

## Reduced size of ordered moments of a quasi 1d antiferromagnet $\text{Sr}_2\text{CuO}_3$

K.Kojima<sup>a</sup>, M.Larkin<sup>a</sup>, G.M.Luke<sup>a</sup>, B.Nachumi<sup>a</sup>, Y.J.Uemura<sup>a</sup>, H.Eisaki<sup>b</sup>, M.Motoyama<sup>b</sup>, S.Uchida<sup>b</sup>, B.J.Sternlieb<sup>c</sup>, G.Shirane<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Physics, Columbia University,  
538W 120th. st., New York, NY 10027, USA

<sup>b</sup> Department of Applied Physics, University of Tokyo,  
Hongo 7-3-1, Tokyo 113, JAPAN

<sup>c</sup> Brookhaven National Laboratory,  
Upton, New York 11973-5000, USA

RECEIVED  
SEP 19 1986  
OSTI

The quasi one-dimensional antiferromagnet  $\text{Sr}_2\text{CuO}_3$  exhibits Néel order of  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  moments ( $S=1/2$ ) at  $T_N = 5.41(1)$  K, as demonstrated by (1) almost resolution-limited magnetic Bragg reflections in neutron scattering measurements, and (2) spontaneous muon spin precession in zero-field muon spin relaxation ( $\mu\text{SR}$ ) measurements. The temperature dependence of the order parameters are consistent between the two experimental techniques. From the neutron data, we obtained an upper-limit for the ordered moment size of  $\sim 0.06 \mu_B$ . This indicates a significant moment reduction from quantum fluctuations. \*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

One-dimensional spin systems with antiferromagnetic interactions have been investigated eagerly, because of pronounced quantum mechanical effects reflecting the low-dimensionality. For example, the 1d Heisenberg model with antiferromagnetic interactions takes a singlet ground state, regardless of the spin value of the localized moments. For the half odd-integer cases, the excitation spectrum is gapless and the correlation function shows a power-law decay [1, 2]. These features indicate the 'almost-Néel-ordered' ground-state of half-odd integer spin-chain. Hence, with finite couplings between the chains, half-odd-integer spin-chains are expected to show a Néel order, which has been observed in  $S=1/2$  quasi one-dimensional antiferromagnets, such as  $\text{KCuF}_3$  ( $T_N = 39\text{K}$ ),  $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot \text{NC}_3\text{H}_5$  ( $T_N = 1.7\text{K}$ ) and  $\text{Sr}_2\text{CuO}_3$  ( $T_N = 5.5\text{K}$ ). Intuitively, the ratio of the Néel temperature to the intra-chain coupling ( $T_N/J$ ) is a parameter to measure the extent to which a material is one-dimensional. So far, the antiferromagnet  $\text{Sr}_2\text{CuO}_3$  has the smallest such ratio ( $T_N/J \sim 5.5/1307 \sim 0.004$ ) [3, 4], suggesting that this compound is the best one-dimensional spin system currently available. We have investigated the magnetic ordered state of this material with muon

spin relaxation ( $\mu\text{SR}$ ) and elastic neutron scattering measurements.

### 2. RESULTS

Single crystal  $\text{Sr}_2\text{CuO}_3$  ( $\sim \phi 3\text{mm} \times 2\text{cm}$ ) was grown at Department of Applied Physics, University of Tokyo, employing the traveling-solvent-floating-zone (TSFZ) method. The crystal structure of

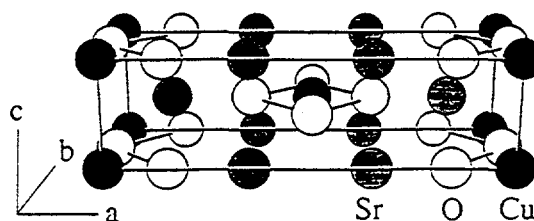


Figure 1:

The crystal structure of  $\text{Sr}_2\text{CuO}_3$ . The Cu-O antiferromagnetic spin-chain runs in the  $b$ -axis direction.

$\text{Sr}_2\text{CuO}_3$  is shown in Fig.1. Chains of corner sharing

\* This research has been financially supported by NEDO and Packard fellowship. One of the authors (K.K) is supported by JSPS.

MASTER

**DISCLAIMER**

**Portions of this document may be illegible  
in electronic image products. Images are  
produced from the best available original  
document.**