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Auswärtige Beziehungen	N.N. (Besetzung 4/2009)
Hauptgeschäftsführer:	Dr. Bernhard Nunner, DPG e.V., Bad Honnef

Verhandlungen der Deutschen Physikalischen Gesellschaft

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MA 23.13 Wed 17:45 HSZ 04

magnetic properties of epitaxial Gd-doped EuO thin films on Si(111) — SIMONE G. ALTENDORF¹, RONNY SUTARTO¹, BEATRICE COLORU¹, MIRETTA SALA¹, TIM HAUPRICHT¹, CHUN FU CHANG¹, ZHIWEI HU¹, SCHUSLER-LANGEHEINE¹, NILS HOLLMAN¹, HARALD KIERSPEL¹, SHIEH², HONG-JI LIN³, CHIEN-TE CHEN³, and LIU HAO TJENG¹ — ¹Physikalisches Institut, Universität zu Köln, Zùlplicher Str. 77, 50937 Köln, Germany — ²Chung Cheng Institute of Technology, National Defense University, No. 109, Sec. 2, Chung-Shan Rd., Taipei 105, Taiwan — ³National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center, No. 101, Sec. 2, Kuang-Fu Rd., Hsinchu 30077, Taiwan

able to prepare high quality single-crystalline Gd-doped EuO thin films with well-defined Gd concentrations. Using Eu-distillation assisted molecular beam epitaxy (MBE) and a systematic variation of the Gd and oxygen deposition rates we have observed layer-by-layer epitaxial growth on yttria stabilized zirconia (YSZ) (001). The RHEED and LEED patterns are extremely crisp. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) at the Eu $M_{4,5}$ edges confirm that the films are completely free from Eu^{3+} contaminants. The true Gd concentration was determined using XAS at the Gd $M_{4,5}$ edges. This concentration could be correlated from the nominal Gd/Eu evaporation ratio, consistent with the growth process during growth. We also found that the Curie temperature increases continuously up to 135 K with the Gd concentration, in agreement with the theoretical predictions.

MA 23.14 Wed 18:00 HSZ 04

Dispersion relation separation revealed by inelastic neutron scattering on Dy/Y and Gd/Y superlattices — ALEXANDER GRÜNWARD¹, ELENA TARTAKOVSKAYA², ANDREW WILDES³, WOLFGANG SCHMIDT⁴, GREGOR NOWAK⁵, KATHARINA THEIS-BRÖHL⁶, ROGER WARD⁷, PETER LINK⁸, ASTRID SCHNEIDWIND⁹, and ANDREAS SCHREYER¹ — ¹GKSS-Research Centre, Geesthacht, Germany — ²Institute for Magnetism, Kiev, Ukraine — ³Institut Laue-Langevin, Grenoble, France — ⁴Jülich Centre for Neutron Science, Germany — ⁵Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany — ⁶University of Applied Sciences, Bremerhaven, Germany — ⁷University of Oxford, United Kingdom — ⁸Forschungsneutronenquelle Heinz Maier Leibnitz, Garching, Germany — ⁹Technische Universität Dresden, Germany

Special features of the magnetic dispersion relations in long-range exchange-coupled rare earth superlattices have been revealed with inelastic neutron scattering and can be explained by our theory. In details we have investigated magnetic low energy excitations propagating normal to the interfaces in Dy/Y and Gd/Y superlattices. The data, obtained by cold three-axis-spectroscopy, strongly suggest a separation of the 'continuous' bulk dispersions into discrete energy levels and Brillouin zone folding effects, due to the periodic sample structures and the finite number of magnetic atomic planes in each bilayer. The observed inelastic intensities are broad in energy though, but match with similar results on a (thick) Dy film. A considerably opening of the spin wave gap at the Brillouin zone center has been found as a function of an increasing applied magnetic field on the Gd/Y superlattices.

MA 24: Magnetic Semiconductors

Wednesday 14:45–19:15

Location: HSZ 401

MA 24.1 Wed 14:45 HSZ 401

Structural and magnetic properties of Co-doped ZnO - from a dilute magnetic semiconductor to a superparamagnetic ensemble — KATHARINA OLLEFS¹, VERENA NEY¹, TOM KAMMERMEIER¹, FABRICE WILHELM², ANDREAS NEY¹, and ANDREAS NEY¹ — ¹Fachbereich Physik, Universität Duisburg, Germany — ²ESRF, Grenoble, France

Structural and magnetic properties of the dilute magnetic semiconductor ZnO were prepared by reactive magnetron sputtering were studied using synchrotron radiation. By means of x-ray linear dichroism (XLD) measurements and respective simulations using the FDMNES code [1] the local magnetic structure was investigated. For Co:ZnO with optimized growth conditions the local environment for both Co and Zn is the wurtzite structure of ZnO. Virtually all Co dopant atoms are incorporated on cation sites, as previously shown for pulsed laser deposited samples [2]. X-ray linear dichroism (XMCD) and the corresponding element specific Co K-edge reveal pure paramagnetic behavior as corroborated by XMCD measurements. Altered preparation conditions lead to the onset of ferromagnetism as revealed by a clear reduction of the XLD signal. With the increasing of a superparamagnetic blocking behavior arises which is typical for a superparamagnetic ensemble. Changes in magnetic and electronic properties of ZnO are due to annealing effects will be discussed.

Phys. Rev. B **63**, 125120 (2001)

Phys. Rev. Lett. **100**, 157201 (2008)

MA 24.2 Wed 15:00 HSZ 401

Structural and Magnetic Properties of Gd doped ZnO — VERENA NEY¹, FABRICE WILHELM², TOM KAMMERMEIER¹, SHUANGLI YE¹, KATHARINA OLLEFS¹, ANDREAS NEY¹, and ANDREAS NEY¹ — ¹Experimentalphysik Universität Duisburg and CeNIDE, Lotharstr.1, D-47057 Duisburg, Germany — ²ESRF, Synchrotron Radiation Facility (ESRF), 38043 Grenoble, France

Discovering a dilute magnetic semiconductor (DMS) with ferromagnetic properties at room temperature still motivates research on suitable material systems. Approaches with Co doped ZnO have shown that films with high Curie temperatures and a purely paramagnetic behaviour [1], which turns to be superparamagnetic as clusterformation starts. The comparison of ion-implanted ZnO and ZnO showed that Gd might be a better candidate [2]. Therefore ZnO was prepared by reactive magnetron sputtering with high Gd concentrations ranging from 1.4% to up to 16% of Gd in ZnO. X-ray diffraction and X-ray linear dichroism (XLD) were used for the structural analysis. The corresponding magnetic properties were measured with XMCD and magnetometry and - again element specific - with x-ray magnetic circular dichroism (XMCD). Due to the large Gd-atom, the structural quality of the films was investigated with increasing Gd-content. Nevertheless, in the entire doping range no sign of intrinsic ferromagnetic interaction for the homogeneous ZnO system as well as no long range magnetic order.

Phys. Rev. Lett. **100**, 157201 (2008)

J. Appl. Phys. **104**, 083904 (2008)

MA 24.3 Wed 15:15 HSZ 401

Room temperature ferromagnetism in carbon-implanted ZnO — SHENGLIANG ZHOU¹, QINGYU XU², KAY POTZGER¹, JUERGEN FASSBENDER¹, MANFRED HELM¹, HOLGER HOCHMUTH³, MICHAEL LORENZ³, MARIUS GRUNDMANN³, and HEIDEMARIE SCHMIDT¹ — ¹Forschungszentrum Dresden-Rossendorf, Bautzner Landstraße 128, 01328 Dresden — ²Southeastern University, Nanjing 211189, China — ³Universität Leipzig, Linnéstraße 5, 04103 Leipzig

Transition metal (TM) doped ZnO has been extensively investigated due to its potential application as a diluted magnetic semiconductor with Curie temperature above room temperature. After one decade effort, however, the reported results are still very controversial concerning the reproducibility and the origin of the observed ferromagnetism. H. Pan et al. reported strong room temperature ferromagnetism in C-doped ZnO films grown by pulsed laser deposition [1]. Together with the first-principles calculations, evidence is given that carbon ions substitute for oxygen and their p-orbitals contribute the local magnetic moments. In this contribution [2], we introduced carbon into ZnO films by ion implantation. Room temperature ferromagnetism has been observed. Comparing with two reference samples, C implanted Ge and Ne implanted ZnO, which show only diamagnetism, our analysis demonstrates (1) the achievement of C-doped ferromagnetic ZnO by an alternative method, i.e. by ion implantation, and (2) the chemical involvement of carbon in the local magnetic moments is indirectly proven. [1] H. Pan et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **99**, 127201 (2007). [2] S. Zhou et al., Appl. Phys. Lett., arXiv:0811.3487 (2008).

MA 24.4 Wed 15:30 HSZ 401

Room temperature ferromagnetism without element specific ferromagnetism? A detailed XMCD study on doped ZnO — T. TIETZE¹, M. GACIC², G. SCHUETZ¹, G. JAKOB², S. BRÜCK¹, A. MYATIEV³, B. STRAUMAL^{1,3}, P. STRAUMAL³, and E. GOERING¹ — ¹MPI-MF, Stuttgart, Germany — ²Institute of Physics, Johannes Gutenberg-University, Mainz, Germany — ³Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys, Moscow, Russia

On the quest for the intrinsic origin of ferromagnetism (FM) in ZnO doped with a few percent of nonmagnetic (d0) and magnetic transition metals, we present detailed XMCD measurements, performed in various detection modes to be sensitive to the surface, bulk, and interface related magnetism. The PLD prepared samples show strong FM at room temperature (RT) (SQUID: about 2mB/Co). On the other hand, XMCD at the Co L_{2,3} edges revealed only very small paramagnetic moments, while the Zn L_{2,3} and the O K edge measurements do not show any sign for magnetism at all. The Co L_{2,3} edge spectra reveal a multiplet like shape, which is clear evidence for Co located at the Zn site in a 3d7 configuration, also excluding metallic precipitates [1,2]. Therefore, we can exclude without doubt Co as a possible origin for FM in this system [2]. In addition, we have performed systematic investigations on the role of grain boundaries. These results strongly suggest grain boundary based vacancies, most likely at the oxygen site, as the source for the intrinsic RT-FM in doped ZnO. [1] M. Gacic et al., Phys. Rev. B **75** (2007) 205206 and APL **93** (2008) 152509 [2] T. Tietze et al., New Journal of Physics **10** (2008) 055009.