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MAGNETISM

Orbital-exchange and fractional quantum number excitations in an f-electron metal, Yb2Pt2Pb

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Exotic quantum states and fractionalized magnetic excitations, such as spinons in one-dimensional chains, are generally expected to occur in 3d transition metal systems with spin 1/2. Our neutron-scattering experiments on the 4f-electron metal Yb2Pt2Pb overturn this conventional wisdom. We observe broad magnetic continuum dispersing in only one direction, which indicates that the underlying elementary excitations are spinons carrying fractional spin-1/2. These spinons are the emergent quantum dynamics of the anisotropic, orbital-dominated Yb moments. Owing to their unusual origin, only longitudinal spin fluctuations are measurable, whereas the transverse excitations such as spin waves are virtually invisible to magnetic neutron scattering. The proliferation of these orbital spinons strips the electrons of their orbital identity, resulting in charge-orbital separation.

It is generally believed that fractional quantum excitations such as spinons in one-dimensional (1D) spin chains proliferate and govern magnetism only in systems with small and isotropic atomic magnetic moments, such as spin-1/2 Cu. In contrast, large and anisotropic orbital-dominated moments, such as those produced by strong spin-orbit coupling in the rare earths, are considered to be classical, becoming static as temperature $T \rightarrow 0$ because the conventional Heisenberg-Dirac exchange interaction (J, D) cannot reverse their directions. Here we present the results of neutron-scattering measurements on the 3d compound Yb2Pt2Pb that profoundly challenge this conventional wisdom.

The unusual properties of Yb2Pt2Pb derive in part from its crystal structure (Fig. 1, A and B), where the Yb$^{3+}$ ions form ladders along the c axis, separated by Pt and Pb; the rungs of the ladders (dashed lines in Fig. 1A) lie on the orthogonal bonds of the Shastry-Sutherland lattice (SSL) (3) in the ab planes. Equally important is the strong spin-orbit coupling, which combines spin and orbital degrees of freedom into a large, J = 7/2 Yb moment. The absence of a Kondo effect in the ground state wave function. Only multiple virtual processes involving excited states could reverse individual Yb moments, but these processes are expected to be very weak because the ground and first excited states are separated by as much as 25 meV, according to the spin quantum number of the ground state wave function.

Here we report neutron-scattering experiments on Yb2Pt2Pb that reveal a continuum of low-energy quantum excitations that display the distinctive spin dispersion along the c axis (Fig. 2A), typical of the $S = 1/2$ Heisenberg-Ising XXZ spin Hamiltonian (8),

$$H = J \sum \cos \theta_n \sin \theta_n \sin \phi_n$$
vector $Q_{\text{disp}}$ dispersion for this gap (Fig. 2B), or for the scattering intensity in the $ab$ plane (Fig. 2C), indicates that the dispersing excitations are confined to the ladder rails, which form an array of weakly coupled spin-$1/2$ chains.

The overall wave vector dependence of the energy-integrated intensity $M(Q)$ (Fig. 2, C and D) reveals that the excitations in each of the two orthogonal sublattices of Yb moments in Yb$_2$Pt$_2$Pb are longitudinally polarized. This is clearly demonstrated in Fig. 2D, where the $M(Q)$ dependence on $H$ in the $(H,H,L)$ scattering plane is very accurately described by the projections of Yb moments on the wave vector, consistent with the polarization factor in the neutron-scattering cross-section, which is only sensitive to magnetic fluctuations perpendicular to $Q$. The longitudinal character of magnetic excitations in Yb$_2$Pt$_2$Pb is a direct consequence of the strong orbital anisotropy imposed by the crystal field and the resulting strongly anisotropic Landé $g$-factor. Even if the effective spin Hamiltonian that describes the low-energy dynamics in Yb$_2$Pt$_2$Pb has modes involving transverse spin fluctuations, such as spin waves, they virtually do not couple to physical fields at our disposal and are de facto invisible in experiments. In particular, the measured longitudinal spectrum, which is typical of a spin-$1/2$ XXZ chain (Fig. 2), indicates the presence of transverse spinon excitations (8, 10–12), but these are not seen in experiments. That the XY part of the effective spin Hamiltonian Eq. 1 is unobservable results from the well-understood effect of quantum selection rules. The direct consequence of our measurements is that we do not observe a (transverse) magnon, which is expected (13) when a magnetic field $B = 4$ T applied along the (1-10) crystal direction saturates Yb moments that are parallel to the field (4–7), bringing this sublattice to the ferromagnetic (FM) state (Fig. 1B). Instead, FM chains do not contribute to magnetic scattering, and this allows us to use the 4 T data as a background that can isolate their contribution at $B = 0$ (Fig. 2D).

To establish the hierarchy of energy scales in the effective $S = 1/2$ XXZ Hamiltonian, we fit the energy cuts at different values of $Q_L$ to a phenomenological half-Lorentzian line shape ([4]), which accounts both for the sharp continuum onset and its broad, asymmetric extent to higher energies (Fig. 3, A and B). We can thus very accurately determine the lower boundary, $E_L(Q_L)$, of the spinon continuum (points in Fig. 2A), which we fit to the exact Bethe-Ansatz expression for the XXZ Hamiltonian (Eq. 1) (8, 10, 11).

$$E_L(Q_L) = \min \left( \Delta_s + e_s(Q_L), 2e_s(Q_L/2) \right),$$

$$e_s(Q_L) = \sqrt{J^2 \sin^2(\pi Q_L) + L_s^2 \cos^2(\pi Q_L)} \tag{2}$$

Here $\Delta_s$ is the gap and $J$ the bandwidth of the spinon dispersion, $e_s(Q_L)$, both of which are functions of the $J$ and $\Delta$ parameters of the Hamiltonian Eq. 1 (6). The fit yields values $J = 0.322(20)$ meV and $\Delta = 0.095(10)$ meV for the spinon dispersion parameters, which correspond to $\Delta = 3.46$ and $J = 0.116(10)$ meV in the effective spin-1/2 XXZ Hamiltonian, and the excitation gap at $Q_L = 1$, $E_L = 2\Delta = 0.192(2)$ meV. Despite the strong anisotropy of the individual Yb moments, their inferred coupling in the spin chain is surprisingly close to the isotropic Heisenberg limit $\Delta = 1$, as evidenced by the smallness of the excitation gap $E_L$ compared to their observed bandwidth $\gtrsim 1$ meV (Fig. 2A).

Computations carried out on the XXZ Hamiltonian Eq. 1 closely reproduce key aspects of

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**Fig. 1. Quantum orbital-spin chains in Yb$_2$Pt$_2$Pb.** (A) Crystal structure of Yb$_2$Pt$_2$Pb: red arrows show the lattice axes. (B) The double chain magnetic structure for $T < T_N = 2.07$ K without magnetic field (top) and in a 4 T field applied along the (1-10) direction (bottom). The Yb orbitals are depicted as the isosurfaces, with the lattice axes. (C) The double chain magnetic structure for $T < T_N = 2.07$ K: blue arrows indicate the ordered magnetic moment directions, which are parallel to the local Ising easy axes, horizontal for the (110) and vertical for the (1-10) sublattice. Crystal axes are shown by black arrows. Thick red arrow shows magnetic-field direction. (C) Orbital overlaps for antiferromagnetic ($B = 0$) and fully saturated ($B = 4$ T) state. (D) Illustration of the two-spinon excitation process via spin flip (magnon) creation in $S = 1/2$ antiferromagnetic chain. Such processes correspond to the change of angular momentum, $\Delta n = \Delta S^z = \pm 1$, and are allowed by selection rules that govern interaction with a physical field, such as magnetic field of a neutron, or a photon. (E) For $m_j = J = \pm 7/2$, angular momenta in Yb$_2$Pt$_2$Pb, flipping magnetic moment requires $\Delta n = \pm 1$ and therefore cannot be induced via single-particle processes. The only processes allowed by the selection rules are those with $\Delta n = 0$, such as when two electrons hop, exchanging their orbitals, i.e., pairwise permutations of electrons. Permutation of two nearest-neighbor electrons creates two spinons, while further-neighbor hopping, such as the permutation of the next-nearest-neighbor electrons in opposite-polarity orbitals illustrated in the figure, results in a four-spinon state.
the (110) sublattice moments on the scattering wave vector polarization factor $P(4 \pi T) = \frac{(L^2)^2}{2(H^2)^2 + (L^2)^2}$ (red line), indicating that only magnetic fluctuations along the (110) moments contribute to magnetic scattering. Both polarizations are present when $Q = 0$, consistent with equal longitudinal spinon spectral weight in both (110) and (1-10) sublattices. By subtracting the 4T data from the 0T data (black dots), we can isolate the scattering from fluctuations along the field direction, (1-10), which are always perpendicular to the scattering vector $Q$ and whose polarization factor is constant (black line). The agreement between the polarization factors and our data confirms that only fluctuations of the Yb moments that lie along the respective (110) or (1-10) direction are seen in our experiment and that there is no measurable transverse component of magnetic moment or excitations. Error bars in all figures represent 1 SD.

$D = A Q_{H}^2 S^2$ is proportional to $1/\sqrt{T_{c}}$. A fit to the leading Ising limit ($\Delta \approx 1$) expression, $M(Q) = \frac{g_{\text{eff}} M_{B}}{2 \Delta} \sin^2(\frac{Q}{2})$, (red line) is less satisfactory, emphasizing that effective spin-$1/2$ Hamiltonian in Yb$_2$Pt$_2$Pb is not extremely Ising-like. This is consistent with the observation that the gap in the spinon spectrum, $E_g \approx 0.19$ meV (B), is markedly smaller than the bandwidth, $\gtrsim 1$ meV, Fig. 2A. (D) The energy dependence of the $Q$-integrated intensity, which represents the local dynamical structure factor, $M(E)$, of magnetization fluctuations in Yb$_2$Pt$_2$Pb. The energy-integrated $M(E)$ inelastic intensity (black dashed line, right scale) gives the square of the total fluctuating magnetic moment of $\sim 7.6 M_{B}^2$ per Yb. Computational results for $M(E)$ and its energy integral are compared for $\Delta = 2.6$ (red solid and dashed lines) and $\Delta = 3.46$ (blue solid and dashed lines).

our experimental results. The mixed Heisenberg-Ising character of Yb$_2$Pt$_2$Pb is evident in the broad peak at $Q_0 = 1$ in the structure factor $M(Q)$ found by integrating the experimental and computed spectra in energy (Fig. 3C). $M(Q)$ is intermediate between the near divergence expected for isotropic interactions ($\Delta = 1$) and the leading-order Ising expression (15) $M(Q) = 2 M_{B}^{2} \frac{1}{\Delta} \sin^2(\frac{Q}{2})$, where $M_{B} = \frac{1}{2} g_{\text{eff}} \mu_{B}$ is Yb magnetic moment, $g_{\text{eff}}$ being the effective spin-$1/2$ $g$-factor for the local Ising direction. Crystal electric field calculations for the Yb ground state doublet in Yb$_2$Pt$_2$Pb indicate $g_{\text{eff}} = 7.9$ and $g_{\text{eff}} \leq 0.8$ (6), so that magnetic neutron-scattering intensity, which is proportional to $(g_{\text{eff}})^2$, is at least a factor of 100 weaker.
present in the experimental data above the upper boundary of the two-spinon continuum, $E_{1,2}(Q_L) = \max\{\Delta_x + c_x(Q_L), 2c_x(Q_L)/2\}$, that is absent in the computed spectrum ($I0, I1$). A somewhat better agreement can be obtained by fitting the measured intensity to the calculated longitudinal structure factor $M(Q, E)$ and adjusting $\Delta$ and $J$ as fit parameters instead of adopting the values determined from the lower boundary of the continuum. This results in $\Delta = 2.6$ and $J = 0.205$ meV (Fig. 4D), shifting the two-spinon spectral weight to higher energy and also providing better agreement with the measured susceptibility (Fig. 4B) and $M(Q)$ (Fig. 4C). However, this improvement is achieved at the cost of the excellent experimental and theoretical agreement for the lower spinon boundary, which, in fact, is determined very precisely from the line fits (Fig. 3, A and B). This dilemma is resolved by noting that the observed high-energy magnetic spectral weight in Yb$_2$Pt$_2$Pb is consistent with a substantial contribution of four-spinon states, whose upper boundaries (I2) are shown by the broken lines in Fig. 2A. This result is quite unexpected, given that two-spinon excitations account for all but a few percent of the total spectral weight (I2, I3, I0) in the nearest-neighbor Heisenberg-Ising chain.

We now show that these seemingly perplexing experimental results can be understood in terms of the interplay of 4f-electron exchange, strong spin-orbit coupling, and a crystal field that lifts the large orbital degeneracy of the $J = 7/2$ multiplet. The intersite electron hopping in the f-electron Hamiltonian for Yb$_2$Pt$_2$Pb, which we adopt in the form of a 1D Hubbard model (6), leads to an electronic interaction (2J) whose physical nature is not a Heisenberg-Dirac spin exchange (I2, I8), but rather an orbital exchange (Fig. 1), a realization that has been appreciated in the physics of Kondo effect (22, 23) and more recently in certain cold-atom systems (24).

The orbital-exchange interaction in Yb$_2$Pt$_2$Pb is a natural generalization of the Heisenberg-Dirac spin exchange between the two electrons, and has the same physical origin in the electronic Coulomb repulsion (1, 2). The magnetism in Yb$_2$Pt$_2$Pb is tied to the wave function of a single 4f hole with orbital momentum $L = 3, |m_L| = 3$, having sixfold symmetry around the J quantization axis, given by the magnetic structure as perpendicular to the rails of Yb ladders in Yb$_2$Pt$_2$Pb crystal. The energy cost for hopping between sites, which in Yb$_2$Pt$_2$Pb is synonymous with orbital exchange, is reduced when neighboring Yb ions are in alternating states of $m_L = -3$, because in that case, the exchange of electrons between the two sites required for hopping involves the overlap of two identical orbital lobes along the ladder rails (Fig. 1, B and C). The sixfold symmetry of the f-orbital breaks the rail-rung equivalence and ensures that this energy advantage is not accrued for hopping in a transverse direction, decoupling the ladder rails. Combined with the weak interactions between orthogonal ladders mandated by the SSL geometry (4), this leads to the spin-chain nature of the emergent effective Hamiltonian.

**Fig. 4. Spinons in Yb$_2$Pt$_2$Pb: theory and experiment.** (A) Temperature dependencies of the ordered Yb moment from neutron-diffraction measurements (black circles), the fluctuating moment from the energy and wave-vector integrated normalized $M(Q, E)$ (red points), and the total (blue points). (B) The temperature dependence of the static, uniform magnetic susceptibility $\chi(T)$ for Yb$_2$Pt$_2$Pb (black circles), measured with a magnetic properties measurement system ($T \geq 1.8$ K) and a Hall sensor magnetometer ($0.2 \leq T \leq 4$ K), shows good agreement with $\chi(T)$ calculated for the XXZ chain, for $\Delta = 2.6$ and $J = 0.205$ meV (red line, $g^{\text{eff}} = 7.4$). Agreement is less good for $\Delta = 3.46$ and $J = 0.116$ meV (blue line, $g^{\text{eff}} = 6.5$). (C) and D) The longitudinal structure factor, $M(Q, E)$, of the XXZ spin-1/2 chain Eq. 1 calculated using the algebraic Bethe ansatz (I2, I3, I0) (C) for $\Delta = 3.46$ and $J = 0.116$ meV and (D) for $\Delta = 2.6$ and $J = 0.205$ meV. The experimentally determined lower boundary $E_1(Q_L)$ is shown (circles) along with the calculated lower and upper two-spinon (solid lines) and the upper four-spinon (broken lines) boundaries, as described in the text. The calculation is normalized to the total experimental intensity by using the sum rule for a single component of the dynamical structure factor, which holds for spin-1/2: $\int S^2(Q, E) dE = \frac{1}{2}$. for the transverse, XY-polarized fluctuations, in agreement with what we observe.

The Q-integrated scattering in Fig. 3C yields a fluctuating moment $M_{\text{local}} = 7.1\mu_B$/Yb at 0.1 K, about half as large as the ordered moment $M_{\text{order}}$ determined in previous work (I6). The energy integral of the local autocorrelation function $M(E)$, which is obtained by integrating the measured intensity in $Q$, yields a similar result, $\approx 7.6\mu_B$/Yb (Fig. 3D), with the difference indicating a systematic error resulting from different data binning.

The sum rule for the effective spin-1/2 dictates that the integral intensity in each polarization channel is $\langle S^z \rangle^2 = 1/4 (x, y, z)$. Therefore, the sum rule for the inelastic spectrum and the elastic order parameter measurements in Yb$_2$Pt$_2$Pb (6), we find $M_{\text{total}}$ that is between 3.8 and 4.4 $\mu_B$/Yb [$g^{\text{eff}} = 8.2 (5)$] for temperatures from 0.1 to 100 K (Fig. 4A), fully consistent with the predictions of the point charge model. The spinons provide virtually all of the magnetic dynamics in Yb$_2$Pt$_2$Pb, and they are completely captured by our experiments. This result immediately rules out a naive explanation that the observed longitudinal magnetic response could originate from the two-magnon continuum, as in conventional magnets, because in that case the continuum would comprise only a small part of the dynamical spectral weight (I7, I8). Moreover, stable magnons do not exist in an antiferromagnetic spin-1/2 chain, where the elementary excitations are spinons, and the system’s onedimensionality is clearly established by the measured dispersion (Fig. 2, A to C). Finally, the static spin susceptibility $\chi(T)$ computed for spin-1/2 XXZ chain with $g^{\text{eff}} = 7$ closely reproduces direct measurements of $\chi(T)$ (Fig. 4B).

Further comparison with the exact result (I9) for the XXZ model (Eq. 1), however, indicates that the fluctuations measured in Yb$_2$Pt$_2$Pb at 0.1 K are stronger than the predicted spinon contribution to the dynamical spin structure factor, which for $\Delta = 3.46$ is only 20% of the ordered spinon contribution $S_{\text{order}}^2$. Figure 3D makes it clear that the calculated $M(E)$ underestimates the contribution of the high-energy states in Yb$_2$Pt$_2$Pb. Direct comparison of the detailed energy dependencies of the measured (Fig. 2A) and computed (broadened by the instrumental resolution of 0.1 meV) (Fig. 4C) spectra of longitudinal excitations reveals that there is considerable spectral weight...
The leading-order Coulomb contribution for the low-energy manifold of electronic states \( (6, 25) \) is given by the two-electron permutation operator, \( P_{21} \), which in the cases where only electronic spins are at play, reduces to the usual Heisenberg spin exchange, \( \sim S_j S_k \). For the case of a \( J \)-manifold, which in the absence of crystal fields is highly degenerate, it has the form of a permutation operator acting on a \((2J + 1) \times (2J + 1)\)-dimensional space of two neighboring Yb ions. The permutation operator interchanges states \(|m_{j_1}, m_{j_2}\rangle\) and \(|m_{j_2}, m_{j_1}\rangle\) with equal weights, thus including the process \((j_2 \rightarrow j_1)\rightarrow (j_2 \rightarrow j_1)\) where both moments simultaneously reverse, which cannot be achieved through conventional Heisenberg-Dirac spin exchange (Fig. 1, D and E). The crystal field lifts the degeneracy of the Yb moments, and although the effective interaction that emerges after the projection on the manifold of the lowest Kramers doublets \( m_f = \pm 7/2 \) has the form of the antiferromagnetic \( S = 1/2 \) XXZ Hamiltonian, it retains the birthmark of its unusual origin in exchange processes that are distinct from those having the conventional Heisenberg, \( J_1 \), \( J_2 \) form.

The effective spin-1/2 physics emerges in \( \text{Yb}_2\text{Pt}_2\text{Pb} \) from the combination of high-energy (Coulomb, spin-orbit, hopping) interactions. The spin-orbit coupling virtually quenches the electronic spin degree of freedom, forcing its alignment with the large orbital moment, and in this way the effective spin-1/2 XXZ model effectively describes the quantum dynamics of the electronic orbital degree of freedom. This is directly evidenced in our experiments by the large, \( \approx 4\pi g_B \) magnetic moment carried by spinons. The orbital exchange sets the scale for these emergent quantum dynamics, which we find by comparing the measured spinon dispersion with computed spectra (Fig. 4).

Because the orbital angular momentum dominates the total Yb moment, magnetic order in \( \text{Yb}_2\text{Pt}_2\text{Pb} \) is synonymous with orbital order, and the configuration depicted in Fig. 1, D and E, is a natural way to understand how permutation of two neighboring electrons generates two spinons in the antiferromagnetic background. This is a process that entails charge-orbital separation, because the electron count per site is unchanged by correlated hopping, but the phases of the orbital wave function on both sites are reversed. Further-neighbor orbital exchange leads to states with four spinons (Fig. 1E). Hence, long-range hopping, either by virtue of the in-chain itinerancy of the 4f electrons or via coupling to the conduction electrons in metallic \( \text{Yb}_2\text{Pt}_2\text{Pb} \), provides a natural mechanism for the spectral weight of the excitations that we observe above the two-spinon but within the four-spinon continuum boundaries.

Our results provide a specific mechanism for charge-orbital separation in \( \text{Yb}_2\text{Pt}_2\text{Pb} \), where the proliferation of spinons implies that electrons lose their orbital-phase identity. When united with the previous demonstrations of spin-charge and spin-orbital separation, this finding completes the triad of electron fractionalization phenomena in one dimension (26–28).

### REFERENCES AND NOTES

6. See supplementary materials on Science Online for details.

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### SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

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Supplementary Text
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Editor's Summary

Orbitals and charge go their separate ways

In certain materials at very low temperatures, an electron's spin can separate from its charge, zooming through the crystal in the form of a "spinon." Such materials are usually one-dimensional, and their atoms have spins of $1/2$. Wu et al. observed related behavior in a three-dimensional metal, Yb$_2$Pt$_2$Pb, where the Yb ions have a large magnetic moment that has its origin in the electrons' orbital motion rather than their spin. Neutron-scattering measurements indicated that these large magnetic moments can flip their direction through an exchange process similar to the one that occurs in spin $1/2$ systems. This process results in effective charge-orbital separation.

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