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XY Antiferromagnetic Ground State in the Effective $S = 1/2$ Pyrochlore $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$

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We report neutron scattering and muon spin relaxation measurements (μSR) on the pyrochlore antiferromagnet $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$. Inelastic neutron scattering was used to probe the transitions between crystal electric field levels, allowing us to determine the eigenvalues and eigenvectors appropriate to the $J = 7/2$ Yb^{3+} ion in this environment. The crystal electric field ground state doublet in $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ corresponds primarily to $m_J = \pm 1/2$ with local XY anisotropy, consistent with an $S_{\text{eff}} = 1/2$ description for the Yb moments. μSR measurements reveal the presence of an ordering transition at $T_N = 0.57$ K with persistent weak dynamics in the ordered state. Finally, we present neutron diffraction measurements that reveal a clear phase transition to the $\mathbf{k} = (000)$ Γ_5 ground state with an ordered magnetic moment of $0.3(1) \mu_B$ per Yb ion. We compare and contrast this phenomenology with the low temperature behavior of $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ and $\text{Er}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$, the prototypical $S_{\text{eff}} = 1/2$ XY pyrochlore magnets.

INTRODUCTION

Magnetic frustration arises for systems in which the lattice geometry precludes the simultaneous satisfaction of all pairwise magnetic interactions. Cubic pyrochlore oxides, with the composition $A_2B_2O_7$, present exemplary three dimensional realizations of lattices that can be subject to strong geometric magnetic frustration when either the A or B site is occupied by a magnetic cation [1]. The sublattices produced by the A and B site cations form two interpenetrating networks of corner-sharing tetrahedra. The topicality of the pyrochlore lattice for the study of magnetic frustration is, in part, due to the ease with which numerous magnetic and non-magnetic cations can be substituted onto the A and B sites of the lattice [2]. As a result, a plethora of magnetic pyrochlores have been investigated, revealing a diverse array of exotic magnetic ground states.

Rare-earth titanates and stannates of the form $R_2B_2O_7$ where R is a rare-earth ion, and non-magnetic B is either Ti^{4+} or Sn^{4+} have been of great experimental interest. Both of these families can be synthesized using a wide range of rare-earth ions. However, while it is straightforward to grow large single crystals of the titanate $R_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ series, the stannate $R_2\text{Sn}_2\text{O}_7$ series exists only in powder form at present. More recently, the rare-earth germanate family, $R_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$, has presented a new avenue to investigate the physics of magnetic pyrochlores. The germanate family is relatively unexplored as they can only be grown under high pressures, and have thus far only been obtained

as small polycrystalline samples [3]. The germanate pyrochlores, due to the small ionic radius of Ge^{4+} , have contracted lattice parameters with respect to their titanium and tin analogs and thus, have so far been studied in the context of chemical pressure [3–5].

The diversity of magnetic ground states observed across the $R_2B_2O_7$ series, with $B = \text{Ge}, \text{Ti},$ or Sn , can be primarily attributed to two sources. Firstly, the moment size and anisotropy differ significantly, depending upon which rare-earth sits at the A -site. These single ion properties are determined by the crystal field splitting of the $(2J+1)$ multiplet arising from the partially-filled $4f$ shell at the R^{3+} site. Secondly, the relative strength and nature of the magnetic interactions that exist between the R^{3+} moments can vary greatly. Furthermore, due to strong spin-orbit coupling in the $4f$ series, the exchange interactions between the R^{3+} moments are anisotropic, and the form of these interactions is determined by the point group symmetry at the R^{3+} site [6]. In simple terms, these combinations can generate ferromagnetically or antiferromagnetically coupled Ising, XY, or Heisenberg spins decorating a network of corner-sharing tetrahedra, and the diversity of ground states that these combinations imply.

While a range of magnetic ground states exist in the rare-earth pyrochlores, we limit ourselves henceforth to discussion of those rare-earth pyrochlores with XY anisotropy, specifically the Yb^{3+} and Er^{3+} pyrochlores. The crystal electric field states for $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ are well understood [7–9], while those corresponding to $\text{Er}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$

are less well-determined [10, 11]. However, it is clear that both the Yb^{3+} and Er^{3+} ions in $\text{R}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ give rise to XY-like magnetic anisotropy. This XY anisotropy implies that the eigenfunctions describing the ground state doublet have large contributions from $m_J = \pm 1/2$. Provided that the ground state doublet is well-separated from the first excited crystal field level, this results in an $S_{\text{eff}} = 1/2$ quantum description for the magnetic degrees of freedom. Similarities in crystal structure and associated crystal field effects suggest that the same should be true for all of $\text{Yb}_2\text{B}_2\text{O}_7$ and $\text{Er}_2\text{B}_2\text{O}_7$ with $B = \text{Ge}, \text{Ti}, \text{and Sn}$.

$\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ and $\text{Yb}_2\text{Sn}_2\text{O}_7$ both possess Curie-Weiss constants that are ferromagnetic and weak [8, 12, 13]. These two materials have also both been found to order into a canted ferromagnetic state at low temperatures [13–16]. However, there are exotic characteristics to such states, at least in the case of $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$, for which single crystal studies are required. For example in the “ordered” state of $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ there is persistent anisotropic diffuse scattering [17, 18] and no evidence of well-defined spin wave excitations in zero magnetic field [19, 20]. Furthermore, single crystal inelastic neutron scattering measurements of $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ in its field-induced polarized state have been used to estimate its microscopic spin Hamiltonian [21, 22]. Interestingly, the heat capacity anomalies in $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ are known to be sample dependent with sensitivity to the presence of weak quenched disorder at the 1% level [23, 24]. This sample dependence also extends to the ground state properties, as observed with both μSR and neutron scattering [14, 15, 19, 20, 25, 26].

$\text{Er}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ is an interesting contrast to the ytterbium systems. $\text{Er}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ is known to possess a relatively large, antiferromagnetic Curie-Weiss constant [10, 12] and undergoes a continuous phase transition to a non-coplanar ψ_2 antiferromagnetic ordered state at $T_N = 1.2$ K [27–29]. However, in contrast to $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$, there are well-defined conventional spin wave excitations in $\text{Er}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ below T_N [30]. Its microscopic spin Hamiltonian has also been estimated from inelastic neutron scattering [31], and the selection of the ψ_2 ground state is argued to arise due to an order-by-quantum disorder mechanism [27, 31–35]. The corresponding order-by-disorder spin wave gap has been measured with inelastic neutron scattering [36]. An alternate energetic argument for ground state selection of the ψ_2 state has also recently been made [37, 38]. In striking contrast to $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$, the ψ_2 ground state in $\text{Er}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ is not obviously sensitive to quenched disorder and does not display sample dependence. It has even been shown to accommodate magnetic dilution consistent with 3D percolation theory [39].

In this paper, we turn our attention to a member of the germanate pyrochlore family, $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$, wherein Ge^{4+} on the B -site is non-magnetic and the magnetism is carried by Yb^{3+} on the A -site. We first present our inelastic neutron scattering measurements, which establish the eigenvalues and eigenfunctions for the crystal

field levels appropriate to $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$. This firmly establishes the XY nature of the Yb^{3+} moments in their g -tensor anisotropy. We next show μSR measurements that establish a phase transition at $T_N = 0.57$ K to a conventional long-range ordered state with weak dynamics. Finally we present elastic neutron scattering measurements which reveal the ordered state in $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ to be the $\mathbf{k} = (000)$ Γ_5 antiferromagnetic structure with an ordered moment of $0.3(1) \mu_B$. As both $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ and $\text{Er}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ are antiferromagnetically-coupled systems with ordered states in the Γ_5 manifold, $S_{\text{eff}} = 1/2$ degrees of freedom, and XY anisotropy, we compare and contrast these two pyrochlores.

EXPERIMENTAL METHODS

The cubic pyrochlore phase of $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ cannot be stabilized at ambient pressure using conventional solid state synthesis. Thus, powder samples of $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ were synthesized using a belt-type high pressure apparatus. Stoichiometric quantities of Yb_2O_3 and GeO_2 , pre-reacted into the tetragonal pyrogermanate phase, were sealed in gold capsules and reacted at 1300°C under 6 GPa of pressure. The resulting product was thoroughly ground and powder x-ray diffraction was used to confirm the $Fd\bar{3}m$ pyrochlore structure for each 400 mg batch. Our Rietveld refinements of the x-ray patterns gave a lattice parameter of $9.8284(2)$ Å, in agreement with previous reports [5, 40]. While scaling up materials synthesized under high pressure is cumbersome, such samples do present some inherent advantages. Firstly, high pressure synthesis gives a high degree of control over the stoichiometry [4]. Furthermore, the large ionic radii difference between Yb^{3+} and Ge^{4+} , which necessitates high-pressure synthesis, also significantly reduces the probability of site-mixing [3]. This is particularly attractive in light of the sensitivity that the magnetism in some pyrochlores has shown to subtle variations in stoichiometry and so-called “stuffing” [23, 41, 42].

Muon spin relaxation (μSR) measurements on $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ were carried out at the TRIUMF Laboratory. A 300 mg pressed pellet of $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$, mixed with 20% silver powder to improve thermalization, was attached to a silver coated cold finger with Apiezon N-grease. Measurements between 25 mK and 2 K were carried out in a dilution refrigerator, both with zero external field and in fields up to 0.5 T. In μSR measurements, 100% spin polarized muons are implanted one at a time in a sample, where the muon spins evolve in the local magnetic environment. As the muons decay, with an average lifetime of $2.2 \mu\text{s}$, they emit a positron preferentially in the direction of the muon spin. Two opposing sets of detectors, in the forward and backward direction from the sample relative to the muon beam, detect the emitted positrons. The asymmetry spectra, which is directly

proportional to the muon polarization, is described by $A(t) = [F(t) - B(t)]/[F(t) + B(t)]$, where $F(t)$ and $B(t)$ are the number of positrons detected in the forward and backward direction respectively, scaled by their counting efficiencies. Fits to the μ SR data were performed using musrfit [43].

The inelastic neutron scattering measurements on $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ were performed on the SEQUOIA spectrometer at the Spallation Neutron Source at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. A 2.7 gram powder sample of $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ was sealed in an aluminum sample can under a helium atmosphere. Using a standard orange ILL cryostat, measurements were performed at 2 K with an incident energy of 150 meV, giving an elastic energy resolution of ± 2.8 meV. The energy resolution improves at higher energies and is approximately 1.4 meV for energy transfers of 80 meV and 1 meV for energy transfers of 120 meV. This configuration was also used for measurements on an identical empty can, which serves as a background.

Magnetic neutron diffraction measurements on $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ were carried out with the fixed incident energy triple axis spectrometer HB1A at the High Flux Isotope Reactor at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. The same 2.7 gram sample of $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ was mounted in an oxygen free copper sample can under a helium atmosphere. The incident neutron beam has a wavelength of 2.37 Å, which is selected by a double pyrolytic graphite monochromator. Energy analysis of the scattered beam employs a pyrolytic graphite analyzer crystal, giving an elastic energy resolution of approximately 1 meV. Elastic diffraction measurements were carried out using both a ^3He insert and a dilution insert, with base temperatures of 300 mK and 50 mK, respectively, and a maximum temperature of 10 K. Representational analysis of the diffracted intensities were performed using SARARefine [44] and FullProf [45].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

I. Determination of the Crystal Electric Field Eigenvalues and Eigenfunctions via Inelastic Neutron Scattering

Figure 1(a) shows the inelastic neutron scattering spectrum for $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ collected at 2 K for energy transfers up to 150 meV. The excitations corresponding to transitions between crystal electric field (CEF) levels can be assigned based on two criteria: (i) They should be dispersionless, *ie.* without Q -dependence and (ii) Their intensity should be maximal at the lowest Q -values and should fall off according to the magnetic form factor of Yb^{3+} . Following these criteria, three crystal field excitations can be identified in Figure 1(a) at 80.7 meV, 84.2 meV, and 123.3 meV. The Q dependence for the first two transitions

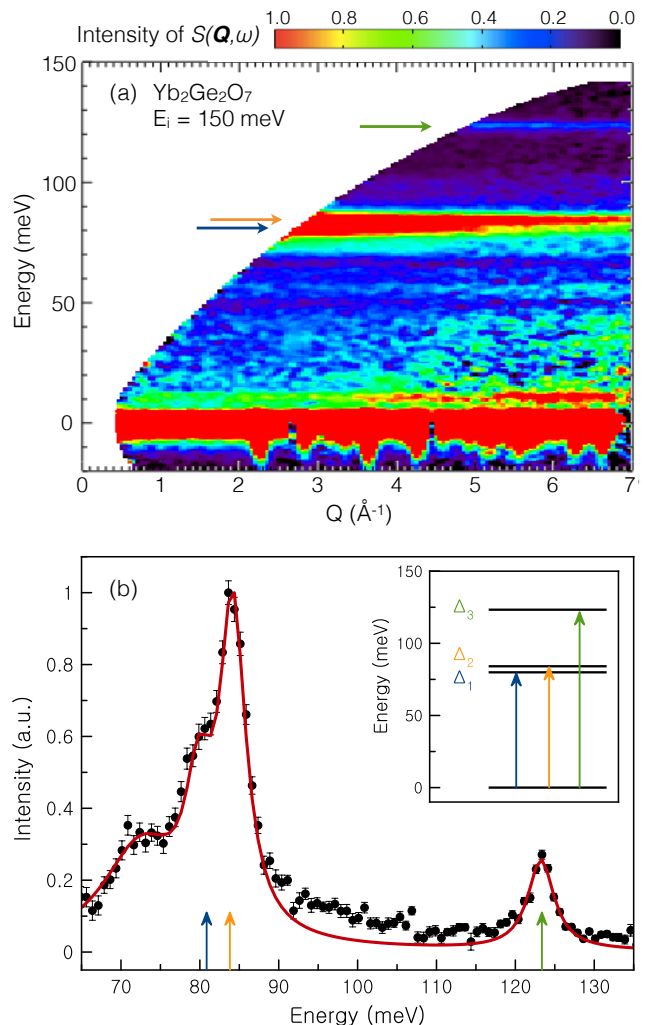


FIG. 1. (a) Inelastic neutron scattering spectrum of $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ measured at 2 K with a neutron beam of incident energy 150 meV. A background spectrum, measured on an empty can, has been subtracted from the data. Crystal field excitations at 80.7 meV, 84.2 meV, and 123.3 meV are indicated by the blue, yellow, and green arrows, respectively. (b) An integrated cut of the same data over the range $Q = [5.4, 6.0]$ Å $^{-1}$. The fit to the data is achieved using a Hamiltonian, given by Eqn. 1, which approximates the Coulomb potential generated by the crystal electric field due to the neighboring oxygen atoms.

is shown in Figure 2 and is consistent with the Yb^{3+} magnetic form factor. The valence shell of Yb^{3+} contains 13 f electrons which, following Hund's rules, gives a spin orbit ground state with total angular momentum $J = 7/2$ and a $2J + 1 = 8$ fold degeneracy. The local oxygen environment surrounding each Yb^{3+} cation produces a crystal electric field that lifts the ground state degeneracy. However, from its odd electron count, it follows that Yb^{3+} is subject to Kramer's theorem and, consequently, the crystal electric field can produce at most four doublets. Thus, the three crystal field doublets observed in Figure 1(a) and the ground state doublet account for the full manifold of the

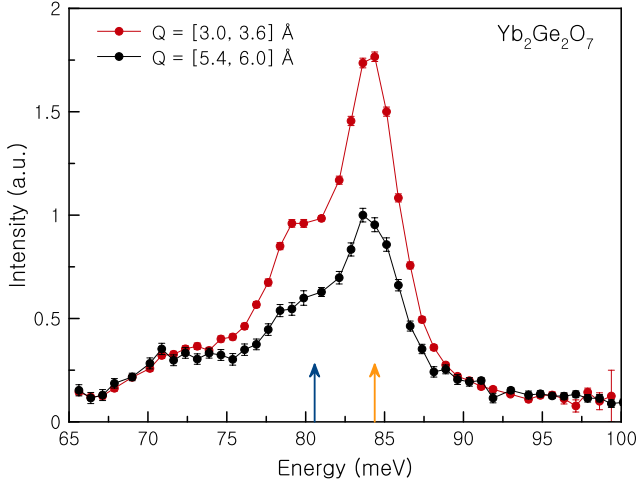


FIG. 2. The Q dependence of the first two crystal electric field levels in $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$, indicated by the blue and yellow arrows respectively. The decrease in intensity as a function of Q is consistent with the magnetic form factor for Yb^{3+} .

Yb^{3+} crystal electric field transitions.

The eight oxygens that surround each Yb^{3+} cation form a cube that is distorted along one of its body diagonals, where this direction forms the local $[111]$ axis. Defining the \hat{z} axis along this $[111]$ local axis, the local environment has a 3-fold symmetry, as well as an inversion symmetry, giving a point group symmetry D_{3d} . Following the Stevens' operator formalism, we use the following Hamiltonian to approximate the Coulomb potential generated by the crystal electric field due to the neighboring oxygen atoms [46–48]:

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{CEF}} = B_2^0 \hat{O}_2^0 + B_4^0 \hat{O}_4^0 + B_4^3 \hat{O}_4^3 + B_6^0 \hat{O}_6^0 + B_6^3 \hat{O}_6^3 + B_6^6 \hat{O}_6^6 \quad (1)$$

where the CEF parameters, B_n^m , have been fit using our inelastic neutron scattering data of Figure 1(a). To do so, the scattered intensity is computed in the same way as in Ref. [7] using the CEF parameters of $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ as an initial guess. This calculation is compared by a least squares refinement to the experimental result (in this case, an integrated cut over $Q = [5.4, 6.0] \text{ \AA}^{-1}$, as shown in Figure 1(b)). The CEF parameters are varied until good agreement is obtained with the experimental data. The resulting fit is shown in Figure 1(b) where a Lorentzian function has been added at 73 meV to phenomenologically capture the scattered intensity produced from a non-magnetic contribution, likely phonon or multiple phonon scattering. The non-magnetic origin of this feature can be deduced from the lack of Q dependence, as shown in Figure 2, as well as the temperature dependence, as was shown for $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ [7].

The resulting CEF parameters are: $B_2^0 = 1.08 \text{ meV}$, $B_4^0 = -6.32 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ meV}$, $B_4^3 = 3.02 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ meV}$, $B_6^0 = 9.25 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ meV}$, $B_6^3 = 4.66 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ meV}$, and

E (meV)	$ -7/2\rangle$	$ -5/2\rangle$	$ -3/2\rangle$	$ -1/2\rangle$	$ 1/2\rangle$	$ 3/2\rangle$	$ 5/2\rangle$	$ 7/2\rangle$
0	0	0.13	0	0	-0.91	0	0	0.40
0	-0.40	0	0	-0.91	0	0	-0.13	0
80.7	0.90	0	0	0.36	0	0	-0.24	0
80.7	0	-0.24	0	0	0.36	0	0	0.90
84.2	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0
84.2	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0
123.3	0.05	-0.93	0	-0.05	-0.21	0	0.23	-0.17
123.3	0.17	0.23	0	-0.21	0.05	0	0.93	0.05

TABLE I. The crystal electric field (CEF) eigenvalues and eigenvectors for Yb^{3+} at the A -site of $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$. The first column displays the CEF eigenvalues of the system, while the corresponding eigenvectors are given in each row in terms of the m_J basis.

$B_6^6 = 3.10 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ meV}$. The corresponding eigenfunctions and eigenvalues obtained with the above CEF parameters are given in Table I. As is the case for $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$, the CEF ground state is primarily comprised of $m_J = \pm 1/2$. As well, the first, second, and third excited states of $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ are predominantly made up of $m_J = \pm 7/2$, $m_J = \pm 3/2$ and $m_J = \pm 5/2$, respectively. In fact, the crystal electric field scheme of $\text{Yb}_2\text{B}_2\text{O}_7$ appears to be relatively unperturbed by substitution of the non-magnetic B -site from Ti^{4+} to Ge^{4+} . Each of the excited crystal field states in $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ is shifted upwards in energy approximately 5% from the corresponding level in $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$. This can be understood intuitively in terms of the reduction in the lattice parameter going from Ti^{4+} to Ge^{4+} . The reduced lattice parameter leads to a contraction of the oxygen atoms about the Yb^{3+} cations and, as a result, Yb^{3+} feels a larger crystal electric field, leading to a stronger splitting of the levels.

The anisotropic g -tensors for $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$, obtained from the fit shown in Figure 1(b), are $g_\perp = 3.5(2)$ and $g_z = 2.1(1)$, where z corresponds to the local $[111]$ axis. The uncertainty on the g -tensors have been obtained by comparing the best fit results with and without the phonon contribution around 73 meV and with and without a sloping background taken along the full energy range. The resulting g -tensor anisotropy corresponds to XY anisotropy and can be quantified by taking their ratio, giving $g_\perp/g_z = 1.7(2)$. For comparison, the value obtained for the same ratio with $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ is 1.9(2) [7], indicating that the XY anisotropy may be slightly stronger in $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ as compared to $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$.

II. Static Magnetism Revealed by Muon Spin Relaxation

We employed muon spin relaxation (μSR) measurements to further characterize the low temperature magnetism in $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$. Figure 3(a) shows some representative asymmetry spectra for $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ in zero external field between 0 and 2 μs . A background asymmetry con-

tribution was fit to a slowly relaxing temperature independent exponential and then subtracted from the presented data. This background asymmetry contribution comes from muons that land outside the sample, either in the admixed silver, the silver sample holder, or the cryostat.

At sufficiently high temperatures, when a system is in its paramagnetic regime, there will only be a small relaxation due to nuclear dipole moments; at such temperatures, the spins in the sample are rapidly fluctuating and the dynamics are faster than the muon time window. In $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ we see that at 2 K the asymmetry is only weakly relaxing, indicating that the sample is within its paramagnetic regime. At 1 K, there is a slight increase in the relaxation, indicating that electronic spin correlations are beginning to develop. Upon cooling towards the Néel temperature, the relaxation further increases due to slowing fluctuations as the electronic correlations grow stronger (Figure 3(a)). As $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ is cooled below the Néel temperature, the asymmetry takes on a two component form, with a sharp drop in the early time asymmetry followed by a slow relaxation at longer times.

The data at all temperatures are well described in terms of a dynamical Lorentzian Kubo-Toyabe function [49]. This function, which is appropriate for a system with a Lorentzian distribution of internal fields, a , appropriately captures the physics in a system with slow or fast dynamics. The temperature evolution of a , as shown in Figure 3(c), provides a clear order parameter corresponding well with the observed Néel temperature from ac susceptibility and heat capacity, $T_N = 0.57$ K [5]. The internal field distribution plateaus below 200 mK at approximately $12 \mu\text{s}^{-1}$, which corresponds to 0.1 T.

The asymmetry spectra for $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ differs from the canonical spectra for a system with static magnetic order in two key aspects. Firstly, the long time component is not fully time-independent but instead has a weak exponential relaxation. This indicates that below the Néel temperature, $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ remains weakly dynamic. A persistent relaxing signal, while not fully understood, is a common feature of magnetically frustrated systems [50]. Secondly, no long-lived precessing signal could be resolved in the asymmetry spectra. However, a lack of oscillations does not preclude static magnetic order. In fact, the absence of oscillations is frequently observed for pyrochlores with long range magnetic order, such as $\text{Er}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ [51] and $\text{Tb}_2\text{Sn}_2\text{O}_7$ [52, 53]. A lack of oscillations can be attributed to an inhomogeneous internal field distribution, which can, in part, be explained by having multiple muon stopping sites. Similarly, the minimum in Kubo Toyabe function can be “wiped out” by multiple field distributions as would be expected for multiple muon stopping sites [54]. As the pyrochlore structure contains two inequivalent oxygen sites, and positively charged muons stop at the most electronegative positions, at least two inequivalent stopping sites can be expected in $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$.

We also performed μSR measurements on $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$

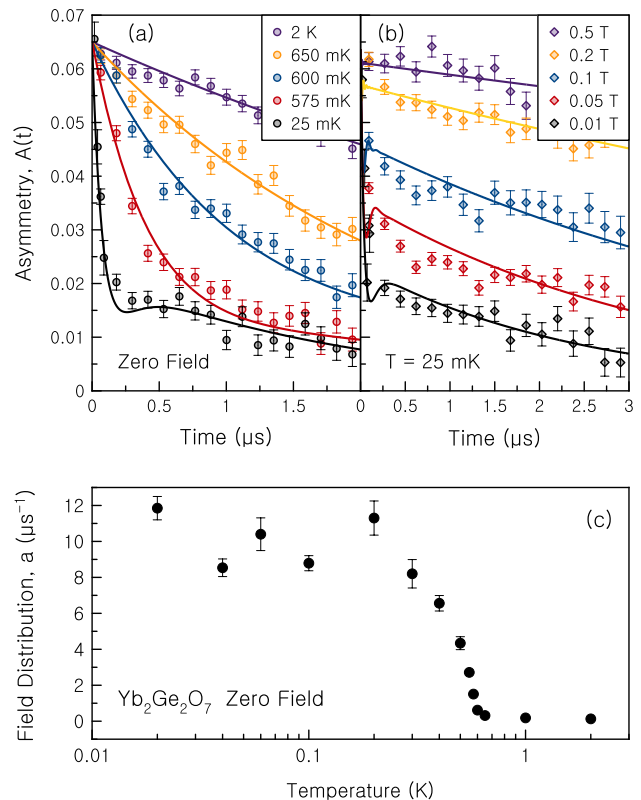


FIG. 3. The results from muon spin relaxation measurements performed on $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ between 25 mK and 2 K (a) Several representative asymmetry spectra for $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ in which the background asymmetry has been subtracted. The fits to the data are indicated by the solid lines. The asymmetry is fit by a dynamical Lorentzian Kubo-Toyabe function. (b) The longitudinal field decoupling at 25 mK in fields between 0.01 T and 0.5 T. The fits, as indicated by the solid lines, are given by a dynamical Lorentzian Kubo-Toyabe function with the magnitude of the external field imposed as a constraint. (c) The fitted values for the internal field distribution, a , an adjustable parameter in the dynamical Lorentzian Kubo-Toyabe function. The field distribution forms an order parameter which plateaus below 200 mK, and shows the onset of magnetic order at $T_N = 0.57$ K.

with an externally applied magnetic field. In our measurements, the external field is applied parallel to the initial muon polarization direction, *ie.* longitudinal geometry. In the case of static (or quasi-static) magnetism, the external field can be increased until it overwhelms the static internal fields produced by the sample. When this happens, the muon spins will respond more strongly to the external field and become effectively “decoupled” from the sample, resulting in a reduced relaxation rate. For $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$, at 25 mK in fields between 0.01 T and 0.5 T, the asymmetry decouples in the expected manner for a dynamic Lorentzian Kubo-Toyabe, with the magnitude of the external field imposed as a constraint (Figure 3(b)). While applying a longitudinal field effectively decouples the majority of the relaxation, as in the

zero field case, there remains a weak long time relaxation, so-called persistent spin dynamics. Thus, both the zero field and longitudinal field measurements on $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ are consistent with quasi-static magnetic order on the muon timescale.

III. Measurement of the Magnetic Structure by Elastic Neutron Diffraction

Magnetic neutron diffraction was employed to determine the magnetic ground state of $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$. Our initial measurements surveyed a broad region of Q -space between 0.5 \AA^{-1} and 2.5 \AA^{-1} . Comparison of data sets collected at 50 mK and 900 mK revealed the formation of magnetic Bragg peaks on cooling into the ordered phase. All magnetic Bragg peaks were observed to form on allowed positions for nuclear reflections in the pyrochlore lattice. Figure 4 shows four of the measured Bragg positions at 50 mK and 900 mK. In each case, the peak has been fit to a Lorentzian peak shape function where the only independent adjustable parameter between 50 mK and 900 mK is the peak area. The peak centers and the background (denoted by the dashed line) were jointly refined. The peak widths were fixed according to the width of the (222) nuclear peak, which is the largest nuclear reflection.

Below the Néel transition in $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$, the largest intensity gain is observed on the (111) position (Figure 4(a)). The intensity gain from 900 mK to 50 mK, in arbitrary units of counts normalized by monitor, is 3.1 ± 0.7 . The (002) position, which does not contain a nuclear reflection, is also devoid of a magnetic reflection (Figure 4(b)). The next magnetic reflections occur at (220) and (113), which have intensity gains of 1.8 ± 1.0 and 1.3 ± 0.9 , respectively (Figure 4(c,d)). The (113) Bragg peak, which is centered at 2.13 \AA^{-1} has a large sloping background because it is immediately adjacent to the large (222) nuclear reflection, centered at 2.23 \AA^{-1} . The (222) and (004) positions were also carefully measured and showed no intensity gain below the Néel temperature. A summary of the experimental intensities, given as a fraction of the intensity of (111), are shown in Table II.

Magnetic Bragg peaks were only found on positions allowed for nuclear scattering by the pyrochlore lattice. Thus, the magnetic reflections in $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ can be indexed with a propagation vector of $\mathbf{k} = (000)$. The possible magnetic structures for Yb^{3+} on the 16d site of the $Fd\bar{3}m$ pyrochlore lattice, with propagation vector $\mathbf{k} = (000)$, can be described by four possible irreducible magnetic representations: $\Gamma_{\text{Mag}} = \Gamma_3^1 + \Gamma_5^2 + \Gamma_7^3 + \Gamma_9^6$ [55, 56]. These irreducible representations can be expressed in terms of their basis vectors ($\psi_1, \psi_2, \dots, \psi_{12}$). The Γ_3 (ψ_1) structure is the so-called all-in, all-out state, a non-coplanar antiferromagnetic structure in which the moments are oriented along their local $\langle 111 \rangle$ axes. The Γ_3 (ψ_1) structure was first experimentally realized in

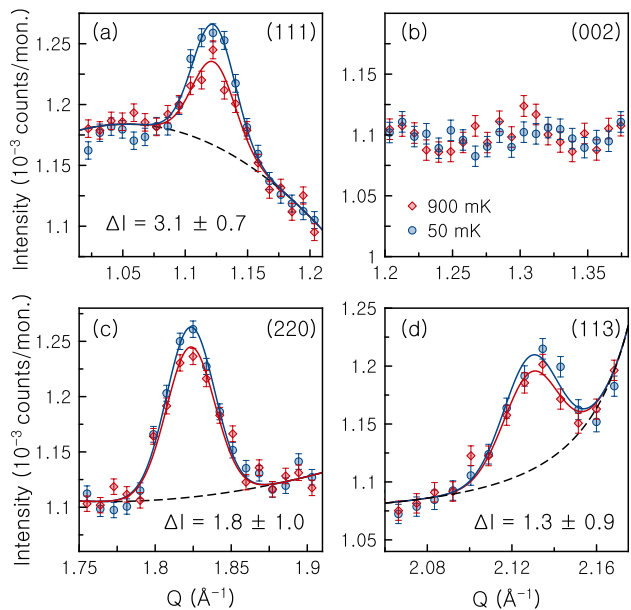


FIG. 4. Neutron diffraction of $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ over regions of Q -space corresponding to the (a) (111) (b) (002) (c) (220) and (d) (113) nuclear-allowed Bragg positions. Data collected below T_N (50 mK) is shown in blue and above T_N (900 mK) in red. The Bragg peaks are fit by Lorentzian functions in which the peak position and the background (indicated by the dashed black line) are jointly refined. The peak widths were fixed by fitting the (222) nuclear reflection. Thus, for each Bragg reflection, the only independent adjustable parameter is the peak area. The intensity gain on cooling into the Néel state is indicated on each panel, denoted as ΔI , except in the case of (002) where no reflection is observed. The relative intensities of the observed magnetic Bragg reflections in $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ correspond to a Γ_5 ordered state.

	(111)	(002)	(220)	(113)	(222)	(004)
$\Gamma_3(\psi_1)$	0	0	0.99	1	0	0
$\Gamma_5(\psi_{2,3})$	1	0	0.68	0.37	0	0
$\Gamma_7(\psi_{4,5,6})$	1	0.74	0.34	0.37	0	0
$\Gamma_9(\psi_{7,9,11})$	1	0.55	0.26	0.45	0.21	0.11
$\Gamma_9(\psi_{8,10,12})$	0.17	0.38	0.18	1	0.58	0.31
Γ_9 (L.C.)	1	0.22	0.10	0.37	0.40	0.21
Experiment	1 ± 0.2	0	0.6 ± 0.3	0.4 ± 0.3	0	0

TABLE II. Powder averaged magnetic Bragg intensities for each of the irreducible representations allowed for Yb^{3+} on the 16d site of the $Fd\bar{3}m$ pyrochlore lattice with a propagation vector of $\mathbf{k} = (000)$. Despite having multiple basis vectors, Γ_5 and Γ_7 have only one entry because the powder diffraction patterns are identical for each of their basis vectors. The six basis vectors of Γ_9 likewise produce only two unique powder patterns. We also consider an optimized linear combination of Γ_9 . The final row gives the experimentally observed magnetic intensities. In all cases, the intensities have been normalized relative to the most intense reflection in that pattern.

FeF₃ [57] and has subsequently been found in various other systems [58–60]. The Γ_5 manifold has two basis vectors, ψ_2 and ψ_3 , and has been observed in the XY antiferromagnets Er₂Ti₂O₇ and Er₂Ge₂O₇ [27, 61]. Linear combinations of the Γ_7 manifold, composed of ψ_4 , ψ_5 , and ψ_6 are often referred to as the Palmer-Chalker ground state [62]. The Palmer-Chalker ground state is found in Gd₂Sn₂O₇, which is a realization of a Heisenberg pyrochlore antiferromagnet with dipolar interactions [56]. There are six basis vectors that make up the Γ_9 manifold. Linear combinations of these six basis vectors can give non-collinear ferromagnetic structures related to the spin ice-state, such as the splayed ferromagnetic state found in Yb₂Sn₂O₇ [13].

The simulated relative intensities for each of these representations are listed in Table II. In the case of Γ_5 and Γ_7 , the powder diffraction patterns for their specific basis vectors are, in general, identical. Thus, we do not distinguish between ψ_2 and ψ_3 , nor do we distinguish between ψ_4 , ψ_5 , and ψ_6 . The six basis vectors that make up Γ_9 produce two distinct powder diffraction patterns, as indicated in the table. Finally, a linear combination of the Γ_9 basis vectors can also be considered. While there is poor agreement between Γ_9 and the experimental data, the linear combination presented in Table II is the one that most closely fits the experimental data: $\Gamma_{Mag} = 0.038(\psi_{7,9,11}) + 0.021(\psi_{8,10,12})$. Inspection of this table reveals excellent agreement between the experimental results and the Γ_5 manifold.

Rietveld refinement of all measured Bragg reflections, as summarized in Table 2, was used to determine the size of the ordered moment in Yb₂Ge₂O₇. All structural parameters for the pyrochlore $Fd\bar{3}m$ lattice and the scaling factor were determined from a refinement of the 900 mK data set, which is well above T_N . The 50 mK data set was then refined with a Γ_5 magnetic structure where only the magnitude of the ordered moment was allowed to freely vary. The ψ_2 and ψ_3 basis vectors which comprise Γ_5 generate identical powder neutron diffraction patterns and identical magnetic moment sizes, and thus we do not distinguish between the two within our Rietveld refinement. The resultant Rietveld refinement for Yb₂Ge₂O₇ at 50 mK is shown in Figure 5(a). The best agreement with the measured data, as indicated by a minimization of R_{Bragg} , was obtained for an ordered moment of 0.3(1) μ_B (Figure 5(b)).

In order to obtain a measurement of the order parameter in Yb₂Ge₂O₇, we tracked the (111) Bragg peak, which is the largest magnetic reflection. Figure 6 shows the intensity of (111) as a function of temperature, where the zero has been set by the average intensity between 1 K and 5 K, well above the Néel temperature. The order parameter in Yb₂Ge₂O₇ correlates directly with the sharp anomaly in the heat capacity, which is peaked at $T_N = 0.57$ K. While the order parameter in Yb₂Ge₂O₇ appears quite conventional, this is not generically true

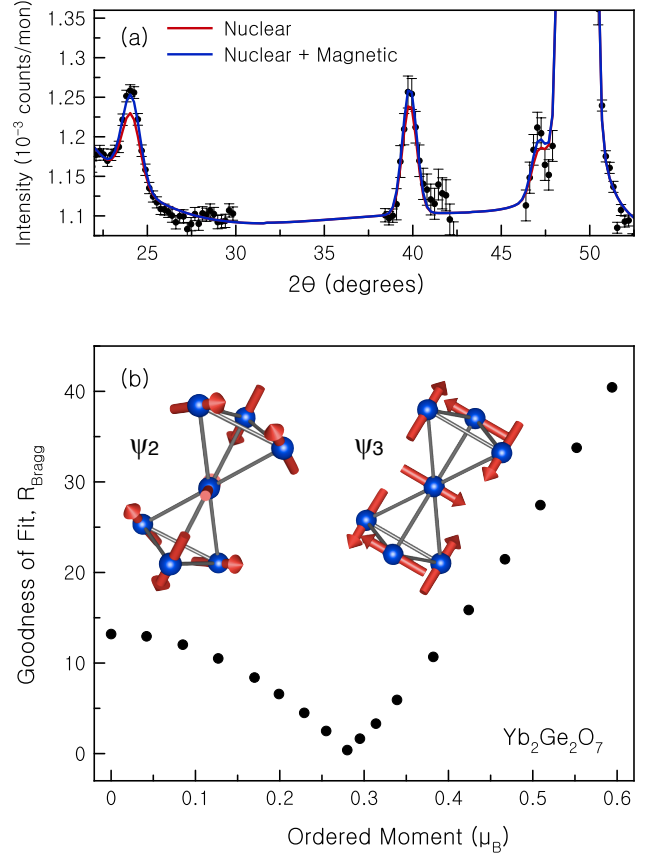


FIG. 5. (a) Rietveld refinement of Yb₂Ge₂O₇ at 50 mK. All structural and scaling parameters were fixed from a refinement of the 900 mK dataset, as indicated by the red curve. Thus, in the magnetic refinement, indicated by the blue curve, the only adjustable parameter is the moment size. (b) Goodness of fit of the magnetic structure refinement for Yb₂Ge₂O₇, as measured by the minimization of R_{Bragg} , as a function of the magnitude of the ordered moment. R_{Bragg} is the sum of the weighted residuals for only the magnetic Bragg reflections. The best agreement between is given by an ordered moment of 0.3(1) μ_B . The inset shows the spin alignments given by the ψ_2 and ψ_3 states.

in the ytterbium pyrochlores. The order parameter in Yb₂Ti₂O₇, which plateaus below $T_c = 240$ mK, continually decreases well above T_c , to at least 700 mK [16].

IV. Comparison to Relevant XY Pyrochlore Magnets

The antiferromagnetic Γ_5 structure we have determined for Yb₂Ge₂O₇ below $T_N = 0.57$ K belongs to the same ground state manifold as Er₂Ti₂O₇ below its $T_N = 1.2$ K transition. However, Er₂Ti₂O₇ was identified as uniquely displaying the ψ_2 state, with a rather large ordered moment of $\mu_{ord} = 3.01 \mu_B$ [27]. For our powder sample of Yb₂Ge₂O₇, we cannot distinguish ψ_2 from ψ_3 within Γ_5 (Inset of Figure 5(b)), and the ordered moment within this

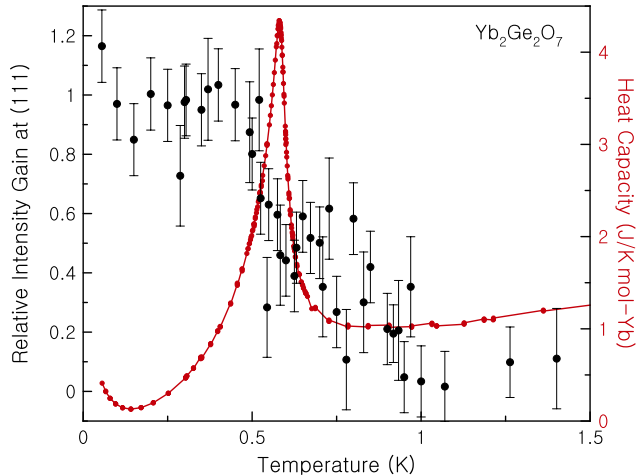


FIG. 6. The relative intensity of the (111) magnetic Bragg reflection as a function of temperature. The intensity is given relative to the average intensity between 1 K and 5 K, which is set to zero. The order parameter correlates well with the heat capacity anomaly, shown in red on the right hand axis. The upturn below 100 mK in the heat capacity corresponds to a nuclear Schottky anomaly.

structure at low temperatures is small, $\mu_{\text{ord}} = 0.3(1) \mu_B$. We note that a large ordered moment of $1.06(7) \mu_B$ has recently been reported for the antiferromagnetic ground state of $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ [61], but this estimate arose from measurements on a much smaller volume of sample, and no net magnetic scattering (*ie.* difference between high and low temperature) is shown for the strongest magnetic Bragg peak, (111). In any case, this large ordered moment estimate for $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ is inconsistent with our results (Figure 5(b)).

Order-by-quantum disorder has been proposed as the mechanism for the selection of the ψ_2 ground state for $\text{Er}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ [27, 31–35], based on understanding the microscopic spin Hamiltonian derived from spin wave measurements [31]. This mechanism predicts a gap in the spin wave spectrum due to breaking the continuous symmetry which exists between the ψ_2 and ψ_3 ground states within Γ_5 . Indeed, this spin wave gap has been measured in $\text{Er}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ [36]. However, an alternative mechanism for ground state selection based on virtual transitions to excited crystal field levels has also been proposed for $\text{Er}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ [35, 37, 38]. This alternative mechanism relies on the presence of low energy crystal field levels, as the probability for such virtual transitions go as the inverse square of the energy required for the transitions out of the ground state. This is a plausible scenario for $\text{Er}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$, as the lowest lying crystal field levels in $\text{Er}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ are at 6.3 meV and 7.3 meV [27]. However, it is not a plausible scenario for $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$, as we have just determined that the lowest crystal field transition occurs at 80.7 meV, more than an order of magnitude higher in energy than

was the case for $\text{Er}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$. In this regard, $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ is a stronger candidate for exhibiting an ordered state selected by a thermal or quantum order-by-disorder mechanism.

We emphasize that it does not follow that the Γ_5 antiferromagnetic ground state we observe in $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ arises from an order-by-disorder mechanism. It has been shown that a Γ_5 state in $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ could be predicted purely on the basis of the phase diagram for $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ obtained from its anisotropic spin exchange Hamiltonian [63]. Indeed, as Γ_5 is constituted by both ψ_2 and ψ_3 , it is not clear that a selection is even being made, which would necessitate an order-by-disorder scenario. Dun *et al.* claim that fits to the heat capacity below $T_N = 0.57$ K are consistent with the presence of an emerging spin wave gap of 24 μeV , but no such gap has been directly measured. Nonetheless, the absence of low lying crystal field excitations in $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ imply that there could be significant differences between the antiferromagnetic ground states in $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ and $\text{Er}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$, despite their similarities.

CONCLUSIONS

To conclude, we have synthesized relatively large volumes of the pyrochlore magnet $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ using high pressure synthesis techniques. This has enabled studies of both the crystal field excitations of $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ using inelastic neutron scattering, and the low temperature ground state of this system, using magnetic neutron diffraction and μSR techniques. Our inelastic neutron scattering measurements allow us to determine the eigenvalues and eigenfunctions associated with the splitting of the $(2J+1)$ manifold of states appropriate to Yb^{3+} in the $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ environment. We find an XY nature to the single ion ground state wavefunction, as expressed in $g_{\perp}/g_z = 1.7(2)$, and a large 80.7 meV gap to the first excited state. The ground state doublet is primarily comprised of $m_J = \pm 1/2$, supporting a picture of $S_{\text{eff}} = 1/2$ Yb^{3+} moments.

μSR measurements show quasi-static magnetic order on the muon time scale to set in below $T_N = 0.57$ K. Our elastic neutron scattering measurements show the ground state to be a Γ_5 , $\mathbf{k} = (000)$, antiferromagnetic state, with a relatively small ordered moment of $0.3(1) \mu_B$ at low temperatures. We hope that this characterization of the single ion and ground state properties of $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_7$ motivates a full understanding of the structure and dynamics of this exotic pyrochlore magnet, and helps guide a thorough understanding of its fascinating phase behavior.

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