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Quantum Spin Excitations through the metal-to-insulator crossover in $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6+y}$ SHILIANG LI, University of Tennessee, ZAHRA YAMANI, Chalk River Laboratories, Canada, HYE-JUNG KANG, NIST and University of Maryland, KOUJI SEGAWA, YOICHI ANDO, Osaka University, Japan, XIN YAO, Shanghai Jiaotong University, China, H.A. MOOK, ORNL, PENGCHENG DAI, University of Tennessee and ORNL — We use inelastic neutron scattering to study the temperature dependence of the spin excitations of a detwinned superconducting $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6.45}$ ($T_c = 48$ K). In contrast to earlier work on $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6.5}$ ($T_c = 58$ K), where the prominent features in the magnetic spectra consist of a sharp collective magnetic excitation termed “resonance” and a large ($\hbar\omega \approx 15$ meV) superconducting spin gap, we find that the spin excitations in $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6.45}$ are gapless and have a much broader resonance. Our detailed mapping of the spin excitations along the a^* -axis direction reveals a dispersion consistent with the “hour-glass” like dispersion near the resonance, but the spin excitations are isotropic at lower energies. Since a fundamental change in the low-temperature normal state of $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6+y}$ when superconductivity is suppressed takes place at $y \sim 0.5$ with a metal-to-insulator crossover (MIC), where the ground state transforms from a metallic to an insulating-like phase, our results suggest a clear connection between the large change in spin excitations and the MIC.

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