
Unconventional magnetic order in the pseudo-gap state of high-Tc cuprates

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Abstract

There has been a long-standing debate among condensed-matter physicists about the origin of the pseudo-gap state in high-temperature superconducting cuprates. Two theoretical approaches have been opposed: in the former, the pseudo-gap state is a precursor of the superconducting state, in the later, it corresponds to another state of matter, competing with superconductivity. Supporting the second scenario, polarized neutron diffraction has revealed the existence of a 3D long range magnetic phase, hidden inside the pseudo-gap state of underdoped YBa₂Cu₃O_{6+x}, HgBa₂CuO_{4+δ} and Bi₂Sr₂CaCu₂O_{8+δ} [1-4]. In these systems, its ordering temperature T_{mag} matches the pseudo-gap temperature T* deduced from resistivity measurements. This magnetic phase can be described as an Intra-Unit-Cell antiferromagnetic state: time reversal symmetry is broken, but lattice translation invariance is preserved. The occurrence of such a magnetic state has been predicted in the circulating current theory of the pseudo-gap proposed by C.M. Varma [4]. In this theory, staggered current loops give rise to orbital-like magnetic moments within CuO₂ unit cell. In addition, the theory predicts specific discrete collective magnetic excitations [6] and two quasi non-dispersive excitations have been recently observed in the pseudo-gap state of HgBa₂CuO_{4+δ} in inelastic neutron scattering measurements [6]. In weakly underdoped La_{2-x}Sr_xCuO_{4+δ} and YBa₂Cu₃O_{6+x} [8], the Intra-Unit-cell magnetic order weakens upon approaching the insulating antiferromagnetic state and competes with other spin (and/or charge) instabilities. B. Fauqué *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 96, 197001 (2006)

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