

# Spin Wave Excitations in the Colossal Magnetoresistive Manganite $\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Sr}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3$

NCNR Neutron Scattering Summer School 2015

Group B: BT-7 Triple Axis Spectrometer

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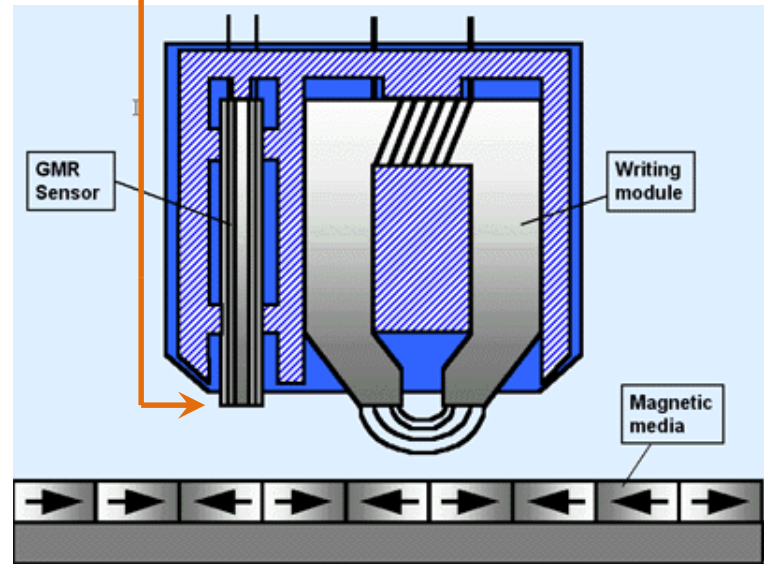
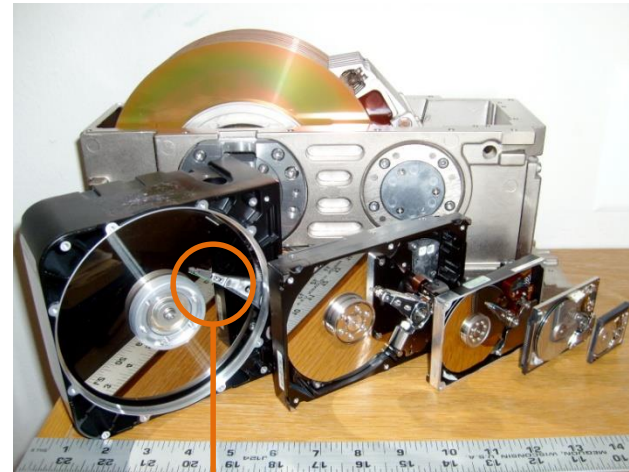
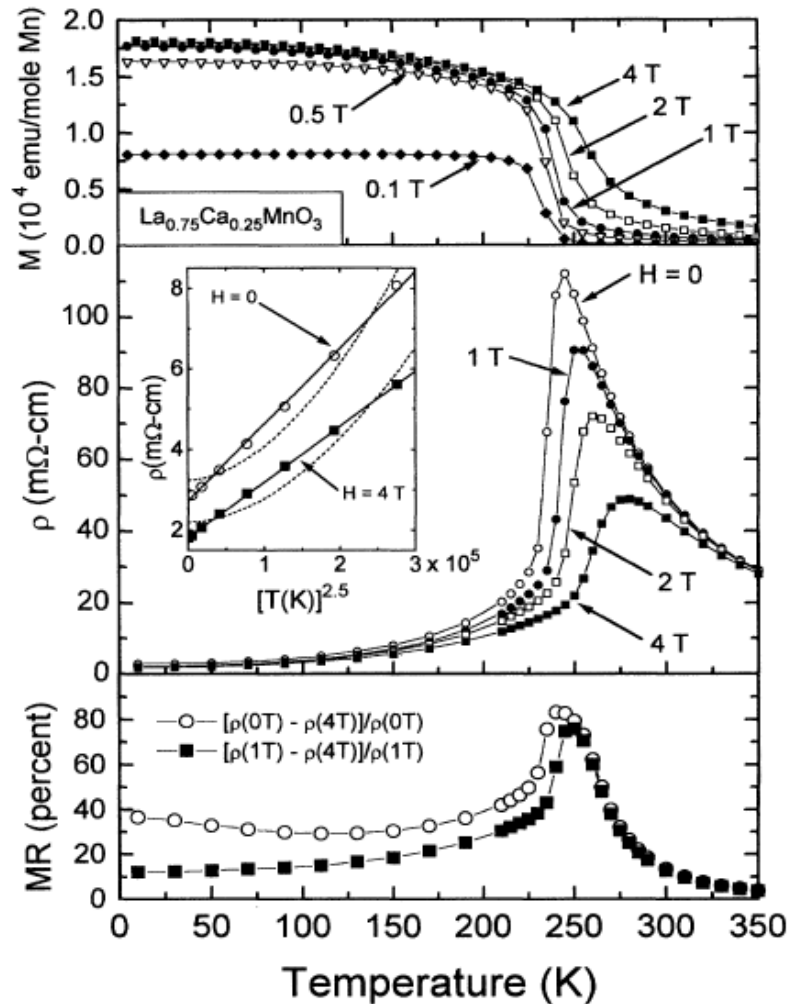
Shu Zhang

Ming Yi

Tianran Chen

Jacob Lamanna

# Colossal Magnetoresistance

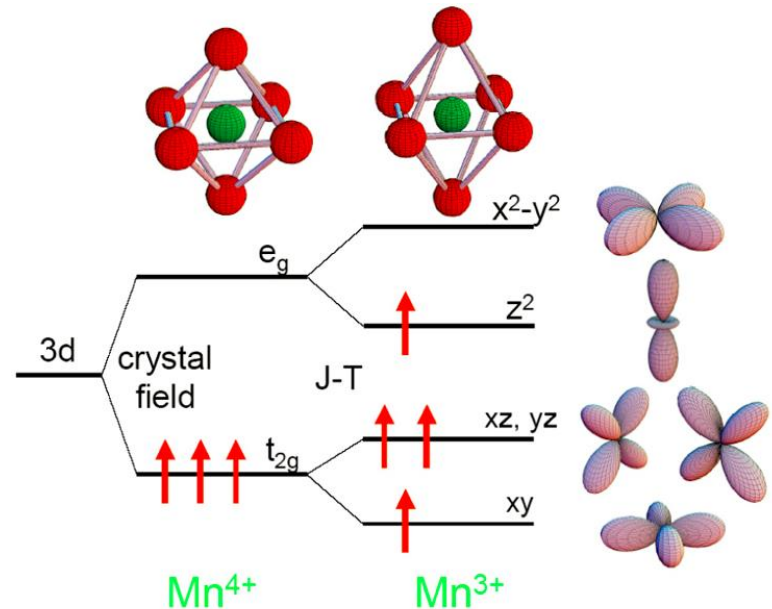
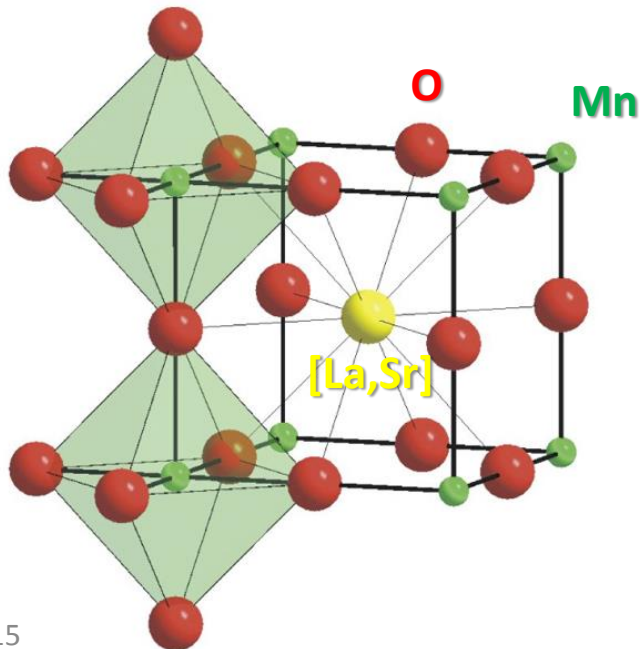
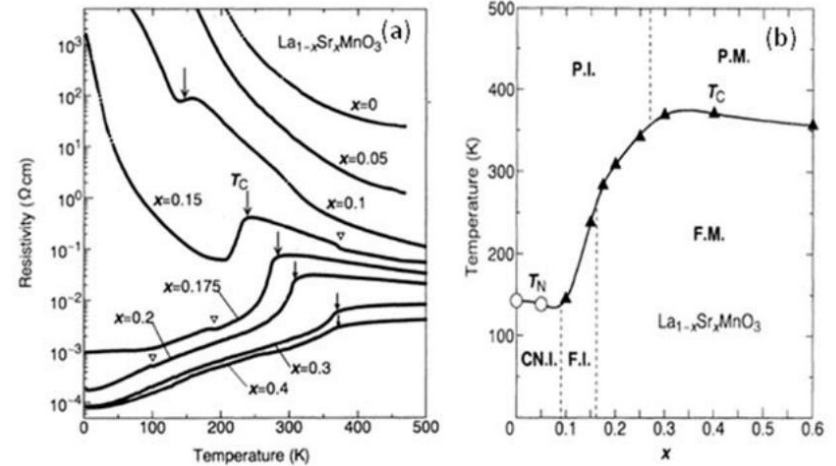


# La<sub>1-x</sub>Sr<sub>x</sub>MnO<sub>3</sub>

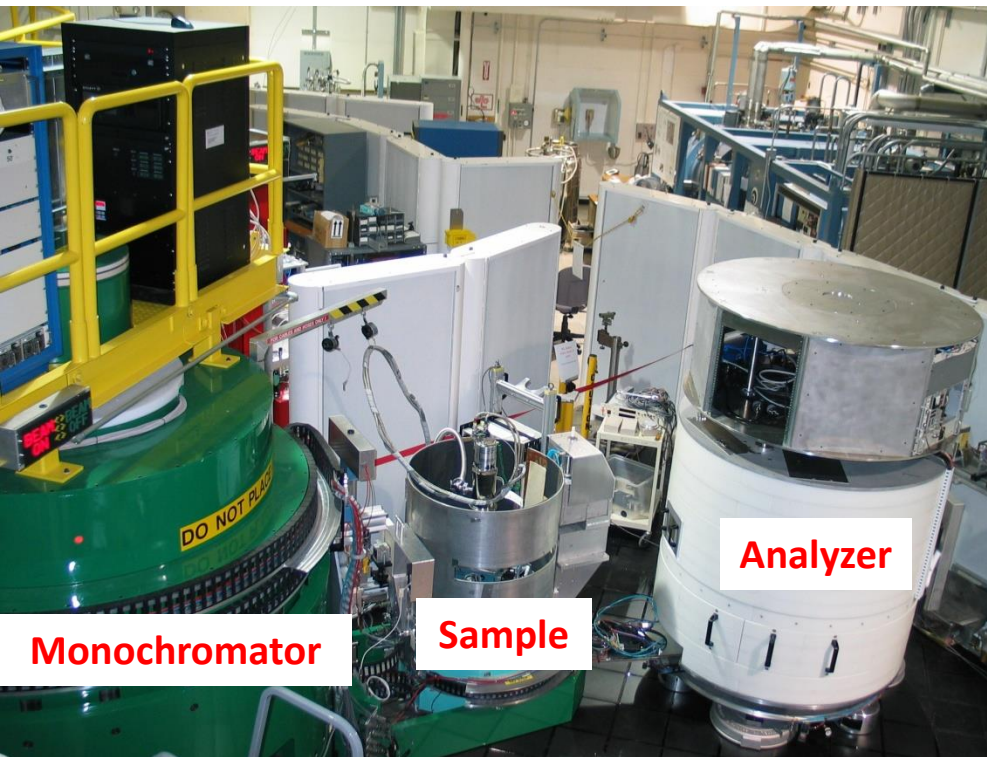
Perovskite Structure

Hole doping introduces Mn<sup>4+</sup> sites.

Degeneracy of the ground state allows the magnetic moments to become itinerant, leading to the magnon state.

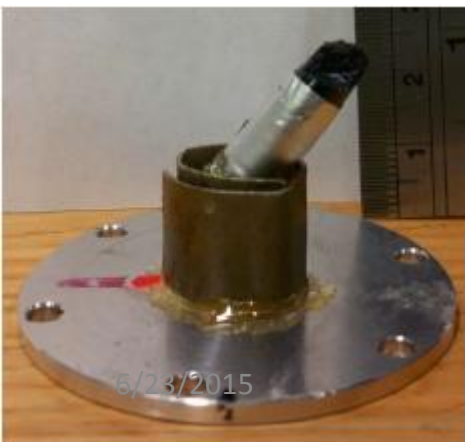


# BT-7 Triple Axis Spectrometer



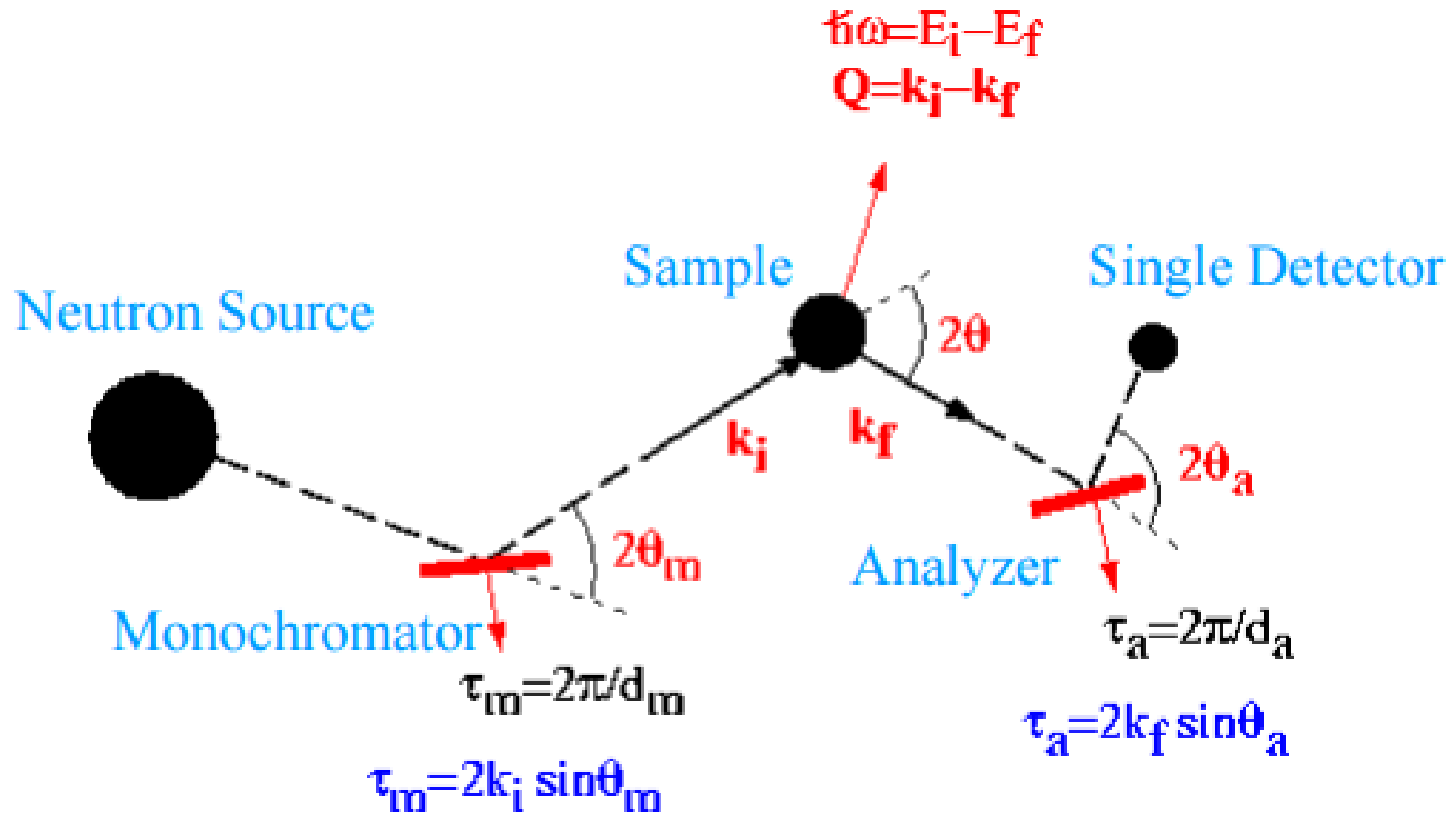
Choice of spectrometer:

- High Flux
- Steep dispersion requires large  $E \sim 10\text{-}20$  meV
- Large  $Q$

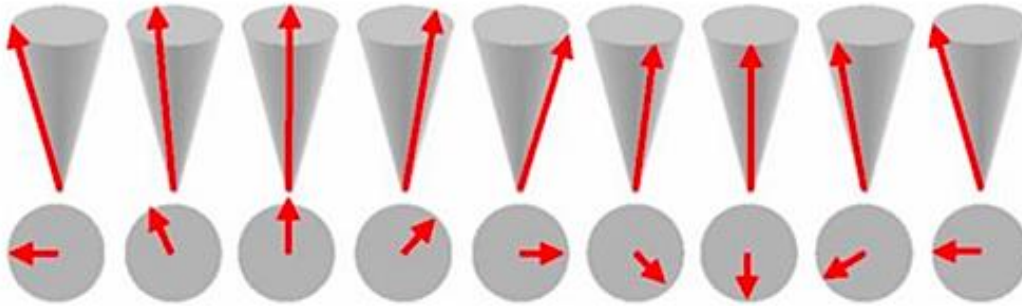


$\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Sr}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3$  single crystal  
mounted on standard CCR

# Triple-Axis Spectrometer



# Spin Wave

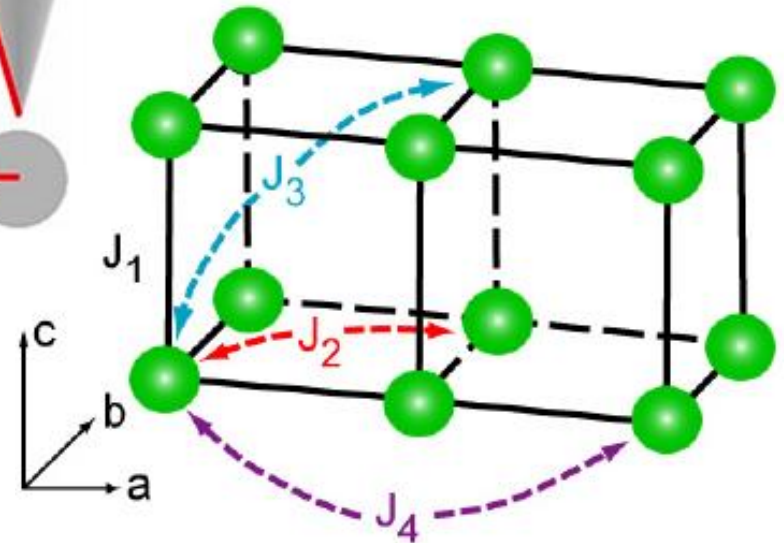


$$H = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} J_{i,j} \mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_j$$

$\mathbf{S}_i$  : vector operator of  $i^{\text{th}}$  Spin

$J$  : exchange constant (magnetic exchange)

Competition of Coulomb repulsion and Pauli exclusion principle

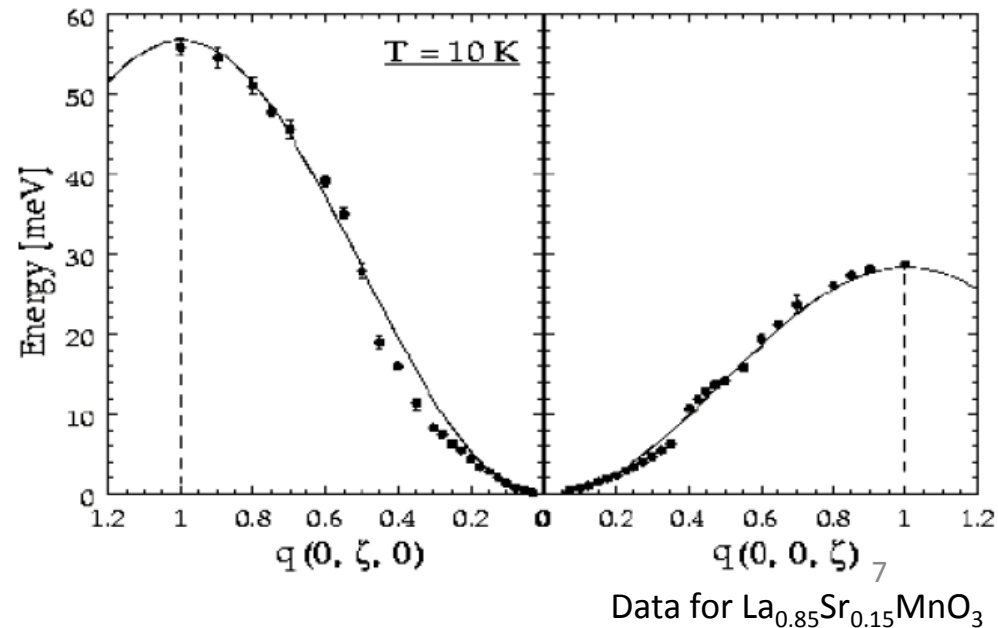


$$E_{\text{spinwaves}} = \Delta(T) + D(T)q^2 + E(T)q^4 + \dots$$

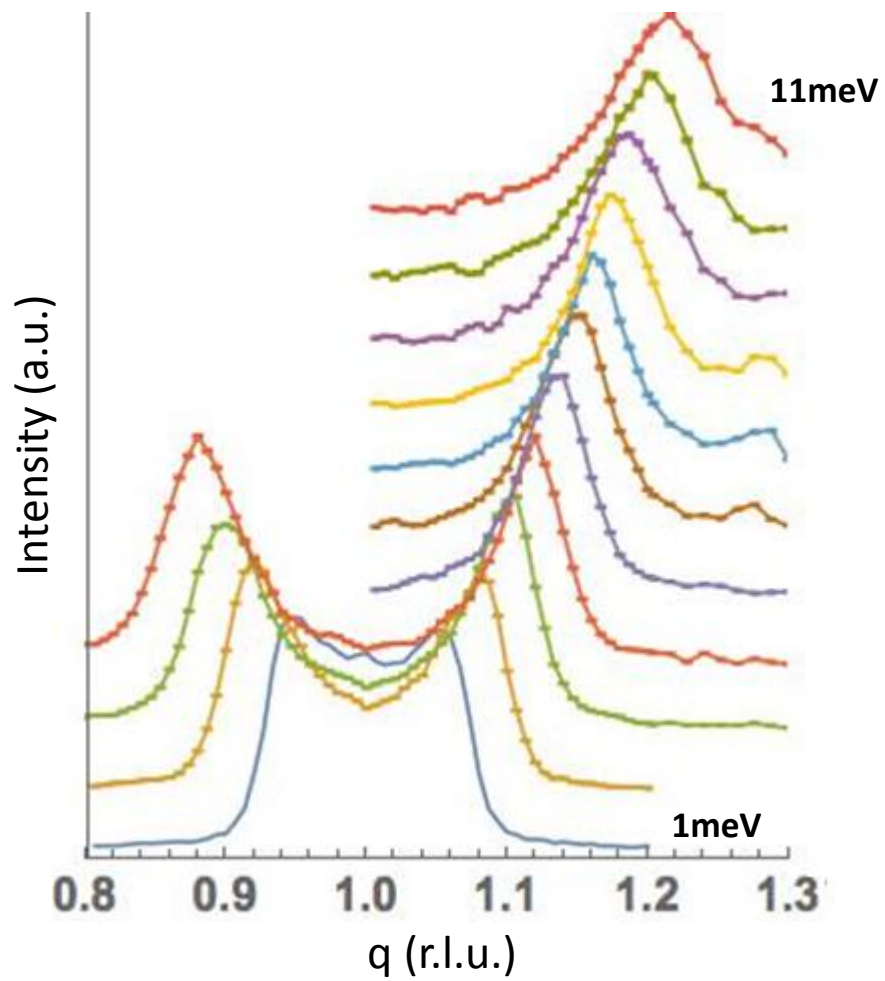
$D$  : the spin-wave “stiffness” parameter

# Measurement Details

- Inelastic measurement of spin wave excitations
- Extract spin-wave “stiffness” parameter  $D(T) \propto JS(T)$
- Q-scans about (1 0 0) peak at selected temperatures: 180, 250, 290, 320 K
- Temperature dependence of (1 0 0) Bragg peak
- $E_f = 14.7$  meV
- E: 1.0 - > 11.0 meV

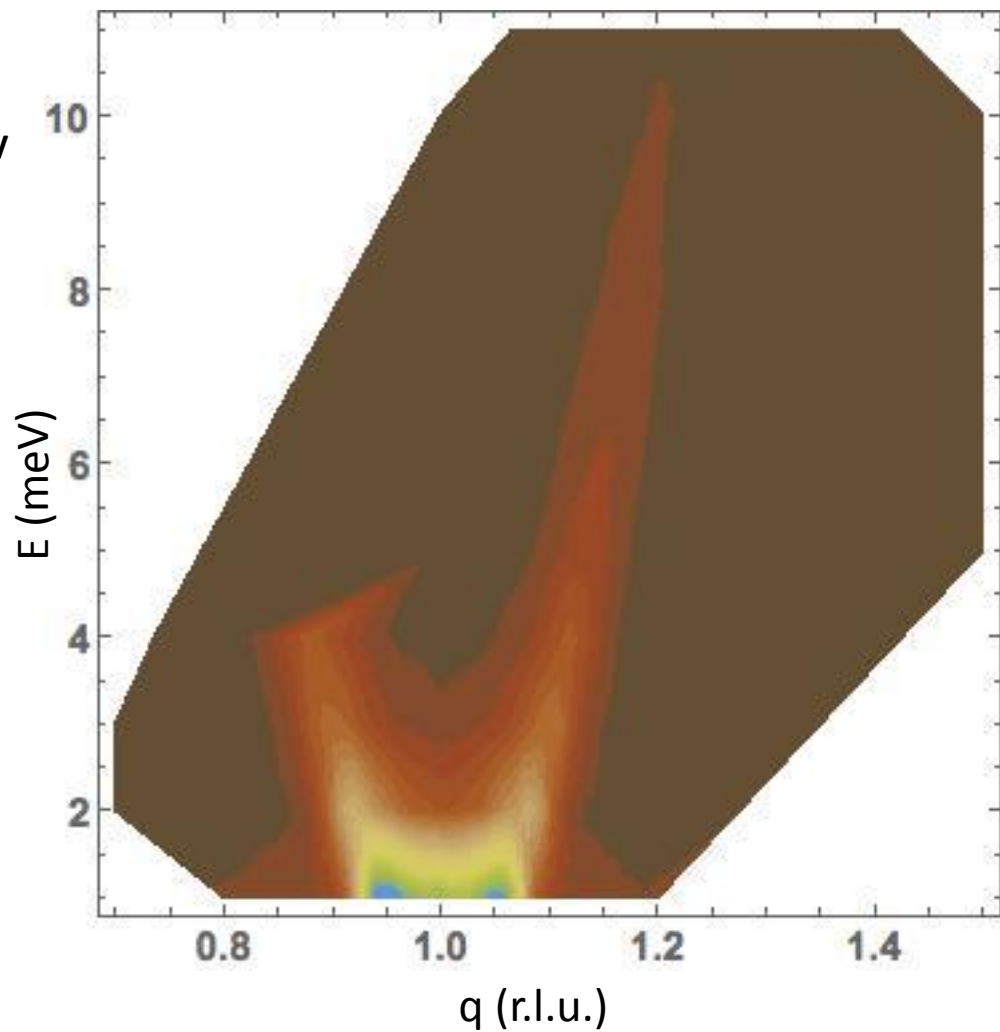
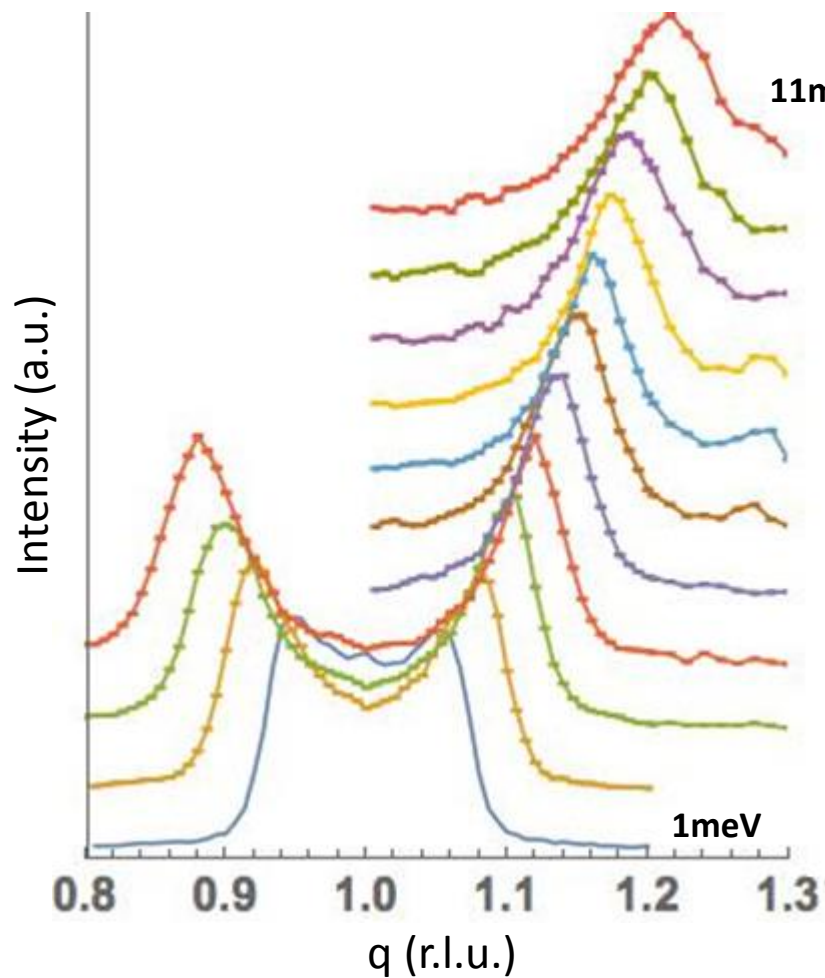


# Data at T=320K

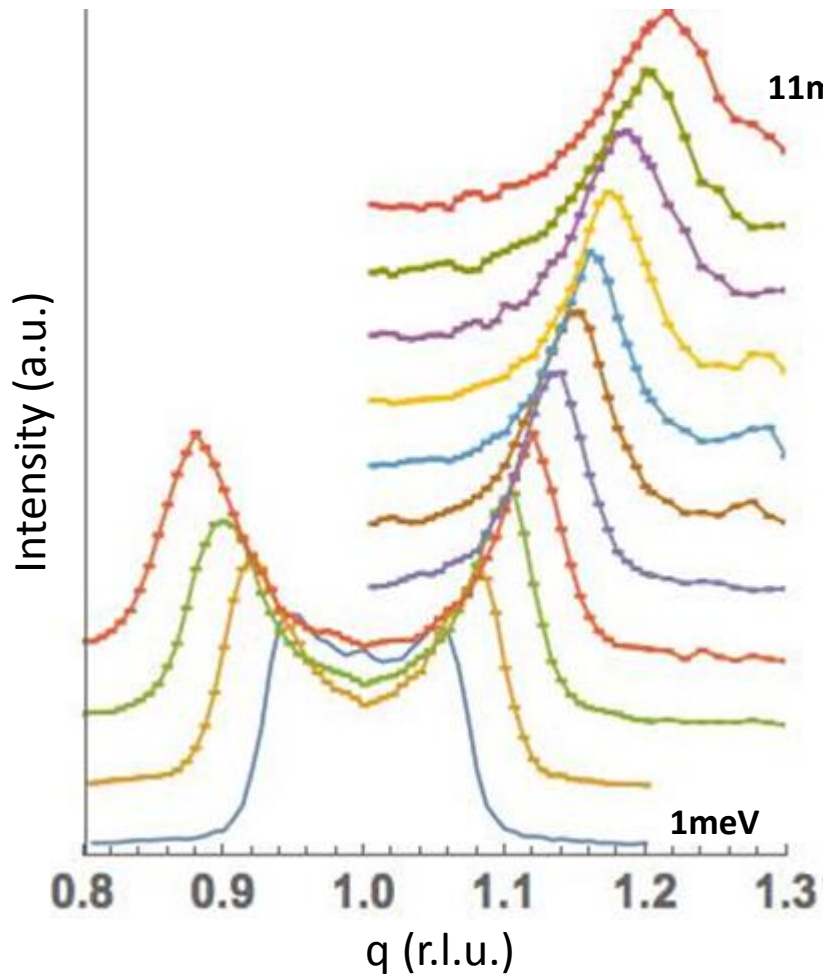




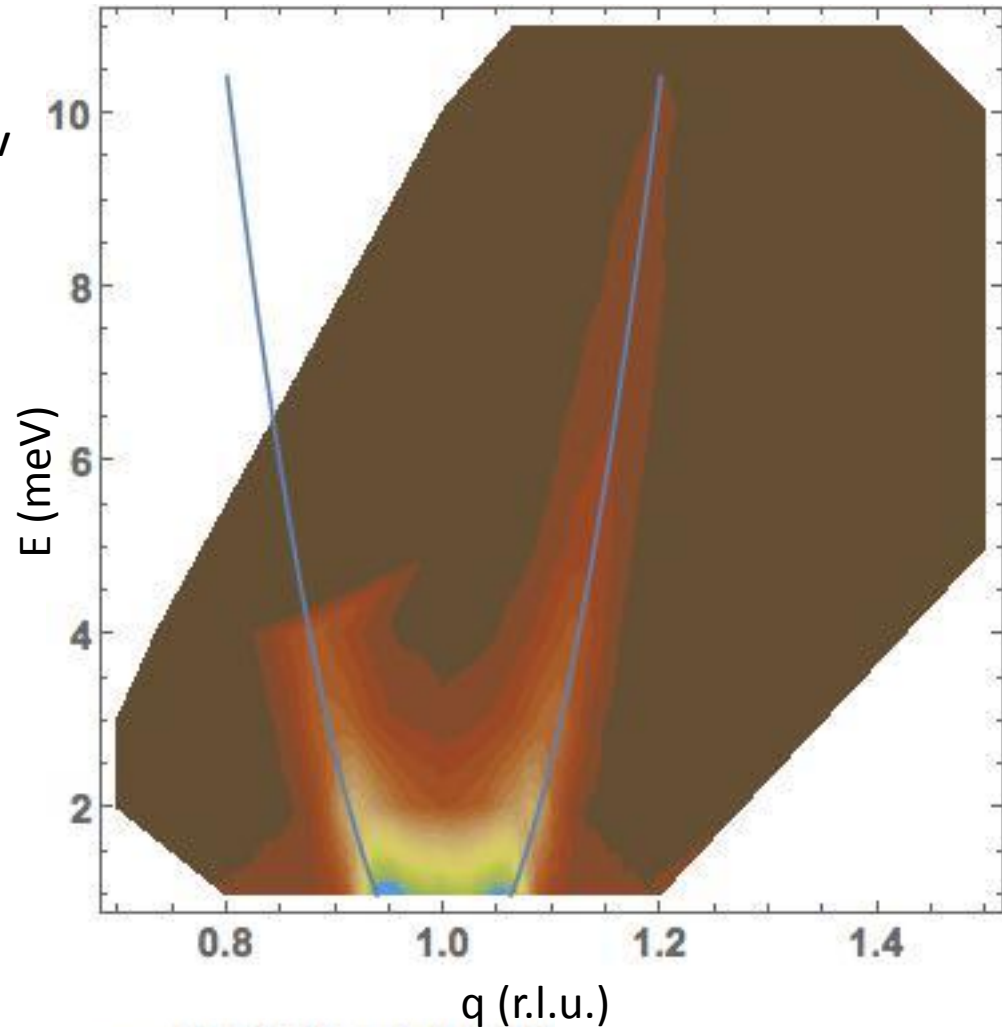
# Data at T=320K



# Data at T=320K



J: exchange parameter

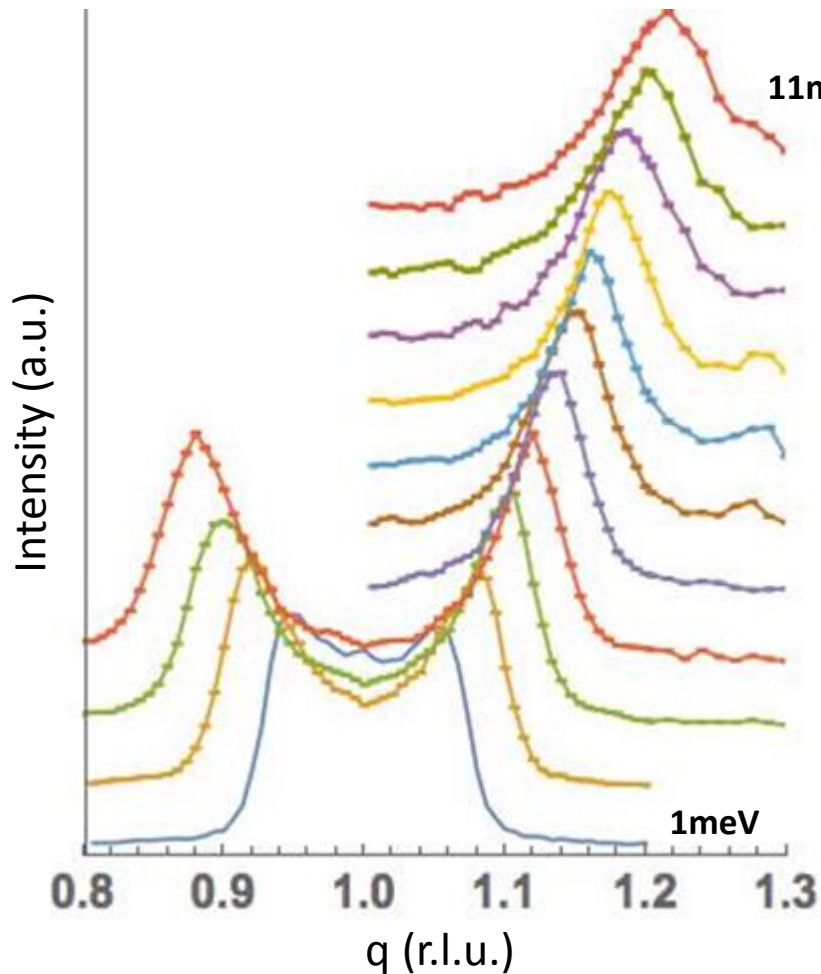


—  $E = 2SJ(1 - \cos(qa/2))$

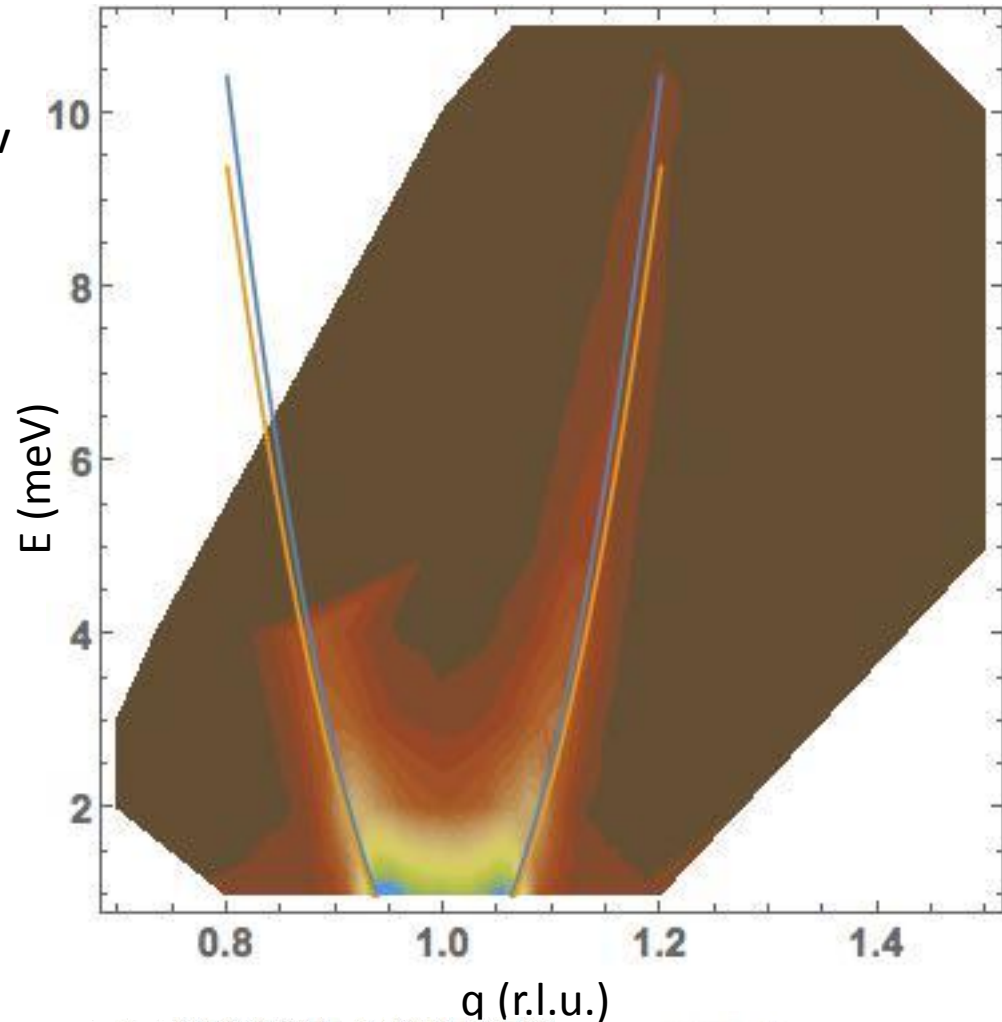
$S = \frac{3}{2}$

$J = 0.43\text{eV}$

# Data at T=320K



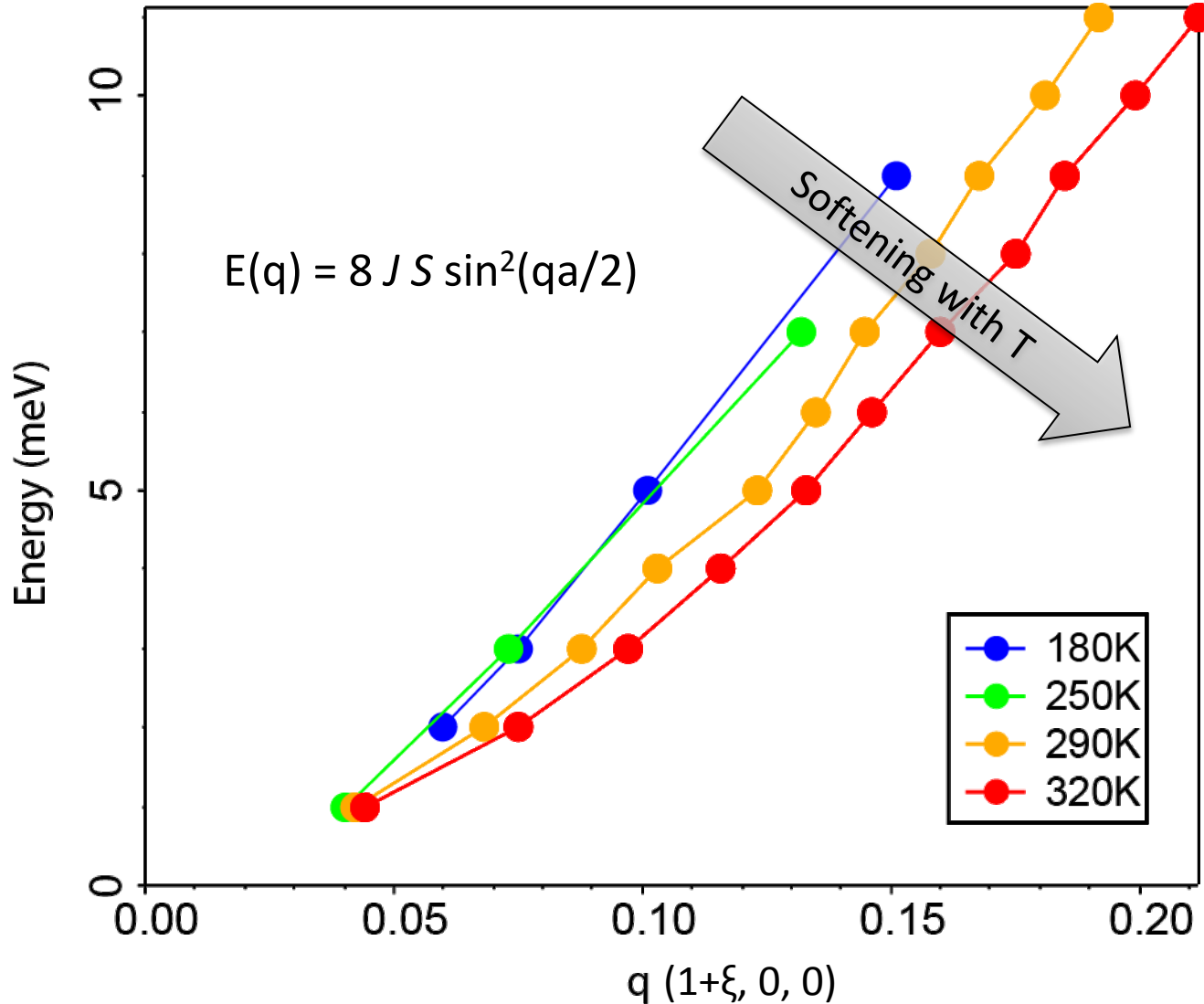
J: exchange parameter  
 $\Delta$ : gap parameter  
 D: stiffness parameter



—  $E=2SJ(1-\cos(qa/2))$  —  $E=Dq^2$   
 $S=\frac{3}{2}$   $D=0.09\text{eV}\cdot\text{\AA}^2$   
 $J=0.43\text{eV}$

$$E_{spinwaves} = \Delta(T) + D(T)q^2 + E(T)q^4 + \dots$$

# Temperature Dependence of Spin Waves



# Temperature Dependent Properties

$$M \propto |T_c - T|^\beta$$

$$I \propto M^2 \propto |T_c - T|^{2\beta}$$

$T_c$ : Critical temperature

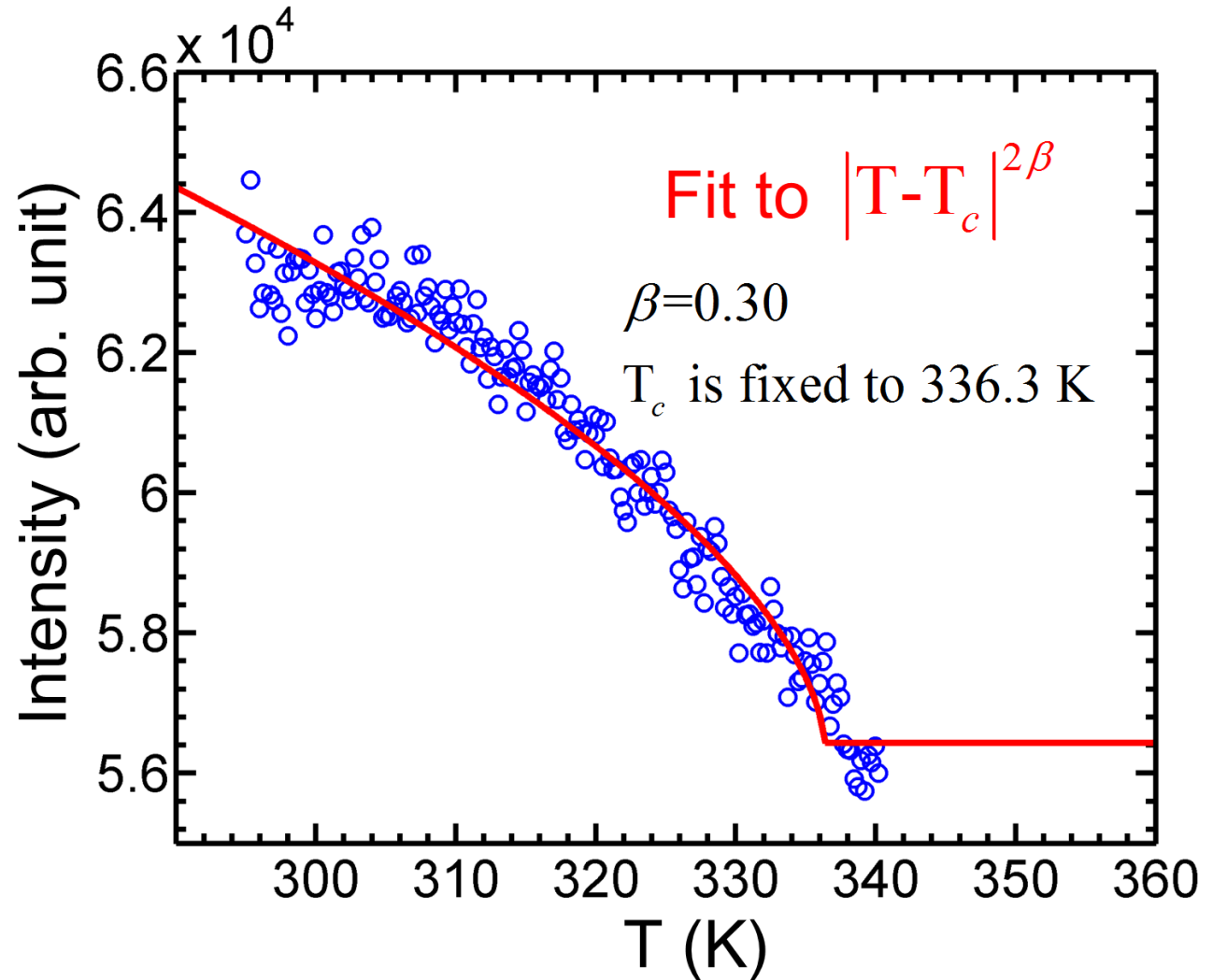
$T_c = 336.3$  K, according to previous BT7 experiment

M: Magnetic moment

I: Integrated intensity of ferromagnetic (1 0 0) peak

$\beta$ : Critical exponent

$\beta \approx 0.30$  (Yang Zhao et al, BT7 experiment handout)



# Temperature Dependent Properties

$$D \propto |T_c - T|^{\nu' - \beta}$$

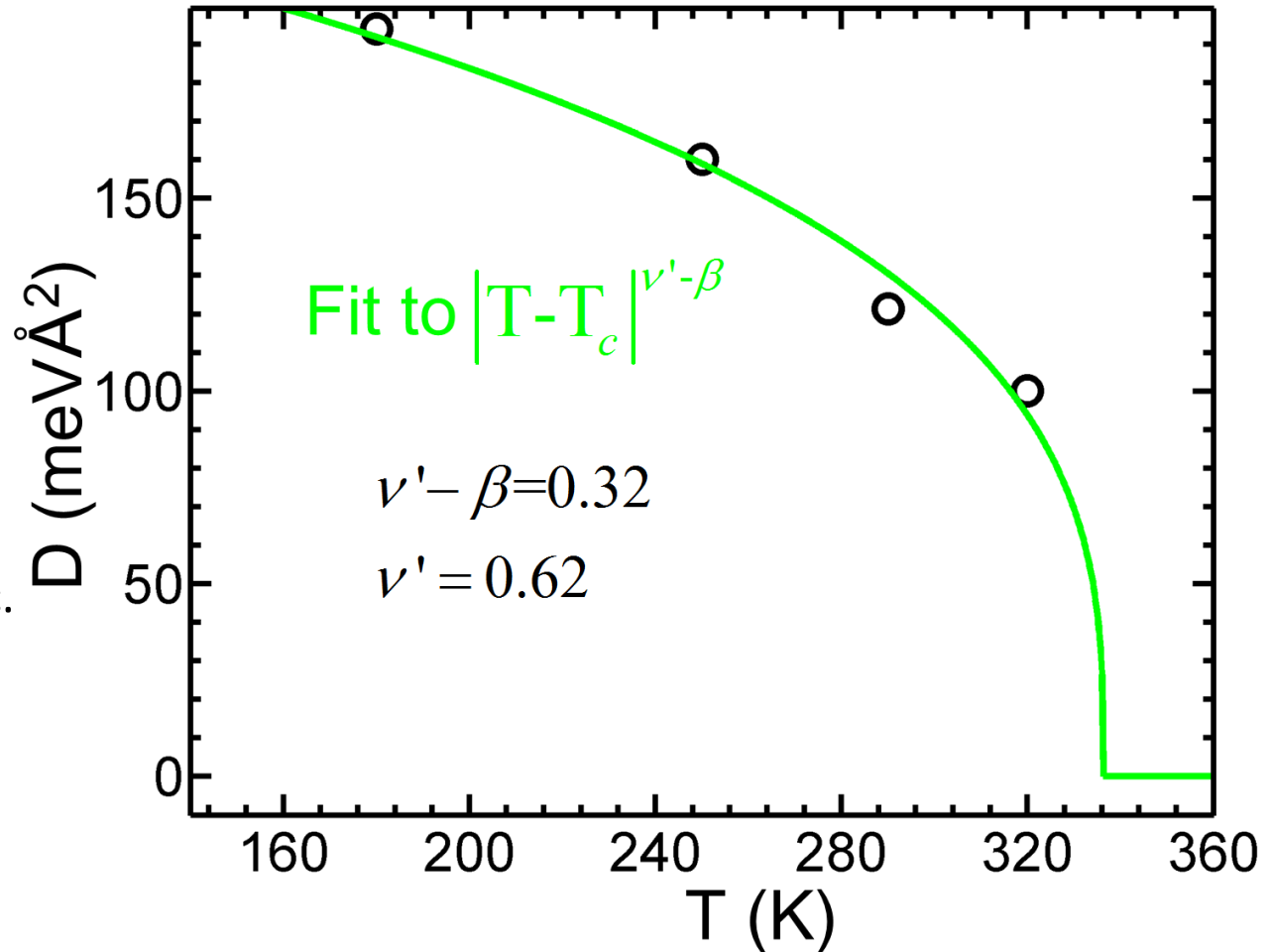
D: Spin wave “stiffness”  
parameter ( $E = Dq^2$ )

$T_c$ : Critical temperature

$\beta$ : Critical exponent

$\nu'$ : Critical exponent for  
correlation length below  $T_c$ .

$\nu' \approx 2/3$  (Yang Zhao et al,  
BT7 experiment handout)



# Conclusion

- Mapped the spin wave excitations of  $\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Sr}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3$  at various temperatures using BT-7
- The spin wave softens with temperature as magnetic order weakens:  $D(T) \propto M(T)$
- Ferromagnetism aligns the spins, leading to itinerancy and metallicity

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