

Nature of the ferromagnetic-antiferromagnetic transition in $\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{La}_x\text{TiO}_3$

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We explore the magnetically ordered ground state of the isovalently substituted Mott insulator $\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{La}_x\text{TiO}_3$ for $x \leq 0.3$ via single-crystal growth, magnetometry, neutron diffraction, x-ray magnetic circular dichroism, muon spin rotation, and small-angle neutron scattering (SANS). We find that the decrease in the magnetic transition temperature on approaching the ferromagnetic-antiferromagnetic phase boundary at the La concentration $x_c \approx 0.3$ is accompanied by a strong suppression of both bulk and local ordered magnetic moments, along with a volumewise separation into magnetically ordered and paramagnetic regions. The thermal phase transition does not show conventional second-order behavior since neither a clear signature of dynamic critical behavior nor a power-law divergence of the magnetic correlation length is found for the studied substitution range; this finding becomes increasingly obvious with increasing La substitution. We find no evidence for a spin-glass phase. Finally, from SANS and magnetometry measurements, we discern a crossover from easy-axis to easy-plane magnetocrystalline anisotropy with increasing La substitution. These results indicate complex changes in magnetic structure upon approaching the phase boundary.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Perovskite and perovskite-derived transition metal oxides provide excellent platforms to study quantum many-body phenomena [1]. In their undoped parent state, these materials are often Mott-Hubbard or charge-transfer insulators as a result of strong electronic correlations [2,3]. Arguably the most prominent examples are the lamellar cuprates, which in their undoped state are antiferromagnetic (AFM) charge-transfer insulators with square-planar CuO_2 sheets and $\text{Cu } 3d^9$ spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of freedom [4]. Another prominent example are the pseudocubic rare-earth (R) titanates RTiO_3 , which are Mott insulators with a $\text{Ti spin-}\frac{1}{2} 3d^1$ electronic configuration in their undoped state, and which realize both AFM and ferromagnetic (FM) ground states [5]. Similar to the cuprates, an insulator-metal transition can be induced in RTiO_3 via charge-carrier doping [5,6]. Unlike the cuprates, the rare-earth titanates are not known to exhibit a superconducting phase, and their orbital degrees of freedom are unquenched. As a result of a strong coupling of orbital

and spin degrees of freedom, the RTiO_3 compounds exhibit a variety of spin-orbital structures with complex electronic and magnetic properties and phases [5].

The RTiO_3 compounds feature a GdFeO_3 -type distorted perovskite structure that involves tilts and rotations of the TiO_6 octahedra, with a resultant Ti-O-Ti bond angle of less than 180° . A decrease in R -site ionic radius increases this distortion and thereby decreases the Ti-O-Ti bond angle [7], which controls the coupling between neighboring Ti ions and drives the system through an AFM to FM transition [8,9]. While continuous control of the R -ion radius (and hence of the Ti-O-Ti bond angle) is not possible due to the discrete choices for the R ion, a similar transition is known to occur in solid solutions such as $\text{Sm}_{1-x}\text{Gd}_x\text{TiO}_3$ [10] and $\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{La}_x\text{TiO}_3$ [11–13]. Importantly, the latter system is relatively simple, as the rare-earth ions are nonmagnetic, and hence the magnetic properties solely arise from the Ti^{3+} ion. Moreover, the low neutron absorption cross sections of Y and La (unlike those of Sm and Gd) enable a straightforward study of the magnetic ground-state evolution with substitution via neutron diffraction. Powder x-ray diffraction of $\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{La}_x\text{TiO}_3$ reveals an increase in cell volume with increasing x , reflecting an increasing Ti-O-Ti bond angle [11]. Magnetic susceptibility measurements show a sharp suppression of the

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magnetic phase transition temperatures (T_C and T_N) near $x_c \approx 0.3$ [11–13]. A theoretical study predicts a quantum critical point at the phase boundary [14]. Apparent experimental support for this possibility comes from specific heat, magnetic susceptibility (under hydrostatic pressure), and dielectric constant results for single crystals (for $x \leq 0.3$), which were interpreted as indicative of a spin-orbital-liquid state between the FM and AFM phases [15]. More recent work focused on the lattice and magnetic dynamics in polycrystalline samples of $Y_{1-x}La_xTiO_3$ [16]. However, the nature of the evolution of the magnetic ground state is still under debate, and most studies, particularly neutron scattering measurements of single crystals, have largely been restricted to the end compounds $YTiO_3$ [17] and $LaTiO_3$ [18].

In this paper, we reexamine the evolution with x of the magnetic properties of $Y_{1-x}La_xTiO_3$. Single-crystal samples are comprehensively studied via neutron and x-ray scattering, magnetometry, and muon spin rotation (μ SR). Along with a strong suppression of the Curie temperature on approaching $x_c \approx 0.3$, we find evidence for a suppression of the local and bulk ordered magnetic moments, accompanied by phase separation into magnetically ordered and paramagnetic regions. Furthermore, we observe no evidence for dynamic critical behavior on the μ SR timescale ($\sim 1 \mu s$), which indicates that the thermal phase transition is not conventional second order. This conclusion is further substantiated by the absence of a power-law divergence of the magnetic correlation length, as evidenced by small-angle neutron scattering (SANS) measurements. The weakly first-order nature of the transition becomes increasingly obvious with increasing La substitution. We find no evidence for a spin-glass phase in the studied substitution range. Finally, magnetometry and SANS experiments reveal that the system crosses over from easy-axis to easy-plane magnetocrystalline anisotropy on approaching the phase boundary.

This paper is organized as follows: Section II describes the single-crystal growth and characterization, as well as experimental details. Sections III A–III C describe measurements of the bulk ordered magnetic moment via magnetometry, x-ray magnetic circular dichroism and neutron diffraction. Section III A also includes an investigation of the possibility of a spin-glass phase using AC susceptibility measurements. Section III D compares the bulk ordered moments obtained with the different probes in Secs. III A–III C. Section III E details μ SR measurements of the magnetic volume fraction, local ordered moment, and spin-lattice relaxation rate, and compares these results to those obtained with the bulk probes in Secs. III A–III D. Section III F compares the μ SR and neutron diffraction results with a specific focus on the nature of the thermal phase transition. Section III G discusses the SANS measurements and their relation to the neutron diffraction and μ SR results. Section III H describes the investigation of magnetocrystalline anisotropy and its implications for the bulk- and local-moment results in Secs. III A–III E. Finally, we summarize our main conclusions in Sec. IV.

II. EXPERIMENTAL METHODS

Single crystals of $Y_{1-x}La_xTiO_3$ with $x \leq 0.3$ were melt-grown with the optical traveling-solvent floating-zone (TSFZ) technique [19]. The starting materials were La_2O_3 , Y_2O_3 , and

TABLE I. Nominal and measured compositions of the $Y_{1-x}La_xTiO_3$ single crystals, and the saturation magnetic moments at 6 K estimated from the exponential extrapolation of the SQUID magnetometry results in Fig. 1(c).

Nominal x	Actual x	Nominal (Y+La):Ti ratio	Measured (Y+La):Ti ratio	FM moment (μ_B/Ti)
0		1:1	0.968(13):1	0.97(2)
0.10	0.107(11)	1:1	0.984(14):1	0.63(1)
0.15	0.153(9)	1:1	0.983(14):1	0.55(1)
0.20	0.213(23)	1:1	0.988(35):1	0.40(1)
0.25	0.264(9)	1:1	0.971(15):1	0.34(1)
0.30	0.312(24)	1:1	0.988(39):1	0.29(1)

Ti_2O_3 . Due to the instability of Ti^{3+} in $Y_{1-x}La_xTiO_3$, which tends to oxidize to Ti^{4+} in the presence of traces of oxygen, an oxygen-deficient *starting* composition $Y_{1-x}La_xTiO_{3-\delta}$ was used. This was achieved by adding Ti powder to the starting materials. The La_2O_3 and Y_2O_3 powders were predried in air at 1000 °C for 12 h. The starting materials were then mixed in the stoichiometric ratio $Y_{1-x}La_xTiO_{3-\delta}$, and subsequently pressed at 70 MPa into two rods with a diameter of 6 mm and lengths of 20 and 100 mm, for use as seed and feed rods, respectively. The feed and seed rods were then loaded into a Crystal Systems, Inc. four-mirror optical image furnace. The growths were performed at a rate of 5 mm/h, in a reducing atmosphere with a mixed gas of 5% H_2 /95% Ar at a pressure of 5 bar. For $x = 0$ and 0.1, several δ values in the range 0–0.08 were attempted. Since it is known that oxygen off-stoichiometry tends to decrease T_C in $YTiO_3$ [17], the final value of δ was chosen so as to maximize T_C . However, post-growth characterization via magnetometry revealed significant variations in T_C in the portions of the crystals that formed near the beginning of the growths, and stabilization to a constant T_C value toward the latter part of the growths. This is likely due to residual oxygen in the furnace, which is incorporated into the crystals at the beginning of the growths. Therefore, all the samples for our measurements were chosen from the “stable” portions of the growths, with care being taken to ensure identical T_C values at the top and bottom portions of these samples. It was found that $\delta = 0.04$ gave the highest (optimal) T_C for both $x = 0$ and 0.1 in the stable region; δ was fixed at this value thereafter at higher La concentrations. Again, we emphasize that δ simply refers to the starting materials in the synthesis process; this does not imply that the grown crystals have this value of δ , or even that they are significantly oxygen deficient. Attempts to grow single crystals above $x = 0.3$ failed and yielded only polycrystalline material, even though several values of δ were attempted. The grown samples were characterized with Laue x-ray diffraction to confirm single crystallinity. The chemical compositions of the samples, determined using wavelength-dispersive spectroscopy (WDS), are displayed in Table I and seen to be in good agreement with the nominal compositions. Note that the oxygen off stoichiometry cannot be obtained from WDS and was not determined for our samples. For more growth and characterization details, see Ref. [19].

DC magnetic-susceptibility measurements were performed with a Quantum Design, Inc. Magnetic Property Measurement

System (MPMS). The samples were prealigned with a Laue diffractometer and the magnetic field was applied along the c axis. AC susceptibility measurements were performed with the MPMS using a home-built probe that consists of two matched detection coils, with the excitation field provided by the built-in coil.

Neutron diffraction experiments were performed on the HB-1 thermal triple-axis spectrometer at the High Flux Isotope Reactor, Oak Ridge National Laboratory. The samples were individual single crystals with volumes of approximately $0.2\text{--}0.4\text{ cm}^3$. Some of the samples were measured at the CG-4C cold triple-axis spectrometer. One of the samples was measured at both HB-1 and CG-4C and the data were used to obtain the intensity scale factor required to compare data acquired at the two different instruments. A ^4He cryostat was used to reach temperatures down to 1.5 K. The fixed final energy of the scattered neutrons and the collimations were 13.5 meV and $48'\text{-}80'\text{-sample-}80'\text{-}120'$, respectively, at HB-1, and 4.5 meV and open-open-sample- $80'\text{-open}$, respectively, at CG-4C. All data were obtained in the $(0KL)$ scattering plane. PG filters and a cooled Be filter were used at HB-1 and CG-4C, respectively, to eliminate higher-order neutrons.

Small-angle neutron scattering data were obtained on the NG7 SANS instrument at the NIST Center for Neutron Research, using cold neutrons with a wavelength of $5.2\text{ \AA}$ (neutron energy of 3.03 meV). The data were taken with two sample-detector distances, 2.5 and 15.8 m , in order to extend the range of accessible scattering vectors ($0.002\text{ \AA}^{-1} < q < 0.2\text{ \AA}^{-1}$).

X-ray absorption spectroscopy and x-ray magnetic circular dichroism (XAS and XMCD) measurements were carried out in total fluorescence yield (TFY) detection mode at beamline 4-ID-C of the Advanced Photon Source, Argonne National Laboratory. The sample surfaces were cut parallel to the (001) plane and polished to a surface roughness of $\sim 0.3\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ using polycrystalline diamond suspension.

The μSR measurements were performed on the M20 surface muon beam line with the LAMPF spectrometer at the Centre for Molecular and Materials Science at TRIUMF in Vancouver, Canada. The initial muon spin was antiparallel to its momentum, and the sample $[001]$ axis was orientated approximately perpendicular to the muon spin direction. A helium-gas-flow cryostat was used to control the temperature down to 2 K.

III. RESULTS

The parent material YTiO_3 has a nontrivial magnetic structure with predominant FM-aligned spins along the c axis, and additional G-AFM and A-AFM components along the a and b axes, respectively, due to spin canting [17]. Here we investigate the La-substitution dependence of the magnetic ground state of $\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{La}_x\text{TiO}_3$ using five complementary techniques: magnetometry, XAS/XMCD, triple-axis neutron diffraction, μSR , and SANS.

A. Magnetometry

Figures 1(a) and 1(b) show the La-substitution dependence of the field-cooled magnetization M and its temperature

TABLE II. Magnetic transition temperatures T_C and their effective distribution ΔT_C (in Kelvin) obtained from different probes. The neutron and μSR results were obtained for the same samples.

x	SQUID		Neutron		μSR
	T_C	ΔT_C	T_C	ΔT_C	T_C
0	30.4(0.1)	2.3	30.2(0.1)		28.9(1.4)
0.1	16.1(0.3)	5.1	15.9(2.2)	5.2	16.4(1.3)
0.15	13.2(0.4)	6.6	13.1(2.2)	5.2	
0.2	8.3(0.3)	5.4	7.9(1.7)	4.0	6.0(1.9)
0.25	7.3(0.9)	5.7	6.8(1.7)	4.0	
0.3	7.8(0.4)	4.8			7.5(1.5)

derivative dM/dT in an applied magnetic field of 500 Oe. A strong suppression of the Curie temperature T_C , defined here as the peak position of dM/dT , is observed with increasing La substitution. Whereas YTiO_3 exhibits $T_C \sim 30\text{ K}$, the transition temperature decreases to $\sim 16\text{ K}$ for $x = 0.1$ and $\sim 12\text{ K}$ for $x = 0.15$, and then levels off at $\sim 6\text{--}7\text{ K}$ for $x = 0.2\text{--}0.3$. The extracted T_C values are in good agreement with prior work [11,12]. We also determine the effective T_C inhomogeneity as the ratio of the full-width at half-maximum (ΔT_C) of the peaks in Fig. 1(b) with respect to T_C , and plot this in the inset to Fig. 1(b). A clear increase in $\Delta T_C/T_C$ is observed with substitution, which could include chemical as well as intrinsic magnetic contributions to the inhomogeneity. We discuss this further in Sec. III E, where we explicitly determine the magnetic inhomogeneity using μSR . The T_C and ΔT_C values determined here are summarized in Table II.

Figure 1(c) shows the magnetic-field dependence of the magnetic moment of $\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{La}_x\text{TiO}_3$ for a range of La concentrations at 6 K. The samples measured here are the same as those in Figs. 1(a) and 1(b). The magnetic field was applied along the crystallographic c axis. In the substitution range studied here, $\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{La}_x\text{TiO}_3$ is known to have zero remanence [13] [see inset to Fig. 1(d) for YTiO_3 data]. We thus use an exponential extrapolation, which is known to be applicable to soft ferromagnetic materials [20], to extract the saturation magnetic moment, which is then compared to the 7-T values in Fig. 1(d). YTiO_3 exhibits a saturation magnetization of $0.97(2)\text{ }\mu_B/\text{Ti}$, in excellent agreement with the expected spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ moment of $1\text{ }\mu_B$ [5]. This is also consistent with the conclusion that YTiO_3 exhibits a completely quenched orbital moment [17]. However, this does not mean that the orbital degrees of freedom are quenched in the system. In fact, orbital ordering is known to be responsible for the ferromagnetic ground state in YTiO_3 [5]. Note that previous works on single crystals reported substantially lower saturation moments of $\leq 0.84\text{ }\mu_B$, perhaps due to oxygen off stoichiometry [17,21–23]. Upon La substitution, the saturation magnetization is seen to decrease rapidly: from $0.97(2)\text{ }\mu_B/\text{Ti}$ at $x = 0$, to $0.63(1)\text{ }\mu_B/\text{Ti}$ at $x = 0.1$, to $0.55(1)\text{ }\mu_B/\text{Ti}$ at $x = 0.15$, and to $0.40(1)\text{ }\mu_B/\text{Ti}$ at $x = 0.2$. With further La substitution, the decrease in saturation magnetization is weaker, reaching $0.34(1)\text{ }\mu_B/\text{Ti}$ at $x = 0.25$ and $0.29(1)\text{ }\mu_B/\text{Ti}$ at $x = 0.3$. These results are summarized in Table I. Whereas YTiO_3 approaches almost complete saturation at 7 T, the saturation field steadily increases up to $x = 0.3$. Note that we do not consider here a

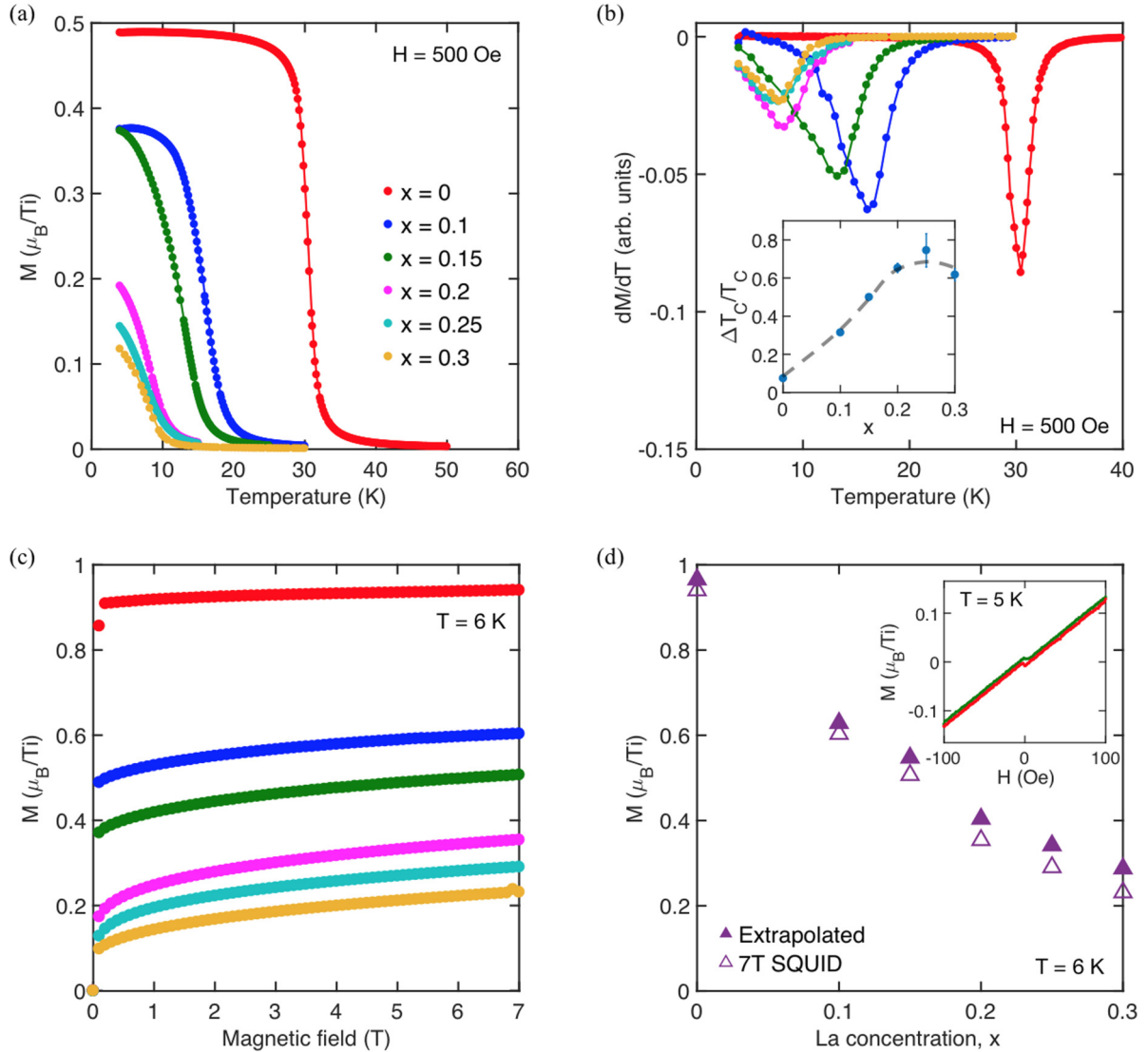


FIG. 1. Temperature and La concentration dependence of (a) the field-cooled magnetization M and (b) dM/dT , obtained with an applied c -axis magnetic field of 500 Oe, for $Y_{1-x}La_xTiO_3$ ($0 \leq x \leq 0.3$) single crystals. The lines are guides to the eye. The inset in (b) shows the ratio of the full-width at half-maximum (ΔT_C) of the peaks in (b) to the T_C value extracted from the peak position. The dashed line is a guide to the eye. (c) Magnetic-field dependence of the magnetic moment per Ti ion along the c axis at $T = 6$ K. The samples were zero-field cooled and measured in ascending field. (d) Comparison of the magnetic moments at 7 T with the saturation magnetic moments estimated from an exponential extrapolation of the data above 2 T in (c). The inset shows the hysteresis loop for $YTiO_3$ at 5 K. Note that in the forward and reverse sweeps, the field was swept to 0.5 and -0.5 T, respectively, before reversing the sweep direction. Only a portion of the data are shown in order to highlight the zero remanence in the system.

possible paramagnetic contribution to the field dependence of the magnetic moments observed in Fig. 1(c), which we discuss in Sec. III E. Such a paramagnetic component would also contribute to the exponential form of the high-field magnetization, based on the Langevin theory of paramagnetism.

We also explore the possibility of a spin-glass phase. Although our zero-field-cooled (ZFC) magnetization data (not shown) coincide with the field-cooled (FC) results for a 500-Oe applied magnetic field in Fig. 1(a), measurements at 50 Oe [Figs. 2(a) and 2(b)] exhibit significant bifurcation at low T for all x , which appears somewhat reminiscent of reentrant spin-glass behavior. Measurements of the AC susceptibility indeed show some frequency dependence of the peak near the ferromagnetic T_C [Figs. 2(c) and 2(d)]. However, since

this is observed even in the $x = 0$ sample, which displays a saturation magnetization close to a full Bohr magneton (and also a 100% ordered ferromagnetic volume fraction as we show later in Sec. III E), we interpret the frequency dependence as simply due to typical ferromagnetic dynamics near T_C . No susceptibility cusp known to occur in spin-glass systems at the glass transition temperature is observed at $x = 0$ and 0.3 below the respective T_C , as shown in the insets to Figs. 2(c) and 2(d). This indicates that the observed FC-ZFC bifurcation is not due to a spin-glass phase, but possibly due to magnetic anisotropy effects similar to systems such as $Sr(Ca)RuO_3$ [24] and $La(Sr)CoO_3$ [25]. In essence, at these low fields, temperature-dependent features in magnetization vs field behavior, such as coercive and

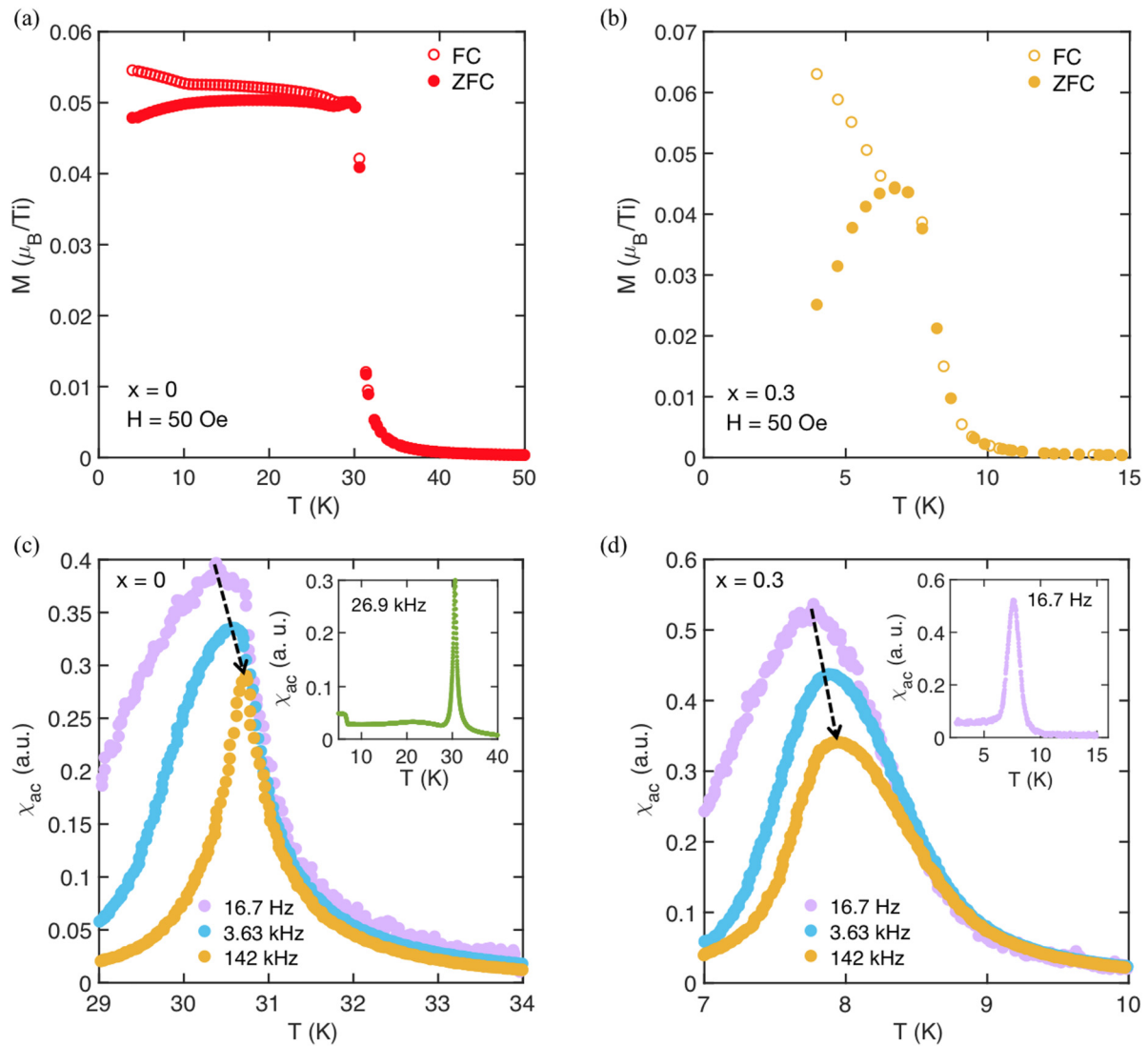


FIG. 2. (a), (b) Temperature dependence of the field-cooled (FC) and zero-field-cooled (ZFC) magnetization M for (a) $x = 0$ and (b) $x = 0.3$ [same samples as in Fig. 1(a)] in an applied c -axis magnetic field of 50 Oe. (c), (d) Temperature dependence of the AC susceptibility at different excitation frequencies, for (c) $x = 0$ and (d) $x = 0.3$. The data at different frequencies are scaled for better visibility. The dashed arrows track the frequency dependence of the ferromagnetic peak position. The insets show the AC susceptibility in a larger temperature range at the specified excitation frequency. The feature at ~ 7 K in the inset to (c) is due to the superconducting transition of Pb solder used in the measurement setup; in the inset to (d), this jump is weaker or absent, likely as a result of the different measurement frequency that was used.

closure fields, can become comparable to the applied field and cause FC-ZFC bifurcation. Indeed, measurements of virgin magnetization curves at low T in YTiO_3 previously revealed an unusual, sharp feature in magnetization vs field at low fields [22]; the origin of this behavior is not clear, although it points to poorly understood low-field behavior in these materials, perhaps linked to magnetostatics, specific domain arrangements, etc.

B. X-ray magnetic circular dichroism

In order to confirm that the suppression of the ordered magnetic moment with La substitution arises from Ti^{3+} spins, we performed XAS/XMCD measurements. The samples measured here are the same as those used for the magnetometry measurements. As shown in Fig. 3(a), the x rays were incident

at an angle of 60° relative to the sample surface. The crystals were polished on the (001) plane, and a 5-T field was applied along the incident beam. Left- and right-circularly polarized soft x rays were tuned to the Ti $L_{2,3}$ and La M edges and recorded in TFY detection mode. Figure 3(b) shows the XAS spectra obtained at the Ti $L_{2,3}$ edge (top) and La M edge (bottom). The lack of a significant change in Ti XAS indicates that the oxygen stoichiometry does not change in the studied substitution range, as this would result in shifts in the Ti L -edge peaks due to conversion from Ti^{3+} to Ti^{4+} . The systematic change in the La M -edge response indicates the expected increase with La substitution. It is known that high-energy x rays tend to oxidize the surface of $R\text{TiO}_3$ samples, converting Ti^{3+} to Ti^{4+} [26]. However, since TFY is a bulk-sensitive detection mode, this oxidation does not affect the measurements. The FC and ZFC results did not show any difference (data not

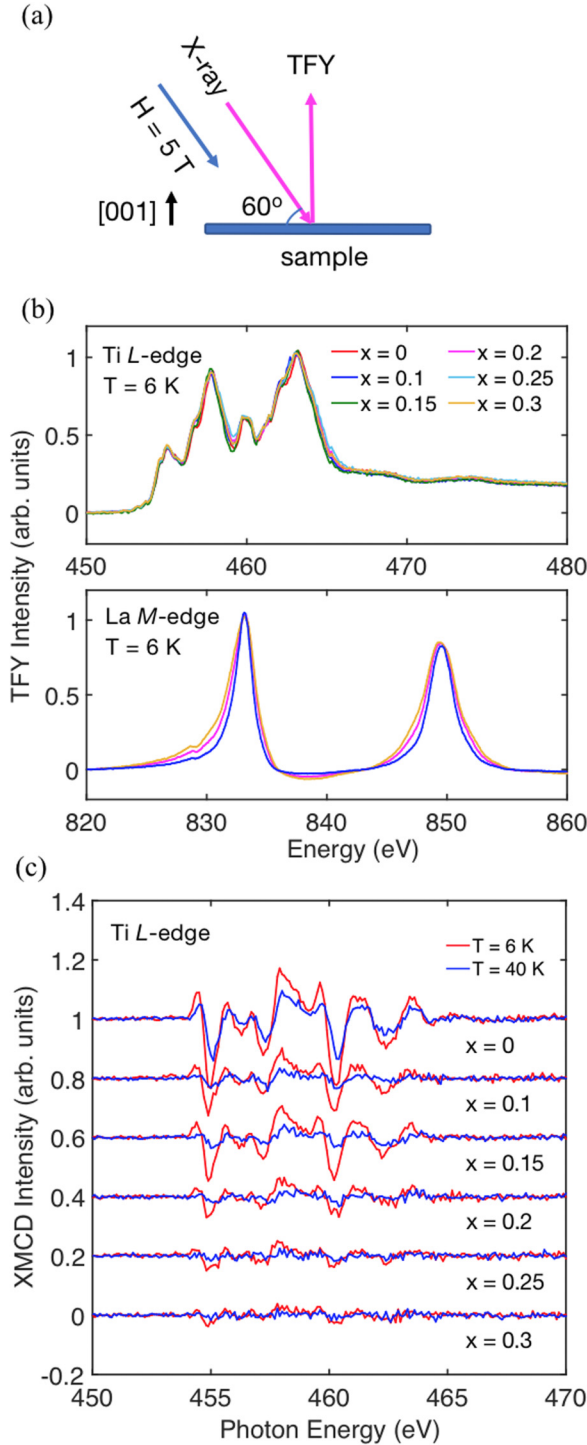


FIG. 3. (a) Scattering geometry for the XAS/XMCD measurements. Crystals were polished on the (001) plane, and x rays were incident at an angle of 60° relative to the sample surface. A magnetic field of 5 T was applied along the incident beam. (b) Ti $L_{2,3}$ -edge XAS (top) and La M -edge XAS (bottom) data for all the La-substitution levels at 6 K. The data measured at the lowest energy were subtracted, and the net intensity was subsequently normalized at the highest peak. (c) XMCD intensities at the Ti $L_{2,3}$ edge at 6 K (FM phase) and 40 K (paramagnetic phase). The data were normalized by the intensity of the largest Ti $L_{2,3}$ -edge XAS peak. The results at $x = 0, 0.1, 0.15, 0.2$, and 0.25 are shifted by 1, 0.8, 0.6, 0.4, and 0.2 arb. units, respectively.

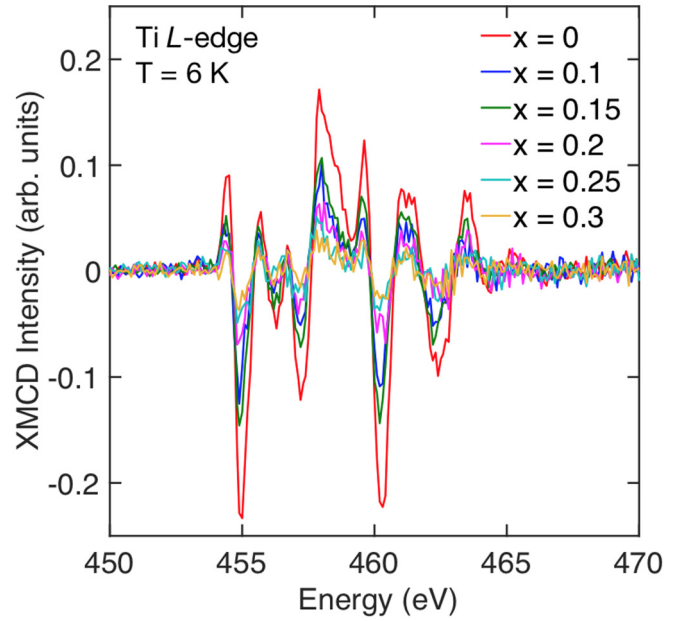


FIG. 4. La-substitution dependence of Ti $L_{2,3}$ -edge XMCD in the FM phase at $T = 6$ K. The data are normalized by the intensity of the largest Ti $L_{2,3}$ -edge XAS peak.

shown here), as all the XMCD measurements were performed in a 5-T field, which is high enough to nearly saturate the magnetic moments, as seen from Fig. 1(c). Hence, the samples were always measured after zero-field cooling.

Figure 3(c) shows the XMCD intensities obtained at the Ti $L_{2,3}$ edge at $T = 6$ and 40 K. As expected, the dichroism signal is stronger at 6 K, in the FM state, than at 40 K, in the paramagnetic state. As highlighted in Fig. 4, the XMCD signal at 6 K is strongly suppressed with La substitution, indicative of a substantial weakening of the FM order. The absence of significant changes in the Ti XAS [Fig. 3(b), top] indicates that the XMCD intensity suppression is intrinsic to Ti^{3+} moments, and not the result of oxidation of Ti^{3+} to Ti^{4+} (cf. Ref. [27]); the latter is not expected to occur in an isovalently substituted system. It is known that the XMCD intensity arises from both spin and orbital moments [28,29]. In principle, it is possible to extract the absolute spin and orbital moments from XMCD data through the application of sum rules [30], yet the $L_{2,3}$ -edge peaks are insufficiently separated [see Fig. 3(b), top], which makes it difficult to reliably perform this estimate [27]. However, considering that the XMCD intensities show a strong decrease above T_C , it is likely that the predominant contribution arises from the spin magnetic moment. This is indeed the case for YTiO_3 , as we observe the full theoretically expected spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ moment of $\sim 1 \mu_B/\text{Ti}$ with magnetometry (Sec. III A). Prior neutron scattering studies of YTiO_3 and LaTiO_3 have shown that the orbital moment is completely quenched in both materials, and therefore it is likely that this is also the case for the solid solution $\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{La}_x\text{TiO}_3$ [17,18].

C. Neutron diffraction

Apart from the predominant FM ordered moment along the c axis, weak G-type and A-type AFM moments are found in

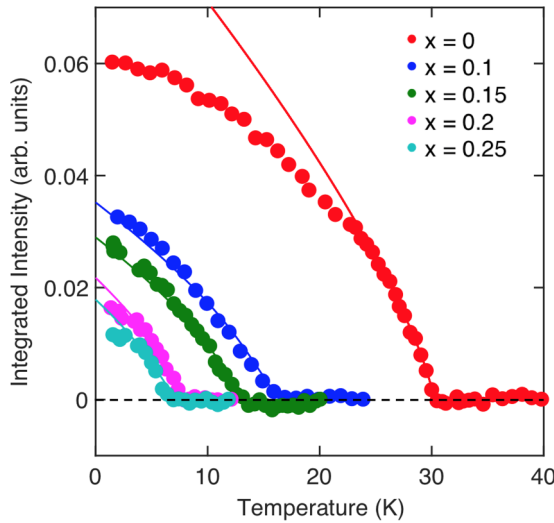


FIG. 5. Temperature dependencies of the G-type AFM (011)_o Bragg intensity. For $x = 0$, the line indicates a power-law fit to the order-parameter form $I \propto (1 - T/T_C)^{2\beta}$; for $x > 0$, the lines are the results of fits to a convolution of this form with a Gaussian distribution of T_C , as described in the text.

the ordered state of YTiO₃ along the a and b axis, respectively, due to a canting of spins [17]. The FM Bragg reflections coincide with strong nuclear Bragg peaks, which would require long counting times to accurately extract the magnetic component. Therefore, we use instead the (011)_o G-type AFM Bragg reflection. Here, the subscript “o” refers to the orthorhombic notation. Figure 5 shows the temperature and La-substitution dependence of the (011)_o G-type AFM Bragg reflection. A relatively weak temperature-independent nuclear contribution was subtracted and the net intensity was normalized by the (020)_o nuclear Bragg reflection intensity. This normalization was found to be consistent with normalization by sample mass, and is hence unaffected by extinction. For $x = 0$, a power-law fit of the form $I \propto (1 - T/T_C)^{2\beta}$ in the vicinity of T_C gives a critical exponent estimate $\beta = 0.36(4)$, consistent with the three-dimensional (3D) Ising value of 0.3265(7) [31], which is expected due to the system’s 3D Ising anisotropy [22,23] (see also Sec. III H). A similar determination of β for the La-substituted crystals was not possible due to the chemical and magnetic inhomogeneity-induced smearing of the transition. Instead, we fixed β at 0.35 and fit the data by convolving the power-law form with a Gaussian distribution of T_C . The latter yielded an estimate of the effective T_C inhomogeneity. The solid lines in Fig. 5 correspond to these fits. Table II displays the extracted T_C as well as the full-width at half-maximum (ΔT_C) of the Gaussian distribution of T_C . If we quantify the T_C inhomogeneity as $\Delta T_C/T_C$, we can see from Table II that the effective inhomogeneity increases from $\sim 33\%$ at $x = 0.1$ to $\sim 59\%$ at $x = 0.25$. This could include both chemical as well as true magnetic contributions, as discussed in Sec. III E. Note that the thermal phase transitions are likely first order, as discussed in Secs. III E and III G. Therefore, the analysis carried out here must be taken as merely a heuristic description of the data and can be used only to compare the broadening of the transition at different

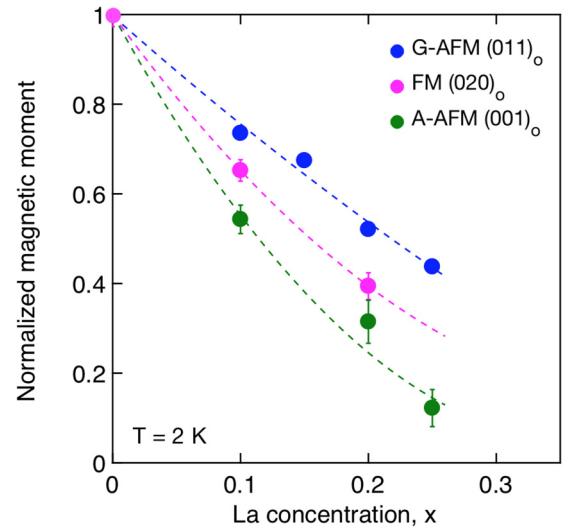


FIG. 6. La-concentration dependencies of the FM, G-type AFM, and A-type AFM moments at $T = 2$ K obtained from the intensities of the respective magnetic Bragg reflections (020)_o, (011)_o, and (001)_o. The data are normalized to the values for YTiO₃ and hence overlap at $x = 0$. Dashed lines are guides to the eye obtained from second-order polynomial fits.

La-substitution levels in a relative sense. A comparison of the extracted T_C values with those obtained from other probes will be made in Sec. III E. The intensity of the (011)_o reflection, being a measure of the square of the G-type AFM moment, clearly shows a suppression of the G-type AFM ordered moment with increasing La concentration.

Figure 6 compares the La-concentration dependencies of the FM, G-type AFM, and A-type AFM moments obtained from the intensities of the respective Bragg reflections (020)_o, (011)_o and (001)_o. A clear suppression of all three ordered magnetic components is observed. In Sec. III H, we discuss the La-concentration dependence of the magnetocrystalline anisotropy and its implications for the neutron diffraction results presented here.

D. Comparison of magnetic moment results

Figure 7 compares the La-concentration dependencies of the FM moment obtained from the extrapolated SQUID magnetometry data and XMCD (both at 6 K) with the neutron diffraction results (at 2 K). As indicated in Sec. III B, it is rather difficult to estimate the spin magnetic moment from the XMCD data. Nevertheless, we use the La-concentration dependence of the energy-integrated absolute XMCD intensities in Fig. 7. The FM moments obtained from neutron diffraction and SQUID magnetometry show excellent agreement. The XMCD estimates have larger uncertainty, yet also show good agreement, which indicates that the suppression of the spin magnetic moment is likely simply reflected as a scale factor in the XMCD intensities. Note that this assumes a negligible contribution from the orbital moment, as explained in Sec. III B.

The results discussed so far clearly indicate a significant decrease of the ordered magnetic moment in Y_{1-x}La_xTiO₃ with increasing La concentration. However, the data from

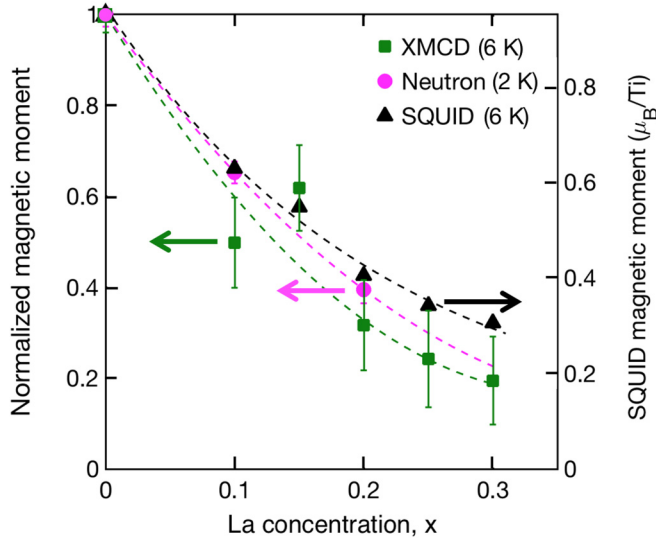


FIG. 7. La-concentration dependencies of the FM moment obtained from energy-integrated absolute XMCD intensities at 6 K and neutron diffraction intensities of the (020)_o FM Bragg reflection at 2 K (left vertical axis). The neutron and x-ray data are normalized to the respective $x = 0$ values. The absolute FM moment obtained from the extrapolated SQUID magnetometry data at 6 K is added for comparison (right vertical axis). Dashed lines are guides to the eye obtained from second-order polynomial fits.

these bulk probes do not take into account a possible reduction of the magnetic volume fraction below 100%. In the next section, we describe detailed complementary μ SR measurements aimed to distinguish between a decrease in uniform local moment and magnetic volume fraction.

E. Muon spin rotation

μ SR is a highly sensitive probe of magnetism that can independently measure the (local) magnetic order parameter and the magnetically ordered volume fraction. In μ SR, positively charged spin-polarized muons are implanted in the sample and generally stop at an interstitial position within the crystal, without significant loss of polarization. The subsequent polarization of the muon is determined by its local magnetic environment, which is measured via the asymmetric decay of the muon. μ SR experiments have previously been carried out on the end members YTiO_3 and LaTiO_3 and revealed the magnetically ordered ground states in these systems [32]. Here we report μ SR in zero applied magnetic field (ZF), weak transverse field (wTF), and longitudinal field (LF), at temperatures that span the FM-paramagnetic phase transition in the same samples as those used for the neutron diffraction measurements. The spectra are analyzed in the time domain using least-squares minimization routines in the MUSRFIT software package [33].

wTF μ SR measurements give direct information about the magnetic volume fraction. A spectrum with no oscillations indicates a completely ordered sample, whereas a spectrum with undamped oscillations indicates a fully disordered sample. Figure 8(a) shows the wTF spectra for four substitution levels spanning the range $0 \leq x \leq 0.3$. The spectra are fit to

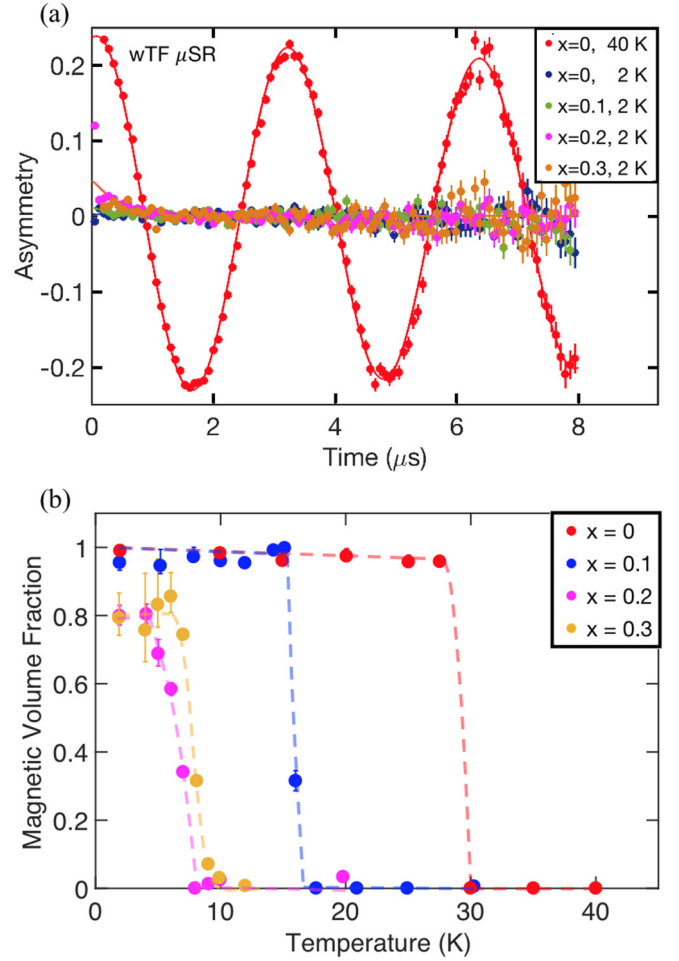


FIG. 8. (a) wTF μ SR spectra for $x = 0, 0.1, 0.2$, and 0.3 in the ordered phase at $T = 2$ K and for $x = 0$ in the paramagnetic phase at $T = 40$ K for comparison. Solid lines are fits to the data at each temperature, as described in the text. (b) Temperature and La-concentration dependence of the magnetic volume fraction in $\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{La}_x\text{TiO}_3$. Dashed lines are guides to the eye.

the function

$$A(t) = a_p e^{-\lambda t} \cos(\omega t + \phi), \quad (1)$$

where a_p is the amplitude of the oscillating component, which is directly proportional to the paramagnetic volume fraction, λ is the damping due to paramagnetic spin fluctuations, ω is the Larmor precession frequency, which is set by the strength of the transverse magnetic field, and ϕ is the phase offset. The zero for $A(t)$ was allowed to vary in order to account for the asymmetry baseline shift that is known to occur in magnetically ordered samples. As expected, the 40-K spectra for YTiO_3 exhibit full-amplitude oscillations indicative of a paramagnetic phase. The result for the magnetic volume fraction, $F = 1 - a_p(T)/a_p(T > T_C)$, is shown in Fig. 8(b). For $x = 0$ and 0.1 , we observe completely ordered magnetic volumes at low temperature, whereas the $x = 0.2$ and 0.3 data reveal phase separation into paramagnetic and magnetically ordered regions, with respective low-temperature volume fractions of $\sim 20\%$ and $\sim 80\%$ at both La concentrations.

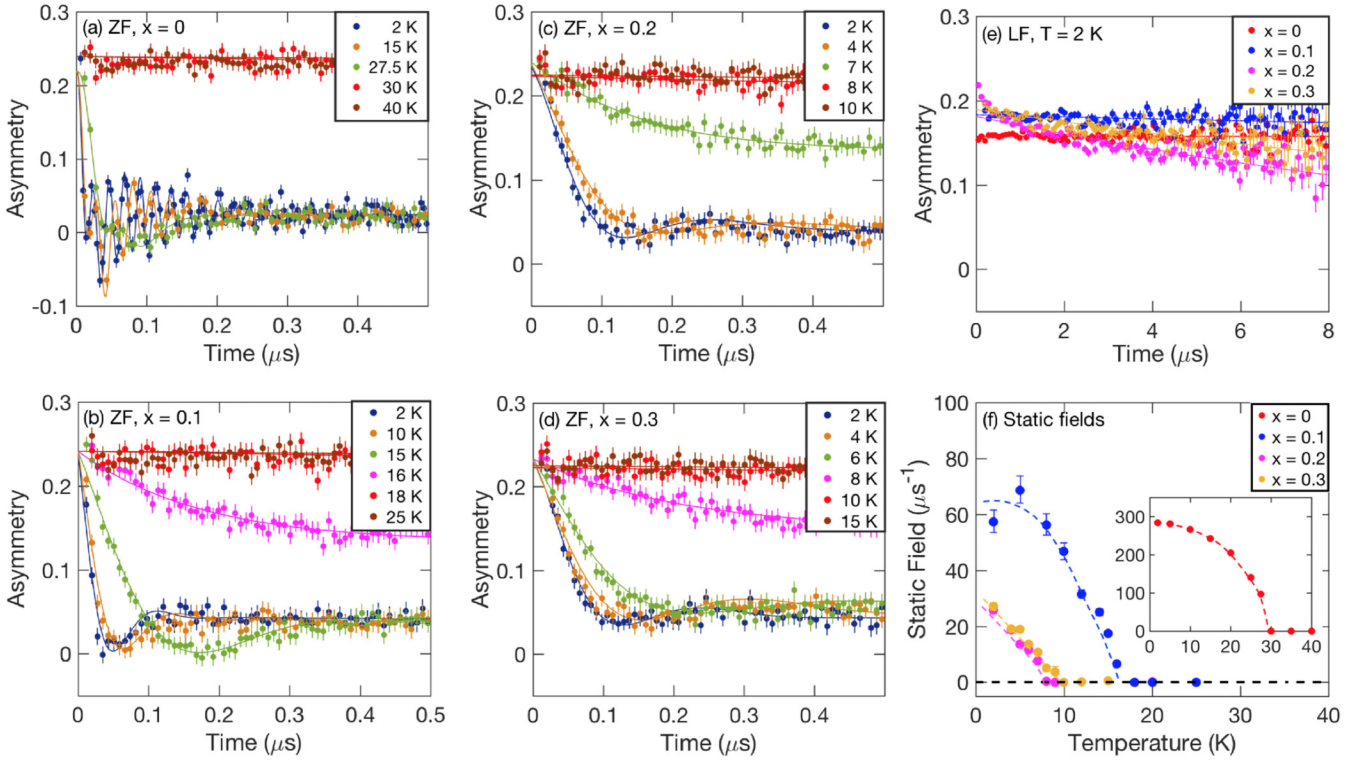


FIG. 9. (a)–(d) ZF μ SR spectra at different temperatures for (a) $x = 0$, (b) $x = 0.1$, (c) $x = 0.2$, and (d) $x = 0.3$. Solid lines are fits to the data, as described in the text. (e) LF μ SR spectra at 2 K. The applied fields were 2 kG for $x = 0$, 1.5 kG for $x = 0.1$, and 1 kG for $x = 0.2$ and 0.3. (f) Static local fields as a function of temperature and La concentration obtained as described in the text. For clarity, the $x = 0$ data are shown separately as an inset. The dashed lines are guides to the eye.

In order to determine the temperature dependence of the local ordered moments, ZF- μ SR spectra were acquired. Figures 9(a)–9(d) show the ZF- μ SR time series spectra for $x = 0, 0.1, 0.2$, and 0.3 . Clear oscillations indicative of magnetic order are visible for each sample below the respective T_C . Above the transition temperature, the spectra exhibit exponential relaxation characteristic of the paramagnetic disordered phase. In the ordered phase, the ZF spectra are well described by the function

$$A(t) = F \left(\sum_{i=1}^n s_i r_i e^{-\lambda_i^T t} \cos(2\pi \nu_i t + \phi_i) + s_i(1 - r_i) e^{-\lambda_i^L t} \right) + (1 - F) a_p e^{-\lambda_p t}. \quad (2)$$

Here, F is the ordered magnetic volume fraction characterized by two components: an oscillating transverse component with a precession frequency ν_i , phase offset ϕ_i , and damping rate λ_i^T due to a distribution of the local fields; a slowly relaxing longitudinal component due to a parallel orientation of the local field and muon spin polarization. In polycrystalline samples, the local fields are randomly oriented, and the longitudinal part gives rise to the usual “ $\frac{1}{3}$ ” component with $1 - r_i = \frac{1}{3}$. In single crystals, however, r_i depends on the local field direction and varies between 0 and 1 as the orientation of the field with respect to the muon polarization direction changes from parallel to perpendicular. An additional nonoscillating component arises from the paramagnetic

volume fraction $(1 - F)$, with the corresponding relaxation rate λ_p . For the fits to the ZF data, F was fixed based on the wTF results from Fig. 8. The spectra for $x = 0$ were best modeled with two muon stoppage sites ($n = 2$), similar to Ref. [32]. The site ratio $s_1/(s_1 + s_2)$ was fixed at 0.314 based on the best fit obtained at 2 K. The ratio of the precession frequencies was found to be ~ 0.2 for the two muon stoppage sites. The data for the La-substituted samples were well fit with a single muon stoppage site ($n = 1$), likely because the lower precession frequency is too small to be resolved in these samples. Further, for the La-substituted samples, the Gaussian functions in the first term on the right-hand side of Eq. (2) had to be replaced by exponentials in order to obtain good fits, indicating a change in the local field distribution. This is likely due to disorder associated with La substitution, which leads to Ti sites with differing numbers of neighboring Y and La atoms, and hence broadened local-field distributions. Note that, at all substitution levels, the spectra above T_C are free of oscillations, as expected, and well fit by a single exponentially relaxing component, which is typical for paramagnets. The application of a small longitudinal field of between 1 and 2 kG substantially decouples the ZF relaxation at 2 K, as shown in Fig. 9(e), which confirms that the ZF relaxation originates from static magnetic order. The magnitude of the static internal field (which is proportional to the local ordered moment) can be calculated as $B_{\text{int}} = \sqrt{(2\pi\nu)^2 + (\lambda^T)^2}$, where ν is the maximum precession frequency and λ^T is the corresponding relaxation rate. This

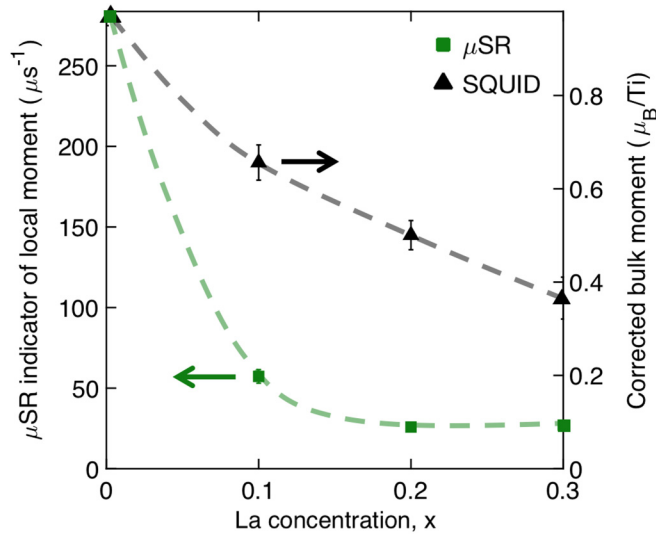


FIG. 10. La-concentration dependencies of the local magnetic moment obtained from μ SR (left vertical axis) and from the extrapolated bulk SQUID FM moment corrected for the volume fraction (right vertical axis). The vertical axes are scaled such that the data overlap at $x = 0$, allowing for a direct comparison. Dashed lines are guides to the eye.

includes both homogeneous and inhomogeneous contributions that arise, respectively, from the well-defined average local field and the damping due to the distribution of local fields around the average value. Figure 9(f) shows the static internal fields thus obtained. A clear suppression of the local ordered moment can be seen. We therefore arrive at the conclusion that, for $x > 0.1$, the strong suppression of the bulk ordered moment occurs due to a *combination* of a reduced magnetic volume fraction and a suppressed local ordered moment. This is in contrast to systems such as $\text{Fe}_{1.03}\text{Te}$, for example, in which a pressure-induced AFM-FM transition occurs through a weakening of local AFM moment while the AFM volume fraction remains 100% up to the vicinity of the phase boundary [34].

Although μ SR cannot distinguish between FM and AFM order, the refinement of the ZF spectra indicates only one precessing component for $x = 0.2$ and 0.3 . This is strong evidence against phase separation into FM and AFM regions, as this would lead to at least two precessing components due to magnetically inequivalent muon stoppage sites [34].

We can now determine the bulk magnetic moment corrected for the reduced volume fraction for $x = 0.2$ and 0.3 . Figure 10 compares the extrapolated bulk SQUID FM moment, corrected for the volume fraction, with the local moment obtained from μ SR. While the suppression of ordered moments is clearly observed in both, the local moment obtained from μ SR decreases much more strongly. Dipole-field calculations indicate that the muon stoppage sites in YTiO_3 are close to the Ti^{3+} ions [32]. Therefore, small changes in the canting angle (and magnetocrystalline anisotropy, as described in Secs. III G and III H) may significantly alter the local magnetic environment, rendering a direct comparison of the μ SR local moments at different substitution levels difficult.

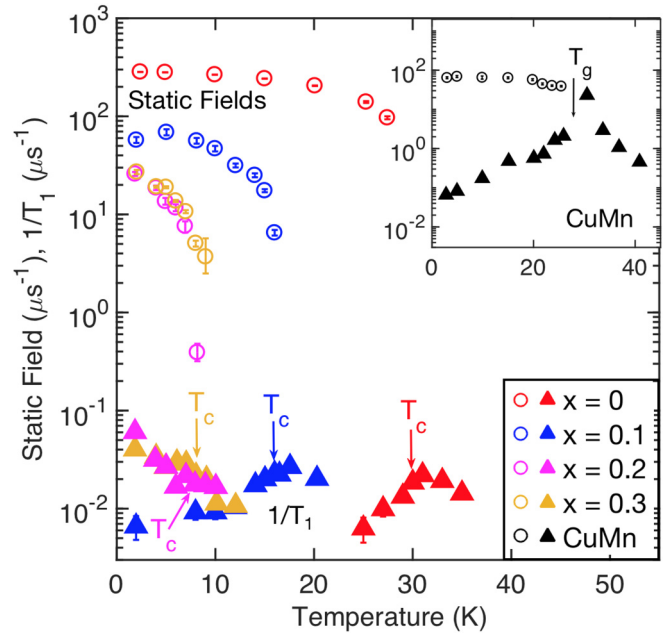


FIG. 11. Static internal fields B_{int} (open circles) and longitudinal relaxation rates $1/T_1$ (closed triangles) in $\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{La}_x\text{TiO}_3$. The inset shows the case of the spin-glass system CuMn (taken from Ref. [35]).

The first- versus second-order nature of a magnetic phase transition can be discerned from the dynamic behavior of a system. To this end, we also performed measurements at temperatures spanning the FM-paramagnetic transition in a small longitudinal field (LF) that was just sufficient to decouple the 2-K ZF relaxation by $\sim 70\%$. The muon spin is then parallel to the external field, and the internal field depolarizes the muon spin with a muon depolarization rate (decay rate) equivalent to the spin-lattice relaxation ($1/T_1$). The LF field data were therefore fit to the form

$$A(t) = a_L e^{-t/T_1}. \quad (3)$$

The applied LF fields were 2 kG for $x = 0$, 1.5 kG for $x = 0.1$, and 1 kG for $x = 0.2$ and 0.3 . Figure 11 shows the temperature dependence of the dynamic relaxation rate $1/T_1$ along with the static internal fields. The transition temperatures displayed are extracted from Fig. 9(f) as the onset of a nonzero static internal field. Whereas a peaklike feature is seen for $x = 0$ and 0.1 at a temperature slightly above T_C , no clear peak is observed for $x = 0.2$ and 0.3 . Moreover, the magnitude of $1/T_1$ is less than 1% of the static internal field, even at $x = 0$ and 0.1 . This is in stark contrast to the case of continuous phase transitions such as in the helimagnet $(\text{Mn}, \text{Fe})\text{Si}$ [36] and dilute spin glasses such as CuMn [35] (see inset of Fig. 11) in which $1/T_1$ exhibits a clear peak with a peak value of at least $\sim 10\%$ of the static internal field. This indicates that the thermal phase transitions at $x = 0$ and 0.1 might already be weakly first order [37], even though the neutron diffraction data at $x = 0$ are also consistent with 3D Ising criticality (Fig. 5). For $x = 0.2$ and 0.3 , the absence of a clear signature of dynamical critical behavior along with the observation of significant phase separation into paramagnetic and magnetically ordered regions near the respective transition temperatures strongly suggest that the thermal phase transition is first order. Prior

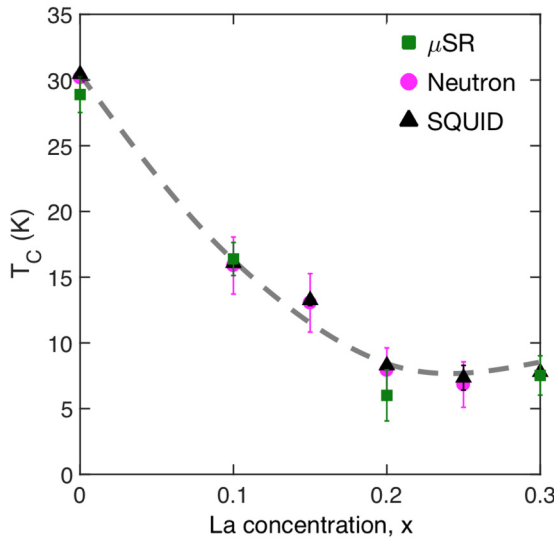


FIG. 12. Comparison of the magnetic transition temperatures at different substitution levels, obtained with different probes. Dashed line is a guide to the eye.

specific-heat measurements of $Y_{1-x}La_xTiO_3$ single crystals revealed a λ -shaped peak near T_C in $YTiO_3$. This feature was found to strongly broaden with La substitution, such that the transition was barely discernible at $x = 0.23$ and 0.3 [15]. This finding supports our conclusion that the thermal phase transition at high La-substitution levels does not exhibit conventional second-order behavior. An increasing broadening of the thermal phase transition with increasing La concentration can also be observed in our magnetometry and neutron data, in the form of an increasing $\Delta T_C/T_C$ [see Table II and the inset to Fig. 1(b)], likely due to the phase-separated magnetically inhomogeneous state near T_C at high La-substitution levels.

An important point that requires consideration is how disorder related to La substitution at the Y site affects the thermal phase transition. In the ZF spectra, a change in the local-field distribution is observed in the La-substituted compounds in the form of an exponential relaxation, as opposed to the Gaussian relaxation in the parent material $YTiO_3$. This is expected, as La substitution leads to microscopic randomness in the form of Ti sites with differing numbers of neighboring La and Y sites. Such randomness, however, does not work against a second-order phase transition, a macroscopic phenomenon whereby effects of microscopic randomness are averaged out when considering large volumes. Examples of systems with microscopic randomness that display second-order phase transitions with dynamic critical behavior include Fe-substituted MnSi [36] and dilute spin glasses such as CuMn [35]. In contrast, macroscopic randomness is possible, wherein the sample consists of regions with differing average La-substitution levels that nucleated during the growth. In this case, the information obtained from the sample would be an incoherent sum of properties corresponding to such macroscopically different sample sections. Looking at the chemical compositions obtained from WDS in Table I and the T_C dependence on the La-substitution level x in Fig. 12 (see also prior reports in Refs. [11,12]), we can see that such chemical inhomogeneities would have a stronger effect at low

x , where T_C changes rapidly with x . Therefore, given that the La-concentration spreads are comparable at different x (Table I) and that we see comparable ΔT_C for different $x > 0$ (Table II), the spread in T_C cannot be solely the result of chemical inhomogeneity, but is at least partially associated with magnetic phase separation due to the intrinsic first-order nature of the thermal phase transition.

We also compare the transition temperatures obtained from the bulk SQUID and neutron measurements with those from local μ SR measurements in Fig. 12 and Table II, to check the extent of chemical inhomogeneity. The transition temperatures from the SQUID data are determined as the peak in dM/dT in Fig. 1(b). The errors are estimated as the temperature at which dM/dT is 95% of its value at T_C . In the case of the neutron measurements, the transition temperatures are determined from the power-law fits in Fig. 5, and the errors for $x > 0$ are estimated as one standard deviation of the fitted Gaussian distribution of T_C . For μ SR, the transition temperatures are taken as the midpoints of the transitions observed in the magnetically ordered volume fraction in Fig. 8, with the errors estimated as the width of the transition. The transition temperatures obtained from the bulk and local probes are in excellent agreement, which indicates that the local and average bulk chemical compositions do not differ significantly. This is considerable evidence against significant chemical inhomogeneity effects in the μ SR results reported here.

F. Comparison between neutron diffraction and μ SR

This study provides an example of probing critical behavior of a system via both neutron scattering and μ SR. Previously, such an attempt was made for the quantum critical evolution of MnSi tuned by hydrostatic pressure. MnSi is an itinerant-electron magnet that displays helical magnetic order below $T_C \sim 29$ K [38]. Application of hydrostatic pressure turns the system into a paramagnet above a critical pressure $p_c \sim 15$ kbar, with first-order-like response observed in the magnetic susceptibility between $p^* \sim 12$ kbar and p_c [38]. For $p < p_c$, neutron scattering studies observed a satellite Bragg peak corresponding to the helical order, with a continuous-in-temperature evolution of Bragg peak intensities below T_C [39,40], similar to our results for $Y_{1-x}La_xTiO_3$ in Fig. 5. For $p_c < p < 19$ kbar, an additional diffuse quasielastic response was observed and termed “partial order.”

μ SR studies, on the other hand, revealed that the static magnetic order in MnSi survives with a 100% magnetic volume fraction only up to p^* , followed by phase separation into static magnetically ordered (F) and paramagnetic volumes $(1 - F)$ between p^* and p_c [41]. No dynamic critical behavior was observed for $p^* < p < p_c$, with the muon spin relaxation rate $1/T_1$ below the detection limit for pressures above p_c . In the case of MnSi, these observations clearly revealed that the continuous change of the Bragg-peak intensity in neutron scattering does not imply a second-order phase transition. The reason for this is that the magnetic Bragg peak intensity scales as S^2F , where S is the size of the local ordered moment. In general, neutron measurements cannot distinguish a continuous evolution of S^2 with a 100% magnetic volume fraction from a discontinuous change of S^2 at T_C with a continuous change of F below T_C . In this study, the μ SR results in

Fig. 8(b) clearly show a gradual evolution of F below T_C for $x = 0.2$ and 0.3 . Thus, the neutron data in Fig. 5 for these samples should not be regarded as indicative of a second-order thermal phase transition.

For MnSi, the apparent difference between μ SR (no observable $1/T_1$) and the quasielastic neutron signal indicates that the spin correlations above p_c are dynamic, within the energy resolution of the neutron studies in Ref. [39], but too fast for μ SR to detect. In the two neutron studies on MnSi [39,40], the satellite Bragg peak for helical order was observed only below p_c while diffusive signal in the quasielastic study was observed well above p_c [39], which indicates a change of spatial correlations at p_c . These results demonstrate that, for complex systems, the comparison of neutron scattering and μ SR results may need to go beyond a simple consideration of static volume fractions and ordered moment sizes, and require careful attention to dynamic timescales and spatial correlation patterns.

The present case of YTiO_3 requires particularly careful attention. The μ SR results for $x = 0$ in Fig. 8(b) indicate the absence of clear phase separation below T_C . The neutron diffraction results in Fig. 5 show a continuous temperature dependence with a reasonable power-law behavior at T_C . Prior specific-heat measurements [15] revealed a sharp peak of the magnetic contribution below T_C . These are behaviors consistent with a second-order thermal phase transition, although they are not inconsistent with a weakly first-order transition. On the other hand, no dynamic critical behavior in $1/T_1$ at T_C is observed by μ SR. At this point, it is not possible to unambiguously conclude whether unsubstituted YTiO_3 exhibits a second- or first-order thermal phase transition. Further studies of dynamic and spatial critical behaviors by inelastic neutron scattering would be needed to clarify this. Nevertheless, the first-order nature of the thermal transition becomes increasingly clear with La substitution, as inferred from the magnetic-volume fraction data for $x = 0.2$ and 0.3 in Fig. 8(b). Finally, we note that a related situation is encountered in the pyrite-structure metallic ferromagnet CoS_2 , which is thought to exhibit a weakly first-order FM to paramagnet transition at around 120 K [42]. Modest substitution with several elements shifts this to a clear first-order transition, however, a prime example being $\text{CoS}_{2-x}\text{Se}_x$, where the transition has been studied with similar neutron methods as those employed here (i.e., diffraction, SANS, etc.) [43].

G. Small-angle neutron scattering

SANS is a premier bulk probe of magnetic ordering and inhomogeneity across nanoscopic to mesoscopic length scales [44,45] and thus ideal for the study of the evolution of magnetic order with x in $\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{La}_x\text{TiO}_3$. In particular, we use T -, H -, and x -dependent SANS here to probe: the development of long-range FM order via low- q scattering from FM domains and domain walls; the low- T FM domain state via q_x - q_y maps of the magnetic scattering after ZF cooling; the nature of the paramagnetic to FM phase transitions via high- q quasielastic scattering due to spin fluctuations; and potential phase separation into coexisting FM and paramagnetic regions. This is achieved through unpolarized SANS measurements from 3 to 60 K, in fields up to 6 T (parallel to the neutron beam), on

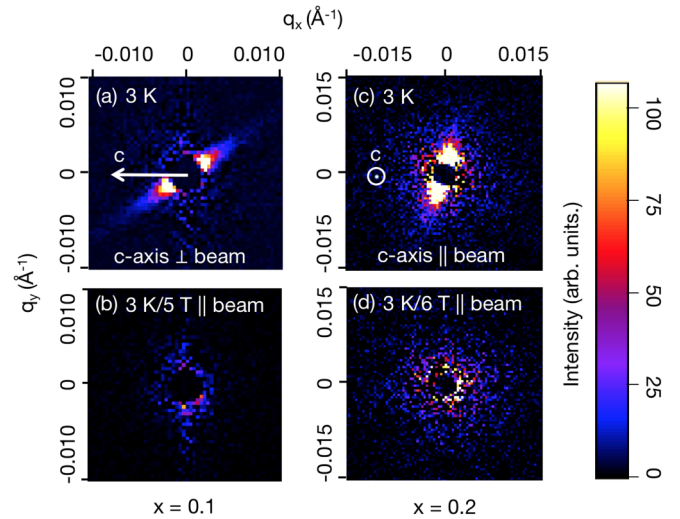


FIG. 13. (a), (b) q_x - q_y maps of the magnetic SANS in $x = 0.1$ at 3 K/0 T and 3 K/5 T, respectively. The magnetic field in (b) is set perpendicular to the c axis of the crystal. (c), (d) q_x - q_y maps of the magnetic SANS in $x = 0.2$ at 3 K/0 T and 3 K/6 T, respectively. The magnetic field in (d) is set parallel to the c axis of the crystal. The nonmagnetic scattering at high temperature was subtracted in all cases. The black spot at the center of each image is due to a beam stop.

representative $x = 0, 0.1$, and 0.2 crystals. For $x = 0.1$ and 0.2 , the c axis of the crystal was oriented both parallel and perpendicular to the neutron beam, to better assess the FM domain state.

Shown first in Figs. 13(a) and 13(b) are low- q range, q_x - q_y “maps” of the low- T (3 K) scattering from an $x = 0.1$ crystal in both (a) zero and (b) 5-T field, taken after ZF cooling. As shown in Fig. 13(a), these data were acquired with the crystal c axis along q_x , resulting in a strong streak of scattering at an in-plane angle of $\sim 45^\circ$. As detailed below, the scattering cross section ($d\Sigma/d\Omega$) in this q range decreases rapidly with T , and flattens above T_C , indicative of a substantial magnetic component. The data in Fig. 13 have thus had $T > T_C$ data subtracted to isolate the magnetic contribution. The magnetic origin of this scattering is further verified in Fig. 13(b), where applying 5 T along the beam direction suppresses $d\Sigma/d\Omega$ to negligible levels, due to the absence of any FM magnetization perpendicular to the beam [45]. The strong streak of scattering in Fig. 13(a) is thus clearly of magnetic origin, due to the specific FM domain state after ZF cooling, presumably dictated in large part by the magnetic anisotropy. At these q values, the relevant FM domains and domain walls are on 30–300 nm length scales. Apparent from Fig. 13(a) is thus that, at these length scales, significant scattering arises from FM magnetization that is not oriented along the c axis, indicative of a possible weakening of the easy c axis with x . For $x = 0.2$, Fig. 13(c) reveals a different situation. Specifically, in order to generate significant T - and H -dependent scattering in this q range, this crystal had to be oriented with the c axis parallel to the beam. This then results in a broader streak of scattering at a different angle in the q_x - q_y plane. Again, application of a magnetic field (6 T, in this case) along the beam suppresses the scattering [Fig. 13(d)] and hence confirms its magnetic

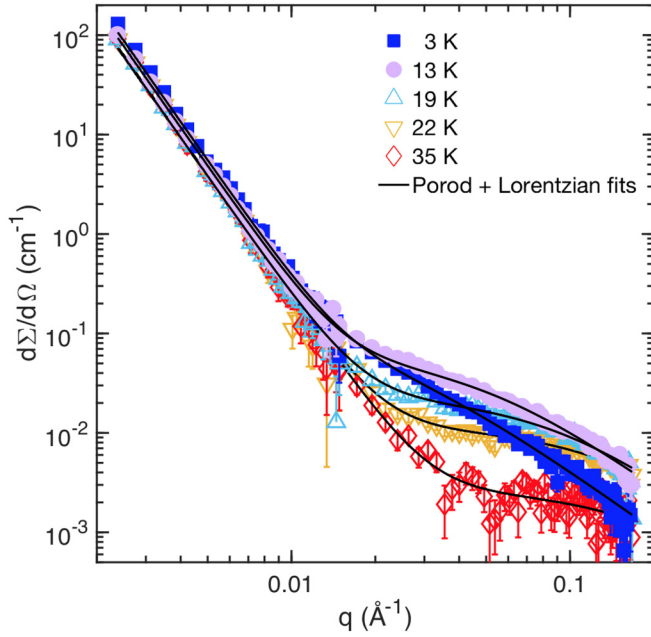


FIG. 14. $\log_{10}$ - $\log_{10}$ plot of the scattering wave-vector (q) dependence of the SANS cross section $d\Sigma/d\Omega$ for $x = 0.1$ ($T_C \sim 16$ K) at 3 and 13 K (solid symbols below T_C), and 19, 22, and 35 K (open symbols above T_C). The solid lines are fits to a sum of Porod and Lorentzian functions, as described in the text. Note that the high-temperature data were not subtracted here.

origin. While full elucidation of the FM domain state would require extensive angle-dependent SANS measurements, ideally coupled with magnetic microscopy, it is clear from the comparison of Figs. 13(a) and 13(c) that the domain state after ZF cooling is distinctly different at $x = 0.1$ and 0.2. We thus clearly see x -dependent changes in the magnetic anisotropy and investigate this further with magnetometry in Sec. III H.

Figure 14 shows $(d\Sigma/d\Omega)(q)$ profiles for the $x = 0.1$ crystal at 3, 13, 19, 22, and 35 K, i.e., representative temperatures from below to above T_C (~ 16 K in this case). These data were obtained by radial averaging of q_x - q_y maps [as in Figs. 13(a) and 13(c)], a process that produces results similar to sector averaging around the magnetic scattering streak. Note, however, that no high- T nonmagnetic background was subtracted in Fig. 14. It can be seen from the figure that from the lowest q probed (~ 0.002 Å $^{-1}$) to ~ 0.01 Å $^{-1}$, linear scaling occurs on this $\log_{10}$ - $\log_{10}$ plot, i.e., we observe power-law behavior. The data can be fit to $(d\Sigma/d\Omega)(q, T) = (d\Sigma/d\Omega)_P(T)/q^n$, with $n = 4$, and $(d\Sigma/d\Omega)_P$ being a T -dependent constant. This is the standard Porod-law form, and the exponent $n = 4$ indicates scattering from three-dimensional objects with smooth surfaces and size $\gg 2\pi/0.002$ Å $^{-1}$ (the minimum q probed), i.e., length scales larger than 300 nm [45]. At low T , such as the 3-K data in Fig. 14, these objects are domains and domain walls associated with the FM order [45], which is apparently truly long ranged, consistent with our neutron diffraction and μ SR results. As T is increased, the strength of the scattering in this Porod regime decreases up to T_C (~ 16 K), above which it becomes T independent, as is typical, due to scattering from long-range structural

inhomogeneities and defects [45]. Distinctly different behavior occurs above ~ 0.01 Å $^{-1}$, where $d\Sigma/d\Omega$ adopts a weaker q dependence, again strongly T dependent. $d\Sigma/d\Omega$ in this q regime first increases with increasing T , up to T_C , and then decreases to low levels at 35 K. The cross section in this q region can be fit to a Lorentzian form, i.e., $(d\Sigma/d\Omega)(q, T) = (d\Sigma/d\Omega)_L(T)/\{q^2 + [1/\xi(T)]^2\}$, where $(d\Sigma/d\Omega)_L$ is a T -dependent constant, and ξ is the magnetic correlation length [45]. This behavior is typical around FM to paramagnetic phase transitions, and occurs due to quasielastic scattering from short-range FM spin fluctuations [45]. Such scattering typically grows on cooling from above T_C , then decreases rapidly below T_C , which results in the “critical scattering peak” discussed below [45]. Based on the above, the solid lines through the data in Fig. 14 are fits to a sum of Porod and Lorentzian terms [46,47]

$$\frac{d\Sigma}{d\Omega}(q, T) = \frac{(d\Sigma/d\Omega)_P(T)}{q^n} + \frac{(d\Sigma/d\Omega)_L(T)}{q^2 + (1/\xi(T))^2}, \quad (4)$$

with $n = 4$, which provides an excellent description of the data; this is also the case for $x = 0$ and 0.2 (not shown).

Further analysis of the type of $(d\Sigma/d\Omega)(q, T)$ behavior shown in Fig. 14 is provided in Fig. 15, which shows data for $x = 0, 0.1$, and 0.2 crystals, with the high- T nonmagnetic scattering now subtracted. Shown first in Fig. 15(a) is $(d\Sigma/d\Omega)(T)$ at a fixed low $q \approx 0.003$ Å $^{-1}$, where Porod scattering from long-range-ordered FM domains dominates. At $x = 0$, the magnetic SANS cross section turns on relatively sharply at $T_C \sim 30$ K, grows in an order-parameter-like fashion on cooling, consistent with the neutron diffraction results in Fig. 5, and then saturates at ~ 700 cm $^{-1}$. The behavior for $x = 0.1$ and 0.2, however, is distinctly different. The onset of magnetic scattering at the respective T_C values remains apparent, but now with a quite linear increase in $(d\Sigma/d\Omega)$ on cooling, and a low- q cross section reaching only ~ 15 –80 cm $^{-1}$. The order-parameter-like T dependence is thus lost, and the absolute magnitude of the scattering from long-range FM domains is an order of magnitude lower than for $x = 0$. Additional insight is gained from Fig. 15(b), which shows $(d\Sigma/d\Omega)(T)$ in the high- q (Lorentzian-dominated) region ($q = 0.1$ Å $^{-1}$). For $x = 0$, the behavior appears relatively conventional [45], with a rather typical critical scattering peak around T_C , and a vanishing $(d\Sigma/d\Omega)$ on cooling to 3 K. For $x = 0.1$ and 0.2, however, the situation is again qualitatively different. Whereas clear peaks arise in both cases, it becomes apparent with increasing x that the quasielastic critical scattering does not vanish as $T \rightarrow 0$. Figure 15(c) further clarifies the situation by showing the extracted magnetic correlation length ξ , which is seen to grow on cooling in each case, and to reach maximum values at T_C . Importantly, however, and contrary to expectations for a conventional second-order paramagnetic to FM phase transition [45], ξ does not diverge, and instead exhibits a T dependence on approach to T_C that is notably weak. Drawing together the observations from Fig. 15, a picture emerges that is in excellent agreement with the neutron diffraction and μ SR results. Specifically, while the FM order detected here by SANS is clearly long ranged, even at $x = 0$ the behavior is different from a conventional second-order phase transition. The transition is in fact

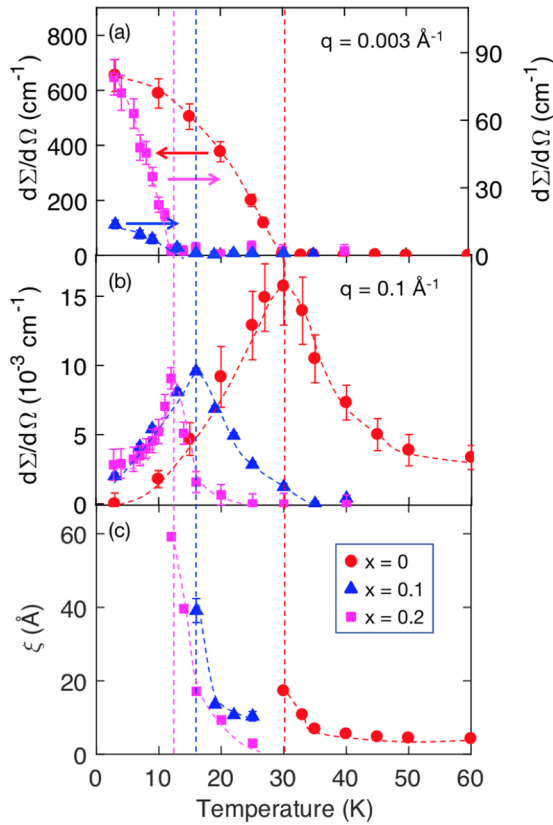


FIG. 15. (a), (b) Temperature dependence of the SANS cross section ($d\Sigma/d\Omega$) for $x = 0, 0.1$, and 0.2 , at low q ($0.003 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$) and at high q ($0.1 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$), respectively. To improve statistics, the data at each q are taken as averages of six adjacent q points in the ranges $0.00238 \text{ \AA}^{-1} < q < 0.00422 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ and $0.09703 \text{ \AA}^{-1} < q < 0.1106 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$, respectively. (c) T dependence of the magnetic correlation length ξ for $x = 0, 0.1$, and 0.2 extracted from the Lorentzian term in Eq. (4). Dashed lines are guides to the eye. Note that the high-temperature nonmagnetic background has been subtracted in (a) and (b). However, this was not possible for the $x = 0$ data in (b) due to the nonzero Lorentzian scattering at 60 K.

potentially weakly first order already for $x = 0$, as inferred from the μ SR data. Note that this weakly first-order nature of the transition becomes increasingly obvious with substitution x . Explicitly, critical fluctuations are certainly observed by SANS [Figs. 15(b) and 15(c)], but without the expected power-law divergence of ξ as $T \rightarrow T_C$ [45]. Such behavior persists at $x = 0.1$ and 0.2 , where, particularly at $x = 0.2$, another notable feature emerges, namely, the nonvanishing quasielastic critical scattering at even the lowest temperature [Fig. 15(b)]. In light of the muon results implicating FM/paramagnetic phase coexistence at this x , we straightforwardly interpret this in terms of a small volume fraction of the crystal that remains in the paramagnetic phase even at the lowest temperature probed. These SANS measurements thus provide further evidence for the FM/paramagnetic phase coexistence at higher x . Finally, as is clear from comparing the results for the three x values in Fig. 15(a), our SANS data also provide clear support for the conclusion of substantially suppressed ordered FM magnetization with increasing

x , which is seen to result in significantly suppressed Porod scattering from domains of long-range FM order. We note for completeness that the T_C for the particular $x = 0.2$ crystal here is higher than those studied with magnetometry, neutron diffraction, and μ SR, likely due to oxygen off stoichiometry.

H. Easy-axis rotation

Given the significant differences in the FM domain state at $x = 0.1$ and 0.2 observed by SANS (Fig. 13), we investigated the changes in magnetic anisotropy with substitution using magnetometry. Figure 16 shows the magnetic moment as a function of magnetic field along the three orthorhombic crystalline axes for three different La-substitution levels, $x = 0, 0.1$, and 0.2 . The samples were cut from the same growths as those in Fig. 1, and polished into cubes with the a , b , and c axes perpendicular to one of the three inequivalent surfaces of the cube. The demagnetization factors for a regular cube-shaped sample are known [48] and were taken into account. The magnetic moments observed here at 7 T along the c axis are in agreement with those in Fig. 1. For $x = 0$, it is clear that the c and b axes are the easy and hard axes of magnetization, respectively, in agreement with previous reports based on TSFZ-grown YTiO_3 single crystals [22,23]. For $x = 0.1$ and 0.2 , however, the magnetic anisotropy between the c and a axes is strongly suppressed compared to $x = 0$, indicative of an easy plane. Similar to Fig. 1, the magnetic-field dependence of the magnetic moment is seen to significantly change with substitution, with YTiO_3 approaching complete saturation already at 7 T, in contrast to the situation for $x = 0.1$ and 0.2 .

Although we clearly see a change in the magnetocrystalline anisotropy with La substitution, it must be noted that YTiO_3 single crystals grown with the Czochralski method show highly diminished magnetic anisotropy between the a and c axes, similar to the La-substituted single crystals grown here using the TSFZ method [21]. We also note that such strongly reduced anisotropy between the a and c axes is known to occur upon charge-carrier doping of YTiO_3 by substituting Ca at the Y site [22]. In the literature, rotation of crystallographic easy axes in single crystals has been reported mostly as a function of temperature and magnetic field [49,50] and attributed to intricate structural details as well as coupling between different magnetic sublattices. It is a distinct possibility that different methods of crystal growth cause subtle differences in single-ion anisotropy, which would in turn control the magnetocrystalline anisotropy. On the other hand, the observed changes in magnetic anisotropy could also be a consequence of strong spin-orbital coupling that is sensitive to the change in distortion of the TiO_6 octahedra as the average rare-earth ionic radius increases with La substitution x in $\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{La}_x\text{TiO}_3$ [11].

We now discuss the implications of the La substitution-induced changes observed in the magnetocrystalline anisotropy on the neutron diffraction results. In Sec. III C, we deduced the substitution dependence of different magnetic components by comparing the intensity of specific magnetic Bragg reflections. If the magnetic structure remained invariant, this would be valid. However, given the changes in magnetocrystalline anisotropy, this may not be the case. Figure 17 shows a schematic of the changes in magnetic

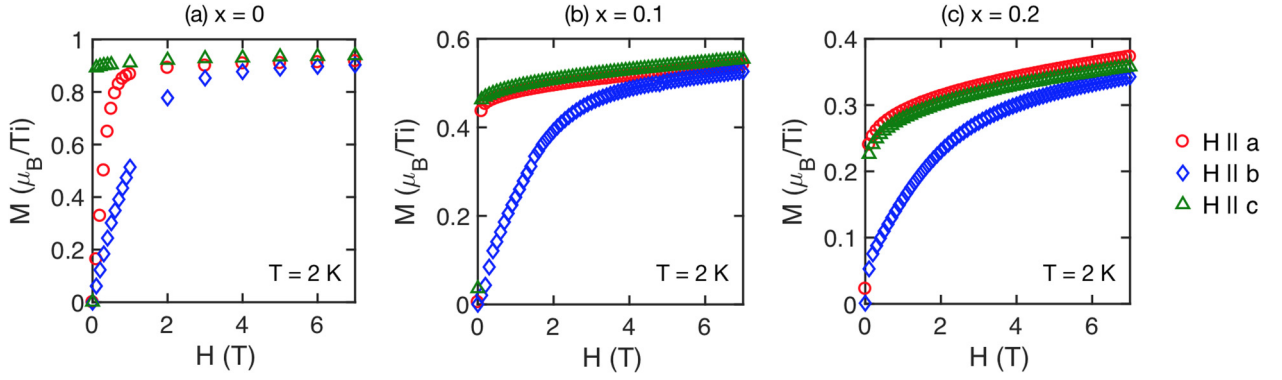


FIG. 16. Magnetic field dependence of the magnetic moment at 2 K for $Y_{1-x}La_xTiO_3$ with (a) $x = 0$, (b) $x = 0.1$, and (c) $x = 0.2$ along the three orthorhombic crystalline axes. The samples were zero-field cooled and measured in an ascending field.

component directions upon La substitution. As noted in Sec. III C, the FM, G-AFM, and A-AFM moments were obtained from neutron intensities of $(020)_o$, $(011)_o$, and $(001)_o$ Bragg reflections, respectively. Crucially, only the spin component perpendicular to the Bragg reflection contributes to the measured magnetic intensity. In $YTiO_3$, the FM, G-AFM, and A-AFM components point along c , a , and b axes, respectively [17], and therefore are perpendicular to the corresponding measured Bragg reflections. Upon La substitution, changes are only observed in the magnetic anisotropy between a and c axes, whereas the b axis remains the hard axis. Therefore, we assume that the A-AFM component continues to orient along the b axis in the La-substituted system and hence the A-AFM Bragg reflection $(001)_o$ captures the entire A-AFM moment for all La-substitution levels. On the other hand, the FM spin component rotates in the a - c plane upon substitution and no longer remains along the c axis, as shown in Fig. 17. The FM Bragg reflection $(020)_o$, being directed along the b axis, however, remains perpendicular to the FM spin component, and therefore still captures the entire FM moment even in the substituted system. Thus, the substitution dependence of the A-AFM and FM moments in Fig. 7 remains unaffected by the observed changes in magnetocrystalline anisotropy. The $(011)_o$ Bragg reflection measures the G-AFM component of the ordered magnetic moment perpendicular to $[011]_o$. Considering that the G-AFM component, which was

originally along the a axis at $x = 0$, would now point along some direction in the a - c plane (perpendicular to the FM component in the a - c plane and the A-AFM component along the b axis), the $(011)_o$ Bragg reflection will no longer capture the entire G-AFM moment for $x \neq 0$. We can nevertheless estimate the minimum fractional projection of the G-AFM magnetic moment component in the plane perpendicular to $[011]_o$.

As shown in Fig. 17, let us assume that the G-AFM component $\vec{G}$ lies in the a - c plane at an angle θ with respect to the a axis. Let a , b , and c be the lattice parameters of the orthorhombic crystalline lattice. Let $\hat{z}$ be the unit vector along $[011]_o$. The component of $\vec{G}$ perpendicular to $[011]_o$ can then be calculated as

$$G_{\perp} = \vec{G} - (\vec{G} \cdot \hat{z})\hat{z}. \quad (5)$$

Minimizing this equation, one finds that the component of $\vec{G}$ perpendicular to $[011]_o$ is smallest when $\theta = 90^\circ$, i.e., when the G-AFM component points along the c axis. We can calculate this minimum component as

$$G_{\perp, \min} = \|\vec{G}\| \sqrt{\frac{1/b^2}{1/b^2 + 1/c^2}}. \quad (6)$$

Using the lattice parameters from Ref. [11], we obtain $G_{\perp, \min} \sim 0.8\|\vec{G}\|$ in the La-substitution range that we have studied. Figure 6 clearly shows that the measured fraction of G-AFM moment decreases to <0.8 already for $x = 0.1$ and to <0.5 for $x = 0.2$ and 0.25 , compared to $x = 0$, which implies that the conclusion regarding the G-AFM ordered moment being suppressed with substitution is still intact. However, the exact substitution dependence of the G-AFM ordered moment in Fig. 6 is questionable. The changes in the magnetic structure also contribute to the observed differences in the La-substitution dependence of the ordered moments measured by μ SR compared to the bulk probes in Fig. 10.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the magnetically ordered ground state of single crystals of $Y_{1-x}La_xTiO_3$ was studied for $x \leq 0.3$ via magnetometry, XAS/XMCD, neutron diffraction, μ SR, and SANS. We find that the bulk FM ordered moment and the

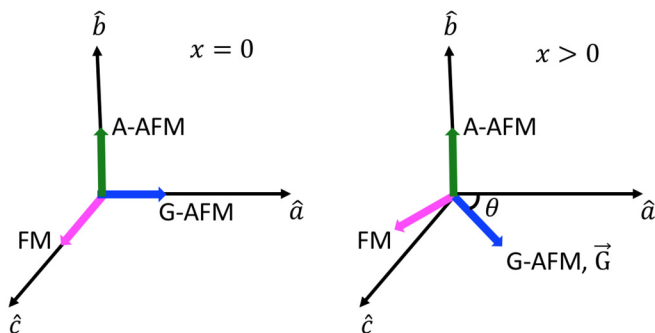


FIG. 17. Schematic of the ordered magnetic components in $Y_{1-x}La_xTiO_3$.

canting-induced G-type and A-type AFM ordered moments are strongly suppressed on approaching the FM-AFM phase boundary at the La substitution $x_c \sim 0.3$. The suppression of the bulk ordered moment is due to a combination of reduced local ordered moment and phase separation into paramagnetic and magnetically ordered regions, with a paramagnetic volume fraction of $\sim 20\%$ at $x = 0.2$ and 0.3 . The absence of a clear signature of dynamic critical behavior for $x = 0-0.3$ and of a power-law divergence of the magnetic correlation length for $x = 0-0.2$ suggests that the thermal phase transition is not conventional second order. This becomes increasingly obvious with substitution x , as seen from both μ SR and SANS measurements. In particular, for $x = 0.2$ and 0.3 , μ SR clearly observes a volume-wise separation into paramagnetic and magnetically ordered regions near the respective transition temperatures, indicative of a first-order transition. Note, however, that our neutron diffraction data for $x = 0$ are consistent with critical behavior with the expected Ising critical exponent; the thermal phase transition for the unsubstituted system is therefore likely only very weakly first order. An additional important aspect of La substitution in $\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{La}_x\text{TiO}_3$ that we find here is the evidence for an evolution of the magnetocrystalline anisotropy from easy axis to easy plane. No evidence for a spin-glass phase is found in the studied substitution range. The results obtained here reveal complex changes in the magnetic structure upon approaching the FM-AFM phase boundary.

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