

## Co NMR in Ca<sub>3</sub>Co<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub>: an intriguing frustrated Ising chain system

Roberto De Renzi<sup>1</sup>, Giuseppe Allodi<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Physics and Unità CNISM, Università degli Studi di Parma, Viale G. Usberti 7A, I-43100 Parma, Italy*

Ca<sub>3</sub>Co<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub> is a geometrically frustrated, Ising-spin-chain system, with alternate stacking of a high-spin ( $S = 2$ ) Co<sup>3+</sup> trigonal (T) site and a non-magnetic Co<sup>2+</sup> octahedral (O) site along the  $c$  axis, arranged in a triangular lattice. Exchange coupling is ferromagnetic (FM) and stronger between neighboring T ions along the chains, whereas it is antiferromagnetic (AF) and much weaker between chains.

For  $5\text{K} < T < T_c \approx 25\text{ K}$ , a long wavelength incommensurate spin density wave correctly describes the magnetic structure, whose average local justifies the name of modulated partially disordered antiferromagnet (MPDA). Magnetic field along  $\hat{c}$  leads to successive transitions to a ferrimagnetic (FI), and a FM phase. The mean field picture of these three phases is however questioned by the appearance of magnetization steps, hysteretic behaviour and metastability at lower temperatures.

In a single crystal the quadrupole split spectra of O <sup>59</sup>Co from FM chains, at high field, are distinguished from the minority FI chains and majority FI chains, at lower fields.[1] The thermally activated nuclear spin-lattice relaxation of T <sup>59</sup>Co in the three distinct local configurations provide slightly different energy gaps that fit the Glauber model for the spin susceptibility of an Ising spin system. The intra- and inter-chain exchange constants  $J_1, J_2 + J_3$  are the variational parameters, whose best-fit values yield the correct critical temperature  $T_c$  and the magnetic wavevector at  $T = 0$ . This simple mean field model and its pitfalls will be discussed in relation with the stability of the zero-field ground state, which has been recently identified by neutron scattering [2] as the commensurate antiferromagnetic structure, surprisingly taking over the incommensurate spin-density wave at low temperature (below 5K).

[1] G. Allodi *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B **83**, 104408 (2011).

[2] S. Agrestini *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **106**, 197204 (2011).