

Exploring the Physics of Quantum Phase Transitions

Jeroen Custers

*Dept. of Condensed Matter Physics, MFF, Charles University in Prague,
Ke Karlovu 5, 121 16 Prague 2, Czech Republic*



Introduction

- Doniach Diagram
- Heavy Fermion
- Quantum Phase Transition

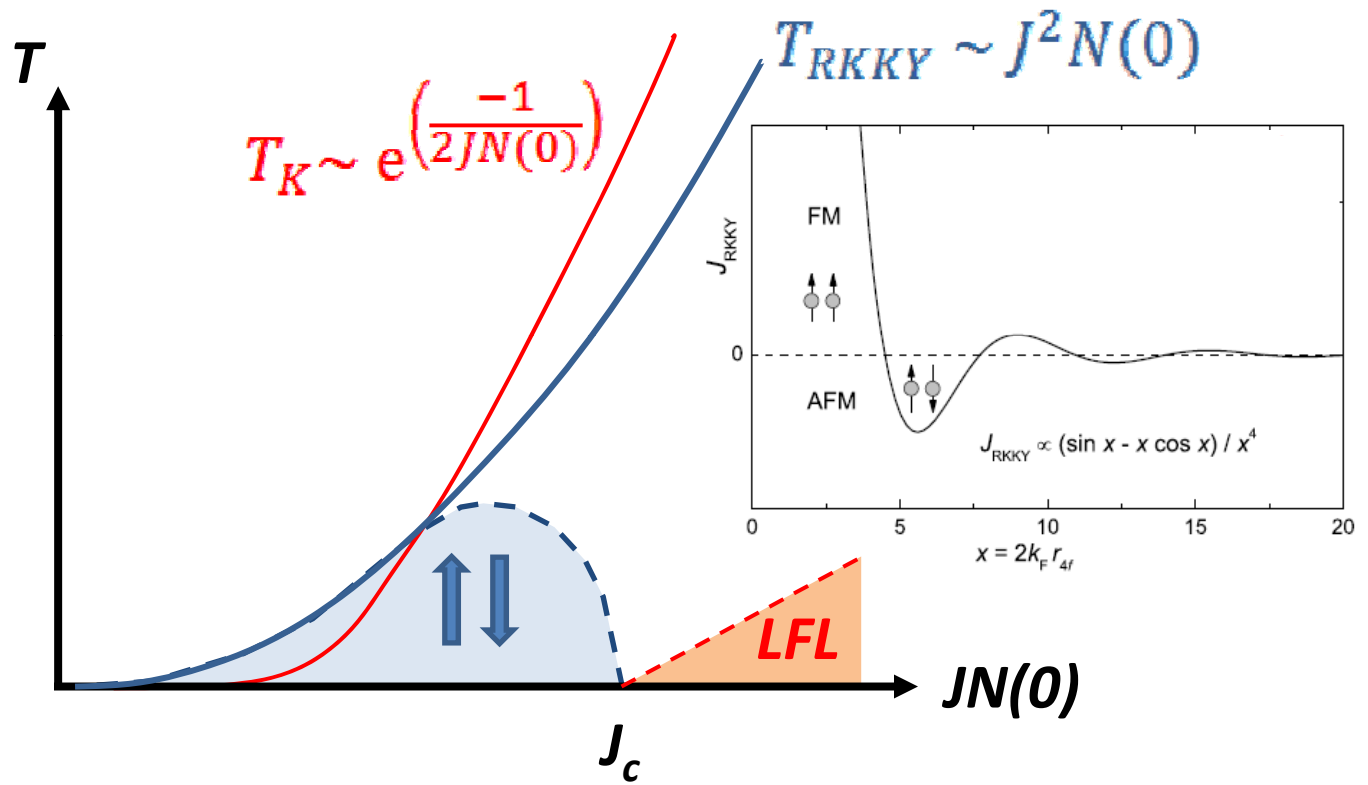
Experimental

- YbRh_2Si_2
- $\text{Ce}_3\text{Pd}_{20}\text{Si}_6$

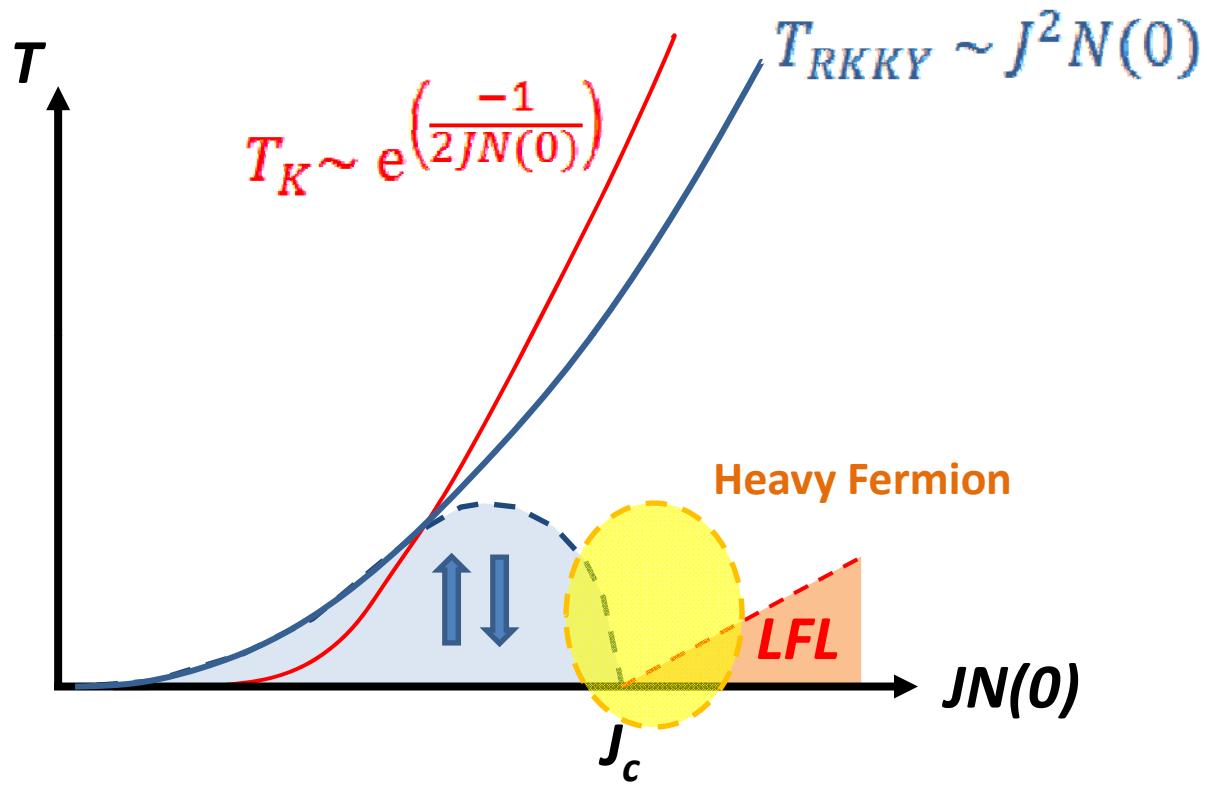
Conclusion

- Global Phase Diagram
- Outlook

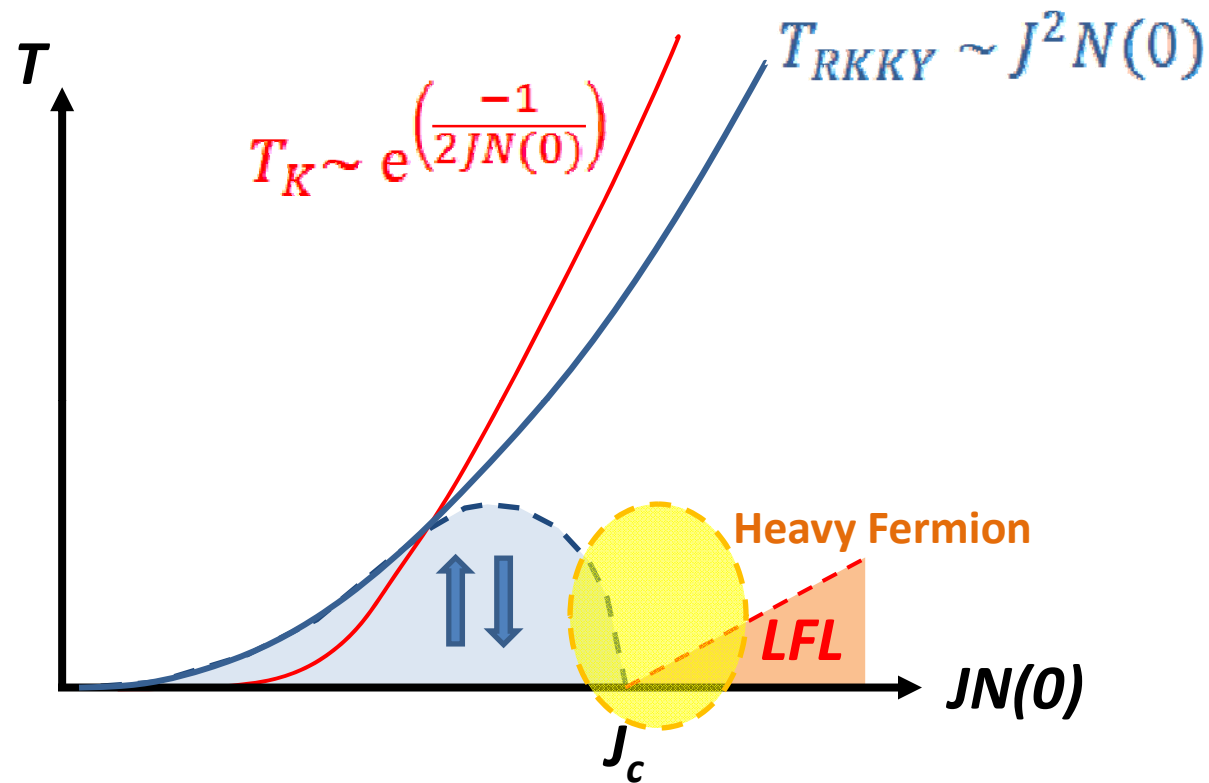
Doniach Diagram



Doniach Diagram

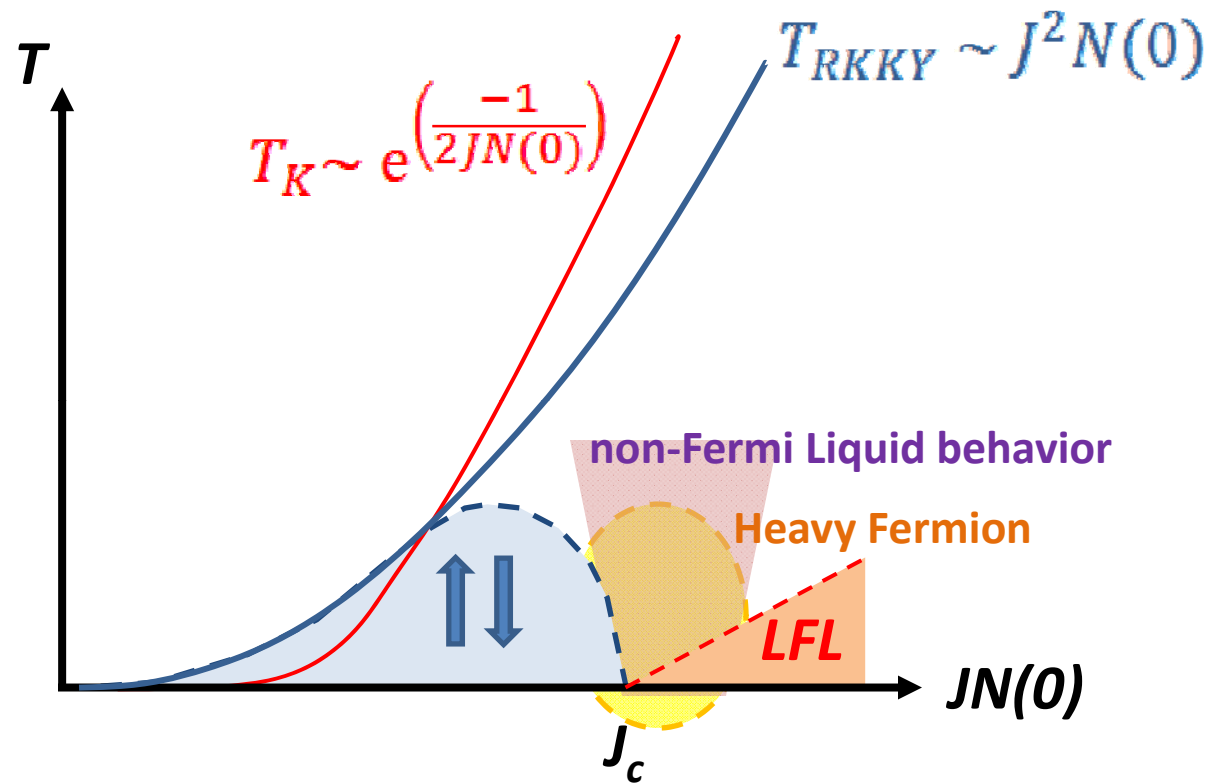


Doniach Diagram



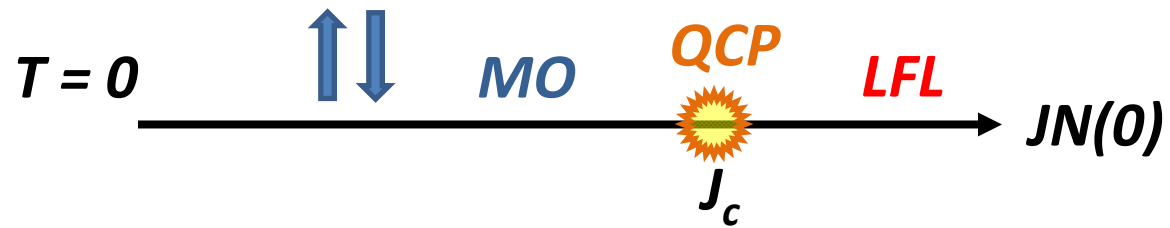
Tuning J by doping, pressure, magnetic field changes ground state from magnetic and paramagnetic

Doniach Diagram



Tuning J by doping, pressure, magnetic field changes ground state from magnetic and paramagnetic

Quantum Phase Transition



At $T = 0$ phase transition solely induced by zero point quantum fluctuations



Quantum Critical Point

Quantum Phase Transition



At $T = 0$ phase transition solely induced by zero point quantum fluctuations



Quantum Critical Point

Spin Density Wave (SDW)



Localized Moment (Kondo breakdown)

quantum mechanical extension of classical theory of critical phenomena. At the QCP magnetic fluctuations have infinite range in both space and time. Magnetic order is accomplished by a SDW instability.

critical magnetic fluctuations (2D) have infinite range in time, but are localized in space. As a consequence the Kondo screening breaks down upon approaching the QCP from the paramagnetic side, and the bare moments order

J. Hertz, Phys. Rev. B **14**, 1165 (1976).
A.J. Millis, Phys. Rev. B **48**, 7183 (1993).
T. Moriya and K. Ueda, Adv. Phys. **49**, 555 (2000).

P. Coleman *et al.*, J. Phys. Condens. Matter **13**, R723 (2001).
Q. Si *et al.*, Nature **413**, 804 (2001).
T. Senthil *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B **69**, 035111 (2004).
T. Senthil *et al.*, Science **303**, 1490 (2004).
C. Pepin, Phys. Rev. Lett. **98**, 206401 (2007).

QCP finite temperature

Fermi Liquid

Property	
C/T	<i>const.</i>
χ	<i>const.</i>
$\Delta\rho$	aT^2
α/T	<i>const.</i>

Spin Density Wave
(AFM)

Property	Dimension	
	$d = 3$	$d = 2$
C/T	$\gamma - \sqrt{T}$	$c \log T_0/T$
χ	$T^{\frac{3}{2}}$	$\chi_0 - dT$
$\Delta\rho$	$T^{\frac{3}{2}}$	T
α/T	$1/T \log \log(1/T)$	$T^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

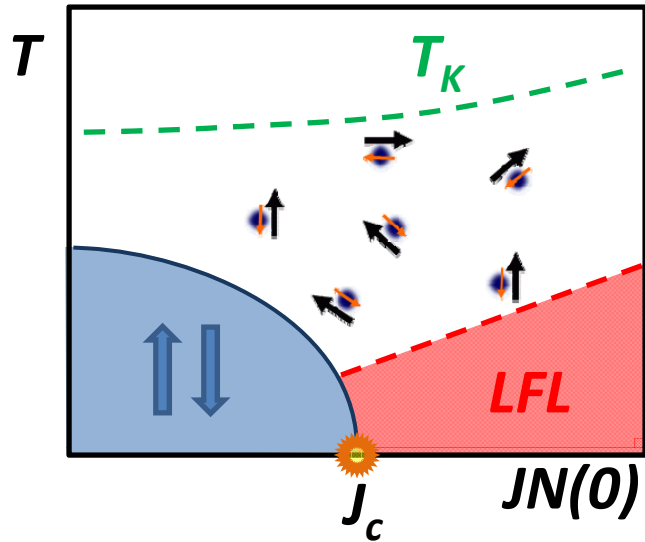
Localized Moment
(Kondo breakdown)

Property	Dimension
	$d = 2$
C/T	$c \log T_0/T$
χ	
$\Delta\rho$	T^p
α/T	

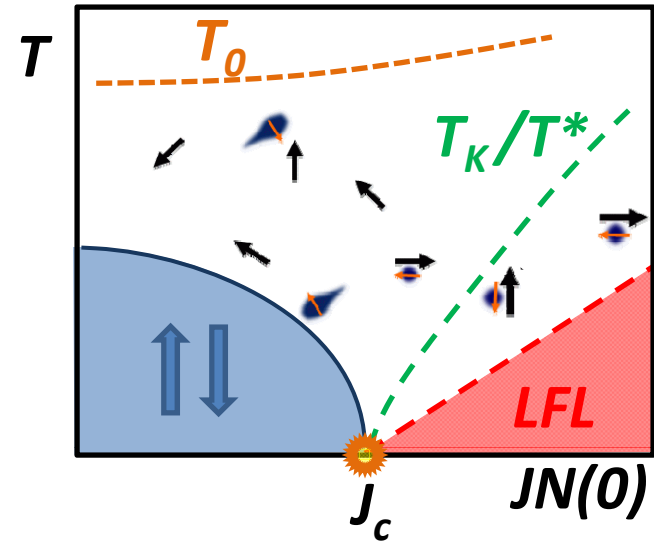
^p often observed

QCP phase diagram

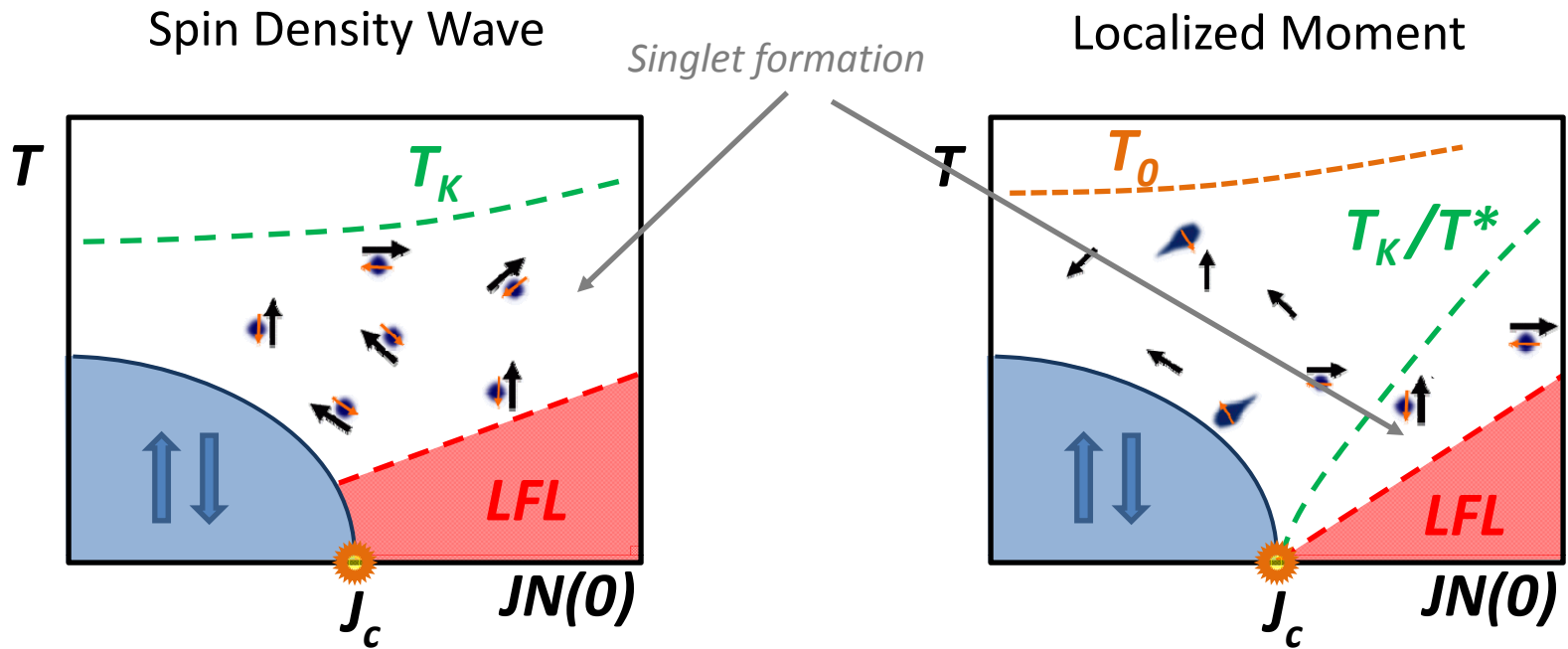
Spin Density Wave



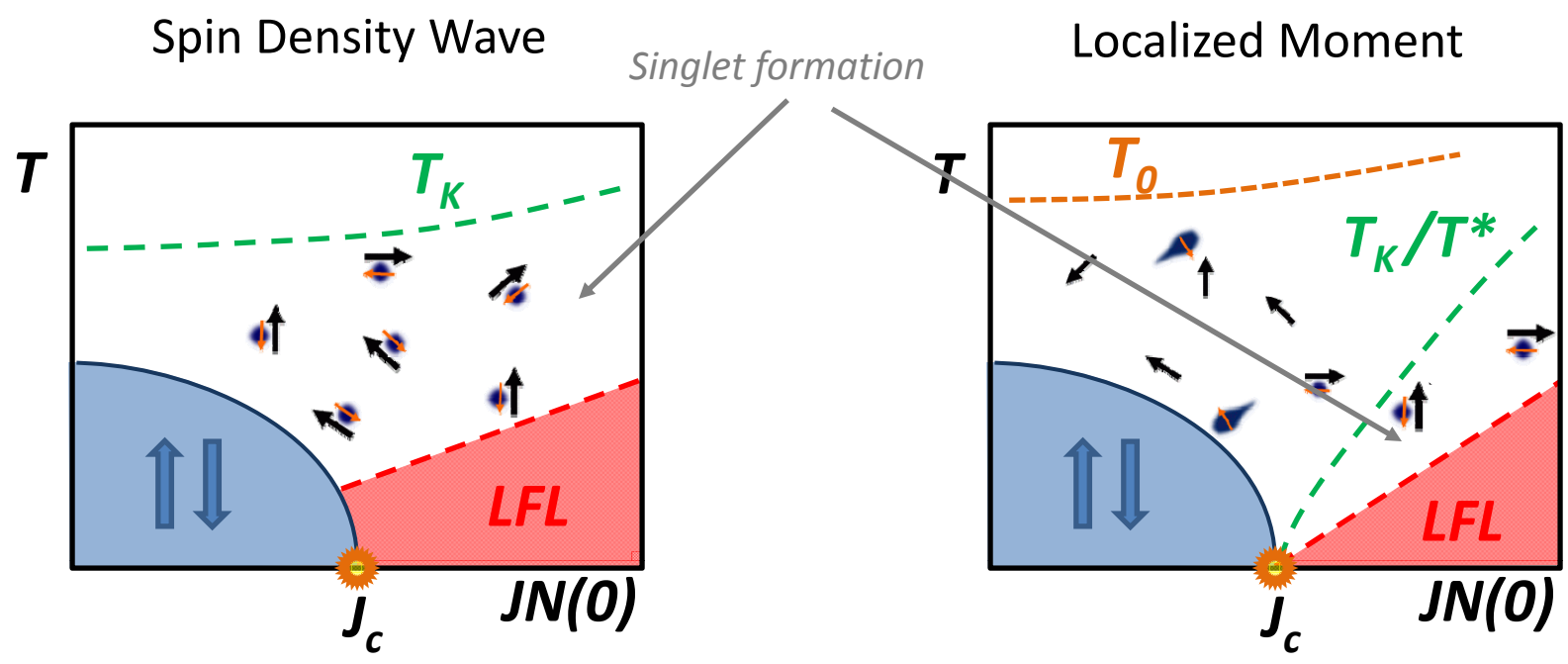
Localized Moment



QCP phase diagram



QCP phase diagram



On both sites of the QCP the heavy quasiparticle (Kondo screening) exists

↓

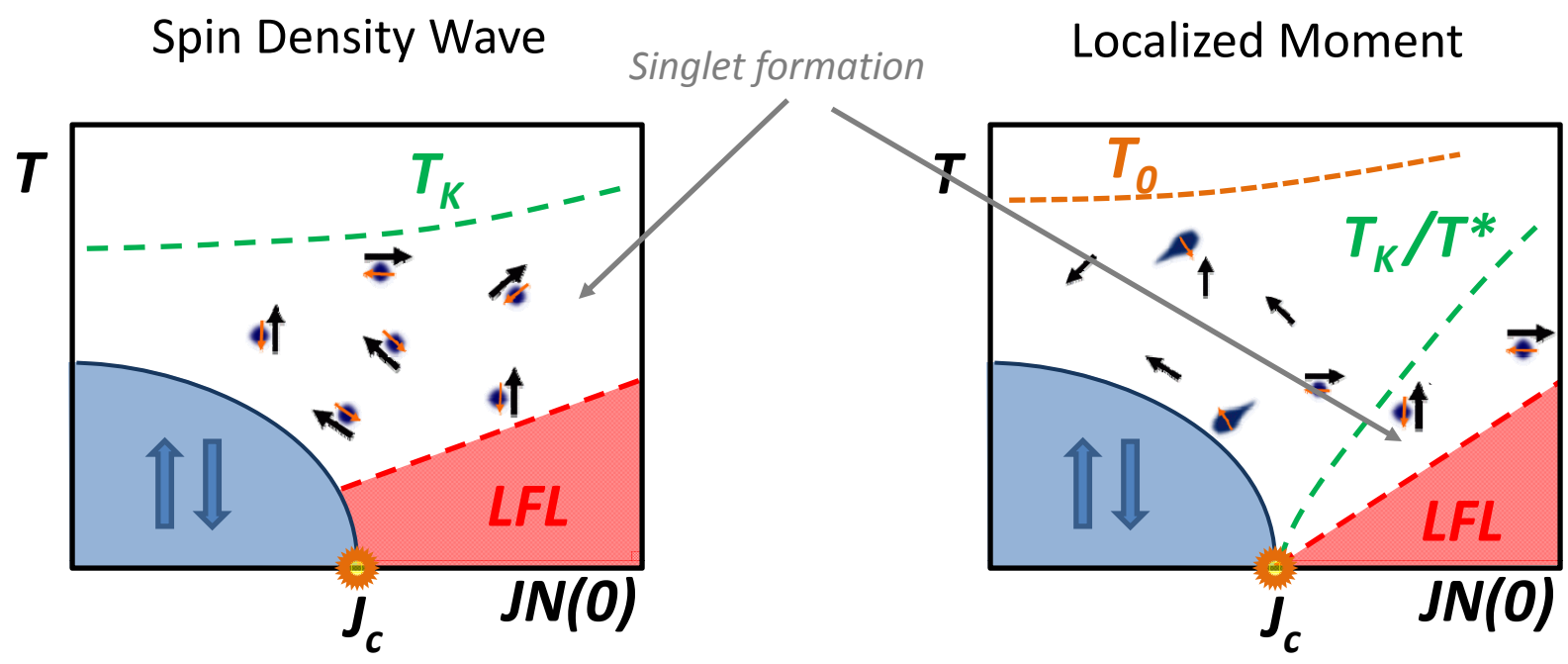
Fermi Volume remains *constant*

Break-up of the composite conduction electron + spin f -atom at QCP

↓

Fermi Volume is *large* in LFL
 Fermi Volume is *small* in mag. order

QCP phase diagram



On both sites of the QCP the heavy quasiparticle (Kondo screening) exists

↓

Fermi Volume remains *constant*

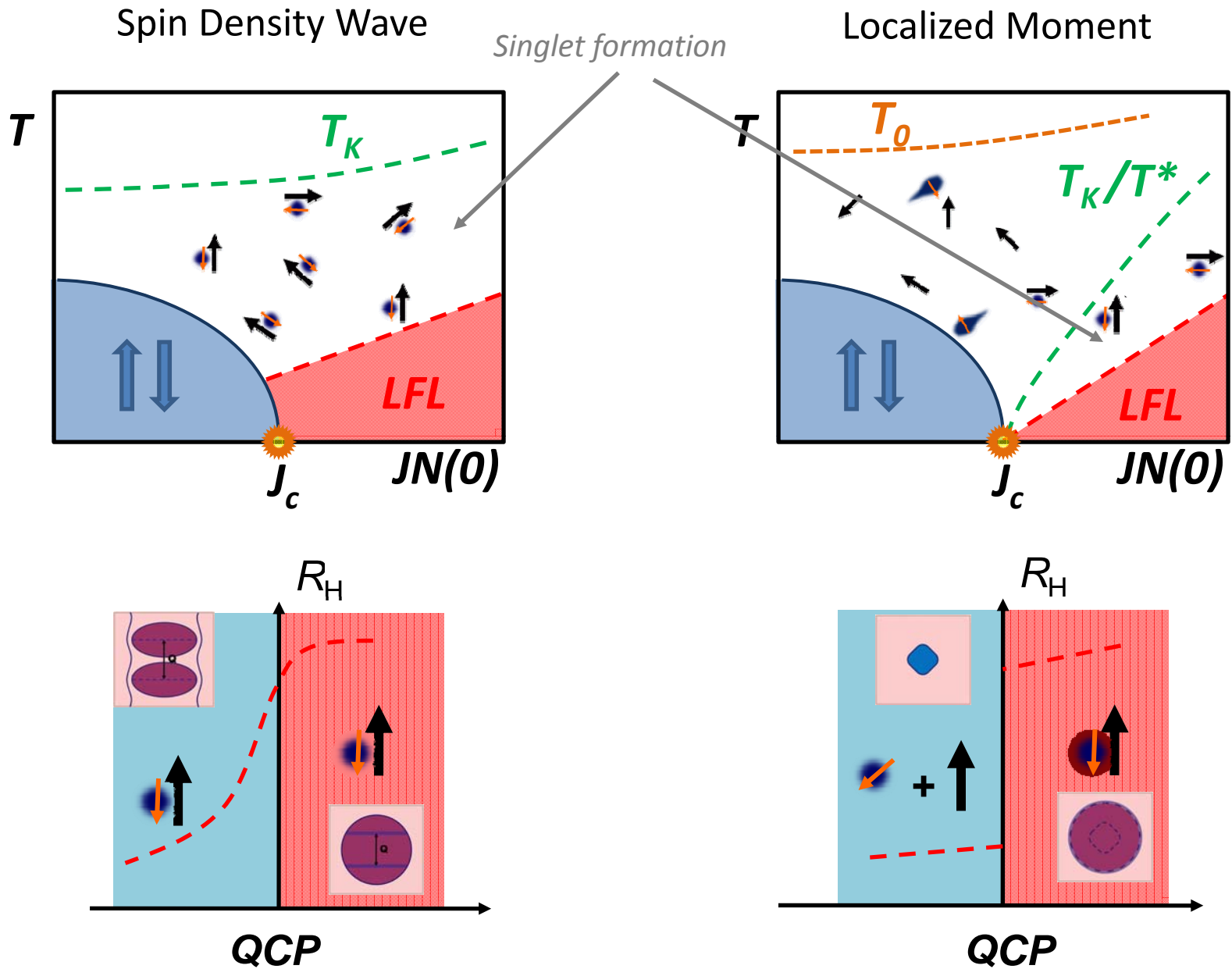
Break-up of the composite conduction electron + spin f -atom at QCP

↓

Fermi Volume is *large* in LFL
Fermi Volume is *small* in mag. order

Hall experiment measures Fermi Volume

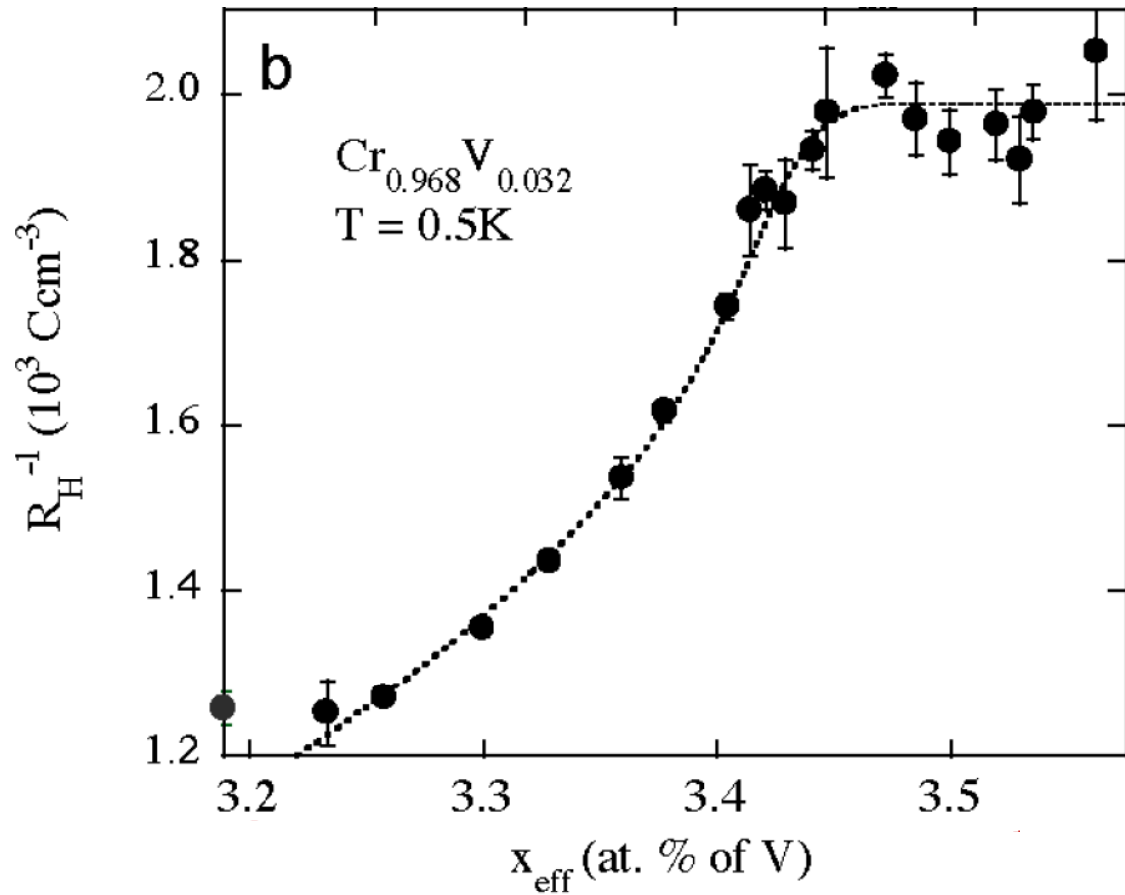
QCP Hall-Resistivity



Smooth transition of Hallcoefficient

Jump in Hallcoefficient

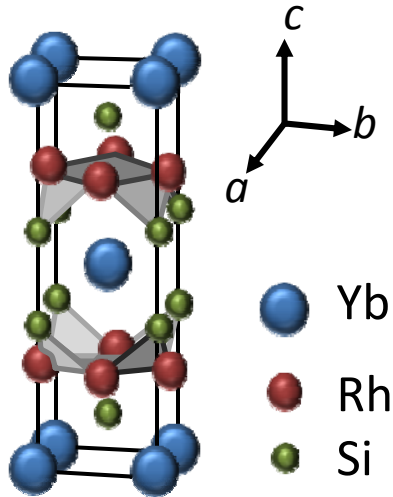
QCP Hall-Resistivity



Lee *et al.* PRL **92**, 187201 (2004)

Example SDW

YbRh₂Si₂



ThCr₂Si₂ structure (*I4/mmm*)

$$a = 4.007 \pm 0.005 \text{ \AA}$$

$$c = 9.858 \pm 0.005 \text{ \AA}$$

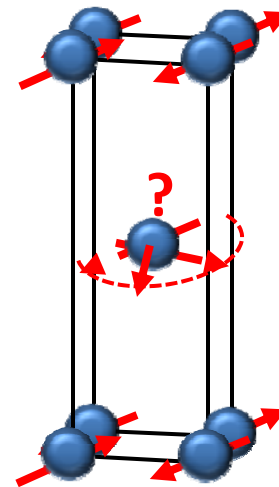
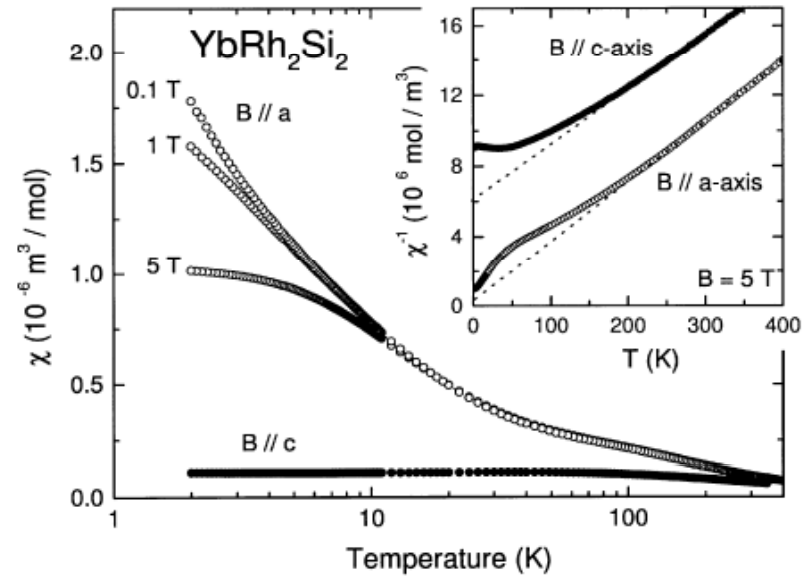
Yb³⁺ (*J* = 7/2)

$$T_{300\text{K}}: \mu_{\text{eff}} = 4.5 \mu_{\text{B}}$$

CEF excitations:

0 – 17 – 25 – 43 meV

(0 – 200 – 290 – 500 K)

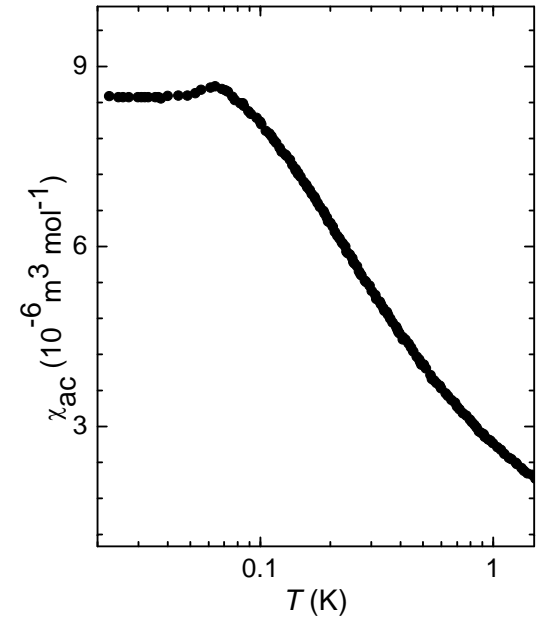
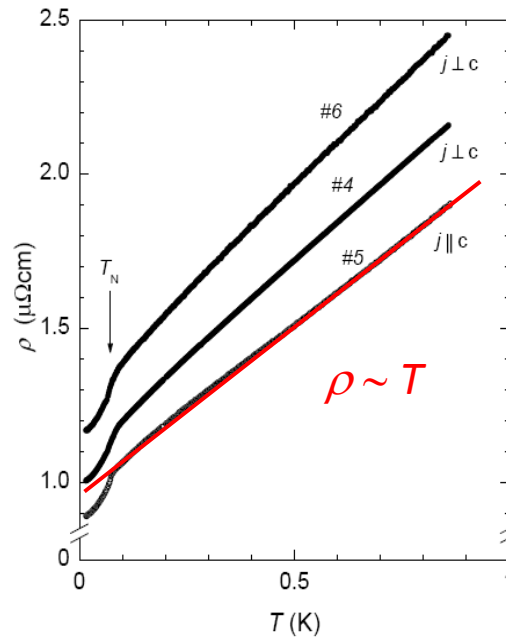
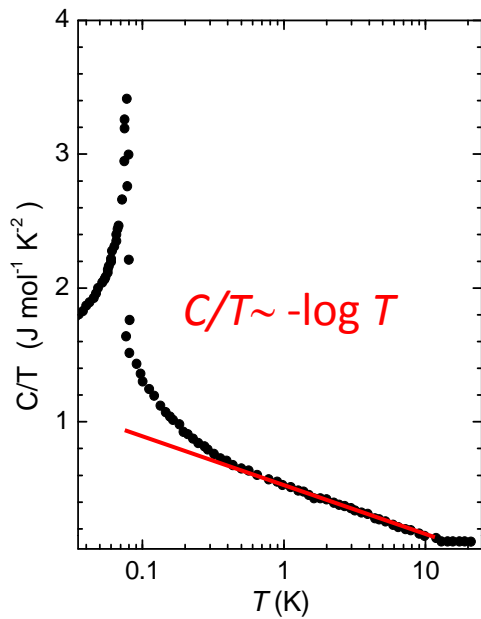


$$\Theta_{\text{w}}^{\text{a}} = -9\text{K}$$

$$\Theta_{\text{w}}^{\text{c}} = -180\text{K}$$

$$M^{\text{a}} / M^{\text{c}} = 20 \quad (@2\text{K})$$

YbRh₂Si₂ low Temperature



YbRh₂Si₂ is a heavy Fermion

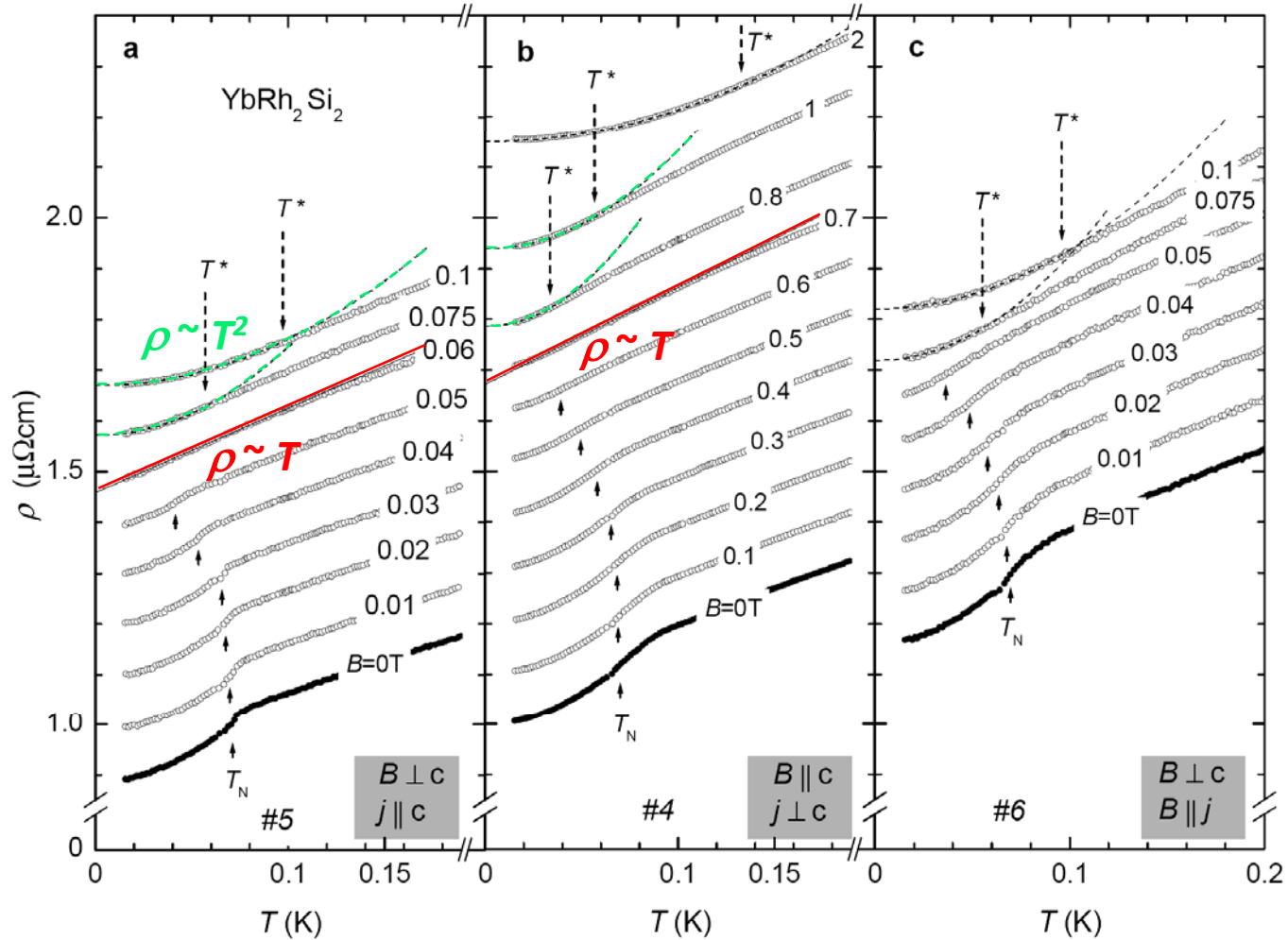
Antiferromagnetic order at $\approx 70\text{mK}$

Above T_N pronounced non-Fermi liquid behavior



Close to a QCP

YbRh₂Si₂ tuning to QCP

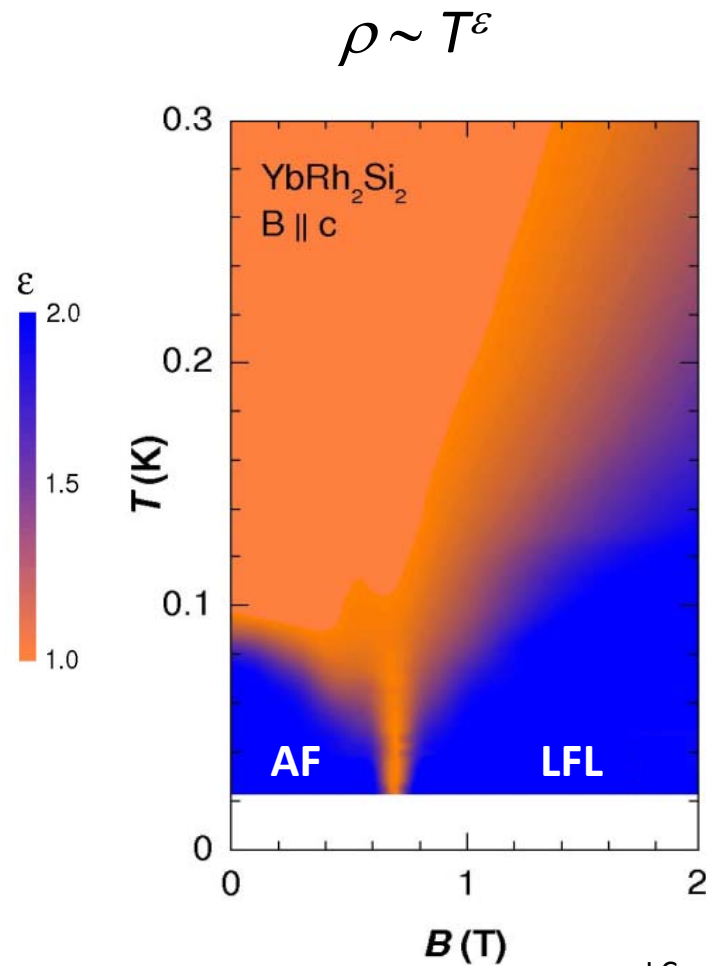


P. Gegenwart *et al.* PRL **89**, 056402 (2002)

Tuning YbRh_2Si_2 to QCP by applying small magnetic field

critical field: $B_c \perp c = 11 B_c \parallel c$

YbRh₂Si₂ tuning to QCP

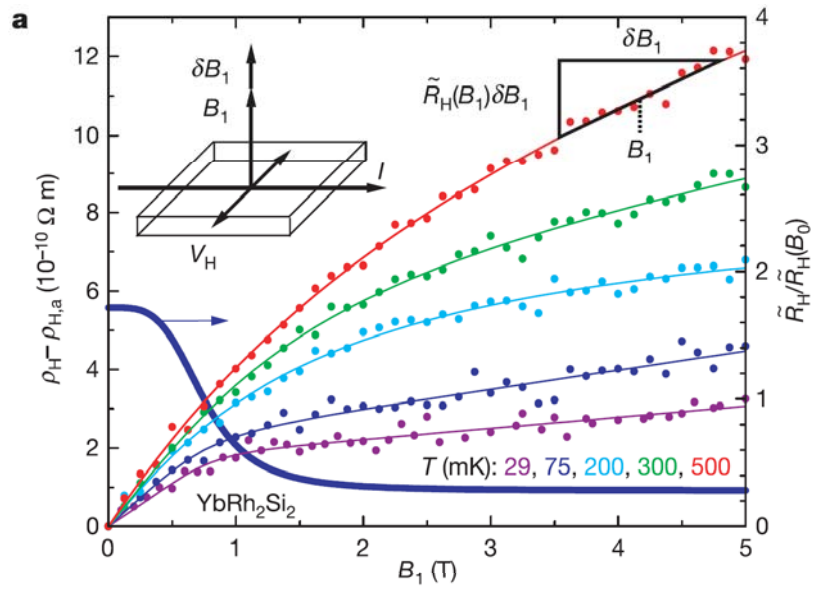


J.Custers *et al.* Nature **424**, 524 (2003)

Tuning YbRh₂Si₂ to QCP by applying small magnetic field

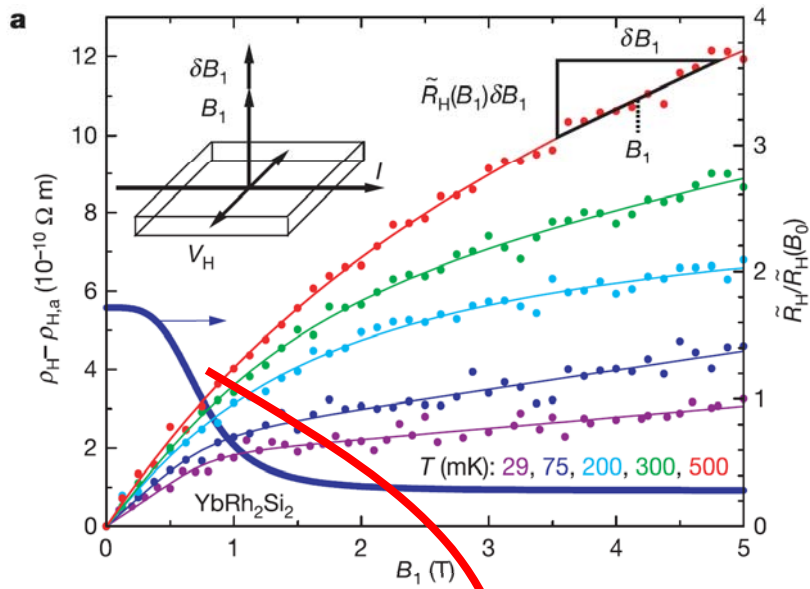
critical field: $B_c \perp c = 11 B_c \parallel c$

YbRh₂Si₂ Hall experiment

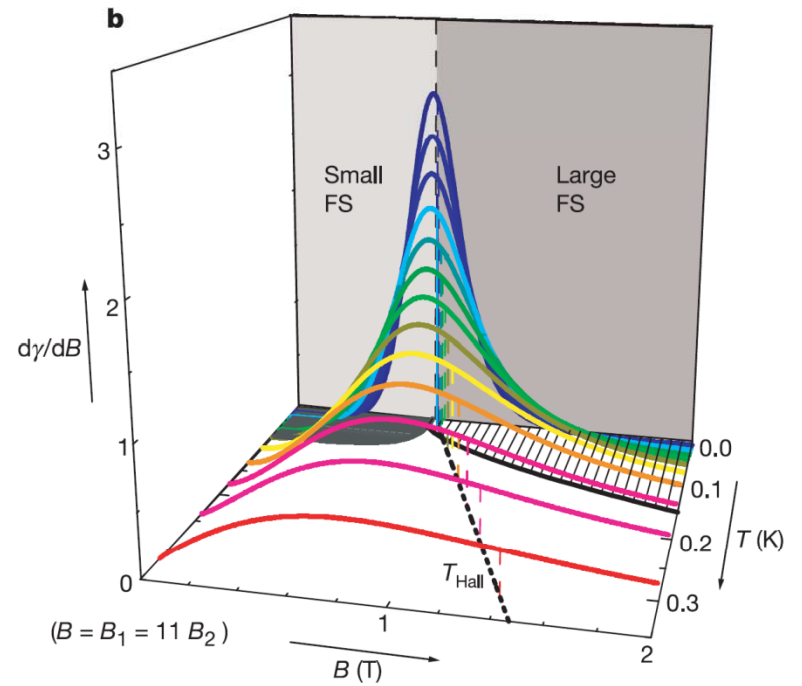
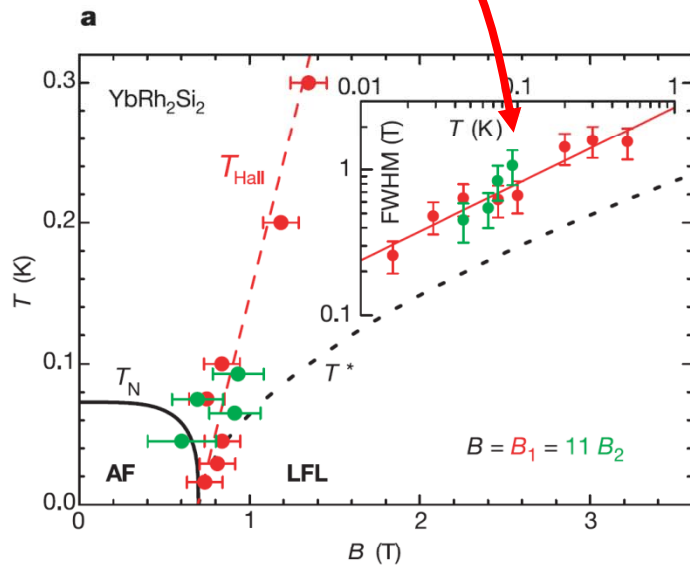


S. Paschen *et al.* Nature **432**, 881 (2004)

YbRh₂Si₂ Hall experiment

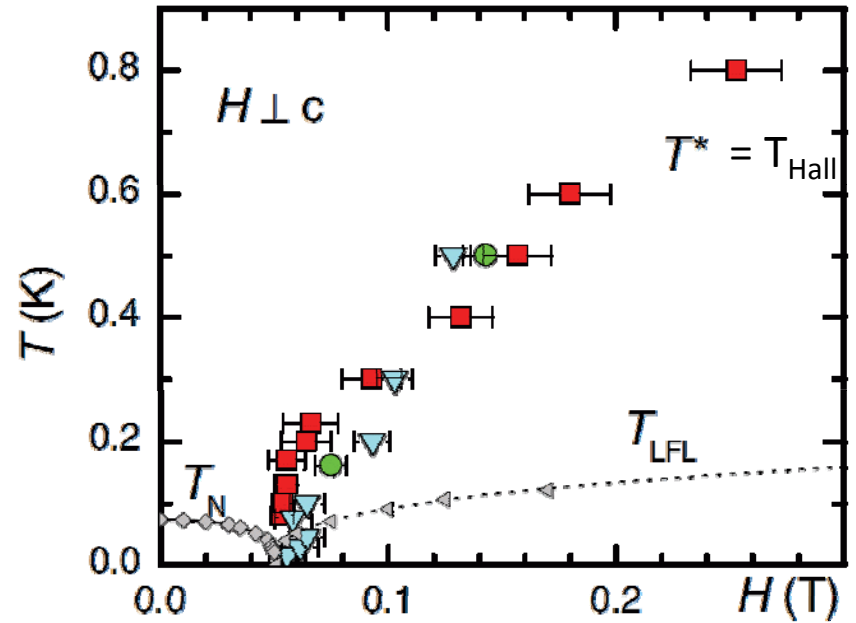
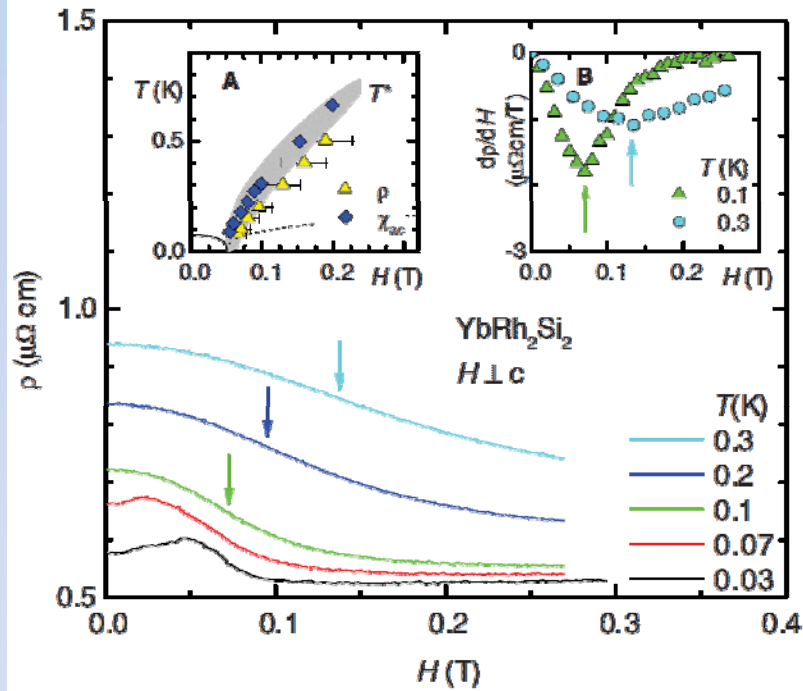


For $T \rightarrow 0$ Fermi Surface will “jump”



S. Paschen *et al.* Nature **432**, 881 (2004)

YbRh₂Si₂ alternative exp.

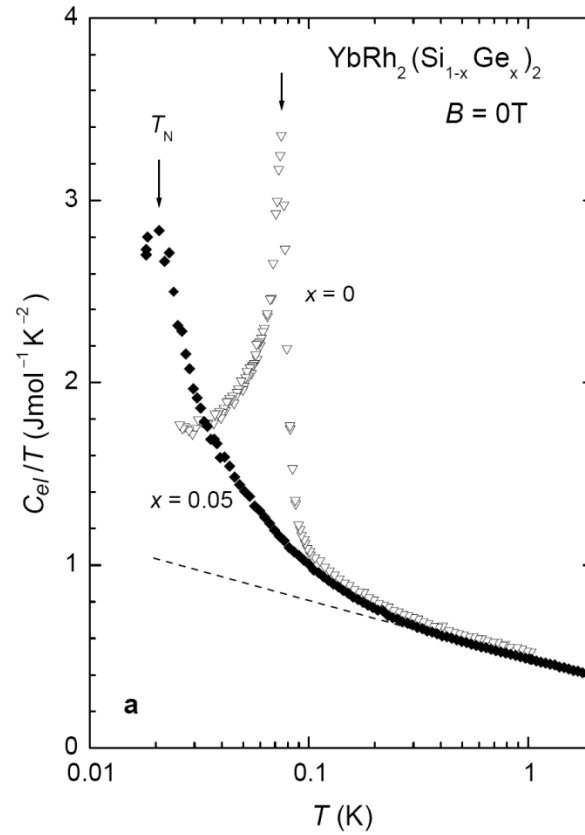
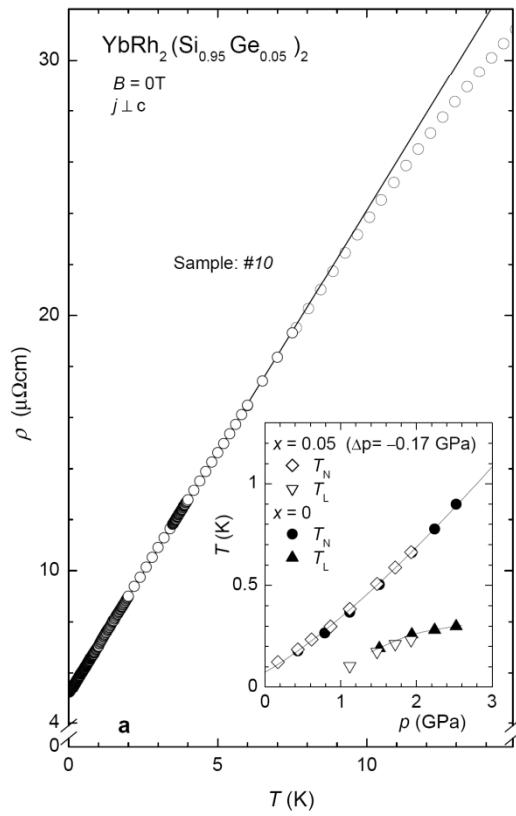


P. Gegenwart *et al.* Science **315**, 969 (2007)

Rescale to critical field: $B_c \perp c = 11 B_c \parallel c$

T^* -line (T_{Hall}) visible in magnetoresistance, magnetostriction and ac susceptibility

YbRh₂Si₂ doping



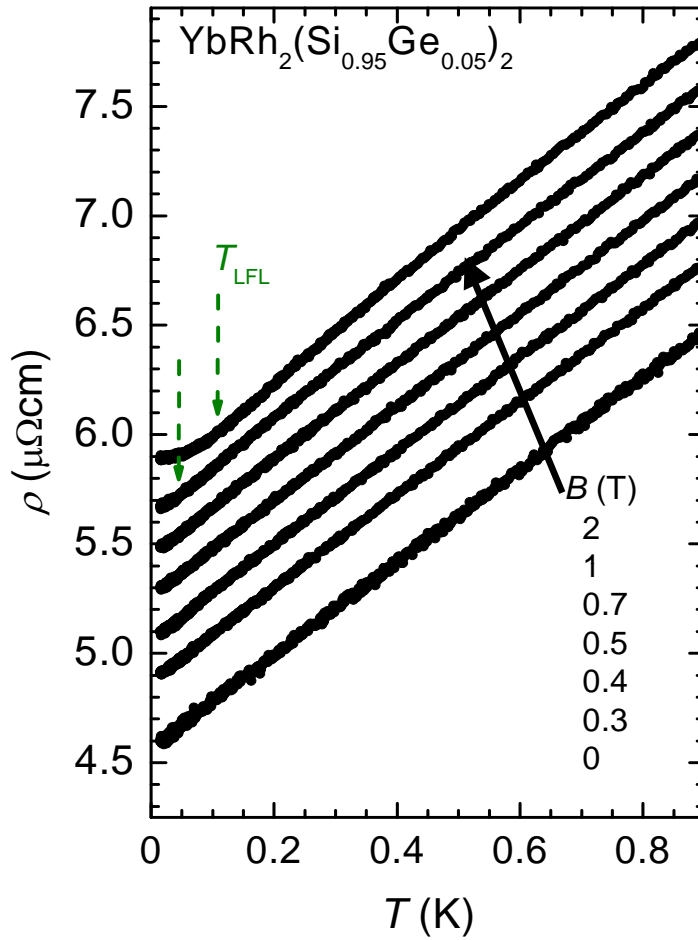
Ge is isoelectronic to Si, but has slightly larger atomic radius



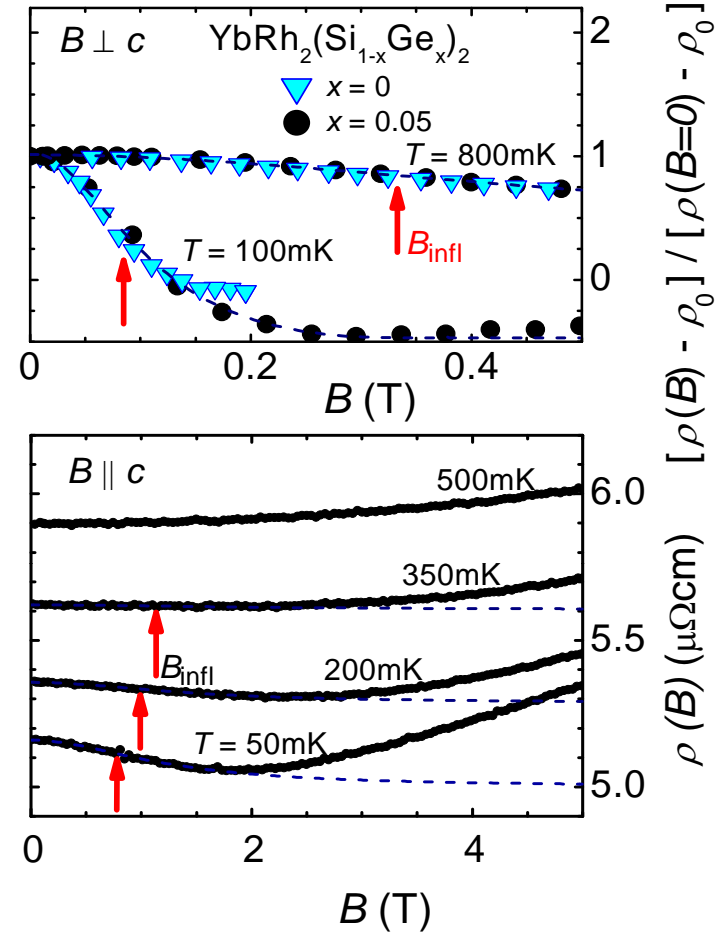
apply negative pressure

Pressure shift corresponds to volume increase: $\Delta V = 0.14 \pm 0.03 \text{ \AA}^3$

YbRh₂Si₂ doping

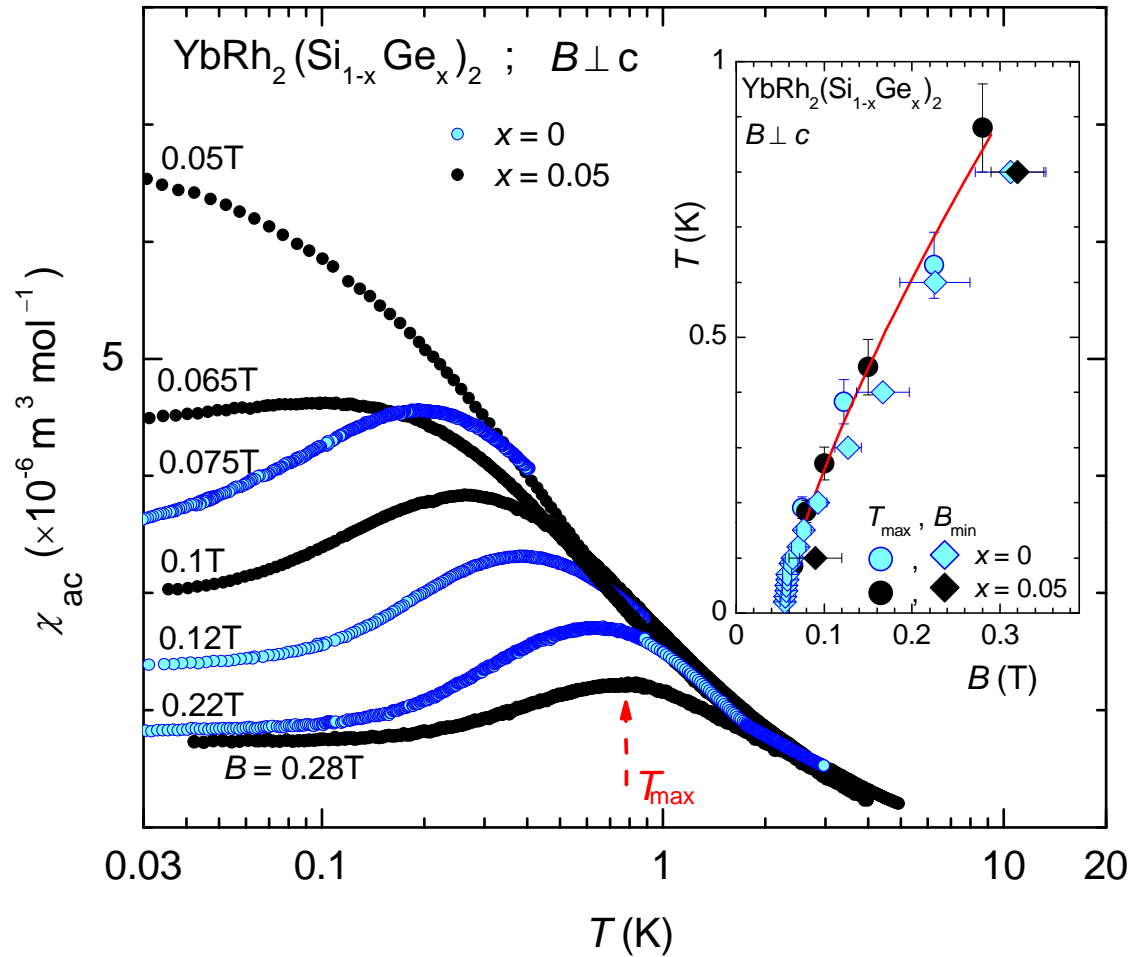


$\rho \sim T$ (NFL behavior)
over wide B -range



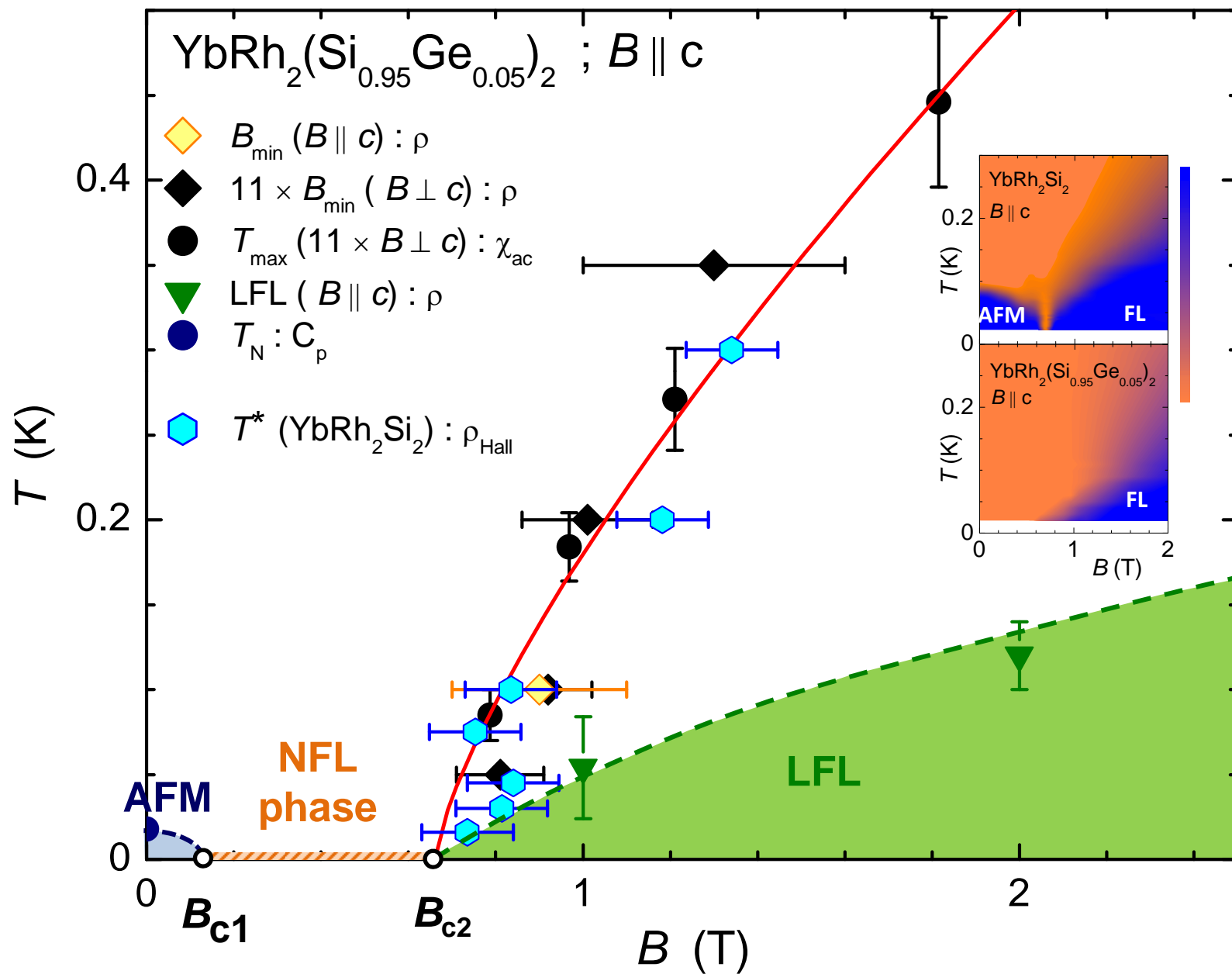
same signatures as in YbRh₂Si₂ of
Hall jump in magnetoresistance of
Ge doped YbRh₂Si₂

YbRh₂Si₂ doping

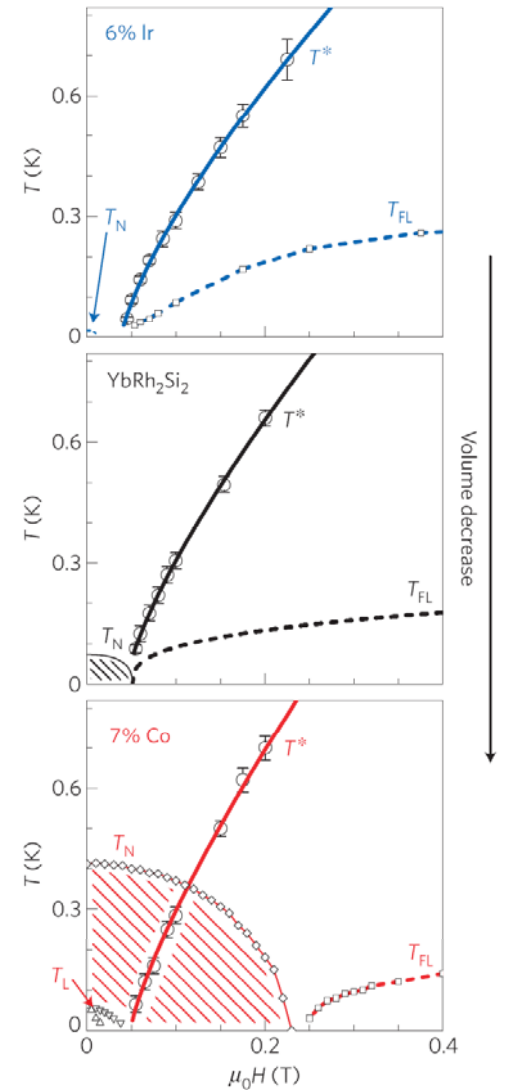
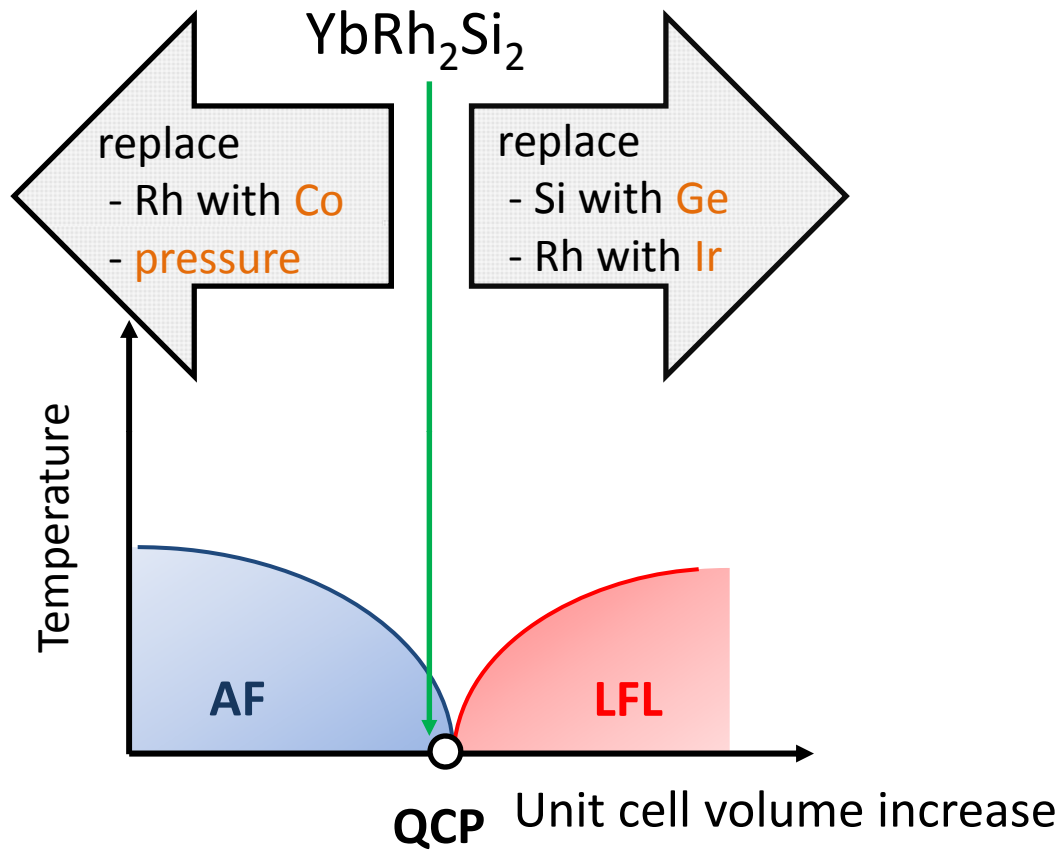


Signatures of Hall jump (T^*) at same position in $B - T$ diagram

YbRh₂Si₂ doping



YbRh₂Si₂ doping

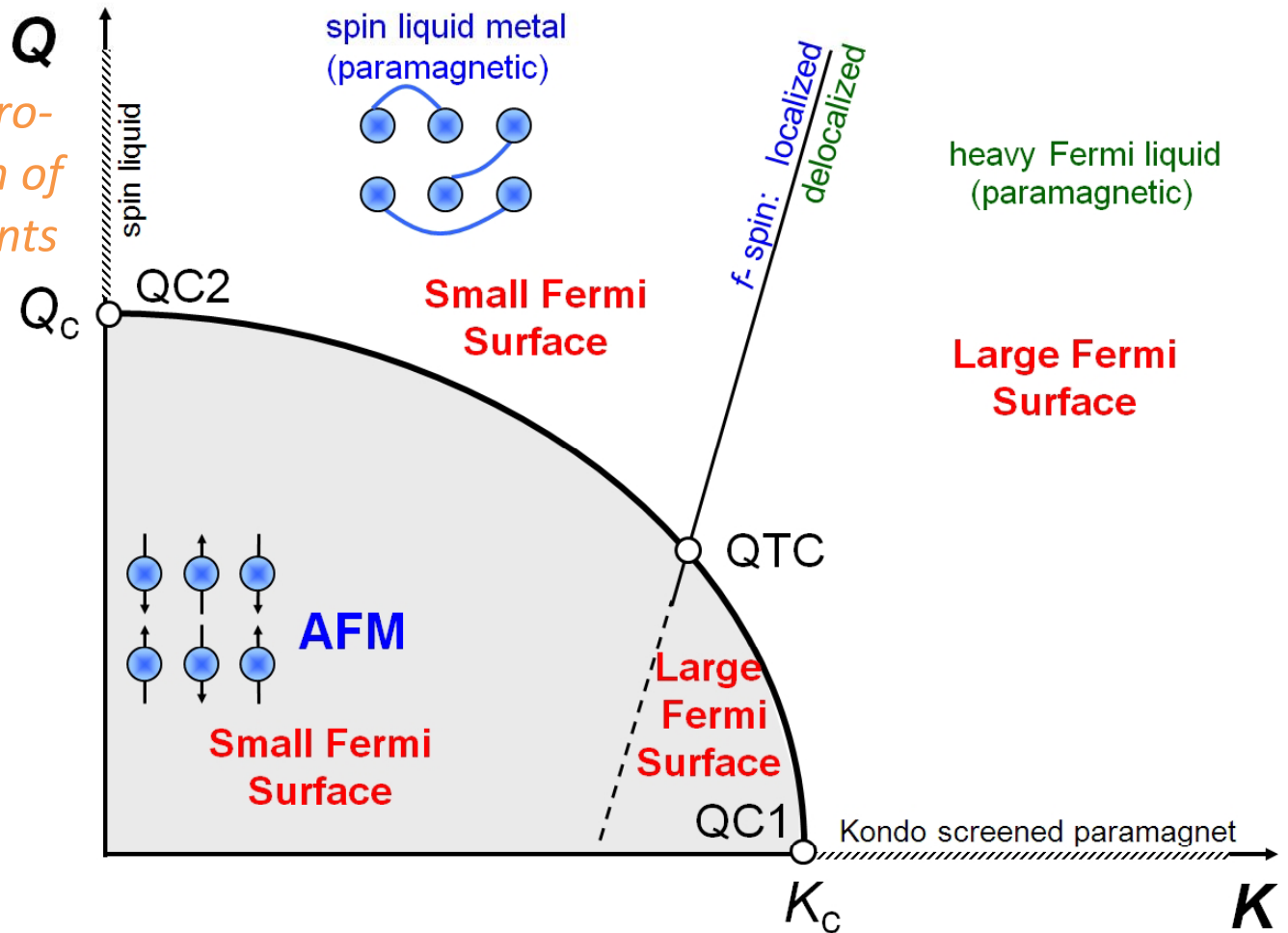


S.Friedemann et al. Nat.Phys 5, 465 (2009)

T-line (T_{Hall}) does not change in position!*
Disentanglement from AFM order with QCP (Fermi surface change)

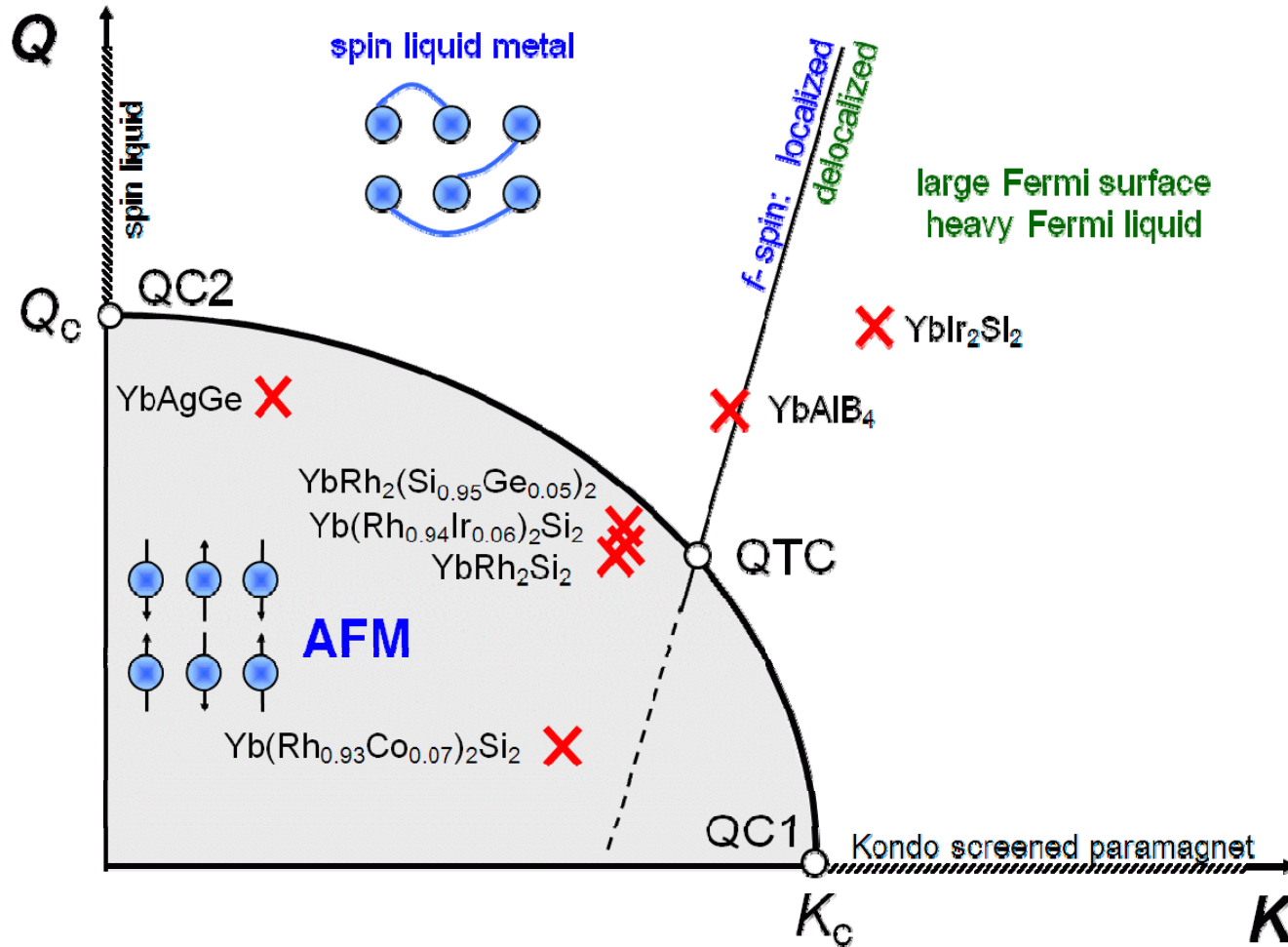
Extended Doniach Diagram

Quantum zero-point motion of Local Moments

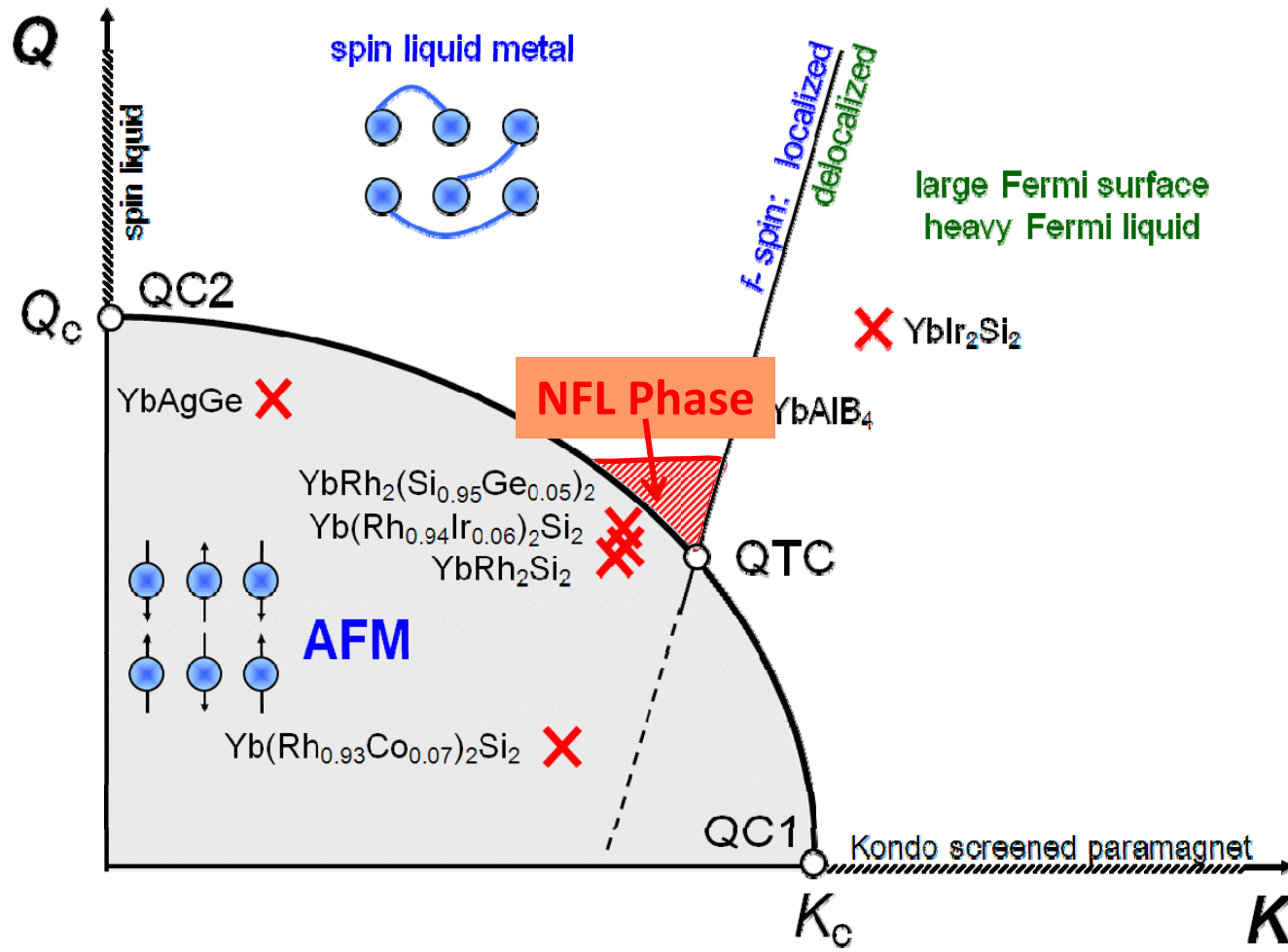


Effective Kondo coupling

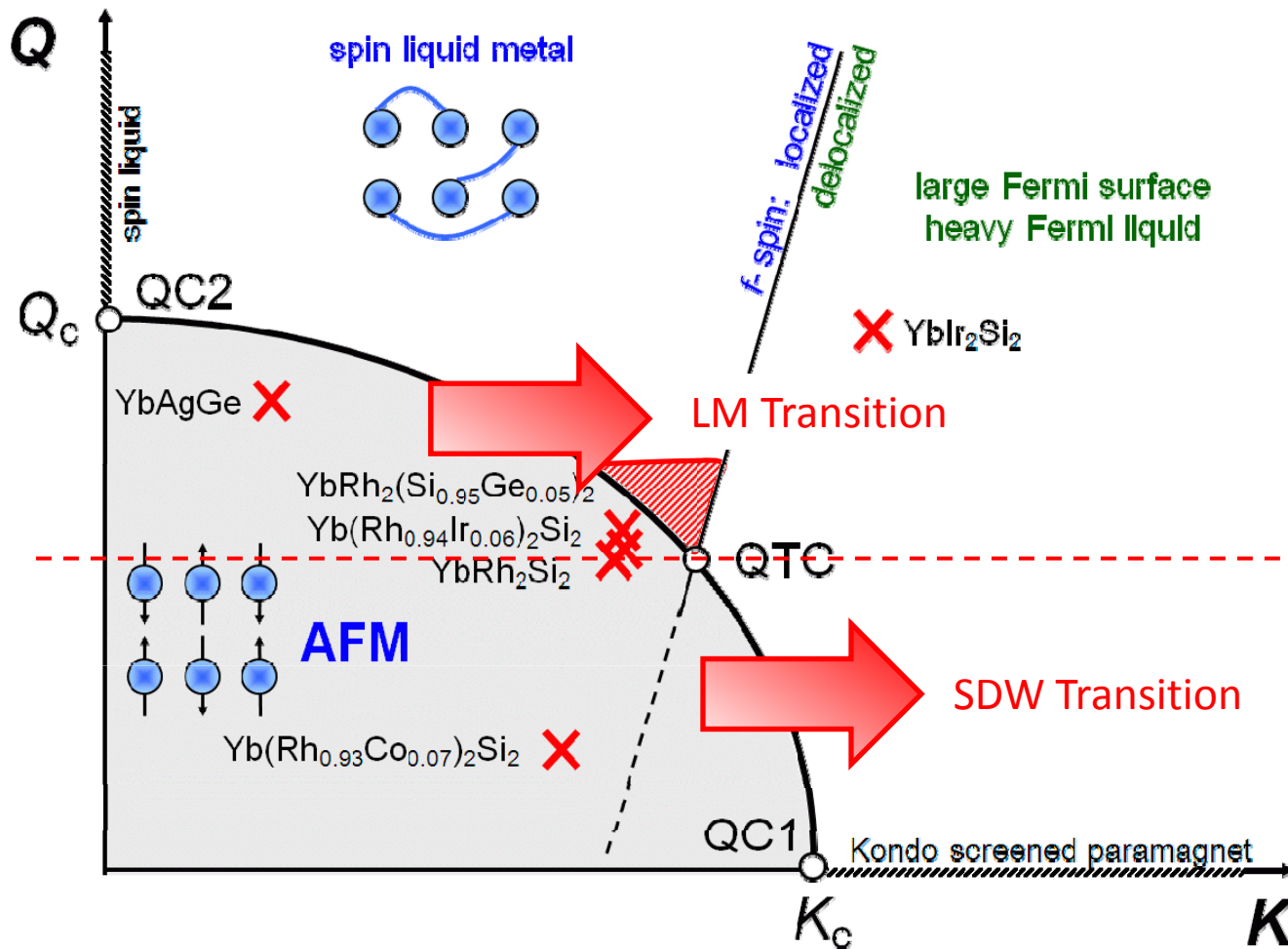
Extended Doniach Diagram



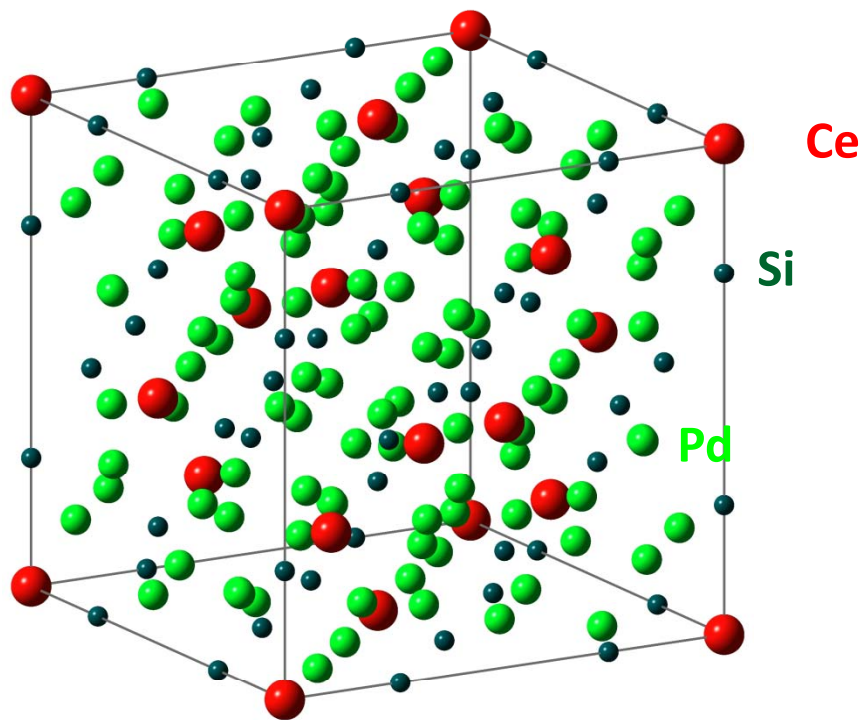
Extended Doniach Diagram



Extended Doniach Diagram

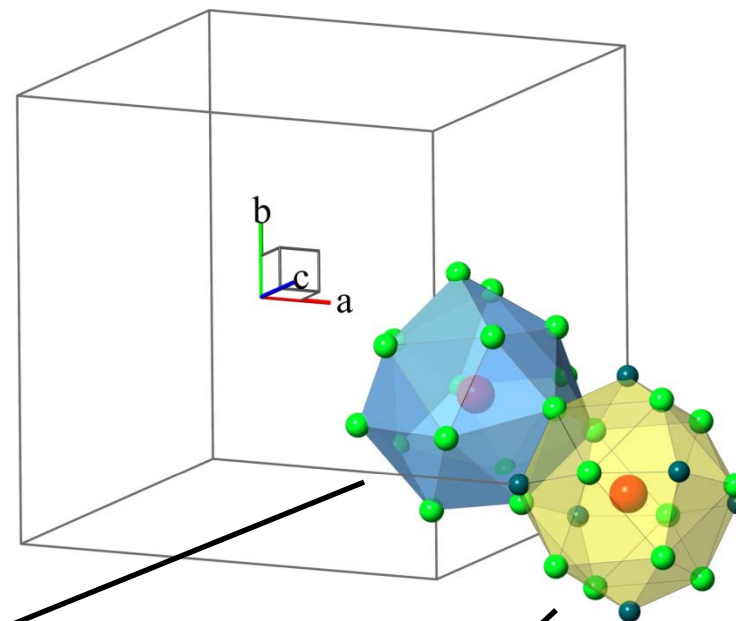
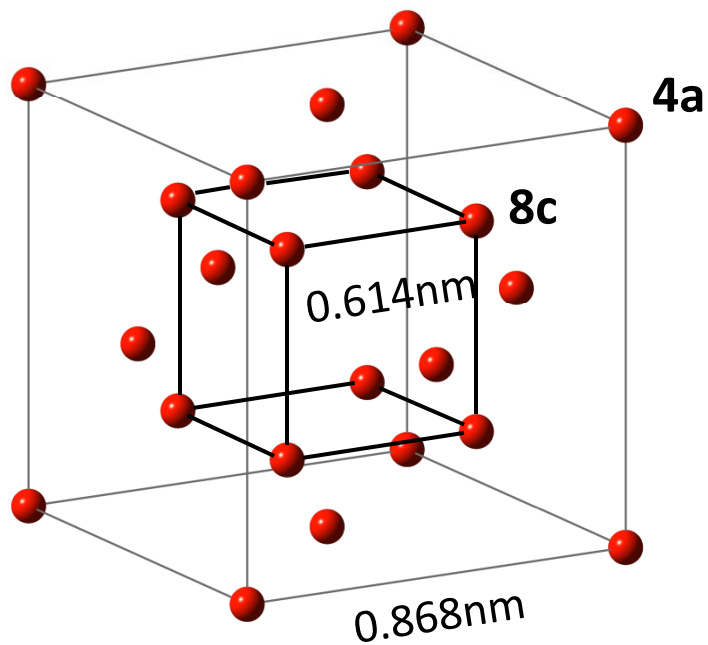


$Ce_3Pd_{20}Si_6$



Structure: Cubic
Space group: $Fm\bar{3}m$
Lattice parameter: 12.161\AA
Atoms in unit cell: 116

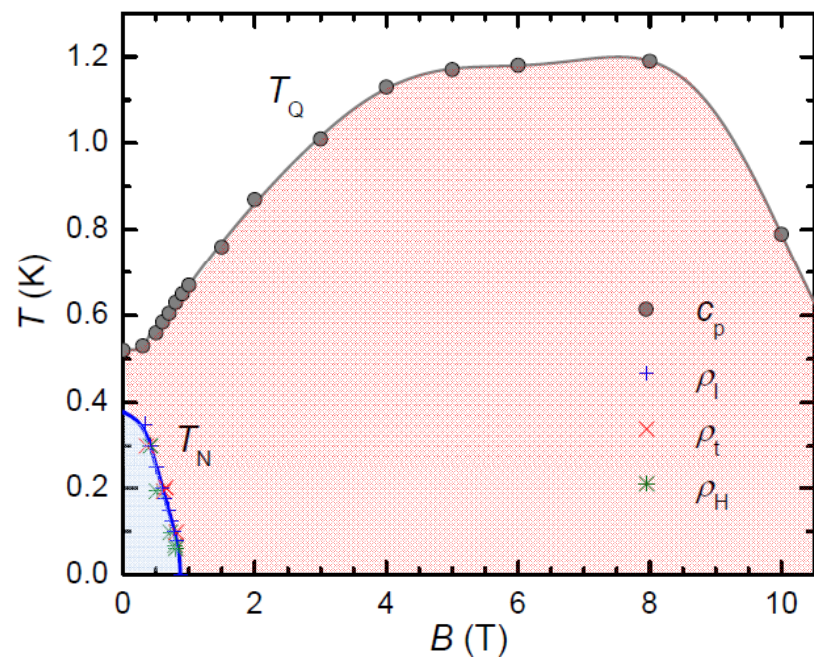
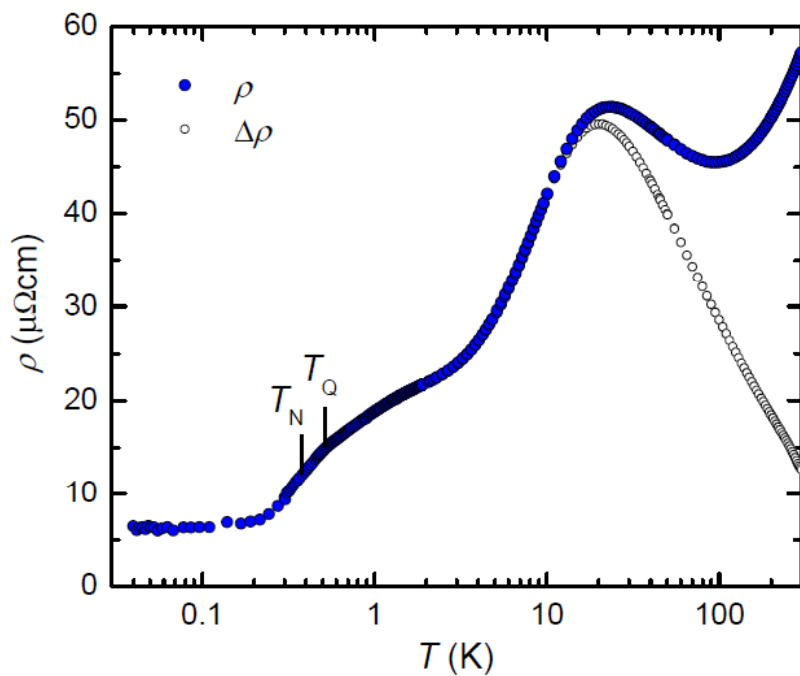
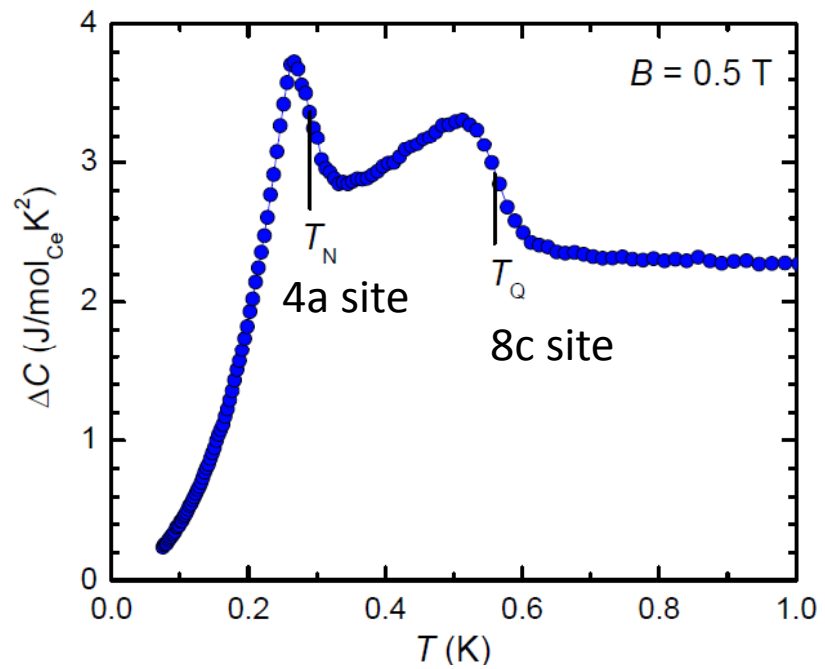
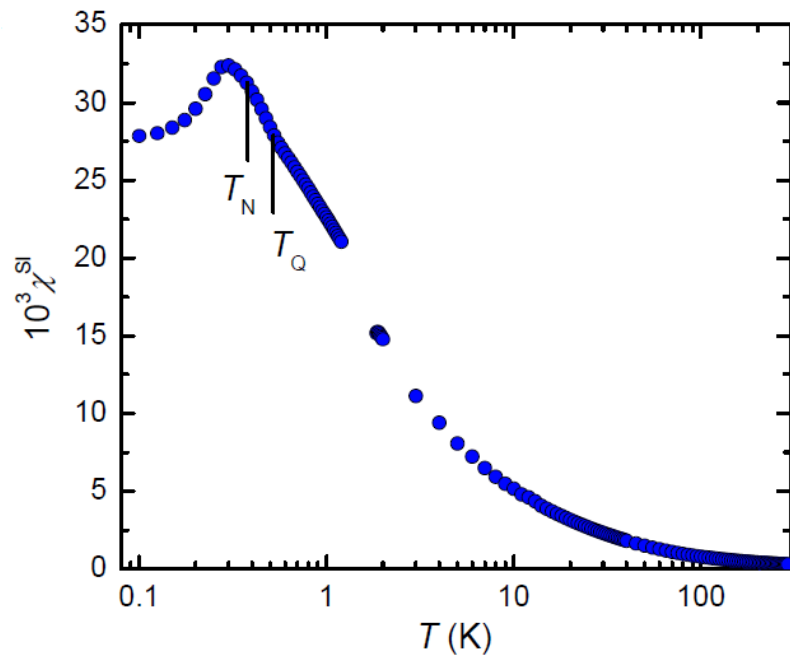
$Ce_3Pd_{20}Si_6$



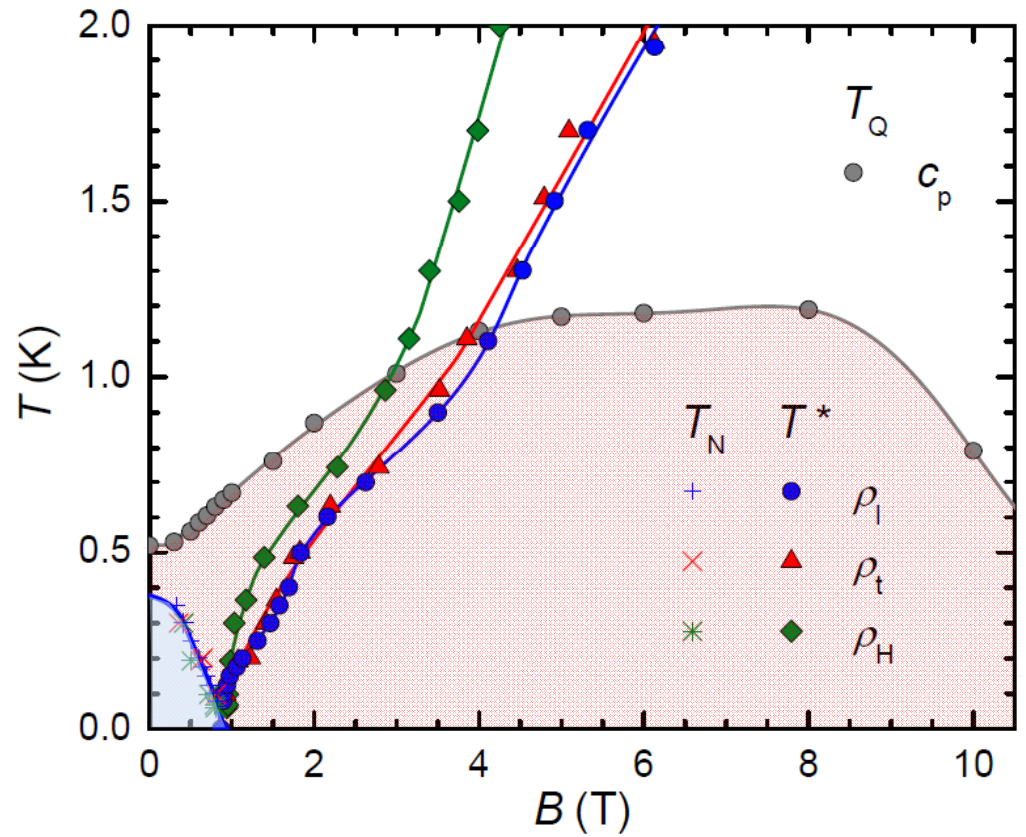
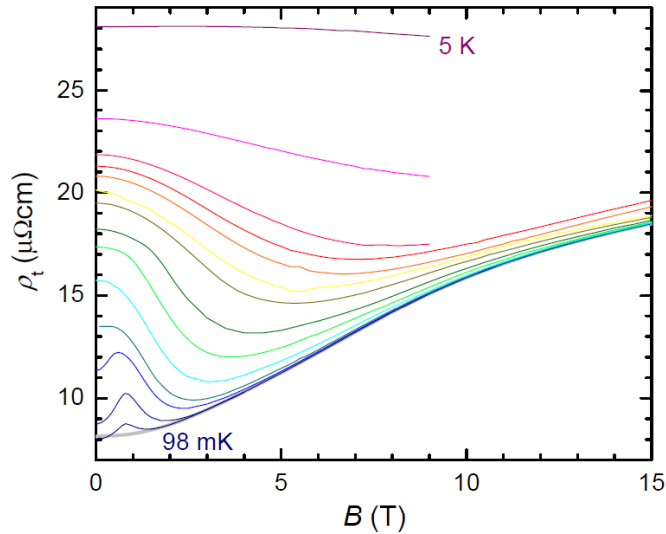
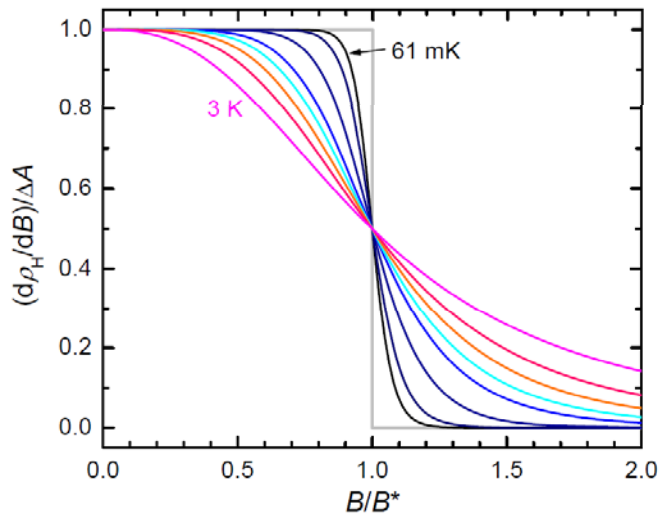
Ce2-site: $8c$ position
surrounded by 16 Pd atoms
 T_d site symmetry

Ce1-site: $4a$ position
surrounded by 12 Pd atoms and 6 Si atoms
 O_h site symmetry

$Ce_3Pd_{20}Si_6$ properties



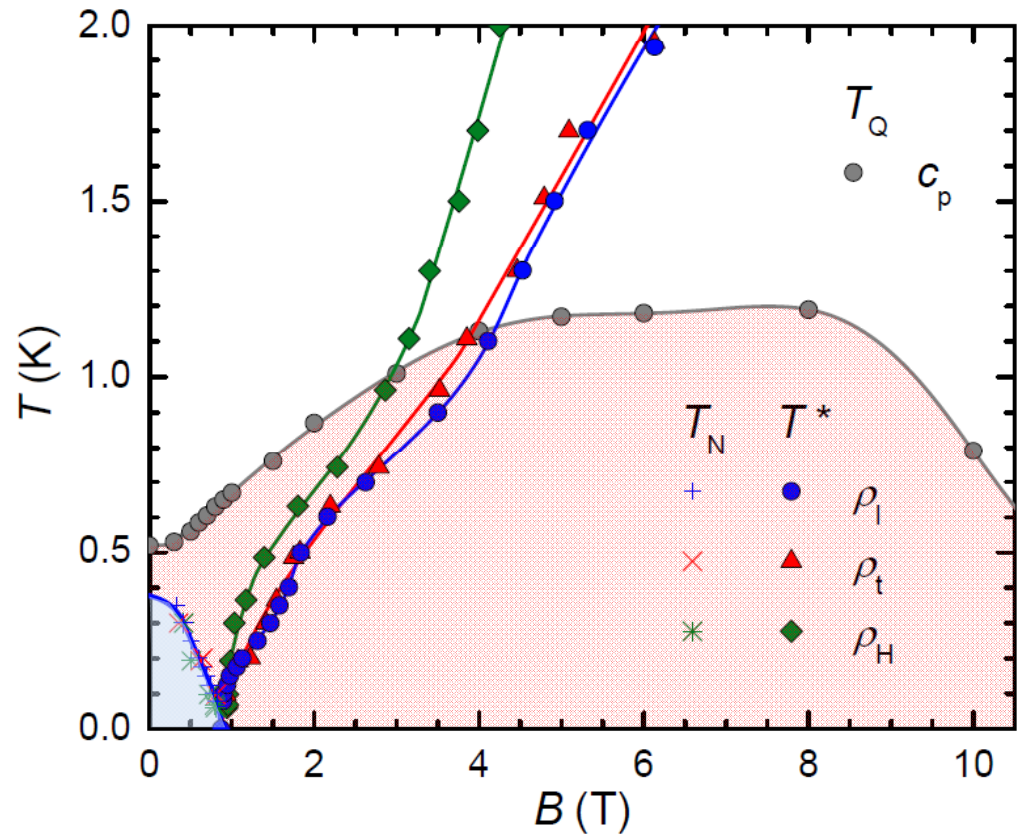
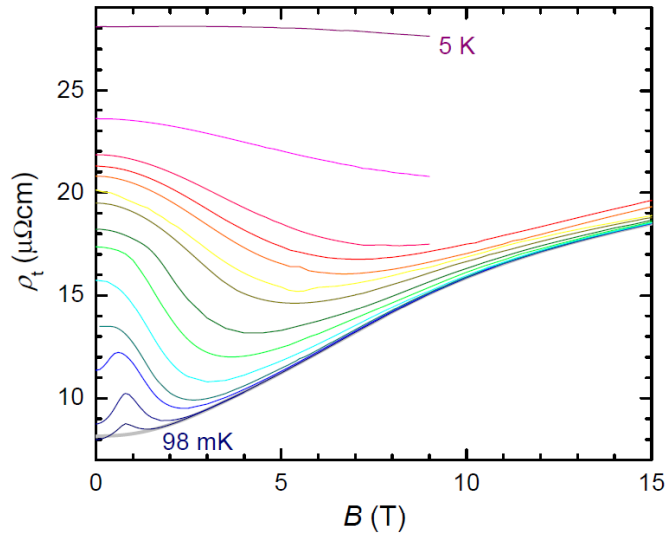
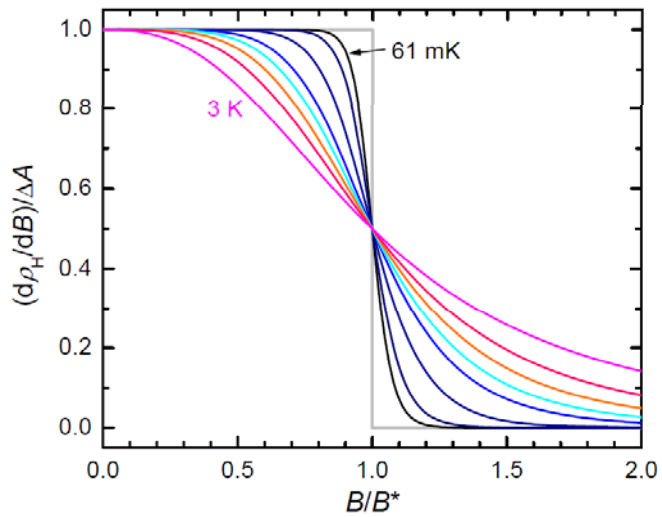
CePd₂₀Si₆ QCP



Similar behavior of Hall resistivity and magnetoresistance as reported for YbRh₂Si₂.

Kondo breakdown in cubic (structure) system

$Ce_3Pd_{20}Si_6$ QCP



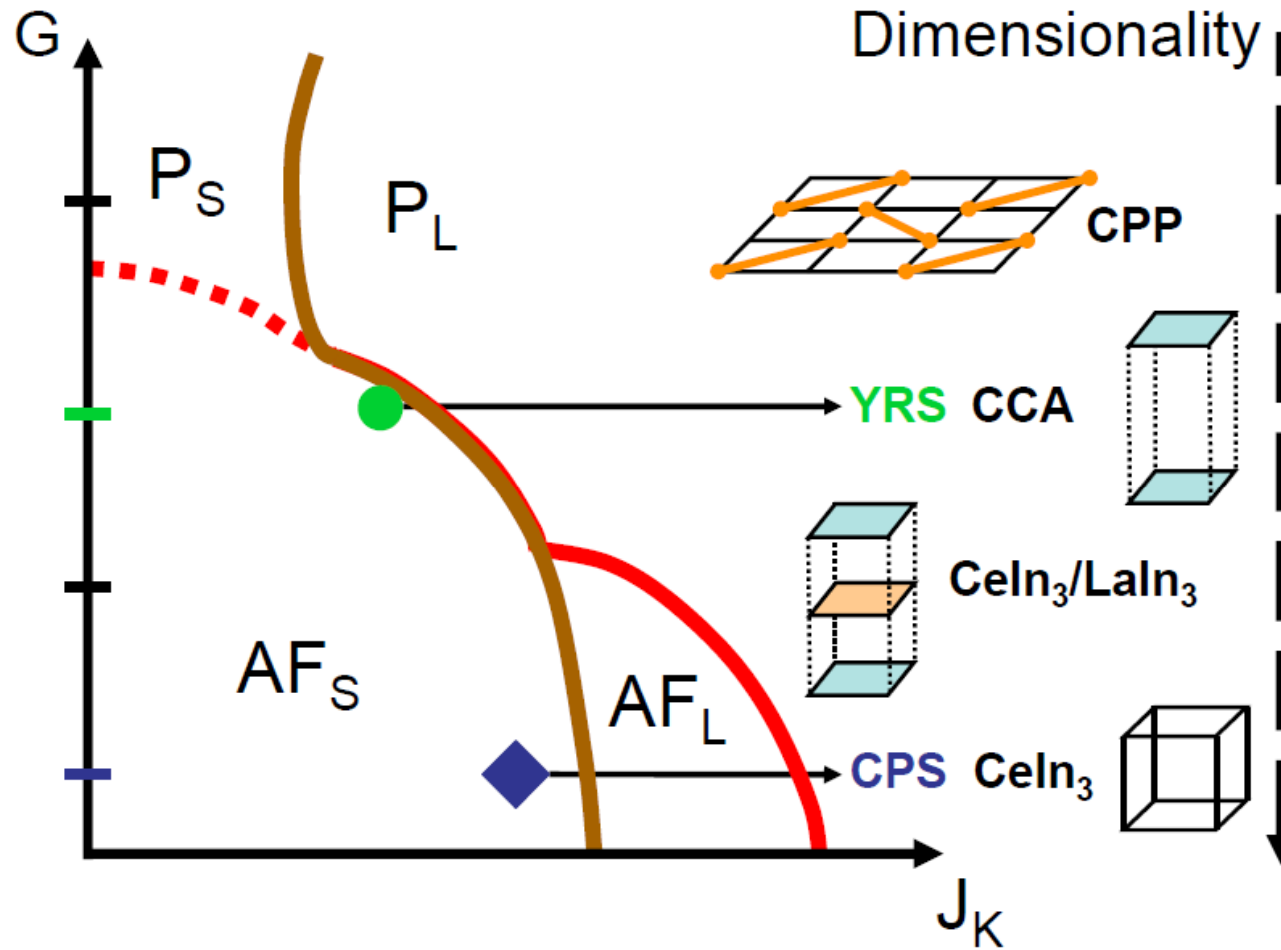
Similar behavior of Hall resistivity and magnetoresistance as reported for

$YbRh_2Si_2$

Kondo breakdown quantum critical (structure) system

UNEXPECTED

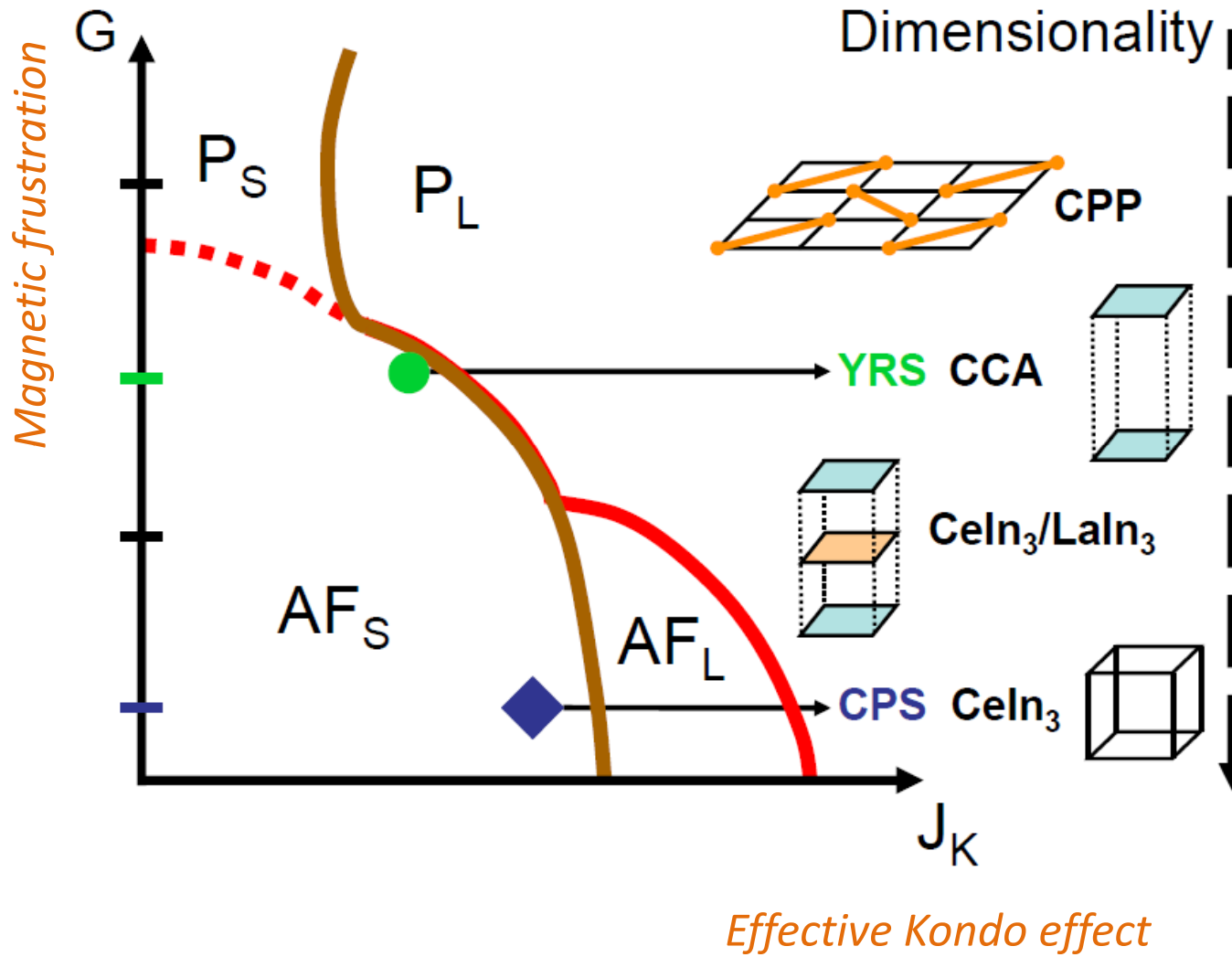
Global Phase Diagram



Q. Si, Physica B, **378–380**, 23 (2006)

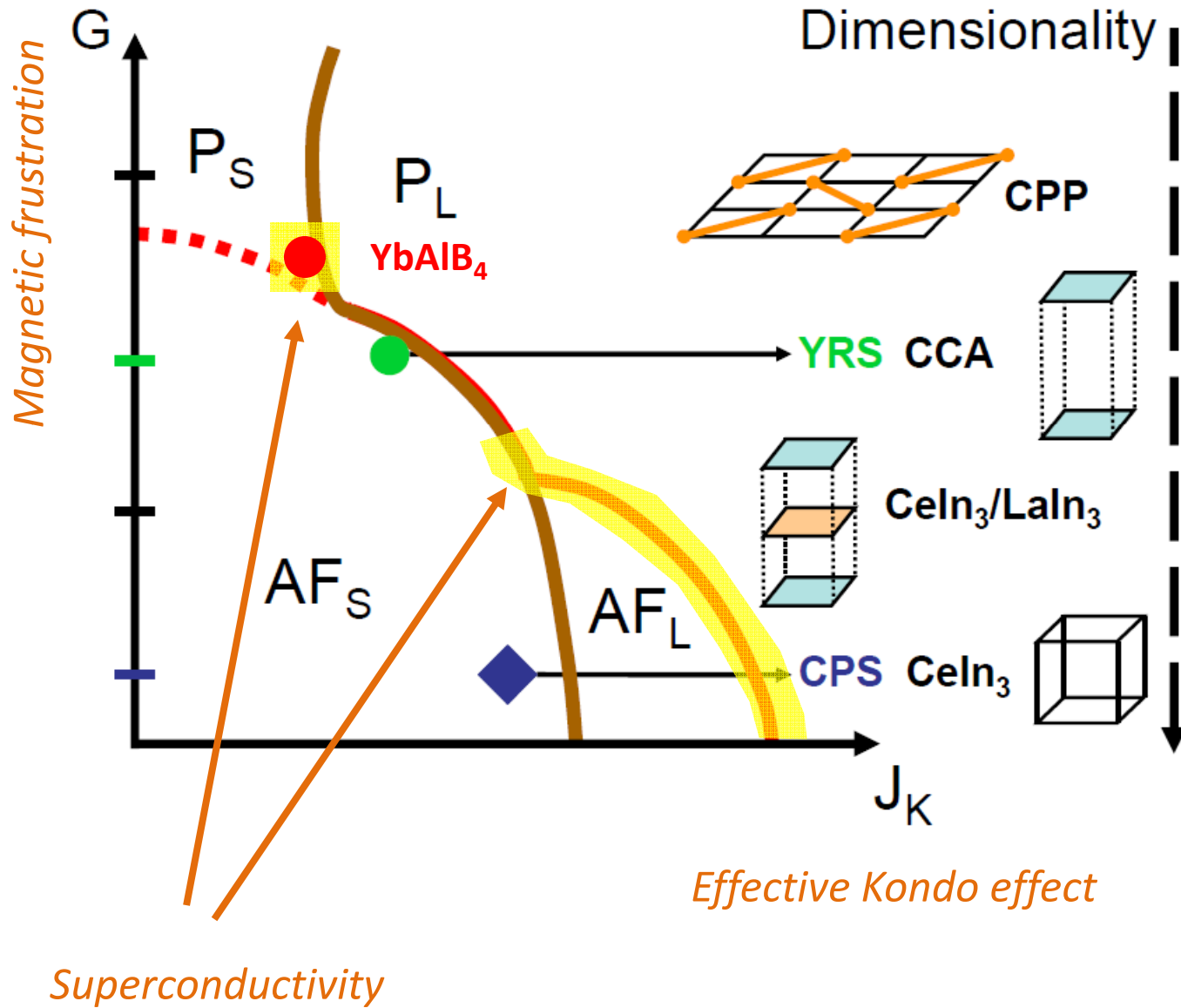
J. Custers *et al.* Nature Mat. **11**, 189 (2012)

Global Phase Diagram

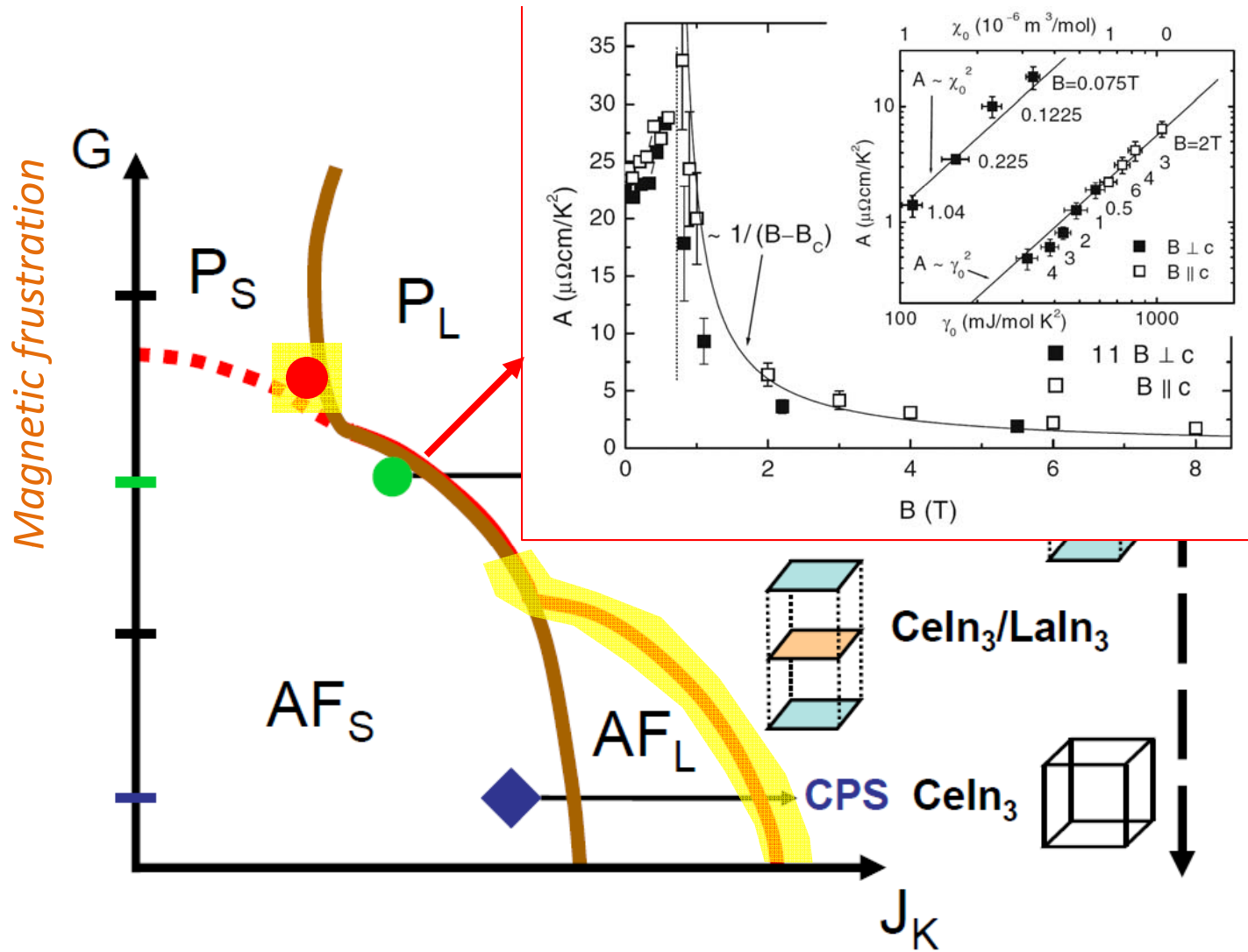


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Global Phase Diagram

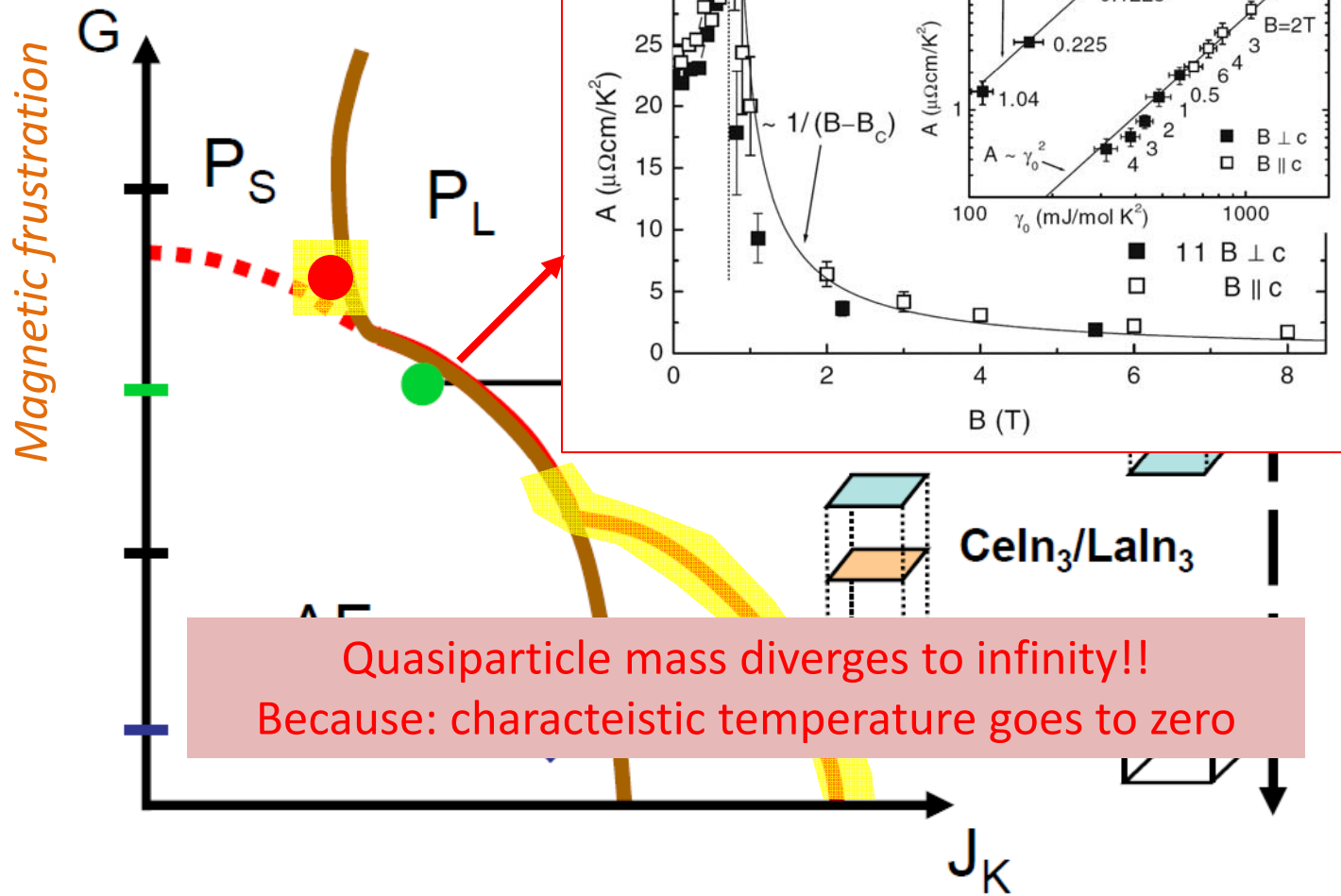


Global Phase Diagram



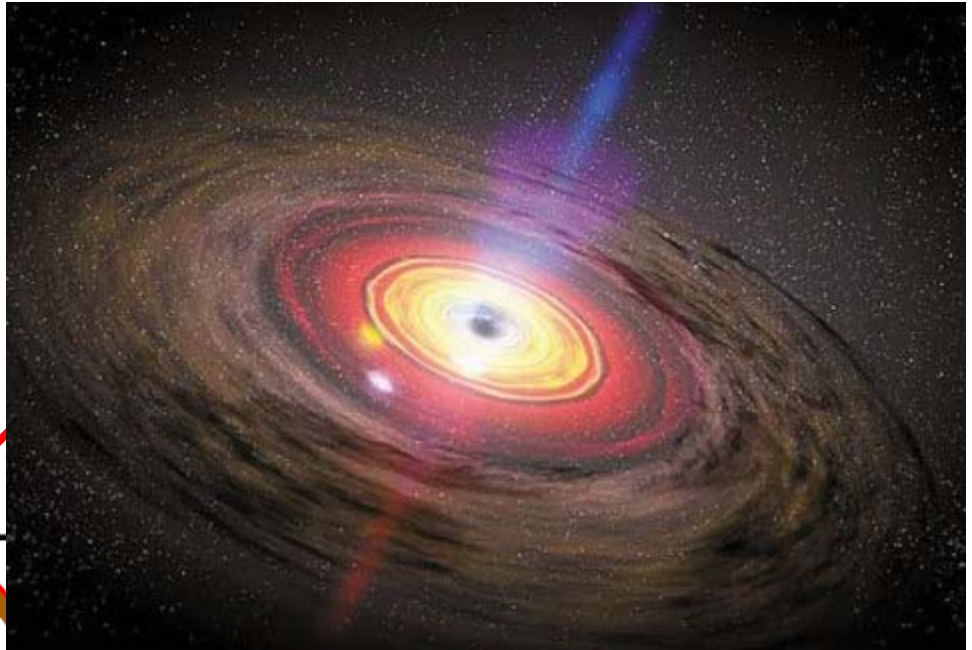
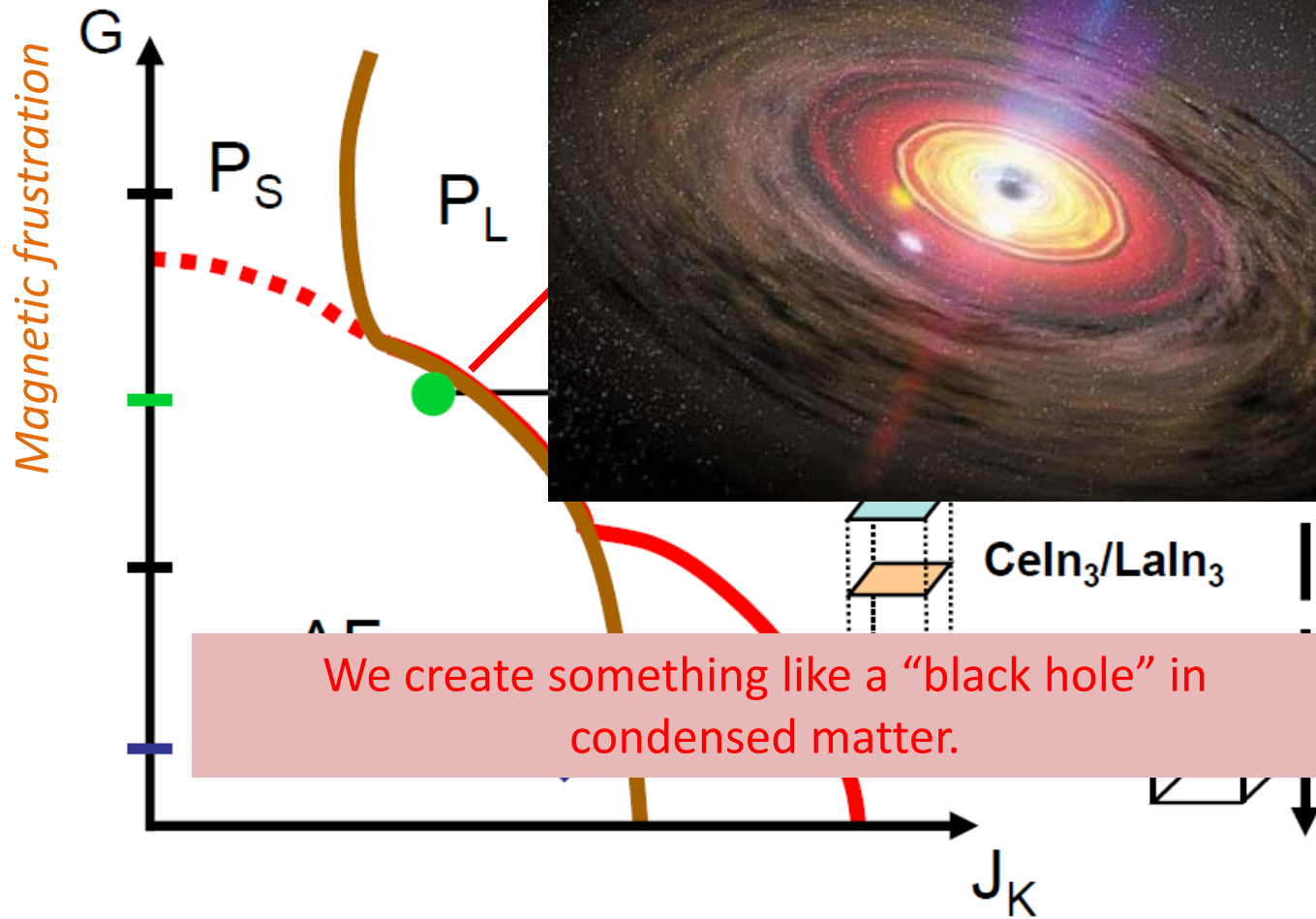
Effective Kondo effect

Global Phase Diagram



Effective Kondo effect

Global Phase Diagram



Effective Kondo effect

New approaches necessary.

Theory: *Incorporate String theory (The quantum theory of a black hole in a 3+1-dimensional negatively curved AdS universe is holographically represented by a CFT (quantum critical field theory) in 2+1 dimensions; Čubrović et al. Science **325**, 439 (2009))*

Material Science: *tailoring new materials (CeIn₃-LaIn₃ layered films; Shishido et al. Science **327**, 980 (2010), Graphene; Herbut Physics **2**, 57 (2009))*

Experimental Physics: *lower temperatures
cold atoms
systematic study; same type of experiments on all compounds*

***Thank you
for your attention***

