

Complete Elastic Tensor through the First-Order Transformation in $U_2Rh_3Si_5$

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The complete elastic tensor of $U_2Rh_3Si_5$ has been determined over the temperature range of 5–300 K, including the dramatic first-order transition to an antiferromagnetic state at 25.5 K. Sharp upward steps in the elastic moduli as the temperature is decreased through the transition reveal the first-order nature of the phase change. In the antiferromagnetic state the temperature dependence of the elastic moduli scales with the square of the ordered moment on the uranium ion, demonstrating strong spin-lattice coupling. The temperature dependence of the moduli well above the transition indicates coupling of the ultrasonic waves to the crystal electric field levels of the uranium ion where the lowest state is a singlet. The elastic constant data suggest that the first-order phase change is magnetically driven by a bootstrap mechanism involving the ground state singlet and a magnetically active crystal electric field level.

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Strongly correlated or heavy-electron uranium intermetallic compounds remain a topic of considerable interest with a variety of puzzles waiting to be completed [1,2]. Because of the multiple (2 or 3) $5f$ electrons of uranium and their strong hybridization, a “duality” results [3] with partially localized and partial itinerant $5f$ electrons that further interact with the ligand s , p , d electrons of the compound. Here it is most difficult to treat this situation theoretically and even more so experimentally where such basic properties as the U valency and the corresponding crystal-field levels are arduous or impossible to ascertain. However, there exist a small number of U intermetallics where the correlation/hybridization effects are much weaker so that mostly localized atomic ground states with crystalline electric field (CEF) levels can be observed. By studying these contrasting systems one can learn more about the U correlations and the conditions for hybridization in the multi $5f$ electron actinides.

The prime example here is UPd_3 in which multiple combinations of magnetic (spin) dipole and quadrupole ordering transitions have been found [4,5]. In particular, recent synchrotron diffraction experiments have distinguished the close, but still resolvable, orbital and spin orderings [6]. UPd_3 represents a rare realization of well-localized $5f$ electrons and long-range quadrupole interactions. Another enigmatic, well-localized U compound is $U_2Rh_3Si_5$. Discovered [7] in 1990, this quasiorthorhombic compound exhibits a single, dramatic first-order phase transition at 25.5 K in all bulk properties [8,9]. ($U_2Rh_3Si_5$ forms in the monoclinic structure, but the monoclinic distortion is so small that the compound is commonly represented in quasiorthorhombic symmetry.) Neutron diffraction has determined a canted antiferromagnetic structure of tilted double axis Ising-like spins with projected moments of 1.3 (a axis) and 1.9 (b axis) μ_B per U atom [10] (see Fig. 1). A sharp steplike metamagnetic transition

occurs at 14 T causing the U spin to fully align along the b axis with a saturation magnetization of $1.8\mu_B$ per U atom. Attempts at resolving the CEF scheme are ambiguous and require further effort [11]. Although various models have been speculated [12] for the unusual first-order transition, its true nature remains unknown. Yet, in all cases, a strong spin-lattice coupling seems necessary.

In this Letter we present a complete resonant ultrasound spectroscopy [13] study of the nine independent elastic constants associated with the quasiorthorhombic structure of $U_2Rh_3Si_5$. We have determined all nine elastic constants and their temperature dependences both above and, surprisingly, below the transition. Full elastic-coefficient tensors for both phases across a phase transformation have been reported for only a handful of materials [14,15]. Our ultrasonic results not only confirm the first-order nature of the phase transition, but also clearly demonstrate the strong spin-lattice coupling by the exact moduli scaling to the square of the sublattice magnetization. In addition, we

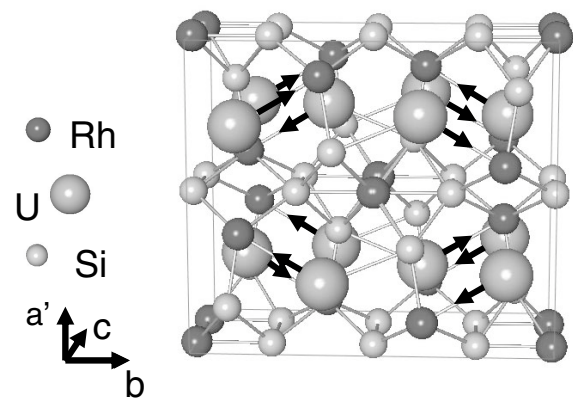


FIG. 1. Crystal structure of $U_2Rh_3Si_5$ in the quasiorthorhombic lattice. The arrows indicate the magnetic moments in the ordered state.

have derived the CEF level scheme and thereby clarified the driving mechanism for the massive phase transition.

The experimental results reported here were made on a single-crystal specimen with room-temperature dimensions of 2.389, 1.755, and 2.189 mm along the quasiorthorhombic axes a' , b , and c , respectively. After initial measurements on a larger specimen, one dimension was substantially reduced as a check on the assignments of the elastic constants. The lowest 46 resonances were fit to determine the elastic constants with a maximum rms error of 0.24%, this value being almost independent of temperature.

Figure 2 shows all nine independent elastic moduli C_{ij} over the temperature range of 5–300 K. Here we discuss only a few features from the data of Fig. 2; a much more detailed analysis will be given later. From the low-temperature elastic constants a Debye temperature of $\Theta_D = 378$ K is calculated. For a silicide, this number is moderately high, reflecting moderately rigid interatomic bonding. From a Blackman diagram [16,17] (a plot of reduced C_{ij} elastic constants which reveals trends in interatomic bonding), it is found that the compound lies near the line for elastic isotropy: $A = 2C_{44}/(C_{11} - C_{12}) = 1$, indicating overall near-isotropic interatomic interactions. The

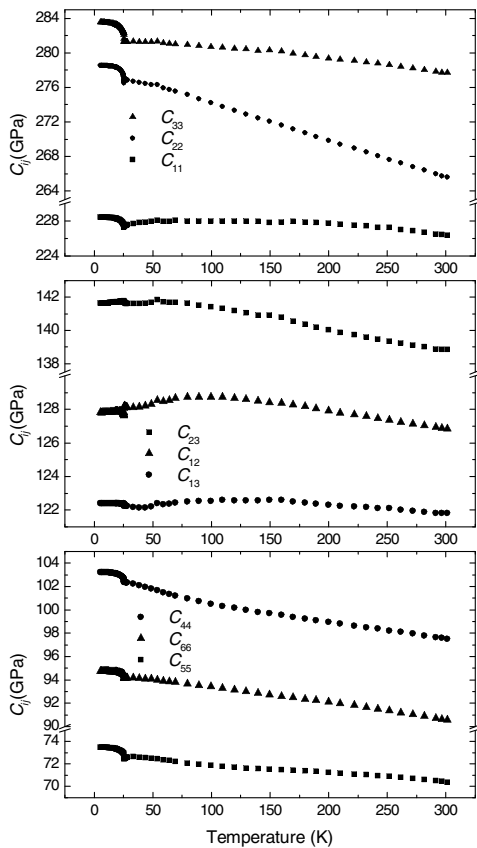


FIG. 2. The nine independent elastic constants of quasiorthorhombic $U_2Rh_3Si_5$ vs temperature as determined by resonant ultrasound spectroscopy. All nine C_{ij} show abnormal behavior. The dashed line in Fig. 3(c) illustrates normal behavior. At 25.5 K, transformation occurs to the antiferromagnetic state.

position of the compound in the plot indicates bonding intermediate between strong ionic and strong covalent, slightly favoring covalency.

We now focus on the phase transition and choose one elastic constant, C_{55} , to illustrate the salient points. Figure 3 gives the data for this modulus at various temperature scales. There are three points we wish to discuss. First, the C_{55} modulus shows an abrupt step *upward* at the phase transition. This behavior is characteristic of all six diagonal moduli. The Landau theory of *second-order* phase transitions predicts an elastic constant *decrease* on entering the ordered phase for coupling between order parameter and strain that is quadratic in the order parameter [18,19]. The coupling is expected to be quadratic in the order parameter in the present case (additional evidence in presented in the following paragraph), because it should not matter if the sublattice magnetization is shifted by half a wavelength (equivalent to a sign reversal). Thus, the upward step of Fig. 3 provides strong evidence for the first-order character of the transition.

The second point involves a comparison of the modulus measurements with neutron scattering measurements [10].

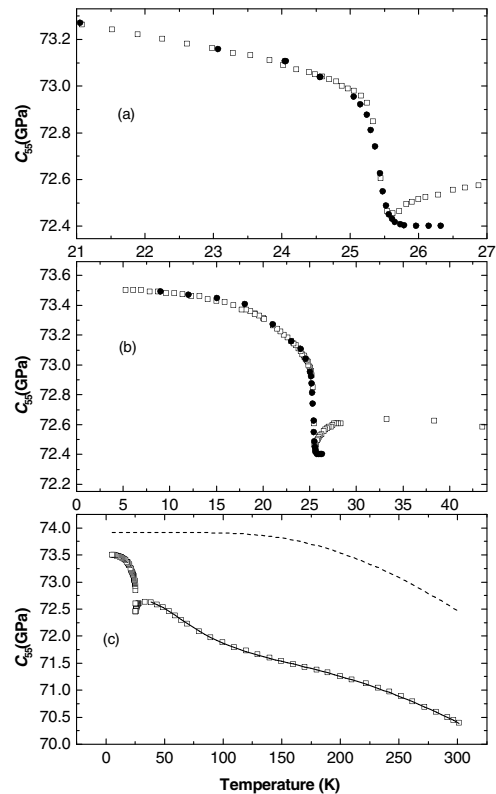


FIG. 3. The elastic constant C_{55} of $U_2Rh_3Si_5$ vs temperature for different temperature scales. (a),(b) The open symbols represent the experimental elastic constant and the solid symbols represent the intensity of a neutron scattering Bragg reflection, such intensity being proportional to the square of the ordered magnetic moment. (c) The symbols represent the elastic constant data, the solid line is a fit using Eq. (3), and the dashed line represents the background elastic constant, Eq. (4).

The latter measurements present the square root of the intensity of a Bragg reflection, normalized to its value at 9 K, which directly reflects the temperature dependence of the ordered moment in the antiferromagnetic phase. We assume that below the ordering transition each elastic constant can be described by

$$\frac{C_{ij}(T) - C_{ij}^o}{C_{ij}(9 \text{ K}) - C_{ij}^o} = \frac{I(T)}{I(9 \text{ K})}. \quad (1)$$

Here, $I(T)/I(9 \text{ K})$ is the normalized (301) Bragg reflection intensity from the neutron diffraction results of Ref. [10]. This assumption says that the change in the elastic constant, relative to some background elastic constant C_{ij}^o , is proportional to the square of the ordered moment on the U atoms. The only adjustable parameter for this “fit” is C_{ij}^o for each elastic constant. Figs. 3(a) and 3(b) give $C_{55}(T)$ computed from Eq. (1). As can be seen, the correspondence is excellent. Good agreement for all the diagonal elastic constants was found using such a scheme, with just a single C_{ij}^o for each modulus. This agreement shows that strong spin-lattice coupling dominates the elastic constant behavior below the transition temperature.

The third point requires a longer discussion. None of the moduli of Fig. 2 show strong softening well above the transition as might be expected, for example, for a cooperative Jahn-Teller transition [20]. However, all of the elastic constants show some unusual behavior considerably above the phase transition. For C_{55} , as shown in Fig. 3(c), this behavior involves a bend upward at about 100 K. Such concave temperature dependence is unusual. We attribute the unconventional behavior well above the transition to a coupling of the elastic waves to CEF levels [21]. The quasi-orthorhombic symmetry is expected to completely lift the angular-momentum degeneracy of the U $5f^2$ (3H_4) ion [22]. Unfortunately, little is known about the CEF levels for the present case and thus it seems useless to try

to fit the present results to orthorhombic symmetry. As an approximate description we treat the case for cubic symmetry. The local cluster of Si and Rh atoms surrounding the U ion provide some support for this approximation as does the near elastic isotropy mentioned earlier. We start with the Hamiltonian

$$H = B_4(O_4^0 + 5O_4^4) + \eta_3 e_{xy}(J_x J_y + J_y J_x). \quad (2)$$

Here, the first term describes the electronic states of the 3H_4 ion in the crystalline electric field and the second term treats the coupling of these states to the strain e_{xy} corresponding to the elastic constant C_{55} . The parameter B_4 is a crystal-field parameter and the O_s are Stevens operators [23,24]. We neglect higher order terms in the crystal field for the present approximate description. Diagonalization of the first term only partially lifts the ninefold degeneracy of the 3H_4 ion, resulting in a singlet, a doublet, and two triplets. The form of the second term is determined by symmetry [21] and gives the coupling of the crystal-field levels to the strain e_{xy} ; η_3 is the strain-ion coupling constant. The J 's are angular-momentum operators. The Hamiltonian, H , was diagonalized to find the energy levels E_i in terms of B_4 , and their strain dependence in terms of η_3 . The elastic constant, C_{55} , is given by

$$C_{55}(T) = C_{\text{bg}}(T) + \Delta C_{55}(T). \quad (3)$$

Here, we use the well-known Varshni expression [25] for the background (bg) elastic constants

$$C_{\text{bg}}(T) = C_0 - \frac{s}{\exp(T_E/T) - 1}. \quad (4)$$

The effect of coupling to the CEF levels is obtained from $\Delta C_{55} = \partial^2 F / \partial e_{xy}^2$ with $F = -Nk_B T \ln(Z)$, where $N(1.227 \times 10^{28}/\text{m}^3)$ is the number of U atoms per volume, and $Z = \sum_{i=1}^9 \exp(-E_i/k_B T)$ is the partition function. The result is

$$\Delta C_{55} = N \left[\frac{1}{Z} \left(\sum_i \frac{\partial^2 E_i}{\partial e_{xy}^2} \exp(-E_i/k_B T) - \frac{1}{k_B T} \sum_i \left(\frac{\partial E_i}{\partial e_{xy}} \right)^2 \exp(-E_i/k_B T) \right) + \left(\frac{\sum_i \frac{\partial E_i}{\partial e_{xy}} \exp(-E_i/k_B T)}{Z} \right)^2 \right]. \quad (5)$$

The nine energy levels E_i and their strain derivatives are obtained from the diagonalization of Eq. (2). ΔC_{55} depends only on the two parameters B_4 and η_3 , which are determined by fitting the data. The last term in Eq. (5) gives zero contribution. Figure 3(c) gives the fitting results. The dashed line represents Eq. (4), showing the normal background temperature dependence. The solid line through the data points results from fitting Eq. (3) to the data above the phase transition. The fit is excellent and the fitting parameters for ΔC_{55} are: $B_4 = -20.8 \times 10^{-3}$ meV and $\eta_3 = 21$ meV. (The parameters of the bg elastic constant are: $C_o = 73.9$ GPa, $s = 18.3$ GPa, and $T_E = 783$ K, representing typical behavior.) The temperature dependences of the other elastic constants well above the transition are also accounted for by this procedure with the *same* value of B_4 , but of course different values of η_3 . In some cases it is

necessary to take into account coupling to the shear strain corresponding to $C_{11}-C_{12}$ [21].

It is of interest to compare the results to PrSb where the Pr^{3+} ion has the same electronic configuration (3H_4). For PrSb, neutron scattering [26] gives $B_4 = -6.5 \times 10^{-3}$ meV, not very different from the present results, with B_4 for the U ion being greater in magnitude as expected on going from $4f$ to $5f$ compounds. Our value of η_3 is of the same order of magnitude [21] as that found for PrSb, but is about a factor of 5 too small to produce a structural phase transition (i.e., drive C_{55} to zero) [27]. Given the dearth of information about CEF levels in $\text{U}_2\text{Rh}_3\text{Si}_5$ it is worth noting that $B_4 = -20.8 \times 10^{-3}$ meV gives the following CEF levels: singlet at 0 K (Γ_1), triplet at 203 K (Γ_4), doublet at 347 K (Γ_3), and a triplet at 781 K (Γ_5). A positive value of B_4 , which would give Γ_5 as the lowest

level, gives qualitatively different behavior for C_{55} and does not correspond to the data. There are no published reports of CEF levels in $U_2Rh_3Si_5$ with which to compare the present results, although unpublished neutron scattering results indicated a broad level in the 20–30 meV range [11] that may be due to CEF levels, and would be consistent with the present results. The ultrasonically-derived levels, based only on the first term for a cubic crystal field, are expected to be split by the lower site symmetry of the present case.

Based upon our evaluation of the elastic constant measurements, we attribute the dramatic first-order nature of the magnetic transition to a strong spin-lattice coupling involving the CEF levels. In our metallic $U_2Rh_3Si_5$ case a Γ_1 (nonmagnetic singlet) ground state becomes entwined with a nearby magnetic triplet (Γ_4 or Γ_5) due to the itinerant exchange field, which removes its degeneracy and forces a magnetic level in close proximity to Γ_1 . As this level becomes increasingly populated ($T \rightarrow 25$ K), the spin-lattice coupling enhances the downward splitting, and a “catastrophic” or “bootstrap” transition results [28–30]. Note that the phase transition is not driven by quadrupole ordering, but is magnetically driven with a large unit cell volume expansion as T decreases [8,9] due to the strong spin-lattice coupling.

In summary, the complete nine-component elastic tensor has been determined through the first-order phase transition in quasiorthorhombic $U_2Rh_3Si_5$. This unusual achievement may be due in part to the absence of a change in crystal symmetry at the transition [10]. Based on the high-quality fit of the C_{ij} to the observed resonance frequencies—and the high quality of the resonances—in the antiferromagnetic phase, we conclude that domains (magnetic or structural) play little part in the material’s elastic response. All elastic constants show abrupt changes at the transition at 25.5 K. Below the transition all diagonal moduli are strongly correlated with the square of the ordered magnetic moment, demonstrating strong spin-lattice coupling. The transition is not preceded at higher temperatures with strong softening of any of the elastic constants over an extended temperature range as would be the case for a soft-mode transition. Anomalies in the temperature dependence of the elastic constants above the phase transition are explained in terms of coupling to CEF levels, but this coupling is too weak to produce a structural phase transition. The results suggest that the first-order phase change is magnetically driven by a bootstrap mechanism involving the ground state singlet and a magnetically active CEF level.

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