

Multi- Q magnetic ordering in the ABC_6 -type ordered alloy Pt-Mn

M. Takahashi^A, K. Nawa^B and K. Kinjo^B

Faculty of Pure and Applied Sciences, University of Tsukuba^A, IMRAM, Tohoku University^B

$Pt_{0.86}Mn_{0.14}$ forms the ABC_6 -type atomic ordered structure which has so far been reported only in the binary alloys of Pt-Mn and Pt-Cu, as well as in the ternary alloy $CuMnPt_6$. In the ordered structure, Mn atom locates at $4a$ site of the space group $Fm\bar{3}m$ and ordered magnetically to type-III antiferromagnetic structure below $T_N = 20K$ ^[1], which is characterized by a propagation wave vector of $k = (1 \pm 1/2 \ 0)$. Above T_N , magnetic diffuse scattering was observed at around $(1 \pm 1/2 \ 0)$ up to $4T_N$ with several incommensurate peaks at $k = (1 \pm \delta \ 0)$ in the measurement at a disk-chopper-type spectrometer AMATERAS in J-PARC. In order to elucidate the origin of the magnetic diffuse scattering above T_N , we have investigated the detailed temperature dependence of the magnetic reflections in $Pt_{0.86}Mn_{0.14}$ by using a general-purpose triple axis spectrometer GPTAS in JRR-3. In the measurement, the spectrometer was operated in a three-axis mode with a wavelength of 2.663\AA by using pyrolytic graphite (002) reflections and a collimation of open $-80' -80' -80'$, shown in fig.1, multiple peaks clearly observed in the result at compared to the previous measurement performed AMATERAS. The temperature dependence of these peaks indicates they converge to the $(1 \pm 1/2 \ 0)$ below T_N . This behavior suggests the presence of multi- Q short-range magnetic ordering above T_N , which can be attributed to geometrical frustration inherent in the face-centered cubic lattice.

[1] M. Takahashi, T. Sembiring, Y. Noda, T. Shishido and K. Ohshima: Phys. Rev. B **70** (2004) 14431.

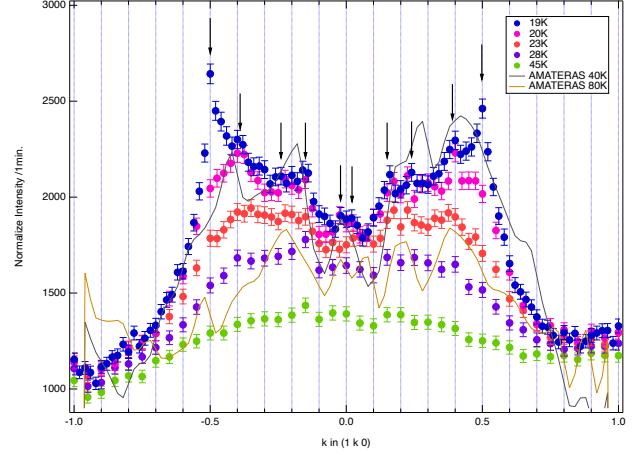


Fig.1: Elastic magnetic scattering of $Pt_{0.86}Mn_{0.14}$ around $(1 \pm 1/2 \ 0)$ positions at various temperatures. The arrows indicate the peaks corresponding to multi- Q magnetic ordering, while solid lines represent the elastic intensity profiles measured at 40 K and 80 K in the previous measurement at AMATERAS.

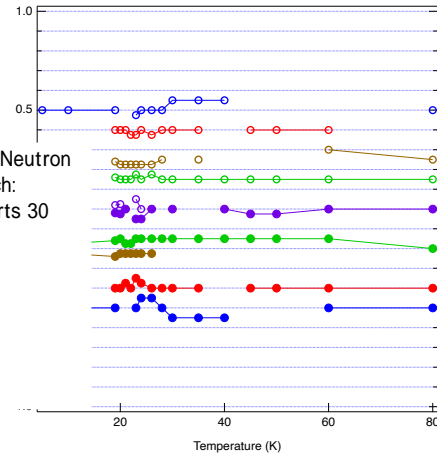


Fig.2: Temperature dependence of the observed peak positions δ at $(1 \pm \delta \ 0)$.