Quantum phase transitions in the Kitaev–Heisenberg model on a single hexagon

Dorota Gotfryd\textsuperscript{1,} and Andrzej M. Oleś\textsuperscript{1,2}

\textsuperscript{1}Marian Smoluchowski Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, prof. Łojasiewicza 11, PL-30348 Kraków, Poland
\textsuperscript{2}Max-Planck-Institut für Festkörperforschung, Heisenbergstrasse 1, D-70569 Stuttgart, Germany

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We present a detailed analysis of the Kitaev–Heisenberg model on a single hexagon. The energy spectra and spin–spin correlations obtained using exact diagonalisation indicate quantum phase transitions between antiferromagnetic and anisotropic spin correlations when the Kitaev interactions increase. In cluster mean-field approach frustrated nearest neighbor exchange stabilizes the stripe phase in between the Néel phase and frustrated one which evolves towards the Kitaev spin liquid.

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Possible realizations of quantum spin liquids is one of the most intriguing questions in modern theory of frustrated spin systems \[1,2\]. One of the prominent examples of spin liquid was introduced by Kitaev \[2\]. As a unique feature of this exactly solvable model spin–spin correlations are finite only on nearest neighbor (NN) bonds \[3\]. Recently a lot of attention is devoted to frustrated spin models on the honeycomb lattice, either to $J_1$-$J_2$ Heisenberg interactions \[2,3\], or to Kitaev-Heisenberg (KH) model \[8–12\]. The latter is motivated by Heisenberg interactions \[6,7\], or to Kitaev-Heisenberg (KH) model \[8–12\]. The latter is motivated by Heisenberg interactions frustrating the Néel state are necessary \[6,10\] — these terms are also justified by rather itinerant character of the electrons in $A_2$IrO\textsubscript{3} \[13\]. Several experiments suggest that the NNN ($J_2$) and 3NN ($J_3$) coupling constants have similar values, i.e., $J_3 \approx J_1/2$, $J_3 \approx J_2$ \[10\].

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the evolution of spin–spin correlations on a single hexagon when interactions change from AF Heisenberg to highly frustrated ferromagnetic (FM) Kitaev ones. This evolution is modified when a cluster mean-field (MF) approach is applied, similar to the one used before for the $J_1$-$J_2$-$J_3$ model \[6\] and Kugel-Khomskii model \[13\].

The KH Hamiltonian has the form \[10\]:

\[
H = -2J\alpha \sum_{\langle ij\rangle \gamma} \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j + J(1-\alpha) \left\{ \sum_{\langle ij\rangle} \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j + J_2 \sum_{\langle \langle ij\rangle \rangle} \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j + J_3 \sum_{\langle \langle ij\rangle \rangle} \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j \right\}, \tag{1}
\]

In the first Kitaev term, bond-dependent Ising-like interactions are selected by $\gamma \in \{x, y, z\}$ depending on the bond direction. The parameter $\alpha$ interpolates between Heisenberg ($\alpha = 0$) and Kitaev ($\alpha = 1$) interactions. We set the energy unit $J = 1$, and we take equal NNN ($J_2$) and 3NN ($J_3$) interactions, i.e., $J_2 = J_3 = J_1/2$ and $J_1 \equiv (1 - \alpha)J$. Following the \textit{ab initio} calculations \[14\], we select the AF NN Heisenberg terms and FM Kitaev ones. Note that already at small $\alpha > 0$ spin interactions are anisotropic, and classically Néel or resonating valence bond (RVB) phase is destroyed at $\alpha = 1/3$ when some NN interactions switch from AF to FM. Here we investigate the more challenging quantum case.

We performed exact diagonalisation (at $T = 0$) and investigated the energy spectra and spin correlations between NN, NNN, and 3NN spins at sites $\{i, j\}$,

\[
S(i, j) = \langle \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j \rangle = \frac{1}{d} \sum_{k=1}^{d} \langle \Phi_k | \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j | \Phi_k \rangle, \tag{2}
\]

where $\{ | \Phi_k \rangle \}$ are individual degenerate states in the ground state manifold, and $k = 1, \ldots, d$. In addition, we investigate below partial spin correlations which reflect the anisotropic character of spin interactions,

\[
S^\gamma(i, j) = \langle \vec{S}_i^\gamma \cdot \vec{S}_j^\gamma \rangle = \frac{1}{d} \sum_{k=1}^{d} \langle \Phi_k | \vec{S}_i^\gamma \cdot \vec{S}_j^\gamma | \Phi_k \rangle. \tag{3}
\]

For a free hexagon, no order may occur and $\langle \vec{S}_i^\gamma \rangle \equiv 0$.

In the quest of quantum phase transitions (QPTs) several trails have been revealed. First clue appears to be change of the ground state of the Hamiltonian operator which defines the QPT. Second track signalling directly the transition is the variation of spin-spin correlations — either the change of sign, or discontinuities which are fingerprints of QPTs. Finally, extremal values of the ground state energy $E_0$ might also indicate a transition \[9\].

Spin–spin correlations change in a discontinuous way at some values of $\alpha$ which indicate QPTs. Here we show only the correlations for NN and for 3NN which are sufficient to conclude about the QPTs when $\alpha$ increases, see Fig. \[11\]. First, for $\alpha \in [0, 0.355]$ (phase I), the NN correlations are almost independent of $\gamma$, i.e., $S^\gamma(1, 2) \simeq S(1, 2)/3$, and one finds a RVB phase which weakens above $\alpha \simeq 0.3$. At $\alpha \simeq 0.355$ the first QPT occurs, see Figs. \[11a\] and \[11b\], and both $S(1, 3)$ and...
correlations (both AF) weaken. NN FM correlations grow stronger while NNN and 3NN see Figs. 2(c) and 2(d). We observe that in phase IV

\[ S(1,4) \] change signs, cf. Figs. 2(a) and 2(b). Two non-degenerate states cross at the QPT and the derivative of \( E_0 \) changes (Table I). As in spin-orbital systems \[ 13 \], phase II is driven here by \( J_2 \) and \( J_3 \) while \( J_1 \) changes sign. It has FM (AF) NNN (3NN) correlations, see Fig. 2(b), and we suggest that it is a precursor of the zigzag phase found in this range of parameters \[ 10, 13 \].

A second QPT occurs at \( \alpha \approx 0.385 \), where two non-degenerate ground states intersect and \( E_0 \) is maximal. Here both spin–spin correlations \( S(1,2) \) and \( S(1,4) \) change signs. Already at \( \alpha = 0.355 \) we observe that \( S^z(1,2) \) separates from \( S^z(1,2) = S^y(1,2) \), and \( S^y(1,4) \) separates from \( S^z(1,4) = S^z(1,4) \), and this persists up to \( \alpha = 1 \), see Figs. 2(a) and 2(b).

Further discontinuities arise for all \( S^y(1,2) \) at \( \alpha \approx 0.770 \), but in their sum \( S(1,2) \) they nearly cancel one another and the discontinuity of \( S(1,2) \) almost vanishes. At this QPT a singlet and a triplet cross. Notably, the correlation functions do not change signs at this QPT, see Figs. 2(c) and 2(d). We observe that in phase IV NN FM correlations grow stronger while NNN and 3NN correlations (both AF) weaken.

At \( \alpha \approx 0.890 \) the triplet state crosses with another singlet ground state, indicating a QPT to a distinct spin disordered phase V, stable for \( \alpha \in [0.89, 1) \). All spin–spin correlations are discontinuous at the transition (Table I) and all NNN ones vanish, see Fig. 2(c), while \( S^y(1,4) \) is small and finite \[ 11 \), see Fig. 2(b). The gap between the ground state and triplet excited state first grows and then start to shrink with increasing \( \alpha \) until both states merge at \( \alpha = 1 \), where one finds FM spin correlations for NN only, see Fig. 2(f). The only finite spin–spin correlation at \( \alpha = 1 \) happens to be \( S^z(1,2) \), see Fig. 2(a).

For \( \alpha = 1 \) the ground state degeneracy is \( d = 4 \); it is lifted when minute Heisenberg interaction is added at \( \alpha < 1 \), in analogy to the 2D compass model, where Heisenberg terms remove high degeneracy of the ground state \[ 15 \). In contrast, however, the ground state does not change and the Kitaev spin liquid survives here in the range of \( \alpha \in [0.89, 1) \), with additional 3NN correlations.

Special attention has to be paid to \( S^y(1,4) \), with its sign being different from that of \( S^y(1,4) = S^y(1,4) \) when

\begin{table}[h]
\caption{Discontinuities in spin–spin correlations \( S(1, n) \) and the feature of the ground state energy \( E_0 \) (if any) at five QPTs which occur at \( \alpha_c \). At the first three QPTs spin correlations change sign (sign) between the ground states with degeneracies \( d_\leq \) and \( d_\geq \) for \( \alpha < \alpha_c \) and \( \alpha > \alpha_c \), respectively.

| \( \alpha_c \) | \( S(1, n) \) | sign | \( d_\leq \) | \( d_\geq \) | feature of \( E_0 \) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| \( \sim 0.355 \) | \( S(1,3) \) | \(+/- \) | 1 | 1 | slope change |
| \( \sim 0.385 \) | \( S(1,4) \) | \(-/+ \) | 1 | 1 | maximum |
| \( \sim 0.770 \) | \( S(1,4) \) | \(+/- \) | 1 | 3 | slope change |
| \( \sim 0.890 \) | \( S(1, n) \) | \(\ldots \) | 3 | 1 | \ldots |
| 1.0 | \( S(1,4) \) | \(-/0 \) | 1 | 4 | \ldots |
\end{table}
\(\alpha \in [0.355, 1)\). This function has a discontinuity at each QPT, see Table I. It concerns the bond (14) which is parallel to the NN bond and \(S_\gamma^x\) interaction in the Kitaev limit, so we see that the Kitaev part induces 3NN correlations for the same component which is active along the NN bonds parallel to it. Partial NN spin correlations also separate at \(\alpha = 0.355\) but drop to zero when spins get disordered at \(\alpha = 0.890\).

Previous studies within the cluster MF inspired us to consider the hexagon with only NN Heisenberg \(J_1\) and Kitaev \(J_K\) terms. We embedded the hexagon by the MF terms, replacing spins along outer NN bonds with the order parameters, \(s_i^x \equiv \langle S_i^x \rangle\). They were selected using either Néel or stripe ansatz and calculated self-consistently. For \(\alpha \in (0, 0.39)\) (phase II) the SU(2) symmetry is broken and \(\{s_i^x\}\) and \(\{S(i, j)\}\) follow Néel AF order (phase I) which extends up to \(\alpha = 0.395\) due to quantum fluctuations, see Fig. 3. Near the QPT at \(\alpha = 0.390\) one finds robust Néel order with positive/negative values of \(|s_i^x| \approx 0.4172\) at odd/even site of the hexagon.

For \(\alpha \leq 0.36\) the stripie ansatz gave \(s_i^z = 0\), while spin–spin correlations are constant and RVB-like. At \(\alpha = 0.365\) the symmetry is broken \((s_i^z \neq 0)\), but the NN correlations do not follow the striply pattern yet. We obtained the stripie phase for \(\alpha \in [0.395, 0.55]\) (phase III), with FM (AF) spin–spin correlations \(S(1, 2) = S(4, 5)\) (otherwise), see Fig. 3. Unlike in Néel phase, here one finds two distinct values of the order parameters \(|s_i^z|\), e.g. \(s_i^z \approx 0.3795 (-0.2675)\) for \(i = 1, 2, 4, 5\) \((i = 3, 6)\) at \(\alpha = 0.395\), as the sites are nonequivalent and the latter ones are exposed to enhanced quantum fluctuations within the hexagon. These fluctuations disappear at \(\alpha = 0.5\), in agreement with the mapping on the FM Heisenberg model. Unfortunately, we could not obtain converged results for \(\alpha \in (0.5, 0.525)\). The region of (stripie) phase III agrees partly with that obtained for a larger cluster of \(N = 24\) sites, \(\alpha \in [0.4, 0.8]\). We thus conclude that the striply order is subtle and hard to stabilize on a single hexagon.

For \(\alpha \in (0.555, 0.98)\) (phase IV) the symmetry remains broken but the striply phase is destroyed here by Kitaev terms and all NN \(S(i, j)\) are weakly FM and anisotropic, see Fig. 3. At \(\alpha = 0.98\) one finds a QPT to disordered spin liquid with \(d = 3\) (phase V). It is similar to phase IV of a free hexagon (see Table I). The last QPT is found at the Kitaev limit \(\alpha = 1\) itself, where we find again \(d = 4\).

Summarizing, we conclude that increasing Kitaev interactions cause spin–spin correlations \(S_i^x S_j^y\) to separate. This phenomenon is generic and occurs both for a free hexagon and in MF shortly after one NN interaction changes sign. Unless Kitaev terms dominate, investigation of possible long-range order requires cluster MF or even more sophisticated methods. The Kitaev spin liquid phase extends to \(\alpha < 1\) also in the MF approach, but 3NN spin correlations are induced in this regime.

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*Corresponding author: dorota.gotfryd@uj.edu.pl

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