

Quantum Criticality in the Itinerant Antiferromagnet Cr-V

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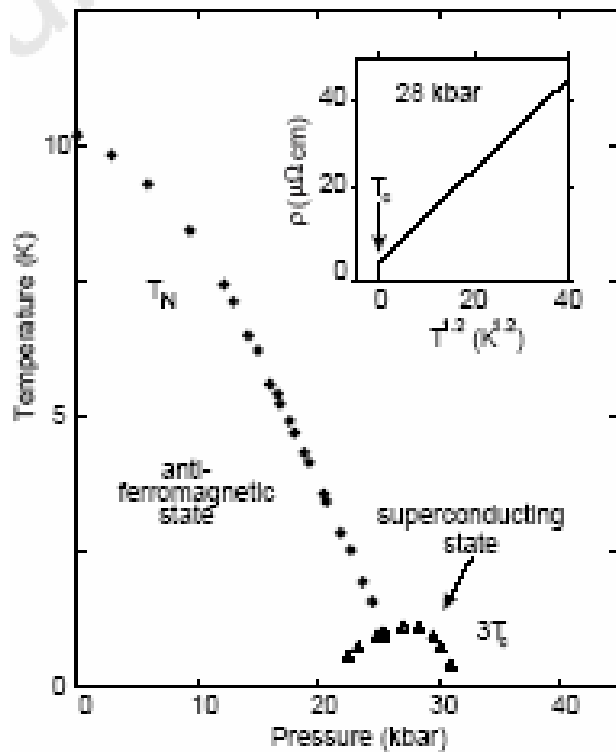
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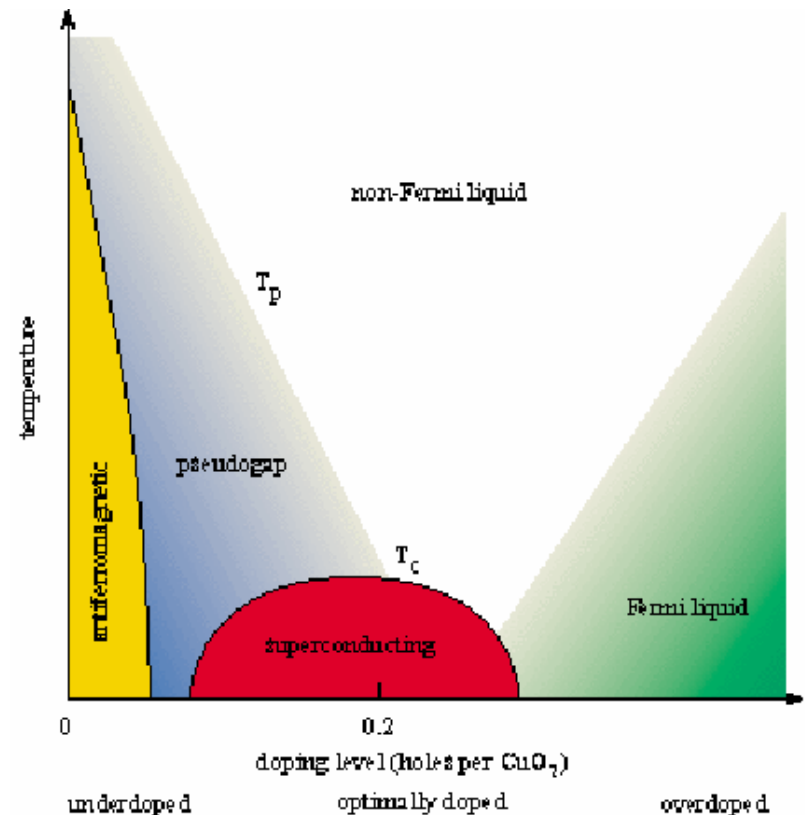
Quantum Critical Points

Heavy Fermion Intermetallics



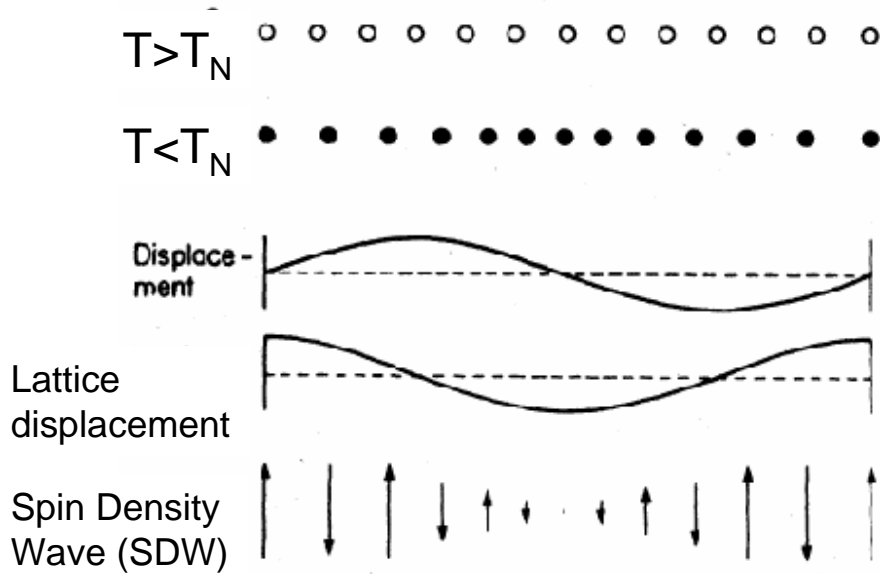
CePd₂Si₂ (Mathur 1998)

Complex Oxides



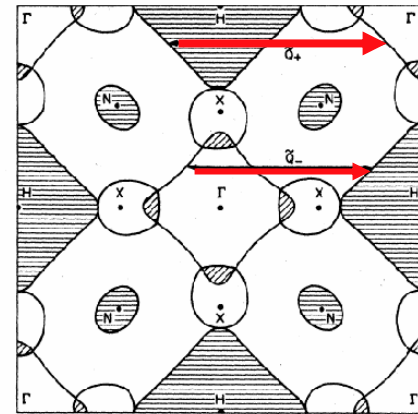
Need for simpler model systems: itinerant magnets

Spin Density Wave in Chromium



Cr Fermi surface

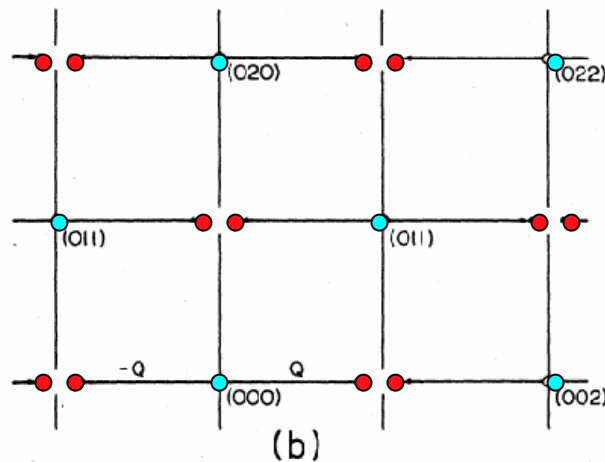
Laurent 1981



$$Q_{SDW} = (0, 0, 1 \pm \delta) a^*$$

$$\delta = 0.0485 \text{ (2 K)}$$

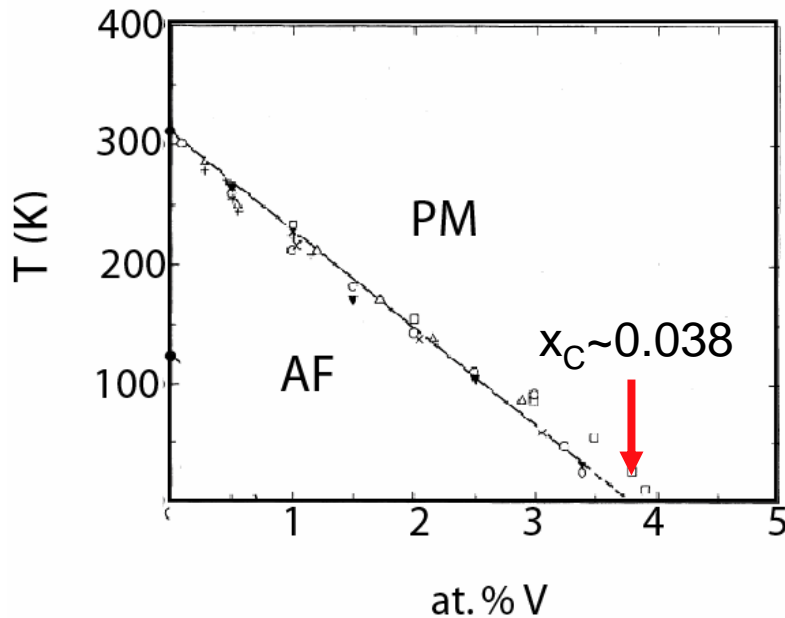
$$T_N = 311 \text{ K}$$



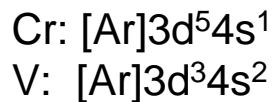
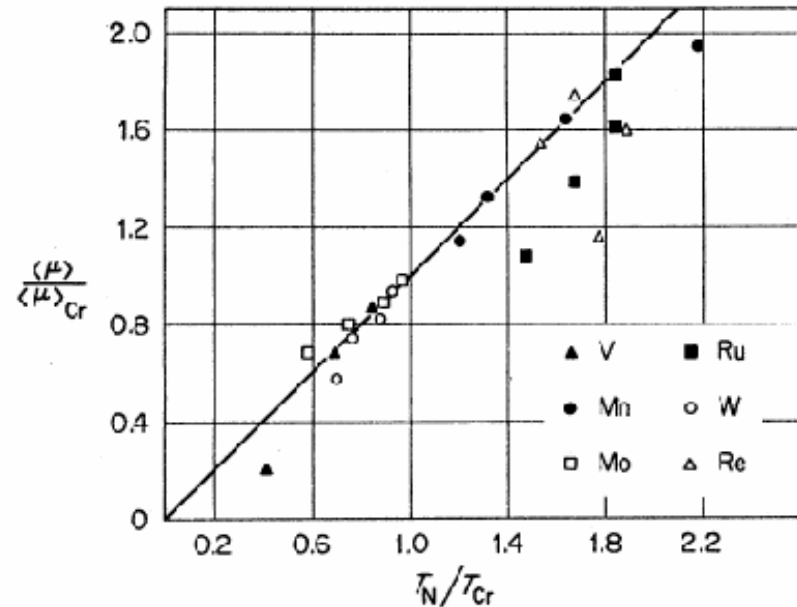
Quantum critical point in $\text{Cr}_{1-x}\text{V}_x$ ($x=x_C=0.035$)

- $x \rightarrow x_C$: simultaneous suppression of T_N and staggered moment μ

Fawcett 1994

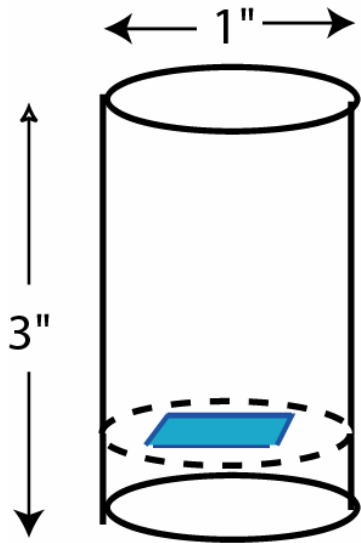


Koehler 1966

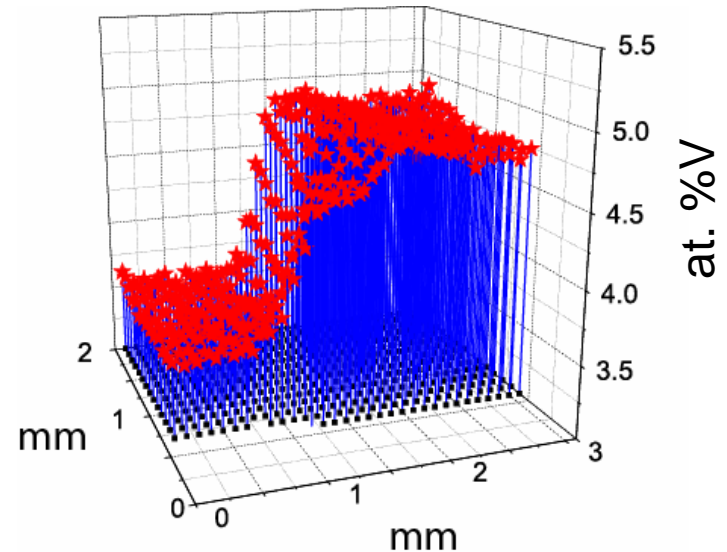
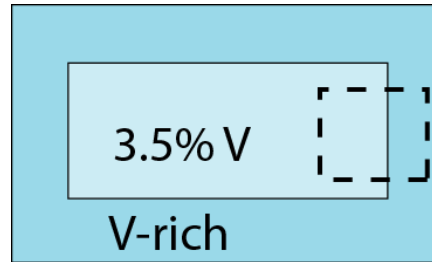


Electron Microprobe

- 45 g single crystal grown by arc-zone melting (Ames Laboratory)



top view of slab
after polishing



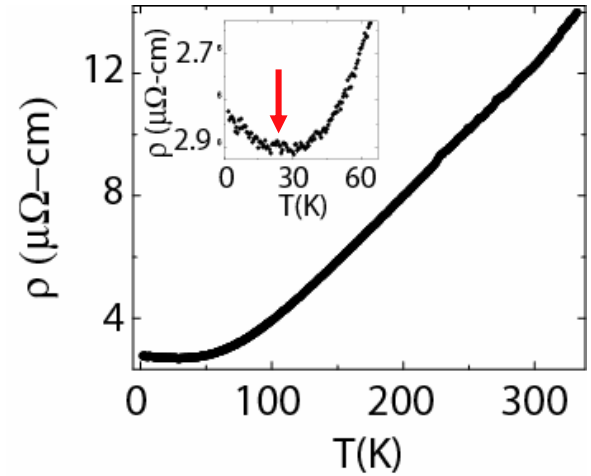
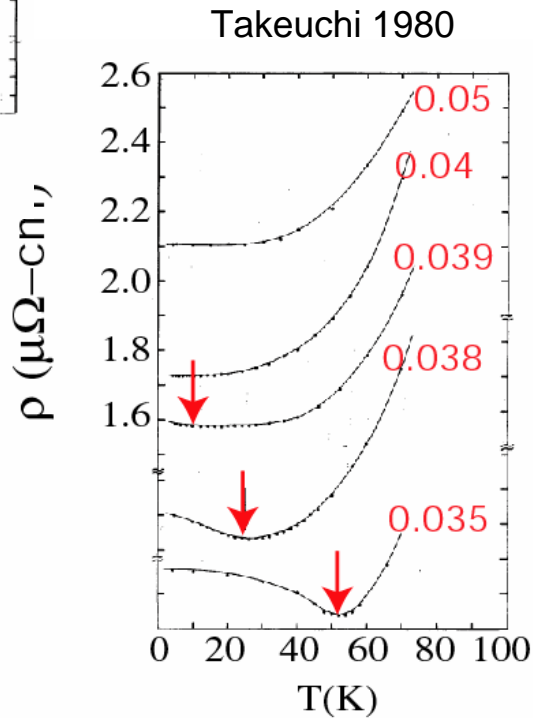
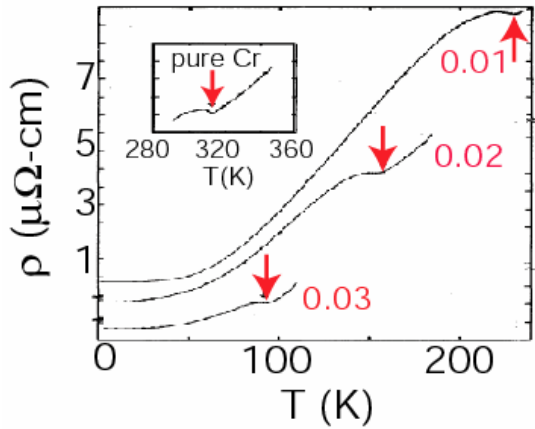
1. rectangular slab
spark-cut from
interior of crystal

2. Surface damaged by
spark cutting, removed by
polishing.

3. Microprobe performed on
indicated area.

- Composition of crystal interior is nominal 3.5 ± 0.2 at. % V.

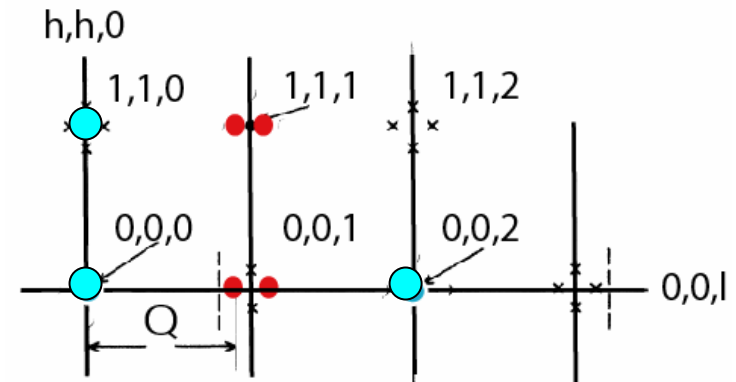
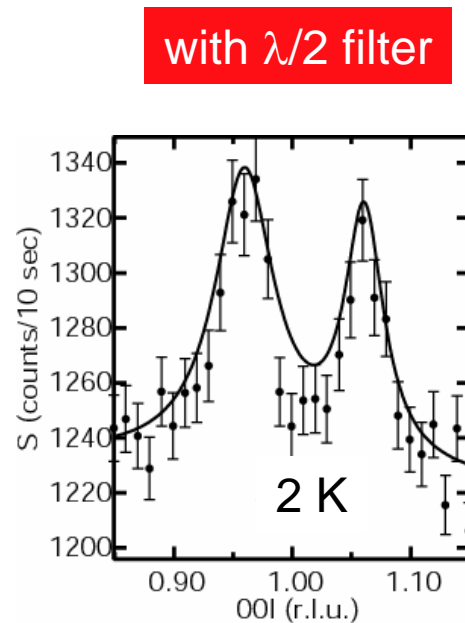
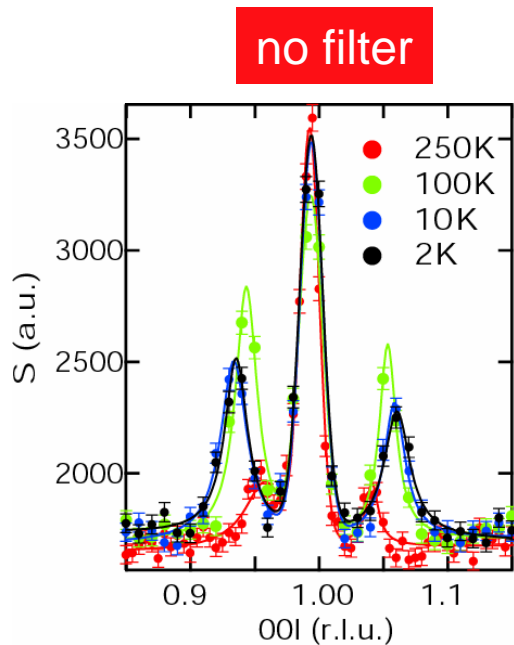
Electrical Resistivity of $\text{Cr}_{0.965}\text{V}_{0.035}$



V concentration $3.5\% < x < 3.8\%$

Elastic Scattering: Magnetic Modulation

- Triple axis spectroscopy: HB-3 at High Flux Isotope Reactor
Collimation: 48'-40'-80'-120'



- Elastic scattering:

$$h+k+l = 2n+1$$

magnetic satellites ●

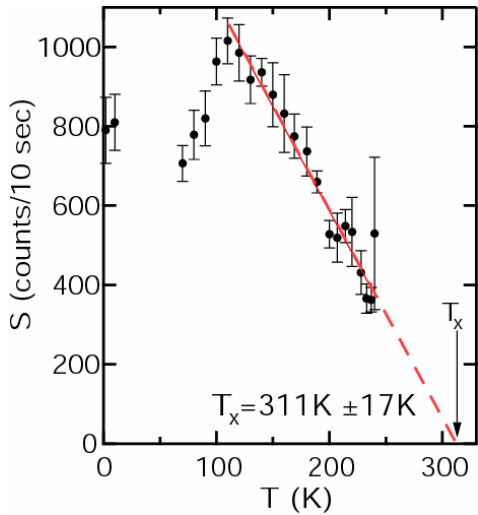
SDW

$$h+k+l = 2n$$

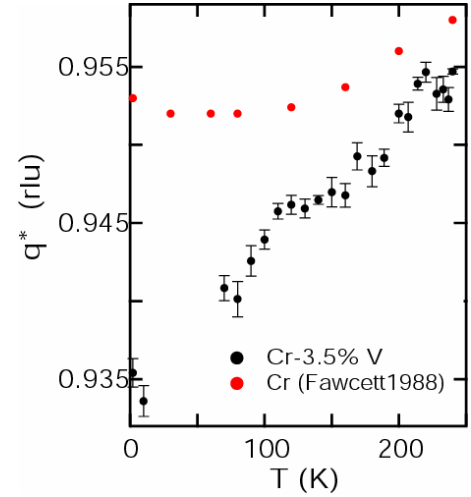
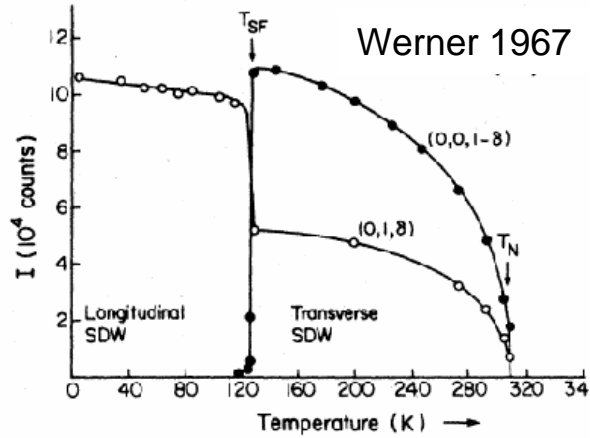
bcc structure factor ●

Incommensurate Elastic Scattering

Cr – 3.5%V

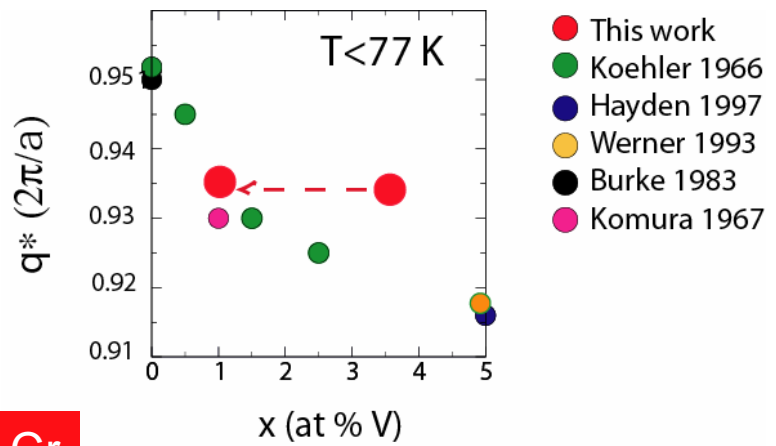


Pure Cr: $T_N = 311\text{ K}$



● Elastic scattering: critical SDW fluctuations, $T_N \sim 311\text{ K}$

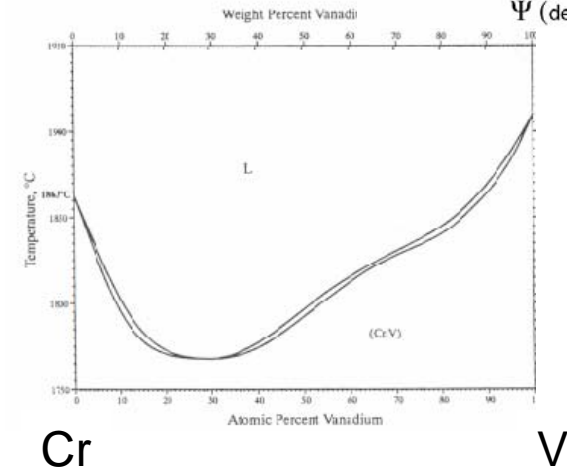
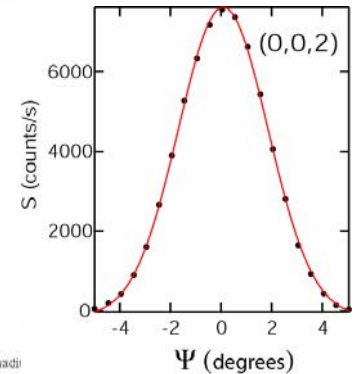
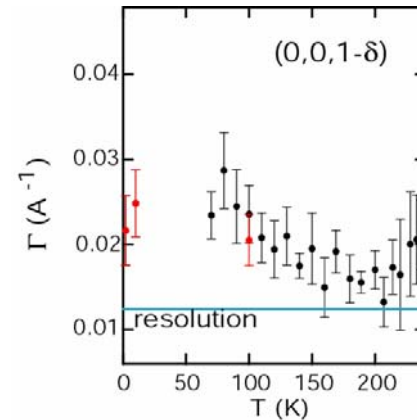
● Commensurability δ : $x \sim 1\%$



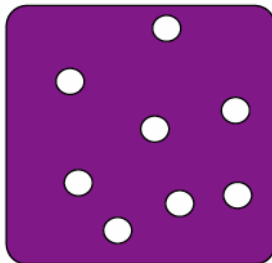
Part of crystal is electronically like lightly doped Cr

Evidence for Phase Separation

- Elastic scattering from regions which are at least 500 Å in size
- Sample is large single crystal, no appreciable twinning (Laue, rocking curve)
- Averaging over length scales larger than $\sim 1 \mu\text{m}$, our crystal: 3.5 at. % V (microprobe, resistivity)
- Phase diagram: continuous V solubility in Cr



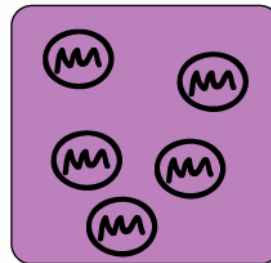
X Metallurgical phase Separation



○ Cr (V \sim 0)

● V > 3.5%

✓ Electronic phase Separation

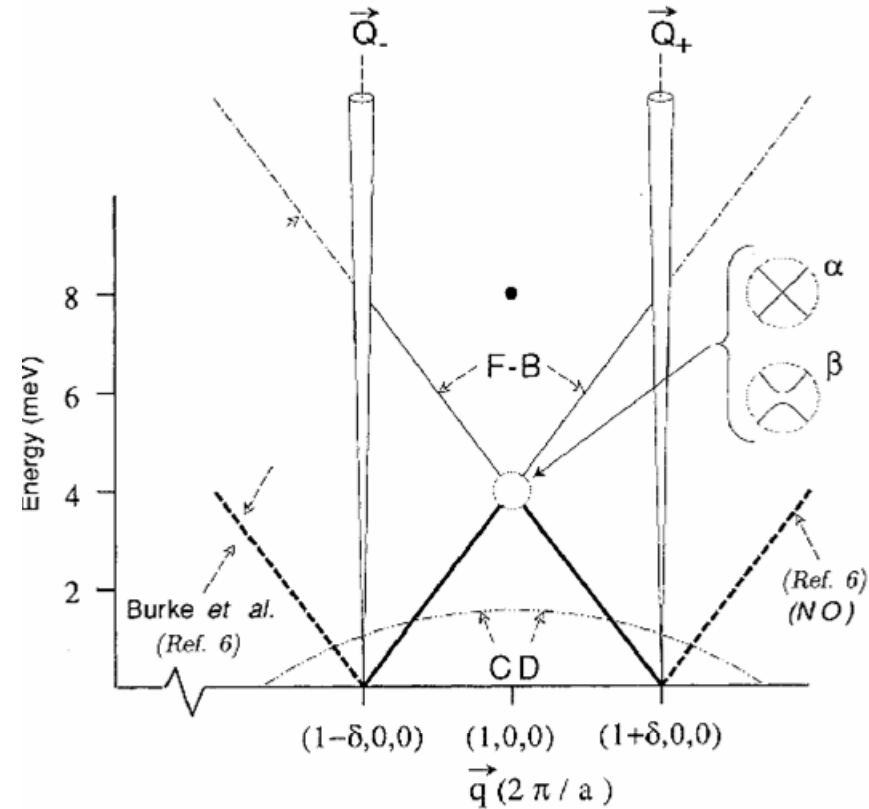
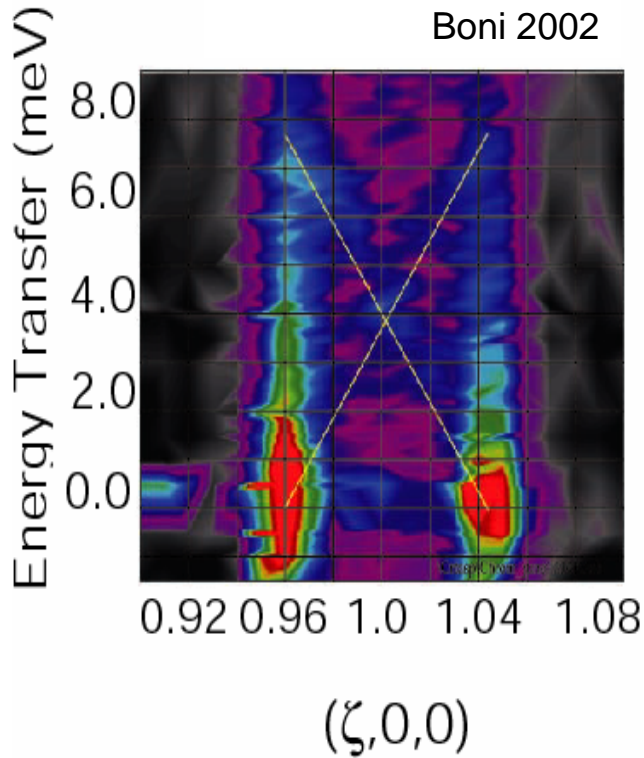


■ 3.5% V

Ⓜ SDW

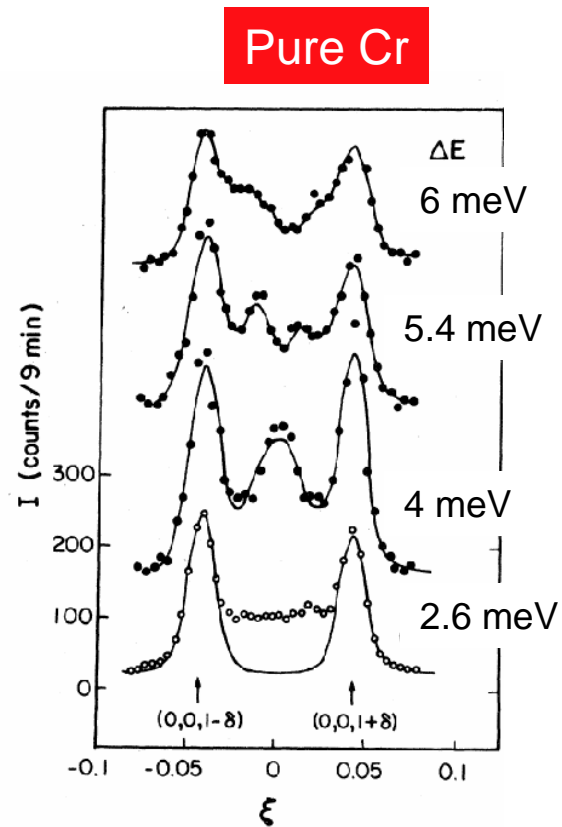
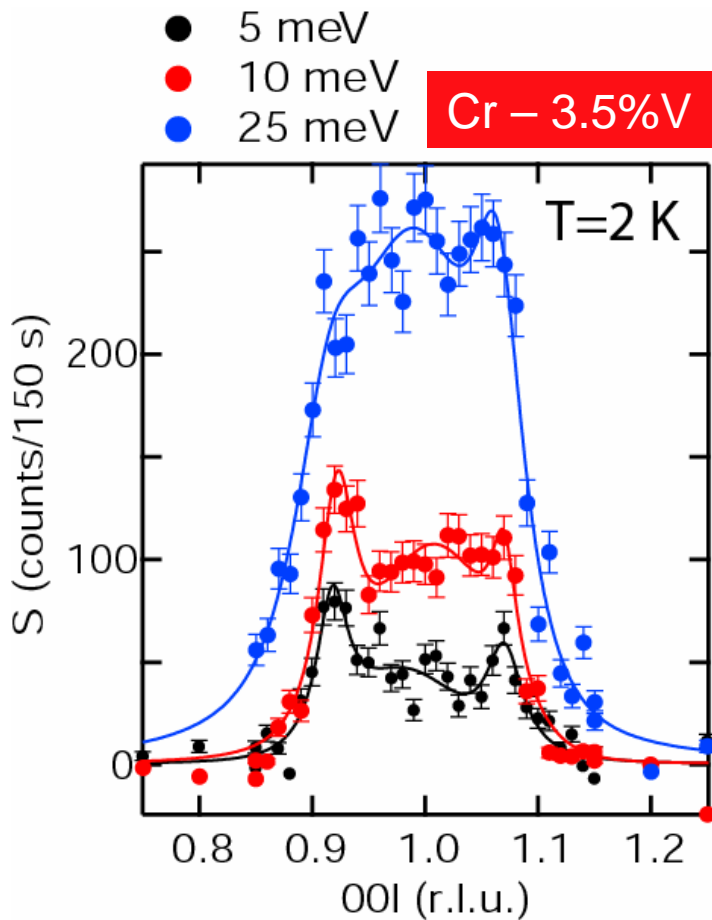
Inelastic Scattering in Chromium

Sternlieb 1993



- Nearly dispersionless spin waves emanating from SDW satellites at $(1 \pm \delta, 0, 0)$.
- Fincher-Burke excitations near $(1, 0, 0)$.

Inelastic Scattering in $\text{Cr}_{0.965}\text{V}_{0.035}$



Burke 1983

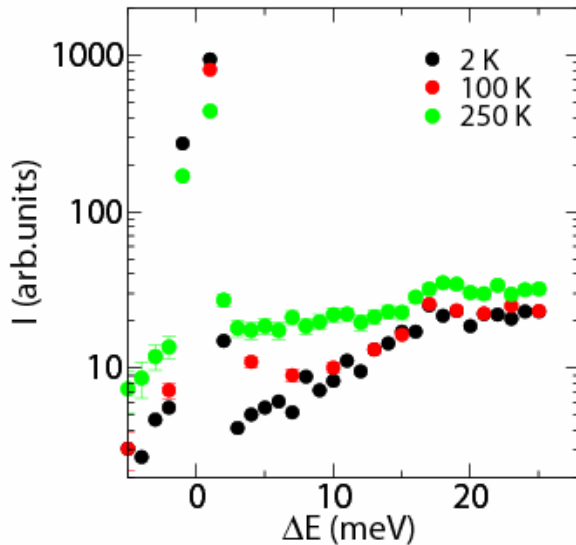
230 K

● $q^*=(0,0,1+/-\delta)$ $S(q)=S_o/(1+4((q+/-q^*/\Gamma)^2) + S_g \exp(-0.5q^2/\Gamma^2)$

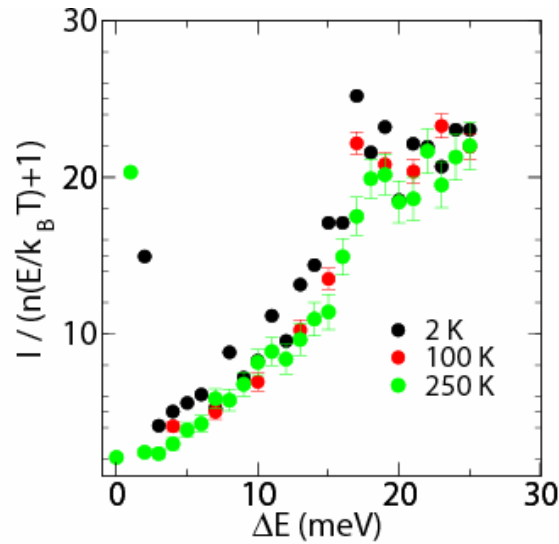
● Resolution corrections with RESLIB

Commensurate Scattering in $\text{Cr}_{0.965}\text{V}_{0.035}$

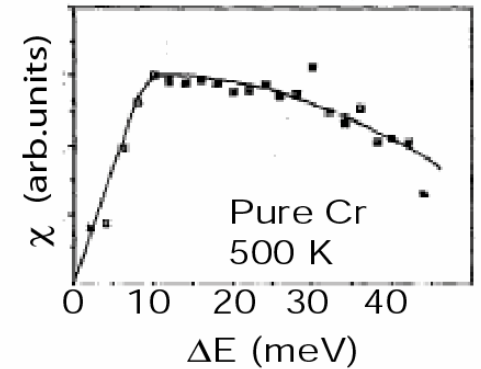
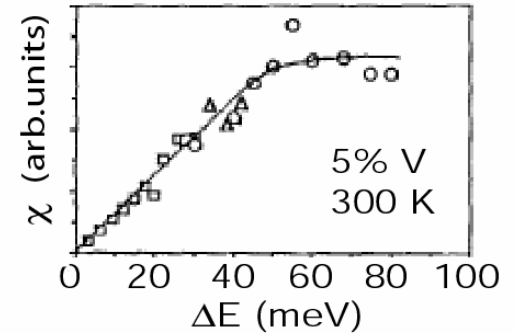
$q=(0,0,1) 2\pi/a$



$q=(0,0,1) 2\pi/a$



Werner 1993



● Detailed balance corrected intensity: constant energy scale for $T < 100$ K, $q=0,0,1$ ($2\pi/a$).

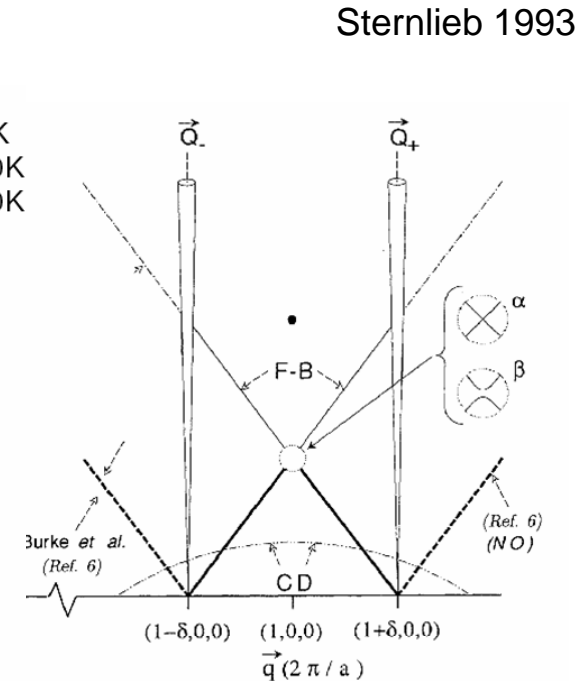
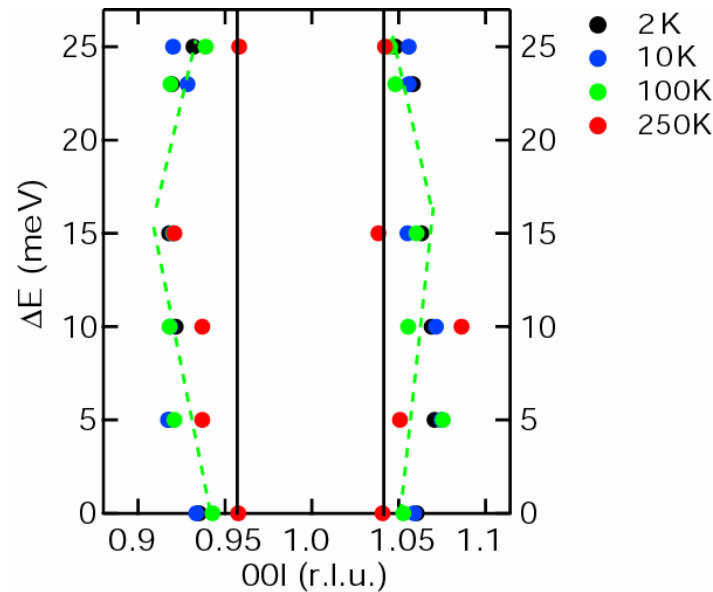
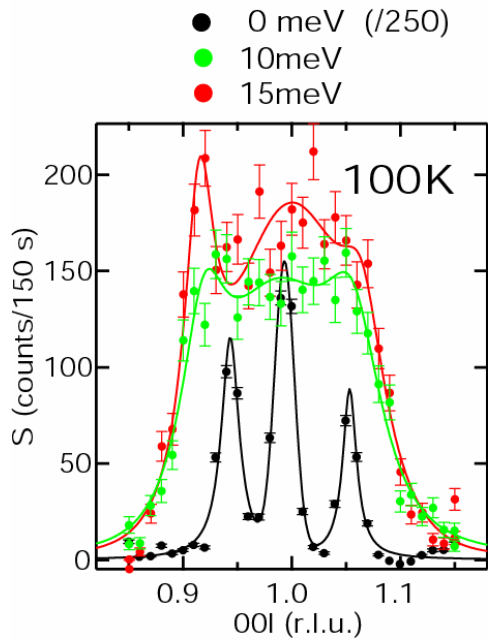
● Characteristic energy scales:

pure Cr: 10 meV

$\text{Cr}_{0.965}\text{V}_{0.035}$: 18 meV

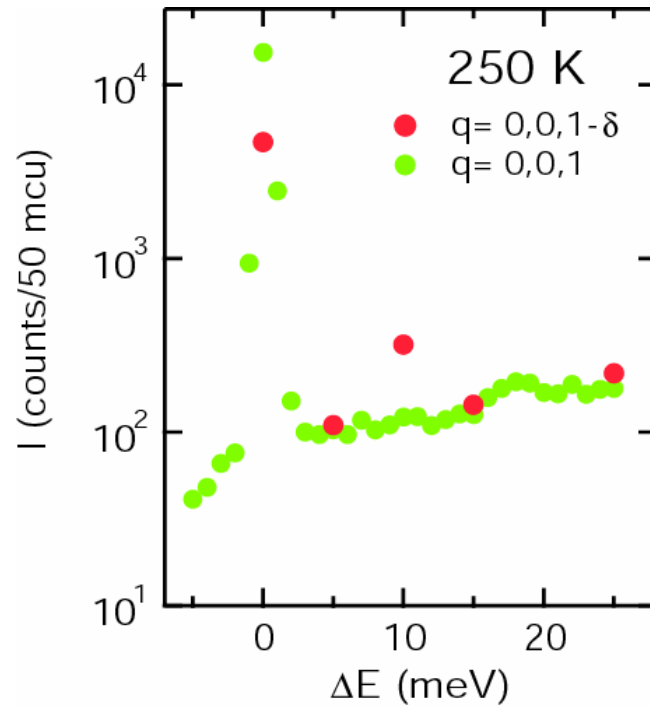
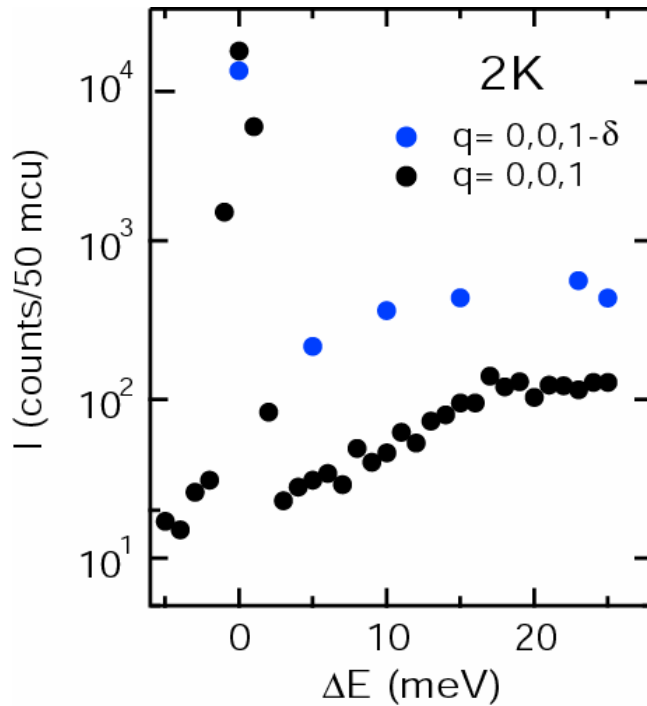
$\text{Cr}_{0.095}\text{V}_{0.05}$: 50 meV

Dispersion of the Incommensurate Excitations



- Cr-3.5%V: Spin wave velocity greatly reduced relative to pure Cr
- New branch of excitations, perhaps observed by Burke (1983)

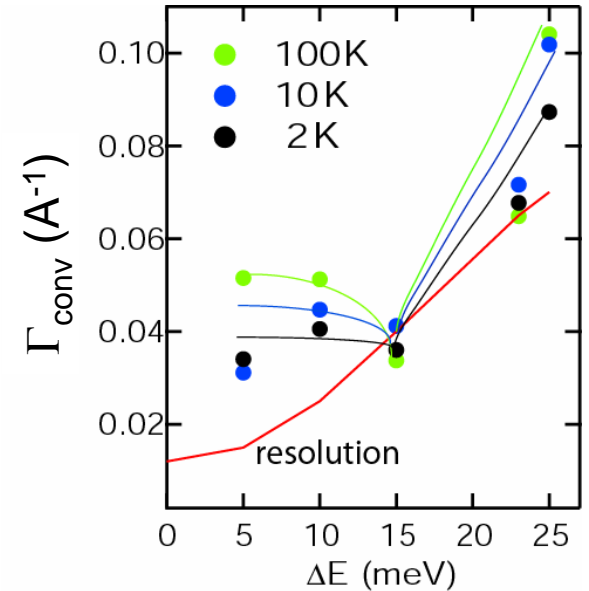
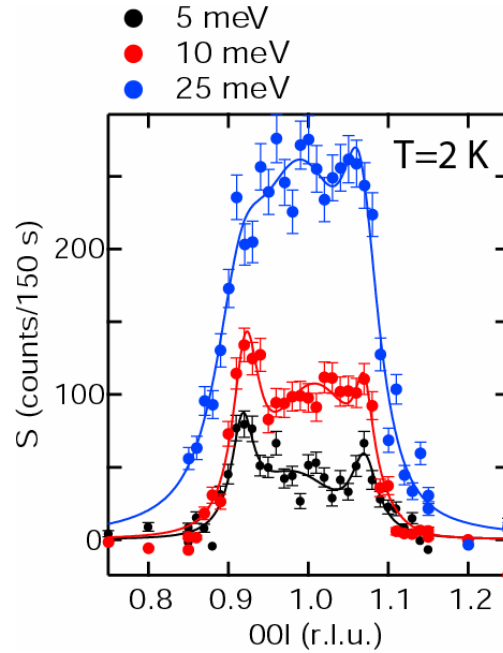
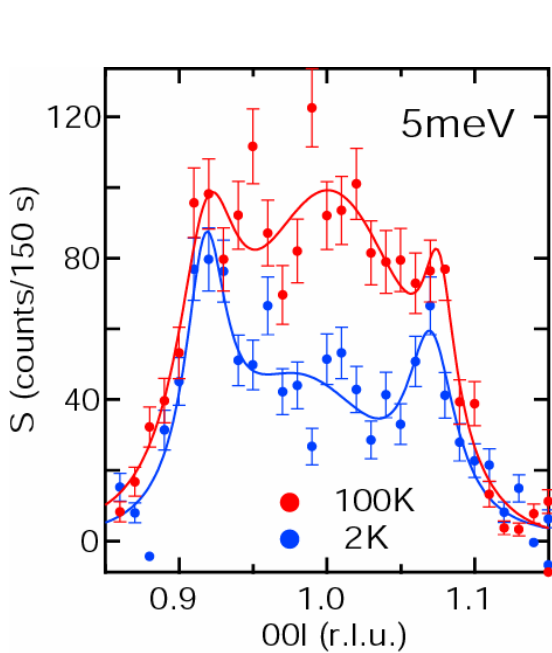
Incommensurate vs Commensurate Scattering



- Response most enhanced at $q^* = (0, 0, 1 - \delta)2\pi/a$ and as $T \rightarrow 0$.
- Consistent with $\chi^{-1} \sim [a(T - T_N)^\gamma + \theta(q - q^*) + f(E)]$ where $\theta \rightarrow 0$ when $q \rightarrow q^*$

Critical scattering ($T > T_N$) for $q = q^* = (0, 0, 1 \pm \delta)2\pi/a$

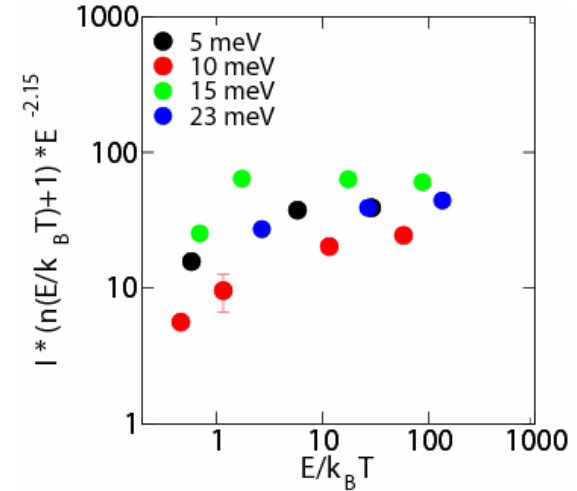
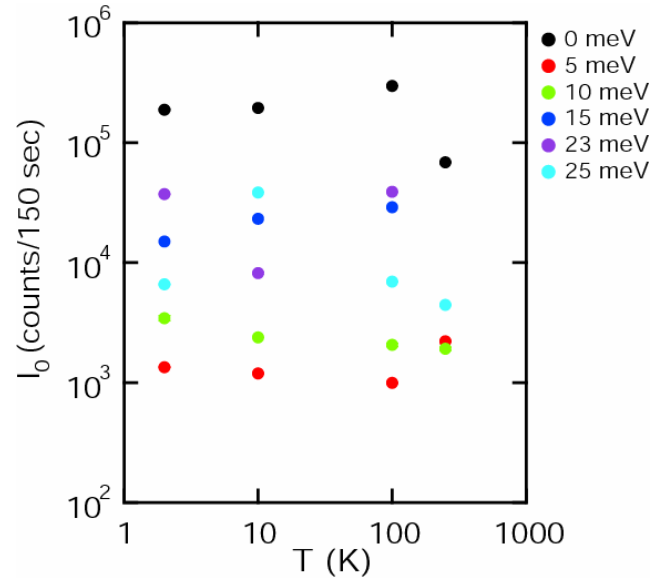
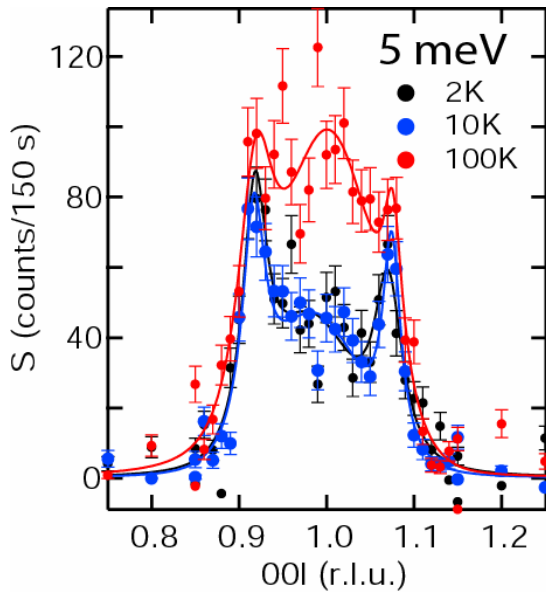
Critical Incommensurate Correlations



● Spatial correlations for $q=(0,0,1+\pm\delta)2\pi/a$ diminished by increased temperature $T > T_N$ and increased energy transfer E

● Critical susceptibility $\chi_q^{-1} \sim [\Gamma(E,T) + \theta(q-q^*)]$ $\Gamma \sim a(T-T_N)^\gamma + f(E)$

Incommensurate Scattering



● $q^* = (0, 0, 1 \pm \delta) 2\pi/a$: temperature independent scattering $T < 100$ K, all $\Delta E > 0$.

● $S(q, E, T) = [n(E/k_B T) + 1] \chi''(q, E, T)$

$$E/k_B T \ll 1$$

$$E/k_B T \gg 1$$

$$n(E/k_B T) + 1 \sim k_B T/E$$

$$n(E/k_B T) + 1 \sim 1$$

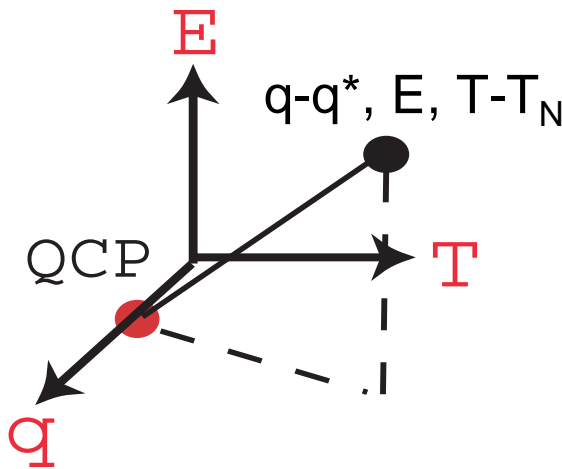
$$\chi'' \sim E/k_B T G(E)$$

$$\chi'' \sim G(E)$$

Quantum Criticality: Scale Invariant Excitations

Neutron Scattering Study of $\text{Cr}_{0.0965}\text{V}_{0.035}$

- Elastic scattering: similar to pure Cr. Electronic phase separation?
- Commensurate scattering: Fermi – liquid like, $E_F \sim 18$ meV
- Incommensurate scattering: critical, divergence in the susceptibility controlled by distance from (quantum) critical point



$$T \rightarrow T_N (=30 \text{ K?}) \quad E \rightarrow 0 \quad q \rightarrow q^* = 2\pi/a(0,0,1+\delta)$$

Generalized Critical Susceptibility:

$$\chi^{-1} \sim [(T-T_N)^\gamma + iE + \theta(q-q^*)]$$

$$\chi^{-1} \sim [(aT-iE)^\alpha + \theta(q-q^*)^\alpha] \quad \text{CeCu}_{6-xc}\text{Au}_{xc} \quad (\text{Schroder2001})$$

$$\chi^{-1} \sim [aT-iE + \theta(q-q^*)]^\alpha \quad \text{Ce}(\text{Ru}_{1-xc}\text{Fe}_{xc})_2\text{Ge}_2 \quad (\text{Montfrooij2003})$$