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Published version information

Citation: Y Liu et al. Coupling between antiferromagnetic and spin-glass orders in the quasi-one-dimensional iron telluride $\text{TaFe}_{1+x}\text{Te}_3(x=0.25)$. Phys Rev B 104, no. 10 (2021): 104418

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevB.104.104418](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevB.104.104418)

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Coupling between antiferromagnetic and spin-glass orders in the quasi-one-dimensional iron telluride $\text{TaFe}_{1+x}\text{Te}_3$ ($x = 0.25$)

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(Received 21 June 2021; revised 5 September 2021; accepted 8 September 2021; published 20 September 2021)

Understanding the interplay among different magnetic exchange interactions and its physical consequences, especially in the presence of itinerant electrons and disorder, remains one of the central themes in condensed matter physics. In this vein, the coupling between antiferromagnetic and spin-glass orders may lead to large exchange bias, a property with potential broad technological applications. In this paper, we report the coexistence of antiferromagnetic order and spin-glass behaviors in the quasi-one-dimensional iron telluride $\text{TaFe}_{1+x}\text{Te}_3$ ($x = 0.25$). Its antiferromagnetism is believed to arise from the antiferromagnetic interchain coupling between the ferromagnetically aligned FeTe chains along the b axis, while the spin-glassy state stems from the disordered Fe interstitials. This dichotomic role of chain and interstitial sublattices is responsible for the large exchange bias observed at low temperatures, with the interstitial Fe acting as the uncompensated moment and its neighboring Fe chain providing the source for its pinning. This iron-based telluride may thereby represent a paradigm to study the large family of transition metal chalcogenides whose magnetic order or even dimensionality can be tuned to a large extent, forming a fertile playground to manipulate or switch the spin degrees of freedom thereof.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevB.104.104418](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevB.104.104418)

I. INTRODUCTION

A spin glass is characterized by a random, yet cooperative, freezing of the correlated spins at the well-defined temperature T_f , below which a highly metastable frozen state forms, without the typical long-range magnetic order but with only the short-range correlations [1]. Usually, this magnetically frustrated state originates from the disorder, or the so-called randomness (site randomness or bond randomness), and the competing exchange interactions. The competing exchange interactions, in turn, are generically observed in systems with randomness or magnetic anisotropy, where both ferromagnetic (FM) and antiferromagnetic (AFM) couplings may occur due to, e.g., Ruderman-Kittel-Kasuya-Yosida (RKKY) interaction, whose sign depends on the distance between

the spins; the Dzyaloshinskii-Moriya interaction; or other anisotropy in magnetic exchange. This rivaling interaction leads to high frustration and thereby multidegenerate ground states. Below T_f in a spin glass, the ensemble of spins undergo a cooperative phase transition and freeze into a metastable glassy state.

Experimentally, one characteristic of this metastable state is the bifurcation in the zero-field-cooled (ZFC) and field-cooled (FC) magnetization curves below T_f , as seen in many spin glasses such as IrMnGa [2], Ni-Mn- X ($X = \text{Sb}, \text{Sn}, \text{In}$) alloys [3,4], etc. Another typical signature of spin-glass behavior is the peak structure in the vicinity of T_f of the ac susceptibility (both its real part and imaginary part), which shifts as the frequency of the alternating magnetic field varies. Both the irreversibility between ZFC and FC magnetizations and the shifted ac susceptibility reflect the metastable nature of its underlying spin dynamics.

Exchange bias (EB), on the other hand, is also an outcome of such competing interactions. Conventional exchange bias (CEB) manifests itself as a lateral shift in the hysteresis

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loop, resulting in asymmetric coercive fields, when the sample is cooled under an external magnetic field [5,6]. In recent years, large EB after zero-field cooling from the paramagnetic state, dubbed ZFC EB, was reported in a handful of materials such as Ni-Mn-In bulk alloys [7], Mn₂PtGa [8,9], and La_{1.5}Sr_{0.5}CoMnO₆ [10,11], where the ZFC EB effect is rooted in the FM unidirectional anisotropy formed at the interface between different magnetic phases during the initial magnetization process. In this paper, we shall address the CEB effect in TaFe_{1.25}Te₃ samples. The CEB field was originally proposed to arise from the exchange anisotropy across the disordered interface between FM and AFM phases, where the AFM serves as the pinning layer and the exchange interaction at the FM-AFM interface acts to pin the uncompensated moments in the FM layer (pinned layer) [12]. It has long been known that the EB phenomena can also be induced by combining FM with other phases such as a ferrimagnet or a spin glass [9,12–14], the latter now taking the role of AFM layer in the FM-AFM interface as the pinning source. However, the detailed microscopic mechanism by which this pinning drives the observed EB remains as yet elusive. Very recently, a giant EB field was observed in the magnetically intercalated transition metal dichalcogenide Fe_{1/3+δ}NbS₂ owing to the coexisting antiferromagnetic and spin-glass orders, where the spin glass provides the source of uncompensated moment which is pinned by its antiferromagnetic order [5].

In this paper, we report the coexistence of antiferromagnetic and spin-glass orders in the quasi-one-dimensional (Q1D) iron-based telluride TaFe_{1+x}Te₃ ($x = 0.25$). The crystal structure consists of one-dimensional FeTe chains extended along the crystallographic b axis, with Fe spins aligned ferromagnetically along the chains that are coupled antiferromagnetically in perpendicular directions [15]. The excess amounts of Fe x fill the interstitials, which is responsible for the spin-glass behaviors at lower temperatures. The exchange coupling between antiferromagnetic and spin-glass orders gives rise to the large conventional exchange bias. Distinctly different from Fe_{1/3+δ}NbS₂, where the dilute ($\delta < 0$) or excess ($\delta > 0$) irons are embedded in the triangular lattices of iron [5], the spins responsible for AFM and spin-glass landscapes in TaFe_{1+x}Te₃ come from different sublattices, which facilitate the tuning of relevant strengths of the spin-glass and AFM order parameters, thereby providing a strategy to tailor the EB in future electronic applications.

II. EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

The chemical vapor transport method was employed to grow single crystals of TaFe_{1.25}Te₃ in a double-zone tube furnace [16,17]. Firstly, the polycrystalline precursor of TaFe_{1.25}Te₃ was prereacted by melting stoichiometric amounts of high-purity Ta, Fe, and Te elementals at 873 K in a muffle furnace. The resultant ingot with a total mass of 0.5 g was then sealed into an evacuated quartz ampoule together with 5 mg TeCl₄ powder as the transport agent. The quartz ampoule (approximately 20 cm in length) was heated in a double-zone furnace for 1 week, with the hot end at 1053 K and the cold end at 1003 K, i.e., a temperature gradient near 2.5 °C/cm. Lastly, pieces of dark gray stripelike TaFe_{1.25}Te₃

single crystals with longest lateral dimension of 1–2 mm were harvested [as shown in the inset of Fig. 1(d)].

Single-crystal x-ray diffraction (XRD) measurements were performed at room temperature using a PANalytical x-ray diffractometer with monochromatic Cu $K\alpha$ radiation. The actual chemical composition of the as-grown single crystals was determined using a field-emission scanning electron microscope and energy-dispersive x-ray spectroscopy (EDS). The dc magnetic susceptibility was measured using a magnetic property measurement system (MPMS) from Quantum Design. The ac susceptibility was measured with an alternating magnetic field of 10 Oe for frequencies up to 500 Hz.

III. RESULTS

In light of the literature [16,17], TaFe_{1.2}Te₃ (only 20% of the interstitials are occupied) crystallizes in the monoclinic $P2_1/m$ space group with the lattice parameters $a = 7.4360$ Å, $b = 3.6380$ Å, $c = 10.0080$ Å, and $\beta = 109.1700^\circ$. Albeit with the excess Fe atoms in our crystals TaFe_{1.25}Te₃ (i.e., 25% of the interstitials are filled), the structure is still the same as TaFe_{1.2}Te₃ in terms of its XRD. In its structure, Fe1 atoms tetrahedrally coordinated by four Te atoms form a one-dimensional zigzag rung propagating along the b axis [Fig. 1(a)]. Note that there is another one-dimensional chain extending along the b axis, i.e., a Ta chain coordinated by six Te atoms in octahedral configurations, sharing one corner with the neighboring FeTe₄ tetrahedra [Fig. 1(a)]. Additionally, the excess amount of Fe (which we refer to as Fe2, $x = 0.25$) partially fills the interstitial sites that are located at the center of the square pyramid formed by five Te atoms [Fig. 1(b)]. As illustrated in Fig. 1(c), the top and bottom facets of the as-grown crystals are perpendicular to the $[10-1]$ direction. For convenience, we specify two new axes a' and c' that point along $[101]$ and $[10-1]$, respectively, such that the a' axis is anchored in the plane and perpendicular to the one-dimensional b -axis chains and the c' axis is normal to the sample top facet. The single-crystal XRD patterns [Fig. 1(d)] only show the reflections from $(\ell 0 - \ell)$ peaks, and the full width at half maximum (FWHM) of these peaks is less than 0.1° , indicating the high degree of crystallinity of the samples studied.

The comprehensive magnetization measurements with field along three different axes, a' , b , and c' , reveal the coexisting antiferromagnetic and spin-glass orders and their interplay, as we will elaborate in the following. In a low field along the a' axis (0.1 T), the temperature dependence of the dc susceptibility χ ($=M/H$) shows a pronounced kink at $T_N = 167$ K, indicating the antiferromagnetic order [Fig. 2(a)]. As the temperature decreases, the ZFC and FC branches begin to separate below $T_f \sim 103$ K, suggestive of a spin-glassy phase at low temperatures. This bears certain similarities to the Fe-rich or Mn-rich Fe _{x} Mn _{$1-x$} TiO₃, where long-range AFM and the reentrant spin glass coexist [18–21]. With increasing field, T_f is progressively suppressed, while T_N is barely changed with the applied field (see Fig. S3 of the Supplemental Material [22]). In a field of 2 T, T_f is quenched to zero, evidenced by the coincidence of ZFC and FC curves in the whole temperature range. This reversibility of ZFC and FC curves persists up to 6 T, above which they become separated again. As

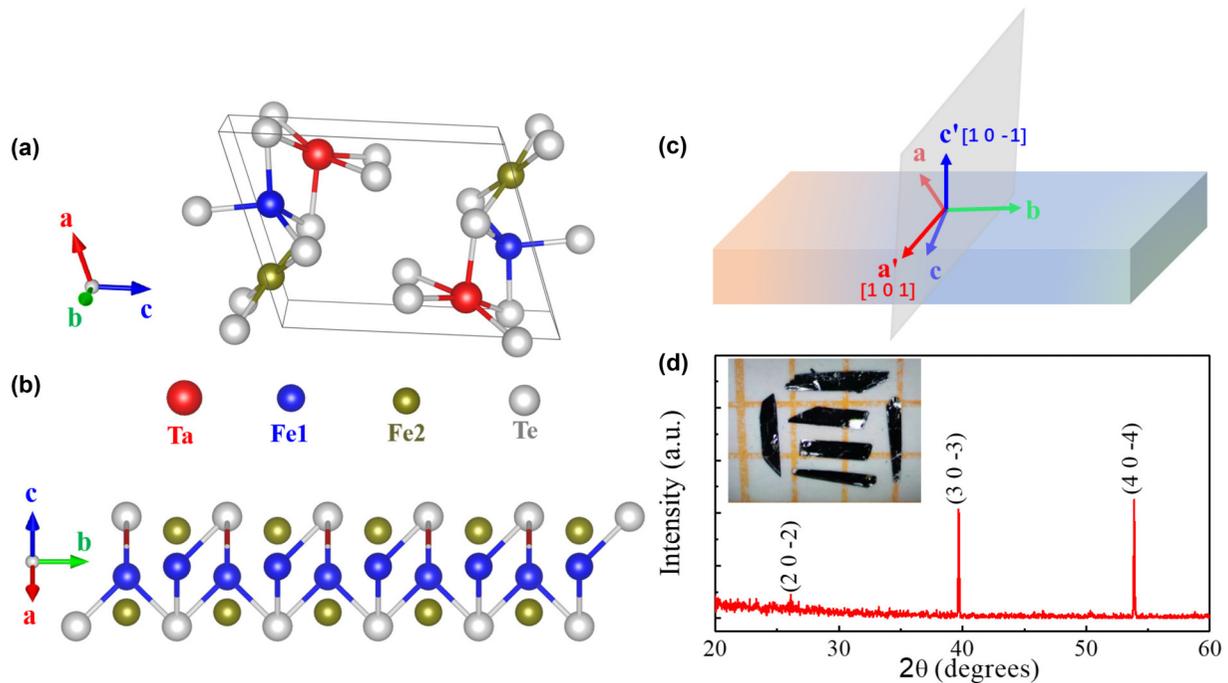


FIG. 1. (a) Schematic crystal structure of the Fe2-site-fully-filled TaFe₂Te₃. The box indicates one unit cell. (b) A perspective view of the TaFe₂Te₃ structure along the *b* axis. The Ta atoms are omitted for the purpose of clarity. In TaFe_{1+x}Te₃, Fe2 sites are only partially occupied. (c) Definition of the axes used in this paper. *c'* is along [1 0 -1] and perpendicular to the sample top surface, and *a'* (along the [1 0 1] direction) lies in the sample's flat plane, normal to the *b*-axis zigzag chain direction. (d) X-ray diffraction pattern from the basal plane of the cleaved crystal, showing only (*l* 0 -*l*) reflections. The inset shows an optical image of single crystals used in this study.

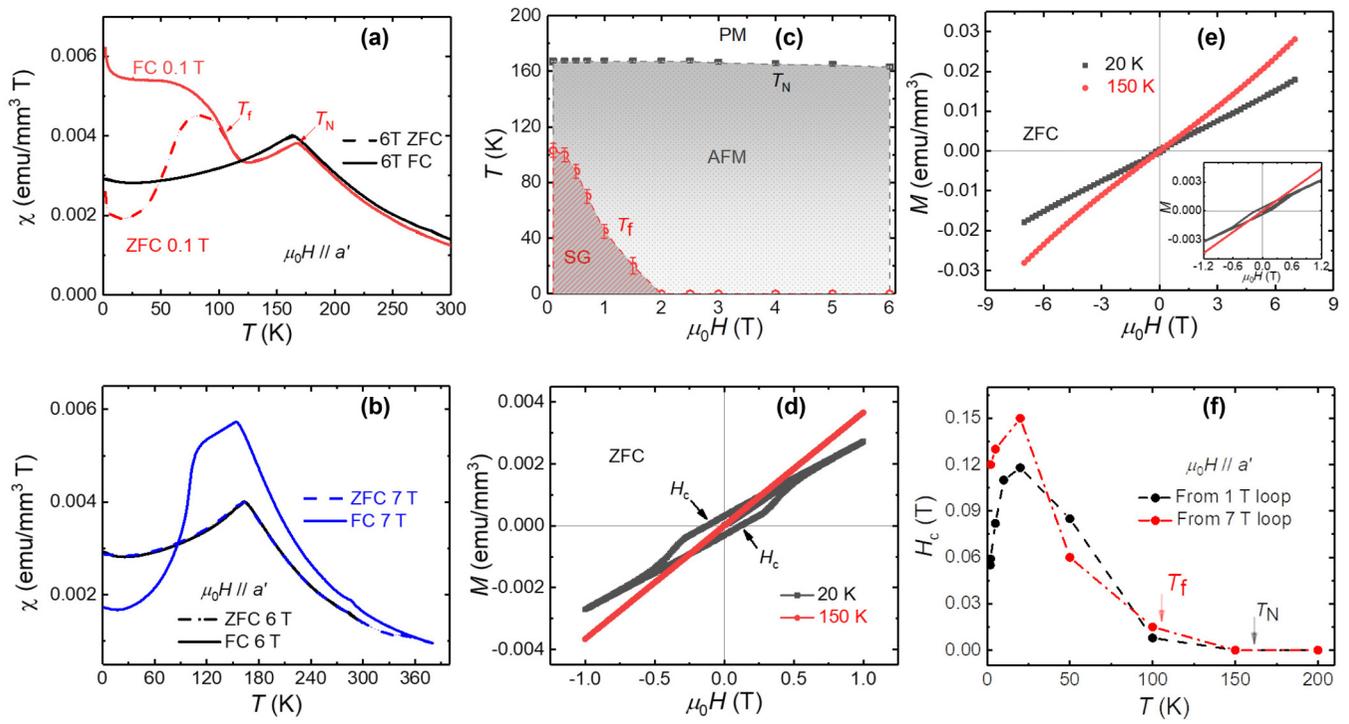


FIG. 2. (a) The susceptibility under both ZFC and FC protocols with the field (0.1 and 6 T) applied along the *a'* axis. *T_N* and *T_f* mark the Néel temperature and spin-glass freezing temperature, respectively. (b) The same as in (a) under fields of 6 and 7 T. Remarkably, ZFC and FC curves under 7 T start to separate below ~350 K. The reason for this reentrantlike spin glass at such a high field is not clear to us and warrants more investigation. (c) The extracted phase diagram with *H* ∥ *a'*. PM, AFM, and SG, paramagnetic, antiferromagnetic, and spin-glass states, respectively. (d) The magnetization loop (0 T → 1 T → -1 T → 1 T) after ZFC at 20 K (below *T_f*) and 150 K (above *T_f*). *H_c*, coercive field. (e) The same as in (d) with bigger cycling field (7 T). The inset zooms in on the low-field region. (f) *H_c* from both 1- and 7-T loops, as a function of temperature, under this field configuration (*H* ∥ *a'*).

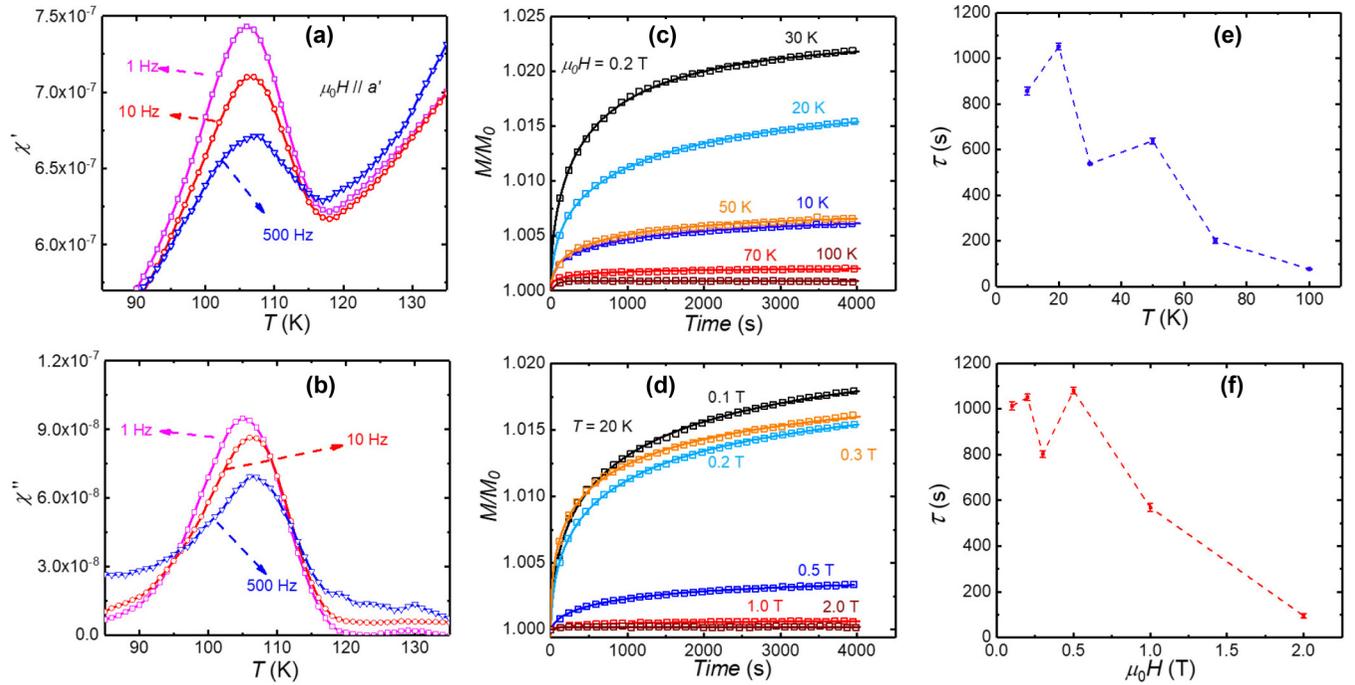


FIG. 3. The real (a) and the imaginary (b) parts of the ac susceptibility measured under the ac field (along the a' axis) of 10 Oe. (c) The time dependence of magnetization under a field of 0.2 T. The sample was zero-field cooled from above T_N to each temperature, and subsequently the field was applied. (d) The time dependence of magnetization at 20 K under various fields. The sample was zero-field cooled from above T_N to 20 K in each run. (e) and (f) The relaxation time extracted from (c) and (d), respectively.

seen, in a 7-T field, ZFC and FC curves begin to bifurcate at a much higher temperature, ~ 350 K, although the ZFC branch overlaps with the 6-T data below 300 K [Fig. 2(b)]. This irreversibility between ZFC and FC under 7 T at this high temperature is exceptional and seems to suggest the reentrant spin glass at this high field. This reentrant spin-glass behavior in such a high field is surprising and only appears when $H \parallel a'$ and $H \parallel c'$ [22], which merits more investigation in the future. The corresponding phase diagram with this field configuration is summarized in Fig. 2(c) (see also Ref. [22] for the other two directions).

The spin-glass characteristics below T_f were further confirmed by the ac susceptibility and the time dependence of magnetization measurements on $\text{TaFe}_{1.25}\text{Te}_3$ (Fig. 3). The real and imaginary parts of ac susceptibility show a pronounced peak structure at $\sim T_f$, which is slightly shifted with the varying frequency, a hallmark of the spin-glass state. The time dependence of magnetization below T_f was measured by cooling the sample in zero field from above T_N in each run, and the designated field was applied after cooling to each specified temperature. As shown in Figs. 3(c) and 3(d), the relaxation behaviors were studied by measuring M as a function of time, at fixed temperatures or fields. The relaxation of the magnetization can be captured by the Kohlrausch-Williams-Watts decay law [23]:

$$M(t)/M_0 = a + b \exp[-(t/\tau)^\beta], \quad (1)$$

where a and b are constants, τ is the characteristic relaxation time constant, β is the shape parameter, and t is the time. The extracted time constants τ are given in Figs. 3(e) and 3(f). Both the ac susceptibility and the time dependence bolster the arguments for spin-glass formation below T_f .

The hysteresis loop at low temperatures further reveals the spin dynamics associated with this spin glass. As shown in Fig. 2(d), the hysteresis loop ($0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow -1 \rightarrow 1$ T) is manifest at 20 K (below T_f) but is absent at 150 K (above T_f). This is the same when the loop is conducted in a larger loop [$0 \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow -7 \rightarrow 7$ T; Fig. 2(e)]. It is noteworthy that the loop is symmetric when the sample is zero-field cooled, i.e., there is no ZFC EB in this material, in sharp contrast to the loop when the sample is field cooled, as we will discuss later. The coercive field H_c , defined as the field at which the magnetization goes to zero, is plotted in Fig. 2(f). Only below T_f , as seen, does H_c start to grow and reach a peak at ~ 20 K. As noted, the 1-T loop and 7-T loop show the same dependence of H_c on temperature with slightly different values.

The same treatments with field along the other two directions provide more insights into the spin configuration and its dynamics (Figs. S1 and S2 of the Supplemental Material [22]). With $H \parallel b$, the antiferromagnetic transition only manifests itself as a small kink (Fig. S1 of the Supplemental Material [22]), compared with the large drop in the other two configurations, although the susceptibility shows only weak anisotropy for the three directions (as a reference, $\chi_{a'} : \chi_b : \chi_{c'} = 1 : 1.55 : 1.5$ at T_N). Such anisotropy is commonly observed in layered materials with divergent susceptibilities and is attributed to anisotropic Landé g factors [24]. From symmetry arguments, this contrasting behavior at T_N along three field directions implies that the spins are predominantly aligned in the ac plane, with only a small component along the chain [25]. With $H \parallel b$, the irreversibility is also observed between ZFC and FC at low fields. Unlike the other two directions, the susceptibility at 7 T shows no reentrant

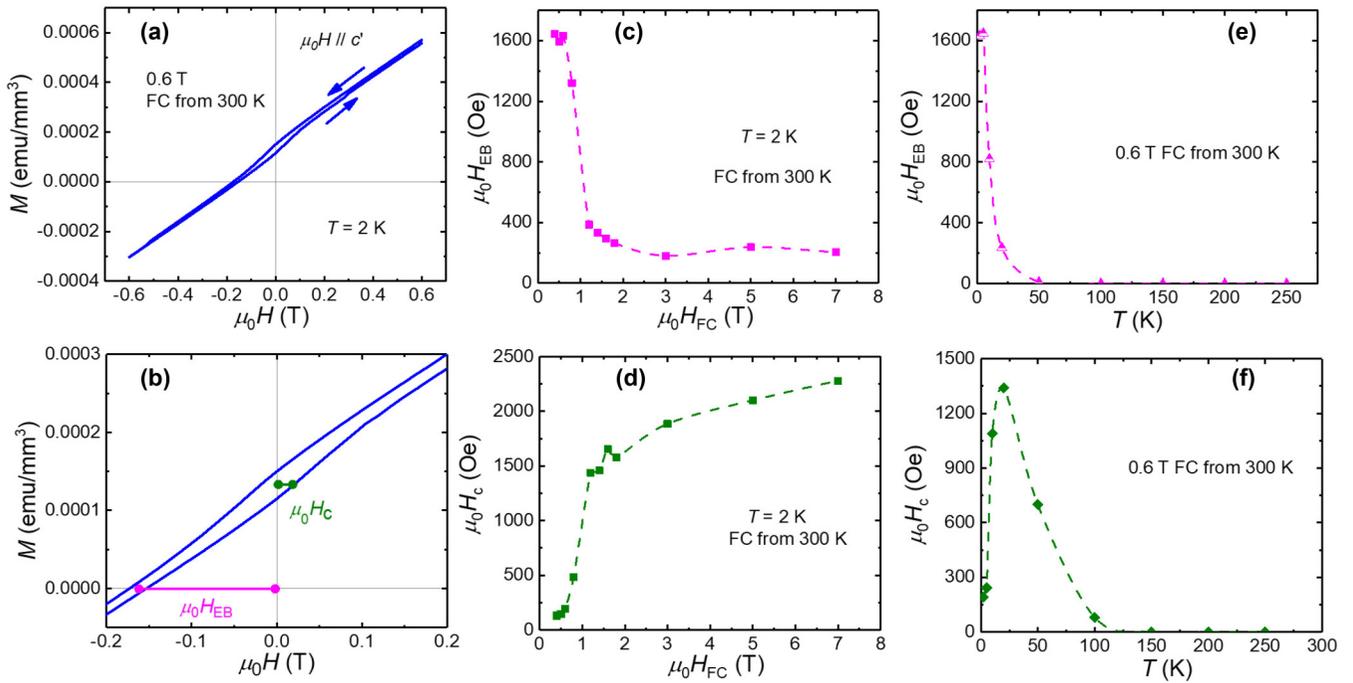


FIG. 4. (a) Shifted magnetic hysteresis loop at 2 K, after the sample was field cooled in 0.6 T from room temperature. The field was applied along the c' axis. (b) A zoomed-in view of (a). The exchange bias H_{EB} is defined as the average of x intercepts. The coercive field H_c is a measure of half-width of the hysteresis loop at the average of the y intercepts. (c) and (d) The extracted H_{EB} and H_c , respectively, at 2 K as a function of cooling field H_{FC} when the sample was cooled from room temperature. (e) and (f) The temperature dependence of H_{EB} and H_c , respectively, as the sample was cooled in a 0.6-T field from 300 K to that temperature.

spin-glass behavior for $H \parallel b$ (Fig. S1 of the Supplemental Material [22]). The origin of this difference is, however, not clear. Remarkably, the hysteresis loop is not seen in $H \parallel b$, whereas it is present in $H \parallel c'$ and $H \parallel a'$, in concert with our identification that spins are predominantly aligned in the ac plane, with only a small in-chain component. This picture is also corroborated by the elastic neutron scattering measurements presented in Ref. [15], where it was suggested that the intraladder Fe1 spins are ferromagnetically ordered but the interladder coupling between these ladders is antiferromagnetic essentially, with the interstitial Fe2 spins aligned parallel to their neighboring Fe1 spins. The H_c for the field along the c' axis at different temperatures is depicted in Fig. S2 of the Supplemental Material [22] and is present only below the spin-glass-ordering T_f . Consequently, it is conceivable to attribute the origin of this hysteresis to its spin-glass phase.

The exchange coupling between antiferromagnetic and spin-glass orders is evidenced from the hysteresis loop that is strongly shifted when the sample is cooled in the field from above T_N , the so-called exchange bias effect. We exemplify the hysteresis loop when the sample is field cooled in 0.6 T ($H \parallel c'$) from 300 K and field cycled at 2 K [Fig. 4(a)]. The loop is obviously shifted along the lateral direction, as magnified in Fig. 4(b). Here, although we cannot completely dismiss the minor loop effect as the origin of this hysteresis shift at 0.6 T because the field is not strong enough to saturate the magnetization [26], the robust bias after several training loops seems at odds with the minor loops. Moreover, if the displacement originates from a minor loop effect, the ZFC curve should be shifted as well [2], which is not what we

observed {see ZFC hysteresis loop at 2 K in Fig. S2(d) of the Supplemental Material with $H \parallel c'$ where no displacement is found [22]}. Additionally, at higher fields when the hysteresis loops become closed, the displacement of the loop is still present (for example, when $\mu_0 H_{FC} = 5$ T, $H_{EB} = 240$ Oe). All these facts seem inconsistent with the minor loop effect as the origin of this displacement. Next, we define the exchange bias field H_{EB} as the average of the field at which the magnetization curve intercepts the x axis (field axis), and we define the coercive field H_c as the half-width of the hysteresis loop at the average of the y intercepts (the M axis) [see Fig. 4(b)]. Both H_{EB} and H_c are not only dependent on the cooling field H_{FC} (under which the sample is cooled), but also strongly varying with the temperature at which the hysteresis loop is cycled. It is notable that H_{EB} peaks at low field, decreases quickly with increasing field, and finally plateaus above 3 T [Fig. 4(c)]. At 5 T (where the spin-glass order is very weak in this field direction, if at all), H_{EB} retains a magnitude of 240 Oe. The field dependence of H_c shows the opposite trend to H_{EB} ; it increases with increasing cooling field and shows no sign of saturation at 7 T [Fig. 4(d)]. As seen from Fig. 4(e), H_{EB} is quickly quenched at temperature above 50 K. This seems to suggest that although the spin-glass order sets in at ~ 100 K, it is only well established at a temperature of 50 K, below which the exchange couplings of antiferromagnetic and spin-glass orders start to proliferate. The temperature dependence of H_c , on the other hand, shows a similar trend to that in the ZFC mode [Fig. 2(f)]; it increases fast with increasing temperature, it peaks at 20 K and drops very quickly, and it finally disappears above T_f [Fig. 4(f)].

IV. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The strong coupling between antiferromagnetic order and spin glass evidenced by our experiments may have profound implications for its applications in spintronic devices. Hitherto, a handful of antiferromagnets have been reported whose spin texture can be switched by electrical current via the spin-orbit torque [27–31]. In these materials, due to the broken inversion symmetry and spin-orbit coupling, the applied electrical current is spin polarized and will exert a spin-orbit torque on the existing antiferromagnetic spins when the spin-polarized current flows through, which therefore transfers the angular momentum into the spin system and switches the magnetic domains of the existing AFM [32–34]. This is the mechanism of electrical switching in antiferromagnets. However, the switching efficiency in most antiferromagnets is low. The coexistence of spin glass and antiferromagnetism, however, opens a new channel for transferring angular momentum to the system, thereby enhancing the efficacy of switching. That, in turn, leverages the local stiffness of the spin glass. This cooperative interplay between antiferromagnetic and spin-glass orders has recently been seen in the disordered $\text{Fe}_{1/3+\delta}\text{NbS}_2$ [31]. In analogy to $\text{Fe}_{1/3+\delta}\text{NbS}_2$, the collective spin dynamics below T_f in $\text{TaFe}_{1.25}\text{Te}_3$ can also develop a new channel for transferring spin and impart the angular momentum to AFM, facilitating the rapid switching of antiferromagnetism by electrical current [31].

Compared with $\text{Fe}_{1/3+\delta}\text{NbS}_2$, the $\text{TaFe}_{1+x}\text{Te}_3$ system has its own advantages in the study of electrical switching. First, in $\text{Fe}_{1/3+\delta}\text{NbS}_2$, AFM and spin glass both derive from the same triangular lattice of iron sandwiched by NbS_2 layers. In contrast, in $\text{TaFe}_{1+x}\text{Te}_3$, AFM and spin glass originate from two different sublattices, the former from the zigzag Fe1 ladder and the latter from the interstitial Fe2, which makes it possible to tailor the strength of the spin glass without

affecting the AFM order parameter. Second, the Fe concentration in $\text{TaFe}_{1+x}\text{Te}_3$ can be tuned in a large range, at least from $x = 0.2$ to $x = 0.6$, offering more flexibility in this tuning. Third, $\text{TaFe}_{1+x}\text{Te}_3$ possesses Q1D spin chains, which offers an ideal platform to study the interplay among magnetism, electrical switching, and dimensionality in a bulk material system.

In summary, we have studied the coexistence of AFM and spin-glass orders in the Q1D iron telluride $\text{TaFe}_{1.25}\text{Te}_3$ and the exchange bias effect due to their coupling, which was not reported in its homologs with fewer iron intercalations ($x = 0.17$ [15] and 0.21 [17]). The concerted effects of the collective dynamics of anisotropic antiferromagnetism and spin glass revealed in this paper not only lead to exchange bias that is orders of magnitude larger than that in typical exchange bias systems, but also, more importantly, may provide a platform to manipulate or switch the magnetism in a controllable way. Looking forward, it would be interesting to tune the possible superconductivity [35,36] or other unconventional electronic states in this spin-glass iron-based chalcogenide family by hydrostatic pressure or electrostatic gating.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to thank C. M. J. Andrew and Xin Lu for stimulating discussions. This work is sponsored by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grants No. 11974061, No. 12004337, and No. 51861135104), the National Key Research and Development Program of China (Grant No. 2016YFA0401704), and by Zhejiang Provincial Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. Q21A040024). X.K. acknowledges financial support from the start-ups at Michigan State University.

Y.L., J.J.B., and C.Q.X. contributed equally to this work.

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