

DEFECT INDUCED MAGNETIC INTERACTIONS IN HIGHLY ORIENTED PYROLYTIC GRAPHITE (HOPG): A LOCAL INVESTIGATION USING TDPAD METHOD

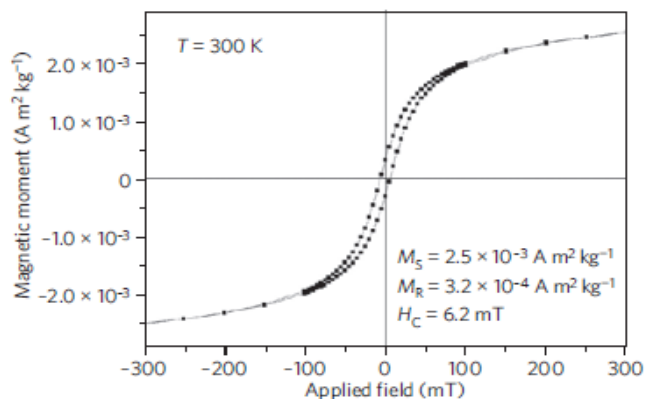
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Magnetism in solids generally occur in alloys/compounds containing d/f ions.

Recently, some carbon based systems e.g., polymerized fullerenes and highly oriented pyrolytic graphite (HOPG) have been reported to show room temperature ferromagnetism. [Nature, 413, 716(2001); Nature Physics, 5, 840 (2009); PRL, 91, 227201 (2004)]



Nature physics
5,840(2009)

- ❖ Total magnetization quite small $\sim 10^{-6}$ emu.
- ❖ Ferromagnetism in HOPG is believed to arise from dangling bonds associated with defects.
- ❖ Local magnetic studies are desirable

Our Approach:

- **Measure Hyperfine field for ^{19}F -- TDPAD method (TIFR-BARC Pelletron accelerator facility, Mumbai)**

Why ^{19}F ?

$5/2^+$ isomer with $T_{1/2} = 89$ ns,

$g_N = 1.44$; $Q_N = -0.12$ b

Well suited for magnetic studies

i. Production of ^{19}F

Via Heavy-ion reaction



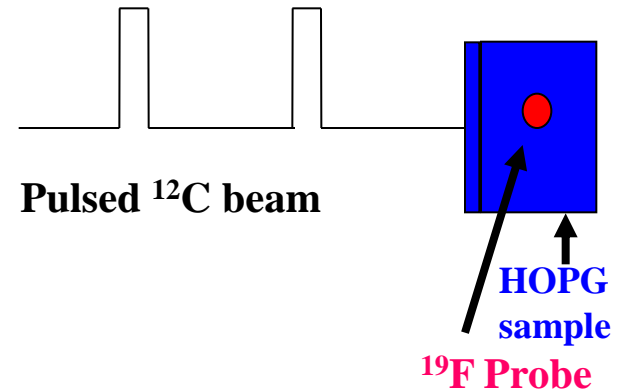
ii) Recoil implantation of probe

Implantation depth $\sim 10 \mu\text{m}$

Concentration of ^{19}F in host $\ll 1\text{ppm}$

iii. The energetic ions also produce lots of defects

iv. Spin rotation of γ -rays from the $5/2^+$ isomeric state in ^{19}F and observation of spin rotation



TDPAD setup at TIFR accelerator facility

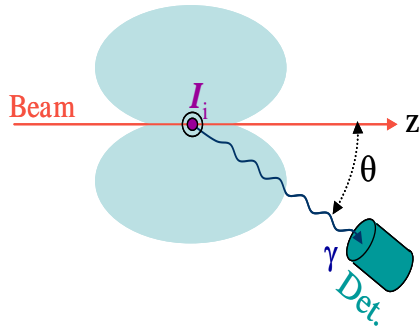
7 Tesla Cryo-magnetic system --Temperature can be varied from 4~K to 500 K.

4 detectors (HPGe/La(Ce)Br₃) placed at 135° and 45°



Angular Distribution of γ -Rays and its Perturbation

$$I_\gamma(\theta) = I_{0\gamma} e^{-\lambda t} [I + A P_2(\cos\theta)]$$

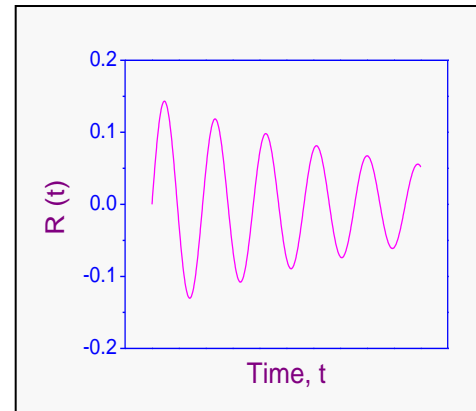
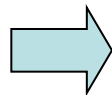
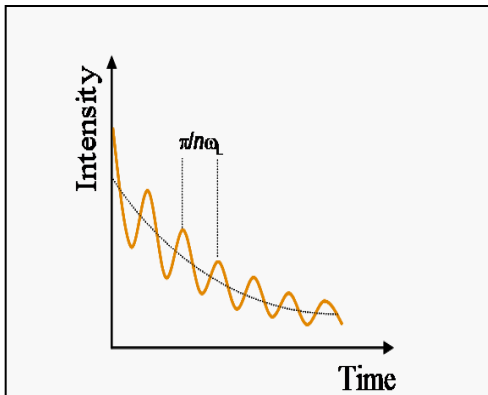


The aligned probe nuclei precess in the “local” field. Emitting γ -rays are detected by one or more detectors placed in the reaction plane.

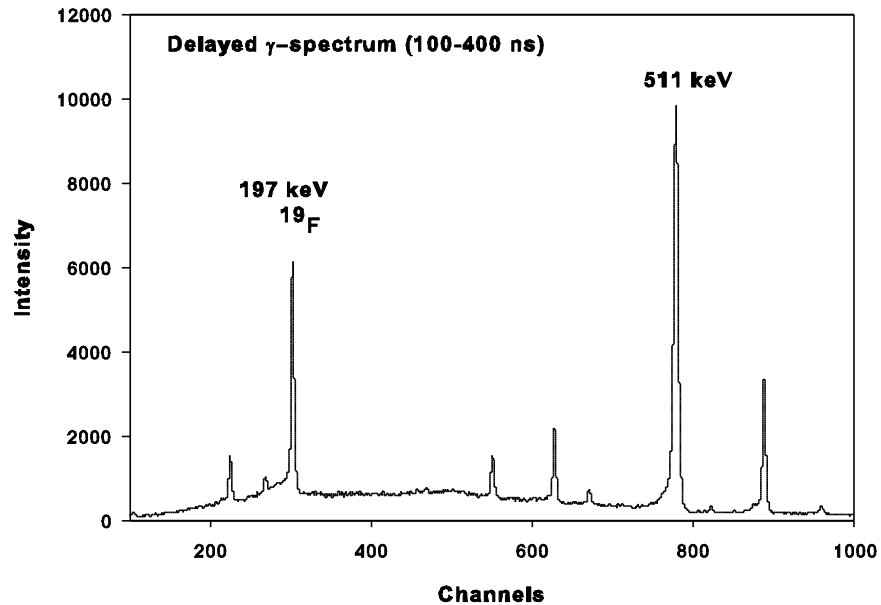
$$I_\gamma(\theta, t) = I_{0\gamma} e^{-\lambda t} [I + G(t) P_2(\cos\theta)]$$

$$G(t)_{Magn} = A' \exp(-t/\tau_N) \cos(2\omega_L t - \varphi)$$

ω_L = Larmor frequency
 τ_N \equiv relaxation time



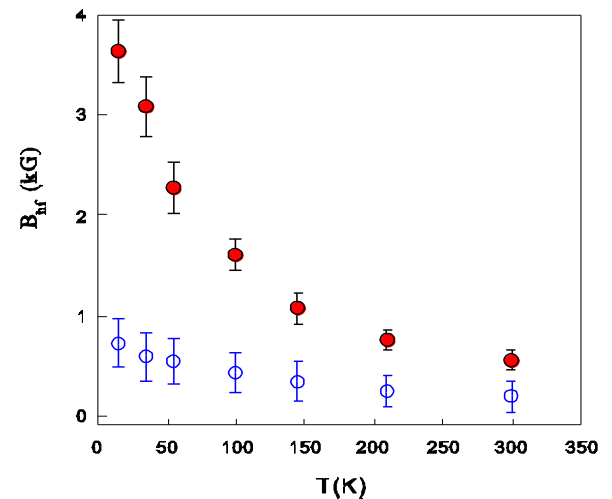
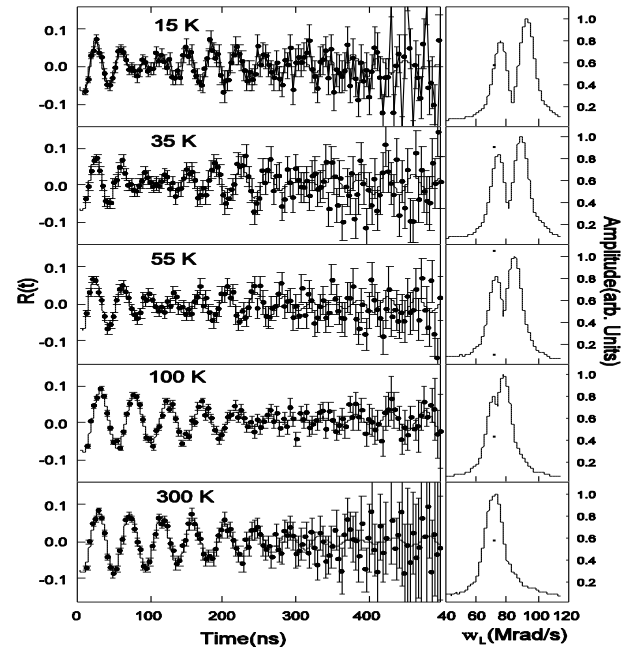
- **Data collection: List mode**
- **Construct 2d spectra: (time vs energy)**
- **Projected energy spectrum show 197 keV line from $5/2^+$ state of ^{19}F**



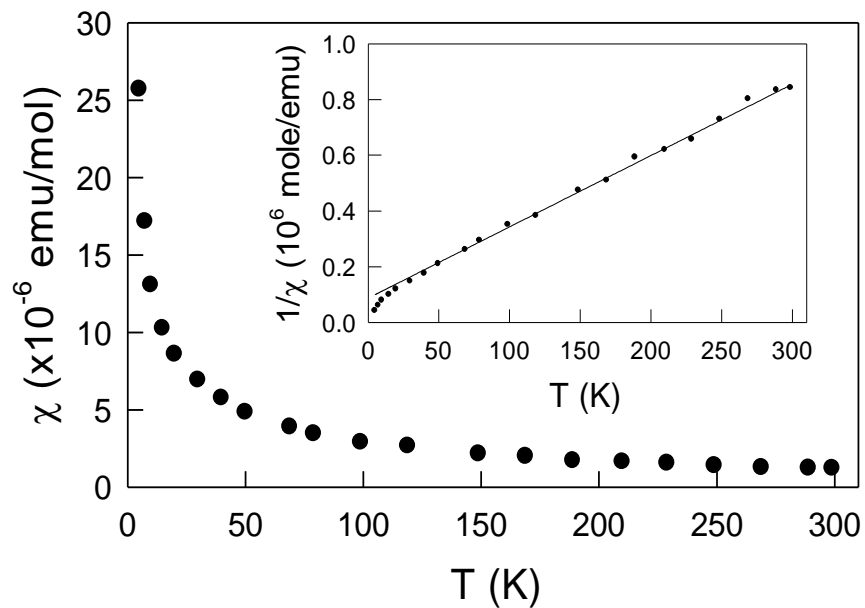
- **Life time spectra obtained by taking energy gated time projection**
- **Spin rotation spectra constructed from ratio**
$$R(t) = (N_1 - N_2) / (N_1 + N_2)$$

Results

- $R(t)$ (measured in 1 T) show two frequencies
- @15 K
 - $\omega_L(1) = 64$ MHz ($B_{hf} = 0.8$ kG); Rel. Int. 45%
 - $\omega_L(2) = 93$ MHz ($B_{hf} = 3.6$ kG); Rel. Int. 55%
- ^{19}F comes to rest at two lattice sites
- $B_{hf}(T)$ Curie-Weiss type
- \Rightarrow Strong Paramagnetism
- No clear signature of ferromagnetic ordering

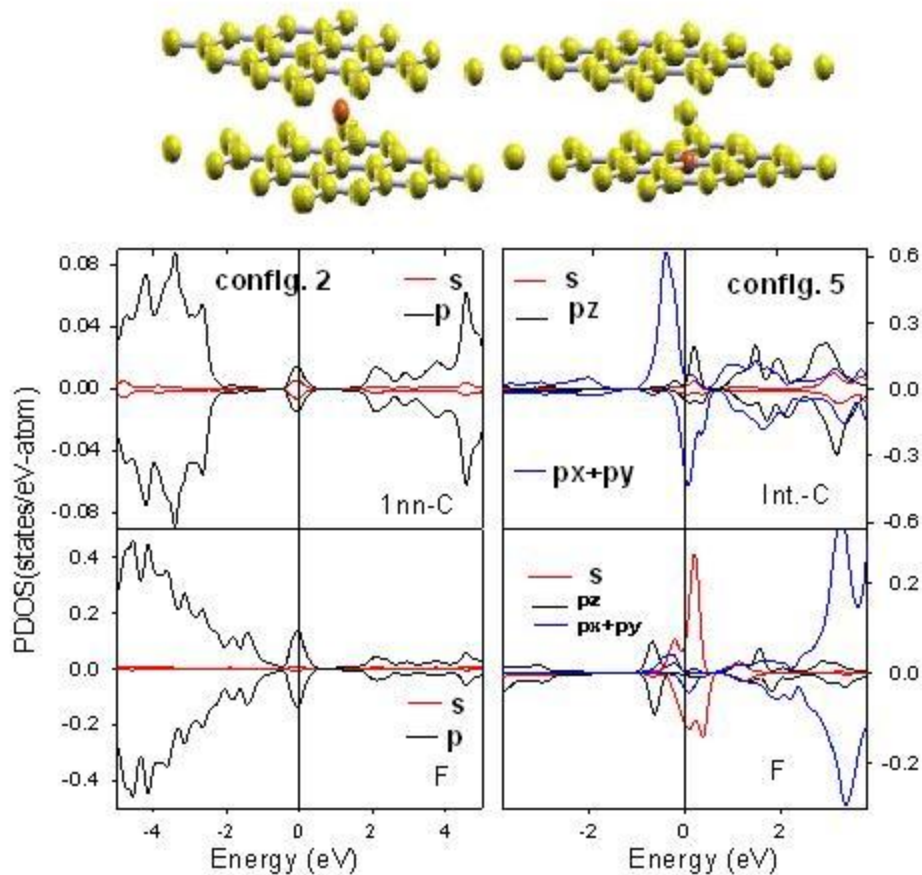


Absence of ferromagnetism confirmed by SQUID measurement of bulk susceptibility.



Density of states

magnetic moment on interstitial C atoms (right panel)
mainly due to π electrons



How do we understand the results?

ab-initio density functional calculations using WIEN2K

- Calculations made for many Configurations
- (i) F @ subst sites
- (ii) F @ interstitial sites
- (iii) subst. F + 1 vac
- (iv) Inters. F + 1 vac
- (v) Subst. F + 1 int. C

Conf.	μ_{tot}	μ_{F}	$\mu_{1\text{nn-C}}$	$\mu_{2\text{nn-C}}$	$B_{\text{hf}}(\text{kG})$
(i)	1×10^{-4}	0	0	0	-.001
(ii)	5×10^{-3}	5×10^{-4}	0	0	-0.271
(iii)	0.64	3×10^{-2}	-.011	0.017	-1.12
(iv)	1.0	0.067	0.005	-0.01	93.08
(v)	1.32	0.02	-0.007	0.16	9.4

B_{hf} observed for the majority fraction is close to the value calculated for configurations-v.

We therefore attribute it to F @ substitutional sites associated with one C atom at interstitial position.

The small B_{hf} of the minority fraction agrees with the value calculated for substitution F with one vacancy.

Conclusion:

Local measurements of ^{19}F hyperfine field in HOPG by TDPAD technique does not show evidence of ferromagnetism. The results, however, reveal strong paramagnetism, due to defects induced by heavy-ion irradiation.

Thanks for your attention

