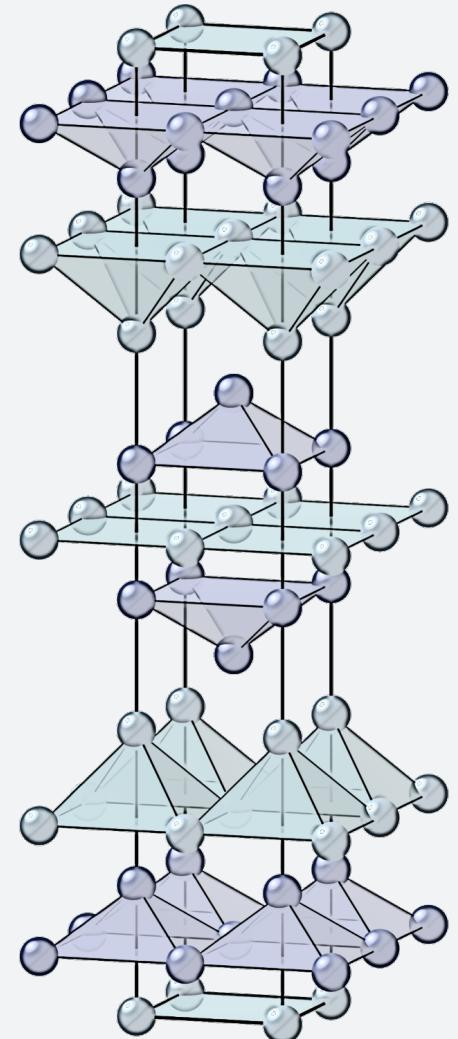
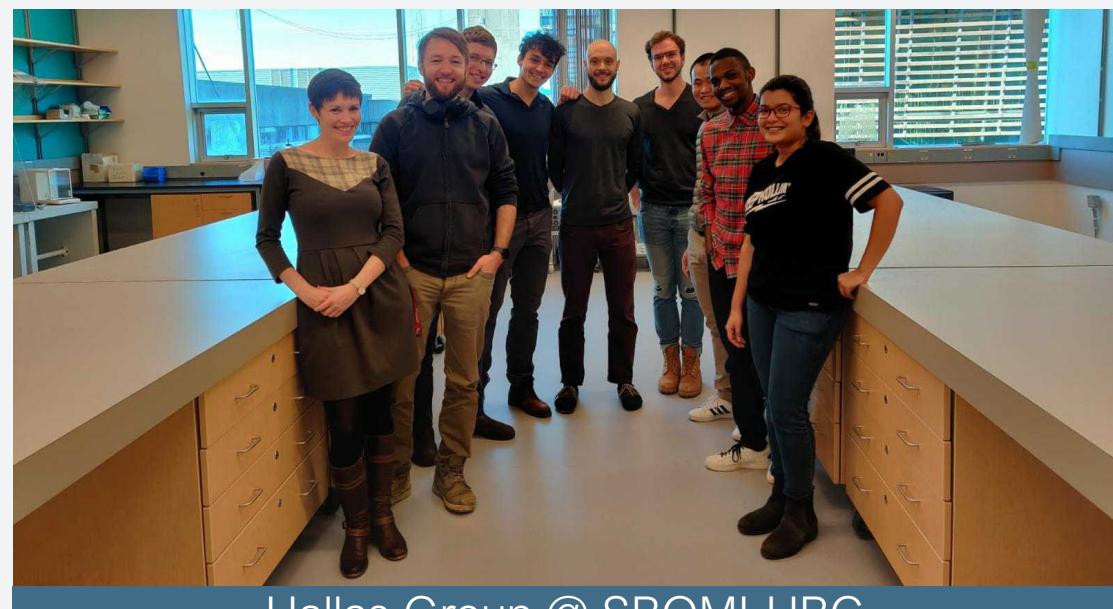


Muons and Quantum Materials

Alannah Hallas
Stewart Blusson Quantum Matter Institute
University of British Columbia





The “classical” states of matter

Gas

Water Vapour



Liquid

Water



Solid

Ice

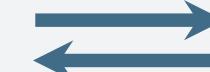


Condensation



Evaporation

Freezing



Melting



Temperature

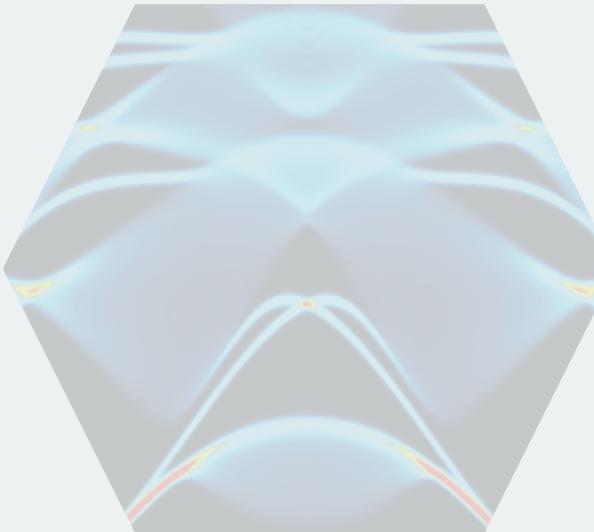


In quantum materials research, we are searching for quantum states of matter

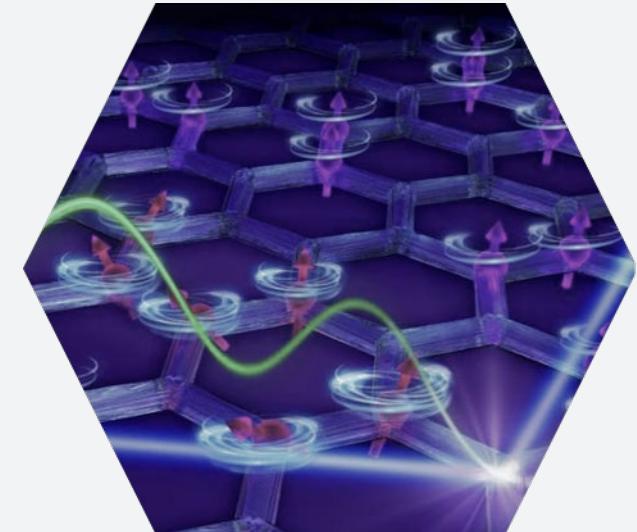
High T_c Superconductors



Topological Materials



Quantum Magnets



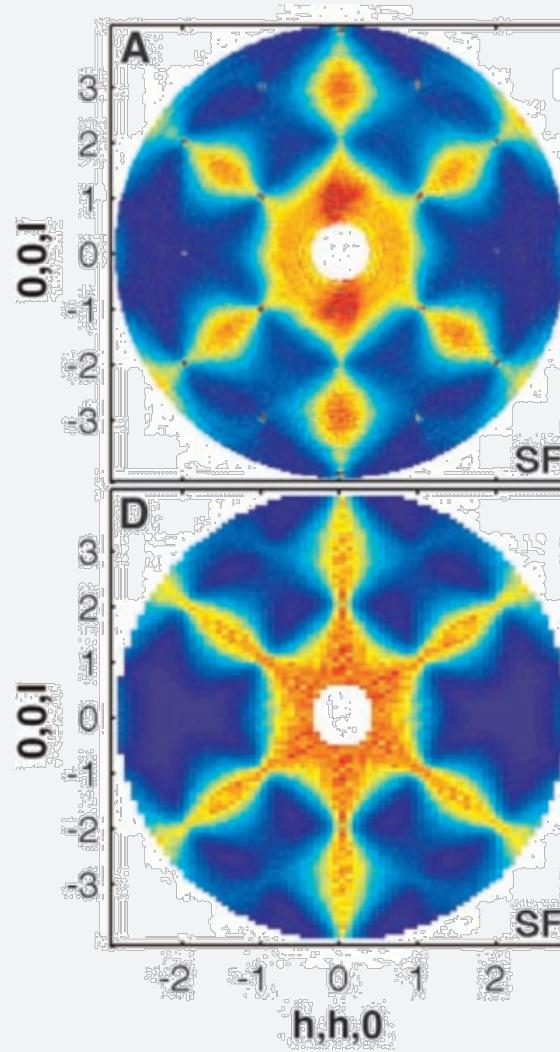
Low temperature, necessary but (in many cases)
not sufficient to reach these quantum states.

Order
Spin Liquid

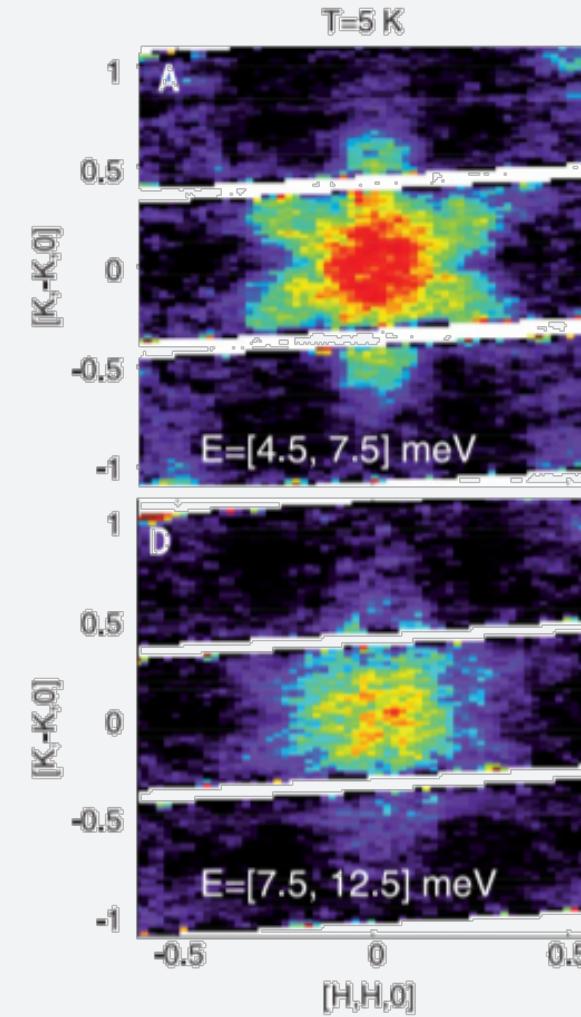


Emergent quasiparticles in magnetic quantum materials

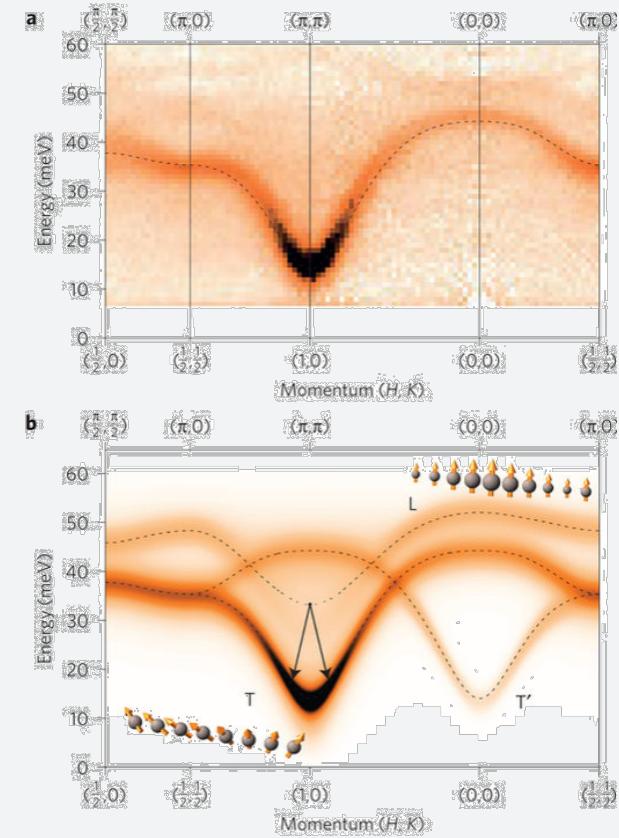
Magnetic Monopoles



Majorana Fermions



Higgs Mode



The Quantum Matter Institute at UBC

268!



Quantum Matter Institute PIs

• Physics • Chemistry • Electrical Engineering •



Andrea Damascelli



Sarah Burke



Curtis Berlinguette



George Sawatzky



Mona Berciu



Jeff Young



Doug Bonn



Lukas Chrostowski



Josh Folk



Rob Kiefl



David Jones



Joerg Rottler



Alireza Nojeh



Marcel Franz



Mark MacLachlan



Ian Affleck



Andrew MacFarlane



Robert Raussendorf



Kenji Kojima



Ziliang Ye



Ke Zou



Alannah Hallas



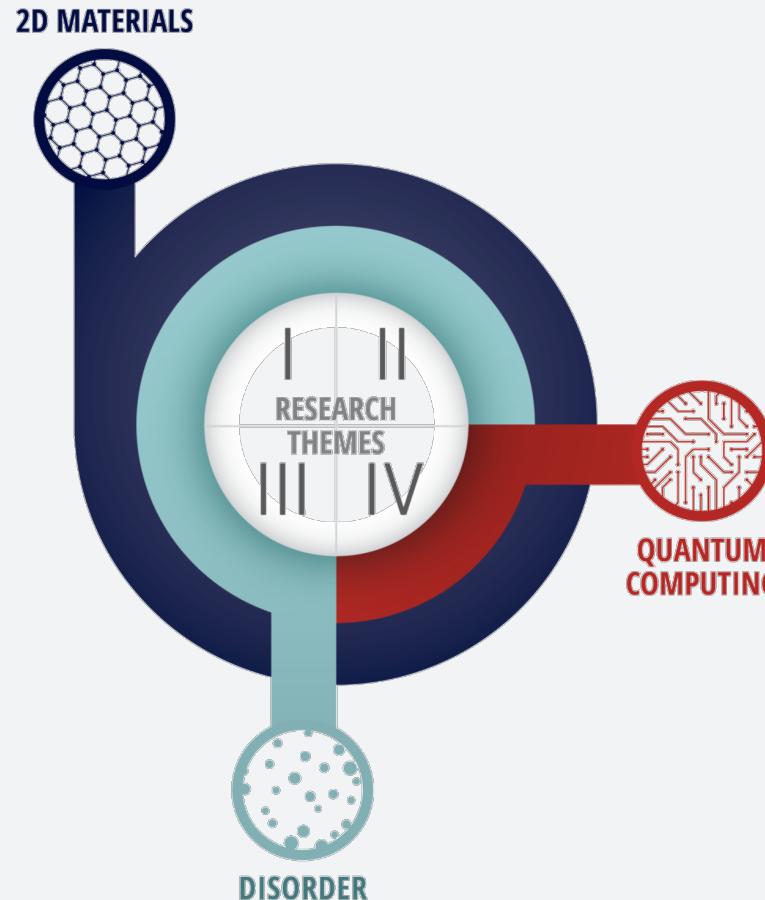
Steven Dierker



Meigan Aronson

The next decade of research at QMI will be guided by three Grand Challenges

Materials



Experimentation

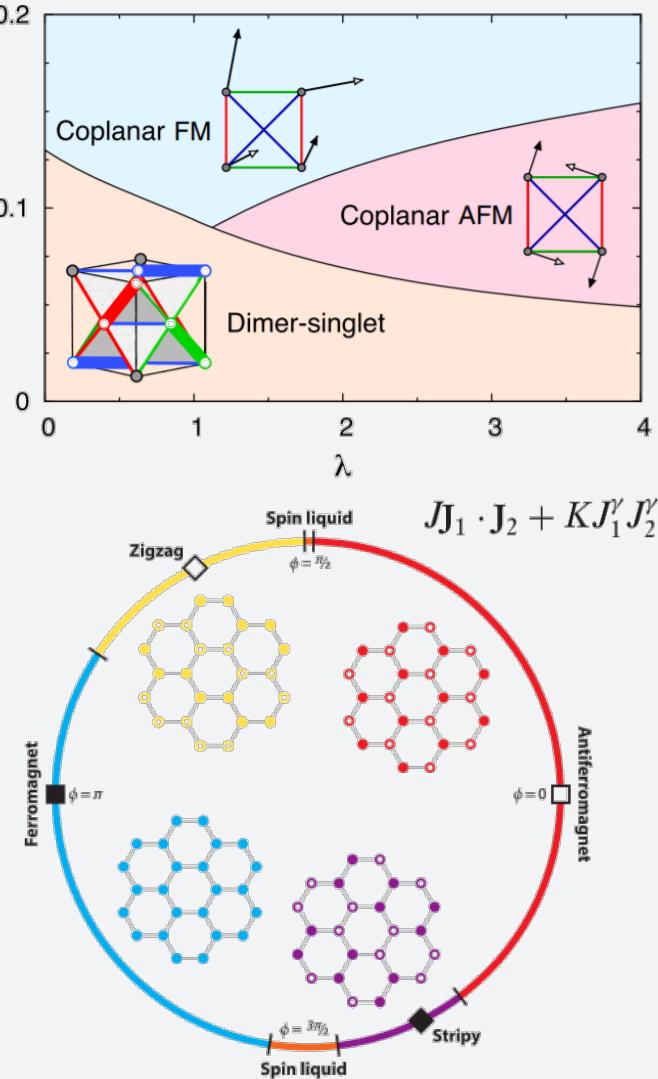
Modelling

RESEARCH THEMES

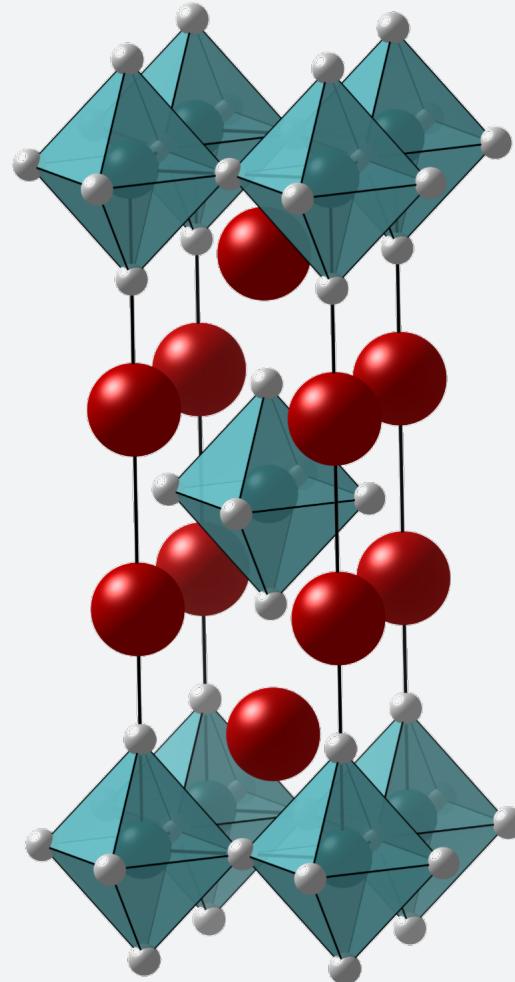
- I Atomic Level Design of Quantum Materials
- II Emergent Electronic Phenomena at Interfaces
- III Topologically Protected Quantum States
- IV Photonic Manipulation of Quantum States

My group designs and then grows single crystals of new magnetic quantum materials

Romhányi et al., PRL 118, 217202 (2017).

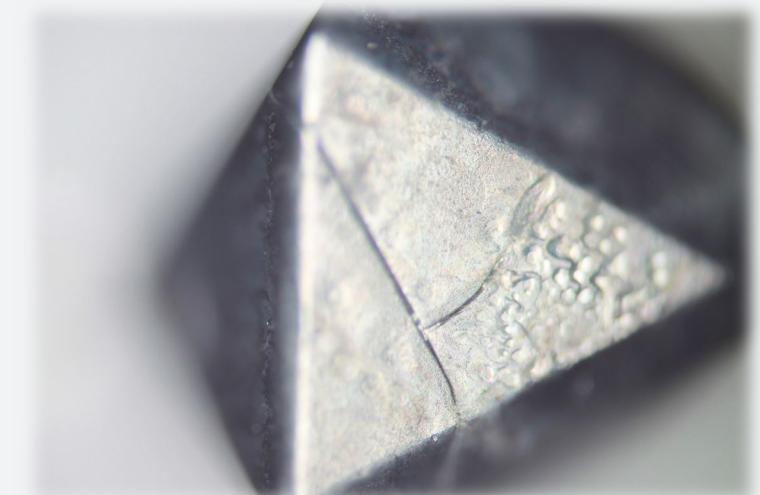
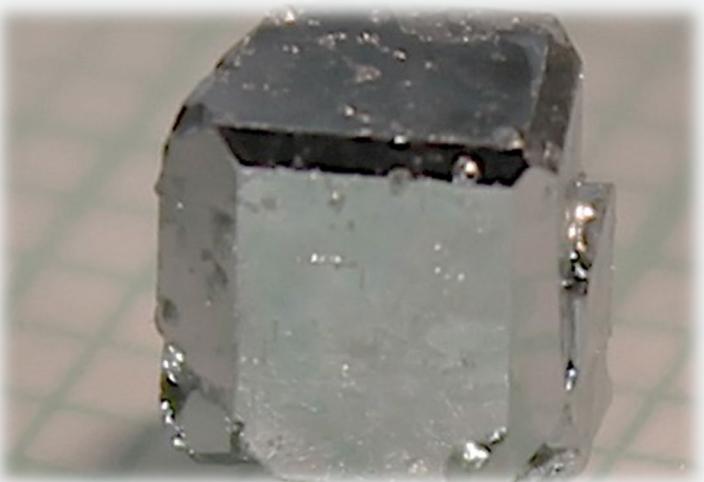
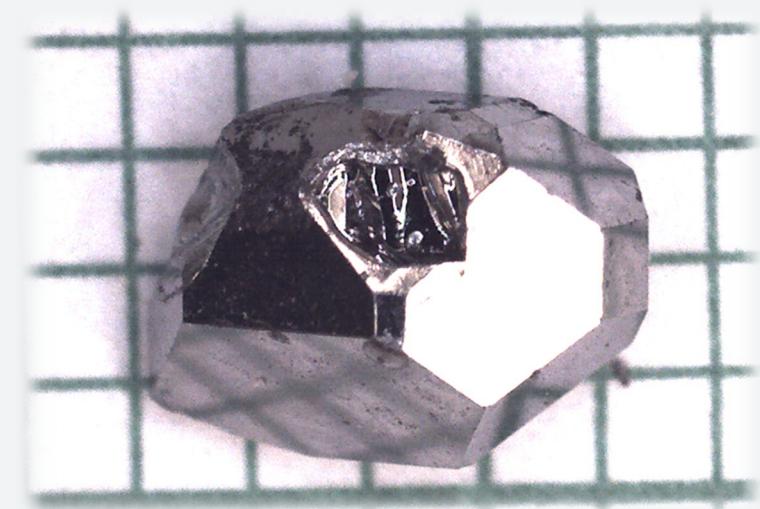
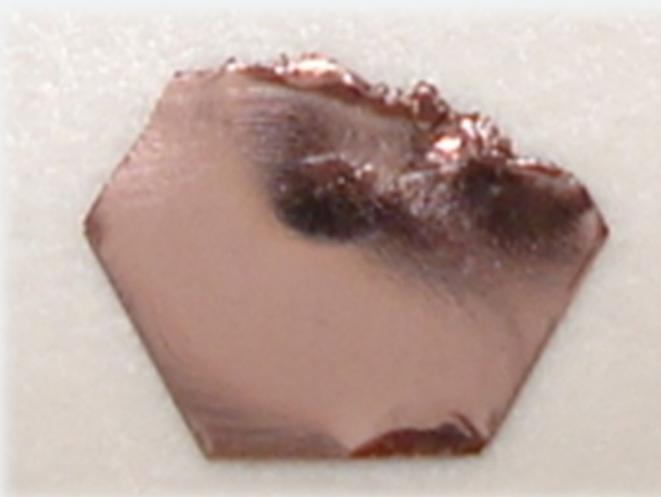
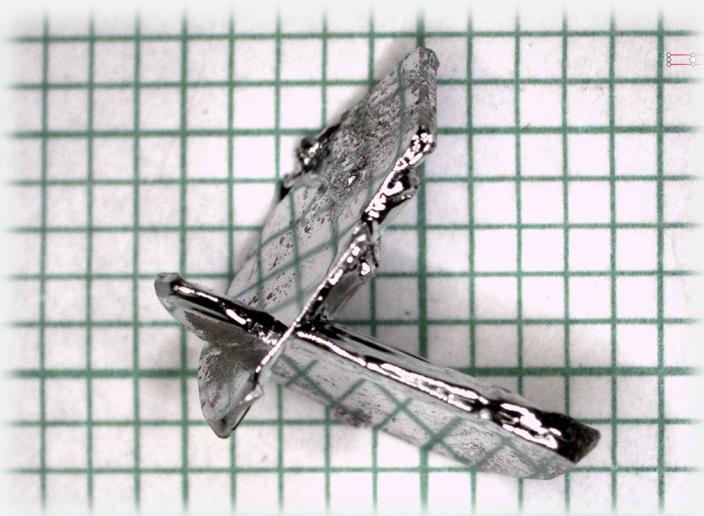


Rau et al., ARCMP 7:195 (2016).



- **Apply chemical pressure**
e.g. $\text{Ge}^{4+} < \text{Ti}^{4+} < \text{Sn}^{4+}$
- **Reduce the spin**
e.g. $\text{Ni}^{2+} (\text{S} = 1) \rightarrow \text{Cu}^{2+} (\text{S} = \frac{1}{2})$
- **Tune the oxidation state**
e.g. Anion substitution ($\text{O}^{2-} \rightarrow \text{N}^{3-}$)
- **Enhance spin-orbit coupling**
e.g. $\text{Ru}^{3+} (\text{Z} = 44) \rightarrow \text{Os}^{3+} (\text{Z} = 76)$

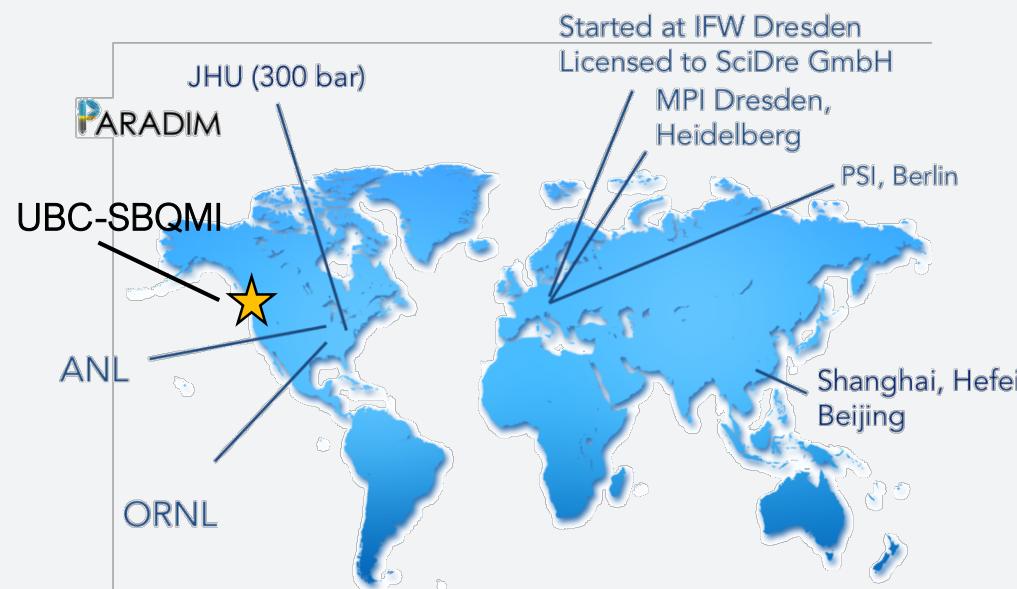
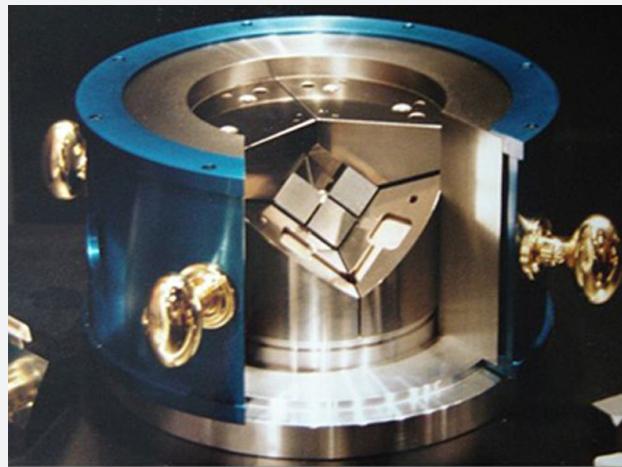
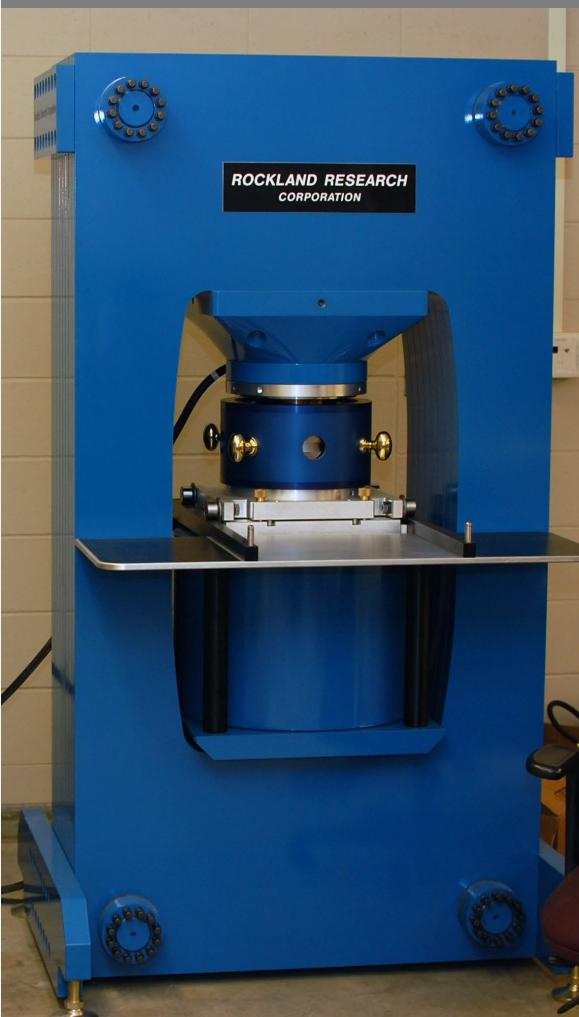
My group designs and then grows single crystals of new magnetic quantum materials



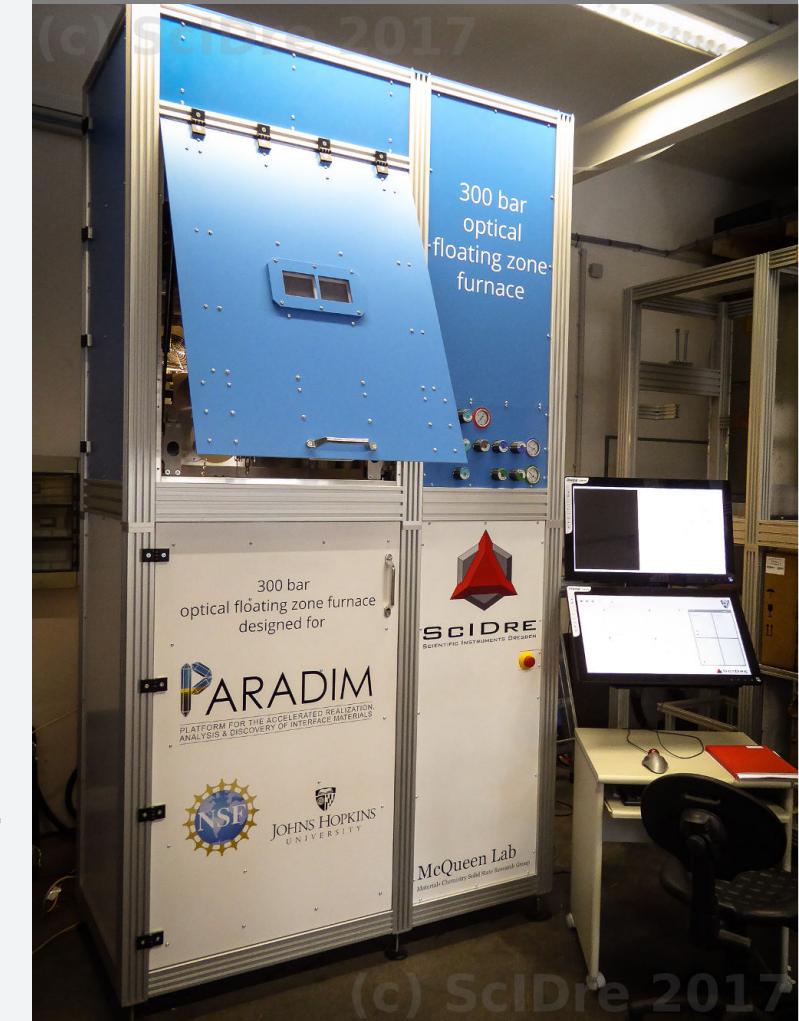
Partial image credit: Morosan Lab @ Rice

High pressure synthesis at the Quantum Matter Institute

Multi-anvil apparatus – pressures up to 250 kbar

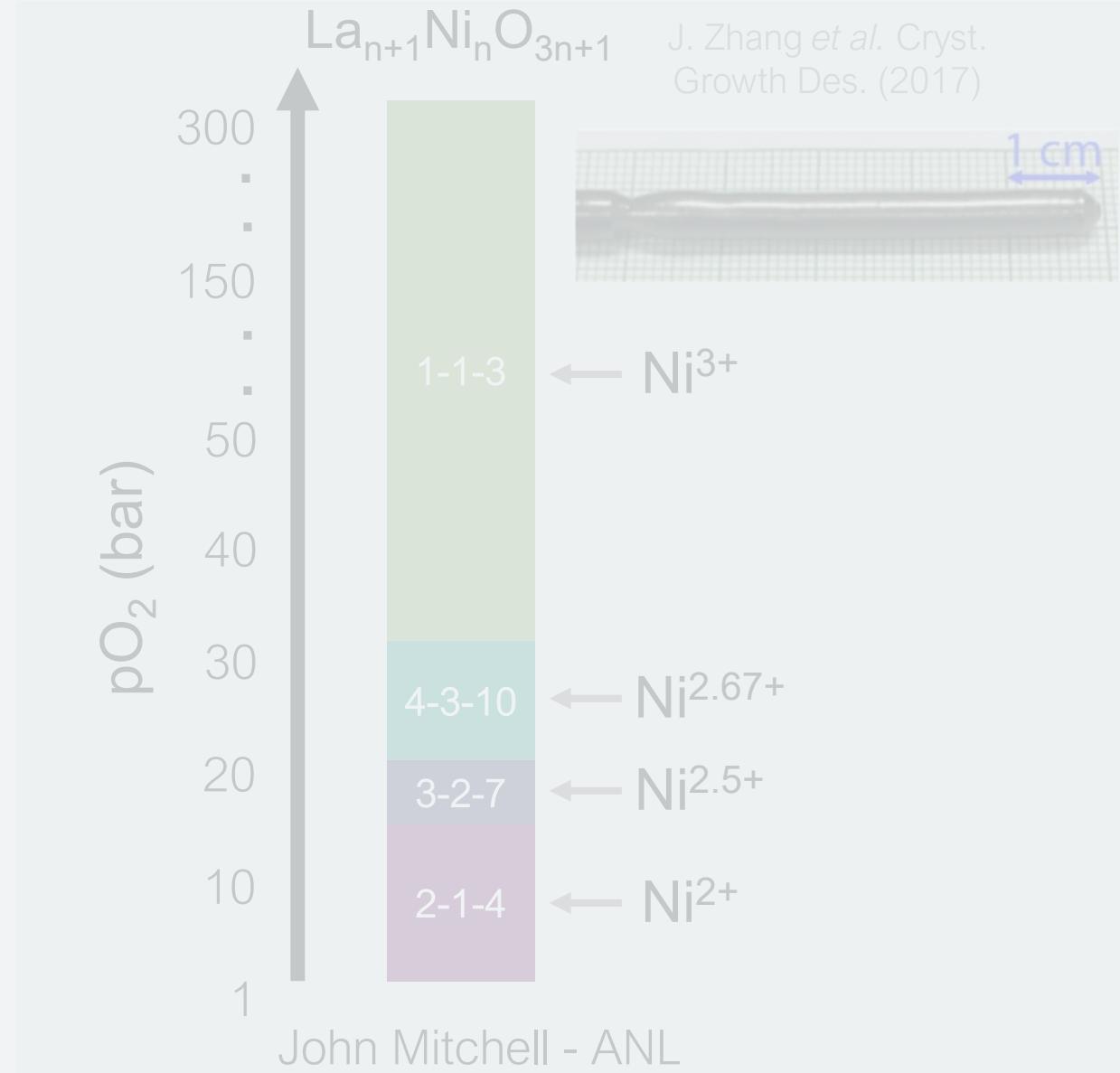
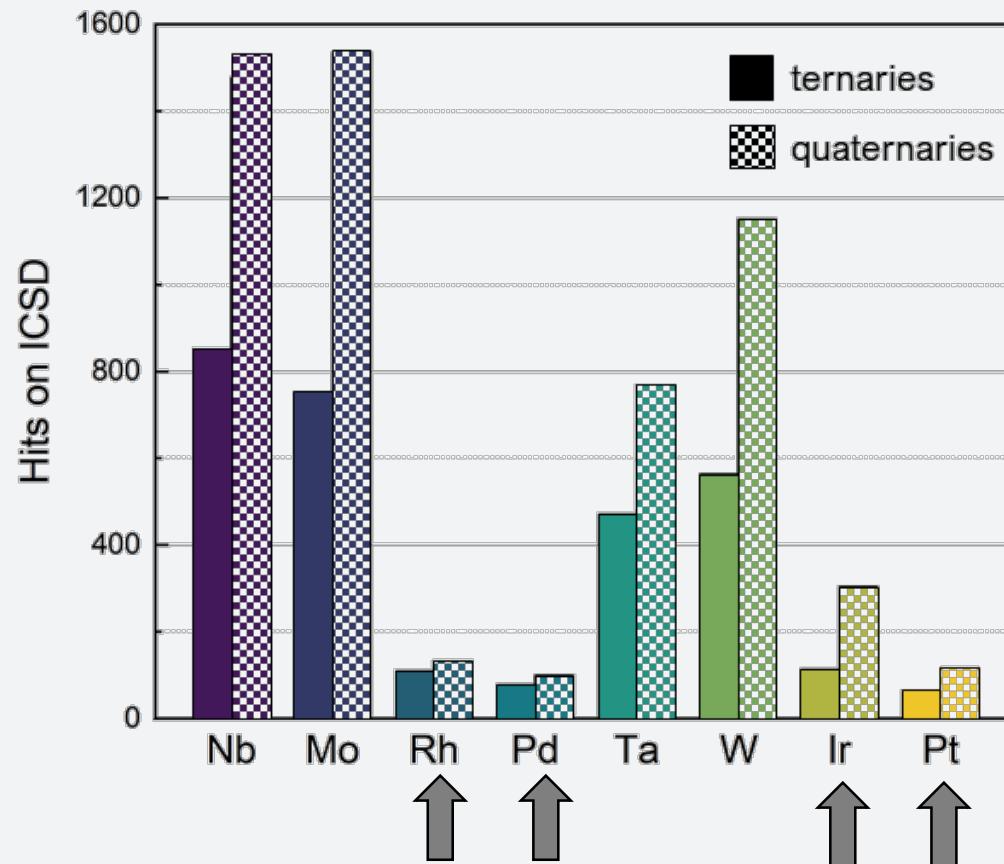


High pressure floating zone – Gas Pressures up to 300 bar



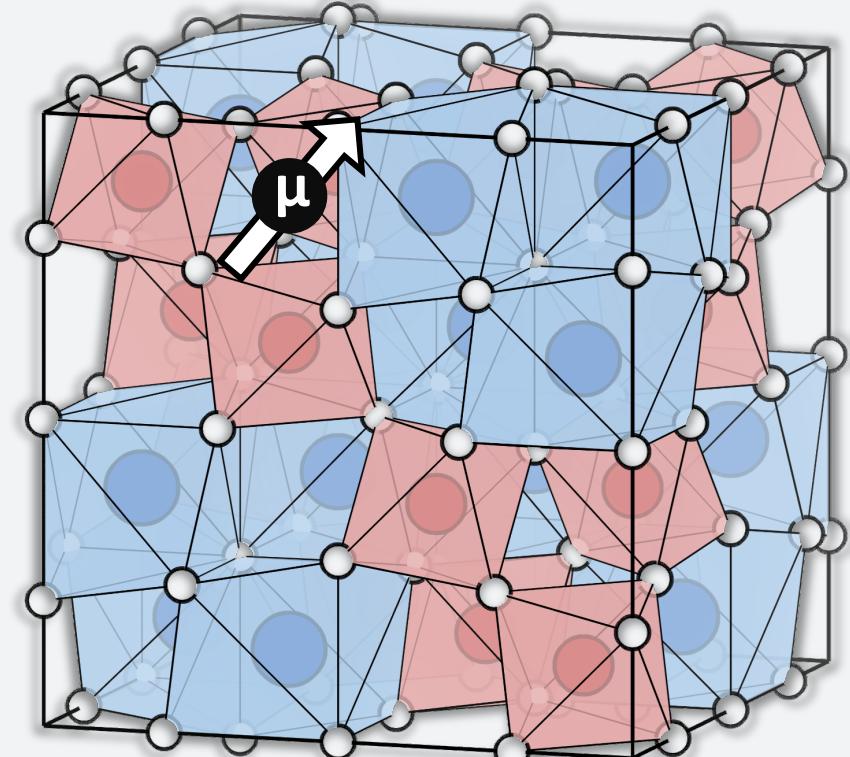
High pressure synthesis extends the materials discovery landscape

4d block:	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd
5d block:	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg

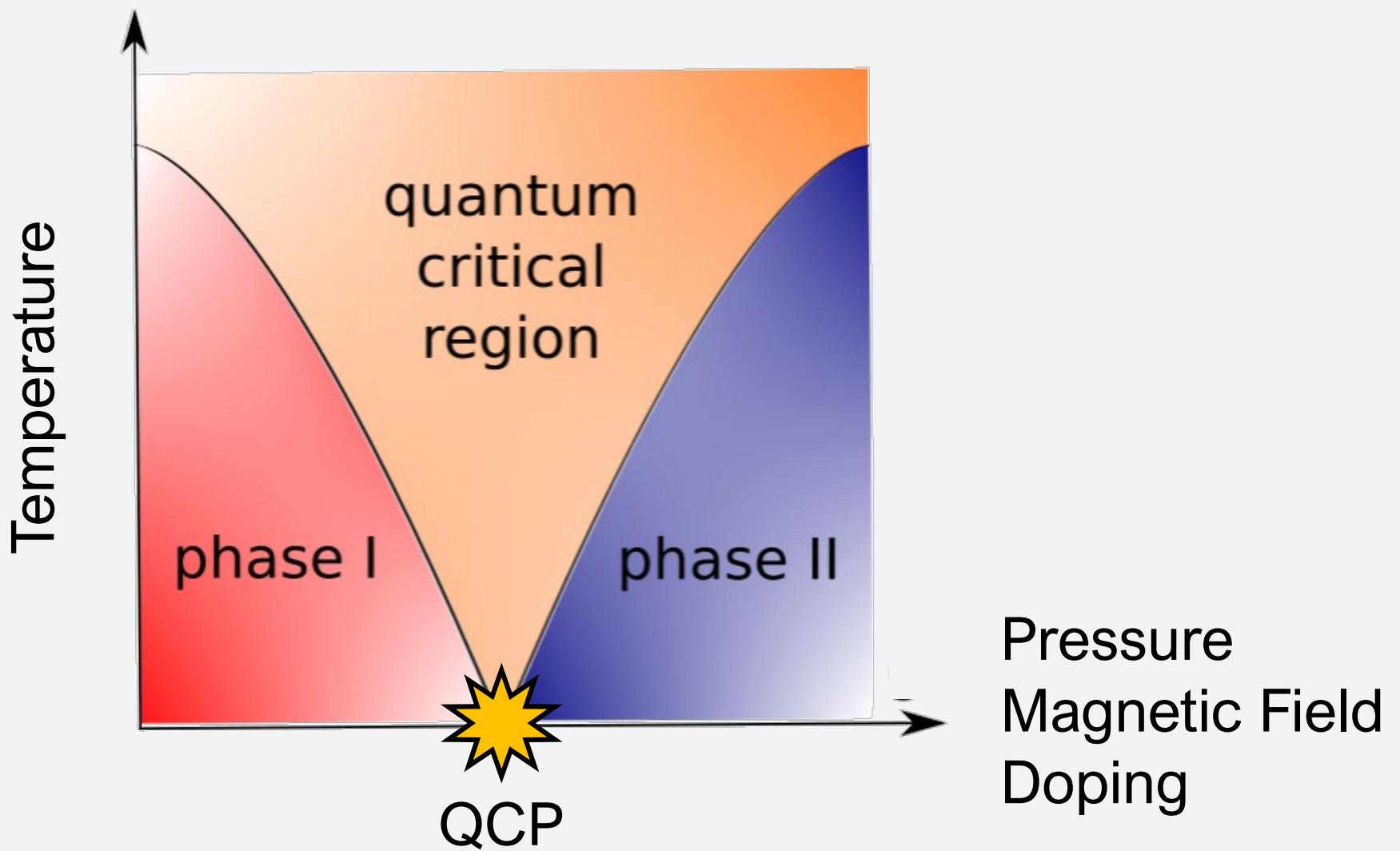


How we use muons at TRIUMF to study magnetic quantum materials

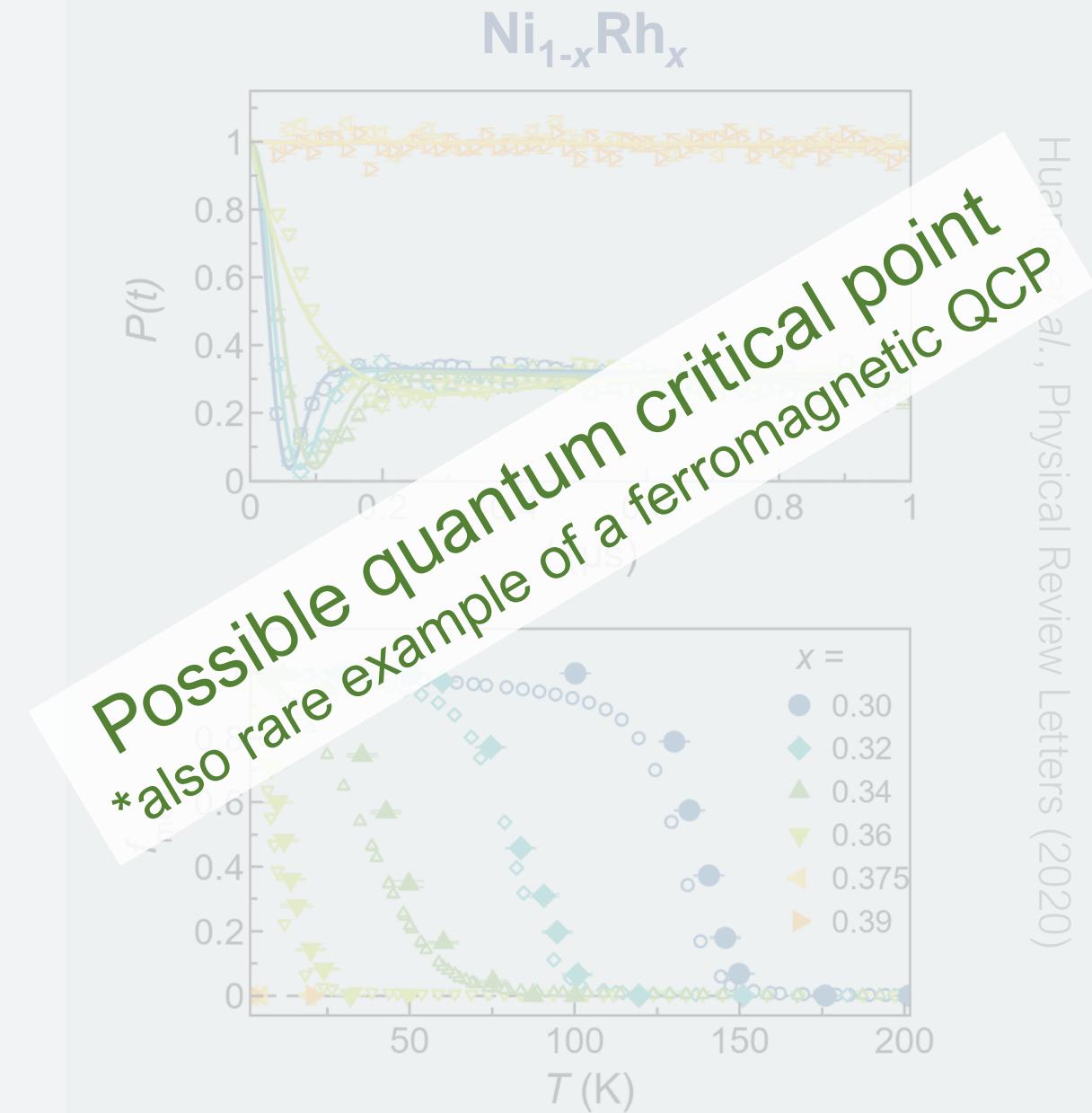
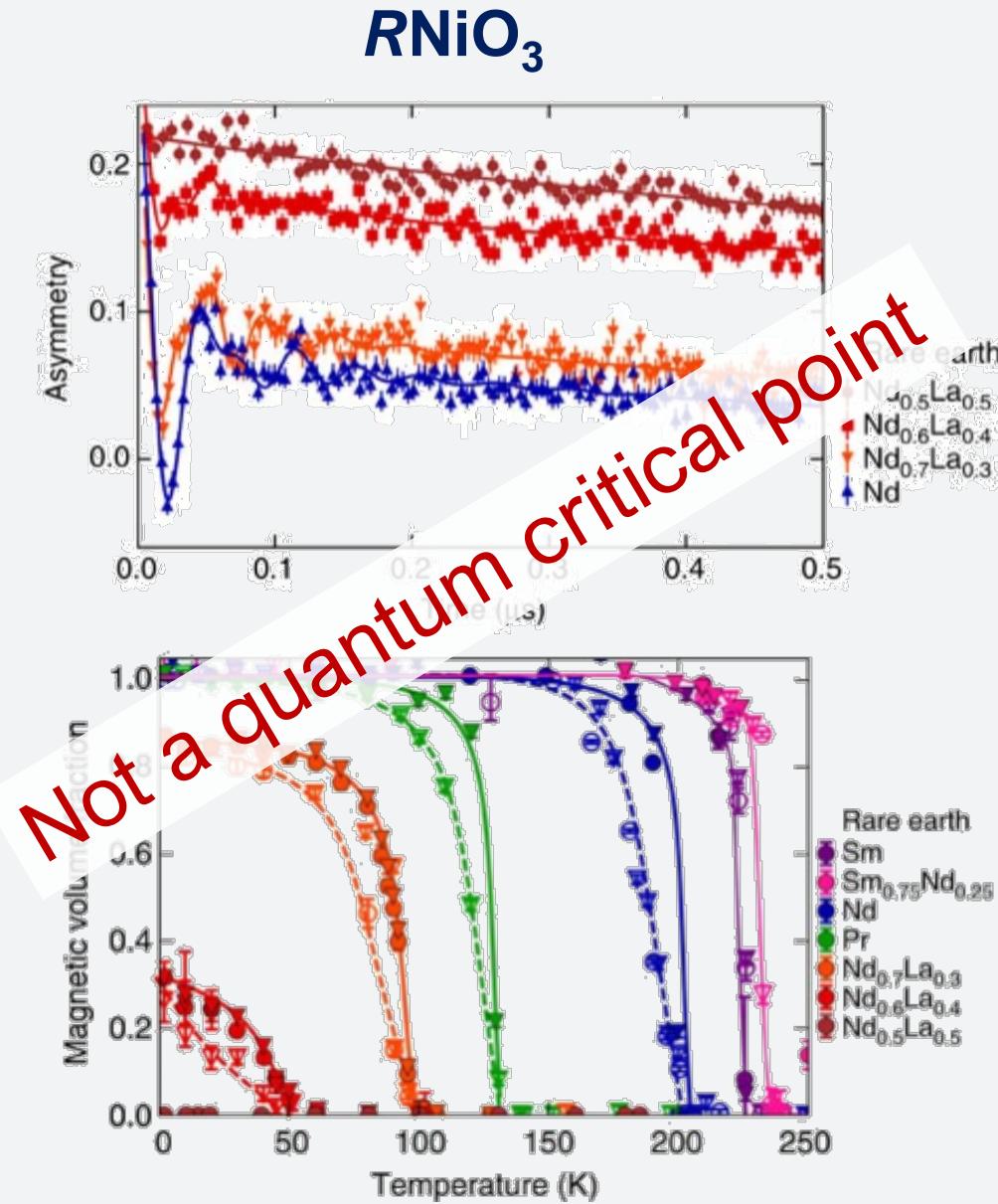
1. Highly sensitive local probe of magnetism
2. Sensitive to spin fluctuations on the time scale of MHz
3. Volume sensitive technique



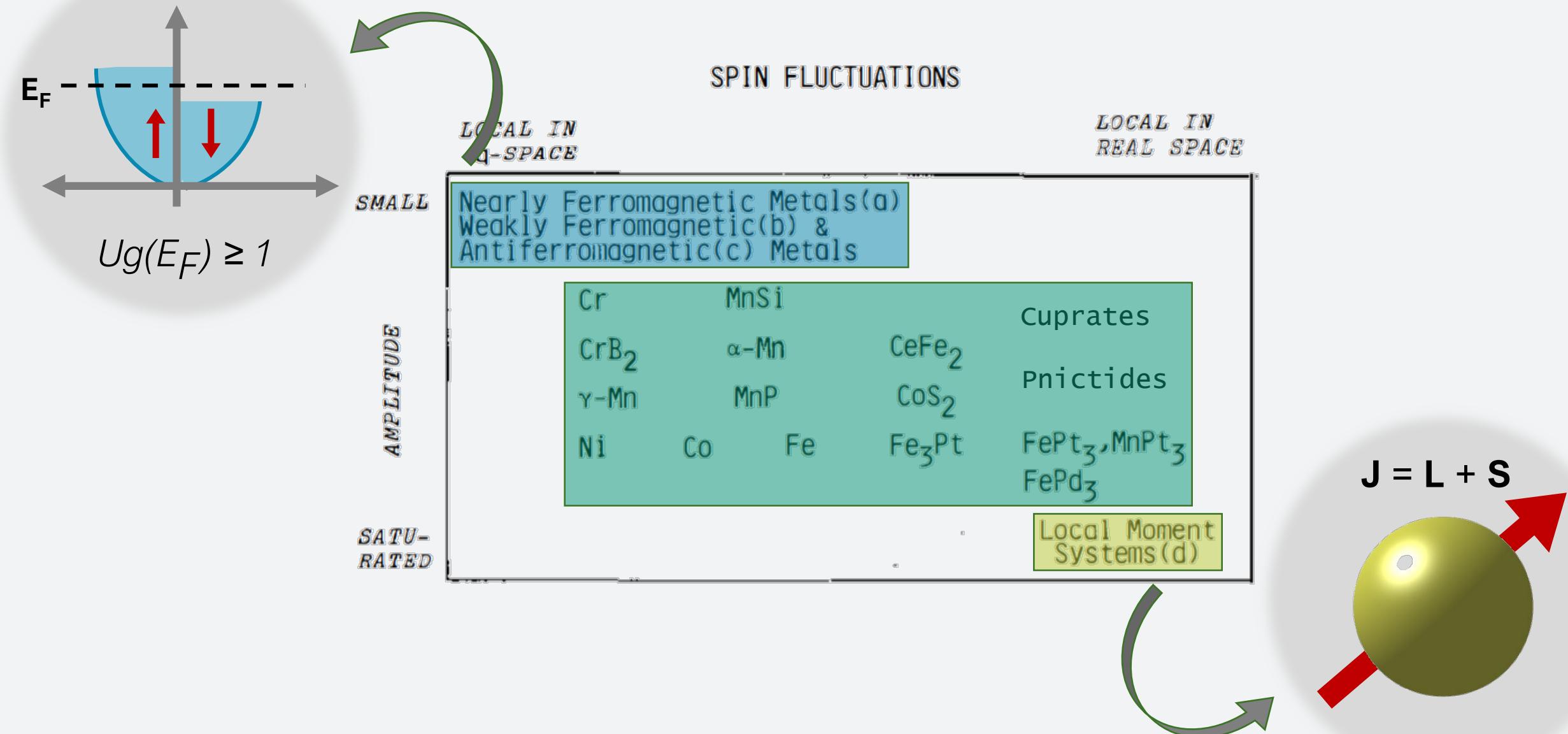
Example 1: The search for quantum critical points



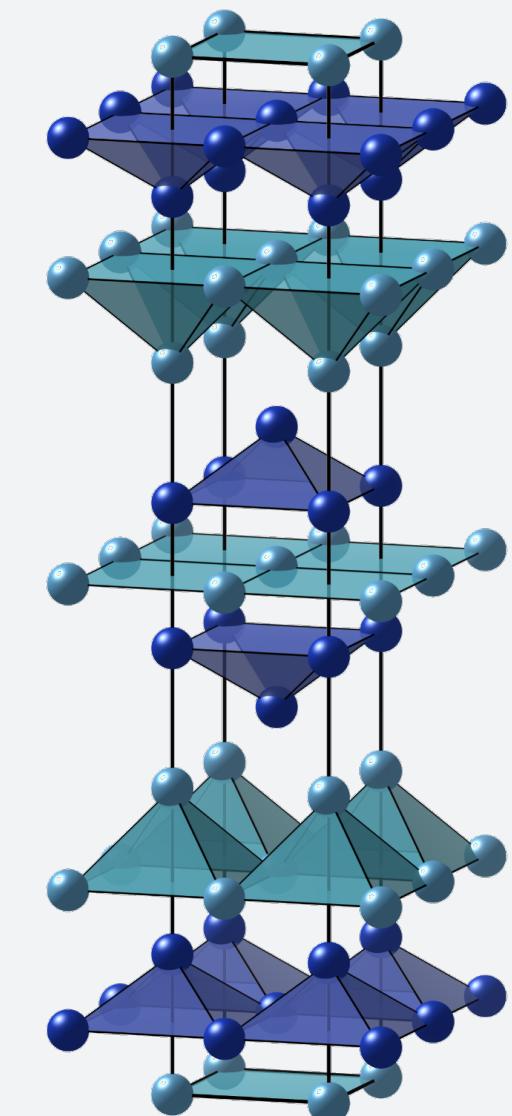
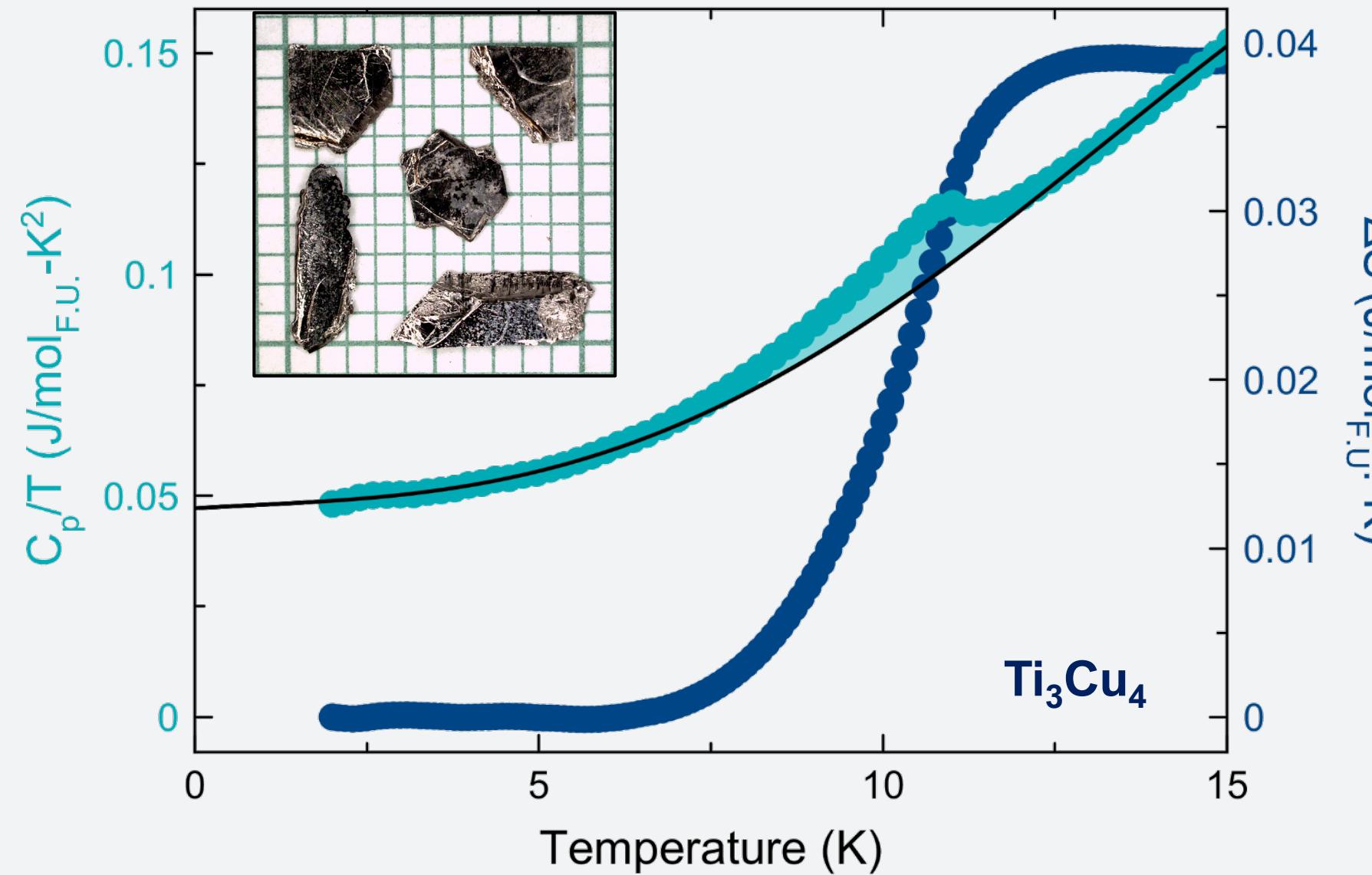
Example 1: The search for quantum critical points



Example 2: The search for purely itinerant magnets

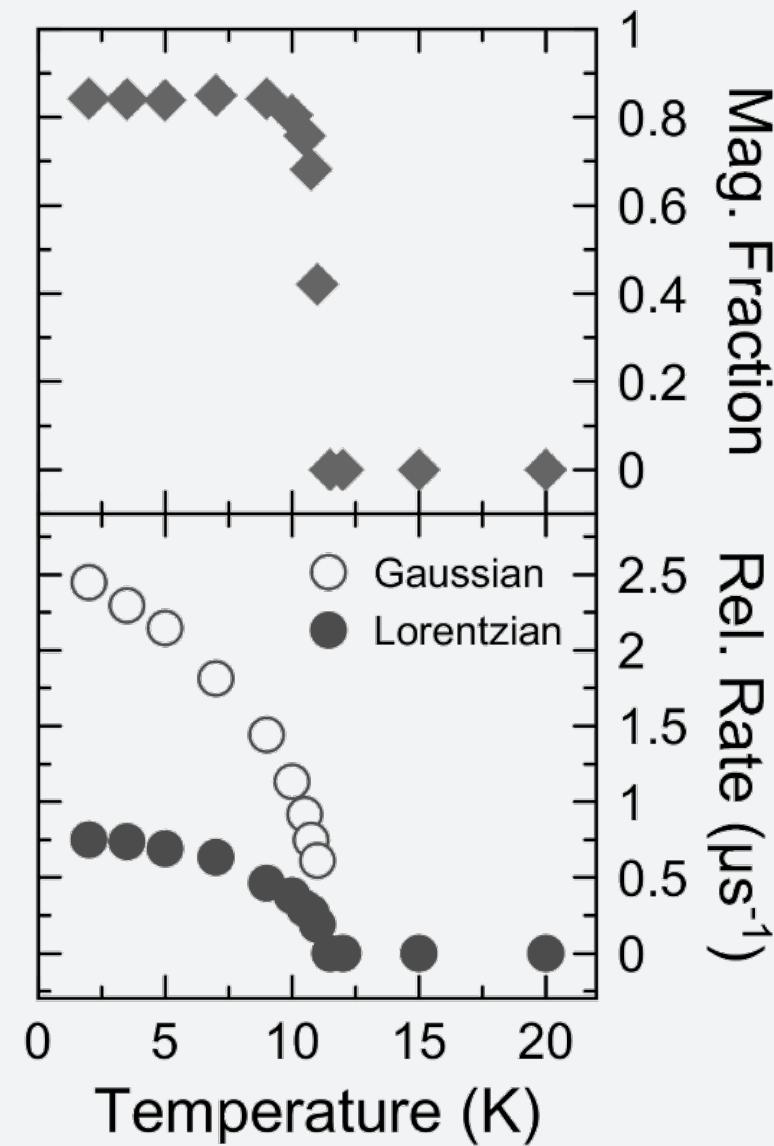
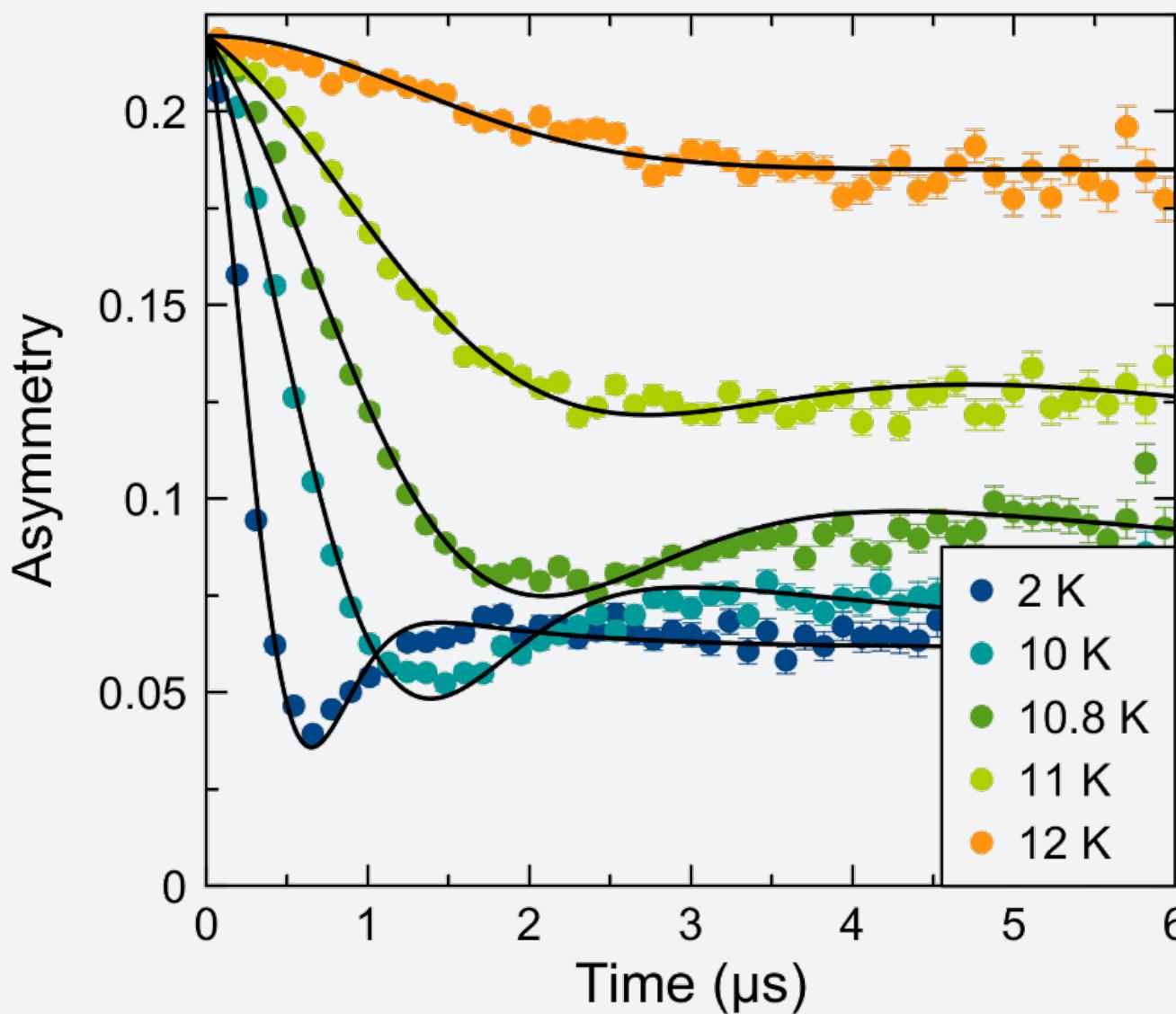


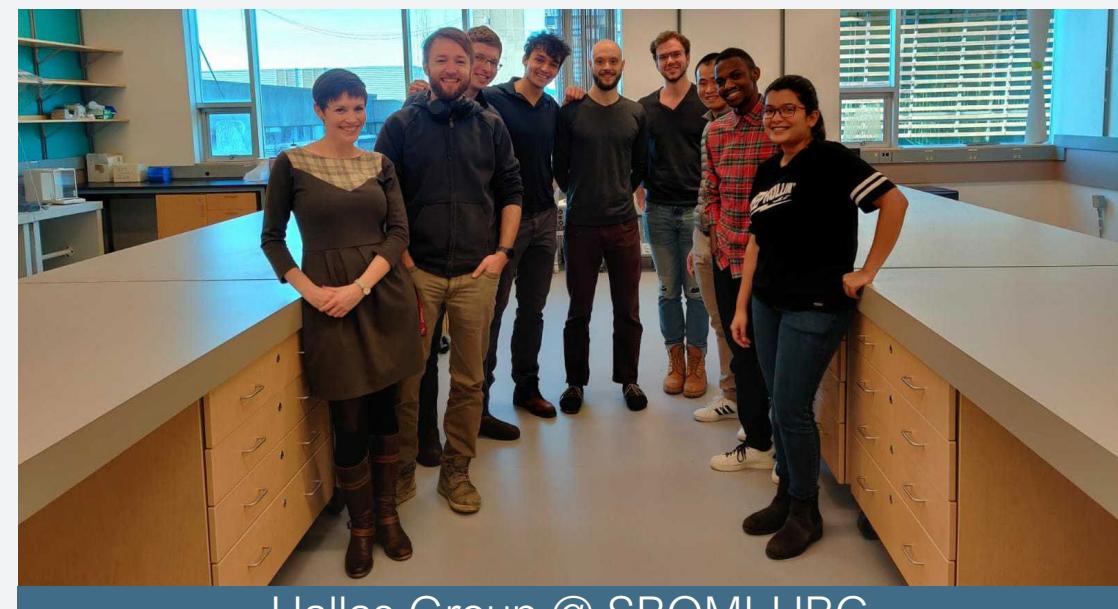
Example 2: The search for purely itinerant magnets



Moya et al., submitted (2020)

Example 2: The search for purely itinerant magnets





Hallas Group @ SBQMI-UBC