Magnetic moments and non-Fermi liquid behavior in quasicrystals

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Next Generation Quantum Materials

ICTP/Unesp São Paulo 05.04.2016



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Outline

Introduction

- Au₅₁Al₃₄Yb₁₅ quasicrystal
- Intrinsic NFL behavior in Au₅₁Al₃₄Yb₁₅

Tiling models and quasicrystals

> Geometrical and electronic properties

Kondo effect in metallic quasicrystals

- Power-law distribution of Kondo temperatures
- » NFL behavior
- Conclusions

Au₅₁Al₃₄Yb₁₅ quasicrystal

- Icosahedron QC (Tsai-type)
 - > 12 Yb icosahedron
 - Projected positions of Yb atoms
- 10-fold symmetry diffraction pattern







Ishimasa *et al.* Philos. Mag. 91, 4218 (2011) Deguchi *et al.* Nat. Mater. **11**, 1013 (2012) Watanuki *et al.* PRB **86**, 094201 (2012)

Au₅₁Al₃₄Yb₁₅ quasicrystal: a Heavy Fermion

• Metallic system $\partial \rho(T) / \partial T > 0$



Deguchi *et al.* Nat. Mater. **11**, 1013 (2012)

Au₅₁Al₃₄Yb₁₅ quasicrystal: a Heavy Fermion

- Metallic system $\partial \rho(T) / \partial T > 0$
- Local moments at high-T: Curie law with $\mu = 3.92 \mu_{\rm B}$
- Mixed-valence (2.61): Yb²⁺ (μ = 0) \searrow Yb³⁺ (μ = 4.52 $\mu_{\rm B}$)





NFL behavior in the 1/1 approximant?





Electronic state of the light electrons: critical vs. Bloch

Ishimasa *et al.*, Philos. Mag. 91, 4218 (2011) Deguchi *et al.* Nat. Mater. **11**, 1013 (2012) (No) Watanuki *et al.* PRB **86**, 094201 (2012) (Yes, but ≠) 7

Quantum critical point scenario

- NFL behavior observed in several other Heavy Fermions
- Proximity to Quantum Critical Point
- Tuning of external parameter: field, doping, pressure, ...



$J/I \gg 1$

Kondo screening and Fermi liquid $J/I \ll 1$ Magnetic order

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Schröder *et al.,* Nature, **407**, 351 (2000)

Intrinsic NFL: Au₅₁Al₃₄Yb₁₅ quasicrystal

- Conventional QCP approaches:
 - > Quantum valence criticality

Watanabe et al. J. Phys. Soc. Jpn. 82, 083704 (2013)

- Fermion condensation quantum phase transition Shaginyan *et al.* PRB **87**, 245122 (2013)
- Parameter driven QCP (pressure, doping, field): Fine-tuning
- Quasicrystalline environment of the light electrons considered only minimally

Our Goal: Study the Kondo problem in a quasicrystal

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Octagonal tiling (Ammann-Beenker)

- 2D quasicrystal. Easier to handle and akin to 3D quasicrystals
- Periodic approximants to the $N_a
 ightarrow \infty$ quasicrystal
- Local environments with quasiperiodic order: z = 3,4,5,6,7,8





 $N_a = 7, 41, 239, 1393, \dots$

Octagonal tiling (Ammann-Beenker)

- Local environments with quasiperiodic order: z = 3,4,5,6,7,8
- 8-fold symmetry: Equiprobable orientation of local environments





Octagonal tiling – Electronic properties

• Nearest neighbor tight-biding model. Non-interacting electrons hopping in a *quasiperiodic* potential



$$\mathcal{H}_{c} = -t \sum_{\langle ij \rangle, \sigma} \left(c_{i\sigma}^{\dagger} c_{j\sigma} + c_{j\sigma}^{\dagger} c_{i\sigma} \right)$$

- Socolar, PRB 39, 10519 (1989)
- Duneau, J. Phys. A 22, 4549 (1989)
- Benza/Sire, PRB 44, 10343 (1991)
- Grimm/Schreiber, in Quasicrystals— Structure and Physical Properties
- Jagannathan/Piéchon, Philos. Mag. 87, 2389 (2007)

Octagonal tiling – DOS and wave function



- Spiked: several "Bragg peaks"
- Particle-hole symmetric

Octagonal tiling – DOS and wave function



Localized states around the *z*=8 sites. Special feature of the tiling

Octagonal tiling – DOS and wave function



Octagonal tiling – Critical wave function



Octagonal tiling – Local density of states

 "Translation invariance" (Conway theorem): identical regions of size R are spaced ~ 2R apart



20

Octagonal tiling – Density of states

- LDOS is site dependent
- Log-normal distribution envelope in real space (fixed μ)



Density of states in different tilings

• DOS becomes less "spiky" as the dimension increases



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Anderson impurity model (AIM)

- Localized *f*-orbital hybridizes with *c*-electrons
- $U \to \infty$ AIM: Mixed-valence $(n_f \le 1)$
- Slave-boson MF approach at T=0



$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_c + \tilde{\varepsilon}_{f\ell} \sum_{\sigma} n_{f\sigma} + V \sqrt{Z_{\ell}} \sum_{\sigma} \left(f_{\ell\sigma}^{\dagger} c_{\ell\sigma} + c_{\ell\sigma}^{\dagger} f_{\ell\sigma} \right) + \left(\tilde{\varepsilon}_{f\ell} - E_f \right) \left(Z_{\ell} - 1 \right)$$

• Low-energy description

$$\tilde{V} = V\sqrt{Z_{\ell}} \quad J = 2V^2 / |E_f|$$

$$T_K^{\ell} = D \exp\left[-\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\Delta'_{f\ell}(0) + |E_f|}{\Delta''_{f\ell}(0)}\right]$$

Read/Newns, J. Phys. C **16**, L1055 (1983) Coleman, PRB **29**, 3035 (1984)

$$\begin{array}{c}
1.0 \\
0.8 \\
\hline \mathcal{L}_{\ell} \neq 0 \\
\hline \mathcal{E}_{f\ell} \rightarrow 0 \\
\hline \mathcal{E}_{f\ell} \rightarrow 0 \\
\hline \mathcal{E}_{f\ell} \rightarrow E_{f} \\
\hline \chi \sim 1/T_{K} \\
\hline \chi \sim 1/T \\
\hline FL \\
0.0 \\
0.0 \\
\hline 0.5 \\
\hline 1.0 \\
\hline 1.5 \\
\hline 2.0 \\
\hline 24
\end{array}$$

Kondo impurities in a quasicrystal

- Quasicrystal \rightarrow Different environments: $\Delta_{f\ell}(\omega) = V^2 G^c_{\ell\ell}(\omega)$
- One Kondo impurity at each site. N_a values of T_{κ} : $P(T_K)$



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Power-law distribution of Kondo temperatures

- Quasicrystal \rightarrow Different environments: $\Delta_{f\ell}(\omega) = V^2 G^c_{\ell\ell}(\omega)$
- One Kondo impurity at each site. N_a values of T_{κ} : $P(T_K)$
- Remarkably, we get a power-law distribution at low- T_K



Power-law distribution of Kondo temperatures

- Quasicrystal \rightarrow Different environments: $\Delta_{f\ell}(\omega) = V^2 G^c_{\ell\ell}(\omega)$
- One Kondo impurity at each site. N_a values of T_{κ} : $P(T_K)$
- Remarkably, we get a power-law distribution below T_K^{typ}



Non-universal power-law exponent α

- $P(T_K) \propto T_K^{\alpha-1}$ for all μ , with $\alpha \propto J \langle \rho_c(0) \rangle$ as $J \to 0$
- As the DOS, $\alpha\,$ has a huge energy dependence
- NFL liquid behavior for $\alpha < 1$. Unquenched spins: $T_K \rightarrow 0$



Free spins at low-T: route to NFL

• Number of free local moments at a given T

$$n_{free}\left(T\right) = \int_{0}^{T} P\left(T_{K}\right) dT_{K} \sim \int_{0}^{T} T_{K}^{\alpha-1} dT_{K} \sim T^{\alpha}$$
essentially free

- Susceptibility $\chi(T) \sim n_{free}(T) / T \sim T^{\alpha - 1}$
- Entropy $S\left(T\right) \sim n_{free}\left(T\right) ln2 \sim T^{\alpha}$
- Sommerfeld coefficient

$$\gamma(T) = \frac{C(T)}{T} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \sim T^{\alpha - 1}$$



Spins with $T_{\nu} < T$:

NFL behavior – Free spins at $T \rightarrow 0$

- Single energy scale: $\begin{cases} T \lesssim T_K, \text{ Fermi-liquid} \\ T \gtrsim T_K, \text{ Free spin} \end{cases} \chi(T, T_K) = \frac{1}{T_K} f\left(\frac{T}{T_K}\right)$
- Averaged value of the single-impurity susceptibility

$$\langle \chi(T) \rangle = \int dT_K P(T_K) \chi(T, T_K) = \chi_r + \underbrace{\int_0^\Lambda dT_K T_K^{\alpha - 1} \frac{1}{T_K} f\left(\frac{T}{T_K}\right)}_{\propto T^{\alpha - 1}}$$

- Miranda/Dobrosavljević/Kotliar, J. Phys. Cond. Mat 8, 9871 (1996)
- Rappoport/Boechat/Saguia/Continentino, EPL 61, 831 (2003)
- Cornaglia/Grempel/Balseiro, PRL 96, 117209 (2006)
- Kettemann/Mucciolo/Varga, PRL 103, 126401 (2009)
- Miranda/Dias da Silva/Lewenkopf, PRB 90, 201101 (2014)

Regular + Singular

$$\chi(T) \sim N(T)/T \propto T^{\alpha-1}$$

 $C/T = \gamma(T) \propto T^{\alpha-1}$
 $\chi/\gamma \sim cte$
 $1/T_1T \propto T^{\alpha-2}$

NFL behavior – Octagonal tiling

A power-law distribution of Kondo temperatures, leads to a power-law susceptibility



NFL behavior – Octagonal tiling

Crossover regime: log divergence for all J



NFL behavior – Three dimensions

- Similar behavior in 3D: rhombohedra (Ammann-Kramer) tiling
- There seems to be little dimensionality dependence (D = 2,3)



FL behavior in small approximants

- For any approximant, there is a finite number of T_{κ} 's, and therefore a minimum one.
- Below this T_{κ}^{\min} , FL behavior is recovered.
- Only in an infinite quasicrystal there is true NFL behavior.



Why power-law? Disordered metals

• Hints from the disordered problem

$$G_{\ell\ell}^{c}(\omega) = 1/\left(\omega - \varepsilon_{\ell} - \Delta_{c\ell}(\omega)\right) \quad \tilde{\varepsilon}_{\ell} = \varepsilon_{\ell} + \Delta_{c\ell}'(0)$$

Cavity function: How a given electron hybridizes?



Tanasković/Miranda/Dobrosavljević, PRB 70, 205108 (2004)

Why power-law? Metallic quasicrystal

Define an "effective site energy": $\tilde{\varepsilon}_{\ell} = \Delta'_{c\ell}(0)$

$$G_{\ell\ell}^{c}\left(\omega\right) = 1/\left(\omega - \Delta_{c\ell}\left(\omega\right)\right)$$

$$T_{K}^{\ell} = T_{K}^{0} e^{-\tilde{\varepsilon}_{\ell}^{2}/J\langle\rho_{c}(0)\rangle t^{2}} P\left(\tilde{\varepsilon}\right) \sim e^{-\tilde{\varepsilon}^{2}/2\sigma^{2}} P\left(T_{K}\right) \propto T_{K}^{\alpha-1}$$

$$\alpha = J\left\langle\rho_{c}\left(0\right)\right\rangle t^{2}/2\sigma^{2}$$

 $\mu = -2.0t$

 $\mu = -2.2t$

Gaussian-like tails in $P(\Delta'(0))$ immediately leads to singular behavior in $P(T_{\mu})$ Akin to disordered metals

Tanasković/Miranda/Dobrosavljević PRB 70, 205108 (2004)



 $\begin{array}{c} 1.5 \\ (< \ ^{\prime p} \nabla < - \sqrt[{- j_{2}} \nabla] \\ 0.5 \end{array} \\ 0.5 \end{array}$

0.5

0.0

-3

-2

From Kondo impurities to the Kondo lattice

- Disordered systems: Power-law distribution of T_{κ} Miranda/Dobrosavljević, Rep. Prog. Phys. **68**, 2337 (2005)
- NFL region is associated to an "Electronic Griffiths phase" ECA/Miranda/Dobrosavljević, PRL **102**, 206403 (2009)
- Assume the same link holds for QC's

$$\chi(T) \propto T^{\alpha-1} C/T = \gamma(T) \propto T^{\alpha-1}$$

- Transport?
- Inter-site magnetic correlations? Hartman/Chiu/Scalettar arXiv:1601.07214v1



From Kondo impurities to the Kondo lattice

RKKY interaction couples the free spins at low-T!

Crossover from Griffiths to Marginal Fermi Liquid



Tanasković/Miranda/Dobrosavljević, PRL **95**, 167204 (2005)

Weaker than power-law and universal!

Conclusions

- NFL behavior in the $Au_{51}AI_{34}Yb_{15}$ quasicrystal
 - No tunning of external parameters
 - > Approximant and quasicrystal different
- Diluted Kondo impurities in metallic quasicrystals: Power-law distribution of T_{κ} and NFL. Akin to *weakly* disordered systems
 - Strong energy dependence
 - > NFL behavior changes/disappears in small approximants
- Lattice problem: Diluted impurity scenario survives? Inter-site spin correlations?