
$$H = J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j$$

Triangular lattice



Classical ground state
120 degree structure

Kagome lattice

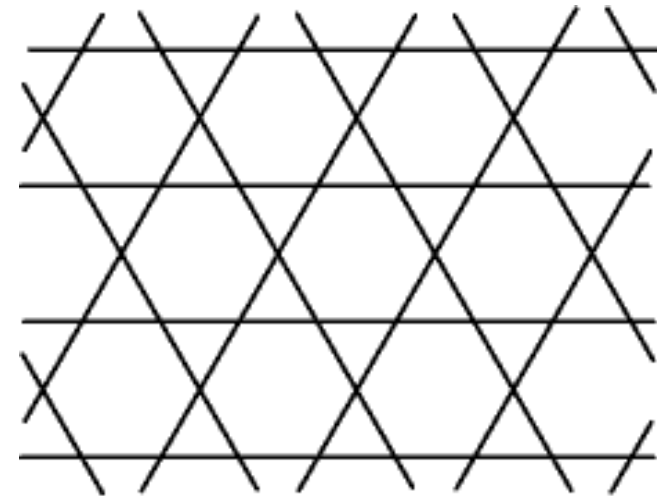
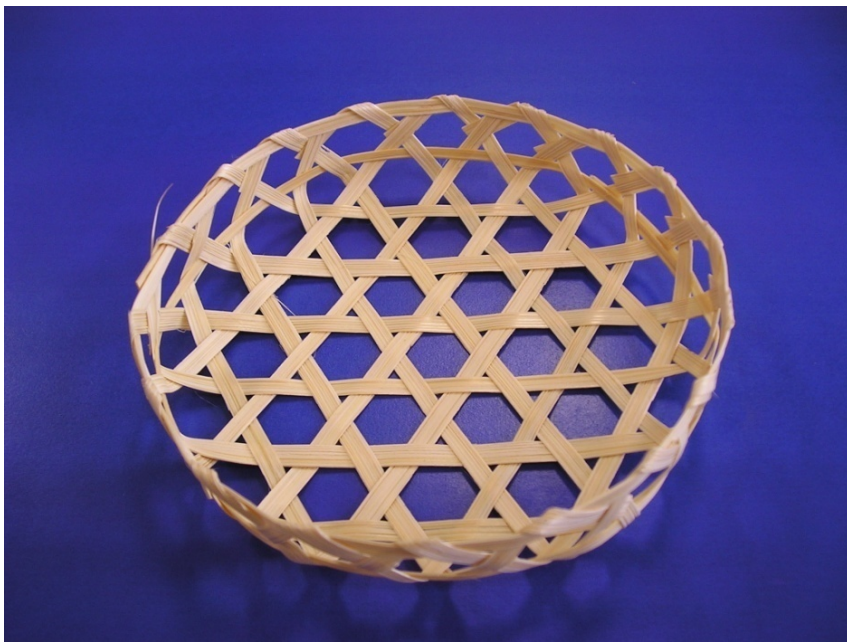


Macroscopic degeneracy
(a global plane is not fixed)

Kagome lattice

Itiro Syôzi: Statistics of Kagomé Lattice,
PTP 6 (1951)306

kagome



Corner sharing triangles

$S=1/2$ Kagome Lattice AF

- Herbertsmithite $\text{ZnCu}_3(\text{OH})_6\text{Cl}_2$ impurities

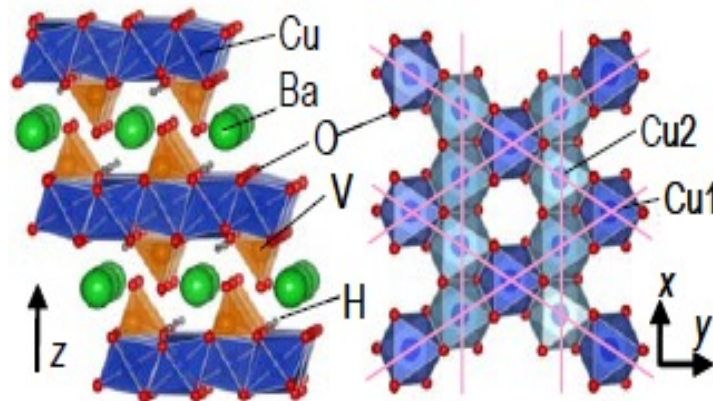
Shores et al. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 127 (2005) 13426

- Volborthite $\text{CuV}_2\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ lattice distortion

Hiroi et al. J. Phys. Soc. Jpn. 70 (2001) 3377

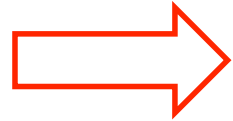
- Vesignieite $\text{BaCu}_3\text{V}_2\text{O}_8(\text{OH})_2$ ideal ?

Okamoto et al. J. Phys. Soc. Jpn. 78 (2009) 033701



Methods

Frustration

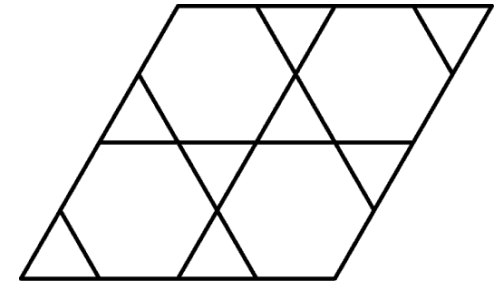


Exotic phenomena

Kagome lattice

Triangular lattice

Pyrochlore lattice



Numerical approach

Numerical diagonalization

Quantum Monte Carlo (negative sign problem)

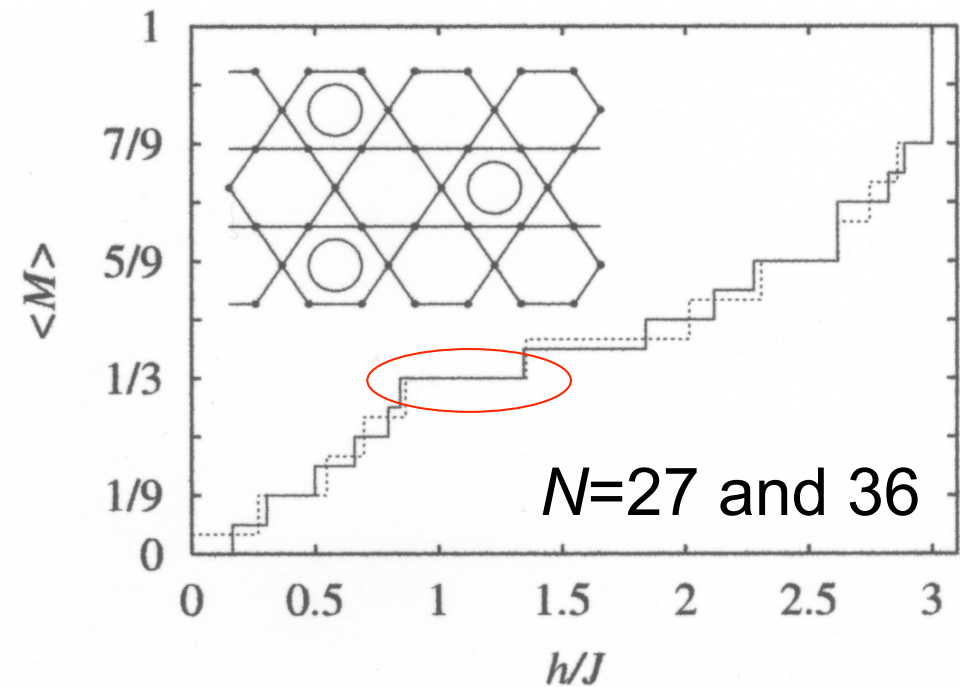
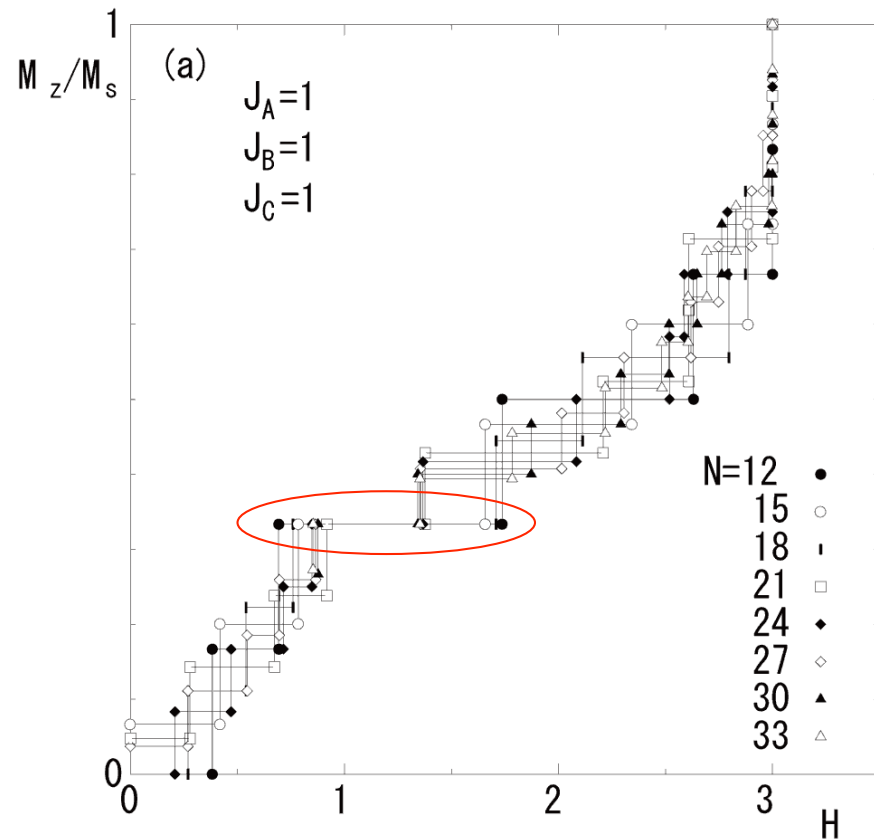
Density Matrix Renormalization Group

(not good for dimensions larger than one)

Magnetization process of $S=1/2$ kagome lattice AF

Hida: JPSJ **70** (2001) 3673

Honecker et al: JPCM **16**(2004)S749



1/3 plateau ?

Reexamination

from the viewpoint of

Field derivative of magnetization

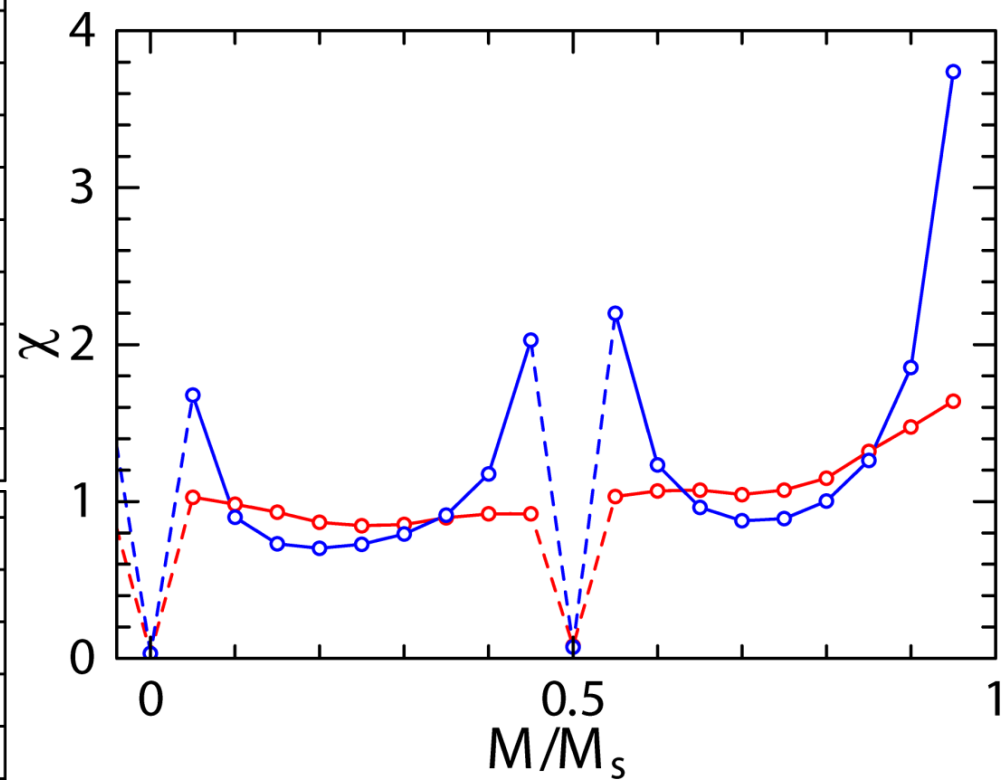
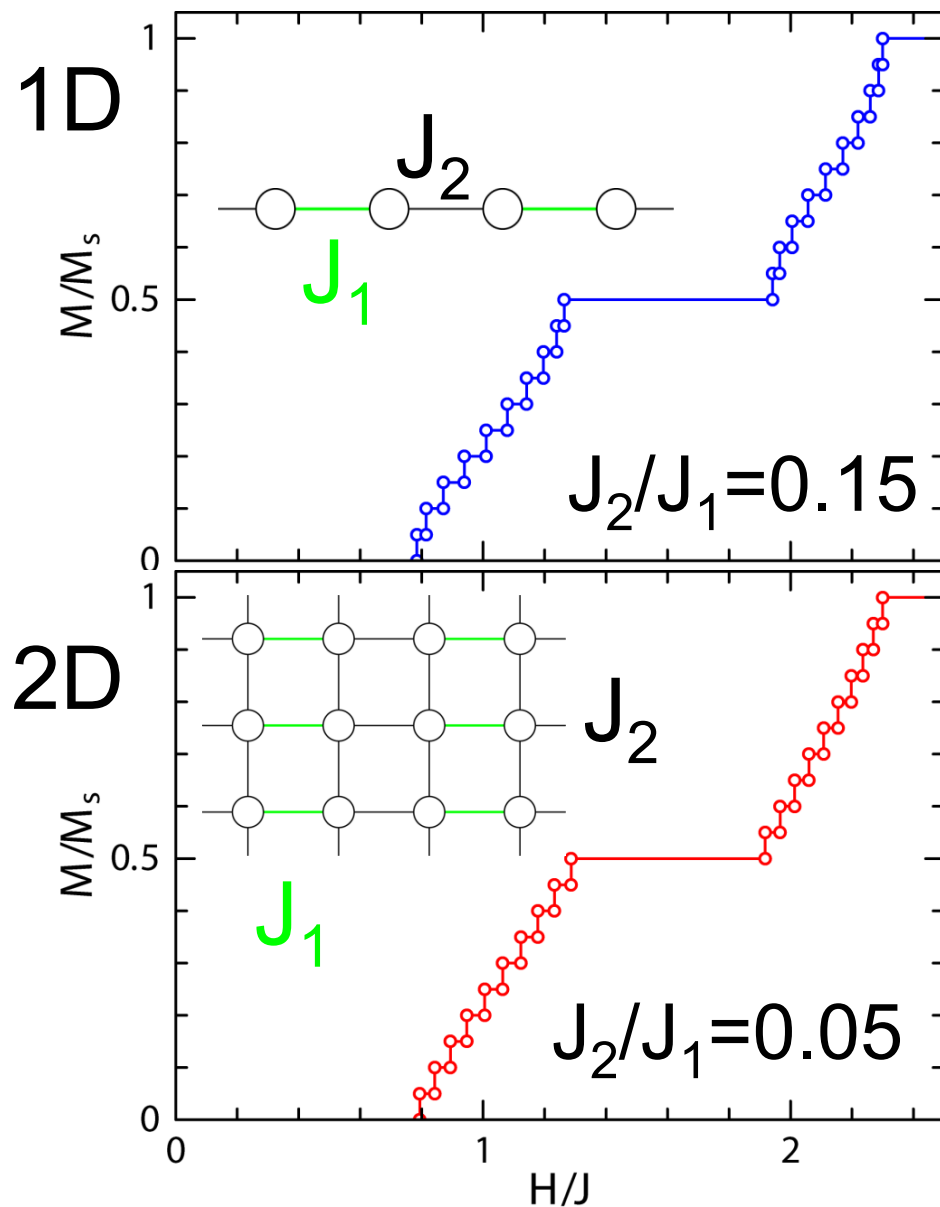
$$\chi \propto \frac{\partial M}{\partial H}$$

as a function of $m = \frac{M}{M_s}$

HN and T.Sakai: JPSJ **79** (2010) 053707 (Letter)

T.Sakai and HN: PRB **83** (2011) 100405(Rapid comm.)

Interacting S=1 Dimer Systems



Divergent or not
Same from each side

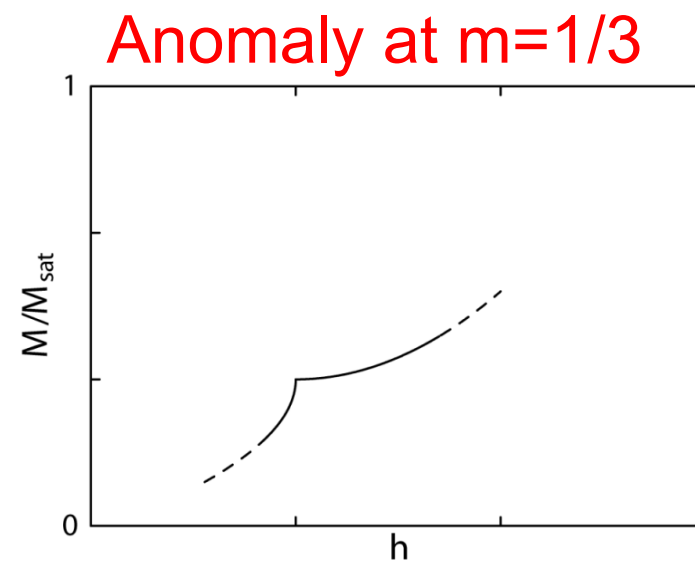
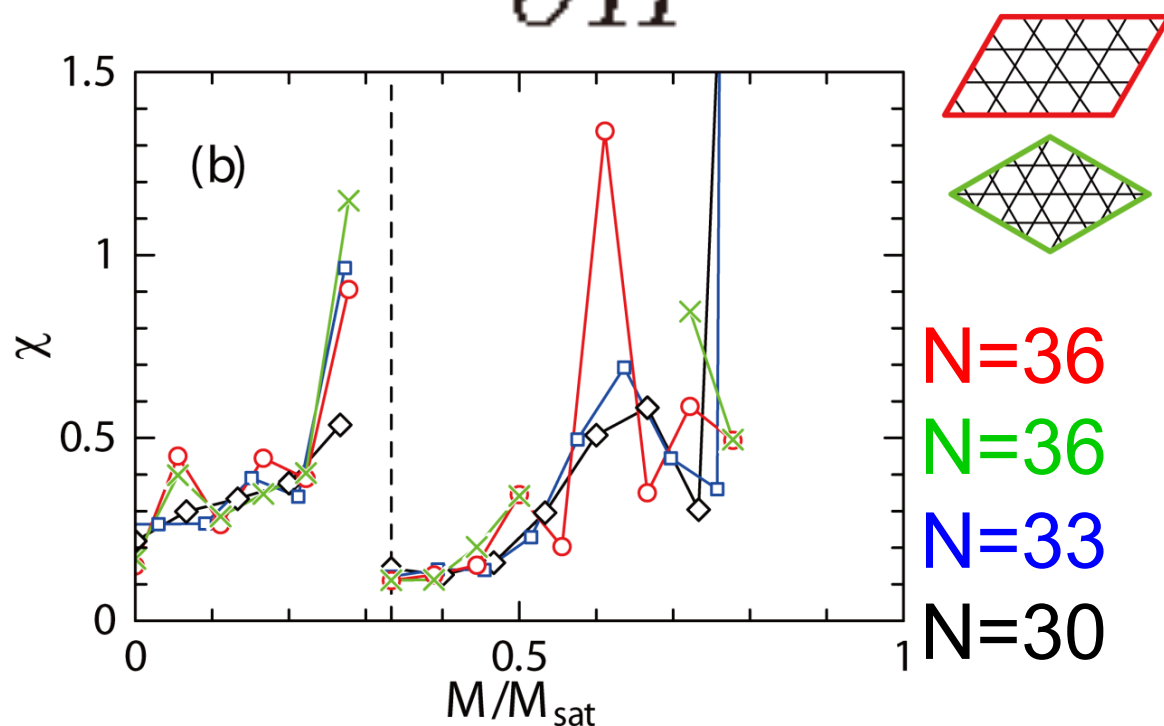
S=1/2 Kagome lattice AF

H. Nakano and TS: JPSJ 79 (2010) 053707

Reexamination from the viewpoint of

Field derivative of magnetization

$$\chi \propto \frac{\partial M}{\partial H} \quad \text{as a function of} \quad m = \frac{M}{M_s}$$



Magnetization ramp

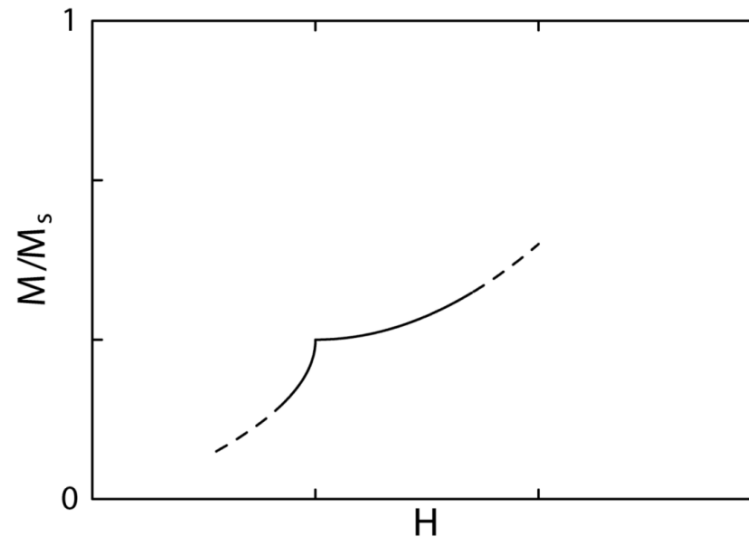
Ski jump



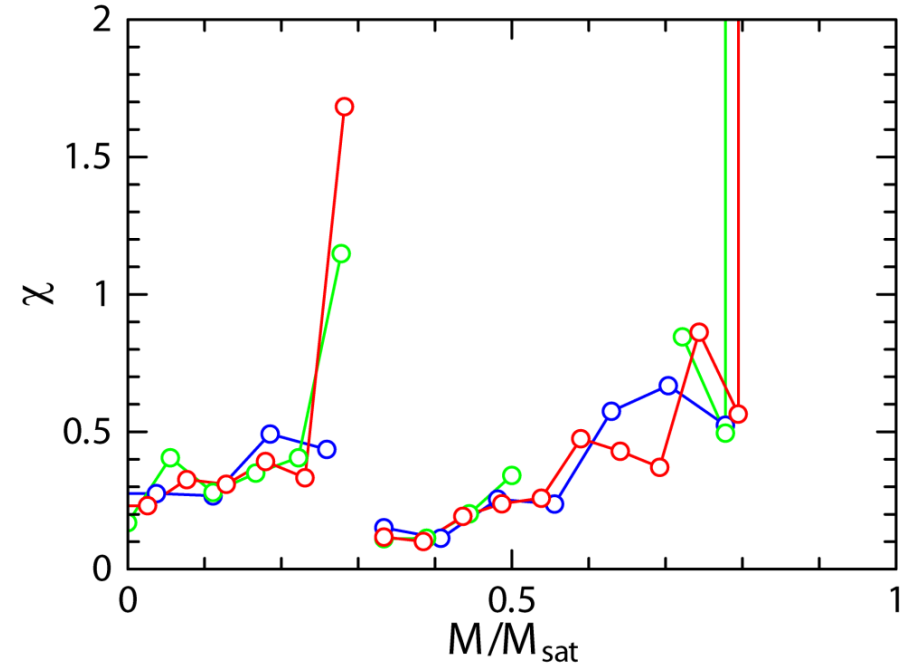
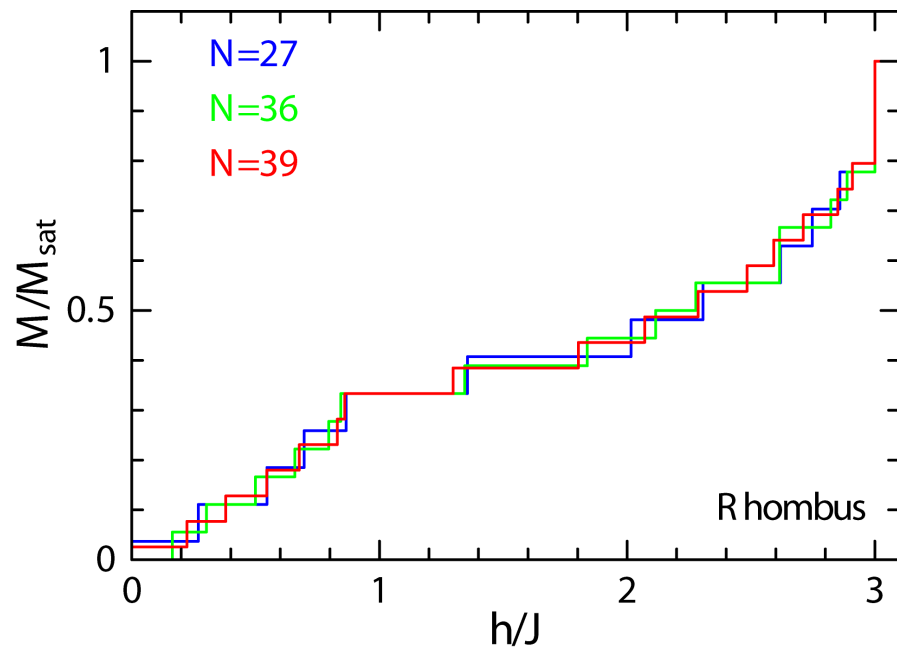
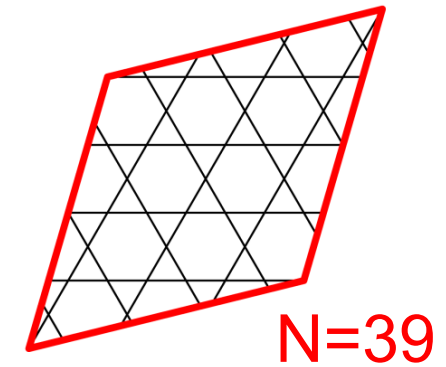
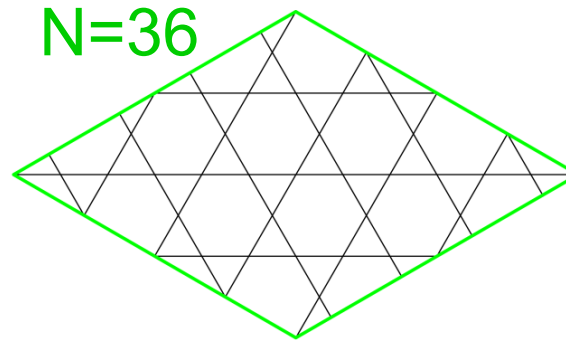
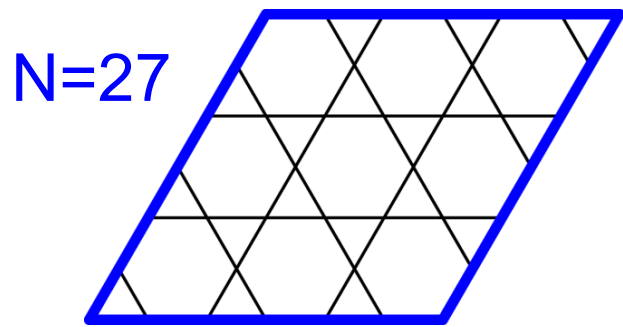
Jump ramp



Magnetization curve
of Kagome lattice AF



Results for Rhombic Clusters

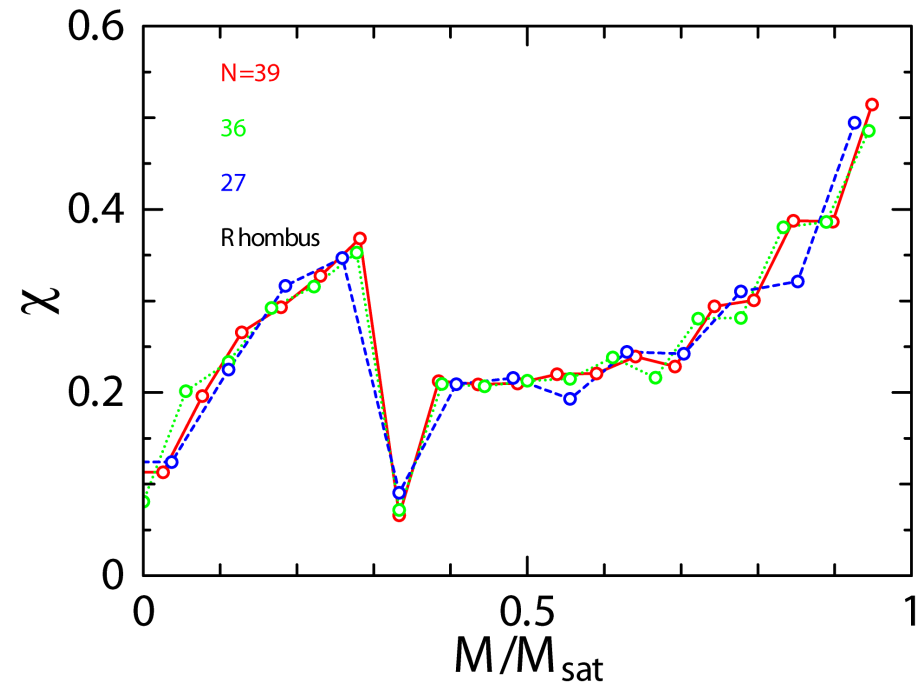
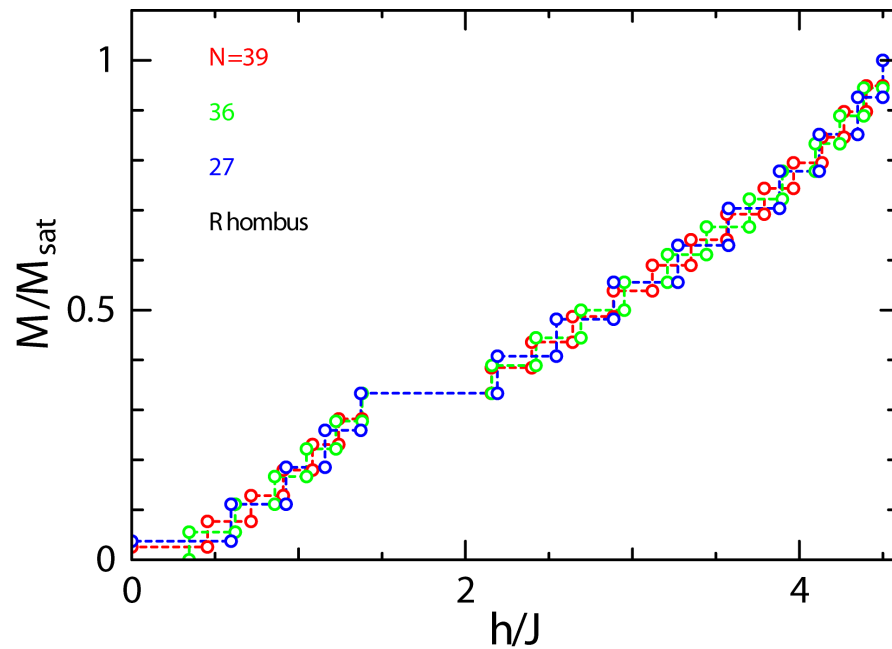


Characteristics of the ramp appear clearly for N=39.

Triangular lattice

N=39, 36, and 27

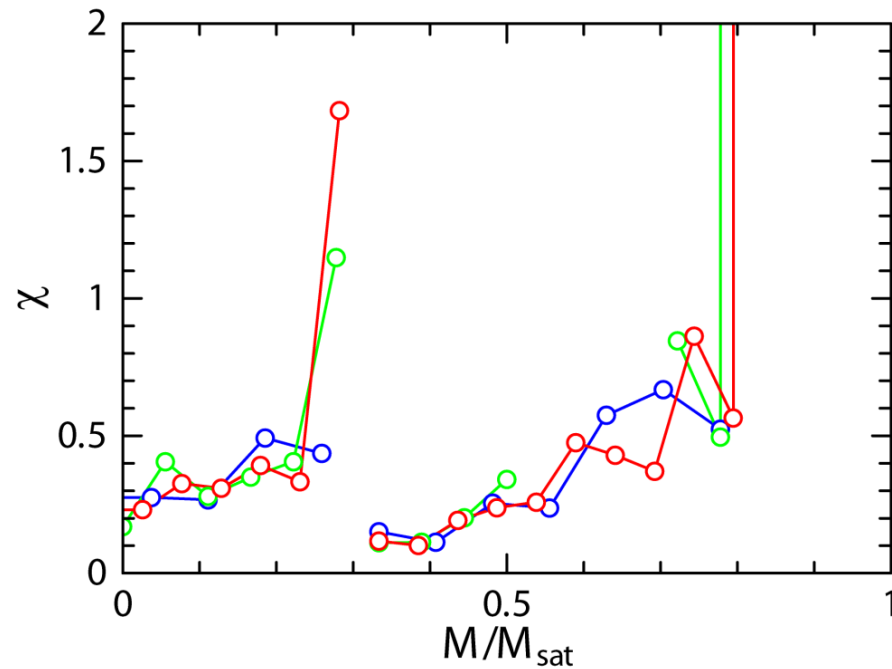
Rhombus



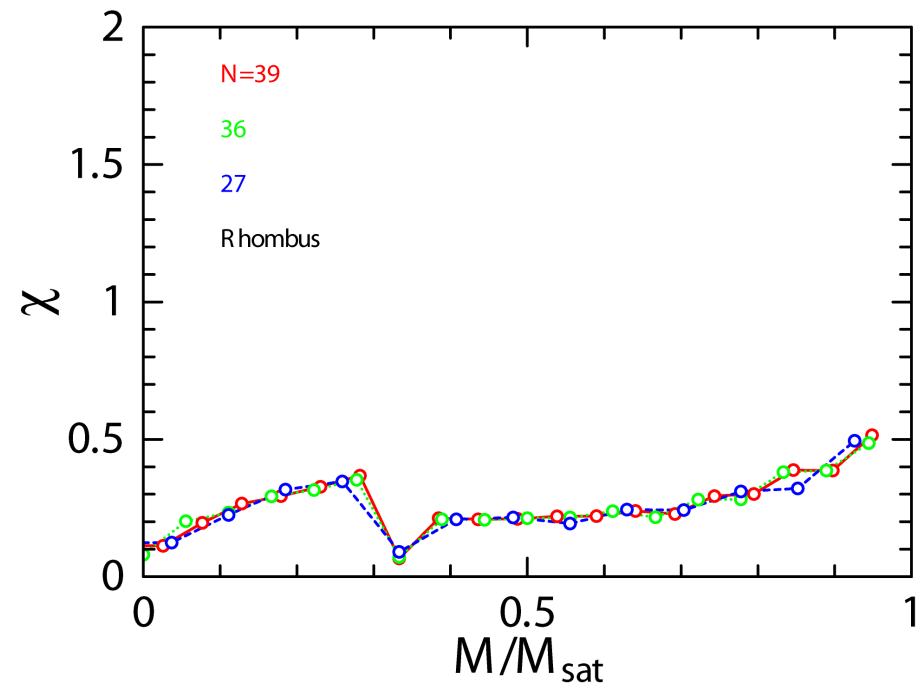
Typical magnetization plateau at $M/M_{\text{sat}} = 1/3$

Comparison of χ

Kagome



Triangular



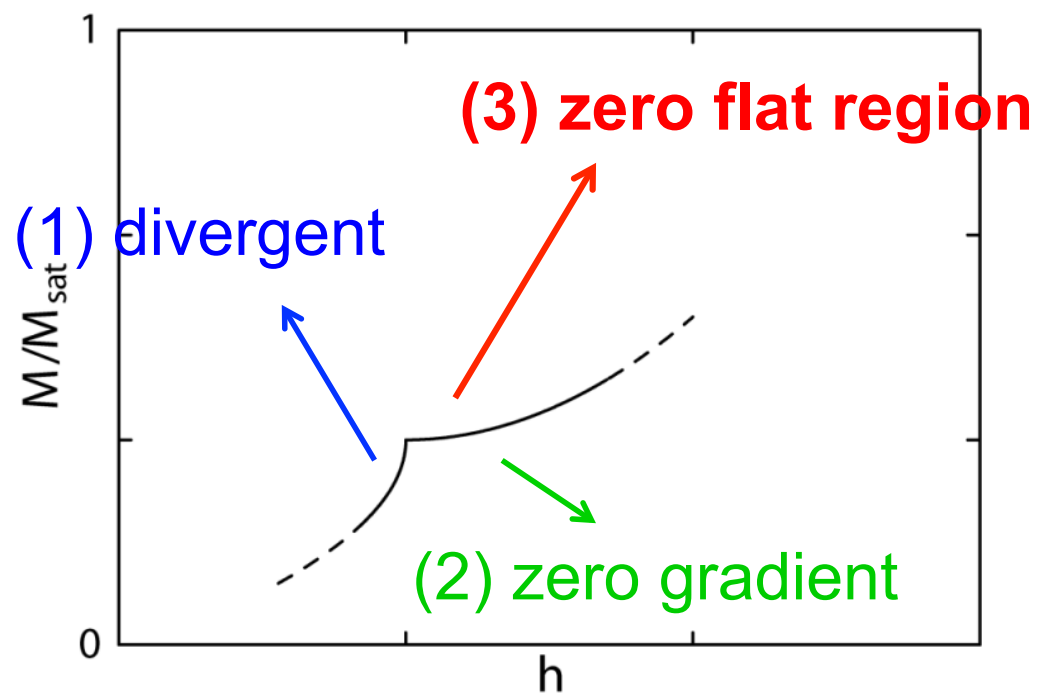
Clear difference at $M/M_{\text{sat}} = 1/3$

Ramp

Plateau

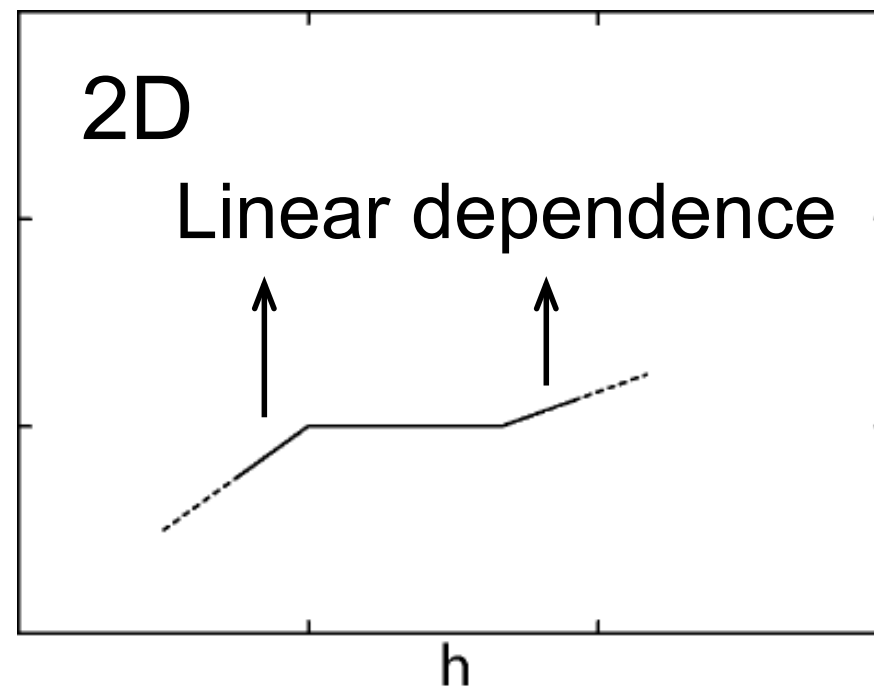
Features of Magnetization Ramp

Magnetization ramp



Kagome lattice

Magnetization plateau



Triangular lattice

Critical exponent

$$|m - m_c| = |H - H_c|^{1/\delta}$$

$$\delta = 2 \quad 1D$$

Affleck 1990, Tsvetlik 1990, TS-Takahashi 1991

$$\delta = 1 \quad 2D$$

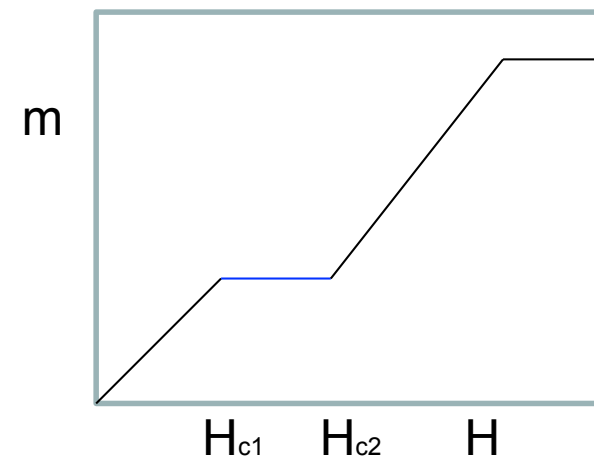
Katoh-Imada 1994

1/3 magnetization plateau

$$m - \frac{1}{3} \sim (H - H_{c2})^{1/\delta_+},$$

$$\frac{1}{3} - m \sim (H_{c1} - H)^{1/\delta_-}.$$

$H_{c1} = H_{c2}$?



Estimation of δ

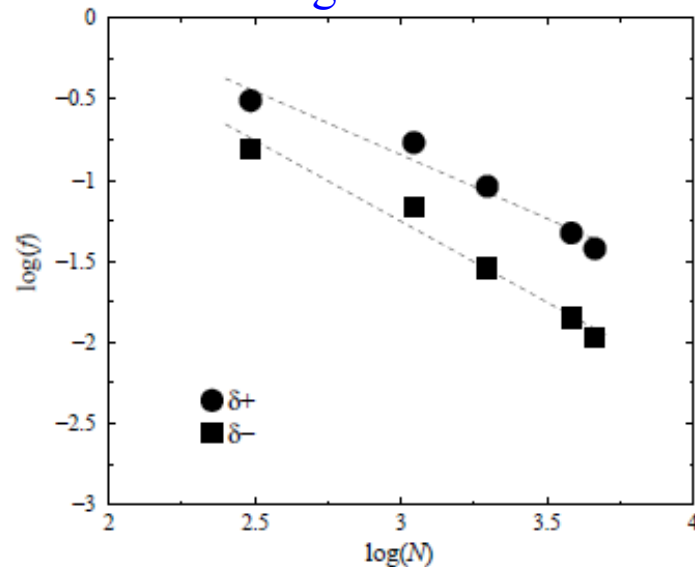
cf. TS and M. Takahashi: PRB 57 (1998) R8091

$$f_{\pm}(N) \equiv \pm[E(N, \frac{N}{3} \pm 2) + E(N, \frac{N}{3}) - 2E(N, \frac{N}{3} \pm 1)],$$

$$f_{\pm}(N) \sim \frac{1}{N^{\delta_{\pm}}}$$

Numerical diagonalization of rhombic clusters for $N=12, 21, 27, 36, 39$

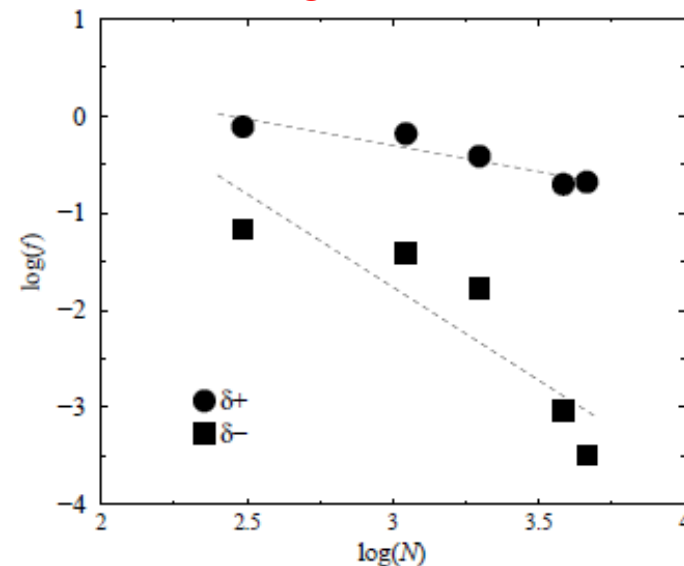
Triangular lattice



$$\delta_- = 1.0 \pm 0.2, \quad \delta_+ = 0.8 \pm 0.2,$$

$\delta_- = \delta_+ = 1$ Conventional (2D)

Kagome lattice



$$\delta_- = 1.9 \pm 1.0, \quad \delta_+ = 0.5 \pm 0.2,$$

$\delta_- = 2$ $\chi \rightarrow \infty$ (1D like)
 $\delta_+ = 1/2$ $\chi = 0$

$H_{c1} = H_{c2}$? (Plateau vs Ramp)

Triangular lattice

$$H_{c2} - H_{c1} = 0.3 \pm 0.2$$

$$H_{c1} \neq H_{c2}$$

1/3 plateau

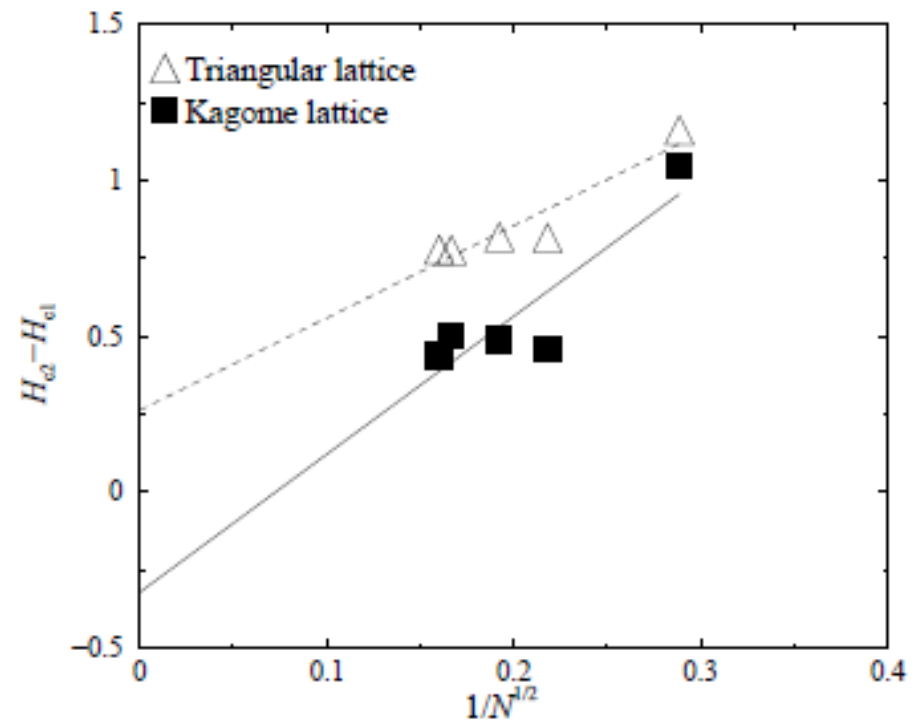
Kagome lattice

$$H_{c2} - H_{c1} = -0.3 \pm 0.5$$

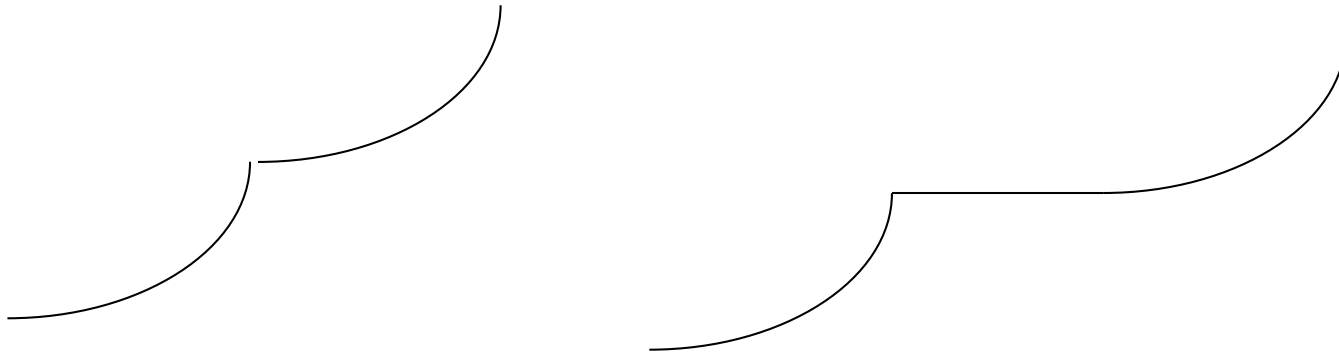
$$H_{c1} = H_{c2}$$

No plateau

$\Delta \sim k \Rightarrow \Delta \rightarrow 1/N^{1/2} (N \rightarrow \infty)$
if gapless



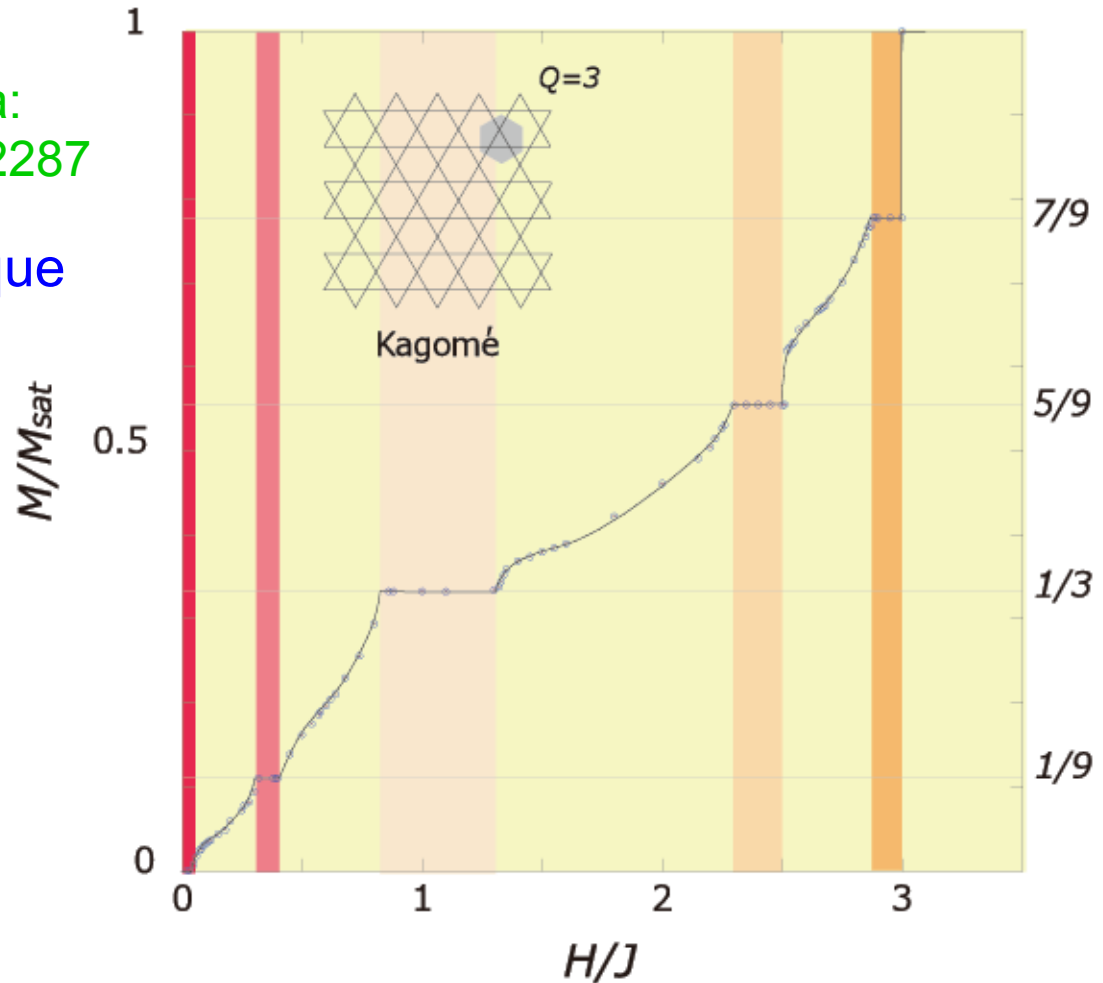
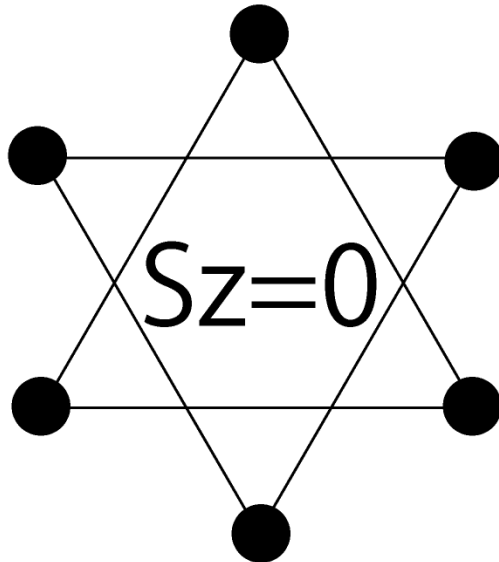
Magnetization ramp ?



Grand Canonical Analysis

Nishimoto, Shibata, Hotta:
Nature Comm. 4 (2013) 2287

Deformation technique



cf. Diagonalization up to 63 spins

Capponi et al. PRB 88 (2013) 144416

Plateaux at 1/3, 5/9, 7/9

Purpose of this study

to know the true behavior around 1/3 height of the magnetization process of the $S=1/2$ Heisenberg kagome-lattice antiferromagnet from an unbiased method
Lanczos diagonalization

- We treat system sizes as large as possible.

$N_s=42$ (WR within the $S=1/2$ systems)

Parallel calculation in **K computer**

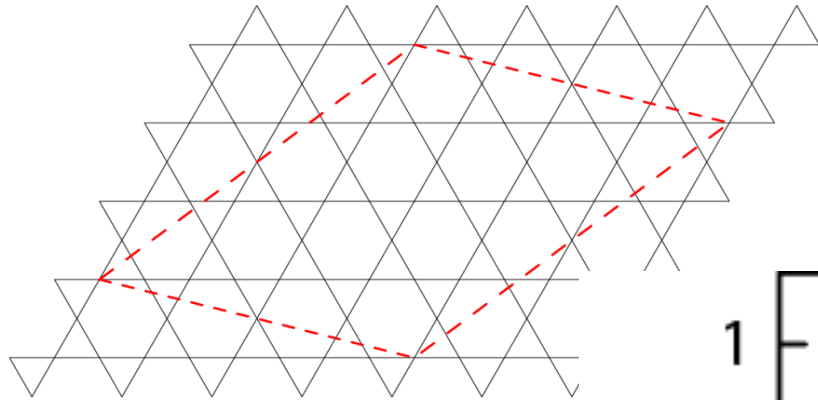
⇒ **anomalous critical exponents**

- We observe the behavior when a distortion is switched on.

The $\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}$ -Type

⇒ **boundary between two different phases**

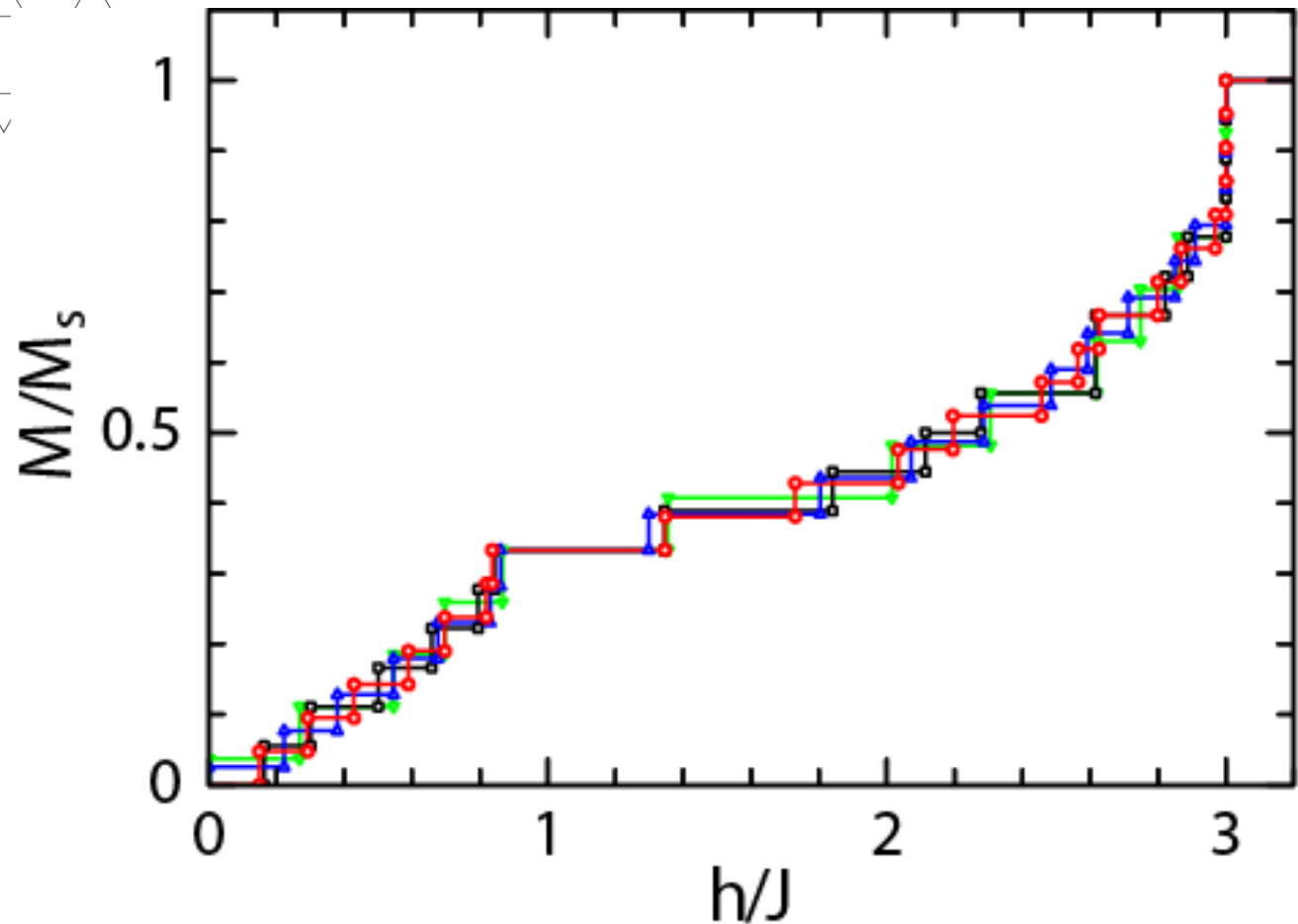
Magnetization Process of $N_s=42$



nonrhombic

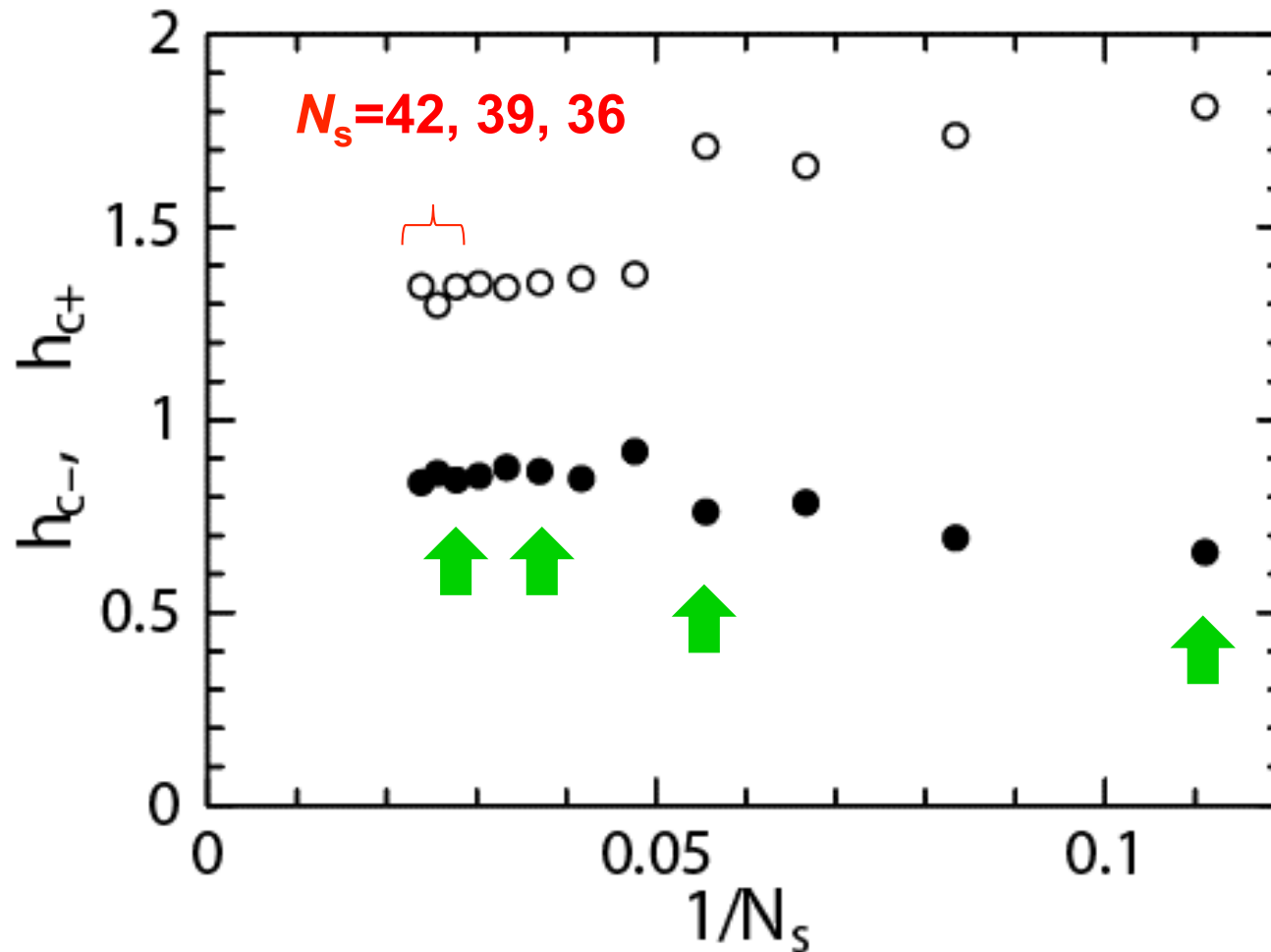
WR within the $S=1/2$ systems

$N_s=39, 36, 27$
rhombic



Width of the state at 1/3 height

Up to $N_s=33$ (Hida: JPSJ **70** (2001) 3673)

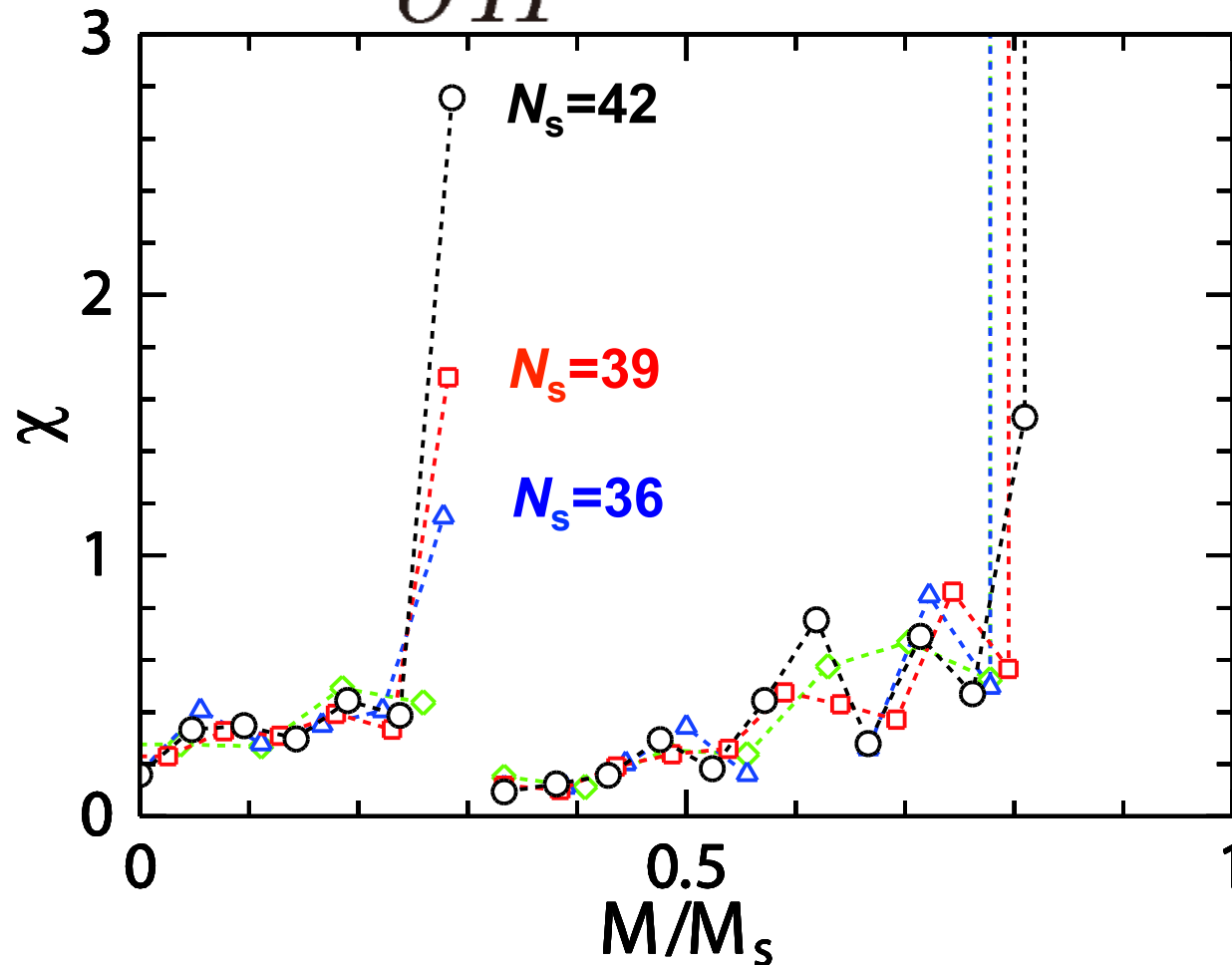


Weak size dependence for $N_s \geq 21$

No clear evidence for the formation of state with 9-site structure

Differential Susceptibility

$$\chi \propto \frac{\partial M}{\partial H} \text{ as a function of } m = \frac{M}{M_s}$$



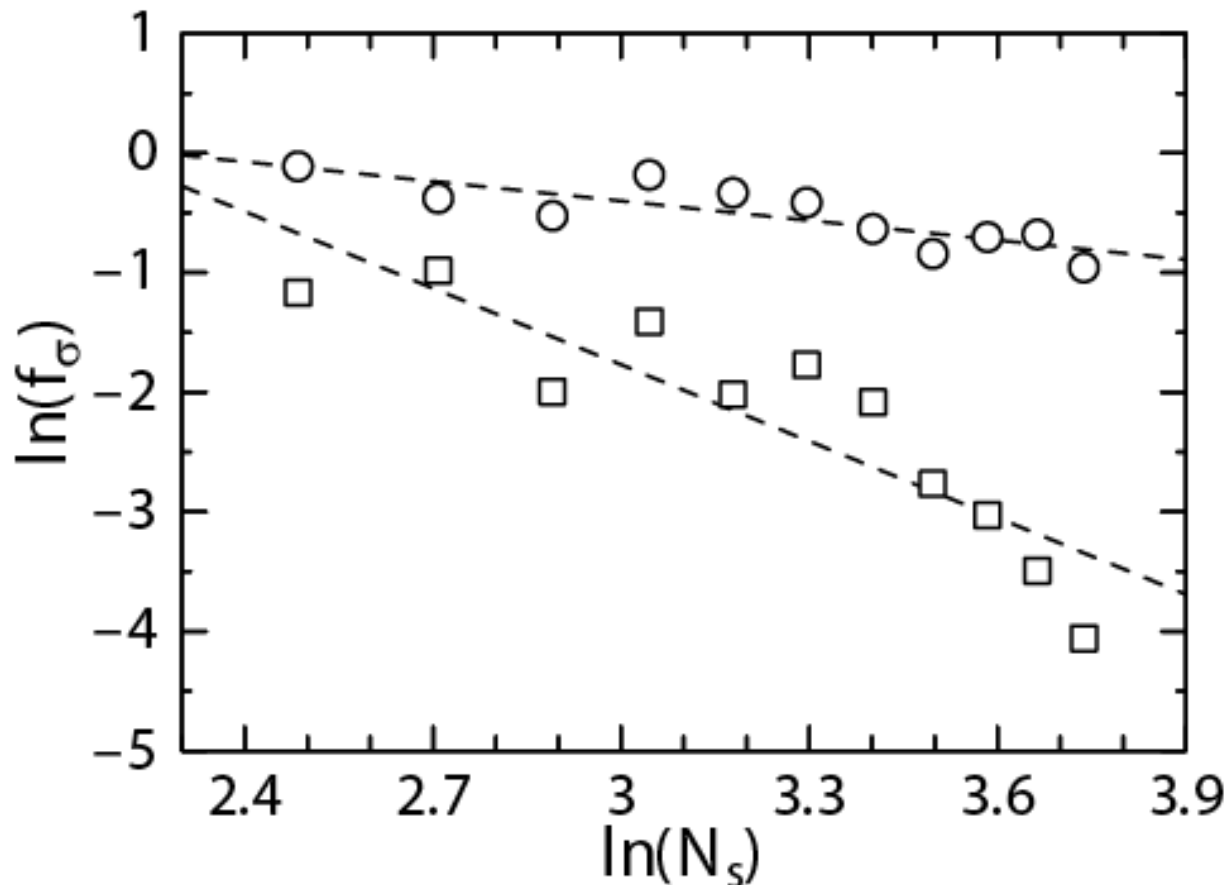
Divergent behavior
below $m=1/3$

Continuous behavior
between $m=1/3$
and $m>1/3$

Exponent δ

critical behavior $|m-m_c| \propto |H-H_c|^{1/\delta}$

$$f_{\pm}(N_s) = E(N_s, M = \frac{M_s}{3} \pm 2) + E(N_s, M = \frac{M_s}{3}) - 2E(N_s, M = \frac{M_s}{3} \pm 1)$$



$$f_{\pm}(N_s) \sim \frac{1}{N_s^{\delta_{\pm}}}$$

$$\delta_+ = 0.54 \pm 0.36$$

Different from $\delta=1$
for 2D system

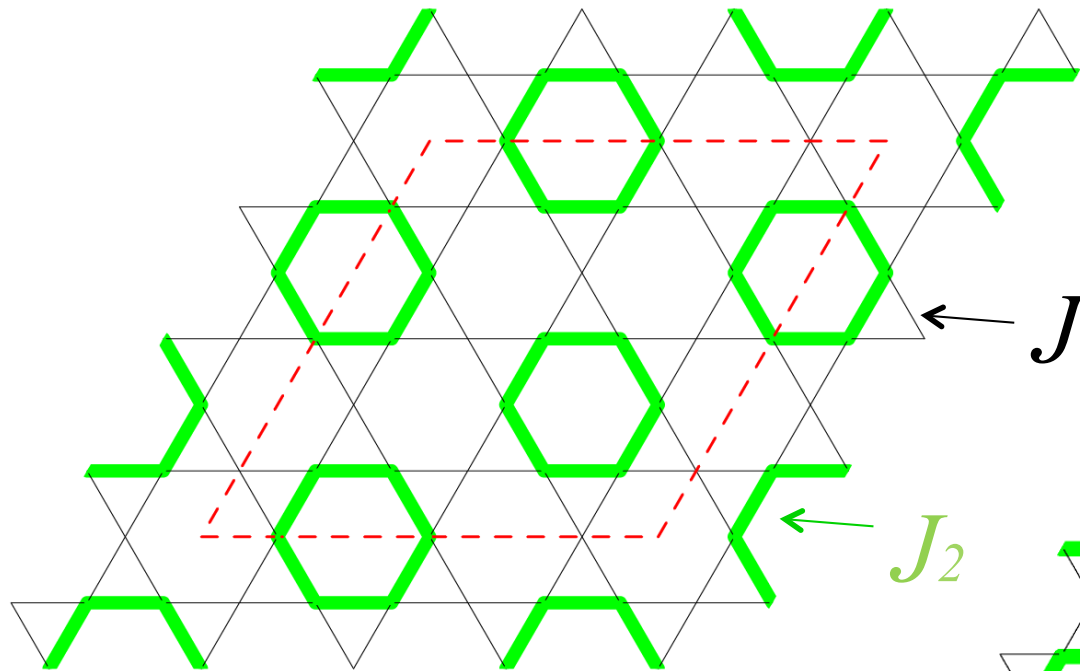
$$\delta_- = 2.13 \pm 1.10$$

Comparison is necessary
with other estimates.

$\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}$ -Type Distortion

Hida: JPSJ 70 (2001) 3673

HN, Y.Hasegawa and T.Sakai:
JPSJ 83 (2014) 084709

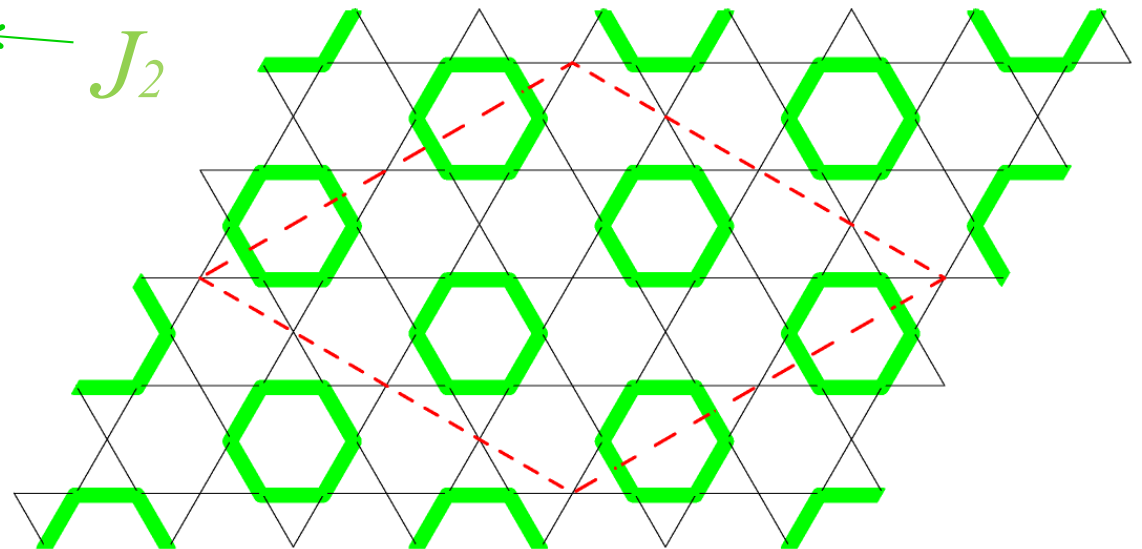


$N_s = 27$

J_1

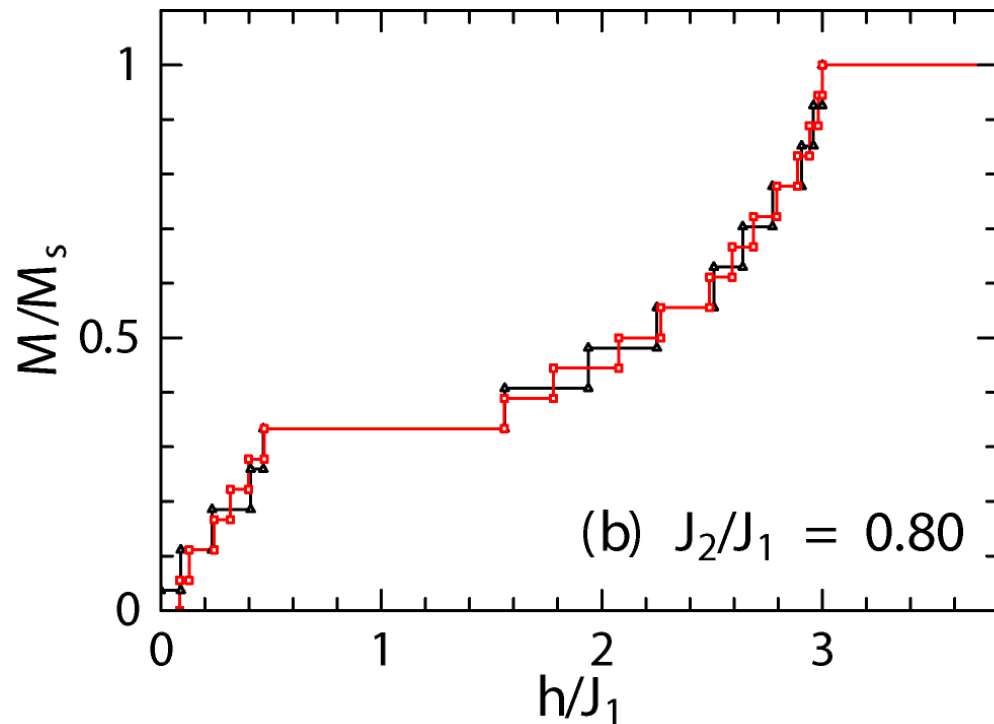
J_2

$N_s = 36$

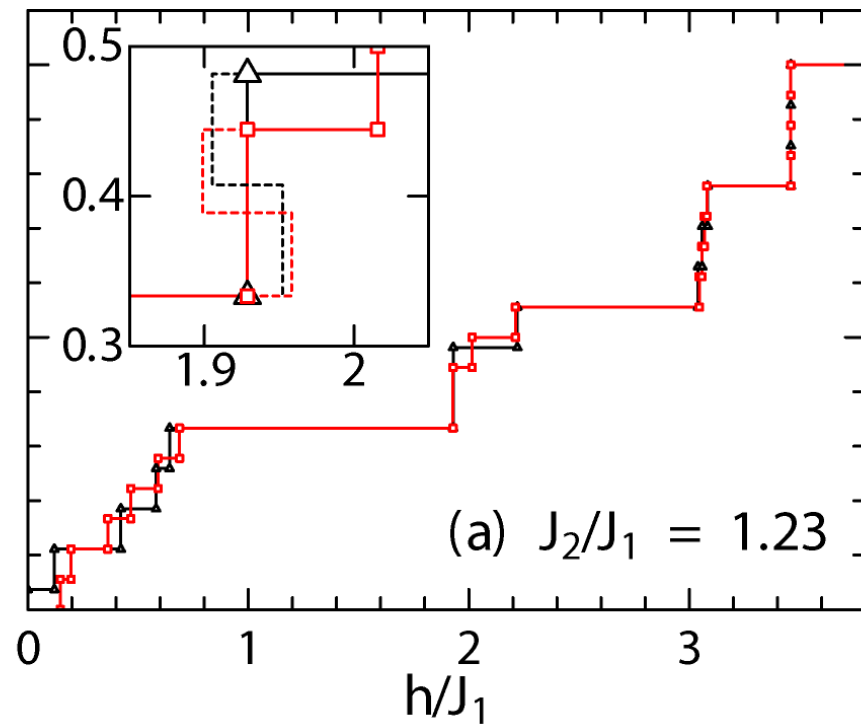


MH Curves with Distortion

HN, Y.Hasegawa and T.Sakai:
JPSJ **83** (2014) 084709

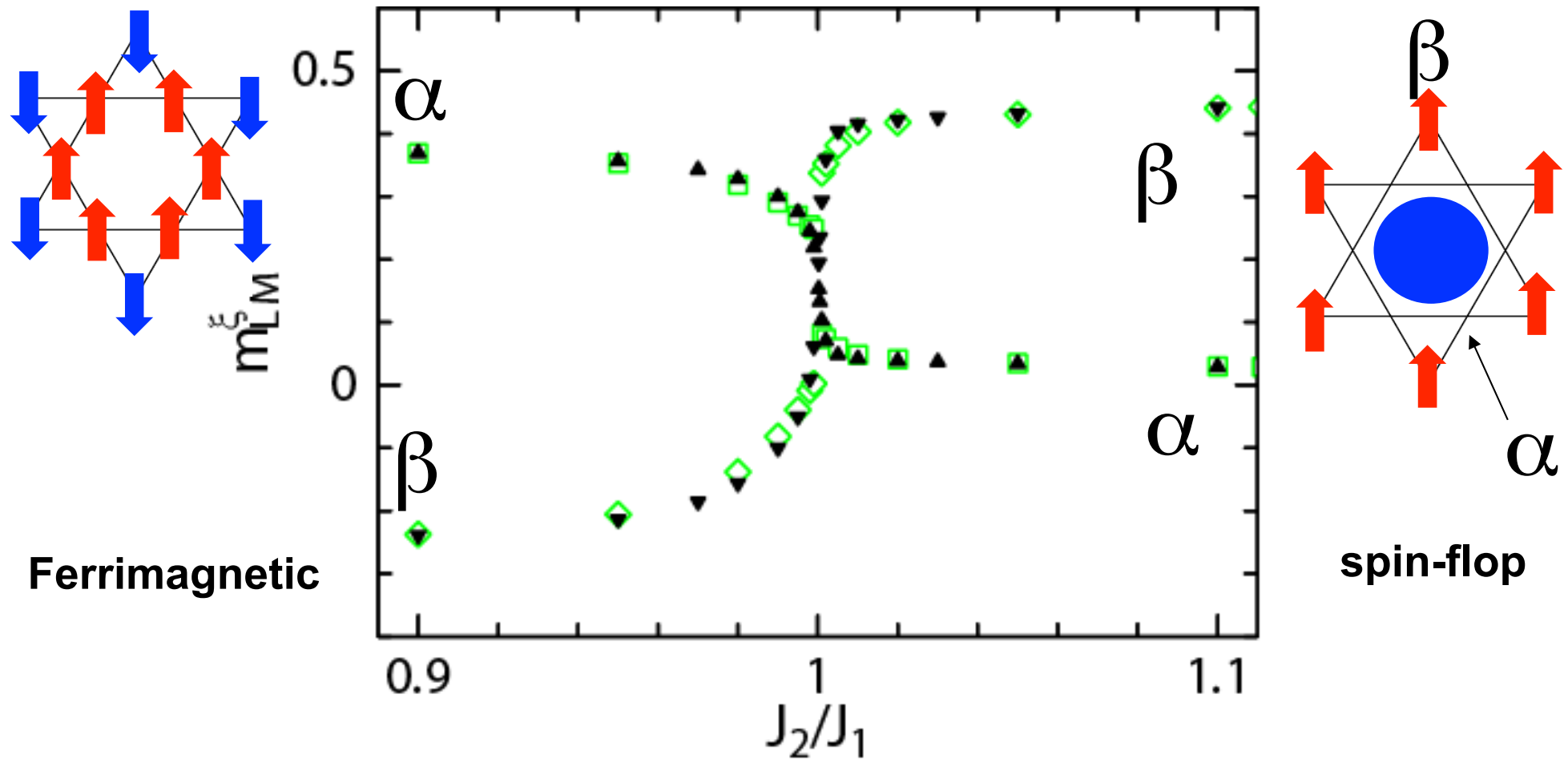


$m=1/3$ plateau



Spin-flop phenomenon even
in a spin-isotropic system

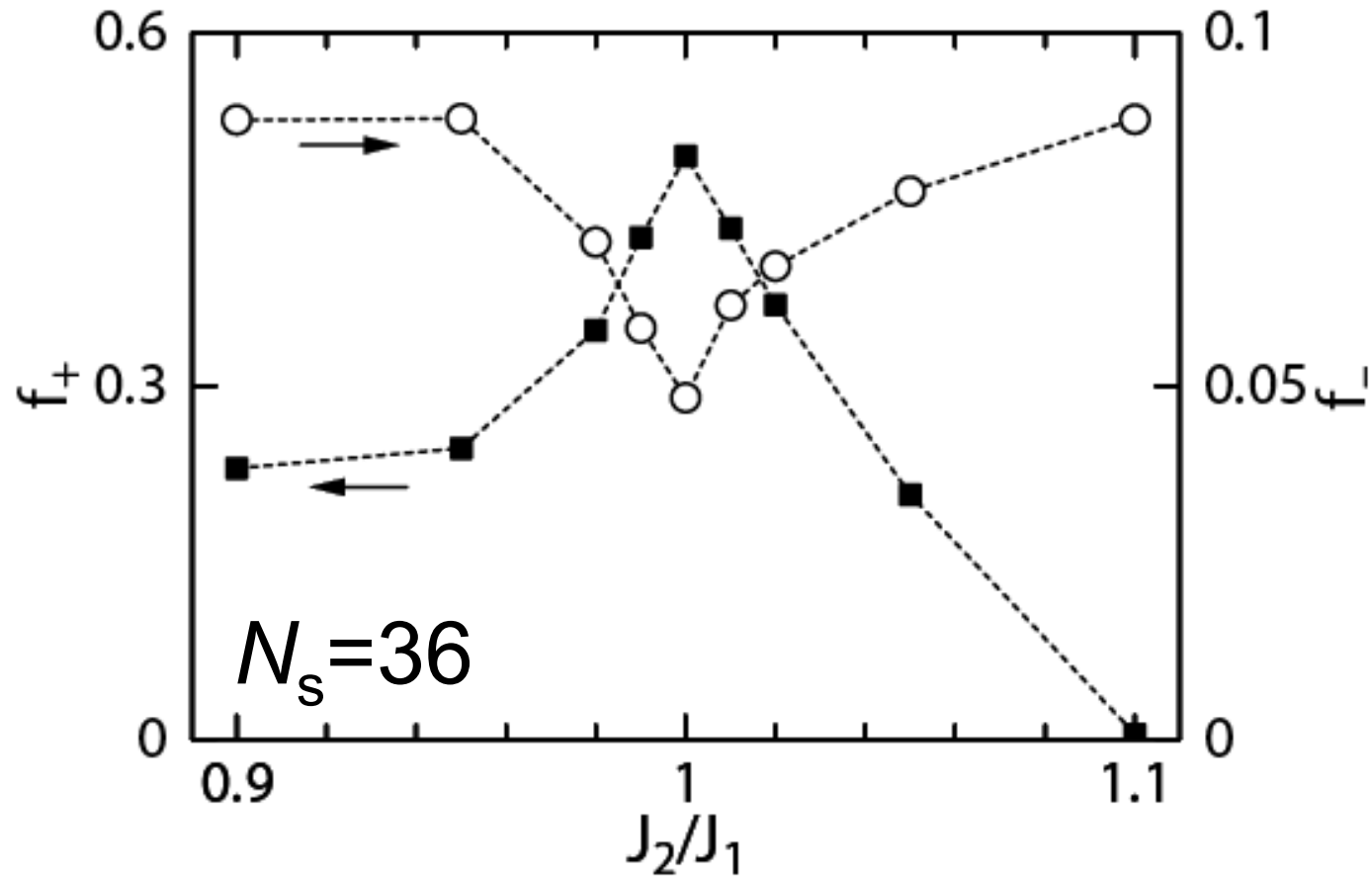
Local Magnetization at $m=1/3$



$J_2=J_1$ is only at a boundary between two different states:

Behavior around $m=1/3$

$$f_{\pm}(N_s) = E(N_s, M = \frac{M_s}{3} \pm 2) + E(N_s, M = \frac{M_s}{3}) - 2E(N_s, M = \frac{M_s}{3} \pm 1)$$



also suggests clearly that $J_2=J_1$ is a bound

Summary

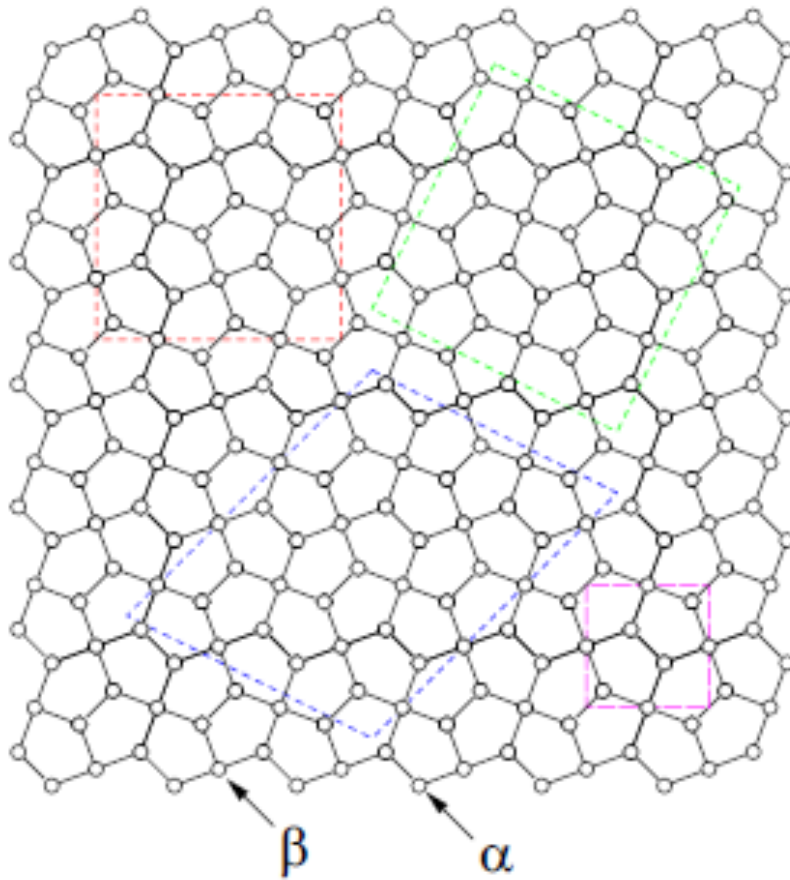
We study the magnetization process of kagome-lattice AF with and without the distortion.

- $N_s=42 \Rightarrow$ anomalous exponents
- Kagome point is just a boundary during the $\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}$ distortion change.

References

- HN and T.Sakai: JPSJ **79** (2010) 053707 (Letter)
- T.Sakai and HN: PRB **83** (2011) 100405(Rapid comm.)
- HN and T.Sakai: JPSJ **80** (2011) 053704 (Letter)
- HN, M.Isoda, and T.Sakai: JPSJ **83** (2014) 053702
- HN, Y.Hasegawa and T.Sakai: JPSJ **83** (2014) 084709
- HN and T.Sakai: JPSJ **83** (2014) 104710 arXiv.1408.4538

cf. Cairo pentagon lattice

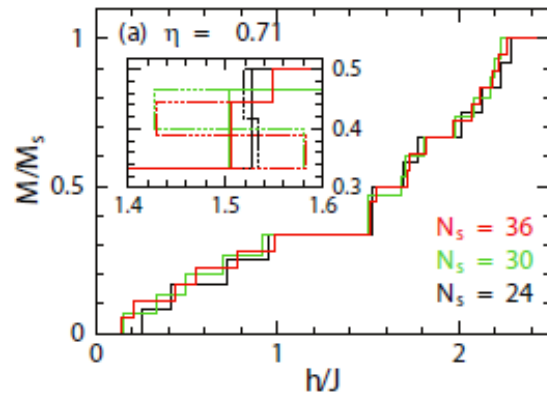


J : α - α bond

J' : α - β bond

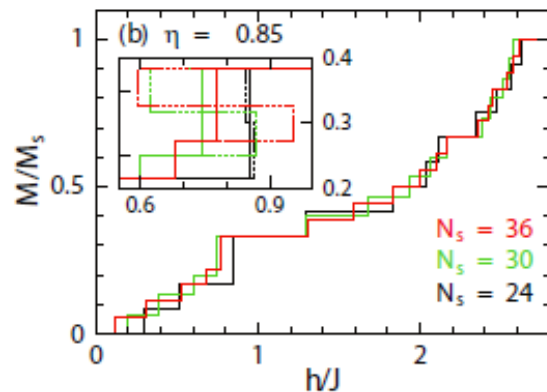
$$\eta = J'/J$$

Magnetization jump



Higher side of 1/3 plateau

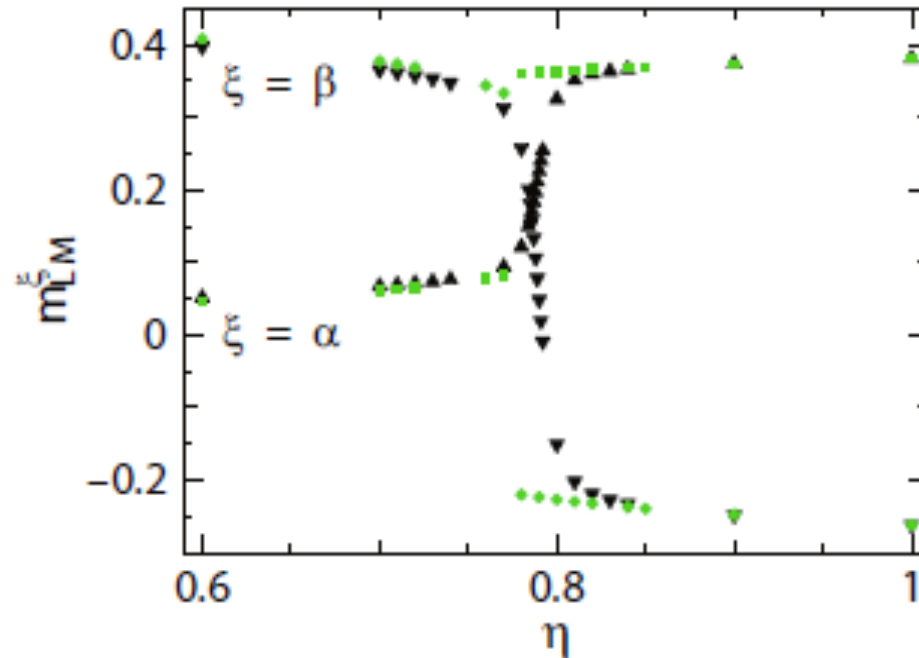
Critical point $\eta \sim 0.8$



lower side of 1/3 plateau

Jump \Leftrightarrow Classical long-range order

Quantum phase transition



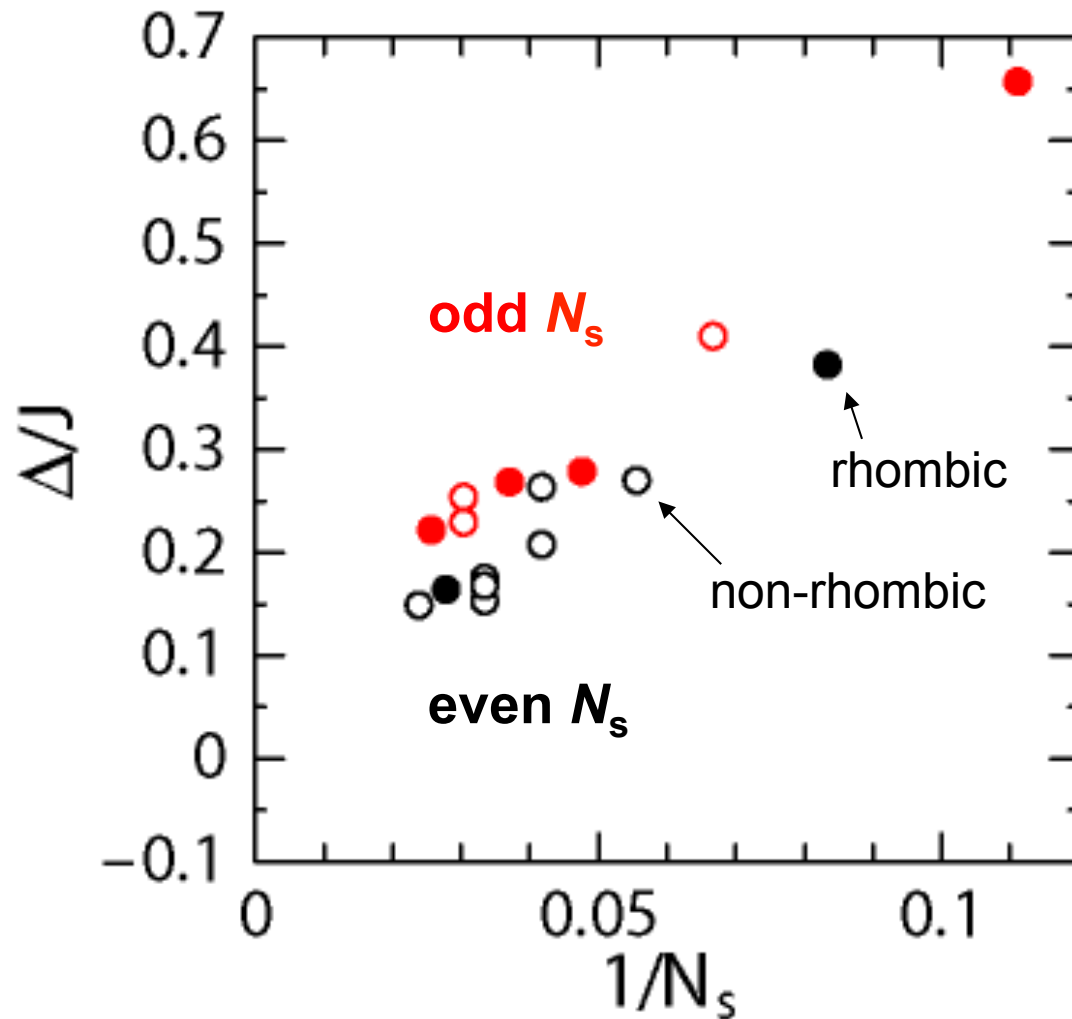
Cairo pentagon lattice AF

Critical ration $J'/J \sim 0.8$ quantum phase transition

Spin flop after 1/3 plateau for $J'/J < 0.8$

Spin flop before 1/3 plateau for $J'/J > 0.8$

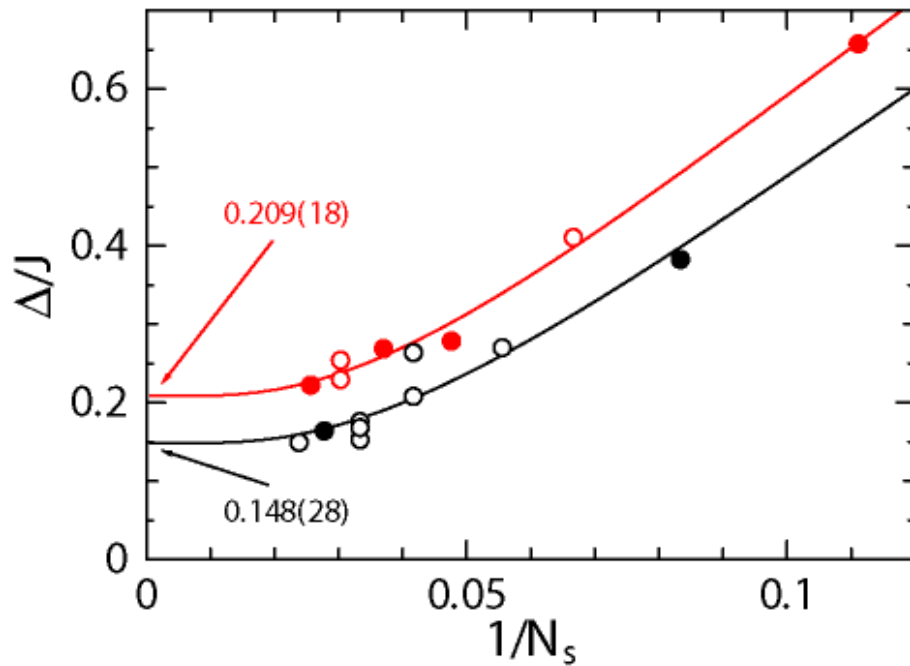
Spin gap up to $N=42$



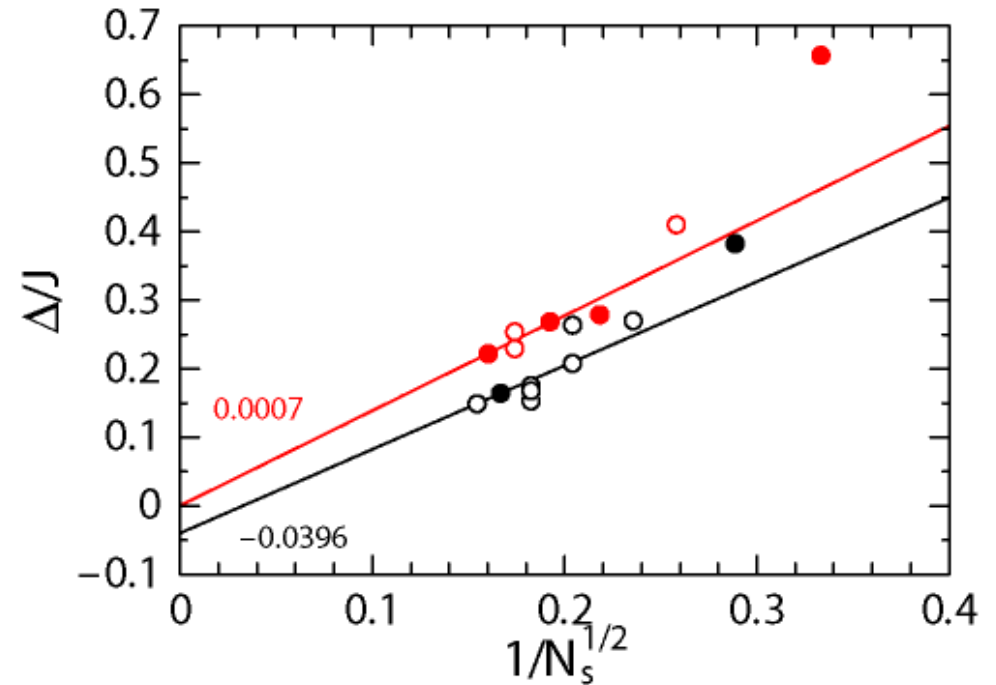
Important to divide data into two groups of even N_s and odd N_s .

Not good to treat all the data together.

Analysis of our finite-size gaps



Two extrapolated results disagree from odd N_s and even N_s sequences.



Feature of a **gapless** system (U(1) Dirac SL)