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Dzyaloshinskii-Moriya interaction and the magnetic ground state in magnetoelectric LiCoPO₄

Ellen Fogh,¹,* Oksana Zaharko,² Jürg Schefer,² Christof Niedermayer,² Sonja Holm-Dahlin,²,³ Michael Korning Sørensen,¹ Andreas Bott Kristensen,¹ Niels Hessel Andersen,¹ David Vaknin,⁴ Niels Bech Christensen,¹ and Rasmus Toft-Petersen¹

¹Department of Physics, Technical University of Denmark, DK-2800 Kongens Lyngby, Denmark
²Laboratory for Neutron Scattering and Imaging, Paul Scherrer Institute, Villigen CH-5232, Switzerland
³Nano-Science Center, Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark
⁴Ames Laboratory and Department of Physics and Astronomy, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011, USA

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Magnetic structures are investigated by means of neutron diffraction to shine a light on the intricate details that are believed to be key to understanding the magnetoelectric effect in LiCoPO₄. At zero field, a spontaneous spin canting of $\varphi = 7(1)^{\circ}$ is found. The spins tilt away from the easy b-axis toward c. Symmetry considerations lead to the magnetic point group $m_o$, which is consistent with the previously observed magnetoelectric tensor form and weak ferromagnetic moment along b. For magnetic fields applied along a, the induced ferromagnetic moment couples via the Dzyaloshinskii-Moriya interaction to yield an additional field-induced spin canting. An upper limit to the size of the interaction is estimated from the canting angle.

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I. INTRODUCTION

In a number of insulators, an external electric or magnetic field can induce a finite magnetization or electric polarization respectively. This so-called magnetoelectric (ME) effect was first theoretically predicted [1,2] and shortly thereafter experimentally observed in Cr₂O₃ [3,4]. Since then, a collection of materials displaying the ME effect has been identified, but the underlying microscopic mechanisms are not yet fully understood.

The Dzyaloshinskii-Moriya (DM) interaction has proved a key ingredient in explaining the induced or spontaneous electric polarization in a number of compounds such as $R$MnO₃ ($R = $ Gd,Tb,Dy) [5], $Ni_3V_2O_8$ [6], and CuFeO₂ [7]. In these systems, the noncollinear incommensurate order of the magnetic moments results in a displacement of the oxygen ions situated in between neighboring moments, and a net displacement of charge is generated [8]. Noncollinear order may appear as a consequence of competing interactions, so-called spin frustration. Such systems are associated with large ME effects [8,9].

The lithium orthophosphate family (space group $Pnma$), LiMPO₄ ($M = $ Co, Ni, Mn, Fe), is in many ways an excellent model system for studying the ME effect. All family members exhibit commensurate near-collinear antiferromagnetic order as well as the ME effect in their low-temperature and low-field ground state. In recent studies, additional ME phases were found at elevated magnetic fields applied along the respective easy axes in LiNiPO₄ [10] and LiCoPO₄ [11]. In both materials, these high-field ME phases are also accompanied by commensurate antiferromagnetic order [10,12].

The magnetically induced linear ME coupling is described as $P_i = \alpha_{ij}H_j$, where $P_i$ is the electric polarization, $H_j$ is the external magnetic field, and $\alpha_{ij}$ are the ME tensor elements with $i, j = \{a, b, c\}$. Allowed tensor elements are dictated by the magnetic symmetry of the system. For collinear (anti)ferromagnets, one may think of tensor elements for which the magnetic field is perpendicular to the spin orientation, $\alpha_{\perp}$, and those for which the field is parallel to the spins, $\alpha_{\parallel}$. Magnitudes and temperature dependencies for $\alpha_{\perp}$ and $\alpha_{\parallel}$ have been computed from first principles for ME compounds such as Cr₂O₃ [13–16] and LiFePO₄ [17]. In these studies it is possible to separate effects due to ion displacements within the unit cell (lattice contribution) and effects due to electronic motion around “clamped” ions (electronic contribution). In both cases, one distinguishes between spin and orbital effects.

The ab initio calculations show that $\alpha_{\perp}$ is generally dominated by the spin-lattice contribution, and the ME coupling is relativistic in origin, e.g., via the DM interaction. The predicted temperature dependence of $\alpha_{\perp}$ follows that of the order parameter [15,17]. This corresponds well with observations in the lithium orthophosphate family except for a slight variation in the curve for LiNiPO₄ (see Fig. 1).

The behavior of $\alpha_{\parallel}$ is altogether more tricky, and ab initio calculations indicate that orbital contributions may play an important role [15,17]. When disregarding orbital contributions, the computed temperature dependence of $\alpha_{\parallel}$ displays a maximum below the transition temperature and then goes to zero for $T \rightarrow 0$ [14]. The comparison of the measured and predicted temperature dependencies of $\alpha_{\parallel}$ for LiMnPO₄ is excellent (see Fig. 1). However, for the remaining family members, $\alpha_{\parallel} \neq 0$ for $T \rightarrow 0$ and the prediction is clearly lacking. It is even worse in the case of Cr₂O₃ (not shown), where $\alpha_{\parallel}$ changes sign as a function of temperature [18]. The orbital moment is almost entirely quenched for LiMnPO₄ but not for LiFePO₄, LiCoPO₄, and LiNiPO₄. Hence, the discrepancy between the predicted and measured values of $\alpha_{\parallel}$ for $T \rightarrow 0$ for the latter three compounds may be related to the orbital moment. Moreover, the maximum magnitude of the observed ME tensor elements also appears linked to the orbital moment with $\Delta g/g = 0$ and $|\sigma_{\max}| = 0.8$ ps/m for LiMnPO₄.
and $\Delta g/g = 0.3$ and $|\alpha_{\text{max}}| = 30 \text{ ps/m}$ for LiCoPO₄. However, recent first-principles calculations on LiFePO₄ taking into account orbital contributions (both lattice and electronic parts) still fail to encapsulate the low-temperature behavior of $\alpha_{\parallel}$ [17].

In this paper, we focus on LiCoPO₄, which has by far the strongest ME effect in the lithium orthophosphate family [19,22]. Although intensively studied, there is as of yet no satisfactory theory for the underlying microscopic mechanism. LiCoPO₄ has lattice parameters $a = 10.20 \text{ Å}$, $b = 5.92 \text{ Å}$, and $c = 4.70 \text{ Å}$ [23], and the four magnetic Co²⁺ ions ($S = \frac{3}{2}$) of the crystallographic unit cell form an almost face-centered structure with the positions $r_1 = (1/4 + \epsilon, 1/4, 1 - \delta)$, $r_2 = (3/4 + \epsilon, 1/4, 1/2 + \delta)$, $r_3 = (3/4 - \epsilon, 3/4, \delta)$, and $r_4 = (1/4 - \epsilon, 3/4, 1/2 - \delta)$ and with the displacements $\epsilon = 0.0286$ and $\delta = 0.0207$ [24]. The zero-field commensurate antiferromagnetic structure of LiCoPO₄ has spins along $b$ (easy axis) and the four magnetic ions in a $C = (\uparrow \uparrow \downarrow \downarrow)$ arrangement [25]. Here $\uparrow \downarrow$ denotes spin up/down for ions on site number 1–4. The transition temperature is $T_N = 21.6 \text{ K}$ [26,27] and the saturation field is $\sim 28 \text{ T}$ with saturated moment $3.6 \mu_B$/ion [28]. A number of studies establish that the magnetic point group of the zero-field magnetic structure is $2'_1$ rather than mmm° as previously believed [25]. This is based on the observation of a weak ferromagnetic moment [21,29], the symmetry of the susceptibility tensor of optical second-harmonic generation [30,38], and the discovery of a toroidal moment [9,27,31–33]. The magnetic phase diagram of LiCoPO₄ was previously characterized up to 25.9 T applied along $b$ by magnetization measurements, neutron diffraction, and electric polarization measurements [12,28,34]. At 11.9 T, the commensurate low-field structure gives way to an elliptic spin cycloid propagating along $b$ with a period of thrice the crystallographic unit cell. The magnetic moments are in the $(b, c)$ plane with the major axis along $b$. In the field interval 20.5–21.0 T, the magnetic unit cell size remains but the spins reorient. Above 21.0 T, there is a reentrance of commensurate magnetic order accompanied by the ME effect.

In this work, we investigate the possible role of spin-orbit coupling in explaining the ME effect in LiCoPO₄ as well as its sister compounds. To do so, we look into the details of the zero-field magnetic structure of LiCoPO₄ and study the effects of a magnetic field applied along $a$ by means of neutron diffraction and magnetometry. A spontaneous canting of spins away from the $b$-axis toward $c$ is revealed. The resulting structure has magnetic point group $m'_1$, and we discuss the implications related to the ME tensor form and with regard to previous studies. To investigate the DM interaction in LiCoPO₄, we perform a neutron diffraction experiment with magnetic fields applied along $a$, i.e., perpendicular to the easy axis. The induced ferromagnetic moment couples via the DM interaction to yield a field-induced spin canting. We estimate the size of the DM interaction and discuss how this interaction may play a part as a generator of the ME effect in LiCoPO₄.

### II. EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

Vibrating sample magnetization measurements were performed with a standard CRYOGENIC cryogen free measurement system. Magnetic fields of 0–16 T were applied along $a$ for temperatures in the interval 2–300 K.

The zero-field magnetic structure was determined at the TriCS diffractometer at the Paul Scherrer Institute (PSI) employing an Euler cradle, a closed-cycle He refrigerator, open collimation, and a Ge(311) monochromator with wavelength $\lambda = 1.18 \text{ Å}$. No $\lambda/2$ contamination of the beam is possible due to the diamond structure of Ge. A total of 193 inequivalent peaks were collected at 30 and 5 K.

Canting components of the zero-field structure could not be unambiguously determined at TriCS due to extinction effects and the large absorption cross section of Co. Instead, these components were investigated at the triple-axis spectrometer RITA-II at the PSI where a low background is obtained by energy discrimination. The instrument was operated in elastic mode with incoming and outgoing wavelength $\lambda = 4 \text{ Å}$. A PG(002) monochromator and 80° collimation between monochromator and sample were used, and a liquid-nitrogen-cooled Be filter after the sample ensured removal of $\lambda/2$ neutrons. A cryomagnet supplied vertical magnetic fields up to 12.2 T along $a$ and $b$ for samples oriented with scattering planes $(0, K, L)$ and $(H, 0, L)$, respectively.

A high-quality LiCoPO₄ single crystal measuring $2 \times 2 \times 5 \text{ mm}^3$ ($\sim 20 \text{ mg}$) was used for magnetization measurements with magnetic fields applied along $a$ and for neutron diffraction experiments in zero field and with magnetic fields applied along $b$. A second sample with dimensions $3 \times 4 \times 4 \text{ mm}^3$ ($\sim 40 \text{ mg}$) was used for the neutron diffraction experiment performed with fields applied along $a$.

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The atomic and magnetic structures of LiCoPO₄ were determined by combining data from the TriCS and RITA-II experiments. Based on the $Pnma$ space group and 241 Bragg peaks, atomic displacements of $\epsilon = 0.028$ and $\delta = 0.020$ were refined in FULLPROF [35] ($R_F = 11.9\%$) in fair agreement with the literature [24]. The zero-field magnetic structure was determined from 130 Bragg peaks and is mainly of $C'_y$ symmetry ($R_F = 17.2\%$), a result conforming with earlier findings [25,27]. The refined magnetic moment is $3.54(5) \mu_B$, consistent with previous magnetization measurements [28].
TABLE I. Atomic positions for LiCoPO₄ obtained from FULLPROF refinement \((R_F = 11.9\%)\) using 241 Bragg peaks collected at TriCS at \((30 \text{ K}, 0 \text{ T})\) and using the \(Pnam\) space group. The Debye-Waller factor was fixed to \(B_{\text{iso}} = 0.20\). The magnetic moment in units of \(\mu_B\) as refined using a \(C_4\) symmetry component is given in the rightmost column. This results from refinement \((R_F = 17.2\%)\) using 130 commensurate magnetic peaks collected at \((2 \text{ K}, 0 \text{ T})\). The lattice parameters used in the refinements were \(a = 10.20 \text{ Å}, b = 5.92 \text{ Å},\) and \(c = 4.70 \text{ Å}\) as given in Ref. [23].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Atom</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>(x)</th>
<th>(y)</th>
<th>(z)</th>
<th>(R_F)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Li</td>
<td>4a</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co</td>
<td>4c</td>
<td>0.278(2)</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.980(3)</td>
<td>3.54(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>4c</td>
<td>0.0945(8)</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.419(2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O1</td>
<td>4c</td>
<td>0.0986(7)</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.743(2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O2</td>
<td>4c</td>
<td>0.4545(7)</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.203(1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O3</td>
<td>8d</td>
<td>0.1669(5)</td>
<td>0.0463(7)</td>
<td>0.2826(9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that the Li occupancy was refined to \(1.03(5)\) and hence the sample is stoichiometric within the precision of the experiment. Refinement results with the Li occupancy fixed to unity are listed in Table I.

Other magnetic structures including a minor spin rotation toward \(c\) \((C_z)\) or a spin canting toward \(c\) \((A_z)\) were proposed, but these refinements were not sufficiently different to distinguish them from the one regarding only a \(C_4\) component. Extinction effects and the large neutron absorption cross section of cobalt result in significantly different intensities for equivalent Bragg peaks, and hence the TriCS data only enabled identification of the major symmetry component, \(C_4\).

Minor spin components in zero field and for magnetic fields applied along \(b\) and \(a\) were investigated at RITA-II by measuring a few key Bragg peaks: \((3, 0, 1), (0, 1, 0), (1, 0, 0), (0, 2, 1), (0, 1, 2),\) and \((0, 0, 1)\). Of these, only \((0, 1, 0)\) has zero magnetic intensity. The calculated magnetic structure factors for the four basis vectors, \(|S_{\text{B}}(\mathbf{Q})|²\), \(R = \{A, G, C, F\}\), and spin polarization factors, \(|P_i(\mathbf{Q})|²\), \(i = \{x, y, z\}\), for these peaks are listed in Table II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(A)</th>
<th>(G)</th>
<th>(C)</th>
<th>(F)</th>
<th>(x)</th>
<th>(y)</th>
<th>(z)</th>
<th>(a)</th>
<th>(b)</th>
<th>(c)</th>
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<tr>
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<td>0.22</td>
<td>11.73</td>
<td>3.98</td>
<td>0.34</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>15.71</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.72</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>15.71</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The magnetic neutron intensity may then be expressed as

\[
I(\mathbf{Q}) \sim S^2 f(\mathbf{Q})^2 \sum_R |S_R(\mathbf{Q})|^2 \sum_i |P_i(\mathbf{Q})|^2, \tag{1}
\]

where \(f(\mathbf{Q})\) is the magnetic form factor and \(S\) is the thermal average of the magnetic moment. The following analysis is based on a process of eliminating possible structures and is not a full structure refinement.

### A. Spontaneous spin canting at zero field

In addition to the major \(C_4\) spin component, a smaller symmetry component was identified by observation of magnetic intensity at the \((1, 0, 0)\) position. This peak mainly represents magnetic structures of \(A\) symmetry with spins polarized along either \(b\) or \(c\). It is approximately one order of magnitude weaker than \((3, 0, 1)\) [compare Figs. 2(a) and 2(b)], which may be assumed to represent the major spin component when regarding the following argument: both \((3, 0, 1)\) and \((0, 1, 0)\) appear if a \(C\) component is present, but the two peaks represent different spin polarizations. \((3, 0, 1)\) is present for any spin orientation, whereas \((0, 1, 0)\) is only present for components along \(a\) or \(c\). Since \((0, 1, 0)\) has no magnetic intensity [see Fig. 2(c)] we can exclude those two spin directions entirely. Hence, the \((3, 0, 1)\) magnetic Bragg peak may be assumed to solely represent a \(C_4\) spin arrangement.

Next, the basis vector corresponding to the \((1, 0, 0)\) Bragg peak is identified. The thermal average of the spin is most often maximized at low temperatures. Since an \(A\)-type component with spins along \(b\) would produce spins of varying lengths, it is therefore reasonable to assume that the observed magnetic intensity at \((1, 0, 0)\) is instead due to a spin component along \(c\). The result is a canting of the spins in the \((b, c)\) plane, and the canting angle, \(\varphi\), is estimated by comparing the intensity of \((1, 0, 0)\) with that of \((3, 0, 1)\). Following the above arguments, it is assumed that \((3, 0, 1)\) represents only a \(C_4\) symmetry component, and \((1, 0, 0)\) represents only an \(A_z\) component such that the measured intensities may be written as in Eq. (1),

\[
I_{(1,0,0)} \approx |S_{A}(1,0,0)|² |P_z(1,0,0)|² f_{(1,0,0)}², \tag{1}
\]

\[
I_{(3,0,1)} \approx |S_C((3,0,1)|² |P_b((3,0,1)|² f_{(3,0,1)}². \tag{1}
\]

The spontaneous canting angle is then calculated from the corrected intensities, \(I_{(1,0,0)}^\text{corr}\) and \(I_{(3,0,1)}^\text{corr}\), as \(\tan\varphi = \sqrt{I_{(1,0,0)}^\text{corr}/I_{(3,0,1)}^\text{corr}}\). The usual Lorentz factor for two-axis diffractometers, \(\sin(2\theta)\), is also taken into account, and although not entirely correct for the triple-axis setup [36], the correction is estimated to introduce an error of at most 10% for the two implicated Bragg peaks. The calculated angle is shown in Fig. 2(e) where both data at 0 and 10 T along \(b\) are shown. The canting angle is temperature-independent below the transition temperature and it is also independent of the applied magnetic field. The magnetic structure is thus locked in with a spontaneous canting angle of \(\varphi = 7(1)^\circ\) as estimated from a weighted mean of all data points in Fig. 2(e). The resulting zero-field structure is illustrated in Fig. 3(a). Note that the \((3, 0, 1)\) Bragg peak is relatively strong compared to \((1, 0, 0)\) and is therefore, to a larger extent, subject to extinction effects. Consequently, the calculated angle may be overestimated.
order parameter. Indeed, a power law with a collectively fitted angle calculated from the intensity ratio of (1,0,0) and (3,0,1) for were fitted collectively for the two peaks. (e) Spontaneous canting at 10 T. The transition temperature, $T_N$, component, $C_\gamma$, spin component.

It is commented that the determined zero-field structure does not fully agree with earlier findings. A $C_\gamma$-type rotation of the spins away from the $b$-axis was reported in Ref. [27] based on the observation of the $(0,1,0)$ magnetic peak. However, as seen in Fig. 2(c), we observe zero magnetic intensity at the $(0,1,0)$ position. A maximum of the rotation angle of 0.7(3)$^\circ$ is estimated from the error on the measured zero intensity. This is contrasted by the 4.6$^\circ$ reported in Ref. [27]. One possible explanation for the discrepancy might be found in slightly different levels of Li in different samples. Previously, changes in atomic bond lengths and magnetic properties of LiCoPO$_4$ with $z = 0.2, 0.7$ as compared to the stoichiometric compound, LiCoPO$_4$, were reported [37]. It is conceivable that small variations in Li content between samples may bring about small differences in the exact magnetic structure. As already mentioned, our sample was found to have a Li

FIG. 2. Neutron diffraction data from RITA-II. (a)–(c) Rocking curves of (3,0,1), (1,0,0), and (0,1,0) at 18 or 2 K (black circles) and 25 K (blue diamonds), all at 0 T. The solid lines are Gaussian fits from which the integrated intensities are obtained. The canting angle of the zero-field structure is estimated from the intensity ratio between the magnetic contributions of (3,0,1) and (1,0,0). (d) Integrated magnetic intensity of (3,0,1) (circles) and (1,0,0) (squares) as a function of temperature at 0 T (black symbols) and 10 T along $b$ (green symbols). The intensities have been normalized to the value of (3,0,1) at the lowest temperature, and the intensity of (1,0,0) has been multiplied by 20 for a better comparison of the temperature profiles. Backgrounds at 25 K have been subtracted. The solid lines show fits to a power law, $I \propto (T - T_N)^\beta$, for $T > 17$ K at 0 T and $T > 13$ K at 10 T. The transition temperature, $T_N$, and critical exponent, $\beta$, were fitted collectively for the two peaks. (e) Spontaneous canting angle calculated from the intensity ratio of (1,0,0) and (3,0,1) for measurements done at 0 T (black symbols) and 10 T (green symbols). The horizontal line shows the value of the weighted mean of all data points, $\psi = 7(1)^\circ$.

Both (3,0,1) and (1,0,0) appear at the same transition temperature—see Fig. 2(d)—and therefore reflect the same order parameter. Indeed, a power law with a collectively fitted transition temperature, $T_N = 21.55(2)$ K, and a critical exponent, $\beta = 0.34(1)$, describe the recorded data well. However, note that the $C_\gamma$-type structure polarized along $b$ and the $A_\gamma$-type structure polarized along $b$ or $c$ are not contained within the same irreducible representation of the lithium orthophosphates; see Table III.

The Bragg peaks (0,2,1), (0,1,2), and (0,0,1) also have magnetic intensity at 0 T. These peaks are all present for a $C_\gamma$ structure but may also represent a $G_\gamma$-type component polarized along either $a$ or $b$; see Table II. A $G_\gamma$ component is unlikely due to maximized moments at low temperatures and is not compatible with the observed ME effect, toroidal moment, and weak ferromagnetism. Furthermore, $G_\gamma$ is paired with $F_z$ in the irreducible representations, see Table III, and $F_z$ is not present [29]. Therefore, the magnetic intensity at the (0,2,1), (0,1,2), and (0,0,1) positions at 0 T may be subscribed to the major $C_\gamma$ spin component.

It has been repeatedly suggested [27,30,38] that the zero-field structure of LiCoPO$_4$ has lower symmetry than the originally proposed magnetic point group $mmm$ [25]. The observed 4.6$^\circ$ rotation of spins restricts symmetry to $2_g/m_1$, which is further reduced to $2_g$ when requiring a weak ferromagnetic component along $b$. Indeed, optical second-harmonic generation measurements advocate that the

**TABLE III.** Irreducible representations, magnetic space groups, and corresponding basis vectors for $Pnma$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\Gamma_1$</th>
<th>$\Gamma_2$</th>
<th>$\Gamma_3$</th>
<th>$\Gamma_4$</th>
<th>$\Gamma_5$</th>
<th>$\Gamma_6$</th>
<th>$\Gamma_7$</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$Pnma$</td>
<td>$Pnma'$</td>
<td>$Pnma'$</td>
<td>$Pnma'$</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$G_z$</td>
<td>$G_z$</td>
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<td>$G_z$</td>
<td>$G_z$</td>
<td>$G_z$</td>
<td>$G_z$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![FIG. 3. Projections in the (b, c) plane of the magnetic structures of LiCoPO$_4$ at (a) zero field and for (b) $H || a$. For clarity, only the four magnetic ions of the unit cell are shown and all angles are largely exaggerated. The ion positions deviate slightly from the high-symmetry positions (dashed circles). The applied field yields asymmetric total canting angles.](image-url)
point-group symmetry is $2'$ [38]. This point group allows for a toroidal moment [39] and the linear ME effect with tensor elements $a_{ab}$, $a_{ba} \neq 0$ [40], consistent with measurements [21]. In addition, $2'$ allows the tensor elements $a_{ab}$, $a_{bb}$, $a_{cc}$, $a_{aa} \neq 0$, which are not measurably different from zero [21], but the spin rotation angle introduces only a small deviation from $mmm'$. Furthermore, as the point group merely yields the allowed ME tensor elements, they are not necessarily active.

Thus neutron diffraction [27], SQUID [41], and optical second-harmonic generation measurements [30,38] all paint a picture of LiCoPO$_4$ having magnetic point group $2'$ in its zero-field state. In contrast, our observation of a spontaneous spin canting rather than a rotation leads to the magnetic point group $2''/m'$. This point group also allows for a toroidal moment and the ME tensor elements $a_{aa}$, $a_{ab}$, $a_{ba}$, $a_{bc}$, $a_{cc} \neq 0$ where only the off-diagonal elements are measurably different from zero. Again, we note that the canting angle only presents a small deviation from $mmm'$. $2''/m'$ does not support a ferromagnetic moment along $b$ rendering it inconsistent with observations. However, removing the twofold axis enables a ferromagnetic moment in the $(a,b)$ plane. Thus, the magnetic point group $m'$ is consistent with our neutron diffraction data and a weak ferromagnetic moment along $b$. Note, however, that it is not consistent with the observed optical second-harmonic generation signal [30,38].

Interestingly, $m'$ is also consistent with the previous neutron diffraction study when using a different—but still correct—interpretation of the presented data. The rotation of the spins toward $c$ was established based on observation of the $(0,1,0)$ magnetic Bragg peak. However, this rotation might equally well be toward $a$. Assuming such a rotation results in magnetic point group $2''/m''$, which again needs relaxing to $m'$ to allow for a ferromagnetic moment along $b$. In addition, the $C_z$ component belongs to the same irreducible representation as the $A_z$ component (see Table III) and as is deduced in the next section; the two components combined yield a favorable energy term via the DM interaction. Therefore, our observations may in fact be consistent with the previous studies, and the magnetic point group of the zero-field structure of LiCoPO$_4$ is $m'$.

**B. Field-induced spin canting for $H \parallel a$**

For magnetic fields applied along $a$, LiCoPO$_4$ is linearly magnetized with the field as seen in the magnetization data in Fig. 4(a). A ferromagnetic contribution to the spin structure is induced with $S^z = \mu H$ and fitted slope $\alpha = 0.0395(1) \mu_B/T$. Furthermore, yet another antiferromagnetic component exists in addition to the established main structure of $C_z$ symmetry and the minor $A_z$ component. This extra component is manifested by an increase in the intensity of the $(0,2,1)$ magnetic Bragg peak as a function of applied field; see Fig. 4(b). The magnetic origin of the $(0,2,1)$ intensity is confirmed by its temperature dependence that follows a Curie-Weiss law squared; see Fig. 4(c).

The $(0,2,1)$ peak represents mainly spin arrangements of symmetry $G$ and to a smaller extent structures of symmetry $C_z$; cf. Table II. All spin orientations are possible, and more information is therefore needed in order to pin down which magnetic structure the additional intensity of $(0,2,1)$ signifies. Again, the argument follows a process of elimination using two other magnetic Bragg peaks: $(0,1,2)$ and $(0,0,1)$.

The $(0,1,2)$ peak is present for any $C$ spin structures. This peak has no additional field-induced intensity [see Fig. 4(b)], and consequently any additional $C$ spin elements are ruled out. Finally, $(0,0,1)$ represents $G$ symmetry with spins polarized along $a$ or $b$. Again, this peak shows no change upon applying a magnetic field along $a$ [see Fig. 4(b)], and these magnetic structure types may also be rejected. The only remaining possible magnetic structure as a contributor to the $(0,2,1)$ field-induced intensity is then $G_z$. This component comes as an addition to the already established major $C_z$ component and the smaller $A_z$ component. An asymmetry is introduced in the canting angles such that spins $(1,2)$ and $(3,4)$ form pairs with canting angles $\varphi + \theta$ and $\varphi - \theta$, respectively. Here $\theta = \theta(H)$ is the field-induced canting angle. The resulting magnetic
structure for magnetic fields applied along $a$ is shown in Fig. 3(b). The size of $\theta$ is now estimated. As previously argued, it may be assumed that at 0 T, $(0, 2, 1)$ only reflects the $C_y$ structure. Any additional intensity upon applying a field then originates from the $G_z$ component:

$$I_{(0, 2, 1)}(H) - I_{(0, 2, 1)}(0 \, \text{T}) \propto |S_G^{(0, 2, 1)}/2|^2 |p_{z}^{(0, 2, 1)}|^2.$$ 

This is to be compared to the intensity of $(0, 2, 1)$ at 0 T:

$$I_{(0, 2, 1)}(0 \, \text{T}) \propto |\hat{S}_{G}^{(0, 2, 1)}|^2 |p_{y}^{(0, 2, 1)}|^2.$$ 

Since only one peak is involved in the determination of the field-induced canting angle, there is no need to correct for the magnetic form factor or Lorentz factor, and any extinction or absorption effects may be neglected. The field-induced canting angle is then calculated as $\tan \theta = \sqrt{I_{(0, 2, 1)}(H) - I_{(0, 2, 1)}(0 \, \text{T})/I_{(0, 2, 1)}(0 \, \text{T})}$ and is to a good approximation linear as a function of applied field along $a$: $\theta = \beta H$ with fitted slope $\beta = 0.012(1)$ rad/T [see Fig. 4(a)]. The field-induced canting angle as deduced from the magnetization, $\sin \theta = M/M_s$, is also shown in Fig. 4(a) and substantiates the link between $F_c$ and $G_z$. Furthermore, since the neutron intensity is proportional to the ordered magnetic moment squared, a linear coupling between the ferromagnetic moment and the canted moment would result in a quadratic increase in the neutron intensity of $(0, 2, 1)$ as a function of applied field. This is indeed the case, as shown in Fig. 4(b). Here the solid line is a fit to a quadratic dependence, $I \propto H^2$. The measured intensity is clearly well described by the fit. Additionally, the symmetry elements $G_z$ and $F_c$ belong to the same irreducible representation; see Table III.

### C. Dzyaloshinskii-Moriya interaction

An estimate of the size of the DM interaction in LiCoPO$_4$ may be obtained from the field-induced spin canting. A similar calculation was previously performed for the sister compound LiNiPO$_4$, and the analysis in Ref. [42] is directly applicable here. Symmetry arguments lead to the only allowed DM coefficients $D_{14} = (0, D_{14, 0}) = -D_{23}$ and $D_{12} = (0, D_{12, 0}) = D_{34}$. These yield terms in the Hamiltonian of the form

$$\mathcal{H}_{DM} = D_{14} \cdot (S_1 \times S_4) - D_{14} \cdot (S_2 \times S_3)$$

$$= D_{14} \left( S_1^x S_4^z - S_1^z S_4^x - S_2^x S_3^z + S_2^z S_3^x \right)$$

and

$$\mathcal{H}_{DM}^2 = D_{12} \cdot (S_1 \times S_2) + D_{12} \cdot (S_3 \times S_4)$$

$$= D_{12} \left( S_1^x S_2^z - S_1^z S_2^x - S_3^x S_4^z + S_3^z S_4^x \right).$$

The spin component along $a$ is finite for $H || a$ and assumed equal at all sites, i.e., $S_1^a = S_2^a = S_3^a = S_4^a = S^a > 0$. In this case, both terms favor a $G_z$-type order, and this is exactly what we observe. The ferromagnetic moment along $a$ therefore induces—via the DM interaction—an antiferromagnetic spin component of symmetry $G_z$.

The field-induced $G_z$ component leaves the nearest-neighbor spin pairs $(1,4)$ and $(2,3)$ antiparallel, and hence no energy change is to be expected from the term $\mathcal{H}_{DM}$ nor from the nearest-neighbor exchange term. On the other hand, the term $\mathcal{H}_{DM}^2$ does indeed yield a finite energy contribution for a $G_z$ component. The strength of the DM interaction may be estimated by balancing the different energy contributions for spins deviating from the easy axis, $b$:

$$\mathcal{H}_{DM} = 4D_{12}^2 S^a \sin \theta$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{ani} = 4D_{c}^2 S^z \sin^2 \theta \Rightarrow D_{12}^2 / D_{c}^2 = -\sin \theta / S^z \approx -\theta / S^a,$$

where $D_{c}^2$ is the single-ion anisotropy constant for spin components along $c$. $S = 3.6\mu_B$ is the saturated moment, $\sin \theta \approx \theta$ holds for small canting angles, $\beta = \beta H$, and $S^a = aH$. With the fitted coefficients $\beta = 0.012(1)$ rad/T and $\alpha = 0.0395(1) \mu_B/T$, the ratio becomes $D_{12}^2/D_{c}^2 \approx -1.1$. Note that this is an upper bound for the size of the DM interaction as the above simple calculation neglects any competing exchange interactions, which may also influence the spin canting.

Thus, the DM interaction in LiCoPO$_4$ may be as large as the single-ion anisotropy along $c$. The full spin Hamiltonian of LiCoPO$_4$ has not been determined yet, but limited inelastic neutron scattering data show an almost dispersionless spin excitation along the $(0, K, 0)$ direction, and a single-ion anisotropy constant of $D_{c}^2 \approx 0.7 \text{ meV}$ is suggested [27,43,44]. This is a very strong DM interaction, and its possible role as a generator for the ME effect in LiCoPO$_4$ is discussed in the following.

Magnetostriective mechanisms successfully explain the ME effect in LiNiPO$_4$ [10,42] and LiFePO$_4$ [20] based on magnetic-field-induced changes in the exchange and DM interactions, respectively. A similar model would be expected to describe the effect in LiCoPO$_4$. However, so far a satisfactory model has eluded all our efforts—both when considering magnetic-field-induced changes in the exchange and DM interactions individually and combined. Such microscopic models inherently result in a ME coefficient, $\alpha_{ij}$, proportional to $\chi_{\parallel}(S)\chi_{\parallel}$, i.e., the magnetic susceptibility and the order parameter. The susceptibility drops at low temperatures in a collinear antiferromagnet, and the order parameter levels out after the initial increase at the transition. Hence the temperature dependence of $\alpha_{ij}$ has a maximum below the transition as seen in LiMnPO$_4$, LiNiPO$_4$, and LiFePO$_4$ (revisit Fig. 1). However, for LiCoPO$_4$, $\alpha_{ij}$ does not display such a maximum as a function of temperature. In fact, its temperature profile resembles that of the order parameter, and the curves are similar for $a_{ij}$ and $a_{ij}$.

As discussed in the Introduction, it was previously proposed that the spin-orbit coupling is a central element in fully understanding the ME effect in the lithium orthophosphates. However, ab initio calculations considering both spin and orbital momentum on an equal footing still fail to correctly predict the size of $\alpha_{ij}$ for $T \to 0$ in LiFePO$_4$ [17]. The spin-orbit coupling is expected to be larger in the sister compound, LiCoPO$_4$, and similar first-principles computations may be expected to produce larger ME coefficients. To the best of our knowledge, such calculations have yet to be performed. Nevertheless, our neutron diffraction data show that there is indeed a large DM interaction in LiCoPO$_4$ that in turn relates to the spin-orbit coupling. Therefore, it remains that the spin-orbit coupling plays an important role in generating the ME effect in LiCoPO$_4$—and most likely in the entire family of compounds. This emphasizes the need for more
theoretical work and improved ab initio calculations in order to elucidate the missing mechanism(s) governing the linear ME effect in LiCoPO₄, and even better to explain the link between the spin-orbit coupling and the ME effect in the lithium orthophosphates in general. Moreover, spin excitation measurements would enable modeling of the spin Hamiltonian of LiCoPO₄ and thereby provide a better understanding of the magnetic interactions in the system.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Intricate details of the zero-field magnetic structure of LiCoPO₄ were investigated in the hope of illuminating the microscopic mechanism behind the large magnetoelectric effect in LiCoPO₄. The Co³⁺ ions mainly order in a commensurate antiferromagnetic structure of C₃ symmetry. Additionally, we discover a spontaneous spin canting of $\varphi = 7(1)^\circ$ originating in an $A_2$ spin component. The resulting zero-field magnetic structure belongs to the magnetic point group $m'_i$, consistent with previously reported experimental results.

For magnetic fields applied along $a$, a second minor spin component of symmetry $G_2$ is induced. The canting angle increases to a good approximation linearly with the applied field and is shown to be induced via the Dzyaloshinskii-Moriya interaction by the ferromagnetic moment along $a$. The upper limit for the size of the Dzyaloshinskii-Moriya interaction was estimated to be approximately equal to that of the single-ion anisotropy constant along $c$. This shows that the spin-orbit coupling is strong in LiCoPO₄, and we discuss how it may be linked to its large magnetoelectric effect.

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[34] V. M. Kr hustal yov, V. M. Savitsk y, and M. F. Kharchenko, \((H,T)\) diagram of magnetic transformations induced by a pulsed magnetic field in antiferromagnetic LiCoPO₄, Low Temp. Phys. 43, 1332 (2017).


[44] We have examined crystals from the same batch as that used in Ref. [43] and find a significantly lower transition temperature, \(T_\nu = 17.3(1)\text{K}\). Furthermore, a Rietveld refinement of our neutron diffraction data yields satisfactory results exclusively when introducing Ni as well as Co on the magnetic site. Hence, our results suggest that the crystals may not be pure LiCoPO₄, but possibly Ni-doped from a crucible growth.