## Spin Gap in the Zigzag S=1/2 Spin Chain Compound Sr<sub>0.9</sub>Ca<sub>0.1</sub>CuO<sub>2</sub>

F. Hammerath<sup>1</sup>, S. Nishimoto<sup>1</sup>, H.-J. Grafe<sup>1</sup>, A.U.B. Wolter<sup>1</sup>, V. Kataev<sup>1</sup>, P. Ribeiro<sup>1</sup>, C. Hess<sup>1</sup>, S.-L. Drechsler<sup>1</sup>, B. Büchner<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Leibniz Institute for Solid State and Materials Research IFW Dresden, P.O. Box 270116, D-01171 Dresden, Germany

We present <sup>63</sup>Cu Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) measurements on undoped SrCuO<sub>2</sub> and Ca-doped Sr<sub>0.9</sub>Ca<sub>0.1</sub>CuO<sub>2</sub> single crystals. The crystal structure contains one-dimensional CuO<sub>2</sub> double chains that are magnetically decoupled due to frustration. For SrCuO<sub>2</sub> the spin lattice relaxation rate,  $T_1^{-1}$ , is temperature independent as it is expected for a one-dimensional S=1/2 Heisenberg spin chain. Doping with nonmagnetic, isovalent Ca takes place on the Sr sites outside the spin chains, and should not affect the magnetic properties of the compound. It is therefore very surprising that we do observe a decrease of  $T_1^{-1}$  in Ca-doped Sr<sub>0.9</sub>Ca<sub>0.1</sub>CuO<sub>2</sub> for temperatures below 90K that clearly evidences the opening of a gap in the spin excitation spectrum. Density Matrix Renormalization Group (DMRG) calculations of the  $J_1$ - $J_2$  Heisenberg model are presented to discuss the origin of this spin gap.

[1] F. Hammerath et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 107, 017203 (2011).