

Abstract Submitted  
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**$^{63}\text{Cu}$ ,  $^{35}\text{Cl}$ , and  $^1\text{H}$  NMR in the  $S=1/2$  Kagomé Lattice  $\text{ZnCu}_3(\text{OH})_6\text{Cl}_2$**  TAKASHI IMAI, Dept. of Physics, McMaster University, Canada, E.A. NYTKOC, B.M. BARTLETT, M.P. SHORES, D.G. NOCERA, Dept. of Chemistry, M.I.T. —  $\text{ZnCu}_3(\text{OH})_6\text{Cl}_2$  ( $S=1/2$ ) is a promising new candidate for an ideal Kagomé Heisenberg antiferromagnet, because there is no magnetic phase transition down to  $\sim 50$  mK. We investigated its local magnetic and lattice environments with NMR techniques (ArXiv:cond-mat/0703141). From  $^{35}\text{Cl}$  Knight shift data, we demonstrate that the intrinsic spin susceptibility follows a Curie-Weiss law down to  $\sim 0.2\text{J}$ , then decreases toward  $T = 0$ . Comparison of  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{35}\text{Cl}$  spin-lattice relaxation rate  $1/T_1$  evidences for slow freezing of the lattice near  $\sim 50$  K, presumably associated with OH bonds. Spin dynamics near  $T = 0$  obey a power-law behavior in the presence of high magnetic fields.

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