



Quantum Materials & ESS

Na H₂ K Mg MATERIALS

SUSTAINABLE

RESEARCH

+ SMaRT

& TECHNOLOGIES

Assoc. Prof. Martin Månsson

Sustainable Materials Research & Technologies (SMaRT)

Department of Applied Physics

KTH Royal Institute of Technology



The Energy Problem

Energy Harvest

Energy Storage



Energy "Usage"

The Energy Problem

Energy Harvest

- Wind turbines
- Hydro-power
- Solar cells
- Geothermal
- Electrolysis



Energy Storage

Energy "Usage"

The Energy Problem

Energy Harvest

- Wind turbines
- Hydro-power
- Solar cells
- Geothermal
- Electrolysis



Energy Storage



Energy "Usage"

The Energy Problem

Energy Harvest

- Wind turbines
- Hydro-power
- Solar cells
- Geothermal
- Electrolysis

Energy Storage



Energy "Usage"



• Transport



• Heat/Cool

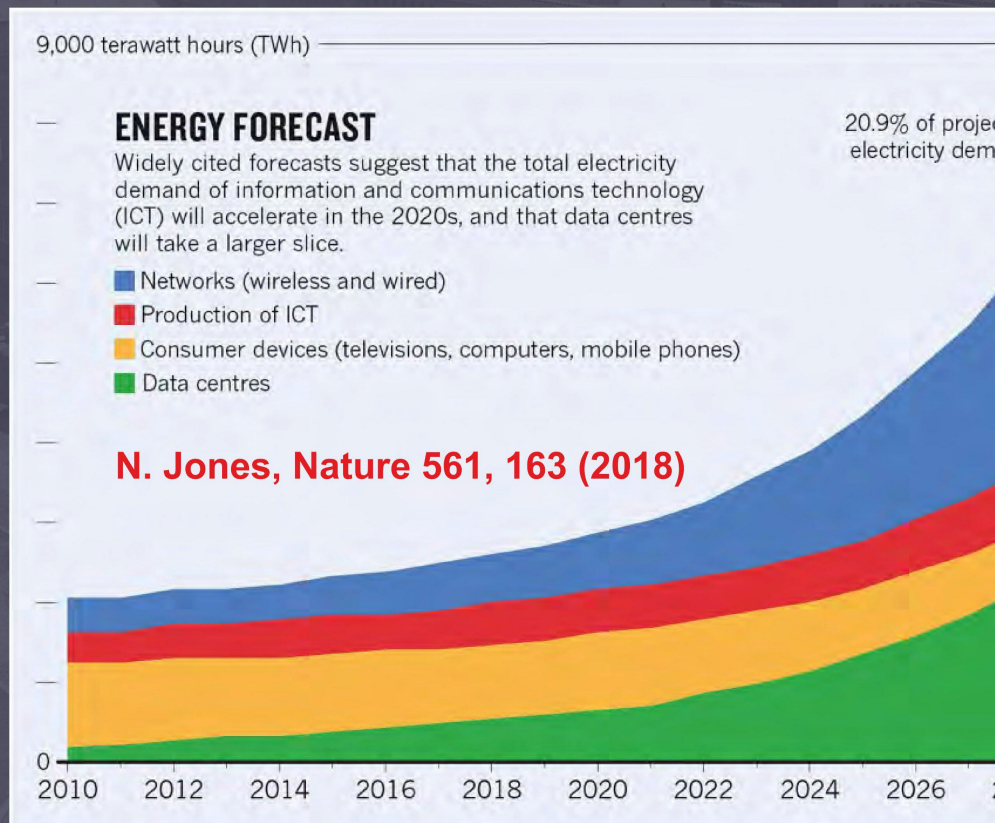
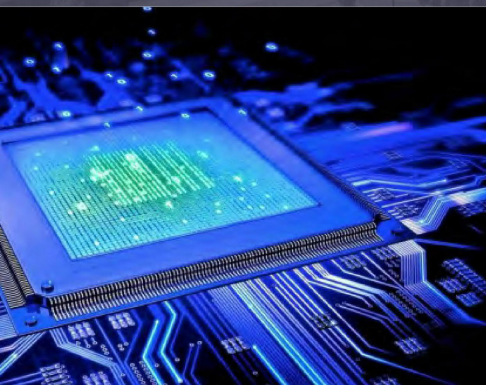


• Industry

(Metal, paper)

Information & Communications Technology (ICT)

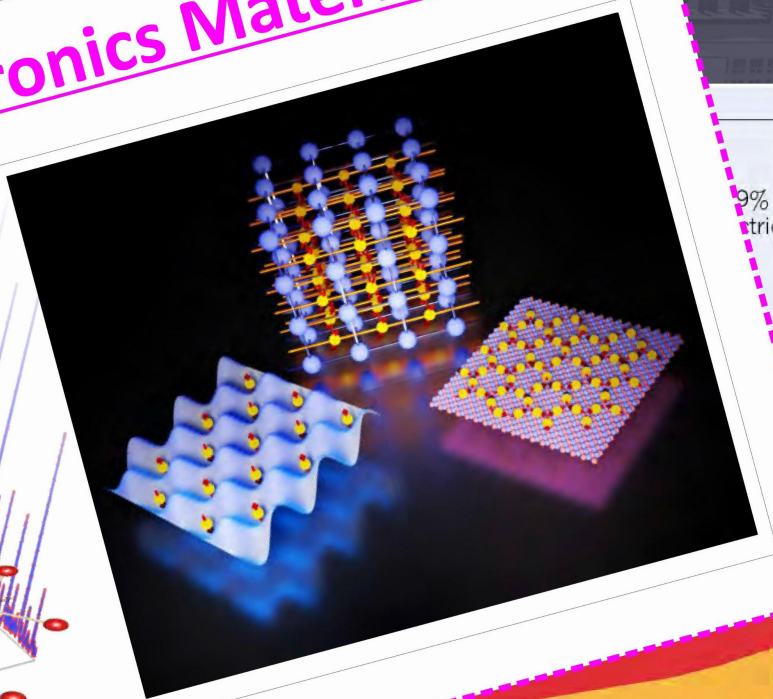
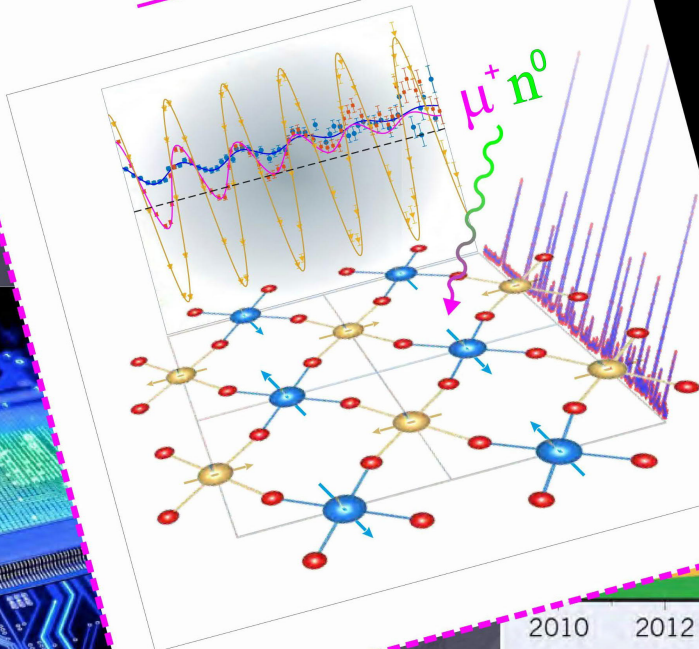
estimated to constitute 21% (or more) of the global electricity demand by 2030. Server halls and networks are the areas that will increase the most.



Information & Communications Technology (ICT)

estimated to constitute 21% (or more) of the global electricity demand by 2030, and by 2050 server halls and networks are the largest electricity consumers.

Quantum/Spintronics Materials



2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020 2022 2024 2026

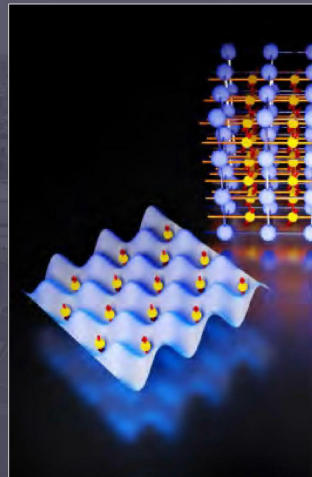
Why Quantum Materials ?

One of the main driving forces for looking at magnetic materials is clearly the societal evolution.

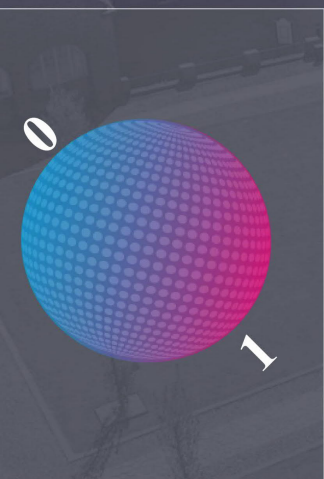
In our communication society to move forward, replacement of the “charge-based” electronics is essential.

Replacing the flow of charge through transistors with flipping of spins is faster and energy efficient.

Spintronics



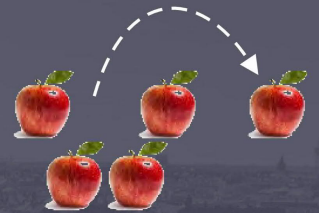
Quantum Computing/Qubits



- To increase computing power and improve security, using quantum entanglement (bits \rightarrow Qubits) in quantum computers is essential.
- If realized we could solve certain computing problems exponentially faster than with today's traditional algorithms.

*To obtain a paradigm shift in this important area we need to develop & understand new **QUANTUM MATERIALS***

What is a Quantum Material



...me for correlated electron physics”

...es cannot be explained by the simple sum of the individual parts (atoms, elect

...properties are instead governed by how the individual LEGO pieces are interacting

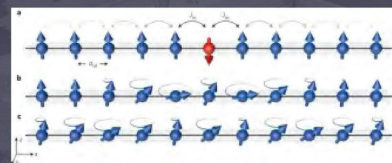
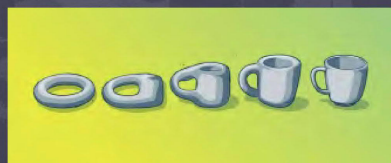
...antum effects (= strenght of exchange interaction) are usually (but not always)

...nhanced and/or protected for certain cases:

...aterials that contains magnetic ions with small spin values ($S = 1/2...$)

...e interactions are restricted = reduced dimensionality and/or frustrated

...ologically protected



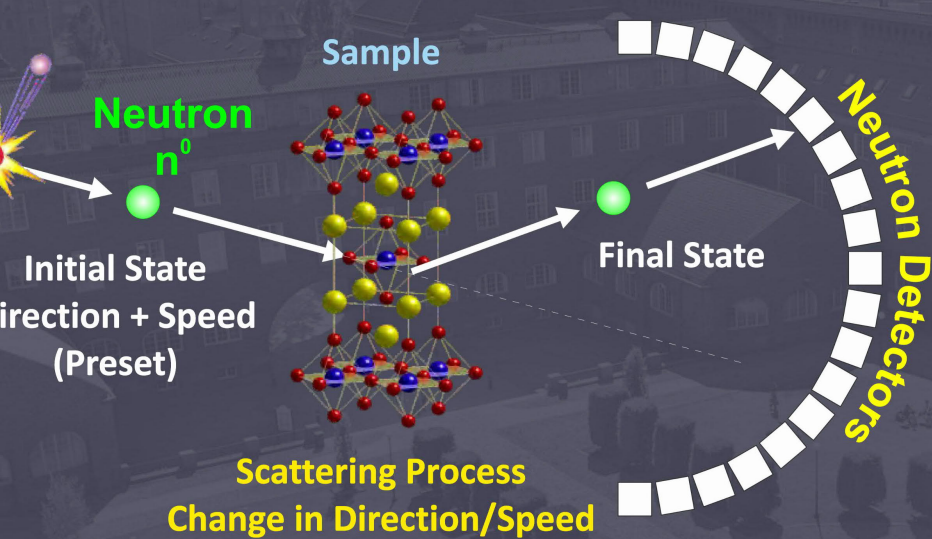
...s governed not only by thermal fluctuations but also quantum fluctuations (ev

...c materials without magnetic order but a strong spin response to external pert

... “The Rise of Quantum Materials”, Nature Physics 12, 105 (2016): <https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fnp>

Neutron Scattering 101

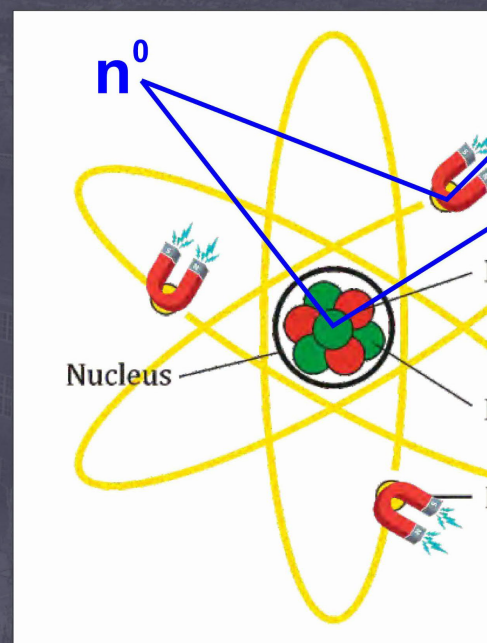
a subatomic (very small) particle without charge (neutral) but with a magnetic moment (spin = 1/2).



“Elastic Neutron Scattering”
 Detect change in direction/angle

Tells us about where atoms are and how spins align

Neutrons interact with atomic nucleus and electron spins (magnetism) of the atoms.



“Inelastic Neutron Scattering”
 Detect change in direction/angle + speed

Tells us what the atoms and electron spins are doing

Atomic Structure & Dynamics + Magnetism

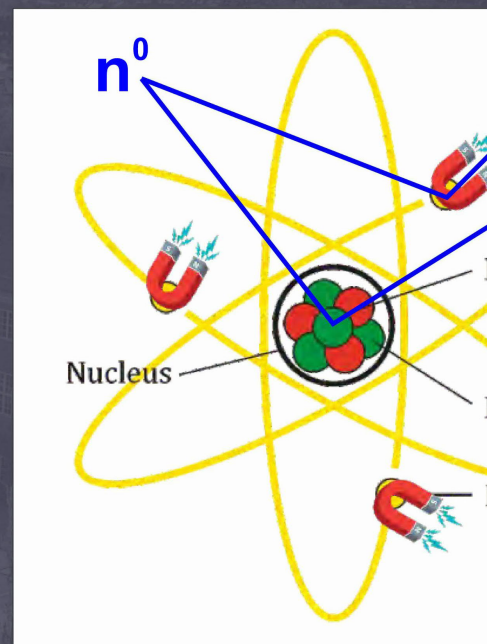
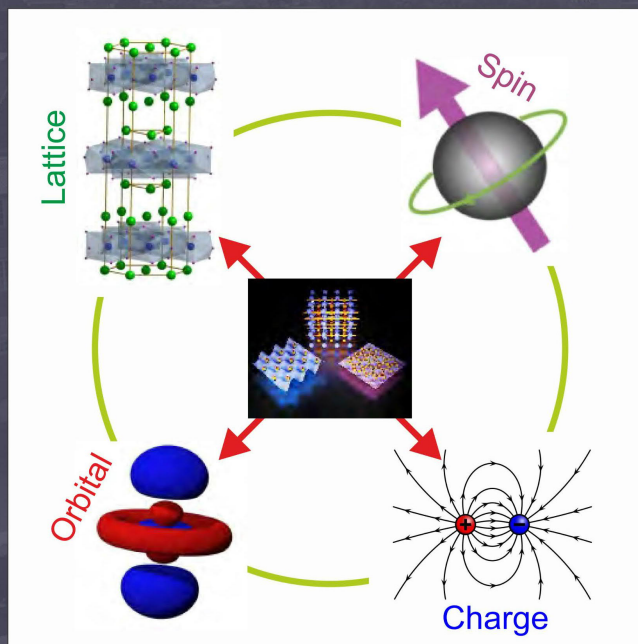
Using Neutrons for Quantum Materials

Give direct access to atomic structure + low-energy excitations (unlike with X-rays)

and correlated electron degrees of freedom can be studied.

Over a wide range of perturbations: pressure, magnetic field, 100 GPa... chemical "doping"

Neutrons interact with the atomic nucleus and the magnetic spins (magnetism) of the electrons.



"Elastic Neutron Scattering"

Tells us about where atoms are and how spins align

"Inelastic Neutron Scattering"

Tells us what the atoms and electron excitations are

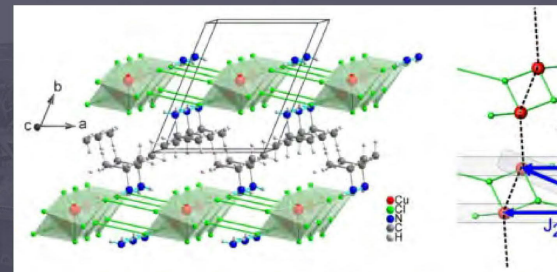
Atomic Structure & Dynamics + Magnetism

Organometallics

Compounds can create magnetic **model systems**

Transition metal ions (magnetic) into a tunable organic (non-covalent) framework = **endless combinations**

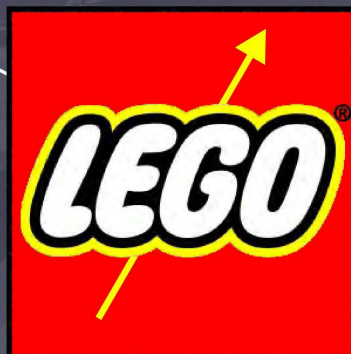
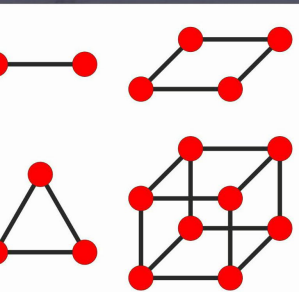
Can synthesize (also for applications), accessible phase diagram (H, T), "mechanically soft" (pressure).



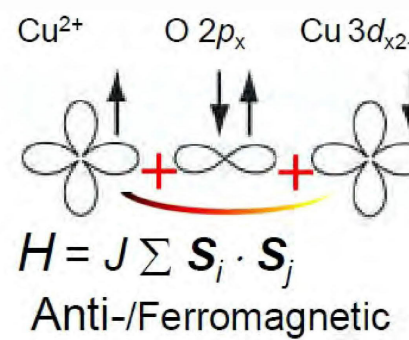
Spins

$$S = \frac{1}{2}, 1, \dots$$

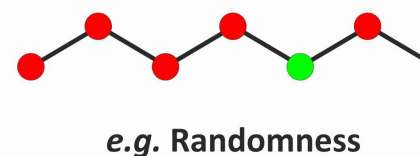
Architecture (Dimension & connectivity)



Interactions



Tuning Possibilities

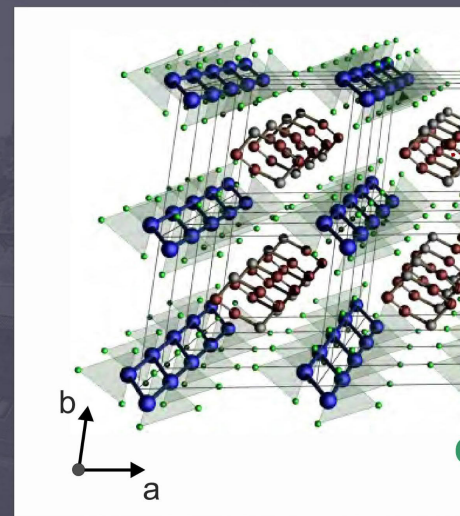


Example: PHCC

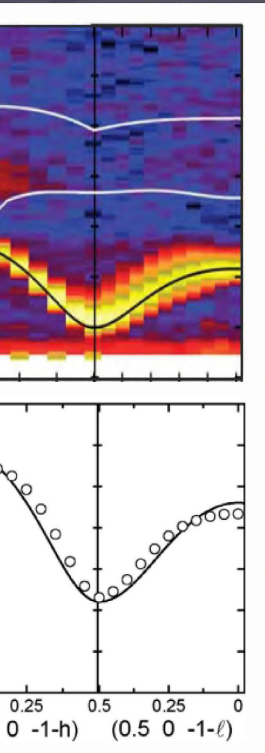
...um hexachloro-dicuprate or **PHCC** = $[\text{C}_4\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2][\text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}_6]$

...1/2) form slightly skewed spin-ladders along the c-axis.

...s not order even at lowest T (no magnetic Bragg peaks)



Ground state of PHCC is a quantum spin liquid

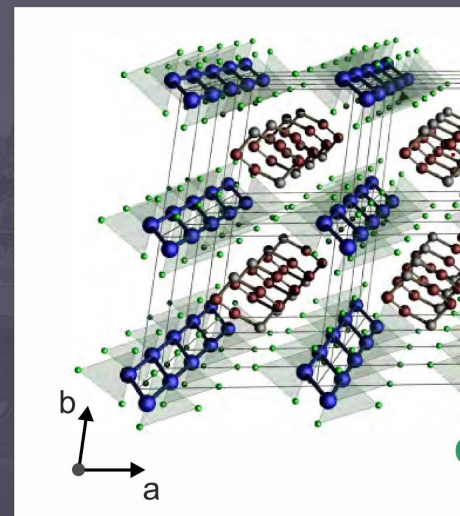


- The magnetic excitation spectrum (INS) is a single mode with singlet/triplet gap $\Delta = 1$ meV and magnon band-width of 1.8 meV in the $(h\ 0\ 1)$ plane, while flat along $b^* = ac$ -planes magnetically decoupled
- Such data was originally acquired using traditional triple-axis spectrometers that measure “point-by-point” in a limited range of the Brillouin zone

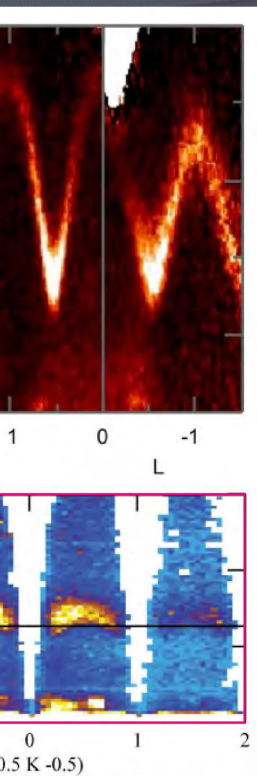
Figure 440, 187 (2006)

Example: PHCC

...um hexachloro-dicuprate or **PHCC** = $[\text{C}_4\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2][\text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}_6]$
 ... $\pm 1/2$) form slightly skewed spin-ladders along the c-axis.
 ... does not order even at lowest T (no magnetic Bragg peaks)



Ground state of PHCC is a quantum spin liquid



- The magnetic excitation spectrum (INS) is a single mode with singlet/triplet gap $\Delta = 1$ meV and magnon band-width of 1.8 meV along the $(h\ 0\ l)$ plane, while flat along $b^* = ac$ -planes magnetically decoupled
- Such data was originally acquired using traditional triple-axis spectrometers that measure “point-by-point” in a limited range of the Brillouin zone
- If same material is measured using modern time-of-flight INS spectrometers it is clear that a dispersion is present along $(0\ k\ 0) =$ interplane

Inducing Magnetic Order in PHCC - Bose Einstein Condensation

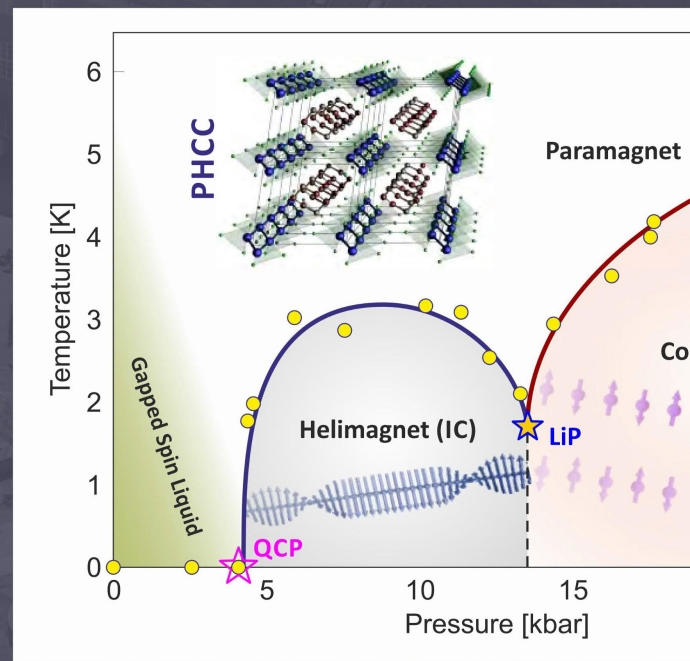
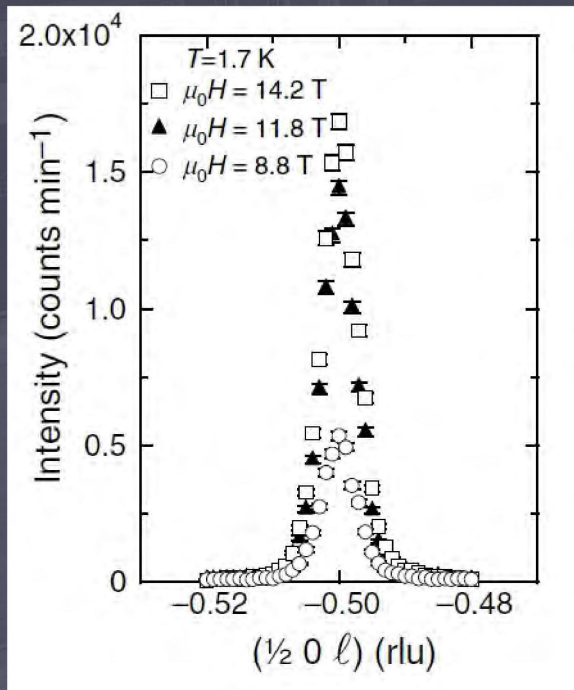
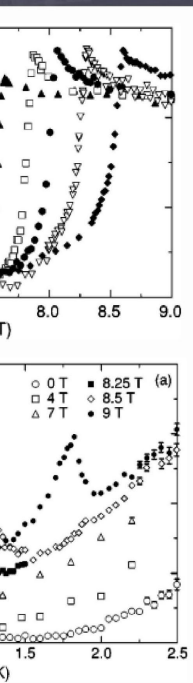
External perturbations, we can close the spin gap and induce magnetic order (BEC)

Measurements and neutron diffraction

Field-induced AF magnetic order in

≈ 7.5 T

- High-pressure INS + muon spin resonance show that BEC is achieved at $p_c \approx 13$ kbar where incommensurate AFM order

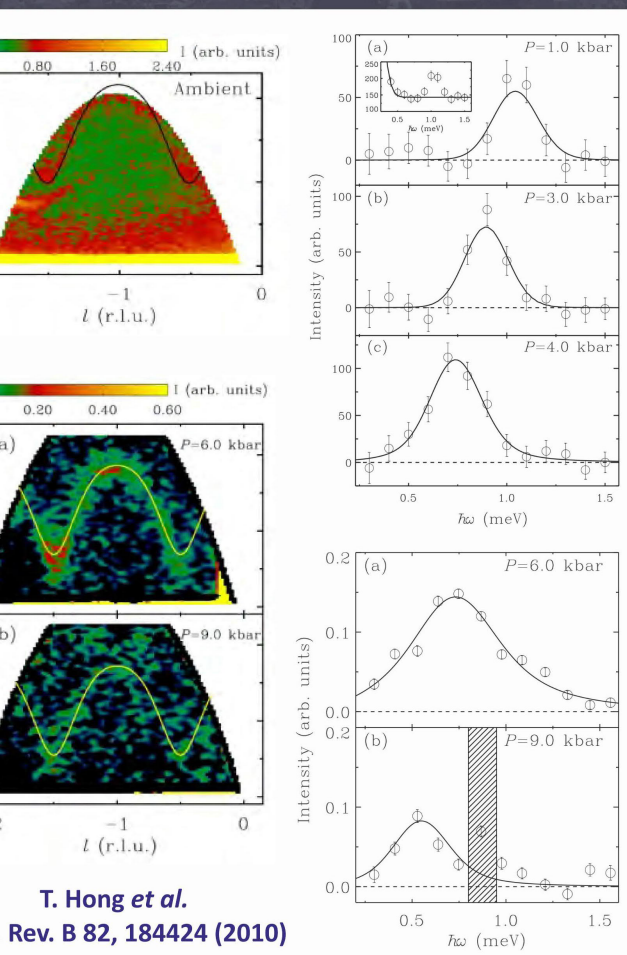


Stone *et al.* *New J. Phys.* **9**, 31 (2006)

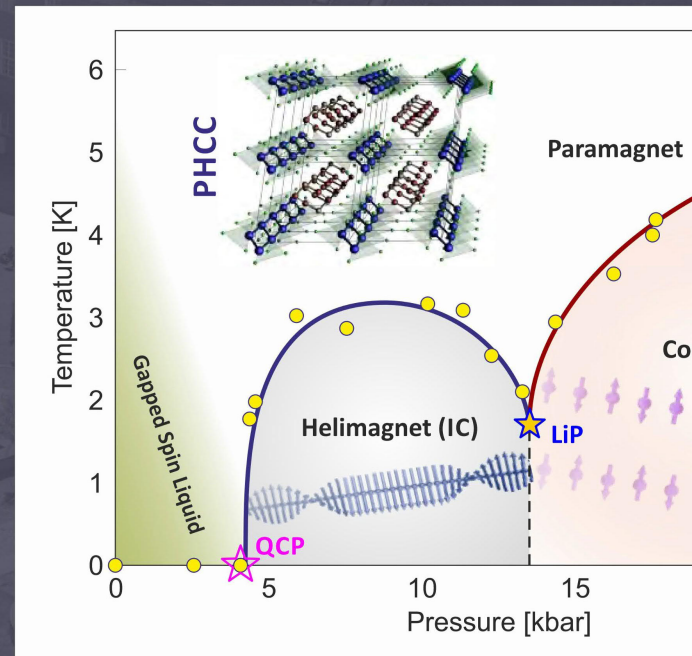
M. Thede, M. Mansson *et al.* *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **112**, 177401 (2014)

Inducing Magnetic Order in PHCC - Bose Einstein Condensation

external perturbations, we can close the spin gap and induce magnetic order (BEC)



- High-pressure INS + muon spin resonance show that BEC is achieved at $p_c \approx 4$ kbar, where incommensurate AFM order



Next Generation Neutron Scattering

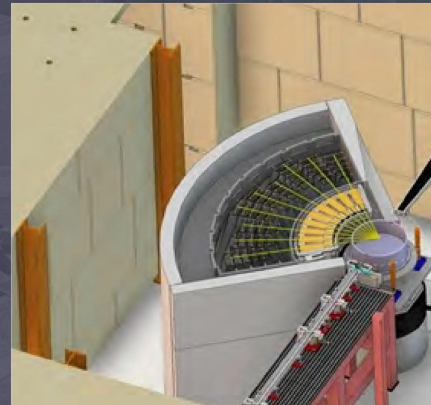
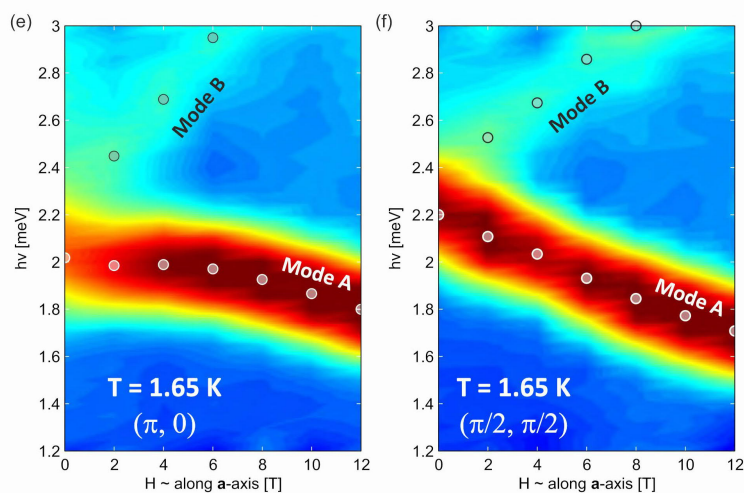
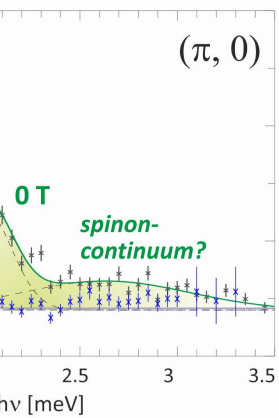
instrument for Quantum Materials and INS under conditions (T, P, H) is BIFROST (c.f. CAMEA @ PSI).

neutron flux in + efficient detection of scattered will be **30 times better than any existing instrument!**

samples AND/OR higher magnetic fields A/O higher energy A/O lower background using high pressure environment.

~2 Weeks of beamtime (TASP @ PSI)

BIFROST



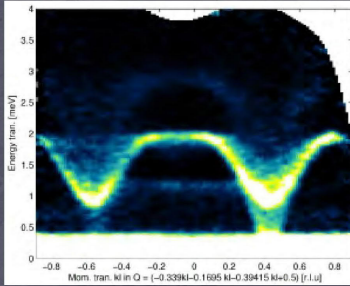
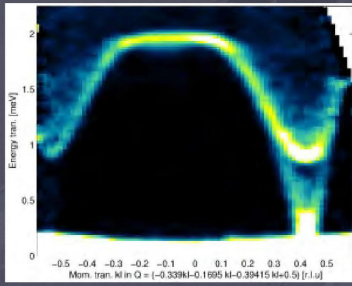
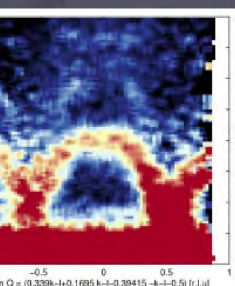
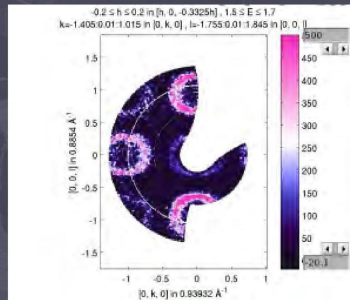
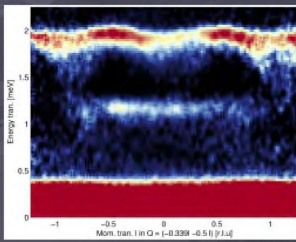
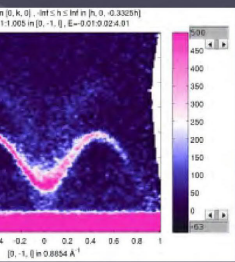
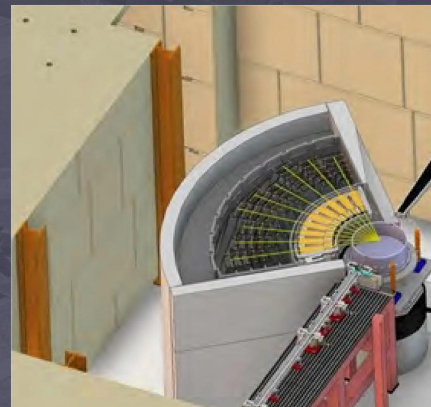
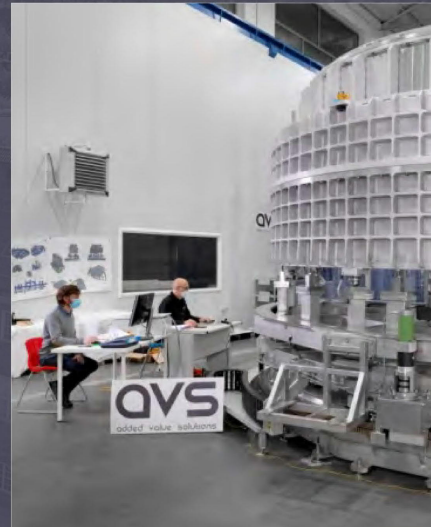
Next Generation Neutron Scattering

instrument for Quantum Materials and INS under conditions (T, P, H) is BIFROST (c.f. CAMEA @ PSI).

neutron flux in + efficient detection of scattered neutrons will be **30 times better than any existing instrument!**

samples AND/OR higher magnetic fields A/O higher energy resolution A/O lower background using high pressure environment.

BIFROST



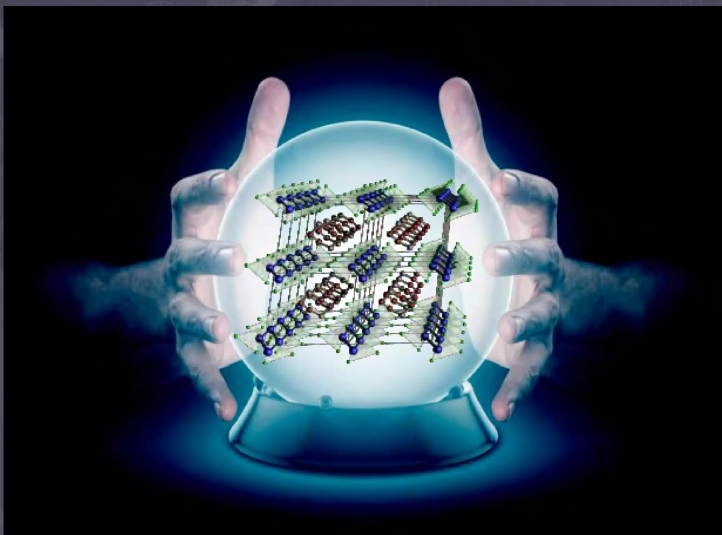
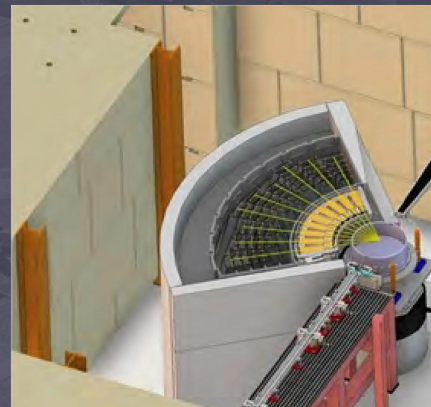
Next Generation Neutron Scattering

instrument for Quantum Materials and INS under conditions (T, P, H) is BIFROST (c.f. CAMEA @ PSI).

neutron flux in + efficient detection of scattered will be **30 times better than any existing instrument!**

samples AND/OR higher magnetic fields A/O higher energy A/O lower background using high pressure environment.

BIFROST



(BIFROST @ ESS)

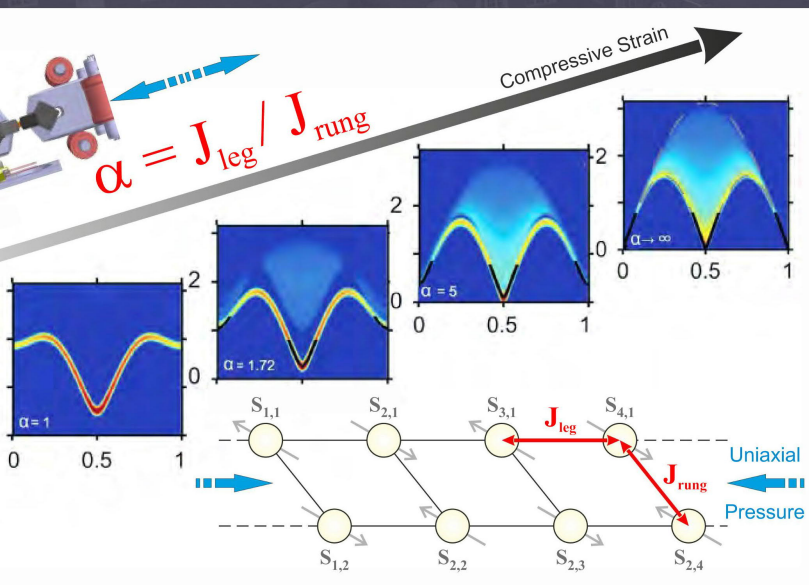
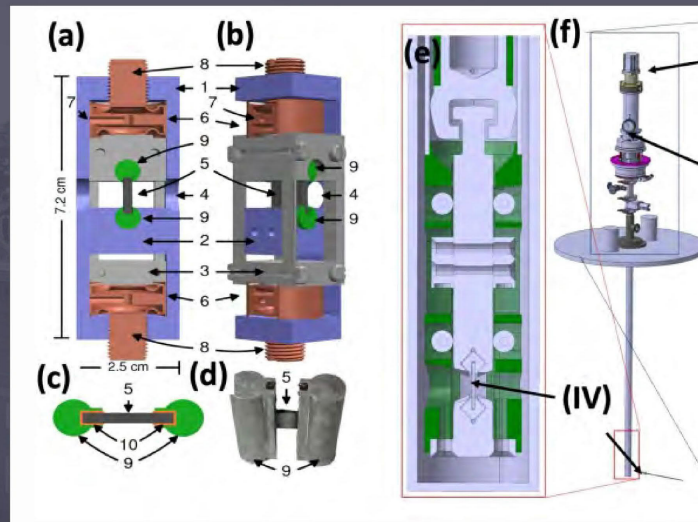
Uniaxial Pressure Setup



Development of novel sample environment for neutron scattering with PSI, Chalmers, Uni. Zurich.

Range of pressure, both compressive/tensile down to 1.5 K and under magnetic field.

Operational for XRD at PETRA III/P21 and dedicated for neutrons at PSI (ND, INS, SANS).

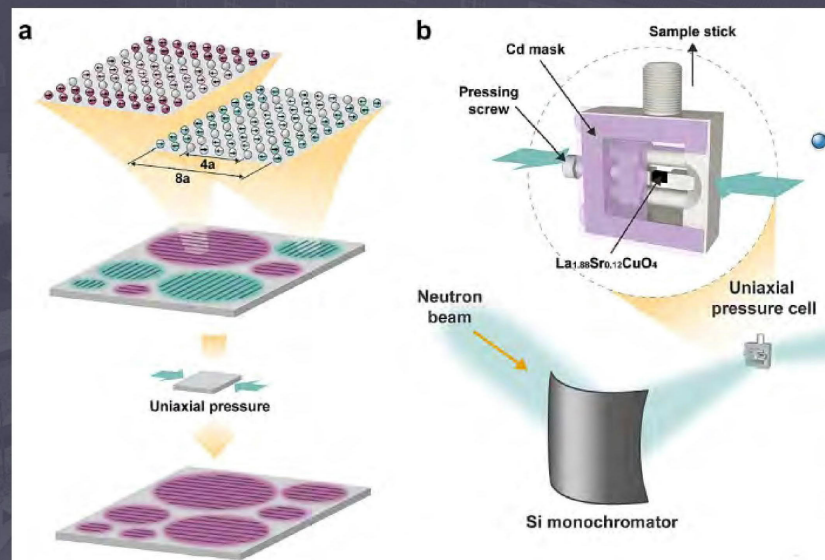
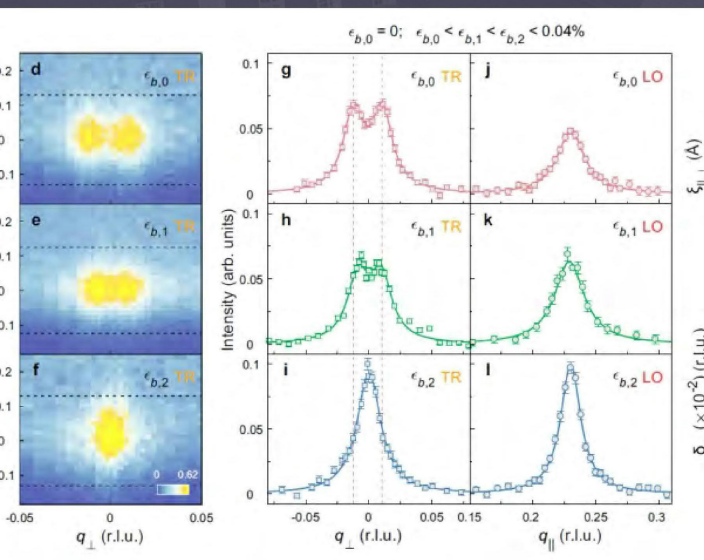


- Such setup allow us to apply pressure on individual crystallographic lattice
- Can be used to break rotational symmetry and/or tune specific magnetic exchange parameters (interactions $J / J' \dots$)
- Open up for systematic tuning of exchange ladder from “strong leg” to “strong rung” without the need for chemical doping or risk of chemical disorder.

High-temperature Superconductors - Neutrons + X-rays

The new possibilities for systematic studies using uni-axial strain has already allowed to address long-standing scientific questions e.g. within high-temperature cuprate superconductors.

The combination of the strengths of neutrons (INS @ ILL) and x-rays (RIXS @ SLS) with uni-axial strain has revealed that charge (CDW) and spin (SDW) degrees of freedom are coupled, possibly forming a modulated superconducting order parameter (pair density wave, PDW, state).



Nature Communications 13, 1795 (2022)

Nature Communication Physics (2022) - A

Organic Materials DataBase (OMDB)

that focus on specifically organic materials (other DB mainly for inorganic materials).

(.cif-files) comes from the Crystallographic Open (COD)

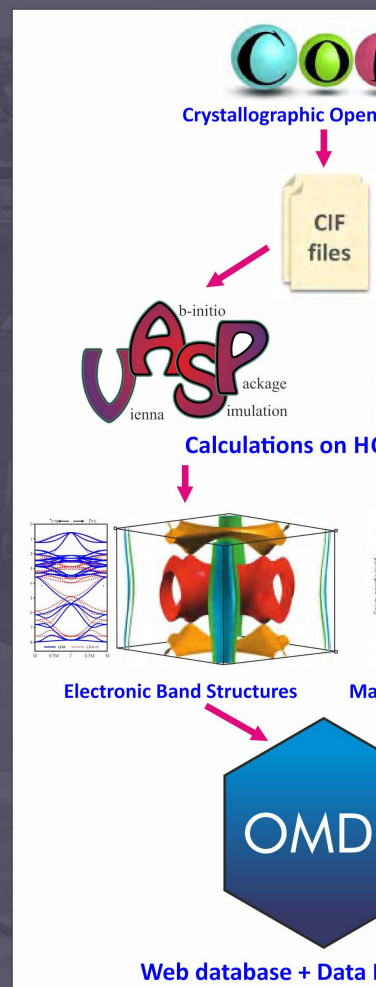
two modeling routes:

Electronic Properties (established)
Magnetic Properties/Excitations

fully open access (~50'000 materials) please visit:

<https://omdb.mathub.io/>

It also links OMDB with physical sample synthesis, events of both electronic (photons) and magnetic band structures.



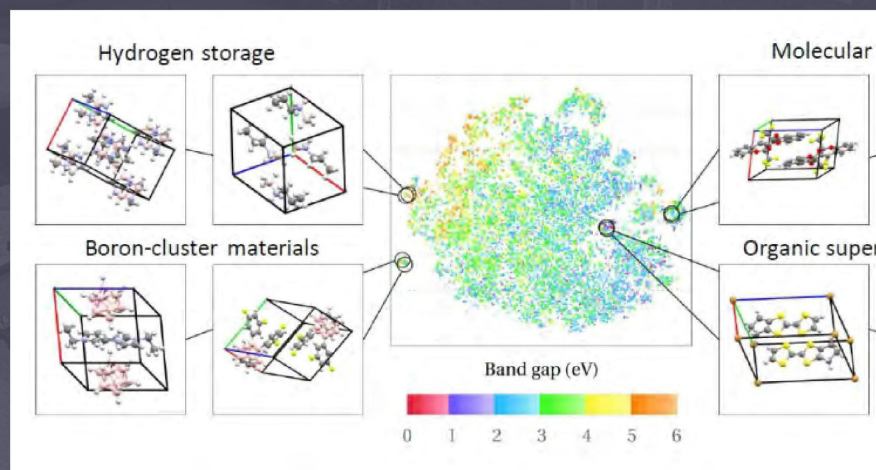
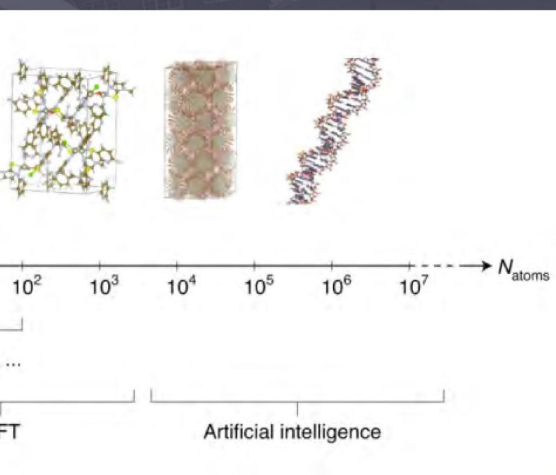
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/jou>

Search Tools and Machine Learning

to contain a set of advanced search tools find e.g. find materials with similar b

tools 15 potential new organic superconductors we found as well as
 ion of strongly interacting organic semimetals.

Machine Learning (ML) tools have also been implemented to allow for high th
 of physical properties of materials.

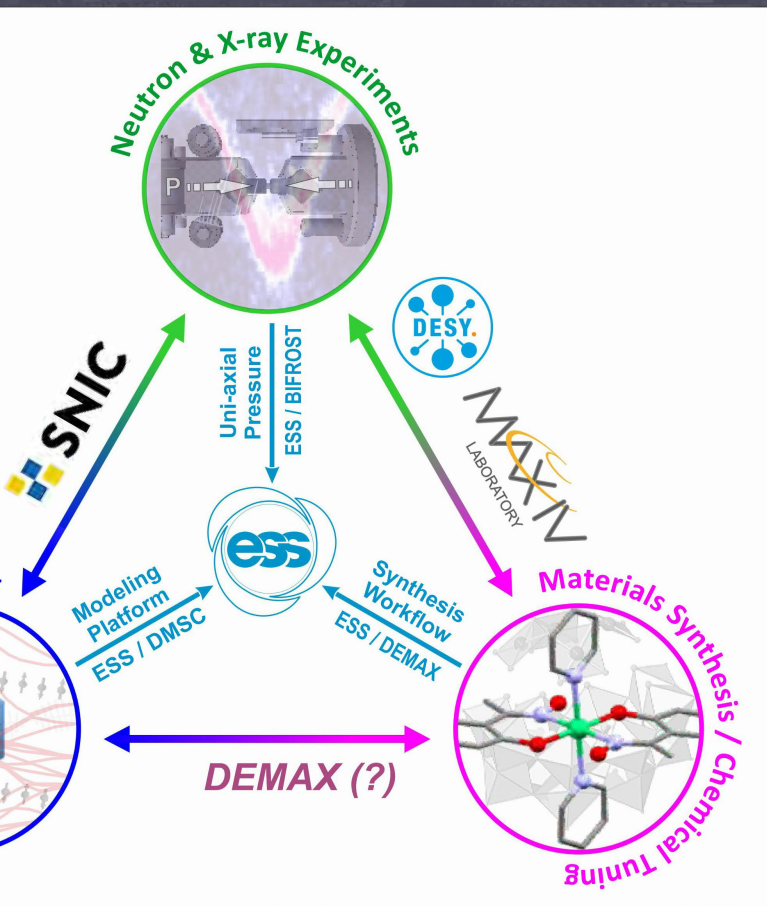


Olsthoorn, Balatsky, Nature Physics (2021)

Olsthoorn, et al., Adv. Quantum Tech. (2019)

Ready for User Operation 2027

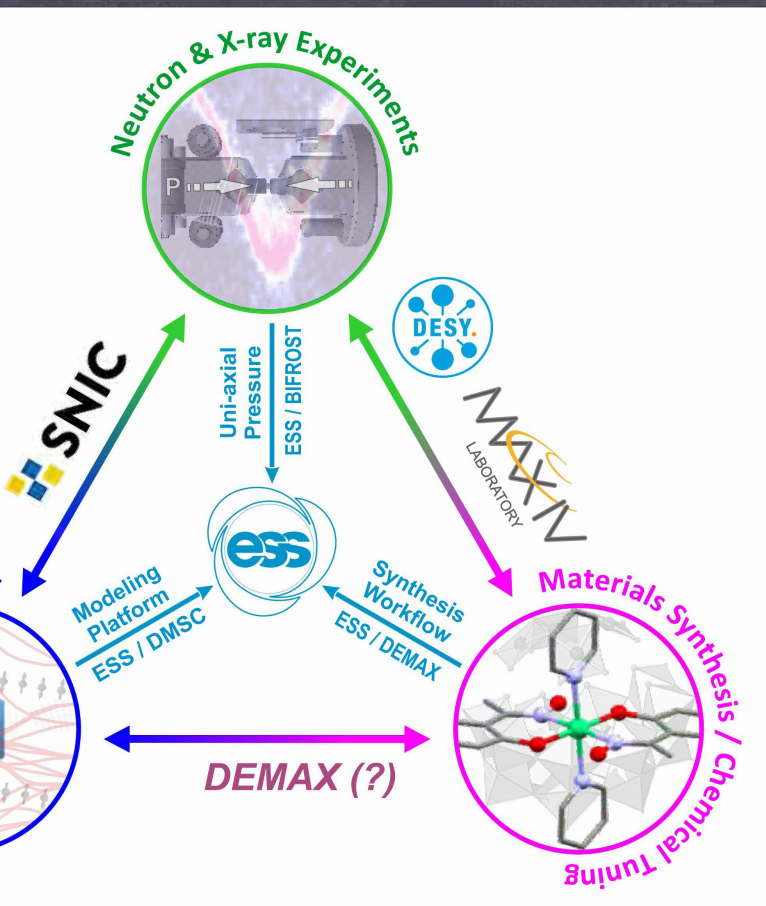
Ecosystem Around ESS/MAX IV



Ready for User Operation 2027



Ecosystem Around ESS/MAX IV



- Swedish graduate school in neutron science
- SSF funding for 40 PhD students (2023-2027)
- Open/Free course catalogue



Acknowledgements



CHALMERS



Dr. Ola Kenji Forslund



Prof. Bella Lake



Prof. Alexander Balatsky

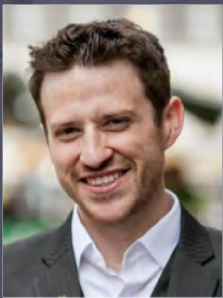


Dr. Rasmus Toft-Petersen

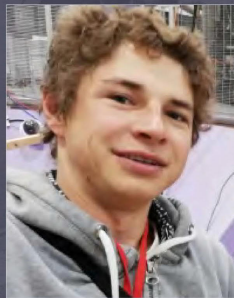
PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT



Dr. Daniel Mazzone



Dr. Gediminas Simutis



Prof. Marc Janoschek



Prof. Johan Chang



University of Zurich
UZH



Prof. Paul Kögerler

