Don’t be frustrated about frustration: it’s lovely!

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... who helped to obtain various general results

1. Extension of Lieb, Schultz, and Mattis: $k$–rule for spin odd rings
2. Rotational bands in antiferromagnets
3. Giant magnetization jumps in frustrated antiferromagnets
4. Enhanced magnetocaloric effect
5. Magnetization plateaus and susceptibility minima
6. The cuboctahedron – a summary
7. Hysteresis without anisotropy
8. Special properties of a triangular molecule-based spin tube
My favorite starting point

Jürgen Schnack, Don’t be frustrated about frustration: it’s lovely!
\{ \text{Mo}_{72}\text{Fe}_{30} \} – a molecular brother of the kagome lattice and an archetype of geometric frustration

- Giant magnetic Keplerate molecule;
- Structure: Fe - yellow, Mo - blue, O - red;
- Antiferromagnetic interaction mediated by O-Mo-O bridges (1).

- Classical ground state of \{ \text{Mo}_{72}\text{Fe}_{30} \}: three sublattice structure, coplanar spins (2);
- Quantum mechanical ground state \( S = 0 \) can only be approximated, dimension of Hilbert space \( (2s + 1)^N \approx 10^{23} \) (3).

Definition of frustration

• You talk and everybody sleeps already at slide 3!

• Simple: An antiferromagnet is frustrated if in the ground state of the corresponding classical spin system not all interactions can be minimized simultaneously.

• Advanced: A non-bipartite antiferromagnet is frustrated. A bipartite spin system can be decomposed into two sublattices $A$ and $B$ such that for all exchange couplings:

\[ J(x_A, y_B) \leq g^2, \quad J(x_A, y_A) \geq g^2, \quad J(x_B, y_B) \geq g^2, \]

cmp. (1,2).

Model Hamiltonian – Heisenberg-Model

\[
H \sim = \sum_{i,j} \vec{s}(i) \cdot J_{ij} \cdot \vec{s}(j) + \sum_{i,j} \vec{D}_{ij} \cdot \left[ \vec{s}(i) \times \vec{s}(j) \right] + \mu_B B \sum_i g_i s_z(i)
\]

Exchange/Anisotropy \hspace{1cm} \text{Dzyaloshinskii-Moriya} \hspace{1cm} \text{Zeeman}

Very often anisotropic terms are utterly negligible, then . . .

\[
H \sim = -\sum_{i,j} J_{ij} \vec{s}(i) \cdot \vec{s}(j) + g \mu_B B \sum_i s_z(i)
\]

Heisenberg \hspace{1cm} \text{Zeeman}

The Heisenberg Hamilton operator together with a Zeeman term are used for the following considerations; \( J < 0 \): antiferromagnetic coupling.
From rotational bands to giant magnetization jumps
• Often minimal energies $E_{\text{min}}(S)$ form a rotational band: Landé interval rule (1);

• For bipartite systems (2,3): $H_{\text{eff}} \sim -2J_{\text{eff}} \vec{S}_A \cdot \vec{S}_B$;

• Lowest band – rotation of Néel vector, second band – spin wave excitations (4).

Rotational bands in antiferromagnets II

Approximate Hamiltonian for \( \{\text{Mo}_{72}\text{Fe}_{30}\} \)

\[
\hat{H} \approx -2 J \sum_{(u<v)} \vec{s}(u) \cdot \vec{s}(v) \approx -2 J_{\text{eff}} \left[ \vec{S}_A \cdot \vec{S}_B + \vec{S}_B \cdot \vec{S}_C + \vec{S}_C \cdot \vec{S}_A \right] = H_{\text{eff}}
\]

Three sublattice system, classical 120°-ground state;
Good description of low-temperature magnetization.

Surprise!
The parabola is straight . . .
. . . at least at the top end!
Giant magnetization jumps in frustrated antiferromagnets I

\{ \text{Mo}_{72}\text{Fe}_{30} \}

- **Close look:** $E_{\text{min}}(S)$ linear in $S$ for high $S$ instead of being quadratic (1);

- **Heisenberg model:** property depends only on the structure but not on $s$ (2);

- **Alternative formulation:** independent localized magnons (3);

Giant magnetization jumps in frustrated antiferromagnets II

Localized Magnons

- $|\text{localized magnon}\rangle = \frac{1}{2} (|1\rangle - |2\rangle + |3\rangle - |4\rangle)$
- $|1\rangle \sim s^{-} (1)|\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow\ldots\rangle$ etc.
- $H|\text{localized magnon}\rangle \propto |\text{localized magnon}\rangle$
- Localized magnon is state of lowest energy (1,2).

- Triangles trap the localized magnon, amplitudes cancel at outer vertices.

Giant magnetization jumps in frustrated antiferromagnets III
Kagome Lattice

- Non-interacting one-magnon states can be placed on various lattices, e.g., kagome or pyrochlore;

- Each state of \( n \) independent magnons is the ground state in the Hilbert subspace with \( M = Ns - n \);
  Kagome: max. number of indep. magnons is \( N/9 \);

- Linear dependence of \( E_{\text{min}} \) on \( M \)
  \( \Rightarrow \) magnetization jump;

- Jump is a macroscopic quantum effect!

- A rare example of analytically known many-body states!

Condensed matter physics point of view: Flat band

- Flat band of minimal energy in one-magnon space, i.e. high degeneracy of ground state energy in $\mathcal{H}(M = Ns - 1)$;

- Localized magnons can be built from those eigenstates of the translation operator, that belong to the flat band;

- There is a relation to flat band ferromagnetism (H. Tasaki & A. Mielke), compare (1).

Enhanced magnetocaloric effect I

Basics

\[
\left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial B} \right)_S = -\frac{T}{C} \left( \frac{\partial S}{\partial B} \right)_T
\]

(adiabatic temperature change)

- Heating or cooling in a varying magnetic field. Discovered in pure iron by E. Warburg in 1881.
- Typical rates: 0.5 \ldots 2 \text{ K/T}.
- Giant magnetocaloric effect: 3 \ldots 4 \text{ K/T} e.g. in \( \text{Gd}_5(\text{Si}_x\text{Ge}_{1-x})_4 \) alloys \( x \leq 0.5 \).

- MCE especially large at large isothermal entropy changes, i.e. at phase transitions (1), close to quantum critical points (2), or due to the condensation of independent magnons (3).

Enhanced magnetocaloric effect II
Simple af $s = 1/2$ dimer

- Singlet-triplet level crossing causes a “quantum phase transition” (1) at $T = 0$ as a function of $B$.

- $M(T = 0, B)$ and $S(T = 0, B)$ not analytic as function of $B$.

- $C(T, B)$ varies strongly as function of $B$ for low $T$.

(1) If you feel the urge to discuss the term “phase transition”, please let’s do it during the coffee break. I will bring Ehrenfest along with me.
Enhanced magnetocaloric effect III

Entropy of af $s = 1/2$ dimer

$S(T = 0, B) \neq 0$ at level crossing due to degeneracy

Enhanced magnetocaloric effect IV

Isentrops of $s = \frac{1}{2}$ dimer

Magnetocaloric effect:
(a) reduced,
(b) the same,
(c) enhanced,
(d) opposite
when compared to an ideal paramagnet.

Case (d) does not occur for a paramagnet.

blue lines: ideal paramagnet, red curves: af dimer
Enhanced magnetocaloric effect V
Two molecular spin systems

- Graphics: isentrops of the frustrated cuboctahedron and a $N = 12$ ring molecule;

- Cuboctahedron features independent magnons and extraordinarily high jump to saturation;

- Degeneracy and $(T = 0)$--entropy at saturation field higher for the cuboctahedron;

- Adiabatic (de-) magnetization more efficient for the frustrated spin system.
There are more features: plateaus and dips
Magnetization plateaus and susceptibility minima

- Octahedron, Cuboctahedron, Icosidodecahedron: little (polytope) brothers of the kagome lattice with increasing frustration.

- Cuboctahedron & Icosidodecahedron realized as magnetic molecules.

- Cuboctahedron, Icosidodecahedron & kagome feature plateaus, e.g. at $M_{\text{sat}}/3$.

- Plateau at $M_{\text{sat}}/3$ due to uud–configuration. This configuration contributes substantially to the classical partition function; it is stabilized by quantum fluctuations (typical quantum balderdash).

Magnetization plateaus and susceptibility minima

- Susceptibility shows a pronounced dip at $B_{\text{sat}}/3$ (classical calculations and quantum calculations for the cuboctahedron).

- Obvious in case of plateau at $M_{\text{sat}}/3$, more subtle for other frustrated systems.

- Experimentally verified for $\{\text{Mo}_{72}\text{Fe}_{30}\}$.

The cuboctahedron: a summary
Cuboctahedron I

- No rotational bands in the energy spectrum.

- Cuboctahedron, Icosidodecahedron & kagome have additional singletts below first triplett in the case of $s = 1/2$.

- No additional singletts below first triplett for $s = 1$.

- Magnetization plateau at $M_{\text{sat}}/3$.

- Magnetization jump of $\Delta M = 2$ to saturation.

Cuboctahedron II

- Zero-field susceptibility $\chi_0(T)$ rather featureless.
- Differential susceptibility $\partial M/\partial B$ reflects steps in $M$ as well as the dip at $B_{sat}/3$.
- With single-ion anisotropy (Ni) things might look differently.

Frustration can lead to exotic behavior. And, the end is not in sight, . . .
. . . , however, this talk is at its end!

Thank you very much for your attention.
German Molecular Magnetism Web

www.molmag.de

Highlights. Tutorials. Who is who. DFG SPP 1137