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**IX TRIESTE WORKSHOP ON
OPEN PROBLEMS IN
STRONGLY CORRELATED SYSTEMS**

14 - 25 July 1997

**THE PHYSICS OF CHAINS AND LADDERS
AS PROBED BY NMR**

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These are preliminary lecture notes, intended only for distribution to participants.

The physics of chains and ladders as probed by NMR

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1. Basic aspect of NMR

2. Understanding in $S=1/2$ Spin-Chains

3. Magnetism in Spin-Ladders

4. Spin Dynamics and Gap in Doped Spin-Ladders

5. Pressure Effect

Probing of spin fluctuation from T_1 and neutron scattering experiments.

$$\mathcal{H} = -\gamma_n \hbar I_z H_o + \underbrace{A_{hf} \sum_l \{I_z S_l^z + 1/2(I_+ S_l(t)_l^- + I_- S_l(t)_l^+)\}}_{\text{Knight shift}} + H_e$$

the transition probability by the hyperfine interaction, W is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \uparrow \downarrow \gamma_n \hbar (H_o + \Delta H) W(m \rightarrow m+1) &= A^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \langle S_l(t)^+ S_l(0)^- \rangle \exp(i\omega_o t) dt \\ W(m+1 \rightarrow m) &= A^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \langle S_l(t)^- S_l(0)^+ \rangle \exp(i\omega_o t) dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{T_1} = W(m \rightarrow m+1) + W(m+1 \rightarrow m) = \frac{A^2}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \langle [S_l(t)^+ S_l(0)^-] \rangle \exp(i\omega_o t) dt$$

Here, $[AB] = (AB + BA)/2$.

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{T_1} = \frac{A^2}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_q \langle [S_q(t)^+ S_{-q}(0)^-] \rangle \exp(i\omega_o t) dt}$$

according to the fluctuation-dissipation theorem

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_q \langle [S_q(t)^+ S_{-q}(0)^-] \rangle \exp(i\omega t) dt = \frac{\hbar}{\pi} \frac{1}{1 - \exp(-\hbar\omega/k_B T)} \text{Im} \chi_{\perp}(q, \omega)$$

with $\omega_o \rightarrow 0$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{T_1} = 2\gamma_n A^2 k_B T \sum_q \frac{\text{Im} \chi_{\perp}(q, \omega_o)}{\omega_o}}$$

In comparison with the neutron scattering

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\omega d\Omega} \sim \frac{1}{1 - \exp(-\hbar\omega/k_B T)} \text{Im} \chi_{\perp}(q, \omega)$$

For free electron model,

$$\chi_o(q, \omega + i\eta) = \sum_k \frac{f_k - f_{k+q}}{E_{k+q} - E_k - \hbar\omega + i\eta}$$

$$q \rightarrow 0, \omega \rightarrow 0$$

$$Im\chi_o(q, \omega) \sim \frac{\pi}{4} N(E_F) \frac{\hbar\omega}{q} \quad \pi (f_k - f_{k+q}) \delta(E_{k+q} - E_k - \hbar\omega)$$

$$Re\chi_o(q, \omega) \sim \frac{\chi_{Pauli}}{2} (1 - q^2/12)$$

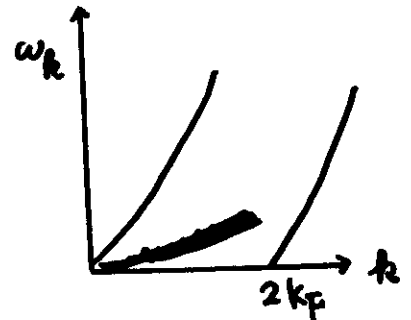
Paramagnetic Metal : $\sum_q Im\chi(q, \omega_o)/\omega_o \simeq \text{const.} \rightarrow T_1 T = \text{const.}$

Local moment system : $Im\chi(\omega_o)/\omega_o \simeq \frac{\chi_o(T)}{\Gamma} \sim 1/T \rightarrow T_1 = \text{const.}$

Near the AF transition points or

for itinerant electron antiferromagnets

3D:



$$\frac{Im\chi(Q, \omega_o)}{\omega_o} \simeq \Gamma_Q^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\tau) \rightarrow (T_1 T)^{-1} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Gamma_Q(\tau)}}$$

2D:

$$\frac{Im\chi(Q, \omega_o)}{\omega_o} \simeq \Gamma_Q(\tau) \rightarrow (T_1 T)^{-1} \sim \frac{1}{\Gamma_Q(\tau)}$$

Nuclear Spin-Spin Relaxation Rate $\frac{1}{T_2}$

Indirect Nuclear Spin-Spin Interaction

$$\underline{H_{ij} = -I_i \hat{\Phi}(R_{ij}) I_j}$$

$$\hat{\Phi}(R_{ij}) = \int dr \int dr' A(R_i - r) \hat{\chi}(r - r') A(r' - R_j),$$

with $\hat{\chi}(r - r')$ being the susceptibility tensor of conduction electrons.

In case of $A(R_i - r) = A_s \delta(r_i - r_j)$,

$$\hat{\Phi}(R_{ij}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_q A_s \hat{\chi}(q) A_s \exp(iq \cdot R_{ij}).$$

Spin Echo

Namely the spin-echo amplitude has the form of

$$M_{\perp}(2\tau) = M_{\perp}(0) \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2\tau}{T_{2G}} \right)^2 \right],$$



$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1}{T_{2G}} \right)^2 &= \frac{1}{\hbar^2} \frac{3I(I+1)}{4} \sum_{i \neq j} | \Phi_{zz}(R_{ij}) |^2 \\ &= \frac{A_{zz}^4}{\hbar^2} \frac{3I(I+1)}{4} \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_q \chi(q)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_q \chi(q) \right)^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

For exmaple,

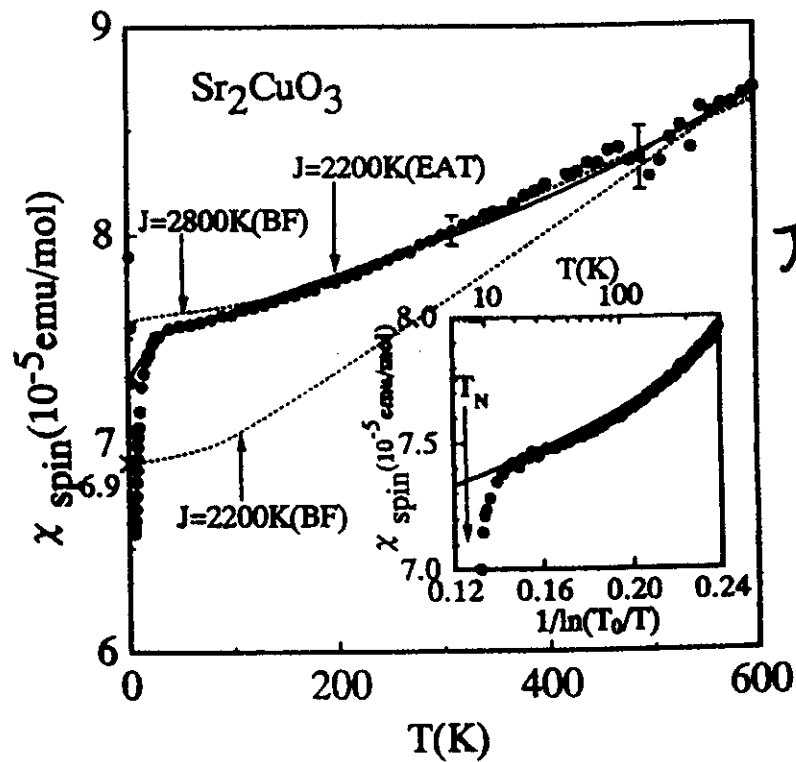
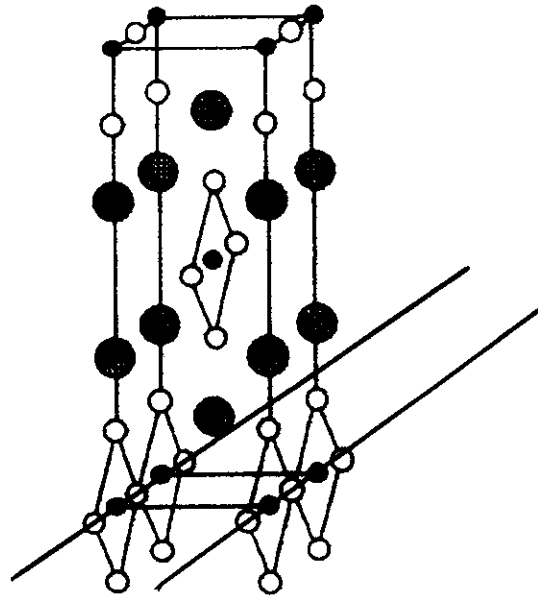
$$\chi(Q + q) = \frac{\chi(Q)}{1 + q^2 \xi^2},$$

with the correlation length ξ .

$$\underline{\left(\frac{1}{T_2} \right)^2 \sim \int \left\{ \frac{\chi(Q)}{1 + q^2 \xi^2} \right\}^2 dq \sim \frac{\chi(Q)^2}{\xi^3}.$$

$s=1/2$ Antiferromagnetic Linear Chain System Sr_2CuO_3

Crystal Structure



$J_{11} = 2200\text{K}$

Motoyama et al

Spin Dynamics in $S=1/2$ Antiferromagnetic Linear Chain System Sr_2CuO_3

Nuclear hyperfine Hamiltonian

$$H = \sum_{\alpha,i,j} A_{\alpha}^{ij} I_{i\alpha} S_{j\alpha} \quad (\alpha = a, b, \text{orc})$$

Nuclear spin-lattice rate, T_1

$$\frac{1}{T_1} = \frac{k_B T}{\hbar^2} \int \frac{dq}{2\pi} [A_x^2(q) + A_y^2(q)] \frac{\text{Im}\chi(q, \omega_n)}{\omega_n}$$

Nuclear spin-spin rate, T_{2G}

$$\left(\frac{1}{T_{2G}}\right)^2 = \frac{p}{8\hbar^2} \left[\int \frac{dq}{2\pi} A_z^4(q) \chi^2(q) - \left(\int \frac{dq}{2\pi} A_z^2(q) \chi(q) \right)^2 \right]$$

Quatum-critical scaling (Schulz and Sachdev et al)

$$\chi(q, \omega) = \frac{1}{T} \tilde{\chi} \left(\frac{c(q - \pi)}{T}, \frac{\hbar\omega}{T} \right)$$

where $c = \pi J/2$.

$$\frac{1}{T_1} = [A_x^2(\pi) + A_y^2(\pi)] \frac{D}{\hbar J}$$

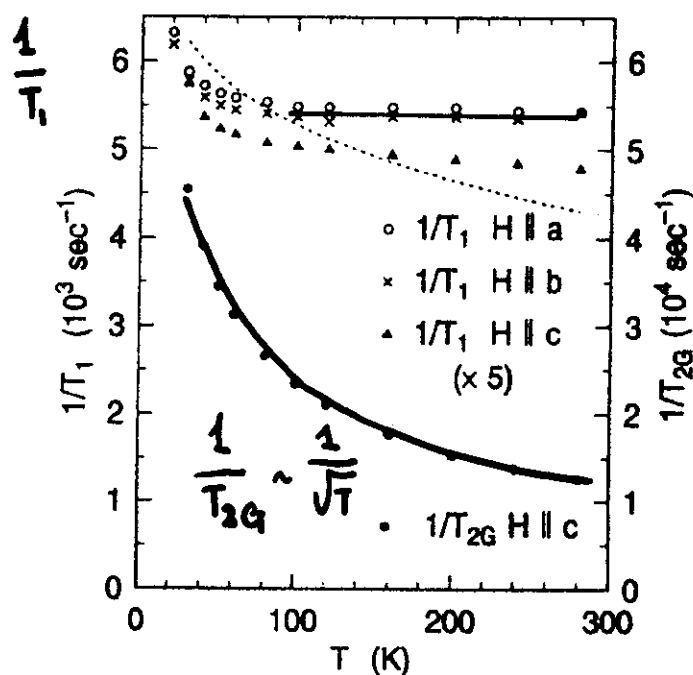
$$\frac{1}{T_{2G}} = \frac{A_z^2(\pi) D I}{4\hbar} \sqrt{\frac{p}{\pi k_B T J}} \propto \sqrt{\xi(T)}$$

Experimental Scaling

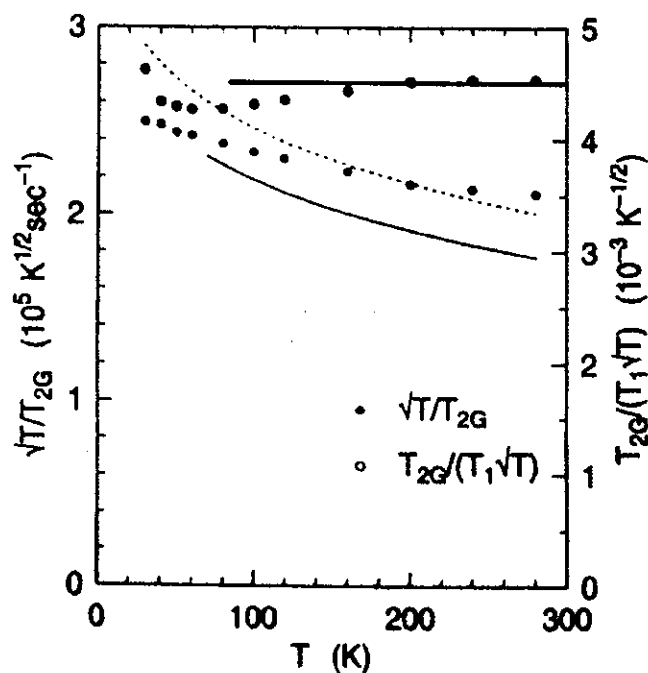
$$\underline{\frac{T_{2G}}{T_1 \sqrt{T}} = \frac{A_x^2(\pi) + A_y^2(\pi)}{A_z^2(\pi)} \frac{4}{I} \sqrt{\frac{\pi k_B}{pJ}}}$$

Comparison with experiment

Temperature dependence of $1/T_1$ and $1/T_{2G}$



Scaling with $J=2200 \text{ K}$

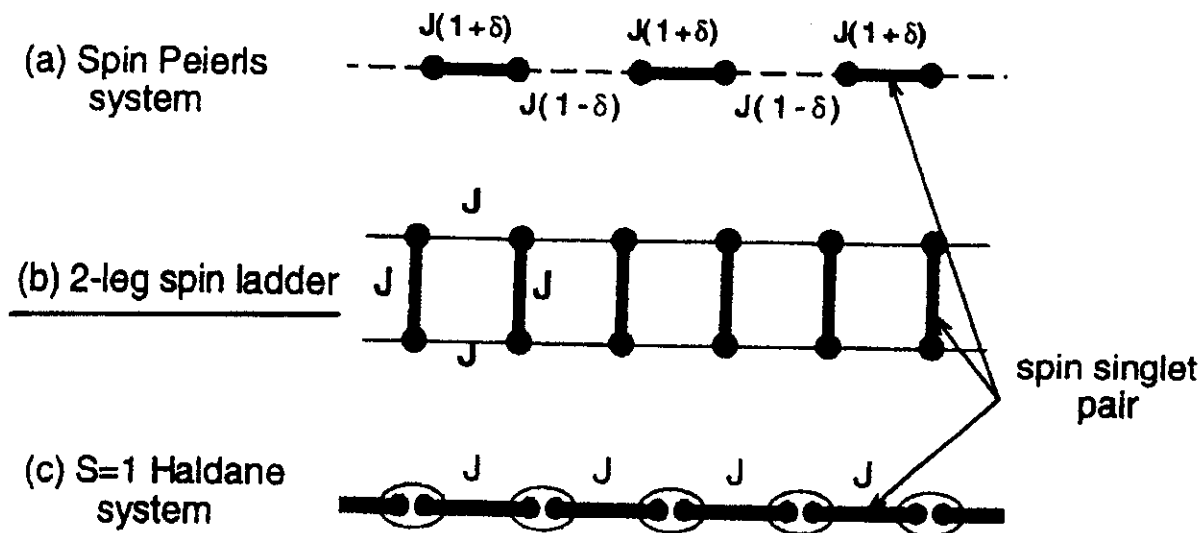


$J = 2200 \text{ K}$

$$\frac{T_{2G}}{T_1 \sqrt{T}}$$

Takigawa et al

Spin Gap in Quantum Spin System



Magnon Dispersion

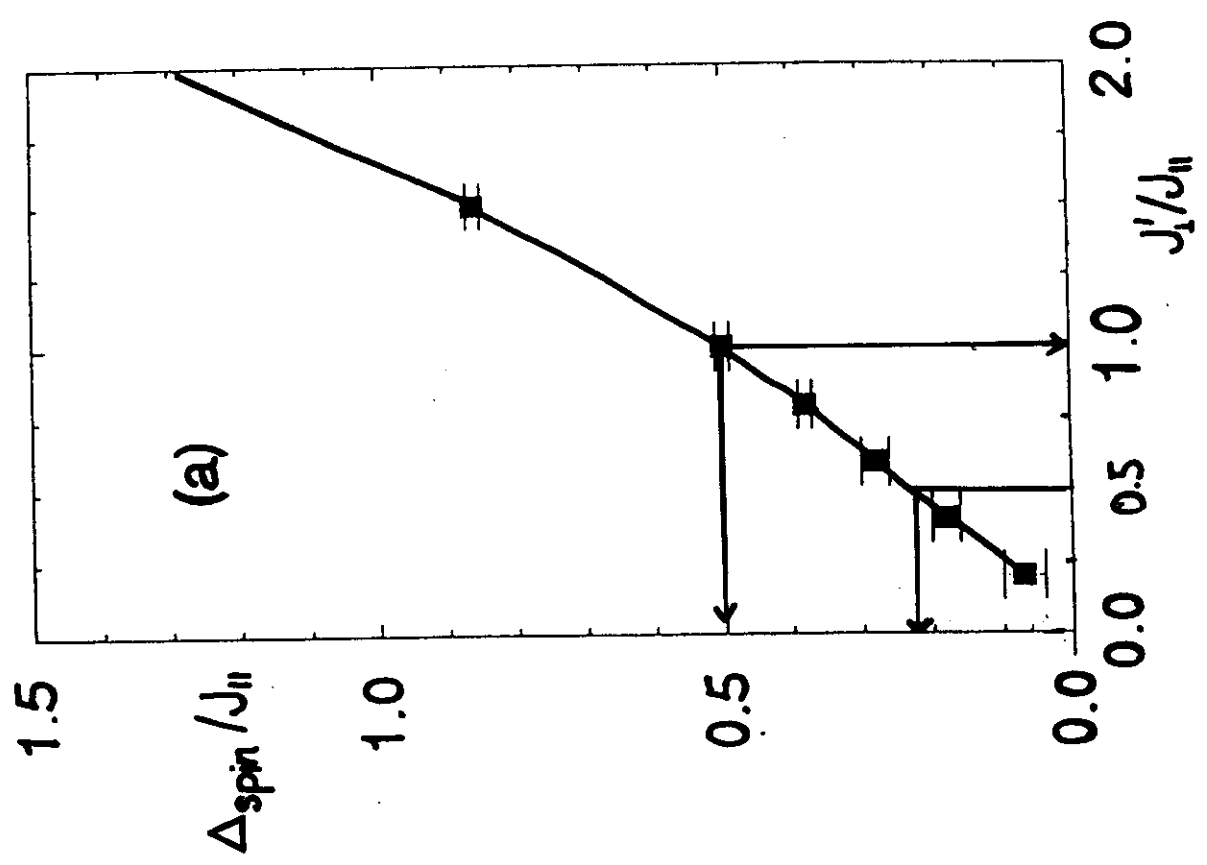
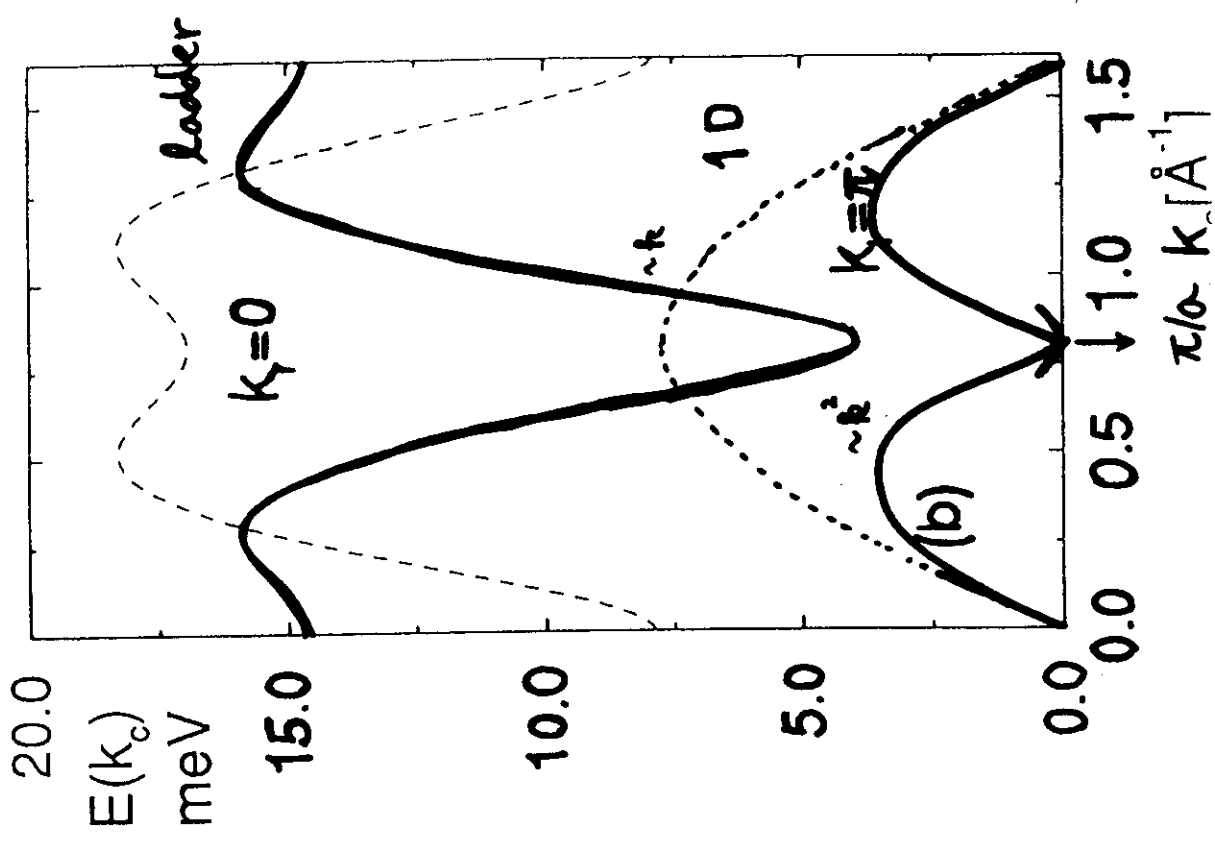
$$\varepsilon = \sqrt{c^2(k - \pi)^2 + \Delta^2}$$

Susceptibility

$$\chi_{spin} = \frac{2(g\mu_B)^2}{c\sqrt{2\pi}} \sqrt{(\Delta/T)} \exp(-\Delta/T)$$

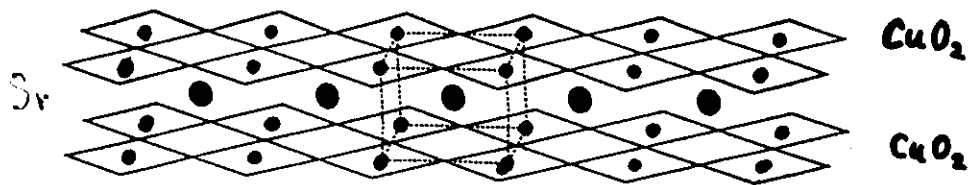
Nuclear Spin-Lattice Relaxation Rate, $1/T_1$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{T_1} &= \frac{A^2(0)}{2\hbar^2} \frac{2\Delta}{\pi c^2} K_0(\omega_n/2T) \exp(-\Delta/T) \\ &\simeq \frac{A^2(0)}{2\hbar^2} \frac{2\Delta}{\pi c^2} \left\{ 0.809 - \ln(g\mu_B H/T) \right\} \exp(-\Delta/T) \end{aligned}$$



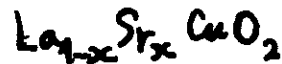


Hiroi, Azuma, Takano



infinite layer SrCuO_2 (2D Heisenberg)

electron-doping

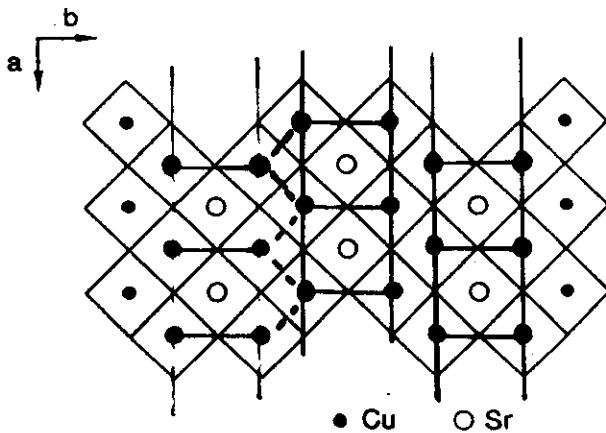


hole-doping

$\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{CuO}_2$: superconductivity

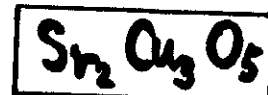
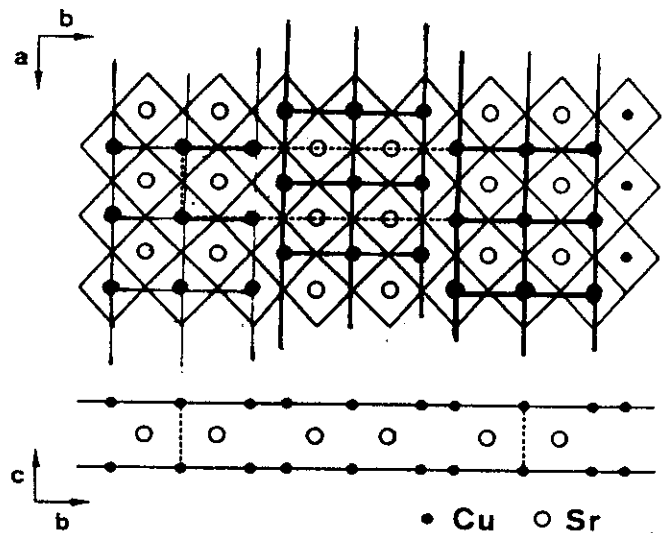
$n=3$

$n=5$



spin liquid

with spin gap

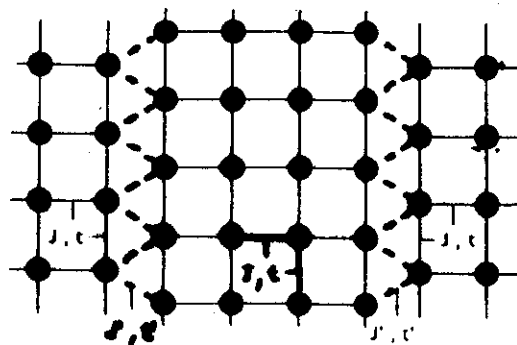


gapless spin liquid

$$\Delta = \frac{J}{2}$$

$$\sim J_{\perp} - \frac{J_{\parallel}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{a} \sim 3$$



$$\Delta \sim \frac{J}{4}$$

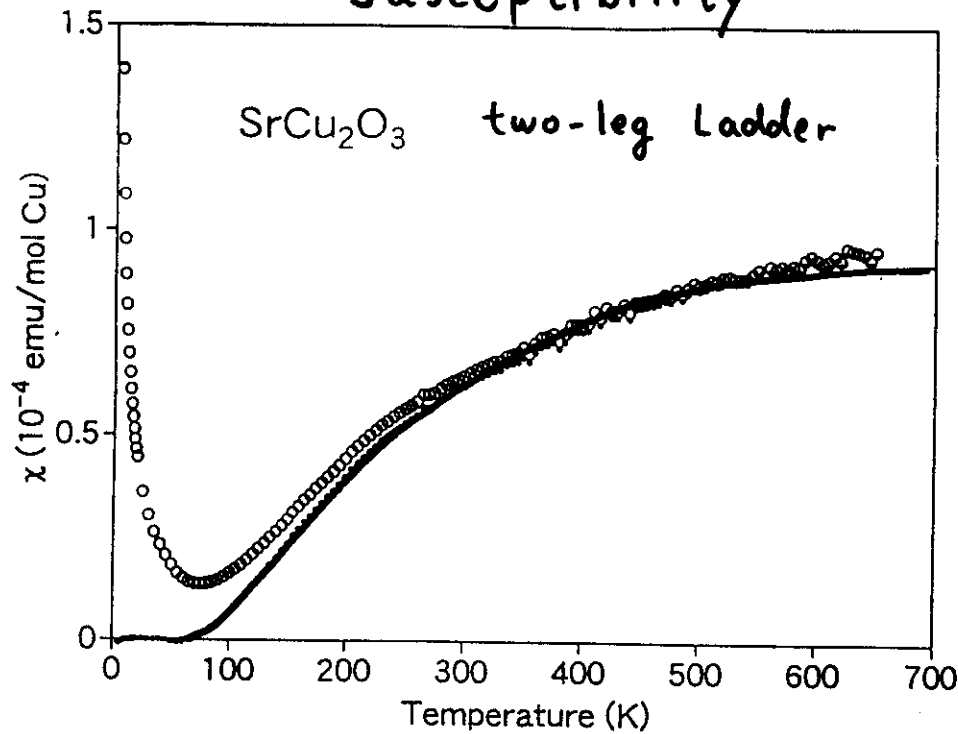
$$\frac{\gamma}{a} \sim 5 \sim 6$$

Ladder t - J model

Imad, et al, Dagotto et al, White, Rice, et al.

帯磁率

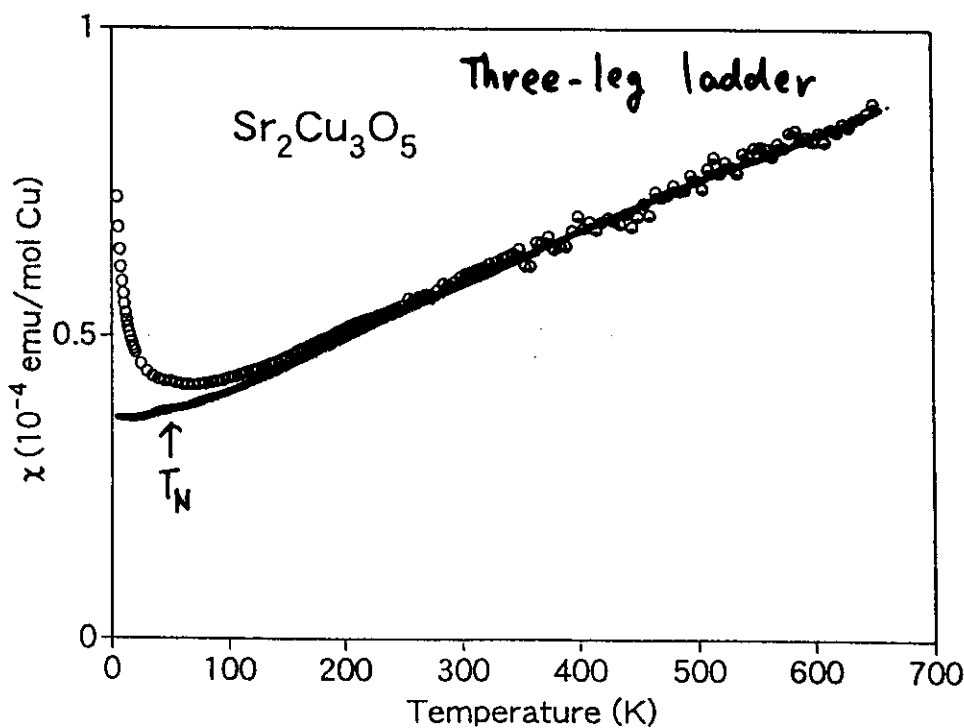
Susceptibility



$\Delta \approx 420$ K

Spin - Gap behavior

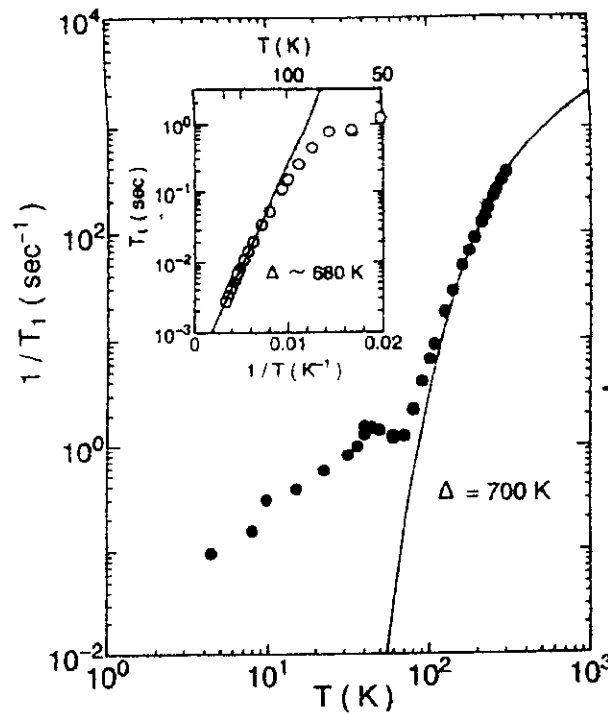
$$\chi(T) = \chi_s(T) + \frac{C}{T} \quad \chi_s \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{T}} \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta}{k_B T}\right)$$



Gapless

Azuma et al.

Nuclear Spin-Lattice Relaxation Rate, $1/T_1$



$$\frac{1}{T_1} \sim e^{-\frac{\Delta}{T}} (0.809 - \ln \frac{\omega_0}{T})$$

Troyer et al

$$\Delta_{T_1} = 700K > \Delta_{K,\chi} = 420K$$

(1) massive Majonara fermion excitation with
 $m = \Delta_{K,\chi} = 440 K$ (Kishine and Fukuyama)

$$\Delta_{T_1} = \sqrt{3} \Delta_{K,\chi} \propto 700K$$

(2) 1D, gapped quantum $O(3)$ non-linear σ -model
 (Sachdev and Damle)

$$\frac{1}{T_1} \sim \frac{T \chi_s(T)}{\sqrt{2D_s H}} \sim \sqrt{3T/\pi H} \exp(-3\Delta/2T)$$

$$D_s = \frac{c^2 \exp(\Delta/T)}{\Delta(1 + 2 \cosh(H/T))}$$

$$\Delta_{T_1} = 1.5 \Delta_{K,\chi} \propto 600K$$

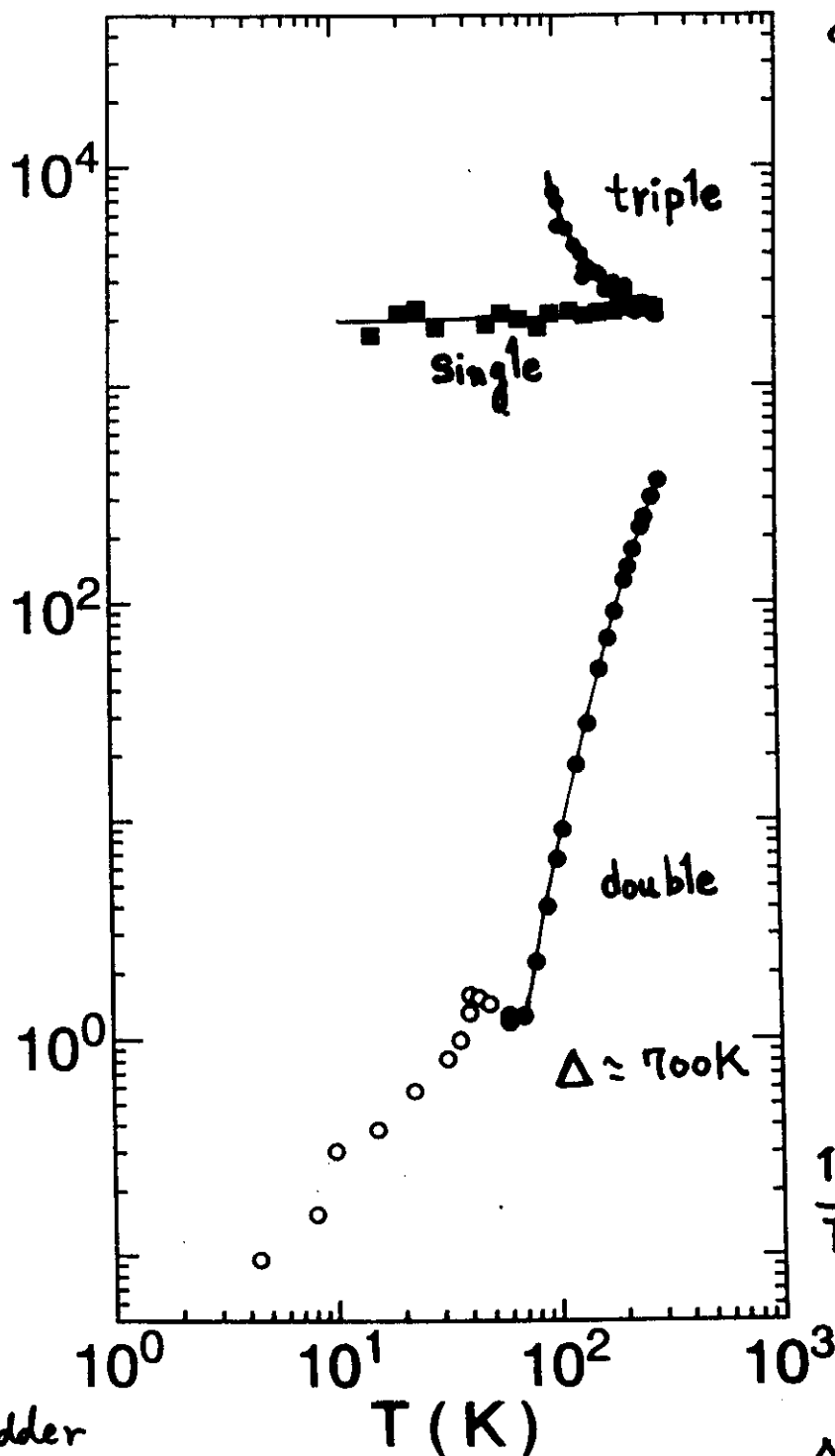
Ishida et al

■ Ca_2CuO_3

• SrCu_2O_3

• $\text{Sr}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_5$

$1/T_1 \text{ (sec}^{-1}\text{)}$



Sr_2CuO_3

Takigawa
et al

Sachdev

Imada

Dagotto

Rice

$$\frac{1}{T_1} \approx \frac{1}{c^2} e^{-\frac{3\Delta}{2T}} \sqrt{\frac{3T}{\pi\hbar}}$$

For Two-leg Ladder

$$\frac{1}{T_1} = \frac{3A_L^2(0)}{16a\pi^2} \exp(-\Delta/k_B T) [0.80908 - \ln(\omega_0/T)]$$

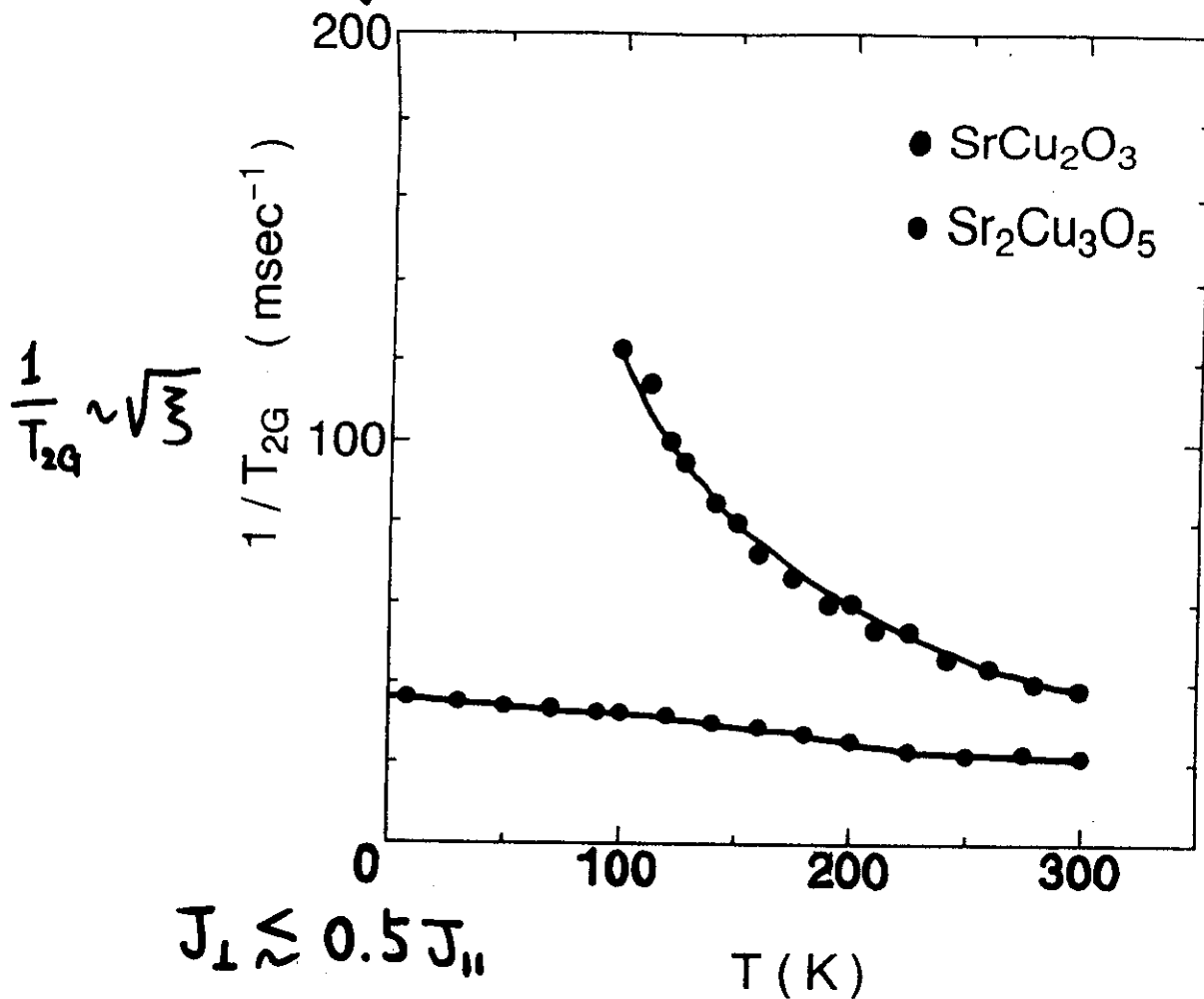
$$\frac{\Delta_{T_1}}{\Delta_x} = 1.5$$

(Sachdev)

$$" = 1.73$$

(Kishino et al)

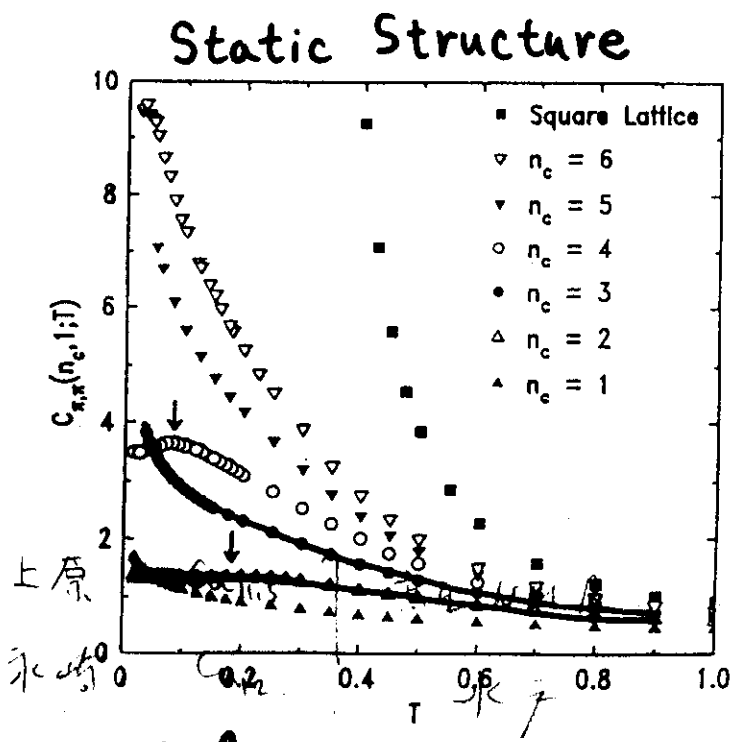
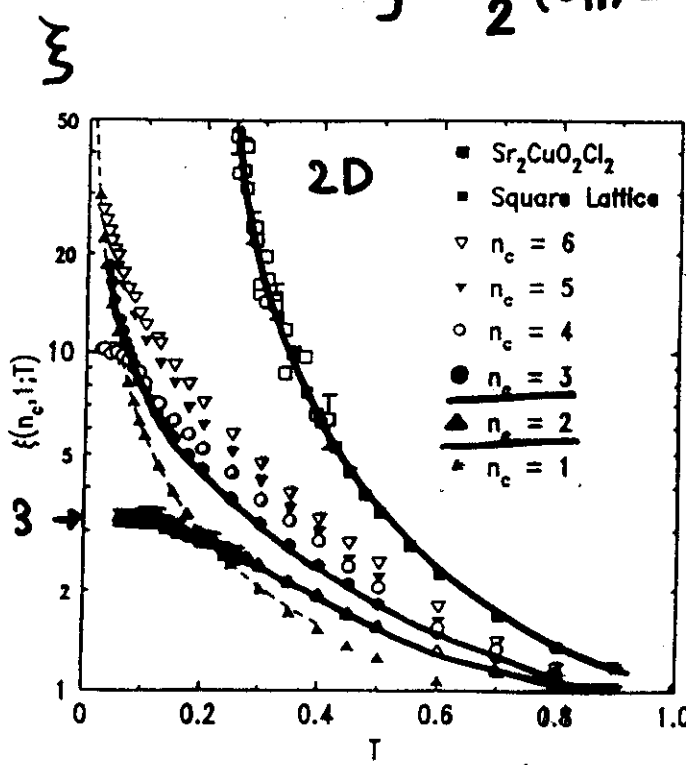
ξ in SrCu_2O_3 ① $J_{||} \sim 800\text{K}$ $\xi \sim 3.3a$
 correlation length ② $J_{||} \sim 2000\text{K}$ $\xi \sim 6\sim 7a$



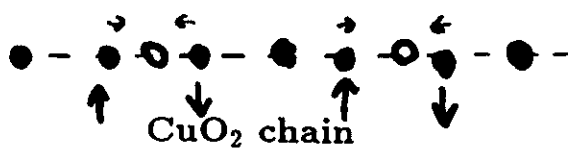
① Sandvik et al
 ② Johnston

$\xi = \frac{\pi}{2} (J_{||} / \Delta_{gap})$

$\Delta_{gap} \approx 0.4 J_{\perp}$

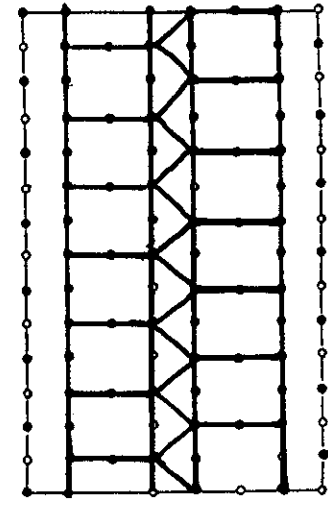
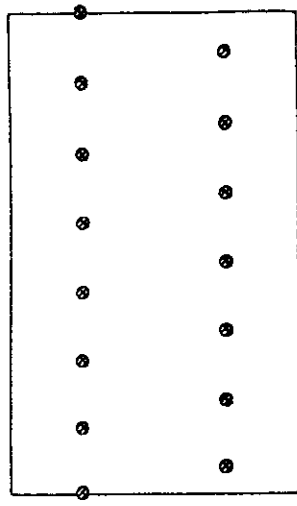
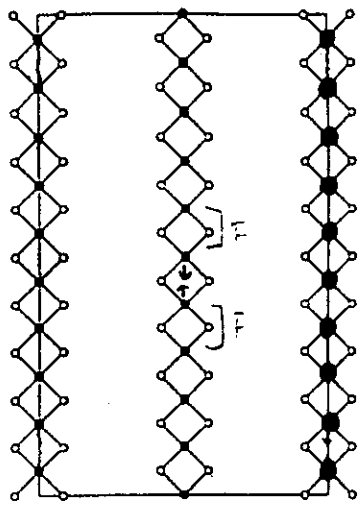


M. Greven et al.



Sr-layer

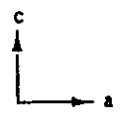
Cu_2O_3 ladder plane



(a) $\text{Cu}^{+2.5}$

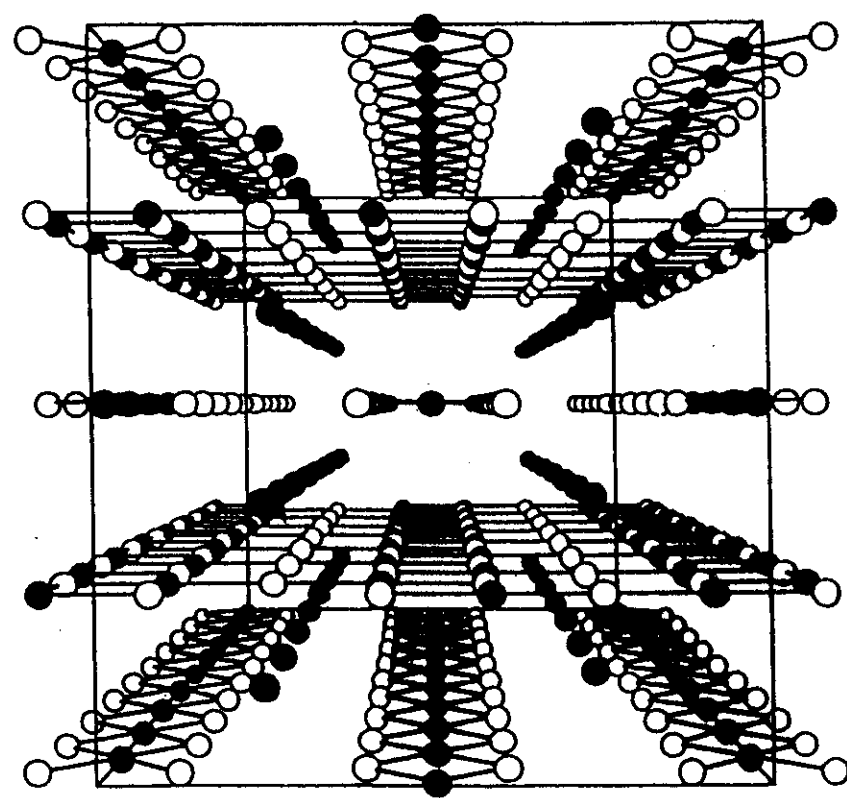
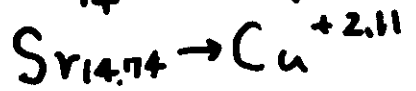
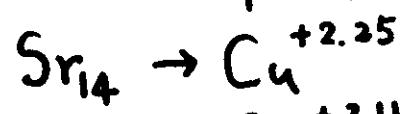
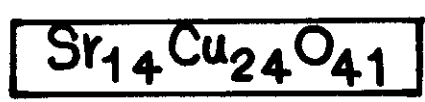
(b)

(c) $\text{Cu}^{+2.07}$



松田 et al

Hole Doping



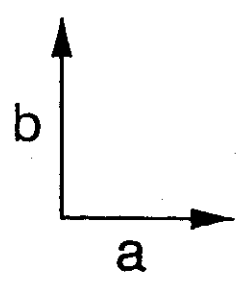
Sr

Cu_2O_3 ladder

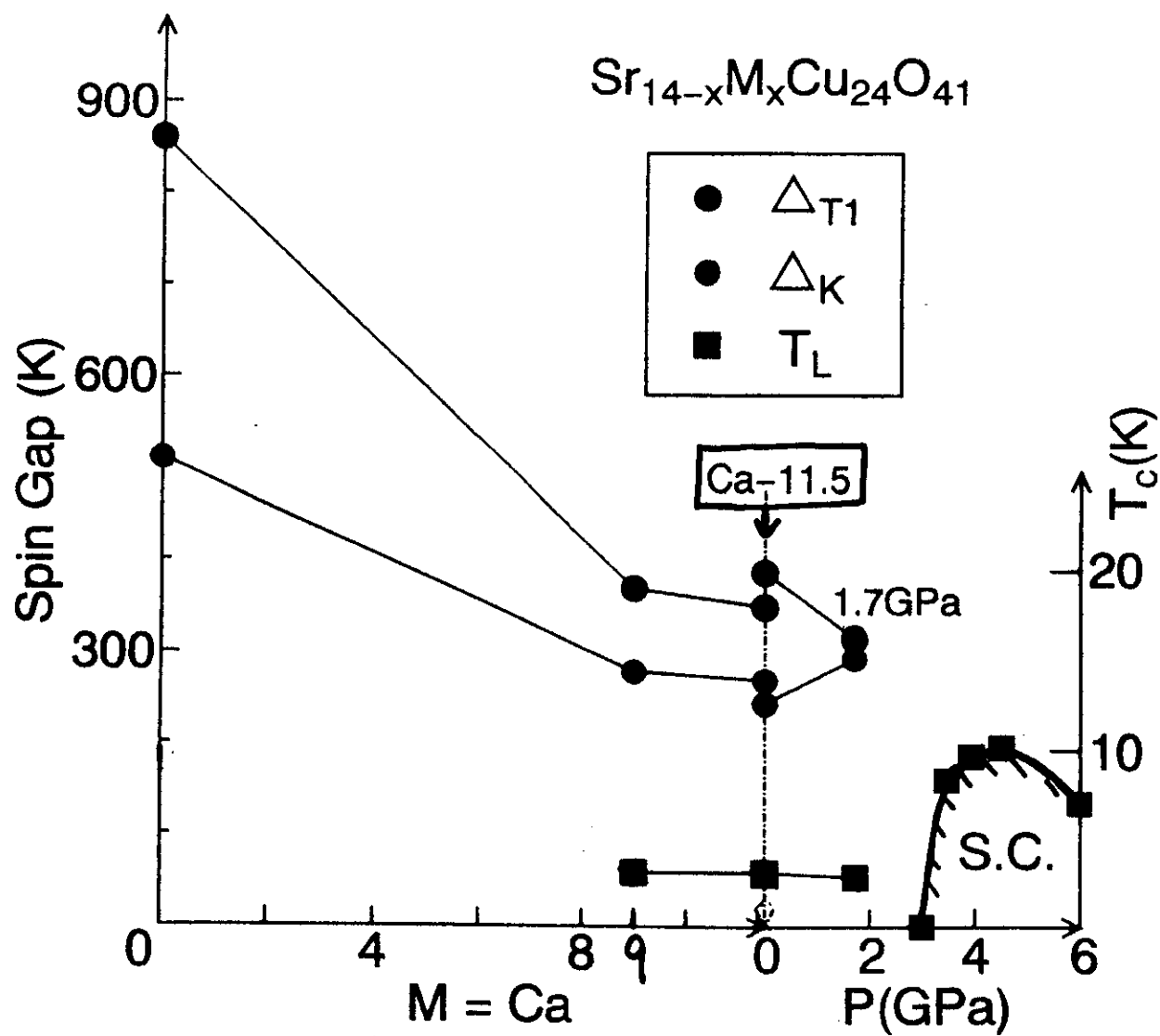
Sr

CuO_2 chain

- Sr
- Cu
- O

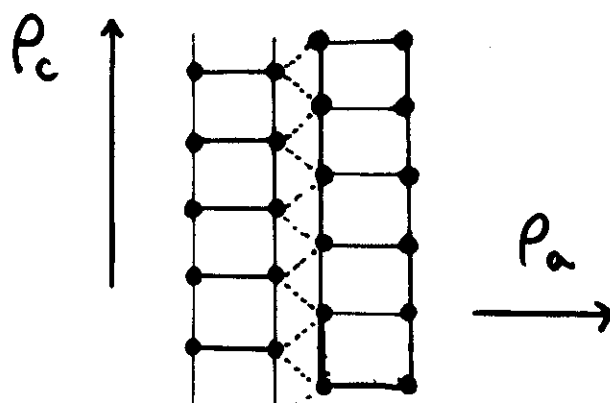
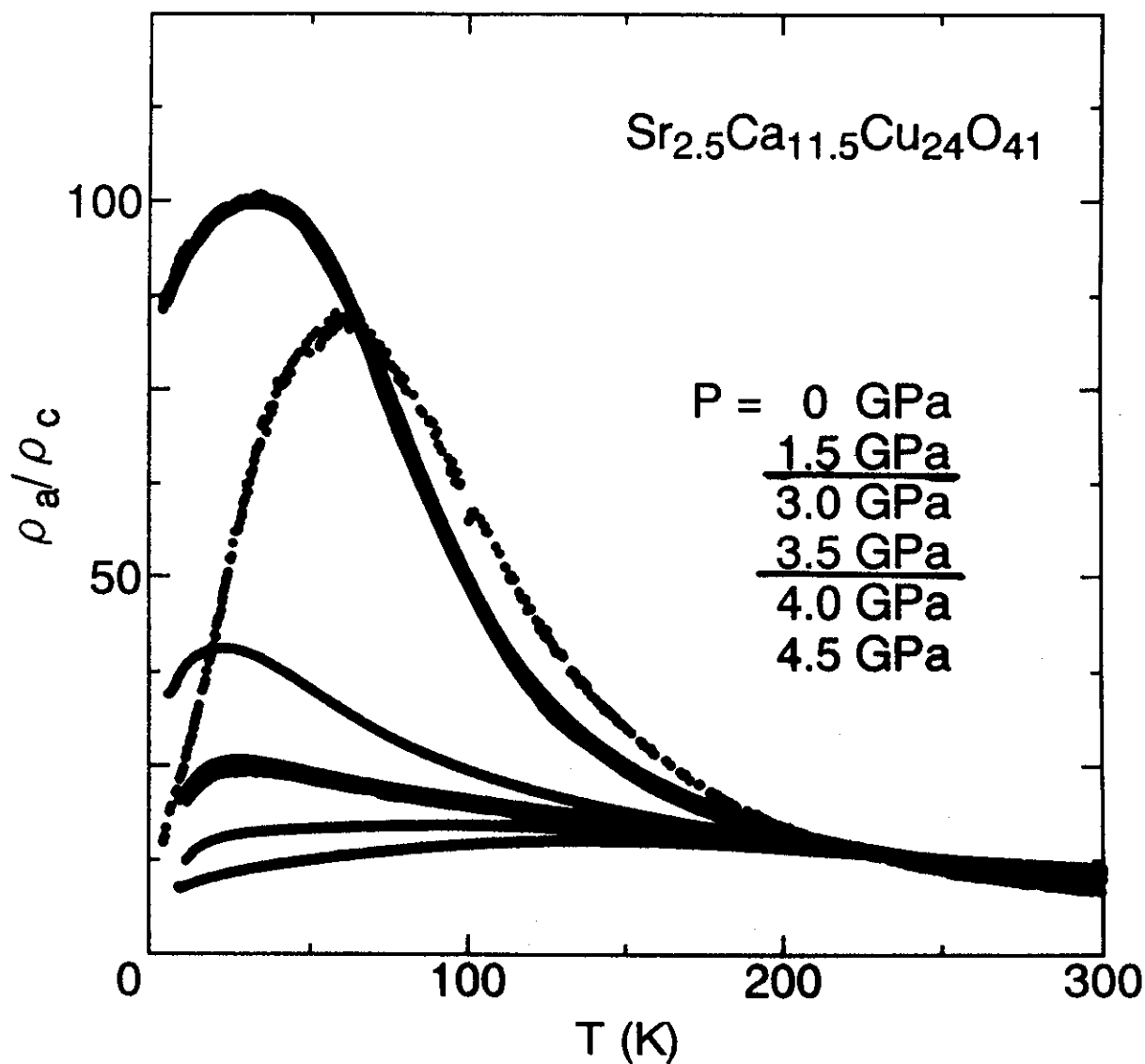


Spin Gap and Phase Diagram in

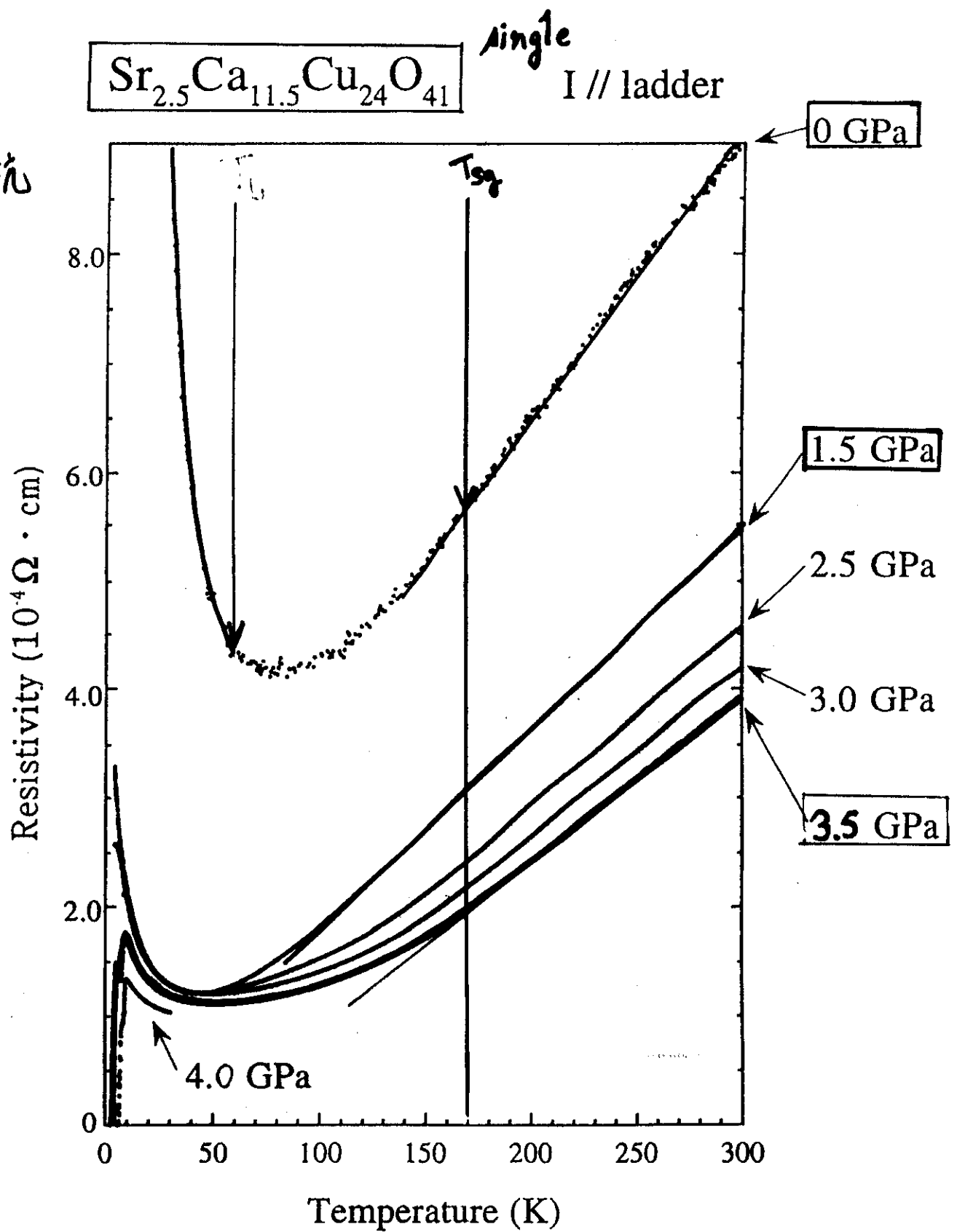


Anisotropy of Resistivity

電気抵抗の異方性 圧力変化

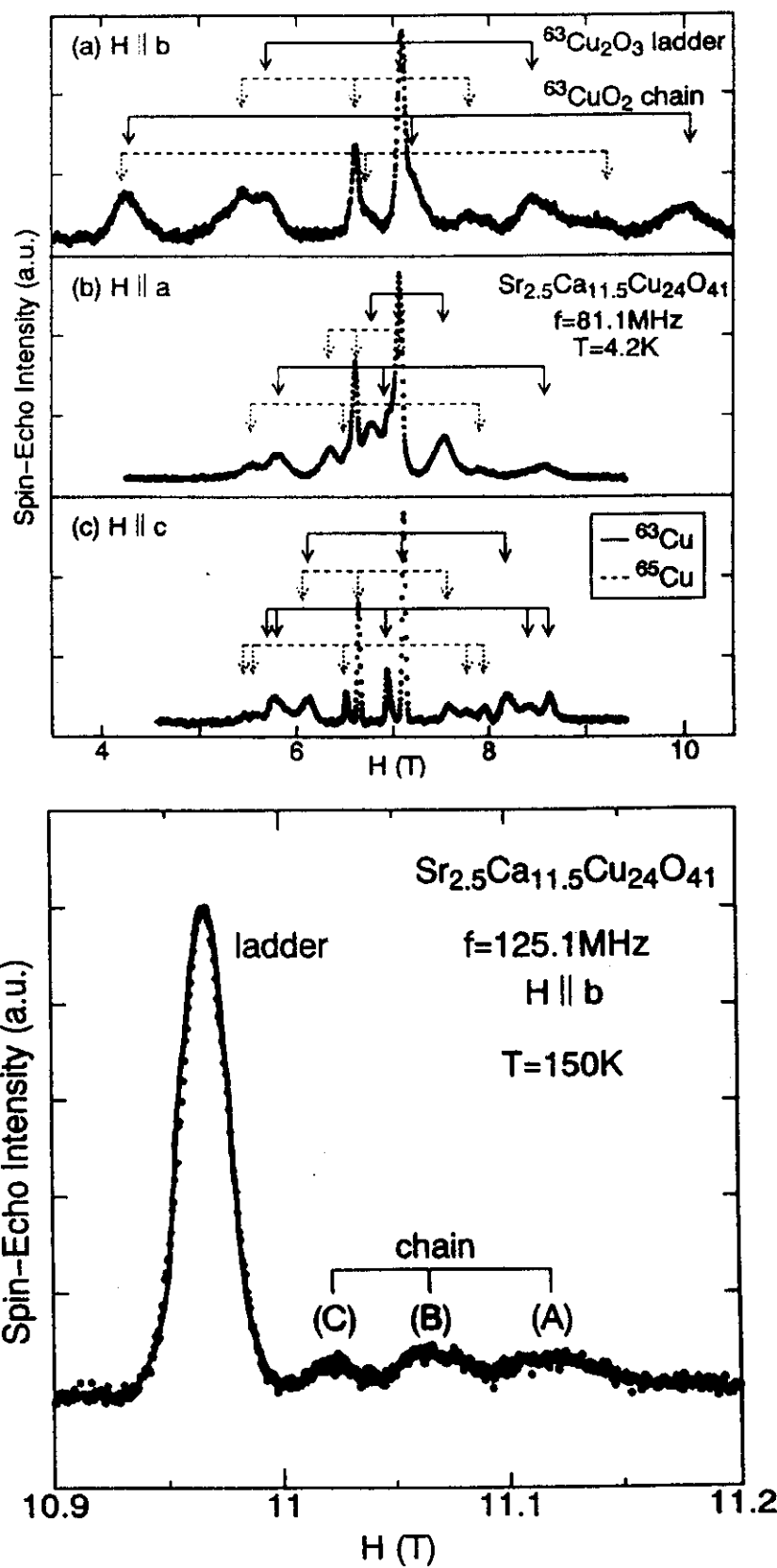


Pressure Dependence of Resistivity



Uehara, Akimitsu
Takabashi, Mori

NMR Spectra of Single Crystal $\text{Sr}_{2.5}\text{Ca}_{11.5}\text{Cu}_{24}\text{O}_{41}$

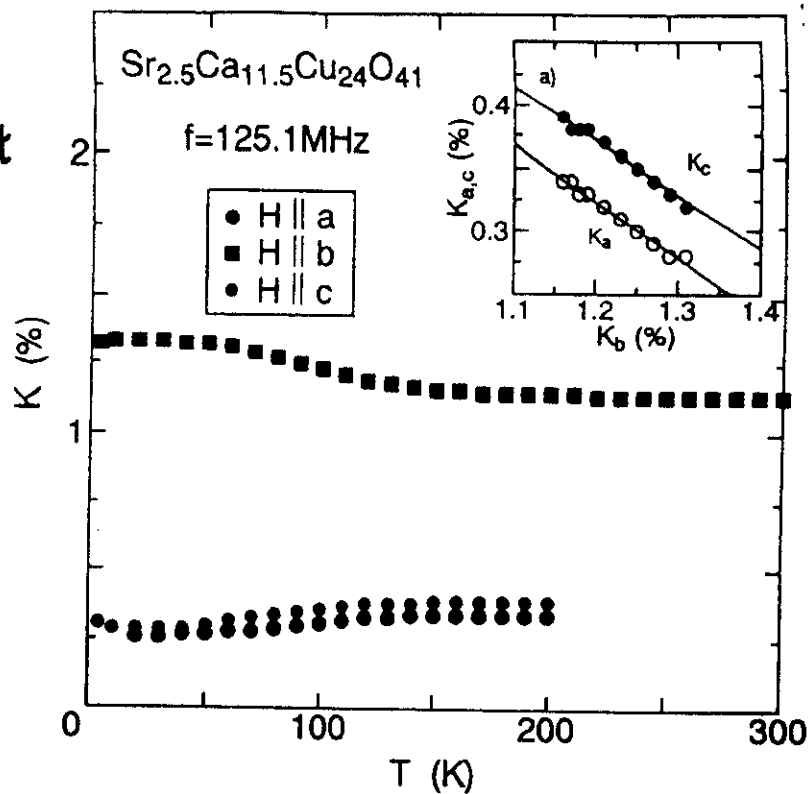


NMR shift of Cu_2O_3 ladder in $\text{Sr}_{2.5}\text{Ca}_{11.5}\text{Cu}_{24}\text{O}_{41}$

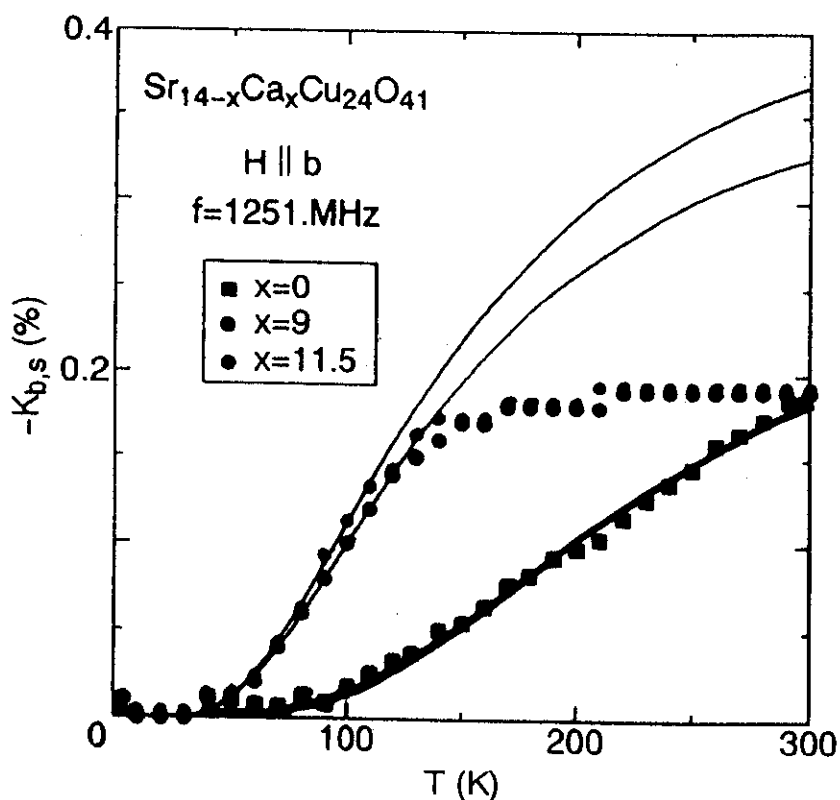
NMR shift

K_{obs}

$$K_{\text{obs}} = K_s(T) + K_{\text{orb}}$$



K_s



$\Delta \sim 510\text{K}$

* 1D S=1/2 Heisenberg model (Sachdev *et al.*)

$$T \ll J$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{T_1} \right)_z = [A_x(\pi)^2 + A_y(\pi)^2] \frac{D}{\hbar J} = \text{const.}$$

$$\frac{1}{T_{2G}} = \frac{A_z(\pi)^2 D I}{4\hbar} \sqrt{\frac{p}{\pi k_B T J}} \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{T}} \rightarrow T_{2G}^2 \propto T \quad \text{exp.}$$

($I \simeq 8.4425$, $D \simeq 0.15$, $p = 0.69$)

$$\boxed{\left(\frac{T_{2G}}{T_1 \sqrt{T}} \right)_z} = \frac{A_x(\pi)^2 + A_y(\pi)^2}{A_z(\pi)^2} \frac{4}{I} \sqrt{\frac{\pi k_B}{p J}} \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{J_{\parallel}}}$$

$$= 6.2 \times 10^{-3} K^{-1/2} \quad (\text{for Ca11.5})$$

$$= 4.4 \times 10^{-3} K^{-1/2} \quad (\text{for Sr}_2\text{CuO}_3)$$

$$\frac{A_x(\pi)^2 + A_y(\pi)^2}{A_z(\pi)^2} = \frac{2(1/T_1)_z}{(1/T_1)_x + (1/T_1)_y - (1/T_1)_z}$$

$$\simeq \frac{2(1/T_1)_{\parallel}}{2(1/T_1)_{\perp} - (1/T_1)_{\parallel}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{2R_{q \sim \pi} - 1}$$

$$= 0.263 \quad (\text{for Ca11.5})$$

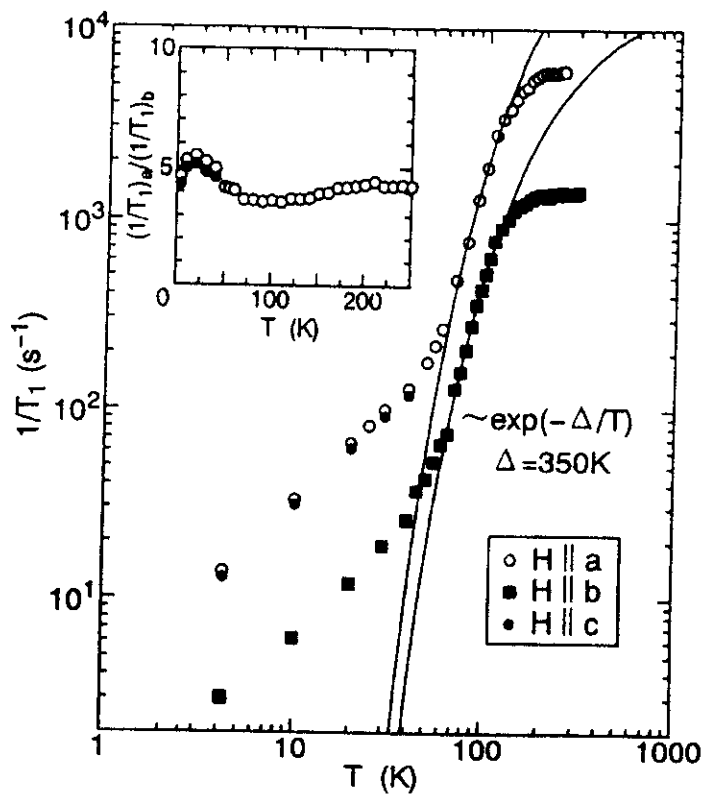
$$= 0.203 \quad (\text{for Sr}_2\text{CuO}_3) \rightarrow \underline{J_{\parallel} \simeq 2200 K}$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{J_{\parallel} \simeq 1700 K \text{ for Ca11.5}}$$

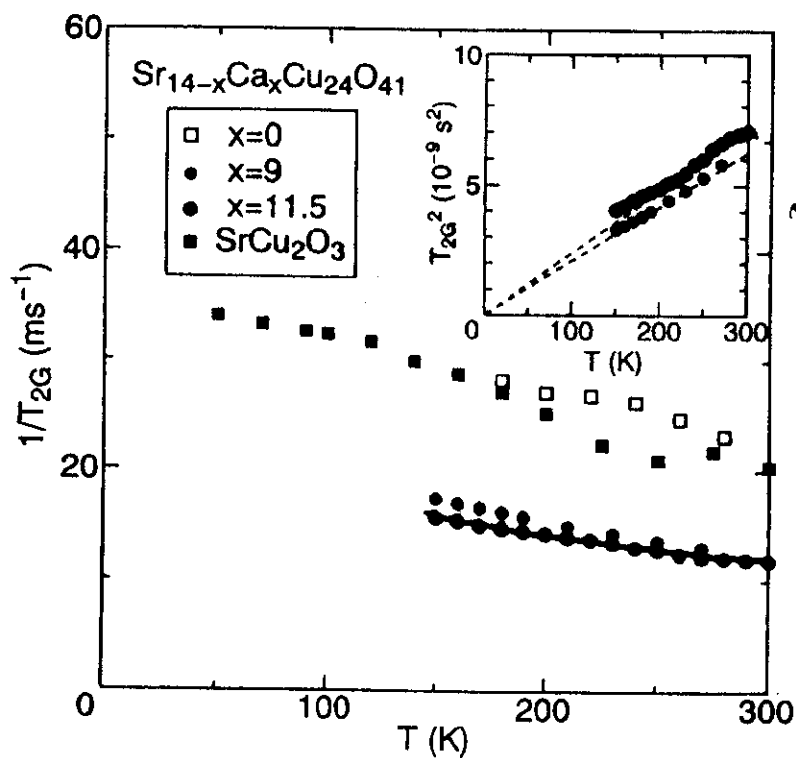
Takigawa
et al

Spin Dynamics and Correlation in Hole-Doped $\text{Sr}_{2.5}\text{Ca}_{11.5}\text{Cu}_{24}\text{O}_{41}$

$\frac{1}{T_1}$



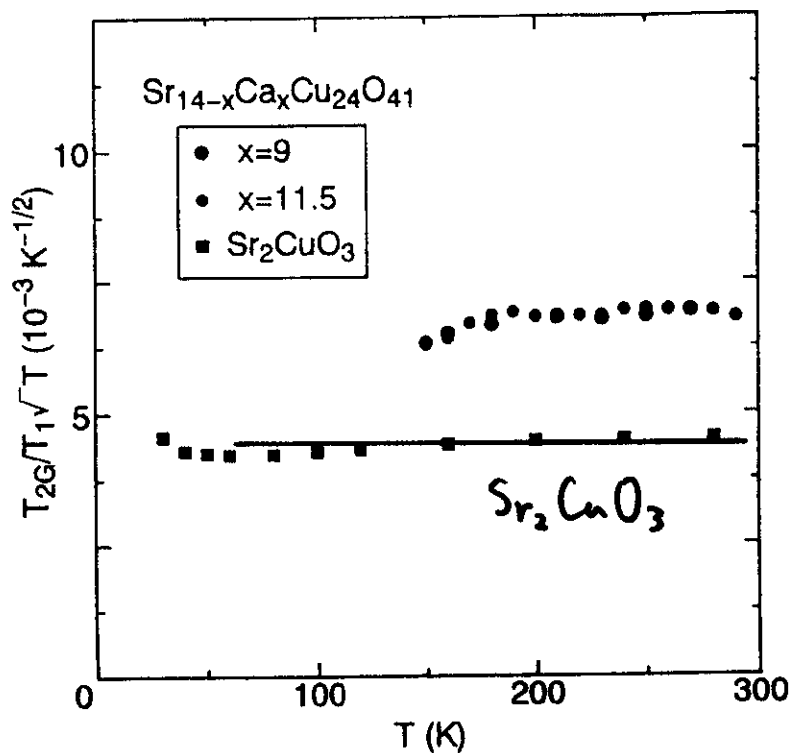
$\frac{1}{T_{2G}}$



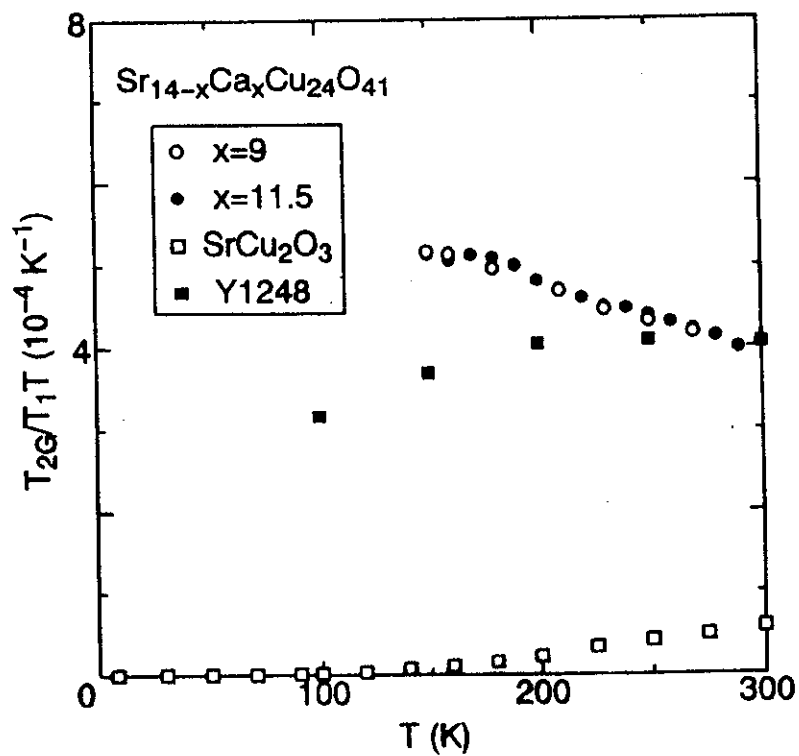
$\sim \frac{1}{T}$

1D like Spin Dynamics in Hole-Doped Sr_{2.5}Ca_{11.5}Cu₂₄O₄₁

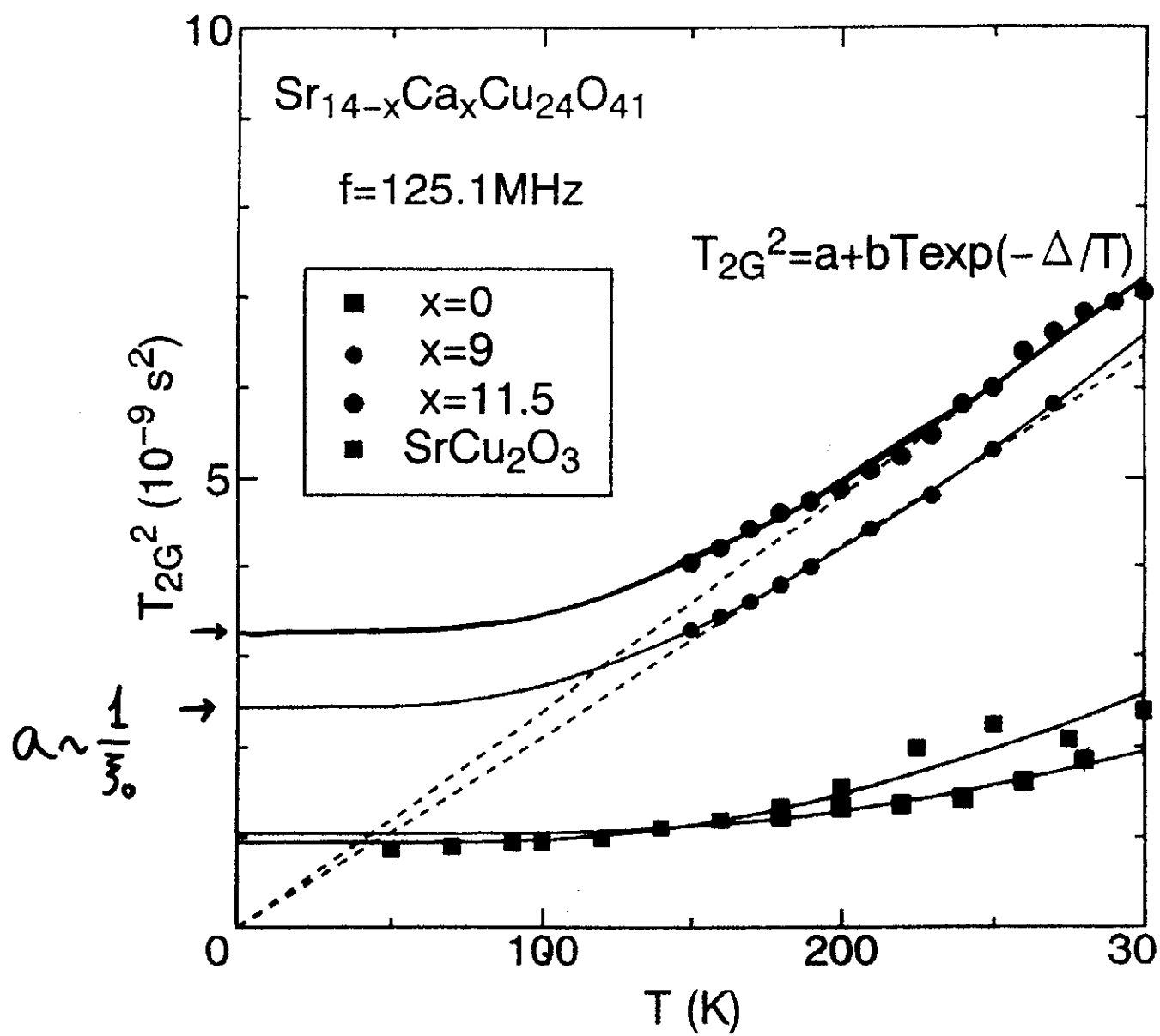
$$\frac{T_{2G}}{T_1 \sqrt{T}}$$



$$\frac{T_{2G}}{T_1 T}$$



Temperature Dependence of $\xi(T)$



Correlation Length $\xi(T)$ in Spin-Ladders

$$\frac{1}{\xi(T)_{ladder}} = \frac{1}{\xi_0} + \frac{1}{\xi_{1D}(T)} \exp(-\Delta/T)$$

$$\frac{1}{\xi_0} = \frac{\Delta}{c_{1D}} \quad c_{1D} = \pi/2J_{\parallel}$$

$$\frac{1}{\xi_{1D}(T)} = T[2 - b^{-1}(1 - 0.486b^{-1} \ln(b))]$$

Sr₁₄Cu₂₄O₄₁ ($\Delta_K=510$ K, $J_{\parallel} \sim 1700$ K)

$$\xi_0 \sim 5.2 \quad \text{with} \quad J_{\perp}/J_{\parallel} \sim 0.7$$

Hole-Doped Ca11.5 ($\Delta_K=270$ K, $J_{\parallel} \sim 1700$ K)

$$\xi_0 \sim 10 \quad \text{with} \quad J_{\perp}/J_{\parallel} \sim 0.4$$

Scaling between $\xi(T)$ and Gaussian Spin-Echo Decay Rate, $1/T_{2G}(T)$ (Sandvik et al)

$$T_{2G}^2(T) = \alpha + \frac{\beta}{\xi(T)}$$

$$T_{2G}^2(T) = a + bT \exp(-\Delta/T)$$

Correlation Length ξ_h in Hole-Doped Spin-Ladders

$$\frac{1}{\xi_h(T)} = \frac{1}{\xi_h(0)} + \frac{1}{\xi_{ladder}(T)}$$

Hole-Doped Ca11.5 ($\Delta_K=270$ K, $J_{\parallel} \sim 1700$ K)

$$\xi_0 \sim 10 \quad \text{with} \quad J_{\perp}/J_{\parallel} \sim 0.4$$

$$T_{2G}^2(T=0) \sim \frac{1}{\xi_h(0)} + \frac{1}{\xi_0(0)} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{doped 1D} \\ \text{Imada et al} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{T_{2G}^2(hole)}{T_{2G}^2(ladder)} = \frac{\xi_h^{-1}(0) + \xi_0^{-1}(0)}{\xi_0^{-1}(0)}$$

$$\frac{T_{2G}^2(Ca11.5)}{T_{2G}^2(Sr14)} = \frac{\xi_0^{-1}(Ca11.5)}{\xi_0^{-1}(Sr14)} = 5.2/10$$

Ca9

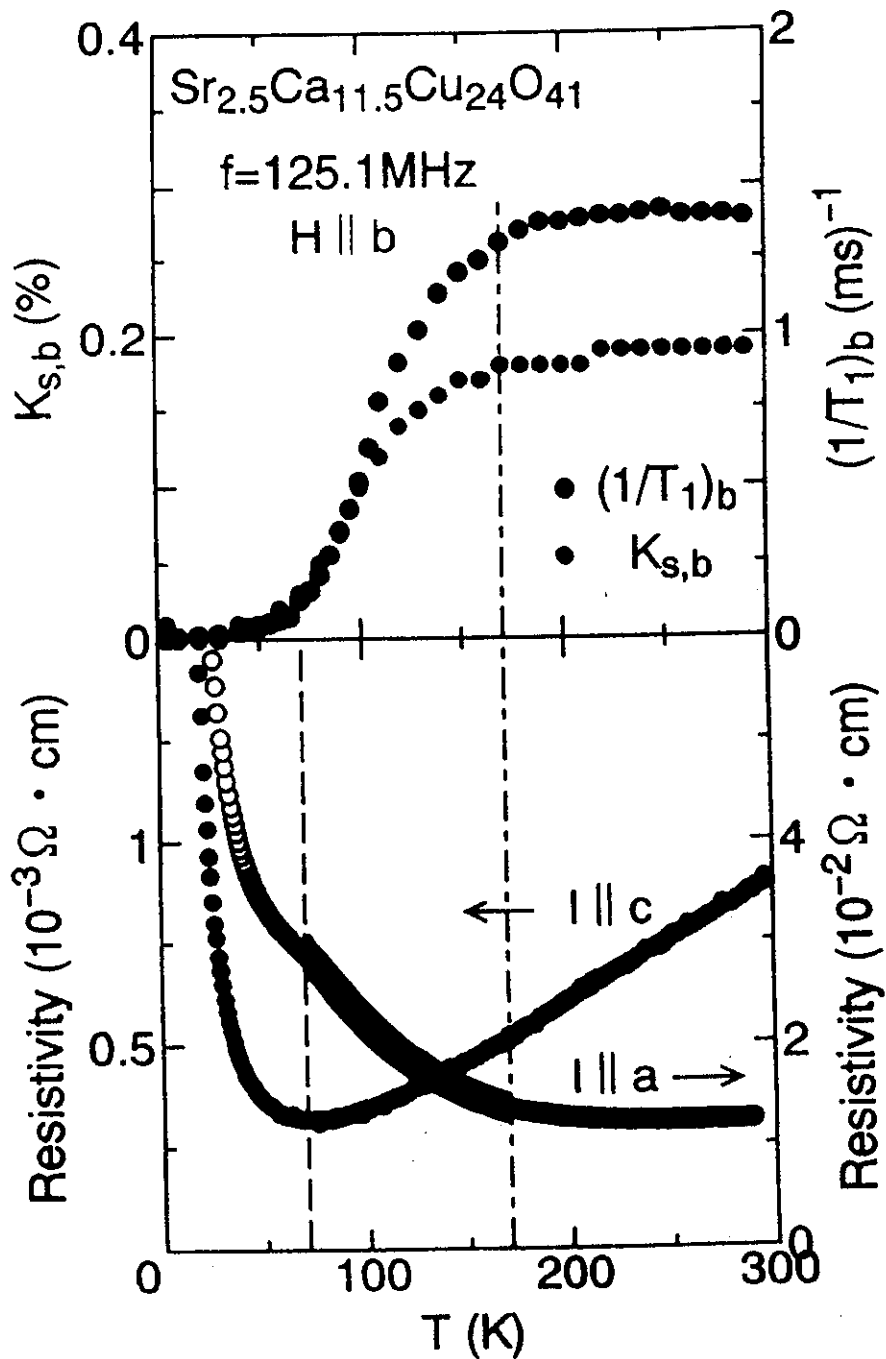
$$\xi_h \sim 2.6 \quad \text{Hole Content : } x \sim 0.19$$

Ca11.5

$$\xi_h \sim 1.9 \quad \text{Hole Content : } x \sim 0.25$$

Optical Conductivity $\chi=0.2$ Osatune et al

Spin Gap and Transport Property – A Class of Luther-Emery Liquid –



Pairs are formed below $\sim 150 \text{ K}$, But
confined in each ladder
increase of anisotropy in Resistivity