## Using MACS to probe spinon in 1-D $S=1 / 2$ antiferromagnetic chain

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## Many questions:

-What is a one-dimensional antiferromagnet?
-What is a spinon?
-Why do we need neutron scattering?

- Why do we use MACS?


## One dimensional material

CuPzN: $\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{~N}_{2}\right)\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}$, Cu has spin $\mathrm{S}=1 / 2$


What is the spinon?

Hamiltonian of 1-D Heisenberg model:

$$
\widehat{H}=2 J \sum_{r} \vec{S}_{r} \cdot \vec{S}_{r+1}
$$



## How to detect spin excitations?

Neutron:

1. $E=\frac{\hbar^{2} k^{2}}{2 m}$
2. $\vec{\mu} \propto \vec{S}(=1 / 2)$


Fourier transform of correlation function in space time $S(q, w)$

## Triple axis neutron scattering




## MACS: <br> - Cold neutron source: Suitable E and q range <br> - High flux




Dispersion along (h00) direction

## (E, q) map:



Energy dispersion is consistent with theoretical prediction.

## E cut at $\mathrm{H}=0.75$



## E cut at $\mathrm{H}=0.5$



The susceptibility scales with $\mathrm{E} / \mathrm{T}$.

## Take home message

${ }^{66}$ Flux, (q,E) range/resolution available at MACS provide an ideal environment in which spin fluctuations in a low dimensional quantum system may be probed. ${ }^{99}$


Thank you for your attention. Thanks to Yamali, Yun, and all the NCNR staff.

$$
\chi^{\prime \prime} T=A \operatorname{Im}\left[\frac{E}{4 \pi k_{B} T}\right]
$$

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