Existence of a Thermodynamic Spin-Glass Phase in the Zero-Concentration Limit of Anisotropic Dipolar Systems

Juan Carlos Andresen,1,2 Helmut G. Katzgraber,3,4,5,* Vadim Oganesyan,6,7 and Moshe Schechter8

1Theoretische Physik, ETH Zurich, CH-8093 Zurich, Switzerland
2Department of Theoretical Physics, Royal Institute of Technology, SE-106 91 Stockholm, Sweden
3Department of Physics and Astronomy, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843-4242, USA
4Materials Science and Engineering Program, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843, USA
5Santa Fe Institute, 1399 Hyde Park Road, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501, USA
6Department of Engineering Science and Physics, College of Staten Island, CUNY, Staten Island, New York 10314, USA
7Initiative for the Theoretical Sciences, The Graduate Center, CUNY, New York, New York 10016, USA
8Department of Physics, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Beer Sheva 84105, Israel

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The nature of ordering in dilute dipolar interacting systems dates back to the work of Debye and is one of the most basic, oldest and as-of-yet unsettled problems in magnetism. While spin-glass order is readily observed in several RKKY-interacting systems, dipolar spin glasses are the subject of controversy and ongoing scrutiny, e.g., in LiHoxY1−xF4, a rare-earth randomly diluted uniaxial (Ising) dipolar system. In particular, it is unclear if the spin-glass phase in these paradigmatic materials persists in the limit of zero concentration or not. We study an effective model of LiHoxY1−xF4 using large-scale Monte Carlo simulations that combine parallel tempering with a special cluster algorithm tailored to overcome the numerical difficulties that occur at extreme dilutions. We find a paramagnetic to spin-glass phase transition for all Ho+ ion concentrations down to the smallest concentration numerically accessible, 0.1%, and including Ho+ ion concentrations that coincide with those studied experimentally up to 16.7%. Our results suggest that randomly diluted dipolar Ising systems have a spin-glass phase in the limit of vanishing dipole concentration, with a critical temperature vanishing linearly with concentration. The agreement of our results with mean-field theory testifies to the irrelevance of fluctuations in interaction strengths, albeit being strong at small concentrations, to the nature of the low-temperature phase and the functional form of the critical temperature of dilute anisotropic dipolar systems. Deviations from linearity in experimental results at the lowest concentrations are discussed.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Dipolar interactions are ubiquitous in nature and often dominate other types of interactions in many simple systems, e.g., in insulating magnets. Additionally, dipolar-like couplings may also arise between defect states in crystals, where these are mediated by the phonon vacuum. Such interactions are known to induce magnetic and ferroic order in densely packed solids and liquids [1,2]. With dilution, the competing nature of the interaction and spatial disorder lead to a spin-glass (SG) order [3] at low temperatures. Mean-field theory suggests that the SG order is maintained at $x = 0^+$, with the critical temperature being linear in the concentration $x$ [4,5]. However, at low concentrations, spatial inhomogeneities are large and could dominate the characteristics of the system. Because the dipolar nature of the interaction renders standard spatial renormalization group methods ineffective, rigorous analytic conclusions are currently beyond reach. Thus, the nature of anisotropic dipolar systems in general, and in the limit of low concentrations in particular, has been a long-standing controversy.

Experimentally, LiHo$_x$Y$_{1-x}$F$_4$ is perhaps the best-studied dilute dipolar (strongly anisotropic) Ising system. This rare-earth compound has attracted vast experimental, numerical, and theoretical interest in the past two decades. Its scrutiny has enhanced the understanding of many different magnetic phenomena, such as quantum phase transitions [6–8], large spin tunneling [9–11], quantum annealing [12], quantum entanglement [13], quantum domain-wall tunneling [14], random-field physics [15–18], and generic disordering mechanisms [19]. Thus, establishing the low-temperature

*Corresponding author.

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phase of $\text{LiHo}_xY_{1-x}F_4$ at small Ho$^+$ concentrations is not only of fundamental interest but is crucial for the further study of its characteristics. However, extremely long equilibration times have produced conflicting experimental results and a strong dependence on the used experimental protocol, with no clear evidence for the equilibrium phase of the system at low concentrations [13,20–26]. Furthermore, where experimental data suggest the existence of a spin-glass phase, reported values for the critical temperature deviate markedly at low concentrations from the expected linear dependence on the Ho concentration [25].

Numerically, understanding the nature of dipolar Ising systems at small concentrations is notoriously difficult because spatial inhomogeneities are large and so are the required system sizes. Previous Monte Carlo simulations of the dilute dipolar Ising spin-glass model [27–30] showed no sign of a SG transition. More recent simulations where a phase down to a concentration of $x = 0.0625$ [32]. However, the regime of much theoretical interest, where the typical distance between spins is much larger than interatomic distance, and thus fluctuations are large, could not be reached. Long equilibration times due to the slow dynamics of the system [33] limited the studied system sizes and concentrations, i.e., strong finite-size corrections in the data. As such, the nature of anisotropic dipolar systems at very low concentrations remains unclear.

Here, we present conclusive evidence for the existence of a SG phase in the dilute dipolar Ising model in the limit of $x = 0^+$, and for $\text{LiHo}_xY_{1-x}F_4$ for all experimentally relevant low concentrations. We use large-scale Monte Carlo simulations that combine parallel tempering [34] and a cluster algorithm [35,36] that allows us to efficiently handle the atypically large interactions stemming from rare nearby groups of spins and, at the same time, leaves the prevalent typical interactions for standard numerical treatment. We find clear evidence that the anisotropic dipolar glass has a SG phase at low temperatures for all studied concentrations down to $x = 10^{-3}$ (almost 2 orders of magnitude smaller than the concentration reached in previous studies), with a critical temperature $T_c$ that is linear in the concentration $x$. Furthermore, our data show that for all $x$, the divergence of the correlation length at the transition is likely described by the same critical exponent $\nu$. This strongly suggests that our results can be carried through to vanishing spin concentrations.

The paper is structured as follows. In Sec. II, we introduce a model Hamiltonian for $\text{LiHo}_xY_{1-x}F_4$ and outline our numerical approach to study the system. We present results in Sec. III, followed by a discussion and concluding remarks in Sec. IV.

II. MODEL AND NUMERICAL DETAILS

The tunnel splitting induced between the two polarized electronuclear single Ho ground states in the dilute $\text{LiHo}_xY_{1-x}F_4$ system by the crystal field and by the off-diagonal terms of the dipolar interaction is much smaller than the typical interaction down to extremely low Ho concentrations [37]. The same is true for the magnetic interaction between the nuclear spins of the F atoms. Thus, down to very low $x$, $\text{LiHo}_xY_{1-x}F_4$ is well described by a classical Ising spin model [19,25,32,33], i.e.,

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_{i\neq j} J_{ij} c_i c_j S_i S_j + J_{ex} \sum_{i,j} c_i c_j S_i S_j.$$  \hspace{1cm} (1)

Here, $c_i = \{0, 1\}$ is the occupation of the magnetic Ho$^{3+}$ ions on a tetragonal lattice (lattice constants $a = b = 5.175$ Å and $c = 10.75$ Å) with four ions per unit cell [32,38], i.e., $N = 4L^3$ spin sites. $S_i \in \{\pm 1\}$ are Ising spins. The magnetostatic dipolar coupling $J_{ij}$ between two Ho$^{3+}$ ions is given by $J_{ij} = D(r_{ij}^2 - 3z_{ij}^2)/r_{ij}^3$, where...
The dipolar constant is $D/a^3 = 0.214 \text{ K} \ [29]$, and the antiferromagnetic nearest-neighbor exchange is set to $J_{\text{ex}} = 0.12 \text{ K} \ [38]$. For the low concentrations $x$ of interest to us here, this model is equivalent to the pure Ising dipolar model because the exchange interactions only slightly change the interaction strength of the rare nearby pairs, which, as we show below, do not affect the thermodynamics at and near the phase transition.

To determine the finite-temperature transition for a given value of $x$, we measure the two-point finite-size correlation function $[31]$

$$\xi_L = \frac{1}{2 \sin(k_{\text{min}}/2)} \sqrt{\frac{\langle q^2(0) \rangle_{T_{\text{av}}}}{\langle q^2(k_{\text{min}}) \rangle_{T_{\text{av}}}}} - 1, \tag{2}$$

where

$$q(k) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_i e^{i k \cdot R_i} \tag{3}$$

Here, $\langle \cdot \cdot \cdot \rangle_T$ represents a thermal average, $R_i$ is the spatial location of the spin $S_i$, and $k_{\text{min}}$ represents the smallest nonzero wave vector in the $a$- or $c$-axis direction, $k_{\text{min}} = (2\pi/L, 0, 0)$ or $k_{\text{min}} = (0, 0, 2\pi/L)$, respectively. $\xi_L/L$ is dimensionless, and near the transition, it is expected to scale as $\xi_L/L \sim X[T^{1/\nu}(T - T_c)]$. Because corrections to scaling are typically large for highly dilute systems, we use an extended scaling approach $[39]$ that has proven to reduce scaling corrections and where $\xi_L/L \sim X[(LT)^{1/\nu}[1 - (T/T_c)^2]]$; see Fig. 1(a). When $T = T_c$, the argument of the scaling function is zero (up to scaling corrections) and hence independent of $L$. As such, lines for different system sizes $L$ cross [see Fig. 1(b)]. If, however, the lines do not meet, we know that no transition occurs in the studied temperature range. The best estimate of the critical temperature $T_c(x)$ is determined by applying a Levenberg-Marquardt minimization combined with a bootstrap analysis to determine statistical error bars $[40]$ to the aforementioned extended finite-size scaling analysis. An example of the resulting data collapse using the minimization is shown in Fig. 1(a) for $x = 0.001$.

Finally, we note that in Ref. $[32]$ it was observed that the estimates of $T_c$ along the $a$ axis tend to be systematically lower than the ones computed along the $c$ axis of the material. A comparison with experimental results $[25]$ showed an agreement between the experimental estimates and the numerical estimates along the $c$ axis only. Similarly, in this work, our estimates of the transition temperatures from a paramagnetic (PM) phase to a SG phase computed along the $c$ axis tend to be systematically higher for all studied dilutions and agree better with the experimental results of Quilliam et al. $[25]$. As such, all quoted results stem from simulation results with measurements along the $c$ axis.

In the simulations, we use the Ewald summation method without a demagnetization factor to compute the periodic boundary conditions $[32, 41]$ for systems of up to approximately $7 \times 10^6$ lattice sites. To equilibrate the system at extreme dilutions, we use a combination of single spin-flip Monte Carlo dynamics and a cluster renormalization algorithm $[35, 36]$ combined with parallel tempering Monte Carlo $[34]$. The cluster renormalization algorithm is tailored to treat strongly coupled spins efficiently. It does not fully obey detailed balance; however, it has been successfully applied to different model systems $[42]$. The cluster renormalization technique works as follows: At the beginning of the simulation, set the random positions of the spins and search for clusters $C_{ij}$ of spins coupled by an interaction of at least $|J_{ij}|$. Once all clusters have been

| $x$  | $L$  | $T_{\text{min}}$ | $T_{\text{max}}$ | $N_T$ | $X$  | $N_{\text{sa}}$ |
|------|------|------------------|------------------|-------|------|---------------|
| 0.001| 36   | 0.0002           | 0.005            | 30    | 17   | 2500          |
| 0.001| 40   | 0.0002           | 0.005            | 30    | 19   | 3235          |
| 0.001| 44   | 0.0002           | 0.005            | 30    | 20   | 1493          |
| 0.001| 48   | 0.0002           | 0.005            | 30    | 21   | 1486          |
| 0.001| 52   | 0.0002           | 0.005            | 30    | 22   | 1092          |
| 0.001| 56   | 0.0002           | 0.005            | 30    | 22   | 1016          |
| 0.001| 60   | 0.0002           | 0.005            | 30    | 22   | 640           |
| 0.018| 20   | 0.0069           | 0.065            | 22    | 19   | 1270          |
| 0.018| 22   | 0.0069           | 0.065            | 22    | 20   | 1274          |
| 0.018| 24   | 0.0069           | 0.065            | 22    | 20   | 1019          |
| 0.045| 14   | 0.0151           | 0.200            | 27    | 19   | 1983          |
| 0.045| 16   | 0.0151           | 0.200            | 27    | 19   | 1040          |
| 0.045| 18   | 0.0151           | 0.200            | 27    | 20   | 1037          |
| 0.080| 12   | 0.0356           | 0.200            | 28    | 18   | 1981          |
| 0.080| 14   | 0.0356           | 0.200            | 28    | 19   | 1987          |
| 0.080| 16   | 0.0356           | 0.200            | 28    | 19   | 0704          |
| 0.167| 8    | 0.0712           | 0.300            | 25    | 16   | 1488          |
| 0.167| 10   | 0.0712           | 0.300            | 25    | 17   | 1000          |
| 0.167| 12   | 0.0839           | 0.300            | 23    | 18   | 1020          |
| 0.198| 8    | 0.1100           | 0.320            | 40    | 15   | 1012          |
| 0.198| 10   | 0.1100           | 0.320            | 40    | 16   | 1012          |
| 0.198| 12   | 0.1100           | 0.320            | 40    | 18   | 1105          |
| 0.250| 8    | 0.1800           | 0.450            | 25    | 14   | 2800          |
| 0.250| 10   | 0.1800           | 0.450            | 25    | 14   | 1054          |
| 0.250| 12   | 0.1800           | 0.450            | 25    | 17   | 1049          |
III. RESULTS

Our main result is shown in the phase diagram depicted in Fig. 2, as well as Table II. The estimated critical temperatures $T_c(x)$ show a clear linear behavior for 2 orders of magnitude, strongly suggesting that the SG phase extends to the zero concentration limit. Comparison to experiment shows that for $x = 0.167$, we find $T_c = 0.131(3)$, in excellent agreement with the experimental results of $T_c = 0.133(5)$ [45]. Similarly, for $x = 0.08$, we find $T_c = 0.048(2)$, close to the most recent experimental result, $T_c = 0.065(3)$ [25]. For lower concentrations, however, we find values of $T_c$ that agree well with the linear extrapolation of the experimental data from higher $x$ but are lower than the experimentally obtained values for $x = 0.045$ and $x = 0.018$. We attribute this discrepancy to the microscopic time scale in LiHo$_{x}$Y$_{1-x}$F$_{4}$ being very long at low temperatures and enhanced with the decrease of the Ho concentration. This results in the difficulty to equilibrate the system close to the critical temperature at the lowest experimentally studied concentrations [25,26]. Furthermore, it was argued that long equilibration times of small clusters lead to a quantum nonequilibrium state, whose nature depends on the degree of coupling to the environment [26].

In Fig. 3, we show a log-log plot of the high-dilution limit of the transition temperature $T_c$ versus concentration $x$ phase diagram shown in the inset to Fig. 2. The solid line in the figure that separates the SG from the PM phase is a fit to $T_c(x) = T_c^0 + ax$, yields $a = 0.60(2)$ and $T_c^0 = -0.00097(94)$, which is statistically compatible with

![Graph showing phase diagram and critical temperatures](image)

**TABLE II.** Critical temperature $T_c$ and critical exponent $\nu$ extracted from an extended scaling analysis for all studied concentrations $x$.

| $x$    | $T_c$     | $\nu$  |
|--------|-----------|--------|
| 0.001  | 0.00052(5)| 1.00(20) |
| 0.018  | 0.0094(5) | 1.11(17) |
| 0.045  | 0.025(1)  | 1.07(13) |
| 0.080  | 0.048(2)  | 1.03(12) |
| 0.167  | 0.131(3)  | 1.02(4)  |
| 0.198  | 0.165(3)  | 1.01(5)  |
| 0.250  | 0.243(3)  | 1.05(4)  |

![Graph showing log-log plot](image)
a zero intercept. Therefore, we see strong evidence that the spin-glass phase extends to the $x = 0^+$ limit.

We note that despite the much-enhanced fluctuations in the distribution of interactions as $x$ is reduced, equilibration times are similar for all system sizes. The simulations for the lowest concentration were limited by the time it takes to accurately compute the Ewald summation used to account for the periodic boundary conditions, and not the Monte Carlo simulation time, therefore showing the effectiveness of the implemented algorithm even for very high dilutions. This bottleneck is in fact much easier to overcome because the Ewald summation has to be performed only once for each system size at the beginning of the simulation.

In Fig. 4, we show the critical exponent $\nu$ as a function of the concentration $x$. The shaded area corresponds to their average value over all concentrations. The individual estimates come from an extended finite-size scaling analysis of the two-point correlation length; an example is shown in Fig. 1(a). All estimates agree within error bars, meaning that the critical exponent $\nu$ might be independent of the concentration $x$. This hints towards the possibility of a common universality class.

IV. DISCUSSION

Dilute power-law interacting systems are natural candidates for emergent geometric similarity [46] whereby statistical mechanics of systems at different concentrations may be mapped onto each other [47]. The characteristic $1/r^d$ falloff of the dipolar kernel implies linear scaling of typical interactions with concentration in any dimension $d$ and suggests similar scaling of relevant temperature scales. However, dipolar systems at different concentrations are not quite geometrically similar. Rescaling of the interactions leaves the distribution of interactions practically unchanged at low and typical values but generates a progressively stronger tail at high values because the largest coupling is fixed by the lattice spacing, independent of the concentration. These large couplings produce physical correlation effects that impeded simulation progress in the past. Remarkably, focusing on and solving this relatively local high-energy bottleneck allows for essentially unimpeded progress on the rest of the problem. Our results provide strong support to the notion of emergent geometric similarity by locating and characterizing the spin-glass ordering transition over nearly 2 orders of magnitude in concentration, with the transition temperature scaling linearly with concentration.

We note here that this geometric similarity is destroyed by the application of a transverse field [48], which, in combination with the off-diagonal elements of the dipolar interaction, results in effective random fields in the longitudinal direction [15–17]. The emergent longitudinal fields have a large variance, are correlated with the interactions, and lead to a much more effective disordering of the spin-glass phase [48] than that predicted by the naive application of the Imry-Ma argument [49,50]. We emphasize that in the absence of an applied field, the effect of the off-diagonal dipolar terms on the thermodynamic phase of the system is negligible. The quantum fluctuations induced by these is much smaller than the interaction, and they do not change the $Z_2$ time-reversal symmetry (spin inversion) of the Hamiltonian.

Summarizing, using large-scale Monte Carlo simulations that combine parallel tempering with an innovative cluster renormalization algorithm [35,36], we have shown that the dilute dipolar Ising model has a spin-glass transition at low temperatures for concentrations down to $x = 10^{-3}$. Furthermore, a clear linear behavior of $T_c(x) \sim x$ is found in the highly dilute regime, strongly suggesting that the SG phase transition extends to the $x = 0^+$ limit.

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[42] The cluster algorithm used in our work was introduced by Janzen *et al.* [35] to overcome the large thermalization times of mean-field spin glasses with bonds drawn from a fat-tailed Levy distribution. Subsequently, we applied the method to a three-dimensional system with Levy bonds to see if strong fat-tailed interaction distributions affect universality in spin glasses [36]. In Ref. [36], we performed a very careful comparison of our results for the energy, spin-overlap, and two-point correlation length using either simple Monte Carlo with parallel tempering or simple Monte Carlo with parallel tempering including the cluster moves. In the regime where the numerical effort was not exorbitant (not-too-strong bonds, i.e., close to a Gaussian), both methods delivered results indistinguishable within statistical errors. Furthermore, we verified the correctness of our results for dilute dipolar magnets by reproducing the results for concentrations of 6.25% and 12.5% with and without the cluster algorithm. Finally, we also compared our results directly to the published results of Tam and Gingras [32] and found perfect agreement. One might, at first, see an apparent discrepancy between our results and the ones of Tam and Gingras. However, if one restricts our system sizes to the ones used by Tam and Gingras, the agreement of the data is within statistical error bars. Based on these rigorous tests, we are certain that the fact that the cluster moves do not fully obey detailed balance does not affect the quality of the Monte Carlo data.

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