

# Magnetic excitations in the double-perovskite iridates $\text{La}_2\text{M}\text{IrO}_6$ ( $M = \text{Co}, \text{Ni}, \text{and Zn}$ ) mediated by $3d$ - $5d$ hybridization

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By performing resonant inelastic x-ray scattering (RIXS) measurements at the Ir  $L_3$  edge, we have investigated the low-energy elementary excitations in a series of double-perovskite iridate single crystals,  $\text{La}_2\text{M}\text{IrO}_6$  ( $M = \text{Co}, \text{Ni}, \text{and Zn}$ ). Almost dispersionless magnetic excitations at  $\sim 42(6)$  meV and  $\sim 35(5)$  meV have been observed in crystals containing magnetic  $3d$  ions,  $\text{La}_2\text{CoIrO}_6$  and  $\text{La}_2\text{NiIrO}_6$ , respectively. In contrast, this low-energy magnetic excitation is absent in  $\text{La}_2\text{ZnIrO}_6$  in which the  $3d$  ions are nonmagnetic, suggesting the importance of  $3d$ - $5d$  hybridization in the magnetic properties of these double-perovskite iridates. The magnetic excitation is suppressed completely above the magnetic ordering temperature, suggesting the inadequacy of using a simple spin Hamiltonian to describe magnetism of these materials.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Transition metal oxides with  $4d$  and  $5d$  elements have attracted tremendous interest in the past decade, due to the possible realization of exotic quantum states such as spin-orbital assisted Mott insulators [1,2], quantum spin liquids [3,4], and Weyl semimetals [5], arising from the delicate interplay between the strong spin-orbit coupling (SOC), crystal-field splitting, and Coulomb repulsion [6,7]. Especially, the largely extended  $5d$  orbitals render a relatively weaker electronic correlation compared with that of the  $3d$  transition metal (TM), leading to various attempts aiming to combine the strong correlation of the  $3d$  TM and strong SOC of the  $5d$  TM by engineering  $3d$ - $5d$  heterostructures [8–10]. Double-perovskite (DP) iridates with the formula of  $\text{A}_2\text{B}\text{IrO}_6$ , in which  $A$  is a rare-earth or alkaline-earth metal and  $B$  is a  $3d$  TM, respectively, offer a unique possibility to realize such a  $3d$ - $5d$  combination even within the bulk structure. The topic of  $3d$ - $5d$  coupled magnetism in DP structure has been the subject of extensive research efforts over the years [11–22].

$\text{La}_2\text{M}\text{IrO}_6$  with either magnetic ( $M = \text{Mn}, \text{Co}, \text{Ni}, \text{Cu}$ ) or nonmagnetic ( $M = \text{Mg}, \text{Zn}$ )  $M^{2+}$  ions adopts the  $B$ -site ordered rock-salt structure with a monoclinic symmetry (space group  $P2_1/n$ ) [13,23], which can be regarded as two interpenetrating simple perovskite lattices  $\text{LaMO}_3$  and  $\text{LaIrO}_3$  with alternating  $M^{2+}\text{O}_6$  and  $\text{Ir}^{4+}\text{O}_6$  octahedra. With the  $5d^5$

electronic configuration, the Ir  $t_{2g}$  manifold splits into a fully filled  $j_{\text{eff}} = \frac{3}{2}$  quartet and a half-filled  $j_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2}$  doublet in the presence of strong SOC. As a result, a spin-orbital entangled  $j_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2}$  Mott insulator is expected as their electronic ground state [24]. Such a  $j_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2}$  state associated with the  $\text{Ir}^{4+}$  ions on a quasi-face-centered-cubic lattice can host the long-sought Kitaev interactions [25–27], which drives numerous theoretical and experimental studies in recent years on the magnetism of DP iridates  $\text{La}_2\text{M}\text{IrO}_6$ .

In the case of  $\text{La}_2\text{MgIrO}_6$  and  $\text{La}_2\text{ZnIrO}_6$  with nonmagnetic  $M^{2+}$  ions occupying the  $B$  site, the  $\text{Ir}^{4+}$  sublattice was found to order in a collinear and canted antiferromagnetic (AFM) structure below  $T_N = 12$  and 7.5 K, respectively, with a  $k = 0$  propagation vector [24]. The canted antiferromagnetism in  $\text{La}_2\text{ZnIrO}_6$  (LZIO) was modeled by a spin Hamiltonian incorporating both the Heisenberg exchange and the Dzyaloshinskii-Moriya interaction due to the octahedral tilting and strong deviation of the Zn-O-Ir angle from  $180^\circ$  [28]. On the other hand, in the presence of a magnetic  $M^{2+}$  ion in  $\text{La}_2\text{M}\text{IrO}_6$ , the magnetic ground state is more complicated due to the interplay between  $3d$  and  $5d$  magnetism. For example,  $\text{La}_2\text{MnIrO}_6$  undergoes a ferromagnetic (FM) transition at  $T_C = 130$  K [29], whereas  $\text{La}_2\text{CuIrO}_6$  exhibits an AFM transition into a noncollinear magnetic structure with  $k = (\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2})$  [30].  $\text{La}_2\text{CoIrO}_6$  (LCIO) display a ferrimagnetic order below  $T_C \sim 95$  K as revealed by neutron powder diffraction [31,32]. In this noncollinear magnetic order with  $k = 0$ , the moments of both the Co and Ir sublattices are ordered antiferromagnetically in the  $ac$  plane and canted along the  $b$  axis, giving rise to ferromagnetic moments. In addition,

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$\text{La}_2\text{NiIrO}_6$  (LNIO) was recently determined to be a non-collinear antiferromagnet with  $k = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0)$ , showing only the  $a$ - and  $c$ -spin components with simultaneous ordering of  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Ir}^{4+}$  moments [33].

Although many experimental studies have been carried out to understand the static magnetic order in the DP iridates  $\text{La}_2\text{M}\text{IrO}_6$ , information about the spin dynamics has been scarce. For LZIO, a recent inelastic neutron scattering study found gapped spin-wave excitations with very weak dispersion, suggesting strong exchange anisotropies and a possible dominant Kitaev interaction associated with the monoclinically distorted DP lattice [34]. The recent combined nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) and electron spin resonance (ESR) measurements have revealed pronounced quasistatic spin correlations in both LZIO and LCIO persisting at temperatures far above their magnetic phase transitions, signifying substantial magnetic frustration inherently existing in these DP iridates composed of two intersecting fcc sublattices [35]. However, it is still not clear how the magnetism is translated between the  $3d$  magnetic TM and  $5d$   $\text{Ir}^{4+}$  ions, and what roles the  $3d$  magnetic TM ions are playing in the spin dynamics of the Ir sublattice. In this paper, the low-energy magnetic excitations of  $\text{Ir}^{4+}$  pseudospins in a series of DP iridates,  $\text{La}_2\text{M}\text{IrO}_6$  ( $M = \text{Co}, \text{Ni}, \text{and Zn}$ ), are systematically studied using resonant inelastic x-ray scattering (RIXS) measurements at the Ir  $L_3$  edge. A large excitation gap of  $\sim 40$  meV was observed in both LCIO and LNIO, but not in LZIO, indicating the important role of the  $3d$  magnetic ions in mediating the spin excitations of the Ir sublattice.

## II. EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

RIXS experiments were performed at the 27 ID-B beamline of the Advanced Photon Source (APS) at Argonne National Laboratory using the MERIX instrumentation [36]. A double-bounce diamond(111) primary monochromator, a channel-cut Si(844) secondary monochromator, and a spherical (2 m radius) diced Si(844) analyzer crystal were used to obtain an overall energy resolution of  $\sim 25$  meV [full width at half-maximum (FWHM)] at the incident photon energy  $E_i = 11.214$  keV (near the Ir  $L_3$  edge,  $2p \rightarrow 5d$ ). The incident beam was focused to a size of  $40 \times 20 \mu\text{m}^2$  ( $H \times V$ ) at the sample position. A MYTHEN strip detector was used, and the horizontal scattering geometry with the scattering angle  $2\theta$  close to  $90^\circ$  was adopted to minimize the elastic background intensity. The sample temperature was controlled between 5 and 300 K in a closed-cycle refrigerator.

Single crystals of  $\text{La}_2\text{M}\text{IrO}_6$  ( $M = \text{Co}, \text{Ni}, \text{and Zn}$ ) were synthesized using the  $\text{PbO-PbF}_2$  flux method. The polycrystalline samples of  $\text{La}_2\text{M}\text{IrO}_6$  were first prepared by solid-state reaction. The stoichiometric mixtures of predried  $\text{La}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{NiO}/\text{ZnO}$ , and  $\text{IrO}_2$  powders were ground, pelletized, and sintered at  $1150^\circ\text{C}$  twice with an intermediate grinding. The obtained polycrystalline sample  $\text{La}_2\text{M}\text{IrO}_6$  was then mixed with the  $\text{PbO-PbF}_2$  flux inside a Pt crucible covered by an  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  thermal mass. The mixture was heated up to  $1300^\circ\text{C}$  for 6 h followed by a slow cooling procedure of  $3^\circ\text{C}/\text{h} - 5^\circ\text{C}/\text{h}$  to  $1000^\circ\text{C}$ , after which millimeter-size crystals were obtained and separated from the bulk.

Using the monoclinic notation, the crystals used in the RIXS experiments were polished with the  $[0, 1, 0]$ ,  $[0, 0, 1]$ , and  $[1, 1, 0]$  directions parallel to the surface normals for LCIO, LNIO, and LZIO, respectively. Structural characterizations of the LCIO and LNIO single crystals were performed at the A2 beamline of the Cornell High Energy Synchrotron Source (CHESS) using high-energy x-ray diffraction with  $E_i = 60$  keV, at both  $T = 280$  and  $T = 100$  K. The dc magnetization data of the same crystals used in synchrotron x-ray measurements were collected using a Quantum Design magnetic property measurement system (MPMS).

As shown in Fig. S1 in the Supplemental Material [37], at room temperature, all the diffraction spots of the  $\text{La}_2\text{M}\text{IrO}_6$  ( $M = \text{Co}$  and  $\text{Ni}$ ) single crystals fit well with a monoclinic lattice ( $a \approx 5.58 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $b \approx 5.67 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c \approx 7.91 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $\beta \approx 89.9^\circ$ ) with the formation of multiple twins (note that  $d_{110} \approx d_{002}$ ), evidenced by the appearances of (odd/2, odd/2, 0) reflections. This is consistent with the previously reported monoclinic symmetry for DP iridates [23]. Upon cooling down to 100 K, the diffraction patterns do not show any visible change for both compounds, indicating the robustness of the monoclinic structure with decreasing temperature. Therefore, throughout this paper we will use the monoclinic notation to describe their crystal structure. The sharpness of all diffraction spots confirms the high quality of the single-crystal samples. Although we did not carry out single-crystal diffraction studies on LZIO, we expect an equally good crystal quality for it, given that all three crystals were grown using the same methods.

## III. RESULTS

RIXS measurements were performed to understand the low-energy elementary excitations in all three compounds. RIXS at the Ir  $L_3$  edge, as a second-order process involving x-ray absorption and emission connected by an intermediate Ir- $5d$  state [38,39], can sensitively probe the  $d$ - $d$  crystal-field excitations [40,41], magnetic excitations [42–45], and even phonon excitations [46,47] in various iridates.

Figure 1 shows the RIXS spectra in a wide energy transfer range below 1 eV obtained at the base temperature at  $Q = (0, 7.2, 0)$ ,  $(0, 1.5, 10)$ , and  $(5, 5, 0.5)$ , for LCIO (a), LNIO (b), and LZIO (c), respectively, revealing multiple common excitation features for all three compounds, labeled A, B, and C. It is worth noting the similarity between all three spectra, indicating similar Ir electronic states. This observation is consistent with the recent hard x-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (HAXPES) study by Takegami *et al.*, in which little difference between the Ir electronic structure for these three samples was observed [48]. Our results are also consistent with the RIXS spectrum reported for LZIO in Ref. [41], where features B and C at the energy transfers of  $\hbar\omega \sim 0.6 - 0.7$  eV were attributed to the intraband  $t_{2g}$  crystal-field excitations from the  $j_{\text{eff}} = \frac{3}{2}$  quartet to the  $j_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2}$  doublet, separated due to the noncubic crystal-field splitting of the  $j_{\text{eff}} = \frac{3}{2}$  manifold at the  $\text{Ir}^{4+}$  sites. The origin of feature A around 0.3 eV is still not clear yet, which might be related to the  $3d$ - $5d$  magnetic hybridization, as this mode is evidently stronger in LCIO and LNIO compared with that in LZIO. A similar feature, attributed to

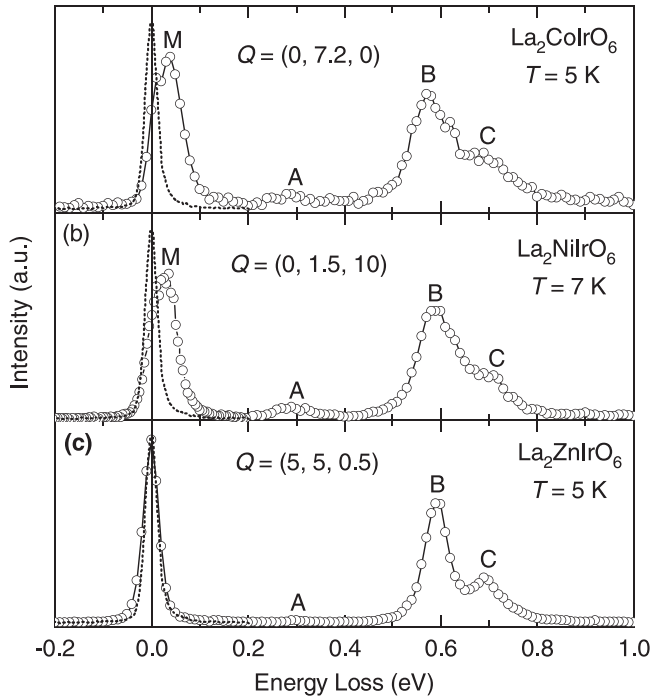


FIG. 1. The RIXS spectra with the energy transfer below 1 eV obtained at the base temperature for LCIO (a), LNIO (b), and LZIO (c), taken at  $Q = (0, 7.2, 0)$ ,  $(0, 1.5, 10)$ , and  $(5, 5, 0.5)$ , respectively. The dashed lines represent the instrumental resolution.

$5d$ - $4d$  hopping, was observed in the recent RIXS study of  $\text{Ag}_3\text{LiIr}_2\text{O}_6$  [49]. We also note that a mode with a comparable energy ( $\hbar\omega \sim 0.42$  eV) was observed in the RIXS spectra of  $\text{Na}_2\text{IrO}_3$ , which was assigned to the particle-hole exciton across the charge gap [40]. Note that these three materials are all semiconductors with similar gap sizes. The activation gap of 0.26 and 0.34 eV were estimated from the resistivity measurements on LCIO and LZIO, respectively [31,50]. For LNIO, the density functional calculation estimates that the gap is also of a similar size around  $\sim 0.2$  eV [51]. Therefore, peak A could also be due to the enhanced exciton contribution near the charge gap. These excitations above 0.2 eV are beyond the scope of this paper, and they will not be further discussed here.

Comparing the base-temperature RIXS spectrum of the three compounds below 0.2 eV, it is noticeable that a low-energy mode around 40 meV (labeled  $M$ ) exists in both LCIO and LNIO, which is however absent in LZIO. For LZIO, there is only a sharp elastic peak below 0.2 eV, which is limited by the instrumental resolution (the dashed line). To obtain some insights on the origin of the low-energy mode  $M$ , the incident energy dependence of this mode was measured at 5 K at  $Q = (0, 7.2, 0)$  for LCIO. As shown in Fig. 2, it exhibits a resonant behavior around  $E_i = 11.214$  keV. As this energy is about 3 eV below the main Ir  $L_3$  absorption edge as determined by the fluorescence line, we can conclude that the RIXS process for  $M$  involves an intermediate state in which an Ir  $2p_{3/2}$  core electron is excited into the Ir  $5d t_{2g}$  states, instead of the  $2p_{3/2} \rightarrow 5d e_g$  transition. Since the lowest-energy electronic excitations between the  $j_{\text{eff}}$  states occur with a much higher energy scale ( $\sim 0.6$  eV), the possible origin of  $M$  around

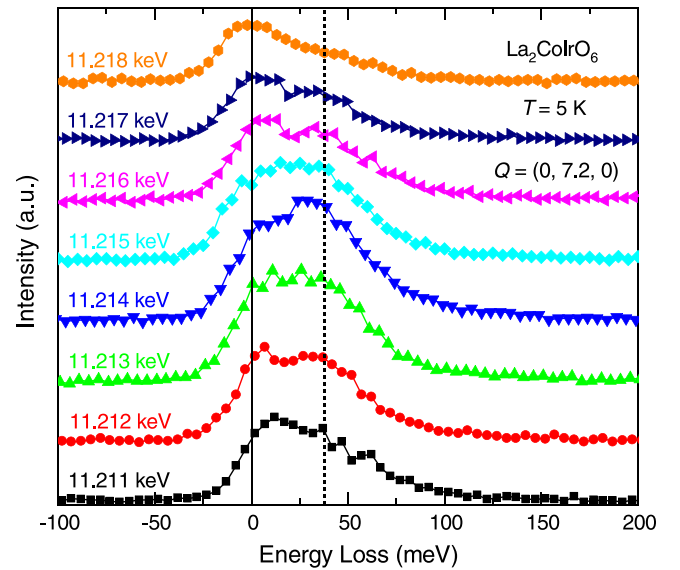


FIG. 2. The incident energy dependence of the RIXS spectrum of LCIO, taken at  $T = 5$  K and  $Q = (0, 7.2, 0)$ . The dashed line marks the low-energy mode  $M$ , with the maximal intensity achieved at  $E_i = 11.214$  keV.

40 meV can be either magnetic or phonon excitations, both of which are expected to appear around this energy scale.

To further understand the origin of mode  $M$ , the RIXS spectrum of LCIO at  $Q = (0, 7.2, 0)$  is measured as a function of temperature. As shown in Fig. 3(a), the amplitude of the elastic line increases upon warming up, which is commonly observed in RIXS experiments and typically ascribed to thermal diffuse scattering. In contrast, the intensity of mode  $M$  is suppressed gradually with increasing temperature. The RIXS spectra for  $T > 90$  K are very similar, indicating that the excitation spectrum does not change any more above  $\sim 90$  K. Therefore, we decided to use the highest-temperature (150 K) spectrum as a background to tease out the temperature dependence of the mode  $M$ , after correcting the Bose population factor  $n(E) = 1/(e^{E/k_B T} - 1)$ , for the energy-loss side. Note that the magnetic ordering temperature  $T_C$  is determined to be 75 K by dc magnetization measurements [Fig. 3(b)]. As shown in Figs. 3(c)–3(h), below 70 K, the mode  $M$  with the energy of  $\sim 42(6)$  meV becomes clearly visible after such a correction and subtraction. With increasing temperature, this mode fades away and gets buried into the sloping background finally, strongly supporting its magnetic origin. This mode  $M$  can be fitted using a Gaussian profile superimposed on the sloping background, by which its integrated intensity can be extracted. A comparison between the intensity of mode  $M$  and the dc magnetization of the LCIO single crystal measured in an applied field of 0.2 T [Fig. 3(b)] further corroborates our assignment of  $M$  as the magnetic excitation. We also note that below 70 K, some additional spectral weight remains below 20 meV even after the Bose factor correction and background subtraction, whose origin is unclear yet, although the incomplete subtraction is still a possibility. To clarify the nature of this additional feature, further RIXS measurements with even higher resolution are needed.

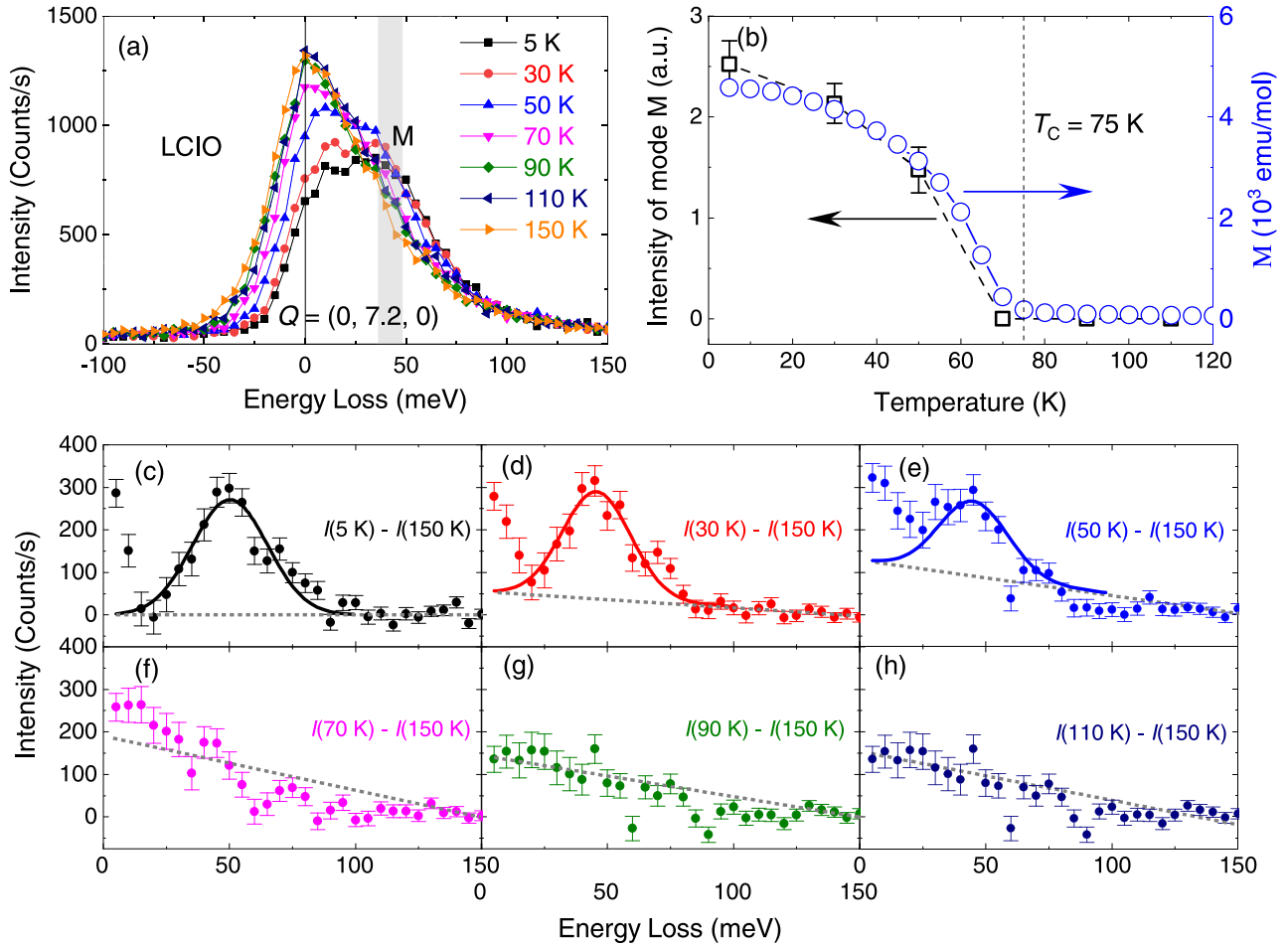


FIG. 3. (a) The RIXS spectrum of LCIO collected at different temperature at  $Q = (0, 7.2, 0)$ , in which the shaded bar marks the mode  $M$ . (b) The integrated intensity of mode  $M$  as a function of temperature, as well as the dc magnetization of the LCIO single crystal measured with an applied field of 0.2 T along the  $b$  axis in the field-cooling process. (c)–(h) The RIXS spectra at the Stokes side at 5 K (c), 30 K (d), 50 K (e), 70 K (f), 90 K (g), and 110 K (h), respectively, subtracted by that of 150 K after the Bose factor correction. The dotted and solid lines present the sloping background and the fittings using a Gaussian profile.

The same procedure of data treatment for LNIO is also carried out. As shown in Fig. S2 in the Supplemental Material [37], the mode  $M$  in LNIO displays a similar temperature dependence to that in LCIO, but it persists only below 50 K. This is consistent with the fact that the LNIO single crystal undergoes an antiferromagnetic-type transition below  $T_N \sim 42$  K, as evidenced from the magnetization data. After the Bose factor correction and background subtraction, the energy of mode  $M$  in LNIO can be determined to be  $\sim 35(5)$  meV. Therefore, by combining the results from both LCIO and LNIO, we can reach the conclusion that the mode  $M$ , appearing in the RIXS spectra of both compounds, is clearly associated with the magnetic excitations of ordered  $\text{Ir}^{4+}$  moments.

The  $Q$  dependences of the low-energy RIXS spectrum of all three samples along the reciprocal  $H, K,$  and  $L$  directions were measured at the base temperature for LCIO [Figs. 4(a)–4(c)], LNIO [Figs. 4(d)–4(f)], and LZIO [Figs. 4(g)–4(i)]. Note that a sizable temperature-independent background is present in the RIXS spectra, as reflected by pretty similar profiles for LCIO for  $T > 90$  K [see Fig. 3(a)]. Within the experimental uncertainty, the energy of mode  $M$  stays almost

constant, indicating an almost dispersionless magnetic excitation for LCIO and LNIO with a very large excitation gap of  $\sim 42$  meV and  $\sim 35$  meV, respectively. In contrast, this feature is not observed for different  $Q$  values in LZIO with nonmagnetic  $3d \text{Zn}^{2+}$  ions, supporting that the observed mode  $M$  in LCIO and LNIO originate from the  $3d$ - $5d$  magnetic hybridization. As the shaded bars in Figs. 4(a)–4(f) show, the energy of this magnetic excitation is higher in LCIO than that in LNIO, probably indicating a larger magnetic energy scale in LCIO.

#### IV. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

We presented two compelling pieces of evidence for the magnetic origin of the observed nondispersive excitation around 40 meV in LCIO and LNIO. One is its temperature dependence, which tracks the magnetic order closely. The other is the fact that this mode is absent in LZIO, whose magnetic behavior is distinct from the other two compounds. Although tempting, it is not straightforward to associate this with a magnon mode. The fact that the mode is almost dispersionless is unusual for a magnon mode. It is certainly

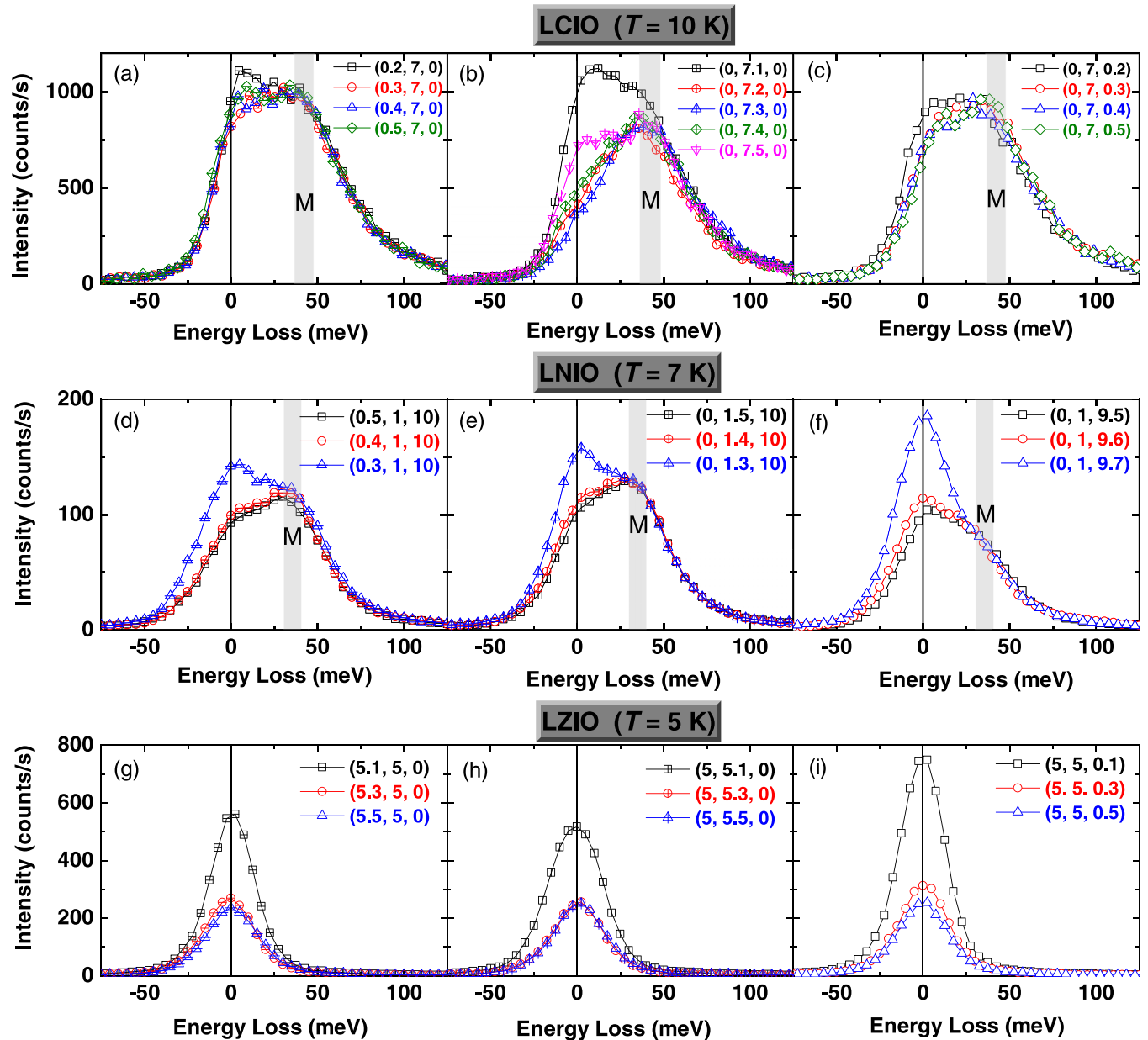


FIG. 4. The  $Q$  dependence of the low-energy RIXS spectrum of LCIO (a)–(c), LNIO (d)–(f), and LZIO (g)–(i), collected at the base temperature. The shaded bars in (a)–(f) mark the magnetic excitation existing in LCIO and LNIO.

possible that this excitation is composed of multiple magnon modes. With the energy resolution of the present RIXS instrumentation, we were not able to resolve any fine structure, which prevents us from comparing it with theoretical dispersion relations. Another possibility for this excitation could be a hybrid phonon-magnon mode. It is well known that optical phonon modes are fairly nondispersive, and if phonon modes are strongly coupled to the magnon, the momentum and temperature dependence could be explained. In fact, the anomalous temperature dependence of the Raman  $A_{1g}$  mode in a DP  $\text{Ba}_2\text{FeReO}_6$  was attributed to a strong coupling between the bond-stretching mode and magnetic order [52]. Recently, Lee *et al.* also pointed out the existence of such a mode in LCIO based on their neutron powder diffraction data [32]. These studies certainly support the idea of this mode arising

from the magnetoelastic coupling. However, the difference in the excitation energy of about 15% between LCIO and LNIO would be difficult to explain since these two compounds have an almost identical structure and the phonon energies are expected to be similar.

The absence of mode  $M$  in our RIXS spectra of LZIO clearly indicates that this magnetic excitation observed in LCIO and LNIO arises from the hybridization between the unpaired  $5d$  and  $3d$  electrons, which was proposed previously to explain the x-ray magnetic circular dichroism (XMCD) results of LCIO [53]. The  $5d$ - $3d$  hybridization was the subject of the recent x-ray absorption spectroscopy investigation [17] as well as the HAXPES study [48]. In particular, the latter study showed that the Ir-O hybridization is very strong in both  $\sigma$  and  $\pi$  symmetries. The DFT calculation in this study

also shows strongly hybridized Ni and Co states near the Fermi level, which is absent for the Zn states in LZIO [48]. The strong antiferromagnetic interaction between Co/Ni and Ir in these compounds can be understood considering the oxygen-mediated hybridization. Since Co and Ni can only have unoccupied states with minority spin direction, the parallel spin configuration for Ir would be forbidden (see Fig. 6 in Ref. [17]). Then, one can understand the difference in the magnetic energy scale of LCIO and LNIO as arising from difference in hybridization due to slight structural difference. Specifically, the Ir-O-Co angle is  $\sim 154^\circ$ , while the Ir-O-Ni angle is  $\sim 150^\circ$  [31,51], meaning that the Ir-O-Co bond is closer to  $180^\circ$  that gives rise to stronger antiferromagnetic interaction.

For LZIO, in which the  $3d$  shell of  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$  is completely filled and there is no medium of unpaired  $3d$  electrons, such a high-energy magnetic excitation is absent. We note that magnetic excitations arising from Ir moments were observed around 2 meV in a recent inelastic neutron scattering study [34], which is indistinguishable from the elastic line with the current RIXS resolution. It is interesting to note that despite different ground-state magnetic structure, LCIO and LNIO seem to have similar magnetic excitations due to antiferromagnetic superexchange-like coupling between Ir and Co/Ni. Our results provide a solid evidence that such a  $3d$ - $5d$  magnetic coupling is playing an important role in the magnetism of the DP iridates, similar to the case in the DP rhenates [14,18]. Further theoretical studies on these materials will be of great importance to understand the detailed magnetic interactions in them.

Another interesting observation is that from Figs. 3(b) and S2(b), the feature  $M$  in either LCIO or LNIO disappears above the magnetic ordering temperature. This is somewhat surprising since classical spin systems described by a spin Hamiltonian typically show broadening and softening of the zone-boundary magnons, instead of a complete suppression as observed here [54,55]. The observed suppression of magnetic

mode above the transition temperature, however, is consistent with other recent studies on iridate materials. For example, a similarly dramatic temperature dependence was observed for a layered compound  $\text{Sr}_3\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$  and a pyrochlore compound  $\text{Eu}_2\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$  [43,45]. These studies suggest that charge fluctuations are important in iridates and that the Hamiltonian beyond a simple spin model is required to account for the magnetic excitations in these materials.

In conclusion, the low-energy elementary excitations in a series of double-perovskite iridate single crystals including LCIO, LNIO, and LZIO are investigated by means of RIXS measurements at the Ir  $L_3$  edge. Clear magnetic excitations with a large excitation gap of  $\sim 42(6)$  meV and  $\sim 35(5)$  meV were observed, for LCIO and LNIO, respectively. This magnetic excitation disappears above the magnetic ordering temperature, suggesting the inadequacy of a local spin model for describing magnetism of these double-perovskite iridates. The absence of such a magnetic excitation in LZIO, in which the  $3d$  ions are nonmagnetic, suggests the importance of  $3d$ - $5d$  hybridization in the magnetism of the DP iridates.

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