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Typ: **Invited talk**

Hidden Magnetic Texture in the Pseudogap Phase of the High-Tc Superconducting $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6+x}$

Dienstag, 7. Oktober 2025 14:00 (30 Minuten)

The origin of the enigmatic pseudogap phase of high-Tc superconducting cuprates remains an unsolved mystery. Over the last decades, polarized neutron diffraction (PND) revealed that the pseudogap state hosts an intra-unit cell (or $q=0$) magnetism preserving the lattice translational (LT) symmetry and breaking the time-reversal and parity symmetries [1]. This $q=0$ magnetism is interpreted in terms of loop current (LC) patterns accompanied by anapoles [1].

Our PND measurements in $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6+x}$ with different hole doping levels [2-4] uncover a novel hidden magnetism that may be crucial to elucidate the pseudogap puzzle. This short-range magnetism is carried by the CuO_2 layers and settles in at T^* , the pseudogap onset temperature. Distinct from the $q=0$ magnetism, the related magnetic signal appears at the planar wavevectors $q=(0.5,0)$ and $(0,0.5)$, yielding a (2×2) quadrupling of the magnetic unit cell within the $[a,b]$ plane ($q=\frac{1}{2}$ magnetism). The associated magnetic moment is predominantly pointing perpendicular to the CuO_2 planes, consistent with the LC picture. Finally, the $q=\frac{1}{2}$ magnetism vanishes in the overdoped regime, following the doping dependence of the pseudogap [3].

The $q=0$ and $q=\frac{1}{2}$ magnetisms could be embedded within a single spread-out magnetic texture of LCs. Such a magnetic texture could be consistent with the theoretical proposal of LC supercells, breaking the LT and able to reconstruct the Fermi surface [5]. The existence of such broad entities reveals an unexpected aspect of the pseudogap physics, bringing new pieces to the puzzle of this enigmatic state of matter.

- [1] P. Bourges et al., C.R.Phys, 22, 1 (2021) 7-31.
- [2] D. Bounoua et al., Comm.Phys, 5 (2022) 268 ;
- [3] D. Bounoua et al, Phys.Rev.B, 108 (2023) 214408.
- [4] W. Liège, D. Bounoua et al., (in preparation)
- [5] C.M. Varma, Phys.Rev.B, 99 (2019) 2245.

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