Magnetoelastic phase diagram of TbNi2B2C

Toft-Petersen, Rasmus; Jensen, Thomas Bagger Stibiul; Jensen, Jens; von Zimmermann, Martin; Sloth, Steffen; Isaksen, Frederik Werner; Christensen, Niels Bech; Chen, Yunzhong; Siemensmeyer, Konrad; Kawano-Furukawa, Hazuki

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I. INTRODUCTION

Since its discovery [1–4] the family of quaternary nickel borocarbides $RNi_2B_2C$ ($R = Y$ and the rare earths) have attracted attention for a variety of reasons. Displaying a great abundance of superconducting and magnetic phases with similar energy scales for the two phenomena, the nickel borocarbides have been a diverse testing ground for studying the interplay between the two [5,6]. Specifically, the coexistence of superconductivity and magnetism is found in the systems where $R$ is Dy, Ho, Er, or Tm [1,3], where the superconducting transition temperature scales inversely with the de Gennes factor, $dG = (g_J - 1)^2 J(J + 1)$, indicative of competing magnetic and superconducting order parameters [5]. ErNi$_2$B$_2$C is of special interest, exhibiting a superconducting transition at $T_c = 11$ K [5], antiferromagnetic (AFM) ordering at $T_N = 6$ K, and weak ferromagnetism (WFM) below $T_{WFM} = 2.3$ K [7–10]. ErNi$_2$B$_2$C is thus one of the rare instances of microscopic coexistence of ferromagnetism and superconductivity [11,12], a recurring topic in condensed matter physics [13,14]—also found in the case of UGe$_2$ [15] and in crystalline superconducting nanowires [16].

A further testament to the complexity of the nickel borocarbides is the presence of a magnetoelastic coupling, where the AFM order parameter gives rise to lattice distortions [17–19]. Several of the borocarbides systems exhibit spin density wave (SDW) magnetic order with propagation vector $\mathbf{q} \sim (0.55, 0, 0)$ [20,21]. The recurrence of this ordering vector is likely due to the indirect Ruderman-Kittel-Kasuya-Yoshida (RKKY) coupling in cooperation with a Fermi surface nesting producing a maximum of the generalized electronic susceptibility at $\mathbf{q} \sim (0.6, 0, 0)$ [22,23]. In TmNi$_2$B$_2$C, for instance, field-dependent lattice distortions were discovered using hard x-ray diffraction in longitudinal fields [24]. The distortions are prominent above 2 T in a phase with magnetic ordering vector $(0.484, 0.0)$, in contrast to the weaker coupling observed in the low field magnetic phase with ordering vector $(0.094, 0.094, 0)$ [25]. In Ref. [24], the field dependency of the lattice distortions was shown to be the result of a quadrupolar phase, where magnetoelasticity is enhanced by a soft phonon mode $\Delta_4$, important for the electron-phonon coupling and hence superconductivity in the nickel borocarbides [26–28].

TbNi$_2$B$_2$C is nonsuperconducting, at least, above 300 mK [29,30]. The crystal structure is tetragonal at room temperatures with lattice parameters $a = b = 5.3435$ Å and $c = 10.4295$ Å [31]. The Tb$^{3+}$ ion has a $^7F_6$ ground state with $S = 3, L = 3, J = 6$, and $g_J = 3/2$. Below $T_N = 15$ K a spin density wave (SDW) sets in, polarized along $a$ parallel to the magnetic modulation vector $\mathbf{q} = (q_y, 0, 0)$ [20,21,32–34]. The magnetic modulation varies from 0.552 at 15 K to $q_y \approx 0.545$ at 2.3 K, where the SDW is significantly squared up [20]. TbNi$_2$B$_2$C develops weak ferromagnetism below $T_{WFM} = 8$ K [20,29,35–37]. At the Néel temperature, the system undergoes a structural phase transition from tetragonal to orthorhombic crystal structure [38]. For fields along $[100]$, the phase diagram...
of TbNi$_2$B$_2$C is exceedingly complex [19]. The crystal studied in Ref. [37] was found to be divided in two magnetic domains in the weak ferromagnetic phase below 8 K at zero applied field. The ordering wave vector $q = (0.545, 0, 0)$ is constant in the dominating domain, whereas in the smaller one, $q$ depends on temperature being about $(0.548, 0, 0)$ at $T_{WFM}$ and equal to $(0.550, ± 0.002, 0)$ in the zero temperature limit.

The low energy $\Delta_4$ mode was detected in TbNi$_2$B$_2$C[39,40], and shown to exhibit significant softening when cooling from 300 to 30 K [40]. This testifies to an electron-phonon coupling in TbNi$_2$B$_2$C of similar magnitude as in the superconducting counterparts. In Ref. [40], it was therefore suggested that the lack of superconductivity in TbNi$_2$B$_2$C is due to pair breaking caused by the strong magnetic coupling, rather than a result of a weak electron-phonon coupling.

II. EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

For magnetization measurement, initial investigations were performed on a CRYOGENIC cryogen free measurement system (CFMS) by performing vibrating sample magnetization (VSM) measurements. A high-quality single crystal measuring $1 \times 1 \times 3 \text{ mm}^3$ was used to perform magnetization measurements in the temperature interval 2–30 K and field interval 0–5 T along the $a$ axis. After identifying the regions of interest and recognizing the complexity of the phase diagram, we turned to using a superconducting quantum interference device (SQUID) magnetometry, we study the complex magnetic phase diagram of TbNi$_2$B$_2$C for fields along [100]. We proceed to probe the magnetoelastic distortions, and find a weak modulated lattice distortion at $2q = (1.091, 0, 0)$ below 1 T at the lowest temperatures. Upon crossing a phase boundary at 1.3 T, this magnetoelastic response increases drastically. Via a first-order phase transition at about 2.1 T, TbNi$_2$B$_2$C enters yet another magnetic phase, where strong distortions at a slightly different wave vector $2q = (1.110, 0, 0)$ is detected. The lattice distortions are not along the $c$ axis as found in the quadrupolar phase of superconducting TmNi$_2$B$_2$C, but along the $a$ axis. So while $\Delta_4$ is crucial for understanding the magnetoelastic deformations in TmNi$_2$B$_2$C, the magnetoelastic Hamiltonian in TbNi$_2$B$_2$C looks to be more similar to that of ErNi$_2$B$_2$C [19,41].

The measurements consisted of several field and temperature scans. For each temperature and field we would first align the magnet with the ($ab$) plane as scattering plane. The analyzer and monochromator were (111) Si/Ge-gradient crystals set to reflect photons of energy $99.818 \text{ keV} (\lambda = 0.1242 \text{ Å}).$

The measurements were performed on the triple-axis diffractometer beamline BW5 at DESY in Hamburg. The sample was a single crystal TbNi$_2$B$_2$C of approximate dimensions $1 \times 1 \times 3.5 \text{ mm}^3$ (weight $\sim 25 \text{ mg}$) and placed in a 10 tesla horizontal cryomagnet with the $(ab)$ plane as scattering plane. The analyzer and monochromator were (111) Si/Ge-gradient crystals set to reflect photons of energy $99.818 \text{ keV} (\lambda = 0.1242 \text{ Å}).$

The measurements of $\Delta_4$ were conducted in the interval 0–5 T along the $a$ axis after cooling to 2 K. There are four magnetic transitions before gradual saturation occurs above 2.8 T. The errorbars are smaller than the width of the curve.

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The measurements consisted of several field and temperature scans. For each temperature and field we would first align by centering on the $(2,0,0)$ Bragg peak using $\omega$ and $\theta-2\theta$ scans using elastic synchrotron x-ray diffraction. The experiments were performed on the triple-axis diffractometer beamline BW5 at DESY in Hamburg. The sample was a single crystal TbNi$_2$B$_2$C of approximate dimensions $1 \times 1 \times 3.5 \text{ mm}^3$ (weight $\sim 25 \text{ mg}$) and placed in a 10 tesla horizontal cryomagnet with the $(ab)$ plane as scattering plane. The analyzer and monochromator were (111) Si/Ge-gradient crystals set to reflect photons of energy $99.818 \text{ keV} (\lambda = 0.1242 \text{ Å}).$

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to ensure the correct relative position between instrument and sample. Then followed a longitudinal scan along \((Q, 0, 0)\) to identify the satellite peaks arising from magnetoelastic distortions. Upon discovering a peak, we performed a transverse scan around the peak position to record the intensity. The sample was zero-field cooled down to the desired temperature from above \(T_N\) (typically from 20 K). Keeping the temperature constant we would then ramp the field to its target, and at the target field perform the scanning procedure described above. This was done for several fields up to 3 tesla, where the satellite peaks were no longer observed. All temperature scans were performed under field cooling conditions. For every measurement we would then extract the positions and integrated intensities of the peaks by fitting the \((Q, 0, 0)\)-scan with Gaussian peak shapes, as illustrated in Fig. 3.

### III. MAGNETIC PHASE DIAGRAM

To probe the complex phase diagram of TbNi2B2C, a dense set of field and temperature scans were performed on the SQUID device. The measured Néel temperature of \(T_N \simeq 14.8\) K and the weak ferromagnetic transition at \(T_{\text{WFM}} \simeq 7.5\) K is in good agreement with those reported in Ref. [37]. Field scans from 0–5 T (zero field cooled) were performed in the temperature interval 2–15 K (see Fig. 1). All field scans revealed a very complex phase diagram below \(T_{\text{WFM}} \simeq 8\) K and a simple one for \(T > T_{\text{WFM}}\). At 2 K, four magnetic transitions are evident, while for all field scans at temperatures above \(T = 9\) K, only the transition to the high-field paramagnetic phase occurs. In the temperature interval 2–9 K, between 3 and 5 phase transitions are evident in the field scans.

The phase diagram of TbNi2B2C as determined from the SQUID measurements is shown in Fig. 2. The phase boundaries presented here are consistent with those presented in Ref. [19] where the low field boundary below 0.5 T is added by our studies. The complexity of the phase diagram of TbNi2B2C is limited to temperatures below 9 K, above which the field- and temperature dependencies are similar to those of a simple antiferromagnet. In Ref. [19], the phase transition at 2.1 T was conjectured to be due to a change in the modulation of the magnetic structure. This proposition is supported by our x-ray measurements presented in the next section.

### IV. X-RAY EXPERIMENTS

To investigate the magnetoelastic response of TbNi2B2C, we performed x-ray diffraction experiments focusing on wave vectors related to the magnetic ordering wave vector \(\mathbf{q} = (0.545, 0, 0)\) determined at 2 K in Ref. [37]. Following the approach in Ref. [24], we searched for peaks at positions \((n\mathbf{q}, 0, L)\), where \(n\) and \(L\) are integers. In contrast to TmNi2B2C, no intensity was found at \((q, 0, 8)\). For \(L = 0\) and \(n = 2\), however, we found a peak of strongest intensity at \(2q = (1.091, 0, 0) \equiv Q1\) below 2 T. Above 2 T, the position of the satellite peak position shifted to \(2q = (1.110, 0, 0) \equiv Q2\) at 2 K, indicative of magnetic ordering vector of \(\mathbf{q} = (0.555, 0, 0)\) above 2 T. The uncertainty in the determination of the peak position along \(a^*\) is around 0.002. Since the resolution of the hard x-ray diffractometer is relaxed in the plane perpendicular to the scattering vector, any peaks with a small \(b^*\) component of the order of ±0.002 are picked up in the scans along \((Q, 0, 0)\). Since it is unresolved by our experiment, we omit this component in our description of the wave vectors. As shown in Fig. 3, the two wave vectors, \(Q1\) and \(Q2\), coexist in a narrow interval around the first-order transition at 2 T. Since the x-ray diffraction cross section only probes lattice distortions along the scattering vector \((Q, 0, 0)\), the modulated distortions observed are along \(a\) in TbNi2B2C and not along \(c\) as in TmNi2B2C. The low-field data showed no sign of the smaller domain at \(q = (0.550, ±0.002, 0)\) observed at zero field in Ref. [37] at 2 K. However, the observed peak position at \(Q1 = (1.091, 0, 0)\) in low fields predicts a magnetic ordering wave vector, which is in perfect agreement with the commensurable value \(q = \frac{7}{5} \mathbf{R}\) = 0.545454 in Ref. [37] for the main magnetic domain at zero field.

At zero field we observed no peak intensity below 5 K, while above 5 K a weak intensity peak was found at \((Q, 0, 0)\), with \(Q\) between 1.09 and 1.11, moderately growing with temperature until \(T_N\), where the intensity dropped to zero. At \(T = 2\) K, a magnetoelastic distortion appears at \(\mu_0 H = 0.25\) T, leading to a weak reflection at the \(Q1\) position. The intensity grows slightly with field until the phase transition at \(\mu_0 H = 1.3\) T, where the intensity of the x-ray peak drastically increases (see Fig. 4). The intensity remains roughly constant with field up to the phase boundary at 2 T, where the structural ordering wave vector changes from \(Q1\) to \(Q2\), indicative of a shift in the magnetic ordering vector from \(q \sim (\frac{7}{5}, 0, 0)\) to \(q \sim (\frac{6}{5}, 0, 0)\). The abruptness of the change and the constancy of the wave vectors on both sides of the transition strongly indicated that this is a first-order transition between two commensurately ordered magnetic phases. The maximum in the scattering intensity, corresponding to 2.6 in the intensity units applied in Figs. 4 and 5, is estimated to correspond to a relative displacement of the Tb ions by \(E_{11}(2q) = 7 \cdot 10^{-4}\), where the modulated strain of the Tb ion at site \(R_i\) is defined by

\[
E_{11}(R_i) = \frac{u_{11}(R_i)}{a/2} = E_{11}(2q) \cos(2q \cdot R_i + \phi) \tag{1}
\]
in terms of the displacement vector component along the 1 axis parallel to a divided by the distance a/2 between the (bc) layers of Tb ions.

The similar first-order magnetoelastic transition, at about 2 T at 2 K, is also observed at 4 and 6 K, albeit the possible commensurability of the underlying magnetic order above 2 T becomes less obvious the higher the temperature is. The results obtained at 6 K are shown in Fig. 5. At $T_{WFM} = 8$ K and above, no such phase transition is evident, as both intensity and wave vector varies continuously as shown in Fig. 5. This underlines, that the magnetoelastic phases at low temperatures correspond to the magnetic phases determined via magnetometry. This is confirmed by detailed studies of the field and temperature dependence of the magnetoelastic response with x rays in the entire phase diagram. During the course of several x-ray experiments, we monitored both the modulation and peak intensity as a function of field and temperature. The results are summarized in Fig. 6 and are compared with the phase lines depicted in Fig. 2. This comparison shows a strong correlation between changes in both the position, Fig. 6(a), and in the intensity, Fig. 6(b), of the x-ray scattering peak with the phase transitions identified in the SQUID measurements.

\* \* \*

\V. DISCUSSION \\

\TB like \ErNi$_2$B$_2$C exhibits the so-called “four-state clock”-behavior in the (ab)-plane at low temperatures, where the moments are confined to be along either an a or a b axis, with a high-field magnetization along [110] roughly $\sqrt{2}$ smaller than along [100] [35]. Thus, both the magnetic anisotropies and the magnetic ordering vectors are similar in the two systems. The classical dipole-dipole interaction favors the polarization of the ordered moments to be transverse to an ordering vector along $a^*$, and this is the polarization observed in \ErNi$_2$B$_2$C [9,41]. It is therefore highly surprising that the magnetic polarization is found to be longitudinal in the case of \TB [37]. The classical dipole-dipole interaction relative to the Heisenberg interaction is the factor $1.56/6.25$ smaller in \TB than in \ErNi$_2$B$_2$C, but still important. Thus, to explain the longitudinal polarization in \TB, all the way up to $T_N$, an anisotropic spin-spin interaction larger than 10% of the Heisenberg interaction is needed to overrule the classical dipole-dipole interaction. The magnetoelastic coupling responsible for the orthorhombic distortion does not distinguish between a longitudinal or a transverse polarization of the magnetic moments in the (ab) plane. It is two to
three times stronger in TbNi2B2C than in the Er compound [38], but still relatively small, energetically, compared to the crystal-field anisotropies or the exchange interaction.

The strong confinement at low temperatures of the moments to be along [100] or [010] implies that the magnetic moments are ordered in linearly polarized wave-like structures, which structures favor the ordering wave vector to lock-in to values commensurable with the lattice. In ErNi2B2C a range of commensurate structures were found throughout the phase diagram with wave vectors \( q \) parallel to the \( a \) axis [9]. These consist of alternating ferromagnetic \((bc)\)-layers with moments pointing either parallel \( \uparrow \) or antiparallel \( \downarrow \) to the \( b \) axis. A simple \( q = \frac{\pi}{4} \) structure is described as \( \uparrow \uparrow \downarrow \downarrow \uparrow \downarrow \downarrow \) and so on. Structures with larger \( q \) are formed by replacing a number of \( \uparrow \uparrow \downarrow \downarrow \) double layers with a single \( \uparrow \downarrow \) layer, the so-called spin-slip structures [42].

The Er compound shows a transition to weak ferromagnetism at \( T_{\text{WFM}}(\text{Er}) \simeq 2.3 \text{ K} \), which was found to be a transition between two different commensurable spin-slip structures with the same period of \( 40 \) layers [7,41]. In the case of TbNi2B2C, the zero-field neutron diffraction experiments [37] show that the ordering wave vector \( q = (q,0,0) \) changes linearly with temperature, from \( q \simeq 0.552 \) at \( T_N \) until \( q \) locks-in to the value \( 0.545 \) at \( T_{\text{WFM}} \) staying constant below this temperature. Hence, the transition at \( T_{\text{WFM}} \) is a transition from a phase with a continuously varying, incommensurable ordering wave vector to a phase with a constant, commensurable \( q = \frac{\pi}{11} \). Two relevant possibilities [43] for the commensurable \( q = \frac{6}{11} \) structure, named \( q_{23}(\uparrow,\uparrow) \) and \( q_{25}(\uparrow,\downarrow) \), are presented in Ref. [37].

Different spin-slip structures with the same period are the more stable the more uniform the spin-slips are distributed. This general principle indicates that \( q_{25}(\uparrow,\downarrow) \) should be the stable one of the two structures. This choice agrees with that derived from the analysis of the diffraction results including all higher harmonics, when assuming the structure to be completely squared up [37].

The minority domain might very well be ordered in spin-slip structures, but with an irregular distribution of the spin-slip layers. The irregularities would allow a smooth variation of \( q \) and would explain the broadening of the scattering peak. We remark, that it is very unlikely that the two ordering wave vectors, \( q = (0.545,0,0) \) and \( q = (0.550, \pm 0.002,0) \) at \( 1 \text{ K} \), derive from a double-\( q \) structure in a single domain. There are no similarities between the temperature dependencies of the two wave vectors, and the strong four-state clock anisotropy only allows the moments to jump from being along one \((100)\) direction to the next, nothing like the smooth rotation of the moments required to stabilize a double-\( q \) structure [44].

The present experiments at \( 2 \text{ K} \) show a step-wise behavior of the magnetization with two plateaus below \( 2 \text{ T} \), where the ordering wave vector is locked to the value \( q = 0.545 \) (see Figs. 1 and 5). The combination of the results for the magnetization and for the field dependence of the ordering wave vector indicates the following sequence of commensurable magnetic structures at \( 2 \text{ K} \):

Between 0.3 and 1.3 T:

\[
\text{WFM}_{6/11} = \{ \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \downarrow \downarrow \uparrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \}, \quad M \simeq \frac{0.9 \mu_B}{\text{Tb}^{3+}}.
\]

Between 1.3 and 2.1 T:

\[
\text{SFP}_{6/11} = \{ \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \}, \quad M \simeq \frac{2.6 \mu_B}{\text{Tb}^{3+}}.
\]

Between 2.1 and 2.8 T (at \( \sim 2.3 \text{ T} \)):

\[
\text{SFP}_{5/9} = \{ \downarrow \uparrow \downarrow \uparrow \uparrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \uparrow \downarrow \} \quad M \simeq \frac{4.2 \mu_B}{\text{Tb}^{3+}},
\]

where SFP denotes the commensurate spin-flip states above 1.3 T. The magnetization, \( M \), is estimated by assuming the structures to be completely squared up with the length of the moments being equal to the saturation value \( 9.5 \mu_B \). These proposed structures imply values for magnetization perfectly in line with those observed and shown in Fig. 1. An additional, small kink in the magnetization curves recorded between \( 3 \) and \( 5 \text{ K} \), indicates an intermediate phase between the SFP\(_{6/11}\) and SFP\(_{5/9}\) phases named \( I \) in Fig. 6, which is not detected in the x-ray scattering experiments. We conjecture this to
be a phase with the same wave vector, \( q = 5/9 \), but with less spins flipped compared to the SFP\(_{5/9} \) phase. The path to full magnetization for the 18-layer structure in the spin-flip phase SFP\(_{5/9} \) would go through a successive reduction of the number of antiparallel moments. The WFM\(_{6/11} \) structure is the same as the weakly ferromagnetic \( g_2(\uparrow, \uparrow) \) structure derived from the neutron diffraction experiments at zero field [37]. The magnetization data at 2 K shown in Fig. 1 are obtained after cooling in zero field implying that the crystal is divided into twinning domains, \( q \) may be along \( b^* \) as well as along \( a^* \), before the field is applied, which domains are being stabilized by the corresponding orthorhombic distortions.

When applying the field along \( a \), the SQUID measurements indicate a gradual disappearance of the unfavorable domains polarized along \( b \) and a transition to a single \( a \) domain at about \( \mu_0 H = 0.3 \) T, with a resulting plateau in magnetization. At higher temperatures, above \( T_{WFM} = 8 \) K, the modulation of the magnetic structures becomes incommensurable, and as shown in Fig. 6(a), 2q changes in a continuous way with both field and temperature. This is accompanied by a smooth variation of the magnetization as shown by the example at \( T = 10 \) K in Fig. 1.

The orthorhombic distortion of TbNi\(_2\)B\(_2\)C below \( T_K \) is described by the following Hamiltonian [19,41,45] for the \( i \)th Tb:

\[
\mathcal{H}_{\text{me}} = -B_\gamma (\mathbf{e}_{11} - \mathbf{e}_{22})_i \hat{O}_Z^2(i) + \frac{c_{11} - c_{12}}{4N}(\mathbf{e}_{11} - \mathbf{e}_{22})_i^2. 
\]

where \( \hat{O}_Z^2(i) = (J_x^2 - J_y^2)_i \) is the Stevens operator at the site \( i \) with \( \hat{x} \) and \( \hat{y} \) being along, respectively, the \( a \) and \( b \) axis. The magnetoelastic effects due to the uniform strain component \( (\mathbf{e}_{11} - \mathbf{e}_{22})_i = 1 - b/a \) has been studied by El Massalami et al. [19] Besides giving rise to the observed orthorhombic deformation of the crystal in the ordered phase below \( T_K \), this Hamiltonian produces a longitudinal deformation \( E_\text{11}(\mathbf{R})_i \), corresponding to a modulation of \( \mathbf{e}_{11} \) when \( q \parallel a^* \), where the reduced elastic constant \( (\mathbf{e}_{11} - \mathbf{e}_{12})/2N \) should be replaced by the one deriving from the corresponding elastic deformation. If \( (J_x(i)) \) is described by a single wave vector \( q \) (no higher harmonics) the modulated deformations, being proportional to the squared moments, only occur at the wave vector 2q.

In the case where the higher harmonics become important, other higher harmonics are also going to appear in the elastic modulation of the crystal, but the second harmonic is likely always going to be the dominating one, as is the case in the present system. However, it is important to realize, that in the limit of complete squaring up, the squared moments, or \( \langle O_2^2(i) \rangle \), become independent of the site considered and the modulated deformations vanish leaving only the uniform one.

Figure 6(b) shows the intensity of the x-ray diffraction peak throughout the phase diagram, which intensity reflects the square of the amplitude of the deformations. The high intensity region is confined to the spin-flip phases SFP\(_{6/11} \) and SFP\(_{5/9} \) at low temperatures and high fields. The amplitude of the deformation at 2q is determined by the second harmonic of \( \langle O_2^2(i) \rangle \) and the energy of the longitudinal phonon at this wave vector. It seems unlikely that the optical, longitudinal phonon close to \((1,0,0)\) should become soft when applying a field. The softening observed in the borocarbides is occurring around \((0.5,0,0)\) and involves dominantly the transverse polarization of the phonons [40]. Hence, the large jump in the scattering intensity at 1.3 T must reflect a large jump in the second harmonic of \( \langle O_2^2(i) \rangle \). This second harmonic vanishes in the case of the simple \((\frac{1}{2},0,0)\) structure, or if the magnetic structure is completely squared up. The WFM\(_{6/11} \) structure contains a single spin-slip layer per 11 layers and is close to fulfill both criteria at 2 K. The introducing of additional spin flips is going to increase the second harmonic, because of the larger variation in the size of the magnetic moments close to spin-slip layers or layers where the spins are about to flip. Hence, an increase of the second harmonic is expected to occur at the transition from WFM\(_{5/11} \) to SFP\(_{6/11} \) and once again at the next transition from SFP\(_{6/11} \) to SFP\(_{5/9} \). As shown in Fig. 4, the increase in the scattering intensity at the last transition looks reasonable, whereas the increase occurring at the first transition is an order of magnitude larger than derived from any reasonable estimate.

We have done some calculations on a model, which should give a reasonable description of TbNi\(_2\)B\(_2\)C. The model corresponds to the one applied in the case of ErNi\(_2\)B\(_2\)C [41], except that the classical dipole-dipole interaction has been replaced by an effective anisotropic dipole-dipole interaction 10 times smaller but with the opposite sign of the classical one. This means that the cases of transverse and longitudinal polarization of the ordered moments are nearly degenerate with a slight favoring of the longitudinal polarization. Because of the small difference between the two cases, the calculations suggest another possibility for, for instance, the structure in the intermediate phase at 2 K:

\[
\text{SFP}_{6/11} = \begin{bmatrix}
J_1 &= \downarrow \uparrow \uparrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \\
J_2 &= 000 \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \downarrow \\
M &= \frac{2.6 \mu_B}{\text{Tb}^{3+}}
\end{bmatrix}.
\]

This is a noncollinear structure, where the \( a \)-axis moments in successive layers along the \( a \) axis are either \( \uparrow, \downarrow, \) or 0. Whenever the \( a \) component is 0 the \( b \) component is either \( \uparrow \) or \( \downarrow \), elsewhere the \( b \) component is 0. Incidentally, the calculated moments are not fully polarized nor exactly confined to be along an \( a \) or \( b \) axis, but these modifications are not important for the present arguments. The magnetization is the same in the two structures, whereas the quadrupolar second harmonic is a factor 10 larger in the SFP\(_{6/11} \) phase compared to that derived for the collinear SFP\(_{6/11} \) structure. Hence, the drastic change in the x-ray peak intensity at the transition at 1.3 T might be explained by assuming that the moments above \( \mu_0 H = 1.3 \) T are ordered in noncollinear ways, like the one presented in Eq. (4). However, the magnetostriiction measurements made by El Massalami et al. [19] disqualify this explanation. A strong enhancement of the second harmonic is necessarily going to be accompanied by a reduction of the uniform component of \( \langle O_2^2(i) \rangle \), by a factor estimated to be about 3 in the present case. The forced magnetostriiction measurements made at 3–5 K show only small kinks, no large jumps, at the transitions between the different phases [19]. These results indicate that the x-ray peak intensities observed above 1.3 T are in accordance with the collinear structures proposed in Eq. (1), but that it is the intensity observed below 1.3 T which is much smaller than should be expected. The maximum in x-ray scattering intensity at 2 K is found to correspond to a modulated strain \( E_{11}(2q) \) of about \( 7 \times 10^{-4} \), nearly a factor of...
There are indications that the crystal is divided in domains with model calculations, or (ii) that the second-harmonic part of the intensity is, either (i) the modulation of the ordered moments at 2 K is much closer to a square wave than indicated by the model calculations, or (ii) that the second-harmonic part of the x-ray scattering intensity appears somewhere else at low fields. There are indications that the crystal is divided in domains with different ordering wave vectors and that $q$ is rotated slightly away from the $a$ direction [37].

VI. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we perform a thorough examination of the magnetic and magnetoelastic phase diagram of TbNi$_2$B$_2$C. Extensive SQUID measurements outline the magnetic phase boundaries of this complex phase diagram to a previously unmatched degree of detail. Synchrotron hard x-ray measurements were used to measure the magnetoelastic deformations throughout the phase diagram. The wave vectors of these deformations strongly suggest that the magnetic structures giving rise to them are commensurate spin-slip-type structure similar to those found in ErNi$_2$B$_2$C. Suggestions for these magnetic structures were made that give rise to both the correct wave vectors of the elastic deformations and to the observed magnetization. The rough field dependence of the amplitudes of the deformations can be explained by the second harmonic of the quadrupole moment, but the reason for the violent jump in the x-ray scattering intensity at 1.3 T remains to be investigated and is subject to further studies.

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[43] The “nodal structures” with nonmagnetic layers presented in Ref. [37], as for instance the one named $q_2(0,0)$, are completely unstable.
