

Magnetic Structure in the Shastry-Sutherland Lattice $Tb_{1-x}Y_xB_4$

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Rare-earth tetraborides RB_4 have a tetragonal crystal structure with a space group $P4/mbm$ which is characterized by the 2-dimensional orthogonal dimers in the c -plane. Such dimer systems are equivalent to the Shastry-Sutherland lattice (SSL) where nearest-neighboring dimers have geometrical frustration.

TbB_4 has successive antiferromagnetic transitions at $TN_1 = 44$ K and $TN_2 = 24$ K. The magnetization curve of TbB_4 at 1.3K shows at least nine magnetization jumps above 16T for $B//c$ and it is remarkable concerning the origin. In order to approach the mechanism of multi-step magnetization, we studied Y-substitution effect on TbB_4 for magnetic susceptibility, magnetoresistance and specific heat. From these macroscopic measurements the characteristic temperature TN_2 was found to be smeared out around $x=0.2$.

In order to clarify whether such lower temperature phase below TN_2 truly disappears at $x=0.2$ or not, we have measured the powder neutron diffraction for $x=0.10$ and 0.25. The isotope boron 11 enriched up to 99.75% was used for sample preparation and these samples were crushed to powder. The neutron powder diffraction experiment was performed by using HERMES. Measured temperature region were from 3 to 50 K. For $x=0.1$ this alloy shows successive antiferromagnetic phase transition at $TN_1 = 40$ K and $TN_2 = 20$ K. Below TN_1 , magnetic peaks at (100), (210) and (111) gradually grow with decreasing temperature. Furthermore these magnetic peaks grow again below $TN_2 = 20$ K. On the other hand, magnetic peaks for $x=0.25$ gradually grow below $TN_1 = 35$ K and these intensities saturate at 20 K. From these measurement, we could not find another phase transition correspondent to TN_2 for $x=0.25$.

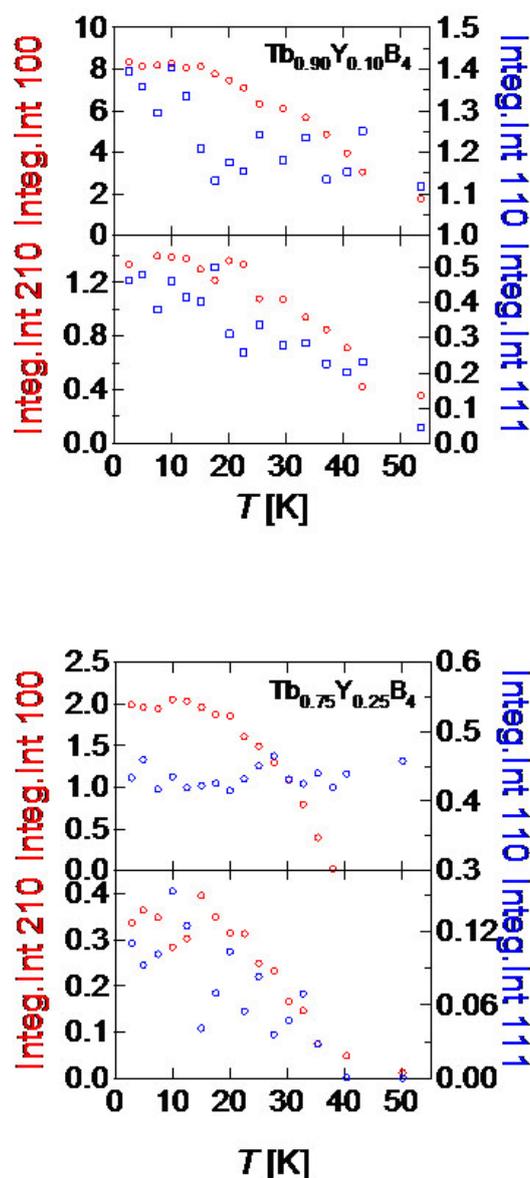


Fig. 1. Temperature dependences of some magnetic peaks at (110), (111) and (210) in $x=0.10$ and 0.25.