The quantum kagome Heisenberg antiferromagnet (QKHAF) is among the most coveted targets in the quest for experimental realizations of quantum spin liquid ground states. The two most prominent physical realizations of the QKHAF studied to date are the naturally occurring minerals herbertsmithite, Cu₃Zn(OH)₆Cl₂ (Ref. 1) and volborthite, Cu₃V₂O₇(OH)₂·2H₂O.2 The physics of herbertsmithite is dominated by nearest-neighbor pair correlations, with short-range order at wave vectors $Q_1 = 0.65(3)$ Å⁻¹ and $Q_2 = 1.15(5)$ Å⁻¹ emerging below 5 K. The excitation spectrum, $S(Q,\omega)$, reveals two steep branches dispersing from $Q_1$ and $Q_2$, and a flat mode at $\omega_f = 5.0(2)$ meV. The results allow us to identify the crossover at $T^* \sim 1$ K in $^{51}$V NMR and specific-heat measurements as the buildup of correlations at $Q_1$. We compare our data to theoretical models proposed for volborthite, and also demonstrate that the excitation spectrum can be explained by spin-wave-like excitations with anisotropic exchange parameters, as suggested by recent local-density calculations.

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200 K \sim 2J, the Q dependence of $(d\sigma/d\Omega)_{\text{mag}}$ approximately follows the Cu$^{2+}$ form factor, $|f(Q)|^2$, as anticipated for a paramagnet. Reducing the temperature to 15 K, broad diffuse scattering develops around $Q = 1.1 - 1.4$ Å$^{-1}$. The Q dependence is consistent with a buildup of nearest-neighbor pair correlations, described by the powder-averaged structure factor $(d\sigma/d\Omega)_{\text{mag}}$:

$$
\left( \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \right)_{\text{mag}} = \frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{V_{\text{Cu-Cu}}}{2\mu} \right)^2 |f(Q)|^2 \times \left( 1 + Z_1 \langle S_0 \cdot S_1 \rangle \sin \frac{Qr}{Qr} \right),
$$

(1)

where the second term in parentheses reflects the average correlation $\langle S_0 \cdot S_1 \rangle = -0.25(5)$ between a unit spin and its $Z_1$ nearest neighbors at a distance $r_{\text{Cu-Cu}} \sim 3$ Å. The total scattering was found to be $0.99(8) \mu_B^2$ per Cu, corresponding to 33% of the full $g^2 S(S+1)$. The fact that correlations are weak and confined to only nearest neighbors even at $T/J_{\text{avg}} \sim 0.2$ are both indicators of strong frustration in volborthite.

As $T$ is further decreased to first 10 K and then 5 K, the broad diffuse scattering persists, but some (14%) of the spectral weight is shifted into two sharper (although not resolution limited) peaks at $Q_1 = 0.65(3)$ Å$^{-1}$ and $Q_2 = 1.15(5)$ Å$^{-1}$. The corresponding correlation length, $\xi = 24(8)$ Å $\sim 8r_{\text{Cu-Cu}}$, was extracted by fitting the diffuse scattering to Eq. (1) and the two sharper features to Lorentzians [Fig. 2(d)].

The dynamical structure factor, $S(Q,\omega)$, was investigated by inelastic neutron scattering on IN4 at ILL. Spectra were collected using incident energy $E_i = 17.2$ meV, giving an elastic Q range of 0.65–4.95 Å$^{-1}$. Further experiments were carried out on MARI at ISIS ($E_i = 15$ meV, 0.45–4.95 Å$^{-1}$ at $\omega = 0$ meV). Data are summarized in Fig. 3. At 50 K $\sim J/2$, $S(Q,\omega)$ shows only a broad response centered at $Q = 1.1$ Å$^{-1}$ and extending to 5 meV, consistent with fluctuations in a short-range-correlated system. The $Q$ dependence extracted by integrating over the range 2–6 meV is indicated in the top panel of Fig. 3(b). Its form is similar to $S(Q)$ at 10 and 15 K, and can also be fitted by Eq. (1) using $r = 3.5(2)$ Å $\sim r_{\text{Cu-Cu}}$. Acoustic phonons are observed dispersing from nuclear Bragg positions at $Q > 2$ Å$^{-1}$ and intense phonon scattering is found above 7 meV, making extraction of the magnetic signal at these energies difficult. Cooling to 5 K, the low-$Q$, low-$\omega$ intensity has largely moved into two features: an intense broad flat band, centered at $\omega = 5.0(2)$ meV, and a nearly vertical bar of scattering at $Q = 1.08(2)$ Å$^{-1}$, which coincides with the $Q_2$ peak in $S(Q)$. Both of these features sharpen as the temperature is reduced toward 0.05 K, with a second bar of scattering at $Q = 0.68(4)$ Å$^{-1}$ $\sim Q_1$ growing below 1.7 K. $Q$ cuts through the $Q_1$ and $Q_2$ modes are shown in the lower four panels of Fig. 3(b). While the peaks narrow somewhat with decreasing $T$, a more dramatic change is observed in their respective intensities, $I(Q_1)$ and $I(Q_2)$. On cooling, $I(Q_2)$ remains constant, while $I(Q_1)$ increases to a final ratio $I(Q_1)/I(Q_2) = 1.6$ at 0.05 K. The buildup of dynamical correlations at the $Q_1$ position thus coincides with the transition at $T^*$ observed in NMR and $\mu$SR.

The line shape and amplitude of the flat mode, on the other hand, show little temperature dependence, with only slight narrowing to become resolution limited between 5 and 1.7 K. Such narrow flat modes are often associated with two-level excitations, e.g., between a singlet and triplet. Indeed, such
excitations are expected in the site-diluted QKHAF.15,16 While the predominantly nearest-neighbor correlations observed in

$S(Q)$ are consistent with such a state, the $Q$ dependence of the flat mode does not match the singlet-triplet $S(Q)$.14 [Fig. 3(d)]. Another possible explanation for the flat band is thus that it is associated with the short-range order observed at the $Q_1$ and $Q_2$ positions. This leads to two scenarios: (i) that the ground state possesses a degeneracy which results in a flat band, as is the case in the ground state of the classical kagome systems,17 or (ii) that the flat band arises as a consequence of powder averaging at the zone boundary of a spin-wave dispersion.

In the pure QKHAF, no short-range order is expected, contrary to observations. To understand the low-$T$ short-range-ordered state, it is therefore necessary to look theoretically further afield. From structural considerations outlined in the introduction, the Hamiltonian of volborthite includes at least three exchange terms ($J_{1,1}, J_{1,2}$, and $J_2$) as well as a Dzyaloshinskii-Moriya (DM) interaction, for which the dominant component is considered to be $D$. The subsets of this model which have been treated semiclassically or quantum mechanically are $J_1 = J'_1 > 0, J_2 = 0$, and $D_2 = 0$, the isotropic kagome DM model (IKDM).7,8,18 and $J_1 \neq J'_1 > 0, J_2 = 0$, and $D_2 = 0$, the anisotropic kagome (AK) model.5,6 In addition, recent L(S)DA+$U$ calculations have suggested a model where $-J'_1/J_1 \sim 1.2–2.5, -J_2/J_1 = 1.1–1.6$, and $J'_2 = 8.6$ meV. This model, which we call the coupled chain (CC) model, has only been treated classically so far.19 The five possible ordered states which emerge from these models are: (i) [IKDM for $D_2 > 0.1$, AK for $1/2 < J'_1/J_1 < 1$], (ii) $q = \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}$ (AK for $1 \leq J_1/J'_1 < 1.3$), chirality stripe (AK for $J_1/J'_1 > 1.3$), ferrimagnetic (AK for $J_1/J'_1 < 1/2$, CC for $J_2 < |J_1|/4 + J'_1/8$), and two kinds of spiral, spiral I (CC for $J_2 > |J_1|/4 + J'_1/8$) or spiral II [AK for $J_1/J'_1 < 1$ (Ref. 20)]. The positions of strong magnetic Bragg peaks for these structures in the reciprocal plane of the kagome lattice are compared to our experimental $Q_1$ and $Q_2$

FIG. 3. (Color online) (a) $S(Q,\omega)$ from IN4 at $T = 0.05, 5$, and $50$ K, and MARI at $1.7$ K. The integration ranges used for the cuts in panels (b) and (d) are shown as gray rectangles. (b) $Q$ dependence of intensity over energy ranges and $3–4$ meV for $0.05–5$ K [fit by two resolution-convoluted Lorentzians] and $2–6$ meV for $50$ K [fit by Eq. (1)]. (c) Temperature variation of intensities of the $Q_1$ (open circles) and $Q_2$ (closed circles) modes. $T^* = 1$ K is indicated by a vertical line. (d) $Q$ dependence of the flat mode integrated over $4.5–5.5$ meV.

FIG. 4. (Color online) (a) Reciprocal space of volborthite: the structural unit cell is indicated by the dashed rectangle, and the extended Brillouin zone of the kagome lattice by the dotted hexagon. Symbols represent the strongest Bragg peaks of the orders listed in the text. (b) The experimental $S(Q,\omega)$ measured at $0.05$ K compared with the powder-averaged $S(Q,\omega)$ derived from our empirical spin-wave model. The solid line in the left panel indicates the $(Q,\omega)$ window of the experiment.
in Fig. 4(a). None of the proposed structures are likely to yield strong scattering on the ring in reciprocal space defined by \( Q_1 \).

Therefore, instead of attempting to describe the observed \( S(Q,\omega) \) in terms of the microscopic model above, we take the phenomenological approach of constructing a generic dispersion emanating from antiferromagnetic zone centers at high-symmetry positions on the circles defined by \( Q_1 \) and \( Q_2 \) [Fig. 4(a)]. One example of such a dispersion among the scenarios considered assumes zone centers close to the \((10)\) scenarios considered assumes zone centers close to the \((10)\) and \((01)\) positions, yielding the dispersion

\[
\omega(q) = \sqrt{(2J'_a + 2J'_b)^2 - [2J'_a \cos(q,a) + 2J'_b \cos(q,b)]^2},
\]

(2)

where \( J'_{a,b} \) are effective exchanges, giving the amplitudes of the dispersion along \( a \) and \( b \). Then,

\[
S(q,\omega) = \left| F(\tau) \right|^2 \frac{2 - \cos(q,a) - \cos(q,b)}{\omega(q)},
\]

(3)

where \( \left| F(\tau) \right|^2 \) is the structure factor at the chosen positions, \( 1/\omega \) describes antiferromagnetic spin-wave intensity, and the numerator is a geometric term yielding zero intensity at ferromagnetic zone centers. To yield a smooth continuous function, \( S(q,\omega) \) was interpolated between adjacent Brillouin zones. Finally, the spectrum was powder averaged and convoluted with the experimental resolution. The result of this procedure using \( J'_a = 5.1 \text{ meV} \) and \( J'_b = 15.3 \text{ meV} \) closely resembles the experimental data [Fig. 4(b)]. One important conclusion from this analysis is that the steepness of the \( Q_2 \) mode implies that the 5 meV band cannot be the global zone boundary energy. Instead, the flat band is found to be a saddle point, which requires sizable anisotropy between \( J'_a \) and \( J'_b \). This result is consistent with LS(D)A + \( U \) calculations, which also suggest a significant anisotropy in exchange along \( a \) and \( b \).

In summary, we have reported polarized and inelastic neutron-scattering results on the quasi-kagome \( s = 1/2 \) antiferromagnet volborthite. These reveal three important features: (i) buildup of nearest-neighbor pair correlations from 50 to 10 K; (ii) short-range order indicated by peaks at \( Q_1 = 0.65(3) \text{ Å}^{-1} \) and \( Q_2 = 1.15(5) \text{ Å}^{-1} \) in the diffuse and inelastic scattering below 5 K; and (iii) dispersive modes emanating from both \( Q_1 \) and \( Q_2 \) as well as a flat mode at \( \omega_f = 5 \text{ meV} \). The inelastic intensity at \( Q_1 \) becomes dominant below 1.7 K, identifying the nature of the low-\( T \)-state reported from \( ^{51} \text{ V} \) NMR and \( C_p \). Most models proposed for volborthite, however, inaccurately predict no scattering at \( Q_1 \), and could therefore be ruled out. We provide an empirical dispersion model which reproduces the experimental observations for an anisotropic set of exchanges, in rough agreement with recent LS(D)A + \( U \) calculations. A quantum treatment of this model could well yield a correct description of both the correlations and excitation spectrum that we have uncovered experimentally.

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