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Spin dynamics in the commensurate antiferromagnet PrCo$_2$Si$_2$ probed by muon spin relaxation measurements

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Abstract

Muon relaxation measurements on the uniaxial commensurate antiferromagnet PrCo$_2$Si$_2$ show that whereas the relaxation rate probing the fluctuations along the $c$-axis has a strong maximum at $T_N$, the rate probing the $c$-plane fluctuations presents only a weak maximum which occurs at $\sim 3$ K below $T_N$.

The ternary intermetallic compound PrCo$_2$Si$_2$ crystallises in the tetragonal ThCr$_2$Si$_2$ type of structure. It exhibits three magnetic phase transitions [4]. For all the three phases the magnetic moments are aligned along the $c$-axis and are coupled ferromagnetically to each other in the $c$-plane. The propagation vector of the magnetic structures writes $(0,0,k)$ where $k$ is in units of $2\pi/c$. The phases are distinguished by the stacking of their ferromagnetic layers along the $c$-axis. Of interest here is the transition from the paramagnetic region to the antiferromagnetic phase characterised by the long-period commensurate spin structure with $k = 7/9$.

In this preliminary report we only consider the spectra recorded at the ISIS surface muon facility (of the Rutherford Appleton laboratory in UK) in applied magnetic fields sufficiently large to decouple the effect of the spin dynamics of purely electronic origin from the effect of the electronically enhanced $^{141}$Pr nuclear magnetic moments (an example of this effect is given in Ref. [5] for PrRu$_2$Si$_2$). The spectra have been recorded in the longitudinal geometry (see Ref. [6] for details) on two single crystals which differ by the orientation of $P_\parallel$ relative to their $c$-axis. They are all well described by the simple exponential depolarisation functions. Therefore they are characterised by an initial asymmetry, $a$, and a damping rate, $\lambda$, which is a measure of the spin lattice relaxation rate. $a(T)$ and $\lambda(T)$ near $T_N$ are presented in Fig. 1. When $P_\parallel$ and the $c$-axis are perpendicular we observe the anticipated critical slowing down of the magnetic fluctuations when approaching $T_N$, i.e. $\lambda$ is maximum at $T_N$. On the other hand, when $P_\parallel$ and the $c$-axis are parallel we only detect a weak increase of $\lambda$ which is maximum at $\sim 3$ K below $T_N$ and not at $T_N$ as one would expect. This weak increase reflects the short range correlations of the ferromagnetic domains ($c$-plane). The behaviour of $a(T)$ is peculiar: it drops at $T_N$ when $P_\parallel$ and $c$ are perpendicular (a large internal magnetic field at the muon can not be resolved at ISIS) and decreases slightly when $P_\parallel$ and $c$ are parallel. Although a reliable interpretation of the $a(T)$ behaviour must await a more detailed experimental study, we notice that this be-
behaviour can be understood if some of the muons probe regions in the sample where the internal field at the muon is perpendicular to the c-axis. This type of regions must exist in domain walls.

In Fig. 2 we present the critical paramagnetic region of $\lambda(T)$. We notice that whereas $\lambda(T)$ follows a power law with an exponent of $w = 1.10 (5)$ at sufficiently high temperature, it is almost temperature independent near $T_N$. The strong increase of $\lambda$ observed when approaching $T_N$ from above reflects the slowing down of the fluctuations. This slowing down ceases very near $T_N$ (at $\sim 0.5$ K above $T_N$) probably because the magnetic correlation length can not be longer than the distance between the antiphase domains.

If we suppose that the fluctuations are characteristic of an antiferromagnet with $(d, n) = (3, 1)$ ($d$ being the dimension of space and $n$ the dimension of the order parameter), we calculate $w = 0.74 [7]$. This is not in agreement with the experimental result.

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