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Long range magnetic ordering in Na_2IrO_3

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We report a combined experimental and theoretical investigation of the magnetic structure of the honeycomb lattice magnet Na_2IrO_3 , a candidate for a realization of a gapless spin-liquid. Using resonant x-ray magnetic scattering at the Ir L_3 -edge, we find 3D long range antiferromagnetic order below $T_N=13.3$ K. From the azimuthal dependence of the magnetic Bragg peak, the ordered moment is determined to be predominantly along the a -axis. Combining the experimental data with first principles calculations, we propose that the most likely spin structure is a “zig-zag” structure.

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Recently, Ir-based transition-metal oxides have attracted significant attention^{1–10}, owing to a combination of the strong relativistic spin-orbital coupling (SOC) of the Ir $5d$ electrons and the non-trivial topology of underlying lattice in many of the structural families. These latter include the pyrochlore $\text{A}_2\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$, the hyperkagome structures of $\text{A}_4\text{Ir}_3\text{O}_8$ and the honeycomb lattices of A_2IrO_3 , where A is an alkaline metal or lanthanide. These offer the possibility for exotic electronic behavior. Indeed, the strong SOC in the iridates has been shown to lead to novel Mott-insulating states even in the presence of only weak correlations¹. The non-trivial underlying lattice geometries enhance the significance of this coupling because the spin and orbital components of the wave function then become entangled, and this can lead to various kinds of strongly anisotropic magnetic interactions, depending on the topology of the underlying lattice². Thus these materials provide an array of interesting physics, with exotic states such as topological insulators^{3,4} and spin-liquid states^{5–10} proposed as possible ground states.

Among the iridates, A_2IrO_3 is particularly interesting. Here Ir^{4+} ions reside in oxygen octahedra^{11,12}, and are suggested to be magnetic with an effective moment, $J_{eff} = 1/2$ ^{4,11,12}. The combination of $J_{eff} = 1/2$ and the underlying honeycomb lattice makes A_2IrO_3 a promising candidate for the long-sought realization of the exactly solvable Kitaev model¹³. This model describes spin $S=1/2$ magnets with extremely anisotropic exchange on a honeycomb lattice. Its ground state is a gapless spin liquid, which has attracted attention for its potential in quantum computing applications due to its insensitivity to local perturbations.

Unfortunately, experimental studies of A_2IrO_3 have been rather limited to date. For Na_2IrO_3 , there is the very recent work of Singh *et al.* who suggested that it is antiferromagnetically (AF) ordered at low temperature

based on susceptibility measurements¹², apparently deviating from Kitaev model predictions. This raises the important question of why does the Kitaev model break down in this system? To address this issue, a first step is to understand the nature of the low temperature ordered state, including the magnetic structure, the ordered moment direction and dimensionality of the ordering.

Here we report x-ray resonant magnetic scattering studies of Na_2IrO_3 , performed at the Ir L_3 edge. Our results explicitly show that Na_2IrO_3 has a long-range antiferromagnetically ordered ground state below $T_N=13.3$ K and that the ordering is three dimensional (3D). From the azimuthal dependence of the magnetic peaks, the ordered magnetic moment is determined to be mainly along the crystallographic a direction. Based on our observations, two magnetic ordering structures (see Fig.3) are found to be possible candidates: “zig-zag” and “stripy”. Combining the experimental data with a set of constrained first principles calculations, we propose the zig-zag phase as the most likely ground state.

Na_2IrO_3 crystals were synthesized by a solid-state synthesis method. The synthesis and bulk property characterization are reported in Ref.¹². The x-ray resonant magnetic scattering experiments were carried out at beamline X22C at the National Synchrotron Light Source, Brookhaven National Laboratory. The single crystals used in our experiment were plate-like with typical dimension of $\sim 1 \times 1 \times 0.1$ mm³. A Ge(111) analyzer was used to improve the resolution and to suppress the inelastic background due to fluorescence. Except for the temperature dependent work, all the data were collected at 1.58 K.

At low temperatures, well-defined peaks were observed at $(0 \pm 1 L)$ Bragg points with $L=7, 9$ and 11 with the incident x-ray energy tuned to the Ir L_3 edge. For Na_2IrO_3 , which has a $C2/c$ structure¹², these are structurally forbidden Bragg points. In Fig. 1, we show the energy

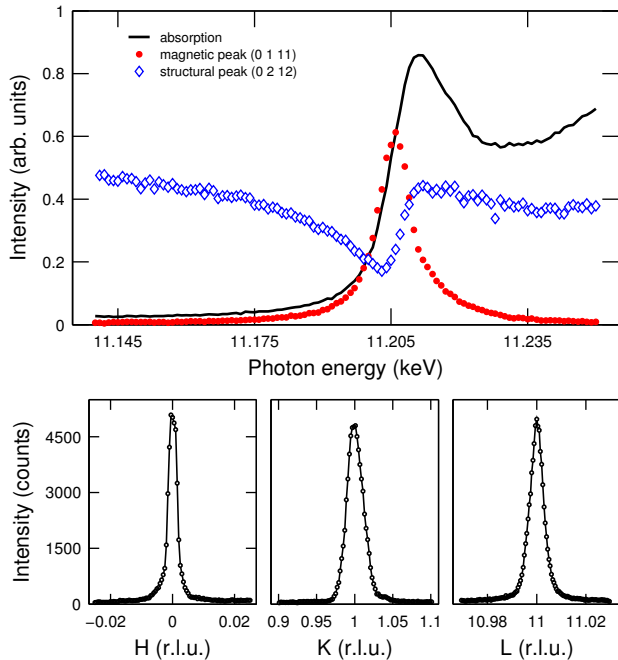


FIG. 1: (Color online) Top panel: Incident photon energy dependence of the (0 1 11) (circles), and the (0 2 12) (diamonds) Bragg peaks on tuning through the Ir L_3 edge. The solid line is the absorption spectra of the L_3 edge as measured by monitoring the fluorescence signal. Bottom panels: H, K and L scans across the (0 1 11) peak.

dependence of one of these peaks, the (0 1 11), near the Ir L_3 edge, together with that of the structurally allowed Bragg peak (0 2 12). In contrast to the (0 2 12), the (0 1 11) peak shows a large enhancement on tuning through the Ir L_3 edge, as determined by the fluorescence signal (also plotted). In principle, this resonant behavior could be due to either orbital ordering or magnetic ordering. To distinguish the two is non-trivial, especially when there is strong SOC. Based on the fact that the position and shape of this resonance is similar to that previously observed in Sr_2IrO_4 ¹⁴ and that the temperature dependence of the ordering is consistent with the susceptibility measurements¹², we conclude that the most likely explanation for this peak is that it is magnetic in origin. That is the (0 1 L =odd) reflections demonstrate the presence of long range antiferromagnetic order.

Scans through the (0 1 11) peak along the three high-symmetry directions are shown in the bottom panels of Fig. 1. The peaks are at, or close to, the resolution limit in all three directions, with the resolution determined by similar scans performed through the nearby (0 2 12) allowed Bragg peak. This indicates that the magnetic ordering is 3D in nature and is long ranged. From the half-width-at-half-maximum (HWHM) of these scans, we place lower limits on the respective magnetic correlation lengths, defined as $(\frac{1}{HWHM})$, to be about $\xi_{mag} \geq 600\text{\AA}$, 120\AA and 500\AA along the crystallographic a , b and c

directions, respectively. We emphasize that these values largely reflect the instrumental resolution and that the resolution along the K direction is the broadest.

In order to determine the AF ordered moment direction, the azimuthal dependence of the (0 1 11) peak was measured by rotating the sample about the (0 1 11) direction. In our experimental setup, the incident beam is σ polarized, that is the electric field is perpendicular to the scattering plane. In this geometry, the dipole resonant magnetic x-ray scattering cross-section varies as $\hat{k}_f \cdot \hat{M}$, where \hat{k}_f is the direction of the scattered beam and \hat{M} is the magnetic moment direction¹⁵. In Fig. 2, the intensity of the (0 1 11) magnetic peak is plotted as a function of α , where α is the angle between \hat{k}_f and the a -axis. The α dependence of the intensity follows $\cos^2 \alpha$ (dashed line) reasonably well, suggesting that the magnetic moment is predominantly along the a -direction. The slight deviations from this curve may indicate that perhaps the magnetic moment also has some small component in other directions.

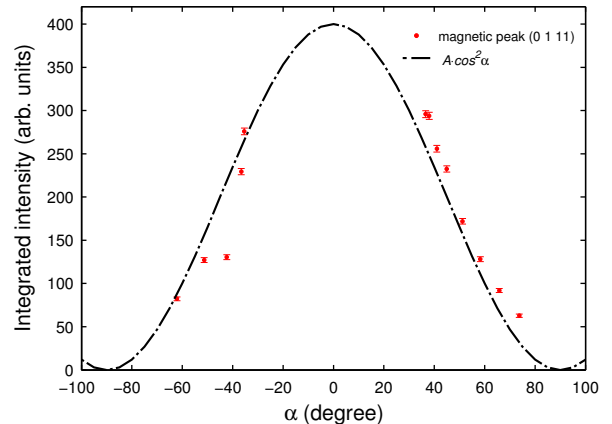


FIG. 2: (Color online) The azimuthal dependence of the (0 1 11) magnetic peak intensity. α is the angle between scattered beam and the crystallographic a direction.

We also carried out a search for other peaks at various positions, and along high symmetry directions, in reciprocal space. In particular, scans across (0 1 L) with even values of L showed no sign of magnetic peaks, indicating that the two Ir sublattice planes, which are separated by half a unit cell in the c direction, are antiferromagnetically coupled. Further, no peaks were found between (0 1 11) and (0 0 11), or between (0 1 11) and (1 1 11). These latter observations, together with the determination of the in-plane ordering wave vector to be (0 1), allow us to conclude that the magnetic unit cell size is the same as the structural unit cell. Unfortunately, scans across (0 3 L) and (1 0 L) with $L = 11$ and 13 were contaminated by nearby strong non-magnetic powder peaks, which prevent us from solving the magnetic structure completely. Nevertheless, the observed peaks do provide strong constraints on the possible magnetic structure of Na_2IrO_3 ,

as we shall now discuss.

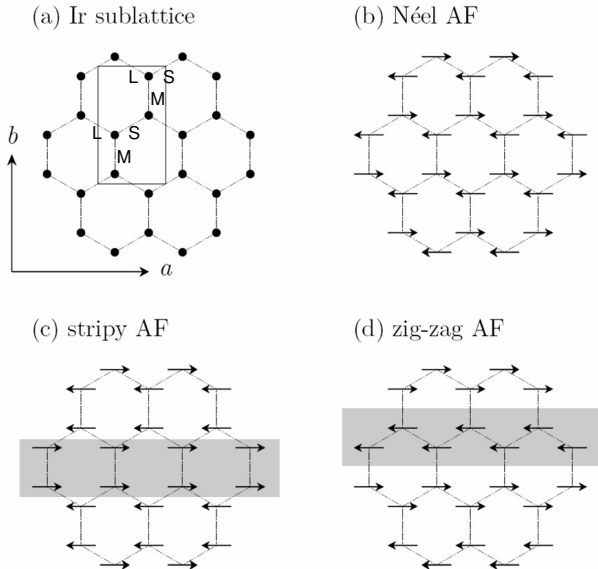


FIG. 3: Crystal structure and possible antiferromagnetic ordering patterns of the Ir sublattice. (a) crystal structure: the arrows at the left-bottom corner show the in-plane directions of the crystal; the solid-line box indicates the in-plane structural unit cell; different Ir-Ir bonds are labeled with L(long), M(medium) and S(short) with the bond lengths to be 3.30Å, 3.23Å and 2.86Å respectively¹². (b), (c) and (d): 3 possible magnetic structures. In each case the magnetic unit cell is the same as the structural unit cell shown in (a). The shaded boxes highlight the stripy and zig-zag chain elements accordingly.

With the determination that the magnetic unit cell is the same as the crystallographic unit cell and that the ordered moment points along the a -axis, the number of possible AF configurations in Na_2IrO_3 are reduced to three, shown in Fig. 3. The Néel and so-called “stripy” states were discussed by Chaloupka *et al.*¹⁰ and were found by adding an isotropic Heisenberg term to the Kitaev Hamiltonian, while the zig-zag pattern has not been considered in Na_2IrO_3 before. The non-zero $(0\ 1\ L)$ peaks rule out the Néel state, leaving just the stripy and zig-zag patterns as possibilities.

To further resolve the magnetic ground state, we performed spin density functional theory calculations¹⁷ of four collinear magnetic configurations (FM, Néel, stripy and zig-zag) in which the moments are constrained along each of the three crystallographic axes, using the empirical monoclinic $C2/c$ structure¹². The results are summarized in table I. For all the moment directions, the zig-zag configuration is found to have lower total energy than the stripy configuration. This, in combination with the x-ray analysis, leads us to propose the zig-zag configuration as the most likely ground state of Na_2IrO_3 .

The calculation results also show that for the in-plane directions of the moments (a and b), the FM and zig-zag configurations are nearly equally low in energy, whereas

TABLE I: The total energy E_{tot} per Ir, the band gap E_{gap} and the absolute value of the spin $|\langle S \rangle|$ and orbital $|\langle L \rangle|$ moment of four collinear magnetic configurations calculated within the LDA+U+SO approximation with the moments constrained along each of the three crystallographic axes (a , b and c).

config.	E_{tot} per Ir (meV)	E_{gap} (meV)	$ \langle S \rangle $ (μ_B)	$ \langle L \rangle $ (μ_B)
FM a	0	100	0.52	0.26
FM b	-17	212	0.53	0.33
FM c	13	0	0.52	0.25
Néel a	50	196	0.33	0.31
Néel b	2	298	0.33	0.36
Néel c	9	276	0.14	0.24
zig-zag a	2	276	0.50	0.25
zig-zag b	-20	324	0.51	0.32
zig-zag c	-14	261	0.51	0.29
stripy a	42	224	0.36	0.35
stripy b	2	309	0.36	0.37
stripy c	-2	261	0.32	0.35

the stripy and Néel configurations are nearly equally high in energy. The other electronic properties, the band gap, the spin and orbital moments, display the same trend. We observe that the FM and zig-zag configurations have ferromagnetically aligned moments in the shortest Ir-Ir bond, while the stripy and Néel states have the same bond antiferromagnetically aligned (see Fig. 3). We note that the constrained moment directions investigated in this study are not meant to represent the moment direction of the theoretical ground state, which in general could be away from the crystallographic axes and non-collinear.

We now turn to the temperature dependence of the magnetic ordering, which was monitored by H scans across $(0\ 1\ 11)$ peak. The magnetic peak, whose width is almost a constant as function of temperature, was fit to a Lorentzian-squared function. In Fig. 4, we plot the temperature dependence of the integrated intensity obtained from fitting. From the onset of the magnetic peak intensity, T_N is determined to be 13.3(\pm 0.1) K. We note that the order parameter could not be fitted to a simple power law, even for the region near T_N . There is a small linear region close to the transition which extrapolates to a lower $T_N = 12.7$ K (see Fig. 4 insert). Above this temperature, a long tail persists up to 13.3 K. One possible explanation for this is a small rounding of T_N arising from sample imperfections, though other explanations are also possible in systems with complex magnetic interactions. For example, similar temperature dependence was observed in the $4f$ heavy fermion system CeAs ¹⁶. There the gradual onset of long range AF ordering was attributed to the suppression of the development of long range magnetic ordering due to strong short range spin fluctuations. In Na_2IrO_3 , the presence of short range correlations have also been suggested from

magnetic and heat capacity measurements¹².

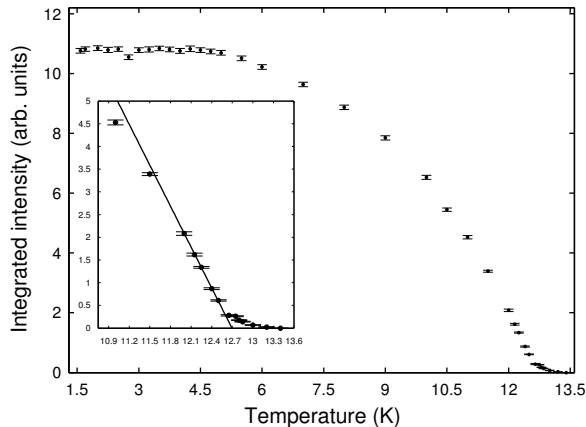


FIG. 4: Temperature dependence of the integrated intensity of the (0 1 11) peak. Insert: Expanded view of the temperature region near T_N .

We next discuss the significance of these results in the context of the search for an experimental realization of the Kitaev model. There is a general consensus that systems with effective spin 1/2 on a honeycomb lattice with strong SOC, as are present in the Na_2IrO_3 , are good places to look. For example, Chaloupka *et al.*¹⁰ suggested that for such a system the underlying Hamiltonian could be described as a sum of an isotropic Heisenberg term and the Kitaev Hamiltonian. They found a range of possible ground states, from a Néel state to the quantum spin liquid. Our data rule out the Néel state and therefore demonstrate that Na_2IrO_3 is not governed by a simple Heisenberg Hamiltonian, however nor is the ground state a spin-liquid expected from the pure Kitaev Hamiltonian. The Kitaev model describes a two-dimensional honeycomb lattice and its ground state is expected to be robust with respect to small perturbations. The fact that we are not seeing the spin liquid state suggests that perturbations are relatively strong in Na_2IrO_3 . Possible sources of perturbations include out of plane interactions, as evidenced by the three dimensional nature of the antiferromagnetic order, finite Heisenberg exchange, and the variation of the Ir-Ir bond length. At this point, it is not clear which of these - if any - is the relevant perturbation.

In conclusion, three-dimensional long-range antiferromagnetic ordering is found in Na_2IrO_3 by resonant x-ray scattering at Ir L_3 edge. The azimuthal dependence of the magnetic scattering intensity indicates that the ordered moment is predominantly along the a -direction. Two possible ordering patterns, namely stripy and zig-zag, are consistent with the experimental data. Combining the magnetic x-ray analysis with a set of constrained first principles calculations, we propose the “zig-zag” phase as the most likely ground state. Given that no real materials have been found to show pure Kitaev physics and that Na_2IrO_3 was promising from many aspects, understanding our observations from a theoretical

perspective could shed light on why the Kitaev model breaks down in Na_2IrO_3 , and thus pave the way towards the final realization of spin-liquid states in real materials.

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