Tweaking the spin-wave dispersion and suppressing the incommensurate phase in LiNiPO₄ by iron substitution

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I. INTRODUCTION

Spontaneously occurring incommensurate (IC) structures can be classified into two general categories. The first group consists of systems for which the IC phase is the ground state, and the second group encompasses systems for which the IC phase manifests itself as an intermediate state between a commensurate ground state and a highly symmetric phase at higher temperatures.\textsuperscript{1,2,3} Systems with incompatible interactions among nearest and next-nearest neighbors (NNNs) that may lead to geometrical frustration, in general belong to the first group settling into an IC ground state.\textsuperscript{1} Similarly, nearest-neighbor (NN) frustrations brought about by off-diagonal Dzyaloshinskii-Moriya-type interactions that compete with the isotropic interactions can also give rise to IC ground states.\textsuperscript{4} Magnetic systems consisting of interacting localized moments, such as MnSi,\textsuperscript{5} FeGe,\textsuperscript{6} NiBr\textsubscript{2},\textsuperscript{7} Ba\textsubscript{2}Cu\textsubscript{2}Ge\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{7},\textsuperscript{8} CuB\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{4},\textsuperscript{9} LiCuVO\textsubscript{4},\textsuperscript{10} and CdCr\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{4} (Ref. 11) are typical examples of the first group. On the other hand, the intermediate IC phases are in general electronically driven by instabilities due to the incompatibility of the interactions of a collective mode (phonon) and conduction electrons at the Fermi surface. These structurally modulated phases are generally observed in metallic systems as charge-density waves\textsuperscript{12,13} or martensitic transitions in alloys\textsuperscript{14,15} and occur at intermediate temperatures between a disordered state at high temperatures and a highly symmetric ground state at low temperatures.\textsuperscript{3} Systems belonging to this second group possess a few distinct characteristics: (1) they undergo a first-order commensurate-incommensurate (C-IC) phase transition, (2) they give rise to strong diffuse scattering above and below the C-IC transition, and (3) they exhibit anomalies in their phonon-dispersion curves that signal the emergence of the IC phase. A typical phonon anomaly appears as a minimum, or a dip, in the dispersion curve, commonly referred to as a soft mode, at a wave vector that defines the propagation vector and the shortest wavelength of the IC modulation. Due to the first-order nature of the C-IC transition, phonons are not well defined close to the transition, thus the whole dispersion curve, including the soft mode, abruptly disappears near the transition, and in turn, a frozen phonon sets in giving rise to a single peak at energy \(\omega \approx 0\). The frozen phonon, realized as an elastic or quasielastic peak at and around the wave vector defining the IC structure, is identified with the IC structure.

An intriguing IC magnetic phase, with features that characterize the second group, has been found recently in the magnetoelectric (ME) crystal LiNiPO\textsubscript{4}. The IC phase occurs over a narrow range of intermediate temperatures between an antiferromagnetic (AFM) ground state and a high-temperature paramagnetic phase.\textsuperscript{16} Here, it was found that LiNiPO\textsubscript{4} undergoes a first-order transition from the antiferromagnetic ground state to a long-range IC order at a Néel temperature, \(T_N = 20.8\) K (\(T_N = T_{C-IC}\)). As the temperature is increased, a second-order phase transition from the long-range incommensurate magnetic order to the paramagnetic state occurs at \(T_{IC} = 21.7\) K.\textsuperscript{16,17} The incommensurate spin correlations gradually weaken and the spins are essentially frozen phonon
uncorrelated by $T = 35$ K. In addition to exhibiting a first-order C-IC phase transition, strong diffuse scattering below and above the transition has also been reported.16 This unusual magnetic intermediate IC phase has characteristics that classify it with the second group mentioned above; however, it should be noted that LiNiPO$_4$ is an insulator (with an energy gap of approximately $1$ eV), thus the IC phase cannot be induced by interaction with conduction electrons.

A recent neutron-scattering study18 investigated the spin dynamics of pure LiNiPO$_4$ to determine the spin Hamiltonian and identify other features that characterize the aforementioned second group of IC systems, particularly, looking for a soft-magnetic mode, the analog of the soft mode in structurally IC systems. An unusual minimum in the spin-wave dispersions in the AFM commensurate ground state was observed at the modulation vector of the IC phase and was explained as the precursor of the C-IC phase transition that originates from a trade off between competing Heisenberg interactions of nearest- and next-nearest-neighboring Ni$^{2+}$ ions and an extra lock-in energy at lower temperatures originating from the strong single-ion anisotropies found in the system.18 We have recently reported the spin dynamics and magnetic properties of the isostructural LiFePO$_4$, LiCoPO$_4$, and LiMnPO$_4$ systems and found no evidence for an IC phase and no anomalous spin-wave dispersions.19–21

In the present study we have substituted Fe for Ni to form LiNi$_{1-x}$Fe$_x$PO$_4$ single crystals with up to $x = 0.2$ to compare with the magnetic behavior of the parent material and shed further light on the IC phase in LiNiPO$_4$. Our studies show that, up to a substitution level greater than $0.15$, the IC phase is still present and only at higher Fe concentrations does it disappear completely.22 We report herein the spin dynamics of LiNi$_{0.8}$Fe$_{0.2}$PO$_4$ that do not show evidence for the IC magnetic structure and compare the results with measurements of pure LiNiPO$_4$.

LiNiPO$_4$ is an insulator belonging to the olivine family of lithium orthophosphates LiMPO$_4$ ($M = $ Mn, Fe, Co, and Ni) with space group $Pnma$.23 All members of this family were found to be antiferromagnets with the same magnetic structure differing only in the spin direction;24–26 however, a recent single-crystal study of LiNiPO$_4$ revealed that the magnetic spins are not collinear in the AFM ground state but are slightly canted within the ac plane.27 Neutron-scattering studies demonstrated that LiMPO$_4$ ($M = $ Ni, Co, and Mn) exhibit properties between two dimensions (2D) and three dimensions (3D) with an interlayer coupling that is stronger relative to the coupling found in the cuprates, for instance.19–21,28,29 These insulators also exhibit strong linear ME effects with the observed ME tensor components, $\alpha_{zz}, \alpha_{xx}$, for LiNiPO$_4$, in agreement with the antiferromagnetic point groups $mmm'm$ but with some anomalies.30–32 In particular, the ME effect measurements of LiNiPO$_4$ as a function of temperature reveal a first-order AFM transition and an unusual decrease in the ME coefficients at temperatures below a maximum close to $T_N$.30 Recently, a microscopic model combining superexchange and Dzyaloshinsky-Moriya interactions with elastic displacements of exchange mediating ions has accurately explained the temperature dependence of the ME coefficients in LiNiPO$_4$.27 The model shows that the sharp decrease in $\alpha_{zz}$ and $\alpha_{xx}$ as a function of temperature is intimately connected to the first-order nature of the C-IC phase transition in LiNiPO$_4$. By contrast, the isostructural materials, LiCoPO$_4$, LiFePO$_4$, and LiMnPO$_4$, all exhibit a continuous change in the ME coefficients reflecting the second-order nature of their magnetic phase transition from a commensurate AFM state to the paramagnetic state. Magnetic-susceptibility studies of polycrystalline LiNiPO$_4$ showed a significant deviation from the Curie-Weiss law in a temperature range much higher than $T_N$ and neutron scattering from the same polycrystalline sample gave rise to diffuse scattering at the nominal position of the AFM Bragg reflection up to $T = 2T_N$.28 Recent magnetic-susceptibility measurements of single-crystal LiNiPO$_4$ showed two features, one at $T_N = 20.8$ K and one at $T_{IC} = 21.7$ K associated with an AFM transition and an intermediate IC phase,17 in agreement with the observed neutron-diffraction data.16

II. EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

LiNiPO$_4$ single crystals were grown by the standard flux growth method (LiCl was used as the flux) from a stoichiometric mixture of high-purity NiCl$_2$ (99.999%) and Li$_3$PO$_4$ (99.999%).23 To prepare LiNi$_{0.8}$Fe$_{0.2}$PO$_4$, the Fe substitution was introduced by adding FeCl$_2$ (99.999%) to the flux at a molar ratio of 1:4 to NiCl$_2$. The composition of Li(Ni$_{0.8}$Fe$_{0.2}$)$_2$PO$_4$ single crystals was confirmed by chemical analysis. X-ray powder diffraction (of crushed crystals) measurements and refinements show that Li(Ni$_{0.8}$Fe$_{0.2}$)$_2$PO$_4$ has the same crystal structure and symmetry group as pure LiNiPO$_4$.

The magnetic-susceptibility measurements were performed on a superconducting quantum interference device (SQUID) magnetometer. The single crystals used for magnetic property measurements were oriented using the Laue backscattering x-ray diffraction. For the different measurements, the single crystals were glued to a plastic straw with the specified axis parallel to the applied magnetic fields with an error of less than 5°.

Elastic and inelastic neutron-scattering studies of LiNiPO$_4$ were performed on the HB1A spectrometer at high-flux isotope reactor (HFIR) at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. A monochromatic neutron beam of wavelength $\lambda = 2.37$ Å ($14.61$ meV, $k_s = 2\pi/\lambda = 2.66$ Å$^{-1}$) was selected by a double monochromator system using the (002) Bragg reflection of highly oriented (mosaicity 0.3°) pyrolytic graphite (HOPG) crystals. The collimating configuration 40°-40°-sample-34°-68° was used throughout the experiments, yielding an average energy resolution of $\approx 1$ meV. Two sets of HOPG crystals, located between and after the monochromator crystals, were used as filters removing the $\lambda/2$ component from the incident beam to better than one part in $10^4$. Elastic neutron scattering from Li(Ni$_{0.8}$Fe$_{0.2}$)$_2$PO$_4$ single crystals was measured on the HB1A spectrometer, and the inelastic neutron scattering was measured on the spin polarized inelastic neutron spectrometer (SPINS) at the NIST Center for Neutron Research (NCNR) using a fixed final energy of 5 meV. The collimating configuration 80°-sample-Be filter-80°’ was used for these measurements yielding an energy resolution $\approx 0.2$ meV.
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FIG. 1. (Color online) (a) Susceptibility measurements of LiNiPO₄ (solid line) and Li(Ni₀.₈Fe₀.₂)PO₄ (dashed line). (b) The respective derivatives of the susceptibilities with respect to temperature, showing the two features due to the transitions to IC and AFM in pure LiNiPO₄ and a single broad feature (second-order transition) in Li(Ni₀.₈Fe₀.₂)PO₄.

III. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

A. Magnetic susceptibility

Magnetic-susceptibility measurements of LiNiPO₄ and Li(Ni₀.₈Fe₀.₂)PO₄ single crystals along the easy c axis are shown in Fig. 1(a). The measured magnetic susceptibilities of the two systems are different in two respects. First, the absolute value of the susceptibility in Fig. 1(a) is larger for the iron-substituted sample, indicating the presence of uncompensated paramagnetic sites, due to the random distribution of iron spins (S=2) with a moment that is different than that of Ni⁺²(S=1). We note that susceptibility measurements under field- or zero-field cooling indicate subtle spin-glass properties. Second, large differences are identified in the derivatives of the susceptibilities with respect to temperature, as shown in Fig. 1(b). In agreement with previous measurements of LiNiPO₄, the main AFM-IC transition has the characteristics of a first-order transition, and the anomaly associated with the transition from the long-range IC structure to the paramagnetic state at $T_{IC}=21.7$ K is in good agreement with the neutron-diffraction studies. By contrast the Fe-substituted ($x=0.2$) crystal has only one smooth feature characteristic of a second-order phase transition with no indication of a secondary transition. We therefore conclude that whereas the Fe substitution maintains the AFM ground state for all $x=0.2$, it does not modify the nature of the transition and does not eliminate the IC long-range order up to a substitution level of $x=0.2$.

B. Elastic neutron scattering

Neutron-diffraction measurements confirm the orthorhombic structure of both the pure and the Fe-substituted samples. For pure LiNiPO₄ we find the following room-temperature lattice parameters of $a=10.030$, $b=5.847$, and $c=4.677$ Å and for Li(Ni₀.₈Fe₀.₂)PO₄ we find $a=10.057$, $b=5.881$, and $c=4.672$ Å at 10 K. For the $x=0.2$ sample, we identified a weak nuclear peak (at room temperature), not identified in the x-ray diffraction of the powder, at the (010) that may indicate a small structural distortion along the b axis. In general, elastic neutron scattering and magnetic-susceptibility measurements of the Fe-substituted Li(Ni₁₋ₓFeₓ)PO₄ crystals show that the low-temperature ground states of these systems are antiferromagnetic with a magnetic arrangement similar to that found in pure LiNiPO₄.

The magnetic spins in LiNiPO₄ are primarily directed along the c axis in the AFM ground state but are slightly canted with a small component along the a axis. As the Fe concentration is increased, up to at least $x=0.2$, the Néel temperature changes slightly but the nature of the order parameter changes more dramatically. Figure 2 shows the temperature dependencies of the magnetic order parameters for LiNiPO₄ and Li(Ni₀.₈Fe₀.₂)PO₄ as measured on the (010) magnetic peak. As previously discussed, LiNiPO₄ undergoes a first-order magnetic phase transition from commensurate AFM ground state (labeled as A in Fig. 2) to a long-range incommensurate structure at $T_{N}=20.8$ K and subsequently to the paramagnetic state at $T_{IC}=21.7$ K by a second-order phase transition. The incommensurate spin correlations are gradually lost by a temperature between 34–40 K. By comparison, Li(Ni₀.₈Fe₀.₂)PO₄ transforms from the collinear ground state to the paramagnetic state by a second-order phase transition at $T_{N}=20.6$ K. The labeled temperature regions refer to phases of pure LiNiPO₄.

C. Inelastic neutron scattering

Figure 4(a) shows constant-$Q$ energy scans of spin waves propagating along (0q0) for LiNiPO₄ at 10 K measured on...
FIG. 3. (Color online) Longitudinal scans along the (010) direction for (a) Li(Ni$_{0.8}$Fe$_{0.2}$)PO$_4$ and (b) LiNiPO$_4$. Above the Neél temperature no satellite peaks, due to the long-range incommensurate structure, were observed for LiNi$_{0.8}$Fe$_{0.2}$PO$_4$ in the temperature range between 18 and 22 K with 0.25 K temperature steps. The error bars in this paper are statistical in origin and represent one standard deviation. (r.l.u. stands for reciprocal-lattice units, for example, for the (0q0) direction $q$ is normalized to $b^* = 2\pi/b$.)

the HB1A spectrometer at HFIR (energy resolution of ≈1 meV). Similar constant-Q energy scans obtained on the SPINS spectrometer at NCNR (energy resolution of 0.2 meV at zero energy transfer) on Li(Ni$_{0.8}$Fe$_{0.2}$)PO$_4$ at 4 K are shown in Fig. 4(b). Each constant-Q scan was fit to a Gaussian profile (including a constant background), shown as solid lines. Using this analysis, the spin-wave dispersion curves along all the three principal directions, (00q), (0q0), and (q00) for both crystals were compiled in Fig. 5. The dispersion curves show an energy gap that decreases with iron substitution. A gap of $\Delta E \approx 1.9$ meV is observed for LiNiPO$_4$ compared with $\Delta E \approx 0.9$ meV for Li(Ni$_{0.8}$Fe$_{0.2}$)PO$_4$. The dispersion curves along the propagation vector (0q0) of the AFM structure are softer (lower in energy) than the curves along the other principal directions. In particular, it is even softer than interlayer spin waves, along the (q00) direction, propagating perpendicular to the $b$-c planes. This behavior should be contrasted with the spin waves of isostructural LiFePO$_4$, where the dispersion along the (0q0) direction$^{19}$ is stiffer than that along the (q00). Most importantly, for small $q$’s the curve is almost flat with a shallow minimum at $q = 0.1$, i.e., a soft-magnetic mode, whereas for simple gapless AFM systems the spin-wave dispersion is expected to be linear at small wave vectors. We identify the anomalous spin-wave dispersion along the (0, q, 0) direction with the soft-magnetic mode.

The substitution of Fe in Li(Ni$_{1-x}$Fe$_x$)PO$_4$ modifies both the energy gap and the overall dispersion curves. In particular, the mode along the (0q0) direction is modified and the shallow minimum is not observed, as shown in Fig. 4 for Li(Ni$_{0.8}$Fe$_{0.2}$)PO$_4$. These modifications in the spin-wave dispersion are not striking considering the fact that the IC phase is not present in this crystal. This may suggest that although the ingredients needed for the IC phase to occur are still present, namely, competing interactions that lead to frustration, they are not sufficiently strong or coherent to stabilize an equilibrium IC phase above $T_N$.

IV. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Linear spin-wave theory

To analyze the measured spin-wave data we follow the model of Ref. 18 using the linear Holstein-Primakoff spin-wave theory$^{18,34}$ to calculate the eigenvalues as a function of wave vectors. The interaction parameters determining the eigenvalues are then refined by a nonlinear-least-square fit to the measured dispersion curves. LiNiPO$_4$ adopts the $Pnma$ symmetry group, in which Ni$^{2+}$ ($S = 1$) ions occupy the centers of slightly distorted NiO$_6$ octahedra and P ions are located at the centers of the PO$_4$ tetrahedra. The NiO$_6$ octahe-
dra are corner shared and cross linked with the PO$_4$ tetrahedra forming a buckled two-dimensional plane normal to the a axis. The atomic structure and definition of spin coupling, used in this study, are illustrated in Fig. 6. The small canting of the Ni$^{2+}$ spins has a negligible influence on the spin-wave model, so for simplicity we have assumed a ground state with spins pointing strictly along the c axis. The in-plane NN coupling ($J_1$) is mediated by an oxygen through a Ni$^{2+}$-O-Ni$^{2+}$ bond. The distances between the in-plane NNs are 3.806 Å. There are two in-plane NNs with distances of 5.891 and 4.705 Å, with in-plane couplings $J_2$ and $J_3$, respectively. These NNs are linked via the Ni$^{2+}$-O-P-O-Ni$^{2+}$ bond. For interlayer coupling, we consider only the NN interactions $J_4$ and $J_5$ in adjacent layers (5.397 and 5.495 Å apart, respectively). The exchange interaction between NNs in adjacent layers is through the phosphate tetrahedra. The spin-coupling via the phosphate tetrahedra can be significant and cannot be ignored as has been found for Li$_3$Fe$_2$PO$_4$. 

In addition to the Heisenberg interactions, the spin Hamiltonian includes single-ion anisotropy terms $D_A(S^2)^2(\xi=x,y,z)$, as follows:

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_{i,j} (J_{ij} S_i \cdot S_j) + \sum_{i} D_A (S_i^2)^2,$$  

where $D_{a,b,c}$ are the single-ion anisotropies along the $a$, $b$, and $c$ axes, respectively. Since the excitation spectrum is insensitive toward an overall shift in the ground-state energy, we define $D_c = 0$ for simplicity. The magnon dispersion derived from Eq. (1) by linear spin-wave theory is given by Eq. (2),

$$\hbar \omega = \sqrt{A^2 - (B \pm C)^2},$$  

where,

$$A = 4S(J_1 + J_3) - 2S[(J_2[1 - \cos(q \cdot r_3)] + J_4[1 - \cos(q \cdot r_2)]) + J_5[2 - \cos(q \cdot r_2) - \cos(q \cdot r_3)] + (S - 1/2)(D_x + D_y)],$$

$$B = (S - 1/2)(D_x - D_y),$$

and $r_i$ denotes a vector to a NN and NNN,

$$r_1 = (0, b/2, c/2); \quad r_2 = (0, b/2, -c/2); \quad r_3 = (a/2, b/2, 0); \quad r_4 = (a/2, -b/2, 0); \quad r_5 = (a/2, b, 0); \quad r_6 = (0, 0, c); \quad r_7 = (a/2, 0, c/2);$ 

In our model, the calculated spin waves have two nondegenerate branches [denoted by the $\pm$ sign in Eq. (2)] as a result of the different anisotropies along the $x$, $y$, and $z$ directions. The energy gaps at $q=0$ for the two branches are

$$\Delta E = \sqrt{16S(S-1/2)D_x(J_1 + J_3) + 4(S - 1/2)^2D_y},$$  

for (B − C) in Eq. (2) and

$$\Delta E = \sqrt{16S(S-1/2)D_x(J_1 + J_3) + 4(S - 1/2)^2D_y},$$  

for (B + C). The equations show that the energy gaps depending on both the single-ion anisotropy terms and the exchange interactions.

$S=1$ and $S=1.2$ are used for LiNiPO$_4$ and Li(Ni$_{0.8}$Fe$_{0.2}$)PO$_4$, respectively. The experimental data for LiNiPO$_4$ and for Li(Ni$_{0.8}$Fe$_{0.2}$)PO$_4$ were simultaneously fit for the three principal directions by Eq. (2) using the (B − C) dispersion. The best fits shown by solid lines in Fig. 5 were obtained by using the parameters listed in Table I. It is noted that the values given in Table I for pure LiNiPO$_4$ are consistent with those reported in Ref. 18. The dashed lines in Fig. 5 are the second mode of the spin wave calculated using (B + C) in Eq. (2) and the parameters listed in Table I. These excitations for the second mode were measured. It is clearly shown in Table I that the in-plane NN exchange $J_1$ is much larger than the interplane NN exchange, $J_4$ and $J_5$, consistent with the quasi-two-dimensional character of the system. The coupling constants also show that the NNN in-plane coupling along the $b$-axis $J_2$ has the same sign as that of $J_1$, implying competing interactions. In particular we find that $J_2$, which couples spins along the $b$ axis, is significantly larger than $J_3$ that couples NNN along the $c$ axis. This is the direction along which the IC structure is realized. The single-ion anisotropies, $D_x$ and $D_y$, are both positive indicating that

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>LiNiPO$_4$</th>
<th>Li(Ni$<em>{0.8}$Fe$</em>{0.2}$)PO$_4$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$J_1$</td>
<td>0.94(08)</td>
<td>0.88(15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$J_2$</td>
<td>0.59(05)</td>
<td>0.44(04)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$J_3$</td>
<td>−0.11(05)</td>
<td>0.087(02)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$J_4$</td>
<td>−0.16(02)</td>
<td>−0.22(04)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$J_5$</td>
<td>0.26(02)</td>
<td>0.038(004)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$D_x$</td>
<td>0.34(06)</td>
<td>0.072(006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$D_y$</td>
<td>1.92(01)</td>
<td>1.47(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$D_z$</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the c-axis magnetic moment is a favorable ground state as observed experimentally. The Fe substitution systematically weakens all effective spin couplings and the single-ion anisotropies. Two nondegenerate branches of the spin-wave dispersion have been observed at several scattering vectors in LiNiPO$_4$ using the high-flux thermal-neutron triple axis IN8 at the Institut Laue-Langevin (ILL) and were perfectly fit by the proposed spin-wave model.$^{18}$

**V. SUMMARY**

Model calculations of spin systems with competing interactions between NN and NNN have demonstrated that anomalous spin waves, i.e., soft-magnetic mode, are possible for such frustrated systems.$^{36,37}$ The spin couplings for the Fe-substituted compound ($x=0.2$) are slightly different than those of the pure one with similar frustrations but they do not lead to the IC phase. The realization of the IC phase as an intermediate state may be related to the energy gap compared to thermal energies at $T_N$. It is interesting to note that the energy gap observed in the dispersion curves of the pure system is very close to $k_BT_N$, i.e., $\Delta E \approx 1.9$ meV = 22 K. By contrast the energy gap in the Fe-substituted system is much lower than the intrinsic $T_N$ temperature $\Delta E \approx 0.9$ meV = 10 K. Thus, although the ingredients for the IC phase are present in the Fe-substituted sample and give rise to diffuse scattering, they cannot stabilize the IC structure at any temperature. Another measure for the feasibility of an IC phase is the ratio of the competing in-plane couplings $J_2/J_1$, for example. The reduction in the ratio from $J_2/J_1 \approx 0.63$ for LiNiPO$_4$ to $J_2/J_1 \approx 0.5$ for the Fe-substituted system ($x = 0.2$) is sufficient to destabilize the IC phase. LiFePO$_4$, with $J_2/J_1 \approx 0.4$, exhibits a second-order paramagnetic-AFM phase transition with no evidence for the IC magnetic structure at any temperature.$^{19}$

In summary, inelastic neutron-scattering studies of LiNiPO$_4$ and Li[Ni$_{0.8}$Fe$_{0.2}$]PO$_4$ show that the spin dynamics of these systems is anomalous. Whereas the anomaly in the pure material leads to an IC intermediate state, the reduced anomaly in the perturbed system with the substitution of Fe for Ni does not exhibit an IC magnetic structure. The spin-wave dispersion curves for both systems were analyzed using the eigenvalues obtained from a Heisenberg-type spin Hamiltonian by the linear spin-wave theory. The spin couplings obtained indicate frustration between in-plane NN and NNN, in particular along the direction that the IC structure is observed. Although Fe substitution does alter the ground state and preserves the frustration to a lesser degree, it eliminates the IC phase altogether.

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