



Магнитная структура соединений $\text{Tb}(\text{Ni}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x)_2\text{Si}_2$

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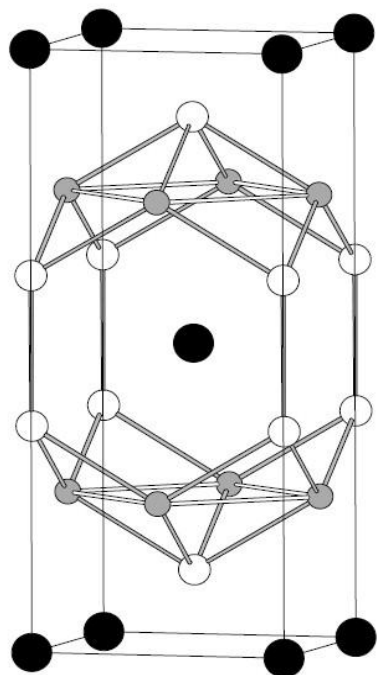
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Crystal structure of RM_2X_2 compounds



Space group is $I/4mmm$.

Structure type is ThCr_2Si_2

Elementary cell :

$a \approx 4 \text{ \AA}$

$c \approx 10 \text{ \AA}$

Black signs are R ions : $(0, 0, 0)$,

gray signs are M atoms : $(0, 0.5, 0.25)$,

white signs are X atoms : $(0, 0, z)$, $z \approx 0.37$



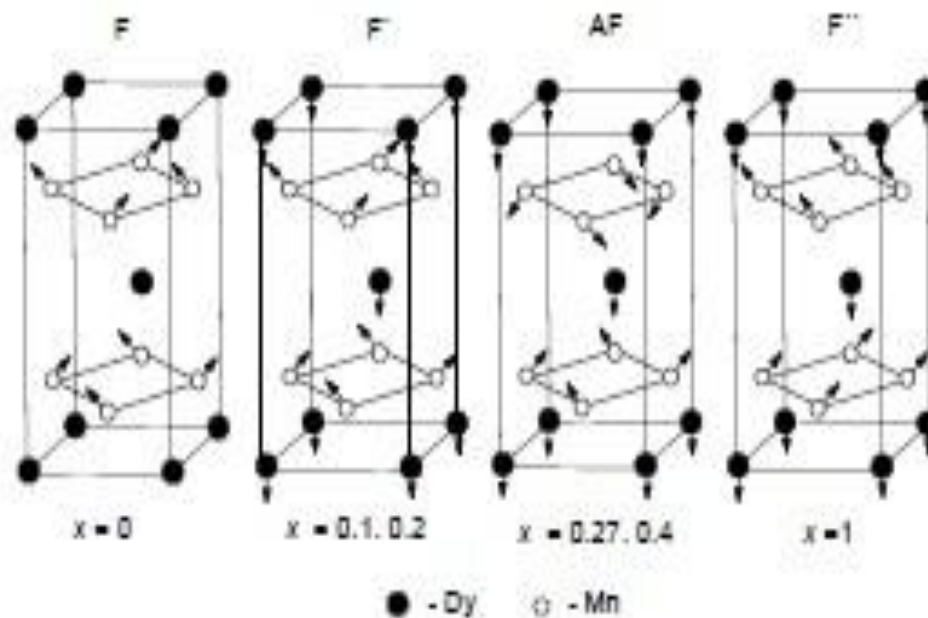
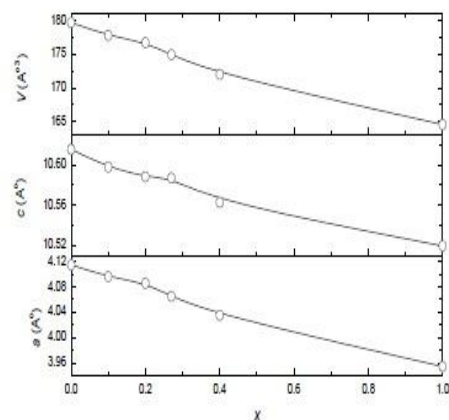
Motivation

Sequence of layers $R - X - M - X - R$ forms a natural layered structure.

So, the RM_2X_2 compounds may be considered as a model object of quasi two-dimensional magnet and a model object of multilayered structures.



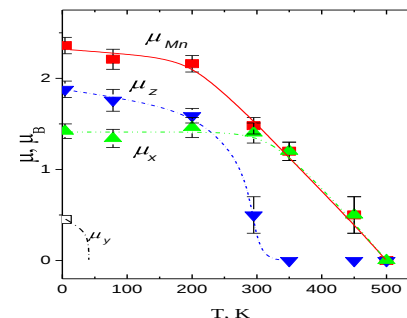
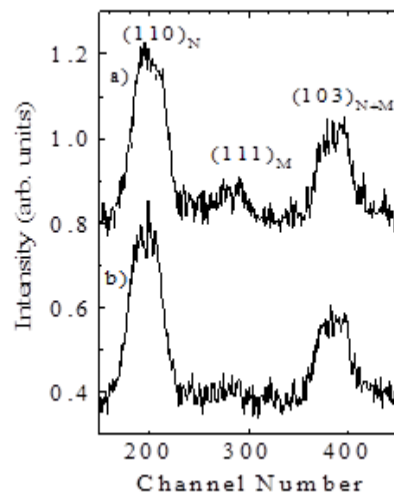
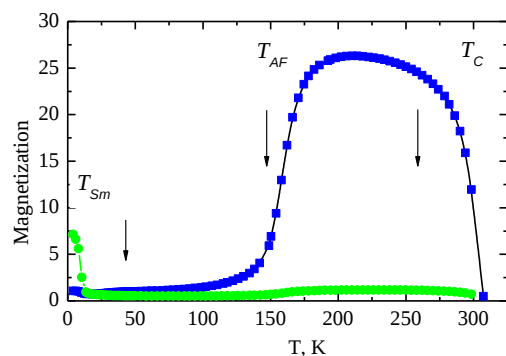
Dependency of magnetic ordering type on interatomic distance in $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Dy}_x\text{Mn}_2\text{Si}_2$



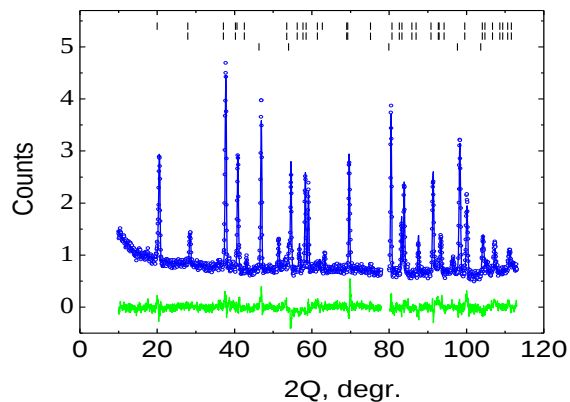
Ferro-antiferromagnetic transition occurs at critical concentration is $x = 0.27$



Dependency of magnetic ordering type on interatomic distance in $\text{La}_{0.75}\text{Sm}_{0.25}\text{Mn}_2\text{Si}_2$



The part of the neutron diffraction pattern near the (111) magnetic peak:
a) 140K and b) 155 K

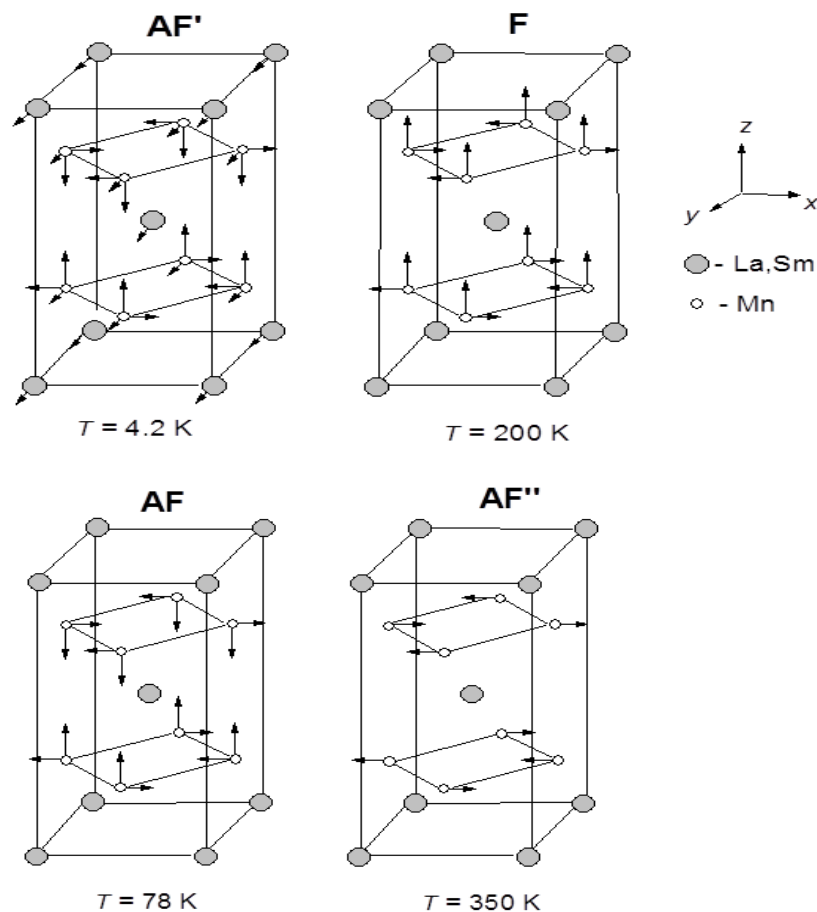


T, K	a, nm	c, nm	z	R _N %	R _M %	Mag. state
4.2	0.4058(2)	1.059(5)	0.378(9)	7.3	9.7	AF
78	0.4049(1)	1.058(3)	0.379(6)	10.3	13.2	AF
200	0.4077(2)	.058(1)	0.378(5)	8.2	8.3	F
295	0.4081(1)	.060(1)	0.378(1)	6.5	6.3	F
350	0.4086(5)	.065(1)	0.376(2)	11.0	15.1	AF'
450	0.4088(3)	.061(2)	0.376(3)	10.5	16.3	AF''
500	0.4095(6)	.064(2)	0.379(1)	9.6	-	Para.

$$d_{cr} \approx 2.86 \text{ \AA}$$

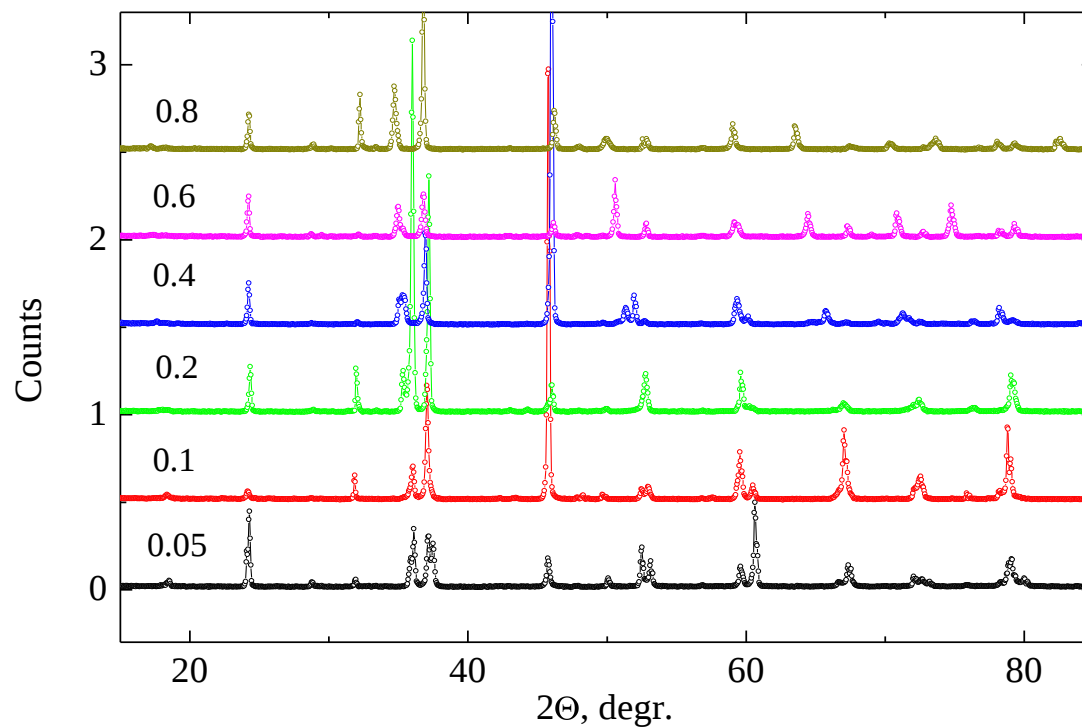


Magnetic structures in $\text{La}_{0.75}\text{Sm}_{0.25}\text{Mn}_2\text{Si}_2$



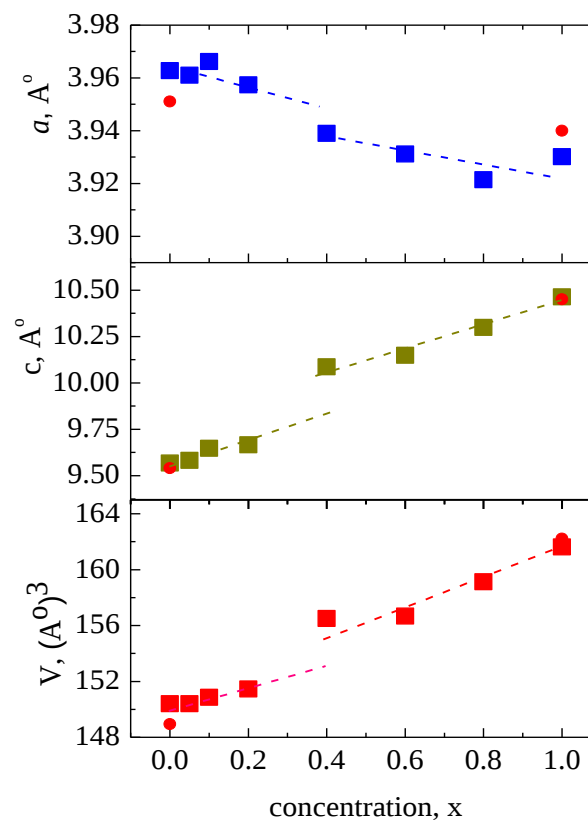
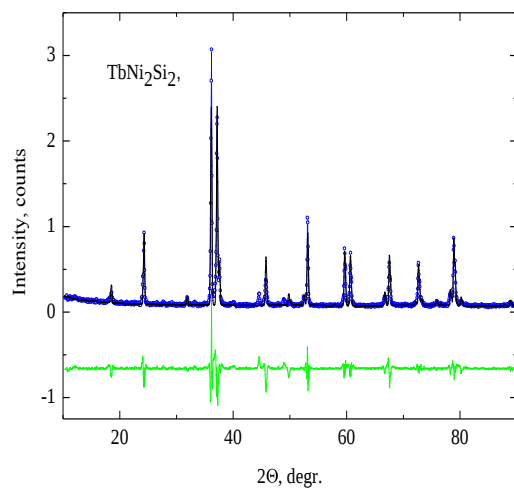


X-ray diagrams of $\text{Tb}(\text{Ni}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x)_2\text{Si}_2$ compounds



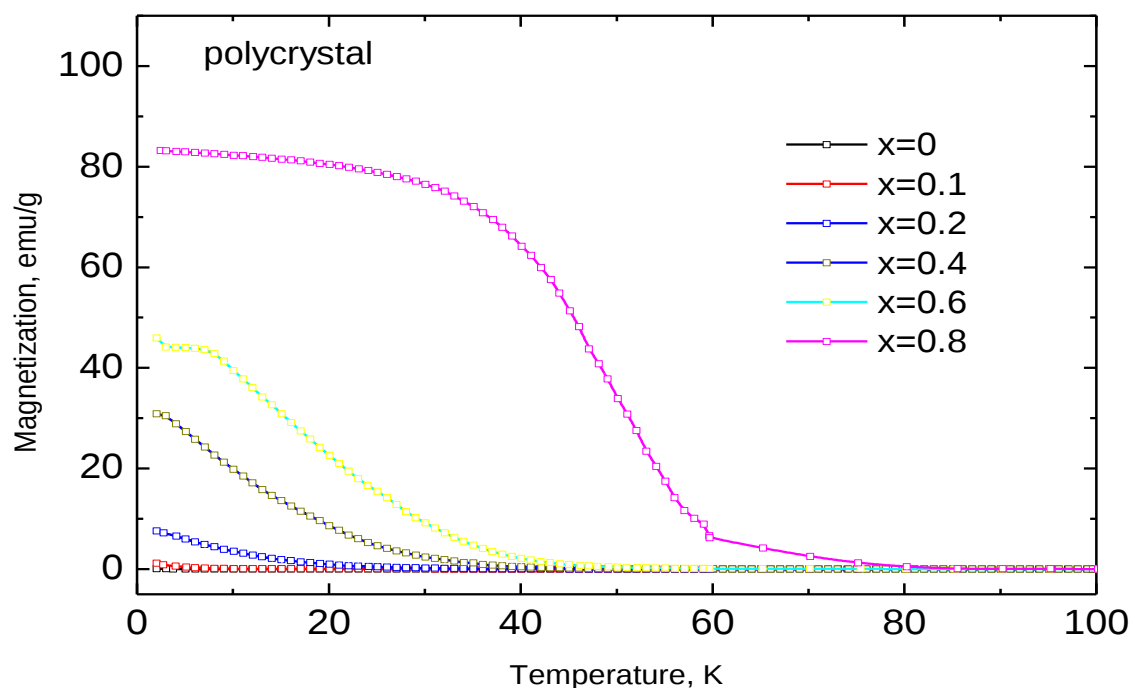


Concentration dependency of lattice parameters in $\text{Tb}(\text{Ni}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x)_2\text{Si}_2$ compounds





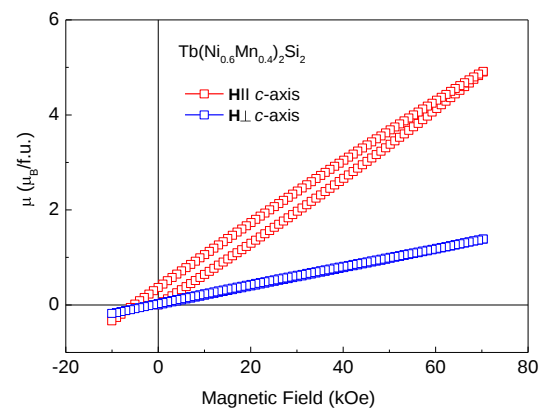
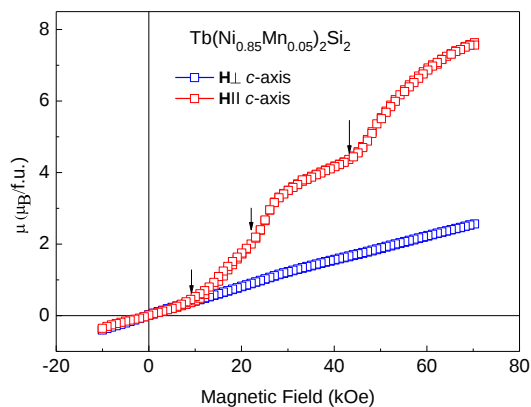
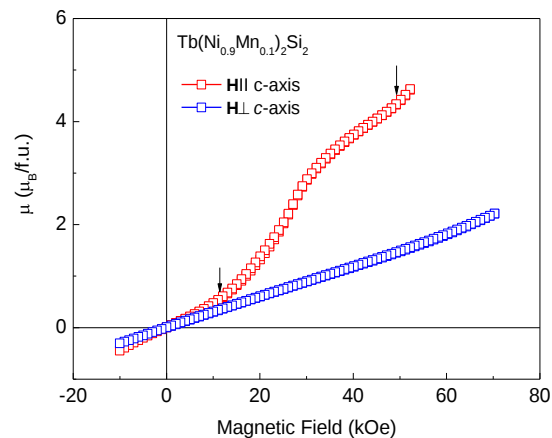
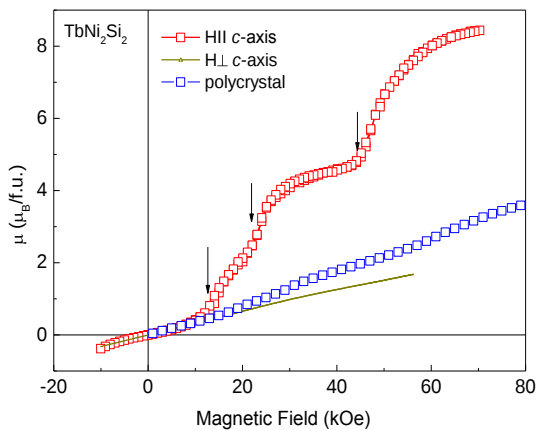
Temperature dependencies of magnetization of $\text{Tb}(\text{Ni}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x)_2\text{Si}_2$ compounds at 50 Oe





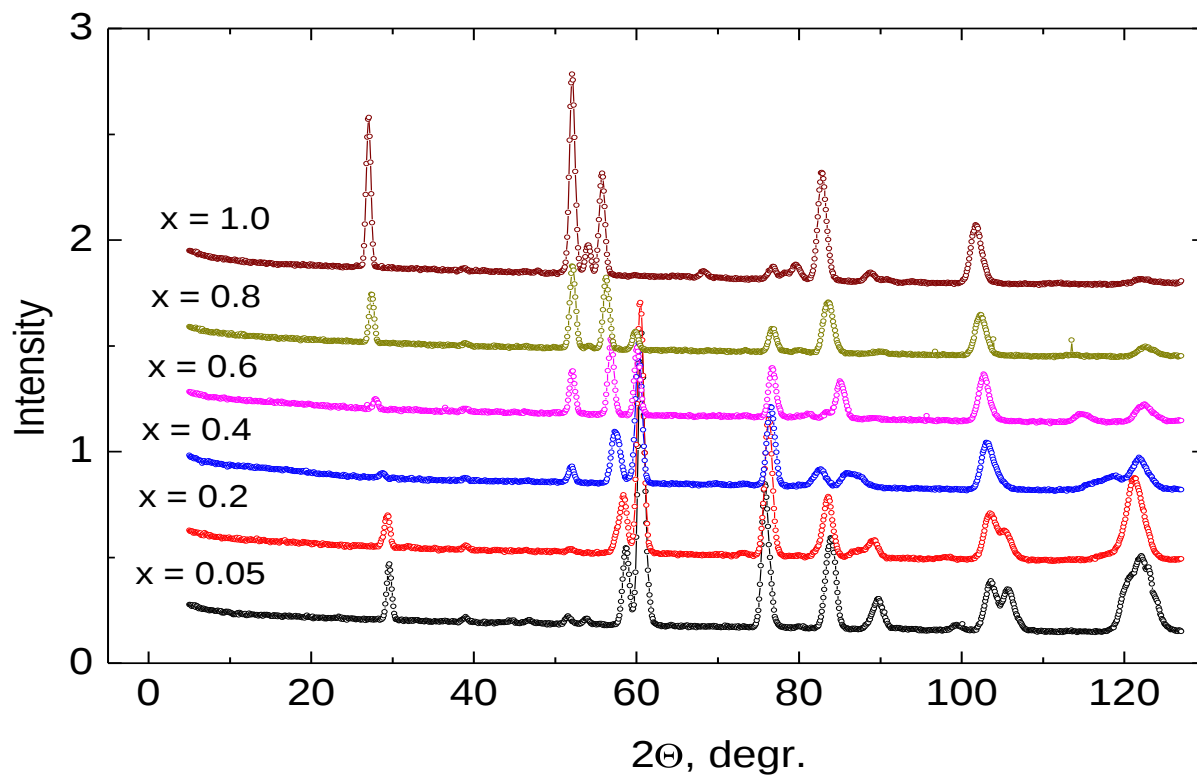
Magnetization curves for

$\text{Tb}(\text{Ni}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x)_2\text{Si}_2$ along and across c-axis

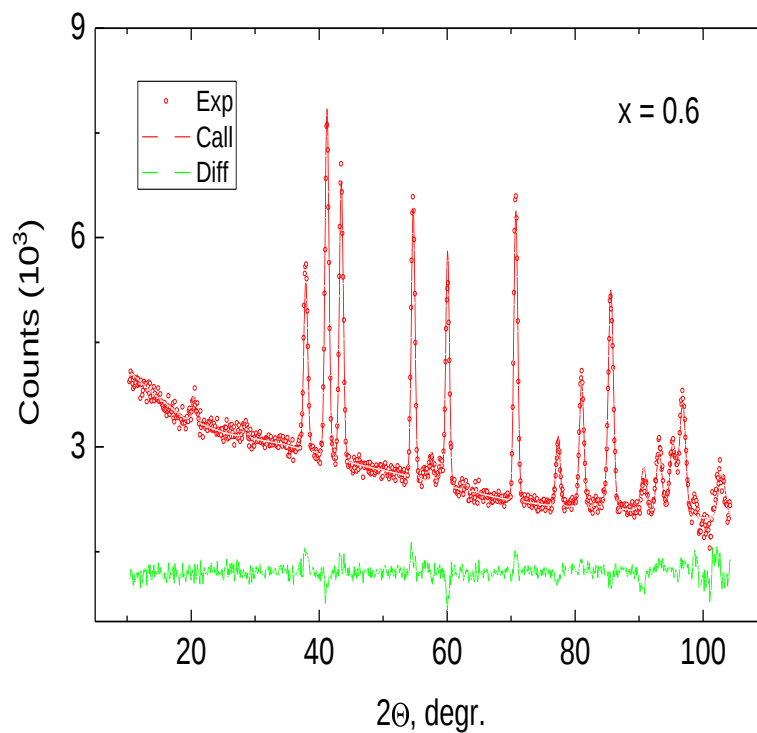
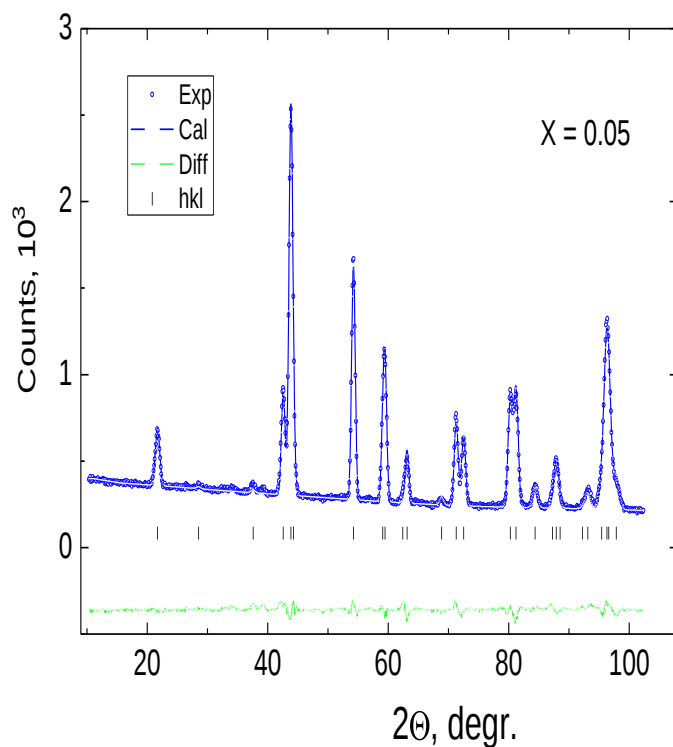




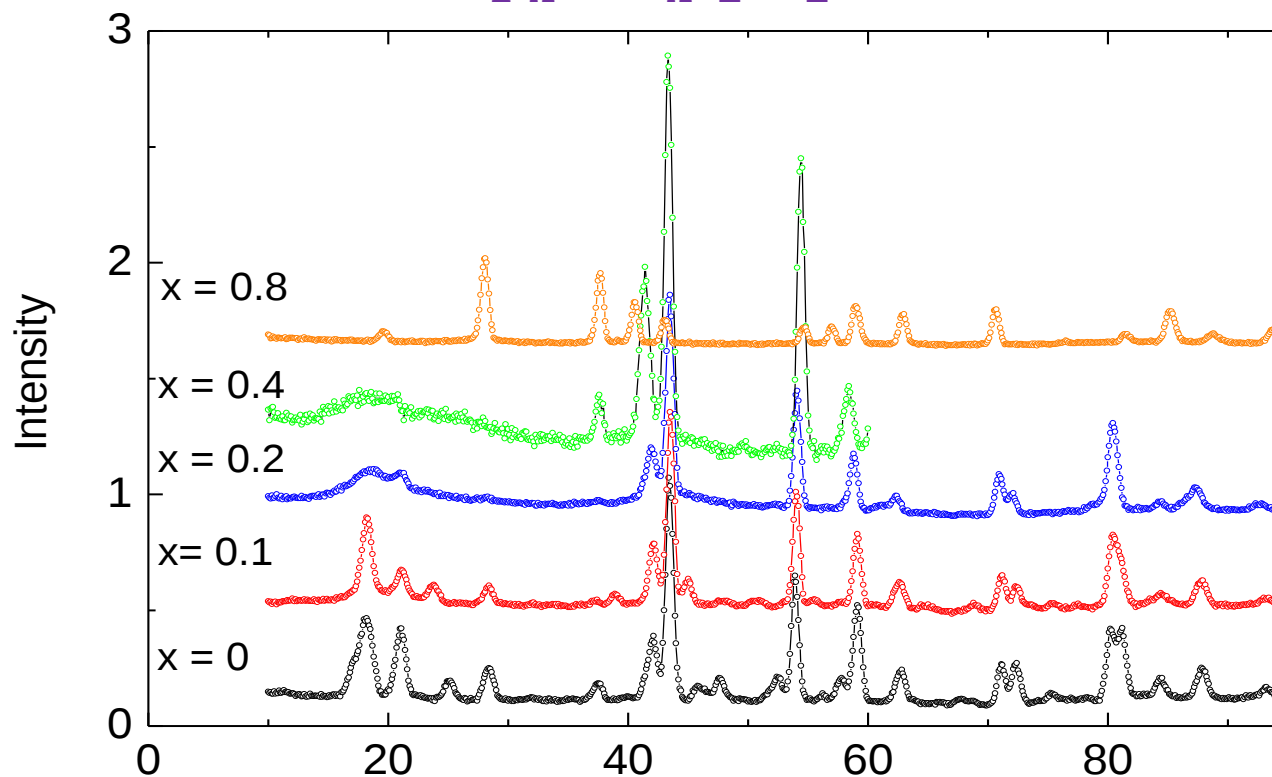
Neutron diffraction patterns of $\text{Tb}(\text{Ni}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x)_2\text{Si}_2$ at 293 K



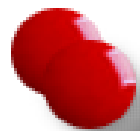
Observed and calculated neutron diagrams of $\text{Tb}(\text{Ni}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x)_2\text{Si}_2$ at 293 K



Neutron diffraction patterns of $\text{Tb}(\text{Ni}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x)_2\text{Si}_2$ at 4.2 K



$x = (0 - 0.1)$; $k = (0.481, 0.519, 0)$ 2Θ , degr.



Symmetry analysis

$$\vec{k}_8 = \frac{2\pi}{a} \left(\frac{1-2\mu}{2}, \frac{1+2\mu}{2}, 0 \right)$$

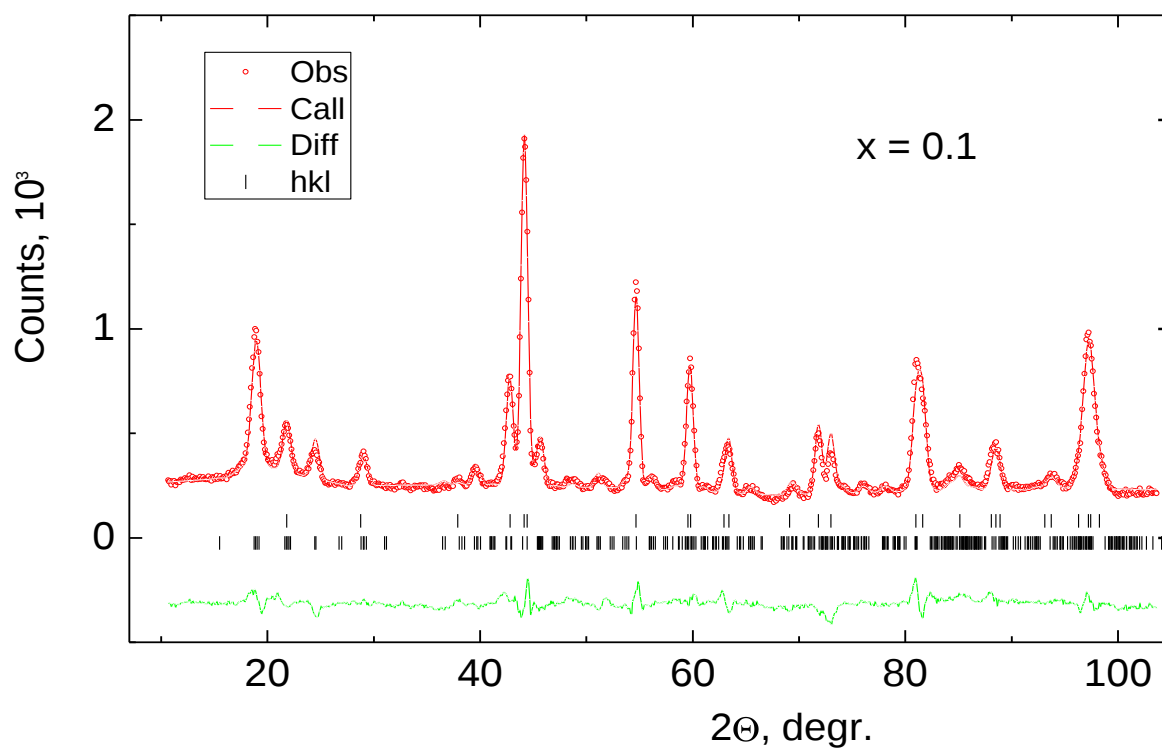
Irreducible representations for $\{k_8\}$.

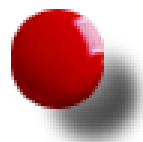
T175	h_1	h_{13}	h_{28}	h_{40}	T175	h_1	h_{13}	h_{28}	h_{40}
τ_1	1	1	1	1	τ_3	1	-1	1	-1
τ_2	1	1	-1	-1	τ_4	1	-1	-1	1

Representations	Position 2(a)	
	1(0 0 0)	2(1/2 1/2 1/2)
τ_2	1 -10	-11 0
τ_3	0 0 1	0 0-1
τ_4	1 1 0	-1-10

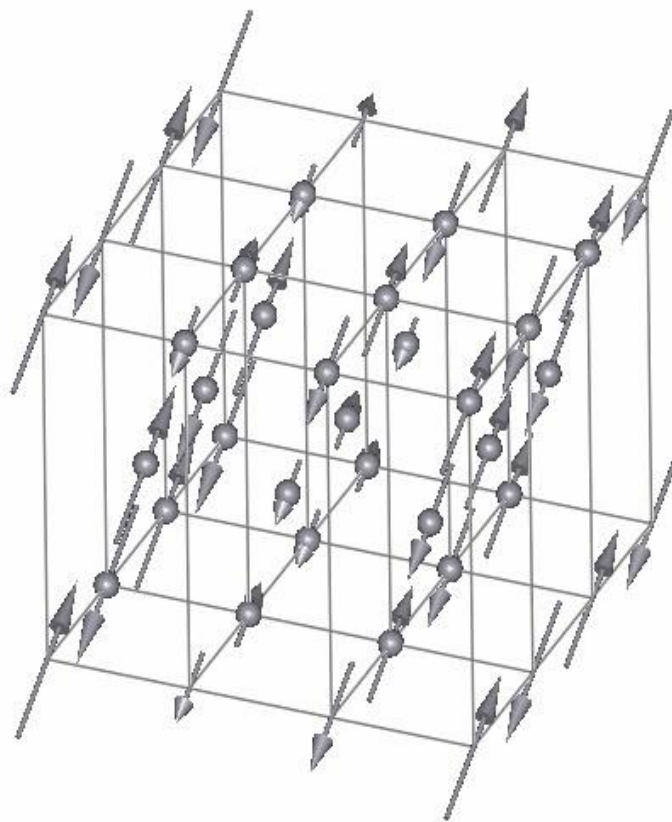


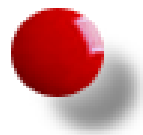
Observed and calculated neutron diagrams of $\text{Tb}(\text{Ni}_{0.9}\text{Mn}_{0.1})_2\text{Si}_2$ at 4.2 K





Magnetic structure of $\text{Tb}(\text{Ni}_{0.9}\text{Mn}_{0.1})_2\text{Si}_2$ at 4.2 K





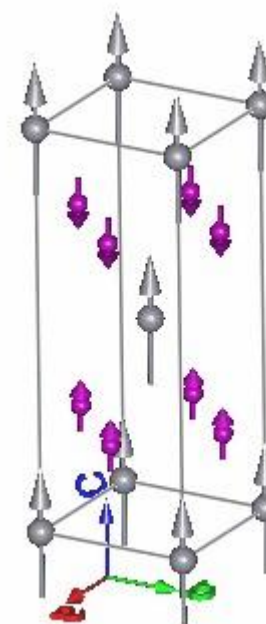
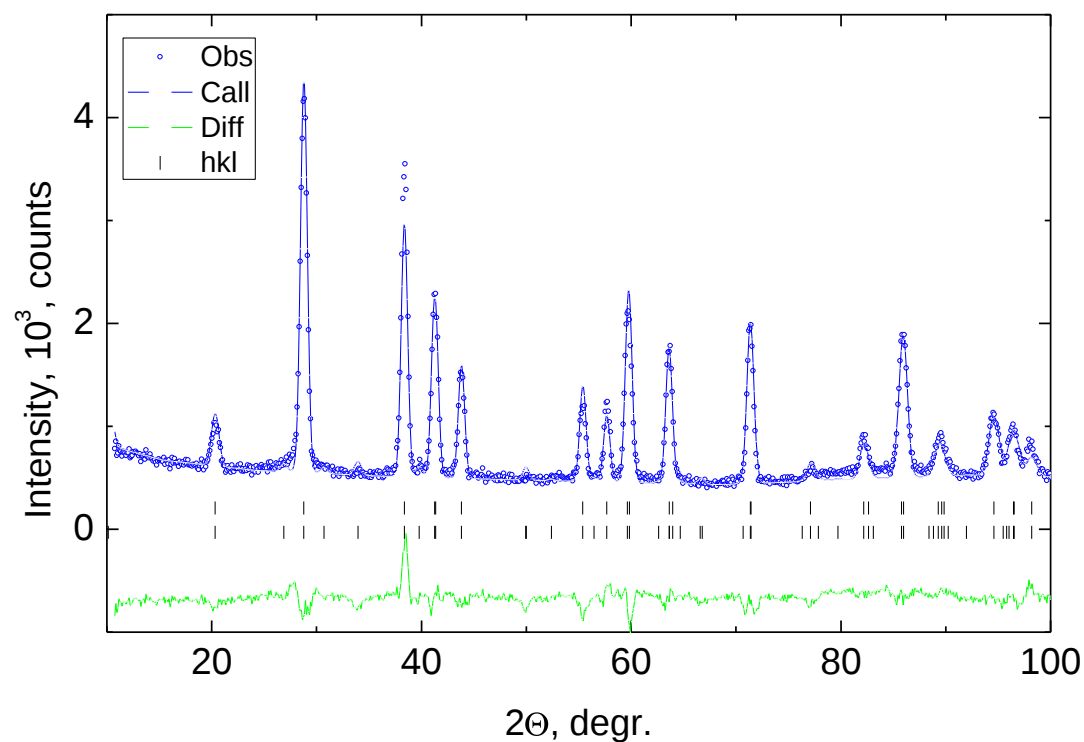
Basis functions, $k = 0$

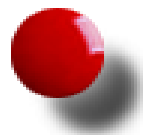
Representations	Position 2(a)	
	1(0 0 0)	2(1/2 1/2 1/2)
τ_3	0 0 1	0 0 1
τ_9	1 $\bar{1}$ 0	1 1 0
	1 1 0	1 1 0

Representations	Position 4(d)			
	1(0 1/2 1/4)	2(0 1/2 3/4)	3(1/2 0 3/4)	4(1/2 0 1/4)
τ_3	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1
τ_6	0 0 1	0 0 $\bar{1}$	0 0 1	0 0 $\bar{1}$
τ_9	1 $\bar{1}$ 0	1 $\bar{1}$ 0	1 $\bar{1}$ 0	1 $\bar{1}$ 0
	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0
τ_{10}	1 $\bar{1}$ 0	$\bar{1}$ 1 0	1 $\bar{1}$ 0	$\bar{1}$ 1 0
	$\bar{1}$ $\bar{1}$ 0	1 1 0	$\bar{1}$ $\bar{1}$ 0	1 1 0



Observed and calculated neutron diagrams of $\text{Tb}(\text{Ni}_{0.2}\text{Mn}_{0.8})_2\text{Si}_2$ at 4.2 K





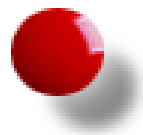
Conclusion



For the $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{R}_x\text{Mn}_2\text{Si}_2$ compounds the type of the Mn-Mn interlayer magnetic ordering changes from ferromagnetic to antiferromagnetic And becomes again ferromagnetic with increasing R content.

The changes in the type of the interlayer Mn-Mn ordering in $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{R}_x\text{Mn}_2\text{Si}_2$ are caused by both the existence of the critical intralayer Mn-Mn distance.

Commensurate-incommensurate magnetic phase transition occurs in $\text{Tb}_{1-x}\text{R}_x\text{Mn}_2\text{Si}_2$ at $x \approx 0.2$ through short-range phase.



Thank you for attention!