Electronic Structure of Halogen Doped CuCr$_2$Se$_4$

M. Liberati$^{1,6}$, J. R. Neulinger$^2$, R.V. Chopdekar$^{3,1}$, J.S. Bettinger$^1$,
E. Arenholz$^4$, W.H. Butler$^5$, A.M. Stacy$^2$, Y.I. Idzerda$^6$, Y. Suzuki$^1$

$^1$Materials Science and Engineering, UC Berkeley, Berkeley, California;
$^2$Department of Chemistry, UC Berkeley, Berkeley, California;
$^3$School of Applied Physics, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York;
$^4$Advanced Light Source, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, California;
$^5$Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.
$^6$Department of Physics, Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana;

ABSTRACT

We have employed element and chemically sensitive X-ray absorption spectroscopy (XAS) and X-ray magnetic circular dichroism (XMCD) in order to address a long standing controversy regarding the electronic and magnetic state of CuCr$_2$Se$_4$ via halogen doping of the Se anion site in CuCr$_2$Se$_{4-x}$Y$_x$ (Y=Cl and Br). Long range magnetic order is observed above room temperature for all samples. The Cr $L_{2,3}$ XAS spectra show a prevalent 3+ valence for the Cr ions independent of doping concentration and doping agent. The Cu $L_{2,3}$ XAS spectra show a combination of 1+ and 2+ valence states for all samples. XMCD spectra indicate the presence of a magnetic moment associated with the Cu ions that is aligned antiparallel to the Cr moment.
CuCr$_2$Se$_4$ is a complex chalcogenide compound that has been of renewed interest because it has been theoretically predicted to be highly spin polarized (1) and exhibit significant Kerr rotation (2), thus making it a candidate material for new magnetic devices. The compound has been extensively studied in bulk form in the 60’s-70’s and characterized as a metallic ferromagnet with Curie temperature ($T_C$) of approximately 440 K (3,4). However, the details of the electronic and magnetic state of CuCr$_2$Se$_4$ remain controversial. Two theoretical models have been proposed over the years. The first one by Lotgering (5) suggests an electronic configuration of Cu$^+$(Cr$^{3+}$Cr$^{4+}$)Se$_2$$^{-4}$ where the ferromagnetism is due to the indirect coupling of the Cr$^{3+}$ ions spins with the Cr$^{4+}$ ones through 90° Se bonds, while the Cu$^+$ ions do not contribute since they have a full 3$d$ shell. The metallicity of the system is explained in terms of hole conduction in the few empty valence band levels formed by Se$^{2-}$ $p$ and Cr$^{4+}$ $d$ states. The second model by Goodenough (6) suggests a configuration of Cu$^{2+}$(Cr$^{3+}$)$_2$Se$_2$$^{-4}$ where the overall ferromagnetism (or more correctly the ferrimagnetism) is mainly due to the contributions of two opposing magnetic moments - one associated with the super-exchange interaction of Cr$^{3+}$ ions through 90° Se bonds and the other with a Cu$^{2+}$ delocalized hole. In this model the metallic behavior is associated with the $t_{2g}$ orbitals of the delocalized Cu$^{2+}$ hole. The main difference between the two models resides in the valence states and associated magnetic contributions of the Cr and Cu ions. To date there have been a similar number of experimental papers based on magnetization and Hall effect measurements supporting both theories (3,4,7,8).

X-ray absorption spectroscopy (XAS) and its magnetic variant, X-ray magnetic circular dichroism spectroscopy (XMCD), have proved over the last 20 years to be
exceptional experimental tools to characterize the electronic and magnetic state of the 3d transition metals in complex system given their element and chemical sensitivity (9). However, these techniques have been applied only recently to CuCr₂Se₄ in two studies. The first one by Kimura et al. (10) reports an XAS-XMCD study on a CuCr₂Se₄ single crystal. They confirm a 3+ valence for the Cr ions and the presence of a Cu magnetic moment opposite to that of Cr, thus supporting the Goodenough model; however, they also assign a 1+ valence to the Cu ions (i.e., a full 3d shell) that is inconsistent with Cu magnetism and divalent Cu ions proposed in Goodenough’s theory. The second study by Noh et al. (11) focuses on the XAS-XMCD of polycrystalline CuCr₂₋ₓTixSe₄ in which Ti substitution of Cr is used to vary Cr and Cu valence states. Here both 1+ and 2+ valence states are attributed to the Cu ions; these results are at odds with Goodenough’s interpretation of the Cu electronic configuration.

Halogen doped spinels CuCr₂Se₄₋ₓYₓ (with Y=Cl, Br) also provide a model system to understand the electronic structure of CuCr₂Se₄. Halogen doping of the Se sites provides for a variation in the concentration of the Cu²⁺ holes, thus testing the validity of the two theories described above. The magnetic Compton effect (12) and bulk sensitive magnetometries (13,14) have been used to probe the magnetism in these samples. In these studies, increasing dopant concentration gives rise to an increase of the total magnetic moment, a decrease of the Tc and an increase of the lattice parameter. More specifically, Miyatani et al. have proposed an electronic configuration of Cu₁₋ₓ²⁺Cuₓ⁺Cr³⁺₂Se₄₋ₓ²⁻Brₓ⁻ to explain their magnetization data of single crystal and polycrystalline samples (14). However the electronic configuration and associated
magnetic contributions of halogen doped CuCr$_2$Se$_4$ have yet to be definitively determined due to the lack of element and chemical sensitivity in these studies.

In this paper we have employed element and chemically sensitive XAS and XMCD in order to address a long standing controversy regarding the electronic and magnetic state of CuCr$_2$Se$_4$ via halogen doping of the Se anion site in CuCr$_2$Se$_{4-x}$Y$_x$ (Y=Cl and Br). XAS spectra of Cl and Br doped CuCr$_2$Se$_4$ reveal a predominantly Cr$^{3+}$ electronic configuration and a mixed Cu$^+/Cu^{2+}$ electronic configuration. XMCD spectra confirm the presence of magnetic Cu$^{2+}$ ions whose moments are antiparallel to those of the Cr$^{3+}$ ions. Together these results suggest that neither the Lotgering nor Goodenough model explains the electronic and magnetic structure of the CuCr$_2$Se$_4$ family completely.

All single crystals have been grown by a Chemical Vapor Transport (CVT) technique using three different transport agents (SeBr$_4$, CrCl$_3$, and SeCl$_4$) (15). The concentrations of the halogen dopants (Cl and Br) substituting the Se anions have been obtained by microprobe analysis. They are x=0.0017, 0.0079, 0.0248, 0.1273, 0.2882 and 0.3374 for CuCr$_2$Se$_{4-x}$Cl$_x$ and y=0.0168, 0.1369, 0.2121 and 0.3932 for CuCr$_2$Se$_{4-y}$Br$_y$. Structural characterization by X-ray diffraction has shown a trigonally distorted structure compared to the usual cubic spinel structure (15) independent of the halogen doping agent. Magnetic measurements of the overall magnetic moment, $T_C$ and hysteresis loops have been performed on a Vibrating Sample Magnetometer (VSM) and Superconducting Quantum Interference Device (SQUID) magnetometer. XAS and XMCD measurements of the Cr and Cu $L_{2,3}$ edges have been performed at the Advanced Light Source using an elliptical polarized undulator beamline (16). A normal incidence configuration, i.e. the photon beam impinging on the sample along the normal to the surface, as well as a
magnetic field applied in the same direction has been adopted for the XAS/XMCD studies. All measurements have been taken at room temperature in a magnetic field of 0.1-0.25 T with field switching between positive and negative field values at each photon energy value.

All samples have shown bulk ferromagnetism and $T_C$ above room temperature and a quasi-linear decreasing dependence of the $T_C$ for increasing Cl and Br doping levels in agreement with previous results (Fig.1 and inset) (13,14). The $T_C$ decrease can be explained in terms of the reduction of the superexchange interaction between Cr ions and the increase in the lattice parameter (14,17) once Se anions are substituted by Cl and Br.

XAS spectral lineshapes provide information about the valence states of Cr and Cu cations. In Figure 2 Cr $L_{2,3}$ XAS spectra for increasing doping levels of Cl (a) and Br (b) doping agents are shown. In order to assess the presence of Cr$^{3+}$ and Cr$^{4+}$ cations, we have also plotted the Cr lineshapes for Cr$_2$O$_3$ (Cr$^{3+}$), CrO$_2$ (Cr$^{4+}$) (18) (c) and the spinel CuCr$_2$O$_4$ (Cr$^{3+}$) for comparison (19). The lack of energy shift as a function of doping level and doping agent suggests a very similar electronic configuration for the Cr ions in all single crystals. A detailed analysis of the Cr $L_3$ edge reveals three main peaks in all samples. By comparing them in energy position and relative intensity to the ones of Cr$_2$O$_3$ and CrO$_2$, it is clear that a Cr$^{3+}$ electronic configuration is more representative of our Cr ions. This conclusion is also confirmed at the Cr $L_2$ edge. There the XAS lineshape for a Cr$^{3+}$ electronic configuration shows a double feature with the first peak more intense than the second one as compared to that of a Cr$^{4+}$ configuration where the situation is reversed. Finally, we compare our data to that of spinel structure CuCr$_2$O$_4$ known to have a Cr$^{3+}$ electronic configuration (19). Except for the effects of different
spin-orbit splitting due to the Cr ions being in an O octahedral structure as opposed to a Se octahedral one, our chalcogenide spinel spectra match very well to that of the oxide spinel with respect to all three main peaks at the $L_3$ edge and the double peak at the $L_2$ edge. It should be also noted that exposure to air does not affect the Cr XAS lineshape, and hence its electronic configuration, as shown by the similarities in the spectra of Cl-doped samples ($x=0.0079$ and 0.0248) that were kept in air and in an argon environment to minimize oxidation effects. The robustness to air exposure is in agreement with previous work (14) where doped single crystals have been found to be very stable in air.

In Figure 3, we show the XMCD data for different halogen doping agents at the Cr $L_{2,3}$ edges. Independent of dopant type, dopant concentration and exposure to air, the predominantly Cr$^{3+}$ electronic configuration suggested by the XAS spectra is reflected also in the identical lineshape of the XMCD signals, thus suggesting a common magnetic configuration for Cr ions in all of our samples. Our findings seem to support the Goodenough model where the Cr ions are only in a 3+ valence state; however, it has to be pointed out that a small Cr$^{4+}$ contribution cannot be totally ruled out given the similarities of the XAS spectra of the two valence states.

A detailed analysis of the Cu $L_{2,3}$ XAS lineshapes in ref. [9] by J. B. Goedkoop et al. shows that Cu XAS spectra exhibit more dramatic changes as a function of the electronic configuration compared to the Cr XAS spectra. We observe similar effects in Figure 4(a) where the Cu $L_{2,3}$ XAS spectra for different halogen doping type and air exposure are shown. The Cu $L_{2,3}$ XMCD signals (Fig. 4 (b)) have been used to align the XAS spectra in energy. Based on the work of Noh et al. (11), we can attribute the three main peaks at the $L_3$ edge to three different contributions. The first one at lower photon
energy (E=930.9 eV) can be assigned to CuO contamination due to the inevitable air exposure of all our single crystals. Although we have not been able to develop a procedure to expose clean surfaces during the measurements, such surface contamination has proved not to affect the electronic and magnetic properties of our samples as seen in Figures 2-4 and noted by Noh et al. (11). The second peak at E=932.0 eV is not always clearly visible but its presence is detected through the lower energy (E=932.0 eV) dichroism signal and can be assigned to the Cu\(^{2+}\) valence state. It is important to point out that the detection of the XMCD signal at Cu \(L_{2,3}\) is already by itself an evidence of the presence of Cu ions with an unfilled 3\(d\) shell, i.e. Cu\(^{2+}\). The third peak at E=933.7 eV only represents the Cu\(^+\) valence state according to Noh et al. Based on these peak assignments, we can conclude that all our samples show both Cu\(^+\) and Cu\(^{2+}\) valence states with the same lineshape for the XMCD signal independent of doping level and doping agent.

The XMCD signal of the Cu \(L_{2,3}\) edges as seen in Figure 4(b) is indicative of magnetism associated with the Cu ions. Since Cu\(^+\) ions with a full 3\(d\) shell should not exhibit any magnetism, the XMCD signal is attributed to the Cu\(^{2+}\) ions. The XMCD feature at E=933.7 eV suggests that the Cu\(^{2+}\) contribution to the Cu XAS signal extends beyond the peak assigned to Cu\(^{2+}\) valence by Noh et al. A comparison of the Cr and Cu XMCD signal polarity reveal that the Cu moments are aligned antiparallel to the Cr moments. This magnetic configuration agrees well with band structure calculations of CuCr\(_2\)Se\(_4\) (1).

In summary, we directly probed the electronic configuration of single crystals of CuCr\(_2\)Se\(_{4-x}\)Y\(_x\) with Y=Br, Cl via element and chemical specific XAS and XMCD in order
to shed light on the long standing controversy regarding the electronic and magnetic state of CuCr$_2$Se$_4$. Our findings are in agreement with bulk magnetization studies by Miyatani et al. on CuCr$_2$Se$_4$$_{4-x}$Br$_x$ (14) and with XAS/XMCD studies by Noh et al. on CuCr$_{2-x}$Ti$_x$Se$_4$ (11). The XAS results from Cl and Br doped samples suggest a combination of Cr$^{3+}$, Cu$^+$ and Cu$^{2+}$ electronic states. XMCD results reveal a magnetic moment associated with the Cu$^{2+}$ ions that are antiparallel to the Cr$^{3+}$ ions. Together the XAS and XMCD results show that the electronic and magnetic state of CuCr$_2$Se$_4$ cannot be described by either the Lotgering or Goodenough model.

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References


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Figure captions:

Figure 1: (color online) $T_C$ of CuCr$_2$Se$_{4-x}$Y$_x$ single crystals as a function of increasing doping level and different halogen doping agents (Y=Cl, Br). The inset shows a hysteresis loop at 300 K for a CuCr$_2$Se$_{4-x}$Br$_x$ single crystal with x=0.3932.

Figure 2: (color online) XAS at Cr $L_{2,3}$ of CuCr$_2$Se$_{4-x}$Y$_x$ single crystals as a function of increasing doping level for Cl (a) and Br (b) halogen doping agent. Reference spectra for Cr$^{3+}$ and Cr$^{4+}$ (c) are taken from reference 18. Reference spectra of Cr$^{3+}$ for CuCr$_2$O$_4$ spinel plotted in a) and b) is from reference 19.

Figure 3: (color online) XMCD at Cr $L_{2,3}$ edges for CuCr$_2$Se$_{4-x}$Y$_x$ single crystals as a function of different doping halogen agent (x=0.3932 for Br doping, x=0.0248 for Cl doping) and air exposure (x=0.0248 for Cl doping and kept in Ar).

Figure 4: (color online) (a)) XAS and (b) XMCD at Cu $L_{2,3}$ edges for CuCr$_2$Se$_{4-x}$Y$_x$ single crystals as a function of different doping halogen agent (x=0.3932 for Br doping, x=0.0248 for Cl doping) and air exposure (x=0.0248 for Cl doping and kept in Ar).
FIGURE 1
FIGURE 2

(a) Cr L_{3,2} XAS intensity (arb. units) for Cl-doped CuCr_{2}O_{4} with various Cr concentrations kept in Ar. (b) Br L_{3,2} XAS intensity (arb. units) for Br-doped CuCr_{2}O_{4} with various Cr concentrations kept in Ar. (c) XMCD (arb. units) for Cl-doped CuCr_{2}O_{4} with various Cr concentrations kept in Ar.

FIGURE 3

XAS intensity (arb. units) for CuCr_{2}O_{4} with various Cr concentrations kept in Ar.
FIGURE 4