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Title:	Electronic and structural properties of the honeycomb iridates $A_2\text{IrO}_3$ ( $A=\text{Na}, \text{Li}$ ) at elevated pressures
Authors:	Singh, Yogesh (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Singh%2C+Yogesh)
Keywords:	Honeycomb structures Electric conductivity Lithium metallography X-ray diffraction measurements
Issue Date:	2020
Publisher:	American Physical Society
Citation:	Physical Review B, 102(8)
Abstract:	<p>The honeycomb lattice iridates <math>A_2\text{IrO}_3</math> (<math>A=\text{Na}, \text{Li}</math>) are spin-orbit assisted Mott insulators proximate to Kitaev's quantum spin liquid. The insulating state as well as the magnetic properties are believed to arise due to a delicate balance of several energy scales. We report on high-pressure electrical transport and X-ray-diffraction measurements on <math>A_2\text{IrO}_3</math> (<math>A=\text{Na}, \text{Li}</math>) in an attempt to study their structural and electronic evolution with pressure. We found that while <math>\text{Li}_2\text{IrO}_3</math> undergoes a structural phase transition into the dimerized state at a pressure of <math>P \sim 4</math> GPa, in <math>\text{Na}_2\text{IrO}_3</math> the conservation of the original <math>C2/m</math> structure up to at least 58 GPa is observed. In addition, <math>\text{Li}_2\text{IrO}_3</math> undergoes a sluggish structural rearrangement at the pressure range 20-40 GPa coinciding with a significant decrease in resistance. Despite dissimilar structural evolution and different mechanisms of the electrical conductivity, Arrhenius conductivity for <math>\text{Na}_2\text{IrO}_3</math> and Mott variable-range hopping in <math>\text{Li}_2\text{IrO}_3</math>, both systems show a very similar <math>R(P)</math> behavior. Namely, after a nonmonotonic decrease of the resistance <math>R</math> and the charge gap <math>\Delta</math>, the <math>\Delta</math> stabilizes at about 45 GPa and even increases slightly with pressure; the <math>R(T)</math> shows insulating behavior up to the highest pressure measured, 80 and 55 GPa, respectively. This resilient nonmetallic behavior of the studied iridates suggests a formation close to a localized-itinerant crossover of unusual electronic states, whose possible features are discussed. Unforeseeably, the <math>R(P)</math> behavior is not dependent on the buffer element <math>A</math>, which seems essential for understanding the nature of the electrical conductivity in iridates.</p>
Description:	Only IISERM authors are available in the record.
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