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Partially Disordered Antiferromagnetic Phase in Ca$_3$CoRhO$_6$

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Neutron diffraction experiments are reported on Ca$_3$CoRhO$_6$ which consists of ferromagnetic Ising spin chains on a triangular lattice. It was first confirmed from temperature dependence of the (100) peak intensity that Ca$_3$CoRhO$_6$ realizes a partially disordered antiferromagnetic state, where 2/3 of the ferromagnetic chains order antiferromagnetically with each other and the remaining 1/3 are left incoherent with the other chains. The 1/3 incoherent ferromagnetic Ising chains freeze to maintain a disordered state at lower temperatures. This compound is successfully discussed as a candidate of a nonequilibrium one-dimensional Ising model.

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The physics of triangular lattice systems has been of much interest because geometrical spin frustration produces novel types of phase transitions. Especially, a partially disordered antiferromagnetic (PDA) state discovered by Mekata [1] in CsCoCl$_3$ has been attracting considerable attention as an exotic phase peculiar to the triangular-lattice antiferromagnet with Ising spin [2]. In CsCoCl$_3$, the linear chains consisting of Co$^{3+}$ ions with effective spin $S = 1/2$ along the $c$ axis form a triangular lattice in the $c$ plane. Antiferromagnetic intrachain interactions are much stronger than antiferromagnetic interchain interactions. Consequently, the magnetic chain with well-developed short-range antiferromagnetic order can be considered to behave as one Ising spin before the onset of the magnetic phase transition, exhibiting the character of the triangular lattice. CsCoCl$_3$ undergoes two successive magnetic phase transitions at $T_{N_1} = 21$ K and $T_{N_2} = 9$ K. In the temperature region between $T_{N_1}$ and $T_{N_2}$, there appears the noteworthy PDA phase where 2/3 of the magnetic chains order antiferromagnetically leaving the rest incoherent. The PDA structure projected on the $c$ plane is illustrated in Fig. 1(a). The Monte Carlo simulation indicates the appearance of the PDA state on the above triangular network with next-nearest-neighbor (NNN) ferromagnetic interchain interactions [3].

Moreover, no compound exists in the case of ferromagnetic Ising-spin chains.

Ca$_3$CoRhO$_6$ dealt with in this Letter was suggested to have the PDA state with ferromagnetic Ising-spin chains on a triangular lattice [6]. Ca$_3$CoRhO$_6$ with the rhombohedral K$_6$CdCl$_3$ structure (space group $R\bar{3}c$) contains linear chains consisting of alternating face-sharing CoO$_6$ trigonal prisms and RhO$_6$ octahedra. The chains along the $c$ axis are separated by calcium cations, forming a triangular lattice in the $c$ plane. Therefore, Ca$_3$CoRhO$_6$ has the structural similarity with CsCoCl$_3$ in the respect that chains consisting of magnetic ions are arranged on a triangular lattice. The magnetization measurements using field-oriented powder samples indicated the positive Weiss temperature of 150 K and the strong Ising anisotropy along the $c$ axis, suggesting that Ca$_3$CoRhO$_6$ possesses ferromagnetic Ising-spin chains. The magnetic susceptibility $M/H$ of Ca$_3$CoRhO$_6$ exhibits two characteristic temperatures, $T_1 = 90$ K and $T_2 = 30$ K [see the inset of Fig. 2(a)]. The $M/H$ depends on $H$ below $T_1$. There is a sharp drop at $T_2$, reaching nearly zero in measurements after zero field cooling (ZFC), while the $M/H$ does not

FIG. 1. Schematic illustration of (a) PDA structure and (b) FR structure projected on the $c$ plane. The circles represent antiferromagnetic (ferromagnetic) Ising-spin chains. The plus and minus signs stand for the directions of the representative moment of the chains. The zero (0) represents spin direction as either $+$ or $-$ at random, i.e., the incoherent chain.
Temperature dependence of the integrated intensity of (a) (110), (b) (100), and (c) (012) peaks at 0 T (○) and 2 T (●). The solid lines are guides to the eye. The inset in (a) shows the temperature dependence of \( M/H \) of Ca$_3$CoRhO$_6$ measured at \( H = 1, 3, \) and 5 T. The insets in (b) and (c) show the typical neutron diffraction patterns around the (100) peak and around (110) and (012) peaks at 2 K under 0 T, respectively.

In order to elucidate the magnetic state below \( T_1 \) and the origin of the anomaly below \( T_2 \) observed in the magnetic susceptibility, we performed neutron diffraction experiments by both polarized and unpolarized neutron beams. Temperature dependences of the integrated intensities of (110), (100), and (012) peaks were measured under an applied magnetic field of 0–2 T after ZFC. It is a crucial point in determining the magnetic structure that the (110) peak does not include a magnetic component in the case of PDA, while it does include a finite magnetic component in the case of FR structure. We also checked the depolarization of polarized neutrons passing straight through the sample in order to distinguish whether the magnetic domains with spontaneous magnetization exist at low temperatures, or not. Our experimental results first indicated evidently that the PDA state with ferromagnetic Ising-spin chains appeared in Ca$_3$CoRhO$_6$. This phase is a novel magnetic phase discovered in this study for the first time, as stated above. Furthermore, the 1/3 incoherent chains in the PDA state freeze to maintain a disordered state at lower temperatures, which indicates that the state at lower temperatures is not a thermodynamically stable state.

Neutron diffraction experiments were performed on the polarized neutron triple axis spectrometer installed at the Japan Research Reactor 3M, Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute, Tokai, Japan. An uncrusched sintered pellet (a column of 13 mm \( \phi \) × 39 mm with a mass of 18.5 g) sample was used in order to prevent it from rotating by applied magnetic field. The X-ray diffraction measurement confirmed random orientation of the pelletized crystalline sample. The incident neutron wavelength was fixed at \( \lambda = 2.35 \) Å. The (002) reflection of pyrolytic graphite (PG) was used for both the monochromator and the analyzer. A PG filter was placed in front of the monochromator to eliminate higher-order contaminations. The horizontal collimations were open-80‘–40‘-open. The sample inside an aluminum can was mounted in a horizontal-field superconducting magnet. The data were collected in the 2\( \theta \) ranges of 15.4°–17.7° and 28.8°–31.4° in the temperature range of 2–130 K under applied magnetic fields of 0–2 T after ZFC. The components of the (110) and (012) peaks and that of the (100) peak were derived by fitting the neutron diffraction patterns [e.g., insets of Figs. 2(b) and 2(c)] with two Gaussians and one Gaussian with the constant terms corresponding to the backgrounds, respectively. Rietan calculations were used in the structure factors of neutron diffractions [8] in order to compare experiments with models. For the depolarization check, polarized neutrons were produced and analyzed by utilizing the (111) reflection of magnetized Cu$_2$MnAl Heusler-alloy single crystals. The polarization drop in measurements after field cooling (FC). In the previous powder neutron diffraction experiment, four magnetic Bragg peaks with the Miller indices (100), (200), (112), and (210) based on the chemical unit cell were observed at both 4 K (below \( T_2 \)) and 40 K (between \( T_2 \) and \( T_1 \)). The neutron diffraction patterns at 4 K and 40 K can be explained qualitatively by both the PDA and the FR structure of ferromagnetic Ising-spin chains on a triangular lattice, as shown in Fig. 1, the latter of which possibly realizes in Ca$_3$Co$_2$O$_6$ at low temperatures [7]. Neither of these two possible models could be eliminated by Rietveld refinement because of the large error in the previous neutron diffraction experiment.
state of the neutron beam can be changed by a $\pi$-flipper device positioned before the sample. The polarization of the beam is determined by measuring the nonspin flip and spin flip intensities of polarized neutrons passing the sample with the $\pi$ flipper off and on, respectively. The depolarization checks were carried out at 2 K under guide fields of 1 and 2 T after ZFC. No bulk magnetization was observed under these conditions.

In Fig. 2(a), we show the temperature dependence of the integrated intensity of the (110) peak. The intensity at 0 T, $I_{100}^{(0)}$, shows no increase below $T_1$, indicating that there exists no magnetic contribution to the (110) peak which clearly indicates that $\text{Cs}_3\text{CoRh}_6\text{O}_{12}$ realizes the PDA state below $T_1$ instead of the FR state. No magnetic component of $I_{010}^{(0)}$ down to 2 K also indicates no magnetic phase transition from the PDA state to the FR state, unlike CsCoCl$_3$ and CsCoBr$_3$. The intensity at 2 T, $I_{110}^{(2)}$, below $T_2$ is the same as $I_{010}^{(2)}$, indicating no change in the magnetic structure even by applying the magnetic field of 2 T. By taking into account, together with the above result, that the magnetic susceptibility below $T_2$ in ZFC measurements has a very small value different from those in FC measurements, we can consider that the Ising spins in the incoherent chains should freeze to maintain a disorder state below $T_2$. Therefore, we call the PDA state below $T_2$ a frozen PDA (F-PDA) state.

Figure 2(b) shows the temperature dependence of the integrated intensity of the (100) peak. The intensity at 0 T, $I_{110}^{(0)}$, has finite values below $T_1$ and rises with decreasing temperature between $T_2$ and $T_1$. Below $T_2$, $I_{010}^{(0)}$ shows no increase, indicating that the spin freezing realizes below $T_2$. The behavior of the intensity at 2 T, $I_{110}^{(2)}$, can be interpreted as the same as the case with $I_{110}^{(2)}$. We roughly estimated magnetic components of the PDA state and the FIFR state for the (100) peak, $|F_{\text{PDA}}^{(100)}|^2$ and $|F_{\text{FIFR}}^{(100)}|^2$, as follows. For the PDA state, it was extrapolated with $T \rightarrow T_2$ from higher temperature region using $I_{010}^{(0)}$ and for the FIFR state, extrapolated similarly using $I_{110}^{(0)}$. Thus, the experimentally estimated values of $|F_{\text{PDA}}^{(100)}|^2$ and $|F_{\text{FIFR}}^{(100)}|^2$ were 2430 and 4000, respectively, giving the ratio of $|F_{\text{FIFR}}^{(100)}|^2 / |F_{\text{PDA}}^{(100)}|^2$ as 1.65. The calculated ratio by Rietan is 1.33 independent of the moments of Co and Rh, which roughly agrees with the experimental ratio but is a little smaller. It suggests the occurrence of the switching between the three sublattices of the PDA structure. A frequent switching is indeed observed in the Monte Carlo simulation [9].

We also estimated the magnetic parts of the (110) and (012) peaks. For each peak, the magnetic parts in the PDA and the FIFR state were estimated by subtracting the value above $T_1$ corresponding to the nuclear part from the values extrapolated in the same way as the case with the (100) peak. The experimental ratios of $|F_{\text{PDA}}^{(1012)}|^2 / |F_{\text{FIFR}}^{(110)}|^2$ and $|F_{\text{FIFR}}^{(012)}|^2 / |F_{\text{FIFR}}^{(110)}|^2$ were 0.85 and 1.5, respectively. We calculated the magnetic components for the following two cases to compare with the experimental ratios. First, the Co ions are in the trivalent state with the magnetic moment of $4\mu_B$ and the Rh ions are in the trivalent state with $0\mu_B$. Second, the Co ions are in the divalent state with $3\mu_B$ and the Rh ions are in the tetravalent state with $1\mu_B$. Both cases are based on the experimental facts of the saturation magnetization being $4\mu_B$ in the magnetization curves and the total valence of Co and Rh being 6. The calculated ratios of $|F_{\text{PDA}}^{(012)}|^2 / |F_{\text{FIFR}}^{(110)}|^2$ and $|F_{\text{FIFR}}^{(1012)}|^2 / |F_{\text{FIFR}}^{(110)}|^2$ for the former case are 0.86 and 1.4, and for the latter case are 0.29 and 0.49. The experimental ratios agree well with the former, while there is a large deviation from the latter. It suggests that the valences of Co and Rh are trivalent, and that the spin configuration of $\text{Cs}_3\text{CoRh}_6\text{O}_{12}$ is the same as that of $\text{Cs}_3\text{Co}_2\text{O}_6$ in which alternating trigonal prismatic and octahedral coordinated cobalt ions are in the trivalent state with $4\mu_B$ (high spin) and $0\mu_B$ (low spin), respectively, because of the difference in the strength of their crystalline fields [7].

The backgrounds of the (100) peak and that of the (110) and (012) peaks under 2 T after ZFC, which correspond to the constant terms in the fittings of the diffraction peaks as mentioned above, show a peculiar temperature dependence, as seen in Fig. 3. The backgrounds at 0 T increase monotonously with rising temperature to $T_1$. The backgrounds under 2 T, however, show a sharp drop at $T_2$.
anomalously and then increase towards $T_1$, indicating that the backgrounds are affected by the quasielastic critical neutron scattering characteristic of a magnetic phase transition. Above $T_1$, they again decrease. The key to the anomalous sharp drops at $T_2$ is the diffuse scattering of the 1/3 incoherent ferromagnetic Ising-spin chains. The irregular drop at $T_3$ can be explained as follows. Below $T_2$ after ZFC, the 1/3 incoherent ferromagnetic Ising-spin chains cause diffuse scatterings around the (100), (110), and (012) peaks. The diffuse scatterings are included in the constant terms in the fittings of the diffraction peaks. Hence the backgrounds below $T_2$ increase by the diffuse scatterings. The field-induced transition from the F-PDA state at $T_2$ changes the diffuse scatterings of the 1/3 incoherent chains to the magnetic parts of the diffraction peaks due to their ferromagnetic long-range order. Consequently the backgrounds decrease while the integrated intensities of the (110), (100), and (012) peaks under 2 T increase, as seen in Figs. 2 and 3. It is interesting that the picture of the diffuse scattering due to the incoherent chains manifests in the estimated backgrounds.

Finally we discuss the PDA state in Ca$_3$CoRhO$_6$ briefly. It is worth noting that Ca$_3$Co$_2$O$_6$ does not exhibit the PDA state, unlike Ca$_3$CoRhO$_6$, although they have the same triangular spin arrangement. It can be considered as the reason that replacing octahedral coordinated cobalt ions by rhodium ions changes the relationship between the NN antiferromagnetic interchain interactions and the NNN ferromagnetic interchain interactions, inducing the stability of the PDA state from the viewpoint of a magnetic free energy diagram. It is also likely that spin inversions in the incoherent ferromagnetic chains are caused by the propagation of the domain walls. The most important point of the PDA state in Ca$_3$CoRhO$_6$ is that the state at lower temperatures is not the FR state but the F-PDA state, in contrast to CsCoCl$_3$. We think that it originates from the difference in the process of the propagation of the domain walls between the antiferromagnetic and ferromagnetic chains based on the theoretical studies [10]. In the antiferromagnetic chains, the domain walls can propagate with small transverse exchange interactions. On the other hand, they cannot produce the propagation of the domain walls in the ferromagnetic chains. Hence the domain walls in the ferromagnetic chains can propagate only by a thermally activated process which becomes extremely slow at low temperatures. Given that the essential freezing of the propagation of the domain walls occurs above the temperature below which the FR state is a thermodynamically stable state, we can explain the appearance of the F-PDA state which is not a thermodynamically stable state but is produced by quenching from the PDA state. It shows that Ca$_3$CoRhO$_6$ is useful for studying a nonequilibrium one-dimensional Ising-spin system.

In conclusion, the neutron diffraction experiments on Ca$_3$CoRhO$_6$ have confirmed, for the first time, that the PDA structure is realized on a triangular lattice made up of ferromagnetic Ising-spin chains. We propose that the F-PDA state at lowest temperatures can be a good model of a nonequilibrium one-dimensional Ising-spin system which will contribute greatly to the study of nonequilibrium critical phenomena.

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