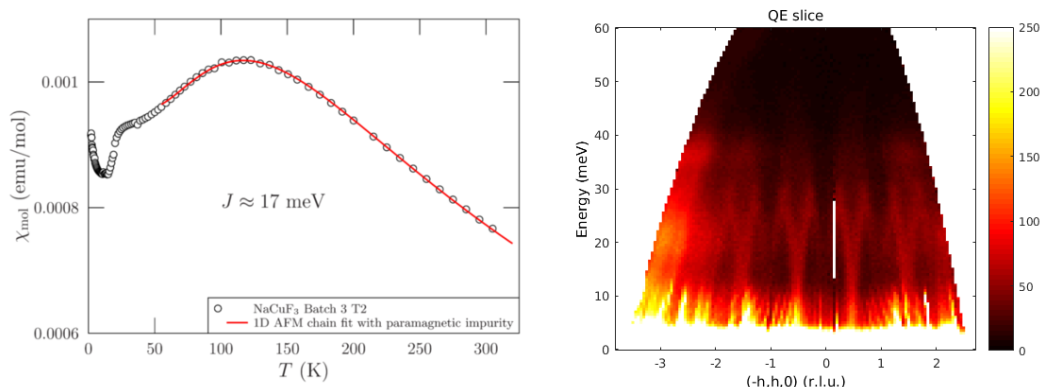


**An experimental approach to solve the single-band Hubbard model in new fluorides**F. Xiao<sup>1,2</sup>, K. W. Krämer<sup>2\*</sup>, C. Rüegg<sup>1\*</sup><sup>1</sup>Paul Scherrer Institut, <sup>2</sup>University of Bern

A strongly correlated electron system may be described by the single-band Hubbard model[1]. Despite the simple form, the richness of the Hubbard model's phase diagram has attracted much current research interests. In this project, experimental work on a physical realization of the Hubbard model NaCuF<sub>3</sub> has been carried out inspired by recent theoretical calculation[2], aiming to solve the Hubbard model with a more practical approach. Large quantities of NaCuF<sub>3</sub> single crystals have been successfully synthesized using solid state chemistry methods. The samples were characterized by means of x-ray powder diffraction and magnetic susceptibility measurements. This fluoride compound forms a low-dimensional quantum Heisenberg system with the superexchange pathway going through corner-sharing CuF<sub>6</sub> octahedra. The excitation spectra revealed by recent inelastic neutron scattering experiment, has shown a two-spinon continuum at low temperature, characteristic of a well-isolated antiferromagnetic Heisenberg spin chain.



(Left) The magnetic susceptibility of NaCuF<sub>3</sub>. Red solid lines correspond to a linear antiferromagnetic chain fit above 50 K. The extracted intra-chain coupling  $J$  is 17 meV. A phase transition is also observed below 20 K. (Right) Extracted from the inelastic neutron scattering results, the neutron intensity is displayed as a function of momentum and energy along the spin chain  $(-110)$  direction. Two spinon continuum spectra was observed, characteristic of 1D antiferromagnetic chain.

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[2] S. M. Griffin, P. Staar, T. C. Schulthess, M. Troyer, N. A. Spaldin, *Phys. Rev. B* 93, 075115 (2015).