
Stripy order in buckled honeycomb lattice antiferromagnet Ba₂NiTeO₆

Shinichiro Asai ¹, Minoru Soda ¹, Kazuhiro Kasatani ², Toshio Ono ², Maxim Avdeev ³, V. Ovidiu Garlea ⁴, Barry Winn ⁴, and Takatsugu Masuda ¹

¹ ISSP, the Univ. of Tokyo, Japan

² Dept. of Phys., Osaka Pref. Univ., Japan

³ ANSTO, Australia

⁴ ORNL, U.S.A.

Ba NiTeO is a rare experimental realization of a buckled honeycomb lattice antiferromagnet. The nearest-neighbor and next-nearest-neighbor interactions in the honeycomb lattice are comparative due to the buckled geometry, leading to magnetic frustration. A magnetic transition is observed at 8.6 K in the susceptibility and heat capacity measurements [1]. The frustration parameter T is 18.6, where T is Weiss temperature and T is the magnetic transition temperature. In order to investigate the low temperature state we performed neutron scattering experiments. In the diffraction profile magnetic Bragg peaks are observed at $Q < \dots$, and the propagation vector is identified as $(0, 1/2, 1)$. Combination of the representation analysis and Rietveld refinement reveals that a collinear stripy structure [2] is realized [3]. Our calculation suggests that the stabilization of the stripy structure instead of spiral structure is ascribed to the competition between magnetic frustration and easy-axis type anisotropy. In the inelastic neutron spectrum at 2 K a magnetic excitation with an energy gap of 2 meV is observed. Spin-wave calculation based on two-dimensional frustrated honeycomb lattice antiferromagnet having easy-axis anisotropy reproduces the experimental data. The obtained parameters are consistent with Weiss temperature estimated from the bulk magnetic susceptibility measurement. [1] K. Kasatani et al. JPS 2014 autumn meeting (2014) 7aPS-133. [2] J. G. Rau et al., PRL **112**, 077204(2014). [3]. S. Asai et al. PRB **93**, 024412 (2016).