

# Spectroscopic signatures of **spinon Fermi surface** in a rare-earth triangular lattice spin liquid

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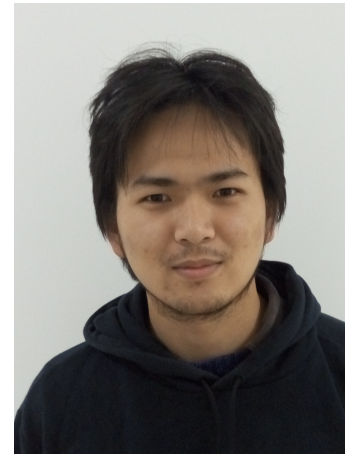
# A rare-earth triangular lattice quantum spin liquid: **YbMgGaO<sub>4</sub>**

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Yao Shen (Fudan)  
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more recently,  
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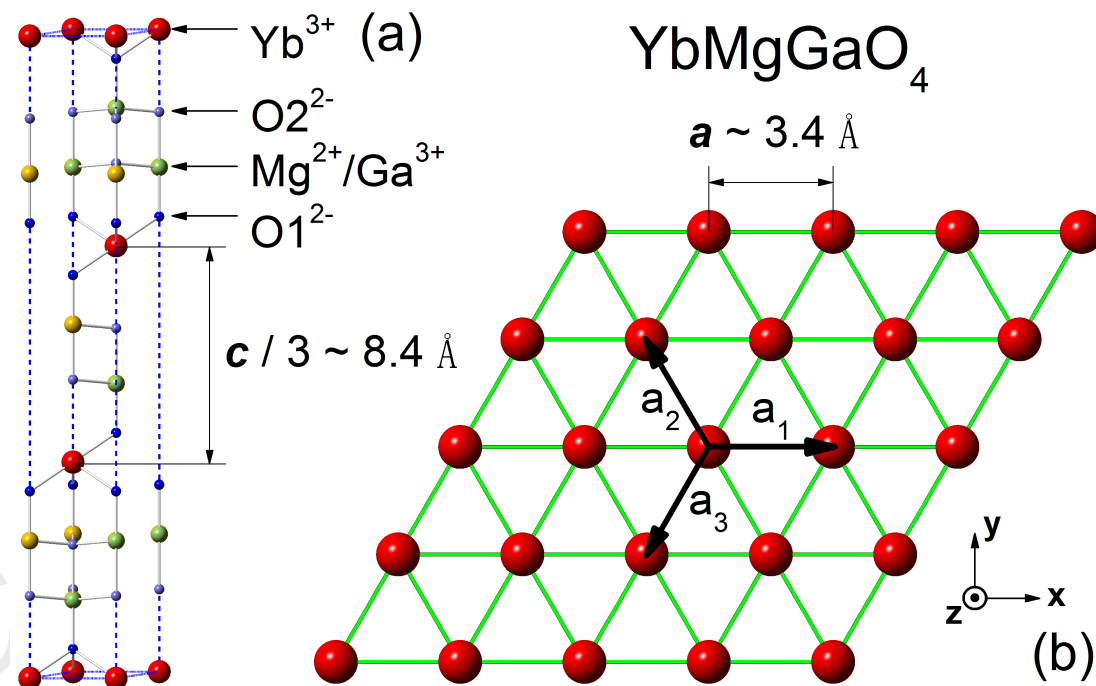
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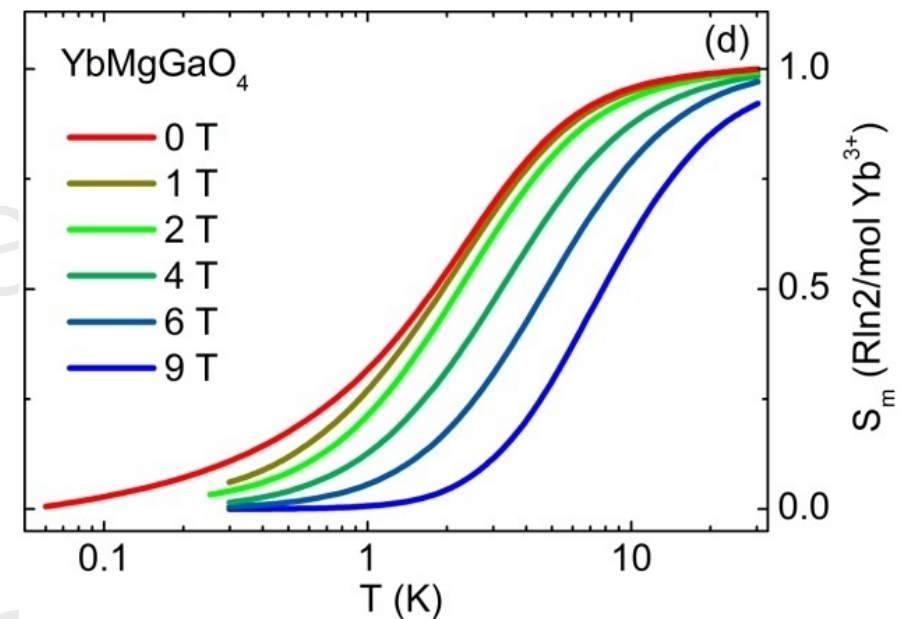
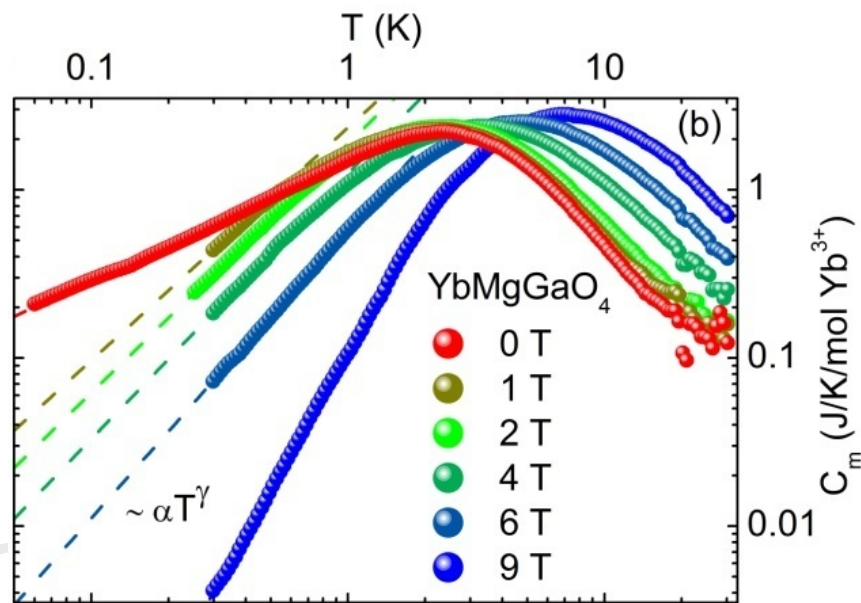
Hongliang Wo, Shoudong Shen, Bingying Pan, Qisi Wang, Yiqing Hao, Lijie Hao (Fudan),  
Siqin Meng (Neutron Scattering Laboratory, China Institute of Atomic Energy, Beijing)

# A rare-earth triangular lattice quantum spin liquid: **YbMgGaO<sub>4</sub>**



- Hastings-Oshikawa-Lieb-Shultz-Mattis theorem.
- Recent extension to spin-orbit coupled insulators (Watanabe, Po, Vishwanath, Zaletel, PNAS 2015).
- This is the **first** strong spin-orbit coupled QSL with odd number of electrons and effective spin-1/2.
- It is the **first** clear observation of  $T^{2/3}$  heat capacity. I think it is spinon Fermi surface U(1) QSL.
- Inelastic neutron scattering is consistent with spinon Fermi surface results.
- We understand the microscopic Hamiltonian and the physical mechanism.

# YbMgGaO<sub>4</sub>



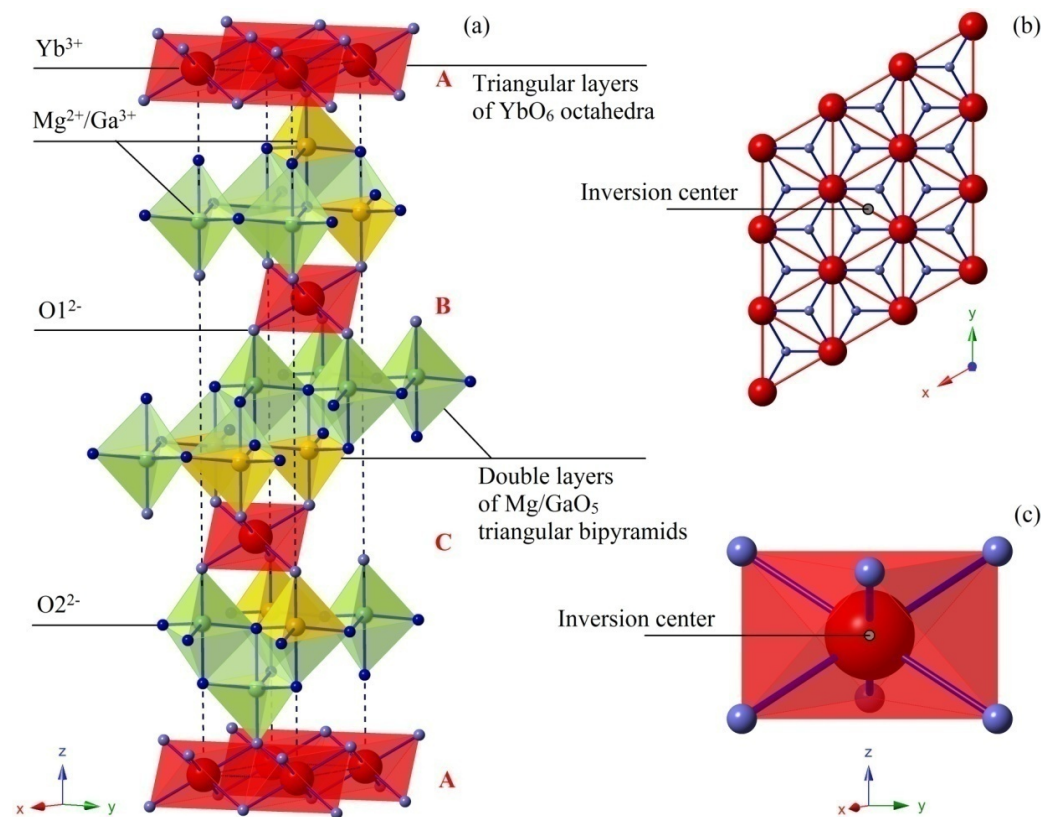
- observation of  $T^{2/3}$  heat capacity
- Entropy: effective spin-1/2 local moments

No breaking of time reversal symmetry at finite temperature.

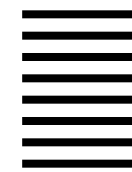
Our proposal for ground state: spinon Fermi surface U(1) QSL.



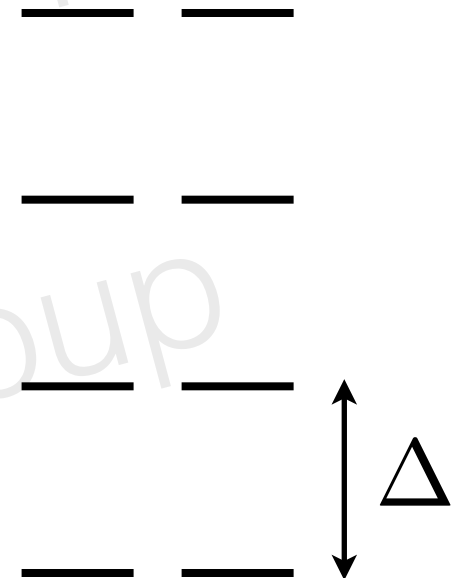
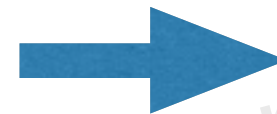
# Microscopics



Yb<sup>3+</sup> ion: 4f<sup>13</sup> has  $J=7/2$  due to SOC.



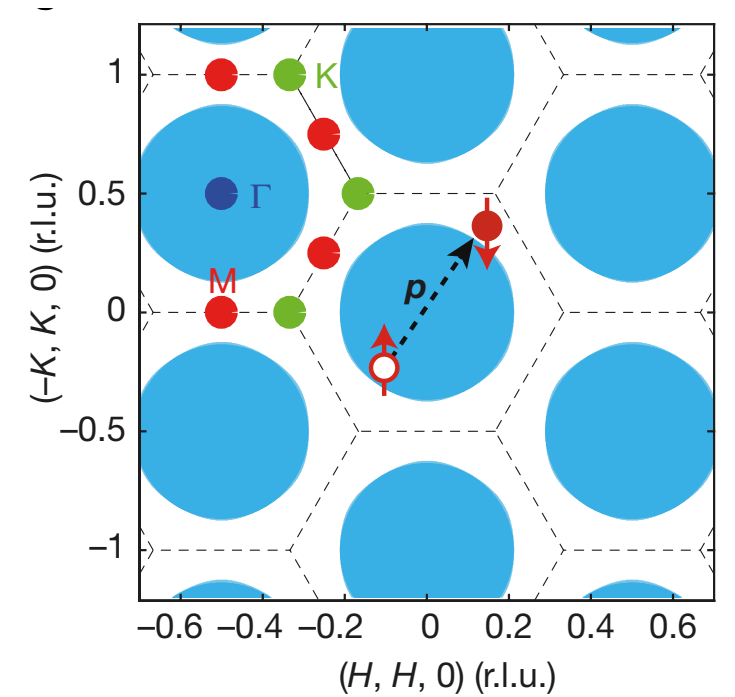
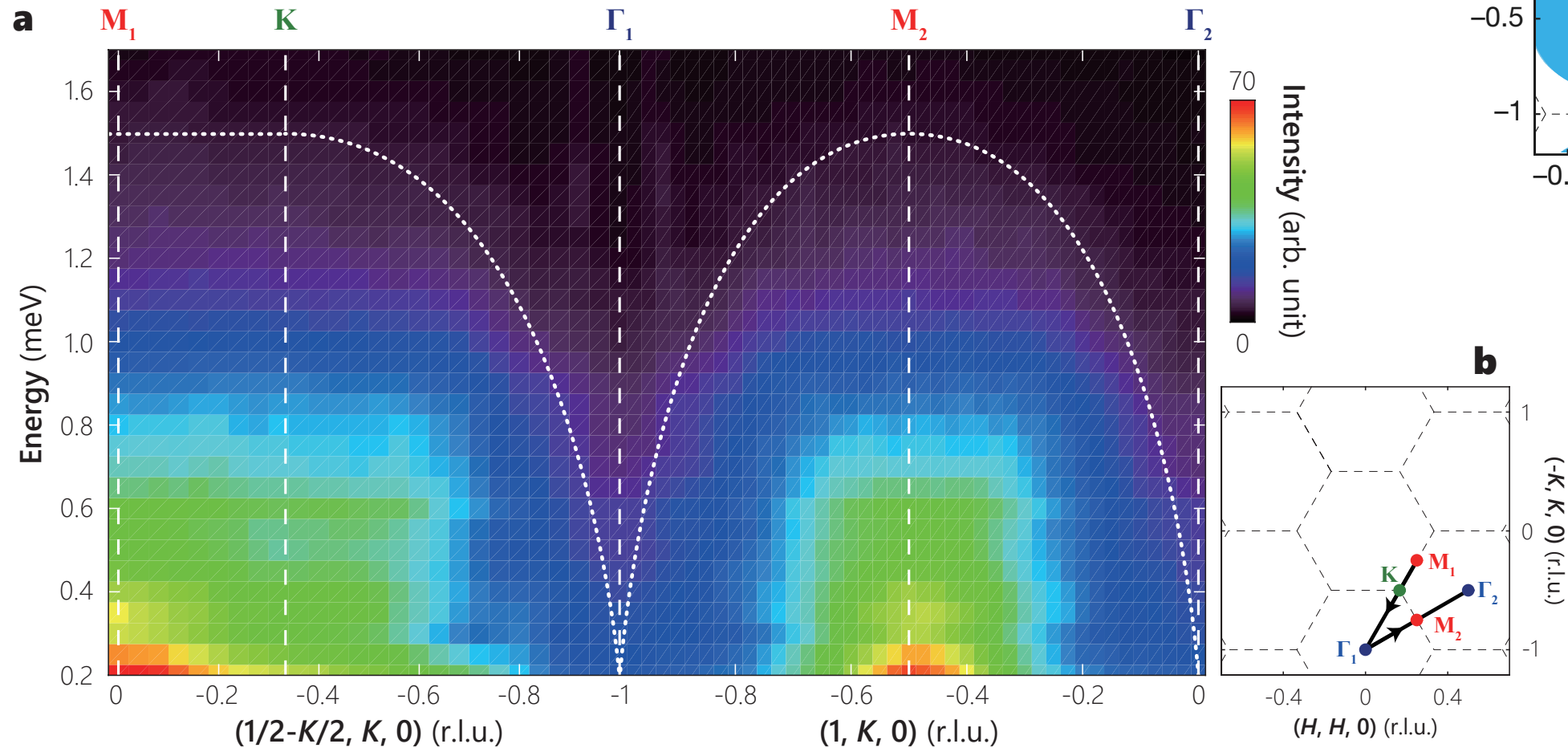
$J=7/2$



also in Mastuda's talk?

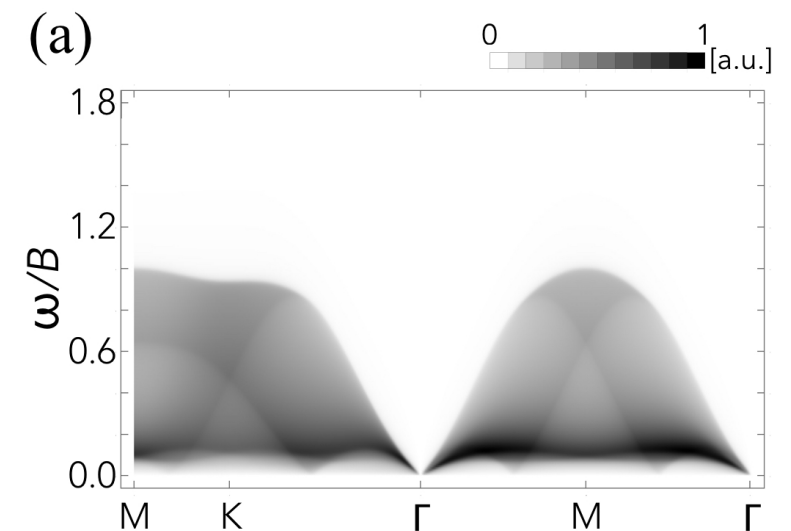
At  $T \ll \Delta$ , the only active DOF is the ground state doublet that gives rise to an effective spin-1/2.

# Advantage for neutron scattering

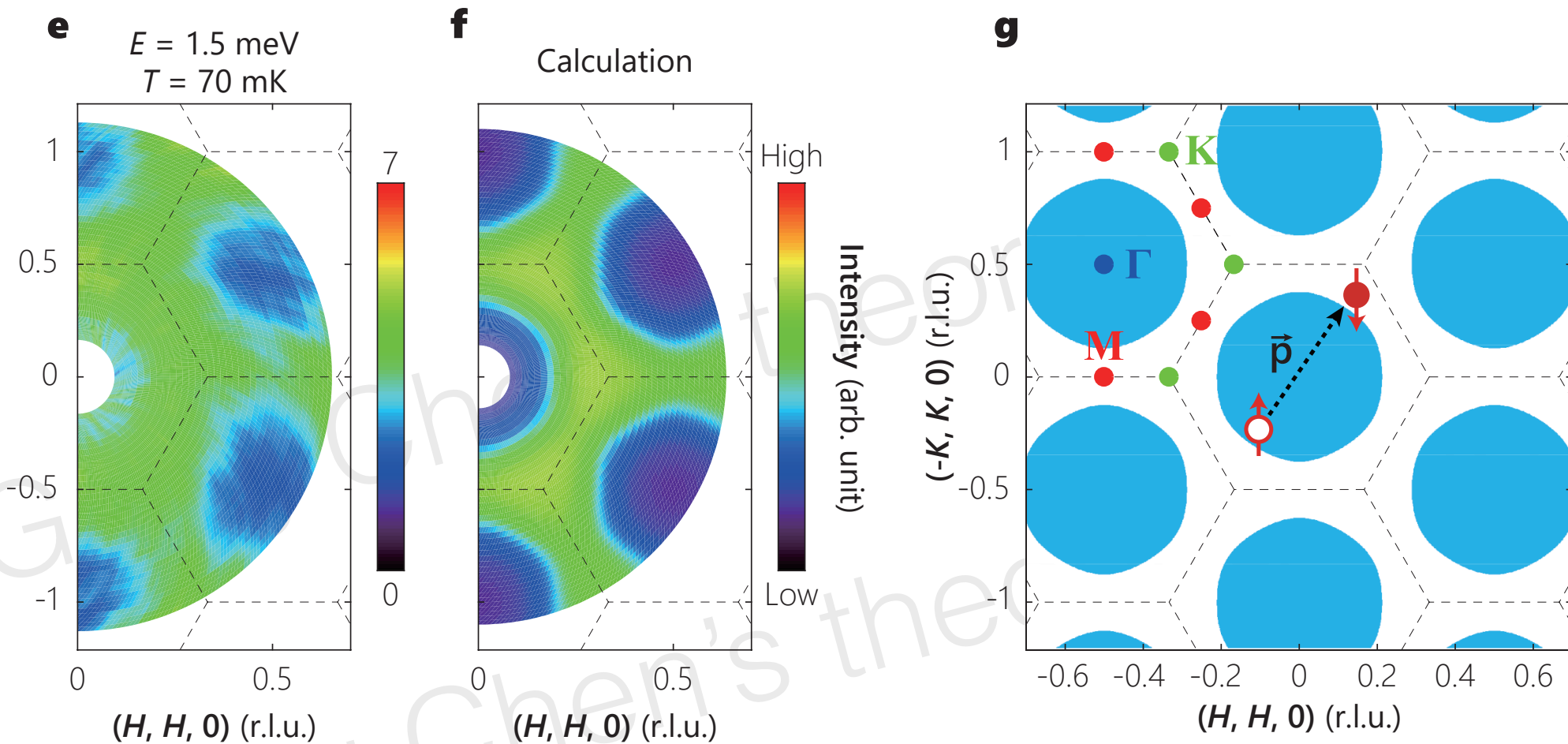


Continuum excitation

Yao Shen, ...Gang Chen\*, Jun Zhao\* Nature  
Yao-Dong Li, Yuanming Lu, Gang Chen, arXiv 1612



# Spinon continuum



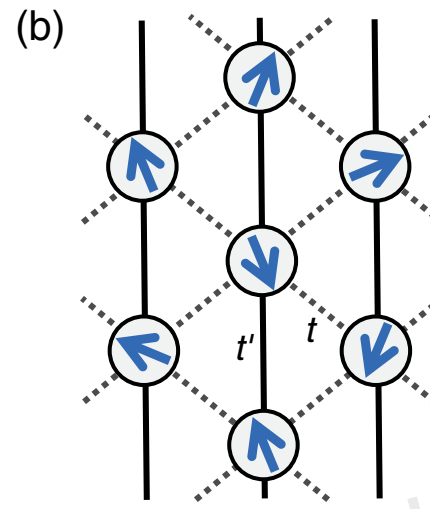
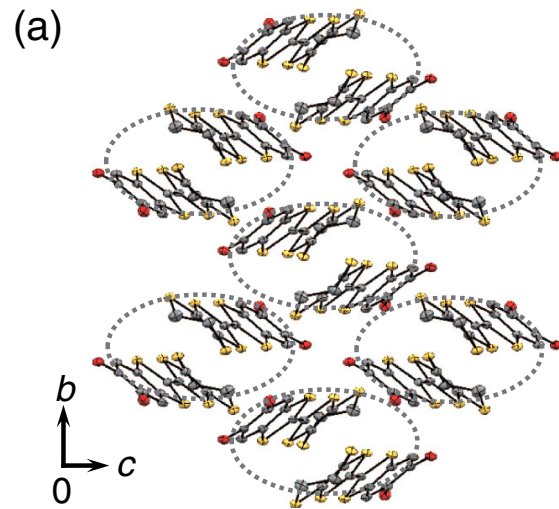
Yao Shen, ...Gang Chen\*, Jun Zhao\* Nature

Spinon Fermi surface from a pure spin system!

very different from organic spin liquids

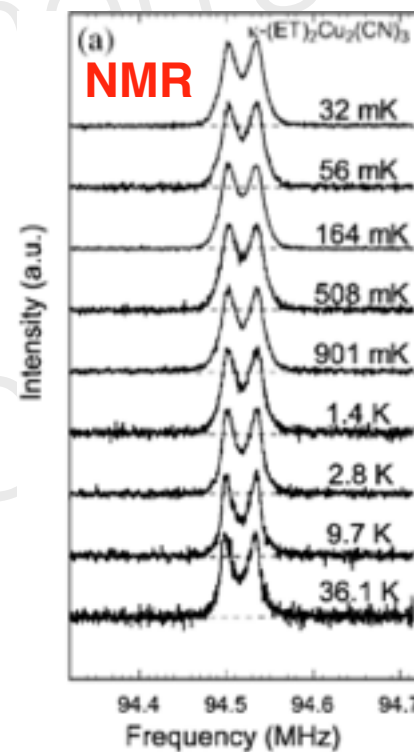
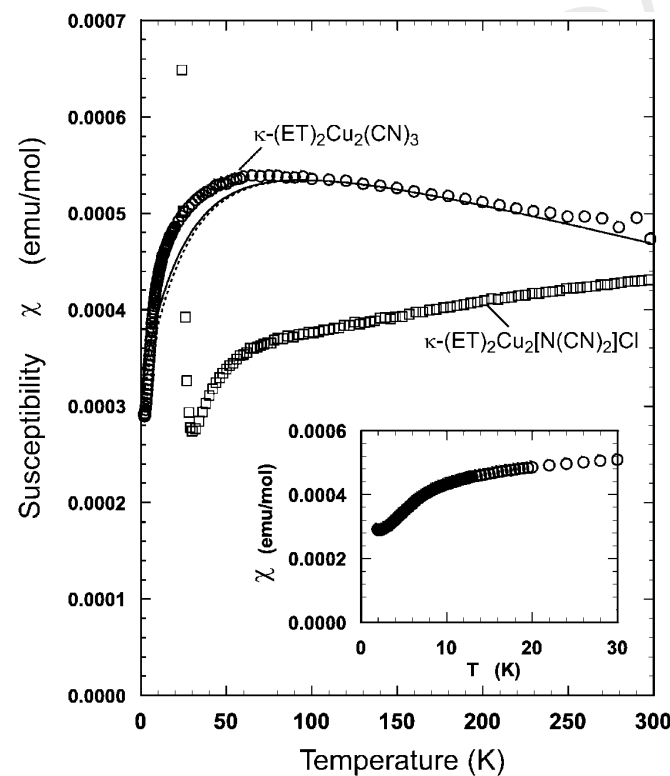


Kanoda



$\kappa$ -(BEDT-TTF) $_2$ Cu $_2$ (CN) $_3$ ,  
EtMe $_3$ Sb[Pd(dmit) $_2$ ] $_2$ ,  
 $\kappa$ -H $_3$ (Cat-EDT-TTF) $_2$

**a new one!**



Other experiments: transport,  
heat capacity, optical absorption, etc,  
Unfortunately, **no neutron scattering** so far.

**Weak Mott insulating**

Strong charge fluctuation  $\rightarrow$  Ring exchange  $\rightarrow$  disorder

\* No magnetic order down to 32mK

\* Constant spin susceptibility at zero temperature

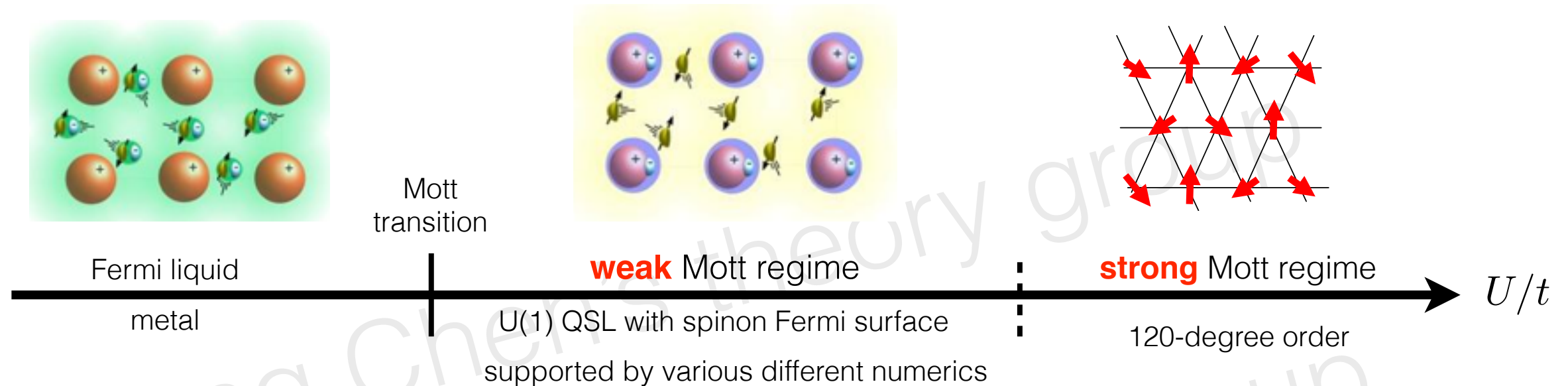


$$H = -t \sum_{\langle ij \rangle, \sigma} c_{i\sigma}^\dagger c_{j\sigma} + h.c. + U \sum_i n_{i\uparrow} n_{i\downarrow}$$



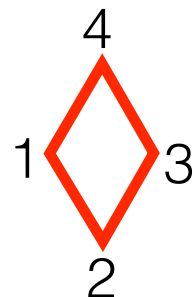
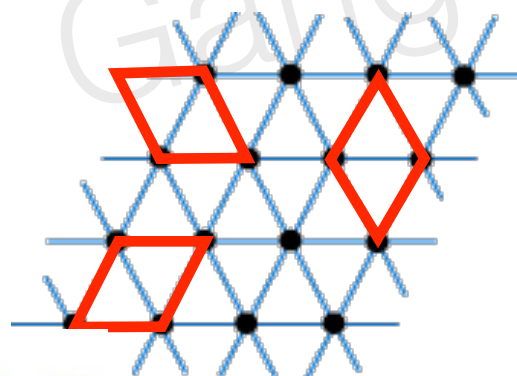
Sung-Sik Lee T Senthil P Lee

## Senthil's cartoon



- Physical mechanism** for weak Mott insulator spin liquids: perturbation in  $t/U$

$$H_{\text{pert}} = \sum_{ij} J_{ij} \mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_j + K \sum_{1234} (P_{1234} + P_{1234}^{-1}) + \dots$$



4-site ring exchange

$$\begin{aligned} & (\mathbf{S}_1 \cdot \mathbf{S}_2)(\mathbf{S}_3 \cdot \mathbf{S}_4) \\ & + (\mathbf{S}_1 \cdot \mathbf{S}_4)(\mathbf{S}_2 \cdot \mathbf{S}_3) \\ & - (\mathbf{S}_1 \cdot \mathbf{S}_3)(\mathbf{S}_2 \cdot \mathbf{S}_4) \end{aligned}$$

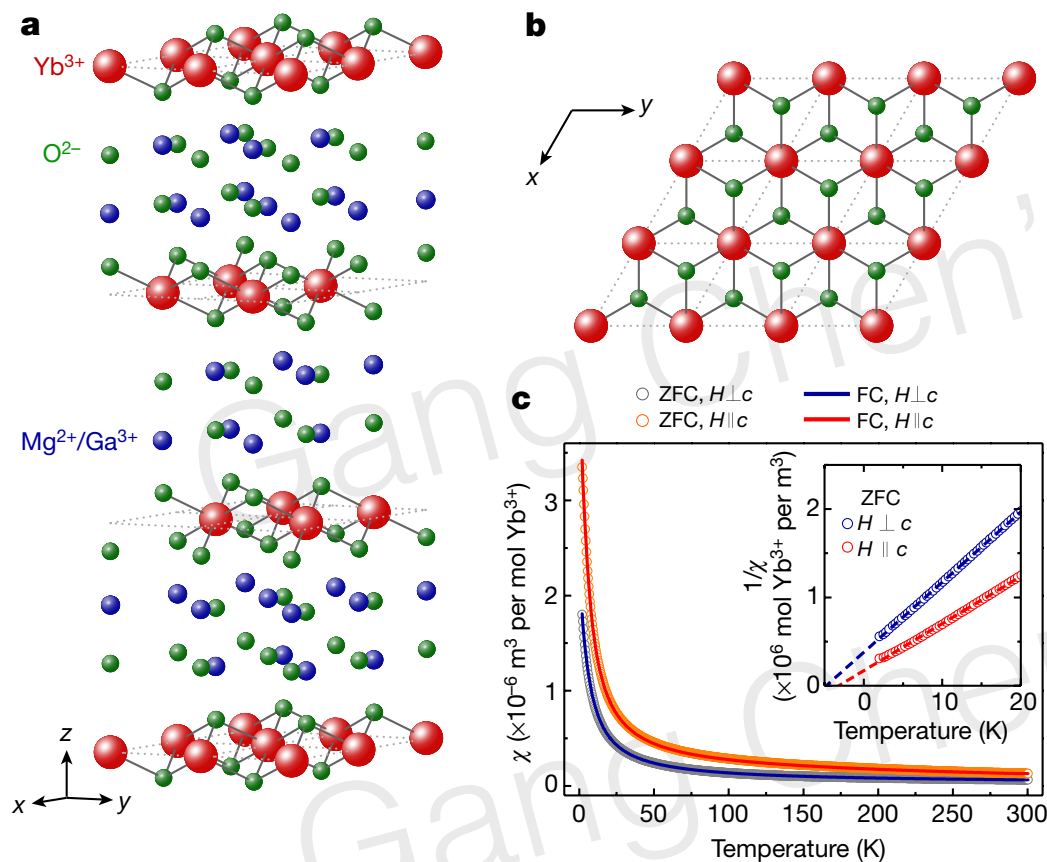


Motrunich



# Spin-orbit entanglement in strong Mott regime

4f electron is very localized, and dipolar interactions weak, very different from organics



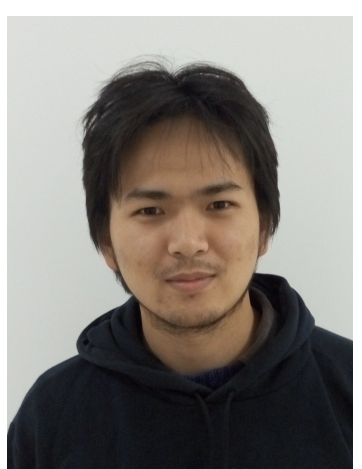
$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} [J_{zz} S_i^z S_j^z + J_{\pm} (S_i^+ S_j^- + S_i^- S_j^+) + J_{\pm\pm} (\gamma_{ij} S_i^+ S_j^+ + \gamma_{ij}^* S_i^- S_j^-) - \frac{iJ_{z\pm}}{2} (\gamma_{ij}^* S_i^+ S_j^z - \gamma_{ij} S_i^- S_j^z + \langle i \leftrightarrow j \rangle)], \quad (1)$$

where  $S_i^{\pm} = S_i^x \pm iS_i^y$ , and the phase factor  $\gamma_{ij} = 1, e^{i2\pi/3}, e^{-i2\pi/3}$  for the bond  $ij$  along the  $\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \mathbf{a}_3$  direction (see Fig. 1), respectively. This generic Hamil-

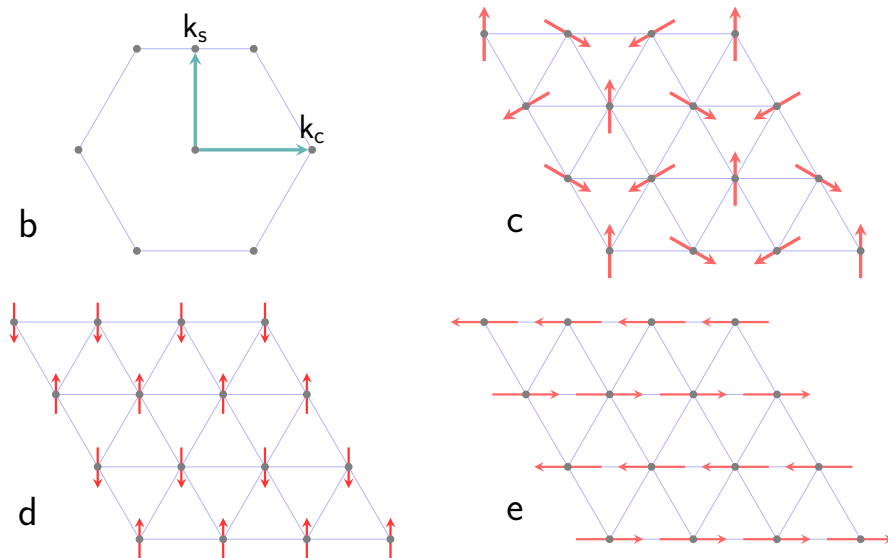
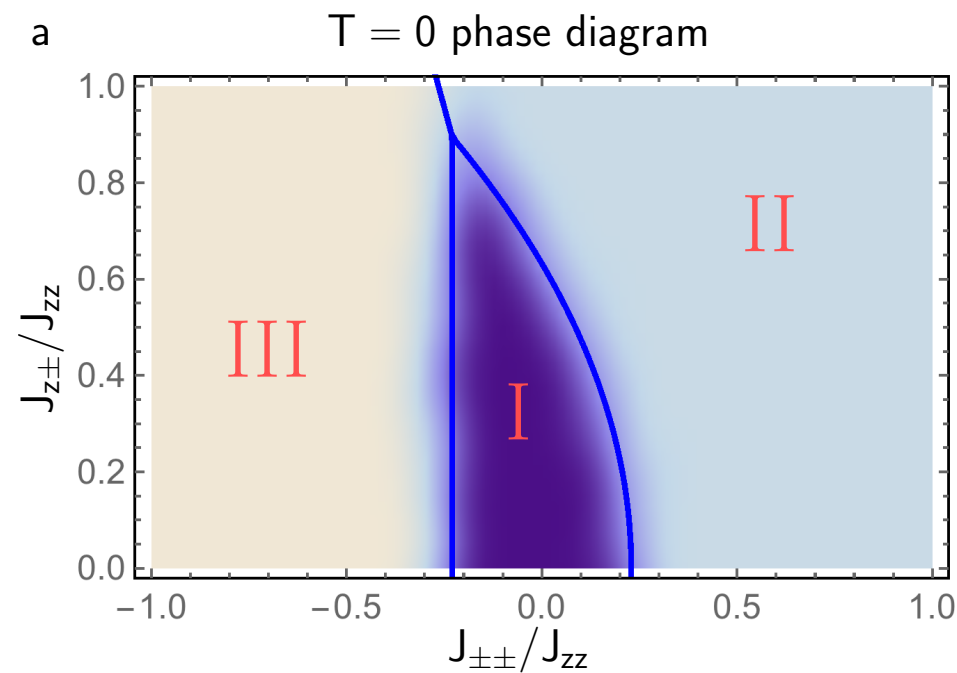
The spin-1/2 XXZ model supports conventional order.  
(Yamamoto, etc, PRL 2014)

Ga/Mg disorder may do something too. But not very clear at this stage.

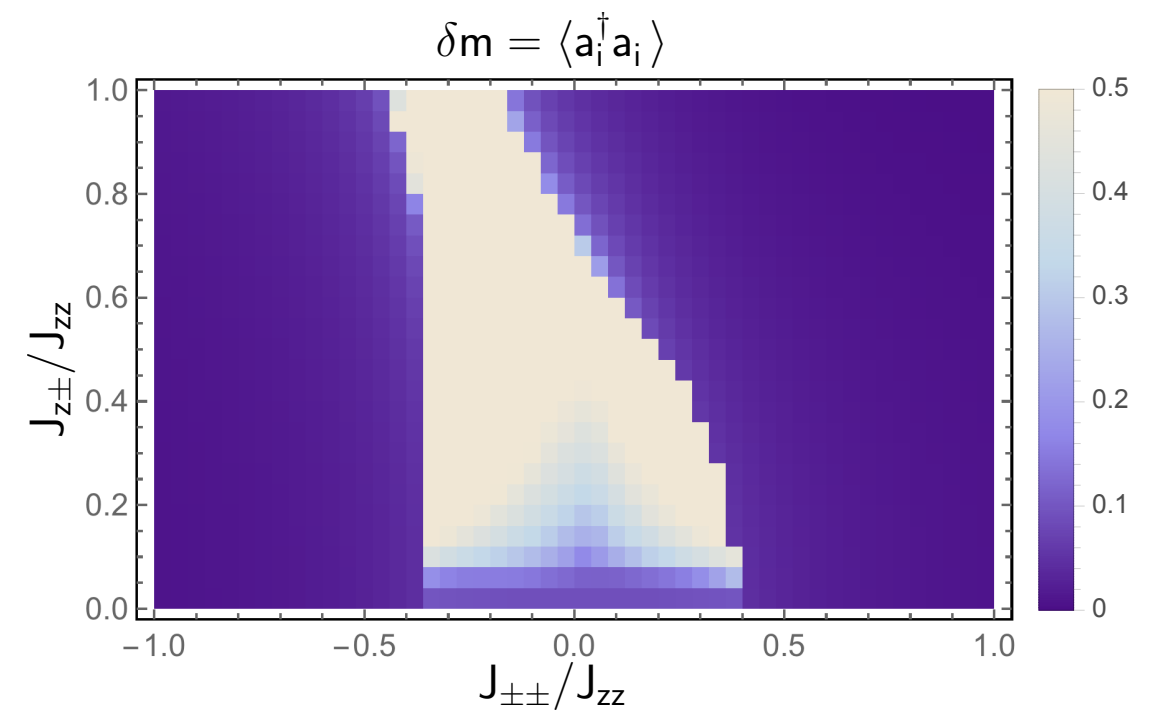
# Conservative treatment



Yao-Dong Li



mean-field phases



with quantum fluctuation

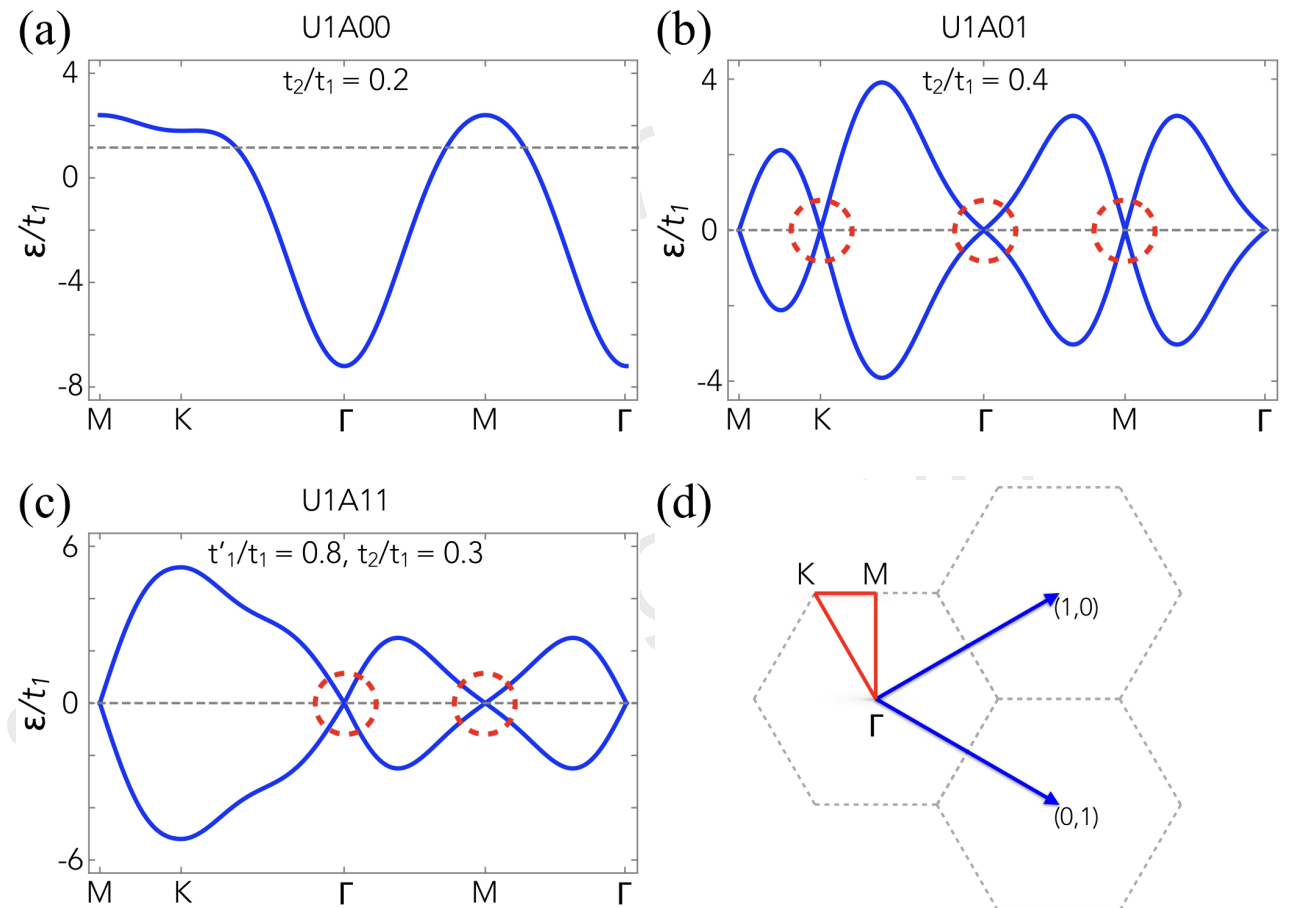
YD Li, XQ Wang, GC, PRB 94, 035107, 2016

# Parton construction and PSG classification

$$\mathbf{S}_i = \sum_{\alpha\beta} \frac{1}{2} f_{i\alpha}^\dagger \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{\alpha\beta} f_{i\beta}$$

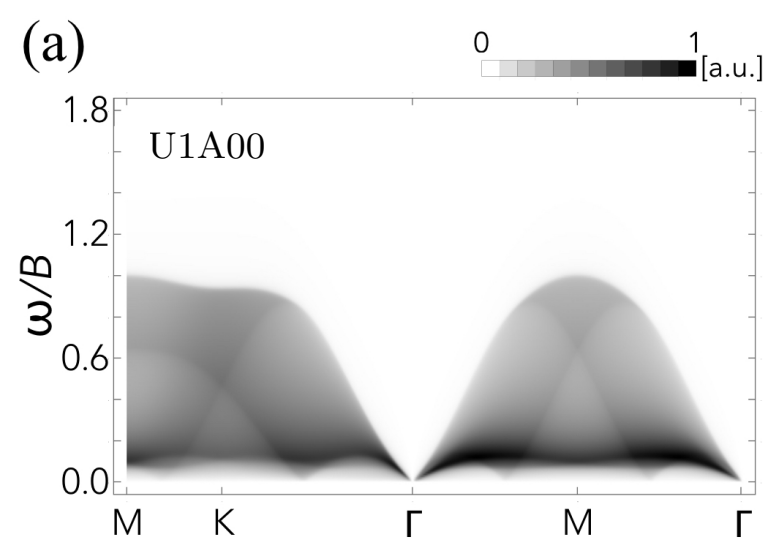
$$H_{\text{MF}} = - \sum_{(\mathbf{r}\mathbf{r}')} \sum_{\alpha\beta} \left[ t_{\mathbf{r}\mathbf{r}',\alpha\beta} f_{\mathbf{r}\alpha}^\dagger f_{\mathbf{r}'\beta} + h.c. \right],$$

U(1)	QSL	$W_{\mathbf{r}}^{T_1}$	$W_{\mathbf{r}}^{T_2}$	$W_{\mathbf{r}}^{C_2}$	$W_{\mathbf{r}}^{C_6}$
U1A00		$I_{2 \times 2}$	$I_{2 \times 2}$	$I_{2 \times 2}$	$I_{2 \times 2}$
U1A10		$I_{2 \times 2}$	$I_{2 \times 2}$	$i\sigma^y$	$I_{2 \times 2}$
U1A01		$I_{2 \times 2}$	$I_{2 \times 2}$	$I_{2 \times 2}$	$i\sigma^y$
U1A11		$I_{2 \times 2}$	$I_{2 \times 2}$	$i\sigma^y$	$i\sigma^y$

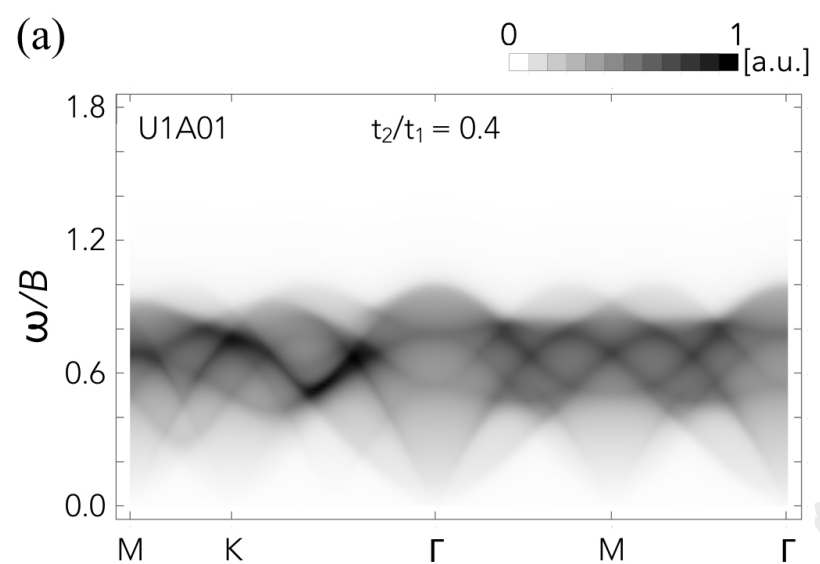


The U1A00 state is the spinon Fermi surface state that we proposed in Shen, et al, Nature.

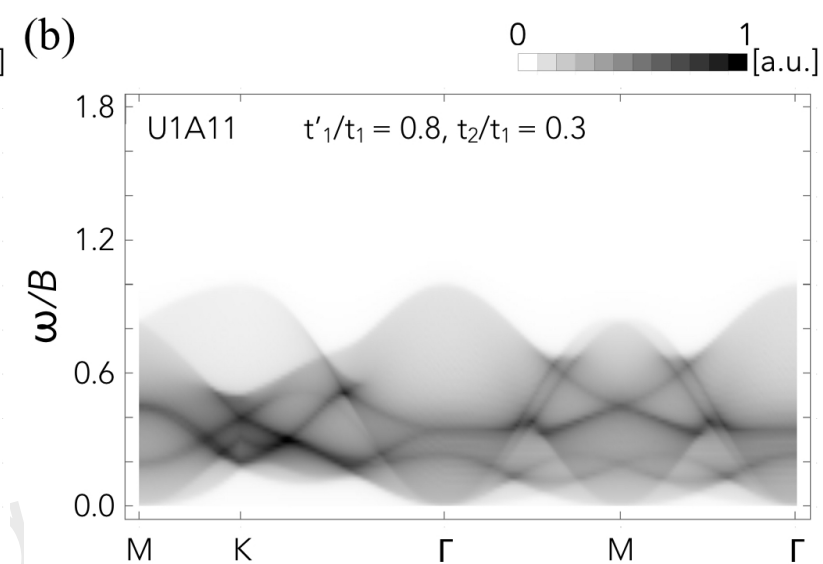
Classification scheme is different from X-G Wen's original work.



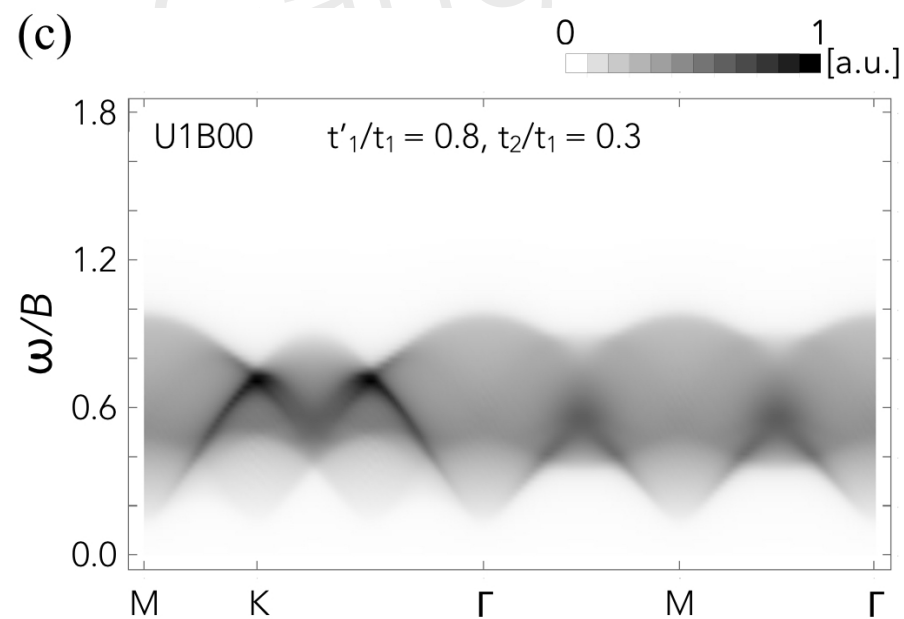
U1A00



U1A01



U1A11



U1B state

# Summary

1. We propose YbMgGaO<sub>4</sub> realizes a U(1) QSL with spinon Fermi surface.
2. Current experiments are reasonably consistent with the theoretical prediction from this proposal.

Ref: YS Li, GC, ... QM Zhang, PRL, 2015

Y Shen, YD Li,..., GC, J Zhao, Nature, Dec 2016

YD Li, XQ Wang, GC, PRB 94, 035107, 2016

YD Li, YM Lu, GC, arXiv 1612.03447

YD Li, Y Shen, YS Li, J Zhao, GC, arXiv 1608.06445