



	<b>Experiment title:</b> Magnetic Structure and magneto-elastic coupling in RCu <sub>2</sub> -systems (R = Gd, Tb, Dy)	<b>Experiment number:</b> HE-485
<b>Beamline:</b> BM28	<b>Date of experiment:</b> from: 25-Nov-98                      to:    01-Dec-98	<b>Date of report:</b> 20.02.2000
<b>Shifts:</b> 18	<b>Local contact(s):</b> Anne Stunault	<i>Received at ESRF:</i> - 2 MAR. 2000

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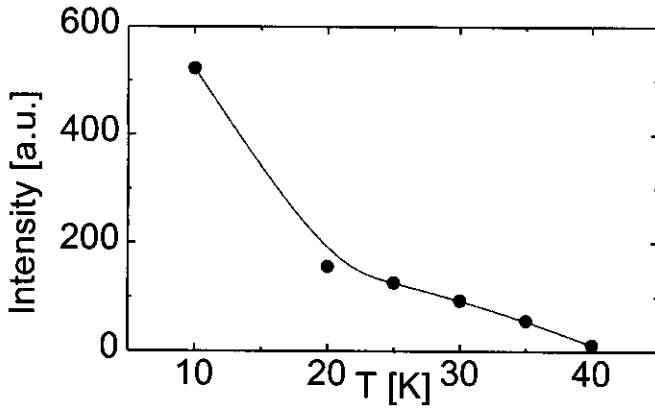
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**Report:**

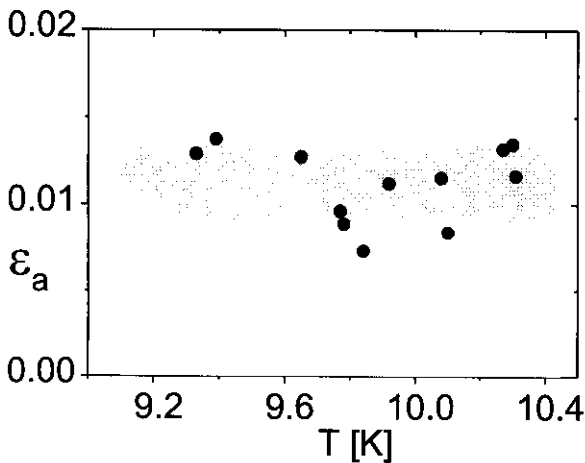
The main topic of this experiment was to verify the magnetic structure of GdCu<sub>2</sub>. The predestinated method for this question - neutron scattering - is very difficult to perform for Gd-compounds because of the large absorption of neutrons by Gd. One neutron powder diffraction experiment and one hot neutron single crystal experiment [1] opened fundamental informations about the magnetic structure. The observed magnetic intensities correspond to a magnetic ordering propagation vector of  $\tau = (2/3 \ 1 \ 0)$ . Using this and magnetization, thermal expansion and magnetostriction measurements. A commensurate magnetic structure with antiferromagnetic modulation of the moments in *b* direction and cycloidal propagation of the moments in *a*-direction with a turning angle of 120 degrees was predicted

For the synchrotron experiment a  $\text{GdCu}_2$  single crystal of about  $(1.21 \times 1.655 \times 2.3) \text{ mm}^3$  was used. It was orientated in vertical scattering geometry with  $ac$  scattering plane. Nonresonant scattering was performed at  $E = 7.2 \text{ keV}$  below the  $\text{Gd-L}_{\text{III}}$ -edge, but with too weak intensities for searching a sufficient number of reflections. Resonant scattering at  $\text{Gd-L}_{\text{II}}$ -edge ( $E = 7.92 \text{ keV}$ ) allowed to investigate magnetic reflections at about 30 positions at the lowest available temperature of about 10 K. The precision of the measured intensities is insufficient. One cause of this are deviations in the polarisation analysis angle. Secondly the beam size was little smaller than the sample surface and different grains have been irradiated at different positions. However differences of more than one magnitude between various reflections are found (Table 1). Magnetic dipole and quadrupole scattering was observed as well as a weak intensity of magnetic induced charge scattering. The magnetic wave vector was found to be incommensurate in the  $h$  component:  $\tau^* = (2/3 + \varepsilon_a \ 1 \ 0)$ . Concerning to the  $k$  and  $l$  components of the wave vector the resolution of the experiment was insufficient to see any deviation from the integer value. A temperature dependence of the intensity was measured only for the  $(5 \ 0 \ 3)\text{-}\tau$  reflection at the end of the experiment (Fig.1, Fig.2). This and the small variation of  $\varepsilon_a$  around the base temperature of the displax cryostat (Fig.3) do not indicate a transition into a commensurate magnetic structure. However such a transition is indicated by susceptibility data [2] and has been found in other  $\text{RCu}_2$ -compunds ( $R = \text{Nd, Dy, Tb}$ ).

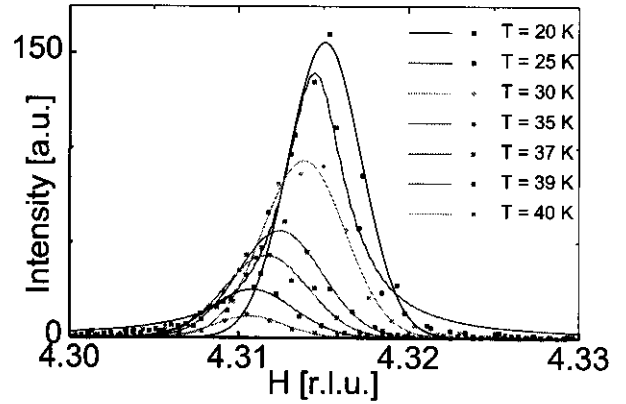
**Fig.1:** Temperature dependence of the measured intensity of the  $(5 \ 0 \ 3)\text{-}\tau$  reflection. The increase at  $T = 10 \text{ K}$  is not explained yet.



**Fig.3:** Variation of  $\varepsilon_a$  according to the variation of the regulated sample temperature. The gray area indicates the statistical error.



**Fig.2:** Temperature dependence of the  $(5 \ 0 \ 3)\text{-}\tau$  reflection. From this data  $\varepsilon_a$  was calculated taking into account the anomalous thermal expansion [3].



**Table 1:** Intensities of different magnetic reflections in  $\sigma\text{-}\pi$  and  $\sigma\text{-}\sigma$  polarization.

Position	Polarization	Energy [keV]	Intensity [a.u.]
(1.67 -1 1)	$\sigma\text{-}\pi$	7.932	0.0051
(2.33 -1 1)	$\sigma\text{-}\pi$	7.932	0.022
(2.67 0 2)	$\sigma\text{-}\sigma$	7.932	0.0017
(2.67 0 2)	$\sigma\text{-}\sigma$	7.2	no
(2.67 -1 2)	$\sigma\text{-}\pi$	7.932	0.023
(2.67 -2 1)	$\sigma\text{-}\pi$	7.932	no
(2.67 0 3)	$\sigma\text{-}\pi$	7.2	0.00025
(2.67 0 3)	$\sigma\text{-}\sigma$	7.2	no
(2.67 0 3)	$\sigma\text{-}\pi$	7.932	0.00086
(3.33 -1 0)	$\sigma\text{-}\pi$	7.2	0.0017
(3.33 -1 0)	$\sigma\text{-}\pi$	7.932	0.117
(3.33 -1 2)	$\sigma\text{-}\pi$	7.932	no
(3.33 -2 1)	$\sigma\text{-}\pi$	7.932	0.0039
(3.33 -2 1)	$\sigma\text{-}\sigma$	7.932	no
(3.33 -2 2)	$\sigma\text{-}\pi$	7.932	no
(3.67 -1 1)	$\sigma\text{-}\pi$	7.932	0.048
(3.67 -1 1)	$\sigma\text{-}\pi$	7.2	0.0029
(3.67 -1 1)	$\sigma\text{-}\sigma$	7.2	no
(3.33 -3 2)	$\sigma\text{-}\pi$	7.932	0.045
(3.67 -2 2)	$\sigma\text{-}\pi$	7.932	0.0225
(3.67 -1 3)	$\sigma\text{-}\pi$	7.932	no
(4.33 -1 3)	$\sigma\text{-}\pi$	7.932	0.09

- [1] ILL Experimental Report Nr. S-41-85 (D9, Nov. 1997)  
[2] M. Rotter et al., Physica B, accepted  
[3] E. Gratz, A. Lindbaum, JMMM 177-179, (1998) 1077