

Cross-over of magnetic and quadrupolar order in $\text{Dy}_{0.8}\text{Gd}_{0.2}\text{B}_2\text{C}_2$

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Introduction

DyB_2C_2 undergoes antiferroquadrupolar (AFQ) order below $T_Q=25$ K and antiferromagnetic (AFM) order below $T_N=15$ K. Resonant x-ray scattering experiments successfully observed the superlattice reflections corresponding to the AFQ order, and the structure of the quadrupolar moments below T_Q was determined [1,2]. In the course of studies of the AFQ orders, an unusual phase called the phase IV, which appears when T_N crosses over T_Q , as observed in $\text{Ce}_x\text{La}_{1-x}\text{B}_6$ and HoB_2C_2 , has been attracting interests. Recently, Onodera has started to investigate the $\text{Dy}_{1-x}\text{Gd}_x\text{B}_2\text{C}_2$ system, where the Dy ions are substituted with Gd which has only spin moment, and has discovered the cross-over of T_N and T_Q [3].

However, the signature of T_N is so vague. Specific heat only shows a broad anomaly around 19 K, which they claim to be T_N , while at 17 K there appears a sharp anomaly which they attribute to the AFQ order. The purpose of this experiment is to clarify the anomaly at 19 K and identify the phase below 17 K.

Experimental Results

Energy dependence

Figure 1 shows the energy dependences of the superlattice reflections at the lowest temperature of 8.3 K. The same energy and polarization dependences as those for the AFQ+AFM phase in DyB_2C_2 is observed. Then, it is concluded that the phase below 17 K is the AFQ+AFM phase.

Temperature dependence

Figure 2 shows the temperature dependences of the integrated intensities of the superlattice reflections. It is noted that all of the reflections associated with the AFQ order appear below 17 K while the (1 0 2) reflection associated with the AFM order appears below 19 K. It is noteworthy that the broad anomaly at 19 K in the specific heat measurement is accompanied by such a clear emergence of the order parameter. Then, it is concluded that below $T_N=19$ K the system orders antiferromagnetically with $k \ll 1$ 0 0 and below $T_Q=17$ K the AFQ order takes place.

Another interesting characteristic is the difference in the temperature dependences. Some reflections grow up

with normal curvature with critical exponent $\beta \sim 0.33$, while some grow up almost linearly with β more than 0.5.

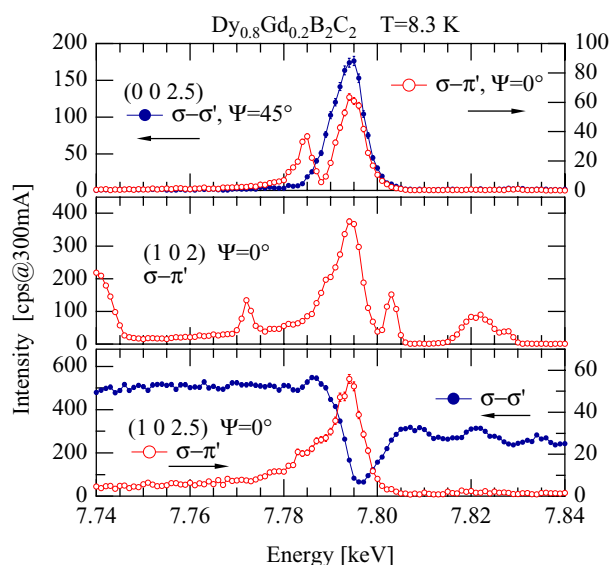


Fig. 1 The energy dependences of superlattice reflections.

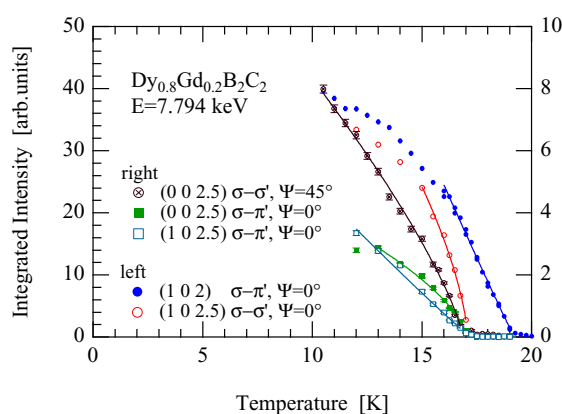


Fig. 2 Temperature dependences of the integrated intensities of the superlattice reflections. Lines are the fits to deduce the critical exponents.

References

- [1] K. Hirota et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 84, 2706 (2000).
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