

Muon Spin Relaxation Study on Quantum Spin Liquid Candidate

$\text{H}_3\text{LiIr}_2\text{O}_6$

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Motivations

- $\text{H}_3\text{LiIr}_2\text{O}_6$ has been proposed as a quantum spin liquid (QSL) candidate according to NMR and specific heat.
- The honeycomb lattice is an excellent system to study the kitaev model which can be exactly solved.
- We carried out zero/longitudinal field muon spin relaxation (ZF/LF- μ SR) to investigate the ground state of $\text{H}_3\text{LiIr}_2\text{O}_6$.

Muon spin relaxation spectra and fitting parameters

ZF- μ SR

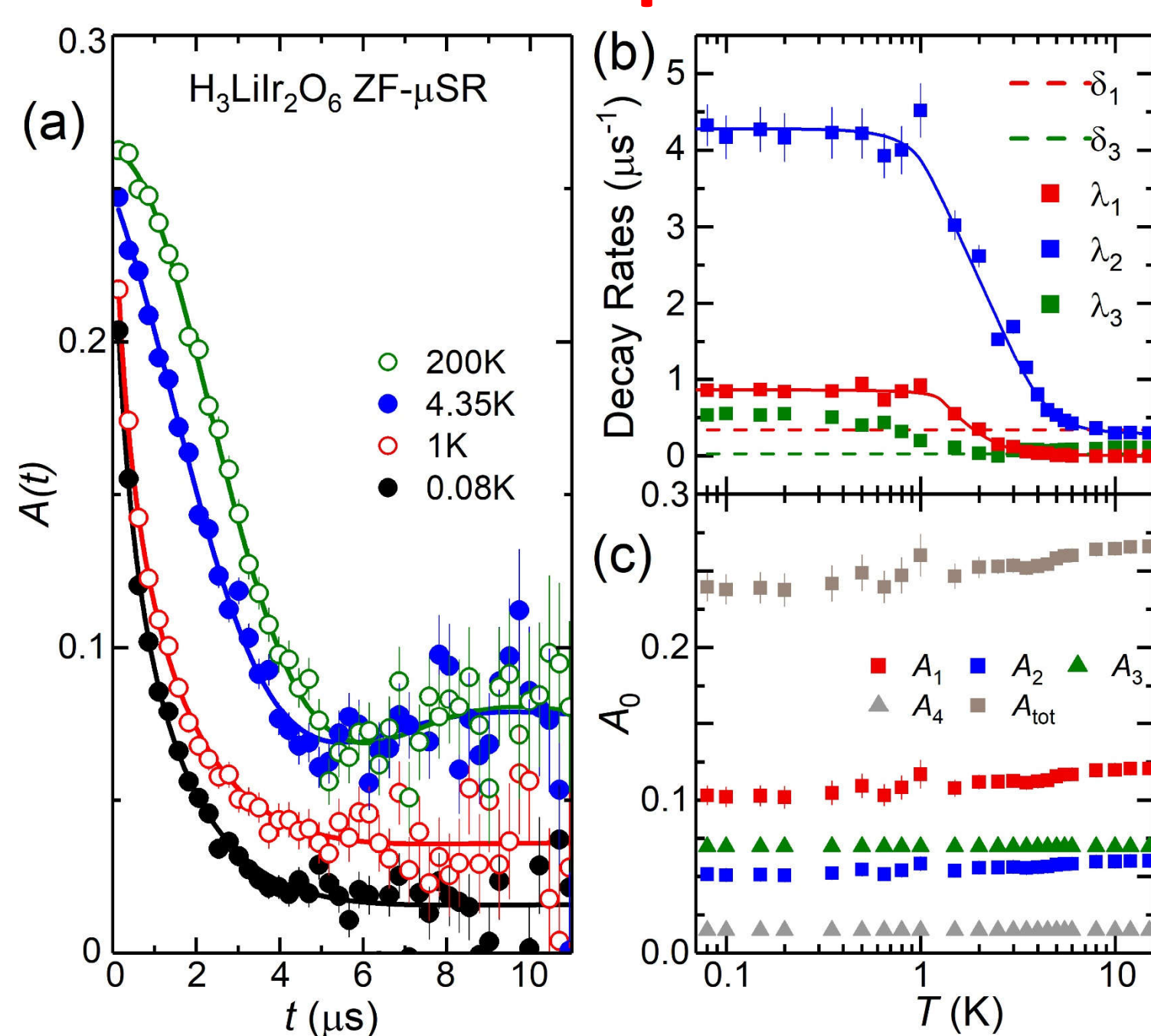


FIG. 1 (a) ZF- μ SR spectra at selected temperatures. (b) Temperature dependence of muon spin relaxation rates. (c) Temperature dependence of initial asymmetries

LF- μ SR: Temperature scan

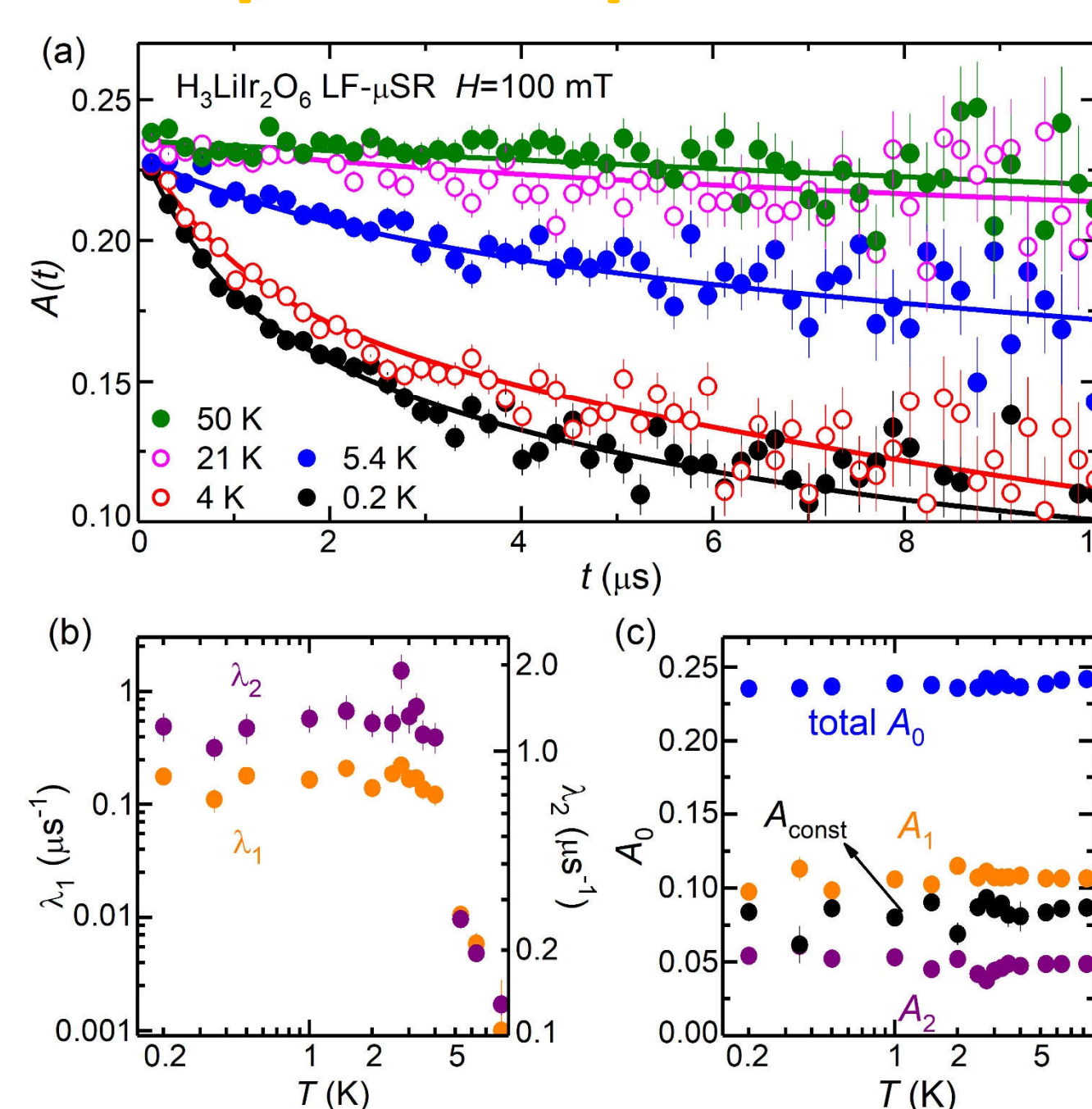


FIG. 2 (a) LF- μ SR spectra at selected temperatures with a longitudinal field of 100 mT. (b) Two muon spin relaxation rates indicate two inequivalent muon sites in $\text{H}_3\text{LiIr}_2\text{O}_6$. (c) Initial asymmetries versus T .

LF- μ SR: Field scan

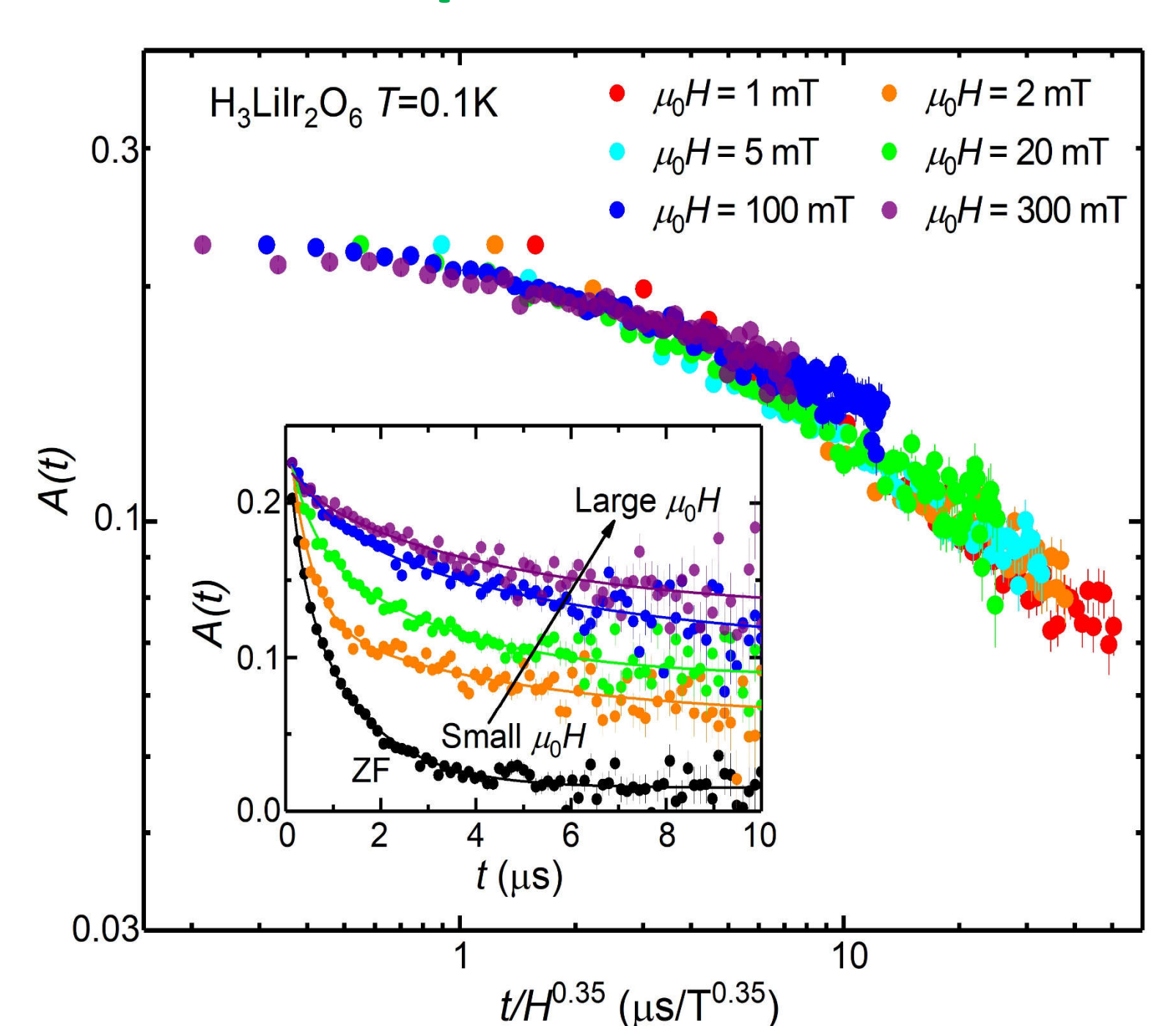


FIG. 3 Time-field scaling of LF- μ SR $A(t) \sim t/H^{0.35}$ at 0.1 K. Inset: ZF- and LF- μ SR spectra at 0.1 K.

ZF- μ SR

- No evidence of magnetic order was found since neither oscillations nor a drastic drop of initial asymmetry appears.
- Muon relaxation is dominated by dynamic fluctuations at low T .
- Existence of static random fields (nuclear dipole moments).
- Fitting function (FIG. 1a):

$$A(t) = A_1 \exp(-\lambda_1 t) G_Z^{KT}(\delta_1, t) + A_2 \exp(-\lambda_2 t) + A_3 \exp(-\lambda_3 t) G_Z^{KT}(\delta_3, t) + A_4$$
- As shown in FIG. 1 (b), drastic increases of λ_α below T_α ($2 \sim 4$ K) are observed, with $\alpha = 1, 2, 3$.
- The low temperature plateaus of λ_α exclude the spin glass state and indicate the persistent spin dynamics (PSD).

LF- μ SR: Temperature scan

- The dynamic properties become clear under external field.
- Fitting function (FIG. 2a):

$$A(t) = A_1 \exp(-\lambda_1 t) + A_2 \exp(-\lambda_2 t) + A_{\text{const}}$$
- $A_1:A_2 \approx 2:1$ ($N_{\text{Li-Ir}}:N_{\text{Ir-Ir}} = 2:1$).
- The low temperature plateaus of both λ_1 and λ_2 indicate that PSD take place even under $\mu_0 H = 100$ mT magnetic field applied.

LF- μ SR: Field scan

- Strong spin fluctuations.
- Time-field scaling in μ SR spectra : a signature of slow spin dynamics.

Conclusions

- Absence of magnetic order.
- PSD at low temperatures.
- Slow spin dynamics are observed from time-field scaling μ SR.
- ZF/LF- μ SR results suggest the QSL state of $\text{H}_3\text{LiIr}_2\text{O}_6$.

Acknowledgements:

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References:

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 [3] R. S. Hayano, *et al.* Phys. Rev. B 31, 546(1985) [4] Y. J. Uemura, *et al.* Phys. Rev. Lett. 82, 1012(1999)

Supplements

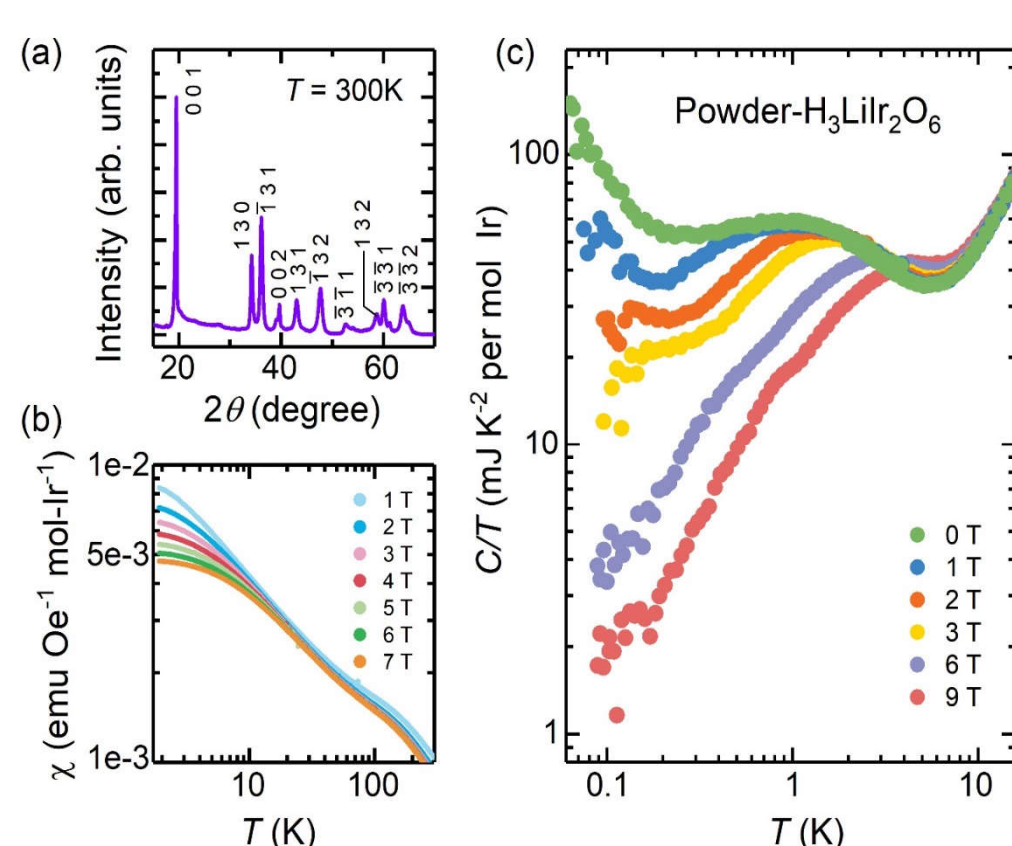


FIG. 4 Basic physical properties of $\text{H}_3\text{LiIr}_2\text{O}_6$.

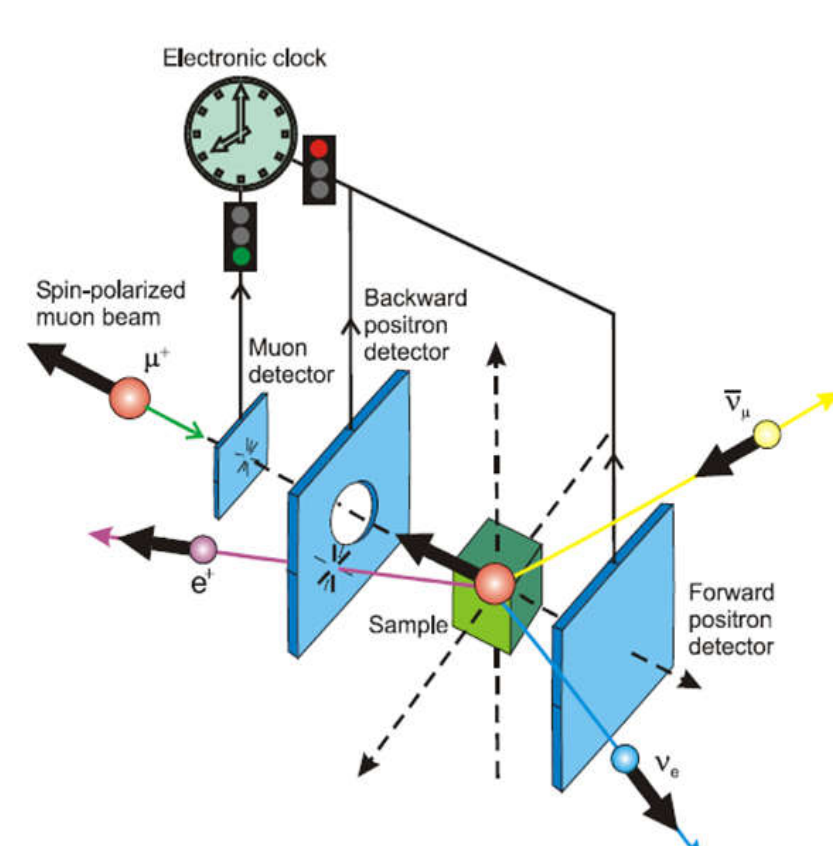


FIG. 5 Sketch of ZF/LF- μ SR apparatus.