

Bose-Einstein Condensation of Magnons in Han Purple BaCuSi₂O₆

**R. Stern¹, A. A. Tsirlin¹, I. Heinmaa¹, E. joon¹, S Krämer², M. Horvatić², C. Berthier²,
D. Sheptyakov³, V. V. Mazurenko⁴, T. Kimura⁵**

¹NICPB, Akadeemia tee 23, 12618 Tallinn, Estonia

²LNCMI – CNRS, 38042 Grenoble Cedex 9, France

³LNS, CH-5232 Villigen PSI, Switzerland

⁴Ural Federal University, 620002 Ekaterinburg, Russia

⁵Osaka University, Toyonaka, Osaka 560-8531, Japan

Han purple (BaCuSi₂O₆) is a valuable model material for studying Bose-Einstein condensation (BEC) of magnons in high magnetic fields [1]. In order to understand the nature of the two-dimensional (2D) BEC phase in BaCuSi₂O₆, we performed detailed ⁶³Cu and ²⁹Si nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) studies [2, 3] above the critical magnetic field, H_{c1} = 23.4 T.

We also investigated the low-temperature crystal structure of BaCuSi₂O₆ with high-resolution synchrotron x-ray and neutron powder diffraction techniques [4] and found it to be on average (ignoring the incommensurate modulation) orthorhombic, with the most probable space group *Ibam*. The Cu-Cu dimers in Han purple are forming two types of 2D layers with distinctly different interatomic distances. Subtle changes also modify the interlayer Cu-Cu exchange paths. The two different alternating layers present in the system have very different local magnetizations close to H_{c1}; one is very weak, and its size and field dependence are highly sensitive to the nature of inter-layer coupling. Its precise value could only be determined by “on-site” ⁶³Cu NMR [2], and the data are fully reproduced by a model of interacting hard-core bosons in which the originally suggested strong frustration associated to tetragonal symmetry is lifted, leading to the conclusion that the population of the less populated layers is not fully incoherent but must be partially condensed.

Using precise low-temperature structural data [4] and extensive density-functional calculations, we elucidated magnetic couplings in this compound [5]. The resulting magnetic model comprises two types of nonequivalent spin dimers, in excellent agreement with the ^{63,65}Cu NMR data. We further argue that leading inter-dimer couplings connect the upper site of one dimer to the bottom site of the contiguous dimer, and not the upper-to-upper and bottom- to-bottom sites, as assumed previously. This finding is verified by inelastic neutron scattering data and implies the lack of frustration between the layers of spin dimers in BaCuSi₂O₆, thus challenging existing theories of the 2D-like BEC of magnons in this compound.

Recently, the substituted system (Ba_{1-x}Sr_x)CuSi₂O₆ with a stable tetragonal crystal structure down to 2 K has been discovered [6]. From low-temperature neutron and synchrotron powder diffraction, room- and low temperature NMR, magnetic- and specific-heat measurements it is verified, that the structural phase transition into the orthorhombic structure is absent for the *x* = 0.1 sample.

[1] M. Jaime, *et al.* “Magnetic-field-induced condensation of triplons in Han Purple pigment BaCuSi₂O₆,” *Physical Review Letters* 93 (8), 087203 (2004).

[2] S. Krämer, *et al.* “Nuclear magnetic resonance evidence for a strong modulation of the Bose-Einstein condensate in BaCuSi₂O₆,” *Physical Review B* 76 (10), 100406 (2007).

[3] S. Krämer, *et al.* “Spatially resolved magnetization in the Bose-Einstein condensed state of BaCuSi₂O₆: Evidence for imperfect frustration,” *Physical Review B* 87 (18), 180405 (2013).

[4] D. V. Sheptyakov, *et al.* “Two types of adjacent dimer layers in the low-temperature phase of BaCuSi₂O₆,” *Physical Review B* 86 (1), 014433 (2012).

[5] V. V. Mazurenko, *et al.* “Nonfrustrated Interlayer Order and its Relevance to the Bose-Einstein Condensation of Magnons in BaCuSi₂O₆,” *Physical Review Letters* 112 (10), 107202 (2014).

[6] P. Puphal, *et al.* “Stabilization of the tetragonal structure in (Ba_{1-x}Sr_x)CuSi₂O₆,” *Physical Review B*, submitted (2015).

Category: MR

Email: raivo.stern@kbfi.ee