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Zero-field muon-spin-relaxation ($\mu$SR) measurements have been carried out in order to investigate the effect of nonmagnetic impurities on the dynamics of the Cu-spin fluctuations in the Zn-substituted $\text{La}_{2-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{Cu}_{1-y}\text{Zn}_y\text{O}_4$ with $x=0.115$ and 0.13, changing $y$ from 0 to 0.10. A long-range-ordered state of Cu spins, which is observed in the Zn-free sample with $x=0.115$, disappears in the Zn-free sample with $x=0.13$, but appears again in the Zn-substituted samples with $x=0.13$ for $y\geq 0.075$. The long-range-ordered state disappears for $y>0.03$ for both values of $x$, so that the Cu spins are in a paramagnetic state. The present $\mu$SR results support the suggestion that a small amount of nonmagnetic impurities produces a pinning of the dynamical stripe correlations of spins and holes and make them statically stabilized, while a large amount of nonmagnetic impurities destroy the stripe correlations themselves.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The stripe correlations of spins and holes were suggested by Tranquada et al. to be important for understanding the so-called $\frac{1}{8}$ effect observed in $\text{La}_{2-x}\text{Nd}_x\text{Sr}_x\text{CuO}_4$ (LNSCO). Based upon the stripe model, it is understood that the suppression of high-$T_c$ superconductivity due to the $\frac{1}{8}$ effect around the hole concentration $p$ of $\frac{1}{8}$ per Cu is caused by the static stabilization of the dynamical stripe correlations. Although no clear evidence of the existence of the dynamical stripe correlations has been obtained yet, the observation of the incommensurate magnetic peaks around $(\pi,\pi)$ in $\text{La}_{2-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{Cu}_y\text{O}_4$ (LSCO) from the neutron inelastic scattering experiments leads us to argue about the dynamical stripe correlations around $p = \frac{1}{8}$ per Cu.

Recently, Koike et al. and Adachi et al. suggested that the dynamics of the dynamical stripe correlations was affected by nonmagnetic impurities such as Zn. They studied transport properties of $\text{La}_{2-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{Cu}_{1-y}\text{Zn}_y\text{O}_4$ (LSCZO) by changing $x$ and also the Zn concentration $y$, and argued that a small amount of Zn tended to statically stabilize the dynamical stripe correlations, while a large quantity of Zn, in contrast, destroyed them. As for the other studies on the Zn-substitution effect around $p = \frac{1}{8}$ per Cu in LSCZO, Hirota et al. performed a neutron-scattering experiment on LSCZO with $x=0.14$ and $y=0.012$, reporting the appearance of a quasi-static state of Cu spins. Kimura et al. also reported the observation of a statically ordered state of Cu spins in LSCZO with $x=0.12$ and $y=0.03$. Our previous zero-field muon-spin-relaxation (ZF-$\mu$SR) measurements on LSCZO with $x=0.115$ and $y=0.01$ revealed that the magnetic correlation between Cu spins seemed to be enhanced by the substituted Zn. The detailed Zn dependence of the dynamics of Cu-spin fluctuations around $p = \frac{1}{8}$ per Cu, however, has not been established yet. Thus, in order to confirm the suggestion by Koike et al. and Adachi et al., we have carried out ZF-$\mu$SR measurements on LSCZO with $x=0.115$ and 0.13, changing $y$ in fine steps.

II. EXPERIMENT

Polycrystalline samples of LSCZO with $y=0$, 0.0025, 0.005, 0.0075, 0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.05, 0.07, and 0.10 were prepared for both systems with $x=0.115$ and 0.13 by the ordinary solid-state-reaction method. The procedure of the sample preparation is the same as that used in the transport measurements. All of the samples were checked to be single phase and their transport properties were also measured to check the quality of the samples before the $\mu$SR measurements.

ZF-$\mu$SR measurements were carried out at the RIKEN Muon Facility at the Rutherford-Appleton Laboratory in the UK using a pulsed positive surface-muon beam. The asymmetry parameter at a time $t$ was given by $A(t) = [F(t) - \alpha B(t)]/[F(t) + \alpha B(t)]$, where $F(t)$ and $B(t)$ were total muon events of the forward and backward counters, which were aligned in the beam line, respectively. The $\alpha$ is a calibration factor reflecting the relative counting efficiencies between the forward and backward counters. The asymmetry at $t=0$ is the initial asymmetry $A_0$. Time evolution of $A(t)$ ($\mu$SR time spectrum) was measured down to 2 K to detect the appearance of a magnetically ordered state and slowing-down behavior of the Cu-spin fluctuations.
III. RESULTS

Figure 1 shows the ZF-$\mu$SR time spectra of LSCZO with $x = 0.115$ and 0.13 in the early time region from 0 to 2 µsec obtained at various temperatures. In the Zn-free sample with $x = 0.115$, no influence of the Cu-spin fluctuations is observed at temperatures higher than about 15 K. In such a case, the time spectrum is analyzed using the simple function $A_0 e^{-\lambda t} G(Z_D, t)$, where $A_0$ is the initial asymmetry and $\lambda$ is the depolarization rate of the muon spin. The $G(Z_D, t)$ is the static Kubo-Toyabe function with a half-width of $\Delta$ describing the distribution of the nuclear-dipole field at the muon site. With decreasing temperature, a fast depolarizing component appears and muon-spin precession is observed at 2 K in the Zn-free sample with $x = 0.115$, indicating the appearance of a long-range-ordered state of Cu spins. Since the fast decay of the muon-spin precession means large distribution of the internal field at the muon site, the correlation length of the observed long-range-ordered state might not be so long. In this case, the analysis using the Kubo-Toyabe function is no longer valid and the multicomponent function, $A_0 e^{-\lambda_0 t} + A_1 e^{-\lambda_1 t} + A_2 e^{-\lambda_2 t} \cos(\omega t + \phi)$, is used, as in the previous study. The first and second terms indicate the slow and fast depolarization, respectively. The third term expresses the muon-spin precession. The $A_1$ and $A_2$ are the initial asymmetries. The $\lambda_1$ and $\lambda_2$ are the depolarization rates. The $\omega$ and $\phi$ are the frequency and phase of the muon-spin precession, respectively. Solid lines in Figure 1 indicate the best-fit results.

The muon-spin precession in the Zn-free sample with $x = 0.115$ observed at 2 K becomes obvious with increasing $y$, and its amplitude is the largest at $y = 0.01$. The $T_N$ is indicated by an arrow in the inset as the midpoint of the transition in $A_0$.

FIG. 1. ZF-$\mu$SR time spectra of the Zn-free and Zn-substituted La$_{2-x}$Sr$_x$Cu$_{1-y}$Zn$_y$O$_4$ with $x = 0.115$ and 0.13 obtained at values of $y$ from 0 to 0.10 and at various temperatures down to 2 K. Time spectra in the early time region from 0 to 2 µsec are displayed. Solid lines indicate the best-fit results using $A_0 e^{-\lambda_0 t} G(Z_D, t)$ or $A_0 e^{-\lambda_0 t} + A_1 e^{-\lambda_1 t} + A_2 e^{-\lambda_2 t} \cos(\omega t + \phi)$.

III. RESULTS

Figure 2 shows the Zn-concentration dependence of the magnetic transition temperature $T_N$ defined at the midpoint of the temperature dependence of the initial asymmetry of the slow-depolarization component $A_0$. Circles and squares show $T_N$'s of the samples with $x = 0.115$ and 0.13, respectively. Solid lines are guides to the eye. Arrows at $y = 0$ and 0.07 mean that no sign of the appearance of the magnetic transition was observed down to 2 K for $x = 0.13$.

As for $x = 0.115$, no sign of the appearance of the magnetic transition was observed down to 2 K for $y > 0.07$. The inset shows the temperature dependence of $A_0$ in the case of $x = 0.115$ and $y = 0.01$. The $T_N$ is indicated by an arrow in the inset as the midpoint of the transition in $A_0$.
magnetically ordered state and the slowing-down behavior of the Cu-spin fluctuations. However, once Zn is substituted for Cu, a fast depolarization appears at low temperatures. For \( y \geq 0.0075 \), moreover, clear muon-spin precession is observed at 2 K. The amplitude of the precession is the largest for \( y = 0.01 \) as in the case of \( x = 0.115 \). The precession pattern of the time spectrum is similar to that obtained in the Zn-free sample with \( x = 0.115 \). The muon-spin precession is observed up to \( y = 0.03 \) at 2 K. Almost no fast-depolarization behavior is observed at \( y = 0.10 \), as in the case of \( x = 0.115 \).

The magnetic transition temperature \( T_N \) of each sample can be estimated from the midpoint of the temperature dependence of \( A_0 \), as typically shown in the inset of Fig. 2 for the sample with \( x = 0.115 \) and \( y = 0.01 \). Figure 2 shows the Zn-concentration dependence of \( T_N \) in both systems with \( x = 0.115 \) and 0.13. In the case of \( x = 0.115 \), \( T_N \) slightly increases with increasing \( y \) and shows a peak at \( y = 0.0075 \). In the case of \( x = 0.13 \), on the other hand, the change of the magnetic state is very drastic. The magnetically ordered state appears at \( y = 0.0025 \). \( T_N \) increases with increasing \( y \) and exhibits a peak at \( y = 0.0075 \), as in the case of \( x = 0.115 \). The \( T_N \) decreases slowly with increasing \( y \) for \( y > 0.0075 \) in both systems with \( x = 0.115 \) and 0.13. The \( y \) dependence of \( T_N \) for \( y > 0.01 \) is similar for both \( x \) values. No sign of the appearance of the static magnetically ordered state is observed down to 2 K for \( y = 0.07 \) in either system.

The internal field \( H_{\text{int}} \) at the muon site is estimated from \( \omega_0 \), as \( H_{\text{int}} = \omega_0 / \gamma_\mu \). Here, \( \gamma_\mu \) is the gyromagnetic ratio of the muon spin (\( \gamma_\mu / 2\pi = 13.55 \) MHz/kOe). Figure 3 shows the Zn-concentration dependence of \( H_{\text{int}} \) in both systems with \( x = 0.115 \) and 0.13. In the case of \( x = 0.115 \), \( H_{\text{int}} \) increases slightly with increasing \( y \) and shows a peak at \( y = 0.01 \). In the case of \( x = 0.13 \), on the other hand, \( H_{\text{int}} \) becomes well-defined for \( y > 0.0075 \) and increases with increasing \( y \), followed by a peak at \( y = 0.015 \). After showing the peak, \( H_{\text{int}} \) decreases with increasing \( y \) in both systems, and no well-defined \( H_{\text{int}} \) is obtained for \( y \geq 0.05 \).

IV. DISCUSSION

First, we discuss the Cu-spin state in the small Zn-concentration region \( y \leq 0.01 \). The pattern of the muon-spin precession observed in the Zn-free sample with \( x = 0.115 \) is quite similar to that obtained around \( p = \frac{1}{l} \) per Cu in LNSCO, where the static stripe order of spins and holes is formed.\( ^{14} \) This fact means that the alignment of Cu spins surrounding the muon in the Zn-free sample with \( x = 0.115 \) is similar to that around \( p = \frac{1}{l} \) per Cu in LNSCO. Although no information on the alignment of holes can be obtained from the \( \mu \)SR measurements, the long-range-ordered state of Cu spins observed in the present study is probably to be regarded as the statically stabilized state of the dynamical stripe correlations. This result is consistent with those obtained by the neutron-scattering experiments suggesting the existence of the modulated static order of Cu spins in LSCO with \( x = 0.12 \) and \( y = 0 \) (Refs. 10,15) and with \( x = 0.12 \) and \( y = 0.03 \).\( ^{10} \)

Accordingly, the disappearance of the muon-spin precession even at the lowest temperature of 2 K in the Zn-free sample with \( x = 0.13 \) means that a small amount of excess holes compared with those at \( x = 0.115 \) destabilizes the static stripe ordered state. The Cu spins are apparently dynamically fluctuating with shorter periods than the typical \( \mu \)SR time window (\( 10^{-6} - 10^{-11} \) sec). Based upon the stripe model, therefore, the appearance of the muon-spin precession, that is, the appearance of a static long-range-ordered state of the Cu spins in the samples with \( x = 0.13 \) and \( y > 0.0075 \) and the rapid increase of \( T_N \) with increasing \( y \), strongly suggest that a small amount of Zn leads to the static stabilization of the dynamical stripe correlations. This result is also supported by the fact that the precession patterns of \( x = 0.13 \) are similar to those obtained in the samples with \( x = 0.115 \) and also to that observed around \( p = \frac{1}{l} \) per Cu in LNSCO.\( ^{14} \)

The Zn-substitution effect on the magnetically ordered state in LSCO was investigated by Hucker et al.\( ^{6,7} \) and Adachi et al.\( ^{8} \). That is, the substituted Zn pins a spin domain or a hole domain of the dynamical stripe and makes it statically stabilized. Following this suggestion, the present results for \( y = 0.01 \) in both systems with \( x = 0.115 \) and 0.13 can be understood as follows. Since the period of the stripe pattern of spins and holes at \( x = 0.115 \) is nearly commensurate with that of the crystal lattice, the dynamical stripe correlations tend to be stabilized forming the
static stripe order, even in the Zn-free sample. The small increase in $T_N$ as a result of a 1% Zn substitution in the $x = 0.115$ series of samples can be explained as being due to slight enhancement of the static stabilization of the dynamical stripe correlations owing to the pinning force of the substituted Zn. When the hole concentration increases from $x = 0.115$ to 0.13, excess holes destroy the commensurability between the periods of the stripe pattern and the crystal lattice, leading to the destabilization of the static stripe order. As the value of $y$ increases for $x = 0.13$, the substituted Zn tends to pin a spin or hole domain of the dynamical stripe so as to suppress the Cu-spin fluctuations, and finally forces them to be statically stabilized, leading to the formation of the static stripe order and the increase in $T_N$.

Next, we discuss the Cu-spin state in the large Zn-concentration region for $y \geqslant 0.01$. When the Zn concentration exceeds more than $y = 0.01$, the Zn-substitution effect on $T_N$ changes its sign, because the muon-spin precession observed at 2 K disappears for $y > 0.03$ and no clear decrease in $A_{\mu}$ is observed for $y \geqslant 0.07$. That is, $T_N$ decreases with increasing $y$. This result also means that even a spin-glass state is not realized. No big difference in the $y$ dependences of $T_N$ and $H_{\mathit{in}}$ between $x = 0.115$ and 0.13 suggests that the magnetic correlation between Cu spins is mainly influenced by the substituted Zn.

The gradual decrease in $T_N$ by a large amount of Zn is also known in the insulating region for $x < 0.02$ in LSCZO.	extsuperscript{16,17} In this case, the decrease in $T_N$ is explained as being due to the spin dilution through the Zn substitution. That is, the substituted Zn is regarded as destroying the magnetic correlation between Cu spins. The Zn-concentration dependence of $T_N$ observed in the present $\mu$SR study for $y > 0.01$ in both systems with $x = 0.115$ and 0.13 shows a quite similar tendency to that observed in the insulating region for $x < 0.02$. Thus, the decrease in $T_N$ for $y > 0.01$ shown in Fig. 2 is also simply understood to be due to the spin dilution through the Zn substitution. This is evidence that the stripe correlations themselves are being destroyed by the substituted Zn. Accordingly, it is concluded that the magnetic correlation between Cu spins is weakened through the Zn substitution for $y \geqslant 0.01$ and that the Cu-spin state turns into a paramagnetic state rather than a spin-glass state with increasing $y$.

V. CONCLUSION

As a result, it is concluded from the present $\mu$SR study that a small concentration of nonmagnetic impurities tends to statically stabilize the dynamical stripe correlations forming the static long-range-ordered state, whereas a large concentration destroys the stripe correlations themselves. The present results strongly support the conclusion obtained from transport measurements by Koike et al.	extsuperscript{5,7} and Adachi et al.	extsuperscript{8}

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