

Enhancement of giant magnetoresistance effect in the Ruddlesden–Popper phase

$\text{Sr}_3\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{7-\delta}$: predominant role of oxygen nonstoichiometry and magnetic phase separation

This article has been downloaded from IOPscience. Please scroll down to see the full text article.

2006 J. Phys.: Condens. Matter 18 2157

(<http://iopscience.iop.org/0953-8984/18/7/005>)

View [the table of contents for this issue](#), or go to the [journal homepage](#) for more

Download details:

IP Address: 129.252.86.83

The article was downloaded on 28/05/2010 at 08:58

Please note that [terms and conditions apply](#).

Enhancement of giant magnetoresistance effect in the Ruddlesden–Popper phase $\text{Sr}_3\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{7-\delta}$: predominant role of oxygen nonstoichiometry and magnetic phase separation

T Motohashi¹, B Raveau, M Hervieu, A Maignan, V Pralong, N Nguyen and V Caignaert

Laboratoire CRISMAT, UMR CNRS ENSICAEN 6508, 6 boulevard Maréchal Juin, 14050 CAEN Cedex 4, France

E-mail: t-mot@misl.titech.ac.jp

Received 2 November 2005

Published 2 February 2006

Online at stacks.iop.org/JPhysCM/18/2157

Abstract

The magnetic and magnetotransport properties of the $\text{Sr}_3\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{7-\delta}$ system ($0.2 \leq x \leq 1.0$) have been systematically investigated. This oxide system exhibits a giant magnetoresistance (GMR) effect at low temperatures, reaching up to 80% in 7 T at 5 K. Ac-susceptibility measurements show that there exists a strong competition between ferromagnetic (F) and spin glass states, and the balance between these two magnetic states can be controlled by varying cobalt (x) and/or oxygen contents (δ). Importantly, the MR effect is closely related to the magnetic property: the development of magnetic disordering leads to enhancement in the negative MR effect. It is suggested that the compound segregates into F clusters embedded in a non-F matrix, being a naturally occurring analogue of the artificial granular-GMR materials, as in the doped perovskite cobaltites, $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{CoO}_3$ ($x < 0.18$).

(Some figures in this article are in colour only in the electronic version)

1. Introduction

Recent investigations on strongly correlated oxides such as underdoped high- T_c superconducting cuprates [1] and colossal magnetoresistance (CMR) manganites [2, 3] have revealed that these materials exhibit spatial coexistence of two distinct electronic phases, i.e. a phase separated state within a fine length scale of several tens of nanometres. In such systems, the

¹ Author to whom any correspondence should be addressed. Present address: Materials and Structures Laboratory, Tokyo Institute of Technology, 4259 Nagatsuta, Midori-ku, Yokohama 226-8503, Japan.

phase separation is at the origin of the competition between two different states, i.e. superconducting/pseudogapped phases in high- T_c cuprates and ferromagnetic/charge-ordered phases in CMR manganites. Thus, these experimental observations demonstrate that the phase competition plays a crucial role in the novel properties of the strongly correlated electron systems.

Among oxide systems with strong electronic/magnetic correlations, only a few studies have been devoted to the cobaltite systems. In this respect, a study on the perovskite $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{CoO}_3$ by Wu and Leighton [4] is of great interest since it shows for the first time the existence of magnetic phase separation in a cobaltite. Recently, the perovskites $\text{SrCo}_{1-x}\text{M}_x\text{O}_{3-\delta}$ ($\text{M} = \text{Nb}, \text{Ru}$) were also found to involve a strong competition between two magnetic states [5, 6]. All these cobaltites exhibit a negative giant magnetoresistance (GMR) at low temperatures, concomitantly with a spin glass (SG) behaviour. In fact, small angle neutron scattering experiments on $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{CoO}_3$ by Wu *et al* [7] show a granular heterostructure, which is the likely source of the enhanced negative GMR, in contrast to the CMR effect in manganites, which originates from the double-exchange interaction mechanism. This cobaltite is believed to segregate into metallic ferromagnetic (F) clusters embedded in a non-F insulating matrix, corresponding to a ‘naturally created’ intergranular GMR material.

These results suggest the possibility of tailoring new GMR materials which possess an ‘intrinsic’ heterostructure originating from a phase competition. For this issue, the layered iron–cobalt oxide, $\text{Sr}_3\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{7-\delta}$, may be one of the most promising candidates. This compound is a member of the Ruddlesden–Popper (RP) oxides with the general chemical formula $\text{Sr}_{n+1}(\text{Fe}, \text{Co})_n\text{O}_{3n+1}$ ($n = 2$). Previous studies on the magnetic and magnetotransport properties of $\text{Sr}_3\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{7-\delta}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 1$) indicated [8–11] that the title compound shows a disordered magnetic behaviour and a large negative MR effect in a wide temperature range below T_C . From the experimental fact that the metallic F state is drastically suppressed by decreasing cobalt content (x) [10, 12], metallicity and ferromagnetism are suggested to originate mainly from tetravalent cobalt species. Nevertheless the value of MR remains much smaller than that observed for $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{CoO}_3$, reaching a maximum of 47% at 5 K [8–11].

Bearing in mind that the effect of oxygen nonstoichiometry on the magnetic and magnetotransport properties of $\text{Sr}_3\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{7-\delta}$ remains unclear, we have revisited this system. We report herein the detailed magnetic and magnetotransport properties of this system for $0.2 \leq x \leq 1.0$. By optimizing the chemical composition and oxygen content, the value of MR can be enhanced up to 80% at 7 T and 5 K. Our ac-susceptibility data clearly demonstrate that there exists a strong competition between F and SG states, involving most likely phase separation into F clusters embedded in a non-F matrix. We also show that the MR effect is closely related to the magnetic property: the development of magnetic disordering leads to enhancement in the negative MR effect, being consistent with the heterostructure model as in the perovskite cobaltites, $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{CoO}_3$ ($x < 0.18$).

2. Experimental details

A sample series of $\text{Sr}_3\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{7-\delta}$ ($0.2 \leq x \leq 1.0$) was prepared by a conventional solid-state reaction. Powder mixtures of SrCO_3 , Fe_2O_3 , and Co_3O_4 with appropriate ratios were calcined in flowing O_2 gas at 800 °C for 12 h. The calcined products were ground, pelletized, and fired in flowing O_2 gas at 1200 °C for 12 h, followed by slow cooling to room temperature. The present compound was found to experience chemical instability by prolonged exposure to air due to high reactivity with atmospheric water [10–12]. We thus paid the closest attention to prevent sample degradation during the experimental procedures. The sintered pellets were put in a vacuum chamber immediately after taking them out of an atmosphere-controlled furnace and then stored in a glove box in which water concentration was kept less than 0.05 ppm. By

employing this procedure, the samples could be kept for several weeks without any alteration of their properties. Some of the samples were subsequently post-annealed in an oxygen pressure of 10 MPa at 500 °C for 24 h.

X-ray powder diffraction (XRPD) analysis was performed using a Philips X-pert Pro diffractometer (Cu $K\alpha$ radiation). The samples were pulverized in the glove box and then immediately mounted on the diffractometer such that sample degradation could be minimized. The data were collected in an angular range of $4^\circ \leq 2\theta \leq 120^\circ$ with a relatively fast scan rate of 5° min^{-1} . The electron diffraction (ED) and energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS) analyses were performed using a transmission electron microscope (TEM), JEOL 200CX, equipped with a Kevex EDS analyser. The crystallites of the as-synthesized $x = 1.0$ sample were gently crushed in the glove box using CCl_4 as a suspension liquid. Some flakes were deposited onto a holey carbon film, supported by a copper grid. The grid was handled under a dry atmosphere and put on the sample holder in the glove box. The EDS analyses were carried out on several tens of crystallites. The oxygen content, $7 - \delta$, was determined by the cerimetric titration technique. Note that iodometric titration, which has been generally applied for various oxide materials, does not give accurate results due to a small difference in the equilibrium potential between $\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}$ ($E^0 = 0.77 \text{ V}$) and $2\text{I}^-/\text{I}_2$ (0.54 V) redox couples [13]. The oxidation states of iron were determined from Mössbauer spectroscopy. Mössbauer resonance spectra were obtained with transmission geometry at room temperature using a γ -ray source from ^{57}Co embedded in the rhodium matrix. The isomer shift was referred to metallic α -Fe.

Magnetic and magnetotransport properties were investigated using a PPMS facility (Quantum Design). Dc-magnetization (M) measurements were carried out with the dc extraction method in a temperature range of $5 \text{ K} \leq T \leq 300 \text{ K}$ and in magnetic fields up to 5 T. The ac susceptibility (χ) was measured in an ac field of 3 Oe with frequencies of 10, 10^2 , 10^3 , and 10^4 Hz. Resistivity (ρ) and magnetoresistance (MR) measurements were performed with a four-point method in a magnetic field of 0–7 T. The sample pellets were installed in a helium-filled cryostat immediately after preparing indium electrodes at the sample surface (within 30 min). The MR versus H curves were taken at several temperatures. In each measurement, the samples were first zero-field cooled and then the applied field was increased from 0 to 7 T and decreased back to 0 T, and further to -7 T .

3. Results

Single-phase samples of $\text{Sr}_3\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{7-\delta}$ were successfully obtained for a wide range of chemical composition, $0.2 \leq x \leq 1.0$. XRPD analyses indicated that all the diffraction peaks of the samples are indexed based on the tetragonal space group $I4/mmm$ as exemplified for $x = 0.5$ (as synthesized) in figure 1(a). Both the a - and c -axis lengths first decrease with increasing the cobalt content (x), and then exhibit a saturating behaviour for larger x (≥ 0.5) as shown in figure 2. Also, these values are decreased by oxygen pressure annealing, for instance from $a = 3.854(0) \text{ \AA}$ and $c = 20.105(0) \text{ \AA}$ to $a = 3.851(0) \text{ \AA}$ and $c = 20.088(0) \text{ \AA}$ for $x = 0.5$. These results are consistent with those previously observed for the present compound [10, 12].

The ED study confirmed the good crystallinity of the sample. The EDS analyses on the as-synthesized $x = 1.0$ sample revealed the homogeneity of the sample, with a cationic ratio of Sr/Fe/Co = 3/1/1, in good agreement with the nominal one. The reconstruction of the reciprocal space, carried out by rotating along the crystallographic axes in the ED analyses, showed that a set of intense Bragg peaks is consistent with the $I4/mmm$ tetragonal structure. However, weak additional spots are observed as illustrated in the [001] and [010] ED patterns (figures 1(b) and (c), respectively). These extra spots violate the diffraction condition

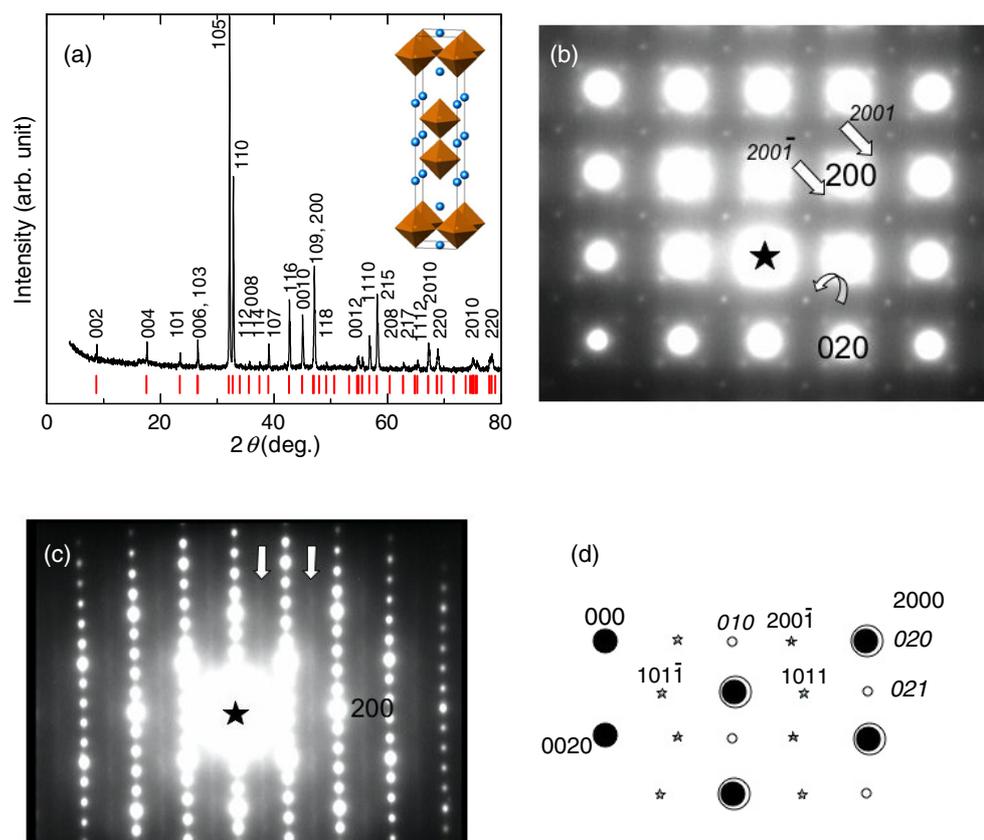


Figure 1. (a) X-ray powder diffraction pattern for the as-synthesized $\text{Sr}_3\text{Fe}_{1.5}\text{Co}_{0.5}\text{O}_{7-\delta}$ sample. The pattern is indexed in the $I4/mmm$ space group (No 139) with $a = 3.854 \text{ \AA}$ and $c = 20.11 \text{ \AA}$. (b) $[001]$ ED pattern of the same sample. A 010 extra reflection is indicated with a curved arrow. Weak reflections due to an incommensurate modulated structure are marked with white arrows. (c) $[010]$ ED pattern of the same sample. Diffuse streaks are marked with white arrows. (d) A schematic drawing of the experimental ED pattern, explaining the superimposition of the $[100]$ and $[010]$ patterns due to twinning phenomena. It shows the origin of the two streaky diffuse lines.

($hk0, h + k = 2n$) of the $I4/mmm$ space group (e.g. a 010 reflection marked with a curved arrow in figure 1(b)), involving a lowering of the symmetry toward an A-type orthorhombic space group. Another set of weak extra reflections is also observed on incommensurate positions (see white arrows in figures 1(b) and (c)). They evidence a modulated structure with a modulation vector $\vec{q}^* = \alpha \vec{a}^*$ with $\alpha \approx 0.52$. The ED patterns (figures 1(b)–(d)) are indexed using four $hk\ell m$ indices. Note that similar spots have been observed along the perpendicular (\vec{b}^*) direction, as a consequence of the formation of twinning domains. The latter set of the extra reflections forms diffuse streaks along \vec{c}^* in the $[010]$ ED pattern (figure 1(c)). One may notice that the diffuse streaks exhibit an undulation component along \vec{a}^* , consistent with the incommensurate character of the modulated structure with $\alpha \approx 0.52$. The indexation of this ED pattern is schematically given in figure 1(d). These observations suggest the existence of ordering phenomena along the equivalent $\{100\}_{\text{sub}}$ direction of the tetragonal subcell, likely associated with oxygen vacancy ordering within the double perovskite layers. The diffuse streaks along \vec{c}^* indicate that the superstructure is not perfectly established

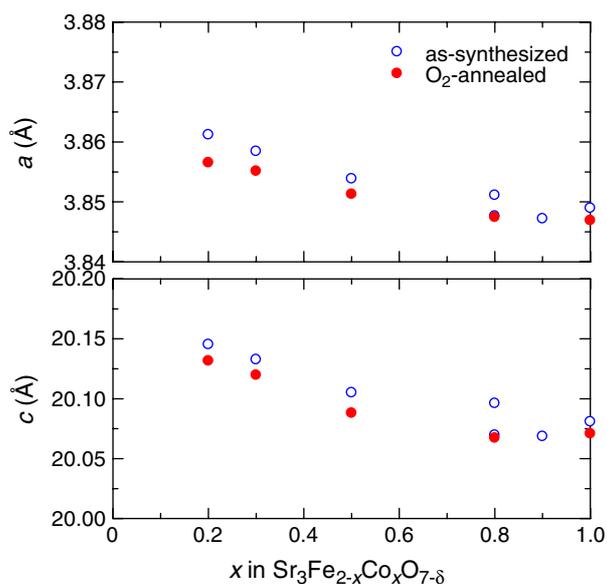


Figure 2. Lattice parameters a and c of the tetragonal unit cells refined from x-ray powder diffraction patterns of the $\text{Sr}_3\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{7-\delta}$ samples. Open (blue) and solid (red) symbols denote the data of the as-synthesized and O_2 -annealed samples, respectively.

Table 1. Oxygen content $7 - \delta$ and average valence number of [Co, Fe] ($V_{\text{Co,Fe}}$) of the $\text{Sr}_3\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{7-\delta}$ samples, determined by cerimetric titration.

Sample	Oxygen content	Valence number
$\text{Sr}_3\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{7-\delta}$	$7 - \delta$	$V_{\text{Co,Fe}}$
$x = 0.3$ as synthesized	6.72	3.72
$x = 0.5$ as synthesized	6.74	3.74
$x = 0.8$ as synthesized	6.67	3.67
$x = 1.0$ as synthesized	6.70	3.70
$x = 0.3$ O ₂ annealed	6.78	3.78
$x = 0.5$ O ₂ annealed	6.83	3.83
$x = 0.8$ O ₂ annealed	6.69	3.69
$x = 1.0$ O ₂ annealed	6.71	3.71

in the present sample but rather of short range. Despite the high degree of disorder, the observations suggest $Bmmm(\alpha 00)000$ as a possible super space group. It is worth pointing out that the direction of the superstructure, namely \vec{a}_p , is consistent with the formation of tetragonal pyramids (Fe, Co)O₅ rather than tetrahedra as in the brownmillerite-type derivatives. From this hypothesis, it is straightforward that the O_2 -annealing process is crucial in the stabilization of long range ordering. It is of interest to clarify the effect of oxygen nonstoichiometry on the crystal structure, but this is not the aim of the present paper.

Oxygen content values, ' $7 - \delta$ ', determined by cerimetric titration are summarized in table 1. One observes a certain level of oxygen vacancies in all the samples but the δ value does not depend strongly on the Fe/Co ratio. It should be noted that the δ value decreases and thereby the Fe/Co valency increases after oxygen annealing. To obtain information on the iron valency, powder ^{57}Fe Mössbauer spectroscopy was performed on the

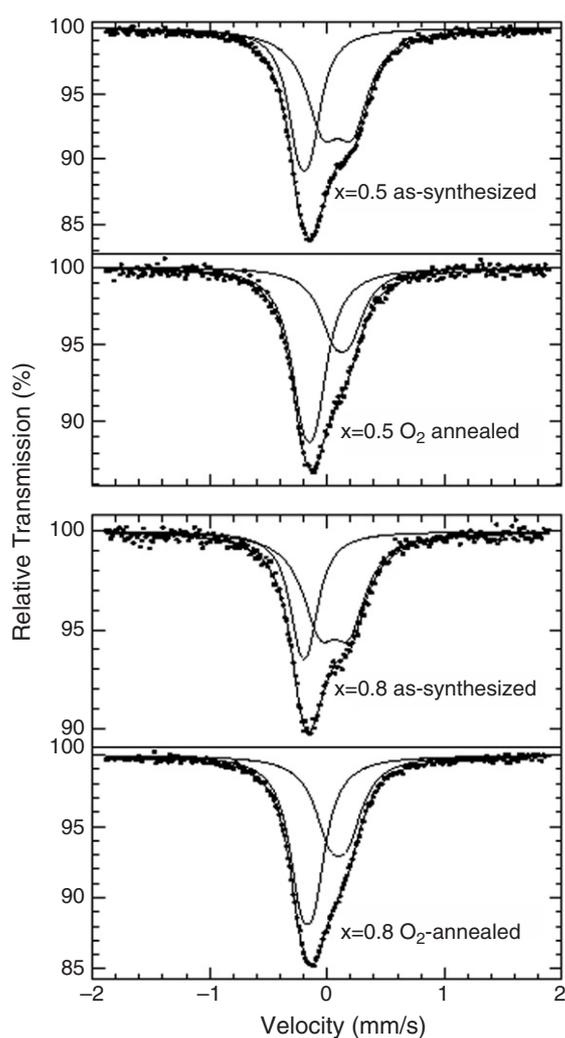


Figure 3. ^{57}Fe Mössbauer spectra of the as-synthesized and O_2 -annealed $\text{Sr}_3\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{7-\delta}$ samples ($x = 0.5$ and 0.8) in a paramagnetic state at room temperature.

as-synthesized and O_2 -annealed samples with $x = 0.5$ and 0.8 . All of the samples studied show a paramagnetic behaviour at room temperature (figure 3). The hyperfine parameters determined by least-square fits are given in table 2. The isomer shift (IS) values allow us to characterize two different iron components in spite of the existence of only one crystallographic Fe/Co site: the first component is clearly attributed to Fe^{4+} owing to its negative IS value ($-0.08 \leq \text{IS} \leq -0.04 \text{ mm s}^{-1}$), while the IS value of the second component ($0.17 \leq \text{IS} \leq 0.24 \text{ mm s}^{-1}$) is rather small with respect to that usually observed for Fe^{3+} in octahedral sites ($>0.35 \text{ mm s}^{-1}$) [14]. Thus, the oxidation state, $3 + y$, of the latter component cannot be exactly determined. Nevertheless, taking into account the typical IS values for Fe^{4+} and Fe^{3+} in octahedral coordination (≈ -0.10 and $\approx 0.35 \text{ mm s}^{-1}$, respectively), we could suggest that the y value is in the range of 0.25 – 0.40 . For these compounds, the Fe^{4+} content is much higher in the O_2 -annealed samples than the as-synthesized samples. The Mössbauer and cerimetric

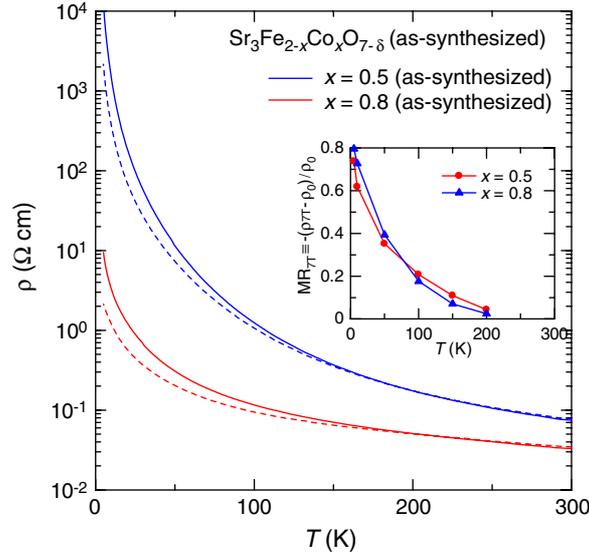


Figure 4. Temperature dependence of resistivity (ρ) for the as-synthesized $\text{Sr}_3\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{7-\delta}$ samples with $x = 0.5$ (red curves) and 0.8 (blue curves). Solid and broken curves show ρ data recorded at 0 and 7 T, respectively. The inset shows the MR value (at 7 T) of these samples as a function of temperature. The MR values were obtained from the MR versus H measurements.

Table 2. Hyperfine Mössbauer parameters of the as-synthesized and O_2 -annealed $\text{Sr}_3\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{7-\delta}$ samples with $x = 0.5$ and 0.8 at room temperature. The statistical errors of the isomer shift (IS), quadrupole splitting (QS), and relative intensity I , are ± 0.01 mm s^{-1} , ± 0.02 mm s^{-1} , and $\pm 2\%$, respectively.

Sample	Isomer shift ^a IS (mm s^{-1})	Quadrupole splitting QS (mm s^{-1})	Relative intensity I (%)	Iron valency
$x = 0.5$	-0.08	0.10	41	$+4$
as synthesized	0.20	0.25	59	$+3 + y$
$x = 0.5$	-0.04	0.11	64	$+4$
O_2 annealed	0.23	0.14	36	$+3 + y$
$x = 0.8$	-0.08	0.08	37	$+4$
as synthesized	0.18	0.25	63	$+3 + y$
$x = 0.8$	-0.05	0.12	57	$+4$
O_2 annealed	0.21	0.16	43	$+3 + y$

^a The value relative to metallic α -Fe.

titration results indicate that a large number of high valence cations, i.e. Fe^{4+} or Co^{4+} , exists in the lattice.

All the samples show a semiconductive behaviour (i.e. $d\rho/dT < 0$) in the whole temperature range (representative data are presented in figure 4). Nevertheless, the resistivity neither follows the Arrhenius law nor diverges at lower temperatures, suggesting that the semiconductive upturn does not simply originate from a real-gap opening. The absolute value of ρ systematically and dramatically decreases with increasing Co content (x), while the ρ value is reduced by oxygen annealing. This result implies that high valence cobalt (Co^{4+}) induces a metallic conductivity as in the perovskite cobaltite $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{CoO}_3$ [4, 15].

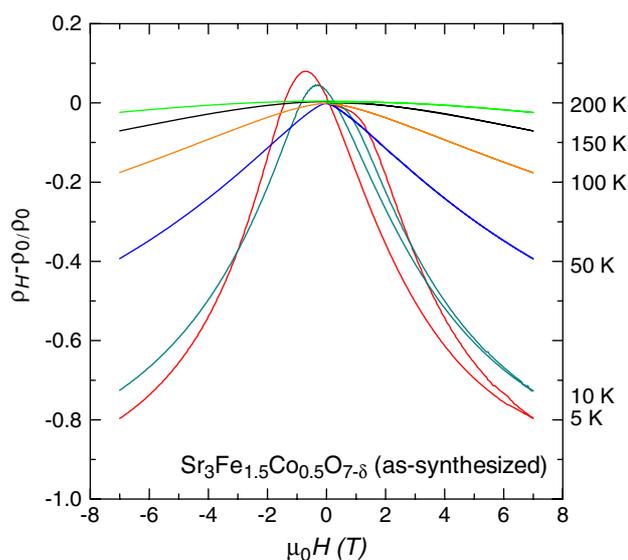


Figure 5. MR versus H plots for the as-synthesized $x = 0.5$ sample at 5, 10, 50, 100, 150, and 200 K. In each measurement, the sample was zero-field cooled, and the magnetic field was swept from 0 to 7 T, and then from 7 to -7 T. A large hysteresis is seen only at 5 and 10 K.

It can be seen that the 7 T curve starts to deviate from the 0 T curve around 200 K. Thus, a large negative MR effect definitely appears in a low temperature region. Shown in figure 5 is a typical result of MR versus H measurements at various temperatures. From this figure, several significant features can be pointed out. First, a negative GMR effect is observed in a wide temperature range. Second, the magnitude of MR increases with lowering temperature; in particular, the MR effect is remarkable at temperatures below 50 K (see also the inset of figure 4). Third, a large hysteresis is seen only at 5 and 10 K. The 5 and 10 K curves show resistivity maxima at $H \approx -0.7$ and -0.3 T, respectively, which correspond to the coercive field (H_c) extracted from the M versus H loops.

To elucidate the effect of the cobalt- or oxygen-content variation on the MR property of $\text{Sr}_3\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{7-\delta}$, magnetotransport measurements were systematically carried out. In figure 6(a), the magnitude of MR (at 7 T and 5 K) is plotted as a function of cobalt content (x) for the as-synthesized and O_2 -annealed sample series (marked with open and closed circles, respectively). Apparently, the MR property correlates with the chemical composition: i.e. the MR value systematically increases with decreasing x , reaching 66% and 80% at 5 and 7 T, respectively, for the as-synthesized $x = 0.5$ sample. These values are record high and much larger than ever reported for the present compound, e.g. 47% at 5 T for $x = 0.5$ [11] or 47% at 7 T for $x = 0.6$ [10]. On the other hand, the MR value is significantly lowered by oxygen annealing at all cobalt compositions. In this figure, results for highly oxygenated samples by Ghosh and Adler [10], annealed in $P(\text{O}_2) = 400\text{--}850$ bar, are also presented (closed triangles). It can be seen that their samples follow the same trend: i.e. the increase in the oxygen content (or valence number of Fe/Co) results in deterioration of the MR characteristics. In some cobalt oxides, the negative MR effect was found to be enhanced when the localized character of the material became more pronounced [16]. For $\text{Sr}_3\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{7-\delta}$, the absolute value of ρ at 5 K dramatically increases with decreasing cobalt content (x), and highly semiconductive samples (with smaller x) indeed tend to show larger MR, as seen in figures 6(a) and (b). From this point

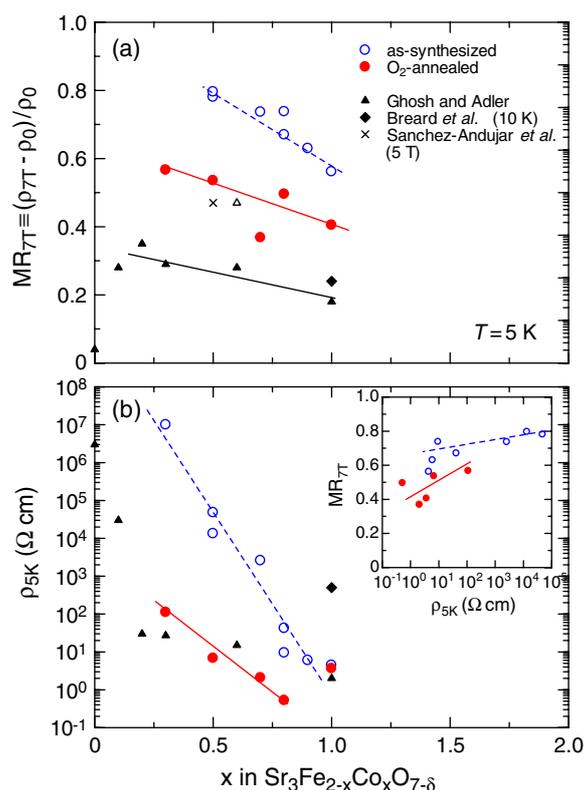


Figure 6. (a) The MR value (at 5 K and 7 T) of the $\text{Sr}_3\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{7-\delta}$ samples as a function of cobalt content (x). Open (blue) and solid (red) circles are data plots of the as-synthesized and O_2 -annealed samples, respectively. MR data of highly oxygenated and less oxygenated samples by Ghosh and Adler [10] are plotted with solid and open (black) triangles, respectively. Results of Bréard *et al.* (solid diamond) [9] and Sánchez-Andújar *et al.* (cross) [11] are also given in this figure. Solid and broken lines are guides to the eye. (b) The ρ value (at 5 K, 0 T) of the $\text{Sr}_3\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{7-\delta}$ samples as a function of cobalt content (x). The inset shows the MR value (at 5 K, 7 T) against the ρ value (at 5 K, 0 T) of our $\text{Sr}_3\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{7-\delta}$ samples. Solid and broken lines are guides to the eye.

of view, one might simply consider that the reduced MR effect in the oxygenated samples is due to a smaller degree of carrier localization. To verify this statement, we plotted the MR value at 7 T and 5 K against the ρ value at 5 K (inset of figure 6(b)). From this figure, it is deduced that the MR magnitude increases as the $\rho_{5\text{K}}$ value increases. Nevertheless, two regimes can be distinguished with a greater dependence of MR on $\rho_{5\text{K}}$, as $\rho_{5\text{K}}$ becomes smaller than $10\ \Omega\text{ cm}$.

Due to the strong interplay between charges and spins in transition-metal oxides, it is thus highly necessary to see how the cobalt content and oxygen nonstoichiometry influence the magnetic behaviour of $\text{Sr}_3\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{7-\delta}$. The M versus T curves, measured in a magnetic field of 0.3 T, show a significant increase in M as the temperature decreases (figure 7), indicating the presence of F interactions. The temperature at which magnetization starts to increase does not depend strongly on the Co content (x), i.e. $T \approx 200\text{ K}$. Note that this temperature coincides with the onset temperature of the negative GMR effect. The magnitude of M systematically increases as both the cobalt and oxygen contents increase. These results, suggesting that ferromagnetism originates mainly from the presence of tetravalent cobalt, are

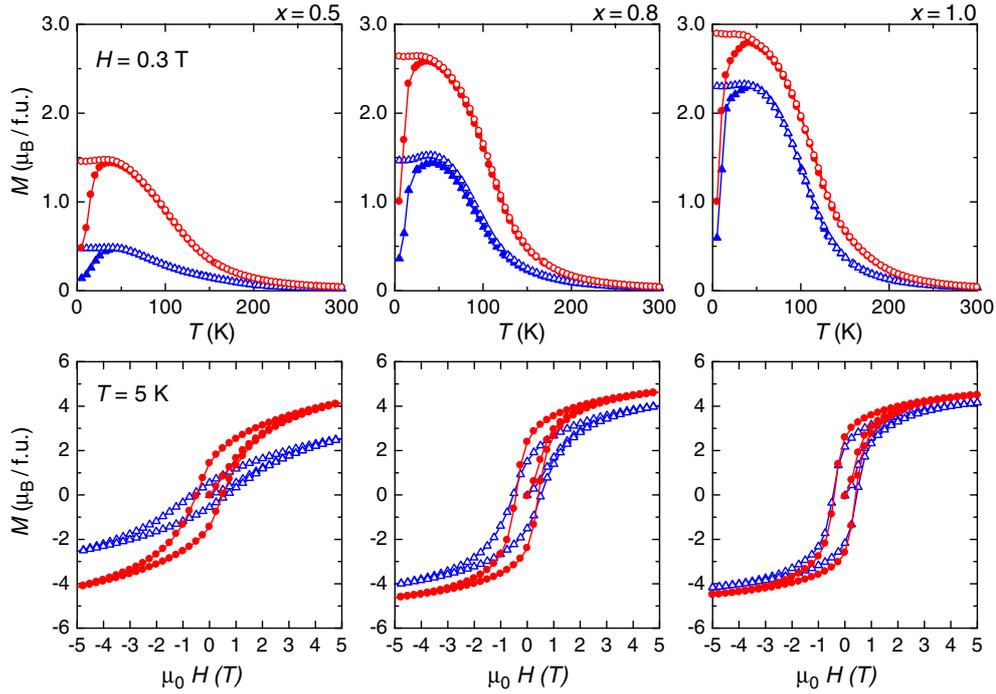


Figure 7. (Upper panels) Temperature dependence of dc magnetization (M) of the $\text{Sr}_3\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{7-\delta}$ samples with $x = 0.5, 0.8,$ and 1.0 . The data were recorded in an applied field of 0.3 T in the zero-field-cooling (solid symbols) and field-cooling (open symbols) modes. Red triangles and blue circles represent the data plots for the as-synthesized and O_2 -annealed samples, respectively. (Lower panels) M versus H loops at 5 K for the as-synthesized (blue triangles) and O_2 -annealed (red circles) samples.

in good agreement with the previous observations [10–12]. On the other hand, the M versus H loops (figure 7) show a steep increase in M at low fields and a large magnetization reaching $\sim 5\mu_{\text{B}}/\text{f.u.}$ at 5 T, as typically seen in F materials. Nevertheless, the magnetization does not completely saturate even at 5 T and the nonsaturating behaviour is more pronounced for Co-poor and/or less oxygenated samples. This clearly indicates that the samples are magnetically inhomogeneous, most likely involving magnetic disordering such as an SG state.

It is well known that ac-susceptibility measurements provide valuable information on the magnetic disordering phenomena. Shown in figure 8 are the in-phase (χ' ; upper panel) and out-of-phase components (χ'' ; lower panel) of ac susceptibility of the $\text{Sr}_3\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{7-\delta}$ sample series. For the as-synthesized $x = 0.2$ and 0.5 samples, χ' and χ'' are small in magnitude and show a sharp cusp around 40 – 50 K, which is strongly frequency dependent and shifts toward higher temperatures as the frequency (f) increases. This is a typical feature of SG materials [17]. As the cobalt content increases, i.e. $x = 0.8$ and 1.0 , the magnitude of χ' rapidly increases and the cusp becomes significantly broadened. Moreover, in the $\chi''(T)$ plot an additional peak appears around 80 K and its magnitude systematically increases with increasing Co content. Importantly, this high-temperature peak is f independent, exhibiting a sharp contrast to the low-temperature peak. The high-temperature component is more pronounced in the O_2 -annealed samples than in the as-synthesized samples in all the cobalt compositions. This result clearly demonstrates that two different magnetic states coexist and compete with

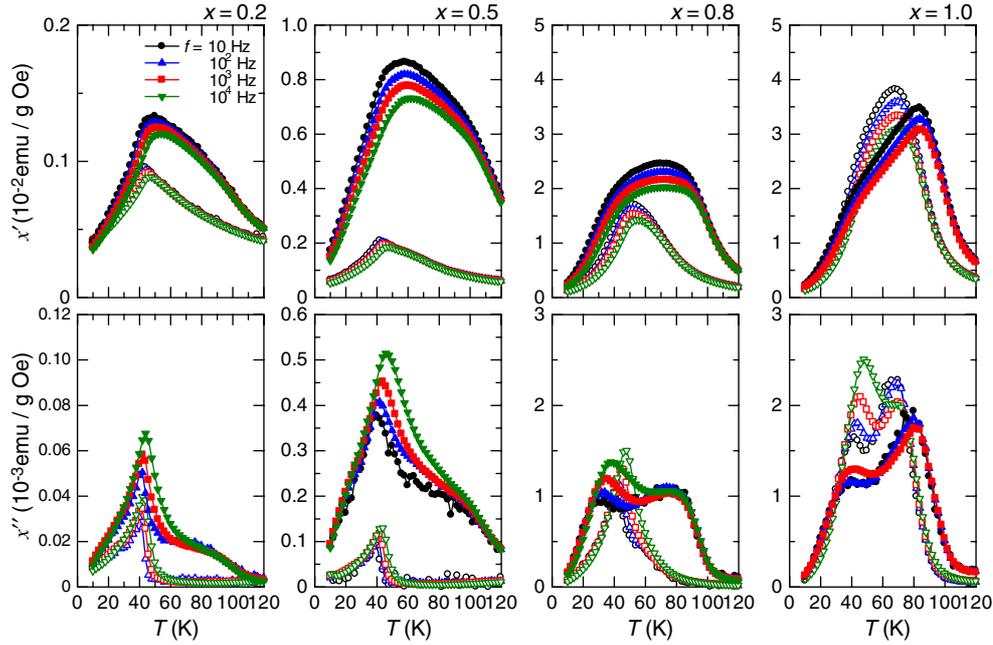


Figure 8. Temperature dependence of ac susceptibility, χ' (upper panels) and χ'' (lower panels), for the $\text{Sr}_3\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{7-\delta}$ samples with $x = 0.2, 0.5, 0.8,$ and 1.0 . The data were recorded in an ac field of 3 Oe with frequencies of 10, 10^2 , 10^3 , and 10^4 Hz. Open and solid symbols denote the data plots for the as-synthesized and O_2 -annealed samples, respectively.

each other. Most likely, this strong magnetic competition, involving phase separation, plays an important role in the large negative MR effect.

4. Discussion

It is natural to ascribe the f -independent χ'' peak (at ≈ 80 K) to the onset of ferromagnetism, and the f -dependent peak (at 40–50 K) to an SG freezing temperature; that is, the magnetic behaviour observed here is re-entrant SG-like. To obtain deeper understanding of the latter (f -dependent) component, we applied the standard theory for dynamical scaling near a phase transition [17, 18] as described by

$$\frac{\tau}{\tau_0} = \left(\frac{T_f - T_{\text{SG}}}{T_{\text{SG}}} \right)^{-z\nu} \quad (1)$$

where $\tau = f^{-1}$, T_f is the f -dependent freezing temperature determined by the inflection point in $\chi''(T)$ or maximum in $\chi'(T)$, T_{SG} is the critical temperature for SG formation (this is equivalent to the $f \rightarrow 0$ value of T_f), τ_0 is the characteristic timescale for the spin dynamics, and $z\nu$ is a constant term called the ‘dynamic exponent’. As represented by a result in figure 9, the frequency dependence of T_f is well fitted to equation (1) for all of the samples. The $z\nu$ value, ranging from 4.2 to 5.4, should be compared to that reported for canonical SG systems, i.e. $z\nu = 5.5$ for a CuMn alloy [17]. In figure 10, τ_0 and T_{SG} obtained by least-square calculations are plotted as a function of cobalt content (x). The magnitude of τ_0 of the present compound, 10^{-9} – 10^{-7} s, is much larger than that reported for canonical spin-glass systems, $\tau_0 \sim 10^{-12}$ s [17]. Such a large τ_0 value implies the existence of strong F interactions even in

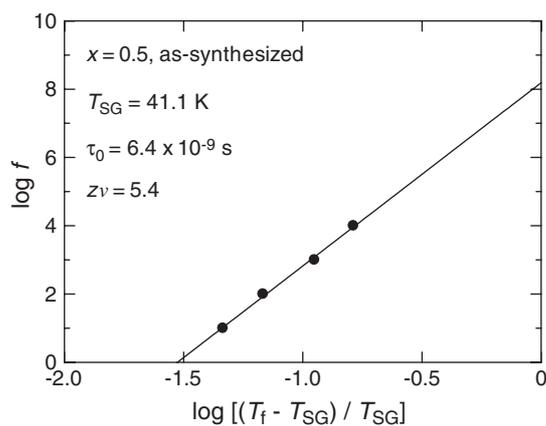


Figure 9. $\log f$ versus $\log[(T_f - T_{SG})/T_{SG}]$ plots for the as-synthesized $x = 0.5$ sample. A solid line is the best fit to the data with the parameters shown in the figure.

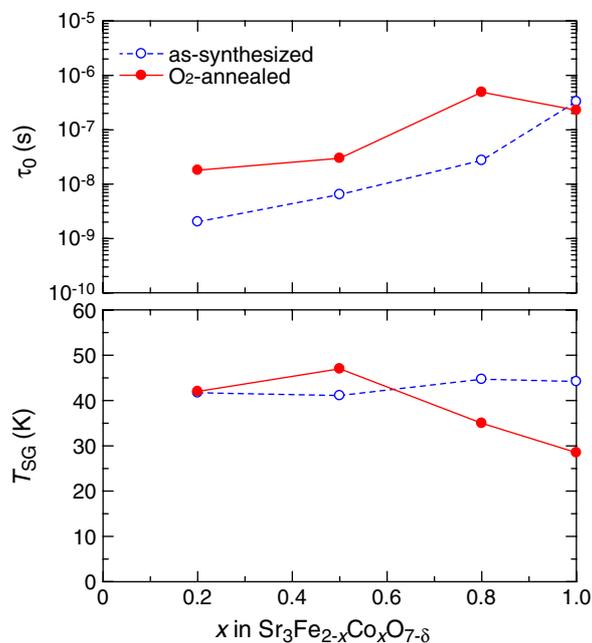


Figure 10. Dependence of the characteristic time for the spin dynamics (τ_0) and the spin-glass freezing temperature (T_{SG}) on cobalt content (x) in $\text{Sr}_3\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{7-\delta}$. These values were obtained by least-square calculations, as represented in figure 9. Open (blue) and solid (red) symbols denote the data of the as-synthesized and O_2 -annealed samples, respectively.

the glassy state. It should be noted that τ_0 tends to increase with increasing cobalt content and O_2 annealing, consistent with the experimental fact that ferromagnetism becomes predominant in such Co-rich and/or O_2 -annealed samples².

² We notice that the τ_0 value of the O_2 -annealed $x = 1.0$ sample does not follow the general trend (figure 10). This may suggest that for this sample an f -dependent region spans a wide temperature interval such that the dynamic scaling model is no longer valid due to the predominant ferromagnetic interaction.

It is noteworthy pointing out that $\text{Sr}_3\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{7-\delta}$ exhibits remarkable similarities to the ‘intergranular-GMR’ perovskite cobaltites, $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{CoO}_3$ ($x < 0.18$) [4, 7, 15]. Both compounds indeed show (i) a disordered magnetic behaviour leading to an SG or a cluster glass state, (ii) a large negative MR effect in the whole temperature range below T_C , and (iii) a distinct irreversibility in the MR versus H curves, which is closely related to the $M(H)$ loop. For the perovskite cobaltites, small-angle neutron scattering experiments have shown [7] that the material segregates into F metallic clusters embedded in a non-F insulating matrix, being a naturally occurring analogue of the artificial granular-GMR materials [19]. We suggest that the magnetic phase separation in $\text{Sr}_3\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{7-\delta}$ creates a similar heterostructure. In fact, the magnetic and MR properties of the present compound can be consistently explained upon assuming the heterostructure. The re-entrant SG behaviour could be a consequence of formation of F clusters at ≈ 80 K and subsequent freezing of spin alignment of the clusters at 40–50 K. Application of a magnetic field at low temperatures produces ferromagnetic alignment of the clusters. The negative MR effect arises from reduction of spin-dependent scattering of carriers between the clusters in applied magnetic fields. We note that such a heterostructure picture has also been proposed for $\text{Sr}_3\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{7-\delta}$ by Sánchez-Andújar *et al* [11]. The authors of the paper investigated the property of an $\text{Sr}_3\text{Fe}_{1.5}\text{Co}_{0.5}\text{O}_{6.67}$ sample and suggested that the delocalizing character of cobalt brings about strong F interactions, resulting in the formation of Co-containing F clusters, embedded in the Fe-rich antiferromagnetic (AF) matrix.

The ac-susceptibility measurements (figure 8) evidence a strong competition between F and SG states in the present system. This result also shows that the balance between these two magnetic states (in other words, the degree of magnetic disordering) can be easily controlled by varying cobalt and/or oxygen contents. Importantly, we see that the MR effect is closely related to the magnetic property: i.e. the F behaviour becomes predominant with increasing cobalt and/or oxygen contents, and the enhanced F interaction leads to deterioration of the negative MR effect. Within the granular heterostructure model [7], the dominance of ferromagnetism in Co-rich and/or O_2 -annealed samples may reflect the increased size or volume fraction of F clusters, as deduced from the increase in τ_0 (figure 10). In such a situation, we expect that the F region is well percolated over the sample and the probability for two F clusters to isolate each other is lowered, resulting in a *large* conductivity in zero field and a small change in resistivity by applying fields, i.e. a *small* negative MR effect. These statements are in perfect agreement with those observed in the present system. Small angle neutron scattering experiments will allow us to establish the veracity of our model. We recognize the importance of studies on Co-rich ($x > 1.0$) and oxygen-depleted samples to further control the MR characteristic of the present system. However, our efforts to prepare samples for magnetotransport measurements have been unsuccessful so far due to the poor chemical stability against ambient atmosphere of Co-rich samples.

Let us finally discuss the MR property of $\text{Sr}_3\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{7-\delta}$ in comparison with the related system, a simple (3D) perovskite $\text{SrFe}_{1-y}\text{Co}_y\text{O}_{3-\delta}$. First, within the 3D oxide, the MR mechanisms are already very complex. For instance, the magnetic structures of the end members corresponding to $y = 0.0$ and 1.0 are helical and ferromagnetic, respectively. Their MR behaviour differs greatly, since no MR has been reported yet for SrCoO_3 , whereas in $\text{SrFeO}_{3-\delta}$ the sign and magnitude of MR have been shown to depend on the oxygen content, the best result being 90% in 9 T at 70 K for $\text{SrFeO}_{2.85}$ [20]. Interestingly, substitution of cobalt for iron in $\text{SrFeO}_{3-\delta}$ induces ferromagnetism with the maximum values of T_C and M at $y = 0.5$ [21, 22]. This is in agreement with that observed for the $\text{Sr}_2\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{7-\delta}$ series for which the F behaviour is enhanced as x increases. In that respect a strong covalency between $\text{Fe}^{4+}(\text{Co}^{4+})\text{-O-Fe}^{4+}(\text{Co}^{4+})$ is responsible for both ferromagnetism and metallicity.

Accordingly, decreasing the population of tetravalent species by decreasing oxygen content strongly affects these properties by creating antiferromagnetic interactions, which lead to magnetic phase separation. However, in this RP $n = 2$ -member, $\text{Sr}_3\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{7-\delta}$, it must be pointed out that the 2D character of the present compound may also play a role in the enhanced MR effect as for $(\text{La}, \text{Sr})_3\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_7$ with a layered RP structure [23]. It was shown that for the RP manganites the carrier tunnelling along the layer stacking direction, i.e. through natural $[(\text{La}, \text{Sr})\text{O}]_2$ rock-salt-type barriers, is favoured upon magnetic field application, leading to an additional MR effect, besides the conventional CMR effect of manganite perovskites. Again the presence of oxygen vacancies may also affect the transverse resistivity and thus change this intrinsic tunnelling mechanism. At this point, it is clear that neutron diffraction studies should be performed to locate the oxygen vacancies in the structure. Also, in-plane and out-of-plane transport measurements on single-crystalline samples are strongly needed to conclude the origin of the enhanced MR and to discard the grain boundary effect.

5. Conclusions

In the present study, the magnetic and magnetotransport properties of the $\text{Sr}_3\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{7-\delta}$ system ($0.2 \leq x \leq 1.0$) were systematically investigated. It is demonstrated that this oxide system exhibits a giant magnetoresistance (GMR) effect at low temperatures, reaching up to 80% at 7 T and 5 K. The MR property is characterized by (i) a large MR effect in a wide temperature range, (ii) a systematic increase in MR with lowering temperature, and (iii) a large hysteresis at lowest temperatures, which is strongly related to the M versus H loop. The ac-susceptibility data evidence that there exists a strong competition between ferromagnetic (F) and spin glass (SG) states, and the balance between the two magnetic states can be controlled by varying cobalt (x) and/or oxygen contents (δ). Importantly, the MR effect is closely related to the magnetic property: the F behaviour becomes predominant with increasing cobalt and/or oxygen contents, and the enhanced F interaction leads to deterioration of the negative MR effect. We suggest that the compound segregates into F clusters embedded in a non-F matrix, being a naturally occurring analogue of the artificial granular-GMR materials, as in the doped perovskite cobaltites, $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{CoO}_3$ ($x < 0.18$). Additionally, intrinsic interlayer tunnelling may also play a role in the enhanced MR effect.

References

- [1] Pan S H, O'Neal J P, Badzey R L, Chamon C, Ding H, Engelbrecht J R, Wang Z, Eisaki H, Uchida S, Gupta A K, Ng K-W, Hudson E W, Lang K M and Davis J C 2001 *Nature* **413** 282
- [2] See, e.g. Rao C N R and Raveau B (ed) 1998 *Colossal Magnetoresistance Oxides, Charge Ordering and Related Properties of Manganese Oxides* (Singapore: World Scientific)
- [3] Tokura Y (ed) 1999 *Colossal Magnetoresistance Oxides* (London: Gordon and Breach)
- [4] Tokura Y and Tomioka Y 1999 *J. Magn. Magn. Mater.* **200** 1
- [5] Dagotto E, Hotta T and Moreo A 2001 *Phys. Rep.* **344** 1
- [6] Wu J and Leighton C 2003 *Phys. Rev. B* **67** 174408
- [7] Motohashi T, Caignaert V, Pralong V, Hervieu M, Maignan A and Raveau B 2005 *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **86** 192504
- [8] Motohashi T, Caignaert V, Pralong V, Hervieu M, Maignan A and Raveau B 2005 *Phys. Rev. B* **71** 214424
- [9] Wu J, Lynn J W, Glinka C J, Burley J, Zheng H, Mitchell J F and Leighton C 2005 *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **94** 037201
- [10] Ghosh S and Adler P 2000 *Solid State Commun.* **116** 585
- [11] Bréard Y, Michel C, Maignan A and Raveau B 2001 *Solid State Commun.* **118** 517
- [12] Ghosh S and Adler P 2002 *J. Mater. Chem.* **12** 511
- [13] Sánchez-Andújar M, Mira J, Rivas J and Señorís-Rodríguez M A 2003 *J. Magn. Magn. Mater.* **263** 282
- [14] Prado F and Manthiram A 2001 *J. Solid State Chem.* **158** 307

-
- [13] Karppinen M, Matvejeff M, Salomäki K and Yamauchi H 2002 *J. Mater. Chem.* **12** 1761
- [14] Menil F 1985 *J. Phys. Chem. Solids* **46** 763
- [15] Mahendiran R and Raychaudhuri A K 1996 *Phys. Rev. B* **54** 16044
- [16] Pelloquin D, Maignan A, Hébert S, Martin C, Hervieu M, Michel C, Wang L B and Raveau B 2002 *Chem. Mater.* **14** 3100
- [17] Mydosh J A 1993 *Spin Glasses* (London: Taylor and Francis)
- [18] Gunnarson K, Svedlindh P, Nordblad P, Lundgren L, Aruga H and Ito A 1988 *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **61** 754
- [19] See, e.g. Gittleman J I, Goldstein Y and Bozowski S 1972 *Phys. Rev. B* **5** 3609
Barzilai S, Goldstein Y, Balberg I and Helman J S 1981 *Phys. Rev. B* **23** 1981
- [20] Lebon A, Adler P, Bernhard C, Boris A V, Pimenov A V, Maljuk A, Lin C T, Ulrich C and Keimer B 2004 *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **92** 037202
- [21] Maignan A, Martin C, Nguyen N and Raveau B 2001 *Solid State Sci.* **3** 57
- [22] Takeda T and Watanabe H 1972 *J. Phys. Soc. Japan* **33** 973
- [23] Kimura T, Tomioka Y, Kuwahara H, Asamitsu A, Tamura M and Tokura Y 1996 *Science* **274** 1698